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Class ____________.

Book ____________

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OFFICIAL FLAGS OF THE UNITED STATES

PLATE I

COPYRIGHT, 1914, C

GREAT SEALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

ALABAMA

ALASKA

ARIZONA

ARKANSAS

CALIFORNIA

COLORADO

CONNECTICUT

DELAWARE

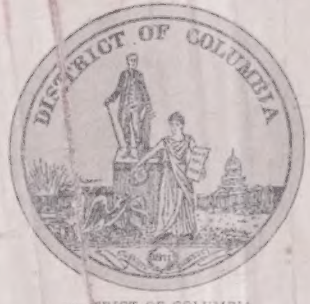

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FLORIDA

GEORGIA*

IDAHO

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

IOWA

KANSAS

KENTUCKY

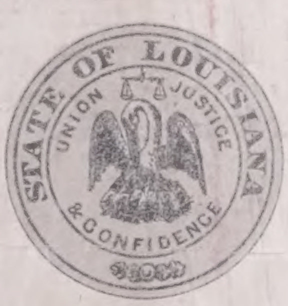

LOUISIANA

MAINE

MARYLAND

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA

MISSISSIPPI

MISSOURI

ANA

NEBRASKA

NEVADA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY

*The Great Seals of Georgia, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia have a reverse, as well as the obverse shown in these plates.

GREAT SEALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

NEW MEXICO

NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH DAKOTA

OHIO

OKLAHOMA

OREGON

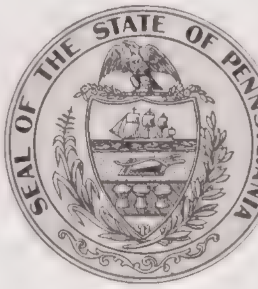

PENNSYLVANIA*

RHODE ISLAND

SOUTH CAROLINA

OBVERSE

The design for the Great Seal of the United States was adopted June 20th 1782.

GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

REVERSE

The original design included both obverse and reverse. The reverse has never been cut

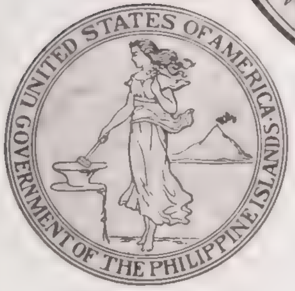

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

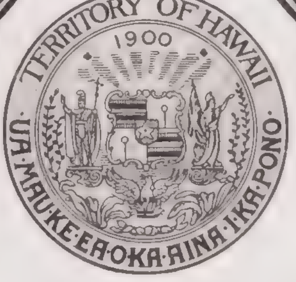

HAWAII

PORTO RICO

SOUTH DAKOTA

TENNESSEE

TEXAS

UTAH

VERMONT

VIRGINIA*

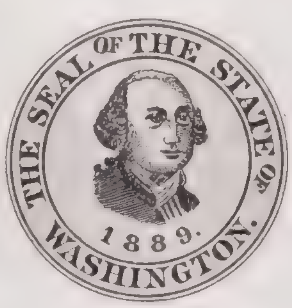

WASHINGTON

WEST VIRGINIA*

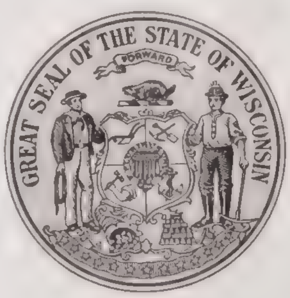

WISCONSIN

WYOMING

*The Great Seals of Georgia, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia have a reverse, as well as the obverse shown in these plates.

PLATE III

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ARMS OF VARIOUS NATIONS

PLATE IV

ARMS AND FLAGS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES

[1] The National Flag for use ashore. Flown on the jack staff of men-of-war and at the main by the Admiral of the Fleet. With certain insignia in the center used by diplomatic representatives ashore and afloat, and afloat by military authorities. With colonial badge in center, used afloat by governors, high commissioners and officers administering the government. [2] Flown by ships of war and by vessels of the Royal Yacht Squadron. [3] Flown by vessels commanded by officers of Royal Naval Reserve and by hired vessels in surveying service. With colonial badge in fly, flown by vessels in the employment of a British Colony. With other insignia in fly, flown by vessels in other public service. With royal arms in fly, flown afloat by consular officers. Flown also by several yacht clubs. [4] Flown by British merchant ships, and vessels not otherwise provided for. With imperial crown in fly flown by British custom house. Used by Trinity House with its jack in fly [5] In the merchant flag the field is red. The badges of the states are shown separately on this page. [6] The New Zealand flag is like that of Australia, the large white star being omitted and the five white stars replaced by four red stars. No circle appears. [7] The badges of the provinces are shown in the last row on this page.
[8] The arms are placed in the fly The circle does not appear

NOTE.—The circles on the Union Flag and ensigns merely mark the position to be taken by the badges, and do not appear on the flags proper.

PLATE V

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FLAGS OF VARIOUS NATIONS

he sun this becomes the merchant flag. [2]The national flag, flown by men-of-war and merchantmen. [3]With coat of arms (see Plate IV) at the center, he flag for men-of-war. [4]The flag of Egypt is the same as that of Turkey. [5]The flag for men-of-war has a crown at center of cross. [6]In the flag the device appears in an oval at center of flag. [7]The arms are sometimes omitted.

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PLATE VI

FLAGS OF VARIOUS NATIONS

FLAGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS

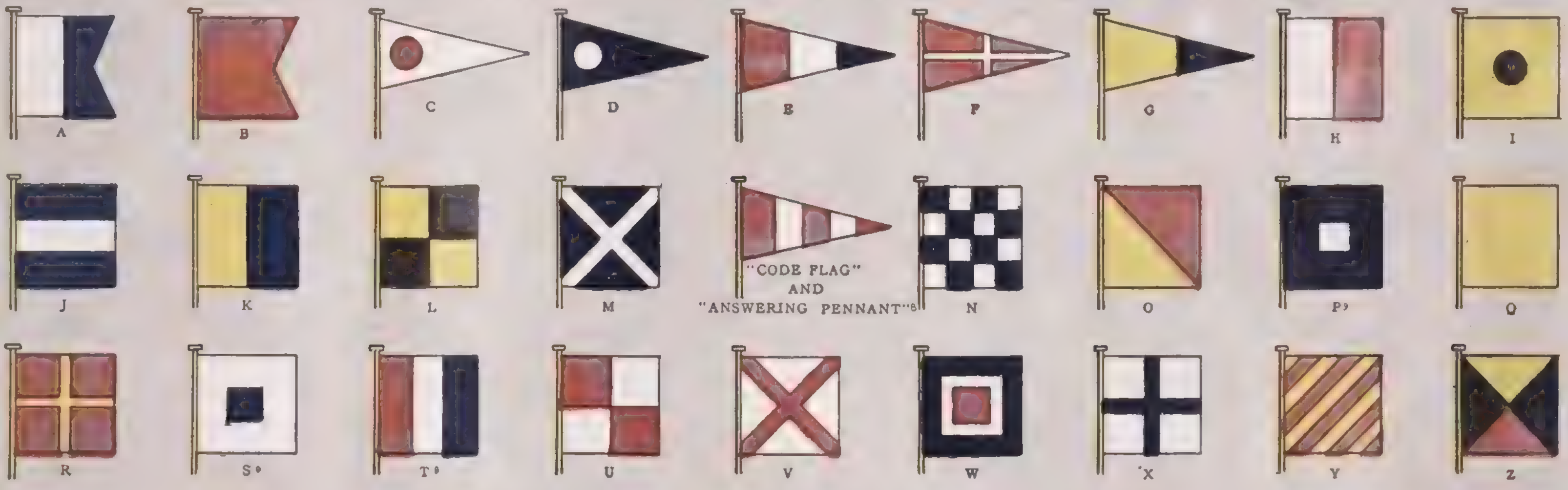

PILOT FLAGS OF VARIOUS NATIONS

[8]When used as the "code flag" to be hoisted under the ensign. When used as the "answering pennant" to be hoisted where it can best be seen.
[9]Instead of a national pilot flag, the International Code pilot signal P T, and the International Code flag S are frequently used. Chile, France, Mexico, Uruguay, and some other countries use flag P of the International Code. For the UNITED STATES and GREAT BRITAIN, see Plates I and V.

PLATE VII

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YACHT CLUB FLAGS—UNITED STATES AND CANADA

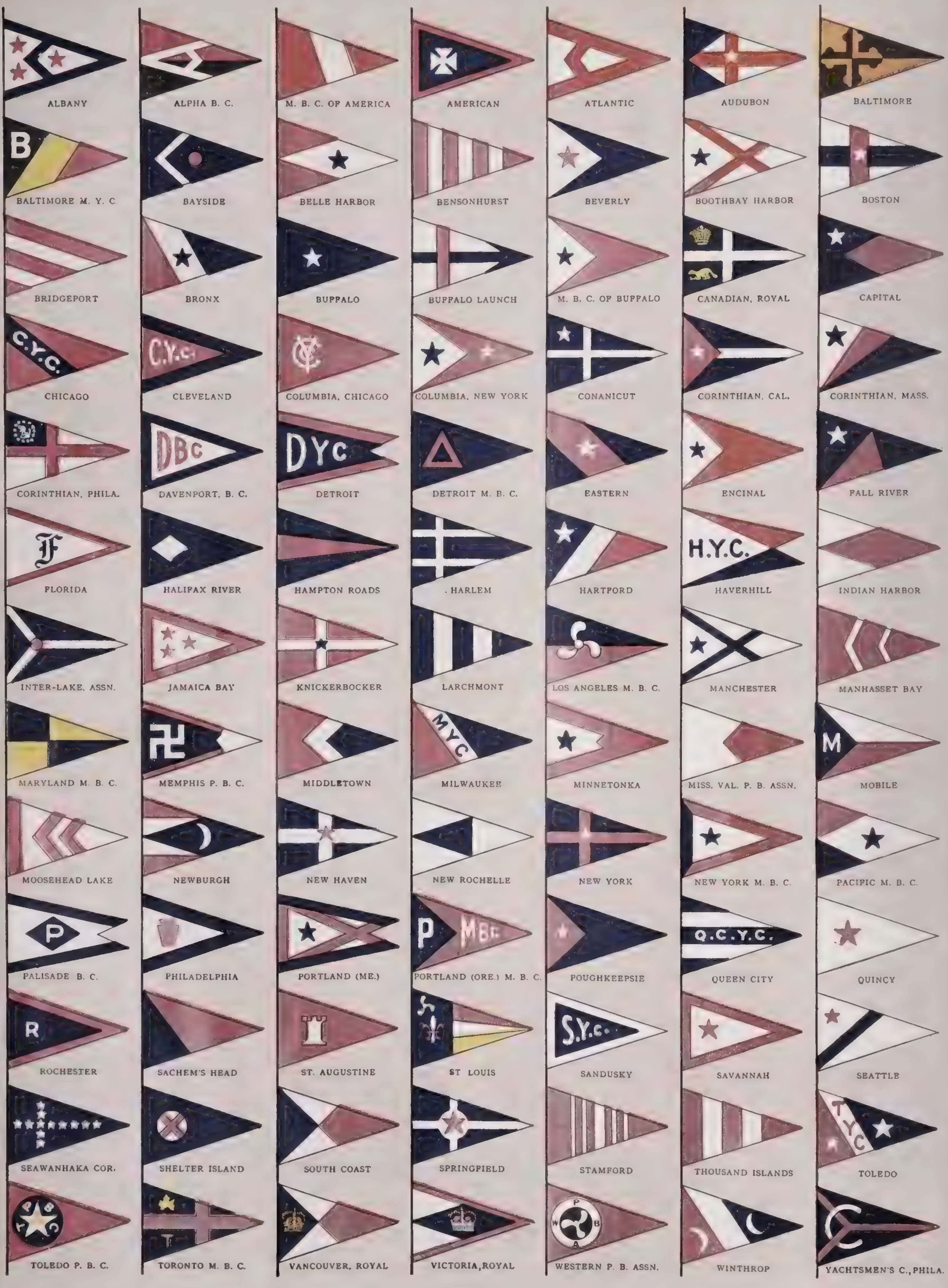

NOTE. B. C. indicates Boat Club; M. B. C., Motor Boat Club; M. Y. C., Motor Yacht Club; P. B. C., Power Boat Club. Unless otherwise indicated the club is a Yacht Club.

PLATE VIII

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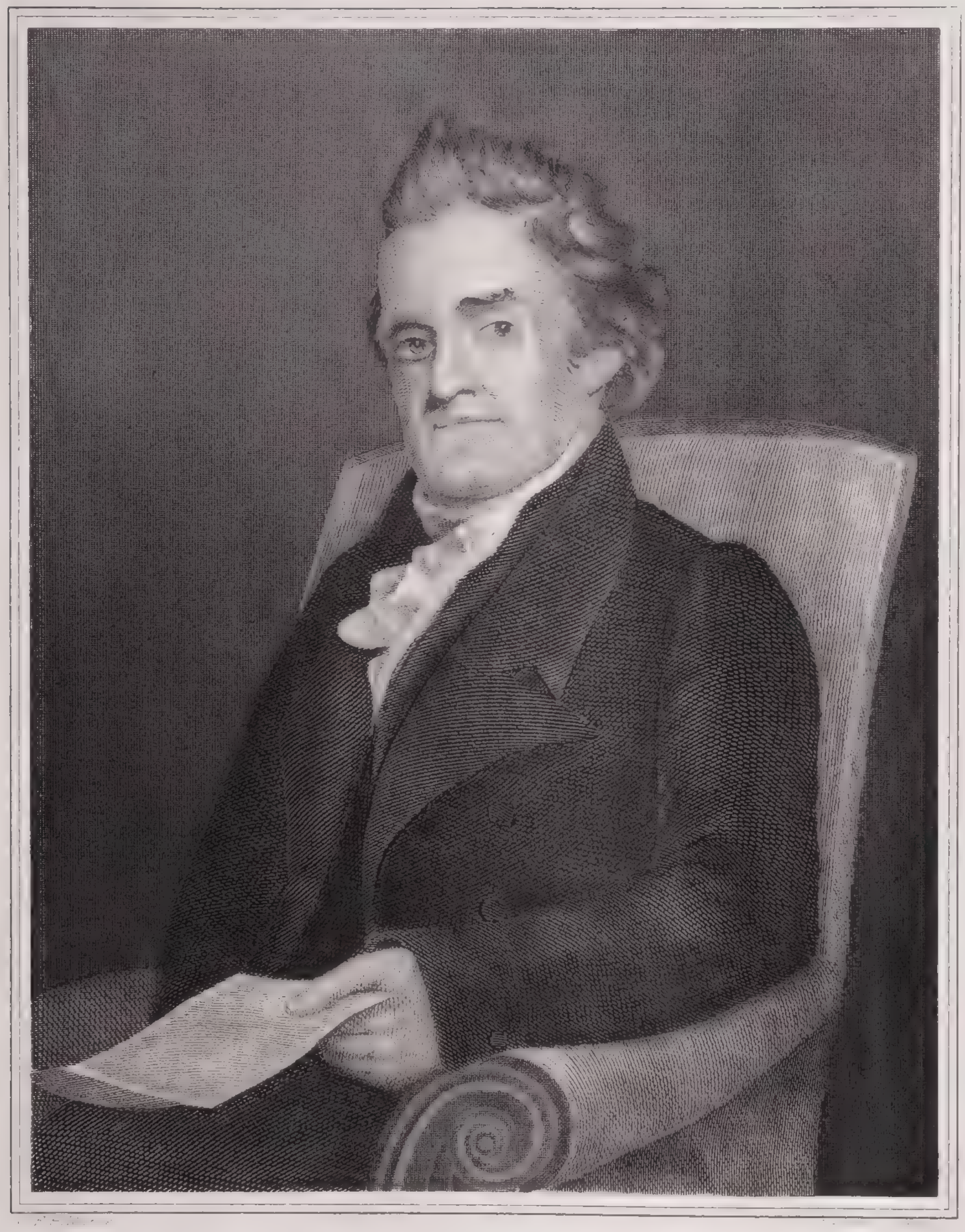

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OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

OF 1890 AND 1900. NOW COMPLETELY

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1923

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PREFACE.

Noah Webster's Work.

It is something over one hundred years since Noah Webster began work on an "American Dictionary of the English Language," having in mind the wants of his countrymen in the United States; the population being sparse and for the most part with very meager opportunities for school education.

The then recent Revolutionary War, — the destruction of property, the deaths by disease, and the other fortunes of war that had come to the native population, — had left a condition of poverty such as produces disaster to schools and the means of education. The situation impressed a citizen of a patriotic and thoughtful turn of mind as one in which facilities for self-education were more important than any other provision which could be made for the welfare of the people. It is not strange that a young man of Webster's character, having become a teacher, should think of a spelling book as the first of all necessaries for a population that must be self-taught for the most part, or else remain illiterate. Noah Webster's spelling book, published in 1783, combined what would now be found in a primer, a first reader, and a spelling book. Eight or ten thousand words became familiar to the eye, and the bright youth or earnest-minded illiterate of middle age could acquire the art of reading with little help from others beyond that needed in learning the letters of the alphabet. His spelling book became the schoolbook most used in America in the early decades of the nineteenth century, and its annual sale approximated a million of copies by 1850, and in the early seventies had increased to a million and a quarter.

A score or more of years after the speller was published, Webster took up the making of another book, intended for the aid of the self-taught man from his childhood to the end of his life: this was the dictionary. It was to be published in America and was to be adapted to the wants of a colonial people that had become independent of the mother nation and had partially formed a colloquial and literary vocabulary of its own, separating the migrating people from the parent stock. What greater help to the self-instruction of a people than a dictionary that should be a key to the wisdom of the English-speaking race as found in its books of science, literature, and history, and should include, too, the new word growth of the new land? This more than anything else in the range of devices and instrumentalities for culture should supplement the school and the elementary spelling book, and should make the population eye-minded, so to speak, as well as ear-minded, — make the common language of the people visible to the eye as well as audible to the ear, — but with this important variation: of the two kinds of language the printed language gives much more ability for self-help than the oral language. The oral language rarely uses much of the literary vocabulary or of the scientific vocabulary. The oral vocabulary does not train one to accurate thought, while the reader of books and periodicals is in a position to gain every day some increment of scholarship and wisdom, some scrap of scientific observation, knowledge of some event in world history that throws light on human nature or adds to his own sum total of learning.

The First Quarto Edition.

Aided by the profits from the sale of his spelling book, Noah Webster was able to devote his time to the preparation of such a dictionary, — first at home and later in Paris and London. In 1828 he brought out a first edition in two quarto volumes, twenty-five hundred copies being offered for sale in the United States and an English edition of three thousand in London at the same time. The vocabulary contained 70,000 words, — 12,000 more than the American edition of Todd's Johnson, — and this number was increased by several thousands in Webster's second edition in 1840. From the beginning Webster made a great impression with his definitions, which were praised as giving "a clear, full, and accurate exhibition of all the various shades of meaning." The scope of the vocabulary was increased in the second and later editions so as to contain a larger number not only of the words that had become classic in English literature, but also of the technical terms used in the sciences, history, politics, geography, travel, etc. After the death of Noah Webster, a new edition of the Dictionary appeared in 1847 under the editorship of his son-in-law Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich, the original two volumes being brought into one. A pictorial supplement was added in 1859.

The "Unabridged."

A general revision, which became popularly known as the "Unabridged," was published in 1864. Of this edition Dr. Noah Porter, later President of Yale College, was editor in chief; among a number of eminent contributors, Professor William D. Whitney, the philologist, and Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, later President of Johns Hopkins University, were conspicuous. The etymologies were modernized by Dr. C. A. F. Mahn of Berlin; the vocabulary was increased to an aggregate of 114,000 words. A supplement of new matter was added in 1879.

The International.

In 1890 appeared another complete and more radical revision of the entire volume. Its new title, "Webster's International Dictionary," marked the fact that the work of Webster and his successors had won wide recognition in Great Britain and its colonies, that it had been enriched by the scholarship of various peoples, and had become a standard authority throughout the English-speaking world. This edition, like its predecessor, was under the general supervision of President Noah Porter, with Loomis J. Campbell, LL.D., as the head of the office staff. Associated with him were many assistant editors, including Mr. F. Sturges Allen, the General Editor of the present work, and many eminent specialists. This was the most extensive and exhaustive revision that the dictionary had received. The vocabulary was extended to about 175,000 words. In 1900, this was enlarged by a supplement of new words.

The New International.

To the two great revisions of Noah Webster's work, the "Unabridged" and the "International," the present volume adds a third as the "New International." The book has been entirely remade: the previous material has been sifted and rearranged; a radical change in the construction of the page has been introduced; the definitions have been treated with nicer discrimination and a more historic method; and in every department there has been an enlargement of the vocabulary and an enrichment with new information. Its salient features in comparison with its predecessor are: A more full and scholarly treatment of the whole field of the English language; a great addition of words and definitions; a greatly increased amount of encyclopedic information; a more exhaustive and discriminating treatment of synonyms; a greater comprehensiveness in the illustra[illegible]s; and an arrangement of material that makes the dictionary [illegible]asier of consultation. In short, the New International [illegible]tially a new book.

Convenience of Consultation.

In the p[illegible]ition the words brought together in the supplement of 1900 have been distributed in their alphabetical places, and a similar distribution has been made of much of the material printed in previous editions as an appendix. One will not have to seek in separate vocabularies at the end of the volume for the Names Noted in Fiction, Scripture Proper Names, English Christian Names, Classical and Foreign Quotations, Proverbs, etc., or for other lists of the kind, with the important exception of the Biographical and Geographical name lists, which cannot, by reason of the necessity for frequent changes, be included in the body of the work. Further to facilitate consultation, phrases have been inserted in a more convenient alphabetic order; greater attention than ever before has been paid to linking entries together by cross references; and various important typographical changes have been made.

Increase of Vocabulary.

Counting together the main words, with their inflections and derivatives in so far as they involve peculiarities of meaning, and the combinations or compound words and phrases, the present vocabulary has more than double the number of entries included in the next previous edition, that of 1900. According to an accurate count, the number of words printed in bold-faced type, together with the inflected forms that appear in small capitals, totals more than four hundred thousand.

Division of Page.

The attempt to utilize all space to the utmost, which must be made in every one-volume dictionary, has in this revision resulted in the introduction of three features that distinctively characterize the work. First, and most important, the page has been divided into two parts: an upper section containing the main words of the language, and a lower section, in a somewhat smaller type and narrow columns, containing various minor words, foreign words and phrases, abbreviations, etc. The use of this somewhat smaller type and narrow column has saved a very large amount of space, and has thus made possible the insertion of a larger vocabulary, of fuller definitions, and of more encyclopedic matter than have hitherto been found in a one-volume dictionary. Thus, many of the entries in the lower section of the page, as, for example, mere variants, if put in the main vocabulary would occupy only half a line, and their inclusion in the narrow column saves not only the space due to the difference in size of the type, but also the half line that would be left unoccupied if the terms were treated in the larger type above. Furthermore, by putting the less common and less looked-for terms by themselves, not only is the main vocabulary relieved of a multitude of confusing entries and thus made more easy of consultation; but even these minor entries are made more accessible by compact arrangement in narrow columns.

Systematic Definitions.

The second of these space-saving features is the giving of a systematic definition to certain general words. In these definitions not only is the general word itself defined, but also the related words of the class or the minor terms depending upon the principal word. This has been done only when such a treatment makes much clearer the meaning and relations of the individual words or saves a good deal of space without involving offsetting disadvantages; and in every case such a definition has been supplemented by careful references from the individual terms to the central term. In the same way much space has been saved by giving information in the tabulated form, as is done under *army organization*, *era*, *coin*, *star*, *oil*, etc., where an amount of information is given that would have been precluded by lack of space if the terms had been treated separately. A great deal of matter is given that may be best described as encyclopedic, since it belongs to a province which the encyclopedia has hitherto made its own. See for example such words as *arch*, *bridge*, *knife*, *boiler*, *bucket*, *knot*, in the field of material construction; *constellation*, *bird*, *bone*, *phosphorus*, in the natural sciences; *partnership*, *corporation*, *annuity*, in legal and business terms; *Bible*, *Apocrypha*, in sacred literature; *Aphrodite*, *Athena*, in mythology. Under each of these titles, taken simply as illustrations from a great number, a mass of facts is given lucidly and comprehensively, bringing out clearly the mutual relations of the terms defined.

Formal Derivatives.

The third device for saving space is the defining of many purely formal derivatives by references to their prefixes or suffixes. From a primary word or stem, derivatives can be formed, almost at will, by the addition of suffixes like *-hood*, *-ship*, *-ness*, *-ish*, or of such prefixes as *non-*, *anti-*, *contra-*, *infra-*, *super-*, *sub-*, *over-*, *un-*. Any word formed by means of such a general suffix or prefix, although occurring in literature in only one or two of the senses of the main word as modified by the suffix or prefix, might legitimately be used in nearly any other sense appropriate to that of the root word. Great care has been taken to show clearly the meaning of each prefix and suffix in the various combinations in which it may occur, and derivatives have been referred to the proper prefix or suffix, thus leading to an amount of information as to the actual or potential meanings of the derivative that could not possibly be given if each one received independent treatment. By this device the utility of the book has been distinctly increased, and the consulter has also been put in the way of acquiring a knowledge of the force of the formative parts of the English language that might otherwise be overlooked or neglected.

School and Newspaper.

The use of the daily and weekly newspaper makes constant demand for what is called above the encyclopedic feature of a one-volume dictionary that is used in every business house, family, or school. The use of the English language by a people with colonies and business houses all over the world, a people that furnishes more travelers than all other nations combined, has in some sense made it necessary for the English dictionary to contain a world vocabulary of international affairs, — of politics and commerce; of geography and history; of literature, foreign and provincial. The schools of its people are obliged to require in their course of study what is sometimes contemptuously called a mere smattering of technical and scientific vocabularies, even in the primary grades of instruction. Although a mere smattering in its beginnings at the elementary schools, yet it serves a very useful purpose by helping the individual to read with some understanding the information found in the newspaper, which is expressed in a motley combination of colloquial, literary, technical, and scientific words. One half of the newspapers in the world are published in the English language. The newspapers of the world in 1890 were reported at 47,000 separate publications, and in 1904 these had risen to 60,000. It is more important to note the size of the circulation. There were 6,653,000 copies of daily newspapers published each day; of weekly newspapers, 23,000,000 a week; of the monthlies the average edition was 9,000,000 a month. In 1904, separate publications of newspapers were 23,000 in the United States and Canada, and in Great Britain, 9,500, making 32,500 in English in these three countries.

This is one of the great functions of the dictionary, that it furnishes a key to the daily newspaper. The newspaper has in some sort a vocabulary of its own; it has in some sense a world vocabulary of travel and business, of international affairs and village gossip, politics and commerce, a vocabulary involving a schoolboy knowledge of the technical terms of geography, history, and literature, besides an equipment of dialect, technical, foreign, and scientific words. The poorest school has given the pupils some insight into methods of reënforcing a very slender outfit of knowledge by the use of textbooks; the good school has taught the dictionary habit, and the dictionary is the key to daily self-instruction by the newspaper and cheap book. In the editing of the New International, as of the earlier Webster dictionaries, there has been constant regard for the wants of the school child and the newspaper reader, as well as for those of the erudite scholar.

Ebb and Flow of Language.

The Oxford English Dictionary, the most eminent example of a history of the words of a nation's literature, has described the criterion adopted for the selection of words for entry, promising about 450,000 words and phrases in its ten volumes. These are divided into two groups containing, on the one hand, those that are used chiefly in literature, and, on the other, those chiefly in colloquial usage, a large portion of the vocabulary belonging under both heads. Again, the vocabulary of standard English is in a state of flux, continually acquiring new words or new senses of old words from outlying sources, and at the same time rejecting words once in good standing. The new words are chiefly: (1) foreign words, many of which are adopted into our language without change; (2) dialectal words or such as are used in one or more provinces or localities; (3) slang words, coming up with intense technical meaning from the colloquial portion of the language and acquiring, for the time, more or less vogue because they single out and emphasize some particular event or situation; (4) the technical words used in the arts and trades and special vocations and found for the most part in colloquial speech, or in a literature of prose fiction; (5) the scientific terms necessary for perfectly accurate and concise description.

The historical dictionary has to set up for itself some standard by which it prevents its vocabulary from going to excess in any one of these five directions. But the single-volume dictionary for the home and school and shop must have a larger element of the ephemeral or of the prevailing fashion of speech than the historical dictionary, and must omit many vocables that are becoming obsolete. It must have a rather larger proportion of dialect words, scientific words, and technical words; it cannot go to the extent of the historic dictionary in its proportion of obsolete variants. But the revival of the study of the English literature of the earlier centuries gives to many students occasion for a

far wider vocabulary in this direction than was required even by accomplished scholars a generation ago. The one-volume dictionary is expected to meet this need by including in its vocabulary archaic and obsolete words from the writers who laid the foundations of English as it is. For this need the New International has made large provision.

The World Relationship.

The Anglo-Saxon race has continued to become more and more a cluster of nations that is active on the borderland of the civilized world. With the industrial results of science and the application of the powers of nature to the subjugation of the elemental forces, the race has been joined gradually by the other races one after the other, until at present the home-staying nations have learned or are learning the lesson and are joining the people who are to take possession of the earth in the interest of the highest civilization. Not a savage people but shall be put to school to learn the two lessons of civilization, — first, how to conquer nature by means of machinery; secondly, how to unite one's own locality with all the rest of humanity, not only by commercial exchange of goods and by productive industry, but especially by intercommunication of experience and ideas. In this intercommunication the English language is to play a leading part: and in giving wide recognition to the usages of the borderlands, Webster's New International Dictionary freshly justifies its name and emphasizes its character.

Aims and Results.

To set out fully the aims and results of the revision is impossible, but a few of the more general and important ones should not be passed unmentioned. The first aim has always been *accuracy*, and it is not out of place to say here that upon the necessity for this no one has been more insistent than the publishers themselves. Such an aim is necessarily impossible of complete attainment, but neither effort nor expense has been spared to that end. In all matters the attitude of the revision has been that it is the function of a dictionary to state the meanings in which words are in fact used, not to give expression to the editors' opinions as to what their meanings should be. Next to accuracy, *thoroughness* and *adequacy* of treatment have been aimed at. The purpose of each statement has been to give just that information concerning the term in question which it was considered would answer the consulter's question or meet his need. As a final aim, the plan of the revision has been to give *symmetry* and *unity* to the work as a whole. With this end in view the editorial corps was organized to include technical editors in the office force, so that the first draft of most of the definitions in all departments might be prepared in the office (being subsequently revised by the heads of departments), thus securing unity of plan both in the selection of terms and in the fullness of definitions. For the same purpose the work of typesetting was deferred until most of the copy was in an advanced state of preparation. It is believed that, as the result of these methods, the New International will be found to be more evenly balanced, more uniform, and better coördinated in the treatment of different departments and in the interrelation of its parts, than any other similar work yet published.

The results of the revision depend upon two things, — first, upon the quality of the work itself; second, mainly upon the changes that have taken place during the last quarter of a century in the language and in our knowledge or interest concerning it. The quality of the work will be proved by the test of use.

The changes in the language itself are both of growth and decay. Most of the growth is, of course, in the technical terminology, as in anthropology, archæology, plant physiology, morphology, foreign commerce, etc., in all of which there has been a marked addition to the words of current usage. But this increase has not by any means been confined to the technical terminology. The literary, vernacular, dialect, and slang vocabularies have also had their growth. The decay of the language has been equally wide; for example, many technical terms of classification in botany and zoölogy are becoming obsolete in the process of reclassification; the terms of descriptive anatomy coined by individual authors have partly been received, and partly dropped out of use after a temporary vogue.

The changes in public interest in classes of words or in words or language as a whole take place imperceptibly, but after a period of time are manifest in new or enlarged courses of study in our schools, new subjects of discussion or increased attention to old subjects in our newspapers, books on new subjects or new books on old subjects, etc. One of the most remarkable evidences of a present enlarged and intensified interest in the English language as a whole is the Oxford English Dictionary. The publication of this work has not only stimulated public interest in the history of English words, but has caused the public to expect larger things of other dictionaries. The New International owes, as all similar works must owe, an inestimable debt to this work, especially for its store of dated citations that furnish the basis for independent analysis of the development and meanings of English words. Indebtedness must be acknowledged as well for definitions, which, here and there, are quoted with credit expressly given to that great work.

It is believed that the New International will be found to have reasonably met the conditions of change in the vocabulary and structure of our language and in public interest.

Special consideration, in this connection, should be given to the treatment of a few subjects more intimately concerned with the English language in its written form (as spelling), in its spoken form (as pronunciation), in its nicer usage (as synonyms), in its early forms and uses (as early English), in its historic origin (as etymology), and in its representation in the dictionary (as the vocabulary). These are separately treated below.

Spelling.

The principle of the New International, as of its predecessors, has been that it is the function of the dictionary, in spelling as in other particulars, to record usage rather than to create it. At present a difficulty exists for lexicographers in the fact that advocacy of proposed changes is very active. A radical and rapidly progressive change is being urged by an organized propaganda, but the popular response, as measured by actual practice, is as yet slight. The custom among American publishers of following the so-called English spelling in books intended both for the English and American market tends to favor the more conservative English practice. Yet from various causes, — the pressure toward simplicity and brevity of form, and the scholarly preference for more rational and scientific orthography, — various changes in spelling do become established. The intelligent lover of the English language recognizes the disadvantage, and even the impossibility, of a stereotyped conservatism, and, also, the opposite peril of a chaotic mixture of old and new forms, with a serious divergence between the two great English-speaking peoples. Under these conditions, the lexicographer's task is simple in principle but difficult in execution. He should ascertain and record as nearly as possible the current prevailing usage in the spelling of various classes of words, and the most evident tendencies in changes that may be taking place. In the case of indeterminate or shifting usage, his sympathy with the principles of simplicity and consistency may legitimately be shown. The policy of this book has been to recognize the advantages of a simpler spelling of many English words; to give the simpler form of spelling the preference, so far as justified by facts, as in cases where two forms are in about equally current usage; and to indicate changes proposed, but not yet generally accepted.

The Websterian traditions of preferring the termination *-er* to *-re* (as in *center* and *meter*), the undoubled consonant where an unaccented final syllable takes on a suffix (as in *travel*, *traveled*, *traveler*, *imperiling*, etc.), the retention of the final double consonant of the primitive in the derivatives *willful*, *skillful*, etc., — these traditions have been preserved, since these forms, proposed by Webster because of their analogies with other words in the language, are sanctioned by a very wide usage. In all of these cases, however, the alternative spelling is recorded by the side of the preferred form, if this alternative is also in general use. The policy of the book in this respect is well shown in such entries as *center*, *centre*, *wagon*, *waggon*, *sergeant*, *serjeant*, etc. In all cases where two forms of spelling are recorded that one is placed first which is regarded by the editors as the preferred form. In many cases, however, the second form is so widely used as to be practically on an equality with the one given.

Spelling Reform.

This same principle, of recording usage as it exists, has governed the action with reference to the spellings recommended in the "Spelling Reform" movement. The forms that have been proposed by the "Simplified Spelling Board" have not been entered as such, since not only is it impossible to tell, as yet, what the result of

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

this movement will be, but also the changes proposed by this Board are being added to so rapidly as not to admit of their being here recorded. Their work, however, has in general been based upon the recommendations of the Philological Society of England and of the American Philological Association, and the list of spellings proposed by these bodies some years ago (numbering upward of 3,000 words, and given in a separate table in the old International Dictionary) is incorporated in the vocabulary of the New International. Some of these forms, as *program*, *catechize*, *criticize*, have been generally adopted, and now take the place of precedence. Others, as past participles in *t*, may be the revival of obsolete, archaic, or poetic forms, and the facts in the case are, therefore, indicated by labeling them "Obsolete or Ref. Sp.," "Archaic or Ref. Sp.," or the like. Still other forms are marked merely "Ref. Sp." (or "R. Sp.") to indicate that they are merely the "reformed spellings" proposed for use by the philological societies.

Words containing either of the diphthongs *æ* and *œ* and derived from the Latin or Greek have usually been inserted with the diphthongal spelling as the preferred form, but with an alternative spelling given in which *e* replaces the *æ* or *œ*, as in *anæmia*, *anemia*, *archæology*, *archeology*, etc. In many common words, as *hemorrhage*, *diarrhea*, and *medieval*, the simpler spelling has come into general use and has been given the preference, but careful investigation has shown that the tendency is to prefer the *æ* or *œ* form in words in classical philology or archæology and in the more formal and technical terms in anatomy, medicine, biology, etc. The spelling of various miscellaneous words, as *asbestos*, *biretta*, *bolection*, *cotillion*, *gruesome*, etc., has been changed from that of the old book because usage now seems to favor the form now given the preference. In words from languages having no alphabet or using alphabets other than the Roman, the principle, now generally accepted, has been followed of giving a phonetic spelling in which the vowels have in general the same sounds as in Italian and the consonants their usual English values. In many instances, however, forms at variance with this system have become established and have, therefore, been preferred in the vocabulary.

Pronunciation.

The indication of the pronunciation of the words in its vocabulary is an important feature of a modern English dictionary and has been a striking characteristic of all the Webster dictionaries. Many difficulties attend the preparation of this part of the work. Choice must be made of a standard from among the several varieties of cultivated pronunciation prevailing in different parts of the English-speaking world, as well as from the several styles of speaking employed even by the same speaker, it may be, upon different occasions. The actual current best usage of the locality or localities determined upon must be ascertained, and a method of indicating the pronunciations devised. For the present edition this difficult task has been intrusted to Mr. Paul W. Carhart. To a study of phonetics, begun in connection with work in teaching the deaf by the oral method, was added the experience acquired as editor of the pronunciations in the Supplement of Webster's International Dictionary of 1890 and of those in the Biographical Dictionary and Gazetteer of 1902, and this was further supplemented by extended study in England and Germany. In England most of the time was spent in special study with Dr. Henry Sweet at Oxford and in the private investigation of the differences between the standard usage of Southern England and of America. Later, in Germany, much time was spent in study under the advice of Dr. Wilhelm Viëtor.

In treating the pronunciation not only have the added words been marked with the greatest care, but every word contained in the old International has been scrupulously compared with the most recent data. Painstaking effort has been made to ascertain the best present usage, American and British. To this end recourse has been had to all recent dictionaries of standing and to numerous shorter lists of words prepared by orthoëpists and phoneticians. Furthermore, many inquiries have been addressed to leading scholars and, in the case of technical words, to specialists.

The Websterian system of phonetic symbols for indicating pronunciation has been retained with few alterations, since it was deemed unwise to change a system that has become well known to the majority of readers, — not only from its use in the series of Webster's Dictionaries, but also from its general use in textbooks and in many leading works of reference, — for any of the other systems that have been devised from time to time. All of these systems, as that of the American Philological Association (1877) and the revision of this proposed in 1904, the system of L'association phonétique internationale (now widely used among teachers of modern languages, especially in England and Europe), the system used in the Oxford English Dictionary, Dr. Sweet's Romic systems, and others, differ widely from one another and have met with more or less favor from philologists and phoneticians; but none of them has gained general acceptance among the people.

Although the Websterian system has thus been retained as a whole, a few changes have been made. Thus *ă*, *ĕ*, *ŏ*, *ŭ*, are used to indicate the obscured sounds of ă, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ, in unaccented syllables, making it possible to show both the most formal pronunciation of words in which these sounds occur, and also the usual obscuration of more colloquial speech. Another important change in accord with modern phonetic views is the use of but one consonant in the respelling to represent a doubled consonant of the ordinary spelling when only one of these is actually heard in the pronunciation; as in "button" (respelled "bŭt′′n"), "dollar" (dŏl′ẽr"), etc. For a full treatment of the entire subject, see the "Guide to Pronunciation."

Synonyms.

The Synonymies, which constitute a new work rather than a revision, have been treated by John L. Lowes, Ph. D. (now Professor of English at Washington University, Missouri), under the advisory supervision of Professor George Lyman Kittredge, of Harvard University. The synonymies given in the book of 1890 were those written by Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich and incorporated in the edition of 1864; yet it was felt that at this point large improvement was possible, and the work has been thoroughly done from the foundation. The extent of the revision that the synonymies have undergone is best indicated by the fact that the number of articles has been increased from 600 to 1,448; of separate words treated from 1,687 to 4,810; and of illustrative citations, from less than 400 to about 6,000. With a few minor exceptions, the original articles have been wholly rewritten. The field covered has been limited to nontechnical words, and for the answers to all questions of technical usage the consulter has been referred to the definitions. The distinctions indicated are based upon actual usage, and the synonymies attempt, within the limits imposed by the necessity for extreme compactness of treatment, to supply full and authoritative illustrations from standard English writers. These citations have been selected in order to exemplify, as far as possible, in the case of each word, the particular shade of meaning under discussion. So far as space has allowed, it has been the aim of the editors to give for each word a sufficient number of concrete examples to make possible, in some degree, an independent survey of the facts.

The six thousand citations that actually appear have been selected from a collection of several times this number, all of which have been taken into account in framing the distinctions. The older synonymies drew their illustrations chiefly from the more formal writers of the eighteenth century. In the present treatment, the earlier classics — so far as they are in accord with present usage — have not been neglected, and in particular the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, and Swift, and, of a later date, Goldsmith and Burke, have been laid under contribution. But to a larger degree, it is believed, than ever before in a similar work the illustrations have been drawn from writers — essayists, novelists, poets — who embody the best modern usage. And among these special weight has been given to those authors who combine with correctness idiomatic freedom of style. The best colloquial usage has never been lost sight of, and in exhibiting this the great letter writers (notably Cowper, Gray, Lamb, FitzGerald, Stevenson, and Lowell) have been found especially valuable.

It frequently happens that a word which is used in several senses has a number of more or less independent groups of synonyms. Thus, *contract* (v. t.), in the sense of "draw together," has among its synonyms *shorten*, *abridge*, *epitomize*, *narrow*, *reduce*. In the sense of "bring on," it is synonymous with *incur*, *assume*, *acquire*. All eight words are synonymous with *contract*, but the words in the one group are not necessarily synonymous with those in the other. Such groups are set off, in the lists of synonyms, by semicolons, and the comma is used to separate words within the same group.

Certain classes of words that twenty years ago were of little interest have now become the subject of study among scholars and of considerable general interest. For example, in the old International Dictionary quite a radical departure was made by including the obsolete vocabulary of Chaucer. The active interest of scholars in the study of early English literature had then only begun. Since that time this interest has widened and deepened, and in the present work the inclusion of obsolete words and senses has been extended to meet the needs of this interest, the work of doing this having been intrusted to Percy Waldron Long, Ph. D., formerly a lecturer on English in Bryn Mawr College. This has resulted in a feature practically new to one-volume dictionaries. For the study of early English there are now, in many colleges, special courses in metrical romance, the early Scottish poets, Langland and Gower, particular periods of Middle English, the medieval drama, etc.; and to-day it may be said that no man has a thorough literary education who has not familiarized himself with one or more of these fields of literary study. In 1890, the study of Chaucer had become common in our colleges; now it has established itself in our high schools. Some of the publications of the works of early English authors have good glossaries; most of them have very imperfect ones or are published without glossaries. No one scholar in English literature can hope to be able to read all of these early English works, or to understand all the words in any group of them, without consulting other works or other scholars. Besides this, such words constantly appear in our writers of archaic stories, in the works of poets, and many still survive in the dialects of Great Britain and the United States. The New International is the first and only single-volume dictionary to afford a general working vocabulary in this important field of study and research.

Early English and Dialect Words.

Dialect terms (which have likewise been mostly treated by Dr. Long) represent another feature of relatively modern interest, and, in a degree, an interest analogous in its origin to that in early English. In 1890, when the International was published, there was in existence no large body of dialect literature which was generally in the hands of English readers. Since then there has been a large development of dialect stories; the authors of the "kailyard school," Kipling, the short-story writers, and others, have brought into the general literature of the language innumerable dialect terms. The interest in this subject is also reflected in the attention now given to it by the American Dialect Society, and especially by the monumental work of the English Dialect Society, which has taken the form of a quarto dictionary aggregating in all 4,684 pages. Still another phase of this interest is shown in the collection and enumeration of such words, often with extended comment upon them, in our zoölogical and botanical works.

Etymology.

The etymologies of the present edition have been revised by Professor E. S. Sheldon of Harvard University and Professor Leo Wiener, also of Harvard. The marks of Professor Sheldon's thorough scholarship and good judgment, which were noted in the International Dictionary of 1890 and its Supplement in 1900, here appear with the same distinctness. The principle of historical arrangement followed in the earlier editions has been adhered to in the present revision of the etymologies, but it has been more strictly carried out than was then done. A few words of explanation will make details in the application of the general principle clear and will prevent any misunderstanding which might occasionally result from the necessarily condensed form in which the etymologies are presented.

For words descended from Anglo-Saxon the Middle English form comes first, including such Middle English dialect forms as are of value for the history of the word, or sometimes that of a related English word or words to which reference is made. (But the Middle English form is sometimes omitted when obvious or when, the English word being of little importance, the etymology is reduced to the briefest possible form.) This is followed by the earlier or Anglo-Saxon word, usually given in the West Saxon form. If the word is a native one and not taken into Anglo-Saxon from some other language, the really recorded history stops here, and no attempt is made to give either supposed roots or even conjectural forms of stems showing derivational processes. But the lack of recorded history is largely supplied by adding cognates, or closely allied derivatives from the same ultimate source, in the various Indo-European languages, and by the addition of cross references to allied words in English, which often have a remarkable history. Instances may be seen under common words of native origin, as the numerals *one*, *two*, *three*, etc., familiar words like *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *daughter*, and many others. The final and fullest etymological statement for all words, whether from Anglo-Saxon or not, is regularly given under the most familiar word, which is usually, but not always, a native word; *paternal*, for instance, sends to *father* for the final etymology.

If the word, though found in Anglo-Saxon, is not native, then its immediate source if known is added; and when the word has been traced as far as possible (for example, to Latin), cognates and cross references are added, as above, if there is occasion. For words from Old Scandinavian (Old Danish) the source is given as Scandinavian, and the (old) Icelandic form as the best representative of the early Scandinavian dialect concerned is given, with the addition usually of the Danish and Swedish forms, and if the word is sufficiently important more is added, as before (cf. *law*).

Of words of foreign origin which did not pass through Anglo-Saxon, the most important to mention here are those which can be traced back to Latin. In many cases a French form, especially often an Old French form, is the intermediary, and it is not infrequently impossible to be quite certain whether the immediate source was French (Old French) or Latin. This difficulty is often met by giving the Latin word as the source and adding at the end of the etymology the French form with the abbreviation "cf." preceded by a colon. This indicates that the French word may really have been the immediate source or that the French word and the Latin word may both have been concerned in the introduction of the English one. In some cases the French word is not directly from Latin, but came into French through Provençal or Italian or Spanish; or, again, the French word may be of Germanic (Teutonic) origin. This must of course be recognized in giving the history of the word. In all these cases there was often occasion for such cross references as are mentioned above. It should be added that the historical plan here outlined is one which in a large number of cases cannot be followed completely, as the history of many words is not fully ascertained.

To give only old forms, as Old High German or Old French, when the word still exists, perhaps in a more or less altered form, in modern German or modern French, would often result in concealing an interesting fact from users of the Dictionary, who may be well acquainted with the modern language but cannot be expected to have a knowledge of its medieval forms. Accordingly, except for some less important words, the modern form, if it exists, has been added for these commonly known languages immediately after or immediately before the old form. Also, when the Old French word is the same as the modern French one and it is clear that the English word is really from the old language, the word is called simply "F.," the abbreviation "OF. & F." being used when necessary for clearness.

In general a comma [,] before the abbreviation for a language signifies derivation of what precedes from what follows, the arrangement being based on the history of the words. It is believed that any misunderstanding has been sufficiently guarded against; but it is well to say that this general rule does not necessarily apply to words which are compared as possibly or certainly related to the word under discussion, the comparison being indicated by the abbreviation "cf."

The abbreviation "OE." for Old English has been given up altogether as too ambiguous, the term Old English being used by many scholars to signify what is also called, as in this book, Anglo-Saxon. Instead of "OE." is now used "ME." (Middle English). The abbreviations "OLG." and "OD." (Old Low German and Old Dutch) apply to the period preceding that covered by dictionaries of Low German and Dutch of modern times. They mean essentially the same as Middle Low German and Middle Dutch used by many. It is believed that the terms chosen will be more intelligible to most users of the Dictionary.

In the spelling or transliteration of foreign words in the etymologies, but few changes have been made from the edition of 1890. The system followed is essentially that of Skeat (as set forth in the "Brief Notes" prefixed to his larger Etymological Dictionary). The only important variations are those which

follow. In Sanskrit words, *c* is used instead of *ch; ch* instead of *chh;* and *r, ṭ, ḍ, ṭh, ḍh, n,* instead of r*i*, t, d, t*h*, d*h*, n. Instead of *m̃*, the sign *ṃ* has probably been used once or twice. In Gothic words, *q* is used instead of *kw; þ* instead of *th;* and the short *ai* and *au* are written *aí, aú.* In Arabic words, the fourteenth letter of the alphabet is rendered by *ç* instead of *s.* The Russian letters represented in Skeat's list by *ui, ie, iu, ia, e* (the sign of palatalization) are written *y, ye, yu, ya,* ' (apostrophe); the silent letter expressed in Skeat's list by an apostrophe is omitted. No attempt has been made to discriminate systematically the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, letters ð and þ (see *edh,* and *thorn*, *n.*, 4, in the Vocabulary). Long vowels are marked throughout with the macron (as *ā*, *ē*, etc.) in the languages where it is usual to mark long vowels as such.

General charge of the revision of the etymologies was given to Professor Sheldon. He soon found, however, that he needed assistance in making the vast amount of research required for the new words and for many old ones, and to this end the collaboration of Professor Wiener was secured. His field of work eventually covered all new terms not strictly literary, comprising scientific terms in zoölogy, botany, etc., and popular and foreign designations of plants, animals, manufactures, inventions, etc., together with similar terms in the latter half of the International of 1890 that had been treated inadequately or not at all. His method was to pursue all words to their original sources, with a thoroughness which, especially in the case of scientific terms, makes this feature of the revision a notable one. Professor Wiener's plan has been to keep in view the general history of each science; to locate a given word as to the time and the particular work where it first appeared; and to scrutinize the evidence as to its derivation. When the explanation given by the proposer of the word has been found, it sometimes appears that he has made a new use of an older word, which can be traced; sometimes the proposer has given no etymology, but a knowledge of his usual methods gives the clew. Thus, instead of a modern Latin designation from a native name in some unfamiliar language, a form might be taken from Greek which resembled the other name or was even identical with it, as was done by Linnæus in continuing to use *Thea* but explaining it as from Greek. As further illustrations may be instanced *diabase*, *melam*, and *melamine.* Some words generally supposed to be of native American origin there appeared to be reason to believe were borrowed by aboriginal American languages from Europeans; *canoe, maguey, peccary, pulque,* are perhaps the most noteworthy cases of the sort. So too words which are, or are commonly thought to be, from various African sources are here, it is believed, for the first time definitely localized or better explained (see *tsetse, widow bird, zebra*). In the case of inventions a similar process has involved much scrutiny of Patent Office records, scientific magazines, etc. To Professor Wiener have also been referred a large number of the etymologies of dialect and obsolete words in the last fourth of the Dictionary, especially from old texts, as well as from Nares, Halliwell, Davies, etc. His original research has extended into the Slavic and various Oriental languages, and has gathered much new material from Polynesian, Australian, African, and North and South American sources. Of the slips given out for etymological treatment, about one third have been dealt with by him.

Space forbids the enumeration of the many works of etymological research which the editors have consulted, but it must be said that the Oxford English Dictionary has been constantly at hand, and its abundant dated citations have been used, together with similar material drawn from various sources, in a fresh examination of the etymologies. Much time was necessarily devoted to looking up words in their context in the works from which single words or passages were taken, and in comparing with the originals in the case of translations. It was intended to admit in the etymologies no positive statement depending on an unverified quotation or on an unverified word form in any language. Whenever the etymology here given is entirely due to the Oxford Dictionary credit is expressly given. In many cases, however, a disagreement of more or less consequence has prevented acknowledgment under the word itself, and in such cases the reviser's judgment was very likely more than once in fault. Study of the available evidence has often led to somewhat different results from those given in that work. Among the words in common use, to mention no others, which furnish examples of this are *excise, fay* (a fairy), the name of the letter *h*, *jewel, lettuce, palmistry, parable, pilgrim, point-blank, quash* (to crush), *render, reprieve, resort;* here, too, may be mentioned the suggestion on the phrase *mad as a hatter* (see the note under *hatter*); and among words not yet reached by the Oxford Dictionary attention may be called to *purse, subdue, surprise, surrender, taunt,* v., *tender*, v. & n., *upher, varnish, very.*

Vocabulary.

The general one-volume dictionary appeals to a public universal in its interests, and the vocabulary of such a book must therefore be equally universal in its scope. The selection of the terms for such a vocabulary is one of the most difficult and laborious tasks involved in lexicography. The number available is always far in excess of, and for a one-volume dictionary many times, the number possible to be given. The reviser in making his selection is guided, broadly speaking, by utility; that is, he aims to include the terms most likely to be looked for by the consulter of the dictionary. This general basis of inclusion or exclusion as applied to different branches of the vocabulary calls for the consideration of different facts. The terms in the vocabulary of the general dictionary are broadly divisible, as already noted, into literary, colloquial, technical, dialectal, scientific, and foreign. In the New International *literary terms* have been included except where there existed some evident reason for omission. The most important reason for omission is the fact of being obsolete. Modern literary terms that are normal in their formation and not evidently nonce words have been presumed to be worth inclusion; obsolete terms have in general been included when they occur in the works of the more important authors (especially those studied in the schools, colleges, and universities) or when they have a special value in some particular branch of learning. Nonce words have, as a rule, been included when found in the more important authors such as Shakespeare, Milton's poetical works, Tennyson, etc.

Next to literary words, *colloquial words* have been most freely admitted. These consist of words used in ordinary conversation, and in many instances ultimately become a part of the literary language. They have, therefore, been included in the Dictionary with some degree of liberality.

Foreign terms have been admitted only upon evidence of their having more than occasional use in literature or upon evidence of their being in common colloquial use.

Dialectal terms are included chiefly because they are found in current literature or because of some fact (such as etymological interest, very common usage in speech, local usage for the names of animals, plants, customs, etc.) giving them some uncommon interest.

Slang terms have been in general omitted, except where they either have had considerable literary usage or have acquired some special interest of meaning, origin, etc., that is likely to make them a subject of inquiry.

Scientific and technical terms have, in general, been included when they have become more or less frequent in general literature or in scientific literature of popular or semipopular interest, when they have some special human interest (economic, commercial, hygienic, or the like), or when they are of considerable importance in the general literature of the subject to which they belong.

These are but a few broad rules involved in the principles of selection that have been kept before the revisers throughout their work. In their application thousands of words have necessarily been omitted, some of which will doubtless be missed by an occasional consulter; but, as a whole, the vocabulary of the New International is a more complete reflection of the multiform human ideas embodied in words than has ever before been included in a dictionary.

Illustrations.

The total number of illustrations is upwards of 6,000. Of these, nearly one half are new. While many illustrations have been retained from the old International, each of these has been carefully verified. Those retained are, for the most part, illustrations of animals, plants, and of other subjects which from their nature are not subject to change. The purpose has been in every instance to furnish illustrations that will tell a story or explain some feature more clearly or more concisely than could be done by words. Special attention has been given to illustrations of machinery, scientific instruments, and the like, in recognition of the great advance that has been made in these subjects. Most of the work in the preparation of the illustrations has been in the hands of Mr. A. D. Sheffield,

and the book owes much to his nice artistic sense. The thanks of the publishers and editors are due to many for assistance in preparing the illustrations, for criticism of drawings, etc. Especial acknowledgment should be made to Dr. N. L. Britton and Hon. Addison Brown for permission to use the "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada" in preparing the drawings for the illustrations (often reduced in size) given under the entries *Adiantum*, *alder*, *barberry*, *Bidens*, *blackberry*, *buttercup*, *Carex*, *catnip*, *dog rose*, *Dryopteris*, *Dutchman's-breeches*, *elm*, *Equisetum*, *erose*, *flax*, *greenbrier*, *hawthorn*, *hazel*, *Hepatica*, *Isoetes*, *Jeffersonia*, *Lobelia*, *lupine*, *mallow*, *millet*, *mountain laurel*, *Paulownia*, *Pentstemon*, *Physalis*, *pickerel weed*, *Pipsissewa*, *plantain*, *Sagittaria*, *sea oat*, *sheep laurel*, *silver maple*, *Spiræa*, *sugar maple*, *thyme*, *umbel*, *Utricularia*, and *willow*.

In the general plan of the book the aim has been to put each title into its strictly alphabetical place in the vocabulary.

Alphabetical Order of Phrases.

Phrases other than two-noun phrases have been entered under the first main word — usually an adjective, or a verb. The two-noun phrases (many of which, as *Aaron's rod*, *abbey laird*, *acacia plum*, are often hyphened), are placed in alphabetic order in the vocabulary, as if they were single words. Each phrase, therefore, will be found in its alphabetical place, and with the definition accompanying it, except when a cross reference is given to some systematic definition under which the phrase is defined. To the rule of strict alphabetization, the only exception of note is the case of the comparatively few phrases in which the first main word is a verb that is variable, as: "to bear or carry away the bell," in which the entry is made under the noun, in this instance *bell*.

The office editorial staff has been so organized as to include men specially trained in the leading branches both of literature

The Editorial Force, including Special Editors.

and of science. Though most of the definitions in the special departments were originally framed in the office, all definitions in each department have been revised by the head of the department either in copy or proof. Those editors of departments who were not members of the office staff have been, with a very few exceptions (such as Professor Logeman of South Africa), in close working connection with the office.

The subjects which have been systematically referred to specialists for revision, with the names of the specialists, are as follows:

Agriculture. Alfred Charles True, Ph. D., Director of Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture.

Anthropology, including, besides *Ethnology* proper, names of *Languages* and *Tables of Languages*, *Archæology*, etc. Hartley Burr Alexander, Ph. D., now Professor of Philosophy in the University of Nebraska.

Architecture, *Arts*, *Fine Arts*, *Heraldry*. Mr. Russell Sturgis, editor of the "Dictionary of Architecture." After the death of Mr. Sturgis, in 1909, the work on the last few letters of the alphabet was done by his sons D. N. B. Sturgis and Edward B. Sturgis, who had been his assistants throughout the whole of the work.

Astronomy. David Todd, Ph. D., Professor of Astronomy and Navigation, and Director of the Observatory, Amherst College. During Professor Todd's absence, Professor John Edwin Ostrander, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Bacteriology. Lewis Ralph Jones, Ph. D., Professor of Botany, University of Vermont.

Biology. See *Bacteriology*, *Botany*, *Zoölogy*.

Botany, *Horticulture*, and *Forestry*. Charles Louis Pollard, now Curator-in-chief of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences. See *Zoölogy*.

Chemistry. Austin M. Patterson, Ph. D., Editor of "Chemical Abstracts" of the American Chemical Society.

Civil Engineering. See *Mechanics*.

Ecclesiastical terms. Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., editor of "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge."

Economics. Arthur Twining Hadley, President of Yale University.

Electricity. Frederick Bedell, Ph. D., Professor of Applied Electricity, Cornell University. Professor Bedell also supplied the material for the *Table of Units*.

Ethnology. See *Anthropology*.

Etymology. E. S. Sheldon, Professor of Romance Philology, and Leo Wiener, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature, both of Harvard University.

Fine Arts. See *Architecture*.

Foreign phrases. Frederic Wilkinson Kilbourne, Ph. D.

Forestry. See *Botany*.

Geology. Rollin D. Salisbury, LL. D., Professor of Geographic Geology, Chicago University.

Golf. Walter J. Travis.

Grammar and Prosody. Alfred Dwight Sheffield, A. M.

Heraldry. See *Architecture*.

Horticulture. See *Botany*.

Japanese words. K. Asakawa, Ph. D., Instructor in History of Japanese Civilization, Yale University.

Law. F. Sturges Allen, LL. B., the general editor.

Mathematics. William Benjamin Smith, LL. D., Professor of Philosophy, Tulane University, New Orleans (formerly Professor of Mathematics, Tulane University). Professor George Daniel Olds, of Amherst College, prepared the definitions of terms in the letters "A" and "B." For a few letters towards the end of the alphabet Professor Albert Bledsoe Dinwiddie, Ph. D., of Tulane University, read the proof during Professor Smith's absence from the country.

Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Mechanic Arts and Trades. Henry Farrington, M. Sc., B. Eng.

Medicine. Alfred O. Lee, M. D., Berlin University, now Instructor in Modern Languages, University of Michigan.

Mendelian Law and allied terms. William Bateson, M. A., F. R. S., Professor of Biology, Cambridge, England.

Metallurgy and Mining. Rossiter Worthington Raymond, Ph. D., Secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Metaphysics. See *Philosophy*.

Meteorology. Cleveland Abbe, LL. D., editor of the "Monthly Weather Review."

Military terms. Colonel Charles H. Clark, Lt.-Col. Ormond M. Lissak (formerly Professor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, West Point Military Academy), and Major Edward P. O'Hern, Professor of Ordnance and of the Science of Gunnery, West Point Military Academy. Most of the definitions were tentatively prepared by Mr. Griffith.

Mineralogy. Edward Salisbury Dana, Ph. D., Professor of Physics, and Curator of the Mineralogical Collection, Yale University.

Music. Edward Dickinson, A. M., Professor of the History and Criticism of Music, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. The definitions were tentatively prepared by Mr. Sheffield.

Mythology. See *Anthropology*, above.

Nautical and Naval terms. Lieutenant Commanders T. P. Magruder, R. C. Moody, L. M. Nulton, and Edwin T. Pollock, all of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, succeeding each other as editors in the order named. The definitions were tentatively prepared by Mr. Griffith.

Obsolete and Dialect Words. Percy Waldron Long, Ph. D.

Petrography. Louis Valentine Pirsson, A. M., Professor of Physical Geology, Yale University.

Philippine terms. Everett E. Thompson, A. M., for three and a half years a Civil Service Examiner in Manila.

Philology. Edward S. Sheldon, Professor of Romance Philology, Harvard University.

Philosophy. William Torrey Harris, LL. D., Editor in Chief. The terms in the Philosophical branches of learning — including Metaphysics, Logic, Psychology, Ethics, and Æsthetics — were originally defined or edited by Hartley B. Alexander, Ph. D., now Professor of Philosophy in the University of Nebraska. Such of the definitions as were essentially modified by the Editor in Chief are signed by his name in the Dictionary.

Phonetics. Paul Worthington Carhart.

Physics. Edward Leamington Nichols, LL. D., Professor of Physics, Cornell University.

Proper Names in Fiction, History, etc. Frederick Wilkinson Kilbourne, Ph. D.

Roman Catholic Theology and History. Rev. William Turner, S. T. D., D. D., Professor of the History of Philosophy, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; author of "History of Philosophy."

Semitics. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph. D., Professor of Semitic Languages, University of Pennsylvania.

South African terms. W. S. Logeman, Professor of Modern Languages in South African College, Cape Town, South Africa.

Synonyms. John L. Lowes, Ph. D., Professor of English, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., under the advisory supervision of George Lyman Kittredge, LL. D., Litt. D., Professor of English, Harvard University. Professor Kittredge has also given many valuable criticisms and suggestions respecting other parts of the work.

Veterinary terms. John Robbins Mohler, V. M. D., Chief of the Division of Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture.

Zoölogy. Willard Gibbs Van Name, Ph. D. Dr. Van Name's department has included the various branches of *Biology*, with the exception of Botany. He has also edited the terms in *Comparative and Human Anatomy*, *Embryology*, *Histology*, *Paleontology* (of animals), *Zoögeography*, and many minor subjects. In preparing the definitions of many general terms in biology involving ideas common to both Botany and Zoölogy, Mr. Pollard has collaborated with Dr. Van Name. For the latter half of the book he was assisted on the terms relating to birds, mammals, and zoögeography by Mr. Wilfred H. Osgood, now Assistant Curator of Mammalogy and Ornithology in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.; and on the general zoölogical and biological terms by Professor W. P. Hay, the head of the Biological Department of the Public Schools of the City of Washington, D. C.

There have also been connected with the work in a less formal way C. O. Sylvester Mawson, M. A., for many years a resident of India, who has furnished much information regarding East Indian words, and F. N. Robinson, Ph. D., Professor of English at Harvard University, who has answered a large number of questions respecting Gaelic words.

For the work of general revision, the office force has been made up as follows:

F. Sturges Allen, General Editor.

Revising Editors:

- Hartley Burr Alexander, Ph. D., now Professor of Philosophy, University of Nebraska.
- Edward Lathrop Engle, one of the editors of the New International Encyclopædia.
- Harold Russell Griffith.
- Lucius Hudson Holt, Ph. D., formerly Instructor in English, Yale University.
- John R. Howard.
- Frederick Wilkinson Kilbourne, Ph. D.
- Percy Waldron Long, Ph. D., formerly Lecturer on English, Bryn Mawr College.
- Alfred Dwight Sheffield, A. M., formerly Professor of English, University School, Cleveland, Ohio.
- F. Horace Teall (as proof reader and editor).
- Everett E. Thompson, A. M.
- K. N. Washburn Jr.

Among other workers in the office have been Frank D. Stickney (formerly proof reader at the Riverside Press), Miss Annie L. Bailey, Miss Clara S. Hawes, Mrs. Horace E. Morrow.

Mention should also be made of the proof readers at the Riverside Press, and especially of Mr. George T. Elliot, the head reader on the work, not only for their technical skill but also for many valuable suggestions of a general character.

It is not practicable to give to the members of the staff the individual recognition they have merited for their loyalty and efficiency. But mention should be made of the especial service of Mr. Allen, the general editor. Equipped by a university and legal training, by experience on the editorial staff of the International, as head of the office staff that prepared its Supplement, and as editor of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, — he has brought to the making of the New International a mastery of the principles and details of lexicography, a trained instinct serviceable alike in dealing with definitions and with men, an unstinted industry, and an entire devotion.

The editorial force has been fortunate in having as its business head Mr. A. G. Baker, who, besides exercising a general business supervision of the office, has acted as the representative of the publishers in the decision of matters involving questions of policy. He has also given the whole book as it progressed an understanding and critical examination that has contributed largely to its symmetry, accuracy, and effectiveness. For this he was eminently fitted by his experience in connection with the making of the revision of 1890 and the supplement of 1900, as well as by his broad intellectual interests, which have given him an unusual grasp of the conditions and needs of such work from the editorial standpoint and a sympathy with the ideals of the revisers.

Other Assistants. In addition to the office staff and special editors already mentioned, the book owes much to many correspondents scattered throughout the English-speaking world, who have from time to time sent to the publishers criticisms of the old International or suggestions of new words and meanings. Of especial importance have been the contributions of Professor J. M. Hart of Cornell University, who placed at the disposal of the editors a large accumulation of notes and of citations, chiefly from the earlier English authors. Much material also has been received from J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist of New South Wales, Australia; Dr. R. K. Buehrle, Superintendent of Schools, Lancaster, Pa.; F. F. Crevecoeur, Onaga, Kansas; C. W. Ernst, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Lewis, Brockton, Mass., and many others. Thousands of persons, also, have answered questions sent to them by the editors respecting particular subjects with which they were especially familiar. For all of this information, which has materially enriched the book and enhanced its accuracy, the grateful thanks of its makers are given.

W. T. HARRIS.

Washington, D. C., *July* 1, 1909.

The publication of the returns of the decennial censuses taken in 1910 and 1911 by the leading nations of the world has made available a great amount of statistical material that is now incorporated in the "Pronouncing Gazetteer." In addition to this, numerous changes and additions of a minor nature have been made throughout the book.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY.

Springfield, Mass., *January* 1, 1913.

LIST OF AUTHORS QUOTED

AS AUTHORITY FOR, OR IN ILLUSTRATION OF, THE FORMS AND USES OF WORDS GIVEN IN THIS DICTIONARY.

☞ **The books of the Bible, periodicals, and some works of anonymous or doubtful authorship, are cited by name only.**

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Abp. Abbot	Abbot, Abp. George (English divine)	1562-1633
Abbott	Abbott, Benj. Vaughan. [*Law Dict.*]	1830-1890
Evelyn Abbott	Abbott, Evelyn (Eng. classical writer)	1843-1901
F. F. Abbott	Abbott, Frank Frost (Am. classical scholar)	1860-
L. Abbott	Abbott, Lyman (Am. clergyman)	1835-
Abney	Abney, Sir Wm. de Wiveleslie (English writer on photog.)	1843-
A. C.	Appeal Cases.	
Academy	The Academy (Eng. mag. of lit., science, and art, estab. 1869).	
Adair	Adair, James (Indian trader). [*Hist. of Am. Indians*, 1775.]	
John Adams's Diary [Feb., 1763]	Adams, John (Pres. U. S.)	1735-1826
J. Q. Adams	Adams, John Quincy (Pres. U. S.)	1767-1848
Addison	Addison, Joseph (Eng. essayist)	1672-1719
W. F. Adeney	Adeney, Walter Frederick (Eng Biblical scholar)	
Adventurer	(English journal, 1752-1754).	
Æ., Æn.	Æneid (Vergil).	
Ainsworth	Ainsworth, Robert (Eng. lexicog.)	1660-1743
W. H. Ainsworth	Ainsworth, Wm. Harrison (Eng. novelist)	1805-1882
Akenside	Akenside, Mark (Eng. poet)	1721-1770
Albany Evening Journal	(estab. 1830 by T. Weed).	
Alb. Eng	Albion's England (epic poem on Eng. history, by Wm. Warner, 1586.)	
C. W. Alcock	Alcock, Charles William (Eng sporting editor)	1842-1907
Alden	Alden, Raymond Macdonald (Am educator and author)	1873-
T. B. Aldrich	Aldrich, Thomas Bailey (Am. author)	1836-1907
H. B. Alexander	Alexander, Hartley Burr (Am psychologist)	1873-
P. P. Alexander	Alexander, Patrick Proctor (Scot author)	1824-1886
Alford	Alford, Henry, Dean of Canterbury (Eng. poet)	1810-1871
Alison	Alison, Sir Archibald (Brit. hist.)	1792-1867
Allanson-Winn	Allanson-Winn, Rowland George Allanson (Eng. civil engineer)	1855-
A. V. G. Allen	Allen, Alex. Viets Griswold (Am. theologian)	1841-1908
C. F. R. Allen	Allen, Clement Francis Romilly (Eng. Chinese scholar). [*The Book of Chinese Ballads*, 1891.]	
Jas. Lane Allen	Allen, James Lane (Am. novelist)	1849-
Allibone	Allibone, Samuel Austin. [*Dict. of Authors*, Phila., 1886]	1816-1889
Allit. Poems	Early English Alliterative Poems [*The Pearl, Cleanness, Patience*]	14th c.
Am. Dial. Notes	Dialect Notes (publication of the American Dialect Society, estab. 1889).	
Amer. Cyc.	American Cyclopædia (Appleton's), with supplement, 1883.	
The American	(a weekly journal pub. in Phila.).	
Ames	Ames, Fisher (Am. statesman)	1758-1808
J. S. Ames	Ames, Jos. Sweetman (Am. physicist)	1864-
Anab.	Anabasis (Xenophon).	
Anacharsis	Anacharsis (Scythian philos.)	fl. 6th c. B C
Ancren Riwle	Ancren Riwle (an English monastic rule for anchoresses)	ab. 1225
Andrews	Andrews, Ethan Allen (Am. scholar)	1787-1858
L. Andrews	Andrews, Lancelot (Eng. bishop)	1555-1626
Angus	Angus, Joseph (Eng. author)	1816-1902
Anson	Anson, Ld. Geo. [*Voyage round the World in 1740-44*]	1697-1762
Ansted	Ansted, David Thomas (Eng. geol.)	1814-1880
Ant. & Cleo.	Antony and Cleopatra (Shakespeare).	
Anti-Jacobin	Anti-Jacobin Review and Mag. (Eng. pub., 1798-1821).	
A. P.	Ars Poetica (Horace).	
Apoc.	Apocalypse.	
App. Cas.	Appeal Cases.	
Arbuthnot	Arbuthnot, John (Brit. author)	1667-1735
Duke of Argyll	Argyll, Geo. John Douglas Campbell, eighth duke of (Brit. author)	1823-1900
Armstrong	Armstrong, John (Scot. phys. and poet)	1709-1779
Sir W. Armstrong	Armstrong, Sir Walter (Eng. art critic)	1850-1918
E. Arnold	Arnold, Sir Edwin (Eng. poet)	1832-1904
M. Arnold	Arnold, Matthew (Eng. poet and essayist)	1822-1888
T. Arnold	Arnold, Thomas (Eng. historian)	1795-1842
Ars Amat.	Ars Amatoria (Ovid).	
Ascham	Ascham, Roger (Eng. scholar)	1515-1568
Ash	Ash, John (Eng. lexicographer)	1724-1779
Ashby	Ashby, George (Eng. verse writer)	1390?-1475
Ashmole	Ashmole, Elias (Eng. antiquary)	1617-1692
Astle	Astle, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1735-1803
Athenæum	Athenæum, The (Eng. mag. of lit. and fine arts, estab. 1828)	
E. Atkinson	Atkinson, Edward (Am political economist)	1827-1905
Atkinson (Ganot's Physics)	Atkinson, Edmund. [*Elementary Treatise on Physics*, ed. of 1902, transl. from Ganot's *Éléments de physique*.]	
Atlantic Monthly	The Atlantic Monthly (Am. lit. magazine, estab. in Boston, 1857).	
Atterbury	Atterbury, Francis (Eng. bishop)	1662-1732
E. L. Attwood	Attwood, Ed. Lewis. [*War Ships*, 1904.]	
Aubrey	Aubrey, John (Eng. antiquary)	1626-1697
Audsley	Audsley, George Aschdown (Eng. architect)	1838-
Audubon	Audubon, John James (Am. naturalist)	1780-1851
Aunters of Arthur	Aunters of Arthur (an early Scot. alliterative poem)	15th c.
Austen	Austen, Jane (Eng. novelist)	1775-1817
John Austin	Austin, John (Eng. ju[illegible]	[illegible]-1859
Mary Austin	Austin, Mary Hunter [illegible]	[illegible]68-
Aust. Jur.	(John) Austin's Provi[illegible] dence, 1832.	
A. V.	Authorized Version.	
Ayenbite of Inwyt	See *Dan Michel.*	
Ayliffe	Ayliffe, John (Eng. ju[illegible]	[illegible]76-1732
Aytoun	Aytoun, Wm. Edmo[illegible] (Scot. poet and essayist)	[illegible]13-1865
Bacon	Bacon, Francis, Baron [illegible] philos. and essayist)	[illegible]61-1626
L. N. Badenoch	Badenoch, L. N. [*Ro*[illegible] *sect World*, 1899.]	
L. F. S. Baden-Powell	Baden-Powell, Baden [illegible] dier and writer)	[illegible]60-
Badminton Library	(an English series of treatises on sports and pastimes, c. 1890).	
Baedeker	Baedeker, Karl (Ger. publisher of guidebooks)	1801-1859
Baedeker (Reinhard Kekule)	Kekule von Stradonitz, Reinhard (Ger. archæologist). [Translation in Baedeker's *Guide for Southern Italy*]	1839-1911
Bagehot	Bagehot, Walter (Eng essayist and journalist)	1826-1877
Bailey	Bailey, Nathan (Eng. lexicog.)	? -1742
L. H. Bailey	Bailey, Liberty Hyde (Am. horticulturist)	1858-
Bailey (Festus)	Bailey, Philip James (Eng. barrister). [*Festus*, 1839]	1816-1902
J. Baillie	Baillie, Miss Joanna (Scot poet)	1762-1851
Bain	Bain, Alex. (Scot. logician and psychologist)	1818-1903
Baker	Baker, Sir Richard (Eng. historian)	1568?-1645
G. P. Baker	Baker, George Pierce (Am educator and writer)	1866-
I. O. Baker	Baker, Ira Osborn (Am. civil engineer)	1853-
T. Baker	Baker, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1656-1740
F. H. Balch	Balch, F. H. (Am. novelist).	
J. M. Baldwin	Baldwin, James Mark (Am. psychologist)	1861-
Bale	Bale, John (Eng. bishop)	1495-1563
A. J. Balfour	Balfour, Arthur James (Eng. writer)	1848-
Balfour (Cyc. of India)	Balfour, Edward (Eng. surg.-gen.) [*Cyc. of India*, 3d ed., Lond., 1885.]	
Bancroft	Bancroft, Geo. (Am. historian)	1800-1891
B. & Ald.	Barnewall and Alderson's Reports	
Bannatyne MS.	The Bannatyne Manuscript of Early Scottish poems, compiled by George Bannatyne in 1568.	
Mrs. Barbauld	Barbauld, Anna Letitia (Eng writer)	1743-1825
Barbour	Barbour, John (Scot. poet and historian)	1316?-1395
Barclay	Barclay, John (Scot. anatomist)	1760-1826
Barclay (Digest)	Barclay, John M. [*Digest of Rules of House of Rep., U. S.*]	
Baret	Baret, or Barret, John [*Alveary or Quadruple Dict.*, 1580]	? -1580?
Barham	Barham, Richard Harris (Eng. divine and humorist)	1788-1845
S. Baring-Gould	Baring-Gould, Sabine (Eng author)	1834-
Lady Barker	Barker, Mary Anne (Lady Broome) (Brit. colonial author)	? -1911
Barlow	Barlow, Peter (Eng. math.)	1776-1862
Bp. Barlow	Barlow, Bp. Thomas (Eng divine)	1607-1691
J. Barlow	Barlow, Joel (Am poet)	1754-1812
Jane Barlow	Barlow, Jane (Ir. poet)	1860-1917
W. Barlow	Barlow, William (Eng. bishop)	? -1613
Barn. & Cress., Barnw. & Cress.	Barnewall & Cresswell's Reports.	
Barnes	Barnes, Robert (Eng. divine)	1495-1540
D. H. Barnes	Barnes, Daniel Henry (Am conchol.)	1785-1828
W. Barnes	Barnes, Wm. (Eng philol and poet)	1820-1886
R. Barnfield	Barnfield, Richard (Eng poet)	1574-1627
A. E. Barr	Barr, Amelia Edith (Eng.-Am. novelist)	1831-1919
Barrie	Barrie, James Matthew (Scot novelist)	1860-
Barrough	Barrough, Philip (Eng physician)	fl 1590
Barrow	Barrow, Isaac (Eng. theologian and mathematician)	1630-1677
S. J. Barrows	Barrows, Samuel June (Am clergyman and writer)	1845-1909
Bartlett	Bartlett, John Russell. [*Dict of Americanisms*, N. Y., 1848]	1805-1886
Bartlett, Fam. Quot.	Bartlett, John (Am. publisher). [*Familiar Quotations*, 8th ed., 1883]	1820-1905
Bastian	Bastian, Henry Charlton (Eng. physician)	1837-1915
Bates	Bates, William (Eng. divine)	1625-1699
Bateson	Bateson, William (Eng. biologist)	1861-
Baxter	Baxter, Richard (Eng. divine)	1615-1691
A. Baxter	Baxter, Andrew (Scot antiquary)	1686?-1750
Bayard	Bayard, James A. (Am. statesman)	1767-1815
Bayne	Bayne, Peter (Scot author)	1830-1896
R. E. Beach	Beach, Rex Ellingwood (Am author and playwright)	1877-
Beaconsfield	Beaconsfield, Benj. Disraeli, Earl of (Eng. statesman and author)	1804-1881
L. S. Beale	Beale, Lionel Smith (Eng. physiol.)	1828-1906
Beattie	Beattie, James (Scot. poet)	1735-1803
Beau. & Fl., or B. & Fl.	Beaumont, Francis, & Fletcher, John.	
Beaumont	Beaumont, Joseph (Eng poet)	1615-1699
F. Beaumont	Beaumont, Francis (Eng dramatist)	1584-1616
Sir John Beaumont	Beaumont, Sir John (Eng. poet)	1582-1628
Beck (Draper's Dict.)	Beck, Samuel Wm. [*Draper's Dict.*, Lond., 1882.]	
Beckford	Beckford, Wm. (Eng. author)	1759-1844
P. Beckford	Beckford, Peter (Eng. sportsman)	1740-1811
Becon	Becon, Thomas (Eng reformer)	1512-1570
F. E. Beddard	Beddard, Frank Evers (Eng. zoölogist)	1858-
Beddoes	Beddoes, Thomas (Eng. physician)	1760-1808
Beecher	Beecher, Henry Ward (Am. preacher and orator)	1813-1887
L. Beecher	Beecher, Lyman (Am. clergyman)	1775-1863
H. A. Beers	Beers, Henry Augustin (Am. literary critic and educator)	1847-
A. Behn	Behn, Mrs. Aphra (Eng. dramatist, novelist, and poet)	1640-1689
Belknap	Belknap, Jeremy (Am historian)	1744-1798
A. M. Bell	Bell, Alexander Melville (Scottish-Amer. phonologist)	1819-1905
H. G. Bell	Bell, Henry Glassford (Scot. writer)	1803-1874
W. Belsham	Belsham, Wm. (Eng. historian)	1752-1827
Benlowes	Benlowes, Edward (Eng. poet)	1603?-1676
R. D. Benn	Benn, R. Davis (Eng. writer). [*Style in Furniture*, 1904.]	
Chas. E. Bennett	Bennett, Charles Edwin (Am. educator)	1858-
John Bennett	Bennett, John (Am. fiction writer)	1865-
Dr. G. Benson	Benson, George (Eng. divine)	1699-1763
Bentham	Bentham, Jeremy (Eng. philos.)	1748-1832
Bentley	Bentley, Richard (Eng. critic)	1662-1742
B. Berenson	Berenson, Bernhard (Am. writer of history and art criticism)	1865-
Beresford	Beresford, James (Eng. misc. writer)	1764-1840
Berkeley	Berkeley, Geo. (Ir. bp. and philos.)	1684-1753
J. Berkenhead	Berkenhead, or Birkenhead, Sir John (Eng. journalist)	1616-1679
Ld. Berners	Berners, John Bourchier, Ld. (Eng. chan.). [*Trans. of Froissart*]	1469?-1532
Berzelius	Berzelius, Baron Jöns Jakob (Swed. chem.)	1779-1848
W. Besant	Besant, Sir Walter (Eng. author)	1836-1901
Besant & Rice	{Besant, Sir Walter. {Rice, James (Eng. novelist)	1844-1882
Betterton	Betterton, Thomas (Eng. actor)	1635?-1710
Bp. Beveridge	Beveridge, William (Eng. prelate and linguist)	1637-1708
Bib.	Bible.	
Bickerstaff	Bickerstaff, Isaac (Brit dramatist)	1735?-1788?
Birdwood	Birdwood, Sir George Christopher Molesworth (Eng. writer on India)	1832-1917
A. Birrell	Birrell, Augustine (Eng. essayist and statesman)	1850-
The Birth of Merlin	The Birth of Merlin (Eliz. romantic comedy, by Wm Rowley, 1585?-1642?, in whole or in part).	
Bk. of Com. Prayer (Ch. of Eng.)	Book of Common Prayer (Church of England).	
Bk. of Com. Prayer (Prot. Episc. Ch., U. S.)	Book of Common Prayer (Protestant Episcopal Church, U. S.).	
Black.	Blackstone's Commentaries.	
Black or W. Black	Black, William (Scot. novelist)	1841-1898
Blackmore	Blackmore, Sir Richard (Eng. theologian and poet)	1650?-1729
R. D. Blackmore	Blackmore, Richard Doddridge (Eng. novelist)	1825-1900
Blackstone	Blackstone, Sir William (Eng jurist). [*Commentaries*]	1723-1780
Blackwood's or Blackw. Mag.	Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (founded 1817).	
Blair	Blair, Hugh (Scot. divine and rhetor.)	1718-1800
R. Blair	Blair, Robert (Scot. clerg. and poet)	1699-1747
Bluejacket's Manual, U. S. N.	Prepared by Lt. Ridley McLean (1902).	
S. L. Boardman	Boardman, Samuel L. (Am. writer). [*Handbook of the Turf*, 1900.]	
Rolf Boldrewood	pseud. of Thomas Alexander Browne (Australian novelist)	1826-1915
Bolingbroke	Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount (Eng. statesman)	1678-1751
Bolland	Bolland, Simpson. [*Encyclopedia of Founding*, 1901.]	
James Bonar	Bonar, James (Eng. polit. economist)	1852-
G. Borrow	Borrow, George (Eng. writer)	1803-1881
Bosanquet	Bosanquet, Bernard (Eng. philos.)	1848-
Boston Gazette, 1769	Boston Gazette (a weekly newspaper published in Boston in the 18th c.).	
Boswell	Boswell, James (biog. of Dr. Johnson)	1740-1795
C. Boutell	Boutell, Charles (Eng. archæologist)	1812-1877
Bouvier	Bouvier, John (Am. jurist). [*Law Dict.*]	1787-1851
Bowring	Bowring, Sir John (Eng traveler and linguist)	1792-1872
Boyle	Boyle, Robert (Irish chemist)	1627-1691
Boyse	Boyse, Samuel (Eng. poet)	1708-1749
Th. Brabine	Brabine, Thomas, author of verses prefixed to Greene's *Menaphon*	fl. 1589
Bradf. Surr.	Bradford's Surrogate Court Reports, N. Y.	
A. C. Bradley	Bradley, Andrew Cecil (Eng. writer)	1851-
Abp. Bramhall	Bramhall, Abp John (Eng. author)	1593-1663
Sir J. Bramston	Bramston, Sir John (Eng govt. official)	1832-
Brande & C.	Brande, Wm. Thos., and Cox, Geo. Wm. [*Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art*, Lond., 1875.]	
Brathwaite	Brathwaite, Richard (Eng. poet)	1588?-1673
Brende	Brende, John. [*Quintus Curtius*, Lond., 1553.]	
Brerewood	Brerewood, Edward (Eng. math. and antiq.)	1565-1615
Breton	Breton, Nicholas (Eng. poet)	1542?-1626?
Brevint	Brevint, Daniel (Eng. divine)	1616-1695
Brewer	Brewer, Edward Cobham (Eng compiler)	1810-1897
J. Bright	Bright, John (Eng. statesman)	1811-1889
Brimley	Brimley, George (Eng. critic)	1819-1857
C. A. Bristed	Bristed, Charles Astor (Am. writer)	1820-1874
British Pharm.	British Pharmacopœia.	
F. J. Britten	Britten, F. J. [*Watch and Clock Makers' Handbook*, 1902.]	
Brome	Brome, Richard (Eng. dramatist)	? -1652
Bronson	Bronson, Walter Cochrane (Am. educator and writer)	1862-
C. Brontë	Brontë, Charlotte (Eng. novelist)	1816-1855
Brooke (Eastford)	Brooke, Wesley. [*Eastford, or Household Sketches*, Boston, 1855.]	
H. Brooke	Brooke, Henry (Eng. poet)	1706-1783
S. A. Brooke	Brooke, Rev. Stopford Augustus (Eng. author)	1832-1916
Broom	Broom, Herbert (Eng. legal writer)	1815-1882
Broome	Broome, Wm. (Eng translator)	1689-1745
Brougham	Brougham, Lord Henry (British statesman)	1778-1868
H. F. Brown	Brown, Horatio Robert Forbes (Eng. writer on Venice)	1854-
Dr. J. Brown	Brown, John (Scot. physician and author)	1810-1882
J. Allen Brown	Brown, John Allen. [*Paleolithic Man in Northwest Middlesex*, 1887.]	
J. B. Brown	Brown, James Baldwin (Eng divine)	1820-1884
T. Brown	Brown, Tom (Eng. author)	1663-1704
T. E. Brown	Brown, Thomas Edward (Brit. schoolmaster and poet)	1830-1897
H. Browne	Browne, Henry Martin (Am. author). [*Handbook of Homeric Study*, 1905.]	
P. Browne	Browne, Peter (Eng bishop)	? -1735
T. Browne or Thomas Browne	Browne, Sir Thomas (Eng physician)	1605-1682
W. Browne	Browne, William (Eng. poet)	1590-1645?
Browne & Behnke	{Browne, Lennox} {Behnke, Emil.} [*The Child's Voice*, 1885.]	
W. C. Brownell	Brownell, William Crary (Am. essayist)	1851-
Browning or R. Browning	Browning, Robert (Eng. poet)	1812-1889
E. B. Browning or Mrs. Browning	Browning, Eliz. Barrett (Eng poet)	1806-1861
Lauder Brunton	Brunton, Thomas Lauder (Scot. physician)	1844-1916

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Bryant	Bryant, William Cullen (Am. poet)	1794–1878
J. Bryant	Bryant, Jacob (Eng. theol. and mythol. writer)	1715–1804
James Bryce	Bryce, James, Viscount Bryce (Eng. publicist and statesman)	1838–
Brydges	Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton (Eng. bibliographer)	1762–1837
Buchanan	Buchanan, James. [Dict., 1757.]	
C. Buchanan	Buchanan, Claudius (Scot. divine)	1766–1815
J. Buchanan	Buchanan, James (Pres. U. S.)	1791–1868
W. M. Buchanan	Buchanan, W. M. [Technological Dict., Lond., 1846.]	
Sir G. Buck	Buck, Sir George (Eng. historian)	? –1623
Buckland	Buckland, William, Dean of Westminster (geol. and paleon.)	1784–1856
Buckle	Buckle, Henry Thomas (Eng. hist.)	1821–1862
A. B. Buckley	Buckley, Arabella Burton (Eng. scientific writer)	1840–
Buckminster	Buckminster, Joseph Stevens (Am. Unitarian divine)	1784–1812
Budgell	Budgell, Eustace (Eng writer)	1685–1736
Bp. Bull	Bull, Bp. George (Eng. theologian)	1634–1710
F. T. Bullen	Bullen, Frank Thomas (Eng. sea writer)	1857–1915
Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric.	See U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull.	
Bulwer	See Ld. Lytton.	
Bunyan	Bunyan, John (English preacher). [Pilgrim's Progress]	1628–1688
John Burgess or J. W. Burgess	Burgess, John William (Am. publicist)	1844–
Burke	Burke, Edmund (Eng. statesman)	1729–1797
Ld. Burleigh	Burleigh, or Burghley, Lord, Wm. Cecil (Eng. statesman)	1520–1598
Burnet or Bp. Burnet	Burnet, Bp. Gilbert (Scot. historian)	1643–1715
T. Burnet	Burnet, Thomas (Eng. writer). [Theory of the Earth]	1635–1715
Miss Burney	Burney, Frances (Madame d'Arblay) (Eng. novelist)	1752–1840
Burns	Burns, Robert (Scot. poet)	1759–1796
Burrill	Burrill, Alexander Mansfield. [Law Dict., N. Y., 1859]	1807–1869
J. Burroughs	Burroughs, John (Am. nat. and essayist)	1837–1921
Burrow	Burrow, Sir James. [Reports in King's Bench, 1756–72]	1701–1782
Burton	Burton, Robert (Eng. philos.). [Anat. of Melancholy]	1577–1640
R. F. Burton	Burton, Sir Richard Francis (Eng. traveler)	1821–1890
Busby	Busby, Thomas (Eng. mus. writer)	1755–1838
H. Bushnell	Bushnell, Horace (Am. clergyman)	1802–1876
Butcher (Aristotle)	Butcher, Samuel Henry (Ir. classicist and educator). [Trans. Aristotle's Theory of Poetry and the Fine Arts, 1902]	1850–1910
Butchers' Advocate	Butchers' Advocate & Market Journal (Am. weekly trade journal, estab. 1879).	
Butler	Butler, Samuel (Eng. poet)	1612–1680
Bp. Butler	Butler, Bp. Joseph (Eng. theol.)	1692–1752
W. A. Butler	Butler, William Allen (Am. lawyer and poet)	1825–1902
J. Byrne	Byrne, James. [Eng. Language, Lond., 1885.]	
Byrom	Byrom, John (Eng. poet)	1691–1763
Byron	Byron, George Noel Gordon, Lord (Eng. poet)	1788–1824
G. W. Cable	Cable, Geo. W. (Am. writer)	1844–
H. Caine	Caine, Sir (Thomas Henry) Hall (Brit. novelist)	1853–
Caird	Caird, John (Scot. clergyman)	1820–1898
Cairnes	Cairnes, John Elliot (Eng. pol. econ.)	1823–1875
Calamy	Calamy, Edm. (Eng. divine)	1600–1666
Calvin's Institutes	Calvin, John (Fr. Prot. reformer at Geneva). [Institutes of the Christian Religion, 1536.]	
Cambridge Nat. Hist.	Cambridge Natural History (A natural history of the animal kingdom, 10 vols., ed. by S. F. Harmer and A. E. Shipley).	
Camden	Camden, Wm. (Eng. antiquarian)	1551–1623
W. M. Camp	Camp, Walter Mason (Am. engineer and author). [Notes on Track, 1903.]	
Campbell	Campbell, Thomas (Brit. poet)	1777–1844
G. Campbell	Campbell, Geo. (Scot. divine)	1719–1796
H. H. Campbell	Campbell, Harry Huse (Am. metallurgist)	1859–
C. & T.	Creighton & Titchener (J. E. Creighton and E. B. Titchener, translators of W. Wundt's Human and Animal Psychology, 1896).	
Capgrave	Capgrave, John (Eng. historian)	1393–1464
Carew	Carew, Richard (Eng. antiq.). [Survey of Cornwall, Lond., 1602]	1555–1620
T. Carew	Carew, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1598?–1639?
Bp. of Carlisle	Carlisle, Harvey Goodwin, Bp. of	1818–1891
Carlton	Carlton, Robert, pseud. of B. R. Hall (Am. writer)	1798–1863
Carlyle	Carlyle, Thomas (Brit. essayist and historian)	1795–1881
Jane W. Carlyle	Carlyle, Jane Baillie (b. Welsh) (Eng. writer)	1801–1866
Carpenter	Carpenter, Wm. Benj. (Eng. physiol.)	1813–1885
R. C. Carpenter	Carpenter, Rolla Clinton (Am. experimental engineer)	1852–1919
H. K. Carroll	Carroll, Henry King (Am. writer)	1848–
L. Carroll	Carroll, Lewis, pseud. of C. L. Dodgson (Eng. writer)	1832–1898
Susan N. Carter	Carter, Susan (b. Nichols) (Am. writer on art).	
Col. W. H. Carter	Carter, William Harding (Am. army officer and writer)	1851–
Paul Carus	Carus, Dr. Paul (Ger. philos. writer in U. S.)	1852–1919
H. F. Cary	Cary, Henry F. (English poet and translator)	1772–1844
Thos. Case	Case, Thomas (Eng. educator).	
Egerton Castle	Castle, Egerton (Eng. novelist and miscellaneous writer)	1858–
Catechism of R. C. Ch.	Catechism of the Roman Catholic Church.	
Cath. Angl.	Catholicon Anglicum, an English-Latin dict. (dated) 1483.	
Cath. Dict.	A Catholic Dictionary (by William E. Addis and Thomas Arnold, 1883, revised 1893).	
Caton	Caton, John Dean (Am. author)	1812–1895
W. R. Cattelle	Cattelle, W. R. (Am. writer on gems). [Precious Stones, 1903.]	
Caulfeild & S. (Dict. of Needlework)	Caulfeild, S. F. A., & Saward, Blanche C. [Dict. of Needlework, Lond., 1885.]	
Caussin (tr.)	Caussin, Nicolas (Fr. theologian). [Holy Court, tr. by T. H., 1626]	1583–1651
Cavendish	Cavendish, Geo. (Eng. author)	1500–1561?
M. Cawein	Cawein, Madison Julius (Am. writer)	1865–1914
Cawthorn	Cawthorn, James (Eng. poet)	1719–1761
Caxton	Caxton, Wm. (first Eng. printer)	1422?–1491
C. C. A.	Circuit Court of Appeals.	
Cecil	Cecil, Robert, Earl of Salisbury (Eng. statesman)	1563?–1612
Census of India	Census of India, 1901.	
Cent. Dict.	The Century Dictionary (1890).	
Mrs. Centlivre	Centlivre, Susanna (Eng. dramatist)	1667?–1723
The Century or Century Mag.	The Century Illust. Monthly Mag. (estab. in N. Y., 1881).	
Ch.	English Chancery Cases.	
H. Munro Chadwick	Chadwick, Hector Munro (Eng. legal writer). [Studies on Anglo-Saxon Institutions, 1905.]	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
J. W. Chadwick	Chadwick, John White (Am. Unit. clergyman)	1840–1904
Chalkhill	Chalkhill, John, perhaps pseud. of Izaac Walton.	
Chalmers	Chalmers, Thomas (Scot. divine)	1780–1847
B. H. Chamberlain	Chamberlain, Basil Hall (Eng. writer on Japan)	1850–
Chambers	Chambers, William (1800–1883) and Robert (1802–1871) (Scot. compilers and publishers).	
E. K. Chambers	Chambers, Edmund Kerchever (Eng. educator)	1866–
Robert Chambers	Chambers, Robert William (Am. author and artist)	1865–
Chambers's Encyc.	Chambers's Encyclopedia, 1860–1868.	
Channing	Channing, Wm. Ellery (Am. Unit. divine)	1780–1842
Chapman	Chapman, Geo. (Eng. dramatist and poet)	1559?–1634
Sir John Chardin	Chardin, Sir John (Fr. traveler)	1643–1713
Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat	Chasseloup-Laubat, Marquis François de (Fr. general)	1754–1833
Ld. Chatham	Chatham, Wm. Pitt, Lord (Eng. statesman)	1708–1778
Chatterton	Chatterton, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1752–1770
Chaucer	Chaucer, Geoffrey (Eng. poet)	1340?–1400
Chaucer (Boethius)	Chaucer, Geoffrey (Eng. poet). [Transl. De Consolatione Philosophiæ of Boethius, c. 1377–81.]	
Chaucer's Dream	(poem formerly attrib. to Chaucer).	
John Vance Cheney	Cheney, John Vance (Am. librarian and poet)	1848–
Ld. Chesterfield	Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Lord. [Letters]	1694–1773
Chevy Chase	(Eng. ballad, in Percy's Reliques).	
Cheyne	Cheyne, Geo. (Scot. phys. and phil.)	1671–1743
T. K. Cheyne	Cheyne, Thomas Kelly (Eng. clergyman and Biblical critic)	1841–1915
F. J. Child	Child, Francis James (Am. scholar in Chaucer and Eng. Ballads)	1825–1896
Sir J. Child	Child, Sir Josiah (Eng. economist)	1630–1699
Chillingworth	Chillingworth, Wm. (Eng. divine and controversialist)	1602–1644
Chipman	Chipman, Nathaniel (Am. jurist)	1752–1843
Chitty	Chitty, Joseph (Eng. jurist)	1776–1841
R. Choate	Choate, Rufus (Am. orat. and jur.)	1799–1859
Chronicles of Battel Abbey (Lower's trans.)	The Chronicles of Battel Abbey, 1066–1176 (trans. by Mark Antony Lower, 1851).	
A. H. Church	Church, Sir Arthur H. (Eng. chem.)	1834–1915
Churchill	Churchill, Chas. (Eng. poet and sat.)	1731–1764
Cibber	Cibber, Colley (Eng. dramatist and actor)	1671–1757
Cicero	Cicero, Marcus Tullius (Roman orator, essayist, and statesman)	B. C. 106–43.
Civ. Rights Cas.	Civil Rights Cases.	
Cl. & F.	Clark & Finnelly's Reports.	
Clarendon	Clarendon, Edward Hyde, first earl of (Eng. historian)	1609–1674
D. A. Clark	Clark, Daniel A. (Am. divine)	1779–1840
D. K. Clark	Clark, Daniel Kinnear (Eng. civil engineer)	? –1896
H. Clark	Clark, Hugh. [An Introduction to Heraldry, ed. by J. R. Planché, 1899.]	
J. B. Clark	Clark, John Bates (Am. pol. econ.)	1847–
Clarke	Clarke, Henry Hyde (Eng. philol.)	1815–1895
Cowden Clarke	Clarke, Charles C. (Eng. writer)	1787–1877
M. A. H. Clarke	Clarke, Marcus Andrew Hislop (Australian journalist and novelist)	1846–1881
Mary Cowden Clarke	Clarke, Mary Victoria Cowden (Eng. author)	1809–1898
S. Clarke	Clarke, Samuel (Eng. philosopher)	1675–1729
Cleanness	See Allit. Poems.	
A. M. Clerke	Clerke, Agnes Mary (Eng. astronomer)	1842–1907
Cleveland	Cleveland, John (Eng. poet)	1613–1658
W. K. Clifford	Clifford, Wm. Kingdon (Eng. phil.)	1845–1879
Clifton	Clifton, William (Am. poet)	1772–1799
Clough	Clough, Arthur Hugh (Eng. poet)	1819–1861
F. P. Cobbe	Cobbe, Frances Power (Brit. writer)	1822–1904
Lord Cockburn	Cockburn, Ld. Henry Thomas (Scot. jurist)	1779–1854
Cockeram	Cockeram, Henry. [Eng. Dict., 1632.]	
Cogan	Cogan, Thomas (Eng. physician and divine). [The Passions]	1736–1818
Coke	Coke, Sir Edward. [Laws of Eng., including Coke on Littleton]	1552–1634
Coleridge	Coleridge, Samuel T. (Eng. poet)	1772–1834
Collection of Records (1642)	Title to a Collection of Records (cited from Latham's Dict.).	
Collier	Collier, Jeremy (Eng. divine)	1650–1726
Lord Collingwood	Collingwood, Lord Cuthbert (Eng. admiral)	1750–1810
Collins	Collins, Wm. (Eng. poet)	1721–1759
W. Collins	Collins, Wm. Wilkie (Eng. novelist)	1824–1889
Colman	Colman, Geo., the Younger (Eng. dramatic poet)	1762–1836
A. R. Colquhoun	Colquhoun, Archibald Ross (Brit. traveler and author)	1848–1914
P. Colquhoun	Colquhoun, Patrick (Scot. statis.)	1745–1820
Sidney Colvin	Colvin, Sir Sidney (Eng. author)	1845–
G. Combe	Combe, Geo. (Scot. phrenol. writer)	1788–1858
Comber	Comber, Thos. (Dean of Durham)	1644–1699
Comm.	Commentaries (Stephen's). See Stephen's Comm.	
Com. of Err.	Comedy of Errors (Shakespeare).	
Compton	Compton, Henry (Eng. bishop)	1632–1713
C. R. Conder	Conder, Claude Reignier (Eng. mil. engineer and writer on Palestine)	1848–1910
H. G. Cone	Cone, Helen Gray (Am. educator and verse writer)	1859–
Congreve	Congreve, Wm. (Eng. dram. poet)	1670–1729
J. Conington	Conington, John (Eng. transl.)	1825–1869
Ralph Connor	pseud. of Charles William Gordon (Can. clergyman and novelist)	1860–
Constitution of Massachusetts	Constitution of Massachusetts, adopted, 1780.	
Constitution of U.S. or Const. of the U. S.	Constitution of the United States (framed in the Federal Convention, 1787).	
Contemp. Rev.	Contemporary Review (founded in London, 1866).	
Cook	Cook, Capt. Jas. (Eng. navigator)	1728–1779
A. S. Cook	Cook, Albert Stanburrough (Am. philologist)	1853–
Joseph Cook	Cook, Joseph (Am. Cong. clergyman and lecturer)	1838–1901
O. F. Cook	Cook, Orator Fuller (Am. biologist)	1867–
M. C. Cooke	Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt (Eng. bot.)	1825–1914
T. Cooke	Cooke, Thomas (Eng poet and author)	1703–1756
Cooley	Cooley, Thos. M. (Am. lawyer, ed. Story's and Blackstone's Comm.)	1824–1898
Cooper	Cooper, Jas. Fenimore (Am. nov.)	1789–1851
Cope	Cope, Edward Drinker (Am. nat.)	1840–1897
Cor.	Coriolanus (Shakespeare); Corinthians.	
J. Corbin	Corbin, John (Am. writer)	1870–
J. H. Cornell	Cornell, John Henry (Am. musician)	1828–1894
B. Cornwall	Cornwall, Barry, pseud. of B. W. Procter (Eng. poet)	1787–1874
The Coronation	(a comedy of 17th cent., either by John Fletcher or by Shirley).	
Coryate	Coryate, Thomas (Eng. traveler and writer)	1577?–1617
Bp. Cosin	Cosin, John (Eng. author)	1594–1672
Cotgr. or Cotgrave	Cotgrave, Randle (Eng. lexicog.)	? –1634
Cotton	Cotton, Chas. (Eng. trans and poet)	1630–1687

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Coues	Coues, Elliott (Am. naturalist)	1842–1899
Court of Love	(a poem attributed to Chaucer).	
Courthope	Courthope, Wm. John (Eng. writer)	1842–1917
Coventry	Coventry, Henry (Eng. writer)	1710?–1752
Coverdale	Coverdale, Miles (Eng. divine)	1488–1568
Cov. Myst.	Coventry Mysteries (a series of 42 mystery plays performed at Coventry from an early date to about 1591).	
Cowell	Cowell, John (Eng. jurist)	1554–1611
Cowley	Cowley, Abraham (Eng. poet)	1618–1667
Cowper	Cowper, William (Eng. poet)	1731–1800
Kenyon Cox	Cox, Kenyon (Am. painter)	1856–1919
Bp. Coxe	Coxe, Arthur Cleveland (Am. poet)	1818–1896
W. Coxe	Coxe, Wm. (Eng. hist. writer)	1747–1828
Cozzens	Cozzens, Fred. S. (Am. writer)	1818–1869
Crabb	Crabb, Geo. (Eng. lexicog.). [Syn.]	1778–1851
Crabbe	Crabbe, Geo. (Eng. poet)	1754–1832
B. Cracroft	Cracroft, Bernard (Eng. essayist)	1826?–1888
C. E. Craddock	Craddock, Charles Egbert, pseud. of Mary N. Murfree (Am. novelist)	1850–
Craig	Craig, John. [Eng. Dict., Lond., 1852.]	
A. Craig	Craig, Alexander (Scottish poet)	1604–1631
Craik	Craik, Geo. Lillie (Scot. writer)	1798–1866
C. P. Cranch	Cranch, Christopher Pearse (Am. poet and painter)	1813–1892
Stephen Crane	Crane, Stephen (Am. story-writer)	1870–1900
Cranmer	Cranmer, Thomas (Eng. reformer)	1489–1556
Crashaw	Crashaw, Richard (Eng. poet)	1613?–1649
Creech	Creech, Thomas (Eng. translator)	1659–1701
The Critic	The Critic (magazine of lit. and art, New York, 1881–1906).	
Cro. Car.	Croke's Reports tempore Chas. I.	
David Crockett	Crockett, David (Am. pioneer and politician)	1786–1836
Croly	Croly, Geo. (Brit. divine and poet)	1780–1860
Oliver Cromwell	Cromwell, Oliver (lord protector of the Eng. Commonwealth)	1599–1658
W. L. Cross	Cross, Wilbur Lucius (Am. educator and writer)	1862–
S. M. Crothers	Crothers, Samuel McChord (Am. clergyman and author)	1857–
Cudworth	Cudworth, Ralph (Eng. divine and philosopher)	1617–1688
W. Cullen	Cullen, Wm. (Scot. med. writer)	1712–1790
Cumont (McCormack)	Cumont, Franz Valery Marie (Fr. Orientalist). [The Mysteries of Mithra, trans. by T. J. McCormack]	1868–
J. Cunningham	Cunningham, John (Irish poet)	1729–1773
Curran	Curran, John Philpot (Irish orator)	1750–1817
Current Literature	(Monthly lit. mag., New York, estab. 1888).	
C. W. Currier	Currier, Charles Warren (Am. R. C. clergyman and ecclesiastical writer)	1857–1918
Cursor Mundi	(a metrical version of the Old and New Testaments, interspersed with legends, last half of 13th century.	
G. T. Curtis	Curtis, Geo. Ticknor (Am. lawyer and author)	1812–1894
G. W. Curtis	Curtis, Geo. W. (Am. author and ed.)	1824–1892
Cush.	Cushing's Reports (Massachusetts).	
Cussans	Cussans, John Edwin. [Handbook of Heraldry, Lond., 1869.]	
C. A. Cutter	Cutter, Charles Ammi (Am. librarian)	1837–1903
Cuvier	Cuvier, Georges Chrétien L. F. D., Baron (Fr. naturalist)	1769–1832
Cycl. of India	The Cyclopædia of India and of Eastern and Southern Asia (by Edw. Balfour, 3d ed., 1885).	
Cyc. Med.	Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, (1833–35, ed. by A. Tweedie, John Forbes, and John Conolly).	
D. Daggett	Daggett, David (Am. jurist)	1764–1851
Dak.	Dakota Reports.	
R. W. Dale	Dale, Robert William (Eng. Independent minister)	1829–1895
Dall.	Dallas's Reports, U. S. Supreme Court and Pennsylvania Courts.	
Dalton	Dalton, John Call (Am. physician)	1825–1889
H. J. W. Dam	Dam, Henry Jackson Wells (Am. dramatist)	1868–1906
Dampier	Dampier, Wm. (Eng. navigator)	1652–1715
Dana	Dana, James Dwight (Am. geol.)	1813–1895
E. S. Dana	Dana, Edward S. (Am. mineral.)	1849–
R. H. Dana, Jr.	Dana, Richard Henry, Jr. [Two Years before the Mast]	1815–1882
Daniel	Daniel, Samuel (Eng. poet and hist.)	1562–1619
G. Daniel	Daniel, George (Eng. poet)	1616–1657
Dante	Dante (Durante) Alighieri (It. poet)	1265–1321
D'Anville (Trans.)	D'Anville, Jean B. B. (Fr. geog.)	1697–1782
Mad. D'Arblay	D'Arblay, Frances Burney, Madame (Eng. novelist)	1752–1840
W. Darlington	Darlington, Wm. (Am. botanist)	1782–1863
Alex. Darroch	Darroch, Alexander (Eng. educator)	1863–
Darwin	Darwin, Chas. Robt. (Eng. nat.)	1809–1882
E. Darwin	Darwin, Erasmus (Eng. bot. and poet)	1731–1802
Dasent	Dasent, Sir George Webbe (Eng., Norse, and Icel. scholar)	1820–1896
Davenant	Davenant, Sir Wm. (Eng. dram.)	1606–1668
S. Davidson	Davidson, Samuel (Brit. bib. critic)	1806–1899
Davies (with name of work)	Davies, John, of Hereford (Eng. poet)	1565?–1618
Davies or Sir J. Davies	Davies, Sir John (Eng. atty. gen. and poet)	1569–1626
R. H. Davis	Davis, Richard Harding (Am. novelist and journalist)	1864–1916
Mrs R. H. Davis	Davis, Rebecca Harding (Am. author)	1831–1910
Davy	Davy, Sir Humphry (Eng. nat. philosopher)	1778–1829
T. Dawes	Dawes, Thomas (Am. judge)	1757–1825
T. F. Day	Day, Thomas Fleming (Am. yachtsman and writer)	1861–
D. Bib.	Douay Bible. See Vocab.	
De Anim.	De Anima (Cassiodorus).	
De Bary	De Bary, Heinrich Anton (Ger bot.)	1831–1888
The Declaration of Independence	(written by Thomas Jefferson, 1776).	
Dedekind	Dedekind, Richard (Ger. math.)	1831–1916
De Doct. Christ	De Doctrina Christiana (S. Augustine).	
De Foe	De Foe, Daniel (Eng. writer)	1661?–1731
De Imit. Chr.	De Imitatione Christi (Thomas à Kempis).	
Dekker	Dekker, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	1570?–1641
Mrs. Margaret Deland	Deland, Margaretta Wade (b. Campbell) (Am. novelist)	1857–
De Leg.	De Legibus (Cicero).	
De Morgan	De Morgan, Augustus (Eng. math.)	1806–1871
Denham	Denham, Sir John (Eng. poet)	1615–1669
J. Deniker	Deniker, Joseph (French anthropol.)	1852–1918
Denison's C. C.	Denison's Crown Cases.	
Dennis	Dennis, John (Eng. writer)	1657–1734
De Quincey	De Quincey, Thomas (Eng. author)	1785–1859
Derham	Derham, Wm. (Eng. philosopher)	1657–1735
Destr. of Troy	The Gest Hystoriale of the Destruction of Troy (Eng. allit. rom., tr. from Guido de Colonna), c. 1400.	
Deut.	Deuteronomy.	
De Vries	De Vries, Hugo (Dutch plant physiologist). [Species and Varieties, 1905]	1848–
Dewey	Dewey, Orville (Am. clergyman)	1794–1882
T. Dick	Dick, Thomas (Scot. author)	1774–1857
Dickens	Dickens, Charles (Eng. novelist)	1812–1870
Dict. Nat Biog.	Dictionary of National Biography (edited by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee).	
Dict. of Antiq.	Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities (ed. by Harry T. Peck, 1898).	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full	Dates.
Dict. of Arch.	Dictionary of Architecture, by Russell Sturgis (1836-1909)	
Dict. of Bible or Dict. of Bible (Hastings)	Dictionary of the Bible (ed. by James Hastings, 1892).	
Dict of Philos	Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology (ed by James M Baldwin, 1901).	
Dict. of Pol. Econ.	A Dictionary of Political Economy (ed. by R. H Inglis Palgrave, 1894-99).	
C. Dibdin	Dibdin, Charles (Eng dramatist and song writer)	1745-1814
Sir K. Digby	Digby, Sir Kenelm (Eng philosopher)	1603-1665
Digby Plays	English Mystery Plays	c 1480-90
Diosc	Dioscorides Pedanius (Gr. medical writer)	fl. 2d c.
Disraeli	Beaconsfield, Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of, (Eng. statesman and author)	1804-1881
I. Disraeli	Disraeli, Isaac (Eng. misc. writer)	1766-1848
R. W. Dixon	Dixon, Richard Watson (Eng. clergyman and writer)	1833-1900
Dobson	Dobson, Henry Austin (Eng. poet)	1840-
Dodsley	Dodsley, Robert (Eng author)	1703-1764
Domesday Book	See in the Dictionary.	
Donne	Donne, John (Eng. divine)	1573-1631
Douay version	Douay version of Bible. See in Dict.	
Douce	Douce, Francis (Eng antiquarian)	1757-1834
Douglas	Douglas, Gawin (Scot. poet and bishop)	1474?-1522
E. Dowden	Dowden, Edward (British writer)	1843-1913
A. Conan Doyle	Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan (Eng. novelist)	1859-
J A. Doyle	Doyle, John Andrew (Eng writer on Amer hist.)	1844-1907
Drake	Drake, Joseph Rodman (Am. poet)	1795-1820
Sir F. Drake	Drake, Sir Francis (Eng. navigator)	1540?-1596
Sir W. Draper	Draper, Sir Wm. (Eng controvers.)	1721-1787
Draper's Dict.	The Draper's Dictionary (ed. by S. William Beck).	
Drayton	Drayton, Michael (Eng. poet)	1563-1631
Drill Regs for Coast Artillery [U. S.]	Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery [U. S], 1898.	
S. R. Driver	Driver, Samuel Rolles (Eng clergyman and Biblical scholar)	1846-1914
Drummond	Drummond, Wm., of Hawthornden (Scot. poet)	1585-1649
A. Drummond	Drummond, Alex. (Eng. traveler)	-1769
H. Drummond	Drummond, Henry (Scot. writer)	1851-1897
Dryden	Dryden, John (Eng. poet)	1631-1700
C. Dryden	Dryden, Chas (son of J. Dryden, and translator of Juvenal)	1666-1704
J. Dryden, Jr	Dryden, John, Jr (Eng. translator)	1668-1701
Dry Goods Economist	(Am. weekly commercial journal, estab. 1846)	
Du Bartas (Trans.)	Du Bartas, Guillaume Salluste (Fr. poet). [*Works, trans. by Sylvester*]	1544-1590
Du Chaillu	Du Chaillu, Paul B. (Fr.-Am trav.)	1835-1903
G. Duff	Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant (Eng. politician)	1829-1906
Lord Dufferin	Dufferin, Fred. Temple Blackwood, 1st earl of (Eng. statesman)	1826-1902
Sir C. G Duffy	Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan (Ir. and Austral. statesman and author)	1816-1903
R. L. Dugdale	Dugdale, Richard L. (Am social scientist)	1841-1883
Du Jardin (1835)	Du Jardin, Karel (Dutch painter)	1622-1678
Du Maurier	Du Maurier, George Louis Palmella Busson (Fr artist and nov. in Eng.).	1834-1896
W. Dunbar	Dunbar, Wm. (Scot. poet)	1465?-1530?
Dunglison	Dunglison, Robley (Am physician) [*Med. Dict.*]	1798-1869
Dunlop	Dunlop, John Colin (Scot. lit. hist.)	1785-1842
D'Urfey	D'Urfey, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	1653-1723
D. V.	Douay Version.	
Dr. T. Dwight	Dwight, Timothy (Am educator)	1752-1817
Dyce	Dyce, Rev. Alexander (Brit. scholar)	1798-1869
Dyer	Dyer, John (British clergyman and poet)	1700?-1758
Earle	Earle, John (Eng. scholar) [*Philol. of Eng. Tongue*, 1871]	1824-1903
A. M. Earle	Earle, Alice Morse (Am writer)	1853-1911
J. Earle	Earle, Bp. John (Eng. prelate and wit) [*Microcosmographie*, 1628]	1601?-1665
East	East, Sir Edw. Hyde (chief justice of Calcutta)	1764-1847
Eccl.	Ecclesiastes	
Ecclus.	Ecclesiasticus	
Echard	Echard, Laurence (Eng. divine)	1671-1730
Eclec. Rev.	Eclectic Review (estab., Eng., 1805).	
Eclectic Mag.	(Am. monthly lit. mag., estab. 1844).	
E. D. D.	The English Dialect Dictionary (ed. by Joseph Wright).	
Miss Edgeworth	Edgeworth, Maria (Eng. novelist)	1767-1849
T. A. Edison	Edison, Thos. A. (Am. electrician)	1847-
Ed. Rev.	Edinburgh Review (estab. 1802).	
Educ. Rev.	Educational Review (Am. monthly educational journal, estab. 1891).	
Edwards	Edwards, Eliezer (Eng. compiler). [*Words, Facts, and Phrases*, 1881.]	
B. Edwards	Edwards, Bryan (Eng. writer in the West Indies)	1743-1800
J. Edwards	Edwards, Jonathan (Am. clerg. and metaphys.)	1703-1758
E. E T. S.	Early English Text Society.	
M. F. Egan	Egan, Maurice Francis (Am. author)	1852-
E. Eggleston	Eggleston, Edward (Am. writer)	1837-1902
Eikon Basilike	Portraiture of Chas. I. (attributed to Bp. Gauden).	
Eliot (1809)	Eliot, John. [*New Eng. Biog. Dict.*]	1754-1813
G. Eliot	pseud. of Mary Ann (b. Evans) Lewes (later, Cross) (Eng. nov.)	1819-1880
C J. Ellicott	Ellicott, Charles John (Eng. com.)	1819-1905
Ellis	Ellis, George (Eng. misc writer)	1753-1815
A. J. Ellis	Ellis, Alex. John (Eng. philol. and writer on phonetics)	1814-1890
Geo. Ellis	Ellis, George. [*Modern Practical Joinery*, 1902.]	
E. W. Ellsworth	Ellsworth, Erastus Wolcott (Am. poet)	1822-1902
Elson	Elson, Arthur (Am. musical critic)	1873-
Elton	Elton, Chas. Isaac (Eng. jurist)	1839-1900
W. Elwin	Elwin, Whitwell (Eng. clergyman and editor). [*Elwin and Courthope's ed. of Pope*, completed 1889.]	
Elyot	Elyot, Sir Thomas (Eng. writer)	1490?-1546
Emerson	Emerson, Ralph Waldo (Amer. essayist and philosopher)	1803-1882
O. F. Emerson	Emerson, Oliver Farrar (Am. philol.).	1860-
S. F. Emmons	Emmons, Samuel Franklin (Am. geologist)	1841-
Encyc. Americana	Encyclopedia Americana (ed. by Frederick C. Beach, 16 vols., 1904).	
Encyc. Biblica	Encyclopædia Biblica (1899), edited by T. K. Cheyne (1841-1915) and J. Sutherland Black (1846-)	
Encyc. Brit.	Encyclopædia Britannica (9th edition, also 8th).	
Encyc of the Laws of Eng.	Encyclopædia of the Laws of England (ed. by A. Wood Renton and Max. A. Robertson).	
Encyc. of Rural Sports	(ed. by J. H. Walsh, 1st Am. edition)	
Encyc. of Sport	The Encyclopædia of Sport (1898).	
Encyc. Pl. & Pr.	Encyclopædia of Pleading and Practice	
Endlicher	Endlicher, Stephan Ladislaus (Hungarian botanist)	1804-1849
Engin. News	Engineering News (Am. weekly periodical, estab. 1874)	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
T. D. English	English, Thomas Dunn (Am. physician and author)	1819-1902
Ep.	Epistle ; Epistulæ	
Ep. ad Fam.	Epistulæ ad Familiares (Cicero).	
Eph., Ephes.	Ephesians	
Erskine	Erskine, John (Scot. prof of law)	1695-1768
T. Erskine	Erskine, Thomas (Scot. Biblical scholar)	1788-1870
Erskine's Prin.	*Principles of the Law of Scotland* (1754) by John Erskine (1695-1768) as revised by later editors.	
Esd.	Esdras	
Esth.	Esther	
Eucken (Phelps)	Eucken, Rudolf (Ger. philosopher) [*Fundamental Concepts of Modern Philosophic Thought*, transl. by M. S. Phelps, 1888.]	
Eustace	Eustace, John Chetwode (R. C divine)	1765?-1815
Evelyn	Evelyn, John (Eng. diarist)	1620-1706
E. Everett	Everett, Edward (Am. orator)	1794-1865
J. A. Ewing	Ewing, James Alfred (Brit. physicist)	1855-
Mrs. J. H Ewing	Ewing, Juliana Horatia, born Gatty (Eng. nov.)	1841-1885
Ex., Exod	Exodus	
Ezek.	Ezekiel	
Faber or G. S Faber	Faber, George Stanley (Eng. theol.)	1773-1854
F W. Faber	Faber, Frederick William (Eng poet)	1814-1863
Fabyan	Fabyan, Robert (Eng. chronicler)	1450?-1513
Fairfax	Fairfax, Edward (Eng. poet trans.)	? -1635
N Fairfax	Fairfax, Nathaniel (Eng. author)	1637-1690
Falconer	Falconer, William (Scot. poet)	1732-1769
Fam. Quot	Familiar Quotations (J. Bartlett, 8th ed., 1883).	
Fanshawe	Fanshawe, Sir Richard (Eng statesman and poet)	1608-1666
Faraday	Faraday, Michael (Eng. chemist and physicist)	1791-1867
Farindon	Farindon, Anthony (Eng. divine)	1596-1658
J. L. Farley	Farley, Jas. Lewis (Ir. journalist)	1823-1885
Farmer	Farmer, Hugh (Eng. divine)	1714-1787
L. R. Farnell	Farnell, Lewis Richard (Eng anthropologist).	
Farquhar	Farquhar, George (Irish dramatist)	1678-1707
Farrar	Farrar, Fredk. Wm. (Eng. divine)	1831-1903
Farrow	Farrow, Edward S (Am. mil. officer) [*Mil. Encyc.*, N Y., 1885.]	
Fawkes	Fawkes, Fr (Eng. poet and trans.)	1721-1777
Featley	Featley, Daniel (Eng. divine)	1582-1644
Fed.	The Federal Reporter	
Fed Cas.	Federal Cases.	
Fed. Rep.	The Federal Reporter	
Bp. Fell	Fell, Bp. John (of Oxford)	1625-1686
Feltham	Feltham, Owen (Eng. moralist)	1610?-1678?
Felton	Felton, Henry (Eng divine)	1679-1740
Fenton	Fenton, Elijah (Eng. poet)	1683-1730
Fernow	Fernow, Bernhard Eduard (Prussian forester in America)	1851-
Miss Ferrier	Ferrier, Susan E. (Scot. novelist)	1782-1854
Fichte	Fichte, Johann Gottlieb (Ger metaphysician)	1762-1814
Fiddes	Fiddes, Richard (Eng divine)	1671-1725
G. J. Fiebeger	Fiebeger, Gustave Joseph (Officer, Corps of Engineers, U. S A.)	1858-
Fielding	Fielding, Henry (Eng. novelist)	1707-1754
J. T. Fields	Fields, James Thomas (Am. publisher and author)	1817-1881
Field Service Regs. U S. Army	Field Service Regulations, United States Army, 1905.	
J. B. Finch	Finch, John B. (Am prohibitionist)	1852-1887
H. Finch-Hatton	Finch Hatton, Harold Henenge (Eng. polit. and writer on Australia)	1856-1904
G. P. Fisher	Fisher, George Park (Am. theologian and historian)	1827-1909
J. Fiske	Fiske, John (Am. philos. and hist.)	1842-1901
E. FitzGerald	FitzGerald, Edward (Eng. poet) [Trans. of *Omar Khayyám*]	1809-1883
P. Fitzgerald	Fitzgerald, Percy Hetherington (Irish author)	1834-
Flavel	Flavel, John (Eng. nonconf. divine)	1630?-1691
Fleetwood	Fleetwood, William (Eng. bishop).	1656-1723
Fleming	Fleming, William (Scot. divine and scholar) [*Vocab of Philosophy*, 2d ed., 1860]	1792?-1866
J. Fleming	Fleming, John (Scot. nat. philos.)	1785-1857
Flemming	Flemming, Walther (contemporary Ger. anatomist).	
Fletcher or J. Fletcher	Fletcher, John (Eng. dramatist and poet)	1579-1625
G. Fletcher	Fletcher, Giles (Eng. poet)	1584?-1623
P. Fletcher	Fletcher, Phineas (Eng. poet)	1584?-1665?
Prof. R. Flint	Flint, Robert (Scot. theol. and philos.)	1838-1910
Florio	Florio, John (Eng. lexicog. and translator)	1553?-1625
Flower	Flower, Sir Wm. Henry (Eng. zoöl.)	1831-1899
Foote	Foote, Samuel (Eng. comedian)	1720-1777
J. D. Forbes	Forbes, James D. (Scot. physicist)	1809-1868
Forby	Forby, Robert (Eng. philologist)	1759-1825
Ford	Ford, John (Eng. dramatist)	1586-1639?
P. L. Ford	Ford, Paul Leicester (Am. author)	1865-1902
Wm. Forrest	Forrest, William (Eng. priest and poet)	fl. 1550-1580
Fortescue	Fortescue, Sir John (Eng lawyer)	1394?-1476?
Fortnightly Review	Fortnightly Review (London monthly, estab 1865).	
The Forum	(Am. quarterly literary mag, estab. 1886)	
Fosbroke	Fosbroke, Thomas D. (Eng. antiq.)	1770-1842
Foster	Foster, Sir Michael (Eng. physiol.).	1836-1907
J. Foster	Foster, John (Eng. essayist)	1770-1843
R. F. Foster	Foster, Robert Frederick (Scot. writer in U. S. on card games)	1853-
Fotherby	Fotherby, Martin (Eng. bishop)	1559-1619
Four Sons of Aymon	A romance of the Charlemagne cycle tr. from French and printed by William Caxton, c. 1489	
Fox	Fox, Chas. James (Eng. statesman)	1749-1806
John Fox, jr.	Fox, John, jr. (Am. author)	1863-1919
T. W. Fox	Fox, Thomas W. (Eng. lecturer on textile manufactures). [*The Mechanism of Weaving*, 1900.]	
Foxe	Foxe, or Fox, John (Eng. martyrol.)	1516-1587
Francis	Francis, Philip (Eng. translator)	1708?-1773
Sir P. Francis	Francis, Sir Philip (Brit. statesman and writer)	1740-1818
Franco of Cologne (tr.)	Franco of Cologne (medieval writer on music)	fl. 11th c.?
Franklin	Franklin, Benj. (Am philosopher and statesman)	1706-1790
Sarah Franklin	Bache, Sarah Franklin (daughter of Benj. Franklin)	1744-1808
G. S. Fraps	Fraps, George Stronach (Am. chemist)	1876-
W. A. Fraser	Fraser, William Alexander (Eng writer)	1859-
J. G. Frazer	Frazer, James George (Brit writer on folklore)	1854-
Harold Frederic	Frederic, Harold (Am novelist)	1856-1898
Freeman	Freeman, Edward Aug. (Eng. historian)	1823-1892
J. C. Frémont	Frémont, John C. (Am explorer)	1813-1890
Philip Freneau	Freneau, Philip (Am. poet)	1752-1832
J. H. Frere	Frere, John Hookham (Eng. diplomatist and poet)	1769-1846
O. Frölich	Frölich, O. (Ger. physicist).	1843-
Froude	Froude, James Anthony (Eng. hist.).	1818-1894
Fullam-Hart	Fullam, William Freeland. / Hart, Thomas C. (Amer. naval officers). [*Textbook of Ordnance and Gunnery*, 1903.]	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Fuller	Fuller, Thomas (Eng. preacher)	1608-1661
M. Fuller	Fuller, Sarah Margaret, Marchioness Ossoli (Am. writer)	1810-1850
H. H. Furness	Furness, Horace Howard (Am. Shakespearean scholar)	1833-1912
Furnivall	Furnivall, Fred. Jas. (Eng. philol.)	1825-1910
Gal.	Galatians.	
T. Gale	Gale, Theophilus (Eng nonconf.)	1628-1678
W. D. Gallagher	Gallagher, William Davis (Am. editor)	1808-1894
Galt	Galt, John (Scot novelist)	1779-1839
Galton	Galton, Sir Francis (Eng. scientist)	1822-1911
Ganot	Ganot, Adolphe (Fr. physicist)	1804- ?
Gardiner, Kittredge, Arnold	Gardiner, John Hays	1863-1913
	Kittredge, George Lyman	1860-
	Arnold, Sarah Louise [*The Mother Tongue*, 1902.]	1859-
Gardner	Gardner, Dan. Pereira (Am. agr. chem.). [*Farmer's Dict.*, 1846.]	
E. A. Gardner	Gardner, Ernest Arthur (Eng. archæologist)	1862-
J. S. Gardner	Gardner, J. Starkie (Eng. metal worker and archæologist)	1844-
Percy Gardner	Gardner, Percy (Eng archæologist)	1846-
H. Garland	Garland, Hamlin (Am. novelist)	1860-
Constance Garnett	Garnett, Mrs. Constance Black (trans. *works of I. Turgenev*, Lond., 1894-97).	
Rich. Garnett	Garnett, Richard (Eng librarian and author)	1835-1906
Garrick	Garrick, David (Eng actor and dramatist)	1717-1779
Garth	Garth, Sir Samuel (Eng physician and poet)	1661-1719
Gascoigne	Gascoigne, Geo. (Eng poet)	1525?-1577
Mrs. Gaskell	Gaskell, Eliz Cleghorn (Eng. nov.)	1810-1865
Gauden	Gauden, John (Eng. bishop, reputed author of *Eikon Basilike*)	1605-1662
Gay	Gay, John (Eng. poet and dram.)	1685-1732
Gayton	Gayton, Edm. (Eng. humorist). [*Notes on Don Quixote*]	1609-1666
Geddes	Geddes, Alex. (Scot. R. C theol.)	1737-1802
Geikie	Geikie, Sir Archibald (Scot. geol.)	1835-
James Geikie	Geikie, James (Scot. geologist)	1839-1915
Gellert (Zufriedenheit mit seinem Zustande, IV).	Gellert, Christian Fürchtegott (Ger. poet and moralist)	1715-1769
Gen.	Genesis	
Genevan Test	Genevan Testament, 1557	
Gent. Mag.	Gentleman's Magazine (London monthly, estab 1731)	
J. F. Genung	Genung, John F. (Am. author)	1850-1919
Gerarde (1597)	Gerarde, John (Eng herbalist and surgeon)	1545-1608
Gerbier	Gerbier, Sir Balthazar (Eng painter and architect)	1591?-1667
Gesta Rom.	Gesta Romanorum (collection of old chronicles, legends, etc., of unknown authorship).	
Gibbon	Gibbon, Edward (Eng. historian)	1737-1794
Gibbons	Gibbons, Thomas (Eng divine)	1720-1785
F. H. Giddings	Giddings, Franklin Henry (Am. sociologist)	1855-
Gifford (1580)	Gifford, Humfrey. [*Poesie of Gilliflowers*, Lond., 1580.]	
E. Giles	Giles, William Ernest Powell (Eng. Australian explorer)	1835-1897
Gillespie	Gillespie, Geo. (Scot. Presb. divine)	1613-1648
Gilpin	Gilpin, William (Eng. divine)	1724-1804
George Gissing	Gissing, George Robert (Eng novelist)	1857-1903
W. Gladden	Gladden, Washington (Am. clergyman)	1836-1918
Gladstone	Gladstone, Wm. E. (Eng. statesman)	1809-1898
Glanvill	Glanvill, Joseph (Eng. philos.)	1636-1680
Gliddon	Gliddon, Geo. R. (Am archæol.)	1809-1857
Glover	Glover, Richard (Eng. poet)	1712-1785
Godfrey (1594)	Godfrey of Bouillon (Fr. crusader)	? -1100
E. L. Godkin	Godkin, Edwin Lawrence (Ir. editor in U. S.)	1831-1902
Godman	Godman, John D. (Am. physician)	1794-1830
Godwin	Godwin, Wm. (Eng. misc. writer).	1756-1836
Golding	Golding, Arthur (Eng. poet and translator)	1536-1590?
Goldsmith	Goldsmith, Oliver (Ir poet and nov.)	1728-1774
J. Goodman	Goodman, John (Eng clerg.). [*Winter Evening Conference*, 1684.]	? -1690?
F. J. Goodnow	Goodnow, Frank Johnson (Am publicist)	1859-
S. G. Goodrich	Goodrich, Samuel G. (Am. misc. writer, pseud. Peter Parley)	1793-1860
Goodwin	Goodwin, Wm. W. (Am. scholar).	1831-1912
Mrs. Gore	Gore, Catherine G. F. (Eng. nov.)	1799-1861
E. Gosse or E. W. Gosse	Gosse, Edmund Wm. (Eng poet and critic)	1849-
Gould on Pleading	Gould, James (Am. jurist). [*Treatise on the Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions*, ed. of 1899]	1770-1838
Gov. of Tongue	Government of the Tongue (by John Ball, 1585-1640).	
G. C. Gow	Gow, George Coleman (Am. instructor in music)	1860-
James Gow	Gow, James (Eng educator)	1854-
Gower	Gower, John (Eng. poet)	1325?-1408
Grafton	Grafton, Richd. (Eng. chronicler)	ab 1570
Grainger	Grainger, James (Scot. physician and poet)	1723?-1767
Sarah Grand	Pseud. of Frances Elizabeth (b Clarke) M'Fall (Eng. novelist).	1862-
T. Granger	Granger, Thomas. [*Exposition on Eccles.*, 1621.]	
R. Grant	Grant, Robert (Am. judge and novelist)	1852-
U. S. Grant	Grant, Ulysses Simpson (Am. general and president)	1822-1885
Granville	Granville, George, Lord Lansdowne (Eng. poet)	1667-1735
Graunt	Graunt, John (Eng tradesman)	1620-1674
Gray or T. Gray	Gray, Thomas (Eng poet)	1716-1771
A. Gray	Gray, Asa (Am. botanist)	1810-1888
G. B. Gray	Gray, George Buchanan (Eng. Hebrew scholar)	1865-
J. R. Green	Green, John Richard (Eng hist.)	1837-1883
J. Reynolds Green	Green, Joseph Reynolds (contemporary Eng. botanist).	
M. Green	Green, Matthew (Eng. poet)	1697-1737
T. H. Green	Green, Thomas Hill (Eng philos.)	1836-1882
Greene or R. Greene	Greene, Robert (Eng. dramatist)	1560?-1592
Greenleaf	Greenleaf, Simon (Am. jurist)	1783-1853
Greenslet	Greenslet, Ferris (Am. editor and author)	1875-
Gregory	Gregory, Wm. (Scot. chemist)	1803-1858
Eliot Gregory	Gregory, Eliot (Am. artist and author)	1854-
J. Gregory	Gregory, John (Eng divine)	1607-1646
Grew	Grew, Nehemiah (first veg. anat. and physiol. of Eng.)	1628-1711
S. B. Griffin	Griffin, Solomon B. (Am. journalist).	1852-
Griffith (Cuvier)	Griffith, Edw. (trans. of Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, 1827-1835).	
Abp. Grindal	Grindal, Abp. Edm. (Eng. divine)	1519-1583
Grindon	Grindon, Leopold Hartley (Eng. botanist)	1818-
Grose	Grose, Francis (Eng. antiquary)	1731-1791
Grote	Grote, Geo (Eng. hist. and philos.)	1794-1871
Grove or Grove's Dict. of Music	Grove, Sir Geo. (Eng. engineer and editor). [*Dictionary of Music*, ed. by J. A. Fuller Maitland, 1904]	1820-1900
Guardian	The Guardian (English periodical, March to Oct., 1713).	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Guillim	Guillim, John (Eng writer on heraldry)	1565-1621
Louise I. Guiney	Guiney, Louise Imogen (Am. author)	1861-1920
F. B. Gummere	Gummere, Francis Barton (Am educator)	1855-1919
Gurney	Gurney, Edmund (Eng writer)	1847-1888
Gwilt	Gwilt, Joseph (Eng architect)	1784-1863
Hab.	Habakkuk	
Habington	Habington, Wm. (Eng. poet)	1605-1645
Hacket or *Bp Hacket*	Hacket, Bp. John (Eng. divine)	1592-1670
Hackett	Hackett, Horatio B (Am. biblical commentator)	1808-1875
Hadley	Hadley, James (Am. philologist)	1821-1872
A. T. Hadley	Hadley, Arthur T. (Am econ.)	1856-
W. H Hadow	Hadow, Sir (William) Henry (Eng. writer on music)	1859-
Haeckel	Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich (Ger nat.)	1834-1919
Hag.	Haggai.	
H R. Haggard	Haggard, Henry Rider, Sir (Eng. nov.)	1856-
Hakewill	Hakewill, Geo. (Eng. abp.)	1579-1649
Hakluyt	Hakluyt, Richard (Eng. geog.)	1552?-1616
E. E. Hale	Hale, Edward Everett (Am. clerg. and author)	1822-1909
Ld. Hale or *Sir M. Hale*	Hale, Sir Matt (Eng. ld chief just., relig and legal writer)	1609-1676
Nathan Hale	Hale, Nathan (Am. patriot)	1755-1776
Hales	Hales, John (Eng. divine and critic)	1584-1656
Haliburton	Haliburton, Thos. C (Nova Scotia humorist, pseud. Sam Slick)	1796-1865
Hall or *E. Hall*	Hall, Edw. (Eng. chronicler)	1499?-1547
Bp. Hall	Hall, Bp. Joseph (Eng. scholar)	1574-1656
Basil Hall	Hall, Capt. Basil (Eng naval officer and traveler)	1788-1844
F Hall or *Fitzed Hall*	Hall, Fitzedward (Am. philol in Eng.)	1825-1901
Gertrude Hall	Hall, Gertrude (Am. writer)	1863-1915
J. Hall (1565)	Hall, John (Eng poet). [*Court of Virtue*, 1565.]	
John Hall (1646)	Hall, John (Eng poet)	1627-1656
Maud R. Hall	Hall, Maud R. [*English Church Needlework*, 1901.]	
R. Hall	Hall, Robert (Eng. Bapt divine)	1764-1831
W E. Hall	Hall, William Edward (Eng legal writer)	1835-1894
Hallam	Hallam, Henry (Eng. historian)	1777-1859
Halleck	Halleck, Fitz-Greene (Am. poet)	1790-1867
Halliwell	Halliwell-Phillipps, James Orchard (Eng. antiquary)	1820-1889
Hallywell	Hallywell, Henry (Eng. vicar)	17th c.
C. G. Halpine	Halpine, Charles G. (Ir.-Am jour.)	1829-1868
Hamersly or *Ham. Nav Encyc*	Hamersly's Naval Encyclopædia, Phila., 1881.	
Hamerton	Hamerton, Philip Gilbert (English writer on art)	1834-1894
Hamilton	Hamilton, Wm. (Scot. poet)	1704-1754
A. Hamilton	Hamilton, Alex. (Am. statesman)	1757-1804
Lt. Gen. Ian Hamilton	Hamilton, General Sir Ian Standish Monteith (Eng. general)	1853-
Thomas Hamilton	Hamilton, Thomas (Eng. author). [*Men and Manners in Am.*, 1833]	1789-1842
Sir W. Hamilton	Hamilton, Sir Wm. (Scot. philos.)	1788-1856
W. Hamilton (Life of Wallace)	Hamilton, Wm. (Scot. poet, abridged the *Life of Sir Wm. Wallace*, a metrical history, 1710)	1665?-1751
Hamlet	(Hamlet, a tragedy, by William Shakespeare, 1603).	
Sir Edward Hamley	Hamley, Sir Edward Bruce (Eng military writer)	1824-1893
Hammarsten	Hammarsten, Olof (Sw. chemist)	1841-
Hammond	Hammond, Henry (Eng. divine)	1605-1660
S. H. Hammond	Hammond, Sam. H. (Am. author)	1809- ?
Hampole	Hampole, Richard Rolle de (Eng. poet)	? -1348
J. Hannay	Hannay, Jas. (Scot. crit. and nov.)	1827-1873
B. Hanscom	Hanscom, Beatrice (Am. writer).	
A. S Hardy	Hardy, Arthur S. (Am. novelist)	1847-
Lady D. Hardy	Hardy, Lady Duffus (Eng. writer).	
T. Hardy	Hardy, Thomas (Eng. novelist)	1840-
Hare	Hare, Augustus Wm., and Hare, Julius Charles (1795-1855) (Eng. clergymen, and joint authors of *Guesses at Truth*)	
A. W. Hare	Hare, Augustus Wm [*Sermons to a Country Congregation*, 1837]	1792-1834
J S. Harford	Harford, John Scandrett (English writer)	1785-1866
Henry Harland	Harland, Henry (Am. author)	1861-1905
Harmar	Harmar, John (Eng. translator)	? -1613
Harnack	Harnack, Adolf (German church historian)	1851-
Harper's Mag	Harper's New Monthly Magazine (N Y., estab. 1850)	
Harper's Weekly	(Amer popular lit mag., New York, estab. 1856)	
Harrington	Harrington, Jas (Eng. polit writer)	1611-1677
Sir J. Harrington	Harrington, Sir John (Eng. author)	1561-1612
Harris or *J Harris*	Harris, Jas (Eng philol.). [*Hermes*]	1709-1780
J. C. Harris	Harris, Joel Chandler (Am. writer)	1848-1908
N McL. Harris	Harris, Norman MacLeod (Am bacteriologist)	1870-
W T Harris	Harris, William Torrey (Am. educationist and philosopher)	1835-1909
F Harrison.	Harrison, Frederic (Eng author)	1831-
J. E. Harrison	Harrison, Jane Ellen (Eng. writer)	1850-
Harte	Harte, Walter (Eng. poet and hist)	1700-1774
Bret Harte	Harte, Francis Bret (Am. author)	1839-1902
Harvey	Harvey, Wm. (Eng anatomist)	1578-1657
G. Harvey	Harvey, Gabriel (Eng. author)	1545?-1630?
R. Harvey	Harvey, Richard (Eng. astrologer)	1560-1623?
P N. Hasluck	Hasluck, Paul Nooncree (Eng. mechanical engineer)	1854-
Havelok, The Lay of	Havelok the Dane (Eng metr. tale, about 1280)	
H. R. Haweis	Haweis, Hugh Reginald (Eng. clergyman and musical writer)	1838-1901
Hawkesworth	Hawkesworth, John (Eng. compiler)	1715?-1773
A Hawkesworth	Hawkesworth, Alfred. [*Australian Sheep and Wool*, 1906.]	
Hawkins	Hawkins, Sir John (Eng. rear adm.)	1532-1595
R. Hawkins	Hawkins, Sir Richard (Eng navigator)	1562?-1622
Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown	Pleas of the Crown by Wm Hawkins (1673-1746) (Eng. lawyer).	
Hawthorne	Hawthorne, Nathaniel (Am nov.)	1804-1864
J. Hawthorne	Hawthorne, Julian (Am. novelist)	1846-
B. R. Haydon	Haydon, Benj. Robt. (Eng. painter)	1786-1846
M. H Hayes	Hayes, Capt. M. Horace (Eng. writer on horses).	
W. H Hayne	Hayne, William Hamilton (Am. author)	1856-
Hayward	Hayward, Sir John (Eng. historian)	1560?-1627
Hazlitt	Hazlitt, Wm (Eng. misc writer)	1778-1830
W C. Hazlitt	Hazlitt, Wm. Carew (Eng. hist.)	1834-1913
J. B. Heard	Heard, John Bickford (Brit. clerg.)	fl. 1875
Hearn	Hearn, William Edward (Irish-Australian jurist and economist)	1826-1888
L Hearn	Hearn, Lafcadio (Am. [later Japanese] writer)	1850-1904
Heber	Heber, Reginald (Eng. bishop and hymn writer)	1783-1826
Heine	Heine, Edward (Ger mathematician)	1821-1881
Helmholtz	Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferd. (Ger. physicist and physiol.)	1821-1894
Helps	Helps, Sir Arthur (Eng. essayist and hist.)	1813-1875
Mrs. Hemans	Hemans, Felicia D. (Eng. poetess)	1793-1835
Hempl	Hempl, George (Am philologist)	1859-

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Mrs. Henderson	Henderson, Mary Foote. [*Practical Cooking*, N. Y., 1876]	1844-
G. F. R. Henderson	Henderson, Col George Frances Robert (Eng. military writer)	1854-1903
W. E. Henley	Henley, William Ernest (Eng poet)	1849-1903
Henrici	Henrici, Olaus (Ger math. at Univ. of Lond)	1840-
Henry	Henry, William (Eng chemist)	1775-1836
Henry VIII., quoted by Froude	Henry VIII. (King of Eng)	1491-1547
Henry the Minstrel	Harry, Blind, or Henry the Minstrel (Scot bard)	fl. 15th c.
P Henry	Henry, Patrick (Am. orator)	1736-1799
V Henry	Henry, Victor (Fr. linguist)	1850-1907
Henryson	Henryson, Robt. (Scot poet)	1425?-1506?
Henslow	Henslow, John Stevens (Eng. bot)	1796-1861
Herbert	Herbert, George (Eng. poet)	1593-1633
Sir T. Herbert	Herbert, Sir Thos. (Eng. traveler)	1606-1682
C. H. Herford	Herford, Charles Harold (Eng writer on literature)	1853-
Herrick	Herrick, Robert (Eng poet)	1591-1674
Herschel or *Sir J Herschel*	Herschel, Sir John Fredk. Wm. (Eng astron.)	1792-1871
W. Herschel	Herschel, Sir Wm (Eng astron.)	1738-1822
Heslop	Heslop, Richard Oliver (Eng iron and steel merchant)	1842-
Hetherington	Hetherington, William Maxwell (Scot. divine)	1803-1865
W. A. S. Hewins	Hewins, Wm. Albert Samuel (Eng political economist)	1865-
M. Hewlett	Hewlett, Maurice Henry (Eng author)	1861-
Hewyt	Hewyt, or Hewit, John (Eng. divine)	1614-1658
Heylin	Heylin, Peter (Eng. misc. writer)	1600-1662
Heywood	Heywood, Thos. (Eng dramatist)	? -1650?
J. Heywood	Heywood, John (Eng. dramatist)	1500-1565
Heywood's Prov	(coll. of proverbs by J. Heywood)	
Hickes	Hickes, Thomas (Eng author)	? -1634
Hickok	Hickok, Laurens Perseus (Am. philosopher)	1798-1888
R. Hildreth	Hildreth, Richard (Am. historian)	1807-1865
A. S. Hill	Hill, Adams Sherman (Am writer on rhetoric)	1833-1910
Sir J Hill	Hill, Sir John (Eng. misc writer)	1716-1775
Robert T. Hill	Hill, Robert Thomas (Am. geologist)	1858-
Hillhouse	Hillhouse, Jas. Abraham (Am poet)	1789-1841
J. R Hind	Hind, John Russell (Eng. astron.)	1823-1895
Hipp	Hippocrates (Gr. physician)	B C. 460-377?
Hist	Historia (Tacitus).	
Hobart	Hobart, Sir Henry (ld. chief just) [*Law Repts.*]	? -1625
Hobbes	Hobbes, Thos. (Eng. philosopher)	1588-1679
Sir E Hoby	Hoby, Sir Edward. [*Purgatory's Triumph over Hell*, 1609]	1560?-1616?
Hoccleve	Hoccleve, or Occleve, Thomas (Eng. author)	1370?-1450?
R. Hodges	Hodges, Richard [*Plainest Directions for True Writing*, 1649.]	
Hoffman	Hoffman, Chas. Fenno (Am. author).	1806-1884
Hofmann	Hofmann, August Wilhelm (Ger. chem.)	1818-1892
Hogg	Hogg, James (Scot. poet. "The Ettrick Shepherd")	1770-1835
Holder	Holder, William (Eng. divine)	1616-1698
Holinshed	Holinshed, Raphael (Eng. chron.)	? -1580?
Holland	Holland, Philemon (Eng. trans.)	1551-1636
T. E. Holland	Holland, Thomas Erskine (Eng. jurist)	1835-
Holmes	Holmes, Oliver Wendell (Am. physician and author)	1809-1894
A. Holmes	Holmes, Abiel (Am. clergyman)	1763-1837
Holms	Holms, A. Campbell (Eng. naval architect). [*Practical Shipbuilding*, 1904.]	
Ld Holt	Holt, Sir John (chief just. of Eng.)	1642-1710
Holyday	Holyday, Barten (Eng author)	1593-1661
St. John Honeywood	Honeywood, Saint John (Am. poet)	1763-1798
Hood	Hood, Thomas (Eng. poet and wit)	1799-1845
Hook	Hook, Walter Farquhar (Eng divine). [*Church Dict.*, 1854]	1798-1875
T. Hook	Hook, Theo. Ed. (Eng. journalist)	1788-1841
Hooke	Hooke, Robert (Eng math. and inventor)	1635-1703
Hooker	Hooker, Richard (Eng. divine)	1554?-1600
Hoole	Hoole, John (Eng. trans. and dram.)	1727-1803
Hopkins	Hopkins, Samuel (Am. theologian)	1721-1803
E W. Hopkins	Hopkins, Edward Washburn (Am Orientalist)	1857-
Hopkinson	Hopkinson, Francis (Am. author)	1737-1791
Horace	Quintus Horatius Flaccus (Horace) (Roman poet)	B. C. 65-B C. 8
Horn	See *King Horn.*	
Bp. Horne	Horne, Bp. George (Eng. divine)	1730-1792
J G Horner	Horner, Joseph G. [*Lockwood's Dictionary of Terms in Mechanical Engineering*, 1902.]	
Horsley	Horsley, Bp. Samuel (Eng. prelate)	1733-1806
Hos.	Hosea	
Hosking	Hosking, William (Eng. architect)	1800-1861
Hotten	Hotten, John (Eng. publisher). [*Slang Dictionary*, 1859]	1832-1873
Bp Hough	Hough, Bp. John (Eng. divine)	1651-1743
George Houghton	Houghton, George Washington (Am. poet)	1850-1891
Richard Hovey	Hovey, Richard (Am. author)	1864-1900
How	Howard's Reports (U. S Supreme Court).	
Howell	Howell, James (Brit. author)	1594?-1666
Howells	Howells, Wm. Dean (Am. novelist)	1837-1920
G. B Howes	Howes, George Bond (Eng. zoölogist)	1853-1905
Howitt	Howitt, Mrs. Mary (Eng. writer. *Howitt* also indicates the joint works of Wm. and Mary Howitt)	1799-1888
W. Howitt	Howitt, William (Eng. author)	1792-1879
Howitt (Ennemoser)	Howitt, William (Eng author) [Trans. *J. Ennemoser's History of Magic*, 1854.]	
Hoyle	Hoyle, Edm. (Eng. writer on games)	1672-1769
Hudibras	(a burl poem by Sam. Butler, 1663)	
Hughes	Hughes, John (Eng. dramatist)	fl 1587
T. Hughes	Hughes, Thomas (Eng. author)	1823-1896
Huloet	Huloet, or Hulett, Richard [*Latin-Eng Dict.*, Lond., 1522.]	
(Hum and An. Psy., Wundt, Eng tr. C & T.)	Wundt, Wilhelm (Ger. philosopher and physiologist). [*Human and Animal Psychology*, Eng. transl. by Creighton and Titchener. 1896]	1832-
Hume	Hume, David (Scot. hist. and phil.)	1711-1776
The Humorist	(essays upon several subjects, Lond., 1720, by Thomas Gordon)	
Leigh Hunt	Hunt, Jas Henry Leigh (Eng. poet and essayist)	1784-1859
Hunter	Hunter, Robert. [*Hunter's Encyc. Dict.*, 1879-1888.]	
W A. Hunter	Hunter, William Alexander (Scottish jurist)	1844-1898
J Hunter-Duvar	Hunter-Duvar, John (Canadian poet and dramatist)	183 -1900
Hurd	Hurd, Bp. Richard (Eng. author)	1720-1808
Hutcheson	Hutcheson, Francis (Irish metaph.)	1694-1746
Hutchinson	Hutchinson, Horatio Gordon. [*Golf*, 1898.]	
Hutton	Hutton, Chas. (Eng mathematician)	1737-1823
L. Hutton	Hutton, Laurence (Am author and editor). [*Harper's Magazine*]	1843-1904
Huxley	Huxley, Thos. Henry (Eng. nat.)	1825-1895
A. Hyatt	Hyatt, Alpheus (Am naturalist)	1838-1902
Idler	Idler, The (Eng. periodical, 1758-1760, conducted by Johnson, Sir J Reynolds, and B. Langton).	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full	Dates
Courtenay Ilbert	Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine (Eng writer on East Indian law)	1841-
J. Ingelow	Ingelow, Jean (Eng. poet and nov.)	1820-1897
J. B. Inglis (R. DeBury)	*Philobiblon* (printed 1473) of Richard DeBury (Eng bishop, 1281-1345) translated by J. B Inglis.	
Inland Printer	(Am. monthly journal, estab. 1883).	
Inst.	Institutes	
Instructions for Gov. of Armies of the U. S.	Instructions for Government of Armies of the United States in time of War, orig. issued 1863	
Interpr of Stat	Interpretation of Statutes.	
Irving	Irving, Washington (Am. author)	1783-1859
Is., Isa.	Isaiah.	
G. B. Ives	Ives, George Burnham (transl of Flaubert)	1856-
J	John, James	
A. V. W. Jackson (trans.)	Jackson, Abraham Valentine Williams (Am. Orientalist)	1862-
B. D Jackson	Jackson, Benjamin Daydon (Eng botanist)	1846-
F. G. Jackson	Jackson, Frederick George (Eng. Arctic explorer)	1860-
Mrs. H H Jackson	Jackson, Mrs. Helen Hunt, known as "H. H" (Am. author)	1831-1885
J. A. Jackson	Jackson, J A. [*Definitions in Life Insurance*, 1902.]	
Col. Jackson	Jackson, Col. Julian (Eng. geographer)	1790-1855
T Jackson	Jackson, Thomas (Dean of Peterborough)	1579-1640
James I (1618)	James I. (king of Eng.)	1566-1625
H. James	James, Henry, Jr. (Am. author)	1843-
Wm. James	James, William (Am philosopher)	1842-1910
Jas.	James.	
Jay	Jay, John (first chief just. of U. S.)	1745-1829
W. Jay	Jay, William (Am. author)	1789-1858
Jebb	Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse (Brit classical scholar)	1841-1905
R. Jefferies	Jefferies, Richard (Eng. author)	1848-1887
Jefferson	Jefferson, Thomas (Pres. of U. S.)	1743-1826
Jeffrey	Jeffrey, Lord Francis (Scot. critic and essayist)	1773-1850
Jenyns	Jenyns, Soame (Eng. misc. author)	1704-1787
Jer.	Jeremiah.	
Jerrold	Jerrold, Douglas Wm (Eng. author)	1803-1857
Jervas (tr of Don Quixote)	Jervas, Charles (Eng. printer, translator of *Don Quixote*, pub 1742)	1675?-1739
Jevons	Jevons, Wm. Stanley (Eng. econ.)	1835-1882
Jewel	Jewel, or Jewell, John (Eng. bp.)	1522-1571
Jewish Encyc	The Jewish Encyclopedia (1901).	
Johns	Johnson's Reports (New York Supreme Court).	
Johnson	Johnson, Dr. Samuel (Eng. lexicog. and misc. writer)	1709-1784
C. F. Johnson	Johnson, Charles Frederick (Am. journalist and writer)	1836-
Johnson's Cyc	Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia (N. Y., 1886).	
M. Johnston	Johnston, Mary (Am. novelist)	1870-
W. P. Johnston	Johnston, William Preston (Am. educator)	1831-1899
F. R Jones	Jones, Forrest Robert (Am. electrical engineer)	1861-
H. A. Jones	Jones, Henry Arthur (Eng. dramatist)	1851-
J. Jones (1579)	Jones, John. '*The Art and Science of Preserving the Body and Soul in Health*, 1579.]	
Sir W. Jones	Jones, Sir Wm. (Eng. Orientalist)	1746-1794
B. Jonson	Jonson, Ben (Eng. dramatist)	1573?-1637
Jordan	Jordan, Thos. (Eng. poet and actor)	-1685?
D S. Jordan	Jordan, David Starr (Am. educator and author)	1851-
Jordan & Evermann	Jordan, David Starr. / Evermann, Barton Warren (Am biologist) [*Fishes of North and Middle America*, 1902.]	1853-
Jortin	Jortin, John (Eng. divine and essayist)	1698-1770
Josh	Joshua.	
Joubert, trans M. Arnold	Joubert, Joseph (Fr. essayist). [In Matthew Arnold's *Essays in Criticism, First Series*, 1865]	1754-1824
Jowett	Jowett, Benjamin (Eng. scholar)	1817-1893
Joye	Joye, or Gee, George (Eng. reformer and printer)	1492?-1553
Judd	Judd, Sylvester (Am novelist)	1813-1853
Judg.	Judges.	
Junius	Junius Letters (issued in *Public Advertiser*, 1769-1772, and attributed to Sir Philip Francis).	
F. Junius	Junius, Franciscus (Eng philol.)	1589-1677
R. Junius	Junius, R. (Eng. author of religious treatises)	fl. 1640.
Juvenal	Juvenalis. Decimus Junius (Rom. satirical poet)	c 60-c. 140.
Kane	Kane, Elisha Kent (Am explorer)	1820-1857
A H. Keane	Keane, Augustus Henry (Eng. ethnologist)	1833-1912
Keats	Keats, John (Eng. poet)	1795-1821
Keble	Keble, John (Eng. divine and poet)	1792-1866
Keightley	Keightley, Thomas (Brit author)	1789-1872
Keill	Keill, John (Scot. math and natural philosopher)	1671-1712
J. Scott Keltie	Keltie, Sir John Scott (Scottish editor, geographer, and author)	1840-
Kelvin	Thomson, William, 1st Baron Kelvin (Brit. scientist)	1824-1907
J. F. Kemp	Kemp, James Furman (Am. writer on mining and economic geology)	1859-
Bp. Ken	Ken, Bp Thomas (English hymn writer)	1637-1711
A B W. Kennedy	Kennedy, Sir Alexander Blackie William (Eng. engineer)	1847-
Kenrick	Kenrick, William (Eng. critic)	1720-1779
Kent	Kent, James (Am. jurist)	1763-1847
W. P. Ker	Ker, William Paton (Scottish educator and author)	1855-
W A. Kerr	Kerr, William Alexander [*Riding*, 1894.]	
Kettlewell	Kettlewell, John (Eng. divine)	1653-1695
Key	Key, Francis Scott (Am. poet)	1780-1843
F. E. Kidder	Kidder, Frank Eugene (Am architect and writer)	1859-1905
Killingbeck	Killingbeck, John (Eng prebendary)	fl. 1725
King Alisaunder	(a trans. from Latin of a part of the Romance of Alexander, c. 1340).	
King Horn	(prob a trans. of Fr. romance of Horn & Rimenhild, before 1300).	
Kinglake	Kinglake, Alexander William (Eng author)	1809-1891
Kingsley	Kingsley, Chas (Eng novelist and poet)	1819-1875
Kipling	Kipling, Rudyard (Brit. poet and fiction writer)	1865-
Kirwan	Kirwan, Richard (Irish physicist)	1733-1812
G L. Kittredge	Kittredge, George Lyman (contemporary Am. educator).	1860-
Klein	Klein, Felix (Ger mathematician)	1849-
Knight	Knight, Edward Henry (Am. engineer) [*Mechan. Dict.*]	1824-1883
A M Knight	Knight, Austin Melvin (Am. naval officer and writer). [*Modern Seamanship*, 1901.]	
Knolles	Knolles, Richard (Eng author)	1550?-1610
Knowles	Knowles, James (Brit educator, revised Walker's Dict., 1845)	1779?-1840
John Knox	Knox, John (Scot. reformer)	1513?-1572
V. Knox	Knox, Vicesimus (Eng divine and essayist)	1752-1821

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Krauth	Krauth, Charles Porterfield (Am. divine and philosophical writer)	1823–1883
Krauth-Fleming	{Krauth, C. P. / Fleming, William.} [*Vocab. of Philos. Sci.*, 1885.]	
G. T. Ladd	Ladd, George Trumbull (Am. philosopher)	1842–1921
A. Ladenburg	Ladenburg, Albert (Ger. scientist)	1842–1911
Lady Alimony	(an English drama, c. 1633).	
John La Farge	La Farge, John (Am. artist)	1835–1910
La Fontaine	La Fontaine, de, Jean (French fabulist and poet)	1621–1695
L'Allegro	(poem by John Milton, written c. 1632–1635).	
Lam.	Lamentations.	
Lamb	Lamb, Charles (Eng. essayist)	1775–1834
Lambarde	Lambarde, William (Eng. author)	1536–1601
Lament of Mary Magd.	Lamentation of Mary Magdalene (poem occas. ascr. to Chaucer)	
Lance	Lance, Edward Jarman (Eng. writer on farming).	
The Lancet	(Eng. medical review, estab 1851)	
R. Lanciani	Lanciani, Rodolfo Amadeo (Italian archæologist)	1847–
Landor	Landor, Walter S (Eng. author)	1775–1864
E. W. Lane	Lane, Edw. Wm. (Eng. Orientalist)	1801–1876
G. M. Lane	Lane, George Martin (Am. Latin scholar)	1823–1897
Lanfranc	Lanfranc (It. scholar and author, Abp of Canterbury)	1005?–1089
A. Lang	Lang, Andrew (Eng. writer)	1844–1912
J. D. Lang	Lang, John Dunmore (Eng. writer on Australia)	1799–1878
Langhorne	Langhorne, John (Eng. divine)	1735–1779
Langland	Langland, William (Eng poet)	1330?–1400?
J. Langley (1644)	Langley, John. [*Sermons*, 1644.]	
Sidney Lanier	Lanier, Sidney (Am. musician, poet, and writer on lit.)	1842–1881
G. T. Lanigan	Lanigan, George Thomas (Can. journalist, writer, and poet)	1845–1886
Lankester	Lankester, Sir Edwin Ray (Eng. zoöl.)	1847–
Lansdowne or *Lansdowne Ms.*	(public records, state papers, correspondence, etc., in Brit. Museum, formerly belonging to the Marq. of Lansdowne, 1737–1805).	
Lardner	Lardner, Dionysius (Brit. sci. writer)	1793–1859
La Rochefoucauld (*Trans.*)	La Rochefoucauld, François, duc de (French author)	1613–1680
Latham	Latham, Robert Gordon (Eng. philol. and lexicog.). [*Johnson's Dict.*]	1812–1888
Latimer	Latimer, Hugh (Eng. reformer)	1485?–1555
Laud	Laud, William (Eng. abp.)	1573–1645
Lauson	Lauson, William. [*Comments on Secrets of Angling*, 1653.]	
Trans. of Lavoisier	Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent (Fr. chemist)	1743–1794
Law	Law, Wm. (Eng. divine and author)	1686–1761
Layamon	Layamon's Brut (a poetical chronicle of Britain, c. 1200).	
Layard	Layard, Sir A. H. (Eng. archæol.)	1817–1894
Lay Folks Catechism	Versions of a catechism for laymen, by Archbishop John de Thoresby (d. 1373).	
Lecky	Lecky, Wm. Edw. Hartpole (Brit. hist.)	1838–1903
Le Conte	Le Conte, Joseph (Am. geologist)	1823–1901
F. G. Lee	Lee, Frederick Geo. (Eng. divine)	1832–1902
G. C Lee or *Guy C. Lee*	(pseud. of John L. Ayer, Am. miscellaneous writer)	1862–
Henry Lee, Eulogy on Washington	Lee, Henry (Am. general and governor of Virginia)	1756–1818
Richard Le Gallienne	Le Gallienne, Richard (Eng. editor and story-writer)	1866–
Leland	Leland, John (Eng. antiquary)	1506?–1552
C. G. Leland	Leland, Chas. Godfrey (Am. author)	1824–1903
Pope Leo IX.	Pope Leo IX (Bruno)	1002–1054
L'Estrange	L'Estrange, Sir Roger (Eng. polit. writer)	1616–1704
Lev.	Leviticus	
C. Lever	Lever, Charles James (Irish nov.)	1806–1872
G. H. Lewes	Lewes, George Henry (Eng. philos.)	1817–1878
Lewis or *G. C. Lewis*	Lewis, Sir George Cornewall (Eng. statesman and author)	1806–1863
M. G. Lewis	Lewis, Mat. Gregory (Eng. author)	1775–1818
Liddell & Scott	{Liddell, Hen Geo.	1811–1898
	Scott, Robt. (English clergymen and editors). [*Greek-English lexicon*, 7th ed.]	1811–1887
Lieber	Lieber, Francis (Am. publicist)	1800–1872
Life of A. Wood	(extracts from his diary and papers by T. Hearne and R. Rawlinson, 1663).	
J. B. Lightfoot	Lightfoot, Jos. Barber (Eng. bishop and Biblical scholar)	1828–1889
Lincoln	Lincoln, Abraham (Pres of U. S.)	1809–1865
Annie Linden	Linden, Annie (Eng. short-story writer).	
Lindisfarne Ms.	(an Anglo-Saxon Ms.).	
Lindley	Lindley, John (Eng. botanist)	1799–1865
Lineham	Lineham, Wilfrid J. (Eng. engineer). [*A Textbook of Mechanical Engineering*, 1905.]	
Lingard	Lingard, John (Eng. historian)	1771–1851
Linn.	Linnæus, Carolus (Swedish botanist).	1707–1778
Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages (1598)	Linschoten, Jan Huygen van (Dutch traveler)	
Linton or *W J. Linton*	Linton, Wm. J. (English-American engraver and writer)	1812–1897
Mrs. E. Lynn Linton	Linton, Eliza Lynn (Eng. novelist)	1822–1898
F Litchfield	Litchfield, Frederick (Eng. expert and writer on objects of art)	1850–
Lithgow	Lithgow, William (Scot. traveler)	1582–1645?
Livingstone	Livingstone, David (Scot. explorer)	1813–1873
Livy	Livius, Titus (Roman historian)	B. C. 59–A. D 17.
L. J.	Law Journal, The (London).	
L. L. L.	Love's Labour 's Lost (Shakespeare).	
Lloyd	Lloyd, Robert (Eng. poet)	1733–1764
Humphrey Lloyd	Lloyd, Humphrey (Brit. physicist)	1800–1881
R. J. Lloyd	Lloyd, Richard J. (Eng. philologist). [*Northern English*, 1899.]	
Lloyd's Ms., British Museum.		
Locke	Locke, John (Eng philosopher)	1632–1704
F. Locker	Locker-Lampson, Frederick (Eng. poet)	1821–1895
Lockhart	Lockhart, John G. (Scot. author)	1794–1854
Lockyer	Lockyer, Jos. Norman (Eng. astron.).	1836–
Sir Oliver J. Lodge	Lodge, Sir Oliver Joseph (Eng. scientist)	1851–
T. Lodge	Lodge, Thos. (Eng. poet and dram.)	1558?–1625
Logan	Logan, John (Scot. poet)	1748–1788
W. P. Lombard	Lombard, Warren Plimpton (Am. physiologist)	1855–
London Academy	The London Academy (weekly journal, estab. 1869).	
London Athenæum	The London Athenæum (weekly journal, estab. 1828).	
London Encyc.	London Encyclopædia (ed. by Thomas Curtis, 1826–1834).	
London Field	The London Field (weekly journal, estab. 1853).	
London Gaz.	The London Gazette (official journal, issued semi-weekly, estab. 1665).	
London Graphic	The London Graphic (weekly journal, estab. 1869).	
London Literary World	The London Literary World (weekly journal, estab. 1869).	
London Punch	The London Punch (weekly journal, estab. 1841).	
London Quart. Rev.	London Quarterly Review (quarterly journal, estab. 1809).	
London Sat. Rev.	The London Saturday Review (weekly journal, estab. 1855).	
London Spectator	London Spectator (weekly journal, estab 1828).	
London Times	London Times (daily journal, estab. 1788).	
London Truth	London Truth (daily journal, estab. 1877).	
Longfellow	Longfellow, Henry W. (Am. poet)	1807–1882
Lord (1630)	Lord, Henry (Eng traveler). [*Sect of the Banians*, Lond., 1630.]	
Loudon	Loudon, John Claudius (Scot. bot.)	1783–1843
T. R. Lounsbury	Lounsbury, Thomas Raynesford (Am. scholar and author)	1838–1915
Loveday	Loveday, Robert. [*Cleopatra*, 1687.]	
Lovelace	Lovelace, Richard (Eng. poet)	1618–1658
F. Lovelace	Lovelace, Francis (Colonial governor of New York)	1618?–1675?
Lover	Lover, Samuel (Irish nov. and song writer)	1797–1868
Lowell	Lowell, James Russell (Am. poet and essayist)	1819–1891
M. A Lower	Lower, Mark Antony (Eng. antiq.)	1813–1876
Lowndes	Lowndes, Wm. Thos. (Eng. bibliographer	1798–1843
Walter Lowrie	Lowrie, Walter (Am clergyman and author). [*Monuments of the Early Church*, 1901]	1868–
Lowth	Lowth, Bp. Robert (Eng. writer)	1710–1787
L. R.	Law Reporter, Law Reports.	
L. R. 2 Q. B.	Law Reports 2 Queen's Bench.	
Lubbock	Lubbock, Sir John. Lord Avebury (Eng. scientist and writer)	1834–1913
Lucan (*Pharsalia*)	Lucanus, Marcus Annæus (Roman epic poet)	39– 65
Luce	Luce, Stephen Bleecker. [*Textbook of Seamanship*, rev. ed., 1898]	1827–1917
Ludlow	Ludlow, Edmund (Eng. republican leader)	1617?–1692
The Lutheran	Lutheran, The (Lutheran weekly, estab. 1861).	
Luttrell	Luttrell, Narcissus (Eng. annalist)	1657–1732
Sir Alfred Lyall	Lyall, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Comyn (Eng. writer, esp. on Eng. lit.)	1835–1911
Lydgate	Lydgate, John (Eng. poet)	1370?–1451?
Lyell	Lyell, Sir Charles (Brit. geologist)	1797–1875
Lyly	Lyly, John (Eng. dramatist)	1554?–1606
Lyndsay	Lyndsay, Sir David (Scottish poet)	1490–1555
Lyttelton	Lyttelton, Ld. Geo. (Eng. writer)	1709–1773
Ld. Lytton	Bulwer-Lytton, Edward George, Baron Lytton (Eng. novelist)	1803–1873
R. A. S. Macalister	Macalister, Robert Alexander Stewart (Eng. archæologist)	1870–
Macaulay	Macaulay, Thos. Babington (Eng. historian and essayist)	1800–1859
Macc.	Maccabees.	
Gen. G B. McClellan	McClellan, George Brinton (Am. general)	1826–1885
McClintock	McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold (Irish arctic explorer)	1819–1907
Porter MacClintock	MacClintock, Porter Lander (Am. educator).	
McClure's Magazine	(Am. monthly lit. mag., estab. 1893).	
McCosh	McCosh, Jas. (Scot. metaph. in Am.)	1811–1894
M'Culloch	M'Culloch, John Ramsay (Scot. polit. economist)	1789–1864
D. Macdonald	Macdonald, Donald (Eng. war correspondent of the Melbourne Argus).	
G. MacDonald	MacDonald, George (Scot. novelist)	1824–1905
McElrath	McElrath, Thomas (Am. lawyer). [*Commercial Dict.*, N. Y., 1871]	1807–1888
Macfarren	Macfarren, Sir George Alexander (Eng. composer)	1813–1887
McKendrick	McKendrick, John G. (Scot physiol.)	1841–
H. Mackenzie	Mackenzie, Henry (Scot. novelist, essayist, and dramatist)	1745–1831
Lord Mackenzie	Mackenzie, Lord Geo. (Scot. lawyer)	1636–1691
Morell Mackenzie	Mackenzie, Sir Morell (Eng physician)	1837–1892
Sir J. Mackintosh	Mackintosh, Sir James (Brit. hist. and statesman)	1765–1832
Justice MacLean	MacLean, John (Am. jurist)	1785–1861
Ridley McLean	McLean, Ridley. [*The Bluejacket's Manual*, 1902.]	
Frances Macnab	Macnab, Frances (contemporary Eng. writer on South Africa).	
H. Macneill	Macneill, Hector (Scottish poet)	1746–1818
Macro Plays	English moralities. [*Mankind*, c. 1475, *Wisdom*, c. 1460, *The Castle of Perseverance*, c. 1425.]	
Madison	Madison, James (Pres. of U. S.).	1751–1836
J. P. Mahaffy	Mahaffy, Sir John Pentland (prof. Anc. Hist Trinity Coll., Dublin)	1839–1919
Capt. A. T. Mahan	Mahan, Alfred Thayer (Am. naval officer and naval historian)	1840–1914
Ld. Mahon	Mahon, Philip Henry, Earl of Stanhope (Eng. historian)	1805–1875
Sir H Maine	Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (Eng. historical jurist)	1822–1888
F. W. Maitland	Maitland, Frederic William (Eng. jurist)	1850–1906
Mal	Malachi	
Malcom	Malcom, Howard (Am. traveler)	1799–1879
Mallet	Mallet, David (Scot. poet)	1705?–1765
Mallock	Mallock, Wm. Hurrell (Eng author)	1849–
Malone	Malone, Edm. (Ir. Shak. scholar)	1741–1812
Sir T. Malory	Malory, Sir Thos. (Brit. translator)	1430?–
Sir J. Mandeville	Mandeville, Sir John (Eng. traveler)	1300?–1372
Mankind (*E. E. T. S.*)	(English morality play, written in or near Norfolk, c 1475).	
Manning or *Cardinal Manning*	Manning, Henry Edward (Eng. cardinal)	1808–1892
Mansel	Mansel, Henry L (Eng. philos.)	1820–1871
Mantell	Mantell, Gideon A. (Eng. geol.)	1790–1852
Marlowe	Marlowe, Christopher (Eng. dram.)	1564–1593
Marryat	Marryat, Frederick (Eng. naval officer and novelist)	1792–1848
G. P. Marsh	Marsh, Geo. Perkins (Am. philol. and diplomat)	1801–1882
Marshall	Marshall, John (Am. statesman)	1755–1835
Alfred Marshall	Marshall, Alfred (Eng pol. econ.)	1842–
Marston	Marston, John (Eng. poet)	1575?–1634
J. W. Marston	Marston, John Westland (Eng. dramatic poet)	1819–1890
Dean Martin	Martin, Edwd. (Dean of Ely). [*Letters*, 1662]	? –1662
H. N. Martin	Martin, Henry Newell (Am. biol.)	1848–1896
T. Martin	Martin, Thomas (Eng. divine)	? –1584
J. Martineau	Martineau, Jas. (Eng. Unit divine)	1805–1900
Marvell	Marvell, Andrew (Eng. misc. author)	1621–1678
Mason	Mason, William (Eng. poet)	1724–1797
J. M. Mason	Mason, John Mitchell (Am. divine and orator)	1770–1829
J. Y. Mason	Mason, John Young (U. S. minister to France)	1799–1859
G. Massey	Massey, Gerald (Eng. poet)	1828–1907
W. Massey	Massey, Wm. Nathaniel (Eng. historian)	1809–1881
Massinger	Massinger, Philip (Eng. dramatist)	1583–1640
Masson	Masson, David (Brit. author)	1822–1907
Cotton Mather	Mather, Cotton (Am. theologian)	1663–1728
Increase Mather	Mather, Increase (Am. colonial divine and educator)	1639–1723
Matt.	Matthew.	
Albert Matthews	Matthews, Albert (Am. writer)	1860–
Brander Matthews	Matthews, (James) Brander (Am. author)	1852–
J. E. Maude	Maude, John Edward (Eng. philosophical writer). [*Foundations of Ethics*, 1887.]	
Maunder	Maunder, Samuel (Eng compiler)	1785–1849
Maury	Maury, Matt. F. (Am. nav. officer)	1806–1873
Clerk Maxwell	Maxwell, James Clerk (Brit. physicist)	1831–1879
Mayhew	Mayhew, Henry (Eng. author)	1812–1887
A. L. Mayhew	Mayhew, Anthony Lawson (Eng. philologist).	
Mede	Mede, Joseph (Eng. divine)	1586–1638
Melbourne Argus	(newspaper, published at Melbourne, Australia).	
Melmoth	Melmoth, Wm. (Eng. class. trans.)	1710–1799
H. Melville	Melville, Herman (Am. author)	1819–1891
G. Meredith	Meredith, George (Eng. novelist)	1828–1909
Merivale	Merivale, Charles (Brit. historian)	1808–1893
H. Merivale	Merivale, Herman (Eng. writer on political economy and history)	1806–1874
G. S. Merriam	Merriam, George Spring (Am. author)	1843–1914
Met., *Metam.*	Metamorphoses (Ovid)	
W. Metcalf	Metcalf, William (Am. engineer and steel manufacturer)	1838–1909
Mic.	Micah.	
Dan Michel	Michel, Dan. [*Ayenbite of Inwyt*, a Kentish version of Frère Lorens' *Le somme des Vices et de Vertues.*]	
Mickle	Mickle, William Julius (Eng. poet)	1735–1788
Middlemore (*Burckhardt*)	Middlemore, S. G. C. [Trans. of *Renaissance in Italy*, by J. Burckhardt, 1878.]	
Middleton	Middleton, Thomas (Eng dramatist)	1570?–1627
C. Middleton	Middleton, Conyers (Eng. controversialist)	1683–1750
Miege	Miege, Guy (Eng. lexicog.). [*Great French-Eng. Dict.*, Lond., 1688]	1644–1718
J. S. Mill or *Mill*	Mill, John Stuart (Eng. philosopher and polit. economist)	1806–1873
Miller	Miller, William Allen (Eng. chem.)	1817–1870
H. Miller	Miller, Hugh (Scot. geologist)	1802–1856
S. Miller	Miller, Samuel (Am. divine)	1769–1850
Thomas Miller	Miller, Thomas (Eng. nov. and poet)	1807–1874
Milman	Milman, Henry Hart (Eng. hist.)	1791–1868
Milner	Milner, Joseph (Eng. church hist.)	1744–1797
Milnes	Milnes, Richard Monckton, Lord Houghton (Eng. trav. and poet)	1809–1885
Milo.	Oratio pro Milone (Cicero).	
Milton	Milton, John (Eng. poet)	1608–1674
Milward	Milward, Richard. [*Life of Selden*]	1609–1680
Chas. Miner	Miner, Charles (Am. writer)	1780–1865
C. S. Minot	Minot, Chas. Sedgwick (American biologist)	1852–1914
W. Minto	Minto, William (Eng. lit. critic and story writer)	1845–1893
Mir. for Mag.	Mirror for Magistrates (a collection of narratives by several poets).	
Mirror of Our Lady	(a devotional treatise, 15th c.).	
S. Weir Mitchell	Mitchell, Silas Weir (Am. physician and novelist)	1829–1914
Mitford	Mitford, William (Eng historian)	1744–1827
Miss Mitford	Mitford, Mary R. (Eng. writer).	1787–1855
Mivart	Mivart, St. George (Eng. biologist)	1827–1900
Mk.	Mark.	
Mo. App	Missouri Appeal Reports.	
Modern Philology	(Am. quarterly journal of linguistic and lit. research, estab. 1903).	
Moir	Moir, David Macbeth (Scot. poet and novelist)	1798–1851
Molière	(pseud. of Jean Baptiste Poquelin, Fr dramatist and comedian)	1622–1673
Charles Molloy	Molloy, Charles (Eng. writer on law)	1646–1690
Bp. Montagu	Montagu, Bp. Richd. (Eng. divine)	1577–1641
Lady M W. Montagu	Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley (Eng writer)	1689–1762
W. Montagu	Montagu, Walter. [*Devout Essays Shepherd's Paradise*]	1604–1677
J. Montgomery	Montgomery, James (Scot. poet)	1771–1854
W. V. Moody	Moody, William Vaughn (Am. poet and dramatist)	1869–1910
Moore	Moore, Thomas (Brit. poet)	1779–1852
N. H. Moore	Moore, Mrs. N. Hudson (Am. author).	
Moore (*Encyc of Music*)	Moore, John Weeks (Am. musical writer)	1807–1889
More	More, Sir Thomas (Eng. philos.)	1478–1535
H. More	More, Dr. Henry (Eng. philosopher)	1614–1687
Hannah More	More, Hannah (Eng. writer)	1745–1833
J. D. Morell	Morell, John D. (Eng. philos.)	1816–1891
Lloyd Morgan	Morgan, Conwy Lloyd (Eng. educator and writer)	1852–
Geo. T. Morice	Morice, George T. (So. Afr. lawyer). [*English & Roman Dutch Law*, 1903.]	
H Morley	Morley, Henry (Eng. author)	1822–1894
J. Morley	Morley, John. Viscount Morley (Eng. polit. author)	1838–
G. P. Morris	Morris, Geo. Pope (Am. journ.)	1802–1864
Sir Lewis Morris	Morris, Sir Lewis (Brit. poet)	1833–1907
R. Morris	Morris, Richard (Eng. philol.)	1833–1894
W Morris	Morris, William (Eng. poet). [*Jason*]	1834–1896
Morris (*Ueberweg*)	Morris, George Sylvester (Am. metaphysician). [Trans. *History of Philosophy*, 1872–74]	1840–1889
F. C. Morse	Morse, Frances Clary. [*Furniture of Olden Times*, 1902.]	
J. Morse	Morse, Jedidiah (Am. geographer)	1761–1826
Morte Arthure or *Morte d'Arthure*	Morte Arthure (old alliterative poem about 1360).	
G de Mortillet	Mortillet, Louis Laurent Gabriel de (Fr. anthropologist)	1821–1898
Mortimer	Mortimer, John (Eng. writer on husbandry)	1656?–1736
Bp. Morton	Morton, Bp. Thomas (Eng. theol.)	1564–1659
Mother Goose	Songs for the Nursery, 1719.	
Motherwell	Motherwell, Wm. (Scot. poet)	1797–1835
Motley	Motley, John Lothrop (Am. hist.)	1814–1877
Motteux (*Rabelais*)	Motteux, Peter Anthony (Fr.-Eng author). [Translator of *Rabelais*]	1660–1718
Motto of the Mackintoshes	Motto of the Mackintoshes (a Scottish clan).	
Moxon	Moxon, Joseph (Eng. math.)	1627–1700
J. B. Mozley	Mozley, James Bowling (Eng. theol.)	1813–1878
Mozley & W.	{Mozley, Herbert Newman. / Whiteley, George Crispe.} [*Law Dict.*, Lond., 1876.]	
Muirhead	Muirhead, Jas. (Scot. law writer)	1831–1889
Max Müller	Müller, Friedrich Max (Ger.-Eng. philol.)	1823–1900
Miss Mulock	Mulock, Dinah Maria (Mrs. Craik) (Eng. novelist)	1826–1887
A. J. Munby	Munby, Arthur Joseph (Eng barrister and verse writer)	1828–1910
Mure	Mure, Sir William (Scottish poet)	1594–1657
Dr. Murray	Murray, Sir James Augustus Henry (Eng. lexicog and philol.)	1837–1915
A. S. Murray	Murray, Alexander Stuart (Brit. archæologist)	1841–1904
Gilbert Murray	Murray, George Gilbert Aimé (Eng. Greek scholar)	1866–
F. W. H. Myers	Myers, Frederick William Henry (Eng. psychologist)	1843–1901
Nah.	Nahum.	
N. Amer. Cyc.	New American Cyclopedia (edited by G. Ripley and C. A. Dana, 1857).	
N. Amer. Rev.	See *North Am. Rev.*	
Nares	Nares, Rob. (Eng. critic and theol.)	1753–1829
Nash	Nash, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	1567–1601
The Nation	(N. Y. weekly journal, estab. 1865).	
Nature	Nature (Eng. weekly jour. of sci., estab. 1869).	
Naunton	Naunton, Sir Robert (Eng. author)	1563–1635

B

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
N. Brit. Review	North British Review (Edin. quarterly, 1844–1871)	
Neale	Neale, John Mason (Eng. divine, author, and trans. of hymns)	1818–1866
Neh.	Nehemiah.	
W. A. Neilson	Neilson, William Allan (Scot. educator in America)	1869–
R. Nelson	Nelson, Robert (Brit. writer)	1665–1715
Nesfield	Nesfield, John Collinson (Eng. educator in India).	
Eberhard Nestle	Nestle, Christof Eberhard (German philologist)	1851–
Newcomb	Newcomb, Simon (Am. math.)	1835–1909
(New) Encyc. Brit.	The New Volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 1902.	
New England Primer	(a schoolbook, compiled by Benj. Harris, Boston, c. 1688).	
New Eng. Tales	New England Tales (quoted fr. Bartlett's *Americanisms*).	
New English Dict.	See *Oxf. E. D.*	
New Internat. Encyc.	New International Encyclopædia (edited by D. C. Gilman, H. T. Peck, and F. M. Colby, 1902).	
Newman or *J. H. Newman*	Newman, Cardinal John Henry (Eng. theologian and author)	1801–1890
F. W. Newman.	Newman, Fr. Wm. (Eng. author)	1805–1897
Newton	Newton, Thomas (Eng. physician)	1542?–1607
A. Newton	Newton, Alfred (Eng. ornithologist).	1829–1907
Sir I. Newton	Newton, Sir Isaac (Eng. philos. and math.)	1642–1727
J. Newton	Newton, John (Eng. clergyman)	1725–1807
New York Times	New York Times (daily journal, estab. 1850).	
Nichol	Nichol, John Pringle (Brit. sci.)	1804–1859
N. Nicholls	Nicholls, Norton (Eng. clergyman, friend of Thos. Gray)	1742?–1809
Nicholson	Nicholson, Peter (Brit. architect)	1765–1844
J. S. Nicholson	Nicholson, Joseph Shield (Eng. polit. economist)	1850–
W. Nicholson	Nicholson, William (Eng. chemist)	1758–1815
Nicolay & Hay (Life of Lincoln)	Nicolay, John Geo. (Am. author) / Hay, John (Am. author)	1832–1901 / 1838–1905
Nicolls	Nicolls, Thomas (Eng. translator). [*Thucydides*, 1550.]	
N. Int. Encyc.	See *New Internat. Encyc.*	
Inazo Nitobé	Nitobé, Inazo Ota (Japanese writer). [*Bushido; the soul of Japan*, 1905.]	
N. Month. Mag.	New Monthly Magazine (Eng. lit., polit., and sci. mag., estab. 1814).	
Norris	Norris, John (Eng. clergyman)	1657–1711
F. Norris	Norris, Frank (Am. novelist)	1870–1902
W. E. Norris	Norris, W. E. (Eng. novelist)	1847–
R. North	North, Roger (Eng. writer)	1653–1734
Sir T. North	North, Sir Thomas (Eng. translator). [*Plutarch's Lives*, 1579.]	1535?–1601?
North Am. Rev.	North American Review (Am. monthly, estab. 1815).	
North Brit. Rev.	North British Review (Edin. quarterly, 1844–1871).	
A. Norton	Norton, Andrews (Am. theologian)	1786–1853
C. E. Norton	Norton, Charles Eliot (Am. writer on art)	1827–1908
Nott	Nott, Josiah Clark (Am. ethnol.)	1804–1873
A. A. Noyes	Noyes, Arthur Amos (Am. chemist)	1866–
N. T.	New Testament.	
Nugæ Antiq.	Nugæ Antiquæ (prose and poetry fr. Sir J. Harrington and others).	
Num.	Numbers.	
N. Y. Sun	New York Sun (daily journal, estab. 1833).	
Ob.	Obadiah.	
F. A. Ober	Ober, Frederick Albion (Am. author)	1849–1913
Occleve	See *Hoccleve.*	
O. Eng. Misc.	Old English Miscellany (medieval proverbs, sermons, poems, and bestiary) chiefly 13th c.	
Oertel	Oertel, Hanns (Ger.-Am. philologist)	1868–
Off. Nom.	Official nomenclature (Chemistry).	
L. Oliphant	Oliphant, Laurence (Eng. traveler and author)	1829–1888
T. L. K. Oliphant	Oliphant, Thomas Lawrence Kingston (Eng. writer)	1831–
F. L. Olmsted	Olmsted, Frederick Law (Am. landscape architect)	1822–1903
Omar Khayyám	Omar Khayyâm (Persian astronomer and poet). [*Rubáiyát*]	? –1123?
C. T. Onions	Onions, C. T. (Eng. philologist). [*Advanced English Syntax*, 1904.]	
Ormulum	Ormulum, The (an imperfect series of homilies, about 1200).	
Orrery	Orrery, John Boyle, Earl of (Eng. writer)	1707–1762
O. T.	Old Testament.	
Oth.	Othello (Shakespeare).	
Otway	Otway, Thos. (Eng. dram. and poet).	1652–1685
Ouida	pseud. of Louise de la Ramée (Eng. novelist)	1840–1908
The Outlook	Outlook, The (Am. weekly lit. mag., New York, estab. 1869).	
Overbury	Overbury, Sir Thos. (Eng. author)	1581–1613
Ovid	Publius Ovidius Naso (Roman poet)	43 B. C.–17 A. D.
Owen	Owen, Richard (Eng. naturalist)	1804–1892
Oxf. E. D.	Oxford English Dictionary, Sir J. A. H. Murray, chief editor. [Called also *New English Dictionary.*]	
Oxf. Gloss.	Oxford Glossary of Architecture.	
T. N. Page	Page, Thomas Nelson (Am. author).	1853–
Thos. Paine	Paine, Thomas (Eng. polit. & philos. writer in America)	1737–1809
Wyatt Paine	Paine, Wyatt (Eng. legal writer). [*Paine on Bailments.*]	
Paley	Paley, Wm. (Eng. theologian)	1743–1805
Palfrey	Palfrey, John Gorham (Am. hist.)	1796–1881
R. H. I. Palgrave	Palgrave, Sir Robert Harry Inglis (Eng. editor and author)	1827–1919
Palladius	Palladius, Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus (Rom. writer on husbandry)	c. 350
Pall Mall Mag.	Pall Mall Magazine (Eng. illustrated monthly, estab. 1893).	
G. H. Palmer	Palmer, George Herbert (Am. scholar)	1842–
John W. Palmer	Palmer, John Williamson (Am. author and editor)	1825–1906
Ld. Palmerston	Palmerston, Henry John Temple, 3d viscount (Eng. statesman)	1784–1865
Palsgrave	Palsgrave, John (chaplain and tutor in the Eng. royal family). [*French-Eng. dictionary*, 1530]	? –1554
Papin	Papin, Denis (French physicist)	1647–1714?
Prof. Park	Park, Edwards Amasa (Am. theol.)	1808–1900
Sir Gilbert Parker	Parker, Sir Gilbert (Brit. author)	1862–
T. Parker	Parker, Theodore (Am. theologian)	1810–1860
Parkhurst	Parkhurst, John Luke (Am. gram.)	1795?–1850
Parkman	Parkman, Francis, Jr. (Am. hist.)	1823–1893
Parnell	Parnell, Thomas (Brit. poet)	1679–1718
S. Parr	Parr, Sam. (Eng. crit. and scholar)	1747–1825
Parsons	Parsons, Theophilus (Am. jurist). [*Contracts*]	1797–1882
Partenay	See *Romance of Partenay.*	
Pater	Pater, Walter Horatio (Eng. writer)	1839–1894
Patience	See *Allit. Poems.*	
Coventry Patmore	Patmore, Coventry Kearsey Dighton (Eng. verse writer)	1823–1896
Bp. Patrick	Patrick, Bp. Symon (Eng. com.)	1626–1707
W. Pattison	Pattison, William (Eng. poet)	1706–1727
H. Paul (trans.)	Paul, Hermann (Ger. philologist)	1846–
Pausan.	Pausanias (Gr. traveler)	fl. 2d c.
P. C.	Privy Council Cases.	
P. Cyc.	Penny Cyclopedia.	
Peacham	Peacham, Henry (Eng. author)	1576?–1643?
T. L. Peacock	Peacock, Thomas Love (Eng. novelist and verse writer)	1785–1866
Bp. Pearce	Pearce, Bp. Zachary (Eng. divine)	1690–1774
The Pearl	(anonymous stanzaic elegy, 14th c.).	
Bp. Pearson	Pearson, Bp. John (Eng. theol.)	1613–1686
C. H. Pearson	Pearson, Chas. Henry (Eng. hist.)	1830–1894
Karl Pearson	Pearson, Karl (Eng. scientist)	1857–
Peele	Peele, George (Eng. dramatic poet)	1558?–1597?
Pegge	Pegge, Samuel (Eng. antiquary)	1704–1796
Pegge (1814)	Pegge, Samuel (Eng. writer). [*Anecdotes of the English Language*, 2d ed., J. Nichols]	1733–1800
Peile	Peile, John (Eng. philologist)	1838–1910
C. S. Peirce	Peirce, Charles Sanders (Am. mathematician, logician, and physicist)	1839–1914
Pennant	Pennant, Thomas (Brit. zoölogist)	1726–1798
Pepys	Pepys, Samuel (Eng. diarist)	1633–1703
Percival	Percival, James Gates (Am. poet and geologist)	1795–1856
Percy	Percy, Thomas (Eng. bishop)	1729–1811
Percy's Reliques	(a collection of old lyrics, ed. by Bishop Percy, 1765).	
Perkins	Perkins, William (Eng. divine)	1558–1602
O. H. Perry	Perry, Oliver Hazard (Am. commodore)	1785–1819
Persius	Aulus Persius Flaccus (Latin satirist)	34– 62
Pet.	Peter.	
J. P. Peters	Peters, John Punnett (Am. clergyman and archæologist)	1852–
W. M. Flinders Petrie	Petrie, William Matthew Flinders (Eng. Egyptologist)	1853–
Sir W. Petty	Petty, Sir Wm. (Eng political economist)	1623–1687
Phaer	Phaer, Thos (Brit. phys. and poet)	1510?–1560
Phil.	Philippians.	
Philips	Philips, Ambrose (Eng. poet)	1675?–1749
J. Philips	Philips, John (Eng. poet)	1676–1709
Phillimore	Phillimore, Sir Robert Joseph (Eng. lawyer)	1810–1885
J. S. Phillimore	Phillimore, John Swinnerton (Eng. classical scholar and writer)	1873–
Phillips	Phillips, Willard (Am. jurist)	1784–1873
E. Phillips	Phillips, Edward (Eng. lexicog.)	1630–1696?
S. Phillips	Phillips, Stephen (Eng. poet)	1868–1915
Wendell Phillips	Phillips, Wendell (Am. orator)	1811–1884
Eden Phillpotts	Phillpotts, Eden (Eng. novelist)	1862–
Philm.	Philemon.	
Philos. Mag.	Philosophical Magazine (Brit. monthly scientific periodical, estab. 1789).	
Phil. Trans.	Philological Transactions.	
Pickering	Pickering, Tim. (Am. statesman)	1745–1829
J. Pickering	Pickering, John (Am. philologist)	1777–1846
Pick. R.	Pickering's Reports (Massachusetts).	
Pierpont	Pierpont, John (Am. poet)	1785–1866
Piers Plowman	Vision of Piers Plowman (satirical poem of 14th cent., attributed to Wm. Langland).	
Piers Plowman's Crede	Alliterative moral tale (c. 1395).	
C. C. Pinckney	Pinckney, Chas. C. (Am. statesman)	1746–1825
Pinkerton	Pinkerton, John (Scot. author)	1758–1826
Pitman	Pitman, Sir Isaac (Eng. phonographer)	1813–1897
Pitt	Pitt, William (Eng. statesman)	1759–1806
C. Pitt	Pitt, Christopher (Eng. poet. trans.)	1699–1748
Plaifere	Plaifere, John (Eng. divine)	–1608
Planché	Planché, James R. (Eng. dramatist)	1796–1880
Plautus	Plautus, Titus Maccius (Roman dramatist)	B. C. 254?–184
Plautus (Trans. 1694)	(Eng. translation by Lawrence Echard, 1671–1730).	
Playfair	Playfair, John (Scot. math. and physicist)	1748–1819
Lyon Playfair	Playfair, Baron Lyon (Eng. chemist)	1819–1898
Playford	Playford, John (Eng. musician and publisher)	1623–1686?
Plin.	Pliny or Caius Plinius Secundus (Rom. naturalist and author)	23– 79
Plowman's Tale	(a tale formerly attributed to Chaucer as one of the Canterbury Tales).	
Plücker	Plücker, Julius (Ger. mathematician and physicist)	1801–1868
Poe	Poe, Edgar Allan (Am. poet)	1809–1849
Poll. & Mait. or *Pollock & Mait.*	Pollock, Sir Frederick (Eng. jurist). / Maitland, Frederic William (Eng. jurist)	1845– / 1850–1906
J. H. Pollen	Pollen, John Hungerford (Eng. writer on art)	1820– ?
Pollok	Pollok, Robert (Scot. poet)	1798–1827
J. N. Pomeroy.	Pomeroy, John Norton (Am. legal writer)	1828–1885
Pomfret	Pomfret, John (Eng. poet)	1667–1702
H. W. Poole	Poole, Hen. Ward (Am. mus. writer)	1825–
R. S. Poole	Poole, Reginald S. (Eng. archæol.)	1832–1895
Poor Robin	Poor Robin's Almanack (Eng. almanac, 1663–1828).	
Pope	Pope, Alexander (Eng. poet)	1688–1744
Pop. Sci. Monthly	Popular Science Monthly (N. Y. magazine, estab. 1872).	
Porson	Porson, Richd. (Eng. Gr. scholar)	1759–1808
E. Porter	Porter, Ebenezer (Am. divine)	1772–1834
Porter (Strasburger)	Porter, H. C. (translator of Strasburger's *Textbook of Botany*).	
Porteus	Porteus, Beilby (Eng. bishop)	1731–1808
J. W. Powell	Powell, Major John Wesley (Am. naturalist)	1834–1902
Pownall	Pownall, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1722–1805
P. Plowman	See *Piers Plowman.*	
Praed	Praed, Winthrop M. (Eng. poet)	1802–1839
Pref. to Book of Com. Prayer	Preface to Book of Common Prayer.	
Prescott	Prescott, Wm. Hickling (Am. historian)	1796–1859
Preston	Preston, John (Eng. divine)	1587–1628
T. Preston	Preston, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	1537–1598
Price	Price, Richard (Brit. finan. writer)	1723–1791
Prideaux	Prideaux, John (Eng. divine)	1578–1650
H. Prideaux	Prideaux, Humphrey (Eng. hist.)	1648–1724
Priestley	Priestley, Joseph (Eng. chem. and physicist)	1733–1804
Prime Minister's Message (1907)	Prime Minister's Message (1907). [New Zealand.]	
Prior	Prior, Matthew (Eng. poet)	1664–1721
Dr. Prior	Prior, Richard Chandler Alexander. [*Pop. Names of Brit. Plants*, 1879]	1809– ?
F. Proctor	Proctor, Francis (Eng. ecclesiastical writer). [*History of the Book of Common Prayer*, 1855.]	
R. A. Proctor	Proctor, Richard A. (Eng. astron.)	1837–1888
Prol.	Prologus (Persius).	
Propertius	Propertius, Sextus (Roman poet)	B. C. 50?–15?
Proudfit	Proudfit, Alexander M. (Am. divine)	1770–1843
E. Prout	Prout, Ebenezer (Eng. musician)	1835–1909
Prynne	Prynne, William (Eng. lawyer)	1600–1669
Ps.	Psalms.	
Publilius Syrus	Publilius Syrus (Rom. mimographer)	fl. B. C. 43.
Punch	See *London Punch*	
E. Purcell	Purcell, Edward. [*Life of Cardinal Manning*, 1896.]	
Purchas	Purchas, Samuel (Eng. compiler of travels)	1575?–1626
G. H. Putnam	Putnam, George Haven (Am. publisher and author)	1844–
Puttenham	Puttenham, George (Brit. writer)	1532?–1590
Q. B., Q. B. D.	Queen's Bench, Queen's Bench Division.	
Quain	Quain, Sir Richard (Brit. physician)	1816–1898
Quarles	Quarles, Fr. (Eng. poet). [*Emblems*]	1592–1644
Quart. Rev.	Quarterly Review (Eng. periodical, founded 1809).	
Quick & Garran	Quick, Sir John. / Garran, Robert Randolph. [*Quick and Garran's Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth*, 1901.]	
Quiller-Couch	Quiller-Couch, Sir Arthur Thomas (Eng. novelist)	1863–
Quincy	Quincy, John (Eng. medical writer)	? –1722
Quintilian	Quintilianus, Marcus Fabius (Roman critic)	35?–100?
Raleigh	Raleigh, Sir Walter (Eng. statesman and navigator)	1552–1618
T. Raleigh	Raleigh, Hon. Sir Thomas (Eng. lawyer)	1850–
Walter Raleigh	Raleigh, Walter (contemp. Eng. writer on Eng. lit.).	
Rambler	Rambler, The (Eng. periodical, 1750–1752).	
Ramsay	Ramsay, Allan (Scot. poet)	1686–1758
D. Ramsay	Ramsay, David (Am. historian)	1749–1815
W. M. Ramsay	Ramsay, Sir William Mitchell (Eng. archæologist)	1851–
J. Randolph	Randolph, John (Am. politician)	1773–1833
Rankine	Rankine, W. J. Macquorn (Scot. mechanician)	1820–1872
Rawle	Rawle, Wm. (Am. lawyer and scholar)	1759–1836
Sir H. Rawlinson	Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (Eng. Orientalist)	1810–1895
Ray	Ray, John (Eng. nat. and compiler).	1627–1705
Raymond	Raymond, Rossiter Worthington (Am. engineer). [*Mining Gloss.*]	1840–1918
R. C. Catechism	Roman Catholic Catechism.	
C. Reade	Reade, Charles (Eng. novelist)	1814–1884
Compton Reade	Reade, Compton (Eng. novelist)	1834?–
Recorde	Recorde, Robert (Eng. math.)	1510?–1558
H. Reed	Reed, Henry (Am. scholar and author)	1808–1854
Reid	Reid, Thomas (Scot. metaphysician)	1710–1796
Reliq. Wot.	Reliquiæ Wottonianæ (posthumous collection of writings by Sir Henry Wotton, 1651).	
F. Remington	Remington, Frederic (Am. artist and author)	1861–1909
I. Remsen	Remsen, Ira (Am. chemist)	1846–
Rep. on Pop. of Alaska	Report on Population of Alaska, U. S. Census of 1890.	
Rep. Phil. Com.	Report of the Philippine Commission.	
Rev.	Revelation.	
Rev. S., Rev. Stat., R. S.	Revised Statutes.	
Rev. Ver.	Revised version of the Bible, 1884.	
Reynolds	See *Sir J. Reynolds.*	
Bp. Reynolds	Reynolds, Bp. Edw. (Eng. divine)	1599–1676
Sir J. Reynolds	Reynolds, Sir Joshua (Eng. painter).	1723–1792
Rhemish Trans.	Rhemish translation of the New Testament, 1582.	
Wallace Rice	Rice, Wallace (de Groot Cecil) (Am. writer)	1859–
Richardson	Richardson, Samuel (Eng. nov.)	1689–1761
W. Richardson	Richardson, William (Eng. writer)	1743–1814
Rich. the Redeless	Richard the Redeless (a poem by Wm. Langland, or Langley, 1399).	
Ridley	Ridley, Nicholas (Eng. bishop)	1500?–1555
Riemann	Riemann, Hugo (Ger. mus. writer)	1849–
J. W. Riley	Riley, James Whitcomb (Am. poet)	1853–1916
W. Z. Ripley	Ripley, William Zebina (Am. economist)	1867–
Rivers	Wydville, or Woodville, Anthony; Earl Rivers (Eng. class. transl.)	1442?–1483
Robert of Brunne	See *R. of Brunne.*	
Earl Roberts	Roberts, Frederick Sleigh; Earl Roberts (English field marshal)	1832–1914
C. G. D. Roberts	Roberts, Charles George Douglas (Can. author)	1860–
Robertson	Robertson, William (Scot. historian)	1721–1793
F. W. Robertson	Robertson, Fred. Wm. (Eng. clerg.)	1816–1853
G. C. Robertson	Robertson, Geo. Croom (Scot. philosopher)	1842–1892
J. M. Robertson	Robertson, John Mackinnon (Eng. author and lecturer)	1856–
Robinson	Robinson, John. [*Eudoxa*, 1658.]	
Canon Robinson	Robinson, Chas. K. (Eng. divine)	1826–1909
E. A. Robinson	Robinson, Edwin Arlington (Am. poet)	1869–
F. W. Robinson	Robinson, Frederick William (Eng. novelist)	1830–1901
H. C. Robinson	Robinson, Henry Crabb (Eng. author)	1775–1867
Robinson (More's Utopia)	Robinson, Ralph (Eng. translator)	fl. 1551
Rob. (La.)	Robinson's Reports (Louisiana).	
Rochefoucauld	See *La Rochefoucauld.*	
Rochester	Rochester, John Wilmot, second earl of (Eng. courtier and poet)	1648–1680
Daniel Rock	Rock, Daniel (Eng. Roman Catholic divine)	1799–1871
Rockstro	Rockstro, Wm. S. (Eng. mus. writer)	1823–1895
R. of Brunne	Mannyng, Robert, called Robert of Brunne (Eng. chron. and poet. trans.)	1260?–1340?
R. of Gl.	Robert of Gloucester (Eng. verse chronicler)	fl. 13th c.
Rogers	Rogers (quoted from Johnson's Dict.).	
D. Rogers	Rogers, Daniel (Eng. divine)	1573–1652
H. Rogers	Rogers, Henry (Eng. writer)	1806–1877
S. Rogers	Rogers, Samuel (Eng. poet)	1763–1855
Wm. Rogers	Rogers, Wm. [*Progressive Machinist*, 1903.]	
Roget	Roget, Peter Mark (Eng. physiologist). [*Thesaurus*]	1779–1869
J. Rolland	Rolland, John (Scot. poetical trans.).	fl. 1560
Rom.	Romans.	
Romance of Partenay	The Romans of Partenay, or The Tale of Melusine (Eng. metrical romance, trans. from the Fr. of La Coudrette, c. 1500–1520).	
Romilly	Romilly, Sir Sam. (Eng. statesman)	1757–1818
Rom. of R.	Romaunt of Rose (Eng. trans. of French romance, formerly attrib. to Chaucer).	
O. N. Rood	Rood, Ogden Nichols (Am. physicist)	1831–1902
T. Roosevelt	Roosevelt, Theodore (Am. president and author)	1858–1919
Roscommon	Roscommon, Wentworth Dillon, Lord (Eng. poet)	1633?–1685
J. Rose	Rose, Joshua. [*Modern Machine-shop Practice*, 1899.]	
Sir J. Ross	Ross, Sir John (Brit. arctic navigator)	1777–1856
C. Rossetti	Rossetti, Christina G. (Eng. poet)	1830–1894
D. G. Rossetti	Rossetti, Dante Gabriel (Eng. poet and painter). [Also his translations of François *Villon*, French poet, 1431–aft. 1463]	1828–1882
Filibert Roth	Roth, Filibert (Am. forestry expert).	1858–
Rowe	Rowe, Nicholas (Eng. dramatist)	1674–1718
Rowley	Rowley, Wm. (Eng. actor and dram.)	1585?–1642?
J. Royce	Royce, Josiah (Am. philosopher)	1855–1916
R. S. C.	Rules of the Supreme Court.	
Ruddiman	Ruddiman, Thomas (Scot. scholar)	1674–1757
Rule of St. Benet	(Monastic regulations for Benedictines, three versions, 15th c.)	
Rules of Practice of the U. S. Patent Office.		
Rush	Rush, James (Am. physician and philanthropist)	1786–1869
Ruskin	Ruskin, John (Eng. writer on art)	1819–1900
W. C. Russell	Russell, William Clark (Eng. nov.)	1844–1911
Bp. Rust	Rust, Bp. George (Eng. divine)	? –1670
R. V.	Revised Version.	
Rymer	Rymer, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1641–1713

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Sachs	Sachs, Julius (Ger. botanist)	1832–1897
Sackville	Sackville, Thomas, first earl of Dorset (Eng. poet)	1536–1608
S. P. Sadtler	Sadtler, Samuel Philip (Am. chemist)	1847–
Saintsbury	Saintsbury, George Edward Bateman (Eng. literary critic and historian)	1845–
G. A. Sala	Sala, George Augustus Henry (Eng. journalist and author)	1828–1895
Salmagundi	Salmagundi (a series of papers, 1807, by Wm. Irving, Washington Irving, and J. K. Paulding).	
Salmon	Salmon, Nathaniel (Eng. antiquary)	1675–1742
S.D.F. Salmond	Salmond, Stewart Dingwall Fordyce (Scot. theologian)	1820–1905
Sam.	Samuel.	
Abp. Sancroft	Sancroft, Abp. William (Eng. divine)	1617–1693
Bp. Sanderson	Sanderson, Bp. Robt. (Eng. divine)	1587–1663
Sandys	Sandys, Geo. (Eng. traveler and poet)	1578–1644
Sir E. Sandys	Sandys, Sir Edwin (Eng. writer)	1561–1629
G. Santayana	Santayana, George (Am. educator and author)	1863–
Epes Sargent	Sargent, Epes (Am. editor and misc. writer)	1813–1880
Sat. Rev., or *Sat. Review*	Saturday Review (a London weekly journal, estab. 1855).	
Saunier	Saunier, Claudius (Fr. mechanician).	
Savage	Savage, Richard (Eng. poet)	? –1743
Savile	Savile, Sir Henry (Eng. math. and classical scholar)	1549–1622
Saxe	Saxe, John Godfrey (Am. poet)	1816–1887
A. B. Saxton	Saxton, Andrew B. (Am. poet)	
Say	Say, Thomas (Am. naturalist)	1787–1834
Sayce	Sayce, Archibald Henry (Eng. Orientalist)	1846–
Schaff	Schaff, Philip (Am. theologian)	1819–1893
Schaff-Herzog Encyc.	Schaff, Philip. / Herzog, John Jacob [*Encyc. of Relig. Knowl.*]	1805–1882
Schiller	Schiller, Johann Christopher Friedrich von (Ger. poet)	1759–1805
F. C. S. Schiller	Schiller, F. C. S. (Eng. philosophical writer)	1864–
Schmidt	Schmidt, Alex. (Ger. scholar). [*Shakespeare Lexicon*]	1816– ?
Schoolcraft	Schoolcraft, Henry R. (Am. ethnol.)	1793–1864
Sci. Amer.	Scientific American (N. Y. weekly, estab. 1846).	
Science	Science (Am. weekly scientific periodical, estab. 1883).	
Scott	Scott, Sir Walter (Scot. novelist and poet)	1771–1832
Edw. Scott	Scott, Edward. [*Dancing*, 1897.]	
Dr. J. Scott	Scott, Dr. John (Eng. divine)	1639–1695
J. N. Scott	Scott, Joseph N. (Eng. lexicog.)	? –1773
W. B. Scott	Scott, William Bell (Scot. poet and painter)	1811–1890
Scribner's Magazine	(Am. monthly lit. mag., estab. 1887).	
E. W. Scripture	Scripture, Edward Wheeler (Am. psychologist)	1864–
Geo. W. Sears	Sears, George W. (Am. writer). [*Woodcraft*, 1888.]	
T. Seccombe	Seccombe, Thomas (Eng. writer on Eng. lit.)	1866–
Secker	Secker, Thomas (Eng. archbishop)	1693–1768
Secreta Secretorum	(precepts of statecraft, perhaps of Syrian origin, in the Middle Ages attributed to Aristotle. Three English versions, c. 1390–1422).	
F. Seebohm	Seebohm, Frederic (Eng. historical essayist)	1833–1912
Selden	Selden, John (Eng. statesman)	1584–1654
E. R. A. Seligman	Seligman, Edwin Robert Anderson (Am. political economist)	1861–
Seneca	Seneca, Lucius Annæus (Roman Stoic philosopher)	B. C. 4?–65 A.D.
Serg. & R.	Sergeant and Rowle's Reports (Pennsylvania).	
J. M. Sewall	Sewall, Jonathan M. (Am. poet)	1748–1808
A. Seward	Seward, Anna (Eng. writer)	1747–1809
W. H. Seward	Seward, Wm. H. (Am. statesman)	1801–1872
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of (Eng. writer)	1671–1713
J. C. Shairp	Shairp, John C. (Brit. scholar)	1819–1885
Shak.	Shakespeare, Wm. (Eng. dramatist)	1564–1616
Sharp	Sharp, John (Eng. prelate)	1645–1714
G. Sharp	Sharp, Granville (Eng. abolitionist)	1735–1813
S. Sharp	Sharp, Samuel (Eng. surgeon)	? –1778
S. Sharpe	Sharpe, Samuel (Eng. Bib. scholar)	1799–1881
B. Shaw	Shaw, George Bernard (Eng. author)	1856–
Shedd	Shedd, William Greenough Thayer (Am. theologian)	1820–1894
Shelford	Shelford, Robert. [*Learned Discourse*, 1635]	? –1642
Shelley	Shelley, Percy Bysshe (Eng. poet)	1792–1822
M. W. Shelley or *Mrs. Shelley*	Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft (Eng. novelist)	1797–1851
Shelton	Shelton, Thomas (Eng. translator of Don Quixote)	fl. 1612–1620
Shenstone	Shenstone, William (Brit. poet)	1714–1763
Sherburne	Sherburne, Sir Edward (Eng. poet and translator)	1618–1702
Sheridan	Sheridan, Richard B. B. (Brit. dramatist)	1751–1816
Bp. Sherlock	Sherlock, Bp. Thomas (Eng. divine)	1678–1761
W. T. Sherman	Sherman, Wm. Tecumseh (Amer. general)	1820–1891
Sherwood	Sherwood, Robert. [*Dict. of Eng. and Fr.*, 1632.]	
Shipley	Shipley, Orby (Eng. eccl. writer)	1832–
Shirley	Shirley, James (Eng. dramatist)	1596–1666
J. H. Shorthouse	Shorthouse, Joseph Henry (Eng. novelist)	1834–1903
Shuckford	Shuckford, Sam. (Eng. historian)	? –1754
Sidney	Sidney, Sir Philip (Eng. statesman)	1554–1586
Sir H. Sidney	Sidney, Sir Henry (Eng. statesman)	1529–1586
Siebert & Biggin	Siebert, J. S. / Biggin, F. C. [*Modern Stone Cutting and Masonry*, 1902.]	
E. R. Sill	Sill, Edward Rowland (Am. poet and educator)	1841–1887
Silliman	Silliman, Benj., Sr. (Am. physicist)	1779–1864
Simmonds	Simmonds, Peter Lund. [*Trade Products*, Lond., 1858.]	
J. Simpson	Simpson, John (Eng. forester). [*New Forestry*, 1900.]	
Angus Sinclair	Sinclair, Angus (Scot. editor in America and writer on locomotive engineering)	1841–1919
May Sinclair	Sinclair, May (contemp. Eng. author).	
E. Singleton	Singleton, Esther. [*The Furniture of our Forefathers*, 1906.]	
Sir Bevis	The Romance of Sir Beues of Hamtoun (Eng. metrical romance, 14th c.).	
Sir Ferumbras	Sir Ferumbras (an English romance of the Charlemagne cycle, c. 1380).	
Sir Gawayne or *Sir Gawain*	Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (an alliterative romance poem, 14th century).	
Skeat	Skeat, Walter Wm. (Eng. philol.)	1835–1912
Skeat (Etymol. Dict.)	Skeat, Walter Wm. (Eng. philologist). [*Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, 1901.]	
Skelton	Skelton, John (Eng. poet)	1460?–1529
P. Skelton	Skelton, Philip (Brit. divine)	1707–1787
Skinner	Skinner, Stephen (Eng. philologist)	1623–1667
Douglas Sladen	Sladen, Douglas Brooke Wheelton (Eng. author)	1856–
Sloane's Elec. Dict.	Sloane, Thomas O'Conor (Am. scientist). [*Standard Dictionary of Electricity*, 1892]	1851–
Smalridge	Smalridge, George (Eng. bishop)	1663–1719
Smart	Smart, Benj. H. (Eng. lexicog.)	1786?–1872
Smiles	Smiles, Samuel (Scotch biographer)	1812–1904
A. Smith	Smith, Adam (Brit. polit. economist)	1723–1790
Alex. Smith	Smith, Alexander (Scotch poet)	1830–1867
C. J. Smith	Smith, Charles John (Eng. gram. and lexicog.)	1819?–1872
Capt. John Smith	Smith, John (Eng. adventurer)	1580–1631
E. Smith	Smith, Edmund (Eng. poet)	1672–1710
F. H. Smith	Smith, Francis Hopkinson (Am. artist, author, and civil engineer)	1838–1915
G. Smith (1725)	Smith, George (Eng. writer). [*Distilling*, 1725.]	
Goldwin Smith	Smith, Goldwin (Eng. historian)	1823–1910
H. Smith	Smith, Horace (Eng. author)	1779–1849
J. & H. Smith	Smith, James (1775–1839) / Smith, Horace (1779–1849) (joint authors of *Rejected Addresses*, 1812).	
Dr. John Smith	Smith, John (Eng. physician)	1630–1679
J. P. Smith	Smith, John Pye (Eng. divine)	1774–1851
S. S. Smith	Smith, Sam. Stanhope (Am. divine)	1750–1819
Sydney Smith	Smith, Sydney (Eng. essayist)	1771–1845
Dr. W. Smith	Smith, Sir William (Eng. scholar and lexicographer)	1813–1893
W. Robertson Smith	Smith, William Robertson (Scot. Biblical scholar)	1846–1894
Smith (Kauffmann)	Smith, M. Steele (Eng. Germanic scholar). [Trans. *Deutsche Mythologie*, by Friedrich Kauffmann, 1903.]	
Smithson. Rep.	Annual report of the Smithsonian Institution (first issued 1846).	
Smollett	Smollett, Tobias George (Brit. nov.)	1721–1771
Smyth	Smyth, William Henry (Eng. naval officer)	1788–1865
H. W. Smyth	Smyth, Herbert Warington Eng. traveler and mining expert)	1867–
L. Soames	Soames, Laura (19th-cent. Eng. educator).	
Somerville	Somerville, William (Eng. poet)	1675–1742
Song of Sol., S. of Sol.	Song of Solomon.	
South	South, Robert (Eng. divine and author)	1634–1716
Southey	Southey, Robert (Eng. poet)	1774–1843
Soyer	Soyer, Alexis Benoît (French cook)	1809–1858
Sparks	Sparks, Jared (Am. historian)	1789–1866
J. R. Spears	Spears, John Randolph (Am. author and journalist)	1850–
Spectator	Spectator, The (Eng. periodical edited by Addison, Steele, and others, 1711–1714).	
The Spectator (London)	See *London Spectator*.	
Speed	Speed, John (Eng. historian)	1552?–1629
Spelman	Spelman, Sir Henry (Eng. antiq.)	1564?–1641
Spence	Spence, Ferrand (English trans.). [*Lucian*, Lond., 1684.]	
Spence's anecdotes	Spence, Joseph (English divine and critic). [*Anecdotes, Observations, and Characters of Books and Men*, first pub. in 1820.]	1699–1768
H. Spencer	Spencer, Herbert (Eng. philos.)	1820–1903
Spenser	Spenser, Edmund (Eng. poet)	1552?–1599
Spinoza	Spinoza, Baruch or Benedict (Dutch philosopher)	1632–1677
Sporting Chronicle	Sporting Chronicle (Eng. sporting journal, estab. 1871).	
Sprat	Sprat, Thomas (Eng. bp. and hist.)	1635–1713
Spurgeon	Spurgeon, Charles Haddon (Eng. clergyman and writer)	1834–1892
Spurgeon	Spurgeon, Thomas (Eng. clergyman and writer)	1856–1917
Stackhouse	Stackhouse, Thos. (Eng. clerg.)	1677–1752
A. Stafford	Stafford, Anthony (Eng. writer)	1587–1645?
A. P. Stanley	Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn (Dean of Westminster)	1815–1881
Stapleton	Stapleton, Thomas (Eng. divine)	1535–1598
G. Starkey	Starkey, George (Am. alchemist)	? –1665
Statesman's Year-Book	(English statistical and historical annual, estab. 1864).	
State Trials	State Trials (of Gr. Brit. and Ir.).	
T. Staveley	Staveley, Thos. (Eng. eccl. writer)	1626–1683
Stedman	Stedman, John Gabriel (Brit. military officer)	1744–1797
E. C. Stedman	Stedman, Edmund C. (Am poet)	1833–1908
Steele	Steele, Sir Richard (Eng. essayist)	1672–1729
Zadock Steele	Steele, Zadock (captive among the Am. Indians). [*The Indian Captive*]	1758– ?
Steevens	Steevens, Geo. (Eng. commentator)	1736–1800
Stephen	Stephen, Henry John (Eng. legal writer)	1787–1864
Sir J. Stephen	Stephen, Sir James (Eng. historian)	1789–1859
Leslie Stephen	Stephen, Sir Leslie (Eng literary hist.)	1832–1904
F. G. Stephens	Stephens, Frederic George (contemp. Eng. hist. of art).	
Stephen's Comm.	Stephen, Henry John (Eng. legal writer). [*New Commentaries on the Laws of England*, 1841–45, as revised by later writers]	1787–1864
Stepney	Stepney, George (Eng. poet and statesman)	1663–1707
Sterling	Sterling, John (Brit. essayist)	1806–1844
Sterne	Sterne, Lawrence (Eng. author)	1713–1768
Sternhold	Sternhold, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1500?–1549
Stevenson	Stevenson, Robert L. (Scot author)	1850–1894
Stevenson & Osbourne	Stevenson, Robert Louis. / Osbourne, Lloyd (Am. author)	1868–
Stewart	Stewart, Dugald (Scotch metaph.)	1753–1828
B. Stewart	Stewart, Balfour (Brit. physicist)	1828–1887
William Stewart	Stewart, William (Scot. chronicler and verse writer)	1481?–1550?
E. Stiles	Stiles, Ezra (Am. divine and hist.)	1727–1795
Stillingfleet	Stillingfleet, Bp. Edward (Eng divine)	1635–1699
Stillman (The Horse in Motion)	Stillman, J. D. Babcock (Am. physician)	1819– ?
Stirling	Stirling, Wm. Alex. (Scot. poet)	1580–1640
F. Stockton	Stockton, Francis Richard (Am. novelist)	1834–1902
Stoddard	Stoddard, Richd. Hen. (Am. poet)	1825–1903
Story	Story, Joseph (Am. jurist)	1779–1845
G. F. Stout	Stout, George Frederick (Eng. psychologist)	1859–
Stow	Stow, John (Eng. antiquary)	1525?–1605
Mrs. Stowe	Stowe, Harriet Beecher (Am. writer)	1812–1896
Strauss	Strauss, David Friedr. (Ger. theol.)	1808–1874
A. B. Street	Street, Alfred Billings (Am. poet)	1811–1881
Strong, Logeman, Wheeler	Strong, Herbert Augustus (Eng. educator and philological writer) / Logeman, Willem S. (Eng. philologist in South Africa) / Wheeler, Benjamin Ide (Am. educator) [Trans. *Principles of the History of Language*, Hermann Paul, 1891.]	1854–
Strype	Strype, John (Eng. biographer)	1643–1737
M. Stuart	Stuart, Moses (Am. theologian)	1780–1852
Stubbs	Stubbs, Bp. William (Eng. historian)	1825–1901
Stukeley	Stukeley, Wm. (Eng. antiquary)	1687–1765
Russell Sturgis	Sturgis, Russell (Am. architect and author)	1836–1909
Henry Sturt	Sturt, Henry Cecil (Eng. philosophical writer). [*Personal Idealism*, 1902.]	
Suckling	Suckling, Sir John (Eng. poet)	1609–1642
Suetonius	Caius Suetonius Tranquillus (Roman historian)	fl. ab. 100
Charles Sumner	Sumner, Charles (Am. statesman)	1811–1874
W. G. Sumner	Sumner, Wm. Graham (Am. polit. economist)	1840–1910
Surrey	Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of (Eng. poet)	1517?–1547
C. Swain	Swain, Charles (Eng. poet)	1801–1874
Swedenborg	Swedenborg, Emanuel (Sw. philos.)	1688–1772
H. Sweet	Sweet, Henry (Eng. phonetician and philologist)	1845–1912
Swift	Swift, Jonathan (Brit. author)	1667–1745
Swinburne	Swinburne, Algernon Chas. (Eng. poet)	1837–1909
H. Swinburne	Swinburne, Henry (Eng. traveler)	1743–1803
Swinton	Swinton, John (Scot. journ. in Am.)	1830–1901
Sydney Bulletin	(newspaper, published at Sydney, Australia).	
Syd. Soc. Lex.	Sydenham Society Lexicon.	
Sylvester	Sylvester, Joshua (Eng. poet, and translator of Du Bartas)	1563–1618
J. J. Sylvester	Sylvester, James Jos. (Eng. math.)	1814–1897
Symonds	Symonds, John Addington (Eng. writer)	1840–1893
Tacitus	Tacitus, Publius Cornelius (Roman historian)	55?–after 117?
Tale of Beryn	(title of a spurious tale of 15th cent.).	
Talfourd	Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon (Eng. poet and essayist)	1795–1854
Booth Tarkington	Tarkington, Booth (Am. novelist and dramatist)	1869–
R. S. Tarr	Tarr, Ralph Stockman (American geographer)	1864–
J. G. Tasker	Tasker, J. G. (Eng. theologian)	1853–
Tate	Tate, Nahum (Eng. poet)	1652–1715
Tatham	Tatham, Edward (Eng. divine)	1749–1834
Tatler	The Tatler (Eng. periodical conducted by Steele, Addison, and others, 1709–1711).	
Taylor (1630)	Taylor, John (Eng. "Water Poet"). [*Works*, 1611, 1630. *Drink and Welcome*]	1580–1653
B. Taylor	Taylor, Bayard (Am. traveler and author)	1825–1878
H. Taylor	Taylor, Sir Henry (Eng. dramatist and essayist)	1800–1886
I. Taylor	Taylor, Isaac (Eng divine and philosopher)	1787–1865
I. Taylor (with name of work)	Taylor, Isaac (English clergyman). [*Words & Places. The Alphabet*]	1829–1901
Jer. Taylor	Taylor, Bp. Jeremy (Eng. author)	1613–1667
John Taylor (1755)	Taylor, John (Eng. clergyman and law writer)	1703–1766
W. Taylor	Taylor, William (Eng. author)	1765–1836
Temple	Temple, Sir Wm. (Eng. statesman)	1628–1699
Tennyson	Tennyson, Alfred (Eng. poet)	1809–1892
F. Tennyson	Tennyson, Frederick (Eng. poet)	1807–1898
H. Tennyson	Tennyson, Hallam, 2d Baron (Eng governor-general and author)	1852–
Terence	Publius Terentius Afer (Roman dramatist)	B. C. 190?–159?
Tertullian	Tertullianus, Quintus Septimius Florens (an early Latin father of the church)	160?–230?
Testament of Love	Testament of Love (anon. prose treatise, about 1400).	
Thackeray	Thackeray, Wm. M. (Eng. nov.)	1811–1863
Octave Thanet	Pseud. of Alice French (Am. novelist)	1850–
Thess.	Thessalonians.	
Thirlwall	Thirlwall, Bp. Connop (Eng. hist.)	1797–1875
Thodey	Thodey, Samuel (Brit. divine) [*Life in Death*, 1853.]	
E. M. Thomas	Thomas, Edith Matilda (Am. poet)	1854–
W. Thompson (1745)	Thompson, William (Eng. poet)	1718?–1766
Thomson	Thomson, James (Scotch poet)	1700–1748
Abp. Thomson	Thomson, William (Eng. divine)	1819–1890
Sir W. Thomson	Thomson, Sir Wm. See *Lord Kelvin*.	
Thomson & Tait	Thomson, Sir Wm. / Tait, Peter G. [*Elements of Nat. Philos.*]	1831–1901
Thoreau	Thoreau, Henry David (Am. naturalist and writer)	1817–1862
F. Thorp	Thorp, Frank Hall (Am. chemist)	1864–
Thorpe or *Thorpe's Dict. Chem.*	Thorpe, Sir Edward (Eng. chemist). [*A Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*, 1894]	1845–
T. B. Thorpe	Thorpe, Thomas Bangs (Am. artist and author)	1815–1878
Thuc., *Thucyd.*	Thucydides (Athenian historian)	B. C. 471?–400?
Thurston	Thurston, Robert Henry (Am. mechanical engineer)	1839–1903
Thynne	Thynne, Francis (Eng. herald and antiquary)	1545?–1608
Tickell	Tickell, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1686–1740
F. O. Ticknor	Ticknor, Francis Orrery (Am. physician)	1822–1874
C. P. Tiele	Tiele, Cornelis Petrus (Dutch hist. writer)	1830–1902
Tillotson	Tillotson, Abp. John (English theologian)	1630–1694
Tim	Timothy.	
Tit.	Titus.	
E. B. Titchener	Titchener, Edward Bradford (Eng psychologist in America)	1867–
Todd	Todd, Henry John (Eng. biog. and editor). [*Johnson's Dict.*, 1818]	1763–1845
Alpheus Todd	Todd, Alpheus (Can. librarian and writer on political science)	1821–1884
Todd & B.	Todd, Robert Bentley / Bowman, Sir William [*Physiol. Anat.*]	1809–1860 / 1816–1892
Tomlinson	Tomlinson, Chas. (Eng. physicist)	1808–1897
Tomlinson (Renou)	Tomlinson, Richard (Eng. author of a dispensatory, trans. 1657 from Joannis de Renou).	
Tomson	Tomson, Laurence (Eng. politician and author)	1539–1608
Tooke	Tooke, John Horne (Eng. philol.)	1736–1812
W. Tooke	Tooke, Wm. (Eng. writer). [*Russia*]	1744–1820
Tooker	Tooker, William (Eng. divine)	1558–1621
Topsell	Topsell, Edward (English writer). [*Hist. of Four-footed Beasts*, 1607]	fl. 1607
Totten	Totten, Benjamin J. (Am naval officer). [*Naval Dict.*, 1841]	1806–1877
Tourneur	Tourneur, Cyril (Eng. dramatist)	1575?–1626
Towneley Myst. or *Towneley Pl.*	Towneley Mysteries (c. 1450).	
J. Trapp	Trapp, Joseph (Eng. poet and essayist)	1679–1747
K. Trask	Trask, Kate Nichols (Katrina Trask) (Am. author)	1853–
Trench	Trench, Abp. Richard Chenevix (Brit. poet and scholar)	1807–1886
Trendelenburg	Trendelenburg, Friedrich Adolf (Ger. philosopher)	1802–1872
Trevelyan	Trevelyan, Sir George Otto (Eng. politician and author)	1838–
Trevisa	Trevisa, John de (Eng. author)	1326–1412
Trollope	Trollope, Anthony (Eng. novelist)	1815–1882
Mrs. Trollope	Trollope, Frances Milton (Eng. author)	1780–1863
J. T. Trowbridge	Trowbridge, John T. (Am. author)	1827–1916
Trumbull	Trumbull, John (Am satirical poet)	1750–1831
B. Trumbull	Trumbull, Benjamin (Am divine and author)	1735–1820
J. H. Trumbull	Trumbull, James Hammond (Am. philologist)	1821–1897
A. Tucker	Tucker, Abraham (Eng. metaphysician, pseud. E. Search)	1705–1774
Tulasne	Tulasne, Louis René (Fr. botanist)	1815–1885
J. Tull	Tull, Jethro (Eng. agricultural writer)	1674–1741
Turbervile	Turbervile, George (Eng poet)	1540?–1610?
R. Turnbull	Turnbull, Robert (Scotch-Am. clergyman)	1809–1877

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Turner	Turner, Wm. (Eng. clergyman, physician, and botanist)	? -1568
Wm. Turner	Turner, William. [*History of Philosophy*, 1903.]	
Tusser	Tusser, Thos. (Eng. poet and agricultural writer)	1524?-1580
Prof. H. Tuttle	Tuttle, Herbert (Am. hist. writer)	1846-1894
Mark Twain	Pseud. of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Am. humorist and fiction writer)	1835-1910
Two N. Kins.	Two Noble Kinsmen (a play ascr. to Shakespeare and Fletcher).	
Tylor	Tylor, Sir Edward Burnett (Eng archæologist and ethnologist)	1832-
Tyndale	Tyndale, William (Eng. reformer, and translator of the Bible)	? -1536
Tyndall	Tyndall, John (Brit. physicist)	1820-1893
Udall	Udall, Nicholas (Eng. teacher and dramatist)	1505-1566
Ueberweg (Morris)	Ueberweg, or Überweg, Friedrich (Ger. philosopher). [*History of Philosophy*, 1863-66]	1826-1871
W. C. Unwin	Unwin, William Cawthorne (Eng. engineer)	1838-
Ure	Ure, Andrew (Scotch chemist)	1778-1857
U. S. Census	United States Census, 1880.	
U. S. Coast Artillery Drill Reg.	Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, U. S. Army, 1898.	
U. S. Const.	United States Constitution. See *Constitution*.	
U.S. Const. Law	United States Constitutional Law.	
U. S. Consular Repts	Daily Consular Reports, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington.	
U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull.	Bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, U. S.	
U. S. Disp.	United States Dispensatory, 19th ed., 1907.	
Usher	See *Ussher*.	
J. T. Usher	Usher, John T. [*The Modern Machinist*, 1900.]	
U. S. Infantry Drill Regs. (1904)	United States Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904.	
U. S. Information Circular on Copyrights (1909)	United States Information Circular on Copyrights, 1909.	
U. S. Internal Rev. Decisions (1899)	United States Internal Revenue Decisions, 1899.	
U. S. Int. Rev. Stat.	United States Internal Revenue Statutes.	
Thos. Usk	Usk, Thomas (Eng. prose writer)	? -1388
U. S. Pharm.	United States Pharmacopœia.	
U. S. Postal Guide	United States Official Postal Guide, published annually.	
U. S. Rep.	United States Reports.	
Ussher	Ussher, James (Ir. archbishop)	1581-1656
U.S. Treas. Decis.	United States Treasury Decisions.	
Vanbrugh	Vanbrugh, Sir John (Eng. dram.)	1664-1726
H. van Dyke	van Dyke, Henry (Am. clergyman and writer)	1852-
J. C. Van Dyke	Van Dyke, John Charles (Am. author)	1856-
C. H. Van Zyl	Van Zyl, C. H. (So. African lawyer). [*The Judicial Practice of South Africa*.]	
R. A. Vaughan	Vaughan, Robert Alfred (Eng. poet and reviewer)	1823-1857
J. Venn	Venn, John (Eng. logician)	1834-
Vergil	Publius Vergilius Maro (Roman poet)	B. C. 70-19
W. Viëtor	Viëtor, Wilhelm (Ger. philologist)	1850-
P. Vinogradoff	Vinogradoff, Prof. Sir Paul (Russ.-Eng. legal historian)	1854-
Julien Vinson	Vinson, Julien (Fr. philologist)	1843-
Virginia Literary Museum (1829)	(former Am. mag.).	
Vitr.	Marcus Vitruvius Pollio (Rom. writer on architecture)	fl. B. C. 10
Voltaire (tr.)	Voltaire, de, François Marie Arouet (Fr. author). [Translation]	1694-1778
Vos (de la Saussaye)	Vos, Bert John (Am. Ger. schol.) [Transl. *Religion of the Teutons* by *P. D. Chantepie de la Saussaye*, 1902]	1867-
V. Waagen (1869)	Waagen, Gustav Friedrich (Ger. hist. of art, esp. Ger. & Eng. art)	1794-1868
Wagner's Chem. Tech.	Wagner, Rudolf von (Ger. chemist [*Manual of Chemical Technology*, transl. and ed. by Sir Wm. Crookes and Dr. F. Fischer, 1900]	1822-1880
Wake	Wake, William (Eng. archbishop)	1657-1737
C. Waldstein	Waldstein, Sir Charles (Am. archæol. in England)	1856-
Walker	Walker, John (Eng. lexicographer)	1732-1807
F. A. Walker	Walker, Francis Amasa (Am. political economist)	1840-1897
J. M. Walker	Walker, J. M. [*Rounders, Bowls, Quoits*, etc., 1892.]	
W. Walker	Walker, William (Eng. schoolmaster)	1623-1684
Wall.	Wallace's Reports, U. S. Supreme Court.	
A. R. Wallace	Wallace, Alfred Russel (Eng. nat.)	1823-1913
L. Wallace	Wallace, Lewis (Am. soldier and author). [*Ben-Hur*]	1827-1905
Waller	Waller, Edmund (Eng. poet)	1606-1687
Walpole	Walpole, Horace (Eng author)	1717-1797
Spencer Walpole	Walpole, Spencer Horatio (Eng. politician)	1806-1898
Walsh	Walsh, Robert (Am. editor)	1784-1859
J. H. Walsh	Walsh, John Henry (Eng. writer on sports, pseud. Stonehenge)	1810-1888
W. Walsh	Walsh, William (Eng. poet)	1663-1708
Walton	Walton, Izaak (Eng. writer)	1593-1683
Warburton	Warburton, Bp. Wm. (Eng. author)	1698-1779
Ward	Ward, John (Eng. writer)	1679?-1758
Bp. Ward	Ward, Bp. Seth (Eng. divine)	1617-1689
A. W. Ward	Ward, Sir Adolphus William (Eng. writer)	1837-
Mrs. Humphry Ward	Ward, Mrs. Humphry (Eng. author)	1851-1920
James Ward	Ward, James (Eng. philosopher)	1843-
R. P. Ward	Ward, Robert Plumer (Eng. statesman and jurist)	1765-1846
Wilfrid Ward	Ward, Wilfrid Philip (Eng. canon and author)	1856-1916
F. M. Ware	Ware, Francis Morgan (Am. horseman and editor)	1858-
Warner	Warner, William (Eng. poet)	1558?-1609
C. D. Warner	Warner, Charles Dudley (Am. author)	1829-1900
G. C. W. Warr	Warr, Geo. Charles Winter (Am. translator and writer on classical literature).	
Warren	Warren, Samuel (Brit. author)	1807-1877
Henry Clarke Warren	Warren, Henry Clarke. [*Buddhism in translations*.]	
Wars of Alex.	Wars of Alexander (an Eng. allit. romance, c. 1400-1450).	
Warton	Warton, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1728-1790
J. Warton	Warton, Joseph (Eng. poet)	1722-1800
Washington	Washington, George (Pres. U. S.)	1732-1799
Waterland	Waterland, Daniel (Eng. author)	1683-1740
H. B. M. Watson	Watson, Henry Brereton Marriott (Eng. editor and novelist)	1863-
J. S. Watson	Watson, John Selby (Eng. editor and biographical writer)	1804-1884
W. Watson	Watson, William (Eng. author)	1559?-1603
Watts	Watts, Henry (Eng. chemist)	1825-1884
I. Watts	Watts, Isaac (Eng. divine and poet)	1674-1748
R. Watts	Watts, Robert (Am. anatomist)	1812-1867
T. Watts-Dunton	Watts-Dunton, Theodore (Eng. poet, novelist, and critic)	1836-1914
Benj. Waugh	Waugh, Benjamin (Eng. clergyman)	1839-1908
Wayland	Wayland, Francis (Amer. moral philosopher)	1796-1865
Weale	Weale, John (Eng editor and publisher)	1791-1862
W. L. Webb	Webb, Walter Loring (Am. engineering writer)	1863-
W. Webbe	Webbe, William (Eng. critic and poet)	fl. 1586-1591
Webster	Webster, John (Eng. dramatist)	1580?-1625?
D. Webster	Webster, Daniel (Am. statesman and orator)	1782-1852
Weekly News (Auckland)	Newspaper, Auckland, N. Z.	
H. Weeks	Weeks, Henry (Eng. sculptor)	1807-1877
Weever	Weever, John (Eng. antiquarian)	1576-1632
Weierstrass	Weierstrass, Karl Theodor Wilhelm (Ger. mathematician)	1815-1897
Weismann	Weismann, August (German biologist)	1834-1914
Wellington	Wellesley, Arthur, Duke of Wellington (Brit. general)	1769-1852
B. Wendell	Wendell, Barrett (Am. educator and writer)	1855-1921
Wesley	Wesley, John (Eng. founder of Methodism)	1703-1791
West	West, Richard (Eng. poet)	1716-1742
Westcott	Westcott, Bp. Brooke Foss (Eng. Biblical scholar)	1825-1901
Westcott and Hort.	Westcott, Bp. Brooke Foss. Hort, Fenton John Anthony (Eng. scholar and divine) [*The New Testament in the Original Greek*.]	1828-1892
Westm. Cat.	Westminster Shorter Catechism.	
Westm. Rev.	Westminster Review (a Lond. quarterly, founded 1824).	
Wharton	Wharton, Francis (Am. jurist)	1820-1889
Whately	Whately, Richard (abp. of Dublin)	1787-1863
W. Whately	Whately, William (Eng. divine)	1583-1639
Wheat.	Wheaton's Reports, U. S. Supreme Court.	
H. B. Wheatley	Wheatley, Henry Benjamin (Eng. scholar and bibliographer)	1838-1917
Wheaton	Wheaton, Henry (Am. publicist and diplomatist). [*Elements of International Law*, ed. of 1904]	1785-1848
Whewell	Whewell, William (Eng. philos. and scholar)	1794-1866
B. Whichcote	Whichcote, Benj. (Eng. divine)	1609-1683
A. D. White	White, Andrew Dickson (Am. scholar and diplomatist)	1832-1918
Gilbert White	White, Gilbert (Eng divine and naturalist)	1720-1793
James White	White, James (Eng. veterinary surgeon). [*Farriery*, 1815.]	
R. G. White	White, Richard Grant (Am. author)	1821-1885
S. E. White	White, Stewart Edward (Am. author)	1873-
W. A. White	White, William Allen (Am. journalist and magazine writer)	1868-
Whitehead	Whitehead, William (Eng. poet)	1715-1785
P. Whitehead	Whitehead, Paul (Eng. poet and satirist)	1710-1774
Whitgift	Whitgift, John (Eng. archbishop)	1530?-1604
Whiting	Whiting, Nicholas. [*Albino and Bellama*, 1637.]	
Whitlock	Whitlock, Richard (Eng. physician)	1616?-1673
W. Whitman	Whitman, Walt (Am. poet)	1819-1892
Mrs. Whitney	Whitney, Adeline D. Train (Am. author)	1824-1906
W. D. Whitney	Whitney, William Dwight (Am. philologist)	1827-1894
Whittier	Whittier, John Greenleaf (Am. poet)	1807-1892
E. Whitworth	Whitworth, Ernest. [*Practical Cotton Calculations*, 1902.]	
Whole Duty of Man	(author unknown).	
Wiedemann	Wiedemann, Karl Alfred (Ger. Egyptologist)	1856-
Wilberforce	Wilberforce, Wm. (Eng philanthropist and statesman)	1759-1833
O. Wilde	Wilde, Oscar O'Flahertie Wills (Irish poet)	1856-1900
B. G. Wilder	Wilder, Burt Green (Am. anatomist and physiologist)	1841-
Wilhelm	Wilhelm, Thomas. [*Mil. Dict.*, Phila., 1881.]	
Wilkie	Wilkie, William (Scotch epic poet)	1721-1772
Wilkins	Wilkins, Bp. John (Eng. divine)	1614-1672
Mary Wilkins	Freeman, Mary Eleanor (b. Wilkins) (Am. novelist)	1862-
Wilkinson	Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner (Eng. Egyptologist)	1797-1875
C. E. Willard	Willard, Chas. E. [*The A B C of Life Insurance*, 1897.]	
William of Palerne	(a poem in the Midland dialect, partly trans. from the French, about 1350).	
C.F.A. Williams	Williams, Charles Francis Abdy (Eng. writer on music)	1855-
H. M. Williams	Williams, Helen Maria (Eng. author)	1762-1827
S. W. Williams	Williams, Samuel Wells (Am. Chinese scholar)	1812-1884
Williams on Personal Property	Williams, J. Herbert. [*Principles of the Law of Personal Property*, 15th ed., 1900.]	
Willis	Willis, Nathaniel Parker (Am. poet and journalist)	1806-1867
W. G. Wills	Wills, William Gorman (Ir. dramatist and painter)	1828-1891
Wilson	Wilson, Sir Erasmus (English medical writer)	1809-1884
Prof. Wilson	Wilson, John (Scotch author, pseud. Christopher North)	1785-1854
Alexander Wilson	Wilson, Alexander (Scot. ornithologist in America)	1766-1813
D. Wilson	Wilson, Sir Daniel (British archæologist)	1816-1892
H. B. Wilson	Wilson, Henry Bristow (Eng. divine and author)	1803-1888
Sir T. Wilson	Wilson, Sir Thomas (English statesman)	1525-1581
Woodrow Wilson	Wilson, Woodrow (Am. president and educator)	1856-
Winthrop	Winthrop, John (Gov. of Massachusetts colony)	1588-1649
Wirt	Wirt, William (Am. lawyer)	1772-1834
Wiseman	Wiseman, Richard (English surgeon). [*Treatment of Wounds*, 1672]	1622?-1676
Card. Wiseman	Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick Stephen (Eng. cardinal)	1802-1865
Wisser & Gauss	Wisser, John Philip (Am. army officer) Gauss, Henry C. (of the Navy dept.). [*Military and Naval Dictionary*.]	1852-
Owen Wister	Wister, Owen (Am. lawyer and writer)	1860-
Withals (1608)	Withals, John. [*Dict.*, 1568, 1608.]	
Wither	Wither, George (Eng. poet)	1588-1667
W. Withington	Withington, William (Am. clergyman and writer).	
Wodroephe	Wodroephe, John. [*True Marrow of French*, 1623.]	
Wolcott	Wolcott, John (Eng satirist)	1738-1819
Wollaston	Wollaston, William (Eng. divine and author)	1660-1724
Wolsey	Wolsey, Thomas (Eng. cardinal and statesman)	1475?-1530
Wood	Wood, Alphonso (Am. botanist)	1810-1881
Wood	Wood, Anthony. [*Hist. of Oxford Univ.*]	1632-1695
Wood	See J. G. Wood.	
J. G. Wood	Wood, John George (Eng. naturalist)	1827-1889
G. E. Woodberry	Woodberry, George Edward (Am. critic and editor)	1855-
J. Woodbridge	Woodbridge, John (Eng. clergyman in America)	1613-1696
Woodward	Woodward, John. Burnett, George. [*A Treatise on Heraldry*, 1892.]	
Woodworth	Woodworth, Samuel (Am. poet)	1785-1842
Woolsey	Woolsey, Theodore Dwight (Am. clergyman and author)	1801-1889
D. C. Worcester	Worcester, Dean Conant (Am. zoölogist and Philippine commissioner)	1866-
Wordsworth	Wordsworth, William (Eng. poet)	1770-1850
C. Wordsworth	Wordsworth, Bp. Christopher (Eng. scholar and author)	1807-1885
D. Wordsworth	Wordsworth, Dorothy (Eng. diarist)	1771-1855
Worsfold	Worsfold, Wm. Basil (contemp. Eng. lawyer and writer).	
John Worthington	Worthington, John (Eng. writer)	1618-1671
Wotton	Wotton, Sir Henry (Eng. diplomatist and author)	1568-1639
Woty	Woty, William (Eng. poet). [*Muses' Advice. Blossoms of Helicon*]	1731?-1791
Wright	Wright, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1810-1877
C. H. H. Wright	Wright, Charles Henry Hamilton (Brit. clergyman and writer)	1836-1909
W. A. Wright	Wright, William Aldis (Eng. editor and hist. of Eng. lit.)	1836-1914
Wyatt	Wyatt, Sir Thomas (Eng. poet)	1503?-1542
Wycherley	Wycherley, William (Eng. dramatist)	1640?-1716
Wycliffe	Wycliffe, John (Eng. reformer, and translator of the Bible)	? -1384
Y. B.	Year Books.	
Miss Yonge	Yonge, Charlotte Mary (Eng. novelist)	1823-1901
Youatt	Youatt, Wm. (Eng. veter. surgeon)	1776-1847
Young	Young, Edward (Eng. poet)	1683-1765
C. A. Young	Young, Charles Augustus (Am. astronomer)	1834-1908
T. E. Young	Young, T. E. [*Insurance, a Practical Exposition for the Student and Business Man*, 1904.]	
Yule	Yule, Sir Henry (Brit. geographer)	1820-1889
C. G. Zander	Zander, C. G. [*Photo Trichromatic Printing*, London.]	
Zech.	Zechariah.	
Zeph.	Zephaniah.	

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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LANGUAGES AKIN TO THE ENGLISH.

§ 1. **Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Indo-European.** The English language is the descendant and representative of the Anglo-Saxon. It has lost very much of the inflection, and very many of the words, which belonged to the old language; and, on the other hand, it has borrowed words very largely, to the extent even of half its vocabulary, from other languages, especially the French and the Latin. Yet all the inflections that remain in it, and most of its formative endings, the pronouns and particles, and, in general, the words which are in most frequent and familiar use, have come to it from the Anglo-Saxon. With all its assimilation of foreign elements, it is still a Teutonic language, like the German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and others. These, again, make one subfamily in that great family of languages which, as it extends from India westward, and covers nearly the entire area of Europe, is called *Indo-European*. Among all families of kindred tongues, the Indo-European is preëminent, both for the perfection of its organic structure, and for the value of its literary monuments. The parent of the whole family, the Indo-European language, has left no such monument of itself; but its forms and roots may be made out, to a great extent, by a scientific comparison of the languages which are descended from it. It is impossible, however, to speak of this language as an historical unit; for our means of investigation do not allow us to get farther back than an indeterminate period in which it seems to have consisted of a group of closely related dialects. These may, for convenience, be collectively designated as the original Indo-European language, — that is, as the parent speech from which all the languages of the Indo-European family are descended. The main branches of the family are the following: —

§ 2. I. **The Indic.** The *Sanskrit* of the four Vedas, the sacred books of the Brahman religion, is more ancient than the common or classical Sanskrit. Even the latter had ceased to be the language of common life as early as the third century before Christ. It was succeeded by the *Prakrit* dialects, one of which, the *Pali*, is the sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon, Burma, and Siam. These, in their turn, were succeeded by the modern idioms of Northern and Central Hindustan, — the *Bengali*, *Marathi*, *Gujarati*, and others. The *Hindustani* (or *Urdu*), based on *Hindi*, was formed in the camps and courts of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, and is largely intermixed with Persian and Arabic. The widely scattered *Gypsies* speak, with great diversity of dialect, a language which is probably of Indic stock.

§ 3. II. **The Iranian.** To this branch belong: 1. The *Avestan* (less properly called *Zend*), which is preserved in the Avesta, or sacred writings of the Parsis. 2. The *Old Persian*, which is seen in the cuneiform (or arrow-headed) inscriptions of Darius and Xerxes. The modern Persian has lost nearly all the ancient inflection, and with the Mohammedan religion has adopted a multitude of words from the Arabic. Other languages belonging to this branch are those of the *Kurds*, the *Afghans*, and the *Ossetes* (in the Caucasus). The *Armenian* (ancient and modern), formerly thought to be Iranian, is now regarded as belonging to an independent subfamily of the Indo-European stock. The Indic and the Iranian are often classed together as forming the *Indo-Iranian*, or *Aryan* subfamily.

§ 4. III. **The Slavic** or **Slavonic.** The earliest monument is the incomplete version of the Bible, made in the ninth century, by the Greek missionaries Cyril and Methodius, into the *Old Slavonic* (often called *Church Slavic* or *Slavonic*, or *Old Bulgarian*). The widely diffused Slavic branch may be classified under two principal heads: 1. The *East and South Slavic*, including the *Russian*, the *Ruthenian* (in Galicia), the *Bulgarian*, and the three *Illyrian* idioms, *Servian*, *Croatian*, and *Slovenian*. 2. The *West Slavic*, including the *Polish*, the *Czech* or *Bohemian* (with the *Moravian* and *Slovak* dialects), the *Lusatian* or *Wendish*, and the extinct *Polabian*. This classification, however, is not altogether satisfactory.

§ 5. IV. **The Baltic.** The most important language of this branch is the *Lithuanian*, which has no monuments older than the sixteenth century, but which has preserved in a surprising degree the ancient inflection and structure. To the same stock belong the *Lettish* of Kurland and Livonia, which is much less ancient in its form, and the *Old Prussian*, which was once spoken on the coast of the Baltic east of the Vistula, but became extinct in the seventeenth century. The connection between this and the preceding branch is such that they are often classed together as the *Balto-Slavic* subfamily.

§ 6. V. **The Hellenic** or **Greek.** Of the numerous dialects of Greek, the first to receive literary culture was the *Old Ionic*, or *Epic;* followed by the *Æolic*, the *Doric*, the *New Ionic*, and finally the *Attic*, which became at length, though with some change of form, the common language of literature and society. It is represented now by the *Romaic*, or *Modern Greek*. The Albanian, spoken in a large part of modern Greece, is a descendant of the ancient *Illyrian*. It is not a near relative of the Greek, but forms a distinct subfamily of the Indo-European stock. The Albanian has borrowed largely from other languages, and its structure has been profoundly influenced by the Latin.

§ 7. VI. **The Italic.** This was formerly joined with the preceding, as the Greco-Italic, or Classical, subfamily, but this classification is unsound. The Italic branch is, in some respects, not so nearly related to the Greek as to the Celtic. The most important member of the Italic branch is the *Latin*. Closely akin to this were the other Italic languages — the *Oscan*, *Umbrian*, etc. — in Central Italy. The modern descendants of the Latin are called the *Romance* languages. They include the *Italian*, the *Spanish*, the *Portuguese*, the *Catalan* (eastern coast of Spain, Balearic Islands, etc., and the former county of Roussillon in Southern France), the *Provençal* (of Southern France, used as a literary language in the Middle Ages and to some extent at the present day), and the *French* (originally the popular dialect of Northern France). All these contain a small proportion of Teutonic words, brought in by the barbarian conquerors of the Western Roman Empire. But another Romance language — the *Roumanian* or *Wallachian*, spoken in a territory corresponding roughly to the ancient province of Dacia — is largely intermixed with borrowed words, taken chiefly from the neighboring Slavonic tribes. The term *Rhæto-Romanic* language is applied collectively to several dialects spoken in Tirol, the Grisons (in Switzerland), and Friuli (in the northeast of Italy).

§ 8. VII **The Celtic.** This subfamily is divided into two branches, *Continental* and *Insular*. The Continental branch includes the *Gaulish*, or ancient languages of Gaul, of which scanty remnants are found in proper names and inscriptions. The Insular Celtic is divided by strongly marked differences into two portions: 1. The *Gadhelic* (*Goidelic*) or *Gaelic*, including the *Irish* (or native language of Ireland), the *Erse* (or Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands), and the *Manx* (the corrupt idiom of the Isle of Man). The last two are little more than dialects of the Irish. 2. The *Brythonic*, including the *Welsh* (the native language of Wales), the *Cornish* (which was spoken in Cornwall, but went out of use in the eighteenth century), and the *Armorican*, or *Bas-Breton* (still spoken in the French province of Brittany, the ancient Armorica). The oldest specimens of the Gaelic (except for a few inscriptions of doubtful date) belong to the seventh century; for the Brythonic, the oldest which are at all copious are three or four centuries later. The Bas-Breton is closely akin to the Welsh, being the language spoken by the descendants of those insular Britons who sought refuge on the Continent at the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion.

§ 9. VIII. **The Teutonic** or **Germanic.** Here again the earliest monument is a version of the Bible, made by Ulfilas, an Arian bishop of the fourth century, into his native *Gothic* (or *Mœso-Gothic*), the language spoken at that time by the Goths on the Lower Danube. This work is preserved only in fragments, but these are of considerable extent, and are of inestimable value to the philologist. The Teutonic languages are distinguished as —

§ 10. 1. **The Gothic** (or **Mœso-Gothic**), almost the only monument of which is the Bible translation of Ulfilas. Some remarkable agreements between Gothic and Scandinavian have caused many scholars to include these two languages in a single class, the *East Germanic;* but this classification is now generally abandoned, and the Gothic alone is regarded as East Germanic.

§ 11. 2. **The Norse** or **Scandinavian.** The *Old Norse* is also called *Old Icelandic*, as much of its abundant literature (Eddas, Sagas, etc.) was composed in Iceland. The oldest manuscripts in which it is preserved are of the twelfth century; but many of its productions are of earlier origin, going back even to the heathen times of Scandinavia. The modern *Icelandic* has adhered with remarkable fidelity to the forms of the ancient language. But the modern idioms of the Scandinavian mainland, the *Swedish*, the *Danish*, and the *Norwegian*, have undergone extensive changes, and have, like the English, become much simplified in their structure.

§ 12. 3. **The West Germanic,** conveniently divided into *High Germanic* and *Low Germanic*.

I. The *High Germanic* is the language of Upper or Southern Germany. The *Old High German* is seen in Otfrid's Krist, Notker's translation of the Psalms, and other monuments, most of them in verse, from the eighth century to the end of the eleventh. The *Middle High German*, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, has a rich poetical literature, including the Nibelungen Nôt with its attendant epics, and the lyric poetry of the Minnesinger. The *New High German* is the language of Luther's Bible version and of all German literature since the Reformation.

II. The *Low Germanic*, spoken in Northern Germany and the Netherlands. Here belong: (*a*) The *Friesic* or *Frisian*, which was once spoken along the whole northern coast of Germany, from the Elbe westward. Its early monuments consist almost wholly of laws, beginning with the fourteenth century. For a long time it has existed only as a popular idiom, and is now confined to a few small and scattered localities. (*b*) The *Anglo-Saxon* (sometimes called simply *Saxon*, and often known as *Old English*), which in the fifth and sixth centuries was transplanted from Northern Germany to Britain, and has had its subsequent development and history in that island. (*c*) The *Old Saxon*, which was spoken in Northern Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, south of the narrow sea-coast region, which was occupied by the Friesic. It is known almost solely from the Hêliand (*i. e.*, Savior), a metrical narration of the gospel history, preserved in manuscripts of the ninth and tenth centuries. (*d*) The *Old Low Frankish*, the language of the Netherlands in the same period, which was closely allied to the *Old Saxon*. Its modern representatives are (1) the *Dutch*, or *Netherlandish*, spoken in Holland, and used as a literary language since the last part of the thirteenth century; and (2) the *Flemish*, spoken in Flanders, and often erroneously regarded as a dialect of the Dutch. (*e*) The *Low German*, strictly so called (or *Plattdeutsch*), the idiom of the common people in Northern Germany, is the lineal descendant of the Old Saxon. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it was used as a literary language; but political circumstances, giving ascendency to the High German, have reduced it to the inferior position of a popular dialect.

LANGUAGES NOT KINDRED TO THE ENGLISH.

§ 13. **Ural-Altaic, Dravidian, Semitic, Iberian.** The Indo-European family has no isolated domain, but comes in contact with various other families of languages. It is bounded along its northern frontier by the *Ural-Altaic* family (called also the *Turanian*), which includes the numerous and widely different languages of the *Manchus*, the *Mongols*, the *Turks* (in Asia and Europe), the *Magyars* (in Hungary), the *Finns*, and a multitude of other tribes. To the southeast it touches on the so-called *Dravidian* family, consisting of the *Tamil*, the *Telugu*, and their sister idioms in Ceylon and Southern India. In Southwestern Asia it is in contact with a more remarkable family,— the *Semitic*,— including the *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and *Ethiopic*, with their ancient and important literatures. Even in Southwestern Europe, it is doubtful whether the ancient Etruscan belonged to our family. It is perfectly clear that the ancient *Iberian* did not belong to it. This was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and still lives, on the two sides of the Pyrenees, in the strange language called *Basque* (*Biscayan*, or *Euskara*). Whether the Indo-European has a primitive connection with any of the adjacent families, is a question which has not been, and perhaps never will be, decided by philological evidence. At all events, it is certain that between Welsh and Sanskrit, distant as they are in space and time, there is an infinitely closer connection than between the neighboring pairs of Russian and Finnish, German and Hungarian, or Greek and Hebrew. It is true that some languages of our family have borrowed particular words from languages of

other families. The English, for example, has taken from the Hebrew such words as *shekel*, *cherub*, *seraph*, *jubilee*, *pharisee*, *cabala*, etc.; and from some of them has formed derivatives, such as *seraphic*, *jubilant*, *pharisaical*, *pharisaism*, *cabalist*, *cabalistical*, etc. But this borrowing can only occur where there are historical conditions that favor it: even then it has its limits and its distinctive marks, and must not be confounded with a radical affinity between two languages. All etymologizing which assumes or implies such an affinity between English and Hebrew, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE TEUTONIC LANGUAGES, PARTICULARLY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

§ 14. Progression of Mutes. In examining the sounds of the Teutonic languages we find that the primitive Indo-European mutes have undergone a remarkable series of changes. The voiceless mutes (*tenues*) of the parent tongue, *p*, *t*, *k* (preserved as such in Greek and Latin), appear in Gothic as *f*, *þ* (*th*), *h*; the primitive voiced mutes (*mediae*) *b*, *d*, *g*, as *p*, *t*, *k*; and the primitive voiced aspirates, *bh*, *dh*, *gh* (in Greek φ, θ, χ), as *f*, *d*, *g*. This process, known as the Progression of Mutes, is often stated thus: the primitive voiceless mutes pass in Gothic into the corresponding aspirates, the primitive voiced mutes into the corresponding voiceless mutes, and the primitive voiced aspirates into the corresponding voiced mutes. But this form of statement, though convenient as an aid to memory, is open to grave objections from a scientific point of view: for example, the letters *b*, *d*, *g*, in Gothic, do not always stand for the sounds of the voiced mutes, but in certain positions represent spirants, and Gothic *f*, *þ*, *h*, are spirants, not aspirates. In the Progression of Mutes the other Teutonic languages agree in general with the Gothic; but the Old High German has gone one step farther, changing the Gothic *b*, *d*, *g*, into *p*, *t*, *k*; the Gothic *p*, *t*, *k*, into *f*, *z* (for *th*), *ch*; and the Gothic *þ* into *d*. The change from *b*, *g*, to *p*, *k*, however, is unknown to the New High German. In Old High German it was confined to certain dialects, and it had begun to lose ground before the beginning of the Middle High German period. To the rules thus roughly given, there are numerous apparent exceptions (thus after *s*, the primitive voiceless mutes remain unchanged), but all of these can be shown to depend on special laws. The following examples will serve as illustrations of the Progression of Mutes: —

Greek.	Latin.	Gothic.	Eng.	O. H. Ger.	N. H. Ger.
πούς (for ποδ-ς)	*pes* (for *ped-s*)	*fōtus*	*foot*	*fuoz*	*fuss*
τρεῖς	*tres*	*þreis*	*three*	*drī*	*drei*
καρδία	*cor(d)*	*haírtō*	*heart*	*herza*	*herz*
κάνναβις	*cannabis* (borrowed from Greek)		*hemp*	*hanaf*	*hanf*
δύο	*duo*	*twai*	*two*	*zwō*	*zwei*
γένος	*genus*	*kuni*	*kin*	*chunni*	(*kin-d*)
φρατήρ	*frater*	*brōþar*	*brother*	*pruodar*	*bruder*
θύρα	*fores*	*daúr*	*door*	*tor*	*thor*
χήν	*anser* (for *hanser*)		*goose*		*gans*
στῆ-ναι	*sta-re*	*sta-ndan*	*sta-nd*	*sta-ndan*	*steh-en*

§ 15. Variation of Vowels. It is a thing of familiar occurrence in all the Teutonic languages, that the same root appears with a variety of vowel sounds, as in *sing*, *sang*, *sung*, *song*; *bind*, *bound*, *band*, *bond*. Similar variations of vowel sound are met with in other languages. What is peculiar to the Teutonic is the frequency and regularity with which they are used as a means for the inflection and formation of words. They appear thus most frequently and regularly in the earliest Teutonic idioms; many words which had them in the Anglo-Saxon have lost them in the English. Different from these variations of vowel is that attenuation, or change from a more open vowel sound to a closer, which we see in *man*, *men*, *foot*, *feet*, *mouse*, *mice*. This change, which is unknown to the Gothic, has arisen from the influence of a close vowel (*i*) belonging to an inflectional ending, which was lost at a very early time.

§ 16. Numbers. The Indo-European inflection distinguished three numbers, *singular*, *plural*, and *dual*. In the Teutonic languages, the dual form of the noun has wholly disappeared: that of the verb appears only in the Gothic, and there only in the first and second persons. The pronouns of the same persons show a dual form, not only in the Gothic, but also in the Anglo-Saxon: thus AS. *wit*, we two, *unc*, us two, *git*, ye two, *inc*, you two, but in the plural *wé*, *ús*, *gé* (ye), *éow* (you), as in English.

§ 17. Genders. The Indo-European system of gender seems to have commenced with some differences of inflection between the names of personal and those of impersonal objects. Among the first, certain forms of inflection were afterward appropriated to the names of female persons. The result was a threefold system of gender, corresponding to the real distinctions of sex. But its character was modified, almost from the outset, in three different ways: first, many objects which are without sex were thought of as having in their attributes an analogy to male or female persons, and accordingly received masculine or feminine inflection; second, many objects were regarded as masculine or feminine because their names corresponded in stem-ending to names of male or female beings; and third, in some cases, objects which have sex were thought of without special reference to sex, and accordingly received neuter inflection. Thus, the system of grammatical gender assumed to a great extent a fictitious, and even an arbitrary, character. This system had become fully developed before the separation of the Indo-European family; and it is found, essentially unchanged, not only in the Gothic and the Anglo-Saxon, but even in the modern German. In the English, on the contrary, it has almost entirely disappeared: the same forms of the article, the adjective, and even of the pronoun, are used for all kinds of objects. The only distinction is in the personal pronoun of the third person, where in the singular we use special forms (*he*, *she*; *his*, *her*; *him*, *her*) in reference to male and female objects. But in the Anglo-Saxon, *hé* is used in referring to *sé móna*, the moon, *sé stán*, the stone, as well as *sé cyning*, the king; *héo* (she), in referring to *séo sunne*, the sun, *séo spræc*, the speech, as well as *séo sweostor*, the sister; *hit* (it), in referring to *þæt héafod*, the head, but also to *þæt bearn*, the child, and even *þæt wíf*, the woman, wife.

§ 18. Cases. The Indo-European had eight cases; the *nominative*, for the subject of a sentence; the *accusative*, for the direct object; the *dative*, for the indirect object (*to* or *for* which something is done); the *genitive*, or *of*-case; the *ablative*, or *from*-case; the *instrumental*, or *with*-case (denoting either association or instrument); the *locative*, or *in*-case; and, finally, the *vocative*, or interjectional case, which does not enter into the construction of the sentence. Of these, the ablative and locative are lost in the Teutonic languages. The vocative, which is not wanting in the Gothic, is unknown to the Anglo-Saxon. The instrumental, which has nearly disappeared in the Gothic, is seen in the inflection of Anglo-Saxon adjectives and demonstratives. The remaining four cases, the nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive, are common to all the older Teutonic languages, and are still distinguished in the modern German. Modern English distinguishes nominative and accusative in the personal pronouns only; in substantives, it has the genitive (though in the plural commonly without a distinct form), but confines it almost wholly to the possessive relation.

§ 19. Declensions. The Anglo-Saxon, like the other Teutonic languages, has two main schemes of noun inflection, which may be termed the *Vowel Declension* and the *N Declension*: they are often called *strong* and *weak* declensions. The few Anglo-Saxon substantives which do not agree with either of these schemes may be treated as anomalous. But different from both is the *Pronominal Declension*, seen in the demonstrative and most other pronouns. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Teutonic is the fact that every adjective is inflected in two ways: it follows the pronominal declension when its substantive is *indefinite*; but if the substantive is *definite*, as when it is connected with the definite article, or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, the adjective follows the N declension. Thus the Anglo-Saxon has *wís cyning*, a wise king, genitive *wíses cyninges*, dative *wísum cyninge*; *gód nama*, a good name, genitive *gódes naman*, dative *gódum naman*; but *sé wísa cyning*, the wise king, genitive *þæs wísan cyninges*, dative *þám wísan cyninge*; *sé góda nama*, the good name, genitive *þæs gódan naman*, dative *þám gódan naman*. This distinction of the definite and indefinite adjective is preserved in modern German, but is wholly lost in modern English. In substantives, the English still shows a trace of the N declension, in a few plurals, like *oxen*, *children*, *brethren*, *kine*; though in all of these, except *oxen*, the *n* has been misapplied to words that do not have it in the Anglo-Saxon. The familiar archaic form *eyne* (eyes) shows a genuine Anglo-Saxon plural in *n* (*éagan*).

§ 20. Voices. The Teutonic verb, when compared with the Indo-European, shows extensive losses. It has but one voice, the *active*. In the Gothic, indeed, we still find the ancient middle, used in a passive sense; it is confined, however, to the present tense, and shows by other signs that it was beginning to disappear from the language. The Anglo-Saxon has preserved a single relic of the old medio-passive, — the form *hátte* (Goth. *haitada*, is called, M. Eng. *hight*). In the preterit tense of the Gothic, and in both tenses of the other old Germanic idioms, the place of a passive verb was supplied by using the passive participle, sometimes with the verb which means *to be* (Goth. *wisan*, AS. *wesan*, or *béon*, etc.), and sometimes with the verb which means *to become* (Goth. *waírþan*, AS. *weorðan*, Eng. *worth* in *woe worth the day*). In all the modern Germanic idioms, except the English, only the latter verb (Ger. *werden*, Dutch *worden*, etc.) is used to make up the passive. The English alone has fixed upon the verb *to be* for this purpose. The Danish and Swedish have a passive made by adding *s* to the forms of the active. But for this *s* the Old Norse has *sk*, which is plainly the reflexive pronoun *sik* (self, selves) shortened and added to the active verb.

§ 21. Moods and Tenses. The Teutonic verb has three finite moods, the *indicative*, the *subjunctive* (Sanskrit and Greek *optative*), and the *imperative*: the second of these has, to a great extent, disappeared in modern English. It has also an infinitive, and a participle present and past, which are essentially verbal nouns. Of the primitive moods, it wants only the one which is represented by the Greek *subjunctive*. Of tenses, it has lost the primitive *imperfect*, *future*, and *aorist*, retaining only the *present* and the *perfect* (*preterit*). The *reduplication* of the perfect (seen in Greek λέ-λυ-κα, Latin *tu-tud-i*) is preserved by the Gothic in a number of verbs, as *haíhald*, held; in the other idioms we find little more than traces of its former existence.

§ 22. Persons and Numbers. There is good reason to believe that most of the personal endings were in their origin pronouns, appended to the verb, and denoting its subject. The Gothic, in general, distinguishes the three persons of the singular and those of the plural by as many different endings. The Anglo-Saxon confounds the three persons in the plural of the indicative, and in both numbers of the subjunctive; but still distinguishes between the singular and the plural. Even this last distinction is, to a great extent, lost in modern English.

§ 23. Verbs of Primary and Secondary Inflection. The Teutonic verbs divide themselves into two well-marked classes, which may be called verbs of *primary*, and verbs of *secondary*, inflection: they are often called verbs of *strong* and of *weak* inflection. To the first class belong words like *fall*, *fell*; *know*, *knew*; *swear*, *swore*; *drive*, *drove*; *choose*, *chose*; *lie*, *lay*; *come*, *came*; *sing*, *sang*, etc. In these, the past tense adds nothing, except personal endings, after the root or stem of the verb. They are further characterized by that variation of the radical vowel (*internal inflection*), which has been already noticed as a striking peculiarity of the Teutonic. To the second class belong words like *kill*, *killed*; *lie*, *lied*; *lay*, *laid*; *lead*, *led*; *leave*, *left*; *have*, *had*; *make*, *made*; etc. In these, the preterit adds *d* or *t* to the root or stem. Only a few of them have also a change of radical vowel, as *sell*, *sold*; *bring*, *brought*, etc. In most forms of the Gothic preterit, this *d* is doubled, as in *lag-i-dēdum*, we laid, *lag-i-dēduþ*, ye laid, etc. In Gothic, this class embraces the derivative verbs, while nearly all primitive verbs have the inflection of the first class. But the tendency in all Teutonic languages has been to increase the second class at the expense of the first. Many Anglo-Saxon verbs of the first class belong in Middle English to the second: thus, AS. *murnan*, to mourn, pret. *mearn*, but ME. *morned*; *bacan*, to bake, pret. *bóc*, ME. *baked* and *bok*; *léosan*, to lose, pret. *léas*, ME. *lees* and *loste*. And many verbs which in Middle English retained inflections of the first class belong in modern English to the second: thus, ME. *sew* (pret. of *sow*), now *sowed*; ME. *glod* (pret. of *glide*), now *glided*; ME. *gnow* (pret. of *gnaw*), now *gnawed*. Sometimes the change has been in the opposite direction: thus, Eng. *wore* (pret. of *wear*), AS. *werede* (ME. *werede*, *wered*). The result of these changes is that, in modern English, the verbs of the first class, when compared with those of the second, have the appearance of anomalous and capricious exceptions to a general law of inflection.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AS A LITERARY LANGUAGE.

§ 24. Name. The emigrants from Germany, who invaded Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries, and after long struggles conquered most of the island, appear to have come in great part from the districts now called Schleswig and Holstein, on the eastern shores of the North Sea. The Angles, who seem to have been the most numerous portion, established themselves in the east and north of Britain, but left the Scottish Highlands to their Gaelic population. The Saxons occupied the south and west, but left Wales and Cornwall to their Cymric population. A third fraction, of far inferior numbers, the Jutes, took possession of Kent in the southeast of England. There is every reason to believe that there were differences of dialect among these settlers; and, particularly, that the idiom of the Angles varied in some degree from that of the Saxons; but it cannot well be doubted that they all spoke substantially the same language. This common language bears a close resemblance to the Friesic and to the Old Saxon, holding in some respects an intermediate position between them. Some scholars regard the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic as forming a special group, the *Anglo-Frisian*. In the oldest monuments of the Anglo-Saxon (which, however, are about three hundred years later than the Anglo-Saxon conquest) four dialects are distinguishable: the two Anglian dialects (the *Northumbrian*, and the *Mercian* or *Midland*), the *Kentish*, and the *Saxon*. Of these the Saxon has left a considerable literature (chiefly in the West Saxon dialect), but the other three have come down to us in scanty remnants. The first of the four to receive literary cultivation was the Northumbrian, which developed a considerable literature; but with the transference of power from the north to the south, the Saxon (especially the West Saxon, or language of Wessex) became the literary dialect, so that the old Northumbrian poems, with a few slight exceptions, have reached us only in a more or less consistent Saxon dress. The term *English* (*Englisc*, belonging to the Angles) was, however, retained by the Saxons as a designation for their own language as well as that of their more northern countrymen. The term *Anglo-Saxon*, originally political in its application (and meaning perhaps not *Angle and Saxon*, but *English-Saxon*) was first applied to the language by modern scholars. Though strongly objected to in some quarters, this term is too convenient to be lightly rejected in favor of the ambiguous name *Old English*.

In this sketch Anglo-Saxon words will be given in their West Saxon form unless the contrary is mentioned.

§ 25. **Alliterative Verse**. There was no written Anglo-Saxon literature until after the conversion of the people to Christianity. The earliest productions were poetical, and, like all Anglo-Saxon poetry, indeed like all early Teutonic poetry, they are alliterative. The verses are not confined to a uniform number of syllables, nor do they have final rhyme. But in each line several prominent words, two, three, or four, either all begin with the same consonant, or all begin with vowels, which are not required to be the same. In the most common arrangement, there are three alliterative words in the line, two in the first half-verse, and one in the second. A word which has an unaccented prefix is treated as if the prefix were no part of it. Every line falls into two half-verses, each of which has two full accents. The measure admits of great variety, but recent investigations indicate that it is controlled by definite laws and largely dependent on quantity. To illustrate the description, we subjoin the so-called Hymn of Cædmon as given in a West-Saxon form in the translation of Bede formerly ascribed to King Alfred. We divide each line into its two half-verses, and mark the initial letter of the alliterative words. In the annexed translation, other objects are sacrificed in order to represent the alliteration.

Nú wé sceolon *h*erian	Now must we *g*lorify
*h*eofon-ríces weard,	the *g*uardian of heaven's kingdom,
*m*etodes *m*ihte	the *m*aker's *m*ight
ond his *m*ód-geþonc,	and his *m*ind's thought,
*w*eorc *w*uldor-fæder;	the *w*ork of the *w*orshiped father ;
swá hé *w*undra gehwæs,	when he of his *w*onders, each one,
*é*ce dryhten,	the *e*ver living lord,
*o*rd onstealde.	ordered the *o*rigin.
Hé *ǽ*rest gescéop	He *e*rst created
*e*orðan bearnum	for *e*arth's children
*h*eofon to *h*rófe,	*h*eaven as a *h*igh roof,
*h*álig scippend;	the *h*oly creator:
þá *m*iddangeard	then this *m*id-world
*m*oncynnes weard,	did *m*an's great guardian,
*é*ce dryhten,	the *e*ver living lord,
*æ*fter téode,	*a*fterward prepare,
*f*írum *f*oldan,	for *m*en a *m*ansion,
*f*réa ælmihtig.	the *m*aster almighty.

§ 26. **Works of Poetry and Prose**. Among the longer Anglo-Saxon poems, the most remarkable is the epic called Béowulf, from the name of its Scandinavian hero. It is preserved in a manuscript of the tenth century, but is certainly much more ancient in origin. In substance, it must have come down from heathen times, though the form in which we have it shows the work of Christian hands. In the same manuscript is preserved a fragment of 350 lines belonging to an epic poem on the history of Judith. This is one of the best of the Anglo-Saxon poems. Its date is uncertain (perhaps the ninth century). We have also a long series of Scripture narratives (Genesis, Exodus, Daniel) in Anglo-Saxon verse: these, too, are found in a manuscript of the tenth century. They have been generally regarded as productions of Cædmon, a Northumbrian monk who died about the year 680. This theory, however, is now universally abandoned. In their present shape the poems are later than the time of Cædmon, and certainly not all the work of one author. Much of the Genesis is very closely translated from an Old Saxon original, of which a portion is preserved in the Vatican Library. A manuscript of the eleventh century contains the last two thirds of a metrical version of the Psalms, which is considerably older than the manuscript. To Cynewulf, regarded by most scholars as a Northumbrian poet of the eighth century, are ascribed with certainty three long poems, Christ (at least in part), Juliana (a life of the saint of that name), and Elene (an account of the discovery of the cross), and one shorter poem, the Fates of the Apostles. Among other poems which have been ascribed to the same author, in most cases without any probability, may be mentioned Lives of St. Andrew and St. Guthlac, the Phœnix, the Dream of the Rood, and a very curious collection of metrical Riddles. Also of uncertain authorship are several interesting short poems, the Wanderer, the Seafarer, the Battle of Maldon, Athelstan's Victory at Brunanburh, and the very peculiar and artificial Rhyming Song. The famous Exeter Manuscript of the early eleventh century contains some of the poems ascribed to Cynewulf and several known not to be his. In prose, besides versions of different parts of the Bible, the most important works are the translations made from the Latin by King Alfred in the ninth century (including Gregory's Pastoral Care, the History of Orosius, and Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy); a translation, formerly ascribed to King Alfred, of Bede's Ecclesiastical History; the Homilies of Ælfric, who was Abbot of Egnesham (Ensham) in the earlier part of the eleventh century; the Homilies of Wulfstan, who was Archbishop of York from 1002 to 1023; and the Saxon Chronicle, in which the principal events of Anglo-Saxon times are recorded in the form of dry and meager annals, by several successive writers, the last of whom wrote about a century after the Norman conquest.

INFLUENCE OF OTHER LANGUAGES ON THE ANGLO-SAXON.

§ 27. **The Celtic**. The Saxons and Angles, when they entered Britain, were brought into contact with a Celtic-speaking population. It is true that the Latin had been spoken by the dominant people in England during more than three centuries of Roman occupation. But it seems not to have established itself, as it did in Gaul and Spain, so as to supplant the native language of the country. It had rather the position which was afterward held on the same ground by its own child, the French, for more than two centuries after the Norman conquest. It was spoken by the ruling caste, while the mass of the people adhered to their own mother tongue, though they naturally received into it, as time passed on, a considerable number of words learned from their rulers. In Wales, which has retained the same population from Roman times, the vernacular idiom is not of Latin origin, nor is it very largely intermixed with Latin: it is true and genuine Celtic. The probability is, that the great body of those whose possessions passed into Anglo-Saxon hands spoke substantially the same language. This being so, it would not have seemed strange if the idiom of the conquered people had acted on that of the conquerors, so as to introduce a large Celtic element into Anglo-Saxon and English. But the fact is quite the contrary. The Celtic words in English are altogether few in number: most of them — as *bard*, *druid*, *crowd* (a fiddle), etc. — belong to objects which are specially Celtic; and a large part — including nearly all those of Gaelic origin, as *brogue*, *clan*, *glen*, *whisky*, etc. — are of comparatively recent introduction. It should seem that in the slow and gradual progress of the Saxon conquests, the native British fell back from point to point before the invaders; or, if a part remained in their old homes, they were too few to maintain their old language, and had to exchange it for the Saxon; while the independent Britons and the Saxons, engaged in constant hostilities, were cut off from that free and peaceful intercourse which might have left a marked impress on the languages of both. There have been, indeed, etymologists who regarded a large number of English words as borrowed from the primitive British. But in many of the cases brought forward, there is no real connection between the words compared. Thus AS. *cúð*, known (seen in Eng. *un-couth*), has nothing to do with Welsh *gwydd*, knowledge; *gwydd* stands, by Welsh phonetic change, for earlier *vid* which corresponds to Lat. *vid-eo*, Eng. *wit* (as verb, to know); while *cúð* is identical with Ger. *kund*, and comes from the root seen in our *ken* and *know*. In many other cases, there is a real connection, but no borrowing, the words having come down both in the Teutonic and the Celtic from the common Indo-European stock. Often, when borrowing has occurred, it has clearly been in the opposite direction, by the Celtic from the English, or from the French or the Latin. Thus the English *solder* and *locker* do not come from the Welsh *sawduriaw* and *llogell*, but have other satisfactory etymologies; while *sawduriaw* is plainly taken from the English, and *llogell* (i. e., *locel*) is simply the Latin *loculus*. There remain, however, a small number of words — such as *bannock*, *brock*, *down*, *dun* (color), — in which an early borrowing from the Celtic is either certain or probable.

§ 28. **The Latin**. A few Latin and Latinized Greek words, having made their way into the Teutonic languages at an early period, must have existed in the speech of the Anglo-Saxons before their invasion of Britain. Among these were the words for *church*, *pound*, *mint*, *street*, and *mile*. Others were doubtless learned from the partly Romanized Britons, and some scholars ascribe to their influence a considerable number of the foreign words that appear in the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary. The introduction of Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons, at the opening of the seventh century, also brought in a good many Latin terms; for the cultivation of learning and letters belonged almost exclusively to ecclesiastics, with whom Latin was the professional language. To this later influence we owe such words as *alb*, *stole*, *clerk*, *creed*, *martyr*, and *verse*, with a few names of plants (for example, *rose* and *lily*). The following table illustrates the changes to which Latin words were subjected in passing into Anglo-Saxon: —

Lat.	*diabolus*	AS.	*déofol*	Eng.	*devil*
	presbyter		*préost*		*priest*
	episcopus		*biscop*		*bishop*
	monasterium		*mynster*		*minster*
	clericus		*cleric*, *clerc*		*clerk*
	prædicare		*predician*		(*preach*)
Gr.	κυριακή or κυριακόν		*cyrice*		*church* (*kirk*, Scotch)
	ἐλεημοσύνη		*ælmesse*		*alms*
Lat.	*pondo*		*pund*		*pound*
	moneta		*mynet* (money)		*mint*
	strata [*via*], paved road		*strǽt*		*street*
	mille [*passus*], 1000 paces		*míl*		*mile*

It is worthy of notice, that, while *minster* and *mint* have come to us through the Anglo-Saxon, we have the same Latin words by more recent importation in *monastery* and *money*, which come through the French *monastère* and *monnaie*. The number of Latin words that made their way into the language before the end of the Anglo-Saxon period is between two and three hundred, but many of these had no popular currency.

§ 29. **The Scandinavian**. In the year 827, Egbert, king of the West Saxons, became the acknowledged lord of all the separate fractions into which Anglo-Saxon England had before been divided. But the united kingdom was destined to suffer severely from a cause which had begun its work with the opening of that century. Piratical rovers from the regions about the Baltic were at this period the scourge and terror of Europe. These Scandinavians — or Danes, as the Saxons named them all, whether coming from Denmark or not — infested the whole eastern coast of England, not only making occasional descents, but conquering large districts, and forming permanent settlements. Alfred the Great, though he succeeded in checking their progress and in forcing them to acknowledge his authority, allowed them to remain under their own laws in a part of England known to historians as Danelagh or Dane-law (AS. *Dena lagu*, law of the Danes). Under his weak successors, the Danes resumed their conquering progress, and at last became masters of the whole country. The Danish kings, Sweyn, Canute, and Hardicanute, held the English throne from 1013 to 1042. Yet the Danes do not appear to have settled in large numbers, except in the eastern part of the island. A trace of their existence here is still seen in Ashby, Rugby, Whitby, and many other names of places with the same ending; for *-by* is the Icelandic *bý-r*, Swedish *by*, Danish *by*, a town, village. There is no evidence that the Danes of England sought to perpetuate or to extend the use of their own language. Even under Danish kings, the Anglo-Saxon continued to be used in public acts and laws. The truth appears to be, that in England, as well as in Normandy, the Scandinavian settlers did not long retain their mother tongue, but gave it up for the more cultivated idiom of the people among whom they settled. At the same time, they did not fail to communicate some of their own words to the new speech of their adoption. The extent of the influence thus exerted by the Danes upon our language, it is very difficult to determine. English words which are found in the Scandinavian idioms, and are not found in the earlier Anglo-Saxon or other Low Germanic idioms, we may naturally suspect to have come in by this channel. But the inquiry is subject to great uncertainties. The existing monuments of the early Anglo-Saxon are evidently far from showing its complete stock of words; and the other old monuments of Low Germanic idioms are by no means copious enough to supply the deficiency. It is certain, however, that the Danish influence has been greatly overrated by those who have ascribed to it any considerable fraction of the English vocabulary. To this influence we may trace the verb *call* (Icelandic *kalla*), which seems not to occur in Anglo-Saxon till 993 (*ceallian*) and for which the earlier documents use *clypian*. So perhaps the adjective *same*; for though the Anglo-Saxon has the word as an adverb, it always uses *ylc* for the adjective (compare Scotch *of that ilk*, i. e., of the same, of a place bearing the same name as a person). Many other words (as *screech*, *bow* of a ship), though doubtless introduced at a very early time, are not found in our monuments till after the Norman conquest, that is, till after the close of the Anglo-Saxon period.

§ 30. **The Norman French**. The Normans (or North-men) were a body of Scandinavian adventurers, who, while their countrymen, the Danes, were making conquests in England, succeeded in establishing themselves on the opposite coast of France. In 912, King Charles the Simple ceded to Duke Rollo and his Norman followers the province which took from them its name of Normandy. Here they soon ceased to speak their own language, adopting that which was spoken by the native population. If in this they took the same course with their Danish kinsmen in England, the change was a much greater one in the case of the Normans; for the Scandinavian differed far less from the Anglo-Saxon, another member of the same Teutonic family, than from the French, which was a daughter of the Latin. The dialect which thus grew up in Normandy differed in many particulars from the other dialects of the French language, and is commonly known as Norman French. The influence of the Norman French began to be felt in England, even before the Norman conquest of the country. It seems to have been much used at the court of Edward the Confessor, who followed the Danish dynasty, and reigned from 1042 to 1065. This prince, though of Saxon birth, had spent his youth in Normandy. When he became king of England, he surrounded himself with Normans, exciting thus the jealousy of his native subjects, who in 1052 constrained him to banish the obnoxious foreigners. After his death, Duke William of Normandy laid claim to the English crown; and the hard-fought battle of Hastings, in 1066, in which Harold, the Saxon king, was slain, and his army totally defeated, established the claim of the Conqueror. This event, which

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has affected the whole subsequent history of England, has had a most important influence on its language. It was not, indeed, the intention of William to suppress the language of his new subjects. He is said to have made an attempt, though an unsuccessful one, to acquire it himself. But the political and social conditions which followed the conquest were extremely unfavorable to the language of the conquered people. Their obstinate resistance and repeated insurrections led the Conqueror to treat them with the utmost severity. They were shut out from offices of state; they were removed from ecclesiastical positions; they were deprived of lands, and reduced to poverty and wretchedness. The court, the nobility, the landed gentry, the clergy, the army, were all Norman. The Anglo-Saxon language was practically banished from these circles, and the French took its place. The instruction of the schools was given in French. There was nothing to stimulate, there was everything to discourage, the cultivation of the native language. It must not be supposed, however, that the great body of French words which appear in English were borrowed from the Norman dialect; most of them are from Central French as explained in § 35.

TRANSITION FROM ANGLO-SAXON TO MODERN ENGLISH.

§ 31. Periods. For some five centuries after the Norman conquest, the language of England was in a constant and rapid process of change. During the first of these centuries, we may believe that it had not yet departed very widely from the earlier type. The last monument of the old language is the concluding part of the Saxon Chronicle, in which the history is brought down to the death of King Stephen in 1154. We cannot, however, suppose that the writer of that part has used the idiom which was spoken by the people in his own time, and the end of the Anglo-Saxon period may be conveniently fixed as 1100. The change by which, in grammatical endings, the older vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, have passed into *e*, is found in High German from the beginning of the twelfth century: it began even earlier in our language.

From 1100 to 1500 the language is known as Middle English. Three periods may be conveniently distinguished: —

1. Middle English of the First Period (1100–1250), often called **Early Middle English** and formerly known as Semi-Saxon.

2. Middle English of the Second Period (1250–1400).

3. Middle English of the Third Period (1400–1500), often called **Late Middle English**.

In the First Period (1100–1250), the old inflection is in great part retained, though, as we have just seen, the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* pass into *e* in the inflectional endings, and there is much confusion and corruption. In the Second Period (1250–1400), a large part of the old inflection had disappeared, and French words enter the language in considerable numbers. In the Third Period (1400–1500), the old inflection is brought down almost to that minimum which remains in the language to-day, and the borrowing of French words continues.

It must be remembered, however, that the process of change was gradual and incessant: the language did not remain fixed for a time, and then on a sudden leap to a new position. The changes also went on more rapidly in some of the English dialects than in others. In general, the Southern dialect was most conservative, the Northern (which had been particularly subjected to Scandinavian influence, and which had suffered much inflectional decay and confusion before the end of the Anglo-Saxon period) was least so. The Midlands occupied linguistically, as well as territorially, an intermediate position. Thus the periods here distinguished are in some degree arbitrary, at least as regards their boundaries; and writers may be found of the same period who are separated from each other by marked differences of language.

§ 32. Changes. It is implied in the foregoing statements that the changes in our language, consequent on the Norman occupation of England, were mainly of two kinds: (1) the loss of the Anglo-Saxon inflection; and (2) the introduction of new words from the French. The latter change did not go on to any great extent until more than two centuries after the conquest; yet no one can doubt that it was caused by that event. But in regard to the earlier change, — the loss of the ancient inflection, — it is maintained by some writers that this was in no degree occasioned by the coming of the Normans. A similar change in the modern languages of Latin origin is often explained from the difficulty which the barbarian conquerors of the Roman empire must have found in mastering the complex system of Latin inflection. The explanation, whether satisfactory or not for the Romance languages, cannot be applied to ours; for the change in question had nearly run its course before any large part of the Normans had begun to speak English. It is true also that changes of the same nature have been made, and not very far from the same time, in the other Germanic idioms: in each of them, the one vowel *e* has taken the place of other vowels in grammatical endings, and in each a part of the endings have been confounded with one another, or have disappeared altogether. What is peculiar to the English is the rapidity of this movement and the extent to which it was carried. No written language of Germanic stock, no unwritten dialect of any province or people, shows, even at the present day, a loss of inflection equal to what appears in the English of five hundred years ago. This striking peculiarity in the effect compels us to seek for a peculiar cause; and no cause can be found so likely to produce it, as the long subjection of the English-speaking people to a people of different race and language. The tendencies and influences which would in any case have given a new form to the English, as they have to its sister idioms, derived additional force and greater quickness of operation from the depressed circumstances of the English people. The language shared in the suffering and degradation which fell on those who spoke it. Regarded with indifference or contempt by the higher classes, shut out from the schools, from cultivated society, and, with few exceptions, from works of literature, it was left without standards of correctness; it was deprived of those conservative influences which might otherwise have retarded the progress of change and disintegration.

§ 33. Middle English of the First Period, or Early Middle English (1100–1250). The Anglo-Saxon inflection is still in a great measure retained, but with *e* instead of other vowels in the endings, and with much confusion and irregularity of use. If we disregard the late portion of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (see § 31), this period is represented chiefly by four works: 1. The Brut of Layamon (Laȝamon), a long narrative poem, which recites the early fabulous history of Britain. It is a free translation, or, more truly, a working over, of the Brut, composed in Norman French by Wace, and finished in 1155. Layamon was a priest, who lived at Ernley, in North Worcestershire, near the close of the twelfth century. His work consists of 32,000 short lines, partly alliterative, like the Anglo-Saxon verse, partly rhymed, like the French original, both kinds being very loosely constructed and irregularly mixed together. A second manuscript of the poem affords an instructive example of the way in which older writings were wont to be modernized in successive transcriptions; it is, perhaps, half a century later than the first, and shows a text which is much altered, and decidedly more modern. 2. The Ormulum, as it is called by its author, an Augustinian canon, from his own name, Ormin, or Orm. The poem — or what remains of it — contains nearly 20,000 short lines, and consists of thirty-two parts, founded on successive gospel selections in the daily church service, the narrative being first set forth in a loose paraphrase, and then followed by homiletic comments. The verses are arranged in couplets, with a line of eight syllables followed by one of seven: they are constructed with much regularity of accent, though without either alliteration or rhyme. The language of the poem is more like modern English than that of the contemporary Layamon, but this comes from its being written in a different dialect. Its appearance is rendered uncouth by a peculiarity of spelling, which is not without interest and value to the philologist; it carries out consistently the tendency of English orthography to double the consonant which follows a short vowel; thus, *and*, *this*, *after*, *under*, are spelt, *annd*, *thiss*, *affterr*, *unnderr*. 3. The Ancren Riwle, or rule of female anchorites, a prose work by an unknown author, containing a code of monastic regulations for a household of religious ladies. Owing, perhaps, to the nature of its subject, it shows a considerable number of words borrowed from the French and Latin, while in the works before named such words are altogether rare. 4. A metrical paraphrase of the books of Genesis and Exodus. It must not be forgotten that during this period each of the Anglo-Saxon dialects was continuing its own course of development or decay. The confusion and distress reigning in the North of England were such that we have no important memorials in the Northern Dialect during the Early Middle English period. The Southern Dialect, however, has come down to us in an almost unbroken series of works, including the Ancren Riwle and various homilies and lives of saints; while the Midland Dialect (the descendant of the ancient Mercian) is represented by the latest portion of the Chronicle (1132–1254), by the Ormulum (about 1200), and by Genesis and Exodus (about 1240). The great work of Layamon was written near the border line between the Southern and the West Midland and may be reckoned as Southern.

§ 34. Middle English of the Second Period (1250–1400). Here the Anglo-Saxon inflection is to a great extent discarded, but, until towards the end of the period, only a moderate proportion of words is yet adopted from the French. The principal monuments before 1350 are: 1. A proclamation of King Henry III., issued in 1258, a short but highly important document. 2. A series of metrical romances, — Kyng Alisaunder, the Geste of King Horn, Havelok the Dane, and others, which belong to the latter part of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century. They are composed in rhymed verses, and are most of them founded on French originals. The pretty poem of the Owl and the Nightingale belongs to the first half of the thirteenth century. 3. The long rhymed chronicle known as Robert of Gloucester's, written about 1300, and the still longer one by Robert Manning, or Robert of Brunne, who wrote some years later. Both these writers traverse the whole field of English history, mythical and veritable, from Brut and his Trojans down to Henry III. and Edward I. There is also a collection of lives and legends of the saints, which is ascribed (but on insufficient evidence) to Robert of Gloucester. 4. The Cursor Mundi, a rhymed series of Bible stories, legends, etc., covering the seven ages of the world, and containing about twenty-five thousand lines with some five thousand more by way of appendices. 5. The Ayenbite of Inwit (the *Again-bite* [i. e., *Remorse*] *of Conscience*), a translation by Dan Michel of Kent, preserved in an autograph manuscript of 1340.

Throughout this period English was in a state of great dialectical confusion. The Englishman of Northumberland spoke a language almost or quite unintelligible to the Englishman of Sussex or Wessex, and the Midland dialects formed a sort of mean between the two extremes. Of the works enumerated, the Proclamation is in the London dialect, which at this time exhibits a mixture of Midland and Southern forms; the Owl and the Nightingale and the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester are South English; the Chronicle of Robert of Brunne is Midland; and the Cursor Mundi is written in the Northern dialect, which again makes its appearance as a literary language. The Ayenbite is a pure specimen of the dialect of Kent. The language of the metrical romances in the form in which we have them, shows, in many cases, a mixture of dialectic forms, due in part to the scribes.

In the second half of the fourteenth century the literary activity in the vernacular was very remarkable. It will be enough to name here a few of the most important works and authors. In the poems of Laurence Minot, written about 1350, we find for the first time a large proportion of French words. These were followed (between 1360 and 1370) by the popular poem entitled The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman, a satirical allegory ascribed, on insufficient evidence, to William Langland. It is written in alliterative verse of very regular construction. The same species of verse is found in some poems of a similar character which followed the Vision; but it was not used by Chaucer and Gower in the same age, nor has it been used by any poet of importance since the end of that century. The great name of early English literature is Geoffrey Chaucer, who died in 1400; and the Canterbury Tales is the most perfect, as it is probably the latest, of his productions. The charge often brought against him of having corrupted the simplicity of the native popular English by large importation of French words only shows a want of acquaintance with the literature of that time. His contemporary, John Gower, whose chief English work is the Confessio Amantis, though far inferior in genius to Chaucer, was for a long time held in equal estimation. Among the prose writings of this period were the Wycliffite Versions of the Bible. The Old Testament is supposed to have been translated by Hereford, the New Testament by Wycliffe himself, the whole being finished about 1380. To Purvey is ascribed a revision of the whole work, made some eight or ten years later, with many alterations and corrections. The Travels of Sir John Mandeville, formerly supposed to have been written in English about 1356, is now known to be merely a translation made from the French about the beginning of the fifteenth century.

§ 35. Introduction of French Words. In a vocabulary of the words used by English writers during the last half of the thirteenth century, only about twelve per cent of the whole number are foreign to the Anglo-Saxon. If we take the words of any writer as they stand in his pages, the proportion will be much smaller. For Robert of Gloucester, it does not exceed four or five per cent. But from the middle of the fourteenth century, English literature presents in this respect a different appearance. A multitude of Romance words is everywhere seen, mixed with those of Teutonic origin. Even works which, like Piers Plowman, were intended for the people, abound in words taken from the French. Most of the French words taken into our language after 1250 were adopted, not from the Norman dialect, but from Central French, which had attained an importance among the French dialects which led to its recognition as the literary standard, — a position which it still occupies. The difference between the English of 1300 and that of 1350 marks this as the time when the higher classes in England became generally acquainted with the English language. Up to this time the inhabitants of the country had been divided into two bodies, having each a language of its own. The nobility and gentry of Norman origin continued to speak French, and only in occasional instances acquired the English, which they looked on with some contempt, as rude in itself and spoken by an inferior race. They had a copious literature, consisting chiefly of poetry and romance, composed in French, but much of it written on English soil. On the other hand, the mass of the people spoke only English. Of course there must have been many individuals who knew both languages, and could act as necessary mediators between the great parties that knew but one. These, however, formed only a small fraction of the whole people. In those times, a work composed in English could not admit French words to any great extent; for such a work would not be read by the higher classes, and to the lower classes French was generally unintelligible. But the events of the thirteenth century had been gradually filling up the chasm which before separated the two races. When the French possessions of the English crown were wrested from the feeble hands of John, the political ties were severed which had long connected the Normans of England with their brethren across the Channel. Henceforth England, not France, was their country; the English people, not the French, were their countrymen. They fought with Saxon fellow-soldiers

against French enemies; they struggled against royal prerogative with sympathy and aid from their Saxon fellow-subjects. At the same time, social barriers were giving way. Marriage ties were connecting the two races. Saxons were acquiring wealth, passing into the ranks of the aristocracy, or rising to high positions in the church. The feeling of a common nationality was coming to prevail over the alienating memories of race and conquest. Under such influences, it was natural that the French-speaking aristocracy should begin to learn English. They did this as a matter of convenience, to carry on the necessary intercourse of business and society, without designing to give up the French, which in many instances continued to be spoken in their families for two or three generations longer. The change, we may presume, commenced with that lower, but more numerous, part of the Norman aristocracy who resided constantly on their estates, surrounded by a Saxon population. Once fairly initiated, the movement must have gone forward with rapidity. The court was the last place to be reached by its influence. It is believed that none of the three Edwards was accustomed to speak English. It is stated that during the first half of the fourteenth century, French was still used in the schools as the language of instruction and the medium for learning Latin, but that during the last half of the same century the English gradually took its place. By a statute of 1362 it was enacted that "all pleas which shall be pleaded in any court whatsoever, shall be pleaded, shewed, defended, answered, debated, and judged in the English tongue," not, as heretofore, in French. Now, English, as spoken by the higher classes who learned it, would naturally be intermixed with French expressions. It would have been otherwise if they had regarded the English as a superior language, as having a finer nature or a higher cultivation than their own. But they doubtless felt that by an intermixture of French they were enriching and ennobling an unrefined and meager idiom. Whenever the French word which rose to their mind bore a shade of meaning for which they found no equivalent in English, they did not content themselves with a loose expression, nor did they endeavor to form by English analogy one that should be exact: they employed the French word itself. They did this even when the English offered an equivalent expression, if the French word was particularly recommended by interesting or agreeable associations. For words of a technical character they would scarcely think of seeking equivalents in English. The body of the English people were now for the first time brought into oral communication with their rulers. Hearing the French words with the Saxon, they were able to understand their meaning. Hearing them from the lips of their superiors they naturally imitated and adopted them. Thus the new importations, bearing the stamp of elegance and fashion, passed from the circles of polite society into the language of the vulgar. They found free entrance into works of literature, not only because they supplied real deficiencies in the English vocabulary, but also because they were especially familiar and acceptable to those classes whom the author would most wish to interest and please.

§ 36. Rise of Literary or Standard English. From the Norman conquest to 1350 there had been, as we have seen, no one dialect which was regarded as the English literary language, as Tuscan is regarded as Italian, Castilian as Spanish. In the latter half of the fourteenth century, however, the Midland dialect shows signs of getting the start of the other two. As the language of London, and as a dialect intelligible to both Northern and Southern Englishmen, it had obviously great advantages, and was rapidly becoming in some measure the common speech, when the works of Chaucer — who was born in London and whose language was recognized by contemporaries and followers as a model of purity and elegance — stamped it at once and for all time as literary English. Thus the common English of to-day is the direct descendant, not of King Alfred's West Saxon, but of the old Mercian dialect, and the modern dialects of Somerset and other South English shires are the only living representatives of the West Saxon.

§ 37. Middle English of the Third Period, or Late Middle English (1400–1500). This period is marked by the gradual prevalence of literary or standard English over the dialectic chaos which characterizes the three preceding centuries. In the North of England, however, the descendant of the Northumbrian still maintained itself as an important spoken idiom, and in Scotland this dialect continued to receive that cultivation which, beginning in the fourteenth century, justifies us in calling Scottish a distinct language. In the course of this period the old inflections underwent some further simplification. Unaccented final *e*, which, whether inflectional or not, had ceased to be pronounced in the North in the preceding period, was similarly lost in the South and in the literary language by 1450. This loss of final *e* considerably modified the general character of our speech. Among other effects, it vastly increased the number of monosyllables. Thus *I singë* became *I sing*, *grenë* became *green*, *the goodë man* became *the good man*, and so on.

Among the poets of the first half of the fifteenth century may be mentioned Chaucer's uninspired pupils Thomas Occleve (or Hoccleve) and John Lydgate, both of whom began their literary career in their master's lifetime. Lydgate, the more famous of the two, was a copious writer and fluent versifier, but had no genius and little talent. Poetry was at a low ebb throughout the century; but prose was more successfully cultivated. The Morte d'Arthur, by Sir Thomas Malory, a prose compendium of the romances concerning King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, which was finished in 1469 or 1470, is still a favorite book. It was published by Caxton in 1485. The introduction of printing by Caxton about 1477 was an event of great moment in the history of the literary language. Caxton's History of Troy (Bruges, 1474) is thought to have been the first book printed in English; his Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, 1477, was, so far as we know, the first actually printed in England.

§ 38. Commencement of the Modern Period. With the beginning of the sixteenth century, the English language enters on a new stage of its history. Until we reach 1550, however, we still feel as if we were, in a sense, in the Middle English Period. The poets Stephen Hawes and Alexander Barclay were born in the preceding century. Hawes, who is the author of a tiresome allegory called The Pastime of Pleasure, was an imitator of Lydgate. Barclay translated Sebastian Brandt's famous satire, the *Narrenschiff* (or Ship of Fools), and is celebrated as the first writer of English eclogues. His contemporary, the rude but vigorous Skelton, had more poetic talent. The poems of Wyatt and Surrey, though written before 1550, belong in style and spirit rather to the Elizabethan age. Prose was cultivated with considerable success during this half-century. The translation of Froissart's Chronicle, by Lord Berners, which appeared in 1523–25, was not unworthy of the rich and glowing original. We may mention also, as excellent specimens of the language of that time, the writings of Sir Thomas More, and the New Testament translation of William Tyndale, which was printed in 1526.

In spite of the temptation to attach the first half of the sixteenth century to the period preceding, it is better to regard it, from the linguistic point of view, as forming a part of the Modern English Period. True, the language did not cease to change in 1500. It can never cease to change until it ceases to be a living language. But its changes since that time have not had the rapid progress and the radical character which belonged to those of the preceding centuries. Many words which were in use three hundred years ago have since become obsolete. A much larger number have been added to the language, including not only technical and scientific terms by the thousand, but a multitude of words which belong to the common stock of literature and society. Words which have been retained have often lost their old meanings and taken on new ones. In the combination and construction of words, in phrase and idiom, the changes have been yet more numerous, and the general color and flavor of English style are quite different now from what they were in the last half of the sixteenth century. But these differences are mainly lexical and rhetorical, rather than grammatical. As to inflection, the little which remained at that time has come down to us with hardly any change. Yet the ending *th* in the third person singular of verbs (as *cometh*, *doeth* or *doth*) has all but disappeared from the common language, and remains chiefly as an archaism of the solemn or religious style, being kept in memory by the usage of the English Bible. The subjunctive, as distinct from the indicative in the third person singular (as *if he come*, *if he do it*, *if it be so*), is also growing obsolete. Still, we never feel that the language of Shakespeare and Bacon is widely different from our own. Even Spenser, notwithstanding the archaisms with which he loved to garnish his style, appears to us much less strange and remote than Lord Berners and Sir Thomas More. The great writers of the Elizabethan age have done much to perpetuate and keep alive the form of English which is seen in their works. The Authorized Version of the Bible has exerted a conservative influence of the same kind, and one even more powerful. It must be observed, however, that this version as printed now has not in all respects its original appearance: the spelling has been modernized, and a number of obsolete forms have given place to those in present use. Thus, *moe* is changed to *more*, *sith* to *since*, *fet* to *fetched*, *oweth* to *owneth*, *unpossible* to *impossible*, etc. The new revision of the English Bible has removed still more of these archaisms, but has left a great many intact. If works printed in Shakespeare's day appear strange, at first view, to the modern reader, it is chiefly owing to changes since made in the spelling, which did not become fixed until a century later. Unfortunately, these changes are far from having made the orthography of the language simple and consistent. The defects of English spelling have to a great extent arisen from the mixture of different elements in the language. Neither the Anglo-Saxon orthography nor the Old French was distinguished for its regularity. But when the two were thrown together, the result was a mass of confusion and anomaly hardly to be paralleled, except, perhaps, in the spelling of the native Irish. The present system retains much of this chaotic character. It is, perhaps, too firmly fixed for extensive changes, such as could alone effect a material improvement. But it is not creditable to the English name, nor accordant with the practical spirit of the English people. With a multitude of signs for the same sound, and a multitude of sounds for the same sign, it poorly fulfills the original and proper office of orthography, to indicate pronunciation; nor does it better fulfill the improper office, which some would assert for it, of a guide to etymology. It imposes a needless burden on the native learner. To a foreigner it seriously aggravates the difficulty of acquiring the language, and thus restricts the influence of English literature on the mind of the world.

§ 39. Introduction of Latin and Greek Words. We have already seen that a number of words passed from the Latin into the Anglo-Saxon The same process has gone on in the subsequent stages of the language. In the third Middle English period, it received a new impulse. The admission of foreign words in great numbers from the French, a daughter of the Latin, made it natural and easy to admit them also from the mother language. In many instances it is difficult to determine whether a word of Latin origin has come to us through the French, or has been taken directly from the Latin. But while the importation of French words ceased, after a time, to be an active and prominent agency in the growth of the language, it has been otherwise with the tendency to borrow from the Latin. This became even stronger with the increasing attention to classical studies. The fondness for Latin phraseology is noticed with censure by Thomas Wilson in his System of Rhetoric and of Logic, published in 1553: "The unlearned or foolish fantastical, that smells but of learning (such fellows as have been learned men in their days), will so Latin their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talk, and think surely they speak by some revelation." In like manner, an author of the next century, Sir Thomas Browne, whose own style is in a large measure Latin, remarks, "If elegancy still proceedeth, and English pens maintain that stream we have of late observed to flow from many, we shall within a few years be fain to learn Latin to understand English, and a work will prove of equal facility in either." The practice of adding to the English vocabulary words adopted from the Latin and the Greek is still carried on with activity, and there is little prospect of its ceasing. It is almost necessary as a means of denoting those new objects, ideas and relations which are continually appearing and demanding expression. The resources of the English for the formation of new words from elements already existing in it are so limited that aid from other languages is indispensable. The new terms which are required by the progress of science are almost wholly drawn from these sources, especially from the inexhaustible storehouse of Greek expression.

THE ENGLISH A COMPOSITE LANGUAGE.

§ 40. Proportion of the Elements. There is no language, probably, in which all the words are formed by its own processes from roots that originally belonged to it. What is peculiar to the English is not that it has words borrowed from other languages, but that it has so many of them; that a large part of its vocabulary is of foreign origin. In this respect it may be compared to the modern Persian and the Roumanian. The French words which have been ingrafted on the native English stock are, with few exceptions, derived from the Latin; and when added to the almost equal number which have come directly from that language, they make, perhaps, four fifths of all our borrowed words. Much smaller, though still considerable, especially in scientific use, is the number of words taken from the Greek. The remainder of our foreign words can hardly exceed a twentieth part of the whole vocabulary, and are drawn from a great variety of sources — Celtic, Danish, Dutch, Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, etc. If all the words in a large English dictionary were classed according to their origin, it would appear that the foreign or non-Saxon words make a decided majority of the whole number. It must be remarked, however, that in such a dictionary there are many words which, though perhaps put forward by distinguished writers, have never established themselves in general use; and also many words which belong, indeed, to the established phraseology of particular sciences and arts, but are unknown to the great majority even of educated people. In both classes the number of foreign words is disproportionately large. Hence, if we take all the distinct words used by particular writers, we shall find a different ratio between the Saxon and foreign elements. Of those used by Shakespeare, it is said that sixty per cent are of Saxon origin; and the ratio is about the same for the common version of the Bible. But in most literary works of the last two centuries, the foreign element is certainly larger: in general, doubtless, it would be found, if reckoned in this way, to equal or exceed the Saxon. But if, instead of counting only distinct words as they would be given in a vocabulary, we count all the words of a writer as they stand on his pages, we shall obtain very different ratios. The Saxon words will now be found in a large majority, varying from sixty to more than ninety per cent of the whole number. The style of Johnson abounds in words of Latin origin; but in the Preface to his Dictionary there are seventy-two per cent of Saxon words. In Milton's poetical works about two thirds of the vocabulary are foreign; but in the sixth book of Paradise Lost, four fifths of all the words are Saxon. The explanation of these appearances lies in two facts: 1. The words which belong more to the grammar than to the lexicon — which express not so much conceptions of the mind as the relations between its conceptions — are almost wholly Saxon. To this class belong articles, pronouns, adverbs from pronominal roots, nearly all prepositions and conjunctions (only *save*, *during*, *concerning*, *because*, and a few more, are French; *except* is Latin). These are words which occur in every sentence. In a language, like ours, of scanty inflection, it is hardly possible to form two consecutive sentences without them. The substantial elements of the proposition, nouns, adjectives, verbs, may all be obtained

from abroad; but the connecting links, which must unite them in the framework of sentences, can be found only at home. 2. If we turn to these substantial elements, and fix upon the objects, qualities, states, and actions which most frequently present themselves to the mind, and thus call for the most frequent expression, it will be found that a large majority of them are denoted by words of Saxon origin. We refer to objects, such as *man, horse, bird, body, flesh, blood, head, hand, heart, soul, mind, heaven, wind, rain, day, summer, water, stone, gold, field, tree, apple*, etc.; to qualities, such as *good, evil, long, short, cold, hot, hard, soft, white, black*, etc.; to actions, such as to *lie, sit, stand, walk, run, do, say, have, break, think, feel, love, hate, find*, etc. There are borrowed words of similar meaning, as *beast, eagle, vein, face, spirit, air, hour, autumn, river, gem, fruit, flower*, etc.; *large, false, tender, pure, purple*, etc.; to *move, enter, touch, please, enjoy*, etc.; but they are altogether fewer, and generally of less frequent occurrence. The words for numbers lower than a *million* are all Saxon; among the ordinals only *second* has come in from the French.

§ 41. **Fusion of the Elements.** The foreign words that have come into our language do not stand by themselves as a distinct and independent class: they are Anglicized, subjected to English laws and analogies, and thus assimilated to the older denizens of the language. This has taken place chiefly in three ways: 1. They are in most cases accented according to English analogy. This assumption of a new accent has been a gradual process. In early English poetry we find *cuntré* (country), *coloúr, comaúndëmènt, méssangère, bénysoùn* (benison), *castéll* (castle), etc., accented on the last syllable. The usage of Chaucer is quite variable. Thus we find both *hónour* and *honoúr, penaúncë* and *pénaunce, vanquésshen* and *vánquesshe, manérë* and *máner, viágë* and *viage*, and so in many other words. In the next century there was a greater prevalence of the English accent. And the latter had established itself in Shakespeare's time nearly as at the present day, though there was still a rather large class of dissyllabic adjectives (such as *complete, profound, divine*, and the like) that show variation in this respect. Even now, there are variations. Thus a number of words which as verbs retain the French accent, when used as nouns exchange it for an English one: thus *áccent* and *to accént, cóncert* and *to concért, ínsult* and *to insúlt*, etc. 2. The borrowed words are inflected according to English analogy. It is true that *radius, nucleus, momentum, criterion, phenomenon*, and some other words retain their Latin and Greek plurals, *radii, nuclei, momenta, criteria, phenomena*, etc. But these are rare exceptions. In general, the few inflections left in English are applied as readily to a French or Latin word as to a Saxon one. As the Saxon verb *love* makes *lovest, loves, loved, lovedst, loving*, so the French verb *move* makes *movest, moves, moved, movedst, moving*. 3. The borrowed words are often made to receive prefixes which come from the Saxon, as in *be-siege, un-pretending, mis-conceive, under-value, over-turn, after-piece, out-line*, etc.; or formative suffixes which come from the Saxon, as in *large-ness, duke-dom, false-hood, apprentice-ship, use-less, grate-ful, quarrel-some, fool-ish*, etc. It affords a still more striking evidence of the fusion which has taken place among the elements of our language, that the process here described is in many cases reversed; that particular endings which were found in the foreign words have become so familiar to the English ear and mind as to be disjoined from their connections, and applied with more or less frequency to words of native stock. Thus, we find Saxon words with Latin or French prefixes, as in *en-dear, dis-belief, re-light, inter-mingle, trans-ship*, etc.; and Saxon words with Latin or French formative suffixes, as in *forbear-ance, bond-age, atone-ment, thievery, stream-let, eat-able, murder-ous*, etc.

§ 42. **Different Character of the Elements.** It must be admitted that the fusion of which we have spoken is not a complete one. The borrowed words, taken as a class, have a peculiar character, which separates them, even to the feeling of uneducated persons, from those of native stock. There are, indeed, particular cases in which the ordinary relation does not hold; there are some in which it is actually inverted, as in *sign* and *token, color* and *hue, power* and *might*. Here the familiar *sign, color, power*, are from the French, and the more poetical *token, hue, might*, are from the Saxon. But in general the Saxon words are simple, homely, and substantial, fitted for everyday events and natural feelings; while the French and Latin words are elegant, dignified, and artificial, fitted for the pomp of rhetoric, the subtility of disputation, or the courtly reserve of diplomacy. The difference arises partly from the fact already noticed, that the most familiar objects, qualities, and actions have generally retained their primitive Saxon designations. The foreign words bear an impress derived from the courtiers and scholars who introduced them. To a great extent they stand for conceptions which belong especially to disciplined thought and cultivated feeling. But the difference, no doubt, depends also on the impression which the two classes of words make upon the ear. The Saxon are shorter, in great part monosyllabic, and often full of consonants; while the French and Latin words are longer, smoother, and have greater breadth of vowel sounds. It cannot well be denied that this marked diversity of character between native and foreign words gives to our language a somewhat heterogeneous and incongruous aspect. Yet it furnishes means for great variety in the expression of the same thoughts, and serves to distinguish and individualize the styles of different authors. Among writers who in this respect occupy an extreme position, may be named, on the one side, Bunyan, De Foe, Franklin, and Cobbett; on the other, Hooker, Milton, Johnson, and Chalmers.

§ 43. It has been observed that in the liturgy of the Church of England there is a marked tendency to couple French and Saxon expressions of the same, or nearly the same, meaning: thus, "to *acknowledge* and *confess*;" "by his infinite *goodness* and *mercy*;" "when we *assemble* and *meet together*." A similar tendency has been pointed out elsewhere, as in the writings of Hooker.

§ 44. It was natural that when a multitude of foreign words were brought into our language, many should coincide in meaning with words that already belonged to it. In some cases, as in *will* and *testament, yearly* and *annual, begin* and *commence*, etc., the two words have continued to be used with scarcely any difference of meaning. But the tendency has been to turn the new material to good account by giving to the words of each pair senses more or less clearly distinguished from each other. In *body* and *corpse, love* and *amour, work* and *travel, sheep* and *mutton*, etc., the distinction is a broad one: in *bloom* and *flower, luck* and *fortune, mild* and *gentle, win* and *gain*, etc., it is slighter and more subtile. The discriminations thus established have added much to the resources of the language, giving it a peculiar richness and delicacy of expression.

THE ENGLISH POOR IN FORMATION AND INFLECTION.

§ 45. **Power of Self-development lost.** The English has lost a large part of the formative endings which belonged to the Anglo-Saxon. Many which still appear in English are confined to the particular words that now have them, and can no longer be used in the formation of new words. Only a very few (as *-er, -ing, -ness*, for substantives; *-y, -ish*, for adjectives; *-en* for verbs; *-ly* for adverbs) continue to be used with much freedom for this purpose. So, too, many prepositions and particles which were once freely employed as prefixes in the formation of compound verbs, are no longer used in this way. From the simple verb to *stand* the English makes *understand* and *withstand*; the Anglo-Saxon had *ætstandan, bestandan, bigstandan, forstandan, forestandan, gestandan, óðstandan, understandan, wiðstandan, ymbstandan*. This deficiency in English is made up in a measure by the use of separate particles, as, to *stand up*, to *stand off*, to *stand by*, to *stand to*, etc. Still the formative system of the language has become greatly restricted. It no longer possesses the unlimited power of development from its own resources, which we see in the Anglo-Saxon and in the modern German. If a new word is wanted, instead of producing it from elements already existing in English, we must often go to the Latin or the Greek, and find or fashion there something that will answer the purpose. By this process our language is placed in a dependent position, being reduced to supply its needs by constant borrowing. But it is a more serious disadvantage that in order to express our ideas we are obliged to translate them into dead languages. The expressiveness of the new term, that which fits it for its purpose, is hidden from those who are unacquainted with the classic tongues; that is, in many cases, from the great body of those who are to use it. To them it is a group of arbitrary syllables, and nothing more. The term thus loses its suggestiveness, and the language suffers greatly in its power of quickening and aiding thought.

§ 46. **Freedom of Position restricted.** It is one disadvantage arising from the loss of inflection that our language is much restricted in the position and arrangement of words. The result is unfortunate, not only as it tends to monotonous uniformity of expression, but still more as it takes away the best means of representing emphasis, or the superior importance of a particular word in the sentence. The simple Latin sentence, "*dux regem decepit*," may be arranged in six different orders without doing violence to Latin idiom; the choice of one order rather than another, if partly regulated by euphony or by love of variety, is also much influenced by the relative importance of the terms. But the corresponding English sentence has its fixed, invariable order, "the general deceived the king:" transposition would give it a wholly different meaning. It is true that we are able by a change from active to passive, as well as by other devices, to secure variety of expression, and to satisfy the demands of emphasis: thus, "the king was deceived by the general;" "it was the general who deceived the king;" "it was the king who was deceived by the general;" "a deception was practiced by the general on the king," etc. Still, with all such helps, we are often obliged to indicate by the clumsy device of Italic letters what a more highly inflected language could have shown in the position of the words. It should be said, however, in justice to the English, that it uses nearly all the freedom of arrangement, that, scantily inflected as it is, would be consistent with perspicuity. It is therefore superior in actual variety of arrangement to the French, and perhaps not inferior to the more highly inflected German, which in the ordinary prose style has limited its natural freedom by inconvenient and cumbrous restrictions.

§ 47. **Monosyllabism and Want of Euphony.** The loss of inflection, and the disappearance of unaccented final *e* as a syllable, have reduced a multitude of English words to the form of monosyllables. It is not uncommon to find whole sentences which contain no word of greater length. This peculiarity helps us to understand, better than most other nations are able to do, that primitive monosyllabic condition which must have preceded all inflected language — a condition which has remained unchanged to this day in languages like the Chinese, where every syllable is a separate word, with its own accent and its own distinctly apprehended meaning. If this monosyllabic character gives a certain plain directness and pithy force to English expression, it can hardly be doubted that it is a disadvantage to euphony and rhythm. Pope complains that "ten slow words oft creep in one dull line." And no one can read Chaucer's poetry, pronouncing the unaccented *e* as the verse requires, and as it was actually pronounced in the poet's time, without feeling a certain regret that a hurried and slurring pronunciation of our fathers should have destroyed this pleasing feature of the old language. The suppression of this *e* has also been unfavorable to euphony by producing, in a multitude of cases, the harshest combinations of consonants; as in *hosts, breadths, texts, shifts, thirsts, bulg(e)d, starch(e)d, task(e)d*. In these words, which cannot be properly pronounced without a strong effort of will and of vocal organs, the earlier dissyllabic forms, *host-es, breadth-es, starch-ed, task-ed*, etc., presented little or no difficulty of utterance. In most of these cases, as in many others, the harshness has been aggravated by that extended use of the final *s*, which has given a peculiar sibilating character to the pronunciation of our language. In Anglo-Saxon, only a part of the nouns took *s* in the plural, and those only in two out of the four cases: in English, the *s* has been applied to nearly all plural nouns, and for all cases of the plural. In Anglo-Saxon, the verb in the third person singular of the present has *th* (ð or þ) (though the Northumbrian dialect has often *-es*): in the English of our day, this *th* is still occasionally employed as an archaic form, but in all ordinary use *s* has taken its place.

DIALECTS.

§ 48. The English language is not spoken with uniformity by all who use it. Nearly every county in Britain has its local dialect, its peculiar words and forms, which are used by the common people of the lower classes. This diversity is, in part, of long standing; in some points, it goes back even to Anglo-Saxon times. This great variety of local idioms may be classified, according to Mr. Ellis, in six divisions: Southern, Western, Eastern, Midland, Northern, and Lowland (Scotch), each of which falls apart into several subdivisions or districts. For most of the dialects, glossaries have been published, often with specimen-compositions of greater or less extent; but only the Scotch (the lineal descendant of the Old Northumbrian) can be said to have a literature. Scottish literature, which is almost wholly poetical, begins in the fourteenth century, with John Barbour, a contemporary of Chaucer. His long historical poem, entitled The Bruce, was followed in the early part of the next century by the Originale Chronykil of Andrew of Wynton, and in its latter part by the Wallace ascribed (without much probability) to Henry the Minstrel, often called Blind Harry. But the King's Quair, by the unfortunate James I. of Scotland, is not written in the Scottish dialect. In the sixteenth century we find, first, Gawin Douglas, the translator of the Æneid and author of the Palace of Honour, and then two poets of higher genius, William Dunbar and Sir David Lyndsay. In more recent times, the most eminent writers of this dialect are Allan Ramsay, the author of the Gentle Shepherd, and, greatest of all, Robert Burns.

§ 49. In every dialect, apparently, there are preserved a certain number of old words and forms, which have passed out of use or have suffered alteration in the common language; but it is equally true that every dialect has lost or altered some which remain unchanged in the common language. Thus, if the Scotch *kye* for *cows, brak* for *broke*, etc., are closer to the Anglo-Saxon than are the corresponding English words, the contrary is true of *gie* for *give, fa'* for *fall, houd* for *hold, winna* for *will not*, etc. It is believed that, on the whole, the common English stands nearer than any of the dialects to the early form of the language.

§ 50. The English, as spoken by the common people of Ireland, has a multitude of peculiarities, both of sound and of idiom, many of them borrowed from the Gaelic, which was once the language of the whole island.

§ 51. In America, settlers from different parts of the mother country were brought together in the same colonies, so that no dialect of England or Scotland has been preserved in its distinctness on the new continent. At the same time, the migratory habits of the people have had the effect of securing a general uniformity of language in all parts of the country. With the exception of the negro dialect in the Southern States, it can hardly be said that there are strongly marked local dialects in America. The forms of speech which are noticed as Americanisms, are not, in general, confined to a particular State or district. Under this name are included expressions which are widely different

in their character. Some are confined to uncultivated people; others to those who are not merely uncultivated, but vulgar; while a large part are constantly, and indeed necessarily, used by persons of the highest education. They also differ widely in their origin. Some are derived from the native Indian languages, as *wigwam*, *squaw*, *hominy*, etc.; some from the French, as *levee*, *crevasse*, *coulee*, etc.; some from the Spanish, as *rancho*, *canyon*, *stampede*, etc.; yet more from the Dutch, as *patroon*, *boss* (master-workman), *stoop* (porch), etc. Most of the foregoing words relate to things that are specially American: to express other objects or relations of this kind, new formations have been made from English words, as *congressional*, *federalist*, *mileage*, *nullification*, etc.; or English words have been used in new meanings, as *eagle* (coin), *corduroy* (road), to *locate* land, etc. There are other cases of new formation, which have no such reason, as *outsider*, to *eventuate*, etc.; or of new senses for old words, as to *fix* (put in order), *creek* (small river), etc. Some words which once belonged to the common language, but have become obsolete in England, are still heard in America, as *fall* (autumn), *gully* (channel worn by water), *peek* (peep), *rare* (underdone), etc. A larger number of so-called Americanisms have come from the English dialects, as *bail* (handle of pail), *spry* (nimble), to *lam* (beat), to *slump* (break through snow or bog), etc. And beside these, there are words and uses of words which are mere vulgarisms, the language of cant or slang, as to *absquatulate* (abscond), *splurge* (pompous display), to *fork over* or *shell out* money, etc. A number of words will always be wanted to express what is peculiar to America in nature, society, and institutions. But apart from these, it is not probable that Americanisms will ever be multiplied to any great extent. For, besides the active and increasing intercourse with the other side of the Atlantic, the almost universal habit of reading, which finds exercise both in English and American authors, will have a powerful tendency to keep the language, even of the poorer classes, in substantial agreement with the common language of literature.

ANGLO-SAXON INFLECTION.

The following brief sketch of Anglo-Saxon inflection follows mainly the *Angelsächsische Grammatik* of Eduard Sievers, 3d edition, Halle, 1898, of which there is an English translation by A. S. Cook, Boston, 1903. The outlines of early English inflection are founded on Eduard Fiedler's *Wissenschaftliche Grammatik der englischen Sprache*, Leipzig, 1861, and the *Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache* of C. Friedrich Koch, with much help from Prof. F. J. Child's *Observations on the Language of Chaucer* (in Memoirs of the American Academy, New Series, Vol. VIII.). See also K. D. Bülbring's *Altenglisches Elementarbuch*, Heidelberg, 1902, and M. Kaluza's *Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache*, Berlin, 1906-07.

§ 52. The Anglo-Saxon had seven long vowels, *á*, *é*, *í*, *ó*, *ú*, *ǽ*, *ý*. The first five appear to have been sounded as in Eng. *par*, *prey*, *caprice*, *prone*, *prune*: *ǽ* was probably sounded much like English *ai* in *fair*. The sound of *ý* apparently, like that of French *u* and German *ü*, was intermediate between *ú* and *í*. To these correspond seven short vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *æ* (like Eng. *a* in *hat*), *y*, which were less prolonged in utterance. The short *i* and *y* are often confounded in writing, as *hyrde* or *hirde* (*hierde*), shepherd, *cining* (but more correctly *cyning*), king.

§ 53. The Anglo-Saxon had four diphthongs, *ea*, *eo*, *io*, *ie*, which in some cases stood for original short vowels, and were then short in quantity, in other cases were genuine (long) diphthongs (written *éa*, *éo*, *ío*, *íe*). Whether long or short the first element of the double sound received the stress of voice. Short *ea* and *eo* (or *io*) commonly stand for original *a* and *e* (or *i*) respectively; long *éa*, *éo*, for primitive Teutonic *au*, *eu*, *iu*. Short *ie* (later written *i*, *y*) is commonly a modification of *ea* or *eo*; long *íe* (later *í*, *ý*), a modification of *éa*, *éo*.

§ 54. The Anglo-Saxon had two characters for the interdental spirant (*th*), *ð* and *þ*. These signs were used without distinction of sound. The old theory that *þ* represented the whispered sound heard in Eng. *thin*, *breath*, *ð* the vocal (voiced) sound heard in *this*, *breathe*, is not borne out by the MSS. Both sounds were doubtless known to the Anglo-Saxon, but there was no attempt to distinguish them in writing. In normalized texts many modern editors print *þ* at the beginning of a word, elsewhere *ð*; but there is no uniformity of practice in this respect.

§ 55. The Anglo-Saxon never uses *y* as a consonant; but *g* was sometimes used to express that sound, as in *geoc*, yoke, *git*, you two. The letter *h* before a consonant, or at the end of a word, must have had a stronger sound than in English (cf. the sounds of *ch* in German *ach* and *ich*). The letter *f* served to indicate two sounds: that of Eng. *f* in *father* (so at the beginning or the end of a word), and that of English *v* in *have* (so between two vowels, as in *lífes*, genitive of *líf*, life).

§ 56. It is a general rule that a consonant is not doubled either at the end of a word or before or after another consonant, as *swam* (for *swamm*), he swam, *swimð* (for *swimmð*), he swims, *sende* (for *sendde*), he sent, *éhte* (for *éhtte*), he persecuted.

SUBSTANTIVES.

VOWEL DECLENSION.

§ 57. Masculines. Paradigms: *fisc* (stem *fisco-* or *fisca-*), fish; *hierde* (stem *-djo-* or *-dja-*), shepherd.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*fisc*	*fiscas*	*hierde*	*hierdas*
Gen.	*fisces*	*fisca*	*hierdes*	*hierda*
Dat.	*fisce*	*fiscum*	*hierde*	*hierdum*
Acc.	*fisc*	*fiscas*	*hierde*	*hierdas*

§ 58. Feminines. Paradigms: *giefu* (stem *-ā-*, *-ō-*), gift; *dǽd* (stem *dǽdi-*), deed.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*giefu*, *-o*	*giefa*, *-e*	*dǽd*	*dǽde*, *-a*
Gen.	*giefe*	*giefa* (*-ena*)	*dǽde*	*dǽda*
Dat.	*giefe*	*giefum*	*dǽde*	*dǽdum*
Acc.	*giefe*	*giefa*, *-e*	*dǽd* (later *-e*)	*dǽde*, *-a*

§ 59. Neuters. Paradigms: *scip* (stem *scipo-* or *-a-*), ship; *ríce* (stem *ríciọ-* or *-ja-*), kingdom.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*scip*	*scipu*, *-o*	*ríce*	*rícu*
Gen.	*scipes*	*scipa*	*ríces*	*ríca*
Dat.	*scipe*	*scipum*	*ríce*	*rícum*
Acc.	*scip*	*scipu*, *-o*	*ríce*	*rícu*

§ 60. Words of more than one syllable which end in *-el*, *-en*, *-er*, *-or*, are often syncopated before a case-ending, as *ealdor*, masc., elder, gen. *ealdres*; *tácen*, neut., token, plur. *tácnu*: so, also, some others, as *máðum*, masc., treasure, gen. *máðmes*.

§ 61. Masculines and neuters of one syllable which have the vowel *æ*, take *a* instead of *æ* in the plural, as *dæg*, masc., day, plur. *dagas*; *fæt*, neut., vessel, plur. *fatu*.

§ 62. Masculines and neuters sometimes have *-ena* or *-ana*, instead of *-a*, in the gen. plur. A few masculines — as *léode*, people, *Dene*, Danes — have *-e* in the nom. acc. plur. *Sunu*, son, nom. acc. sing., makes *suna* in the gen. dat. sing. and nom. gen. acc. plur., *sunum* in the dat. plur. *Wudu*, masc., wood, is declined in the same way, but also later with gen. sing. *wudes*, nom. acc. plur. *wudas* (so also *sunas*). The dat. sing. in *-a* is seen also in masc. *winter*, winter, *sumer*, summer, *feld*, field, *ford*, ford, *weald*, wood, and fem. *hand*, hand, *duru*, door. The last two words have *-a* in the gen. sing. *Feld*, etc., have later gen. sing. in *-es*, nom. acc. plur. in *-as*.

§ 63. Neuters of one syllable which have a long vowel or end in two consonants, drop *-u* in the nom. acc. plur., as *léaf*, leaf and leaves, *word*, word and words. Neuters of more than one syllable have sometimes *-u*, sometimes no ending.

N DECLENSION.

§ 64. Paradigms: masc. *oxa* (stem *oxan-*), ox; fem. *tunge* (stem *tungan-*, originally *-ōn-*), tongue; neut. *éage* (stem *éagan-*), eye.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	Nom.	*oxa*	*tunge*	*éage*
	Gen.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*éagan*
	Dat.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*éagan*
	Acc.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*éage*
Plur.	Nom.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*éagan*
	Gen.	*oxena*	*tungena*	*éagena*
	Dat.	*oxum*	*tungum*	*éagum*
	Acc.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*éagan*

§ 65. Of consonant stems ending in other letters than *n*, the language has only traces. Thus substantives in *-nd* from present participles are declined in the sing. like *fisc*. The nom. and acc. plur. are either like the nom. sing. or add *-e*, but in some words the ending *-as* occurs: thus, *helmberend*, helm-bearer and helm-bearers; *hettend*, *-e*, haters; *wealdendas*, rulers. In dissyllables the gen. plur. always ends in *-ra*: thus *wigendra*, from *wigend*, warrior. *Fréond*, friend, and *féond*, foe, make dat. sing. *friend*, *fiend*, or *fréonde*, *féonde*; plur. nom. acc. *friend*, *fiend*, or *fréond*, *féond*, in poetry often *fréondas*, *féondas*.

The masculines *fót*, foot, *tóð*, tooth, *man* (gen. *mannes*), man, and the feminines (nom. and acc.) *bóc*, book, *bróc*, breeches, *gós*, goose, *cú*, cow, *lús*, louse, *mús*, mouse, *burg*, *burh* (gen. *burge*, also *byrg*, *byrig*), town, fort, *turf*, turf, make in the dat. sing. and nom. acc. plur. *fét*, *téð*, *men*, *béc*, *bréc*, *gés*, *cý*, *lýs*, *mýs*, *byrig*, *tyrf*; *fót* has instrumental sing. *fóte* or *fét*.

§ 66. *Fæder*, father, is indeclinable in the sing. (gen. sing. also *fæd(e)res*); in the plur. it is declined like *fisc*. *Bróðor*, brother, nom. gen. acc. sing., makes dat. *bréðer*; plur. nom. acc. *bróðor* or *bróðru*, dat. *bróðrum*. Similarly are declined *módor*, mother (nom. acc. plur. *módra*, *módru*), *dohtor*, daughter (dat. sing. *dehter*), *sweostor*, sister (sing. indeclinable; plur. nom. acc. *sweostor*).

§ 67. The fem. *niht*, night, and *mægð* or *mægeð*, maid, make the acc. sing. and nom. acc. plur. like the nom. sing. The neuters *ǽg*, egg, *cealf*, calf, and *lamb* (*lomb*), lamb, make in the nom. acc. plur. *ǽgru*, *cealfru*, *lambru* (*lombru*), retaining an old *r*. *Cild*, child, which is usually declined like *word*, has also sometimes nom. acc. plur. *cildru*, gen. *cildra*. Feminine abstracts in *o* or *u* — as *ieldu*, old age — are indeclinable in the sing. The fem. *sǽ*, sea, has some masculine forms: it is declined, nom. dat. acc. sing. *sǽ*, gen. *sǽ* or *sǽs*, nom. acc. plur. *sǽs* or *sǽ*, gen. *sǽwa*, dat. *sǽm*. The fem. *éa*, water, is usually indeclinable in the sing. (but sometimes has gen. dat. *íe*); in the plur. it has generally nom. gen. acc. *éa*, dat. *éam*. The fem. *ǽ*, law, is invariable in the whole sing. and the nom. acc. plur. (gen. dat. sing. *ǽwe* sometimes occurs).

ADJECTIVES.

§ 68. Indefinite Declension. Paradigm: *blind*, blind.

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*blind*	*blind*	*blind*	*blinde* (neut. *blind*)
Gen.	*blindes*	*blindre*	*blindes*	*blindra*
Dat.	*blindum*	*blindre*	*blindum*	*blindum*
Acc.	*blindne*	*blinde*	*blind*	*blinde* (neut. *blind*)
Inst.	*blinde*	——	*blinde*	——

§ 69. The instrumental case is not distinguished from the dative, except in the sing. masc. and neut. In the plural, the three genders are alike, except that the neuter of monosyllabic adjectives short in quantity and (though not uniformly) of adjectives of more than one syllable has *-u* or *-o*, instead of *-e*, in the nom. and acc.: thus, masc. fem. pl. *tile*, neut. *tilu*, from *til*, good. Another ending for the nom. acc. plur. fem. of all adjectives is *-a*. Adjectives of one syllable, unless they have a long vowel or end in two consonants, add *-u* in the nom. sing. fem.; as, *smalu*, from *smæl*, small: so, also, many adjectives of more than one syllable.

§ 70. The following peculiarities extend also to the definite declension. Adjectives of one syllable, which end in a single consonant preceded by *æ*, take *a*, instead of *æ*, when a vowel follows in the inflection; as, *smæl*, small, *smælne*, *smælra*, but *smalu*, *smales*, *smalum*, etc., and def. *smala*, *smalan*, etc. Adjectives of more than one syllable which end in *-el*, *-en*, *-er*, *-ig*, are often syncopated when a vowel follows in the inflection; as, *fæger*, fair, *fægerne*, *fægerra*, but *fægru*, *fægres*, *fægrum*, def. *fægra*, *fægran*. Adjectives of more than one syllable which end in *-e* lose this *-e* before all endings; as, *bliðe*, blithe, *blið-es*, *bliðre*, *bliðum*, *bliðne*, def. *bliða*, *bliðan*. This last remark applies to all present participles.

§ 71. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *-e*; as, *swíðe*, strongly, very, from *swíð*, strong, *hraðe*, soon, from *hræð*, quick. Adverbs in *-líce* (Eng. *-ly*) were first made by adding *-e* to compound adjectives in *-líc*; as, *héalíce*, highly, from *héalíc*, a

compound of *héah*, high, and *-lic* (cf. *gelíc*), like: but the adverb is often found where there is no adjective in *-lic*, as *sóðlice*, truly, from *sóð*, sooth, true.

§ 72. **Definite Declension.** When the substantive to which the adjective belongs is definite, — as when it is connected with the definite article, or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, or with a genitive case, and when it stands in the vocative, — the adjective is inflected according to the N declension, as follows: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*blinda*	*blinde*	*blinde*	*blindan*
Gen.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindra (-ena)*
Dat.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindum*
Acc.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blinde*	*blindan*

§ 73. **Comparative and Superlative.** The comparative takes *r*, and follows the definite declension; as, *léofra*, dearer, from *léof*, dear. The superlative takes *-ost* (or *-est*), and is declined both definitely and indefinitely: as, *léofost* (or *léofest*), dearest. Some adjectives suffer a change of vowel, in which case the superlative cannot have *-ost: lang*, long, *strang*, strong, take *e*: as, *lengra*, *strengest*: *eald*, old, *geong*, young, *feor* (adv.), far, take *ie*; as, *ieldra*, *fierrest*: *héah*, high, *néah* (adv.), nigh, make *hierra*, *hiehst* (*héahst*, *héhst*), *néarra*, *niehst* (*nýhst*). Several superlatives, most of them from adverbs, take *-mest*; as, *formest* or *fyrmest*, foremost; *æftermest*, aftermost; *lætemest*, last; *síðemest*, latest; *niðemest*, lowermost; *yfemest* (*ufemest*), uppermost; *ýtemest* (*útemest*), outmost; *innemest*, inmost; *midmest*, midmost; *hindemest*, hindmost: these are really superlatives from forms in *-ma* with the definite declension, as, *forma*, *hindema*, in which *-ma* is a superlative ending. Yet more irregular are —

Pos.	Compar.	Superl.	
gód	*betera, beltra*	*betst, betest, betost*	good
yfel	*wiersa*	*wierrest, wierst*	evil
lýtel	*lǽssa*	*lǽst*	little
micel	*mára*	*mǽst*	much

§ 74. Comparative and superlative adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives by the endings *-or* and *-ost*; as, *hraðor*, *hraðost*, from *hræð*, quick.

PRONOUNS.

§ 75. The **Personal Pronouns** are declined as follows: —

	First Person.			Second Person.		
	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Nom.	*ic*	*wit*	*wé*	*þú*	*git*	*gé*
Gen.	*mín*	*uncer*	*úre, úser*	*þín*	*incer*	*éower*
Dat.	*mé*	*unc*	*ús*	*þé*	*inc*	*éow*
Acc.	*mé, mec*	*unc*	*ús*	*þé, þec*	*inc*	*éow*

	Third Person Sing.			Third Person Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*hé*	*héo, hie, hí*	*hit*	*hie, hí, héo*
Gen.	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*hiera, hira*
Dat.	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*him*
Acc.	*hine*	*hie, hí, héo*	*hit*	*hie, hí, héo*

Other forms are *uncit* (= *unc*), *incit* (= *inc*), in the acc. dual; *úsic* (= *ús*), *éowic* (= *éow*), in the acc. plur.; *hiere* in the gen. dat. sing. fem.; *hig* (= *hí*) in the nom. sing. fem.; *heom* (= *him*) in the dat. plur.; *heora* (= *hira*) in the gen. plur.

§ 76. The **Possessive Pronouns** of the first and second persons are made by giving to the genitives of the personal pronouns the inflection of the indefinite adjective; as, nom. *mín*, *mín*, *mín*, my, mine, gen. *mínes*, *mínre*, *mínes*, dat. *mínum*, *mínre*, *mínum*, etc. *Úser*, before all endings but *-ne*, becomes *úss* by assimilation of *r*: thus, gen. *ússes*, *ússe*, *ússes* (for *ús(e)res*, etc.). The possessive of the third person is simply the uninflected genitive of the personal pronoun, *his*, *hire*, *his*, plur. *hira*. But *sin* is sometimes used in the reflexive sense, *his own*, *her own*, *its own*, *their own*.

§ 77. The **Demonstrative Pronouns** are declined as follows: —

1. *Sé*, *séo*, *þæt*, used also as a definite article, and as a relative pronoun.

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*sé*	*séo*	*þæt*	*þá*
Gen.	*þæs*	*þǽre*	*þæs*	*þára* (*þǽra*)
Dat.	*þǽm*, *þám*	*þǽre*	*þǽm*, *þám*	*þǽm*, *þám*
Acc.	*þone*	*þá*	*þæt*	*þá*
Inst.	——	——	*þý*	——

2. *þés*, *þeós*, *þis*.

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*þés*	*þéos*	*þis*	*þás*
Gen.	*þises*	*þisse*	*þises*	*þissa*
Dat.	*þisum*	*þisse*	*þisum*	*þisum*
Acc.	*þisne*	*þás*	*þis*	*þás*
Ins.	——	——	*þýs*, *þis*	——

Varying forms are *þissere* or *þisre* (= *þisse*), and *þissera* or *þisra* (= *þissa*).

§ 78. Other demonstratives are *swilc*, *swelc*, or *swylc*, such, *þyslic*, *þillic*, and *þuslic* (*þullic*) such, *ilca*, the same, with definite declension; *sé selfa* or *sylfa*, the same, with definite declension, *self*, *sylf*, with indefinite declension, is emphatic; as, *ic self* (but also *ic selfa*), I myself, *mé sylfum*, to me myself.

§ 79. The **Interrogative Pronouns** are *hwá*, masc. and fem., who? *hwæt*, neut., what? — *hwæðer*, which of two? — *hwilc* or *hwylc*, of what sort? The last two are regularly declined as indefinite adjectives. The first is declined as follows: —

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	*hwá*	*hwæt*
Gen.	*hwæs*	*hwæs*
Dat.	*hwǽm*, *hwám*	*hwǽm*, *hwám*
Acc.	*hwone*	*hwæt*
Inst.		*hwý*, *hwí*

§ 80. The interrogatives are changed to indefinites by various additions: *ǽghwá*, *ǽghwæt*, *gehwá*, *gehwæt*, each one, any one, everything; *swá hwá swá*, *swá hwæt swá*, whosoever, whatsoever; *hwæt-hwugu*, or *hwæt-hwegu*, somewhat, a little; *ǽghwæðer* or *ǽgðer*, *gehwæðer*, whichever, each, of two; *áhwæðer*, *áwðer*, *áðer*, either of two; *náhwæðer*, *náwðer*, *náðer*, neither; *ǽghwelc* (*-hwilc*), *gehwelc* (*-hwilc*), whichever, etc. Other indefinites are *ǽlc*, each, *eall*, all, *sum*, some, *óðer*, other, *manig*, many, *ǽnig*, any, *án*, one, a, *nán*, none, *nǽnig*, not any, *wuht* (*wiht*), thing, *áwuht*, *áwiht*, *áht*, aught, *náwuht*, *náwiht*, *náwht*, *náht*, naught, etc.

§ 81. As a **Relative Pronoun**, the Anglo-Saxon either uses the demonstrative *sé*, *séo*, *þæt*, or employs the indeclinable *þe* (*þé*), and sometimes adds the latter to the former; as, *sé þe*, *séo þe*, etc.

VERBS.

§ 82. **Verbs of Primary Inflection** (*Strong Verbs*). These form the present without any addition, except the personal endings, after the root or stem. Those which have the vowels *é* or *éo* in the preterit, show traces of a primitive reduplication, and may be divided into several classes according to the vowels — *a*, *á* (not followed by *w*), *á* (followed by *w*), *ǽ*, *ea*, *éa*, *ó* (*é*) — which they have in other parts of the verb. In the examples we give (1) the infinitive; (2) the singular of the preterit; (3) the plural of the preterit; and (4) the past participle.

	Inf.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Part.	
I.	*blandan*	*bléند*	*bléndon*	*blanden*	blend
II.	*lácan*	*léc*	*lécon*	*lácen*	play
III.	*bláwan*	*bléow*	*bléowon*	*bláwen*	blow
IV.	*lǽtan*	*lét*	*léton*	*lǽten*	let
V.	*healdan*	*héold*	*héoldon*	*healden*	hold
VI.	*héawan*	*héow*	*héowon*	*héawen*	hew
VII.	*rówan*	*réow*	*réowon*	*rówen*	row
	wépan	*wéop*	*wéopon*	*wépen*	weep

Those which do not have *é* or *éo* in the preterit are divided into six classes according to the series of vowels found in the principal parts (inf., pret. sing., pret. pl., past part.): (I.) *í*, *á*, *i*, *i*, including all verbs that have *í* in the inf.; (II.) *éo* (*ú*), *éa*, *u*, *o*, distinguished by the *éo* (or *ú*) of the inf.; (III.) *i* (*e*, *eo*), *a* (*ea*), *u*, *u* (*o*), — falling into three subclasses according as the vowel of the inf. is followed, 1. by a nasal and a consonant, 2. by *l* and a consonant, 3. by *r* or *h* and a consonant; (IV.) *e*, *æ*, *ǽ*, *o*, including such verbs as have in the inf. *e* followed by a single liquid; (V.) *e*, *æ*, *ǽ*, *e*, including such as have in the inf. *e* followed by a single consonant, not a nasal or a liquid; (VI.) *a*, *ó*, *ó*, *a*, verbs that have *a* in the inf.

	Inf.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Part.	
I.	*scínan*	*scán*	*scinon*	*scinen*	shine
	drífan	*dráf*	*drifon*	*drifen*	drive
II.	*bréowan*	*bréaw*	*bruwon*	*browen*	brew
	súcan	*séac*	*sucon*	*socen*	suck
III.	(1) *findan*	*fand*	*fundon*	*funden*	find
	(2) *delfan*	*dealf*	*dulfon*	*dolfen*	delve
	(3) *weorpan*	*wearp*	*wurpon*	*worpen*	throw
IV.	*beran*	*bær*	*bǽron*	*boren*	bear
	stelan	*stæl*	*stǽlon*	*stolen*	steal
V.	*cnedan*	*cnæd*	*cnǽdon*	*cneden*	knead
	metan	*mæt*	*mǽton*	*meten*	measure
VI.	*galan*	*gól*	*gólon*	*galen*	sing

Niman, to take, *nóm* (*nam*), *nómon* (*námon*), *numen*, and *cuman*, to come, *c(w)óm*, *c(w)ómon*, *cumen* or *cymen*, show special irregularities, but may be referred to Class IV.

§ 83. In verbs of primary inflection, the vowel which appears in the infinitive belongs also to the present indicative and subjunctive, the imperative, and the present participle. The vowel which appears in the plural of the preterit indicative belongs also to the second person singular, and to the whole preterit subjunctive. But in the second and third person singular of the present indicative, *a* is changed to *e*; *á* to *ǽ*; *e* to *i* (*ie*); *ó* to *é*; *éo* *éa*, to *íe* (*í*, later *ý*); *ú* to *ý*; *ea*, *eo*, to *ie* (*i*, later *y*). It will be enough to give a single paradigm: —

helpan (3d class), to help

	Pres.		Pret.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*helpe*	*helpe*	*healp*	*hulpe*
2.	*hilp(e)st*	*helpe*	*hulpe*	*hulpe*
3.	*hilp(e)ð*	*helpe*	*healp*	*hulpe*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*helpað*	*helpen*	*hulpon*	*hulpen*

Imp.		Inf.	Part.	
Sing. 2.	*help*	*helpan*	Pres.	*helpende*
Plur. 3.	*helpað*	*helpanne*	Past	*holpen*

§ 84. The form *helpanne* is a dative of the infinitive, and is used with the preposition *tó*. A form in *-an* sometimes occurs as an imperative (or hortative) of the first person plural (as *helpan*), but this is often replaced by the subjunctive (*helpen*)

§ 85. When the 1st or 2d plur. of the pres. ind. or subj. is followed immediately by the subject pronoun (*wé*, *gé*, *wit*, *git*), the regular form in *-að* is often replaced by a form in *-e*; as, *helpe wé*, *helpe gé*, etc., for *helpað wé*, etc. So, in the imperative, *helpe wé*, let us help, *helpe gé*, help ye. A similar change sometimes appears in the perf.; as, *hulpe gé*, for *hulpon gé*.

§ 86. In the pres. ind., 2d and 3d sing., the vowel *e* is generally omitted from the ending; as, *hilpst*, *hilpð*. This often causes phonetic changes; as, *cwist*, *cwið*, for *cwið-st*, *cwið-ð*, from *cweðan*, to say; *hlest*, *hlet*, for *hled-st*, *hled-ð*, from *hladan*, to load; *blét*, for *blét-ð*, from *blótan*, to sacrifice; *ciest*, *cíest*, for *cíes-st*, *cíes-ð*, from *céosan*, to choose.

§ 87. The letter *g* at the end of a root generally becomes *h*, unless it is followed by a vowel; as, *stíhð*, *stáh*, from *stígan*, to mount. In the dissyllabic forms of the preterit and in the past participle, a final *h* of the root passes into *g*, a final *ð* into *d*, and in some verbs a final *s* into *r*; as, *slagen*, *cweden*, *coren*, past participles of *sléan* (for *slahan*), to strike, *cweðan*, to say, *céosan*, to choose. Final *h* of the root is often syncopated in the present and infinitive; as *sléan*, *séon*, for *sla(h)an*, to strike, *se(h)an*, to see. From *séon*, to see, come pres. *séo*, *siehst*, *siehð*, plur. *séoð*, pret. *seah*, *sáwe*, *seah*, plur. *sáwon*, past part. *sewen* or *sawen*.

§ 88. **Verbs of Secondary Inflection.** (*Weak Verbs.*) These form the preterit by adding *-de* to the root of the verb. They are divided into two classes, according as *-de* alone, or *-ode*, is added to the root. The past participle is formed by adding *-d* or *-od* in the two classes, often with *ge-* prefixed; as, *gelegd*, laid, *geárod*, honored, from *lecgan*, *árian*: *ge-* is also used, but not so frequently, in the past participle of primary verbs.

§ 89. In the first of these two classes, *-de* after *c*, *t*, *h*, *s*, becomes *-te*, and *c* is then generally changed to *h*. Several verbs show a different vowel (*ea* or *o*) in the preterit from that of the present (*e*, *é*). Paradigm: —

sécan, to seek

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*séce*	*séce*	*sóhte*	*sóhte*
2.	*sécest*	*séce*	*sóhtest*	*sóhte*
3.	*séceð*	*séce*	*sóhte*	*sóhte*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*sécað*	*sécen*	*sóhton*	*sóhten*

Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2. *séc*	*sécan*	Pres. *sécende*
Plur. 2. *sécað*	*sécanne*	Past *ge-sóht*

§ 90. In the pres. ind., 2d and 3d sing., *e* is often omitted from the ending, with phonetic changes, as in verbs of primary inflection. The verb *ner-ian*, to preserve, has *ner-e-st*, *ner-e-ð*: it takes *e* also in the sing. of the imper., *ner-e*, in the whole pret. (as *ner-e-de*), and in the past part. has *ner-e-d*, but in all other forms has *i* before *a* or *e* (as, *neriað*, *nerien*, etc.) like verbs of the following second class. And the same is true of a few other verbs in which the stem is a short syllable; as, *derian*, to harm, *herian*, to praise. Verbs containing a short vowel followed by a double consonant (like *fremman*, to further) have a simple consonant in the present indicative second and third singular (*fremme*, *fremest*, *fremeð*), in the preterit indicative and subjunctive (*fremede*, etc.), in the past participle (*fremed*), and in the imperative singular (which ends in *-e*, — *freme*).

Instead of *sécað* before a subject pronoun, we have also *séce*.

§ 91. For the second class, we give as paradigm: —

lufian, to love

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*lufie*	*lufie*	*lufode*	*lufode*
2.	*lufast*	*lufie*	*lufodest*	*lufode*
3.	*lufað*	*lufie*	*lufode*	*lufode*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*lufiað*	*lufien*	*lufodon*	*lufoden*

Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2. *lufa*	*lufian*	Pres. *lufiende*
Plur. 2. *lufiað*	*lufianne*	Past *lufod*

Instead of *lufiað* before a subject pronoun, we have also *lufie*.

§ 92. In these verbs, *-ie* is often written as *-ige*, and *-ia-* as *-iga-* or *-igea-*, where *g* has the sound of a consonant *y*; thus, *lufige*, *lufigeað*. Before *d* of the pret., *a* sometimes occurs in the sing., and *e* in the plur., instead of the regular *o*.

§ 93. The verb *libban* or *lifgan*, to live, is thus inflected: inf. *libban*, part. *libbende*; pres. 1. *libbe*, 2. *liofast*, 3. *liofað*, pl. *libbað*; imp. *leofa*, pl. *libbað*; pret. *lifde* (late *liofode*); past. part. *gelifd* (*liofod*). The verb *habban*, to have, is still more irregular: it makes pres. ind. 1. *hæbbe*, 2. *hafast*, *hæfst*, 3. *hafað*, *hæfð*, pl. *habbað*; imp. *hafa*, pl. *habbað*; pret. *hæfde*; past part. *gehæfd*.

§ 94. Anomalous Verbs. A. There are twelve preteritive verbs, in which an old perfect of primary formation came to be used in the sense of a present, after which a new preterit was added with secondary formation. These are *witan*, to know; *ágan*, to own; *dugan*, to avail; *unnan*, to grant; *cunnan*, to know; *þurfan*, to need; *durran* (inf. not found), to dare; *sculan*, *sceolan*, shall, should; *gemunan*, to remember; *magan* (inf. late and rare), may, might; *ge-nugan* (inf. not found), to suffice; *mótan* (inf. not found), to be allowed. We give, in five columns, the pres. ind. 1, 3 sing., the 2 sing., the plur., the pres. subj. sing., and the pret. ind. 1, 3 sing.; the I., II., etc., refer to the corresponding classes of non-reduplicating strong verbs: —

	Present Ind. Sing. 1, 3.	Sing. 2.	Plur.	Preterit Subj. Sing.	Ind. Sing. 1, 3.
I. (a)	*wát*	*wást*	*witon*	*wite*	*wisse*, *wiste*
(b)	*ág*, *áh*	*áhst*	*ágon*	*áge*	*áhte*
II. (c)	*déag*, *déah*	——	*dugon*	*duge*	*dohte*
III. (d)	*an*, *on*	(North. *giunne*)	*unnon*	*unne*	*úðe*
(e)	*can*, *con*	*canst*, *const*	*cunnon*	*cunne*	*cúðe*
(f)	*þearf*	*þearft*	*þurfon*	*þurfe*	*þorfte*
(g)	*dear* (North. *darr*)	*dearst*	*durron*	*durre*	*dorste* (Mercian *durste*)
IV. (h)	*sceal*	*scealt*	*sculon*, *sceolon*	*scyle*, *scule*	*sc(e)olde*
(i)	*man*, *mon*	*manst*, *monst*	*munon*	*mune*	*munde*
V. (j)	*mæg*	*meaht*, *miht*	*magon*	*mæge*	*meahte*, *mihte*
(k)	*ge-neah*	——	*-nugon*	*-nuge*	*be-nohte*
VI. (l)	*mót*	*móst*	*móton*	*móte*	*móste*

Somewhat similar to these is (**m**) the verb *willan*, to will, which makes pres. ind. 1. *wille*, 2. *wilt*, 3. *wile*, *wille*, pl. *willað*; pret. *wolde*. So, too, *nyllan* (= *ne willan*), to be unwilling, pres. *nylle*, *nylt*, *nyle* (*nylle*), *nyllað*; or *nelle*, etc.; pret. *nolde*.

§ 95. B. (a) *Wesan*, to be, is this conjugated: —

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*eom*	*síe*	*wæs*	*wǽre*
2.	*eart*	*síe*	*wǽre*	*wǽre*
3.	*is*	*síe*	*wæs*	*wǽre*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*sint*, or *sindon*	*síen*	*wǽron*	*wǽren*

Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2. *wes*	*wesan*	Pres. *wesende*
Plur. 2. *wesað*	*wesanne*	Past *gewesen*

For *síe*, in the subj., are also used *sí*, *sig*, *séo*, and *sý*; for *síen*, *sín* and *sýn*.

In the pres. ind. 3. pl. the Northumbrian dialect has also *aron* (Mercian *earun*).

There is also a defective *béon*, to be, the present of which is generally used in a future sense.

	Pres. Ind.	Subj.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 1.	*béo*, *béom*	*béo*	——	*béon*	*béonde*
2.	*bist*	*béo*	*béo*		
3.	*bið*	*béo*	——		
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*béoð*	*béon*	*béoð*		

(**b**) *Gán*, to go, is defective, found in pres. 1. *gá*, 2. *gǽst*, *gǽð*, pl. *gáð*; subj. *gá*, *gán*; imp. *gá*, pl. *gáð*; past part. *gegán*. From the same root come pres. *gange*; pret. *géong* and *gengde*. The defective pret. *éode*, went, is used in prose instead of *géong*, etc.

(**c**) *Dón*, to do, makes pres. 1. *dó*, 2. *dést*, 3. *déð*, pl. *dóð*; subj. *dó*, pl. *dón*; pret. *dyde*; imp. *dó*, pl. *dóð*; part. pres. *dónde*, past *gedón*.

§ 96. C. Several verbs which have the primary inflection in the preterit and the past participle appear in their other forms as verbs of secondary inflection. Thus, *biddan*, *bæd*, *bǽdon*, *beden*, ask, bid; *sittan*, *sæt*, *sǽton*, *seten*, sit; *licgan*, *læg*, *lǽgon*, *legen*, lie; *þicgan*, *þeah* or *þáh* or *þigede*, *þǽgon*, *þegen* (?), touch, taste; *hebban*, *hóf*, *hófon*, *hafen* or *hæfen*, heave, lift; *swerian*, *swór*, *swóron*, *sworen*, swear.

From the contracted forms *fón*, to take, *hón*, to hang (Goth. *fāhan*, *hāhan*), come pres. 1. *fó*, *hó*; 2. *féhst*; *héhst*, 3. *féhð*, *héhð*; pl. *fóð*, *hóð*; the pret. is *féng*, *héng*.

The verb *bringan*, to bring, has in the pret. *bróhte*, *bróhton*, in the past part. *gebróht* and (poetical) *brungen*; *standan*, to stand, drops *n* in the pret. *stód*, *stódon*, *standen*; *bregdan*, to braid, *brægd*, *brugdon*, *brogden*, often drops the *g*, and lengthens the preceding vowel, *brédan*, *brǽd*, *brúdon*, *bróden*; [*þíhan*], to thrive, *þáh*, *þigon*, *þigen*, of the 1st class, has passed into the form of the 2d, *þéon*, *þéah*, *þugon*, *þogen*; and the same is true of [*síhan*], *séon*, to strain, [*tíhan*], *téon*, to convict, [*wríhan*], *wréon*, to cover.

§ 97. D. The following verbs of secondary inflection are irregular: *þencan*, to think, pret. *þóhte*; *þyncan*, to seem, pret. *þúhte*; *wyrcan*, to work, pret. *worhte*; *bycgan*, to buy, pret. *bohte*; *gierwan*, to prepare, *sierwan*, to equip, pret. *gierede*, *sierede*, but past part. *gegyrwed*, *gesyrwed*, as well as *gegiered*, *gesiered*. *Búan*, to inhabit, has past part. *gebún*, but uses as pret. the form *búde* (from *búian*, *búwian*).

§ 98. Missing Forms. The Anglo-Saxon has no future tense, but uses the present tense both as a present and as a future. The verbs *wille* and *sceal* are sometimes used, as in English, to express futurity, but generally not without the idea of volition or of necessity, which properly belongs to those verbs.

The perfect definite and the pluperfect are supplied, as in English, by using forms of *habban*, to have, with the past participle of the verb; but the preterit often corresponds in sense to the perfect definite and the pluperfect.

The passive is supplied by using the auxiliary verbs *wesan*, to be, or *weorðan*, to become, with the past participle. Thus, *eom* and *weorðe* are used for the present passive; *wæs* and *wearð* for the preterit; *béo* or *sceal béon* for the future; *eom — worden* for the perfect definite, and *wæs — worden* for the pluperfect.

PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 99. Prepositions are used with the accusative, dative, and genitive: we give the simple prepositions, and some of the more important compound ones.

With the accusative: *geond*, beyond, throughout, through; *þurh*, through, by; *ymb* (*ymbe*), round, about; *abútan*, about; *ymbútan*, round about.

With the dative: *æfter*, after; *ǽr*, ere; *æt*, at; *be*, *bí*, by, concerning; *fram*, from; *néah*, near; *of*, of, from; *tó*, to; *intó*, into; *tóweard*, toward (also gen.); *beæften* (*bæften*), behind; *beheonan*, on this side of; *betweox* (*betwix*), betwixt; *betwéonum* (*betwynan*), between; *bufan*, above; *bútan* (*búton*), outside, without, except; *wiðútan*, without; *wiðinnan*, within.

With the genitive: *andlang* (*ondlong*), along.

With the accusative and dative: *ofer*, over; *on*, *an*, on, in, to; *in*, in, into; *óð*, unto; *under*, under; *beforan*, before; *gemang*, among; *ongéan* (*ongén*), against, toward, over against; *tó-géanes*, toward, against; *innan*, within; *uppon* (*uppan*), upon. These generally take the accusative when motion *to* a place, the dative when rest *in* a place, is either expressed or implied. *Mid*, with, takes the accusative, the dative, and also the instrumental, which generally coincides in form with the dative. *For* takes the dative or instrumental in the sense of *for*, the accusative in the sense of *instead of*. Some of the prepositions mentioned above as taking the dative are occasionally found with the accusative.

With the accusative, dative, and genitive: *wið*, with. Some other prepositions occasionally take the genitive.

§ 100. The most important conjunctions, etc., are *ac*, but; *and*, and; *búton* (*bútan*), unless; *éac*, also; *elles*, else; *gé*, and; *géa*, *gise*, yea, yes; *gif*, if; *húru*, at least, yet; *hwæt*, lo, truly; *hwæðer*, whether; *ne*, not; *ná*, *nó*, *nese*, not, nay, no; *nú*, now; *oððe*, or; *swá*, so, as; *swilce*, as if; *þæt*, that; *þéah*, though; *þonne*, then, than; *uton* (with infin.), let us; — *for þám þe*, because; *for þý*, therefore; *mid þý*, since, seeing; *tó þám þæt*, in order that; *þý lǽs þe*, lest; — *gé . . . gé*, both . . . and; *ǽgðer gé . . . gé*, both . . . and; *hwæðer þé . . . þé*, whether . . . or; *náðer ne . . . ne*, neither . . . nor; *oððe . . . oððe*, either . . . or; *sam . . . sam*, whether . . . or; *swá . . . swá*, so as, as.

MIDDLE ENGLISH INFLECTION.

FIRST PERIOD.

§ 101 For the sake of convenience, **A**. will be used for the earlier text of Layamon, **B**. for the later, and **O**. for the Ormulum. It is proposed to represent chiefly the inflection of **A**. in its characteristic features, adding also the principal variations of **B**. and **O**.

§ 102. In **A**. the two Anglo-Saxon characters for *th* (ð and þ) are retained; we represent them by *th*. **B**. and **O**. have only þ. Besides the ordinary Roman *g*, the Middle English of this period uses the Anglo-Saxon *g* (ȝ). The former sign presents no difficulty, being for the most part equivalent to our hard *g* (in *go*). Ȝ, however, is used in various ways. When initial, it is equivalent to our consonant *y* (in *young*); when not initial, it is often equivalent to *y* (sometimes even vocalic) but often represents a guttural sound, probably that of *g* in *sagen* (as pronounced in North Germany). The use of the character is different in different MSS. In **O**. ȝ seems to be usually a consonant *y*, while ȝ*h* is used to express the guttural sound just indicated; but ȝ is also used instead of *i* in diphthongs. Instead of ȝ, a *w* is often used in **B**. and sometimes in **A**. Thus, **B**. has *Laweman* for *Laȝamon*. In this period, as in modern English, the Anglo-Saxon *hw* is written *wh* (yet in **B**. simply *w*). It must be remembered in regard to the Ormulum, that by a uniform peculiarity of orthography, a consonant is doubled where the vowel before it in the same word is short.

§ 103. If we compare the inflection of Middle English of the First Period with the

Anglo-Saxon, we find, as the most striking difference, that the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, in the old grammatical endings, are all changed to *e*. Thus, the AS. *fiscas*, fishes, (dat.) *fiscum*, to fishes, *cearu*, care, *oxan*, oxen, *lufodon*, they loved, become *fisces*, *fiscen*, *care*, *oxen*, *lufeden*. In **A**. the vowel *a* is occasionally found in grammatical endings, but irregularly and capriciously used. Next to this substitution of *e* for *a*, *o*, *u*, the most important differences are caused by the frequent loss of the final *n*: thus, *mid greatere heorte* (AS. *mid gréatre heortan*), with great heart. The commencement of this change is seen in **A**., where the final *n* is occasionally dropped from many forms, yet not wholly discarded from any; and, as a natural consequence, it is sometimes added to forms that have no right to it; thus, in the dat. sing. of the vowel declension, *than kingen* (AS. *þám cyninge*), to the king; in feminines of the vowel declension through most of the cases, as, *laȝen* (AS. *lagu*, *lage*, *laga*), law, laws; in the nom. sing. of adjectives in *e*, as, *he wes blithen* (AS. *hé wæs bliðe*), he was blithe; and in the singular of verbs after *e*, as, *ic habben* (AS. *ic hæbbe*), I have, *he senden* (AS. *hé sende*), he sent. In **B**. and **O**., where the omission of a final *n* is more fixed and regular, that letter is hardly ever misapplied in this way.

SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 104. It is sometimes the case, even in **A**., that the accusative, both singular and plural, is used in place of the dative; as, *than king* (for *than kinge*), to the king, *of kinges* (for *of kingen*), of kings. In **B**. this is much more frequent; for the plural, at least, it is the prevailing usage. In **O**. it is the general rule: though the *-e* of the dat. sing. after a preposition is sometimes retained where the verse favors it (as *to kinge*), yet it is oftener omitted; and the inflection, sing. nom. dat. acc. *king*, *name*, gen. *kingess*, *namess*, pl. nom. gen. dat. acc. *kingess*, *namess*, is the usual one for substantives of all classes and genders. The gen. pl. in *-es*, as *kinges*, occurs also in **A**. and **B**.

§ 105. Vowel Declension. The normal forms for the **Masculine** are: —

	king, king		*mete*, meat	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*king*	*kinges*	*mete*	*metes*
Gen.	*kinges*	*kinge*	*metes*	*mete*
Dat.	*kinge*	*kingen*	*mete*	*meten*
Acc.	*king*	*kinges*	*mete*	*metes*

But in the gen. pl., the more common ending is *-ene* (or *-en*); as, *kingene* (or *kingen*), for *kinge*. (Compare late AS. *dagena*, for *daga*, of days.) For dat. pl. *kingen*, occurs also, in **B**., *kinge*, with omitted *-n*; and in **A**., for dat. sing. *kinge*, occurs also *kingen*, with *-n* irregularly added. A few words show in the nom. acc. pl. the ending *-en* (or *-e*) irregularly brought in from the N declension.

For the use of the acc. in place of the dat. which is common in **B**. and **O**., and for the gen. pl. in *-ess* which is common in **O**., see § 104.

§ 106. *Sune*, son, has in **A**. gen. sing. *sune*, and *sunen* (*sonen*) is found in the nom. acc. plur.; *wude* (**B**. *wode*), wood, has nom. acc. plur. *wudes* or *wude*; but otherwise they are regular. *Man* (or *mon*), gen. *mannes*, makes *men* in the nom. acc. (and sometimes the dat.) pl., but not in the dat. sing.; the gen. pl. is *monne* (**A**. **B**.), *monnene* (**A**.), and *mannen*(*e*) (**B**.). **O**. makes sing. nom. dat. acc. *mann*, gen. *manness*, pl. nom. dat. acc. *menn*, gen. *menness*.

§ 107. The **Neuters**, as in AS., are declined like the masculines, except in the nom. acc. pl.: here they are either without ending; as, *wif*, wife, wives; *lond*, land, lands; or they take *-en* (rarely *-e*), as in the N declension; as, *wifen*, *londe*. But sometimes the ending *-es* of the masc. is applied to the neut.; as, *wifes*, *londes*. In **B**. this is more common, and in **O**. it is the general rule; yet even **O**. makes *shep*, sheep, in the pl. as in the sing., while from *deor*, animal, it makes pl. *deor*, *der*, and *deoress*. From *child* come nom. acc. pl. *children* (also *childre* in **A**., *childres* in **B**.), gen. *childrene*, dat. *children*. **O**. makes *childre* as pl. of *child*, and *lambre* of *lamb*.

§ 108. For **Feminines** the normal forms would be: —

	laȝe, law		*dede*, deed	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*laȝe*	*laȝe*	*dede*	*dede*
Gen.	*laȝe*	*laȝen*(*e*)	*dede*	*dede*
Dat.	*laȝe*	*laȝen*	*dede*	*deden*
Acc.	*laȝe*	*laȝe*	*dede*	*dede*

For *n* added in **A**. after final *e*, see § 103. Where the nom. sing. ended originally in a consonant, *e* is generally added to it; as, *dede*, for AS. *dǽd*, and the suffixes *-inge*, *-nesse*, for AS. *-ing*, *-nes*. The nom. acc. pl. have also the masc. ending *-es*: this is rare in **A**., but common in **B**., and nearly universal in **O**.: thus **B**. *lawes*, *dedes*, **O**. *laȝhess*, *dedess* (rarely *dede*). *Boc*, book, makes *boc* in dat. acc. sing., and nom. acc. pl.; but *bæc* also occurs in nom. acc. pl.: **B**. has *boke* in dat. sing., and *bokes* in nom. acc. pl. *Burh*, town, castle, makes gen. dat. acc. sing. *burh* or *burȝe* (*burhȝe*), nom. dat. acc. pl. *burȝes* (*burhȝes*) or *burȝen* (*burhȝen*), gen. *burȝe*: but in **B**. the gen. dat. sing. is *borewe*, and the whole plural *borewes*. *Weorld*, world, sometimes makes the gen. in *-es*.

§ 109. N Declension. The normal forms would be: —

	Masc.		Fem.	
	stede, steed		*heorte*, heart	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*stede*	*steden*	*heorte*	*heorten*
Gen.	*steden*	*steden*	*heorten*	*heorten*
Dat.	*steden*	*steden*	*heorten*	*heorten*
Acc.	*steden*	*steden*	*heorten*	*heorten*

§ 110. But this declension is much disfigured by the omission of the final *n*, which is frequent in **A**., and nearly universal in **B**. For *-n* sometimes added in **A**. to the nom. sing., see § 103. In **B**. the gen. sing. is sometimes, and the nom. acc. pl. are commonly, made in *-es*, the masculine ending of the vowel declension; as, *stedes*, *heortes*, *drakes* (dragon's or dragons); but *-e* is also found in the plur., as *teone*, sorrows. The gen. pl. has, besides *-en*, sometimes *-ene*, sometimes *-enen*: thus, *gumene*, or *gomenen* (**A**.); *-ene* is regular in **B**. In **O**. the peculiarity of this declension is wholly lost, as we see in *name*, gen. *namess*, dat. acc. *name*, pl. *namess* in all cases. Yet from the neut. *eȝhe*, eye, gen. *eȝhess*, **O**. makes the irreg. pl. *ehne*. In Layamon the word occurs generally in the plur. (*eȝen*, *eȝene*(*n*)), but a dat. sing. *eȝen* (*eȝe* **B**.) is also found.

§ 111. *Feond* and *freond* make in nom. acc. pl. *feond*, *freond*, or *feondes*, *freondes*, or *feonde*(*n*), *freonde*(*n*).

§ 112. *Fader*, *moder*, *brother*, *suster*, *dohter*, have the same form through the sing., and in the gen. pl.; but the dat. sing. sometimes takes *-e*, and the gen. pl. sometimes *-ne* or *-en*. The other plural cases have *-en* (*-es* in **B**., *-ess* in **O**). But for *broth*(*e*)*ren*, we find also *breth*(*e*)*ren*; and in **O**. *brethre* is the only plural form of *brotherr*. The *e* in *brother*, *suster*, *dohter*, is often lost before a case ending.

§ 113. The fem. nom. acc. *niht*, night, has *nihtes* in the gen. sing., *nihte* in the dat.: the pl. is regular in **A**., but in **B**. is sometimes indeclinable, *niht* or *nitht*. The fem. *æ*, running water, and *sæ* (**B**. *séé*), sea, are indeclinable in the singular.

§ 114. In proper names of men, the genitive *Caper his*, for *Caperes*, is sometimes found in **A**., oftener in **B**: that *his* here is no real pronoun, is evident from the want of any genitive feminine similarly formed with *hire*.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 115. For the **Indefinite Declension** the normal forms would be: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*god*	*god*	*god*	*gode*
Gen.	*godes*	*god*(*e*)*re*	*godes*	*god*(*e*)*re*
Dat.	*goden*	*god*(*e*)*re*	*goden*	*goden*
Acc.	*godne*	*gode*	*god*	*gode*

§ 116. For the **Definite Declension** they would be: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*gode*	*gode*	*gode*	*goden*
Gen.	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*(*e*)
Dat.	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*
Acc.	*goden*	*goden*	*gode*	*goden*

§ 117. For *-n* sometimes added in **A**. to forms with final *e*, see § 103. On the other hand, *-n* is often omitted in **A**. from forms with final *en*, as *gode* for *goden*; and this is uniformly the case in **B**. The endings *-es* and *-re* in the gen. sing. and pl. are little used in **B**., the forms *gode* and *god* being used instead. By these changes, the difference between the definite and indefinite declensions became much less distinct; and it is not therefore surprising that, even in **A**., the one is sometimes used instead of the other: with the definite article, the definite forms are almost always used; but with other adjective pronouns and with the possessive genitive the indefinite forms are not uncommon.

§ 118. In **O**. the indefinite adjective has only the forms *god* for the sing., and *gode* for the pl.; the definite only the form *gode* (and very rarely a form in *-en*). Adjectives in *-e*, as *clene*, clean, are therefore without inflection. But the gen. pl. *allre*, of all, is still found with the superlative; as, *allre firrst*, first of all.

§ 119. The comparative ends in *-re*, and has only definite inflection. The superlative ends in *-est*, and is inflected both ways; but the indefinite superlative is undeclined in the sing., and takes only *-e* (in **A**. also *-en*) in the pl.

§ 120. Adverbs are formed from adjectives as in Anglo-Saxon: thus, *swithe*, strongly, very, from *swith*; *hæhliche* (**O**. *hehlike*), highly; *rather*, sooner.

PRONOUNS.

§ 121. The personal pronouns of the first and second persons are declined in sing., dual, and pl. as in Anglo-Saxon. The genitives are nearly confined to the possessive use. The dual forms, though found in **O**., are unused in **B**. We have in **B**. *ȝou*, *ou*, and in **O**. *ȝuw*, for *eow*, *eou*; in **O**. *ȝunnc* for *inc*.

§ 122. The pronoun of the third person is thus declined: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*he*	*heo* (*ȝeo*, *ȝe*)	*hit*	*heo*, *hi* (*hii*)
Gen.	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*heore* (*hire*)
Dat.	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*heom* (*ham*, *ȝam*)
Acc.	*hine*	*heo* (*hire*)	*hit*	*heom* (*ham*, *ȝam*)

The forms in ( ) are found in **B**., but not in **A**. **B**. also often uses *him* for *hine*. The nom. pl. is almost always *heo* in **A**., *hii* or *hi* in **B**. Rare forms for the nom. acc. pl. are *theo* in **A**., *thaie* in **B**. **O**. has in the nom. sing. fem. *ȝho* (i. e., *hyo*), neut. *itt*; in the acc. sing. masc. *himm*, fem. *hire*, neut. *itt*; in the pl. nom. *theȝȝ* (i. e., *they*), gen. *theȝȝre* (i. e., *theyre*) and *heore*, dat. acc. *theȝȝm* (i. e. *theym*) and *hemm*.

§ 123. The possessive pronouns *min*, my, *thin*, thy, are declined as indefinite adjectives. Before a consonant *min*, *thin*, sometimes become *mi*, *thi*: *mire*, *thire*, take the place of *minre*, *thinre*. But for all the forms with case endings, **B**. has only *mine*, *thine*. The other possessives, *unker*(*e*), our (of two), *inker*(*e*) (**O**. *ȝunkerr*), your (of two), *ure* or *oure*, our, *eower* or *eow*(*e*)*re* (**B**. *ȝoure*, *ȝure*, **O**. *ȝure*), your, are undeclined. In **O**. *hiss*, his, is treated as an adjective, with pl. *hise*.

§ 124. The indefinite article *an* — which is only the numeral "one" applied to this use — is declined, both in **A**. and **B**., with the same peculiarities as *min*. **B**. often uses *on*, *one*, for *an*, *ane*; but when *n* is dropped, it has *a*, never *o*. A genitive *ones* is also found in **B**., and a gen. *aness* and dat. *ænne* are met with in **O**.

§ 125. The definite article is thus declined: the forms in quotation marks are found only in **A**.

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*the*	'*tha*,' *the*	*that*	'*tha*,' *the*
Gen.	*thes*	'*there*,' *thare*	*thes*	'*there*,' *thare*
Dat.	*than*	'*there*,' *thare*	*than*	'*than*'
Acc.	*thene*	'*tha*,' *the*	*that*	'*tha*,' *the*

The variations, most of them orthographical, are numerous: thus, in **A**., *thæ* for *tha*; *thæt*, *thet*, for *that*; *thæs*, *thas*, for *thes*; *thære* for *there*, etc.: in **B**., *this* for *thes*: in both, *thon* for *than*; *thane* for *than* and *thene*. And *theo* for sing. *tha*, and *thaie* for pl. *tha*.

The form *the* is sometimes used in **B**. as an indeclinable article for all cases and numbers. Traces of this use are found even in **A**. In **O**. it is general; though the antecedent of a relative pronoun takes, instead of *the*, a demonstrative, *thatt*, *tha*, or *thiss*, *thise*.

§ 126. The demonstrative *thes* is thus declined: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*thes*	'*thas*,' *theos*	*this*	'*thas*,' *theos*
Gen.	*thisse*(*s*)	*thisse*(*re*)	*thisse*(*s*)	*thisse*(*re*)
Dat.	*thisse*(*n*)	*thisse*(*re*)	*thisse*(*n*)	*thisse*(*n*)
Acc.	'*thesne*,' *thisne*	'*thas*,' *theos*	*this*	'*thas*,' *theos*

For *thas*, which is confined to **A**., we find *theos* and *thes* in both **A**. and **B**. For *thisses*, *thissere*, *thissen*, **B**. has almost always *thisse*. For most of the forms, **B**. has also *this* used as an indeclinable demonstrative; and traces of this use are found even in **A**.

O. has sing. *thiss*, this, pl. *thise*, these; while it makes also sing. *thatt*, that, pl. *tha*, those; approaching nearly to the later English usage.

§ 127. *Swilc* or *swulc* (**B.** *soch*), such, is declined as an indefinite adjective. *Ilk*, declined with the definite article, is used for "the same."

§ 128. The interrogative pronoun *wha*, who? makes gen. *whes* (only in **A.**), dat. and acc. *wham*, *whan*, neut. nom. acc. *what*. These in **B.** are spelled *wo*, *wam*, *wan*, *wat*. **O.** uses *whamm* as dat. acc. sing. The use of this pronoun as a proper relative begins to appear in **B.** and **O.** *Whather* (**B.** *wather*) is undeclined. *Whilc* or *whulc* is declined as an indefinite adjective: in **B.** it is written *woche*, and begins to be used as a relative.

§ 129. The relative pronouns in **A.** are *the* and *that*, for all genders and numbers, the latter being especially used in reference to an indefinite or an omitted antecedent; also *tha* (more rarely *theo*), in reference chiefly to a feminine or a plural. In **B.** and **O.** *that* has taken the place of all the rest, and become the general relative.

VERBS.

§ 130. **General Remarks.** In the inflection of the verb, the final ***en*** of the infinitive, the plural forms, and the past participle, often loses the *-n* in **A.**, generally so in **B.**, but rarely in **O.** For *-n* added in **A.** to forms that end in *-e*, see § 103.

§ 131. In **A.** and **B.** the plural of the present indicative ends in *-eth* (AS. *-að*). But in **O.** it has the ending *-enn*, which came in, probably, from the subjunctive and the perfect; as, *we hellpenn* (**A. B.** *we helpeð*), we help. The Anglo-Saxon use of *-e* instead of *-að*, when the verb is followed by a subject pronoun, — as, *helpe wé*, — appears also in the Middle English of the First Period. The form of the verb in the plural of the pres. ind. affords a convenient criterion for dialect. South English has the ending *-eth* (*helpeth*, AS. *helpað*); the Midland dialect has *-en* (*helpen*); the Northern, *-es* (*helpes*). In the Middle English of the First Period we have, as has already been remarked, scarcely anything preserved in the Northern dialect.

§ 132. The dative of the infinitive in *-enne* (or *-ene*), with the preposition *to*, — as, *to helpenne*, — is occasionally found in **A.** and **B.**, rarely in **O.** It is sometimes written with *-ende* for *-enne*, by a confusion with the present participle. But commonly the preposition *to* is prefixed to the infinitive in *-en*; as, *to helpen*.

§ 133. The present participle is singularly infrequent in Middle English of the First Period, and partly perhaps on this account became confounded with the verbal substantive in *-inge*. In **A.** the old termination *-ende* (or *-inde*) is still the prevailing one for the participle; but in **B.** *-inge* occurs about as many times as *-ende*.

§ 134. The past participle very frequently takes the prefix *i-* (AS. *ge-*), which, however, is not confined to the participle: thus, *iboren* (AS. *geboren*) = *boren*, born. But this prefix is scarcely at all used in **O.**

§ 135. **Verbs of Primary Inflection** (*Strong Verbs*). The classes of the Anglo-Saxon are more or less confounded, as will appear from the following specimens. We give the infinitive, the singular of the preterit, the plural of the preterit, and the past participle. The vowels are given (when possible) according to **O.**, where they are written more consistently than in **A.** and **B.**

REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

	Inf.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Part.	
I.	[*blenden*]	——	——	——	
II.	*haten*	*het* or *hehte*	*hehten*	*haten*	bid
III.	*cnawen*	*cne(o)w*	*cne(o)wen*	*cnawen*	know
IV.	*lēten*	*let*	*leten*	*lēten*	let
	slæpen	*slep* or *slepte*	*slepten*	——	sleep
V.	*halden*	*held*	*helden*	*halden*	hold
	fallen	*fell*	*fellen*	*fallen*	fall
VI.	*hæwen*	*he(o)w*	*he(o)wen*	*hæwen*	hew

NON-REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

	Inf.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Part.	
I.	*drifen*	*draf*	*drifen*	*drifen*	drive
	writen	*wrat*	*wrīten*	*wrīten*	write
II.	*buȝen*	*bæh*	*buȝen*	*boȝen*	bow
	luken	*læc*	*luken*	*loken*	lock
III.	(1) *finden*	*fand*	*funden*	*funden*	find
	(2) *delfen*	*dalf*	*dulfen*	*dolfen*	delve
	(3) *wurthen*	*warth*	*wurden*	*wurthen*	become
IV.	*beren*	*băr*	*bæren*	*boren*	bear
	nimen	*năm*	*nomen*	*numen*	take
	cumen	*cŏm*	*comen*	*cumen*	come
V.	*ȝifen*	*ȝăf*	*ȝæfen*	*ȝifen*	give
VI.	*faren*	*for*	*foren*	*faren*	fare
	waxen	*wex*	*wexen*	*waxen*	wax
	draȝen	*droh*	*droȝen*	*draȝen*	draw

Most of these forms appear also in **A.** and **B.**, but accompanied often by other modes of spelling. Thus, in some cases, *o* is used for *a*, and *eo* for *e*; as, *fond*, *bigon*, *nom*, *drof*, *wrot*, for *fand*, etc.; *weox*, *weopen*, for *wex*, *wepen*; *holde*, *cnowe*, **B.**, for *halden*, *cnawen*. In **B.**, *e* is used for *æ*, and sometimes *ea* for *a*; as, *hewe*, *ȝeaf*, for *hæwen*, *ȝaf*. In **A.**, *a*, *æ*, *e*, are much confounded; as, *halden*, *hælden*, *helden*.

§ 136. Paradigm: *helpen*, to help.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*helpe*	*helpe*	*halp*	*hulpe*
2.	*helpest*	*helpe*	*hulpe*	*hulpe*
3.	*helpeth*	*helpe*	*halp*	*hulpe*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*helpeth*	*helpen*	*hulpen*	*hulpen*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*help*	*helpen*	Pres. *helpende*
Plur. 2.	*helpeth*	*helpenne*	Past *holpen*

The omission of *e* in the 2d and 3d sing. of the pres. ind. is much less common than in AS.; as, *halt* for *haldeth*.

§ 137. In **O.** the 2d sing. of the pret. ind. is sometimes the same as the 1st and 3d sing.; as, *badd*, badest, *barr*, borest, for *bæde*, *bære*.

§ 138. The changes mentioned in § 87 are found also in Middle English of the First Period; as, *droh*, drew, from *draȝen* (AS. *dragan*), to draw; *sloȝen*, they slew, from *slan* (for *slahan*), to slay; *coren* (also *chosen*), from *chesen*, to choose. From *seon*, *sen*, to see, come pres. 1. *seo*, *se*, 2. *sihst* (**O.** *seost*, *sest*), 3. *siht*, *seoth* (**O.** *seth*), pl. *seoth* (**O.** *sen*), subj. *seo*, *se*; pret. *sah*, pl. *sæȝen*; past part. *seȝen*, *sen*.

§ 139. **Verbs of Secondary Inflection** (*Weak Verbs*). The first class form the preterit by adding *-de* (or *-te*, after a voiceless mute) directly to the root; before this *-te*, a *k* or *ck* is sometimes changed to *h*, the root vowel appearing as *e* in the present, but as *o* in the pret. and the past part.; thus, *sechen* (**O.** *sekenn*), to seek.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*seche*	*seche*	*sohte*	*sohte*
2.	*sechest*	*seche*	*sohtest*	*sohte*
3.	*secheth*	*seche*	*sohte*	*sohte*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*secheth*	*sechen*	*sohten*	*sohten*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*sech*	*sechen*	Pres. *sechende*
Plur. 2.	*secheth*	*sechenne*	Past *soht*

§ 140. The second class form the preterit by adding *-ede* to the root; as, *makien*, to make.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*makie*	*makie*	*makede*	*makede*
2.	*makest*	*makie*	*makedest*	*makede*
3.	*maketh*	*makie*	*makede*	*makede*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*makieth*	*makien*	*makeden*	*makeden*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*make*	*makien*	Pres. *makiende*
Plur. 2.	*makieth*	*makienne*	Past *maked*

§ 141. The *i* of these verbs is lost in **O.**; thus, *makenn*, subj. *make*, for *makien*, *makie*; *lufenn* (**A.** *luuien*), to love; *oppnenn* (**A.** *openien*), to open; *spellenn* (**A.** *spelien*), to declare. In the sing. imp., *-e* is sometimes omitted; as, *macc*, in **O.**, for *make*, *loc*, **O.**, *lok*, **B.**, though both have also *loke*, from *lokien* (**O.** *lokenn*), to look.

§ 142. From *leouien* (pronounced *leovien*), or *libben*, to live, **A.** makes pres. 1. *leouie*, *libbe*, 2. *leouest* (**O.** *lifesst*), 3. *leoueth* (**O.** *lifethth*); pret. *leouede*. From *habben*, to have, come pres. 1. *habbe*, 2. *hauest*, *hafest*, 3. *haueth*, *hafeth*, pl. *habbeth*, subj. *habbe*; pret. *hafde* (also *hauede* in **A.**, *hadde* in **B.**); past part. *haued*.

§ 143. **Anomalous Verbs.** **A.** The Preteritives (§ 94) are —

	Pres. Sing. 1, 3.	Pres. Sing. 2.	Pres. Plur.	Pret.	
(a)	*wat*, *wot*	*wast*, *wost*	*wīten*	*wiste*, *wuste*	know
(b)	*ah*	*aȝest*	*aȝen*	*ahte*	own
(c)	*dæh*	——	——	——	avail
(d)	*an*, *on*	——	*i-unnen*	*uthe*	grant
(e)	*can*	*canst*	*cunnen*	*cuthe*	know
(f)	*tharf*	*therft*	*thurfen*	*thurfte*	need
(g)	*dar*, *der*	*darst*, *derst*	*durren*	*durste*	dare
(h)	*scal*	*scalt*	*sculen*	*scolde*	shall
(i)	*may*	*miht*	*maȝen*	*mihte*	may
(j)	*mot*	*mote*	*moten*	*moste*	may, must

For *scal*, etc., **O.** has *shall*, *shallt*, *shulenn*, *shollde*; for *maȝen*, *muȝhenn*. From *tharf*, **A.** makes 2d sing. pres. *thræt*, *dert* (for *thert*), **B.** *thert*. In the pret. **B.** makes *theorte*, **O.** *thurrfte*. For *may* (**B.**), **O.** has *maȝȝ*, **A.** *mæi*, etc.

The verb (**k**) *wullen*, to will, makes pres. 1. *wulle*, *nulle* (= *ne wulle*, will not), 2. *wult*, *nult*, 3. *wulle*, *nulle*, pl. *wulleth*, *nulleth*, pret. *wolde*, *nolde*. In the pres. **B.** has *wolle*, *nolle*, *wolt*, *nolt*, etc.; **O.** *wile*, *nile*, *willt*, *nillt*, pl. *wīlenn*, *nilenn*. **A.** shows considerable variety in spelling, having, besides *wulle*, etc., forms like *wille*, *wolt*, *wolleth*, *wulde*, etc.

§ 144. **B.** (a) The verb of existence is thus inflected: —

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*am*		*was*	*were*
2.	*art*		[*were*]	*were*
3.	*is*		*was*	*were*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*sunden*		*weren*	*weren*
Sing. 1.	*beon*, *beo*	*beo*		
2.	*beost*, *bist*	*beo*		
3.	*beoth*, *bith*	*beo*		
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*beoth*, *beo(n)*	*beon*		

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*beo*	*beon*	Past *beon*, *beo*
Plur. 2.	*beoth*		

In the ind. 1st sing., **O.** has only *amm*. In **B.** and **O.**, *eo* is often contracted to ***e***; thus, **O.** has *best* for *beost*, and *ben*, *beth*, as well as *beon*, *beoth*. In the pret., **O.** writes *wære*, *wærenn*, instead of *were*, *weren*; but in the ind. 2d sing. it has *wass*, wert. The plural, *sunden*, is not found in **B.**, which uses *beoth*, *beth*, instead. **O.** has *sinndenn*, but uses also *arrn* (Eng. *are*). The subj. sing. *si* is still found in **O.** and **A.**; the plur. *seon* in **A.** In the imperative sing. **A.** has also *seo*.

(**b**) *gan*, d. inf. *ganne*; pres. (1. *ga*), 2. *gæst* (**O.** *gast*), 3. *geth* (**O.** *gath*), pl. *gath*, *ga* (**O.** *gan*); imp. *ga*, pl. *gath*; part. pres. *ganninde* (**B.** *goinde*, *goinge*), past *gan*. In all these forms, **B.** has *o* for *a*. A verb *ȝeongen* (**B.** *ȝongen*, **O.** *ganngenn*) is also used in the present, and **A.** and **B.** have a pret. *gengde* or *geinde*. The common pret. is *eode* (**O.** *ȝeode*, **B.** *ȝede*). In frequent use, also, is the pret. *wende*, went, from the regular verb *wenden*.

(**c**) *don*, d. inf. *donne*; pres. (1. *do*), 2. *dest* (**B.**, **O.**, *dost*), 3. *deth*, *doth*, pl. *doth* (**O.** *don*); imp. *do*, pl. *doth*; pret. *dede*, *dude* (**O.** *dide*); part. pres. *donde*, past *don*.

§ 145. **C.** Several verbs vacillate between primary and secondary inflection; as, pret. *bæh* or *boȝede*, from *buȝen*, to bow, pret. *for* or *ferde*, from *faren*, to fare; pret. pl. *heo clumben*, **B.** *hii clomden*, from *climben*, to climb.

The verbs *fon*, to take, *hon*, to hang, make present forms from these roots; as, *underfoth*, they undertake; but from *fangen* and *hangen*, the preterits *feng*, *heng*. The verb *standen* (**O.** *stanndenn*) makes pret. *stod*, pl. *stoden*, part. *stonden* (**O.** *stanndenn*).

§ 146. **D.** The following verbs of secondary inflection are irregular: *thenchen* (**O.** *thennkenn*), to think, pret. *thohte*, part. *thoht*; *thuncheth* (**O.** *thinnkethth*), seemeth, pret. *thuhte*; *wurchen* (**O.** *wirrkenn*), to work, pret. *wrohte*, part. *wroht* (in **A.** also *worhte*, *worht*); *buggen* (**O.** *biggenn*), to buy, pret. *bohte*, part. *boht*; *bringen*, to bring, pret. *brohte*, part. *broht*.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

MIDDLE ENGLISH INFLECTION.

SECOND AND THIRD PERIODS.

§ **147.** The periods in the history of our language which are known as the Second and Third Middle English Periods differ considerably in the vocabulary, but in grammatical points they are not so far unlike as to require a separate treatment in this sketch. One can be briefer here, as the inflectional system is now reduced more nearly to its modern proportions; and in the Ormulum, which, though written about 1200, stands, by virtue of its more northern dialect, farther than Layamon from the Anglo-Saxon, we have already seen much of what is most striking in early English inflection. The object will be to represent especially the language of Chaucer in its characteristic features.

§ **148.** It must be observed at the outset, that the unaccented final *e*, which is silent in modern English, was generally pronounced by Chaucer. A multitude of apparent exceptions are accounted for by noticing these three peculiarities in the poet's verse: 1. The unaccented final *e* is generally elided before a word beginning with a vowel; so also before a pronoun or adverb with initial *h*, and before forms of the verb *to have*. 2. The unaccented final *e* is sometimes suppressed before a word beginning with a consonant. 3. An unaccented final *er* is often treated as a part of the preceding syllable, its *e* being suppressed, especially where a vowel or *h* follows in the next word; and sometimes an unaccented final *en* or *eth* is treated in the same way. Many of the exceptional cases are undoubtedly attributable to variations and corruptions introduced by the transcribers. Toward the middle of the fifteenth century final unaccented *e* ceased to be pronounced, and this far-reaching change brought with it a great simplification in inflectional forms, which may be understood by disregarding this *-e* in the paradigms that follow and observing the result Thus the difference between the singular and the plural of adjectives, that between their definite and indefinite forms, and that between the preterit and the past participle of weak verbs all vanished as soon as this *-e* disappeared from pronunciation.

SUBSTANTIVES.

§ **149. Nominative Singular.** Where the Anglo-Saxon had a final vowel (*a*, *e*, *o*, *u*) in the nom. sing., Middle English of the Second Period has *-e;* as, *oxe*, *herte*, *ere*, *herde*, *lawe*, *elde* (AS. *oxa*, ox, *heorte*, heart, *éare*, ear, *hierde*, (shep)herd, *lagu*, law, *ieldu*, age). Even where the Anglo-Saxon had a final consonant, most feminine words have an added *-e;* as, *dede*, *sorwe*, *youthe* (AS. *dǽd*, deed, *sorh*, sorrow, *geoguð*, youth); but the verbals in *-yng* do not generally add *-e;* as, *connyng*, less often *connynge*, cunning. An unorganic *-e* is also found in the nominative of some masculines and many neuters: thus, *weye* (but also *wey*), *dale*, etc.

§ **150. Genitive Singular.** The gen. sing. ends in *-es;* as, *kinges*, *names*, from *king*, *name*. In Chaucer the *-es* is almost always a separate syllable. Genitives without *-es* are sometimes found, in accordance with earlier modes of inflection; as, *myn herte blood*, *his lady grace*, *hir fader hous;* but *heven king*, AS. *heofon-cyning*, is properly a compound word.

§ **151. Dative and Accusative Singular.** The acc. sing. is always like the nom.; the dat. sing. is usually so. But where the nom. ends in a consonant, a dative in *-e* is often found with prepositions, especially at the end of a line in verse. In Chaucer, and to a considerable extent in other writers, this dative is confined to certain fixed or petrified idiomatic phrases which have an existence more or less independent of the individual history of their component parts, and to similar phrases formed by analogy; but as a living, usable formative element, the dative ending does not exist. Thus we have: — *to dethe*, but *of his deth;* *to toune*, but *traitor to the toun;* *on fyre* (nom. *fyr*), *on horse* (nom. *hors*), *in honde* (nom. *hond*), *on lyve* (nom. *lyf*), *to yere* (nom. *yer*), etc.

§ **152. Plural.** The plur. has *-es* in all the cases; as, nom. gen. dat. acc. *kinges*, *dedes*, *shippes*, *wyves*, *names*, *hertes* (AS. nom. pl. *cyningas*, *dǽda*, *scipu*, *wif*, *naman*, *heortan*). In Chaucer the plural often ends in *-s* alone (or *-es* pronounced as *-s*) especially where two or more syllables precede; as, *shoos*, *knees*, *pilgryms*, *lovers*, *frankeleyns*, *servaunts*, *complexions*. Some words still retain the plural of the old N declension; as, *oxen*, *eyen* (eyes), *asshen* (also *asshes*), *shoon* (also *shoos*), etc.; while some others take *-n* by mistaken analogy, as *bretheren*, *sistren* (also *sustres*), *children* (also *childre* or *childer*), *kyn* (kine), etc. Some words, which were of neuter gender in the AS., make the plur. like the sing.; as, pl. *deer*, *good*, *sheep*, *swin* (swine), *folk* (or *folkes*), *hors* (or *horses*), *thing* (or *thinges*), *yer* (or *yeres*). The plurals with change of vowel are *feet*, *gees*, *men*, *teeth*, etc., as in modern English.

§ **153.** If the ending *-es* or *-s* is not used in the nom. pl., it is added to form the gen. pl.; as, *folkes wyves*, *mennes soules*, *wymmens counseiles*.

ADJECTIVES.

§ **154.** Adjectives are inflected as in the Ormulum: the pl. of the indefinite adjective and both numbers of the definite end in *-e;* as, *yong man*, *yonge men*, *the yonge man*, *the yonge men*. In Chaucer this inflection is almost confined to monosyllables; nearly all adjectives of two or more syllables, and of course all adjectives that end in *-e*, are uninflected. In occasional instances the indefinite adjective takes *-e* in the sing., especially before names of persons, following the analogy of the vocative construction (§ 72). On the other hand, *-e* of the indefinite plural is sometimes omitted when the adjective is a predicate; as, *they were glad:* the predicate participle is almost always undeclined.

§ **155.** Chaucer has a remnant of the old gen. pl. indef. in *aller*, *alder*, or *alther*, of all; as, *at your alther cost*, *alther best*.

§ **156.** The comparative and superlative are formed as in modern English. Superlatives of one syllable are inflected; as, *the beste man*, *his laste word*. Change of vowel is seen in *lenger*, from *long;* *strenger*, *strengest*, from *strong;* *elder*, *eldest*, from *old*.

§ **157.** Adverbs are formed from adjectives as in the earlier language: either with the ending *-e;* as, *brighte*, *faire*, *harde*, *longe*, from *bright*, *fair*, etc.: or with the ending *-ly* or *-liche* (AS. *-lice*); as, *shortly*, *sothely*, *sikurly*, *specially*, from *short*, *soth*, etc.

PRONOUNS.

§ **158.** In the first person, Chaucer has *I*. In certain idiomatic phrases, *ich* (AS. *ic*) occurs; as, *so theech* (for *thee ich*), so may I thrive. In imitating the Northern Dialect Chaucer uses *ik*. In the second person, he has *thou*, *ye*, *you*, for AS. *þú*, *gé*, *éow*. The dual forms are no longer met with. In the third person, he has —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*he*	*she*	*hit*, *it*	*they*
Gen.	*his*	*hire*, *here*	*his*	*here*, *hire*
Dat.	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*hem*
Acc.	*him*	*hire*	*hit*, *it*	*hem*

The forms *hire* and *here* were usually pronounced *hir*, *her*, and were sometimes written so. In the Second Period (though not in Chaucer) we still find *heo* in the nom. sing. fem., and *heo* or *hi*, *hii*, in the nom. plur.

§ **159.** Reflexives are made in Chaucer by adding *self*, or *selve*, or *selven*, to *my*, *thy*, *him*, *hir*, *our*, *your*, *hem;* as, *myself*, *myselve*, *myselven*, etc.

§ **160.** The possessives *myn*, *thyn*, in Chaucer, retain *n* before a vowel or *h*, sometimes before other consonants: they retain it also when used absolutely, *i. e.*, after the substantive, or without a substantive, or as predicates, in which cases, too, they admit of inflection; as, *children myne*, *thin be the glorie*, *neghebour of myne*. The possessives *oure*, *youre*, are usually pronounced *our*, *your*, and are sometimes written so: when used absolutely, they usually take *-s;* *oures*, *youres* (in two syllables). *Hire*, her, and *here*, their, have the same absolute form (*heres*).

§ **161.** Among the forms of the definite article which we have seen in the First Period, there are some that appear occasionally and irregularly in the two following periods; but the one form *the* is generally, and at length constantly, used for all genders and numbers. The indefinite article *an* gives up its *n*, except before a vowel or *h*.

§ **162.** The demonstratives in Chaucer are sing. *that*, pl. *tho*, and sing. *this*, pl. *these*, *thise* (usually pronounced as one syllable, and often written *thes*, *this*). *That*, in *that oon*, *that other*, sinks from a demonstrative to a mere article.

§ **163.** The interrogatives are *who*, *what*, *whos*, *whom;* *which*, what kind of? *whether*, which (of two)?

§ **164.** The common relative in Chaucer, as in the Ormulum, is *that* for all numbers and genders. Instead of *that*, we sometimes find *which that;* as, *Creon, which that was of Thebes king*. *Which* itself, or *the whiche*, is used as a relative, but chiefly after prepositions or in agreement with a substantive following. We find also *who*, *whos*, *whom*, used as relatives; but they are less common.

VERBS.

§ **165.** The verbs of primary inflection (*strong verbs*) are reduced in number, some which once belonged to this order having taken up the secondary (weak) inflection. In those which remain, the classes have become much obscured and confounded, as will be evident from the following examples, in which are given, as before, the infinitive, the singular of the preterit, the plural of the preterit, and the past participle: —

REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

	Inf.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Part.	
I.	[*blenden*]	——	——	——	blend
II.	*hoten*	*heet*, *hight*(*e*)	*highten*	*hoten*, *hight*	bid, etc.
III.	*knowen*	*knew*	*knewen*	*knowen*	know
IV.	*leten*	*leet*	*leeten*	*leten*, *laten*	let
	slepen	*sleep*	*sleepen*	*slepen*, *slept*	sleep
V.	*holden*	*held*	*helden*	*holden*	hold
	fallen	*fel*	*fellen*	*fallen*	fall
VI	*beten*	*beet*	*beeten*	*beten*, *bet*	beat
VII.	*wepen*	*weep*	*weepen*	*wopen*, *wepen*, *wept*	weep

NON-REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

	Inf.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Part.	
I.	*risen*	*roos*	*risen*	*risen*	rise
	driven	*drof*	*driven*	*driven*	drive
	writen	*wrot*	*writen*	*writen*	write
II.	*chesen*	*chees*	*chosen*	*chosen*	choose
	crepen	*creep*	*cropen*	*cropen*	creep
III.	(1) *finden*	*fond*	*founden*	*founden*	find
	bi-ginnan	*-gan*	*-gonnen*	*-gonnen*	begin
	(2) *helpen*	*halp*	*holpen*	*holpen*	help
	(3) *kerven*	*carf*	*corven*	*corven*	carve
IV.	*beren*	*bar*	*beren*, *baren*	*boren*, *born*	bear
	comen	*cam*	*comen*	*comen*	come
V.	*yiven*	*yaf*	*yaven*	*yiven*, *yeven*	give
	speken	*spak*	*speeken*	*spoken*	speak
VI.	*shapen*	*shop*	*shopen*	*shapen*	shape
	waxen	*wex*	*wexen*	*waxen*	wax
	drawen	*drough*	*drowen*	*drawen*	draw

We also find *slepte*, *bette*, *wepte*, *crepte*, secondary preterits for *sleep*, *beet*, *weep*, *creep;* also, *bigon* for *bigan*, and *fonden* for *founden*. In the forms of *waxen*, *a* and *e* are much confounded, and a participle *woxen* is met with. Chaucer and others often use *y* for *i;* as, *fynden*, *bygynnen*, *dryven*.

§ **166. Final n.** In the inflection of the verb, the final *n* of the infinitive, the plural forms, and the past participle, is omitted with great freedom: thus, *to maken* or *to make*, *we knowen* or *we knowe*, *they seyden* or *they seyde*, *founden* or *founde*. An unaccented *e*, before the omitted *n*, is generally sounded in Chaucer, but was sometimes dropped in pronunciation, and occasionally so in writing; as, *to let*.

§ **167. Present Indicative.** The first person singular still ends in *-e*, which in Chaucer is generally sounded; as, *I seye*, *I knowe*. The second person singular ends in *-est* or *-st;* as, *tellest*, *seyst*. The third person singular ends in *-eth*, from which *e* is sometimes omitted, as, *telleth*, *comth*. The 3d sing. in *-es* or *-s* (West Midland and Northern) is rare in Chaucer. Where the root ends in *t* or *d*, contraction often occurs; as, *sit* for *sitteth*, *byt* for *byddeth*, *stant* for *standeth;* and in like manner *rist* for *riseth*. In the plural the Southern ending *-eth* (A. S. *-að*) is found in Chaucer; as, *loveth;* but the common termination is *-en* (or *-e*); as, *loven* (or *love*). In the Northern Dialect the plural ends in *-es*.

§ **168. Preterit Indicative.** Verbs of primary inflection make the second person singular like the first and third; as, *thou bar*, *thou spak*, *thou swor;* but a few instances show the old ending *-e;* as, *thou were*, *thou yave*. The plural has *-en* (or *-e*).

§ **169.** Verbs of secondary inflection add *-de* to the root, either immediately, as *seyde*, *answerde*, or with a connecting *e*, as *weddede*, *servede*. In the former case, *-de* after *p*, *k*, *t*, *s*, or *gh*, becomes *-te;* as, *kepte*, *mette*, *kiste:* *alight-de* is changed to *alighte*, *fast-de* to *faste*, *send-de* to *sende* or *sente*, *wend-de* to *wente*, and the like. For other changes, see § 181. The final *e* of the 1st and 3d sing. is sometimes dropped; as, *seyd*, *thought*, *laft* (*left*). So especially in forms that do not syncopate *e* before *-d;* as, *loked*, *opened*, *thonked*, and French verbs like *entended*, *graunted*. The 2d sing. has *-est*, the plural *-en* (or *-e*).

§ **170. Subjunctive.** The subjunctive in both tenses has *-e* in the three persons of the singular, and *-en* (or *-e*) in the plural; but in weak preterits the indicative ending *-est* is common in the 2d sing. in subjunctive constructions (as in late Anglo-Saxon); thus, — "I nolde that thou *wendest*," I should be unwilling that thou *shouldst think*.

§ **171. Imperative.** The singular of the imperative is the same as the root of the verb; as, *spek* (speak), *ber* (bear), *com* (come), *yif* (give). But verbs which have *-ede*

in the perfect take *-e* in the imperative; as, *love*, *aske;* and this is occasionally true of others also; as, *telle, thou write* (perhaps subj.). The plural ends in *-eth* (or *-th*); as, *cometh, draweth, seyth, goth, beth:* but in Chaucer this ending is often reduced to *-e;* as, *holde* (for *holdeth*); and is frequently omitted altogether; as, *tel* (for *telleth*), *tak* (for *taketh*), *lat* (always for *latteth*).

§ **172. Infinitive.** The infinitive ends in *-en* (or *-n*), but often drops the final *n;* as, *helpen, yiven, don, ben;* or, *helpe, yive, do, be.* A few forms in Chaucer, like *to doone, to seyne*, come from the old dative case of the infinitive.

§ **173. Participles.** The old ending for the present participle, AS. *-ende*, is still found in the fourteenth century, and is the regular form in Gower; as *comende*, coming. But it yields more and more to the termination *-inge* or *-ing* (in Chaucer *-yng* or *-ynge*), which, in the Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic languages, belongs solely to abstract nouns of action. The isolated forms in *-and* found in some Chaucer manuscripts are due to the scribes.

§ **174.** The past participle of primary inflection freely gives up the final *n;* as, *comen* or *come, songen* or *songe.* It is thus often omitted in Chaucer from participles that always have it in modern English; as, *yiven* and *yive, gon* and *go, ben* and *be.* The prefix *i-* or *y-* (AS. *ge-*) is often used by Chaucer before this participle; as, *i-maked* or *i-maad, y-brent* (burnt), *i-writen, y-corve* (carved), *i-be* (been); seldom before other forms of the verb.

§ **175.** Primary inflection: *helpen*, to help.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*helpe*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
2.	*helpest*	*helpe*	*halp(e)*	*holpe*
3.	*helpeth*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*helpe(n)*	*helpe(n)*	*holpe(n)*	*holpe(n)*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*help*	*helpe(n)*	Pres. *helping(e)*
Plur. 2.	*helpeth*		Past *holpe(n)*

§ **176.** Secondary Inflection: *seken* (*sechen*), to seek.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*seke*	*seke*	*soughte*	*soughte*
2.	*sekest*	*seke*	*soughtest*	*soughte*
3.	*seketh*	*seke*	*soughte*	*soughte*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*seke(n)*	*seke(n)*	*soughte(n)*	*soughte(n)*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*sek*	*seke(n)*	Pres. *seking(e)*
Plur. 2.	*seketh*		Past *sought*

§ **177.** Secondary Inflection: *loven*, to love.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*love*	*love*	*loved(e)*	*loved(e)*
2.	*lovest*	*love*	*lovedest*	*loved(e)*
3.	*loveth*	*love*	*loved(e)*	*loved(e)*
Plur. 1, 2, 3,	*love(n)*	*love(n)*	*lovede(n)*	*lovede(n)*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*love*	*love(n)*	Pres. *loving(e)*
Plur. 2.	*loveth*		Past *loved*

§ **178.** The verb *haven* loses its *v* in several forms: thus, inf. *have(n)* or *han*, pres. 1. *have*, 2. *hast*, 3. *hath*, pl. *have(n)* or *han;* pret. *hadde;* past part. *had.* In Chaucer *-e* is regularly suppressed in pronunciation in the form *have.* The verb *maken* loses its *k* in certain forms: thus, pret. *makede* or *made;* past part. *maked* or *maad.*

§ **179. Anomalous Verbs. A.** The Preteritives (§ 94) are as follows:

	Pres. Sing. 1, 3.	Pres. Sing. 2.	Pres. Plur.	Pret.
(a)	*wot*	*wost*	*wite(n)*	*wiste*
(b)	*owe, oweth*	*owest*	*owe(n)*	*oughte*
(c)	*can*	*canst*	*conne(n)*	*couthe, cowde*
(d)	*dar*	*darst*	*dar, dorre*	*dorste, durste*
(e)	*shal*	*shalt*	*shul(l)en*	*sholde, shulde*
(f)	*may*	*might*	*mowe(n)*	*mighte*
	——	*mayst*	*may*	——
(g)	*mot*	*most*	*mote(n)*	*moste*

In the present of these verbs the singular form of the 1, 3 pres. occurs also as a plural. *Wil* has 2 sing. *wilt, wolt*, pl. *wil(n), wol(n)*, perf. *wolde;* *nyl* has *nylt* and *nolde.*

The AS. *thearf* (Early Middle English *tharf*), needs, is represented by the defective *thar:* — pres. ind. *thar;* pret. *thurfte.*

§ **180. B.** (**a**) The verb of existence is thus declined: —

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*am*	*be*	*was*	*were*
2.	*art*	*be*	*were*	*were*
3.	*is*	*be*	*was*	*were*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*be(n)* or *arn*	*be(n)*	*were(n)*	*were(n)*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*be*	*be(n)*	Pres. *being(e)*
Plur. 2.	*beth*		Past *be(n)*

(**b**) Inf. *go(n);* pres. 1. *go*, 2. *gost*, 3. *goth*, pl. *go(n);* pret. *went(e)* or *yede* (AS. *éode*); past part. *go(n).*

(**c**) Inf. *do(n);* pres. 1. *do*, 2. *dost*, 3. *doth*, pl. *do(n);* pret. *dide;* past part. *do(n).*

§ **181. C.** Several verbs of secondary inflection have in the preterit and the past participle a vowel different from that of the present stem: thus, *sellen* makes *solde, sold; tellen, tolde, told; cacchen, caughte, caught; techen, taughte, taught; rechen* (reach), *raughte, raught; recchen* or *rekken* (reck), *roughte, rought; strecchen, straughte, straught; sechen* or *seken, soughte, sought; beyen, boughte, bought; bringen, broughte, brought; thenken* (think), *thoughte, thought; thynken* (seem), *thoughte,* ——; *werken, wroughte, wrought.* From *fecchen* (fetch) comes an irregular past part. *fet.*

SPECIMENS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN ITS EARLIER STAGES.

§ **182.** *The so-called Hymn of Cædmon; A. in the old Northumbrian dialect (from a* MS. *of the eighth century). B. in the West Saxon dialect (version called King Alfred's).*

A.	B.
Nú scylun hergan	Nú wé sceolon herian
hefæn-ricæs uard,	heofon-ríces weard,
metudæs mæcti	metodes mihte
end his mód-gidanc,	and his mód-geþonc,
uerc uuldur-fadur;	weorc wuldor-fæder;
sué hé uundra gihuæs,	swá hé wundra gehwæs,
éci dryctin,	éce dryhten,
ór ástelidæ.	ord onstealde.
Hé ǽrist scóp	Hé ǽrest gescéop
ælda barnum	eorðan bearnum
heben til hrófe,	heofon tó hrófe,
háleg scepen:	hálig scippend:
thá middungeard,	þá middan-geard
moncynnæs uard,	moncynnes weard,
éci dryctin,	éce dryhten,
æfter tiadæ,	æfter téode,
fírum fold[u],	fírum foldan,
fréa allmectig.	fréa ælmihtig.

For translation see § 25.

§ **183.** *From an interpolation made by King Alfred in his translation of Orosius* (the *extract here given is preserved in a contemporary MS., and therefore gives a trustworthy representation of the West Saxon dialect of the ninth century*).

Óhtere sǽde his hláforde, Ælfréde cyninge, þæt hé ealra Norðmonna norðmest búde. Hé cwæð þæt hé búde on þǽm lande norðweardum wið þá Westsǽ. Hé sǽde þéah þæt þæt land síe swíðe lang norð þonan; ac hit is eall wéste, búton on féawum stówum styccemǽlum wíciað Finnas, on huntoðe on wintra, ond on sumera on fiscaðe be þǽre sǽ. Hé sǽde þæt hé æt sumum cirre wolde fandian hú longe þæt land norðryhte lǽge, oððe hwæðer ǽnig monn be norðan þǽm wéstenne búde.

Translation. — Ohtere said to his lord, king Alfred, that he dwelt farthest-north [northmost] of all Northmen. He said [quoth] that he dwelt in the land northward along the West Sea. He said, though, that that land extended [was] far [long] north from there; but it is all waste, except that in a few places here and there Finns live, hunting [in hunting] in winter and in summer fishing [in fishing], by that sea. He said that he on one occasion wished to explore how far that land extended due north [how long that land lay north-right], or whether any man dwelt north of the waste.

§ **184.** *From the Anglo-Saxon version of Matthew (about the year* 1000), *eighth chapter, verses* 1-10.

Sóðlice þá se Hǽlend of þám munte nyðer-ástáh, þá fyligdon him mycle mænio. Þá genéalǽhte án hréofla tó him and hine tó him ge-éaðmédde, and þus cwæð: Drihten, gyf þú wylt, þú miht mé geclǽnsian. Þá ástrehte se Hǽlend hys hand, and hrepode hyne, and þus cwæð: Ic wylle, béo geclǽnsod. And hys hréofla wæs hrædlice geclǽnsod. Þá cwæð se Hǽlend tó him: Warna þé þæt þú hyt nǽnegum men ne secge; ac gang, ætéow þé þám sacerde, and bring hym þá lác þe Moyses bebéad, on hyra gecýðnesse. Sóðlice þá se Hǽlend inéode on Capharnaum, þá genéalǽhte hym án hundredes ealdor, hyne biddende, and þus cweðende: Drihten, mín cnapa líð on mínum húse lama, and mid yfle geþréad. Þá cwæð se Hǽlend tó him: Ic cume and hine gehǽle. Þá andswarode se hundredes ealdor and þus cwæð: Drihten, ne eom ic wyrðe þæt þú ingange under míne þecene; ac cweð þín án word, and mín cnapa bið gehǽled. Sóðlice ic eom man under ánwealde gesett, and ic hæbbe þegnas under mé; and ic cweðe tó þysum, Gang, and hé gǽð; and ic cweðe tó óðrum, Cum, and hé cymð; tó mínum þéowe, Wyrc þis, and hé wyrcð. Witodlice þá se Hǽlend þis gehýrde, þá wundrode hé and cwæð tó þám þe him fyligdon: Sóð ic secge éow, ne gemétte ic swá mycelne geléafan on Israhel.

Translation. — [Words wanting in the original are introduced in Italics: explanations or kindred words are inserted in brackets.] Soothly when the Savior from the mountain came-down, there followed him *a* great multitude [mickle many]. Then came-near a leper to him, and him(self) to him humbled, and thus said [quoth], Lord, if thou wilt, thou mayest me cleanse. Then stretched-out the Savior his hand, and touched him, and thus said: I will, be cleansed. And his leprosy was quickly cleansed. Then said the Savior to him: Beware [warn thee] that thou it to no man say; but go: show thee to-the priest [Lat. sacerdos], and bring him the gift that Moses bade, for their information. Soothly when the Savior went-in to Capernaum, there came-near him an hundred's chief, him begging [bidding], and thus saying: Lord, my boy [knave] lieth in my house lame [paralytic], and with evil afflicted. Then said the Savior to him: I *will* come and him heal. Then answered the hundred's chief and thus said: Lord, I am not worthy that thou go-in under my roof [thatch]; but say thy one word, and my boy will-be healed. Soothly I am a man under authority set, and I have servants [thanes] under me; and I say to this, Go, and he goeth; and I say to *an* other, Come, and he cometh; to my servant, Work this, and he worketh *it.* Indeed, when the Savior this heard, then wondered he, and said to those that followed him: Sooth I say to-you, I have not met [ne met I] so much faith [belief] in Israel.

§ **185.** *From the latter part of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*

An. MLXXXVII. — . . . Ðissum þus gedóne se cyng Willelm cearde ongéan tó Normandige. Réowlic þing hé dyde and réowlicor him gelamp. Hú réowlicor? Him geyfelade, [óð] þæt him stranglice eglade. Hwæt mæg ic teollan? Se scearpa déað, þé

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

ne forlét né rice menn né héane, sé hine genam. Hé swealt on Normandige on þone nexstan dæg æfter natiuitas Sc̄e Marie; and man bebyrgede hine on Caþum æt Sc̄e Stephanes mynstre: ǽrer hé hit árærde, and syððan mænifealdlice gegódade. Éalá, hú léas and hú unwrest is þysses middan-eardes wéla. Sé þe wæs ǽrur ríce cyng and maniges landes hláford, hé næfde þá ealles landes búton seofon fót mǽl; and sé þe wæs hwílon gescríd mid golde and mid gimmum, hé læg þá oferwrogen mid moldan. Hé lǽfde æfter him þréo sunan; Rodbeard hét se yldesta, sé wæs eorl on Normandige æfter him: se óðer hét Willelm, þé bær æfter him on Engleland þone kine-helm: se þridda hét Héanric, þám se fæder becwæð gersuman unáteallendlice.

Translation. — A. D. 1087. — . . . This *being* thus done, the king William returned again to Normandy. *A* rueful thing he did and *a* ruefuller befel him. How ruefuller? He [lit., to him] grew-ill, till that *it* strongly ailed him. What may I tell? The sharp death, that *does* not let-pass neither rich men nor poor, this took him. He died in Normandy on the next day after the nativity of St. Mary; and men [man] buried him in Caen at St. Stephen's minster; earlier he up-reared it, and afterward [sithence] manifoldly enriched [conferred-*goods*-on] *it.* Alas! how fickle and how unstable is this mid-world's weal! He that was earlier powerful king and many *a* land's lord, he had-not then of-all land but seven feet measure; and he that was whilom clothed [shrouded] with gold and with gems, he lay then covered-over with mold. He left after him three sons: Robert was-named [hight] the eldest, who was earl in Normandy after him; the other [second] was-named William, that bore after him in England the crown [regal-helm]: the third was-named Henry, to-whom the father bequeathed treasures innumerable [un-*tell*-able].

§ 186. *From Béowulf* (ll. 710-722).

Þá cóm of móre under mist-hleoðum
Grendel gongan, godes yrre bær.
Mynte se mánscaða manna cynnes
sumne besyrwan in sele þám héan;
wód under wolcnum tó þæs þe hé winreced,
goldsele gumena, gearwost wisse
fǽttum fáhne: ne wæs þæt forma síð
þæt hé Hróðgáres hám gesóhte.
Nǽfre hé on aldordagum ǽr né siððan
heardran hæle, healþegnas fand!
Cóm þá tó recede rinc siðian
dréamum bedǽled: duru sóna onarn,
fýrbendum fæst, syððan hé hire folmum hrán.

Translation. — Then came from *the* moor under mist-hills Grendel to-go, God's ire *he* bare. *He* meant, the wicked-destroyer [scather], of men's kin some *one* to insnare in the high hall: *he* stalked under welkin, until that *the* wine-mansion, *the* gold-hall of-men, he most-clearly knew, with-jewels bedecked: nor was that *the* first [foremost] time that Hrothgar's home he visited [sought]. Never in *his* life-days, ere *this* nor since, *a* hardier hero *or* hall-servants [hall-thanes] he found! Came then to *the* mansion *the* martial-one to-journey, from-joys divided: *the* door soon gave-way, *though* with-fire-bands fast, when he it [her] with-*his*-palms touched.

§ 187. *From the Genesis formerly ascribed to Cædmon* (ll. 1296–1305).

Ic wille mid flóde folc ácwellan,
and cynna gehwilc cucra wuhta,
þára þe lyft and flód lǽdað and fédað,
feoh and fuglas: þú scealt frið habban
mid sunum þínum, þonne sweart wæter
wonne wælstréamas werodum swelgað
sceaðum scyldfullum. Ongyn þé scip wyrcan,
merehús micel, on þám þú monegum scealt
reste gerýman, and rihte setl
ǽlcum, æfter ágenum, eorðan tudre!

Translation. — I will with *a* flood *the* folk destroy [quell, kill], and each of-*the*-kindreds of-living creatures [quick wights], of-those that air and flood *do* lead and feed, cattle and fowls: thou shalt have peace, with thy sons, when *the* swart waters, wan death-streams, swallow multitudes, wretches guilt-full. Begin thee *a* ship to-work, *a* great sea-house [mere-house mickle], on which thou for-many shalt *a* resting-place make-roomy, and arrange [make-right] *a* seat for-each *one*, after *its* own *kind*, of earth's offspring.

§ 188. *From Layamon's Brut* (ll. 1–22). [Dialect of North Worcestershire, about 1200.]

A. Earlier Text.	B. Later Text.
An preost wes on leoden,	A prest was in londe,
Laȝamon wes ihoten.	Laweman was [i]hote:
he wes Leouenathes sone;	he was Leucais sone;
lithe him beo drihten!	lef him beo drihte!
He wonede at Ernleȝe,	He wonede at Ernleie,
at æthelen are chirechen,	wid than gode cnithte,
uppen Seuarne stathe:	uppen Seuarne:
sel thar him thuhte:	merie ther him thohte:
on fest Radestone,	fastebi Radistone,
ther he bock radde.	ther he bokes radde.
Hit com him on mode,	Hit com him on mode,
and on his mern thonke,	and on his thonke,
thet he wolde of Engle	that he wolde of Engelond
tha æthelæn tellen,	the rihtnesse telle,
wat heo ihoten weoren,	wat the men hi-hote weren,
and wonene heo comen,	and wanene hi comen,
tha Englene londe	the Englene lond
ærest ahten	ærest afden
æfter than flode	after than flode
the from drihtene com,	that fram god com,
the al her a-quelde	that al ere acwelde
quic that he funde.	cwic that hit funde.

Translation [by Sir F. Madden. The quotation marks show what belongs only to A., the brackets what belongs only to B.]. — *There* was a priest on earth (*or* in *the* land), *who* was named Layamon; he was son of 'Leovenath' [Leuca], — may *the* Lord be gracious to him! — He dwelt at Ernley, 'at a noble church' [with the good knight] upon 'Severn's bank' [Severn], — 'good' [pleasant] *it* there seemed to him — near Radestone, where he books read. It came to him in mind, and in his 'chief' thought, that he would tell the 'noble deeds' [history] of '*the* English' [England]: what 'they' [the men] were named, and whence they came, who first 'possessed' [had] *the* English land, after the flood that came from '*the* Lord' [God], that destroyed here all that it found alive.

§ 189. *From the same* (ll. 25,725–25,744).

A.	B.
To there midnihte,	To thare mid-nihte,
tha men weoren aslepe,	tho men were a-sleape,
Arthur forth him wende,	Arthur forth him wende,
athelest alre kinge.	baldest alre kinge.
Biforen rad heore lod-cniht,	Bi-vore ȝeode hire lod-cniht,
that hit was dæiliht:	forte hit was day-liht:
heo lihten of heore steden,	hii lihte of hire stedes,
and rihten heore iweden.	and rihte hire wedes.
Tha iseȝen heo nawiht feorren	Tho hii sehȝen noht vorre,
a muchel fur smokien,	on mochel fur smokie,
uppen ane hulle,	uppen one hulle,
mid sæ ulode bi-uallen;	mid séé flode bi-falle;
and an other hul ther wes swithe heh;	an other hulle was thar heh;
thæ sæ hine bifledde ful neh;	the séé hine bifloȝede swithe neh;
ther uuen on heo iseȝen a fur,	thar upon he iseh a fur,
that wes muchel and swithe stor.	that was mochel and swithe stor.
Thæ cnihtes tha tweoneden,	The cnihtes tho nuste,
to whathere heo faren mihten,	to wather hii wende mihte,
thet the eotend war neore	that the eatant war neore
of theos kinges fore.	of this kinges fore.

Translation. — At the midnight, when men were asleep, Arthur forth him went, 'noblest' [boldest] of all kings. Before 'rode' [proceeded] their guide, until it was daylight; they alighted from their steeds, and righted their weeds. Then saw they not far, a great fire smoke, upon a hill, surrounded by the sea flood; 'and' another hill there was 'most' high; the sea by it flowed 'full' [very] nigh; thereupon 'they' [he] saw a fire, that was mickle and most strong. The knights then 'doubted' [knew not] to whether *of the two* they might go, that the giant were not aware of the king's movement.

§ 190. *From the beginning of the Ormulum* (ll. 1–16). [Midland dialect, about 1200.]

Nu, brotherr Wallterr, brotherr min
afftерr the flæshess kinde;
annd brotherr min i Crisstenndom
thurrh fulluhht annd thurrh trowwthe;
annd brotherr min i Godess hus,
ȝet o the thride wise,
thurrh thatt witt hafenn takenn ba
an reȝhellboc to follȝhenn,
unnderr kanunnkess had annd lif,
swa summ Sannt Awwstin sette;
icc hafe don swa summ thu badd,
annd forthedd te thin wille,
icc hafe wennd inntill Ennglissh
Goddspelless hallȝhe lare,
affterr thatt little witt tatt me
min Drihhtin hafeth lenedd.

Translation. — Now, brother Walter, brother mine after the flesh's kindred; and brother mine in Christendom through baptism and through truth; and brother mine in God's house, yet on the third wise, seeing [through] that we-two have taken both one rule-book to follow, under *a* canonic's hood and life, so as Saint Austin set; I have done so as thou badest, and furthered thee thy will, I have turned into English *the* Gospel's holy teaching [lore], after the little wit that *to* me my Lord hath lent.

§ 191. *From the same* (ll. 95-110).

Annd whase wilenn shall thiss boc
efft other sithe writenn,
himm bidde icc thatt het write rihht,
swa summ thiss boc himm tæchethth,
all thwerrt ut affterr thatt itt iss
uppo thiss firrste bisne,
withth all swillc rime alls her iss sett,
withth all se fele wordess;
annd tatt he loke wel thatt he
an bocstaff write twiȝȝess,
eȝȝwhær thær itt uppo thiss boc
iss wrĭtenn o thatt wise:
loke he well thatt het write swa,
forr he ne maȝȝ nohht elless
onn Ennglissh writenn rihht te word,
thatt wite he wel to sothe.

Translation. — And whoso shall wish this book again *an*other time to-write, him bid I that he-it write right, so as this book him teacheth, all throughout after that [*i. e.*, according as] it is upon this first exemplar, with all such meter [rhyme] as here is set, with all so many words; and that he look well that he a letter write twice, everywhere where it upon this book is written on that wise; look he well that he-it write so, for he may not else in English write right the word, that wit he well to sooth [*i. e.*, let him know that well for truth].

§ 192. *From the Ancren Riwle.* [South English dialect, first quarter of 13th century.]

"Thet is the ende of the tale," seith Seneke the wise, "Ichulle thet ȝe speken selde and theonne buten lutel." Auh moni punt hire word uorte leten mo ut, as me deth water et ter mulne cluse; and so duden Jobes freond thet weren icumen to urouren him: seten stille alle seoueniht; auh theo heo hefden alles bigunne uorto spekene, theone kuthen heo neuere astunten hore cleppe. So hit is ine monie, ase seint Gregorie seith: "Silence is wordes fostrild." Long silence and wel iwust nedeth the thouhtes up touward ther heouene; also as ȝe muwen iseon the water, hwon me punt hit and stoppeth biuoren wel, so thet hit ne muwe adunweard, theonne is hit ined aȝein uorto climben upward.

Translation. — "That is the end of the tale," saith Seneca the wise, "I will that ye speak seldom, and then but little." But many *a one* shuts up [impoundeth] her words for-to let more out, as one does water at the milldam [close]; and so did Job's friends that were come to comfort him, — sat still all *a* week [se'nnight]; but when they had once begun for-to speak, then they could never stint their noise [clap]. So it is in many, as Saint Gregory saith: "Silence is word's foster-mother." Long silence and well guarded forceth the thoughts up toward the heaven; just as you can see the water, when one confines it and stops it well in front, so that it can not *flow* downward, then is it forced again for-to climb upward.

§ 193. *From the Cursor Mundi* (ll. 3,595–3,608). [Written in the latter part of the 13th century in the Northern dialect; preserved in MSS. of the 14th century.]

Sua[1] has eild[2] now this Ysaac ledd
That he in langur lijs in bedd;
Him wantes sight, als I said yow,
And cald on his son Esau.
"Esau, life[3] son," he said,
"Ga lok thi tacle be purvaid,
And faand[4] to stalk the sa nere,
That thou mai drep[5] me sum dere;
If thou me dere flesse[6] ani gete,
Gladli wald I thar-of ete.
Leve sun, thou has hidir-till
Gladli don thi fader will,
Thou ert schotter wit the beist,[7]
Bath in feild and in forest."

1 *sua*, so.
2 *eild*, age.
3 *life*, dear.
4 *faand*, make trial.
5 *drep*, strike, slay.
6 *flesse*, flesh.
7 *wit the beist*, among [with] the best.

§ 194. *From the Chronicle known as Robert of Gloucester's* (ll. 7,537–7,547). [Southern Dialect, about 1300.]

Thus com lo! Engelond into Normandies hond,
and the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote hor owe speche,
and speke French as hii dude atom, and hor children dude also teche;
so that heiemen of this lond, that of hor blod come,
holdeth alle thulke speche that hii of hom nome;
vor bote a man conne Frenss, me telth of him lute;
ac lowe men holdeth to Engliss and to hor owe speche ȝute.
Ich wene ther ne beth in al the world contreyes none
that ne holdeth to hor owe speche, bote Engelond one.
Ac wel me wot vor to conne bothe wel it is;
vor the more that a mon can, the more wurthe he is.

Translation. — Thus came, lo! England into Normandy's hand, and the Normans knew not *how to* speak then but their own speech, and spoke French as *they* did at-home, and their children did so teach, so that *the* high-men of this land, that of their blood came, hold all the-same [the-ilk] speech that they of them took; for unless [but] a man knows French, men reckon [tell] of him little; but *the* low men hold to English, and to their own speech yet. I ween there be not in *the* world countries none, that hold not to their own speech, but England alone [one]. But, well men wot, for to know both well it is; for the more that a man knows, the more worth he is.

§ 195. *From the Chronicle of Robert Manning of Brunne* (ll. 1,309–1,322). [Midland dialect, 1303.]

When the Troianes were al dight
Wyth seyl upon the mast upright,
With anker and ore and other ware,
And were al redy for to fare,
When the wynd was wel them lent,
They toke ther leve and forth they went.
When they were redy to saille;
Thre hundred schipes ther was in taille,
And foure mo, the story seys,
When they departed fro the Gregeys.
Two dayes they sailled and two nyght,
That lond ne havene reche they ne myght;
The thrydde day in the even tyde,
In Leogise they gon to ride.

§ 196. *From Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwit.* [Dialect of Kent, 1340.]

Thyse byeth the tuelf articles of the cristene byleue, that ech man cristen ssel yleue stedeuestliche, uor otherlaker he ne may by yborȝe, huanne he heth wyt and scele. And therof byeth tuelf, by the tale of the tuelf apostles, thet hise zette to hyealde and to loky to alle thon thet wyleth by yborȝe. . . . The uerste article is thellich: "Ich beleue ine God, the uader almiȝti, sseppere of heuene and of erthe." This article zette saynte Peter. The other article belongeth to the zone, aze to his godhede, thet is to zigge, thet he is God, and is thellich: "Ich beleue ine Yesu Crist, oure lhord, Godes zone, the uader, in alle thinges thet belongeth to the godhede, an is onlepi thing mid the uader, bote of the persone thet is other thanne the persone of the uader." This article zette sayn Ion the godspellere.

Translation. — These are the twelve articles of the Christian belief, that each Christian man must [shall] believe steadfastly, for otherwise he can not be saved when he hath understanding [wit] and reason [skill]. And of them [thereof] are *there* twelve, according to [by] the number [tale] of the Twelve Apostles that appointed [or composed, *set*] these for all those that wish to be saved to hold and to look to. . . . The first article is this: "I believe in God, the father almighty, creator of heaven and of earth." This article Saint Peter composed. The second article pertaineth [belongeth] to the Son, as to his godhead, that is to say that he is God, and *it* is this: "I believe in Jesus Christ, our Lord, son of God, the father, in all things that pertain to the godhead, and is one *and the same* thing with the Father except as regards [but of] the person, which is other than the person of the Father." This article St. John the Evangelist [gospeler] composed.

§ 197. *From the beginning of Piers Plowman.* [Midland dialect; middle of fourteenth century.]

In a somer seson whan soft was the sonne,
I shope me in shroudes[1] as I a shepe[2] were,
In habite as an heremite unholy of workes,
Went wyde in this world wondres to here.
Ac[3] on a May mornynge on Malverne hulles
Me byfel a ferly[4] of fairy me thouȝhte.
I was wery for-wandred and went me to reste
Under a brode banke by a bornes side,
And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres,
I slombred in a slepyng, it sweyed so merye.[5]
Thanne gan I meten a merveilouse swevene,[6]
That I was in a wildernesse, wiste I never where;
And as I bihelde into the est on hiegh to the sonne,
I seigh[7] a toure on a toft[8] trieliche y-maked,[9]
A depe dale binethe, a dongeon thereinne,
With depe dyches and derke and dredful of sight.
A faire felde ful of folke fond I ther bytwene,
Of alle maner of men, the mene and the riche,
Worchyng[10] and wandryng as the worlde asketh.

1 *shope me in shroudes*, put me into clothes.
2 *shepe*, shepherd.
3 *ac*, but.
4 *ferly*, strange thing.
5 *sweyed so merye*, sounded so pleasant.
6 *swevene*, dream.
7 *seigh*, saw.
8 *toft*, hill.
9 *trieliche y-maked*, excellently made.
10 *worchyng*, working.

§ 198. *From Wycliffe's Translation of the Bible, the first ten verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew.* [Midland dialect, about 1380.]

Forsothe when Jhesus hadde comen doun fro the hil, many cumpanyes folewiden hym. And loo! a leprouse man cummynge worshipide hym, sayinge: Lord, ȝif thou wolt, thou maist make me clene. And Jhesus holdynge forthe the hond, touchide hym, sayinge: I wole; be thou maad clene. And anoon the lepre of hym was clensid. And Jhesus saith to hym: See, say thou to no man; but go, shewe thee to prestis, and offre that ȝifte that Moyses comaundide, in to witnessing to hem. Sothely when he hadde entride in to Capharnaum, centurio neiȝede to hym, preyinge hym, and saide: Lord, my child lyeth in the hous sike on the palsie, and is yuel tourmentid. And Jhesus saith to hym: I shal cume, and shal hele hym. And centurio answerynge saith to him: Lord, I am not worthi that thou entre vndir my roof; but oonly say bi word, and my child shall be helid. For whi and I am a man ordeynd vnder power, hauynge vnder me kniȝtis; and I say to this, Go, and he goth; and to an other, Come thou, and he cometh; and to my seruaunt, Do thou this thing, and he doth. Sothely Jhesus, heerynge these thingis, wondride, and saide to men suynge him: Trewly I saye to ȝou, I fond nat so grete feith in Ysrael.

§ 199. *The same, from Purvey's Recension of Wycliffe's Translation.* [About 1388.]

But whanne Jhesus was come doun fro the hil, mych puple suede hym. And loo! a leprouse man cam and worschipide hym, and seide: Lord, if thou wolt, thou maist make me clene. And Jhesus helde forth the hoond, and touchide hym, and seide: Y wole; be thou maad cleene. And anoon the lepre of him was clensid. And Jhesus seide to hym: Se, seie thou to no man; but go, shewe thee to the prestis, and offre the ȝift that Moyses comaundide, in witnessyng to hem. And whanne he hadde entrid in to Cafarnaum, the centurien neiȝede to him, and preide him, and seide: Lord, my childe lijth in the hous sijk on the palesie, and is yuel turmentid. And Jhesus seide to him: Y schal come, and schal heele him. And the centurien answeride, and seide to hym: Lord, Y am not worthi, that thou entre vndur my roof; but oonli seie thou bi word, and my childe shal be heelid. For whi Y am a man ordeyned vndur power, and haue knyȝtis vndir me; and Y seie to this, Go, and he goith; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my seruaunt, Do this, and he doith it. And Jhesus herde these thingis, and wondride, and seide to men that sueden him: Treuli I seie to ȝou, Y foond not so greet feith in Israel.

§ 200. *From the Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales* (*Ellesmere MS.*).

Whan that Aprille with hises shoures soote[1]
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertu engendred is the flour; —
Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth
Inspired hath in every holte and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his half[e] cours y-ronne,[2]
And smale foweles maken melodie,
That slepen al the nyght with open eye,[3]
So priketh hem nature in here corages:[4] —
Thanne longen folk to gon on pilgrimage[s],
And palmers for to seeken straunge strondes,
To ferne halwes, kowthe[5] in sondry londes;
And specially, from every shires ende
Of Engelond, to Caunturbury they wende,
The holy blisful martir for to seke,
That hem hath holpen whan that they were seeke.[6]

1 *soote*, sweet.
2 *y-ronne*, run.
3 Read *ye*, eye.
4 *corages*, hearts.
5 *ferne halwes, kowthe*, ancient saints known.
6 *seeke*, sick.

§ 201. *From the Tale of Melibeus, in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales* (*Ellesmere MS.*).

A yong man called Melibeus, myghty and riche, bigat upon his wif, that called was Prudence, a doghter which that called was Sophie. Upon a day bifel, that he for his desport is went into the feeldes hym to pleye. His wyf and eek his doghter hath he left inwith his hous, of which the dores weren fast y-shette. Thre of hise olde foos han it espyed, and setten laddres to the walles of his hous, and by wyndowes ben entred, and betten his wyf, and wounded his doghter with fyve mortal woundes, in fyve sondry places, this is to seyn, in hire feet, in hire handes, in here erys, in hir nose, and in hire mouth; and leften hire for deed, and wenten awey.

§ 202. *From Trevisa's translation of Higden's Polychronicon* (vol. ii., p. 161). [South English dialect, 1385.]

Iohn Cornwaile, a maister of grammer, chaunged the lore in gramer scole and construccioun of Frensche in to Englische; and Richard Pencriche lerned the manere techynge of hym and othere men of Pencrich; so that now, the ȝere of oure Lorde a thowsand thre hundred and foure score and fyve, and of the secounde kyng Richard after the conquest nyne, in alle the gramere scoles of Engelond, children leveth Frensche and construeth and lerneth an Englische. . . . Also gentil men haveth now moche i-left for to teche here children Frensche.

§ 203. *From Caxton's Prologue to Malory's Morte d'Arthur.* [1485.]

For it is notoyrly knowen thorugh the vnyuersal world that there been ix. worthy and the best that euer were, that is to wete, thre paynyms, thre Jewes, and thre crysten men. As for the paynyms, they were tofore the incarnacyon of Cryst, whiche were named, the fyrst Hector of Troye, of whome thystorye is comen bothe in balade and in prose; the second Alysaunder the grete; and the thyrd Julyus Cezar, emperour of Rome, of whome thystoryes ben wel kno and had. And as for the thre Jewes, whyche also were tofore thyncarnacyon of our Lord, of whome the fyrst was duc Josue, whyche brought the chyldren of Israhel in to the londe of byheste; the second Dauyd kyng of Jherusalem; and the thyrd Judas Machabeus; of these thre the Byble reherceth al theyr noble hystoryes and actes. And sythe the sayd incarnacyon have been thre noble crysten men stalled and admytted thorugh the vnyuersal world in to the nombre of the ix. beste and worthy, of whome was fyrst the noble Arthur, whos noble actes I purpose to wryte in thys present book here folowyng: the seconde was Charlemayn, or Charles the grete, of whome

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

thystorye is had in many places oothe in Frensshe and Englysshe; and the thyrd and last was Godefray of Boloyn, of whos actes and lyf I made a book vnto thexcellent prynce and kyng of noble memorye kyng Edward the fourth.

§ **204.** *From Tyndale's New Testament, the first ten verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew.* [1526.]

When Iesus was come downe from the mountayne, moch people folowed him. And lo, ther cam a lepre and worsheped him saynge: Master, if thou wylt thou canst make me clene. He putt forthe his hond and touched him, saynge: I wyll, be clene, and immediatly his leprosie was clensed. And Iesus said vnto him: Se thou tell no man, but go and shewe thy silf to the preste, and offer the gyfte that Moses commaunded to be offred, in witnes to them. When Iesus was entred into Capernaum there cam vnto him a certayne Centurion, besechyng hym and saynge: Master, my servaunt lyeth sicke att home of the palsye, and is grevously payned. And Iesus sayd vnto him: I wyll come and cure him. The Centurion answered and saide: Syr I am not worthy that thou shuldest com vnder the rofe of my housse, but speake the worde only and my servaunt shalbe healed. For y also myselfe am a man vndre power, and have sowdeers vndre me, and y saye to one, go, and he goeth, and to anothre, come, and he cometh: and to my servaunt, do this, and he doeth it. When Iesus herde these sayngs, he marveyled and said to them that folowed him, Verely y say vnto you, I have not founde so great fayth: no, not in Israell.

A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

KEY TO THE SYMBOLS USED IN THE RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION.

The figures refer to sections in this GUIDE where a full treatment of the sound is given.

ā, as in **āle, fāte, lā′bor, chā′os, chām′ber, pā′tri-ar′chal** (§ 113).
ǡ, „ „ **sen′ǡte, pref′ǡce, prel′ǡte, del′i-cǡte, leg′is-lǡ-tive** (§ 124).
â, „ „ **câre, shâre, pâr′ent, com-pâre′, plow′shâre′, beâr, âir** (§ 114).
ă, „ „ **ăm, ădd, făt, răn′dom, ăc-cept′, re′ăd-mit′** (§ 116).
ă̆, „ „ **fi′năl, in′fănt, guid′ănce, val′iănt, hus′bănd, mad′ăm** (§ 126).
ä, „ „ **ärm, fär, fä′ther, mär′tyr, äh, älms, ärt, pälm** (§ 117).
ȧ, „ „ **ȧsk, grȧss, dȧnce, stȧff, pȧth** (§ 119).
ȧ̇, „ „ **so′fȧ, i-de′ȧ, ȧ-bound′** (§ 127).
b, „ „ **baby, be, bit, bob, but** (§ 132).
ch, „ „ **chair, much**; also for **tch**, as in **match, etch′ing**; for **ti** as in **question**; for **te** as in **righteous** (§ 139).
d, as in **day, den, din, do, dun, did, add′ed**; also for **ed** as in **robbed** (§ 145).
d͟u: for **du** as in **ver′dure**; for **deu** as in **gran′deur** (§ 250).
ē, as in **ēve, mēte, se-rēne′, hē′li-om′e-ter** (§ 149).
ȇ, „ „ **ȇ-vent′, dȇ-pend′, crȇ-ate′, so-ci′ȇ-ty, de-lin′ȇ-ate, sȇ-rene′** (§ 156).
ĕ, „ „ **ĕnd, mĕt, ĕx-cuse′, ĕf-face′, car′pĕt, con′dĕm-na′tion** (§ 150).
ĕ̆, „ „ **re′cĕnt, de′cĕn-cy, pru′dĕnce, pen′i-tĕnt, nov′ĕl** (§ 158).
ẽ, „ „ **ev′ẽr, speak′ẽr, cin′dẽr, pẽr-vert′, in′fẽr-ence** (§ 157).
f, „ „ **fill, feel**; for **ph** as in **philosophy, triumph**; for **gh** as in **laugh** (§ 167).
g (always "hard"), as in **go, begin, great, anger**; also for **gu** as in **guard**; for **gue** as in **plague**; for **gh** as in **ghost** (§ 168).
gz: for **x** as in **ex-ist′, ex-act′, ex-am′ple** (§ 260).
h, as in **hat, hen, hide, hot, hurt, oho** (§ 176).
hw: for **wh** as in **what, why, where** (§ 258).
ī, as in **īce, sīght, in-spīre′, jus′ti-fī′a-ble, ī-de′a, bī-ol′o-gy** (§ 179).
ĭ, „ „ **ĭll, ad-mĭt′, hab′ĭt, dĭ-vide′, ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĭve, pity** (pĭt′ĭ) (§ 181).
j, „ „ **joke, jolly** (§ 188); also for "soft" **g**, as in **gem, giant**; for **gi** and **ge** as in **religion, pigeon**; for **di** as in **soldier**; for **dg(e)**, as in **edge, knowledge** (§ 169).
k, as in **keep, kick**; also for "hard" **ch**, as in **chorus, epoch**; for "hard" **c**, as in **cube**; for **ck**, as in **pack**; for **qu** as in **conquer, coquette**; for **que** as in **pique** (§ 191).
ᴋ (small capital): for **ch** as in German **ich, ach**, etc. (§ 144).
ks: for **x** as in **vex, exit, perplex, dextrous** (§ 259).
kw: for **qu** as in **queen, quit, quality** (§ 219).
l, as in **late, leg, lip, lot, lull, holly** (§ 193).
m, as in **man, men, mine, mob, mud, hum, hammer** (§ 196).
n (the ordinary sound), as in **no, man, many, manner**; also for **gn** as in **sign** (§ 197).
ŋ (like **ng**): for **n** before the sound of **k** or "hard" **g**, as in **bank, junction, linger, single, canker** (§ 198).
ɴ (small capital): indicates the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel, as in **ensemble** (äɴ′säɴ′bl′), **intrigante** (ăɴ′trē′gäɴt′) (§ 60, NOTE 2).
ŋg, as in **long, sing′er**; also for **ngue**, as in **tongue** (§ 198).

ō, as in **ōld, nōte, rōw, bōld, ō′ver, he′rō, ver′ti-gō, cal′i-cō** (§ 200).
ȱ, „ „ **ȱ-bey′, tȱ-bac′co, a-nat′ȱ-my, prȱ-pose′** (§ 210).
ô, „ „ **ôrb, lôrd, ôr′der**; **law** (lô), **saw** (sô), **all** (ôl) (§ 202).
ŏ, „ „ **ŏdd, nŏt, tŏr′rid, fŏr′est, cŏr-pus′cu-lar, hŏr′ror** (§ 204).
ŏ̆, „ „ **cŏn-nect′, cŏn-trol′, cŏm-bine′** (§ 211).
ŏ̇, „ „ **sŏft, dŏg, clŏth** (§ 205).
oi, „ „ **oil, nois′y, a-void′, re-joice′, em-broid′er-y, goi′ter** (§ 212).
o͞o, „ „ **fo͞od, mo͞on, fo͞ol, no͞on**; **rude** (ro͞od), **ru′mor** (ro͞o′mẽr) (§ 214).
o͝o, „ „ **fo͝ot, wo͝ol, bo͝ok, go͝od**; **put** (po͝ot), **pull** (po͝ol) (§ 215).
ou, „ „ **out, thou, de-vour′** (§ 216).
p, „ „ **papa, pen, pin, pop, put** (§ 217).
r, „ „ **rap, red, rip, rod, rule, horrid**; also for **rh** as in **rhizopod, rhododendron, rhomboid** (§ 220).
s (always voiceless, or "sharp"), as in **so, this, haste**; also for **c** as in **cell, vice**; for **sc** as in **scene, science**; for **ss** as in **hiss** (§ 225).
sh, as in **she, ship, shop**; also for **ch** as in **machine, chaise, chandelier**; for **ce** as in **ocean**; for **ci** as in **social**; for **sci** as in **conscious**; for **s** as in **sure**; for **se** as in **nauseous**; for **si** as in **pension**; for **ss** as in **issue**; for **ssi** as in **passion**; for **ti** as in **nation** (§ 232).
t, as in **time, talk**; also for **ed** as in **baked, crossed, capped**; for **th** as in **thyme, Thomas** (§ 235).
th (voiceless), as in **thin, through, wealth, worth, breadth, width** (§ 236).
t͟h (voiced): for **th** as in **then, though, this, smooth, breathe** (§ 236).
t͟u: for **tu** as in **cul′ture, na′ture, pic′ture, ac′tuate** (§ 250).
ū, as in **ūse, pūre, mūte, tūne, lūte, dū′ty, hū′man** (§ 241).
ȗ, „ „ **ȗ-nite′, for′mȗ-late, mȗ-si′cian, hȗ-mane′** (§ 250).
û, „ „ **ûrn, fûrl, con-cûr′**; **her** (hûr), **fern** (fûrn), **fir** (fûr), (§ 247); for Ger. **ö, oe**, as in **schön** (shûn), **Goethe** (gû′tē) (§ 212); for Fr. **eu**, as in **jeu** (zhû) (§ 166).
ŭ, as in **ŭp, tŭb, stŭd′y, ŭn′der, ŭp-hill′** (§ 246).
ŭ̆, „ „ **cir′cŭs, cau′cŭs, dā′tŭm, cir′cŭm-stance** (§ 251).
ü: for German **ü**, as in **grün, Sün′de**; for French **u**, as in **menu** (mẽ-nü′) (§ 248).
v, as in **van, vent, vile, vote, revoke, revive**; also for **f** as in **of** (§ 255).
w, „ „ **want, win, weed, wood** (§ 256).
y, „ „ **yard, yet, yellow, beyond** (§ 263).
z, „ „ **zone, haze**; also for voiced ("soft") **s**, as in **is, lives, wise, music, ears, figs** (§ 266); for **x** as in **Xenophon, xylography** (§ 261).
zh: for **z** as in **azure**; for **zi** as in **glazier, brazier**; for **s** as in **pleasure, usual**; for **si** as in **vision**; for **ssi** as in **abscission**; for **g** as in **rouge, cortége, genre** (§ 267).
′ as in **pardon** (pär′d′n), **eaten** (ēt′′n), **evil** (ē′v′l): indicates the elision of a vowel or its reduction to a mere vocal murmur (§ 159).

☞ For FULL DISCUSSION OF THE SOUNDS of the language see Section III. of this GUIDE.
☞ For the general distinction between ā, ē, ō, ū and ǡ, ȇ, ȱ, ȗ, and between ă, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ and ă̆, ĕ̆, ŏ̆, ŭ̆, see § 93.
REFERENCES. Numbers following the respelling for pronunciation of some words in the vocabulary refer to sections in this GUIDE.
ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (′), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (′), at the end of the syllable (§ 80). Syllabic division is indicated by a light hyphen except where this is replaced by an accent mark, or by a heavier hyphen used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen.

When teachers or others desire to indicate PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING, the table below may be used in connection with the one above. This system is, in the main, the same as that given for this purpose in preceding editions of the Dictionary. For indicating PRONUNCIATION BY RESPELLING, however, the table above is complete in itself and is alone used throughout this Dictionary.

The lower table is to be used only when any letter of a word has a sound that is represented in the upper table by a different letter. Thus, in the upper table **s** is used for one sound only, that in **sin** or **so**. To show the **z** sound of **s** (as in **his**) without respelling, the marked s (ş) from the lower table should be used, — thus, **hiş**. In the lower table, the symbols in parentheses are the equivalent symbols from the upper table.

In digraphs, mark only the letter that is to be regarded as sounded, as in **brēak, brĕad, yiēld, vȩil**, etc. Silent **e** at the end of a syllable, as in **fate**, etc., need not be marked. **Ce, ci, sci, se, si,** or **ti** before a vowel, and immediately after an accented syllable, usually have the sound of **sh**, and need not be marked. Where desirable, any letter regarded as silent may be shown as an unmarked italic. In a few words, the pronunciation can be indicated only by respelling.

ã (= ĕ), ... as in **li′ãr, cow′ãrd, mus′tãrd.**
ạ (= ŏ), ... „ „ **whạt, wạs, quạl′i-ty, in′stạl-la′tion.**
A̤, a̤ (= ô), ... „ „ **a̤ll, a̤we, swa̤rm, ta̤lk, dra̤w.**
Au, au, aw (= ô), „ „ **Au Sable, au′thor, daugh′ter, law, straw′ber-ry.**
E̱, e̱ (= ā), ... „ „ **e̱ight, pre̱y, ve̱in, o-be̱y′**; or (= ǡ), as in **os′pre̱y.**
Ê, ê (= â), ... „ „ **thêre, whêre, hêir, whêre-in′.**
Ẽ, ẽ (= û), ... „ „ **ẽr′mine, e-tẽr′nal, swẽrv′ing** (§ 152).
Ee, ee (= ē), . . . „ „ **eel, feet, fee′ble, un-seen′, see′ing.**
Ew, ew (= ū), . . „ „ **ewe, dew, hewn**; or (= o͞o), as in **brew.**
Ï, ï (= ē), ... „ „ **pïque, ma-chïne′, po-lïce′**; or (= ȇ), as in **fï-as′co.**
Ĩ, ĩ (= ẽ), ... „ „ **vĩr-gin′i-ty, e-lix′ĩr**; or (= û), as in **ĩrk′some, fĩr, bĩrd** (§ 185).

o̤ (= o͝o), ... as in **wo̤lf, wo̤m′an, wo̤l′ver-ine′, bo̤s′om.**
O̤, o̤ (= o͞o), ... „ „ **o̤oze, do̤, who̤, to̤mb, re-mo̤v′al.**
Ȯ, ȯ (= ŭ), ... „ „ **ȯth′er, sȯn**; or (= ŭ̆), as in **wel′cȯme, wis′dȯm.**
õ (= ẽ), ... „ „ **sail′õr, mi′nõr**; or (= û), as in **wõrk, wõrth.**
Ow, ow (= ou), . . „ „ **owl, cow′ard, vow′el, al-low′, bow′wow′.**
Oy, oy (= oi), . . „ „ **oys′ter, boy, roy′al, en-joy′, an-noy′ance.**
U̱, u̱ (= o͞o), ... „ „ **ru̱de, ru̱′mor, in-tru̱de′.**
U̇, u̇ (= o͝o), ... „ „ **fu̇ll, pu̇t, pu̇sh, joy′fu̇l.**
ȳ (= ī), ... „ „ **flȳ, skȳ, stȳle, de-fȳ′, dȳ′ing.**
Y̆, y̆ (= ĭ), ... „ „ **y̆t′tri-a, hy̆mn, ly̆r′ic, my̆-thol′o-gy̆.**
ỹ (= ẽ) . . . . . „ „ **sat′ỹr, mar′tỹr-dom**; or (= û), as in **mỹrrh, mỹr′tle** (§ 264).

C̶, c̶ (= k), ... as in **c̶at, c̶onc̶ur.**
Ç, ç (= s), ... „ „ **çell, viçe.**
C̶h, c̶h (= k), ... „ „ **c̶horus, ec̶ho, epoc̶h.**
Çh, çh (= sh), ... „ „ **çhaise, maçhine.**
Ḡ, ḡ (= g), ... „ „ **ḡet, beḡin, anḡer.**
Ġ, ġ (= j), ... „ „ **ġem, enġine.**
dġ (= j), ... „ „ **edġe, bridġe, badġer.**

ş (= z), ... as in **iş, haş, wişdom.**
x̧ (= gz), ... „ „ **ex̧-ist′, ex̧-am′ple.**
x (ks), ... „ „ **vex, exit.**
Ph, ph (= f), ... „ „ **phantom, sylph, sulphur.**
Qu, qu (= kw), ... „ „ **queen, conquest.**
Wh, wh (= hw), ... „ „ **when, what.**

A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

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I. THE STANDARD OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

§ 1. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WRITTEN AND SPOKEN ENGLISH. In the early periods of English the spelling was substantially phonetic, that is, the written form of a word indicated fairly well its pronunciation. In modern English, however, the spelling of many words is so far from phonetic that it scarcely even suggests the pronunciation. This change in the relationship between the written and the spoken word has resulted from various causes. The spoken form of language is always more changeable than the written form, and changes in pronunciation are only slowly reflected in the spelling. Moreover, since the invention of printing, English spelling has tended to become more and more conventional and fixed, while changes in pronunciation have continued. One has only to call to mind such common words as *busy*, *bosom*, *colonel*, *women*, *bough*, *enough*, *tough*, *night*, to realize how unphonetic their spelling is with reference to their present pronunciation. Again, the written forms of some words, as *mountain*, *fountain*, *evil*, *devil*, *often*, *soften*, *Christmas*, *chestnut*, *handsome*, *handkerchief*, more nearly phonetic, mislead many persons, who feel that they should speak as they write, into pronunciations that depart from the best usage by making *-tain* rime with *rain*, *-il* rime with *hill*, by sounding the *t* in *often*, *Christmas*, etc. In still other words, however,— and they form a large part of our vocabulary — the spelling very well represents the present pronunciation, and now that the use of printed words has become quite as frequent and important as that of spoken ones — with some persons even more so — there is an evident tendency to assimilate the spoken to the written form. This tendency is stronger in America than in England, and to it may be ascribed some of the differences in pronunciation existing between the two countries.

§ 2. CHANGES IN PRONUNCIATION AND HOW THEY ARISE. Our language changes in its pronunciation from generation to generation. The speech of an Englishman of Chaucer's day, could we hear it, would be quite unintelligible to most of us, even those words which had the same, or nearly the same, form as now having in many cases a pronunciation quite different from their present one. The pronunciation of an Elizabethan speaker, or of one of even a still later period, would contain much that would be strange and foreign to our ears. A child learns the main body of his speech by imitating that of the persons with whom he is most intimately associated. Each speech sound is the result of many fine adjustments of the organs of speech, influenced by all the past experiences of the individual, conscious or unconscious, in hearing, thinking, and speaking. Through constant correction and the strong incentives to learn, the difficulties of the child, due to defective perception of sounds, to incomplete and erroneous sound memories, and to imperfect control over the vocal organs, are usually entirely overcome. Imitation is, however, probably never entirely perfect, and the child's speech varies, however slightly, from that of those from whom he takes it. Slight deviations easily pass unheeded, and later become more marked because of failure to throw the organs of speech into exactly the same positions, such failure being due to carelessness, depressed vitality, economy of effort, change of speed in speaking, and other causes. Differences in temperament and of climatic conditions cause differences in pronunciation even of the same individual, some of which may become permanent.

Even minute individual changes would, in the course of several generations, appreciably affect the pronunciation of the language as a whole, but many other causes, such as shifting of population, changes in fashion, increasing refinement of taste, etc., bring about wider divergences. Thus change is constantly going on, both in the separate sounds of the language, and in the words of which it is composed. New forms exist side by side with the old, though usually one of them ultimately supersedes the other. All changes that endanger the true function of language, which is the intelligible expression of ideas, are strongly resisted.

§ 3. ORTHOËPY NOT A FEATURE OF THE EARLIER ENGLISH DICTIONARIES. The earliest dictionaries of our language made no attempt to indicate pronunciations. About the beginning of the eighteenth century, however, works began to appear which indicated the accentuation of words, but went no further except for occasional remarks on orthoëpy. Even Doctor Johnson, whose great dictionary, on its appearance in 1755, became at once the standard, and continued such for many years, considered it unnecessary to do more in this respect. Benjamin Martin, in a small dictionary published in 1749, indicated the number of syllables in the words included, and by the use or omission of a double accent mark indicated many vowels as short or long. James Buchanan, whose small dictionary first appeared in 1757, was probably the first actually to mark the full pronunciations of words. He indicated the syllables, marked the quantity of the vowels, and distinguished the silent letters. From that time the indication of pronunciation has been an essential feature of all dictionaries of English.

§ 4. STANDARD ASSUMED BY THE EARLY ORTHOËPISTS. The early orthoëpists, of whom some of the best-known are Kenrick, Perry, Sheridan, Walker, and Smart, were usually actors or elocutionists who relied mainly upon their own experience, observations, and personal tastes for the establishment of their standards. Each maintained for his work that it represented the pronunciation of the most highly cultured people of London, the literary center of England. Walker, whose dictionary became a popular manual of pronunciation, running through many editions in England and America, took as his avowed standard "a sort of compound ratio of the learned and polite, as well as the bulk of speakers," — which is somewhat indefinite. That the claims of any one of these men to represent the best pronunciations were not always admitted by others is evidenced by the severe criticisms that each received.

§ 5. PRESENT STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION. Since the establishment of orthoëpy as a feature of English dictionaries, the standard assumed has been considerably changed, and has of necessity been made broader. While usage is still and must always be the standard, it is no longer the usage of a particular locality, since the pronunciation of no one locality can now claim admitted precedence. Nor can the pronunciation of any one person, or group of persons, be taken as a standard, for such pronunciation is in some cases more advanced, in others more archaic, than the average. Orthoëpists of former generations are authorities for the present generation only in so far as their work agrees with good present usage.

The standard of English pronunciation, then, so far as a positive standard may be said to exist, is the usage that now prevails among the educated and cultured people to whom the language is vernacular; or, it might be better to say, the usage that would be most generally approved by them. On some points, it is true, good usage varies, but the pronunciation of cultured persons, wherever English is spoken, is substantially uniform, being marked by comparatively unimportant differences, especially if differences of intonation and emphasis be ignored.

Many common words have certain pronunciations that are universally recognized by the cultured as belonging to the speech of the uneducated or the imperfectly educated, though these same pronunciations may once have been standard. There is a continual though gradual orthoëpic change going on in the language. What to-day is regarded as pedantic, vulgar, or provincial, may, in the course of a generation or two, gain equal recognition with, or even supplant, what is now considered the best usage. Thus, in Queen Anne's time *back'rd* and *for'rd* were the recognized pronunciations of *backward* and *forward*, and the full pronunciations of these words as indicated by the spelling were avoided, but present usage is exactly the reverse. The pronunciation of *ea* as ā (*āle*) in such words as *tea*, *sea*, *meat*, remained in good use as late as the eighteenth century, but only the pronunciation with ē (*ēve*) is now recognized as standard, although the other is still common in dialect, and remains as an exception in good usage in *great*, *steak*, and *break*.

In the choice of a standard pronunciation the extremes of affected precision or fashion are to be avoided on the one hand, as is all that savors of archaism, ignorance, or slovenliness on the other. Few, even of those who desire to do so, are able entirely to free themselves from local peculiarities, and not many care to make themselves conspicuous by a pronunciation differing too widely from that of those about them. The standard is, therefore, seldom adopted as a whole by any one person.

While we cannot yet hope to fix upon a standard of pronunciation that will be universally accepted, essential uniformity is obviously to be preferred to diversity. There is a constant tendency toward greater uniformity, due to various causes, such as the wider diffusion of education, the interchange of population facilitated by improved means of travel, and the increasing use of modern pronouncing dictionaries, in which substantial agreement is becoming continually more evident.

§ 6. FUNCTION OF A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY. The function of a pronouncing dictionary is to record as far as possible the pronunciations prevailing in the best present usage, rather than to attempt to dictate what that usage should be. In so far as a dictionary may be known and acknowledged as a faithful recorder and interpreter of such usage, so far and no farther may it be appealed to as an authority.

In the case of diverse usages of extensive prevalence, the dictionary must recognize each of them, preferring that pronunciation which is used by the majority of the well-educated, but it is not required to notice local peculiarities, though it may sometimes do so as a matter of interest, especially in the case of dialect or local words. Nor is it called upon to indicate fine distinctions of sounds used by only a limited number even of educated speakers.

In the vocabulary of the dictionary there is a constantly increasing body of technical terms which, being more often written than spoken, are often called "book words." For many of these no accepted usage can properly be said to exist, and their pronunciations must be determined on the analogies of words more often spoken, or according to the accepted rules of pronunciation for the languages from which they are derived. Again, many words from the modern foreign languages are adopted into English and come into more or less extended use. In such cases the pronunciation sometimes changes rapidly as a word becomes naturalized, and it is often a difficult matter to determine how far usage has given it an English pronunciation. To solve these questions by extended inquiry and comparison is a duty of the dictionary.

Many words no longer in use in the living language are included in the vocabulary of the modern dictionary, because of their occurrence in the standard literature of the past. The pronunciation of such obsolete words offers many difficulties, since in the history of any given word it has frequently varied at different periods, and often even during the same period. In this Dictionary, words which have come down in living use into the modern period have in most cases been given a modern pronunciation only. In the case of words longer obsolete, the accentuation, with the syllabication, has usually been given, when ascertainable; but where this was not the case, or where the accentuation or the number of syllables was known to have been variable, as, for instance, in the case of many words of the Chaucerian period, the pronunciation and indication of the syllabication has usually been omitted. Former pronunciations, or often simply the accentuations, of many important words have been noted in addition to their current pronunciations, as of interest in the study of the earlier periods of English literature, especially with reference to poetry.

A large number of purely dialect words, especially from the various dialects of Great Britain, are now included in the vocabulary of the Dictionary. For such words, the pronunciation which they have in actual dialect use have been indicated as nearly as possible, though no attempt at exhaustive treatment has been made.

§ 7. STYLES OF SPEAKING SUITED TO VARIOUS OCCASIONS. The fact that there are several styles of speaking, any one of which may properly be adopted according to circumstances, further complicates the task of producing a pronouncing dictionary. Professional speakers — actors, clergymen, orators — in the effort to impart great clearness and carrying power to their words cultivate a style of enunciation that would be considered artificial, pedantic, or affected if used in ordinary conversation. Dr. Johnson long ago recognized a double standard, for he says in the grammar prefixed to his dictionary, "They [the writers of English grammar] seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other, regular and solemn." There are, in reality, several varieties of speaking style, the differences in which are largely dependent upon the rate of utterance. The most formal speech is that used in public oratory, in the acting of certain parts upon the stage, or upon the most solemn occasions. Training in this style, in which weight is given to nearly every syllable, belongs to the teaching of oratory or elocution. For ordinary public speaking, reading aloud, and careful conversation, a style may be employed which makes the unaccented syllables lighter, allowing the vowels contained in them to turn more often toward the neutral vowel sound, ẽ in *evẽr*, or, as in the case of unaccented ĕ in *addĕd*, toward the

sound of ĭ in *pĭn*. Whatever standard is taken as a model, it should be remembered that the ordinary speech of cultured people is not "slovenly," if colloquial weakening is not carried too far. The difference between the pronunciation of a word when taken alone and as it occurs in a sentence should also be carefully kept in mind; thus *and* considered alone is *and*, but in such a combination as *bread and butter*, it is ordinarily weakened to *'nd*, or even to *'n*; *a* in the phrase *for a day* becomes *ȧ* (sō'lȧ), etc. Cf. Section IV. of this Guide.

Since the Dictionary indicates the pronunciations of words apart from any context, and since the full, distinct sounds of words considered individually are usually carefully taught in the schools, the pronunciations given in the Dictionary are for the most part those of the more deliberate and careful form of speech; but two pronunciations of some common words are indicated, the first being the more careful and precise one, the other that which is more usual in ordinary conversation. Many differences in the pronunciations of particular words as given in the various dictionaries are due to a difference in the choice of style, especially with reference to rate of speaking, adopted as a standard. Some words, when spoken at all, are almost entirely limited to use in formal speech, while others are characteristically colloquial. The same standard is, therefore, evidently not applicable to all the words given in any dictionary.

§ 8. VARIATIONS IN THE VOWEL SOUNDS. Even when the actual usage to be adopted as a standard is determined upon, only approximation to exactness can be attained in its indication. The sounds which must be indicated by the same symbol are often subject to a considerable variation as spoken, not only by members of different communities, but also, frequently, by members of the same community. How much divergence a sound may present and yet be treated as the same sound is a difficult question. The extent to which the subdivision of the sounds of the language has been carried may be seen, for instance, in the Palæotypic Alphabet of A. J. Ellis, which contains some 270 symbols, intended to represent as many different sounds actually in use in English pronunciation. When the sounds of a language are submitted to so minute an analysis, it is not surprising that there should be such variety of opinion among different authorities on pronunciation, and that the same sound should be described in divergent ways. Dr. Ellis himself said of his system: "It is essentially a makeshift scheme, adapted solely to scientific, not popular, use." An elaborate transcription is quite useless for those who have not had a practical training in phonetics, and instead of being an aid leads to confusion. There exist, however, especially in some of the vowel sounds, actual variations in pronunciation (all equally good, or allowable) that are so wide as to require special mention. Such, for example, are the sounds of *o* in *glory* (§ 201), and the *a* in *vary* (§ 115). The vowel sounds indicated in marking pronunciations are rarely invariable; what is marked in any case is the average or typical sound, around which the one actually spoken may vary according to conditions. Sounds vary somewhat with locality, with the personal preference of the speaker, with changes in the surrounding sounds, and with the style and rate of utterance. Each element undergoes variation as conjoined with this or that other element in a syllable, a word, or a phrase. The *ū* in *ūse, mūsic, lūne, lūte* (§ 242) affords an instance of such variation, as does also the sound of *k*. We do not, for instance, usually distinguish between the *k* sounds in *key* and *call*, though they are made with quite different positions of the tongue (§ 191).

Differences in accent (stress), pitch, and intonation, make differences in the pronunciation of the separate sounds. The same word in varying relations to accent, emphasis, and feeling, varies by shades of sound incapable of notation. As Sir Henry Irving has said, "You can not stereotype the expression of emotion; . . . the speaker who is sounding the gamut of human feeling will not be restricted in his pronunciation by dictionary rule." In the case of unaccented syllables, there is often in the vowels an obscurity and uncertainty, a lack of uniformity in usage, and an allowable and proper variation according as the utterance is quite rapid, or more or less deliberate, and these sounds are therefore peculiarly difficult to define and describe precisely. The proper medium must be sought between the indiscriminating mode of speech which reduces all such vowels to the same neutral sound at all times, and on the other hand a pedantic and affected precision which deprives the syllables of their proper character as unaccented. By employing the italic letters *ă, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ* (§ 93), for the short vowels of unaccented syllables, it is possible to indicate, in a very large number of words, both the more formal pronunciation, and at the same time its colloquial modification.

§ 9. DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED IN THE CHOICE OF KEY WORDS. The practical means at command for identifying the sounds intended to be represented by the symbols adopted are unavoidably imperfect. It is impossible, in the case of some of our vowel sounds, to select for an example, or key word, any word not subject to considerable diversity of pronunciation. Yet such key words must be for a long time to come the chief means of identification to be employed. A description of the positions and motions of the vocal organs in uttering the various speech sounds furnishes a further means of identification. But this method also is beset with difficulties. The vocal organs are mostly out of sight during speech, and though diagrams and artificial devices help to make clear the various positions which they assume in the utterance of different sounds, still the sense of feeling in the organs themselves must be cultivated in order that these positions may be fully understood. Moreover, in this, as in every method, there is required a discriminating ear for the sounds of speech, which, like an ear for music, may be wanting. A practical mastery of sounds implies the power to recognize them by the ear whether pronounced by the same voice or by different voices, and to utter them accurately and without hesitation. Since no single method is entirely adequate, the best results are to be gained by combining different methods and making one supplement the deficiencies of another.

§ 10. POLICY OF THE INTERNATIONAL WITH REGARD TO PRONUNCIATIONS AND SYMBOLS MAINTAINED. For the present as for the previous editions of the Dictionary, thorough endeavor has been made to ascertain the actual current usage which may properly be taken as the standard of correct pronunciation, whether in America or in England. The words in the vocabulary have been marked in accordance with what is believed to be the pronunciation most generally approved at the present time by well-educated people in the two countries. In cases of difference between American and British usage, or of divided usage in either country, and especially in cases of disagreement among authorities, there has been added a reference to the article in this *Guide to Pronunciation* treating of such differences or disagreement, or else to the *Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoëpists*, forming Section VIII. of this *Guide*.

The pronunciation recorded for each word in the vocabulary has been adopted only after comparison with all the leading modern authorities. Assistance of the greatest value has been received from many teachers, scientists, scholars, and public speakers, some of whom have answered questions regarding specific words, while others have given their opinion as to the pronunciation of a long list of words and of classes of words with disputed pronunciations. In cases of unsettled but nearly evenly divided usage, the alternative pronunciations are indicated. The simple phonetic symbols of the International have been retained with but little change. These have met with almost universal approval, as shown by their use in many other reference books, in encyclopedias, Bibles, atlases, etc., and above all in the school text books. They are, therefore, familiar to all persons that have been educated in the public schools, and can be used with little expenditure of time and effort. It did not seem desirable to discard such a system in favor of any one of the several phonetic alphabets proposed for special purposes or known to only a few scholars or students, none of which has met with a general acceptance.

II. PHONETIC PRINCIPLES.

§ 11. PHONETICS is the branch of Acoustics (Science of Sound) which treats particularly of SPEECH SOUNDS; — how they are produced, what acoustic effects they have upon the ear, how they act and react upon one another when in combination. It is now often treated by itself, and defined as the Science of Speech Sounds. While it is impossible thoroughly to understand the sounds of a language without some knowledge of the principles of phonetics, only those principles which are essential to a correct understanding of current English pronunciation will be considered here.

§ 12. Speech sounds are now studied and classified chiefly with reference to their physiological or organic formation, though consideration is also given to their effect upon the ear, since each variation in organic formation usually causes a corresponding difference in acoustic effect. In the early attempts at phonetic analysis, only the audible effects of sounds were considered, which accounts for such terms as "hard," "soft," "broad," "flat," etc., which are now replaced in part by a more scientific terminology.

1. THE ORGANS OF SPEECH.

§ 13. The physical basis of speech is the BREATH. In order to produce articulate sounds, the current of breath must be variously modified in the throat and mouth.

§ 14. Speech sounds are usually produced with expiration of the breath; very rarely with inspiration. Examples of the few sounds produced with inspiration are the exclamation often used to indicate sudden fear or pain, the sound imitative of sipping, sometimes used to indicate pleasurable anticipation, etc. Sounds are sometimes made in the mouth without either expiration or inspiration of air. Such are the click, or cluck, used in urging on a horse, the exclamation written "*tut*," etc. Sounds thus made are rare with us, and hardly to be classed as speech sounds at all, though common elements in some languages. See CLICK, *n.*, 3, in the *Vocabulary*.

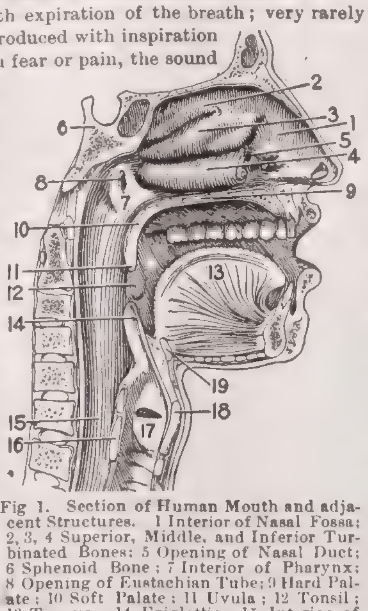

Fig 1. Section of Human Mouth and adjacent Structures. 1 Interior of Nasal Fossa; 2, 3, 4 Superior, Middle, and Inferior Turbinated Bones; 5 Opening of Nasal Duct; 6 Sphenoid Bone; 7 Interior of Pharynx; 8 Opening of Eustachian Tube; 9 Hard Palate; 10 Soft Palate; 11 Uvula; 12 Tonsil; 13 Tongue; 14 Epiglottis; 15 Interior of Esophagus; 16 Cricoid Cartilage; 17 Interior of Larynx; 18 Thyroid Cartilage; 19 Hyoid Bone.

§ 15. The chief ORGANS OF SPEECH, or VOCAL ORGANS, in the widest sense, include: the DIAPHRAGM, or MIDRIFF; the LUNGS; the LARYNX, including the GLOTTIS; the MOUTH, with the TONGUE, TEETH, and PALATE; and the NOSE. The most important speech organs to be considered for the present purpose lie in and above the larynx, are comparatively simple in their structure, and open to inspection. An ordinary hand mirror is of help in studying them.

§ 16. The breath, exhaled from the lungs through the action of the diaphragm, or of the thorax, passes through the windpipe, or trachea, into the larynx—which is the upper, enlarged end of the windpipe, forming in men the projection in the throat familiarly called the Adam's apple. The windpipe has the power to vary somewhat its length and caliber, and to assume different degrees of tension. The larynx is held firmly in place by two sets of muscles. It rises and falls over a space of about half an inch in the production of different speech sounds, as can often be felt by placing the finger upon the projection in the throat while speaking or whispering different vowels.

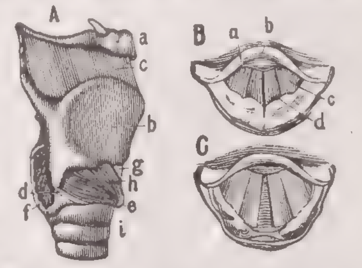

Fig. 2. Human Larynx. *A* Outside view from the right. *a* Hyoid Bone; *b* Thyroid Cartilage; *c* Thyrohyoid Ligament; *d* Lower Horn of Thyroid articulating with Cricoid Cartilage; *e f* Cricoid Cartilage; *g* Cricothyroid Membrane; *h* Cricothyroid Muscle, which pulls the Cricoid and Thyroid Cartilages together in front and stretches the Vocal Cords; *i* The three upper Cartilaginous Rings of the Trachea.
B View from above, as seen by the aid of the laryngoscope while the voice is being produced. *a* Root of Tongue; *b* Epiglottis, very much foreshortened; *c* False Vocal Cords, or Folds of Mucous Membrane, above the Vocal Cords, *d*.
C Similar view when no voice is being produced.

§ 17. Across the interior of the larynx are the VOCAL CORDS (called also *vocal bands* and *vocal lips*), formed by the free median edges of two elastic ligaments covered with thin and closely adherent mucous membrane, the whole forming two folds in the mucous membrane of the glottis. The term "cord" as commonly used is misleading, in that it often gives the erroneous idea that these cushionlike folds are simply vibrating "strings," like those, for instance, of a violin. For this reason the term "Vocal Lips," though not so common, serves better to keep a true picture of the folds before the mind. The ligaments within the folds are firmly attached to the walls of the larynx in front, while at the back each is attached to an adjusting cartilage, the ARYTENOID. At every other point they are free, though, of course, owing to the covering of mucous membrane by which each is surrounded, the only opening is in the middle, between the folds. This wedge-shaped opening (with apex in front) which is included between the vocal cords (or vocal lips), and which extends also between the two arytenoids, is the GLOTTIS (*glottal chink*). The glottis can be opened, narrowed, or closed, at pleasure, through the action of the muscles controlling the arytenoids, or adjusting cartilages.

§ 18. In ordinary breathing or in sighing the glottis is open. In blowing hard it is open to its fullest extent. In clearing the throat and in coughing the vocal cords (or lips) are pressed closely together, the breath is stopped momentarily, and then bursts through the closure. In hiccuping the glottis is suddenly closed, with inspiration of the breath.

§ 19. As is shown above (§ 17) the glottis consists of two parts; — the opening between the vocal cords, the CORD GLOTTIS (GLOTTIS PROPER, or VOICE GLOTTIS), constituting about two thirds of the whole; and the opening between the arytenoid cartilages, the CARTILAGE, or WHISPERING, GLOTTIS. The two divisions of the glottis can be narrowed or closed independently. The vocal cords can also be lengthened or shortened, tightened or relaxed, in various degrees, through their elasticity and the perfect mechanism supplied by the cartilages of the larynx and the muscles controlling them. They are of different lengths in men, women, and children, which accounts for the different pitch of voices. In men the cords average a trifle more than half an inch in length, the whole glottis being nearly an inch.

§ 20. Above the glottis is the UPPER, or FALSE, GLOTTIS, formed by the VENTRICULAR BANDS, or FALSE VOCAL CORDS, which are the lower extremities of two mem-

branous folds, one on each side, forming the upper edges of two little pockets, or ventricles, of which the lower edges are formed by the vocal cords. By means of the ventricular bands the passage may be narrowed, independently of the true glottis.

§ 21. Over the upper opening of the larynx is the EPIGLOTTIS, an elastic cartilage forming a sort of lid, or valve, by means of which the opening can be closed, to prevent food from entering the windpipe. The larynx may thus be closed without closing the glottis.

§ 22. Between the larynx and the mouth the passage widens, and the cavity here formed is a sort of antechamber to the mouth, being continuous below with the esophagus and above with the nasal passage, the Eustachian tubes (small passages extending to the tympanum of each ear), and the mouth. This cavity is called the PHARYNX. It can be expanded and contracted in various ways. The narrowed passage from the pharynx into the mouth is the FAUCES.

§ 23. The pharynx, the mouth passage, and the nasal passage, taken together are called the DELTA.

§ 24. The roof of the mouth is called the PALATE; its back part is the SOFT PALATE, and its front part the HARD PALATE. The boundary between them can easily be found with the finger, and the whole may easily be seen with the aid of a hand mirror. The soft palate (*velum palati*, "veil of the palate"), hangs like a "veil," or curtain, over the root of the tongue. It is muscular and can be lengthened or shortened at will. The fleshy, pendent lobe, shaped somewhat like a grape, in which it ends is the UVULA (Lat. *uva*, a grape). The uvula acts as a sort of switch, which through its muscular action directs the breath or voice through the oral or the nasal passage at will. In all sounds that are not nasal the soft palate is pressed back so as to close the passage into the nose. When the pressure is relaxed the breath flows entirely or partially through the nose, as in breathing and in the formation of nasal sounds such as **m**, **n**, the French nasal in **bon**, etc. Cf. §§ 59–60.

§ 25. We distinguish the FRONT of the mouth, extending forward from the boundary between the hard and the soft palate, and the BACK, extending backward from the same boundary. The size and shape of the oral cavity can be regulated by movements of the tongue and jaw, while the size and shape of its openings can be varied by adjustment of the lips, soft palate, epiglottis, etc.

§ 26. The TONGUE may, for convenience in describing sounds, be divided into the BACK, or root; the FRONT, which includes the middle and part just in front of the middle; the BLADE, or part just behind the tip; and the POINT, or tip. The tongue acts as a movable and flexible plug, by means of which the cavity of the mouth can be entirely closed at any point, or its configuration modified in an infinite number of ways.

§ 27. The ALVEOLAR RIDGE is the slight ridge formed just behind the back of the teeth by the gums covering the alveolars, or tooth sockets.

§ 28. The TEETH play an important part in articulation, as do also the LIPS. Many sounds are modified by lip movement, and the various degrees of lip action form distinguishing characteristics of various languages, as, for instance, French and German (§ 111).

2. THE ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION.

SOUNDS IN ISOLATION.

§ 29. BREATH and VOICE. It has already been stated (§ 18) that in ordinary free breathing the glottis is wide open. The breath from the lungs passes through the glottis without producing any sound other than that caused by its slight friction against the sides of the throat and mouth passages. A sound produced by the breath alone, without any action of the vocal cords, other than a slight tensing, is called a *breath sound*, or *breath*. The simplest breath sound forming an element of speech is the aspirate, **h**. It will be seen below, under Consonants, how the breath may be stopped and otherwise modified *after* it has passed through the glottis, forming more complicated breath sounds, but the *open glottis* with no vibration of the vocal cords is characteristic of all such sounds, which are therefore said to be *voiceless*, *breathed*, *surd*, or *nonvocal*. Such are the sounds represented by **p**, **t**, **k**, **f**, etc.

§ 30. If, however, the vocal cords (or vocal lips) are closed so tightly that the breath must force them apart, passing through in an extremely rapid series of puffs, we have *voice*, or vocal tone. In producing voice, the vocal cords (or vocal lips) do not vibrate like strings nor like thin membranes that swing in the breath current and set the air in vibration, as often formerly supposed, but like two cushions, or pads, which by alternate compression and relaxation close and open the slit between them, the larynx thus emitting puffs of air, as a siren does, with sufficient rapidity to make a tone. The pitch of this tone depends on the rapidity with which the puffs follow one another; its quality, or timbre, depends upon their form. The puffs of air may be very brief and may be separated by comparatively long intervals of rest, or they may be of smoother form, even resembling the vibrations of a tuning fork. "Voice" may be observed by pronouncing any vowel, or by alternating the sounds of *s* (voiceless) and *z* (voiced) [sz sz sz, etc.]. The effect is heightened by stopping the ears with the fingers. The vibration may also be felt by placing the thumb and forefinger on opposite sides of the "Adam's apple," or by pressing the palm of the hand upon the top of the head. A sound made with voice is called a *voiced*, or *sonant*, sound. All the vowels, and such consonants as **b**, **d**, **g**, etc., are voiced.

§ 31. The terms "chest voice," "head voice," etc., indicate common misconceptions. No sound is produced in the chest or in the head. *All* voice sound is produced at the glottis, though it is variously *modified* elsewhere, chiefly by different conformations of the vocal organs above the glottis. The voice may be given an added resonance by allowing it to pass wholly, or in part, through the nasal cavity, and may apparently be somewhat modified in quality by action of the chest as a sounding board. The ventriloquist may modify his voice in various ways by abnormal action of the throat, diaphragm, etc., and by skillful suggestion make the imagination of his hearers aid in their own deception, but all the actual voice that he produces comes from his larynx.

§ 32. The larynx is thus seen to contain the organ of voice, which is composed of the vocal cords (or vocal lips), together with the adjusting cartilages and muscles. The larynx has been called the "*voice box*," which, though rather fanciful, may serve to make a more vivid mental picture of it for some. The oral cavities above the larynx are adjusted in a certain way for each vowel or consonant sound, which is thus "articulated" or given its characteristic quality. The breath from the larynx, either voiced or voiceless, striking the cavities as thus adjusted produces the various sounds of speech.

NOTE. Inability to speak and defects of voice are seldom found to arise from any fault or weakness in the vocal cords. Those born deaf are mute because speech is learned chiefly through imitation of sound impressions received through the ear. In hearing persons most vocal defects are due to faulty breathing and imperfect articulation.

§ 33. WHISPER, which next to voice is the most important production of the vocal cords, is produced by bringing the cords close enough together to cause decided friction of the breath against them, but no vibration. The weak whisper is produced by narrowing the whole glottis, the strong whisper by closing the cord glottis altogether, so that the breath passes through the cartilage glottis only (§ 19). The exaggerated "stage" whisper is the strong whisper accompanied by contraction of the upper, or false, glottis (§ 20), and, sometimes, by depression of the epiglottis (§ 21). In whisper, we have tones such as come from a flute or an organ pipe so badly blown that the instrument refuses to speak, but still gives out windy tones of recognizable degrees of pitch. In whispering, as opposed to speaking aloud, breathed sounds, as **f**, **k**, **t**, etc., remain unchanged, while sounds like **v**, **b**, **d**, etc., that are voiced in speech, are uttered with the glottis contracted, but not sufficiently so to produce voice.

§ 34. GLOTTAL STOP. When the breath in passing through the glottis is checked by a sudden contraction of the cords, a percussive effect is produced analogous to that heard when the breath is checked in the mouth in the articulation of **p**, **b**, or **k**. This is called the *glottal stop* or *glottal catch*. An ordinary cough, or the "grunt" often accompanying a push or a pull, are familiar examples of a sound formed in this way, but as occurring in speech the glottal stop is much less vigorous. The glottal stop is not usually noticed as an element of English speech, but is heard in certain languages and dialects, as in North German, Danish, etc.

§ 35. VOICE CHANNEL. The passage by which the breath or voice issues from the larynx to the open air is called the *voice channel*. It consists most often of the pharynx and the mouth, but its upper part may be the nasal passage, or it may be divided so that the whole delta is employed.

VOWELS.

§ 36. VOWELS are the open, sonorous sounds of a language, formed by the modifications of the voice, or vocal tone (§ 30) in the oral cavity, but without the audible friction or stoppage which characterizes a consonant (§ 49). For each distinct vowel sound there is a definite configuration of the oral passage, which assumes various forms through different adjustments of the flexible and movable parts of the mouth; namely, the *tongue*, *soft palate*, *lower jaw*, *lips*, *cheeks*, and the walls of the *pharynx*. The nasal vowels, as in French, add a resonance in the nasal passage, but no English vowel should ordinarily be nasalized (§ 60).

§ 37. The terms *vowel* and *consonant* are commonly used with two meanings: (*a*) to designate the chief sounds of which a language is composed, and (*b*) to designate the written letters which represent these sounds. Unless this double meaning is kept in mind, confusion will arise, the liability to which is increased by the fact that the letters of the alphabet are given names which in most cases do not represent the sounds which the letters represent. In this discussion, unless otherwise indicated, it is the *sound* itself that is meant in any case.

VIEWS OF THE VOCAL ORGANS (THE RIGHT HALF) IN VOWEL POSITIONS.

The positions are somewhat exaggerated.

1 Hard Palate. 2 Soft Palate. 3 4 Back Wall of the Pharynx. 5 Tongue. 6 Tongue, or Hyoid, Bone. 7 Right **Vocal Cord**, below; right **False Vocal Cord**, above; both attached to the **Thyroid Cartilage** in front, and to the right **Arytenoid Cartilage** behind. 8 **Fold**, extended from the border of the right half of the **Epiglottis** in front to the right **Arytenoid Cartilage** behind; back of which is shown, in cross section, the **Transverse Muscle** that runs from the right to the left **Arytenoid**. 9 **Cricoid Cartilage. 10 Windpipe. 11 Esophagus.** ◌ **Place of Constriction.**

The Thyroid Cartilage extends back in two broad plates, one on each side; each one hinged, or pivoted, at a point on the outside and near the bottom of the Cricoid. The Thyroid thus serves as a lever for stretching or relaxing the Vocal Cords. The Tongue Bone extends back in two branches above the Thyroid plates. Each Arytenoid is a pyramid with a triangular base, of which the outer angle (not seen in the illustration) rests upon the Cricoid, while to the inner front angle is attached the end of a Vocal Ligament, and the inner angle in the rear is held fast to the Cricoid by a short ligament. The Arytenoids serve as levers for moving and adjusting the Vocal Cords. When the Cords are brought close together the passage between the Cartilages may either remain open or be closed: closed by the joining, and opened by the disjoining, of their front edges from the bottom to the top, — the Transverse Muscle barring the way behind at all times. The False Vocal Cords have no direct agency in phonation.

High, ēve. *Low*, câre.

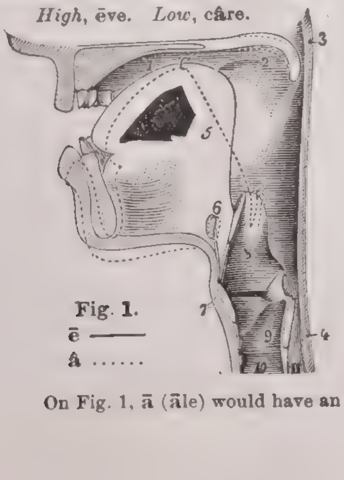

Fig. 1.
ē ——
â ......

Narrow, ōld. *Wide*, ärt.

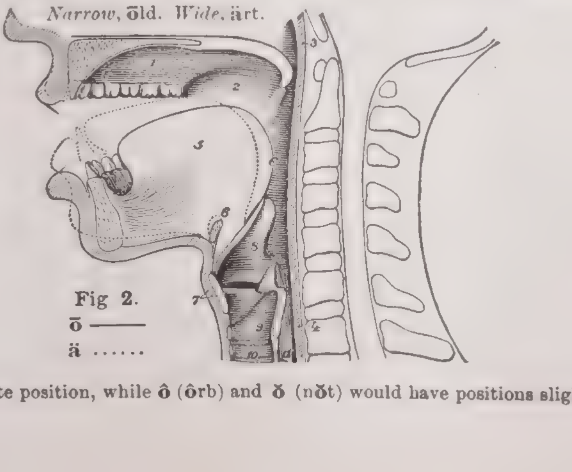

Fig 2.
ō ——
ä ......

Narrow, food. *Wide*, foot.

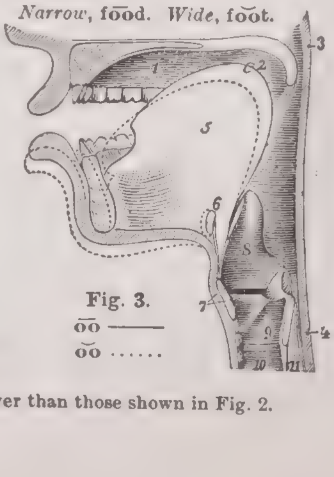

Fig. 3.
o͞o ——
o͝o ......

On Fig. 1, ā (āle) would have an intermediate position, while ô (ôrb) and ŏ (nŏt) would have positions slightly lower than those shown in Fig. 2.

§ **38.** The audibility of language depends largely upon the vowels. Those languages, as Italian, in which vowel sounds occur most frequently as compared with consonants are the most musical.

§ **39.** The classification of the vowels which is here presented has for its basis the manner and place of their formation by the vocal organs, and agrees, in the terminology and in the main features of the analysis, with the system of Alexander Melville Bell, especially as modified by Henry Sweet. In the study of the different vowel sounds it often helps the student if he merely whispers them; after a time he will be able to recognize them by the muscular sensations associated with their formation.

§ **40.** RESONANCE. VOWEL CHAMBERS. Resonance is the augmentation of sound by the sympathetic vibration of some body other than that by which it is originated, such sympathetic vibration being in unison either with the fundamental tone or with one of its overtones. Thus, a violin string vibrating in free air has but a feeble sound, but when it vibrates over the sounding box of the instrument its sound is much stronger. Resonance may determine the ultimate quality and pitch of a sound, in many wind instruments, as the flute, or the pipes of an organ, the pitch of the tone is chiefly determined by the shape and size of the resonance cavity or tube. The more elastic a resonating body is, the more readily is it set in vibration by sound waves from another body, and the stronger is the reinforcement or the modification of the resultant sound. The air inclosed within a limited space is especially well adapted for such modification of sounds. Such a space with its inclosed column of air forms a *resonance chamber*. The air-filled oral cavity as adjusted for a particular vowel sound (§ 36) is such a resonance chamber, and is commonly called the *vowel chamber* for that sound. By its size and shape the vowel chamber gives to its vowel the particular tone or quality by which it is chiefly recognized. A vowel sound, therefore, consists of vocal tone, that is, a series of explosive puffs of air from the glottis (§ 30), acting on the oral cavity as adjusted for that vowel. This oral cavity is not simple, but consists of a complicated system of cavities (the larynx, pharynx, mouth, and nose), with variable shapes, sizes, and openings. The effect of the vocal tone on each of these component cavities is, first to arouse in it a vibration with a period depending on the cavity, and secondly, to force on it a vibration of the same period as that of the vocal tone. The prevalence of one of these factors over the other depends on the form of the puffs, the walls of the cavity, etc. The "overtone theory" of Helmholtz and others supposed that the vocal cavities act like metallic resonators to reinforce certain overtones of the glottal tone; but these cavities have soft, or only moderately hard, walls lined with moist membrane, and cannot act like metallic resonators. Also, as shown by recent investigations in experimental phonetics, the tones of the oral cavity do not necessarily coincide with the harmonic overtones of the laryngeal tones. The whole cavity is adjusted to certain tones for each vowel; the puffs from the larynx strike the cavity as thus adjusted, and bring forth these tones. Each puff of voice striking a component cavity produces a vibration the period of which is that of the cavity; the periods of these vibrations may stand in any relation to the interval at which the puffs come, that is, to the fundamental tone. Each vowel sound may have its pitch raised or lowered by adjustment of the vocal cords (or vocal lips) and any vowel may be spoken or sung at this pitch. But each vowel has, besides this, an oral pitch of its own, due to the size and shape of its vowel chamber. Thus, in speaking aloud or in singing, the voice may be pitched higher or lower at pleasure, carrying with it all the while, for any individual vowel, the characteristic tone of the oral cavity as adjusted for that vowel. Thus, if ē, ä, o͞o are all sung on the same note, ē will have the highest oral pitch, ä the next highest, and o͞o the lowest.

NOTE. The vowel chamber necessary to give the distinctive quality to a vowel sound may be formed in mouths of different sizes by lowering or raising the tongue, shifting it backward or forward, and increasing or decreasing the mouth aperture, and it is by such compensations that the child in learning to speak is able to adapt his mouth in such a way as to produce the same oral tones and hence the same vowel sounds as the adult, and that adults with mouths of varying size and shape are able so to adjust them as to produce the vowel sounds of their language.

§ **41.** The chief organ employed in changing the various configurations of the mouth to produce different sounds is the *tongue* (§ 26). The number of possible vowel sounds is very great, since even a slight change in the position of tongue and lips will change the form of the oral cavity (vowel chamber) and thus produce a different vowel. But the ear cannot ordinarily recognize such slight variations of sound as often mark vowels even of quite different formations. Also, some vowel sounds are clearer and of pleasanter sound than others. Hence, in each language, certain typical vowel sounds have been fixed upon, usually by unconscious evolution, as being the clearest or the most easily distinguished one from another. A certain amount of variation from these type vowels is negligible, while still greater variations produce vowels which, while they may be classed as the same sounds if the variations are not too great, are still enough different from the standard sounds to be considered dialect variations (§ 8). During speech, the tongue never occupies exactly the same position for an appreciable period of time. In the production of any of the typical speech sounds of a language, its movement is, however, momentarily confined within a certain range so small that its position while limited to this range may be regarded as fixed. In producing a group of speech elements it passes with a rapid gliding movement from the main position for one element through a variety of positions to that which produces the typical, or characteristic, portion of the next element (§ 94).

§ **42.** In the formation of a vowel chamber, there is in every instance a PLACE OF CONSTRICTION made by a more or less close approximation of some part of the tongue to the hard or the soft palate, and vowels are accordingly classified as: (1) BACK VOWELS (otherwise called *guttural*, or *velar, vowels*) when the place of constriction is between the *back*, or root, of the tongue and the soft palate, as in **oo** (**po͞ol**), **ä** (**ärm**); (2) FRONT VOWELS (or *palatal vowels*) when it is between the *front* of the tongue and the hard palate, as in **ē** (**ēve**); (3) MIXED VOWELS, in which neither front nor back articulation predominates, as in **û** (**fûr**), **ẽ** (**mak′ẽr**). In the formation of the *back vowels*, the root of the tongue is elevated or bunched up under the soft palate, partly by retraction of the entire tongue, and partly by pressing down its fore part. In the formation of the *front vowels*, the tongue is massed in the front of the mouth, its front is raised toward the hard palate, and its main body slopes backward, and more or less downward. In the formation of the *mixed vowels*, the tongue sinks into its neutral flattened shape, and in the formation of some of them at least there is a slight sinking in the middle.

§ **43.** HEIGHT. The vertical movements of the tongue, which are generally accompanied by lowering and raising of the lower jaw, produce various degrees of "height," or distance of the tongue from the palate at the place of constriction. Thus, in **ē** (**ēve**) the front of the tongue is raised as high and as close to the hard palate as is possible without causing more or less audible friction (which would change it into a consonant, as into a variety of **y** as in **you**); in **ă** (**măn**), it is much lowered; in **ĕ** (**yĕt**), it is in a position about midway between those for **ē** and **ă**.

§ **44.** According to the height of the tongue in pronouncing them, vowels are classified as HIGH, MID, and LOW. Thus, **ē** (**ēve**) is a "high-front" vowel; **ĕ** (**mĕn**) a "mid-front" vowel; **ă** (**măn**) a "low-front" vowel. There are, of course, other degrees of height, as the tongue is raised or lowered by imperceptible degrees, but this subdivision is sufficient to identify all the chief vowels. These distinctions of height apply equally to *back* and *mixed* vowels, and we thus have altogether nine cardinal vowel positions: three back, three mixed, and three front.

§ **45.** NARROW and WIDE. Vowels may be further classified in pairs having the same or very nearly the same tongue position. The vowels in each pair are usually distinguished from each other by a difference in quality, one being clear and sharp, the other less so. This difference depends mainly upon the tenseness or laxness of the tongue. Usually in the case of the clearer vowel that part of the tongue which gives character to the sound is tense and convex, *narrowing* the passage, while in the formation of the duller ones, though at the same or nearly the same height, it is relaxed and flattened, leaving the passage *wider*. Vowels in such pairs are therefore distinguished as NARROW and WIDE, or, otherwise, as TENSE and LAX. In the front wide vowels, the tongue is not pressed quite so far forward as for the narrow ones; in the back wide ones it is not drawn quite so far back as for the back narrow ones. The lip-rounding of the back vowels is greater in the case of the narrow than the wide. In uttering the narrow back vowels (o͞o, ō, ô, etc.) there is felt, in addition to the tenseness and convexity of the tongue, a tenseness and drawing down of the soft palate. Sometimes the clearer vowel is formed simply with a little higher tongue position than the other, and such a pair are often distinguished as close and open; but these terms are also used to distinguish vowels of different "heights," as ō and ô, ā and â, and hence they are wanting in exactness. Instead of the terms "narrow" and "wide," "primary" and "secondary" are used by some. NARROW and WIDE are used in this discussion to distinguish all such pairs of vowels as are here described; **ē**, **ā**, **â**, **oo**, **ô**, are examples of *narrow* vowels, **ĭ**, **ĕ**, **ă**, **o͝o**, **ŏ**, being the corresponding *wide* ones. There are many intermediate degrees of "narrow" and "wide," which for practical purposes need not be considered. In naming the vowels according to this system *height* comes first, then *place*, followed by *width*; thus, **ē** (**ēve**) is "high-front-narrow," **ĭ** (**ĭll**) is "high-front-wide," etc. In the English vowel system, there is a corresponding wide vowel for each of the narrow front vowels, and for each of the narrow back vowels, as shown in the table, § 48.

§ **46.** ROUNDING. In the pronunciation of some vowels, as ō and o͞o, the mouth opening is narrowed by drawing together, or pursing, the lips. This is called *rounding*, and the vowel is said to be *rounded*, or *labialized*. In a vigorous pronunciation there is often considerable protrusion of the lips, which intensifies the effect of rounding. In English pronunciation, however, there is seldom protrusion, but the same acoustic effect may be produced by lateral compression of the corners of the mouth, or the diminished lip-rounding may often be compensated by increased retraction of the tongue, which lowers the pitch of the vowel chamber, as rounding does. Rounding is especially characteristic of the back vowels (ō, o͞o, etc.), to which it adds clearness and pleasantness of character. This may be tested by trying to "unround" the o͞o as in **fo͞od**, that is, to speak it with the lips flat and extended, without changing the tongue position. The front vowels are usually made with an elongated opening of the lips. Rounded front vowels do not occur in the regular pronunciation of English. Rounded vowels have different *degrees* of rounding according to their height; the high vowels, as o͞o (**fo͞od**), having the narrowest, the low, as **ô** (**ôrb**), having the widest, lip opening.

§ **47.** On the basis of height and horizontal position, there are, as already seen (§ 44), nine cardinal vowel positions, as follows:

high-back	high-mixed	high-front
mid-back	mid-mixed	mid-front
low-back	low-mixed	low-front

As each of the vowels occurring in these positions may be narrow or wide, and rounded or not rounded, the combination of the four elements (height, horizontal position, width, and rounding) gives 36 primary vowels as shown in the following table. Not all of these vowels occur in modern English. The front vowels are evidently the easiest to analyze, as the front of the tongue is free, and its movements are easily felt and seen; phoneticians therefore agree closely in the analysis of these vowels, while there is some disagreement in the analysis of the mixed and back vowels (except the two high backs o͞o as in **fo͞od** and o͝o as in **fo͝ot**, in the formation of which the tongue's movements are the most easily felt). The diphthongs (§§ 95–8), being composed of two elements, cannot be tabulated in the position of either. The **à** as in **àsk**, etc., and the obscured sounds, as *ȧ* in **finȧl**, *ĕ* in **momĕnt**, **ā̆** in **senāte**, etc., being variable according to different styles of speech (§ 7), are also omitted. Further, it should be remembered that many of the English vowels (in addition to the usually recognized diphthongs) are *not simple sounds*, and the positions of some of them are shifted slightly forward or backward, upward or downward, from the main positions here shown. The Visible Speech system of Bell has been made more comprehensive by Dr. Sweet (Organic system), who has invented a number of "modifiers," which, attached to the main symbols, indicate a position somewhat higher or lower, further forward or further back. A full description will be found in his *Primer of Phonetics*, third edition, Oxford, 1906. A FULL DISCUSSION of each VOWEL and DIPHTHONG as it occurs in actual pronunciation will be found in the ELEMENTS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH, Section III. of this Guide.

NARROW			WIDE.		
high-back	high-mixed	high-front ēve	high-back	high-mixed	high-front ĭt
mid-back	mid-mixed ŭp	mid-front āle	mid-back ärt	mid-mixed evẽr	mid-front mĕn
low-back	low-mixed ûrn	low-front câre	low-back	low-mixed	low-front măn
NARROW-ROUND			**WIDE-ROUND.**		
high-back fo͞od	high-mixed	high-front Fr. menü	high-back bo͝ok	high-mixed .	high-front
mid-back ōld	mid-mixed	mid-front	mid-back ȯbey	mid-mixed	mid-front
low-back ôrb	low-mixed	low-front	low-back ŏdd	low-mixed	low-front

§ **48.** The "chess-board" arrangement, as in the above table, while most convenient for tabulating the vowels, does not show the actual shifting of the tongue and jaw in passing from one position to another. Actually, they are drawn slightly *backward* as well as *downward* in passing from the high-front to the low-front position, and *forward* as well as *downward* in passing from the high-back to the low-back position, as shown in the following table. —

	Back.	Mixed.	Front.	
High	o͞o (fo͞od) o͝o (fo͝ot)		ē (ēve) ĭ (ĭll)	High
Mid	ō (old) ä (ärt)	ẽ (evẽr) ŭ (ŭp)	ā (āle) ĕ (mĕn)	Mid
Low	ô (ôrb) ŏ (nŏt)	û (tûrn)	â (câre) ă (măn)	Low

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

CONSONANTS.

§ 49 CONSONANTS are the less sonorous sounds of a language, formed either with complete closure or decided obstruction of the oral passage. They differ widely in character, grading from those which, formed with complete closure, have almost no sound in themselves and are hence most characteristically consonantal, as **p, t, k**, etc., to those that are most sonorous, and hence most nearly like vowels, as **l, n, r, w**, etc.

NOTE. It must be remembered that throughout the Guide, unless otherwise stated, it is the *sound* represented by the letters that is meant, and not their names, pē, tē, kā, etc. Readers should, if they have not already done so, learn to isolate and pronounce separately the sounds of the language. Thus **p, t, k** represent simple breath sounds without the slightest voice sound or vowel accompanying, and may be isolated by pronouncing in each case some simple word beginning with one of them, as **pea, tea, key**, and then dropping off the vowel sound altogether.

§ 50. The essential feature in the production of a consonant sound is *obstruction* in the voice channel, which may amount to complete closure. The breath current in any case may or may not be voiced. The chief characteristic of all vowels, on the contrary, is voice (§ 30), modified, to be sure, by various configurations of the mouth, but free from either complete stoppage or decided friction of the breath. Vowels, as already seen, are distinguished from one another chiefly by the oral tone of each, due to the size and shape of its oral chamber; the *form* and *place* of the *obstruction* is what mainly distinguishes one consonant from another. There is, indeed, in the formation of the vowels, what might in one sense be called an obstruction in the oral passage above the glottis; that is, at the place of constriction (§ 42). This, however, only serves to form the oral vowel chamber, and does not obstruct the sound, either completely or sufficiently to cause any decided friction or rustling. When the place of constriction becomes much narrowed, as in the case of ē and **o͞o** or ĭ and **o͝o**, a very little further raising of the tongue, or an increase in the force of expiration, will produce a slight frictional rustling, and thus give a consonantal character to the vowel, which easily passes completely over into the corresponding consonant, as ĭ into **y**, **o͝o** into **w**. Indeed, if either of these vowels is passed over rapidly before a following vowel, the two sounds being in one syllable, the effect produced is also **y** or **w**; as in **ameliorate** (*ȧ*-mēl′yo-rāt), **zouave** (zo͝o-äv′; zwäv). Hence y and **w** are often called *semi-vowels*, and **w** has also been called "consonant **u**" (**u** as in **full** = **o͝o**).

§ 51. Consonant means "sounding with," — that is, "with" a vowel. But it is not to be supposed that consonants can be uttered only as combined with vowels. Every consonant can be sounded by itself, and such voiced consonants as **l, m, n**, can be not only indefinitely prolonged, but even musically intoned; or, in other words, they can function as vowels. The reason is that though **m** and **n** have a complete closure of the mouth passage, yet the breath can pass out freely through the nose, while for **l** the breath can pass out on both sides (or on one side) of the tongue tip without any decided friction. Similarly, **r** can function as a vowel. (Cf. § 64.) In actual usage, however, scarcely any recognized word is composed of consonant sounds alone, although both syllables and words often consist of vowel sounds alone. Certain of the consonants sometimes have temporarily the value of vowels, and may then be syllabic, but only unaccented syllables are thus formed in ordinary English; as in **eaten** (ēt′'n). Usually there must be for every syllable one of the open, more sonorous sounds, called vowels (§ 36).

NOTE. The exclamation **psht!**, used to attract attention, and a few other similar combinations of sounds, if really words, may be given as examples of words composed entirely of consonants. Such abbreviations as *'n* for *and*, as in *bread 'n butter*, are really enclitics, forming unaccented syllables attached in pronunciation to the preceding word.

§ 52. It is thus seen that the line of demarcation between vowel and consonant is not always sharply defined. It is, however, convenient to retain the traditional division of the sounds of the language into vowels and consonants. The respective relations of vowel and consonant to the syllable are a natural consequence of their different characteristics as stated above. Vowels and consonants readily combine into one continuous blend of sound in passing either way, from vowel to consonant or from consonant to vowel.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 53. Consonants pronounced with voice (§ 30) are called VOICED CONSONANTS, or SONANTS, as **b, v, z, d, g** (**go**), etc.; those unaccompanied by voice are called VOICELESS CONSONANTS, BREATH CONSONANTS, or SURDS, as **p, f, s, t, k**, etc. All consonants can be whispered.

NOTE 1. The voiceless, or breath, consonants (surds) are otherwise styled *nonsonant, nonvocal, unintonated, toneless*, and sometimes, improperly, *whispered* (§ 33). They have also been called *aspirates*, but this term is properly restricted, as by most grammarians and phoneticians, to the *h* sounds and aspirated consonants. Cf. ASPIRATE, *n.*, in the *Vocab.*

NOTE 2. In the voiced (sonant) consonants (called also *subvocals, subtonics*, and *vocal, intonated*, and *phthongal* consonants) a part of the strength of the outflowing breath is expended in vibrating the vocal cords, and thus there is less force left to give character to the sound at the place of formation than in the case of the voiceless (surd) consonants. Voiced consonants are, therefore, as a rule, weaker than voiceless consonants. For this reason voiceless consonants are often called "*hard*," "*strong*," or "*sharp*," the corresponding voiced consonants "*soft*," "*weak*," or "*flat*." The terms *voiced* and *voiceless*, however, are unambiguous, and are now preferred by most phoneticians.

§ 54. Consonants may be further classified: (1) according to the MANNER of their formation; (2) according to the PLACE of their formation.

SUBDIVISION I. — According to Manner of Formation (*Form*).

§ 55. Consonants are formed in three ways:

(1) The breath, either voiced or voiceless, is entirely shut off for a moment, and then usually explosively released, as in **p, t, b, d, k, g** (**go**). The closure may be at the lips, as for **p, b**; between the point of the tongue and the gums back of the upper teeth, as for **t, d**; or at the back of the mouth, as for **k, g** (**go**).

(2) The vocalized breath is stopped in the mouth, and turned back through the nasal passage, as in **m, n, ng** (**sing**) or ŋ (**iŋk**). The closure of the oral passage in this class is at any of various places, as in (1).

(3) The breath, either voiced or voiceless, is much impeded ("squeezed") in its flow through a narrowing of the passage above the glottis, usually sufficiently to produce audible friction. The narrowed opening through which the breath is sqeeezed, and which gives to the consonant its character, varies in width and position for the different consonants thus formed. The amount of friction depends, of course, upon the degree to which the passage is narrowed. The narrowing may be between the lower lip and the upper teeth, as in **f, v**; between the blade of the tongue and the teeth, as in **s, z**, etc.

§ 56. Consonants produced with a complete stopping of the breath at some point in the oral passage, while the nasal passage also remains closed (§ 55, 1), are called STOPPED CONSONANTS, or STOPS (otherwise *mutes, checks*, or *explosives*). The stops in English are: **b, d, g** (**go**), *voiced*, and **p, t, k**, *voiceless*. See TABLE OF CONSONANTS, § 71.

NOTE. The voiceless stops (surd mutes) **p, t, k**, are the only ones of the stopped consonants to which the name 'mutes" is, strictly speaking, applicable. They have no sound whatever in themselves, being audible only at the moment of transition from or to some other sound, although they can be pronounced separately by exploding each with audible emission of breath. See §§ 101-3.

§ 57. Consonants produced by forcing, or squeezing, the breath through the oral passage which is narrowed, or divided (as in **l**), but not otherwise closed either entirely or in part (§ 55, 3), and also those in which the oral passage is stopped, but the nasal passage open (§ 55, 2), are called OPEN CONSONANTS or CONTINUANTS. The open consonants in English are: voiced, **j, l, m, n, ng, r, th** (**then**), **v, w, y** (**yet**), **z, zh** (**pleasure**); voiceless, **ch** (**chop**), **f, h** (**him**), **s, sh** (**she**), **th** (**thin**), **wh** (**why**). See TABLE OF CONSONANTS, § 71.

§ 58. Those open consonants which are uttered with so little audible friction and are so sonorous that they closely resemble vowels are called VOWEL-LIKE CONSONANTS, also *sonorous*, or *sonorant*, consonants. Such are the nasals, **m, n, ng**, the liquids, **l, r**, and the semivowels, **w, y**. These sounds, although usually classed as consonants, really form a group intermediate between the vowels and those sounds which are in all cases purely consonantal. Cf. § 52.

§ 59. In the NASAL CONSONANTS, **m, n, ng** or ŋ (**iŋk**), the mouth passage is completely stopped as in the case of the stops, but at the same time the velum, or soft palate (§ 24), is lowered and the intonated breath thus passes into or through the nasal passage, the resonance of which, combined with that of the mouth passage back of the place of closure, gives its peculiar character to each of these consonants (§ 55, 2). The quality of each nasal consonant varies according as the oral passage is stopped at the lips, as in **m**, between the tip of the tongue and the gums back of the upper front teeth, as in **n**, or toward the back of the mouth, as in **ng**. The three nasals are normally all voiced sounds.

§ 60. If we take one of the stopped consonants, **b** for instance, and instead of exploding it, allow the soft palate to drop and the voiced breath thus to pass out through the nose, we obtain the corresponding nasal, in this case **m**. In a similar way we have also the pairs **d** and **n**, **g** and **ng**. As the intonated breath is thus completely *stopped* in the mouth and turned back through the nasal passage, the nasals are classed by some with the stopped consonants. On the other hand, although the breath is stopped in the mouth, the opening through the nose forms an open passage from the throat to the external air, and since these sounds are not momentary or explosive, as are **p, t, k**, etc., but continuous, they are better classed with the open sounds, or continuants.

NOTE 1. Except in the utterance of the three nasal consonants, **m, n, ng**, the entrance from the mouth into the nasal passage must be kept closed. If the velum (§ 24) is allowed to drop, opening the passage, the speech is characterized by nasality, or a nasal "twang," which is usually considered a blemish in speaking, although it is sometimes cultivated by singers as giving additional resonance to the tones, and some teachers of voice production maintain that the best vowel sounds are produced when the velum does not quite close the nasal passage. The velum, with its lower extremity, the *uvula*, hanging down at the back of the mouth, may be examined with the aid of a hand mirror, if the observer stand so that as much light as possible falls into the mouth. After a little practice the muscular sense may be so cultivated in the velum that it can be moved up or down at will. Obstruction of the nasal passage, as from a cold, or from adenoid growths, prevents the proper utterance of nasal sounds, as of **m, n, ng**, the cognate sounds **b, d, g**, being substituted for them. This is commonly called "speaking through the nose," but it is in reality just the reverse.

NOTE 2. Although NASAL VOWELS are not considered admissible in standard English, such vowels exist in some other languages in the accepted pronunciation. In French there are four such vowels indicated by a following *n* in the spelling (not if the *n* is doubled or followed by a vowel in the same syllable), as in the phrase *un bon vin blanc* (ŭN bôN văN bläN). These are pronounced by uttering the vowels as here marked while allowing the velum to hang loose, the breath or voice passing out through *both nose and mouth*, only the vowel being pronounced in any case, the written or printed *n* merely indicating the nasalization. Thus these nasal vowels differ from the nasal consonants, in which the breath or voice passes out through the *nose only*.

§ 61. In the formation of the LIQUIDS, **r** and **l**, the oral passage is either divided as in **l**, the tongue dividing the passage so that the breath passes out either at both sides or at one side, or it is narrowed by the approximation of the tongue to the back upper gums or to the palate, as in **r**. Since the passage is not entirely closed (or, in the case of trilled **r**, is closed and opened in extremely rapid succession) these sounds are classed with the open sounds. Both the liquids are normally voiced in English.

NOTE 1. The consonant **l** is usually formed with the tongue in such a position that the passage through the mouth is divided laterally into two parts, the tip of the tongue usually touching the gums above the back of the upper front teeth. Such a consonant is called a DIVIDED consonant (otherwise a *lateral*, or *side*, consonant). Some, however, pronounce **l** by completely stopping one side of the passage with the tongue and allowing the breath to pass out on the other side, in which case it is called *unilateral*.

NOTE 2. The term LIQUID was applied by the Greek grammarians to the consonants **l, m, n, r**, because of their smooth and flowing quality, and the fluency with which any one of them combines with a stopped consonant, as **p, k**, etc., either immediately preceding or following it; as in English **clay, play, pray, help, camp**. The term was adopted by the Roman grammarians, and has since been in common, though variable, use. By many recent writers the name has been limited, as here, to **r**, and **l**, while others include under it **l, m, n**, and **r**, and still others apply it to all the vowel-like consonants (§ 58).

§ 62. The open consonants, except the vowel-like consonants and the nasals, are called FRICATIVES, as being characterized by decided friction. The term SPIRANT has been variously used by different writers; by some to indicate all the fricatives, by others to indicate only **f, v, th** (**thin**), **th** (**then**), and the two sounds of K (§ 144). The voiceless fricatives **s** and **sh**, the corresponding voiced fricatives **z** and **zh**, and also, sometimes, the compound consonants **ch** (= **tsh**), as in **chin**, and **j** (= **dzh**), as in **judge**, are often called SIBILANTS, indicating their hissing sound.

NOTE. All the voiced fricatives are BUZZES, so called because of the buzzing sound which characterizes them. In their formation there is, at the place of articulation, a vibration of the elastic tissue, which may be perceived to vary in rapidity as the pitch of the voice is higher or lower. This responsive and secondary vibration modifies the primary tone of these consonants, which is dulled in quality.

§ 63. TRILLS, or *rolled consonants*, are sounds characterized by rapid periodic interruption of the breath, made by vibrating one of the flexible parts of the mouth against some other part. The effect is caused by the breath, voiced or voiceless, driving the flexible part into a position of contact with, or very close approximation to, the other part, the elasticity or muscular force of the flexible part causing it to resume its former position. Thus **r** may be trilled by vibrating the point of the tongue against the back of the upper teeth, or the gums above. This form of **r** is now rare in standard English, in which **r** is now only occasionally trilled (§ 220). The trilled **r** is, however, common in Scotland, and in various English dialects. It is the more usual form of **r** in the Continental languages, as Italian, Spanish, French, and German, although in the latter two languages the **r** is now often pronounced by trilling the uvula (§ 24) against or close to the back of the tongue, as in the "Parisian" **r** (**r** grasseyé). A form of **r**, the so-called "glottal" **r**, may also be pronounced with a rather slow vibration of the vocal cords. The lips may also be trilled.

NOTE. A trill in music differs from the trill described above. It consists of rapid alter-

nation between two tones of slightly differing degrees in pitch, and, in singing, is effected, of course, by action of the vocal cords.

§ 64. Consonants, like vowels (§ 45), may be *narrow* or *wide*, that is, pronounced with the tongue tense or lax. This distinction, however, is not so noticeable in the case of consonants, because of their less sonorous sounds and because they do not, like the vowels, occur in pairs having the same tongue position and distinguished chiefly by narrowness and wideness. But the distinction is often of use in comparing the sounds of different languages. Thus English **w**, as in **we**, is *wide*, while the French **w** sound as in **oui** (wē) is narrow, both being formed with practically the same tongue position, but with the tongue lax in English and tense in French, the lip rounding also being less in English. Again, the English **y** in **yea** (yā), is wide, having so little friction as to be scarcely distinguished from a vowel, while the German **y** sound, as in **je** (yā) is narrow, so that the sound is a buzz (§ 62, NOTE) sounding almost like **zh** (as in **pleasure**) to an unaccustomed ear.

SUBDIVISION II. — According to Place of Formation (Place).

§ 65. Consonants may be subdivided according to the *place of* their *formation* (the place at which the narrowed passage or the closure which gives them their character is formed (§ 55). By place consonants may be divided into five main classes, as shown in §§ 66-70, and the table, § 71. As with the vowels (§ 41), however, the number of possible consonant sounds is very large, the position of many consonants being more or less variable as uttered by different persons, or in different combinations. Slight variations from what may be taken as type consonants in each language are commonly unrecognized, and may be ignored.

§ 66. LABIALS, or LIP CONSONANTS, are those having the place of formation at or near the *lips*, as follows: (a) between the lips, as in the *bilabials*, **p**, **b**, **m**; (b) between the lower lip and the upper teeth, as in the *labiodentals*, or *lip-teeth* consonants (otherwise called *dentilabials*), **v**, **f**; and (3) those pronounced with the lips rounded and the back of the tongue raised, as in the *labiogutturals*, **w** and **wh** (**why**). The labiogutturals have thus two places of articulation, at the lips and at the back of the mouth, but they are usually classed simply as labials.

§ 67. The DENTALS are those consonants that have the place of formation at or near the *teeth*, and include: (a) those formed with the *point*, or tip, of the tongue extended between the edges of the front teeth, as **th** (**then**) and **th** (**thin**); (b) those formed with the *point*, or tip, of the tongue touching the back of the upper front teeth, or, in English, more often the gums above, as **t**, **d**, **n**, **l**, **r**; (c) those formed with a narrow passage between the *blade* of the tongue (§ 26) and the back of the upper front teeth, as **z** and **s**; (d) those formed with a passage between the blade of the tongue and the front teeth similar to that in (c), but with the point, or tip, of the tongue raised, as **sh** in **ship**, **zh** in **pleasure**. Consonants formed as in groups (a) and (b) are often called POINT consonants; those formed as in groups (c) and (d) are often called BLADE consonants.

NOTE. The sounds of **t**, **d**, **n**, **l**, being most commonly pronounced in standard English with the point of the tongue brought against the ridge formed by the gums back of the upper front teeth (i. e., the *alveolar* ridge) and not against the back of the teeth, as in French, Italian, and many other languages, are called *alveolars* by some. But it is better to retain the term *dental*, which has long been in use to designate this group.

§ 68. PALATALS, or FRONT consonants, are formed by raising the front or middle of the tongue toward the hard palate, as **y** in **yet**.

NOTE. The English **r**, which is formed in various ways by different persons (§ 220), is classed with the palatals by some.

§ 69. GUTTURALS, or VELARS, otherwise called BACK consonants, are formed with the root (back) of the tongue raised toward the soft, or back, palate or *velum*, as **g** (**go**), **k** (**cop**), **ng** (**sing**), **ŋ** (**iŋk**).

NOTE. The place of formation for **k** and **g** varies widely according to the vowel which precedes or follows; thus, in **key** or **gimlet** it is forward, on the edge of the hard palate, while for **call** or **go** it is back, on the soft palate. Therefore **k** and **g** may be classed either as palatals or gutturals. They are, however, more often classed as gutturals, or velars, and no account is usually taken of their shifting position.

§ 70. GLOTTAL CONSONANTS are those made with the place of formation in or near the glottis (§ 17). In English the aspirate, **h**, is such a consonant sound. This sound begins usually as a weak, voiceless glottal consonant produced by friction of the breath against the vocal cords as they are drawn together to produce the vocality of the following vowel, but ending before the organs have assumed the full position for the vowel. Its latter part is a voiceless gliding vowel corresponding in position to the following vowel.

NOTE. A glottal **r** (§ 63) and a glottal stop (§ 34) sometimes occur as elements of speech, but are not recognized in standard English.

§ 71. The consonants are generally easier to recognize than the vowels and hence more easily imitated, and with one or two exceptions they vary but little in various parts of the English-speaking world. Each consonant is fully described in its alphabetical place in the Description of English Sounds, section III of this Guide. The following table exhibits the English consonants grouped according to the foregoing classification:

SOUNDS IN COMBINATION.

§ 72. Thus far the sounds of the language have been chiefly considered as typical elements, each complete in itself and each having a certain definite formation. In actual speech, however, sounds rarely occur thus isolated, and many sounds occur only in certain combinations. As combined in speech, sounds are variously modified in formation, and hence in their acoustic effects. It is such modifications that must now be considered.

The most important characteristic of sounds as occurring in speech groups — such as syllables, words, and sentences — is quantity, or length.

QUANTITY.

§ 73. The QUANTITY, or LENGTH, of any speech element, whether vowel or consonant, properly means the comparative length of time devoted to its pronunciation. Thus we call those sounds to the pronunciation of which the greatest time is given, *long*; those to the pronunciation of which the least time is given, *short*; those intermediate, *half-long*. We may distinguish still other degrees of quantity which occur exceptionally, as *very long* or *very short*. The three degrees, *long*, *half-long*, and *short* are, however, sufficiently definite, and for practical purposes *long* and *short* are often sufficient.

§ 74. Strictly, the terms "long" and "short" as applied to speech sounds should refer only to *quantity*. Thus, the **a** in **art** is a long vowel, of which the **a** in **ar-tis′tic** is the true short form. The vowel has practically the same *quality* in both words, being distinguished only by a difference in the *length of time* given to its pronunciation. As pronounced in **art** the time devoted to it is about twice as great as in **artistic**. But in present English usage **ā**, as in **āle**, is commonly called "long" **a**, while **ă**, as in **ăt**, is called "short" **a**, although these sounds do not have at all the same *quality*, and hence are not the true long and short of the same sound. So **ē**, as in **ēve**, is commonly called "long" **e**; **ĕ**, as in **mĕn**, "short" **e**, etc. Thus in present use "long" and "short" as commonly applied to the English vowel sounds designate differences in *quality* rather than differences in *actual length*, although a difference in actual quantity also often exists.

The present use of "long" and "short" in naming English vowels, although in a way illogical, has come about through the natural growth of the language and has become fixed in popular usage. It has grown out of the fact that the sounds we now call "long" **a** and "short" **a**, "long" **e** and "short" **e**, "long" **i** and "short" **i**, "long" **o** and "short" **o** have in each case often developed from the true long and short of the same, or nearly the same, vowel sound. The *symbols* have remained unchanged, but now represent in each case not the same sound with different *quantities*, but entirely different sounds.

Just how the confusion arose may be briefly stated. In the days of Chaucer the symbol **a**, for instance, had two values in English, one our present sound of **a** in **art**, the other the same sound shortened. Thus **name**, with "long" **a**, was not pronounced at all as at present (nām), but rather **nä′mĕ**, while **man**, for instance, had a true "short" **a**, pronounced about as our **a** in **artistic**. In the course of time (it was not until the beginning of the 18th century that the change became fully established) **name** came through gradual changes to be pronounced, not with the vowel sound **ä** (**ärt**), as formerly, but with the vowel sound **ā** (**āle**), which it now has. The word **man**, on the other hand, came to be pronounced with the vowel **ă** (**ăm**) which it has at present. This characteristic *sound* change took place in the pronunciation of a great many words, but the *spelling* of the language, largely through the conservative influence of printing, which had meanwhile come into use, was not changed to correspond. In consequence, the name of the letter **a** became **ā** (**āle**), instead of **ä** (**ärt**), and the present vowel sound in **name** came to be called "long" **a**, and that of **man** "short" **a**, although they had now become entirely separate sounds and were no longer the true long and short of the same sound. In a similar way **e**, formerly pronounced like **ā** (**āle**) when long, and approximately **ĕ** (**ĕnd**) when short, came to have two entirely distinct sounds, namely, our present **ē** (**ēve**), called "long" **e**, and our **ĕ** (**ĕnd**), called "short" **e**. The letter **i**, formerly representing the sounds of **ē** (**ēve**) when long, and **ĭ** (**ĭll**) when short, also now represents two different sounds; namely, the "long" **i**, as in **īce**, and the "short" **i**, as in **ĭt**.

§ 75. The *actual quantity* of present English vowel sounds is as follows:

(1) Those commonly called "long" and the diphthongs are: (*a*) *long*, when they are accented and either final or followed by a voiced (sonant) consonant; as in **āye**, **āim**; **äh**, **älms**; **saw** (sô), **Saul** (sôl); **sēa**, **sēize**; **sīgh**, **sīze**, **gō**, **gōad**; **mōō**, **mōōn**, etc.; (*b*) *half-long* when they are accented and followed by a voiceless (surd) consonant, as in **pāte**, **cēase**, **sīte**, etc.; or unaccented before an accented vowel, as in **ā-e′ri-al**, **chā-ot′ic**, etc.; (*c*) *short* when unaccented, and not followed immediately by an accented vowel; as **ī** in **ī-de′a**, **ô** (**au**) in **au-gust′**, **ä** in **är-tis′tic**, etc.

(2) The sounds denoted by **ȧ** (**sen′ȧte**), **ė** (**ė-vent′**, **bė-gin′**), **ȯ** (**ȯ-bey′**, **vi′ȯ-let**), **ŭ** (**ŭ-nite′**) are short in actual quantity, but they are often called HALF-LONG VOWELS, since in careful speech they usually retain more or less of the quality of the "long" vowels to which they correspond. In rapid speech they tend to widening (relaxing) or obscurity; the **ȧ**, as in **sen′ȧte**, etc., being usually a sound between **ĕ** (**ĕnd**) and **ĭ** (**ĭll**), the **ė**, as in **ė-vent′**, etc., approaching **ĭ** (**ĭll**), the **ȯ**, at least in many words, as in **vi′ȯ-let**, tending toward the obscure vowel sound **ẽ** as in **evẽr**, the **ŭ**, as in **ŭ-nite′**, having its final element changed from that of **ū** (= **yōō**) to the **ŏŏ** in **bŏŏk**. The **ȧ**, **ė**, and **ȯ**, are hence classed by some as obscure vowels.

(3) The vowels now usually called "short," as in **măn**, **rĕd**, **bĭt**, **pŏt**, **rŭt**, etc., are

PLACE OF ARTICULATION.	GLOTTAL	GUTTURAL *or* VELAR (BACK)	PALATAL (FRONT)	DENTAL				LABIAL OR LIP		MANNER OF FORMATION
				BLADE		POINT				
	Throat	Root of tongue and soft palate	Middle of tongue and hard palate	Blade of tongue and gums. Tip of tongue raised	Blade of tongue and teeth	Tip of tongue and gums back of upper teeth	Tip of tongue and edge of teeth (Inter-dental)	Lower lip and upper teeth (Labiodental)	Both lips (Bilabial)	
VOICED VOICELESS		**g** (go) [1] **k** (cow) [1]				**d** (do) **t** (ten)			**b** (boy) **p** (pit)	Stopped consonants or stops.
VOICED				**zh** (azure) **j** (jet) [2]	**z** (zeal)		**th** (then)	**v** (vim)		Fricatives — Open consonants or continuants.
VOICELESS	**h** (him)	(**wh**)[3]		**sh** (she) **ch** (chop) [2]	**s** (so)		**th** (thin)	**f** (fine)	**wh** (why) [3]	
VOICED		**ng** (sing) or **ŋ** (iŋk)				**n** (no)			**m** (me)	Nasals — Vowel-like consonants.
VOICED						**l** (lip)	**r** (red) [4]			Liquids
VOICED		(**w**)[3]	**y** (yet)						**w** (we) [3]	Semi-vowels

[1] See § 69, NOTE.

[2] **ch** (chop) and **j** (jet) are compound consonants, equivalent respectively to **tsh** and **dzh**, and the place of formation for each therefore shifts during its pronunciation, beginning with that of **t** or **d** and moving into that of **sh** and **zh**, the latter, however, being the most characteristic. So also **x** (§ 59) combines the positions of **k** (or **g**) and **s**.

[3] See § 66.

[4] See § 68, NOTE.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

regularly slightly shorter in actual quantity than a "long" vowel would be under the same conditions of position and stress.

(4) The "obscure" vowels, as in **ev′ẽr, so′fȧ, re′cĕnt, fi′năl**, etc., are always short in actual quantity.

§ **76.** Throughout the remainder of this discussion and in the Dictionary, the usual and familiar classification of English vowels as *long, half-long* and *short*, in which the real distinction, as shown above (§ 74), has in most cases come to be of *quality* rather than of actual *quantity*, is followed. Thus, vowels are classed as **long, half-long, short**, and **obscure**; — as ā in āle, long; ȧ in sen′ȧte, half-long; ă in măn, short; ă in fi′năl, obscure. The sounds symbolized by **ā, ē, ī, ō, ū** (**āle, ēve, īce, ōld, ūse**), as being the most frequent of the long sounds denoted by these letters, are commonly called their REGULAR LONG sounds; and, for a similar reason, **ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ** (**ăm, ĕnd, ĭll, ŏdd, ŭp**), are commonly called their REGULAR SHORT sounds. In addition to the "regular long" and "regular short" sounds, the vowels in **fool** (or **u** in **rude**) **call, art, care** (or **e** in **where**) are long, and the **oo** in **took** (or **u** in **pull**) is short. It must be remembered, however, as explained above, that the "regular long" and "regular short" sounds of the same letter in English are in no case variants of each other, either as "narrow" and "wide," or as the long and short of the *same* sound.

§ **77.** The "regular short" vowels in English are a marked peculiarity of the language. The vowel sounds in most of the European languages that come nearest to any of these sounds are usually narrower (that is, made with the tongue more tense, and slightly higher). Hence, those bred to speak other languages find it difficult to give these English sounds with precision.

ACCENT.

§ **78.** ACCENT, in its wider sense, may be defined as the prominence given, or the act of giving prominence, by whatever means, to one syllable over others in a word or phrase. The prominence thus customarily accorded, in the case of any word, is called the *accent* of the word, and is an essential part of its spoken form. Accent may be effected by greater stress (force of utterance), or by longer quantity, or by raised pitch, in the accented syllable, or by any or all of these combined. Accent, in a narrower sense, signifies that — whether stress, quantity, or pitch — by which the syllabic prominence is effected. Stress is the chief element in the accentuation of English words, and accent is therefore often used as synonymous with stress. The force with which a speech sound or a syllable is produced is the direct result of the physical effort made in expelling the breath from the lungs in its pronunciation. A syllable pronounced with strong stress (accent) is uttered with a greater effort of the voice, and hence is louder or clearer, or both louder and clearer, and also, often, of greater length, than its neighbors.

NOTE 1. EMPHASIS (called also *sentence accent*) is the accentuation of words or significant syllables in a sentence as opposed to that of syllables in a word or phrase. It employs, besides devices of its own, the same means as does word accent, the two often coinciding; but instead of being fixed by habitual usage, as word accent usually is, emphasis varies with occasion. Its purpose is not only to make prominent and impress, but often to color and modify the ideas to be conveyed.

NOTE 2. PITCH, or INTONATION, is the modification of voice as high or low on the musical scale. Pitch is an instinctive means of emphasis, and in the earlier stages of language the accent of words was often one of pitch rather than of stress. Pitch as thus used often became attached to words, giving them a special meaning. Such fixed pitch was a characteristic of Sanskrit, Greek, etc. In some languages now spoken, as notably in Chinese and some other Asiatic languages, and, to a considerable extent, in Swedish, such fixed pitch forms an important element in distinguishing various meanings of words. Pitch of this sort, except in the cases of a few exclamations, is not a recognized element in English accentuation, in which, as in that of most other modern languages, pitch is free or movable, modifying the meaning of sentences as a whole more often than that of single words, and expressing varying emotions rather than particular ideas.

§ **79.** There are various DEGREES of ACCENT (stress) in English, as may be seen by considering such a word as **incommunicability**, in which we usually distinguish three accents, or stresses, a strong one on the sixth syllable, and a medium one on the first and on the third; thus, **in′com-mu′ni-ca-bil′i-ty**. But if the last three syllables are pronounced by themselves each is seen to have a different accent, the first being the strongest, the third weaker than the first, but stronger than the second. For practical purposes it is, however, sufficient to distinguish three degrees of accent, or stress; — **primary**, or strong, **secondary**, or medium, and **weak**. Those syllables which are pronounced with the least stress are said to be *unaccented*. It is often difficult to distinguish the various degrees of accent, because the superior sonority of long, clear vowels makes it easy to imagine that the syllables containing them have stronger accent than they really have. Also, changes of pitch are apt to be confused with changes of stress.

§ **80.** PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ACCENT. Two accentual marks, a heavy one (′), called the primary accent, and a lighter one (′), called the secondary accent, are employed throughout this Dictionary, both in the syllabic division and in the respelling for pronunciation, to mark those syllables which are to be pronounced with a primary or a secondary accent, or stress.

In every word of more than one syllable at least one syllable is under primary stress, and hence is to be marked with the primary accent; as **o-bey′, com-mand′, walk′ing**. In many words of three syllables, and in most words of more than three, both the primary and the secondary accents are used; thus, **un′der-take′, mag′ni-fi′er, af′fa-bil′i-ty**. In all three-syllable words which have the primary accent on the last syllable, as in **un′der-take′, con′tra-dict′**, this fact is indicated by the use of the written primary accent; but, when, as in **mag′ni-fy, ded′i-cate, tur′pen-tine**, the last syllable is under secondary stress, and contains a long vowel, the accentual mark is not inserted, the existence of stress being usually sufficiently indicated by marking the vowel as of full length. There are many dissyllabic words, neither syllable of which can be properly spoken with absolutely weak stress. Such are **a-men, fare-well**, most two-syllable compounds, as **horse-rake, house-top**, etc., and many words not of that class. The final syllables of such words as **ab′scess, con′test, ac′cess**, are pronounced with greater force and clearness than are those of **heir′ess, tall′est, ax′es**, etc. It is, however, customary to mark the secondary accent in such words only when it is very decided, as in such compounds as **horse′rake′, house′top′**, and in a few such words as **a′men′, fare′well′**, etc.

§ **81.** POSITION OF THE ACCENT IN ENGLISH. For English no fixed rules, such as often exist in other languages, can be given by which the accent of most of its words may be determined. Words of new formation or words recently adopted into the language are usually accented according to the analogy of similar words of longer standing. In the case of some two-syllable words used both as verbs and as nouns or adjectives, the final syllable is accented for the verb, and the first for the noun or adjective; as, **con-test′** and **con′test, sub-ject′** and **sub′ject, ab-sent′** and **ab′sent**, etc. But many others are accented alike for both verb and noun; as **de-feat′, re-gard′, at-tack′, cap′ture, re-mark′**, etc.

The tendencies at work in the determination of accent are of interest, and often of help in deciding what the proper accentuation is in any doubtful case. The following sections give the chief characteristics of English accentuation.

§ **82.** ENGLISH ACCENTUATION IS RECESSIVE, that is, the general tendency of the language is to carry the chief accent, or stress, back towards or to the first syllable. The working of this principle is seen in such words as **bal′co-ny**, formerly **bal-co′ny**; **con′fis-cate**, *v.*, formerly (and still by some) **con-fis′cate**, etc. In many words the struggle between this principle and former usage is reflected in varying present usage, as in the pronunciations **ad′ver-tize** and **ad-ver-tize′, il′lus-trate** and **il-lus′trate**, etc. (see -ATE in the Dictionary). It should be remembered, however, that this tendency, though important, is often less strong than other influences.

§ **83.** The RHYTHMIC CHARACTER OF ENGLISH ACCENT is a marked feature of the language. English pronunciation, like the German, and that of other Teutonic languages, is characterized by strongly accented syllables followed by much weaker ones. In French there is a general tendency to even accent, the stronger syllables rising only a little above the others, while in the other Romance languages, as Italian and Spanish, the accent (stress), though stronger than in French, is not so marked as in either English or German. Strong accent (stress) involves a considerable vocal effort and the expenditure of an increased amount of breath. Before another syllable is pronounced with the same force, there must usually be an opportunity to recover from the first effort. This may be gained by the pronunciation of one or more weak syllables. The prevailing tendency in English is to alternate strong and weak accent regularly. Thus, in such a word as **modify**, while the strongest accent is on the first syllable, the third syllable is stronger than the second. In rapid speech this distinction between the last two syllables in a word like **definite** is scarcely recognizable, and in verse two such syllables may be treated simply as weak compared with the much stronger first syllable. Grammatical and logical principles also at times require the juxtaposition of two or more weak or strong syllables, but the general tendency of the language is, nevertheless, to employ the trochaic rhythm in its accentuation of words (– ◡, – ◡, – ◡).

§ **84.** EVEN ACCENT. When a word contains two syllables each of which is pronounced with the same degree of force, the word is said to have EVEN (or LEVEL) ACCENT. Even, or nearly even, accent occurs in the numerals **thirteen, fourteen**, etc., when used alone or separated from the noun modified, as in "he is **thir′teen′**;" but not in counting or when preceding an accented syllable, as in **four′teen′ days′**, in which cases the stronger accent falls on the first syllable. Level, or nearly level, accent also sometimes occurs in compounds, as **well′-be′ing, red′-hot′**, etc., but the tendency is to make the accent somewhat stronger on one syllable or the other according to the rhythmic principle (§ 83). Thus, *a red′-hot′ stove; the stove is red′-hot′*, etc.

§ **85.** CONTRASTING ACCENT. When it is desired to contrast two or more words, they are often given an accentuation different from their more usual one, as **a-gree′a-ble** and **dis′a-gree′a-ble, bear** and **for′bear**. Such contrasting accent is really a form of emphasis (§78, NOTE 1), but it sometimes becomes attached to words as the regular accentuation, especially in the pronunciation of those who habitually use words thus contrasted, as for instance, scientists, who often have occasion to employ a group of terms having a common ending but different prefixes, or vice versa, as, **bivalent, trivalent**, etc., which are pronounced by most chemists **bī′vā′lent, trī′vā′lent**, etc., although from their etymology and by analogy they would be pronounced (as by many) **bĭv′a-lent, trĭv′a-lent**, etc., like **e-quiv′a-lent**.

§ **86.** SHIFTING, or VARIABLE, ACCENT. Words in which the accent varies as it does in the classes mentioned in the last two sections are said to have SHIFTING ACCENT. Shifting accent is common in English, but is not ordinarily noted in the pronunciations given in the Dictionary, where in most cases only the more usual accentuation of a word is indicated. It may be understood, however, that in certain positions and for special purposes such words may properly be given an accentuation somewhat different from their more usual one.

In former periods of English the accentuation was often more variable than in present use. Thus in Shakespeare we have many such instances as *Of thy advérse pernicious enemy. Thy ádverse party is thy advocate. And gilded honor shamefully mispláced. The mísplaced John should entertain an hour. In shape profáne. What prófane wretch art thou?* Such variable accent was admissible in Shakespeare's time because then many words, especially from the French, were in a transition stage as regards their accentuation, and were accented in either of two ways. This was true not only of many adjectives but also of nouns, as **conféssor** and **cónfessor, révenue** and **revénue**, etc. Most such words have in present English become fixed in accentuation, or at least have an accent recognized as the usual one, as **ad-verse′, de-spised′, rev′e-nue**, etc. But from the tendency to rhythmic accent, even in prose (§ 83), such accentuation of adjectives as in *ádverse winds, óbscure vówels* is not uncommon.

§ **87.** The determination of accent in phrases and compound words offers many difficulties because such words or combinations are particularly liable to shifting accent according to the dominant idea in the mind of the speaker or according to the accentuation of following words, following the rhythmic principle (§ 83). In general, however, it is governed by the logical principle that EVEN ACCENT (–′ –′) keeps distinct the original ideas expressed by the members of the compound or phrase, while UNEVEN ACCENT (–′ –′, or –′ –′) combines them into a single new idea (*combinative accent*).

Thus when the compound or phrase is composed of two nouns, the first of which has the function of a simple attribute, even accent is the commoner, as in **horse′-chest′-nut, ber′ry pie′, steel′ pen′**, etc. But in modern English, especially in America, there is a strong tendency to stress the second element in such compound substantives or substantive phrases; as, **old′ maid′, ice′ cream′, ber′ry pie′**, etc. This is especially noticeable at the end of a clause or sentence (as, *a dish of ice′ cream′, a piece of ber′ry pie′*), a position favoring strong stress owing in great part to the fact that the loss of inflectional endings in English has frequently left a heavily stressed syllable so situated.

When the meanings of the two components become so intimately blended that the separate ideas are lost sight of in the single idea expressed by the compound or phrase we have combinative stress, as in **rain′bow′, book′case′, but′ter-fly′, black′bird′**, etc. *Street* being very common in phrases loses its strong accent, and we have **Main′ Street′, Wa′ter Street′**, etc., but **Row, Lane**, etc., being much less common, retain their accent, and we have **Mai′den Lane′, Riv′er-side Drive′, Park′ Row′**, etc In at least some such compounds the first-syllable accent is apparently due to the superior logical prominence of the first element, the second element being in fact often little more than a suffix or derivative ending; as, **sand′stone′, whet′stone′, shop′man, cler′gy-man**, etc.

When two adjectives are combined, even, or nearly even, accent is common when the compound adjective is used absolutely, or as a predicate adjective. Thus we have **well′-bred′, well′-worn′, hard′-heart′ed**, etc., in such collocations as *He is well′bred′, The shoes are well′-worn′*, but when the compound thus formed is used attributively with the noun following, especially when the noun is monosyllabic or accented on the first syllable, the accentuation usually becomes (–′ –′), as in *a well′-bred′ man, a hard′-heart′ed wretch*, etc. The accent in all such compounds is therefore variable. The attributive use being the more usual and characteristic one, the accent proper to such compound adjectives as thus used is the only one usually given in the Dictionary, together with a reference in most cases to this article.

In compounds consisting of two nouns connected by *of* or *and* the accentuation is

(ʹ ʹ), as **man′-of-war′**, **pen′-and-ink′**, **bread′-and-but′ter**. In combinations of titles with names we have the same accentuation; as, **Miss′ Smith′**, **Cap′tain Brown′**, **Sir′ Hen′ry**.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCENT AND THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF VOWELS.

§ 88. An intimate relationship exists between accent and the length and quality of speech sounds, especially the vowels. Certain sounds require a greater expenditure of breath, a greater articulative effort, than others, and their production is, therefore, usually accompanied by a stronger stress and occupies more time. When time and accent (stress) are lacking, the complete organic position required for a vowel sound may not be attained, and thus what would, under greater accent, be a clear, full vowel falls more or less short of this, usually tending first toward a wide form (laxer formation), as in **ā̤** or **ĕ** for **ā** (**sen′ā̤te**), **ē̤** or **ĭ** for (**bē̤-gin′**), etc., and often, still farther, in the direction of the "mixed" or "neutral" form, **ẽ** in **ev′ẽr**. In entirely unaccented syllables all vowels are modified in the direction either of the neutral vowel, or of **ĭ** in **pĭn** or of an obscure vowel sound between **ĕ** (**bĕd**) and **ĭ** (**pĭn**). There are thus formed certain vowel sounds which occur only in unaccented (unstressed) syllables.

NOTE. The important influence of accent (stress) may be seen in the still wider changes of pronunciation which occur, or at least begin, in unstressed syllables; such are the complete loss of vowels, as in the past participles in *-ed*, such as *loved*, *believed*, etc., which were formerly dissyllabic but are now reduced to one syllable, the loss of entire syllables, as *fortnight*, from *fourteen nights*, etc. Again, some monosyllabic words have come to be distinguished in spelling through the effect of sentence stress or emphasis; as *to* and *of* (unemphatic) from *too* and *off* (emphatic); thus, *Will you go to St. Louis too? He went off, and that was the last of him.* So also *h* is weakened and by many persons dropped in ordinary speech in unemphatic forms, as in *I saw him to-day* (§ 270). This dropping of the *h* may be clearly seen in such forms as *it* in *It rains* (from AS. *hit*).

§ 89. All the English long vowels and diphthongs when pronounced with full quality and quantity (§§ 76, 98) occur only in syllables having either primary or secondary accent (although the latter is often indicated in the dictionary only by marking the vowel as of full length, § 80). The vowels of accented syllables, pronounced with full quality, may be called **heavy** vowels as distinguished from the **light** vowels of unstressed or lightly stressed syllables. Heavy vowels never occur entirely unstressed, and any weakening of their stress usually alters their quality, so that for all the heavy vowels there are corresponding light forms, which still differ, however, from the obscured vowels of entirely unstressed syllables. Such light forms are the so-called "half-long" vowels (§ 75–6). The **ā̤** in **leg′is-lā̤-tive** differs more or less in quality from the **ā** in **āle**, **ē̤** in **ē̤-vent′** from the **ē** in **ēve**, **ō̤** in **ō̤-bey′** from the **ō** in **ōld**, and **ṳ̄** in **ṳ̄-nite′** from the **ū** in **ū′ni-ty**, etc., although even as thus weakened these half-long vowels are not, in careful speech, absolutely without stress. When the stress on them is very weak, as in hurried colloquial speech, all these light forms are still further modified either in the direction of the neutral vowel **ẽ** in **ev′ẽr** or of an obscure vowel sound between **ĕ** in **mĕn** and **ĭ** in **pĭn** (§ 88).

§ 90. The English short vowels (§ 76) are also all characteristically affected by the remission of stress, as follows:

1. The **ĭ** (**pĭt**) undergoes but slight alteration when deprived of stress. Thus, between the vowels in the accented and unaccented syllables in **fin′ish**, **in-stil′**, **pit′i-ful**, **in′fi-nite**, there should be but a slight and hardly appreciable difference in quality. Taking the word **pitiful**, for instance, the second **i**, being stressless, is usually pronounced with the front of the tongue somewhat lower than for the first **i**, so that the vowel is between **ĭ** as in **pĭt** and **ĕ** as in **pĕt**. This modification is characteristic of unaccented **i**, especially in open syllables (§ 110). In very rapid speech the retraction becomes more marked, the vowel sometimes passing into the neutral form, in hurried speech; **pitiful** being pronounced pĭt′ẽ-f'l, **infinite**, ĭn′fẽ-nĭt, etc. Throughout this discussion it should be remembered that the *style* and *rate* of speech (§ 7), largely affects all weakly stressed vowels (the oratorical style, for instance, requires a distinct utterance of each word and syllable, so that it will not require effort on the part of the hearer to catch the words and syllables usually unaccented. What would be entirely pedantic in the colloquial style of conversation would be most proper when read from the pulpit).

2. The **ĕ** (**ĕnd**) in unaccented (unstressed) syllables tends to become **ĭ** (**ĭll**), as in **riv′et**, **kitch′en**, **add′ed** (§ 151); to become obscured in the direction of the neutral vowel **ẽ** in **ev′ẽr**, as in **mo′ment**, **pru′dent** (§ 158), or to drop altogether, as in **eat′en**, **sev′en** (§ 159). In those cases where it retains its quality with but slight modification, as in **ef-face′**, **ex-ist′**, the stress, though weakened, is not usually entirely absent. But even in such cases the **ĕ** may, in rapid speech, fall into one of the other sounds, or may even be still further weakened, being uttered with whisper (§ 33) instead of voice, as before a stopped consonant followed immediately by an accented syllable, as in Sep-tem′ber.

3. The **ă** (**ăm**) under weak stress, as in the second syllable of **ab′stract**, is somewhat lightened. Where the stress is still further weakened, as in the first syllables of **at-tack′**, **af-ford′**, **al-low′**, the last syllable of **fi′nal**, etc. (in which it approaches, or in colloquial speech often becomes the neutral vowel **ẽ** in **ev′ẽr**), and especially in unemphatic monosyllables, such as **and** (bread *and* butter), **an**, **am**, **that**, etc., the effect is still more marked (§ 270).

4. The other short vowels have the general tendency, upon the remission of stress, to pass over into the neutral vowel sound (**ẽ** in **ev′ẽr**), a sound occurring (except in dialect) only in entirely unaccented syllables. The unstressed **o** as in **con-nect′**, **rec′ol-lect′**, etc., loses more or less of its rounding (§ 46), and turns toward the neutral form, which it approaches more or less nearly according to the rate of speech (§ 7). The same may be said of the other short (wide) back vowels (§ 47). In the case of **u** in **aw′ful**, **ful-fill′**, etc., and the **u** in **cau′cus**, **un-done′**, etc., while there is the same tendency toward the neutral quality, it is less noticeable than in the other cases, since these vowels are, even when stressed, less widely separated from the neutral vowel.

§ 91. The TENDENCIES ON THE REMISSION OF ACCENT (STRESS), may be summed up as follows: In entirely unaccented syllables all vowels are modified either in the direction of the neutral vowel, or of the short **ĭ** in **pĭn**, or a sound between **ĭ** in **pĭn** and **ĕ** in **pĕn**, the back vowels losing more or less of their rounding (§ 46). When under weakened stress, but still not entirely stressless, the general tendency is to lower and widen the sound, as in the case of the narrow long vowels. In very rapid speech most vowels, especially most short vowels, are liable to fall into the neutral form when under weak stress.

In hurried and careless colloquial speech, these modifying and obscuring tendencies in both word and phrase are intensified. Such loose colloquial usage, however prevalent, must be regarded as a departure from the standard of careful pronunciation.

§ 92. These tendencies take the reverse direction when, instead of stress remitted or weakened, the quantity of a vowel, or both the stress and quantity, is increased. Increasing the length, and consequently the stress, of a long vowel tends to narrow and raise it and make it clearer. In all cases of quite deliberate speech, as in oratorical delivery, and especially in that most effective kind of emphasis which makes use of long-drawn time, we have increased quantity and stress upon both accented and unaccented syllables, while their relations to each other as accented and unaccented remain unchanged. The vowels which are ordinarily obscured in unaccented syllables thus get the more energetic articulation of front or back vowels, though they will not, for the most part, reach the exact and full sound proper to the vowel as strongly stressed; thus, in the word **sen′ate**, however deliberately spoken, the vowel in the final syllable would never take quite the full sound which it has in **fate**.

§ 93. In the marking of unaccented syllables the italic vowels (*ă*, *ĕ*, *ŏ*, *ŭ*, § 8) indicate that the vowel sounds in these syllables have, in the most formal pronunciation, the sounds indicated by the corresponding symbols not italicized, but, in ordinary speech, are modified more or less toward the neutral vowel. The degree to which they are stressed, and hence have their quality preserved, is thus determined by the rate and style of speech (§ 7). In the case of the vowels **ā**, **ē**, **ō**, **ū**, which under full stress are naturally long, but which under weakened stress become **ā̤**, **ē̤**, **ō̤**, **ṳ̄**, it might for practical purposes have been sufficient to have retained the marks they have when fully accented (**ā**, **ē**, **ō**, **ū**), but it has seemed best to indicate the modified sounds by modified symbols. Since the **ī** as in **ī-de′a**, the **ä** as in **är-tis′tic**, and the **au** as in **au-tum′nal**, are but little changed in quality by the absence of stress, no special symbols are employed to indicate the natural shortening of quantity which they have when thus unaccented (§ 89).

GLIDES.

§ 94. In pronouncing a word or a phrase the organs of speech constantly change their relative positions, while sound is continually produced. Certain positions of the organs are held for a minute but recognizable space of time, and the definite sounds then produced are called speech sounds or elements. Through the intervening positions the organs move with great rapidity, and the constantly changing sounds then produced, often unrecognized, especially by an untrained ear, are called GLIDES. When, for instance, the word **ale** (**āl**) is spoken, there may be heard not only the two definite speech sounds represented by **a** and **l**, but also an indefinite sound produced while the organs are shifting from the definite position assumed for **a** to that assumed for **l**. It is such a transitional sound that is called a glide.

In changing from one definite position to another, the organs of speech take the shortest way in each case. The glide which connects any two elements is therefore always fixed in direction, but its acoustic effect varies according to the force and rate of utterance.

With reference to any particular speech sound, a glide is called an ON-GLIDE when it precedes the sound, an OFF-GLIDE when it follows it. Thus, in the word **e′vil** (**ē′v'l**) the on-glide of **v** is that uttered in passing to it from **e**, while its off-glide is heard on passing from it to the **l**.

Glides, like consonants (§ 53), may be voiceless (BREATH GLIDES) or voiced (VOICE GLIDES). Thus, the off-glide of either **k** in **kick** is voiceless, **k** being a voiceless consonant; so also the off-glide of the **g** in **beg** is voiceless, although the **g** is a voiced consonant; but the off-glide of the **g** in **beggar** (**bĕg′ẽr**) or in **go**, where the following sounds are also voiced, is a voice glide.

DIPHTHONGS AND OTHER VOWEL COMBINATIONS.

§ 95. A DIPHTHONG is a combination of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable, that is, with one breath impulse, and without remission of stress, the sound gliding from the initial element to the final without a break, as **oi** (**oil**), **ou** (**out**), **ī** (**īce**) = ä′ĭ. A diphthong is therefore a compound, but continuous, vowel sound, and is not to be considered as two entirely distinct sounds connected by a glide. For the so-called *murmur diphthongs*, see § 100; and for the so-called *consonantal diphthongs*, see § 105.

NOTE. A written diphthong is the letter or combination of letters (as **i** when indicating the sound **ī**, **oi**, **ou**, etc.) representing a spoken diphthong, while a vowel DIGRAPH, with which it should not be confounded, is a combination of two letters used to indicate a single simple sound, or *monophthong*, as **ea** in **head** (**hĕd**), or in **bead** (**bēd**), etc. The term *diphthong* may properly be used either of a compound vowel sound as described above or of a combination of letters, as **oi**, **ou**, which together represent such a sound, while *digraph* is properly used only for the combined *letters* standing for a simple sound. Vowel digraphs are sometimes called *improper diphthongs*.

§ 96. STRESS IN DIPHTHONGS. One of the vowel elements, usually the first, which compose a diphthong always receives the stress, the other being unstressed and unsyllabic (that is, not forming a syllable). Diphthongs in which the first element is accented have been called *descending* or *falling* (also *decrescendo*), those in which the second element bears the stress, *ascending* or *rising* (*crescendo*).

§ 97. COMPOSITION OF DIPHTHONGS. There is some diversity of opinion as to the elements of which the different diphthongs are composed. It is impossible to dwell upon the elements in any case without altering their character as combined in the diphthong, and an exact analysis is therefore difficult to make. The unsyllabic (unstressed) element of a diphthong is usually of higher formation than the syllabic (stressed) element, as in **ou** in **out** (approximately **ä′o͝o**), **oi** (approximately **ô′ĭ**), **ī** (approximately **ä′ĭ** or **ȧ′ĭ**), etc. (cf. § 47). The accented element naturally forms the main part of a diphthong and is usually longer and more distinct than the unaccented one, which is rarely spoken with the full high position indicated by that one of the two letters which represents it.

§ 98. THE FULL OR COMPLETE DIPHTHONGS. The most perfect diphthongs in English are **i** as in **ice**, **ou** as in **out** (§ 97), and **oi** as in **oil** (§ 97). These are all descending diphthongs, that is, the stress is upon the first element.

§ 99. DIPHTHONGAL CHARACTER OF ENGLISH LONG VOWELS. (1) Long **i** (**īce**) has been seen to be a full diphthong (§95).

(2) Long **ū** (as in **ūse**, **mū′sic**, **tūne**, **lūte**, **nūde**, etc.) is also diphthongal or compound, much more so when initial and after certain consonants than when following certain other consonants. Its main element is **o͞o**, preceded by a more or less distinct **ĭ**, which becomes **y** when the **ū** is initial, as in **ūse**, **dis-ūn′ion**, and also when the **ū** follows certain consonants, as in **mū′sic**. Cf. § 243.

NOTE. Combinations of "consonantal" **i** (or **y**, § 186), with a following vowel sound, and also similar combinations of the semivowel **w** with a vowel sound, have been called *impure diphthongs*. Examples of the first kind are the **ū** in **use**, and also in **few** (**fū**), **mū′sic**, etc., when pronounced with the initial element as **y**; also various combinations of **y** or "consonantal" **i** with a following vowel, as in **yarn**, **you**, **yore**, **yawl**, **fil′ial**, **fa-mil′iar**, **gen′ius**, **min′ion**, and in **cor′dial**, **te′dious** when pronounced with the **i** as **y**; also in a very few combinations of "consonantal" **e** (§ 160) with a following vowel, as in one pronunciation of **gran′deur**. Examples of the second kind are **wet**, **wa′ter**, **quail**, **quite**, **qual′i-ty**, **gua′no**, **swim**, **swan**, **swell**, etc.

(3) The long vowel sounds **ā** and **ō** are generally diphthongal in English, being markedly so in the cultivated speech of southern England, but having less of this quality, and sometimes none at all, in other localities. Cf. §§ 113, 200. When diphthongal, **ā** ends in a more or less distinct **ĭ** sound, **ō** in a more or less distinct **o͝o** sound. These two vowel sounds are variously classed as "diphthongs," "imperfect diphthongs," "half diphthongs," "doubtful diphthongs," or simply as long vowels. The latter is the more usual designation, and is used in this Dictionary.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

(4) The sound of long **e** (ēve, sēe) in English is not a perfectly simple sound, but often ends with a more or less audible sound approaching that of consonant **y** in **yes** (§ 149), which is more noticeable when the ē is the last sound in a word or phrase. So also o͞o is often slightly diphthongal (§ 214).

§ **100**. Triphthongs are combinations of three vowel sounds pronounced with one breath impulse, that is, in one syllable. In such a word as **fire** (fīr), the ī is, as has been seen, a diphthong. Following this diphthong is commonly a glide, or "murmur," like a very slight sound of ẽ (ev′ẽr) connecting it with the following sound of **r**. This glide should not be exaggerated so as to make the word two-syllabled. In the case of those who "drop their R's" the "murmur" is more distinctly heard, often, indeed, becoming a more or less full vowel sound (as fī′ẽ). Cf. § 221. So also in such words as **our**, **pūre**, we have the diphthong **ou** or the diphthongal long vowel ū (§ 99, 2), followed by a murmur preceding the **r**, such combinations being often called *murmur triphthongs*. These are the only triphthongs occurring in standard English. When the preceding vowel is undiphthongal, as in **there** (thâr), it forms with the following murmur a *murmur diphthong*.

☞ Each of the diphthongs and digraphs occurring in English is treated separately in Section III, The Elements of Spoken English, §§ 112–269.

CONSONANTS IN COMBINATION.

§ **101**. The stopped consonants (§ 56) as they occur in different positions have various formations and acoustic effects. It is simpler to consider the voiceless and the voiced stops separately.

§ **102**. Voiceless stops in combination. (1) When a voiceless stop, **p**, **t**, or **k**, is initial and followed by a vowel, as in **pea**, **pole**, **tie**, **toe**, **kill**, **cut**, etc., only the opening of the stopped position (i. e. the "explosion") is audible. This is usually followed in English by a slight puff of accumulated breath (breath glide), which may be symbolized by **h**, thus: **pea** (pʰē), **tie** (tʰī), **kill** (kʰĭl), etc. If the voiceless stops are pronounced without this puff of breath, as in some languages, as those of southern Europe, they often sound to an ear unaccustomed to them like the corresponding *voiced* stops, **b**, **d**, **g**. It is not necessary to symbolize this breath puff in an ordinary phonetic transcription.

(2) Except in the compound, or diphthongal, consonants **ch** (**tsh**) and **j** (**dzh**) described below (§ 127), the only consonant sounds which follow an initial stop in English pronunciation are the oral vowel-like consonants, **l**, **r**, **w** (§ 71). A voiceless stop never takes after it, in the usual modern English pronunciation, a nasal consonant, as formerly in **know**, **knife**, etc., and as in modern High German, or as in the Greek, from which we derive **pneumatic**, etc. No English syllable begins with the sounds **ps**, **ts**, **ks**, **pf**, **tf**, **kf**, **psh**, or **ksh**, combinations which occur initially in some other languages.

(3) When a voiceless stop is final after a short vowel, as in **up**, **hat**, **neck**, the sudden closure of the oral passage produces a percussive effect, which is usually followed by explosive release of the breath. If the mouth is kept shut after the closure for the stop is made, the word still sounds complete to the ear, but the acoustic effect is not so strong as when the closure is released and the mouth opened. When a long vowel precedes the stop, as in **hope**, **hate**, **make**, etc., the release of the stop is essential to a complete and clear pronunciation. When another voiceless stop precedes, as in **apt**, **act**, etc. (which happens only in the case of **t**, if both consonants are in the same syllable), the explosive release of breath is the only part of the final stop which is audible, and the preceding consonant is audible only by its on-glide from the vowel sound before it. Cf. § 104 (2). When a voiceless open consonant (§ 71) precedes a final stop the audible effect is an abrupt ending of the open consonant, followed by the final breath puff of the stop; as in **cast**, **mask**, **hasp**, **left**, **washed** (wŏsht), **hushed** (hŭsht). The combinations formed by a nasal preceding a final stop, as in **camp**, **sent**, **sink**, are explained below, as are also the glideless combinations of stops with following vowel-like consonants (§ 104). When a final voiceless stop is followed in a succeeding syllable by a voiced stop, or a nasal, having the same place of articulation, the breath explosion of the first stop is suppressed; as in **Et′na**, **ship′mate′**, **cup′bear′er**, **back′ground′**, etc., the opening of the nasal passage (in the case of the nasals) marking the end of the stop and the beginning of the nasal, which often sounds to the untrained ear like the ordinary explosion of the stop. The breath explosion of a stop is also usually suppressed when the following sound is a voiceless continuant, as in **cap′tion** (-shŭn), **out′side′**, etc.

(4) When a voiceless stop occurs in the middle of a word, ending one syllable and beginning another, as in **sup′per**, **sit′ting**, **ac-cuse′**, **cit′y**, **bak′er**, etc., both the percussive effect of the oral closure and the subsequent explosion are heard with no perceptible interval of silence between the closure and its explosive release. It is only in this position that all three elements of a stop — the closure, its momentary holding, and subsequent explosive release — can be easily made apparent to the ear. The consonant, though often written double in such words, is not so pronounced in English (§ 107). If the position of the vocal organs assumed between the closure and the explosive release is held long enough to be noticeable it makes the consonant sound as if it were doubled in pronunciation, which is to be avoided in English. In phrases or compounds, as **coat tail**, **nighttime**, etc., the two stops are usually pronounced in the same way as in **sit′-ting**, etc., except that the closure is longer held and thus makes upon the ear the impression of the doubled consonant. It is only in a very deliberate pronunciation that the two stops in such compounds are both fully pronounced, i. e. with two explosions.

§ **103**. Voiced stops in combination. (1) From the foregoing section it will be seen that in speech the voiceless stops are audible only at the moment of transition to or from some other sound. The voiced stops, **b**, **d**, **g**, on the contrary, have sounds audible during the holding of the stopped position, due to the forcing of the intonated breath into the air-tight chamber behind the closure. It is obvious, however, that even these voiced sounds can be only momentary.

(2) When a voiced stop begins a syllable, as in **buy**, **day**, **go**, there is first heard the vocal sound just described, followed, as in the case of the voiceless stops, by an explosive release, which, however, is not so strong as in the voiceless sounds. The voiced stops, like the voiceless ones, form glideless combinations with the vowel-like consonants. Cf. § 104 (3).

(3) When a voiced stop ends a syllable, as in **slab**, **had**, **hag**, the percussive effect noticed in the case of the voiceless stops (§ 102, 3) is less apparent, and the terminal explosion, if heard at all, is slight, the total acoustic effect being mainly due to the vocal sound produced during the holding of the closure.

Note. The whole vocal action, in the case of voiced stops, is marked by less abruptness than in the case of voiceless ones, and the voiced sounds are therefore often called "weak" or "soft," in contrast with the voiceless ones, called "sharp" or "hard." Cf. § 53, note 2.

(4) When it occurs in the middle of a word, as in **rob′ber**, **bod′y**, **rid′er**, **beg′-ging**, all three elements of a voiced stop may be made apparent to the ear, as in the case of the voiceless stop, but the interval between closure and explosion is, as with the voiceless stops, usually almost imperceptible. Cf. § 102 (3). In compounds, or phrases, as in **wood duck**, what is heard in the pronunciation of a doubled voiced stop is usually the closure for the first and the explosion of the second, together with a longer holding of the stopped position than in a word like **bidder**. The longer holding of the stopped position gives the oral impression of the doubled consonant sound. Cf. § 102 (4).

§ **104**. Glideless combinations of consonants. (1) Following the general principle of speech that the shortest way is taken between the oral positions for two adjacent elements, certain consonantal combinations are produced without any intervening glide. Such is always the case in sequences of consonants having the same place of formation (§ 65), and also in some sequences in which the consonants are formed in nearly the same place. Thus in the combinations **nd** as in **band**, **nt** as in **sent**, etc., there is no glide, the tongue position being the same for both consonants, the only difference in formation being the opening of the nasal passage for the **n**, followed by the oral explosion of the **d**. When **t** or **d** is followed by **n**, as in **eat′en** (ēt′′n), **wid′en** (wĭd′′n), etc., there is, in the usual pronunciation, the same sort of glideless combination, the oral closure common to the **t** or **d** and the **n** being held while the nasal passage is opened for the **n**. In the glideless combination **mp**, as in **jump**, **lamp**, the two consonants have the same oral closure, at the lips. The nasality of the voiced **m** is followed by the oral explosion of the voiceless **p**, which, with the longer holding of the closure than for either **m** or **p** alone, makes the combination both forcible and abrupt. In the combinations **ld**, as in **held**, and **lt**, as in **welt**, the tip of the tongue retains the same position for both the **l** and the **d** or the **t**, an opening being formed at the sides, or at one side, for the **l** (§ 61, note 1), and the **d** or the **t** being exploded as usual. When **t** or **d** is followed by **l**, as in **bat′tle**, **i′dle**, the tongue position is held in the same way, but the explosion of the **d** or the **t** occurs at the sides of the tongue, through the openings made for the **l**. When **g** follows **n** at the end of a word or syllable, as in **rang**, **sing**, **sing′er**, the **n** is assimilated in place to the **g** (§ 108), the two blending into the single nasal sound **ng** (cf. § 198).

(2) Even when two consecutive consonants have different positions, they are sometimes combined without a glide, although the gliding combination is more usual. Thus in the combination **ct** (**kt**), as in **act** (ăkt), the tip of the tongue is usually brought into position for the **t** before the **k** contact is loosened, and hence no glide is heard in the usual pronunciation of the combination. So in **apt** the **pt** forms a similar glideless combination. In the combination **mpt**, as in **exempt** (ĕg-zĕmpt′), **jumped** (jŭmpt), etc., there is heard in the **mpt** the nasal **m** followed in glideless combination by the first part of a **p** and the explosion of the **t**, the whole combination being not precisely indicated either by **mpt** or **mt**.

(3) The oral vowel-like consonants (**l**, **r**, **w**) form glideless combinations with the stops (§ 56), as in **play**, **blaze**, **pray**, **draw**, **tray**, **clay**, **queer** (kwēr), **twine**, **guano** (gwä′nō), etc. In such combinations, the breath glide following a voiceless stop passes over into the vowel-like consonant, partly unvoicing it. The **r** in **tray** thus differs from that in **draw**, the **l** in **play** from the **l** in **blaze**, etc.

§ **105**. Consonantal diphthongs. The sounds of English **ch** as in **chop** and **j** in **jet** (§ 71) are properly described as consonantal diphthongs. They are not simply **t** + **sh** and **d** + **zh**, but in them these sounds, somewhat modified, are so blended as to form consonantal compounds analogous to the vowel diphthongs (§ 95). Consonantal diphthongs are thus seen to be intimate blendings of two consonant sounds (**sh** and **zh** being regarded as simple sounds, § 106), and not the mere junction of two or more consonants under one stress impulse, as in **sk** in **sky**, **rm** in **harm**, **nst** in **canst**, etc.

Note. The term "diphthong" is commonly used only of *vowel* combinations; when applied to consonant combinations the phrase "consonantal diphthong" is generally used.

§ **106**. A consonantal digraph is a combination of two consonants representing a single sound, as **sh** in **she** (§ 232), **zh** in **azure** (§ 267), **ng** in **sing** (§ 198). The **wh** in **when** as pronounced by some is a simple sound; as pronounced by others it is compound (§ 258).

☞ Each of the consonantal diphthongs and digraphs, as well as the other consonantal combinations used as elements of English pronunciation, will be described in proper alphabetical order under the heading Elements of Spoken English, §§ 112–269.

§ **107**. Doubled consonants in English are pronounced double in compounds, as **kk** in **bookkeeper**, **tt** in **cat-tail**, etc. (cf. §§ 102, 4 & 103, 4), and in many words formed with prefixes, especially separable prefixes, as **tt** in **outtalk**, **nn** in **innest**, etc., but also in some words formed with other prefixes as **nn** in **unnerve**, etc., and **nn** in **innate**, **mm** in **immetrical**, etc., as pronounced by some. Otherwise but one of the consonants is usually pronounced; as in **immense** (ĭ-mĕns′), **inner** (ĭn′ẽr), **flatter** (flăt′ẽr). Even though pronounced single, the consonant is, as actually spoken, often divided more or less evenly between the preceding and the following syllable, the syllabic division (cf. § 110) occurring rather *within* the consonant than before or after it, and hence doubled consonants have often been written double in respellings for pronunciation, whether actually pronounced so or not.

§ **108**. Assimilation is the more or less complete conformation of one speech sound to another neighboring one, either in the character of the sound, as voiceless or voiced, etc., or in its articulative position. Thus the word **cats** is pronounced with voiceless **s** following the voiceless **t**, but in **dogs** the **s** is assimilated to the voiced **g**, and becomes itself voiced, the word being pronounced **dogz**. Assimilation of voiceless to voiced and voiced to voiceless sounds is a marked and recognized characteristic of English, especially in the inflections of nouns and verbs; as, **looked** (lo͝okt), **hoped** (hōpt), **missed** (mĭst), **warms** (wôrmz), **blinds** (blīndz), etc. But the vowel-like consonants **l**, **r**, **m**, **n**, **ng**, **w**, and **y** (§ 71), except in the case of verb and noun inflections, usually form combinations without voicing of the adjacent consonant, as in **help**, **art**, **curse**, **hence**, **else**, **smile**, **smite**, **ply**, **try**, **fly**, **ink**. Cf. § 104 (3).

Assimilation of place of articulation (§ 65) is very common. An example may be seen in the change of articulative position of **k** in **cow** (kou), preceding a back vowel, and in **keep**, preceding a front vowel. This change of place in the **k** will be more distinctly felt if the words are whispered. In the word **horseshoe** (hôrs′sho͞o′) there is commonly assimilation of the **s** to the **sh**, and we often hear **horsh′shoe** or **hor′shoe**. In the phrase **can't go**, when rapidly spoken, the **t** often drops out and the dental **n** is assimilated in place to guttural **g**, the whole sounding as **kăŋ-gō′**. Again, in rapid and careless speech, in such combinations as **cl**, **gl**, etc., as in **clay** (klā), **cling** (klĭng), **glow** (glō), there is often assimilation of the guttural **k** or **g** sound to the dental, **l** (§ 193), so that such words sound as **tlay**, **tling**, **dlow**, etc. Such assimilations as those mentioned in this paragraph, except the first instance, though very common in rapid colloquial speech (and characteristic especially of children's speech) are not recognized in a more formal standard, and should, in general, be guarded against.

Assimilation may, or may not, be reflected in the usual spelling. In the examples given above, the assimilation is not usually indicated by the spelling, though such spellings as **lookt**, **jumpt**, **leapt**, **spelt**, are common. The words **cupboard** and **blackguard** are pronounced **cub′board** and **blag′gard**, while their spellings remain unchanged. But we have, for instance, **gossip** from the older **godsib**; so also **suppress**, **supplant**, where the **b** of the Latin prefix **sub-** has become **p** through assimilation. Such assimilatory changes of various kinds and degree are very common and form a large proportion of the historical changes in the forms of words, though only a part of them are reflected in the conventional spelling.

The assimilatory effect of consonant upon vowel is well marked in the case of certain consonants. Thus it is through the influence of the following **r** that the present sound of **u** in **fern** (fûrn), **her** (hûr), and in **fir** (fûr), **sir** (sûr), etc., has been developed from the original sounds of ĕ (ĕnd), and ĭ (ĭll) or ē (ēve), and **a** with the sound of ŏ or ô has been developed after **w**, as in **wan** (wŏn), **ward** (wôrd). The same tendency is still

operative; as seen in **poor**, pronounced **po͞or**, **po͝or**, and by many, especially in England, **pôr**; and in **court**, **glory**, etc., pronounced by many **kôrt**, **glôr′ĭ**, etc.

§ 109. Palatalization is a form of assimilation in which a non-palatal sound, as **t**, **d**, **s**, **g**, is partially or entirely converted into a palatal sound through the influence of a neighboring palatal sound (i. e. a sound formed with the place of articulation between the blade of the tongue and the hard palate, such as the **y** in **yet**, or the **ĭ** in **it**.) The front, or palatal, vowel sound **ĭ** (§ 181) and its consonantal cognate **y** (**yes**), into which it easily passes (§ 50), have a strong palatalizing effect upon certain preceding consonants, and modern English abounds with examples of palatalization. The sound of **sy** (from the spellings **si**, **ci** — with **c** pronounced as **s**, **sci**, **ti** — when this **t** represents an earlier Old French **c** which finally passed into the sound of **s**) easily passes into that of **sh**; as in **expan′sion** (-shŭn), **spa′cious** (-shŭs), **vi′cious** (vĭsh′ŭs), **con′science** (-shĕns), **na′tion** (-shŭn), etc. A voiced (sonant) **s** or a **z** in like manner becomes sounded as **zh**; as in **vi′sion** (vĭzh′ŭn), **gla′zier** (-zhẽr), etc. Similarly, the sound of **ty** (from **ti**) easily becomes **ch**; as in **ques′tion** (-chŭn), **mix′tion** (-chŭn), **Chris′tian** (krĭs′-chăn, as commonly pronounced), etc. Also a **d** (the voiced correlative of **t**, § 145) takes, or tends to take, by assimilation with a following **ĭ** sound or **y** sound (through the sound of **dy**), the sound of **j** (= **dzh**, the voiced correlative of **ch**, § 188); as in **cor′dial** (kôr′-jăl), **sol′dier** (-jẽr), etc. Likewise a **g**, assimilating with **i**, has its soft sound (**j**); as in **le′gion** (-jŭn), **re′gion** (-jŭn), etc. The **e** has also often a similar, but less marked and frequent, effect upon certain preceding consonants. Cf. § 160.

Palatalization is a natural phonetic development. Such words as **spacious**, **nation**, **passion**, **glazier**, etc., are, in modern English, pronounced even in the most careful speech with the sounds **sh** or **zh**, but in many cases the tendency to palatalization is often restricted by the conservative element in language development, in accordance with which there is a strong tendency to keep the spoken forms of words from change in order to preserve them from contamination and confusion, as is especially necessary when a language is spoken over a large area. Thus in the words **Christian**, **Christianity**, the usually accepted pronunciation is krĭs′chan, krĭs′chĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ, or -chăn′ĭ-tĭ, but many still try to avoid, more or less, this fusion of the **t** and the **i**, pronouncing krĭst′yan, krĭst-yăn′ĭ-tĭ. In **soldier** the assimilation is complete, and the pronunciation sōl′jer is fixed, but in **Indian** the formerly common pronunciation ĭn′jun is now considered vulgar or dialectal. In words like **nature**, **verdure**, the **i** or **y** element of the long **u** (§ 241) tends to palatalize the **t**, and the words are pronounced in colloquial speech nā′cher, vûr′jer, etc., but the tendency to palatalization is here more strongly resisted, especially in formal speech. There are in such words, therefore, various degrees of palatalization, largely depending upon the rate and style of speaking (§ 7). The same tendency to assimilation is sometimes seen in two words in juxtaposition, as in **don't you**, in which the **y** commonly palatalizes the **t** more or less, the two words being often, in hurried speech, pronounced **dōnchōō′**. In the pronunciations given in this Dictionary great care has been taken to give in each case the pronunciation or pronunciations which represent the best current usage in the careful, but not necessarily the most formal, style of pronunciation.

THE SYLLABLE.

§ 110. In any group of speech sounds, some make a stronger impression upon the ear than others; that is, some have greater *acoustic prominence* or *acoustic impressiveness*. Such prominence of a sound may be due to *accent*, with greater force or higher pitch of the voice, or to the superior *sonority* of the sound. When the prominence of a sound in a group is due to its superior sonority we recognize it as forming a **syllable**, either alone (as **a** in **a′ble**) or together with the less sonorous sounds about it (as **tram** in **tram′ple**). In such a word as **halt** (hôlt), there is the very sonorous sound represented by **a**, the less sonorous sound of **l**, and the unsonorous sounds of **h** and **t**. If we take the word **halted**, in which the two very sonorous sounds of **a** and **e** are separated by the unsonorous **t**, we feel that the word is thus divided into two groups, each characterized by a point of superior sonority, and we say that the word is *dissyllabic*, that is, that it has *two syllables*. That sound in a group which is the most sonorous is said to be *syllabic*; all the other members of the group are said to be *unsyllabic*. Vowels from their nature (§ 37) are almost always used in syllabic function, but the more vowel-like consonants, as **l**, **n**, **r**, may also be so used. Thus in **battle**, (a dissyllable) the final **e** is silent and the vowel-like **l** has the syllabic function

We commonly pronounce words like **penny** (pĕn′ĭ), **missive** (mĭs′ĭv), in two sound waves, but with a single breath impulse, the medial consonant (**n**) or (**s**) being pronounced but once, while in words like **missend** (mĭs-sĕnd′), **penknife** (pĕn′nīf′) as carefully pronounced we have two sound waves and also two breath impulses, the medial consonant (**s**) or (**n**) being pronounced double. In either case we have two syllables, which in **penny** (pĕn′ĭ), **missive** (mĭs′ĭv) we recognize chiefly from the superior sonority of the two vowels, there being no perceptible break, or pause, between the two syllables in ordinary pronunciation. One syllable ends and the other begins with the medial consonant, so that the end of the first and the beginning of the second are simultaneous, as the end of one hour and the beginning of the next. In **missend** (mĭs-sĕnd′), however, we recognize the two syllables not only from the superior sonority of the two vowels, but also from the sensible though slight break, or pause, between the end of the first breath impulse and the beginning of the next, the medial consonant being doubled, or geminated.

Speech sounds differ widely in sonority, according as they are voiced or voiceless and unimpeded or impeded in their utterance. The vowels being the most open voiced sounds are, therefore, the most sonorous sounds, and it is upon them that language chiefly depends for its audibility, although also, to a less degree, upon the vowel-like consonants (as **l**, **r**, **n**). Of the vowels the most sonorous are, of course, the most open, as **ä** (**ärm**), **ô** (**ôrb**), the least sonorous are the high vowels as **ē** (**ēve**), **o͞o** (**po͞ol**), etc., the high *front* vowels being less sonorous than the high *back* ones. Voiced consonants are, next to the vowels, the most sonorous sounds, and the voiceless consonants are the least sonorous, the voiceless stops having practically no sonority. The less sonorous consonants, having little sound in themselves, may be said merely to modify the vowels. Words in which each consonant is separated from the next by a vowel are the most distinct, and a language consisting of such words would be ideal from this point of view. On the other hand, a phonetically *complete* syllable would, ideally, consist of a group of speech sounds increasing in sonority from the least sonorous sound up to the most sonorous and decreasing again to the least sonorous. The syllable-forming power of a speech element in combination with other elements is variable, depending upon its *relative* sonority. Thus in such a word as **play′ing** the sonority of the vowel **a** so far exceeds that of the sonorous consonant **l** (which in some cases can form a syllable) as entirely to overcome the latter's syllabicness, or syllable-forming power. Thus, when two sounds of unequal degrees of sonority come together, that one which has the greater sonority is the syllable former. Minor superiorities of acoustic prominence are generally not noticed; therefore such words as **spry**, **sky**, **rats**, are treated as monosyllabic, though the unsonorous stops, **p**, **k**, **t**, really break each of the words into two sound groups. A diphthong, as already seen (§ 95) is always monosyllabic, either by itself, or together with the less sonorous sounds about it. One element of a diphthong is always more open and sonorous than the other, and is therefore, the syllable former, the other being nonsyllabic. Thus, in **ai**, **au**, the first sound (approximately **ä**) is syllabic.

The **boundary between syllables** is, in any case, the point of weakest sonority. The force or stress of utterance is often weakest at the point of weakest sonority, increasing with the increase in sonority, and a new syllable, therefore, often begins with the beginning of the increase in force.

When one medial consonant sound stands between two vowels the new syllable usually begins with the consonant sound when the first syllable is unaccented, as in **be-gin′**, **become′**, or when the first syllable is accented and contains a long vowel, as in **la′dy**; it usually begins after, or within, the consonant when the first syllable is accented and contains a short vowel, as in **never** (nĕv′ẽr), **pen′ny** (pĕn′ĭ). It is not, however, possible to draw an exact line in all cases. A very slight difference in the distribution of stress will often determine whether a single consonant is thrown with a preceding or a following syllable. Etymological consciousness sometimes causes a division, not only in print but also in the spoken word, slightly different from one based entirely upon sound, as when we say **up-on′**, instead of **u-pon′**, **van′dal-ism**, instead of **van′da-lism**, etc.

An **open syllable** is one ending in a vowel, as either syllable in **la′dy**; a **closed syllable** is one ending in a consonant, as either syllable in **com′mon**. A syllable that is closed as written or printed may be open as spoken; as, **at-tend′** (ă-tĕnd′).

In the mechanical **syllabication of words in writing or print** (§ 276), the division is partly phonetic (coincides with the pronunciation) and partly etymological (corresponds with the derivation), as, **la′dy** (lā′dĭ), **cot′ton** (kŏt′′n), but **bend′ing** (bĕn′-dĭng). Such mechanical separation of the syllables also often indicates a more distinct break or pause than occurs in speech. Thus in **missend**, and in a careful pronunciation of **penknife**, we make a distinct break, a sensible pause, between the two syllables, but in **missive**, **penny**, no such break occurs in pronunciation (as is seemingly indicated by the hyphen, **pen-ny**), the boundary of the two syllables being marked simply by a diminution of the sonority, or of the stress, or of both.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

§ 111. Every language has certain characteristics of pronunciation which give it distinctive phonetic character. In English, the tongue, when articulating, is characterized by laxity. It is not made so tense as in many other languages, as the French, for instance. In articulating the front vowels it is not pushed so far forward, nor in the back vowels drawn so far back. There is also a constant tendency to lower and flatten the tongue, hollow the front of it more or less, like a spoon, and to draw it away from the teeth. The lips are inactive, never, except sometimes for rhetorical purposes, protruded and vigorously rounded as in the French and German rounded vowels, nor spread at the corners as is often done for clearness in uttering the unrounded vowels of those languages.

The characteristic neutral position of the tongue in English speech favors wide, low, and mixed vowels; the second elements of the diphthongs are usually indistinct, while the hollowing of the tongue often imparts to the speech a dull and hollow sound, such as is particularly noticeable in the pronunciation of **l**. There is a constant tendency to obscure the vowel sounds in all unaccented syllables, and to modify many accented vowels into or toward the mixed form as **e** in **her** or **u** in **but**.

English articulation may, in general, be characterized as sluggish or muffled, the French and German, for example, as vigorous and clear. American articulation is, in general, clearer than British. The articulative position is characteristically further forward in the mouth and the articulation more vigorous, while the vowels of lightly accented, or even unaccented syllables, are pronounced more clearly in America than in the south of England (cf. involuntary, *Amer.* -tā-rĭ, *Eng.* -tȧ-rĭ; extraordinary, *Amer.* -nā-rĭ, *Eng.* -nȧ-rĭ, etc.). Nasalization, which is common in both countries, is more characteristic of American pronunciation. Intonation (inflection) which is rather marked in British speech, is much less so in American speech, which is, therefore, more nearly monotonic.

III. THE ELEMENTS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH.

THE LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET AND IMPORTANT COMBINATIONS.

A number of foreign sounds which are of frequent occurrence in the words included in the vocabulary, and which are either more or less exceptional, or are pronounced in more than one way in accepted usage, are described in this list. A description of many other foreign sounds, together with general observations on some of the more important foreign languages, with reference to accent, etc., precedes the Gazetteer, pp. 2375–8.

A.

§ 112. In the Greek language the letter *alpha* (the Greek letter with which our **a** corresponds) represented a single sound, that of English **a** in **art**, which was either long or short in quantity, the short sound having the same *quality* as the long, but being pronounced more quickly (§ 74). This was the value of the letter **a** in Latin also, and in the various alphabets founded upon the Latin, including that of Anglo-Saxon, or Old English; and the same value is mainly retained to the present day in the languages of Continental Europe. In present English use, however, the letter **a**, like the other vowel letters, has come to have a number of different values. Its original sound, as in **art**, now a comparatively rare sound in English, has been continually weakened or narrowed into other vowel sounds, but the symbol has been retained for all of them. Thus **a**, in standard modern English, represents the following sounds:

ACCENTED.

(1) **ā** in **āle**, § 113.	(5) **ȧ** in **ȧsk**, § 119.
(2) **â** in **câre**, § 114.	(6) **a** in **all**, § 120 = **ô**, § 156.
(3) **ă** in **ăm**, § 116.	(7) **a** in **swan**, § 122 = **ŏ**, § 204.
(4) **ä** in **ärm**, § 117.	(8) **a** in **any**, § 123 = **ĕ**, § 150.

UNACCENTED.

(9) **ā̤** in **sen′āte**, § 124.	(10) **ă** in **ăc-count′**, § 126.
(11) **ȧ** in **so′fȧ**, § 127.	(12) **a** in **cel′lar** = **ẽ**, § 157.

The chief of these (accented) sounds are those in **am**, **ale**, **all**, **arm**.

ā.

§ 113. (1) **ā** as in **āle**, **fāte**, **māk′er**, **pro-fāne′**, commonly called "long **a**" (§ 76). This is the same sound of the letter. It is otherwise represented as in **pain**, **day**, **break**, **veil**, **obey**, and also, exceptionally, as in **gaol**, **gauge**, **aye**. The typical sound here represented is the mid-front-narrow vowel (§ 47), of which the wide correlative is **e** in **end** (§ 150). In standard English **ā** is not usually a pure, or simple, sound, but is diphthongal in character, often beginning with the initial element lowered and widened toward, or even to, the sound of **ĕ** in **ĕnd**, and ending with a brief sound (glide or vanish) as of **ĭ** in **ĭt**. This

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

vanish is more marked in the accepted pronunciation of the south of England than in American English, in which it is often nearly or quite lacking. It comes out more clearly in some positions than in others, as when the vowel ends a syllable, or comes before a voiced (sonant) consonant, as in **āle**. Long vowels are slightly shortened before voiceless (surd) consonants, and the vanish is less evident in such words as **gāte, fāke**, etc.

The symbol ā is used in the respelling for pronunciation to represent the close sound of **e** in foreign loan words, which in most of the languages that such words come from is the pure mid-front-narrow vowel, as in **consommé, forte, auto-da-fé, José**, etc., the glide or vanish, common in English, being entirely absent. In addition to being a pure, or simple, sound, it is commonly slightly higher and narrower in such languages as German, French, Italian, etc., than in English. In the Scottish dialect the long a (ā) is pure, like the foreign sound.

â.

§ 114. (2) **â** as in **câre, shâre, com-pâre′, pâr′ent**, etc., occurs in standard English only in syllables closed by **r**, and more or less strongly accented. The sound is also often represented by **e** before **r**, as in **thêre** (§ 94), and otherwise as in **air**, bear, heir, **prayer**. The typical sound here represented may be considered as the low-front-narrow vowel (§ 47), of which the wide correlative is **ă** in **ăm** (§ 116), and not simply the latter sound prolonged, as it is described by some. It is described as low-front-narrow by Dr. Sweet, who identifies the sound with the French and Italian long "open" e (as in **tête, père**, etc.). The sound, however, varies in the mouths of different speakers, and has therefore been differently analyzed by phoneticians and orthoëpists. By A. J. Ellis, and later by Dr. Murray in the Oxford English Dictionary, the sound has been described as the long or narrow correlative of ĕ in **ĕnd**, which is the usage of many speakers.

In passing from the vowel to the **r** in all these words there is a distinct glide (§ 94), as of ẽ in **ev′ẽr**. The vowel sound in such words as **e′er, ere**, etc., is sometimes indicated by **ā**, but in these cases the glide from the initial element of the ā (§ 113) is similar to ĕ in **ev′ẽr** rather than to the ĭ in **ĭt**, with which the ā as in **āle** ends.

The **â** does not occur in perfectly weak, or unaccented, syllables. In words like **wel′fâre, war′fâre, cor′sâir**, etc., the final syllable is slightly stressed (§ 80).

§ 115. An **a** before **r** does not ordinarily take the sound **â** when the **r** immediately precedes a sounded vowel or another **r** in a following syllable of the word; as in **păr′i-ty, păr′ry, chăr′i-ty**, etc.; and in **chā′ry, wā′ry, Mā′ry, vā′ry**, etc. In the words of the second group its pronunciation varies between ā (**āle**) and â (**câre**), being most often ā in American usage and â in British usage. The sound, however, remains unchanged by the addition of an inflectional ending to a root word (as **shâre**), as in **shâr′ing, shâr′er**. For an analogous effect of a following **r** upon the vowels **e** and **o**, see §§ 154, 202.

ă.

§ 116. (3) **ă** as in **ăm** (emphatic), **hăt, băck, răn′dom, tăp, păr′i-ty, hăd, hăg, măn, hăm**, etc., is commonly called "short" **a** (§ 76). It is otherwise represented as in **plaid, guaranty**, etc., and is the commonest (accented) sound of **a** in English.

The standard sound is low-front-wide (§ 47). Many Americans lengthen the sound in certain words, as in the words **had, hag, man, ham**, etc., in the preceding paragraph, so that it becomes almost identical with the low-front-narrow **â** in **câre**. The proper sound of "short" **a** is a difficult one for foreigners to acquire, and ȧ (**ȧsk**), or ĕ (**ĕnd**), is often substituted for it. In English and Scottish dialect speech either ȧ or the short form of ä is the usual sound where standard English has ă.

"Short" **a** occurs unaccented in initial syllables, as in **ac-count′, al-lude′, at-tack′** in rhetorical speech, but ordinarily it is more or less obscured in this position; see § 126.

ä.

§ 117. (4) **ä** as in **ärm, fär, fä′ther, äh, älms, pälm**, etc., with equivalents as in **hearth, aunt, guard**, etc., is commonly called "**Italian**" **a**, although it is characteristic also of Spanish, German, and other European languages. It is, in fact, with some slight variations, the usual sound of the letter **a** in other languages than English.

This sound is classed by Dr. Sweet as the mid-back-wide vowel (§ 47), but it is variously classed by other phoneticians, many of whom conceive it to be lower than mid-back. It is often called the "**open-throat**" **vowel**. In American pronunciation, **ä** occurs most often before **r**, but it is also used by some American and many English speakers, especially in the south of England, before **f, s, th, nce, lf**, etc. (see § 119), in such words as **waft, ask, path, basket, master, pass, bath, after, last, answer, France, dance, calf, half**, etc. Most Americans, however, employ in these words either a transition sound (intermediate between ä and ă, § 119) or the ă in **ăm**. Before **l**, as in **calf, half**, etc., ä is the generally accepted sound, though ȧ (§ 119) or ă is also common in many of these words (not, however, in **calm, palm**, etc., in educated speech.) For the sound of ä as represented by the digraph **au**, see § 131. There is considerable variation in the pronunciation of ä in English, a medial form with a moderate opening of the mouth being perhaps most approved.

§ 118. The symbol ä is also employed to represent "Italian" **a** in unaccented initial syllables, as in **är-tis′tic**. In such cases it indicates the short form of ä (§ 74). It is also used to indicate the "Italian" **a** sound in foreign words, whether in accented or in unaccented syllables, the *quality* in either case being practically the same, the only difference being one of actual *quantity*.

ȧ.

§ 119. (5) **ȧ** occurs in **ȧsk, stȧff, grȧft, pȧth, pȧss, grȧsp, lȧst, dȧnce, chȧnt, com-mȧnd′**, and similar words, before **sk, ff, ft, th, ss, sp, st, nce, nt, nd**; and in some other cases. The sound here represented is not the short form of "Italian **a**" (**ärt**) described in the preceding paragraph. It is medium or long in *quantity*, and variable in *quality* between the limits ă (**ăm**) and ä (**ärt**), usually more closely resembling the latter sound, but articulated further forward in the mouth, which is not usually so widely opened as for ä. Dr. Murray says of the symbol employed for this sound in the Oxford English Dictionary that it is purposely ambiguous. Dr. Sweet does not recognize the sound in current English, but marks the words of this group as pronounced with the vowel sound in **art**, which is a common pronunciation among cultured speakers in the south of England, especially in London, and with some Americans.

The intermediate, or transition, sound here employed is useful as being a compromise between the ä (**ärt**), which by many is considered affected in this class of words, and the ă in **ăm**, which is disagreeably "flat" to those whose ears are trained to the fuller sound. It is indicated in the chief dictionaries of English, and is used by many cultivated speakers.

The symbol **ȧ** is also used to indicate the sound of French **à** as in **pâtte**, etc., which in accepted French pronunciation has also an intermediate sound, often approaching ă in **ăt**.

a as in **all** = ô

§ 120. (6) **a** as in **all, talk, swarm, wharf, wa′ter, bal′sam**, etc., — otherwise represented in **haul, draw, awe**, etc., — is equivalent to ô in **ôrb, bôrn** (see § 202), and the symbol ô is used in the respelling for pronunciation, however the sound may be represented in the usual spelling; thus, **all** (ôl), **talk** (tôk), etc. To mark a word containing this sound of **a** without respelling, two dots are placed beneath the **a**; thus, **a̤ll, ta̤lk**.

§ 121. When the sound occurs in initial unaccented syllables it is briefer, and consequently the tongue position is more lax and the lips slightly less rounded (§ 88); as in **al-might′y, au-thor′i-ty, aus-tere′, au-dac′i-ty, al-though′**. The symbol ô however, is used in the respelling for pronunciation for the sound wherever it occurs, whether long or short. This shorter sound of **au** in unaccented syllables is not the same as the ŏ in **ŏdd, nŏt**, etc. (§ 204), as that sound is pronounced by the majority of educated speakers either in England or in America, and should not be identified with it. It is of the same quality as accented **au**, but shorter in actual quantity.

a as in **swan** = ŏ.

§ 122. (7) **a** as in **was, what, wan′der, wal′low, swan, qual′i-ty**, etc. The sound is the same as that of ŏ (**ŏdd, nŏt**) described in § 204, and is represented in the respelling by ŏ; thus, **swan** (swŏn), **was** (wŏz), etc. To mark a word containing this sound of **a** without respelling, a dot is placed beneath the **a**; thus, **wạs, swạn**.

a as in **any** = ĕ.

§ 123. (8) **a** with the sound of ĕ (**ĕnd**) occurs in but a few words; as **any** (ĕn′ĭ), **many** (mĕn′ĭ), **Thames** (tĕmz) (the river in England).

ā̍.

§ 124. (9) **ā̍** as in **sen′ā̍te, prel′ā̍te, pref′ā̍ce, sur′fā̍ce, rav′ā̍ge, sav′ā̍ge, vil′lā̍ge**, etc. In words of this class, the ā̍, in ordinary conversation, falls into a sound nearly that of ĕ in **ĕnd**, or of ĭ in **ĭt**, but more or less obscured. It is only in formal or syllabic utterance that an approach to the sound of ā (**āle**) is heard, and even in this form of speech the vanishing sound commonly heard in ā (§ 113) is properly omitted, leaving simply the initial element of the ā sound. The symbol (ā̍), which is used in the respelling of these words, indicates by the downward stroke the omission of the vanish.

§ 125. The same symbol (ā̍) is used in the case of many adjectives and nouns where the corresponding verb is marked with ā, as in **ad′vo-cā̍te** (*n.*), **ag′gre-gā̍te** (*n.*), **con′ju-gā̍te** (*a.*), and in such cases the sound, even in colloquial speech, is often nearly that of ā, and in some cases is marked with ā.

Also, ā̍ often occurs before another vowel, usually accented, in the following syllable, as in **chā̍-ot′ic, Ju′dā̍-ism**. Here, too, the sound commonly is nearer that of ā (**āle**). In words like **mis′cel-lā̍-ny, sal′u-tā̍-ry, sump′tu-ā̍-ry**, the ā̍, before **ny** or **ry** final, and with the preceding syllable unaccented, has somewhat of the ā sound; more often so in American than in British use; but if the preceding syllable is accented, as in **bot′a-ny, di′a-ry, sal′a-ry, pri′ma-ry, bound′a-ry**, the sound of *ȧ* as in **so′f*ȧ*** (§ 127), is usually preferred; yet in **con′tra-ry** and **li′bra-ry** the ā̍ (approaching ā) is easier to give, and in these and some others of the class is common and allowable. The **ay** in **Monday**, etc., varies between ā̍ and ĭ (**ĭll**), in ordinary speech, commonly becoming almost or quite ĭ. In words of the various classes mentioned in this group, the ā̍ is usually more obscured in quality by English than by American speakers.

***ă*.**

§ 126. (10) **a** in initial syllables, closed by a consonant in the spelling, as in **ab-bre′vi-ate, ac-count′, ac-crue′, ac-cu′mu-late, ad-ja′cent, ad-just′**, etc., — also in final closed syllables, as in **fi′nal, mor′tal, loy′al, syl′van, va′cant, break′fast, dis′tant, mad′am, myr′i-ad**, etc., — is more or less obscured in ordinary speech, becoming almost or quite the same as *ȧ* in **so′f*ȧ*, i-de′*ȧ*** (§ 127). It is only in formal speaking that the full quality, ă in **ăt**, is brought out. These words are marked with an italic (*ă*) to indicate the quality of ă (**ăt**), with allowable and variable obscuration in colloquial speech; thus **ac-count′** (*ă*-kount′), **accrue** (*ă*-krōō′).

***ȧ*.**

§ 127. (11) *ȧ* as in ***ȧ*-bound′, *ȧ*-bun′dant, *ȧ*-bide′, c*ȧ*-rouse′, di′*ȧ*-dem, bot′*ȧ*-ny, so′f*ȧ*, i-de′*ȧ*, Af′ri-c*ȧ***, etc., occurs in open unaccented syllables (cf. § 110). The sound of **a** in these words has long been taken to be that of ȧ (**ȧsk**) with more or less obscuration toward the neutral vowel sound ẽ in **ev′ẽr**. In previous editions of Webster's Dictionary the mark ȧ has been used for the sound of **a** here described, but in the present edition the ȧ is made italic (*ȧ*) to show the usual obscuration. Some phoneticians would mark the **a** here, as well as in the groups described in the preceding paragraph, with the same symbol as for ẽ in **ev′ẽr**, and they would do the same for unaccented ō as in **vi′ō-let**, etc., but many are opposed to such complete obscuration, preferring a more careful or formal pronunciation with more of the quality of the sounds as occurring accented.

æ.

§ 128. Usage varies somewhat in the pronunciation of this digraph. It is usually pronounced as **e** would be in the same position. A pedantic pronunciation of it as long ē (**ēve**) where it naturally takes the short sound in English pronunciation, as in **æsthetic, æstuary**, obtains to some extent, especially in British academic circles.

æ represented in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, a simple sound, that of modern English ă (**ăm**). It was either long or short in quantity, but always the same in quality (§ 74). Short æ was replaced by **a** or, sometimes, **e**; as, AS. **glæd, hæt**; ME. **glad, hat** (with short ä, as in **är-tis′tic**); modern English **glad, hat** (with ă as in **ăm**). Long æ was replaced by **e** long or **ee** (pronounced as ā in **āle**) in ME., becoming **ee** or **ea** (pronounced as ē in **ēve**) in modern English; as, AS. **sǣd, rǣdan**; ME. **seed, rede**; mod. Eng. **seed, read**. Before **r**, long æ, variously represented in mod. Eng., has usually retained its long sound; as, AS. **hǣr, hwǣr**; mod. Eng. **hair, where**, etc.

In the early modern English period the symbol æ was re-introduced in words derived from the Latin with æ (**ae**), and in words from the Greek with αι, coming through the Latin; as, **æther, ægis**. As this æ is usually pronounced as a simple **e** would be in the same position, the value of the character has been chiefly etymological, and whenever a word containing it has come into the common English vocabulary, except where for some reason other than phonetic it has been desirable to retain it, as in technical terms or in words indicating classical things, or in classical names, there has been a strong tendency to change the æ to **e**; as in **primeval, coeval**, etc. In many modern books the digraph æ is printed **ae**. In this case dissyllabic **ae**, as in **aërial**, should be printed **aë**.

ai.

§ 129. The digraph **ai** usually represents the sound of "long" **a** (ā) as in **ail, mail, sail, vain, rain**, etc. (§ 113), or before a following **r**, the sound of â (**câre**), as in **air, fair, pair**, etc. (§ 114). In words of foreign origin and of recent adoption it often has the sound of **ī** or ĭ, as in **kaiser, Ainu**. In French it has, when long, nearly the sound of ā (**āle**, § 113); when short, nearly that of ĕ (**ĕnd**).

ail, aill, in French. See **il**. **aim, ain**, in French. See § 130.

am, an, and other **nasal vowels** in French words.

§ 130. **M** and **n** in French, when final, or followed in the same syllable by a consonant other than another **m** or **n**, and following a vowel, indicate that the preceding vowel is pronounced with a nasal tone (§ 60). In producing these nasal vowels, the breath or voice is allowed to pass out through *both* the *nose* and the *mouth*, so that the vowel sounds remain unchanged, except for the accompanying nasalization. The **m** or **n** is not sounded, except as thus giving the nasal tone to the vowel. These nasal vowel sounds thus differ materially from English vowels *followed* by **n** or **ng**, in the pronunciation of which the oral passage is entirely closed. A small capital (ɴ) is used in the respelling to indicate that

a preceding vowel (also, in Portuguese, a diphthong) is nasal. The nasal vowels in French are: **am, an, en,** all having regularly the sound of ä in **fär**, made nasal as here described; **aim, ain, eim, ein, im, in, yn,** all having the sound of ă in **făt** made nasal (**ien**, when final in a word or syllable, as in **mien, bien,** etc., also in certain inflections of the verbs *venir* and *tenir*, as **viens, tiens, devient,** is pronounced as **y** followed by ă made nasal; as, **mien, bien,** *pron.* myăɴ, byăɴ, etc.); **om, on,** having the sound of **o** in **or** made nasal; **um, un,** having the sound of **u** in **up** made nasal. There are thus four French nasal vowel sounds (variously written), as in *un bon vin blanc* (ŭɴ bôɴ văɴ bläɴ), *a good white wine.*

au.

§ 131. This digraph, occurring in words of Anglo-Saxon (exceptionally), Old French, Latin, and Greek origin, regularly represents the sound of ô (**lôrd, law**), as in **aught, taut, caught, caustic, haul,** etc., but also, when followed by **n**, as in **taunt, haunt, launch, laun′dry,** etc., the sound of ä as in **ärt**. In the second group of words usage varies, many educated speakers using ô (**ôrb, law**), and both pronunciations of these words are given in the Dictionary, that with ä being usually preferred.

In French words of later adoption **au** often has the modern French sound ō, as in **au lait, vaudeville** (the latter through popular use now often pronounced with ô (**ôr**)). In words from the German, and most other languages, it has the sound of English **ou** (**out**), as in **sauerkraut, flauto.**

aw.

A digraph, pronounced as ô (**ôr**), formerly interchangeable with **au**, but now the usual form finally and before **k, l,** and **n**; as in **caw, law, saw, hawk, crawl.**

ay.

A digraph representing the sound of ā (**āle**), as in **hay, say,** etc.; or, unaccented, ȧ, as in **Mon′day,** etc. Exceptionally, it has the sound of ē (**ēve**) in **quay,** and of ĕ (**ĕnd**) in **says.**

B.

§ 132. B as in **boy, cab, ebb, rob′ber, beau′ty, bring, blow, a′ble, herb, bulb, robs,** etc. This is the voiced labial stop (§ 71), the correlative voiceless stop being **p**, as in **pie** (§ 217), both sounds having the same articulative position as the nasal **m** (§ 196), the oral closure for all three being between the lips, which are brought lightly but firmly together in the pronunciation of each (§ 60). **B** is usually silent after **m** in the same syllable, as in **bomb, climb, tomb, thumb**; though sometimes sounded, as in **rhomb.** It is usually silent before **t** (except in compound words); as in **debt, doubt, sub′tle.** In a few other cases, especially when initial before another consonant, as in **bdel′li-um,** it is also silent.

In the chief foreign languages from which loan words are taken **b** is in general as in English. For exceptions and special cases see page 2376.

§ 133. In Spanish, **b** has nearly the same, but not quite so forcible a sound as in English, being made with the lips brought together with a loose or feeble contact, not a firm one as in English. It often sounds, therefore, especially between two vowels, as in **caban** (kä-bän′), **juba** (hōō′bä), much like English **v** in **have**, so that the two sounds and also their symbols are often interchanged. Cf. **Havana, Habana, Córdoba, Cordova.** The sound of Spanish **b** between vowels is the same that **b** (*beta*) has in all positions in modern Greek, and much the same as the **w** sound common in middle and south Germany. Spanish **b** is usually indicated by **b** in the respelling, with a reference to this section.

bb is usually pronounced as a single **b.** See § 107.

§ 134. bh in Sanskrit and many modern East Indian words is, in the native pronunciation **b** + **h**, as in **cob house,** but the **h** may be omitted in English pronunciation.

C.

The letter **c** represents sounds of two classes:

§ 135. (1) The so-called "**soft**" **c** has a sibilant sound of three varieties. The most frequent of these sounds is identical with "sharp" **s**, as in **sun.** It is sometimes written **ç**, as in **façade**, and this device is used when it is desired to indicate the sound without respelling a word containing it. In the respelling for pronunciation it is represented by **s.** The letter has this sound before **e, i,** or **y,** as in **cede, civil, cypress, acid, glance, force, vice,** etc. "Soft" **c** occasionally has the sound of **z**, as in **sacrifice.**

Before an **i**, less often an **e**, followed by another vowel in the same syllable, "soft" **c** commonly takes the sound of **sh**, either by itself, as in **oceanic**, or by assimilation with the **i** or the **e**, which palatalizes it, as in **vicious, ocean,** etc. See § 109.

§ 136. (2) The so-called "**hard**" **c** with sound of **k**, and represented by **k** in the respelling, or by ¢ when it is desired to indicate the sound without respelling. **C** has this sound before **a, o,** or **u,** or a consonant (except **h**; cf. **ch**), and at the end of a syllable if not followed by **i** or **e**; as in **call, cave, cold, pic′ture, ac′rid, act, ethics, cry, clay, arc, talc, sanc′tion, disc, almanac, scan, ac-cord′, vac′ci-nate**; also before **e** in **sceptic**, as sometimes spelled, and before **i** in **scirrous,** etc.

§ 137. C is **silent** in **czar,** etc., as commonly pronounced; also in **victuals, indict,** and in **muscle, corpuscle,** etc.

§ 138. C in Castilian Spanish (*Sp.* in the respelling for pronunciation) before **e** or **i** is pronounced like English **th** in **thin**, but in other parts of Spain, as Andalusia, it is pronounced as **s** in **sun**, and this latter is the usual pronunciation in Spanish America, where the Castilian sound, although often taught in the schools, is commonly regarded as affected. In the Philippine Islands, also, the sound of **s** is usually given to **c** in this position. In this Dictionary **c** before **e** or **i** in Spanish words and names pertaining to Spain, or in general use, is given the Castilian sound, as theoretically, at least, the better; in words or names pertaining especially to Spanish America or to the Philippine Islands, the letter is given the more usual **s** sound (together with a reference to this paragraph), although in learned words, or words likely to be used chiefly by the highly educated, the Castilian sound is also given. Cf. **Z**, § 268.

☞ For **C**, alone or in combination, and with various diacritical markings, in other foreign languages, see page 2376.

cc is usually pronounced as **k-s**, as in **flaccid** (flăk′sĭd), **hæcceity** (hĕk-sē′ĭ-tĭ), etc.

Ch.

This digraph, which is treated as a separate element of the alphabet in some languages, as Spanish and Welsh, has various sounds in English, as follows:

§ 139. (1) The most frequent sound is diphthongal, and is approximately described as **tsh**; as in **chin, child, choose, church, much, beech, arch,** etc. Most phoneticians analyze this sound as a combination of **t** and **sh**, but these elements are not simply pronounced in succession, without change, as are, for instance, **k** and **s** in **box** (bŏks); they blend into a composite sound, in which the sound both of the **t** and of the **sh** is changed somewhat, so that many can hear neither element, and hence regard the sound as simple. **Ch** has this diphthongal sound in all native English words. It often has as an equivalent the trigraph **tch** at the end of a syllable; as in **hatch, watch, fetch, ditch, satchel.** The sound is the same as that of German **tsch**, as in **Deutsch**, except that in German pronunciation the lips are more vigorously protruded. **Ch** occasionally has the sound of **j**, as in one pronunciation of **spinach.**

The sound of **ch** (**tsh**) is also represented by **ti**, as in **bastion, question,** rarely by **te**, as in **righteous**, and also in colloquial pronunciation by assimilation of **t** or **d** to the initial element of **u** in **nature, verdure,** etc. See § 109.

§ 140. After **n**, as in **bench, finch, lunch, munch, wench,** etc., most English orthoëpists treat the **ch** as simple **sh**, writing phonetically **bensh, finsh,** etc., while those of America indicate **ch** (or **tsh**), and this apparently represents a real difference in British and American pronunciation.

§ 141. (2) **Ch** has in English the sound of **sh** in **she** in words from modern French, as **chagrin, machine, mustache, barouche**; also in some words from Old French, in which historically the sound is **ch** (**chop**), but in which through analogy with other more recent borrowings it has become **sh**, as in **chivalry, champaign** (flat ground). To mark a word containing **ch** with sound of **sh** without respelling, **çh** is used.

§ 142. (3) **Ch** "hard" has the sound of **k**, by which it is represented in the respelling, the sound being otherwise indicated by ¢h when it is desired not to respell a word containing it. The digraph has this sound in most words (except quite recent ones) taken from the Greek, directly or through the Latin, as in **chorus, epoch, echo, chlorine, chrism, character, chyle**; also in most words or names from the Hebrew, as in **Chaldea, Enoch, Nebuchadnezzar.** In a comparatively few such words the sound of **ch** (**chop**) occurs; as in **chart, church, cherub, Rachel**; also in the prefix **arch-**, as in **archbishop, archdeacon, archduke**; but the **k** sound remains in **architect, archangel, architrave.**

§ 143. Ch is **silent** in **drachm, schism, yacht,** and in **fuchsia**, as a common plant name.

§ 144. Ch represents a palatal (front) or guttural (back) fricative in an accurate pronunciation of certain words from the German, Dutch, Scotch, Celtic, modern Greek (represented by χ), the Slavonic, and various Oriental languages. The sounds represented by **ch** in these words vary considerably in character, both according to the language from which the words come, and according to the sound immediately preceding (or following) the **ch**; but they may be described as of two typical classes:

(*a*) The palatal (front) fricative is made with the tongue in position for the sound of **y** in **yes**, but raised closer to the hard palate, so that there is more distinctly audible friction. It should be learned from one familiar with it, but may be imitated by exaggerating the slightly fricative sound of **y** in **yes** (making the sound voiceless), or of **h** in **hue**, or by pronouncing **k** in **key** so that the breath passes through an extremely narrow passage between the tongue and the hard palate, instead of being entirely stopped. This palatal (front) fricative is typically that of **ch** in standard German "**ich**," often called the "ich-laut" (i. e. "ich-sound"). This sound commonly occurs after front vowels, as **i, e,** and after consonants.

(*b*) The guttural (back) fricative is usually deeper and stronger than the palatal (front) form, and resembles somewhat a light hawking or clearing of the throat. It may be imitated by pronouncing ¢ in **cow**, with the closure between the back of the tongue and the soft palate loosened so that the breath passes through an extremely narrow passage, instead of being entirely stopped. The German sound of **ch** in **ach**, often called "ach-laut" (i. e. "ach-sound") may be taken as the typical guttural fricative sound, which follows a back vowel (as **a, o, u**).

These sounds of **ch**, from whatever source, are indicated in the respelling by a small capital (ᴋ), so that those who are familiar with them or who wish to imitate them may know that the word so marked is not entirely Anglicized and that the foreign sound may properly be given. The nature of the sound immediately preceding a **ch**, or, when the **ch** is initial, of that immediately following it, will in any case sufficiently determine whether the **ch** sound is palatal (front) or guttural (back). Ordinarily, one who has not acquired the foreign pronunciation, if he has occasion to employ a word containing such a **ch** sound, usually pronounces it as simple **k.** Cf. GH.

Ch, chh in Sanskrit and many modern East Indian words are pronounced respectively like English **ch** in **chop** and **ch** + **h** as in **catch him**, but the second **h** in **chh** may be omitted in the English pronunciation of such words.

ci, ce. See under C, § 135.

D.

§ 145. D as in **day, dry, dwell, bed, old, hard, aimed, end, idle, maiden, hugged, enraged, lived, amazed, rugged, naked, assuredly, fixedness, send, send′st** (**s** as in **sun**), is the dental, or, as commonly pronounced in English, alveolar, voiced stop (§ 67), of which the correlative voiceless stop is **t** (§ 235). It is pronounced as **t** when it is preceded by a voiceless sound in the same syllable; as in **hissed, looked, arched** (hĭst, lŏŏkt, ärcht). Cf. § 108. It is silent in the first syllable of **Wednesday**, as most often pronounced, and in **handkerchief, handsome**; also in the usual colloquial pronunciation of **grandfather, granddaughter,** etc. In rapid speech, **d** is often palatalized by a following **i** or ū (**ūse**), as in **tedious** (*colloq.* tē′jŭs), **verdure** (*colloq.* vûr′jẽr). See § 109.

§ 146. D in Spanish does not have the vigorous English sound, but has more or less of the sound of **th** in **this.** Between vowels and at the end of words this sound is more apparent, becoming almost exactly **th** (**this**). At the end of words, however, the sound is weak, and is given as **th** (**thin**) by many, while in colloquial pronunciation it often disappears altogether, as in **Madrid** (mä-drē′). In the respelling, the sound of Spanish **d** beween vowels and at the end of syllables will be indicated by **th** (**this**), together with a reference to this paragraph; as, **barbudo** (bär-bōō′thō), **pulgada** (pōōl-gä′thä).

dd is usually pronounced as a single **d.** See § 107.

☞ For the sounds of **d**, alone and in combination, in other languages, see page 2376.

§ 147. dh in Sanskrit and in modern East Indian tongues descended from it sometimes represents **d** followed by an aspiration, about as in **madhouse**, but may be pronounced as simple **d** in English pronunciation.

E.

§ 148. In the classical pronunciation of Latin, the letter **e**, when long (as when representing Greek *eta*, η) represented practically the same sound as English ā (**āle**), and when short the same sound pronounced more quickly, or a wider sound, that of ĕ (**ĕnd**), the wide correlative of ā (§ 48). In most of the languages of Europe which have adopted the Roman alphabet, these two sounds have been retained for the letter, as they were in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, and in Middle English. In modern English, however, owing to the great changes in pronunciation without corresponding changes in spelling, what was originally the true long sound of the letter **i** (ē in **ēve**) has so generally passed over to the letter **e** in certain positions that we now call this sound "long **e**," while the "short **e**" (**mĕt**) has remained as originally sounded, so that we now apply the terms "long **e**" and "short **e**" to sounds which are phonetically unrelated. Cf. §§ 73–4.

The symbol **e** has also acquired other values, the sounds which it expresses in standard modern English being as follows:

ACCENTED.

(1) **e** as in **eve** (ēv), § 149.	(5) **e** as in **there** (thâr), § 154.
(2) **e** " " **end** (ĕnd), § 150.	(6) **e** " " **English** (ĭŋ′glĭsh), § 155.
(3) **e** " " **fern** (fûrn), § 152.	(7) **e** " " **eh** (ā), § 155.
(4) **e** " " **sergeant** (sär′jĕnt), § 153.	

UNACCENTED.

(8) **e** as in **event** (ē-vent′), § 156.	(10) **e** as in **moment** (mo′mĕnt), § 158.
(9) **e** " " **maker** (māk′ẽr), § 157.	(11) **e** " " **heaven** (hĕv′'n), § 159.

E is also an element of numerous digraphs. See §§ 162–166.

D

ē.

§ 149. (1) ē as in **ēve, mēte, con′crēte**, etc., called "long" **e**, with the name sound of the letter in modern English, has numerous equivalents, as in **feet, beam, de-ceive′, peo′ple, key, Cae′sar, machine, field, quay** (exceptional), **Phoebus, Portuguese**.

The sound here represented has, at least for its main element, the high-front-narrow vowel sound, the wide correlative of which is **i** in **ill**. It is the closest and highest of the front vowel sounds (§ 48). A very slight raising of the blade of the tongue from the ē-position, or a slight increase in the force of utterance, by causing slight audible friction, or rustling, of the breath, turns the sound into a consonant, as **y** in **yes**. As usually uttered, especially when preceded by a consonant, English ē is not usually precisely this simple high-front-narrow vowel sound, but commonly starting with this sound slightly widened in the direction of **i** (**ill**), it is raised and narrowed, the high, narrow vowel sound being its main element. In addition to this the sound commonly ends in an off-glide, or vanish, approaching the sound of consonant **y** (**yes**), which is more marked in British than in American English. The actual sound is thus seen to be of diphthongal character in either case, and may be graphically represented thus; iʸ or ĭʸ, though such representation exaggerates slightly the limits between which the sound passes. The ē in English occurs only in words or syllables under some degree of stress (accent), or emphasis. In such words as **con′crēte, cen′ti-pēde**, there is really a slight stress upon the syllable containing the ē; as there also often is in the prefix **re-**, as in **rē-clothe′** (to clothe anew), and in **de-**, as in **dē-horn′** (to remove the horns from).

The ē is used in the respelling to symbolize the sound commonly represented by **i** in various foreign languages (§ 178); as in French (**divorcée** (dē′vôr′sā′), Italian **divisi** (dē-vē′zē), etc. The sound in these languages, especially in accented syllables, is usually nearly or quite the pure high-front-narrow vowel.

ĕ.

§ 150. (2) ĕ as in **ĕnd, pĕt, tĕn, ĕr′ror**, etc.; otherwise represented as in **feath′er, heif′er, leop′ard, friend, di-ær′e-sis, as-a-fœt′i-da, bur′y, any, said**, etc.; is commonly called "short" **e**. This is the mid-front-wide vowel sound, of which the narrow correlative is ā as in **āle** (§§ 48, 113). It commonly occurs in closed syllables.

§ 151. Unaccented, ĕ occurs in initial syllables in such words as **ĕx-cuse′, ĕn-large′, ĕf-face′, ĕs-tate′, ĕr-ro′ne-ous**; also medially in such words as **in′tĕl-lĕct, con′stel-la′tion**, etc.; but to bring out the full quality of the ĕ in such words it is necessary to give some slight degree of stress or emphasis to the syllable containing it. In ordinary colloquial speech the ĕ is obscured somewhat in quality, usually in the direction of the obscure vowel sound between ĕ (**ĕnd**) and ĭ (**pĭn**).

The unaccented ĕ in final syllables often verges toward the sound of ĭ in (**ĭll**), as in **ros′ĕs, hors′ĕs, fair′ĕst, wis′ĕst, for′ĕst, riv′ĕt, car′pĕt, end′ĕd, wick′ĕd, wool′ĕn, kitch′ĕn**. In this class of words some phoneticians indicate the sound by ĭ (**ĭll**). In this book the marking ĕ is preferred as representing the more formal sound and the one to be preferred in the teaching of syllabic pronunciation, but the usual colloquial pronunciation with the vowel nearly ĭ is also indicated in many common words; as, **added** (ăd′ĕd; ăd′ĭd). The obscuration of the **e** in these words is thus seen to be always in the direction of ĭ and not in the direction of *ŭ* (**cir′c*ŭ*s**). The pronunciation of such words as **horses, chicken, witness**, as hors′*ŭ*z, chick′*ŭ*n, wit′n*ŭ*s is not approved. Since *ĕ*, as in **re′c*ĕ*nt**, indicates the obscuration of **e** in the direction of *ŭ*, the symbol *ĕ* could not properly be used in these words. Cf. §§ 158, 159, 161.

e as in fern = û.

§ 152. (3) The sound of **e** as in **fern, err, her, herd, verge, er′mine, in-fer′**, as ordinarily pronounced is identical with the û in **ûrn** (§ 247), and is symbolized in the respelling by û. Unaccented, it is reduced to ẽ as in **mak′ẽr, bak′ẽr**, of which it may be considered the long correlative. In words spelled with "er" (accented) when the **r** immediately precedes a vowel or another **r** in the following syllable of the same word the vowel sound is that of ĕ (**ĕnd**), as in **vĕr′y, pĕr′il, mĕr′ry, ĕr′ror**; except that verbs having the sound of **e** in **her** (hûr) almost always retain it when inflected, as in **con-fer′ring, de-ter′ring, con-fer′rer**.

To indicate the sound without respelling, the words are variously marked as follows: **fẽrn, ẽarn, sĩr, wõrk, mỹrrh**.

e before r.

§ 153. **E** before **r** formerly often had the sound of ä (**ärm**), as in **clerk, serve, earth, German, Berkeley, Derby, Hertford**, etc. Traces of this pronunciation still remain, as in **clerk, Berkeley, Derby, Hertford, Kerr**, etc., which in England, esp. in the South, are still often pronounced **klärk, bärk′lĭ, där′bĭ, Här(t)′ford, kär**, etc. **Sergeant** (sär′jĕnt) preserves this sound in the standard pronunciation of England and of America. In many words where this change of sound has occurred, the spelling is now with **a**; as, **dark, starve, Clark** (proper name), etc.

e as in there = â.

§ 154. (4) **E** as in **there, where**, and, unaccented, in **there-by′, where-by′**, otherwise represented as in **their, heir**, etc., occurs only before **r**, and is identical with â in **câre** (§ 114), by which it is represented in the respelling. To indicate this sound of **e** without respelling it ê is used; as, **thêre**.

e = i and ā.

§ 155. (6, 7) The sounds of **e** as in **English, England**, and as in **eh** (ā), are exceptional (although **e** as ā is common in foreign words, cf. § 113).

ė.

§ 156. (8) ė as in **ė-vent′, ė-pit′o-mė, crė-ate′, dė-lin′ė-ate, so-ci′ė-ty** is shorter in actual quantity than ē (**ēve**), and also tends to widen into the sound of ĭ in **ĭll**, which it often becomes in colloquial speech; as in **believe** (bĭ-lēv′), **receive** (rĭ-sēv′), etc.

To give the sound of ē in place of ė (as **so-ci′ė-ty**) is condemned as a vulgarism, while the pronunciation with the quite narrow ē (**so-ci′ē-ty**) is frowned upon as pedantic.

ẽ.

§ 157. (9) Unaccented **e** before **r**, as in **ev′ẽr, read′ẽr, lov′ẽr, sev′ẽr, sev′ẽr-al, pẽr-form′, rev′ẽr-ent, in′fẽr-ence, cav′ẽrn**, etc., with equivalents in **li′ar, e-lix′ir, ac′tor, zeph′yr**. The vowel sound here indicated is, at least in ordinary speech, the "neutral" vowel already described (§ 88). Its tongue position is nearly the same as that for ŭ (§ 246), or for û (§ 247), but the sounds of ŭ and û occur in stressed (accented) syllables only, and in pronouncing either of them the tongue is tenser than for ẽ, the laxity of the tongue in pronouncing ẽ giving it a quite different quality from either of the other two sounds, as may easily be heard and felt by pronouncing such pairs of words as **cûr** and **mak′ẽr, cŭt** and **sev′ẽr**. In colloquial speech, most of the other vowels, when unsupported by stress, tend to fall into this neutral vowel sound (cf. *ă, ȧ, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ*, §§ 126–7, 158, 211, 251), and hence in some systems in which regard is had for the colloquial form of speech only, the vowel sounds in unstressed syllables, which in this Dictionary are marked *ă, ȧ, ĕ,* ẽ, *ŏ*, and *ŭ*, are identified as one sound, that of our ẽ. Words containing this sound spelled otherwise than with **e** may be marked without respelling, as follows: **li′ãr, e-lix′ĩr, ac′tõr, zeph′ỹr**.

ĕ.

§ 158. (10) The **e** before **n** and **l** in unstressed syllables, — as in **mo′ment, pru′dent, de′cen-cy, nov′el, in′fi-del, jew′el, cru′el, cam′el, gos′pel, an′gel, chan′nel**, etc., — is more or less obscured in ordinary speech. Orthoëpists have been divided as to the exact sound which the vowel takes when thus obscured, but such discussion is useless, since the sound varies in the mouths of different speakers, and under different circumstances, and only the limits between which it varies can be positively defined. In the formal or syllabic style of utterance these words are pronounced nearly, or quite, with the sound of ĕ (**ĕnd**); as **mo′mĕnt, pru′dĕnt, nov′ĕl**. From this formal pronunciation there is, however, an allowable colloquial weakening or obscuration, which may reduce the sound even to that of the "neutral" vowel described above. In order to indicate the formal standard, and, at the same time, the usual obscuration in such words, an italic short **e** (*ĕ*) is used in their respelling; thus, **mo′m*ĕ*nt, re′c*ĕ*nt**. The obscuration should never take the form of a full short ŭ (ŭ), as mo′mŭnt, cam′ŭl; the sound in any case is a "light" vowel, the vowel sometimes appearing to be almost elided; as, **mo′m′nt, cam′′l**. In some words, as **wool′en, kitch′en**, the obscuration often takes the direction of ĭ (**ĭll**). Cf. § 151.

e obscure before n and l.

§ 159. The unaccented **e** of obscure quality before **n** and **l**, in some words, — as **eat′-en, heav′en, sev′en, o′pen, gold′en, swol′len, shriv′el**,— is so far reduced as to become a mere vocal murmur (which differs from other cases of the neutral vowel by its extreme brevity only), or even to drop out altogether, leaving to the **n** or the **l** the function of a vowel (§ 51). Such words are marked in the respelling of this Dictionary with an apostrophe (') to indicate the reduction or elision of the vowel, and in these words the pronunciation with elided vowel is the usually accepted one.

The letters **i** and **o** also are similarly reduced in many words, as in **e′vil** (ē′v'l), **dev′il** (dĕv′'l), **cousin** (kŭz′'n), **ba′sin** (bā′s'n), **but′ton** (bŭt′'n), **par′don** (pär′d'n). To pronounce the words **e′vil, dev′il**, etc., with a full vowel sound in the final syllable is considered pedantic, even in formal discourse. In words like these, and also in such as **a′ble** (ā′b'l), **gen′tle** (jĕn′t'l), the apostrophe usually indicates simply a syllabic **l** or **n**.

Note. A "syllabic" **l** or **n** must be carefully distinguished from a non-syllabic one in a similar position. Thus, **l** has a value in **a′ble** different from that which it has in **a′bler, a′blest**, dissyllables in which the **e**, being more sonorous than the **l** (§ 110), assumes the vowel function while the **l** retains its consonantal value. There is the same difference between the **l** in **ap′ple** and that in **ap-ply′**; between the **l** in **tack′le** and that in **cloud** or **ac-claim′**, etc.; between the **n** in **even** and that in **eve′ning**. An **m** is also often syllabic, as in **schism** (sĭz'm), **chasm** (kaz'm), **bap′tism** (bap′-tĭz'm), and in such words care should be taken not to let a full vowel sound (parasitic vowel) develop before the **m**.

e with consonant value.

§ 160. When an unaccented **e** is closely followed by another vowel, it often assumes more or less of a consonant **y** sound, and, may, by assimilation with the following vowel, form an impure, or semi-consonantal, diphthong (§ 99). Cf. **i**, with consonant value (§ 186). After **t** or **d**, or **ç** or **s**, this **y** sound often coalesces with the consonant and changes its sound; as in **right′eous** (rī′ch*ŭ*s, by some pronounced rīt′y*ŭ*s, rī′chē-*ŭ*s, etc.), gran′deur (grăn′dūr; by some, grăn*d*′yẽr; by others grăn′jẽr), **mi-ca′ceous** (-sh*ŭ*s), **o′cean** (ō′sh*ă*n), **nau′seous** (nô′sh*ŭ*s). Cf. § 109. Even when, by partial assimilation, the **e** has changed the sound of the preceding consonant, it may still sometimes appear, especially when the stress falls upon the following vowel; as in **o′ce-an′ic** (ō′shē-ăn′ĭk), **mi-ca′ceous** (by some mī-kā′shĭ*ŭ*s *or* -shy*ŭ*s), **crus-ta′cean** (by some krus-tā′shĭ*ă*n *or* -shy*ă*n). The best present usage does not favor the consonant value of **e** in **cu-ta′ne-ous** (-nē-*ŭ*s), **hid′e-ous** (-ē-*ŭ*s), **lin′e-al** (-ē-*ă*l), **mal′le-a-ble** (-lē-*ȧ*-b'l), and the like.

e silent.

§ 161. Following a consonant at the end of a syllable, this letter usually has no sound of its own in present English words, but is written: (1) to indicate the preceding vowel as long; as in **cāme, tōne, sāme, hōme**, etc. In many words, however, the preceding vowel is short; as in **băde, hyp′o-crĭte, fer′tĭle, ol′ĭve, prom′ĭse, exam′-ĭne, one, none, some, gone, done**, etc. (2) To indicate a preceding **c** or **g** as "soft;" as in **ser′vice, rav′age, vice, o-blige′**. (3) After certain consonants not usually written in a final position, as **v, th** (**then**) and **s** (when not the sign of the plural) or **z**; as in **leave, wreathe, mouse, nurse, pulse, bronze**, etc.

In the ending **-ed** of the past tense and participle of verbs, the **e**, except in the solemn or poetic form of speech, is for the most part elided; unless the verb stem ends in **d** or **t**, as in **add′ed, o-mit′ted**, in which case the **-ed** is fully sounded (§ 151). When the **e** is thus elided in pronunciation, a following **d** is sounded as **t** after a voiceless consonant; as, **stopped** (stŏpt), **hoped** (hōpt), **licked** (lĭkt). Cf. § 107. For other cases where **e** is often elided in ordinary speech, leaving to a following consonant the function of a vowel, see §§ 158–9, and for cases where it is more or less absorbed by assimilation with an adjacent sound, see § 160.

☞ For **e** in various foreign languages other than those here given, see page 2377.

ea.

§ 162. **ea**, in modern English, has usually either the sound of ē (**ēve**), — as in **beach** (bēch), **bead** (bēd), **beak** (bēk), **beam** (bēm), **freak** (frēk), **seal** (sēl), **seat** (sēt), **bė-neath′** (bē-nēth′), **breathe** (brēth), **wreathe** (rēth), etc.; or of ĕ (**ĕnd**), — as in **breath** (brĕth), **bread** (brĕd), **death** (dĕth), **head** (hĕd), **lead** (lĕd), etc. Final, in **guin′ea** (gĭn′ĭ), the sound drops to ĭ. In the early modern English period, the digraph had usually the sound of ā (**āle**); and it retains this sound in the standard pronunciation in a few words, as **break** (brāk), **great** (grāt), **steak** (stāk); and in a few proper names, as **Yeames** (yāmz), **Yeatman** (yāt′m*ă*n); also in some forms of dialectal speech, as in one dialectal pronunciation of **beast** (bāst), **beat** (bāt), **please** (plāse), **seat** (sāt). It is variously sounded when followed by **r**; as in **bear** (bâr), **earn** (ûrn), **hear** (hēr), **hearth** (härth).

eau.

§ 163. **eau** occurs only in words of French origin, and has usually the sound of ō (**ōld**); as in **beau** (bō), **bureau** (bū′rō), **chateau** (shȧ′tō′), etc. In **beauty** (bū′tĭ) and its cognates it is pronounced as ū (**ūse**). It occurs in a few proper names, where it has various sounds; as, **Beauchamp** (bē′ch*ă*m), **Beaulieu** (bū′lĭ), **Beaumont** (bō′mŏnt).

ee.

§ 164. **ee** has usually the sound of ē (**ēve**); as in **beet** (bēt), **deep** (dēp), **feet** (fēt). etc. In **been** it is usually as ĭ (**pĭn**) in America, and, at least when emphatic, usually as ē (**ēve**) in British English. In **breech**, the pronunciation **brĭch** is now vulgar, but is accepted in **breeches** (brĭch′ĭz). In **coffee** the sound drops to ĭ (kŏf′ĭ).

ei.

§ 165. **ei** has commonly either the sound of ē (**ēve**), as in **con-ceive′, de-ceive′, re-ceive′, lei′sure**, etc.; or of ā (**āle**), as in **deign** (dān), **rein** (rān), **vein** (vān), etc. When final, the digraph is usually written **ey**, and in accented syllables has the sound of ā (**āle**), as in **grey** (grā), **o-bey′** (o-bā′), **they** (thā), etc.; unaccented, it usually becomes ĭ (**ĭll**), as in **mon′key** (mŭŋ′kĭ), **mon′ey** (mŭn′ĭ), **hon′ey** (hŭn′ĭ), etc.

which is also the sound represented by **ei** unaccented, as in **for′eign** (fŏr′ĭn). Words containing the digraph with either of its two usual sounds may be marked without respelling as follows: **con-çēive′, de-çēive′; rẹin, vẹin, grẹy**, etc. In words of Greek or Latin etymology or form, especially scientific terms, **ei** has the sound of ī (**īce**); as in **ei-do′lon** (ī-dō′lŏn), **ei′do-scope** (ī′dō-skōp), **Lei-po′a** (lī-pō′ȧ), etc. It is also usually as ī (**īce**) in recent words from the Teutonic languages; as, **ei′der** (ī′dẽr), **leit′mo-tif′** (līt′mō-tēf′), **meis′ter-sing′er** (mīs′tẽr-), **geyser** (gī′sẽr), etc., following the modern High German pronunciation. But in words or names from the classical Icelandic, or Old Norse, it is better to pronounce **ei** as in **veil, rein**, the older Teutonic pronunciation. In the words **ei′ther** and **nei′ther** usage still on the whole favors ē (**ēve**), although in southern England ī (**īce**) prevails. In French words of recent adoption the sound represented by **ei** is nearly ā (**āle**) or ĕ (**ĕnd**); as, **seiches** (sĕsh). Like **ea** (§ 162), **ei**, representing an older pronunciation, remains as ā (**āle**) in a common dialectal pronunciation of such words as **de-ceive′, re-ceive′**, etc. In the Scottish dialect **ei** has regularly the sound of ē (**ēve**); as in **deil** (dēl), **feil** (fēl). For the values of **ei** in other languages, see p. 2377.

ei (*continued*).

ei, ey in Dutch represents a sound between **i** in **ride** and **ei** in **veil** or **rein**. In South African Dutch the sound is more distinctly like **ei** in **veil, rein**.

ein, em, en.

ein, em, en, representing French nasal sounds. See § 130.

eo.

eo as a digraph is rare in English; in **people** it has the sound of ē (**ēve**); in **leopard** that of ĕ (**ĕnd**); in **yeoman** that of ō (**ōld**); in the proper name **Macleod** that of **ou** (**out**).

eu.

§ **166. Eu** in English regularly represents the sound of long **u** (ū), as in **feud** (fūd), **deuce** (dūs), etc., or, when unaccented, ů, as in **euphonic** (ů-fŏn′ĭk), etc. In words from the modern French containing **eu**, as **chauffeur, jeu, jeune, leur**, etc., the **eu** represents a sound somewhat like English **e** in **fern, her**, or **u** in **urn, fur**, and is represented in the respelling by û (**ûrn**, § 247). Those who are familiar with the exact foreign sound may properly give it in words not thoroughly Anglicized. In French, **eu** has two distinct, though similar sounds, the narrow and the wide, the one occurring usually in open syllables, the other in closed syllables. Both of these sounds also occur long and short in actual quantity. The sounds should be learned from one familiar with them, but they may be approximately imitated by observing the following directions: The narrow French **eu** (mid-front-narrow-round vowel) is formed by putting the tongue in position for ā (**āle**), rounding the lips as for ō (**ōld**), and then pronouncing ā. The wide form (mid-front-wide-round), when long, is produced by placing the tongue in position for â (**câre**), but with the fore part slightly sunk, and then pronouncing â, while rounding the lips as for ō (**ōld**); when short, it is produced by similarly pronouncing ĕ (**mĕn**).

ew.

ew, representing usually the same sounds as **eu**, is the usual form which the digraph takes at the end of words or syllables; as in **pew** (pū), **new** (nū), **hew** (hū), **blew** (blōō), **threw** (thrōō). It also occurs (rarely) initially and medially; as in **ewe** (ū), **ewer** (ū′ẽr), **newt** (nūt). It has exceptionally the sound of ō; as in **sew** (sō), **shew** (shō).

ey. See **ei.**

F.

§ **167. F** as in **fame, fly, free, few, cuff, staff, oft**, is the voiceless (surd) labiodental (or lip-teeth) consonant (§ 71), rarely becoming purely labial. Its sonant correlative is **v** (§ 255). The usual sound of **f** is a fricative or spirant formed by the audible friction of the breath (without voice, § 29), as it is forced out between the lower lip and the upper teeth, which are lightly brought together in pronouncing it. The most usual equivalent of **f** in English is **ph** (chiefly in words from the Greek), as in **pha′lanx, phan′tom, phar′i-see, pho′to-graph**, etc.; the sound being otherwise represented in some words by **gh**, as in **laugh, cough, rough, tough**, etc. (§ 174); also exceptionally by **u**, as in the usual British pronunciation of **lieutenant** (lĕf-tĕn′ănt). In **of**, and usually in the compounds **hereof, thereof, whereof**, the letter takes the sound of **v**.

G.

This letter represents three sounds: —

§ **168.** (1) The so-called "hard" **g**, as in **gay, go, gun**; marked with plain **g** in the respelling, or by ḡ (**ḡay, ḡo, ḡun**) when it is desired not to respell. This sound of **g** is the voiced (sonant) guttural or velar (back) stop (§§ 56, 69), the voiceless (surd) correlative of which is **k** as in **king** (§ 71). It is pronounced with a complete closure of the mouth passage by contact between the back of the tongue and the back, or soft, palate, the place of closure varying somewhat, according to the sound immediately preceding or following the **g**, — being, for instance, farther forward in the pronunciation of **get** than in that of **go** (§ 108). Coincident with the formation of the closure the voiced, or intonated, breath is forced into the cavity behind it, and then usually, but not necessarily, expelled with an explosive breaking of the momentary closure (stop). Cf. § 103.

In modern English, **g** has its "hard" sound: (*a*) Always at the end of a word; as in **hug, hag, egg, berg**; also in the derivatives of such words even when the **g** (doubled in the spelling) is followed by **e, i**, or **y**; as in **cragged, druggist, foggy**. (*b*) Before **a, o**, or **u**, or an **l, r**, or **s** in the same syllable; as in **gay, go, gun, glad, glide, grow, lingual, argue, bags, haggle** (except in the British **gaol** (jāl), **gaoler**). (*c*) In words of Teutonic origin before **e** and **i**; as in **get, give, gig**; also when doubled before **y**; as in **bug′gy, mug′gy**, etc. (*d*) In a few words and proper names from the Hebrew; as **ge′rah, Gid′e-on**. The sound of "hard" **g**, followed by **z**, is also represented by **x** in certain words; as **exist** (ĕg-zĭst′), **example** (ĕg-zȧm′p′l). See § 260.

This sound of **g** is otherwise indicated by **gu**, as in **guard, guest**, etc.; by **gh**, as in **ghost, ghastly**, etc.; and by **gue**, final, as in **plague, catalogue**, etc.

Note. The interposition of a glide sound, as of ĭ (**ĭll**) or **y** (**yes**) between a "hard" **g** and a following ä (**ärt**) or ī (**īce**), as in **gar′den** (gʸär′d′n), **guard** (gʸärd), **guide** (gʸīd), etc., and in like manner often before a **k** or a "hard" **c**, as in **card** (kʸärd), **kind** (kʸīnd), etc., formerly in vogue, and still heard in some parts of England and the United States, is now generally regarded as archaic or dialectal.

§ **169.** (2) The "soft" **g** has the sound of **j** (§ 188), and is represented by that letter in the respelling; or when it is desired not to respell, by Ġ, ġ. The letter **g** has this sound usually before **e, i**, or **y**, chiefly in words of Latin or Romance origin (those of Teutonic origin having usually the "hard" sound as stated in § 168); as in **ġem, en′ġine, raġe, caġed, exaġ′ġerate, maġ′ic, ġi′ġer**. The sound is usually indicated by **dg, dge**, or **ge** at the end of a word or syllable, in which position **j** is not used in English words; as in **badg′er, badge, edge, judge, midg′et**, etc.

§ **170.** (3) In a few words from the French, **g** retains the native sound, like **z** in **azure**; as in **rouge, mirage, cortège**, etc.

§ **171. G** is now silent in English before **m** and **n** final, and when initial before **n**; as in **phlegm, sign, gnat, gnaw**, etc. In the digraph **ng**, as in **sing**, the **g** loses its own sound, blending with the **n**, the two together forming a new sound (§ 198).

§ **172. G** has various values in different sections, and often even in the same section, of Germany. The easiest rule for an English speaker to adopt, and one which has much good usage to warrant it, is to pronounce **g** as English **g** in **go, get**, in all positions, except at the end of a word or syllable, where (unless doubled) it usually sounds as **k** or ᴋ (§ 144). In Spanish, **g** before **e** or **i** is a fricative, nearly equal to German **ch** in **ach** (§ 144); in other positions it is like English **g** in **go**. The Spanish **g** when fricative is indicated by **h** in the respelling, and reference is made to this section. In Dutch, **g** in all positions is a strong palatal or guttural fricative somewhat like the German **ch** in **ich** or **ach**, and is usually indicated in the respelling by ᴋ, except in a few cases where initial, together with a reference to this section.

☞ For the sounds of **g** in other foreign languages, see p. 2376.

ge.

§ **173. ge** often represents the sound of **j** at the end of words, as in **gorge** (gôrj), **large** (lärj) (§ 169), and in words from the French the sound of French **g** (§ 170), as in **ménage** (mā′näzh′).

gh.

§ **174. gh** occurs initially in but few purely English words, in which it has the sound of "hard" **g**; as in **ghast′ly, ghost, a-ghast′**. In other positions it either has become silent or has taken the sound of **f**. It is silent (*a*) after **i** (or **ei**), as in **high, nigh, sigh, sleigh, weigh**, etc.; (*b*) before **t** in the same syllable, as in **bought, caught, drought, eight, fraught, right, straight, thought** (an exception is **draught** with the sound of **f**); (*c*) often at the end of words or syllables after **au** or **ou**, as in **daugh′ter, slaugh′ter, dough, dough′y, though, plough, bough, through**. It has the sound of **f**, often after **au** or **ou** at the end of a word or syllable, as in **laugh, laugh′ter, cough, rough, e-nough′**. In the word **hough**, the sound has become, exceptionally, **k**. In the Irish form of a few Celtic words, as **lough**, the native sound is that of German **ach**, Scotch **loch** (§ 144), but is usually given as simple **k** by English speakers, or, in some cases, is omitted altogether.

gi. See § 169.

gli.

gli, in words from the Italian, often retains the Italian sound, **lli** in **William**; as in **seraglio** (sĕ-räl′yō). If no other vowel follows the **i**, the **gl** alone takes this sound, as in **seragli** (sĕ-räl′yē).

gn.

gn, in words from the French and Italian, has the sound of **ni** in **onion, pinion**; as in **mignonette** (mĭn′yŭn-ĕt′).

gu.

§ **175. gu** in English words represents "hard" **g** (§ 168). It represents the same sound in words from the French, before **e, i**, or **y**, as in **guéridon** (gā′rē′dôɴ′), **guillotine** (gĭl′ō-tēn), **guimpe** (gămp; gămp), etc. If followed by a consonant or ë in French, it is pronounced as "hard" **g**, followed by French **u** (§ 248).

In many words borrowed from the Spanish, **gu** has the sound of **gu** in **anguish** before **a** and **o**, and that of hard **g** (**gō**) before **e** and **i**; as in **agua** (ä′gwä), **Aguinaldo** (ä′gē-näl′dō). **gü** before **e** or **i** is pronounced as **gw**; as in **agüero** (ä-gwā′rō), **lingüista** (lēn-gwēs′tä).

gue.

gue final represents "hard" **g** (**gō**); as in **rogue, vogue** (§ 168), etc.

H.

§ **176. H** as in **hate, here, hire, house, home, hard, hit, hoop, hoot**, is often called the aspirate. The varying sound of this letter has already been described in § 70. The letter, which represented an aspirate in the earlier forms of Latin, became silent in the late Latin period, as it is now, for the most part, in the various Romance languages, as French, Italian, Spanish. In native English words initial **h** has been sounded throughout the history of the language, and, chiefly through analogy with such words, many words of Latin origin, especially those coming through the French, have gradually had the aspirate restored in pronunciation, when, in the case of most of them, it has been restored in the writing. This restoration of the initial **h** sound has extended so far that, in the best present usage, only the words **heir, honest, honor, hour**, and their derivatives, are universally pronounced without the **h**, while in the case of **herb, hostler** (when so spelled), **humble, humor**, present usage is divided, but on the whole favors the sounding of the aspirate. The pronunciation of **h**, especially when initial or in the digraph **wh** (§ 258), is usually more vigorous in America than in England, where, however, the sound is often pronounced more strongly than formerly. In a common English dialectal pronunciation of the middle and south of England, often called Cockney, **h** is frequently inserted or omitted in pronunciation in direct contradistinction to the accepted usage, and extended criticism of this fault has led to a careful cultivation of the **h** sound in England. In both England and America there are numerous instances of a silent **h** at the beginning of a syllable; as in **exhaust, exhort, shepherd, Durham**, etc. It is also universally silent or weakened, in such words as **he, his, him, her**, when following a strongly stressed word, as in the sentence "I saw him yesterday," unless the pronoun is emphatic. Cf. § 270.

§ **177.** After a vowel, **h** is regularly silent, but usually marks the vowel as long. In a prolonged pronunciation of the exclamations **ah, oh, bah**, more or less of the aspirate is often heard. It is silent in John, phthisic: and is either silent, or blended with a neighboring sound in such a way as to lose its own characteristic pronunciation, in the digraphs **gh, kh, ph, rh**, and **sh**, and in the consonantal diphthong **ch**, which see in their alphabetic order.

I.

§ **178.** In the classical pronunciation of Latin, the letter **i**, when long, had practically the same value as modern English ē as in **ēve** (§ 149), and this is the value which it still has in the chief languages of Europe, and, in fact, of most languages except English. This sound of **i** occurs in English chiefly in words of foreign origin, or under foreign influences; as in **machine, chique, pique**, in some words ending in **-ine** (§ 183), etc. The short sound of the letter is supposed to have been the true short of the long form, that is, the same in sound quality, but shortened in time.

The letter **i** in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English had, when long, the sound described above, namely the undiphthongal sound of modern English ē, but its short sound, as in German and other Teutonic languages, was wider than that of the Latin and the Romance short form, being that of ĭ in **ĭll** (§ 181). English has retained this short form of **i** down to the present time, but the long form has undergone a decided change, having within the modern English period become a true diphthong, so that what we still call "long **i**" (ī as in **īce**) is no longer a simple sound, but one composed of two elements. See § 179.

The letter has other values according to its position and the source of the words containing it, representing in modern English the following sounds:

ACCENTED.

(1) **ī** in **īce**, § 179.	(3) **i** in **sir** = û, § 185.
(2) **ĭ** in **ĭll**, § 181.	(4) **i** in **machine** = ē, § 178.

UNACCENTED.

(5) **i** in **elixir** = ẽ, § 185.	(6) **i** in **evil** (ē′v′l), § 159.

ī.

§ 179. (1) ī as in **īce, tīme, sīght, chīld, bīnd, gī′ant, mīght′y, jus-ti-fī′a-ble,** etc., has the name sound of the letter, and is commonly called "long" **i** (§ 76). This sound is otherwise variously represented in present English spelling; as in **vie, guile, height, aisle,** thy, buy, choir, **rye, eye,** and in **ay** or **aye** (yes).

The sound of modern English long **i** has already been described as a diphthong. The quality of the sound is subject to considerable variation, due chiefly to its initial element, which varies all the way from ä (ärm) to ă (măn), the final element being in any case ĭ (ĭll). Cf. § 97. In America the initial element is most often as in the Northern and some of the Southern States ȧ (ȧrt), or the same sound shortened and slightly advanced (about as **a** in **ar-tis′tic**), and the pronunciation with this initial sound may be taken as the standard American pronunciation. In the standard pronunciation of the South of England the initial element is made further forward in the mouth than in America, lying between ŭ (ŭp) and ẽ (ev′ẽr). The sound (ī) is usually more prolonged in England than in America, and its character as a diphthong thus made more evident. The difference in the pronunciation of long **i** is one of the characteristic distinctions between British and American English.

Note. Long **i** before **r** in the same syllable, as in **fire, hire,** as often pronounced, is followed by a glide as of ẽ (ev′ẽr), and these words therefore contain a triphthongal sound (§ 100). The glide is not indicated in the respelling of this Dictionary. It is inserted naturally in the pronunciation, being caused by the following **r**.

§ 180. Long **i** unaccented, as in **ī-de′a, bī-ol′o-gy, trī-bu′nal, bī-car′bo-nate, dī-am′e-ter,** does not differ essentially from ī (īce), except that it is commonly pronounced more quickly, and is hence somewhat shortened. Cf. **art** (ärt), **ar-tis′tic** (är-tĭs′tĭk); **au′gust** (ô′gust), **au-gust′** (ô-gŭst′).

ĭ.

§ 181. (2) **i** short, as in **ĭll, pĭt, pĭt′y, ĭs′sue, ad-mĭt′, un-tĭl′,** etc., is the commonest sound of the letter in English. It has equivalent spellings as in **for′eign, sur′feit, cir′cuit, guin′ea, mis′chief, car′riage, sieve,** and exceptionally in busy, women, breeches, been, English, let′tuce, **tor′toise** (as pronounced by some), also in colloquial pronunciation, in the final syllables of **sur′face, vil′lage, pri′vate, add′ed, wick′ed,** etc. Phonetically, it is the high-front-wide vowel having for its narrow correlative the ē in ēve (§ 149).

For the palatalizing effect of short **i** (ĭ) on certain preceding consonants, see § 109. For **i** with consonant value, see § 186.

§ 182. Unaccented syllables containing short **i** are, in the greater number of cases, closed by a consonant, as in **cab′ĭn, ĭl-lume′, ĭn-hab′ĭt,** etc. In open unaccented syllables, as in **qual′ĭ-ty, quan′tĭ-ty, trin′ĭ-ty,** the sound is lower and wider, tending slightly toward that of the neutral vowel ẽ in ev′ẽr (§ 157), but in careful pronunciation its quality is maintained almost, if not quite, unimpaired, and to pronounce the ĭ in this position like the ẽ in **ev′ẽr** or the *ŭ* in **cir′cŭs** is regarded as a distinct fault. In words ending in **-ization,** as **civ′i-li-za′tion, fer′ti-li-za′tion,** the unaccented **i** is usually ĭ in America (-ĭ-zā′shŭn), ī in England (-ī-zā′shŭn). In closed syllables, as in **e′vil** (ē′v′l), **basin** (bā′s′n), the **i** is usually dropped altogether, leaving to the **l** or the **n** the function of a vowel (§ 159). When a final silent **e** ends an unaccented syllable containing **i**, the **i** usually has the sound of ĭ (ĭll), or that of ī (īce); as, **fer′tĭle, frag′ĭle** (in England often **fer′tīle, frăj′īle**), **gen′tīle** (*or* -tĭl); **mar′i-time** (*or* -tĭm), **pan′to-mīme; of′fĭce, sac′ri-fīce; er′mĭne, fe′līne; gran′īte, con′trīte;** etc. Otherwise it has the sound of ē. Cf. -ile, in the Vocabulary, and §§ 183, 184.

§ 183. The suffix **-ine**, variously derived, is pronounced **-ĭn, -īn,** or **ēn-**, depending somewhat upon its source, the length of time a word formed with it has been in English, the place of accent, etc., but following no very definite rules and varying considerably in usage. In the preferred pronunciation of most adjectives in natural history, the ending (representing Latin *-īnus*) is **-īn**, as in **bo′vīne, el′e-phan′tīne, fe′līne, le′o-nīne, lep′o-rīne, fal′co-nīne,** etc., though many of these are also otherwise pronounced with **-ĭn** or **-ēn**. In many adjectives from names of plants, minerals, etc., as **emeraldine, hyacinthine,** etc., the preferred pronunciation of **ine** (repr. Lat. *-īnus*) is **-ĭn**, but from analogy with other words in **-ine**, the pronunciation is often **-īn** or **-ēn**. In most trade names, as of fabrics, cosmetics, and proprietary articles generally, commemorative names, etc., as **soapine, butterine, grenadine, brilliantine, listerine,** etc., the pronunciation is usually **-ēn**, probably after the French, from which language many such terms have come into English. Similar words are often spelled with **-ene** or **-een** to represent this pronunciation, as **silkalene, velveteen,** etc. In Christian names of women, as **Adeline, Caroline, Catherine, Christine, Pauline,** etc., of Romance origin, the ending varies in pronunciation, being in some always **-ēn**, while in others it has become **-īn** or **-ĭn**.

§ 184. The endings **-ine** and **-ide** in chemical terms are variously pronounced. In the case of **-ine**, usage in America is mostly divided between **-ēn** and **-ĭn**, very few chemists using **-īn**. Apparently a majority of chemists at the present time pronounce these words with **-ēn**, but the pronunciation with **-ĭn** seems to be slowly gaining ground. The Oxford English Dictionary gives **-in** only in most of these chemical terms, but this is by no means the only pronunciation in use in England. In the case of **-ide**, especially in those words which have been long in the language, usage decidedly favors **-īd**, though **-ĭd** is also used by many.

The spelling of these chemical terms is not settled, but with respect to those ending in **-ine** usage seems to be shaping after the rules of the London Chemical Society, in accordance with which the spelling **-ine** is used in forming the names of alkaloids and other basic substances, as **codeine, aniline,** etc., which are thus distinguished from the names of neutral substances, as proteids, etc., spelled with **-in**, as **albumin, amygdalin,** etc. In the names of the elements, and some other substances not belonging to either of the above classes, the spelling **-ine** is usually retained. The Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science voted in 1889 in favor of the pronunciation of all chemical terms in **-ine** and **-ide** with short **i** as in **ĭll**. It then, further, voted to drop final **e** in the spelling, as in **bromin, chlorin, iodid, bromid, chlorid,** etc.; and these forms are used to some extent in the United States.

In terms ending in **-ine** and **-ide** the pronunciation often varies even in the mouth of the same speaker, and this is especially true of teachers, who often are obliged to pronounce such words in the way that seems most likely to avoid confusion of the endings.

i as in fir = û.

§ 185. I before **r**, as in **fir, bird, vir′tue, vir′gin, irk′some,** etc., is the equivalent of ê (fêrn) and û (ûrn). The sound is variously represented in current English spelling, as described in § 247. The symbol employed in respelling, as shown in the same article, is û; as, **fir** (fûr), **bird** (bûrd), etc. The wider sound, occurring in unaccented syllables, equivalent to ẽ (**ev′ẽr**), and represented by that symbol in the respelling, occurs in a few instances; as, **tapir** (tā′pẽr), **na′dir** (nā′dẽr), **elixir** (e-lik′sẽr). Both sounds may be represented by ĩ, when it is desired to mark words containing them without respelling; as, **fĩr, bĩrd, tā′pĩr,** etc.

i consonant.

§ 186. A short **i** (ĭ), closely followed by another vowel, often and naturally falls into a **y** sound, and thus produces an "impure diphthong" (§ 99); as in **filial** (fĭl′yăl), **min′ion** (mĭn′yŭn), **gen′ial** (jēn′yăl), etc. The ĭ sound, like the other front vowels, is formed with an approximation of the blade of the tongue to the hard palate (§ 42). The ĭ being formed with a high tongue position readily turns into **y** by a slight raising of the tongue, or a slight increase in the force of utterance (§ 50) has very commonly a palatalizing effect upon a neighboring consonant (cf. § 109).

ien, in French. See § 130

ij, in Dutch, is like Dutch **ei.** See **ei.**

il, ill.

§ 187. il, in French, when final, and **ill** in the middle of words (not when initial, where **il, ill** sound nearly like English **ill**) is usually like ē (mē) followed by **y** as in **yes**. When the **il** or **ill** are preceded by a pronounced vowel they indicate simply the sound of **y** in **yes**. Thus, **billet-doux** (bē′yĕ′dōō′), **mouillé** (mōō′yā′).

☞ For the sounds of **i**, alone and in combination, in other languages, see p. 2376.

J.

§ 188. J as in **jar, jam, jade, jest, jut, jute,** etc., is a consonantal diphthong compounded of **d** and **zh** (**dzh**), with certain changes in the sound of each element, as explained in § 105. It is the voiced correlative of **ch** (= **tsh**, § 139), and has as equivalents "soft" **g, ge,** or **dg**(e), by which it is represented at the end of a syllable; as in **page, venge′ance, reg′is-ter, mag′ic, badg′er, judge,** etc., with **prej′u-dice, proj′ect, maj′es-ty, caj′e-put** as exceptions; see § 169. Also, **j** or **dj** occurs at the end of a syllable in some foreign words and names, mostly Oriental; as in **Aj′a-lon, hadj′, hadj′i, Mij′a-min, Raj, Raj′pur, Raj′poot,** etc. In words from the Sanskrit and modern East Indian languages **j** has its usual English sound. In the word **hallelujah, j** has the sound of **y** (which was the classical Roman pronunciation) as also in words and names from the German and other languages in which the letter has this sound. In a few French words not entirely naturalized, **j** retains its French sound (= **zh**); as in **déjeuner** (dā′zhû′nā′), **jeune** (zhûn), etc.

§ 189. J, in Spanish, has the sound of a strongly aspirated **h**, being somewhat like the German **ch**, as in **ach**, or the Scottish **ch** in **loch** (§ 144). It is indicated in the respelling by **h**, together with a reference to this section.

jh.

§ 190. jh, in Sanskrit and many modern East Indian words, often represents the sound of English **j** in **jet**, followed by an aspiration, the combination sounding about like **dgeh** in hedgehog, but in the English pronunciation of such words **jh** may be given as simple **j** in **jet**.

For **di, ge** and **gi** with sound of **j**, and for **du** with more or less of the **j** sound, see § 109.

☞ For the sounds of **j** in other languages, see p. 2377.

K.

§ 191. K as in **kite, kill, skill, ask, ark, elk, milk, ink, oak,** etc., is the voiceless guttural (back) stop, otherwise called surd velar mute (§ 71), the voiced or sonant correlative of which is the "hard" **g** as in **go** (§ 168). **k** and **g** have the same articulative position as the nasal **ng** (§ 198), the oral closure for all three being between the blade of the tongue and (according to the preceding or following sound) the soft palate or back edge of the hard palate (§ 108). The sound of **k** is variously symbolized in modern English spelling otherwise than by its regular symbol, **k**; as in **call, hough** (hŏk), **biscuit** (-kĭt), **choir, coquet, antique, sacque, queen.** The sound is also the first component of the compound consonant usually represented by **x**, as in **box** (§ 259). Before **n** in the same syllable, **k** is now silent in English; as in **knot, knee,** etc. **ck** has the sound of simple **k**, as in **back**; as does **lk** usually after the sound of **a** in **all** (ôl) or ō (ōld), as in **walk, folk, yolk** (usually), etc.

kh.

§ 192. This combination represents several fricative and aspirated sounds, usually loosely classed as gutturals (see guttural in the Vocabulary), in the Englished forms of numerous words and names from the Arabic, East Indian, Turkish, Persian, and other languages; as **khan, khir, khoja,** etc. In most of these it is proper in English pronunciation to give a simple **k** sound, but some of them are marked in the Dictionary with a small capital ᴋ (§ 144) to indicate the nature of the original sound.

L.

§ 193. L as in **lie, low, ill, all, sole, blow, clay, fly, elm, help, else, halls, halt,** etc., is one of the so-called *liquid* consonants, and has already been considered phonetically in § 61. The sound expressed by the letter in English is normally the voiced point divided or point side dental consonant, formed or articulated with partial closure of the oral passage by contact of the *point* of the tongue with the back upper gums at the same point as for **t, d,** and **n** (§ 67), the voiced or intonated breath passing out at one side, or at both sides, and thus producing slightly audible friction, the consonant being therefore sometimes classed as a fricative. The English **l** is of different quality from that of the French and German, being often designated as "dull," "thick," or "hollow" in contrast with the "clear" sound in those languages. The difference is due to the different conformation of the tongue in articulating the sound, the tongue in English being hollowed out just back of the point of contact, while in German and French it is kept quite straight (§ 111).

There is no voiceless, or surd, correlative of **l** in English, but the **l** itself is often partly unvoiced by a preceding voiceless sound, as in **plate, inflate,** etc. Cf. § 104 (3). French **l**, as in **table d'hôte** (tȧ′bl′), is often voiceless. In Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic, **hl,** and in Welsh, **ll,** represent voiceless **l**, which may be approximately imitated by placing the tongue in position for pronouncing **l** and then pronouncing a strong **h** without any accompanying voice, or vocal tone (§ 29).

§ 194. Like the other liquids (**r, m,** and **n**), **l** often fulfills the office of a vowel in an unaccented syllable, as in **battle** (băt′′l), **bustle** (bŭs′′l), **bridle** (brī′d′l). Cf. § 159. After **t** or **d** the **l** often partakes somewhat of the explosive nature of the preceding consonant, as in **battle, pickle, couple,** etc. See § 102 (3). In certain combinations the **l**, originally sounded, has regularly become silent, after having modified the sound of the preceding vowel, the written **l** now serving only to indicate the pronunciation of the vowel; thus the **l** is now silent in **would, should** (see could, in the *Dictionary*), **alms, balm, malmsey, calm, palm, palmer, psalm, salmon, almond, half, behalf, calf, halve, salve, calves, balk, chalk, calk, talk, stalk, walk, folk, yolk** (generally), with like words and their derivatives.

☞ For **l** alone and in combination in other languages, see p. 2377.

ll.

§ 195. ll, in English, is usually pronounced as single **l**, as in **bel′low** (bĕl′ō), **fol′low, hol′low, mel′low,** etc. See § 107. **ll**, in Spanish, is pronounced about like **lli** in William (wĭl′yam); as in **villa** (vēl′yä), **llano** (lyä′nō), etc. It is often colloquially pronounced like **y** in **yes**, and this pronunciation, though not correct for Spanish, has become usual in some Spanish words, as esp. in some words common in the Southwestern United States. For **ll**, in Welsh, see § 193.

M.

§ 196. m as in **me, may, tame, him, named, lamp, smile, palm, drachm, paradigm,** etc., is the voiced (sonant) labial nasal (labionasal) consonant, formed with the lips brought lightly but firmly together, making a complete closure of the oral

passage as for **p** and **b**, while at the same time the soft palate is lowered, allowing the voice to pass into or through the nasal passage (§§ 59–60).

A **b** after **m** in the same syllable is usually silent; as in **climb, limb,** etc.; an **n** after **m** at the end of a syllable is always silent (cf. § 197); initially **m** before **n**, occurring in a few words from the Greek, is silent; as in **mnemonics** (nē-mŏn′ĭks).

Like **l, n,** and **r, m** may serve as a vowel; as in **schism** (§§ 51, 110).

mb. See above.

mm is usually pronounced as a single **m**; as in **ham′mer** (hăm′ẽr), **slim′mer,** etc. Cf. § 107.

mn. See above.

mp, mped (= **mpt**). See § 104 (2).

N.

§ 197. N as in **none, inn, one, ten, fern, snow, tent, annul, change, ingress,** etc., is the voiced (sonant) dental nasal consonant, otherwise designated as dentinasal or linguanasal, and is formed or articulated with a complete closure of the oral passage by the point and sides of the tongue in the same position as for **d, l,** and **t** (§ 67). Simultaneously with this closure, the soft palate is lowered, and the breath or voice passes through the nasal passage (§§ 59–60). Like **r, l,** and **m, n** often serves as a vowel in unaccented syllables; as in **even** (ē′v′n), **eaten** (ēt′′n), etc. See § 51.

After **m**, a final **n** is silent, as in **hymn, condemn, solemn,** etc.; but when to such words a suffix or inflection is added, the **n** is usually sounded, as in **condemnation, condemnatory, solemnize, solemnity, hymnology, hymnist, limner, autumnal,** etc. In the participles **damned, damning, limning,** usage is divided, while in **condemning, contemning, hymning,** and the cognate nouns **condemner,** and **contemner,** usage now favors the silent **n**. In **kiln** and **limekiln,** the **n** is usually silent. In the initial combinations **kn, pn, mn,** only the **n** is now sounded in English words; as in **know, knight.** In words from the Greek, as **pneumatics, mnemonics,** etc., some scholars pronounce both consonants, but in the more usual pronunciation only the **n** is sounded.

ñ.

ñ, in Spanish words, is pronounced about like English **ni** in onion, that is, it combines the sounds of **n** and consonant **y**; as **cañon** (kăn′yŭn).

ng, ŋ.

§ 198. The digraph **ng** represents a nasal consonant sound (§ 59) formed with a complete oral closure between the back of the tongue and the soft palate, at the same point as for **g**, and is hence commonly classed as a guttural, or velar, nasal and often designated as gutturonasal (§ 69). In this sound, the sounds of **n** and **g** are so closely blended that neither can be distinguished. The sound is, therefore, composite, but not compound (§ 106). At the end of an accented syllable, an **n** followed immediately, either in the same or the succeeding syllable, by the sound of **k** or "hard" **g** (**gō**), commonly takes more or less of the **ng** sound (being marked in the respelling with **ŋ**, or by **n̲** when a word is not respelled), as in **ink, think, thank, anxious** (ăŋk′shŭs), **an′ger, fin′ger, un′cle, din′gle, an′chor, con′gress, con′gre-ga′tion, can′ker, con′quest,** etc.; also often in unaccented syllables, as in **e′lon-ga′tion, pro′lon-ga′tion, san-guif′er-ous,** which retain the **ng** sound from their root-words. The **n** does not take this sound in the prefixes **in-, en-, on-, un-, non-**; as in **in′come, un′con-cern′, non′com-mit′tal.** When **ng** is followed in the same syllable by a silent **e**, as in **flange, range, mange,** etc., it does not take the composite sound described above, but is simple **n** followed by the sound of **ge** (= **j**, § 173).

nn is usually pronounced as a single **n**; as in **can′ny** (kăn′ĭ), **fun′ny, sun′ny,** etc. See § 107.

O.

§ 199. The historical value of the letter **o** is the mid-back-narrow-round vowel heard in modern English **ōld, vōte,** when pronounced without a final glide (§ 200). In many languages other than English the sound exists both long and short in actual quantity (§ 73), as it did in Latin and Greek, in the latter of which languages its long form was represented by a special symbol in the classical period. In standard modern English the nearest approach to the true short form is **ō̆** as often heard in **ō̆-bey′,** etc. The New England dialectal pronunciation of **o** in **stone, home, whole,** etc., still often heard, is a true short **o**. What is usually called "short" **o**, as in **odd, not,** etc., is a sound of quite different quality (§ 74). The letter has also acquired other values in modern English, in which it now represents the following sounds:

ACCENTED.

(1) **ō** in **ōld,** § 200.	(5) **o** in **to** = **o͞o,** § 206.
(2) **ô** in **ôrb,** § 202.	(6) **o** in **wolf** = **o͝o,** § 207.
(3) **ŏ** in **ŏdd,** § 204.	(7) **o** in **son** = **ŭ,** § 208.
(4) **ŏ̂** in **sŏ̂ft,** § 205.	(8) **o** in **work** = **û,** § 209.

UNACCENTED.

(9) **ō̆** in **ō̆-bey′,** § 210.	(10) ***ŏ*** in **c*ŏ*n-nect′,** § 211.
(11) **o** in **nation** = ***ŭ***, § 212.	(12) **o** in **ac′tor** = **ẽ,** § 157.

(13) **o** in **but′ton** (bŭt′′n), § 159.

ō.

§ 200. (1) **ō** as in **ōld, nōte, bōne, ō′ver, pro-pōse′, lō′co-mō′tive,** etc. — with equivalents as in **oh, roam, foe, shoul′der, grow, owe, sew, yeo′man, beau, haut′boy, door** (§ 201) — is the name sound of the letter **o**, and is commonly called its "long" sound (§ 76).

The main part of this vowel sound in standard English is the mid-back-narrow-round vowel (§ 47), in pronouncing which the back of the tongue is raised toward the back, or soft, palate, its maximum elevation being about midway between that which it assumes in the articulation of **ô** (**ôrb,** § 202) and of **o͞o** (§ 214). In addition to this main element, the vowel commonly takes a distinct vanishing sound of **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), or even **o͞o** (**fo͞od**), which makes it more or less diphthongal. Cf. § 99 (2). This diphthongal quality is more marked in the standard pronunciation of the South of England (London, etc.) than in the North, or than in America, where it is often nearly or quite pure, that is, pronounced without the vanish. The pure sound is heard in standard German, French, and Italian, in which languages it has, however, a somewhat different quality due to slight differences in articulative position (§ 111). The main element of the diphthongal sound used in the South of England is commonly pronounced further forward in the mouth than is the sound common in America, often becoming a mixed vowel sound, approximately the **ŭ** in **bŭt.**

§ 201. Before **r** in accented syllables, the long **o**, when diphthongal, commonly has as its vanish a slight sound as of **ẽ** in **ev′ẽr**; as in **glō′ry, ōre, dōor, fōur, cōurt, flōor,** etc. The **ō** sound in this position has been largely replaced in the cultivated speech of the South of England (especially in London) by the sound of **ô** (**ôrb**), so that **mourn′ing** is pronounced like **morn′ing, pork** rimes with **fork, court** with **tort,** etc. The ordinary modern English "long" **o** (**ō**) is still retained even in this position, however, in the North of England, and, as a rule, in America.

ô.

§ 202. (2) The sound of **ô** as in **ôrb, lôrd, ôr′der,** etc., is also represented by **a** in certain positions, as in **swarm** (swôrm), **all** (ôl), **talk** (tôk), **wa′ter** (wô′ter), etc., with other equivalents as in extraordinary, georgic, etc. This vowel sound, the low-back-narrow-round vowel (§ 47), the narrow correlative of **ŏ**, is essentially identical in standard English in the two groups of words given. In its utterance the place of constriction is between the back of the tongue and the back, or soft, palate, the elevation of the tongue being the least of any of the back vowels (§ 42). The lower jaw is depressed, and the "rounding," which is usually slight (§ 111), is accomplished by elongating the lip opening up and down and drawing in the lips at the sides. The sound, however, varies in the mouths of different speakers, and deviations are frequent, either on the one side toward **ō** (**ōld**), or on the other toward **ŏ** (**ŏdd**). It has developed historically sometimes from **ä** and sometimes from **ō** (or **oa**), which accounts for the variations both in the spelling and in the pronunciation. Although often spelled with **a** or **au**, this sound is properly classed as an **o** sound because of the labial rounding with which it is properly articulated (§ 46).

§ 203. As indicated by the letter **o**, and followed by **r**, the **ô** is, for the most part, limited to accented syllables with the **r** not followed by a vowel or another **r** in the same word, except in the case of inflected verbs (as **ab-hôr′ring**) and the cognate nouns in **-er** (as **ab-hôr′rer**). Otherwise the vowel is usually **ŏ**, as in **fŏr′eign, ŏr′ange, tŏr′rid,** or **ō**, as in **mōre, glō′ry, dōor,** but all these words are pronounced with **ô** by many speakers (cf. § 201), and in such cases the vowel hardly needs to be distinguished from **ŏ** (**nŏt**), either sound being allowable.

When represented by **a**, as in **call** (kôl), **fall** (fôl), etc., by **au**, as in **haul** (hôl′), **taut** (tôt), etc., or by **aw**, as in **caw** (kô), **law** (lô), etc., the sound may be indicated by marking the **a** with two dots beneath, if it is desired not to respell, thus: **ca̤ll, fa̤ll, ha̤ul, la̤w,** etc.

ŏ.

§ 204. (3) **ŏ** as in **nŏt, hŏt, ŏdd, pŏd,** and in **bŏg, lŏg, Gŏd,** etc., is commonly called "short **o**" (§ 76), and has equivalents as in **what** (hwŏt), **was** (wŏz), **swap** (swŏp), etc. (§ 122), and also in **knowl′edge,** hough, etc. The proper sound in such words in standard English is generally conceded to be the low-back-wide-round vowel (§ 47), pronounced with practically the same tongue position as its narrow correlative **ô** (§ 203), but with the tongue laxer and the lip rounding even less marked. In America, however, probably a majority even of educated speakers give the sound of **ä** (**ärt**), or its short form as in **är-tis′tic,** in the words of the first group at the beginning of this paragraph, while in the words of the second group usage is divided between the **ŏ** sound, the **ä** sound, and the sound of **ô** (**ôrb**). The pronunciation of these words with the full sound of **ô** is generally considered to be a fault. For a medial sound of **o**, as in **soft, long,** etc., cf. § 205. "Short" **o** sometimes occurs in unaccented syllables, as in **ma′crŏn, car′bŏn,** etc., but except in very formal speech it is generally more or less obscured, as in **c*ŏ*n-clude′, *ŏ*c-cur′, rec′*ŏ*l-lect′,** etc. (§ 211), the obscuration being more marked, even in formal speech, in most final unaccented syllables, as in **cot′ton, but′ton, na′tion,** etc., in which the vowel may disappear altogether, leaving to the consonant the function of a vowel, as in **cot′ton** (kŏt′′n), **but′ton** (bŭt′′n), etc. (§ 159).

ŏ̂.

§ 205. (4) **ŏ̂** as in **sŏ̂ft, ŏ̂ff, ŏ̂ft, ŏ̂f′ten, cŏ̂st, crŏ̂ss, gŏ̂ne, sŏ̂ng, lŏ̂ng, brŏ̂th, clŏ̂th,** etc. Words of this class are often pronounced either with the sound of **ô** (**ôrb,** § 202) or with that of **ŏ** (**ŏdd,** § 204), but properly take a medial sound between the two. The exact quality of the sound in such words, is, however, somewhat doubtful, being thought by some to lie rather between **ô** (**ôrb**) and **ō̆** (**ō̆-bey′**) or **ō** (**nōte**), than between **ô** (**ôrb**) and **ŏ** (**nŏt**). Words containing this sound are marked with a special symbol in the Oxford English Dictionary, which designates the vowel as of "doubtful quality."

o as in do = o͞o.

§ 206. (5) **o** as in **do** (do͞o), **prove** (pro͞ov), **tomb** (to͞om), etc., is an exceptional sound of **o**, and is equivalent to **o͞o** (**fo͞od**), § 214, being indicated by that symbol in the respelling. When it is desired to indicate this sound of **o** in a word containing it, without respelling, the **o** is marked with two dots underneath, thus: **do̤, pro̤ve,** etc.

o as in wolf = o͝o.

§ 207. (6) **o** as in **wolf** (wo͝olf), **wom′an** (wo͝om′an), **bos′om** (bo͝oz′om), etc., has the same sound as **o͝o** (fo͝ot), § 215, and is indicated by **o͝o** in the respelling. To indicate the sound without respelling, a dot is placed beneath the **o**, thus: **wọlf, wọm′an,** etc.

o as in son = ŭ

§ 208. (7) **o** as in **son** (sŭn), **done** (dŭn), **oth′er** (ŭth′ẽr), etc., has the same sound as **ŭ** (**ŭp**), § 246, and is indicated by **ŭ** in the respelling. To indicate the sound in a word without respelling **ȯ** is used, thus: **sȯn, dȯne, ȯther.**

o as in worm = û.

§ 209. (8) **o** as in **worm** (wûrm), **work** (wûrk), **world** (wûrld), etc., occurs only before **r** in accented syllables, and is the same as **û** (**ûrn**). It is indicated by **û** in the respelling. To indicate the sound without respelling words containing it are marked thus: **wõrm, wõrk, wõrld,** etc.

ō̆.

§ 210. (9) **ō̆** as in **ō̆-bey′, to-bac′co, pō̆-et′ic, eu′lō̆-gy, a-nat′ō̆-my, trans′i-tō̆-ry,** etc., differs from the **ō** in **ōld** (§ 200) not only in having, as usually pronounced, no vanishing sound, or only a very slight one, but also in that it commonly takes a wider form, which varies, inversely, according to the degree of stress and prolongation (§§ 88, 89). The sound, however, in careful pronunciation usually retains the narrow quality of **ō** before a vowel; as in **pō̆-et′ic.** In other positions, where it takes the wide form, it tends, in rapid speech, toward the neutral vowel sound of **ẽ** in **ev′ẽr**; as in **tō̆-bac′co, vi′ō̆-let,** etc. The symbol **ō̆** is often used in foreign words to indicate a short, and sometimes wider, **o** sound (§ 199) which is foreign to English, as in German **Gott** (gō̆t), French **homard** (ō̆′mär′), etc., the **ō** being used for the long and narrow sound as in German **grosse** (grōs′ĕ), French **gros** (grō).

ŏ.

§ 211. (10) ***ŏ*** as in ***ŏ*c-cur′, c*ŏ*n-nect′, *ŏ*f-fend′,** etc., in formal speech has nearly or quite the sound of **ŏ** (**ŏdd**; 204), but ordinarily the sound becomes more or less obscure, according to the rate and style of speech (§ 7), such usual obscuration being indicated by making the letter italic.

o as in nation = *ŭ*.

§ 212. (11) **o** as in **na′tion** (nā′sh*ŭ*n), **cau′tion** (kô′sh*ŭ*n), etc., is never properly given as **ŏ** (**ŏdd,** § 204), even in the most formal speech, but takes the sound of **ŭ** (**ŭp**) which is more or less lightened or obscured in ordinary speech, as indicated by making the letter italic.

ö, oe.

ö, oe, in German words, are practically equivalent to French **eu** (§ 166), and are indicated by **û** (**ûrn**) in the respelling.

oa.

oa usually represents the sound of ō (**ōld**, § 200); as in **oak, soap, soar** (§ 201), etc. In **broad** it has the sound of ô (**ôrb**, § 202).

oe.

oe represents the sound of ō (**ōld**, § 200), as in **hoe, sloe**; rarely that of o͞o (§ 213), as in **shoe**. In German words it is equivalent to **ö**, as in **Goethe**, and is represented in the respelling by û (**ûrn**). Cf. **ö**.

œu.

œu, in French words, has the same sounds as French **eu** (§ 166).

oi (oy).

oi (oy) is a full diphthong in English; as in **oil, boy**, etc. Cf. §§ 97, 98. As a digraph **oi** represents several other sounds; as in cham′ois, av′oir-du-pois′, **choir**, tor′toise, etc. **oi, oy**, in French words, are pronounced **wä**, or **wȧ**, and **oin** is **wăɴ** (cf. § 130).

om, on, in French. See § 130.

oo.

§ 213. oo in modern English regularly represents the sounds of o͞o as in **bo͞ot**, and o͝o in **fo͝ot**; exceptionally it represents the sound of u (**ŭp**), as in **flood** (flŭd), **blood** (blŭd), etc., or of **o** as in **door** (§ 201). The digraph **oo** is the special representative of the sounds o͞o and o͝o in English, and the symbols o͞o and o͝o are therefore used in the respelling in this book for these two sounds however they are represented in the usual spelling.

§ 214. o͞o as in **mo͞on, fo͞od, fo͞ol, to͞ot, mo͞or** (§ 201), etc. This sound is otherwise represented as in rude, group, drew, fruit, do, canoe, rheum, manœuvre. It is in any case the high-back-narrow-round vowel sound (§ 47), articulated with the back of the tongue raised close to the back palate and the lips firmly and closely rounded (§ 46). As often spoken, it is not this absolutely simple element, but a sound of slightly diphthongal quality, beginning with a very brief wider sound, as of o͝o, and gliding quickly from this to the narrow form which is its main element. The initial element is most clearly brought out when the sound is joined to a preceding consonant, as in **boot, fool**; the narrowness of the final element is emphasized when the sound is final and accented before a pause, as in **who** (ho͞o)? In the latter position the final element often passes nearly or quite into a slight sound of the cognate consonant **w** (§ 256). Before **r**, as in **poor, moor**, the sound of o͞o is slightly more open than in other positions, and o͝o is substituted for the o͞o in such words in the pronunciation of many.

oo.

§ 215. o͝o as in **fo͝ot, wo͝ol, go͝od, cro͝ok**, etc. The most usual equivalent is **u** in **full** (fo͝ol), **pull** (po͝ol), etc.; **o** as in **wolf, woman**, and **ou** as in **would, could**, being exceptional. The sound is the high-back-wide-round vowel (§ 47), the wide correlative of o͞o, of which it is also called the short form. The sound of o͞o differs from that of o͝o not only in actual quantity but also somewhat in quality, the two not being the precise long and short of the same sound (§ 74). There are well-marked local diversities in the pronunciations of the sounds of o͞o and o͝o. The pronunciation of such words as **could, would**, with a sound between the full back o͝o and the **ŭ** in **bŭt**, common in some parts of America, is generally regarded as a distinct fault.

ou.

§ 216. ou regularly represents in modern English the diphthong heard in **out, a-bout′, pout, house** (§ 97), and it is used in the respelling for pronunciation to indicate this sound however it may be represented in the usual spelling. The symbol **au** used in some systems to represent the sound of **ou** in **out**, never has this sound in English words (§ 131). As a digraph, **ou** has also various other sounds in English: as, o͞o, in **soup**, route, **you**, etc., the regular sound in words from the French; **ô**, in brought (brôt), trough (trôf), etc.; **ō**, in **soul, pour** (§ 201); and **ŭ** in cou′ple, e-nough′, etc. Unaccented, it is usually *ŭ* (cir′c*ŭ*s), as in griev′ous, glo′ri-ous, etc.; often becoming **ẽ** (ev′ẽr) in rapid speech.

ow.

ow also represents the sound of **ou** (**out**), as in **owl, cow, prow**, and occurs regularly in the usual spelling for this sound when final; but it also has the sound of ō (ōld) in many words, as in **know, tow, bowl**, etc.

oy.

oy regularly has the sound of **oi** (**oil**), as in **boy, toy, coy**, etc., being the usual spelling of the sound when final, rarely occurring medially, as in **sloyd**. Cf. **oi**.

P.

§ 217. P as in **pea, pay, cup, cape, pray, play, harp, help, spy, spread, oppress, happy**, etc. This is the voiceless labial (lip) stop (§ 71), otherwise called surd labial mute, the voiced correlative of which is **b** (§ 132). Both sounds have the same articulative position as the nasal **m** (§ 196), the oral closure for all three being between lips, which are brought lightly but firmly together in the pronunciation of each. The letter **p** is silent as initial before **n, s, sh**, and **t**, as in **psalm, pshaw, ptarmigan**; and usually in words of Greek derivation, as **pneu′ma, psi-lo′sis, pte-ran′o-don**, although in these words, especially the less common ones, some scholars pronounce the **p**. The letter is also silent in **raspberry, receipt, sempstress, accompt, corps**, and their derivatives. For the sound of **mpt** in **tempt**, etc., see § 104 (2).

pf.

pf does not occur initially in English, but is common in this position in some other languages, as German (as in **Pfeffer, Pfund**), in which it is pronounced as **p** followed by **f**, although the **p** is somewhat assimilated in position to the **f** and the two form a glideless combination (§ 104).

ph.

§ 218. ph as in **phantom**, etc., usually represents the sound of **f** as in **five**, and occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation; as in **phantom, sylph, philosophy**, etc. It has, exceptionally, the sound of **v** in **Stephen**, and in **nephew**, as pronounced by some. In **diph′thong, triph′thong, diph-the′ri-a, naph′tha**, and other similar words, the **ph** is sometimes sounded as **p**, but the sound of **f** is the best present usage in all such words. In words from the Sanskrit and modern East Indian tongues descended from it, **ph** often sounds about as in taphouse, but it need not be distinguished from **p**, in the English pronunciation of such words.

pn. See § 217.

pp is usually pronounced as single **p**; as in **happy** (hăp′ĭ), **oppress, upper, rapping**, etc. Cf. § 107.

ps. Cf. § 217.

pt. Cf. § 217.

Q.

§ 219. Q is in all cases followed by **u**, and the two letters together commonly have the sound of **kw** (§ 253); as in **queen, conquest**, etc. They have the sound of **k** in a few words from the French, as in **coquette, etiquette**, etc., as has the ending **-que** in **antique, burlesque**, etc.

R.

§ 220. R as in **room, rope, pear, very, merry**, etc., is very difficult to analyze, not only because it is pronounced quite differently in different localities, but also because when occurring in different positions it represents different sounds in the pronunciation of even the same speaker. In general, the letter represents an open, voiced consonant in the articulation of which the point of the tongue is raised toward the hard, or front, palate, back of the upper front teeth, the exact position and height varying more or less according to the neighboring sounds. In English and American pronunciation the tip of the tongue is usually raised just far enough to make the sound consonantal (§ 49), but it is seldom made to vibrate, and thus produce the trilled **r** common in many other languages (§ 63). The untrilled **r** of standard English is strong or weak according as the tongue is more or less raised. In the pronunciation of many speakers in the United States, the tip of the tongue is retracted as well as turned upward, producing a slight hollowing back of the point, and thus giving the peculiar pronunciation known as the "American **r**," which is more closely allied to the mixed vowels, as û (**ûrn**), than is the characteristic **r** of England, pronounced further forward and employing only the tip of the tongue. Moreover, in the pronunciation of some Americans, the vowels (especially the mixed vowels) when followed by **r** are pronounced with the tip of the tongue raised toward the **r** position, the combination of the vowel and the **r** in any case giving the acoustic effect of a somewhat muffled vowel followed by, or combined with, a more or less vigorous **r** sound. The **r**, when pronounced with retraction of the tongue, often has a decided effect upon a preceding consonant; thus, in **draw, train**, etc., the **d** and **t**, under the influence of the following **r**, are often pronounced with the tip of the tongue turned up toward the dome of the palate, becoming almost cerebral (cf. CEREBRAL, *a.*, in the Vocabulary).

§ 221. Before a sounded vowel, as in **round, through, dry, cry**, etc., or between two vowels, both of which are sounded, as in **very, merry, other arm**, etc., **r** is almost universally sounded by speakers of English. Usage varies, however, with regard to **r** when it is followed by another consonant, or is final and not followed by a vowel in the succeeding word, as in **art, arm, parley, car, farther, better made**, etc. In the South of England and in parts of the Southern United States and New England, the majority of native speakers either drop the **r** altogether when thus situated, or pronounce it as **ẽ** (**ev′ẽr**); thus, **art** (ät *or* äẽt); **parley** (pä′lĭ *or* pä′ẽ-lĭ); **farther** (fä′*th*ẽ *or* fä′ẽ-*th*ẽ).

NOTE 1. Leaving out of account the British colonies, the locations given above are those in which the "dropping" of the **r** when final or followed by a consonant is most general. The **r** is also dropped by some speakers in other sections of Great Britain and the United States. Those who treat **r** in this way when final or before a consonant usually drop it entirely in any unaccented syllable, and also in accented syllables after ä and the mixed vowels û and ẽ; as in **fär, fûr, ev′ẽr**. When the **r** follows **ô** (**ôr**), some speakers regularly pronounce the **r** as ẽ (ev′ẽr), others suppress it altogether, while still others give it the sound of ẽ only when followed by a pause, as in **which ear**?, suppressing it altogether in other positions; as in **norm, normal, car barn**, etc. When an **r** follows any of the other vowels, the sound of ẽ is substituted by nearly all those who do not pronounce the **r** as **r**, as in **pore, po′rous, poor, poor′ly, pure, fire, fear, mere**, etc.

NOTE 2. Those who thus drop their **r**'s or substitute a vowel sound for them are apt to insert an **r** after a final *ȧ* or ẽ sound, especially when followed by another vowel in the next word, as in **Emma(r). idea(r) of**, etc., probably owing to unconscious confusion caused by the fact that such words as **other, ever**, etc., have with these speakers two pronunciations, one with **r** silent, where it is final, and one with **r** pronounced, when followed by a vowel (§ 221).

NOTE 3. By some speakers in a few sections the sound of ä (**ärt**), instead of the ẽ sound, is substituted for **r** as in **fear** (fēä), **wire** (wīä), etc. This pronunciation is generally considered affected, as is also the substitution of the sound of **w** for **r** in some positions which is sometimes heard.

§ 222. When trilled, the **r** is usually formed by advancing the point of the tongue more than for the smooth or untrilled form, and trilling it rapidly against the gums or the back of the teeth (cf. § 63). Such a trilled **r** is still heard in the Scottish dialect, but is rare in standard spoken English, being now mostly used in singing and for occasional elocutionary effect. An **r** between two vowels, especially when doubled, as in **merry**, is often pronounced by English, rarely by American, speakers with a slight trill, or, more often, a single flap of the tongue. It is also sometimes so pronounced after **th**, as in **three, through**.

NOTE. The point trilled **r** is characteristic of some foreign languages, as Italian and Spanish, in which it is very vigorous. In France and Germany it is giving way, especially in the larger cities, before the uvular, or velar, **r** (**r grasseyé**), formed by trilling the uvula, the point trill being now used chiefly by singers, elocutionists, tragedians, and the like. Cf. § 63. In England a velar **r**, often called the "Northumbrian burr," is common in the Northumbrian dialect (see **burr**, *n.*, 13, in the Vocabulary).

§ 223. In the respelling for pronunciation in this Dictionary all **r**'s are marked as being pronounced, but the only recommendation made as to the pronunciation of the letter is the general one that harshness and obscurity are alike to be avoided as far as possible.

rh.

rh as in **rhetoric, rheum, myrrh**, is pronounced as **r** would be in the same position.

rr.

rr as in **merry, ferry, harrow, parry**, is usually pronounced as a single **r** in the same position, but when between two vowels it is sometimes slightly trilled; cf. § 222.

☞ For the sounds of **r**, alone or in combination, in other languages, see p. 2377.

S.

§ 224. This letter represents four different sounds, all of which are open dental fricatives (§ 71), two being voiceless, or surd, as in **sun** (sŭn), **sure** (sho͞or), and two voiced, or sonant (§ 30), as in **has** (hăz) **vision** (vĭzh′ŭn).

§ 225. (1) Voiceless, or surd, **s** (commonly called "sharp" **s**), as in **see, so, hiss, yes, scorn, sky, sly, smile, snow, spy, basis, nuisance, practise, false**, etc., is formed in several ways, both in England and America. Probably the commonest manner of articulating it is by forming a rather narrow aperture between the blade of the tongue and the back of the upper front teeth, or the gums just above them. The unintonated breath is forced through this aperture, and impinging upon the edges of the teeth produces the peculiar kind and degree of fricative sound commonly called "hissing"; and this sound of **s** and its voiced correlative, **z** (**zeal**), are hence often called the "*hissing sounds*." In the pronunciation of some, the tongue is not raised quite so high. In a quite different formation the tongue is brought against the backs of the *lower* front teeth. The various tongue positions produce sounds that are much the same in quality, and it is not advisable for one to change his usual tongue position, providing his **s** sounds are clear and do not have any of the **sh** sound (§ 232), which is produced if the aperture is made too far back, between the tongue and the palate.

The sound of **s** is also represented in the usual spelling by **c** "soft" (§ 135), as in **cell, civil, vice**; by **sc**, as in **scene, science**, etc.; by **sch**, as in **schism**; and by **ps**, as in **psalm, psychology**, etc. In the latter case it is perhaps better simply to consider the **p** as silent.

NOTE. The voiceless sound of **s** (as in **sun**) is one of the commonest, if not the commonest, sound in English, forming, according to Prof. Whitney, nearly five per cent of our utterance.

§ **226.** (2) Voiced, or sonant, s (commonly called "soft" s), as in **is, has, ribs, rides, easy, pansy, accuse, husband, resolve**, etc., is formed with the same articulative position as the voiceless, or surd, **s**, except that the tongue is more tense for the voiced sound, making the passage somewhat narrower than for the voiceless sound (§ 64). The voiced s has exactly the same sound as z (**zeal**) and **z** is used in the respelling to represent the sound whichever way it is spelled. When it is desired to mark a word containing voiced **s** without respelling, a bar is attached to the s; thus, **eggs̱, rungs̱**.

§ **227.** The s is sometimes voiced as the final sound of verbs, and voiceless as the final sound of the cognate nouns or adjectives; as in **use** (ūz, *v.*; ūs, *n.*), **abuse** (*ȧ*-būz′, *v.*; *ȧ*-būs′, *n.*), **diffuse, rise** (as distinguished by some), **house, close**, etc. Compare **advise** (*v.*) and **advice** (*n.*), etc.

§ **228.** The prefix DIS- is now usually pronounced with voiceless (sharp) s, as in **disenchant, disembark**, etc.; but sometimes with voiced s, as in **disease**, and, in the pronunciation of some, **dishonor, disdain, disobey**, etc. In the case of the suffix -ESE, as in **Chinese, Siamese, Maltese**, etc., usage is divided, apparently favoring the z sound.

§ **229.** (3) An s is often palatalized into the sound of **sh** by fusion with a following **i** or **y** sound; as in **version, mansion, convulsion, censure, sensual, sure, sugar**, etc. In the case of doubled s, the first s is assimilated to the second; as in **passion** (păsh′*ŭ*n), **issue** (ĭsh′ū), etc. In a few words s takes the **sh** sound while leaving the following vowel unchanged; as in one pronunciation of **Asia** (ā′shĭ-*ȧ*; ā′sh*ȧ*), in **nausea** (nô′shē-*ȧ*), **oceanic** (ō′shē-ăn′ĭk), etc. Cf. § 109.

§ **230.** (4) S takes the sound of **zh** as in **azure** (ăzh′ūr), by assimilation with a following **i** or **y** sound, when it is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable; as in **vision, decision, adhesion, suasion, explosion, confusion**, etc. When doubled in this position, the first s is assimilated to the second; as in **scission, abscission**. Cf. § 109.

sc.

§ **231. sc** before **e, i**, or **y** has usually the sound of s, as in **scene, scent, scissors, science, scythe**; otherwise, it has with a following **i** the sound of **sh**, as in **conscience, prescience**, etc. Before **a, o, u**, or a consonant, it has usually the sound of **sk**, as in **scare, landscape, scold, scout, scuttle, scrape**, etc. In the middle of a word it sometimes has the sound of z, as in **discern** (dĭ-zûrn′).

sch.

sch has usually the sound of **sk**, as in **school, schooner, scheme, schedule** (skĕd′ūl; in England usually shĕd′ūl); also the sound of **s**, as in **schism**; and of **sh**, as in **schist**.

Sh.

§ **232. Sh** as in **she, sharp, shine, rash, usher**, is a voiceless dental fricative (§§ 67, 71), formed with a rather narrow opening between the blade of the tongue, just behind the tip, and the back upper gums, at a place somewhat farther back than for s (§ 225). The exact place and manner of formation differ slightly with different speakers. The current of air is broader, and the resulting fricative sound fuller and softer, than in the case of **s**. The sound of **sh**, and its sonant correlative the **zh** as in **azure** (§ 230), are hence sometimes called the "*hushing sounds.*" Cf. § 225.

In the production of the **sh** sound the blade of the tongue is somewhat retracted, the teeth are brought close together, and the lips slightly protruded, but not so much so as in the pronunciation of similar sounds in German and French. The breath current is forced through the narrow passage, impinging upon the edges of the front teeth. The resulting fricative sound is a combination of the friction of the breath as it passes through the narrow passage and as it breaks upon the teeth, the whole being modified somewhat by the slight protrusion of the lips. The sound is thus seen to be composite, but at the same time it is reckoned as a simple element, since it can be indefinitely prolonged and has the acoustic effect of a single sound.

§ **233.** The sound of **sh** is otherwise represented by **c** or **s** with or before **e** or **i** (§§ 135, 229); and by **sc** or **t** with or before **i** (§§ 231, 235); by **s**, sometimes, before **u** (§ 229); by the **s** element of **x** (§ 259) combined with a following **i** sound (§ 109), as in **anxious** (ăṉk′sh*ŭ*s), **luxury** (lŭk′shōō-rĭ); by **ch** in **chaise**, etc.; by **chs** in **fuchsia** (fū′shĭ-*ȧ*; -sh*ȧ*), as a common plant name; and by **sch** as in **schist**, etc. (§ 231).

si is often pronounced as **sh** or **zh**. Cf. §§ 230, 233.

ss.

§ **234. ss** is pronounced as **s**, as in **passing, pressing, bass**, etc. Cf. § 107. Combined with the sound of **i** (**ill**) it often has the sound of **sh**, as in **passion** (§ 229); or of **zh** as in **scission** (§ 230).

☞ For the sounds of s, alone and in combination, in other languages, see p. 2377.

T.

§ **235. T** as in **tie, it, note, try, tune, twine, stay, stray, apt, act**, etc., is the voiceless dental (or often alveolar) stop (§ 71), formed by bringing the point of the tongue against the back of the upper front teeth, or the gums just above them. In the production of the sound in English more of the tongue is commonly brought into contact with the teeth or gums than is the case in German, French, etc., and English **t** has therefore a "thicker" or "duller" effect than has **t** in those languages (§ 111). The acoustic effect of **t** is produced in various ways according to its position in a word or its relation to other sounds. In combination with a following **i**, **t** often has the sound of **sh**, as in **nation**, etc., or of **ch**, as in **question**, etc. Cf. § 109.

The sound of **t** is otherwise represented by the combinations **bt, ct, th, cht, ght, phth**, in which the consonants other than **t** are silent, as in **doubt, indict, thyme, yacht, night, phthisic**, etc.; also by the verb inflection **-ed** after voiceless sounds other than **t**. See §§ 108, 145. The **t** is silent in **Matthew, mortgage, hautboy, chasten, hasten, often** (cf. in the *Vocab.*), **listen**, etc.

Th.

§ **236. Th** has two sounds, one voiceless—as in **thin, thing, thrive, length, birth**, etc.; the other, marked **t͟h**, voiced, as in **t͟he, t͟hy, t͟han, wit͟h, breat͟he**, etc. Both sounds are made with the same articulative position, which varies slightly with different speakers. They are in any case produced with the point of the tongue brought against or near the teeth, and are hence designated as voiceless point dental and voiced point dental, respectively. Cf. § 71. These are the sounds which mark the vocal defect called lisping, in which they are improperly substituted for other sounds, and the two sounds of **th** are hence sometimes called the "*lisping sounds.*" The sounds of **th** are usually produced with the tip of the tongue pressed gently against the lower edge of the upper teeth, its extreme point filling the small gap between the upper and lower rows of teeth, without usually advancing beyond them. The sounds may be produced without bringing the tongue against the teeth, or they may be produced by bringing the tongue against or near the upper gums. The breath, intonated or unintonated, passes out through the interstices of the upper front teeth, and between the lower edges of these teeth and the tip of the tongue, the whole acoustic effect being that of a dull hiss. The sounds may also be formed with the tongue tip extended between the teeth, and they are hence sometimes called *interdental* sounds. This latter pronunciation is usually the easiest for foreigners to acquire, if they have not the sounds in their own language.

§ **237.** The plural of nouns ending in voiceless **th** (**thin**) in the singular usually retains the voiceless **th** after a short vowel or a consonant, as in **breaths, deaths, myths, breadths**, etc.; but in some cases, especially when following a long vowel, the plural has voiced **t͟h** (**t͟hen**), as in **bat͟hs, lat͟hs, mout͟hs, oat͟hs, pat͟hs, wreat͟hs, sheat͟hs, yout͟hs, trut͟hs, mot͟hs, clot͟hs**.

NOTE. The pronunciation of the **th** in some of the words in the second group of this list varies with different speakers, but the voiced sound is usual. In the case of **cloth**, the **th** in the plural is often given as voiceless in speaking of various kinds or qualities of cloth, as in "The shop has a great variety of *cloths*," and otherwise as voiced, as in "Three table-*cloths*," etc. In **baths, laths, moths, cloths**, the **th** is most likely to be voiced by those who lengthen the vowel sounds (**bȧth, bäth, môth, clôth**).

§ **238.** Verb and noun forms ending in **th** often differ in pronunciation, the noun having the voiceless, the verb the voiced sound; as **mouth**, *n.* & *v.*, **south**, *n.* & *v.*, etc. The voiced sound of the verb is often indicated by a final silent **e**; as, **breath, breathe; wreath, wreathe; bath, bathe**. Cf. § 161 (3).

§ **239. Th** has the sound of **t** in **thyme, Thomas, Thames** (Eng.), **Esther**; and, with **ph**, in **phthisic**. It is commonly silent in **isthmus** and **asthma**. In most modern foreign languages it has the sound of English **t**; as in French **théâtre** (tā′ä′tr′). In words from the Sanskrit and modern East Indian tongues, it often sounds about as in hothouse, in the native pronunciation, but it may be given as simple **t** in the English pronunciation of these words.

ti has the sound of **sh** in **nation, ration, physician**, etc., and of **ch** in **Christian, question**, etc. Cf. § 109.

tt is usually pronounced as single **t**; as in **hatter** (hăt′ẽr), **cotton** (kŏt′'n), **matting** (măt′ĭng), etc. Cf. § 107.

U.

§ **240.** The historical value of the letter **u** and the value which it still retains in most languages other than English is a pure o͞o sound, the same as that heard in **mo͞on, fo͞od**, etc. (§ 214), which may be either long or short in actual quantity. This was the sound that the vowel had in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, but in Chaucer's time (Middle English) long **u** occurred only in French words and with the sound of French **u** (§ 248), the sound o͞o being represented in the current spelling by **ou**. The French sound of **u** continued in use nearly to the eighteenth century, being used interchangeably with the **ū** as in present English **pūre** during the seventeenth century, and it is still common in the Scottish dialect of English. The letter, like the other vowels in English, has come to have in present usage a variety of sounds, its original sound being now comparatively rare. What we now call "long" **u** is a diphthongal sound consisting of the original o͞o sound with an initial element **y** or **i** (**ill**) prefixed (§ 99), and what we call "short" **u** is the mixed vowel sound heard in **but, bun, son**, etc. (§ 47). The letter has the following sounds in current standard English:

ACCENTED.

(1) **ū** in **ūse**, §§ 241–3.	(5) **û** in **ûrn**, § 247.
(2) **u** in **rule** = o͞o, § 244.	(6) **ü** in French **lune** (lün), Ger. **müde** (mü′dĕ), § 248.
(3) **u** in **pull** = o͝o, § 245.	(7) **u** in **busy** (bĭz′ĭ), **bur′y** (bĕr′ĭ), exceptional sounds, § 49.
(4) **ŭ** in **ŭp**, § 246.	

UNACCENTED.

(8) **ů** in **ů-n′ite**, § 250. (9) ***ŭ*** in **cir′c*ŭ*s**, § 251

NOTE. **U**, like **i** and **y**, is never doubled in English.

ū.

§ **241.** (1) **ū** as in **ūse, a-būse′, fū′sion, pūre, mūte, cūbe, tūne, dū′ty, lūte, hū′man, nū′mer-ous**, etc., commonly called "long" **u**, has the name sound of the letter (§ 76). It has equivalents as in **beauty, feudal, feud, pew, ewe, lieu, view, cue, suit, yule, yew, you**. The sound is limited to accented syllables, being modified in unaccented syllables (cf. § 250).

§ **242.** The pronunciation of **u** is more difficult of analysis than is that of any other English vowel, owing to the great diversity of usage, not only in the pronunciation of different speakers but also in the pronunciation of the same person as the sound occurs in different positions. The main element in any case is the sound of o͞o (**fo͞od**), which in a full pronunciation of the **ū** is preceded by the sound of **y** (**yes**), as in **ūse, dis-ūse′**, etc. In other positions the initial element becomes **ĭ** (**ĭll**), which is often so much lightened that it becomes a mere glide (§ 94), and in some positions disappears altogether, leaving the simple o͞o sound (§ 243).

§ **243.** At the beginning of a syllable, as in **ūse, ūn′ion, dis-ūn′ion**, etc., the initial element is **y** (**yes**), the **ū** in such words sounding the same as in **you, youth**, etc. Otherwise, the **y** element comes in most clearly after **p, b, m, v, f, c** ("hard" = **k**), and **g** ("hard," as in **go**); as in **pūre, bū′reau, beaū′ty, mūte, view** (vū), **fū′tile, cūbe, gūle**. After **n**, it is less prominent, often becoming **ĭ** (**ĭll**); as in **new** (nū), **nū′mer-ous**. After **d, l, s, t**, and **th**, as in **duke, lute, suit, as-sume′, tune, en-thu′si-asm**, the **y** sound comes in with more difficulty, and the initial element usually becomes **ĭ** in American usage. It is not, however, proper to omit the initial element entirely, and thus reduce the **ū** to simple o͞o.

There is a strong tendency to lessen or omit the initial element in certain positions unfavorable to its production. After **r**, as in **rude** (ro͞od), the **u** is now simply o͞o in the best usage, both in England and America, although many speakers still retain traces of the older pronunciation. The same is true of the **u** after **sh**, as in **sure** (sho͞or), and usually after **l** when preceded by another consonant, as in **blue** (blo͞o), and after **j**, as in **jury** (jo͞o′rĭ). The usage of the different recent authorities in regard to such words is shown in the following table, in which the symbol o͞o (as in **fo͞od**) used in this Dictionary is substituted for its precise equivalent in the other works cited.

	Oxf. E. D.	Cent.	Stor.	F. & W.
rude	ro͞od	ro͞od	ro͞od	ro͞od
blue	blo͞o	blo͞o	blo͞o	blo͞o
jury	jo͞o′rĭ	jo͞o′rĭ	jo͞o′rĭ	jo͞o′rĭ

In accordance with the majority of the best current usage, as ascertained by extended observation, inquiry, and comparison, the **u** in these positions (after **r**, after **l** preceded by another consonant, and usually after **j**) has been marked in this Dictionary, as in those here mentioned, as having properly the sound of o͞o.

NOTE. The pronunciations of **u** as given in the preceding paragraphs are those which the sound has in present standard English, but as usage varies in different sections, and especially as between England and America, the following general statement may be made. The **y** initial element is more frequent in England, being heard in positions in which it rarely occurs in American usage. Thus, after **d, l, n, s, t, th**, and **z**, the initial element of **u** is generally **y** (**yes**) in England, especially outside of London, while in America the initial element is generally either **ĭ** (**ĭt**), or by many is omitted altogether; as in **dude**,

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

lu′nar, nude, con-sume′, tune, en-thu′si-asm, re-sume′. The initial **y** sound, if introduced after **d** or **t**, tends to palatalize them to the sounds of **j** and **ch** respectively (§ 109), resulting in such pronunciations as jū for **due**; chūn, for **tune**, etc., which are common in England. Exceptionally, the **s** in **sure** (sho͞or), **su′gar** (sho͝og′ẽr), and their derivatives, is palatalized to **sh** in recognized usage by fusion with the initial element of the following **u**, the vowel being reduced to simple o͞o (**fo͞od**) or o͝o (**fo͝ot**).

u in rule (= o͞o).

§ **244.** (2) **u** as in **rule, rude, ru′mor, blue, flute, ju′ry, June**, also in a few words after the sound of sh, as in **chute** (sho͞ot), **shute, sure** and its derivatives, has the sound of o͞o in **fo͞od**, and is marked with o͞o in the respelling for pronunciation (§ 243). The sound may, however, with propriety take a brief initial element in o͝o (**fo͝ot**), or nearly this, somewhat more prominently than does the o͞o after other consonants (§ 214). The o͞o sound should not be unduly prolonged, as in a drawling pronunciation, considered dialectal or vulgar, and often caricatured.

To indicate this sound of **u** without respelling a word containing it, two dots are placed beneath the **u**; thus, **rṳde, rṳmor**, etc.

u as in bull (= o͝o).

§ **245.** (3) **u** as in **bull, full, put, push, pull**, etc., etc., has the same sound as o͝o in **fo͝ot** (§ 215), and the symbol o͝o is used for the sound in the respelling however it may be indicated in the ordinary spelling; thus, **bull** (bo͝ol), **book** (bo͝ok), etc. The **u** also has this sound after the sound of sh in **sugar** (sho͝og′ẽr), **sure**. Cf. § 243.

This sound of **u** occurs unaccented in the syllable **-ful**; as in **joy′ful, joy′ful-ness, ful-fill′**, etc. After **r**, as in **fru-gal′i-ty, cor′ru-gate**, etc., the sound often becomes o͝o, but usually, especially in deliberate speech, retains more of the narrow quality of the accented **u** after **r** (= o͞o), § 244.

To indicate this sound of **u** without respelling a word containing it, a dot is placed under the **u**; thus, **fụll, bụll**, etc.

ŭ.

§ **246.** (4) ŭ as in **ŭp, tŭb, ŭs, ŭsh′er, ŭn′der**, etc., is called "short" **u** (§ 76). It has equivalents as in son, does, blood, touch, etc. The sound may be classed as mid-mixed-wide (§ 47), although it is usually formed with a position farther back than the other mixed vowels, **û** and **ẽ**, and is pronounced by some as a back vowel.

The vowel occurs unaccented in the prefix **un-**, as in **un-wor′thy, un-done′**, etc.; also occasionally in other syllables; but usually as occurring unaccented it is more or less obscured or lightened in pronunciation. Cf. *ŭ*, § 251.

û.

§ **247.** (5) û as in **ûrn, ûrge, bûrn, hûrl**, etc., may be taken as the low-mixed-narrow vowel (§ 47), although it varies considerably in the mouths of different speakers and as occurring in different words. It is variously represented in the usual spelling otherwise than by **u**; as in fern, err, earn, heard, pearl, sir, bird, girl, whirl, mirth, guerdon, word, journal, worthy, myrrh, etc., as usually pronounced. The sound thus variously symbolized in the usual spelling occurs in standard English only in syllables under some degree of accent, and before **r** in the same syllable (but not when the **r** is doubled, as in hŭr′ry, especially other than in derivatives, as fûr′ry).

Orthoëpists have long divided such words as those in the first list of the preceding paragraph into two classes, the one typified by such words as **her, fern, err**, the other by **urn, burn**, etc., and have considered those of the first group to have a sound produced somewhat farther forward in the mouth than is that of the second. Thus Walker (c. 1800) marked the two sounds with ĕ as in **bĕd, ĕnd**, etc., and ŭ (**ŭp**), and remarks: "This sound [of **e**] before **r** is apt to slide into short **u**, and we sometimes hear *mercy* sounded as if written *murcy*; but this, though very near, is not the exact sound." Smart, Walker's reviser (c. 1840), speaks of **er** and **ir** when distinguished from **ur**, as "delicacies of pronunciation that prevail only in the more refined classes of society;" describing the sound as one that lies between ā (**āle**) and ŭ (**ŭp**). Dr. Murray, in the Oxford English Dictionary, employs two symbols, one for the sound in **fern, fir**, etc., and another for that in **urn, fur**, etc., the vowels being, he says, "discriminated by the majority of orthoëpists, though commonly identified by the natives of the South of England." The present fact is that the majority of English-speaking people, constituting the great bulk of reputable usage, do not make the distinction at all, and those who do make a distinction, or who try to, do not all use the same sound in the same class of words, and furthermore they commonly use the one sound or the other in a part only of the words in which it logically belongs. Most contemporary phoneticians consider the sound as the same, or practically the same, for both groups, regardless of how it is represented in the spelling. The vowel is symbolized in the respelling for pronunciation in this Dictionary by û, however it is represented in the usual spelling; as, **fern** (fûrn), **earn** (ûrn), **sir** (sûr), **word** (wûrd), **myrrh** (mûr).

The symbol û (ûrn) is used to respell words from the modern French containing **eu**, as **chauffeur, jeu, jeune, leur**, etc.; and in those from the German containing **ö** or **oe**, as **schön, Goethe**, etc. This representation, while not exact, is near enough for practical purposes. Those who are familiar with the precise foreign sounds may properly use them in such words when they are not thoroughly Anglicized. In French, **eu** has two distinct sounds, the "close" and the "open." Both of these sounds also occur long and short in actual quantity. These sounds should be learned from one familiar with them, but they may be approximately imitated by observing the following directions: The narrow French **eu** (mid-front-narrow-round vowel) is formed by assuming the tongue position for ā (**āle**), rounding the lips as for ō (**ōld**), and then pronouncing ā; the wide form (mid-front-wide-round) is produced by taking with the middle and back of the tongue the position for ĕ (short) or â (long), hollowing out the fore part of the tongue, rounding the lips as for ō (**ōld**), and then pronouncing the ĕ or the **â**. In the imitation of these unfamiliar sounds the use of a hand glass is a help. In German, **ö** (**oe**) likewise represents two sounds, practically the same as the French narrow and wide forms; the narrow form occurring both long and short, the wide occurring short only. The English û used in the respelling of these sounds represents a "mixed" sound, formed farther back in the mouth than the actual sounds of **eu, ö, oe**, but the retraction and lowering of the tongue in forming û gives an acoustic effect similar to that produced by the rounding of the lips in the foreign sounds, and hence it is a fair substitute for them, and the one to be preferred, on the whole, by those unfamiliar with the others. Its sound is most nearly that of the wide form of **eu** or **ö**.

ü.

§ **248.** (6) The sound of **u** as in French **lune** (lün), **aperçu** (ȧ′pâr′sü′), and German **ü** in **grün, mü′de, Hüt′te**, occurs only in foreign loan words not yet naturalized, and is symbolized in the respelling by **ü**. The **ü** here represents two sounds, the high-front-narrow-round and the high-front-wide-round vowel. Only the narrow form, "close" **ü**, occurs in French, but both forms occur in German. The narrow form may be imitated by pursing the lips as if to pronounce o͞o (**mo͞on**), but with even more rounding than is usual in English, almost as in whistling, and then, while holding the lips in this position, pronouncing ē (**ēve**). The wide form is approximately ĭ (**ĭll**), pronounced with somewhat less rounding than for the narrow form. No attempt is made to distinguish the two forms in the Dictionary.

u, exceptional sounds.

§ **249.** (7) The sounds of **u** in **busy** (bĭz′ĭ) and **bury** (bĕr′ĭ) are exceptional. The **u** in **bury** when unaccented often becomes ẽ (ev′ẽr), as in **Banbury**.

ū.

§ **250.** (8) ū as in **ū-nite′, grad′ū-ate, ac′tū-ate, em′ū-late, tū-mul′tū-ous, jū-di′cial, ad′jū-tant, sū-preme′, in′sū-lar, lū-cid′i-ty, in-dis′so-lū-ble, val′ū-a-ble, na′tūre, ver′dūre, cen′sūre, sen′sū-al, is′sū-ing, meas′ūre**, etc., represents a modification of the sound of **ū** (§§ 241–3), in unaccented syllables. The sound differs from that of **ū** by taking for the final element the wide o͝o (**fo͝ot**) instead of the narrow o͞o (**fo͞od**). A preceding **t** is more or less palatalized in ordinary speech by the **ĭ** or **y** element of the ū, the two together forming a more or less clear **ch** sound; as in **na′tūre, pic′tūre, nat′ū-ral**, etc. A preceding **d** is in the same manner commonly palatalized by the **i** or **y** into the sound of **j**; as in **ver′dūre, grad′ū-al**, etc. Cf. § 109. Since many careful speakers aim to avoid the palatalization, which though common is usually considered colloquial, such words are marked in this Dictionary with a tie bar connecting the **t** or the **d** with the following **u**; as **nature** (nā′t͡ūr), **natural** (năt′͡ū-răl), **verdure** (vûr′d͡ūr), **gradual** (grăd′͡ū-ăl). The tendency to palatalization is thus shown, and the pronunciation of such words with the sounds of **ch** and **j**, as **na′chur, nach′u-ral, ver′jur, graj′u-al** (with **u** pronounced as o͝o, often obscured to ẽ in **ev′ẽr**) may be considered allowable in colloquial speech. A preceding **s**, in a syllable not initial (as in **cen′sure, sen′su-al**, etc.), commonly takes an **sh** sound, and a **z** or a voiced **s** (as in **az′ure, lei′sure, cas′u-al**, etc.) takes a **zh** sound. The preceding **s** usually remains unchanged in initial, and sometimes in medial, syllables; as in **sū-preme′, con′sū-lar**, etc. But in **sug′ar** (sho͝og′ẽr), **sure** (sho͞or), and their derivatives, the palatalization of the **s** is complete.

ŭ.

§ **251.** (9) *ŭ* in **cir′c*ŭ*s, da′t*ŭ*m, s*ŭ*b-mit′, vol′*ŭ*n-ta-ry, cir′c*ŭ*m-stance** is a variation of ŭ (**ŭp**, § 246), occurring in unaccented syllables. In formal utterance it is often given as ŭ, but in ordinary speech it is usually lightened and obscured, readily falling into the sound of ẽ (**ev′ẽr**). The usual obscuration is indicated by the italic vowel. Cf. § 93. The **ou** in **pi′ous**, etc., the **oi** in **por′poise**, the **eo** in **dun′geon**, etc., the final element of the **eou** in **right′eous**, etc., and of **iou** in **gra′cious**, etc., and the **o** in **at′om, irk′some, na′tion**, etc., also have this sound.

u silent.

§ **252.** A silent **u** often occurs after **g**, which is then always hard (as in **go**); as in **guar′anty, guard, guess; plague, rogue, tongue, catalogue** (§ 175). The **u** in these cases may be considered either as belonging with the **g**, and indicating its hard quality, or as forming a digraph with the following vowel (§ 95, *note*). For **u** silent after **q**, see § 219.

u as a consonant.

§ **253.** **u** with consonant value, equivalent to consonantal **w**, often occurs after **q** or hard **g** and before another vowel, as in **qual′i-ty, quite, quote, ques′tion, gua′no, lan′guage**, etc.; also after **s**, as in **per-suade′, suite**, etc. The **u** in these cases forms the initial element of an impure diphthong (§ 99, *note*). The **w** sound is derived from the original sound of **u** with the value of o͞o (**fo͞od**), or o͝o (**fo͝ot**). Cf. § 240.

ua.

ua, considered as a digraph (§ 252), has the following values: ă, as in **guăr′an-ty**, etc.; ä, as in **guärd**, etc.; **wa**, as in **guano, quality**, etc. Cf. §§ 252, 253.

ue.

ue has the following values: ĕ as in **guĕss**, etc.; û, as in **gûer′don**; **ū**, as in **cūe**, etc.; o͞o, as in **rue**, etc. It is silent in **rogue, plague, antique**, etc. Cf. §§ 252, 253.

ui.

§ **254.** **ui** has the following values in English: ī, as in **guīle**; ĭ, as in **buĭld**, etc. (cf. § 253); ū, as in **sūit**; o͞o, as in **re-cruit′**, etc. In the Scottish dialect it is usually pronounced as "French **u**" (§ 248). In French, **ui** is pronounced as **üē** (cf. **ü**, § 248), the **ü** being very short and the accent on the **i**. It may be pronounced as **wē**, as a sufficiently close approximation; as in **huitre** (wē′tr′). In Dutch, **ui** and **uy** represent a sound between the English **oi** in **boil** and the French **eu** (§ 247).

um, un.

um, un, French nasals. See § 130.

uy.

uy has the sound of ī (**īce**) in **buy, guy**, etc.; of ĭ (**ĭll**) in **pla′guy̆**, etc.; cf. **ui**, § 254.

☞ For the sounds of **u** in other languages, see pp. 2375–8.

V.

§ **255.** **V** as in **vain, vivid, ever, live, lived, move, moves, calves, wolves**, etc., is a labio-dental, or lip-teeth, fricative, the voiced correlative of **f** (§ 71). English **v** is produced by pressing the lower lip gently but firmly against the upper front teeth. The sound of **v** is taken by **f** in **of**, and usually in its compounds, **hereof, whereof**, etc.

NOTE. A sound resembling English **v** may be formed by bringing the two lips lightly together (bilabial), instead of the lip and the teeth. The German **w**, equivalent to English **v**, is often pronounced in this way, especially in the middle and south of Germany, but as thus pronounced it usually sounds to an English ear more like English **w** than like English **v**. The Spanish **b**, which is a bilabial, often sounds like English **v**. Cf. § 133.

W.

§ **256.** **W** as in **we, wet, worse, dwarf, twelve, twin, swan**, is a voiced open labial consonant (§ 71), produced with so little audible friction as closely to resemble a vowel, and thus properly classed as a semivowel. It has a close relationship to the vowel o͞o (**fo͞od**, § 214) or o͝o (**fo͝ot**, § 215). It has already been seen that o͞o, o͝o, are the highest and closest of the back vowels. A slight further elevation of the tongue from this position, or an increase in the force of utterance, produces the slight friction of **w**. The articulative position for the **w** is thus the same as for o͞o, or o͝o, the only difference being the slight audible friction which gives the **w** its character as a consonant. The consonant **w** commonly takes as an on-glide (§ 94) a brief sound of o͝o, the consonantal element also being very brief, hardly more than a starting point from which to reach the following sound. As for o͞o, so for **w**, there is not only rounding of the lips, but there is also a constriction between the back of the tongue and the back, or soft, palate. The **w** is thus seen to have two places of articulation, and to be a back, or guttural, as well as a labial, consonant, although commonly classed as a labial (§ 71). It is sometimes classed as *lip-back* or *labioguttural*.

§ **257.** When not silent, or forming part of a diphthong, **w** is always followed by a

vowel. It is sometimes represented by **u** before another vowel, as in **quail, language.** Cf. § 253. Preceded by **s**, the **w** may be regarded as forming an impure diphthong with the following vowel; as in **swan, persuade** (pẽr-swād′). Cf. § 99, *note*. Preceded by a stop, as **t, d, p**, or hard **g** (**go**), it forms with the consonant a glideless combination (§ 104). After a vowel in the same syllable, the **w** either forms a diphthong with the vowel, as in **cow, town, few**, or is silent. In the latter case it often lengthens or emphasizes the preceding vowel, as in **glow, thrown**, or determines its sound, as in **awe, law**. See § 131. **W** is silent before **r** in the same syllable, as in **wring, wrote**, etc.; also in **answer, sword, toward, two**, and in **who, whom, whoop**, etc.

☞ For the sounds of **w**, alone or in combination, in other languages, see pp. 2375–8.

wh.

§ 258. wh as **when, what, which**, is, in America, usually pronounced as **h** + a voiceless **w** (§ 29), no voice being heard until the beginning of the following vowel. In England, and by many American speakers, it is usually pronounced simply as a voiceless **w**, though still often, especially in the South of England, as an ordinary **w**. The standard sound is described by Dr. Sweet and other English phoneticians as the voiceless correlative of **w** as in **we**, but it is symbolized by **hw** in the system of respelling of the Oxford English Dictionary. For practical purposes the sound is best indicated by **hw** as in the system of respelling employed in this Dictionary.

X.

X has two chief sounds; one voiceless, the other voiced; otherwise it sounds as **z**.

§ 259. (1) The voiceless sound of **x** is equal to **ks**; as in **box, wax, ex′e-cute, ex′it, ex′o-dus, ex′u-da′tion, ex-claim′, ex-treme′, ex-cell′, ex′cel-lent, ex′hor-ta′tion, tax′es**, etc. This, the more common sound of **x**, occurs usually in accented syllables, or when it is followed by a sounded consonant, as in the examples above. When preceding an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or a silent **h**, the voiceless sound is exceptional; as in **al′lox-an′ic, aux-et′ic, ax-il′la, ax-in′o-man-cy, ex-ar′chate, ex-or′cent, hex-am′e-ter, ox-al′ic**, and a few other words. In words such as **anx′ious, nox′ious, lux′u-ry**, the **s** component of the **x** is palatized to **sh** by fusion with the following sound of **i** or **y** (§ 109).

§ 260. (2) The voiced sound of **x** is equal to **gz**; as in **ex-ist′, ex-alt, ex-ag′ger-ate, ex-am′ple, ex-empt′, ex-ert′, ex-ot′ic, ex-ult′, ex-haust′, ex-hib′it, ex-hort′, ex-hil′ar-ate**, etc. The **x** usually takes this sound when unaccented and followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel, or with a silent **h**, as in the examples given; but in the derivatives of such words **x** often retains the sound under accent, as in **ex′em-pla-ry, ex′emp-ti′tious**, etc. Cf. § 259.

§ 261. (3) As initial in a word or syllable, **x** has a third sound, that of **z** (**zeal**); as in **xan′thic, xe′bec, xy-log′ra-phy, par′a-xan′thine, met′a-xy′lene**, etc.

§ 262. X, in Spanish, formerly had the guttural sound of Spanish **j** (§ 189) in many words and names, in which it is now replaced by **j** in the modern orthography of the Spanish Academy. In accordance with the rules of the Academy, **x** now represents only the sound of **x** as in English **wax, box**. Many of these older words or names, however, especially those pertaining to Spanish America, some of which are included in the Vocabulary, retain the older orthography and the guttural sound of **x**, although in the dialects from which they come the consonantal sound is often pronounced only as a slight breathing or is elided together.

Y.

§ 263. Y in English serves both as a vowel and as a consonant. The late Greek and Latin value of **y** was a vowel sound equivalent to French **u** (ü, § 248), and the letter passed with this value into Anglo-Saxon, or Old English. Its sound, however, gradually changed into that of **ē** (**ēve**) when long and into that of **ĭ** (**ĭll**) when short, the two written letters **y** and **i** becoming interchangeable in Middle English. The semivowel **y** differs from the other semivowel, **w**, in that it often serves like **i** as the only vowel in a syllable, whether at the end of a word, where it oftenest occurs, or elsewhere; as in **my, sky, myth, deny, pony**, etc. The **y** is also interchangeable with **i** in diphthongs and vowel digraphs, which usually have the **y** when final; as, **ai, ay; ei, ey; oi, oy.**

§ 264. (1) As a vowel, **y** has four sounds: that is, all the sounds of **i**, except **ē** as in **pique** (pēk). These sounds are: (*a*) **y** = **ī**, as in **de-fy′, style, fly, hy-e′na, my-ol′o-gy**; (*b*) **y** = **ĭ**, as in **nymph, lyr′ic**, and (unaccented) **pit′y, hap′py**; **ey** final also serving thus instead of **y**, as in **hon′ey, mon′key, ab′bey**, etc.; (*c*) **y** = **û**, as in **myrrh, myr′tle**; (*d*) **y** = **ẽ** (**ev′ẽr**), the same as (*c*) unaccented, as in **zeph′yr**, etc. These sounds of **y** are all symbolized in the respelling for pronunciation by their equivalents, as here given. When it is desired to mark the **y** without respelling, it may be done as follows for the values given above: (*a*) ȳ, (*b*) y̆, (*c* & *d*) ỹ.

NOTE. The unaccented **y** final as in **pit′y, van′i-ty**, is slightly wider and lower than accented **i** in **pit**, but it does not tend toward the neutral vowel sound, **ẽ** in **ev′ẽr**, as unaccented **i** in a medial syllable often does, as in **van′i-ty**, etc. (§ 182).

§ 265. (2) As a consonant, **y** may be classed as a voiced palatal semivowel, or as a fricative, although the friction is but slight (§§ 50, 62); as in **year, you, young, beyond, vineyard, halyard**, etc. In many words this consonant is descended from an Anglo-Saxon hard **g**; in others, from a vowel. In certain cases the sound is represented by an **i** from which it has been developed, as in **poniard, onion, genial, familiar**, etc. (§ 186); and in like manner by **e** (§ 160); and it often forms a part of the vowel **ū** as in **ūse** (§ 242). The place of formation for this consonant extends further back than does the place of constriction for the vowel **ē** (**ēve**), often involving the soft palate, as the place of constriction for **ē** never does.

y, as a consonant, occurs characteristically at the beginning of a syllable; at the end or in the middle, it is usually a vowel, as in **my, myth, happy**, etc. (§ 263). It is used in this Dictionary in giving the pronunciation of some foreign words, as **fiord, lorgnette, camarilla**, etc.; and in such cases is not restricted to the beginning of a syllable.

ym, yn.

ym, yn, French nasals. See § 130.

Z.

§ 266. Z as in **zeal, zone, maze, size, amazed, frozen, hazy, dizzy, sizar, buzz**, etc., is ordinarily a voiced dental fricative (§ 62); the sound is often represented by **s**, as in **easy, his, ears**, etc. (§ 226); sometimes by **c**, as in one pronunciation of **suffice, sacrifice**, etc. It is the voiced correlative of "sharp" **s** (§ 225). The sound is not compound, except that, when final in a syllable and not followed immediately by a vowel or other voiced element, it takes as a vanish a voiceless **s** sound.

z as in **azure** (= **zh**).

§ 267. In some words **z** takes a sound (**zh**) which is the voiced correlative of **sh** (§ 232); as in **azure, seizure, grazier**. This sound is developed by palatalization of the **z** with a following **y** or **i** sound (§ 109). The same sound is represented by **si** in **fusion**, etc.; by **ti**, exceptionally, in a pronunciation of **transition** (cf. **insition**; § 230); and by **g** in **rouge, manège, mirage**, and other words from the French (§ 170).

§ 268. Z, in Castilian Spanish (which is meant by the abbreviation *Sp.* in the respelling for pronunciation), before **a, o, u**, and at the end of syllables, is pronounced like **th** in **thin**, but in Spanish America, in the Philippine Islands, and in parts of Spain it is commonly pronounced like English **s** in **sun**, as in **cazo** (kä′sō; -thō). In Spanish America, the **th** sound (cf. § 133), although often taught in the schools, is usually considered somewhat pedantic.

NOTE. The pronunciation of **z** and **c** as **th** (**thin**) in Castilian Spanish dates only from about 1550.

§ 269. Z and **zz**, in Italian, represent a long and vigorous **ts**, as in **can-zo′ne** (kän-tsō′nä), **bel-lez′za** (bĕl-lăt′sä); or, exceptionally, a long and vigorous **dz**, as in **mez′zo** (mĕd′zō).

IV. LIST OF COMMON ENGLISH WORDS WITH WEAK FORMS.

§ 270. The pronunciation of words indicated in the vocabulary is usually that which they have when taken alone and with their usual accent (§§ 7, 86). Certain monosyllables, however, so frequently occur unaccented in connected speech that they develop "weak" forms by the side of the original "strong" one, the degree of weakening depending upon the style and rate of speech (§ 7). Thus, **do** in its "strong" form is pronounced **doo**, but in the sentence *How do you do?* it would sound strange to pronounce the first **do** so, its pronunciation in this position being reduced in ordinary speech to **dŏŏ, dẽ**, or even **d′**. So in the phrase *to go away*, the **to** is ordinarily reduced to **tŏŏ, tẽ**, or **t′**. The articles and certain verbal forms often have characteristic weak forms as occurring in certain combinations: thus, in *a boy and a girl*, the article **a** is ordinarily reduced to the sound that **a** has in **sofa** (*ȧ*), the **and** being pronounced *ănd* or **′nd**. Similarly, **the**, in *the boy and the egg*, becomes in the first case **thẽ**, and in the second **thĭ**. **Are** and **is**, as in the sentences *They are going away, Where is he going?* are pronounced with light forms, unless emphasized, often being reduced to **′re** and **′s**. In the sentence *I saw him yesterday*, **him**, unless emphasized, is commonly **′im**.

To pronounce words like these with their strong forms in such positions as here indicated either emphasizes them and thus gives them a special meaning, or makes the speech sound more or less abnormal, except in the very formal speech of special occasions. The degree of weakening is dependent in any case upon the rate and style of speaking (§ 7). To give a proper weakening to words normally so pronounced is dependent upon a natural instinct or cultivated feeling (Sprachgefühl) for the proper shades of sound. The following is a list of some of the more important English words having regular weak forms. In each case the strong form is given first, followed by one or more weakened forms. It is impossible, with a limited number of phonetic symbols, to indicate all the weak forms to be heard in the case of many words. Weak forms are sometimes indicated in the ordinary spelling; as in *I've been away, That's so*, etc.

a, ā, *ȧ*.
am, ăm, *ă*m, ′m.
an, ăn, *ă*n, ′n.
and, ănd; *ă*nd, ′nd (before vowels); *ă*n, ′n (before consonants).
are, är, *ȧ*r, ′r (as in wēr, "we are").
as, ăz, *ă*z.
at, ăt, *ă*t.
can, kăn, k*ă*n, k′n.
could, kŏŏd, k′d.
do, dōō, dŏŏ, d′.
does, dŭz, d*ŭ*z.
for, fôr, f*ŏ*r.
from, frŏm, fr*ŏ*m, fr′m.
had, hăd, h*ă*d, h′d, ′d.
has, hăz, h*ă*z, *ă*z, ′z (as in hēz gŏn, "he 's gone").
have, hăv, h*ă*v, *ă*v, ′v.
he, hē, hė, ė.
her, hûr, hẽr, ẽr.
him, hĭm, ĭm.
his, hĭz, ĭz.
is, ĭz, ′z, ′s.
me, mē, mė, mĭ.
must, mŭst, m*ŭ*st, m*ŭ*s.
not, nŏt, n′t (with verbs).
or, ôr, *ŏ*r, ′r.
Saint, **St.** (followed by proper name) sānt, sȧnt, s′nt.
she, shē, shė, shĭ.
should, shŏŏd, sh′d.
some, sŭm, s*ŭ*m.
than, thăn, th*ă*n.
the, thē; thẽ (before consonants), thĭ (before vowels).
them, thĕm, th*ĕ*m, *ĕ*m.
to, tōō; tẽ (before consonants), tŏŏ (before vowels).
us, ŭs, *ŭ*s, ′s.
was, wŏz, w*ŏ*z.
we, wē, wė, wĭ.
were, wûr, wẽr.
will, wĭl, w′l, ′l (as in īl gō, "I 'll go").
would, wŏŏd, w′d, ′d.
you, yōō, yŏŏ, y′.
your, yōōr (§ 201), yŏŏr.

V. RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS FROM THE LATIN AND GREEK.

§ 271. Two methods of pronouncing Latin are now in extended general English use; one, the so-called English method, follows in general the analogies of English pronunciation according to certain formal rules; the other, the so-called Roman method, attempts to follow more or less closely, as far as it is known, the pronunciation of the Romans themselves at the height of their civilization (about B. C. 50 to A. D. 50). Another method of pronouncing Latin is the so-called Continental method, developed from the modern languages during the Middle Ages and widely used by the Roman Catholic Church. By this method the vowels have their general Continental values (practically as by the Roman method) but the consonants are pronounced as in the language of the speaker. Thus **Cicero**, as a Latin name, would be pronounced in Germany as tsē′tsē-rō, in Spain thē′thā-rō or sē′sā-rō, in Italy chē′chā-rō, in France sē′sā′rō′, in England or America sĭs′ẽ-rō.

The English method was until recently used in teaching Latin in both England and America, but has been almost entirely replaced for that purpose in American schools and colleges within recent years, and now to some extent in England also. It is still used, however, almost exclusively in the pronunciation of Latin scientific words in English, for Latin and Greek proper names in English context, for Latin legal phrases, and for familiar phrases and quotations from Latin in English context, though with many variations, especially since the English method of pronunciation ceased to be widely taught in the schools. Since most of the Latin words and phrases contained in the Dictionary fall in one or another of these categories, their pronunciation is indicated according to the English method.

SYLLABICATION AND ACCENT OF LATIN WORDS.

Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. In the English method, words are syllabified according to English analogies, but with certain formal differences. In the Roman method, words are syllabified as follows: (*a*) A single consonant (including consonant **i** and **v**) or, by many, any consonant group (as **sp, st, gn**) that can begin a word, when between two vowels is written and pronounced with the following vowel. Doubled consonants are separated. Examples: **mi′li-tes, de′ti-net**. Some carry over **an x** to the following syllable, as in **di′xit**; but the division **dix′it** is, on the whole, to be preferred. (*b*) Prefixes and suffixes are kept separate.

Words of two syllables are accented on the first syllable; as, **pa′ter, mi′les**. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult (next to the last syllable), if it is long; otherwise they are accented on the antepenult (last syllable but two).

NOTE. No attempt is made to cover the rules for determining the quantities of Latin vowels and syllables. A complete statement of these is to be found in any Latin grammar.

The proper accentuation is indicated for all Latin words and phrases included in the vocabulary In accordance with most present usage, Latin words and phrases which are considered to be purely such (usually indicated by ‖, as ‖ **non de′ti-net**) are divided into syllables according to the second method above, and in Latin quotations further indication of the pronunciation is usually omitted, except that when such division would lead to mispronunciation of any word according to the English method, the pronunciation of the word according to that method is shown; as, ‖ **non de′ti-net** (dĕt′ĭ-nĕt). For those who prefer to pronounce such Latin quotations according to the Roman method, the syllabification as indicated, together with the rules given in § 273, will be a sufficient guide.

RULES FOR THE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

§ 272. The following rules for the English pronunciation of Latin, based upon those of Walker, have generally been used in America. The rules now used in England differ somewhat, but not essentially, from these. Syllabic division, as forming a basis for these rules, follows the *English* method of division (§ 271); thus, **det′i-net**, etc.

1. Vowels, when ending accented syllables, have always their **long** English sounds; as, **pā′ter, hō′mo**. When final in unaccented syllables they are as follows:

a final in an unaccented syllable has the sound of *ȧ* in **so′fȧ**; as in **mu′sa** (mū′zȧ).

e, o, and **u**, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have nearly the same sound as when accented, but slightly shorter; as **rē′tē, vō′lō, po′pu-li** (pŏp′ū-lī).

i, when the final sound of a word, always has its long sound (as in **īce**); as, **qui** (kwī). *Exception:* the final **i** of **tibi** and **sibi** has, like the first **i**, its short sound (as in **ĭt**).

i, at the end of an unaccented syllable, not final, has its short sound; as, **de′tĭ-net**. *Exception:* **i** has its long sound in the first syllable of a word the second syllable of which is accented, when it either stands alone before a consonant, as in **ī-dō′lum**, or ends a syllable followed by a vowel, as in **fī-ē′bam, ī-ăm′bus**.

y is always pronounced like **i** in the same position.

2. Vowels have always their **short** English sounds, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable; as **mag′nus, reg′num, hoc**. *Exceptions:* —

a, following **qu** before **dr**, has the sound of **a** in **quadrant**, as in **quad′rans** (kwŏd′rănz); when followed by **rt** it has the sound of **a** in **quart**, as in **quar′to**. Otherwise, **a** before **r** has the sound of **a** in **art**, as in **par′ti-ceps, ar′ma**; except when followed by another **r**, as in **păr′ri-ci′da**.

e, i, and **y**, before **r** final in a word or final in a syllable, when followed in the next syllable by any other consonant than another **r**, have the sound of **i** in the English words **her** and **fir**; as **fer′vet** (fûr′vĕt), **hir′cus** (hûr′kŭs).

es, at the end of a word, sounds like the English word **ease**; as, **mi′li-tes** (mĭl′ĭ-tēz).

os, at the end of plural cases, sounds like **ose** in **dose**; as, **do′mi-nos** (dŏm′ĭ-nōs).

post, alone or compounded, is pronounced like **post** in English, as **post′e-a**; but not in its derivatives, as **pŏs-tre′mus**.

3. Diphthongs are as follows:

æ (ae) and **œ (oe)** are always diphthongs unless separated by diæresis. They are pronounced as **e** would be in the same position; as, **æ′vum** (ē′vŭm), **æs** (ēz).

au, when a diphthong, is pronounced as **ô** (**ôr**); as in **au′rum**.

au, in the termination of proper names from the Greek, has the vowels pronounced separately; as, **Men′e-lā′us**.

ai, ei, oi, and **yi**, usually have the vowels pronounced separately. When they are accented, and followed by another vowel, the **i** is pronounced like initial **y**, and the preceding vowel has its long sound; as, **Harpeia** (här-pē′yȧ), **Troia** (trō′yȧ).

ei, when a diphthong, and not followed by another vowel, is pronounced like **ī**; as in **ei-do′lon**.

eu, when a diphthong, is pronounced as **ū** (**ūse**), as in **Eu-phrā′tes, e′heu**.

eu has the letters pronounced separately in the terminations **eus** and **eum** of Latin nouns and adjectives, except neuter; as **me′um, me′us**. Otherwise it is pronounced as a diphthong, as in **Eu-rō′pa, The′seus** (thē′sūs).

Note. The termination **eus**, in proper names, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in -εύς, is better pronounced in one syllable, as in **Or′pheus** (ôr′fūs), **The′seus** (thē′sūs); although many pronounce it in two, **Or′phe-us, The′se-us**.

ua, ue, ui, uo, uu, when diphthongs, are pronounced like **wa, we**, etc., as in **lin′gua** (lĭŋ′gwȧ), **quo′ta** (kwō′tȧ), **e′quus** (ē′kwŭs), etc. They are always diphthongs after **q** and usually after **g**

ui in **cui** and **huic** is pronounced like **ī**, (kī), (hīk); or, by some, like **wī**, (kwī).

4. Consonants are, in general, pronounced as in English, but the following cases are to be noted.

C, before **e, i,** and **y**, and the diphthongs **æ, œ,** and **eu**, is pronounced as **s**; as, **Cæ′sar, cœ′lum**. *Exception:* **c**, ending or following an accented syllable, before **i** followed by a vowel, and also before **eu** and **yo**, has the sound of **sh**; as, **fi′e-ri fa′ci-as** (fā′shĭ-ăs), **si′cy-on** (sĭsh′ĭ-on).

ch has always the sound of **k**; as, **char′ta** (kär′tȧ). **ch**, before **th** at the beginning of a word, is silent; as in **Chthonia** (thō′nĭ-ȧ).

ct, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **t**; as in **cte-nid′i-um** (tē-nĭd′ĭ-ŭm).

G is pronounced "soft" (like **j**) before **e, i,** and **y**, and the diphthongs **æ** and **œ**; as **ge′nus** (jē′nŭs), **æ′gis** (ē′jĭs). Otherwise it has its "hard" sound (as in **bag, go**).

When **g** comes before another **g** "soft," it is assimilated to it in pronunciation; as in **Ag′ger** (ăj′ĕr).

gn, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **n**; as in **gno′mon** (nō′mŏn).

mn, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **n**; as in **mne-mos′y-ne** (nē-mŏs′ĭ-nē).

ph is usually pronounced as **f**. Before **th** at the beginning of a word it is usually silent, as in **phthi′sis** (thī′sĭs), though it is pronounced (as f) by some, even in this position, in Latin words not common in English.

ps, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **s** or, by some, as **ps**; as in **psy-cho′sis** (sī-kō′sĭs; psī-kō′sĭs).

pt, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **t**, or, by some, as **pt**; as in **pter′o-dac′tyl** (tĕr′ō-dăk′tĭl; p′tĕr′ō-).

S is usually "sharp" (as in **sun**). *Exceptions:* (*a*) **si**, followed by a vowel and immediately preceded by a consonant in an accented syllable, is pronounced as **shi**, or, by some, as **sh**; as, **Al′si-um** (ăl′shĭ-ŭm). (*b*) **si** and **zi**, followed by a vowel and immediately preceded by an accented vowel, are pronounced **shi** and **zhi** (by some **sh** and **zh**); as, **Rafflesia** (ră-flē′zhĭ-ȧ), **Sabazia** (sȧ-bā′zhĭ-ȧ). In a few proper names, **s** preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable and followed by **i** before another vowel, has the sound of **sh**; as, **Asia** (ā′shĭ-ȧ), **Theodosia** (thē′ō-dō′shĭ-ȧ).

Note. There is great confusion in the present English pronunciation of words ending in **-sia**, etc.; -shĭ-ȧ, -shȧ, -sĭ-ȧ, -zhĭ-ȧ, -zhȧ, all being heard from educated persons. For the vocabulary entries great pains have been taken to ascertain the best usage, and no attempt has been made, especially in scientific names, to follow absolutely a fixed rule for such words. In Latin quotations, when it has been necessary to mark them in whole or in part (cf. § 271, *note*), it has been done in accordance with the above rule.

S, final in a word, after **e, æ, au, b, m, n,** and **r**, has the sound of **z**; as, **mi′lēş, æş, lauş, lenş, Marş**. In accordance with English analogy, **s** is pronounced as **z** in **Cæ′sar, cæ-su′ra** (usually), **mi′ser, mu′sa, re-sid′u-um, cau′sa, ro′sa**, and their derivatives, and in some other words; but not (usually) in **Cæsarea**, nor in **trans** or its compounds, as **trans′e-at**.

T, following an accented syllable and preceding an **i** followed by another vowel, sounds like **sh**, as in **ra′ti-o** (rā′shĭ-ō; -shō), **Ig-na′ti-us** (ĭg-nā′shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs). But **t** in such positions retains its sound as in English **tin** after **s, t,** or **x**, as in **Sal-lus′ti-us, Brut′ti-i**; and in proper names ending in **-tion** or **-tyon**, as in **The′o-do′ti-on, Am-phic′ty-on**.

X, initial, has the sound of **z**, as in **Xan′thi-um** (zăn′thĭ-ŭm), **Xen′o-phon**; otherwise it has the sound of **ks**, as in **ax′is** (ăk′sĭs), **ex′e-unt**. *Exceptions:* When **ex** (also by some **ux**) is followed by a vowel in an accented syllable, **x** has the sound of **gz**; as in **ex-em′plum** (ĕg-zĕm′plŭm).

X, final in a syllable, before **i** followed by another vowel, or before **u** with the sound of **ū** or **ŭ**, is pronounced as **ksh**; as, **nox′i-us** (nŏk′shĭ-ŭs).

RULES FOR THE "ROMAN" PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

§ 273. In the "Roman" method of pronouncing Latin there are no silent letters and no obscured vowels. Each vowel has always the same, or nearly the same, sound, but may be long or short in actual quantity (cf. § 74). The sounds of Latin according to this method are as follows: *

1. Vowels.

a (long), as in **art**.	**a** (short), as in **ar-tis′tic**.
e (long), as **a** in **pale** or **cha′os**.	**e** (short), as **a** in **cha-ot′ic**, or as **e** in **pen**.
i (long), as in **po-lice′**.	**i** (short), as in **tin**.
o (long), as in **pole**.	**o** (short), as in **o-bey′**.
u (long), as in **rude** (rōōd).	**u** (short), as in **pull** (pŏŏl).

y as French **u** or German **ü** (§ 248).

2. Diphthongs.

æ (ae) as **ai** in **aisle**.	**au** as **ou** in **house**.
oi (oe) as **oi** in **oil**.	**eu** as **ā′ōō**.
ei as **ei** in **veil**.	**ui** as **wē**; as in **cui** (kwē), **huic** (hwēk).

3. Consonants.

b, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, and **qu** are pronounced as in English; except that **bs** and **bt** are pronounced as **ps** and **pt**.

c always as in **cow**; never as in **city** or in **gracious** (-shŭs). Cf. **t**.

ch as **k** + **h**, about as in **truck horse**; but it may be pronounced as simple **k**.

g always "hard," as in **go**; never as in **gem**. When **ngu** precedes a vowel, the **gu** has the sound of **gw**; as in **languens**.

j is like **y** in **yes**.

ph as **p** + **h**, about as in **loophole**; but it may be pronounced as simple **p** or like English **ph** (**f**), a sound which it acquired soon after the classical period.

r is trilled slightly with the tip of the tongue.

s always "sharp," as in **sun**.

su as **sw**; as in **suavitas**.

t always as in **tun**; never as in **nation** (-shŭn).

th as **t** + **h**, about as in **hothouse**; but it may be pronounced as simple **t**.

v like **w**.

x always as in **box**; never as in **ex-ist′** (ĕg-zĭst′), or in **xe′bec** (zē′bĕk).

z as in **maze**, or as **dz** in **adz**.

Note. Doubled letters, as **dd, ll, pp**, etc., should be pronounced so that both are distinctly audible, as **dd** in **had done**, etc.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK.†

§ 274. Various methods of pronouncing classical Greek are in use, as: (*a*) The English method, which follows the rules for the English pronunciation of Latin, the written accents being disregarded. This method is now practically unused in America in teaching Greek, though still common in England. Greek proper names, however, when written in Roman letters, are pronounced according to this method. (*b*) The Continental method, in which the letters are sounded according to the analogies of the native languages, is used chiefly by the European nations (cf. § 271). (*c*) The modern Greek method, according to which the letters have their values as in modern Greek, is not widely used. (*d*) The classical pronunciation, which reproduces, as nearly as possible, the Attic pronunciation of the fourth century B. C. This is the method now almost exclusively used in the schools and colleges of the United States. The values of the letters according to this method are as follows:

1. Vowels.

α long, as Eng. **a** in **art**; short, as **a** in **ar-tistic**.	ι long, as Eng. **i** in **police**; short, as **e** in **be-gin′**.
ε as Eng. **a** in **cha-ot′ic**, or as **e** in **pen**.	ο as Eng. **o** in **o-bey′**.
η as Eng. **a** in **fate**, or as **e** in **there**.	ω as Eng. **o** in **tone**, or as **o** in **orb**.

υ as French **u** in **menu** (§ 248).

2. Diphthongs.

αι as Eng. **ai** in **aisle**.	οι as Eng. **oi** in **oil**.
αυ as Eng. **ou** in **out**.	ου as Eng. **ou** in **soup**
ει as Eng. **ei** in **veil**.	υι as **ōō′ī**.
ευ as **ĕ′ōō**.	

3. Consonants.

β as Eng. **b** in **boy**.	ξ as Eng. **x** in **wax**.
γ as Eng. **g** in **go**.	π as Eng. **p** in **pie**.
γ before κ, γ, χ, ξ, as Eng. **ŋ** in **ink**.	ρ as Eng. **r** in **red**, but trilled with the tip of the tongue.
δ as Eng. **d** in **dog**.	
ζ as **zd** in **dazed** (dāzd), or as **dz** in **adz**.	σ, ς as Eng. **s** in **sun**.
θ about as Eng. **th** in **hothouse**.	τ as Eng. **t** in **toe**.
κ as Eng. **k** in **kind**.	φ about as Eng. **ph** in **loophole**.
λ as Eng. **l** in **let**.	χ about as Eng. **ckh** in **blockhouse**.
μ as Eng. **m** in **me**.	ψ as Eng. **ps** in **Topsy**.
ν as Eng. **n** in **not**.	

* No attempt is here made to give more than the approximate classical pronunciation as commonly taught in the schools and colleges; nor is any discussion of questionable points entered into. For a brief summary of the Roman pronunciation the reader is referred to Lord's *The Roman Pronunciation of Latin*, and for a more extended treatment to Lindsay's *The Latin Language*, and Seelman's *Die Aussprache des Latein*.

† For a more complete treatment of Greek pronunciation, see Blass's *Pronunciation of Ancient Greek* (*English* translation, 1890).

VI. RULES FOR THE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES FROM THE HEBREW.

§ 275. The Greek and Latin names occurring in the Scriptures follow, in general, the same rules of pronunciation as other Greek and Latin proper names (cf. § 271). These rules, so far as they relate to syllabication and vowel sounds, are also generally observed in the pronunciation of the names derived from the *Hebrew;* but the true *accentuation* of these names cannot now be ascertained with certainty, the original pronunciation of Hebrew having been lost. The Masoretic vowel system and accents, commonly used in our Hebrew Bibles, were developed by Jewish scholars at some time from the sixth to the eleventh century after Christ. But these differ so much from the ordinary English pronunciation that usually more regard has been paid to the corresponding Greek forms in the Septuagint; and in many cases, where the Greek word differs essentially from both the Hebrew and the English, reference has been made to analogy, custom, euphony, the usage of the poets, and the authority of orthoëpists. Many now follow the Masoretic accentuation of Scripture names more than formerly; and it often seems best to give two modes of pronunciation.

The names in the Vocabulary have been accented, divided into syllables, and marked in accordance with this plan. The consulter will not, therefore, require any Rules to guide him to a correct pronunciation; but the few which follow, — being short, and easy to remember, — may be of some use when he happens not to have the Dictionary at hand.

RULES.

1. In Hebrew proper names, the letters have their usual English sounds as in the English pronunciation of Latin (§ 272), except in the cases specified below.

2. The letter **a** when final in an unaccented syllable is pronounced as *ȧ* in **so′fȧ**, except when immediately followed by **i**, in which case it has the sound of **ā**, as in **Hag′gā-ī**.

3. Every final **i**, forming a distinct syllable by itself, or with the preceding consonant, has its long sound; as, **Ab′dī, Hag′gā-ī, Ed′rē-ī, Thom′ō-ī**.

4. The vowels **ai** are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, as, by some, in **Hu′shai, Si′nai**; and sometimes in two, as in **Sham′mā-ī, Bar-zil′lā-ī**. When pronounced in one syllable, they should be sounded like **ai** in **aisle**; as, **Hu′shaī, Si′naī**. Some choose to give them the diphthongal sound of **ā** (**āle**), but this is now rather archaic.

5. The vowels **ei**, when followed by a consonant, form a digraph, and are pronounced like **ei** in **seize**; as, **Cēi′lan**. When followed by a vowel, they are pronounced in separate syllables, and the **i** is generally like consonant **y**; as, **Sa-me′ius** (*sȧ-mē′yŭs*).

6. The vowels **ia**, following an accented vowel, are commonly pronounced in one syllable, the **i** taking the sound of consonant **y**; as in **Ban-na′ia** (bă-nā′yȧ), **I-sa′iah** (ī-zā′yȧ); although some pronounce **ai** as in **aisle**, as in **Isaiah** (ī-zī′ȧ). In other cases, they are pronounced separately and the accent is on the **i**; as, **Sar′a-ī′ȧ, Ber′a-ī′ah**.

7. The letter **g** has its "hard" sound before **e** and **i**, as in the English words **get, give**; as, **Gethsemane, Gilead. Bethphage**, in consequence of having passed through the Greek of the New Testament, is an exception, the **g** being sounded "soft," like **j**, conformably to the usual English mode of pronouncing names derived from the Greek (§ 271).

8. **Ch** is pronounced like **k**; as, **Chaldea, Enoch. Rachel** is the only exception, the **ch** in this name being sounded like **ch** in **chest. Cherub** (kē′rub), a city of Babylonia, must not be confounded in pronunciation with **cher′ub**, one of an order of angels.

9. Gentile names in **-ite** (sing.) and **-ites** (pl.), together with feminine nouns of the same class in **-itess**, are English formatives, and follow the accent of their primitives; as, **Am′mon-īte, Is′ra-el-ites**. The same is true of gentile adjectives in **-itish**; as, **Mo′ab-īt′ish**. Gentile names in **-ene** and **-ine**, with their plurals, are also Anglicised, in spelling and pronunciation, except **Mag′da-le′ne**, which is thus pronounced as a classical name, though often in three syllables, **Mag′da-len**, as an English name.

VII. RULES FOR THE SYLLABIC DIVISION OF WORDS IN WRITING OR PRINT.

§ 276. ☞ The aim of this set of Rules is to furnish a practical general guide for ordinary use. The division of a word as entered in heavy-faced type in the Vocabulary is to be followed in any particular case. The divisions of the respellings in the parentheses following the vocabulary entries, being intended only to represent the pronunciation, do not coincide in every case with the divisions of the vocabulary entries. Cf. § 110, end.

Rule I. The members of a compound word, which are themselves English words with meanings unchanged in the compound, are separated in syllabication; as, **foot-stool, mill-stone, way-faring**.

Rule II. Two or more letters, when they represent a diphthong (**oi** in **oil**, **ou** in **out**, etc.), or form a digraph or trigraph, whether vowel (**ai** = ā, â, etc., **ea** = ē, ā, â, ä, ĕ, ẽ, etc., **eau** = ō, ū, etc.) or consonant (**ph** = f, **gh** = f, k, etc., **th** in **thin** or **this**, **sh** in **ash**, **gn** in **sign**, **ng** in **sing**, **ss** in **peeress-es**, **sc** in **science**, **sch** in **schist**, **ck** in **sick**, etc.), are not separated, but are treated as if single vowels or consonants; and this is to be understood when "vowel" or "consonant" is used in the following Rules.

Exceptions. In **pas-sion, Hes-sian, expres-sion, mis-sion, pres-sure, fis-sure, is-sue**, etc., the double **s** is divided (see Rule IV., A, 2 & 3, and Rule VIII.).

Rule III. Two vowels coming together and sounded separately belong to separate syllables; as, **a-orta, a-eri-al, sci-ence, curi-osity, o-olite, ortho-epy, aye-aye, moi-ety, cow-ard, abey-ance, joy-ous, buoy-ant**.

Rule IV. A. Certain consonants are not to end a syllable: —

1. **C** and **g** "soft", as in **wa-ġer, exi-ġency, eulo-ġize, invin-çible**; except as coming before a recognized English suffix (as **-ing, -ed, -er**, etc.), as in **rang-er, rag-ing, delug-ing**, etc. (see Rule V.); or as coming without another consonant next after a short accented vowel, or in the digraph **dg** = **j**, as **capăç′ity, măġ′ic, rĕġ′iment, prĕç′ipice, rustĭç′ity, dĭġ′it, lŏġ′ic, jŭdġ′ment, acknowlĕdġ-ing**.

2. Any of the consonants **t, s, z, ç, sc, g**, or **d**, when wholly or partially absorbing a following **i** or **e**, and thus having the sound of **sh** or **zh** or **ch** or **j**; as, **condĭ-tion, nă-tional, ră-tional, spĕ-çial, vĭ-çious, cŏn-sçience; glā-zier, vĭ-sion, evā-sion, quĕs-tion, admĭx-tion; relĭ-gion, pĭ-geon, contā-gious; sŏl-dier**.

Exceptions. **Right-eous** and its derivatives. — For **omnis-çient**, cf. **effi-çient**, etc., and see Rule VII., B, 1. — For **pas-sion**, etc., see Rule II., Exc.

3. Any of the consonants **s, z, t, d**, when modified by a following **u** towards or into the sound of **sh, zh, ch** or **j**; as, **cen-sure, sen-sual, in-sure, pres-sure; era-sure, sei-zure; na-ture, fea-ture, ves-ture, depar-ture, intellec-tual, tumul-tuous; proce-dure**. But a consonant so modified is joined to the preceding short vowel or vowel digraph, when this is accented and no consonant intervenes; as, **ăz′ure, plĕas′ure, căs′ual; năt′ural, habĭt′ual, congrăt′ulate; ĕd′ucate, nŏd′ule, schĕd′ule**. In general, this Rule does not give way to Rule V. in respect to etymology.

Exceptions. **Fraud-ulence, spirit-ual**, etc. See Rule V., paragraphs 1 & 2.

B. Certain consonants are not to begin a syllable: —

1. **X** when pronounced **ks** or **gz**; as, **anx-ious, ex-amine, vex-ation, complex-ion, crucifix-ion, flux-ion**.

2. **R** preceded by **â** (or an equivalent), as in **pâr-ent, beâr-er, fâir-est**; or by **ĕ** (or an equivalent), as in **avĕr-age, genĕr-al, timor-ous, liquor-ice**.

3. A single **l** or **n** or **v** followed by **i** with the sound of consonant **y**; as, **fŏl-io, āl-ien, pecūl-iar, carnĕl-ian, gĕn-ius, ūn-ion, convĕn-ient, sāv-ior, behāv-ior; văl-iant, Spăn-iard, bĭl-ious, pavĭl-ion, mĭn-ion, on-ion**. — For **rebĕl-lion, păn-nier, rŭf-fian**, etc., see Rule VIII.

Rule V. Prefixes and suffixes which are such beyond question, and are universally and obviously recognizable, as **-er, -est, -ing, -ist, -eth, -ish**, etc., are separated from the body of a word (without regard to the general rules IV., VI., VII., VIII.); either when added directly to it, as in **sweet-ish, sweet-er, counter-act, trans-act, lead-er, relent-ing, district-ed, controvert-ed, heart-y, heart-i-ly, wasp-ish, eat-able**; or when the suffix displaces a final silent **e** of the stem, as in **māk′er, wāv′ing, desīr′ing, overrāt′ed, baptīz′ing, danc′er, rag′ing, delug-ing, pros′trat-ed, a′erat′ed, ex′ercis′ing, com′promis′er, deo′doriz′er, Is′raelit′ish, an′tidot′al**. When the syllable affixed causes a doubling of the final consonant of the stem, the added consonant goes with the added syllable; as, **glad-den, rob-ber, allot-ted, con-fer-ree, confer-rable**.

This principle is restricted to derivatives in which the spelling and the pronunciation (with the accentuation) remain as they were in the original words; as is not the case in **ăb′stĭnĕnce**, from **ab-stain′**; **prĕs′ĭ-dĕnt**, from **prē-sīde′**; **ĭn′cĭ-dĕn′tal**, from **ĭn′cĭdĕnt**; **trĭ-ŭm′phănt**, from **trī′ŭmph**; **çau-săl′ĭ-ty**, from **cause**; **prŏc′lȧ-mā′tion**, from **pro-claim′**, etc.; and further, to those cases in which the meaning of the original is carried fully and plainly into the derivative, without deviation by specialization or otherwise; as is not the case in **trus-tee**, from **trust**; **trea-tise**, from **treat**, etc.

Words ending in **-ive** or **-or** (not the English suffix **-er**) follow the division of Latin or French, from which they come, or after the analogies of which they are formed; as, **de-struc-tive, con-struc-tive, abu-sive, instruc-tor, cre-a-tor**, etc.; and so also the feminines **instruc-tress, çre-a-tress**, etc.

The double suffix **-ical** is divided **i-cal**; as, **log′i-cal, mag′i-cal, spher′i-cal**, etc.

Rule VI. When a single consonant (or digraph or trigraph; Rule II.) comes between two sounded vowels (or equivalents; Rule II.), it naturally joins the following vowel; as in **fa-ther, fa-vor, rea-son, beau-ti-ful, pro-hi-bi-tion** (Rule IV.), **inva-lid, no-ti-fy, no-ti-fi-ça-tion, ro-ta-to-ry, pla-guy, pla-gui-ly, ro-guish**, etc., except as follows:

1. When the preceding vowel is short and under an accent the consonant is carried back with it; as **hăb′it, habĭt′ual, prŏph′et, prophĕt′ic, lĭv′id, livĭd′ity, acăd′emy, ăc′adĕm′ic, admŏn′ish, bŏs′om, wŏm′an, pŭn′ish**. — For **vĭ′sion, văl′iant**, etc., see Rule IV., A, 2, and B, 3.

2. In a prefix, a short vowel though unaccented takes the following consonant; as, **ĭmăgine, ăb-ăctor, ĭn-augurate, ĕn-ămor, dĭs-ărm, mĭs-anthropy**. (Rule V.)

3. The unaccented vowel **ŭ** or an equivalent, and sometimes one of the other short or obscure vowels (ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ȧ, ẽ, ŏ), especially in an unaccented root syllable, may take the following consonant; as, **visiŏn-ary** (Rule V., 1), **custŏm-ary, symptŏm-atology, systĕm-atic, muskĕt-eer, visĭt-ation, Mennŏn-ite**, etc.

4. A long vowel may take the following consonant according to Rules IV., V.; as, **āl-ien, māk-er**, etc.

Rule VII. When two or more consonants, which may be used together to begin a syllable, come between two sounded vowels; —

A. All may be joined to the following vowel: —

1. When the preceding vowel is long and accented, or is capable of ending an unaccented syllable; as, **enā′bling, Hē′brew, ru′bric, cȳ′clone, sā′cred, ī′dler, hȳ′dra, trī′fler, bū′gler, ē′gress, pēo′ple, A′pril, prē′script, hā′tred, neū′tral, inte-gral, terri-bly, fee′ble, sā′bre, ō′chre, a′bler**.

2. When the following vowel is in an accented syllable; as, **o-blige′, vi-bra′tion, cy-clop′ic, a-chro′matism, a-cros′tic, hy-drau′lic, re-flect′, re-frain′, anaglyph′ic, emi-gra′tion, re-ple′tion, e-qua′tion, re-proof′, de-scrip′tion, respect′, re-splen′dent, be-stride′, be-stow′al, be-twixt′**.

B. One of them may be joined to the preceding vowel: —

1. When this vowel is short; as, **tăb-let, ăg-let, ăs-thenic, ăph-logĭs-tic, ĕquity, lĭq-uid, jăs-per, ăs-tral, vĕs-tige, ĕs-teem, illŭs-tration, regĭs-tration, ŏb-lation, nĕc-rological, prŏc-lamation, ăch-romatic, mĕd-ley, ătlas, rĕs-cue, mŭs-ket, dĕs-potism, ĕs-pecial, ăb-rupt, săc-rament, pĕt-rify, omnĭs-cient**. — For **spĕ-cial, vĭ-sion**, etc., see Rule IV., A, 2. — For **băgn-io, serăgl-io**, etc., see Rule IX.

Exceptions. **Trou′ble, dou′ble**, etc.

2. When the consonants are **st, str**, or **sp**, especially if the preceding or following syllable is under an accent; as, **mas′ter, empăis′tic, aus-tere′, aus′tral, păs′try, oys′ter, aus′cultation, aus-pi′cious, acous′tics, Lancas-tē′rian**. See **C.**, below.

C. Combinations like **st**, which are capable of ending as well as of beginning a syllable, may be joined to the preceding vowel, Rule V.; as, **hāst-ed, wāst-ing, hast′y, hast′ily, ēast-ern, lāst-ed, cōast-er, pōst-age, wasp-ish, grāsp-er, ăsk-er**.

Rule VIII. When two or more consonants, not capable of together beginning a syllable, come between two sounded vowels, one or more, but not the whole of them, is joined to the preceding vowel, whether this vowel be long or short; as, **an-gel, cam-bric, oc-tave, sym-bol, mort-gage, in-jury, com-punc-tion, con-ver-sation, ar-chitecture, con-vŭl-sive, in-ciden-tal, trium-phant, diph-thong, for-mality, speck-le, pick-le, buck-le, this-tle, han-dle, spec-tre**.

Exception. This Rule gives way to Rule V., when the derivative retains the spelling and accentuation together with meaning of the root or the original word: as **bank′er, pound′ed, com′pass-es, dress′es, add′ing, distill′er, conscrīpt′ing, conflict′ing, nōrth′ĕrn-ĕr, tĕmpt′ed, con-tempt′ible, tĕll′er, danc′er, chang′ing**.

Note. This Rule is particularly exemplified when a consonant is doubled, as the syllabic division is then usually made between these two letters; as, **dab-ble, stab-bing, dif-fer, ruf-fian, metal-lic, excel-ling, expel-lable, distil-lation, rebellion, hal-liard, bril-liant, surveil-lance, ban-ner, dap-per, bar-ren, passion, at-tack, diz-zy, bat′tle**. — Cf. Rule II., Exc.

Rule IX. Certain letters or combinations in foreign words, into which the sound of consonant **y** enters, are kept in the same syllable; as, **gl** (= **ly**) in **serăgl-io, imbrōglio; gn** (= **ny**) in **băgn-io, cō-gnac**, etc. — For **ll**, see Rule VIII., Note.

Rule X. In writing or print no syllable is separable which does not include a vowel. Thus **chasm, hour, prism, James's**, etc., are treated as monosyllables (cf. § 101).

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

VIII. SYNOPSIS OF WORDS DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOËPISTS.

§ 277. This Synopsis is a complete revision of that appearing in the International Dictionary. Many words in the older list have been replaced by others, and the list has been increased by the addition of several hundred additional words, now totaling more than 1600 words. Recent dictionaries have replaced some that were previously cited. The aim of the Synopsis is not simply to gratify curiosity, but mainly to give information about words — especially important words — whose present pronunciation is a matter of doubt or controversy. Of the dictionaries here cited, in addition to Webster, three — the Oxford English Dictionary, Stormonth, and the Encyclopædic — are English, and three — the Century, Funk and Wagnalls, and Worcester — are American. The best editions of these works have been used in the preparation of the list. There are other works that might be cited as authoritative; but of those that contain complete vocabularies, these best represent the pronunciations which now prevail in good usage. In the table the pronunciations given in the column under the caption *Webster* are those of this edition of Webster, *Webster's New International Dictionary.*

The *Oxford English Dictionary* is one of the new dictionaries now cited in the Synopsis. This monumental work originated in a resolution of the English Philological Society, passed in 1857, by which it was proposed that materials should be collected for a new English dictionary. From that time a vast amount of data was accumulated through the efforts of several hundred voluntary readers. In 1879, the preparation of the vocabulary in its present form was begun by Dr. (now Sir) James A. H. Murray, who has been assisted in the general editorship of the later volumes by Dr. Henry Bradley and Dr. W. A. Craigie. The pronunciations given in this work reflect in general the cultivated usage of the south of England.

The *Century Dictionary*, another dictionary added to those formerly cited, is based upon Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary*, which is now dropped from this list. The Century was prepared under the superintendence of William Dwight Whitney, Ph. D., LL. D., and since its appearance in 1891 has been held in high esteem.

Funk and Wagnalls' "Standard" Dictionary, now cited, was prepared under the supervision of Isaac K. Funk, D. D., Editor in Chief, and appeared in 1893. The spelling and pronunciation in this work were done under the editorship of Francis A. March, LL. D., L. H. D., and in general reflect the usage prevailing at the time of its preparation.

The Dictionary of Rev. *James Stormonth* is still retained in the Synopsis. Mr. Stormonth himself was a Scotchman, and died in 1882; but the pronunciation of his dictionary has been edited by Rev. *Philip Henry Phelp*, who received his degrees of B. A. and M. A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, England. It is thus representative of English conservative progress, and closely allied to Walker's Dictionary (c. 1800) in its general system of pronunciation.

The *Encyclopædic Dictionary*, edited by Rev. *Robert Hunter*, M A., LL. D., and issued in fourteen parts, 1879-1888, is likewise retained in this list. The Preface, in the last part, says: "The work has been carried on under the personal supervision of Mr. *John Williams*, M. A., late scholar of Trinity College, Oxford [Eng.], who has revised and signed every page for press, and who is responsible for the general arrangement of the work, especially as regards matters of style, pronunciation, etc."

The Pronouncing Dictionaries of Dr. *Joseph E. Worcester* give evidence of long-continued and conscientious attention to the subject of pronunciation. His quarto edition of 1859, with its Supplement issued in 1882, is here quoted under the name of *Worcester*.

The diverse systems of notation employed by the orthoëpists whose modes of pronunciation are here reported are of necessity represented by that which is used in this Dictionary; and although, as a consequence, the precise shade of sound intended may not in all cases be expressed with minute accuracy, yet it is believed that very few, if any, important discrepancies will be found to exist. It should be remembered that many minor differences of pronunciation as indicated in the different dictionaries, especially with reference to the vowels of unaccented syllables, are due to the choice of a slightly different standard of pronunciation by each editor (cf §7). The syllabic division of words has been made to agree with that in Webster where this has involved only slight and nonessential differences. The following peculiarities may be noted. The *Oxford English Dictionary* has a very complete and complicated system of phonetic notation, with many shades of sound, especially in the obscure vowels, not usually distinguished in other dictionaries. These have in each case been recorded in what was deemed the nearest Websterian equivalent for the sound as occurring in that particular position. In words like **ambrosia, bes'tial, Cauca'sian, Chris'tian, conve'nient**, etc., the letters **ia, ie**, etc., are not separated in the pronunciations given by *Century* and *Funk and Wagnalls*, nor is it indicated whether the **i** is vocalic or consonantal. The **ia, ie**, etc., are, therefore, left undivided in such words, when cited from these two books. *Stormonth* ascribes the sound of **a** in **am** (our ă) to the **a** in such words as **ask, sym'pa-thy, a-mend', com'ma**, for which this Dictionary has **ȧ** and *ȧ*.

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
abatis	ăb'ȧ-tĭs; *F.* ȧ/bȧ/tē'	ăb'ȧ-tĭs	ă'bă-tē'; ăb'ȧ-tĭs	ăb'ȧ-tĭs	ăb'ȧ-tĭs; ăb'ȧ-tē	ȧ-băt'ē; ȧ-băt'ĭs	ăb'ȧ-tĭs; ăb'ȧ-tē'
absolve	ăb-sŏlv'	ăb-sŏlv'; ăb-zŏlv'	ăb-sŏlv'	ăb-sŏlv'	ăb-zŏlv'	ăb-zŏlv'	ăb-zŏlv'
accelerative	ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ā-tĭv	ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv	ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ā-tĭv	ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv	ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ā/tĭv	ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ā/tĭv	ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv
access	ăk'sĕs; ăk-sĕs'	ăk'sĕs; ăk-sĕs'	ăk'sĕs, *form.* ăk-sĕs'	ăk'sĕs	ăk-sĕs'; ăk'sĕs	ăk'sĕs; *obs.* ăk-sĕs'	ăk-sĕs'; ăk'sĕs
accessory	ăk-sĕs'ō-rĭ	ăk'sĕ-sẽr-ĭ; ăk-sĕs'ẽr-ĭ	ăk-sĕs'ē-rĭ; ăk'sĕ-sō-rĭ	ăk-sĕs'ō-rĭ	ăk'sĕ-sẽr-ĭ	ăk'sĕ-sẽr-ĭ	ăk'sĕ-sō-rĭ
accipitrine	ăk-sĭp'ĭ-trĭn	ăk-sĭp'ĭ-trīn	ăk-sĭp'ĭ-trĭn	ăk-sĭp'ĭ-trĭn	ăk-sĭp'ĭ-trĭn	ăk-sĭp'ĭ-trīn	ăk-sĭp'ĭ-trĭn
acerbate	ăs'ẽr-bāt; ȧ-sûr'-	ăs'ẽr-bāt	ȧ-sûr'bāt; ăs'ẽr-bāt	ăs'ẽr-bāt	. . . .	ăs'ẽr-bāt	ȧ-sûr'bāt
acerose	ăs'ẽr-ōs	ăs'ẽr-ōs'	ăs'ẽr-ōs	ăs'ẽr-ōs	ăs'ẽr-ōz	ā-sẽr-ōs'	ăs'ẽr-ōs'
acervate, *a.*	ȧ-sûr'vāt, ăs'ẽr-	ȧ-sûr'vāt	ȧ-sûr'vāt	ȧ-sûr'vāt	ȧ-sûr'vāt	ȧ-sûr'vāt	ȧ-sûr'vāt
acetal	ăs'ē-tăl'	ăs'ē-tăl'	ăs'ē-tăl	ăs'ĕt-ăl'	. . . .	ȧ-sĕt'ăl	ȧ-sē'tăl
acetic	ȧ-sē'tĭk; ȧ-sĕt'ĭk	ȧ-sē'tĭk; ȧ-sĕt'ĭk	ȧ-sĕt'ĭk; ȧ-sē'tĭk	ȧ-sĕt'ĭk	ȧ-sĕt'ĭk	ȧ-sĕt'ĭk; ȧ-sē'tĭk	ȧ-sĕt'ĭk
acetous	ȧ-sē'tŭs	ăs'ē-tŭs	ăs'ē-tŭs; ȧ-sē'tŭs	ăs'ē-tŭs	ȧ-sē'tŭs	ăs'ē-tŭs; ȧ-sē'tŭs	ȧ-sē'tŭs
acetylene	ȧ-sĕt'ĭ-lēn	ăs'ē-tĭ-lēn'	ȧ-sĕt'ĭ-lēn; ăs'ē-tĭ-lēn	ăs'ĕt-ĭ-lēn'	ă-sĕt'ĭ-lēn	ă-sĕt'ĭ-lēn	ȧ-sĕt'ĭ-lēn
acharnement	ȧ/shär'nẽ-mäɴ'; ȧ-chärn'mĕnt	ȧ/shär'nẽ-mäɴ'; ȧ-chärn'mĕnt	ȧ-shärn'mĕnt	ȧ-shär'nẽ-mäɴ	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
acinaciform	ăs'ĭ-năs'ĭ-fôrm; ȧ-sĭn'ȧ-sĭ-	ăs'ĭ-năs'ĭ-fôrm; ȧ-sĭn'ȧ-sĭ-fôrm	ă-sĭn'ȧ-sĭ-fôrm	ȧ-sĭn'ȧ-sĭ-fôrm'	ăs'ĭ-năs'ĭ-fôrm	ăs'ĭ-năs'ĭ-fôrm	ăs'ĭ-năs'ĭ-fôrm
acoustic	ȧ-kōōs'tĭk; ȧ-kous'-	ȧ-kōō'stĭk; ȧ-kous'tĭk	ȧ-kōōs'tĭk; ȧ-kous'tĭk	ȧ-kōōs'tĭk; ȧ-kous'tĭk	ȧ-kous'tĭk	ȧ-kous'tĭk; ȧ-kōōs'-	ȧ-kous'tĭk
additament	ă-dĭt'ȧ-mĕnt; ăd'ĭ-tȧ-	ăd'ĭ-tȧ-mĕnt	ăd'ĭ-tȧ-mĕnt	ȧ-dĭt'ȧ-mĕnt	. . . .	ȧ-dĭt'ȧ-mĕnt	ȧ-dĭt'ȧ-mĕnt
adeniform	ȧ-dĕn'ĭ-fôrm; ăd'ē-nĭ-	ȧ-dĕn'ĭ-fôrm; ăd'ē-nĭ-	ă-dĕn'ĭ-fôrm; ăd'ē-nĭ-	ăd'ē-nĭ-fôrm	ă-dĕn'ĭ-fôrm	ȧ-dĕn'ĭ-fôrm	ȧ-dĕn'ĭ-fôrm
adenophore	ȧ-dĕn'ō-fōr	. . . .	ă-dĕn'ō-fōr	ăd'ĕn-ō-fōr	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
adenose	ăd'ē-nōs	ăd'ē-nōs'	ăd'ē-nōs	ăd'ē-nōs'	ăd'ē-nōz	ă-dĕn'ōs	ăd'ē-nōs'
adipose, *a. & n.*	ăd'ĭ-pōs	ăd'ĭ-pōs'	ăd'ĭ-pōs	ăd'ĭ-pōs'	ăd'ĭ-pōs	ăd'ĭ-pōs	ăd'ĭ-pōs'
adjectival	ăj'ĕk-tī'văl; ăj'ĕk-tĭv-ăl	ăj'ĕk-tī'văl	ăd'jĕk-tī'văl; ăj-ĕk'tī-văl	ăj'ĕk-tĭv-ăl	ăd'jĕk-tī'văl	ăd'jĕk-tī'văl	ăd'jĕk-tĭv-ăl
administrator	ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tẽr	ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tẽr; ăd'-mĭn-ĭs-trā'tẽr	ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tẽr	ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tẽr	ăd'mĭn-ĭs-trā'tẽr	ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tẽr	ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tẽr
adulterine	ȧ-dŭl'tẽr-ĭn; -īn	ȧ-dŭl'tẽr-īn	ȧ-dŭl'tẽr-ĭn	ȧ-dŭl'tẽr-ĭn	ȧ-dŭl'tẽr-ĭn	ȧ-dŭl'tẽr-īn	ȧ-dŭl'tẽr-īn
advertise	ăd'vẽr-tīz'; ăd'vẽr-tīz'	ăd'vẽr-tīz'; ăd'vẽr-tīz'	ăd'vẽr-tīz; ăd'vẽr-tīz'	ăd'vẽr-tīz'	ăd'vẽr-tīz'	ăd'vẽr-tīz'	ăd'vẽr-tīz'; ăd'vẽr-tīz
advertisement	ăd-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt; *often* ăd'vẽr-tīz'- *in U. S.*	ăd-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt	ăd-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt; ăd'-vẽr-tīz'mĕnt	ăd'vẽr-tīz'mĕnt	ăd-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt	ăd-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt; ăd-vẽr-tīz'mĕnt	ăd-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt; ăd-vẽr-tīz'mĕnt
advowson	ăd-vou'zŭn	ăd-vou'zŭn; -z'n	ăd-vou'z'n	ăd-vou'z'n	ăd-vou'sŭn	ăd-vou'zŭn	ăd-vou'zŭn
ægilops	ē'jĭ-lŏps; ĕj'ĭ-	ĕj'ĭ-lŏps	ē'jĭ-lŏps	ē'jĭ-lŏps, ā'jĭ-	. . . .	ē'jĭ-lŏps	ĕj'ĭ-lŏps
æolipile (eoli-)	ē-ŏl'ĭ-pĭl	ē'ō-lĭ-pīl; ē-ŏl'ĭ-pīl	ē'ō-lĭ-pīl; ē-ŏl'ĭ-pīl	ē-ŏl'ĭ-pĭl	. . . .	ē-ŏl'ĭ-pīl	ē-ŏl'ĭ-pĭl
aerie	ē'rĭ; ā'ẽr-ĭ	âr'ĭ; ē'rĭ	â'rĭ; ā'rĭ; ā'ẽr-ĭ; ē'rĭ	ā'ẽr-ĭ	ē'rĭ	ā'ẽr-ĭ	ē'rĭ; ā'ẽr-ĭ
aëronaut	ā'ẽr-ō-nôt	ā'ẽr-ō-nôt, âr'ō-nôt	ā'ẽr-ō-nôt	ā'ẽr-ō-nôt	âr'ō-nôt	ā'ẽr-ō-nôt	ā'ẽr-ō-nôt
aërostat	ā'ẽr-ō-stăt	ā'ẽr-ō-stăt; âr'ō-stăt	ā'ẽr-ō-stăt	ā'ẽr-ō-stăt	âr'ō-stăt	ā'ẽr-ō-stăt	ā'ẽr-ō-stăt
æstival	ĕs'tĭ-văl; ĕs-tī'văl	ĕs'tĭ-văl; ĕs-tī'văl	ĕs'tĭ-văl	ĕs'tĭ-văl	ĕs'tĭ-văl	ĕs-tī'văl	ĕs'tĭ-văl
æthrioscope	ē'thrĭ-ō-skōp; ĕth'rĭ-	ē'thrĭ-ō-skōp	ĕth'rĭ-ō-skōp	ĕth'rĭ-ō-skōp	. . . .	ĕth'rĭ-ŏs-kōp	ē'thrĭ-ō-skōp
affranchise	ȧ-frăn'chīz; -chĭz	ȧ-frăn'chĭz; -shīz	ă-frăn'chĭz; -chīz	ă-frăn'chĭz; -chīz	. . . .	ȧ-frăn'chīz	ȧ-frăn'chĭz
afreet	ăf'rēt; ȧ-frēt'	ăf'rēt	ă-frēt'	ă-frēt'	. . . .	ăf'rēt	ȧ-frēt'
again	ȧ-gĕn'	ȧ-gĕn'; ȧ-gān'	ȧ-gĕn'; ȧ-gān'	ȧ-gĕn'	ȧ-gĕn'	ȧ-gān'; ȧ-gĕn'	ȧ-gĕn'
against	ȧ-gĕnst'	ȧ-gĕnst'; ȧ-gānst'	ȧ-gĕnst'; ȧ-gānst'	ȧ-gĕnst'	ȧ-gĕnst'	ȧ-gānst'; ȧ-gĕnst'	ȧ-gĕnst'
agape	ȧ-gäp'; ȧ-gāp'	ȧ-gāp'	ȧ-gäp'; ȧ-gāp'	ȧ-gäp'	ȧ-gāp'	ȧ-gāp'	ȧ-gäp'
agaric	ăg'ȧ-rĭk; ȧ-găr'ĭk	ăg'ȧ-rĭk; ȧ-găr'ĭk	ăg'ȧ-rĭk; ă-găr'ĭk	ȧ-găr'ĭk	ă-găr'ĭk	ăg'ȧ-rĭk	ăg'ȧ-rĭk
aggrandizement	ȧ-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt	ȧ-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt	ăg'răn-dīz'mĕnt, ă-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt	ăg'răn-dīz'mĕnt	ăg'răn-dīz'mĕnt	ă-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt	ăg'răn-dīz'mĕnt; ă-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt
agio	ăj'ĭ-ō; ā'jĭ-ō	ăj'ĭ-ō; ā'jĭ-ō	ăj'ĭ-ō; ā'jĭ-ō	ăj'ĭ-ō	ā'jĭ-ō	ä'jĭ-ō	ā'jē-ō; ăj'ē-ō
agiotage	ăj'ĭ-ō-tâj	ăj'ĭ-ō-tâj	ăj'ĭ-ō-tâj; ā'jĭ-	ăj'ĭ-ō-tâj	ā'jĭ-ō-tâj	ä'jĭ-ō-tâj	ăj'ĭ-ō-tâj
aid-de-camp	ād'dē-kămp'; ād'dē-käɴ'	ād'dē-käɴ'; ād'dē-kŏng'	ād'dē-kămp; ād'dē-kōɴ	ād'dē-kămp'; ād'dē-kōɴ'	ād'dĕ-kŏng	*approx.* ād'dĕ-kŏng	ād'ē-kông
aigrette	ā-grĕt'; ā'grĕt	ā'grĕt	ā'grĕt; ā-grĕt'	ā-grĕt'	. . . .	ā'grĕt	ȧ-grĕt'
alabaster	ăl'ȧ-bȧs'tẽr	ăl'ȧ-bȧs'tẽr; ăl'ȧ-bȧs'-	ăl'ȧ-bȧs'tẽr	ăl'ȧ-bȧs'tẽr	ăl'ȧ-băs'tẽr	ăl'ȧ-băs'tẽr	ăl'ȧ-bȧs'tẽr
alarum	ȧ-lăr'ŭm; ȧ-lär'ŭm	ȧ-lâr'ŭm; ȧ-lär'ŭm	ȧ-lăr'ŭm; ȧ-lä'rŭm	ȧ-lăr'ŭm	ȧ-lăr'ŭm	ȧ-lär'ŭm	ȧ-lä'rŭm
albatross	ăl'bȧ-trŏs	ăl'bȧ-trŏs	ăl'bȧ-trôs	ăl'bȧ-trŏs	ăl'bȧ-trŏs	ăl'bȧ-trŏs	ăl'bȧ-trŏs
albino	ăl-bī'nō	ăl-bē'nō; ăl-bī'nō	ăl-bī'nō	ăl-bī'nō	ăl-bī'nō	ăl-bī'nō; ăl-bē'nō	ăl-bī'nō; ăl-bē'nō
Alborak	ăl'bō-răk'	ăl'bō-răk'	ăl-bō'răk	ăl'bō-răk	ăl'bō-răk'	ăl-bō'răk	ăl'bō-răk
Alcoran	ăl'kō-rän'; ăl'kō-răn	ăl'kō-rän'; -rän; -răn	ăl'kō-răn; ăl'kō-rȧn'	ăl'kō-rän'	ăl'kō-răn'	ăl-kōr'ăn	ăl'kō-răn
alcove	ăl'kōv; ăl-kōv'	ăl-kōv'; ăl'kōv	ăl'kōv; ăl-kōv'	ăl'kōv	ăl-kōv'	ăl'kōv	ăl-kōv'
Aldine	ăl'dīn; ôl'dīn	ôl'dīn	ôl'dīn; ăl'dĭn	ăl'dĭn	ăl'dīn	ôl'dīn	ăl'dīn
Alexandrine,	ăl'ĕg-zăn'drĭn	ăl'ĕg-zȧn'drĭn; -drīn	ăl'ĕg-zăn'drĭn	ăl'ĕg-zăn'drĭn	ăl'ĕg-zăn'drĭn	ăl'ĕk-săn'drĭn	ăl'ĕg-zăn'drĭn
Alhambresque	ăl'hăm-brĕsk'	ăl'hăm-brĕsk'	ăl'hăm-brĕsk'	ăl'hăm-brĕsk'	. . . .	. . . .	ăl'hăm-brĕsk'
Alicant	ăl'ĭ-kănt; ăl'ĭ-kănt'	ăl'ĭ-kănt'; ăl'ĭ-kănt	ăl'ĭ-kănt	ăl'ĭ-kănt	. . . .	ăl'ĭ-kănt	ăl'ĭ-kănt
alkali	ăl'kȧ-lī; -lĭ	ăl'kȧ-lĭ	ăl'kȧ-lĭ; -lī	ăl'kȧ-lĭ	ăl'kȧ-lĭ	ăl'kȧ-lĭ	ăl'kȧ-lĭ; -lī
alkaline	ăl'kȧ-līn; -lĭn	ăl'kȧ-līn	ăl'kȧ-lĭn; -līn	ăl'kȧ-lĭn	ăl'kȧ-lĭn	ăl'kȧ-līn	ăl'kȧ-lĭn; -līn
Alpine	ăl'pĭn; -pīn	ăl'pīn	ăl'pĭn; -pīn	ăl'pĭn	ăl'pĭn	ăl'pīn	ăl'pĭn; ăl'pīn
altercation	ăl'tẽr-kā'shŭn; ôl'-	ôl'tẽr-kā'shŭn	ăl'tẽr-kā'shŭn	ăl'tẽr-kā'shŭn	ăl'tẽr-kā'shŭn	ôl'tẽr-kā'shŭn	ăl'tẽr-kā'shŭn
alternate, *v.*	ăl'tẽr-nāt; ôl'-	ăl'tẽr-nāt; ôl'-	ăl'tẽr-nāt	ăl'tẽr-nāt	ăl-tûr'nāt	ôl-tûr'nāt; ôl'tẽr-nāt	ăl-tûr'nāt; ăl'tẽr-nāt
alveolar	ăl-vē'ō-lȧr; ăl'vē-ō-lȧr	ăl-vē'ō-lȧr; ăl'vē-ō-lȧr	ăl-vē'ō-lȧr; ăl'vē-ō-lȧr	ăl'vē-ō-lȧr	ăl-vē'ō-lȧr	ăl'vē-ō-lȧr	ăl-vē'ō-lȧr; ăl'vē-ō-
amateur	ăm'ȧ-tûr'; ăm'ȧ-tūr	ăm'ȧ-tûr'; ăm'ȧ-tūr	ăm'ȧ-tūr; ăm'ȧ-tūr'; *F.* ăm'ă-tûr'	ăm'ȧ-tûr'	ăm'ȧ-tûr	ăm'ȧ-tûr	ăm'ȧ-tūr'; ăm'ȧ-tûr'
ambrosia	ăm-brō'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ	ăm-brō'zĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ	ăm-brō'ziȧ; -zhiȧ	ăm-brō'ziȧ	ăm-brō'zhĭ-ȧ	ăm-brō'zĭ-ȧ	ăm-brō'zhĭ-ȧ

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ambsace	āmz′ās; ămz′-	ămz′ās′	āmz′ās	ămbz′ās′	āmz′ās	ămbz′ās; āmz′ās	āmz-ās′
ameliorate	ȧ-mēl′yō-rāt	ȧ-mēl′iō-rāt	ȧ-mēl′yō-rāt	ȧ-mēl′iō-rāt	ȧ-mēl′yō-rāt	ȧ-mē′lĭ-ŏr-āt	ȧ-mēl′yō-rāt
amusive	ȧ-mū′zĭv; -sĭv	ȧ-mū′zĭv	ȧ-mū′zĭv	ȧ-mū′sĭv	ȧ-mū′zĭv	ȧ-mū′zĭv	ȧ-mū′sĭv
anæmic, anemic	ȧ-nē′mĭk; ȧ-nĕm′ĭk	ȧ-nĕm′ĭk	ȧ-nĕm′ĭk	ȧ-nē′mĭk; ȧ-nĕm′ĭk	ăn-ē′mĭk	ȧ-nē′mĭk	ȧ-nĕm′ĭk
annulose	ăn′ū-lōs	ăn′ū-lōs′	ăn′ū-lōs	ăn′ū-lōs′	ăn′ū-lōz	ăn′ū-lōs′	ăn′ū-lōs′
annunciation	ă-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-	ă-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	ă-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-	ă-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	ă-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	ă-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	ă-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn
anthelion	ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn; ăn-thē′-	ăn-thē′lĭ-ŏn; ănt-hē′-	ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn; ăn-thē′-	ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn	ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn	ăn-thē′lĭ-ŏn	ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn
anthropoid	ăn′thrō-poid	ăn′thrō-poid; ăn-thrō′-	ăn′thrō-poid	ăn′thrō-poid	. . . .	ăn-thrō′poid	ăn′thrō-poid
anthropomorphic	ăn′thrō-pō-môr′fĭk; ăn-thrō′-	ăn-thrō′pō-môr′fĭk	ăn′thrō-pō-môr′fĭk	ăn′thrō-pō-môr′fĭk	ăn′thrō-pō-môr′fĭk	ăn-thrō-pō-môr′fĭk	ăn′thrō-pō-môr′fĭk
anthropomorphosis	ăn′thrō-pō-mŏr-fō′sĭs; -môr′fō-sĭs	ăn-thrō′pō-mŏr-fō′sĭs; -môr′fō-sĭs	ăn′thrō-pō-môr-fō′sĭs; -môr′fō-sĭs	ăn′thrō-pō′môr-fō′sĭs	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
antonomasia	ăn′tō-nō-mā′zhĭ-ȧ; ăn-tŏn′ō-	ăn′tō-nō-mā′zĭ-ȧ; ăn-tŏn′ō-	ăn-tŏn′ō-mā′ziȧ; -zhiȧ	ănt′ŏn-ō-mā′zhĭ-ȧ; -mā′sĭ-ȧ	. . . .	ănt-ŏn-ō-mā′zĭ-ȧ	ăn′tō-nō-mā′zhĭ-ȧ
aphelion	ȧ-fē′lyŏn; -fē′lĭ-ŏn	ȧ-fē′lĭ-ŏn	ă-fē′lĭ-ŏn	ăf-ē′lĭ-ŏn	ă-fē′lĭ-ŏn	ȧ-fē′lĭ-ŏn	ȧ-fē′lĭ-ŏn
aposiopesis	ăp′ō-sī′ō-pē′sĭs	ăp′ō-si′ō-pē′sĭs	ăp′ō-si′ō-pē′sĭs	ăp′ō-si′ō-pē′sĭs	ȧ-pŏs′ĭ-ō-pē′sĭs	ăp′ō-sī-ō-pē′sĭs	ȧ-pŏz′ĭ-ō-pē′sĭs
apotheosis	ăp′ō-thē′ō-sĭs; ȧ-pŏth′-ē-ō′sĭs	ăp′ō-thē′ō-sĭs; ȧ-pŏth′-ē-ō′sĭs	ăp′ō-thē′ō-sĭs; ăp′ō-thē-ō′sĭs	ăp′ō-thē′ō-sĭs	ăp′ō-thē′ō-sĭs	ȧ-pŏth′ē-ō′sĭs	ăp′ō-thē′ō-sĭs
appetitive	ăp′ē-tī′tĭv	ăp′ē-tĭ′tĭv; ȧ-pĕt′ĭ-tĭv	ȧ-pĕt′ĭ-tĭv; ăp′ē-tī′tĭv	ăp′ē-tī′tĭv	ăp′ĕ-tĭ′tĭv	ăp′ē-tī-tĭv	ăp′ē-tī′tĭv
appliqué	ȧ′plē′kā′	ȧ′plē′kā′	ăp′lĭ-kā′	ăp′lē-kā′	ă-plēk′	. . .	ă-plēk′
appulse	ȧ-pŭls′; ăp′ŭls	ȧ-pŭls′	ăp′ŭls; ȧ-pŭls′	ăp′ŭls	ȧ-pŭls′	ăp′ŭls	ăp′ŭls; ȧ-pŭls′
apricot	ā′prĭ-kŏt; ăp′rĭ-	ā′prĭ-kŏt	ā′prĭ-kŏt; ăp′rĭ-kŏt	ā′prĭ-kŏt	ā′prĭ-kŏt	ā′prĭ-kŏt	ā′prĭ-kŏt
aquiline	ăk′wĭ-lĭn; -lĭn	ăk′wĭ-lĭn; -lin	ăk′wĭ-lĭn; -lin	ăk′wĭ-lĭn	ăk′wĭ-lĭn	ăk′wĭ-lin	ăk′wĭ-lĭn; -lin
archetypal	är′kē-tīp′ăl; är-kĕt′ĭ-păl	är-kĕt′ĭ-păl; är′kē-tīp-ăl	är′kē-tī′păl	är′kē-tī-păl	är′kē-tī′păl	är′kē-tī′păl	är′kē-tī′păl
archil	är′kĭl	är′chĭl; är′kĭl	är′kĭl	är′kĭl	är′chĭl	är′kĭl	är′chĭl; är′kĭl
Archimedean	är′kĭ-mē′dē-ăn; -mē-dē′ăn	är′kĭ-mē′dē-ăn; -mē-dē′ăn	är′kĭ-mē′dē-ăn; -mē-dē′ăn	är′kĭ-mē-dē′ăn	är′kĭ-mē′dē-ăn	är′kĭ-mē′dē-ăn	är′kĭ-mē-dē′ăn
archival	är′kĭ-văl; är-kī′văl	är′kĭ-văl	är-kī′văl; är′kĭ-văl	är-kī′văl	är-kī′văl	är-kī′văl	är-kī′văl
archive	är′kīv	är′kīv; -kĭv	är′kīv; -kĭv	är′kīv	är′kīv	är′kīv	är′kīv
area	ā′rē-ȧ	ā′rē-ȧ	ā′rē-ȧ	ā′rē-ȧ	ā′rē-ȧ	ā′rē-ȧ	ā′rē-ȧ
areca	ăr′ē-kȧ; ȧ-rē′kȧ	ăr′ē-kȧ	ăr′ē-kȧ	ăr′ē-kȧ	ȧ-rē′kȧ	ȧ-rē′kȧ	ȧ-rē′kȧ
areolation	ā′rē-ō-lā′shŭn; ăr′ē-	ăr′ē-ō-lā′shŭn	ăr′ē-ō-lā′shŭn	ȧ-rē′ō-lā′shŭn	ȧ-rē′ō-lā′shŭn	ā′rē-ō-lā′shŭn	ā′rē-ō-lā′shŭn
Areopagite	ăr′ē-ŏp′ȧ-gīt; -jīt	ăr′ē-ŏp′ȧ-gīt	ăr′ē-ŏp′ȧ-gīt	ăr′ē-ŏp′ȧ-gīt	ăr′ē-ŏp′ȧ-jīt	ăr′ē-ŏp′ȧ-gīt	ăr′ē-ŏp′ȧ-jīt
Argive	är′jīv; -gīv	. . . .	är′gīv	är′gīv	är′jīv	är′gīv	är′jīv
aristocrat	ȧ-rĭs′tō-krăt; ăr′ĭs-tō-krăt	ăr′ĭs-tō-krăt′; ȧ-rĭs′-tō-krăt	ăr′ĭs-tō-krăt; ȧ-rĭs′-tō-krăt	ăr-ĭs′tō-krăt	ăr-ĭs′tō-krăt; ăr′ĭs-	ăr′ĭs-tō-krăt	ȧ-rĭs′tō-krăt; ăr′ĭs-
armada	är-mā′dȧ	är-mā′dȧ	är-mā′dȧ	är-mā′dȧ; -mä′dȧ	är-mā′dȧ	är-mā′dȧ	är-mā′dȧ
aromatize	ȧ-rō′mȧ-tīz	ȧ-rō′mȧ-tīz	ȧ-rō′mȧ-tīz	ȧ-rō′mȧ-tīz	ȧ-rō′mȧ-tīz	ȧ-rō′mȧ-tīz′	ăr′ō-mȧ-tīz; ȧ-rō′-
arrack	ăr′ăk	ȧ-răk′; ăr′ăk	ăr′ăk	ăr′ăk	ăr′ăk	ăr′ăk	ă-răk′
Artemisia	är′tē-mĭz′ĭ-ȧ; -mĭzh′ĭ-ȧ	är′tē-mĭz′ĭ-ȧ	är′tē-mĭz′ĭ-ȧ	är′tē-mĭs′ĭ-ȧ	är′tē-mĭzh′ĭ-ȧ	är′tē-mĭz′ĭ-ȧ	är′tē-mĭz′ĭ-ȧ
artisan	är′tĭ-zăn	är′tĭ-zăn′	är′tĭ-zăn; är′tĭ-zăn′	är′tĭ-zăn′	är′tĭ-zăn	är′tĭ-zăn′	är′tĭ-zăn; är′tĭ-zăn′
Aryan	är′yăn; ăr′ĭ-ăn	ăr′ĭ-ŏn; ä′rĭ-ăn	är′yăn; ăr′ĭ-ăn	är′yăn	ā′rĭ-ŏn; ăr′ĭ-ăn	ăr′ĭ-ăn	är′yăn
arytenoid	ăr′ĭ-tē′noid; ȧ-rĭt′ē-	ăr′ĭ-tē′noid	ăr′ĭ-tē′noid	ăr′ĭ-tē-noid	ȧ-rĭt′ē-noid	ăr′ĭ-tē′noid	ȧ-rĭt′ē-noid
asbestos	ăs-bĕs′tŏs; ăz-	ăz-bĕs′tŏs; -tŭs	ăs-bĕs′tŏs; -tŭs	ăs-bĕs′tŏs	ăs-bĕs′tŏs	ăz-bĕs′tŏs	ăs-bĕs′tŏs
Asiatic	ā′shĭ-ăt′ĭk; ā′zhĭ-	ā′shĭ-ăt′ĭk	ā′shĭ-ăt′ĭk; ā′zhĭ-	ā′shĭ-ăt′ĭk	ā′zhĭ-ăt′ĭk	ā′sĭ-ăt′ĭk; ā′shĭ-	ā′shĭ-ăt′ĭk
asinine	ăs′ĭ-nīn	ăs′ĭ-nīn	ăs′ĭ-nīn; -nĭn	ăs′ĭ-nīn; -nīn	ăs′ĭ-nīn	ăs′ĭ-nīn	ăs′ĭ-nīn
aspirant	ăs-pīr′ănt	ăs-pīr′ănt; ăs′pĭ-rănt	ăs-pīr′ănt; ăs′pĭ-rănt	ăs-pīr′ănt	ăs-pīr′ănt	ăs-pīr′ănt	ăs-pīr′ănt; ăs′pĭ-rănt
association	ȧ-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-	ȧ-sō′shĭ-ā′shŭn; -sĭ-	ȧ-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-	ȧ-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn	ȧ-sō′shĭ-ā′shŭn	ȧ-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-	ȧ-sō′shĭ-ā′shŭn
asthma	ăz′mȧ; ăs′mȧ	ăsth′mȧ; ăs′mȧ	ăst′mȧ; ăs′mȧ	ăs′mȧ	ăst′mȧ	ăs′mȧ	ăst′mȧ
Athanasian	ăth′ȧ-nā′zhăn; -shĭ-ăn	ăth′ȧ-nā′shăn	ăth′ȧ-nā′shiăn	ăth′ȧ-nā′shiăn	ăth′ȧ-nā′zhĭ-ăn	ăth′ȧ-nā′zĭ-ăn; -shăn	ăth′ȧ-nā′zhăn
atoll	ȧ-tŏl′; ăt′ŏl	ȧ-tŏl′; ăt′ŏl	ȧ-tŏl′; ăt′ŏl	ȧ-tŏl′	ăt′ŏl	ă′tŏl	ă′tŏl
aurochs	ô′rŏks; ou′rŏks	ou′rŏks; ô′rŏks	ô′rŏks	ô′rŏks	ô′rŏks	ô′rŏks	ô′rŏks
auto-da-fé	ou′tō-dȧ-fā′; ô′-	ou′tō-dȧ-fā′	ou′tō dä fā′	ou′tō dä fā′	ô′tō-dȧ-fā	ô′tō dȧ fā	ô′tō-dȧ-fā′
avalanche	ăv′ȧ-lănch	ăv′ȧ-lānsh; ăv′ȧ-lānsh′	ăv′ȧ-lănch	ăv′ȧ-lănch′	ăv′ȧ-lānsh′	ăv′ȧ-lănch′	ăv′ȧ-lānsh′
avant-courier	ȧ-vänt′kōō′rĭ-ĕr; ȧ-vän′-; ā-vän′-	ȧ-vänt′kōō′rĭ-ĕr; ȧ-vän′-; ȧ′vän-; ȧ′-vän-	ȧ-vänt′kōō′rĭ-ĕr; ă-vôN′kōō-rĭ-ā′	ȧ′vän′-	ȧ-vŏng′kōō′rĭ-ā	. . . .	ȧ-văng′kōō-rēr
azote	ăz′ōt; ȧ-zōt′	ă-zōt′	ăz′ōt	ăz′ōt′	ăz′ōt	ȧ-zōt′	ăz′ōt
azure	ăzh′ŭr; ā′zhŭr	ăzh′ĕr; ā′zhŭr	ăzh′ŭr; ā′zhŭr	ăzh′ŭr	ā′zhōōr	ăzh′ōōr	ā′zhĕr; ăzh′ĕr
backslide	băk′slīd′; băk′slīd′	băk′slīd′; băk′slīd′	băk-slīd′	băk′slīd′	băk-slīd′	băk′slīd	băk-slīd′
ballet	băl′ā′; *occas.* băl′ĕt	băl′ā; *rarely* băl′ĕt	băl′ā; *sometimes* băl′ĕt	bă′lā′	băl′ā	băl′ā	bă-lā′; băl′ĕt
balsamic	bôl-săm′ĭk; băl′-	bôl-săm′ĭk; băl-	bôl-săm′ĭk; băl-	bôl-săm′ĭk	băl-săm′ĭk	băl-săm′ĭk	băl-săm′ĭk
balustrade	băl′ŭs-trād′	băl′ŭs-trād′	băl′ŭs-trād′	băl′ŭs-trād′	băl′ŭs-trād	băl′ŭs-trād	băl′ŭs-trād
banal	băn′ăl; bā′năl	bā′năl; băn′ăl	băn′ăl	băn′ăl	. . . .	. . .	bā′năl
banana	bȧ-nä′nȧ; bȧ-năn′ȧ	bȧ-nä′nȧ	bȧ-năn′ȧ	bȧ-nä′nȧ	bȧ-nä′nȧ	bȧ-nä′nȧ	bȧ-nä′nȧ; bȧ-nā′nȧ
baobab	bā′ō-băb; bä′ō-băb	bā′ō-băb	bā′ō-băb	bā′ō-băb	bā′ō-băb′	bā′ō-băb	bā′ō-băb
barbarian	bär-bā′rĭ-ăn	bär-bâr′ĭ-ăn	bär-bā′rĭ-ăn	bär-bā′rĭ-ăn	bär-bā′rĭ-ăn	bär-bâr′ĭ-ăn	bär-bā′rĭ-ăn
basilisk	băz′ĭ-lĭsk; băs′-	băz′ĭ-lĭsk; băs′-	băs′ĭ-lĭsk	băs′ĭ-lĭsk	băz′ĭ-lĭsk	băz′ĭ-lĭsk	băz′ĭ-lĭsk
bastard	băs′tărd	bȧs′tȧrd	băs′tȧrd	bȧs′tȧrd	băs′tĕrd	băs′tȧrd	bȧs′tȧrd
bastile, bastille	băs-tēl′; băs′tĭl	băs-tēl′; băs′tĭl	băs-tēl′	băs-tēl′	băs-tēl′	băs′tēl	băs-tēl′
bathorse	băt′hôrs′; bä′-; băt′-; bô′-	bä′-; băt′-; băt′-	băt′hôrs; bô′-	băt′hôrs′	bô′hŏrs; bŏr′hŏrs	bô′hôrs	bô′hôrs
batman	băt′măn; bä′-; băt′-, bô′-	băt′măn; bä′măn	băt′măn; bô′-	băt′măn	bô′măn; bŏr′măn	bô′măn	băt′măn
baton	bȧ-tôN′; băt′ŭn	băt′ŭn; bȧ-tôN′	băt′ŭn; bȧ-tŏn′; *F.* bȧ-tôN′	băt′ŭn	bă′tŏng; băt′ŏn	băt′ŏn	bȧ-tong′. băt′ŏn
bedizen	bē-dīz′′n; -dĭz′′n	bē-dī′z′n; -dĭz′′n	bē-dīz′′n; -dĭz′′n	bē-dīz′′n	bē-dīz′′n	bē-dĭz′ĕn	bē-dī′z′n
Bedouin	bĕd′ōō-ĭn, bĕd′ōō-ēn	bĕd′ōō-ēn	bĕd′ōō-ĭn	bĕd′ōō-ĭn	bĕd′ōō-ĭn	bĕd′ōō-ĭn	bĕd′ōō-ĭn
been	bĭn, bēn	bēn; bĭn	bēn; bĭn	bĭn	bĭn	bēn	bĭn
belemnite	bĕl′ĕm-nīt; bē-lĕm′nīt	bĕl′ĕm-nīt	bē-lĕm′nīt	bĕl-ĕm′nīt	bĕl′ĕm-nīt	bĕl′ĕm-nīt	bē-lĕm′nīt
belleslettres	bĕl′lĕt′r′	bĕl′lĕt′r	bĕl′lĕt′r	bĕl′lĕt′r	bĕl-lĕt′r	bĕl-lĕt′r	bĕl-lĕt′r
bellicose	bĕl′ĭ-kōs; bĕl′ĭ-kōs′	bĕl′ĭ-kōs′	bĕl′ĭ-kōs	bĕl′ĭ-kōs′	bĕl′ĭ-kōz′	bĕl′ĭ-kōs	bĕl′ĭ-kōs′
bellows	bĕl′ōz; -ŭs	bĕl′ōz; bĕl′ŭs	bĕl′ōz; -ŭs	bĕl′ōz	bĕl′ōz; -ŭs	bĕl′ōz	bĕl′ŭs
beneath	bē-nēth′; bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′
berlin	bûr′lĭn′; bûr′lĭn	bûr′lĭn; bĕr-lĭn′	bûr′lĭn; bĕr-lĭn′	bûr′lĭn	bĕr-lĭn′; bûr′lĭn	bûr′lĭn	bĕr-lĭn′; bûr′lĭn
Bermuda	bĕr-mū′dȧ	bĕr-mōō′dȧ; -mū′dȧ	bĕr-mū′dȧ	bĕr-mū′dȧ	. . . .	bĕr-mū′dȧ	. . . .
bestial	bĕs′chăl	bĕs′tĭ-ăl	bĕs′tiăl; -chiăl	bĕs′tiăl	bĕst′yăl	bĕs′tĭ-ăl	bĕst′yăl
betroth	bē-trŏth′; -trōth′	bē-trŏth′; -trōth′	bē-trŏth′; -trōth′	bē-trŏth′	bē-trŏth′	bē-trŏth′	bē-trŏth′
bezant	bĕz′ănt; bē-zănt′	bĕz′ănt; bē-zănt′	bĕz′ănt; bē-zănt′	bĕz′ănt	bē-zănt′; bĕz′ănt	bē-zănt′	bē-zănt′
bibliothec	bĭb′lĭ-ō-thĕk; -ŏth′ĕk	bĭb′lĭ-ŏth′ĕk	bĭb′lĭ-ō-thĕk	bĭb′lĭ-ō-thĕk	. . . .	bĭb′lĭ-ō-thĕk	. . . .
Biblist	bĭb′lĭst; bī′blĭst	bī′blĭst; bĭb′lĭst	bĭb′lĭst	bĭb′lĭst	bĭb′lĭst	bĭb′lĭst	bĭb′lĭst
bidet	bĭ-dĕt′; bē′dĕ′	bĭ-dĕt′; bĭ-dĕt′	bĭ-dĕt′; *F.* bē-dā′	bĭ-dĕt′	bĭd′ĕt	bĭ-dĕt′; bē-dā′	bē-dĕt′; -dā′
bilic	bĭl′ĭk; bĭl′ĭk	. . .	. . . .	bĭl′ĭk	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
bijugate	bī′jōō-gāt; bī-jōō′gāt	bī′jōō-gāt	bī′jōō-gāt	bī-jōō′gĕt; -gāt	bī′jōō-gāt	bī′jū-gāt	bī-jū′gāt
binocular	bĭn-ŏk′ū-lȧr; bī-nŏk′-	bĭn-ŏk′ū-lȧr	bī-nŏk′ū-lȧr; bĭn-ŏk′-	bĭn-ŏk′ū-lȧr	bī-nŏk′ū-lĕr	bī-nŏk′ū-lȧr	bī-nŏk′ū-lȧr
bipartite	bī-pär′tīt	bī-pär′tīt	bī-pär′tīt	bī-pär′tīt	bĭp′ăr-tīt	bī-pär′tīt	bĭp′ȧr-tīt
bipedal	bī′pē-dăl; bĭp′ē-	bī′pē-dăl	bī′pĕd-ăl	bĭp′ē-dăl	bĭp′ē-dăl; bī-pē′-	bī′pĕd-ăl; bĭp′ĕd-ăl	bĭp′ē-dăl
bison	bī′sŭn	bī′sŭn, bĭs′ŭn; bĭz′ŭn	bī′sŏn	bī′sŏn	bī′zŏn	bī′sŭn; bĭz′ŭn	bī′sŭn; bĭz′ŭn
bitumen	bĭ-tū′mĕn; bĭt′ū-	bĭ-tū′mĕn; bĭt′ū-mĕn	bĭ-tū′mĕn	bĭ-tū′mĕn	bĭ-tū′mĕn	bĭ-tū′mĕn	bĭ-tū′mĕn
bivalent	bī′vā′lĕnt; bĭv′ȧ-lĕnt	bĭv′ȧ-lĕnt	bī′vā-lĕnt; bĭv′ȧ-lĕnt	bī′vā′lĕnt	. . . .	. . . .	bĭv′ȧ-lĕnt
bivouac	bĭv′wăk; bĭv′ōō-ăk	bĭv′wăk; bĭv′ōō-ăk	bĭv′ōō-ăk	bĭv′ōō-ăk	bĭv′ōō-ăk	bĭv′ōō-ăk	bĭv′wăk; bĭv′ōō-ăk
blanc-mange	blȧ-mänzh′; -mänzh′	blȧ-mänzh′; -mŏnzh′; -mänzh′	blȧ-mŏnzh′	blȧ′mänzh′	blŏng-mŏngzh′; blȧ-	blȧ-mônj′	blȧ-mŏnj′
blast	blȧst	blȧst	blȧst	blȧst	blȧst	blȧst	blȧst
blithe	blīth	blīth	blīth; blĭth	blīth; blĭth	blīth	blīth	blīth
blouse	blouz; blous; *F.* blōōz	blouz	blouz	blouz; blous	blous	blouz	blouz
bolide	bō′lĭd; bŏl′ĭd	bŏl′ĭd	. . . .	bō′lĭd; -līd	. . . .	. . . .	bō′lĭd
bomb	bŏm; bŭm	bŏm; bŭm	bŏm; bŭm	bŏm	bŏm	bŏmb	bŭm
bonbon	bôN′bôN′; bŏn′bŏn′	bôN′bôN′; bŏn′bŏn′	bŏn′bŏn; *F.* bôN′bôN	bôN′bôN′	bŏng′bŏng′	bôN′bôN	bŏn-bŏn′
booth	bōōth; bōōth	bōōth	bōōth	bōōth	bōōth	bōōth	bōōth
bosom	bōōz′ŭm	bōōz′ŭm	bōōz′ŭm; bōō′zŭm	bōōz′ŭm	bōōz′ŭm	bōōz′ŭm	bōōz′ŭm; bōō′zŭm
bougie	bōō′zhē′; bōō′jĭ	bōō′zhē′	bōō′jĭ; *F.* bōō-zhē′	bōō′jĭ	bōō′zhē	bōō′jĭ	bōō′zhē
bouquet	bōō-kā′	bōō-kā′; bōō′kā	bōō-kā′	bōō-kā′	bōō′kā	bōō′kā	bōō-kā′; bōō′kā
bourn (a bound)	bōrn; bōōrn	bōrn	bōrn; bōōrn	bōrn	bōōrn	bōōrn	bōrn; bōōrn
boustrophedon	bōō′strō-fē′dŏn; bou′-	bou′strō-fē′dŏn; bōō′-	bōō′strō-fē′dŏn	bōō′strō-fē′dŏn; bou′-strō-fā′dŏn	bōō′strō-fē′dŏn	bou′strōf-ē′dŏn	bōō′strō-fē′dŏn
bovine	bō′vīn; -vĭn	bō′vīn	bō′vĭn; -vīn	bō′vīn	bō′vīn	bō′vīn	bō′vīn
bowie knife	bō′ĭ; bōō′ĭ	bō′ĭ; *orig.* bōō′ĭ	bō′ē; bōō′ē	bōō′ĭ	bō′ĭ	bō′ĭ	bōō′ē
bowline	bō′lĭn; -līn	bō′lĭn	bō′lĭn; -līn	bō′lĭn	bou′lĭn	bō′lĭn	bō′lĭn; bou′lĭn
bowsprit	bō′sprĭt; bou′-	bō′sprĭt	bō′sprĭt; bou′sprĭt	bō′sprĭt	bō′sprĭt	bou′sprĭt	bō′sprĭt
brachial	brā′kĭ-ăl; brăk′ĭ-ăl	brăk′ĭ-ăl; brā′kĭ-ăl	brā′kĭ-ăl; brăk′ĭ-ăl	brăk′ĭ-ăl	brā′kĭ-ăl	brăk′ĭ-ăl	brăk′yăl; brā′kĭ-ăl

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
brachiate	brā′kĭ-āt; brăk′ĭ-āt	brăk′ĭ-āt ; brā′kĭ-āt	brā′kĭ-āt ; brăk′ĭ-āt	brăk′ĭ-ĕt ; -āt	brā′kĭ-āt	brăk′ĭ-āt	brăk′ĭ-āt
brachium	brā′kĭ-ŭm ; brăk′ĭ-	brā′kĭ-ŭm; brăk′ĭ-ŭm	brā′kĭ-ŭm; brăk′ĭ-ŭm	brăk′ĭ-ŭm	brăk′ĭ-ŭm	brăk′ĭ-ŭm	. . .
bravado	brȧ-vä′dō ; -vā′dō	brȧ-vä′dō ; -vā′dō	brȧ-vā′dō	brȧ-vā′dō	brȧ-vā′dō	brȧ-vā′dō ; brȧ-vä′dō	brȧ-vā′dō
bravo	brä′vō ; brā′vō	brä′vō	brä′vō	brā′vō ; brä′vō	brā′vō	brā′vō	brä′vō ; brā′vō
breech, *n.*	brēch	brēch	brēch	brēch	brĭch ; brēch	brĭch	brēch
breech, *v.*	brēch ; brĭch	brĭch ; brēch	brēch	brēch	brĭch	brēch ; brĭch	brēch
breeching, *n.*	brĭch′ĭng ; brēch′ĭng	brēch′ĭng	brĭch′ĭng	brĭch′ĭng	brĭch′ĭng	brēch′ĭng ; brĭch′-	brĭch′ĭng
brevet	brē-vĕt′ ; brĕv′ĕt	brĕv′ĕt	brē-vĕt′	brē-vĕt′	brĕv′ĕt	brĕv′ĕt	brē-vĕt′ ; brĕv′ĕt
breviary	brē′vĭ-ā-rĭ	brē′vĭ-ȧ-rĭ	brē′vĭ-ā-rĭ ; brĕv′ĭ-ā-	brē′vĭ-ĕr′ĭ	brē′vĭ-ĕr-ĭ	brē′vĭ-ȧ-rĭ	brēv′yȧ-rĭ
bromide	brō′mīd ; -mĭd	brō′mīd	brō′mīd ; -mid	brō′mĭd	brō′mĭd	brō′mid	brō′mĭd
brooch	brōch ; brōōch	brōch	brōch ; *occas.* brōōch	brōch ; brōōch	brōch ; brōōch	brōch	brōch	brōch
brothel	brŏth′ĕl ; brŏth′ĕl	brŏth′'l	brŏth′ĕl	brŏth′ĕl	brŏth′ĕl	brŏth′ĕl	brŏth′ĕl
brougham	brōō′ŭm; brōom; brō′-ŭm	brōōm; brōō′ŭm; brō′-ŭm	brōō′ŭm ; brōōm	brōō′ŭm	brōō′ŭm	brōm ; brōō′ŭm	brōō′ŭm
buchu	bū′kū ; bōō′kōō	bŭk′ōō ; bōō′kōō	bū′kū	bū′kū	. . . .	bŭk′ōō	bōō′kōō
Buddhism	bōōd′ĭz'm	bōōd′ĭz'm	bōō′dĭz'm	bōō′dĭz'm	bōōd′ĭz'm	bōōd′ĭz'm	bōō′dĭz'm
buffet (*sideb′d*)	bōō-fā′; bŭf′ĕt; *F.* bü′fē′	bŭf′ĕt	bŭf′ĕt ; *F.* bü-fā′	bŭf′ĕt ; bü-fā′	bŭf′ĕt	bŭf′ĕt ; bŭf-ĕt′	bŭf′ĕt
bulla	bōōl′ȧ ; bŭl′ȧ	bōōl′ȧ ; bŭl′ȧ	bŭl′ȧ	bōōl′ȧ	bŭl′ȧ	bōōl′ȧ	bōōl′ȧ
bulletin	bōōl′ē-tĭn	bōōl′ē-tĭn	bōōl′ē-tĭn	bōōl′ē-tĭn	bōōl′ē-tēn	bōōl′ē-tĭn	bōōl′ē-tēn ; bōōl′ē-tĭn
bulwark	bōōl′wȧrk	bōōl′wŏrk	bōōl′wȧrk	bōōl′wȧrk	bōōl′wȧrk	bōōl′wȧrk	bōōl′wȧrk
buoy	boi ; bōō′ĭ ; bwoi	boi ; bwoi	boi ; bōō′ĭ	boi	boi	boi	bwoi ; boi
buoyant	boi′ănt ; bōō′ĭ-; bwoi′-	boi′ănt ; bwoi′-	boi′- ; bōō′ĭ-ănt	boi′ănt	boi′ănt	boi′ănt	bōō′ĭ-ănt
bureau	bū′rō; *Brit. usu.* bū-rō′	bū-rō′ ; bū′rō	bū′rō	bū′rō	bū-rō′	bōō′rō	bū-rō′ ; bū′rō
bureaucracy	bū-rō′krȧ-sĭ	bū-rō′krȧ-sĭ ; -rŏk′rȧ-	bū-rō′krȧ-sĭ	bū-rō′krȧ-sĭ	bū-rŏk′rȧ-sĭ	bōō-rŏk′rȧ-sĭ	bū-rō′krȧ-sĭ
burnoose	bûr-nōōs′ ; bûr′nōōs	bûr-nōōs′ ; -nōōz′	bûr-nōōs′ ; bûr′nōōs	bûr-nōōs′	bûr′nōōs ; -nōōz	bûr′nōōs	bûr-nōōs
Byzantine	bĭ-zăn′tĭn; bĭz′ăn-tĭn; -tīn	bĭ-zăn′tīn; bĭz′ăn-tīn	bĭz′ăn-tīn ; bĭ-zăn′tĭn	bĭ-zăn′tĭn	bĭ-zăn′tĭn	bĭz′ăn-tīn ; bĭ-zăn′tīn	bĭz′ăn-tīn
Caaba	kä′ȧ-bȧ ; kä′bȧ	kä′ȧ-bȧ	kä′bȧ ; kä′ȧ-bȧ	kä′ȧ-bȧ	kä′ȧ-bȧ	kä′ȧ-bȧ	kä′ȧ-bȧ
cabaret	kăb′ȧ-rĕt ; kȧ′bȧ-rā′	kȧ′bȧ-rā′	kăb′ȧ-rĕt; *F.* kȧ-bȧ-rā′	kăb′ȧ-rĕt	kăb′ȧ-rā	kăb′ȧ-rĕt	kăb′ȧ-rā ; -rĕt
cacao	kȧ-kā′ō ; kȧ-kä′ō	kȧ-kā′ō ; kȧ-kä′ō	kȧ-kā′ō	kȧ-kā′ō	kȧ-kā′ō	kȧ-kā′ō	kā′kō
cachalot	kăsh′ȧ-lŏt	kăsh′ȧ-lŏt ; kăsh′ȧ-lō	kăch′ȧ-lŏt ; kăsh′ȧ-lŏt	kăch′ȧ-lŏt	kăsh′ȧ-lŏt	kăsh′ȧ-lŏt	kăsh′ȧ-lŏt
cacoëpy	kăk′ō-ē-pĭ ; kȧ-kō′ē-pĭ	kȧ-kō′ē-pĭ	kăk′ō-ēp-ĭ	kăk′ō-ē-pĭ	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
cadaveric	kȧ-dăv′ēr-ĭk	kăd′ȧ-vĕr′ĭk; kȧ-dăv′-	kȧ-dăv′ēr-ĭk	kȧ-dăv′ēr-ĭk	. . . .	kȧ-dăv′ēr-ĭk	kȧ-dăv′ēr-ĭk
caffeine	kăf′ē-ĭn ; -ēn	kăf′ē-ĭn	kȧ-fē′ĭn ; kăf′ē-ĭn	kăf′ē-ĭn	kȧ-fē′ĭn ; -ĭn	kăf′ē-ĭn	kȧ-fē′ĭn
cahier	kȧ′yā	kȧ′yā	kȧ-yā′	kȧ′yā′	. . . .	kȧ-ē-ā′	kȧ′ē-yā′
caisson	kā′sŏn	kā′sŭn ; kā-sōōn′	kā′sŏn	kā′sŏn	kā′sŏn ; kā-sōōn′	kā′sōōn	kȧ-sōōn′
calade	kȧ-lād′	kȧ-lȧd′ ; kȧ-lād′	kȧ-lăd′ ; -lăd′	kȧ-lād′	. . . .	kȧ-lād′	kȧ-lăd′
calcimine	kăl′sĭ-mīn ; -mĭn	kăl′sĭ-mĭn ; -mīn	kăl′sĭ-mĭn ; -mīn	kăl′sĭ-mīn	. . . .	kăl′sĭ-mīn	kăl′sĭ-mīn
calcinatory	kăl-sĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ ; kăl′-sĭn-	kăl-sĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ ; kăl′-sĭn-	kăl′sĭn-ȧ-tō-rĭ ; kăl-sĭn′-	kăl-sĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ	. . . .	kăl′sĭ-nȧ-tō-rĭ	kăl-sĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ
calcine	kăl-sīn′ ; kăl′sĭn	kăl-sīn′	kăl′sĭn ; kăl-sīn′	kăl′sĭn	kăl′sīn	kăl′sīn	kăl-sīn′
caledonite	kăl′ē-dō-nīt′ ; kȧ-lĕd′-ō-nīt	kăl′ē-dō-nīt′	kăl′ē-dō-nīt	kăl′ē-dō-nīt	. . . .	kȧ-lĕd′ō-nīt	kăl′ē-dŏn-īt
calipash	kăl′ĭ-păsh, kăl′ĭ-păsh′	kăl′ĭ-păsh	kăl′ĭ-păsh; kăl′ĭ-păsh′	kăl′ĭ-păsh′	kăl′ĭ-păsh	kăl′ĭ-păsh	kăl′ĭ-păsh′
calipee	kăl′ĭ-pē ; kăl′ĭ-pē′	kăl′ĭ-pē	kăl′ĭ-pē ; kăl′ĭ-pē′	kăl′ĭ-pē′	. . . .	kăl′ĭ-pē	kăl′ĭ-pē′
caliph	kā′lĭf ; kăl′ĭf	kā′lĭf ; kā′lĭf	kā′lĭf	kā′lĭf	kā′lĭf ; kȧ-lēf′	kā′lĭf	kā′lĭf
calix	kā′lĭks ; kăl′ĭks	kăl′ĭks	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks	. . . .	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks
caloyer	kăl′ō-yĕr ; kȧ-loi′ēr	kăl′ō-yĕr	kȧ-loi′ēr	kăl′ō-yĕr	kȧ-loi′ēr	kȧ-loi′ēr	kȧ-loi′ēr
calyx	kā′lĭks ; kăl′ĭks	kăl′ĭks ; kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks
Camellia	*genus* kȧ-mĕl′ĭ-ȧ; *flower also* -mēl′yȧ	kȧ-mĕl′ĭ-ȧ	kȧ-mĕl′iȧ	kȧ-mĕl′ĭ-ȧ	kȧ-mĕl′ĭ-ȧ	kȧ-mĕl′ĭ-ȧ	kȧ-mĕl′ĭ-ȧ
camelopard	kȧ-mĕl′ō-pärd ; kăm′-ĕl-ō-pärd′	kăm′ĕl-ō-pärd′ ; kȧ-mĕl′ō-pärd	kȧ-mĕl′ō-pärd ; kăm′-ĕ-lō-	kȧ-mĕl′ō-pärd	kȧ-mĕl′ō-pärd	kăm′ĕl-lĕp′ȧrd	kȧ-mĕl′ō-pärd ; kăm′-ĕl-
camphene	kăm′fēn; kăm-fēn′	kăm′fēn	kăm′fēn; kăm-fēn′	kăm′fēn	kăm′fīn	kăm-fēn′	kăm-fēn′
canaille	kȧ-nāl′; *F.* kȧ′nä′y′	kȧ′nä′y′ ; kȧ-nāl′	kȧ-nāl′	kȧ-nāl′	kȧ-nāl′	kȧ-nil′	kȧ-nāl′
canard	kȧ-närd′; *F.* kȧ′när′	kȧ′när′; kȧ-närd′	kȧ-när′ ; kȧ-närd′	kȧ-närd′	kȧ-närd′	. . . .	kȧ-när′
canine	kȧ-nīn′ ; kā′nīn	kȧ-nīn′; kăn′īn	kȧ-nīn′; kā′nin	kȧ-nīn′	kȧ-nīn′	kā′nīn	kȧ-nīn′
cañon	kăn′yŭn; *Sp.* kä-nyōn′	kăn′yŭn	kăn′yŭn; *Sp.* kä-nyōn′	kä-nyōn′; kăn′yŭn	kăn′yŏn	kăn′yŏn	kăn′yŏn
cantaloupe	kăn′tȧ-lōōp ; -lōp	kăn′tȧ-lōōp	kăn′tȧ-lōōp ; -lōp	kăn′tȧ-lōōp	. . . .	kăn′tȧ-lōōp	kăn′tȧ-lōōp
cantata	kăn-tä′tȧ	kăn-tä′tȧ	kăn-tä′tȧ	kăn-tä′tȧ	kăn-tā′tȧ	kăn-tā′tȧ	kăn-tā′tȧ ; -tä′tȧ
cantatrice	kăn′tȧ-trē′chā ; *F.* kän′tȧ′trēs′	kăn′tȧ-trē′chā ; *F.* kän′tȧ′trēs′	kăn′tȧ-trēs ; kăn′tȧ-trē′chē	kăn′tȧ-trē′chē	kăn′tȧ-trēs	. . . .	kăn′tȧ-trē′chē
cantilever	kăn′tĭ-lē′vēr; -lĕv′ēr	kăn′tĭ-lē′vēr	kăn′tĭ-lĕv′ēr	kăn′tĭ-lĕv′ēr	. . . .	kăn′tĭ-lē′vēr	kăn′tĭ-lē′vēr
cantonment	kăn′tŏn-mĕnt ; kăn-tŏn′- ; kăn-tōōn′-	kăn-tōn′mĕnt ; -tōōn′-mĕnt	kăn′tŏn-mĕnt ; kăn-tōn′mĕnt; kăn-tōōn′-	kăn′tŏn-mĕnt	kăn-tŏn′mĕnt	kăn′tŏn-mĕnt	kăn′tŏn-mĕnt
caoutchouc	kōō′chōōk ; kou′-	kou′chōōk; kōō′-	kōō′chōōk	kōō′chōōk	kōō′chōōk	kōō′chōōk	kōō′chōōk
capias	kā′pĭ-ăs ; kăp′ĭ-ăs	kăp′ĭ-ăs	kā′pĭ-ăs	kā′pĭ-ăs ; kā′pĭ-ăs	kā′pĭ-ăs	kā′pĭ-ăs	kā′pĭ-ăs
capillary	kăp′ĭ-lā-rĭ; kȧ-pĭl′ȧ-rĭ	kăp′ĭ-lȧ-rĭ; kȧ-pĭl′ȧ-rĭ	kăp′ĭ-lā-rĭ; kȧ-pĭl′ȧ-rĭ	kăp′ĭ-lē-rĭ	kăp′ĭ-lēr-ĭ	kȧ-pĭl′ȧ-rĭ	kăp′ĭ-lȧ-rĭ; kȧ-pĭl′ȧ-rĭ
capitoline	kăp′ĭ-tō-līn ; kȧ-pĭt′ō-līn	kȧ-pĭt′ō-lĭn	kăp′ĭ-tō-līn	kăp′ĭ-tō-līn	kăp′ĭ-tō-līn	kȧ-pĭt′ōl-īn	kăp′ĭ-tō-līn
capuchin	kăp′ū-chĭn ; kăp′ū-shēn′	kăp′ū-chĭn ; kăp′ū′-shēn′	kăp′ū-chĭn ; kăp′ōō-shēn′ ; kăp′ū-shēn′	kăp′ū-chēn′	kăp′ū-shēn	kăp′ū-shĭn	kăp′ū-shēn′
caravan	kăr′ȧ-văn;kăr′ȧ-văn′	kăr′ȧ-văn ; kăr′ȧ-văn′	kăr′ȧ-văn; kăr′ȧ-văn′	kăr′ȧ-văn	kăr′ȧ-văn′	kăr′ȧ-văn′	kăr′ȧ-văn′
carcajou	kär′kȧ-jōō ; -zhōō	kär′kȧ-zhōō	kär′kȧ-jōō	kär′kȧ-jōō	. . . .	kär-kȧ-jōō′	kär′kȧ-jōō
Cardamine	kär-dăm′ĭ-nē; kär′dȧ-mī′nē	kär-dăm′ĭ-nē; kär′dȧ-mīn	kär-dăm′ĭ-nē	kär′dȧ-mī′nē	. . . .	kär′dȧ-mīn	kär′dȧ-mīn
caret	kăr′ĕt ; kā′rĕt	kăr′ĕt ; kār′ĕt	kā′rĕt	kăr′ĕt	kā′rĕt	kăr′ĕt	kā′rĕt
caribou	kăr′ĭ-bōō ; kăr′ĭ-bōō′	kăr′ĭ-bōō′	kăr′ĭ-bōō	kăr′ĭ-bōō	kăr′ĭ-bōō	kăr′ĭ-bōō	kăr′ĭ-bōō
caricaturist	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tū′rĭst; kăr′-ĭ-kȧ-tū′rĭst	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tū′rĭst	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tūr-ĭst	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-chōōr-ĭst ; -tūr-ĭst	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tū′rĭst	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tūr′ĭst	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tū′rĭst
carminative	kär-mĭn′ȧ-tĭv ; kär′-mĭ-nā-tĭv	kär′mĭ-nā-tĭv	kär-mĭn′ȧ-tĭve	kär-mĭn′ȧ-tĭv	kär-mĭn′ȧ-tĭv	kär′mĭ-nā-tĭv	kär-mĭn′ȧ-tĭv
carmine	kär′mĭn; -mīn	kär′mĭn	kär′mĭn ; -mīn	kär′mĭn	kär′mīn	kär′mĭn	kär′mīn ; kär-mīn′
caruncle	kăr′ŭŋ-k'l ; kȧ-rŭŋ′k'l	kȧ-rŭŋ′k'l; kăr′ŭŋ-k'l	kăr′ŭŋ-k'l	kăr′ŭŋ-k'l	kȧ-rŭŋ′k'l	kȧ-rŭŋ′k'l	kăr′ŭn-k'l
casement	kās′mĕnt	kās′mĕnt ; kāz′-	kās′mĕnt ; kāz′-	kās′mĕnt	kās′mĕnt	kās′mĕnt	kāz′mĕnt
caseous	kā′sē-ŭs	kā′sē-ŭs	kā′sē-ŭs	kā′sē-ŭs	kā′sē-ŭs	kā′zē-ŭs	kā′sē-ŭs ; kā′shē-
cashmere	kăsh′mēr ; kăsh-mēr′	kăsh′mēr; kăsh-mēr′	kăsh′mēr	kăsh′mēr	kăsh′mēr	kăsh′mēr	kăsh′mēr ; kăsh-mēr′
casserole	kăs′ē-rōl ; kăs′ē-rōl′	kăs′ē-rōl′	kăs′ē-rōl	kăs′ē-rōl	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
cassia	kăsh′ȧ ; -ĭ-ȧ	kăs′ĭ-ȧ	kăsh′iȧ	kăsh′iȧ	kăsh′ĭ-ȧ	kăs′ĭ-ȧ	kăsh′ĭ-ȧ
castanet	kăs′tȧ-nĕt; kăs′tȧ-nĕt′	kăs′tȧ-nĕt ; -tȧ-nĕt′	kăs′tȧ-nĕt	kăs′tȧ-nĕt	kăs′tȧ-nĕt	kăs′tȧ-nĕt	kăs′tȧ-nĕt
casual	kăzh′ū-ăl ; kăz′-	kăzh′ū-ăl ; kăz′-	kăzh′ū-ăl	kăzh′ū-ăl	kăzh′ū-ăl	kăz′ū-ăl	kăzh′ū-ăl
catechu	kăt′ē-chōō; -shōō	kăt′ē-shōō; -chōō	kăt′ē-chōō	kăt′ē-chōō	kăt′ē-shōō	kăt′ē shōō	kăt′ē-kū
catenary	kăt′ē-nā-rĭ ; kȧ-tē′nȧ-rĭ	kȧ-tē′nȧ-rĭ	kăt′ē-nā-rĭ	kăt′ē-nĕ-rĭ	kăt′ē-nĕr-ĭ	kăt′ē-nȧ-rĭ	kăt′ē-nȧ-rĭ
cathedra	kȧ-thē′drȧ; kăth′ē-drȧ	kȧ-thē′drȧ; kăth′ē-drȧ	kăth′ē-drȧ; kȧ-thē′drȧ	kăth′ē-drȧ	kȧ-thē′drȧ	kăth′ē-drȧ; kȧ-thē′drȧ	kȧ-thē′drȧ; kăth′ē-drȧ
Caucasian	kô-kā′shăn ; -kăsh′ăn	kô-kā′shĭ-ăn	kô-kā′siăn; -shiăn; kô-kăsh′iăn	kô-kăsh′iăn ; kô-kā′-siăn	kô-kā′zhĭ-ăn	kô-kā′shĭ-ăn	kô-kā′siăn
Celestine	sĕl′ĕs-tĭn; -tīn; sē-lĕs′-tĭn	sĕl′ĕs-tīn ; -tĭn; sē-lĕs′-tĭn	sĕl′ĕs-tĭn	sĕl′ĕs-tĭn	sē-lĕs′tĭn	sē-lĕs′tīn	sĕl′ĕs-tīn
celibacy	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ ; sē-lĭb′ȧ-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ
cement, *n.*	sē-mĕnt′ ; sĕm′ĕnt	sē-mĕnt′ ; sĕm′ĕnt	sē-mĕnt′ ; sĕm′ĕnt	sē-mĕnt′	sē-mĕnt′	sē-mĕnt′	sĕm′ĕnt
cenobite	sĕn′ō-bīt ; sē′nō-bīt	sē′nō-bīt ; sĕn′ō-bīt	sĕn′ō-bīt	sĕn′ō-bīt	sē′nō-bīt	sē′nō-bīt	sĕn′ō-bīt
cerebric	sĕr′ē-brĭk ; sē-rĕb′rĭk	sē-rĕb′rĭk	sĕr′ē-brĭk	sĕr′ē-brĭk	sē-rĕb′rĭk	sē-rē′brĭk	sĕr′ē-brĭk
chagrin	shȧ-grĭn′ *or, esp. Brit.* shȧ-grēn′	shȧ-grēn′ ; -grĭn′	shȧ-grĭn′ ; shȧ-grēn′	shȧ-grĭn′	shȧ-grēn′	shȧ-grĭn′	shȧ-grēn′
chalcedony	kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭ ; kăl′sē-dō-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ŏ-nĭ ; kăl′sē-dŏ-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭ ; kăl′sē-dō-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ŭ-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭ ; kăl′sē-dō-nĭ
Chaldee	kăl′dē ; kăl-dē′	kăl′dē ; kăl-dē′	kăl′dē	kăl′dē	kăl′dē	kăl′dē	kăl-dē′
chaldron	chôl′drŭn	chôl′drŭn ; chä′drŭn	chôl′drŭn	chôl′drŭn	chôl′drŏn	chôl′drŭn	chôl′drŏn ; chăl′-
challis	shăl′ĭ ; chăl′ĭs	chăl′ĭs ; shă′lĭ	shăl′ĭ	shăl′ĭ	. . . .	shăl′ĭs	shăl′ĭ
chalybean	kăl′ĭ-bē′ăn ; kȧ-lĭb′ē-ăn	kăl′ĭ-bē′ăn	kȧ-lĭb′ē-ăn	kăl′ĭ-bē′ăn	kȧ-lĭb′ē-ăn	kȧ-lĭb′ē-ăn	kȧ-lĭb′ē-ăn
chamois, *n.*	shăm′ĭ ; shȧ′mwä′ ; shȧ-moi′ ; *see note*	shăm′oi ; shăm′ĭ ; shȧ′mwä′	shăm′wŏ ; shăm′ĭ	shăm′ĭ	shăm′wä	shȧm′wô	shăm′ĭ ; shȧ-moi′
champaign	shăm-pān′	chăm′pān	shăm-pān′ ; *formerly* chăm-pān′	shăm-pān′	shăm′pān	shăm′pān	shăm-pān′
champignon	shăm-pĭn′yŭn; chăm-; *F.* shäɴ′pē′nyōɴ′	chăm-pĭn′yŭn ; shăm-	shăm-pĭn′yŏn	shăm-pĭn′yŏn	shăm′pĭn-yŏng′	shăm-pĭn′yŏng	shăm-pĭn′yŭn
chap (*jaw*)	chŏp ; chăp	chăp	chŏp	chŏp	chŏp	chăp	chŏp
chaperon	shăp′ēr-ōn ; -ŏn	shăp′ēr-ōn ; -ŏn	shăp′ēr-ōn	shăp′ēr-ōn	shăp′ēr-ŏng	shăp′ēr-ŏn, *n.* ; -ōn, *v.*	shăp′ēr-ōn
charade	shȧ-räd′, *or, esp. Brit.* shȧ-rād′	shȧ-räd′	shȧ-räd′	shȧ-rād′ ; -räd′	shȧ-räd′	shȧ-räd′	shȧ-räd′
charivari	shä′rē-vä′rē ; shȧ-rē′-vä-rē′	shä′rĭ-vä′rĭ	shär′ĭ-vär′ĭ	shär′ĭ-vär′ĭ	shä′rē-vä′rē	shär′ē-vär′ē	shä′rē-vä-rē′

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
chassis	shȧ′sē	shȧ′sĭ	shăs′ĭs	chăs′ĭs ; shȧ′sē	. . . .	shăs′ē	shȧ′sē
chasuble	chăz′ū-b′l ; chăs′-	chăs′ū-b′l	chăs′ū-b′l	chăs′ū-b′l	chăz′ū-b′l	chăs′ū-b′l	chăz′ū-b′l
chauffer	shôf′ẽr ; chôf′-	chôf′ẽr	shō′tẽr	shô′fẽr	chŏf′ẽr	shôf′ẽr	chô′fẽr
Cheviot	chĕv′ĭ-ŭt ; chē′vĭ-ŭt	chē′vĭ-ŭt ; chĕv′-	chĕv′ĭ-ŭt	chĕv′ĭ-ŭt	. . . .	. . . .	chĭv′ĭ-ŏt ; chĕv′ĭ-ŏt
chimera	kĭ-mē′rȧ ; kī-	kĭ-mē′rȧ ; kī-	kĭ-mē′rȧ	kĭ-mē′rȧ	kĭ-mē′rȧ	ki-mē′rȧ	kĭ-mē′rȧ
chimere	chĭ-mēr′ ; shĭ-mēr′	chĭ-mēr′	shĭ-mēr′	shĭ-mēr′	. . . .	shĭ-mēr′	shĭ-mēr′
chimpanzee	chĭm-păn′zē ; chĭm′-păn-zē′	chĭm-păn′zĭ ; chĭm′-păn-zē′	chĭm-păn′zē ; chĭm′-păn-zē′	chĭm-păn′zē	chĭm′păn-zē′	chĭm-păn′zē	chĭm-păn′zē
Chinese	chī-nēz′ ; -nēs′	chī-nēz′	chī-nēs′ ; -nēz′	chī-nēs′	chī-nēz′	chi-nēz′	chī-nēz′
chivalric	shĭv′ăl-rĭk ; shĭ-văl′-rĭk	shĭ-văl′rĭk ; shĭv′ăl-; chĭ-văl′- ; chĭv′ăl-	shĭv′ăl-rĭk	chĭv′ăl-rĭk	shĭv′ăl-rĭk ; chĭv′ăl-	shĭv′ăl-rĭk	shĭ-văl′rĭk
chivalry	shĭv′ăl-rĭ	shĭv′ăl-rĭ ; chĭv′ăl-rĭ	shĭv′ăl-rĭ	chĭv′ăl-rĭ	shĭv′ăl-rĭ ; chĭv′-	shĭv′ăl-rĭ	shĭv′ăl-rĭ ; chĭv′-
chloride	klō′rīd ; -rĭd	klō′rĭd ; -rīd	klō′rĭd ; rīd	klō′rĭd ; -rīd	klō′rĭd	klō′rid	klō′rĭd
chlorine	klō′rĭn ; -rēn	klō′rĭn ; -rīn	klō′rĭn	klō′rĭn ; -rīn	klō′rĭn	klō′rīn	klō′rĭn
cholerine	kŏl′ẽr-ĭn ; -īn	kŏl′ẽr-īn ; -ēn	kŏl′ẽr-ĭn	kŏl′ẽr-ĭn ; -ēn	. . . .	kŏl′ẽr-in	kŏl′ẽr-ĭn
chopine	chō-pēn′ ; chŏp′ĭn	chō-pēn′; chŏp′ĭn	chŏp′ĭn ; chō-pēn′	chō-pēn′	chō-pēn′	chŏp′ĭn	chŏp′ĭn ; chō-pēn′
choragic	kō-răj′ĭk; -rā′jĭk	kō-răj′ĭk ; -rā′jĭk	kō-răj′ĭk	kō-răj′ĭk	kŏr-ā′jĭk	kŏr-ā′jĭk	kō-răj′ĭk
choric	kō′rĭk ; kŏr′ĭk	kŏr′ĭk ; kō′rĭk	kō′rĭk	kō′rĭk ; kŏr′ĭk	. . . .	kŏr′ĭk	kō′rĭk
Christian	krĭs′chăn	krĭs′tyăn	krĭs′tiăn ; -chiăn	krĭs′chiăn	krĭst′yăn	krĭst′ĭ-ăn	krĭst′yăn
Christianity	krĭs′chĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ ; krĭs-chăn′-	krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ	krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ ; -chĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ	krĭs′chĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ	krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ	krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ	krĭst′yĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ
cicatrix	sĭ-kā′trĭks ; sĭk′ȧ-	sĭ-kā′trĭks ; sĭk′ȧ-	sĭ-kā′trĭks	sĭk′ȧ-trĭks	sĭk′ȧ-trĭks	sĭk′ȧ-trĭks	sĭ-kā′trĭks
cicely	sĭs′ē-lĭ ; sĭs′lĭ	sĭs′ē-lĭ ; sĭs′lĭ	sĭs′ē-lĭ	sĭs′ē-lĭ	sĭs′ē-lĭ	sĭs′ē-lĭ	sĭs′ē-lĭ
cicerone, *n.*	chē′chā-rō′nā; *E.* sĭs′-ē-rō′nē	chē′chā-rō′nā ; sĭs′ẽr-ō′nē	sĭs′ẽr-ō′nē ; *It.* chē′-chā-rō′nĕ	chē′chā-rō′nā	sĭs′ĕ-rō′nĕ ; chĭch′ĕ-rō′nĕ	sĭs′ẽr-ō′nā; chē′chĕr-ō′nā	chē′chĕ-rō′nē ; sĭs′ẽr-ō′nē
cicisbeo	chē′chēz-bā′ō ; sĭ-sĭs′-bē-ō	chē′chēz-bā′ō	sĭ-sĭs′bē-ō ; *It.* chē′-chēs-bā′ō	chē′chēs-bā′ō ; sĭ-sĭs′-bē-ō	chē′chĭs-bā′ō	sĭ-sĭs′bā-ō	chē′chĭs-bā′ō ; sĭ-sĭs′bē-ō
clangor	klăŋ′gẽr; klăng′ẽr	klăŋ′gẽr ; klăng′ẽr	klăŋ′gŏr; klăng′ŏr	klăŋ′gŏr	klăŋ′gẽr	klăng′ẽr	klăŋ′gŏr
clapboard	klăp′bōrd′ ; *colloq.* klăb′ōrd, -ẽrd	klăp′bōrd ; klăb′ōrd	klăp′bōrd ; *colloq.* klăb′ẽrd	klăp′bōrd	. . . .	klăp′bōrd	klăb′ōrd
clarinet	klăr′ĭ-nĕt′	klăr′ĭ-nĕt ; -nĕt′	klăr′ĭ-nĕt ; klăr′ĭ-nĕt′	klăr′ĭ-nĕt	klăr′ĭ-nĕt	klăr′ĭ-nĕt	klăr′ĭ-nĕt
cliental	klī-ĕn′tăl ; klī′ĕn-	klī-ĕn′tăl	klī′ĕn-tăl	klī′ĕnt-ăl	. . . .	klī′ĕn-tăl	klī-ĕn′tăl
clientele	klī′ĕn-tēl′ ; -tĕl′ ; *as F.* klē′äɴ′tĕl′	klī′ĕn-tēl′	klī′ĕn-tēl	klī′ĕn-tēl′ ; -tĕl′	klī′ĕn-tēl	klī′ĕn-tēl′	klī′ĕn-tēl
climacteric	klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk ; klī′-măk-tẽr′ĭk	klī′măk-tẽr′ĭk ; klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk	klī′măk-tẽr′ĭk ; klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk	klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk	klī′măk-tẽr′ĭk ; klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk	klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk	klĭm′ăk-tẽr′ĭk ; klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk
clitoris	klī′tō-rĭs ; klĭt′ō-rĭs	klī′tō-rĭs	klī′tō-rĭs	klī′tō-rĭs ; klē′-	. . . .	klī′tẽr-ĭs	. . . .
cobalt	kō′bôlt ; -bŏlt	kō′bŏlt	kō′bôlt	kō′bôlt	kō′bôlt	kō′bŏlt	kō′bôlt ; kŏb′ălt
cobaltous	kō-bôl′tŭs ; kō′bôl-tŭs; kō′bŏl-	kō-bôl′tŭs	kō′bôl-tŭs	kō′bôl-tŭs	. . .	kō′bôl-tŭs	. . . .
cobra	kō′brȧ ; kŏb′rȧ	kō′brȧ ; kŏb′rȧ	kō′brȧ	kō′brȧ	. . . .	kŏb′rȧ	kō′brȧ
cochineal	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl ; kŏch′ĭ-nēl′	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl
cockatrice	kŏk′ȧ-trīs ; -trĭs	kŏk′ȧ-trīs ; -trĭs	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs ; -trīs	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs	kŏk′ȧ-trīs
codeine	kō-dē′ĭn ; kō′dē-ēn	kō′dē-in	kō-dē′ĭn	kō-dē′ĭn	. . . .	. . . .	kō-dē′ĭn
codices	kŏd′ĭ-sēz ; kō′dĭ-	kō′dĭ-sēz	kō′dĭ-sēz	kŏd′ĭ-sēz ; -sās	. . . .	kō′dĭ-sēz	kŏd′ĭ-sēz
codification	kō′dĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn ; kŏd′ĭ-	kō′dĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn ; kŏd′ĭ-	kŏd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn	kŏd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn	kŏd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn	kōd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn	kŏd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn
codify	kō′dĭ-fī ; kŏd′ĭ-fī	kō′dĭ-fī	kŏd′ĭ-fī	kŏd′ĭ-fī	kŏd′ĭ-fī	kŏd′ĭ-fī	kŏd′ĭ-fī
cognizance	kŏg′nĭ-zăns ; kŏn′ĭ-	kŏg′nĭ-zăns ; kŏn′ĭ-	kŏg′nĭ-zăns ; kŏn′ĭ-	kŏg′nĭ-zăns	kŏg′nĭ-zăns ; kŏn′ĭ-	kŏn′ĭ-zăns	kŏg′nĭ-zăns; kŏn′ĭ-
coiffure	kwȧ′für′ ; koif′ūr	kwȧ-für′ ; koif′ūr	koif′ūr ; *F.* kwŏ-für′	koi′fūr	koi′fōōr	koi-fōōr′	koif′ūr
colchicum	kŏl′kĭ-kŭm ; *commonly* kŏl′chĭ-	kŏl′kĭ-kŭm ; *vulg.* kŏl′chĭ-kŭm	kŏl′chĭ-kŭm ; *as L.* kŏl′kĭ-kŭm	kŏl′kĭ-kŭm	kŏl′kĭ-kŭm	kŏl′chĭ-kŭm	kŏl′kĭ-kŭm
colleen	kŏ-lēn′ ; kŏl′ēn	kŏ-lēn′ ; kŏl′ēn	kŏl′ēn	kŏl′ēn	kŏl′ēn	kŏl-ēn	. . . .
coloration	kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn ; kŏl′ō-rā′-	kŏl′ō-rā′shŭn ; kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn	kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn	kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn	kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn	kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn	kŭl′ẽr ā′shŭn
colorific	kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk;kŏl′ō-rĭf′-	kŏl′ō-rĭf′ĭk ; kŭl′ẽr-	kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk	kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk	. . . .	kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk	kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk
colportage	kŏl′pōr′tāj ; kŏl′pōr′-tȧzh′	kŏl′pōr′tȧzh′; kŏl′pŏr-tāj	kŏl′pōr-tāj	kŏl′pōr′tāj	kŏl′pōr-tāj ; -täzh′	kŏl′pōr-tāj	kŏl-pōr′tāj
colporteur	kŏl′pōr′tẽr ; kŏl′pōr′-tûr′	kŏl′ pōr′tûr′; kŏl′pŏr-tẽr	kŏl′pōr-tẽr	kŏl′pōr′tẽr	kŏl′pōr-tûr′	kŏl′pōr-tẽr	kŏl′pŏr-tûr′ ; kŏl′pōr-tẽr
comatose	kŏm′ȧ-tōs ; kō′mȧ-	kō′mȧ-tōs′	kō′mȧ-tōs	kō′mȧ-tōs	kŏm′ȧ-tōs′	kŏm′ȧ-tōs	kŏm′ȧ-tōs′
combat, *n.*	kŏm′băt ; kŭm′băt	kŏm′băt ; kŭm′băt	kŏm′băt ; kŭm′-	kŏm′băt	kŭm′băt	kŭm′băt	kŭm′băt ; kŏm′-
combinant	kŏm′bĭ-nănt ; kŏm-bīn′ănt	kŏm′bĭ-nănt	kŏm-bīn′ănt	kŏm-bīn′ănt	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
combinative	kŏm′bĭ-nā-tĭv ; kŏm-bīn′ȧ-tĭv	kŏm′bĭ-nā-tĭv	kŏm-bīn′ȧ-tĭv	kŏm-bīn′ȧ-tĭv		kŏm′bĭ-nā-tĭv	. . .
comment, *v.*	kŏm′ĕnt ; kŏ-mĕnt′	kŏm′ĕnt ; kŏ-mĕnt′	kŏ-mĕnt′ ; kŏm′ĕnt	kŏm′ĕnt	kŏm′ĕnt	kŏm′ĕnt	kŏm′ĕnt ; kŏ-mĕnt′
comminatory	kŏ-mĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ ; kŏm′-ĭ-nȧ-	kŏm′ĭ-nȧ-tẽr-ĭ	kŏ-mĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ	kŏ-mĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ	kŏ-mĭn′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	kŏ-mĭn′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	kŏ-mĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ
commissural	kŏ-mĭsh′ū-răl ; kŏm′-ĭ-sū′răl	kŏm′ĭ-sū′răl	kŏ-mĭs′ū-răl ; kŏ-mĭsh′-	kŏ-mĭsh′ū-răl	kŏ-mĭsh′ōō-răl	kŏ-mĭs′ū-răl	kŏm′ĭ-sū′răl
communal	kŏm′ū-năl; kŏ-mū′năl	kŏ-mū′năl: kŏm′ū-năl	kŏm′ū-năl	kŏm′ū-năl	kŏ-mū′năl	kŏm′ū-năl	kŏ-mū′năl
compensate	kŏm′pĕn-sāt ; kŏm-pĕn′sāt	kŏm′pĕn-sāt ; kŏm-pĕn′sāt	kŏm-pĕn′sāt ; kŏm′-pĕn-sāt	kŏm′pĕn-sāt	kŏm-pĕn′sāt	kŏm′pĕn-sāt ; kŏm-pĕn′sāt	kŏm-pĕn′sāt
complaisance	kŏm′plā-zăns′ ; kŏm-plā′zăns	kŏm′plā-zăns′ ; kŏm′-plā-zăns′	kŏm′plā-zăns	kŏm′plā-zăns	kŏm′plā-zăns′	kŭm-plā′zăns ; kŏm′-plā-zăns	kŏm′plā-zăns′
complement, *v.*	kŏm′plē-mĕnt′; kŏm′-plē-mĕnt′	kŏm′plē-mĕnt′	kŏm′plē-mĕnt	kŏm′plē-mĕnt		kŭm′plē-mĕnt	. . . .
compliment, *v.*	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt, kŏm′-plĭ-mĕnt′	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt′	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt′	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt
composite, *a. & n.*	kŏm-pŏz′ĭt ; kŏm′pō-zĭt	kŏm′pō-zĭt ; *formerly* kŏm-pŏz′ĭt	kŏm-pŏz′ĭt ; kŏm′pō-zĭt	kŏm-pŏz′ĭt, *a.* ; kŏm-pŏz′ĭt;kŏm′pŏz-ĭt,*n.*	kŏm′pŏz-ĭt	kŏm′pŏz-ĭt	kŏm-pŏz′ĭt
compost	kŏm′pōst	kŏm′pŏst	kŏm′pōst	kŏm′pōst	kŏm′pŏst	kŏm′pŏst	kŏm′pōst
comprador	kŏm′prȧ-dōr′ ; kŏm′-prȧ-dōr′	kŏm′prȧ-dōr′	kŏm′prä-dōr′	kŏm′prä-dōr′	kŏm′prȧ-dōr′	kŏm-prä′dŏr	kŏm′prȧ-dōr′
comrade	kŏm′răd ; -rȧd	kŏm′răd	kŏm′răd ; -rād ; kŭm′-	kŏm′răd	kŏm′răd	kŭm′răd	kŏm′răd ; kŭm′-
conative	kŏn′ȧ-tĭv ; kō′nȧ-	kŏn′ȧ-tĭv	kō′nȧ-tĭv	kō′nȧ-tĭv	. . . .	kŏn′ȧ-tĭv	kō-nā′tĭv
concentrate, *v.*	kŏn′sĕn-trāt ; kŏn-sĕn′trāt	kŏn′sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn′-trāt	kŏn-sĕn′trāt ; kŏn′sĕn-trāt	kŏn′sĕn-trāt	kŏn-sĕn′trāt	kŏn′sĕn-trāt	kŏn-sĕn′trāt
confessor	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr (see *note*)	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr ; *formerly* kŏn′fĕs-ẽr	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr	kŏn′fĕs-ẽr ; kŏn-fĕs′-
confiscate, *v.*	kŏn′fĭs-kāt ; kŏn-fĭs′-	kŏn′fĭs-kāt ; kŏn-fĭs′-	kŏn-fĭs′kāt ; kŏn′fĭs-	kŏn′fĭs-kāt	kŏn-fĭs′kāt	kŏn′fĭs-kāt	kŏn-fĭs′kāt
conglobate	kŏn-glō′bāt	kŏn′glō-bāt	kŏn-glō′bāt ; kŏn′glō-bāt	kŏn′glō-bāt	kŏn′glō-bāt	kŏŋ′glō-bāt	kŏn-glō′bāt
connate	kŏn′āt ; kŏ-nāt′	kŏn′āt	kŏn′āt	kŏ-nāt′	kŏ-nāt′	kŏn′āt	kŏ-nāt′
connoisseur	kŏn′ĭ-sûr′ ; -sūr′	kŏ′nȧ/sûr′ ; kŏn′ĭ-sūr′	kŏn′ĭ-sūr′ ; -sûr′	kŏn′ĭ-sûr′	kŏn′ĭ-sûr′	kŏn′ŭ-sōōr′	kŏn′ĭ-sūr′ ; -sōōr′
conservatoire	kôɴ′sĕr′vȧ′twär′; kŏn-sûr′vȧ-twär′	kôɴ′sĕr′vȧ′twär′	kŏn-sĕr′vă-twŏr′	. . . .	kŏn-sûr′vȧ-twär	. . . .	kŏn-sûr′vȧ-twär
conserve, *n.*	kŏn-sûrv′ ; kŏn′sûrv	kŏn-sûrv′	kŏn′sûrv	kŏn′sûrv	kŏn′sûrv	kŏn′sûrv	kŏn′sûrv
consignee	kŏn′sī-nē′ ; -sĭ-nē′	kŏn′sī-nē′	kŏn′sī-nē′	kŏn′sī-nē′	kŏn′sĭ-nē′	kŏn′si-nē′	kŏn′sĭ-nē′
consignor	kŏn-sīn′ẽr; kŏn′sĭ-nôr′	kŏn′sī-nôr′	kŏn-sīn′ẽr ; kŏn′sĭ-nôr′	kŏn′sĭ-nôr′	kŏn-sīn′ẽr ; kŏn′sĭ-nôr′	kŏn-sīn′ẽr	kŏn′sĭ-nôr′
consistory	kŏn-sĭs′tō-rĭ; kŏn′sĭs-tō-rĭ	kŏn′sĭs-tẽr-ĭ ; kŏn-sĭs′tẽr-ĭ	kŏn-sĭs′tō-rĭ ; kŏn′sĭs-tō-rĭ	kŏn-sĭs′tō-rĭ	kŏn-sĭs′tẽr-ĭ	kŏn′sĭs-tẽr-ĭ	kŏn′sĭs-tō-rĭ ; kŏn-sĭs′-
consols	kŏn-sŏlz′ ; kŏn′sŏlz	kŏn-sŏlz′	kŏn′sŏlz ; kŏn-sŏlz′	kŏn′sŏlz	kŏn′sŏlz ; kŏn-sŏlz′	kŏn-sŏlz′	kŏn-sŏlz′ ; kŏn′sŏlz
construe	kŏn′strōō ; kŏn-strōō′;	kŏn′strōō : kŏn-strōō′	kŏn′strōō ; kŏn-strōō′	kŏn′strōō	kŏn′strōō	kŏn′strōō	kŏn′strōō
consummate, *v.*	kŏn′sŭ-māt ; kŏn-sŭm′āt	kŏn′sŭ-māt ; kŏn-sŭm′āt	kŏn-sŭm′āt ; kŏn′sŭ-māt	kŏn-sŭm′āt	kŏn-sŭm′āt	kŏn′sŭ-māt	kŏn-sŭm′āt
consummative	kŏn′sŭ-mā-tĭv ; kŏn-sŭm′ȧ-tĭv	kŏn′sŭ-mā-tĭv ; kŏn-sŭm′ȧ-tĭv	kŏn-sŭm′ȧ-tĭv	kŏn-sŭm′ȧ-tĭv	. . .	. . . .	kŏn-sŭm′ȧ-tĭv
contemplate	kŏn′tĕm-plāt ; kŏn-tĕm′plāt	kŏn′tĕm-plāt ; kŏn-tĕm′plāt	kŏn-tĕm′plāt ; kŏn′-tĕm-plāt	kŏn-tĕm′plāt	kŏn-tĕm′plāt	kŏn-tĕm′plāt ; kŏn′-tĕm-	kŏn-tĕm′plāt
content, *n.*	kŏn′tĕnt ; kŏn-tĕnt′	kŏn-tĕnt′ ; kŏn′tĕnt	kŏn′tĕnt ; kŏn-tĕnt′	kŏn′tĕnt	kŏn-tĕnt′ ; kŏn′tĕnt	kŏn′tĕnt ; kŏn-tĕnt′	kŏn-tĕnt′ ; kŏn′tĕnt
contour, *n.*	kŏn′tōōr′ ; kŏn′tōōr′	kŏn′tōōr ; kŏn-tōōr′	kŏn-tōōr′ ; kŏn′tōōr	kŏn-tōōr′	kŏn-tōōr′	kŏn-tōōr′	kŏn-tōōr′
controvert	kŏn′trō-vûrt ; kŏn′trō-vûrt′	kŏn′trō-vûrt; kŏn′trō-vûrt′	kŏn′trō-vûrt′	kŏn′trō-vûrt′	kŏn′trō-vûrt	kŏn′trō-vûrt	kŏn′trō-vûrt
convenient	kŏn-vēn′yĕnt	kŏn-vē′nĭ-ĕnt	kŏn-vē′niĕnt	kŏn-vē′niĕnt	kŏn-vē′nĭ-ĕnt	kŏn-vē′nĭ-ĕnt	kŏn-vēn′yĕnt
copaiba	kō-pā′bȧ ; -pī′bȧ	kō-pī′bȧ ; -pā′bȧ	kō-pā′bȧ	kō-pā′bȧ ; -pī′bȧ	kō-pā′bȧ	kō-pī′bȧ	kō-pē′bȧ
corduroy	kôr′dŭ-roi′ ; kôr′dŭ-roi′	kôr′dŭ-roi′	kôr′dū-roi	kôr′dū-roi′	kôr′dōō-roi′	kôr′dōō-roi′	kôr′dŭ-roi

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
corollary	kŏr′ŏ-lā-rĭ *or, esp. Brit.* kȯ-rŏl′ȧ-rĭ	kȯ-rŏl′ȧ-rĭ; kŏr′ŏ-lȧ-rĭ	kŏr′ŏ-lā-rĭ	kŏr′ŏ-lĕ-rĭ	kŏr′ŏ-lĕr-ĭ	kŏr′ŏ-lȧ-rĭ ; kŏ-rŏl′-	kŏr′ŏ-lȧ-rĭ ; kŏ-rŏl′-
coronal, *adj.*	kŏr′ō-năl ; kȯ-rō′năl	kȯ-rō′năl ; kŏr′ō-năl	kŏr′ō-năl	kŏr′ō-năl	kŏr′ō-năl ; kȯ-rō′-	kȯ-rō′năl ; kŏr′ō-	kȯ-rō′năl ; kŏr′ȯ-
coronoid	kŏr′ō-noid	kŏr′ō-noid ; kȯ-rō′-nȯ-ĭd	kŏr′ȯ-noid	kŏr′ȯ-noid	kŏr′ō-noid	kŏr′ō-noid	kŏr′ȯ-noid
correlate, *v.*	kŏr′ė-lāt′ ; kŏr′ė-lāt	kŏr′ė-lāt′	kŏr′ė-lāt′	kŏr′ė-lāt′	kŏr′ė-lāt	kŏr′ė-lāt	kŏr′ė-lāt
corsage	kôr′sȧj ; *F.* kȯr′sȧzh′	kôr′sȧj ; *F.* kȯr′sȧzh′	kôr-säzh′	kôr′sȧj	. . . . .	kôr′sĭj	kôr-säj′
coruscate	kŏr′ŭs-kāt ; kȯ-rŭs′-	kŏr′ŭs-kāt	kȯ-rŭs′kāt; kŏr′ŭs-kāt	kŏr′ŭs-kāt	kȯ-rŭs′kāt	kŏr′ŭs-kāt	kȯ-rŭs′kāt
corymb	kŏr′ĭmb ; -ĭm	kŏr′ĭmb	kŏr′ĭmb	kŏr′ĭmb	kŏr′ĭm	kŏr′ĭmb	kŏr′ĭmb
costume, *n.*	kŏs′tūm ; kŏs-tūm′	kŏs-tūm′ ; kŏs′tūm	kŏs-tūm′ ; kŏs′tūm	kŏs′tūm	kŏs-tūm′ ; kŏs′tūm	kŏs′tūm	kŏs-tūm′
cotyledonal	kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn-ăl ; -lĕd′-ŭn-ăl	kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn-ăl	kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŏn-ăl	kŏt′ĭ-lĕd′ŏn-ăl	. . . .	kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn-ăl	kŏt′ĭ-lĕd′ō-năl
countermand, *n.*	koun′tẽr-mȧnd; koun′-tẽr-mȧnd′	koun′tẽr-mȧnd′	koun′tẽr-mȧnd	koun′tẽr-mȧnd′	koun′tẽr-mănd′	koun′tẽr-mănd	koun′tẽr-mȧnd
counterpoise, *v.*	koun′tẽr-poiz′	koun′tẽr-poiz	koun′tẽr-poiz′	koun′tẽr-poiz′	koun′tẽr-poiz	koun′tẽr-poiz	koun′tẽr-poiz′
countersign, *v*	koun′tẽr-sīn′ ; koun′-tẽr-sīn′	koun′tẽr-sīn′	koun′tẽr-sīn′	koun′tẽr-sīn′	• koun′tẽr-sīn	koun′tẽr-sīn′	koun′tẽr-sīn′
countersink, *v.*	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk′	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk′	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk′	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk′	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk′
courant, *n.* (*gazette*)	kōō-rȧnt′; kōō′rănt; *in U. S. often* kŭr′ănt	kōō-rănt′	kōō′rănt; kōō-rănt′	kōō′rănt	kōō-ränt′	kōō-rănt′	kōō-ränt′
courteous	kûr′tė-ŭs ; kōrt′yŭs	kōrt′yŭs ; kûrt′yŭs	kûr′tė-ŭs ; kōr′tiŭs	kûr′tė-ŭs	kûrt′yŭs	kōr′tė-ŭs	kûr′tė-ŭs; kōrt′yŭs
courtesan	kōr′tė-zăn ; kûr′-	kōr′tė-zăn ; kûr′-	kûr′tė-zăn ; kōr′-	kûr′tė-zăn	kûr′tĕ-zăn	kōr′tė-zăn	kûr′tė-zăn′
courtesy	kûr′tė-sĭ ; kōr′tė-sĭ	kōr′tĕ-sĭ ; kûr′-	kûr′tė-sĭ	kûr′tė-sĭ	kûr′tĕ-sĭ	kōr′tĕ-sĭ	kûr′tĕ-sĭ
coxcombical	kŏks-kōm′ĭ-kăl;-kŏm′-	kŏks-kōm′ĭ-kăl;-kŏm′-	kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-kăl	kŏks-kōm′ĭ-kăl	kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-kăl	kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-kăl	kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-kŭl
cremate	krė-māt′ ; krē′māt	krė-māt′	krē′māt	krē′māt	krė-māt′	krė-māt′	krė-māt′
crematory	krĕm′ȧ-tō-rĭ ; krē′mȧ-	krĕm′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	krē′mȧ-tō-rĭ	krē′mȧ-tō-rĭ	. . . . .	krē′mȧ-tẽr-ĭ	. . . . .
crescendo	krĕ-shĕn′dō ; -sĕn′dō	krā-shĕn′dō	krĕ-shĕn′dō	krĕs-shĕn′dō	krĕs-sĕn′dō	krĕ-shĕn′dō	krĕs-sĕn′dō
cribriform	krĭb′rĭ-fôrm; krī′brĭ-	krī′brĭ-fôrm ; krĭb′rĭ-	krĭb′rĭ-fôrm	krĭb′rĭ-fôrm	krĭb′rĭ-fôrm	krī′brĭ-fôrm	krĭb′rĭ-fôrm
crinoline	krĭn′ō-lĭn ; -lēn	krĭn′ō-lēn ; -lĭn	krĭn′ō-lĭn ; -lĭn	krĭn′ō-lĭn	krĭn′ō-lēn	krĭn′ō-lēn	krĭn′ō-lĭn
cross	krŏs	krŏs	krôs	krôs	krŏs	krôs	krŏs ; krôs
cruse	krōōs ; krōōz	krōōs ; krōōz	krōōs	krōōs	krōōz	krōōz	krōōs
cryptogamia	krĭp′tō-gā′mĭ-ȧ ; -găm′ĭ-ȧ	krĭp′tō-găm′ĭ-ȧ	krĭp′tō-gā′mĭ-ȧ	krĭp′tō-gā′mĭ-ȧ ; -gȧ′-mĭ-ȧ	krĭp′tō-gā′mĭ-ȧ	krĭp′tō-gā′mĭ-ȧ	krĭp′tō-gā′mĭ-ȧ
crystalline	krĭs′tăl-ĭn ; -īn	krĭs′tăl-ĭn ; -īn	krĭs′tăl-ĭn ; -īn	krĭs′tăl-ĭn	krĭs′tăl-ĭn	krĭs′tăl-īn	krĭs′tăl-īn ; -ĭn
cuirass	kwė-rȧs′	kwĭ-răs′ ; kū-răs′	kwė-rȧs′ ; kwē′răs	kwė-rȧs′	kwĭ-răs′	kwĭ-răs′	kwė-răs′ ; kwē′răs
cuneiform	kū-nē′ĭ-fôrm ; kū′nė-	kū-nē′ĭ-fôrm; kū′nė-	kū′nė-ĭ-fôrm ; kū-nē′-	kū′nė-ĭ-fôrm	kū-nē′ĭ-fôrm	kū-nē′ĭ-fôrm	kū-nē′ĭ-fôrm
cyclic	sĭk′lĭk ; sī′klĭk	sĭk′lĭk	sĭk′lĭk	sĭk′lĭk	sī′klĭk	sĭk′lĭk	sĭk′lĭk
cyclide	sī′klĭd ; -klīd	sī′klĭd ; sĭk′līd	sī′klĭd	sī′klĭd	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
cymose	sī′mōs ; sī-mōs′	sī-mōs′	sī′mōs	sī′mōs	sī′mōz	sī′mōs	sī-mōs′
cynosure	sī′nō-shōōr ; sĭn′ō-	sĭn′ō-sūr ; sī′nō-sūr	sī′nō-shûr ; sĭn′ō-	sī′nō-shōōr	sī′nō-zhōōr	sī′nō-sūr	sī′nō-sūr ; sĭn′ō-
czar	zär ; tsär	tsär ; zär	zär ; tsär	zär	zär	. . . .	zär
dais	dā′ĭs ; dās	dās ; dā′ĭs	dā′ĭs	dā′ĭs	dā′ĭs	dā′ĭs	dā′ĭs
Damascene, *a.&n.*	dăm′ȧ-sēn; dăm′ȧ-sēn′	dăm′ȧ-sēn′	dăm′ȧ-sēn	dăm′ȧ-sēn	dăm′ȧ-sēn	dăm′ȧ-sēn′	dăm′ȧ-sēn
daunt	dänt ; dônt	dônt	dänt ; dônt	dänt	dônt	dônt	dänt
debacle	dė-bä′k′l ; -băk′′l	dė-bä′k′l	dė-băk′′l	dė-băk′′l	dė-băk′′l	dė-bä′k′l	dė-bä′k′l
debauchee	dĕb′ō-shē′	dĕb′ō-shē′	dĕb′ō-shē′	dĕb′ō-shē′; dā′bō-shā′	dĕb′ō-shē′	dĕb′ô-shē	dĕb′ō-shē′
decanal	dĕk′ȧ-năl ; dė-kā′năl	dė-kā′năl	dĕk′ȧ-năl	dĕk′ȧ-năl	dĕk′ȧ-năl	dĕk′ȧ-năl	dĕk′ȧ-năl ; dė-kā′-
decomposite	dē′kŏm-pŏz′ĭt ; dė-kŏm′pō-zĭt	dė-kŏm′pō-zĭt	dē′kŏm-pŏz′ĭt	dē′kŏm-pŏz′ĭt	dė-kŏm′pŏz-ĭt	dė-kŏm′pŏz-ĭt	dē′cŏm-pŏz′ĭt
decorous	dė-kō′rŭs; dĕk′ō-rŭs	dė-kō′rŭs; dĕk′ō-rŭs	dė-kō′rŭs; dĕk′ō-rŭs	dė-kō′rŭs	dė-kō′rŭs	dė-kō′rŭs; dĕk′ō-rŭs	dė-kō′rŭs ; dĕk′ō-rŭs
decussate	dė-kŭs′āt ; dĕk′ŭs-	dĕk′ŭs-āt; dė-kŭs′āt	dė-kŭs′āt	dė-kŭs′āt	dė-kŭs′āt	dė-kŭs′āt	dė-kŭs′āt
defalcation	dē′făl-kā′shŭn ;dĕf′ăl-	dē′făl-kā′shŭn	dē′făl-kā′shŭn	dĕf′ăl-kā′shŭn	dē′făl-kā′shŭn	dē′făl-kā′shŭn	dĕf′ăl-kā′shŭn
defalcator	dĕf′ăl-kā′tẽr; dē′făl-	dē′făl-kā′tẽr	dĕf′ăl-kā′tẽr	dė-făl′kā-tẽr	. . . .	. . . .	dĕf′ăl-kā′tẽr
defamation	dĕf′ȧ-mā′shŭn ; dē′fȧ-	dē′fȧ-mā′shŭn ; dĕf′ȧ-	dĕf′ȧ-mā′shŭn	dĕf′ȧ-mā′shŭn	dĕf′ȧ-mā′shŭn	dĕf′ȧ-mā′shŭn	dĕf′ȧ-mā′shŭn
defervescence	dē′fẽr-vĕs′ĕns ; dĕf′ẽr-	dē′fẽr-vĕs′ĕns	dē′fẽr-vĕs′ĕns	dĕf′ẽr-vĕs′ĕns	dĕf′ẽr-vĕs′ĕns	dē′fẽr-vĕs′ĕns	dĕf′ẽr-vĕs′ĕns
defile, *n.*	dė-fīl′ ; dē′fīl	dē′fīl ; dė-fīl′	dė-fīl′ ; dē′fīl	dė-fīl′	dė-fīl′; dē′fīl	dė-fīl′	dė-fīl′
deflagrable	dĕf′lȧ-grȧ-b′l ; dė-flā′-	dĕf′lȧ-grȧ-b′l	dĕf′lā-grā-b′l ; dė-flā′-	dĕf′lȧ-grȧ-b′l	dĕf′lȧ-grȧ-b′l	dė-flā′grȧ-b′l	dė-flā′grȧ-b′l; dĕf′lȧ-
defloration	dĕf′lō-rā′shŭn	dĕf′lō-rā′shŭn	dĕf′lō-rā′shŭn	dĕf′lō-rā′shŭn	dē′flō-rā′shŭn	dĕf′lō-rā′shŭn	dĕf′lō-rā′shŭn
deformation	dĕf′ŏr-mā′shŭn ; dē′-fŏr-	dē′fŏr-mā′shŭn	dĕf′ôr-mā′shŭn	dĕf′ŏr-mā′shŭn	dĕf′ŏr-mā′shŭn	dē′fŏr-mā′shŭn	dĕf′ŏr-mā′shŭn
demagogy	dĕm′ȧ-gŏj-ĭ ; -gŏg-ĭ	dĕm′ȧ-gŏg-ĭ ; -gŏj-ĭ	dĕm′ȧ-gŏj-ĭ	dĕm′ȧ-gŏg′ĭ	dĕm′ȧ-gŏg′ĭ; -gŏj′ĭ	dĕm′ȧ-gŏj-ĭ	dĕm′ȧ-gŏj-ĭ
demarcate	dė-mär′kāt ; dē′mär-	dē′mär-kāt	dė-mär′kāt	dė-mär′kāt	. . . .	dė-mär′kāt	dė-mär′kāt
demesne	dė-mān′; -mēn′	dė-mān′; dė-mēn′	dė-mēn′	dė-mān′; -mēn′	dė-mēn′	dė-mān′	dė-mēn′
demonetization	dė-mŏn′ė-tĭ-zā′shŭn ; dė-mŭn′-; -tī-zā′shŭn	dė-mŏn′ė-tī-zā′shŭn	dė-mŏn′ė-tĭ-zā′shŭn	dė-mŭn′ė-tĭ-zā′shŭn	dė-mŏn′ė-tī-zā′shŭn	dė-mŏn′ė-tī-zā′shŭn	dė-mŏn′ė-tĭ-zā′shŭn
demonstrate, *v.*	dĕm′ŏn-strāt; dė-mŏn′-	dė-mŏn′strāt; dĕm′ŏn-	dė-mŏn′strāt; dĕm′ŏn-	dė-mŏn′strāt	dė-mŏn′strāt; dĕm′ŏn-	dė-mŏn′strāt; dĕm′ŏn-	dė-mŏn′strāt
denary	dĕn′ȧ-rĭ ; dē′nȧ-rĭ	dē′nȧ-rĭ	dĕn′ȧ-rĭ	dĕn′ȧ-rĭ	. . . .	dē′nȧ-rĭ	dĕn′ȧ-rĭ
denudate, *v.*	dĕn′ū-dāt ; dė-nūd′āt	dĕn′ū-dāt ; dė-nūd′āt	dĕn′ū-dāt ; dė-nūd′āt	. . . .	. . . .	dē′nū-dāt	. . . .
denudate, *a.*	dė-nūd′āt ; dĕn′ū-dāt	dė-nūd′āt ; dĕn′ū-dāt	dĕn′ū-dāt ; dė-nūd′āt	dė-nūd′āt	dĕn′ū-dāt	dė-nūd′āt	dė-nūd′āt
denudation	dĕn′ū-dā′shŭn; dē′nū-	dĕn′ū-dā′shŭn	dĕn′ū-dā′shŭn	dĕn′ū-dā′shŭn	dĕn′ū-dā′shŭn	dē′nū-dā′shŭn	dĕn′ū-dā′shŭn
denunciation	dė-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	dė-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	dė-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	dė-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ;	dė-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn;-shĭ-ā′shŭn	dė-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	dė-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn
deplanate	dĕp′lȧ-nāt ; dē′plȧ-	dē′plȧ-nāt	dĕp′lā-nāt	dĕp′lȧ-nāt	dē′plȧ-nāt	dē′plān-āt	. . . .
deplumation	dē′plōō-mā′shŭn;dĕp′-lōō-	dē′plū-mā′shŭn	dē′plōō-mā′shŭn	dĕp′lōō-mā′shŭn	. . . .	dē′plōō-mā′shŭn	dĕp′lōō-mā′shŭn
deposition	dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn ; dē′pō-	dē′pō-zĭsh′ŭn ; dĕp′ō-	dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn	dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn	dē′pō-zĭsh′ŭn	dē′pō-zĭsh′ŭn	dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn
depot	dē′pō ; dā′pō ; dĕp′ō	dĕp′ō ; dė-pō′; dē′pō	dė-pō′; dē′pō	dē′pō; dĕp-ō′	dė-pō′	dĕp′ō	dė-pō′
depredatory	dĕp′rė-dā-tō-rĭ ; dė-prĕd′ȧ-tō-rĭ	dė-prĕd′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ ; dĕp′-rė-dā-tẽr-ĭ	dĕp′rė-dā-tō-rĭ	dĕp′rė-dā′tō-rĭ	dĕp′rė-dā′tẽr-ĭ	dĕp′rė-dā-tẽr-ĭ	dĕp′rė-dā-tō-rĭ
desiccant	dĕs′ĭ-kănt ; dė-sĭk′-	dė-sĭk′ănt ; dĕs′ĭ-kănt	dĕs′ĭ-kănt	dĕs′ĭ-kănt	dĕs′ĭ-kănt	dė-sĭk′ănt	dė-sĭk′ănt
desiccate	dĕs′ĭ-kāt ; dė-sĭk′āt	dė-sĭk′āt ; dĕs′ĭ-kāt	dĕs′ĭ-kāt	dĕs′ĭ-kāt	dĕs′ĭ-kāt	dė-sĭk′āt	dė-sĭk′āt
designate, *v.*	dĕs′ĭg-nāt ; dĕz′-	dĕs′ĭg-nāt ; dĕz′ĭg-nāt	dĕs′ĭg-nāt	dĕs′ĭg-nāt	dĕs′ĭg-nāt	dĕz′ĭg-nāt	dĕs′ĭg-nāt
desist	dė-zĭst′; dė-sĭst′	dė-zĭst′	dė-sĭst′; -zĭst′	dė-sĭst′	dė-sĭst′	dė-zĭst′	dė-sĭst′
despumate	dė-spū′māt ; dĕs′pū-	dė-spū′māt ; dĕs′pū-	dė-spū′māt ; dĕs′pū-	dĕs′pū-māt	dĕs′pū-māt	dė-spū′māt	dė-spū′māt
desquamate	dĕs′kwȧ-māt ; dė-skwā′māt	dĕs′kwȧ-māt′	dĕs-kwā′māt	dĕs′kwȧ-māt	dĕs′kwȧ-māt	dė-skwā′māt	dė-skwā′māt
detail, *n.*	dė-tāl′: dē′tāl	dė-tāl′ ; dē′tāl	dė-tāl′; dē′tāl	dė-tāl′	dē′tāl	dė-tāl′; dē′tāl	dė-tāl′; dē′tāl
detonate	dĕt′ō-nāt ; dē′tō-	dĕt′ō-nāt ; dē′tō-	dĕt′ō-nāt	dĕt′ō-nāt	dĕt′ō-nāt	dĕt′ō-nāt	dĕt′ō-nāt
diabetic	dī′ȧ-bĕt′ĭk ; -bē′tĭk	dī′ȧ-bē′tĭk	dī′ȧ-bĕt′ĭk	dī′ȧ-bĕt′ĭk ; dē′-	dī′ȧ-bĕt′ĭk	dī′ȧ-bĕt′ĭk	dī′ȧ-bĕt′ĭk
diagnose	dī′ăg-nōs′; -nōz′	dī′ăg-nōz′	dī′ăg-nōs′	dī′ăg-nōs′; dē′-	dī′ăg-nōz′	dī′ăg-nōz′	dī′ăg-nōz
dicrotism	dī′krō-tĭz′m ; dĭk′rō-	dī′krō-tĭz′m	dĭk′rō-tĭz′m	dĭk′rō-tĭz′m	dī′krō-tĭz′m	dī′krŏt-ĭz′m	dī′krō-tĭz′m
didactic	dĭ-dăk′tĭk ; dī-	dĭ-dăk′tĭk	dĭ-dăk′tĭk	dī-dăk′tĭk	dĭ-dăk′tĭk	dĭ-dăk′tĭk	dĭ-dăk′tĭk
digest, *v.*	dĭ-jĕst′ ; dī-	dĭ-jĕst′ ; dī-	dĭ-jĕst′	dĭ-jĕst′	dĭ-jĕst′	dĭ-jĕst′	dĭ-jĕst′
digress	dĭ-grĕs′ ; dī-grĕs′	dĭ-grĕss′ ; dī-	dĭ-grĕs′ ; dī-	dĭ-grĕs′	dĭ-grĕs′	dĭ-grĕs′	dĭ-grĕs′
dilatation	dĭl′ȧ-tā′shŭn ; dī′lȧ-	dī′lā-tā′shŭn	dĭl′ȧ-tā′shŭn ; dī′lā-	dĭl′ȧ-tā′shŭn	dĭl′ȧ-tā′shŭn	dī′lā-tā′shŭn	dĭl′ȧ-tā′shŭn
dilate	dĭ-lāt′ ; dī-lāt′	dĭ-lāt′ ; dī-	dĭ-lāt′ ; dī-	dĭ-lāt′	dī-lāt′	dī-lāt′	dĭ-lāt′ ; dī-lāt′
dilogy	dĭl′ō-jĭ	dĭl′ō-jĭ ; dī′lō-jĭ	dĭl′ō-jĭ ; dī′lō-jĭ	dĭl′ō-jĭ	. . . .	dĭl′ō-jĭ	dĭl′ō-jĭ
dilute	dĭ-lūt′; dī-	dĭ-lūt′ ; dī-	dĭ-lūt′; dī-	dĭ-lōōt′ ; -lūt′	dĭ-lōōt′	dī-lūt′	dĭ-lūt′
diocesan	dī-ŏs′ė-săn; dī′ō-sē′săn	dī-ŏs′ė-săn	dī′ō-sē′săn ; dī-ŏs′ė-	dī-ŏs′ė-săn; dī′ō-sē′săn	dī-ŏs′ė-săn	dī-ŏs′ė-săn	dī-ŏs′ė-săn ; dī′ō-sē′-
diocese	dī′ō-sēs ; -sēs	dī′ō-sēs ; -sēs	dī′ō-sēs	dī′ō-sēs	dī′ō-sēs	dī′ō-sēs	dī′ō-sēs
diphtheria	dĭf-thē′rĭ-ȧ	dĭf-thē′rĭ-ȧ	dĭf-thē′rĭ-ȧ ; dĭp-	dĭf-thē′rĭ-ȧ	dĭf-thē′rĭ-ȧ ; dĭp-	dĭf-thē′rĭ-ȧ	dĭf-thē′rĭ-ȧ
diphthong	dĭf′thŏng	dĭf′thŏng	dĭf′thông ; dĭp′-	dĭf′thŏng	dĭp′thŏng	dĭf′thŏng	dĭp′thŏng
discount, *v.*	dĭs′kount ; dĭs-kount′	dĭs-kount′; dĭs′kount	dĭs′kount ; dĭs-kount′	dĭs-kount′	dĭs-kount′ ; *R.* dĭs′-	dĭs-kount′	dĭs-kount′
discrepance	dĭs-krĕp′ăns ; dĭs′krė-păns	dĭs′krė-păns ; dĭs-krĕp′ăns	dĭs-krĕp′ăns ; dĭs′-krė-păns	dĭs-krĕp′ăns	dĭs-krĕp′ăns ; dĭs′-krė-păns	dĭs-krĕp′ăns	dĭs′krė-păns
discrepancy	dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ	dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ ; dĭs′-krė-păn-sĭ	dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ ; dĭs′-krė-păn-sĭ	dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ	dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ	dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ	dĭs′krė-păn-sĭ
discrepant	dĭs-krĕp′ănt ; dĭs′krė-pănt	dĭs′krė-pănt ; dĭs-krĕp′ănt	dĭs-krĕp′ănt ; dĭs′-krė-pănt	dĭs-krĕp′ănt	dĭs-krĕp′ănt	dĭs-krĕp′ănt	dĭs′krė-pănt
dishonest	dĭs-ŏn′ĕst	dĭs-ŏn′ĕst	dĭs-ŏn′ĕst	dĭs-ŏn′ĕst	dĭs-ŏn′ĕst	dĭs-ŏn′ĕst	dĭz-ŏn′ĕst
dishonor	dĭs-ŏn′ẽr	dĭs-ŏn′ẽr	dĭs-ŏn′ẽr	dĭs-ŏn′ẽr	dĭs-ŏn′ẽr	dĭs-ŏn′ẽr	dĭz-ŏn′ẽr
disputable	dĭs′pū-tȧ-b′l ; dĭs-pūt′ȧ-b′l	dĭs′pū-tȧ-b′l; dĭs-pūt′-ȧ-b′l	dĭs-pū′tȧ-b′l ; dĭs′pū-	dĭs′pū-tȧ-b′l	dĭs′pū-tȧ-b′l	dĭs-pūt′ȧ-b′l ; dĭs′pū-	dĭs′pū-tȧ-b′l
distillate	dĭs-tĭl′āt ; dĭs′tĭ-lāt	dĭs′tĭ-lāt	dĭs-tĭl′āt	dĭs-tĭl′āt	dĭs′tĭ-lāt	dĭs-tĭl′āt	dĭs-tĭl′āt
dithyramb	dĭth′ĭ-rămb ; -răm	dĭth′ĭ-rămb	dĭth′ĭ-rămb	dĭth′ĭ-rămb	dĭth′ĭ-rămb ; -ĭ-răm	dĭth′ĭ-rămb	dĭth′ĭ-rămb
divergence	dĭ-vûr′jĕns	dĭ-vûr′jĕns ; dī-	dĭ-vûr′jĕns	dĭ-vûr′jĕns	dĭ-vûr′jĕns	dĭ-vûr′jĕns	dĭ-vûr′jĕns
diverse	dĭ-vûrs′ ; dī′vẽrs	dĭ-vûrs′; dī- ; dī′vẽrs	dĭ-vûrs′ ; dī′vẽrs	dĭ-vûrs′	dī-vûrs′ ; dī′vẽrs	dī-vûrs′ ; dī′vẽrs	dī′vẽrs
divulge	dĭ-vŭlj′	dĭ-vŭlj′ ; dī-	dĭ-vŭlj′	dĭ-vŭlj′	dĭ-vŭlj′	dĭ-vŭlj′	dĭ-vŭlj′
docile	dŏs′ĭl ; dō′sīl	dō′sīl ; dŏs′ĭl	dŏs′ĭl ; dō′sīl	dŏs′ĭl ; dō′sĭl	dŏs′ĭl ; dō′sīl	dō′sīl ; dŏs′ĭl	dŏs′ĭl
domicile	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl ; -sīl	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl
donate	dō′nāt	dō-nāt′	dō′nāt	dō′nāt	. . . .	dō′nāt	dō′nāt

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
drama	drä′mȧ	drä′mȧ	drä′mȧ	drä′mȧ	drä′mȧ	drä′mȧ	drā′mȧ ; drăm′ȧ
duress, *n.*	dū′rĕs ; dṳ-rĕs′	dṳ-rĕs′ ; dū′rĕs	dū′rĕs ; dṳ-rĕs′	dū′rĕs ; dōō-rĕs′	dṳ-rĕs′ ; dū′rĕs	dū′rĕs	dū′rĕs
dynamite	dī′nȧ-mīt ; dĭn′ȧ-mīt	dī′nȧ-mīt ; dĭn′ȧ-	dī′nȧ-mīt	dī′nȧ-mīt	dĭn′ȧ-mīt	dī′nȧ-mīt	dĭn′ȧ-mīt
dynasty	dī′năs-tĭ ; dĭn′ăs-tĭ	dĭn′ăs-tĭ ; dī′năs-	dī′năs-tĭ	dī′năs-tĭ	dĭn′ăs-tĭ	dĭn′ăs-tĭ	dī′năs-tĭ ; dĭn′ăs-
eburnation	ē′bûr-nā′shŭn ; ĕb′ŭr-	ē-bûr-nā′shŭn	ĕb′ŭr-nā′shŭn	ĕb′ŭr-nā′shŭn	ē′bûr-nā′shŭn	ē′bûr-nā′shŭn	ĕb′ŭr-nā′shŭn
economic	ē′kō-nŏm′ĭk ; ĕk′ō-	ē′kō-nŏm′ĭk	ē′kō-nŏm′ĭk ; ĕk′ō-	ĕk′ō-nŏm′ĭk	ĕk′ō-nŏm′ĭk	ĕk′ō-nŏm′ĭk	ĕk′ō-nŏm′ĭk ; ē′kō-
eglantine	ĕg′lăn-tīn	ĕg′lăn-tīn ; -tĭn	ĕg′lăn-tĭn ; -tīn	ĕg′lăn-tīn	ĕg′lăn-tīn	ĕg′lăn-tīn	ĕg′lăn-tīn ; -tĭn
ego	ē′gō ; ĕg′ō	ĕg′ō ; ē′gō	ē′gō	ĕg′ō ; ē′gō	ē′gō	ĕg′ō	ē′gō [-ĭz′m]
egotism	ē′gō-tĭz′m ; ĕg′ō-	ĕg′ō-tĭz′m ; ē′gō-	ē′gō-tĭz′m ; ĕg′ō-	ĕg′ō-tĭz′m ; ē′gō-	ĕg′ō-tĭz′m	ĕg′ō-tĭz′m	ē′gō-tĭz′m ; ĕg′ō-
egret	ē′grĕt ; ĕg′rĕt	ĕg′rĕt ; ē′grĕt	ē′grĕt	ĕg′rĕt ; ē′grĕt	ē′grĕt	ē′grĕt	ē′grĕt
either	ē′thẽr ; ī′thẽr	ē′thẽr ; ī′thẽr	ē′thẽr ; ī′thẽr	ē′thẽr	ē′thẽr ; ī′thẽr	ē′thẽr ; ī′thẽr	ē′thẽr
electricity	ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ	ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ ; ĕl-ĕk-	ē′lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ	ē-lĕk′trĭs′ĭ-tĭ	ē′lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ	ĕl-ĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ	ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ
eleemosynary	ĕl′ē-mŏs′ĭ-nā-rĭ ; ĕl′ē-ē-mŏs′-	ĕl′ē-ē-mŏs′ĭ-nȧ-rĭ	ĕl′ē-mŏs′ĭ-nā-rĭ	ĕl′ē-ē-mŏs′ĭ-nĕ-rĭ	ĕl′ē-mŏz′ĭ-nẽr-ĭ	ĕl-ē-mŭs′ĭ-nă-rĭ	ĕl′ē-mŏs′ĭ-nā-rĭ
elegiac	ĕ-lē′jĭ-ăk ; ĕl′ē-jī′ăk	ĕl′ē-jī′ăk	ĕ-lē′jĭ-ăk ; ĕl′ē-jī′ăk	ĕ-lē′jĭ-ăk ; ĕl′ē-jī′ăk	ĕl′ē-jī′ăk	ĕl′ē-jī′ăk	ĕl′ē-jī′ăk
elephantine	ĕl′ē-făn′tĭn ; -tīn	ĕl′ē-făn′tīn ; -tĭn	ĕl′ē-făn′tĭn	ĕl′ē-făn′tĭn	ĕl′ē-făn′tĭn	ĕl′ē-tăn′tīn	ĕl′ē-făn′tĭn
elisor	ĕl′ĭ-zẽr ; ē-lī′zẽr	ĕl′ĭ-zẽr	ē-lī′zẽr	ē-lī′zẽr	. . . .	ĕl′ĭ-sẽr	ē-lī′sẽr
Elizabethan	ē-lĭz′ȧ-bē′thăn ; ē-lĭz′-ȧ-bĕth′ăn	ē-lĭz′ȧ-bē′thăn	ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth′ăn	ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth-ăn	ē-lĭz′ȧ-bē′thăn	ē-lĭz′ȧ-bē′thăn	ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth-ăn
Elohim	ĕ-lō′hĭm ; -hēm	ĕ-lō′hĭm ; -hēm	ĕl′ō-hĭm	ĕl′ō-hĭm′	. . . .	ĕ-lō′hēm	ĕ-lō′hĭm
elongate	ē-lŏŋ′gāt ; ē′lŏŋ-gāt	ē′lŏŋ-gāt ; ē-lŏŋ′gāt	ē-lôŋ′gāt	ē-lŏŋ′gāt	ē-lŏŋ′gāt	ē-lŏŋ′gāt	ē-lŏŋ′gāt
Elysian	ē-lĭzh′ăn ; ē-lĭz′ĭ-ăn	ē-lĭz′ĭ-ăn ; ē-lĭzh′-	ē-lĭz′iăn ; ē-lĭzh′-	ē-lĭz′iăn	ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ăn	ē-lĭzh′ăn ; ē-lĭz′ĭ-ăn	ē-lĭz′ĭ-ăn ; ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ăn
Elysium	ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ŭm ; ē-lĭz′ĭ-	ē-lĭz′ĭ-ŭm ; -zhĭ-ŭm	ē-lĭz′iŭm ; ē-lĭzh′-	ē-lĭz′ĭ-ŭm	ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ŭm	ē-lĭz′ĭ-ŭm	ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ŭm
Elzevir	ĕl′zē-vẽr ; -vēr	ĕl′zē-vẽr	ĕl′zē-vēr	ĕl′zē-vẽr	ĕl′zē-vẽr	ĕl′zē-vẽr	ĕl′zē-vẽr
emendation	ē′mĕn-dā′shŭn ; ĕm′ĕn-	ē′mĕn-dā′shŭn	ĕm′ĕn-dā′shŭn ; ē′mĕn-	ĕm′ĕn-dā′shŭn	ĕm′ĕn-dā′shŭn	ē′mĕn-dā′shŭn	ĕm′ĕn-dā′shŭn
emir	ē-mēr′ ; ē′mẽr	ĕ-mēr′ ; ē′mẽr	ĕ-mēr′	ē-mēr′	ē′mẽr	ē′mẽr ; ē-mēr′	ē′mẽr ; ē-mēr′
emmenagogue	ĕ-mĕn′ȧ-gŏg ; ĕ-mē′nȧ-	ĕ-mē′nȧ-gŏg	ĕ-mĕn′ȧ-gŏg	ĕ-mĕn′ȧ-gŏg	ĕ-mĕn′ȧ-gŏg	ĕ-mē′nȧ-gŏg	ĕ-mĕn′ȧ-gŏg
emphysematous	ĕm′fĭ-sĕm′ȧ-tŭs ; -sē′-mȧ-tŭs	ĕm′fĭ-sē′mȧ-tŭs	ĕm′fĭ-sĕm′ȧ-tŭs	ĕm′fĭ-sĕm′ȧ-tŭs	ĕm′fĭ-sĕm′ȧ-tŭs	ĕm′fĭ-sē′mȧ-tŭs	ĕm′fĭ-sĕm′ȧ-tŭs
empyreal	ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl ; ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl	ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl ; ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl ; ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăl	ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl	ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl ; ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl	ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl
empyrean	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn ; ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăn	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn ; ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăn
enate	ē′nāt ; ē-nāt′	ē′nāt	ē′nāt	ē-nāt′	. . . .	ē-nāt′	ē-nāt′
encore, *n.*	äɴ′kōr′ ; äŋ′kōr	äɴ′kōr′ ; *often* ŏŋ-kōr′	ŏɴ-kōr′	äɴ′kōr′	äŋ′kōr	äng-kōr′	äng-kōr′
encyclic	ĕn-sĭk′lĭk ; -sī′klĭk	ĕn-sī′klĭk	ĕn-sĭk′lĭk	ĕn-sĭk′lĭk	ĕn-sĭk′lĭk	ĕn-sī′klĭk	. . . .
enema	ĕn′ē-mȧ ; ē-nē′mȧ	ĕn′ē-mȧ ; ĕ-nē′mȧ	ĕn′ĕ-mȧ ; ĕ-nē′mȧ	ĕn′ē-mȧ	ĕ-nē′mȧ	ĕ-nē′mȧ	ĕn′ē-mȧ
enervate, *v. t.*	ĕn′ẽr-vāt ; ē-nûr′vāt	ĕn′ẽr-vāt	ē-nûr′vāt ; ĕn′ẽr-vāt	ē-nûr′vāt ; ĕn′ẽr-vāt	ĕn′ẽr-vāt ; ē-nûr′vāt	ĕn′ẽr-vāt ; ē-nûr′vāt	ē-nûr′vāt
enigmatic	ē′nĭg-măt′ĭk ; ĕn′ĭg-	ē′nĭg-măt′ĭk	ē′nĭg-măt′ĭk	ē′nĭg-măt′ĭk	ĕn′ĭg-măt′ĭk	ĕn′ĭg-măt′ĭk	ē′nĭg-măt′ĭk
enunciation	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn : -shĭ-	ē-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	ē-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn
envelope, *n.*	ĕn′vĕ-lōp ; *wrapper also* often äɴ′vĕ-lōp	ĕn′vĕ-lōp ; äɴ′v′-lōp′	ĕn-vĕl′ŭp ; ĕn′vĕ-lōp ; *F.* ŏŋ′vĕ-lōp	ĕn′vĕ-lōp ; ĕn-vĕl′ŏp ; -ŭp	ĕn′vĕ-lōp	ĕn′vĕ-lōp	äŋ′vĕ-lōp′ ; ĕn′vĕ-lōp
environs	ĕn-vī′rŭnz ; ĕn′vĭ-rŏnz	ĕn-vī′rŭnz ; ĕn′vĭ-rŭnz	ĕn-vī′rŏnz ; ĕn′vĭ-rŏnz	ĕn-vī′rŏnz	ĕn′vĭ-rŏnz ; ĕn-vī′rŏnz	ĕn-vī′rŭnz	ĕn-vī′rŏnz ; ĕn′vĭ-rŏnz
envoy (*postscript*)	ĕn′voi	ĕn′voi	ĕn-voi′	ĕn′voi	ĕn′voi	ĕn′voi	ĕn′voi
epact	ē′păkt	ē′păkt ; ĕp′ăkt	ē′păkt	ĕp′ăkt	ē′păkt	ē′păkt	ē′păkt
epicyclic	ĕp′ĭ-sĭk′lĭk ; -sī′klĭk	ĕp′ĭ-sĭk′lĭk	ĕp′ĭ-sĭk′lĭk	ĕp′ĭ-sĭk′lĭk	. . . .	ĕp′ĭ-sī′klĭk	. . . .
epilogize	ĕp-ĭl′ō-jīz	ē-pĭl′ō-jīz	ĕp′ĭ-lō-jīz	ĕp-ĭl′ō-jīz	. . . .	ē-pĭl′ō-jīz	ē-pĭl′ō-jīz
epoch	ĕp′ŏk ; ē′pŏk	ĕp′ŏk ; ē′pŏk	ē′pŏk ; ĕp′ŏk	ĕp′ŏk	ē′pŏk	ē′pŏk	ĕp′ŏk ; ē′pŏk
equable	ē′kwȧ-b′l ; ĕk′wȧ-	ē′kwȧ-b′l ; ĕk′wȧ-	ē′kwȧ-b′l ; ĕk′wȧ-	ē′kwȧ-b′l	ĕk′wȧ-b′l	ē′kwȧ-b′l	ē′kwȧ-b′l
equation	ē-kwā′shŭn ; -zhŭn	ē-kwā′shŭn	ē-kwā′shŭn ; -zhŭn	ē-kwā′shŭn	ē-kwā′shŭn	ē-kwā′shŭn	ē-kwā′shŭn
equerry	ĕk′wẽr-ĭ ; ē-kwĕr′ĭ	ĕk′wẽr-ĭ ; ē-kwĕr′ĭ	ĕk′wĕ-rĭ ; ē-kwĕr′ĭ	ĕk′wẽr-ĭ	ĕk′wẽr-ĭ	ĕk′wẽr-ĭ	ĕk′wĕ-rĭ ; ē-kwĕr′ĭ
equilibrist	ē-kwĭl′ĭ-brĭst	ē-kwĭl′ĭ-brĭst ; ē′kwĭ-lĭb′rĭst	ē′kwĭ-lĭ′brĭst	ē-kwĭl′ĭ-brĭst	. . . .	ē-kwĭl′ĭ-brĭst	ē-kwĭl′ĭ-brĭst
equine	ē′kwīn	ē′kwīn	ē′kwĭn ; -kwīn	ē′kwĭn ; -kwīn	ē′kwīn	ē′kwīn	ē′kwīn
equisonance	ē′kwĭ-sō′năns ; ē-kwĭs′ō-năns	ē′kwĭ-sō′năns	ē′kwĭ-sō′năns	ē-kwĭs′ō-năns	. . . .	ē-kwĭs′ō-năns	ē-kwĭs′ō-năns
ere	âr	âr	âr	âr	ār	âr	âr
escallop	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp ; ĕs-kăl′-	ĕs-kăl′ŭp	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp	ĕs-kăl′ŏp	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp
espionage	ĕs′pĭ-ō-nāj ; ĕs-pī′ō-nâj	ĕs′pĭ-ō-nâj	ĕs′pĭ-ō-nâj ; *F.* ĕs-pē-ō-näzh′	ĕs′pĭ-ō-nâj	ĕs′pē-ō-nāj′ ; -näzh′	ĕs′pĭ-ŭn-âj	ĕs′pĭ-ō-nâj ; -näzh
ethene	ĕth′ēn	ĕth′ēn	ē′thēn	ĕth′ēn	ē′thēn	ē′thēn	. . . .
etiquette	ĕt′ĭ kĕt	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt′	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt′	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt′	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt′
Euclidean	ū-klĭd′ē-ăn ; ū′klĭ-dē′-	ū-klĭd′ē-ăn ; ū′klĭ-dē′-	ū-klĭd′ē-ăn	ū′klĭ-dē′ăn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
eupatrid	ū-păt′rĭd ; ū′pȧ-trĭd	ū-păt′rĭd ; ū′pȧ-trĭd	ū-păt′rĭd	ū-păt′rĭd	. . . .	ū′păt′rĭd	ū′pȧ-trĭd
eupione	ū′pĭ-ōn ; ū-pī′ōn	ū′pĭ-ōn	ū-pī′ōn	. . . .	. . . .	ū′pĭ-ōn	. . . .
evangelical	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl ; ĕv′ăn-	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl ; ĕv′ăn-	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl	ĕv′ăn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl ; ĕv′ăn-
evening	ēv′nĭng	ēv′nĭng	ēv′nĭng	ēv′nĭng	ē′v′n-ĭng	ēv′nĭng	ē′v′n-ĭng
every	ĕv′ẽr-ĭ ; ĕv′rĭ	ĕv′ẽr-ĭ ; ĕv′rĭ	ĕv′rĭ	ĕv′rĭ	ĕv′ẽr-ĭ	ĕv′ẽr-ĭ	ĕv′ẽr-ĭ
exacerbate	ĕg-zăs′ẽr-bāt	ĕg-zăs′ẽr-bāt ; ĕk-săs′-	ĕg-zăs′ẽr-bāt	ĕg-zăs′ẽr-bāt	ĕk-săs′ẽr-bāt	ĕk-săs′ẽr-bāt	ĕg-zăs′ẽr-bāt
exarchate	ĕk′sär-kāt ; ĕk-sär′kāt	ĕk′sär-kāt ; ĕk-sär′kāt	ĕk′sär-kāt ; ĕg-zär′kāt	ĕk-sär′kāt ; -kȧt	ĕk-sär′kāt	ĕk′sär-kāt	ĕk′sär-kāt
excerpt, *n.*	ĕk′sûrpt ; ĕk-sûrpt′	ĕk′sẽrpt ; ĕk-sûrpt′	ĕk-sûrpt′	ĕk-sûrpt′	ĕk-sûrpt′	ĕk-sûrpt′	ĕk-sûrpt′ ; ĕk′sûrpt
excretive	ĕks-krē′tĭv	ĕks-krē′tĭv	ĕks-krē′tĭv ; ĕks′krē-	ĕks-krē′tĭv	ĕks-krē′tĭv	ĕks-krē′tĭv	ĕks′krē-tĭv ; ĕks-krē′-
excretory	ĕks′krē-tō-rĭ ; ĕks-krē′tō-rĭ	ĕks-krē′tẽr-ĭ ; ĕks′-krē-tẽr-ĭ	ĕks′krē-tō-rĭ ; ĕks-krē′tō-rĭ	ĕks′krē-tō-rĭ	ĕks-krē′tẽr-ĭ	ĕks-krē′tẽr-ĭ	ĕks′krē-tō-rĭ ; ĕks-krē′-
excruciation	ĕks-krōō′shĭ-ā′shŭn ; -sĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕks-krōō′sĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕks-krōō′shĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕks-krōō′shĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕks-krōō′shĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕks-krōō′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕks-krōō′shĭ-ā′shŭn
exculpate, *v.*	ĕks-kŭl′pāt ; ĕks′kŭl-	ĕks′kŭl-pāt ; ĕks-kŭl′-	ĕks-kŭl′pāt	ĕks-kŭl′pāt	ĕks-kŭl′pāt	ĕks-kŭl′pāt	ĕks-kŭl′pāt
executive	ĕg-zĕk′ū-tĭv ; ĕk-sĕk′-	ĕk-sĕk′ū-tĭv	ĕg-zĕk′ū-tĭv	ĕg-zĕk′ū-tĭv	ĕg-zĕk′ū-tĭv	ĕg-zĕk′ū-tĭv	ĕg-zĕk′ū-tĭv
executor (*Law*)	ĕg-zĕk′ū-tẽr ; ĕk-sĕk′-	ĕk-sĕk′ū-tẽr ; ĕg-zĕk′-	ĕg-zĕk′ū-tẽr	ĕg-zĕk′ū-tẽr	ĕg-zĕk′ū-tẽr	ĕg-zĕk′ū-tẽr	ĕg-zĕk′ū-tẽr
exedra	ĕk′sē-drȧ ; ĕk-sē′drȧ	ĕk′sē-drȧ ; ĕk-sē′drȧ	ĕk′sē-drȧ ; ĕk-sē′drȧ	ĕk′sĕd-rȧ	. . . .	ĕg′zē-drȧ	ĕk-sē′drȧ
exemplary	ĕg′zĕm-plâ-rĭ ; ĕg-zĕm′plȧ-rĭ	ĕg-zĕm′plȧ-rĭ ; ĕg′zĕm-plȧ-rĭ	ĕk′sĕm-plâ-rĭ ; ĕg-zĕm′-	ĕg′zĕm-plĕ-rĭ	ĕgz′ĕm-plẽr-ĭ	ĕg-zĕm′plȧ-rĭ	ĕg′zĕm-plâ-rĭ
exhalation	ĕks′hȧ-lā′shŭn ; ĕk′sȧ-	ĕk′sȧ-lā′shŭn	ĕks′hȧ-lā′shŭn	ĕks′hȧ-lā′shŭn	ĕks′hȧ-lā′shŭn	ĕgz′hȧ-lā′shŭn	ĕgz′hȧ-lā′shŭn
exhale	ĕks-hāl′ ; ĕgz-	ĕgz-hāl′ ; ĕks-hāl′	ĕks-hāl′	ĕks-hāl′	ĕgz-hāl′	ĕgz-hāl′	ĕgz-hāl′
exhaust	ĕg-zôst′	ĕg-zôst′	ĕg-zôst′	ĕg-zôst′	ĕgz-hôst′	ĕgz-hôst′	ĕgz-hôst′
exhibit	ĕg-zĭb′ĭt	ĕg-zĭb′ĭt	ĕg-zĭb′ĭt	ĕg-zĭb′ĭt	ĕgz-hĭb′ĭt	ĕgz-hĭb′ĭt	ĕgz-hĭb′ĭt
exhibition	ĕk′sĭ-bĭsh′ŭn	ĕk′sĭ-bĭsh′ŭn	ĕk′sĭ-bĭsh′ŭn	ĕks′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn	ĕks′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn	ĕgz′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn	ĕks′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn
exhort	ĕg-zôrt′ ; ĕgz-hôrt′	ĕgz-hôrt′ ; ĕg-zôrt′	ĕg-zôrt′	ĕg-zôrt′	ĕgz-hŏrt′	ĕgz-hŏrt′	ĕgz-hôrt′
exhortative	ĕg-zôr′tȧ-tĭv	ĕg-zôr′tȧ-tĭv	ĕg-zôr′tȧ-tĭv	ĕg-zôr′tȧ-tĭv	ĕgz-hŏr′tȧ-tĭv	ĕgz-hŏr′tȧ-tĭv	ĕgz-hôr′tȧ-tĭv
exiguous	ĕg-zĭg′ū-ŭs ; ĕk-sĭg′-	ĕg-zĭg′ū-ŭs	ĕg-zĭg′ū-ŭs	ĕg-zĭg′ū-ŭs	ĕk-sĭg′ū-ŭs	ĕk-sĭg′ū-ŭs	ĕg-zĭg′ū-ŭs
exile, *n.*	ĕk′sīl	ĕk′sīl ; ĕg′zīl	ĕk′sīl	ĕk′sīl	ĕg′zīl ; ĕk′sīl	ĕg′zīl	ĕk′sīl
exile, *v.*	ĕk′sīl	ĕk′sīl	ĕk′sīl	ĕk′sīl	ĕg′zīl ; ĕk′sīl	ĕg′zīl	ĕg-zīl′ ; ĕk′sīl
exorcise	ĕk′sŏr-sīz ; ĕg-zôr′sīz	ĕk′sŏr-sīz ; ĕg-zôr′sīz	ĕk′sôr-sīz	ĕk′sôr-sīz	ĕk′sŏr-sīz	ĕk′sŏr-sīz	ĕg′zŏr-sīz
expert, *n.*	ĕks′pûrt	ĕks′pûrt	ĕks-pûrt′ ; ĕks′pûrt	ĕks′pẽrt	ĕks′pẽrt	ĕks-pûrt′	ĕks-pûrt′
expletive	ĕks′plē-tĭv	ĕks′plē-tĭv ; ĕks-plē′tĭv	ĕks′plē-tĭv	ĕks′plē-tĭv	ĕks′plē-tĭv	ĕks′plē-tĭv	ĕks′plē-tĭv
exploratory	ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tō-rĭ ; -plŏr′-	ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tō-rĭ	ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tō-rĭ	ĕk-plōr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tŏr-ĭ
expurgate	ĕks′pŭr-gāt ; ĕks-pûr′-	ĕks′pŭr-gāt ; ĕks-pûr′-	ĕks-pûr′gāt ; ĕks′pŭr-	ĕks′pŭr-gāt ; ĕks-pûr′-	ĕks-pûr′gāt	ĕks-pûr′gāt	ĕks-pûr′gāt
expurgator	ĕks′pŭr-gā′tẽr ; ĕks-pûr′gȧ-tẽr	ĕks′pŭr-gā′tẽr ; ĕks-pûr′gȧ-tẽr	ĕks′pŭr-gā′tẽr	ĕks′pŭr-gā′tẽr	ĕks-pûr′gā-tẽr	ĕks-pûr′gā-tẽr	ĕks-pûr′gȧ-tẽr ; ĕks′-pŭr-gā′tẽr
exsiccate	ĕk′sĭ-kāt ; ĕk-sĭk′āt	ĕk′sĭ-kāt ; ĕk-sĭk′āt	ĕk-sĭk′āt ; ĕk′sĭ-kāt	ĕk′sĭ-kāt ; ĕk-sĭk′āt	ĕk-sĭk′āt	ĕk-sĭk′āt	ĕk-sĭk′āt
extant	ĕks′tănt	ĕks′tănt ; ĕks-tănt′	ĕks′tănt ; ĕks-tănt′	ĕks′tănt ; ĕks′tănt	ĕks-tănt′	ĕks′tănt	ĕks′tănt
extirpate	ĕks′tẽr-pāt ; ĕks-tûr′-	ĕks′tẽr-pāt ; ĕks-tûr′-	ĕks-tûr′pāt ; ĕk′stẽr-	ĕks′tẽr-pāt	ĕks-tûr′pāt	ĕks′tẽr-pāt	ĕks-tûr′pāt
extol	ĕks-tŏl′ ; -tōl′	ĕks-tŏl′	ĕks-tŏl′	ĕks-tŏl′	ĕks-tŏl′	ĕks-tŏl′	ĕks-tŏl′
extraordinary	ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ ; ĕks′trȧ-ôr′-	ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nȧ-rĭ ; ĕks-trȧ-ôr′-	ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ ; ĕks′trȧ-ôr′-	ĕks′trôr′dĭ-nĕ-rĭ ; ĕks′-trȧ-ôr′-	ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nẽr-ĭ ; ĕx′-trȧ-ôr′	ĕks′trȧ-ôr′dĭ-nȧ-rĭ	ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nȧ-rĭ ; ĕks′-trȧ-ôr′-
exude	ĕks-ūd′ ; ĕgz-ūd′	ĕks-ūd′	ĕk-sūd′ ; -shūd′	ĕks-ūd′	ĕks-ūd′	ĕgz-ūd′	ĕks-ūd′
exultation	ĕk′sŭl-tā′shŭn ; ĕg′zŭl-	ĕg′zŭl-tā′shŭn	ĕk′sŭl-tā′shŭn	ĕk′sŭl-tā′shŭn	ĕg′zŭl-tā′shŭn	ĕg′zŭl-tā′shŭn	ĕg′zŭl-tā′shŭn
façade	fȧ-säd′	fȧ-säd′	fă-säd′	fȧ′säd′	fȧ-säd′	fȧ-säd′	fȧ-säd′
facial	fā′shăl	fā′shĭ-ăl ; -shăl	fā′shăl	fā′shiăl ; fā′sĭ-ăl	fā′shĭ-ăl	fā′sĭ-ăl ; fā′shĭ-ăl	fā′shăl
fakir (*see Vocab.*)	fȧ-kēr′ ; fā′kẽr	fȧ-kēr′ ; fā′kẽr	fă-kēr′	fā′kẽr	fă-kēr′	fȧ-kēr′	fä-kēr′ ; fā′kẽr
falchion	fôl′chŭn ; -shŭn	fôl′shŭn	fôl′chŭn ; -shŭn	fôl′chŭn	fôl′shŭn	fôl′shŭn	fôl′chŭn ; -shŭn
falcon	fô′k′n ; fôl′k′n	fôl′k′n ; fô′k′n	fô′k′n ; făl′kŏn	fô′k′n ; făl′kŏn	fô′k′n	fô′kŭn	fô′k′n
falconet	fô′kō-nĕt ; făl′kō-nĕt	fô′kō-nĕt	făl′kŏ-nĕt	făl′kō-nĕt	. . . .	făl′kō-nĕt	făl′kō-nĕt ; fôl′kŏ-nĕt
falconry	fô′k′n-rĭ	fô′kŭn-rĭ	fô′k′n-rĭ	fô′k′n-rĭ	fô′k′n-rĭ	fô′kŭn-rĭ	fô′k′n-rĭ
fantasia	făn′tȧ-zē′ȧ ; făn-tä′zĭ-ȧ	făn′tȧ-zē′ȧ ; făn-tä′-zĭ-ȧ	făn′tă-zē′ȧ ; *wrongly* făn-tä′zĭ-ȧ	făn′tä-zē′ȧ ; făn-tä′zĭ-ȧ	făn-tā′zhĭ-ȧ	făn-tä′zĭ-ȧ	făn-tä′zĭ-ȧ
farina	fȧ-rī′nȧ ; fȧ-rē′nȧ	fȧ-rī′nȧ ; fȧ-rē′nȧ	fă-rē′nȧ ; -rī′nȧ	fȧ-rē′nȧ ; -rī′nȧ	fȧ-rē′nȧ ; -rī′nȧ	fȧ-rī′nȧ	fȧ-rī′nȧ
farthingale	fär′thĭŋ-gāl	fär′thĭŋ-gāl	fär′thĭŋ-gāl	fär′thĭŋ-gāl	fär′thĭŋ-gāl	fär′thĭn-gāl	fär′thĭn-gāl
febrile	fē′brĭl ; fĕb′rĭl	fē′brĭl ; fĕb′rĭl	fē′brĭl; fĕb′rĭl	fĕb′rĭl; fē′brĭl	fĕb′rĭl	fē′brīl	fē′brĭl ; fĕb′rĭl
fecund	fĕk′ŭnd ; fē′kŭnd	fĕk′ŭnd ; fē′kŭnd	fĕk′ŭnd; fē-kŭnd′	fĕk′ŭnd	fĕk′ŭnd	fĕk′ŭnd	fĕk′ŭnd

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
feline	fē′līn	fē′līn ; -lĭn	fē′līn ; -lĭn	fē′līn	fē′līn	fē′līn	fē′līn
felo-de-se	fē′lō-dē-sē′	fĕl′ō dē sē′	fē′lō dē sē	fē′lō dē sē ; fā′lō dē sā	fē′lō dē sē′	fē′lō dē sē	fē′lō-dē-sē′
ferine	fē′rīn ; fē′rĭn	fē′rīn	fē′rĭn ; -rīn	fē′rĭn	fē′rīn	fē′rīn	fē′rīn
ferrule	fĕr′ōōl ; -ĭl	fĕr′ŭl	fĕr′ĭl; -ōōl	fĕr′ĭl	fĕr′ōōl	fĕr′ūl	fĕr′ĭl; fĕr′ŭl
ferule	fĕr′ōōl ; -ĭl	fĕr′ūl	fĕr′ōōl ; -ĭl	fĕr′ōōl	fĕr′ūl	fĕr′ūl	fĕr′ŭl
fetid	fĕt′ĭd ; fē′tĭd	fĕt′ĭd ; fē′tĭd	fē′tĭd ; fĕt′ĭd	fĕt′ĭd	fĕt′ĭd ; fē′tĭd	fē′tĭd	fĕt′ĭd
fetish	fē′tĭsh ; fĕt′ĭsh	fĕt′ĭsh ; fē′tĭsh	fē′tĭsh	fē′tĭsh ; fĕt′ĭsh	fē′tĭsh	fē′tĭsh	fē′tĭsh
figure	fĭg′ūr ; *Brit. usu.* -ẽr	fĭg′ẽr ; -ūr	fĭg′ūr	fĭg′ūr	fĭg′ūr ; fĭg′ẽr	fĭg′ẽr	fĭg′ūr
filch	fĭlch	fĭlsh ; fĭlch	fĭlch	fĭlch	fĭlch	fĭlsh	fĭlch
finance	fĭ-năns′ ; fī-	fĭ-năns′; fī-	fĭ-năns′; fī′năns	fĭ-năns′	fĭ-năns′	fĭ-năns′	fĭ-năns′
financier, *n.*	fĭn′ăn-sēr′ ; fĭ-năn′sĭ-ẽr	fĭ-năn′sĭ-ẽr	fĭn′ăn-sēr′; fī′năn-	fĭn′ăn-sēr′	fĭ-năn′sēr	fĭ-năn′sēr	fĭn′ăn-sēr′
flageolet	flăj′ō-lĕt′ ; flăj′ō-lĕt	flăj′ō-lĕt′; flăj′ō-lĕt	flăj′ō-lĕt	flăj′ō-lĕt′	flăj′ō-lĕt	flăj′ō-lĕt	flăj′ō-lĕt
flaunt	flänt ; flônt	flônt	flänt ; flônt	flänt	flônt	flônt	flänt
Florentine	flŏr′ĕn-tēn ; -tĭn	flŏr′ĕn-tīn	flŏr′ĕn-tĭn ; -tīn	flŏr′ĕn-tēn	flor′ĕn-tĭn	flŏr′ĕn-tīn	flŏr′ĕn-tīn ; -tĭn
forehead	fŏr′ĕd	fŏr′ĕd	fŏr′ĕd ; fōr′hĕd	fŏr′ĕd	fŏr′ĕd	fŏr′hĕd	fŏr′ĕd ; fōr′hĕd
forthwith	fōrth′wĭth′ ; -wĭth′	fōrth′wĭth′ ; -wĭth′	fōrth-wĭth′	fōrth′wĭth′	fōrth-wĭth′	fōrth′wĭth	fōrth-wĭth′
fortnight	fôrt′nīt ; -nĭt	fôrt′nīt	fôrt′nit ; -nĭt	fôrt′nīt′ ; fôrt′nĭt	fôrt′nīt	fôrt′nīt	fôrt′nīt ; fôrt′nĭt
fragmental	frăg-mĕn′tăl ; frăg′-mĕn-tăl	frăg′mĕn-tăl ; frăg-mĕn′tăl	frăg′mĕn-tăl	frăg-mĕn′tăl	frăg-mĕn′tăl	frăg-mĕn′tăl	frăg-mĕn′tăl
franchise	frăn′chiz ; -chĭz	frăn′chĭz ; -chīz	frăn′chĭz ; -chīz	frăn′chĭz ; frăn′chīz	frăn′chīz ; frăn′chĭz	frăn′chīz, *n. & a.* ; -chĭz, *v.*	frăn′chĭz
fraternize	frăt′ẽr-nīz ; frā′tẽr-	frăt′ẽr-nīz ; frā′tẽr-	frăt′ẽr-nīz	frăt′ẽr-nīz	frăt′ẽr-nīz	frăt′ẽr-nīz	fră-tûr′nīz
fratricidal	frăt′rĭ-sīd′ăl ; frā′trĭ-	frā′trĭ-sīd′ăl ; frăt′rĭ-	frăt′rĭ-sīd′ăl	frăt′rĭ-sīd′ăl	frăt′rĭ-sīd′ăl	frăt′rĭ-sīd′ăl	frăt′rĭ-sīd′ăl
Frisian	frĭzh′ăn	frĭz′ĭ-ăn	frĭz′iăn	friz′iăn	frĭzh′ĭ-ăn	. . . .	frĭz′ĭ-ăn
frontal	frŭn′tăl ; frŏn′-	frŭn′tăl	frŏn′tăl	frŏn′tăl	frŭn′tăl	frŭn′tăl	frŏn′tăl
frontier	frŏn′tẽr ; frŭn′tẽr	frŏn′tẽr ; frŭn′-	frŏn′tẽr ; frŏn-tēr′	frŏn′tēr′ ; frŏn′tẽr	frŏn′tẽr	frŏn′tẽr	frŏn′tẽr
frontispiece	frŭn′tĭs-pēs ; frŏn′-	frŭn′tĭs-pēs	frŏn′tĭs-pēs	frŏn′tĭs-pēs′	frŏn′tĭs-pēs	frŏn′tĭs-pēs	frŏn′tĭs-pēs
gaberdine	găb′ẽr-dēn′;găb′ẽr-dēn	găb′ẽr-dēn	găb′ẽr-dēn′	găb′ẽr-dēn′	găb′ẽr-dēn	găb′ẽr-dēn	găb′ẽr-dēn′
Gadhelic	gȧ-dĕl′ĭk ; găd′ĕl-ĭk	gȧ-dĕl′ĭk	găd′ĕl-ĭk	găd′ĕl-ĭk	găd′ĕl-ĭk	găd-hē′lĭk ; gāl′ĭk	gä′ĕ-lĭk ; gā′lĭk
Gaelic	gāl′ĭk	gāl′ĭk	gā′lĭk	gāl′ĭk	gā′lĭk ; gä′-	gāl′ĭk	gā′lĭk
gallows	găl′ōz ; -ŭs	găl′ōz	găl′ōz ; găl′ŭs	găl′ōz	găl′ōz	găl′ōz	găl′ŭs
galop	găl′ŭp ; găl′ō	găl′ŏp	găl′ŭp ; *F.* găl′ō	găl′ŭp ; gȧ/lō′	. . . .	găl′ŭp	găl′ŭp; gä-lō′
gamboge	găm-bōj′; -bōōj′	găm-bōj′ ; -bōōj′	găm-bōj′ ; -bōōj′	găm-bōj′ ; -bōōj′	găm-bōōj′	găm-bōj′ ; -bōōj′	găm-bōōj′
gape	gäp; gāp : *colloq.* găp	gāp	gäp ; gāp	gäp	gāp	gāp	gäp ; gāp
garibaldi	găr′ĭ-băl′dĭ ; gä′rĭ-băl′dĭ	găr′ĭ-băl′dĭ	găr′ĭ-băl′dĭ ; *It.* gä′rē-băl′dē	găr′ĭ-băl′dĭ	găr′ĭ-băl′dĭ	găr′ĭ-băl′dĭ	. . . .
garrote	gă-rōt′; -rŏt′	gȧ-rŏt′	gă-rŏt′	gă-rōt′	gă-rŏt′	gă-rŏt′	gă-rōt′
gaseous	găs′ē-ŭs	găs′ē-ŭs ; gā′sē-ŭs	găs′ē-ŭs	găs′ē-ŭs	gā′zē-ŭs	gā′zē-ŭs	găz′ē-ŭs ; gā′sē-ŭs
gasoline	găs′ō-lēn ; -lĭn	găs′ō-lēn	găs′ō-lĭn	găs′ō-lĭn ; -lēn	. . . .	găz′ō-lēn	găs′ō-lēn
gaunt	gänt ; gônt	gônt ; gänt	gänt ; gônt	gänt	gônt	gônt	gänt
gauntlet	gänt′lĕt ; gônt′-	gônt′lĕt ; gänt′lĕt	gänt′lĕt ; gônt′lĕt	gänt′lĕt	gônt′lĕt	gônt′lĕt	gänt′lĕt
gavot	gȧ-vŏt′ ; găv′ŏt	gȧ-vŏt′	gă-vŏt′	găv′ŏt ; gȧ-vŏt′	gȧ-vŏt′	gȧ-vŏt′	găv′ŏt
gendarme	zhäɴ′därm′; jĕn-därm′	zhäɴ′därm′; jĕn-därm′	jĕn-därm′; zhŏɴ-därm′	jĕn′därm′	zhäng′därm	zhäɴ-därm′	zhän-därm′
genealogy	jĕn′ē-ăl′ō-jĭ ; jē′nē-	jĕn′ē-ăl′ō-jĭ ; jē′nē-	jĕn′ē-ăl′ō-jĭ	jĕn′ē-ăl′ō-jĭ	jē′nē-ăl′ō-jĭ	jĕn′ē-ăl′ō-jĭ	jĕn′ē-ăl′ō-jĭ
gentile	jĕn′tīl	jĕn′tīl ; -tĭl	jĕn′tĭl ; -tīl	jĕn′tīl	jĕn′tīl	jĕn′tīl	jĕn′tīl
gentilism	jĕn′tīl-ĭz’m ; -tĭl-ĭz’m	jĕn′tĭl-ĭz’m	jĕn′tīl-ĭz’m	jĕn′tīl-ĭz’m	jĕn′tīl-ĭz’m	jĕn′tīl-ĭz’m	jĕn′tĭl-ĭz’m
geyser	gī′sẽr ; gī′zẽr	gā′sẽr ; gī′sẽr ; gī′zẽr	gī′sẽr	gī′sẽr	gī′zẽr	gī′zẽr	gī′sẽr
Gheber	gē′bẽr ; gā′bẽr	gē′bẽr ; gā′bẽr	gē′bẽr	gā′bẽr ; gē′bẽr	gā′bẽr	gā′bẽr	gē′bẽr
gibber	jĭb′ẽr ; gĭb′ẽr	jĭb′ẽr ; gĭb′ẽr	gĭb′ẽr	gĭb′ẽr	gĭb′ẽr	gĭb′ẽr	gĭb′ẽr
gimbal	gĭm′băl ; jĭm′băl	jĭm′băl	jĭm′băl	jĭm′băl	gĭm′băl	gĭm′băl	jĭm′băl
gingival	jĭn′jĭ-văl ; jĭn-jī′văl	jĭn-jī′văl	jĭn-jī′văl	jĭn-jī′văl ; gĭn-gē′văl	jĭn′jĭ-văl	jĭŋ-gī′văl	jĭn′jĭ-văl
glacial	glā′shăl	glā′shĭ-ăl; -shăl	glā′shiăl	glā′shiăl ; glā′sĭ-ăl	glā′shĭ-ăl	glā′sĭ-ăl ; -shĭ-ăl	glā′shĭ-ăl
glacier	glā′shẽr ; glăs′ĭ-ẽr	glăs′ĭ-ẽr; glā′shẽr	glā′shĭ-ẽr ; glăs′ĭ-ẽr	glăs′ĭ-ẽr ; glā′shĭ-ẽr	glăs′ĭ-ẽr ; glā′shĭ-ẽr	glăs′ĭ-ẽr	glăs′ĭ-ẽr
glacis	glā′sĭs ; glăs′ĭs	glā′sĭs ; glȧ′sē′	glā′sĭs ; *F.* glä-sē′	glā′sĭs	glä′sē ; glā′sĭs	glā′sĭs	glā′sĭs ; glä-sēs′
gladiolus	glȧ-dī′ō-lŭs ; glăd′ĭ-ō′-lŭs	glă-dī′ō-lŭs ; glăd′ĭ-ō′-lŭs	glȧ-dī′ō-lŭs	glăd′ĭ-ō′lŭs (*plant*) ; glȧ-dī′ō-lŭs (*genus*)	glȧ-dī′ō-lŭs	glăd′ĭ-ō′lŭs	glȧ-dī′ō-lŭs
glazier	glā′zhẽr ; -zĭ-ẽr	glā′zĭ-ẽr ; glā′zhĭ-ẽr	glā′zhẽr	glā′zhẽr	glā′zhẽr	glā′zhẽr	glā′zhẽr
glissade	glĭ-säd′ ; -săd′	glĭ-säd′ ; -săd′	glĭ-săd′	glĭ-săd′	. . . .	glĭ-săd′	glĭ-sȧd′ ; glē-
glucose	glōō′kōs	glū′kōs	glōō′kōs	glōō′kōs	glōō′kōs	glōō′kōs	glū′kōs
glue	glōō	glū ; glōō	glōō	glōō	glōō	glōō	glū
gluteal	glōō-tē′ăl ; glōō′tē-ăl	glū-tē′ăl ; glōō-	glōō-tē′ăl	glōō-tē′ăl	glōō-tē′ăl	glōō′tē-ăl	glū′tē-ăl
gnomic	nō′mĭk ; nŏm′ĭk	nō′mĭk	nō′mĭk	nō′mĭk	nō′mĭk	nō′mĭk	nŏm′ĭk
gnu	nōō ; nū	nōō	nū	nōō	nū	nōō	nū
golf	gŏlf ; *sometimes* gŏf	gŏlf ; gŏf	gŏlf	gŏlf ; gôf	gŏlf	gŏlf	gŏlf
gooseberry	gōōz′bẽr-ĭ ; gōōs′-	gōōz′bẽr-ĭ	gōōs′bĕr′ĭ ; gōōz′-	gōōz′bĕr′ĭ	gōōz′bĕr-ĭ	gōōz′bĕr-ĭ	gōōz′bẽr-ĭ
gouge	gouj ; gōōj	gouj ; gōōj	gouj ; gōōj	gouj	gōōj	gouj	gouj ; gōōj
gourd	gōrd ; gōōrd	gōrd; gōōrd	gōrd ; gōōrd	gōrd	gōōrd	gōōrd	gōrd ; gōōrd
grandfather	grănd′fä′thẽr	grănd′fä′thẽr ; grăn′-	grănd′fä′thẽr	grănd′fä′thẽr	grănd′fä′thẽr	grănd′fä′thẽr	grănd′fä′thẽr
grandmother	grănd′mŭth′ẽr	grănd′mŭth′ẽr ; grăn′-	grănd′mŭth′ẽr	grănd′mŭth′ẽr	grănd′mŭth′ẽr	grănd′mŭth′ẽr	grănd′mŭth′ẽr
grandsire	grănd′sīr′	grănd′sīr ; grăn′-	grănd′sīr	grănd′sīr′	grănd′sīr	grănd′sīr	grănd′sīr
grandson	grănd′sŭn′	grănd′sŭn ; grăn′sŭn	grănd′sŭn	grănd′sŭn′	grănd′sŭn	grănd′sŭn	grănd′sŭn
grease, *v.*	grēz ; grēs	grēz ; grēs	grēs; grēz	grēs ; grēz	grēz	grēz	grēz
greaser	grēz′ẽr ; grēs′ẽr	grēz′ẽr ; grēs′ẽr	grē′sẽr ; grē′zẽr	grēs′ẽr	. . . .	grēz′ẽr	grēz′ẽr
greasy	grēz′ĭ ; grēs′ĭ	grēz′ĭ ; grēs′ĭ	grē′sĭ ; grē′zĭ	grēs′ĭ	grē′zĭ	grēz′ĭ	grēz′ĭ
groat	grōt; grôt	grōt ; grôt	grōt	grōt	grōt	grōt	grôt
guillotine, *n.*	gĭl′ō-tēn	gĭl′ō-tēn′	gĭl′ō-tēn	gĭl′ō-tēn′	gĭl′ō-tēn	gĭl′ō-tēn′	gĭl′ō-tēn′
gunwale	gŭn′ĕl; *formally* -wāl	gŭn′ĕl	gŭn′wāl ; gŭn′′l	gŭn′wāl (-ĕl, *Naut.*)	gŭn′ĕl	gŭn′ăl	gŭn′wăl ; *com.* gŭn′ĕl
gynæceum	jĭn′ē-sē′ŭm ; jī′nē-	jī′nē-sē′ŭm ; jĭn′ē-	jĭn′ē-sē′ŭm	jĭn′ē-sē′ŭm ; -kā′ōōm	jĭ-nē′shĭ-ŭm	gi-nē′sē-ŭm	. . . .
gynarchy	jĭn′ȧr-kĭ ; jī′nȧr-kĭ	jī′nȧr-kĭ	jĭn′ȧr-kĭ	jĭn′ȧr-kĭ	gĭn′är-kĭ	gin′ȧr-kĭ	jĭn′ȧr-kĭ
gynecology	jĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ ; jī′nē-	jī′nē-kŏl′ō-jĭ; jĭn′ē-	jĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ	jĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ	jĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ	gin′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ	jĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ
gynobase	jĭn′ō-bās ; jī′nō-	jī′nō-bās; jĭn′ō-	jĭn′ō-bās	jĭn′ō-bās	jĭn′ō-bās	gī′nō-bās	jī′nō-bās
gynophore	jĭn′ō-fōr; jī′nō-	jī′nō-fōr; jĭn′ō-	jĭn′ō-fōr	jĭn′ō-fōr	jĭn′ō-fōr	gin′ō-fōr	jĭn′ō-fōr
hæmatin ; hema-	hē′mȧ-tĭn; hĕm′ȧ-	hē′mȧ-tĭn ; hĕm′ȧ-	hĕm′ȧ-tĭn	hĕm′ȧ-tĭn	hē′mȧ-tĭn	hē′mȧ-tĭn	hĕm′ȧ-tĭn
hæmato-, hemato-	hĕm′ȧ-tō-; hē′mȧ-tō-	hē′mȧ-tō-; hĕm′ȧ-tō-	hĕm′ȧ-tō-	hĕm′ȧ-tō-	hē′mȧ-tō-	hē′mȧ-tō-	hĕm′ȧ-tō-
hæmatose, hem-atose	hē′mȧ-tōs ; hĕm′ȧ-tōs	hē′mȧ-tōs	hĕm′ȧ-tōs	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
hæmic, hemic	hē′mĭk ; hĕm′ĭk	hē′mĭk	hē′mĭk	hē′mĭk; hĕm′ĭk	. . . .	hē′mĭk	. . . .
hæmo-	hē′mō′- ; hĕm′ō-	hē′mō- ; hĕm′ō-	hĕm′ō-	hĕm′ō-	hē′mō-	hē′mō-	hĕm′ō-
hæmoglobin ; hemo-	hē′mō-glō′bĭn; hĕm′ō-	hē′mō-glō′bĭn	hĕm′ō-glō′bĭn	hĕm′ō-glō′bĭn	hē′mō-glō′bĭn	hē′mō-glō-bĭn	hĕm′ō-glō′bĭn
hagiocracy	hăg′ĭ-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ ; hā′jĭ-	hăg′ĭ-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ	hā′jĭ-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ	hā′jĭ-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ; hȧ′gĭ-	. . . .	hăg′ĭ-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ	hā′jĭ-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ
hagiography	hăg′ĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ ; hā′jĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	hăg′ĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	hā′jĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	hā′jĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ ; hȧ′gĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	hăg′ĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	hăg′ĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	hā′jĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ
halfpenny	hā′pĕn-ĭ; häf′pĕn′ĭ	hā′pĕn-ĭ; *dial.* häf′pĕn-ĭ; hā′pĕn-ĭ; hăp′ĕn-ĭ, etc.	häf′pĕn′ĭ; *com.* hā′pĕ-nĭ	häf′pĕn′ĭ; hā′- ; hăp′ĕ-nĭ	hā′pĕn-ĭ	hā′pĕn-ĭ	hā′pĕn-ĭ; hăp′-; häf′-
halibut	hăl′ĭ-bŭt ; hŏl′-	hăl′ĭ-bŭt	hŏl′ĭ-bŭt	hŏl′ĭ-bŭt	hăl′ĭ-bŭt	hăl′ĭ-bŭt	hŏl′ĭ-bŭt
halite	hăl′īt ; hā′lit	hăl′īt	hăl′īt	. . . .	. . . .	hā′līt	hăl′īt
handsome	hăn′sŭm	hăn′sŭm	hăn′sŭm	hăn′sŭm	hănd′sŭm	hăn′sŭm	hăn′sŭm
hanse	hăns	hăns′ ; hăn′zē	hăns	hăns	. . . .	hăns	hăns
harem	hā′rĕm	hâr′ĕm	hā′rĕm ; hä′rĕm	hā′rĕm	hā′rĕm	hā′rĕm	hā′rĕm; hä′rĕm
harlequin	här′lē-kwĭn ; -kĭn	här′lē-kwĭn ; -kĭn	här′lē-kĭn ; -kwĭn	här′lē-kĭn	här′lē-kwĭn	här′lē-kwĭn	här′lē-kĭn
hashish	hăsh′ēsh ; hȧ-shēsh′	hăsh′ĭsh ; hȧ-shēsh′	hăsh′ēsh	hăsh′ēsh	hăsh′ēsh	hăsh′ēsh	hăsh-ēsh′
haunch	hänch ; hônch	hônsh ; hänsh	hänch ; hônch	hänch	hônsh	hônsh	hänch
haunt	hänt ; hônt	hônt ; hänt	hänt ; hônt	hänt	hônt	hônt	hänt
hawse	hôz ; hôs	hôz	hôz	hôz	hôz	hôs	hôs
hecatomb	hĕk′ȧ-tŏm ; -tōōm	hĕk′ȧ-tŏm ; -tōōm	hĕk′ȧ-tŏm	hĕk′ȧ-tōōm	hĕk′ȧ-tŏm	hĕk′ȧ-tōōm	hĕk′ȧ-tōōm
hedonism	hē′dŏn-ĭz’m ; hĕd′ŏn-	hē′dŏn-ĭz’m	hē′dō-nĭz’m	hĕd′ŏn-ĭz’m ; hē′dŏn-	hē′dō-nĭz’m	hē′dŏn-ĭz’m	hĕd′ō-nĭz’m
Hegelian	hā-gā′lĭ-ăn ; hē-gē′-	hē-gē′lĭ-ăn ; hā-gā′lĭ-	hē-gē′lĭ-ăn	hā-gā′lĭ-ăn ; hē-gē′lĭ-	. . . .	hē-gāl′ĭ-ăn	. . . .
hegemony	hē-jĕm′ō-nĭ; hĕj′ē-mō-nĭ; hē′jē- ; *or* g hard	hē-jĕm′ō-nĭ; hĕj′ē-mō-nĭ ; hē′- ; *or* g hard	hē′jē-mō-nĭ	hē′jē-mō-nĭ ; hā′gē-	hē′jē-mŏn-ĭ	hē-gĕm′ō-nĭ	hē-jĕm′ō-nĭ
hegira	hĕj′ĭ-rȧ ; hē-jī′rȧ	hĕj′ĭ-rȧ; *erron.* hē-jī′rȧ	hĕj′ĭ-rȧ	hĕj′ĭ-rȧ ; hē-jī′rȧ	hĕj′rȧ ; hē-jī′rȧ	hĕj′ĭ-rȧ	hē-jī′rȧ ; hĕj′ĭ-
heigh-ho	hī′hō′ ; hā′hō′	hā′hō	hī′hō	hī′hō′	hī′hō	hī-hō	hī′hō
helix	hē′lĭks ; hĕl′ĭks	hĕl′ĭks ; hē′lĭks	hē′lĭks	hē′lĭks	hĕl′ĭks	hē′lĭks	hē′lĭks
Hellenic	hĕ-lĕn′ĭk ; -lē′nĭk	hĕ-lē′nĭk ; -lĕn′ĭk	hĕ-lĕn′ĭk	hĕ-lĕn′ĭk	hĕ-lē′nĭk	hĕ-lēn′ĭk	hĕl′ĕ-nĭk ; hĕ-lĕn′ĭk
helot	hĕl′ŏt ; hē′lŏt	hĕl′ŏt ; hē′lŏt	hē′lŏt ; hĕl′ŏt	hĕl′ŏt ; hē′lŏt	hĕl′ŏt ; hē′lŏt	hĕl′ŏt	hĕl′ŏt
herb	ûrb ; hûrb	hûrb	ûrb ; hûrb	hûrb ; ûrb	hûrb	hûrb	ûrb
heresiarch	hĕr′ē-sĭ-ärk ; hē-rē′sĭ-	hĕr′ĕ-sĭ-ärk′ ; hē-rē′-	hĕr′ĕ-sĭ-ärk ; hē-rē′sĭ-	hĕr′ē-sĭ-ärk ; hē-rē′sĭ-	hĕr′ĕ-sĭ-ärk	hē-rē′sĭ-ärk	hē-rē′zĭ-ärk
herewith	hēr-wĭth′; -wĭth′	hēr-wĭth′	hēr-wĭth′ ; -wĭth′	hēr-wĭth′	hēr-wĭth′	hēr-wĭth′	hēr′wĭth
hesitate	hĕz′ĭ-tāt	hĕz′ĭ-tāt	hĕz′ĭ-tāt ; hĕs′-	hĕs′ĭ-tāt ; hĕz′-	hĕz′ĭ-tāt	hĕz′ĭ-tāt	hĕz′ĭ-tāt

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
heterophemy	hĕt′ẽr-ô-fē′mĭ; hĕt′ẽr-ŏf′ē-mĭ	hĕt′ẽr-ô-fē′mĭ	hĕt′ẽr-ô-fē′mĭ	hĕt′ẽr-ô-fē′mĭ	. . . .	. . . .	hĕt′ẽr-ŏf′ē-mĭ
hibernacle	hī′bẽr-nȧ-k'l; hī-bûr′-nȧ-k'l	hī′bẽr-nâ-k'l	hī′bẽr-nâ-k'l	hī-bûr′nȧ-k'l	. . . .	hī-bûr′nȧ-k'l	hī-bûr′nȧ-k'l
hieroglyphist	hī′ẽr-ŏg′lĭ-fĭst	hī′ẽr-ŏg′lĭ-fĭst	hī′ẽr-ŏg′lĭ-fĭst	hī′ẽr-ô-glĭf′ĭst	hī′ẽr-ô-glĭf′ĭst	hī′ẽr-ô-glĭf′ĭst	hī′ẽr-ŏg′lĭ-fĭst
hieromonach	hī′ẽr-ŏm′ô-năk; -ô-mŏn′ăk	hī′ẽr-ô-mŏn′ăk	hī′ẽr-ŏm′ô-năk	hī′ẽr-ŏm′ô-năk	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
hierophant	hī′ẽr-ô-fănt; hī-ẽr′-	hī′ẽr-ô-fănt	hī′ẽr-ô-fănt	hī-ẽr′ô-fănt	hī′ẽr-ô-fănt	hī′ẽr-ô-fănt	hī-ẽr′ô-fănt; hī′ẽr-ô-
hilarious	hī-lā′rĭ-ŭs; hĭ-	hĭ-lâr′ĭ-ŭs	hĭ-lā′rĭ-ŭs; hī-	hi-lā′rĭ-ŭs; hĭ-lā′-	hĭ-lā′rĭ-ŭs	hĭ-lâr′ĭ-ŭs	hi-lā′rĭ-ŭs
hilarity	hī-lăr′ĭ-tĭ; hĭ-	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ; hī-	hi-lăr′ĭ-tĭ; hĭ-	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ	hi-lăr′ĭ-tĭ
Hindu, Hindoo	hĭn′doo; hĭn-doo′	hĭn′doo; hĭn-doo′	hĭn′doo; hĭn-doo′	hĭn′doo	hĭn-doo′	hĭn-doo′	hĭn-doo′
hirsute	hûr′sūt; hẽr-sūt′	hûr′sūt	hẽr-sūt′	hẽr-sūt′	hẽr-sūt′	hẽr-sūt′	hẽr-sūt′
hirundine	hĭ-rŭn′dīn; -dĭn	hĭ-rŭn′dīn	hĭ-rŭn′dĭn	hĭ-rŭn′dĭn	. . . .	hĭ-rŭn′dīn	hĭ-rŭn′dĭn
hollo, *interj. & n.*	hŏl′ō; hŏ-lō′ (*note*)	hŏl′ō	hŏ-lō′	hŏl′ō; hô-lō′	hŏl′ō	hŏ-lō′, *n.*	hŏ-lō′
holm	hōm	hōm	hōlm; hōm	hōlm; hōm	hōlm; hōm	hōlm	hōlm
homeopath	hō′mē-ô-păth; hŏm′ē-	hŏm′ē-ô-păth; hō′mē-	hō′mē-ô-păth	hō′mē-ô-păth	. . . .	hō′mē-ô-păth	hō′mē-ô-păth
homodont	hŏm′ô-dŏnt; hō′mô-	hŏm′ô-dŏnt	hō′mô-dŏnt	hō′mô-dŏnt	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
homogeneous	hō′mô-jē′nē-ŭs; hŏm′-ô-jē′-	hŏm′ô-jē′nē-ŭs	hō′mô-jē′nē-ŭs	hō′mô-jē′nē-ŭs	hō′mô-jē′nē-ŭs	hŏm′ô-jē′nē-ŭs	hō′mô-jē′nē-ŭs
homograph	hŏm′ô-gráf; hō′mô-	hŏm′ô-gráf	hō′mô-gráf	hō′mô-gráf	hŏm′ô-grăf	hŏm′ô-grăf	hŏm′ô-grăf
homologue	hŏm′ô-lŏg	hŏm′ô-lŏg	hō′mô-lŏg	hō′mô-lŏg; hŏm′ô-lŏg	hŏm′ô-lŏg	hŏm′ô-lŏg	hŏm′ô-lŏg
homonym	hŏm′ô-nĭm; hō′mô-	hŏm′ô-nĭm	hō′mô-nĭm	hō′mô-nĭm	hŏm′ô-nĭm	hŏm′ô-nĭm	hŏm′ô-nĭm
homoousian	hō′mô-oo′sĭ-ăn; -ou′-sĭ-ăn; hŏm′ô-	hŏm′ô-ou′sĭ-ăn	hō′mô-oo′sĭ-ăn	hō′mô-oo′sĭ-ăn	hō′mô-oo′zĭ-ăn	hŏm′ô-oo′sĭ-ăn	hō′mô-ou′shăn
hoopoe	hoo′poo; -pō	hoo′poo	hoo′pō; -poo	hoo′pō	hoo′pō	hoo′poo	hoo′pō
horologe	hŏr′ô-lōj; -lŏj	hŏr′ô-lŏj	hŏr′ô-lōj	hŏr′ô-lōj	hŏr′ô-lŏj	hŏr′ô-lŏj	hŏr′ô-lōj
hospice	hŏs′pĭs; -pēs	hŏs′pĭs	hŏs′pĭs	hŏs′pĭs	hŏs′pēs; hŏs-pēs′	hŏs′pĭs	hŏs′pēs
hostler	hŏs′lẽr; ŏs′lẽr	ŏs′lẽr (*groom*); hŏst′-lẽr (*host*)	hŏs′lẽr; ŏs′-	hŏs′lẽr	ŏs′lẽr	hŏs′lẽr	ŏs′lẽr
houri	hoo′rĭ; hou′rĭ	hoo′rĭ; hou′rĭ	hoo′rĭ; hou′rĭ	hou′rĭ; hoo′rĭ	hou′rĭ	hoo′rĭ	hou′rĭ
hover	hŭv′ẽr	hŭv′ẽr; hŏv′ẽr	hŭv′ẽr; hŏv′ẽr	hŭv′ẽr	hŏv′ẽr	hŏv′ẽr	hŭv′ẽr
humor	hū′mẽr; ū′-	hū′mẽr; ū′mẽr	hū′mẽr; ū′mẽr	hū′mẽr; ū′mẽr	hū′mẽr	hū′mẽr; ū′mẽr	ū′mẽr; hū′mẽr
hybrid	hī′brĭd	hī′brĭd; hĭb′rĭd	hī′brĭd; hĭb′rĭd	hī′brĭd; hĭb′rĭd	hī′brĭd	hī′brĭd	hī′brĭd; hĭb′rĭd
hydatid	hī′dȧ-tĭd	hī′dȧ-tĭd; hĭd′ȧ-	hī′dā-tĭd	hī′dȧ-tĭd; hĭd′ȧ-	hī′dȧ-tĭd	hī′dȧ-tĭd	hī′dȧ-tĭd; hĭd′ȧ-
hydrophobic	hī′drô-fō′bĭk; -fŏb′ĭk	hī′drô-fŏb′ĭk; -fō′bĭk	hī′drô-fō′bĭk	hī′drô-fō′bĭk	hī′drô-fō′bĭk	hī′drô-fō′bĭk	hī′drô-fŏb′ĭk
hygiene	hī′jĭ-ēn; hī′jēn	hī′jĭ-ēn; hĭj′ĭ-	hī′jĭ-ēn	hī′jĭ-ēn	hī′jēn; hī′jĭ-ēn	hī′jĭ-ēn	hī′jĭ-ēn; hī′jēn
hygienic	hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk	hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk; hĭj-ĭ-; -ē′-nĭk	hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk	hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk	hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk	hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk	hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk
hypæthral	hĭp-ē′thrăl; hī-pē′-	hĭp-ē′thrăl; hī-pē′-	hī-pē′thrăl	hĭp-ē′thrăl	. . . .	hī-pē′thrăl	hī-pē′thrăl
hypallage	hĭp-ăl′ȧ-jē; hī-păl′-	hĭp-ăl′ȧ-jē; hī-păl′-	hī-păl′â-jē	hī-păl′ȧ-jē; hĭp-ȧl′ȧ-gā	hī-păl′ȧ-jē	hī-păl′ȧ-jē	hĭ-păl′ȧ-jē
hypochondria	hĭp′ô-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ; hī′pô-	hĭp′ô-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ; hī′pô-	hī′pô-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ; hĭp′ô-	hĭp′ô-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ; hī′pô-	hĭp′ô-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ	hī′pô-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ	hĭp′ô-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ
hypocycloid	hī′pô-sī′kloid; hĭp′ô-	hĭp′ô-sī′kloid; hī′pô-	hī′pô-sī′kloid	hī′pô-sī′kloid	. . . .	hī′pô-sī′kloid	hī′pô-sī′kloid
hypodermic	hī′pô-dûr′mĭk; hĭp′ô-	hĭp′ô-dûr′mĭk; hī′pô-	hī′pô-dûr′mĭk	hĭp′ô-dûr′mĭk; hī′pô-	hī′pô-dûr′mĭk	hī′pô-dûr′mĭk	hĭp′ô-dûr′mĭk
hypogastric	hī′pô-găs′trĭk; hĭp′ô-	hĭp′ô-găs′trĭk; hī′pô-	hī′pô-găs′trĭk	hĭp′ô-găs′trĭk	hī′pô-găs′trĭk	hī′pô-găs′trĭk	hĭp′ô-găs′trĭk
hypogene	hĭp′ô-jēn; hī′pô-jēn	hĭp′ô-jēn; hī′pô-	hī′pô-jēn	hĭp′ô-jēn; hī′pô-	hī′pô-jēn	hī′pô-jēn	hĭp′ô-jēn
hypogeum	hĭp′ô-jē′ŭm; hī′pô-	hĭp′ô-jē′ŭm; hī′pô-	hī′pô-jē′ŭm	hĭp′ô-jē′ŭm; -gā′ŭm	hī′pô-jē′ŭm	hī′pô-jē′ŭm	hĭp′ô-jē′ŭm
hypoglossal	hī′pô-glŏs′ăl; hĭp′ô-	hĭp′ô-glŏs′ăl; hī′pô-	hī′pô-glŏs′ăl	hī′pô-glŏs′ăl	hī′pô-glŏs′ăl	hī′pô-glŏs′ăl	hĭp′ô-glŏs′ăl
hypophosphate	hī′pô-fŏs′fāt; hĭp′ô-	hĭp′ô-fŏs′fāt; hī′pô-	hī′pô-fŏs′fāt	hī′pô-fŏs′fāt	. . . .	. . . .	hī′pô-fŏs′fāt
hypostasis	hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs; hĭ-	hĭ-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs; hī-	hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs	hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs	hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs	hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs	hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs
hypotenuse	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs; hĭ-	hĭ-pŏt′ē-nūs; hī-	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs
hypothecate	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt; hĭ-	hĭ-pŏth′ē-kāt; hī-	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt
hypothesis	hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs; hĭ-	hĭ-pŏth′ē-sĭs; hī-	hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs	hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs	hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs	hī-pŭth′ē-sĭs	hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs
hypothetical	hī′pô-thĕt′ĭ-kăl; hĭp′ô-	hĭp′ô-thĕt′ĭ-kăl; hī′pô-	hī′pô-thĕt′ĭ-kăl	hī′pô-thĕt′ĭ-kăl	hī′pô-thĕt′ĭ-kăl	hī′pô-thĕt′ĭ-kăl	hī′pô-thĕt′ĭ-kăl
iatraliptic	ī-ā′trȧ-lĭp′tĭk; ī-ăt′rȧ-	ī-ăt′rȧ-lĭp′tĭk	ī-ā′trȧ-lĭp′tĭk	ī-ā′trȧ-lĭp′tĭk	ī-ā′trȧ-lĭp′tĭk	ī-ā′trȧ-lĭp′tĭk	. . . .
idealization	ī-dē′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn	ī-dē′ăl-ī-zā′shŭn	ī-dē′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ī-dē′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ī′dē-ăl-ī-zā′shŭn	ī-dē-ăl-ī-zā′shŭn	ī-dē′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn
ideographic	ī′dē-ô-grăf′ĭk; ĭd′ē-ô-	ĭd′ē-ô-grăf′ĭk; ī′dē-	ī′dē-ô-grăf′ĭk	ī′dē-ô-grăf′ĭk	ĭd′ē-ô-grăf′ĭk	ĭd′ē-ô-grăf′ĭk	ī′dē-ô-grăf′ĭk
illative	ĭl′ȧ-tĭv; ĭ-lā′tĭv	ĭ-lā′tĭv	ĭl′ȧ-tĭv	ĭl′ȧ-tĭv	ĭl′ȧ-tĭv	ĭl′ȧ-tĭv	ĭl′ȧ-tĭv
illustrate	ĭ-lŭs′trāt; ĭl′ŭs-trāt	ĭl′ŭs-trāt; ĭ-lŭs′trāt	ĭ-lŭs′trāt; ĭl′ŭs-trāt	ĭ-lŭs′trāt	ĭ-lŭs′trāt	ĭ-lŭs′trāt; ĭl′ŭs-trāt	ĭ-lŭs′trāt
immunization	ĭ-mūn′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-	ĭ-mūn′ī-zā′shŭn	. . . .	ĭ-mū′nĭ-zā′shŭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
imperatival	ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tī′văl; ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tĭv-ăl	ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tī′văl	ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tī′văl; ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tĭ-văl	ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tĭv-ăl; ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tī′văl	. . . .	ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tĭv-ăl	. . . .
implacable	ĭm-plā′kȧ-b'l	ĭm-plā′kȧ-b'l; -plăk′-ȧ-b'l	ĭm-plā′kȧ-b'l	ĭm-plā′kȧ-b'l	ĭm-plā′kȧ-b'l	ĭm-plăk′ȧ-b'l	ĭm-plā′kȧ-b'l
importune	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′; *still occas.* ĭm-pôr′tūn	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′; ĭm-pôr′-tūn	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′; *form. also* ĭm-pôr′tūn	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′; ĭm-pôr′-tūn	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′
imprecatory	ĭm′prē-kȧ-tô-rĭ	ĭm′prē-kâ-tô-rĭ; -kâ-tẽr′ĭ; -kā′tẽr-ĭ	ĭm′prē-kâ-tô-rĭ	ĭm′prē-kȧ-tô-rĭ	ĭm′prē-kā′tẽr-ĭ	ĭm′prē-kāt′ẽr-ĭ	ĭm′prē-kâ-tô-rĭ
improvisation	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′shŭn; -zā′shŭn	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-zā′shŭn	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′shŭn	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′shŭn	ĭm-prō′vĭ-sā′shŭn	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-zā′shŭn	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′shŭn
improvisator	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′tẽr; -zā′-tẽr	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-zā′tẽr	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′tẽr	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′tẽr	. . . .	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-zā′tẽr; ĭm′-prô-vĭz′ȧ-tẽr	ĭm′prô-vĭz′ȧ-tẽr
inamorata	ĭn-ăm′ô-rä′tȧ	ĭn-ăm′ô-rä′tȧ	ĭn-ăm′ô-rä′tȧ	ēn-ä′mô-rä′tȧ	ĭn-ăm′ô-rä′tȧ	ĭn-ä′mô-rä′tȧ	ĭn-ăm′ô-rä′tȧ
inchoative	ĭn-kō′ȧ-tĭv	ĭn-kō′ȧ-tĭv; ĭn′kô-â-tĭv	ĭn-kō′ȧ-tĭv	ĭn-kō′ȧ-tĭv	ĭn′kô-ā′tĭv	ĭn′kô-â-tĭv	ĭn-kō′ȧ-tĭv
incisor	ĭn-sī′zẽr; -sẽr	ĭn-sī′sẽr; -ŏr	ĭn-sī′sẽr	ĭn-sī′sŏr	ĭn-sī′zẽr	ĭn-sī′zẽr	ĭn-sī′sŏr
incitant	ĭn-sīt′ănt; ĭn′sĭ-tănt	ĭn′sĭ-tănt; ĭn-sīt′ănt	ĭn-sī′tănt	ĭn-sī′tănt	. . . .	ĭn′sĭ-tănt	ĭn-sī′tănt
incognizable	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b'l	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b'l; ĭn-kŏn′ĭ-	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b'l; ĭn-kŏn′ĭ-	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b'l	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b'l; ĭn-kŏn′ĭ-	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b'l	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b'l
incognizant	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zănt	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zănt; -kŏn′-	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zănt; -kŏn′-	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zănt	. . . .	. . . .	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zănt
incomplex	ĭn-kŏm′plĕks	ĭn-kŏm′plĕks; *form.* ĭn′kŏm-plĕks′	ĭn-kŏm′plĕks	ĭn′kŏm-plĕks′	ĭn′kŏm-plĕks′	ĭn-kŏm′plĕks	ĭn-kŏm′plĕks
incondite	ĭn-kŏn′dĭt	ĭn-kŏn′dĭt	ĭn-kŏn′dĭt; ĭn′kŏn-dīt	ĭn-kŏn′dĭt; ĭn′kŏn-dīt	. . . .	ĭn-kŏn′dīt	ĭn′kŏn-dīt; ĭn-kŏn′dĭt
increate	ĭn′krē-āt; ĭn′krē-āt′	ĭn′krē-āt′	ĭn′krē-āt	ĭn′krē-āt	. . . .	ĭn′krē-āt	ĭn′krē-āt
incremate	ĭn′krē-māt	. . . .	ĭn-krē′māt	ĭn′krē-māt	ĭn′krē-māt	ĭn′krē-māt	ĭn′krē-māt
inculcate	ĭn-kŭl′kāt; ĭn′kŭl-kāt	ĭn′kŭl-kāt; ĭn-kŭl′kāt	ĭn-kŭl′kāt	ĭn-kŭl′kāt	ĭn-kŭl′kāt	ĭn-kŭl′kāt	ĭn-kŭl′kāt
inculpate	ĭn′kŭl-pāt; ĭn-kŭl′pāt	ĭn′kŭl-pāt; ĭn-kŭl′pāt	ĭn-kŭl′pāt	ĭn-kŭl′pāt	ĭn-kŭl′pāt	ĭn-kŭl′pāt	ĭn-kŭl′pāt
indicatory	ĭn′dĭ-kȧ-tô-rĭ	ĭn′dĭ-kȧ-tẽr-ĭ; ĭn′dĭ-kâ-tẽr-ĭ	ĭn′dĭ-kâ-tô-rĭ	ĭn′dĭ-kȧ-tô-rĭ	ĭn′dĭ-kā′tẽr-ĭ	ĭn-dĭk′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	ĭn′dĭ-kȧ-tô-rĭ
indisputable	ĭn-dĭs′pû-tȧ-b'l	ĭn-dĭs′pû-tȧ-b'l; ĭn′-dĭs-pū′tȧ-b'l	ĭn′dĭs-pū′tȧ-b'l; ĭn-dĭs′pû-	ĭn-dĭs′pû-tȧ-b'l	ĭn-dĭs′pû-tȧ-b'l	ĭn′dĭs-pūt′ȧ-b'l	ĭn-dĭs′pû-tȧ-b'l
Indonesian	ĭn′dô-nē′shăn	ĭn′dô-nē′shĭ-ăn	ĭn′dô-nē′sĭ-ăn	ĭn′dô-nē′sĭ-ăn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
indusium	ĭn-dū′zĭ-ŭm	ĭn-dū′zĭ-ŭm	ĭn-dū′zĭ-ŭm; -zhĭ-ŭm	ĭn-dū′shĭ-ŭm	ĭn-dū′zĭ-ŭm	ĭn-dū′zĭ-ŭm	ĭn-dū′zhĭ-ŭm
inexpugnable	ĭn′ĕks-pŭg′nȧ-b'l; -pūn′ȧ-b'l	ĭn′ĕks-pŭg′nȧ-b'l	ĭn′ĕks-pŭg′nȧ-b'l; ĭn′-ĕks-pū′-	ĭn′ĕks-pŭg′nȧ-b'l	. . . .	ĭn′ĕks-pūn′ȧ-b'l	ĭn′ĕks-pŭg′nȧ-b'l
infantile	ĭn′făn-tīl; -tĭl	ĭn′făn-tīl; -tĭl	ĭn′făn-tĭl; -tīl	ĭn′făn-tĭl	ĭn′făn-tīl	ĭn′făn-tīl	ĭn′făn-tīl; -tĭl
infantine	ĭn′făn-tīn; -tĭn	ĭn′făn-tīn	ĭn′făn-tĭn; -tīn	ĭn′făn-tĭn	ĭn′făn-tīn	ĭn′făn-tīn	ĭn′făn-tīn; -tĭn
inferable	ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b'l	ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b'l	ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b'l	ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b'l	ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b'l	ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b'l	ĭn-fẽr′ȧ-b'l
infinitival	ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tī′văl; ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tĭv-ăl	ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tī′văl	ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tī′văl; ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tĭ-văl	ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĭv-ăl; ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tī′văl	. . . .	ĭn-fĭn-ĭ-tī′văl	. . . .
ingrate	ĭn′grāt	ĭn-grāt′	ĭn′grāt	ĭn′grāt′	ĭn-grāt′	ĭn′grāt; ĭn-grāt′	ĭn-grāt′; ĭn′grāt
inlaid	ĭn-lād′; ĭn′lād′	ĭn′lād; ĭn-lād′	ĭn-lād′	ĭn-lād′	ĭn-lād′	ĭn-lād′	ĭn-lād′
inlay, *n.*	ĭn′lā′	ĭn′lā; ĭn-lā′	ĭn′lā; ĭn-lā′	ĭn′lā′	. . . .	ĭn-lā′	ĭn′lā
innate	ĭn′nāt; ĭn-nāt′	ĭn′nāt; ĭn-nāt′; ĭ-nāt′	ĭn′nāt; ĭ-nāt′	ĭn′nāt′	ĭn′nāt	ĭn′nāt	ĭn-nāt′
inosite	ĭn′ô-sīt	ī′nô-sīt	ĭn′ô-sīt	ĭn′ô-sīt	. . . .	ĭn′ô-sīt	ĭn′ô-sīt
insociable	ĭn-sō′shȧ-b'l	ĭn-sō′shȧ-b'l; -shĭ-ȧ-	ĭn-sō′shiȧ-b'l	ĭn-sō′shȧ-b'l; -shiȧ-b'l	ĭn-sō′shĭ-ȧ-b'l	ĭn-sō′shĭ-ȧ-b'l	ĭn-sō′shĭ-ȧ-b'l
insouciance	ăɴ′soo′syäɴs′; ĭn-soo′-sĭ-ăns	ĕɴ′soo′sĭ-äɴs′; *occas.* ĭn-soo′sĭ-ăns	ĭn-soo′sĭ-ăns; *F.* ăɴ-soo-syŏɴs′	ăɴ′soo′syäɴs′	ĕng-soos′ē-ängs	äɴ-soo-syäɴs′	ăɴ′soo′sĭ-ŏɴs′
insouciant	ĭn-soo′sĭ-ănt; *F.* ăɴ′-soo′syăn′	ĭn-soo′sĭ-ănt; *F.* ĕɴ′-soo′sĭ-äɴ′	ĭn-soo′sĭ-ănt; ăɴ′soo′-syŏɴ′	ăɴ′soo′syäɴ′	ĕng-soos′ē-äng	äɴ-soo-syäɴ′	. . . .
inspiratory	ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tô-rĭ	ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ; ĭn′spĭ-râ-tẽr-ĭ	ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tô-rĭ; ĭn′-spĭ-râ-tô-rĭ	ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tô-rĭ	ĭn-spī′rȧ-tẽr-ĭ	ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	ĭn′spĭ-rȧ-tô-rĭ; ĭn-spī′rȧ-tô-rĭ
inspissate	ĭn-spĭs′āt	ĭn-spĭs′āt; ĭn′spĭ-sāt	ĭn-spĭs′āt	ĭn-spĭs′āt	ĭn-spĭs′āt	ĭn-spĭs′āt	ĭn-spĭs′āt
interloper	ĭn′tẽr-lōp′ẽr	ĭn′tẽr-lōp′ẽr	ĭn′tẽr-lō′pẽr	ĭn′tẽr-lō′pẽr	ĭn′tẽr-lō′pẽr	ĭn′tẽr-lōp′ẽr	ĭn′tẽr-lōp′ẽr
internecine	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn; -sīn	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn; -sīn	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sin	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn
interstice	ĭn-tûr′stĭs	ĭn-tûr′stĭs; ĭn′tẽr-stĭs	ĭn′tẽr-stĭs; ĭn-tûr′stĭs	ĭn′tẽr-stĭs; ĭn-tûr′stĭs	ĭn-tûr′stĭs; ĭn′tẽr-	ĭn-tûr′stĭs	ĭn′tẽr-stĭs; ĭn-tûr′-
inundate	ĭn′ŭn-dāt; ĭn-ŭn′dāt	ĭn′ŭn-dāt; ĭn-ŭn′dāt	ĭn-ŭn′dāt; ĭn′ŭn-dāt	ĭn-ŭn′dāt	ĭn-ŭn′dāt	ĭn-ŭn′dāt; ĭn′ŭn-dāt	ĭn-ŭn′dāt
invalid	ĭn′vȧ-lĭd (*note*)	ĭn′vȧ-lēd′; ĭn′vȧ-lēd; -lĭd	ĭn′vȧ-lĭd; -lēd	ĭn′vȧ-lĭd	ĭn′vȧ-lēd′	ĭn′vȧ-lēd′	ĭn′vȧ-lēd′
inverse	ĭn-vûrs′; ĭn′vûrs	ĭn-vûrs′; ĭn′vẽrs	ĭn-vûrs′; ĭn′vûrs	ĭn-vûrs′	ĭn-vûrs′; ĭn′vûrs	ĭn-vûrs′	ĭn-vûrs′

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
invocatory	ĭn-vŏk′*ȧ*-tō-rĭ ; ĭn′vō-kā-tō-rĭ	ĭn-vŏk′*ȧ*-tēr-ĭ ; ĭn′vō-kā-tēr-ĭ	ĭn-vŏk′*ȧ*-tō-rĭ	ĭn-vŏk′*ȧ*-tō-rĭ	. . . .	ĭn′vō-kā-tēr-ĭ	ĭn′vō-kā-tō-rĭ
involucral	ĭn′vō-lū′krăl	ĭn′vō-lū′krăl	ĭn′vō-lū′krăl	ĭn′vō-lōō′krăl	ĭn′vō-lōō′krăl	ĭn′vō-lū′krăl	ĭn′vō-lū′krăl
involucre	ĭn′vō-lū′kēr	ĭn′vō-lū′kēr	ĭn′vō-lū′kēr	ĭn′vō-lōō′kēr	ĭn′vō-lōō′kēr	ĭn′vō-lū′kēr	ĭn′vō-lū′kēr
iodoform	ī-ō′dō-fôrm ; ī-ŏd′ō-	ī-ō′dō-fôrm ; ī′ō-dō-	ī′ō-dō-fôrm	ī-ŏd′ō-fôrm	ī-ŏd′ō-fôrm	ī-ŏd′ō-fôrm	ī-ŏd′ō-fôrm
irate	ī-rāt′ ; ī′rāt	ī-rāt′ ; ī′rāt	ī-rāt′	ī-rāt′	. . . .	ī-rāt′	ī′rāt
irenicon	ī-rĕn′ĭ-kŏn ; ī-rē′nĭ-	ī-rē′nĭ-kŏn ; ī-rĕn′-	ī-rĕn′ĭ-kŏn	ī-rĕn′ĭ-kŏn	ī-rē′nĭ-kŏn	ī-rĕn′ĭ-kŏn	ī-rĕn′ĭ-kŏn
irreconcilable	ĭ-rĕk′*ŭ*n-sīl′*ȧ*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕk′*ŭ*n-sīl′*ȧ*-b′l	ĭ-rĕk′*ŭ*n-sīl′*ȧ*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕk′*ŭ*n-sīl′*ȧ*-b′l	ĭ-rĕk′ŏn-sī′l*ȧ*-b′l	ĭ-rĕk′ŏn-sī′l*ȧ*-b′l	ĭr-rĕk′ŏn-sīl′*ȧ*-b′l	ĭ-rĕk′*ŭ*n-sīl′*ȧ*-b′l	ĭ-rĕk′ŏn-sīl′*ȧ*-b′l
irrefutable	ĭr′ē-fūt′*ȧ*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕf′ū-t*ȧ*-b′l	ĭr′ē-fūt′*ȧ*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕf′ū-t*ȧ*-b′l	ĭr′ē-fū′t*ȧ*-b′l	ĭr′ē-fū′t*ȧ*-b′l	ĭr′ē-fū′t*ȧ*-b′l	ĭr′ē-fūt′*ȧ*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕf′ū-t*ȧ*-b′l	ĭr′ē-fūt′*ȧ*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕf′ū-t*ȧ*-b′l
irrespirable	ĭr′ē-spīr′*ȧ*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕs′-pĭ-r*ȧ*-b′l	ĭr′ē-spīr′*ȧ*-b′l	ĭr′ē-spīr′*ȧ*-b′l	ĭr′ē-spīr′*ȧ*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕs′-pĭ-r*ȧ*-b′l	ĭ-rĕs′pĭ-r*ȧ*-b′l	ĭ-rĕs′pĭ-r*ȧ*-b′l ; ĭr′ē-spīr′*ȧ*-b′l	ĭ-rĕs′pĭ-r*ȧ*-b′l
Islam	ĭs′l*ȧ*m ; ĭz′- ; *Ar.* ĭs-läm′	ĭs′l*ȧ*m ; ĭz′l*ȧ*m ; ĭs-läm′	ĭs′läm ; -lăm	ĭs′läm	ĭz′lăm	ĭz′l*ȧ*m	ĭz′l*ȧ*m
isolate	ī′sō-lāt ; ĭs′ō-	ī′sō-lāt ; ĭs′ō-	ĭs′ō-lāt ; ī′sō-	ĭs′ō-lāt ; ī′sō-	ī′sō-lāt	ī′sō-lāt	ĭz′ō-lāt
isthmus	ĭs′m*ŭ*s ; ĭsth′- ; ĭst′-	ĭsth′m*ŭ*s ; ĭst′- ; ĭs′-	ĭst′mŭs ; ĭs′-	ĭs′mŭs ; ĭst′mŭs	ĭst′mŭs	ĭsth′mŭs ; ĭs′mŭs	ĭst′m*ŭ*s
iter	ī′tēr ; ĭt′ēr	ĭt′ēr ; ī′tēr	ī′tēr	ī′tēr ; ĭt′ēr	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
jacinth	jā′sĭnth ; jăs′ĭnth	jăs′ĭnth ; jā′sĭnth	jā′sĭnth	jā′sĭnth	jā′sĭnth	jăs′ĭnth	jā′sĭnth
Jacobean	jăk′ō-bē′*ă*n ; j*ȧ*-kō′bē-	jăk′ō-bē′*ă*n	jă-kō′bē-*ă*n ; jăk′ō-bē′-	jăk′ō-bē′*ă*n	. . . .	jăk′ō-bē′*ă*n ; jă-kō′bē-	jăk′ō-bē′*ă*n
Jacquard	jă-kärd′	j*ȧ*-kärd′ ; jăk′*ȧ*rd	. . . .	jă-kärd′ ; zh*ȧ*′kär′	jăk-ärd′ ; zhăk-ärd′	jă-kärd′	jă-kärd′
jaguar	jăg′wär , j*ȧ*-gwär′	jăg′wär ; jăg′ū-är	jăg-wär′ ; jăg′ū-är	j*ȧ*-gwär′	jăg′ū-är ; jă-gwär′	jă-gwär′	jăg′ū-är′
Japanese	jăp′*ȧ*-nēz′ ; -nēs′	jăp′*ȧ*-nēz′	jăp′*ȧ*-nēs′ ; -nēz′	jăp′*ȧ*-nēs′ ; -nēz′	jăp′*ă*n-ēz	jăp′ăn-ēz	jăp′*ă*n-ēz′
jarosite	jăr′ō-sīt ; j*ȧ*-rō′sīt	jăr′ō-sīt	jă-rō′sīt	j*ȧ*-rō′sīt	. . . .	jăr′ō-sīt	. . . .
jaundice	jän′dĭs ; jôn′-	jän′dĭs ; jôn′dĭs	jän′dĭs ; jôn′-	jän′dĭs	jôn′dĭs	jôn′dĭs	jän′dĭs
jaunt	jänt ; jônt	jänt ; jônt	jänt ; jônt	jänt	jônt	jônt	jänt
Javanese	jăv′*ȧ*-nēz′ ; -nēs′	jăv′*ȧ*-nēz′	jăv′*ȧ*-nēs′ ; -nēz′	jăv′*ȧ*-nēs′	. . . .	jăv′*ȧ*-nēz	jăv′*ȧ*-nēz′
jejune	jē-jōōn′	jē-jōōn′	jē-jōōn′	jē-jōōn′	jē-jūn′	jē-jōōn′	jē-jōōn′
jerboa	jēr-bō′*ȧ*	jēr-bō′*ȧ* ; jûr′bō-*ȧ*	jûr′bō-*ȧ* ; jēr-bō′*ȧ*	jûr′bō-*ȧ* ; jēr-bō′*ȧ*	jēr-bō′*ȧ*	jēr-bō′*ȧ*	jûr′bō-*ȧ*
Jew	jū ; jōō	jū	jōō	jōō	jōō	jōō	jū ; jōō
jewel	jū′*ĕ*l ; jōō′*ĕ*l	jū′*ĕ*l	jōō′ĕl	jōō′ĕl	jōō′*ĕ*l	jōō′*ĕ*l	jū′*ĕ*l
jocund	jŏk′*ŭ*nd	jŏk′*ŭ*nd ; jō′k*ŭ*nd	jŏk′ŭnd	jŏk′ŭnd	jŏk′*ŭ*nd	jŏk′*ŭ*nd	jŏk′*ŭ*nd
jonquil	jŏn′kwĭl ; jŭŋ′-	jŭŋ′kwĭl ; jŏn′kwĭl	jŏn′kwĭl	jŏn′kwĭl	jŏn′kwĭl	jŏn′kwĭl	jŏn′kwĭl ; jŏn-kwĭl′
joust	jŭst ; jōōst	jŭst ; jōōst	jŭst	jŭst	jōōst ; jŭst	jōōst	jŭst
jowl	jōl	jōl ; joul	jōl ; joul	jōl ; joul	jōl	joul	jōl
jubilee	jōō′bĭ-lē	jōō′bĭ-lē	jōō′bĭ-lē	jōō′bĭ-lē	jōō′bĭ-lē	jū′bĭ-lē	jū′bĭ-lē
Judaism	jōō′dā-ĭz′m	jōō′dā-ĭz′m	jōō′dā-ĭz′m	jōō′dā-ĭz′m	jōō′dā-ĭz′m	jōō′dā-ĭz′m	jū′d*ȧ*-ĭz′m
judicatory	jōō′dĭ-k*ȧ*-tō-rĭ	jōō′dĭ-k*ȧ*-tēr-ĭ ; jōō-dĭk′*ȧ*-tērĭ	jōō′dĭ-k*ȧ*-tō-rĭ	jōō′dĭ-k*ȧ*-tō-rĭ	jōō′dĭ-kā′tēr-ĭ	jōō′dĭ-k*ȧ*-tēr-ĭ	jū′dĭ-k*ȧ*-tō-rĭ
judiciary	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ā-rĭ	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-*ȧ*-rĭ	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ā-rĭ	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ĕ-rĭ	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ēr-ĭ	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-*ȧ*-rĭ	jōō-dĭsh′*ȧ*-rĭ
jugular	jōō′gū-l*ȧ*r	jōō′gū-l*ȧ*r	jōō′gū-l*ȧ*r	jōō′gū-l*ȧ*r	jōō′gū-l*ȧ*r	jōō′gū-l*ȧ*r	jū′gū-l*ȧ*r
juice	jōōs	jōōs	jōōs	jōōs	jōōs	jōōs	jūs
jujube	jōō′jōōb	jōō′jōōb	jōō′jōōb	jōō′jōōb	jōō′jōōb	jōō′jōōb	jū′jūb
julep	jōō′lĕp	jōō′lĕp	jōō′lĕp	jōō′lĕp	jōō′lĕp	jōō′lĕp	jū′lĕp
Julian	jōōl′y*ă*n	jōō′lĭ-*ă*n	jōō′ly*ă*n	jōō′lĭ-*ă*n	jōō′lĭ-*ă*n	jōō′lĭ-*ă*n	jūl′y*ă*n
June	jōōn	jōōn	jōōn	jōōn	jōōn	jōōn	jūn
junior	jōōn′yēr	jōōn′iēr	jōō′nyēr	jōōn′yēr	jōō′nĭ-ēr	jōō′nĭ-ēr	jūn′yēr
jupon	jōō′pŏn ; jōō-pŏn′	jōō′pŏn;jōō-pŏn′; zhü′-pŏɴ′	jōō′pŏn ; jōō-pŏn′	jōō-pŏn′; jōō′pŏn	. . . .	jōō-pŏn′	. . . .
jurisconsult	jōō′rĭs-kŏn′sŭlt ; -kŏn-sŭlt′	jōō′rĭs-kŏn-sŭlt′	jōō′rĭs-kŏn′sŭlt	jōō′rĭs-kŏn′sŭlt	jōō′rĭs-kŏn′sŭlt	jōō′rĭs-kŏn-sŭlt	jū′rĭs-kŏn′sŭlt
justificative	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-k*ȧ*-tĭv; jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā′tĭv	. . . .	jus-tĭf′ĭ-kā-tĭv	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-k*ȧ*-tĭv
justificatory	jŭs′tĭ-fi-kā-tō-ri ; jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-k*ȧ*-tō-rĭ	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā-tēr-ĭ	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā-tō-rĭ	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-k*ȧ*-tō-rĭ	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā′tēr-ĭ	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-kā-tēr-ĭ	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-k*ȧ*-tō-rĭ
jute	jōōt	jōōt	jōōt	jōōt	jōōt	jōōt	jūt
juvenile	jōō′vē-nĭl ; -nīl	jōō′vē-nīl	jōō′vē-nĭl	jōō′vē-nĭl	jōō′vē-nīl	jōō′vē-nīl	jū′vē-nĭl
kaolin	kā′ō-lĭn ; kä′-	kä′ō-lĭn ; kā′ō-lĭn	kā′ō-lĭn	kā′ō-lĭn	kā′ō-lĭn	kā′ō-lĭn	kā′ō-lĭn
keelson	kĕl′s*ŭ*n	kĕl′s*ŭ*n	kĕl′s*ŭ*n	kĕl′sŭn	kēl′s*ŭ*n	kēl′s*ŭ*n	kēl′s*ŭ*n ; kĕl′-
khan (*inn*)	kän ; kăn	kăn ; kän	kăn	kän	kăn	kän	kôn ; kăn
khan (*title*)	kän ; kăn	kăn ; kän	kän ; kăn ; kôn	kän	kôn	kän	kôn ; kăn
kiln	kĭl ; kĭln	kĭl ; kĭln	kĭl	kĭl	kĭl	kĭl	kĭl
kinematic	kĭn′ē-măt′ĭk ; kī′nē-	kī′nē-măt′ĭk	kĭn′ē-măt′ĭk	kĭn′ē-măt′ĭk	kĭn′ē-măt′ĭk	kī′nē-măt′ĭk	kī′nē-măt′ĭk
kinesiatrics	kĭ-nē′sĭ-ăt′rĭks ; kī-	kī-nē′sĭ-ăt′rĭks	[kĭ-nē′sĭ-ăt′rĭk]	kĭn′ē-sĭ-ăt′rĭks	kĭ-nē′sĭ-ăt′rĭks	[kī-nē′sĭ-ăt′rĭk]	. . . .
kinetic	kĭ-nĕt′ĭk ; kī-	kī-nĕt′ĭk	kĭ-nĕt′ĭk	kĭ-nĕt′ĭk	kĭ-nĕt′ĭk	kī-nĕt′ĭk	kĭ-nĕt′ĭk
kino	kē′nō ; kī′nō	kē′nō	kē′nō	kē′nō	kī′nō	kī′nō	kī′nō
knout	nout ; nōōt	nout ; nōōt	nout ; *properly* nōōt ; *Russ.* knōōt	nout	. . . .	knout	nout
Koran	kō-rän′ ; kō′r*ă*n	kō-rän′ ; kō′r*ă*n	kō′r*ă*n ; kō-rän′	kō-rän′ ; kō′r*ă*n	kō-răn′ ; kō-rôn′	kō-rôn′	kō′r*ă*n
kraal	kräl	kräl	krôl ; kräl	kräl	krôl	kräl ; krôl	krā′*ă*l
labile	lā′bĭl ; lăb′ĭl	lā′bĭl ; lăb′ĭl	lăb′ĭl	lăb′ĭl	. . . .	lăb′ĭl	lăb′ĭl
labyrinthine	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thin ; -thĭn	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn
lacunose	l*ȧ*-kū′nōs	l*ȧ*-kū′nōs	lā-kū′nōs	lăk′ū-nōs′	l*ȧ*-kū′nōs	l*ȧ*-kū′nōs	lăk′ū-nōs′
lamasery	lä′m*ȧ*-sēr-ĭ ; l*ȧ*-mä′-	l*ȧ*-mä′sēr-ĭ	lä′m*ȧ*-sē-rĭ	lä′m*ȧ*-sēr′ĭ	. . . .	lä′m*ȧ*-sēr-ĭ	. . . .
lambrequin	lăm′brē-kĭn ; lăm′bēr-	lăm′brĕ-kĭn	lăm′brĕ-kĭn	lăm′bēr-kĭn	. . . .	lăm′bēr-kĭn	lăm′brĕ-kwĭn ; lăm′bēr-kĭn
lamellar	l*ȧ*-mĕl′*ȧ*r ; lăm′*ĕ*-l*ȧ*r	l*ȧ*-mĕl′*ȧ*r	lăm′ĕ-l*ȧ*r	lăm′ĕl-*ȧ*r	l*ȧ*-mĕl′ēr	l*ȧ*-mĕl′*ȧ*r	lăm′*ĕ*l-*ȧ*r
lamellose	lăm′*ĕ*-lōs ; l*ȧ*-mĕl′ōs	l*ȧ*-mĕl′ōs	lăm′ĕ-lōs	lăm′ĕl-ōs	. . . .	l*ȧ*-mĕl′ōs	lăm′*ĕ*-lōs′
languet	lăŋ′gwĕt	lăŋ′gwĕt	lăŋ′gĕt	lăŋ′gĕt	. . . .	lăŋ-gĕt′	lăn′gĕt
languor	lăŋ′gēr ; -gwēr	lăŋ′gēr ; lăŋ′gwŏr	lăŋ′gēr ; lăŋ′gwŏr	lăŋ′gŏr ; -gwŏr	lăŋ′gwēr	lăŋ′gwŏr ; -gŏr	lăŋ′gwŏr
lapis	lā′pĭs ; lăp′ĭs	lăp′ĭs	lā′pĭs	lā′pĭs ; l*ȧ*′pĭs	lăp′ĭs	lā′pĭs	lā′pĭs
larine	lăr′ĭn ; lā′rīn	lăr′ĭn	lăr′ĭn	lăr′ĭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
laryngeal	l*ȧ*-rĭn′jē-*ă*l ; lăr′ĭn-jē′*ă*l	l*ȧ*-rĭn′jē-*ă*l	lā-rĭn′jē-*ă*l	lăr′ĭn-jē′*ă*l	lăr′ĭng-jē′*ă*l; l*ȧ*-rĭng′-jē-	l*ȧ*-rĭn′jē-*ă*l	l*ȧ*-rĭn′jē-*ă*l
laryngismus	lăr′ĭn-jĭz′m*ŭ*s	lăr′ĭn-jĭz′m*ŭ*s	lăr′ĭn-jĭs′mŭs	lăr′ĭn-jĭs′mŭs	lăr′ĭng-jĭs′mŭs	lăr′ĭn-jĭs′mŭs	. . . .
larynx	lăr′ĭŋks	lăr′ĭŋks	lăr′ĭŋks	lăr′ĭŋks	lā′rĭŋks	lăr′ĭŋks	lăr′ĭŋks ; lā′rĭŋks
lascar	lăs′k*ȧ*r ; lăs-kär′	lăs′k*ȧ*r ; lăs-kär′	lăs-kär′	lăs-kär′	lăs-kûr′	lăs-kär′	lăs-kär′ ; lăs′kär
laudanum	lô′d*ȧ*-n*ŭ*m ; lŏd′′n-*ŭ*m	lŏd′′n-*ŭ*m	lô′d*ȧ*-nŭm	lô′d*ȧ*-nŭm	lôd′*ȧ*-nŭm	lô′d*ȧ*-nŭm	lô′d*ȧ*-nŭm ; lŏd′*ȧ*-
launch	länch ; lônch	lônsh ; länsh	länch ; lônch	länch	länsh	länch	länch
launder	län′dēr ; lôn′-	lôn′dēr ; län′dēr	län′dēr ; lôn′-	län′dēr	län′dēr	län′dēr	län′dēr
laundry	län′drĭ ; lôn′-	lôn′drĭ ; län′drĭ	län′drĭ ; lôn′-	län′drĭ	län′drĭ	län′drĭ	län′drĭ
laurel	lô′rĕl ; lŏr′*ĕ*l	lŏr′*ĕ*l	lô′rĕl ; lŏr′ĕl	lô′rĕl	lŏr′*ĕ*l	lŏr′*ĕ*l	lŏr′ĕl ; lô′rĕl
legend	lĕj′ĕnd ; lē′jĕnd	lĕj′*ĕ*nd	lĕj′ĕnd ; lē′jĕnd	lĕj′ĕnd	lĕj′*ĕ*nd	lĕj′*ĕ*nd	lē′jĕnd ; lĕj′ĕnd
leghorn	lĕg′hôrn	lĕg-ôrn′ ; lĕg′hôrn	lĕg′hôrn	lĕg′hôrn	lĕg′hôrn	lĕg′hôrn	lĕg′hôrn
legume	lĕg′ūm ; lē-gūm′	lĕg′ūm ; lē-gūm′	lĕg′ūm ; lē-gūm′	lĕg′ūm ; lē-gūm′	lē-gūm′	lĕg′ūm ; lē-gūm′	lĕg′ūm
leisure	lē′zhūr ; lĕzh′ūr	lĕz′ūr ; lē′zūr	lē′zhūr ; lĕzh′ūr	lē′zhōōr ; -zūr	lē′zhōōr	lĕzh′ūr ; lēzh′-	lē′zh*ŭ*r
leonine	lē′ō-nīn	lē′ō-nīn ; -nĭn	lē′ō-nĭn ; -nīn	lē′ō-nĭn ; -nīn	lē′ō-nīn	lē′ō-nīn	lē′ō-nīn
Lesbian	lĕz′bĭ-*ă*n ; lĕs′-	lĕz′bĭ-*ă*n	lĕs′bĭ-*ă*n	lĕs′bĭ-*ă*n	. . . .	. . . .	lĕs′bĭ-*ă*n
Levantine	lē-văn′tĭn ; lĕv′*ă*n-tĭn	lē-văn′tĭn ; lĕv′*ă*n-tĭn	lĕv′*ă*n-tĭn ; lē-văn′tĭn	lē-văn′tĭn ; lĕv′*ă*n-tĭn	lē-văn′tĭn	lē-văn′tĭn ; lĕv′*ă*n-tīn	lē-văn′tĭn ; lĕv′*ă*n-tīn
levee (*embankment*)	lĕv′ē ; lĕv-ē′	lē-vē′ ; lĕv′ĭ	lĕ-vē′ ; lĕv′ē	lĕv-ē′	lĕv′ē	lĕv′ē	lĕv′ē
levee (*reception*)	lĕv-ē′ ; lĕv′ē	lĕv′ē	lĕ-vē′ ; lĕv′ē	lĕv-ē′	lĕv′ē	lĕv′ē	lĕv′ē
lever	lē′vēr ; lĕv′ēr	lē′vēr	lĕv′ēr ; lē′vēr	lĕv′ēr ; lē′vēr	lē′vēr	lē′vēr	lē′vēr
leverage	lē′vēr-āj ; lĕv′ēr-āj	lē′vēr-ĕj	lĕv′ēr-āj ; lē′vēr-	lĕv′ēr-āj	lē′vēr-āj	lē′vēr-ĭj	lĕv′ēr-āj
liaison	lē′ā′zôɴ′	lĭ-ā′zŏn ; *F.* lē′ā′zôɴ′	lē′ā-zôɴ′	lē′ā-zôɴ′	lē′ā-zŏng′	lĭ-ā′zŏŋ	lē′*ȧ*-zŏng
liana	lē-ä′n*ȧ* ; lĭ-ăn′*ȧ*	lĭ-ä′n*ȧ*	lĭ-ăn′*ȧ*	lĭ-ăn′*ȧ*	lĭ-ā′n*ȧ*	. . . .	lĭ-ä′n*ȧ* ; lĭ-ā′n*ȧ*
liberticide	lĭ-bûr′tĭ-sīd; lĭb′ēr-tĭ-	lĭ-bûr′tĭ-sĭd	lĭb′ēr-tĭ-sīd; lĭ-bûr′tĭ-	lĭb′ēr-tĭ-sīd; lĭ-bûr′tĭ-	lĭ-bûr′tĭ-sīd	lĭ-bûr′tĭ-sīd	lĭb′ēr-tĭ-sīd
lichen	lī′kĕn	lī′kĕn	lī′kĕn; lĭch′ĕn	lī′kĕn	lī′kĕn ; lĭch′ĕn	lī′kĕn ; lĭch′*ĕ*n	lī′kĕn ; lĭch′ĕn
lien	lē′ĕn; lēn	lē′*ĕ*n ; lēn; lī′ĕn	lē′ĕn; lī′ĕn; *com.* lēn	lī′ĕn ; lē′ĕn ; *com.* lēn	lī′ĕn; lēn	lī′ĕn	lē′ĕn ; lī′ĕn
lieu	lū	lōō	lū	lū	lōō	lū	lū
lign–aloes	līn′ăl′ōz ; lĭg-năl′ōz	līn-ăl′ōz	lĭg-năl′ōz	lĭg-năl′ōz	līn-ăl′ōz ; lĭg-năl′ōz	līn-ăl′ōz	līn-ăl′ōz ; lĭg-năl′ōz
lipogram	lĭp′ō-grăm; lī′pō-grăm	lĭp′ō-grăm	lī′pō-grăm	lĭp′ō-grăm	lī′pō-grăm	lĭp′ō-grăm	lĭp′ō-grăm
lithotrity	lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tĭ	lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tĭ	lĭth′ō-trī′tĭ	lĭth-ŏt′rĭ-tĭ ; lĭth′ō-trī′tĭ	lĭth-ŏt′rĭ-tĭ	lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tĭ	lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tĭ ; lĭth′ō-trī′tĭ
lithy	lĭth′ĭ ; lĭth′ĭ	lĭth′ĭ	lī′thĭ ; -thĭ	lī′thĭ	. . . .	lĭth′ĭ	lī′thĭ
livre	lē′vēr ; *F.* lē′vr′	lē′vr′	lē′vēr	lē′vēr	lē′vr	lē′vr	lī′vēr ; lē′vēr
lochia	lō′kĭ-*ȧ*; lŏk′ĭ-*ȧ*	lŏk′ĭ-*ȧ*	lō′kĭ-*ȧ* ; lō-kī′*ȧ*	lō′kĭ-*ȧ*	lō-kī′*ȧ*	lō-kī′*ȧ*	lō-kī′*ȧ* ; lō′kĭ-*ȧ*
locomotor	lō′kō-mō′tŏr	lō′kō-mō′tēr	lō′kō-mō′tŏr	lō′kō-mō′tŏr	lō′kō-mō′tŏr	. . . .	. . . .
loess	lō′ĕs ; lûs	lō′ĕs ; lûs	lûs ; lō′ĕs	lûs	lō′ĕs	lō′ĕs	lō′ĕs
logarithm	lŏg′*ȧ*-rĭth′m ; -rĭth′m	lŏg′*ȧ*-rĭth′m	lŏg′*ȧ*-rĭthm ; -rĭthm	lŏg′*ȧ*-rĭthm	lŏg′*ȧ*-rĭthm	lŏg′*ȧ*-rĭthm	lŏg′*ȧ*-rĭthm
Lombard	lŏm′b*ȧ*rd ; lŭm′-	lŏm′b*ȧ*rd ; lŭm′b*ȧ*rd	lŏm′b*ȧ*rd; *form.* lŭm′-	lŏm′b*ȧ*rd	lŏm′bērd ; lŭm′-	lŏm′b*ȧ*rd	lŏm′b*ȧ*rd

	WEBSTER.	OXF. E. D.	CENTURY.	F. & W.	STORMONTH.	ENCYC. DICT.	WORCESTER.
lorikeet	lŏr′ĭ-kēt ; lŏr′ĭ-kēt′	lŏr′ĭ-kēt′	lŏr′ĭ-kēt′	lŏr′ĭ-kēt′	. . . .	lŏr′ĭ-kēt	lŏr′ĭ-kēt
lucre	lū′kẽr ; lōō′-	lū′kẽr	lū′kẽr	lōō′kẽr; lū′kẽr	lōō′kẽr	lōō′kẽr	lū′kẽr
Lupercal	lū′pẽr-kăl	lū′pẽr-kăl	lū′pẽr-kăl	lōō′pẽr-kăl	lōō′pẽr-kăl ; lōō-pûr′-	lōō′pẽr-kăl	lū-pûr′kăl
lupine, *n.*	lū′pĭn	lū′pĭn	lū′pĭn	lōō′pĭn	lōō′pĭn	lōō′pĭn	lū′pĭn
lupine, *a.*	lū′pīn	lū′pīn	lū′pĭn ; -pīn	lōō′pīn	. . . .	lōō′pīn	lū′pīn
luxuriance	lŭks-ū′rĭ-ăns ; lŭg-zhōō′-	lŭks-ū′rĭ-ăns ; lŭg-zhōō′-	lŭg-zhū′rĭ-ăns	lŭg-zhōō′rĭ-ăns ; lŭks-ū′-	lŭg-zū′rĭ-ăns	lŭg-zū′rĭ-ăns	lŭg-zū′rĭ-ăns
luxurious	lŭks-ū′rĭ-ŭs ; lŭg-zhōō′-	lŭks-ū′rĭ-ŭs ; lŭg-zhōō′-	lŭg-zhū′rĭ-ŭs	lŭg-zhōō′rĭ-ŭs ; lŭks-ū′-	lŭg-zū′rĭ-ŭs	lŭg-zū′rĭ-ŭs	lŭg-zū′rĭ-ŭs
luxury	lŭk′shōō-rĭ	lŭk′sū-rĭ ; lŭk′shōō-rĭ ; lŭg′zōō-rĭ	lŭk′shū-rĭ	lŭk′shōō-rĭ	lŭk′sū-rĭ	lŭk′sū-rĭ	lŭk′shōō-rĭ
lycanthrope	lī′kăn-thrōp ; lī-kăn′-	lī′kăn-thrōp ; lī-kăn′-	lī-kăn′thrōp	lī-kăn′thrōp	lī′kăn-thrōp	lī′kăn-thrōp	lĭk′ăn-thrōp
lyrist	lĭr′ĭst ; lir′ĭst	lĭr′ĭst	lir′ĭst	lĭr′ĭst	lī′rĭst	lĭr′ĭst	lī′rĭst
lysimachia	lī′sĭ-mā′kĭ-ȧ ; -măk′ĭ-ȧ ; lĭs′ĭ-	lī′sĭ-mā′kĭ-ȧ	lĭs′ĭ-mā′kĭ-ȧ	lĭs′ĭ-mā′kĭ-ȧ ; -mă′-kĭ-ȧ	. . . .	lĭs′ĭ-mā′kĭ-ȧ	lĭs′ĭ-mā′kĭ-ȧ
lythrum	lĭth′rŭm ; lī′thrŭm	lĭth′rŭm	lĭth′rŭm	lĭth′rŭm	. . . .	lī′thrŭm	. . . .
ma'am	măm ; mäm	mäm	mäm	măm	măm	măm	măm
machicolation	mȧ-chĭk′ō-lā′shŭn ; măch′ĭ-kō-	măch′ĭ-kō-lā′shŭn	mȧ-chĭk′ō-lā′shŭn	măch′ĭ-kō-lā′shŭn	măch′ĭ-kō-lā′shŭn	mȧ-chĭk′ō-lā′shŭn	măch′ĭ-kō-lā′shŭn
macron	mā′krŏn ; măk′rŏn	măk′rŏn ; mā′krŏn	măk′rŏn	măk′rŏn	măk′rŏn	măk′rŏn	mā′krŏn
Madeira	mȧ-dē′rȧ ; mȧ-dā′rȧ	mȧ-dē′rȧ	mȧ-dā′rȧ	mȧ-dā′rȧ	mȧ-dē′rȧ	mȧ-dē′rȧ	mȧ-dē′rȧ
Magellanic	măj′ĕ-lăn′ĭk ; măg′ĕ-lăn′ĭk	măg′ĕ-lăn′ĭk	măj′ĕ-lăn′ĭk ; măg′-	măj′ĕ-lăn′ĭk	măj′ĕ-lăn′ĭk	măg′ĕ-lăn′ĭk	măj′ĕ-lăn′ĭk
magnesia	măg-nē′zhĭ-ȧ ; -zhȧ ; -shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ	măg-nē′shĭ-ȧ	măg-nē′shiȧ	măg-nē′shĭ-ȧ	măg-nē′shĭ-ȧ	măg-nē′shĭ-ȧ	măg-nē′zhĭ-ȧ
magnesium	măg-nē′zhĭ-ŭm ; -shĭ-ŭm	măg-nē′sĭ-ŭm ; -nē′-shiŭm	măg-nē′siŭm ; -shiŭm	măg-nē′shiŭm	măg-nē′shĭ-ŭm	măg-nē′shĭ-ŭm	măg-nē′zhĭ-ŭm
magneto-	măg′nĕt-ō- ; măg-nē′-tō-	măg-nē′tō	măg′nĕ-tō	măg′nĕt-ō-	măg-nĕt′ō-	măg-nĕ-tō-	. . . .
magnetogram	măg-nē′tō-grăm; măg-nĕt′ō-	măg-nē′tō-grăm	măg-nĕt′ō-grăm	măg-nĕt′ō-grăm	măg-nĕt′ō-grăm	. . .	. . . .
Magyar	mŏd′yŏr	măd′yär	mä-jär′	măj′är	măd′yär	măg′yär	măd′jär
Mahound	mȧ-hound′ ; -hōōnd′	mȧ-hōōnd′; mȧ-hound′	mȧ-hound′; mä′hound	mȧ-hound′ ; mä′hound	mä-hound′	mȧ-hound′	mä′hound
majolica	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ ; mȧ-yŏl′-	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ ; mȧ-yŏl′-	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ ; *It.* mä-yō′lĭ-kä	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ ; mä-yō′lĭ-kȧ	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ ; mȧ-yŏl′ĭ-kȧ	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ
maladroit	măl′ȧ-droit′	măl′ȧ-droit	măl′ȧ-droit′	măl′ȧ-droit′	. . . .	măl′ȧ-droit	măl′ȧ-droit′
malaise	mȧ′lâz′ ; măl′āz	măl′āz ; *F* mȧ′lâz′	mȧ-lāz′	mȧl′āz′	mȧ-lāz′	măl′āz	. . . .
malefactor	măl′ē-făk′tẽr	măl′ē-făk′tẽr	măl′ē-făk′tẽr	măl′ē-făk′tẽr	măl′ē-făk′tẽr	măl′ē-făk′tẽr	măl′ē-făk′tẽr
malfeasance	măl-fē′zăns	măl-fē′zăns	măl-fē′zăns	măl-fē′zăns	măl-fā′zăns	măl-fē′zăns	măl-fē′zăns
malkin	mô′kĭn	mô′kĭn	môl′kĭn	môl′kĭn	mô′kĭn	mô′kĭn	mô′kĭn
malt	môlt ; mŏlt	môlt	môlt	môlt	môlt	môlt	môlt
Maltese	môl-tēz′ ; -tēs′ ; mŏl	môl-tēz′	môl-tēs′ ; -tēz′	môl-tēs′ ; -tēz′	môl-tēs′	môl-tēz′	môl-tēz′
maltose	môl′tōs ; mŏl′-	môl′tōs	môl′tōs	môl′tōs′	môl′tōs	môl′tōs	. . . .
mamma (*mother*)	mȧ-mä′ ; mä′mȧ	mȧ-mä′	mä′mȧ	mȧ-mä′ ; mä′mȧ	mȧ-mä′	mä-mä′	mȧ-mä′
mandarin, *n.*	măn′dȧ-rĭn ; măn′dȧ-rēn′	măn′dȧ-rĭn	măn′dȧ-rēn′ ; măn′dȧ-rĭn	măn′dȧ-rēn′	măn′dȧ-rēn′	măn′dȧ-rēn′	măn′dȧ-rēn′
manège	mȧ′nĕzh′	mȧ′nĕzh′	mȧ-nāzh′	mȧ-nāzh′	mȧ-nāzh′	mä-nâzh′	mȧ-nāzh′
manganese	măŋ′gȧ-nēs′ ; măŋ′gȧ-nēz	maŋ′gȧ-nēz	măŋ′gȧ-nēs′ ; -nēz′	măŋ′gȧ-nēs′	măn′găn-ēz	măn′gȧ-nēz	măn′gȧ-nēz′
manioc	măn′ĭ-ŏk ; mā′nĭ-ŏk	măn′ĭ-ŏk	măn′ĭ-ŏk	măn′ĭ-ŏk	mā′nĭ-ŏk	măn′ĭ-ŏk	mā′nĭ-ŏk
maranatha	măr′ȧ-năth′ȧ	măr′ȧ-năth′ȧ	măr′ȧ-năth′ȧ	măr′ȧ-nä′thȧ ; -năth′ȧ	măr′ȧ-nā′thȧ	măr′ȧ-nā′thȧ	măr′ȧ-năth′ȧ
maritime	măr′ĭ-tĭm ; -tīm	măr′ĭ-tim	măr′ĭ-tĭm ; -tīm	măr′ĭ-tĭm	măr′ĭ-tim	măr′ĭ-tim	măr′ĭ-tĭm
martinet (*disciplinarian*)	mär′tĭ-nĕt′ ; mär′tĭ-nĕt′	mär′tĭ-nĕt	mär′tĭ-nĕt	mär′tĭ-nĕt′	mär′tĭ-nĕt	mär′tĭ-nĕt	mär′tĭ-nĕt
massage, *n.*	mȧ-säzh′	mȧ-säzh′	mȧ-säzh′	măs′āj ; mȧ′säzh′	mȧ-säzh′	. . . .	mȧ-säzh′
matador	măt′ȧ-dōr ; -dôr	măt′ȧ-dôr	măt′ȧ-dōr′	măt′ȧ-dōr′	măt′ȧ-dōr′	măt′ȧ-dōr	măt′ȧ-dōr′; mä′tȧ-dōr′
matricide	măt′rĭ-sīd ; mā′trĭ-	mā′trĭ-sīd ; măt′rĭ-	măt′rĭ-sīd	măt′rĭ-sīd	măt′rĭ-sīd	măt′rĭ-sīd	măt′rĭ-sīd
matronage	mā′trŭn-āj ; măt′rŭn-	mā′trŏn-ĕj	mā′trŏn-āj ; măt′rŏn-	măt′rŏn-āj	. . . .	mā′trŭn-ĭj	măt′rŏn-āj
maturative	mȧ-tūr′ȧ-tĭv ; măt′ū-rā-tĭv	mȧ-tūr′ȧ-tĭv	mȧ-tūr′ȧ-tĭv	măt′ū-rā-tĭv ; mȧ-tūr′-ȧ-tĭv	măt′ū-rā-tĭv	mȧ-tūr′ȧ-tĭv	măt′ū-rā-tĭv
matutinal	mȧ-tū′tĭ-năl ; măt′ū-tī′năl	măt′ū-tī′năl	mȧ-tū′tĭ-năl	mȧ-tū′tĭ-năl ; măt′ū-tī′năl	măt′ū-tī′năl	măt′ū-tĭn′ăl	măt′ū-tī′năl
medicament	mē-dĭk′ȧ-mĕnt ; mĕd′ĭ-kȧ-	mē-dĭk′ȧ-mĕnt ; mĕd′ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt	mĕd′ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt	mĕd′ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt	mĕd′ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt	mē-dĭk′ȧ-mĕnt	mĕd′ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt
medieval, -æval	mē′dĭ-ē′văl; mĕd′ĭ-	mĕd′ĭ-ē′văl ; mē′dĭ-ē′-	mē′dĭ-ē′văl	mē′dĭ-ē′văl	mĕd′ĭ-ē′văl	mĕd′ĭ-ē′văl	mĕd′ĭ-ē′văl
medullary	mĕd′ŭ-lā-rĭ ; mē-dŭl′ȧ-rĭ	mē-dŭl′ȧ-rĭ ; mĕd′ŭ-lȧ-rĭ	mĕd′ŭ-lā-rĭ	mĕd′ŭl-ĕ-rĭ	mē-dŭl′ĕr-ĭ	mē-dŭl′ȧ-rĭ ; mĕd′ŭl-	mĕd′ŭ-lȧ-rĭ
meerschaum	mēr′shôm ; -shŭm	mēr′shôm ; -shŭm	mēr′shôm ; -shŭm ; *G.* mār′shoum	mēr′shôm ; mār′shoum	mēr′shŭm	mēr′shŭm	mēr′shoum
melodrama	mĕl′ō-drä′mȧ ; mĕl′ō-drä′mȧ	mĕl′ō-drä′mȧ ; mĕl′ō-drä′mȧ	mĕl′ō-drä′mȧ	mĕl′ō-drä′mȧ; -drā′mȧ	mĕl′ō-drăm′ȧ	mĕl′ō-drä′mȧ	mĕl′ō-drā′m(cut)
memoir	mĕm′wŏr; -wär; mĕm′-	mĕm′wŏr ; mĕm′oir	mĕm′wŏr ; mē′mŏr	mĕm′wŏr	mĕm′wôr	mĕm′wôr	mē-moir′ ; mĕm′wôr
menagerie	mē-năj′ẽr-ĭ; mē-năzh′-	mē-năj′ẽr-ĭ	mē-năj′ẽr-ĭ; mē-năzh′-	mĕn-ăj′ẽr-ĭ	mĕn-ăj′ẽr-ĭ; mĕn-ăzh′-	mē-năj′ẽr-ĭ	mē-nä′zhẽr-ĭ
mercantile	mûr′kăn-tĭl ; -tīl	mûr′kăn-tīl ; -tĭl	mûr′kăn-tĭl	mûr′kăn-tĭl	mûr′kăn-til	mûr′kăn-til	mûr′kăn-tĭl
mercurous	mûr′kū-rŭs; mẽr-kū′-	mûr′kū-rŭs	mûr′kū-rŭs	mûr′kū-rŭs	. . . .	mûr′kū-rŭs	. . . .
mesentery	mĕs′ĕn-tĕr-ĭ	mĕs′ĕn-tĕr-ĭ	mĕz′ĕn-tĕr-ĭ	mĕs′ĕn-tĕr-ĭ ; mĕz′ĕn-tĕr-ĭ	mĕz′ĕn-tĕr-ĭ	mĕs′ĕn-tĕr-ĭ	mĕz′ĕn-tĕr-ĭ
mesial	mē′zĭ-ăl ; mĕs′ĭ-ăl	mē′zĭ-ăl ; mĕs′ĭ-ăl	mĕs′ĭ-ăl ; mē′zĭ-ăl	mĕs′ĭ-ăl	mē′zhĭ-ăl	mē′zĭ-ăl	mē′zĭ-ăl
metalline	mĕt′ăl-īn ; -ĭn	mĕt′ăl-in	mĕt′ăl-ĭn	mĕt′ăl-ĭn	. . . .	mĕt′ăl-in	mĕt′ăl-ĭn
metamerism	mē-tăm′ẽr-ĭz′m	mē-tăm′ẽr-ĭz′m	mĕt′ȧ-mẽr-ĭz′m	mĕt′ȧ-mẽr-ĭz′m	mĕt′ȧ-mē′rĭz′m	mē-tăm′ẽr-ĭz′m	mē-tăm′ẽr-ĭz′m
métayage	mā′tĕ′yäzh′ ; *E.* mē-tā′yāj	mā′tĕ′yäzh′	mē-tā′yāj ; *F.* mā-tā-yäzh′	mā′tā′yäzh′ ; mē-tā′-yāj	mā-tā′yāj	. . . .	mē-tā′yāj ; mā′tĭ′äzh′
métayer	*F.* mā′tĕ′yā′ ; *E.* mē-tā′yẽr	mā′tĕ′yā′	mē-tā′yẽr ; *F.* mā-tā-yā′	mā′tā′yā′ ; mē-tā′yẽr	mā-tā′yẽr	. . . .	mē-tā′yẽr
meteorograph	mē′tē-ŏr-ō-grăf′ ; mē′-tē-ŏr′-	mē′tē-ŏr-ō-grăf	mē′tē-ō-rō-grăf	mē′tē-ŏr′ō-grăf ; mē′-tē-ŏr-ō-grăf	. . . .	mē′tē-ẽr-ō-grăf	. . . .
metic	mĕt′ĭk	mĕt′ĭk	mĕt′ĭk	mĕt′ĭk	mĕt′ĭk	mē′tĭk	mē′tĭk
metrist	mē′trĭst ; mĕt′rĭst	mĕt′rĭst	mē′trĭst	mē′trĭst	. . . .	mē′trĭst	mē′trĭst
metronymic	mē′trō-nĭm′ĭk ; mĕt′-rō-	mē′trō-nĭm′ĭk	mĕt′rō-nĭm′ĭk	mē′trō-nĭm′ĭk	. . . .	. . . .	mĕt′rō-nĭm′ĭk
mezzanine	mĕz′ȧ-nĭn ; -nēn	mĕz′ȧ-nēn	mĕz′ȧ-nĭn	mĕz′ȧ-nĭn	mĕd′zȧ-nēn	mĕt′zȧ-nēn	mĕz′ȧ-nīn
mezzotint	mĕd′zō-tĭnt ; mĕz′ō-	mĕd′zō-tĭnt ; mĕz′ō-	mĕz′ō-tĭnt ; mĕd′zō-	mĕz′ō-tĭnt	mĕz′ō-tĭnt ; mĕt′zō-	mĕt′zō-tĭnt	mĕd′zō-tĭnt
microcosm	mī′krō-kŏz′m	mī′krō-kŏz′m	mī′krō-kŏz′m	mī′krō-kŏz′m; mĭk′rō-	mī′krō-kŏz′m	mī′krō-kŏz′m	mī′krō-kŏz′m
microscopist	mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst ; mī′-krō-skō′pĭst	mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst; *U. S.* mī′krō-skō-pĭst	mī′krō-skō′pĭst	mī′krō-skō′pĭst ; mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst	mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst ; mī′-krō-skŏp′ĭst	mī′krō-skŏp-ĭst	mī′krō-skō′pĭst
midwifery	mĭd′wīf′rĭ ; -wĭf-rĭ	mĭd′wīf-rĭ ; mĭd′wĭf-rĭ ; mĭd′ĭf-rĭ	mĭd′wīf-rĭ ; mĭd′wĭf-rĭ	mĭd′wīf′rĭ	mĭd′wĭf-rĭ	mĭd′wĭf-rĭ	mĭd′wĭf-rĭ
mimetic	mĭ-mĕt′ĭk ; mī-	mī-mĕt′ĭk	mī-mĕt′ĭk	mĭ-mĕt′ĭk	mī-mĕt′ĭk	mī-mĕt′ĭk	mĭ-mĕt′ĭk
mimetite	mĭm′ē-tīt ; mī′mē-	mī′mē-tīt	mĭm′ē-tīt	mĭm′ē-tīt	mĭm′ē-tīt	mī′mĕt-it	. . . .
mimosa	mĭ-mō′sȧ ; mī- ; -zȧ	mĭ-mō′zȧ ; mĭ-mō′sȧ	mĭ-mō′sȧ	mĭ-mō′sȧ ; mī-mō′sȧ	mĭ-mō′zȧ	mi-mō′sȧ	mĭ-mō′sȧ
miniature	mĭn′ĭ-ȧ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-ȧ-tūr ; mĭn′ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-ȧ-tūr ; mĭn′ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-ȧ-chōōr ; -tūr	mĭn′ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-tūr ; mĭn′ĭ-ȧ-
minuet	mĭn′ū-ĕt′ ; mĭn′ū-ĕt	mĭn′ū-ĕt′	mĭn′ū-ĕt	mĭn′ū-ĕt	mĭn′ū-ĕt	mĭn′ū-ĕt	mĭn′ū-ĕt
minute, *a.*	mĭ-nūt′ ; mī-nūt′	mĭ-nūt′ ; mī-nūt′	mĭ-nūt′	mĭ-nūt′	mĭ-nūt′	mī-nūt′	mĭ-nūt′ ; mī-nūt′
misconstrue	mĭs-kŏn′strōō ; mĭs′-kŏn-strōō′	mĭs-kŏn′strōō	mĭs-kŏn′strōō	mĭs-kŏn′strōō	mĭs-kŏn′strōō	mĭs-kŏn′strōō	mĭs-kŏn′strōō
mise	mēz ; mīz	mēz ; mīz	mīz ; *F.* mēz	. . . .	. . . .	mēz	mēz
misogamist	mĭ-sŏg′ȧ-mĭst ; mī-	mĭ-sŏg′ȧ-mĭst ; mī-	mĭ-sŏg′ȧ-mĭst	mĭs-ŏg′ȧ-mĭst	mĭs-ŏg′ȧ-mĭst	mĭs-ŏg′ȧ-mĭst	mĭ-sŏg′ȧ-mĭst
misogyny	mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nĭ ; mī-	mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nĭ ; mĭ-sŏj′-	mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nĭ	mĭs-ŏj′ĭ-nĭ	mĭs-ŏg′ĭ-nĭ	mĭs-ŏg′ĭ-nĭ	mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nĭ
mistletoe	mĭs′′l-tō ; mĭz′-	mĭz′′l-tō ; mĭs′′l-tō	mĭz′′l-tō ; mĭs′-	mĭz′′l-tō ; mĭs′′l-tō	mĭz′′l-tō	mĭs′t′l-tō	mĭz′′l-tō
mitriform	mī′trĭ-fôrm ; mĭt′rĭ-	mī′trĭ-fôrm	mī′trĭ-fôrm	mĭt′rĭ-fôrm	mī′trĭ-fôrm	mī′trĭ-fôrm	mĭt′rĭ-fôrm
mobile	mō′bĭl ; -bēl	mō′bĭl	mō′bĭl ; mŏb′ĭl	mō′bĭl	mō′bĭl	mō′bĭl	mō-bēl′ ; mŏb′ĭl
mobilization	mō′bĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn ; mŏb′ĭ-; -lī-zā′shŭn	mō′bĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn	mō′bĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn ; mŏb′ĭ-	mō′bĭl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	mŏb′ĭl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	mŏb′ĭ-li-zā′shŭn	mŏb′ĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn
molecule	mŏl′ē-kūl; mō′lē-kūl	mŏl′ē-kūl; mō′lē-kūl	mŏl′ē-kūl	mŏl′ē-kūl	mŏl′ē-kūl	mŏl′ē-kūl	mŏl′ē-kūl
molestation	mō′lĕs-tā′shŭn ; mŏl′ĕs-	mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn ; mō′-lĕs-	mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn ; mō′-lĕs-	mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn ; mō′-lĕs-	mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn	mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn	mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn
moline	mō′lĭn; mō-līn′	mō-līn′	mō′lĭn	mō′lĭn	. . . .	mō′lĭn	. . . .
molybdenite	mō-lĭb′dē-nīt ; mŏl′-ĭb-dē′nīt	mō-lĭb′dē-nīt	mŏl′ĭb-dē′nīt	mō-lĭb′dē-nīt	. . . .	mō-lĭb′dĕn-it	mō-lĭb′dē-nīt
monetary	mŏn′ē-tā-rĭ; mŭn′-	mŏn′ē-tȧ-rĭ; mŭn′-	mŏn′ē-tā-rĭ ; mŭn′-	mŭn′ē-tē-rĭ	mŭn′ĕ-tĕr-ĭ	mŭn′ē-tȧ-rĭ	mŏn′ē-tȧ-rĭ ; mŭn′-

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monetization	mŏn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn ; mŭn′- ; -tī-zā′shŭn	mŏn′ē-tī-zā′shŭn ; mŭn′-	mŏn′ĕ-tĭ-zā′shŭn ; mŭn′-	mŭn′ĕ-tĭ-zā′shŭn	mŭn′ĕt-ī-zā′shŭn	mŭn′ĕt-ī-zā′shŭn	mŭn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn
monism	mŏn′ĭz′m ; mō′nĭz′m	mŏn′ĭz′m	mŏn′ĭz′m	mŏn′ĭz′m ; mō′nĭz′m	mŏn′ĭz′m	mŏn′ĭz′m	mŏn′ĭz′m
monopolization	mō-nŏp′ō-lĭ-zā′shŭn ; -lī-zā′shŭn	mŏ-nŏp′ō-lī-zā′shŭn	mō-nŏp′ō-lĭ-zā′shŭn	mŏn-ŏp′ō-lĭ-zā′shŭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
monostrophe	mō-nŏs′trō-fē; mŏn′ō-strōf	mŏn′ō-strōf	mō-nŏs′trō-fē	mŏn-ŏs′trō-fē	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Montenegrin	mŏn′tē-nē′grĭn; -nĕg′-rĭn	mŏn′tē-nē′grĭn	mŏn′tē-nĕg′rĭn	mŏn′tē-nĕg′rĭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
morel	mō-rĕl′ ; mŏr′ĕl	mō-rĕl′	mŏr′ĕl; mō-rĕl′	mŏr′ĕl	mŏr′ĕl	mō-rĕl′	mō-rĕl′
Moslem	mŏz′lĕm ; mŏs′-	mŏz′lĕm	mŏs′lĕm	mŏs′lĕm	mŏz′lĕm	mŏz′lĕm	mŏs′lĕm
moth	mŏth	mŏth	môth	môth	mŏth	mŏth	mŏth
mouthed	mouthd ; moutht	mouthd	moutht	moutht	mouthd	mouth′ĕd	mouthd
muscadine	mŭs′kȧ-dĭn; -dīn	mŭs′kȧ-dīn ; -dĭn	mŭs′kȧ-dĭn	mŭs′kȧ-dĭn	mŭs′kȧ-dĭn	mŭs′kȧ-dīn	mŭs′kȧ-dīn; -dĭn
mustache	mŭs-tȧsh′ *or esp. Brit.* mōōs-tȧsh′	mōōs-tȧsh′; mŭs-	mŭs-tȧsh′	mŭs-tȧsh′	mŭs-täsh′	mŭs-täsh′	mŭs-täsh′; -tāsh′
mustachio	mŭs-tä′shō	mōōs-tȧ′shō ; mŭs-	mŭs-tȧsh′iō	mŭs-tȧsh′iō	mŭs-täsh′ō	mŭs-täsh′ō	mŭs-tä′shō
naiad	nā′yăd ; nī′ăd	nā′ăd; nī′ăd	nā′yăd	nā′yȧd	nī′ăd ; nā′yăd	nī′ăd	nā′yăd
naissant	nā′sănt ; *F.* nĕ′säɴ′	nā′sănt	nā′sănt	nā′säɴ′; nā′sănt	nā′sănt	nā′sănt	nā′sŏɴ′
naphtha	năf′thȧ	năf′thȧ ; năp′thȧ	năf′thȧ ; năp′thȧ	năf′thȧ	năp′thȧ	năf′thȧ; năp′-	năp′thȧ
narrate	nă-rāt′	nă-rāt′	nă-rāt′; năr′āt	nă-rāt′	nă-rāt′	nȧ-rāt′	năr′āt ; nȧ-rāt′
natrolite	năt′rō-līt ; nā′trō-	năt′rō-līt ; nā′trō-	năt′rō-līt	năt′rō-līt	nā′trō-līt	năt′rō-līt	năt′rō-līt
nauseous	nô′shŭs ; -shē-ŭs	nô′shŭs; nô′sē-ŭs	nô′siŭs ; -shiŭs	nô′shiŭs	nô′shĭ-ŭs ; -shŭs	nô′shŭs	nô′shŭs
negate, *v.*	nē-gāt′	nē-gāt′	nē′gāt	nē′gāt	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
negrillo	nē-grĭl′ō	nē-grĭl′ō	nĕ-grē′lyō	nā-grē′lyō	. . . .	nĕ-grĭl′ō	nē-grĭl′ō
neither	nē′thẽr ; nī′-	nē′thẽr ; nī′thẽr	nē′thẽr ; nī′thẽr	nē′thẽr	nē′thẽr ; nī′-	nē′thẽr ; nī′-	nē′thẽr
Nemean	nē-mē′ăn ; nē′mē-ăn	nē-mē′ăn ; nē′mē-ăn	nē′mē-ăn ; nē-mē′ăn	nē-mē′ăn; nē′mē-ăn	nĕm-ē′ăn	nē-mē′ăn	nē′mē-ăn
nephew	nĕf′ū ; nĕv′ū	nĕv′ū ; nĕf′ū	nĕv′ū ; nĕf′ū	nĕf′ū ; nĕv′ū	nĕv′ū	nĕv′ū	nĕv′ū ; nĕf′ū
nervine	nûr′vēn ; -vīn	nûr′vīn	nûr′vĭn	nûr′vĭn	nûr′vĭn	nûr′vĭn	nûr′vĭn
nervose	nûr′vōs ; nẽr-vōs′	nẽr-vōs′	nûr′vōs	nûr′vōs	. . . .	nûr′vōs	nẽr-vōs′
nescience	nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns ; nĕsh′ĕns	nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns ; nē′shĭ-ĕns	nĕsh′iĕns	nĕsh′iĕns	nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns	nē′shĭ-ĕns	nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns
Nicene	nī′sēn ; nī-sēn′	nī′sēn ; nī-sēn′	nī′sēn	nī′sēn	nī-sēn′	nī′sēn	nī′sēn
nitrogenize	nī-trŏj′ē-nīz ; nī′trō-jĕn-īz	nī-trŏj′ĕn-īz	nī-trŏj′ĕ-nīz	nī′trō-jĕn-īz	. . . .	nī-trŏj′ĕn-īz	nī′trō-jĕn-īz
nodose	nō′dōs ; nō-dōs′	nō-dōs′	nō′dōs	nō′dōs	nō-dōs′	nō-dōs′	nō-dōs′
nomad	nŏm′ăd ; nō′măd	nŏm′ăd ; nō′măd	nŏm′ăd	nŏm′ăd	nŏm′ăd	nŏm′ăd	nŏm′ăd
nomenclature	nō′mĕn-klā′tūr	nō′mĕn-klā′tūr ; nō-mĕn′klā-tūr	nō′mĕn-klā′tūr	nō′mĕn-klā′chōōr; -tūr	nō′mĕn-klā′tūr	nō′mĕn-klā′tūr	nō′mĕn-klāt-ûr
noose	nōōs	nōōs	nōōs	nōōs	nōōz	nōōz	nōōz ; nōōs
northing	nôr′thĭng ; -thĭng	nôr′thĭng	nôr′thĭng	nôrth′ĭng	nôrth′ĭng	nôrth′ĭng	nôrth′ĭng
noumenon	nōō′mē-nŏn ; nou′-	nou′mĕ-nŏn	nō-ōō′mĕ-nŏn	nōō′mĕn-ŏn	nou′mĕ-nŏn	nou′mĕ-nŏn	nou′mĕ-nŏn
numismatic	nū′mĭz-măt′ĭk ; nū′-mĭs-	nū′mĭz-măt′ĭk	nū′mĭs-măt′ĭk	nū′mĭs-măt′ĭk	nū′mĭs-măt′ĭk	nū′mĭs-măt′ĭk	nū′mĭz-măt′ĭk
numismatist	nū-mĭz′mȧ-tĭst ; nū-mĭs′-	nū-mĭz′mă-tĭst	nū-mĭs′mȧ-tĭst	nū-mĭz′mȧ-tĭst	nū-mĭs′mȧ-tĭst	nū-mĭs′mȧ-tĭst	nū-mĭz′mȧ-tĭst
nuncupative	nŭŋ′kū-pā-tĭv ; nŭŋ-kū′pȧ-tĭv	nŭn′kū-pā-tĭv ; nŭn-kū′pȧ-tĭv	nŭŋ′kū-pā-tĭv	nŭn-kū′pȧ-tĭv ; nŭn′-kū-pā′tĭv	nŭn-kū′pȧ-tĭv	nŭŋ′kū-pā-tĭv	nŭn-kū′pȧ-tĭv
oasis	ō-ā′sĭs ; ō′ȧ-sĭs	ō-ā′sĭs ; ō′ȧ-sĭs	ō-ā′sĭs	ō′ȧ-sĭs ; ō-ā′sĭs	ō-ā′sĭs	ō-ā′sĭs	ō′ȧ-sĭs
obduracy	ŏb′dū-rȧ-sĭ; ŏb-dū′rȧ-	ŏb′dū-rȧ-sĭ ; ŏb-dū′rȧ-	ŏb′dū-rā-sĭ; ŏb-dū′rȧ-	ŏb′dū-rȧ-sĭ	ŏb′dū-rȧ-sĭ	ŏb′dū-rȧ-sĭ	ŏb′dū-rȧ-sĭ ; ŏb-dū′-
obeisance	ō-bā′săns ; ō-bē′-	ō-bā′săns	ō-bā′săns ; ō-bē′-	ō-bē′săns ; ō-bā′săns	ō-bā′săns	ō-bā′săns	ō-bā′săns ; ō-bē′-
obit	ō′bĭt ; ŏb′ĭt	ŏb′ĭt ; ō′bĭt	ō′bĭt ; ŏb′ĭt	ō′bĭt	ō′bĭt	ŏb′ĭt	ō′bĭt ; ŏb′ĭt
oblate, *a.*	ŏb′lāt ; ŏb-lāt′	ŏb-lāt′; ŏb′lāt	ŏb-lāt′	ŏb-lāt′	ŏb′lāt	ŏb′lāt ; ŏb′lāt	ŏb-lāt′
oblate, *n.*	ŏb′lāt ; ŏb-lāt′	ŏb′lāt	ŏb-lāt′; ŏb′lāt	ŏb-lāt′	. . . .	ŏb′lāt	ŏb′lāt
obligatory	ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tō-rĭ; ŏb-lĭg′-ȧ-tō-rĭ	ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tẽr-ĭ	ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tō-rĭ	ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tō′rĭ, ŏb-lĭg′-ȧ-tō′rĭ	ŏb′lĭ-gā′tẽr-ĭ	ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tẽr-ĭ	ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tō-rĭ
oblige	ō-blīj′	ō-blīj′	ō-blīj′	ŏb-līj′; ō-blīj′	ō-blīj′	ŏb-blīj′	ō-blīj′
oblique, *a. & n.*	ŏb-lēk′; -līk′	ŏb-lēk′; ŏb-līk′	ŏb-lēk′; ŏb-līk′	ŏb-lēk′; ŏb-līk′	ŏb-lēk′	ŏb-lēk′, ŏb-līk′	ŏb-lēk′; ŏb-līk′
oboe	ō′boi ; ō′bō-ā	ō′boi; ō′bō-ā	ō′bō-ĕ	ō′bō-ĕ	ō′boi	ō′boi	ō′bō-ĕ
octopus	ŏk′tō-pŭs ; ŏk-tō′pŭs	ŏk-tō′pŭs ; ŏk′tō-pŭs	ŏk-tō′pŭs	ŏk-tō′pŭs	ŏk′tō-pŭs	ŏk′tō-pŭs	ŏk′tō-pŭs
od, *n.*	ŏd ; ōd	ŏd ; ōd	ōd ; ŏd	ōd	ŏd	ŏd ; ōd	ŏd ; ōd
odontalgia	ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ ; ŏd′ŏn-	ŏd′ŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ	ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ	ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ	ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ	ŏd′ŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ	ŏd′ŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ
odontology	ō′dŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ ; ŏd′ŏn-	ŏd′ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ	ō′dŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ	ō′dŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ	ō′dŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ	ŏd′ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ	ŏd′ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ
officinal	ŏ-fĭs′ĭ-năl ; ŏf′ĭ-sī′năl	ŏ-fĭs′ĭ-năl	ŏ-fĭs′ĭ-năl	ŏ-fĭs′ĭ-năl ; ŏf′ĭ-sī′năl	ŏ-fĭs′ĭ-năl	ŏf′ĭ-sī′năl	ŏf′ĭ-sī′năl ; ŏ-fĭs′ĭ-năl
okra	ō′krȧ ; ŏk′rȧ	ŏk′rȧ	ŏk′rȧ	ō′krȧ	ŏk′rȧ	ō′krȧ	ō′krȧ
olecranon	ō′lē-krā′nŏn ; *com.* ō-lĕk′rȧ-nŏn	ō′lē-krā′nŏn	ō′lē-krā′nŏn	ō′lē-krā′nŏn	ō-lĕk′rȧ-nŏn	ō-lĕk′rȧ-nŏn	ŏl′ē-krā′nŏn ; ō-lĕk′rȧ-nŏn
olefiant	ō′lē-fī′ănt ; ō-lē′fĭ-ănt	ō′lē-fī′ănt ; ō-lē′fĭ-ănt	ō′lē-fī′ănt	ō-lē′fĭ-ănt	ō-lē′fĭ-ănt	ō-lē′fĭ-ănt	ō-lĕf′ĭ-ănt ; ō′lē-fī′-
oleic	ō-lē′ĭk ; ō′lē-ĭk	ō-lē′ĭk ; ō′lē-ĭk	ō′lē-ĭk	ō-lē′ĭk	ō′lē-ĭk	ō-lē′ĭk	ō′lē-ĭk
ombre	ŏm′bẽr	ŏm′bẽr ; ôm′brā	ŏm′bẽr	ŏm′bẽr	ōm′bẽr	ŏm′bẽr	ōm′bẽr
omega	ō-mē′gȧ ; ō′mĕ-gȧ ; ō-mĕg′ȧ	ō′mē-gȧ ; ō-mĕg′ȧ	ō-mē′gȧ ; ō-mĕg′ȧ	ō-mē′gȧ ; ō′mĕg-ȧ	ō′mĕ-gȧ	ō-mĕg′ȧ	ō-mē′gȧ
omelet	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt ; ŏm′lĕt	ŏm′lĕt ; ŏm′ĕ-lĕt	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt ; ŏm′lĕt	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt	ŏm′lĕt
omniscience	ŏm-nĭsh′ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĕns ; -ĭ-ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĭ-ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĭ-ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĭ-ĕns ; -nĭsh′-ĕns
onomatopœia	ŏn′ō-măt′ō-pē′yȧ ; ō-nŏm′ȧ-tō-	ō-nŏm′ȧ-tō-pē′yȧ ; ŏn′-ō-mȧ-	ŏn′ō-măt′ō-pē′yȧ	ŏn′ō-măt′ō-pē′yȧ ; -poi′ĭ-ȧ	ŏn′ō-mă-tō-pē′yȧ	ŏn′ŏm-ȧ-tō-pē′ĭ-ȧ	ŏn′ō-măt-ō-pē′yȧ
onyx	ŏn′ĭks ; ō′nĭks	ŏn′ĭks ; ō′nĭks	ŏn′ĭks	ō′nĭks ; ŏn′ĭks	ŏn′ĭks	ō′nĭks	ō′nĭks
ophite	ŏf′īt ; ō′fīt	ŏf′īt	ŏf′īt	ō′fīt	ō′fīt	ŏf′īt	ō′fīt
ophthalmic	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏp-thăl′mĭk ; ŏf-
opportune	ŏp′ŏr-tūn′ ; ŏp′ŏr-tūn	ŏp′ŏr-tūn′ ; ŏp′ŏr-tūn	ŏp′ŏr-tūn′	ŏp′ŏr-tūn′	ŏp′ŏr-tūn	ŏp′ŏr-tūn	ŏp′ŏr-tūn′
orchestral	ŏr-kĕs′trăl; ôr′kĕs-trăl	ŏr-kĕs′trăl ; ôr′kĕs-	ôr′kĕs-trăl	ôr′kĕs-trăl	ŏr-kĕs′trăl	ôr-kĕs′trăl	ôr′kĕs-trăl
organization	ôr′găn-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn	ŏr′găn-ī-zā′shŭn ; -ĭ-zā′shŭn	ôr′găn-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ôr′găn-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ôr′găn-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ôr′găn-ī-zā′shŭn	ôr′găn-ĭ-zā′shŭn
orientate	ō′rĭ-ĕn-tāt′ ; ō′rĭ-ĕn′-	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt; ō′rĭ-ĕn-tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt	. . . .	ō′rĭ-ĕn-tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt; ō′rĭ-ĕn-tāt
ornament, *v. t.*	ôr′nȧ-mĕnt ; ôr′nȧ-mĕnt′	ôr′nȧ-mĕnt′ ; ôr′nȧ-mĕnt′	ôr′nȧ-mĕnt	ôr′nȧ-mĕnt	ŏr′nȧ-mĕnt′	ôr′nȧ-mĕnt	ôr′nȧ-mĕnt
orotund	ō′rō-tŭnd ; ŏr′ō-	ō′rō-tŭnd	ō′rō-tŭnd	ō′rō-tŭnd′ ; ŏr′ō-tŭnd	ŏr′ō-tŭnd′	ō′rō-tŭnd	ō′rō-tŭnd′
Orphean	ŏr-fē′ăn	ŏr-fē′ăn	ôr′fē-ăn	ôr-fē′ăn	ŏr-fē′ăn	ŏr-fē′ăn	ŏr-fē′ăn
orthoclase	ôr′thō-klās ; -klāz	ôr′thō-klās	ôr′thō-klāz	ôr′thō-klās	ôr′thō-klāz	ôr′thō-klāz	ôr′thō-klās
orthoëpy	ôr′thō-ē-pĭ;ŏr-thō′ē-pĭ	ôr′thō-ē-pĭ ; ŏr-thō′ē-	ôr′thō-ĕ-pĭ ; ôr-thō′-	ôr′thō-ĕp′ĭ	ŏr-thō′ĕ-pĭ	ôr′thō-ĕ-pĭ ; ôr-thō′-	ôr′thō-ē-pĭ
osmate	ŏs′māt ; ŏz′-	ŏs′māt ; ŏz′-	ŏs′māt	ŏs′māt	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
osmosis	ŏs-mō′sĭs ; ŏz-	ŏs-mō′sĭs; ŏz-	ŏs-mō′sĭs	ŏs-mō′sĭs	ŏz-mō′zĭs	ŏz-mō′sĭs	. . . .
Ossianic	ŏsh′ĭ-ăn′ĭk; ŏs′ĭ-	ŏsh′ĭ-ăn′ĭk ; ŏs′ĭ-	ŏs′ĭ-ăn′ĭk	ŏs′ĭ-ăn′ĭk	ŏs′ĭ-ăn′ĭk	ŏs′ĭ-ăn′ĭk	. . . .
osteoclasis	ŏs′tē-ok′lȧ-sĭs;ŏs′tē-ō-klā′sĭs	ŏs′tē-ŏk′lȧ-sĭs	ŏs′tē-ŏk′lā-sĭs	ŏs′tē-ō-klā′sĭs	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
otic	ō′tĭk	ō′tĭk ; ŏt′ĭk	ō′tĭk	ō′tĭk	ŏt′ĭk	ō′tĭk	ō′tĭk
overseer	ō′vẽr-sē′ẽr ; ō′vẽr-sē′-ẽr ; -sēr′	ō′vẽr-sēr	ō′vẽr-sēr′	ō′vẽr-sē′ẽr ; ō′vẽr-sēr′	ō′vẽr-sēr′	ō′vẽr-sēr′	ō′vẽr-sē′ẽr
ovine	ō′vīn; -vĭn	ō′vīn	ō′vĭn	ō′vĭn	ō′vīn	ō′vīn	ō′vīn
oyez	ō′yĕs′	ō-yĕs′	ō′yĕs ; ō′yĕz	ō′yĕs′	ō-yĕs′	ō′yĕz	ō-yĕs′
pachisi	pä-chē′sĭ ; -zĭ	pȧ-chē′sē	pä-chē′sĭ	pä-chē′zĭ	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
pacification	păs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn ; pȧ-sĭf′ĭ-kā′-	păs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn	pā-sĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn	păs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn	pȧ-sĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn	pȧ-sĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn	păs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn ; pȧ-sĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn
pageant	păj′ĕnt ; pā′jĕnt	păj′ĕnt ; pā′jĕnt	păj′ănt ; pā′jănt	păj′ănt	păj′ĕnt	păj′ĕnt	păj′ĕnt; pā′jĕnt
palatine	păl′ȧ-tīn ; -tĭn	păl′ȧ-tīn ; -tĭn	păl′ȧ-tĭn	păl′ȧ-tĭn ; -tīn	păl′ȧ-tīn	păl′ȧ-tīn	păl′ȧ-tĭn
paleo-, palæo-	pā′lē-ō-; păl′ē-ō-	păl′ē-ō- ; pā′lē-ō-	pā′lē-ō-	pā′lē-ō- ; pȧ′lā-	pā′lē-ō-	păl′ē-ō-	pā′lē-ō-
palfrey	pôl′frĭ; păl′-	pôl′frĭ ; păl′-	pôl′frĭ	pôl′frĭ	pôl′frĭ	pŏl′frĭ	pôl′frĭ ; păl′frĭ
palmist	päm′ĭst ; păl′mĭst	păl′mĭst ; päm′ĭst	păl′mĭst ; päm′ĭst	păl′mĭst	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
palmistry	päm′ĭs-trĭ ; păl′mĭs-	păl′mĭs-trĭ ; päm′ĭs-	păl′mĭs-trĭ	păl′mĭs-trĭ	păl′mĭs-trĭ	păl′mĭs-trĭ	păl′mĭs-trĭ
palsgrave	pôlz′grāv ; pălz′-	pôlz′grāv	pălz′grāv	pôlz′grāv′	pôlz′grāv	pôlz′grāv	pôlz′grāv
paludal	pȧ-lū′dăl ; păl′ū-dăl	pȧ-lū′dăl ; păl′ū-dăl	păl′ū-dăl	păl′ū-dăl	pă-lū′dăl	pȧ-lū′dăl	pȧ-lū′dăl
pancreas	păŋ′krē-ăs ; păn′-	păŋ′krē-ăs	păn′krē-ăs	păn′krē-ăs ; păŋ′-	păn′krē-ăs	păn′krē-ăs	păŋ′krē-ăs
Pandean	păn-dē′ăn	păn-dē′ăn	păn′dē-ăn	păn-dē′ăn	păn-dē′ăn	păn-dē′ăn	păn-dē′ăn
panorama	păn′ō-rä′mȧ	păn′ō-rä′mȧ ; -răm′ȧ	păn′ō-rä′mȧ	păn′ō-rä′mȧ ; -rā′mȧ	păn′ō-rä′mȧ	păn′ō-rä′mȧ	păn′ō-rā′mȧ ; -rä′mȧ
pantheon	păn-thē′ŏn ; păn′thē-	păn-thē′ŏn ; păn′thē-	păn′thē-ŏn	păn′thē-ŏn	păn′thē-ŏn	păn-thē′ŏn	păn-thē′ŏn
papa	pȧ-pä′ ; pä′pȧ	pȧ-pä′	pȧ-pä′ ; pä′pȧ	pȧ-pä′ ; pä′pȧ	pȧ-pä′	pȧ-pä′	pȧ-pä′
papain	pȧ-pā′ĭn ; pā′pȧ-ĭn	pȧ-pā′ĭn	pā′pȧ-ĭn	pȧ′pȧ-ĭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
papillary	păp′ĭ-lā-rĭ ; pȧ-pĭl′ȧ-	păp′ĭ-lȧ-rĭ ; pȧ-pĭl′ȧ-	păp′ĭ-lā-rĭ	păp′ĭ-lā-rĭ	păp′ĭ-lẽr-ĭ	păp′ĭ-lȧ-rĭ	păp′ĭ-lȧ-rĭ
parallelepiped	păr′ă-lĕl′ē-pī′pĕd ; -pĭp′ĕd ; -lĕl-ĕp′ĭ-pĕd	păr′ȧ-lĕl-ĕp′ĭ-pĕd	păr′ȧ-lĕl′ĕ-pĭp′ĕd -pī′pĕd	par′ȧ-lĕl′ĕp-ĭp′ĕd; -ĕp-ī′pĕd	păr′ȧ-lĕl′ō-pī′pĕd	păr′ȧ-lĕl′ō-pī′pĕd	păr′ȧ-lĕl′ō-pī′pĕd

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
parasol	păr'ȧ-sŏl' ; păr'ȧ-sŏl'	păr'ȧ-sŏl' ; păr'ȧ-sŏl'	păr'ȧ-sŏl	păr'ȧ-sŏl'	păr'ȧ-sŏl ; păr'ȧ-sŏl'	păr'ȧ-sŏl	păr'ȧ-sŏl ; -sōl
parclose	pär'klōz' ; -klōs'	pär'klōz	. . . .	pär'klōs	. . . .	pär'klōs	pär'klōs
parhelic	pär-hē'lĭk ; -hĕl'ĭk	pár-hē'lĭk ; -hĕl'ĭk	pär-hĕl'ĭk	pär-hĕl'ĭk	. . . .	pär-hĕl'ĭk	păr-hĕl'ĭk
pariah	pä'rĭ-ȧ ; pâr'ĭ-ȧ ; pȧ-rī'ȧ	pâr'ĭ-ȧ ; pä'rĭ-ȧ	pā'rĭ-ȧ	pā'rĭ-ȧ ; pä'rĭ-ȧ	pä'rĭ-ȧ	pâr'ĭ-ȧ	pä'rĭ-ȧ
Parisian	pȧ-rĭzh'ăn ; pȧ-rĭz'ĭ-	pȧ-rĭz'ĭ-ăn ; pȧ-rĭzh'-	pă-rĭzh'iăn	pȧ-rĭz'ĭ-ăn	pȧ-rĭz'ĭ-ăn	pȧ-rĭz'ĭ-ăn	pȧ-rĭzh'ĭ-ăn
parol	pȧ-rōl' ; păr'ŏl	păr'ŏl	pȧ-rōl'	pȧ-rōl'	păr'ŏl	pȧ-rōl'	păr'ŏl
parotoid	pȧ-rō'toid ; păr'ô-toid	pȧ-rō'toid	pă-rō'toid	păr'ô-toid	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
parquet	pär-kā' ; -kĕt'	pär-kĕt' ; pär'kâ	pär-kĕt'	pär-kĕt'	. . . .	pär-kĕt'	pär-kā'
Parsi, Parsee	pär'sē ; pär-sē'	pär-sē'	pär'sē	pär'sē	pär'sē	pär-sē'	pär'sē
partisan (-zan)	pär'tĭ-zăn	pär'tĭ-zăn	pär'tĭ-zăn	pär'tĭ-zăn	pär'tĭ-zăn	pär'tĭ-zăn	pär'tĭ-zăn
pasha, pacha	pȧ-shä' ; pásh'ä	pásh'á ; pȧ-shä'	păsh'ô	pȧ-shä'	pä'shȧ ; pȧ-shä'	pä'shȧ ; pȧ-shä'	pȧ-shô'
Pasteurize	pás'tẽr-īz ; pás-tûr'-	pás'tẽr-īz	păs-tûr'īz	păs-tûr'īz	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
patchouli	pȧ-chōō'lĭ ; păch'ōō-lĭ	păch'ōō-lĭ ; pȧ-chōō'lĭ	pȧ-chōō'lĭ	pȧ-chōō'lĭ	pȧ-chōō'lĭ	păch'ōō-lĭ	pȧ-chōō'lĭ
patent, *a.* (*evident*)	pā'tĕnt ; păt'ĕnt	pā'tĕnt ; păt'ĕnt	păt'ĕnt ; pā'tĕnt	păt'ĕnt ; pā'tĕnt	pā'tĕnt	pā'tĕnt	păt'ĕnt ; pā'tĕnt
paternoster	pā'tẽr-nŏs'tẽr ; păt'ẽr-	păt'ẽr-nŏs'tẽr	pā'tẽr-nŏs'tẽr	pā'tẽr-nŏs'tẽr ; pȧ'-	păt'ẽr-nŏs'tẽr	pā'tẽr-nŏs'tẽr	pā'tẽr-nŏs'tẽr
patriot	pā'trĭ-ŏt ; păt'rĭ-	pā'trĭ-ŏt ; păt'rĭ-	pā'trĭ-ŏt ; păt'rĭ-	pā'trĭ-ŏt ; păt'rĭ-ŏt	pā'trĭ-ŏt	pā'trĭ-ŏt	pā'trĭ-ŏt
patron	pā'trŭn	pā'trŭn	pā'trŭn ; păt'rŭn	pā'trŭn ; păt'rŭn	pā'trŏn	pā'trŭn	pā'trŭn
patronage	păt'rŭn-âj ; pā'trŭn-	păt'rô-nĕj	păt'rŭn-âj ; pā'trŭn-âj	păt'rŭn-âj	pā'trô-nâj	păt'rŭn-ĭj	păt'rŭn-âj
patroness	pā'trŭn-ĕs ; păt'rŭn-	pā'trŭn-ĕs ; păt'rŭn-	pā'trŭn-ĕs ; păt'rŭn-ĕs	păt'rŭn-ĕs	pā'trô-nĕs	pā'trŭn-ĕs	pā'trŭn-ĕs
patronize	păt'rŭn-īz ; pā'trŭn-	păt'rô-nīz	pā'trŭn-īz ; păt'rŭn-	păt'rŭn-īz ; pā'trŭn-īz	pā'trô-nīz	păt'rŭn-īz	păt'rŭn-īz
paunch	pänch ; pônch	pônch ; pänch	pänch ; pônch	pänch ; pônch	pônsh	pônsh	pänch ; pônch
pecan	pē-kăn' ; -kän' ; *as Lat.* pē'kăn	pē-kăn'	pē-kăn' ; -kŏn'	pē-kăn'	pĕ-kăn'	pĕ-kăn'	pē-kán'
pectineal	pĕk-tĭn'ē-ăl	pĕk-tĭn'ē-ăl	pĕk'tĭ-nē'ăl	pĕk'tĭ-nē'ăl	pĕk'tĭ-nē'ăl	pĕk-tĭn'ē-ăl	. . . .
pedagogism	pĕd'ȧ-gŏg'ĭz'm ; -gô-jĭz'm	pĕd'ȧ-gŏg'ĭz'm ; -gô-jĭz'm	pĕd'ȧ-gŏg'ĭz'm	pĕd'ȧ-gŏg'ĭz'm	pĕd'ȧ-gŏj'ĭz'm	pĕd'ȧ-gŏg'ĭz'm	pĕd'ȧ-gô-jĭz'm
pedagogy	pĕd'ȧ-gō'jĭ ; -gŏj'ĭ	pĕd'ȧ-gŏj'ĭ ; -gō'jĭ ; -gŏg'ĭ	pĕd'ȧ-gō'jĭ	pĕd'ȧ-gō'jĭ	pĕd'ȧ-gŏj'ĭ	pĕd'ȧ-gŏj'ĭ	pĕd'ȧ-gŏj'ĭ
pediatric	pē'dĭ-ăt'rĭk ; pĕd'ĭ-	pē'dĭ-ăt'rĭk	pĕd'ĭ-ăt'rĭk	pē'dĭ-ăt'rĭk	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
pejorative	pē'jô-râ-tĭv ; pē-jŏr'ȧ-	pē'jô-râ-tĭv ; pē-jŏr'ȧ-	pē'jô-râ-tĭv	pē-jŏr'ȧ-tĭv	. . . .	pē-jŏr'ȧ-tĭv	. . . .
pekoe	pĕk'ō ; pē'kō	pĕk'ō ; pē'kō	pē'kō	pē'kō	pē'kō	pĕk'ō	pē'kō ; pĕk'ō
penult	pē'nŭlt ; pē-nŭlt'	pē-nŭlt'	pē-nŭlt' ; pē'nŭlt	pē-nŭlt' ; pē'nŭlt	pē-nŭlt'	pē'nŭlt	pē'nŭlt ; pē-nŭlt'
peradventure	pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tūr ; pûr'-	pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tūr	pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tūr	pĕr'ăd-vĕn'chōōr ; -tūr	pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tūr	pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tūr	pĕr'ăd-vĕnt'ūr
Percheron	pûr'shẽ-rŏn ; pûr'chẽ-	pĕr'shẽ-rôɴ'	pĕr'shẽ-rôɴ'	pûr'shẽ-rŏn	. . . .	. . . .	pĕr'shẽ-rōɴ'
perdurable	pẽr-dūr'ȧ-b'l	pẽr-dūr'ȧ-b'l , pûr'dū-rȧ-b'l	pûr'dū-rȧ-b'l	pûr'dū-rȧ-b'l ; pẽr-dūr'ȧ-b'l	pĕr'dū-rȧ-b'l	pẽr-dūr'ȧ-b'l	pûr'dū-rȧ-b'l
peremptory	pĕr'ĕmp-tô-rĭ ; pẽr-ĕmp'-	pĕr'ĕmp-tẽr-ĭ	pĕr'ĕmp-tô-rĭ	pĕr'ĕmp-tō'rĭ	pĕr'ĕmp-tẽr-ĭ	pĕr'ĕmp-tẽr-ĭ	pĕr'ĕm-tô-rĭ
perfect, *v.*	pûr'fĕkt ; pẽr-fĕkt'	pûr'fĕkt ; pẽr-fĕkt'	pûr'fĕkt ; pẽr-fĕkt'	pûr'fĕkt ; pẽr-fĕkt'	pûr'fĕkt	pûr'fĕkt	pûr'fĕkt
perfume, *n.*	pûr'fūm ; pẽr-fūm'	pûr'fūm ; pẽr-fūm'	pûr'fūm ; pẽr-fūm'	pûr'fūm ; pẽr-fūm'	pûr'fūm ; pẽr-fūm'	pûr'fūm ; pẽr-fūm'	pûr'fūm ; pẽr-fūm'
periphery	pĕ-rĭf'ẽr-ĭ	pĕ-rĭf'ẽr-ĭ ; pĕr'ĭ-fẽr-ĭ	pĕ-rĭf'ẽr-ĭ	pĕr-ĭf'ẽr-ĭ	pĕr-ĭf'ĕr-ĭ	pĕ-rĭf'ẽr-ĭ	pĕ-rĭf'ẽr-ĭ
persiflage	pĕr'sē-fläzh' ; pûr'sĭ-fläzh	pĕr'sē-flázh'	*F.* pĕr'sĭ-fläzh	pâr'sē-flázh'	pûr'sĭ-fläzh	pûr'sĭ-fläzh	pâr'sē-fläzh'
perturbative	pûr'tŭr-bâ-tĭv ; pẽr-tûr'bȧ-tĭv	pẽr-tûr'bȧ-tĭv ; pûr'-tŭr-bâ-tĭv	pûr'tẽr-bâ-tĭv	pûr'tŭr-bâ-tĭv	. . . .	pûr'tŭr-bâ-tĭv	. . .
pesade	pĕ-sād' ; -zād' ; -zäd'	pĕ-zäd'	pĕ-zād'	pĕ-sād'	pĕ-sād'	pĕ-sād'	pĕ-säd'
petard	pē-tärd'	pē-tärd' ; pē-tär'	pē-tärd'	pē-tärd'	pĕ-tärd'	pĕ-tärd'	pē-tärd'
petechiæ	pē-tē'kĭ-ē ; pē-tĕk'ĭ-ē	pē-tē'kĭ-ē	pē-tĕk'ĭ-ē	pē-tĕk'ĭ-ē ; -ĭ-ā	pĕ-tĕk'ĭ-ē	pĕ-tĕk'ĭ-ē	pē-tē'kĭ-ē
petiolule	pĕt'ĭ-ô-lūl ; pĕt'ĭ-ŏl'ūl	pĕt'ĭ-ŏl'ūl	pĕt'ĭ-ô-lūl	pĕt'ĭ-ô-lūl	pĕt'ĭ-ô-lōōl	pĕt'ĭ-ŏl'ūl	pĕt'ĭ-ô-lūl
Petrine	pē'trīn ; -trĭn	pē'trīn	pē'trĭn	pē'trĭn	. . . .	pē'trīn	pē'trīn
petrol	pĕt'rōl ; -rŏl ; pē-trōl'	pĕt'rŏl ; pē-trōl'	pĕ-trōl' ; pĕt'rŏl	. . . .	. . . .	pĕt'rŏl	pē'trŏl ; pē-trŏl'
petrous	pĕt'rŭs ; pē'trŭs	pĕt'rŭs	pĕt'rŭs ; pē'trŭs	pĕt'rŭs	pĕt'rŭs	pē'trŭs	pē'trŭs
phalanx	fā'lăŋks ; făl'ăŋks	făl'ăŋks	fā'lăŋks ; făl'ăŋks	fā'lăŋks ; făl'ăŋks	făl'ăŋks	făl'ăŋks	fā'lănks ; făl'ănks
phanerogamia	făn'ẽr-ô-gā'mĭ-ȧ ; -găm'ĭ-ȧ	făn'ẽr-ô-găm'ĭ-ȧ	făn'ẽr-ô-gā'mĭ-ȧ	făn'ẽr-ô-gā'mĭ-ȧ ; -gȧ'mĭ-ȧ	. . . .	făn'ẽr-ô-gā'mĭ-ȧ	făn'ẽr-ô-gā'mĭ-ȧ
Pharaoh	fā'rō ; fā'râ-ō	fâr'ō	fā'rō	fā'rō ; fā'rȧ-ō	. . . .	fâr'ō	fā'rō
pharyngeal	fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl ; făr'ĭn-jē'ăl	fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl	fā-rĭn'jē-ăl	făr'ĭn-jē'ăl ; fȧ-rĭn'-jē-ăl	făr'ĭn-jē'ăl	fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl	fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl
phenol	fē'nōl ; -nŏl	fē'nŏl	fē'nŏl	fē'nōl	fē'nōl	fē'nŏl	fē'nŏl
philhellene	fĭl-hĕl'ēn ; fĭl'hĕl-ēn'	fĭl'hĕl-ēn	fĭl-hĕl'ēn	fĭl-hĕl'ēn	. . . .	fĭl-hĕl'ēn	fĭl-hĕl'ēn
phlogiston	flô-jĭs'tŏn	flô-jĭs'tŏn ; -gĭs'tŏn	flô-jĭs'tŏn	flô-jĭs'tŏn	. . . .	flô-jĭs'tŏn	flô-jĭs'tŏn
phonic	fŏn'ĭk ; fō'nĭk	fō'nĭk ; fŏn'ĭk	fŏn'ĭk	fŏn'ĭk ; fō'nĭk	fō'nĭk	fōn'ĭk	fŏn'ĭk
phonotypy	fō'nô-tīp'ĭ ; fô-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ	fō'nô-tīp'ĭ	fō'nô-tī'pĭ	fō'nô-tī'pĭ ; fô-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ	fô-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ	fō'nô-tīp'ĭ	fô-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ
phthalein	thăl'ē-ĭn ; fthăl'-	fthăl'ē-ĭn	. . . .	thăl'ē-ĭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
phthongal	thŏŋ'găl ; fthŏŋ'-	fthŏŋ'găl ; thŏŋ'găl	. . . .	thŏŋ'găl	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
pianist	pĭ-ăn'ĭst ; pē'ȧ-nĭst	pē'ȧ-nĭst	pĭ-ăn'ĭst	pĭ-ăn'ĭst	pĭ-ăn'ĭst	pĭ-ăn'ĭst	pĭ-ä'nĭst
pianoforte	pĭ-ăn'ô-fōr'tā ; -fōrt'	pĭ-ăn'ô-fôr'tā ; -fôrt'	pĭ-ăn'ô-fôr-tĕ ; -fōrt	pĭ-ăn'ô-fōr'tâ	pĭ-ăn'ô-fŏr'tĕ	pĭ-ăn'ô-fōr'tâ	pĭ-ä'nō-fōr'tĕ : pĭ-ăn'-ô-fôr'tĕ;pē-ăn'ô-fōrt
piked	pīk'ĕd ; pīkt	pik'ĕd ; pīkt	pī'kĕd ; pīkt	pīkt ; pĭk'ĕd	pīkt	pikt	pĭk'ĕd
pileate	pi'lē-ât ; pĭl'ē-	pi'lē-ât	pĭl'ē-ât	pĭl'ē-ât	pi'lē-āt	pi'lē-ât	pĭl'ē-ât
pinite (*Min.*)	pĭn'īt ; pī'nīt	pĭn'īt ; pī'nīt	pĭn'īt	pĭn'īt	. . . .	pin'īt	pĭn'īt
piscine	pĭs'īn ; -ĭn	pĭs'īn	pĭs'īn	pĭs'ĭn	pĭs'ĭn	pĭs'in	pĭs'ĭn
pistachio	pĭs-tā'shĭ-ō ; pĭs-tä'- ; -shō	pĭs-tā'shĭ-ō ; -tā'shō ; -tăch'ō	pĭs-tā'shĭō	pĭs-tā'shiō ; -tä'shiō	pĭs-tā'shĭ-ō	pĭs-tä'shĭ-ō	pĭs-tā'shō
placable	plā'kȧ-b'l ; plăk'ȧ-	plā'kȧ-b'l; plăk'ȧ-b'l	plā'kȧ-b'l	plā'kȧ-b'l	plā'kȧ-b'l ; plăk'ȧ-b'l	plăk'ȧ-b'l ; plā'kȧ-b'l	plā'kȧ-b'l
placard, *n.*	plăk'ärd ; plȧ-kärd'	plăk'ȧrd ; plȧ-kärd'	plăk'ȧrd ; plâ-kärd'	plăk'ȧrd ; plȧ-kärd'	plăk'ärd	plăk'ärd ; plȧ-kärd'	plȧ-kärd'
placate	plā'kāt ; plăk'āt	plā'kât ; plăk'āt ; plȧ-kāt'	plā'kāt	plā'kāt	. . . .	plăk'āt	plā'kāt
plait	plāt ; plēt ; plăt	plāt ; plăt ; plēt	plāt	plāt	plāt	plāt ; plăt	plāt
plant	plănt	plȧnt	plănt	plănt ; plȧnt	plănt	plänt	plănt
plasma	plăz'mȧ	plăz'mȧ	plăs'mȧ	plăs'mȧ	plăz'mȧ	plăz'mȧ	plăz'mȧ
platina	plăt'ĭ-nȧ ; plȧ-tē'nȧ	plăt'ĭ-nȧ ; plȧ-tē'nȧ	plȧ-tē'nȧ	plȧ-tē'nȧ ; plăt'ĭ-nȧ	plăt'ĭ-nȧ	plăt'ĭ-nȧ	plăt'ĭ-nȧ
Plautine, *a.*	plô'tīn ; -tĭn	plô'tīn	plô'tĭn	plô'tĭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
plaza	plä'zȧ ; *Sp.* plä'thä	plä'thȧ ; plä'sȧ	plä'zȧ	plä'zȧ ; plä'thȧ	. . . .	. . . .	plä'zȧ ; plä'thȧ
Pleiades	plē'yȧ-dēz ; plē'ȧ- ; plī'ȧ-	plī'ȧ-dēz	plī'ȧ-dēz	plī'ȧ-dēz ; plē'yȧ-dēz	plī'ȧ-dēz	plī'ȧ-dēz	plē'yȧ-dēz
plenipotentiary	plĕn'ĭ-pô-tĕn'shĭ-â-rĭ ; -shȧ-rĭ	plĕn'ĭ-pô-tĕn'shȧ-rĭ	plĕn'ĭ-pô-tĕn'shĭ-â-rĭ	plĕn'ĭ-pô-tĕn'shĭ-ĕ-rĭ	plĕn'ĭ-pô-tĕn'shȧ-rĭ	plĕn'ĭ-pô-tĕn'shĭ-ȧ-rĭ	plĕn'ĭ-pô-tĕn'shĭ-ȧ-rĭ
plethoric	plē-thŏr'ĭk ; plĕth'ô-rĭk	plē-thŏr'ĭk ; plĕth'ô-rĭk	plē-thŏr'ĭk ; plĕth'ô-rĭk	plē-thŏr'ĭk ; plĕth'ô-rĭk	plē-thŏr'ĭk	plĕ-thŏr'ĭk	plē-thŏr'ĭk ; plĕth'ô-rĭk
pleurisy	plōō'rĭ-sĭ	plōō'rĭ-sĭ	plōō'rĭ-sĭ	plōō'rĭ-sĭ	plōō'rĭ-sĭ	plōō'rĭ-sĭ	plū'rĭ-sĭ
Plotinism	plô-tī'nĭz'm ; plō'tĭ-	plō'tĭ-nĭz'm	plô-tī'nĭz'm	plô-tī'nĭz'm ; -tē'nĭz'm	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
pluperfect	plōō'pûr'fĕkt ; plōō'-pûr'fĕkt	plōō'pûr'fĕkt ; plōō'-pûr'fĕkt	plōō'pûr'fĕkt	plōō'pûr'fĕkt	plōō'pûr-fĕkt	plōō'pûr-fĕkt	plū'pûr-fĕkt
podagra	pô-dăg'rȧ ; -dā'grȧ ; pŏd'ȧ-grȧ	pŏd'ȧ-grȧ ; pô-dăg'rȧ	pô-dăg'rȧ	pŏd'ȧ-grȧ	pŏd'ȧ-grȧ	pŏd'ȧ-grȧ	pŏd'ȧ-grȧ ; pô-dăg'rȧ
poetaster	pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr ; pō'ĕt-ăs'-	pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr	pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr	pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr	pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr	pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr	pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr
polonaise	pō'lô-nāz' ; pŏl'ô-	pŏl'ô-nāz' ; pō'lô-	pō'lô-nāz'	pō'lô-nāz'	pō'lô-nāz'	pŏl'ô-nāz'	pō'lô-nāz'
pomander	pō'măn-dẽr ; pô-măn'-dẽr	pō'măn-dẽr ; pŏm'ȧn-dẽr ; pô-măn'dẽr	pô-măn'dẽr	pô-măn'dẽr	pô-măn'dẽr	pō'măn-dẽr	pô-măn'dẽr
pomarine	pŏm'ȧ-rīn ; -rĭn	pŏm'ȧ-rīn	pŏm'ȧ-rĭn	pō'mȧ-rĭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
pomegranate	pŏm-grăn'ât ; pŏm'-grăn'ât ; pŭm'-	pŏm-grăn'ĕt ; pŭm- ; pŏm'grăn-ĕt; pŭm'-	pŏm'grăn-ât; pŭm'-	pŏm'grăn-ât	pŏm'grăn-ât	pŏm'grăn-ât	pŭm-grăn'ât
pontine	pŏn'tĭn ; -tīn	. . . .	pŏn'tĭn	pŏn'tĭn	pŏn'tīn	. . . .	pŏn'tĭn
popliteal	pŏp-lĭt'ē-ăl ; pŏp'lĭ-tē'ăl	pŏp-lĭt'ē-ăl ; *erron.* pŏp'lĭ-tē'ăl	pŏp'lĭ-tē'ăl	pŏp'lĭ-tē'ăl ; pŏp-lĭt'-ē-ăl	pŏp'lĭ-tē'ăl	pŏp'lĭ-tē'ăl	pŏp-lĭt'ē-ăl
porcelain	pôr'sē-lān ; pôrs'lān	pōr'sē-lān ; pōrs'lān	pôrs'lān ; pōrs'lān	pôrs'lān	pŏrs'lān	pōr'sĕ-lān	pôr'sē-lān ; pōr'sĕ-lān
porcine	pôr'sīn ; -sĭn	pôr'sīn	pôr'sĭn	pôr'sĭn	pŏr'sīn	pōr'sīn	pôr'sĭn
portent	pôr'tĕnt ; pōr'- ; pŏr-tĕnt'	pōr'tĕnt	pōr-tĕnt' ; pōr'tĕnt	pōr-tĕnt' ; pōr'tĕnt	pŏr'tĕnt	pôr'tĕnt	pŏr-tĕnt'
Portuguese	pōr'tū-gēz ; pōr'tū-gēz' ; -gēs'	pōr'tū-gēz'	pōr'tū-gēs' ; -gēz'	pōr'chōō-gēs'	pŏr'tū-gēz	pōr'tū-gēz'	pōrt'ū-gēz
portulaca	pōr'tū-lā'kȧ ; -lăk'ȧ	pōr'tū-lā'kȧ	pōr'tū-lā'kȧ ; *often* -lăk'ȧ	pōr'tū-lā'kȧ ; pōr'tū-lăk'ȧ	. . . .	pôr'tū-lăk'ȧ	pōr'tū-lā'kȧ
possess	pŏ-zĕs'	pŏ-zĕs'	pŏ-zĕs'	pŏ-zĕs' ; pŏ-sĕs'	pŏ-zĕs'	pŏ-zĕs'	pŏ-zĕs'
posthumous	pŏs'tū-mŭs ; pŏst'hū-	pŏs'tū-mŭs	pŏs'tū-mŭs	pŏs'tū-mŭs ; pŏs'chōō-	pŏst'ū-mŭs	pŏst'hū-mŭs	pŏst'hū-mŭs
potpourri	pō'pōō'rē'	pō'pōō'rē' ; pŏt-pōō'rĭ	pō'pōō-rē'	pō'pōō'rē'	pō'pōō-rē'	. . .	pŏt-pōō'rē
prairie	prā'rĭ ; prâr'ĭ	prâr'ĭ	prā'rĭ	prā'rĭ	prâr'ĭ	prâr'ĭ	prā'rĭ
predecessor	prĕd'ē-sĕs'ẽr ; prē'dē-	prē'dē-sĕs'ẽr ; prĕd'ē-	prē'dē-sĕs'ŏr	prĕd'ē-sĕs'ŏr ; prē'dē-	prē'dē-sĕs'ẽr	prē'dē-sĕs'ẽr	prĕd'ē-sĕs'ŏr

A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
prejudice	prĕj′ōō-dĭs	prĕj′ōō-dĭs	prĕj′ōō-dĭs	prĕj′ōō-dĭs	prĕj′ōō-dĭs	prĕj′ōō-dĭs	prĕd′jōō-dĭs
prelude, *n.*	prĕl′ūd ; prē′lūd	prĕl′ūd; prē′lūd	prē′lūd ; prĕl′ūd	prē′lūd ; -lōōd ; prĕl′-ūd	prĕl′ūd ; prē′lūd	prē′lūd ; prĕl′ūd	prĕl′ūd
prelude, *v.*	prê-lūd′ *or esp. in mus. sense* prĕl′ūd;prē′lūd	prĕl′ūd ; prê-lūd′	prê-lūd′; prĕl′ūd	prê-lūd′; -lōōd′	prĕ-lūd′	prĕ-lūd′; prĕl′ūd	prê-lūd′; prĕl′ūd
premature	prē′mȧ-tūr′; prē′mȧ-tūr; prĕm′ȧ-tūr	prē′mȧ-tūr′ ; prē′mȧ-tūr ; prĕm′ȧ-tūr	prē′mȧ-tūr′	prē′mȧ-tūr′	prē′mȧ-tūr	prē′mȧ-tūr	prē′mȧ-tūr′
premier, *n.*	prē′mĭ-ẽr ; prĕm′yẽr	prĕm′ĭ-ẽr ; prē′mĭ-ẽr	prē′mĭ-ẽr	prē′mĭ-ẽr	prĕm′ĭ-ẽr ; prē′mĭ-ẽr	prē′mĭ-ẽr ; prĕm′ĭ-ẽr	prĕm′yẽr ; prē′mĭ-ẽr
presbyter	prĕz′bĭ-tẽr ; prĕs′-	prĕs′bĭ-tẽr ; prĕz′-	prĕs′bĭ-tẽr	prĕs′bĭ-tẽr; prĕz′bĭ-	prĕs′bĭ-tẽr	prĕz′bĭ-tẽr	prĕz′bĭ-tẽr
presbyterian	prĕz′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn; prĕs′-	prĕs′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn;prĕz′-	prĕs′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn	prĕs′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn	prĕs′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn	prĕz′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn	prĕz′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn
prescience	prē′shĭ-ĕns ; prĕsh′ĭ-	prē′shĭ-ĕns	prē′shĭ-ĕns	prē′shĭ-ĕns	prē′shĭ-ĕns	prē′shĭ-ĕns	prē′shĭ-ĕns
prestige	prĕs-tēzh′; prĕs′tĭj	prĕs-tēzh′ ; prĕs′tĭj	prĕs-tēzh′; prĕs′tĭj	prĕs′tĭj ; prĕs-tēzh′	prĕs′tĭj ; prĕs-tēzh′	prĕs′tĭj ; prĕs-tēj′	prĕs-tēj′ ; prĕs′tĭj
prima donna	prē′mȧ dŏn′ȧ	prē′mȧ dŏn′ȧ ; prī′mȧ	prē′mȧ dŏn′ȧ	prē′mȧ dŏn′ȧ	prē′mȧ dŏn′ȧ	. . . .	prē′mȧ dŏn′ȧ
pristine	prĭs′tĭn ; -tīn	prĭs′tĭn	prĭs′tĭn	prĭs′tĭn	prĭs′tĭn	prĭs′tīn	prĭs′tĭn
privacy	prī′vȧ-sĭ; prĭv′ȧ-sĭ	prī′vȧ-sĭ	prī′vȧ-sĭ ; prĭv′ȧ-sĭ	prī′vȧ-sĭ	prī′vȧ-sĭ ; prĭv′ȧ-sĭ	prī′vȧ-sĭ	prĭv′ȧ-sĭ
process	prŏs′ĕs ; prō′sĕs	prŏs′ĕs ; prō′sĕs	prŏs′ĕs	prŏs′ĕs	prŏs′ĕs ; prō′sĕs	prō′sĕs	prŏs′ĕs
profile	prō′fil ; -fēl	prō′fēl ; -fĭl	prō′fēl ; -fīl	prō′fēl ; prō′fīl	prō′fēl	prō′fēl	prō′fēl; prō-fēl′; prō′-fīl
progress, *n.*	prŏg′rĕs ; prō′grĕs	prō′grĕs ; prŏg′rĕs	prŏg′rĕs	prŏg′rĕs	prŏg′rĕs ; prō′grĕs	prō′grĕs	prŏg′rĕs
project, *n.*	prŏj′ĕkt	prŏj′ĕkt ; prō′jĕkt	prŏj′ĕkt	prŏj′ĕkt	prŏj′ĕkt	prō′jĕkt	prŏj′ĕkt
prolepsis	prō-lĕp′sĭs	prō-lĕp′sĭs ; prō-lēp′-	prō-lĕp′sĭs	prō-lĕp′sĭs	prō-lĕp′sĭs	prō-lĕp′sĭs	prō-lĕp′sĭs
proletarian	prō′lē-tā′rĭ-ăn; prŏl′ē-	prō′lē-târ′ĭ-ăn; prŏl′ē-	prō′lē-tā′rĭ-ăn	prō′lē-tā′rĭ-ăn ; -tá′-rĭ-ăn ; prŏl′ē-	prō′lē-tā′rĭ-ăn	prō′lē-târ′ĭ-ăn	prŏl′ē-tā′rĭ-ăn
prolix	prō′lĭks ; prō-lĭks′	prō′lĭks ; prō-lĭks′	prō′lĭks ; prō-lĭks′	prō′lĭks ; prō-lĭks′	prō′lĭks	prō′lĭks	prō-lĭks′
prolocutor	prō-lŏk′ū-tẽr ; prŏl′ō-kū′tẽr	prŏl′ō-kū′tŏr ; prō′lō-; prō-lŏk′ū-tẽr	prō-lŏk′ū-tŏr ; prō′lō-kū′tŏr	prō-lŏk′ū-tŏr ; prŏl′ō-kū′tŏr	prŏl′ō-kū′tẽr	prō-lŏk′ū-tẽr	prŏl′ō-kū′tŏr ; prō-lŏk′ū-tŏr
prologue	prō′lŏg ; prŏl′ŏg	prŏl′ŏg ; prō′lŏg	prō′lŏg	prō′lŏg	prō′lŏg	prō′lŏg	prŏl′ŏg
promenade	prŏm′ē-näd′	prŏm′ē-näd′ ; -nād′	prŏm′ē-näd′	prŏm′ĕn-äd′	prŏm′ē-näd′	prŏm′ĕn-äd′	prŏm′ē-näd′ ; -nād′
promulgate	prō-mŭl′gāt	prŏm′ŭl-gāt ; prō′-mŭl-; prō-mŭl′gāt	prō-mŭl′gāt	prō-mŭl′gāt	prō-mŭl′gāt	prō-mŭl′gāt	prō-mŭl′gāt
promulgation	prō′mŭl-gā′shŭn ; prŏm′ŭl-	prŏm′ŭl-gā′shŭn; prō′mŭl-	prō′mŭl-gā′shŭn	prō′mŭl-gā′shŭn	prŏm′ŭl-gā′shŭn	prŏm′ŭl-gā′shŭn	prŏm′ŭl-gā′shŭn
pronunciation	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn
prophylactic	prō′fĭ-lăk′tĭk ; prŏf′ĭ-	prŏf′ĭ-lăk′tĭk	prŏf′ĭ-lăk′tĭk	prō′fĭ-lăk′tĭk; prŏf′ĭ-	prŏf′ĭ-lăk′tĭk	prō′fĭ-lăk′tĭk	prŏf′ĭ-lăk′tĭk
protean	prō′tē-ăn ; prō-tē′ăn	prō′tē-ăn	prō′tē-ăn	prō′tē-ăn	prō′tē-ăn ; prō-tē′ăn	prō-tē′ăn	prō′tē-ăn
provocative	prō-vŏk′ȧ-tĭv; -vō′kȧ-	prō-vŏk′ȧ-tĭv	prō-vŏk′ȧ-tĭv	prō-vō′kȧ-tĭv	prō-vŏk′ȧ-tĭv	prō-vŏk′ȧ-tĭv	prō-vō′kȧ-tĭv
psalmist	säm′ĭst	säm′ĭst ; săl′mĭst	sä′mĭst ; săl′mĭst	säm′ĭst ; săl′mĭst	săl′mĭst ; säm′ĭst	säm′ĭst ; săl′mĭst	săl′mĭst ; säm′ĭst
psalmody	säm′ō-dĭ ; săl′mō-dĭ	säm′ō-dĭ ; săl′mō-	săl′mō-dĭ ; sä′mō-dĭ	săl′mō-dĭ ; säm′ō-dĭ	săl′mō-dĭ ; säm′ō-dĭ	säm′ō-dĭ ; săl′mō-dĭ	săl′mō-dĭ
ptisan	tĭz′ăn	tĭz′ăn ; tĭ-zăn′	tĭz′ăn	tĭz′ăn	tĭz′ăn	tī′săn	tĭ-zăn′ ; tĭz′ăn
puissance	pū′ĭ-săns ; pū-ĭs′-	pū′ĭ-săns;pū-ĭs′-;pwĭs′-	pū′ĭ-săns	pū′ĭ-săns	pū′ĭ-săns	pū′ĭ-săns	pū′ĭ-săns
pumice	pŭm′ĭs	pŭm′ĭs	pŭm′ĭs ; pū′mĭs	pŭm′ĭs	pū′mĭs ; pŭm′ĭs	pŭm′ĭs	pū′mĭs ; pŭm′ĭs
pyrite	pī′rīt ; pĭr′īt	pī′rīt	pī′rīt	pĭr′īt	. . . .	. . . .	pĭr′īt
pyromancy	pī′rō-măn′sĭ ; pĭr′ō-	pī′rō-măn-sĭ ; pĭr′ō-	pī′rō-măn′sĭ	pī′rō-măn′sĭ	pĭr′ō-măn′sĭ	pīr′ō-măn′sĭ	pĭr′ō-măn′sĭ
pyrotechnics	pī′rō-tĕk′nĭks ; pĭr′ō-	pī′rō-tĕk′nĭks	pī′rō-tĕk′nĭks	pī′rō-tĕk′nĭks ; pĭr′ō-	pĭr′ō-tĕk′nĭks	pīr′ō-tĕk′nĭks	pĭr′ō-tĕk′nĭks
quadrille	kwȧ-drĭl′	kwŏ-drĭl′ ; kwȧ- ; kȧ-	kwŏd-rĭl′ ; kă-drĭl′	kwȧ-drĭl′	kȧ-drĭl ; kwȧ-drĭl′	kȧ-drĭl′	kȧ-drĭl′
quadrupedal	kwŏd-rōō′pē-dăl ; kwŏd′rōō-pē′dăl	kwŏd-rōō′pē-dăl	kwŏd′rōō-pĕd-ăl	kwŏd-rōō′pĕd-ăl ; kwŏd′rōō-pĕd′ăl	. . . .	kwŏd-rōō′pē-dăl	kwŏd′rōō-pē′dăl ; kwŏd-rōō′pē-dăl
quæstor	kwĕs′tŏr ; kwēs′-	kwēs′tŏr	kwĕs′tŏr	kwĕs′tŏr ; kwēs′tŏr ; kwās′tŏr	kwĕs′tŏr	kwĕs′tŏr	kwĕs′tŏr
quandary	kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ: kwŏn-dā′rĭ	kwŏn-dā′rĭ ; kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ	kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ;kwŏn-dā′-rĭ	kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ	kwŏn-dā′rĭ	kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ ; kwŏn-dâr′ĭ	kwŏn-dā′rĭ ; kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ
quaquaversal	kwā′kwȧ-vûr′săl	kwā′kwȧ-vûr′săl	kwä′kwȧ-vûr′săl	kwā′kwȧ-vûr′săl ; kwä′kwȧ-vûr′săl	kwā′kwȧ-vûr′săl	kwā′kwȧ-vûr′săl	kwā′kwȧ-vûr′săl
quarantine, *v.*	kwŏr′ăn-tēn ; kwŏr′-ăn-tēn′	kwŏr′ăn-tēn	kwŏr′ăn-tēn	kwŏr′ăn-tēn′	kwŏr′ăn-tēn	kwŏr′ăn-tēn	kwŏr′ăn-tēn′
quassia	kwŏsh′ĭ-ȧ ; kwăs′- ; kwăsh′-	kwăs′ĭ-ȧ ; kwăsh′- ; kwŏsh′ĭ-ȧ	kwăsh′ĭ-ȧ	kwăsh′ĭ-ȧ ; kwŏsh′ĭ-ȧ	kwŏsh′ĭ-ȧ	kwäs′ĭ-ȧ	kwŏsh′ĭ-ȧ
quinine	kwī′nīn ; kwĭ-nēn′ (see *note*)	kwĭ-nēn′; -nīn′; *U.S.* kwī′nīn	kwĭn′ēn ; kĭ-nēn′ ; kwī′nīn	kwĭn′ĭn ; kwĭn′īn	kwĭn′ĭn ; kwĭn-ēn′	kwĭ-nēn′	kwĭ-nīn′; kwĭn′īn
quoin	koin , kwoin	koin	koin	kwoin ; koin	koin	koin	kwoin ; koin
quoit	kwoit ; koit	koit ; kwoit	kwoit	kwoit	koit ; kwoit	koit ; kwoit	kwoit
rabbi	răb′ī ; -ĭ	răb′ī ; răb′ĭ	răb′ĭ ; răb′ī	răb′ĭ ; răb′ī	răb′ī ; -ĭ	răb′ĭ ; -ī	răb′ĭ ; -ī
raca	rā′kȧ , rȧ-kä′	. . . .	rä′kȧ	rā′kȧ ; rä′kȧ	rā′kȧ	rä′kȧ	rā′kȧ
racial	rā′shăl	rā′shĭ-ăl	rā′siăl ; -shiăl	rā′siăl ; rā′shiăl	rā′sĭ-ăl	rā′sĭ-ăl	rā′shĭ-ăl
raillery	răl′ẽr-ĭ ; răl′-	răl′ẽr-ĭ	răl′ẽr-ĭ ; răl′-	răl′ẽr-ĭ ; răl′ẽr-ĭ	răl′ẽr-ĭ ; răl′ẽr-ĭ	răl′ẽr-ĭ	răl′ẽr-ĭ
rajah, raja	rä′jȧ	rä′jȧ	rä′jȧ	rä′jȧ ; -jä	rā′jä; rä′jȧ	rä′jȧ	rä′jȧ ; rā′jȧ
ramose	rā′mōs ; rȧ-mōs′	rȧ-mōs′	rā′mōs	rā′mōs ; rȧ′mōs	rā-mōs′	rā′mōs	rȧ-mōs′
rarefy	răr′ē-fī ; râr′-	râr′ē-fī ; răr′ē-fī	răr′ē-fī	răr′ē-fī ; râr′ē-fī	rā′rĕ-fī	râr′ē-fī ; *obs.* răr′-	răr′ē-fī
rarity	răr′ĭ-tĭ ; râr′-	râr′ĭ-tĭ; răr′ĭ-tĭ	răr′ĭ-tĭ	răr′ĭ-tĭ	rā′rĭ-tĭ	răr′ĭ-tĭ	râr′ĭ-tĭ, *infrequency* ; răr′ĭ-tĭ, *thinness*
rather	rȧth′ẽr; rä′thẽr	rä′thẽr	răth′ẽr	rȧth′ẽr ; răth′ẽr	räth′ẽr	rä′thẽr	răth′ẽr
rationalization	răsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn	răsh′ŭn-ăl-ī-zā′shŭn	răsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	răsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	. . . .	răsh′ŭn-ăl-ī-zā′shŭn	. . . .
receptacular	rĕs′ĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr ; rē′-sĕp-	rĕs′ĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr	rē′sĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr	rē′sĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr	rĕs′ĕp-tăk′ū-lẽr	rē′sĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr	rē′sĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr
recondite	rĕk′ŏn-dīt ; *occas.* rē-kŏn′dĭt ; -dit	rĕk′ŏn-dīt	rē-kŏn′dĭt ; rĕk′ŏn-dīt	rĕk′ŏn-dīt	rĕk′ŏn-dīt ; rē-kŏn′dīt	rĕk′ŏn-dīt ; rē-kŏn′dīt	rĕk′ŏn-dīt ; rē-kŏn′dĭt
recusant	rĕk′ū-zănt ; rē-kū′-	rĕk′ū-zănt;rē-kū′zănt	rĕk′ū-zănt; rē-kū′zănt	rĕk′ū-zănt	rĕk′ū-zănt	rĕk′ū-sănt	rē-kū′zănt;rĕk′ū-zănt
reflex, *a. & n.*	rē′flĕks	rē′flĕks ; rē-flĕks′	rē′flĕks ; rē-flĕks′	rē′flĕks	rē′flĕks	rē′flĕks	rē′flĕks
relaxation	rē′lăk-sā′shŭn; rĕl′ăk-	rĕl′ăk-sā′shŭn	rē′lăk-sā′shŭn	rē′lăk-sā′shŭn	rē′lăk-sā′shŭn	rē′lăk-sā′shŭn	rĕl′ăk-sā′shŭn
relay	rē-lā′ ; rē′lā	rē-lā′	rē-lā′	rē-lā′	rĕ-lā′	rĕ-lā′	rē-lā′
remediless	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs ; rē-mĕd′-ĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs ; rē-mĕd′-ĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs ; rē-mĕd′-ĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ĕ-dĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ĕ-dĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs ; rē-mĕd′-ĭ-lĕs
remonstration	rē′mŏn-strā′shŭn ; rĕm′ŏn-	rĕm′ŏn-strā′shŭn	rē′mŏn-strā′shŭn	rē′mŏn-strā′shŭn	. . . .	rĕm′ŏn-strā′shŭn	rĕm′ŏn-strā′shŭn
renaissance	rĕn′ē-säns′ ; rē-nā′-săns ; *F.* rē-nĕ′säns′	rē-nā′săns ; *F.* rē-nĕ′-säns′	rē-nā-sŏns′ ; rē-nā′-săns	rē-nā′säns′	rĕn-ā-sängz′	rē-nā′sôns	rē-nā′săns
rendezvous, *n.*	räN′dĕ-vōō ; rôŋ′-; rĕn′-	rĕn′dĕ-vōō;-vōōz; räN′-dâ′vōō′	rĕn′dĕ-vōō ; rŏn′dâ-vōō	rĕn′dĕ-vōō; räN′dĕ-vōō	rĕn′dĕ-vōō ; räng′-	rĕn′dĕ-vōō ; rôŋ′dâ-	rĕn′dĕ-vōō ; -vōōz
reniform	rĕn′ĭ-fôrm ; rē′nĭ-	rē′nĭ-fôrm	rĕn′ĭ-fôrm	rĕn′ĭ-fôrm	rē′nĭ-fôrm	rēn′ĭ-fôrm	rĕn′ĭ-fôrm
renitent	rē-nī′tĕnt ; rĕn′ĭ-tĕnt	rē-nī′tĕnt ; rĕn′ĭ-tĕnt	rĕn′ĭ-tĕnt ; rē-nī′tĕnt	rē-nī′tĕnt	. . .	rĕ-nī′tĕnt	rē-nī′tĕnt
renunciation	rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-	rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	rē-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn	rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	rĕ-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	rĕ-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	rē-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn
replum	rĕp′lŭm ; rē′plŭm	rĕp′lŭm ; rē′plŭm	rĕp′lŭm	rĕp′lŭm	rē′plŭm	rē′plŭm	rē′plŭm
reportorial	rĕp′ôr-tō′rĭ-ăl ; rē′-pôr-	rĕp′ôr-tō′rĭ-ăl	rē′pôr-tō′rĭ-ăl	rē′pôr-tō′rĭ-ăl	. . . .	rē′pôr-tōr′ĭ-ăl	rē′pôr-tō′rĭ-ăl
reptile	rĕp′tĭl	rĕp′tĭl ; rĕp′tīl	rĕp′tĭl ; -tīl	rĕp′tĭl	rĕp′tīl	rĕp′tīl	rĕp′tĭl
requiem	rē′kwĭ-ĕm ; rĕk′wĭ-ĕm	rē′kwĭ-ĕm; rĕk′wĭ-ĕm	rē′kwĭ-ĕm	rē′kwĭ-ĕm	rĕk′wĭ-ĕm	rē′kwĭ-ĕm	rē′kwĭ-ĕm ; rĕk′wĭ-
reservoir	rĕz′ẽr-vwôr ; -vwär	rĕz′ẽr-vwär	rĕz′ẽr-vwŏr	rĕz′ẽr-vwôr′	rĕz′ẽr-vwôr′	rĕz′ẽr-vwŏr	rĕz′ẽr-vwôr′
respirable	rē-spīr′ȧ-b′l ; rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-b′l	rē-spīr′ȧ-b′l ; rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-b′l	rē-spīr′ȧ-b′l	rē-spīr′ȧ-b′l	rĕ-spīr′ȧ-b′l	rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-b′l ; rē-spīr′-ȧ-b′l	rē-spīr′ȧ-b′l
respiratory	rē-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ ; rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-tō-rĭ	rē-spīr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ ; rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-tẽr-ĭ	rē-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ ; rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-tō-rĭ	rē-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ ; rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-tō′rĭ	rĕ-spīr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	rĕs′pĭ-rā-tẽr-ĭ ; rĕ-spīr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	rē-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ
restaurant	rĕs′tō-rănt ; rĕs′tō- ; *Brit. often* -räN′	rĕs′tō-rănt; rĕs′tō-räN′	rĕs′tō-rănt	rĕs′tō-rănt	rĕs′tō-räng	rĕs′tō-rôŋ	rĕs′tō-räng′
restorative	rē-stōr′ȧ-tĭv	rē-stŏr′ȧ-tĭv	rē-stōr′ȧ-tĭv	rē-stōr′ȧ-tĭv	rĕ-stōr′ȧ-tĭv	rĕ-stōr′ȧ-tĭv	rē-stō′rȧ-tĭv
retail, *v.*	rē-tāl′ ; rē′tāl	rē-tāl′	rē-tāl′	rē-tāl′	rē-tāl′	rē-tāl′	rē-tāl′
retailer	rē-tāl′ẽr ; rē′tāl-ẽr	rē-tāl′ẽr	rē-tāl′ẽr ; rē′tā-lẽr	rē-tāl′ẽr	rĕ-tāl′ẽr	rē-tāl′ẽr	rē-tāl′ẽr ; rē′tāl-ẽr
retch (*bring up*)	rĕch ; rēch	rĕch ; rēch	rĕch	rĕch	rēch	rĕch	rēch ; rĕch
retroact	rē′trō-ăkt′ ; rĕt′rō-	rē′trō-ăkt′; rĕt′rō-ăkt′	rē′trō-ăkt′	rē′trō-ăkt′; rĕt′rō-ăkt′	rē′trō-ăkt′	rē′trō-ăkt′	rē′trō-ăkt′
retrocede, *v. i.*	rĕt′rō-sēd ; rē′trō-	rĕt′rō-sēd ; rē′trō-	rē′trō-sēd′	rē′trō-sēd′ ; rĕt′rō-sēd	rē′trō-sēd′	rē′trō-sēd′	rē′trō-sēd ; rĕt′rō-
retrograde	rĕt′rō-grād ; rē′trō-	rĕt′rō-grād ; rē′trō-	rĕt′rō-grād ; rē′trō-	rĕt′rō-grād ; rē′trō-	rē′trō-grād ; rĕt′rō-	rē′trō-grād	rĕt′rō-grād
retrospect	rĕt′rō-spĕkt ; rē′trō-	rĕt′rō-spĕkt ; rē′trō-	rĕt′rō-spĕkt ; rē′trō-	rĕt′rō-spĕkt	rē′trō-spĕkt	rē′trŏ-spĕkt	rĕt′rō-spĕkt
retrovert	rē′trō-vûrt ; rĕt′rō-	rĕt′rō-vûrt′	rē′trō-vûrt′	rē′trō-vûrt′	rē′trō-vûrt′	rē′trō-vûrt	rĕt′rō-vûrt
reveille	rē-vāl′yā ; rĕv′ē-lē′	rē-vāl′yā	rĕ-vāl′yĕ ; rĕv′ĕ-lē′	rĕv′ĕl-ē′ ; rē-vāl′yĕ	rȧ-vĕl′yā	rĕ-vā-yā′	rē-vāl′ , rē-vāl′yā
reverie	rĕv′ẽr-ĭ	rĕv′ẽr-ĭ ; rĕv′ẽr-ē	rĕv′ẽr-ĭ ; -ē	rĕv′ẽr-ĭ	rĕv′ẽr-ē	rĕv′ẽr-ĭ	rĕv′ẽr-ē′
revolt, *v.*	rē-vōlt′ ; -vŏlt′	rē-vōlt′; rē-vŏlt′	rē-vōlt′; rē-vŏlt′	rē-vōlt′	rĕ-vōlt′	rĕ-vōlt′	rē-vōlt′ ; rē-vŏlt′
Reynard	rā′nȧrd ; rĕn′ȧrd	rā′nȧrd	rā′nȧrd ; rĕn′ȧrd	rā′nȧrd	rĕn′ärd	rĕn′ȧrd	rĕn′ȧrd ; rā′nȧrd
rhomb	rŏmb ; rŏm	rŏmb ; rŏm	rŏmb	rŏmb	rŏm	rŏm	rŭmb ; rŏmb
rhumb	rŭm ; rŭmb	rŭm ; rŭmb	rŭmb ; rŭm	rŭm ; rŭmb	rŭm	rŭm	rŭmb
rhythm	rĭth′m ; rĭth′m	rĭthm ; rĭthm	rĭthm ; rĭthm	rĭthm	rĭthm	rĭthm	rĭthm ; rĭthm

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
ricochet	rĭk′ō-shā′ ; rĭk′ō-shĕt′	rĭk′ō-shā ; rĭk′ō-shĕt	rĭk′ō-shā′ ; -shĕt′	rĭk′ō-shā′ ; -shĕt′	rĭk′ō-shā′	rĭk′ō-shĕt	rĭk′ō-shā′ ; rĭk′ō-shĕt
righteous	rī′chŭs	rit′yŭs ; ri′chŭs	ri′tyŭs ; -chŭs	rī′chŭs ; rit′yŭs	rit′yŭs ; ri′chŭs	rit′yŭs	rī′chŭs
rise, *n.*	rīz ; rīs	rīz	rīs	rīs ; rīz	rīz	rīz	rīs
rondeau	rŏn′dō ; rŏn-dō′	rŏn′dō	rŏn′dō	rŏn-dō′ ; rŏn′dō	rŏn′dō	rŏn′dō	rŏn-dō′
route	rōōt	rōōt	rōōt ; rout	rōōt	rōōt	rōōt	rōōt ; rout
rowan	rō′ăn ; rou′ăn	rō′ăn	rou′ăn	rō′ăn	rou′ăn	. . . .	rou′ăn
ruffian	rŭf′ĭ-ăn ; rŭf′yăn	rŭf′ĭ-ăn	rŭf′ĭ-ăn	rŭf′ĭ-ăn	rŭf′ĭ-ăn	rŭf′ĭ-ăn	rŭf′yăn
saccharify	să-kăr′ĭ-fī ; săk′ȧ-rĭ-fī	sȧ-kăr′ĭ-fī ; săk′ȧ-rĭ-fī	săk′ȧ-rĭ-fī	săk′ȧ-rĭ-fī	să-kăr′ĭ-fī	sȧ-kăr′ĭ-fī	sȧ-kăr′ĭ-fī
saccharine, *a.*	săk′ȧ-rĭn ; -rīn	săk′ȧ-rin ; -rīn	săk′ȧ-rĭn	săk′ȧ-rĭn ; -rīn	săk′ȧ-rin ; -rĭn	săk′ȧ-rin	săk′ȧ-rin ; -rĭn
sacrifice, *n.*	săk′rĭ-fīs ; -fīz	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīs ; -fīz	săk′rĭ-fīs ; -fīz	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīz
sacrifice, *v.*	săk′rĭ-fīz ; -fīs	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīz ; -fīs	săk′rĭ-fīz	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīz
saga	sä′gȧ ; sā′gȧ	sä′gȧ	sä′gȧ	sä′gȧ	sä′gȧ	sā′gȧ	sā′gȧ
saline, *a.*	sā′līn	sā′līn ; sȧ-līn′	sȧ-līn′ ; sā′līn	sā′līn ; sȧ-līn′	sā′līn ; să-līn′	sȧ-līn′	sȧ-līn′
salsify	săl′sĭ-fĭ	săl′sĭ-fĭ	săl′sĭ-fĭ	săl′sĭ-fĭ	săl′sĭ-fĭ	săl′sĭ-fĭ	săl′sĭ-fĭ
samara	săm′ȧ-rȧ ; sȧ-mā′rȧ	săm′ȧ-rȧ	să-măr′ȧ ; săm′ȧ-rȧ	sȧ-mā′rȧ ; -mä′rȧ	săm′ȧ-rȧ	săm′ȧ-rȧ	sȧ-mā′rȧ
sapajou	săp′ȧ-jōō ; *F.* sȧ′pȧ′-zhōō′	săp′ȧ-jōō	săp′ȧ-jōō	săp′ȧ-jōō	săp′ȧ-jōō	săp′ȧ-zhōō′	săp′ȧ-jōō′
sardine (*fish*)	sär-dēn′ ; sär′dēn	sär-dēn′	sär-dēn′	sär-dēn′ ; sär′dēn	sär′dĭn	sär′dēn	sär′dĭn ; sär-dēn′
satire	săt′īr	săt′īr	săt′īr ; săt′ẽr	săt′īr	săt′īr	săt′īr	sā′tẽr ; săt′īr ; săt′ẽr
satrap	sā′trăp ; săt′răp	sā′trăp ; săt′răp	săt′răp ; sā′trăp	sā′trăp ; săt′răp	sā′trăp	sā′trăp	sā′trăp
saturnine	săt′ŭr-nīn	săt′ŭr-nīn	săt′ŭr-nīn ; -nīn	săt′ŭr-nīn ; -nīn	săt′ŭr-nīn	săt′ŭr-nīn	săt′ŭr-nīn
satyr	săt′ẽr ; sā′tẽr	săt′ẽr	săt′ẽr ; sā′tẽr	săt′ẽr	săt′ẽr	săt′ẽr	sā′tẽr ; săt′ẽr
saunter, *v.*	sän′tẽr ; sôn′-	sôn′tẽr	sän′tẽr ; sôn′tẽr	sän′tẽr	sän′tẽr	sôn′tẽr	sän′tẽr ; sôn′tẽr
savagery	săv′āj-rĭ	săv′āj-rĭ ; -ẽr-ĭ	săv′āj-rĭ	săv′āj-rĭ	săv′ȧ-jẽr-ĭ	săv′ĭj-ẽr-ĭ	săv′āj-rĭ
scald (*bard*)	skôld ; skăld	skôld ; skăld	skăld ; skôld	skăld ; skôld	skôld	skôld	skôld ; skăld
scallop	skŏl′ŭp ; skăl′-	skŏl′ŭp ; skăl′-	skŏl′ŭp ; skăl′-	skŏl′ŭp	skăl′ŭp ; skŏl′-	skăl′ŭp ; skŏl′-	skŏl′ŭp
scathe, *v.*	skāth	skāth	skāth	skāth ; skăth	skāth	skāth	skāth
scenic	sē′nĭk ; sĕn′ĭk	sē′nĭk ; sĕn′ĭk	sĕn′ĭk ; sē′nĭk	sĕn′ĭk ; sē′nĭk	sĕn′ĭk ; sĕn′ĭk	sĕn′ĭk	sĕn′ĭk
schottish	shŏt′ĭsh	. . . .	. . . .	shŏt′ĭsh	. . . .	shŏ-tēsh′	shŏt′ĭsh
schottische	shŏt′ĭsh	shŏ-tēsh′ ; shŏt′ĭsh	shŏ-tēsh′	shŏ-tēsh′	. . . .	shŏ-tēsh′	shŏt′ēsh ; shŏt′ĭsh
scirrhous	skĭr′ŭs	sĭr′ŭs ; skĭr′ŭs	sĭr′ŭs ; skĭr′ŭs	sĭr′ŭs ; skĭr′ŭs	skĭr′ŭs	skĭr′ŭs	skĭr′ŭs
scission	sĭzh′ŭn ; sĭsh′ŭn	sĭsh′ŭn	sĭsh′ŭn	sĭsh′ŭn ; sĭzh′ŭn	. . . .	sĭzh′ŭn	sĭzh′ŭn
secund	sē′kŭnd ; sĕk′ŭnd	sē-kŭnd′	sē′kŭnd	sĕk′ŭnd ; sē′kŭnd	sĕk′ŭnd	sē′kŭnd	sē′kŭnd
secundine	sĕk′ŭn-dīn ; -dĭn	sĕk′ŭn-dĭn	sĕk′ŭn-dĭn	sĕk′ŭn-dĭn ; -dīn	sĕk′ŭn-dĭn	sē-kŭn′dīn	sĕk′ŭn-dīn
seine	sān ; sēn	sān	sān ; sēn	sān	sēn	sān	sēn
senile	sē′nīl ; -nĭl	sē′nīl	sē′nĭl	sē′nĭl ; -nīl	sē′nīl	sē′nīl	sē′nīl
sennight	sĕn′īt ; -ĭt	sĕn′īt	sĕn′īt	sĕn′nīt ; -nīt	sĕn′nīt ; -nĭt	sĕn′nīt	sĕn′nĭt
sepal	sē′păl ; sĕp′ăl	sĕp′ăl	sĕp′ăl ; sē′păl	sĕp′ăl ; sē′păl	sē′păl	sē′păl	sē′păl
sequestration	sē′kwĕs-trā′shŭn ; sĕk′wĕs-	sē′kwĕs-trā′shŭn	sĕk′wĕs-trā′shŭn ; sē′-kwĕs-	sĕk′wĕs-trā′shŭn	sĕk′wĕs-trā′shŭn	sē′kwĕs-trā′shŭn	sĕk′wĕs-trā′shŭn
series	sē′rēz ; sē′rĭ-ēz	sē′rĭ-ēz ; sē′rēz	sē′rēz ; sē′rĭ-ēz	sē′rĭ-ēz ; sē′rēz	sē′rĭ-ēz	sē′rēz ; sē′rĭ-ēz	sē′rĭ-ēz
servile	sûr′vīl ; sûr′vĭl	sûr′vīl ; sûr′vĭl	sûr′vĭl	sûr′vĭl	sûr′vīl ; sûr′vĭl	sûr′vīl	sûr′vīl
sextet	sĕks-tĕt′	sĕks-tĕt′	sĕks-tĕt′	sĕks-tĕt′	sĕks′tĕt	sĕks-tĕt′	sĕks′tĕt
shaman	shä′măn ; shăm′ăn	shä′măn ; shăm′ăn	shăm′ăn	shä′măn	shăm′ăn	shăm′ăn	shä′măn
sheik	shēk ; shāk	shāk ; shēk	shēk ; shāk	shēk ; shāk	shēk ; shāk	shēk	shēk
shellac	shĕ-lăk′ ; shĕl′ăk	shĕ-lăk′ ; shĕl′ăk	shĕ-lăk′ ; shĕl′ăk	shĕl′ăk′ ; shĕ-lăk′	shĕl′ăk	shĕl′ăk	shĕl′ăk
shire	shīr ; shēr : *as suff.* -shĭr *or* -shẽr	shīr	shēr ; shīr ; *Brit. usu.* shĭr, *exc. in comp.*	shēr ; shīr	shīr	shīr	shēr ; shīr
sibylline	sĭb′ĭ-līn ; -lĭn	sĭb′ĭ-līn	sĭb′ĭ-lĭn ; -līn	sĭb′ĭl-ĭn ; -īn	sĭb′ĭ-līn	sĭb′ĭ-līn	sĭb′ĭ-līn
siderite	sĭd′ẽr-īt	sĭd′ẽr-īt ; sī-dē′rīt	sĭd′ẽr-īt	sĭd′ẽr-īt ; sĭ-dār′īt	sĭd′ẽr-īt	sī-dēr′īt ; sĭd′ẽr-	sĭd′ẽr-īt
simultaneous	sī′mŭl-tā′nē-ŭs ; sĭm′-ŭl-	sĭm′ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs	sĭm′ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs ; sī′-mŭl-	sĭm′ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs	sĭm′ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs	sĭm′ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs	sī′mŭl-tā′nē-ŭs
Sistine	sĭs′tēn ; -tĭn	. . . .	sĭs′tĭn	sĭs′tĭn ; -tēn	. . . .	sĭs′tĭn	. . . .
Slavic	slăv′ĭk ; slăv′ĭk	slä′vĭk ; slăv′ĭk	slăv′ĭk	slăv′ĭk	. . . .	slăv′ĭk	slăv′ĭk
sleazy	slē′zĭ ; slā′zĭ	slē′zĭ	slā′zĭ ; slē′-	slā′zĭ	slē′zĭ	slē′zĭ	slē′zĭ
sloth	slōth ; slŏth	slōth	slōth ; slŏth	slōth ; slŏth	slōth	slōth	slōth
sociable	sō′shȧ-b′l	sō′shȧ-b′l	sō′shiȧ-b′l	sō′shȧ-b′l ; -shiȧ-b′l	sō′shȧ-b′l	sō′shȧ-b′l	sō′shĭ-ȧ-b′l
socle	sŏk′′l ; sō′k′l	sŏk′′l ; sō′k′l	sō′k′l	sō′k′l	sō′k′l ; sŏk′′l	sō′k′l	sŏk′′l ; sō′k′l
sojourn	sō′jûrn ; sō-jûrn′ ; *Brit. often* sŏj′ẽrn ; sŭj′-	sŭj′ẽrn ; sŏj′- ; sō′jẽrn	sō′jûrn ; sō-jûrn′	sō′jûrn ; sō-jûrn′	sō′jûrn	sō′jûrn ; sŭ-jûrn′ ; sŭj′-ẽrn	sō′jûrn
sol (*Music*)	sōl	sōl ; sŏl	sōl	sōl	sōl	sōl	sōl
solder	sŏd′ẽr ; *Brit. often* sō′dẽr	sŏl′dẽr ; sŏd′ẽr	sŏd′ẽr ; sŏl′dẽr	sŏd′ẽr ; sŏl′dẽr	sŏl′dẽr ; sŏd′ẽr	sŏl′dẽr	sŏl′dẽr ; sŏ′dẽr
solecism	sŏl′ē-sĭz′m ; sō′lē-	sŏl′ē-sĭz′m	sŏl′ē-sĭz′m	sŏl′ē-sĭz′m	sŏl′ē-sĭz′m	sŏl′ē-sĭz′m	sŏl′ē-sĭz′m
solenoid	sō′lē-noid ; sō-lē′noid	sō-lē′noid ; sō′lē-noid	sō-lē′noid	sō′lēn-oid	sō′lēn-oid	sō′lēn-oid	sō′lē-noid
soot	sŏŏt ; sōōt	sŏŏt	sŏŏt ; sōōt	sŏŏt ; sōōt	sŏŏt	sŏŏt	sōōt ; sŏŏt
soporific	sō′pō-rĭf′ĭk ; sŏp′ō-	sō′pō-rĭf′ĭk ; sŏp′ō-	sō′pō-rĭf′ĭk	sō′pō-rĭf′ĭk ; sŏp′ō-rĭf′ĭk	sō′pō-rĭf′ĭk	sō′pēr-ĭf′ĭk	sŏp′ō-rĭf′ĭk
sororicide	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd
sough	sŭf ; sou	sŭf ; sou ; *Scot.* sōōκ	sou ; sŭf	sou ; sŭf	sŭf ; sou	sŭf	sŭf
souvenir	sōō′vē-nēr′ ; sōō′vē-nēr	sōō′vē-nēr′	sōō′vē-nēr′	sōō′vē-nēr′	sōōv′nēr	sōō′vē-nēr	sōōv′nēr
sovereign	sŏv′ẽr-ĭn ; sŭv′-	sŏv′rĕn	sŭv′ẽr-ān ; sŏv′-	sŭv′ẽr-ĕn	sŏv′ẽr-ĭn	sŏv′ẽr-ĭn	sŭv′ẽr-ĭn ; sŏv′-
species	spē′shēz ; -shĭ-ēz	spē′shēz ; -shĭ-ēz	spē′shēz	spē′shĭ-ēz ; spē′shēz	spē′shēz	spē′shēz	spē′shēz
spectroscopy	spĕk-trŏs′kō-pĭ ; spĕk′trō-skō′pĭ	spĕk-trŏs′kō-pĭ ; spĕk′-trō-skō′pĭ	spĕk′trō-skō′pĭ	spĕk′trō-skō′pĭ	. . . .	spĕk-trŏs′kō-pĭ	spĕk-trŏs′kō-pĭ
spermaceti	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ ; -sĕt′ĭ	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ ; -sĕt′ĭ	spûr′mȧ-sĕt′ĭ ; -sē′tĭ	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ ; -sĕt′ĭ	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ
spherule	sfĕr′ōōl	sfĕr′ŭl	sfĕr′ōōl	sfĕr′ōōl	. . . .	sfĕr′ŭl	sfĕr′ŭl
spinet	spĭn′ĕt ; spĭ-nĕt′	spĭn′ĕt ; spĭ-nĕt′	spĭn′ĕt ; spĭ-nĕt′	spĭn′ĕt	spĭn′ĕt	spĭn′ĕt	spĭn′ĕt ; spĭ-nĕt′
Spinozism	spĭ-nō′zĭz′m	spĭ-nō′zĭz′m	spĭ-nō′zĭz′m	spĭ-nō′zĭz′m	spĭ-nō′zĭz′m	spĭ-nō′zĭz′m	spĭn′ō-zĭz′m
spiracle	spĭr′ȧ-k′l ; spī′rȧ-k′l	spī′rȧ-k′l	spĭr′ȧ-k′l ; spī′rȧ-k′l	spĭr′ȧ-k′l ; spī′rȧ-k′l	spī′rȧ-k′l	spī′rȧ-k′l	spĭr′ȧ-k′l ; spī′rȧ-
splenetic	splē-nĕt′ĭk ; splĕn′ē-tĭk	splē-nĕt′ĭk	splē-nĕt′ĭk ; splĕn′ē-tĭk	splē-nĕt′ĭk ; splĕn′ē-tĭk	splē-nĕt′ĭk	splē-nĕt′ĭk ; splĕn′ē-tĭk	splĕn′ē-tĭk
splenic	splĕn′ĭk ; splē′nĭk	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk
squalor	skwŏl′ŏr ; skwā′lŏr	skwŏl′ŏr ; skwā′lŏr	skwŏl′ŏr ; skwā′lôr	skwŏl′ŏr ; skwā′lôr	skwŏl′ẽr ; skwā′lẽr	skwŏl′ŏr	skwā′lŏr
squarrose	skwăr′ōs ; skwŏ-rōs′	skwă-rōs′ ; skwŏ-rōs′	skwăr′ōs	skwăr′ōs ; skwŏr-ōs′	skwŏr′ōs	skwăr′ōs	skwăr-ōs′
squirrel	skwŭr′ĕl ; skwĭr′-	skwĭr′ĕl	skwŭr′ĕl ; skwĭr′ĕl	skwĭr′ĕl ; skwŭr′ĕl ; skwŭr′ĕl	skwĭr′ĕl	skwĭr′ĕl	skwĭr′ĕl ; skwûr′ĕl ; skwŭr′ĕl
stalwart	stôl′wẽrt ; stŏl′-	stôl′wẽrt ; stăl′-	stôl′wȧrt	stôl′wȧrt ; stăl′wȧrt	stôl′wẽrt	stăl′wȧrt	stôl′wȧrt
stereochromy	stĕr′ē-ō-krō′mĭ ; stē′rē-	stĕr′ē-ō-krō′mĭ	stĕr′ē-ō-krō′mĭ	stĕr′ē-ō-krō′mĭ	stĕr′ē-ō-krō′mĭ	stĕr′ē-ŏk′rō-mĭ ; stēr′-ē-ŏk′rō-mĭ	stĕr′ē-ŏk′rō-mĭ
stereography	stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ ; stē′rē-	stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ ; stēr′-ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ
stereopticon	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn ; stē′-rē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn
stereotype	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp′ ; stē′rē-	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp ; stē′rē-	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp ; stēr′-	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp
stirrup	stĭr′ŭp ; stûr′ŭp	stĭr′ŭp ; stĕr′ŭp	stĭr′ŭp ; stûr′-	stĭr′ŭp ; stûr′ŭp	stĭr′ŭp	stĭr′ŭp	stĭr′ŭp ; stûr′-
stithy	stĭth′ĭ ; stĭth′ĭ	stĭth′ĭ	stĭth′ĭ	stĭth′ĭ	stĭth′ĭ	stĭth′ĭ	stĭth′ĭ
strabismus	strȧ-bĭz′mŭs	strȧ-bĭz′mŭs	strā-bĭs′mŭs	strȧ-bĭs′mŭs ; strȧ-bĭz′mŭs	stră-bĭz′mŭs	strȧ-bĭz′mŭs	strȧ-bĭs′mŭs
strategic	strȧ-tē′jĭc ; -tĕj′ĭk	strȧ-tĕj′ĭk ; -tē′jĭk	stră-tĕj′ĭk	strȧ-tĕj′ĭk ; -tē′jĭk	stră-tĕj′ĭk	strȧ-tĕj′ĭk	strȧ-tĕj′ĭk
strew	strōō ; strō	strōō	strōō ; strō	strōō	strōō ; strō	strōō	strōō ; strō
strophe	strō′fē	strō′fē	strō′fē	strō′fē ; strŏf′ē	strŏf′ē	strō′fē	strō′fē
strophic	strŏf′ĭk	strŏf′ĭk	strŏf′ĭk	strŏf′ĭk ; strō′fĭk	strŏf′ĭk	strō′fĭk	strŏf′ĭk
strychnine	strĭk′nĭn ; -nēn	strĭk′nēn ; -nĭn	strĭk′nĭn	strĭk′nĭn	strĭk′nĭn	strĭk′nēn	strĭk′nĭn
suave	swāv ; swäv	swāv ; swäv	swāv ; swäv	swāv ; swäv	swäv	swāv	swāv , swäv
subaltern	sŭb-ôl′tẽrn ; *esp. logic* sŭb′ăl-tûrn′	sŭb′ăl-tẽrn ; sŭb-ôl′-tẽrn	sŭb′ăl-tẽrn ; sŭ-bôl′-tẽrn	sŭb-ôl′tẽrn ; sŭb′ăl-tẽrn	sŭb′ăl-tẽrn	sŭb′ăl-tẽrn ; sŭb-ôl′-	sŭb′ăl-tẽrn ; sŭb-ôl′-
sublunary	sŭb′lū-nȧ-rĭ	sŭb′lū-nȧ-rĭ ; sŭb-lū′-	sŭb′lū-nā-rĭ	sŭb′lōō-nē-rĭ	sŭb-lōō′nẽr-ĭ	sŭb′lōō-nȧ-rĭ	sŭb′lōō-nȧ-rĭ
subsidence	sŭb-sīd′ĕns ; sŭb′sĭ-	sŭb-sīd′ĕns ; sŭb′sĭ-	sŭb-sī′dĕns ; sŭb′sĭ-	sŭb-sī′dĕns	sŭb-sī′dĕns	sŭb-sīd′ĕns	sŭb-sīd′ĕns
subtile	sŭb′tĭl ; sŭt′′l	sŭt′ĭl ; sŭb′tĭl	sŭt′ĭl ; sŭb′tĭl	sŭb′tĭl	sŭb′tĭl ; sŭt′′l	sŭb′tĭl ; sŭt′′l	sŭb′tĭl
suffice	sŭ-fīs′ ; -fīz′	sŭ-fīs′	sŭ-fīs′	sŭ-fīs′	sŭ-fīs′	sŭ-fīz′	sŭf-fīz′
suggest	sŭg-jĕst′	sŭ-jĕst′	sŭ-jĕst′	sŭg-jĕst′	sŭ-jĕst′	sŭ-jĕst′	sŭg-jĕst′ ; sŭd-
sulphurous	sŭl′fŭr-ŭs ; sŭl-fū′rŭs	sŭl′fū-rŭs ; sŭl-fū′rŭs	sŭl′fū-rŭs	sŭl′fŭr-ŭs	sŭl′fẽr-ŭs	sŭl′fū-rŭs	sŭl′fŭr-ŭs
sultana	sŭl-tä′nȧ ; -tā′nȧ	sŭl-tä′nȧ	sŭl-tä′nȧ	sŭl-tä′nȧ	sŭl-tä′nȧ	sŭl-tä′nȧ	sŭl-tā′nȧ ; -tä′nȧ
sumac	sū′măk ; shōō′măk	sū′măk ; shōō′măk	sū′măk ; shū′măk	sōō′măk ; shōō′măk	sū′măk	sū′măk	shōō′măk ; sū′măk
superficies	sū′pẽr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz ; -fĭsh′ēz	sū′pẽr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz	sū′pẽr-fĭsh′ĭēz	sōō′pẽr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz ; sū′-pẽr-fĭsh′ēs	sū′pẽr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz	sū′pẽr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz	sū′pẽr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz ; sū′-pẽr-fĭsh′ēz
sure	shōōr	shōōr	shōōr	shōōr	shōōr	shūr	shōōr
surname, *v.*	sûr′nām′ ; sûr-nām′	sûr′nām ; sûr-nām′	sûr′nām	sûr′nām′ ; sûr-nām′	sûr′nām	sûr-nām′	sŭr-nām′
surtout	sŭr-tōōt′ ; -tōō′ ; *F.* sür′tōō′	sŭr-tōōt′ ; -tōō′	sûr-tōōt′ ; sûr-tōō′	sûr-tōōt′	sûr-tōō′	sûr-tōō′	sŭr-tōōt′

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surveillance	sŭr-vāl′yăns ; -vāl′ăns	sŭr-vāl′ăns; -yăns	sûr-vāl′yăns	sûr-vāl′yăns ; sûr-vā′-lăns	sûr-vāl′yăns	sûr-vā′lăns ; -yăns	sōōr-vāl′yăns′
survey, *n.*	sûr′vā ; sŭr-vā′	sûr′vā; sŭr-vā′	sûr-vā′ ; sûr′vā	sûr-vā′ ; sûr′vā	sûr′vā	sûr′vā	sûr′vā ; sŭr-vā′
swarthy	swôr′thĭ ; -thĭ	swôr′thĭ ; -thĭ	swôr′thĭ	swôr′thĭ	swôr′thĭ	swôr′thĭ	swôr′thĭ
swath	swôth ; swŏth	swôth ; swŏth	swŏth	swôth	swŏth	swŏth	swŏth
synæresis (-er-)	sĭn-ĕr′ē-sĭs	sĭn-ē′rē-sĭs	sĭ-nĕr′ē-sĭs	sĭn-ē-rē-sĭs ; -ĕr′ē-sĭs	sĭn-ē′rē-sĭs	sĭn-ĕr′ē-sĭs	sĭn-ĕr′ē-sĭs
synergist	sĭn′ĕr-jĭst ; sĭ-nûr′-	sĭn′ĕr-jĭst	sĭn′ĕr-jĭst	sĭn′ĕr-jĭst	sĭn-ûr′jĭst	sĭn-ûr′jĭst	sĭn-ûr′jĭst
tabernacle	tăb′ĕr-nă-k'l	tăb′ĕr-nă-k'l	tăb′ĕr-nă-k'l	tăb′ĕr-nă-k'l	tăb′ĕr-năk-'l	tăb′ĕr-năk-'l	tăb′ĕr-nă-k'l
tableau	tăb′lō ; tă′blō′	tă-blō′	tăb-lō′	tă′blō′	tăb′lō	tä-blō′	tăb-lō′
talisman	tăl′ĭs-măn;tăl′ĭz-măn	tăl′ĭs-măn	tăl′ĭs-măn	tăl′ĭs-măn	tăl′ĭs-măn	tăl′ĭz-măn	tăl′ĭz-măn
tapis, *n.*	tā′pĭs ; tăp′ĭs ; tă′pē′	tăp′ĭs; tă′pē	tăp′ĭs ; tă-pē′	tā′pĭs ; tă-pē′	tä-pē′	tä-pē′	tăp′ē ; tā′pĭs
tatterdemalion	tăt′ĕr-dē-māl′yŭn ; -măl′yŭn	tăt′ĕr-dē-mā′lĭ-ŭn; -măl′ĭ-ŭn	tăt′ĕr-dē-mā′lĭŭn	tăt′ĕr-dē-măl′yŭn ; -măl′yŭn	tăt′ĕr-dĕ-măl′yŭn	tăt′ĕr-dĕ-mā′lĭ-ŭn ; tăt′ĕr-dĕ-măl′ĭ-ŭn	tăt′ĕr-dē-măl′yŭn
taunt	tänt ; tônt	tônt	tänt ; tônt	tänt ; tônt	tônt	tônt	tänt ; tônt
tedious	tē′dĭ-ŭs ; tēd′yŭs	tē′dĭ-ŭs	tē′dyŭs ; tē′jŭs	tē′dĭ-ŭs	tē′dĭ-ŭs	tē′dĭ-ŭs	tē′dyŭs
telegrapher	tē-lĕg′ră-fēr ; tĕl′ē-grăf′ēr	tĕl′ē-grăf-ĕr	tĕl′ē-grăf′ĕr ; tē-lĕg′-ră-fĕr	tĕl′ē-grăf′ĕr ; tĕl-ĕg′-ră-fĕr	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
telegraphy	tē-lĕg′ră-fĭ	tē-lĕg′ră-fĭ ; tĕl′ē-grăf-ĭ	tĕl′ē-grăf-ĭ ; tē-lĕg′ră-fĭ	tĕl′ē-grăf-ĭ ; tĕl-ĕg′ră-fĭ	tĕl-ĕg′ră-fĭ	tē-lĕg′ră-fĭ	tē-lĕg′ră-fĭ
teleology	tĕl′ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ ; tē′lē-	tĕl′ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ	tĕl′ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ	tĕl-ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ ; tē′lē-ŏl′-	tĕl′ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ	tĕl′ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ	tē′lē-ŏl′ō-jĭ
telepathy	tē-lĕp′ă-thĭ	tē-lĕp′ă-thĭ; tĕl′ē-păth-ĭ	tĕl′ē-păth-ĭ ; tē-lĕp′-ă-thĭ	tĕl-ĕp′ă-thĭ ; tĕl′ē-păth′ĭ	tē-lĕp′ă-thĭ	tē-lĕp′ă-thĭ	. . . .
telephony	tē-lĕf′ō-nĭ ; tĕl′ē-fō′nĭ	tē-lĕf′ō-nĭ; tĕl′ē-fō′nĭ	tĕl′ē-fō′nĭ	tĕl′ē-fō′nĭ ; tĕl-ĕf′ō-nĭ	tĕl-ĕf′ō-nĭ	tē-lĕf′ō-nĭ	tē-lĕf′ō-nĭ
tenet	tĕn′ĕt	tĕn′ĕt; *obs.* tē′nĕt	tĕn′ĕt	tĕn′ĕt	tĕn′ĕt ; tē′nĕt	tĕn′ĕt	tĕn′ĕt
tetrarch	tĕt′rärk ; tē′trärk	tĕt′rärk; tē′trärk	tĕt′rärk ; tē′trärk	tĕt′rärk ; tē′trärk	tĕt′rärk	tē′trärk ; *obs.* tĕt′rärk	tē′trärk
thereof	thâr-ŏv′ ; -ŏf′	thâr-ŏf′ ; -ŏv′	thâr-ŏv′	thâr-ŏf′	thâr-ŏf′	thâr-ŏf′	thâr-ŏf′
Thomism	tō′mĭz′m ; thō′-	tō′mĭz′m	tō′mĭz′m	tō′mĭz′m	tō′mĭz′m	tōm′ĭz′m	thō′mĭz′m
threnode	thrē′nōd ; thrĕn′ōd	thrē′nōd	thrē′nōd	thrĕn′ōd	. . . .	thrĕn′ōd	. . . .
threnody	thrĕn′ō-dĭ	thrĕn′ō-dĭ; thrē′nō-dĭ	thrĕn′ō-dĭ	thrĕn′ō-dĭ	thrĕn′ō-dĭ	thrĕn′ō-dĭ	thrĕn′ō-dĭ
tirade	tĭ-rād′ ; tī′rād ; *now rarely* tĭ-rād′	tĭ-rād′ ; tī-rād′	tĭ-rād′	tĭ-rād′	tĭ-rād′	tĭ-rād′	tĭ-rād′
tmesis	t′mē′sĭs ; mē′sĭs	tmē′sĭs	tmē′sĭs	tmē′sĭs	tmē′sĭs	tmē′sĭs	mē′sĭs
tolu	tō-lōō′	tō-lū′ ; tō′lū	tō-lū′ ; tō′lū	tō-lōō′	tō-lōō′	tō-lōō′	tō-lū′
tomato	tō-mā′tō ; tō-mä′tō	tō-mä′tō; *U.S.* -mā′tō	tō-mā′tō, tō-mä′tō	tō-mā′tō	tō-mä′tō	tō-mä′tō ; tō-mā′tō	tō-mā′tō ; tō-mä′tō
tontine	tŏn′tēn ; tŏn-tēn′	tŏn-tēn′	tŏn-tēn′	tŏn-tēn′	tŏn-tēn′	tŏn-tēn′	tŏn-tēn′
toparch	tō′pärk ; tŏp′ärk	tŏp′ärk	tō′pärk	tō′pärk ; tŏp′ärk	. . . .	tŏp′ärk	tō′pärk
tortoise	tôr′tŭs ; -tĭs	tôr′tŭs; -tĭs	tôr′tĭs ; tôr′tŭs	tôr′tĭs	tôr′tĭs	tôr′tŭs	tôr′tĭz ; tôr′tĭs
toucan	tōō-kän′ ; tōō′kăn	tōō-kän′ ; tōō′kăn	tōō-kän′ ; tōō′kăn	tōō-kän′ ; tōō′kăn	tōō′kăn	tou′kăn ; tōō′kăn	tou′kăn
tournament	tōōr′nă-mĕnt ; tûr′-	tōōr′nă-mĕnt	tōōr′nă-mĕnt ; tûr′-	tōōr′nă-mĕnt	tōōr′nă-mĕnt	tōōr′nă-mĕnt	tōōr′nă-mĕnt; tûr′-
tourney	tōōr′nĭ ; tûr′nĭ	tōōr′nĭ ; tûr′nĭ	tōōr′nĭ ; tûr′-	tōōr′nē	tōōr′nĭ	tōōr′nĭ	tōōr′nĭ ; tûr′nĭ
toward	tō′ĕrd ; tōrd	tō′ĕrd; tōrd; tōō-wôrd′	tō′ărd	tō′ărd	tō′ĕrd	tō′ărd ; tōrd	tō′ărd
trachea	trā′kē-ă ; tră-kē′ă	tră-kē′ă ; trā′kē-ă	trā-kē′ă ; trā′kē-ă	trā′kē-ă ; tră-kē′ă	tră-kē′ă	trā′kē-ă ; tră-kē′ă	trā′kē-ă ; tră-kē′ă
tracheoscopy	trā′kē-ŏs′kō-pĭ ; tră-kē′ō-skō′pĭ	trā′kē-ŏs′kō-pĭ	trā-kē′ō-skō′pĭ	trā-kē′ō-skō′pĭ	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
tramontane	tră-mŏn′tān ; trăm′-ŏn-tān	tră-mŏn′tān ; trăm′-ŏn-tān′	tră-mŏn′tān; tră/mŏn-tān′	tră-mŏn′tān; tră/mŏn-tān′	tră-mŏn′tān ; trăm′ŏn-tān	trăm′ŏn-tān	tră-mŏn′tān; trăm′ŏn-tān
tranquillity	trăn-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ ; trăŋ-	trăŋ-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ	trăŋ-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ	trăŋ-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ	trăn-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ	trăŋ-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ	trăn-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ
transact	trăns-ăkt′ ; trăn-zăkt′	trăn-zăkt′; trăns-ăkt′	trăns-ăkt′	trăns-ăkt′	trăns-ăkt′	trănz-ăkt′	trăns-ăkt′
transition	trăn-sĭzh′ŭn	-sĭzh′-; -sĭsh′-; -zĭsh′-	trăn-sĭsh′ŭn	trăns-ĭzh′ŭn	trăn-zĭsh′ŭn	trăn-sĭzh′ŭn	trăn-sĭzh′ŭn
trapezoid	trăp′ē-zoid	trăp′ē-zoid ; -pē′zō-ĭd	tră-pē′zoid	trăp′ē-zoid	trăp′ē-zoid	trăp′ē-zoid	trăp′ē-zoid , tră-pē′-
tremor	trē′mŏr ; trĕm′ŏr	trĕm′ŏr ; trē′mŏr	trĕm′ŏr; trē′mŏr	trĕm′ŏr	trĕm′ŏr ; trē′mŏr	trĕm′ĕr	trē′mĕr
trephine	trē-fīn′ ; -fēn′	trē-fīn′ ; -fēn′	trē-fēn′; trē-fīn′	trĕf-ēn′ ; trĕf-īn′	trē-fīn′	trē-fēn′	trē-fēn′; -fīn′
trilobate	trī-lō′bāt ; trĭl′ō-	trī′lō′bāt ; trī-lō′bāt	trī-lō′bāt ; trĭl′ō-bāt	trī-lō′bāt	trī-lō′bāt	trī-lō′bāt ; trĭl′ō-	trĭl′ō-bāt
trio	trē′ō ; trī′ō	trē′ō ; trī′ō	trē′ō ; trī′ō	trē′ō ; trī′ō	trī′ō ; trē′ō	trē′ō ; trī′ō	trī′ō
tripartite	trī-pär′tīt ; trĭp′ăr-tīt	trī-pär′tīt ; trĭp′ăr-	trĭp′ăr-tīt ; trī-pär′tīt	trĭp′ăr-tīt; trī-pär′tīt	trī-pär′tīt	trī-pär′tīt	trĭp′ăr-tīt
tripedal	trī′pē-dăl ; trĭp′ē-dăl	trĭp′ē-; trī′pē-; trī-pē′-	trĭp′ē-dăl ; trī′pĕd-ăl	trĭp′ē-dăl	trī-pē′dăl	trī-pē′dăl	trĭp′ē-dăl
trisyllable	trī-sĭl′ă-b'l ; trī-	trī-sĭl′ă-b'l; trī-	trī-sĭl′ă-b'l ; trī-sĭl′-	trī-sĭl′ă-b'l	trī-sĭl′ă-b'l	trī-sĭl′ă-b'l	trĭs′ĭl-ă-b'l
troche	trō′kē	trōsh ; trōch; trōk	trōch ; trōk ; trō′kē	trō′kē	. . . .	trōk ; trōch	trō′kē
troth	trōth ; trŏth	trōth ; trŏth	trōth ; trŏth	trŏth	trŏth	trŏth	trŏth
truculency	trŭk′ū-lĕn-sĭ; trōō′kū-	trōō′kū-lĕn-sĭ; trŭk′ū-	trōō′kū-lĕn-sĭ; trŭk′ū-	trōō′kū-lĕn-sĭ	trŭk′ū-lĕn-sĭ	trŭk′ū-lĕn-sĭ	trōō′kū-lĕn-sĭ
truffle	trŭf′'l; trōōf′'l; trōō′f'l	trŭf′'l ; trōōf′'l	trōōf′'l	trōōf′'l	trŭf′'l	trŭf′'l	trōō′f'l
truncheon	trŭn′shŭn ; -chŭn	trŭn′shŭn	trŭn′chŭn	trŭn′shŭn	trŭn′shŭn	trŭn′shŭn	trŭn′shŭn
tryst	trĭst ; trīst	trĭst	trĭst	trĭst ; trīst	trĭst	trĭst	trĭst
tuberose	tūb′rōz′; tū′bĕr-ōs′	tū′bĕr-ōs ; tūb′rōz′	tū′bĕr-ōs′ ; tūb′rōz	tū′bĕr-ōs ; tūb′rōz	tū′bĕr-ōs	tū′bĕr-ōs	tūb′rōz; tū′bĕr-ōz
turquoise	tûr-koiz′; tûr′kwoiz	tûr-koiz′; tûr′koiz	tûr-koiz′; tûr-kēz′	tûr-koiz′ ; -kēz′	tûr-koiz′	tûr′koiz	tûr-kēz′; -koiz′
twopence	tŭp′ĕns	tŭp′ĕns	tōō′pĕns ; tŭp′ĕns	tōō′pĕns	tōō′pĕns ; tŭp′ĕns	*usually* tŭp′ĕns	tōō′pĕns ; tŭp′ĕns
typographical	tī′pō-grăf′ĭ-kăl; tĭp′ō-	tī′pō-grăf′ĭ-kăl ; tĭp′ō	tĭp′ō-grăf′ĭ-kăl; tī′pō-	tī′pō-grăf′ĭ-kăl	tī′pō-grăf′ĭ-kăl	tī′pō-grăf′ĭ-kăl	tī′pō-grăf′ĭ-kăl; tĭp′ō-
uhlan	ōō′län ; ōō-län′	. . . .	ōō′lăn ; ū′lăn	ōō′lăn ; ū′lăn	ū′lăn	ōō′lăn	ū′lăn ; ōō′lăn
umbilicus	ŭm′bĭ-lī′kŭs; *pop.* ŭm-bĭl′ĭ-kŭs	. . . .	ŭm′bĭ-lī′kŭs	ŭm′bĭ-lī′kŭs ; -lē′kŭs	ŭm′bĭ-lī′kŭs	ŭm-bĭl′ĭ-kŭs	ŭm′bĭ-lī′kŭs
umbrageous	ŭm-brā′jŭs	. . . .	ŭm-brā′jius	ŭm-brā′jius	ŭm-brā′jŭs	ŭm-brā′jŭs	ŭm-brā′jĭ-ŭs
undulatory	ŭn′dū-lă-tō-rĭ	. . . .	ŭn′dū-lă-tō-rĭ	ŭn′dū-lă-tō′rĭ	ŭn′dū-lā′tĕr-ĭ	ŭn′dū-lā′tĕr-ĭ	ŭn′dū-lă-tō-rĭ
unijugate	ū-nĭj′ōō-gāt, ū′nĭ-jōō′-	. . . .	ū′nĭ-jōō′gāt	ū′nĭ-jōō′gāt ; ū-nĭj′ōō-	ū-nĭj′ū-gāt	ū-nĭj′ū-gāt	ū′nĭ-jū′gāt
unison	ū′nĭ sŭn ; -zŭn	. . . .	ū′nĭ-sŭn ; -zŭn	ū′nĭ-sŭn	ū′nĭ-sŭn	ū′nĭ-sŭn	ū′nĭ-sŭn
unisonal	ū-nĭs′ō-năl	. . . .	ū′nĭ-sō-năl	ū′nĭ-sō′năl; ū-nĭs′ō-năl	. . . .	ū-nĭs′ō-năl	. . . .
usage	ūz′āj ; ūs′āj	. . . .	ū′zāj	ū′zāj	ū′zāj	ū′zĭj	ū′zāj
uterine	ū′tĕr-ĭn ; -īn	. . . .	ū′tĕr-ĭn	ū′tĕr-ĭn	ū′tĕr-ĭn	ū′tĕr-īn	ū′tĕr-īn ; -ĭn
vacate	vā′kāt	vā′kāt ; vă-kāt′	vā′kāt	vā′kāt	vă-kāt′	vă-kāt′	vā′kāt
vaccine	văk′sĭn ; -sēn	văk′sĭn ; -sĭn	văk′sĭn	văk′sĭn	văk′sĭn	văk′sĭn	văk′sĭn ; -sĭn
vaginal	văj′ĭ-năl ; vă-jī′năl	vă-jī′-năl; văj′ĭ-	văj′ĭ-năl	văj′ĭ-năl ; vă-jī′năl	vă-jī′năl	vă-jī′năl	văj′ĭ-năl ; vă-jī′-
Valenciennes	vă′läN′syĕn′; vă-lĕn′-sĭ-ĕnz′	vă-läN-sē-ĕn	vă-lŏN′sĭ-ĕnz′	vă-läN′sĭ-ĕnz′	vă-läng′sē-ĕn	văl-ĕn-sē′ĕnz	văl-ĕn′sĭ-ĕnz′
valet	văl′ĕt ; văl′ā	văl′ĕt ; văl′ā	văl′ĕt ; văl′ā	văl′ĕt	văl′ĕt; văl′ā	văl′ĕt; văl′ā	văl′ĕt
valise	vă-lēs′	vă-lēs′ ; vă-lēz′	vă-lēs′	vă-lēs′	vă-lēs′	vă-lēs′	vă-lēz′ ; vă-lēs′
varioloid	vā′rĭ-ō-loid ; văr′ĭ-	vār′ĭ-ō-loid	vā′rĭ-ō-loid	vā′rĭ-ō-loid; văr′ĭ-ō-	vā-rī′ō-loid	vār′ĭ-ō-loid	vā′rĭ-ō-loid
vase	vās ; väz ; *Brit.* väz	väz	vās ; väz	vās ; väz	väz ; vāz	väz ; vāz	vāz ; vās
vaunt	vänt ; vônt	vônt; *U. S.* vänt	vänt ; vônt	vänt ; vônt	vônt	vônt	vônt ; vänt
Veda	vā′dă ; vē′dă	vā′dă	vā′dă	vā′dă	vē′dă	vā′dă	vē′dă ; vē-dā′
Vedanta	vā-dän′tă ; vē-dăn′tă	. . . .	vā-dän′tă	vā-dän′tă	vē-dăn′tă	vē-dăn′tă	vē-dăn′tă
vehmic	fā′mĭk ; vā′-	vā′mĭk; fā′mĭk	fā′mĭk	vā′mĭk	. . . .	fām′ĭk	vē′mĭk
venison	vĕn′ĭ-z'n ; vĕn′z'n	vĕn′z'n ; vĕn′ĭ-z'n	vĕn′z'n ; vĕn′ĭ-z'n	vĕn′z'n ; vĕn′ĭ-z'n	vĕn′z'n	vĕn′ĭ-zŭn ; vĕn′zŭn	vĕn′z'n; vĕn′ĭ-z'n
veratrine	vē-rā′trĭn ; -trēn	vĕr′ă-trĭn	vē-rā′trĭn	vē-rā′trĭn ; vĕr′ă-trĭn	vē-rā′trĭn	vĕr′ă-trĭn	vē-rā′trĭn ; vĕr′ă-trĭn
vermicelli	vûr′mē-sĕl′ĭ ; -chĕl′ĭ	vûr-mĭ-sĕl′ĭ ; -chĕl′ĭ	vûr′mĭ-sĕl′ĭ ; vĕr′mĭ-chĕl′ĭ	vûr′mĭ-sĕl′ĭ ; vĕr′mĭ-chĕl′ĭ	vûr′mĭ-chĕl′ĭ	vûr′mĭ-sĕl′ĭ; -chĕl′ĭ	vûr′mĭ-sĕl′ĭ ; vûr′mĭ-chĕl′ĭ
verticillate	vĕr-tĭs′ĭ-lāt	vûr-tĭ-sĭl′āt ; vĕr-tĭs′ĭ-lāt	vûr′tĭ-sĭl′āt	vĕr-tĭs′ĭ-lĕt ; -lāt ; vûr′tĭ-sĭl′ĕt ; -āt	vĕr-tĭs′ĭ-lāt	vûr′tĭ-sĭl′āt	vĕr-tĭs′ĭ-lāt ; vûr′tĭ-sĭl′āt
vertigo	vûr′tĭ-gō ; *form.* vĕr-tī′gō *or* vĕr-tē′gō	vûr′tĭ-gō ; vĕr-tī′gō ; -tē′gō	vĕr-tī′gō ; *now usually* vûr′tĭ-gō	vûr′tĭ-gō ; vĕr-tī′gō ; -tē′gō	vĕr-tī′gō	vûr′tĭ-gō ; vĕr-tī′gō	vûr′tĭ-gō ; vĕr-tī′-
via	vī′ă	vī′ă	vī′ă ; vē′ă	vī′ă ; vē′ă	vī′ă	vī′ă	vī′ă
vicenary	vĭs′ē-nā-rĭ	vĭs′ē-nă-rĭ	vĭs′ē-nā-rĭ	vĭs′ĕn-ē-rĭ	. . . .	vĭs′ĕn-ă-rĭ	vĭs′ē-nă-rĭ
vignette	vĭn-yĕt′ ; vē′-	vĭn-yet′ ; vĭ-nĕt′	vĭn-yĕt′ ; vĭn′yĕt	vĭn-yĕt′	vĭn-yĕt′; vĭ-nĕt′	vĭn-yĕt′; vĭ-nĕt′	vĭn′yĕt ; vĭn-yĕt′
viking	vī′kĭng ; vē′-	vī′kĭng	vī′kĭng	vī′kĭng ; vē′kĭng	vī′kĭng	vĭk′ĭng ; vī′kĭng	vī′kĭng
vindicative	vĭn-dĭk′ă-tĭv ; vĭn′dĭ-kă-tĭv	vĭn-dĭk′ă-tĭv ; vĭn′-dĭ-kā-tĭv	vĭn′dĭ-kā-tĭv ; vĭn-dĭk′ă-tĭv	vĭn′dĭ-kā′tĭv ; vĭn-dĭk′ă-tĭv	vĭn′dĭ-kā-tĭv	vĭn-dĭk′ă-tĭv	vĭn′dĭ-kā-tĭv ; vĭn-dĭk′ă-tĭv
vinic	vī′nĭk ; vĭn′ĭk	vī′nĭk	vī′nĭk	vĭn′ĭk ; vī′nĭk	. . . .	vĭn′ĭk	vĭn′ĭk
viola (*viol*)	vē-ō′lă ; vī- ; *It.* vē-ō′lä	vē-ō′lă	vē-ō′lă ; vī′ō-lă	vī′ō-lă ; vē-ō′lă	vī′ō-lă	vī′ō-lă	vī-ō′lă
violoncello	vē′ō-lŏn-chĕl′ō ; vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō	vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō; -chĕl′ō ; vē′ō-lŏn-chĕl′ō	vē′ō-lŏn-chĕl′ō ; vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō	vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō ; vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō	vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō; vī′ō-lŏn-chĕl′ō	vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō ; vē′ō-lŏn-chĕl′ō	vē′ō-lŏn-chel′lō ; vē′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō
virago	vĭ-rā′gō ; vī-	vĭ-rā′gō	vĭ-rā′gō ; vī-	vĭ-rā′gō ; vē-rä′gō	vĭ-rā′gō	vĭ-rā′gō	vĭ-rā′gō ; vī-rā′gō
virile	vĭr′ĭl ; vī′rĭl ; *or* vī′rīl	vĭr′il, īl ; vī′rĭl, -rīl	vĭr′ĭl ; vī′rĭl	vĭr′ĭl	vĭr′ĭl ; vĭr′īl	vĭr′ĭl ; vĭr′ĭl	vī′rĭl; vĭr′ĭl
virtu	vĭr-tōō′ ; vûr′tōō	vĕr-tōō′ ; vûr′tōō	vĭr-tōō′	vĭr-tōō′	vûr′tōō	vĕr′tōō	vĭr-tōō′
visor, vizor	vĭz′ĕr ; vī′zĕr	vī′zĕr	vĭz′ŏr	vĭz′ŏr	vĭz′ĕr	vĭz′ĕr	vĭz′ŏr
vituline	vĭt′ū-lĭn ; -līn	vĭt′ū-lĭn	vĭt′ū-lĭn	vĭt′ū-lĭn	vĭt′ū-lĭn	vĭt′ū-lĭn	vĭt′ū-lĭn
vivacious	vĭ-vā′shŭs ; vī-	vĭ-vā′shŭs ; vī-	vĭ-vā′shŭs ; vī-	vĭ-vā′shŭs ; vī-	vĭ-vā′shŭs	vĭ-vā′shŭs	vī-vā′shŭs ; vĭ-
vizier	vĭ-zēr′ ; vĭz′yĕr	vĭ-zēr′ ; vĭz′yĕr, -ĭ-ĕr	vĭ-zēr′	vĭ-zēr′	vĭz′yĕr , vĭ-zēr′	vĭ-zēr′	vĭz′yĕr ; vĭz′yĕr
vulpine	vŭl′pīn ; -pĭn	vŭl′pīn	vŭl′pĭn	vŭl′pĭn ; -pīn	vŭl′pīn	vŭl′pīn	vŭl′pĭn
waistcoat	wāst′kōt ; *colloq.* wĕs′-kŭt ; wās′-	. . . .	wāst′kōt ; *colloq.* wĕs′-kŭt ; -kŏt	wās′kōt ; wĕs′kŭt	wāst′kōt ; wĕs′kōt	wāst′kōt	wās′kōt ; wĕs′kŏt
walrus	wôl′rŭs ; wŏl′-	. . . .	wôl′rŭs	wôl′rŭs ; wôl′rŭs	wôl′rŭs	wôl′rŭs	wôl′rŭs
wampum	wŏm′pŭm ; wôm′-	. . . .	wŏm′pŭm	wŏm′pŭm	wŏm′pŭm	wŏm′pŭm	wŏm′pŭm
want (*lack*)	wŏnt , wônt	. . . .	wŏnt	wŏnt	wŏnt	wŏnt	wŏnt

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
wapentake	wăp′ĕn-tāk ; wŏp′-	. . . .	wŏp′′n-tāk	wŏp′′n-tāk	wā′p′n-tāk	wā′pĕn-tāk	wăp′ĕn-tāk ; wā′pĕn-
warrior	wôr′yẽr ; -ĭ-ẽr ; wŏr′ĭ-	. . . .	wŏr′ĭ-ẽr ; wôr′yẽr	wôr′yẽr ; wŏr′ĭ-ẽr	wŏr′ĭ-ẽr	wŏr′ĭ-ẽr	wôr′yẽr
waylay	wā′lā′ ; wā′lā′	. . . .	wā-lā′ ; wā′lā	\ ā′lā′	wā-lā′	wā-lā′ ; wā′lā	wā′lā ; wā-lā′
were (*imp. of be*)	wûr *or, esp. Brit.*, wâr	wâr ; wĕr ; wûr	. . . .	wur	wûr	wâr	wûr
Whitsunday	hwĭt′s′n-dā ; hwĭt′-sŭn′dâ	. . . .	hwĭt′sŭn-dā	hwĭt′sŭn-dā ; hwĭt′-sŭn′dâ	hwĭt′sŭn-dā	hwĭt-sŭn′dĭ ; hwĭt′-sŭn-dā	whĭt′sŭn-dâ
whorl	hwûrl ; hwôrl	. . . .	hwûrl ; hwôrl	hwûrl	hwŏrl ; hwûrl	hwûrl	hwûrl
whortleberry	hwûr′t′l-bĕr′ĭ	. . . .	hwûr′t′l-bĕr′ĭ	hwûr′t′l-bĕr′ĭ	hŏr′t′l-bĕr′ĭ	hwûr′t′l-bĕr′ĭ	hwûr′t′l-bĕr′ĭ
wigwam	wĭg′wôm ; -wŏm	. . . .	wĭg′wôm	wĭg′wôm	wĭg′wăm	wĭg′wăm	wĭg′wôm
wind (*air*)	wĭnd ; *poet.* wīnd	. . . .	wĭnd ; *poet.* wīnd	wĭnd	wĭnd ; *poet.* wīnd	wĭnd ; *poet.* wīnd	wĭnd
withe	wĭth ; wĭth	. . . .	wĭth ; wĭth	wĭth	wĭth	wĭth	wĭth
withy, *n.*	wĭth′ĭ ; wĭth′ĭ	. . . .	wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ ; wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ
withy, *a.*	wĭth′ĭ; wĭth′ĭ	. . . .	wĭth′ĭ ; wī′thĭ	wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ; wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ ; wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ
wont, *n.*	wŭnt ; wōnt	. . . .	wŭnt	wŭnt	wŭnt	wōnt	wŭnt
worsted (*cloth*)	wŏŏs′tĕd ; wŏŏr′stĕd	. . . .	wŏŏs′tĕd	wōōrs′tĕd; wŏŏst′ĕd	wŏŏs′tĕd	wŏŏst′ĕd	wōōrs′tĕd
wound (*hurt*)	wōōnd ; wound	. . . .	wōōnd ; wound	wōōnd ; wound	wōōnd	wōōnd	wōōnd ; wound
wrath	räth ; råth ; rôth	. . . .	räth ; *occas.* rôth	räth	rôth	rôth	räth ; rôth
xiphoid	zĭf′oid ; zī′foid	. . . .	zī′foid	zĭf′oid	zĭf′oid	zĭf′oid	zĭf′oid ; zī′foid
Yezdegerdian	yĕz′dē-gûr′dĭ-ăn ; -jûr′dĭ-ăn	. . . .	. . . .	yĕz′dē-jûr′dĭ-ăn ; -dē-gûr′dĭ-ăn	. . . .	. . . .	yĕz′dē-gûr′dĭ-ăn
yolk	yōk ; yōlk	. . . .	yōk	yōk yōlk	yōk	yōk	yōk
zenith	zē′nĭth; zĕn′ĭth	. . . .	zē′nĭth	zē′nĭth ; zĕn′ĭth	zĕn′ĭth	zĕn′ĭth	zē′nĭth
zouave	zŏŏ-äv′	. . . .	zōō-äv′	zŏŏ-äv′	zwäv; zōō′äv	zwäv ; zōō′äv	zōō-äv′
zufolo	zōō′fō-lō ; tsōō′-	. . . .	zōō′fō-lō	zōō′fō-lō	. . . .	zōō′fō-lō	zōō′fō-lō
Zwinglian	tsvĭng′lĭ-ăn ; zwĭŋ′-glĭ-ăn	. . . .	zwĭŋ′glĭ-ăn ; tswĭŋ′-	tswĭŋ′glĭ-ăn ; zwĭŋ′-	. . . .	zwĭŋ′glĭ-ăn	. . . .
zygomatic	zī′gō-măt′ĭk ; zĭg′ō-	. . . .	zī′gō-măt′ĭk	zĭg′ō-măt′ĭk ; zī′gō-	zĭg′ō-măt′ĭk	zī′gō-măt′ĭk	zī′gō-măt′ĭk
zygote	zī′gōt ; zĭg′ōt	. . . .	zī′gōt	zĭg′ōt ; zī′gōt	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .

ORTHOGRAPHY.

OBSERVATIONS.

The English language, as being the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been, in no inconsiderable degree, modified in its growth by influences from various other tongues, contains, as was inevitable, very many anomalies; and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography, with the single exception, perhaps, of its orthoëpy. Neither the Anglo-Saxon nor the Norman-French could boast of any great regularity in orthography, though writers in either of these two languages spelled their words, each in his own fashion, so as to represent their sounds, and not according to an arbitrarily fixed orthography such as exists for modern English. When, therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result is a language in which the orthography has almost reached the extreme of irregularity. To such an extent, in fact, have the signs representing sounds been multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, while the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound amount, in some cases, to scores. Indeed, it is computed that many words of no more than two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different modes, by the use of combinations actually employed in other words in the language. The word *scissors*, for instance, may be thus written, as is computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways. Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms of spelling are ever employed in the case of any one word; yet the causes of disorder mentioned above have operated so effectually, that the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are numbered by thousands, while those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous.

Bad as is the orthography of the present day, however, it is order itself compared with that of a few centuries ago. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that there should be any general correspondence of orthographical forms in the works of different authors before the types of the printer gave prominence to certain forms, which finally became recognized as standards; and manuscripts conclusively prove that the wildest license prevailed in spelling words. Even proper names, which would naturally receive more attention and be written with more care than any other class of words, are found recorded in great multitudes of forms, several variations being sometimes found in the same manuscript or work. Disraeli states that "Leicester has subscribed his own name eight different ways," and that "the name *Villers* is spelled fourteen different ways in the deeds of that family." A still more remarkable instance is stated by Lower; namely, that the family of *Mainwaring* has the extraordinary number of one hundred and thirty-one variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents. But there is evidence that, in the midst of all this confusion, there were some writers who were attentive to the proper forms of words, and who were notable exceptions to the general rule. The spelling of the Ormulum, which was written in the thirteenth century, though strange and cumbrous, is very remarkable for its regularity; and the author strenuously urges his copyists to follow his orthography with the utmost exactness. *History of the English Language*, § 190. So also Chaucer, more than a century later, carefully revised and corrected his own works; and he enjoined upon his scribe to "write more trew" that which was intrusted to him, saying that he was obliged "it to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape," because of the negligence and haste with which it had been copied.

The invention of printing commenced a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the exterior form of the language. Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required. It is no uncommon thing to find, in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page. Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled; and, as Halliwell states, the name of the great bard himself was written in more than thirty different ways. The printers, however, were not solely, nor even chiefly, responsible for this confusion; for it is certain that their arbitrary changes and deviations from uniformity would not have been tolerated had they been made in defiance of established usage; and there is abundant evidence to prove that writers themselves were careless in the extreme. The fact must not be overlooked, that in the writings of Wycliffe, Chaucer, and other early authors, there were still many remnants of the Semi-Saxon inflection, which have since utterly disappeared, and which gave to some words a variety of form to be attributed neither to the carelessness of the writer, nor to an unsettled orthography. For copious examples, see *History of the English Language*, §§ 182–204.

The irregularities found in early books, though continuing for so long a time, were neither unnoticed nor looked upon with indifference. On the contrary, not only have numerous complete systems for the reformation of orthography been proposed, but various scholars have advocated, with more or less acuteness and learning, changes in regard to a great number of particular points. Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, endeavored to introduce a regular system of orthography; after him, William Bullokar brought forward another system; a few years after this, Dr. Gill, Master of St. Paul's School, in London, a teacher of considerable eminence, proposed another scheme; and, still later, Charles Butler devised a new method of spelling, and printed a book in which it was employed. These writers agreed essentially as to the manner in which they sought to attain the end proposed, their plan being to reduce the spelling of words to uniform principles and make it practically phonetic, by the use of new characters, by applying various diacritical marks to the old letters, and by making the letters, or their combinations of characters, represent certain definite sounds. It is needless to say that these projects were never carried into practice.

In the time of Charles I., many changes were introduced; and it was still very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to their pronunciation, omitting such letters as were deemed superfluous. These attempts at improvement, being made upon no settled or uniform principles, had little or no permanent effect upon the language. Another elaborate plan was proposed, in the seventeenth century, by Bishop Wilkins, similar in its general character to those of Smith, Bullokar, Gill, and Butler, and equally unsuccessful.

The celebrated Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first published in 1755, has contributed more than any work written, either before or since, to fix the external form of the language and to diminish the number of irregularities; for though numerous inconsistencies are to be found in it, and many oversights, the learning of the author, and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he displayed, gave it at once an authority which it has not even yet entirely lost; and the orthography of the present day, though it has received some important modifications since his time, is substantially the same as that exhibited in his dictionary. The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by Dr. Johnson, were generally made in order to restore the ancient orthography, or to remove some anomaly; and perhaps the most important office performed by his work was its having settled usage definitely in favor of some one of the numerous forms in which many words were written, thus removing the cause of much confusion. Among the most prominent alterations made by him were the restoration of *k* to many words which had long been written without it, as in *musick*, *rhetorick*, and the like, and the insertion of *u* in the termination of many words which previously ended in *or*, as in *ancestour*, *authour*, *errour*, and others. The former of these changes, a revival of the "ancient practice," was not received with favor, nor was this spelling adopted by subsequent writers; the latter, as it was thought to be justified by the analogy of the corresponding termination *eur* in the French, through which language many, perhaps a majority, of the words affected by it were derived from the Latin, was generally followed. Johnson's practice in this respect, however, was not in harmony with his theory; for he wrote only about half the words of this class with the ending *our*, leaving the rest in *or*, though for no reason that would not equally apply to them all. Yet this notable inconsistency was not only overlooked, but was perpetuated, especially in the orthography of English writers. In the United States a different practice now generally prevails, as will presently be mentioned.

The scheme of Pinkerton, who, in 1785, under the name of Robert Heron, proposed to render the language more euphonious by adding vowels to words ending in consonants, and by pronouncing the silent final vowels of others, in a manner perfectly arbitrary, is too ridiculous to deserve further mention. About twenty years later another absurd plan was published by Elphinstone, who printed a book in order to introduce it, but without success. During the 18th century, several English divines, as Lardner, Benson, and others, employed in many words methods of spelling peculiar to themselves, chiefly such as had long been abandoned, as in writing *ie* for final *y*; in adding *e* to words ending in *ss*; and in the use of such forms as *præface*, *persue*, *procede*, *sais* (for *says*), and the like. So also Mitford used many singular forms, such as *iland*, *intire*, *endevor*, *meer* (for *mere*), *spred*, etc. It is proper to mention here also the innovations of Archdeacon Hare, in the 19th century, who, on the ground of pronunciation, etymology, and analogy, employed in his works such forms as *atchieve*, *compell*, *enure*, *firy* (for *fiery*), *forein*, *invey* (for *inveigh*), *highth*, *plouhman*, *smugler*, and the like. He also advocated the omission of the apostrophe in the possessive case, and the substitution of *t* for *ed* in those preterits in which the latter termination is pronounced like *t*; as in *exprest*, *fixt*, *publisht*, etc., for *expressed*, *fixed*, *published*, etc. This substitution of *t* for *ed*, however, is not peculiar to Hare, since it accords with the usage of the early writers and of many, both poets and prose writers, in later times, and is also advocated in the later systems of the American Philological Association and the English Philological Society.

Besides the imperfect attempts mentioned above, many plans have been devised, at different times, for reducing the spelling of words to absolute uniformity and the greatest simplicity, by a complete reform in the method of representing the sounds of words by written characters; that is, by employing a new alphabet in which each sign stands for one, and only one, definite sound, and each sound is represented by one, and only one, character. Such a method of spelling was invented by Dr. Franklin, in the 18th century, though he never brought it to perfection, and scarcely used it, except in a brief correspondence with a friend. The *Phonotypy* of Isaac Pitman and A. J. Ellis promulgated in 1840, the *Glossic* of A. J. Ellis published in 1871, the *Broad Romic* of Henry Sweet, 1878, are ingenious systems of phonetic spelling employing the ordinary alphabet, with various modifications and additions. None of these has come into any extensive general use. The schemes of Lepsius, Müller, and others who have endeavored to form philosophical alphabets of universal application, are hardly to be mentioned here, as they are but indirectly related to English orthography.

Several organized attempts at a more or less thorough revision of English spelling have been made within recent years. In 1883, the Philological Society of England and the American Philological Association took joint action on the amendment of English spelling, and twenty-four joint rules were adopted, on the basis of which a list of amended spellings was made. Many of these spellings agree with those already adopted in this Dictionary and in general use. The others, which have not come into extended use, are now included in the Dictionary as variants of the more usual forms. The recently organized Simplified Spelling Board, in America, and the Simplified Spelling Society, in England, aim at the gradual simplification of English spelling by the reduction to uniformity of certain classes of words, and the elimination of sporadic anomalies.

In 1828, Dr. Webster published his Dictionary of the English Language, and the changes in spelling advocated by him have had no inconsiderable influence upon orthography, especially in the United States. These alterations were proposed by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, on the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and on the other to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr. Webster himself in the second edition of his work, published in 1840, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

It is to be observed that many of Dr. Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally employed. The most important points in his orthography in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are included in the following list, in which the numbers refer to the sections of the Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words (see below), where the cases are mentioned particularly. These are, the not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *travel*, *worship*, etc. (§ 8); doubling the *l* in *installment*, *enrollment*, etc. (§ 9); doubling the final letter in such words as *fulfill*, *instill*, etc. (§ 16); retaining the *i* in derivatives of *villain* (§ 27); writing *defense*, *offense*, etc., for *defence*, *offence*, etc., and *practice* for *practise* (§ 27); writing the termination *-er* for *-re* in words like *center*, *meter*, etc. (§ 31); writing *mold* and *molt* without *u* (§ 34). It may be remarked further with regard to words often written with the termination *-re*, but which in this book are spelled with two endings, *-er* and *-re*, that the use of *-er*, as in *meter*, etc., is but a restoration of the older spelling; and the same is true of the substitution of the termination *-or* for *-our*.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS,

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

FINAL CONSONANTS.

§ 1. **The letters f and l**, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled: as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, *pal*, *nil*, and *sol*, are the most important exceptions.

§ 2. **The letter s**, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when (e. g., in *o's*, *spade's*, *tones*, *loves*, *has*, *is*, *was*, etc.) it is used to form the possessive case or the plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb, as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *yes*, *gris*, *his*, *this*, *pus*, *plus*, *bus* (for *omnibus*), *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. **B, d, g, m, n, p, r, t, z** are the only other consonants (besides *f*, *l*, and *s*) that are ever doubled at the end of a word. The following list contains nearly all the words in which these letters are doubled, including some that are spelled more or less with a single consonant: namely, *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *dodd*, *wadd* (Min.), *rudd*; *jagg*, *egg*, *bigg*

(n. & v.), *snigg, vugg; lamm, mumm* (to mask); *Ann, ann* (Law), *inn, Finn, jinn, wynn, bunn, sunn* (Bot.); *Lapp, wrapp; gnarr, parr, err, birr, shirr, skirr, dorr, mhorr, burr, hurr, murr, purr; brett, frett, bitt* (Naut.), *mitt, plitt, smitt, pott* (paper), *butt; fizz, frizz, buzz, fuzz, huzz.* The words *let, net,* and *set* are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lett, nett,* and *sett;* and some other words which should have the final letter single are spelled, by some writers, with it doubled.

§ 4. **A consonant is rarely doubled** when standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel. The words *ail, peat, haul, door,* and *maim,* are examples. The words *feoff, enfeoff, gneiss, speiss* are exceptions. The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e,* but serves merely to render the *g* hard.

§ 5. **Monosyllables ending with the sound of k,** and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c;* as in *black, fleck, click, knock,* and *buck.* The words *bac, lac, sac, tac, talc, zinc, ploc, roc, soc, arc, marc, orc, torc, disc,* and *fisc,* are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *-ic* or *-iac,* which formerly ended in *k,* also words derived from the Latin or Greek, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k;* as, *maniac, elegiac, zodiac, cubic, music, public.* The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia,* commonly end in *ck;* as, *arrack, barrack, hammock, hillock, wedlock.* The words *almanac, carac, sandarac, limbec, rebec, varec, zebec, manioc* or *mandioc, havoc,* are exceptions. *Almanac, limbec, rebec,* and *havoc,* however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c,* especially in England; and *carac* is oftener written *carack* or *carrack.*

DERIVATIVES.

§ 6. **In derivatives formed from words ending in c,** by adding a termination beginning with *e, i,* or *y,* the letter *k* is inserted after the *c,* in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as *colic, colicky; traffic, trafficked, trafficking, trafficker; physic, physicked, physicking; zinc, zincked, zincking, zincky.* We find also *zincing, zincite, zincy, zinky* (as from *zink*), etc., not conformed to this rule.

§ 7. **Final consonant doubled.** In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *h* and *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled: as, *clan, clan′nish; plan, planned, plan′ning, plan′ner; bag, bag′gage; hot, hot′ter, hot′test; wit, wit′ty; cabal′, cabal′ler; abet′, abet′ted, abet′ting, abet′tor; begin′, begin′ning, begin′ner; infer′, inferred′, infer′ring.* The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long. Thus, *plănned, hŏttest,* and *abĕtted,* would naturally be pronounced *plāned, hōtest,* and *abēted,* if the consonant were not doubled. Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by *qu,* followed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the *u* performs the office of consonant *w:* as, *squab, squab′bish, squab′by; squat, squat′ting, squat′ter.* Derivatives of *control, patrol,* etc., in which the single *o* is *long,* also follow the rule; as, *control′, controlled′, control′ling.*

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gas′sing* and *gas′sy*) are written with but one *s;* as, *gas′eous, gase′ity, gas′ify. Chagrined, chagrining,* from *chagrin,* now pronounced with short *i* (ĭ), esp. in America, have not doubled the *n.* Besides these, the chief exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable: as, *cabal′, cab′alism, cab′alist; prefer′, pref′erence; refer′, ref′erence; defer′, def′erence.* But *infer′able, transfer′able,* are common exceptions. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor,* and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal,* as *metalloid, metallurgy, crystalline, crystallize,* etc., are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from Latin *cancellarius* and *metallum,* and the Greek κρυσταλλος. *Ex′cellence,* from the Latin *excellens,* retains the double *l,* though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel′. Tranquillity,* from Latin *tranquillitas,* has the double *l,* while the derivatives of *tranquil* are properly written with only one *l,* as *tranquilize, tranquilizer,* etc.

§ 8. **Final consonant not doubled.** When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel: as, *daub, daubed, daub′er; need, need′y; brief, brief′er, brief′est; trav′ail, trav′ailed, trav′ailing; rev′el, rev′eled, rev′eling; trav′el, trav′eling, trav′eler; prof′it, prof′ited; act, act′ed, ac′tor; perform′, perform′er; stand, stand′ing.* See Note, below.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g* in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j,* before *e* or *i:* as, *hum′bug′, hum′bugged′, hum′bug′ging; per′iwig, per′iwigged.* The derivatives of *kid′nap′,* which properly has a secondary accent on the final syllable, are spelled with or without the *p* doubled; as, *kid′naped′* or *kid′napped′, kid′nap′ing* or *kid′nap′ping, kid′nap′er* or *kid′nap′per.* The word *wool′en* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l;* but in England it is written *wool′len.*

Note. There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. These words are chiefly those ending in *l,* with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies: namely, *apparel, barrel, bevel, bias, bowel* and its compounds, *cancel, carburet* and all similar words ending in *-uret, cavil, carol, channel, chisel, counsel, cudgel, dial, dishevel, dowel, drivel, duel, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handsel, hatchel, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marshal, marvel, metal* (see § 7), *medal, model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, tinsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship.* Worcester doubles the final letters of all these words, except *parallel,* in forming derivatives by the addition of terminations beginning with vowels, though he remarks, with respect to those ending in *l,* that "it better accords with the analogy of the language" to spell their derivatives with but one *l.* Smart retains the double consonant in this class of words solely on the ground that usage favors it, but remarks that "the double *p* in *worshipped, worshipper,* etc., the second *l* in *travelling, traveller,* etc., are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye." Stormonth doubles the final consonant in this class, except in the derivatives of *channel, dial, parallel, pistol,* and in some of those from *equal, peril, quarrel, victual, worship.* The Imperial (published by Blackie & Son in England) agrees with Stormonth in respect to derivatives of *dial, equal, parallel, peril, pistol, victual,* and most derivatives of *worship;* doubles the *l* in derivatives of *channel;* gives *caroling* or *carolling* as a noun, *duellist* and *duelist, enamelar* and *enamellar,* and so *-er* and *-ist;* has *quarrellous* and *quarrelous* — Stormonth giving only the latter, but both agreeing in *quarrelled, quarrelling, quarreller,* — while the *Imperial* increases the breach with *trammeler* and *trammeller, worshipper* and *worshiper, gamboled* or *gambolled, gamboling* or *gambolling,* etc. The Encyclopædic Dictionary gives both ways for derivatives of *bias, channel* (except *channelize*), *drivel, ravel,* etc.; but marks *beveled* and *beveling* as rare, and *worshiper* as obsolete; generally omits the participles, except in citations; and appears to favor the use of the double *l,* etc., in most of these derivatives. The Oxford English Dictionary prefers the forms with the doubled letters, except for a few words like *bias, carol, pistol.* Perry wrote the derivatives of these words with but one *l,* according to the rule, and the same practice was advocated by Walker. Conformity to the regular rule has been advocated also by other eminent scholars; but, for the accommodation of the whole English-speaking public, both of the prevalent spellings are usually given in this Dictionary, that with the single consonant having the first place.

§ 9. **Double consonant retained.** Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants: as, *ebb, ebbing; odd, oddly; stiff, stiffness; fell, fellable; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness.* So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, inthrallment, thralldom,* and *enrollment* (from *install, inthrall, thrall,* and *enroll*), in order to prevent a false pronunciation if spelled with one *l.* Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill, will, dull,* and *full,* formed by adding the syllables *-ly* and *-ness.* See §§ 16, 17.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f;* as, *pontific, pontifical, pontificial,* and the like. One *l* is also dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *-ly* to words ending in *ll,* in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l's:* as, *ill, illy; dull, dully; full, fully.* Words similarly formed by adding the termination *-less,* however, are written either with the three *l's,* a hyphen being inserted before the termination, or with two *l's,* and without the hyphen; as, *skill-less,* or *skilless, smell-less* or *smelless.*

§ 10. **Silent e retained.** In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e,* the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant: as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; incite, incitement; chaste, chastely, chasteness; move, movement.* When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *due, duly; argue, argument; true, truly; awe, awful;* and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment,* and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement.*

§ 11. **Silent e omitted.** In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e,* when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph: as, *bride, bridal; guide, guidance; plume, plumage; use, usable, usage; grieve, grievance; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; sale, salable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible; true, truism.*

The *e* is retained in the words *hoeing, shoeing,* and *toeing* (from *hoe, shoe,* and *toe*), in order to guard against mispronunciation, and is generally, for a like reason, excluded from *shoer* (cf. *hoed, shod, toed*). It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*). The word *mileage,* as commonly written, does not omit the *e,* though it is sometimes spelled *milage.* The words *lineage, lineal,* and *pineal,* though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine,* but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis,* and *pinea.* The *e,* standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o,* and immediately after *c* or *g,* is retained in order to prevent the pronunciation of these consonants with the hard sound: as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; outrage, outrageous. Mortgagor,* pronounced *mor′ga-jor′,* from *mortgage,* and *pledgor,* pronounced *plej-or′,* from *pledge,* are the forms preferred in usage, though under this rule they should be *mortgageor* and *pledgeor.* In derivatives in *-able,* as *usable, useable, salable, saleable,* etc., usage is divided and often inconsistent with the same authors.

§ 12. **Ending *-ing* added to *ie*.** In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie,* by adding the termination *-ing,* the *e* is usually dropped, and the *i* changed to *y,* in order to prevent two *i's* from coming together: as, *die, dying; hie, hying* (but some writers write *hieing*); *lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying.*

§ 13. ***y* preceded by a consonant.** In derivatives of words ending in *y,* preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i,* the *y* is usually changed into *i:* as, *icy, iciest, icily; mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; foggy, fogginess; earthy, earthiness; pity, pitiful.*

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y,* preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y:* as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly; spry, spryer, spryest; wry, wryness.* But the adjectives *drier* and *driest,* from *dry,* are commonly written with *i* instead of *y;* and the forms *drily, shily, slily,* are not uncommon. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *-ship,* as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship,* and the like, also retain the *y,* though some authors write them with *i,* according to the rule. Derivatives in *-like,* as *citylike, countrylike,* and those formed from *baby* and *lady,* keep the *y.* The *y* is also retained in the possessive case of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe; as, *country's, everybody's.*

§ 14. ***y* preceded by a vowel.** Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as, *gay, gayety, gayly; play, player, plays; sway, swayed; obey, obeying; joy, joyful; enjoy, enjoyed, buy, buying; gluey, glueyness.*

The words *daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain,* and *staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay,* and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid,* however, is sometimes written *stayed. Gaiety* and *gaily* are preferred by many writers. *Says* is regular in form, but not in pronunciation. *Dewiness* is a recognized exception. Derivatives from words ending in *uy,* as *colloquies,* from *colloquy,* are not exceptions to the rule, as *u,* in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w.*

§ 15. **Adding a vowel to a vowel ending.** Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound: as, *huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; dough, doughy; echo, echoed; woo, wooer; bow, bowed; beau, beauish.* We sometimes see *cooes, wooes* (from the verbs *coo, woo*); but it is better to write *coos, woos,* with *taboos, shampoos,* and the like. *Cooed* and *wooed* are proper, like other participles in *-ed.*

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e,* as also those formed from words ending in double *e* by adding a termination beginning with *e,* drop the final *e:* as, *hoe, hoed; sue, sued; owe, owed; free, freer, freest; see, seer; oversee, overseer; agree, agreed, agreer.* The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. **Derivatives formed by prefixing** one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *tipstaff, rebuff, recall, befall, inthrall, disinthrall, foretell, undersell, fulfill, enroll, emboss* (from *staff, buff, call, fall, thrall, tell, sell, fill, roll, boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l.* Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l;* as, *recal, befal, inthral, foretel, fulfil, enrol.* The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil,* with only one *l.*

§ 17. **Compound words** formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all letters of the simple words; as, *stiff-necked, well-bred, dull-eyed, save-all, wide-mouthed.*

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are: some compounds of *all* and *well;* as, *almighty, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, always, withal, therewithal, welcome, wherewithal, welfare;* — compounds of *mass;* as, *Candlemas, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas,* etc.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full;* as *artful, hateful, rueful, woeful* or *woful;* also, the words *chilblain,* often *dumfound, expire* and its derivatives (cf. *inspire*), *fulfill* (see § 16), *namesake, neckerchief, numskull, pastime, standish, where'er* and *wherever.*

PLURALS.

§ 18. **The plural of English nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.**

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *bay, bays; shah, shahs; sea, seas; tree, trees; pie, pies; Hindu, Hindus; woe, woes; canto, cantos; virtue, virtues; purlieu, purlieus; claw, claws; cab, cabs; panic, panics; bead, beads; chief, chiefs; bag, bags; path, paths; ache, aches; plaque, plaques; lock, locks; bell, bells; gem, gems; fan, fans; cup, cups; ear, ears; act, acts.* Most words **ending in *o* form** the plural regularly by adding *s,* as *alto* (pl. *-tos*), *cameo* (pl. *-eos*), etc. But, of those **ending in *o* preceded by a consonant,** a few form the plural by adding *es,* as *bastinado* (pl. *-does*), *bubo* (pl. *-boes*), *calico, echo, embargo, grotto, hero, Jingo, mango, manifesto, mosquito, motto, negro, no, portico, potato, tomato, tornado, torpedo, volcano.* A few others of this latter class have the plural in *-os* or *-oes.* The plural of *alkali* is written *alkalies* or *alkalis;* that of *rabbi,* either *rabbis* or *rabbies.* With regard to other **nouns ending in *i*** usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is.*

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch* in *much*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* cannot unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*: as, *church, churches; rush, rushes; age, ages; edge, edges; lace, laces; gas, gases; class, classes; alias, aliases; marquis, marquises; case, cases; loss, losses; box, boxes; maze, mazes.* For *classis, crisis*, and like words, see § 25.

Plural of a letter, figure, sign, etc. To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l's* in *all*;" "The two *0's* in *400*;" "Two **'s* in Orion:" "The *why's* and *wherefore's* of the question." Some writers, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases, joining the *s* immediately to the letter, character, or word, as in the phrases "The two *ls* in *all*;" "Two **s* in Orion;" "The *pros* and *cons*." The names of the letters with their proper plural endings may be used instead of the letters themselves; as, the two *ees, efs, ells, esses*, and the like. The plurals of letters are also rarely expressed by simply doubling them, without adding any plural sign; as, "The two *ee* in *bee*;" "The two *ll* in *all*;" but this practice is not to be commended, as *ee, ll*, etc., are properly read *double e, double l*, and the like.

§ 19. Nouns ending in ***y* preceded by a consonant** form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy, mercies; lady, ladies; sky, skies; army, armies; pity, pities.* This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant; as, *colloquy, colloquies.* The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule; as, "The three *Maries*." Many good writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding *s*; as, "The three *Marys*."

When the singular of a noun ends in ***y* preceded by a vowel** (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; monkey, monkeys; attorney, attorneys; alloy, alloys; guy, guys.* Some plurals of the latter class are often, but less properly, written with the termination *ies*; as, *monies, attornies*, and the like.

NOTE. Nouns now ending in *y* formerly ended in *ie*, and formed their plurals regularly by adding *s*; as, *memorie, memories; mercie, mercies.* *Y* was finally substituted for *ie* in the singular, but the plural still retains its old form.

§ 20. The plurals of a few **nouns ending in *f* or *fe*** are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives; leaf, leaves; sheaf, sheaves; loaf, loaves; beef, beeves; thief, thieves; calf, calves; half, halves; elf, elves; shelf, shelves; self, selves; wolf, wolves.* The plural of *staff* is usually *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs*. The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly written *wharves*, as it is also by some recent English writers. The plural of *scarf* is *scarfs*, rarely *scarves*. The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly written *hooves* and *turves*, are now usually written *hoofs* and *turfs*. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f, fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 21. **Plural formed by change of vowel.** In the following nouns, the singular and the plural differ in their vowels or vowel sounds: namely, *man, men; woman, women; goose, geese* (but *gooses* in the sense of tailor's irons); *foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren* (see §§ 22, 23); *louse, lice; mouse, mice.* Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same manner: as, *workman, workmen; dormouse, dormice.* Words which end in the syllable *-man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman, caymans; desman, desmans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans; Ottoman, Ottomans; Turcoman, Turcomans.* The plurals of *talisman* and *Mussulman* are sometimes incorrectly written *talismen* and *Mussulmen*.

§ 22. **A few plurals end in -en**; namely, *brother, brethren* (see §§ 21, 23); *child, children; ox, oxen.* To these may be added the obsolete or archaic forms, *eyen* or *eyne, kine, shoon, hosen, housen, sistren* (from *eye, cow, shoe, hose, house, sister*), all of which, though some have received a slightly different form, end, as pronounced, with the sound of *n*.

§ 23. **Words having two plurals with different meanings.** Some words, as *brother, die, pea, penny, cherub, cloth, genius, index, seraph, staff, stamen*, have two plurals of different forms and with different meanings. See the explanations of these words in the *Vocabulary*. See also § 24. For *acquaintance*, as formerly both singular and plural, see ACQUAINTANCE, *n.*, 2, in the *Vocabulary*.

§ 24. **Plural same as singular.** Some words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer, sheep, swine, grouse, trout*, and the like, but these words and some others which ordinarily have no plural, as *wheat, barley*, have plurals formed by adding *s* or *es* when used to denote a number of species. See the Note under PLURAL, *n.*, in the *Vocabulary*. Gentile nouns in *-ese* also have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *Chinese, Portuguese, Tyrolese, Japanese. Fish, fowl*, and some other words, may be used for an indefinite number; or the individuals may be designated as *fishes*, etc.

§ 25. **Foreign words.** Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals: as, *datum, data; criterion, criteria; genus, genera; larva, larvæ; classis, classes* (see *class*, pl. *classes*, in § 18); *crisis, crises; matrix, matrices; focus, foci; monsieur, messieurs.*

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula, formulæ* or *formulas; beau, beaux* or *beaus; focus, foci* or *focuses; index, indices* or *indexes; stratum, strata* or *stratums; bandit, banditti* or *bandits; cherub, cherubim* or *cherubs; seraph, seraphim* or *seraphs.* The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations, without regard to the fact that in Hebrew words *-im* is a plural ending.

§ 26. **In certain loose compounds** consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone: as, *court-martial, courts-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german; son-in-law, sons-in-law; knight-errant, knights-errant.* (but cf. KNIGHT BACHELOR, KNIGHT TEMPLAR, MANSERVANT, etc., which have the plurals *knights bachelors, knights templars, menservants.* When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful, cupfuls; handful, handfuls.*

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

§ 27. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous, villainy*, etc., though sometimes, esp. formerly, written *villanous, villany*, etc., now commonly retain the *i*, like those of other words similarly ending in *ain*: as, *mountainous*, from *mountain*; *captaincy*, from *captain*; and the like.

The words *connection, deflection, inflection*, and *reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect, deflect, inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion, deflexion, inflexion*, and *reflexion*. See Note under CONNECTION, in the *Vocabulary*.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form; as, *doe, floe, foe, hoe, sloe, toe*, and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns and also words of more than one syllable having a similar termination, omit the *e*; as, *do, go, no, so, canto, motto, potato.*

The words *defense, expense, offense*, and *pretense* are preferably written thus, though they are often, esp. in England, spelled with *c* instead of *s*, for the *s* is used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* have also often been written *drouth* and *highth* or *hight*; but these forms are now rare in literary usage.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device, devise.* See Note under PRACTISE, in the *Vocabulary*.

Derivatives of the Greek ἕδρα (seat, base, side; pronounced *hĕd'rȧ*), as *polyhedron, tetrahedron, octahedral*, and the like, are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination, but are sometimes written *polyedron, tetraëdron, octaëdral*, etc.

§ 28. **-able** or **-ible**. There is a class of adjectives ending either in *-able* or in *-ible*, of which a large majority have the termination *-able*; as, *blamable, laudable, legible, mutable, navigable, vendible.* Many of them are from Latin words ending in *-abilis* or *-ibilis*; some are from the French; and not a few are formed by adding the termination to English words. The forms in *-ible* occur mostly in words going back directly to Latin verbs ending in *-ere* or *-ire*. For English compounds the form in *-able* has become usual. See Note under -ABLE, in the *Vocabulary*.

§ 29. **en-** or **in-**. There is a class of words beginning with *en-* or *in-*, as *enclose* or *inclose, enquire* or *inquire, ensure* or *insure*, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in-* belonging to the former language, and *en-* to the latter. In some of these words, *en-* is preferred; in others, *in-*; many of them are used indifferently. See the different words of this class in the *Vocabulary*.

§ 30. **-ant** or **-ent**. There was formerly considerable diversity of usage in respect to the terminations *-ant* and *-ent*, both of which were, in certain cases, used almost indifferently; as in the words *confidant* or *confident, dependant* or *dependent*, and the like. Present usage, however, is definitely settled in favor of one or the other form, in nearly or quite every word of this class, though not always upon uniform principles. Thus, the abstract noun *confidence* and the adjective *confident* are universal, while the common noun is sometimes the English *confident*, but often the French *confidant*. The abstract noun *dependence* and the adjective *dependent* have almost entirely superseded *dependance* and *dependant*, while the noun *dependant*, which was at least as commonly seen in Walker's time as the noun *dependent*, has now yielded its place in great measure to *dependent* (see Note under DEPENDANT, in the *Vocabulary*). On the other hand, we now have both the adjectives and the common nouns *attendant* and *repentant*; and the abstract nouns *attendance* and *repentance*. See -ANCE, in the *Vocabulary*.

§ 31. **-er** or **-re**. There is a class of words ending in *-er*, some of which are written by many authors with the termination *-re*; as, *center, meter, theater*, etc., which are often written *centre, metre, theatre*, etc. *Acre, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre*, and *ogre* retain the termination *-re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*. Still, we have the adjective *eager*, the noun *eagre* or *eager*, and the preposition *mauger* or *maugre*.

§ 32. **-id** or **-ide**. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively in *-id* or *-ide* and *-in* or *-ine*, in regard to which usage has varied. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e*; but in present usage *-ide* is preferred to *-id*, and there is an attempt to establish a technical distinction between *-in* and *-ine*. See -INE in the *Vocabulary* (cf. § 104, *Guide to Pronunciation*). The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *-ide*.

§ 33. **-ize** or **-ise**. There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *-ize* or *-ise* to represent this sound: as, *criticize* or *criticise; civilize* or *civilise; naturalize* or *naturalise; patronize* or *patronise.* These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *-ιζειν*, often through the French and Latin (see -IZE, in the *Vocabulary*). There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with these. Those derived from Greek words properly have the termination *-ize*; as, *anathematize, baptize, characterize, dramatize, tantalize.* The spelling *exorcise* is, however, in common use. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *-ize*; as, *albumenize, bastardize, memorize, sensitize.* But those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *-ise*; as, *apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise.* The following are the principal English verbs ending in *-ise*; namely, *advertise, advise, affranchise, apprise, arise, chastise, circumcise, comprise, compromise, demise, despise, devise, disenfranchise, disfranchise, disguise, emprise, enfranchise, exercise, exorcise, franchise, merchandise, premise, revise, supervise, surmise, surprise.* It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are now by most authorities, including the Oxford English Dictionary, written with the termination *-ize*, and that there is a tendency to extend the use of the *-ize* to all analogous terms.

§ 34. **mold** or **mould**. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold, bolt, colt, gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Many authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner; and this spelling is also given in this Dictionary as alternative.

§ 35. **-or** or **-our**. There is a numerous class of words almost universally written in the United States with the termination *-or*, many of which are also written, esp. in England, with the termination *-our*; as, *candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, vigor.* English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *-or* in English books. See the Observations on Orthography, prefixed to these rules.

§ 36. **-ped** or **-pede**. There is a small class of words ending with the syllable *-ped* (from Lat. *pes, pedis*, foot), the termination of some of which was formerly, and is still frequently, written, *-pede*; as, *biped, centiped, milliped, palmiped, quadruped, soliped*, and the like. The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e*; and most of the others, according to the best usage, should be written in the same manner. The form *centipede*, however, is the more common; and *velocipede* is practically the only form in use.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

Note. Abbreviations like *accus.*, *Bacteriol.*, printed in this list *acc(us).*, *Bact(eriol).*, have sometimes been further shortened by omitting the letters inclosed by the parentheses. Similarly forms like *adj(s).* indicate that both a singular, *adj.*, and a plural, *adjs.*, have been used.
For List of Authors Quoted see page 000.

a. adjective, ares, ante (L., before).
A. B. Bachelor of Arts
abbr(s)., *abbrev.* abbreviated, abbreviation(s).
abl. ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
A. C. Ante Christum (L., before Christ).
acc(us). accusative.
Acous. Acoustics.
act. active.
Act S. Act of Sederunt.
A. D. Anno Domini (L., in the year of our Lord).
adap. adapted.
adj(s). adjective(s).
adv. adverb.
Æol. Æolic.
AF. Anglo-French.
Af., Afr. Africa, African.
Agr(ic). Agriculture, -tural.
A. H. Anno Hejiræ.
Ala. Alabama.
Alban. Albanian.
Alchem. Alchemy.
Alex. Alexander.
Alg. Algebra.
A. M. Master of Arts.
Am(er). America, -ican.
Amend. Amendment(s).
Anal. Analytic, Analysis.
Anat. Anatomy.
Anc. Ancient.
Anc. R. Ancient Rome.
Angl. Anglican, Anglicized.
Anglo-Am. Anglo-American.
Anglo-Ind. Anglo-Indian.
Anglo-Ir. Anglo-Irish.
Anon. Anonymous.
ans. answer, answering.
Ant(iq). Antiquity, -ties.
Anthol. Anthology.
Anthrop(ol). Anthropology.
Anthropom. Anthropometry.
aor. aorist.
A. O. U. American Ornithologists' Union.
App. Appendix.
App. Appeals.
app., appar. apparently.
App. Div. Appellate Division.
Apr. April.
aq. aqua (L., water).
Ar. Arabic.
Arch. Architecture.
Archæol. Archæology.
Arg. Rep. Argentine Republic.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm(or). Armorican.
Armen. Armenian.
art. article.
Artil. Artillery.
AS., A.-S. Anglo-Saxon.
assoc. associated.
Assyr. Assyrian.
Astrol Astrology.
Astron. Astronomy.
Athen. Athenian.
attrib. attributive, -tively.
at. wt. atomic weight.
aug. augmentative.
Aug. August, Augustus
Austral. Australasia.
Austria-H. Austria-Hungary.
auxil. auxiliary.
av. average.
av(oir). avoirdupois.

b. born.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts.
Babylon. Babylonian.
Babylon.-Assyr. Babylonian-Assyrian.
Bact(eriol). Bacteriology.
bal. balance.
Bank. Banking.
Bat. Battalion.
bbl(s). barrel(s).
B. C. Before Christ.
bdls. bundles.
bds. boards.
Belg. Belgian, Belgium.
Bib. Biblical, Bibliotheca.
Bibliog. Bibliography
Biog. Biography, Biographical (Dict.).
Biogeog Biogeography.
Biol. Biology.
Bisc. Biscayan.
bitum. bituminous.
Bk. Book.
B. L. Breech-loading.
B. L. R. Breech-loading Rifle.
blk. black.
Bohem. Bohemian.
Bot. Botany, Botanical.
Bp. Bishop.
Br. British.
Braz. Brazilian.
Bret. Breton.
Brig. Brigade, Brigadier.
Brit. Britain, British.
B. Sc. Bachelor of Science.
bu. bushel(s).
Bulg. Bulgarian.
B. T. U. British Thermal Unit.
Bull. Bulletin.
Burl. Burlesque.

c. circa (L., about), caption, capitulum (L., chapter), cent(s), century, cubic.
C. Centigrade.
Cal. Calendar, Calends.
Cal(if). California.
Camb. Cambridge.
Can. Canada, -dian.
cap(s). capital(s) [initial, or letters].
Capt Captain.
Cant. Canticles.
Car. Carolus (L., Charles).
Carp. Carpentry.
car. carats.
Cartog. Cartography.
caus. causative.
Cath. Catholic.
Cat(al). Catalan.
c. c., cc. cubic centimeters.
Celt. Celtic.
Cen. Central.
cent. century, centimes.
centim. centimeters.
Ceram. Ceramics.
cf. confer (L., compare).
cg. centigram.
C. G. S. centimeter gram second.
ch., chap. chapter.
Ch., Chas. Charles.
Ch(s). Church(es).
Chald. Chaldee, -daic.
Chem. Chemistry.
Chin. Chinese.
Chino-Jap. Chino-Japanese.
Chr(on). Chronicles.
chron(ol). chronological, -ically, chronology.
cir. circa (L., about).
circum. circumference.
cit. citation.
Civ. Civil.
Civil Eng. Civil Engineering.
C. J. Chief Justice.
cl. clause(s), centiliter(s).
Class. Classical.
cm. centimeter(s).
Col. Colonel, Colorado, Colossians.
Coll. Colleges.
coll. collective.
coll., colloq. colloquial, -ally.
Colo. Colorado.
com. Commerce, -cial, common.
Com Commander, Commodore.
comb. combination.
comp. compound, -ed, composition.
compar. comparative.
Cong. Congregational, Congius.
conj. conjunction.
Conn. Connecticut.
Con. Sect. Conic Sections.
const. constitution, -tional.
constr. constructed.
contr. contraction, -tracted, -trasted.
contract. contraction.
cop. copper.
Copt. Coptic.
Corn. Cornish, Cornwall.
corol. corollary.
correl. correlative.
corrupt. corruption, -rupted.
cos. cosine.
cosec. cosecant.
Cosmog. Cosmogony.
Cr. Credit, -itor.
Craniol. Craniology.
Craniom. Craniometry.
Crim. Criminal.
Criminol. Criminology.
Crit. Criticism.
cryst. crystallized.
Cryst(allog). Crystallography.
Ct. Court.
ct(s). cent(s).
cu., cub. cubic.
cwt(s). hundredweight(s).
Cyc. Cyclopedia.

D. Dutch.
d. day, denarius *or* denarii (L., penny, pence), died.
Dan. Danish.
Dan. Daniel.
dat. dative.
D. Bib. Douay Bible.
D. C. Dist. of Columbia.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dec. December.
def(s). definitions, defined.
deg. degrees.
Del. Delaware.
Den. Denmark.
Dept. Department.
der(iv). derivative, derived.
dial. dialectic, -tical.
diam. diameter.
Dict. Dictionary.
dim. diminutive, diminution.
Disp. Dispensatory, Disputations.
Dist. District.
dist(ing). distinguished.
disus. disused.
Div. Division.
div. divided, dividend, divisor.
do. ditto (L., the same).
dol(s). dollar(s).
dom. domestic.
Dor. Doric.
doub. double.
doz. dozen.
Dr. Debit, Debtor, Doctor.
dr. dram.
Du. Dutch.
dwt. pennyweight.
Dyn. Dynamics.

E. English, East, Episcopal.
East. Eastern.
Eccl(es). Ecclesiastical.
Ecl. Eclogues.
Econ. Economics.
Ed., Edw. Edward.
e. g. exempli gratia (L., for example).
Egypt. Egyptian.
Elec. Electric, -trical, -tricity.
Electrometal. Electrometallurgy.
Eliz. Elizabeth.
Embryol. Embryology.
e. m. f. electromotive force.
emph. emphasis, emphatic.
Encyc. Encyclopedia.
Eng. England, English, Engraving.
Engin. Engineering.
Entom. Entomology.
Eol. Eolic.
Epis. Episcopal.
Eq. Equity.
equiv(s). equivalent(s).
erron. erroneous, -ously.
esp. especially.
estab. establishment.
etc. et cetera (L., and so forth).
Etch. Etching.
Ethnog. Ethnography.
Ethnol. Ethnology.
ety., etym., etymol. etymology, etymologically.
Ex., Excheq. Exchequer.
exc. except.
Exch. Exchange.
exclam. exclamation.

f. feminine.
F., Fr. French.
F., Fahr. Fahrenheit.
Far. Farriery.
Feb. February.
fem. feminine.
Feud. Feudal.
ff. following.
fig., figs. figurative, -tively, figure(s).
Fin. Finance.
Finn. Finnish.
fl. flourished, fluid.
Fla. Florida.
Flem. Flemish.
For. Foreign.
Fort(if). Fortification.
fr. from.
Frag. Fragments.
Fredk. Frederick.
freq. frequentative.
Fries. Friesic.
ft. foot, feet.
fut. future.

G. George, German.
g. gram, grams.
Ga. Georgia.
Gael. Gaelic.
gal. gallon(s).
Galv. Galvanism.
Gaz. Gazetteer.
Gen. General.
gen. genitive, generally.
Geneal. Genealogy.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Geod. Geodesy.
Geog. Geography.
Geol. Geology.
Geom. Geometry.
Ger. German.
Ger. E. Af. German East Africa.
Gloss. Glossary.
Goth. Gothic.
Gov(t). Government.
Gr. Greek.
gr. grains.
Gram. Grammar.
Gr. Brit., Gt. Br. Great Britain.
Gun. Gunnery.

H. Hardness, High, Hydrogen.
h. hours.
H., Hen. Henry.
ha. hectares.
Heb. Hebrew(s).
Her. Heraldry.
HG. High German.
Hind. Hindustani.
Hist. Historical, History.
hl. hectoliters.
H. M. His (or Her) Majesty (or Majesty's).
H. of L. House of Lords.
Homeop. Homeopathy.
Horol. Horology.
Hort. Horticulture.
h. p. horse power.
Hung. Hungarian.
Hunt. Hunting.
Hydr(aul). Hydraulic(s).
Hydro(s). Hydrostatics.
Hymnol. Hymnology.
hypoth. hypothetical, hypothesis.

I. Isle, Island, Islands.
I., Io. Iowa.
Icel. Icelandic.
Id., Ida. Idaho.
id. idem (L., the same).
i. e. id est (L., that is).
Ill. Illinois.
Illit. Illiterate.
illust(s). illustrated, illustrations.
imp. imperial, imperfect (tense).
imper(at). imperative.
impers. impersonal.
in. inch(es).
incho. inchoate, -ative.
ind. independent.
Ind. Indian, Indiana.
ind(ic). indicative.
indef. indefinite.
Indo-Ch. Indo-China.
Ind. Ter. Indian Territory.
inf., infin. infinitive.
Ins. Insurance.
inst. instant.
intens. intensive.
inter. interrogation.
interj. interjection.
Internat., Int(er). International.
interrog. interrogatory.
Introd. Introduction.
Ion. Ionic.
Ir. Irish, Ireland
Iran. Iranian.
Ire., Irel. Ireland.
irreg. irregular, -ly.
I(sl). Islands.
It. Italian.
ital. italics.

Jan. January.
Jap. Japanese.
Jav. Javanese.
Jew. Jewish.
Join. Joinery.
Jup. Jupiter.

Kan. Kansas.
kg. kilogram(s).
km. kilometer(s).
Ky. Kentucky.

L. Low.
l. liter(s).
L., Lat. Latin.
La. Louisiana.
lat. latitude.
lb(s). pound(s).
l. c. lower case [small letters (word or initial) not capitals].
Lett. Lettish.
LG. Low German.
LGr. Low Greek.
LHeb. Late Hebrew.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
liq. liquid.
Lit. Literature.
lit. literal, -ally.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Lithog. Lithography.
Litt. D. Doctor of Letters.
L. J. Lord Justice.
LL. Low Latin.
log. logarithm.
Log. Logic.
long. longitude.
lubric. lubricant.

M. Middle, Meridiem (L., noon), Methodist, Monsieur.
m. masculine, meter(s), minute(s).
M. A. Master of Arts.
Maced. Macedonian.
Mach Machinery.
Mad. Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
Malay. Malayan.
Man. Manège.
Manuf. Manufacture, -turing.
Mar. Maritime, March.
marg. margin, -ginal.
masc. masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
Math. Mathematics, -matical, -matician.
M. C. Mennonite Church.
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor (L., doctor of medicine).
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.
ME. Middle English.
meas. measure
Mech. Mechanics.
M. E. Ch. Methodist Episcopal Church.
Med. Medicine, Medical.
mem. memorandum
Mer. Mercury.
Merc. Mercantile.
Metal. Metallurgy.
Metaph. Metaphysics.
Meteor(ol) Meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
Mex. Mexico, Mexican.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

mfr.	manufacture.
mg.	milligram(s).
MHG.	Middle High German.
mi.	mile(s).
Mich.	Michigan.
Micrometal.	Micrometallurgy.
Micros.	Microscopy.
Mid.	Middle.
Mil.	Military.
Mil. Min.	Military Mining.
Min.	Mineralogy, Mineralogical.
min.	minutes.
Minn.	Minnesota.
MIr.	Middle Irish.
Miss.	Mississippi.
ml.	milliliter(s).
MLG.	Middle Low German.
Mlle.	Mademoiselle.
MM.	Messieurs.
mm.	millimeter(s).
Mme.	Madame.
Mo.	Missouri.
mod.	modern, modulus.
Moham.	Mohammedan.
Mons.	Monsignor.
M. P.	Melting Point.
Mr.	Mister.
Mrs.	Mistress.
MS(S).	Manuscript(s).
Mt(s).	Mount, Mountain(s).
Mus.	Music.
Myth(ol).	Mythology.
N.	New, North.
n.	noun.
Nap. log.	Napierian logarithm.
nat.	natural.
Nat. Hist.	Natural History.
Naut.	Nautical.
Nav.	Navy, Naval.
Navig.	Navigation.
N. C.	North Carolina.
N. D.	North Dakota.
N. E.	Northeast.
Neb.	Nebraska.
Nep.	Neptune.
Netherl.	Netherlands.
neut.	neuter.
Nev.	Nevada.
New Eng.	New England.
NF.	New French.
NGr.	New Greek.
N. H.	New Hampshire.
NHeb.	New Hebrew.
N. J.	New Jersey.
NL.	New Latin.
N. Mex.	New Mexico.
No., no.	North, number.
nom.	nominative.
Nor., Norw.	Norway, Norwegian.
Norm. F.	Norman French.
North.	Northern.
Nov.	November.
NPr.	New Provençal.
N. S.	New Style, Nova Scotia.
N. S. W.	New South Wales.
Numis.	Numismatics.
N. W.	Northwest.
N. Y.	New York.
N. Z.	New Zealand.
O.	Old, Oxygen, Ohio.
obj.	objective.
Obs.	Obsolete.
Obsoles.	Obsolescent.
occas.	occasionally.
OCelt.	Old Celtic
Oct.	October.
Od.	Odæ.
OD.	Old Dutch.
ODan.	Old Danish.
OE., O. E.	Old English.
OF.	Old French.
OFlem.	Old Flemish.
OFries.	Old Friesic.
OGael.	Old Gaelic.
OGr.	Old Greek.
OHG.	Old High German.
OIcel.	Old Icelandic.
OIr.	Old Irish.
OIt.	Old Italian.
Okla.	Oklahoma.
OL.	Old Latin.
OLG.	Old Low German.
ON.	Old Norse.
ONorw.	Old Norwegian.
op. cit.	opere citato (L., in the work quoted).
OPer.	Old Persian.
OPg.	Old Portuguese.
OPol.	Old Polish.
opp.	opposed, opposite.
OPruss.	Old Prussian.
Opt. Min.	Optical Mineralogy.
Ord.	Order, Ordnance.
Ore.	Oregon.
Org. Chem.	Organic Chemistry.
orig.	origin, original, -nally.
Ork.	Orkney.
Ornith.	Ornithology.
OS.	Old Saxon.
O. S.	Old Style.
OSlav.	Old Slavic.
OSp.	Old Spanish.
OSw.	Old Swedish.
OW.	Old Welsh.
Oxf.	Oxford.
oz.	ounce(s).
P.	Protestant.
p.	page, participle, person.
Pa.	Pennsylvania.
p. a.	participial adjective.
Paint.	Painting.
Paleëthnol.	Paleëthnology.
Paleobot.	Paleobotany.
Paleog.	Paleography.
Paleon.	Paleontology.
par.	paragraph.
Parl.	Parliamentary.
particip.	participial.
pass.	passive.
Pat.	Patent.
Penn.	Pennsylvania.
Penol.	Penology.
Per.	Persian.
perf.	perfect.
perh.	perhaps.
pers.	person.
Persp.	Perspective.
pert.	pertaining.
Peruv.	Peruvian.
Petrog.	Petrography.
Petrol.	Petrology.
pfg.	pfennig.
Pg.	Portuguese.
Pharm.	Pharmacopœia, Pharmacy.
Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil.	Philosophy.
Phil. I.	Philippine Islands.
Philol.	Philology.
Philos.	Philosophy.
Phon.	Phonetics.
Phot., Photog.	Photography.
Photo-eng.	Photo-engraving.
Photom.	Photometry.
Phren., Phrenol.	Phrenology.
Phys.	Physics, Physical.
Phys. Chem.	Physical Chemistry.
Phys. Geog.	Physical Geography.
Physiog.	Physiography.
Physiol.	Physiology.
Physiol. Chem.	Physiological Chemistry.
Phys. Sci.	Physical Science.
Phytogeog.	Phytogeography.
piast.	piaster.
pk.	peck.
pl.	plural.
plup.	pluperfect.
Plumb.	Plumbing.
P. M.	Post Meridiem (L., afternoon).
Poet.	Poetic, -ical.
Pol.	Polish.
Pol. Econ.	Political Economy.
Pol(it).	Political.
Port.	Portugal.
poss.	possessive.
pp.	pages.
p. p.	participle past.
p. pr.	participle present.
Pr.	Provençal.
pr.	present.
Prac.	Practice.
pred.	predicate.
Pref.	Preface.
pref.	prefix.
prep.	preposition.
pres.	present.
pret.	preterite.
prin.	principal, -pally.
Print.	Printing.
priv.	private, privative.
prob.	probably.
Proc.	Procedure.
Prof.	Professor.
pron.	pronoun, pronounced, pronunciation.
pron'd.	pronounced.
pronom.	pronominal.
prop.	proper, -erly.
Pros.	Prosody.
Prot.	Protestant.
Prot. Episc.	Protestant Episcopal.
Prov.	Provençal, Proverb(s).
Psychol.	Psychology.
Psychopathol.	Psychopathology.
pt(s).	pint(s).
pub.	published.
Punct.	Punctuation.
Pyroelec(t).	Pyroelectricity.
Pyrotech.	Pyrotechnics.
qt.	quart(s).
q. v.	quod vide (L., which see).
R.	Rare.
r.	rule.
rad.	radius, radial.
Railroad.	Railroading.
R. C.	Roman Catholic.
R. C. Ch.	Roman Catholic Church.
redupl.	Reduplication.
ref.	reference.
refl., reflex.	reflexive.
Ref. Sp.	Reformed Spelling.
Reg.	Regina (L., Queen).
Reg(s).	Regulations.
rel.	relative.
Relig.	Religion.
Rep.	Republic.
Rep., Rept(s).	Report(s).
Rev.	Review, Revenue, Reverend.
Rhet.	Rhetoric, -ical.
R. I.	Rhode Island.
Rich.	Richard.
Rom.	Roman.
Rom. Cath.	Roman Catholic.
Rpts.	Reports.
R. S., R. Sp.	Reformed Spelling.
Russ.	Russian.
S.	South, Santo (It., Saint, *masc.*).
s.	section, shilling(s), second(s), statute.
S. Af(r). D.	South African Dutch.
S. Amer.	South American.
Sat.	Satires, Saturn.
Sax.	Saxon.
Sc.	Scottish, Scotland.
sc.	scilicet (L., understood), scene.
S. C.	South Carolina, Supreme Court.
Scand.	Scandinavian.
Schol.	Scholastic, Scholasticism.
Sci.	Science.
Scot.	Scottish, Scotch, Scotland.
Script.	Scripture, -tural.
Sculp.	Sculpture.
S. D.	South Dakota.
S. E.	Southeast.
Sec.	Secretary.
sec(s)., sect.	section(s).
Seismol.	Seismology.
Sept.	September.
seq.	sequente (L., following).
Serb.	Serbian.
Serv.	Servian.
Shet	Shetland.
shil.	shilling.
sil.	silver.
sin.	sine.
sing.	singular.
Skr.	Sanskrit.
Slav.	Slavonic.
So.	South.
Sociol.	Sociology.
South.	Southern.
sp.	species.
Sp., Span.	Spanish.
specif.	specifically.
sp. gr.	specific gravity.
Sport.	Sporting
sq	square.
ss.	sections.
SS.	Santi (It., Saints).
St.	Saint.
st(at).	statute(s).
Sta.	States, Santa (It., Saint, *fem.*).
Stat.	Statuary.
sub.	substitute.
subj.	subjunctive.
suff.	suffix.
superl.	superlative.
Surg.	Surgery.
Surv.	Surveying.
Sw.	Swedish.
S. W.	Southwest.
Switz.	Switzerland.
S. W. U. S.	Southwestern United States.
syn.	synonym(s), synonymous.
Synop.	Synopsis.
Syr.	Syriac.
T.	Temple.
Tag.	Tagalog.
tan.	tangent.
Tart.	Tartaric.
Tech.	Technical, Technology.
Technol.	Technology, Technological.
Teleg(r).	Telegraphy.
Tenn.	Tennessee.
Ter(r).	Territory.
Terat(ol).	Teratology.
term.	termination, terminus.
Test.	Testament.
Teut.	Teutonic.
Tex.	Texas.
Theat.	Theatrical.
Theol.	Theology.
Theos.	Theosophy.
Therap.	Therapeutics.
Thermochem.	Thermochemistry.
Thermodyn.	Thermodynamics.
Topog.	Topography, Topographically.
tr., trans(l).	translated, translation.
translit.	transliteration.
Treas.	Treasury.
Trig.	Trigonometry.
Turk.	Turkish.
Typog.	Typography, -graphically.
ult.	ultimo, ultimate, ultimately.
uncert.	uncertain.
Univ(s).	University, Universities.
Uran.	Uranus.
U. S.	United States.
U. S. A.	United States of America, United States Army.
U. S. S.	United States Ship.
U. S. N.	United States Navy.
v.	verb, versus.
Va.	Virginia.
var.	variable, variance, variety.
var(s).	variant(s).
vb. n.	verbal noun.
vec.	vector.
vel.	vellon.
Ven.	Venus.
Ver.	Version.
Vet(er).	Veterinary.
v. i.	verb intransitive.
Vict.	Victoria.
viz.	videlicet (L., namely).
v. neut.	verb neuter.
Vocab.	Vocabulary.
vol(s).	volume(s).
Vt.	Vermont.
v. t.	verb transitive.
W.	Welsh, West.
Wall.	Wallachian, Walloon.
Wash.	Washington.
West.	Western.
wh.	which.
Will., Wm.	William.
W. Ind.	West Indies.
Wis.	Wisconsin.
W. Va.	West Virginia.
yd(s).	yard(s).
Zoögeog.	Zoögeography.
Zoöl.	Zoölogy.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

† means Obsolete Variant of; thus, **pencion** † PENSION is to be read: *pencion* is an obsolete spelling of PENSION.

‖ prefixed to a vocabulary word indicates that this word is from a foreign language and that it would usually be printed in italic letters if used in English; as, ‖ **a′ban′don′**, ‖ **ab an′te**, ‖ **a′bat′-jour′**.

= The sign of equality, preceding a word in small capitals, indicates either that the vocabulary word has all the senses of the word in small capitals; as, **signatary**, *a.* & *n.* = SIGNATORY; or that one specific sense of the vocabulary word is the same as a meaning or meanings of the word in small capitals; as, **platen**, 2 = PATEN, 2. **pendent**, 2 **c** = PLUMB LINE. The form in small capitals is to be considered the preferred form.

X 2, X 12, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, etc., inserted at illustrations indicate that the picture is twice, twelve times, one half, one twelfth, etc., as long (and as high) as the original.

Figures, as 59, 277, etc., placed with the pronunciation within the parentheses invite attention to information at the sections specified in the Guide to Pronunciation, **p. xxxvii**.

Preferred Forms of Spelling or Pronunciation. When two or more forms of spelling or of pronunciation are recorded the general rule has been to place first the one that has been selected as preferable. Each form entered, however, has the support of good usage, and in many cases this usage is practically equally divided. Where adjectives ending in *-ic* and *-ical* are entered together in alphabetic order no indication of preference as to form is intended. See the Note under the suffix *-ic*, page 1063. When instead of, or in addition to, a definition there is a cross reference (introduced by = or by *Var. of*) to another spelling or another word the form referred to is the one usually preferred.

Plurals are given whenever they are irregular in form or when an irregular form might be expected. Rules for the regular formation of plurals are given in the Rules for Spelling, §§ 18–26, at page lxxvii.

Use of the Hyphen. Words that are to be written or printed with a hyphen between their components have this hyphen indicated by a mark heavier and longer than the short light hyphen used to show division into syllables; as, **able-bodied**, **Austro-Hungarian**, **gun-shy**. In this dictionary the hyphen is used less frequently than it is by some authorities. In general, the two-word form has been preferred to the hyphened form when the words have the same meaning in unconnected succession as when joined; and the solid-word form has been preferred to the hyphened form when this solid form is not confusing to the eye. But these rules, however reasonable, cannot be rigidly applied, because good usage sometimes dictates a form not conforming to them. The practice of lexicographers, authors, and printers is so various in this matter that in a multitude of instances it is hypercritical or whimsical to pronounce dogmatically that either the hyphened or unhyphened form is the only correct one.

Pronunciation. Part or the whole of a pronunciation is often omitted when it is the same as that of a word immediately preceding, or (in the case of derivative words in the lower section of the page) when it is the same as the main word in the vocabulary.

The accentuation only, without respelling for pronunciation, is given for many compound words, as *yacht′-built′*, *blue′gown′*, and for many derivatives ending in common suffixes like *-ess*, *-est*, *-ing*, *-ist*, *-less*, *-like*, *-ness*, *-ship*, if the pronunciation is perfectly regular and can therefore be easily learned from the separate parts.

The pronunciation of two-word phrases, as "*word method*," is to be got from the simple words.

The pronunciation of many obsolete variants and other obsolete words is open to dispute, and has therefore been omitted.

The pronunciation of variants other than obsolete forms, if omitted, is usually the same as that of the preferred spelling.

ADDENDA.

Å, A, *or* **å, a.** *Physics.* A symbol for *Ångström* (unit of wave length), that is, 0.000,000,1mm. Cf. Å. U., below.
A B C. The initial letters of *Argentina, Brazil,* and *Chile.* South American states which, on May 25, 1915, entered into a mutual treaty of peace for five years ;—used attributively ; as, the *A B C* powers, alliance, etc.
ab′re-ac′tion (ăb′rē-ăk′shŭn), *n.* [*ab-* + *reaction,* after G. *abreagirung.*] *Psychotherapy.* See CATHARSIS, below.
‖ **a′bri′** (à′brē′), *n.; pl.* ABRIS. [F., a shelter.] A shelter, as a dugout, a shed, or a cavity in a hillside.
absolute scale, *n.* The scale of absolute temperature, in which the zero is −273.1° C ; — called also *Kelvin scale.* See ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE, in the *Dictionary.*
A. C., *or* **a. c.** *Abbr. Elec.* Alternating current.
ac-cel′er-ant (ăk-sĕl′ẽr-ănt), *n. Chem.* A catalyzer.
ac-cept′ance*, *n. Com.* An accepted bill of exchange. See BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE, TRADE ACCEPTANCE, below.
accessory chromosome. = HETEROCHROMOSOME, below.
ace*, *n.* In the World War, an aviator in the French army who brought down at least five enemy machines within the French lines and, as a result, was named in official communications ; hence, any aviator of similar achievements, as an American *ace,* a British *ace,* etc. By extension, one who excels in any line; as, a baseball *ace.* — **ace′ship,** *n.*
ace of aces. An ace of superior attainments.
ac′e-tyl-cel′lu-lose (ăs′ē-tĭl-sĕl′ū-lōs), *n.* = CELLULOSE ACETATE, below.
acetylene tetrachloride. See TETRACHLORETHANE, below.
ac′i-do′sis (ăs′ĭ-dō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; E. *acid* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition of acidity ; specif., a form of auto-intoxication due to the accumulation in the blood of certain fatty acids, especially beta oxybutyric acid.
acid test. A severe or final test, as of value, authenticity, genuineness, or the like ; — perh. referring to the testing of gold by means of acid (see AQUA REGIA, in the *Dict.*).
ac′ri-fla′vine (ăk′rĭ-flā′vĭn; -vēn), *n.* Also **-vin.** [*acridine* +L. *flavus* yellow.] *Pharm.* A brownish-red, crystalline compound (diamino-methyl-acridinium chloride, $C_{14}H_{14}N_3Cl.H_2O$), used as an antiseptic, esp. for wounds. Cf. PROFLAVINE, below.
ac′ro-ba-cy (ăk′rō-bȧ-sĭ), *n.* Acrobatism or acrobatics, esp. aërial acrobatics.
ac′ro-bat′ics (ăk′rō-băt′ĭks), *n.* The art or profession or the performances of an acrobat ; acrobatism ; acrobacy ; as, aërial *acrobatics,* the so-called "stunting" of aviators, as looping, spinning, rolling, etc.
activated sludge. *Sewage.* A composition of suspended mineral solids and aërobic bacteria which is contained in sewage that has been subjected to prolonged aëration, as in some systems of sewage disposal, and which has the property by virtue of its microörganisms of greatly hastening the clarification and purification of sewage brought into contact with it.
ac′ti-va′tion*, *n.* Act or process of treating sewage by prolonged aëration and exposure to the effects of activated sludge.
ac′ti-va′tor (ăk′tĭ-vā′tẽr), *n.* One that activates, as, *Chem.,* a ferment that renders another substance active.
active component. *Elec.* The component of an alternating current that is in phase with the electromotive force ; — sometimes called *energy,* or *inphase, component.* Cf. REACTIVE COMPONENT, below.
ac′tiv-ist (ăk′tĭ-vĭst), *n.* One who favors (more) energetic action ; one who favors a more active policy ; specif., in the World War, one who favored a more energetic action in prosecuting, or in taking sides in, the carrying on of the war (on one side or the other). — **ac′tiv-ism** (-vĭz'm), *n.*
ac′yl-ate (ăs′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*acyl* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* To introduce an acid radical into.
ac′yl-a′tion (ăs′ĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of acylating.
Ad′am-son Act′ (ăd′ăm-sŭn). [After Wm. C. *Adamson,* representative from Georgia.] An act of Congress, passed Sept. 3, 1916 (64th Congress), in order to establish, among other things, an eight-hour day for employees of carriers engaged in interstate commerce. Its eight-hour provision went into effect on Jan. 1, 1917.
ad′dict (ăd′ĭkt), *n.* One who is addicted to a habit, esp. the habit of taking some drug, as opium, cocaine, etc.
ad-dres′so-graph (ă-drĕs′ō-gråf), *n.* A kind of machine for addressing letters, etc., printing each address separately from characters embossed on a plate.
☞ *Addressograph* is a trade-mark name.
ad-vec′tion (ăd-vĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *advectio,* fr. *advehere* to carry (anything) to (a place) ; *ad* + *vehere* to carry.] *Meteorol.* The horizontal shifting of a mass of air, considered in its causal relation to changes of temperature or other changes therein ; — disting. from *convection,* which implies vertical movement. Cf. CONVECTION, in the *Dictionary.* — **ad-vec′tive** (-tĭv), *a.*
A. E. F. *Abbr.* American Expeditionary Force (*or* Forces).
a-ë′ri-al* (ā-ē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to aircraft ; designed for, or operating from or against, aircraft ; as, an *aërial* gun.
a-ë′ri-al* (ā-ē′rĭ-ăl), *n., or* **aërial wire*.** *Wireless.* An antenna, or the horizontal portion of an antenna. Cf. ANTENNA, *n.,* 3, in the *Dictionary.*
aërial barrage. A barrier of barrage balloons raised against an air attack. Cf. BARRAGE and BARRAGE BALLOON, below.
aërial cascade. *Meteor.* A swift wind passing down the side of a hill or mountain above surface eddies, following, roughly, the major contours of the land.
aërial drainage, *or* **air drainage.** *Meteor.* The downward flow of surface air, as down a steep slope, caused by its relatively high density produced by contact cooling, a phenomenon prevalent on still clear nights.
aërial sickness. A sickness affecting aëronauts and aviators, due to rapidity in changing altitudes and to high speed of flights and combining the symptoms of mountain sickness and of seasickness ; also, a somewhat similar sickness caused by the rolling and pitching of an aircraft.
aërial torpedo. *Mil.* **a** Any inclosed charge of explosive designed to be propelled through the air either by its own motive power or by gravity (as when dropped from an aircraft). **b** The explosive projectile thrown by a trench mortar, constructed so as to fall point down.
a′ër-o (ā′ẽr-ō), *n.; pl.* AËROS (-ōz). An airplane, airship, or the like. *Colloq.*
a′ër-o, *a.* Of or pert. to, concerned with, or devoted to, airplanes or aëronautics ; as, an *aëro* club, show, camp, etc.
a′ër-o-boat′ (-ō-bōt′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *boat.*] A seaplane.
a′ër-o-bus′ (-bŭs′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *bus.*] A large airplane having accommodations for a number of passengers.
a′ër-o-craft′ (-kråft′), *n. sing. & pl.* = AIRCRAFT, below.
a′ër-o-do-net′ics (ā′ẽr-ō-dō-nĕt′ĭks), *n.* [*aëro-* + Gr. δονητός shaken, δονεῖν to shake.] *Aëronautics.* The science of gliding and soaring flight.
a′ër-o-drome′* (ā′ẽr-ō-drōm′), *n.* An airdrome.
aërodynamic pitch. See PITCH, below.
a′ër-o-foil′ (ā′ẽr-ō-foil′), *n.* [*aëro-*+*foil* a leaf.] *Aëronautics.* A winglike structure, flat, or curved, designed to obtain reaction upon its surfaces from the air through which it moves. Cf. DRAG, below, and LIFT, below.
aërofoil section. A section of an aërofoil made by a plane parallel to the plane of symmetry of the aërofoil and to the normal direction of motion.
a′ër-o-graph* (ā′ẽr-ō-gråf), *n.* A radiotelegraph, or wireless telegraph. *Rare.* — *v. t. & i.* To send (a message) by wireless telegraph.
a′ër-o-gun′ (-gŭn′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *gun.*] A gun capable of being trained at very high angles for use against aircraft.
a′ër-o-me-chan′ic (-mē-kăn′ĭk), *n.* A mechanic or mechanician expert in the art and practice of aëronautics.
a′ër-o-me-chan′ic (-mē-kăn′ĭk), *or* **a′ër-o-me-chan′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to aëromechanics.
a′ër-o-me-chan′ics* (-ĭks), *n.* The science of the equilibrium and motion of air or an aëriform fluid, including aërodynamics and aërostatics.
a′ër-o-mo′tor (ā′ẽr-ō-mō′tẽr), *n.* [*aëro-* + *motor.*] A light and powerful motor for propelling aircraft.
a′ër-o-phone′*, *n.* An apparatus for wireless telephoning.
a′ër-o-pho-tog′ra-phy (ā′ẽr-ō-fō-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *photography.*] The art of photographing from aircraft.
a′ër-o-plane′* (ā′ẽr-ō-plān′), *n.* See AIRPLANE, below.
a′ër-o-plane′ (ā′ẽr-ō-plān′), *v. i.* To airplane. — **a′ër-o-plan′ist** (-plān′ĭst), *n.*
a′ër-o-stat′*, *n.* Any aircraft which embodies a container filled with a gas lighter than air and which is sustained by the buoyancy of this gas ; an airship ; balloon.
a′ër-o-sta′tion* (ā′ẽr-ō-stā′shŭn), *n.* The art or science of operating balloons and airships ; — corresponding to *aviation* (which see, in the *Dictionary*), but referring to lighter-than-air craft.
a′ër-o-tech′ni-cal (-tĕk′nĭ-kăl), *a.* [*aëro-* + *technical.*] Of or pert. to the science, art, or technic of aëronautics.
af-fect′*, *n. Psychotherapy.* The emotional complex associated with an idea or a mental state. In hysteria, the *affect* is sometimes entirely dissociated, sometimes transferred to another than the original idea.
af′fec-tiv′i-ty (ăf′ĕk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n. Psychol.* The affective faculty or power of the mind.
A. F. of L. *Abbr.* American Federation of Labor.
‖ **a′gent′ pro′vo′ca′teur′** (à′zhäɴ′ prō′vō′kȧ′tûr′). *Pl.* AGENTS PROVOCATEURS. [F.] One employed, as in the secret service of a state, to associate himself with suspected persons and by simulated sympathy with their aims, etc., lead them on to use seditious language, commit some overt act of offense, or the like, for which they may be apprehended.
ag′ri-mo′tor (ăg′rĭ-mō′tẽr), *n.* [L. *agri,* gen. of *ager* field + E. *motor.*] A mechanical tractor used for drawing agricultural implements in the field. *Gr. Brit.*
Ag′ro-my′zi-dæ (ăg′rō-mī′zĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγρός field + μύζειν to suck.] *Zoöl.* A family of small or minute acalyptrate two-winged flies. — **ag′ro-my′zid** (-zĭd), *a. & n.*
ai′le-ron* (ā′lē-rŏn), *n. Aëronautics.* A hinged or pivoted movable auxiliary surface of an airplane, usually part of the trailing edge of a wing, the primary function of which is to enable the pilot to make the machine roll on its longitudinal axis.
air, *a. Aëronautics.* Of or pertaining to the navigation of the air ; occurring in the air ; done by means of, or using, balloons or airplanes ; as, an *air* fight, *air* forces, *air* route.
air base. *Aëronautics.* A base of operations for aircraft and for the housing, repairing, etc., of the craft.
air cataract. *Meteor.* The precipitate fall of dense, or heavily laden, air, such as occurs where abnormally cold surface air flows over a precipice.
Air Council. In Great Britain, an administrative body, analogous to the Army Council (which see, below) in which is vested the control of the Royal Air Force (which see, below). The Secretary of State for Air (Air Minister) is president of the Air Council.
air′craft′ (âr′kråft′), *n. sing. & pl.* Any form of craft designed for the navigation of the air, as an airplane, balloon, helicopter, kite, kite balloon, orthopter, glider, or the like. Aircraft are mostly either airplanes or aërostats. Cf. AIRPLANE, below, AËROSTAT, above.
aircraft carrier. *Naval.* A ship designed to carry aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched from it and landed on it.
air drainage. *Meteor.* See AËRIAL DRAINAGE, above.
air′drome′ (âr′drōm′), *n.* [*air* + *-drome.*] A field providing facilities for aircraft to land and take off and equipped with hangars, shops, and a supply depot for the storage, maintenance, and repair of aircraft.
air fleet. *Aëronautics.* A group or assemblage of aircraft ; esp., a large group of military aircraft under a single command ; also, the collective military aircraft of a nation.
air′foil′ (âr′foil′), *n.* [*air* + *foil.*] = AËROFOIL, above.
air force. = AIR SERVICE, below.
air hole*. A local region in the atmosphere, which on account of peculiar meteorologic conditions, affords little or no support for the sustaining surfaces of an airplane.
air lane. A path through the air made easy for aërial navigation by steady winds.
air′man (âr′măn), *n.* A man who ascends or flies in an aircraft, esp. as its pilot or as a member of its crew. — **air′man-ship,** *n.*
Air Ministry. A department of the British ministry (see MINISTRY, *n.,* 5, in the *Dict.*), formed on January 2, 1918, dealing with matters pertaining to aviation, both military and civil. The Air Minister has the status of a Secretary of State (see SECRETARY OF STATE, in the *Dict.,* and ROYAL AIR FORCE, below).
air′plane′ (âr′plān′), *n.* A form of aircraft, heavier than air, which obtains support by the dynamic reaction of the air against the wings and which is driven through the air by a screw propeller. *Airplane* is commonly used to designate airplanes with landing gear suited to operation from the land. If the landing gear is suited to operation from the water, the specific term *seaplane* is generally used. Cf. SEAPLANE, below. Airplanes are classified as *monoplanes, biplanes, triplanes, quadruplanes,* or *multiplanes,* according to the number of parts into which their main supporting surface is divided.
☞The form *airplane* has been officially adopted by the United States Army and Navy, Bureau of Standards, etc. ; *aëroplane* is still generally used by British writers.
air′plane′, *v. i.* To fly in an airplane. — **air′plan′ist** (-plān′ĭst), *n.*
airplane carrier. See AIRCRAFT CARRIER, above.
air pocket. An air hole.
air′port′ (âr′pōrt′), *n.* A place to which aircraft may resort to land and discharge, or receive, cargoes and passengers, make repairs, take in fuel, etc.
air raid. A raid made by one or more military aircraft, esp. for destruction by dropping bombs. — **air raider.**
air scoop. *Aëronautics.* A cowl, or hood, projecting from an airship, or aërostat, which catches the air flowing by, the pressure thus produced in the interior of the ballonet serving to maintain its shape.
air scout. See SCOUT, below.
air service. A service of a state, analogous to, or a part of, the military and naval services, charged with the operation of aircraft ; — sometimes called the *third service* as being additional to the army and navy.
air′ship*, *n.* A lighter-than-air aircraft, or dirigible. Airships are distinguished as: *rigid,* when the form is maintained by a rigid structure contained within the envelope ; *nonrigid* (*flexible*), when the form is maintained by the pressure of the contained gas ; and *semirigid,* when the form is maintained by means of a rigid or jointed keel and the pressure of the contained gas.
air′sick′ (-sĭk′), *a.* Affected with aërial sickness (which see, above).—**air′sick′ness,** *n.*
air speed. *Aëronautics.* The speed of an aircraft with relation to the air, as distinguished from speed relative to the earth.
air′-speed′ in′di-ca′tor. An anemometer mounted on an aircraft to indicate the air speed of the craft. A *true-air-speed indicator* is one that gives the true air speed, independently of the density of the air ; an *apparent-air-speed indicator* is one the readings of which vary with the density of the air.
air′-speed′ me′ter. An air-speed indicator.
air stream. A current of air with reference to a solid body which may be (*a*) at rest with the air flowing by it, or (*b*) moving through (otherwise) quiet air.
air′way′ (âr′wā′), *n.* A designated way or route along which aircraft may ply from airport to airport.
air′wom′an (-wŏŏm′ăn), *n.* A woman who ascends or flies in an aircraft, esp. as its pilot or a member of its crew.
air′wor′thy (-wûr′thĭ), *a. Aëronautics.* Fit for operation in the air ; able to stand the strains of flight and having proper stability and controllability, as an airplane. — **air′wor′thi-ness,** *n.*
Al′ba-tros (ăl′bȧ-trŏs; *G.* äl′bȧ-trōs′), *n.* A certain make of German airplanes or an airplane of this make. Albatros machines do not constitute a type.
al-bin′ic (ăl-bĭn′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with albinism.
al′co-gel (ăl′kō-jĕl), *n.* [*alco*hol + *gel*atine.] *Phys. Chem.* A jelly formed by the coagulation of an alcosol.
al′co-sol (ăl′kō-sōl ; -sŏl), *n.* [*alco*hol + *sol*ution.] *Phys. Chem.* An alcoholic colloidal solution.
al′da-zine (ăl′dȧ-zĭn ; -zēn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*ald*ehyde + *azine.*] See AZINE, below.
al-deb′a-ra′ni-um (ăl-dĕb′ȧ-rā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Aldebaran.*] *Chem.* See YTTERBIUM, in the *Dictionary.*
Allen treatment. [After Dr. Frederick M. *Allen* (1879–), of New York.] *Med.* A method of treating diabetes by starving the patient, or by reducing his diet, till sugar disappears from the urine.
al-ler′gic (ă-lûr′jĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to or possessing allergy.
al′ler-gy (ăl′ẽr-jĭ), *n.* Also **al-ler′gi-a** (ă-lûr′jĭ-ȧ). [*allo-* + *energy.*] *Med.* A kind of acquired immunity, associated with anaphylaxis, in virtue of which a person reinfected reacts differently from the way in which he reacted after the primary infection.
al-lied′* (ă-līd′), *p. p. & p. a.* from ALLY, *v.* When used of the Allies (see ALLY, below), often *cap.*
al-ly′* (ă-lī′), *n.* — **the al-lies′** (ă-līz′), a group of nations allied against another nation or group of nations, as the allies of the Grand Alliance, the Balkan allies (Montenegro, Serbia, Greece, and Bulgaria) in the Balkan Wars of 1912–13, etc. ; in recent use, esp. [*generally cap.*], the nations (originally the members of the Triple Entente, together with Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro, and Japan) in alliance against the Central Powers in the World War

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(which see, below), later joined by Italy, Portugal, Roumania, Greece, the United States, and 11 other countries. After the United States joined the Allies they became officially known as the Allied and Associated Powers.

al′pha test′ (ăl′fȧ). A psychological test first given in the U. S. Army during the World War (1914–1918) to determine roughly the mental capacities of officers and soldiers able to speak and read English. The test consists of 212 questions which are answered by checking, underlining, and crossing out. Cf. BETA TEST, below.

‖ **Al-pi′no** (äl-pē′nō), *n.*; *pl.* ALPINI (-nē). [It., fr. adj. *Alpino* of the Alps.] In the Italian army, a member of a certain army corps specially organized to defend the mountain passes leading into Italy.

Alta. *Abbr.* Alberta, Canada.

al′ti-graph (ăl′tĭ-grȧf), *n.* [L. *altus* high + *-graph.*] *Physics.* An instrument, usually the same in principle as an aneroid barometer, which makes on a chart a permanent record of the altitude.

al-tim′e-ter*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* An aneroid barometer having its dial marked in feet, yards, or meters, used on an aircraft to indicate continuously its altitude.

altitude sickness. Aërial sickness due to rapidity in changing altitudes.

a-lu′mi-no-sil′i-cate (ȧ-lū′mĭ-nō-sĭl′ĭ-kāt), *n.* [*aluminium* + *silicate.*] *Min. & Chem.* Any of various complex silicates which contain aluminium and are regarded as salts of hypothetical **a-lu′mi-no-si-lic′ic ac′ids** (-sĭ-lĭs′ĭk). Thus, anorthite, $CaAl_2Si_2O_8$, is a calcium *aluminosilicate.*

amalgam arc. *Elec.* An arc in a vacuum tube having electrodes of mercury amalgamated with zinc, cadmium, or other metal. The spectra of such arcs contain the bright lines corresponding to the metals in the electrodes.

am′a-tol (ăm′ȧ-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [Prob. *ammonium* + *toluene.*] An explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene (in equal parts, according to one formula).

am-biv′a-lence (ăm-bĭv′ȧ-lĕns), *n.* The quality or fact of being ambivalent; conflict or opposition of (mental or moral) forces or tendencies.

am-biv′a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [*ambi-* + L. *valens, -entis,* p. pr. of *valere* to be strong, be worth; cf. EQUIVALENT.] Exerting (mental or moral) forces that conflict; influencing in opposing ways; as, *ambivalent* feelings or impulses; also, characterized by ambivalent feelings, impulses, or emotions.

I mean that the relation is really "*ambivalent*", that is, it is composed of conflicting feelings of tenderness and hostility. *Sigmund Freud* (in translation).

am′brine (ăm′brĭn; -brēn), *n.* [*amber* + 2d *-ine* **b.**] *Med.* A secret, proprietary preparation of oil of amber mixed with paraffin, used in the treatment of burns.

☞ *Ambrine* is a trade-mark name.

am′bu-lance (ăm′bū-lăns), *v. t.* To convey in an ambulance.

American Federation of Labor. An American association of national and international trade and industrial unions, chiefly of skilled laborers, having for its objects the establishment of self-governing unions in every trade and legitimate occupation, general improvement in the conditions and wages of labor, and the formation of public opinion by the agencies of platform, press, and legislation.

American Legion. A patriotic organization of veterans of the World War, "nonpartisan, nonpolitical, nonmilitary, and permitting of no distinction due to rank or place of service", incorporated by Act of Congress, Sept. 16, 1919. Any soldier, sailor, or marine who served honorably between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, or any woman enlisted or commissioned in either branch of the service within the same period, is eligible to membership.

Am′ex′ (ăm′ĕks′), *n.* Short for *American Expeditionary Forces,* that is, the American army abroad, esp. in France during the World War.

am′mine (ăm′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [*ammonia* + 2d *-ine* **b.**] *Chem.* **a** A molecule of ammonia, NH_3, as it exists in certain complex compounds called **am′mi-no com′pounds** (-ĭ-nō); — so spelled by Werner to distinguish it from the *amines,* or substituted ammonias. **b** An ammino compound; as, the platinum *ammines* (of which the compound $[Pt(NH_3)_4]Cl_2$ is an example).

am-phib′i-an*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* An airplane designed to rise from and alight on either land or water.

am′pli-fi′er*, *n.* *Wireless.* A vacuum tube used for magnifying feeble electric impulses, as in a radio receiving set. The audion amplifier increases the strength of telephone and telegraph impulses from ten to 1,000 times. Cf. AUDION, below, VACUUM TUBE, in *Dict.* and below.

am-poule′ (ăm-po͞ol′; *F.* äN′po͞ol′), *n.* [See AMPUL.] A small glass capsule for containing a hypodermic solution, usually one dose.

am′y-lo-pec′tin (ăm′ĭ-lō-pĕk′tĭn), *n.* [*amylo-* + *pectin.*] *Chem.* A mucilaginous substance said to be present in starch granules and to impart to starch paste its viscosity.

an′a-bat′ic* (ăn′ȧ-băt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναβατικός ready in mounting, fr. ἀναβαίνειν to mount; ἀνά up + βαίνειν to go.] *Meteorol.* Upward moving; as, an *anabatic* wind, such as the valley breeze, is one that ascends, owing to surface heating.

an′a-phyl′a-tox′in (-fĭl′ȧ-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [*anaphylaxis* + *toxin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The toxic agent which produces anaphylactic shock. Its nature is not yet clearly understood.

an′a-phy-lax′is (-fĭ-lăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; E. *ana-* + *-phylaxis* as in *prophylaxis.*] *Med.* Excessive susceptibility; esp., acute susceptibility to an albuminous substance in a person recently subjected to the influence of the same substance. Serum sickness, hay fever, and urticaria following the eating of shellfish, strawberries, etc., are now regarded as manifestations of anaphylaxis. — **an′a-phy-lac′tic** (-lăk′tĭk), *a.*

an′e-mo-bi′a-graph (ăn′ē-mō-bī′ȧ-grȧf), *n.* [*anemo-* + Gr. βία force + *-graph.*] *Meteorol.* A form of pressure-tube anemograph.

an′er-oid′o-graph (ăn′ēr-oid′ō-grȧf), *n.* [*aneroid* + *-graph.*] *Meteorol.* An aneroid barometer provided with a mechanism for automatically and continuously recording the atmospheric pressure.

angle of attack. *Aëronautics.* The acute angle between the direction of the relative wind and the chord of an aërofoil; that is, the angle between the chord of an aërofoil and the direction of its motion relative to the air.

angle of bank. = ANGLE OF ROLL, below.

angle of incidence*. *Aëronautics.* = ANGLE OF ATTACK.

angle of pitch. *Aëronautics.* The angle between two planes one of which includes the lateral axis of the aircraft and the direction of the relative wind, the other the lateral axis and the longitudinal axis. In normal flight the angle of pitch is the angle between the longitudinal axis and the direction of the relative wind. It is called *positive* when the nose of the aircraft rises.

angle of roll. *Aëronautics.* The angle through which an aircraft must be rotated about its longitudinal axis in order to bring its lateral axis into a horizontal plane. It is positive when the left wing is higher than the right. See AXIS, below.

angle of yaw. *Aëronautics.* The angle between the direction of the relative wind and the plane of symmetry of an aircraft. It is positive when the aircraft turns to the right.

angle of zero lift. See ZERO LIFT ANGLE, below.

An′glo-I′rish* (ăŋ′glō-ī′rĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English and the Irish; as, the *Anglo-Irish* treaty.

An′glo-Jap′a-nese′, *a.* Of or pertaining to the English and the Japanese; as, the *Anglo-Japanese* treaty.

Ång′ström (ŏng′strûm; ông′-), *n. or, Angl.,* **Ang′strom, ang′strom** (ăng′strŭm), *n.* *Physics.* An Ångström unit (which see, in the *Dict.*).

an′i-ma-tism (ăn′ĭ-mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [See ANIMATE.] A form of animism according to which all inanimate objects are endowed with reason, intelligence, and volition, as well as animated beings, but do not have individual souls.— **an′i-ma-tis′tic** (-tĭs′tĭk), *a.*

a-no′ci-as-so′ci-a′tion (ȧ-no′sĭ-ȧ-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Also **a-no′ci-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn). [*a-* not + L. *nocere* to injure + E. *association.*] *Surg.* A method of preventing the shock and exhaustion incident to surgical operations by guarding the patient against injuring (nocuous) physical and psychical contacts before, during, and after operation. For preoperative and postoperative protection special management is employed. During operation physiological disconnection between the field of operation and the nervous system is achieved by blocking with a local anæsthetic, such as novocaine; by the use of the inhalation anæsthetic nitrous oxide-oxygen; by sharp dissection; and by careful handling of the tissue. In suitable cases quinine and urea hydrochloride are injected, by means of which the physiological disconnection is continued for about five days. *G. W. Crile.*

anode rays. *Elec.* Rays of positively charged particles that start from the heated anode of a vacuum tube.

a-noph′e-line (ȧ-nŏf′ē-lĭn; -līn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to *Anopheles,* a genus of mosquitoes. — *n.* A mosquito of that genus. See ANOPHELES, in the *Dictionary.*

ant-he′li-on*, *n.* *Meteorol.* A white luminous spot opposite the sun and at the same altitude as the latter above the horizon. It is a rare species of halo. Called also *antisun* and *countersun.*

an′ti-air′craft′ (ăn′tĭ-âr′krȧft′), *a.* *Mil.* Used for defense against aircraft, as a gun, battery, shell, etc.; — said esp. of a semiautomatic gun firing shrapnel, and capable of very high elevation.

an′ti′-Bol′she-vik′, -Bol′she-vist, *or* **an′ti-bol′she-vik′, -bol′she-vist,** *a.* See ANTI-, **b,** in the *Dict.*

an′ti-dump′ing (-dŭmp′ĭng), *a.* *Com.* Made or acting in opposition to dumping (which see, below); as, *antidumping* legislation, policy, etc.

an′ti-gen (ăn′tĭ-jĕn), *n.* [*anti-* + *-gen.*] *Bacteriol. Chem.* **a** A substance the introduction of which into the body gives rise to the production of antibodies. Cf. SIDE-CHAIN THEORY, in the *Dictionary.* **b** The basic substance used in complement fixation. Its action is supposed to depend upon liquid substances. It is specific in its action.

an′ti-in′tel-lec′tu-al-ism (ăn′tĭ-ĭn′tĕ-lĕk′tū-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* See BERGSONISM, below.

an′ti-lip′oid (ăn′tĭ-lĭp′oid), *n.* [*anti-* + *lipoid.*] *Med.* An antibody that has the power of reacting with lipoids.

an′ti-neu-rit′ic (-nū-rĭt′ĭk), *a. Med.* Relieving neuritis. — *n.* A remedy for neuritis.

Anti-Saloon League of America. A national organization, founded in 1895, having for its object the suppression of the liquor traffic throughout America and the world.

an′ti-se′rum (ăn′tĭ-sē′rŭm), *n.* *Med.* A serum, containing specific antibodies, which is obtained from the blood of a lower animal that has been subjected to repeated sublethal doses of a microörganism. The injected serum neutralizes the toxins of the microörganism from which it is prepared. Antiserums are especially serviceable in diphtheria, tetanus, and cerebrospinal meningitis.

an′ti-sub′ma-rine′, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or used in, operations against hostile submarines.

an′ti-sun′ (ăn′tĭ-sŭn′), *n.* See ANTHELION, above.

an′ti-throm′bin (-thrŏm′bĭn), *n.* [*anti-* + *thrombin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance in the blood which is antagonistic to the clotting action of thrombin.

An′zac (ăn′zăk), *n.* [An acrostic formed from the initials of *Australian and New Zealand Army Corps,* and first used as a code signal or telegraphic address of this corps while it was being formed in Egypt, during the World War.] **a** A member of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, esp. one who, during the World War, served on, or in the vicinity of, Gallipoli peninsula. *Nickname.* **b** A region or section occupied by the "Anzacs" on Gallipoli peninsula. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the "Anzacs"; as, *Anzac* troops, *Anzac* exploits. *Colloq.*

‖ **a′pache′** (ȧ′pȧsh′), *n.*; *pl.* APACHES (*F.* ȧ′pȧsh′). [F., fr. *Apache* an Apache.] A member of a powerful gang or class of criminals infesting the streets of Paris and notorious for their desperate and vicious character.—**a′pach′-ism** (ȧ′pȧsh′ĭz′m), *n.*

a-poth′e-sine (ȧ-pŏth′ē-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [A trade name.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{24}O_2NCl$, used as a local anæsthetic. Chemically it is the hydrochloride of γ-diethyl-amino-propyl cinnamate.

ap-pen′dix*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The tube at the bottom of a balloon, used for inflation. In the case of a spherical balloon it also serves to increase the "head" of gas, and so to build up an internal pressure sufficient to keep the envelope from being pulled out of shape by the weight of the basket.

ap-port′ (ă-pōrt′), *n.* *Spiritualism.* Something, as a bunch of flowers, a musical instrument, or any object, introduced, professedly by occult or supernormal means, as at a séance.

a′qua-plane (ā′kwȧ-plān), *n.* [*aqua* + *plane.*] A plank attached by ropes behind a power boat, on which a person may stand and by means of cords fastened to the front end of the plank can raise that end out of the water and can to some degree control the plank, as it is dragged rapidly over the water. — **a′qua-plane,** *v. i.*

aquo-. [L. *aqua* water.] A combining form denoting the presence or action of, or resemblance to, *water;* specif., *Chem.,* denoting the water molecule, H_2O, in ammino compounds.

ar-al′kyl (ăr-ăl′kĭl), *n.* [*aryl* + *alkyl.*] *Org. Chem.* An aryl derivative of an alkyl radical; thus, methyl (CH_3) is an alkyl, while its phenyl derivative (called benzyl, $C_6H_5CH_2$) is an *aralkyl.*

ar′bo-rize (är′bō-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). Also **ar′bo-rise.** [L. *arbor* tree.] To give a treelike appearance to. — *v. i.* To assume a treelike appearance.

Ar′chi-bald* (är′chĭ-bôld), *n.* [The proper name *Archibald.*] A German mobile antiaircraft gun; hence, any antiaircraft gun; — gen. abbr. to **Ar′chie** (är′chĭ). *Slang.*

ar′chie (är′chĭ), *v. t.* To shell with an "Archie", or antiaircraft gun; — generally in the passive; as, to be *archied.*

arc process. See NITROGEN FIXATION, below.

‖ **Ar-di′ti** (är-dē′tē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ARDITO (-tō). [It. *arditi,* adj., pl. of *ardito* brave, bold, audacious.] *Mil.* A body of picked Italian volunteer infantrymen serving in special units of shock or storm troops formed in 1916 during the World War which later were joined into battalions, and still later into divisions which formed one army corps. The men who joined these troops designated themselves by the adjective *arditi* as indicating the qualities requisite in them and from this the substantive *Arditi* came into general use both in and out of the army as the popular name for them. These special troops were abolished after the War, in the early part of 1920.

‖ **ar′gol** (är′gŏl), *n.* Also **ar′gal.** [Mongolian.] Dry dung as of camels, cattle, sheep, etc., often used as fuel as in the steppe regions of central Asia.

ar′gy-rol (är′jĭ-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [Gr. ἄργυρος silver + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* Silver vitellin, a proteid salt of silver, a dark brown powder readily soluble in water. The aqueous solution is used as a local antiseptic, as for the eyes and throat.

☞ *Argyrol* is a trade-mark name.

Armistice Day. The 11th day of November, on which day, in 1918, a general armistice was declared between the Allies and the Central Powers in the World War.

Army Council. The administrative body, composed of the Secretary of State for War, the heads of departments of the War Office, and the two permanent secretaries of the War Office, which administers the land forces of the Empire. *Eng.*

ar-rhyth′mi-a* (ă-rĭth′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀρρυθμία want of rhythm.] *Pathol.* Any variation from the normal rhythm of the heart, as the variations produced by normal changes of pressure (as during forced respiration), or, more esp., by functional or organic disturbances of the nerve supply or degenerative changes of the heart structure itself.

ars′phen-am′ine (ärs′phĕn-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′), *n.* [*arsenic* + *phenol* + *amine.*] *Pharm.* Salvarsan.

articulated keel. *Aëronautics.* A keel made up of a series of members hinged together at their ends.

‖ **ar′zun** (är′zŭn), *or* **ar′zan** (-zăn), *n.* [Pers. *arzan* millet.] A cereal (*Panicum italicum* or *Setaria italica*) used as food in parts of Asia and neighboring regions.

a-sex′u-al-i-za′tion (ȧ-sĕk′shū-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* The act or process of sterilizing an animal or a human being, as by vasectomy.

as′ka-ri (ăs′kȧ-rē), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-rēz). [Ar. *'askari,* fr. *'askar* army.] **a** An askar. **b** On the east coast of Africa, a native employed as a soldier in the service of a European power.

as′pect*, *n.* *Mechanics.* A view of a plane from a given direction, usually from above; more exactly, the manner of presentation of a plane to a fluid (as the air) through which it is moving or to a current. If an immersed plane meets a current of fluid long side foremost, or in *broadside aspect,* it sustains more pressure than when placed short side foremost. Hence, long narrow wings in airplanes are more effective than short broad ones of the same area.

aspect ratio. *Aëronautics.* The ratio of span to mean chord of an aërofoil. Thus, if the aërofoil is rectangular, and if it is moving through the air in a direction at right angles to its long sides, the aspect ratio is the ratio of its long to its short side.

as′pi-rin (ăs′pĭ-rĭn), *n.* [A trade name.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound, $C_9H_8O_4$ (the acetyl derivative of salicylic acid), used instead of salicylic acid and the salicylates as producing fewer undesirable effects.

as-sem′bly*, *n.* *Mach.* A group or collection of parts which together form one unit of a machine; as, a hub *assembly.*

at′mos-phere* (ăt′mŏs-fēr), *n.* *Physics.* A unit of atmospheric pressure, called specif. the *C. G. S. atmosphere,* equivalent to the *bar,* which is the unit in which atmospheric pressure is now generally measured and expressed. See BAR, below; C. G. S., in the *Dict.*

at′mos-pher′ics (-fĕr′ĭks), *n. pl.* *Wireless.* = STATIC, below.

atomic number. *Physics & Chem.* A number supposed to be that of the positive electric charges carried by the atom of a given chemical element. Atomic numbers are intimately related to atomic weights, but are regarded as even more fundamental. They form a series (with a few gaps unfilled) of consecutive whole numbers, beginning with 1 for hydrogen, 2 for helium, 3 for lithium, etc., and ending with 92 for uranium.

at′ta′ché′ case′ (ȧ′tȧ′shā′). A traveling case or bag, like a suitcase, but smaller, fitted with writing materials, such as is carried by attachés; — called also *tachy case. Eng.*

at′ti-tude*, *n.* The position, or orientation, of an aircraft in the air as seen by an observer stationary on the earth. The attitude is determined, and expressed mathematically, by the inclination of the axes of the aircraft to three fixed axes on the earth ("frame of reference"). Cf. AXIS, below.

Å. U. *or* **A. U., Å. u.** *or* **A. u., å. u.** *or* **a. u.** *Abbr.* Ångström unit. Cf. Å and ÅNGSTRÖM, above.

auction bridge. Also **auction***, *n.* A variety of the game of bridge in which the players, beginning with the dealer, bid for the privilege of naming the trump and playing with the dummy for that deal, there being heavy penalties for a player's failure to make good his bid. The score value for each trick more than six taken by the successful bidder is as follows: when the trump is clubs, 6; diamonds, 7; hearts, 8; spades, 9; and when the deal is played with no trump, 10.

Formerly the spade bid counted 2, except when announced as a royal spade, in which case its value was 9.

au′di-ence*, *n.* An assembly of spectators, as at a moving-picture show. *Audience* in this sense, though objected to by some as etymologically inaccurate, has come into general use. Other expressions, as *optience* (which see, below), that have been suggested have not been generally accepted. For similar extended uses, compare *churl, handkerchief, humor, knave, pen, person, phenomenon,* etc.

au′di-o-fre′quen-cy, *n.* [L. *audire* to hear.] *Wireless.* The frequency of electric waves that are normally audible to the human ear;—contrasted with *radio-frequency*, below.

au′di-on (ô′dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear.] *Wireless.* A vacuum tube with three electrodes, used as a detector and also as an amplifier. Cf. DETECTOR, PLIOTRON, TRIODE, and VACUUM TUBE, below.

☞ *Audion* is a trade-mark name.

au′re-ole*, *n. Meteorol.* **a** The luminous area surrounding the sun or other bright light when seen through thin cloud, fog, or mist; a corona or glory. **b** The inner portion of a corona, or the whole of only an incompletely developed one.

Au′ri-gna′cian (ô′rē-nyä′shăn), *a. Ethnol.* Of, belonging to, or pertaining to, the type of paleolithic culture in Western Europe characterized by the remains found in a cave at Aurignac, a village in southwestern France. The *Aurignacian* culture directly preceded the Solutrian; it extended from Europe into northern Africa.

au′to-bus′ (ô′tô-bŭs′), *n.* [*auto-* + *bus.*] An automobile omnibus.

au′to-chrome (ô′tô-krōm), *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Designating, or pert. to, the Lumière process (which see, in the *Dictionary*) of color photography. — *n.* The specially prepared panchromatic negative plate used in the Lumière process; also, a positive plate or print obtained from such a negative. — **au′to-chro′my** (-krō′mĭ), *n.*

au′to-con-vec′tion (-kŏn-vĕk′shŭn), *n. Meteor.* Convection without the aid of mechanical disturbance.

autoconvection gradient. *Meteor.* That rate of decrease of temperature of the air with increase of altitude which gives the same density at all levels.

au′to-er′o-tism (ô′tô-ĕr′ô-tĭz′m), *n. Psychol.* A mental state or condition, arising spontaneously and not from any external influence, characterized by erotic dreams, erotic reveries, etc.—**e-rot′ic** (-ē-rŏt′ĭk) *a.*

autogenous vaccine. *Med.* A vaccine, consisting of a standardized broth of killed or attenuated bacteria, which has been prepared from cultures obtained from some specific lesion and is used to immunize the host against further spread and progress of the same organism.

autogenous welding. = AUTOGENOUS SOLDERING, in *Dict.*

au′to-mo′tive (ô′tô-mō′tĭv), *a.* [*auto-* + *-motive* as in loco*motive.*] Self-propelling; automobile; hence, of, pertaining to, or concerned with, vehicles or machines (such as automobiles, airplanes, motor boats, etc.) that are self-propelling; as, an *automotive* engineer.

au′to-se′ro-ther′a-py (-sē′rô-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *sero-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* The treatment of a disease by the administration of the individual's own serum, which may, or may not, have been subjected to heat or the addition of drugs.

au′to-sta-bil′i-ty (ô′tô-stȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n. Mechanics.* Automatic stability; also, inherent stability. An airplane is inherently stable if it keeps in steady poise by virtue of its shape and proportions alone; it is automatically stable if it keeps in steady poise by self-operative mechanism.

au′to-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of a patient himself.

au′to-truck′ (ô′tô-trŭk′), *n.* An automobile truck.

aux′i-mone (ôk′sĭ-mōn), *n.* [Gr. αὐξιμος promoting plant growth.] *Bot.* Any of certain accessory organic plant foods very small quantities of which are sufficient to satisfy the needs of the plant, analogous to vitamins.

aux′o-graph (ôk′sô-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. αὔξειν to increase + *-graph.*] *Physics.* An instrument of precision for the automatic recording of variations in volume of any body; — orig. used to measure the swelling and shrinking of certain parts of plants.

av′a-lanche (ăv′ȧ-lȧnch; 277), *v. i.* To slide or slip down in the form of, or like, an avalanche.

a′vi-ate (ā′vĭ-āt), *v. i.* To fly, or navigate the air, in an airplane, or heavier-than-air flying machine. *Colloq.*

A-vi′a-tik′ (ä-vē′ä-tēk′), *n.* A certain make of German airplanes, or an airplane of this make; esp., a fast tractor biplane, orig. with backswept wings, much used by the Germans as a battleplane. The *Aviatik* is not a type.

a′vi-a′tor* (ā′vĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* The operator or pilot of a heavier-than-air craft, as an airplane or a seaplane; — so used regardless of the sex of the operator.

a′vi-a′tress (-ā′trĕs), **a′vi-a′trice** (-trĭs), **a′vi-a′trix** (-ā′trĭks), *n.* A woman aviator. See AVIATOR, above.

a′vi-ette′ (ā′vĭ-ĕt′), *n.* A heavier-than-air flying machine using motive power furnished solely by the aviator.

‖ **a′vion′** (ȧ′vyôN′), *n.* [F.] An airplane.—‖**a′vion′-ca′non′** (-kȧ′nôN′), a French military airplane mounting a quick-firing gun on the bow. ‖ **a′ vion′ de chasse′** (dẽ shȧs′), an airplane used in pursuing enemy aircraft.

A. W. L., *or* **a. w. l.** *Abbr.* Absent with leave.

A. W. O. L., *or* **a. w. o. l.** *Abbr.* Absent without leave.

ax′is*, *n. Aëronautics.* In an aircraft, any of three fixed lines of reference, usually centroidal and mutually rectangular. The principal longitudinal axis in the plane of symmetry, usually parallel to the axis of the propeller, is called the *longitudinal axis;* the axis perpendicular to this in the plane of symmetry is called the *normal axis;* and the third axis, perpendicular to the other two, is called the *lateral axis.* In mathematical discussions the first of these axes, drawn from front to rear, is called the X axis; the second, drawn upward, the Z axis; and the third, running from right to left, the Y axis.

az′ine* (ăz′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** A compound of the general formula R:NN:R, formed by the action of hydrazine on aldehydes (giving *aldazines*) or on ketones (giving *ketazines*). Thus, acetone, $(CH_3)_2CO$, yields the ketazine $(CH_3)_2C{:}NN{:}C(CH_3)_2$.

A-zo′to-bac′ter (ȧ-zō′tô-băk′tẽr), *n.* [*azote* + *bacteria.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus or group of aërobic nonsymbiotic bacteria which fix atmospheric nitrogen, and thus play an important rôle in maintaining soil fertility; also [*l. c.*], a bacterium of this genus.

az′u-lene (ăz′ū-lēn), *n.* [Sp. *azul* blue + *-ene.*] *Org. Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{18}$, of intense blue color, found in very small amounts in some essential oils, as oil of cubebs.

baby beef. A prime bovine beast fattened for butchering at from one to two years old; also, meat from such an animal.

baby bond. A bond having a face value of $100 or $50 (instead of $1,000 or $500). *Financial Cant or Slang, U. S.*

back′swept′ (băk′swĕpt′), *a. Aëronautics.* Of an airplane wing, having the leading edge inclined backward and outward from the body so that it forms an angle with the lateral axis of the machine.

bac′te-rin (băk′tē-rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine.** *Med.* A bacterial vaccine.

bac-te′ri-ot′ro-pin (băk-tē′rĭ-ŏt′rô-pĭn), *n.* Also **-pine.** [*bacterio-* + *-trope* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A relatively thermostable substance found in immune serum. Its action resembles that of opsonin.

B. A. F. *Abbr.* British Air Force.

baffle painting. A form of camouflage in which a ship is so painted as to give a deceptive appearance to its size and form and, also, its course and speed.

Ba-hai′ (bȧ-hä′ē), *n.; pl.* BAHAIS (-hä′ēz). A member of the sect of the Babis consisting of the adherents of Baha (Mirza Husain Ali (1817-1892), entitled "Baha'u'llah," or "the Splendor of God"), the elder half brother of Mirza Yahya of Nur, who succeeded the Bab as the head of the Babists. Baha in 1863 declared himself the supreme prophet of the sect, and became its recognized head. — **Ba-ha′ism** (bȧ-hä′ĭz′m), *n.* — **Ba-ha′ist,** *n.*

bai-dar′ka (bī-där′kȧ), *n.* = BIDARKA, in the *Dict.*

ba′ke-lite (bā′kĕ-līt), *n.* [After Leo Henry *Baekeland* (1863—), its discoverer.] A condensation product of phenols and formaldehyde, of high electrical and chemical resistance, used similarly to hard rubber and celluloid and in other ways. *Bakelite A* is a fusible and soluble form; *bakelite B* is plastic but insoluble; both are converted by heat and pressure into *bakelite C*, the final infusible, insoluble form. As ordinarily made bakelite is brown or black.

☞ *Bakelite* is a trade-mark name.

balanced surface. *Aëronautics.* A surface, such as a rudder, aileron, or the like, part of which is in front of its pivot. Cf. SURFACE, below.

balancing coil. *Elec.* An autotransformer (which see, in *Dict.*)

balancing flap. *Aëronautics.* An aileron.

Bal′kan-ize (bôl′kăn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To cause (as a region) to separate into hostile units; — referring to the inharmonious conditions prevailing in the so-called Balkan States (Bulgaria, Roumania, Serbia, etc.), especially at the time of the Balkan Wars (1912–13). — **Bal′kan-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

Balkan splint, *or* **Balkan frame.** *Surg.* A frame employed for continuous extension in treatment of fractures of the femur, consisting of an overhead bar, supported from the floor, with pulleys, which supports the leg in a metal sling; — first employed in the Balkans.

bal′lo-net′*, *n. Aëronautics.* A small balloon within the interior of a balloon or airship for the purpose of controlling the ascent or descent and for maintaining pressure on the outer envelope so as to prevent deformation. The ballonet is kept inflated with air at the required pressure, under the control of valves, by a blower or by the action of the wind caught in an air scoop.

bal-loon′*, *n. Aëronautics.* An aërostat that derives its support in the air from the buoyancy of the air displaced by an envelope the form of which is maintained by the pressure of a contained gas lighter than air and that has no power plant or means of controlling the direction of its flight in the horizontal plane. The term includes *free,* or *flight, balloons* of the old-style spherical type; *captive balloons,* secured by a cable to the earth; *barrage balloons,* captive balloons used in forming an aërial barrage against airplane attacks; *kite balloons,* captive balloons of elongated form having tail fins to keep them headed into the wind; *nurse balloons,* for storing gas, etc.; *pilot balloons,* sent up to show the direction of the wind; and *sounding balloons,* small balloons to be sent aloft without passengers but with self-registering meteorological instruments, used in securing meteorological data.

balloon bed. *Aëronautics.* A mooring place on the ground for a captive balloon.

balloon cloth. The cloth, generally cotton, of which balloon fabrics are made. Cf. BALLOON FABRIC, below.

bal-loon′et (bă-lōōn′ĕt), *n.* A ballonet; — a misspelling.

balloon fabric. The finished material, generally rubberized, of which balloon or airship envelopes are made. Cf. BALLOON CLOTH, above.

Ball′platz′ (bäl′pläts′), *n.* The Austrian Foreign Office; — from the square (G. *platz*) in Vienna on which it is located.

bal-op′ti-con (băl-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. βαλεῖν to throw + stere*opticon.*] See PROJECTOR, below.

☞ *Balopticon* is a trade-mark name.

bal′sa wood′ (bôl′sȧ). [Sp. *balsa* raft. Cf. BALSA.] The wood of *Ochroma lagopus* and allied species, small trees of the family Bombacaceæ, occurring in Central America and the West Indies. It is lighter than cork, and is used for floats, life rafts, etc.; — called also *corkwood.*

Baltic question. The question as to the political status of the three former Baltic Provinces of Russia (Kurland, Esthonia, and Livonia), in which German is spoken by the dominant class, and which formed during the World War two independent republics (Esthonia and Latvia (Lettonia)). Lithuania, comprising the former Russian governments of Kovno and Grodno, and parts of others, is now an independent republic, and its political status is also generally considered a part of the Baltic question.

bank*, *v. i. & t. Aëronautics.* To incline (an airplane) laterally, to prevent skidding when rounding a curve. *Right bank* is to incline the airplane with the right wing down; *left bank,* the opposite.

bank*, *n. Aëronautics.* The lateral inclination of an airplane, as when it rounds a curve.

bankers' acceptance. A bill of exchange of which the acceptor is a bank or trust company, or a firm, person, company, or corporation engaged in the business of granting bankers' acceptance credits. Cf. TRADE ACCEPTANCE, below.

banking indicator. See INCLINOMETER, **a,** below.

banner cloud. *Meteor.* A cloud touching and extending out from the lee side of a mountain peak, like a flag or banner.

Ban′ti's dis-ease′ (bän′tēz). [After Guido *Banti*, contemporary Italian physician.] A disease in which anæmia, cirrhosis of the liver, dyspnœa, enlargement of the spleen, and ascites are characteristic.

bar*, *n. Physics.* A unit of atmospheric pressure: one megadyne per square centimeter, or the pressure of 29.5306 inches (750.076 millimeters) of mercury at the temperature of melting ice and at sea level in latitude 45°; — called also the *C. G. S. atmosphere.*

Ba-rac′a (bȧ-răk′ȧ), *n.* An international, interdenominational organization of Bible classes of young men; — adaptation of the Hebrew word *Berachah* ("blessing") in 2 Chron. xx. 26 and 1 Chron. xii. 3. Cf. PHILATHEA, below.

bar′bi-tal (bär′bĭ-tăl), *n. Pharm.* = VERONAL, in the *Dict.*

Bar′low's dis-ease′ (bär′lōz). [After Sir Thomas *Barlow* (1845—), English physician.] *Med.* Infantile scurvy (which see, below).

bar′o-cy′clon-om′e-ter (băr′ô-sī′klōn-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*baro-* + *cyclone* + *-meter.*] *Meteorol.* A special form of aneroid barometer used, in conjunction with a dial having adjustable arrows (the cyclonometer, or wind disk), to determine the location and movement of a tropical cyclone.

bar′o-graph* (băr′ô-grȧf), *n. Aëronautics.* An instrument used to make a permanent record of variations in barometric pressure, the charts on which the records are made sometimes indicating altitudes directly.

‖ **bar′rage′** (bȧ′räzh′; *E.* băr′āj), *n.; pl.* -RAGES. [F. *barrage*, in *tir de barrage* barrage fire.] *Mil.* A barrier to the advance or retreat of enemy troops, formed by rapid and continuous artillery or machine-gun fire (*barrage fire* or *curtain fire*) concentrated on a designated line or area; — called specifically a *standing barrage* or *curtain of fire.* The barrage was originally used as a means of defense only. A *barrage of interdiction* is one applied to a particular line, area, or point so as to debar the enemy from the use of it. A *protective barrage* is one placed in front of a designated position to protect troops occupying it. A barrage established by fire from guns behind advancing troops and shifted slowly forward to protect them as they advance is a *creeping barrage* or *rolling barrage.* A *box barrage* is one applied to two or more sides of a position so as to isolate it. Barrages are also classified as *frontal, oblique,* or *enfilade* according to the direction of the target from the guns. *Barrage* is also applied to a barrier of balloons (see BARRAGE BALLOON, below) raised against attacks by airplanes—called specifically an *aërial barrage*—and to a barrier of mines planted at sea to intercept enemy ships; as, the North Sea *barrage,* a mine field extending from the British Isles to the Scandinavian peninsula in the World War. The word is also often used figuratively.

barrage balloon. A small captive balloon, used to support wires or nets as a protection against attacks by airplanes. Cf. BARRAGE, above.

barrel roll. *Aviation.* An aërial maneuver in which a complete revolution about the longitudinal axis is made, the direction of flight being approximately maintained.

bas′ket*, *n. Aëronautics.* The car suspended beneath a balloon, for passengers, ballast, etc.

ba′tik (bä′tēk), *n.* Also **bat′tik.** [Malay *batik.*] A method of executing designs in color, as on textile fabrics, originally practiced by natives of the Dutch East Indies, in which the parts of the fabric that are to be protected from a dyestuff are given a coating of wax which, after the dipping, is removed by boiling. This process is repeated as many times as there are colors in the design. Also, a design executed thus, or a fabric decorated by this method.

ba′tik, *v. t.;* BA′TIKED; -TIK-ING. To execute a design on by the batik method.—**ba′tik-er,** *n.*

battle cruiser. A warship of dreadnought size and of the highest speed and heaviest battery, but without the heavy armor protection of the dreadnought, designed for high-speed cruising, scouting, and long-range fighting.

bat′tle-plane′ (băt′′l-plān′), *n.* A fast, high-powered, military airplane, mounting a gun or guns, and designed especially for encounters with hostile airplanes.

bay*, *n. Aëronautics.* The cubical or prismoidal section of a truss included between the transversely adjacent sets of struts or bulkheads. The first bay of the wing trussing of an airplane is the one closest to the plane of symmetry.

beat reception. *Wireless.* A method of receiving in which artificial vibrations are superimposed on those emanating from the sending station, so as to produce audible beats. Cf. HETERODYNE, below.

be-hav′ior-ism (bē-hāv′yẽr-ĭz′m), *n. Psychol.* A theory and method of psychological study based on the conception that sound psychological progress must rest upon a purely observational and objective analysis of behavior, thus avoiding the *psychologist's fallacy* (see in the *Dictionary*). — **-ist** (-ĭst), *n. & a.* — **-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

bell system of control. *Aëronautics.* An apparatus used in controlling certain kinds of airplanes, and consisting principally of a steering column supported by a universal joint at the base, which bears a hemispherical flange, or "bell", to which are attached the cables for controlling the wing-warping devices, elevator planes, and the like.

bench root. *Agric.* An abnormal root development due to the presence of tough seed coats. The roots are often twisted together or badly formed.

be-ni′to-ite (bē-nē′tô-īt), *n. Min.* A sapphire-blue crystallized barium titanosilicate, $BaTiSi_3O_9$, found in San Benito County, California. It has been used as a gem.

Be-noist′ scale′ (bē-nwä′), **Be-noist′s′ scale′** (bē-nwäz′). *Physics.* An arbitrary scale expressing the hardness of X rays in terms of the thickness of aluminium necessary to reduce the intensity of the rays to that of the same rays which have passed through a standard disk of silver, usually .11 mm. in thickness. The penetrating power of the ray varies with its hardness in respect to aluminium; it is assumed to be independent of its hardness in respect to silver. The Benoist scale has 12 steps, or degrees, and "Benoist 5," for example, means that the absorption by 5 mm. of aluminium equals that by the standard silver disk.

ben′ze-noid* (bĕn′zē-noid), *a.* [*benzene* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Like benzene; specif., having benzene linkage, as opposed to *quinonoid.*

ben′zo-hy′drol (bĕn′zô-hī′drōl; -drŏl), *n.* Also **benz-hy′drol** (bĕnz-hī′drōl; -drŏl). [*benzo-* + *hydro-* + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline secondary alcohol, (C_6H_5) CHOH, obtained by reduction of benzophenone and in other ways. It is a hydroxyl derivative of diphenylmethane. See HYDROL, 2, below.

Berg′son-ism (bĕrg′sŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Henri Bergson (1859–), a French philosopher and professor. Bergson conceives the world as a process of "creative evolution" in which the novelty of the successive phenomena rather than the constancy of natural law is the significant fact. Reality is time or duration (*la durée réelle*) which is the same as free motion and is the expression of the vital impetus (*élan vital*), or creative force. Space and material objects are regarded as images of past events, not as present realities; and all formalism (of which the type is space forms) is viewed as falsification of the free-moving reality. This position is often described as *anti-intellectualism.* — **Berg-so′ni-an** (bĕrg-sō′nĭ-ăn), *n.* & *a.*

ber′lin′* (bûr′lĭn′; bûr′lĭn), *n.* Also **berline.** *Automobiles.* A limousine with the driver's seat completely inclosed. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary.*

Bern Convention. A treaty governing international copyright ratified at Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 5, 1887, by representatives of Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, and Haiti, the basis of which is that authors or publishers of works in any of the contracting countries, on complying with certain necessary formalities, such as registration in the country where the work is first published, shall enjoy in each of the other countries the same rights as the laws of that country grant to native writers. The United States did not subscribe to the Bern Convention.

Ber′tha* (bûr′thȧ; *G.* bĕr′tä), *n.* [With allusion to Frau *Berta* (or *Bertha*) Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupp steel works, which made most of the large guns of the German army.] Any of certain German guns of large bore or of long range, esp. any of those used in reducing Belgian and French fortresses during the German offensive movement in the summer of 1914 or in bombarding Paris in 1918. *Slang.*

Bes′sa-ra′bi-an (bĕs′ȧ-rā′bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bessarabia or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Bessarabia.

be′ta test′ (bē′tȧ; bā′tȧ). A psychological test similar to the alpha test (which see, above) for foreigners unable to read or speak English but literate in their native tongues.

bible paper. A kind of strong, thin, opaque book paper, originally used for Bibles.

big*, *a.* — **Big Five,** in the peace negotiations following the World War, the five leading nations, that is, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, or their leading representatives (Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando, and Makino). *Slang.*— **Big Four*,** in the peace negotiations following the World War, the four leading nations, that is, the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, or their leading representatives. *Slang.*

bil′let-ee′ (bĭl′ĕt-ē′), *n.* One who is billeted on another; one who has a billet or requisition on another, as for lodging.

bill fold. A pocketbook or case for bills, or bank notes, in which the bills are inserted flat and which is then folded.

Bill′–Jim′, *or* **Bill′jim′,** *n.* An Australian soldier; an Australian. *Colloq.*

billow cloud. *Meteor.* A long narrow cloud or, usually, a series of such clouds roughly parallel to each other, caused by the flow of one layer of air over another, thereby producing waves at their interface, the relatively cold crests of which, when the humidity is just right, are cloud-capped and their relatively warm troughs clear.

bi-mo′tored (bī-mō′tẽrd), *a.* [*bi-* + *motor.*] Equipped with two distinct motors, as some airplanes (**bi-mo′tors**).

bind′er*, *n.* = BINDING RECEIPT, below.

binding receipt. *Life Insurance.* A receipt given to an applicant for life insurance when he signs the application and pays his first premium, stipulating that the insurance shall go into effect immediately upon the fulfillment of certain conditions dependent upon the acceptability of the risk, but irrespective of the date of delivery of the policy, and providing for the return of the money paid if the risk is declined; — called also *binder* and *conditional receipt.*

Bi′net′ age′ (bē′nĕ′). The age of a normal child to whose intellectual power the intellectual power of an (older) abnormal person corresponds. Thus, an abnormal person 20 years old may have a *Binet age* of eight. Cf. BINET TEST, below, and MORON, below.

Bi′net′(bē′nĕ′), *or* **Bi′net′–Si′mon′**(bē′nĕ′-sē′môɴ′), **test.** [After Alfred *Binet* and Th. *Simon*, French psychologists.] *Educational Psychol.* A series of graded questions and tasks designed to test the relative intellectual power of children up to the age of twelve. A revised form of the test has also questions for children fifteen years old and for adults.

bin′gle (bĭŋ′g'l), *n. Baseball.* A sharp hit; generally, a base hit. *Slang or Cant.*

bi-og′ra-phee′ (bī-ŏg′rȧ-fē′), *n.* [See -EE.] The subject of a biography. *Cant.*

bi′o-type (bī′ō-tīp), *n.* [*bio-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* = GENOTYPE, **b**, below. — **bi′o-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.*

bi′pa-ren′tal (bī′pȧ-rĕn′tăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *parental.*] Pertaining to or derived from both parents.

bipp (bĭp), *n.* [Formed from the initials of the components + *p* for *paste.*] *Med.* An antiseptic dressing for wounds, consisting of bismuth (one part by weight), iodoform (2 parts by weight), and liquid paraffin (sufficient to make a thick paste); hence, bismuth-iodoform-paraffin paste.

bird′man (bûrd′măn), *n.* An aviator; airman. *Colloq.*

bird′wom′an (-wo͝om′ăn), *n.* An aviatress. *Colloq.*

birth control. Control or regulation of childbearing or of the birth rate, esp. by preventing, or lessening the frequency of, impregnation, as by the use of contraceptives.

bis′mut-o-pla′gi-o-nite (bĭz′mŭt-ō-plā′jĭ-ō-nīt; bĭs′-), *n.* [*bismuto-* + *plagionite.*] *Min.* A bluish lead-gray sulphide of lead and bismuth. Sp. gr., 5.35.

bit′ter–end′er, *n.* One who would hold out "to the bitter end"; one who will not compromise or yield anything of the program laid down by him or his party.—**bit′ter–end′er-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n. Both Colloq. or Slang.*

Black and Tan. A recruit of the Royal Irish Constabulary, enlisted in England for service in Ireland during the disturbances of 1919–21; — so called because they mostly wore the khaki uniform of soldiers with the constable's black cap. *Slang or Colloq.*

black canker*. A destructive disease of the chestnut in Europe characterized by a black exudate on the tree trunk. It is attributed to several species of fungi which attack and destroy the cambium; — called also *ink disease.*

Black Hundred *or* **Hundreds.** The party consisting of the reactionary supporters of czarism in the former Russian Empire, who aimed at the extermination or complete subjugation of the Liberals and Radicals. They were organized under the name of "the Union of the Russian People", but the name "Black Band" (Russ. *chernaya sotnia*) or "Black Hundred(s)" was applied to them by the people, because of the cruel, unscrupulous means ascribed to them.

black Maria*. A gun shell the bursting charge of which is an explosive, such as trinitrotoluene, which does not contain within itself enough oxygen for complete combustion, so that on bursting it emits great volumes of dense smoke; — called also *coal box* and *Jack Johnson. Slang.*

black scab, black wart. *Agric.* = WART DISEASE, below.

black′strap′*, *n.* The final mother liquor remaining after the crystallization of sugar from the juice of the sugar cane or sugar beet; also, a product of similar composition and appearance got in the refining of raw sugar. See MOLASSES, *n.*, 1, in the *Dictionary.*

blank′ite (blăŋk′īt; -ĭt), *n.* Also **blank′it.** An unstable salt, sodium hyposulphite or hydrosulphite, $Na_2S_2O_4$, used as a bleaching agent, esp. in the sugar industry.
☞ *Blankit* is a trade-mark name.

blast roasting. *Metal.* The process of roasting finely divided ores by means of a blast maintaining internal combustion in the charge, as in desulphurizing ores of lead, copper, etc. There are several patented processes, as: The **Huntington and Heberlein process,** in which the ore is roasted in pots, with the addition of calcium oxide (whence the names *pot roasting* and *lime roasting*); the **Savelsberg process,** which also is a pot roasting, applied to ores containing calcium carbonate; and the **Dwight and Lloyd process,** in which the blast is forced downward through the charge, to avoid agitation of the particles (which would hinder their sintering) or loss by volatilization and flue dust.

B.L.E. *Abbr.* Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

‖ **bles′sé′** (blĕ′sā′), *n.* [F.] A man who has been wounded.

blight′er*(blīt′ẽr), *n.* One that is regarded with hatred, disdain, or contempt; a scamp; rascal; blackguard. *Slang.*

blight′y (blīt′ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *wilāyat* (foreign) country, England; cf. *wilāyatī, bilātī,* European, English; fr. Ar. *wilāyat* province, country.] **a** England; home. **b** Something that will take one home or away from the front, as a wound or a furlough; as, to get one's *blighty.* **c** One who has returned to England or his home, as on account of a wound. — *adv.* To England. — *a.* English; as a *blighty* doctor; that makes necessary or possible a return to England, or home; as, a *blighty* wound. *All British Slang.*

blimp (blĭmp), *n.* A small nonrigid airship driven by an engine installed in an airplane fuselage slung beneath the gas bag. *Cant or Slang.*

bli′my (blī′mĭ), *interj.* Short for *Gawblimy*, that is, God blind me, used as a petty oath. *Brit.*

blind pig. A blind tiger. — **blind′–pig′ger,** *n.* — **blind′–pig′ging,** *n. All Local Slang, U. S.*

blister rust. A disease of the white pine due to *Peridermium strobi.* The alternate form of the fungus, known as *Cronartium ribicola*, occurs on currants and gooseberries.

‖ **bloc** (blŏk), *n.* [F., block, lump. Cf. EN BLOC.] *Politics.* In European countries, esp. France and Italy, a combination of two or more groups or parties willing to make common cause for some definite object. In the United States, a combination of members of different parties for a similar purpose, as the agricultural *bloc*, in which the members from the agricultural States of the Middle West are said to place the interests of the farmers of the region they represent above party allegiance.

blood line. *Biol.* A particular character transmitted through several generations of animals or plants.

blood pressure. *Physiol.* The pressure or tension of the blood on the walls of the blood vessels, which varies in amount or degree according to age and physical condition.

blow*, *v. i. Elec.* To melt; — said of a fuse.

blow′–out′*, *n.* The bursting of a pneumatic tire, as of an automobile, from pressure of the contained air on a spot weakened as by wear or a previous puncture; also, the hole in the tire so made.

Blue Cross. a A branch, founded in 1912, of an English society, "Our Dumb Friends' League," for the succor of horses and dogs. It was active in the Balkan Wars (1912–13) and in the World War (1914–18). **b** A society (**American Blue Cross Society**) formed in the United States in 1914 to further the humane treatment of animals.

blue′–cross′ shell′. A type of gas shell used by the Germans in the World War (1914–18), which liberated a poisonous and sternutatory smoke (**blue-cross gas**);—so called from its marking. It generally contained a solid or oily chemical compound called *diphenylchlorarsine*, $(C_6H_5)_2AsCl$.

blue′–sky′ law′. A law enacted to provide for the regulation and supervision of the sale of stocks, bonds, or other securities, so as to protect the public against such as are obviously unsound, or that do not meet certain standards;—so called in allusion to a remark of the proposer of the first blue-sky law in Kansas (1911) that some companies sought to "capitalize the blue skies." *Colloq.*

blurb (blûrb), *n.* A brief summary or laudatory estimate of a book, issued as an announcement and also, often, printed on the jacket; also, a similar brief editorial summary introducing a magazine story;—a coined word. *Slang or Cant.*

Board of Trade unit (B. O. T. unit, or B. T. U.). See *Miscellaneous Units*, under UNIT, in the *Dict.*

boat seaplane. A form of seaplane having for its central portion a boat which provides flotation in addition to serving as a fuselage; a flying boat. It is often provided with auxiliary floats or pontoons.

bob′tail′*, *v. t.* To expel, or discharge with dishonor, from the army. *Soldiers' Slang.*

bob′tail′*, *n.*, *or* **bob′tail′ dis-charge′.** A dishonorable discharge from the army. *Soldiers' Slang.*

‖ **Boche,** *or* **boche** (bŏsh), *n.* [F., slang, prob. shortened fr. F. *caboche* head, and hence a hard-headed or thick-headed man, a stupid man.] A German. *Slang.*

bod′y*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* In an aircraft, a more or less elongated, and now usually inclosed, streamline structure containing the accommodations for pilot and passengers and, usually, the power equipment, fuel supply, etc. A body may have the form of a fuselage or a nacelle.

bo-liv′i-a (bō-lĭv′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* A woolen fabric, of medium to heavy weight, having a soft silky finish, used esp. for women's and children's coats and wraps.

Bo′lo-ism, *or* **bo′lo-ism** (bō′lō-ĭz'm), *n.* Tactics or practices of or like those of Bolo Pasha, an adventurer convicted of treason in France and shot (April 17, 1918); esp., pacifist propaganda reputed to be financed from Germany during the World War period.

Bol′she-vik′ *or, often,* **bol′she-vik′** (bŏl′shĕ-vĕk′), *n.*; *pl.* BOLSHEVIKI, BOL- (bŏl′shĕ-vē-kē′; *com., in English,* bŏl′-shĕ-vē′kē), -SHEVIKS (-vĕks′). [Russ. *bolshe*, the larger; — because the Bolsheviki orig. were the majority group of the party.] **a** In Russian politics, a member or adherent of the radical wing (the **Bolsheviki**) of the Social Democratic party (which see, below). The Bolsheviki favored an immediate effort to prepare for the full introduction of the Marxian Socialist program, using for this purpose a "dictatorship of the proletariat." After inaugurating this program they formed the Third International (see INTERNATIONAL, below). The Bolsheviki now call their party (since 1918) the *Communist party.* **b** Hence, often, any radical socialist or political upheavalist, esp. one who believes in the overthrow of the institution of private property (capitalism) by force, and the establishment of the "dictatorship of the proletariat". — **-vik′ism** (-vĕk′ĭz'm), *n.*

Bol′she-vik′ *or, often,* **bol′she-vik′,** *a.* Bolshevist.

Bol′she-vi-ki′ *or, often,* **bol′she-vi-ki′**(bŏl′shĕ-vē-kē′; *com., in English,* -vē′kē), *n. pl.* See BOLSHEVIK, *n.*, above.

Bol′she-vism *or, often,* **bol′she-vism** (bŏl′shĕ-vĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines, tactics, or practices of, or like those of, the Bolsheviki; Bolshevistic form of government.

Bol′she-vist *or, often,* **bol′she-vist** (-vĭst), *n.* A member or adherent of the Bolshevik party, or one who follows Bolshevism.

Bol′she-vist, Bol′she-vis′tic (-vĭs′tĭk) *or, often,* **bol′-,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Bolsheviki or Bolshevism; advocating or favoring Bolshevism.

Bol′she-vize *or, often,* **bol′she-vize** (bŏl′shĕ-vīz), *v. t.*; -VIZED (-vīzd); -VIZ′ING. To make Bolshevist in character, form, or principle; to change, as a state, to a Bolshevistic, or communistic, form of government or control. —**-vi-za′tion** (-vĭ-zā′shŭn; -vī-), *n.*

Bol′she-vy, *or* **bol′she-vy** (bŏl′shĕ-vĭ), *n.* Doctrines, practices, or the like, of the Bolshevists; the Bolshevist world; Bolshevism. *London Times.*

bomb*, *v. t.* To drop bombs upon, as from an aircraft.

bom-bard′*, *v. t. Physics.* To subject (a body) to the impingement of small particles or rays; also, to cause (small particles or rays) to impinge upon.

bomb′er (bŏm′ẽr; bŭm′ẽr), *n.* One that throws bombs; an airplane or other aircraft used for bombing.

bombing machine, bombing plane, *or* **bomb plane.** An airplane used in bombing; a bomber.

bomb thrower*. *Mil.* A device for throwing a bomb, as a howitzer or a kind of catapult. See CATAPULT, *n.*, **a**, below.

bon′go (bŏŋ′gō), *n.*; *pl.* BONGOS (-gōz). Either of two large antelopes (*Boöcercus eurycerus* of West Africa, and *B. isaaci* of East Africa) of a reddish or chestnut-brown color with narrow white stripes. Their flesh is esteemed as food.

bon′naz′ (bō′năz′), *n.* A kind of embroidery made with a complicated sewing machine said to have been invented by a Frenchman named *Bonnaz.*

bon′net*, *n.* The appliance, having the form of a parasol, which protects the valve of a spherical balloon against rain.

booby trap. A device to catch boobies, or dunces; specif., in the World War (1914–18), any of the many traps or stratagems prepared by the Germans to take the soldiers of the Allies unawares, as by attaching a wire to a revolver or other object left as if by chance, which when picked up sets off a bomb, or the like. *Slang or Colloq.*

bor′ing*, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BORE. — **boring from within,** act or practice of undermining the membership or policies of a party, organization, or the like, by placing agents inside the ranks to spread hostile propaganda through personal contact with coworkers. *Cant or Colloq.*

Bosche, *or* **bosche** (bŏsh), *n.* Var. of BOCHE.

bos′ton*, *n.* A form of the waltz characterized by the dancer's rising on the ball of the foot and descending during the same beat.

bottom drawer. See HOPE CHEST, below.

bot′u-lism*, *n. Med.* A form of food poisoning, due to the presence of *Bacillus botulinus*, first recognized in poisoning from spoiled sausage, but now known to occur from eating other kinds of food, as canned meat, vegetables, or fruit, which have become infected with the bacillus.

Bou′guer′s′ ha′lo (bo͞o′găz′). [After Pierre *Bouguer*, French mathematician.] *Meteor.* A faint white halo about 32° minimum radius around the antisolar point.

Bour′don′ tube′ (bo͞or′dôɴ′). A curved thin-walled tube, oval in cross section and closed at one end, that tends to straighten out with increase of internal pressure. It is the essential element of the Bourdon gauge (see, in the *Dict.*).

‖ **bour′geois′*** (bo͞or′zhwȧ′), *n. masc.* } *Collective pl.* BOURGEOIS.
‖ **bour′geoise′*** (-zhwȧz′), *n. fem.* } Among radical socialists, as the Bolsheviki, a person who has any private property interests, as in real estate, factories, business establishments, etc., so as to be suspected of having capitalistic sympathies, and, therefore, of being antagonistic to the proletariat.—*a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, bourgeois collectively.

bour′geoi′sie′* (-zhwȧ′zē′), *n.* Bourgeois collectively, or as a class.

Bow′er–Barff′ proc′ess (bou′ẽr-bärf′). *Metal.* A process for producing upon articles of iron or steel an adhering coating of the magnetic oxide of iron (which is not liable to corrosion by air, moisture, or ordinary acids).

bow stiffener (bou). *Aëronautics.* One of the rigid members attached to the bow of a nonrigid or semirigid envelope of an airship to reënforce it against pressure caused by the motion of the ship; — called also *nose stiffener.*

box ball. [A trade name.] A bowling game played on a specially prepared alley with five pins which are so arranged that they can be reset by the players by pulling a lever at the players' end of the alley. The balls when bowled pass into a box at the farther end of the alley, from which they are returned by means of gravity to the players' end.

box tail. *Aëronautics.* In a flying machine, a tail or rudder, usually fixed, resembling a box kite.

boy scout. Orig., a member of the "Boy Scouts," an organization of boys, founded in England in 1908, by Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, to promote good citizenship by creating

in them a spirit of civic duty and of usefulness to others, by stimulating their interest in wholesome mental, moral, industrial, and physical activities, etc. Hence, a member of any of the other similar organizations, which are now worldwide. In "The Boy Scouts of America" (incorporated Feb. 8, 1910), which may be taken as typical, the local councils are generally under a *scout commissioner*, under whose supervision are *scout masters*, each in charge of a *troop* of three or more *patrols* of eight scouts each, who are of three classes, *tenderfoot*, *second-class scout*, and *first-class scout*.

B. P. O. E. *Abbr.* Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. See ELK, *n.*, 2, below.

bra′chysm (brā′kĭz'm; brăk′ĭz'm), *n.* [*brachy-* + *-ism.*] A dwarfing in plants that is characterized by a shortening of the internodes only.

bra-chyt′ic (brȧ-kĭt′ĭk), *a.* Dwarfed from brachysm.

Brad′bur-y (brăd′bẽr-ĭ), *n.* An English treasury note bearing the signature of John Bradbury (Sir John Swanwick Bradbury (1872–)), secretary to His Majesty's Treasury from 1913. Cf. FISHER, below. *Slang, Eng.*

brass hat. A general or staff officer; — from the ornamental gold braid on the cap. *Brit. Soldiers' Slang.*

‖ **bras′sière′** (brȧ′syâr′), *n.* [F.] A form of woman's stiffened underwaist, worn to support the breasts.

bread line. A line of persons waiting to receive bread (or other food) given as charity.

bri′dle* (brī′d'l), *n.* *Aëronautics.* A sling of cordage which has its ends attached to the envelope of a captive balloon or airship, or to a preceding bridle, and to an intermediate point of which a rope or cable is attached which may hang loose or run to any desired place.

Brill's disease (brĭlz). [After Dr. Nathan Edwin *Brill*, Am. physician (1860–).] *Med.* An acute infectious disease, now considered to be a mild form of typhus.

‖ **bri′sance′** (brē′zäɴs′), *n.* [From F. *brisant*, p. pr. of *briser* to break.] The shattering effect shown by such explosives as nitroglycerin and guncotton. A high velocity of explosion is a necessary condition, but other factors also seem involved in its production.

‖ **bri′sant′** (brē′zäɴ′), *a.* [F.] Causing brisance.

broad′cast′*, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BROAD′CAST′, *also* -CAST′ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -CAST′ING. *Wireless.* To send out from a central station information, lectures, music, or messages of any kind by radiotelegraph or radiotelephone, for the benefit of a large number of receiving stations located within range of the broadcasting station.

☞ The form *broadcasted* for the preterit and past participle, though illogical on the analogy of *cast*, is common in the above sense.

broad′tail′ (brôd′tāl′), *n.* **a** Any of certain Asiatic sheep, the young of which are known in the fur trade as "Persian lambs." Cf. PERSIAN LAMB, below. **b** *Furriery.* The skin, or pelt, of very young lambs of the broadtail sheep, killed before the black curly wool, which resembles fur, has had time to develop beyond the flat wavy state when its appearance suggests moiré silk.

Brock′en bow′ (brŏk′'n bō′). = BROCKEN SPECTER, in *Dict.*

bro′mide* (brō′mīd; -mĭd), *n.* A person who is conventional and commonplace in his habits of thought and conversation. Cf. PHILISTINE, *n.*, 4 (in the *Dict.*), and SULPHITE, below. *Slang.*—**bro-mid′ic** (brō-mĭd′ĭk), *a. Slang.*
The *bromide* conforms to everything sanctioned by the majority and may be depended upon to be trite, banal, and arbitrary. *Gelett Burgess.*

bro-mid′i-om (brō-mĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*bromide* + *idiom.*] A conventional comment or saying, such as those characteristic of bromides. *Slang.*

brough′am* (brōō′ŭm; brōōm; brō′ŭm), *n.* *Automobiles.* **a** An electric automobile having a closed body like that of a coupé, but usually somewhat larger with accommodations for four or five passengers. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary.* **b** A gasoline-driven automobile having a body like that of a limousine but without a roof over the driver's seat. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dict.*

Brown′ing (broun′ĭng), *n.* [After John M. *Browning* (1854–), Am. inventor.] Short for BROWNING PISTOL, an automatic pistol of modern type; also for BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE and BROWNING MACHINE GUN, which see, below.

Browning automatic machine rifle. A gas-operated gun firing small-arms ammunition on the automatic principle. In construction it is identical with the Browning automatic rifle, except that a tripod barrel rest is provided, and the barrel itself is of the radiator type to facilitate cooling.

Browning automatic rifle. [See BROWNING, above.] A gas-operated, air-cooled, portable automatic machine rifle fed from a magazine so placed that cartridges are pressed upward into the chamber and firing normally 200 to 350 rounds a minute. It is similar in principle to the Lewis automatic rifle (which see, below), but has additional mechanism for taking up the recoil when fired.

Browning machine gun. [See BROWNING, above.] An automatic machine gun fed from a web belt containing 250 cartridges of .30 caliber, operated by recoil action, and capable of firing more than 500 shots a minute, the barrel being cooled by a water jacket. The gun weighs 34½ pounds and is mounted on a tripod, the stability of its mount permitting its use for indirect, overhead, and barrage fire.

brunch (brŭnch), *n.* [A portmanteau word, fr. *br*eakfast and l*unch*.] A meal taken between breakfast time and lunch time and taking the place of breakfast and lunch. *Eng. Univ. Slang.*

bud′dy (bŭd′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Prob. a dimin. of *brother.*] *Colloq. U. S.* **a** Brother; little boy. **b** Companion; mate; pal; also, a soldier of the United States.

bug*, *n.* *Elec.* Any fault in the connections or trouble in the working of electrical apparatus. *Cant.*

bug trap. *Elec.* A device for detecting a "bug". *Cant.*

bulge*, *n.* *Naval.* A semicylindrical compartment, built on the outer hull of a vessel between the water line and bottom plating and extending over the length of the vital portions of the ship, designed to receive the shock of explosion of torpedoes and mines and thus protect the ship.

Bull Moose. *U. S. Politics.* **a** [*often l. c.*] A follower of Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential campaign of 1912; — a sense said to have originated from a remark made by Roosevelt, on a certain occasion, that he felt "like a bull moose." *Cant.* **b** The figure of a bull moose used as the party symbol of the Progressive party in the presidential campaign of 1912; hence, **Bull Moose party**, the Progressive party. *Cant.* — **Bull Moos′er** (mōōs′ẽr). *Cant.*

bull's′-eye′*, *n.* One of the small rings of wood, metal, etc., forming part of a balloon rigging and used for the connection or adjustment of ropes.

bun′dook (bŭn′dŏŏk), *n.* [Hind. *bandūk.*] A rifle, musket; — Brit. soldiers' adaptation of the Hindustani term.

bun′ga-low*, *n.* *Arch.* A more or less solidly constructed house for permanent residence, generally of one story, but sometimes of a story and a half, preserving only the low, sweeping exterior lines and wide veranda (generally on the front only) of the bungalow of India. *U. S. and Canada.*

bunk (bŭŋk), *n.* False, misleading, or empty speech or expression; buncombe; humbug; bunko.—*v. t.* To deceive or humbug with "bunk". *Both Slang.*

bunny hug. *Dancing.* See TURKEYTROT, below.

buoy′an-cy*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The upward force exerted on a lighter-than-air craft due to the air which it displaces. A balloon or airship is said to have *positive buoyancy* when the buoyancy is greater than the weight of the balloon or airship, and *negative buoyancy* if it is less.

burble point. *Aëronautics.* In the case of an airplane in flight, the angle of attack at which the value of the lift decreases both when the angle decreases and when it is increased. The burble point marks a change in the nature of the flow of air, which becomes turbulent.

bu-rel′la (bū-rĕl′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. BUREL.] A kind of lightweight woolen goods of basket weave, used for dresses, coats, etc.

Burgundy mixture. *Hort.* A mixture of copper sulphate, sal soda, and water, used as a fungicide.

Bur′ley, *or* **bur′ley** (bûr′lĭ), *n.* [Prob. from the proper name *Burley.*] A kind of fine-fibered tobacco, generally very light colored when cured, grown especially in Kentucky but also in neighboring States, and valued particularly for plug chewing tobaccos.

bur′ro weed′ (bŏŏr′ō; bŭr′ō). A weed (*Dondia moquini*), of the goosefoot family, growing on alkaline lands in the southwestern United States.

bus*, *n.* **a** An automobile. *Slang.* **b** An airplane. *Slang.* **c** A bus boy. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

bus boy, *or* **bus**, *n.* A waiter's assistant; an omnibus (see OMNIBUS, *n.*, 4, in the *Dictionary*); in cafeterias or self-service restaurants, a boy or man who clears up after patrons as they finish, carrying out the soiled dishes, etc. — **bus girl.** *All Cant or Slang, U. S.*

bush league. A minor league of professional or semiprofessional baseball teams. *Baseball Slang.*

bust*, *n.* *Moving Pictures.* A very close view of some object, as a ring, a watch, or a pocketbook, or of a person, necessary to the understanding of the picture or to emphasize some point. It differs from the CLOSE-UP (below) in not being intended to show action or facial expression. *Cant.*

button stick. A strip of brass, about ten inches long, slotted in such a way that it will pass over a row of buttons, as on a soldier's blouse or jacket, allowing each button to appear through an opening in the device so that it may be polished without soiling the cloth.

B. W. I. *Abbr.* British West Indies.

‖ **ca′bane′** (kȧ′bȧn′), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* A pyramidal or prismoidal framework, for supporting the wings of an airplane at the fuselage; also, the system of trussing for supporting overhang in a wing.

cab′a-ret′* (*in this sense pron. com.* kăb′ȧ-rā′), *n.* In the United States, a café or restaurant where the guests are entertained by performers who dance or sing on the floor between the tables, after the practice of certain French taverns; hence, an entertainment of this nature.

‖ **ca′bré′** (kȧ′brā′), *n.* [F., p. p. of *cabrer* to rear (as a horse).] *Aëronautics.* Of an airplane, canted or inclined above the normal angle of flight.

cab′ri-o-let′* (kăb′rĭ-ō-lā′), *n.* An automobile somewhat resembling a coupé in appearance and capacity, having a folding top and glass windows in the doors. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary.*

cack (kăk), *n.* An infant's heelless shoe with a sole-leather bottom. *Cant.*

cad′die, cad′dy (kăd′ĭ), *v. i.;* CAD′DIED (-ĭd); CAD′DY-ING. To serve as a caddie.

Ca-det′ (kȧ-dĕt′), *n.* [Russ. *Kadet*, pl. *Kadeti*, fr. *K.Dti*, that is, K. D.'s, abbr. of *Konstitutsionalnyie Demokrati* Constitutional Democrats.] In Russian politics, a member of the Constitutional Democratic party (which see, below).

caf′e-te′ri-a (kăf′ĕ-tē′rĭ-ȧ; kä′fā-tā-rē′ä), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *cafeteria* coffee shop; cf. F. *cafetière.*] A restaurant or café at which the patrons serve themselves from, or are served at, a counter, taking the food to tables to eat. *U. S.*

cal-cim′e-ter (kăl-sĭm′ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An instrument for liberating and measuring the carbon dioxide in limestone, soil, or the like, and also for estimating the amount of lime in soils.

calcium cyanamide. *Chem.* A compound, $CaCN_2$, obtained in impure, cokelike form by passing dry nitrogen over calcium carbide at 1200° C. (2190° F.) and used as a fertilizer and as a source of other nitrogen compounds. The commercial product is called also *lime nitrogen*.

cal′i-brate*, *v. t.* **a** To standardize. **b** *Gunnery.* To adjust the powder charge and sights of a battery of guns by the data obtained from actual firing, so that for a given range, as indicated on the sights, all projectiles fired from that battery will strike at the same distance.

Calif. *Abbr.* California.

cal′o-rie*, *n.* *Dietetics.* The large, or great, calorie (see CALORIE **b**, in the *Dict.*) used as a unit in expressing the heat-producing or energy-producing value of food; also, a quantity of food capable of producing an amount of heat or energy equivalent to one such unit.

cal′o-rite (kăl′ō-rīt), *n.* [L. *calor* heat.] *Metal.* An alloy of nickel, iron, and chromium which resists oxidation at high temperatures. It is used especially for the wiring in electrical-resistance heating units.

☞ *Calorite* is a trade-mark name.

cal′o-rize (kăl′ō-rīz), *v. t.* [L. *calor* heat + *-ize.*] *Metal.* To treat by a process for coating metal (usually iron or steel) with aluminium. The metal is heated in a reducing atmosphere in a closed retort which is filled with a mixture containing finely divided aluminium. The aluminium alloys with the metal, penetrating to a depth dependent on the time of treatment. When calorized metal is exposed to high temperatures a film of aluminium oxide forms on the surface, protecting the metal from further oxidation under the action of heat. Cf. SHERARDIZE, in the *Dict.*

cam′ber*, *n.* The convexity or rise of the curve of an aërofoil from its chord; — usually expressed as the ratio of the maximum departure of the curve from the chord to the length of the chord. *Top camber* is the camber of the top surface of an aërofoil; *bottom camber*, the camber of the bottom surface; *mean camber* is the mean of these two.

cam′er-a-man′ (kăm′ẽr-ȧ-măn′), *n.* A man who operates a camera, esp. an expert, as in taking moving pictures.

ca′mias (kä′myäs), *n.* [Philippine name.] *Bot.* A small tree, *Averrhoa bilimbi*, of tropical Asia, often cultivated for its oblong, greenish, acid fruits, which are used for pickles and preserves; — called also *bilimbi*.

‖ **ca′mion′** (kȧ′myôɴ′), *n.* [F.] **a** A kind of low wagon; dray. **b** A truck; motor truck.

cam′i-sole*, *n.* A kind of short chemise or corset cover.

‖ **ca′mou′flage′** (kȧ′mōō′flȧzh′; kăm′ōō-flȧzh′), *n.* [F., fr. *camoufler* to disguise.] *Mil.* The disguising of a camp, battery, arsenal, ship, etc., as by paint, screens, shrubbery, or the like, to reduce its visibility or conceal its actual nature or location from the enemy; also, the disguise so applied or utilized. Often used fig.

ca′mou′flage′, *v. t.;* -FLAGED′ (-flȧzhd′; -flȧzhd′); -FLAG′-ING (-flȧzh′ĭng; -flȧzh′ĭng). To disguise by camouflage.

‖ **ca′mou′fleur′** (-flûr′), *n.; pl.* -FLEURS. A person employed or skilled in the work of camouflage.

camp′craft′ (kămp′krȧft′), *n.* Skill and practice in whatever pertains to camping.

camp′-fire′ girl′. A member of "The Camp Fire Girls of America," an organization of girls between the ages of 12 and 20, corresponding to the boy-scout organizations, and having as its general aim to utilize the outdoor play impulse in the development of character and of the spirit of coöperation, and to invest home duties and occupations with a real and lively interest. The girls of each *Camp Fire*, or local branch or chapter, are immediately supervised by a regularly licensed *guardian of the fire*, and are of three ranks, or orders, *wood gatherer*, *fire maker*, and *torch-bearer*, advancement from one order to the (following) next higher being contingent upon the performance of certain useful tasks, and the attainment of honors in *health craft*, *home craft*, *nature lore*, *campcraft*, *handcraft*, *business*, and *patriotism*. The organization originated in 1911, and was incorporated in January, 1914.

camp robber. The Canada jay.

ca-na′di-um (kȧ-nā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Canada.*] *Chem.* A supposed new element found native as a soft white metal in a British Columbia mine.

canal rays. *Physics.* Positive rays in a vacuum tube; — so called by the German physicist Eugen Goldstein (1850–), who (in 1886) first obtained them in a tube having a metallic tube for a cathode, from which latter these rays issued (whence the name).

ca-nard′* (kȧ-närd′; *F.* kȧ′när′), *n.* A type of pusher airplane having the elevator, rudder, etc., in front of the supporting planes instead of to the rear.

can′de-lil′la (kän′dā-lēl′yä; 195), *n.* [Sp. *candelilla* little candle.] A euphorbiaceous shrub, *Pedilanthus pavonis*, of northern Mexico and adjacent regions, yielding a wax (**candelilla wax**) used for waxing floors, in making varnish, graphophone records, electrical insulation, etc. Also, any of certain other species of Euphorbia.

ca-pac′i-tive (kȧ-păs′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Elec.* Of or pert. to (electric) capacity. — **capacitive coupling**, *Wireless*, coupling by means of condensers.

ca-pac′i-ty*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The cubic contents or volume, under specified conditions, of the gas-containing portion of an aërostat.

cape*, *n.* Short for **capeskin**, a kind of goatskin from the Cape Verde Islands. Hence, **cape**, *a.*; as, *cape* gloves.

capital levy. A levy on capital, either personal or industrial or both, in addition to income and other taxes, as to extinguish the war debt of a country, or to reduce it so that the interest on the remainder may be met by ordinary taxation. It amounts to a conscription on wealth.

capital ship. A warship of the first rank in point of size, armament, etc. For the purposes of the naval disarmament treaties of 1921–22, a capital ship was defined as "a vessel of war, not an aircraft carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a caliber exceeding eight inches."

captive balloon. A balloon restrained from free flight by means of a cable attaching it to the earth.

‖ **Ca′ra-bi-nie′re** (kä′rä-bē-nyĕ′rā), *n.; pl.* -BINIERI (-rē). [It., fr. F. *carabinier*. See CARBINE.] A member of the Italian military police.

car′a-cul′ (kä′rȧ-kōōl′; *popularly*, kăr′ȧ-kŭl), *n.* Var. of KARAKUL, a kind of fur. See in the *Dictionary.*

car′ba-zine (kär′bȧ-zĭn; -zēn), *n.* Carbazide.

car′bo (kär′bō), *n.* [L. *carbo* coal.] A carbonaceous residue from petroleum distillation; oil-retort carbon.

carbonyl chloride*. Carbonyl chloride or phosgene was much used in the World War, both in cloud attacks and in shells and bombs. It is a severe respiratory irritant and its deadliness is increased by the fact that serious symptoms appear only after some hours following the exposure.

car′bu-re′tion (kär′bū-rĕsh′ŭn), *n.* The act or process of carbureting.

Car′gile treat′ment (kär′gĭl). [After Dr. Charles H. *Cargile* (1853–), Am. surgeon.] *Surg.* A method of treating surgical wounds in which the so-called **Cargile membrane**, made from the peritoneum of the ox, is used for packing and to prevent adhesions.

‖ **Car′ran-zis′ta** (kär′rän-sēs′tä), *n.* [Sp.] A follower of Venustiano Carranza (1859–1920), president of Mexico from 1915 to 1920.

Car-rel′–Da′kin treat′ment (kȧ-rĕl′-dā′kĭn). [After Alexis *Carrel*, Am. surgeon, and Henry Drysdale *Dakin*, Eng. research chemist in Amer.] *Surg.* The Carrel treatment with Dakin's solution as irrigating medium.

Car-rel′ treat′ment (kȧ-rĕl′). [After Alexis *Carrel*, Am. surgeon.] *Surg.* Intermittent deep irrigation of wounds after the latter are freed from all foreign matter.

Car-rel′ tube′. *Surg.* A combination of rubber tubes of small bore for the conveyance of antiseptic solution in disinfecting and irrigating wounds in the Carrel treatment.

car′riage*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* Undercarriage.

car′ri-er*, *n.* *Med.* A person who carries in his system and disseminates the microörganisms of a disease, as diphtheria or typhoid fever, to which he himself is immune; also, any animal or thing which similarly disseminates disease germs.
car′ry*, *v. i.* —**to carry on***, to keep behaving or acting in a certain way (see under CARRY, *v. i.*, in the *Dictionary*), esp. to persevere unfalteringly in the line of duty.
car′tel*, *n.* [G. *kartell.*] *Econ.* In Germany and Austria, a form of agreement entered into by two or more business houses in order to regulate their business by fixing the output, apportioning the business among themselves, fixing prices, etc.; also, the houses or the businesses, collectively, associated under such an agreement. The *cartel* corresponds to the American *trust* and the British *syndicate*.
car′tel-ize (kär′tĕl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To combine into a cartel; bring under the control of a cartel; to subject to the rules and regulations of a cartel. — *v. i.* To combine in a cartel; form a cartel. — **car′tel-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
Ca-sa′ba, or Cas-sa′ba, mel′on (ká-sä′bá). [From *Kassaba*, Smyrna, Asia Minor, whence the melon was introduced.] A type of winter muskmelon, with a yellow rind and sweetish, white, watery flesh.
cas′ca-ron′ (kăs′ká-rōn′), *n.* [Sp. *cascarón.*] Lit., an eggshell; hence, an eggshell filled with confetti to be thrown by revelers at balls, carnivals, etc. *Western U. S.*
cas′ing* (kās′ĭng), *n.* The shoe, or outer covering, of a pneumatic tire.
cas′se-role*, *n.* A vessel of earthenware, porcelain, or the like, usually having a cover and either a handle or a separable holder of metal, in which food may be baked and served.
cas′si-o-pe′ium (kăs′ĭ-ō-pē′yŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Cassiopeia.*] *Chem.* Lutecium; — Welsbach's name.
cat′a-lyst (kăt′á-lĭst), *n.* A catalytic agent.
Cat′-and-Mouse′ Act′. An act, called the "Prisoners' Temporary-Discharge-for-Ill-health Act," passed by the British Parliament in April, 1913, to provide for the temporary discharge of prisoners whose further detention in prison is undesirable on account of the condition of their health, and for their return upon the expiration of the period of discharge. The act was aimed esp. against the hunger strikes among the militant suffragettes. *Slang.*
cat′a-pult*, *n.* **a** Any of various mechanical devices utilizing the recoil of a spring drawn taut and suddenly released, for hurling grenades, bombs, or the like. **b** *Aëronautics.* A device, as a truck moved on a narrow-gauge track by a mechanism of powerful springs, for launching an airplane from the deck of a ship.
cat′e-na-ry*, *n.* A catenary curve, or a suspended chain, wire, etc., having such a curve; specif., such a wire when used to support a trolley wire at uniform height by means of hangers of varying length.
cat′er-pil′lar*, *n.*, *or, more fully,* **caterpillar tractor.** A tractor, made especially for use on very rough ground, which travels upon two endless belts, one on each side of the machine, kept in motion by cogged driving wheels so that the tractor moves forward with the revolution of the belts. Hence, **cat′er-pil′lar**, *a.*, as, *caterpillar* wheel.
☞ "*Caterpillar*," as applied to tractors, is a trade-mark.
ca-thar′sis* (ká-thär′sĭs), *n.* *Psychotherapy.* The process of relieving an abnormal excitement by reëstablishing the association of the emotion with the memory or idea of the event that first caused it, and of eliminating it by complete expression (called the *abreaction*).
cathedral chimes. *Music.* Bell-metal tubes of varying lengths, played by striking at the upper ends with a mallet, producing tones closely resembling distant church bells.
cath′o-lyte (kăth′ō-līt), *n.* [*cathode* + electro*lyte.*] *Physics & Chem.* That portion of the electrolyte which is adjacent to the cathode. — **cath′o-lyt′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
cat′ta-lo (kăt′á-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES or -LOS (-lōz). = CATALO, in the *Dictionary*.
cat′walk′ (kăt′wôk′), *n.* A narrow footway along the keel of a rigid airship.
C. C. S. Casualty Clearing Station (the station from which wounded soldiers are sent home, to hospitals, etc., for treatment). *British.*
ceil′ing*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The highest altitude to which an aircraft can attain or approach under given conditions, as: **a** The height above sea level at which a given aircraft ceases to rise at a rate of speed greater than a small specified one (100 feet a minute in the United States Air Service); — called specifically the *service ceiling.* **b** The maximum height above sea level which a given aircraft can approach asymptotically, assuming standard air conditions; — called specif. the *absolute ceiling.*
ce-les′ta (sē-lĕs′tá), *n.* [F. *célesta.*] *Music.* A keyboard instrument having a pianolike action, with hammers that strike upon steel plates suspended above wooden resonance boxes.
cell*, *n.* **1.** *Math.* Any solid or extent of three dimensions, conceived as partially bounding an extent or space of four dimensions; thus, the polyhedrons that bound or form a polyhedroid are called *cells*. See FOURTH DIMENSION, below.
2. *Aëronautics.* **a** In an airplane, the entire structure of the wings and wing trussing on one side of the fuselage, or between fuselages or nacelles, where there are more than one. **b** In a balloon or airship the bag or one of the bags containing the aërostatic gas.
cel′lite (sĕl′īt; -ĭt), *n.* Also **-lit.** See CELLULOSE ACETATE.
☞ *Cellit* is a trade-mark name.
cel′lo-bi′ose (sĕl′ō-bī′ōs), *n.* (*cellulose* + *biose*, **a.**) *Org. Chem.* A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, of the biose or disaccharide class, obtained as a white, faintly sweet powder by the hydrolysis of cellulose; — called also *cellose.*
cel′lon (sĕl′ŏn), *n.* See CELLULOSE ACETATE, below.
cel′lose (sĕl′ōs), *n.* [*cellulose* + *-ose*, 2 **a.**] = CELLOBIOSE.
cellulose acetate. *Chem.* Any of several noninflammable compounds, insoluble in water, formed by the action of glacial acetic acid, acetic anhydride, and concentrated sulphuric acid (or by some similar method) on cellulose, esp. cotton. They are used for making artificial silk, photographic films, electric insulators, varnishes, etc. The compounds or compositions containing them are sold under various trade names, as *cellite* and *cellon.*
cel′ti-um (sĕl′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Celtae* Celts.] *Chem.* A supposed new element of the rare-earth group, accompanying lutecium and scandium in the gadolinite earths. Symbol, *Ct* (no period).
cen′sor*, *n.* In Freudian dream interpretation, a psychic force or system which forces a distortion upon the expression of wishes in dreams.
We should then assume in each human being, as the primary cause of dream formation, two psychic forces (streams, systems), of which one constitutes the wish expressed by the dream, while the other acts as a *censor* upon this dream wish, and by means of this censoring forces a distortion upon its expression. *Sigmund Freud* (in translation).
cen-ta′vo (sĕn-tä′vō), *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vōz). [Pg.] A Portuguese coin worth 1/100 of an escudo (which see, below).
center, or centre, of buoyancy. The center of gravity of the air displaced by a balloon or airship — approximately the center of gravity of the contained gas.
cent′ge-ner (sĕnt′jē-nẽr), *n.* [L. *centum* hundred + *genus, generis*, birth, race.] *Agric.* **a** A large number (properly, a hundred) of plants or animals having a common parentage; esp., a hundred plants, as of corn, derived from a single parent and so planted, as in plots or rows, that the value of the breed may be determined. **b** A device for planting one hundred seeds equally spaced and at a uniform depth.
cen′ti-bar′ (sĕn′tĭ-bär′), *n.* [*centi-*, 2 + *bar.*] *Physics.* The hundredth part of a bar (see BAR, *n.*, above).
Central Powers. Austria-Hungary and Germany; — so called, since the beginning of the World War (1914–1918), because of their geographic position. The term was later used to include their allies, Bulgaria and Turkey.
cen-troi′dal (sĕn-troi′dăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the centroid, or center of mass of a body; passing through the centroid; as, a *centroidal* axis.
cer′e-bron′ic (sĕr′ē-brŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{25}H_{50}O_3$, formed by the decomposition of cerebron.
C. G. M. *Abbr.* Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (awarded in the British Navy since 1874).
C. G. T. *Abbr.* Confédération Générale du Travail (an organization which is the French syndicalist labor union).
C. H. *Abbr.* Companion of Honor (a member of a British order, the Companions of Honor, estab. in 1917).
chain store. One of a number of retail stores which are under the same ownership and control, and which sell the same class or classes of merchandise.
chair car. **a** A parlor car. *Local, Eastern U. S.* **b** A railroad car having reclining chairs or chairs with high adjustable backs. These cars are used chiefly on long-distance trains. An extra fare is rarely, if ever, charged. *Local U. S.*
chair′wom′an (châr′wo͝om′ăn), *n.* A woman occupying a chair of office or serving as a presiding officer.
cham′oi-sette′ (shăm′wá-zĕt′), *n.* [*chamois* + *-ette.*] A closely woven cotton fabric used esp. for gloves.
characteristic rays. *Physics.* X rays, nearly homogeneous as to wave length, obtained by exposing a metal surface to ordinary X rays. The secondary radiation emitted by the metal has a wave length approximately proportional to the reciprocal of the square of the atomic weight of the metal.
‖ **char′meuse′** (shàr′mûz′), *n.*; *pl.* -MEUSES. [F.] A soft silk fabric, having a satinlike surface.
chas′er* (chās′ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Aëronautics.* A small, light, usually single-seated, military airplane of great speed and climbing power, used in repelling hostile aircraft.
2. *Naval.* A submarine chaser.
Chau-tau′qua (shá-tô′kwá), *n.* [*often l. c.*] An assembly for educational purposes conducted more or less on the plan of the summer schools at Chautauqua, N. Y.; hence, an educational entertainment or a series of such entertainments, often held out of doors, in a tent, etc. **Chau-tau′-qua,** *or* **chau-**, *a.* — **Chau-tau′quan,** *or* **chau-**(-kwăn), *a.*
chedd′ite (chĕd′īt), *n.* [From *Chedde*, town in Haute-Savoie, France, where it was first made.] A widely used blasting explosive consisting essentially of a mixture of potassium or sodium chlorate with one or more nitrohydrocarbons and, orig., castor oil. There are many varieties.
chem′o-ther′a-py (kĕm′ō-thĕr′á-pĭ), *n.* [*chemical* + *therapy.*] *Med.* The treatment of internal disease by chemical reagents that have a specific and immediate toxic effect upon the microörganism that causes the disease, without seriously poisoning the patient. Examples are the treatment of malaria with quinine and of syphilis with mercury. — **chem′o-ther′a-peu′tic** (-pū′tĭk), *a.*
chestnut blight. *Forestry.* A very destructive disease of American chestnut trees, due to the fungus *Endothia parasitica*, marked by dead sunken areas of bark in which pustules of the fungus are formed, and by the death of limbs girdled by the fungus; — called also *chestnut bark disease.* The fruit from diseased trees is not poisonous.
chi′ro-prac′tor (kī′rō-prăk′tẽr), *n.* A practitioner of chiropractic (which see, in the *Dictionary*).
chloramine*, *n.* Also **-amin.** **a** *Inorganic Chem.* An oily compound, NH_2Cl, obtained by the reaction of sodium hypochlorite with ammonia. **b** *Pharm.* Chloramine T.
chloramine T. Also **chloramine-T, chloramin T.** [Cf. CHLORAMINE.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder used as an antiseptic in dentistry, in treating wounds, etc. Chemically, it is the sodium derivative of *N*-chloro-*p*-toluene-sulphonamide, $CH_3C_6H_4SO_2NClNa$. Called also *chlorazene, chloramine.*
chlo′ra-zene (klō′rá-zēn), *n.* [*chlor-* + *azo-* + *-ene.*] See CHLORAMINE T, above.
Choc′taw*, *n.* In figure skating, a figure consisting of a combination of a stroke forward on either edge of either skate, followed by a stroke backward on the opposite edge of the skate on the opposite foot.
Cho′la, cho′la (chō′lä), *n.*, *fem.* of CHOLO, CHOLO, below.
Cho′lo (chō′lō), *n.*; *pl.* CHOLOS (-lōz). [Spanish American.]
1. An Indian of a race of Quichuan linguistic stock inhabiting the mountain regions of Peru.
2. [*l. c.*] In Bolivia, Peru, etc., a mestizo; a person of Spanish and Indian blood. The cholos of Bolivia occupy an important place in the industrial and political life of the country, furnishing nearly all the skilled labor.
chon′dri-o-some′ (kŏn′drĭ-ō-sōm′), *n.* [Ult. fr. Gr. χόνδρος grit, cartilage + *-some.*] *Biol.* See MITOCHONDRIA, below.
chop′per*, *n.* *Elec.* An interrupter. *Cant.*
chord*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The line of a straight edge brought into contact with the lower surface of an aërofoil section at two points. In the case of an aërofoil having double convex camber, it is the straight line joining the leading and trailing edges, which for this purpose are the two points in the section that are farthest apart.
chord length. *Aëronautics.* The length of the projection of an aërofoil section on its chord.
Chris′ti-ad (krĭs′tĭ-ăd), *n.* [NL. *Christias, -iadis*, fr. *Christus*, on analogy of *Ilias.* See ILIAD.] An epic relating to Christ, esp. the *Christiad* of Marco Girolamo Vida.
‖ **chy′pre** (shē′pr′), *n.* [F., fr. *Chypre* Cyprus.] A blended perfume of delicate odors.
Cin-cin′cis (sĭn-sĭn′sĭs), *n.* A variety of pear of the Chinese type, valuable for canning and preserving, first grown in America in Ohio about 1860 from a seedling imported with others from France, and later introduced into southern Florida, where it has proved to be well adapted.
cin′e-ma (sĭn′ē-má), *n.* [Short for *cinematograph.*] A moving picture; photoplay; also, with *the*, moving pictures collectively. *Chiefly British.*
cin′e-ma-mi-cros′co-py (-má-mī-krŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* The art or process of photographing objects of microscopic size upon a moving film for cinematographic projection so that they appear upon the screen in magnified form.
cin′e-mat′o-graph (-măt′ō-gráf), *v. t.* To take a series of photographs of with the cinematograph; make chronophotographs of. — **cin′e-ma-tog′ra-phy** (-má-tŏg′rá-fĭ), *n.*
cin′e-mel′o-dra′ma (-mĕl′ō-drä′má), *n.* [*cinema* + *melodrama.*] A photoplay depicting a melodramatic story.
Circassian walnut. The wood of the walnut *Juglans regia*, native to the eastern slopes of the Caucasus and ranging eastward to the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains.
cir′cus*, *n.* = FLYING CIRCUS, below.
ci-tric′o-la scale′, *or* **ci-tric′o-la** (sĭ-trĭk′ō-lá), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *citrus* citron tree + *-cola* (as in *incola*) inhabitant; *in* + *colere* to dwell.] A scale insect, *Coccus citricola* Campbell, of California, which causes serious damage to citrus fruit trees.
cit′rus* (sĭt′rus), *a.* Pertaining to the family Rutaceæ, tribe *Citrinæ*, and esp. to the genus Citrus as commonly recognized; as *citrus* scale, *citrus* canker, *citrus* fruit.
☞ *Citrus* as an adjective is becoming common and, in the United States at least, seems to be superseding *citrous*, as in *citrus* fruit, etc.
citrus canker. A serious bacterial disease of the grapefruit, orange, lemon, etc., caused by the organism *Bacterium citri*, occurring in eastern Asia, the southern United States, and South Africa. It is believed that it was introduced into the United States from Japan.
citrus scab. A widely spread disease of citrus trees, due to the fungus *Cladosporium citri*, which attacks the trees, leaves, and fruit. It is especially injurious to the grapefruit.
city-manager plan. A method of municipal government by which a nonpolitical, central executive (**city manager**) is hired under a charter provision by a city commission (commission-manager plan), or a mayor and council (council-manager plan), to manage all the administrative affairs of a city. He may or may not be a local resident. He is usually removable solely by the commission or the council, and appoints and controls the heads of the administrative departments at his discretion, and the remaining city employees subject to civil-service provisions.
civ′vy (sĭv′ĭ); *pl.* CIVVIES (-ĭz). *Slang, Chiefly Eng.* **a** A civilian. **b** *pl.* Civilian as opposed to military dress.
clas-mat′o-cyte (klăs-măt′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. κλάσμα, κλάσματος, a fragment + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* A large connective-tissue cell having a tendency to split up.
Clay′den ef-fect′ (klā′dĕn). [After Arthur W. *Clayden*, Eng. scientist (1855–).] The reversal of a photographic image of exceedingly short exposure by the action of a subsequent illumination, as in "dark lightning."
Clay′ton An′ti-trust′ Act′ (klā′tŭn). [After Henry D. *Clayton*, representative from Alabama.] An act, passed October 14, 1914 (63rd Congress), to supplement the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 (which see, below). It prohibits discriminating prices and trade agreements, interlocking directorates of banks and large competing corporations, and the holding by one corporation of the stock of another where the effect is "to substantially lessen competition". It limits injunctions and contempt proceedings in labor disputes, and exempts labor and agricultural organizations from antitrust laws.
click*, *v. t.* To seize hastily; to grab; hence, to receive or get suddenly; to experience (usually, a misfortune). *Slang & Dial., Eng.*
click*, *v. i.* —**to click it**, to be taken ill; to be injured, esp. seriously or fatally; to "catch it". *Slang & Dial., Eng.*
cli-nom′e-ter*, *n.* See INCLINOMETER, below.
‖ **cloche*** (klŏsh), *n.* *Aëronautics.* = BELL SYSTEM OF CONTROL, above.
clone (klōn), *n.* [Gr. κλών a slip or twig.] *Biol.* Any assemblage of race organisms descended by asexual reproduction from a single sexually produced individual.
close′-up′ (klōs′ŭp′), *n.* **a** *Moving Pictures.* A picture of a character or a portion of a scene taken with the camera moved closer than for the main part of the picture, and hence showing a detail or details on an enlarged scale. **b** Hence, any photograph taken at close range. Also fig.
clo′ver-leaf′ (klō′vẽr-lēf′), *n.* [So called because the ground plan of the seat arrangement suggests the shape of a clover leaf.] *Automobiles.* A three- or four-passenger roadster having two individual front seats with a passageway between giving access to a rear seat, the only entrances to the car being at the front. See ROADSTER, in the *Dict.*
coal box. See BLACK MARIA, above. *Slang.*
cock′pit′*, *n.* In some airplanes, an open space or one of the open spaces in which the pilot and passengers are accommodated. When the cockpit is completely housed in it is called a *cabin.*
cold-pack method. *Canning.* A method by which food materials (vegetables, fruits, meats, soups) are prepared for preservation, a common form of which consists of (1) scalding or blanching (except for berries and soft fruits); (2) dipping in cold water; (3) packing immediately in hot, clean containers (pouring hot sirup over fruit), then covering (glass jars) or sealing (tins); (4) processing, or sterilizing, in a hot-water bath or pressure cooker; and (5) sealing glass jars at once while materials are still hot.
colloidal fuel. A liquid or semisolid fuel consisting of powdered carbonaceous material (as coal or coke) suspended in fuel oil, tar, or the like, with a small percentage of a stabilizing agent. It is burned like fuel oil.
col′or-ful, col′our-ful (kŭl′ẽr-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of color.
Columbus Day. The 12th day of October, on which day in 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America, landing on one of the Bahama Islands (probably the one now com-

monly called *Watling Island*), and naming it "San Salvador"; — called also *Discovery Day*.

com′bi-na′tion*, *n.* A one-piece undergarment combining corset cover with drawers or petticoat, or, as in the union suit, constituting undervest and drawers.

come*, *v. i.* — **to come across***, to pay over money; contribute; hand over something; "fork out"; as, they *came across* handsomely. *Slang.* — **to come back***, to regain a former condition or state, as of physical activity, fitness, supremacy, or the like, from which one has declined or has been deposed; to reënter a former calling, profession, or the like, from which one has retired or has been deposed. *Slang.*

come′back′*, *n.* **a** The act or an instance of coming back (to a former condition or state, etc.). **b** An answer; retort; repartee. *Slang or Colloq.*

com′ic*, *n. Cant.* **a** A comic picture. **b** *Moving Pictures.* A picture presenting broad comedy or farce.

‖ **co′mi-ta′dji** (kō′mē-tä′jē). Var. of KOMITAJI, below.

com′mis-sar*, *n.* [Cf. F. *commissaire.*] A commissary; commissioner; member or head of a commissariat; — in recent use [through Russ. *kommissar*] esp. one of the *People's Commissars*, or heads of the commissariats, or departments of government, of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. These commissars collectively form the Russian national cabinet. The word which is translated *commissar* in this latter sense is otherwise translated *commissary* and *commissioner* by some. See COMMISSARIAT.

com′mis-sa′ri-at* (kŏm′ĭ-sā′rĭ-ăt; 115), *n.* A body of commissars; the office of commissar or of a commissar; — in recent use [Russ. *kommissariat*] esp. any of the departments of government of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (see citation below).

The Central Executive Committee also forms a Council of People's Commissaries for the general administration of the affairs of the Republic, to consist of 18 People's *Commissariats*, viz., Foreign Affairs, War and Marine, Interior, Justice, Labor, Social Welfare, Public Instruction, Posts and Telegraphs, Nationalities, Finance, Transport and Communications, Agriculture, Food, Supreme Economic Council, Public Health, Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, Foreign Trade, and Extraordinary Commission for combating counter-revolution. *Statesman's Year Book.*

commission–manager plan. See CITY-MANAGER PLAN, above.

‖ **com′mu′ni′qué′** (kŏ′mü′nē′kā′), *n.; pl.* -QUÉS. [F.] A communication or piece of information given out officially.

community chest. A general fund, accumulated from individual subscriptions, to defray the demands on a community for charitable purposes.

com-pen′den-cy (kŏm-pĕn′dĕn-sĭ), *n. Math.* The factor property of being compendent; connectedness.

com-pen′dent (-dĕnt), *a. Math.* Holding together; connected; — said esp. of Riemann's surfaces.

complement fixation. *Physiol. Chem.* A combination of complement with lipoid (the specific antigen) and antilipoid (a positive serum) which prevents a hæmolytic reaction. When no antilipoid is present hæmatolysis takes place and the reaction is considered negative. Complement fixation is the basis of the Wassermann test (see, below) for syphilis and of similar tests for gonorrhea and glanders.

com′plex*, *n. Psychol.* An association of mental elements which have a common affective bond, and thus tend to act in the mind and to enter consciousness together.

The whole set of mental elements connected with each extended conation forms one of the *complexes* in which the structure of the mind is organized. *A. G. Tansley.*

compound spectacles. = PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES, in *Dict.*

concentration ring. *Aëronautics.* **a** In a free balloon, a hoop to which are attached the ropes suspending the basket and to which the net is also secured. **b** In a parachute, a hoop to which the rigging of the parachute is attached and also the line sustaining the passenger. **c** In an airship, a ring to which several rigging lines are brought from the envelope and from which one or more lines also lead to the car.

con′chy (kŏn′chĭ), *n.; pl.* -CHIES (-chĭz). A conscientious objector (which see, below). *Slang, Eng. Galsworthy.*

cone of fire, *or* **cone of dispersion.** *Mil.* The figure formed in space by all the trajectories collectively of a series of shots fired from a machine gun, a rifle, or artillery at a common target on the same range.

Con′gress-wom′an (kŏŋ′grĕs-wo͝om′ăn), *n.* A woman who is a member of the Congress of the United States. The first Congresswoman was Miss Jeannette Rankin, elected in 1916 as a representative at large from Montana.

conscientious objector. One who for conscience' sake, objects to warfare or to military service, esp. such as involves the use of arms or force by him.

con-sol′i-date*, *v. t.* — **to consolidate a position**, *Mil.*, to organize and strengthen a position or ground recently captured and make it a part of one's own defense system.

con-sor′ti-um*, *n.* Any agreement for united action made by the banking interests of two or more nations for the financial assistance of another nation; specif.: [*cap.*] such an agreement for a period of five years, signed October 15, 1920, by the Four-Power Group (which see, below) for the purpose of "negotiating and carrying out Chinese loan business" on a basis of full coöperation and on equal terms of participation of the respective national groups.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. A British silver medal, instituted in 1874, and awarded to petty officers and seamen in the Navy.

Constitutional Democrat. In Russian politics, a member of the **Constitutional Democratic party**, formed about 1905 by a fusion of the group favoring autonomy for Poland and a federal constitution for the Russian empire with the (so-called) "Independence party" formed by political exiles at Paris in 1903. The Constitutional Democrats are mostly of the middle class. Cf. CADET, above.

continuation school. A school which aims to supplement the work of elementary and secondary schools by offering (esp. to those who have entered a trade or business before completing, or without progressing beyond, the elementary school) courses of instruction which may be pursued with little or no interference with the work in shop or office, and which may be either cultural and general or (more often) closely related to the vocation of the pupil. Hence, **continuation class, continuation teaching,** etc.

con′ti-nu′i-ty*, *n. Moving Pictures.* A scenario.

continuity writer. *Moving Pictures.* A person employed in a moving-picture studio to arrange, adapt (as by adding, or cutting, if necessary), and prepare for picturization a story or plot for a photoplay.

con′tra-cep′tion (kŏn′trȧ-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [*contra-* + *-ception* as in *inception.*] The prevention of conception or impregnation. Cf. BIRTH CONTROL, above. — **-tive** (-tĭv), *a. & n.*

con′trast-y (kŏn′trȧs-tĭ), *a. Photography.* Having very dark shadows and very white high lights, due to underexposure or to overdevelopment of the negative; — said of photographic prints, etc. *Cant.*

con-trol′* (kŏn-trōl′), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* The apparatus used to control a mechanism or machine in operation, as an aircraft or motor boat, including all the means provided to enable the operator to control the speed, direction, etc.; a control system; also, any of the mechanisms of a control. **2.** In aircraft racing, a station at which the craft may stop, as for minor repairs, etc., a limited amount of time being allowed which is not counted. Cf. CONTROL, *n.*, 2 **e,** in the *Dictionary.* **3.** *Climatology.* Any of the physical factors determining the climate of any particular place, as latitude, distribution of land and water, altitude, exposure, prevailing winds, permanent high- or low-barometric-pressure areas, ocean currents, mountain barriers, soil, and vegetation.

control column. A lever, having a rotatable wheel mounted at its upper end, for controlling esp. pitching and rolling in an airplane. Pitching is controlled by fore-and-aft movement of the column; rolling, by rotation of the wheel. This type of control is called *wheel control.* Called also *yoke.* Cf. CONTROL STICK, below.

control stick. The vertical lever by means of which certain of the principal controls of an airplane are operated. Pitching is controlled by a fore-and-aft movement of the stick; rolling, by a side-to-side movement. This type of control is called *stick control.* Cf. CONTROL COLUMN, above.

control surface. *Aëronautics.* A movable surface designed to be rotated or otherwise moved by the pilot in order to change the attitude of the airplane or airship.

con-vert′er*, *n. Cotton Trade.* A wholesale merchant who at his own risk and expense has the gray cloth (usually woven to his order) converted into finished forms.

con-vert′i-ble*, *a. Automobiles.* Changeable from a closed to an open style; — said of an automobile body.

Cool′idge tube (ko͞ol′ĭj). [Devised by Dr. William David *Coolidge* (1873–), an American physicist.] *Physics.* A tube, for the generation of X rays, in which the cathode consists of a spiral filament of incandescent tungsten, and the target, which also serves as the anode, is of massive tungsten. In such a tube the temperature of the cathode completely determines the intensity of the X rays.

coon-can′ (ko͞on-kăn′), *n.* [Corrupt. of *conquian.*] A game of cards derived from conquian (which see, in the *Dictionary*), played by two or more with one or two packs.

co-öp′er-a-tive* (kō̆-ŏp′ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *n.* A coöperative enterprise, establishment, or the like.

coot′ie (ko͞ot′ĭ), *n.* A body louse. *Soldiers' Slang.*

co′pen-ha′gen*, *n.* A certain light shade of blue.

cor′do-ba (kôr′dō̆-vä; 133), *n.* [Prob. fr. the Spanish explorer Francisco Fernández de *Córdoba.*] The monetary unit of Nicaragua, equiv. to the United States gold dollar.

co-ro′na*, *n. Elec.* The visible glow in which the discharge from a conductor is manifested when the potential of the conductor is above a certain critical value, depending upon the size and shape of the conductor and upon the density of the air or surrounding medium.

cor-rect′i-tude (kō̆-rĕk′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [From *correct* on the analogy of *rectitude.* See -TUDE.] The quality of being correct, esp. with reference to the proprieties; correctness.

Leopold himself must have envied such perfect *correctitude.* *Giles Lytton Strachey.*

cor′ri-dor*, *n. Political Geography.* A narrow strip of land across territory previously foreign, joining a country and its seaport; as, the Polish *corridor* across Germany connecting Warsaw and Posen with the free city of Danzig; or such a strip connecting one part of a country with another, or two countries, one with the other.

cos-moc′ra-cy (kŏz-mŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n. Rare.* **a** A government including the whole world. **b** The people of the world. esp. when regarded as the source of government.

cos′mo-crat (kŏz′mō̆-krăt), *n.* A universal monarch or ruler; world ruler. — **cos′mo-crat′ic** (-krăt′ĭk), *a. Both Rare.*

Cot′trell proc′ess (kŏt′rĕl). [After the inventor, Frederick Gardner *Cottrell* (1872–).] A method of removing particles of solid and liquid matter (dust and condensed fume) from gases by the principle of electrostatic precipitation in which the particles receive an electric charge by passing through the field of an electrode supplied with high-tension direct current and are attracted to the electrode of opposite charge, where they are thrown down. It is used to abate the dust nuisance in factories, and for the recovery of metal values which would otherwise be lost in the chimney gases.

Cou′lom′miers′ (ko͞o′lō̆′myā′), *n.*, *or* **Coulommiers cheese.** A soft cream cheese made in the region of Coulommiers, France. Also, a cheese of the same type made elsewhere.

coun′cil*, *n.* — **the Council.** See LEAGUE OF NATIONS, below. — **Council of Ambassadors.** A council formed in January, 1920, of the ambassadors at Paris representing the United States, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, together with the premier of France, as the successor of the Peace Conference, and having power to deal with all routine matters, leaving to the Supreme Council (which see, below) the determination of the larger issues. — **C. of Five**, the part of the Supreme Council, or Council of Ten, of the Peace Conference at Paris (1919), composed of the Secretary of State of the United States, the ministers of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and Baron Makino of the Japanese delegation, which met to act upon matters of secondary importance. Sometimes applied also to the five ranking delegates of the great powers (the Supreme Council) acting for the Allied nations after the signing of the Peace Treaty with Germany, June 28, 1919. — **C. of Four**, that part of the Supreme Council, or Council of Ten, of the Peace Conference at Paris (1919) which after March 24, 1919, took over active control of negotiations. It was composed of President Wilson, and Premiers Lloyd George of Great Britain, Clemenceau of France, and Orlando of Italy. Called also the *Big Four.* From April 24 to May 7, 1919, during the absence of the Italian premier, it was known as the *Council of Three.* — **C. of Premiers**, a name given to the Supreme Council (which see, below), on its reorganization at the close of the Peace Conference in January, 1920. Cf. COUNCIL OF AMBASSADORS, above. — **C. of Ten.** See SUPREME COUNCIL, below. — **C. of the League of Nations.** See LEAGUE OF NATIONS, below. — **Council of Three.** See COUNCIL OF FOUR, above.

council–manager plan. See CITY-MANAGER PLAN, above.

coun′ter-bar-rage′ (koun′tẽr-bȧ′räzh′), *n. Mil.* A barrage laid down in opposition to a hostile barrage.

coun′ter-poise*, *n. Wireless.* An artificial ground consisting of sheet metal or wire spread under the antenna and insulated from the ground; — called also *counterbalance.*

coun′ter-sun′ (-sŭn′), *n.* See ANTHELION, above.

cou′pé′* (ko͞o′pā′), *n.* An automobile having an inclosed body of one compartment usually seating two to four persons, including the driver. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in *Dict.*

cou′pe-let′ (ko͞o′pȧ-lā′), *n.* = CABRIOLET, above.

cou′ple* (kŭp′'l), *v. t.* To connect; join; specif., *Elec.*, to join (as cells, coils, or circuits) so as to form a single circuit. — **cou′pler*** (kŭp′lẽr), *n.*

Court of International Justice, Permanent. See PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, below.

‖ **cou′tu′rier′** (ko͞o′tü′ryā′), *n., prop. masc.* } [F.] Dressmaker;
‖ **cou′tu′rière′** (-ryâr′), *n. fem.* } modiste.

cov′er*, *v. t.* To report fully the proceedings, news, etc., of (an event, meeting, or the like); as, a large number of special writers were engaged to *cover* the conference. *Cant.*

cov′er-age (kŭv′ẽr-ȧj), *n.* The aggregate of risks covered by the terms of a contract of insurance.

cowl*, *n.* In an automobile, the irregularly shaped top portion of the front part of the body forward of the two front doors, to which are attached the windshield and instrument board and which supports the rear end of the hood.

cowl′ing, *n.* Also **cowl.** *Aëronautics.* A removable metal covering which houses the engine and, sometimes, a portion of the fuselage or nacelle as well.

C Q D. In wireless telegraphy, the letters signified by the code call formerly used (cf. S O S, below) by ships in distress, formed by combining the code call CQ (formerly used as a general call for all stations) with D for "distress."

craft*, *n.* An aircraft, or aircraft collectively.

craft paper. = KRAFT PAPER, below.

crank case, *or* **crank′case′,** *n.* The case or covering within which the crank shaft of an engine, as in an automobile or motor boat, is inclosed. It often serves also as an oil reservoir, esp. in splash lubrication.

crash*, *v. t. & i. Aëronautics.* To bring (an airplane) to earth, or to land in an airplane, in such a manner that by the act of landing the craft is damaged; as, the pilot *crashed* his machine; the pilot *crashed.* The word is applied to a landing on either ground or water; the airplane may be out of control or not; the damage may be slight or serious. **—***, *v. t.* To disable (an enemy airplane) to such an extent that it falls out of control and is wrecked on hitting the ground.

crash*, *n. Aëronautics.* The act or an instance of crashing.

credit union. A kind of coöperative banking institution organized, as by the members of a trade-union, or other group, for the purpose of stimulating thrift among its members and of making loans to them on more favorable terms than can be obtained elsewhere.

crêpe′ me′te-or (krāp′ mē′tē-ŏr). A fine grade of crêpe, or crape, with a satin finish.

critical angle*. The angle of attack at which the flow about an aërofoil changes abruptly, with corresponding abrupt changes in the lift and drag. An aërofoil may have two or more critical angles, one of which almost always corresponds to the angle of maximum lift.

‖ **croix′ de guerre′** (krwä′ dẽ gâr′). [F., war cross.] A French cross of bronze, suspended by a green ribbon with red stripes, awarded to officers or soldiers for gallant action in war. It was instituted by a decree of April 9, 1915.

crossing over. *Biol.* A supposed interchange of factors (bearers of inherited characters) between chromosomes. This is believed to account for certain irregularities in the inheritance of linked characters. — **cross′o′ver,** *n. & a.*

cross′–wind′ force′. *Mech.* The component perpendicular to the lift and the drag of the total force on an aircraft due to the air through which it moves.

cro′tin (krō′tĭn), *n.* [*Croton* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A mixture of poisonous proteins found in the seeds of *Croton tiglium.*

crow's′–foot′*, *n.* A system of diverging short ropes for distributing the pull of a single rope. Cf. CROWFOOT, *n.*, 2 **a,** in the *Dictionary.*

crump*, *n.* **a** The sound of the explosion of the shells or bombs called "black Marias"; — so called as suggestive of the rumbling report of the explosion. **b** One of these shells. *Both Soldiers' Slang.*

cry-og′e-ny (krī-ŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*cryo-* + *-geny.*] The subject of refrigeration; — used esp. with reference to the methods employed in producing very low temperature.

crystal, crystal detector. See DETECTOR, below.

crystal tube. A crystal detector.

C. T. A. U. *Abbr.* Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

cte′to-some (tē′tō̆-sōm), *n.* [Gr. κτητός that may be acquired + *-some.*] *Biol.* Any of a group of supernumerary chromosomes, observed in the spermatogenesis of spiders, which are always associated with and at times fused with the heterochromosomes during the maturation divisions, and are, therefore, distributed in an orderly way among the germ cells. Cf. PLANOSOME, below.

C′–tube′, *n.* A microtelephonic listening device towed from a vessel engaged in antisubmarine operations to locate the position of enemy submarines as in the World War.

Cuban heel. *Shoes.* A high straight heel, without the curve of the French, or Louis XV., heel. Cf. FRENCH HEEL, in the *Dict.*

cub′ism (kūb′ĭz'm), *n. Art.* A movement or phase in post-impressionism (which see, below). — **cub′ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

cu′pro-nick′el (kū′prō̆-nĭk′ĕl), *n.* [*cupro-* + *nickel.*] *Metal.* An alloy of copper and nickel; specif., the alloy, containing about 80 per cent copper and 20 per cent nickel, used esp. for making jackets for army-rifle bullets; also, the alloy (called also *nickel bronze*), containing three parts of copper to one of nickel, from which the United States 5-cent piece (or "nickel") is coined.

cu′rie′ (kü′rē′), *n.* [After Mme. Marie *Curie*, chemist.] *Chem. & Physics.* A unit of mass of radium emanation, being the amount in equilibrium with one gram of radium.

Cu′rie's′ law′ (kü′rēz′). *Physics.* The law, established by Pierre Curie (1859–1906), that magnetic susceptibility is inversely proportional to the absolute temperature.

curtain fire, curtain of fire. See BARRAGE, above.

cush'y (kŏŏsh'ĭ), *a.* [Perh. orig. Anglo-Indian; cf. Hind. and Pers. *khush* pleasant.] Easy; soft; pleasant; as, a *cushy* job. *Slang.*

cut*, *v. t.* — **to cut out**, to stop doing, using, or the like; to cease; leave off; omit; as, *cut out* the slang. *Slang.*

cut*, *v. i.* — **to cut back**, in a photoplay, to return to a previous scene by repeating a picture of that scene, as for emphasis and sustained interest. — **cut'–back'**, *n.*

cut'–in', *n.* *Moving Pictures.* A subtitle, or portion of the dialogue of a photoplay, which is thrown on the screen during a scene instead of before it, thus "cutting into" the action; — called also *cut-in leader.*

cut velvet. See VELVET, *n.*, 1, in the *Dict.*, and YUZEN BIRODO, below.

cy'an-am'ide* (sī'ăn-ăm'ĭd; sī-ăn'ȧ-mīd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Short for CALCIUM CYANAMIDE (which see, above).

cyanamide process. See NITROGEN FIXATION, below.

cyanide process. See NITROGEN FIXATION, below.

cy'cle-car' (sī'k'l-kär'), *n.* [motor *cycle* + *car.*] A small, light, four-wheeled, motor-driven vehicle.

cy'clo-stroph'ic (sī'klō-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*cyclo-* + Gr. στροφικός, fr. στρέφειν to twist, turn.] *Meteorol.* Of cyclic origin or compulsion; — used of that component of the deflective force of a wind which is due to the curvature of its path.

cy'per (sī'pẽr), *n.* [Cf. ME. *cipyrs.* See CYPRUS CAT, 1st CYPRESS.] *Furriery.* The fur of the domestic cat when variegated with black and some other color.

C. Z. *Abbr.* Canal Zone.

Czech'o–Slo-vak', *or* Czech'o-slo-vak' (chĕk'ō-slō-văk'; -slō'văk; chĕk'ō-), *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Czecho-Slovakia. The Czecho-Slovaks comprise two branches of the western Slavs: the Czechs (Bohemians, Moravians, and Silesians of the northern part of the former empire of Austria) and the Slovaks (of northwestern Hungary). Although for several centuries a subject people, their traditions and language have been kept alive. During the World War they attained a separate national existence as one people, establishing a republic in October, 1918. **b** The language of the Czecho-Slovaks, a branch of the western Slavonic group. It is akin to Polish, and uses Latin letters. The two dialects, Czech and Slovak, closely resemble each other.—*a.* Of or pert. to, or belonging to, the republic of Czecho-Slovakia or the Czecho-Slovaks or their language. — **Czech'o–Slo-vak'i-an, -slo-vak'i-an** (-slō-văk'ĭ-ăn; -vä'kĭ-ăn), *a.*

dac'ty-lo-gram' (dăk'tĭ-lō-grăm'), *n.* [*dactylo-* + *-gram.*] An impression taken from a finger; a fingerprint.

dac'ty-log'ra-phy*, *n.* The scientific study of fingerprints or dactylograms, as a means of identification; dactyloscopy. Cf. SIGNALMENT, in the *Dictionary.*

Da'da (dä'dȧ), *n.* [F.; adopted as a meaningless term, but cf. F. *dada* horse (a child's word), cockhorse, hobby.] The organ or symbol of Dadaism (which see, below).

Da'da-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *dadaïsme.*] *Art and Literature.* The cult of Dada, taken as a meaningless symbol, established in 1916 at Zurich, Switzerland. It apparently represents the extreme of futurism, almost nihilism, in art and literature, because evidencing a complete lack of interest in the laws of beauty and social organization, but its tenets are intentionally obscure. — **Da'da-ist**, *n.*

Dail' Eir'eann (däl' âr'ĭn; dôl). [Ir., Parliament (lit., assembly) of Ireland.] A legislative assembly, republican in nature, established by 28 of the 32 counties of Ireland in December, 1918. It first assembled in Dublin in 1919, after which it met secretly until November, 1921, when it assembled publicly to consider the treaty with Great Britain by which the Irish Free State was established.

Da'kin meth'od (dā'kĭn). [After Henry Drysdale *Dakin*, Eng. chemist in Amer.] *Surg.* A method of treating wounds by irrigating and disinfecting them with Dakin's solution.

Da'kin's so-lu'tion (dā'kĭnz). [After Henry Drysdale *Dakin.*] *Pharm.* A solution of sodium carbonate in water, to which is added chlorinated lime and boric acid, used as an antiseptic, as in the treatment of wounds.

Dan'i-el'ic (dăn'ĭ-ĕl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to or in the manner of the book of Daniel in the Old Testament.

‖ **dan'sant'** (däɴ'säɴ'), *n.* See THÉ DANSANT, below.

‖ **dan'seur'** (däɴ'sûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *danser* to dance.] A professional male dancer, as in a ballet.

dark*, *n.* — **dark of the moon**, see *dark moon*, under DARK, *a.*, in the *Dict.*

dark lightning, *n.* *Meteor.* A supposed peculiar kind of lightning giving black photographic streaks where white ones ordinarily occur. This result, known as the *Clayden effect* (which see, above), is owing to photographic reversal.

dash'een' (dăsh'ēn'), *n.* [Said to be from F. *de Chine* of or from China.] A tropical aroid (genus *Caladium*, syn. *Colocasia*) having an edible farinaceous root that may be cooked like the potato. It is related to the taro and to the tania, or tanier, but is much superior to the latter.

day degree, *n.* *Meteorol.* One degree, Fahrenheit or Centigrade as specified, above or below 42° F. (temperature at which vegetation commences) for a period of 24 hours, or its equivalent (as 2° for 12 hours, 4° for 6 hours, etc.).

day letter, day lettergram. See LETTERGRAM, below.

daylight saving. The saving or utilizing of daylight to the greatest possible extent by regulating the activities of life so as to bring (ideally) as great a percentage as possible within the time of daylight; specif. the doing of this by moving ahead all timepieces, generally one hour (usually in March or April), and setting them back one hour to standard time (usually in September or October), thus causing the day's activities to begin earlier in summer than in winter. The first **daylight-saving acts** were passed by Germany, France, England, and other European countries as war measures in the spring of 1916. In the United States a Daylight-saving Act was passed March 19, 1918, but was repealed Aug. 20, 1919. Similar acts have later been passed locally in certain States and cities. — **daylight-saving time.**

dazzle system. A system of painting ships, developed during the World War (1914–18), by which a vessel's lines are given a distorted appearance and an erroneous idea is given of the course she is steering, so as to render attacks from submarines ineffectual.

D. C., *or* **d. c.** *Abbr.* *Elec.* Direct Current.

D. C. M. *Abbr.* Distinguished Conduct Medal.

dead load. *Aëronautics.* In an aircraft, the weight of the structure, power plant, and essential accessories, as the water in the radiator, tachometer, thermometer, gauges, airspeed indicators, levels, altimeter, compass, watch, and hand starter; also, in the case of an aërostat, the ballast which must be carried to assure a safe landing. Cf. USEFUL LOAD, below.

‖ **dé'ca'lage'** (dā'kȧ'läzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *décaler* + *-age.*] *Aëronautics.* The acute angle between the wing planes of a biplane or multiplane.

de-cath'lon (dē-kăth'lŏn), *n.* [See DECA-; PENTATHLON.] In the modern Olympian games, a composite contest consisting of a 400-meter run, a broad jump, putting the shot, a running high jump, a 100-meter run, throwing the discus, a 100-meter hurdle race, pole vaulting, throwing the javelin, and a 1500-meter run.

de-cel'er-ate (dē-sĕl'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*de-* + acc*elerate.*] *Mech.* To retard; to apply negative acceleration to. — *v. i.* To move with decreasing velocity; to have negative acceleration. — **de-cel'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

de-code' (dē-kōd'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *code.*] To translate (a message in code) into ordinary language.

de'con-trol' (dē'kŏn-trōl'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *control.*] To end control, esp. governmental control, of, as a trade or a commodity. — *n.* The ending of control, esp. governmental control over (a trade, or the like). *Colloq., Eng.*

de-crem'e-ter (dē-krĕm'ē-tẽr; dĕk'rē-mē'tẽr), *n.* [Prob. *decrement* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring the damping of electrical oscillations, particularly in apparatus for wireless.

de-feat'ist (dē-fēt'ĭst), *n.* One of those who during the World War, esp. in the Allied countries, declared for immediate peace with the enemy before the war was won ("negotiated peace," or "peace without victory"), on the ground that a "peace through victory" could not or should not be won, or could only be won at too great a cost; also, as among the revolutionists in Russia, one who desired the defeat of his own country in foreign war in order that the autocracy might be the more easily overthrown at home. — **de-feat'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Defense of the Realm Act. *Eng.* An act of Parliament, passed Nov. 27, 1914, granting the government control over all means of communication. It was amended on March 16, 1915, to permit the government to have control over any factory making, or capable of making, war material, and again on May 19, 1915, to authorize state control over the liquor trade in certain areas. The act terminated automatically with the legal termination of the War on August 31, 1921, except for such regulations as had been preserved by statute. *Abbr.*, *D. O. R. A.*

deficiency disease. *Med.* A disease due to a diet lacking in certain elements (cf. VITAMIN), as scurvy or beriberi.

deg'ra-da'tion*, *n.* *Chem.* The reduction of a complex compound to one less complex, as by splitting off one or more groups.

de-lin'e-a-tive (dē-lĭn'ē-ā-tĭv), *a.* [*delineate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to delineation; serving or tending to delineate.

de-log'a-rize (dē-lŏg'ȧ-rīz), *v. t.* [*de-* + *loga*rithm + *-ize.*] *Math.* To transform (an equation or expression) so as to remove logarithms.

de-louse' (dē-louz'), *v. t.;* DE-LOUSED (louzd'); -LOUS'ING. [*de-* + *louse.*] To remove lice from.

‖ **de-men'ti-a præ'cox** (prē'kŏks). [L. *praecox* early ripe, precocious.] A form of insanity occurring esp. at the age of puberty, often marked by double personality and melancholia.

de-mount'a-ble (dē-moun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [See DE-; MOUNT.] Capable of being dismounted; — said of a form of rim, for an automobile wheel, which with its tire can be removed from the wheel.

de-port'ee' (dē-pōr'tē'), *n.* [See -EE; cf. F. *déporté* deported criminal.] A person who has been deported, or is under sentence of deportation.

de-pre'ci-a-ble (dē-prē'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a. Accounting.* That can or may be depreciated in valuation.

de-pres'sion*, *n.* *Meteorol.* A region of low barometric pressure surrounded by higher pressures.

depth bomb *or* **charge.** A bomb, or a container filled with an explosive charge, so constructed that it may be set to explode at any predetermined depth below the surface of the water, as in attacking submarines by vessels or aircraft. ☞ In the U. S. Navy, *depth bomb* is used of such a bomb or explosive charge for use by aircraft, while *depth charge* is used of one for use by surface craft.

de-tec'ta-graph (dē-tĕk'tȧ-grȧf), *n.* = DETECTAPHONE.

de-tec'ta-phone (-tȧ-fōn), *n.* *Elec.* A telephonic apparatus with an attached microphone transmitter, used esp. for listening secretly to private conversation, as in order to secure evidence for use in court. ☞ *Detectaphone* is a trade-mark name.

de-tec'tor*. *Wireless.* A device for rectifying the high-frequency electrical oscillations received on the aërial so that they will vibrate the telephone receiver diaphragm, which of itself will not respond to such oscillations. The chief detectors now in use are the **vacuum-tube detector** or **audion** (see VACUUM TUBE and AUDION), and the **crystal detector**, or **mineral detector**, based on the rectifying action of the surface of contact between certain crystals, as of galena, carborundum, or molybdenite, and a metallic electrode. Other detectors are: —**electrolytic detector**, a detector based upon the fact that electric oscillations produce great changes in the internal resistance of some forms of the electrolytic cell, as in one which has for the positive pole a fine wire of platinum submerged in dilute sulphuric acid. — **magnetic detector**, a receiving instrument, developed for practical use by Marconi, based upon an observation (1899) of Sir Ernest Rutherford that the strength of magnetized needles is affected by electric waves.—**thermoelectric detector**, a receiving instrument depending upon the action of electric waves on a minute thermoelectric junction.

Devil Dog. A United States marine; — first so called by the Germans (G. *Teufelhund*) in the World War. *Nickname.*

D. F. C. *Abbr.* Distinguished Flying Cross (estab. 1918; British Air Force).

D. F. M. *Abbr.* Distinguished Flying Medal (estab. 1918; British Air Force).

di'chlor-am'ine (dī'klōr-ăm'ĭn; -ȧ-mēn'), *n.* Also **-amin.** [*di-* + *chloro-* + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound formed from a primary amine by the replacement of both atoms of ammoniacal hydrogen by chlorine.

dichloramine T. Also **dichloramine–T, dichloramin T.** *Pharm.* A yellowish crystalline powder, $C_7H_7O_2NSCl_2$, used as an antiseptic.

di'chlor-eth'yl sul'phide (dī'klōr-ĕth'ĭl sŭl'fĭd; -fīd). See MUSTARD GAS, below.

dic'ta-graph (dĭk'tȧ-grȧf). VAR. of DICTOGRAPH.

dic'ta-phone (-fōn), *n.* [*dictate* + *-phone* as in tele*phone.*] A phonographic instrument combining a recorder and reproducer for use in dictating letters and other matter and reproducing them aloud for transcription. ☞ *Dictaphone* is a trade-mark name.

dictatorship of the proletariat. Among Marxian socialists, or communists, the domination of the proletariat, established by the use of dictatorial methods of repression against the capitalistic (bourgeois) classes.

dic'to-graph (-tō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *dictum* a thing said + *-graph.*] A telephonic instrument having a sound-magnifying device enabling the ordinary mouth-piece to be dispensed with. Much use has been made of it for overhearing conversations in order to obtain evidence for use in litigation. ☞ *Dictograph* is a trade-mark name.

Die'sel en'gine *or* **mo'tor** (dē'zĕl). [After Dr. Rudolf *Diesel*, of Munich, who invented it in 1900.] A type of internal-combustion engine in which the suction stroke draws in only air, which the compression stroke compresses so highly that the heat generated ignites the fuel (as crude oil), which is automatically sprayed into the cylinder under high pressure.

dig*, *v. i.* — **to dig in**, to excavate a trench or a system of trenches for occupancy in defense; — often used transitively with a reflexive; as, the army *dug* itself *in. Mil. Cant.*

di'ga-met'ic (dī'gȧ-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *gametic.*] *Biol.* Forming two kinds of germ cells one with, one without, the X chromosome (see X CHROMOSOME, below); —sometimes loosely defined as "heterozygous for sex."

di-he'dral* (dī-hē'drăl), *a.* *Aëronautics.* **a** Of a kite or an airplane, having wings that make with one another a dihedral angle, esp. when the angle between the upper sides is less than 180°. **b** Of wing pairs, inclined at a dihedral angle to each other.

di-he'dral, *n.*, *or* **di-he'dral an'gle***. *Aëronautics.* The angle included at the intersection of the imaginary surfaces containing the chords of the right and left wings. The main supporting surfaces of an airplane are said to have a dihedral angle when both right and left wings are upwardly or downwardly inclined to a horizontal transverse line. The angle is measured by the inclination of each wing to the horizontal. If the inclination is upward, the angle is *positive*; if downward, *negative.* The several main supporting surfaces of an airplane may have different amounts of dihedral. The dihedral is sometimes called *transverse* dihedral.

di-hy'drol (dī-hī'drōl; -drŏl), *n.* See HYDROL, below.

di'na-mode (dī'nȧ-mōd), *n.* *Mech.* A practical unit of work equal to the work required to raise one ton one meter against the force of gravity.

di-ner'ic (dī-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* [1st *di-* + Gr. νηρός liquid.] *Physics.* Being, or of or pertaining to, the interface between two liquids, such as oil and water, contained in the same vessel, as distinguished from the boundary between a liquid and a gas or a liquid and a solid.

di-ni'tro-cel'lu-lose (dī-nī'trō-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [*di-* + *nitro-* + *cellulose.*] Cellulose tetranitrate, a form of guncotton.

di-ni'tro-phe'nol (-fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*di-* + *nitro-* + *phenol.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of six isomeric poisonous crystallized compounds, $C_6H_3(OH)(NO_2)_2$, certain of which are used in making picric acid and dyes.

din'kum (dĭn'kŭm), *a.* Honest; reliable; fair; square. *Slang, Australia.*

dip*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* A sudden drop followed by a climb.

di-phos'gene (dī-fŏs'jēn), *n.* [*di-* + *phosgene.*] *Chem.* A liquid compound, $ClCO_2CCl_3$, having the same percentage composition as phosgene but twice the molecular weight. It is very poisonous and was extensively used as a lethal "gas" in the World War (1914–18).

di-rect'*, *a.* *Polit. Science.* Pertaining to, or effected immediately by, action of the people through their votes instead of through one or more representatives or delegates; as, *direct* nomination (see below), *direct* legislation.

direct action. Action that is direct, or without intervention; specif., action on the part of labor or its representatives designed to attain a desired end directly, as by means of demonstrations, strikes, sabotage, or other coercive acts, without recourse to prescribed political or legal action; also, *Trade-Unionism*, action, such as a strike, initiated by a local union, or by part of its members, without reference to the provisions of the constitution of the national or international union with which the local union is affiliated. Cf. SYNDICALISM, below.

direction finder. A radiogoniometer; wireless compass.

direct nomination. *Political Science.* The nomination of candidates for public office by direct popular vote rather than through the independent action of a convention or body of elected nominating representatives or delegates.

direct primary. *Political Science.* A primary at which direct nominations of candidates for office are made.

dir'i-gi-ble*, *n.* See AIRSHIP, in the *Dictionary* and above.

dis-charge'a-ble (dĭs-chär'jȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discharged. — **dischargeable weight.** *Aëronautics*, in an airship, the gross buoyancy minus the fixed weight and the weight of the crew and such items of equipment (cf. DEAD LOAD, above) as are essential to enable the ship to fly and land safely. Cf. BUOYANCY, above.

dis-cov'er*, *v. t.* — **to be discovered**, *Moving Pictures*, of a character, to appear for the first time in a scene; as, John is *discovered* seated before an open fire.

Discovery Day. = COLUMBUS DAY. See above.

dis'do-dec'a-he'droid (dĭs'dō-dĕk' ȧ-hē'droid), *n.* [2d *dis-* + Gr. δώδεκα twelve + ἕδρα seat, base + *-oid.*] See FOURTH DIMENSION, below.

dis-hex'e-con'ta-he'droid (dĭs-hĕk'sē-kŏn'tȧ-hē'droid), *n.* [2d *dis-* + Gr. ἑξήκοντα sixty + ἕδρα seat, base + *-oid.*] See FOURTH DIMENSION below.

dispersed phase. *Phys. Chem.* That phase of a substance in which the material, in finely divided particles, is in a state of suspension in some medium, as distinguished from the solid, liquid, or gaseous phases. Colloidal solutions are in the dispersed phase.

disperse system. *Phys. Chem.* The form of dispersion of a substance in a solution, as crude or coarse dispersion, colloidal dispersion, and molecular dispersion; thus, clay in suspension in a solution takes the form of a certain *disperse system* and the clay itself is the dispersoid.

dis-pers'oid (dĭs-pûr'soid), *n.* [*disperse* + *-oid.*] The substance dispersed in a disperse system (see above).

dis-solve' (dĭ-zŏlv'), *n.* *Moving Pictures.* The fading of

one scene into another; a scene or a character which grows dim and is gradually replaced by another. The effect is produced by double exposure of the film in making the picture. Cf. DISSOLVING VIEW, in the *Dictionary*.

dissolved bone. A superphosphate fertilizer made by treating bone with sulphuric acid.

Distinguished Service Cross. *Abbr., D. S. C.* **a** *U. S.* A cross of bronze for award to persons who, since April 6, 1917, have distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States. **b** A British cross of silver (formerly the Conspicuous Service Cross, instituted in 1901 and renamed in 1915) for award to any officer in the Royal Navy below the rank of lieutenant commander for "distinguished service before the enemy."

Distinguished Service Medal. *Abbr., D. S. M.* **a** *U. S.* A bronze medal for award to persons who, since April 6, 1917, have distinguished themselves by meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility in time of war. **b** A British medal of bronze, instituted in 1914 for award to enlisted men in the Royal Navy and Marines for distinguished conduct in war.

Distinguished Service Order. A British decoration, consisting of a gold cross and ribbon, instituted in 1886, for distinguished services performed by officers in the Army, Navy, and Royal Air Force. *Abbr., D. S. O.*

dive*, *v. i. Aviation.* To descend or fall precipitately at an angle greater than the gliding angle, so that the descent is with increasing momentum. Cf. GLIDE.—*n.* A steep glide.

diving rudder. *Aëronautics.* =ELEVATOR, below.

dix′ie (dĭk′sĭ), *n.* A kind of mess tin or oval pot, often used in camp for cooking or boiling something, as tea. *Slang.*

dog robber. An officer's servant or personal attendant. — **dog robbing.** *Both Soldiers' Slang. U. S.*

doll, *v. i. & t.*—**to doll up,** to dress with great care; array (one's self) in fine, or one's best, attire. *Slang.*

dollar diplomacy. 1. Diplomacy used to promote the financial or commercial interests of a country abroad.
2. Diplomacy which seeks to use the country's commercial or financial interests to strengthen its power or effect its purposes in foreign relations.

dom′i-nance*, *n. Biol.* A relation existing between a factor and its allelomorph such that in plants heterozygous for the factor in question the character expression is the same or essentially the same as that when the factor is homozygous. *Babcock & Clausen.*

domn (dŏm), *n.* [Roumanian *domnŭ*, fr. L. *dominus* master.] Lord;—official title of the ruler of Roumania, Prince Carol I., from 1866 to 1881, when he was proclaimed king.

dope*, *n.* **1.** *Aëronautics.* **a** Any liquid preparation used to treat the cloth surface of airplane members to increase strength, produce tautness, or maintain air-tightness. **b** A liquid preparation applied to airship fabric to increase gas-tightness. It does not cause shrinking, as airplane dope does.
2. *Photography.* A liquid preparation or varnish used to facilitate retouching, block out portions of a negative, etc.

Dop′pler ef-fect′ (dŏp′lẽr). The apparent change in the wave length of light or sound observed when the source and the observer are in motion relative to one another (see DOPPLER'S PRINCIPLE, in the *Dictionary*).

Do′ra (dō′rȧ), *n.* The British Defense of the Realm Act of 1914 (see above); — an acrostic. *Colloq.*

dos′age* (dōs′āj), *n.* In electrotherapeutics, radiotherapeutics, etc., the intensity of current, X rays, or the like, as adjusted for a patient, and the duration of application.

double cross. a The act or an instance of winning, or of doing one's best to win (a fight or a match of any kind), after engaging to lose. *Sporting Slang.* **b** Hence, the act or an instance of betraying, swindling, cheating, or the like, a person with whom one has engaged one's self to betray, swindle, cheat, or the like, another. Cf. CROSS, *n.*, 11. in the *Dictionary. Slang.*

dou′ble–cross′, *v. t.* To work a double cross on (another). Cf. DOUBLE CROSS, above, and CROSS, *v. t.*, 12, in the *Dictionary. Slang.*

dou′ble–page′ spread′. An advertisement set across two full pages. *Advertising Cant.*

dou′ble–sur′faced (dŭb′'l-sûr′făst), *a.* Having two finished surfaces; — said specif. of airplane wings or of aërocurves that are covered on both sides with fabric, etc.

doup* (doup; dōōp), *n. Weaving.* A smooth strong thread used, with a skeleton harness frame in conjunction with the standard heddle, to produce a gauze effect by causing the thread to lie on alternate sides of the ground warp thread, in which position it is held by the filling; — so called because the thread is fastened to the lower end (see DOUP, in the *Dictionary*) of the skeleton harness frame.

down′wash′ an′gle (doun′wŏsh′). *Aëronautics.* The acute angle through which the air stream relative to an airplane is deflected by an aërofoil. It is measured in a plane parallel to the plane of symmetry.

‖ **Dra′che** (drä′kĕ), *n.* [G.] See DRAGON BALLOON, below.

draft′ee′ (dráf′tē′), *n.* One who has been drafted, as for military service.

drag*, *n. Aëronautics.* The component parallel to the relative wind of the total force on an aërofoil or aircraft due to the air through which it moves. In the case of an airplane, that part of the drag which is due to the wings is called *wing resistance;* that due to the rest of the airplane is called *structural*, or *parasite, resistance.*

dragon balloon. A kite balloon; — a misnomer due to mistranslation of Ger. *Drache* a dragon, also, a kite.

‖ **Drang nach Os′ten** (dräng näk ōs′tĕn). [G.] Lit., pressure or thrust toward the East; — a phrase expressing the policy of the German expansionists, who urge pressure toward the East, both political and commercial.

draw step. *Dancing.* A step in which the foot is drawn back or aside, as before the dip in the one-step.

dread′nought′* (drĕd′nôt′), *n.* **a** [*cap.*] A British battleship, completed 1906–07, having an armament of ten 12-inch guns, and twenty-four 12-pound quick-fire guns for protection against torpedo boats. This was the first battleship of the type characterized by a main armament of big guns all of the same caliber. She had a displacement of 17,900 tons at load draft, and a speed of 21 knots. **b** Hence, any battleship having its main armament entirely of big guns all of one caliber. Since the *Dreadnought* was built the caliber of the heaviest guns has increased from 12 in. to 13½ in., 14 in., 15 in., or more, and the displacement of the largest battleships from 18,000 to 35,000 tons and upwards. The term *superdreadnought* is popularly applied to battleships with such increased displacement and gun caliber.

drift*, *n. Aëronautics.* **a** The lateral velocity of an aircraft, due to air currents or other causes. **b** = DRIFT ANGLE. **c** Drag; — a former use.

drift angle. *Aëronautics.* The angular deviation from a set course over the earth, due to cross currents of wind; leeway.

drift′er*, *n.* Specif., a boat engaged in, or of a type used in, drift fishing (see DRIFT, *n.*, 11 **b**, in the *Dict.*). Many drifters, and other fishing boats were used during the World War in the British coast defense, as against U-boats.

drift meter. *Aëronautics.* An instrument for measuring or indicating the drift angle.

drip band *or* **flap.** A strip of fabric attached by one edge to the envelope of a balloon or airship in such a way that rain will run off its free edge instead of dripping into the basket or car. The drip flap also helps to keep the ropes by which the car is suspended dry and nonconducting.

drive*, *n.* **1.** An attack, as in military operations, in which a push forward is made with all possible force and violence.
2. A concentrated and vigorous effort, as by a committee or committees, to raise a certain sum of money within a limited time, as for a charitable or patriotic purpose, to enlist new members for an organization, or the like. *Colloq.*
3. In an automobile vehicle, all the apparatus collectively by means of which the propulsion of the vehicle is controlled and directed; also, the place where the operator sits to drive; as, a left-hand *drive;* an inclosed *drive.*

drome (drōm), *n.* Short for AIRDROME. *Slang.*

drum′fire′, *n.* The firing of, or discharge of projectiles from, a machine gun or machine guns;—so called from the drumlike sound. Cf. DRUM, *n.*, 4 **j**, in the *Dictionary.*

dry farming. *Agric.* Production of crops without irrigation in regions of low or otherwise insufficient rainfall, principally by tillage methods conserving soil moisture and by the use of drought-resistant crops.

dry weight. *Aëronautics.* The weight of an engine including carburetors, propeller-hub assembly, and ignition system, but excluding exhaust manifolds, oil, and water.

D. S. C. *Abbr.* Distinguished Service Cross. *U. S. & Eng.*

D. S. M. *Abbr.* Distinguished Service Medal. *U. S. & Eng.*

Dual Alliance. 1. An alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany against Russia, entered upon Oct. 7, 1879.
2. Also **Dual Entente.** A friendly understanding entered into between France and Russia, 1890–1892, strengthened by a military convention in 1892–1893. It was announced by the French President in August, 1897, but no formal treaty was ever signed. The Dual Alliance later became a part of the Triple Entente (which see, below).

duck′board′ (dŭk′bōrd′), *n. Mil.* One of the boards or planks used to cover muddy areas or dirt roads made otherwise impassable by continued rain or the like and to floor trenches which are to be used for some time.

duck′pin′ (dŭk′pĭn′), *n. Tenpins.* **a** A short, stout form of pin bowled at with small balls (5 inches in diameter). **b** *In the form* **duckpins,** *construed as a sing.* The game played with such pins.

dud* (dŭd), *n.* One that is without life or energy; one that fails or does not come up to the mark; now, esp., a bomb or shell that fails to explode. — *a.* Without energy, life, skill, or the like; lifeless; dead. *Both Slang, orig. Eng.*

dug′out′*, *n.* A cave or excavation made in a hillside, the side of a trench, etc., often roofed with logs and sod, for storage, protection from gunfire and the like; an abri. Such dugouts, often on an extensive scale, were widely used during the World War.

dump*, *n.* A place where military supplies, as shells or other ammunition, are heaped or stacked for distribution, as in the World War (1914–18).

dump′ing*, *n. Com.* The selling of goods in quantity at an abnormally low price, as to get rid of a surplus, to break down competition, or to reduce the general market price.

dumping duty. A duty imposed by an antidumping law.

du′o-graph (dū′ō-gráf), *n.* [*duo-* + *-graph.*] *Photo-engraving.* A picture printed from two half-tone plates made with the screen set at different angles, and usually printed in two shades of the same color or in black and one tint.

du′o-tone (-tōn), *n.* [*duo-* + *tone.*] *Photo-engraving.* Any picture printed in two shades of the same color, as duotypes and duographs are usually printed.

du′o-type (-tīp), *n.* [*duo-* + *-type.*] *Photo-engraving.* A print made from two half-tone plates that are made from the same negative, but etched differently.

du′plex*, *v. t. Metal.* To use in dual combination (as two furnaces) in a specific process, as in the duplex process.

duplex house. A two-family house so arranged that one family occupies all of the first-floor rooms and two or more rooms on the second floor, which are reached by means of a private stairway and are cut off by partitions from the rest of the second floor, which, with the entire third floor, is occupied by the other family.

duplex iron. *Metal.* Cast iron that has been heated in an electric furnace after being melted in the usual manner in a cupola.

duplex process. *Metal.* A process for making steel in which the material is partially treated in a furnace of one type and then transferred without interruption to a furnace of another type in which the making of the steel is finished. In the original and true duplex process an acid-lined Bessemer converter is used for the first stage and a basic-lined openhearth furnace for the finishing stage, but the term is now sometimes applied to other combinations of furnaces. Cf. ACID PROCESS, BESSEMER PROCESS, in the *Dictionary.*

duplex steel. *Metal.* Steel made by the duplex process.

du′ra-lu′min (dū′rȧ-lū′mĭn), *n. Metal.* An alloy of aluminium, comparable in strength and hardness to soft steel, consisting of 95.5 parts of aluminium to 3 parts of copper, 1 of manganese, and 0.5 of magnesium.
☞ *Duralumin* is a trade-mark name.

du′ve-tyn′ (dōō′vē-tēn′), *n.* Also spelled *duvetine* and *duvetyne.* [F. *duvet* down.] Any of several soft textile fabrics, as of wool or silk, having a long plushlike nap.

dynamic factor. *Aëronautics.* The ratio between the load carried by any part of an aircraft when accelerating, or when otherwise subjected to abnormal conditions, and the load carried in normal flight.

dys-gen′ic (dĭs-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*dys-* + *-genic.*] *Eugenics.* Detrimental to the race or tending to counteract racial improvement through the exertion of a degenerative influence in the propagation of offspring.

dys′pi-tu′i-ta-rism (dĭs′pĭ-tū′ĭ-tȧ-rĭz′m), *n.* [*dys-* + *pituitary* + *-ism.*] *Med.* A condition due to disordered functioning of the pituitary body (which see, in the *Dict.*).

eagle boat. *Naut.* A special type of submarine chaser, used in the United States Navy, smaller than a destroyer, but larger than a subchaser and carrying a heavier battery.

ech′e-lon* (ĕsh′ĕ-lŏn), *v. t. Mil.* To give a special deflection to (each of the guns of a battery) so that the increments of deflection increase by successive and equal amounts.

economic blockade. A form of blockade whereby a country is subjected to the severance of all trade or financial relations with other countries, and all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between its nationals and the nationals of any other state is prevented. See LEAGUE OF NATIONS, below.

edge*, *n.* In poker, the age; — a corruption. See AGE, *n.*, 12, in the *Dictionary.* Hence, *Slang,* an advantage; as to have the *edge* on one.

effective pitch. See PITCH, below.

ef-fec′tor, *n. Biol.* An organ in which the specific effect of a nervous reaction is manifested. — **ef-fec′tor,** *a.*

Eg′nell's law (ĕg′nĕlz). [After Axel *Egnell* (1876–   ), Swedish scientist.] *Meteor.* The law, commonly approximately true, that between the altitudes of, roughly, one mile and five miles, the velocity of the wind increases with altitude in the same proportion that the density of the air decreases.

Ein-stein′i-an (īn-stīn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Albert Einstein, German physicist, or the theory of relativity developed by him. See EINSTEIN THEORY, below.

Ein′stein the′o-ry (īn′stīn). The theory of relativity; — often so called because first developed by Einstein. See RELATIVITY, below.

Eint′ho-ven gal′va-nom′e-ter (īnt′hō-vĕn). [Devised, in 1901, by William *Einthoven* (1860–   ), physiologist at Leiden, Holland.] *Elec.* A string galvanometer.

‖ **Ein′wohn′er-wehr′** (īn′vōn′ẽr-vār′), *n.* [G., lit., inhabitant, or citizen, defense.] Any of various bodies of civic guards organized locally in Germany in 1919 for service in aid of the civil power. Their disarmament was ordered by the Supreme Council because their existence as armed bodies violated the Treaty of Versailles.

electric steel. *Metal.* Steel that has been produced or refined in an electric furnace.

e-lec′tro-car′di-og′ra-phy (ē-lĕk′trō-kär′dĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*electro-* + *cardiography.*] *Med.* The science of recording the electrical activities of the heart by means of the string galvanometer, depending upon the fact that active tissue is electrically negative to resting tissue.

electrolytic detector. See DETECTOR, above.

e-lec-trom′er-ism (ē-lĕk-trŏm′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [*electro-* + *mero-* + *-ism.*] The process of ionization in gases.

electron tube. =VACUUM TUBE, in *Dict.* and below.

e-lec′tro-steel′ (ē-lĕk′trō-stēl′), *n.* [*electro-* + *steel.*] *Metal.* Electric steel.

elephant bug. = ELEPHANT BEETLE, **b,** in the *Dict.*

el′e-va′tor*, *n. Aëronautics.* In an airplane, a movable auxiliary surface, usually attached to the tail plane, the function of which is to cause the craft to pitch, that is, to rotate about its lateral axis.

elk*, *n.* **1.** *Leather Trade.* A light, very flexible, chrome-tanned calf leather, used especially in sporting shoes.
2. [*cap.*] A member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B. P. O. E.), a fraternal association founded in 1868, and now having lodges throughout the United States (see FRATERNAL EMBLEMS, plate, p. 1192).

em-bus′ (ĕm-bŭs′), *v. t.* [*em-* + *bus.*] To put (as troops) into a bus or busses (or, as in the World War, a motor truck or trucks). — *v. i.* To get into a bus or busses. *Both Colloq.*

‖ **em′bus′qué′** (äN′büs′kā′), *n.* [F., p. p. of *embusquer.* See AMBUSH, *v. t.*] One who in time of war seeks to avoid danger, as by remaining at home or obtaining some situation in the army far from the front; a shirk; slacker.

Em′ma Gee′ (ĕm′ȧ jē′). A machine gun or machine gunner; — for M. G., used in telephoning or signaling to prevent misunderstanding of the letters. *Soldiers' Slang or Cant.*

em′pa-thy (ĕm′pȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐμπάθεια; ἐν in + πάθος suffering, passion. See 2d EN-; PATHOS; cf. SYMPATHY.] *Psychol.* The tendency which a person has on hearing or reading a description of a striking situation to put himself by imagination into that situation and through the imagination to feel the sensations connected with it. — **em-path′ic** (ĕm-păth′ĭk), *a.*

‖ **em′pen′nage′** (äN′pĕ′näzh′), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* The tail of an aircraft. See TAIL, below.

emulsion colloid. An emulsoid.

e-mul′soid (ē-mŭl′soid), *n.* [*emulsion* + *-oid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A colloidal solution in which the particles of the solute are in the liquid state; a true emulsion; loosely, a colloid which assumes a gelatinous consistency; — called also *emulsion colloid.*

‖ **en-ceph′a-li′tis le-thar′gi-ca** (ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lī′tĭs lē-thär′jĭ-kȧ). [NL. See ENCEPHALITIS, LETHARGY.] *Med.* Epidemic encephalitis; specif., an epidemic inflammation of the brain, producing somnolence (whence it is popularly called "sleeping sickness") and giving rise to palsies of the cranial nerves and to asthenia.

en′do-crine (ĕn′dō-krīn), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. κρίνειν to separate.] *Med.* Secreting internally; — applied esp. to organs whose only known function is to secrete into the blood or lymph a substance which acts chemically upon a specific organ or organs, as the thyroid and parathyroid glands, the suprarenal capsules, the pituitary body, and the pineal gland.

en′do-crine (-krīn), **en′do-crin** (-krĭn), *n. Physiol.* Any of the internal secretions.

en′do-crin′ic (-krĭn′ĭk), *a. Anat.* Endocrinous.

en′do-cri-nol′o-gy (-krĭ-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*endocrin* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The science or study of the internal secretions (secretions of the ductless glands, as the thyroid gland, pituitary, suprarenals, etc.), their physiology and pathology as related to each other and to the organism as a whole.

en′do-cri-nop′a-thy (-nŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*endocrin* + *-pathy.*] *Pathol.* A disease due to disorder in action of one or more of the endocrine organs or ductless glands.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

en-doc′ri-nous (ĕn-dŏk′rĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to an internal secretion or to a gland producing such a secretion.

en′do-mix′is (ĕn′dō-mĭk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. μῖξις a mixing.] *Zoöl.* Dissolution of the macronucleus of an infusorian and its reorganization from the micronuclei without intervention of conjugation.

en-flag′el-la′tion (ĕn-flăj′ĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [See 1st EN-.] *Biol.* = FLAGELLATION, below.

‖ **en′tente′*** (äN′täNt′), *n.* — **the Entente**, the Triple Entente (which see, below); hence, by extension, the nations collectively which were included in the Entente; — often used attributively; as, the *Entente* allies. See ALLIES, above, DUAL ALLIANCE, 2, above, LITTLE ENTENTE, below, and ENTENTE CORDIALE, in the *Dict.* and below.

‖ **En′tente′ Cor′diale′*** (äN′täNt′ kôr′dyȧl′). Specifically, the alliance between France and Great Britain, signed April 8, 1904.

En′tente′ pow′ers (äN′täNt′). The Allies in the World War. See ALLIES, above.

En-tent′o-phile (äN-täN′tō-fīl; -fĭl) } *a.* [*Entente* + *o-* +
En-tent′o-phil (äN-täN′tō-fĭl) } *-phile, -phil.*] Approving or favoring the Entente, the nations in it, or its policy. — *n.* One who favored or upheld or who favors the Entente.

entering edge. *Aëronautics.* See LEADING EDGE, below.

en′ve-lope*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* **a** The outer covering of a rigid airship. **b** In a balloon or a nonrigid or semirigid airship, the bag which contains the gas.

E′o-an-thro′pus (ē′ō-ăn-thrō′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἠώς dawn (see EO-) + ἄνθρωπος man.] *Zoöl. & Ethnol.* The genus consisting of the Piltdown man. See PILTDOWN MAN, below.

ep′ac-ma′ic (ĕp′ăk-mā′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the epacme.

ep′i-sode*, *n.* *Moving Pictures.* See SERIAL, below.

ep′i-stat′ic (ĕp′ĭ-stăt′ĭk), *a.* [See EPISTASIS.] *Biol.* Suppressing or controlling the action of another; — said of certain factors or inherited characters. Cf. HYPOSTATIC, below.

e-qua′tion of Bou′guer′ (bōō′gā′). [See BOUGUER'S HALO.] *Meteor.* An equation for computing the intensity of the solar radiation outside the atmosphere from its measured intensities at the surface of the earth.

e′qui-pluve (ē′kwĭ-plōōv; 243), *n.* [*equi-* + L. *pluvia* rain.] *Meteor.* A line connecting places at all of which the same fraction of their several annual rainfalls occurs during any specified portion of the year, such as a given month.

e-quiv′a-lence*, *n.* — **principle of equivalence**, *Physics*, the assumption of the identity of gravitational and inertial mass; the postulate that for any field of gravitational force there may be substituted, as exactly equivalent and experimentally indistinguishable, a field of accelerations introduced as a space deformation involved in a transformation of coördinates. *Albert Einstein.*

er′ga-toc′ra-cy (ûr′gȧ-tŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (sĭz). [Gr. ἐργάτης worker + *-cracy.*] The rule or dominion of the workers.

er′go-tox′ine (ûr′gō-tŏk′sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [*ergot* + *toxine.*] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{41}O_6N_5$, regarded as the active principle of ergot; — called also *hydroergotinine.* It yields ergotinine by dehydration.

‖ **Er-satz′** (ĕr-zäts′), *n.* [G.] Compensation; reparation; replacement; — often used adjectively [*l.c.*], as *ersatz* coal.

es′ca-drille′ (ĕs′kȧ-drĭl′; *F.* ĕs′kȧ′drē′y), *n.* [F., dim. of *escadre* squadron, or fr. It. *squadriglia.*] **1.** *Naval.* A squadron of war vessels, usually eight.
2. *Mil.* In European air commands, esp. in the French army, a unit containing usually six airplanes, its size, however, depending upon the purpose of organization, as for reconnoitering, bombing, pursuit, or the like; as, the American, Lafayette, and Kosciusko *Escadrilles* in the French and Polish armies, during the World War.

Esch′–Cum′mins Trans′por-ta′tion Act′ (ĕsh′kŭm′ĭnz). [After J. J. *Esch*, representative from Wisconsin, and A. B. *Cummins*, senator from Iowa.] An act, passed February 28, 1920 (66th Congress), providing for the return of the railroads to private owners; authorizing loans to railroads; guaranteeing 5½% dividend for two years; creating a Railroad Labor Board to which all labor disputes must be presented before a strike takes place; and greatly extending the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission (amending the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887).

es-cu′do* (ĕs-kōō′dō), *n.* [Pg.] A silver coin and monetary unit of Portugal having the same value ($1.08) as the milreis, established by law of 1911. It is divided into 100 centavos. Cf. ESCUDO, in the *Dictionary.*

Es′pe-ran-ti′do (ĕs′pĕ-rän-tē′dō), *n.* [*Esperanto* + *Ido.*] An artificial language, intended for universal use, which is a simplified form of Esperanto, but with less radical changes than those adopted in Ido. Cf. ESPERANTO, in the *Dict.*; IDO, below. — **Es′pe-ran-ti′dist** (-dĭst), *n. & a.*

es′ter-ize (ĕs′tēr-īz), *v. t. & i.* *Chem.* To convert, or be converted, into an ester; to esterify. — **es′ter-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

et′a-lon post′, *or* **et′a-lon** (ĕt′ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [F. *étalon* standard (of weights and measures).] One of the rods of metal or other suitable material used to keep the plates of an interferometer at a fixed and known distance apart.

‖ **é′toile′*** (ā′twȧl′), *n.* [F., star.] A satin fabric with plain or changeable lustrous surface.

eu′ge-nism (ū′jē-nĭz'm), *n.* The combination of influences best suited to improve the inborn or native qualities of a race or breed, esp. of the human race. Cf. EUGENICS, in the *Dictionary.*

eu′ge-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A student of, or one versed in, eugenics.

eu′sol (ū′sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [*eu-* + *sol*ution.] *Med.* An antiseptic consisting of a 0.5 per cent solution of boric acid and hypochlorous acid, used primarily for treatment of war wounds.

eu-then′ics (ū-thĕn′ĭks), *n.* [From Gr. εὐθηνεῖν to thrive; εὖ well + τιθέναι to place, make.] The science having to do with the betterment of living conditions, through conscious endeavor, in order to secure efficient human beings.

Euthenics deals with race improvement through environment; eugenics deals with race improvement through heredity. *Ellen H. Richards.*

eu′the-nist (ū′thē-nĭst), *n.* A student of, or one versed in, euthenics.

ex-cess′ (ĕk-sĕs′), *v. t.* To charge (a railway passenger a certain sum) by way of an excess fare or rate; as, to *excess* a passenger a half fare. *Brit.*

ex′cess–prof′its tax′. A tax on business profits which are in excess of the average profits over a specified term of years; specif.: a tax for revenue levied in various countries during the World War (1914–1918); in the United States, as a provision of the War Revenue Act of October 3, 1917, and subsequent acts, it was a tax, with certain deductions allowable, of 20 to 60 per cent of the net income from capital invested in excess of such net income for the years 1911-1913; in Great Britain it was at first (1915) 50 per cent upon the excess of profits over prewar standards, and in later years varied from 40 to 80 per cent.

exit pupil. *Optics.* The image of the stop, which limits the aperture of a telescope, formed by the eyepiece.

ex′o-tox′in (ĕk′sō-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [*exo-* + *toxin.*] *Bacteriol.* A toxin excreted by a microörganism and afterwards obtainable by filtration without destruction of the microörganism.

ex-pres′sion-ism*, *n.* In any form of art, as literature, painting, etc., the theory or practice of expressing one's inner, or subjective, emotions and sensations; postimpressionism (which see, below). — **ex-pres′sion-ist***, *n.*

ex-trude′* (ĕks-trōōd′), *v. t.* *Metallurgy.* To shape or form by forcing metal heated to a semiplastic condition through dies by the use of hydraulic power; as, *extruded* rods.

fab′ri-cate*, *v. t.* Specif.: **a** To make, shape, or prepare (a part of anything, as of a ship, bridge, automobile, etc.) according to standardized specifications, so as to be interchangeable. **b** To construct or build up into a whole by uniting interchangeable or standardized parts, often made elsewhere; as, a *fabricated* ship, automobile, or the like.

fab′ri-koid (făb′rĭ-koid), *n.* [See FABRIC; -OID.] An impervious fabric, generally leatherlike in appearance, having a cloth foundation and a pyroxylin surface, used in upholstery, for making traveling bags, bindings for books, etc.
☞ *Fabrikoid* is a trade-mark name.

fac′tor*, *n.* *Biol.* The assumed causative agent that is transmitted from parent to offspring and determines the development in the offspring of a certain character; a gene.

fade*, *v. t.* — **to fade in**, *Moving Pictures*, to cause (a picture) to come up (that is, become clear) gradually on the screen. Cf. INTERPOSE, below. — **to fade out**, *Moving Pictures*, to cause (a picture) gradually to disappear from the screen. — **fade′-in′**, *n.* — **fade′-out′**, *n.*

fag*, *n.* A cigarette. *British Slang.*

fair′ing, *n.* *Engin.* A member or structure whose primary function is to produce a smooth outline and to reduce head resistance or drag, as in an aircraft, and which does not in general bear any stress.

fal′con*, *n.* = SOKOL, below.

fall wind. See KATABATIC, below.

far′mer-ette′ (fär′mēr-ĕt′), *n.* [See -ETTE.] A woman who farms or works on a farm; farmeress. *Colloq.*

Farm Loan Act, Board. See FEDERAL LAND BANK, below.

Fa′scio (fä′shō), *n.; pl.* -SCI (-shē). [It.] See FASCISTA.

Fas′cism (fȧs′ĭz'm), *n.* [It. *fascismo*, fr. *fascio* a (political) group, a club, lit. a bundle, fr. L. *fascis* a bundle. Cf. FASCES.] The principles of the Fascisti.

‖ **Fa-sci′sta** (fä-shē′stä), *n.; pl.* FASCISTI (-stē). *Eng.* **Fas′cist** (fȧs′ĭst). [It. fr. *fascio* (see FASCISM), with ref. also to L. *fasces*, as if meaning "bearer of the fasces," because the *Fascisti* are supposed to typify obedience to the law as did the lictors in ancient Rome.] A member of an Italian organization formed for opposing, by violent means when necessary, all radical elements in the country, as Bolshevists, Communists, and the like. It was organized in 1919, and soon became very powerful and active. The *Fascisti* are mostly young soldiers who fought in the World War and are loyal to the government, but with sympathies strongly with the working classes. Although not officially supported by the government, they have had the backing of a majority of the people and have apparently overcome elements which the government did not dare openly to combat. Each local branch of *Fascisti* is called a *Fascio*, and all the organizations collectively form the *Fasci*.

Federal Food and Drug Act. See PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT, below.

Federal Land Bank. Any of twelve regional banks established under the **Farm Loan**, or **Rural Credits**, **Act**, July 17, 1916, to facilitate the capitalizing of farms by long-time mortgage loans. The act also created a **Farm Loan Board** composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and four others appointed by the President, to supervise the banks. Nearly all the capital stock was subscribed by the United States, but in time the greater part of it will be held by the farmer borrowers. Loans are made to farmers through subsidiary coöperative farm-loan associations on first mortgages only, not exceeding one-half the value of the farm. Money for the loans is obtained from the sale of **Farm Loan Bonds**, secured by these first mortgages.

Federal Reserve System. A banking system established in the United States by the **Federal Reserve Act** (called also **Owen-Glass Federal Reserve Act**) of December 23, 1913, to concentrate the banking resources of the country and to provide an elastic currency, with the gradual displacement of national bank notes. In each of the twelve districts into which the United States was divided for the purposes of this act a **Federal reserve bank** was organized to serve as a bank of reserve and rediscount for member banks which include all national banks and many State banks and trust companies. Federal reserve banks have also the power to issue currency (**Federal reserve notes**). A **Federal Reserve Board** (organized Aug. 12, 1914) of seven members was created, with general supervisory power over the system. Cf. RESERVE BANK, REDISCOUNT, below.

feed′–back′, *a.* *Wireless.* See REGENERATIVE, below.

feed′stuff′ (fēd′stŭf′), *n.* Any agricultural product, as oats or alfalfa, used to feed cattle or other live stock.

fem′i-nism*, *n.* The theory, cult, or practice of those who hold that present laws, conventions, and conditions of society prevent the free and full development of woman, and who advocate such changes as will do away with undue restrictions upon her political, social, and economic conduct and relations; also, the propaganda for securing these changes. — **fem′i-nist**, *n. & a.* — **-nis′tic** (-nĭs′tĭk), *a.*

fer′ber-ite (fĕr′bēr-īt), *n.* [After Rudolph *Ferber*, of Gera, Germany.] *Min.* A ferrous tungstate, $FeWO_4$, with a little manganese, occurring in black granular masses.

fer′ro-ce′ri-um (fĕr′ō-sē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*ferro-* + *cerium.*] A crude iron alloy containing a high percentage of cerium.

fer′ro-zir-co′ni-um (-zẽr-kō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*ferro-* + *zirconium.*] *Metal.* A crude iron alloy containing a high percentage of zirconium.

fer′ti-li′zin (fûr′tĭ-lī′zĭn), *n.* [*fertilize* + *-in.*] *Physiol.* A hypothetical substance, formed in an egg prior to fertilization, which initiates egg cleavage when acted upon either by a spermatozoön or by agencies which induce parthenogenesis.

fet′e-ri′ta (fĕt′ĕ-rē′tȧ), *n.* An African sorghum of dwarf stature, related to durra and milo. It is grown in the United States as a dry-land crop. Called also *Sudan durra.*

fiber, *or* **fibre, silk.** Artificial silk made from any of various solutions of cellulose by forcing the solution through minute openings and fixing the resulting filaments so that they can be twisted into yarn or thread.

fi′bril-la′tion* (fī′brĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [See FIBRIL; -ATION.] *Med.* A condition, found in organic diseases of the heart, in which the various groups of muscle cells of the auricles beat independently and without rhythm. The ventricles do not receive the normal impulses from the auricles and in turn beat rapidly and irregularly.

figure skating. Skating in which the skater describes figures of various kinds on the ice.

film*, *n.* The photographic film, in the form of a flexible strip, used in making a moving picture. It is about an inch wide, of sensitized translucent material resembling celluloid, and is used in making both negatives and positives (which latter are used for projection) of a series of small pictures about one inch wide and three fourths of an inch in height. Hence, such a negative or positive; also, a moving picture, or, fig., moving pictures collectively. There are sixteen of the small pictures (technically called *frames*) to a running foot of film, and they are taken at the rate of approximately sixteen a second. Cf. MOVING PICTURE, below and REEL, below.

film*, *v. t.* *Moving Pictures.* To photograph on a film for use in the cinematograph.

film′dom (fĭlm′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM, in the *Dictionary.*

film′ize (fĭl′mīz), *v. t.*; -IZED; -IZ′ING. To make a moving-picture film of (as a play). *Cant.*

film play. A photoplay.

fil′ter*, *v. i.* *Mil.* To pass by infiltration; — with *in*, *through*, or the like. See INFILTRATION, below.

fil′tra-ble (fĭl′trȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being filtered or of passing through a filter.

fin*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* **a** Any of various small stationary surfaces, substantially vertical, attached to different parts of aircraft to secure stability, as a tail *fin*, skid *fin*, etc. **b** In a kite balloon, one of the air-inflated lobes intended to keep the balloon headed into the wind.

fi′nal-ist (fī′năl-ĭst), *n.* *Sports.* Any of the players who meet in the final round of a tournament in which the losers in any round do not play again.

fin′ger-print′ (fĭŋ′gēr-prĭnt′), *n.* An impression made by a finger or thumb, esp. a print made by the inside of the first joint showing its characteristic lineation, or marking. This lineation varies with the individual and is unchanged throughout life; hence, fingerprints are now widely used as a means of identification. Cf. DACTYLOGRAM, DACTYLOGRAPHY, above. — *v. t.* To make a fingerprint or fingerprints of. — **fin′ger-print′ing**, *n.*

fireless cooker. A cooking apparatus, having one or more compartments surrounded by heat-insulating material, in which no fire is used but the cooking is done by the heat of plates which are heated independently of the cooker, or by that of the previously heated food, this heat being kept from dissipation by the insulation.

fire maker. See CAMP-FIRE GIRL, above.

firing squad. *Mil.* **a** A number of soldiers detailed to fire a saluting volley over the grave of a dead soldier or officer. **b** A detail of soldiers whose duty it is to shoot to death persons so sentenced by a military tribunal.

first′–string′, *a.* Picked, from among other possible contestants on the same side, to have the first chance to contest, as in a race, game, or the like, because considered superior; as, *first-string* men; *first-string* horses. *Sporting Cant or Slang.*

Fish′er, *n.* A treasury note bearing the signature of Sir Warren Fisher, replacing, since October, 1919, the earlier "Bradbury". *Slang, Eng.*

five hundred. *Card Playing.* = PREFERENCE, 5 **e**, in *Dict.*

five′–nine′, *n.* = BLACK MARIA, above.

fixation process. See NITROGEN FIXATION, below.

fixation reaction *or* **test.** *Physiol. Chem.* A reaction or test depending on complement fixation (which see, above).

fixed weight. *Aëronautics.* Of an aircraft, the weight of the structure and all the fittings and parts necessary for flight, including the ballast of an airship, but not fuel.

Flag Day. **a** In the United States, the 14th of June, the anniversary of the day, in 1777, on which the American Congress formally adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national flag. **b** [*l. c.*] In England, a day on which contributions are made as on a tag day in America, small flags being given to the contributors. Cf. TAG DAY, below.

flag′el-la′tion* (flăj′ĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *flagellum* a whip.] *Biol.* The formation of flagella, or whiplike appendages, as in the Protozoa.

flag smut. *Agric.* A disease of wheat due to the fungus *Urocystis tritici*, originating in Australia.

flame projector *or* **thrower.** An apparatus for throwing a stream of flaming liquid, as an oil mixture, used in warfare, as in the World War (1914–1918).

flam′ing on′ion (flām′ĭng ŭn′yŭn). A kind of rocket rising and falling in a zigzag course, used in warfare, as in the World War (1914–1918). *Soldiers' Slang.*

‖ **Flam′men-wer′fer** (fläm′ĕn-vĕr′fēr), *n.; G. pl.* -WERFER. [G.] A flame projector.

flap′per*, *n.* A young girl of about fifteen to eighteen years of age, esp. one who is not yet "out" socially; — probably so called with a double allusion, to "flapper", a young duck, and to the braid of hair which often hangs down the back of young girls. — **flap′per-dom**, *n.* *Both Slang.*

flash*, *n.* *Moving Pictures.* A view thrown upon the screen momentarily, showing a scene incidental to, or explanatory of, the main story.

flat′ten*, *v. i. & t.* — **to flatten out**, *Aëronautics*, to manipulate an airplane so as to bring its longitudinal axis parallel with the ground, as after a climb or a dive; of an airplane, to assume such a position.

fla′vine*, **fla′vin**, *n.* *Org. Chem.* By extension, any of several compounds derived from acridine and used as antisep-

tics or as yellow dyes. Specif., *Pharm.*, acriflavine, or a dilute solution of it. See ACRIFLAVINE, above.

fla'vo-nol (flā'vō-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*flavone* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A yellow, crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_3$, from which a number of natural dyes are derived. It is a hydroxy derivative of flavone.

‖ **flé'chette'** (flā'shĕt'), *n.*; *pl.* -CHETTES. [F., dim. of *flèche* arrow.] A small steel dart with a shaft of cross-shaped cross section, to be dropped from an airplane as a missile.

fleet*, *n.* A group of aircraft or vehicles or other objects that may be likened to a fleet of vessels; as a *fleet* of ambulances. Cf. AIR FLEET, above.

fleet submarine. *Naval.* A type of large submarine whose size, radius of action, and speed enable it to accompany the main battle fleet.

flex'i-ble*, *a.* *Aëronautics.* = NONRIGID, below.

flight*, *n.* *Mil.* A unit of aëro commands numbering, usually, four airplanes, to which is sometimes attached a fifth piloted by a **flight commander** or **flight leader**, but varying in number according to the purpose for which it is organized, as for pursuit, bombing, reconnoitering, etc. *Brit.*

flight path. *Aëronautics.* The path of the center of gravity of a moving aircraft with reference to the earth.

fliv'ver (flĭv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A small and inexpensive automobile; hence, anything which is small of its kind and cheap or insignificant. *Slang.*
2. A fizzle; a failure; as, the show was a *flivver*. *Slang.*

float*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* A completely inclosed water-tight structure attached to an aircraft to give it buoyancy when in contact with water.

float'er*, *n.* A workman who habitually changes from one locality to another for the sake of variety and not because of the seasonal nature of his trade. *Cant.*

float seaplane. *Aëronautics.* A form of seaplane in which the landing gear consists of one or more floats or pontoons.

flood lighting. Artificial lighting in which the light is projected in such quantity and from such directions as to give uniformity in illumination, eliminating the dark shadows of ordinary illumination.

flo-ta'tion* (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Ore Dressing.* The separation of the particles of a mass of finely pulverized ore according to their relative capacity for floating (by virtue of the surface tension) on a given liquid, instead of according to their specific gravities, this capacity often being increased by the selective adherence of oil, gas, etc. By flotation valuable slimes are recovered.

flotation gear. *Aëronautics.* An emergency landing gear attached to an airplane, to permit of safe landing on the water and provide buoyancy when resting on its surface.

flu (flōō), *n.* Short for INFLUENZA. *Colloq.*

flub'dub' (flŭb'dŭb'), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characterized by, flubdubbery. — *n.* Flubdubbery. *Both Slang.*

flub'dub'ber-y (flŭb'dŭb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Foolish argument; balderdash; "bunk". *Slang.* *The Nation.*

flush*, *v. i.* *Mining.* **a** To operate a placer mine, where the continuous supply of water is insufficient, by holding back the water and releasing it periodically in a flood. **b** To fill underground spaces, as in coal mines, with material carried by water, which, after drainage, forms a compact mass.

fly*, *v. t.* **a** To pass or journey over by flying; as, to *fly* the Atlantic. **b** *Aviation.* To manage in flight; as, to *fly* an airplane. — *v. i.* To fly in an aircraft.

flying boat. *Aëronautics.* A form of seaplane having a boatlike fuselage capable of floating upon the water. Cf. SEAPLANE, below.

flying circus. *Aëronautics.* A rotary echelon formation of airplanes in action.

Fok'ker (fŏk'ẽr), *n.* [After the Dutch inventor and manufacturer, A. H. G. *Fokker* (1890–).] An airplane, especially a military tractor monoplane, of a certain German make, usually seating but one person. The Fokker monoplane has great speed, can climb rapidly, and responds quickly to the controls; but, because of its instability, it requires expert management.

folk dance. A dance originating among and characteristic of the common people of a country and transmitted from generation to generation like the folk song; also, the characteristic music for such a dance.

foot'age*, *n.* *Moving Pictures.* The total number of running feet of film used in photographing anything, as a scene or an entire play; as, a *footage* of 100 feet was required for the scene.

fore'con'scious (fōr'kŏn'shŭs), *n.* *Psychology.* [With *the.*] That portion of the mental field which contains memory traces more or less readily accessible to consciousness. *A. G. Tansley.*

Foreign Legion. *Mil.* A volunteer corps of foreign sympathizers in the service of a state at war, as the "British Legion" which was in the Spanish service under Sir George de Lacy Evans (1787-1870), in the Carlist wars; esp., colloquially, the "Régiments étrangers" in the French service, consisting of alien volunteers. The Foreign Legion of France has been employed chiefly in colonial campaigns and, prior to the World War (1914-1918), consisted mostly of men who enlisted in a spirit of adventure.

form-al'de-hyde-sulph'ox-yl'ic (fôr-măl'dē-hīd-sŭlf'ŏk-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*formaldehyde* + *sulphoxylic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to, or designating, a hypothetical acid, HCHO. H_2SO_2 or $HOCH_2OSOH$. Its salts are called **form-al'de-hyde-sulph-ox'y-lates** (-sŭlf-ŏk'sĭ-lāts). Sodium formaldehyde-sulphoxylate is formed by the addition of formaldehyde to sodium hyposulphite in solution and is used as a reducing agent, esp. in calico printing as a discharge for cotton. Cf. SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE **b**, *in the Dict.*

form letter. A letter on any subject of frequent recurrence, as in a business house, which can be sent to different persons without essential change other than in the address.

for'mo-sul (fôr'mō-sŭl), *n.* [*formaldehyde* + *sulphoxylate.*] See SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, below.

fountain grass. *Bot.* A species of Pennisetum, *P. rueppelianum*, often grown in gardens.

four'-min'ute man'. One of a body of more than 15,000 men who in America during the World War volunteered to make short speeches in the interests of various war measures, esp. the ... Liberty bonds.

Four'-Pow'er, ...nes one **ur'-Pow'ers, Group.** The governments of Grea**nine** (-in, France, Japan, and the United States, which *ergotin* 15, 1920, signed through banking representatives a consortium (which see, above) with regard to China.

‖ **four'ra'gère'** (fōō'rȧ'zhâr'), *n.* [F.] **a** An ornament of braid used in pairs, one on each side of a bodice, and connected by one or more long drooping cords. **b** A French military decoration, presented to a unit of troops for distinguished service or conspicuous gallantry in time of war, consisting of a braided cord worn about the left shoulder seam by all the men of the unit honored and borne on the colors of the organization decorated. Fourragères appear in three colors, red, green, and yellow, corresponding to the colors of the ribbons of certain French military medals. Combinations of these colors are used to form the *double fourragère*.

four striper. A captain in the U. S. Navy; — so called because of the four gold stripes worn on the sleeves of his uniform. *Naval Cant or Slang.* See STRIPER, below.

fourteen points, *or* **fourteen peace points.** Fourteen conditions or terms set forth by President Wilson in an address to Congress, January 8, 1918, as the basis of a world peace to follow the World War.

fourth arm. *Mil.* That branch of the military service which consists of the air service, or flying corps, as distinguished from infantry, cavalry, and artillery. *Colloq.*

fourth dimension. *Math.* The last of the four dimensions of a four-dimensional extent or aggregate (a 4-fold†), — commonly regarded as superadded to a three-dimensional (or 3-fold) to convert it into a 4-fold.

†NOTE. An *n*-space, *n*-extent, *n*-fold, or *n*-manifold is one that has *n* dimensions; hence, a line is called a 1-space, a surface a 2-space, a solid a 3-space, a hypersolid a 4-space, etc. Cf. N-DIMENSIONAL, in the *Dictionary*.

A *fourth dimension*, superadded to our ordinary three-dimensional space (3-space†), may be thought of as a straight line or fixed direction (with two opposite senses) making a fixed (say a right) angle with every line in the 3-space, that is, with the 3-space itself (which it meets in one point only, like a straight line piercing a plane). Any translation of any part (or all) of the rigid 3-space along this direction would displace the translated part completely out of the original 3-space (just as any translation of part of a plane (or 2-space) along a line not in the plane, displaces that from the plane completely). Any 3-space may be conceived as a section, or shadow, of 4-space just as 2-space (a plane) is a section of 3-space, and 1-space (a line) is a section of 2-space. See DIMENSION, 5, and SPACE, 2, in the *Dictionary*. If a segment (1-space) moves with its ends on two fixed (say parallel) lines, it will generate a surface (2-space), as, for instance, a square; if this latter moves straight in a fixed direction inclined to its own plane, it will trace out a solid (3-space), as a cube; so, if this latter moves out on a line or direction (a fourth axis or dimension) like-inclined to all lines of the solid, that is, to the solid itself, it will generate a hypersolid (4-space), as a hypercube (see below); — in all these motions of translation into higher dimensions, the mover at every stage of motion leaves all preceding stages completely behind, no two positions having any common point. To all forms in 2-space there are corresponding forms in 3-space (and many more besides); so to all forms in 3-space there are corresponding forms in 4-space (and many more besides); thus to cone, cylinder, prism, pyramid, sphere, volume, correspond hypercone, hypercylinder, hyperprism, hyperpyramid, hypersphere, hypervolume. A few special cases are the following (the lower-dimensional analogues being put in parentheses): **polyhedroid**, the analogue in 4-space of the polyhedron in 3-space. The regular polyhedroid (polyhedron) is formed by congruent regular polyhedrons (polygons) meeting in congruent regular polygons (edges), meeting in congruent edges (vertices), — these edges meeting in vertices. The term polyhedroid (polyhedron, polygon) may also denote the 4-space (3-space, 2-space) of which it is the border. The regular polyhedrons in 3-space are five: *tetrahedron*, formed by 4 equal regular triangles; *cube*, formed by 6 equal squares; *octahedron*, formed by 8 equal regular triangles; *dodecahedron*, formed by 12 equal regular pentagons; and *icosahedron*, formed by 20 equal regular triangles (see these terms in the *Dictionary*). The regular polyhedroids in 4-space are six: C_5, *pentahedroid*; C_8, *hypercube*; C_{16}, *hexadecahedroid*; C_{24}, *disdodecahedroid*, formed by 24 octahedrons; C_{120}, *dishexecontahedroid*, formed by 120 dodecahedrons; C_{600}, *hexacosihedroid*, formed by 600 tetrahedrons.— **hexadecahedroid**, 16-hedroid, or C_{16}; the analogue in 4-space of the octahedron in 3-space. The regular 16-hedroid (octahedron) is formed by 16 (8) congruent regular tetrahedrons (triangles) meeting in pairs along 32 (12) congruent regular triangles (edges) meeting in 24 (6) equal edges (vertices), — these edges meeting in 8 vertices. Suppose 4 equal segments (A A′, B B′, C C′, D D′) all mutually perpendicular and bisecting at O, and complete the 16-hedroid determined in 4-space by the 8 vertices, A. . . .D′, just as the octahedron determined in 3-space by the 6 vertices A. . . .C′ is completed. — **hypercube**, a regular polyhedroid, the analogue in 4-space of the cube in 3-space; the tesseract. The hypercube (cube) is formed by 4 (3) pairs of parallel faces, cubes (squares), meeting perpendicularly in pairs on 24 (12) equal squares (segments) meeting in 32 (8) equal edges (vertices),—these edges meeting in 16 vertices. Suppose 4 equal lengths OA, OB, OC, OD laid off in 4-space on 4 axes mutually perpendicular at O, and complete the hypercube thereby determined, just as the cube determined at OA, OB, OC is completed. It is generated by a cube moving, in the fourth dimension, the length of its own edge. — **hyperdimensional**, having more dimensions than the ordinary, which for our familiar (point-) space are three (length, breadth, thickness); hence four- (or more) dimensional. — **hyperdimensionality**, the property or fact of being hyperdimensional. — **hypersphere**, the analogue in 4-space of the sphere in 3-space. A sphere may be conceived as generated in 3-space by a circle of latitude that arises at a pole and moves, expanding till it becomes an equator, and then contracts into the opposite pole; so the hypersphere may be conceived as generated in 4-space by a sphere that arises at a pole and moves (in 4-space), expanding till it reaches its equatorial maximum and then gradually collapsing into the opposite pole. — **hypertetrahedron.** See PENTAHEDROID, below. — **pentahedroid**, 5-hedroid; the analogue in 4-space of the tetrahedron in 3-space. The regular pentahedroid (tetrahedron) is formed by 5 (4) regular tetrahedrons (triangles) meeting in pairs along 10 (6) congruent regular trian... (edges) meeting in 10 (4) congruent edges (vertices), — these edges meeting (in sets of 4) in 5 vertices. Suppose 4 equal lengths CA, CB, CC, CD, drawn (in 4-space) from the vertices, A, B, C, D, of a regular tetrahedron, each equal to its edge, AB; they determine a regular pentahedroid ABCDE, the simplest polyhedroid in 4-space, just as 3 equal lengths, DA, DB, DC, drawn (in 3-space) from the vertices of a regular triangle ABC, each equal to its side, as AB, determine a regular tetrahedron, ABCD, the simplest polyhedron (in 3-space), and as the regular triangle, ABC, is the simplest polygon in 2-space.—**tesseract.** See HYPERCUBE, above.

fourth'-di-men'sion-al, *a.* *Math.* Pertaining or referring to a fourth dimension. See FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

fox trot*. A dance in four-four time including slow walking steps, quick running (trotting) steps, etc. — **fox'-trot'**, *v.i.*

F. P. S*. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Philharmonic Society; foot, pound, second (see FOOT-POUND-SECOND, *a.*, in the *Dict.*).

frame*, *n.* **a** *Moving Pictures.* One of the series of small pictures on a film. See FILM, above. **b** A frame-up. *Slang.*

frame*, *v. t.* To make one the victim of a frame-up. *Slang.*

frame of reference. *Math.* A set of coördinates by means of which the movements of a body or group of bodies are described.

frame'-up', *n.* A conspiracy or plot, esp. for an evil purpose, as to incriminate a person on false evidence. *Slang.*

free balloon. See BALLOON, above.

free verse. Vers libre (which see, in the *Dictionary*).— **free'-ver'si-fi'er**, *n.*

French seal. See NEAR SEAL, below.

frequency curve. *Statistics.* A curve representing graphically the probabilities of different numbers of recurrences of an event.

frequency meter. *Elec.* An instrument for determining the cycles per second of an alternating-current circuit or, in general, of any oscillatory system. Cf. FREQUENCY, *n.*, 5.

Freud'i-an (froi'dĭ-*a*n), *a.* Of or pert. to, or according with, the theories or practices of Dr. Sigmund Freud (*pron.* froit) (1856–) of Vienna, in regard esp. to the causes and proper treatment of hysteria (see PSYCHOANALYSIS, below), the interpretation of dreams, and various other psychopathic and neurological phenomena.—**Freud'i-an-ism,** *n.*

fright'ful-ness*, *n.* Action or policy, esp. in warfare, intended to terrorize, as by threats, violence, or cruelty; — a translation of German *Schrecklichkeit*.

‖ **fri'go'** (frē'gō'), *n.* [F., for "viande *frigorifée*."] Chilled or frozen meat. *French Soldiers' Slang.*

frisk*, *v. t.* **a** To search (a person), as for concealed weapons, stolen or contraband articles, etc., esp. after arrest, as by running the hand rapidly over the clothing, through the pockets, etc. **b** Hence, to take or steal from by going through the clothing in this way. *Both Slang.*

Fritz (frĭts), *n.* **a** A nickname for *Friedrich* (Eng. *Frederic*). **b** A German; German soldier; also, a German shell, airplane, submarine, or the like. *Slang.*

frozen credit. Credit which has been extended to farmers, manufacturers, or others, based on some security, as a commodity, which has no ready market value. *Cant.*

full load. *Aëronautics.* The dead load plus the useful load.

funk hole. A dugout; hence, any place of safety into which one can retreat. *Slang.*

fu'se-lage (fū'zē-lāj; *F.* fü'zĕ-läzh'), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* The elongated structure, of approximately streamline form, to which are attached the wings and tail unit of an airplane. In general it is designed to hold the passengers, power plant, cargo, etc.

fu'tur-ism (fū'tûr-ĭz'm), *n.* *Art.* A movement or phase of postimpressionism (which see, below). — **fu'tur-ist,** *n.* & *a.* — **fu'tur-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

gab'ar-dine'* (găb'ȧr-dēn'; găb'ȧr-dēn), *n.* A woolen fabric closely resembling serge but twilled on one side only; also, a somewhat similar fabric of cotton.

Gad'a-rene' (găd'*a*-rēn'), *a.* Of or pert. to the Gadarenes, or inhabitants of Gadara.— *v. i.*; -RENED' (-rēnd'); -REN'ING (-rēn'ĭng). To behave as did the swine in the miracle of the Gadarenes when the devils had entered into them (*Matt.* viii, 28 ff., R. V.). *Nonce word.* *John Galsworthy.*

gaine*, *n.* The metal casing or tube of a shell, containing the explosive.

gal'la-lith, *n.* Var. of GALALITH (in the *Dict.*).

gamma lines. *Physics.* Lines of very high frequency in the X-ray spectrum of an element, the wave lengths of which are definitely related to the atomic number of the element.

Gan'dhi-ism (gän'dĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* See SATYAGRAHA, below.

gang'ster (găng'stẽr), *n.* [*gang* + *-ster.*] A member of a gang of roughs.

gap*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The shortest distance between the planes of the chords of the upper and lower wings of a biplane, measured along a line perpendicular to the chord of the upper wing at any designated point of its leading edge.

ga'rage'* (gȧ'räzh'; găr'āj), *n.* **1.** *Aëronautics.* A shed to house one or more airships or flying machines; a hangar.
2. A siding in a canal.

ga'ram-bul'lo (gä'räm-bōōl'yō), *n.* [Mex. Sp., prob. fr. the native name.] *Bot.* The fruit of a common cactaceous plant (*Cereus geometrizans*) native to the table-land of western Mexico. It is a small oblong berry. Also, the plant.

Ga'ry school system (gā'rĭ; 115). *Pedagogy.* A system of school organization in which the school activities are divided between the traditional school study, manual training or vocational work, and play, all under one management and with special teachers for special activities. The system by its division of activities enables one classroom to accommodate two classes. An ideal Gary school plant includes a playground, garden, workshop, social center, library, and ordinary school. The system originated, under the direction of Dr. William A. Wirt, at Gary, Indiana. Hence, also, **Gary plan, Gary school,** etc.

gas*, *n.* **1.** Any substance, whether gaseous, liquid, or solid under ordinary conditions, used to produce a poisonous or irritant atmosphere, as in the World War (1914–1918). Gases in the usual sense, as chlorine, may be discharged from cylinders in which they have been compressed, but liquids and solids must be volatilized by heat or delivered in shells or bombs. If the substance is in the air in the form of fine solid particles instead of gas, it is called a *toxic smoke*. War gases are classed, according to their effects, as *asphyxiating* or lethal, *lachrymatory* or tear-producing, *sternutatory* (*sneeze gases*), *vesicatory* or blistering, etc.
2. Gasoline. *Colloq.*

gas*, *v. t.* **1.** To replenish (a balloon or airship) with gas.
2. To poison or asphyxiate with gas.
3. *Metal.* **a** To cause (as a metal) to absorb gas. **b** To injure or deteriorate by the action of gas.

gas*, *v. i.* *Metal.* To give off gas, as a metal. Gassing generally occurs during cooling or solidification.

gas'-ba-cil'lus in-fec'tion. *Med.* Infection of wounds, esp. war wounds, by one or more of several organisms, as *Bacil-*

lus aërogenes capsulatus, which form gas, resulting in **gas gangrene,** by obstruction of circulation.

gas helmet, gas mask. See MASK, below.

gas'o-gen'ic (găs'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*gas* + *-genic.*] Producing gas, as the bacilli in gas gangrene.

gas shell. *Mil.* A shell containing a "gas" of some kind as filling, with enough explosive to burst the shell and disseminate the contents. See GAS, above. — **gas bomb.**

gas'trin (găs'trĭn), *n.* [*gastric* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A hormone causing secretion of the gastric juice.

Gay'ley proc'ess (gā'lĭ). *Metal.* The removal of moisture from the blast of an iron blast furnace by reducing the temperature of the blast current so that the moisture is deposited as snow. The dehydrated blast diminishes fuel consumption and aids furnace control.

gee'pound' (jē'pound'), *n.* *Engineering.* See SLUG, below.

gel (jĕl), *n.* [From *gel*atine.] *Chem.* A jelly-like material formed by the coagulation of a colloidal liquid, or sol.

gene (jēn), *n.* *Biol.* A factor. See FACTOR, above.

general strike. A concerted strike by workmen of all or many trades within the area affected or of all departments of one big industry.

gen'o-type (jĕn'ō-tīp), *n.* [*gene* + *-type.*] *Biol.* **a** The combination of hereditary characters possessed by an organism or race. **b** Hence, usually, a race or group of organisms having the same combinations of hereditary characters; a biotype. — **gen'o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

ge'o-chem'is-try (jē'ō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *chemistry.*] The study of the chemical composition of, and of actual or possible chemical changes in, the crust of the earth. — **ge'o-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ge'o-chem'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

ge'o-co-ro'ni-um (-kō-rō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + *coronium.*] *Meteor.* A supposed very light constituent of the earth's atmosphere, analogous to, if not identical with, the coronium in the sun's atmosphere.

geometrical pitch. See PITCH, below.

ge'o-phone (jē'ō-fōn), *n.* [*geo-* + *-phone* as in tele*phone.*] An instrument for detecting sounds transmitted through the earth; — used by both sides in the World War (1914-1918) to detect mining operations of the enemy.

Geor-gette' crêpe', *or* **geor-gette'** (jôr-jĕt'), *n.* [Named after Mme. *Georgette* de la Plante, a French modiste.] A thin, more or less transparent, silk crêpe of very fine texture.

ge'o-stroph'ic (jē'ō-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + Gr. στροφικός, fr. στρέφειν to turn, twist.] *Meteor.* Designating or pertaining to that component of the deflective force of a wind which is due to the rotation of the earth. Cf. CYCLOSTROPHIC, above.

Ger'ma-no-phile (jûr'mȧ-nō-fīl; -fĭl), *a.* [*Germano-* + *-phile.*] Approving or favoring the German people and their institutions and customs. — *n.* One who upholds German policy and customs; a Germanophilist.

Ger'ry (jĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A German. See JERRY, below. *Soldiers' Slang.*

get'-a-way'*, *n.* The act or fact of getting away; action of starting or getting under way.

ghost line, *or* **ghost***, *n.* *Metal.* Any of certain light bands alternating with dark ones, or running through a dark mass, appearing on a tooled or polished surface of steel and indicating zones of material made relatively harder by a difference in composition.

giant panda. A large and rare black-and-white bearlike mammal (*Ailuropoda*, syn. *Pandarctos, melanoleuca*) of Tibet. It is related to the panda and the raccoons.

gimp'er (gĭmp'ẽr), *n.* One who has "gimp", that is, spirit and vim; one who does things better than usual. *Slang.*

girl guide. A member of the "Girl Guides", an organization of girls formed in England during the World War (1914-1918), with aims similar to those of the "Boy Scouts" (which see, above). The "Girl Guides" did efficient service in nursing, hospital work, signaling, and telegraphy. See CAMP-FIRE GIRL, above; GIRL SCOUT, below.

girl scout. A member of the "Girl Scouts", an American nonsectarian and nonpolitical organization of girls, formed by Juliette Low in Savannah, Ga., in 1912, under the name of "Girl Guides". It became a national organization in 1913, the name being changed to "Girl Scouts". Any girl over ten is eligible, and in training she passes through the same three classes as do boys in the "Boy Scouts" (see BOY SCOUT, above).

glaze*, *n.* Specif., *Meteorol.*, the coating of ice which forms when cold rain comes in contact with terrestrial objects below the freezing point; — in popular and engineering literature often called *sleet*, and by the British Meteorological Office called *glazed frost.*

glide*, *v. i.* *Aviation.* To descend at a normal angle of attack without engine power sufficient for level flight, the propeller thrust being replaced by a component of gravity along the line of flight; to volplane.

glide*, *n.* *Aviation.* The act or action of gliding.

glid'er* (glīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Aëronautics.* A form of aircraft similar to an airplane, but without any power plant. **2.** *Naut.* A flat power boat of moderate size, very shallow draft, and high speed based upon the principle of emergence, or tendency of the hull to rise out of the water as the speed increases and glide upon the surface.

gliding angle. *Aëronautics.* The angle between the plane of the horizon and the path of a gliding machine or airplane, esp. the least angle at which it will glide to earth.

glo'ry*, *n.* *Meteor.* The system of colored rings, red outermost, that surrounds the shadow of the observer's head on cloud or fog. It is caused by diffraction of reflected light.

glyc'er-o-gel'a-tin, -tine (glĭs'ẽr-ō-jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* = GLYCOGELATIN, in the *Dict.*

glyc'yl (glĭs'ĭl), *n.* [*glycine* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent acid radical, H_2NCH_2CO, derived from glycine or glycocoll.

go*, *v. i.* — **to go west,** to die; — prob. from the tradition, common in mythology, that the abode of the dead is in the region of the setting sun. *Soldiers' Slang.*

goat*, *n.* A scapegoat; one bearing blame or burdens for others; as, they made him the *goat.* *Slang.*

gob (gŏb), *n.* A sailor of the American navy; bluejacket. *Slang or Cant.*

A *gob* is a sailor, a man of the American navy, a bluejacket, and the term is self-applied. It is the generic term for all men in the service, up to those who wear the gold on their sleeves; and even so, the sailors often speak of the austere commanding officer as the *Main Gob.*
Samuel G. Blythe (Saturday Evening Post).

Gol'gi ap'pa-ra'tus (gôl'jē). [After Camillo *Golgi*, It. physician.] *Biol.* An intracellular organ or structure of unknown function, as large and sometimes even larger than the nucleus, the presence of which is brought out only by special staining.

gon'ad-ec'to-my (gŏn'ăd-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TOMIES (-mĭz). [*gonad* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a gonad, or sexual gland. See GONAD, in the *Dictionary.*

Goncourt laureate, Goncourt prize (gôN'kōōr'). See PRIX GONCOURT, below.

gon'do-la* (gŏn'dō-lȧ), *n.* An elongated car attached to the under side of a dirigible balloon.

Go'tha (gō'tȧ), *n.* [From *Gotha*, a town in Germany.] A large airplane, of a certain German make, used esp. during the World War (1914-1918) in long-distance bombing raids.

Gram method (gräm), *or* **Gram's method** (grämz). *Bacteriol.* A method of staining bacteria in which slides are stained with gentian violet and placed in Gram's solution (which see, below), after which they are treated with alcohol and washed with water; — so called from Hans C. J. Gram, Danish physician (1853–).

Gram'-neg'a-tive, *a.* *Bacteriol.* Resistent to or not taking the stain by the Gram method; — said of certain bacteria.

Gram'-pos'i-tive, *a.* *Bacteriol.* Yielding to or taking the stain by the Gram method; — said of certain bacteria.

Gram's solution *or* **stain.** *Bacteriol.* A solution of one part iodine, two parts potassium iodide, and 300 parts water, used in staining bacteria by the Gram method.

grape'vine'*, *n.*, *or* **grapevine step.** *Dancing.* A movement consisting of a cross step with a step back and a cross step with a step forward.

graph'al-loy' (grăf'ă-loi'), *n.* [*graph*ite + *alloy.*] *Metal.* A substance consisting of graphite impregnated with molten metal under hydraulic pressure. It is made into bushings (often used without oil), electrical contacts, brushes, etc.

graph'i-ti-za'tion (grăf'ĭ-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of graphitizing.

grat'i-cule*, *n.* *Optics.* A ruled scale on glass, in the eyepiece of a telescope or other optical instrument, for the location of objects in the field of view.

gravity wind. See KATABATIC, below.

gray'fish'*, *n.* The common dogfish; — often so called since it has been found to be of value as food.

Great War. See WORLD WAR, below.

Great White Way. Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in the neighborhood having many theaters from about 34th Street to about 60th Street; — so called from its brilliant illumination at night.

green flash. *Meteor.* The momentary green appearance of the uppermost part of the sun's disk as it sinks below, or rises above, the horizon. It is due to atmospheric refraction.

grid*, *n.* *Elec.* In the vacuum tube as developed by De Forest for use in wireless, a third element located between the plate and the filament and consisting of an assemblage of parallel wires, or a piece of metal screen, bent wire, plate with holes, or the like. When the grid is subjected to electrical charges, as by connecting with a secondary coil or tuning coil, it causes an increase or decrease in the current passing between the plate and the filament.

grid leak. *Elec.* A resistance forming a path from the grid to the filament of a vacuum tube to allow excessive charges of electricity to pass off the grid.

grizzly bear*. *Dancing.* See TURKEYTROT, below.

gro'ce-te'ri-a (grō'sē-tē'rĭ-ȧ; -tē-rē'ȧ), *n.* [*grocery* + *cafeteria.*] A grocery store in which the customers help themselves and pay the cashier as they leave.
☞ *Groceteria* is a trade-mark name.

ground school. *Aëronautics.* A school giving courses in aërodynamics, map-making, photography, etc., for aviators.

ground speed. *Aëronautics.* The horizontal component of the velocity of an aircraft relative to the earth.

guardian of the fire. See CAMP-FIRE GIRL, above.

‖ **gu-ber'ni-ya***, *n.* A provincial soviet (see SOVIET, below).

Guesd'ism (gĕd'ĭz'm), *n.* The Marxian socialism and program of reform through revolution as advocated by the French political leader Jules Basile Guesde (*pron.* gĕd) (1845–). — **Guesd'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* & *a.*

guide rope*. *Aëronautics.* A rope hung from a balloon or dirigible so as to trail along the ground for about half its length, used to preserve altitude automatically (by variation of the length dragging) without loss of ballast or gas.

gum shoe. A rubber overshoe; — often used attributively, *Slang*, of something carried on quietly or surreptitiously, as by one walking in gum shoes; as, a *gum-shoe* campaign.

gun*, *n.* Something suggestive of a gun, as in shape or function, as: **a** A syringe, or kind of small hand pump; as, a squirt*gun*; esp., a small hand pump for projecting oil, grease, or the like; as, a grease *gun.* **b** A larger apparatus for forcibly spraying or throwing on cement, concrete mixtures, etc.; as, a cement *gun.* Cf. MUD GUN, below.

gun'man*, *n.* Specif., a man, esp. one of a gang of roughs, who is ready to use a "gun", or revolver, in assault or assassination. *Colloq., U. S.*

gun play. The firing of "guns", or revolvers, as for the purpose of bullying or terrorizing, or for display. *Slang.*

gun power, *or* **gun'pow'er** (gŭn'pou'ẽr), *n.* *Naval.* The total weight of metal that can be thrown by the major, or big-gun, battery of a battleship in one broadside; — a term used in comparing the relative fighting ability of battleships. Thus, a battleship mounting four 16-inch guns has greater gun power than one mounting five 14-inch guns, because the former can throw more metal to a greater range.

guy* (gī), *n.* A person; fellow; also, a chum; pal. *Slang.*

gy'ro (jī'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). Short for GYROSCOPE (see in the *Dictionary*), GYROCOMPASS (see below), etc. *Colloq.*

gy'ro-com'pass (jī'rō-kŭm'pȧs), *n.* [*gyro-* + *compass.*] *Elec.* A form of continuously driven gyroscope used as a compass, being mounted so as to have complete freedom of motion so that its axis maintains its absolute direction without change; — called also *gyrostatic compass.*

ha'ba-ne'ra (hä'bä-nā'rä; *Sp.* ä'bä-), *n.* [Sp., fr. *Habana* Havana.] **a** A certain slow Cuban dance. **b** The music for this dance, in triple time.

Ha'ber proc'ess (hä'bẽr). [After Fritz *Haber* (1868–), German chemist.] See NITROGEN FIXATION, below.

hal'i-to'sis (hăl'ĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *halitus* breath + *-osis.*] *Med.* Foul or offensive breath.

Hall of Fame. A national institution established in March, 1900, by the Council of New York University as a permanent memorial for famous American men and women. It is located on University Heights, New York City, and was dedicated May 30, 1901. In the colonnade of the Hall are places for 150 bronze commemorative tablets for names to be selected by a specially chosen electorate, the list as first submitted to be of not more than 50 names, but to be increased by five additional names at the end of each interval of five years, until completed in the year 2000. Only persons who shall have been dead ten years or more are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, including authors, inventors, soldiers, statesmen, painters, preachers, etc. Only 29 names were chosen in the first list in Oct., 1900, and 34 others in the four elections following, including those of seven women.

Hal'phen test' (hăl'fĕn; *F.* ȧl'fȧN'). [After Georges *Halphen*, French chemist, who described the process in 1897.] A delicate test for cottonseed oil made by dissolving an oil or fat containing it in amyl alcohol and heating with carbon disulphide and flour of sulphur. If present, the cottonseed oil gives a red color. Kapok oil also gives the color.

Ha'vas' a'gen-cy (ȧ'vȧ'). The oldest news agency in Europe, opened in Paris in 1835 by Charles Havas. It was reorganized in 1879 as a joint-stock company.

H. C. L., H. C. of L. *Abbr.* High cost of living. *Colloq.*

head resistance. *Aëronautics.* Resistance to flight offered by the body, chassis, load, etc., of an aircraft, exclusive of *drift*, or resistance of the main supporting surface or surfaces; — called also *structural*, or *parasite, resistance.* Cf. DRAG, above.

heart block. *Med.* A condition in which there is rhythmic slowing of the ventricular beat of the heart, caused by any pathological process that interferes with the conductivity of the bundle of muscle fibers connecting the auricular and ventricular divisions of the heart.

heath'er* (hĕth'ẽr), *n.* A kind of fabric woven of heather wool (which see, in the *Dictionary*), used esp. for suitings; called also *heather mixture.*

hec'tic*, *a.* Filled with excitement; feverish; restless; as, *hectic* days. — **hec'tic-al-ly***, *adv.* *Both Slang.*

hec'to-am-pere' (hĕk'tō-ăm-pâr'), *n.* [See HECTO-.] *Elec.* One hundred amperes.

hec'to-watt' (hĕk'tō-wŏt'), *n.* [See HECTO-.] *Physics.* One hundred watts.

he'do-nol (hē'dō-nōl; hĕd'ō-; -nŏl), *n.* [Gr. ἡδονή pleasure.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder, $C_6H_{13}O_2N$, used as a mild hypnotic. Chemically, it is *a*-methyl-butyl carbamate.

‖ **hei'li-gen-schein'** (hī'lĭ-gĕn-shīn'), *n.* [G., lit., halo; *heilig* (der *heilige*) holy (saint) + *schein* light. Cf. HOLY; SHINE, *v. i.*] *Meteor.* The bright light which one often sees around the shadow of one's head, as, for instance, on a sunlit bedewed lawn. It is due to diffraction.

Hei'nie (hī'nĭ), **Hei'ne** (hī'nĕ), *n.* Nickname for *Heinrich*, German form of *Henry*; hence, *Amer. & Can. Slang*, a German; German soldier, airplane, or the like.

he'li-o-mi-crom'e-ter (hē'lĭ-ō-mī-krŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*helio-* + *micrometer.*] *Astron.* An instrument for determining heliographic positions of spots and flocculi shown on direct photographs of the sun or on spectroheliograph plates.

Hep'burn Act' (hĕp'bŭrn). [After Wm. P. *Hepburn*, representative from Iowa.] An act, passed June 29, 1906, (59th Congress), as an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887. It gave the Interstate Commerce Commission power to prescribe reasonable rates for railroads and interstate carriers, which were declared to include pipe lines, express and sleeping-car companies, bridges, ferries, and railway terminals; to prohibit passes; and to prohibit the transportation of products mined and produced by the transporting line (by which coal chiefly is meant).

hes'i-ta'tion*, *n.* A form of the waltz in which the dancers intersperse at pleasure a certain "hesitating" or gliding movement; also, the movement.

het'er-o-chro'mo-some (hĕt'ẽr-ō-krō'mō-sōm), *n.* [*hetero-* + *chromosome.*] *Biol.* A specially differentiated chromosome having a function in determining sex, as an X chromosome (which see, below).

het'er-o-dyne (hĕt'ẽr-ō-dīn), *a.* [*hetero-* + *dyne.*] *Wireless.* Designating a method of receiving by which oscillations are produced in the receiving set that are of almost identical strength and frequency with the transmitted waves — as by suitably exciting a vacuum tube — the slight differences of the two sets of impulses producing beats which are perceived as audible sounds. See BEAT, *n.*, 6, in the *Dict.*

het'er-o-ga-met'ic (-gȧ-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *gametic.*] *Biol.* = DIGAMETIC, above.

het'er-o-sex'u-al'i-ty (-sĕk'shū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *sexuality.*] *Med.* Morbid sexual passion for one of the opposite sex; — opposed to *homosexuality* (which see, in the *Dictionary*). — **het'er-o-sex'u-al** (-sĕk'shū-ăl), *a.*

het'er-o'sis* (-ō'sĭs), *n.* *Biol.* The great size and growth capacity often characteristic of crossbred plants and animals, supposedly due to the stimulus of heterozygosis.

hex'a-cos'i-he'droid (hĕk'sȧ-kŏs'ĭ-hē'droid), *n.* [Gr. ἑξακόσιοι six hundred + ἕδρα seat, base + *-oid.*] See FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

hex'a-dec'a-he'droid (-dĕk'ȧ-hē'droid), *n.* [*hexa-* + *deca-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base + *-oid.*] See FOURTH DIMENSION.

hex-ath'lon (hĕk-săth'lŏn), *n.* [See HEXA-; PENTATHLON.] In the Y. M. C. A. indoor athletics, a composite contest consisting of a standing broad jump, a fence vault, putting the shot, a running high jump, a 60-yard potato race, and a 160-yard potato race.

H. F. C. *Abbr.* *Elec.* High-frequency current.

H hour, *or* **H'-hour',** *n.* See ZERO, below.

high'brow' (hī'brou'), *n.* One who has a high brow, or forehead; hence, one who is intellectual or learned; esp. one who assumes, or appears to assume, an attitude of intellectual superiority. — **high'brow',** *a.* — **high'-browed'** (-broud'), *a.* — **high'brow'ism** (-brou'ĭz'm), *n.* *All Slang.*

Higher Thought. See NEW THOUGHT, below.

high'er-up', *n.* A superior officer or official. *Slang.*

high frequency. *Elec.* A frequency higher than that used for power transmission (which is usually 25 to 60 cycles per second), as radio-frequency. Cf. LOW FREQUENCY, below, and RADIO-FREQUENCY, below.

Hin'den-burg line' (hĭn'dĕn-bōōrk). [After Paul von *Hindenburg*, German general.] In the World War, a strongly entrenched line of defense established by the Germans in 1916 across northeastern France from Lens through Cambrai, St.-Quentin, and St.-Gobain, and thence east to Rethel,

from where it was later extended to Vouziers and Metz. Early in 1917, the Germans retreated to the Hindenburg line, and it was not until September 29, 1918, that the main line was broken by British and American troops between Cambrai and St.-Quentin; by October 5, the Allies had swept through the complete defenses in its strongest sector.

his′ta-mine (hĭs′tȧ-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **his′ta-min.** [*histidine* + *amine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A ptomaine, $C_5H_9N_3$, formed by bacterial decomposition of histidine, and also made synthetically. It is an amino-ethyl derivative of glyoxaline. It produces dilatation of the blood vessels and lowers the coagulability of the blood.

hit*, *v. i.* To function by the explosion of gas; — said of an explosion engine or motor, or of a single cylinder of such an engine. *Slang or Cant.*

hoar′frost′*, *n.* *Meteor.* A silvery white deposit of ice needles formed by direct condensation at temperatures below freezing, due to nocturnal radiation. Hoarfrost forms during still, clear, nights, is small in amount, needlelike in texture, the "needles" approximately perpendicular to the objects on which they occur, and most abundant along their edges. It is confused by some with *rime.* See RIME, below.

hobble skirt. A woman's skirt so scant at the bottom as to restrain freedom of movement as a hobble does.

hog*, *n.* A distortion of an airship, in which the longitudinal axis becomes convex upward or both ends droop.

hog millet. See PROSO, below.

ho′kum (hō′kŭm), *n.* Anything said or done by an actor merely to amuse his audience or make them laugh; hence, farce; nonsense; "bunk." *Slang.*

hole in the air. *Aëronautics.* = AIR HOLE, above.

Holy Jumper. See JUMPER, 1 **b**, in the *Dictionary.*

Holy Roller. One of a minor religious sect in the United States and Canada, largely Methodist in origin, whose members, when under the influence of religious fervor often exhibit great emotional excitement. *Colloq.*

hooch (ho͞och), *n.* Short for HOOCHINOO (in the *Dict.*); hence, any ardent spirits; now esp., in the United States, alcoholic liquor surreptitiously made or obtained. *Slang.*

hood*, *n.* *Automobiles.* The removable metal covering over the engine; the bonnet.

hoose′gow, hoos′gow (ho͞os′gou; -gô), *n.* Also **hoose′gaw.** [Perh. fr. Sp. *juzgado* a court, fr. *juzgar* to judge, fr L. *judicare* to judge, fr. *judex* judge. See JUDGE, *n.*] A jail; lockup; guardhouse; prison. *Slang, U. S.*

Hoo′ver-ize (ho͞o′vẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [After Herbert Clark *Hoover*, U. S. food commissioner (1917–1919).] To be sparing in the use of, as food; to save; economize. — **Hoo′ver-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Both Slang or Colloq.*

hop*, *v. i.* — **to hop off**, to start a flight; rise from the ground in flight; — of an airplane or aviator. *Slang.*

hop*, *v. t.* To start (an airplane) in flight. *Slang.*

hop*, *n.* A flight in an aircraft. *Slang.*

hope chest. A chest or box in which a young woman accumulates a personal outfit of clothing, linen, etc., in hopeful anticipation of marriage; — called also *hope box.* *Bottom drawer* is used in England of a drawer, as in a dresser, used for the same purpose. *Colloq.*

hor′mone (hôr′mōn), *n.* [From Gr. ὁρμῶν, p. pr. of ὁρμᾶειν to excite.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance formed in one organ and carried in the circulation to another organ on which it exerts a stimulating effect; thus, according to E. H. Starling (1866–   ), the gastric glands are stimulated by a *hormone* from the pyloric mucous membrane.

horn*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The operating lever of a control surface of an aircraft; as, an aileron *horn*, rudder *horn.*

horse–power year. *Mech.* A unit of work equivalent to one horse power supplied continuously for one year.

hot bulb, hot pot. See SEMI-DIESEL, below.

hot′foot′ (hŏt′fo͝ot′), *v. i.* To hasten; go hotfoot; — with *it.* — *v. t.* To pursue or follow in hot haste. *Both Colloq.*

hot plate*. A simple portable gas heater consisting of one or more flat radial burners mounted upon a low frame which can be set on a table or the like. *Colloq.*

hot pursuit. [Cf. HOT, *a.*, 7.] *Internat. Law.* The doctrine, denied by some authorities, that the "littoral state has the right to continue on the high seas a pursuit commenced in the territorial sea, and to arrest and judge a ship which has broken its laws within its waters," such right to pursuit terminating, however, as soon as the ship has entered a part of its own country or of a third power; hence, by analogy, a similar right of immediate pursuit on land, across the border of one state into another, of any semipolitical band making a lawless incursion, as on the Mexican border in 1916.

house′man (hous′măn), *n.* A male servant employed to do the heavier kinds of housework, as in a hotel.

Hud′son seal′. The fur of the muskrat dyed the color of seal.

hull*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* **a** The portion of a boat seaplane which furnishes buoyancy when in contact with the water, and to which the main supporting surfaces and other parts are attached. It contains accommodations for the crew and passengers. **b** The main structure of a rigid airship, consisting of a covered elongated framework which incloses the gas bags and supports the cars and equipment.

Hun*, *n.* A German soldier; hence, a German; — said to be in allusion to a speech of the former Kaiser William II. on the eve of departure of the German army for China in 1900, in which he urged his soldiers to make themselves as dreaded as were the Huns under Attila.

hunger strike. The action of one, esp. a prisoner, who refuses to eat anything, or enough to sustain life, in order to induce another to comply with his demands, as for release. Cf. (in the *Dictionary*) DHARNA, and *to fast against*, under FAST. See CAT-AND-MOUSE ACT, above.—**hunger striker.**

hush boat, hush ship, hush hush ship. = MYSTERY SHIP, below. *Colloq.*

hut*, *n.* *Mil.* A structure, more or less rough in its details, often of considerable size, for the housing of troops.

hy′dro (hī′drō), *n.;* *pl.* -DROS (-drōz). **1.** Short for HYDROPATHIC, below. *Colloq., Gr. Brit.*
2. Short for HYDRO-AIRPLANE, below. *Colloq.*

hy′dro–air′plane′, –a′ër-o-plane′, *n.* A seaplane.

hy′dro-bi′plane′ (hī′drō-bī′plān′), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *biplane.*] *Aëronautics.* A hydro-airplane having two main supporting planes one above the other.

hy′dro-er-got′i-nine (-ẽr-gŏt′ĭ-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [1st *hydro-* + *ergotinine.*] = ERGOTOXINE, above.

hy′dro-foil (hī′drō-foil), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *foil.*] A winglike structure, flat or curved, as on a hydroplane, designed to obtain reaction upon its surfaces from the water through which it moves.

hy′drol (hī′drōl; -drŏl), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + 1st *-ol.*] **1.** *Phys. Chem.* The simple water molecule, H_2O. The molecule $(H_2O)_2$ is called *dihydrol* and $(H_2O)_3$ is called *trihydrol.* Liquid water is considered to be a mixture of these and probably still more complex molecules.
2. *Org. Chem.* A substituted carbinol of the formula RR′ CHOH, as benzohydrol, or benzhydrol, $(C_6H_5)_2CHOH$.

hy′dro-mon′o-plane′ (hī′drō-mŏn′ō-plān′), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *monoplane.*] *Aëronautics.* A hydro-airplane, or seaplane, having but one main supporting plane.

hy′dro-path′ic (-păth′ĭk), *n.* An institution or resort at which guests can have hydropathic treatment. *Gr. Brit.*

hy′dro-phone* (hī′drō-fōn), *n.* An instrument for listening to sound transmitted through the water. Various kinds were used during the World War to detect submarines from the noise made by their propellers.

hy′dro-sul′phite*, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *sulphite.*] = SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, below.

hy′dro-vane (hī′drō-vān), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *vane.*] *Naut.* A rudder, hung horizontally, on a submarine for steering it in an upward or a downward direction.

hy′e-to-graph′*, *n.* A kind of self-registering rain gauge.

hy′per-* (hī′pẽr-). A prefix common in terms relating to fourth-dimensional space; as, *hyper*cone, *hyper*cube, *hyper*cylinder, *hyper*dimensional, *hyper*prism, *hyper*pyramid, *hyper*sphere, *hyper*tetrahedron, *hyper*volume. See HYPER-, 1, in the *Dict.*, and FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

hy′per-thy′roid-ism (-thī′roid-ĭz'm), *n.* [*hyper-* + *thyroid* + *-ism.*] *Med.* A morbid state resulting from abnormal functional activity of the thyroid gland.

hy′phen*, *n.* The hyphen with reference to its use in certain hyphenated designations. See HYPHENATED, below. *Colloq.*

hy′phen-ate (hī′fĕn-āt), *n.* A hyphenated American. *Colloq.*

hy′phen-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, citizens of the United States (America) of foreign birth whose origin is often designated by hyphenated words, as in German-American, Anglo-American, etc.;—chiefly used opprobriously as implying a withholding of full allegiance to the adopted country.

hy′phen-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or fact of being a hyphenate; conduct of, or such as is ascribed to, hyphenates. *Colloq.*

hy′po-stat′ic* (hī′pō-stăt′ĭk; hĭp′ō-), *a.* *Biol.* Liable to be controlled or suppressed by another; — said of certain factors or inherited characters. Cf. EPISTATIC, above.

hy′po-ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*hypo-* + *tonic.*] *Physiol.* Having less than normal strength or density.

hy′zone (hī′zōn), *n.* [*hydrogen* + *ozone.*] *Chem.* An unstable, gaseous, triatomic form of hydrogen, H_3, obtained from ordinary hydrogen (H_2) by gaseous ionization, as by the alpha rays from radium. It is more reactive than ordinary hydrogen but less so than nascent hydrogen. Cf. OZONE, in the *Dictionary.*

I. C. C. *Abbr.* Interstate Commerce Commission (which see, in the *Dictionary*).

I′do (ē′dō), *n.* An artificial language, intended for universal use, first made public in France in 1907, and subsequently greatly revised and extended by a permanent committee, or "Academy." The name "Ido" means in the language itself "offspring." Cf. ESPERANTIDO, above. — **I′dism** (ē′dĭz'm), *n.* — **I′dist** (ē′dĭst), *n.* — **I-dis′tic** (ē-dĭs′tĭk), *a.*

‖ **ils′ ne passe′ront′ pas′** (ēl′ nē pȧs′rôN′ pä′). [F.] They shall not pass! — the French war cry at Verdun, 1916.

im′ag-ist (ĭm′ăj-ĭst), *n.* Any of a group of modern poets who compose chiefly in vers libre and declare for absolute liberty as to choice of subject matter, but, unlike the symbolists, eschew the mystical and the vague and endeavor to express their ideas and emotions through a unified succession of clear, precise images.— **im′ag-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Im′mel-mann turn′ (ĭm′ĕl-măn). [After Max *Immelmann*, German aviator.] *Aviation.* A maneuver in which an airplane is first made to complete half of a loop and is then rolled half of a complete turn; reverse turn.

im′mu-nol′o-gy (ĭm′ū-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*immune* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The science treating of the phenomena and causes of immunity.— **im-mu′no-log′i-cal** (ĭ-mū′nō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

im-mu′no-re-ac′tion (ĭ-mū′nō-rē-ăk′shŭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A reaction, the nature of which is not yet understood, between antigen and antibody, in the blood, which is of diagnostic value because antibodies will combine with the antigens which induced their formation and with no others.

im-pac′tion-ize (ĭm-păk′shŭn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To impact; pack closely together.

in-ac′ti-va′tion (ĭn-ăk′tĭ-vā′shŭn), *n.* A rendering inactive.

in′cen-div′i-ty (ĭn′sĕn-dĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *incendere* to set on fire.] The property of an electric spark which determines its tendency to set fire to the gas in which it occurs or to near-by objects.

incidence wires. See STAGGER WIRES, below.

in′cli-nom′e-ter*, *n.* An instrument or device for indicating the inclination to the horizontal of an axis (esp. the fore-and-aft axis) of an aircraft, as: **a** An instrument giving the attitude of an aircraft with reference to apparent gravity (*relative inclinometer*). Such instruments are sometimes incorrectly called *banking indicators.* **b** An instrument (*absolute inclinometer*) giving the attitude of an aircraft with reference to true gravity, or the vertical.

in′com-mu′ni-ca′do (ĭn′kō-mū′nĭ-kä′dō), *a.* [Sp. *incomunicado.*] Without means of communication; in solitary confinement; as, to hold a prisoner *incommunicado.*

in′di-goid (ĭn′dĭ-goid), *a.* [*indigo* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Designating, or belonging to, a class of dyes resembling indigo and characterized by the same color-producing group. The group is commonly represented as -CO.C:C.CO-.

in-duc′tance*, *n.* *Elec.* A source of inductance; esp., an inductance coil, or choking coil (which see, in the *Dict.*).

Industrial Workers of the World. A labor organization formed at Chicago in 1905 to include workers in all occupations, skilled or unskilled, irrespective of trade or craft. It demands the abolition of the wage system and the elimination of the employer, and has declared itself in favor of international Socialism. Since 1907 it has split into two factions, conservative and radical. *Abbr., I. W. W.*

infantile scurvy. *Med.* A disease of children marked by mental apathy, spongy gums, interstitial hemorrhages and progressive anæmia; Barlow's disease.

in-fil′trate*, *v. t. & i.* *Mil.* To advance (troops) into or nearer to hostile territory by sending forward single men or small groups of men at widely separated intervals.

in′fil-tra′tion*, *n.* The act or process of infiltrating a hostile position, as a trench or wood.

in-i′ti-a-tive* (ĭn-ĭsh′ĭ-ā-tĭv), *n.* *Political Science.* The right or procedure by which legislation may be introduced or enacted directly by the people, as in the Swiss Confederation and in many of the States of the United States; — chiefly used with *the.* The procedure of the initiative is essentially as follows: Upon the filing of a petition signed by a required number or percentage of qualified voters the desired measure must be submitted to a popular vote, and if it receives the required majority (commonly a majority of those voting on the measure) it becomes a law.

ink disease. See BLACK CANKER, above.

in′phase′ (ĭn′fāz′), *a.* *Elec.* Being of the same phase; as, the *inphase* component of an alternating current is the component of current having the same phase as the electromotive force, that is, the two have the maximum value at the same instant. See PHASE, *n.*, 3, in *Dict.*

in′sert*, *n.* *Moving Pictures.* A note of explanation flashed upon the screen to make clear some point of the play.

inside play. *Sports.* Play according to a preconcerted secret plan among members of a team, often carried on with the aid of secret signs or signals. *Cant.*

in′sight′ful (ĭn′sīt′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of or characterized by insight, or intuition.

in′so-far′ (ĭn′sō-fär′), *adv.* In so far; in such measure or degree; — followed by *as*, and generally written as three words.

in′so-la′tion*, *n.* *Meteorol.* **a** Received solar radiation, as by the earth or other planet. **b** The rate of delivery of all solar energy, direct and diffused, per unit horizontal surface; — an important climatic factor, esp. in respect to plant growth.

in′stru-men′tal-ism (ĭn′stro͞o-mĕn′tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The view that the sanction of truth is its utility, or that truth is genuine only in so far as it is a valuable instrument. Cf. PRAGMATISM, 2, in *Dict.* — **in′stru-men′tal-ist**, *n.*

in′swept′ (ĭn′swĕpt′), *a.* Narrowed at the forward end; — said of an automobile frame when the side members are closer together at the forward end than at the rear.

in-tel′li-gent′si-a (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĕnt′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Russ. *intelligentsiya*, fr. It. *intelligenza*, *-zia.* See INTELLIGENT.] Intellectual or learned people collectively, esp. as a class opposed to the unlearned proletariat.

in′ter-*. Many recent words are formed on this prefix the meaning of most of which can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix (in the *Dict.*) and the root word, as:—**in′ter–Amer′i-can**, *a.*—**in′ter-ar′my** (ĭn′tẽr-är′mĭ), *a.*—**in′ter-com′pa-ny** (-kŭm′pȧ-nĭ), *a.*—**in′ter-de′part-men′tal** (-dē′pärt-mĕn′tăl), *a.* — **in′ter-fac′tion-al**, *a.*

☞ See also the several words beginning with *inter-*, below.

in′ter-al-lied′ (ĭn′tẽr-ă-līd′), *a.* Of or pertaining to a number of allies; specif., of or pert. to the Allies in the World War (1914–1918), in which sense it is generally written **In′ter-al-lied′**, or **in′ter–Al-lied′**.

in′ter-bor′ough (ĭn′tẽr-bŭr′ō), *a.* Pertaining to, situated in, or operating between, two or more boroughs; as, an *interborough* railway.

in′ter-church′ (-chûrch′), *a.* Pertaining or common to, or shared in by, a number of churches or all the churches.

interlocking directorates. Directorates, as of different business corporations, that are composed at least in part of the same persons, so that the businesses managed by them are more or less under the same control.

in′ter-me′di-ate*, *n.* *Chem.* A compound obtained as an intermediate step between the initial material and the final product, esp. in dye manufacture. Some important dye intermediates are aniline, the naphthols, toluidine, phenylene diamine, and phthalic acid.

in′ter-moun′tain (ĭn′tẽr-moun′tăn), *a.* Among, between, or amid mountains.

in′ter-na′tion-al*, *n.* [*cap.*] Any of three working-class Socialist organizations of international scope: **a First International**, see INTERNATIONAL, *a.*, 2, in the *Dictionary.* **b Second International**, an organization founded by delegates from many countries to a congress held at Paris in 1889 to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the French Revolution. It became the center with which socialist parties all over the world were affiliated and has held frequent congresses for the discussion of international socialism. **c Third International**, called also *Communist International* and *Moscow International*, an organization, founded at Moscow in March, 1919, by delegates from twelve different countries, as a protest against the inactivity of the Second International and as a call to communists all over the world to support the Russian Revolution and inaugurate similar movements in other countries. Each of the above has been called also *Red International.*

International Court of Justice. See PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, below.

‖ **In′ter′na′tio′nale′** (ăN′tĕr′nȧ′syō′nȧl′), *n.* [F.] = INTERNATIONAL, *n.*, above.

in′ter-na′tion-al-ism*, *n.* The doctrine or belief that world peace may be attained by the friendly association of all nations, on a basis of equality and without sacrifice of national character (*nationalism*), for the securing of international justice and for coöperation in all matters of world-wide interest. It may be said to have begun with the establishment of the Universal Postal Union in 1874; it has been advanced by the Peace Conferences at The Hague in 1899 and 1907 and by the formation in 1919-1920 of the *League of Nations* (which see, below). See also PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, below. Called also *pan-nationalism.*

in′ter-phone (ĭn′tẽr-fōn), *n.* [*inter-* + *-phone* as in *telephone.*] A form of automatic telephone used for inside communication in offices, dwellings, airplanes, etc.

in′ter-plane′ (ĭn′tẽr-plān′), *a.* [*inter-* + *plane.*] Situated or extending between planes, esp. the planes of an airplane; as, *interplane* struts, wiring, etc.

in′ter-pose′*(-pōz′), *v. t.* *Moving Pictures.* To cause (a picture) gradually to take the place of another which simultaneously grows dim, or fades out, so that there is no momentary period between the pictures when the screen is blank, as there is in the case of the fade-in and fade-out. Cf. FADE IN, above. — **in′ter-pose′***, *n.*

in'tra-a-tom'ic (ĭn'trȧ-ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*intra-* + *atomic.*] Within an atom or atoms.

in'tra-coast'al (-kōs'tăl), *a.* [*intra-* + *coastal.*] Within or pertaining to the waters near the coast; as, an *intracoastal* waterway.

in'tra-col-le'gi-ate (ĭn'trȧ-kŏ-lē'jĭ-āt), *a.* Existing, or carried on, within one college or university; — opp. to INTERCOLLEGIATE; as, *intracollegiate* sports.

in'tra-group' (-grōōp'), *a.* [*intra-* + *group.*] Intragroupal.

in-trigue'* (ĭn-trēg'), *v. t.* To arouse the interest, desire, or curiosity of, as by an engaging, beguiling, or baffling quality; beguile; as, a tale that *intrigues* the reader; an *intriguing* smile.

in'tro-vert*, *n.* *Psychol.* A person habitually given to introspection.

I. O. B. B. *Abbr.* Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

i'o-de'o-sin (ī'ō-dē'ō-sĭn), *n.* Also **-sine** (-sĭn; -sēn). [*iodine* + *eosin.*] *Chem.* A dye, $C_{20}H_8O_5I_4$, like eosin in composition, but containing iodine instead of bromine, and similarly used. Called also *erythrosin J.*

i'o-di-nate (ī'ō-dĭ-nāt), *v. t.* *Chem.* To treat or combine with iodine. — **i'o-di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

ionization current. *Physics.* The electric current produced in an ionized gas when the gas is subjected to an electric field. It is, usually, the current between metallic terminals within the gas, one of which is maintained at a positive potential.

iron ration. = EMERGENCY RATION (which see, in the *Dict.*). *Soldiers' Slang.*

ir're-den'ta (ĭr'ē-dĕn'tȧ; *It.* ēr'rā-dĕn'tä), *a.* [It. See IRREDENTIST.] Unredeemed; — used in English esp. of certain regions, called *Italia irredenta* (unredeemed Italy), which although largely Italian in population were subject to other governments (see IRREDENTIST, in the *Dictionary*), and hence, in recent use, also of other regions similarly situated politically with regard to other states.— *n.* A region or section having a political relation to a state like that of "Italia irredenta" to Italy; as, the Jugo-Slav *irredenta* in Austria before the World War.

i'so-eu'ge-nol (ī'sō-ū'jē-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*iso-* + *eugenol*, with which *isoeugenol* is isomeric.] *Org. Chem.* A propenyl derivative of guaiacol, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, occurring as a colorless liquid in ylang-ylang and nutmeg oils and used to make vanillin by oxidation.

i'so-hel (ī'sō-hĕl), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. ἥλιος sun.] *Meteorol.* A line connecting places having equal duration of sunshine.

i'so-phane (-fān), *or* **i'so-phene** (-fēn), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Biol.* A line connecting all places within a given region at which some particular phenological phenomenon, such as the flowering of a certain plant, occurs at the same time.

i'so-pleth (-plĕth), *n.* [Gr. ἰσοπληθής equal in quantity or number; ἴσος equal + πλῆθος quantity, number.] *Meteorol.* **a** A line showing the relation of an element (temperature, pressure, etc.) to both the time of year and time of day. **b** A line showing the relation of a meteorological element to time of year, or day, and altitude.

isothermal region. See STRATOSPHERE, below.

i'so-tope (ī'sō-tōp), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. τόπος place.] *Chem.* One of two or more elements occupying the same position in the periodic table, practically identical in chemical behavior and distinguishable only by radioactive transformations and small differences in atomic weight. Thus, radium B, radium D, thorium B, and actinium B are all *isotopes* of lead and of one another. A group of isotopes is sometimes called a *pleiad.* It is possible that many of the common elements are mixtures of isotopes.—**i'so-top'ic** (-tŏp'ĭk), *a.*

I'to (ē'tō), *n.* Short for, and formed from the initials (see J, in the *Dictionary*) of, *Jewish Territorial Organization*, a Jewish organization founded, under the leadership of Israel Zangwill, to further the aims of Territorialism (which see, below). Hence **I'to-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* (= TERRITORIALISM, below), **I'to-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*, **I'to-land'** (-lănd'), *n.*

I. W. W. *Abbr.* Industrial Workers of the World (which see, above); also, a member of this organization. — **I. W. W. ism,** *or* **I. W. W-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

jack,* *n.* A small coin (see JACK, 3d *n.*, 9, in the *Dict.*); hence, coin; money; as, a pocket full of *jack.* *Slang.*

jack'et*, *n.* A hard metal covering, as of cupronickel, surrounding the lead core of a rifle bullet to give it greater stability in flight and prevent it from spreading when it strikes.

Jack Johnson. See BLACK MARIA, above. *Slang.*

jack'stay'*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* A longitudinal rigging provided to maintain the correct distance between the heads of various riggings on an airship.

jak'ey (jăk'ĭ), *n.* [From the name *Jamaica.*] Essence of Jamaica ginger, used as a beverage. *Slang, U. S.*

jam*, *v. t.* *Wireless.* To cause interference in (wireless signals); to render (wireless signals) unintelligible by sending out other signals or messages of about the same wave length.

jay'walk'er (jā'wôk'ēr), *n.* One who walks around stupidly or clumsily, like a "jay," or gawky person; esp., one who crosses streets or highways carelessly and at unusual or inappropriate places, so as to interfere with traffic.

jazz (jăz), *n.* **a** Music such as is played by jazz bands, esp. syncopated music or ragtime. **b** A dance to jazz music, generally boisterous. **c** Eccentric or "loud" writing or style of writing suggestive of jazz music, characteristic esp. of certain kinds of journalism. *Slang.* — **jazz,** *a.* & *v.*—**jazz'y,** *a.*

jazz band. *Music.* A kind of eccentrically composed band which usually plays ragtime music in a vivacious, often boisterous, manner; — so called from a (self-styled) *Jass Band*, which was composed of the drums, cymbals, etc., a trombone, cornet, clarinet, and piano.

Jer'ry*, *n.* A German; German soldier. *Soldiers' Slang.*

jinx (jĭŋks), *n.* A person, object, influence, or supernatural being that is supposed to bring bad luck or to cause things to go wrong. Cf. HOODOO, in the *Dictionary. Slang.*

jit-neur' (jĭt-nûr'), *n.*, **jit-neuse'** (-nûz'), *n. fem.* [*jitney* + chauff*eur*, chauff*euse.*] One who is engaged in driving or running a jitney.

jit'ney (jĭt'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS. **a** Five cents; a nickel. *Slang.* **b** An automobile vehicle, other than a street car, which carries passengers for a small, originally a five-cent, fare, commonly over a regular route. — **jit'ney-man,** *n.*

joy ride. A pleasure ride in a motor car, — generally with connotation of some irregularity; esp., a surreptitious ride with companions during which the machine is driven heedlessly and often at excessive speed. — **joy rider.**—**joy riding.** *All Slang.*

joy stick. The control stick of an airplane. See CONTROL STICK, above. *Slang.*

Ju'go-Slav', *or* **Ju'go-slav'** (yōō'gō-släv'; -slăv'), *n.* [Slovenian and Serbo-Croatian *jugo-* (in comp.) south, *jug* the south; cf. OBulg., Bulg. *jug*, Russ. *yug*, Bohem. *jih.* See SLAV.] One of the south, or southern, Slavs, comprising Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, whose territory lies south of Austria and Hungary and east of the Adriatic, and who are ethnically one nation; — so called in distinction from the Slavs of the north, as the Czechs, Poles, and Russians. — **Ju'go-Slav',** *or* **Ju'go-slav',** *a.*

Ju'go'-Slav'i-an, *or* **Ju'go-slav'i-an** (-släv'ĭ-ăn; -slăv'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Jugo-Slavic.

Ju'go-Slav'ic, *or* **Ju'go-slav'ic** (-släv'ĭk; -slăv'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jugo-Slavs.

junior college. A college (generally connected with a secondary school) which requires for admission four full years of high-school education, or its equivalent, and gives not more than two years of college work.

junior high school. A school organization formed by the union of the seventh and eighth grades of the grammar school with the first year of the high school, organized on the departmental plan with a limited amount of election of studies, to provide for individual differences among students by an earlier introduction of prevocational work and of some of the subjects usually taught in high school.

K. *Abbr.* Lit., Kelvin; — used to designate degrees on the Kelvin scale (which see, below); as, 273.1° K. = 0° C.

kaf'ir-in (kăf'ēr-ĭn), *n.* [See KAFIR; 2d -INE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A protein found in the seeds of Kafir corn.

kai'ser-dom (kī'zēr-dŭm), *n.* [See -DOM.] The office, dominion, or jurisdiction of a kaiser; also, kaiserism.

kai'ser-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Autocratic or arbitrary rule, conduct, or policy of, or like that of, or ascribed to, a kaiser, esp. William II. of Germany.

‖ **Ka'me-rad** (kä'mĕ-rät), *n.* [G.] Comrade; companion; — used as an exclamatory appeal for quarter by German-speaking soldiers on surrendering.

ka'me-rad (-räd), *v. i.* To surrender. *Colloq.*

ka-nal' rays'. *Physics.* Same as CANAL RAYS, in *Dict.*

kangaroo closure. A parliamentary procedure by means of which a chairman or speaker shortens discussion, as of a series of amendments by selecting only those which he considers worth debating. *Cant or Slang, Eng.*

ka'o-li-ang' (kä'ō-lē-äng'), *n.* [Chin.] *Agric.* Any of a group of grain-producing sorghums of eastern Asia, with spreading or compact panicles and a dry pith. Some have recently been used in the United States as dry-land crops.

‖ **Kar-tell'** (kär-tĕl'), *n.* [G.] Also **kartel.** See CARTEL.

kat'a-bat'ic (kăt'ȧ-băt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταβατικός, adj. fr. καταβαίνειν to go down.] *Meteor.* Of or pertaining to the downward motion of air, as in air drainage induced by surface cooling. Winds thus formed are called, generically, *fall winds, gravity winds*, or *katabatic winds.*

K. C., *or* **K. of C.** *Abbr.* Knights of Columbus.

keek* (kēk), *n.* A peeper; specif., in the clothing trade, one employed by a manufacturer to get by spying the latest designs from rivals for imitation. *Slang or Cant.*

keel*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* A member or assembly of members which contributes longitudinal strength to an airship of rigid or semirigid type. In an airship of either type, the keel is usually an elaborately trussed girder, and may be inclosed within the envelope or may project beyond (usually below) the regular cross-sectional form of the envelope.

Kel'vin scale' (kĕl'vĭn), *or* **Kel'vin,** *n.* [Named after Baron W. T. *Kelvin* (1824–1907).] *Physics.* The absolute scale of temperature. See ABSOLUTE SCALE, above.

ken'o-tron (kĕn'ō-trŏn), *n.* [Gr. κενός empty + *-tron* as in elec*tron.*] *Elec.* A discharge tube exhausted to a high vacuum, with an incandescent filament as cathode and an anode usually of tungsten or molybdenum. Such a tube acts as a rectifier because the conductivity in it is entirely unidirectional.

ke'ta-zine* (kē'tȧ-zĭn; -tȧ-zēn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*ketone* + *azine.*] *Chem.* See AZINE, above.

Kha'li-fat* (kä'lĭ-făt), **Khi'la-fat** (kē'lȧ-făt), *n.* The spiritual headship of Islam, residing in the person of the Turkish Sultan at Constantinople. It was nominally destroyed by the Treaty of Sèvres (see under WORLD WAR).

kick*, *n.* Any quick and forcible effect suggestive of a kick with the foot or the kick of a gun; as: **a** The characteristic sharply explosive effect of good gasoline mixture. **b** Strongly stimulating effect, as of liquor. *All Slang.*

kike (kīk), *n.* *Slang.* **a** = KEEK, above. **b** A Jew; Yid.

kilt'ie (kĭl'tĭ), *n.* One who wears a kilt; specif., a Scottish Highland soldier. *Chiefly Scot.*

kin'e-ma (kĭn'ē-mȧ), *n.* Var. of CINEMA (which see, above).

kin'e-ma-col'or, kin'e-ma-col'our (kĭn'ē-mȧ-kŭl'ēr), *n.* [A trade name.] A patented process for producing moving pictures in approximately natural colors by means of two-color photography and the projection of the positives alternately through red and green filters.

ki-ne'to-phone (kĭ-nē'tō-fōn; kī-), *n.* A machine combining a kinetoscope and a phonograph synchronized so as to reproduce a scene with its accompanying sounds.

kitch'en-ette' (kĭch'ĕn-ĕt'), *n.* Also **kitch'en-et'.** [*kitchen* + *-ette.*] A very small room or an alcove combining kitchen and pantry, with the conveniences compactly arranged.

kitchen police. *Mil.* Enlisted men detailed to help the cook, wash dishes, wait on table, etc. Cf. POLICE, *n.*, 4, in the *Dictionary. Abbr.*, *K. P.*

kite*, *n.* **1.** *Aëronautics.* A form of aircraft, heavier than air, without other propelling means than the towline pull, whose support is derived from the force of the wind moving past its surfaces. **2.** *Naval.* A specially shaped form or weight attached to a submerged line towed by a vessel (mine sweeper) or between two vessels, so as to make the line tow at a predetermined depth, for clearing mined areas.

kite balloon*. *Aëronautics.* An elongated form of captive balloon, fitted with tail appendages to keep it headed into the wind, and usually having increased lift due to its axis being inclined to the wind.

kite sausage. *Aëronautics.* See KITE BALLOON, above.

Ki-wa'ni-an (kē-wä'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of any of a large number of clubs [**Ki-wa'nis** (-nĭs) **Clubs**] in the United States and Canada, having the same constitution. The first club was organized in 1915 in Detroit. The Kiwanian principles are fair dealing and the observance of the golden rule in private, civic, social, and business life.

ki'wi* (kē'wĭ), *n.* = PENGUIN **b**, below. *Nickname.*

K line, *or* **K'-line',** *n.* *Physics.* One of the lines of definite wave length in the X-ray spectrum of an element. The wave lengths of the K lines are determined by the atomic weight of the element from which they come, being less for elements of high atomic weight.

Knights of Columbus. A fraternal and benevolent society of Roman Catholic men, founded at New Haven, Conn., in 1882, the purposes of which are to promote social and intellectual intercourse among its members, to render pecuniary and other aid to its members and beneficiaries, to protect and promote Catholic interests and the interests of Catholic men and women, and to foster a spirit of fraternity among citizens of all races and creeds. *Abbr.*, *K. C.*, *K. of C.* See FRATERNAL EMBLEMS, plate facing p. 1192, in *Dict.*

‖ **ko'mi-ta'ji,** *or* **ko'mi-ta'dji** (kō'mē-tä'jē), *n.* [Turk. *qomitaji* guerrilla, bandit, lit. committee man, fr. *qomita* committee (esp. of insurgents). See 2d COUNT, *n.*] Formerly, a member of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee in Macedonia; in recent years, a member of any Balkan guerrilla band.

K. P. *Abbr.* Kitchen Police.

kraft paper (kråft). [G. *kraft* strength.] A kind of strong wrapping paper made from soda pulp.

K tube, *or* **K'-tube',** *n.* A hydrophone, or underwater listening device, used to detect submerged submarines.

‖ **Kul-tur'** (kōōl-tōōr'), *n.* [G.] Culture; civilization (see CIVILIZATION, *Syn.*, in the *Dictionary*). English use of the word *Kultur* reflects the fact that by *deutsche Kultur* (German culture or civilization) German writers often express political ideals and nationalistic ambitions along with other elements.

kv. *Abbr.* *Elec.* Kilovolt.

ky'ack (kī'ăk), *n.* A pack sack to be swung on either side of a packsaddle. *Western U. S.*

kyke* (kīk), *n.* Var. of KEEK, above. *Slang.*

ky'mo-graph* (kī'mō-gråf), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for recording the rotary motions of an airplane in flight. In general, its action depends upon a gyroscope, or on the actinic effect of a beam of sunlight focused on a moving film.

labor turnover. See TURNOVER, below.

lach'ry-ma'tor (lăk'rĭ-mā'tēr), *n.* A lachrymatory or tear-producing substance. Cf. TEAR SHELL, below.

lachrymatory gas. See GAS, *n.*, 1, above.

lachrymatory shell. = TEAR SHELL, below.

lam'bert (lăm'bērt), *n.* *Photometry.* The C. G. S. unit of brightness, being the brightness of a perfectly mat surface which radiates or reflects one lumen per square centimeter; that is, the brightness of a perfectly diffusing surface having a coefficient of reflection equal to unity and subjected to unit illumination.

lam'el* (lăm'ĕl), *or* **la-mel'la***, *n.* *Med.* A minute disk of glycogelatine medicated for use in the eyes or in hypodermic injections.

lan'dau-let'* (lăn'dô-lĕt'; *in this sense often* lăn'dô-lā'), *n.* An automobile having a body similar to that of the brougham, except that the inclosed section is shorter, and the roof is collapsible. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary.*

land battleship, cruiser, *or* **ship.** See TANK, below.

land'fall'*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* A coming to land; landing.

landing angle. *Aëronautics.* The angle of attack of the main supporting surfaces of an airplane at the instant of touching the ground in a three-point landing; that is, the angle between the wing chord and the horizontal when the machine is resting on the ground in its normal position.

landing gear. The under structure of an aircraft, designed to carry the load when in contact with the land or water.

land'plane' (lănd'plān'), *n.* An airplane designed to rise from and alight on the land.

lands'maal, lands'mål' (läns'mōl'), *n.* [Norw.] A popular language or composite dialect, proposed about 1850 by Ivar Aasen (1813–1896), a Norwegian philologist, based on dialects spoken by the Norwegian peasants. It has been used to a considerable extent in poetry, novels, and the drama, but has not replaced the official Dano-Norwegian *rigsmaal* ("language of the realm").

lap'pet*, *n.* *Weaving.* An attachment for lappet weaving (which see, in the *Dictionary*) consisting of one or more needle bars with depending needles carrying a series of floating warp threads so that they can be introduced zigzag into the body of the fabric. Also, the fabric so woven, mainly used as a curtain material.

lapse*, *n.* *Meteorol.* Decrease of temperature, pressure, or value of other meteorological element, as the height, or elevation, increases; vertical gradient.

lar'vi-pos'it (lär'vĭ-pŏz'ĭt), *v. i.* [*larva* + *posit.*] To deposit living larvæ, instead of eggs. Cf. LARVIPAROUS and OVIPOSIT, in the *Dictionary.*

Lat'vi-an (lăt'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Latvia, or Lettonia, the country of the Letts, or the Letts; Lettish.

lav'a-liere', *or* **lav'a-lier'** (lăv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* Also ‖ **la'val'-lière'** (*F.* lȧ'vȧl'yâr') *n.* [F. *la vallière, lavallière*, a sort of necktie, perh. from Louise de *La Vallière*, mistress of Louis XIV.] A neck ornament consisting of a chain and single pendant, or drop.

l. c. l. *Abbr.* Less than carload.

lead'er*, *n.* *Moving Pictures.* A subtitle; a brief statement thrown on the screen, generally preceding a scene which it explains.

lead'-in' (lēd'ĭn'), *a.* That leads in;—used esp. of an electrical conductor; as, a *lead-in* wire. — *n.* An electrical conductor forming a connection to an apparatus; a lead; esp., *Wireless*, the vertical portion of an antenna connecting with the horizontal portion, or aërial.

leading edge. *Aëronautics.* The foremost edge of an aërofoil or propeller blade;—called also *entering edge.*

league*, *n.* — **The League***, the League of Nations.

League of Nations, an association of nations, created in accordance with a Covenant of the Peace Conference at Paris, adopted April 28, 1919, for lessening the likelihood of war by the limitation of armaments and the adoption of the principle of arbitration, for the administration of conquered or surrendered colonies (mandates), and for united action on other world problems. It came into existence January 10,

1920. The Covenant of the League provides for an Assembly, in which each state has one vote; a Council, to consist of the five chief powers and representatives of four other members, selected by the Assembly; and a permanent secretariat. In January, 1922, the League numbered 51 members, including all important countries except the United States, Germany, Hungary, Turkey, Russia, certain new states created out of former Russian territory, and Mexico. See MANDATE, below.

leak′ance (lēk′ăns), *n. Elec.* = LEAKAGE CONDUCTANCE, in the *Dictionary*. *Linear leakance* is leakance per unit length (of conductor).

Leb′a-nese′ (lĕb′ȧ-nēz′; -nēs′), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of Syria inhabiting Mt. Lebanon or the surrounding region. — **Leb′a-nese′**, *a.*

Le-duc′ ef-fect′ (lē-dük′). [After Professor Sylvestre Anatole *Leduc*, of Paris.] *Physics.* A transverse temperature gradient observed in a metal, through which a flow of heat occurs, when the metal is in a magnetic field the lines of force of which are perpendicular to the heat flux; — called also *Righi effect*. The Leduc effect is the thermal analogue of the Hall effect (which see, in the *Dictionary*).

lee′way′*, *n. Aëronautics.* The angular deviation of an aircraft from a set course over the earth, due to cross currents of wind; — called also *drift*.

left–hand engine. An engine having a propeller shaft which, to an observer facing the propeller hub, rotates in a clockwise direction.

le′gion-er (lē′jŭn-ẽr), *n.* A legionary.

le′gion-naire′ (lē′jŭn-âr′), *n.* [F. *légionnaire.*] A member of a legion; legioner; legionary.

‖ **le′i** (lā′ē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A wreath, as of leaves and flowers, esp. as an ornamental dress for the head.

lem′on-wood′*, *n.* In South Africa, a small evergreen tree (*Psychotria capensis*) belonging to the Rubiaceæ, the hard, tough, elastic wood of which is used in making bows.

Len′in-ism (lĕn′ĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* The tenets or the political system of Nikolay Lenin (real name Vladimir Ilich Ulianov, 1870–), leader of the Bolsheviki from 1904.

Len′in-ite (-īt), *n.* A follower of Nikolay Lenin (see LENINISM, above). — **Len′in-ite**, *a.*

le′no* (lē′nō), *n.; pl.* LENOS (-nōz). A kind of fabric, mainly for dresses, in which a portion of the warp ends are twisted partly or wholly around adjoining warp ends, giving an openwork gauze effect.

lep′ro-sa′ri-um (lĕp′rō-sā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *leprosy* + sani*tarium*.] A retreat or asylum for lepers; a leprosery.

leth′al (lĕth′ăl; lē′thăl), *n.* [lauric + *ethal*.] *Chem.* A waxy alcohol, $C_{12}H_{25}OH$, supposed to exist in spermaceti in the form of esters.

le′thal (lē′thăl), *n.* A lethal substance. See LETHAL, *a.*

let′ter-gram (lĕt′ẽr-grăm), *n. Teleg.* A telegram, longer than an ordinary message, sent at rates lower than the standard message rate in consideration of its being sent and delivered subject to priority in service of regular messages; — so called by the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, lettergrams sent by day being specifically called *day lettergrams*, and those sent by night, *night lettergrams*. Such telegrams are called by the Western Union Telegraph Company *day*, or *night, letters* according to the time of sending.

Let-to′ni-an (lĕ-tō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* = LATVIAN, above.

Let′vi-an (lĕt′vĭ-ăn), *a.* = LATVIAN, above.

lev′el*, *v. i.*—**to level off,** *Aviation,* to prepare to land by flying the airplane nearly horizontally with the wings at such an angle of attack as to give very little lift.

lev′y en′ masse′ (lĕv′ĭ äɴ′ mȧs′). [See 2d LEVY, *n.;* EN MASSE.] *Internat. Law.* The spontaneous act of the people of a territory, not yet occupied by an enemy force, of taking up arms for self-defense upon the approach of an enemy, without having had time to organize in accordance with certain recognized rules of warfare. A fighting force thus formed is considered as belligerent if it respects the laws and customs of war. Written also as French, ‖ **le-vée′ en′ masse′** (lĕ-vā′).

Lew′is automatic rifle (lū′ĭs). A light gas-operated and air-cooled automatic rifle or machine gun of simple construction, fed from circular magazines and firing normally 400 rounds a minute, invented by Col. I. N. Lewis, United States Army, retired; — called also *Lewis (machine) gun*.

lew′is-ite (lū′ĭs-īt), *n. Mil.* A colorless, irritant and poisonous arsenical liquid discovered by an American chemist, W. Lee Lewis, and his co-workers. When the World War ended it was being made on a large scale by the United States government in the belief that it would prove more effective than mustard gas. Chemically it is dichloro-β-chloro-vinyl-arsine, $ClCH{:}CHAsCl_2$. It is made by the reaction of acetylene with arsenic trichloride.

L. F. C. *Abbr. Elec.* Low-frequency current.

‖ **li′ai′son′*** (lē′ā′zôɴ′; 277), *n.* Connection; established working relation; specif., *Mil.*, a harmonious working relation established by means of signals, cavalry, etc., or now especially by means of balloons and airplanes, between separate bodies of troops operating at a distance, so that they can act together or consistently.

Lib′er-ty*, *n.* A Liberty bond. *Colloq., U. S.*

Liberty bond. A United States government gold bond of any of the five issues authorized by acts of Congress between April 24, 1917 (First Bond Issue Act) and March 3, 1919 (Fifth, or Victory, Liberty Loan Act). The first issue, called the **"Liberty Loan"**, gave its name to succeeding issues. Liberty bonds were issued in denominations ranging from $50 to $100,000, bearing interest from 3½ to 4¾%, those of the first and second issues being made conditionally convertible under the authorizing act into bonds bearing the higher rate of interest of succeeding series issued before the termination of the war with Germany. The quotas for the five Liberty loans in billions of dollars were; (First) 2, (Second) 3, (Third) 3, (Fourth) 6, and (Victory) 4½; all were oversubscribed, the total allotted being $21,435,370,600, to about 64,324,000 subscribers.

‖ **li-bi′do** (lĭ-bī′dō), *n.; pl.* LIBIDINES (lĭ-bĭd′ĭ-nēz). [L.] Desire; inclination; specif., sexual desire.

lift*, *n. Aëronautics.* That component of the total air force which is perpendicular to the relative wind and in the plane of symmetry; — used with reference to a complete aircraft or to a part or parts of it.

lil′y* (lĭl′ĭ), *n.; pl.* LILIES (-ĭz). *Auction Bridge.* A royal spade; — usually in *pl.* See ROYAL SPADE, below. *Obsoles.*

lime nitrogen. See CALCIUM CYANAMIDE, above.

lime roasting. See BLAST ROASTING, above.

lin′er* (līn′ẽr), *n.* An airship belonging to a regular line, that is, one of a number of airships under one management plying regularly over a certain route.

link′age*, *n. Biol.* The state or quality of being linked.

linked, *a. Biol.* **a** So united in the physical mechanism of inheritance as to be inherited together; as, *linked* characters. **b** Consisting of linked characters; as, a *linked* group.

li′pin (lĭ′pĭn), *n.* [Gr. λίπος fat + *-in*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a large class of substances which are insoluble in water, soluble in chloroform and other solvents for fat, and which are greasy to the touch. They include the fats and fatty oils, essential oils, fatty acids, waxes and higher alcohols, and also various complex compounds.

lip′o-vac′cine (lĭp′ō-văk′sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [1st *lipo-* + *vaccine*.] A vaccine whose menstruum is a vegetable oil.

lip stick. a A kind of pomade, or perfumed ointment, for the lips, put up in stick form. **b** Rouge for the lips compressed into the form of a stick.

lis′ten* (lĭs′'n), *v. i.* — **to listen in,** to put one's self in a position to hear a telephonic, telegraphic, or wireless communication intended for some one else or for many. *Cant.*

listening post. *Mil.* A sheltered position in advance of the first-line trenches, in which is stationed at night a small detail of soldiers to listen for any sound of enemy activity.

Lit′tle En′tente′ (äɴ′täɴt′). An alliance between Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Roumania, based on a series of dual understandings and treaties, the first being a convention between the two Slav states, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, signed August 14, 1920, and made public on November 11, 1920. Roumania, a non-Slavic state, later entered into a defensive agreement with Czecho-Slovakia. Also, the states included in the alliance.

little leaf. *Hort.* A disease of grapes in California, characterized by reduced size of leaves and loss of vigor of vines.

load draft. = LOAD DISPLACEMENT, in *Dict.*

load factor. *Aëronautics.* The ratio of the force required to break any part of an airplane to the force which this part experiences when in normal horizontal rectilinear flight.

load′ing*, *vb. n.* **a** *Aëronautics.* = WING LOADING, below. **b** *Wireless.* The changing of the oscillation period or wave length of a radio communication set, as by introducing a loading coil or coils. As the inductance is increased, the wave length is increased; conversely, a condenser introduced in the circuit shortens the wave length.

loading coil. a *Wireless.* An inductance coil for use in loading. **b** A Pupin coil. See PUPIN SYSTEM, in *Dict.*

lobe*, *n. Aëronautics.* **a** One of the inflated bags at the stern of a kite balloon, designed to give it directional stability and acting either as a fin or a stabilizer. **b** One of the sections into which the envelope of a balloon is sometimes divided by the tension of the internal rigging.

lob′stick′ (lŏb′stĭk′), *n.* A tree having the lower branches trimmed out so that it may serve as a landmark, memorial, or the like. *Canada.*

L. O. M. *Abbr.* Loyal Order of Moose.

‖ **lon′gé′ron′** (lôɴ′zhā′rôɴ′), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* A fore-and-aft member of the framing of an airplane fuselage or nacelle, usually continuous across a number of points of support.

lon′gi-tu′di-nal*, *n. Aëronautics.* A longéron.

loop*, *n. Aviation.* An aërial maneuver in which the airplane describes an approximately circular path in the plane of the longitudinal and normal axes, the lateral axis remaining horizontal and the upper side of the airplane remaining on the inside of the circle.

loop*, *v. t.* — **to loop the loop***, to perform a loop in an airplane.

loose′–coup′ler, *n. Wireless.* A transformer or tuning coil in which connection between the primary and secondary windings is established by means of lines of magnetic force rather than actual contact of the windings. It consists of a larger tube on which are wound many turns of wire (the primary) and a smaller tube, also wound with wire, which slides in and out of the larger one.

lop′stick′ (lŏp′stĭk′), *n.* Same as LOBSTICK, above.

loud′–speak′er, *n. Wireless.* Any of various receiving devices for reproducing signals, speech, etc., loud enough to be heard without the usual telephone head receivers. A separate amplifier (vacuum tube) is used for the loud-speaker for use in large rooms, halls, etc.

lou′ver* (lōō′vẽr), *n. Automobiles.* Any of a row of elongated, more or less vertical, vents in the side of a hood, facilitating the escape of heated air from within.

low′brow′ (lō′brou′), *n.* One having a low brow, or forehead; hence, one who is not intellectual or who is not interested in intellectual pursuits; — opp. to *highbrow*. — **low′brow′, low′–browed′***, *a. All Slang.*

low frequency. *Elec.* The frequency commonly employed in power transmission (25 or 60 cycles per second), as distinguished from *high frequency* (which see, above).

Loyal Order of Moose. See MOOSE, 2, below.

lub′ber's point′ (lŭb′ẽrz). = LUBBER'S LINE, in the *Dict.*

lu′e-tin (lū′ē-tĭn), *n.* [See LUETIC.] *Med.* A sterile emulsion of a killed culture of *Treponema pallidum*, the microorganism of syphilis. It is used in the Noguchi cutaneous test (which see, below).

lu′mi-nism (lū′mĭ-nĭz′m), *n. Painting.* The theory and practice of the luminists or plein-airists. See LUMINIST and IMPRESSIONISM, in the *Dict.*

lung′mo′tor (lŭng′mō′tẽr), *n.* A pulmotor.

Lu′si-ta′ni-a (lū′sĭ-tā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A British passenger steamer sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast, May 7, 1915, with a loss of 1,153 persons, including 114 Americans.

ly-ce′um* (lī-sē′ŭm), *n.* The field of educational and inspirational lectures, concerts, entertainments, etc., which are generally given at intervals in a *lyceum course*.

Ly′man re′gion (lī′măn). *Physics.* That portion of the ultra-violet spectrum which lies approximately between .1200 μ and the extreme boundary as at present known (.0900 μ); — so called after Theodore Lyman (1874–), American physicist, who first studied this region.

ly′o-phil′ic (lī′ō-fĭl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λύειν to loose + φίλος loving.] *Chem.* Readily or easily precipitated from a solution when an electrolyte is added; — said of a colloid.

ly′o-pho′bic (lī′ō-fō′bĭk; -fŏb′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λύειν to loose + φόβος fear.] *Chem.* Not readily precipitated by electrolytes; — said of a colloid.

lyx′ose (lĭk′sōs), *n.* [Anagram of *xylose*.] *Org. Chem.* An artificially obtained sugar, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, closely related to xylose.

ma′co (mä′kō), *n.* Also, esp. formerly, **ma′ko** (mä′kō), **ma′ho** (mä′hō). [After *Maho* or *Mako* Bey, a Turkish officer in whose garden at Cairo, Egypt, the plant was discovered about 1820.] A kind of tree cotton (prob. *Gossypium vitifolium*) cultivated in Egypt from 1820, which by hybridization with sea-island cotton (*G. barbadense*) and perhaps with other forms gave rise to the varieties included under the term *Egyptian cotton*. Now, specif., a kind of fine long-staple cotton, used esp. in the manufacture of hosiery and underwear. Cf. COTTON, *n.*, 2, in the *Dict.*

Ma-con′o-chie ra′tion (mȧ-kŏn′ŏ-kĭ). [After *Maconochie* Brothers (Ltd.), dealers in preserved provisions, London.] *Mil.* A substitute ration for use in emergency. *Cant.*

mac′ro-graph (măk′rō-grȧf), *n.* [*macro-* + *-graph*.] A picture of an object as seen by the naked eye (that is, unmagnified); as, a *macrograph* of a metallic fracture.

ma-crog′ra-phy* (mȧ-krŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Examination or study with the naked eye, as distinguished from *micrography*.

mac′ro-phys′ics (măk′rō-fĭz′ĭks), *n.* [*macro-* + *physics*.] That part of physics which deals with the larger aggregations of matter, that is, with bodies large enough to be directly and individually observed and measured.

Ma′gle-mo′si-an (mä′glȧ-mō′zĭ-ăn), *a. Ethnol.* Of, belonging to, or pertaining to, a phase of the paleolithic culture of Europe represented by remains of bone and stone implements found in the basin of an ancient lake at Maglemose, near Mullerup, on west coast of Seeland, Denmark.

magnetic detector. See DETECTOR, above.

magnetite arc. *Elec.* A flaming arc in which the light-giving vapors, chiefly of titanium and iron, are derived from volatilization of a terminal made of magnetite.

mag′ne-ton (măg′nē-tŏn), *n.* [NL. See MAGNETIC.] *Physics.* An ultimate elemental magnetic particle possessing polarity. The existence of magnetons forms the basis of certain theories of magnetism and diamagnetism. The length of a magneton has been estimated to be about 1/100 of the diameter of an atom.

main supporting surface. *Aëronautics.* A pair of wings extending on the same level from tip to tip of an airplane. Thus, a biplane has two, and a triplane three, main supporting surfaces. The main supporting surfaces include the ailerons but no other surfaces intended primarily for control or for stabilizing purposes.

ma′jor (mā′jẽr), *v. i.* In a college, school, or the like, to take a certain subject as one's chief object of study; to specialize in a particular subject; — used with *in;* as, to *major* in mathematics. *Cant.*

makh′zan (măk′zăn), *or* **makh′zen** (-zĕn), *n.* Also **magh′zen.** [Ar. *makhzan*. See MAGAZINE.] **a** The central government of Morocco; also, the whole administrative body. **b** Collectively, certain privileged tribes from whose ranks the Moroccan state officials are recruited.

man′date*, *n.* An order or commission, granted by the League of Nations as mandator to a member nation as its mandatary, for the establishment of a responsible government over former German colonies, or other conquered territory inhabited by backward races, and for the reasonable economic development thereof.

man′date* (măn′dāt), *v. t.;* MAN′DAT-ED (-dāt-ĕd); -DATING. To assign under a mandate, as of the League of Nations; as *mandated* territories.

ma-neu′ver-a-ble, ma-nœu′vre-a-ble (mȧ-nōō′vẽr-ȧ-b'l; mȧ-nū′-), *a.* Capable of being maneuvered. — **ma-neu′ver-a-bil′i-ty, ma-nœu′vre-** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Man′gum ter′race (măn′gŭm). A low rounded retaining bank of earth following a one-per-cent grade, as in the hilly or sloping fields of Georgia. It prevents soil washing by making the drainage gradual and does not interfere with cultivation.

man′i-kin-ism (măn′ĭ-kĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* Also **man′ni-kin-ism.** Action or conduct characteristic of, or suggestive of, a manikin; petty act or action. *John Galsworthy.*

Mann Act (măn). White-slave-traffic Act (see below).

Mann′–El′kins Act′. [After James R. *Mann*, representative from Illinois, and Stephen B. *Elkins*, senator from West Virginia.] An act, passed June 18, 1910 (61st Congress), bringing telephone, telegraph, and cable companies under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, providing for a new Commerce Court, prohibiting greater charges for a short than for a long haul on railroads, and permitting the commission to suspend increases in rates pending investigation. Cf. HEPBURN ACT, above.

manure salts. *Agric.* An impure muriate of potash, containing from 20 to 40 per cent of potash. — **double manure salts,** a double sulphate of potash and magnesia, generally containing from 48 to 50 per cent of sulphate of potash and from 32 to 36 per cent of sulphate of magnesia.

‖ **man′za-nil′la** (män′thä-nēl′yä; *E.* măn′zȧ-nĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] *Olive Trade.* A kind of small roundish olive with a small freestone pit, fine skin, and bitterish flavor. Manzanillas are commonly pitted and stuffed with Spanish pimientos.

ma-rim′ba*, *n. Music.* A refined and improved form of the native marimba (see in *Dict.*), having two rows of wooden bars with metal resonators below them, first designed and manufactured by J. C. Deagan, American musician and manufacturer. It is played similarly to the xylophone, but with less rapid execution because of its sustained tones. The *steel marimba* has bars of steel instead of wood.

‖ **mar′mite′** (mȧr′mēt′), *n.* [F.] A pot; kettle; also, *Slang,* an explosive shell. Cf. BLACK MARIA, above.

mar′qui-sette′ (mär′kē-zĕt′), *n.* [Dim. of F. *marquise* awning, marquise.] A sheer, somewhat lustrous cotton fabric, often dotted, of firm texture, woven from a twisted mercerized thread of two strands; also, a sheer light silk fabric used chiefly for overdresses.

mask*, *n.* A face covering which constitutes or forms part of a respirator for protecting against poisonous or irritating atmospheres; also, the respirator as a whole; — called specifically *gas mask*. The modern gas mask, while originally designed for use in war, is also of value in mines, factories, gun turrets, etc., and for use by firemen in buildings filled with noxious gases. It is provided with transparent eyepieces and, usually, with a canister containing absorbents through which the in-going air must pass. It may also include a smoke filter.

Mas′sa-chu′setts bal′lot (măs′ȧ-chōō′sĕts). A form of the Australian ballot, first used in Massachusetts in 1888, upon which the names of all candidates are arranged alphabetically for each office, with the name of the party following that of the nominee.

master vibrator. *Mach.* In an internal-combustion engine with two or more cylinders, an induction coil and vibrator placed in the circuit between the battery or magneto and the coils for the different cylinders, which are used without vibrators of their own.

match bullet. A bullet for use in a match, or competition; specif., in the United States army, a bullet, weighing 180 grains, used in competitions because less subject to deviation than the regular service bullet weighing 150 grains.

match′mark′ (măch′märk′), *n.* *Mach.* A mark placed on the contiguous separable parts of any device to aid in the proper reassembling of any of those parts.

match′mark′, *v. t.* To place a matchmark on.

ma′tri-lin′e-al (mā′trĭ-lĭn′ē-ăl; măt′rĭ-), *a.* [L. *mater, matris,* mother + E. *lineal.*] Relating to descent through the female line, that is, through the mother and maternal ancestors; — contrasted with *patrilineal.*

mat′ro-cli′nous (măt′rō-klī′nŭs; măt′rō-klĭ′nŭs), *a.* [L. *mater,* or Doric Gr. *μάτηρ,* mother + *κλίνειν* to lean, incline.] *Biol.* Designating or having certain characters inherited from the mother.—**mat′ro-cli′ny** (măt′rō-klī′nĭ),*n.*

mat-zoon′ (măt-sōōn′), *n.* [Armen. *matsoun* curd, fr. *mats* dense.] A kind of fermented milk used as a food drink or beverage in Armenia, Turkey, etc., and in America as a medicinal food drink in cases of digestive disorder.

Max′i-mal-ist *or, often,* **max′i-mal-ist** (măk′sĭ-măl-ĭst), *n.*[*maximal* + *-ist.*] A member of the extreme radical group of the Russian Social Revolutionary party. Cf. MINIMALIST.

To translate Bolshevik "*Maximalist*", as was the practice of most newspaper correspondents in Russia in 1917, is to confound this group with a small extreme-Left group of the Social Revolutionary party. *E. A. Ross.*

‖ **ma-xi′xe** (mȧ-shē′shȧ; măk′sĕks′), *n.* [Pg.] A kind of round dance in march or polka time, resembling the two-step in action, rhythm, etc., but, like the tango, characterized by a variety of steps and figures.

ma-zoot′, ma-zut′, ma-zute′ (mȧ-zōōt′), *n.* Vars. of MAZOUT, in the *Dictionary.*

mean spherical candle power. *Illumination.* A measure of average candle power in all directions of space, numerically equal to the total light flux divided by 4π.

Mediterranean fruit fly. A two-winged fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) with black and white markings, native of the Mediterranean countries, but now widely distributed. Its larva lives in ripening oranges, peaches, and other fruits, causing them to decay and fall.

meg′a-bar (mĕg′ȧ-bär), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr. *βάρος* weight.] A unit of atmospheric pressure; one megadyne per square centimeter; — now generally called *bar.* See BAR, above.

mei′o-bar (mī′ō-bär), *n.* [Gr. *μείων* less + *βάρος* weight.] *Meteorol.* **a** A region of low barometric pressure. **b** An isobar of low pressure.

mei-o′sis* (mī-ō′sĭs), *n.* *Biol.* = REDUCTION, 2 **b**, in *Dict.*

mel′a-nose* (mĕl′ȧ-nōs), *n.* *Agric.* A disease of citrus trees and fruits, due to attacks of *Phomopsis citri,* characterized by minute brown or black spots on leaves, stems, and fruits. The same fungus also causes the stem-end rot.

Men′she-vi-ki′ *or, often,* **men′she-vi-ki′** (mĕn′shĕ-vē-kē′; *commonly, in English,* -vē′kē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MENSHEVIK *or* MEN- (-vĕk′). [Russ., lit., the littler; — so called because orig. the minority group of the party.] In Russian politics, the less radical wing of the Social Democratic party (which see, below). The Mensheviki hold that Russia is not economically ripe for the introduction of the complete Socialist program. Cf. BOLSHEVIK, above.

Men′she-vism *or, often,* **men′-** (mĕn′shĕ-vĭz′m), *n.* Doctrines, tactics, or practices of, or like those of, the Mensheviki. — **-vist** (-vĭst), *a.*

men-tim′e-ter (mĕn-tĭm′ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *mens, mentis,* mind + *-meter.*] A method of measuring mental capacities, esp. a series of intelligence tests for such a purpose devised by psychologists and used in the Army, and in industry, education, etc. Cf. ALPHA TEST and BETA TEST, above.

mer′cu-rize (mûr′kū-rīz); -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ′ING, *v. t.* *Chem.* To combine or treat with mercury.

mercury arc. *Elec.* An electric discharge through mercury vapor, in a vacuum tube, emitting a blue-green light rich in actinic and ultra-violet rays. The arc is variously used, as for water sterilization, in photography, and for the rectification of alternating currents.

mes′o-bar (mĕs′ō-bär), *n.* [*meso-* + Gr. *βάρος* weight.] *Meteorol.* **a** A region of normal, or approximately normal, barometric pressure. **b** An isobar of normal pressure.

mes′o-tho′ri-um (mĕs′ō-thō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *thorium.*] *Chem.* A radioactive product intermediate between thorium and radiothorium, with a period of 5.5 years.

mess′tin′ (mĕs′tĭn′), *n.* *Mil.* An oval-shaped metal vessel having a bail which is hinged to its sides and which serves both as a handle and to hold down the cover of the vessel. Each soldier carries his own messtin, which is part of his mess equipment and in which his food is served to him.

met′a-sta-bil′i-ty (mĕt′ȧ-stȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Phys. Chem.* Metastable condition or phase.

methyl cyanide. Acetic nitrile. See NITRILE, in the *Dict.*

mi′cro-cin′e-mat′o-graph (mī′krō-sĭn′ē-măt′ō-grȧf), *n.* [*micro-* + *cinematograph.*] **a** A cinematograph for taking moving pictures of microscopic objects, or one for projecting such pictures. **b** A moving-picture film on which the movements of microscopic objects have been recorded. — **mi′cro-cin′e-ma-tog′ra-phy** (-mȧ-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* — **-cin′e-mat′o-graph′ic** (-măt′ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

mi′cro-graph*, *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for measuring minute movements by the magnified record of the movements of a diaphragm.

mi-crog′ra-phy* (mī-krŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Examination or study with the microscope, as of an etched surface of metal.

mi′cro-mo′tion (mī′krō-mō′shŭn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to the study of small or microscopic motions or movements, as the movements made in doing some kinds of work, the motion of the blood in circulation, etc.; specif., the study and recording of such minute forms of motion by means of moving pictures.

mi′cro-phys′ics (-fĭz′ĭks), *n.* [*micro-* + *physics.*] The science of the ultimate structure of matter, that is, of bodies such as molecules, atoms, and electrons which are too small for direct observation.

mi′cro-py-rom′e-ter (-pī-rŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*micro-* + *pyrometer.*] *Physics.* An instrument for the optical determination of the temperature or emissivity of microscopic glowing bodies. It has a minute glow lamp mounted within the eyepiece of a microscope so that the image of the filament is superimposed upon that of the observed glowing surface.

Middle East. The countries of southwestern Asia lying between Asia Minor and Afghanistan: Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, Syria, Palestine, Hejaz, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Persia, Transcaspia, and part of Turkestan. The term *Near East* is also used to include this region, but is more correctly restricted to Turkey in Asia (Asia Minor), (former) Turkey in Europe, and the Balkan States. Loosely, *Middle East* is also used to include India, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula, that is, all the countries between the Near East and the Far East.

middy blouse. A loose blouse with sailor collar, worn by women and children; — often called simply *middy.*

Mid′-Eu′rope, *n.* = MITTELEUROPA, below.

‖ **mi′di′nette′** (mē′dē′nĕt′), *n.* [F., fr. *midi* noon.] A Parisian shopgirl; — so called because these girls come out of the shops in great numbers at noon; hence, sometimes, a girl of the same class elsewhere. *Colloq.*

mile′age*, *n.* *Railroad Accounting.* That part of a freight rate which is intended to cover movement expenses and is usually made proportionate to the distance. Cf. TERMINAL, *n.*, 3 **c**, in the *Dictionary.*

military heel. *Shoes.* A straight heel like the Cuban heel, but not so high.

mill′age (mĭl′āj), *n.* A rate (as of taxation) expressed in mills per dollar.

mil′let*, *n.* See PROSO, below.

mil′li-bar′ (mĭl′ĭ-bär′), *n.* [*milli-* + Gr. *βάρος* weight.] *Physics.* The thousandth part of a bar. Cf. BAR, above.

mil′li-cu′rie′ (-kü′rē′), *n.* [*milli-* + *curie.*] A unit of radium emanation equal to one thousandth of a curie.

mil′li-lam′bert (mĭl′ĭ-lăm′bērt), *n.* [*milli-* + *lambert.*] *Photometry.* A practical unit of brightness equal to one thousandth of the C. G. S. unit. See LAMBERT, above.

mil′lionth*, *a.* Constructed or drawn on a scale of one millionth of the natural size; as, a *millionth* map; a *millionth* globe.

mil′li-phot′ (mĭl′ĭ-fōt′; -fŏt′), *n.* [*milli-* + *phot.*] *Physics.* See PHOT, below.

mi′lo (mī′lō), *n.* *Agric.* A yellow-seeded grain sorghum of the durra group, probably of African origin, grown in the United States and elsewhere as a dry-land crop; — called also **milo maize.**

mine layer. *Naval.* A vessel especially equipped for or engaged in the laying of underwater mines.

‖ **Mi′nen** (mē′nĕn), *n.* [G.] A Minenwerfer.

‖ **Mi′nen-wer′fer** (mē′nĕn-vĕr′fēr), *n.* [G., lit., mine thrower.] *Mil.* **a** A German 3-inch muzzle-loading gun, weighing about 500 pounds and having a range of 1,800 yards, combining the properties of high-angled and flat-trajectoried fire, and designed esp. to accompany infantry in the advance, for use in destroying machine-gun strong points. The Minenwerfer is mounted on wheels and is provided with oil-filled recoil cylinders, but for firing it is removed from the wheeled mount. **b** Loosely, any mine thrower.

min′er-al-ize*, *v. t.* To charge or impregnate with ore.

mine thrower. *Mil.* **a** A Minenwerfer (which see, above). **b** Any of the numerous small trench mortars which accompanied the front-line infantry during the World War (1914–1918); also, any device used to throw projectiles containing a high explosive to a distance of from 400 to 600 yards, regardless of how the projectile was propelled, whether by a catapultic device, gunpowder, or other means.

Min′i-mal-ist *or, often,* **min′i-mal-ist** (mĭn′ĭ-măl-ĭst), *n.* [*minimal* + *-ist.*] *Russian Politics.* A member of the less radical wing of the Social Revolutionary party; — opposed to *Maximalist* (which see, above).

min′nie (mĭn′ĭ), *n.* A Minenwerfer; also, a shell thrown by a Minenwerfer. *Slang.*

‖ **min-yan′** (mĕn-yän′), *n.* [Heb., lit., count.] *Jewish Relig.* A quorum, or number necessary, for conducting public worship.

mir′ror-scope (mĭr′ēr-skōp), *n.* [*mirror* + *-scope.*] See PROJECTOR, below.

misch metal (mĭsh). [G. *misch-* (*mischen* to mix) + E. *metal.*] *Metal.* A crude mixture of the rare-earth metals cerium, lanthanum, didymium, etc., with or without iron, resulting from the reduction of compounds formed in the thorium industry, and usually containing about 40 per cent of cerium.

mit′o-chon′dri-a (mĭt′ō-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MITOCHONDRIUM (-ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. *μίτος* thread + *χόνδρος* grits, cartilage.] *Biol.* Minute bodies in the cytoplasm of many cells, supposed by some to transmit hereditary characters or to function in differentiating the various tissues; — called also *chondriosomes* and *plastosomes.* In plant cells mitochondria are associated with the formation of starch and chloroplasts. — **mit′o-chon′dri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Mit′tel-eu-ro′pa (mĭt′ĕl-oi-rō′pȧ), *n.* [G., Central Europe.] That portion of Central Europe which, as a phase of the doctrine of Pan-Germanism, Germany purposed to form, by absorption or conquest where necessary, into one great empire. It comprised all of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, the Balkan States, and Turkey, with a strip of northern France and all of western Russia, and involved virtual control over Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, and Greece. The great artery of this proposed empire, with its estimated population of 200 millions, was to be the Berlin-Bagdad Railway, which would serve as a means of "pressure toward the East" (see DRANG NACH OSTEN, above).

mode*, *n.* *Statistics.* That value in a series of like observations or items that occurs most frequently. It corresponds to the maximum ordinate of a frequency curve.

model school. A graded school connected with a normal school, or teachers' training college, and used as a model or type, serving mainly for educational purposes, or as a regular training school in which student teachers teach under direction. Strictly speaking, *training school, practice school,* or *experimental school* should be used for the latter sense. *U. S. Bureau of Education.*

mod′u-late*, *v. t.* *Elec.* To change the frequency of (as electrical oscillations or waves) by imposing upon them others of another, usually a lower, frequency.

Mo′hawk*, *n.* In figure skating, a figure consisting of a combination of a stroke forward on either edge of either skate, followed by a stroke backward on the corresponding edge of the skate on the opposite foot.

mo′lal (mō′lăl), *a.* *Chem.* = 1st MOLAR, *a.*, 2, in the *Dict.*

mon′i-ker (mŏn′ĭ-kēr), *n.* [The same as *monica.*] A name; a nickname; — spelt also *monaker, moneker, monicker, monniker, monarcher,* etc. *Slang.*

‖ **mo′no′coque′** (mō′nō′kōk′), *n.* [F., lit., single shell.] *Aëronautics.* A type of fuselage constructed by wrapping strips of veneer around formers, in which the veneer is primarily depended on to carry stresses arising in the fuselage; also, an airplane having such a fuselage.

mon′o-cy-an′o-gen (mŏn′ō-sī-ăn′ō-jĕn), *n.* = CYANOGEN, **a**, in the *Dictionary.*

Mon′tes-so′ri meth′od (mŏn′tĕs-sō′rē). *Pedagogy.* A system of training and instruction, primarily for use with normal children aged from three to six years, devised by Dr. Maria Montessori (1870–) of Rome, Italy. Leading features are freedom for physical activity (no stationary desks and chairs), informal and individual instruction, the very early development of writing, and an extended sensory and motor training (with special emphasis on vision, touch, perception of movement, and their interconnections). Most of the chief features of the method are borrowed from current methods widely used in training feeble-minded children. — **Mon′tes-so′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **Mon′tes-so′ri-anism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

mon′u-ment*, *n.* See NATIONAL MONUMENT, below.

moonlight school. An evening school conducted in a country school district to teach adult illiterates to read and write; — a term originating in Kentucky, where such schools were first opened during the lighter quarters of the moon, when the mountaineers could see their way to and from the schools. *U. S. Bureau of Education.*

mooring band. *Aëronautics.* The band of tape over the top of a balloon, to which are attached the mooring ropes.

mooring harness. The system of bands of tape over the top of a balloon, to which are attached the mooring ropes.

mooring mast. *Aëronautics.* A tall vertical column, properly supported by wire stays, to the upper end of which an airship may be moored. The mooring mast is generally provided with steps, a platform at the top, lights, etc.

Moose* (mōōs), *n.* **1.** [*often l. c.*] A member of the Progressive party (which see, below); a Bull Moose. *Cant.* **2.** A member of a secret fraternal and beneficiary society (**Loyal Order of Moose**), founded in 1888 at Louisville, Ky., and now having many lodges throughout the United States and a home and school at Mooseheart, Ind.

mop*, *v. t.* — **to mop up**, *Mil.*, to clean up, or complete the work of destroying such of the enemy as remain alive in a system of hostile trenches which have been swept over by a first attacking line. — **mop′per-up′**, *n.*

‖ **mo′res** (mō′rēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MOS (mōs). [L.] Customs; habits; esp., customs more or less obligatory; customary laws.

mo′ron (mō′rŏn), *n.* [Gr. *μωρός* foolish.] *Psychol.* A person belonging to that group of the feeble-minded whose mental level is that of the normal child of from eight to twelve years of age, inclusive. *Henry H. Goddard.*

‖ **mo-rón′** (mō-rōn′), *n.*; *pl.* -RONES (-rō′nās). [Sp.] *Olive Trade.* A small, inferior olive with woody pulp and a large pit adherent to the pulp, growing in the mountainous and high-valley districts around the town of Morón, Spain.

mor-ti′cian (mŏr-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* [L. *mors, mortis,* death + *-ician* as in *physician* or the like.] An undertaker. *Cant.*

‖ **mos** (mŏs), *n.*, *sing.* of MORES.

mo-sa′ic*, *n.* *Agric.* Mosaic disease, a destructive disease of tobacco, potatoes, cucurbits, sugar cane, and other crops, characterized by the irregular bleaching of the chlorophyll in the leaves, giving them a mottled appearance.

Mother's Day. A day appointed for the honoring of motherhood and the loving remembrance by each person of his mother, to be shown by some act of appreciative regard. The second Sunday in May, or in schools the preceding Friday, was designated by the founder (Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia) for the day, and a white carnation as the badge.

motion picture. A moving picture.

mo′to-graph* (mō′tō-grȧf), *n.* A moving picture; chronophotograph.

mo-tog′ra-phy (mō-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of making motographs. — **mo′to-graph′ic** (mō′tō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

motor bus, *or* **mo′tor-bus′**, *n.* An automobile bus.

mo′tor-drome′ (mō′tēr-drōm′), *n.* [*motor* + *-drome.*] A track or course, usually inclosed and with seats for spectators, for races, tests, etc., of automobile vehicles.

mo′tor-ize (mō′tēr-īz), *v. t.* [*motor* + *-ize.*] To substitute motor-driven vehicles, or automobiles, for the horses and horse-drawn vehicles of (a fire department, city, etc.). — **mo′tor-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

motor spirit*. Any volatile liquid used as a fuel in internal-combustion engines; specif., gasoline or petrol.

motor truck, *or* **mo′tor-truck′**, *n.* An automobile truck.

mov′ie (mōōv′ĭ), *n.* A moving picture or a moving-picture show; also, in *pl.*, with *the,* moving pictures or moving-picture shows as a class. *Slang or Colloq.*

moving picture. A series of pictures, usually photographs taken with a special machine, presented to the eye in very rapid succession, with some or all of the objects in the picture represented in successive positions slightly changed, and producing, because of the persistence of vision, the optical effect of a continuous picture in which the objects move. Cf. CINEMATOGRAPH, in the *Dict.*; FILM and FRAME, above.

mpret (m′prĕt), *n.* [Albanian *mbret* king, fr. L. *imperator.* See EMPEROR.] The title of the ruler of Albania.

M. S. C. P., *or* **m. s. c. p.** *Abbr. Physics.* Mean spherical candle power.

mud gun. *Metal.* A device for forcibly applying stiff mud or clay, as to the tap hole of a blast furnace for closing it, consisting of two cylinders, a large one for the steam or compressed air by which it is operated, and a smaller one, in front, into which balls of clay are fed. Cf. GUN, above.

mul′ti-graph (mŭl′tĭ-grȧf), *n.* [*multi-* + *-graph.*] A combined rotary typesetting and printing machine.

☞ *Multigraph* is a trade-mark name.

mul′ti-plane′ (-plān′), *n.* [*multi-* + *plane.*] *Aëronautics.* An airplane with three or more main supporting surfaces placed one above another.

mul′ti-turn′ coil′. [*multi-* + *turn.*] *Wireless.* A coil consisting of a large number of turns of fine cotton-covered wire, for use in a receiving set in place of an aërial.

mustard gas. An oily liquid used extensively as a shell filling in the World War because of its violent irritant and

blistering properties; — so named by the British troops from the faint mustard or garlic odor which it has in the crude state. Called also *yperite* and, from the German shell marking, *yellow-cross liquid*. Chemically, "mustard gas" is *dichlorethyl sulphide* ($(ClCH_2CH_2)_2S$). It may be made from alcohol by a series of reactions.

mu′ta-ro-ta′tion (mū′tȧ-rō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutare* to change + *rotation*.] *Physics & Chem.* A change in optical rotation shown by certain solutions (as those of dextrose, fructose, lactose) on standing. Chemical alteration is assigned as the cause.

mutt (mŭt), *n.* Also **mut.** **a** An insignificant, commonplace, or stupid person. **b** A mongrel dog; cur. *Both Slang.*

my′e-lin-at′ed (mī′ĕ-lĭn-āt′ĕd), *a.* [See MYELIN.] Same as MEDULLATED, in the *Dict.*; as, *myelinated* fibers.

mystery ship. One of a class of vessels built in England during the World War (1914–1918) to represent inoffensive and unprotected merchantmen, but in reality having heavy armament concealed behind collapsible sides, bulkheads, or superstructure, which were intended to decoy submarines into close and unguarded surface attacks, during which they could be destroyed; — called also *mystery boat, hush boat, Q-ship*, etc.

na-celle′* (nȧ-sĕl′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *naucella, navicella*, dim. of *navis* ship.] The inclosed shelter provided in some types of airships and airplanes for the pilot and passengers, or for a power plant, or for both. A nacelle is usually shorter than a fuselage, and does not carry the tail unit. Cf. FUSELAGE.

nak (năk), *n.* [Perh. Hind. *nāk* nose.] *Bot.* The stigmatic point of the fruit of the mango (*Mangifera indica*).

na-po′le-on*, *n.* An oblong portion of rich iced cake consisting of several layers of puff paste with a cream filling.

na-poo′, na-pooh′ (nȧ-pōō′), *interj.* [Corrupt. of F. *il n'y a plus* there is no more, it is finished.] No more; all gone; all over; "nothing doing;" finished; dead. — *a.* No; no good; dead. — *v. i.* To be done for; die. — *v. t.* To do for; put an end to; kill. *All Brit. Soldiers' Slang.*

na-prap′a-thy (nȧ-prăp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Bohemian *naprava* correction + *-pathy*.] A therapeutic system of drugless healing by manipulation, depending on the theory that disease symptoms result from strained or contracted ligaments in pelvis, spine, or thorax. — **nap′ra-path** (năp′rȧ-păth), *n.*

nar′cism (när′sĭz'm), *n.* [See NARCISSUS, 3.] *Psychol.* A mental state or condition in which one is enamored of one's own person; undue love of self.—**nar′cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

nar-cis′sism (när-sĭs′ĭz'm), *n.* = NARCISM.

nar-cis′tic (när-sĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to narcism.

Na-tal′ grass′ (nȧ-täl′). *Bot.* An important forage grass (*Tricholæna rosea*) of southern Africa now cultivated also in many tropical and subtropical regions.

National Army. *Mil.* That part of the army of the United States which consists of the drafted men, in distinction from the Regular Army and the National Guard.

na′tion-al-ist*, *n.* [*cap.*] An advocate of national unity and independence, as in Turkey, Egypt, and India.

na′tion-al-i-za′tion*, *n.* Act of nationalizing (see NATIONALIZE, *v. t.*, 2, in the *Dict.*); specif., as a doctrine of Communism, the taking over by the state of private property, as mines, factories, banks, etc., or industrial, trade, or financial organizations, or the control of any class of labor or service in the interests of the state. Its purpose is the elimination of the profits of private owners and middlemen and the prevention of waste due to the competition and parallelism of the present capitalistic economic system.

national monument. *U. S.* Any of various prominent natural features, as mountains, cañons, natural bridges, etc., together with the land about them, which have been reserved by the government as public property. Several national monuments, as the Grand Cañon of Arizona, have become national parks through acts of Congress.

national park. *U. S.* An area of land (see PARK, *n.*, 4, in the *Dict.*) set aside as public property by act of Congress.

National Prohibition Act. See VOLSTEAD ACT, below.

na′tur-op′a-thy (nā′tṳr-ŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [L. *natura* nature + *-pathy*.] An eclectic system of treatment of disease without drugs which employs various methods that are supposed to assist nature in repelling the disease. — **na′tur-op′a-thist** (-thĭst), *n.*

N C [without periods.] *Abbr.* of *Navy-Curtiss*, used to designate a type of seaplane jointly produced by the United States Navy and the Curtiss Engineering Corporation.

N. E. A. *Abbr.* National Education Association.

near*, *a.* Almost being; closely resembling; almost; as, "*near* silk," a *near* accident. *Cant or Colloq.*

near beer. Any of various malt liquors (see *Citation*).

Near beer is a term of common currency used to designate all that class of malt liquors which contain so little alcohol that they will not produce intoxication, though drunk to excess, and includes in its meaning all malt liquors which are not within the purview of the general prohibition law. *Cambell v. City of Thomasville, Georgia Appeal Records*, 6. 212.

near seal. *Furriery.* Any of several furs prepared to imitate the true seal, esp. the skin or fur of the European cony (rabbit) plucked and dyed the color of seal. French dyed conies are sometimes called *French seal*.

neck rot. *Bot.* A disease of onions, esp. of the white varieties, characterized by a rotting of the bulbs from the top downward, caused by the fungus *Sclerotium cepivorum*.

ne′o-ars′phen-am′ine (nē′ō-ärs′fĕn-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′), *n.* Also **-in.** [*neo-* + *arsphenamine*.] *Pharm.* Neosalvarsan.

ne′o-im-pres′sion-ism (nē′ō-ĭm-prĕsh′ŭn-ĭz'm), *n. Painting.* A theory or practice which is a further development, on more rigorously scientific lines, of the theory and practice of impressionism (which see, in the *Dictionary*), originated by George Seurat (1859–91), and carried on by Paul Signac (1863–) and others. Its method is marked by the laying of pure primary colors in minute dots upon a white ground, any given line being produced by a variation in the proportionate quantity of the primary colors. This method is also known as *pointillism* (stippling). — **ne′o-im-pres′sion-ist,** *n. & a.*

ne′o-sal′var-san (nē′ō-săl′vȧr-săn), *n.*[*neo-* + *salvarsan*.] *Chem.* A synthetic compound of arsenic, essentially $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_2As_2 \cdot CH_2O \cdot SONa$, derived from salvarsan. It is a yellowish powder, readily soluble in water. Neosalvarsan is less toxic than salvarsan, but also less efficacious.

☞ *Neosalvarsan* is a trade-mark name.

neph′e-lom′e-try (nĕf′ĕ-lŏm′ĕ-trĭ), *n.* The use of the nephelometer.

Nernst′ ef-fect′ (nĕrnst). [After Prof. Walter *Nernst* (1864–), German physicist.] *Elec.* A transverse electromotive force, analogous to the Hall effect, produced when a metal through which a flow of heat occurs is placed in a magnetic field. The effect is observed when the magnetic lines of force are perpendicular to the thermal flux.

net*, *n. Aëronautics.* **a** A rigging of ropes and twine, on free balloons, which supports the weight of the basket, etc., distributing the load over the entire upper surface of the envelope. **b** A rectangular net of cordage used to restrain the envelope of a kite balloon or airship during inflation and before the car is attached.

‖ **Ne Te′me-re** (nē tĕm′ĕ-rē). [So named from L. *ne temere* not rashly, the first two words in the decree.] *R. C. Ch.* A decree of the Congregation of the Council declaring invalid any marriage of a Roman Catholic, or of a person who has ever been a Roman Catholic, if not contracted before a duly qualified priest (or the bishop of the diocese) and at least two witnesses. The decree was issued August 2, 1907, and took effect on Easter, April 19, 1908. The decree by its terms does not affect mixed marriages (those between Roman Catholics and persons of another faith) in Germany.

neu′ro-fi′bril (nū′rō-fī′brĭl), *n.* [*neuro-* + *fibril*.] *Biol.* The conducting element of a nerve cell.

neu′ro-psy-cho′sis* (-sī-kō′sĭs), *n.* See PSYCHONEUROSIS, below.

news′print′ (nūz′prĭnt′), *n.* Written also **news print.** A kind of thin machine-finished paper made from mechanical wood pulp, with an admixture of chemical wood pulp, and used largely for newspapers; — called also *print*.

New Thought. Any form of belief in mental healing other than (1) Christian Science and (2) hypnotism or psychotherapy;—essentially equivalent to *Higher Thought*. Its central principle is affirmative thought, or suggestion, employed with the conviction that man produces changes in his health, finances, and life by his mental attitude. It employs silent and absent mental treatment, on the theory that all diseases are mental in origin. As a cult it has as its unifying idea the inculcation of workable optimism in contrast with the "old thought" of sin, evil, predestination, and pessimistic resignation.

nich′rome (nĭk′rōm), *n.* An alloy of nickel and chromium, resistant to oxidation and acids, and used for chemical apparatus, electrical-resistance appliances, etc.

☞ *Nichrome* is a trade-mark name.

nickel bronze. *Metal.* = CUPRONICKEL, above.

Nie′tzsche-ism (nē′chĕ-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical egoism of Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (German philosopher, 1844–1900) and his followers. Nietzsche's characteristic theory is of the perfectibility of man through forcible self-assertion, based on the sanction of the "will to power" (*Wille zur Macht*; Nietzsche's substitute for Schopenhauer's *Wille zum leben*, or "will to live"), leading to criticism of Christian ethics as servile and to glorification of the overman (see OVERMAN, 3, in the *Dictionary*).—**Nie′tzsche-an** (nē′chĕ-ăn), *n. & a.* — **-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

night letter, night lettergram. See LETTERGRAM, above.

nik-al′gin (nĭk-ăl′jĭn), *n.* [Gr. νικᾶν to conquer + ἄλγος pain + *-in*.] *Med.* A local anæsthetic composed of hydrochloric acid, quinine, and urea.

nin-hy′drin (nĭn-hī′drĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_9H_6O_4$, made artificially. It is a sensitive reagent for proteins, peptones, and most amino acids, giving with them a blue coloration in boiling solution. Ninhydrin is a hydrate of triketo-hydrindene.

☞ *Ninhydrin* is a trade-mark name.

Nip′pon-ese′ (nĭp′ŏ-nēz′; -nēs′), *n.; sing. & pl.* [From *Nippon*, the Japanese name for Japan.] A Japanese; the Japanese.— *a.* Japanese.

Nip′pon-ism (nĭp′ŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic or peculiarity of the Nipponese, or Japanese; Japanese idiom or expression; Japanism.

Nip′pon-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make Nipponese, or Japanese.

ni-tra′to- (nī-trā′tō-). [See NITRATE.] *Chem.* A combining form denoting the presence of the nitrate group, NO_3, esp. in the ammino compounds.

nitride process. See NITROGEN FIXATION, below.

ni-tri′to- (nī-trī′tō-). [See NITRITE.] *Chem.* A combining form denoting the presence of the nitrite group, NO_2, esp. in the ammino compounds.

ni′tro-cot′ton (nī′trō-kŏt′'n), *n.* [*nitro-* + *cotton*.] Guncotton (which see, in the *Dictionary*).

nitrogen fixation. The conversion of free nitrogen, of which there is an inexhaustible supply in the air, into combined form so as to render it useful for fertilizers, explosives, etc. The industrial *fixation processes* for nitrogen are: (1) the *arc process*, in which electric sparking causes direct union of the nitrogen and oxygen of the air; (2) the *cyanamide process*, in which calcium cyanamide is formed by union of calcium carbide and nitrogen at red heat; (3) the *nitride process*, which depends on the formation of a metallic nitride, e. g. by heating alumina, coke, and nitrogen in an electric furnace; (4) the *cyanide process*, which depends on the formation of a cyanide, e. g. by heating sodium carbonate, coke, and iron in a stream of nitrogen; (5) the *synthetic ammonia process* or *Haber process*, according to which nitrogen and hydrogen combine, in the presence of a catalyzer, to form ammonia.

ni′tro-hy′dro-car′bon (nī′trō-hī′drō-kär′bŏn), *n.* [*nitro-* + *hydrocarbon*.] *Org. Chem.* Any nitro derivative of a hydrocarbon (as nitrobenzene).

ni′tro-starch′ (-stärch′), *n.* [*nitro-* + *starch*.] An explosive made by treating starch with nitric and sulphuric acids.

noble gases. *Chem.* The inert gases, argon, helium, krypton, neon, and xenon. Cf. NOBLE METALS, in the *Dict.*

no′ci-as-so′ci-a′tion (nō′sĭ-ȧ-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *nocere* to hurt + E. *association*.] *Med.* Nervous energy discharge; shock; exhaustion consequent upon surgical operation, trauma, etc.

No′gu′chi′ cutaneous, *or* **luetin, test** (nō′gōō′chē′). [After Hideyo *Noguchi* (1876–), Japanese physician in America.] A test for syphilis, in which the cutaneous injection of luetin causes, in a syphilitic patient, an indurated papule, or a pustule, at the point of injection.

no man's land*. In modern warfare, the belt of ground between the most advanced trenches of opposing armies.

nom′o-gram (nŏm′ō-grăm), *n.* Same as NOMOGRAPH.

nom′o-graph (nŏm′ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. νόμος law + *-graph*.] **1.** A graph that shows, by the aid of a straightedge, the relation between interdependent variables. **2.** A graphic representation of numerical relations by any of various systems.

no-mog′ra-phy*, *n.* Art of constructing nomographs, or nomograms. — **nom′o-graph′ic** (nŏm′ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

non-bev′er-age (nŏn-bĕv′ẽr-āj), *a.* Not used as a beverage; not suitable for use as a beverage.

non-Bol′she-vik′, *or* **non-bol′she-vik′,** *a. & n.*, **non–Bol′she-vi-ki′,** *or* **non-bol′she-vi-ki′,** *n. pl.*, **non–Ger′man,** *a. & n.*, **non′in-tox′i-cant,** *n.*, **non′in-tox′i-cat′ing,** *a.* See NON-, in the *Dict.*

non′co-öp′er-a′tion*, *n.* Refusal of a people to coöperate with the government of a country, expressing itself in civil disobedience, that is, nonviolent disobedience to laws deemed to be unjust, esp. by nonpayment of taxes, by boycotting goods of foreign make, and, sometimes, by boycotting the courts, legislative councils, educational institutions, etc., and even the refusing to vote; — used esp. of the policy of Gandhi and his followers in India. See SATYAGRAHA, below. — **-a′tion-ist,** *n.* — **non′co-öp′er-a′tor,** *n.*

Nonpartisan League. An organization formed in North Dakota in 1915 as a nonpartisan body to reform the system of marketing farm products in agricultural States. It aims at public ownership of public necessities, and since 1917 it has been active in the Middle West, esp. in North Dakota, in politics and in economic legislation.

non-rig′id (nŏn-rĭj′ĭd), *a.* Not rigid. See AIRSHIP, above.

non-rust′a-ble, *a.*, **non-sink′a-ble,** *a.* See NON-, in *Dict.*

non-sym′bi-ot′ic (nŏn-sĭm′bĭ-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Not living in a state of mutualism or symbiosis, as azotobacters.

non′trans-fer′a-ble (nŏn′trăns-fûr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See NON-, in the *Dict.*

nonunion shop. *Trade-Unionism.* **a** A shop in which union members are not employed; — sometimes called a *closed nonunion shop*, because closed to union members. **b** A shop in which a labor union forbids its members to accept employment.

nose*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The forward end of an aircraft; specif., the part of a fuselage or nacelle projecting in front of the main supporting plane or planes.

nose dive. A steep descent in an airplane, head-on.

nose′-heav′y, *a.* *Aëronautics.* Designating an aircraft in which, in any given condition of normal flight, the nose tends to drop if the longitudinal control is released, as, for instance, when the pilot has to exert a pull on the control stick or column to maintain the given condition.

nose spin. *Aviation.* The movement of an aircraft when it spins about an axis which passes through the forward end of the craft but is not in line with the body.

nose stiffener. *Aëronautics.* A bow stiffener.

nov-as′pi-rin (nō-văs′pĭ-rĭn), *n.* [L. *novus* new + E. *aspirin*.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{21}H_{16}O_{11}$, a derivative of salicylic and citric acids. It is said to be less irritating than aspirin and is used, like it, as an antipyretic, antirheumatic, and antiseptic.

☞ *Novaspirin* is a trade-mark name.

no′vo-ca′ine (nō′vō-kā′ĭn; -ēn; -kān′), *n.* Also **-in.** [L. *novus* new + E. *cocaine*.] *Pharm.* An alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{20}O_2N_2HCl$, prepared synthetically. It is used as a local anæsthetic, and is much less toxic than cocaine.

☞ *Novocaine* is a trade-mark name.

Nt [no period.] *Abbr. Chem.* Niton.

nu′cle-us*, *n.* *Chem.* **a** A characteristic and stable complex of atoms to which other atoms may be variously attached. See BENZENE NUCLEUS, in the *Dict.* **b** According to modern theories of the atom, a positively charged central part surrounded by revolving electrons.

‖ **nunc′ pro′ tunc′** (nŭngk′ prō′ tŭngk′). [L.] *Law.* Now for then; — said of a thing done at one time that ought to have been performed at another. A *nunc pro tunc* entry is an entry, as in a record, made at the present time of something which was actually previously done, to have effect as of the earlier date.

nurse balloon. A small balloon made of heavy fabric, employed as a portable means for storing gas. Sometimes one is so connected as automatically to allow for the expansion or contraction of the gas in an aërostat when on the ground.

occupational disease. *Med.* A disease brought on by, or arising from, the occupation of the patient, as ragpicker's disease, matchmaker's disease, etc.

Oc-to′brist (ŏk-tō′brĭst), *n.* A member of a moderately liberal political party in Russia, originally supporting principles of constitutional government which were expressed, and measures of reform which were advocated, in an imperial manifesto of October, 1905.

o′keh′ (ō′kā′), *adv. & interj.* [Choctaw.] It is so and not otherwise; all right; "O. K." — *v. t.* To O.K.

Old Guard*. Specif., the conservative, or "stand-pat," element in the Republican party. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

olive drab. Drab with a tinge of olive. *Abbr.*, *O. D.*

O-lym′pi-ad* (ō-lĭm′pĭ-ăd), *n.* The quadrennial celebration of the modern Olympian games; as, the first *Olympiad* (1896); — a neologism.

on′cost′* (ŏn′kŏst′), *n.* *Bookkeeping.* See OVERHEAD, below. *Brit.*

one′-step′, *n.* A lively round dance in two-four time, the successive steps in a figure being the coupee, grapevine, whirl, or turning step, draw step, dip, and a variety of walking steps; also, music for this dance. — **one′-step′,** *v. i.*

one striper. See STRIPER, below.

o′pen*, *a.* Of automobiles, not covered over by a permanent top; also, of a sedan or limousine, having a permanent roof but disappearing or removable sides. Cf. SEDAN, below.

op-son′i-fi-ca′tion (ŏp-sŏn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* The effect of opsonin in rendering bacteria susceptible to phagocytosis.

op-son′i-fy (-sŏn′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [*opsonin* + *-fy*.] *Physiol. Chem.* To subject to opsonification.

optical rotation. *Optics.* Rotation of the plane of polarized light. See *rotatory polarization*, under POLARIZATION, 2, in the *Dictionary*.

op′ti-ence (ŏp′tĭ-ĕns), *n.* [See OPTIC, *a.*] A body of spectators, as at a moving-picture show. See AUDIENCE, above. *Rare.*

op′to-phone (ŏp′tō-fōn), *n.* [*opto-* + *-phone*.] An instrument, consisting essentially of a selenium cell and tele-

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phonic apparatus in combination, by means of which light energy is converted into sound energy, so that a blind person is enabled by its use to locate and estimate varying degrees of light through the ear and thus even to read ordinary printed matter.

orange book. A book, esp. an official government publication, having an orange-colored cover; as, the Russian *Orange Book* of 1914, containing various diplomatic documents relating to Russia's participation in the World War.

orchestra bells. = GLOCKENSPIEL, in the *Dictionary.*

or′ga-no-trop′ic (ôr′gȧ-nō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*organo-* + *-tropic.*] *Biol.* Having affinity for the tissues; pertaining to substances that act on the organs of the body.

ot′ter*, *n. Naval.* A device for clearing a ship's path of underwater mines; a paravane. See PARAVANE, below.

out-breed′, *v. t.* To breed with each other (animals unrelated as far as possible). Cf. INBREED. — **out′breed′ing,** *n.*

out′law′ (out′lô′), *a.* Of or pertaining to outlaws; composed of outlaws; proscribed or interdicted by law or by the rules of an organization; as, an *outlaw* band; an *outlaw* labor union; an *outlaw* strike; an *outlaw* ball player.

o′ver-hang′*, *n. Aëronautics.* One half the difference in the span of any two main supporting surfaces of an airplane. The overhang is positive when the upper of the two main supporting surfaces has the larger span.

o′ver-head′, *n. Accounting.* Those general charges or expenses, collectively, in any business which cannot be charged up as belonging exclusively to any particular part of the work or product, as where different kinds of goods are made. Among overhead charges are generally included those for rent, taxes, insurance, lighting, heating, accounting and other office expenses, depreciation, etc. Called also, in manufacturing businesses, *factory overhead, burden,* and, esp. in British use, *oncost.*

overhead railway. An elevated railroad or railway. *Brit.*

Owen–Glass Federal Reserve Act. See FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, above.

ox′an (ŏk′săn), *n.* Also **ox′ane.** [2d *oxy-* **a** + 2d *-an.*] *Chem.* A colorless gas, CNO, formed by the action of nitrogen oxides on heated charcoal and in other ways. It is described by Lidov as existing in two varieties: **α-oxan,** O-C≡N, and **β-oxan,** O-N≡C, the latter being the less stable. Both resemble carbon dioxide but show a tendency to polymerize. Each variety forms a series of unstable salts (**ox′an-ates**) corresponding to the acid H_2CNO_2 (**ox-an′ic ac′id,** *α-* and *β-*).

ox′o-zone (ŏk′sō-zōn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* **a** + *ozone.*] *Chem.* An allotropic form of oxygen, O_4, which Harries believes to be formed with, and to exist in solution in, ozone. Organic oxidation products, $C_nH_{2n}O_4$, corresponding to it have been prepared from unsaturated hydrocarbons. These products, called **ox′o-zon′ides** (-zōn′ĭdz), are highly explosive oils.

ox′y-a-cet′y-lene (ŏk′sĭ-ȧ-sĕt′ĭ-lēn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a mixture of oxygen and acetylene.

oxyacetylene blowpipe. A blowpipe of special construction producing the oxyacetylene flame, which is far hotter than the oxyhydrogen flame, and is used for the direct and autogenous welding of steel and many minor metallurgical processes. Cf. OXYHYDROGEN, in the *Dict.*

ox′y-lu-cif′er-in (ŏk′sĭ-lū-sĭf′ẽr-ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*oxy-* + *luciferin.*] *Chem.* The oxidation product of luciferin, resulting from the light-giving reaction in the so-called phosphorescent organisms.

o′zon-ate (ō′zō-nāt), *n.* [*ozone* + *-ate*, 3 **b**.] *Chem.* One of a series of yellow or orange salts formed by the action of oxygen containing ozone on alkalies. On standing they change slowly into the corresponding tetroxides. A suggested formula for potassium *ozonate* is $(KOH)_2O_2$.

Pa-chu′ca tank′ (pä-chōō′kä). *Metallurgy.* A high and narrow tank, with a central cylinder for the introduction of compressed air, used in the agitation and settling of pulp (pulverized ore and water) during treatment by the cyanide process. Though originally devised in New Zealand, it was first practically introduced in Pachuca, Mexico.

pa-cif′i-cism (pȧ-sĭf′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.*, **pa-cif′i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.* See PACIFISM, PACIFIST, below.

pac′i-fism (păs′ĭ-fĭz′m), *n.* The spirit or temper which opposes military ideals, emphasizes the defects of military training and the cost of war and preparation for it, and advocates the settlement of international disputes entirely by arbitration. See PACIFIST.

pac′i-fist (-fĭst), *n.* One who is imbued with pacifism; one who favors, advocates, or supports pacifism; a pacificist.
☞ *Pacificist* and *pacificism* are more regularly formed, but *pacifist* and *pacifism* are the forms generally used.

pac′i-fis′tic (-fĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to or characteristic of pacifists or pacifism.

page*, *v. t.* To seek out, as by calling the name of, in order to give a message to, as pages or bell boys do in a hotel.

pah′mi (pä′mē), *n.* The bobac, or its fur. See BOBAC, in *Dict.*

Pan-*. *Pan-Arab, Pan-Arabism, Pan-Asiaticism, Pan-China, Pan-Croat, Pan-Mongolian, Pan-Prussianism, Pan-Russian, Pan-Serb, Pan-Syrian, Pan-Turanian,* etc. See PAN-, in the *Dictionary.*

Pan–American Union. An international organization, (established in 1890 as the *International Bureau of American Republics;* renamed in 1910), with its office in Washington, D. C., for the development of closer relations of friendship and commerce between the 21 republics of the American continent.

pan′cake′*, *n. Aviation.* A landing made abruptly and with little or no forward movement. *Cant.*

pan′cake′, *v. i. Aviation.* To "level off" an airplane higher than for a normal landing, causing it to stall and descend with the wings at a very large angle of attack and approximately without bank, on a steeply inclined path.

pan′el*, *n. Aëronautics.* **a** One of the uniform pieces of fabric of which the envelope of a balloon is made up. **b** A portion of an airplane wing which is constructed entirely separately from the rest of the wing, to which it is attached by bolts and fittings.

Pan′–Ger′man-ism*, *n.* [See PAN-.] Orig., the principle of the union of all German peoples in one political organization; later, the imperialistic doctrine of German world domination (G. *Weltherrschaft*).

pan′han′dle (păn′hăn′d′l), *v. t.* [Prob. with reference to the outstretched arm.] To accost on the street and beg from. — *v. i.* To accost people on the streets and beg from them. —**pan′han′dler***, *n. All Slang or Cant.*

panic party. An extra crew carried on one of the so-called "mystery ships" for the purpose of quitting it when attacked and thus leaving it apparently abandoned. See MYSTERY SHIP, above.

pan′–na′tion-al-ism (păn′năsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* See INTERNATIONALISM, above.

pan′to-graph* (păn′tō-grȧf), *n. Elec. Railroads.* A jointed framework mounted on the roof of a trolley car and carrying a conductor for taking current from the trolley wire.

par′a-bel′lum gun′ (păr′ȧ-bĕl′ŭm), *n.* [See PARABELLUM PISTOL.] *Mil.* A German air-cooled machine gun designed for use on airplanes.

par′a-ca′se-in-ate (-kā′sē-ĭn-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of paracasein.

par′a-ni-tran′i-line (-nī-trăn′ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*para-* + *nitraniline.*] *Chem.* See NITRANILINE, in the *Dictionary.*

par′a red′ (păr′ȧ). Any of a group of red azo dyes prepared from paranitraniline and other para compounds; also, any of a group of lakes made from these dyes.

parasite resistance. See DRAG, above, and HEAD RESISTANCE, above.

par′a-si′to-trop′ic (păr′ȧ-sī′tō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*parasite* + *-tropic.*] *Physiol.* Acting on parasitic invaders of the body exclusively; having affinity for parasites. — *n.* A parasitotropic substance, as in the blood.

par′a-sol′* (păr′ȧ-sŏl′; păr′ȧ-sōl′; 277), *n. Aëronautics.* A monoplane with parasol wings.

par′a-sol′, *a. Aëronautics.* Of the wings of a monoplane, raised above the pilot's head to permit of downward vision.

par′a-syn-ap′sis (-sĭ-năp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *synapsis.*] *Biol.* Side-by-side pairing of chromosomes at synapsis prior to the first maturation division of the germ cells.

par′a-vane (păr′ȧ-vān), *n.* [*para-* + *vane.*] *Naval.* **a** A torpedo-shaped underwater protective device with sawlike teeth in its forward end, for use by seagoing vessels when cruising in mined areas. Paravanes are towed one on each side of, and at some distance from, the bow of the vessel by means of lines made fast to the lowest point of her stem for the purpose of catching and severing the moorings of submerged mines in her path. By means of a finlike plane and horizontal and vertical rudders, the distance out from the ship at which the paravane tows and the depth to which it sinks while being towed are fixed in advance. Called also *protector paravane* and, esp. when used on merchant vessels, *otter.* **b** A similar device, carrying a large charge (sometimes 300 pounds or more) of trinitrotoluene (T. N. T.), detonated by means of an electric current passed through a core in the towing wire, for use against submarines: — called specifically *explosive paravane.*

parcel post*. A general parcel post was established in the United States by Act of August 24, 1912, which took effect January 1, 1913. By the present regulations (1922), parcels must not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined, and must not exceed 70 pounds in weight if to be delivered within the first three zones or 50 pounds if to be delivered in any zone beyond the third. Provision is made for insuring parcels up to $100.00, for special delivery, and for sending parcels C.O.D. See ZONE, below.

par′lia-men′ta-rism (pär′lĭ-mĕn′tȧ-rĭz′m), *n.* Parliamentary government; the parliamentary system of government.

parlor Bolshevist *or* **Bolshevik.** A person who professes Bolshevism or radical socialism and encourages the movement, but without actually joining in the practical struggle to bring about its fulfillment; — used derogatorily. — **par′lor–Bol′she-vist,** *a.* — **parlor Bolshevism.**

parlor Red. A parlor Bolshevist (which see, above). *Slang.*

par′sec′ (pär′sĕk′), *n.* [*parallax* + *second.*] *Astron.* A unit of measure for interstellar space equal to a distance having a heliocentric parallax of one second, equal to about 200,000 times the radius of the earth's orbit.

Par′se-val (pär′sē-väl), *n.* A kind of medium-sized dirigible balloon or airship of the nonrigid type consisting of a single large gas bag from which a car is suspended by wire ropes. The original was designed by August von Parseval (1861–), German aëronautic engineer. Cf. ZEPPELIN, below.

participating policy. *Life Insurance.* A policy that entitles the holder to a share in the surplus.

participating stock. A kind of preferred capital stock which besides being entitled to dividends at a fixed rate is further entitled to share in any surplus earnings after dividends at a certain rate have been paid on the common stock.

pass*, *v. t.*—**to pass the buck,** to shift a responsibility over to someone else;— from the use, in some games of poker, of a "buck", or marker (any small object), which is put in the first pot and goes to the player taking that pot, before whom it lies until the deal comes round to him, when the game may be changed in some way, as by the declaration of a jack pot for that deal and the buck is again placed in the pot, or the player may, under certain conditions, pass the deal, together with the "buck", on to the next player. See BUCK, *n.*, 6, in the *Dictionary.*

pas′sive* (păs′ĭv), *a.* Not self-active; not moving or acting of itself. — **passive balloon** *or* **airplane,** one unprovided with motive power. — **passive flight,** flight, such as gliding and soaring, accomplished without motive power.

pas-to′ri-um (păs-tō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See PASTOR; cf. AUDITORIUM.] A parsonage; — so called in some Baptist churches. *Southern U. S.*

patch*, *n.* In some airships, a reënforced flap of fabric which is cemented to the envelope and forms an anchor by which some portion of the structure is attached to the envelope.

pa′tri-lin′e-al (pā′trĭ-lĭn′ē-ăl; păt′rĭ-), *a.* [L. *pater, patris,* father + E. *lineal.*] Relating to descent through the male line, that is, through the father and the paternal ancestors; — contrasted with *matrilineal.*

pa′tri-ot-eer′ (-ŏt-ēr′), *n.* One who makes an ostentatious display of his patriotism, or who endeavors to make capital of it. — **-eer′,** *v. i.* — **-eer′ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n. All Colloq.*

pat′ro-cli′nous (păt′rō-klī′nŭs; păt′rō-klī′nŭs), *a.* [Gr. πατήρ, πατρός, father + κλίνειν to lean, incline.] *Biol.* Designating or having certain characters inherited from the father. — **pat′ro-cli′ny** (păt′rō-klī′nĭ), *n.*

pat′ro-gen′e-sis (păt′rō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pater, patris,* father + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* A type of reproduction in which the chromatin of the developing embryo is derived exclusively from the sperm or pollen cell. Individuals produced in this way show only the hereditary characteristics of the male parent. Cf. PARTHENOGENESIS, in the *Dict.*

pa-trol′* (pȧ-trōl′), *n.* See BOY SCOUT, above.

‖**pe′chay′** (pā′chī′), *n.* [Tagalog *pechay.*] Var. of PE-TSAI, in the *Dictionary.*

peeve (pēv), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. *peevish.*] To make or become peevish or ill-tempered. *Slang.*

pen′e-trom′e-ter (pĕn′ē-trŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *penetrare* to penetrate + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for estimating the hardness of X rays, usually an instrument (called a *Benoist penetrometer*) which determines the hardness by the Benoist scale (which see, above).

pen′guin*, *n.* **a** *Aëronautics.* A low-powered, small-winged airplane incapable of leaving the ground. Penguins are used in aviation training schools. **b** A member of the Women's Royal Air Force of Great Britain (organized in 1918); — a nickname given because the members of this corps did not fly (see PENGUIN, *n.*, 2, in the *Dictionary*). Cf. WRAF.

pen′script (pĕn′skrĭpt), *n.* [*pen* + *script.*] Handwriting; a piece of handwriting; matter written with a pen. Cf. TYPESCRIPT, below.

pen′ta-he′droid (pĕn′tȧ-hē′droid), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base + *-oid.*] See FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

pen-tath′lon* (pĕn-tăth′lŏn), *n.* In the modern Olympian games, a composite contest made up of a running broad jump, throwing the javelin, a 200-meter run, throwing the discus, and a 1500-meter run.

pep (pĕp), *n.* [Abbr. of *pepper.*] Effective energy or power; vigor; dash; spirit. *Slang.*

per′ac′id (pûr′ăs′ĭd), *n.* [*per-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* An acid which contains a large proportion of oxygen compared with the acid from which it is named. Thus perboric acid, HBO_3, is the *peracid* corresponding to boric acid, H_3BO_3. Organic peracids are formed by the action of hydrogen peroxide on organic acids. As a class the peracids and their salts are energetic oxidizing agents.

per-hy′drol (pẽr-hī′drōl; -drŏl), *n.* [*peroxide* + *hydro-* + *-ol.*] An aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide.
☞ *Perhydrol* is a trade-mark name.

per′i-kon (pĕr′ĭ-kŏn), *n. Wireless.* A very sensitive form of crystal detector consisting of chalcopyrite in contact with zincite. See DETECTOR, above.
☞ *Perikon* is a trade-mark name.

pe-rip′ter-y* (pē-rĭp′tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. περίπτερος flying round about.] The region surrounding a moving body, as the wing of a bird or a gliding airplane, within which cyclic or vortical motions of the air occur.

per′i-scope*, *n.* An optical instrument used on submarines when submerged to a small depth, in battlefield trenches, etc., to enable an observer to obtain a field of view that otherwise would be impossible to get, as because of an intervening object, or the like. It consists of a tube containing a system of lenses and provided at each end with reflecting surfaces, either mirrors or totally reflecting prisms, inclined at 45° to the axis of the tube, so that the observer looking into one mirror, generally through an eyepiece, can see the objects reflected by the other mirror. As a rule, the magnification, if any, is small, and the lenses give erect, not inverted, images. The mirror in which the objects are reflected may be rotated around the axis of the tube, thus permitting the observer to look in all directions in a plane perpendicular to the tube.

Permanent Court of International Justice. A court of justice, provided for by Article XIV. of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which has a limited jurisdiction in suits between states that are members of the League and which shall be open to other states. The bench consists of eleven judges, who elect their own chief justice. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the states concerned, no dispute shall come under the Court's jurisdiction unless it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means. The Court shall also give advisory opinion upon any matter referred to it by the Assembly or Council. See LEAGUE OF NATIONS, above.

per′me-a-bil′i-ty*, *n. Aëronautics.* The measure of the rate of diffusion of gas through intact balloon fabric; usually expressed in liters per square meter of fabric per 24 hours, under standard conditions.

per′salt′*, *n. Chem.* A salt of a peracid. Various persalts, as sodium perborate and potassium persulphate, are used in bleaching, as antiseptics, and the like.

Persian lamb. a The young of certain Asiatic sheep, esp. of Bokhara and other parts of central Asia, which furnish the karakul or astrakhan skins used in furriery. Cf. BROADTAIL. **b** *Furriery.* The finest grade of astrakhan, or karakul.

Per′sism* (pûr′sĭz′m), *n.* Ancient Persian religion, esp. as represented by the Magi. See MAGI, in the *Dictionary.*

per′son′nel′*, *n.* The body of persons collectively engaged in any employment or service; as, the *personnel* of an airship.

pet′ro-gen′ic (pĕt′rō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*petro-* + *-genic.*] Pertaining to the formation of rocks; rock-forming.

Pfeif′fer's (p′fīf′ẽrz), *or* **Pfeif′fer** (-ẽr), **ba-cil′lus.** [After Richard *Pfeiffer* (1858–), German bacteriologist.] The bacillus (*Bacillus influenzæ*) which is the causative agent in influenza. It was discovered by Pfeiffer in 1892.

pH. *Abbr.* See SORENSEN SCALE, below.

pha′se-o-lu-na′tin (fā′zē-ō-lū-nā′tĭn), *n.* [*Phaseolus* + *lunatus* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{10}H_{17}O_6N$, found in the Lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) and in flax; — called also *linamarin.*

phe′nol-sul-phon′ic (fē′nōl-sŭl-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* Also **-sul-fon′ic.** [*phenol* + *sulphonic.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of three isomeric crystalline acids $HO.C_6H_4.SO_3H$. The ortho and para varieties are obtained directly, the meta variety indirectly, by the action of sulphuric acid on phenol. They are used in organic synthesis.

phe′no-type (fē′nō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. φαίνειν to show + *-type.*] *Biol.* **a** The visible characters common to a group of organisms, as distinguished from their hereditary characters, which latter may be invisible or latent. **b** Hence, usually, a group of organisms alike in appearance, but of different hereditary constitution. — **phe′no-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* — **phe′no-typ′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Phi-la′the-a (fĭ-lā′thē-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. φίλος loving + ἀλήθεια truth.] An international, interdenominational organization of Bible classes of young women. Cf. BARACA, above.

Phil′lips code′ (fĭl′ĭps). [After W. P. *Phillips,* inventor of the code.] A code of spelling for telegraphic messages, etc.,

which permits of great condensation. It is widely used for newspaper dispatches and the like.

Pho′li-o′ta (fō′lĭ-ō′tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φολίς scale (with reference to its scaly top) + οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] A genus of brown-spored agarics of Europe and North America containing upwards of 120 species, of which some grow on open ground, as in pastures, and some on decaying wood.

phone*, *n.* A receiver, or one of a pair of receivers used in radiotelephony. See RECEIVER, *n.*, 4 **d**, in the *Dict.*

phos′pho-li′pin (fŏs′fō-lĭ′pĭn), *n.* [*phospho-* + *lipin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of an important class of compounds which yield phosphoric acid and fatty acid on hydrolysis. Typical ones also contain glycerol and an organic base, such as choline, in combination. As ordinarily prepared, phospholipins are light yellow or brown, waxy solids, though some have been crystallized. They are found in all cells and, with cholesterol, constitute most of the so-called fat of tissues. Lecithin is the best known phospholipin.

phot (fōt; fŏt), *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] *Physics.* The C. G. S. unit of illumination, equal to an illumination of one lumen per square centimeter. The practical unit, one milliphot (0.01 phot) is approximately one foot candle (which equals 1.0764 milliphots).

pho′to-com-bus′tion (fō′tō-kŏm-bŭs′chŭn), *n.* [*photo-* + *combustion.*] *Phys. Chem.* Combustion induced by the action of light.

pho′to-dra′ma (fō′tō-drä′mȧ; fō′tō-drä′mȧ), *n.* [*photo-* + *drama.*] A photoplay, esp. one based upon a tragic, melodramatic, or otherwise serious plot, and characterized by sustained action and, often, thrilling incident. — **pho′to-dra-mat′ic** (-drȧ-măt′ĭk), *a.* — **-mat′ics** (-ĭks), *n.*

pho′to-dram′a-tist (fō′tō-drăm′ȧ-tĭst), *n.* A writer or composer of photodramas; photoplaywright.

pho′to–e-lec′tron (-ē-lĕk′trŏn), *n.* [*photo-* + *electron.*] *Physics.* An electron emitted from the surface of a metal when the metal is illuminated. It is not held that photoelectrons differ from other electrons in any way, the term serving merely to indicate the mode of production.

pho-tol′y-sis (fō-tŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-lysis.*] Chemical decomposition by the action of light.

pho′to-play′ (fō′tō-plā′), *n.* [*photo-* + *play.*] A play for representation or exhibition by moving pictures; also, the moving-picture representation of a play.

pho′to-play′er (-ẽr), *n.* A moving-picture actor or actress.

pho′to-play′wright′ (-plā′rīt′), *n.* A person who composes photoplays.

pho′to-sen′si-tize (-sĕn′sĭ-tīz), *v. t.* [*photo-* + *sensitize.*] To render sensitive to light, esp. that of the longer wave lengths. — **-sen′si-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

pho′to-sen′si-tiz′er (-tīz′ẽr), *n.* *Photog.* A substance capable of sensitizing the photographic plate to the red and yellow rays.

pho′to-stat (fō′tō-stăt), *n.* [A trade name; *photo-* + Gr. στατός placed, fr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand. Cf. THERMOSTAT.] A device, largely automatic in its action, for making photographic copies of drawings, manuscripts, maps, records, etc., directly upon the surface of prepared paper with the image in correct position and not reversed as in a negative. — **pho′to-stat,** *v. t.* — **pho′to-stat′ic** (-stăt′ĭk), *a.* — **pho′to-stat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

☞ *Photostat* is a trade-mark name.

pho′to-syn′the-sis* (-sĭn′thē-sĭs), *n.* [*photo-* + *synthesis.*] *Chem.* Any synthesis of a chemical compound effected with the aid of light.

phu′goid os′cil-la′tion (fū′goid). [Gr. φυγή flight + *-oid.*] *Aëronautics.* A long-period oscillation characteristic of the disturbed longitudinal motion of an airplane.

phu′goid the′o-ry. *Aëronautics.* The theory which deals with the longitudinal stability and the form and equations of the flight path of a glider.

phy′so-der′ma dis-ease′ (fī′sō-dûr′mȧ). [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] A disease of maize, or Indian corn, due to the fungus *Physoderma zeæ maydis.* It is widely distributed in the southern United States and elsewhere.

phy-tos′ter-ol (fī-tŏs′tẽr-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* *Chem.* = PHYTOSTERIN, in the *Dictionary.*

phy′to-tox′in (fī′tō-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*phyto-* + *toxin.*] *Chem.* Any poisonous protein found in plants, as abrin and ricin. See TOXIN, **a**, in the *Dictionary.*

pick*, *v. t.* — **to pick up***, to receive or get (as a sound, an electric wave, or a wireless message) so that it may be distinguished.

pick*, *v. i.* — **to pick up,** to increase in speed, as an engine.

pic′ture*, *n.* Specif., a moving picture; *pl.* (often with *the*), *Colloq.*, moving pictures or the business or art of making moving pictures; the "movies." Also used attributively; as, *picture* palace.

pic′ture-drome (pĭk′tůr-drōm), *n.* A theater specially fitted or equipped for exhibition of moving pictures. *Brit.*

picture play. = PHOTOPLAY, above.

pic′tur-ize* (pĭk′tůr-īz); -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING, *v. t.* To make a picture or pictures of; esp., to represent by means of moving pictures; as, to *picturize* a novel. — **pic′tur-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

pi′e-zo-chem′is-try (pī′ē-zō-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *chemistry.*] The science which deals with the effect of pressure on chemical phenomena.

pig′eon-eer′ (pĭj′ŭn-ēr′), *n.* [See -EER.] A man who cares for and manages pigeons, esp. homing pigeons.

pill box*. A low cylindrical concrete-and-steel fortification or shelter, containing one or more machine guns, used to strengthen a defensive line, as by the Germans in the World War (1914–1918). *Mil. Slang.*

pi′lot* (pī′lŭt), *n.* **1.** *Aëronautics.* One who flies, or is qualified to fly, a balloon, an airship, or a flying machine. **2.** *Mining.* The relatively small heading or excavation first made in the driving of a larger tunnel.

pi′lot*, *v. t.* To fly or act as pilot of (an aircraft).

pi′lo-tax-it′ic (pī′lō-tăk-sĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πῖλος felt + τάξις arrangement.] *Petrog.* Having the form of, or characterized by, a rock structure composed of a felted mesh of slender plagioclase strips between which are inclosed the other constituent minerals in minute grains; as, a *pilotaxitic* groundmass. Pilotaxitic structure is commonly observed in finely crystallized andesites and basalts.

pilot balloon. *Aëronautics.* A small, unmanned balloon sent up to show the direction and speed of the wind.

Pilt′down man *or* **race** (pĭlt′doun′). *Ethnol.* A primitive man, or race of human beings (*Eoanthropus dawsoni*), named from Piltdown, Sussex, England, where parts of a skull were found, in 1911, in strata apparently of the early Pleistocene age. See PLEISTOCENE, in the *Dictionary.*

‖ **pi-mien′to** (pē-myĕn′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp.] The Spanish sweet pepper, the fruit of which is used as a vegetable, to stuff olives, etc.

pin′a-cy′an-ol (pĭn′ȧ-sī′ăn-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Gr. πίναξ, -ακος, a tablet + *cyano-* + *-ol.*] An artificial blue dye derived from quinoline; — called also *sensitol red.* It is used as a photosensitizer.

pin′a-ver′dol (-vûr′dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [Gr. πίναξ, -ακος, a tablet + F. *verd* green + *-ol.*] An artificial green dye derived from quinoline; — called also *sensitol green.* It is used as a photosensitizer.

pinch hitter. A player who is sent in to bat in the place of another in a pinch, or emergency, as when a hit is particularly needed, because he is considered the more dependable batter. — **pinch hit.** *Both Baseball Cant.*

‖ **piou′piou′** (pyōō′pyōō′), *n.* [F.] An infantryman; foot soldier. *Slang.*

The word [poilu] did not come into general use until some months after the war began. The slang term for a private of the line at the outset was "*pioupiou*". *N. Y. Times.*

pip′–squeak′ (pĭp′-skwēk′), *n.* A kind of small high-velocity shell used by the Germans in the World War (1914–1918) which made a sound in flight of which the words *pip* followed by *squeak* are suggestive. *Soldiers' Slang.*

pique* (pēk), *v. i.* *Aëronautics.* To dive vertically downward in an airplane. — *v. t.* *Aëronautics.* To charge at or attack in an airplane, as by diving downward at.

pit, *v. t.* To remove the pit, or stone, from, as a cherry. *U. S.*

pitch*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* See 5th PITCH, *n.*, 11 **b**, in the *Dict.* — **aërodynamic pitch**, the distance that a propeller would have to advance in one revolution in order that the torque might be zero. — **effective pitch**, the distance an aircraft advances along its flight path for one revolution of the propeller. — **geometrical pitch**, the distance an element of a propeller would advance in one revolution if it were turning in a solid nut; that is, if it were moving along a helix of a slope equal to the angle between the chord of the element and a plane perpendicular to the propeller axis. — **standard pitch**, or **pitch of a propeller**, usually, the geometrical pitch taken at two thirds of the radius. — **virtual pitch**, the distance a propeller would have to advance in one revolution in order that there might be no thrust.

pi-tu′i-trin (pĭ-tū′ĭ-trĭn), *n.* *Biol. Chem.* A substance or extract from the pituitary body.

Planck's constant (plăŋks). *Physics.* The proportionality factor *h* (= 6.57×10^{-27}) in the equation defining the elemental unit of energy, or quantum; — after Max Planck (1858–), a German physicist. See QUANTUM, below.

plane* (plān), *n.* **a** An airplane. *Colloq.* **b** One of the main supporting surfaces of an airplane or of a wing; — a use now discarded in scientific terminology, except in bi*plane*, tri*plane*, etc. Cf. MAIN SUPPORTING SURFACE, above.

plane*, *v. i.* **a** Of a boat, to lift more or less out of the water while in motion, as a hydroplane does. **b** = VOLPLANE, below. *Colloq.* **c** To travel in an airplane. *Colloq.*

plan′o-some (plăn′ō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. πλάνος wandering + *-some.*] *Biol.* One of a group of supernumerary chromosomes, observed in the spermatogenesis of spiders, which divide independently of the heterochromosomes and are distributed irregularly and in unequal numbers to the germ cells. Cf. CTETOSOME, above.

plan′sift′er (plăn′sĭf′tẽr), *n.* [Adap. fr. G. *plansichter*; *plan* plane + *sichter* sifter.] *Mach.* A sorting machine consisting essentially of a set of superimposed flat sieves in a box used in manufacturing flour, Portland cement, etc.

☞ *Plansifter* is a trade-mark name.

plas′ma-phær′e-sis (plăz′mȧ-fēr′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *plasma* + Gr. ἀφαίρεσις a taking away.] *Med.* Removal of blood plasma; act or operation of removing blood from the body by venesection, replacing the plasma by a saline solution, and reinjecting this together with the centrifugalized cells into the body.

plas′mon (plăz′mŏn), *n.* [Cf. PLASMA.] A flourlike food preparation made from skim milk, and consisting essentially of the unaltered protein of milk. A mixture of this with butter, water, and salt is called **plasmon butter.**

plas′to-some (plăs′tō-sōm), *n.* See MITOCHONDRIA, above.

plat′i-nite (plăt′ĭ-nīt), *n.* [*platinum* + *-ite*, 2 **a.**] *Metal.* A high-nickel steel (containing about 46 per cent of nickel) having practically the same amount of thermal expansion and contraction as platinum and ordinary glass, and hence useful as a substitute for platinum, for wire to be rolled into window glass to make it fire resisting, etc.

player piano. A piano containing within its case a mechanism (usually pneumatic and governed by a perforated strip of paper) by means of which the instrument may be played without manipulation of the keys; an automatic, or self-playing, piano; — called also *player.* Cf. PLAYER, *n.*, **h**, in *Dict.*

ple′iad* (plē′yăd), *n.* See ISOTOPE, above.

plei′o-bar (plī′ō-bär), *n.* [*pleio-* + Gr. βάρος weight.] *Meteorol.* **a** An area of high barometric pressure. **b** An isobar of high pressure.

plei′on (plī′ŏn), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more, greater.] *Meteorol.* A region of positive departure (increase) from the normal of any element, as pressure, temperature, rainfall, etc.

plei-o′ni-an (plī-ō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a pleion.

pli′o-tron (plī′ō-trŏn), *n.* [*plio-* + *-tron* as in *electron.*] *Elec.* A detector and amplifier for fluctuating currents, such as occur in wireless telephony, consisting of a discharge tube in which, as in the audion, a grid of wires is mounted between the incandescent cathode and the anode. The distinguishing feature is the exceedingly high vacuum.

☞ *Pliotron* is a trade-mark name.

plow, *or* **plough, sole.** *Agric.* A compacted layer of earth formed at the bottom of the furrow by the passage of the plow, especially when plowing continually at the same depth; — called also *plowpan.*

pluck*, *v. t.* *Furriery.* To free (furs) from the overhair, as by pulling it out.

plum′cot (plŭm′kŏt), *n.* [*plum* + *apricot.*] *Hort.* A cross between the plum and the apricot.

plu′ri-glan′du-lar (plōō′rĭ-glăn′dů-lȧr), *a.* [*pluri-* + *glandular.*] *Med.* Relating to several glands; as, **pluriglandular syndrome**, the syndrome, or group of symptoms, arising from simultaneous disorder in several glands.

ply′wood′ (plī′wŏŏd′), *n.* A material, consisting of two or more layers of wood glued together, the grains of the layers, or plies, being usually at right angles to each other, but sometimes parallel.

P. M.* *Abbr.* Pacific Mail; Paymaster; Provost Marshal.

pock′et*, *n.* = AIR POCKET, above.

po-di′a-trist (pō-dī′ȧ-trĭst), *n.* A student of podiatry; one who cares for the feet in health and disease.

po-di′a-try (pō-dī′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot + *-iatry.*] *Med.* The pathology and treatment of disorders of the foot.

po′go (pō′gō), *n.* [A trade name.] A stout stick or pole, like a single stilt, having a strong spring at the bottom and a step on each side on which a person stands and hops or jumps along by way of sport. — **po′go,** *v. i.*

‖ **poi′lu′** (pwȧ′lü′), *n.* [F., lit., hairy, fr. *poil* hair, L. *pilus.*] A French private soldier; — orig. slang (prob. from the uncut hair and unshaved beards of many of those who had been at the front), but later the popular and international name for the French soldier. Cf. PIOUPIOU, above.

pointed fox. *Furriery.* The fur of the common red fox dyed to imitate the color of the silver fox (which see, in the *Dict.*) and having white hairs inserted by means of a needle.

poi′ret′ twill′, *or* **poi′ret′** (pwȧ′rĕ′), *n.* A kind of fine woolen dress goods of a diagonal weave.

polar front, *n.* *Meteor.* The boundary between the cold air of a polar region and the warmer air of lower latitudes.

police dog. A dog of wolflike appearance, several breeds of which have been developed in European countries from crosses between the domestic dog and the wolf and have been trained to assist the police and military forces.

po-lice′wom′an (pō-lēs′wŏŏm′ăn), *n.* A woman who is a member of the police; a woman doing police duty.

pol′y-he′droid (pŏl′ĭ-hē′droid), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base + *-oid.*] See FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

polyphonic prose. A flexible, poetic form of expression, which, while printed as prose, embodies rhythm, rime, assonance, alliteration, etc., with many changes from one form to another.

"*Polyphonic prose*" is perhaps a misleading title, as it tends to make the layman think that this is a prose form. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The word "prose" in its title simply refers to the manner in which the words are printed; "polyphonic"—many-voiced—giving the real key. "Polyphonic prose" is the freest, the most elastic, of all forms, for it follows at will any, and all, of the rules which guide other forms. Metrical verse has one set of laws, cadenced verse another; "*polyphonic prose*" can go from one to the other in the same poem with no sense of incongruity. Its only touchstone is the taste and feeling of its author. Yet, like all other artistic forms, it has certain fundamental principles, and the chief of these is an insistence on the absolute adequacy of the manner of a passage to the thought it embodies. Taste is, therefore, its determining factor; taste and a rhythmic ear. *Amy Lowell.*

pom (pŏm). Short for POMERANIAN [dog]. *Colloq.*

po-ma′to (pō-mā′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [*potato* + *tomato.*] A fragrant, succulent, tomato-like fruit produced by grafting tomato scions on potato plants. It is eaten raw as a salad, or cooked.

pon-toon′*, *n.* A float of an aircraft. See FLOAT, above.

pork*, *n.* Money, position, or the like, obtained from the Federal government as a result of political patronage, rather than as a due reward or as payment for merit or for services rendered. Cf. PORK BARREL. *U. S. Political Slang.*

pork barrel. A fund of money appropriated from the Federal treasury, as for improving rivers and harbors, erecting public buildings, etc., regarded as appropriated more for local patronage than to make needed improvements. *U. S. Political Slang.*

‖ **poste′ de se-cours′** (pôst dẽ sẽ-kōōr′). [F., lit., aid station.] A station, generally a dugout, near the front line of an army, where wounds are dressed and from which the wounded are sent to hospitals farther back.

post′im-pres′sion-ism (pōst′ĭm-prĕsh′ŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* *Art.* In the broadest sense, the theory or practice of any of several recent groups of artists, as in painting, sculpture, and music, whose work and theories have in common a tendency to reaction against the scientific and naturalistic character of impressionism and neoimpressionism. In a strict sense, the term postimpressionism is used in painting and sculpture to denote the effort at self-expression, rather than representation, shown in the work of Cézanne, Matisse, etc.; but it is more broadly used to include: **cubism**, the theory and practice of a movement which lays stress upon attempting to depict a totality, that is, an object with its active and creative environment—not only all its physical contours present to the mind's eye, but everything associated significantly with one's mental conception of it—the result frequently being a series of geometrical figures or interlocking, superimposed, and often transparent planes; and **futurism**, the theory and practice which attempts to place the observer within the picture and to represent simultaneously a number of consecutive movements and impressions. In music, futurism, after completely sweeping away the past, endeavors to find self-expression in entirely new and original forms, and even seeks to establish fancied relations between music, colors, and odors. In practice, these theories and methods of the postimpressionists change with great rapidity and shade into one another so that a picture may be both cubist and futurist in character. They tend to, and sometimes reach, a condition in which both representation and traditional decoration are abolished and a work of art becomes a purely subjective expression in an arbitrary, personal language. — **post′im-pres′sion-ist,** *n.* & *a.* — **post′im-pres′sion-is′tic,** *a.*

post-op′er-a-tive (pōst-ŏp′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* *Surg.* Occurring after an operation.

post′war′ (pōst′wôr′), *a.* After the war, esp. the World War (1914–1918).

potato wart. = WART DISEASE, below.

pot roasting. See BLAST ROASTING, above.

power boat, *or* **pow′er-boat′,** *n.* A boat propelled by an engine or motor; esp. one propelled by a gasoline engine; a motor boat.

power loading. *Aëronautics.* Of an aircraft, the weight per horse power, computed on a basis of full load and of power in air of standard density, unless otherwise stated.

power plant. **a** Any industrial plant used in generating power. **b** The assemblage of parts, including engine or engines, carburetion system, ignition apparatus, lubrication system, etc., that generates the motive power of a self-propelled vehicle or machine, as an automobile or aircraft.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

Prae·sid′i·um (prē-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Also **Pre·sid′i·um.** [Cf. L. *praesidium*, lit., a presiding over; hence, defense, aid, guard.] In the Russian Soviet government, the group of nine men chosen from the Central Executive Committee, who meet daily and practically possess all the power.

pre·can′cel (prē-kăn′sĕl), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *cancel.*] To cancel (postage stamps) in advance of use.

pre-cool′ (prē-ko͞ol′), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *cool.*] To cool beforehand; esp., to subject to a process by which the temperature of (fruit or the like) is reduced to a certain temperature before shipment. — **pre-cool′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

pre-dread′nought′ (prē-drĕd′nôt′), *n. Naval.* The heaviest type of battleship carrying mixed-caliber batteries, preceding the dreadnought, or all-big-gun ship. See DREADNOUGHT, above.

preferential ballot. A ballot used in preferential voting.

preferential voting. *Political Science.* A system of voting, as at primaries, in which the voters are allowed to indicate on their ballots their preference (usually their first and second choices) between two or more candidates for an office, so that if no candidate receives a majority of first choices the one receiving the greatest number of first and second choices together is nominated or elected.

pre·par′ed·ness* (prē-pâr′ĕd-nĕs; prē-pârd′-), *n.* State of being prepared; readiness; specif., a state of military and naval preparation for defense in case of possible hostilities.

pressure cooker. A cooker which can be tightly closed so that, as a result of the tension of accumulated steam, the food is subjected to a temperature much higher than is possible in an open or loosely covered vessel.

pressure nozzle. *Aëronautics.* An apparatus which, in combination with a pressure gauge, is used to measure the pressure due to speed through the air. It is a combination of a Pitot tube or a Venturi tube with a tube to give static pressure, or of a Pitot tube and a Venturi tube.

pressure tube. 1. *Chem.* A heavy test tube which, after the introduction of liquid reagents, is hermetically closed at the open end, so that interaction of the contents can be brought about at a much higher pressure than would be possible in an open tube.
2. *Physics.* A Bourdon tube (which see, above).

pre′vo·ca′tion·al (prē′vō-kā′shŭn-ăl), *a. Pedagogy.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, instruction or work in manual training or the useful arts as it is given or required in the schools below the vocational schools.

pre-war′ (prē-wôr′), *a.* Before the war, esp. the World War (1914–1918).

print*, *n.* = NEWSPRINT (which see, above).

Prix′ Gon′court′ (prē′ gôɴ′ko͞or′). [F., Goncourt prize; see GONCOURT, Edmond and Jules, in the *Biog.*] A prize of 5,000 francs awarded annually since 1903 by the French *Académie des Goncourt* for the most remarkable imaginative work (preferably a novel) composed during the year by a young French writer. The winner is known as the *Goncourt laureate.*

pro·ca′ine (prō-kā′ĭn; -ēn; -kān′), *n.* [*pro-* + *cocaine.*] *Pharm.* = NOVOCAINE, above.

prof′it·eer′ (prŏf′ĭ-tēr′), *n.* [*profit* + *-eer.*] One who makes what is considered an unreasonable profit, as by taking advantage of a public or national need in time of war. — **prof′it·eer′**, *v. i.* — **prof′it·eer′ing**, *n.*

pro·fla′vine (prō-flā′vĭn; -vēn), *n.* Also **-vin.** [Prob. *pro-*, 1 **b** + L. *flavus* yellow.] *Pharm.* A reddish-brown, crystalline powder (diamino-acridinium acid sulphate, $C_{13}H_{12}N_3HSO_4.H_2O$), used as an antiseptic, esp. for wounds. Cf. ACRIFLAVINE, above.

Pro·gres′sive* (prō-grĕs′ĭv), *a. U. S. Politics.* Of or pertaining to the Progressive party. — *n.* A member of the Progressive party.

Progressive party. *U. S. Politics.* The political party organized, chiefly out of the Republican party, by the adherents of Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential campaign of 1912. The name *Progressive party* was chosen at the meeting, held on August 7, 1912, when the candidates were nominated and the platform adopted. Among the chief articles in the platform were those demanding direct primaries, preferential primaries for presidential nominations, direct election of United States senators, female suffrage, and recall of judicial decisions in certain cases.

Pro·gres′siv·ism (prō-grĕs′ĭv-ĭz′m), *n. U. S. Politics.* The political doctrines advocated by the Progressive party.

Prohibition Enforcement Act. See VOLSTEAD ACT.

pro·jec′tion·ist (prō-jĕk′shŭn-ĭst), *n. Cartography.* One skilled in the process of making projections (see PROJECT, *v. t.*, 3, in the *Dict.*); — used esp. of makers of maps of the world.

pro·jec′tor* (prō-jĕk′tẽr), *n.* An optical instrument for projecting a picture upon a screen, as a magic lantern or cinematograph, or an instrument for projecting (by reflection instead of transmission of light) a picture of an opaque object, as a photograph, picture post card, insect, etc., in the colors of the object itself. In this latter form the projection is accomplished by means of a combination of lenses with a prism and a mirror reflector. Various forms of projectors have been called specifically *radiopticon, mirrorscope, reflectoscope, balopticon*, etc.

pro·mo′tion·al (prō-mō′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to promotion; as, *promotional* examinations.

proof′ing (pro͞of′ĭng), *n.* [From PROOF, *a.*] *Aëronautics.* A preparation applied to fabric or incorporated in it at the time of manufacture to make it proof against weather or to prevent the passage of gas. Cf. DOPE, above.

prop′a·gan′dize (prŏp′ȧ-găn′dīz), *v. t.* To propagate or disseminate (as principles or ideas) by organized effort; to subject to a propaganda; as, to *propagandize* monarchical principles; to *propagandize* a country. — *v. i.* To carry on a propaganda.

propeller race. See SLIP STREAM, below.

pro·ra′tion (prō-rā′shŭn), *n.* The act or an instance of prorating.

pro′so (prō′sō), *n.*, or **proso millet.** [Russ., Pol., Bohem., Serb *proso* millet.] *Agric.* The common millet of the Old World, *Panicum miliaceum*, probably first introduced into the United States by Russian immigrants. Bread made from it is sometimes used for food, chiefly in eastern Europe. Called also, in America, *hog millet*, because of its frequent use as a hog feed, and *broom-corn millet*, from the shape of the head or panicle, which somewhat resembles that of the broom corn.

pro·throm′bin (prō-thrŏm′bĭn), *n.* [*pro-*, 1 **b** + *thrombin.*] = THROMBOGEN, below.

‖ **pro′vo′ca′teur′** (prō′vō′kȧ′tûr′), *n.* [F.] See AGENT PROVOCATEUR, above.

Prus′sian·ism (prŭsh′ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* Policy, practice, or behavior of, or like that of, the Prussians; esp., Prussian militarism with the ideals of conquest and despotism and the ruthless practices commonly ascribed to it; also, advocacy of Prussian aims, ideas, or the like.

pseu′do·ad′i·a·bat′ic (sū′dō-ăd′ĭ-ȧ-băt′ĭk), *a.* [*pseudo-* + *adiabatic.*] *Meteorol.* Pertaining to or designating variations in volume or pressure not accompanied by gain of heat, but with that loss of heat, and no more, which is due to the immediate dropping out of all condensed material as soon as formed; — used with reference to the cooling of rising air in which precipitation occurs.

pso·ro′sis (sō-rō′sĭs; psō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψώρα the itch + *-osis.*] *Agric.* A disease of citrus trees characterized by flaking and scaling of the bark.

psy′cha·nal′y·sis (sī′kȧ-năl′ĭ-sĭs; psī-), *n.* Same as PSYCHOANALYSIS, below. — **psy·chan′a·lyt′ic** (sī-kăn′ȧ-lĭt′ĭk; psī-), *a.* — **psy′cha·nal′y·sist** (-kȧ-năl′ĭ-sĭst), *n.*

psy′chas·then′ic (sī′kăs-thĕn′ĭk; psī′-), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with psychasthenia; suffering from a hysterical condition characterized by phobia, obsession, or persistent doubt. — *n.* One who is psychasthenic.

psy′cho·a·nal′y·sis (sī′kō-ȧ-năl′ĭ-sĭs; psī′-), *n.* [*psycho-* + *analysis.*] A method or process of psychotherapeutic analysis, based on the work of Dr. Sigmund Freud (*pron.* froit) (1836–   ), of Vienna, which rests upon the theory that hysteria is characteristically due to repression of desires consciously rejected but subconsciously (or unconsciously) remaining in the mind. It consists in a close analysis of the patient's mental history, stress being laid upon the dream life, and of treatment by suggestion. Also, the doctrine or body of theories based on such analysis. — **psy′cho·an′a·lyt′ic** (-ăn′ȧ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **-an′a·lyt′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **psy′cho·a·nal′y·sist** (-ȧ-năl′ĭ-sĭst), *n.*

psy′cho·an′a·lyze *or* **-lyse** (-ăn′ȧ-līz), *v. t.* To subject to psychoanalysis. — **psy′cho·an′a·lyz′er**, *or* **-an′a·lys′er** (-līz′ẽr), *n.* — **psy′cho·an′a·lyst** (-lĭst), *n.*

psy′cho·ki·ne′si·a (-kī-nē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-; KINESIS.] *Psychol.* A fit of violent temporary insanity or maniacal action, due to defective inhibition.

psy′cho·ki·ne′sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PSYCHOKINESIA.

psy·chol′o·gism* (sī-kŏl′ō-jĭz′m), *n.* An expression or term of psychology.

psy·chom′e·ter* (-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* A timing and measuring instrument used in psychometry (which see, in the *Dict.*).

psy·chom′e·trist* (-trĭst), *n.* One who practices psychometry.

psy·chom′e·try* (-trĭ), *n.* Divination of facts concerning an object or its owner through contact with, or proximity to, the object, the facts being otherwise unknown to the psychometrist.

psy′cho·neu·ro′sis* (sī′kō-nū-rō′sĭs), *n. Med.* A related neurosis and psychosis regarded as one process; specif., *Psychopathology*, a neurasthenic or hysterical condition the origin of which is psychical; — disting. from *neuropsychosis*, which is a psychic derangement of neural origin.

psy′cho·neu·rot′ic (-nū-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or affected with, psychoneurosis. — *n.* A psychoneurotic person.

psy′cho·pa·thol′o·gist (-pȧ-thŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in psychopathology; a student of psychopathology.

pul′mo′tor (pŭl′mō′tẽr), *n.* [L. *pulmo* lung + E. *motor.*] An apparatus for producing artificial respiration by pumping oxygen or air, or a mixture of the two, into and out of the lungs, as of a person who has been asphyxiated by drowning, breathing poisonous gases, or the like, or of one who has been made unconscious by an electric shock.

pulp′stone′ (pŭlp′stōn′), *n.* A massive grindstone used in the mechanical reduction of wood to pulp in paper making.

pulp′wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* Wood used for making wood pulp. See WOOD PULP, in the *Dictionary.*

punch*, *n.* Power or ability to produce a striking effect; energy; effectiveness; vividness. *Slang.*

punk (pŭnk), *a.* Very poor; of little or no worth or merit. *Slang, U. S.*

pup′pet·eer′ (pŭp′ĕt-ēr′), *n.* [*puppet* + *-eer.*] One who manipulates puppets, as in a puppet show.

pup′pet·ry*, *n.* The art of manipulating puppets, or marionettes, or of producing puppet shows.

pup tent. A shelter tent, or dog tent. See 4th TENT, *n.*, 1 (1), in the *Dictionary. Soldiers' Slang, U. S.*

Pure Food and Drug Act. An act, officially known as the **Federal Food and Drug Act**, passed June 30, 1906 (59th Congress), and in effect January 1, 1907. It prohibits the manufacture of misbranded or adulterated foods or drugs in the territories, and the interstate or foreign transportation of such articles.

push′ball′ (po͝osh′bôl′), *n.* A game played by two sides numbering, usually, eleven each with a large inflated ball, six feet in diameter, the object being to push the ball toward the goals at opposite ends of the playing field, and then under or over the crossbar of the goal.

push′er*, *n.* An airplane, generally one with a single engine, having the propeller in the rear of the main supporting surfaces; — called in full *pusher airplane.*

puss′y·foot′ (po͝os′ĭ-fo͝ot′), *v. i.* To tread or move softly, warily, or stealthily, as a cat, or "pussy," does; — sometimes with *it*; as, to *pussyfoot it.* Often used figuratively with reference to the carrying out of plans or measures cautiously or in such a way as to conceal one's real purpose or to avoid responsibility. — **puss′y·foot′ed**, *a.* — **-foot′ing**, *n. & a.* — **-foot′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n. All Slang or Colloq.*

puss′y·foot′, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or advocating, Prohibitionism; as, a *pussyfoot* candidate; — from the nickname *Pussyfoot* of William E. Johnson, American Prohibitionist, given him before he entered on his campaign for prohibition. — **puss′y·foot′**, *n. Both Slang or Colloq.*

puss′y·foot′er (-fo͝ot′ẽr), *n. Slang or Colloq.* **a** One who pussyfoots. **b** An advocate or adherent of Prohibitionism.

put*, *v. t.* — **to put over***, to succeed in getting (something) done, generally with the implication of opposition. *Slang.*

‖ **Putsch** (po͝och), *n.* [G., fr. Swiss dialect.] A petty rebellion, or popular uprising.

py′lon* (pī′lŏn), *n. Aëronautics.* A post, tower, or the like, as on a flying ground, marking a prescribed course of flight. **b** A structure supporting the propeller on the side of a rigid airship, the propeller being driven by shafting and gearing.

py′ra·nom′e·ter (pī′rȧ-nŏm′ē-tẽr; pĭr′ȧ-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *ana-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring radiation from the sky by comparing the heating effect of such radiation upon two blackened metallic strips with that produced in the same strips when heated by means of an electric current.

pyr′ge·om′e·ter (pīr′jē-ŏm′ē-tẽr; pĭr′-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *geo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for determining the radiation from the earth's surface into space. It is based upon the pyrheliometer of K. Ångström; the heat loss by radiation from blackened strips of manganin is replaced by heat electrically applied and electrically measured.

py′ro·nine*, *n.* Also **-nin.** By extension, any of several dyes of a structure related to the red dye pyronine (in *Dict.*).

py′ro·phor′ic al·loy′ (pī′rō-fŏr′ĭk; pĭr′ō-). *Metal.* An alloy, as ferrocerium, having the property of emitting sparks when filed or sharply struck at an angle. Such alloys are used for automatic gas and cigar lighters. See PYROPHORIC.

Q′-ship′, *or* **Q′-boat′**, *n.* [From the classificatory letter *Q* used for these ships by the British navy.] A mystery ship.

quad′ded (kwŏd′ĕd), *a. Teleg.* Made with four conductors; — used in *quadded cable. Cant.*

quad′ra·ture*, *n. Elec.* The state of having a phase difference of a quarter of a period; as, an alternating current flowing in a condenser is in *quadrature* with the alternating potential difference at its terminals.

quad′ru·plane′ (kwŏd′ro͞o-plān′), *n.* [L. *quadru-* in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *plane.*] An airplane with four main supporting surfaces, one above another.

Quadruple Alliance*. In the World War: (1) the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria; (2) between Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.

Quai′ d'Or′say′ (kā′ dôr′sā′). [F., lit., quay of Orsay, a French general.] A quay on the south bank of the Seine in Central Paris, fronting on which are the offices of the French Ministry of Foreign Affaris and other government departments; hence, figuratively, the French Foreign Office or its policies, or, sometimes, the French government or administration.

quan′tum* (kwŏn′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* QUANTA (-tȧ). *Physics.* The elemental unit of energy according to the quantum theory, designated by the symbol E, and defined by the equation $E = h\surd$, in which h is Planck's constant (6.57 x 10^{-27}) and $\surd$ is the frequency of the radiating system.

quantum theory. *Physics.* The theory that radiation from a body is emitted only in discrete units (called *quanta*) and, according to some forms of the theory, that absorption occurs in the same discontinuous manner.

quar′an·tine* (kwŏr′ăn-tēn), *n.* A restraint or interdiction placed upon the transportation of animals, plants, or goods, suspected of being carriers of disease or other pest.

queen olive. [Cf. Sp. *aceituna de la Reina* olive of the Queen.] *Olive Trade.* Properly, a large, oblong olive with a small but long pit, grown in the region of Seville, Spain. It is cured when green, keeps well, and has a delicate flavor. Loosely, any olive of similar character.

quenched gap. *Elec.* A kind of spark gap, having the terminals inclosed, used in radio sending apparatus to prevent undesirable oscillations from being set up in the primary coil by reaction of the secondary coil, so that the radiations shall have only a single wave length.

ques′tion·a·ry* (kwĕs′chŭn-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-ā-rĭz). = QUESTIONNAIRE, below.

ques′tion·naire′ (kwĕs′chŭn-âr′; *F.* kĕs′tyō′nâr′), *n.* [F.] A set of questions for submission to a number of persons, the purpose being to get information on a certain subject by bringing out resemblances and differences, or to secure statistics from which deductions may be drawn, as in a psychological investigation or for an industrial report.

race*, *n. Aëronautics.* Of a propeller, the slip stream. See SLIP STREAM, below.

race suicide. The gradual extinction of a race or people through the voluntary failure of its members to have a number of children sufficient to keep the birth rate equal to the death rate.

ra′da (rä′dȧ), *n.* [Little Russ. (Ukrainian) *rada*, fr. OHG. *rāt*, G. *rat* counsel, council.] [Often *cap.*] In Ukraine, any deliberative or legislative body for conducting the business of the state or of a division of the state; esp., in recent history, the Central Rada, a body established after the Russian revolution of 1917, which proclaimed a "free and independent Ukrainian People's Republic" (November 20, 1917), sent representatives to Brest-Litovsk, who signed a treaty there (February 9, 1918) with the Central Powers. The rada corresponds to the Russian soviet. The Central Rada was dissolved in April, 1918, and its powers were assumed by a hetman, General Skoropadski.

radial engine. *Mach.* An engine, usually an internal-combustion engine, having cylinders arranged radially like the spokes of a wheel. The *semiradial*, or *radiant*, *engine* has radiating cylinders on only one side of the crank shaft.

radiant engine. *Mach.* See RADIAL ENGINE, above.

ra′di·o (rā′dĭ-ō), *a.* Of or pertaining to, employing, or operated by, radiant energy, specifically that of electric waves; hence, pertaining to, or employed in, radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony. — *n.*; *pl.* -DIOS (-ōz). Radiotelegraph or radiotelephone, or a radiotelegram. *Colloq.*

ra′di·o·am′pli·fi′er (-ō-ăm′plĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* = AMPLIFIER, above.

ra′di·o·broad′cast′, *v. t.* = BROADCAST, above.

ra′di·o·chem′is·try (-ō-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *chemistry.*] *Chem.* The chemistry of radioactive phenomena.

ra′di·o·chrom′e·ter (-krŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*radio-* + Gr. χρόα color + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A Benoist penetrometer. See PENETROMETER, above.

ra′di·o·com′pass (-kŭm′pȧs), *n.* [*radio-* + *compass.*] *Elec.* A wireless receiving apparatus which indicates the direction of the source of radio signals sent out as an aid to navigation; also, a radiogoniometer, or direction finder.

ra′di·o·de·tec′tor, *n.* = DETECTOR, above.

ra′di·o·dy·nam′ic (-dī-năm′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the phenomena due to the radiant energy of electric waves.

ra′di·o·fre′quen·cy (-frē′kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *frequency.*] *Elec.* The frequency of the electric waves used in ra-

diotelegraphy, approximately 100,000 to 1,000,000 cycles per second, although both the lower and the upper of these limits are passed. *Abbr.*, R. F.
ra′di-o-go′ni-om′e-ter (rā′dĭ-ō-gō′nĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*radio-* + *goniometer.*] *Elec.* A direction finder; radiocompass.
radio link. A radiotelephone circuit connecting two sections of ordinary wire circuit.
ra′di-ol′o-gist (rā′dĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One who practices or is versed in radiology.
ra′di-ol′o-gy*, *n.* The science or art of applying Röntgen, or X, rays, and the radiation from radioactive materials to the diagnosis and cure of disease.
ra′di-o-phare (rā′dĭ-ō-fâr), *n.* [*radio-* + *phare.*] A radiotelegraphic station serving solely for determining the position of ships. The radius of operation of such stations is restricted by the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (1912) to 30 nautical miles.
ra′di-o-phone′*, *n.* A radiotelephone, or wireless telephone. — **ra′di-o-phon′ic*** (-fŏn′ĭk), *a.*
ra′di-oph′o-ny*, *n.* Radiotelephony; wireless telephony.
ra′di-op′ti-con (-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*radio-* + stereo*pticon.*] See PROJECTOR, above.
☞ *Radiopticon* is a trade-mark name.
ra′di-o-scope′ (rā′dĭ-ō-skōp′), *n.* [*radio-* + *-scope.*] A device for detecting the presence of a radioactive substance.
ra′di-o-tel′e-graph′ic* (-tĕl′ē-grăf′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, using, or used in, radiotelegraphy.
ra′di-o-te-leg′ra-phy* (-tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *telegraphy.*] Telegraphy using the radiant energy of electrical (Hertzian) waves; wireless telegraphy; — the term adopted for general use by the Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1912.
ra′di-o-tel′e-phon′ic (-tĕl′ē-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the radiotelephone or radiotelephony; radiophonic.
ra′di-o-ther′a-peu′tics (-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭks), *n.* [*radio-* + *therapeutics.*] Radiotherapy (which see, in the *Dictionary*). — **ra′di-o-ther′a-peu′tic**, *a.*
ra′di-o-tron (rā′dĭ-ō-trŏn), *n.* [*radio-* + *-tron* as in *electron.*] *Elec.* A triode, or vacuum tube, for use in wireless.
☞ *Radiotron* is a trade-mark name.
R. A. F. *Abbr.* Royal Air Force.
‖ **ra′fale′** (rȧ′fȧl′), *n.* [F., lit., a gust, a squall.] *Mil.* A burst of artillery fire consisting of several rounds, discharged as rapidly as possible, from each gun of a battery.
rag*, *v. t.* **1.** *Music.* To play or compose (a piece, melody, etc.) in syncopated time. *Colloq.*
2. To dance to ragtime music; — often used with an implication of indecorum. *Colloq. or Slang.*
rail′head′*, *n. Mil.* A point on a railroad which serves as a base of supplies, ammunition, etc.
Rainbow Division. The 42d division of the United States National Army in the World War; — so called, as a nickname, because it was composed of National Guard units from various parts of the United States.
rake*, *n. Aëronautics.* The cutting away of the wing tip of an airplane at an angle so that the main supporting surfaces, seen from above, will appear of trapezoidal form. The amount of rake is measured by the angle between the straight portion of the wing-tip outline and the plane of symmetry. The rake is positive when the trailing edge is longer than the leading edge. — **rake***, *v. t.*
rate of climb. *Aëronautics.* The vertical component of the air speed of an aircraft; that is, its vertical velocity with reference to the air.
rat′ing* (rāt′ĭng), *n.* An enlisted man in the British navy.
Rd [no period, *Rd*] *Abbr. Chem.* Radium.
re-ac′tion-a-ry-ism (rē-ăk′shŭn-ā-rĭ-ĭz′m), *n.* = REACTIONISM (in the *Dictionary*).
‖ **Re-al′po′li-tik′** (rā-äl′pō′lē-tēk′), *n.* [G.] Practical politics.
re′al-tor (rē′ăl-tŏr), *n.* [Cf. 2d REALTY.] A real estate broker who is a member of a local board having membership in the National Association of Real Estate Boards, an organization, incorporated in 1908, for the advancement of the interests of real estate brokers and the protection of the public from unprincipled agents or brokers. *Cant.*
re-call′*, *n. Political Science.* **a** The right or procedure by which a public official, commonly a legislative or executive official, may be removed from office, before the end of his term of office, by a vote of the people to be taken on the filing of a petition signed by the required number of qualified voters. **b** Short for **recall of judicial decisions**, the right or procedure by which court decisions may be directly reversed or annulled by popular vote, as was advocated, in 1912, in the platform of the Progressive party for certain cases involving the police power of the State.
red*, *a.* [*cap.*] Revolutionary or anarchistic; esp., practicing or favoring revolutionary socialism. *Cant.* See RED, *n.*, 4 **b**, in the *Dict.*
Red Army. In Russia, the army of the revolutionaries, or radical socialists, represented by the Bolsheviki or Communist party, which from 1918 has controlled the government of the Soviet Republic. Hence, also, any of similar armed radical forces in Germany, Hungary, Finland, etc. — **Red Guard.** In Russia, Hungary, Finland, etc., the Red Army; esp., the forces of the revolutionary party, as contrasted with the *White Guard* (which see, below). — **Red International.** See INTERNATIONAL, *n.*, above.— **Red Terror.** See TERROR, below.
red′-light′ dis′trict. A district in which disorderly resorts are frequent; — so called in allusion to the red light in front of many such resorts. *Colloq.*
re-dress′*, *v. t. Aëronautics.* To restore (an airplane) to normal flying attitude; to flatten out.
Red Star. An international organization for the succor of animals. It originated in Switzerland and has engaged in campaigning against the neglect and abuse of live stock, and against bullfighting, cruel methods of trapping, etc.
red′tab′ (rĕd′tăb′), *n.* An officer wearing a red tab on his uniform, as in the British army, the staff officers of which wear a bright red tab on either side of the collar to indicate their rank. *Slang.*
reel*, *n.* A spool on which a photographic film is wound; hence, a strip of moving-picture film, usually 1,000 feet in length (**full reel**), wound on a spool. A **split reel** is a full reel devoted to two separate short plays, which may be of the same length or of different lengths.
reference frame. *Math.* = FRAME OF REFERENCE, above.
re-flec′to-scope (rē-flĕk′tō-skōp), *n.* See PROJECTOR, above.
re-gen′er-a-tive*, *a. Wireless.* Designating a method of receiving in which the plate circuit of the vacuum tube is coupled to the grid circuit to produce an amplification of the signal strength. — **re-gen′er-a′tion***, *n.*
reg′is-ter* (rĕj′ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* To record photographically; hence, *Moving Pictures*, of an actor, to show, as an emotion, by facial expression, bodily movement, etc.; also, to indicate, in a similar manner, consciousness of, or emotional response to (a sound or circumstance).
re-gres′sion*, *n. Biol.* The correlation between parents and offspring when used as a measure of inheritance.
Reich′en-bach phe-nom′e-na (rīк′ĕn-bäк). See OD, in *Dict.*
‖ **Reichs′wehr′** (rīks′vār′), *n.* [G.] A military force organized in Germany in 1919 out of voluntary units for the defense of the realm. At first it numbered 400,000, but by January, 1921, it had been reduced to 100,000, the number of effectives allowed by the Treaty of Versailles for the German army.
re′in-ject′ (rē′ĭn-jĕkt′), *v. t.* To inject again.
relative wind. *Aëronautics.* The motion of the air with reference to a moving body. Its direction and velocity are found by adding two vectors, one being the velocity of the air with reference to the earth, the other being equal and opposite to the velocity of the body with reference to the earth.
rel′a-tiv-ist* (rĕl′ȧ-tĭv-ĭst), *n.* A believer in relativity.
rel′a-tiv′i-ty (-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n. Physics.* A principle or doctrine based on the postulate that our knowledge of velocity is necessarily and fundamentally relative, and leading to certain conclusions at variance with previously accepted principles of mechanics, as that: (1) the velocity of light is independent of the relative velocity of the source and of the observer; (2) the velocity of light is a maximum, which the velocity of a material body can never reach; (3) the mass of a body depends on its velocity. Often called *Einstein theory*, from Albert Einstein, who developed it.
re-lease′*, *v. t.* To place (as a copyrighted play, photoplay, picture, or record) on the market; to permit publication of (a story, news item, or the like) at a specified date (but not before). — *n.* A play, record, or the like, that has been designated for release.
Re-nault′ tank′ (rē-nō′). See WHIPPET, below.
reserve bank. Any of the twelve banks organized under the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 to serve as banks of reserve and rediscount for member banks of the system in their Federal Reserve district; also, any bank designated by a State Banking Department to serve in a similar capacity for banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. See FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, above.
resistance derivatives. *Aëronautics.* Quantities expressing the variation of the forces and moments on aircraft due to disturbance of steady motion.
resonance spectrum. *Physics.* A fluorescence spectrum of the type, observed in the case of certain vapors, in which the emitted light is identical in wave length with the light by which the fluorescence is excited.
re-treat′*, *v. i. Aëronautics.* To slope backward; — said of a plane, wing tip, etc. — *n. Aëronautics.* The extent to which a plane, wing tip, or the like, retreats.
return game, return match. A second game or match played by the same contestants, in order to give the losers of the first a chance to recoup their loss.
Reu′ter's News Agency (roi′tẽrz). An agency for the collection and transmission of news, founded in 1849 by Baron Paul J. von Reuter (1821–1899). Hence, **Reuter message**, **Reuter telegram**, etc.
‖ **re-vanche′** (rē-vänsh′), *n.* [F. Cf. REVENGE, *v. t.*] Revenge; retaliation; return; return game.
reverse turn. *Aëronautics.* A rapid maneuver to reverse the direction of flight of an airplane, made by a half loop and half roll.
revolving fund. A contingent fund created by the government from which loans may be made for some specific period and purpose, as for the purchase of wheat, or to meet the deficiencies of the railroads. By the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act (which see, above) the *revolving fund* for the railroads was created for the purpose of making loans to such carriers as needed Federal aid properly to serve the public during the transition period following the termination of Federal control; — so called because the fund "revolves", or completes in the course of time the circuit between loans and repayments.
revs. *Abbr. Mech.* Revolutions; that is, the number of revolutions of a shaft per minute.
‖ **re-vue′** (rē-vü′; *Angl.* rē-vū′), *n.* [F.] A kind of burlesque or musical comedy in which recent events, esp. plays of the past year, are reviewed by imitations of their salient features and chief actors.
R. F. *Abbr.* Radio-frequency.
R. F. C. *Abbr.* Royal Flying Corps.
rhi′a (rē′ȧ), *n. Bot.* Var. of RHEA, in the *Dict.*
Rhodes grass (rōdz). [After Cecil J. *Rhodes.*] *Bot.* A perennial grass (*Chloris gayana*) native of South Africa, cultivated as a forage grass, esp. in dry regions.
Rhodes scholarship. Any of a large number of scholarships, each tenable for three years and of an annual value of about $1,500, founded at Oxford University, England, under the will of Cecil J. Rhodes (1853–1902), 90 being open to candidates from certain British dominions and colonies, 96 to candidates from the United States (2 to each State), and formerly (rescinded 1916) 15 to students of Germany nominated by the Emperor. Hence, **Rhodes scholar.**
rib*, *n. Aëronautics.* In the wing of an airplane, any of several light fore-and-aft members that support the fabric covering and determine the form of the wing section.
rig′ger* (rĭg′ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Painting.* A long, slender and pointed sable brush; — said to be so called from its use by marine painters for drawing the lines of the rigging.
2. *Aëronautics.* One employed in assembling and aligning aircraft.
Ri′ghi ef-fect′ (rē′gē). *Physics.* See LEDUC EFFECT, above.
right-hand engine. An engine the final-power-delivery shaft of which rotates clockwise when viewed by an observer looking along the engine toward the power-delivery end.
righting moment, *or* **restoring moment.** *Aëronautics.* A moment which tends to restore an aircraft to its previous attitude after any small rotational displacement.
right wing. *Political Cant.* The conservative or monarchist element in a political party, legislature, etc., esp. European. Cf. RIGHT, *n.*, 3 **b**, in *Dict.* — **right′-wing′er**, *n.*
rig′id* (rĭj′ĭd), *a. Aëronautics.* Of an airship, having the gas containers inclosed within compartments of a rigid, fabric-covered framework, or hull, as of metal or metal and wood, which carries the cabins, gondolas, motors, etc., as in the Zeppelin. Cf. AIRSHIP, above.
rigs′maal′ (rĭgz′mäl′; rĭks′-), *n.* Spelled also **riks′maal.** See LANDSMAAL, above.
Riks′dag′ (rĭks′däg′), *n.* [Sw. Cf. REICHSTAG.] **a** The Swedish legislature, or parliament; — called specifically *Diet* in English. **b** The legislature, or parliament, of the Republic of Finland (since 1919).
rime*, *n. Meteorol.* An accumulation of granular ice tufts on the windward sides of exposed objects, slightly resembling hoarfrost (which see, above), but formed only from undercooled fog or cloud and always built out directly against the wind. The international symbol for rime is the figure **V**.
ring′hals′ (rĭng′hȧls′), *n.*, *or* **ring′hals′ co′bra.** [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *ring* ring + *hals* neck. See HALS.] *Zoöl.* The spitting snake, which see, under SPITTING, in the *Dict.*
rip panel. *Aëronautics.* A strip in the upper part of the fabric of a balloon or semirigid or nonrigid airship which is torn off when immediate deflation is desired.
ripping cord. *Aëronautics.* = RIP CORD, in the *Dict.*
ripping panel *or* **strip.** *Aëronautics.* A rip panel.
Ro (rō), *n.* An artificial universal language devised by Rev. Edward P. Foster, of Marietta, Ohio, about 1906. Ro rejects all existing word roots and is based entirely "on the analysis and classification of ideas." — **Ro′ist**, *n.*
Rocky Mountain spotted fever. *Med.* An acute infection marked by arthritis, muscular pains, constipation, fever, and eruption of livid spots. It is transmitted to man by the bite of a wood tick.
Roent′gen-ol′o-gist (rûnt′gĕn-ŏl′ō-jĭst; rĕnt′-), *n.* = RÖNTGENOLOGIST, below.
roll′er*, *n.* A canary having a special rolling or trilling type of song. Rollers are produced (esp. in the Harz Mountains) by selective breeding and training with expert songsters.
rolling kitchen. *Mil.* A large metal vessel, mounted on two wheels, under which fires can be maintained while in transit so as to keep the soup or other food hot to be served to troops while on the march; — popularly called *soup kitchen.* It was first used by the German army.
roll′mop′ (rōl′mŏp′), *n.* A salted herring freshened by placing in fresh water, then cut open, cleaned, and boned, and the inside filled with pepper, sliced onion, and salted cucumber, after which it is rolled up and skewered.
Roman cheese. A kind of hard Italian cheese, somewhat similar to Parmesan cheese, but made of the milk of ewes.
ron′ga-lite (rŏŋ′gȧ-līt), *n.* See SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, below.
☞ *Rongalite* is a trade-mark name.
Rönt′gen-ol′o-gist (rûnt′gĕn-ŏl′ō-jĭst; rĕnt′-), *n.* A specialist in the theory and use of Röntgen, or X, rays.
Ros′a-lie* (rŏz′ȧ-lĭ; *F.* rō′zȧ′lē′), *n.* [F. & G., fr. L. *rosa* rose.] **1.** Feminine proper name.
2. [From the name *Rosalie.*] A bayonet; — first used in a song by Théodore Botrel (1914). *Soldiers' Slang.*
Ro-ta′ri-an (rō-tā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of any of a large number of clubs (**Rotary Clubs**) having the same constitution and affiliated under an International Association of Rotary Clubs (**Rotary International**). The Rotary Clubs, which exist in many countries, have as their motto or slogan, "Service."
rotary engine*. A kind of radial engine (which see, above) in which the radially arranged cylinders rotate around a fixed crank shaft.
R. O. T. C. *Abbr.* Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or Camp.
‖ **rô′tis′se-rie′** (rō′tē′s′-rē′), *n.* [F., fr. *rôtir.* Cf. ROAST.] A cookshop where roast meats are prepared or sold; also, in U. S. [usually *rotisserie*], a restaurant or grillroom where patrons may select meats and have them roasted within their view and served to them.
ro′to-graph (rō′tō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-graph. Oxf. E. D.*] A photograph printed by a process in which a strip or roll of sensitized paper is automatically fed over the negative so that a series of prints is made.
ro′to-gra-vure′ (-grȧ-vūr′; -grā′vūr), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *gravure.* See ROTARY.] A process of photogravure in which etched cylindrical plates, affixed to the rollers of a rotary machine, print illustrations and text; hence, an illustration so printed. See PHOTOGRAVURE, in the *Dict.*
rough′neck′ (rŭf′nĕk′), *n.* One who is rough or uncouth, esp. in manners; a boor; also, a rowdy; tough. *Slang.*
round*, *a.* Issued or good for a round trip; — said of a railway ticket or the like. *Australia.*
roy′al*, *n. Auction Bridge.* A royal spade. *Obsoles.*
Royal Air Force. *Eng.* An organization for defense in the air, formed in April, 1918, by amalgamation of the *Royal Naval Air Service* and the *Royal Flying Corps.* It is represented in the government by the *Air Ministry*, formed in January, 1918. The control of the Royal Air Force, as well as of the separate department for civil aviation, is vested in an *Air Council*, presided over by the Secretary of State for Air (Air Minister).
Royal Flying Corps. *Eng.* An organization formed in 1912 under the administration of the War Office; it was later amalgamated with the Royal Naval Air Service (see ROYAL AIR FORCE, above).
royal spade. *Auction Bridge.* A spade when spades are trumps under the condition that every trick over six taken by the successful bidder scores 9; — usually in *pl. Obsoles.*
R. P. M. *Abbr. Mech.* Revolutions per minute; that is, the number of revolutions of a shaft per minute.
R. S. F. S. R. [*also without periods.*] *Abbr.* Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic; — the official title.
ruck′sack′ (rŭk′săk′; *G.* rŏŏk′zäk′), *n.* [G.] A kind of flexible knapsack or pack bag made of canvas or like material and carried on the back, passing over the shoulders.
rud′der*, *n.* In an aircraft, a hinged or pivoted surface, usually attached at the rear end of the craft, used to impress yawing moments on the craft, that is, to control its direction of flight.
rudder bar. In an aircraft, the foot bar by means of which the central cables leading to the rudder are operated.
rudder torque. The twisting effect exerted by the rudder of an aircraft on the fuselage, due to the relative displacement of the center of pressure of the rudder.
rum jar. The shell of a Minenwerfer. *Soldiers' Slang.*

Rural Credits Act. See FEDERAL LAND BANK, above.
rural free delivery. A system of free delivery of mail on designated routes in rural districts. *U. S. Abbr., R. F. D.*
Ru'ri-ta'ni-an (rōō'rĭ-tā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the imaginary kingdom of "Ruritania" in "Anthony Hope's" *Prisoner of Zenda*, a princess of which was wooed by an impersonator of the king, her cousin. *H. G. Wells.*
Rus'sell-ite (rŭs'ĕl-īt), *n.* One of a sect founded by Charles T. ("Pastor") Russell (1852–1916), whose preaching and writings (esp. *Millenial Dawn*) sought to establish the doctrine of the second (spiritual) coming of Christ. The Russellites constitute a society called the International Bible Students' Association.
Ru-thene' (rōō-thēn'), *n.* Also **Rus-sene'** (rōō-sēn'). A Ruthenian, or Little Russian.

sa'ble-fish' (sā'b'l-fĭsh'), *n.* [*sable* + *fish.*] The beshow (which see, in the *Dict.*).
‖ **sa'bo'tage'*** (sȧ'bō'tázh'), *n.* [F.; cf. F. *saboter* to work hastily and carelessly, fr. *sabot* a clumsy wooden shoe.] Malicious waste or destruction of an employer's property by workmen, as during labor troubles; also, the refusal to perform work assigned and the obstructing in all possible ways of the regular process of production.
sa'bo'tage', *v. t. & i.* To practice sabotage.
‖ **sa'bo'teur'** (-tûr'), *n.* [F. Cf. SABOTAGE.] One who resorts to sabotage.
sab'u-lite (săb'ū-līt), *n.* [Prob. L. *sabulum* sand + *-ite*, 2 **d.**] A high-explosive powder having nearly three times the explosive force of dynamite. It is very stable, and is not readily affected by changes of temperature.
sac'cha-ro-gen'ic (săk'ȧ-rō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-genic.*] Producing sugar.
S. A. E. *Abbr.* Society of Automotive Engineers.
safety island. A narrow platform, usually of concrete, raised above the level of the roadway, or a space marked out by painted lines or movable iron standards, located at intervals along the center of avenues or streets where traffic is heavy, as a protection for pedestrians and an aid in controlling traffic.
sa-la'ri-at (sȧ-lā'rĭ-ăt; 115), *n.* [*salary* + *-riat* as in proletariat.] The class or body of those who receive a salary, in contradistinction from the proletariat; — a neologism.
sa'li-ent*, *n.* A projecting part; specif., *Mil.*, a projecting part of a trench system or line of defense.
salon touring car. *Automobiles.* A touring car having two individual front seats with a passageway between them.
sal'var-san (săl'vár-săn; *G. pron.* zäl'vär-zän'), *n.* [L. *salvare* to save + G. *arsenik* arsenic.] *Chem.* A synthetic compound of arsenic, essentially $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_2As_2 2HCl + 2H_2O$, a yellowish powder readily soluble in a weak aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide. Salvarsan, given intravenously or intramuscularly, is of great value in the treatment of syphilis, and is used also for frambœsia and relapsing fever. Called also, *Colloq.*, "606".
☞ *Salvarsan* is a trade-mark name.
Sam Browne belt. *Mil.* A leather waist belt supported by a light strap passing over the right shoulder; — so called from its originator, Gen. Sir Samuel James Browne (1824–1901) of the British army in India.
Sam'my (săm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). [From Uncle *Sam.*] A soldier of the United States. *Slang.*
Sask. *Abbr.* Saskatchewan.
sas-tru'gi (sàs-trōō'gĭ). Erron. var. of ZASTRUGI, below.
‖ **Sat'ya-gra'ha** (sŭt'yȧ-grŭ'hȧ), *n.* [Skr. *satya* true + *graha* assumption, view, fr. *grah* to seize, take.] *India.* A politico-religious doctrine or belief, formulated and preached by Mohandas K. Gandhi, a Hindu reformer and political leader. It emphasizes the efficacy of passive resistance and noncoöperation in opposing abuses. See NONCOÖPERATION, above, and PASSIVE RESISTANCE, in the *Dict.*
sausage balloon, *or* **sausage*,** *n.* See KITE BALLOON, above.
Savelsberg process. See BLAST ROASTING, above.
saving daylight. = DAYLIGHT SAVING, above.
S. B. *Abbr.* Scientiæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Science).
‖ **sbir'ro** (sbēr'rō), *n.*; *pl.* SBIRRI (-rē). [It.] A police officer.
scamp'ing (skămp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCAMP*, *v. t.* Hence: *n. Trade-Unionism.* **a** Intentional failure of an employee to perform his task properly, as by doing it in a hasty, neglectful, or imperfect manner. **b** Act or practice of an employee in exceeding his usual rate of output for the purpose of gaining a personal advantage over his fellows or contrary to their mutual understanding of a proper rate of production. **c** Act or practice of an employer in attracting labor from competitors underhandedly.
Scar'borough warn'ing (skär'b'rō; -bŭr-ō). [From *Scarborough*, a seaport town of England.] Very short notice or warning, or none at all; hence, a surprise. *Eng.*
scarf cloud, *n. Meteor.* A thin wispy cloud that sometimes forms just above a rising cumulus, and that later mantles its shoulders or drapes its sides.
scav'enge* (skăv'ĕnj), *v. i. Internal-Combustion Engines.* To remove the burned gases from the cylinder after a working stroke. — *v. t.* To remove (burned gases) from the cylinder after a working stroke.
sce-na'ri-o* (*now often Anglicized, esp. in this sense*, sē-nä'rĭ-ō; -nā'rĭ-ō; 115), *n.*; *pl.*, in this sense commonly SCENARIOS (-ōz). *Moving Pictures.* The complete story of the plot of a photoplay, showing its development scene by scene and situation by situation, giving the cast of characters and all essential details for acting the play.
sce-na'ri-o-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Moving Pictures.* To make a scenario of (as a story, book, or the like). — **sce-na'ri-o-ist,** *n. Both Cant.*
scene*, *n. Moving Pictures.* As much of the action of a photoplay as is taken in one place at one time without stopping the camera.
sce'nic (sē'nĭk; sĕn'ĭk), *n.* A moving picture the chief interest of which is in the natural scenery depicted. *Cant.*
Schick test (shĭk). [After Dr. *Schick*, of Vienna.] *Med.* A test in which the cutaneous injection of a highly diluted diphtheria toxin causes, in a subject susceptible to diphtheria, an area of reddening and induration at the point of injection.
Schnei'der gun' (shnī'dĕr). Any gun made by the French firm of Schneider & Co., as at Le Creusot and at Canet. Cf. CREUSOT GUN, in the *Dictionary.*
‖ **Schreck'lich-keit** (shrĕk'lĭĸ-kīt), *n.* [G.] Frightfulness; atrociousness. See FRIGHTFULNESS, above.
Schu'mann re'gion (shōō'män). *Optics.* That portion of the ultra-violet spectrum lying approximately between .1850μ and .1200μ; — so called after Victor Schumann (1841–1913), a German physicist, who first successfully studied this part of the spectrum.
scoot'er*, *n.* **1.** A kind of plough with a single handle, used for marking furrows. *Local, U. S.*
2. A child's vehicle consisting commonly of a narrow board mounted on two wheels tandem, and guided by a handle attached to the front wheel. The child stands with one foot on the board and pushes with the other foot.
3. *Naut.* A glider. See GLIDER, *n.*, 2, above.
scout* (skout), *n.* **1.** A boy scout or a girl scout.
2. *Aëronautics.* An airplane used for scouting purposes, generally for reconnaissance or for pursuit. The scout, as a rule, carries only one machine gun.
scout*, *v. i.* To serve as a boy scout or a girl scout.
scout commissioner. See BOY SCOUT, above.
scout'craft' (skout'kráft'), *n.* The craft, skill, or practice of a scout.
scout cruiser. *Naval.* A vessel of moderate displacement and the highest speed and having an armament heavier than that of the destroyer or light cruiser.
scout'hood (skout'hŏŏd), *n.* [*scout* + *-hood.*] State or condition of being a scout; the period during which one is a scout; also, the character of a scout; the qualities befitting a scout or scouts as a class.
scout'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCOUT. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of one that scouts. **b** Action or conduct of one who serves as a scout.
scouting plane. *Aëronautics.* = SCOUT, *n.*, 2, above.
scout master. See BOY SCOUT, above.
screen*, *n.* **1.** *Naval.* See SMOKE SCREEN, below.
2. Specif., a screen on which moving pictures are projected; hence, fig., a moving picture, or moving pictures collectively.
screen*, *v. t.* To project (as a picture) upon a screen, as with a magic lantern or cinematograph.
scrim'shank' (skrĭm'shăŋk'), *v. i.* [Cf. SCRIMP, *v. t.* and E. dial. *shankle* to loiter, neglect work.] To shirk one's duty. — **scrim'shank'er,** *n. Both Slang, Eng.*
script*, *n.* A typescript; specif., *Moving Pictures*, a typescript of a photoplay, including synopsis, cast of characters, scenario, and, sometimes, a scene plot.
scrounge (skrounj; *dial.* skrōōnj), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. E. dial. *scrunge, scrounge*, to squeeze. Cf. PINCH, *v. t.*, 9.] To steal slyly; pilfer; cadge; sponge. — **scroung'er,** *n. Both Slang, Eng.*
scroung'ing (skroun'jĭng; *dial.* skrōōn'jĭng), *a.* Sharp; mean; calculating. *Slang, Eng.*
seal'ine' (sēl'ēn'), *n.* [A trade name; *seal* + 1st *-ine*, 1.] *Furriery.* A kind of near seal made from the fur of the New Zealand rabbit.
sea'plane' (sē'plān'), *n. Aëronautics.* An airplane designed to rise from and land on the water. See AIRPLANE, above.
seaplane carrier. See AIRCRAFT CARRIER, above.
sec'par' (sĕk'pär'), *n. Astron.* = PARSEC, above.
sec're-ta'ri-at*, *n.* **a** The entire body of secretaries in an office; the secretarial force and assistants of a secretary-general. **b** The place where a secretary transacts business, keeps records, etc.
sec're-ta-ry-gen'er-al, *n.* A chief or superior secretary. See GENERAL, *a.*, *Note*, in the *Dict.*
Secretary of State for Air. A minister of the government of Great Britain, not in the cabinet, first appointed in April, 1921, to have control of the Air Ministry (see above).
sec'tor* (sĕk'tŏr), *n.* [Cf. F. *secteur.*] *Mil.* That portion of the front which is assigned to a unit to be covered by its fire; a definite frontage in the field of fire assigned to a particular unit, corresponding in general to a truncated sector of a circle. Sectors overlap at their edges. There are company sectors, battalion sectors, regimental sectors, and corps sectors.
se-dan'*, *n.* An automobile having an inclosed body of one compartment seating four to seven persons, including the driver. A car of this type with permanent top but disappearing or removable sides is variously called an *open, touring*, or *convertible, sedan.* See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary.*
see*, *v. t.* — **to see red,** to be filled with rage or violent anger. *Colloq. or Slang.*
seg're-ga'tion-ist (sĕg'rē-gā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in a policy of segregation, as of races in a city.
‖ **Seim** (sām), *n.* Also **Sejm, Seym** (sām). [Pol. *sejm* assembly.] Parliament, or Diet; specif.: **a** The Constituent Assembly of the Polish Republic. **b** The Diet of Transcaucasia, lasting from October, 1917, to May, 1918, when the federation dissolved into the three republics of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.
se-lec'tance (sē-lĕk'tăns), *n. Elec.* The measure of selectivity; the quotient of the inductance of the circuit divided by the product of the capacity into the square of the resistance.
se'lec-tiv'i-ty*, *n. Elec.* The power of a resonator to respond to the oscillations from a transmitter with which it is in tune and to no others. — **se-lec'tive*,** *a.*
self (sĕlf), *v. t. & i. Biol.* To cause individuals of the same race or strain to breed together; to inbreed.
self-op'er-a-tive, *a.* See SELF-, **b**, in the *Dict.*
self'-ser'vice, *a.* Designating a type of restaurant or café, or a store, where the patrons help themselves, wholly or in part, to food or goods to be paid for before leaving.
self'-play'ing, *a.* See SELF-, **b**, in the *Dict.*
sell*, *v. t.* To convince of the truth or desirability of; as, to *sell* one an idea. *Slang.*
sem'i-car'ba-zine (sĕm'ĭ-kär'bȧ-zĭn; -zēn), *n.* Also **-zin.** Semicarbazide. See CARBAZIDE, in the *Dictionary.*
sem'i-car'ba-zone (sĕm'ĭ-kär'bȧ-zōn), *n.* [*semicarbazide* + *ketone.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound of the general formula $RR'C:NNHCONH_2$, formed by the action of semicarbazide on an aldehyde or ketone. The semicarbazones are used for the characterization of aldehydes and ketones.
sem'i-Die'sel (sĕm'ĭ-dē'zĕl), *a.* Designating an internal-combustion engine of a type resembling the Diesel engine in using as fuel heavy oil which is sprayed into an iron box (called a *hot bulb* or *hot pot*) opening into the combustion chamber, and heated for ignition by a blast lamp until the hot bulb is kept red hot by the heat of combustion.
sem'i-fi'nal-ist (-fī'năl-ĭst), *n. Sports.* Any of the players who meet in the semifinal round, the losers in preceding rounds dropping out and not playing again.
sem'i-man'u-fac'tured (-măn'ū-făk'tūrd), *a.* Worked into a form that is valuable for further manufacture; partially manufactured.
sem'i-po-lit'i-cal (-pō-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Partly political.
sem'i-pro' (-prō'), *a.* Short for SEMIPROFESSIONAL; of or pertaining to those who engage in any sport for pay or gain but who are not engaged in it regularly or as their main calling or profession. — **sem'i-pro',** *n. Both Sporting Cant or Slang.*
sem'i-ra'di-al (sĕm'ĭ-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Half-radial.
semiradial engine. *Mach.* See RADIAL ENGINE, above.
sem'i-rig'id (sĕm'ĭ-rĭj'ĭd), *a.* [*semi-* + *rigid.*] *Aëronautics.* Of an airship, having a flexible cylindrical gas container with an attached stiffening keel which carries the load. Cf. AIRSHIP, above.
sen'si-tol green' (sĕn'sĭ-tŏl; -tōl). [*sensitize* + *-ol.*] = PINAVERDOL, above.
sen'si-tol red'. = PINACYANOL, above.
Ser'bo–Cro-a'tian (sûr'bō-krō-ā'shăn), *n.* Servo-Croatian (which see, in the *Dict.*).
☞ The form *Serbo-* is now preferred.
Ser'bo-phobe (sûr'bō-fōb), *n.* [*Serbo-* (see SERVO-) + *-phobe.*] One who has a morbid dislike or fear of the Serbs.
se'ri-al*, *n. Moving Pictures.* A photoplay depicting a long, continued story of which two parts, comprising an "episode" and consisting of two reels (2,000 feet of film), are shown at each of several performances.
se-rol'o-gy (sē-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*sero-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The science treating of the reactions, preparation, use, etc., of serums. — **se'ro-log'i-cal** (sē'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
Se-root' fly' (sē-rōōt'). *Zoöl.* A bloodsucking fly, of the horsefly family and genus *Pangonia*, remarkable for its very long proboscis. It is very troublesome to men and animals in Nubia and Sudan.
ser'pent*, *n. Aëronautics.* A short, heavy trail rope.
serum sickness. *Med.* The anaphylactic manifestations sometimes following an injection of serum, as that containing diphtheria antitoxin. Fever, swelling of the joints, and a skin eruption are common symptoms.
service flag. In the United States during the World War, a kind of flag displayed from houses, places of business, clubrooms, churches, schools, etc., to indicate the number of members of the family or the organization who were serving in the armed forces, or who had died in the service. Service flags had a deep-red border and a white field on which was placed a blue star for each living member in the service and a gold star for each member who had died.
service stripe. *Mil.* **a** Formerly, in the United States service, a stripe, or one of several stripes each indicating one enlistment, of colored cloth worn on the left sleeve of the dress uniform, near the cuff. They disappeared with the abolition of the dress uniform in 1919, except as in **b**, below. **b** A stripe of narrow black soutache braid, worn on each sleeve of the dress uniform, one half inch above the braid of the cuff and parallel to it, by cadets at the United States Military Academy; also, a similar stripe of gold braid worn on each sleeve of the cadet full-dress coat. Gold service stripes are also worn by midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy.
set*, *n. Moving Pictures.* Any artificial and formal setting for a scene of a photoplay, such as a room in a house, a hotel lobby, or the like.
set'ting*, *n. Moving Pictures.* The scenic environment, either indoors or out, including all the physical surroundings, properties, furniture, buildings, etc., within which a scene is enacted.
Seven Seas. [Also *l. c.*] All the oceans of the world; specif., the North and South Atlantic, the North and South Pacific, the Arctic, Antarctic, and Indian Oceans. *Poetic.*
sev'en-ty-five', *n.* The semiautomatic fieldpiece of the French army, the diameter of the bore of which is 75 millimeters; — commonly written 75; *pl.*, 75's *or* 75s.
sex'-linked' (sĕks'lĭŋkt'), *a. Biol.* Inherited as if borne on the sex chromosome.
‖ **Seym.** Var. of SEIM, above.
shave'tail' (shāv'tāl'), *n.* A recently graduated second lieutenant; — humorously so called with allusion to the young, unbroken army mules. *Soldiers' Slang.*
shed*, *n.* A covered structure for housing airships.
shell'fire' (shĕl'fīr'), *n. Mil.* Firing or shooting of shells.
shell shock. *Med.* Any of numerous nervous or mental affections resulting from the violent conditions of battle. They may be due to trauma, to concussion of exploding shells, or to excessive psychic strain. — **shell'-shock',** *v. t.*
shenk beer. = SCHENK BEER, in the *Dict.*
Sherman Antitrust Act. [After John *Sherman*, senator from Ohio.] An act, passed July 2, 1890 (51st Congress), making combinations in restraint of interstate or foreign commerce illegal. It applies the general principle of interstate commerce to transportation and other corporations, but by a decision January 21, 1895, the Supreme Court limited the act by holding that it does not apply to monopolies in manufacturing. The Clayton Antitrust Act (which see, above) supplements the Sherman Act.
shine ball. *Baseball.* A pitched ball in preparing to throw which the pitcher rubs the ball on his clothing in such a way as to produce on it a more or less polished spot about the size of a silver dollar, which may produce a confusing optical effect when the ball is thrown. *Cant.*
ship*, *n.* An airship.
ship'-plane' (shĭp'plān'), *n. Aëronautics.* A landplane designed to rise from and alight on the deck of a ship.
shock absorber. **a** *Automobiles.* Any of various spring, pneumatic, or hydraulic, devices used on automobiles in addition to the regular springs to lessen the shocks due to unevennesses of the road. **b** *Aëronautics.* In an airplane, a device, esp. any of a number of springs or elastic members usually interposed between the wheels, floats, or tail skid and the rest of the airplane, to secure resiliency in landing and taxiing.
shock troops. *Mil.* Troops specially suited and chosen for offensive work because of their high morale, training, and discipline. Cf. SHOCK ACTION, in the *Dictionary.* Hence, **shock battalion, shock corps, shock soldier,** etc.
sho'ful (shō'fōōl), *n.* [Judæo-G. (and mod. G.) *schofel*, adj. and n., trashy, trash, fr. Heb. *shāphēl* low.] **a** A

counterfeit coin; counterfeit money; — also used attributively; as, *shoful* man, that is, one who passes counterfeit money. **b** A hansom cab. *Both Slang, Eng.*

sho-neen′ (shō-nēn′), *n.* [Ir. *seōinīn*, dim. of *Seōn* John, fr. E. *John*.] A gentleman in a small way; a would-be gentleman who puts on superior airs. *Anglo-Irish.*

shop chairman. *Trade-Unionism.* A shop deputy.

shop committee. *Trade-Unionism.* A committee of employees in a plant chosen to confer and bargain with the employer or his representatives for the adjustment of conditions of labor and the settlement of disputes in the plant.

shop deputy. *Trade-Unionism.* A member of a trade-union delegated to represent the union in the adjustment of disputes that occur in the plant where he is employed; — called also *shop chairman* and *shop steward*.

shop steward. *Trade-Unionism.* A shop deputy.

short ballot. *Law.* A system of voting in public elections by means of which the number of elective offices is reduced to a minimum and only a few offices are filled by election at any one time. The purpose is to increase the possibility of intelligent voting and to concentrate responsibility in a few important officers, leaving minor positions to be filled by appointment.

shot samples. *Metal.* Samples taken for assay from molten metal by pouring a portion into water, to granulate it.

‖ **Sich′er-heits-po′li-zei′** (zĭĸ′ĕr-hīts-pō′lē-tsī′), *n.* [G. lit., safety police.] A body of military police created in 1919 by the government of Berlin, Germany, for protection against Bolshevists, but later dissolved by order of the Supreme Council.

side car. A car attached to a motor cycle for the accommodation of a passenger seated abreast of the cyclist. The side car usually has but a single wheel of its own, being supported on one side by the frame of the motor cycle.

side′slip′*, *v. i.* *Aëronautics.* Of an airplane, to slide with a component of velocity along the lateral axis which is inclined to and in the direction of the lower end of that axis. When sideslipping occurs in connection with a turn it is the opposite of skidding. See SKID, below.

si-lun′dum (sĭ-lŭn′dŭm), *n.* [A trade name.] An extremely hard, refractory substance formed in the electric furnace and used for electric resistors and for other purposes. A gray variety consists of silicon carbide, SiC, while a slate-green variety formed at a somewhat lower temperature contains oxygen in addition (Si_4C_4O).

sin′gle–sur′faced (-sûr′fāst), *a.* Having one finished surface; — said specif. of airplane wings or aërocurves that are covered with fabric, etc., on one side only.

sink′er*, *n.* **a** A doughboy, or dumpling. *Soldiers' Slang.* **b** A doughnut. *Slang.* **c** A silver dollar. *Slang.*

Sinn Fein* (shĭn fān). A political policy or movement aiming at independence and self-government, or home rule, first advocated in Ireland under this name about 1905. It was based on noncoöperation with the "foreign" (British) government (see NONCOÖPERATION, above), and has been accompanied by a revival of the national language, literature, art, customs, etc. Also, the body of Irish collectively (not formally organized as a political party under this name) adhering to the policy of Sinn Fein. — **Sinn Fein′er.** — **Sinn Fein′ism.**

Si′no- (sī′nō-). [See SINOLOGUE.] A combining form used to denote *connection with*, or *relation to*, *China*, or *the Chinese*; as *Sino*-American, *Sino*-German, *Sino*-Japanese, *Sino*-Mongol, *Sino*-Russian. See CHINO-, in *Dict.*

Sin′o-phile (sĭn′ō-fīl; -fĭl), **Sin′o-phil** (-fĭl), *a.* [*Sino-* + *-phile, -phil.*] Approving or favoring the Chinese, or their policy or characteristics. — *n.* One who, not being Chinese, upholds Chinese policy or characteristics.

Si-noph′i-lism (sĭ-nŏf′ĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* Admiration of or friendliness toward the Chinese and their institutions and customs.

sip′pi-o (sĭp′ĭ-ō), *n.* A game of the bagatelle kind, played with eight balls and a cue and cue ball.

si-tos′ter-ol (sī-tŏs′tĕr-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Gr. σῖτος food + chole*sterol*.] *Org. Chem.* A white, fatty higher alcohol, $C_{26}H_{43}OH$ or $C_{27}H_{45}OH.H_2O$, resembling cholesterol, found in wheat embryos, maize, and cocoa beans; — called also *sitosterin*.

six*, *n.* — **606,** *or* **Ehrlich's 606** (âr′lĭks), same as SALVARSAN, above.

skel′e-ton-ize*, *v. t.* *Mil.* To reduce (as a regiment) to its skeleton, that is, to a number of men and officers far below its complement.

skid*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* A wooden or metal runner; esp., either of two sledlike runners used as members of the landing gear of an airplane to aid in landing and taxiing.

skid*, *v. i.* *Aëronautics.* To slide sidewise away from the center of curvature when turning. Skidding is generally caused by banking insufficiently and is the opposite of *sideslipping*. See SIDESLIP, above.

skid fin. *Aëronautics.* One of the fore-and-aft vertical surfaces, usually placed above the upper wings, designed to provide the vertical keel surface required for stability.

Sko′da gun (skō′dȧ). *Mil.* An automatic rapid-fire gun operated on the recoil principle, in which the recoiling parts are returned to firing position by the action of a flywheel which is set in motion by the recoil; — from the Skoda Works, formerly in Austria-Hungary, now in Czecho-Slovakia, founded by Emil von Skoda (1839-1900).

skoo′kum (skōō′kŭm), *a.* First-rate; "mighty good"; of the right sort. *Chinook Indian word, often used colloquially in Western U. S.*

sky′man (skī′măn), *n.* An aëronaut. *Slang.*

sky pilot*. *Aëronautics.* A licensed pilot. *Slang.*

slack′er*, *n.* One who avoids exertion or neglects duty or responsibility; specif., a person who shirks a duty or obligation to his country, esp. in time of war, as by attempting to evade military service. — **slack′ing,** *n.*

slam′mock-ing (slăm′ŭk-ĭn), *a.* = SLAMMOCKY, in the *Dict.*; — written also *slammerkin*, *slammakin*, etc. *Dial.*

slap′stick′ (slăp′stĭk′), *n.* A device made of two flat pieces of wood fastened together at one end, but loose at the other, sometimes used in farce or low comedy by one actor in striking another in such a way as from the loud noise to make it appear that the blow was a severe one. Often used attributively; as, *slapstick* comedy.

sleeping bag. A kind of large baglike receptacle, of peltry, duck, blanketing, or the like, used by explorers, prospectors, hunters, and others for sleeping in outdoors.

sleeping sickness*. See ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA, above.

sleet*, *n.* Specif., *Meteor.* **a** Precipitation in the form of frozen or partly frozen rain. *U. S. Weather Bureau.* **b** Glaze (which see, above); — often popularly so called.

slip*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The difference between the effective pitch of a propeller and its mean geometrical pitch, generally expressed as a percentage of the latter.

slip stream. *Aëronautics.* The stream of air driven aft by the propeller of an aircraft, having a velocity relative to the engine greater than that of the surrounding body of still air; — called also *propeller race*, or *race of the propeller*. The indraft is sometimes considered as part of the slip stream, also.

slug*, *n.* *Engineering.* A proposed unit of mass, equal to 32.1912 pounds, or the product of one pound into the gravitational constant at sea level. The name *geepound* has also been suggested for this unit.

slum (slŭm), *n.* Short for *slumgullion*, a kind of stew made of meat, potatoes, and onions, or of potatoes and onions. *Soldiers' Slang.*

slum′dom (slŭm′dŭm), *n.* Slums collectively; the world of the slums.

slum-gul′lion*, *n.* See SLUM, above.

slum′gum′ (slŭm′gŭm′), *n.* The impure residue, consisting of cocoons, propolis, etc., remaining after the wax is extracted from honeycombs.

slush fund*. A fund for use in bribery, corruption, or for carrying on a corruptive propaganda. *Slang, U. S.*

S. M.* *Abbr.* Scientiæ Magister (L., Master of Science).

smile′age book′ (smīl′āj). [*smile* + *-age* as in mile*age*.] A small book of coupon tickets, each coupon, valued at five cents, giving admission to one of the temporary theaters erected by the government in American training camps during the World War. Smileage books were purchased by the public for gratuitous distribution to the soldiers.

smock*, *n.* A woman's overgarment somewhat resembling the smock frock, but often made of fine material.

smoke bomb. *Mil.* **a** A kind of shell which on explosion emits a thick cloud of whitish smoke, used to conceal the movements of advancing troops. **b** A kind of bomb, to be dropped from an airplane, which emits a black, white, or colored smoke, used for signaling.

smoke helmet. = GAS MASK. See MASK, above.

smoke screen. *Naval.* A screen or curtain of heavy smoke, produced by special chemicals dropped overboard, or by incomplete combustion of fuel, used as a cloak to the vessel employing it or to a fleet.

smouse*, *n.* Also **smous′er** (smouz′ĕr). An itinerant peddler. *S. Afr.*

sneeze gas. See GAS, above.

snip′er-scope (snīp′ĕr-skōp), *n.* [*sniper* + *-scope*.] A device, made in several forms all utilizing the principle of the periscope, attached to a rifle near the rear sight and projecting downward into a trench, by means of which a soldier can aim and fire his rifle without exposing himself.

snitch* (snĭch), *v. t.* [Cf. SNICK to take hastily, SNECK, *v. t.*, SNATCH, *v. t.*] **a** To catch in a noose or loop. *Eng.* **b** To snatch; pilfer; "pinch". *Dial. Eng. & Slang, U. S.*

snow banner. A bannerlike stream of snow blown into the air from a mountain peak, often having a pinkish color and extending horizontally for several miles across the sky.

snub′ber*, *n.* A snubbing device for use in pairs on automobile vehicles to prevent the too rapid recoil of the body springs when the machine drops into a hole or the like.

soar*, *v. i.* *Aëronautics.* To fly without engine power and without loss of altitude, as in a glider.

soaring machine. *Aëronautics.* A glider.

Social Democratic party*. In Russian politics, one of the two chief socialistic parties, representing esp. the working class (artisans, mechanics, etc.), and, since the convention of 1903, divided into two groups, the Bolsheviki and the Mensheviki (which see, above). Its members (the **Social Democrats**) follow Marxian theories of socialism. Cf. SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, below.

Social Revolutionary party. In Russian politics, one of the two chief socialistic parties, representing esp. the peasant class. Its members (the **Social Revolutionaries** or **Social Revolutionists**) follow theories of socialism opposed to the Marxian theories and are opposed to terroristic tactics. Cf. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, above.

sodium bisulphite. *Chem.* A salt, $NaHSO_3+H_2O$, occurring in opaque prisms or granular powder of disagreeable taste. It is used as an antiseptic and antipyretic.

sodium chlorate. *Chem.* A salt, $NaClO_3$, resembling potassium chlorate, but more soluble and therefore useful when strong solutions are desired.

sodium hydrosulphite. = SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, below.

sodium hypochlorite. *Chem.* A salt, NaOCL, of hypochlorous acid extensively used for bleaching purposes, disinfecting, etc. Cf. EAU DE JAVELLE, in the *Dict.*

sodium hyposulphite*. A water-soluble salt, $Na_2S_2O_4$, obtained as a yellowish-white powder from sodium bisulphite by the action of zinc and milk of lime. It is a strong reducing agent. With formaldehyde it forms compounds which are used as discharges for dyes under various trade names, as *rongalite*, *hydrosulphite*, *formosul*.

sodium silicate. The silicate of soda, made in several forms. The form commonly known as water glass usually corresponds to the formula Na_2O2SiO_2. See WATER GLASS, in the *Dict.*

soft*, *a.* *Elec.* Having low penetrating power; — said of some X rays. Cf. HARD, in the *Dictionary*.

‖ **So′kol** (sō′kŏl), *n.* [Bohem. *sokol* a falcon.] Any of many Czecho-Slovak gymnastic societies in Czecho-Slovakia and the United States, which endeavor to inculcate in their members the qualities characteristic of the falcon, as strength and elegance of body and courage and keenness of mind. The first Sokol was organized in Prague in 1862. Also, a member of any of these societies.

soldier's heart. *Med.* Disordered action of the heart characterized by breathlessness, sense of fatigue, palpitation, and pain in the chest; — so called because commonly observed among soldiers.

sole trader. A feme-sole trader.

sol′i-da-rist (sŏl′ĭ-dȧ-rĭst), *n.* [Cf. SOLIDARITY.] One who believes in, or advocates, a social organization based on solidarity of interests. — **sol′i-da-rism** (-rĭz′m), *n.*

son′der (zōn′dĕr), *a.* *Yachting.* Pert. or belonging to the sonderclass; as, *sonder* boats.

son′der-class′ (-klȧs′), *n.* [G. *sonderklasse* special class.] *Yachting.* A special class of small yachts, originating in Germany, the aggregate of the length on water line, extreme beam, and extreme draft of which must be not more than 32 feet and the crew of which in any case must be amateurs and citizens of the country in which the yacht was built.

soon′er (sōōn′ĕr), *n.* In the western United States, one who settles on government land before it is legally open to settlement in order to gain the prior claim that the law gives to the first settler when the land is opened to settlement; hence, one who does a thing prematurely or anticipates another in acting, in order to get an unfair advantage. *Slang.*

So′ren-sen, *or* **Sö′ren-sen, scale′** (sō′rĕn-sĕn). [After S. P. L. *Sörensen*, Danish scientist.] *Phys. Chem.* A scale for expressing hydrogen ion concentration in which the figures used are the negative common logarithms of the concentrations. The symbol for these values is pH. Thus, the expression pH = 4.5 means that the concentration of the hydrogen ion is $10^{-4.5}$, or 0.000035 gram atom per liter. The scale permits the expression of both acidity and alkalinity, in units which can be measured directly by means of a hydrogen electrode, and has come into extensive use.

S O S. The letters signified by the international signal of distress (- - - — — — - - -) prescribed by the International Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1912 for use by ships calling for help, and similarly used by others, as airships, troops, etc. ☞ *S O S* is a code signal only, not an abbreviation, and was apparently adopted because easy to transmit and distinguish. Officially, there is no phrase, such as "Save Our Souls (or Ship)", "Suspend Other Service", or the like, for which the letters stand.

sounding balloon. *Aëronautics.* A small balloon sent aloft without passengers but with registering meteorological and other instruments.

soup kitchen*. A rolling kitchen. *Mil. Slang.*

south′paw′ (south′pô′), *a.* *Baseball.* Using the left hand in pitching. *Cant.* — *n.* A southpaw pitcher. *Cant.*

‖ **so′viet′** (sō′vyĕt′), *n.* [Russ.] A council; specif., [*often cap.*] any of the various elected governing bodies of the Russian Republic, established by the revolution of 1917 and by a constitution adopted by the fifth All-Russian Soviet Congress, which was made public July 19, 1918. Chief among them are: local, or rural, soviets (*volosts*) consisting of representatives of workmen (elected by shops, organizations, etc.), soldiers, and peasants; similar provincial soviets (*gubernīyas*) of representatives of local soviets, with a wider jurisdiction; and a soviet, or congress, for all Russia (the All-Russian Congress of Soviets), composed of representatives of town soviets on the basis of one delegate for every 25,000 voters and of representatives of the provincial congresses of soviets on the basis of one delegate for every 125,000 inhabitants. This soviet elects an All-Russian Central Executive Committee of 300 members which constitutes the supreme legislative, administrative, and controlling body in the republic; it forms a Council of People's Commissars of 18 as heads of departments (see COMMISSAR and COMMISSARIAT, above). Hence, any of various similar radically socialistic bodies elsewhere.

so′viet′dom (-dŭm), *n.* Soviets collectively. See -DOM.

so′viet′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The form or kind of government carried on through soviets; communism; Bolshevism.

so′viet′ist, *n.* One who believes in sovietism or attempts to put its principles into practice.

so′viet′ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To change or convert to a government by a soviet or soviets; communize; Bolshevize.

space lattice. *Physics.* A group of points in space in which each point is one of the intersections of three systems of lines, the lines of each system being parallel and equally spaced; thus, the centers of the bricks in a regular pile form a space lattice; the molecules of a crystal are arranged so that their centers form a space lattice.

space time. See TIME SPACE, below.

spad (spăd), *n.* *Mining.* A kind of nail, one or two inches long, of iron, brass, tin, or tinned iron, with an aperture at the head, used to mark stations in underground surveying.

span*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The maximum distance, laterally, from tip to tip of an airplane, inclusive of ailerons or the lateral dimension of an aërofoil; — called also *spread*.

Spanish grippe *or* **influenza.** The grippe, or influenza; — applied esp. to the influenza of the great epidemic of 1918.

spar*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* One of the main lateral members of the wing of an airplane, usually of wood or tubular steel. They carry the ribs. Also, occasionally, a longéron.

sparks (spärks), *n.* The wireless-telegraph operator of a ship. *Naut. Slang.* Cf. CHIPS, in the *Dict.*

Spar′ta-can (spär′tȧ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Spartacists. — *n.* A Spartacist.

Spar′ta-cide (-sīd), *n.* A Spartacist.

Spar′ta-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* Doctrines, tactics, or practices of, or like those of, the Spartacists.

Spar′ta-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One of the followers of Karl Liebknecht, German Socialist, who are extreme radicals; a member of the Spartacus party, in Germany.

Spar′ta-cus par′ty *or* **group′** (spär′tȧ-kŭs). A party organized in Germany in 1918 by Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and others, along extreme socialistic lines; the Bolshevist party of Germany. The name is said to have been adopted by Liebknecht and his adherents in allusion to *Spartacus*, a Thracian gladiator at Rome, who gathered an army of runaway slaves and devastated (B. C. 73–71) a great part of the Italian peninsula.

S. P. boat. *Naval.* Short for SUBMARINE PATROL BOAT; — a term used to designate any commercial or pleasure craft taken over by the government for, or assigned to, submarine patrol duty.

spec-tac′u-lar-ism (spĕk-tăk′ū-lȧr-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality or state of being spectacular; spectacularity.

spec′tro-pho′to–e-lec′tric (spĕk′trō-fō′tō-ē-lĕk′trĭk), *a.* [*spectro-* + *photo-electric*.] *Physics.* Varying in photo-electric sensitiveness according to the wave length of the exciting light.

speed′ster (spēd′stĕr), *n.* [*speed* + *-ster*.] *Automobiles.* A high-speed roadster, usually with low seats accommodating two persons seated side by side. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary*.

spel′ter*, *n.* Short for SPELTER SOLDER, in the *Dict.*

sphin′go-my′e-lin (sfĭn′gō-mī′ĕ-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. σφίγγειν to bind tight + *myelin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline phosphatide extracted from the white substance of the brain.

sphin′go-sine (sfĭŋ′gō-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [Gr. σφίγγειν to bind

tight + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A base, $C_{17}H_{35}O_2N$, obtained as a decomposition product of sphingomyelin. It appears to be an amino alcohol.

spin*, *n.* *Aviation.* An aërial maneuver consisting of a combination of roll and yaw, with the longitudinal axis of the airplane inclined steeply downward. The airplane descends in a helix of large pitch and very small radius, its upper side being on the inside of the helix, and the angle of attack on the inner wing being maintained at an extremely large value.

spin′dle*, *n.* A hydrometer.

spin′ner*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* A fairing, usually one made of sheet metal and roughly conical or paraboloid in form, which is attached to the propeller boss and revolves with it.

spin vector. *Mech.* A vector quantity indicating the size and direction of the angular velocity of a rotating or spinning body; graphically, a line drawn in the axis of rotation such that, looking in the positive direction, the rotation will be right-handed and such that the length of the line affords a measure of the angular velocity.

spi′ral*, *v. i.* *Aviation.* To cause an airplane to follow a spiral path in ascending or (more often) descending.

spi′ral*, *n.* *Aviation.* A flight in a spiral path.

spiro-. [L. *spira*, coil, twist, fr. Gr. *σπεῖρα*. See SPIRE a winding line.] *Org. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting that the compound in the name of which it appears contains two rings having a single atom in common, resulting in a figure-8 arrangement of atoms; as, **spi′ro-pen′tane** (spī′rō-pĕn′tān), an unstable hydrocarbon obtained synthetically (see the formula).

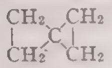

Spiropentane.

spi′ro-chæte, spi′ro-chete (spī′rō-kēt), *n.* [Gr. *σπεῖρα* coil + *χαῖτη* hair.] *Bacteriol.* One of a group of microörganisms, variously regarded as bacteria or protozoans, consisting of slender undulating spiral rods, with or without flagella. Among the parasitic species are the spirillum of relapsing fever and the *Treponema pallidum*, which is found associated with syphilitic lesions. See SPIROCHÆTA, in the *Dictionary*; TREPONEMA, below.

spit ball. *Baseball.* A pitched ball in throwing which the pitcher grips the ball between two, or three, fingers on one side (which is made slippery, as by saliva) and the thumb on the other side and delivers it so that it slips off the fingers with the least possible friction. When pitched directly overhand, a spit ball darts downward; when pitched with the arm extended sidewise, it darts down and outward. *Cant.*—**spit′–ball′er**, *n.* *Cant.*

☞ The spit ball is now (since 1920) prohibited, except that all *bona fide* spit-ball pitchers already in the National and American leagues in Dec., 1920, are exempt.

spit′ter*, *n.* *Baseball.* A spit ball. *Slang.*

spon′dy-lo-ther′a-peu′tics (spŏn′dĭ-lō-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭks), *n.* [*spondylo-* + *therapeutics.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by application of physical methods to the spinal region.

spon′dy-lo-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* Spondylotherapeutics. — **spon′ dy-lo-ther′a-pist**, *n.*

spoof (spōōf), *v. t. & i.*; SPOOFED (spōōft); SPOOF′ING. To deceive; fool; hoax; guy. Cf. SPOOF, *n.*, in the *Dict. Slang.*

spoon′er-ism (spōōn′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [After Wm. A. *Spooner* (1844–), Eng. clergyman.] An accidental transposition of sounds, usually the initial sounds, of two or more words; as, a *bl*ushing *cr*ow, for a *cr*ushing *bl*ow.

sport, *a.* Also **sports.** Pert. to, or suitable for, sports, esp. outdoor sports; hence, made in a style suitable for informal outdoor wear; as a *sport*, or *sports*, skirt, hat, shoe, etc.

spot′light′ (spŏt′līt′), *n.* **a** The projected spot or circle of light, now generally thrown by an electrical apparatus, used to illuminate brilliantly a single person or object or group on the stage, leaving the rest of the stage more or less unilluminated; hence, conspicuous public notice. Cf. LIMELIGHT, in the *Dictionary. Cant or Colloq.* **b** A small light having a powerful reflector, attached at or near the dash of an automobile vehicle, which can be adjusted to light up objects ahead of or to the side of the vehicle.

spread*, *n.* **a** *Aëronautics.* = SPAN, above. **b** Anything, as jam, jelly, fruit butter, etc., used to spread on bread to increase its tastiness. *Colloq., U. S.* **c** Short for DOUBLE-PAGE SPREAD (which see, above). *Advertising Cant.*

spring*, *v. t.* To attach by means of elastic members; as, to *spring* the chassis of an airplane to the body; also, to equip (an airplane) with an attachment sprung on.

sprue* (sprōō), *n.* *Med.* A disease of tropical origin, characterized by inflammatory and degenerative changes in the functions of digestion and nutrition, usually attended by two types of diarrhea and by toxæmia.

spug (spŭg), *n.* One opposed to the giving of useless gifts, as at Christmas; — an acrostic from "*S*ociety for the *P*revention of *U*seless *G*iving", a society organized in 1913. *Colloq., U. S.*

‖ **spur′los ver-senkt′** (shpōōr′lōs fẽr-zĕŋkt′). [G. Cf. SPOOR.] Sunk without a trace; — phrase used in a recommendation in regard to certain Argentine vessels, secretly made to his government in the summer of 1918 by Count von Luxburg, German diplomatic agent at Buenos Aires.

sput′ter*, *v. t.* *Metal.* To produce thin metallic films on nonmetallic substances (such as glass, quartz, etc.) by exposure within a vacuum tube through which an electric discharge is passed.

squad′ron* (skwŏd′rŭn), *n.* An air fleet or a division of an air fleet; specif., in the (British) Royal Flying Corps, a division of the air fleet consisting of airplanes and a personnel of officers and men sufficient to maintain 12 airplanes in constant readiness for active service.

squeeze play. *Baseball.* A form of play in which, when there is a runner on third base and not more than one out, the batter bunts a pitched ball previously designated by signal, and the runner starts for the home plate as soon as the pitcher makes a motion to pitch that ball. The start that the runner thus gets usually enables him to score even if the bunt is perfectly fielded. *Cant.*

sta′bi-li-za′tor (stā′bĭ-lĭ-zā′tẽr; stăb′ĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *stabilisateur.* Cf. STABILIZE.] *Aëronautics.* A stabilizer.

sta′bi-lize*(stā′bĭ-līz; stăb′ĭ-), *v. t.* *Aëronautics.* To maintain the equilibrium of (a flying machine, etc.) by means of fixed surfaces or gyroscopic or other devices not manipulated by the pilot. Also fig.; as, to *stabilize* a country.

sta′bi-liz′er* (stā′bĭ-līz′ẽr; stăb′ĭ-), *n.* *Aëronautics.* **a** A tail plane. See TAIL PLANE, below. **b** A mechanical device to stabilize the motion of an aircraft, such as a gyroscopic device, a pendulum device, or the like.

stable police. *Mil.* Enlisted men detailed to clean the stables or picket lines, and to help in the care of the horses, etc. Cf. POLICE, *n.*, 4, in the *Dict.*

‖ **staf′fage′** (stȧ′fäzh′; *G.* shtȧ-fä′zhĕ), *n.* [G.] The accessories of a picture or literary composition. Cf. PADDING, *n.*, 4, in the *Dict.*

stag′ger*, *v. t.* *Aëronautics.* To adjust (as the wings of a biplane) so that the entering edge of one wing projects beyond the entering edge of another wing.

stag′ger*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The amount of advance of the entering edge of an upper wing of a biplane, triplane, or multiplane, over that of a lower, expressed as percentage of gap. It is considered *positive* when the upper wing is forward, and is measured from the entering edge of the upper wing along its chord to the point of intersection of this chord with a line drawn perpendicular to the chord of the upper wing at the entering edge of the lower wing, all lines being drawn in a plane parallel to the plane of symmetry.

stagger wires. *Aëronautics.* Wires connecting the upper and lower surfaces of an airplane and lying in planes substantially parallel to the plane of symmetry.

stall*, *v. i.* *Aëronautics.* To lose, from any cause, the relative air speed necessary for control; to lose velocity below the minimum at which it is possible to sustain itself; — said of an airplane. See STALL, *n.*, below.

stall*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The condition resulting from any diminution of the speed of a heavier-than-air flying machine beyond the point at which the machine responds to the controls, as because of engine trouble or air disturbances, a skid on a turn, an attempt to make too steep a climb, etc.

stall′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STALL.

stand*, *v. i.*—**to stand by***, *Wireless*, of a sending or broadcasting station, to be ready to send out signals, etc., but not actually doing so.

standard pitch. *Aëronautics.* See PITCH, above.

‖ **sta-nit′za** (stȧ-nĭt′sȧ), *n.* Also **sta-nit′sa.** [Russ. *stanitsa.*] *Russia.* A Cossack village or commune.

Stark effect (stärk). [After the discoverer, Prof. Johannes *Stark* (1874–), Aachen, Germany.] *Physics.* The broadening, displacement, or other modification of spectral lines or bands under the action of an electrostatic field. Specifically the phenomenon consists in the breaking up of certain lines in the spectrum of hydrogen, helium, and other elements into components, which, as in the Zeeman effect, are usually polarized. Cf. ZEEMAN EFFECT, in *Dict.*

sta′sis*, *n.* *Physics.* Quiescence; stagnation; — used of a mass of gas or liquid in which there is an absence of circulatory convection currents.

stat′ic (stăt′ĭk), *n.* *Wireless.* X's, or strays, collectively (see X, *n.*, 3, in the *Dictionary*); also, electrical disturbance or discharge caused by them.

stat′ism* (stāt′ĭz′m), *n.* Belief in a state government, more or less centralized, as in a republic, in contrast to a communistic body or a Soviet government.

steam roller. A road roller driven by steam; hence, *Fig. & Colloq.*, a crushing power or force used to overcome opposition, as by an arbitrary government, political party, or committee. — **steam′–roll′er**, *v. t.* *Colloq.*

stel′lite (stĕl′īt), *n.* [L. *stella* star + *-ite.*] *Metal.* Any of various alloys composed essentially of 75 to 90 per cent of cobalt and 10 to 25 per cent of chromium, with or without small amounts of other metals added, used for tools, knives, surgical instruments, cutlery, etc.

☞ *Stellite* is a trade-mark name.

stem′–end′ rot′. *Agric.* See MELANOSE, above.

step*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* A break in the form of the bottom of a float or hull, designed to assist in securing a dynamic reaction from the water.

ster′e-o-te-lem′e-ter* (stĕr′ē-ō-tē-lĕm′ē-tẽr; stē′rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *telemeter.*] See STEREOTELESCOPE, below.

ster′e-o-tel′e-scope (-tĕl′ē-skōp), *n.* [*stereo-* + *telescope.*] A telestereoscope, esp. one in which the distance between the objectives is much greater than the distance between the eyepieces. With a scale attached, the instrument (then called a *stereotelemeter*) has been used as a range finder.

ster′ic (stẽr′ĭk; stē′rĭk), *a.* [*stereo-* + *-ic* (cf. def. of STEREOCHEMISTRY).] *Chem.* Relating to the arrangement of the atoms in space; spatial; as, *steric* hindrance.

ster′i-lize*, *v. t.* To render a region unproductive of military power by forbidding the construction or maintenance of any fortification or the maintenance or assembly of any armed forces, as by the Treaty of Versailles (1919) for the left bank of the Rhine in Germany. — **ster′i-li-za′tion***, *n.*

ster′ol (stĕr′ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [From chole*sterol.*] *Chem.* Any solid higher alcohol, such as cholesterol, phytosterol, or cetyl alcohol.

stick control. See CONTROL STICK, above.

stiff′en*, *v. t.* *Elec.* To increase the inductance in (a circuit or current).

Stokes gun (stōks). A Stokes mortar.

Stokes (trench) mortar (stōks). [After Sir Wilfred S. *Stokes* (1860–), Eng. inventor.] *Mil.* A light, muzzle-loading, three-inch mortar, made in four parts for easy transportation. The projectile (**Stokes bomb**) weighs 11 pounds, and is loaded with high explosive.

stop back. *Agric.* A condition in peach and pear nursery stock, brought about by the attack of the tarnished plant bug (*Lygus Pratensis* Linn.), characterized by the death of the tender terminal bud of the principal shoot and the forcing of the development of the lateral shoots.

storm troops. Same as SHOCK TROOPS, above.

sto′ver*, *n.* *Agric.* Cut and cured corn and sorghum plants with the grain removed. *U. S.*

strad′dle*, *v. t.* *Artillery.* To place shots of a known range short of and beyond (an object) so as to afford a basis for calculating the true range or distance.

strafe (sträf; strāf), *v. t.*; STRAFED; STRAF′ING. [From G. *Gott strafe England* (gōt shträ′fĕ ĕng′länt), "God punish England," a German salutation of 1914 and later.] To punish; to inflict damage upon, as by gunfire; to shell or bombard fiercely; to castigate; — orig. used by the British soldiers in the World War. — **strafe**, *n.*

straight′–side′, *a.* Having straight sides; — said specif. of a pneumatic automobile tire having a straight-sided bead used with a rim which has the edges rolling outward and is divided crosswise (so that it can be sprung into the tire) or has one edge, or both edges, detachable.

strand*, *n.* **1.** A part of a cord of wood, varying from one third of a cord to one half, according to the lengths into which the pieces of wood are cut. *Local, Southern U. S.* **2.** *Aëronautics.* A kind of wire made up of several individual wires twisted together around a single wire as a core.

‖ **strand′loop′er** (strănd′lōōp′ẽr; *D.* -lōp′ẽr), *n.* [D., fr. *strand* shore + *looper* runner, fr. *loopen* to run. See LANDLOUPER.] **a** A Hottentot who picks up such a living as he can along the seashore. Cf. BEACH COMBER, 2, in the *Dict.* **b** A small sand plover. *Both South Africa.*

stra′to-sphere (strā′tō-sfēr; străt′ō-), *n.* [F. *stratosphère.* See STRATUM, SPHERE.] *Meteorol.* The upper portion of the atmosphere, above 11 kilometers, more or less (depending on latitude, season, and weather), in which temperature changes but little with altitude and clouds of water never form, and in which there is practically no convection; — originally, and still often, called the *isothermal region.*

straw boss. An assistant foreman. *Colloq.*

stray*, *n.* *Wireless.* = X, *n.*, 3, in the *Dictionary.*

stream′line′ (strēm′līn′), *n.* The path of a small portion of a fluid, supposedly continuous, commonly taken relative to a solid body with respect to which the fluid is moving; — generally used only of such paths as are not eddying.

stream′line′, *v. t.* *Mech.* To give a streamline form to; to design or construct, as an automobile or airplane, with a streamline form.

stream′line′, *a.* Of or pert. to a streamline; designating a motion or flow that is free from turbulence, like that of a free particle moving in a streamline; hence, *Mech.*, designating a surface, body, etc., designed to afford an unbroken flow of a fluid about it, esp. when the resistance to flow is the least possible; as, a *streamline* body for an automobile, airplane, or airship. — **streamline flow**, continuous flow of a fluid, as distinguished from eddying flow. — **s. form**, *Mech.*, a fair form intended to avoid eddying and to preserve a streamline flow.

Strel′itz (strĕl′ĭts), *n.*, *often used erroneously as pl.*; *pl.* STRELITZES (-ĭts-ĕz), STRELITZI (-ĭt-sĭ). [Russ. *stryelets* bowman.] [*Often l. c.*] A Muscovite soldier, or musketeer, belonging to an irregular body of infantry, raised by Ivan the Terrible (1529–1584) and abolished by Peter the Great in 1682, but not entirely disbanded until 1698.

strike′*, *v. i.* *Elec.* To form an arc, or electric discharge, as between the two carbons of an electric arc or between cloud and earth.

stripe*, *n.* **a** A piece of gold, silver, silk, or cotton braid, as on the sleeve of an officer's coat, used to indicate rank or length of service. Cf. SERVICE STRIPE, above. **b** *Agric.* A fungous disease of barley characterized mainly by elongated spots or stripes on the leaves.

strip′er (strīp′ẽr), *n.* One who wears stripes on his sleeve, to indicate rank or length of service (cf. STRIPE, above); — used in the U. S. Navy with reference esp. to midshipmen officers at the U. S. Naval Academy, and generally in combination, as: **one striper**, an ensign; **one and one half striper**, a lieutenant, junior grade; **two striper**, a lieutenant, senior grade; **two and one half striper**, a lieutenant commander; **three striper**, a commander; **four striper**, a captain. *Three striper* and *four striper* are sometimes used of officers in the service at large. *All Cant or Slang.*

strong point. *Mil.* A carefully prepared position in a defensive system, constructed to be held to the last, and used as the center of resistance for the line.

structural resistance. = HEAD RESISTANCE, above.

stunt, *v.* [See STUNT a feat.] To perform stunts. *Colloq.*

sub*, *n.* A submarine. *Colloq.*

‖ **su-ba′shi** (sōō-bä′shē), *n.* = SUBBASSA, in the *Dict.*

sub′chas′er (sŭb′chās′ẽr), *n.* *Naval.* A submarine chaser; specif., *U. S. Navy*, the first type of small craft designed and built during the World War (1914–18) especially for chasing submarines.

sub′deb′ (sŭb′dĕb′), *n.* A subdébutante. *Colloq., U. S.*

sub′dé′bu′tante′ (sŭb′dā′bü′tänt′), *n. fem.* [*sub-*, 1 **c** + F. *débutante*, fem.] A young girl who is about to become a society débutante. *Colloq., U. S.*

sub′ma-chine′ gun, *or* **Thomp′son sub′ma-chine′ gun** (tŏmp′sŭn sŭb′mȧ-shēn′). [See SUB-, 1 **c**; MACHINE GUN.] A light, portable weapon, firing .45-caliber pistol ammunition on the automatic principle, provided with a pistol grip for firing as a pistol and a detachable buttstock for firing from the shoulder. It is fed from a magazine holding 50 cartridges, or from a drum holding 50 or 100. The rate of fire is 450 to 500 shots a minute; the range, 400 to 600 yards.

sub′ma-rine′ (sŭb′mȧ-rēn′); -RINED′ (-rēnd′); -RIN′ING (-rēn′ĭng). To make an attack upon or to sink by means of a submarine, esp. by torpedoing. *Colloq.*

submarine chaser. *Naval.* Any vessel fitted to operate offensively against submarines.

sub′sur′face*, *n.* That portion of a body of water which lies immediately below the surface.

sub′ti′tle*(sŭb′tī′t'l), *n.* *Moving Pictures.* Same as LEADER.

Su′dan′ dur′ra (sōō′dăn′, *or* sū-dăn′, dōōr′ȧ). See FETERITA, above.

Su′dan′ grass′. A slender annual grass (*Andropogon sorghum sudanensis*) extensively cultivated for hay in semiarid regions.

su′ga-mo (sōō′gȧ-mō), *n.* [Prob. Jap.] *Bot.* A monocotyledonous plant (*Phyllospadix scouleri*), occurring along the coast from the northwestern United States to Japan, used in Japan as a fertilizer and yielding a fiber.

suit′case′ (sūt′kās′), *n.* Also **suit case.** A flat rectangular valise or traveling bag large enough to contain a suit of clothes: — originally called *dress-suit case.*

sul′phite*(sŭl′fīt), *n.* A person who is spontaneous and original in his habits of thought and conversation. Cf. BROMIDE, above. *Slang.* — **sul-phit′ic** (sŭl-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Slang.*

sul′pho-*. All chemical terms beginning thus are spelled also **sulfo-**. See SULPHO-, in *Dict.*

sul′pho-chlo′ride (sŭl′fō-klō′rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** [*sulpho-* + *chloride.*] *Chem.* **a** A compound with sulphur and chlorine; as, phosphorus *sulphochloride*, $PSCl_3$. **b** The chloride of a sulphonic acid.

sul′pho-nam′ide (-năm′īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*sulphone* + *amide.*] *Chem.* The amide of a sulphonic acid; as, benzene-*sulphonamide* ($C_6H_5SO_2NH_2$) is the amide of benzenesulphonic acid ($C_6H_5SO_3H$).

sulph′ox-yl′ic (sŭlf′ŏk-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*sulphur* + *oxy-*, **a** + *-yl* + *-ic*, 1 **e.**] *Chem.* Pert. to, or designating, a hypothetical acid H_2SO_2, known in the form of certain organic deriva-

tives. Its salts are called **sulph-ox'y-lates** (sŭlf-ŏk'sĭ-lāts). See FORMALDEHYDE SULPHOXYLIC, above.

sum'ma-bil'i-ty (sŭm'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being summed.

sump* (sŭmp), *n.* A reservoir at the lowest point in the oil-circulating system of an internal-combustion engine.

sun'cup' (sŭn'kŭp'), *n.* A yellow-flowered evening primrose (*Taraxia*, syn. *Œnothera, ovata*) native of California.

sun valve. *Mech.* A device operated by the heat and light of the sun by which beacon lights or other apparatus may be automatically turned off during the daytime.

su'per-*. A prefix freely used in recent formations, after *superman* (which see, below), to signify a person, animal, or thing which surpasses all or most others of its kind or class, as in power, size, or other characteristics; as, *super-dreadnought, supersubmarine, super-Zeppelin.* Most of these formations on *super-*, however, are thus far occasional, or nonce, uses only; as, *superairplane, superboy, superbrute, superbuffoon, supercannon, superclown, superconscience, supercritic, superculture, superdetective, superdramatist, superego, supergoddess, supergovernment, supergun, superhorse, supernation, supernurse, superpatriotism, superpilot, superrace, superrifle, superservant, supersnob, superstate, superthing, superthrill, supertramp, supertyrant, supervalet, superwar.*

su'per-charged' (sū'pẽr-chärjd'), *a.* Overcharged; charged to excess. — **supercharged engine.** *Mech.*, an internal-combustion engine so equipped that a greater weight of charge than normal can be delivered in the cylinders.

su'per-charg'er (sū'pẽr-chär'jẽr), *n.* [See SUPER-; CHARGE, *v. t.*, 3.] A mechanical device attached to a gasoline engine used with airplane engines when great altitudes are reached, in order to maintain at the mouth of the carburetor a constant pressure of air, the same as at sea level.

su'per-con'duc-tiv'i-ty (-kŏn'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The high conductivity characteristic of metals at very low temperatures, the conductivity of a metal being greatly increased when the temperature is below a certain low critical point.

su'per-dread'nought' (sū'pẽr-drĕd'nôt'), *n.* See DREADNOUGHT, **b**, above.

su'per-fu'si-ble (-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Capable of being superfused. — **su'per-fu'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

su'per-het'er-o-dyne (-hĕt'ẽr-ō-dīn), *a.* *Wireless.* Designating a form of beat reception for very high frequencies, by which beats are produced of a frequency above audibility but below that of the received signals, the beating oscillations being then rectified, next amplified, and finally rectified again so as to reproduce the music, speech, or the like in the telephone receivers. Cf. BEAT RECEPTION and HETERODYNE, above.

su'per-man'* (-măn'), *n.* [See SUPER-.] = OVERMAN, in *Dict.*

☞ In early translations of Nietzsche, *overman* was used to translate the German word *Übermensch*, but was later largely replaced by *superman*, first used by G. B. Shaw.

su'per-pose'* (sū'pẽr-pōz'), *v. t.* *Aëronautics.* To place (the planes of an airplane) one above another.

su'per-re-gen'er-a'tion (-rē-jĕn'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Wireless.* A method of heterodyne reception based fundamentally on the regenerative, or feed-back, principle, but carrying this beyond what had hitherto been considered its theroretical limit. Cf. REGENERATIVE and SUPERHETERODYNE, above. — **su'per-re-gen'er-a-tive** (-jĕn'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.*

su'per-sub'ma-rine' (-sŭb'mȧ-rēn'), *n.* *Naut.* A submarine vessel of the largest type.

su'per-tax' (sū'pẽr-tăks'), *n.* [*super-* + *tax.*] A tax in addition to the usual or normal tax; specif.: **a** In the United States, a surtax (which see, below). **b** In the United Kingdom, a graduated income tax in addition to the normal income tax imposed on the amount by which the total income of any person exceeds £2,000 (as fixed by the Finance Act of 1920). Cf. SURTAX, below.

su'per-thy'roid-ism (-thī'roid-ĭz'm), *n.* [*super-* + *thyroidism.*] *Med.* The symptoms resulting from supernormal activity of the thyroid gland. Cf. HYPERTHYROIDISM, above.

su'per-Zep'pe-lin, *or* **su'per-zep'pe-lin** (-zĕp'ĕ-lĭn; -tsĕp'ĕ-lēn'), *n.* A Zeppelin of exceptional size and power; also, an airship of rigid type superior to a Zeppelin, as in speed.

su'pra-nu'cle-ar (sū'prȧ-nū'klē-ȧr), *a.* Above the nucleus. — **supranuclear cataract,** *Ophthalmology*, a cataract occurring between the nucleus and the periphery of the lens.

Supreme Council. At first, the executive body of the Peace Conference at Paris (1919), called also the *Council of Ten*, consisting of the two ranking delegates of each of the five great powers, viz., the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. On March 25, 1919, this body was reduced to the Council of Four (which see, above), and after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles it continued as an executive body, consisting of the premiers of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and, in certain matters, a representative of the United States. This council was reorganized in January, 1920, as the *Council of Premiers*, but continued popularly to be known as the Supreme Council until 1922. During the Peace Conference the Supreme Council decided all important questions; since then it has been the executive body of the Allied and Associated Powers.

Supreme War Council. The interallied war committee, composed of political and military representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and, later, of the United States, formed November 9, 1917, to watch over the general conduct of the war and to coördinate the military powers of the Allies. It was superseded in January, 1919, by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference at Paris.

sur'face*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* An aërofoil used for sustentation or control or to increase stability; — the term applies to the whole member and not to one side only.

sur'print' (sûr'prĭnt'), *v. t.* [*sur-* + *print.*] To print (as a name or address) over or upon (previously printed matter).

sur'tax'*, *n.* Specif., in the United States, a graduated income tax, in addition to the normal income tax, imposed on the amount by which the net income of any individual exceeds a certain sum ($6,000 in the Revenue Act of 1921, effective Jan. 1, 1922). Cf. SUPERTAX, above.

sus-pen'soid (sŭs-pĕn'soid), *n.* *Physical Chem.* A colloidal solution the dispersed particles in which are solid (like those of an ordinary *suspension* in a liquid, but more minute); — called also *suspension colloid.* Cf. EMULSOID, above. There is no sharp dividing line between suspensoids and emulsoids; low viscosity and perceptible opalescence are characteristic of the former; high viscosity and ability to form gels, of the latter.

‖ **Swa-de'shi*** (swȧ-dā'shē), *n.* *India.* Formerly, a movement for national autonomy; in recent use restricted to a phase of the struggle for Swaraj, aiming at the use and production of articles of home manufacture, as cloth, instead of foreign goods.

swagger stick. *Mil.* A short light stick, ordinarily about two feet long and tipped with metal at each end, for carrying in the hand; — called also *swanking stick.*

Swa-raj' (swȧ-räj'), *n.* [Skr. *svarāj* self-ruling, *svārājya* independent rule; cf. L. *suus* one's own. See RAJ, RAJAH.] *India.* Self-government or home rule; independence.

sweep*, *n.* *Naut.* A wire or rope stretched between two vessels steaming a parallel course, the center or bight of the wire being allowed to sag below the surface at set depths to drag for mines, rocks, or other obstructions.

sweep'back', *n.* *Aëronautics.* Of an airplane wing, the acute angle between the lateral axis of the airplane and the projection of the wing on a plane which includes the lateral and longitudinal axes of the airplane.

sweep'er*, *n.* *Naut.* A vessel engaged in sweeping. See SWEEP, above, and cf. MINE SWEEPER, in the *Dict.*

swept back. *Aëronautics.* = BACKSWEPT, above.

switch, *v. t. Fig.* To turn aside; divert, shift. — *v. i. Fig.* To change or shift, as in a line of conduct.

switch'*, *n.*, *or* **switch line.** *Mil.* A series of communicating trenches enabling an army to shift speedily from one line of defense to another without the exposure and delay involved in building a new line, as in the German lines of defense in Belgium and France, in the World War (1914–1918).

swiv'el*, *n.* *Weaving.* An attachment, for a loom, consisting of a rack and pinion, used to guide back and forth small shuttles (**swivel shuttles**), over small portions of the width of the loom, by means of pinions engaging with teeth on the shuttles, thus making small spot figures in the fabric woven.

syn-apse' (sĭ-năps'), *n.* [See SYNAPSIS.] *Biol.* A region between the axon and the dendron in which there is clasping of the arborizing dendrites of a Purkinje's cell.

syn'chro-scope (sĭŋ'krō-skōp), *n.* = SYNCHRONOSCOPE.

syn'di-cal (sĭn'dĭ-kăl), *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, syndicalism.

syn'di-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *syndicalisme.*] The theory, plan, or practice of trade-union action (originally as advocated and practiced by the French Confédération Générale du Travail) which aims to abolish the present political and social system and by the general strike and direct action to establish a social system in which the means and processes of production are in the control of local organizations of workers, who manage them for the common good. — **syn'di-cal-ist,** *a.* & *n.* — **-cal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

syn'di-cal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To subject to syndicalism; bring under the control of syndicalists or under the conditions aimed at by syndicalism; as, to *syndicalize* a mine.

‖ **syn'di'cat'** (săN'dē'kȧ'), *n.* [F.] *Pol. Econ.* A labor union or trade-union. Cf. SYNDICATE, *n.*, 2, in the *Dictionary.*

syn'di-cate* (sĭn'dĭ-kăt), *n.* *Finance.* In Germany, a kind of cartel (which see, above) formed by manufacturers for the purpose of marketing their output, and, usually, for regulating that output in proportion to the demand.

syn-thet'ic (sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *n.* *Chem.* Anything, as a chemical or drug, that is produced by synthesis.

synthetic ammonia process. See NITROGEN FIXATION.

Sy-nu'ra (sĭ-nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water flagellate infusorians which form globular aggregations and give off an oily substance having a cucumber-like taste, which, though harmless, becomes disagreeable in drinking water when the animals are very numerous. Also [*l. c.*; *pl.* L. -RÆ (-rē), E. -RAS (-rȧz)], an infusorian of this genus.

‖ **ta'bi** (tä'bē), *n.* [Japanese.] A cotton sock, usually white, having a thick sole and a separate part for the big toe, worn by the Japanese.

tach'y case' (tăsh'ĭ). An attaché case (which see, above). *Colloq., Eng.*

tag day. A day on which contributions to some fund are publicly solicited, a tag being given to each contributor to wear. Cf. FLAG DAY, **b**, above.

tai'ga (tī'gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *tayga.*] The vast, swampy, coniferous forest region of Siberia, beginning where the tundra ends; by extension, a similar forest region in Europe or North America.

tail*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The rear part of an aircraft, in an airplane usually consisting of a group (**tail group**) of stabilizing planes, or fins, to which are attached certain controlling instruments, such as elevators and rudders; the empennage.

tail cups. *Aëronautics.* A steadying device, somewhat similar to a sea anchor, attached by lines at the rear of certain types of elongated captive balloons.

tail'-heav'y, *a.* *Aëronautics.* Designating an aircraft in which, in any given condition of normal flight, the nose tends to rise if the longitudinal control is released, as, for instance, when the pilot has to exert a push on the control stick or column to maintain the given condition.

tail'-light', *or* **tail'-lamp',** *n.* A light or lamp having a red lens or glass to indicate the rear end of a vehicle, as an automobile.

tail plane. *Aëronautics.* A stationary, horizontal tail surface, or one nearly horizontal, used to stabilize the pitching motion of an airplane; — often called *stabilizer.*

tail skid. *Aëronautics.* A small skid, or runner, attached under the tail of an airplane to support it when the airplane is in contact with the ground.

tail slide. *Aviation.* The rearward and downward motion, tail first, which certain airplanes may be made to take after being brought into a stalling position by a steep climb.

tail spin. *Aviation.* Same as SPIN, above; — a misnomer.

take*, *v. i.* — **to take off*,** to leave the surface of the land or water; to begin flight; — said of an airplane. — **take-off*,** *n.*

take'-all'*, *n.* *Agric.* A dangerous plant disease, esp. of wheat, supposed to be caused by a fungus (*Ophiobolus graminis*).

tan'dem*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* An airplane with two or more sets of wings of substantially the same area (not including the tail group), placed one in front of the other and on about the same level.

tan'go (tăŋ'gō; *Sp.* täŋ'gō), *n.*; *pl.* TANGOS (-gōz). [Sp., a certain dance.] **a** A difficult dance in two-four time characterized by graceful posturing, frequent pointing positions, and a great variety of steps. The dance is of Spanish origin, and is believed to have been, in its original form, a part of the fandango. **b** Any of various popular dance forms derived from this. — **tan'go,** *v. i.*

tank*, *n.* *Mil.* A kind of self-propelling land fort or engine of destruction consisting of a casement of heavy armor plates mounted on a tractor (esp. of the caterpillar type) and armed with guns or machine guns or both. It is capable of traversing very rough ground, passing over trenches, shell craters, etc. Land forts of this type were first used by the British in the advance on the Somme in September, 1916. Four kinds of tanks were chiefly employed in the World War: the *male* tank, the *female* tank, the *gun-carrier* (or *supply*) *tank*, and the *whippet*. Male and female tanks differed only in their armament, the male being armed with two 6-pounder Hotchkiss guns and four machine guns; the female, with six machine guns only. Cf. WHIPPET, below.

☞ The name *tank* as applied to these armored tractors arose from the fact that the hull was called "a water carrier for Mesopotamia" in the shop orders in England for those first made, in order to conceal their real purpose, and this was soon shortened to "tank", which quickly came into general use for the completed tractors.

tank'er (tăŋk'ẽr), *n.* A steel cargo boat fitted with tanks for the carrying of oil, molasses, or other liquid in bulk; — called also *tank ship, tank steamer.*

tar'get*, *n.* *Physics.* The metallic surface, usually of platinum or tungsten, upon which the stream of cathode rays within an X-ray tube is focused. The target thus becomes the source from which the X rays emanate.

tarnished plant bug. See STOP BACK, above.

tash-lik' (tȧsh-lēk'), *n.* [Heb. *tashlīk* thou wilt throw (see Micah vii. 19), fut. of *hishlīk*, fr. *shalak* to throw.] Among orthodox Jews, a propitiatory rite, celebrated on the afternoon of New Year's Day (Rosh Hashana), consisting in gathering at a running stream and, after reciting various Scriptural verses, esp. Micah vii. 18–20, and offering prayers, shaking the ends of the garments over the water in the belief that thus one's sins are washed or swept away.

task'set'ter (tȧsk'sĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who sets a task or tasks; specif.: **a** A workman whose rate of output on a specified task is used as a standard for other workers. **b** One who sets the tasks of workers, designating the output to be attained or the period of time for the performance of a task.

Tau'be (tou'bĕ), *n.*; *pl.* TAUBEN (-bĕn). [G. *taube*, lit., a dove.] A monoplane, originally designed by an Austrian, characterized esp. by its pigeon-shaped wings with retreating, upturned wing tips capable of being flexed to maintain lateral stability.

tax'i (tăk'sĭ), *or* **tax'y,** *v. i.*; TAX'IED (-sĭd); TAX'I-ING *or* TAX'Y-ING (-sĭ-ĭng). **1.** To ride in a taxicab; go by taxicab. **2.** *Aviation.* To travel along the ground or on the water under the machine's own power, when picking out a starting place or coming in after a landing; — said of an airplane or a seaplane, or the pilot of either. Taxiing should not be confused with the run for a start.

tear shell *or* **bomb** (tẽr). *Mil.* A gas shell, or gas bomb, filled with chemicals which on explosion form a gas (**tear gas**) that blinds the eyes with tears for some time.

tea wagon*. A small table on wheels, used in serving tea and light refreshments.

Teddy bear. A toy bear of stuffed plush or like material; — so named after Theodore Roosevelt, in allusion to his fondness for hunting big game.

tel-au'to-mat'ics (tĕl-ô'tō-măt'ĭks), *n.* [*tele-* + *automatic.*] *Elec.* Control at a distance (of torpedoes, boats, etc.) particularly by means of radiotelegraphic impulses.

tel'e-me-chan'ics (tĕl'ē-mē-kăn'ĭks), *n.* [*tele-* + *mechanics.*] The science of operating apparatus or mechanisms, as motors, boats, etc., at a distance from the operator. Cf. TELEMECHANIC, in *Dict.*

Telemechanics is now a practical art. Large boats are exactly controllable by radio for naval purposes. Compressed-air mechanisms governed by electrically operated valves included in audion-amplifier and relay circuits with proper selection permit successful control. *P. E. Edelman.*

tel'er-gy (tĕl'ẽr-jĭ), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. ἔργον work.] *Psychol.* The supposed action of one brain on another at a distance by means of a hypothetical force which directly affects the brain of the percipient. Cf. TELEPATHY, in *Dict.* — **tel-er'gi-cal** (tĕl-ûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.* — **tel-er'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

A foreign intelligence, acting either telepathically through the mind or *telergically* by a more direct process straight on the brain. *Sir Oliver Lodge.*

tel'e-scribe' (tĕl'ē-skrīb'), *n.* [*tele-* + L. *scribere* to write.] *Elec.* A phonograph for recording telephonic messages.

tel'e-sis (tĕl'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., lit., completion; formed with Gr. term. -σις (as if τέλεσις) fr. τελέειν, τελεῖν, to complete, perform, fr. τέλος end.] Progress intelligently planned and directed; the attainment of desired ends by the application of intelligent human effort to the means. *L. F. Ward.*

ten'der-foot'* (tĕn'dẽr-fo͝ot'), *n.* See BOY SCOUT, above.

ten'si-om'e-ter (tĕn'sĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tension* + *-meter.*] *Mech.* A device for determining tautness, as in the wires of an airplane, in which a segment of wire between two bridges is made to vibrate, the pitch indicating the tension.

ten'sor*, *n.* *Math.* Any of an extensive class of differential expressions appearing in vector analysis and coördinate transformation, and distinguished by the property that any linear relation holding among tensors of the same type in one system of coördinates will also hold in any other — a property of decisive significance for the mathematical development of the generalized theory of relativity.

Ter'ri-to'ri-al-ism* (tĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Among the Jews, a doctrine, theory, or movement which seeks to bring about the settlement of the Jews in some region where they will be autonomous, or at least will have full political privileges and constitute a majority of the population. Cf. ZIONISM, in the *Dictionary*; ITO, above. — **-al-ist,** *n.*

ter'ror*, *n.* [*cap.*] The systematic use by a party or faction of violent means, as bloodshed and confiscation, to maintain itself in power, as in the Reign of Terror in France in 1793–4 (which see, under REIGN, in the *Dict.*), or as in Russia, Finland, Hungary, etc., since 1917, either where the temporary government in control is revolutionary (**Red Terror**), or monarchistic or reactionary (**White Terror**). Cf. also WHITE TERROR, in the *Dictionary.*

tes'ser-act (tĕs'ẽr-ăkt), *or* **tes'sa-ract,** *n.* [Gr. τέσσαρες four + ἀκτίς ray, spoke (of a wheel), with ref. to the number of its axes.] See FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

teth′e-lin (tĕth′ē-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. τεθηλώς luxuriant, adj. sense of p.perf. of θάλλειν to abound + *-in*. Cf. THALLUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A lipoid, extracted from the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, which has an accelerating effect on growth.

tet′ra-chlor-eth′ane (tĕt′rȧ-klōr-ĕth′ān), **tet′ra-chlo′ro-eth′ane** (-klō′rō-ĕth′ān), *n.* *Chem.* Either of two tetrachloro derivatives of ethane, $CHCl_2CHCl_2$ and CH_2ClCCl_3. The former, or symmetrical form, is called also *acetylene tetrachloride*. It is a colorless liquid formed by the union of acetylene and chlorine and is used as a solvent.

tet′ra-chlo′ro- (-klō′rō-). *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) signifying the *presence of four chlorine atoms* in a compound.

‖ **Teu′fel-hund′** (toi′fĕl-hōōnt′); *pl.* TEUFELHUNDE (-hōōn′dē). [G.] = DEVIL DOG, above.

Texas leaguer. [From the *Texas* (baseball) *League*.] *Baseball.* A fly that falls too far out to be handled by an infielder and too close in for an outfielder. *Cant.*

tez′ke-re (tĕz′kĕ-rĕ), *n.* Also **tes′ke-re.** [Turk.] = TEZKIRAH.

Tha′is (thā′ĭs; *F., as name of opera,* tȧ′ēs′), *n.* **1.** An Athenian hetæra celebrated for her beauty. She went with Alexander on his expedition into Asia. After Alexander's death she became a mistress of Ptolemy I. of Egypt. **2.** A beautiful Egyptian woman of the fourth century, who, according to tradition, was converted by a Theban anchorite from a dissolute life. She entered a monastery where she lived in solitary penance for three years and died in peace. This tradition furnishes the theme of a romance by Anatole France, upon which is based the opera "Thaïs," of which the libretto was written by Louis Gallet (1835–1898) and the music by Jules Émile Frédéric Massenet (1842–1912).

‖ **thé′ dan′sant′** (tā′ däN′säN′); *pl.* THÉS DANSANTS. [F., lit., dancing tea.] An afternoon entertainment at which there is dancing and at which tea and other refreshments are served.

ther′mi′on (thûr′mī′ŏn), *n.* [Gr. θέρμη heat + *ion*.] *Physics.* An electrically charged particle emitted by an incandescent substance; a free corpuscle within the body of a metal or other substance. Thermions are either negatively charged (electrons) or positively charged (ions).

ther′mi-on′ic (thûr′mī-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a thermion or thermions. — **thermionic current**, an electric current due to the directed movements of thermions, as in the electric discharge through a vacuum tube with the cathode incandescent. — **thermionic valve**, *Elec.*, an audion; vacuum tube.

ther′mi-on′ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of physics dealing with the phenomena arising from the existence of thermions.

thermoelectric detector. See DETECTOR, above.

ther′mos bot′tle *or* **flask′** (thûr′mŏs). [Gr. θερμός hot. See THERMAL.] A kind of vacuum bottle or Dewar flask. See VACUUM BOTTLE, below. Cf. DEWAR VESSEL, in the *Dict.*

☞ *Thermos* is a trade-mark name.

third service. See AIR SERVICE, above.

Thos (thŏs), *n.* [L. *thōs*, fr. Gr. θώς jackal.] A subgenus or genus of the dog family, containing the African jackals.

three striper. *Naval.* See STRIPER, above.

thrift stamp. A war-savings stamp of the denomination of 25 cents, issued by the Government from Dec. 3, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1921, and sold for the raising of war revenue from the loan of small savings and to encourage thrift. See WAR-SAVINGS STAMP, WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATE, below.

throm′bo-gen (thrŏm′bō-jĕn), *n.* [*thrombin* + *-gen* **a.**] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance supposed to exist in the blood plasma and to give rise to thrombin at the time of clotting.

throm′bo-ki-nase (-kĭ-nās), *n.* [*thrombogen* + Gr. κινεῖν to move + *-ase*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance, present in the tissues, which accelerates the clotting of blood, presumably by converting thrombogen into thrombin. It is thought to be a phospholipin of the cephalin group.

throm′bo-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [*thrombo-* + *-plastic*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Accelerating the action of thrombin, or of thrombogen, in clotting blood. Cf. THROMBOKINASE. — **t. substances**, certain substances in the tissue of the body supposed to aid in the process of clotting blood.

throm′bo-plas′tin (-tĭn), *n.* Thrombokinase.

thrust*, *n.* *Engin.* The force exerted endwise through a propeller shaft, as of a vessel or aircraft, due to reaction of the water or air on the revolving propeller blades or vanes and serving to drive the craft ahead.

thumb′print′ (thŭm′prĭnt′), *n.* An impression made by the thumb, esp. a print made by the inside of the first joint and showing its characteristic lineation. Cf. FINGERPRINT, above. — *v. t.* To make a thumbprint or thumbprints of.

tick′er (tĭk′ẽr), *or* **tik′ker**, *n.* *Elec.* A form of interrupter, or chopper, used as a detector in wireless, consisting of a rapidly rotating wheel by means of which the current is made and broken by momentary contacts between a brush and a strip of conducting material in the rim of the wheel.

tick′ler coil′, *or* **tick′ler***, *n.* *Elec.* A coil connected in the plate circuit and coupled to an inductance in the grid circuit of a wireless receiving set, for producing a regenerative effect in damped-wave reception or a continuous oscillation in heterodyne reception of undamped waves;—called also *feed-back*.

tic′-po-lon′ga (tĭk′pō-lŏn′gȧ), *n.* [Singhalese *tic-polangā*, fr. *tic* spot + *polangā* viper; also *tit-polangā*, fr. *tit*-spotted (cf. *tita* spot) + *polangā*.] *Zoöl.* The jessur.

Ti′ger*, **the.** A nickname of Georges E. B. Clemenceau, premier of France (1917-1920).

time space, *or* **space time.** *Math.* The four-dimensional manifold resulting from the fusion of time and (three-dimensional) space, that is, from the continuous repetition of all instantaneous space through each instant of time, in which fusion the special dimensions of space and of time may be treated as no longer intrinsically distinguishable.

tin hat. A steel helmet. *Soldiers' Slang.*

Ti-tan′ic (tī-tăn′ĭk), *n.* A British steamship of 46,328 gross tonnage, the largest at that time, which, on April 14, 1912, during her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York struck an iceberg in lat. 41° 46′ N, long. 50° 14′ W, while running at 18 knots and sank (April 15) with a loss of 1,513 souls out of a total of more than 2,200 on board.

ti-trim′e-try (tī-trĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* *Chem.* Measurement or analysis by titration. — **ti′tri-met′ric** (tī′trĭ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

T. N. T., *or* **TNT.** *Abbr.* Trinitrotoluene, or trinitrotoluol.

tobe (tōb), *n.* [Ar. *thaub* garment.] A piece of cotton cloth, of any of various colors and from 12 to 15 feet long, worn by natives as an outer garment. *Northern & Cen. Africa.*

toddle top. A kind of teetotum, generally marked with a T (for *take*, that is, take the number below the T), P (for *put down*), etc.

‖ **tol′do** (tŏl′dō), *n.* [Sp., of uncert. origin.] A rude shelter, as a tent or hut, of the Indians of South America.

tone wheel. *Wireless.* A commutator in the form of a rapidly revolving disk, or wheel, for breaking up a current into any desired audio-frequency.

tong (tŏng), *n.* [Chinese *t'ang²*, lit., hall.] In China, an association, secret society, or organization of any kind; in the United States, usually, a secret association of Chinese, such as that of the highbinders.

ton′o-scope (tŏn′ō-skōp; tō′nō-), *n.* [*tono-* + *-scope*.] *Psychol.* An instrument with which the tonal accuracy of the musical voice is visually registered and measured.

ton′sil-lec′to-my (tŏn′sĭ-lĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [L. *tonsillæ* tonsils + E. *-ectomy*.] *Med.* Operative removal of the tonsils.

To′ny* (tō′nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Dim. of *Antonio*, Pg. form of *Anthony*.] A Portuguese private. *Soldiers' Slang.*

top grafting. *Hort.* Grafting in which the scion is inserted in the top or branches of the plant. Cf. CROWN GRAFTING and ROOT GRAFTING, in the *Dict.*

to′pi (tō′pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIS (-pĭz). An antelope (*Damaliscus corrigum jimela*) of British East Africa (Kenya Colony), having a glossy purplish brown coat. It is related to the blesbok. Also, any of various related varieties native of districts south of the Sahara.

top′i-cal* (tŏp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to the topics of the day; containing allusions that are of local interest (often humorous), or of general, but usually temporary, interest; as, a *topical* song; a *topical* subject; *topical* allusions.

top sergeant. The first sergeant of a military company, battery, or troop. *Colloq.*

torch′bear′er*, *n.* See CAMP-FIRE GIRL, above.

tor-pe′do*, *n.* An automobile with a torpedo body. *Cant.*

torpedo body. An automobile body which is built so that the side surfaces are flush. *Cant.*

tor-pe′do-plane′ (tŏr-pē′dō-plān′), *n.* An airplane specially fitted for carrying and discharging torpedoes.

torpedo school. *Naval.* A school for teaching and training officers and men to handle torpedoes, as at a torpedo station. Cf. TORPEDO STATION, in the *Dictionary*.

‖ **to′to′** (tō′tō′), *n.* [F.] Trench vermin. *Soldiers' Slang.*

tour′ing* (tōōr′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOUR. Hence: *p. a.* *Automobiles.* Of a coupé or sedan, having a permanent top but removable or disappearing panels and frames along the sides, so that they can be made open from windshield to back. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dict.*; cf. SEDAN, above, and TOURING CAR, in the *Dictionary*.

toxic smoke. See GAS, above.

tra-bant′ (trȧ-bänt′), *n.* [G. *trabant* life guard, satellite; cf. LG. *dravant*. Of uncert. origin; perh. ultimately fr. Pers. *darbān* porter, warder, or perh. fr. Bohem. *drāb* foot soldier. Cf. DRABANT.] Bodyguard; armed attendant, esp. of royalty, as in some European countries. *Chiefly Hist.*

trac′er* (trās′ẽr), *n.* Any device, as one producing a trail of smoke by day or of fire by night, attached, or designed to be attached, to a projectile to enable the gunner to observe its flight and thus correct his aim. — **tracer bullet.**

track*, *n.* See TREAD, below.

trac′tor*, *n.* **1.** An automobile used for drawing or hauling something, as a vehicle, plow, or harrow. **2.** An airplane (commonly single-engined) having the propeller or propellers forward of the main supporting surfaces; — called in full *tractor airplane*.

tractor propeller. *Aëronautics.* A propeller which is placed at the forward end of its shaft and pulls on the thrust bearing instead of pushing. Cf. PUSHER, above.

trade acceptance. *Com.* A bill of exchange arising out of a current merchandise transaction, drawn by the seller of the goods on the buyer for the purchase price and accepted by the buyer by a signed acknowledgment across the face of the instrument. Such an acknowledgment constitutes an agreement to the effect that the acceptor will pay at maturity, according to its tenor, such bill without qualifying conditions. Trade acceptances, when properly created, become negotiable instruments of credit, and thus add to the circulating medium, as do bankers' acceptances. Cf. BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE, above.

trade agreement. *Trade-Unionism.* An agreement between an employer and a trade-union, or the like, which fixes wages, hours of labor, or the like.

traffic manager. One employed, as in an industrial establishment, because of his knowledge of transportation rates and routes, etc., to superintend the shipping of goods, to adjust claims, to check up waybills, etc.

trailing edge. *Aëronautics.* The rearmost edge of an aërofoil or a propeller blade. Cf. LEADING EDGE, above.

trail rope. The long trailing rope attached to a spherical balloon, to serve as a brake and as a variable ballast.

train′ee′ (trān′ē′), *n.* One that is undergoing training.

tram′po-lin, -line (trăm′pō-lĭn), *n.* [It. *trampoli* stilts.] An exhibition or performance in which the actors or participants are on stilts. — *v. i.* To walk on, or as on, stilts.

trans′at-lan′tic (trăns′ăt-lăn′tĭk), *n.* One who dwells, or something that is, across the Atlantic; esp., an American. — **trans′at-lan′ti-can** (-tĭ-kăn), *n.* — **trans′at-lan′ti-cism** (-sĭz′m), *n.* *All Chiefly Eng.*

trans′fer-ee′*, *n.* One who is transferred, as from one grade or position to another.

transverse dihedral. = DIHEDRAL, *n.*, above.

tra-pez′ing (trȧ-pēz′ĭng), *n.* Act or action of performing on the trapeze. — **tra-pez′ist** (-pēz′ĭst), *n.*

trav′e-logue (trăv′ĕ-lŏg), *n.* [*travel* + dia*logue*.] Also **trav′e-log.** A talk or lecture on travel, usually with illustrations, as with the stereopticon or cinematograph.

tread*, *n.* Of a vehicle, esp. an automobile, the distance from side to side between the points of contact with the road, or other surface, of a pair of wheels; the gauge.

treasury savings certificate. A registered, nontransferable certificate of the United States government, issued in denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1,000 maturity value five years from date of issue, the interest rate of yield being about 4½ per cent per annum compounded semiannually, if held to maturity. Treasury savings certificates were first issued for 1921 but the new issue for 1922 was intended to replace the war-savings certificates (which see, below).

trea′ty*, *n.* For treaties of *Neuilly-sur-Seine*, *Saint-Germain*, *Sèvres*, *Trianon*, *Versailles*, see WORLD WAR, below.

treaty port. A sea or river port, or, also, in later usage an inland city, opened by treaty to foreign trade; — esp. of certain ports in China, and, formerly, in Japan and Korea.

tre′fa (trā′fȧ), *a.* Ceremonially unclean; tref. See TREF, in the *Dictionary*.

trench back. *Med.* A painful condition of rigidity of the back often occurring in soldiers, resulting from the constrained position necessary in trench duty.

trench disease. *Med.* **a** Trench fever. **b** Trench nephritis.

trench fever. *Med.* A fever, affecting soldiers in the trenches, spread by lice.

trench foot *or* **feet.** *Med.* An affection resembling that attending chilblains, marked by blueness or redness of the feet and in severe cases by gangrene, due to the combined effect of cold and wet upon the feet; — so called from its prevalence among soldiers serving in the trenches.

trench gun *or* **mortar.** A small portable cannon or mortar used at short range for dropping bombs or similar projectiles into an enemy's trenches.

trench nephritis. *Med.* An acute nephritis, resulting from exposure, occurring in soldiers on trench duty.

trench sickness. *Med.* **a** Trench fever. **b** Trench nephritis.

trench warfare. *Mil.* Warfare in which the opposing forces face each other in trenches. Mining and countermining, the digging of dugouts and shelters, and construction of an elaborate trench system are features of such warfare.

Tren′tine (trĕn′tēn; -tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Trent, a city of Tirol; esp., pertaining to the Council of Trent.

Trep′o-ne′ma (trĕp′ō-nē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρέπειν to turn + νῆμα thread.] *Bact.* A genus of microörganisms sometimes placed with *Spirochæta* but now commonly regarded as related to *Trypanosoma*, among the protozoans. The organism consists of slender cells with undulating membrane. *T. pallidum* (syn. *Spirochæta pallida*) causes syphilis.

tri′al-ism*, *n.* [Cf. DUALISM.] A federation or union of three states. — **tri′al-ist**, *n.*

tri′an′gle*, *n.* A group or set of three; esp., a group of three persons whose mutual interests are in some way complicated, as by sex relationship; also, a complicated situation involving three objects, persons, or the like; as, the eternal *triangle*; human *triangle*.

tri-an′nu-al (trī-ăn′ū-ăl), *a.* Triennial. *Rare.*

tric′o-lette′ (trĭk′ō-lĕt′), *n.* [*tricot* + *-lette* (as in flannel*ette*). See -ETTE.] A kind of dress goods similar to Jersey cloth, but made of cotton or fiber silk.

tri′fa (trī′fȧ), *a.* Var. of TREFA, above.

tri-hy′drol (trī-hī′drōl; -drŏl), *n.* See HYDROL, 1, above.

trim′mer*, *n.* *Coal Storage.* An apparatus for piling coal in gradually increasing piles in the form of cones or prisms.

tri-ni′tride (trī-nī′trīd; -trĭd), *n.* Also **-trid.** [*tri-* + *nitride*.] *Chem.* A nitride having three atoms of nitrogen in the molecule.

tri-ni′tro-cre′sol (trī-nī′trō-krē′sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [*trinitro-* + *cresol*.] *Org. Chem.* A compound, $C_7H_5O_7N_3$, closely related to picric acid and similarly used as an explosive. It is more sensitive to shock than picric acid.

tri-ni′tro-tol′u-ene (-tŏl′ū-ēn), *n.* [*trinitro-* + *toluene*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of several isomeric compounds, $CH_3C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, made by nitrating toluene; specif., the α-, symmetrical, or 2, 4, 6-, form, resembling picric acid; — called also **tri-ni′tro-tol′u-ol** (-ōl; -ŏl). *Abbr. T. N. T.* It forms pale yellow crystals darkening to deep brown and is insensitive to friction or ordinary shock. It is an ingredient of various explosives and is also used alone as a filling for shells.

tri-ni′tro-xy′lene (-zī′lēn), *n.* [*trinitro-* + *xylene*.] Also **tri-ni′tro-xy′lol** (-zī′lōl; -lŏl). *Chem.* Any of several isomeric trinitro derivatives, $C_6H(CH_3)_2(NO_2)_3$, of the three xylenes. Solid products containing one or more of these isomers and resembling trinitrotoluene in explosive properties are obtained by nitrating commercial xylene.

tri′ode (trī′ōd), *n.* *Elec.* A vacuum tube having three electrodes, as used in wireless. See VACUUM TUBE, below.

Tri′ple En′tente′ (trĭp′'l äN′täNt′). An understanding based on treaty obligations and virtually constituting a triple alliance between France, Great Britain, and Russia. Important steps in its development were: (1) the consummation of an alliance between France and Russia during the years 1890–1893 (first announced in August, 1897); (2) the adjustment (esp. by convention signed April 8, 1904) of questions in dispute between France and Great Britain, as with reference to Egypt, Morocco, etc.; (3) the adjustment (by convention, signed August 31, 1907) of points at issue between Great Britain and Russia, esp. as to their relations in Asia. See ALLIES, DUAL ALLIANCE, 2, and ENTENTE CORDIALE, above, and cf. TRIPLE ALLIANCE, in the *Dictionary*.

triplex process. *Metal.* A process for making steel in which the material is partially treated in a Bessemer converter, transferred without interruption to an open-hearth furnace for the second stage of the treatment, and then finished in an electric furnace.

trom′bash. Var. of TRUMBASH, below.

‖ **tronk** (trŏnk), *n.* [Cape Dutch, fr. Port. *tronco*, tree trunk, the stocks, prison, fr. L. *truncus*.] A prison; jail; lockup. *So. Africa.*

troop*, *n.* See BOY SCOUT, above.

tro-pis′tic (trō-pĭs′tĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, tropism.

trop′o-pause (trŏp′ō-pôz), *n.* [Gr. τρόπος (as in *troposphere*) + παῦσις a ceasing, fr. παύειν to cause to stop. See PAUSE, *n.*] *Meteorol.* The top of the troposphere.

trop′o-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [F. *troposphère*, fr. Gr. τρόπος a turn, but in sense as if fr. τροπή a turn or change (both fr. τρέπειν to turn) + F. *sphère* sphere. See TROPE, SPHERE.] *Meteorol.* All that portion of the atmosphere below the stratosphere. It is that portion in which temperature generally rapidly decreases with altitude, clouds form, and convection is active.

tro′tol (trō′tōl; -tŏl), *n.* Trinitrotoluene (which see, above).

tro′tyl (trō′tĭl), *n.* Trinitrotoluene (which see, above).

tru′cial (trōō′shăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or bound by the conditions of, a truce; — used esp. with reference to certain Arab tribes (see TRUCIAL CHIEF, below), or their territory; as, *Trucial* Coast, *Trucial* League, *Trucial* sheikh, etc. — **Trucial chief**, the chief, or leader, of any of certain Arab tribes of the Oman coast which, at various times since 1820 (esp. in 1853), have entered into treaty obligations with Great Britain to coöperate in maintaining the maritime peace of the Persian Gulf and adjacent waters, for which purposes they have joined in a league (**Trucial League**).

trum′bash (trŭm′băsh), *n.* Also **trom′bash.** [Native name.] A kind of boomerang used by some Sudanese tribes.
trust′i-fy (trŭs′tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. To form into a trust; make a trust of (as by combining a number of separate businesses); — chiefly in *p. p., trustified.* — **trust′i-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n. Both Commercial Cant.*
try′out′ (trī′out′), *n.* In sports, a test by which the fitness of a contestant to remain in a certain class is determined; hence, a similar test or trial of one in any occupation, calling, or the like.
T. S. *Abbr.* Test Solution; Transport and Supply.
tsam′ba (tsäm′bȧ), *n.* [Tibetan *rtsăm-pa.*] Barley parched and ground; — the chief cereal food in Tibet and neighboring parts of Mongolia.
tune*, *v. i.* — **to tune in,** *Wireless*, to adjust the frequency of a wireless receiving station to that of a particular sending station from which messages are to be received.
tune*, *v. t.* — **to tune out,** *Wireless*, to keep (signals, messages, or the like) from affecting a receiver by tuning or adjusting the latter so that it will not respond to their wave lengths. — **to tune up**, *Mach.*, to run awhile and make any necessary adjustments on, so as to bring into first-class working conditions, as an automobile engine.
tuning coil. *Elec.* A tuner consisting of a single coil. See TUNER, 3, in *Dict.*
tu′pek (tōō′pĕk), **tu′pik** (-pĭk), *n.* Var. of TOPEK, in *Dict.*
Tur′cize (tûr′sīz), *v. t.* Var. of TURKIZE.
tur′key-trot′ (tûr′kĭ-trŏt′), *n.* An eccentric ragtime dance, danced with the feet well apart and with a characteristc rise on the ball of the foot, followed by a drop upon the heel. Similar dances are the *bunny hug* and *grizzly bear.*
Turk′ize (tûr′kīz), *v. t.* To render Turkish.
turn indicator. *Aëronautics.* An instrument showing when the direction of the line of flight, or the direction of the projection of that line on a horizontal plane, is altering. Some kinds show also the rate of turn, in terms either of the angular velocity or of the radius of curvature.
turn meter. *Aëronautics.* An instrument similar to a turn indicator, but which shows quantitatively the rate of turn in terms of the angular velocity or the radius of curvature.
turn′o′ver*, *n.* The number of persons employed within a given period to maintain a certain working force, as in a factory, or the ratio of this number to the number in the average force maintained; as, a labor *turnover*, the *turnover* in a teaching force.
twilight sleep. [Literal translation of G. *dämmerschlaf.*] A condition of partial narcosis, or stupor, produced by the action of a combination of scopolamine and morphine or a morphine derivative, and intended to ameliorate the pains of childbirth.
twist*, *v. t. Life Insurance.* To induce (a person) to drop a policy already in force in a company other than that of the twisting agent for one in the agent's company. — **twist′er,** *n.*
two striper. See STRIPER, above.
Tyn′dall beam′, Tyn′dall cone′ (tĭn′dăl). [After John *Tyndall*, British physicist.] *Phys. Chem.* The luminous beam or cone seen when a narrow pencil of light is passed through a disperse system (e. g. smoky or mist-laden air).
Tyn′dall me′ter, *or* **tyn′dall-me′ter** (-mē′tẽr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring the brightness of the Tyndall beam.
type*, *v. t. Med.* To compare (samples of blood for transfusion) in order to determine the compatibility of the blood of the donor for transfusion to that of the receptor.
typh-lol′o-gy (tĭf-lŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τυφλός blind + *-logy.*] The scientific study of blindness, its causes, effects, etc.; the branch of science that deals with blindness.
ty′pho-ma-la′ri-a (tī′fō-mȧ-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [*typhus* + *malaria.*] *Med.* A supposed compound of typhoid fever and malaria; a disease with typhoid symptoms assumed to be of malarial origin.
ty′po-script (tī′pō-skrĭpt), *n.* [*typo-* + *script.*] Typewriting; typewritten matter; typescript.

‖ **Ü′ber-mensch** (ü′bẽr-mĕnsh), *n.* [G.] Overman; superman. See SUPER- and SUPERMAN, above.
U′–boat′, *n.* [From the designation of submarines in the German navy, by the letter *U* with a distinguishing number added. *U* is probably an abbreviation for G. *unterseeboot*, lit., under-sea-boat (*i. e.*, submarine).] A submarine; — generally restricted to German or Austrian submarines, as in the World War (1914–1918).
u′do (ōō′dō), *n.* [Jap.] A vegetable and ornamental plant (*Aralia cordata*) cultivated largely in China and Japan and recently introduced into the United States. The young shoots, blanched by covering with earth and resembling celery, are the edible part.
u′ku-le′le (ōō′kōō-lā′lā), *n.* [Hawaiian, prop., flea, jumping insect.] A kind of small guitar with four strings, used originally in Hawaii.
ul′ster-ette′ (ŭl′stẽr-ĕt′), *n.* [*ulster* + *-ette.*] A light ulster.
ul′ti-ma-cy (ŭl′tĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [From ULTIMATE.] State or quality of being ultimate.
ul-trau′di-on (ŭl-trô′dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*ultra-* + *audion.*] *Elec.* An electrical detector of undamped waves, having a range of 6,000 miles. Cf. AUDION and DETECTOR, above.
u′na-flow′ en′gine (ū′nȧ-flō′). [L. *una* (fem. of *unus*) one + E. *flow.*] *Mech.* A type of engine in which the steam or gas instead of being exhausted through valves is exhausted through ports at or near the middle of the cylinder walls.
un-con′scious (ŭn-kŏn′shŭs), *n. Psychol.* [With *the.*] That portion of the mental field whose contents are not directly accessible to consciousness, or which do not reach consciousness. Cf. FORECONSCIOUS, above.
un′der-car′riage*, *n. Aëronautics.* The landing gear of an aircraft. See LANDING GEAR, above.
un′der–sea′, *a.* Being, or carried on, under the sea, or under the surface of the sea; as, *under-sea* fighting.
un′der-sea′ (ŭn′dẽr-sē′), **un′der-seas′** (-sēz′) *adv.* Under the sea; beneath the surface of the sea; as, a submarine moving *undersea.*
un′der-slung′* (ŭn′dẽr-slŭng′), **un′der-hung′*** (-hŭng′), *a.* Of an automobile body, suspended from the springs in such a manner that the frame of the chassis is below the axles, the object being to lower the center of gravity.
Un′der-wood Tar′iff Act (ŭn′dẽr-wŏŏd). An act of Congress, passed October 3, 1913 (63rd Congress); — so called from Oscar W. Underwood, representative from Alabama. See TARIFF, *n.*, 1 **g**, in the *Dictionary.*

un-sprung′* (ŭn-sprŭng′), *a. Aëronautics.* Not sprung. See SPRING, *v. t.*, above.
U. of S. A., *or* **U. of S. Afr.** *Abbr.* Union of South Africa.
up-heav′al-ist (ŭp-hēv′ăl-ĭst), *n.* One who aims at a social upheaval or overturning.
u′rase (ū′rās; -rāz), *n. Chem.* = UREASE, in *Dict.*
useful load. *Aëronautics.* The excess of the full load over the dead weight of an aircraft itself. It includes the crew and passengers, oil and fuel, excess ballast, electric-light installation, chart board, detachable gun mounts, bomb storage and releasing gear, wireless apparatus, etc. Cf. DEAD LOAD, above.

vacuum bottle, flask, *or* **vessel.** A bottle, flask, or vessel made on the principle of the Dewar vessel, as for keeping liquids either hot or cold for several hours. Cf. DEWAR VESSEL, in the *Dictionary*, THERMOS BOTTLE, above.
vacuum tube*. *Elec.* The vacuum tube as originally devised contained simply a filament, which could be heated to any desired temperature by passing a current through it, and a small metallic plate connected to an auxiliary terminal. As developed for use in wireless, however, a third element was added consisting of a "grid" located between the filament and the plate (see GRID, above). As thus developed, the vacuum tube is widely used for detecting, amplifying, generating, modulating, etc. There are several types, differing somewhat in form and in details of construction, but all having the same general operating principles and resembling in appearance small incandescent lamps. Called also *audion, electron tube, pliotron, thermionic valve, triode, vacuum valve, etc.*
vacuum valve. = VACUUM TUBE, above.
val′or-ize (văl′ẽr-īz), *v. t.* To enhance, or attempt to enhance, the market value or price of by valorization.
‖ **va-lu′ta** (vä-lōō′tä), *n.* [It., fr. *valere* to be worth, L. *valere.* Cf. VALUE.] Value; worth; specif., the value of any currency, as of certain European countries, as agreed upon, or its exchange value with reference to the currency of another (specified) country.
vamp (vămp), *n.* One who vamps; a vampire, as in a novel, play, or the like. See VAMPIRE, below. *Slang.*
vamp, *v. i.* To take the part of a vampire, as in a play; act the vamp; beguile; — often used humorously. — *v. t.* To treat as a vampire might. *Both Slang.*
vam′pire*, *n.* Fig.: One who lives by preying on others; in recent use, esp. an adventuress; specif., a seductive female (rarely, a male) character in a novel, play, or the like, whose evil motives or actions form an important part of the plot; also, an actress who takes such parts.
vam′pir-ish (văm′pīr-ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to or like a vampire.
vapor, *or* **vapour, galvanizing.** *Metal.* A process for coating metal (usually iron or steel) surfaces with zinc by exposing them to the vapor of zinc instead of, as in ordinary galvanizing, to molten zinc; — called also *sherardizing.* Vapor galvanizing is accomplished by heating the articles to be galvanized together with zinc dust in an air-tight receptacle to a temperature of about 600° F., which is 188° below the melting point of zinc, or by exposing the articles to vapor from molten zinc in a separate receptacle.
va′ri-o-cou′pler (vā′rĭ-ō-kŭp′lẽr; 115), *n.* [L. *varius* various + E. *coupler.*] *Elec.* A form of coupler often used in wireless receiving sets to link the receiver with the aërial and to help in tuning or adjusting the wave length to that of the sending station.
va′ri-om′e-ter* (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n. Elec.* A device, generally consisting of two open coils of wire one rotating within the other, which serves to vary the inductance in any circuit in which it may be used. It is used in wireless receiving sets to strengthen the signals and to act with the variocoupler in adjusting the wave length to that of the sending station.
vas′o-re′flex (văs′ō-rē′flĕks), *n.* [*vaso-* + *reflex.*] *Physiol.* A reaction, or reflex, of a vessel, usually a blood vessel.
vaude-vil′li-an (vōd-vĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to vaudeville. — *n.* A vaudevillist.
veg′e-tism (vĕj′ē-tĭz′m), *n.* Vegetal state or characteristic.
vel′ou-tine′ (vĕl′ōō-tēn′), *n.* [F. *velouté* velvety + 1st *-ine*, 1.] A corded wool dress fabric having a velvet finish.
ve-ne′tian*, *n.* A twilled cotton fabric used chiefly as a lining for garments. Cf. VENETIAN, *n.*, 2 **e**, in the *Dictionary.* Cotton *venetians* have been used in this country since 1902.
U. S. Bulletin (1919).
V′–en′gine, *n.* See V-TYPE ENGINE, below.
Ven-tu′ri tube′* (vĕn-tōō′rē). [From its inventor, Giovanni Battista *Venturi* (1746–1822), an Italian physicist.] *Physics.* A conical efflux tube in which the escaping liquid flows from the smaller to the larger end, and the entrance is rounded to conform to the shape of the vena contracta.
vers′ li′brist (vẽr′ lē′brĭst), *or* ‖ **vers′ li′briste′** (lē′brēst′). A writer of vers libre.
ver-tim′e-ter (vẽr-tĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*vertical* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument which indicates the minute changes of atmospheric pressure corresponding to small vertical motions of aircraft.
Very light (vĕr′ĭ). *Mil. & Naval.* One of the flares, or light signals, used in the Very system of signaling. See VERY'S NIGHT SIGNALS and STAR SHELL, in the *Dict.*
vest′ee′ (vĕs′tē′), *n.* [*vest* + *-ee* as in coatee, with dimin. force.] An ornamental adjunct of dress suggesting, or worn in place of, a vest, or waistcoat; as: **a** A garment of brightly colored broadcloth or the like resembling a waistcoat but having neither armholes nor back, worn as part of a riding habit. **b** An article of female attire, as of organdie or satin, with or without a collar, worn to fill in or ornament the front of a dress or suit.
V. I. *Abbr.* Virgin Islands (of the United States).
vib′ri-on (vĭb′rĭ-ŏn), *n. Bacteriol.* A vibrio or vibrioid bacterium. See VIBRIO **b**, in the *Dictionary.*
vic-to′ri-a*, *n. Automobiles.* A touring car equipped with a calash top that, usually, extends over the rear seat only. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary.*
Victory loan. 1. In the United States, the Fifth Liberty Loan (see LIBERTY BOND, above).
2. In Canada, a government loan in November, 1919, for $300,000,000, which was much oversubscribed.
3. In Great Britain, a government loan in June, 1919, with a total subscription of about $3,440,000,000.
Victory Medal. *Mil.* A medal of bronze struck by the United States government for distribution in 1920 to about 4,265,000 soldiers, sailors, nurses, and others in the military service during the World War (1914–18). The obverse shows Liberty, armed with shield and sword; the reverse, the shield of the United States and the names of the Allied nations. With the medal is to be worn the **Victory Ribbon**, having a rainbow blending of the six basic colors of the spectrum, issued by the Allied and Associated nations.
virtual pitch. See PITCH, above.
vis′i-ble* (vĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Constructed so that some particular part, or a record made, is readily visible to the operator or observer; as, a *visible* typewriter, in which the writing is visible to the operator without lifting the carriage.
vi′sion* (vĭzh′ŭn), *n. Moving Pictures.* A small scene shown within a larger one, generally used to indicate the thought of an actor at a particular moment.
vi′ta-min (vī′tȧ-mĭn; vĭt′ȧ-; vī-tăm′ĭn; 184), *n.* Also **-mine** (-mĭn; -mēn). [L. *vita* life + E. *amine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of constituents of most foods in their natural state, of which very small quantities are essential for the normal nutrition of animals, and possibly of plants. Their chemical nature is not yet known. Three distinct vitamins are recognized by the effect produced on animals when these vitamins are absent from the diet, namely: (1) fat-soluble **vitamin A**, (2) water-soluble **vitamin B**, and (3) water-soluble **vitamin C**. The first is abundant in butter fat, cod-liver oil and other liver oils, egg-yolk fat, green leaves, oranges and perhaps other fruits, and lack of it in the diet causes a characteristic affection of the eyes, failure of young animals to grow, and finally death. Its absence also is a factor in rickets. The second is abundant in yeast, green leaves, some animal tissues (as liver and heart), milk, eggs, and plant seeds and vegetables. Lack of it causes loss of appetite and ultimately death. Its presence seems to stimulate the metabolic processes, esp. those concerned in the digestion and assimilation of food. Some diseases, as beriberi and experimental polyneuritis, are probably due to a deficiency of this vitamin in the diet. The third, is abundant in fresh fruits and vegetables and, to some extent, in fresh milk and some other animal products. Lack of it causes scurvy. Its rôle in metabolism is not known.
vit′ri-ol-ized (vĭt′rĭ-ŏl-īzd), *p. p. & p. a.* of VITRIOLIZE. — **vitriolized bone,** dissolved bone.
V. O. *Abbr.* (Royal) Victorian Order.
vo-ca′tion-al-ize (vō-kā′shŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To render vocational; adapt to a vocation or vocations, as education.
‖ **voet′gang′er** (fōt′găng′ẽr), *n.* [D., lit., walker; *voet* foot + *gang* gait, walk.] One of the immature wingless young of a South African species of locusts (*Pachytylus salcicollis*) which unite in vast swarms and move about, of necessity on foot, devastating the country as they go.
‖ **vo′lost***, *n. Russia.* A rural soviet (see SOVIET, above).
vol′plane′ (vŏl′plān′), *v. i.* [F. *vol plané* act of volplaning; *vol* flight + *plané*, p. p.; cf. *planer* to hover.] *Aviation.* To glide in a flying machine.
Vol′stead Act (vŏl′stĕd). [After Andrew J. *Volstead* (1860–   ), representative from Minnesota.] An act of Congress, passed October 28, 1919 (66th Congress), to enforce prohibition under the war act of November 21, 1918 and the 18th Amendment to the Constitution (ratified January 16, 1919), declaring all liquors with more than half of one per cent alcohol to be intoxicating. Called also *National Prohibition Act* and *Prohibition Enforcement Act.*
vomiting gas. See CHLOROPICRIN, in the *Dictionary.*
‖ **voor′trek′ker** (fōr′trĕk′ẽr), *n.* [D. Cf. FORELOOPER, TREK.] An advanced pioneer; esp., an early Dutch settler in the Transvaal. *S. Afr.*
vor′ti-cism (vôr′tĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* [See VORTEX.] *Art.* The theory of certain futuristic painters that objects should be depicted as a complex of vortices; — a phase of postimpressionism (which see, above). — **vor′ti-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*
vouch′er (vouch′ẽr), *v. t.* To vouch the truth or correctness of, as an account; attest; certify.
vraic (vrāk), *n.* Seaweed; — so called in the Channel Islands where its collection and burning for manure is an important industry. The cutting of the vraic (**vraicking**) became a ceremonial occasion, being regulated by the government and attended with popular festivities. — **vraick′er,** *n.*
‖ **vrille** (vrĭl), *n.* [F.] *Aviation.* A feat in which the airplane is made to descend with a spinning motion; a spin. — *v. i.* To perform a vrille.
V. S. *Abbr.* Volumetric solution.
V′–type′ en′gine. *Mech.* A type of internal-combustion engine, in which two sets of cylinders are arranged side by side in two planes making an angle with each other so that a cross section perpendicular to the shaft would have the general shape of a V; — called also *V-engine.*

Waac (wăk), *n.* [An acrostic formed from the title.] A member of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, an organization formed in England in 1917 to enable women to enlist in the army for service as waitresses, clerks, chauffeurs, stenographers, etc. Cf. WRAF, WREN, below.
wan′gle* (wăŋ′g'l), *v. t.*; WAN′GLED (wăŋ′g'ld); WAN′GLING (-glĭng). To adjust in a makeshift or clumsy way; make a shift to do; hence, to manage or bring about by unscrupulous means; get by unfair or indirect methods; cheat; swindle; deceive; manipulate, as an account or figures. — **wan′gler** (-glẽr), *n. Both Dial. or Slang.*
wan′i-gan*, *or* **wan′gan***, *n.* **a** A receptacle, as a box or chest, for supplies or a reserve stock of goods. **b** A place in a lumber camp where accounts are kept and the men paid. *Both Local, U. S.* *Handbook of Amer. Indians.*
war baby. A child, esp. an illegitimate child, of a union formed between the mother and a soldier at a time when the latter's country is at war.
war bride. 1. A woman who marries, or has recently married, a soldier ordered into active service in time of war.
2. An industrial corporation or enterprise the value of whose stocks and other securities is greatly enhanced by actual warfare, as a corporation engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. Also, any of the securities. *Cant.*
war chest. During the World War, a community chest (see, above) for charities connected with war activities.
war cross. = CROIX DE GUERRE, above.
war lord. A military leader, esp. one who is supreme.
warp* (wôrp), *v. t. Aëronautics.* To change the form of (a wing) by twisting. Warping is sometimes used to maintain the lateral equilibrium of an airplane.
war′plane′ (wôr′plān′), *n.* Any airplane attached to the military or naval service, esp. one designed for the purposes of war or engaged in warfare.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

war-savings certificate. A certificate of the United States government, issued in annual series for the years 1918 to 1921 inclusive, in the form of a folder with spaces for 20 **war-savings certificate stamps**, each of five dollars maturity value, one stamp being issued to a holder of a certificate in exchange for each thrift card filled with thrift stamps (see THRIFT STAMP, above), or for cash. Each war-savings certificate was redeemable at the rate of five dollars per stamp in approximately five years. War-savings certificates and stamps were discontinued after Dec. 31, 1921. See TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATE, above.

war-savings stamp. **a** A thrift stamp. **b** In the postal regulations and generally, a war-savings certificate stamp.

wart disease. *Agric.* A disease of potato tubers due to *Chrysophlyctis* (*Synchytrium*) *endobiotica*, and characterized by black warty outgrowths.

wash*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The disturbance in the air produced by the passage of an aërofoil.

wash′in′ (wŏsh′ĭn′), *n.* *Aëronautics.* Such a permanent warping of the wing of an airplane as will give an increase in the angle of attack near the tip of the wing.

wash′out′* (-out′), *n.* *Aëronautics.* A decrease in the angle of attack near the tip of the wing.

Was′ser-mann test′ (väs′ẽr-män). [After August von *Wassermann* (1866–), German bacteriologist.] *Physiol. Chem.* A complicated test for syphilis, using serum from the patient in a reaction which, if positive, involves complement fixation. See COMPLEMENT FIXATION, above.

watchful waiting. Noninterference in the affairs of another, while keeping watch of his movements or progress; — first used by Pres. Wilson (First Annual Message, Dec. 2, 1913) with reference to his policy toward Mexico.

water right. *Law.* **a** *pl.* Riparian rights. **b** A legal right to take or use water, as of a stream, esp., a nonnavigable stream, an irrigation canal, etc.; specif., the right to use, or to take and use, water from such a source for irrigation.

wave*, *n.* An electric wave (see under ELECTRIC, in *Dict.*). The **wave length** is the distance from any given point in one wave to the corresponding point in the next. **Continuous (undamped) waves** [Abbr., *C. W.*] are such as have a constant amplitude, as distinguished from those (**damped waves**) which constantly decrease in amplitude. All wireless telephone transmitting is done by means of continuous waves.

wave meter *or* **wave′me′ter***, (wāv′mē′tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A frequency meter for use in wireless telegraphy. Such instruments are designed for the determination of the length of electric waves between approximately 100 and 100,000 meters.

weed′less*, *a.* Free from weeds; — said of a kind of motorboat propeller the blades of which curve backward as respects the direction of rotation, so that they draw through the water, and do not gather weeds.

wheel control. See CONTROL COLUMN, above.

wheeze*, *n.* A familiar saying, adage, or tale. *Slang.*

whip′pet*, *n.*, *or* **whippet tank.** A kind of small armored tank used in the World War (1914–18) by the Allied armies. It had a crew of two men, was equipped with two engines, and was very mobile and speedy. The French whippets were known as *Renault tanks*. See TANK, above.

white*, *n.* [cap.] One who advocates or favors monarchistic or reactionary principles; a counter-revolutionist. *Cant.* See WHITE, *a.*, below.

white*, *a.* [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to a monarchistic government or one already established previous to a revolution; counter-revolutionary; sometimes, reactionary or antisocialistic; — opp. to *Red. Cant.* — **White Army.** The White Guard. — **White Guard.** In Russia, Finland, Hungary, etc., the forces, usually of the monarchist or previously established government, in conflict with the radical socialist, or Bolshevist, element; those organized against the revolutionists. See RED ARMY, RED GUARD, above. — **White Guardist.** One of the White Guard; one favoring the White Guard. — **White Terror***. See TERROR, *n.*, above.

white city. A pleasure resort where there are merry-go-rounds, roller coasters, shooting galleries, etc.; — so called because the structures are mostly painted white. *Colloq.*

white paper*. A government report on any subject. Cf. WHITE BOOK, in the *Dictionary*.

White plague. Tuberculosis, esp. of the lungs.

white slave. A woman held in involuntary confinement for purposes of prostitution; loosely, any woman forced into unwilling prostitution. — **white slavery.**

white slaver. A person engaged in procuring or holding a woman or women for unwilling prostitution.

White-slave-traffic Act. An act of Congress, passed June 25, 1910 (61st Congress), to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting the transportation therein of women and girls for immoral purposes, and certain acts done in assistance thereof; — often popularly called *White-slave Act.* Called also *Mann Act*, after Congressman James R. Mann (1856–), of Illinois, who introduced the bill.

white way. Any brilliantly lighted street or avenue, esp. in the business or theater district of a city. Cf. GREAT WHITE WAY, above.

white′wings′ (hwīt′wĭngz′), *n. pl.* White-uniformed street cleaners; — a term applied to those organized in 1895 by Col. George Edwin Waring (1833–98) for cleaning the streets of New York City. *Slang.*

whiz′-bang′, *or* **whizz′-bang′**, *n.* A kind of small shell of such high velocity that the sound it makes in passing through the air is almost simultaneous with its explosion. *Soldiers' Slang.*

wid′ow's peak′. Hair which grows to a point on a woman's forehead; — so called because popularly said to be an omen of early widowhood.

Wil′helm-stras′se (vĭl′hĕlm-shträs′ĕ), *n.* [G., lit., Wilhelm's, or William's, street.] A street in the central part of Berlin, Germany, running south from Unter den Linden to the Belle Alliance Platz, on which are many government offices, including the foreign office; hence, often used figuratively for the German Foreign Office.

wind′mill′*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* A small air-driven turbine, with blades similar to those of a propeller, exposed on an aircraft, usually in the slip stream, and used to drive such auxiliary apparatus as gasoline pumps and radio generators.

wind′shield′ (wĭnd′shēld′), *n.* A shield or screen of glass set in a metal frame, extending upward from the body of a motor car to protect the occupants from wind, rain, etc.

Windsor, House of. [From *Windsor* Castle, Berkshire, Eng.] The royal family of Great Britain from 1917, the name having been changed, by proclamation on July 17, 1917, from the *House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, which had followed the House of Hanover on the accession of Edward VII., in 1901.

wind tunnel. *Mech.* An elongated inclosed chamber with means for the production of a substantially steady air current through it. Models of aircraft or other objects are supported in the center of the air stream and their resistance and other characteristics when exposed to an air current of known velocity determined. The term includes those laboratories in which there is an experimental chamber of much larger cross section than the air current.

wing*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The portion of a main supporting surface of an airplane on either side of the plane of symmetry; thus, a monoplane has two wings, a biplane four.

wing gap. See GAP, above.

wing loading. *Aëronautics.* The gross weight of an airplane fully loaded, divided by the area of the supporting surface. The area used in computing the wing loading should include ailerons, but not the stabilizer or elevators.

wing resistance. *Aëronautics.* See DRAG, above.

wing truss. *Aëronautics.* The framing, comprising struts, wires or tie-rods, and spars, by which the wing loads of an airplane are transmitted to the fuselage.

win′race′ (wĭn′rās′), *n.* [*win*, v. + *race*, n.] *Horse Racing.* In trotting, the fastest time made by the winning horse in a public race or in an event in which it stood first in the summary.

wired (wīrd), *pret. & p. p.* of WIRE. Hence, *p. a.* — **wired wireless**, a system of wireless telegraphy and telephony in which regular telegraph or telephone wires are used in place of antennæ and serve to direct the radio waves.

wireless (wīr′lĕs), *v. t. & i.* To send or communicate by wireless telegraphy (see WIRELESS, in *Dict.*); also, to send a wireless message to (a person). *Colloq.*

wireless compass. *Elec.* A radiocompass; direction finder.

wood gatherer. See CAMP-FIRE GIRL, above.

woolly bear*. A German shrapnel shell of large caliber, used in the World War, that exploded with a big puff of brownish black smoke. Cf. BLACK MARIA, above. *Slang.*

wop (wŏp), *n.* An Italian; a Dago; sometimes, any unskilled laborer, or the like, of foreign extraction and dark complexion. *Slang, U. S.*

world line. *Math.* The sum total of all positions (in time space) of any individual particle or point that remains self-identical throughout; the spatial career of such an element through all time.

World War. The international conflict, begun on July 28, 1914, by Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia, and ultimately involving on the one side the four Central Powers and on the other the 23 Allied and Associated Powers (see ALLIES, and CENTRAL POWERS, above). The immediate occasion of the war was the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, by a Serb, and the inability of Serbia later to meet fully Austria's ultimatum of July 23rd; but the underlying causes were far greater, extending back even to the decisions of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and arising in later years out of the rivalry between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. France entered the war on August 3rd, Belgium and Great Britain on August 4th, and Montenegro on August 8th. Japan, because of her alliance with Great Britain, declared war against Germany on August 23, 1914. Italy, although a member of the Triple Alliance, at first declared her neutrality, but joined the Allies on May 23, 1915, and was followed in 1916 by Portugal (March 9th), Roumania (August 27th) and Greece (November 23rd). On April 6, 1917, the United States of America entered the conflict. On July 18, 1918, after severe defeats in France, the Allies, under Marshal Foch, inaugurated a grand counter offensive, which became everywhere increasingly successful, resulting finally in the signing of an armistice by Bulgaria on Sept. 30, 1918, by Turkey on October 30th, by Austria on November 3rd, and by Germany on November 11th, thus practically ending the war. A Peace Conference assembled at Paris on January 18, 1919, and the **Treaty of Versailles**, was signed on June 28, 1919, becoming effective, after its ratification by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, on January 10, 1920. Treaties with the other Central Powers were signed as follows: Austria (**Treaty of Saint-Germain**), September 10, 1919; Bulgaria (**Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine**), November 27, 1919; Hungary (**Treaty of Trianon**), June 4, 1920; and Turkey (**Treaty of Sèvres**), August 10, 1920. Germany lost her navy and army, Alsace-Lorraine, Danzig, and all her colonies, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was broken up, and Turkey was reduced to Constantinople and Anatolia. See COUNCIL OF FOUR, ENTENTE, LEAGUE OF NATIONS, SUPREME COUNCIL, TRIPLE ENTENTE, above, and TRIPLE ALLIANCE, **e**, in the *Dictionary*.

W. O. W. *Abbr.* Woodmen of the World.

Wraf (răf), *n.* [An acrostic formed from the initials of the title.] A member of the Women's Royal Air Force of Great Britain (established 1917). Cf. WAAC, ANZAC, above, and WREN, below. *Colloq., Gr. Brit.*

Wren (rĕn), *n.* [Formed from the initials of the title.] A member of the Women's Royal Naval Service, an auxiliary of the British navy established during the World War. Cf. WAAC, WRAF, above. *Colloq.*, Gr. Brit.

wrist watch. A small watch attached to a bracelet or strap to fasten about the wrist; — called also *wristlet watch*.

X chromosome. *Biol.* A specialized chromosome found in the egg and in certain sperm cells of some animals. The presence of two X chromosomes in the fertilized egg causes a female to be developed; when there is but one, a male is developed.

xy-lol′o-gy (zī-lŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-logy*.] Dendrology treating of the gross and the minute structure of wood.

xy′lo-phon′ic (zī′lō-fŏn′ĭk; zĭl′ō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a xylophone; like a xylophone, as in sound.

xy-lot′o-my (zī-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-tomy*.] Art of preparing sections (transverse, tangential, or radial) of wood, esp. by means of a microtome, for microscopic examination. — **xy-lot′o-mist** (-lŏt′ō-mĭst), *n.*

Y*. Short for Y. M. C. A., that is, Young Men's Christian Association; as, the "*Y*" in France; — also used attributively; as, a "*Y*" hut. *Colloq.*

yaw*, *v. t. & i.* *Aëronautics.* To turn or deviate from the line of flight by angular motion about the normal, or vertical, axis of an airplane.

yaw′me′ter (yô′mē′tẽr), *n.* [*yaw* + *-meter*.] An instrument designed to measure the angle of yaw of an aircraft.

yellow blight. *Hort.* The wilt, or wilt disease, in potatoes.

yel′low-cross′ liq′uid. See MUSTARD GAS, above.

yeo′man (F), *n.* A female employee in the U. S. naval reserve force during and immediately after the World War; — the official title.

yeo′man-ette′ (yō′măn-ĕt′), *n.*, **yeo′wom′an** (-wŏŏm′ăn), *n.* See YEOMAN (F), above.

yer′ga (yûr′gȧ), *n.* A coarse woolen material, used esp. for horse blankets.

Y gun, *or* **Y′-gun′**, *n.* A two-barreled antisubmarine gun, the barrels of which form a fork like the letter Y, used to project simultaneously a depth charge on each side of the vessel on which the gun is mounted.

Y. M. H. A. *Abbr.* Young Men's Hebrew Association.

yoke*, *n.* See CONTROL COLUMN, above.

y′per-ite (ē′pẽr-īt), *n.* [F. *yperite*, fr. *Ypres*.] Mustard gas; — the French name.

Yu′go-Slav′, *or* **Yu′go-slav′** (yōō′gō-släv′), *n.* Var. of JUGO-SLAV, above.

Yu′zen′ bi′ro′do′ (yōō′zĕn′ bē′rō′dō′). [*Yuzen* (see YUZEN PROCESS) + Jap. *birōdo* velvet, fr. Pg. *veludo*. See VELVET.] Japanese cut velvet; velvet which has had a design fixed upon it by the Yuzen process, the nap then being cut away by the artist with a small sharp chisel, so as to cut deeply the strong lines and shadows but only delicately where the pattern is lightly traced.

Yu′zen′ proc′ess (yōō′zĕn′). [After *Yuzen* (fl. 17th c.), the Japanese inventor of the process.] In Japan, a secret process of dyeing a painted fabric, such as habutai (which see, in the *Dict.*), silk crape, or velvet, allowing for fidelity of design, boldness of line, and the use of rich colors.

Za′bern af-fair′ (tsä′bẽrn). An incident occurring in Zabern (now Saverne), a town in Alsace-Lorraine, on December 1, 1913, when, among other brutalities against the civilian population, a young German lieutenant struck a lame Alsatian cobbler with his sword. Although the officer was mildly punished, he is said to have been commended for the act by the Crown Prince and others of the militarists. Hence, **Za′bern-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

‖ **za′pa-te′ra** (thä′pȧ-tā′rä; sä′pä-; 268), *n.* [Sp. *aceituna zapatera*.] *Olive Trade.* A cured olive which has spoiled or is on the verge of decomposition; loosely, an olive rejected as defective because of bruises, wormholes, etc.

‖ **zas-tru′gi** (zȧs-trōō′gĭ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -GA (-gȧ). [Russ. *zastruga* furrow made on the shore by water.] Grooves or furrows formed in snow by the action of the wind, and running parallel with the direction of the wind. This formation, often observed by arctic and antarctic explorers, results from erosion of transverse waves previously formed.

ze′brass′ (zē′brȧs′), *n.* [*zebra* + *ass*.] A hybrid produced by breeding a male zebra with a female burro or donkey.

Zep (zĕp), *or* **Zepp**, *n.* A Zeppelin. — *v. t.* To zeppelin. *Both Colloq. or Slang.*

Zep′pe-lin *or*, *often*, **zep′pe-lin** (zĕp′ĕ-lĭn; *G.* tsĕp′ĕ-lēn′), *n.* A dirigible balloon of the rigid type, consisting of a cylindrical, trussed and covered frame supported by internal gas cells, and provided with means of propulsion and control. The first successful dirigible of this type was constructed in 1899–1900 by Ferdinand, Count von Zeppelin (1838–1917), whence the name, *Zeppelin airship*.

zep′pe-lin (zĕp′ĕ-lĭn), *v. t.* To bomb from a Zeppelin.

ze′ro*, *n.*, *or* **zero hour.** *Mil.* The hour at which a previously planned movement is started. In attacking in trench warfare, for instance, the infantry columns of assault move forward at zero. The times for the execution of minor parts of the general movement are given so many minutes before, or after, zero. So called in the British service; in the U. S. service, *H hour* is the regulation term. Also used fig.

zero lift angle. *Aëronautics.* The angle of attack of an aërofoil when the lift is zero.

Zim′mer-wal′di-an (tsĭm′ẽr-väl′dĭ-ăn), *n.* A follower of the program adopted by the International Socialist Congress held at Zimmerwald, Switzerland, in 1916, which emphasized internationalism as a method of negativing war. — **Zim′mer-wal′di-an**, *a.*

Zim′mer-wald′ist (tsĭm′ẽr-väld′ĭst), *n.* A Zimmerwaldian.

zinc sulphide. *Chem.* The sulphide of zinc, ZnS, occurring naturally as the mineral blende and obtained as a white amorphous precipitate from solutions of zinc with alkaline sulphides. It forms the basis of certain white pigments.

zirc′ite (zûrk′īt), *or* **zirk′ite**, *n.* [*zirconium* + *-ite*.] *Metal.* Natural zirconium oxide (zirconia, ZrO_2). It is highly refractory to the action of heat and is used in furnace linings, both in the form of zircite bricks and zircite cement. It comes chiefly from Brazil.

zone*, *n.* In the United States parcel-post system (see PARCEL POST, above), any of the areas about any point of shipment for which but one rate of postage is charged for a parcel-post shipment from that point. The rates increase from within outwards. The first zone includes the unit of area (a quadrangle 30 minutes square [see *geographical mile*, under MILE, in the *Dict.*]) in which the place of shipment is situated and the 8 contiguous units; the outer limits of the second to the seventh zones, respectively, are approximately 150, 300, 600, 1000, 1400, and 1800 miles from the point of shipment; the eighth zone includes all units outside the seventh zone. From August 15, 1913, the rates for the first and second zones were made the same.

zone*, *v. t.* *City Planning.* To partition (as a city) by ordinance into zones or sections that are to be preserved for different purposes, as for residence, for business, or for manufacturing, including also prescribed heights of buildings in the different sections, limitation of the percentage of the area of lots which may be built upon, and similar regulations for the development of a city as it grows. Hence **zoning commission, zoning ordinance**, etc.

zoom (zōōm), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] *Aviation.* To climb for a short time at an angle greater than that which can be maintained in steady flight, the machine being carried upward at the expense of its stored kinetic energy. — *n.* Any sudden increase in the upward slope of the flight path.

BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Born. Died.

Abercrombie (ăb′ẽr-krŭm′bĭ), Lascelles. English poet and critic .... 1881 ——.

Adams (ăd′ămz), George Burton. Amer. historian and educator .... 1851 ——.

Adams, Henry. Amer. hist. writer .... 1838—1918.

Aga Khan (ä′gä kän′) **III.** *Sultan Sir Mohammed Shah.* Head of Ismaelian Mohammedans from 1885 .... 1875 ——.

Aikins (ā′kĭnz), James (Albert Manning), Sir. Canadian lawyer and financier. Lieut. gov. of Manitoba (1916–) .... 1851 ——.

Albert (ăl′bẽrt) **I.** King of the Belgians (1909–) .... 1875 ——.

Alda (äl′dȧ), Frances. American operatic soprano, born in New Zealand ... 1883 ——.

Alderman (ôl′dẽr-măn), Edwin Anderson. Amer. educator. Pres. Univ. of Va. (1904–) .... 1861 ——.

Alexander. *Second son of Peter I. of Serbia* (see George, Prince of Serbia, below). King of Jugo-Slavia (1921–) .... 1888 ——.

Alexander I. *Second son of Constantine I.* King of the Hellenes (1917–1920) .... 1893—1920.

Allen (ăl′ĕn), Hugh Percy, Sir. Eng. musician and conductor .... 1869 ——.

Allenby (ăl′ĕn-bĭ), Edmund (Henry Hynman), first Viscount. Eng. field marshal. Special High Commissioner of Egypt (1919–1922) .... 1861 ——.

Almeida (äl-mĕ′ē-dä), Antonio José de. Pres. of Portugal (1919–) .... 1866 ——.

Amanullah Khan (ä′mȧ-nŏŏl′ä kän′). Ameer of Afghanistan (1919–) 1892 ——.

Amato (ä-mä′tō), Pasquale. Italian barytone .... 1879 ——.

Anderson (ăn′dẽr-sŭn) Sherwood. Amer. author .... 1876 ——.

Andreev (än-drā′yĕf), Leonid Nikolaievich. Russian author .... 1871—1919.

Angell (ān′jĕl), James Rowland. Amer. psychologist and educator. Pres. Yale Univ. (1921–) .... 1869 ——.

Angell, Norman. Orig. name *Ralph Norman Angell Lane.* Eng. author . 1874 ——.

Aosta (ä-ôs′tä), Duke of. *Emanuele Filiberto Vittorio E.G.G.M., Prince of Savoy. Grandson of Victor Emmanuel II.* Italian general .... 1869 ——.

Artsibashev (är′tsĭ-bä′shĕf), Mikhail Petrovich. Russ. novelist .... 1878 ——.

Austin (ôs′tĭn), Mary, born Hunter. *Mrs. Stafford W. Austin.* Amer. author .... 1868 ——.

Aydelotte (ā′dē-lŏt), Frank. Amer. educator. Pres. Swarthmore College (1921–) .... 1880 ——.

Aylmer (āl′mẽr), Fenton John, Sir. Eng. general .... 1862 ——.

Ayscough (ās′kū), John. See Bickerstaffe-Drew.

Bacon (bā′k'n), Josephine Dodge, born Daskam. *Mrs. Selden Bacon.* Amer. author .... 1876 ——.

Bairnsfather (bârnz′fä′thẽr), Bruce. Eng. author and illustrator .... 1887 ——.

Baker (bāk′ẽr), Newton Diehl. Amer. lawyer. Sec. of war (1916–1921) .... 1871 ——.

Baker, Ray Stannard. *David Grayson.* Amer. magazine writer and author . . 1870 ——.

Bakhmetev (bȧk-mĕt′yĕf), Boris A. Russian physicist and diplomatist .... 1872? ——.

Barbusse (bȧr′büs′), Henri. French editor and author .... 1875 ——.

Barker (bär′kẽr), (Harley) Granville. Eng. playwright .... 1877 ——.

Barnard (bär′nȧrd), George Grey. American sculptor .... 1863 ——.

Barrett (băr′ĕt), John. American diplomatist .... 1866 ——.

Barrows (băr′ōz), David Prescott. Amer. educator. Pres. Univ. of Calif. (1919–) .... 1873 ——.

Barrymore (băr′ĭ-mōr), Ethel (Blythe). *Mrs. Russell Griswold Colt.* Amer. actress .... 1879 ——.

Bates (bāts), Katherine Lee. Amer. educator, editor, and poet .... 1859 ——.

Bauer (bou′ẽr), Gustav Adolf. German statesman. Premier (1919–1920). Min. of finance (1920–1921) .... 1870 ——.

Bauer, Harold. German-English pianist. Born London, Eng .... 1873 ——.

Beach (bēch), Rex (Ellingwood). American author .... 1877 ——.

Beerbohm (bēr′bōm), Max. English author .... 1872 ——.

Beith (bēth), John Hay. *Ian Hay.* Scot. novelist and playwright .... 1876 ——.

Bell (bĕl), J(ames) Franklin. American general .... 1856—1919.

Belloc (bĕ-lŏk′), (Joseph) Hilaire (Pierre). Eng. writer, illustrator, and politician, born in France .... 1870 ——.

Benedict (bĕn′ē-dĭkt) **XV.** Giacomo della Chiesa. Pope (1914–1922) .... 1854—1922.

Beneš (bĕ′nāsh), Edward. Min. of for. affairs, Czecho-Slovakia (1920–) 1888 ——.

Benevente (bā′nā-vĕn′tā), Jacinto. Spanish dramatist .... 1866 ——.

Bennett (bĕn′ĕt), (Enoch) Arnold. Eng. novelist and playwright .... 1867 ——.

Benson (bĕn′sŭn), Edward Frederic. *Bro. of A. C. Benson.* Eng. novelist 1867 ——.

Benson, William Shepherd. Amer. vice admiral .... 1855 ——.

Berchtold, von (fōn bĕrk′tōlt), Leopold, Count. Austrian statesman ...... 1863 ——.

Bergson (bĕrk′sôɴ′), Henri (Louis). French philosopher and educator ..... 1859 ——.

Bernstein (bĕrn′stīn), Henri. French dramatist .... 1876 ——.

Bernstorff, von (fōn bĕrn′shtôrf), Johann Heinrich A., Count. German diplomatist. Ambassador to U. S. (1908–1917) .... 1862 ——.

Bickerstaffe–Drew (bĭk′ẽr-stȧf-drōō′), Francis Browning, Monsignor Count. Brit. R. C. chaplain and author. *John Ayscough* .... 1858 ——.

Birdwood (bûrd′wŏŏd), William Riddell, Sir. Brit. general .... 1865 ——.

Birge (bûrj), Edward Asahel. Am. educator. Pres. Univ. of Wis. (1919–)1851 ——.

Birkenhead (bûr′kĕn-hĕd′), Frederick Edwin Smith, first Viscount. Eng. lawyer, writer, and politician .... 1872 ——.

Bissing, von (fōn bĭs′ĭng), Moritz Ferdinand, Baron. German general. Gov.-general of Belgium (1914–17) .... 1844—1917.

Blasco Ibáñez (bläs′kō ē-bän′yāth), Vicente. Spanish novelist .... 1867 ——.

Blashfield (blăsh′fēld), Edwin Howland. Amer. painter and mural decorator 1848 ——.

Bleriot (blĕ′rē′ō′), Louis. French inventor and aviator .... 1872 ——.

Bliss (blĭs), Tasker Howard. Amer. general. Chief of Staff (1915–17) ...... 1853 ——.

Bloch (blŏk), Ernest. Jewish Amer. composer of music, born in Switz .... 1880 ——.

Borah (bō′rȧ), William Edgar. American senator .... 1865 ——.

Borden (bôr′dĕn), Robert Laird, Sir. Can. statesman. Premier (1911-1920). 1854 ——.

Boris (bō′rĭs) **III.** *Son of Ferdinand I.* King (czar) of Bulgaria (1918–)1894 ——.

Boselli (bō-zĕl′lē), Paolo. Italian statesman .... 1838 ——.

Bourassa (bōō′rȧ′sȧ′), Henri. French-Canadian political leader .... 1868 ——.

Bourne (bōrn), Francis, Cardinal. Archbishop of Westminster (1903–)1861 ——.

Bragg (brăg), William Henry. Eng. physicist. [*Nobel prize,* 1915.] ..... 1862 ——.

Branch (brȧnch), Anna Hempstead. Amer. poet and dramatist .... 1873? ——.

Brandeis (brăn′dīs), Louis Dembitz. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court . . 1856 ——.

Brangwyn (brăng′wĭn), Frank. Eng. artist and mural decorator .... 1867 ——.

Branting (brän′tĭng), Hjalmar. Swedish socialist leader .... 1860 ——.

Breshkovsky (brĕsh-kôf′skē), Catherine. Angl. form of *Ekaterina Constantinova Breshko-Breshkovskaya* (brĕsh′kō-brĕsh-kôf′skȧ-yȧ). *Babushka* ("grandmother"). Russ. revolutionist .... 1844 ——.

Brett (brĕt), Robert George. Canadian physician and surgeon. Lieut. gov. of Alberta (1915–) .... 1851 ——.

Brieux (brē′û′), Eugène. French dramatist .... 1858 ——.

Briggs (brĭgz), Le Baron Russell. Amer. educator. Pres. Radcliffe College (1903–) .... 1855 ——.

Brockdorff–Rantzau, von (fōn brŏk′dôrf-ränt′sou), Ulrich K., Count. German statesman .... 1869 ——.

Brooke (brŏŏk), Leopold Guy Francis Maynard Greville, Lord. English general .... 1882 ——.

Brooke, Rupert. English poet and writer .... 1887—1915.

Brown, Alice. American author .... 1857 ——.

Brownell (broun′ĕl′), William Crary. Amer. author and critic .... 1851 ——.

Browning (-ĭng), John M. Amer. inventor. [*Browning machine gun.*] ... 1854 ——.

Brusilov (brŏŏ-sē′lôf), Aleksyey Aleksyeevich. Russian general .... 1853 ——.

Burgess (bûr′jĕs), (Frank) Gelett. Amer. humorous writer and illustrator . . . 1866 ——.

Burgess, Thornton Waldo. Amer. writer, esp. of children's stories .... 1874 ——.

Burián von Rajescz (bōō′rĭ-än fōn rȧ′yĕsch), Stephan, Baron. Hungarian diplomatist .... 1851 ——.

Burleson (bûr′lē-sŭn), Albert Sidney. Postmaster-gen., U. S. A. (1913–1921) 1863 ——.

Burnham (bûrn′ăm), Clara Louise, born Root. American author .... 1854 ——.

Burton (bûr′tŭn), Marion LeRoy, Amer. educator. Pres. Univ. of Minn. (1917–1920). Pres. Univ. of Mich. (1920–) .... 1874 ——.

Busoni (bōō-zō′nē), Ferruccio Benvenuto. Italian pianist and composer .... 1866 ——.

Butler (bŭt′lẽr), Samuel. English author. [*The Way of All Flesh.*] ...... 1835—1902.

Buxton (bŭks′tŭn), Sydney Charles, first Earl. Eng. administrator. Gov.-gen. Union of South Africa (1914–1920) .... 1853 ——.

Byng (bĭng), Julian Hedworth George. Viscount Byng of Vimy. Eng. general. Gov.-general of Canada (1921–) .... 1862 ——.

Cabell (kăb′ĕl), James Branch. Amer. author .... 1879 ——.

Cadman (kăd′măn), Charles Wakefield. Amer. musical composer .... 1881 ——.

Cameron (kăm′ẽr-ŭn), Beatrice. See Mansfield, Beatrice Cameron.

Canfield (kăn′fēld), Dorothea Frances. *Dorothy Canfield. Mrs. John Redwood Fisher.* Amer. author .... 1879 ——.

Cannan (kăn′ăn), Gilbert. Eng. novelist and dramatist .... 1884 ——.

Carnock (kär′nŏk), Arthur Nicolson, first Baron. English diplomatist ..... 1849 ——.

Carpenter (kär′pĕn-tẽr), Edward. Eng. poet and essayist .... 1844 ——.

Carranza (kär-rän′sä ; 268), Venustiano, president of Mexico (1915–1920) . . 1859—1920.

Carrel (kă-rĕl′), Alexis. Amer. surgeon, born in France. [*Nobel prize,* 1912.] 1873 ——.

Carson (kär′sŭn), Edward Henry, Baron. Irish lawyer and statesman ...... 1854 ——.

Casals (kä-säls′), Pablo. Spanish violoncellist .... 1876 ——.

Casement (kās′mĕnt), Roger, Sir. Irish politician and Brit. consul .... 1864—1916.

Castelnau (kȧs′tĕl′nō′), Édouard de Curières de. French general .... 1851 ——.

Cather (kăth′ẽr), Willa Sibert. American author .... 1876 ——.

Cavell (kăv′ĕl), Edith. Eng. nurse. Executed October 13, 1915 .... 1866—1915.

Cecil (sĕs′ĭl), (Edgar Algernon) Robert, Lord. Eng. statesman .... 1864 ——.

Cézanne (sā′zȧn′), Paul. French painter. [*Postimpressionism.*] .... 1839—1906.

Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh (chä′ō fä mä′hä vä′jē-rä′vŏŏd). See Rama VI.

Charles I. *Charles Francis Joseph. Nephew of Francis Ferdinand.* Emperor of Austria and (as Charles IV.) King of Hungary (1916–1918) 1887—1922.

Charles Stephen, Archduke of Austria. *Karl Stephan Eugen Viktor F. M.* 1860 ——.

Chelmsford (chĕmz′fẽrd), Frederic John Napier Thesiger, first Viscount of. Eng. statesman. Viceroy of India (1916–1921) .... 1868 ——.

Chernov (chĕr′nôf), Viktor M. Russian journalist and minister of agric.... 1866? ——.

Chicherin (chē′chĕ-rēn), Grigoryi Vassilyevich. People's commissar for foreign affairs of the Russian Soviet Republic .... 1872 ——.

Chinda (chēn′dȧ), Sutemi, Viscount. Japanese ambassador .... 1856 ——.

Clark (klärk), Champ. Amer. lawyer and congressman .... 1850—1921.

Clinedinst (klīn′dĭnst), B(enjamin) West. Amer. painter and illustrator . . . 1860 ——.

Colby (kōl′bĭ), Bainbridge. Amer. lawyer. Sec. of state (1920–1921) ...... 1869 ——.

Collins (kŏl′ĭnz), Michael. Irish Sinn Fein leader .... 1891—1922.

Colum (kŏl′ŭm), Padraic. Irish poet and dramatist in America .... 1881 ——.

Constant, de, Baron. See Estournelles de Constant.

Constantine (kŏn′stăn-tīn) **I.** *Son of George I.* King of the Hellenes (1913-1917, abdicated ; recalled by plebiscite, 1920–1922) .... 1868 ——.

Cook (kŏŏk), Joseph, Sir. Australian polit. leader, born in England. Premier (1913–14) .... 1860 ——.

Cooke (kŏŏk), Rose Terry. Amer. poet and story-writer .... 1827—1892.

Craig (krāg), James, Sir. First prime minister of Northern Ireland (1921–)1871 ——.

Creelman (krēl′măn), James. Amer. journalist and editor, born in Canada . . 1859—1915.

Crewe (krōō), Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, first Marquis of. Eng. statesman .... 1858 ——.

Crowder (kroud′ẽr), Enoch Herbert. Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. A.... 1859 ——.

Crozier (krō′zhẽr), William. Amer. gen. Chief of U. S. bureau of ordnance . . 1855 ——.

Currie (kŭr′ĭ), Arthur William, Sir. Canadian general and educator ...... 1875 ——.

Curtiss (kûr′tĭs), Glenn Hammond. American aviator .... 1878 ——.

Czernin (chĕr′nĭn), Ottokar, Count. Austrian diplomat .... 1875 ——.

Dakin (dā′kĭn), Henry Drysdale. English chemist in America .... 1880 ——.

Daly (dā′lĭ), Arnold (Peter Christopher). American actor .... 1875 ——.

Daniels (dăn′yĕlz), Josephus. Amer. journalist. Sec. of the navy (1913–1921) 1862 ——.

Daugherty (dô′ẽr-tĭ), Harry M. Amer. lawyer. Attorney-general U. S. A. (1921–) .... 1860 ——.

Davidson (dā′vĭd-sŭn), Walter Edward, Sir. Governor of New South Wales (1918–). Born in Ireland .... 1859 ——.

Davies (dā′vēz), William Henry. Welsh poet and author .... 1870 ——.

Davis (dā′vĭs), James John. Amer. steel worker, born in Wales. Sec. of labor (1921–) .... 1873 ——.

Davison (dā′vĭ-sŭn), Henry Pomeroy. American financier .... 1867—1922.

Day (dā), Holman Francis. American poet and author .... 1865 ——.

De Forest (dē fŏr′ĕst), Lee. American inventor .... 1873 ——.

Dehmel (dā′mĕl), Richard. German poet and critic .... 1863—1920.

de la Mare (dē lä mâr′), Walter John. English poet and novelist .... 1873 ——.

Denby (dĕn′bĭ), Edwin. Amer. lawyer. Sec. of the navy (1921–) ...... 1870 ——.

Denikin (dĕ-nē′kĕn), Anton Ivanovich. Russian anti-Bolshevik general .... 1872 ——.

Derby (där′bĭ ; dûr′bĭ ; *cf.* Derby, *in the Dict.*), Edward George Villiers Stanley, 17th Earl of. Eng. minister of war (1916–1917) .... 1865 ——.

Dernburg (dĕrn′bŏŏrk), Bernhard. German Min. of finance (1919–)1865 ——.

Devonshire (dĕv′ŭn-shẽr), Victor Christian William Cavendish, 9th Duke of. Gov.-general of Canada (1916–1921) .... 1868 ——.

Diaz (dē′äts), Armando. Italian general. Commander in chief (1917–) . . 1861 ——.

Dixon (dĭk′sŭn), Thomas. Amer. novelist and playwright. [*The Clansman.*] 1864 ——.

Doherty (dō′ẽr-tĭ), Charles Joseph. Can. lawyer. Min. of justice (1911–)1855 ——.

Dougherty (dō′ẽr-tĭ), Denis J. Amer. R. C. cardinal .... 1865 ——.

Dreiser (drī′sẽr), Theodore. American novelist and journalist .... 1871 ——.

Drinkwater (drĭŋk′wô′tẽr), John. English poet, playwright, and critic ..... 1882 ——.

Dubail (dü′bȧ′y'), Augustin Yvon Edmond. French general .... 1851 ——.

Dumba (dŏŏm′bä), Constantin Theodor. Austrian diplomat. Ambassador to U. S. (1913–1915) .... 1856 ——.

Dunsany (dŭn-sā′nĭ), Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, 18th Baron. Irish soldier, author, and playwright .... 1878 ——.

Duveneck (dōō′vē-nĕk), Frank. Amer. painter and art instructor .... 1848—1919.

Ebert (ā′bẽrt), Friedrich. Ger. Social-Dem. leader. Pres. of Ger. (1919–) 1871 ——.

Edward Albert, Prince of Wales. *Eldest son of George V. of England* .... 1894 ——.

Edwards (ĕd′wẽrdz), Clarence Ransom. American general .... 1860 ——.

Ehrlich (ār′lĭk), Paul. Ger. physician and bacteriol. [*Nobel prize,* 1908.] 1854—1915.

Einstein (īn′stīn), Albert. German physicist. [*Relativity.*] .... 1879 ——.

Elman (ĕl′mȧn), Mischa. Russian violinist .... 1891 ——.

Ervine (ûr′vĭn), St. John Greer. Irish dramatist and novelist .... 1883 ——.

Erzberger (ĕrts′bĕr-gẽr), Matthias. German author and polit. leader ...... 1875—1921.

Estournelles de Constant, d' (dĕs′tōōr′nĕl′ dē kôɴ′stäɴ′), Paul Henri Benjamin. French diplomatist and senator. [*Nobel peace prize,* 1909.] . . 1852 ——.

Eugene (ū-jēn′), Archduke of Austria. *Eugen Ferdinand Pius Bernhard Felix Maria.* Austrian general .... 1863 ——.

Fabre (fȧ′br'), Jean Henri. French entomologist and author .... 1823—1915.

Falkenhayn, von (fōn fäl′kĕn-hīn), Erich G. A. S. German general .... 1861—1922.

Fall (fôl), Albert Bacon. Amer. polit. Sec. of the interior (1921–) ..... 1861 ——.

Farrand (făr′ănd), Livingston. Amer. psychologist and educator. Pres. Cornell Univ. (1921–) .... 1867 ——.

Fehrenbach (fā′rĕn-bäk), Konstantin. Ger. jurist. Chancellor (1920–1921) . 1852 ——.

Feisal (fā′săl). Son of Hussein, king of Hejaz (Arabia). King of Syria (1920). King of Irak (Mesopotamia) (1921–) .... ? ——.

Fêng Kuo–chang (fûng′ kwō′-chäng′). President of China (1917–1918) .... 1858—1919.

Ferber (fûr′bẽr), Edna. Amer. author and short-story writer .... 1887 ——.

Ferdinand I. *Ferdinand Viktor Albert Mainrad. Nephew of Charles I. of Roumania.* King of Roumania (1914–) .... 1865 ——.

Fisher (fĭsh′ẽr), Andrew. Australian statesman, born in Scotland .... 1862 ——.

Fisher, Harrison. American illustrator .... 1875 ——.

Fiske (fĭsk), Bradley Allen. Amer. rear admiral and inventor .... 1854 ——.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

Born. Died.

Fitzpatrick (fĭts-păt′rĭk), Charles, Sir. Canadian lawyer. Chief justice (1906–1918). Lieut.-gov. of Quebec (1918–) . . . 1853 ——.

Flagg (flăg), James Montgomery. American painter and illustrator . . . 1877 ——.

Fletcher (flĕch′ẽr), John Gould. American poet . . . 1886 ——.

Flexner (flĕks′nẽr), Simon. American physician . . . 1863 ——.

Foch (fŏsh), Ferdinand. French field marshal. Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies in France (from April 14, 1918) . . . 1851 ——.

Ford (fōrd), Henry. American automobile manufacturer . . . 1863 ——.

Forster (fôr′stẽr; fôs′tẽr), Henry William. 1st Baron Forster of Lepe. Gov.-gen. and Com. in chief of the Commonwealth of Australia (1920–) 1866 ——.

Foster (fôs′tẽr), George Eulas, Sir. Canadian educator and politician. Min. of trade and commerce (1911–1921) . . . 1847 ——.

Francis (frăn′sĭs), David Rowland. Amer. ambassador to Russia from 1916 . . 1850 ——.

Franck (fräɳk), César Auguste. French musical composer, born in Belgium . . 1822—1890.

Frederick (frĕd′ẽr-ĭk), Archduke of Austria. *Friedrich Maria Albrecht Wilhelm Karl.* Austrian general . . . 1856 ——.

Frederick William Victor August Ernst. *Son of William II.* Former German prince imperial and prince royal of Prussia. German general . . . 1882 ——.

Freeman (frē′măn), Mary E., born Wilkins. Amer. story-writer . . . 1862 ——.

Frost, Robert. Amer. educator and poet [*North of Boston*] . . . 1875 ——.

Fuad (fo͞o′äd) **I.** Son of Ismail Pasha. King of Egypt (1922–) . . . 1868 ——.

Gabrilowitsch (gȧ′brĭ-lūv′ĭch), Ossip. Russian pianist in America . . . 1878 ——.

Galli-Curci (gäl′lē-ko͞or′chē), Amelita. *Mrs. Homer Samuels.* Ital.-Span. coloratura soprano in America. Born in Italy . . . 1889 ——.

Gandhi (gȧnd′hē; gȧn′dē), Mohandas Karamchand. Hindu reformer . . . 1869 ——.

Garfield (gär′fēld), Harry Augustus. Amer. educator. Pres. Williams College (1908–) . . . 1863 ——.

Garrison (găr′ĭ-sŭn), Lindley Miller. Amer. lawyer. Sec. of war (1913–16) . . 1864 ——.

Gary (gā′rĭ; 115), Elbert Henry. Amer. lawyer and steel mfr. . . . 1846 ——.

Geddes (gĕd′ĭs), Auckland Campbell, Sir. Scottish scientist and administrator. Brit. amb. to U. S. (1920–) . . . 1879 ——.

Geddes, Eric (Campbell) Sir. *Bro. of Sir Auckland Geddes.* Scottish railway administrator in England. Minister of transportation (1919–1921) . . 1875 ——.

George. *Eldest son of Constantine I.* Crown prince of Greece . . . 1890 ——.

George. *Eldest son of Peter I.* Prince of Serbia. Renounced right of succession to Serbian throne, 1909 (see ALEXANDER, above) . . . 1887 ——.

Gibbs (gĭbz), Philip (Hamilton), Sir. Eng. novelist and journalist . . . 1877 ——.

Gibson (gĭb′sŭn), Wilfred Wilson. English poet . . . 1878 ——.

Gilbert (gĭl′bẽrt), Cass. American architect . . . 1859 ——.

Gildersleeve (gĭl′dẽr-slēv), Virginia Crocheron. Amer. educator. Dean of Barnard College (1911–) . . . 1877 ——.

Gillett (jĭl′ĕt), Frederick Huntington. Amer. lawyer and congressman . . . 1851 ——.

Glass (glȧs), Carter. Amer. journalist and polit. Sec. treasury (1918–19) . . 1858 ——.

Gluck (glo͝ok), Alma. *Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist.* Amer. operatic soprano, born in Roumania . . . 1886 ——.

Gollancz (gŏl′ăns), Israel, Sir. Eng. educator and author . . . 1864 ——.

Goltz, von der (fōn dẽr gōlts), Kolmar, Baron. German field marshal. Military governor of Brussels (1914–1915) . . . 1843—1916.

Goodnow (go͝od′nō), Frank Johnson. Amer. educator and author. Pres. Johns Hopkins Univ. (1914–) . . . 1859 ——.

Gorgas (gôr′gȧs), William Crawford. Amer. sanitation expert [*Panama Canal Zone*]. Surgeon-general U. S. Army . . . 1854—1920.

Gouraud (go͞o′rō′), Henri J. E. Fr. general. High Commissioner for France in Syria and commander in chief of the Army of the East (1919–). 1867 ——.

Graça Aranha, da (dä grä′sä ä-rän′yä), José Pereira. Brazilian author . . . 1868 ——.

Grahame-White (grā′ăm-hwīt′), Claude. Eng. aviator and engineer . . . 1879 ——.

Grainger (grān′jẽr), Percy Aldridge. Australian pianist and composer . . . 1883 ——.

Grant, Albert Weston. Amer. rear admiral . . . 1856 ——.

Graves (grāvz), William Sidney. Amer. general . . . 1865 ——.

Grayson (grā′sŭn), David. Pseudonym of RAY STANNARD BAKER.

Greene (grēn), Francis Vinton. Amer. general and author . . . 1850 ——.

Gregory (grĕg′ō-rĭ), Augusta, Lady, born Persse. Irish poet and dramatist . . 1859 ——.

Gregory (grĕg′ō-rĭ), Thomas Watt. Attorney-general U. S. A. (1914–19) . . . 1861 ——.

Grenfell (grĕn′fĕl), Wilfred Thomason. Eng. medical missionary to Labrador, and author . . . 1865 ——.

Grey (grā), Zane. American story-writer . . . 1875 ——.

Griffith (grĭf′ĭth), Arthur. Irish editor and polit. economist [*Sinn Fein*] . . 1872—1922.

Guthrie (gŭth′rĭ), George Wilkins. Amer. ambassador to Japan (1913–17) . . 1848—1917.

Hadow (hăd′ō), (William) Henry, Sir. Eng. writer, esp. on music . . . 1859 ——.

Haig (hāg), Douglas. First Earl Haig of Bemersyde. Eng. field marshal . . . 1861 ——.

Hainisch (hī′nĭsh), Michael. Ger.-Austrian author. Pres. of the Republic of Austria (1920–) . . . 1858 ——.

Hamilton (hăm′ĭl-tŭn), Ian Standish Monteith, Sir. Eng. general . . . 1853 ——.

Hamsun (häm′sŭn), Knut. Norwegian novelist. [*Nobel prize,* 1920.] . . . 1859 ——.

Hara (hä′rȧ), Takashi. Jap. polit. leader. Premier (1918–1921) . . . 1854—1921.

Harbord (här′bŭrd), James Guthrie. Amer. general. Chief of staff (1921–) 1866 ——.

Harcourt (här′kŭrt), Lewis, first Viscount. English politician . . . 1863—1922.

Harden (här′dĕn), Maximilian (Felix Ernst). Ger. journalist and author. 1861 ——.

Harrison (hăr′ĭ-sŭn), Francis Burton. Amer. lawyer and politician. Gov.-general of Phil. Isls. (1913–1921) . . . 1873 ——.

Harrison, Henry Sydnor. American novelist . . . 1880 ——.

Harvey (här′vĭ), George (Brinton McClellan). Amer. newspaper and magazine editor. Amb. to England (1921–) . . . 1864 ——.

Hassam (hăs′ăm), Childe. American painter . . . 1859 ——.

Hastings (hās′tĭngz), Thomas. American architect . . . 1860 ——.

Hayes (hāz), Patrick Joseph. Amer. R. C. archbishop . . . 1867 ——.

Hays (hāz), Will H. Amer. lawyer and politician. Postmaster-gen. (1921–22) 1879 ——.

Hazen (hā′zĕn), Charles Downer. Amer. historian . . . 1868 ——.

Heidenstam, von (fōn hī′dĕn-stȧm), Karl Gustaf Verner. Swedish poet laureate. [*Nobel prize in literature,* 1916.] . . . 1859 ——.

Heifetz (hī′fĕts), Jascha. Russian violinist in America . . . 1901 ——.

Helfferich (hĕl′fĕr-ĭĸ), Karl Th. German economist and statesman . . . 1872 ——.

Hempel (hĕm′pĕl), Frieda. *Mrs. W. B. Kahn.* Amer. operatic soprano, born in Germany . . . 1881 ——.

Henderson (hĕn′dẽr-sŭn), Arthur. English trade-unionist and politician . . . 1863 ——.

Hendrie (hĕn′drĭ), John Strathearn, Sir. Can. army officer, financier, and politician. Lieut.-gov. of Ontario (1914–1919) . . . 1857 ——.

Henri (hĕn′rĭ), Robert. American artist . . . 1865 ——.

Henry, O. See PORTER, William Sydney.

Hergesheimer (hûr′gĕs-hī′mẽr), Joseph. American author . . . 1880 ——.

Herrick (hĕr′ĭk), Christine, born Terhune. *Mrs. James Frederick Herrick. Dau. of "Marion Harland."* Amer. author and writer . . . 1859 ——.

Herrick (hĕr′ĭk), Myron T. Amer. lawyer and polit. Ambassador to France (1912–14 and 1921–) . . . 1854 ——.

Herrick, Robert. American novelist and educator . . . 1868 ——.

Hertling, von (fōn hĕrt′lĭng), Georg F., Count. Ger. chancellor (1917–18) 1843—1919.

Hibben (hĭb′ĕn), John Grier. Amer. educator. Pres. Princeton Univ. (1912–) . . . 1861 ——.

Hirohito (hē′rō-hē′tō). Crown prince of Japan. Eldest son of Yoshihito . . . 1901 ——.

Hofmannsthal (hŏf′mäns-täl′), Hugo von. German dramatist . . . 1874 ——.

Homer (hō′mẽr), Louise Dilworth, born Beatty. *Mrs. Sidney Homer.* American contralto . . . 1871? ——.

Hoover (ho͞o′vẽr), Herbert Clark. Amer. mining engineer. U. S. food commissioner (1917–1919). Sec. of commerce (1921–) . . . 1874 ——.

Hopkins (hŏp′kĭnz), Ernest Martin. Amer. educator. Pres. Dartmouth College (1916–) . . . 1877 ——.

Horthy, von (fōn hŏr′tē), Nicholas. Hungarian admiral. Regent (1920–) 1875? ——.

Hough (hŭf), Emerson. American author . . . 1857 ——.

Born. Died.

House (hous), Edward Mandell. Amer. politician and diplomatist . . . 1858 ——.

Houston (hūs′tŭn), David F. Amer. educator. Sec. of agriculture (1913–1920). Sec. of treas. (1920–21) . . . 1866 ——.

Hsu Shih-chang (sho͞o′ shē′-chäng′). President of China (1918–1922) . . . 1853 ——.

Huerta (wĕr′tä), Victoriano. Mexican general. Provisional pres. (1913-14) . 1854—1916.

Hughes (hūz), Rupert. Amer. novelist and playwright . . . 1872 ——.

Hughes, Sam, Sir. Canadian general . . . 1853—1921.

Hughes (hūz), William Morris. Australian lawyer and polit. leader. Attorney-general (1914–1921). Premier (1915–) . . . 1864 ——.

Husein ibn Ali (ho͞o-sān′ ĭb′n ä′lē). King of Hejaz (1916–) . . . ? ——.

Hussein Kamil (ho͞os-sān′ kä-mēl′). Sultan of Egypt (1914–1917) . . . 1854—1917.

Hymans (hī′mȧns), Paul. Belgian educator, diplomatist, and author . . . 1865 ——.

Ibáñez. See BLASCO IBÁÑEZ.

Illington (ĭl′ĭng-tŭn), Margaret. Real name *Maude Light. Mrs. Edward J. Bowes.* Amer. actress . . . 1881 ——.

Inge (ĭng), William Ralph. Eng. clergyman and auth. Dean of St. Paul's . 1860 ——.

Ishii (ē′shē′ē′), Kikujiro, Viscount. Japanese statesman and diplomat . . . 1866 ——.

Jackson (jăk′sŭn), Henry Bradwardine, Sir. Eng. admiral . . . 1855 ——.

Jagow, von (fōn yä′gō), Gottlieb E. G. German statesman . . . 1863 ——.

James (jāmz), Edmund Janes. Amer. educator. Pres. Univ. of Ill. (1904–) 1855 ——.

Johnson (jŏn′sŭn), Hiram Warren. American senator . . . 1866 ——.

Johnson, Owen (McMahon). *Son of Robert Underwood.* Amer. author . . 1878 ——.

Johnson, Robert Underwood. Amer. ed. and author. Amb. to It. (1920-1921) 1853 ——.

Johnston (jŏn′stŭn; -sŭn), Harry (Hamilton), Sir. Eng. scientist and author . 1858 ——.

Judson (jŭd′sŭn), Harry Pratt. Amer. educator. Pres. Univ. of Chicago (1907–) . . . 1849 ——.

Kaledin (kȧ-lā′dĕn), Aleksyey Maksimovich. Russ. anti-Bolshevik general . . 1861—1918.

Kendall (kĕn′dȧl), (William) Sergeant. American painter and sculptor . . . 1869 ——.

Kennedy (kĕn′ĕ-dĭ), Charles Rann. English playwright in America . . . 1871 ——.

Kent (kĕnt), Charles Foster. American educator and author . . . 1867 ——.

Kerenski (kĕr′ĕn-skē), Aleksandr Feodorovich. Russ. revolutionary leader. Premier (1917) . . . 1881 ——.

Keynes (kānz), John Maynard. English economist and author . . . 1883 ——.

King (kĭng), Grace Elizabeth. American story-writer . . . 1852 ——.

King, Henry Churchill. Amer. educator and author. Pres. Oberlin College (1902–) . . . 1858 ——.

King, (William Benjamin) Basil. Amer. clergyman and author, born in Eng. 1859 ——.

King, William Lyon Mackenzie. Canadian polit. leader. Premier (1921–) 1874 ——.

Kirchwey (kûrsh′wā), George Washington. Amer. lawyer and law educator . . 1855 ——.

Kirkland (kûrk′lănd), James Hampton. Amer. educator. Chancellor Vanderbilt Univ. (1893–) . . . 1859 ——.

Kitchin (kĭch′ĭn), Claude. American congressman . . . 1869 ——.

Klotz (klōts), Louis Lucien. French lawyer and minister of finance . . . 1868 ——.

Knight (nīt), Albion Williamson. Amer. bishop and educator. Chancellor Univ. of the South (1913–) . . . 1859 ——.

Kolchak (kŏl-chäk′), Aleksandr Vassilyevich. Russ. admiral and anti-Bolshevik leader . . . 1874—1920.

Kornilov (kôr-nē′lŏf), Laurus Georgievich. Russ. anti-Bolshevik general . . . 1870—1918.

Korolenko (kō′rō-lĕn′kō), Vladimir. Ukrainian novelist . . . 1853—1921.

Kramář (krä′märzh), Karel. Czecho-Slovakian (Bohemian) polit. leader . . 1860 ——.

Kühlmann, von (fōn kül′män), Richard. German statesman . . . 1873 ——.

Lafontaine (lȧ′fôɴ′tĕn′), Henri. Belgian jurist and senator. [*Nobel peace prize,* 1913.] . . . 1854 ——.

Lake (lāk), Richard (Stuart), Sir. Lieut.-gov. of Saskatchewan (1915–1921) . . 1860 ——.

Lane (lān), Franklin Knight. Amer. lawyer. Sec. of interior (1913–1920) . . 1864—1921.

Lansing (lăn′sĭng), Robert. Amer. lawyer. Sec. of state (1915–1920) . . . 1864 ——.

Lathrop (lā′thrŭp), Julia Clifford. American philanthropist . . . 1858 ——.

Lauder (lô′dẽr), Harry (MacLennan), Sir. Scottish miner, comedian, and author . . . 1870 ——.

Lawrence (lô′rĕns), Alfred Tristram, Sir. Eng. jurist. Lord Chief Justice of England (1921–) . . . 1843 ——.

Lawrence (lô′rĕns), David Herbert. English poet and novelist . . . 1885 ——.

Leacock (lē′kŏk), Stephen Butler. Canadian educator and author . . . 1869 ——.

Lenin (lĕn′ĭn; *Russ.* lyĕ′nĕn), Vladimir. *Vladimir Ilich Ulianov-Lenin.* Bolshevist leader. Pres. Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic . . . 1870 ——.

Leopold (lē′ō-pōld; *Ger.* lā′ō-pōlt), Prince of Bavaria. Ger. field marshal . . 1846 ——.

Lewis (lū′ĭs), Sinclair. American author . . . 1885 ——.

Liebknecht (lēp′k′nĕĸt), Karl Paul August Friedrich. German socialist . . . 1871—1919.

Liggett (lĭg′ĕt), Hunter. American general . . . 1857 ——.

Lincoln (lĭn′kŭn), Joseph Crosby. American author . . . 1870 ——.

Lindsay (lĭn′zĭ), (Nicholas) Vachel (vā′chĕl). American author and poet . . 1879 ——.

Lindsey (lĭn′zĭ), Ben(jamin) B(arr). American judge and reformer . . . 1869 ——.

Linsingen, von (fōn lĭn′zĭng-ĕn), Alexander A. A. K. K. O. Ger. general . . 1850 ——.

Li Yuan-hung (lē yo͞o-än′ho͝ong′). President of Chinese republic (1916–17) . . 1864 ——.

Loeffler (lĕf′lẽr), Charles Martin Tornov. Amer. musician, born in Alsace 1861 ——.

Lorentz (lō′rĕnts), Hendrick Antoon. Dutch physicist . . . 1853 ——.

Low (lō), Will H(icok). American artist and mural painter . . . 1853 ——.

Lowell (lō′ĕl), Amy Lawrence. American poet . . . 1874 ——.

Ludendorff, von (fōn lo͞o′dĕn-dôrf), Erich. German general . . . 1865 ——.

McAdoo (măk′ȧ-do͞o), William Gibbs. Amer. lawyer. Sec. treasury (1913–18) 1863 ——.

McCormack (mȧ-kôr′măk), John. Irish tenor in America . . . 1885 ——.

MacCracken (mȧ-krăk′ĕn), Henry Noble. *Son of Henry Mitchell MacCracken.* Amer. educator. Pres. Vassar College (1915–) . . . 1880 ——.

MacCracken, John Henry. *Son of Henry Mitchell MacCracken.* Amer. educator. Pres. Lafayette College (1915–) . . . 1875 ——.

McCrae (mȧ-krā′), John. Canadian surgeon and poet; died in France. [*In Flanders' Fields, and Other Poems.*] . . . 1872—1918.

McCutcheon (mȧ-kŭch′ŭn), George Barr. American novelist . . . 1866 ——.

MacGrath (mȧk-grȧth′), Harold. American story-writer . . . 1871 ——.

M'Kenna (mȧ-kĕn′ȧ), Reginald. British lawyer and politician . . . 1863 ——.

Mackenzie (mȧ-kĕn′zĭ), Alexander Campbell, Sir. Brit. composer of music and conductor . . . 1847 ——.

Mackenzie, Compton. English novelist, poet, and playwright . . . 1883 ——.

MacMillan (măk-mĭl′ăn), Donald Baxter. American Arctic explorer . . . 1874 ——.

Madero (mä-thā′rō), Francisco I. Pres. of Mexico (1911–13) . . . 1873—1913.

Mahler (mä′lẽr), Gustav. Jewish composer of music, born in Bohemia . . . 1860—1911.

Mann (măn), James Robert. Amer. congressman. [*MannAct.*] . . . 1856 ——.

Mannering (măn′ẽr-ĭng), Mary. *Mrs. F. E. Wadsworth.* Eng. actress . . . 1876 ——.

Manning (măn′ĭng), William Thomas. American clergyman . . . 1866 ——.

Mansfield (mănz′fēld), Beatrice Cameron. *Beatrice Cameron.* Real name *Hegeman. Mrs. Richard Mansfield.* Amer. actress . . . 1868 ——.

Manship (măn′shĭp), Paul. American sculptor . . . 1886 ——.

March (märch), Peyton Conway. *Son of Francis Andrew March.* American general. Chief of staff (1918–21) . . . 1864 ——.

Marshall (mär′shăl), Archibald. English novelist . . . 1866 ——.

Marshall, Thomas Riley. 28th vice pres. of U. S. (1913–1921) . . . 1854 ——.

Mary. Queen of England. *Victoria Mary of Teck.* Consort of George V . . 1867 ——.

Mary, Victoria Alexandra Alice, Princess. *Viscountess Lascelles.* . . . 1897 ——.

Masaryk (mä′sȧ-rēk), Thomas Garrigue. Czechic university professor. Pres. of Czecho-Slovakia (1918–) . . . 1850 ——.

Masefield (mās′fēld), John. English poet . . . 1875 ——.

Massey (măs′ĭ), William Ferguson. New Zealand agriculturist and politician, born in Ireland. Premier of N. Z. (1912–) . . . 1856 ——.

Masters (mȧs′tẽrz), Edgar Lee. American poet and author . . . 1868 ——.

Maude (môd), Cyril Francis. English actor-manager . . . 1862 ——.

Maude (môd), Frederick Stanley, Sir. English general . . . 1864—1917.

Maugham (mô′ăm), William Somerset. Eng. physician and author . . . 1874 ——.

Maurice (mô′rĭs), Frederick Barton, Sir. English general and historian . . . 1871 ——.

Born. Died.

Maxim (măk′sĭm), Hiram Percy. *Son of Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim.* Amer. inventor...1869 ——.
Mayo (mā′ō), Henry Thomas. American admiral...1856 ——.
Mayo, William James. American surgeon...1861 ——.
Mellon (mĕl′ŭn), Andrew William. Amer. banker. Sec. of treas. (1921–)1854 ——.
Mencken (mĕŋk′ĕn), Henry Louis. American author and editor...1880 ——.
Menocal (mā′nō-käl′), Mario Garcia. President of Cuba (1913–21)...1867 ——.
Mercier (mĕr′syā′), Desiré Joseph. Cardinal Archbishop of Malines and R. C. Primate of Belgium...1851 ——.
Meredith (mĕr′ĕ-dĭth), Edwin Thomas. Amer. editor and publisher. Sec. of agriculture (1920–21)...1876 ——.
Merrick (mĕr′ĭk), Leonard. English novelist...1864 ——.
Merwin (mûr′wĭn), Samuel. American editor and author...1874 ——.
Meynell (mĕn′ĕl), Alice (Christina). Born Thompson. *Mrs. Wilfrid Meynell.* Eng. poetess and essayist...1853 ——.
Michael (mī′kĕl), Grand Duke of Russia. *Mikhail Aleksandrovich. Brother of Nicholas II.* Russian general...1878 ——.
Miller (mĭl′ĕr), Henry (John). Eng. actor and manager in America...1860 ——.
Milyukov (mĕl′yo͞o-kôf), Paul Nikolaievich. Russ. historian and statesman...1866 ——.
Mirbeau (mĕr′bō′), Octave. French dramatist and novelist...1850—1917.
Mohammed VI. *Son of Abdul-Mejid.* Turkish sultan (1918–)...1861 ——.
Moltke, von (fōn mōlt′kĕ), Helmuth Johannes Ludwig. *Nephew of Count H. K. B. von Moltke.* German general...1848—1916.
Monash (mō′năsh), John, Sir. Australian general...1865 ——.
Monro (mŭn-rō′), Charles Carmichael, Sir. English general...1860 ——.
Montagu (mŏn′tȧ-gū), Edwin Samuel. Eng. politician. Sec. of state for India (1917–1922)...1879 ——.
Moore (mo͞or; mōr), (Thomas) Sturge. Eng. author and wood engraver...1870 ——.
Morgenthau (môr′gĕn-tou), Henry. Amer. lawyer, born in Germany. Amb. to Turkey (1913–16)...1856 ——.
Morley (môr′lĭ), Christopher (Darlington). Amer. editor and author...1890 ——.
Murray (mŭr′ĭ), Archibald (James), Sir. English general...1860 ——.
Neilson (nēl′sŭn), William Allan. Amer. educator and author, born in Scot. Pres. Smith College (1917–)...1869 ——.
Nesbit (nĕz′bĭt), Edith. *Mrs. Hubert Bland.* Eng. poet, novelist, and writer of children's books...1858 ——.
Nevin (nĕv′ĭn), Arthur Finley. *Bro. of Ethelbert.* Amer. musical composer 1871 ——.
Newbolt (nū′bōlt), Henry (John), Sir. Eng. barrister and author...1862 ——.
Newlands (nū′lăndz), Henry William. Canadian lawyer. Lieut.-gov. of Saskatchewan (1921–)...1862 ——.
Nichols (nĭk′ŭlz), Ernest Fox. Amer. physicist. Pres. Dartmouth College (1909–16)...1869 ——.
Nicholson (nĭk′ŭl-sŭn), Meredith. American author...1866 ——.
Nicoll (nĭk′ŭl), William Robertson, Sir. Eng. author and editor...1851 ——.
Nielsen (nēl′sĕn), Alice. *Mrs. Leroy R. Stoddard.* American prima donna. 1876 ——.
Nivelle (nē′vĕl′), Robert Georges. French general...1856 ——.
Noguchi (nō′go͞o′chē′), Hideyo. Japanese physician in America. [*Noguchi cutaneous test.*]...1876 ——.
Norris (nŏr′ĭs), Kathleen. American author...1880 ——.
Noske (nŏs′kĕ), Gustav. Ger. minister of defense...1868 ——.
Noyes (noiz), Alfred. English poet and educator in America...1880 ——.
Obregón (ō′brā-gōn′), Alvaro. Mex. general. Pres. of Mexico (1920–)...1880 ——.
Oman (ō′măn), Charles William Chadwick, Sir. Eng. historian...1860 ——.
O'Neil (ō-nēl′), Eugene Gladstone. Amer. author and playright...1888 ——.
Onions (ŭn′yŭnz), Oliver. English novelist...1883 ——.
Oppenheim (ŏp′ĕn-hīm), E(dward) Phillips. English novelist...1866 ——.
Orlando (ōr-län′dō), Vittorio Emanuele. Ital. statesman. Premier (1917–19) 1860 ——.
Ornstein (ôrn′stīn), Leo. Amer. pianist and composer, born in Russia...1895 ——.
Osborne (ŏz′bŭrn), Thomas Mott. Amer. mfr. and prison reformer...1859 ——.
Painlevé (păn′lĕ-vā′), Paul. French scientist and statesman...1863 ——.
Palmer (päm′ĕr), A(lexander) Mitchell. Amer. lawyer. Attorney-general U. S. A. (1919–1921)...1872 ——.
Palmer, Frederick. Amer. newspaper correspondent...1873 ——.
Park (pärk), Marion Edwards. Amer. educator. Pres. Bryn Mawr College (1922–)...1876? ——.
Parrish (păr′ĭsh), Maxfield. American artist and illustrator...1870 ——.
Parry (păr′ĭ), (Charles) Hubert Hastings, Sir. Eng. composer of music...1848—1918.
Pashić (pä′shĭch), Nikola. Serbian statesman...1846 ——.
Pau (pō), Paul Mary César Gérald. French general...1848 ——.
Peabody (pē′bŏd-ĭ), Josephine Preston. *Mrs. L. S. Marks.* Am. poetess...1874 ——.
Pearson (pēr′sŭn), Arthur, Sir. Eng. newspaper publisher and public man...1866—1921.
Pearson, Karl. Eng. scientist. [*Grammar of Science*]...1857 ——.
Pendleton (pĕn′d'l-tŭn), Ellen Fitz. Amer. educator. Pres. Wellesley College (1911–)...1864 ——.
Pershing (pûr′shĭng), John Joseph. American general...1860 ——.
Pessoa (pĕs′ō-ȧ), Epitacio da Silva. Pres. of Brazil (1919–)...1865 ——.
Pétain (pā′tăɴ′), Henri Philippe. French field marshal...1856 ——.
Phelps (fĕlps), William Lyon. American educator and author...1865 ——.
Pichon (pē′shôɴ′), Stéphen Jean Marie. French diplomatist...1857 ——.
Pilsudski (pĭl-so͞ot′skē), Josef. Polish general. Pres. of Poland (1918–)1867 ——.
Pinski (pĭn′skĭ), David. American dramatist...1872 ——.
Pius XI. Achille Ratti. Pope (1922–)...1857 ——.
Plekhanov (plyĕ-ĸä′nôf), Georg Tsarkoye. Russian socialist editor and leader...1861—1918.
Poole (po͞ol), Reginald Lane. Eng. educator and historian...1857 ——.
Porter (pōr′tĕr), Eleanor, born Hodgman. *Mrs. John Lyman Porter.* Amer. novelist and story-writer. [*Pollyanna.*]...1868—1920.
Porter, Gene, born Stratton. *Mrs. Charles Darwin Porter.* Amer. author and illustrator...1868 ——.
Porter, (William) Sydney. *O. Henry.* American Author...1867—1910.
Pound (pound), Ezra (Loomis). Am. poet and writer in England...1885 ——.
Pugsley (pŭgz′lĭ), William. Canadian lawyer and polit. Min. of public works, Canada (1907–1919). Lieut.-gov. of New Brunswick (1917–)1850 ——.
Rachmaninov (räĸ-mä′nē-nôf), Sergei Vassilyevich. Russian composer, pianist, and conductor...1873 ——.
Rackham (răk′ăm), Arthur. Eng. water-color painter and illustrator...1867 ——.
Raemaekers (rä′mä-kĕrs), Louis. Dutch political cartoonist...1869 ——.
Raleigh (rô′lĭ), Walter, Sir. English essayist and biographer...1861 ——.
Rama (rä′mä) **VI.** *Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh. Son of Chulalongkorn.* King of Siam (1910–)...1881 ——.
Rasputin (rȧs-po͞o′tĕn), Grigori Efimovich. Russ. monk; court favorite. Assassinated...1873—1916.
Ravel (rȧ′vĕl′), Maurice. French composer of music...1875 ——.
Rawnsley (rônz′lĭ), Hardwicke Drummond. Eng. clergyman and author. 1851—1920.
Reading (rĕd′ĭng), Rufus Daniel Isaacs, first Earl of. Eng. jurist. Lord chief justice of Eng. (1913–21). Viceroy and gov.-gen. of India (1921–)1860 ——.
Reay (rā), Donald James Mackay, eleventh Baron. Eng. statesman and scholar, born in the Netherlands...1839—1921.
Reger (rā′gĕr), Max. German composer of music...1873 ——.
Renner (rĕn′ĕr), Karl. Austrian chancellor and foreign minister (1919–1920) 1870 ——.
Reuterdahl (roi′tĕr-däl), Henry. American naval artist...1871 ——.
Revel, di (dē rĕ′vĕl), Paolo Thaon. Commander in chief of Ital. fleet...1857 ——.
Reventlow, zu (tso͞o rā′vĕnt-lō), Ernst, Count. German journalist...1869 ——.
Rhondda (rŏn′dȧ), David Alfred Thomas, first Viscount. English coal operator. Food controller (1917–1918)...1856—1918.
Rhondda, Viscountess. *Margaret Haig Mackworth. Dau. of 1st Viscount Rhondda.* Eng. business woman...1883 ——.
Rice (rīs), Cale Young. American poet and dramatist...1872 ——.

Born. Died.

Richards (rĭch′ȧrdz), Theodore William. Am. chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1914.*] 1868 ——.
Rickenbacker (rĭk′ĕn-băk′ĕr), Edward Vernon. Amer. aviator in World War 1890 ——.
Rinehart (rīn′härt), Mary, born Roberts. *Mrs. Stanley Marshall Rinehart.* Amer. author and playwright...1876 ——.
Ripley (rĭp′lĭ), William Zebina. American economist and ethnologist...1867 ——.
Rittenhouse (rĭt′ĕn-hous), Jessie Belle. Amer. author and critic...1869 ——.
Rives-Wheeler (rēvz′-hwēl′ĕr), Hallie Erminie, born Rives. *Mrs. Post Wheeler.* Amer. author...1878 ——.
Roberts (rŏb′ĕrts), Morley. English novelist and journalist...1857 ——.
Robinson (rŏb′ĭn-sŭn), Edwin Arlington. American poet and author...1869 ——.
Robinson, James Harvey. American historian...1863 ——.
Rodman (rŏd′măn), Hugh. American admiral...1859 ——.
Rolland (rō′läɴ′), Romain. French man of letters. [*Nobel prize, 1915.*]...1866 ——.
Rupert (ro͞o′pĕrt), Crown prince of Bavaria. *Rupprecht Maria Luitpold Ferdinand.* German general...1869 ——.
Russell (rŭs′ĕl), Bertrand Arthur William. Eng. writer on philosophy and education...1872 ——.
Russell, George William. *A. E.* Irish poet and author...1867 ——.
Salandra (sä-län′drä), Antonio. Ital. statesman. Premier (1914–15)...1853 ——.
Sandburg (sănd′bûrg), Carl. American poet...1878 ——.
Sarrail (sȧ′rȧ′y′), Maurice. French general...1859 ——.
Sassoon (să-so͞on′), Siegfried (Loraine). English poet...1886 ——.
Savinkov (sä′vĕn-kôf), Boris. *Ropshin.* Russ. author and politician...1883 ——.
Scheidemann (shī′dĕ-män), Philipp. Ger. socialist. Premier (1919)...1865 ——.
Schnitzler (shnĭts′lĕr), Arthur. Austrian physician and dramatist...1862 ——.
Schönberg (shûn′bĕrg), Arnold. Austrian composer of music and conductor. 1874 ——.
Scott (skŏt), Hugh Lenox. American general...1853 ——.
Scotti (skŏt′tē), Antonio. Italian barytone...1869 ——.
Scriabin (skryȧ-bĭn′), Aleksandr Nikolaievich. Russ. pianist and composer 1872 ——.
Seaman (sē′măn), Owen, Sir. English humorist. [Editor of *Punch*]...1861 ——.
Service (sûr′vĭs), Robert William. Canadian poet, born in Eng...1874 ——.
Sharp (shärp), William Graves. Amer. lawyer. Amb. to France (1914–19) 1859 ——.
Shaw (shô), Anna Howard. Amer. woman suffragist, born in England...1847—1919.
Shidehara (shē′dĕ-hä′rȧ), Kijuro. Japanese ambassador to U.S. (1919–)1872 ——.
Shorter (shôr′tĕr), Clement King. Eng. journalist and critic...1857 ——.
Shortt (shôrt), Edward. Eng. barrister and polit. Home sec. (1919–)...1862 ——.
Sibelius (sĭ-bā′lĭ-o͞os), Jean Julius Christian. Finnish composer of music...1865 ——.
Sibert (sī′bĕrt), William Luther. Amer. gen. and engineer...1860 ——.
Sims (sĭmz), William Sowden. Amer. admiral...1858 ——.
Sinclair (sĭn-klâr′), Upton. American novelist...1878 ——.
Smith, E(lmer) Boyd. Amer. artist, illustrator, and author, born in Canada. 1860 ——.
Smith, Ross Macpherson, Sir. Australian aviator and author...1892—1922.
Smith-Dorrien (smĭth′-dŏr′ĭ-ĕn), Horace Lockwood, Sir. Eng. general. Gov. of Gibraltar (1918–)...1858 ——.
Smuts (smŭts), Jan Christiaan. South African statesman and general...1870 ——.
Snowden (snō′dĕn), Philip. Brit. journalist and laborite...1864 ——.
Sonnino (sŏn-nē′nō), Sidney, Baron. Italian statesman...1847 ——.
Spargo (spär′gō), John. Amer. socialist and author, born in Eng...1876 ——.
Squier (skwīr), George Owen. Amer. general. Chief of signal corps...1865 ——.
Stack (stăk), Lee Oliver Fitzmaurice, Sir. Eng. general. Gov.-gen. of Sudan and Sirdar of Egyptian army (1919–)...1868 ——.
Stahlberg (stäl′bĕrg), Kaarlo Juho. Pres. of Finland (1919–)...1865 ——.
Stefansson (stā′făns-sŏn), Vilhjalmur. Canadian arctic explorer...1879 ——.
Steinmetz (stīn′mĕts), Charles Proteus. Amer. electrician, born in Ger...1865 ——.
Stone (stōn), Warren Sanford. Amer. labor leader...1860 ——.
Strachey (strā′chĭ), Giles Lytton. Eng. author...1880 ——.
Stransky (strän′skē), Josef. Bohemian orchestra leader in America...1874 ——.
Stratton-Porter, Gene. See Porter, Gene Stratton.
Stravinski (strȧ-vĭn′skĭ), Igor. Russ. composer of music...1882 ——.
Swinnerton (swĭn′ĕr-tŭn), Frank (Arthur). Eng. novelist and critic...1884 ——.
Synge (sĭng), John Millington. Irish poet and playwright...1871—1909.
Tardieu (tȧr′dyû′), André Pierre Gabriel Amédée. French editor and polit...1876 ——.
Teasdale (tēz′dāl), Sara. *Mrs. Ernst B. Filsinger.* Amer. poet...1884 ——.
Thompson (tŏmp′sŭn), William Oxley. Amer. educator. Pres. Ohio State Univ. (1899–)...1855 ——.
Tigert (tī′gĕrt), John James. Am. educator. U.S. Com. of Educa. (1921–)1882 ——.
Tinayre (tē′nâr′), (Marguerite Suzanne) Marcelle. French author...1877 ——.
Tisza (tē′sŏ), István (Stephen), Count. *Son of Kálmán Tisza.* Hungarian statesman. Assassinated...1861—1918.
Tittoni (tĕt′tō-nē), Tommaso. Italian statesman...1855 ——.
Townshend (toun′zĕnd), Charles (Vere Ferrers), Sir. English general...1861 ——.
Toynbee (toin′bē), Paget. English philologist, author, and critic...1855 ——.
Trotski (trôt′skē), Leon. Real name *Leibe Braunstein* (broun′shtīn), Russian soviet minister of war and marine...1879 ——.
Uchida (o͞o′chē′dä′), Yasuga, Viscount. Jap. diplomatist and statesman...1865 ——.
Underwood (ŭn′dĕr-wo͝od), Oscar Wilder. American senator...1862 ——.
Untermeyer (ŭn′tĕr-mī′ĕr), Louis. American poet...1885 ——.
Valera, de (dā vȧ-lā′rä), Eamon. Irish educator and Sinn Fein leader, born in America...1889 ——.
Vance (văns), Louis Joseph. Amer. novelist and magazine writer...1879 ——.
Vanderlip (văn′dĕr-lĭp), Frank Arthur. Amer. financier and author...1864 ——.
Venizelos (vĕn′ē-zā′lŏs), Eleutherios. Greek statesman, born in Crete...1864 ——.
Verhaeren (vĕr-hä′rĕn), Emil. Belgian poet...1855—1916.
Viviani (vē′vyȧ′nē′), René. French statesman...1863 ——.
Volstead (vŏl′stĕd), Andrew Joseph. Amer. congressman. [*Volstead Act.*] 1860 ——.
Wallace (wŏl′ās), Henry Cantwell. Amer. editor. Sec. of agric. (1921–)1866 ——.
Wallace, Hugh Campbell. Amer. politician. Amb. to France (1919–1921) 1863 ——.
Walpole (wôl′pōl), Hugh (Seymour). English novelist. Born in N. Z...1884 ——.
Ward (wôrd), Joseph George, Sir. New Zealand statesman...1857 ——.
Wassermann, von (fōn väs′ĕr-män), August. Ger. physician...1866 ——.
Watts (wŏts), Mary Stanbery. American author...1868 ——.
Wedekind (vā′dĕ-kĭnt), Frank. Ger. poet and playwright...1864—1918.
Weeks (wēks), John Wingate. Am. banker and polit. Sec. of war (1921–)1860 ——.
Weir (wēr), Julian Alden. American painter. Pres. Natl. Acad. Design...1852—1919.
Wemyss (wēmz), Rosslyn Erskine. Baron Wester Wemyss. Eng. admiral. 1864 ——.
White (hwīt), Edward Lucas. Amer. poet and novelist...1866 ——.
White, Henry. American diplomatist...1850 ——.
Whitlock (hwĭt′lŏk), Brand. Amer. author. Min. to Belgium (1913–17); ambassador (1919–21)...1869 ——.
Widdemer (wĭd′ĕ-mĕr), Margaret. *Mrs. R. H. Schauffler.* Am. poetess...1880 ——.
Wilde (wīld), Percival. Amer. author and dramatist...1887 ——.
Willard (wĭl′ȧrd), Daniel. American railway executive...1861 ——.
Wilson (wĭl′sŭn), Henry Hughes, Sir. English field marshal...1864—1922.
Wilson, William Bauchop. Amer. miner. Sec. of labor (1913–)...1862 ——.
Wise (wīz), Stephen Samuel. American rabbi...1872 ——.
Wolf-Ferrari (vŏlf′-fĕr-rä′rē), Ermanno. Italian composer of music...1876 ——.
Wood (wo͝od), Henry Joseph, Sir. Eng. orchestral conductor...1869 ——.
Work (wûrk), Hubert. Amer. physician. Postmaster-general (1922–)...1860 ——.
Wright (rīt), Almroth (Edward), Sir. Eng. physician and pathologist. Born in Ireland...1861 ——.
Wright, Harold Bell. American novelist...1872 ——.
Yudenich (yo͞o-dā′nĭch), Nikolay Nikolaievich. Russian general...1862 ——.
Zayas (sä′yäs), Alfredo. Pres. of Cuba (1921–)...1861 ——.
Zimbalist (zĭm′bȧ-lĭst), Efrem. Russian violinist in America...1888 ——.
Zimmermann (tsĭm′ĕr-män), Alfred F. M. German statesman...1859 ——.
Zita (zē′tȧ), Princess of Bourbon and Parma. *Consort of Charles I.* Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary (1916–18)...1892 ——.
Zorn (tsōrn), Anders Leonard. Swedish painter and etcher...1860—1920.
Zuloaga (tho͞o′lō-ä′gȧ), Ignacio. Spanish painter...1870 ——.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Aa (ä) either of two small rivers of Latvia, one in Kurland, past Mitau to Gulf of Riga; the other in Livonia, to Gulf of Riga; battles, 1917.

Adamello, Monte (mōn′tā̇ ä′dä-mĕl′lō) mt. in Trentino, Italy, 27 m. W N W of Trent, height 11,661 ft.; from it flows the Adamello glacier.

Ailette (ā′lĕt′) riv. dept. Aisne, France, tributary to Oise riv. from the S E.

Aire (âr) riv. depts. Meuse and Ardennes, France, trib. to Aisne riv. from the S E.

Altkirch (ält′kĭrk′) town, Alsace-Lorraine, 10 m. S S W of Mülhausen, pop. 3.

Ancre (äɴ′kr′) riv. dept. Somme, France, 25 m. long, to Somme riv. from N E.

Angres (än′gr′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 3 m. S W of Lens, pop. comm. 3.

Apremont (ȧ′pr′-môɴ′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, ab. 4 m. S E of St.-Mihiel.—vil. dept. Ardennes, France, on Aire riv., ab. 20 m. N W of Verdun.

Arges (ȧr′zhĕsh) riv. Great Wallachia, Roumania, 125 m. long, to Danube riv. fr. the N.

Arleux (ȧr′lû′) vil. dept. Nord, France, 15 m. E of Arras, pop. comm. 2.

Astico (äs′tē-kō) river, Venetia, Italy; rises ab. 10 m. N E of Rovereto, flows E and S.

Aubers (ō′bâr′) vil. dept. Nord, France, 10 m. W of Lille, pop. comm. 2.

Avocourt (ȧ′vō′ko͞or′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 11 m. N W of Verdun, pop. comm. 1.

Bainsizza (bīn-zĭt′sä) plateau, N E Italy, at the N of Gorizia. Monte Santo at S end, ab. 5 m. from Gorizia, dominates the region.

Balkan States, countries of Balkan pen.; formerly Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, & Turkey; now Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Albania, & Greece.

Bassée, La (lȧ bȧ′sā′) town, dept. Nord, France, 13 m. S W of Lille, pop. comm. 5.

Békás (bā′käsh) vil. and pass, Carpathian mts. Roumania, 20 m. W of Piatra.

Belleau Wood (bĕ′lō′) dept. Aisne, France, 8 m. N W of Château-Thierry; battle, 1918.

Berry–au–Bac (bĕ′rē′-ō′-bȧk′) vil. dept. Aisne, France, on Aisne riv. 11 m. N W of Reims, pop. comm. 1.

Béthincourt (bā′tăɴ′ko͞or′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 6 m. N W of Verdun.

Bixschoote (bēks′skō′tē) vil. West Flanders prov. Belg. 5 m. N of Ypres, pop. comm. 1.

Bobr (bō′b′r) riv. N Poland, 130 m. long, to Narew riv. from N E.

Bouresches (bo͞o′resh′) vil. dept. Aisne, France, 7 m. N W of Château-Thierry; battle, 1918.

Bullecourt (bül′ko͞or′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 9 m. S E of Arras.

Burgenland (bo͞or′gĕn-länt) dist. E Austria, ab. 1540 □ pop. 300; formerly part of W Hung.

Bzura (bzo͞o′rȧ) riv. in E Poland, 150 m. long, to Vistula riv. from the S.

Cantigny (käɴ′tē′nyē′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 4 m. N W of Montdidier; battle, 1918.

Chaulnes (shōn) vil. dept. Somme, France, 11 m. S W of Péronne, pop. comm. 1.

Chemin des Dames (shẽ-măɴ′ dā dȧm′) a main highway running E and W ab. 4 m. N of Aisne riv. terminating at Craonne.

Combles (kôɴ′bl′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 9 m. E of Albert, pop. comm. 1.

Comines (kō′mēn′) town, W. Flanders prov. Belg. opp. Comines, France, pop. comm. 7.

Contalmaison (kôɴ′tȧl′mā′zôɴ′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 3 m. E N E of Albert.

Craonne (krän) vil. dept. Aisne, France, 12 m. S E of Laon, pop. comm. 1.

Croisilles (krwä′zē′y′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 8 m. S E of Arras, pop. comm. 1.

Cumières (kü′myâr′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 7 m. N W of Verdun.

Czecho–Slovakia *or* **Czechoslovakia** (chĕk′ō-slō-vä′kĭ-ȧ) *Czech* **Ceskoslovenská** (chĕs′-kō-slō-vĕn′skȧ) republic, cen. Europe, 22 admin. dists. & autonomous Ruthenia, 54,227 □ pop. 13,596, ✳ Prague; comprises former Aust. crownlands of Bohemia, Moravia, & Silesia, Hung. dists. of Slovakia & Ruthenia, & part of Ger. Upper Silesia. See CZECHO-SLOVAK, in the *Addenda*.

Damloup (däɴ′lo͞o′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 5 m. N E of Verdun.

Dixmude (dēks′müd′; dēs′-; dē-) *Flemish* **Dixmuiden** (dēks′moi′dĕn) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 13 m. N of Ypres, pop. comm. 4.

Dodecanese (dō-dĕk′ȧ-nēs′) *or* **Dodecanesus** (-nē′sŭs) 12 Greek isls. in S E Ægean sea, S W of Asia Minor, part of Sporades; includes Carpathus, Kos, Astropalia, Patmos, etc.

Doiran (doi′rän′) town on shore of Lake Doiran in Macedonia, 40 m. N W of Saloniki.

Douaumont (do͞o′ō′môɴ′) ft. vil. dept. Meuse, France, 4 m. N N E of Verdun.

Drocourt (drō′ko͞or′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 9 m. N E of Arras, pop. comm. 3.

Dunajec (do͞o-nä′yĕts) riv. Cracow, Poland, 120 m. long, fr. Carpathians to Vistula riv.

Elbasan (ĕl′bȧ-sän′) town, cen. Albania, on Shkumb riv. 34 m. from Adriatic, pop. 13.

El Kantara. See KANTARA, EL, below.

Esthonia (ĕs-thō′nĭ-ȧ) *Esthonian* **Eesti Wabariik** (ā′stē wä′bä-rēk) republic, on Baltic & Gulf of Finland, 23,160 □ pop. 1,750, ✳ Tallinn (Revel); former Russ. govt. of Esthonia & N third of Livonia.

Étain (ā′tăɴ′) town, dept. Meuse, France, 12 m. E N E of Verdun, pop. comm. 3.

Far Eastern Republic, Russ. Communist republic, S part of E Siberia from Lake Baikal to Pacific, 652,740 □ pop. 1,812, ✳ Chita; comprises former Siberian provs. of Transbaikalia, Amur, Primorskaya, & Sakhalin.

Fère–en–Tardenois (fâr′-äɴ′-tȧr′d′-nwä′) town, dept. Aisne, France, on Ourcq riv. 12 m. N E of Château-Thierry, pop. 3.

Festubert (fĕs′tü′bâr′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 6 m. N E of Béthune, pop. comm. 1.

Florina (flō-rē′nä) *Serbian* **Lerin** (lā̇-rēn′) town Macedonia, Greece, 17 m. S of Monastir, pop. 12; dept. pop. 201.

French Sudan, colony, formerly Upper Senegal-Niger, Fr. West Africa, 772,000 □ pop. 2,500, ✳ Bamako.

Fresnoy–le–Grand (frĕ′nwä′-lẽ-gräɴ′) town, dept. Aisne, France, 10 m. N N E of St.-Quentin, pop. comm. 3.

Fricourt (frē′ko͞or′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 3 m. E of Albert, pop. comm. 1.

Givenchy–lès–Labassée (zhē′väɴ′shē′-lĕ-lȧ′bä′sā′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 5 m. E of Béthune, pop. comm. 1.

Gnila Lipa (g′nē′lȧ lē′pȧ) riv. E Galicia, Poland, 50 m. long, S to Dniester riv.

Gondrecourt (gôɴ′dr′-ko͞or′) town, dept. Meuse, France, 44 m. S of Verdun, pop. comm. 1.

Gorizia (gō-rēt′syä). See GÖRZ, in the *Gaz.*

Gradisca (grä-dēs′kä) town, Italy, 6 m. S W of Gorizia, on Isonzo riv. pop. comm. 4.

Grandpré (gräɴ′prā′) vil. dept. Ardennes, France, on Aire riv. 10 m. S E of Vouziers, pop. 1; battle, 1918.

Grappa, Monte (mōn′tā̇ gräp′pä) mt. N E Italy, 10 m. N of Bassano; ab. 2,000 ft. high.

Gueudecourt (gû′d′-ko͞or′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 3 m. S S W of Bapaume.

Halicz (hä′lĭch) town, Galicia, Poland, 63 m. S S E of Lemberg, on Dniester riv. pop. 5.

Hargicourt (ȧr′zhē′ko͞or′) town, dept. Aisne, France, 9 m. N W of St.-Quentin, pop. comm. 1.

Hartmannsweiler (härt′mäns-vīl′ẽr) vil. in Upper Alsace, adjoining commanding height of **Hartmannsweilerkopf** (-kŏpf), and 8 m. N W of Mülhausen.

Haudiomont (ō′dyō′môɴ′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 8 m. S E of Verdun.

Hejaz (hĕj-äz′) kingdom, formerly region in Turkey, along N E Red sea, 170,000 □ pop. 900, ✳ Mecca.

Hermada (ĕr-mä′dä) mt. near and N of Gulf of Trieste; highest part ab. 1,074 ft.

Hill 70, height ab. 3 m. N of Lens, France, dominating the region.

Hill 304, height near Verdun. See MORTE HOMME, LE, below.

Hollebeke (hōl′ẽ-bā′kẽ) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 4 m. S E of Ypres, pop. comm. 1.

Isonzo (ē-zôn′tsō) *anc.* SON′TIUS, riv. ab. 75 m. long, Alps to Gulf of Trieste, Italy.

Ivangorod (ē-vän′gō-rōt) ft. town, Lyublin govt. Poland, S E of Warsaw.

Jugo–Slavia *or* **Jugoslavia** (yū′gō-slä′vĭ-ȧ) *officially* **Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes,** kingdom, S E Europe, 9 autonomous provs., 95,628 □ pop. 11,338, ✳ Belgrade; comprises Serbia, Montenegro, & former Aust.-Hung. provs. of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia & Slavonia, & parts of Styria, Carniola, & Bánát. See JUGO-SLAV, in the *Addenda*.

Kantara, El (ĕl kän-tä′rȧ) vil. N E Egypt, on Suez Canal, on small pen. of same name.

Kemmel, Mont (môɴ kĕ′mĕl′) height, 5 m. S W of Ypres, Belgium.

Kenya (kĕn′yȧ) Brit. crown colony & protectorate, E Africa, formerly Brit. East Africa; colony, bet. Umba & Jub rivs. S of Abyssinia, E of Uganda, N of Tanganyika Ter. 245,060 □ pop. 2,630, ✳ Nairobi; protectorate includes narrow strip of ter. on coast leased from Sultan of Zanzibar.

Khanikin (kä′nē-kēn′) frontier town, Mesopotamia, 95 m. N E of Bagdad, pop. 5.

Kilid Bahr (kē′lēd′ bä′h′r) ft. town on Gallipoli pen. ab. 15 m. from southern end.

Kirlibaba (kēr′lē-bä′bȧ) vil. & pass, Carpathian mts. Roumania, 25 m. W of Câmpulung.

Kralievo (krȧ-lyĕ′vō) town, Serbia, Jugo-Slavia, 22 m. S W of Kragujevac, pop. 4.

Krasnik (kräs′nĭk) town, Poland, 28 m. S W of Lyublin, pop. 8.

Kum Kale (ko͝om kä-lĕ′) town, Turkey in Asia, at S end of Dardanelles.

Kut–el–Amara (ko͞ot′-ĕl-ä-mä′rȧ) town Mesopotamia, 65 m. S E of Bagdad, pop. 6.

Lagarina, Val (väl lä′gä-rē′nä) valley of the Adige riv., Trentino, E of Lago di Garda, fr. above Rovereto to the Venetian boundary, ab. 50 m. long.

Latvia (lăt′vĭ-ȧ) *Lettish* **Latvija** (lȧt′vē-yȧ) *officially* **Lettonia** (lĕ-tō′nĭ-ȧ) republic, on Baltic, 24,440 □ pop. 1,503, ✳ Riga; former Russ. govt. of Kurland & parts of Livonia & Vitebsk. See LETT, LETTISH, in the *Dictionary*.

Lerin (lā̇-rēn′). See FLORINA, above.

Lida (lē′dȧ) town, N E Poland, 60 m. S of Vilno, pop. 9.

Livenza (lē-vĕn′tsä) riv. Italy, bet. the Tagliamento riv. and the Piave riv., ab. 50 m. long, Alps S E to Adriatic sea.

Lombartzyde (lōm′bärt-sī′dẽ) town, Belgium, ab. 2 m. N of Nieuport, pop. comm. 1.

Longueval (lông′vȧl′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 7 m. E N E of Albert.

Loos (lō-ōs′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 2 m. N W of Lens, pop. comm. 5.

Lvov = Lwów. See LEMBERG, in the *Gaz.*

Maidos (mī′dōs) spt. Gallipoli pen., 22 m. S W of Gallipoli.

Martinpuich (mȧr′tăɴ′pwēsh′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 6 m. N E of Albert.

Masurenland (mȧ-zo͞o′rĕn-länt) region with many lakes (**Masurian Lakes**), comprising S part of E. Prussia prov. Prussia; numerous connecting canals (**Masurian Canals**).

Messines (mĕ′sēn′) vil. West Flanders prov. Belgium, 5 m. S of Ypres, pop. comm. 1.

Middelkerke (mĭd′ĕl-kĕr′kẽ) spt. Belgium, ab. 6 m. S W of Ostend, pop. comm. 3.

Miraumont (mē′rō′môɴ′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 7 m. N N E of Albert, pop. 1.

Mohilev (mŏ′hē-lyôf′). See MOGILEV, in the *Gaz.*

Monchy–le–Preux (môɴ′shē′-lẽ-prû′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 5 m. E of Arras.

Montauban (môɴ′tō′bäɴ′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 6 m. E of Albert.

Montdidier (môɴ′dē′dyā′) town, dept. Somme, France, 21 m. S E of Amiens, pop. comm. 5.

Montmédy (môɴ′mā′dē′) town, dept. Meuse, France, 27 m. N of Verdun, pop. comm. 3.

Moronvilliers (mō′rôɴ′vē′yâr′) vil. dept. Marne, France, 13 m. E of Reims.

Mort Homme, Le (lẽ mōr′-tōm′) height ab. 6 m. N W of Verdun. This hill and Hill 304, just to the S W, dominate the region.

Murman Coast (mo͞or-män′) [Russ. **Murmanskiy** (-män′skē-y′), corrupt. of **Norman**] Arctic coast of Russia W of White Sea. Hence, **Murman,** *or* **Murmansk, Region,** etc.

Nauru (nä′o͞o-ro͞o) *or* **Pleasant Island,** island, S Pacific, 33 m. S of equator in 167° E 12 m. in circumf., pop. 2; Brit. mandate.

Nesle (nĕl) town, dept. Somme, France, 7 m. W N W of Ham, pop. comm. 3.

Neuve–Chapelle (nûv′-shȧ′pĕl′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 7 m. N E of Béthune.

Nieuport (nē′o͞o-pōrt) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Yser riv., pop. comm. 5.

Oppy (ō′pē′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 6 m. N E of Albert.

Osowiec (ŏs′ō-vĕts) *Ger.* **Ossowetz** (ŏs′ō-vĕts) town & fortress, Poland, 32 m. N W of Bialystok.

Passchendaele (päs′kĕn-dä′lẽ) town, Belgium, 7 m. N E of Ypres, pop. comm. 4.

Pasubio (pä-so͞o′byō) mt. of Trentino, Italy, 9 m. S E of Rovereto, ab. 7,335 ft. high.

Pleasant Island. See NAURU, above.

Poelcapelle (po͞ol′kȧ-pĕl′ẽ) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 5 m. N N E of Ypres, pop. comm. 2.

Pripet (prĭ′pĕt-y′). See PRIPYAT, in *Gaz.* and below.

Pripyat (prĭ′pyȧt-y′; prĭ′pĕt-y′) marshes in Minsk govt., Russia, & in E Poland, about the source of the Pripyat river (which see, in the *Gaz.*).

Przasnysz (pshȧs′nēsh) town, Poland, 59 m. N E of Plotsk, pop. 9.

Putna (po͞ot′nȧ) riv. Moldavia, Roumania, 81 m. long, S E to Sereth riv.

Quéant (kā′äɴ′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 11 m. W of Cambrai, pop. comm. 1.

Radzivilov (rȧd′zĭ-vĭ′lōf) town, Volhynia, Poland, 19 m. W of Kremenets, on railway to Lemberg, pop. 8; customhouse.

Rothenthurm (rō′tĕn-to͞orm′) vil. & pass, E Austria, 19 m. W of Szombathely.

Roye (rwä′yẽ) town, dept. Somme, France, 12 m. N E of Montdidier, pop. comm. 5.

Rustchuk (ro͞os′cho͝ok). See RUSCHUK, in the *Gaz.*

Ruthenia (ro͞o-thē′nĭ-ȧ) *or* **Carpathian Ruthenia,** autonomous unit in E Czecho-Slovakia, S of Carpathian mts. 4,900 □ pop. 606.

Saint–Gobain (săɴ′-gō′băɴ′) town, dept. Aisne, France, 10 m. W of Laon, pop. comm. 2; in the Forêt de Saint-Gobain.

Saint–Julien (săɴ′-zhü′lyăɴ′) vil. W Flanders prov. Belgium, 3 m. N E of Ypres.

Saint–Pol (săɴ′-pōl′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 20 m. W N W of Arras, pop. 4.

Samarra (sä-mär′rȧ) vil. Mesopotamia, on the Tigris riv. 70 m. N W of Bagdad, pop. 2.

San Gabriele, Monte (mōn′tā̇ sän gä′brē-ĕ′lā) mt. N E Italy, N E of Gorizia, near Monte Santo.

San Michele, Monte (mōn′tā sän mē-kĕ′lā) mt. bet. Gradisca and Gorizia, Italy, dominating Gorizia to the N E and the Carso to the S E.

Santo, Monte (mōn′tā̇ sän′tō). See BAINSIZZA, above.

Sars, Le (lẽ sȧr′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 4 m. S W of Bapaume.

Sedil–Bahr (sĕ-dēl′-bä′h′r) vil. with adjacent forts, at S end of Gallipoli pen.

Serbia = SERVIA. *Serbia* is now the preferred form.

Slovakia (slō-vä′kĭ-ȧ) *Czech* **Slovenská** (-vĕn′skä) region, E cen. Czecho-Slovakia, 18,920 □ pop. 2,993, ✳ Pressburg; formerly part of Hungary.

Slovenia (slō-vē′nĭ-ȧ) region, N W Jugo-Slavia & S Austria, former Aust.-Hung. crownlands of Carniola, Carinthia & Styria where Slovenes predominate, chief town Laibach; not a political unit.

Smorgon (smôr′gōn) town, N E Poland, 45 m. E S E of Vilno, pop. 10.

Solotvina (sô′lŏt-vē′nȧ) vil. Galicia, Poland, 20 m. S W of Stanislau, pop. 4.

Sontius. See ISONZO, above.

Souain (so͞o′ăɴ′) vil. dept. Marne, France, ab. 23 m. E of Reims; bet. two main highways.

Strumitza (stro͞o′mĭt-sȧ) *or* **Strumnitza** (stro͝om′nĭt-sȧ) town, S E Jugo-Slavia, on Strumitza river, 58 m. N N W of Saloniki, pop. 10; and dist. 358 □, former vilayet in Turk. Macedonia, from 1913 to 1919 dist. in S W Bulgaria.

Strypa (strē′pȧ) riv. E Galicia, Poland, trib. to Dniester riv. fr. the N.

Sugana, Val (väl so͞o-gä′nä) val. in Trentino, Italy, E & W 27 m. N N E of Rovereto.

Suvla Bay (so͞o′vlȧ) small bay W coast Gallipoli pen.

Tallinn (tȧl′lĭn). Esthonian name for *Revel*.

Tanganyika Territory (tän′gän-yē′kä) ter. E Africa, part of former Ger. E. Africa, 365,000 □ pop. ab. 4,000, ✳ Daressalam; Brit. mandate.

Thiaumont Forts (tē′ō′môɴ′) line of forts S W of Douaumont, N of Verdun, France.

Thiepval (tyĕp′vȧl′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 4 m. N N E of Albert.

Tolmino (tōl-mē′nō) vil. N E Italy, 18 m. N E of Gorizia, on the Isonzo riv. pop. 2.

Tömös (tû′mûs) pass, Transylvanian Alps, Roumania, 10 m. S of Kronstadt.

Toraro, Monte (mōn′tā̇ tō-rä′rō) mt. Venetia, Italy, 11 m. E of Rovereto, 6,229 ft. high.

Trentino (trĕn-tē′nō) dist. of N Italy, extending S bet. Lombardy and Venetia.

Upper Volta (vŏl′tȧ) *French* **Haute Volta** (ōt′ vōl′tȧ′) ter. French West Africa, W of Niger riv. N of Gold Coast & Dahomey, S of French Sudan, 115,875 □ pop. 3,081, ✳ Ouagadougou.

Vaux (vō) vil. dept. Meuse, France, ab. 3 m. N E of Verdun. Fort Vaux near.

Ventspils (vĕnt′spĭls) *Ger.* **Windau** (vĭn′dou) spt. town, Kurland, Latvia, 100 m. N W of Mitau, at mouth of Windau riv.

Vesle (vĕl) riv. France, 90 m. long, from N E of Châlons-sur-Marne past Reims to Aisne.

Vimy (vē′mē′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 7 m. N N E of Arras, pop. comm. 2; Vimy ridge captured by British, 1917.

Vindava (vĭn-dä′vȧ). See VENTSPILS, above.

Vitry–en–Artois (vē′trē′-äɴ′-nȧr′twä′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, on Scarpe riv. 5 m. S W of Douai, pop. comm. 3.

Vouziers (vo͞o′zyā′) town, dept. Ardennes, on Aisne riv. 32 m. E of Reims, pop. comm. 4.

Warneton (vȧr′n′-tôɴ′) town, W Flanders prov. Belgium, on the Lys riv. 7 m. S S E of Ypres, pop. comm. 4.

Westende (wĕst-ĕn′dẽ; *Angl.* -ĕnd′) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on coast & railway, 9 m. S W of Ostend, pop. comm. 1.

Windau (vĭn′dou). See VENTSPILS, above. — riv. 140 m. long, N W to Baltic sea, Lithuania & Latvia.

Woëvre (vō′ĕv′r′) plateau, with high detached hills, lakes, and a dense forest, about 15 m. to the N of Verdun, France.

Wytschaete (wīt′skä′tẽ) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 4 m. S of Ypres, pop. comm. 4.

Zeebrugge (zā′bro͝og′ẽ) spt. of Bruges, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on the North Sea at entrance to Bruges ship canal; German submarine base.

Zillebeke (zĭl′ẽ-bā′kẽ) town, prov. W. Flanders, ab. 2 m. S of Ypres, pop. comm. 2.

Zlota Lipa (zlō′tȧ lē′pȧ) riv. E Galicia, Poland, 65 m. long, to Dniester riv. fr. the N.

Zonnebeke (zōn′ẽ-bā′kẽ) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on ry. 5 m. N E of Ypres, 6 m. from railway between Ostend and Lille, pop. comm. 4.

□ means square miles; ✳, capital; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2=1,500 to 2,499; 3=2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A (ā); *pl.* A's or As (āz). **1**. The first letter of the English alphabet, and of most of the cognate alphabets. The A of the English and allied alphabets, as also the small form, "a," besides the forms in Italic, black letter, etc., come from the Latin A, corresponding to the Greek *Alpha*, which had the same form as, and which came in turn from, *Aleph* ("ox"), the first letter of the Phœnician and old Hebrew alphabets. The *Aleph* was a letter of consonantal character, with a guttural breath sound, to which the various vowel sounds might be attached. The Greeks took it to represent the pure vowel sound (ä) of their *Alpha*. In English, various sounds are now represented by this letter (see *Guide to Pron.*, § 112). Originally it had in our language, as it still has for the most part in the languages of continental Europe, the sound of "Italian a" (ä). The "long a," as in *fate*, is a comparatively modern sound of "a" which has developed from the earlier ä. See ALPHABET, *Illust.*
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** First in order or class, or sometimes the numeral 1; as, company *A*; quire *a*; the dominical letter *A*. **b** *Music.* (1) The sixth tone in the model major scale (that of C), or the first of its relative minor scale. The second string of the violin is tuned to the A in the treble staff. (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, *Illust.* **c** [*cap.*] *Logic.* The symbol used for the universal affirmative proposition; as, "All men are mortal" is an *A* proposition. **d** [*cap.*] Any one arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, as for purposes of argument; as, *A* deeded Blackacre to B. **e** *Alg.*, etc. A known quantity (which see). **f** The front of the leaf (in a book in which the leaves, instead of the pages, are numbered). **g** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by terrestrial oxygen. **h** [*cap.*] Assented stock; — used on the tape of stock tickers. **i** [*cap.*] In medieval Roman numerals, 50 or 500, or, in the form Ā, 5000.
3. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **A.**: Various proper names, as Alfred, Anna, etc.; Absolute (as, 10° *A.* temperature) (*Physics*); Absolvo, Lat. for, I absolve, acquit (*Roman Law*); Adulteress (a woman convicted of adultery being at one time compelled to wear a scarlet letter "A" as a badge of infamy, probably in allusion to the "scarlet woman" of Revelation); America, American; Antiquo, Lat. for, the old law (used on ballots among the Romans to signify a negative vote). **b** In the form **a.** or **A.**: accepted (*Com.*); acre; acting; active; ad, Lat. for "at" or for "to," usually written @ (*Com.*); adjective; after; afternoon; aged; alto; amateur; ampere (*Elec.*); (written ā or āā) ana (*Med.*); ana- (*Org. Chem.*); and; anno, Lat. for, in the year; annus, Lat. for, year; anode (*Elec.*); anonymous; answer; ante; approved (*Com.*); are (*Metric System*); argent (*Her.*); [without period, A] argon (*Chem.*); artillery; assist (*Baseball*); asymmetric (*Org. Chem.*).
A flat, *Music*, the tone (A♭) a half step below A. — **A flat major, A major**, *Music*, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of four flats and three sharps. — **A minor**, *Music*, the minor scale or key relative to C major, and having the same signature without sharps or flats. — **A sharp**, *Music*, the tone (A♯) a half step above A. — **A stock**. *Finance*, deferred common stock. Cf. B STOCK. *Stock Brokers' Cant, Eng.*

A *or* **a**, *n.*; *pl.* A'S, AS, or AES (āz). The letter A, a, or its sound. "Mouthing out his hollow oes and *aes*." *Tennyson.*

A, *adj.* Having the general form of the capital **A**; as, an **A** frame, or **A**-frame; an **A** tent, etc.

A, *interj.* **1**. An obs. or dial. equiv. of O, AH.
2. [*l. c.*] In poetry, an appended expletive, void of sense, to fill out the meter.

> A merry heart goes all the day,
> Your sad tires in a mile-*a*. *Shak.*

a (unstressed, *ȧ*; emph., ā), *adj.*, or (as usually called) the *indefinite article*. **1**. The s[illegible] of AN, signifying *one* or *any*, but less en[illegible] *a* birth;" "In *a* word;" "At *a* blow." [illegible] the form *a* is used before words beginning with a consonant sound. See AN.
2. [A usage arising from confusion with the preposition *a* (*an, on*). See A, on, **c**.] In each; to or for each; as, "twenty leagues *a* day," "a dollar *a* yard," etc.

à (ȧ), *prep.* [F.] To; according to; with. See À LA.

a (*ȧ*), *prep.* [From AS. *of* off, from. See OF.] Of. *Obs.* "The name of John *a* Gaunt." "What time *a* day is it?" *Shak.* "It 's six *a* clock." *B. Jonson.*

a (*ȧ*), *prep.*, **a-**, **a–** (*ȧ*-), *prefix.* [AS. *an, on.*] On; in; at; — with various implications: **a** Position or motion, as in *a*float, *a*field, *a*bed, *a*foot, *a*shore, *a*tiptoe. **b** State or condition, as in *a*fire, *a*sleep, *a*live. **c** Time, now esp. with adverbs of repetition, as in, "*a* Monday." "Thrice *a* year."

> Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep *a*nights. *Shak.*

In this use the *a* is now construed as the indefinite article. (See A, *adj.*) **d** Process or action; — used with verbal nouns in *-ing* that begin with a consonant (the form *an* being used before vowels), as in *a* hunting, *a* building, *a* begging. "Jacob, when he was *a* dying." *Heb.* xi. 21. "We 'll *a* birding together." "It was *a* doing." *Shak.* "He burst out *a* laughing." *Macaulay.* These forms are still common in poetic, colloquial, or dialectal use, and are often written as hyphened words, as in *a*-calling, *a*-coloneling, *a*-girding, *a*-growing, *a*-hiding, *a*-hunting, *a*-maundering, etc. In the form often used in its place the *a* is dropped and the word in *-ing* is treated as a present participle, as in, "he has gone hunting." **e** Manner, repetition, or other obsolete or dialect implications; as, *a* this wise, *a* two, *a* pieces.

a-. A common English prefix, from various sources, and having various meanings. Specif.: **1**. See A, *prep.*, on.
2. A prefix from AS. *a-* (akin to Goth. *us-*, *ur-*, Ger. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*), usually intensive, but sometimes with the sense of *away*, *on*, *back*, as in *a*rise, *a*bide, *a*go.
3. A prefix, equiv. to A, *prep.* (= AS. *of* off, from. See OF), denoting *off*, *from*; also *of*; as in *a*down, *a*thirst, *a*fresh, *a*new.
4. A form of the prefix *y-*, as in *a*ware. See Y-.
5. A reduced form of L. *ad* to (often coming through F. *à*), as in *a*base, *a*chieve, *a*scribe, *a*spire.
6. = AB-.
7. [Gr. ἀν- not, of which ἀ- is the form used before consonants. See UN-.] A prefix, appearing as *an-* before vowels or the letter *h*, denoting *not*, *without*, *un-*; — chiefly used in scientific terms, as in *a*byss, lit., the bottomless; *a*tonic, not accented or tonic; *an*hydrous, not hydrous; *a*chromatic, lit., colorless; *a*sexual, *an*archy, etc.
8. A prefix of vague meaning, chiefly in poetry, where it is probably only euphonic or metrical; — sometimes not distinguishable from *a-* in sense 5 (above), appearing variously as *a-*, *ad-*, *as-*, etc.; as in *ad*doom, *a*mate, *as*sober. Cf. A, *interj.*, 2.
☞ Besides these there are other less important sources of the prefix. In some cases these are disclosed in the etymologies of the separate words; in others, esp. in some native English words, the exact source of the *a-* is not certain.

A 1 (ā wŭn). A registry mark given by underwriters (as at Lloyd's) to ships in first-class condition. In Lloyd's Register the figure refers to the quality of the equipment in distinction from the hull. In steel vessels the numerals 100, 95, or 90 are prefixed as showing further their condition, the higher numeral being the more creditable. *A 1*, or *A number 1*, is used colloquially to imply superiority; hence, prime; first-class; first-rate.

a′–a′ (ä′ä′), *n.* [Hawaiian.] *Geol.* Lava whose surface is rough and scoriaceous; — contr. with *pahoehoe*. *Hawaii.*

aam (ôm; äm), *n.* [D. *aam*, fr. L. *ama*, *hama*, a water bucket, Gr. ἄμη.] An old Dutch and German measure of liquids, of varying value, being usually between 36 and 42 United States, or wine, gallons (30–35 imp. gals. or 136–159 liters).

aard′-vark′ (ärd′värk′), *n.* [D., earth-pig.] Either of two African mammals of the order Edentata and genus *Orycteropus*, found in Africa. They grow about five feet long, including the tail, and burrow in the ground, feeding entirely on ants, which they catch with the long, slimy tongue.

Aard-vark (*Orycteropus capensis*). (1/20)

aard′-wolf′ (ärd′wŏŏlf′), *n.* [D., earth-wolf.] A hyena-like quadruped (*Proteles cristata*), of South Africa, having a striped coat, five-toed fore feet, and a distinct mane. It feeds on insects, esp. termites, carrion, etc. It constitutes a family, Protelidæ, or is included in the hyena family.

Aard-wolf (*Proteles cristata*).

Aar′on (âr′ŭn), *n.* [L. *Aaron* or Gr. Ἀαρών, fr. Heb. *Aharōn*.] **1**. A masc. proper name. Arab. *Harun*, or *Haroun* (hȧ-rōōn′).
2. The priestly associate of Moses, mentioned as the first Jewish high priest; rarely, used fig., an ecclesiastical leader.
3. In Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," a villainous Moor, beloved by Tamora.

Aa-ron′ic (ă-rŏn′ĭk) } **Aa-ron′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* **1**. Pertaining to Aaron the Levite, the first high priest of the Jews; hence, Levitical; pontifical.
2. Designating an order of lesser Mormon priests.

Aar′on's–beard′ (âr′ŭnz-bērd′), *n.* Any of several plants having some resemblance to a beard; as the great St. John's-wort, from its numerous stamens: the strawberry geranium and the Kenilworth ivy, from their threadlike runners, etc.

Aaron's rod. **1**. *Bib.* The rod used by Aaron. See *Ex.* vii. 9, *Num.* xvii. 8.
2. *Arch.* A straight molding of rounded section from which scrollwork or leafage seems to come out.
3. (Preferably *Aaron's-rod*.) A plant with a tall flowering stem; esp., the great mullein, or the goldenrod.

Ab (ăb; äb), *n.* [Heb.] The fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

ab- (ăb-). A prefix fr. Lat. *ab-* (akin to Eng. *of*, *off*. See OF), sometimes through F. *ab-*, *a-*, signifying *from*, *away*, *separation*, or *departure*.
☞ It appears in Lat. and Eng. as *a-* before *v* and *m*; *abs-* before *c*, *qu*, *t*; elsewhere (in English) as *ab-*; as in *a*vert, *a*mentia, *abs*cond, *abs*tract, *ab*duct.

ab′a (ăb′*ȧ*), *n.* **1**. A cloth, generally striped, woven from the hair of camels, goats, etc., in Arabia, Syria, etc.
2. A loose sleeveless outer garment, opening in front, made by folding an oblong of this cloth. It is worn by Arabs.

a′ba-cá′ (ä′bä-kä′), *n.* [Native name.] The Manila hemp.

ab′a-cist (ăb′*ȧ*-sĭst), *n.* [LL. *abacista*, fr. *abacus*.] One who uses an abacus in casting accounts; a calculator.

a-back′ (*ȧ*-băk′), *adv.* [*a-* + *back*; AS. *on bæc* at, on, or

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A (ä), *n.* [Babylon. *Ā*.] *Babylon. Myth.* The consort of Shamash. The reading **Ai** (ä′ē) or **Aya** (ä′yä) is also possible.

a, *pron.* Corrupt. of I, HE, SHE, IT, THEY. *Obs. or Dial.* "*A* brushes his hat." *Shak.*

a, *adj.* A shortened form of AN, *num. adj.*, one. *Obs. or Dial.*

a (*ȧ*), *v. t.* Corruption of HAVE. *Obs. or Dial.* "So would I *a* done." *Shak.*

a. † AND.

a, *conj.* An. *Obs.*

a, *adv.* [AS. *ā*, *āwa*.] Always; aye. *Obs.*

a, *or* **a'** (ô), *adj.* All. *Scot.*

@ *Abbr.* *Com.* Ad (L., "at" or "to").

‖ **a**, *or* ‖ **ab**, *prep.* [L.] From; away from; out of; after; by.

A:a. *Abbr.* Augusta.

A. A. *Abbr.* Associate of Arts.

ĀĀ, *or* **āā**. *Med.* Abbr. of ANA, of each, of each alike; — used in prescriptions.

aa- Some words now beginning *a-* were formerly spelt *aa-*, as *aal*, *aage*, *aale*, old vars of ALL, AGE, ALE.

AAA. *Abbr.* Amalgama.

A. A. A. S. *Abbr.* American Association for the Advancement of Science.

aac, aak, aakin † OAK, OAKEN.

A. A. C. *Abbr.* Anno ante Christum, Lat. for, in the year before Christ.

A. A. G. *Abbr.* Assistant Adjutant General.

aage. † AGE.

aal. † ALL.

aal (äl). Var. of AL.

A′a-lar (ā′*ȧ*-lär). *Bib.*

aale. † ALE.

A′a-lu (ä′*ȧ*-lōō), *n.* See AMENTI.

aand. † ANDE.

A.·. and A.·. S.·. R.·. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Aar. *Abbr.* Aaron.

aarm † ARM.

Aar′on (âr′ŭn), *n.* [See ARUM.] *Bot.* The English wake-robin.

Aar′on-ite, *n.* A descendant of Aaron, the Jewish high priest. — **Aar′on-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*

aas (ȧs), *n.*; *pl.* AAS′AR (-ȧr). [Dan. or Norw.] = OS, a ridge.

A. A. S. *Abbr.* Academiæ Americanæ Socius (L., Fellow of the American Academy).

A-as′ba-i (ā-ăs′bā-ī). *D. Bib.*

A. A. S. S. *Abbr.* Americanæ Antiquarianæ Societatis Socius (L., Member of the American Antiquarian Society).

‖ **aas′vo′gel** (äs′fō′gĕl), *n.* [D.] A vulture. *South Africa.*

ab. *Abbr.* About.

Ab. *Abbr.* Abraham.

A. B., *or* **a. b.** *Abbr.* *Baseball.* At bat.

A. B. *Abbr.* Able-bodied seaman: Artium Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Arts).

Ab (ăb; äb), *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* The heart, supposed to leave the body at death and proceed to the future world, where it gave evidence for or against its former possessor.

ab′a (ăb′*ȧ*), *n.* [After A. d'Abbadie, inventor.] A form of altazimuth instrument.

A-bab′deh (*ȧ*-băb′dĕ), *n. pl.* A tribe of Hamitic nomads of Upper Egypt.

‖ **ab ab-sur′do** (ăb-sûr′dō). [L.] From absurdity.

A′ba-bu′a (ä′bä-bōō′ä), *n. pl.* A Negro people of the Welle basin, Kongo Free State.

abac. † ABACK.

A-ba′ca (ä-bä′kä), *n.* One of a Christianized Malay people of Luzon.

a′ba-cay′ (ä′bä-kī′), *n.* [Native name.] The calangay.

abace. † ABASE.

a-bac′i-nate (*ȧ*-băs′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [LL. *abacinatus*, p. p. of *abacinare*, *ab* off + *bacinus* a basin.] To blind by a red-hot metal plate held before the eyes, or by light rays reflected from a polished basin. *Rare.* — **a-bac′i-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Also erroneously **ab-bas′i-na′tion**.

ab′a-cis′cus (ăb′*ȧ*-sĭs′kŭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀβακίσκος.] An abaculus.

ab′ack, *n.* An abacus. *Obs.*

ab′a-cot. An old misspelling of BYCOKET.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, *ȧ*ccount, ärm, ȧsk, sof*ȧ*; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circ*ŭ*s, menü; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nat*ū*re, verd*ū*re (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

toward the back. See BACK.] **1.** Toward or to the back or rear; backward; back. *Chaucer.*
2. Behind; in the rear; hence, aloof.
3. *Naut.* Backward against the mast; — said of the sails of a ship, or of the ship itself, when the sails are pressed back by the wind bearing on their forward surfaces, the progress of the ship thus being checked; whence the phrases *to be taken aback*, *all aback*, etc., often used fig.

ab-ac'ti-nal (ăb-ăk'tĭ-năl; ăb'ăk-tī'năl), *a.* [*ab-* + *actinal.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the surface or end opposite to the mouth in a radiate animal; — opposed to *actinal.* — **ab-ac'ti-nal-ly**, *adv.*

ab'a-cus (ăb'ȧ-kŭs), *n.; pl.* E. ABACUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. ABACI (-sī). [L. *abacus*, *abax*, Gr. ἄβαξ.] **1.** A table or tray strewn with sand, anciently used for drawing, calculating, etc. *Obs.*
2. A calculating table or frame; an instrument for performing arithmetical calculations by balls sliding on wires, or counters in grooves, the lowest line representing units, the second line tens, etc. It is still employed in various Oriental countries. Sometimes called **ab'a-cus Pyth'a-gor'i-cus** (pĭth'ȧ-gŏr'ĭ-kŭs).

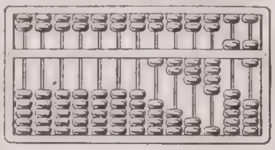

Abacus, 2.
(The total shown is 123,456)

3. *Logic.* A machine by which may be shown all the combinations of a number of terms and their negatives, together with the effect produced by qualification or restriction.
4. *Arch.* The uppermost member or division of the capital of a column, immediately under the architrave. See ORDER.
5. A board, tray, or table, divided into perforated compartments, for holding cups, bottles, or the like; a kind of cupboard, buffet, credence, or sideboard.

A English Gothic Abacus.

ab'a-cus har-mon'i-cus. [L. See HARMONIC.] *Music.* **a** An ancient diagram showing the structure and disposition of the keys of an instrument. **b** The arrangement and structure of the pedals or keys of an instrument. — **a. major**, a trough used in washing gold.

A-bad'don (ȧ-băd'ŭn), *n.* [Heb. *ābaddōn* destruction, abyss, fr. *ābad* to be lost, to perish.] **1.** Lit., (place of) destruction; the place of the lost in sheol; the bottomless pit; the abyss of hell.

In all her gates, *Abaddon* rues
Thy bold attempt. *Milton.*

2. The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon.

a-baft' (ȧ-bȧft'), *prep.* [*a-* on + ME. *baft*, *baften*, *biaften*, AS. *beæftan*; *be* by + *æftan* behind. See AFTER, AFT, BY.] *Naut.* Behind; toward the stern from.
abaft the beam, *Naut.*, in an arc of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or in the direction of her beams, and that point of the compass toward which her stern is directed.

a-baft', *adv.* *Naut.* Toward or at the stern; aft.

ab-al'ien-ate (ăb-āl'yĕn-āt), *v. t.* [L. *abalienatus*, p. p. of *abalienare.* See ALIEN.] **1.** *Civil Law.* To transfer the title of; to alienate. *Rare.*
2. To take away; to estrange; withdraw. *Obs.*
3. To cause alienation of (mind). *Sandys.*

ab-al'ien-a'tion (-āl'yĕn-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abalienatio.*] An abalienating, or state of being abalienated; alienation.

ab'a-lo'ne (ăb'ȧ-lō'nē), *n.* A gastropod mollusk, of the suborder Rhipidoglossa and genus *Haliotis*, having a shell of a flattened, oval, slightly spiral form, perforated with a row of apertures for the escape of the water from the gills, and covering the animal like a roof; an ear shell; a sea-ear. It clings to the rocks with great tenacity with its broad muscular foot. The shell is lined with mother of pearl, which is used in inlaying, button making, etc. The animal is used for food, esp. among Oriental nations.

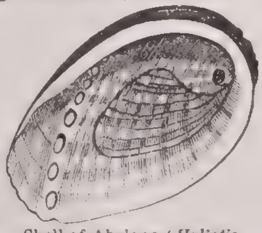

Shell of Abalone (*Haliotis tuberculata*).

A-ba'ma (ȧ-bā'mȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. ἀ- not + βᾶμα, βῆμα, step; — in allusion to the belief that it produced lameness in cattle; but cf. Sp. & Pg. *abama.*] *Bot.* A genus of melanthaceous bog plants of eastern North America, northwestern Europe, and Japan. *A. ossifragum* is the bog, or Lancashire, asphodel of England; *A. americanum* is the bog asphodel of the New Jersey pine barrens.

a-ban'don (ȧ-băn'dŭn), *v. t.*; A-BAN'DONED (-dŭnd); A-BAN'DON-ING. [OF. *abandoner*, F. *abandonner*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *bandon* permission, authority, fr. LL. *bandum*, better *bannum*, public proclamation, interdiction, *bannire* to proclaim, summon; of Germanic origin; cf. Goth. *bandwjan* to show by signs, to designate, OHG. *ban* proclamation. The word meant to proclaim, put under a ban, put under control; hence, to compel, subject, or to leave in the control of another, and hence, to give up. See BAN.] **1.** To reduce to control; to subdue. *Obs.*

Fortune to her law cannot *abandon* me. *Skelton.*

2. To relinquish or give up with the intent of never again resuming or claiming one's rights or interests in; to give up absolutely; to forsake entirely; to renounce utterly; to relinquish all connection with or concern in; to desert, as a person to whom one is bound by a special relation, as of allegiance or fidelity; to quit; forsake.

Hope was overthrown, yet could not be *abandoned.* *I. Taylor.*

3. To give (one's self) up without attempt at self-control; to yield (one's self) unrestrainedly; — often in a bad sense.

He *abandoned* himself . . . to his favorite vice. *Macaulay.*

4. In marine insurance, to surrender or relinquish to the underwriters the insured's interest in (the property covered by the policy) in order to recover as for a total loss. See LOSS.
5. To cast or drive out; to banish; expel; reject. *Obs.*

That he might . . . *abandon* them from him. *Udall.*
Being all this time *abandoned* from your bed. *Shak.*

Syn. — Leave, quit, renounce, forego, resign, give up, surrender, relinquish. — ABANDON, DESERT, FORSAKE agree in the idea of quitting, or leaving in the lurch. ABANDON denotes the absolute giving up of an object, often with the further implication of its surrender to the mercy of something or some one else; as, to *abandon* a shipwrecked vessel to the waves, or one's self to despair. DESERT (except sometimes as applied to places, usually in the passive, as, the *deserted* village, *deserted* streets) denotes the quitting of an object in violation of a legal or moral claim to allegiance or support; as, to *desert* one's colors, one's post, one's principles. FORSAKE, which may or may not involve culpability, implies the breaking off of association with something familiar or dear; as, to *forsake* one's friends, the blood *forsook* his cheeks. See LEAVE, RELINQUISH, RENOUNCE.

The United Provinces . . . must be *abandoned* to the most dangerous enemy of England. *Hume.*
He that takes the forlorn hope in an attack, is often *deserted* by those that should support him. *Scott.*
Self-love *forsook* the path it first pursued. *Pope.*

a-ban'don (ȧ-băn'dŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *abandon.* See ABANDON, *v.*] Abandonment; relinquishment. *Obs.*

‖ **a'ban'don'** (ȧ'bäN'dôN'; *Eng.* ȧ-băn'dŭn), *n.* [F. See ABANDON, *v.*] A complete giving up to natural impulses; freedom from artificial constraint; careless freedom or ease.

Giving . . . up to his wild whim with a perfect *abandon.* *Poe.*

a-ban'doned (ȧ-băn'dŭnd), *p. a.* **1.** Forsaken; deserted. "Your *abandoned* streams." *Thomson.*
2. Self-abandoned; given up to vice; extremely wicked, or sinning without restraint; irreclaimably wicked; as, an *abandoned* villain.
Syn. — Depraved, corrupt, vicious, vile; graceless, shameless, unprincipled; obdurate, hardened. — ABANDONED, PROFLIGATE, DISSOLUTE, REPROBATE all express great personal depravity. ABANDONED suggests unresisting self-surrender to vice; PROFLIGATE, open and shameless disregard of decency (often with the accompaniment of squandered means); DISSOLUTE, utter laxity of morals and the throwing off of all restraint; REPROBATE, complete insensibility to reproof, and (theologically) abandonment beyond recovery to the consequences of one's evil ways. See CORRUPT.

Nowhere more *abandoned* libertines, more refined luxurists, extravagant debauchees. *Sir W. Temple.*
There was no excess which was not encouraged by the ostentatious *profligacy* of the King and his favorite courtiers. *Macaulay.*
His court, the *dissolute* . . . school of wantonness. *Cowper.*
Insensate left, or to sense *reprobate*,
And with blindness internal struck. *Milton.*

a-ban'don-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *abandonnement.*] Act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned (in any sense); total desertion; relinquishment; self-surrender; abandon.

The *abandonment* of the independence of Europe. *Burke.*

ab'ar-tic'u-la'tion (ăb'är-tĭk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ab* + *articulatio.* See ARTICULATION.] *Anat.* Articulation, esp. diarthrosis. — **ab'ar-tic'u-lar** (-tĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.*

a-base' (ȧ-bās'), *v. t.*; A-BASED' (ȧ-bāst'); A-BAS'ING. [OF. *abaissier*, F. *abaisser*, LL. (assumed) *adbassiare*; *ad* + *bassiare*, fr. *bassus* low. See BASE, *a.*] **1.** To lower or depress; to throw or cast down; as, to *abase* the eye. *Archaic.* *Bacon.*

Saying so, he *abased* his lance. *Shelton.*

2. To cast down or reduce, as in rank, office, condition in life, or estimation of worthiness; to depress; humble; degrade.

Whosoever exalteth himself shall be *abased.* *Luke* xiv. 11.

Syn. — Disgrace, dishonor, mortify, shame, depose. — ABASE, DEBASE, DEGRADE, REDUCE, HUMBLE, HUMILIATE agree in the idea of bringing down from a higher to a lower state. ABASE expresses a bringing down, always in the feeling of one's estate or condition, often in the estate itself; as, to *abase* the proud, or one's self before God. DEBASE involves an actual deterioration in quality or worth; as, to *debase* the coin of the realm, the mind by vicious indulgences. DEGRADE (cf. DISHONOR) implies a lowering in station or rank (so also *reduce*) or in moral standard; as, to *degrade* from the priesthood, to *reduce* an officer to the ranks, to practice a *degrading* vice. HUMBLE (see HUMBLE) always, as *abase* sometimes, suggests a sense of lowered dignity or lost prestige, and when reflexive often implies self-abasement without loss of self-respect, thus differing from *humiliate*, which always implies ignominy. See DISHONOR; cf. DETERIORATION.

His mind [could not] perceive that *humiliation* must *degrade*, but could not save him. . . . He begged in piteous terms that he might be admitted to the royal presence. . . . When it was known . . . how he had *abased* himself, the general surprise was great. *Macaulay.*
Arran was *degraded* from authority. *Hume.*
We are pleased . . . to see him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, and in some measure *reduced* to our own rank. *Spectator.*
Can thus
The image of God in Man . . .
To such unsightly sufferings be *debased*? *Milton.*

a-based' (ȧ-bāst'), *p. a.* *Her.* Borne lower than usual, as a fess; also, turned downward, as the tips of a bird's wings. — **a-bas'ed-ly** (ȧ-bās'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **a-bas'ed-ness**, *n.*

a-base'ment (ȧ-bās'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *abaissement.*] An abasing; state of being abased; a humbling; humiliation.

a-bash' (ȧ-băsh'), *v. t.*; A-BASHED' (ȧ-băsht'); A-BASH'ING. [ME. *abaissen*, *abaisshen*, *abashen*, OF. *esbahir*, F. *ébahir*, to astonish, fr. L. *ex* + *bah*, interj., expressing astonishment. In ME. somewhat confused with *abase.* Cf. FINISH.] To destroy the self-possession of; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, mistake, or inferiority; to put to shame; disconcert; discomfit.

Abashed, the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is. *Milton.*
He was a man whom no check could *abash.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Confuse, confound, shame. See EMBARRASS.

a-bash'ment (ȧ-băsh'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *ébahissement.*] State of being abashed; confusion from shame.

a-ba'si-a (ȧ-bā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀ- not + βάσις a step.] *Med.* Inability to coördinate muscular actions properly in walking. — **a-ba'sic** (ȧ-bā'sĭk), *a.*

‖ **a-ba'te** (ä-bä'tā), *n.*; *pl.* ABATI (-tē). Also *abbate.* [It. See ABBOT.] In Italy, formerly, any ecclesiastic, or person habited in ecclesiastical garb; now, as a title of respect, analogous to French *abbé*, any ecclesiastic without other distinguishing title.

a-bate' (ȧ-bāt'), *v. t.* [OF. *sei embatre* to thrust one's self in.] *Law.* To force or intrude (one's self) without right (into a tenement).

a-bate', *v. i.* *Law.* To enter without right upon a tenement after the death of the last possessor and before the heir or devisee takes possession.

a-bate', *v. t.*; A-BAT'ED (-ĕd); A-BAT'ING (-ĭng). [OF. *abatre* to beat down, F. *abattre*, LL. *abatere*; *ad* + *battere* to beat, L. *batuere.* Cf. 2d BATE, BATTER.] **1.** To beat or throw down; to demolish; to put an end to, or do away with. *Obs.*, except in *Law* (see def. 7, below).
2. To reduce or cast down in character or standing; to depress; lower; degrade; humble. *Obs. or R.*
3. To reduce or lower in amount, number, degree, intensity, etc.; to lessen; diminish; moderate; as, to *abate*, or reduce the amount of, a tax; to *abate* pride, zeal, hope.

In itself it would be a chaos *abated* only by quantitative determination. *James Ward.*

4. To reduce (in respect of); to deprive. *Obs.*

She hath *abated* me of half my train. *Shak.*

5. To deduct; omit; as, to *abate* part of a price.

Nine thousand parishes, *abating* the odd hundreds. *Fuller.*

6. To turn the edge of; to blunt, lit. or fig. *Obs.*

To *abate* the edge of envy. *Bacon.*

7. *Law.* **a** To bring entirely down or demolish; to put an end to; to do away with; as, to *abate* a nuisance; to *abate* an action. **b** To nullify; to make void. **c** To lessen or diminish; as, in case of a deficiency of assets, first the general legacies, and after they are exhausted, the specific legacies, are *abated* pro rata to pay debts.
8. To beat down, lower, or cut away, as in stone cutting, so as to leave a figure in relief.
9. *Metal.* To reduce the temper of.
10. *Leather Manuf.* = BATE.
Syn. — See ABOLISH.
abated arms, arms with blunted edges, as for a tournament.

a-bate', *v. i.* [See ABATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To be abated; specif.: **a** To be defeated, or come to naught; to fall through; terminate; determine; fail; as, the writ or action *abates.* **b** To decrease; to become less, as in amount or strength; as, the legacies *abated* proportionately; a storm *abates.*

The fury of Glengarry . . . rapidly *abated.* *Macaulay.*

2. *Falconry.* To flutter; to bate; — said of a hawk. *Obs.*
Syn. — Decrease, diminish, lessen, wane, slacken, sink, ebb, recede, decline. — ABATE, SUBSIDE. ABATE implies a diminution of force or intensity; as, the ardor of one's love *abates.* SUBSIDE implies the cessation of a previous state of agitation or commotion; as, the storm *subsides* into a calm. See DECREASE.

The tyrant passions all *subside*,
Fear, anger, pity, shame, and pride
No more my bosom move. *Whitehead.*

a-bate'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *embatement.* See ABATE, *v. i.*, to enter.] *Law.* The action of one who abates in a tenement. See ABATE, *v. i.*, to enter.

a-bate'ment, *n.* [OF. *abatement*, F. *abattement.*] **1.** Act of abating, or state of being abated.
2. Amount abated; deduction; decrease; rebate.
3. *Her.* A mark indicating depreciation, degradation, or disgrace. "The marks of illegitimacy are the only *abatements* in use." *Woodward & Burnett.*
Syn. — Lessening, diminution, decrease, reduction, subsidence, mitigation, alleviation, removal.
in abatement, *Law*, in termination of the proceedings of an action by reason of some formal defect, as misnomer.

a-bat'er (ȧ-bāt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that abates.
2. *Law.* A plea in abatement.

ab'a-tis, ab'at-tis (ăb'ȧ-tĭs; *F.* ȧ'bȧ'tē'; 277), *n.* [F. *abatis* mass of things beaten or cut down, fr. *abattre.* See ABATE.] *Fort.* A means of defense formed by felled trees whose butts are secured towards the place defended and the ends of whose branches, often sharpened, are directed outwards, or against the enemy. In modern warfare it has been largely superseded by wire entanglements.

ab'a-tised, ab'at-tised (ăb'ȧ-tĭst), *a.* Having an abatis.

‖ **a'bat'-jour'** (ȧ'bȧ'zhōōr'), *n.* [F. *abat-jour*, fr. *abattre* to cast down + *jour* day, light.] A device for throwing daylight downward as it enters a window, as a sloping soffit of a lintel or arch, or a movable slat or screen.

a-ba'tor (ȧ-bā'tẽr), *n.* *Law.* The stranger who abates in a tenement.

a-ba'tor, *n.* *Law.* One who abates a nuisance.

‖ **a'bat'-sons'** (ȧ'bȧ'sôN'), *n.* [F. *abat-sons.*] Any device for throwing sound downward, as louver boards in a belfry.

ab-ac'tion, *n.* Cattle stealing.
ab-ac'tor, *n.* [L., fr. *abigere* to drive away.] *Civil Law.* A cattle stealer. See ABIGEUS.
Ab'a-cuc (ăb'ȧ-kŭk). *Bib.*
a-bac'u-lus (ȧ-băk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *abacus.*] *Mosaic.* A small tile.
abad, abade. † ABODE.
a-ba'da (ȧ-bä'dȧ), *n.* [Pg., the female rhinoceros.] The rhinoceros. *Obs.*
‖ **a'ba-de'jo** (ä'bä-thā'hō; 133, 189), *n.* [Sp.] *Zoöl.* The bacalao.
‖ **a'ba-den'go** (ä'bä-thĕn'gō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Abbey lands.
ab'a-de-vine'. † ABERDEVINE.
‖ **a-ba'di** (ä-bä'dē), *n.* [Hind. *ābādī.*] An inhabited place, as a village. *India.*
Ab'a-di'as (ăb'ȧ-dī'ȧs). *Bib.*
‖ **ab æ-ter'no** (ē-tûr'nō). [L.] From eternity.
A-bag'tha (ȧ-băg'thȧ). *Bib.*
abaid. † ABODE.
abaie. † ABY.
a-bai'sance (ȧ-bā'sȧns), *n.* [OF. *abaissance* abasement, humility.] Obeisance. *Obs.*
a-bai'ser (ȧ-bā'sẽr), *n.* Ivory black or animal charcoal.
abaiss, abaisshe. † ABASH.
‖ **a'bais'sé'** (ȧ'bĕ'sā'), *p. a.* [F.] *Her.* Abased.
‖ **a'baisse'** (ȧ'bâs'), *n.* [F.] Thin under crust of pastry.
a-baissed' (ȧ-bāst'), *p. a.* *Her.* Abased.
a-baist'. Obs. p. p. of ABASH.
abak. † ABACK.
abaká. Var. of ABACÁ.
abalh. Obs. pret. of ABELGEN.
Ab'a-na, Ab'a-nah (ăb'ȧ-nȧ). *Bib.*
a-band', *v. t.* [Contr. fr. ABANDON.] *Obs.* **1.** To abandon.
2. To banish; to expel.
a'ban-don', a'ban-doun', *n.* [OF. *a* (F. *à*) + *bandon.* See ABANDON, *v.*] = BANDON. *Obs.*
a-ban'don-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
a-ban'dond. Abandoned. *Ref. Sp.*
a-ban'doned-ly, *adv.* of ABANDONED.
a-ban'don-ee' (ȧ-băn'dŭn-ē'), *n.* *Law.* See -EE.
a-ban'don-er, *n.* One who abandons.
‖ **a-ban'dum**, *n.* [LL.] *Old Law.* Anything forfeited.
ab'a-net. Var. of ABNET.
a-bann', abanne, *v. t.* To ban; anathematize. *Obs.*
ab'an-na'tion. † ABANNITION.
ab'an-ni'tion (ăb'ȧ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *abannatio*; *ad* + LL. *bannire* to banish.] *Old Law.* Banishment. *Obs.*
‖ **ab an'te.** [L.] From before; in advance.
A-ban'tes (ȧ-băn'tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἄβαντες.] A tribe early dominant in ancient Eubœa; with Homer, the Eubœans.
‖ **ab an-ti'qua** (ăn-tī'kwȧ). [L.] From antiquity.
ab'ap-tis'ton (ăb'ăp-tĭs'tŏn), *or* **-tum**, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀβάπτιστος not to be immersed.] *Surg.* A trephine so constructed that it cannot penetrate the brain.
A'ba-ram'bo (ä'bä-räm'bō), *n. pl.* A Negro people of the Welle River basin.
Ab'a-ran (ăb'ȧ-răn). *D. Bib.*
Ab'a-rim (ăb'ȧ-rĭm), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Ab'a-ris (-rĭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἄβαρις.] *Gr. Myth.* A hyperborean sage said to have traveled upon an arrow given him by Apollo, to have lived without food, and to have delivered the earth from a plague.
Ab'a-ron (-rŏn). *Bib.*
ab'ar-thro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *ab-* away + *arthrosis.*] *Anat.* = DIARTHROSIS.
a'bas. Var. of ABBAS, the weight.
a-bas' (ȧ-bäs'). = ABASSI.
‖ **à bas'** (ȧ bä'). [F.] Down with (in disapprobation).
a-bas'er (ȧ-bās'ẽr), *n.* One who abases.
A-bas'ges (ȧ-băs'jēz), *n. pl.* See ABKHASIAN.
a-bash', *n.* Abashment. *Obs.*
a-bash', *v. i.* To lose self-possession. *Obs.*
a-bashed' (ȧ-băsht'), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of ABASH, *v.* — **a-bash'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **a-bash'ed-ness**, *n.*
a-bash'less, *a.* Unabashed.
a-basht'. Abashed. *Ref. Sp.*
a-bask', *adv.* Basking.
abasse. † ABASE, ABASH.
a-bas'si (ȧ-bäs'ē), *n.* Also ‖ **a bas sis'** (*F.* ȧ'bȧ'sē'). [Ar. & Per. *abāsī*, belonging to Abas (a shah of Persia).] See COIN.
a-bas'tard, *v. t.* [OF. *abastardir.*] = ABASTARDIZE. *Obs.*
a-bas'tard-ize, *v. t.* To bastardize; to debase. *Obs.*
a-ba'sure, *n.* Abasement. *Obs.*
abata. † ABADA.
a-bat'a-ble (ȧ-bāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; ABATE, *v.*
a-bate', *n.* Act of abating, or casting down; lowering; diminution; abatement. *Obs.*
abathie. † ABBACY.
ab'a-ton, *n.* [Gr. ἄβατον, lit., untrodden.] = ADYTUM.
‖ **à bâ'tons' rom'pus'** (ȧ bä'tôN' rôN'pü'). [F.] Lit., with sticks broken; hence, fitfully.
ab'at-tis. Var. of ABATIS.

‖ **a′bat′toir′** (ȧ′bȧ′twär′), *n.; pl.* -TOIRS (*Eng.* -twärz′). [F., fr. *abattre* to beat down. See ABATE.] A public slaughterhouse for cattle, sheep, etc.

‖ **a′bat′-vent′** (ȧ′bȧ′väN′), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A series of sloping boards, slats, or the like, used, as in a belfry light, to break the wind without obstructing the passage of air or sound. They serve as well for an abat-sons. See LOUVER BOARD, *Illust.* **b** A sloping roof, as of a penthouse.
2. A kind of metal chimney cap, bearing a vane.

ab-ax′i-al (ăb-ăk′sĭ-ăl) | *a.* [L. *ab* + *axis* axle.] *Bot.*
ab-ax′ile (-ăk′sĭl; -sīl) | Lying out of the axis of the seed; — said of an embryo.

abb (ăb), *n.* [AS. *āweb, āb; a-* + *web.* See WEB.] **1.** Among weavers, the woof or yarn for it. *Abb wool,* wool for the *abb.*
2. The poorest part of the skirtings and edgings of a fleece.

Ab′ba (ăb′ȧ), *n.* [Syriac *abbā* father. See ABBOT.] Father; — used, by Jesus and his contemporaries, and later by Greek-speaking Christian Jews, of the Deity, and in the Syrian, Coptic, and Abyssinian churches, as a title given to the bishops, and by the bishops to the patriarch.

ab′ba-cy (ăb′ȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *abbatia,* fr. *abbas, abbatis,* abbot. See ABBEY.] The dignity, estate, jurisdiction, or term of tenure of an abbot.

Ab-bas′side (ă-băs′īd; -ĭd), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the dynasty of caliphs claiming descent from Abbas, the uncle of Mohammed. They ruled (about 750–1258) at Bagdad, and were famous for their luxury and magnificence, and for their patronage of art and literature, esp. in the reigns of Harun al Rashid and Al-Mamun.

ab-ba′tial (ă-bā′shăl), *a.* [LL. *abbatialis:* cf. F. *abbatial.*] Pert. to an abbot or an abbey; as, *abbatial* rights.

‖ **ab′bé′** (ȧ′bā′), *n.* [F. See ABBOT.] Abbot; — commonly given as a title of respect in France to any one vested with the ecclesiastical habit or dress. After the 16th century, the name was given, in social parlance, to candidates for some priory or abbey in the gift of the crown. By further extension, any unbeneficed secular ecclesiastic.

ab′bess (ăb′ĕs), *n.* [OF. *abaesse, abeesse,* F. *abbesse,* L. *abbatissa,* fem. of *abbas, abbatis,* abbot. See ABBOT.] A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns, having the same authority over the nuns which the abbots have over the monks. See ABBEY.

ab′bey (ăb′ĭ), *n.; pl.* ABBEYS (-ĭz). [OF. *abaïe, abeïe,* F. *abbaye,* L. *abbatia,* fr. *abbas* abbot. See ABBOT; cf. ABBACY.] **1.** A monastery or society of persons of either sex secluded from the world and devoted to religion and celibacy; also, the monastic building or buildings. The men are called *monks,* and governed by an abbot; the women are called *nuns,* and governed by an abbess.
2. The church of a monastery. In London the term **the Abbey** means Westminster Abbey, and in Scotland the precincts of the Abbey of Holyrood. *Abbey* is also used as the name of a private residence converted from, or occupying the site of, an abbey house; as, Newstead *Abbey,* the residence of Lord Byron.
Syn. — Convent, nunnery, priory. See CLOISTER.

abbey fly. *Angling.* An artificial fly with gray wings, red and gold body, and brown legs.

abbey laird. *Scot.* An insolvent debtor who took refuge in Holyrood Abbey. See ASYLUM. *Humorous.*

abbey lands. *Law.* Lands belonging to an abbey, which were held in mortmain, and entirely exempt from tithes.

ab′bot (ăb′ŭt), *n.* [AS. *abbod, abbad,* L. *abbas, abbatis,* Gr. ἀββᾶς, fr. Syriac *abbā* father. Cf. ABBA, ABBÉ, ABATE.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** The superior or head of an abbey. **b** One of a class of bishops whose sees were formerly abbeys.
2. Loosely, any of various officers, as the head of certain guilds in the Middle Ages.
Abbot of Misrule, A. of Unreason. = LORD OF MISRULE. — **A. of the People** [L. *abbas populi*], a chief magistrate of the Genoese; — a title given from about 1270 to about 1340.

ab-bre′vi-ate (ă-brē′vĭ-āt), *v. t.;* AB-BRE′VI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AB-BRE′VI-AT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *abbreviatus,* p. p. of *abbreviare.* See ABRIDGE.] **1.** To make briefer; to shorten; abridge; epitomize; esp., to reduce or shorten, as words written or spoken, by contraction or by omission. "It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off." *Bacon.*
2. *Math.* To simplify (a fraction) by canceling factors common to both numerator and denominator.
Syn. — Contract, shorten, reduce. See ABRIDGE.

ab-bre′vi-ate (ă-brē′vĭ-āt), *a.* Shortened; relatively short. — **ab-bre′vi-ate-ly,** *adv.*

ab-bre′vi-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *abbreviatio:* cf. F. *abréviation.*] **1.** Act of shortening, or reducing.
2. Result of abbreviating; an abridgment.
3. The form to which a word or phrase is reduced by contraction or omission; a letter or letters standing for a word or phrase of which they are a part; as, *Gen.* for *Genesis; U. S. A.* for *United States of America.*
4. *Music.* A shortened notation which represents several notes or groups of notes by means of a single symbol. See Appendix, *Arbitrary Signs.*

ab-bre′vi-a′tor (ă-brē′vĭ-ā′tēr), *n.* [LL.: cf. F. *abréviateur.*] **1.** One that abbreviates, or shortens.
2. *R. C. Ch.* Any of a number of high officials of the papal court, esp. of those forming a college (suppressed by Pius X.) of the papal chancery charged with overseeing the expedition of the papal letters. Originally, the duty of the abbreviators was to make abstracts or abridgments of papal letters, diplomas, etc., by the use of certain conventional abbreviations. Pius II. (1458–64) formed them into a college of 70 members, made up of Abbreviators of the Upper Bar or Presidency (who acted as assistants to the vice-chancellor) and Abbreviators of the Lower Bar or Presidency, separated by a screen from the others. Their numbers varied greatly at different times.

ab-bre′vi-a-to-ry (ă-brē′vĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to abbreviate; shortening; abridging.

ab-bre′vi-a-ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** Abbreviation. *Obs.*
2. An abridgment; a compendium or abstract.
This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian. *Jer. Taylor.*

A′ B′ C′ (ā′bē′sē′). **1.** The first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet.
2. A primer of the alphabet and elements of reading. *Obs.*
3. The simplest rudiments of any subject; as, the *A B C* of finance.
4. An acrostic in alphabetic order.
A-B-C book, a primer. *Shak.*

ab-dal′ (ȧb-däl′), *n.; pl.* ABDALI (ȧb-dä′lē). [Ar. *badīl,* pl. *abdāl,* a substitute, a good, religious man, saint, fr. *badala* to change.] A religious devotee or dervish in Persia.

Ab-de′ri-an (ăb-dē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Lit., of or pertaining to Abdera, a town in Thrace, of which Democritus, the Laughing Philosopher, was a native; hence, given to laughter; inclined to foolish or incessant merriment.

Ab′de-rite (ăb′dē-rīt), *n.* [L. *Abderita, Abderites,* fr. Gr. Ἀβδηρίτης.] An inhabitant of Abdera, in Thrace.
The Abderite, Democritus. Cf. ATOMISM.

ab′di-cant (ăb′dĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *abdicans,* p. pr.] Abdicating; renouncing; — with *of.* — *n.* One who abdicates.

ab′di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* AB′DI-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); AB′DI-CAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *abdicatus,* p. p. of *abdicare; ab* + *dicare* to proclaim, akin to *dicere* to say. See DICTION.] **1.** *Civil Law.* To disclaim and expel from the family, as a father his child; disown; disinherit. Hence, formerly, to cast off.
2. To formally cut off or divest (*of* or *from*); to depose. *Obs.*
3. To formally give up or relinquish, as sovereign power; to renounce; lay down; surrender, as a trust, duty, right, etc. *Abdicate* originally implied a formal renunciation, but later, as in the case of James II., was used of abandonment implied from conduct without a formal surrender.
He *abdicates* all right to be his own governor. *Burke.*
The understanding *abdicates* its functions. *Froude.*
The cross-bearers *abdicated* their service. *Gibbon.*
Syn. — Relinquish, surrender, forego; abandon, quit, renounce. — ABDICATE, RESIGN, DEMIT have in common the idea of yielding up office, authority, or trust. ABDICATE applies particularly to the relinquishment of authority or dignity which is inherent or sovereign; as, to *abdicate* the crown. RESIGN applies particularly to the relinquishment (before the expiration of its term) of an office or a trust which has been conferred; as, to *resign* a clerkship. DEMIT is chiefly Scottish, and may have the force of either *abdicate* or *resign.* See RELINQUISH, RENOUNCE.

ab′di-cate, *v. i.* To relinquish or renounce a throne, high office, or dignity.
Though a king may *abdicate* for his own person, he cannot *abdicate* for the monarchy. *Burke.*

ab′di-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *abdicatio.*] Act of abdicating (in any sense).

ab′di-ca-tive (ăb′dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *abdicativus.*] Causing, or implying, abdication. *Rare.*

Ab′di-el (ăb′dĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Abdīēl.*] **1.** Lit., the servant of God; — used as a masc. prop. name.
2. An angel mentioned by the Jewish cabalists. He is represented in Milton's "Paradise Lost" as one of the seraphim, who, when Satan stirred up a revolt among the angels subordinate to his authority, alone and boldly withstood his traitorous designs.

ab-do′men (ăb-dō′mĕn), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *abdomen.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The belly; the part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis. Also, the cavity of the belly, lined by the peritoneum, and containing the stomach, bowels, etc. In anatomy, *abdomen* is often restricted to the part between the diaphragm and the commencement of the pelvis, the remainder being called the *pelvic cavity.*
2. *Zoöl.* **a** The posterior, often segmented, section of the body, behind the thorax, in insects, crustaceans, and other arthropods, and certain polychætes. **b** In compound ascidians, the section of the zooid next behind the thorax.

ab-dom′i-nal (ăb-dŏm′ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the abdomen; ventral; as, the *abdominal* regions, muscles.
2. *Zoöl.* Having the pelvic fins under the abdomen behind the pectoral fins.
abdominal aorta. See AORTA. — **a. regions,** *Anat.,* the nine areas into which the abdomen is divided by imaginary planes, two vertical, through the middle of Poupart's ligaments, and two horizontal, through the junction of the ninth rib and costal cartilage, and the top of the iliac crest respectively. The median areas, from above downward (see *Illust.*), are the *epigastric* (1), *umbilical* (2), and *hypogastric* (3); the lateral ones, the *hypochondriac* (4, 4), *lumbar* (5, 5), and *inguinal* (6, 6) of each side. — **a. respiration,** *Physiol.,* diaphragmatic respiration. — **abdominal ring,** *Anat.,* either of two openings (also called *inguinal rings*) in the fasciæ of the abdominal muscles on either side, of which openings the *external* is in the fascia of the external oblique muscle, the *internal* in the transversalis fascia. They are respectively the outlet and inlet of the inguinal canal, giving passage to the spermatic cord in the male and to the round ligament in the female. They often give passage to hernias.

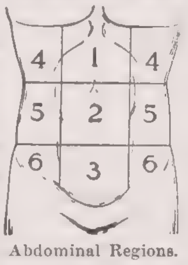

Abdominal Regions.

ab-dom′i-nal (ăb-dŏm′ĭ-năl), *n.; pl.* E. -NALS (-nălz), L. -NALES (-nā′lēz). *Zoöl.* Any fish of the group Abdominales. — **ab-dom′i-na′li-an** (-nā′lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Ab-dom′i-na′les (-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group (not now generally adopted) of teleost fishes having the pelvic fins under the abdomen behind the pectorals. It corresponds roughly, but not exactly, with the groups Physostomi, Cycloidei, and Malacopterygii of other classifications, though based on entirely different characters.

ab-dom′i-no–an-te′ri-or (ăb-dŏm′ĭ-nō-) *or* **–pos-te′ri-or,** *a. Obstetrics.* Designating that position of the fetus in which the belly is turned forward, or backward.

ab-dom′i-nos′co-py (-nŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [L. *abdomen* + *-scopy.*] Examination of the abdomen to detect disease.

ab-dom′i-no-tho-rac′ic (-nō-thō-răs′ĭk), *a.* Relating to the abdomen and the thorax, or chest; as, the **abdomino-thoracic arch,** the boundary between the walls of the chest and abdomen.

ab-dom′i-nous (ăb-dŏm′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Big-bellied.
Gorgonius sits, *abdominous* and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan. *Cowper*

ab-duce′ (ăb-dūs′), *v. t.;* AB-DUCED′ (-dūst′); AB-DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). [L. *abducere* to lead away; *ab* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE; cf. ABDUCT.] To draw or conduct away; to withdraw; to draw to a different part. *Obs. or Archaic.*
If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate. *Sir T. Browne.*

ab-du′cent (ăb-dū′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *abducens,* p. pr. of *abducere.*] *Physiol.* Abducting, or causing abduction. — *n.* Anything that is abducent.
abducent nerve, *Anat.,* the sixth cranial, or external oculomotor, nerve distributed to the external rectus muscle, which turns the eyeball outward.

ab-duct′ (ăb-dŭkt′), *v. t.;* AB-DUCT′ED; AB-DUCT′ING. [L. *abductus,* p. p. of *abducere.* See ABDUCE.] **1.** To take away surreptitiously by force; to carry away (a human being) wrongfully, and usually by violence; to kidnap.
2. *Physiol.* To draw away, as a limb or other part, from a position near or parallel to the median axis, as in raising the arm laterally or in separating two fingers.

ab-duc′tion (ăb-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *abductio:* cf. F. *abduction.*] **1.** Act of abducing or abducting; as, the *abduction* of a limb; the crime of *abduction* of a female, etc.; specif., under statutory law, the unlawful taking away of a woman for purposes of marriage or defilement, as distinguished from kidnaping (which see). The statutory crime is variously defined; but it is generally made to include the taking away or detention or harboring of a woman under a certain age, usually 16 or 18, whether with or without her consent, or knowledge of her age. Cf. AGE OF CONSENT.
2. *Logic.* A syllogism or form of argument in which the major is evident, but the minor, and therefore the conclusion, only probable.

ab-duc′tor (ăb-dŭk′tēr), *n.* [NL.] One that abducts.
ab-duc′tor hal-lu′cis (hă-lū′sĭs), *Anat.,* a muscle passing on the inner border of the foot from the os calcis to the first phalanx of the great toe. — **a. pol′li-cis** (pŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *Anat.,* a muscle arising from the annular ligament of the wrist and inserted into the first phalanx of the thumb.

a-beam′ (ȧ-bēm′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *beam.*] *Naut.* On the beam, that is, approximately on a line forming a right angle with the ship's keel; opposite the middle of the ship's side.

a-bear′ (ȧ-bâr′), *v. t.* [AS. *āberan; ā-,* orig., out + *beran* to bear.] **1.** To bear; to behave. *Obs.*
2. To put up with; to endure. *Dial.*

a′be-ce-da′ri-an (ā′bē-sē-dā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *abecedarius,* fr. the names of the first four letters of the alphabet.] **1.** One who is learning the alphabet; hence, a tyro.
2. One engaged in teaching the alphabet.
3. [*cap.*] A follower of the Anabaptist Nicolas Storch, a disciple of Luther, said to have held that the Holy Spirit inspires even unlettered minds to interpret Scripture.

a′be-ce-da′ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, the letters of the alphabet; alphabetic; hence, rudimentary.
abecedarian psalms, hymns, etc., compositions in which (like the 119th psalm in Hebrew) distinct portions or verses commence with successive letters of the alphabet.

a′be-ce-da′ri-um (ā′bē-sē-dā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., the alphabet.] An alphabet book; primer; abecedary.

a′be-ce′da-ry (ā′bē-sē′dȧ-rĭ), *a.* = ABECEDARIAN, *a.* — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A book or table of the alphabet; a primer; the A B C of anything. *Rare.*

a-bed′ (ȧ-bĕd′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *bed.*] **1.** In bed, or on the bed. "Not to be *abed* after midnight." *Shak.*
2. To childbed (in the phrase "*brought abed,*" that is, delivered of a child). *Shak.*

A′bel (ā′bĕl), *n.* [L. *Abel, Abelus,* or Gr. Ἄβελ, fr. Heb. *Hebel.*] **1.** Lit., breath; vanity; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* The second son of Adam and Eve, a keeper of sheep, slain by his elder brother Cain, a tiller of the earth, because

‖ **a′bat′tu′** (ȧ′bȧ′tü′), *masc.,* **a′bat′tue′** (-tü′), *fem., a.* [F.] Cast down; depressed.
‖ **a bat-tu′ta** (ä bät-too′tä). [It.] *Music.* With the beat; in time.
ab′a-ture (ăb′ȧ-tūr), *n.* [F. *abatture,* fr. *abattre.* See ABATE.] Grass and underbrush beaten down by a stag.
‖ **a′bat′-voix′** (ȧ′bȧ′vwȧ′), *n.* [F., fr. *abattre* to beat down + *voix* voice.] The sounding board over a pulpit or rostrum.
abaundon. † ABANDON.
abawe, *v. t. & i.; p. p.* ABAWED. [Perh. fr. OF. *abaubir* to frighten.] To discomfit; astonish; be confounded. *Obs.*
a-bay′, *n.* [OF. *abai* barking.] Barking; baying of dogs upon their prey. *Obs.*
a-ba′yeh (ȧ-bä′yĕ), *n.* = ABA, a cloth or garment.
abaysed, abayst. Obs. p. p. of ABASH.
abb-. For old forms of words beginning with *abb-* see the words beginning with *ab-.*
abb. *Abbr.* Abbess; abbey; abbot.
ab′ba (ăb′ȧ), *n.* = ABA, a hair cloth or garment.
abbace. † ABBESS.
ab-bac′i-nate, -na′tion. Vars. of ABACINATE, ABACINATION.
ab′ba-com′i-tes (ăb′ȧ-kŏm′ĭ-tēz), *n. pl.; sing.* -COMES (-kō′-mēz). [LL.] See LAY ABBOT.
‖ **ab ba-di′a** (äb bä-dē′ä), *n.* [It.] *Arch.* = BADIA.
Ab-bad′o-na (ă-băd′ō-nȧ), *n.* One of the fallen angels in Klopstock's "Messiah," who repents of his part in Satan's rebellion.
ab-bas′ (ä-bäs′; ä′bäs), *n.* [Per.] See WEIGHT.
ab′bas (ăb′ăs), *n.* [L.] Abbot. *Obs.*
Ab′ba Sa-la′mah (sä-lä′mä). See ABYSSINIAN CHURCH.
abbase. † ABASE.
abbasse. † ABBESS.
ab-bas′si. Var. of ABASSI.
ab-bas′si (ȧ-bäs′ē), *n.* [Ar. *'abbāsī.*] See WEIGHT.
ab′bat. † ABBOT.
‖ **ab-ba′te** (äb-bä′tā), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] = 1st ABATE.
abbate. † ABATE.
ab-ba′tes mi′li-tes (ă-bā′tēz mĭl′ĭ-tēz); *sing.* ABBAS MILES (ăb′ăs mī′lēz). [LL.] See LAY ABBOT.
ab′bat-ess, *n.* An abbess. *Obs.*
ab-bat′i-cal, *a.* Abbatial.
abbatisse. † ABBATESS.
ab-baye′. Archaic for ABBEY.
abbe. † HAVE.
abbed. † ABBOT.
ab-best′. † ASBESTOS.
abbet. † ABET, HABIT.
Ab′bet′din′, *or* **Ab′beth′din′** (ȧb′bāt′dēn′), *n.* [Heb.] See SANHEDRIN.
ab′bey-count′er, *n.* A stamped souvenir medal for pilgrims visiting an abbey.
abbey lubber. An idle monk or dependent of an abbey; hence, an idler; loafer. *Dryden.*
ab′bey-stead *or* **-stede** (-stĕd), *n.* The site of an abbey.
ab-bil′i-ment. † HABILIMENT.
abbit. † HABIT.
abbod. † ABBOT.
abboddie. † ABBACY.
abbodesse. † ABBOTESS.
ab′bot-cy, *n.* Abbacy. *Rare.*
ab′bot-ess, *n.* An abbess. *Obs.*
ab′bot-ric, *n.* An abbacy. *Obs.*
ab′bot-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **ab-boz′zo** (ȧb-bôt′sō), *n.* [It.] A sketch or preliminary draft, as for a work of art; a study.
abbr., *or* **abbrev.** *Abbr.* Abbreviated; abbreviation.
abbredge. † ABRIDGE.
ab-bre′vi-ate, *v. i.* To be brief, as in speaking. *Obs.*
ab-bre′vi-ate, *n.* An abridgment. *Obs. or Scots Law.*
‖ **Ab-bre′vi-a′ti-o Pla′ci-to′rum** (ă-brē′vĭ-ā′shĭ-ō plăs′ĭ-tō′rŭm). [LL.] *Law.* See *Pleas of the Crown,* under PLEA.
abb wool. See ABB.
ab′by. † ABBEY.
ab-ca′ree. Var. of ABKARI.
ABCdarian. † ABECEDARIAN.
A. B. C. F. M. *Abbr.* American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Ab-cha′sian. Var. of ABKHASIAN.
abd- (äbd-). [Ar. *'abd* slave, servant.] A prefix often found in proper names in Arabic and other Semitic languages.
abd. *Abbr.* Abdicated.
Ab′da (ăb′dȧ). *Bib.*
ab′da-la′vi (ăb′dȧ-lä′vē), **ab′de-la′vi,** *n.* A hairy variety of the muskmelon, native of Egypt.
ab′dat (ăb′dȧt), *n.* [Ar.] See MEASURE.
Ab′de-el (ăb′dē-ĕl). *Bib.*
Ab-dem′e-lech (ăb-dĕm′ē-lĕk). *D. Bib.*
Ab-den′a-go (ăb-dĕn′ȧ-gō). *D. Bib.*
ab′dest (ăb′dĕst; äb′-), *n.* [Per. *ābdast; āb* water + *dast* hand.] Purification by washing the hands before prayer; — a Mohammedan rite.
Ab-dev′en-ham (ăb-dĕv′′n-hăm), *n.* *Astrol.* The lord of the twelfth house.
Ab′di (ăb′dī). *Bib.*
Ab-di′as (ăb-dī′ăs). *Bib.*
ab′di-ca-ble (ăb′dĭ-kȧ-b′l), *a.* That may be abdicated.
ab′di-ca′tor (ăb′dĭ-kā′tēr), *n.* One who abdicates.
ab′di-tive (ăb′dĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *abditivus,* fr. *abdere.*] Having the quality of hiding. *Rare.*
ab′di-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *abditorium.*] A place for preserving articles. *Obs. or R.*
ab-dom′i-nal-ly, *adv.* of ABDOMINAL.
Ab′don. *Bib.*
ab-du′cens (ăb-dū′sĕnz), *n.; pl.* ABDUCENTES (ăb′dū-sĕn′tēz). [NL.] The abducent nerve.
‖ **ab′duc-to′res** (ăb′dŭk-tō′rēz), *L. pl.* of ABDUCTOR.
abe. † ABY.
a-be′, *or* **a-be′,** *v. i.* Be; — in phrase *let a-be,* let alone. *Scot.*
a-beal′. † ABELE.
a-bear′ance, *n.* Behavior. *Obs.*
abec. † ABACK.
abece. Obs. for A B C.
a-beche′, *v. t.* [OF. *abechier.*] To feed. *Obs.*
abed. Obs. pret. of ABIDE.
A-bed′ne-go (ȧ-bĕd′nē-gō), *Bib.* See SHADRACH.
abee. † ABBEY.
‖ **ab ef-fec′tu.** [L.] From the effect.
abegge. † ABY.
a-beg′ged, *vb. n.* [Prob. fr. *a-* in, on + *begged* for *beggeth,* formed from *beg,* like ME. *hunteth,* AS. *huntað,* hunting.] Begging. *Obs.* "To go *abegged* in my kirtle bare." *Chaucer.*
abeh. Obs. pret. of ABOW.
abeiance. † ABEYANCE.
abeie. † ABY.
a-beigh′ (ȧ-bēk′; -bāk′), *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *beigr, beygr,* fear.] Cautiously aloof. *Scot.*
A′bel (ā′bĕl), *n.* [*Heb.*] Lit., meadow; — in place names in Palestine and Syria.
abel. † ABLE.

the Lord had respect unto Abel's offering of firstlings but not to Cain's offering of fruits. *Gen.* iv.

a-bele′ (*ȧ*-bēl′; ā′bĕl), *n.* [D. *abeel* (*abeel-boom*), OF. *abel, aubel*, fr. a dim. of L. *albus* white.] The white poplar.

A-bel′ian (ȧ-bēl′yăn) } *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect in **A′bel-ite** (ā′bĕl-īt) } Africa (4th century), mentioned **A′bel-o′ni-an** (-ō′nĭ-ăn) } by St. Augustine as marrying but living (like Abel, as they claimed) in continence.

A-bel′ian (ȧ-bĕl′yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to N. H. Abel (1802–29), a Norwegian mathematician; as, the *Abelian* theorem (see ABEL'S THEOREM, below).

Abelian equation, an irreducible algebraic equation each root of which can be expressed as a rational function of any other. — **A. functions**, multiply periodic uniform functions arising from the inversion of Abelian integrals. — **A. group**, a group whose substitutions obey the commutative law. — **A. integral**, the integral $\int R(z,w)dz$, R being rational, and w being an algebraic function of z defined by an irreducible polynomial equated to 0.

Ab′e-li′ce-a (ăb′ē-lĭsh′ē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of European and Asiatic ornamental ulmaceous trees with elmlike leaves, monœcious flowers, and drupaceous fruits. *A. acuminata* and *A. cretica* are often cultivated.

A′bel-mos′chus (ā′bĕl-mŏs′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *abu-l misk* father of musk, i.e., producing musk. See MUSK.] *Bot.* A small genus of malvaceous plants, found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres, distinguished from *Hibiscus* by the deciduous involucre and spathelike tubular calyx. *A. esculentus* is the okra, and *A. abelmoschus* is the abelmosk.

a′bel-mosk′ (ā′bĕl-mŏsk′), *n.* [From ABELMOSCHUS.] An evergreen shrub (*Abelmoschus abelmoschus*) of the East and West Indies and northern Africa, whose musky seeds are used in perfumery and to flavor coffee.

A-bel's′ the′o-rem (*ȧ*-bĕlz′). [After N. H. *Abel*, Norwegian mathematician.] *Math.* A theorem of far-reaching importance in analysis, by which the sum of a number of Abelian integrals with the same integrand may be reduced to the sum of a smaller number of the same kind.

A′bel test (ā′bĕl). A test made with the Abel tester.

A′bel test′er. [After Sir Frederick A. *Abel*, English chemist.] An apparatus for determining the flashing point of a volatile oil, as kerosene, by heating it in a closed cup, and passing a small flame over its surface at regular intervals of temperature. This tester is more accurate than open-cup devices, and is the legal instrument in England and Germany. See FLASHING POINT.

A-ben′cer-ra′ges (*ȧ*-bĕn′sē-rā′jĕz; *Sp.* ä-bān′sä-rä′hās), *n. pl.* A family of Moors said to have been prominent in the 15th century in Granada, famed in romance esp. for their destruction in a feud with the family of the Zegris.

Among the Oriental races the *Abencerrages* held a distinguished rank, priding themselves on a pure Arab descent. *Irving.*

ab′en-ter′ic (ăb′ĕn-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [*ab-* from + *enteric*.] *Med.* Situated outside of the intestines.

Ab′er-deen′ An′gus (ăb′ēr-dēn′ ăŋ′gŭs). One of a breed of black beef cattle originating in Scotland. They are hornless, with short neck and legs and a short wide head.

Ab′er-do′ni-an (-dō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Aberdeen, Scotland, the seat of a university. — **Ab′er-do′ni-an**, *n.*

ab-err′ (ăb-ûr′), *v. i.* [L. *aberrare*. See ABERRATE.] To wander; stray. *Obs.*

ab-er′rance (-ĕr′ăns) } *n.* State of being aberrant, a **ab-er′ran-cy** (-ăn-sĭ) } wandering from the right way; deviation from truth, rectitude, etc.

aberrancy of curvature, *Geom.*, the deviation of a curve from its circle of curvature at any point, — measured by the limit of the angle made by the normal at any point with the line joining that point to the middle point of a very small chord (ultimately vanishing) at right angles to the normal.

ab-er′rant (ăb-ĕr′ănt), *a.* [L. *aberrans, -rantis*, p. pr. of *aberrare*. See ABERRATE.] **1.** Wandering; straying from the right way; deviating from truth, rectitude, etc.

2. *Biol.* Deviating from the ordinary or natural type, exceptional; abnormal.

aberrant duct. *Anat.* = VAS ABERRANS.

ab′er-rate (ăb′ēr-āt), *v. i.*; AB′ER-RAT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AB′ER-RAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *aberrare, aberratum*; *ab* + *errare* to wander. See ERR.] To go astray; to diverge. *Rare.*

Their own defective and *aberrating* vision. *De Quincey.*

ab′er-ra′tion (ăb′ēr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *aberratio*: cf. F. *aberration*. See ABERRATE.] **1.** Act of wandering; deviation, esp. from truth or moral rectitude, from the natural state, or from a type. "The *aberrations* of youth." *Hall.* "*Aberrations* from theory." *Burke.*

2. Partial alienation of reason; mental disorder. "Occasional *aberrations* of intellect." *Lingard.*

Whims, which at first are the *aberrations* of a single brain, pass with heat into the epidemic form. *I. Taylor.*

3. *Astron.* A small periodical change of position in the stars and other heavenly bodies, due to the combined effect of the motion of light and the motion of the observer. Aberration is called **annual** when the observer's motion is that of the earth in its orbit, and **daily** or **diurnal** when of the earth on its axis; amounting when greatest, in the former case to 20.8″, and in the latter to 0.3″. **Planetary aberration** is aberration that is due to the motion of light and the orbital motion of the planet.

4. *Optics.* The convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from one and the same point, or the deviation of such rays from a single focus. Aberration is called **spherical** when due to the spherical form of the lens or mirror, such form giving different foci for central and marginal rays; and **chromatic** when due to the different refrangibilities of the colored rays of the spectrum, those of each color having a distinct focus. In manufacturing lenses, spherical aberration is avoided by a slight modification of the surface in figuring and polishing; and usually chromatic aberration is nearly obviated by a suitable combination of substances of different refractive and dispersive powers, as crown and flint glass.

5. *Med.* The passage of blood or other fluid into parts not appropriate for it.

6. *Biol.* An aberrant part, organ, or individual; a sport.

Syn. — See INSANITY.

ab′er-ra′tion-al (ăb′ēr-ā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Characterized by aberration.

a-bet′ (*ȧ*-bĕt′), *v. t.*; A-BET′TED; A-BET′TING. [OF. *abeter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *beter* to bait (as a bear); of LG. or Scand. origin; cf. LG. *bētan* to cause to bite, or Icel. *beita* to feed, to hunt (with dogs); hence to instigate, to incite. See BAIT, *v. t.*, BET, *n.*] **1.** To incite, encourage, or instigate (a person); — now used chiefly in a bad sense. Often with *to*, followed by an object or infinitive.

2. To instigate, encourage, support, or uphold, as by aid or countenance; — now used chiefly in a bad sense, and distinguished from *aid* as implying a guilty knowledge and wrong intent; as, to *abet* a crime; to *abet* an insurrection.

The whole tribe *abets* the villainy. *South.*

Syn. — Set on, egg on, foment; advocate, countenance, second, aid, assist, support, sustain, back, connive at.

a-bet′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *abetement*.] Act of abetting; as, an *abetment* of treason, crime, etc.

a-bet′ter } (*ȧ*-bĕt′ēr), *n.* [AF. *abettour*.] One who abets; **a-bet′tor** } an instigator of an offense or an offender. In law the form *abettor* is generally used.

Syn. — ABETTOR, ACCESSORY, ACCOMPLICE, CONFEDERATE, CONSPIRATOR. — As used in law these words all import complicity or common guilt in a wrongful act. CONFEDERATE is the more general, being applied to any person who in conjunction with others intentionally contributes to the commission of an unlawful act, whether the act be a crime or a civil injury, as a tort. Of civil joint wrongdoers the more specific term is CONSPIRATOR. An ACCESSORY is neither the chief actor in an offense nor a person present at its performance, but one who *accedes* to or becomes involved in its guilt, by some act either previous or subsequent, as of instigating, encouraging, aiding, or concealing, etc. An ABETTOR is one who is actually or constructively present at the commission of the deed and contributes to it by moral or physical force. An ACCOMPLICE is one who with criminal intent participates in the commission of an offense, whether as principal, abettor, or accessory. In treason or misdemeanors *accessories* and *principals* are not recognized.

ab′e-vac′u-a′tion (ăb′ē-văk′ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* [*ab-* + *evacuation*.] *Med.* An evacuation either deficient or excessive.

a-bey′ance (*ȧ*-bā′ăns), *n.* [OF. *abeance* expectation, longing, *a* (L. *ad*) + *baer, beer*, to gape, to look with open mouth, to expect, F. *bayer*, LL. *badare* to gape.] **1.** *Law.* Expectancy; condition of being undetermined. When there is no person in existence in whom an inheritance (or a dignity) is vested, it is said to be in *abeyance*, that is, in expectancy — the law considering it as always potentially existing, and ready to vest whenever a proper owner appears or the right thereto is determined.

2. Suspension; temporary suppression.

Keeping the sympathies of love and admiration in a dormant state, or state of *abeyance*. *De Quincey.*

in abeyance, in a latent state. See LATENT, *Syn.*

a-bey′ant (-ănt), *a.* Being in abeyance.

ab-hor′ (ăb-hôr′), *v. t.*; AB-HORRED′ (-hôrd′); AB-HOR′RING. [L. *abhorrere*; *ab* + *horrere* to bristle, shiver, shudder: cf. F. *abhorrer*. See HORRID.] **1.** To shrink with shuddering from; to regard with horror or detestation; to feel excessive repugnance toward; to detest to extremity; to loathe.

Abhor . . . evil; cleave to that which is good *Rom.* xii. 9.

2. To fill with horror or disgust. *Obs.*

It doth *abhor* me now I speak the word. *Shak.*

Syn. — Detest, loathe, abominate. See HATE.

ab-hor′, *v. i.* To shrink with horror, disgust, or dislike; to be contrary or averse; — with *from*. *Obs.*

ab-hor′rence (ăb-hŏr′ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of abhorring; the feeling of one who abhors.

2. An abhorred object.

3. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of several addresses to Charles II. made by Tories, abhorring and condemning the petitions for a reassembling of Parliament. Cf. ADDRESSER.

ab-hor′rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *abhorrens, -rentis*, p. pr. of *abhorrere*.] **1.** Abhorring; detesting; having or showing abhorrence; loathing; hence, strongly opposed (*to*).

The persons most *abhorrent* from blood and treason. *Burke.*

The arts of pleasure in despotic courts
I spurn *abhorrent*. *Glover.*

2. Contrary or repugnant; discordant; inconsistent; — followed by *to*. "Injudicious profanation, so *abhorrent* to our stricter principles." *Gibbon.*

3. Detestable. "Pride, *abhorrent* as it is." *I. Taylor.*

ab-hor′rer (ăb-hŏr′ēr), *n.* One who abhors. Esp.: [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A signer of an Abhorrence (which see); — used as a nickname.

a-bid′ance (*ȧ*-bīd′ăns), *n.* An abiding; state of abiding; abode; continuance; compliance (*with*).

The Christians had no longer *abidance* in the holy hill. *Fuller.*
A judicious *abidance* by rules. *Helps.*

a-bide′ (*ȧ*-bīd′), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* A-BODE′ (*ȧ*-bōd′), A-BID′ED (*ȧ*-bīd′ĕd), *rarely* A-BID′DEN (*ȧ*-bĭd′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-BID′ING (*ȧ*-bīd′ĭng). [AS. *ābīdan*; *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, G. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *bīdan* to bide. See BIDE.]

1. To wait; pause; delay. *Obs.*

2. To stay; to continue in a place; to have one's abode; to dwell; sojourn; — with *with* before a person, and commonly with *at* or *in* before a place.

Let the damsel *abide* with us a few days. *Gen* xxiv. 55.

3. To remain stable or fixed in some state; to continue.

Let every man *abide* in the same calling. 1 *Cor.* vii. 20

Followed by *by*: **to abide by. a** To stand to; to adhere to.

The poor fellow was obstinate enough to *abide by* what he said at first. *Fielding.*

b To acquiesce in; to conform to; to accept as valid and take the consequences of; as, *to abide by* a decision; *to abide by* an award of arbitrators.

Syn. — Live, continue, stay, remain. See RESIDE.

a-bide′, *v. t.* **1.** To wait for; to be prepared for; to await; to watch for; as, I *abide* my time. "I will *abide* the coming of my lord." *Tennyson.* *Obs.*, with a *personal* object.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts* xx. 23.

2. To endure; sustain; submit to.

[Thou] shalt *abide* her judgment on it. *Tennyson.*

3. To bear patiently; to put up with; to tolerate.

She could not *abide* Master Shallow *Shak.*

4. [Confused with ABY, to pay for.] To stand the consequences of; to answer for; to suffer for.

Dearly I *abide* that boast so vain. *Milton*

A′bi-es (ā′bĭ-ēz; ăb′-), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, the true firs, distinguished by the erect cones and the sessile leaves not jointed at the base. They are natives of north temperate regions. See FIR, BALSAM FIR.

ab′i-e-tene (ăb′ĭ-ē-tēn), *n.* [L. *abies, abietis*, fir tree.] A volatile oil distilled from the resin or balsam of the gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). It is almost pure normal heptane.

ab′i-et′ic (-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *abies* fir tree.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid (called also *sylvic acid*) whose anhydride forms the principal constituent of rosin.

ab′i-e-tin (ăb′ĭ-ē-tĭn), *n.* [See ABIETENE.] *Chem.* A resinous substance obtained from Strasburg turpentine or Canada balsam. It is a derivative of abietic acid.

ab′i-e-tite (-tīt), *n.* *Chem.* A sweet substance, $C_6H_8O_3$, resembling mannite, found in the needles of the common silver fir (*Abies picea*) of Europe.

Ab′i-gail (ăb′ĭ-gāl), *n.* [Heb. *Abīgayil*, perh. through Gr. Ἀβιγαίλ.] **1.** Lit., father (that is, source) of joy; — fem. prop. name. — Dim. *Ab′by, Nab′by.*

2. [*l. c.*] A lady's waiting maid. — **ab′i-gail-ship**, *n.*

Her *abigail* reported that Mrs. Gutheridge had a set of night curls for sleeping in. *Leslie.*

a-bil′i-ty (*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *habileté*, earlier *habilité, abilité*, L. *habilitas* aptitude, ability, fr. *habilis* apt. See ABLE.] Quality or state of being able; power to perform, whether physical, moral, intellectual, conventional, or legal; capacity; skill or competence in doing; sufficiency of strength, skill, resources, etc.; in *pl.*, faculty, talent.

Then the disciples, every man according to his *ability*, determined to send relief unto the brethren. *Acts* xi. 29

Natural *abilities* are like natural plants, that need pruning by study. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Power, energy, strength, force; talent, capability, efficiency, aptitude, skill. — ABILITY and CAPACITY come into comparison as applied to the higher intellectual powers, of which they suggest slightly different aspects. CAPACITY implies primarily the receptive powers, and frequently connotes native rather than acquired, potential as well as actual, aptitude and mental resources; as, "She . . . possesses a very good natural *capacity*" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). ABILITY (often plural) is the more positive term, and usually suggests something to be done, and the power to do it; as, "the triumphant exertion of his *abilities*" (*A. C. Bradley*). It is used, like *capacity*, of native vigor of mind, but frequently connotes such qualities, usually executive, as arise from training. See POWER, ACQUIREMENT, CAPACITY.

We cannot agree in opinion with those who imagine that nature has been equally favorable to all men, in conferring upon them a fundamental *capacity*, which may be improved to all the refinement of taste and criticism. . . . *Capacity* implies the power of retaining what is received. . . . A man may have *capacity* to acquire what is called learning and philosophy *Goldsmith.*

He assured me that the whole political machine was moving in a wrong track, and that scarce even *abilities* like his own could ever set it right again. *Goldsmith.*

Men of *ability* . . . whose understandings have been rendered acute by practice in affairs. *Wordsworth.*

Ab′e-la (ăb′ē-l*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*

A′bel-beth-ma′a-chah (ā′bĕl-bĕth-mā′*ȧ*-k*ȧ*). *Bib.*

a-bel′de, *v. i.* [*a-* (orig. = out) + ME. *belden* to be bold.] To be bold. *Obs.*

a-bel′gen, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ābelgan.*] To anger; grow angry. *Obs.*

A′bel-ma′im (ā′bĕl-mā′ĭm). *Bib.*

A′bel-me-ho′lah (-mē-hō′l*ȧ*; -mē′hō-l*ȧ*). *Bib.*

A′bel-me-hu′la *or* **-me-u′la** (-mē-hū′l*ȧ*; -ū′l*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*

A′bel-miz′ra-im (-mĭz′rā-ĭm). *Bib.*

a′bel-musk. Var. of ABELMOSK.

A-bel′sa-tim (*ȧ*-bĕl′s*ȧ*-tĭm). *D. Bib.*

A′bel-shit′tim (ā′bĕl-shĭt′ĭm). *Bib.*

a′bel-tree′, *n.* The abele.

Ab′e-na′ki (ăb′ē-nä′kĭ). Var. of ABNAKI.

A′ben-bo′en (ā′bĕn-bō′ĕn). *D. Bib.*

‖ **a be′ne-pla′ci-to** (ä bā′nā-plä′chē-tō). [It.] At pleasure.

abeod. Obs pret. of ABIDE.

Ab′e-o′na (ăb′ē-ō′n*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] Roman goddess of departing.

ab-ep′i-thym′i-a (ăb-ĕp′ĭ-thĭm′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *ab-* + Gr. ἐπιθυμία desire.] *Med.* Paralysis of the solar plexus.

ab′er-de-vine′ (ăb′ēr-dē-vīn′), *n.* Also **ab′er-da-vine′**, **ab′er-du-vine′**. The European siskin.

a-bere′. † ABEAR.

‖ **A′ber-glau′be** (ä′bĕr-glou′bē), *n.* [G.] Superstition. "*Aberglaube*, 'extra-belief,' belief beyond what is certain and verifiable." *M. Arnold.*

aberne. † AUBURN.

Ab′er-ne-thy bis′cuit (ăb′ēr-nē-thĭ; -nĕth-ĭ). A kind of small round cake containing caraway seeds; — named after a baker.

aberration constant. = CONSTANT OF ABERRATION.

ab′er-ra′tor (ăb′ēr-ā′tēr), *n.* One that aberrates.

ab′er-un′cate (ăb′ēr-ŭŋ′kāt), *v. t.* [See AVERRUNCATE.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Johnson.* *Obs. & R.* — **ab′er-un-ca′tion** (-ŭŋ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs. & R.*

ab′er-un′ca-tor, *n.* [See AVERRUNCATOR.] **1.** A weeding machine. *Obs. & R.* **2.** = AVERRUNCATOR. *Rare.*

Ab′e-san (ăb′ē-săn). *D. Bib.*

abeshe † ABECHE.

A-bes′sa-lom (*ȧ*-bĕs′*ȧ*-lŏm). *D. Bib.*

abesse. † ABASE.

a-bes′ton. † ASBESTOS.

a-bet′, *n.* [OF. *abet*, fr. *abeter.*] An abetting; abetment. *Obs.*

a-bet′tal, *n.* Abetment.

abette. † ABET.

‖ **ab-e′unt stu′di-a in mo′res** (mō′rēz). [L.] Studies change into habits. *Ovid* (*Heroides*, XV. 83).

‖ **ab ex-ter′no** (ĕks-tûr′nō). [L.] From outside.

‖ **ab ex′tra**. [L.] From without; extrinsic.

‖ **ab ex-trin′se-co** (ĕks-trĭn′sē-kō). [LL.] From outside.

a-bey′ (*ȧ*-bā′), *v. t.* [From ABEYANCE.] To waive; to leave in abeyance. *Rare.*

a-bey′, *v. t.* [AS. *ābēgan.*] To submit: render obedient. *Obs.*

a-bey. † ABBEY, ABY, OBEY.

a-bey′an-cy, *n.* Abeyance.

abeye. † ABY.

A′bez (ā′bĕz). *Bib.*

A. B. F. M. *Abbr.* American Board of Foreign Missions.

Ab-ga′rus Let′ters (ăb-gā′rŭs; äb-gä′rōōs). See APOCRYPHA.

Ab′ga-tha (ăb′g*ȧ*-th*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*

‖ **Ab′ge-ord′ne-ten-haus′** (äp′gē-ôrt′nē-tĕn-hous′), *n.* [G.] See LEGISLATURE. *Austria, Prussia.*

ab′gre-gate, *v. t.* [L. *abgregare.*] To disperse. *Obs. & R.* — **ab′gre-ga′tion**, *n.* *Obs. & R.*

ab′hal (ăb′h*ȧ*l), **ab′hel**, *n.* Juniper berries. *India.*

A′bhi-dham′ma (ăb′ĭ-dăm′*ȧ*), *or* **A′bhi-dham′ma-pit′a-ka** (-pĭt′*ȧ*-k*ȧ*), *n.* See TRIPITAKA.

A′bhi-dhar′ma (-dŭr′m*ȧ*). Var. of ABHIDHAMMA.

‖ **ab hoc et ab hac et ab il′la**. [L.] From this man and from this woman and from that woman: confusedly.

ab-hom′i-na-ble, *a.* The spelling of ABOMINABLE in common use until the 17th century. "This is *abhominable*, which he [Don Armado] would call *abominable*." *Shak.* (*Love's Labor's Lost*, V. i. 26).

ab-hom′i-nal, *a.* [L. *ab* away, from + *homo, hominis*, man.] Inhuman. *Obs.*

ab-hord′. Abhorred. *Ref. Sp.*

ab-hor′ment, *n.*, **ab-hor′ren-cy**, *n.* Abhorrence. *Obs.*

ab-hor′rent-ly. *adv.* of ABHORRENT.

ab-hor′ri-ble, *a.* Detestable; abominable. *Rare.*

ab-hor′ring, *n.* Abhorrence.

ab′hul. Var. of ABHAL.

A′bi (ā′bī). *Bib.*

A-bi′a, **A-bi′ah** (*ȧ*-bī′*ȧ*). *Bib.*

A′bi-al′bon (ā′bĭ-ăl′bŏn; ā′bī-). *Bib.*

A-bi′am (*ȧ*-bī′ăm). *D. Bib.*

A-bi′a-saph (*ȧ*-bī′*ȧ*-săf; ā′bĭ-ā′săf). *Bib.*

A-bi′a-thar (*ȧ*-bī′*ȧ*-th*ȧ*r), *n.* [L. *Abiathar* or Gr. Ἀβιάθαρ, fr. Heb. *Ebyāthār.*] Lit., father of plenty; — masc. prop. name.

A′bib (ā′bĭb), *n.* [Heb. *ābīb*, lit., an ear of corn; — so called from barley being then in ear.] Old Hebrew name for NISAN.

abid. Obs. pret. & p.p. of ABIDE.

A-bi′da, **-dah** (*ȧ*-bī′d*ȧ*). *Bib.*

a-bid′al (*ȧ*-bīd′*ȧ*l), *n.* Act of abiding; abode. *Rare.*

Ab′i-dan (ăb′ĭ-dăn; *ȧ*-bī′dăn). *Bib.*

a-bide′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

abiden. Obs. p. p. and 3d person pl. pret. of ABIDE.

a-bid′er (*ȧ*-bīd′ēr), *n.* One who abides.

a-bid′ing, *p. a.* Continuing; lasting. — **a-bid′ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-bie′. † ABY.

A′bi-el (ā′bĭ-ĕl; *ȧ*-bī′-), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Abīēl.*] Lit., father of strength; — masc. prop. name.

ab′i-e-tate (ăb′ĭ-ē-tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of abietic acid.

ab′i-e-tin′ic (-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Abietic.

A′bi-e′zer (ā′bĭ-ē′zēr; ā′bī-), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Abīezer.*] Lit., father of help; — masc. prop. name.

A′bi-ez′rite (-ĕz′rīt; ā′bī-). *Bib.*

Ab′i-gab′a-on (ăb′ĭ-găb′ā-ŏn). *D. Bib.*

ab′i-gail, *v. i.* To act as an abigail.

ab-ig′e-at (ăb-ĭj′ē-ăt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *abigeatus* cattle stealing, fr. *abigeus* a cattle stealer; *ab* + *agere* to drive.] *Civil Law.* The crime of cattle stealing.

ab-ig′e-us (ăb-ĭj′ē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ABIGEI (-ī). [L.] *Civil Law.* One who drives away and steals cattle; an abactor. "*Abigei* are those that make a business of cattle stealing. The crime existed when a person stole an ox or a horse from the pastures or a stable, or ten sheep, or four or five swine." *W. A. Hunter.*

abigge. † ABY.

Ab′i-ha′iel (ăb′ĭ-hā′yĕl). *D. Bib.*

Ab′i-hail (ăb′ĭ-hāl; -hā′ĭl). *Bib.*

A-bi′hu (*ȧ*-bī′hū). *Bib.*

A-bi′hud (-hŭd). *Bib.*

‖ **ab′i-it, ex-ces′sit, e-va′sit, e-ru′pit**. [L.] He has departed, gone away, escaped, burst forth. *Cicero* (*Catiline*, II. 1).

A-bi′jah (*ȧ*-bī′j*ȧ*), *n.* [Heb. *Abiyāh.*] Lit., Jehovah is my father; — masc. and fem. prop. name. L. *A′bi-am, A′bi-a.*

A-bi′jam (*ȧ*-bī′jăm). *Bib.*

a′bi-la′o (ä′bē-lä′ō), **a-bi′lo** (*ȧ*-bē′lō), *n.* [Tag.] A balsameaceous tree (*Garuga floribunda*) of the Philippines.

Ab′i-le′ne (ăb′ĭ-lē′nē). *Bib.*

a-bil′i-ment. † HABILIMENT.

Ab′i-li′na (ăb′ĭ-lī′n*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*

a-bil′i-tate, *v. t.* [Cf. HABILITATE, ABILITY.] To enable. *Obs* — **a-bil′i-ta′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

ab′in-tes′tate (ăb′ĭn-tĕs′tāt), *a.* [*ab-* from + *intestate.*] *Law.* Taking, holding, or devolving from, an intestate.
ab′i-o-gen′e-sis (ăb′ĭ-ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*a-* not + *bio-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The origination of living organisms from lifeless matter; spontaneous generation (which see).
ab′i-o-ge-net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to abiogenesis. — **ab′i-o-ge-net′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
ab′i-og′e-nist (ăb′ĭ-ŏj′ē-nĭst), *n.* One who believes that life can be produced independently of antecedent life.
ab-ir′ri-tant (ăb-ĭr′ĭ-tănt), *n.* *Med.* A medicine that removes or diminishes irritation.
ab-ir′ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*ab-* + *irritate.*] *Med.* To diminish the sensibility of; to decrease the irritability of.
ab-ir′ri-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* **a** A diminishing of the responsiveness to stimulation in the tissues. **b** Debility; want of strength; asthenia. — **ab-ir′ri-ta-tive** (-tā-tĭv), *a.*
ab′ject (ăb′jĕkt), *a.* [L. *abjectus*, p. p. of *abjicere* to throw away; *ab* + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.]
1. Cast down; low-lying. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> From the safe shore their floating carcasses
> And broken chariot wheels So thick bestrown,
> *Abject* and lost lay these, covering the flood. *Milton.*

2. Sunk to a low condition; cast down in spirit or hope; degraded; servile; groveling; despicable; as, *abject* posture, fortune, thoughts. "Base and *abject* flatterers." *Addison.* "An *abject* liar." *Macaulay.*

> And banish hence these *abject*, lowly dreams. *Shak.*

Syn. — Mean, groveling, cringing, mean-spirited, slavish, ignoble, vile, beggarly. See CONTEMPTIBLE.
ab′ject (ăb′jĕkt), *n.* A person in the lowest and most despicable condition; a castaway. *Rare.*

> Shall these *abjects*, these victims, these outcasts, know any thing of pleasure? *I. Taylor.*

ab-ject′ (ăb-jĕkt′), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* AB-JECT′ED, *obs. p. p.* AB-JECT′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AB-JECT′ING. To prostrate; to cast off or down; hence, to abase; degrade. *Obs.* "Down again himself disdainfully *abjecting.*" *Spenser.*
ab-jec′tion (ăb-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *abjection*, L. *abjectio.*]
1. Act of making abject, or state of being abject; specif.: **a** A humbling. "The *abjection* of the king and his realm." *Joye. Obs. or R.* **b** Rejection; a casting forth. *Rare.*

> An *abjection* from the beatific regions where God, and his angels and saints, dwell forever. *Jer. Taylor.*

c A low or downcast state; meanness of spirit; abasement; degradation.

> That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker.*

2. A thing rejected or cast away. *Obs.*
ab-judge′ (-jŭj′), *v. t.* [*ab-* + *judge*, v.] To take away or remove by judicial decision; — opposed to *adjudge*, 4. *Rare.*

> The land is adjudged to the one party and his heirs, and *abjudged* . . . from the other; . . . men are not lightly to be *abjudged* forever. . . from their seizin. *Pollock & Mait.*

ab-ju′di-cate (ăb-jōō′dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *abjudicatus*, p. p. of *abjudicare*; *ab* + *judicare*. See JUDGE.] To reject by judicial sentence; also, to abjudge. *Obs.* — **ab-ju′di-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **ab-ju′di-ca′tor** (-kā′tẽr), *n.*
ab′ju-ra′tion (ăb′jōō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *abjuratio*: cf. F. *abjuration.*] Act of abjuring, or forswearing.
ab-ju′ra-to-ry (ăb-jōō′rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing abjuration.
ab-jure′ (ăb-jōōr′), *v. t.*; AB-JURED′ (-jōōrd′); AB-JUR′ING. [L. *abjurare* to deny upon oath; *ab* + *jurare* to swear: cf. F. *abjurer*. See JURY.] **1.** To renounce upon oath; to forswear; disavow; as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince. **To abjure the realm** was to swear, or take oath, to leave the country and never to return without leave of the king. Formerly in England any felon, except one guilty of treason or sacrilege, who had taken sanctuary, could claim immunity by abjuring the realm and departing accordingly. The privilege was abolished by 21 James I. (1623) c. 28.

> True exile is unknown; but the criminal who has taken sanctuary *abjures* the realm, and occasionally, by way of grace, other criminals are allowed to do the like. Now and again we hear of a man compelled to *abjure* a town. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to recant; to abandon forever; to reject; repudiate; as, to *abjure* errors. "Magic I here *abjure.*" *Shak.*
3. To cause to forswear or renounce. *Obs., except in p. p.*

> For such *abjured* person, equally with the outlawed, was entirely cut off from society. *Stephen's Commentaries.*

Syn. — See RENOUNCE.
ab-jure′, *v. i.* To renounce on oath. *Bp. Burnet.*
ab-kar′ (äb-kär′), *n.* [Per. *ābkār* a distiller.] One whose trade is subject to abkari tax. *India.*
ab-ka′ri (äb-kä′rē), *n.* Also **ab-ka′ry**, etc. [Per. *ābkārī* business of distilling, fr. *ābkār* distiller.] Manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors or drugs; hence, an excise or internal revenue tax on such manufacture or sale. *India.*
ab-la′tion (ăb-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablatio*, fr. *ablatus*, p. p. of *auferre* to carry away; *ab* + *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to carry: cf. F. *ablation.*] **1.** A carrying or taking away; removal. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. *Med.* **a** Removal or cessation of the acuteness of a disease. *Obs.* **b** Removal of any diseased part of the body by surgical operation.
3. *Phys. Geog. & Geol.* Wearing away; superficial waste, esp. by melting; as, the *ablation* of a glacier.
ab′la-ti′tious (ăb′lȧ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Diminishing; as, an *ablatitious* force, one that diminishes gravity. *Rare.*
ab′la-tive (ăb′lȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *ablatif*, *ablative*, L. *ablativus*, fr. *ablatus*. See ABLATION.] **1.** Taking away or removing. *Obs.*

> Where the heart is forestalled with misopinion, *ablative* directions are found needful to unteach error. *Bp. Hall.*

2. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, a case of the noun in Latin, Sanskrit, and some other languages, the fundamental meaning of which is *removal*, or *direction away*. In Latin it denotes not only the relation *from*, but also those of *with*, *by*, *at*, and *in*, expressed by the earlier instrumental and locative cases. It therefore denotes the source of an act or event, its cause, instrument, or agent, and sometimes its time or place.
ab′la-tive, *n.* *Gram.* The ablative case, or a form in that case. — **ablative absolute**, a construction in Latin, in which a noun in the ablative case has a participle (expressed or understood) agreeing with it, the two words expressing generally the time, cause, or an attendant circumstance of an action; as, *Tarquinio regnante* venit, i. e., he came in the reign of Tarquinius (lit., Tarquinius reigning).
ab-la′tor (ăb-lā′tẽr), *n.* [See ABLATION.] Lit., a person or thing that takes away; specif., *Med.*, an instrument used to cut away a diseased part.
ab′laut (äp′lout), *n.* [G., off-sound; *ab* off + *laut* sound.] *Philol.* The variation of the root vowel in different forms of the same word, thus indicating a corresponding modification of use or meaning; vowel permutation; as, *get*, *gat*, *got*; *sing*, *song*; *hang*, *hung*; — called also *vowel gradation*. Ablaut, which is still used to distinguish meanings, esp. in the strong conjugations of verbs, is an Indo-European phenomenon, the original causes of which probably lay in the peculiar conditions of word and sentence accent in the parent speech, and these are no longer active, or discernible, in the separate languages of the family. In modern English ablaut has been more or less obscured, but in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, six classes of ablaut may be seen. Vowels sometimes undergo both *ablaut* and *umlaut*. Cf. UMLAUT.
a-blaze′ (ȧ-blāz′), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on, in + *blaze.*] **1.** On fire; in a blaze; gleaming.

> All *ablaze* with crimson and gold. *Longfellow.*

2. In a state of glowing excitement or ardent desire.
-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), **-i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *or* **-ble**. [F., fr. L. *-abilis*, *-ibilis*, *-bilis.*] An adj. suffix used: **a** Passively with implication of *ability*, *fitness*, or *worthiness* to be acted upon, as eat*able*, fit to be eaten, lov*able*, worthy to be loved, read*able*, possible to be read. This is now the usual sense of the suffix in English. **b** In the sense of *tending to*, *given to*, *favoring*, *causing*, *able to*, or *liable to*, as peace*able*, given to peace, perish*able*, liable to perish, terr*ible*, horr*ible*, delect*able*, dur*able*. Words like mut*able*, tending to change, also able to be changed, have both the active and passive senses.
☞ The reference "See -ABLE" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-able*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.
☞ The form *-ible* occurs mostly with words going back directly to Latin verbs in *-ere*, *-ire*. The form *-able*, occurring originally in words formed on Latin verbs in *-are*, has been adopted in English as the form for use with native verbs and nouns. In adjectives from the French, *-able* often represents F. *-able* for Lat. *-ibilis*, as receiv*able*, mov*able*, defend*able*. In combining with this suffix, a word ending in a final vowel generally drops the vowel, as in *movable*, *receivable*, except in case of final *-y*, which usually changes to *i*, as in *rectifiable*, from *rectify*, *leviable*, from *levy*, etc. In such cases as *serviceable*, *peaceable*, *pronounceable*, *manageable*, where the omission of the vowel renders the preceding consonant liable to mispronunciation, the final *e* is generally retained. Where the final syllable is long, as in *blame*, *debate*, *rebate*, etc., the forms dropping the *e* and those retaining it are usually both in good usage; thus, *blamable* or *blameable*, *debatable* or *debateable*, *rebatable* or *rebateable*, etc. See *Introd.*, *Rules for Spelling*, §§ 11, 28.
a′ble (ā′b'l), *a.*; A′BLER (ā′blẽr); A′BLEST (ā′blĕst; -blĭst). [OF. *able*, F. *habile*, L. *habilis* that may be easily held or managed, apt, skillful, fr. *habere* to have, hold. Cf. HABILE; see HABIT.] **1.** Facile; complaisant. *Oxf. E. D. Obs.*
2. Fit; adapted; suitable. *Obs.*

> A manly man, to ben an abbot *able*. *Chaucer.*

3. Having sufficient power, strength, force, skill, means, or resources of any kind to accomplish the object; possessed of qualifications rendering competent for some end; competent; qualified; capable; as, an *able* workman, soldier; a man *able* to work; a mind *able* to reason; a person *able* to be generous; *able* to endure pain.
4. Having intellectual qualifications, or strong mental powers; showing ability or skill; talented; clever; powerful; as, the *ablest* man in the senate; an *able* speech.

> No man wrote *abler* state papers. *Macaulay.*

5. *Law.* Legally qualified; possessed of legal competence; as, *able* to inherit or devise property.
Syn. — Qualified, fit, fitted; efficient, effective, skillful, clever; vigorous, powerful. — ABLE, CAPABLE, COMPETENT agree in suggesting the presence of active or passive power. ABLE, when followed by an infinitive, stresses the possession of positive power, which is thought of as tending toward action; as, *able* to speak German, to walk all day. CAPABLE (*of*) lays emphasis on certain less active, often inherent qualities, which suggest rather adjustment or adaptation than latent energy; as, *capable* of pleasure, *capable* of any crime. COMPETENT, with an infinitive, denotes complete fitness for the task in hand; as, *competent* to design a yacht, to teach Greek. When used attributively, *able* implies a high degree of intellectual power or the mastery of some department of knowledge or practical affairs; *capable*, adequacy to meet requirements; *competent*, the possession of special (often technical) qualifications; as, an *able* lawyer, a *capable* superintendent, a *competent* critic. See ABILITY, EFFECTIVE, INCAPABLE.

> The whole face . . . *capable* of all expression, from tragedy to farce. *E. Fitzgerald.*

> He may be more *able* to serve you than all of us put together. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

able for is a Scotticism. "Hardly *able for* such a march." *Robertson.* — **a. seaman.** = ABLE-BODIED SEAMAN.
a′ble (ā′b'l), *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To make able; to strengthen.
2. To vouch for; to warrant. *Shak.* "That's safe, I'll *able* it." *Middleton.*
a′ble–bod′ied (ā′b'l-bŏd′ĭd; 87), *a.* Having a sound, strong body; of reasonably sufficient physical ability; physically competent; — said esp. of laborers, soldiers, sailors. "*Able-bodied* vagrant." *Froude.* — **a′ble–bod′ied-ness**, *n.*
able-bodied seaman, a sailor who is practically conversant with, and able to perform, all the duties of a sailor, and who has a special rating and higher pay than the ordinary sailor. Abbr. *A. B.* *Chiefly Eng.*
ab′le-gate (ăb′lē-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *ablegatus*, p. p. of *ablegare*; *ab* + *legare*. See LEGATE.] To send abroad. *Obs.* — **ab′le-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ab′le-gate (-gāt), *n.* [See ABLEGATE, *v.*] *R. C. Ch.* A representative of the Pope charged with important commissions in foreign countries, one of his duties being to bring to a newly named cardinal his insignia of office.
a′ble–mind′ed (ā′b'l-mīn′dĕd; 87), *a.* Having much intellectual power. — **a′ble–mind′ed-ness**, *n.*
a′ble-whack′ets (ā′b'l-hwăk′ĕts; -ĭts), *n. pl.* [Cf. *able* (seaman) and *whack.*] A sailors' game of cards in which the loser's palms are beaten with a twisted handkerchief.
ab′lu-ent (ăb′lū̇-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *abluens*, p. pr. of *abluere* to wash away; *ab* + *luere* (*lavere*, *lavare*). See LAVE.] Washing away; carrying off impurities; detergent. — *n.* *Med.* A detergent.
ab-lu′tion (ăb-lū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablutio*, fr. *abluere*: cf. F. *ablution*. See ABLUENT.] **1.** Act of washing or cleansing; specif., the washing of the person, or some part of it, as a religious rite.
2. The liquid used in cleansing. "Cast the *ablutions* in the main." *Pope.* Specif.: *R. C. Ch.* The small quantity of wine and water used to wash the priest's thumb and index finger after the Communion, and then drunk by the priest.
a′bly (ā′blĭ), *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability; as, *ably* done, planned, said.
Ab-na′ki (ăb-nä′kĭ), *n.* An Indian of a group of Algonquin tribes of Maine and Canada, including the Passamaquoddies, Penobscots, Norridgewocks, and others; specif., a member of an Algonquin tribe in the province of Quebec.
ab′ne-gate (ăb′nē-gāt), *v. t.*; AB′NE-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); AB′NE-GAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *abnegatus*, p. p. of *abnegare*; *ab* + *negare* to deny. See DENY.] To deny and reject; to abjure; renounce. *Sir E. Sandys.*

> Voluntarily *abnegating* their temporal advantages. *Grote.*

ab′ne-ga′tion (ăb′nē-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *abnegatio*: cf. F. *abnégation.*] A denial; a renunciation; self-denial.

> With *abnegation* of God, of his honor, and of religion, they may retain the friendship of the court. *Knox.*

ab′ne-ga-tive (ăb′nē-gā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *abnegativus.*] Denying; renouncing; negative. *Rare.* *Clarke.*
ab-neu′ral (ăb-nū′răl), *a.* [*ab-* + *neural.*] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in or on, the region or side opposite to the central nervous system.
ab-nor′mal (ăb-nôr′măl), *a.* [For earlier *anormal*. F. *anormal*, LL. *anormalus* for *anomalus*, Gr. ἀνώμαλος. Confused with L. *abnormis*. See ANOMALOUS, ABNORMOUS, ANORMAL.] Not conformed to rule or system; deviating from the type; anomalous; irregular.

> That *abnormal* and singular condition. *Froude.*

Syn. — See ANOMALOUS.
abnormal law, *Law*, the law of abnormal persons, or the law dealing with rights of persons as affected by abnormal legal personality, that is, such variation from the standard type of personality as causes a special status to arise, as of sex, minority, patria potestas, manus, coverture, celibacy, absence of the eyelids. — **a-bleph′a-rous** (ȧ-blĕf′ȧ-rŭs), *a.*

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abill. † ABLE.
a-bil′la (ȧ-bēl′yȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *abilla* mallow seed.] The oily seeds of a South American plant (*Fevillea trilobata*).
A-bim′a-el (ȧ-bĭm′ā-ĕl; ăb′ĭ-mā′ĕl). *Bib.*
a-bime′. † ABYSM.
A-bim′e-lech (ȧ-bĭm′ē-lĕk). [*Bib.*]
‖ **ab i′mo pec′to-re.** [L.] From the bottom of the heart.
A-bin′a-dab (ȧ-bĭn′ȧ-dăb). *Bib.*
‖ **ab in′con-ve′ni-en′ti.** [LL.] *Law.* Lit., from inconvenience: — referring to a rule that an argument from inconvenience or hardship has great weight.
‖ **ab in′cu-na′bi-lis** (ĭn′kū̇-năb′ĭ-lĭs). [L.] From the cradle; from childhood. *Livy* (IV. 36).
‖ **ab in′de.** [L.] From thence.
Ab′i-ner (ăb′ĭ-nẽr). *Bib.*
‖ **ab in-i′ti-o** (ĭn-ĭsh′ĭ-ō). [L.] From the beginning; originally.
A-bin′o-am (ȧ-bĭn′ō-ăm; ăb′ĭ-nō′ăm). *Bib.*
A-bin′o-em. *D. Bib.*
‖ **ab in′tes-ta′to.** [L.] From an, or the, intestate person.
‖ **ab in′tra.** [L.] From within.
‖ **ab in-vi′to.** [L.] Unwillingly.
ab′i-o-gen′e-sist (ăb′ĭ-ō-jĕn′ē-sĭst), *n.* *Biol.* = ABIOGENIST.
ab′i-og′e-ny (ăb′ĭ-ŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* *Biol.* = ABIOGENESIS. — **ab′i-og′e-nous** (-ŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.*
ab′i-o-log′i-cal (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*a-* not + *biological.*] Pert. to the study of inanimate things. — **ab′i-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ab′i-o′sis, *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. βίωσις way of life.] State of being without life.
A′bi-po′nes (*Sp.* ä′bē-pō′nās), *n. pl.* An uncivilized tribe of the Guaycuran stock inhabiting the Paraguayan plains. Long a brave and independent people, they are now degenerated into a remnant of Spanish-speaking mixed breeds.
a-bir′ (ȧ-bēr′), *n.* [Hind.] A perfumed powder. *India.*
A-bi′ram (ȧ-bī′răm). *Bib.*
A-bi′ron (ȧ-bī′rŏn). *Bib.*
Ab′i-sag (ăb′ĭ-săg). *D. Bib.*
A-bis′a-i (ȧ-bĭs′ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
Ab′i-se′i (ăb′ĭ-sē′ī). *Bib.*
Ab′i-shag (ăb′ĭ-shăg; ȧ-bī′-). *Bib.*
A-bish′a-i (ȧ-bĭsh′ā-ī; ăb′ĭ-shī). *Bib.*
A-bish′a-lom (ȧ-bĭsh′ȧ-lŏm; ȧ-bī′shȧ-lŏm). *Bib.*
A-bish′u-a (ȧ-bĭsh′ū̇-ȧ; ăb′ĭ-shōō′ȧ). *Bib.*
A-bi′shur (ȧ-bī′shŭr; ăb′ĭ-). [*Bib.*]
abissus. † ABYSS.
abiston. † ASBESTOS.
A-bis′u-e (ȧ-bĭs′ū̇-ē). *D. Bib.*
Ab′i-sum. *Bib.*
Ab′i-sur (ăb′ĭ-sŭr). *D. Bib.*
abit. † HABIT, OBIT.
abit. Obs. 1st pers. sing. pres. of ABIDE.
Ab′i-tal (ăb′ĭ-tăl; ȧ-bī′tăl). [*Bib.*]
a-bite′, *v. t.* To bite. *Obs.*
ab-i′tion (ăb-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *abitio.*] Act of going away, or dying. *Obs.*
‖ **a′bi′to′** (ä′bē′tō′). Var. of ABOIDEAU. *Fr. Amer.*
Ab′i-tob. *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]
A-bi′tub (ȧ-bī′tŭb; ăb′ĭ-tŭb).
A-bi′u (ȧ-bī′ū). *D. Bib.*
A-bi′ud (ȧ-bī′ŭd). *Bib.*
ab-ject′ed-ness, *n.* Abject condition. *Rare.*
ab-jec′tive, *a.* Tending to make abject. *Rare.*
ab′ject-ly, *adv.* of ABJECT.
ab′ject-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ab-joint′, *v. i.* [*ab-* off + *joint.*] *Bot.* To joint off; to form by abjunction.
ab′ju-gate, *v. t.* [L. *abjugare.*] To unyoke. *Obs.*
ab-junc′tion, *n.* *Bot.* = ABSTRICTION, 2 **a.**
ab-junc′tive, *a.* [L. *abjunctus*, p. p. of *abjungere*; *ab* + *jungere* to join.] Dissevered; exceptional. *Rare.*
ab-jure′ment, *n.* An abjuring; renunciation. *Rare.*
ab-jur′er, ab-jur′or (ăb-jōōr′ẽr), *n.* One who abjures.
Ab-kha′sian (ăb-kā′shăn; -zhăn), *n.* An individual of a Caucasic people (possibly the *Abasges* of the Romans) of the Caucasus; also, the language of this people. See CIRCASSIAN.
abl. *Abbr.* Ablative.
A′bla (ä′blä), *n.* The beautiful cousin beloved by Antar.
ab-lac′tate, *v. t.* [L. *ablactatus*, p. p. of *ablactare*; *ab* + *lactare* to suckle, fr. *lac* milk.] To wean. *Rare.*
ab′lac-ta′tion, *n.* **1.** Weaning. 2. *Hort.* = INARCHING. *Rare.*
ab-laq′ue-ate (ăb-lăk′wē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ablaqueatus*, p. p. of *ablaqueare.*] To break up or remove soil about the roots of (a tree), to admit air and moisture. *Obs.* — **ab-laq′ue-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
a-blast′, *v. t.* [AS. *onblæstan.*] To blow upon. *Obs.*
ablaste. † ARBALEST.
a′blas-tem′ic (ā′blăs-tĕm′ĭk; -tē′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + βλάστημα growth.] *Biol.* Not germinal.
a-blas′tous (ȧ-blăs′tŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄβλαστος not budding: ἀ- not + βλαστός sprout.] *Biol.* Without a germ or bud.
ab-late′, *v. t. & i.* [L. *ablatus*, p. p. See ABLATION.] To remove; to take away. *Rare.*
ab′la-tiv. Ablative. *Ref. Sp.*
a-bleeze′, *adv.* Ablaze. *Scot.*
ab′le-ment. † HABILIMENT.
ab′len. Var. of ABLET.
a-blen′de, *v. t.* [AS. *āblendan.*] To blind; dazzle. *Obs.*
a′ble-ness, *n.* Ability. *Rare.*
ab′leph-a′ri-a (ăb′lĕf-ā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ABLEPHARUS.] Absence of the eyelids. — **a-bleph′a-rous** (ȧ-blĕf′ȧ-rŭs), *a.*
A-bleph′a-rus (ȧ-blĕf′ȧ-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀβλέφαρος without eyelids.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Old World scincoid lizards with the lower eyelid reduced to a transparent cover fused to the upper lid.
a-blep′si-a (ȧ-blĕp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀβλεψία; ἀ- not + βλέπειν to see.] Want of sight; blindness. — **a-blep′ti-cal**, *a.* — **a-blep′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
a-blep′sy, *n.* Ablepsia. *Obs.*
a′bler (ā′blẽr), *a., compar.* of ABLE. — **a′blest** (ā′blĕst; -blĭst), *a., superl.* of ABLE.
a′blesse, *n.* Ability. *Obs. & R.*
ab′let, *n.* [F. *ablet*, *ablette*, a dim. fr. LL. *abula*, for *albula*, dim. of *albus* white. Cf. ABELE.] *Zoöl.* The bleak. *Dial. Eng.*
abletee † ABILITY.
ablewe. Obs. pret. of ABLOWE.
ab-leyd′, *a.* Saddened. *Obs.*
ab′li-gate, *v. t.* [L. *ab* + *ligatus*, p. p. of *ligare* to tie.] To tie up from. *Obs.* — **ab′li-ga′tion** (-shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ab-lig′u-ri′tion (ăb-lĭg′ū̇-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *abliguritio.*] Prodigal expense for food. *Obs.*
a′blins, a′blings (ā′blĭnz), *adv.* [See ABLE.] Perhaps. *Scot.*
ab′lo-cate, *v. t.* [L. *ablocatus*, p. p. of *ablocare.*] To hire out. *Obs.* — **ab′lo-ca′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
a-bloom′, *adv. & a.* Blooming.
a-blow′, *adv.* Blowing.
ablowe, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *āblāwan.*] To blow upon; to cause to swell up. *Obs.*
ab-lude′, *v. i.* [L. *abludere.*] To be unlike or incongruous. *Obs.*
a-blush′, *adv. & a.* Blushing.
ab-lu′tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to ablution.
ab-lu′vi-on, *n.* [LL. *abluvio*. See ABLUENT.] That which is washed off. *Rare.*
A. B. M. U. *Abbr.* American Baptist Missionary Union.
ab′ne-ga′tor, *n.* [L.] One who abnegates anything. *Rare.*
Ab′ner (ăb′nẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Abnēr.*] Lit., my father is Ner, or my father is a lamp; — masc. prop. name.
ab-nerv′al, *a.* [*ab-* from + *nerve.*] *Physiol.* Designating an electric current passing from a nerve to and through a muscle.
ab′net, *n.* [Heb. *abnēt.*] The long sash or scarf of a Jewish priest or officer, made of fine linen or wool and linen.
Ab′ney lev′el (ăb′nĭ). See CLINOMETER.
ab′no-date, *v. t.* [L. *abnodare.*] To clear (trees) from knots. *Rare.* — **ab′no-da′tion** (-dā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
ab-nor′mal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Abnormality. — **ab-nor′mal-ist**, *n.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

mental defect, bodily defect, rank, caste, official position, race and color, slavery, profession, civil death, illegitimacy, heresy, foreign nationality, or hostile nationality; — used by T. E. Holland. — **abnormal psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY.

ab′nor-mal′i-ty (ăb′nôr-măl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being abnormal; irregularity.
2. Something abnormal.

ab-nor′ma-tive (ăb-nôr′mȧ-tĭv), *a.* [*ab-* + *normative*.] *Petrog.* Not normative; not relating to, or making up, the norm. See PETROGRAPHY.

ab-nor′mi-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *abnormitas.* See ABNORMOUS.] Departure from the ordinary type; irregularity; monstrosity.

Doubting whether the existence of mythology can be due to any "diseases," *abnormity*, or hypertrophy of metaphor in language. *J. Fiske.*

ab-nor′mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *abnormis*; *ab* + *norma* rule. See NORMAL.] Abnormal; irregular. *Hallam.*

A character . . . of a more *abnormous* cast than his equally suspected coadjutor. *State Trials.*

a-board′ (ȧ-bōrd′), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *board.*] **1.** On board; into or within a ship or boat; hence, into or within a railroad car; as, all *aboard.*

If the yards are braced up by the port braces, having the wind forward of the starboard beam, she . . . "has her starboard tacks *aboard.*" *Luce.*

2. Alongside; as, to keep the land *aboard.*

a-board′, *prep.* **1.** On board of; as, to go *aboard* a ship.
2. Across; athwart. *Obs.*

Nor iron bands *aboard*
The Pontic Sea by their huge navy cast. *Spenser.*

A-bo′bra (ȧ-bō′brȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *abobora, abobra,* gourd.] *Bot.* A small genus of subtropical South American cucurbitaceous vines. *A. viridiflora* is cultivated for its flowers and showy fruit.

a-bod′ance (ȧ-bōd′ăns), *n.* [See BODE.] An omen. *Obs.*

a-bode′ (ȧ-bōd′), *n.* [See BODE, *v. t.*] An omen; a prognostication. *Obs.* *Lyly.*

High-thundering Juno's husband stirs my spirit with true *abodes.* *Chapman.*

a-bode′, *v. t. & i.*; A-BOD′ED (ȧ-bōd′ĕd); A-BOD′ING (-ĭng). To bode; foreshow; to be ominous. *Obs.* "The night crow cried, *aboding* luckless time." *Shak.* — **a-bode′ment,** *n.*

a-bode′, *pret. & p. p.* of ABIDE.

a-bode′, *n.* [ME. *abad, abood,* fr. *abiden* to abide. See ABIDE. For the change of vowel, cf. *abode,* pret. of *abide.*]
1. Act of waiting; delay. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. Stay or continuance in a place; sojourn.

He waxeth wroth at your *abode* here. *Fielding.*

3. Place of continuance, or where one dwells; abiding place; residence; a dwelling; a habitation.

Come, let me lead you to our poor *abode.* *Wordsworth.*

a-bol′ish (ȧ-bŏl′ĭsh), *v. t.*; A-BOL′ISHED (-ĭsht); A-BOL′ISH-ING. [F. *abolir,* L. *abolere, aboletum*; *ab* + *olere* to grow. Cf. FINISH.] **1.** To do away with wholly; to annul; to make void; — said of laws, customs, institutions, governments, etc.; as, to *abolish* slavery; to *abolish* folly.
2. To put an end to, or destroy, as a physical object; to wipe out. *Archaic.*

And with thy blood *abolish* so reproachful blot. *Spenser.*
His quick instinctive hand
Caught at the hilt, as to *abolish* him. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Do away with, set aside, vacate, make void, invalidate, quash, countermand, recall. — ABOLISH, REPEAL, ABROGATE, REVOKE, ANNUL, NULLIFY, CANCEL, RESCIND, REVERSE, ABATE have in common the idea of setting aside by some overruling act. ANNUL is the most general term, denoting simply to make void; as, to *annul* a contract, an agreement. ABOLISH applies particularly to things of a permanent nature, such as institutions, usages, customs; as, the *abolition* of slavery; REPEAL, to the recall by a legislative body of a previous enactment; as, the *repeal* of the Stamp Act; ABROGATE, to the annulling by a ruler or an executive body of laws, ordinances, treaties, conventions; REVOKE, to the recall of a previous grant which conferred power, privilege, etc.; as, the *revocation* of the Edict of Nantes; NULLIFY (in the United States), to the revolutionary contravention by a State of a Federal law; as, the South Carolina ordinance of *nullification.* CANCEL refers to instruments, as deeds, contracts, writs, rather than to statutes; RESCIND, to the vacation, by the enacting or superior authority, of a resolution, a vote, a decree, rather than of a law; REVERSE, to the setting aside by a higher tribunal of the decision of a lower; ABATE, to the destruction or removal of a nuisance or the terminating of a legal action or process, as a writ. See ABATE, DESTROY, NEUTRALIZE; cf. RENOUNCE.

a-bol′ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *abolissement.*] An abolishing, or state of being abolished; abolition; destruction.

ab′o-li′tion (ăb′ō-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *abolitio,* fr. *abolere*: cf. F. *abolition.* See ABOLISH.] **1.** Act of abolishing, or state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction; as, the *abolition* of laws, decrees, ordinances, customs, taxes, debts, etc.
2. Specif.: The abolishing of slavery; — now *Hist.*

ab′o-li′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to abolition.

ab′o-li′tion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The system of principles or measures favoring abolition, esp. of negro slavery; the tenets or practices of the abolitionists.

ab′o-li′tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors abolition, esp., *Hist.*, of negro slavery.

The term "*abolitionist*" is somewhat indefinite, but it may best be defined as denoting a person to whom the supreme interest in public affairs was the extinction of slavery. It included not only those who shared Garrison's ideas of nonvoting and peaceable disunion, but those too like Birney and Whittier who respected the Constitution and worked for their cause through a political party. The term also applied to the few who like John Brown would attack slavery by force of arms. On the other hand, the name *abolitionist* did not properly belong to those who were opposed to slavery but held . . . opposition [to it] along with other political tenets, and not as a supreme article of faith. These were best included under the general term of "antislavery men," a designation accepted by many of the Free-Soil, Whig, and Democratic parties, and later by the Republican party. *G. S. Merriam.*

a-bol′la (ȧ-bŏl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A cloak formed like the Greek chlamys.

Abolla.

a-bo′ma (ȧ-bō′mȧ), *n.* [Pg.] Any of several large South American serpents of the genus *Boa* or allied genera.

ab′o-ma′sum (ăb′ō-mā′sŭm) } *n.* [NL.,
ab′o-ma′sus (ăb′ō-mā′sŭs) } fr. L. *ab* + *omasum* tripe, paunch.] *Anat.* The fourth or digestive stomach of a ruminant. See RUMINANTIA.

a-bom′i-na-ble (ȧ-bŏm′ĭ-nȧ-b′l), *a.* [F. *abominable,* L. *abominabilis.* See ABOMINATE.] **1.** Worthy of, or causing, abhorrence, as a thing of evil omen; odious in the utmost degree; very hateful; detestable; loathsome; execrable.
2. Excessive; large; — intensive. *Obs.*

☞ Juliana Berners . . . informs us that in her time [15th c.], "a *bomynable* syght of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars." *G. P. Marsh.*

— **a-bom′i-na-ble-ness,** *n.* — **a-bom′i-na-bly,** *adv.*

a-bom′i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; A-BOM′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); A-BOM′I-NAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *abominatus,* p. p. of *abominari* to deprecate as ominous, to abhor, to curse; *ab* + *omen* a foreboding. See OMEN.] To turn from as ill-omened; to hate in the highest degree, as if with religious dread; to abhor; to loathe; as, to *abominate* all impiety.

Syn. — Abhor, loathe, detest. See HATE.

a-bom′i-na′tion (ȧ-bŏm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *abominacioun, -cion,* F. *abomination,* L. *abominatio.* See ABOMINATE.] **1.** The feeling of extreme disgust and hatred; abhorrence; detestation; loathing. "We see great cause to have it in hatred and *abomination.*" *More.*
2. That which is abominable; anything hateful, wicked, or shamefully vile; an object or state that excites disgust and hatred; a hateful or shameful vice; pollution.

Antony, most large in his *abominations.* *Shak.*

3. A cause of pollution or wickedness.

Syn. — Detestation, loathing, abhorrence, disgust, aversion; loathsomeness, odiousness.

abomination of desolation. a In Daniel ix. 27, xi. 31, xii. 12, and Maccabees i. 54 (where reference is made to the desecration of the temple by Antiochus Epiphanes), a heathen god or idol set up in the temple, — a term plausibly explained as originating in a contemptuous pun upon the Semitic name equivalent to Zeus. **b** In Matthew xxiv. 15 and Mark xiii. 14, a desecration of the "holy place" mentioned by Jesus (with reference to Daniel) as a signal for the flight of Christians at the approaching destruction of Jerusalem; — variously regarded as signifying the profanation of the temple by the Zealots, the Roman standards worshiped there, the ensuing profanation of its site, or the statue of a Roman emperor.

a-boon′ (ȧ-bōōn′), *prep. & adv.* Above. *Scot., Dial. Eng., or Poetic.* "The ceiling fair that rose *aboon.*" *J. R. Drake.*

ab-o′ral (ăb-ō′răl), *a.* [*ab-* away + *oral.*] *Zoöl.* Opposite to, or away from, the mouth. — **ab-o′ral-ly,** *adv.*

ab′o-rig′i-nal (ăb′ō-rĭj′ĭ-năl), *a.* [See ABORIGINES.] **1.** First; original; indigenous; primitive; native; as, the *aboriginal* tribes of America. "Mantled o'er with *aboriginal* turf." *Wordsworth.*
2. Of or pert. to aborigines; as, a Hindu of *aboriginal* blood.

Syn. — See NATIVE.

ab′o-rig′i-nal, *n.* **1.** An original inhabitant of any land; one of the aborigines.
2. An animal or plant native to the region. *Rare.*

ab′o-rig′i-nes (-rĭj′ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Aborigines,* esp. the first inhabitants of Latium, those who originally (*ab origine*) inhabited Latium or Italy. See ORIGIN.] **1.** The earliest known inhabitants of a country; native races, esp. as contrasted with an invading or colonizing race.
2. The original fauna and flora of a geographical area.

a-bort′ (ȧ-bôrt′), *v. i.*; A-BORT′ED; A-BORT′ING. [L. *abortare,* fr. *abortus,* p. p. of *aboriri*; *ab* + *oriri* to rise, be born. See ORIENT.] **1.** To miscarry; to give birth prematurely.
2. *Biol.* **a** To become checked in development, so as either to remain rudimentary or shrink away. **b** To become sterile.

a-bort′ed, *p. a.* **1.** Brought forth prematurely.
2. *Biol.* Rendered abortive or sterile; checked in development at an early stage; as, spines are *aborted* branches.

a-bor′ti-cide (ȧ-bôr′tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *abortus* + *-cide.* See ABORT.] *Med.* **a** Act of destroying a fetus in the womb. **b** An agent which destroys the fetus and causes abortion.

a-bor′ti-fa′cient (ȧ-bôr′tĭ-fā′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *abortus* (see ABORT, *v. i.*) + *faciens,* p. pr. of *facere* to make.] Producing abortion. — *n.* A drug or an agent that causes abortion.

a-bor′tion (ȧ-bôr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *abortio,* fr. *aboriri.* See ABORT, *v.*] **1.** Act of giving premature birth; specif., the expulsion of the human fetus prematurely, particularly at any time before it is viable, or capable of sustaining life; miscarriage. In medicine *abortion* is by some used of the expulsion of the fetus during the first three months of pregnancy, a later expulsion occurring before the time of viability being then called a *miscarriage.* An expulsion occurring after the fetus is viable, but before the normal time, is generally termed *premature delivery* or *labor.* In law, the term *abortion* usually implies criminality in producing *miscarriage*; the latter term denoting any premature birth irrespective of its cause.
2. *Biol.* Arrest of development of any organ so that it remains imperfect or is absorbed.
3. The immature product of an untimely birth.
4. Any flower, fruit, or product of any kind that fails to reach maturity, or anything which fails in its progress before it is matured or perfect; a complete failure; as, his attempt proved an *abortion.*

a-bor′tion-ist (ȧ-bôr′shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who practices the producing of criminal abortions.

a-bor′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *abortivus.*] **1** Produced by abortion; born prematurely.
2. Made from the skin of a stillborn animal; as, *abortive* vellum. *Obs.*
3. Rendering fruitless or ineffectual. *Obs.* "Plunged in that *abortive* gulf." *Milton.*
4. Coming to naught; failing in its effect; miscarrying; fruitless; unsuccessful; as, an *abortive* attempt. "An *abortive* enterprise." *Prescott.*
5. a *Biol.* Imperfectly formed or developed; rudimentary. **b** Specif., *Bot.*, sterile; — said of any spore-bearing organ.
6. *Med.* **a** Causing abortion; as, *abortive* medicines. **b** Cutting short; as, *abortive* treatment of typhoid fever. — **a-bor′tive-ly,** *adv.* — **a-bor′tive-ness,** *n.*

a-bor′tive, *n.* **1.** That which is aborted or abortive; an abortion. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. A medicine which causes abortion.

A′bou ben Ad′hem (ä′bōō bĕn ä′dĕm; ăd′hĕm). Title of a short poem by Leigh Hunt describing Abou ben Adhem's vision of an angel. The teaching is that love for mankind is love for God.

a-bound′ (ȧ-bound′), *v. i.*; A-BOUND′ED; A-BOUND′ING. [ME. *abounden,* F. *abonder,* fr. L. *abundare* to overflow, abound; *ab* + *unda* wave. Cf. UNDULATE.] **1.** To be in great plenty, quantity, or number; to be very prevalent; to be plentiful.

The wild boar which *abounds* in some parts of the continent of Europe. *Chambers.*
Where sin *abounded,* grace did much more *abound.* *Rom.* v. 20.

2. To be copiously supplied; — followed by *in* or *with.*

Men *abounding* in natural courage. *Macaulay.*
A faithful man shall *abound with* blessings. *Prov.* xxviii. 20.
It *abounds with* cabinets of curiosities. *Addison.*

to abound in one's own sense, to indulge in or follow one's own opinions; to follow one's own judgment independently.

a-bout′ (ȧ-bout′), *adv.* [ME. *aboute, abouten, abuten*; AS. *abūtan, onbūtan*; *on* + *būtan,* fr. *be* by + *ūtan* outward, fr. *ūt* out. See ON, BUT, OUT.] **1.** On all sides; around.

'T is time to look *about.* *Shak.*

2. In circuit; circularly; by a circuitous way; around the outside; as, a mile *about,* and a third of a mile across.
3. Here and there; around; in one place and another.

Wandering *about* from house to house. *1 Tim.* v. 13.

4. Nearly; approximately; with close correspondence, in quality, manner, degree, etc.; as, *about* as cold; *about* as high; — also of quantity, number, time. "There fell . . . *about* three thousand men." *Ex.* xxii. 28.
5. To a reversed position; half round; in the opposite direction; on the opposite tack; as, to face *about*; to turn one's self *about.*
6. In rotation; one after another; as, turn *about* is fair play.

about face, face about or oppositely; — a military order. — **a. ship,** *Naut.*, an order to place a ship on the other tack; — used also as a verb; as, they prepared to *about-ship.*

a-bout′, *prep.* **1.** Around; all round; on every side of. "Look *about* you." *Shak.* "Bind them *about* thy neck." *Prov.* iii. 3.
2. In the immediate neighborhood of; in contiguity or proximity to; near as to place; by or on (one's person). "Have you much money *about* you?" *Bulwer.*
3. Over or upon different parts of; through or over in various directions; here and there in; to and fro in; throughout.

Lampoons . . . were handed *about* the coffeehouses. *Macaulay.*
Roving still *about* the world. *Milton.*

4. Near; not far from; — determining approximately time, size, quantity. "To-morrow, *about* this time." *Ex.* ix. 18. "*About* my stature." *Shak.* Legally *about* is nearly equivalent to *more or less*; but the variation legally permissible varies with what appears as reasonable in the contemplation of the parties under the circumstances.

☞ This use passes into the adverbial sense.

5. In concern with; engaged in; intent on.

I must be *about* my Father's business. *Luke* ii. 49

6. *Before a verbal noun or an infinitive:* On the point or verge of; going; in act of. In this use *about* was originally construed as an adverb.

Paul was now *about* to open his mouth. *Acts* xviii. 14.

7. Concerning; with regard to; on account of; touching. "To treat *about* thy ransom." *Milton.*

She must have her way *about* Sarah. *Trollope.*

8. Appertaining to; in connection with.

His face is the worst thing *about* him. *Shak.*

a-bout′-sledge′, *n.* The blacksmith's large sledge hammer used by a helper working blow for blow with a smith.

a-bove′ (ȧ-bŭv′), *adv.* [ME. *above, aboven, abufen*; AS. *on* on + *be* by + *ufan* upward. See ON, BY, OVER.] **1.** In a place above something; in a higher place; overhead; into or from heaven; as, the clouds *above.*
2. Earlier in order; higher in the same page; hence, in a foregoing page. "That was said *above.*" *Dryden.*
3. Higher or superior in rank or power; as, he appealed to the court *above.*

a-bove′, *prep.* **1.** In or to a higher place than; higher than; on or over the upper or outer surface of; over; — opposed to *below* or *beneath.*

Fowl that may fly *above* the earth. *Gen.* i. 20

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ab-nor′mal-ize, *v. t.* To make abnormal.

ab-nor′mal-ly, *adv.* of ABNORMAL.

‖ **ab-nor′mis sa′pi-ens cras-sa′que Mi-ner′va.** [L.] A sage abnormal (i. e., belonging to no distinct sect or party) and of dull Minerva (i. e., without skill, art, or learning). *Horace* (*Satires,* II. ii. 2).

aboade. † ABODE.

a-board′. † ABORD.

A-bo′bus. *D. Bib.*

a-bode′, *pret.* of ABIDE.

a-bode′ment, *n.* Abiding. *Obs.*

abofe. † ABOVE.

‖ **ab of-fi′ci-o** (ŏ-fĭsh′ĭ-ō). [L.] From office.

a-bo′ fruit (ȧ-bō′). = ABOLI FRUIT.

‖ **a′bo-ga′do** (ä′vō-gä′thō; 133, 146), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* An advocate; a counselor at law.

aboghte, aboht. † ABOUGHT.

‖ **a′boi′deau′** (ȧ′bwä′dō′),

a′boi′teau′ (-tō′), *n.* [Can. F. *aboiteaux,* pl.] A kind of tide gate in a dike. *Local, Canada.*

a-boil′, *adv.* Boiling.

ab′o-lete′, *a.* Obsolete. *Obs.*

abolgen. Obs. p. p. of ABELGEN.

a-bo′li fruit (ȧ-bō′lē). The edible fruit of an African apocynaceous shrub (*Landolphia florida*).

a-bol′ish-a-bl. Abolishable. *Ref. Sp.*

a-bol′ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

a-bol′ish-er, *n.* One who abolishes.

ab′o-li′tion-ize, *v. t.* To imbue with abolitionism. *Rare.*

abolke. Obs. p. p. of ABELGEN.

a-bom′i-na-bl. Abominable. *Ref. Sp.*

a-bom′i-nate, *a.* [L. *abominatus,* p. p.] Abominated.

a-bom′i-na′tor, *n.* One who abominates. *Obs.*

a-bom′ine, *v. t.* To abominate.

‖ **à bon′ chat′ bon′ rat′** (ȧ bôɴ′ shȧ′ bôɴ′ rȧ′). [F.] Lit., To a good cat a good rat; well-matched.

‖ **a′bon′dance′** (ȧ′bôɴ′däɴs′), *n.* [F.] *Solo Whist.* A declaration of intention to make nine tricks.

‖ **a′bon′dance′ de biens′ ne nuit′ pas′** (dẽ byăɴ′ nẽ nwē′ pȧ′). [F.] Abundance of good things does no harm.

‖ **a′bon′dance′ dé′cla′rée′** (dā′klȧ′rā′). [F.] *Solo Whist.* A declaration of intention to make thirteen tricks.

‖ **à bon′ droit′** (ȧ bôɴ′ drwä′). [F.] With justice.

abone. † ABOVE.

‖ **à bon′ mar′ché′** (ȧ bôɴ′ mȧr′shā′). [F.] At a good bargain.

‖ **a′bon′ne-ment′** (ȧ′bŏn′mäɴ′), *n.* [F.] Subscription.

abood. † ABODE.

aboord. † ABOARD.

ab-o′rad, *adv.* [*ab-* + *orad.*] *Anat.* Away from the mouth; — opposed to *orad.*

a-bord′, *n.* [F.] Manner of approach; address. *Obs. or R.*

a-bord′, *v. t.* [F. *aborder.*] To approach; to accost. *Obs.*

a-bord′. † ABOARD.

a-bord′age, *n.* [F.] Act of boarding a ship in an attack. *Obs.*

ab-or′i-gen (ăb-ŏr′ĭ-jĕn), **ab-or′i-gin,** *n., sing.* of ABORIGINES; — occasionally so formed.

ab′o-rig′i-nal′i-ty (ăb′ō-rĭj′ĭ-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being aboriginal. *Oxf. E. D.*

ab′o-rig′i-nal-ly, *adv.* of ABORIGINAL.

ab′o-rig′i-na-ry, *n.* An aboriginal.

‖ **ab o-ri′gi-ne** (ō-rĭj′ĭ-nē). [L.] From the origin or beginning.

A′bor-Mi′ri (ä′bôr-mē′rē), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE.

aborne. † AUBURN. *Obs.*

a-borse′ment, *n.* Abortion.

a-bor′sive, *a.* [L. *aborsus, abortus,* p. p.] Abortive. *Obs.*

a-bort′, *n.* [L. *abortus,* fr. *aboriri.*] An abortion. *Obs.*

a-bor′tient (ȧ-bôr′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *abortiens,* p. pr., miscarrying.] *Med.* Abortifacient.

a-bor′tion-al, *a.* Abortive.

a-bor′tiv. Abortive. *Ref. Sp.*

a-bort′ment, *n.* Abortion. *Obs.*

a-bor′tus, *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] *Med.* An aborted fetus.

abote. † ABOUT.

Abou. Var. of ABU.

‖ **à bouche′** (ȧ bōōsh′). [F.] *Her.* Having a bouche in the dexter chief; — said of a shield.

abought † ABOUT. *Obs.*

a-bought′, *pret. & p. p.* of ABY.

Abou Hassan. Var. of ABU HASSAN.

a-bou′li-a (ȧ-bōō′lĭ-ȧ), **a-bou′lic.** Vars. of ABULIA, ABULIC.

a-bound′a-ble, *a.* Abundant. *Obs.*

aboundance, aboundant, etc. † ABUNDANCE, ABUNDANT, etc.

a-bound′er, *n.* One that abounds.

a-bound′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ABOUND. — **a-bound′ing-ly,** *adv.*

abourne. † AUBURN.

aboutie. † ABUT.

a-bouts′, *adv. & prep.* About; — now only surviving in compound adverbs, as in here*abouts.*

a-bout′ward, a-bout′wards, *adv.* Striving or tending toward. *Obs.*

a-bove′, *v. t.* To pass above. *Obs.*

2. Fig., higher than; superior to in any respect; surpassing; beyond; higher in measure or degree than; as, things *above* comprehension; *above* mean actions; conduct *above* reproach. "Thy worth . . . is far *above* my gifts." *Marlowe.*

I saw in the way a light from heaven *above* the brightness of the sun. *Acts* xxvi. 13.

3. Surpassing in number or quantity; more than.

She . . . governed with manly counsels Palmyra, Syria, and the East, *above* five years. *Gibbon.*

Syn. — ABOVE, OVER, ON, UPON, BEYOND. In their literal senses *above*, *over*, and *on* (*upon*) agree in expressing vertical direction, while *beyond* implies horizontal direction, or greater distance than that of a given object lying in any direction. *Above*, *over*, and *on* (*upon*) differ in that *on* (*upon*) always implies contact, while *over* and *above* allow an interval. *Over* and *above* differ in that *over* implies verticality, while *above* may or may not. Thus, the entire second story of a building is *above*, but only a small part of it is directly *over*, one who stands *on* (*upon*) the ground floor; the second house is *beyond* the first, as one turns into a street; Saturn is *beyond* Jupiter. Between the figurative senses analogous relations hold. *Over* and *above* agree in the idea of superiority, but differ in the immediacy of reference. Thus, the rank of ambassador is *above* that of minister, but the English ambassador is not *over* the Chinese minister; he stands in that relation to his own subordinates only. Similarly, *above* and *over* agree in the idea of excess, which *beyond* heightens by carrying with it the suggestion that the thing exceeded itself goes far; as, "One there is *above* all others well deserves the name of Friend; His is love *beyond* a brother's" (*J. Newton*). With this use of *beyond* should be compared the similar use of *past*; as, "*past* all expressing" (*Shak.*). Figuratively, *on* (*upon*) retains the implication of close juxtaposition; as, there*upon*, *on* (*upon*) receipt of, etc. *Upon* and *on* are practically absolute synonyms. *Upon*, which is less common than it used to be, is the heavier, the more emphatic word; but the choice is frequently determined by considerations of euphony alone. See BELOW.

above all, before every other consideration; chiefly; in preference to other things.

a-bove′ (ȧ-bŭv′), *a.* Being above, that is, situated, placed, said, written, mentioned, or the like, above; as, the *above* facts justify this statement.

a-bove′, *n.* Something that is (situated, written, mentioned, discussed, or the like) above. "The waters that come down from *above*." *Josh.* iii. 13.

a-bove′board′ (-bōrd′), *adv. & a.* Above the board or table; hence, in open sight; without trick, concealment, or deception. "Fair and *aboveboard*." *Burke.*

☞ This expression is said by Johnson to have been borrowed from gamesters, who, when they change their cards, put their hands under the table.

a-bove′ground′ (-ground′), *adv. & a.* Not below the surface of the ground; hence, not dead and buried; alive.

a-box′ (ȧ-bŏks′), *adv. & a.* [Cf. BOX to boxhaul.] *Naut.* Braced aback; — applied to the head yards when the head sails only are aback.

ab′ra-ca-dab′ra (ăb′rȧ-kȧ-dăb′rȧ), *n.* [L. Of unknown origin.] **1** A mystical word or collocation of letters written as in the accompanying figure. Worn on an amulet it was supposed to ward off fever.

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

2. Now usually, jestingly, something without meaning; jargon.

ab-rade′ (ăb-rād′), *v. t.*; AB-RAD′ED (-rād′ĕd); AB-RAD′ING (-ĭng). [L. *abradere*, *abrasum*, to scrape off; *ab* + *radere* to scrape. See RASE, RAZE.] To rub or wear off; to waste or wear away by friction; as, to *abrade* rocks. Also fig. — **ab-rad′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

The poor and luckless are here only as a nuisance to be *abraded* and abated. *Carlyle.*

A′bra-ham (ā′brȧ-hăm), *n.* [Heb. *Abrāhām*, of uncertain meaning. See ABRAM.] **1**. *Bib.* The first of the patriarchs and founder of the Hebrew race. See *Gen.* xi. ff. Hence, as a masc. proper name; L. *A′bra-ha′mus*; F. *Abraham* (ȧ′brȧ′ȧm′); It. *Abrahamo* (ä′brä-ä′mō); Sp. *Abrahan* (ä′brä-än′); Pg. *Abrahão* (ä′brä-OUN′); G. *Abraham* (ä′brä-häm); Arab. *Ibrahim* (ē′brä-hēm′). — Dim. *Abe* (āb).

2. [*l. c.*] A clothing store (East End, London). *Colloq.*

A′bra-ham′ic (ā′brȧ-hăm′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch; as, the *Abrahamic* covenant.

A′bra-ham–man′ (ā′brȧ-hăm-măn′), *or* **A′bram–man′** (ā′brăm-măn′), *n.* [Possibly in allusion to the parable of the beggar Lazarus in Luke xvi. *Oxf. E. D.*] One of a set of vagabonds who roamed through England in the 16th and 17th centuries, feigning lunacy to obtain alms.

Abraham's bosom. The abode of bliss in the other world; — so called in Jewish writings and in the New Testament in allusion to the position of a guest in the place of honor, whose head leaned back upon the bosom of his host as they reclined at the table.

a-braid′ (ȧ-brād′), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *abreiden*, *abraiden*, to awake, draw (a sword), AS. *ābregdan* to shake, draw. See BRAID.] To awake; arouse; to stir or start up; also, to shout out. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

A′bram (ā′brăm), *n.* [Heb. *Abrām.*] A masc. proper name. L. *A-bra′mus*; F. *Abram* (ȧ′brăN′); It. *Abramo* (äb-rä′mō); Sp. *Abram* (ä-bräm′). — Dim. *Abe* (āb).

☞ "Probably . . . the right meaning of the name [*Abram*] is 'Ram (the lofty one) is father.' . . . Even so, the origin of . . . *Abraham* remains still unexplained. The derivation of the name in Genesis xvii. 5 is only a popular word play, connecting the termination *-raham* with the Heb. . . . [word for] 'multitude.'" *Dict. of Bible.*

a-bran′chi-ate (ȧ-brăŋ′kĭ-ât), *a.* *Zoöl.* Without gills.

ab-rase′ (ăb-rāz′), *a.* [L. *abrasus*, p. p. of *abradere*. See ABRADE.] Rubbed smooth. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

ab-rase′ (ăb-rāz′; -rās′), *v. t.*; AB-RASED′ (-rāzd′; -rāst′); AB-RAS′ING. To wear or rub off or down; also, to smooth off; to abrade.

ab-ra′sion (ăb-rā′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *abrasio*, fr. *abradere*. See ABRADE.] **1**. Act of abrading; also, a place where the surface has been abraded. Cf. TOLERANCE, of coins.

2. The substance rubbed off. *Berkeley.*

3. *Med.* Superficial excoriation, with loss of substance under the form of small shreds.

4. *Dentistry.* Abnormal wearing away of the teeth by either mechanical or chemical means.

ab-ra′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to abrade; producing abrasion; abradant. — *n.* A substance used for abrading, as for grinding, polishing, etc.; an abradant.

The principal *abrasives* now used are corundum, emery, garnet, quartz, carborundum, diatomaceous earth, tripoli, pumice, rouge, crushed steel, abrasive stones and sand. *N. Int Encyc.*

a-bras′tol (ȧ-brăs′tōl; -tŏl), *n.* A derivative of beta naphthol, used as a food preservative and as a remedy for gout.

ab′raum (ȧb′roum; *Ger.* äp′roum), *n.* [G. *abraum*, *abraumsalze.*] A red ocher used to darken mahogany.

abraum salts. A mixture of salts of potassium, sodium, magnesium, etc., lying above the Stassfurt rock salt. They were formerly considered worthless, but are now a most important source of potassium salts.

a-brax′as (ȧ-brăk′săs), *n.* [A name (containing the Greek letters α, β, ρ, α, ξ, α, ς, which, as numerals, amounted to 365) adopted by the Egyptian Gnostic Basilides, to signify the supreme deity as ruler of the 365 heavens of his system.] A mystical word used as a charm and engraved on gems among the ancients; also, a gem thus engraved.

a-breast′ (ȧ-brĕst′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *breast.*] **1**. Side by side, with breasts in a line; as, "Two men could hardly walk *abreast*." *Macaulay.*

2. *Naut.* Side by side; also, opposite; over against, or on a line with, the vessel's beam; — with *of*.

3. Up to a certain level or line; equally advanced; as, to keep *abreast* of [or with] the present state of science.

4. At the same time; simultaneously. *Obs.*

ab′re-nounce′ (ăb′rē-nouns′), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *abrenuntiare.*] To renounce. *Obs.*

ab′re-nun′ci-ate (-nŭn′sĭ-āt; -shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *abrenuntiare.*] To renounce. *Obs. or R.*

ab′re-nun′ci-a′tion (-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-), *n.* [LL. *abrenuntiatio.*] Absolute renunciation. *Obs. or R.*

a′brid (ā′brĭd), *n.* *Mech.* A bush for a pintle.

a-bridge′ (ȧ-brĭj′), *v. t.*; A-BRIDGED′ (ȧ-brĭjd′); A-BRIDG′ING. [ME. *abregen*, OF. *abregier*, F. *abréger*, fr. L. *abbreviare*; *ad* (or *ab*) + *breviare* to shorten, fr. *brevis* short. See BRIEF; cf. ABBREVIATE.] **1**. To make shorter; to shorten in duration; lessen; diminish; curtail; as, to *abridge* labor; to *abridge* power or rights. "The bridegroom . . . *abridged* his visit." *Smollett.*

She retired herself to Sebaste, and *abridged* her train from state to necessity. *Fuller.*

2. To shorten or contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense; to epitomize; condense; as, to *abridge* a history or dictionary.

3. To deprive; to cut off; — followed by *of*, and formerly by *from*; as, to *abridge* one of his rights.

Syn. — Epitomize, condense, contract, compress; diminish, lessen, shorten, reduce. — ABRIDGE, ABBREVIATE, CURTAIL, RETRENCH agree in denoting reduction in both compass and content (see CONDENSE). ABRIDGE expresses the reduction in compass of an object which still remains relatively complete; as, an *abridged* dictionary; ABBREVIATE implies reduction, either by cutting off or by contraction, yet so that what remains, while no longer complete, still stands for or represents a whole; as, the abbreviation "Eng." for England, "Md." for Maryland; CURTAIL denotes a cutting off in such fashion as to impair completeness; as, "goin'," curtailed from "going;" RETRENCH suggests the reduction of something felt to be in excess; as, to *retrench* one's expenses. When *abridge* and *curtail* are used of rights or privileges, *abridge* still emphasizes the idea of reduction; *curtail*, of deprivation. See DECREASE.

Thus ended her relation, which I have *abridged* *Goldsmith.*

The custom of *abbreviating* "the" belongs to the style in which . . . I profess to write. *Cowper.*

It is perhaps this humor of speaking no more than we needs must, which has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words that in familiar writings and conversation they often lose all but their first syllables, as in "mob., rep., pos., incog." *Addison.*

He [Horace] ought to have *retrenched* from his satires many unnecessary verses. *Dryden.*

abridged notation, *Math.*, a notation in which a function is represented by a single letter, esp. in analytic geometry.

a-bridg′ment (ȧ-brĭj′mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *abregement*. See ABRIDGE.] **1**. Act of abridging, or state of being abridged; diminution; lessening; reduction or deprivation; as, an *abridgment* of pleasures or of expenses.

2. A reduced form of a work produced by condensation and omission of more or less of detail, but retaining the general sense and unity of the original; an epitome; a compend; — often distinguished from a *compilation* or *extract*.

3. A brief statement of a subject; an epitome of the general outlines or principles of something; a synopsis; specif., any of various brief statements of case law, such as those of Comyn, Viner, and Bacon, made before the modern method of reporting cases was used.

4. That which abridges, or cuts short; hence, an entertainment that makes the time pass quickly. *Obs.*

What *abridgment* have you for this evening? What mask? What music? *Shak*

Syn. — Epitome, abstract, synopsis. See COMPENDIUM.

a′brin (ā′brĭn), *n.* [*Abrus* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous proteid contained in the jequirity bean. It is one of the most potent vegetable poisons, resembling the poisons of snake venom.

a-broach′ (ȧ-brōch′), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *broach.*] **1**. Broached; in a condition for letting out or yielding liquor, as a cask which is tapped.

Hogsheads of ale were set *abroach.* *Scott.*

2. Hence: In a state to be diffused or propagated; afoot; astir. "Mischiefs that I set *abroach*." *Shak.*

a-broad′ (ȧ-brôd′), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *broad.*] **1**. At large; widely; broadly; over a wide space; as, a tree spreads its branches *abroad*. "The fox roams far *abroad*." *Prior.*

2. Without a certain confine; outside the house; away from one's abode; as, to walk *abroad*.

I went to St. James', where another was preaching in the court *abroad*. *Evelyn.*

3. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries; as, we have broils at home and enemies *abroad*. "Another prince . . . was living *abroad*." *Macaulay.*

4. Astray, wide of the mark, as in the phrase *all abroad*. "I'm only a little *abroad*, that's all." *Dickens.*

5. Before the public at large; throughout society or the world; here and there; widely.

He went out, and began to publish it much, and to blaze *abroad* the matter. *Mark* i. 45.

ab′ro-come (ăb′rō-kōm), *n.* [NL. *Abrocoma*; Gr. ἁβρός graceful + κόμη hair.] Either of two ratlike hystricomorphic rodents, having fine soft fur and large rounded ears. They constitute the genus **Ab-roc′o-ma** (ăb-rŏk′ō-mȧ). They are found in the Andes Mountains.

ab′ro-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; AB′RO-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); AB′RO-GAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *abrogatus*, p. p. of *abrogare*; *ab* + *rogare* to ask, require, propose. See ROGATION.] **1**. To annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; to repeal; — applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of customs, etc.

Let us see whether the New Testament *abrogates* what we so frequently see in the Old. *South.*

Whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, they cannot alter or *abrogate*. *Burke.*

2. To put an end to; to do away with; to set aside. *Shak.*

Syn. — Annul, revoke, repeal, cancel. See ABOLISH.

ab′ro-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *abrogatio*: cf. F. *abrogation.*] Act of abrogating; repeal by authority.

ab′ro-ga-tive (ăb′rō-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or designed to abrogate; as, an *abrogative* law.

A-bro′ma (ȧ-brō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. βρῶμα that is eaten.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian sterculiaceous trees noted for the strong white fiber derived from their bark. See DEVIL'S COTTON.

A-bro′ni-a (ȧ-brō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁβρός graceful.] *Bot.* A genus of American nyctaginiaceous plants having fleshy leaves and showy fragrant pink or white flowers in umbel-like heads. The calyx is salver-shaped, with a persistent 3–5-winged base. *Sand verbena* and *wild lantana* are cultivated species. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ab-rupt′ (ăb-rŭpt′), *a.* [L. *abruptus*, p. p. of *abrumpere* to break off; *ab* + *rumpere* to break, rupture. See RUPTURE.] **1**. Broken off; very steep, or craggy, as rocks, precipices, banks; precipitous; as, *abrupt* places. "Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*." *Thomson.*

2. Accomplished or done without notice to prepare the mind for the event; sudden; hasty; unceremonious. "The cause of your *abrupt* departure." *Shak.*

3. Having sudden transitions from one subject to another; unconnected; broken.

The *abrupt* style, which hath many breaches. *B. Jonson.*

4. *Bot.* Suddenly terminating, as if cut off.

Syn. — Sudden, unexpected, hasty; rough, curt, brusque, blunt, unceremonious; disconnected, broken; sheer, perpendicular, vertical, sharp. — ABRUPT, STEEP, PRECIPITOUS. ABRUPT, as here compared, applies to a surface (as an acclivity or declivity) which rises or descends at a sharp pitch or angle; as, "From those *abrupt* and perilous rocks the man had fallen" (*Wordsworth*); cf., "It is the high land nearest to the shore which falls most *abruptly*" (*Kinglake*); "The Erzgebirge . . . rise *abruptly* to the heights of over 4000 feet" (*Mill*). STEEP implies such an angle as renders ascent, less frequently descent, difficult; as, "A military road, which rises . . . by an acclivity not dangerously *steep*, but sufficiently laborious" (*Johnson*); "My horse, weary with the *steepness* of the rise, staggered a little" (*id.*); "The descent is . . . infinitely more *steep* than the going up" (*T. Gray*). PRECIPITOUS suggests an angle approximately vertical; as, "in danger [of falling] owing to the *precipitous* nature of the path" (*G. Borrow*); "a big black, *precipitous* roof" (*H. James*). See PRECIPITOUS, ACCLIVITY.

ab-rup′tion (ăb-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *abruptio*, fr. *abrumpere.*] A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies. "Sudden and total *abruption* of all intercourse." *Milman.*

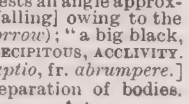

Abruptly Pinnate Leaf.

ab-rupt′ly, *adv.* In an abrupt manner.

abruptly acuminate, *Bot.*, having a broad apex tapering abruptly to a sharp point; — said of leaves, petals, etc. — **a. pinnate**, *Bot.*, pinnate without an odd leaflet at the end. Cf. ODD-PINNATE.

ab-rupt′ness, *n.* State or quality of being abrupt.

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a-bove′-cit′ed, *a.* Cited above.

a-bove′deck′, *a.* On deck; hence, aboveboard.

a-bove′-men′tioned, **a-bove′-named′**, *a.* Mentioned or named before; aforesaid.

a-bove′said′, *a.* Mentioned or recited above.

a-bove′stairs′, *adv.*, *or* **above stairs**. Upstairs.

‖ **ab o′vo**. [L.] From the egg; hence, from the beginning.

‖ **ab o′vo us′que ad ma′la**. [L.] From the egg to the apples (said of a dinner); hence, from beginning to end. *Horace* (*Satires* I. iii. 6).

a-bow′, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ābūgan.*] To bend; submit; incline. *Obs.*

abowen, **abowne**. † ABOVE.

abowght, **abowte**. † ABOUT.

aboyede. Obs. pret. of ABOW.

abp. *Abbr.* Archbishop.

abr. *Abbr.* Abridged; abridger; abridgment.

‖ **a′bra** (ä′brä), *n.* [Sp., a bay, valley.] A narrow pass or defile; a break in a mesa; the mouth of a cañon. *Southwestern U. S.*

a-brac′a-lam (ȧ-brăk′ȧ-lăm), *n.* [Cf. ABRACADABRA.] A cabalistic word used as a charm.

ab-ra′dant (ăb-rā′dănt), *a. & n.* [OF., scraping.] = ABRASIVE.

A′bra-ham′i-dæ (ā′brȧ-hăm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Descendants of Abraham; Hebrews.

A′bra-ham-ite, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a branch of the Paulicians; — from their leader, Abraham of Antioch, of the 9th century. **b** One of a sect of Bohemian deists, of the 18th century.

A′bra-ham-it′ic (ā′brȧ-hăm-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Abraham, the patriarch of Israel.

Abraham's balm. Agnus castus.

abraid. † ABROAD.

a-braid′. Corrupt. of UPBRAID.

a-braid′, *n.* [See ABRAID, *v.*] A start. *Obs.*

a′bram, *n.* [Corrupt. of AUBURN.] A brown color; — called also **abraham color**. *Obs.* — **a′bra-ham-col′ored**, *a.* *Obs.*

A′bram-ide, **A′bram-ite**, *n.* A Jew. *Obs.*

Ab′ra-mis (ăb′rȧ-mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀβραμίς a kind of fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fishes, of which the European fresh-water bream (*A. brama*) is the type.

a-bran′chi-al (ȧ-brăŋ′kĭ-ăl), *a.* [*a-* not + *branchial.*] Abranchian.

a-bran′chi-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Without gills. — *n.* An abranchian animal.

A-bran′chi-a′ta (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of annelids, which have no special organs of respiration. Also, any of several other groups of animals without gills.

a-bran′chi-ous (-kĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Without gills.

ab′ra-sax (ăb′rȧ-săks), *n.* = ABRAXAS.

‖ **à bras′ ou′verts′** (ȧ brȧ′-zōō′-vâr′). [F.] With open arms; cordially.

a-bray′, *v. i.* = ABRAID.

abread, **abrede**, **abreed**, *adv.* Abroad. *Obs. or Scot.*

abrecocke, **abrecox**. † APRICOT.

‖ **a′bre gé′** (ȧ′brā′zhā′), *n.* [F.] Abridgment; abstract; epitome

a-breg′ge. † ABRIDGE.

a-breid′, *adv.* [ME. *on brede* in breadth, fr. AS. *brǣdu* breadth.] Wide apart; abroad. *Obs.*

a-breid′en. † ABRAID.

ab-rep′tion (ăb-rĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *abreptus*, p. p. of *abripere* to snatch away.] A snatching away. *Obs.*

a-brest′. Abreast. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **a′breu′voir′** (ȧ′brû′vwȧr′), *n.* [F., a watering trough.] *Masonry.* The joint or interstice between stones.

abreviate. † ABBREVIATE.

abreyde. † ABRAID.

a′bric (ā′brĭk; ăb′-), *a.* [*Abrus* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating a complex nitrogenous organic acid found in the jequirity bean.

ab′ri-cock, **abricote**. † APRICOT.

a-bridg′a-ble, **a-bridge′a-ble**, *a.* See -ABLE.

a-bridged′, *p. a.* of ABRIDGE. — **a-bridg′ed-ly**, *adv.*

a-bridge′ment. Var. of ABRIDGMENT.

a-bridg′er, *n.* One who abridges.

abrigge. † ABRIDGE.

A-bri′go lime′stone (ä-brē′gō). [Cf. Sp. *abrigo* a shelter.] *Geol.* A formation of the Cambrian system in Arizona.

a-brim′, *adv.* Full to the brim.

a-broach′, *v. t.* [OF. *abrochier.*] To broach; tap. *Obs.*

abroad. Obs. corruption of ABOARD, ABROOD.

abroche. † ABROACH.

abrode. † ABOARD, ABROAD.

abroden. Obs. p. p. of ABRAID.

ab′ro-ga-ble (ăb′rō-gȧ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being abrogated.

ab′ro-gate, *p. a. & p. p.* [L. *abrogatus*, p. p.] Abrogated. *Obs. as p. p.*

ab′ro-ga′tor, *n.* One who abrogates.

abron. † AUBURN.

abrood † ABROAD.

a-brood′, *adv.* Brooding. *Rare.*

a-brook′, *v. t.* To brook; endure. *Obs.* *Shak.*

‖ **a′bro sol′** (ä′brō sōl′). [Sp.] The hanchinol.

ab-rot′a-num (ăb-rŏt′ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *abrotonum*, fr. Gr. ἀβρότονον an aromatic plant.] Southernwood.

abruden. Obs. p. p. of ABRAID.

‖ **à brûle′-pour′point′** (ȧ brül′-pōōr′pwăN′). [F.] Lit., so as to burn the doublet (with the pistol); hence, at close quarters.

abrune. † AUBURN.

ab-rupt′, *n.* [L. *abruptum.*] An abrupt place. *Poetic.* "Over the vast *abrupt*." *Milton.*

ab-rupt′, *v. t.* To tear off or asunder. *Obs.*

ab-rupt′ed-ly, *adv.* Abruptly

B C D E F G H I J K L M

A'brus (ā'brŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁβρός graceful, delicate.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical fabaceous vines having pinnate leaves, purple flowers with 4-lobed calyx, and a compressed pod. *A. abrus* is the Indian licorice. See INDIAN LICORICE, JEQUIRITY BEAN.

Ab'sa-lom (ăb'sȧ-lŏm), *n.* [L. *Absalom*, fr. Heb. *Abshālōm.*] **1**. *Bib.* King David's favorite son, who rebelled against his father, and for whom, after his untimely death at the hands of Joab, the king grieved. 2 *Sam.* xviii. **2**. The Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II.; — so named in Dryden's poem "Absalom and Achitophel," a political satire written about 1680 in defense of Charles II. (David), and against the Whig party.

ab-sa'ro-kite (ăb-sä'rō-kīt), *n.* [From the *Absaroka* Range, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.] *Petrog.* An eruptive rock of basaltic aspect, consisting of a dark to light gray ground mass inclosing crystals of olivine and augite.

ab'scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.; pl.* ABSCESSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [L. *abscessus* a going away, gathering of humors, abscess, fr. *abscedere, abscessum*, to go away; *ab, abs* + *cedere* to go off, retire. See CEDE.] *Med.* A circumscribed collection of pus, in any part of the body, formed by the disintegration and stretching of the tissues, usually due to injury, toxication, or infection from bacteria. — **ab'scessed** (ăb'sĕst), *a.*

ab-scind' (ăb-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *abscindere; ab* + *scindere* to rend, cut. See SCHISM.] To rend; to cut asunder. *Rare.* "Two syllables . . . *abscinded* from the rest." *Johnson.*

ab-scise' (ăb-sīz'), *v. t.* [L. *abscisus*, p. p. of *abscidere* to cut off.] **1**. To cut off. *Obs. & R.*
2. *Bot.* To separate by abscission.

ab-scis'sa (ăb-sĭs'ȧ), *n.; E. pl.* -SAS (-ȧz), L. *pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [L., fem. of *abscissus*, p. p. of *abscindere* to cut off. See ABSCIND.] *Geom.* One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal coördinate axes. When referred to two intersecting axes, one of them called the axis of abscissas, or of X, and the other the axis of ordinates, or of Y, the *abscissa* of the point is the distance cut off from the axis of X by a line drawn through it and parallel to the axis of Y. When a point in space is referred to three axes having a common intersection, the *abscissa* may be the distance measured parallel to any one of them, from the point to the plane of the other two axes. Abscissas and ordinates taken together are called coördinates. Thus: OX or YP is the *abscissa* of the point P of the curve, and OY or XP its ordinate, the intersecting lines OX and OY being the axes of abscissas and ordinates respectively, and the point O their origin.

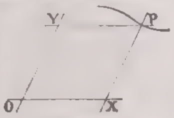

Abscissa.

ab-scis'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abscissio.* See ABSCIND.] **1**. Act or process of cutting off, or putting an end to; state of being cut off; sudden termination.
Not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. *Rhet.* A figure of speech employed when a speaker having begun to say a thing stops abruptly: thus, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and of such generosity — but I need say no more."
3. *Bot.* The natural separation of parts by disorganization of the absciss-layer.

ab'sciss–lay'er (ăb'sĭs-lā'ẽr), *n.* *Bot.* A zone of tissue forming a layer of separation; a septum.

ab-scond' (ăb-skŏnd'), *v. i.;* AB-SCOND'ED; AB-SCOND'ING. [L. *abscondere* to hide; *ab, abs* + *condere* to lay up; *con-* + *-dere* (in comp.) to put. Cf. SCONCE.] **1**. To hide, withdraw, or be concealed.
The marmot *absconds* all winter. *Ray.*
2. To depart clandestinely; to steal off and secrete one's self; — used specif. of persons who leave the jurisdiction of a court or secrete themselves within its jurisdiction for a fraudulent purpose, such as hindering or defrauding creditors by avoiding legal process.
That very homesickness which, in regular armies, drives so many recruits to *abscond.* *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See DECAMP.

ab-scond'ed, *p. a.* Hidden; concealed; secluded. — **ab-scond'ed-ly**, *adv.*

ab-scond'ence (ăb-skŏn'dĕns), *n.* Fugitive concealment; secret retirement; hiding. *Rare.*

ab'sence (ăb'sĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *absentia.* See ABSENT.] **1**. State or time of being absent or withdrawn from a place or from companionship; — opposed to *presence.* Cf. DEATH, for presumption founded on absence.
Not as in my presence only, but now much more in my *absence.* *Phil.* ii. 12.
2. Want; destitution; withdrawal. "In the *absence* of conventional law." *Kent.*
3. Inattention to things present; abstraction (of mind); as, *absence* of mind. "Reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind." *Addison.*
To conquer that abstraction which is called *absence.* *Landor.*
4. A void place, as of a person imagined present.
The balconies are full of the *absences* of gay cavaliers and gentle dames. *Howells.*
absence without leave, *Mil. & Nav.*, the offense of unpermitted absence from a ship or command without such intent to remain away indefinitely as to constitute desertion.

ab'sent (ăb'sĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *absens, absentis*, p. pr. of *abesse* to be away (from); *ab* + *esse* to be. Cf. SOOTH.] **1**. Being away from a place; withdrawn from a place; not present. "Expecting *absent* friends." *Shak.*
How have ye spent your *absent* time from me? *Marlowe.*
2. Not existing; lacking; as, the part was aborted or *absent.*
3. Inattentive to what is passing; absent-minded; preoccupied; as, an *absent* air.
What is commonly called an *absent* man is commonly either a very weak or a very affected man. *Chesterfield.*
Syn. — Absent-minded, inattentive, musing, dreaming, lost, absorbed, engrossed. — ABSENT, ABSTRACTED, PREOCCUPIED denote a want of attention to one's surroundings. ABSENT implies an unconscious wandering of one's thoughts from present scenes or topics of discourse (cf. ABSENT-MINDED), and is relatively negative in its force; ABSTRACTED suggests a positive drawing off of the mind from present things to some weighty matter for reflection; PREOCCUPIED suggests that the absence of the attention from things at hand is due to its having been previously absorbed in some more engrossing thought or pursuit. See ABSORB.
Sir Joshua . . . was so much caught, that he could think of nothing else, and was quite *absent* all the day, not knowing a word that was said to him. *Mad. D'Arblay.*
He seemed not so much sulky as *abstracted.* As the evening wore away he became more and more absorbed in reverie, from which no sallies of mine could arouse him. *Poe.*
His ballads are generally thin and scanty of import, for . . . he was *preoccupied* by technical requirements. *Stevenson.*

ab-sent' (ăb-sĕnt'), *v. t.;* AB-SENT'ED; AB-SENT'ING. [Cf. F. *absenter.*] **1**. To take or withdraw (one's self) to such a distance as to prevent intercourse.
If after due summons any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined. *Addison.*
2. To withhold from being present. *Obs.* "Go; for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more." *Milton.*
3. To depart from; as, to *absent* the kingdom. *Obs.*

ab'sen-ta'tion (-sĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An absenting of one's self.

ab'sen-tee' (-tē'), *n.* One who is absent, or who absents himself, from his country, office, post, duty, etc.; specif.: **a** A landholder who lives in another country or district than that where his estate is situated; as, an Irish *absentee.*
An *absentee* may be variously defined as a landed proprietor who resides away from his estate, or from his country; or, more generally, any unproductive consumer who lives out of the country from which he derives his income. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
b *Law.* A person whose legal residence is out of a jurisdiction and who has no one to legally represent him within it. *Local, U. S.* **c** A convict; — formerly so called in Australia.

ab'sen-tee'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or practice of an absentee; esp., the practice of absenting one's self from the country or district where one's estate is situated.

ab'sent–mind'ed (ăb'sĕnt-mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Being in a temporary state, or possessing a habit, of mind in which the person affected fails to respond to the ordinary demands on his attention. Such a state or habit may result either from distraction or extreme concentration of attention, and under pathological conditions may become constant. —**ab'sent–mind'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**ab'sent–mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

ab'sinth | **ab'sinthe** (ăb'sĭnth; *F.* ȧp'săɴt'), *n.* [F. *absinthe.* See ABSINTHIUM.] **1**. Absinthium.
2. A green alcoholic liquor containing oils of wormwood and anise, and other aromatics, and used principally in France. It is much more intoxicating than ordinary liquors, and produces nervous derangement. It is made extensively in Switzerland, but in the trade **Swiss absinth** often signifies the strongest variety, wherever made.

ab-sin'thi-al (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ăl) | **ab-sin'thi-an** (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ăn) *a.* Of or pertaining to wormwood; bitter.

ab-sin'thi-ate (-thĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-ĭng). [From L. *absinthium.*] To impregnate with wormwood.

ab-sin'thin (-thĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{30}H_{40}O_8$, the bitter principle of wormwood.

ab-sin'thine (-thĭn; -thīn), *a.* Like absinth.

ab'sinth-ism (ăb'sĭnth-ĭz'm; ăb-sĭnth'ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A diseased condition due to the excessive use of absinth.

ab-sin'thi-um (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., from Gr. ἀψίνθιον.] The common wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*).

ab'so-lute (ăb'sō-lūt), *a.* [L. *absolutus*, p. p. of *absolvere:* cf. F. *absolu*, in OF. sometimes spelt *absolut.* See ABSOLVE.] **1**. Absolved; freed; disengaged. *Obs.* "Free and *absolute* from all necessity." *Chaucer.*
2. Free from imperfection; complete in its own character; perfect; whole; complete.
So *absolute* she seems,
And in herself complete. *Milton*
3. Free from mixture; simple; pure; as, *absolute* alcohol.
4. Free from limit, restriction, or qualification.
Where a duty is *absolute*, there is no right with which it correlates. There is no right to which it answers. It neither implies, nor is implied by, a right. *John Austin.*
Specif.: **a** Free from external restraint or limitations; independent; unqualified; complete; as, *absolute* monarch or monarchy; *absolute* veto; *absolute* ownership; *absolute* gift; *absolute* delivery. **b** Free from relation to something else, whether of the same or of another kind; esp., free from the variability and error natural to human cognitions and perceptions; positive; intrinsic; hence, existent in the most positive sense; actual; real; as, *absolute* science is knowledge of things as they exist in themselves.
☞ In metaphysics the meaning of *absolute* varies from the negative idea of unconditioned or unqualified to the positive notion of self-existent or self-sufficient. All of its meanings, however, suggest the idea of nonrelative or independent. In its vaguest sense, for example, as used by Herbert Spencer in "*absolute* unknowable," it is applied to that which indefinitely transcends any conceivable limitation or determination, and again it appears in the Oriental sense of utter negation, or denial of aught that is finite or restrictive. With Sir Wm. Hamilton, taken as a substantive, the term denotes the unconditionally limited, which is opposed to the unconditionally unlimited, or infinite. The substantive use — as *the absolute* — is especially prominent with reference to the **Philosophy of the Absolute**, a term sometimes applied to the philosophic systems of Schelling and Hegel, which profess to treat of the nature of being in itself, not, however, as relationless, though this is often affirmed, but as self-relation and not as dependent on other being. Mind is affirmed to be self-relation. Consciousness, will, and all forms of spiritual being are characterized by self-relation, but physical or material being has the form of relation to another and is dependent, not complete in itself, i. e., receives its form from outside. It must be noted that *the absolute* in this sense is primarily that of Plato ("Laws," Book X.), as self-moved, αὐτοκινητικόν, and is sharply to be distinguished from the use of the term by Sir Wm. Hamilton, and also from its use as applied to the first principle of Spinoza (his substance), to the Being of the Eleatic school, and to the prevailing conceptions of Indian thought, esp. that of Kapila, or that of the Bhagavad-Gita, and to any and all pantheistic schemes. *The absolute* in the former sense means the self-determined; in the second sense, it means the utterly indeterminative, the indistinguishable, and hence that which is identical with pure nothing. The philosophies of Plato, Aristotle, and Hegel teach the same doctrine in this respect, and hold self-determination to be the essence of true being; determination through others the essence of dependent being, or finitude; indeterminateness the essence of the empty absolute, equivalent to pure nothing. *W. T. Harris.*
c *Logic.* Considered apart from attributes or accidents; taken in its essential nature; not involving reference to anything else. **d** *Gram.* Standing apart from its usual construction with another word or words; — said of certain verbal and other expressions, or of the cases in which they so stand; as, the nominative, genitive, or ablative, *absolute;* also of an adjective standing without a governed substantive; as in, the field is *ours;* also of certain uses of the transitive verb (see TRANSITIVE, *a.*) or of the form of a word so used; as, *ours* is the *absolute* form of *our.*
5. Positive; clear; certain; not doubtful. *Rare.*
I am *absolute* 't was very Cloten. *Shak.*
6. Authoritative; peremptory. *Rare.*
The peddler stopped, and tapped her on the head,
With *absolute* forefinger, brown and ringed. *Mrs. Browning.*
7. *Physics.* **a** Independent, as far as possible, of arbitrary standards; esp., pertaining to, or derived in the simplest manner from, the fundamental units of length, mass, and time; as, *absolute* temperature; *absolute* electric units. **b** Pertaining to the absolute-temperature scale; as, 10° *absolute*, or 10° A.
Syn. — Positive, peremptory, certain; arbitrary, despotic; unconditional, unlimited, unqualified. See PURE.
absolute alcohol. See ALCOHOL, 3. — **a. blocking.** See BLOCK SYSTEM. — **a. boiling point.** *Physics.* **a** = CRITICAL TEMPERATURE. **b** Boiling point on the absolute-temperature scale. — **a. constant.** See CONSTANT. — **a. contraband.** See CONTRABAND OF WAR. — **a. curvature** (at any point of a twisted curve), *Math.*, the reciprocal of the radius of the osculating circle at the point. — **a. dissonance.** *Music*, a dissonance arising from the harmonic disagreement of two tones. — **a. ego** *or* **a. subject**, *Metaph.*, in the philosophy of J. G. Fichte, the ultimate principle both of knowledge and of being; that which posits its own existence, and, through the opposition of subject and object thus created, dialectically evolves the universe.—**a. electrometer.** = BALANCE ELECTROMETER. — **a. equation**, *Ancient Astron.*, the sum of the optical and eccentric equations, that is, of the real and apparent inequalities of a planet's motion. — **a. ethics.** See ETHICS. — **a. force of a powder**, *Gun.*, the pressure produced by its explosion in a closed space which it entirely fills. It is said to be about 6,400 atmospheres for ordinary gunpowder. — **a. form**, *Metaph.*, pure form; specif.: **a** In Platonism, the form of the supreme Idea, or unity, in which all other Ideas participate. **b** In German idealism, the subject-object relation considered as the form of the absolute. — **a. geometry**, the Lobachevskian geometry; — so called from the title of Bolzai's Appendix, "The Absolute Science of Space." See PARALLEL POSTULATE. — **a. impediment.** *Law.* See IMPEDIMENT. — **a. indorsement**, *Com.*, an unqualified indorsement; that is, one which binds the indorser to pay only on failure of the prior parties to do so and due notice thereof to him. — **a. invariant**, *Math.*, an invariant which remains unchanged by a linear transformation of the quantic. — **a. magnitude.** = ABSOLUTE VALUE. — **a. majority**, a majority of all the members of a body (including those voting and not voting). — **a. music**, composed music that is independent of any setting or external appeal or association for its effects; — distinguished from *operatic*, or *programme, music.* — **a. necessity.** See NECESSITY. — **a. pitch.** *Music.* **a** The position of a tone in reference to the whole range of pitch or to a complete standard scale, conceived as independently determined by its rate of vibration; — distinguished from *relative pitch;* as, A, E♭. See PITCH. **b** Elliptically and loosely, a sense of, or ear for, absolute pitch; as, that singer has *absolute pitch.* — **a. pressure**, *Mech.*, fluid pressure measured above a perfect vacuum. It is the pressure indicated by an ordinary pressure gauge, as a steam gauge, added to the atmospheric pressure. — **a. proposition**, *Logic*, a categorical proposition. — **a. reality**, *Metaph.*, the reality of the universe as it is in itself, independent of human knowledge or perception; specif., in Scholastic philosophy, the relation of things to the divine mind. — **a. reciprocant.** See RECIPROCANT. — **a. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT. — **a. space**, *Physics*, space considered without relation to material limits or objects. — **a. subject.** See ABSOLUTE EGO, above. — **a. superlative.** *Gram.* See SUPERLATIVE, *n.* — **a. temperature**, *Physics*, the temperature as measured on a scale determined by certain general thermodynamic principles, and reckoned from the absolute zero. It is customary to use the centigrade degree as a unit. Thus, 10° A. is equivalent to —263° C. — **a. terms**, *Alg.*, such terms as are known, or which do not contain an unknown quantity. — **a. value**, *Math.*, the value of a number irrespective of its sign. — **a. velocity**, *Physics*, velocity referred to some fixed point in space as an origin. — **a. weed**, a plant that is injurious to cultivated crops and is without intrinsic economic or horticultural value. *Percival.* — **a. weight**, *Agric.*, the weight of a definite number of seeds, used as a means of calculating the average weight of each seed. —**a. zero**, *Physics*, the beginning, or zero point, in the scale of absolute temperature. It is equivalent to —273.1° centigrade or —459.6° Fahrenheit, and is the temperature, never attained, corresponding to entire absence of heat.

ab'so-lute (ăb'sō-lūt), *n.* **1**. *Geom.* In a plane, the two imaginary circular points at infinity; in space of three dimensions, the imaginary circle at infinity.
2. *Philos.* With *the*, that which is absolute; esp., all reality considered as the final or total fact, or existence. See ABSOLUTE, *a.*, 4 **b**.

Absolute, Captain. In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," Sir Anthony Absolute's gallant and spirited son, who is in love with Lydia Languish.

Absolute, Sir Anthony. An elderly gentleman in Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," represented as testy, positive, impatient, and overbearing, but yet of a warm and generous disposition.

ab'so-lute-ly, *adv.* In an absolute manner or condition; independently or unconditionally; wholly; positively.

ab'so-lute-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being absolute; specif., independence of everything extraneous; unlimitedness; absolute power; independent reality; positiveness.

ab'so-lu'tion (ăb'sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *absolucioun*, F. *absolution*, L. *absolutio*, fr. *absolvere* to absolve. See ABSOLVE.] **1**. An absolving, or setting free from guilt, sin, or penalty; forgiveness of an offense. "Government . . . granting *absolution* to the nation." *Froude.*
2. *Civil Law.* An acquittal.
3. *Eccl.* **a** In the Roman Catholic Church, and with some others, the remission of sin given in the sacrament of penance to the truly penitent by the priest in virtue of authority derived from Christ. For 1,000 years the universal formula was "May Christ absolve thee," and still is in the

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abs. *Abbr.* Absolutely; abstract.
A. B. S. *Abbr.* American Bible Society.
abscedarie. † ABECEDARY.
ab-scede', *v. i.* [L. *abscedere.*] To move away or out of contact. *Obs.* — **ab-sce'dent**, *a.* *Obs.*
ab-sces'sion (ăb-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abscessio* a separation. See ABSCESS.] A separating; removal; also, an abscess. *Obs.*
ab'scess-root, *n.* The creeping Greek valerian (*Polemonium reptans*). See under GREEK.
ab-sci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* = ABSCISSION.
ab'sciss (ăb'sĭs), *n.* = ABSCISSA.
‖ **ab-scis'si-o in'fi-ni'ti** (ăb-sĭsh'ĭ-ō ĭn'fĭ-nī'tī). [L., abscission of an indefinite (number).] A logical process for arriving at a true conclusion by the successive exclusion of hypotheses.
ab-scis'sor (ăb-sĭs'ẽr), *n.* One that rends or cuts asunder. *Obs.*
ab-sconce' (ăb-skŏns'), *n.* [LL. *absconsa.*] *R. C. Ch.* A dark lantern used at lauds and matins and as a desk lantern.
ab-scond', *v. t.* To hide; conceal. *Obs.*
ab-scond'er, *n.* One who absconds.
ab'see. † A B C.
ab'sen-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Absence. *Obs.*
ab'sent, *n.* An absentee. *Obs. or Scots Law.*
ab'sen-ta'ne-ous (ăb'sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *absentaneus.*] Pertaining to absence. *Obs.*
ab'sen-tee'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ab-sent'er, *n.* One who absents himself.
‖ **ab-sen'te re'o.** [L.] *Law.* The defendant being absent.
ab'sent-ly, *adv.* of ABSENT.
ab-sent'ment, *n.* State of being absent; withdrawal. *Rare.*
ab'sent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
absey, absie. † A B C.
ab-sid'i-ole. Var. of APSIDIOLE.
ab-sin'thol (ăb-sĭn'thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [*absinth* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* = THUJONE.
ab'sis. Var. of APSIS.
ab-sist', *v. i.* [L. *absistere*, p. pr. *absistens.*] To stand apart; desist. *Obs.* — **ab-sist'ence**, *n.* *Obs.*
absistos. † ASBESTOS.
ab'sit, *n.* [L. *absit*, let him be absent.] Leave of absence, as for a night, given to a pupil.
‖ **ab'sit in-vi'di-a** (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Let there be no envy or ill will. — **ab'sit in-vi'di-a ver'bo**, *or* **ab'sit ver'bo in-vi'di-a**, be it said without boasting or offense. *Livy* (IX. 19, XXXVI. 7).
‖ **ab'sit o'men.** [L.] May there be no (ill) omen (as in a word just used).
absolete. Obs. corrupt. of ABSOLUTE, OBSOLETE.

Eastern Church; but now in the Western Church the formula is "I absolve thee." It is a judicial sentence and must be given in the presence of the penitent. **b** *R. C. Ch.* (1) Sacramental absolution, a remission of sins, imparted by the priest in the sacrament of penance. (2) A releasing from censures, for example, from excommunication. This power may be delegated to any cleric, and may be exercised apart from the sacrament of penance, and apart from the presence of the censured. (3) A form of supplication and intercession for the dead, chanted or recited before the body is carried from the church.
4. Delivery, in speech. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
Absolution day, *R. C. Ch.*, Tuesday before Easter; in the early church, Good Friday.

ab′so-lut′ism (ăb′sō-lūt′ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being absolute, or without limitation or condition; quality of that which is immediate, assertorial, or downright.
The *absolutism* of green does not eternally prevail. *Harper's Mag.*
2. Doctrine of that which is absolute, independent, or unconditional; specif.: **a** *Philos.* The philosophy of the Absolute. See ABSOLUTE, *a.*, 4 **b**. **b** *Theol.* The doctrine of absolute decree, or predestination. **c** *Polit. Science.* The doctrine or existence of unconditional power and sovereignty vested in a monarch, autocrat, or oligarchy.

ab′so-lut′ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who favors an absolute or autocratic government.
2. *Metaph.* One who rests his philosophy upon a doctrine of *the absolute.*

ab′so-lut′ist, ab′so-lu-tis′tic (-lū-tĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to absolutism; arbitrary; despotic; as, *absolutist* principles.
Benevolence has the two ideals, the paternal, the *absolutistic*, and the democratic: . . . the one looking to the strong to do things for the people, the other looking to the people to do things for themselves. *Harper's Mag.*

ab-sol′u-to-ry (ăb-sŏl′ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *absolutorius*.] Serving to absolve. "An *absolutory* sentence." *Ayliffe.*

ab-solve′ (ăb-sŏlv′; 277), *v. t.*; AB-SOLVED′ (-sŏlvd′); AB-SOLV′ING. [L. *absolvere* to set free, to absolve; *ab* + *solvere* to loose. See ASSOIL, SOLVE.] **1.** To set free, or release, as from some obligation, debt, or responsibility, or from the consequences of guilt or such ties as it would be sin or guilt to violate; to pronounce free; as, to *absolve* a subject from his allegiance; to *absolve* an offender, which amounts to an acquittal and a remission of his punishment.
Halifax was *absolved* by a majority of fourteen. *Macaulay.*
2. To free from a penalty; to pardon; remit (a sin); — said of the sin or guilt. See ABSOLUTION.
In his name I *absolve* your perjury. *Gibbon.*
3. To finish; accomplish. *Obs.*
The work begun, how soon *absolved.* *Milton.*
4. To resolve or explain. *Obs.*
We shall not *absolve* the doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*
Syn. — Exonerate, acquit, discharge. See EXCULPATE.

ab′so-nant (ăb′sō-nănt), *a.* [L. *ab* + *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] Discordant; contrary; — opposed to *consonant.* "*Absonant* to nature." *Quarles.*

ab-sorb′ (ăb-sôrb′), *v. t.*; AB-SORBED′ (-sôrbd′); AB-SORB′ING. [L. *absorbere*: *ab* + *sorbere* to suck in, akin to Gr. ῥοφεῖν: cf. F. *absorber*.] **1.** To swallow up; to engulf; to overwhelm; to cause to disappear as if by swallowing up; to use up; to include. "Dark oblivion soon *absorbs* them all." *Cowper.*
The large cities *absorb* the wealth and fashion. *Irving.*
2. To suck up; to drink or take in; to imbibe, as a sponge, the lacteals of the body, the roots of plants, etc.
We commonly say that dry air can *absorb* vapor. . . . Strictly the air does not absorb [in sense 4, below] vapor, but the water vaporizes regardless of the presence of the air. *R. S. Tarr.*
3. To engross or engage wholly; to occupy fully; as, *absorbed* in study or the pursuit of wealth.
Let us *absorb* our entire beings in this one aim. *Farrar.*
4. To take up by cohesive, chemical, or any molecular action, as when charcoal *absorbs* gases. So heat, light, and electricity are *absorbed* by various substances.
5. To take up by purchase or use; as, in financial cant, an issue of stocks or bonds is said to be *absorbed* when it has passed into the hands of the public by sale, and *assimilated* when its general reselling has ceased.
Syn. — Engage, occupy, swallow up, sink, plunge, bury, engulf, lose. — ABSORB, IMMERSE, ENGROSS agree in the idea of the entire occupation of one's time or attention. One is ABSORBED who is so engaged or taken up with something as to be oblivious of all else; as, to be *absorbed* in a book, in contemplation; cf. an *absorbing* story. One is IMMERSED in something who is, as it were, sunk in it, and lost for the time to all other considerations; as, to be *immersed* in the pleasures of the town; "*Immersed* in rich foreshadowings of the world" (*Tennyson*). One is ENGROSSED whose interest or faculties are exclusively occupied by some object or employment; as, "Your professorship . . . will not *engross* you wholly" (*Cowper*); cf. an *engrossing* pursuit. See ABSENT, TENSE; cf. DIP.
Manual occupations do not engage the mind sufficiently . . . But composition, especially of verse, *absorbs* it wholly. *Cowper.*
I was *immersed* in the passage of the Goths over the Danube, when the summons of the dinner bell reluctantly dragged me from my intellectual feast. *Gibbon.*
This foolish road bill, which has *engrossed* the whole attention of everybody lately. *Walpole.*

ab-sorbed′ (ăb-sôrbd′), *p. a.* Swallowed up; engrossed. — **ab-sorb′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-sorb′ed-ness**, *n.*
He eyed the coming tide with an *absorbed* attention. *Dickens.*

ab-sor′be-fa′cient (ăb-sôr′bē-fā′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *absorbere* to absorb + *-facient*.] Tending to produce absorption. — *n.* *Med.* Any agent promoting absorption.

ab-sorb′ent (ăb-sôr′bĕnt), *a.* [L. *absorbens*, p. pr. of *absorbere*.] Absorbing; swallowing; absorptive.
absorbent cotton, cotton rendered absorbent by freeing it from its fatty matter by chemical means. It is used esp. in surgery. — **a. gland**, *Anat.*, a lymphatic gland. — **a. ground**, *Paint.*, a ground prepared for a picture, chiefly with distemper or water colors, by which the oil is absorbed, and a brilliancy is imparted to the colors.

ab-sorb′ent, *n.* **1.** Anything which absorbs.
The ocean, itself a bad *absorbent* of heat. *Darwin*
2. *Med.* **a** Any substance that absorbs and neutralizes acid fluid in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, etc. **b** A substance (e. g., iodine) that acts on the absorbent vessels so as to reduce enlarged and indurated parts. **c** Any substance that mechanically absorbs excreted matter.
3. *pl.* *Anat.* The lymphatics; — so called from the important part they play in absorption (which see).

ab-sorb′ing (ăb-sôr′bĭng), *p. a.* That absorbs; engrossing; as, an *absorbing* pursuit. — **ab-sorb′ing-ly**, *adv.*
absorbing well, *Civil Engin.*, a well or shaft for surface drainage, sunk to an absorbent or permeable stratum.

ab-sorp′ti-om′e-ter (ăb-sôrp′shĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [See ABSORPTION; -METER.] *Physics.* An instrument for the measurement of the absorption of gases by liquids. — **ab-sorp′ti-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

ab-sorp′tion (-sôrp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *absorptio*, fr. *absorbere*. See ABSORB.] **1.** Act or process of absorbing or of being absorbed; as, the *absorption* of bodies in a whirlpool, of gases in liquids, of a smaller tribe into a larger, etc.
2. Entire engrossment or occupation of the mind; as, *absorption* in some employment.
3. *Physiol.* The imbibing of fluid (as nourishment in dissolved condition) by living cells or tissues; particularly, the passage of the digested food through the epithelial cells and other tissues of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal into the blood or lymph, for transference to the various parts of the body. Though in some measure a process of osmosis, absorption is influenced by the activity of the living cells through which the material passes, certain substances being selected and others rejected, or taken up only in relatively small quantity, and many of them subjected to important chemical changes, destructive or constructive. Absorption is most active in the small intestine, though some substances are absorbed from the stomach. In the large intestine much water is absorbed. Most absorbed substances are carried off chiefly by the blood; fats, however, by the lymph. Cf. CHYLE.

absorption bands. *Physics.* Dark bands in a spectrum, due to selective absorption of the light. The absorbing media are generally solids or liquids through which the light of the spectrum has been transmitted.

absorption dynamometer. Any of several forms of dynamometer in which the energy measured is absorbed by frictional resistances and is not transmitted to other machines to do useful work, as in the transmission dynamometer. See PRONY BRAKE.

absorption lines. *Physics.* Dark lines in a spectrum, due to selective absorption of the light. The absorbing media are generally incandescent gases or vapors. Clusters of lines closely grouped sometimes appear as bands, and true absorption bands may be so narrow and well defined as to be taken for lines. See ABSORPTION BANDS, FRAUNHOFER LINES.

ab-sorp′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having power, capacity, or tendency to absorb. — **ab-sorp′tive-ness, ab′sorp-tiv′i-ty**, *n.*

ab-stain′ (ăb-stān′), *v. i.*; AB-STAINED′ (-stānd′); AB-STAIN′ING. [ME. *absteynen*, *abstenen*, OF. *astenir*, *abstenir*, F. *abstenir*, fr. L. *abstinere*, *abstentum*, v. t. & v. i., to keep from; *ab*, *abs* + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] To hold one's self aloof; to forbear or refrain voluntarily, esp. from an indulgence of the passions or appetites; — with *from.*
Not a few *abstained* from voting. *Macaulay.*
Who *abstains* from meat that is not gaunt? *Shak.*
Syn. — Withhold, desist; give up, deny one's self, relinquish. — ABSTAIN, REFRAIN agree in the idea of a self-imposed check or arrest upon action. To ABSTAIN is deliberately to withhold one's self from an object or action, often with the implication that indulgence in it would be hurtful or wrong; as, to *abstain* from meat on Friday; "*abstain* from fleshly lusts" (*1 Pet.* ii. 11). REFRAIN is not so emphatic as *abstain*, and applies with less frequency to the appetites or passions. It often implies the checking of a momentary impulse or inclination; as, to *refrain* from laughter. Indeed, to *refrain* from an action often means merely its voluntary nonperformance; as, "a time to embrace and a time to *refrain* from embracing" (*Eccl.* iii. 5). See ABSTINENCE, AVOID.
The lamentable difficulty I have always experienced in saying no! and in *abstaining* from what the people about me were doing. *Coleridge.*
Hast thou . . . loved so well a high behavior,
In man or maid, that thou from speech *refrained*,
Nobility more nobly to repay? *Emerson.*

ab-ste′mi-ous (ăb-stē′mĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *abstemius*; *ab*, *abs* + root of *temetum* intoxicating drink.] **1.** Abstaining from wine. *Orig. Latin sense.*
Under his special eye
Abstemious I grew up and thrived amain. *Milton.*
2. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate; abstinent; sparing in the indulgence of the appetite or passions.
Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious.* *Arbuthnot.*
3. Sparingly used; used, or in conformity, with temperance or moderation; as, an *abstemious* diet.
4. Marked by, or spent in, abstinence; as, an *abstemious* life. "One *abstemious* day." *Pope.*
5. Promotive of abstinence. *Rare.*
Such is the virtue of the *abstemious* well. *Dryden*
Syn. — ABSTINENCE.
— **ab-ste′mi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-ste′mi-ous-ness**, *n.*

ab-sten′tion (ăb-stĕn′shŭn), *n.* [F. See ABSTAIN.] Act of abstaining; a holding aloof.

ab-sten′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Characterized by abstinence; self-restraining. *Farrar.*

ab-sterge′ (ăb-stûrj′), *v. t.* [L. *abstergere*, *abstersum*; *ab*, *abs* + *tergere* to wipe: cf. F. *absterger*.] To clean by wiping; to wipe away; to cleanse; hence, to purge. *Obs. or R.*

ab-ster′gent (ăb-stûr′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *abstergens*, p. pr.] Serving to cleanse; detergent. — *n.* A substance used in cleansing; a detergent; as, soap is an *abstergent.*

ab-ster′sion (ăb-stûr′shŭn), *n.* [F. *abstersion*. See ABSTERGE.] Act of wiping clean; cleansing; purging.
The task of ablution and *abstersion* being performed. *Scott.*

ab-ster′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *abstersif*. See ABSTERGE.] Cleansing; purging. *Bacon.* — *n.* Something cleansing. — **ab-ster′sive-ness**, *n.*
The strong *abstersive* of some heroic magistrate. *Milton.*

ab′sti-nence (ăb′stĭ-nĕns), *n.* [F. *abstinence*, L. *abstinentia*, fr. *abstinere*. See ABSTINENT.] **1.** Act or practice of abstaining; voluntary forbearance; esp., the refraining from indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal or sensual propensities. Specif., habitual abstaining from intoxicating beverages, — called also *total abstinence.*
The *abstinence* from a present pleasure that offers itself is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one. *Locke.*
2. The practice of self-denial by depriving one's self of certain kinds of food or drink, esp. of meat.
Penance, fasts, and *abstinence*,
To punish bodies for the soul's offense. *Dryden*
3. Specif.: *Economics.* The sacrifice involved in abstaining from the unproductive consumption of wealth, in order to accumulate capital.
Another of Mr. Mill's fundamental propositions is, that capital originates in *abstinence*. In this assertion it is permanent capital that is referred to. Not a little care needs, however, to be used, if we are to have a clear idea of the function termed *abstinence*; for concerning it there are current many old confusions and some modern ones. . . . *Abstinence* is nothing more than electing to take our income in the form of wealth-creating goods, instead of in that of pleasure-giving goods. *J. B. Clark.*
Syn. — Abstention, soberness, moderation; self-restraint, self-denial, forbearance. — ABSTINENCE, TEMPERANCE, ABSTEMIOUSNESS, SOBRIETY agree in expressing restraint in the gratification of appetites or passions. ABSTINENCE and TEMPERANCE are chiefly used with reference to strong drink, and are often employed as convertible terms, though *temperance* in its more exact sense implies simply habitual moderation; as, "The rule of 'Not too much,' by *temperance* taught in what thou eat'st and drink'st" (*Milton*). ABSTEMIOUSNESS applies to either food or drink; as, an *abstemious* meal (*Scott*). SOBRIETY, though still common in its original sense of avoidance of excess in the use of intoxicants, is of very general application; as, *sobriety* of demeanor, *sobriety* in dress. See FRUGAL, MODERATE.
If all the world
Should, in a pet of *temperance*, feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze. *Milton.*
Mr. Wrench, generally *abstemious*, often drank wine rather freely at a party. *G. Eliot.*
That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and *sobriety*. *1 Tim.* ii. 9.

ab′sti-nent (ăb′stĭ-nĕnt), *a.* [F. *abstinent*, L. *abstinens*, p. pr. of *abstinere*. See ABSTAIN.] Refraining from indulgence, esp. from the indulgence of appetite; abstemious; continent; temperate. — **ab′sti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

ab′sti-nent, *n.* **1.** One who abstains.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of abstainers from marriage, meat, etc., in France and Spain in the 3d century.

ab′stract (ăb′străkt; *formerly* ăb-străkt′), *a.* [L. *abstractus*, p. p. of *abstrahere* to draw from, separate; *ab*, *abs* + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE.] **1.** Drawn; derived. *Obs.*
2. Withdrawn; separate. *Obs.*
The more *abstract* . . . we are from the body. *Norris.*
3. Considered apart from any application to a particular object; as, *abstract* truth; *abstract* numbers. Hence: Ideal; abstruse; difficult.
4. Expressing a quality apart from any subject of which the quality is predicated; as, "honesty," "whiteness," are *abstract* words.
5. Abstracted; absent in mind; absent-minded. "*Abstract*, as in a trance." *Milton.*
6. *Philos.* **a** Separated from closely associated ideas or perceptions; as, the solidity of marble when contemplated apart from its color or figure is an *abstract* conception; also, symbolically representing to the mind something which is not (or may not be) immediately perceived; as, an *abstract* idea of a horse, or of France. **b** General as opposed to particular; as, "reptile" is an *abstract* or general name.
A concrete name is a name which stands for a thing; an *abstract* name is a name which stands for an attribute of a thing. A practice has grown up in more modern times, which, if not introduced by Locke, has gained currency from his example, of applying the expression "*abstract* name" to all names which are the result of abstraction and generalization, and consequently to all general names, instead of confining it to the names of attributes. *J. S. Mill.*
7. Dealing with a subject in the abstract or dealing with an abstract subject; — applied to sciences, esp. to the *pure* as distinguished from the *applied* sciences.
Syn. — See GENERAL.
abstract idea. See def. 6, above. — **a. noun**, *Gram.*, a noun or name denoting an attribute, as a quality, activity, or state, considered apart from its substance or that which manifests the activity, state, or condition; as, *sweetness*, *wisdom*, *motion* are *abstract nouns.* — **a. numbers**, *Math.*, numbers used without application to things, as 6, 8, 3; but when applied to any thing, as 6 feet, 10 men, they become *concrete.* — **a. mathematics.** See MATHEMATICS. — **a. rhythm.** See RHYTHM. — **a. unit**, the unit of numeration; one taken in the abstract; the number represented by 1; — distinguished from *concrete*, or *denominate, unit*, that is, a unit in which the kind of thing is expressed, a unit of measure or value, as 1 foot, 1 dollar, 1 pound, and the like.

ab′stract (ăb′străkt), *n.* [See ABSTRACT, *a.*] **1.** That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing or of several things. Specif.: A summary or an epitome, as of a book, or of a statement; a brief.
An *abstract* of every treatise he had read. *Watts.*
Man, the *abstract*
Of all perfection, which the workmanship
Of Heaven hath modeled. *Ford.*
2. State of separation from other things; as, to consider a subject in the *abstract*, or apart from associated things.
3. An abstract term; also, an abstract idea.
The concretes "father" and "son" have, or might have, the *abstracts* "paternity" and "filiety." *J. S. Mill.*
All our *abstracts* must be confessed to be but imperfectly imaginable things. *Wm James.*
4. *Pharm.* A preparation made by mixing powdered solid extract of a vegetable substance with sugar of milk in such proportion that one part of the final product represents two parts of the original substance.
Syn. — Abridgment, synopsis, digest. See COMPENDIUM.
abstract of title, *Law*, an epitome of the successive conveyances and other facts upon which a person's title to a piece of land rests. In the absence of express stipulations the vendor or mortgagor is, in England, required by law to furnish an abstract to the vendee or mortgagee at his own expense; in the United States, it is customary for him to do so. — **in the abstract**, with reference to theoretical considerations only; apart from practical or actual conditions.

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ab-solv′. Absolve. *Ref. Sp.*
ab-solv′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ab-solv′a-to-ry, *a.* Absolutory *Sp.*
ab-solvd′. Absolved *Ref. Sp.*
ab-solv′ent, *a.* [L. *absolvens*.] Absolving. — *n.* An absolver.
ab-solv′er, *n.* One who absolves.
ab-solv′i-tor, *n.* *Scots Law.* An acquittal; a dismissal (of an action). — **ab-sol′vi-to-ry**, *a.*
ab′so-nous, *a.* [L. *absonus*; *ab* + *sonus* sound.] Discordant; incongruous *Obs.* [*Sp.*]
ab-sorb′a-bl. Absorbable. *Ref.*
ab-sorb′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ab-sorb′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
ab-sorbd′. Absorbed. *Ref. Sp.*
ab-sorb′en-cy, *n.* Quality of being absorbent; absorptiveness.
ab-sorb′er, *n.* One that absorbs.
ab′sor-bi′tion (ăb′sôr-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Absorption. *Obs.*
ab-sorpt′ (ăb-sôrpt′), *a.* [L. *absorptus*, p. p.] Absorbed. *Archaic.* "*Absorpt* in care." *Pope.*
absorption spectrum. See SPECTRUM. [*Sp.*]
ab-sorp′tiv Absorptive. *Ref.*
ab-squat′u-late (ăb-skwŏt′ū-lāt), *v. i.* To decamp. *Jocular or Dial., U. S.*
‖ **abs′que** (ăbz′kwē). [L.] Without.
‖ **abs′que hoc.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., without this; — technical words of denial in a special traverse.
‖ **abs′que im′pe-ti′ti-o′ne vas′ti** (ĭm′pē-tĭsh′ĭ-ō′nē). [LL.] *Law.* Without impeachment of waste. See IMPEACHMENT.
‖ **abs′que ul′la con-di′ti-o′ne** (kŏn-dĭsh′ĭ-ō′nē). [L.] Without any condition; unconditionally.
abs. re. *Abbr.* Absente reo.
ab-stain′, *v. t.* To hinder; withhold. *Obs.*
ab-staind′. Abstained. *Ref. Sp.*
ab-stain′er, *n.* One who abstains, esp. from the use of intoxicating liquors.
ab-stain′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
absteine. ✝ ABSTAIN.
abstene. ✝ ABSTAIN.
ab-sten′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ab-ster′, *v. t.* [L. *absterrere*.] To deter. *Obs.* & *R.* [*Obs.*]
ab-sterse′, *v. t.* = ABSTERGE.
ab′sti-nen-cy, *n.* Abstinence. *Rare.*
ab′sti-nen′tial (-shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to abstinence. *Rare.*
ab-stort′ed, *a.* [L. *ab*, *abs* + *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist.] Wrested away. *Obs.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

ab-stract′ (ăb-străkt′), *v. t.*; AB-STRACT′ED; AB-STRACT′ING. [See ABSTRACT, *a.*] **1**. To withdraw; separate; take away.
He was incapable of forming any opinion or resolution *abstracted* from his own prejudices. *Scott.*
2. To draw off in respect to interest or attention; as, his mind was wholly *abstracted* by other objects.
3. To separate, as ideas, by the operation of the mind; to consider by itself; to contemplate separately, as a quality or attribute; as, to *abstract* the notion of dimension from that of space. *Whately.*
4. To derive or take by way of descent from ancestors. *Obs.*
5. To epitomize; summarize; abridge. *Franklin.*
6. To take secretly or dishonestly; to purloin; as, to *abstract* goods from a parcel, or money from a till.
Von Rosen had quietly *abstracted* the bearing reins from the harness. *W. Black.*
7. *Chem.* To separate, as the more volatile or soluble parts of a substance; to extract.

ab-stract′, *v. i.* To perform the process of abstraction or of abstracting something.
I own myself able to *abstract* in one sense. *Berkeley.*

ab-stract′ed, *p. a.* **1**. Separated or disconnected; withdrawn; removed; apart.
The evil one *abstracted* stood from his own evil. *Milton.*
2. Separated from matter; abstract; ideal. *Obs.*
3. Abstract; abstruse; difficult. *Obs.* *Johnson.*
4. Inattentive to surrounding objects; absent in mind. "An *abstracted* scholar." *Johnson.*
The young stranger had been *abstracted* and silent. *Blackw. Mag.*
Syn. — See ABSENT.
— **ab-stract′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-stract′ed-ness**, *n.*

ab-strac′tion (ăb-străk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *abstractio*; cf. F. *abstraction*.] **1**. Act of abstracting, or state of being abstracted.
A wrongful *abstraction* of wealth from certain members of the community. *J. S. Mill.*
2. A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; as, a hermit's *abstraction*.
3. *Metaph.* Act or process of leaving out of consideration one or more qualities of a complex object so as to attend to others. Thus, when the mind considers the form of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction*. So, also, when it considers *whiteness, softness, virtue, existence*, as separate from any particular objects. *Abstraction* separates the parts or qualities of things wholly for the sake of considering them in themselves, or in their relation to like parts or qualities in other things. Abstraction is thus necessary to classification, by which things are arranged in genera and species; since in classifying we separate in idea like qualities of certain objects from other qualities which are different, and arrange the objects having the same qualities in a class or collected body. *Abstraction* is thus distinguished from *analysis*, for while it is an analytic process, it is not concerned, as is analysis, with the relations of parts to a whole, but with their relations to other things.
4. That which is abstracted; hence, an abstract idea or term; loosely, a theory; as, to fight for mere *abstractions*.
In Latin as in English it is somewhat of a rarity to use the plurals of very abstract *abstractions*. *B. Bosanquet.*
The mechanical theory of the world we have traced to a natural prejudice supposed to be the special infirmity of metaphysicians — that of ascribing objective existence to *abstractions*. Now, if ever there were *abstractions*, the time and space and mass of abstract dynamics are such. *James Ward.*
5. *Chem.* Separation of volatile parts by distillation. *Obs.*
6. Absence or absorption of mind; inattention to present objects, occurrences, etc.
7. A surreptitious taking of the property of another; purloining. *Euphemistic.*

ab-strac′tive (ăb-străk′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *abstractif*.] Having the power of abstracting; of an abstracting nature. "The *abstractive* faculty." *I. Taylor.*
abstractive knowledge. See KNOWLEDGE.
— **ab-strac′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-strac′tive-ness**, *n.*

ab′stract-ly (ăb′străkt-lĭ), *adv.* In an abstract state or manner; separately; absolutely; by itself.

ab′stract-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being abstract.

ab-strict′ed (ăb-strĭk′tĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Cut off by abstriction.

ab-stric′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *ab* off + *strictio, -onis*, a binding tight. See STRINGENT.] **1**. A loosing or unbinding. *Rare.* **2**. *Bot.* **a** The formation of spores by the cutting off of successive portions of the sporophore through the growth of septa. See CONIDIUM, *Illust.* **b** = ABSCISSION.

ab-struse′ (ăb-strōōs′), *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, p. p. of *abstrudere* to thrust away, conceal; *ab, abs* + *trudere* to thrust; cf. F. *abstrus*. Cf. INTRUDE.] **1**. Concealed or hidden. *Obs.*
The eternal eye whose sight discerns
Abstrusest thoughts. *Milton.*
2. Remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; recondite; as, *abstruse* learning.
Profound and *abstruse* topics. *Milman.*
Syn. — See RECONDITE.
— **ab-struse′ly**, *adv.* — **ab-struse′ness**, *n.*

ab-surd′ (ăb-sûrd′), *a.* [L. *absurdus* harsh-sounding, incongruous, absurd; *ab* + (perh.) a deriv. fr. a root meaning "to sound"; cf. L. *surdus* dull-sounding, silent, deaf: cf. F. *absurde*. Cf. SURD.] **1**. Inharmonious; untuneful. *Obs. & R.*
2. Contrary to reason or propriety; obviously and flatly opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with the plain dictates of common sense; nonsensical; ridiculous; as, an *absurd* person; an *absurd* opinion; an *absurd* dream.
This proffer is *absurd* and reasonless. *Shak.*
3. *Logic.* Contradictory; fallacious by reason of contradiction. See REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.
Syn. — Irrational, ridiculous, preposterous, inconsistent, incongruous. See FOOLISH.
— **ab-surd′ly** (ăb-sûrd′lĭ), *adv.* — **ab-surd′ness**, *n.*

ab-surd′i-ty (ăb-sûr′dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *absurditas*: cf. F. *absurdité*.] **1**. Quality or state of being absurd. "The *absurdity* of the actual idea." *Locke.*
2. That which is absurd; an absurd action; a logical contradiction. "Some strange *absurdity*." *Shelley.*
His travels were full of *absurdities*. *Johnson.*

A-bu′dah (ȧ-bōō′dȧ), *n.* In James Ridley's (1736–65) "Tales of the Genii," a merchant of Bagdad, who dreams that every night a box or chest enters of itself into his chamber and discloses a hag who drives him to seek the talisman of Oromanes, which will insure happiness. He learns finally that the real talisman of Oromanes, true happiness, can be enjoyed only by immortals, and that man's sole pursuit should be to know and obey the will of God.

A′bu Has′san (ä′bōō hăs′ăn). In the "Arabian Nights," a merchant of Bagdad, who, in fulfillment of a wish to be the caliph for one day, expressed to the disguised caliph Harun-al-Rashid, is carried in his sleep to the latter's bed and on awaking is made to believe himself the caliph.

a-bu′li-a (ȧ-bōō′lĭ-ȧ; ȧ-bū′-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀ- not + root of βούλεσθαι to will: cf. ἀβουλία thoughtlessness.] *Med.* Impairment or loss of will power. It is a characteristic of some forms of insanity. — **a-bu′lic** (-lĭk), *a.*

a-bun′dance (ȧ-bŭn′dăns), *n.* [ME. (*h*)*abundaunce, abundance*, F. *abondance*, L. *abundantia*, fr. *abundare*. See ABOUND.] **1**. An overflowing fullness; ample sufficiency; great plenty; profusion; copious supply; superfluity; wealth; — strictly applicable to quantity only.
It is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed with small benefit to the Christian state. *Raleigh.*
2. *Solo Whist.* = ABONDANCE.
Syn. — Exuberance, plenteousness, plenty, copiousness, overflow; riches, affluence, wealth.

a-bun′dant (-dănt), *a.* [ME. (*h*)*abundant, aboundant*, F. *abondant*, fr. L. *abundans*, p. pr. of *abundare*. See ABOUND.] Fully sufficient; plentiful; in copious supply; — followed by *in*, rarely by *with*. "*Abundant* in goodness and truth." *Ex.* xxxiv. 6. — **a-bun′dant-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Ample, copious, plenteous, exuberant, overflowing, rich, teeming, profuse, bountiful, liberal. See PLENTIFUL.
abundant number, *Math.*, a number the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, the aliquot parts of 12, make the number 16. This is opposed to a **deficient number**, as 14, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 7, the sum of which is 10; and to a **perfect number**, which equals the sum of its aliquot parts, as 6, with aliquot parts 1, 2, 3.

a-bur′ton (ȧ-bûr′t′n), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on, in + *burton*.] *Naut.* With the length athwartship, as barrels, boxes, etc.

a-buse′ (ȧ-būz′), *v. t.*; A-BUSED′ (ȧ-būzd′); A-BUS′ING. [F. *abuser*; L. *abusus*, p. p. of *abuti* to abuse, misuse; *ab* + *uti* to use. See USE.] **1**. To put to a wrong use; to misapply; to misuse; to put to a bad use, to use for a wrong purpose or end; to pervert; as, to *abuse* inherited wealth; to make a wrongful use of; as, to *abuse* one's authority.
This principle (if one may so *abuse* the word) shoots rapidly into popularity. *Froude.*
2. To use ill; to maltreat; to act injuriously to; to punish or to tax excessively; to hurt; as, to *abuse* prisoners; to *abuse* one's health, one's patience.
3. To falsify, as by coloring; to adulterate. *Obs.*
4. To revile; to reproach coarsely; to disparage.
The . . . tellers of news *abused* the general. *Macaulay.*
5. To dishonor. "Shall flight *abuse* your name?" *Shak.*
6. To violate; ravish; defile. See ABUSE, *n.*, 5. *Spenser.*
7. To deceive; to impose on. *Obs.*
Their eyes red and staring, cozened with a moist cloud, and *abused* by a double object. *Jer. Taylor.*
Syn. — Maltreat, injure; revile, reproach, vilify, vituperate, asperse, traduce, malign.

a-buse′ (ȧ-būs′), *n.* [F. *abus*, L. *abusus*, fr. *abuti*. See ABUSE, *v. t.*] **1**. Improper treatment or use; application to a wrong or bad purpose; misuse; as, an *abuse* of our natural powers; an *abuse* of civil rights; an *abuse* of language.
Liberty may be endangered by the *abuses* of liberty, as well as by the *abuses* of power. *Madison.*
2. Physical ill treatment; injury. "Rejoice . . . at the *abuse* of Falstaff." *Shak.*
3. A corrupt practice or custom; offense; crime; fault; as, the *abuses* in the civil service.
Abuse after *abuse* disappeared without a struggle. *Macaulay.*
4. Vituperative words; coarse, insulting speech; abusive language; virulent condemnation; reviling.
The two parties, after exchanging a good deal of *abuse*, came to blows. *Macaulay.*
5. Violation; rape; ravishment, including, under some statutes, injuries resulting from indecent assault not amounting to rape; as, *abuse* of a female child.
6. Deceitful practice; deception; cheat. *Obs.*
Or is it some *abuse*, and no such thing? *Shak.*
Syn. — Berating, rating, scolding, vilification, aspersion, reproach, upbraiding, contumely, insult, scurrility, opprobrium. — ABUSE, VITUPERATION, OBLOQUY, OBJURGATION, INVECTIVE. ABUSE is generally prompted by anger and vented in harsh or scurrilous words; VITUPERATION suggests the overwhelming of some one with a torrent of abuse; OBLOQUY denotes calumnious or censorious speech, such as tends to bring disgrace upon its object. OBJURGATION applies to a sharp berating or scolding; INVECTIVE implies rather a vehement and bitter denunciation or attack, which is often public, and may be in a good cause and expressed in refined language. See ASPERSE, OPPROBRIOUS; cf. LAMPOON.
At the justest censures, [they] kindle at once into violent and undisciplined *abuse*. *Coleridge.*
That hunt of *obloquy*, which ever has pursued me with a full cry through life. *Burke.*
The angry *objurgations* of officers. *Kinglake.*
What a difference between Pope's little poisonous barbs, and Dryden's strong *invective*! *Tennyson.*
abuse of process, *Law*, the wrongful employment of a regular judicial proceeding, as in case of frivolous or vexatious actions. The proceeding must be both malicious and without probable cause to constitute abuse of process.

a-bu′sion (ȧ-bū′zhŭn), **abusioun**, *n.* [OF. *abusion*, fr. L. *abusio* misuse of words.] *Obs.* Abuse; misuse; specif.: **a** Perversion; deception; cheat. **b** Misuse of terms; catachresis. **c** Wrong; outrage. **d** Reviling; insult.

a-bu′sive (ȧ-bū′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *abusif*, fr. L. *abusivus*.] **1**. Wrongly used; perverted; misapplied.
I am . . . necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the *abusive* acceptation thereof. *Fuller.*
2. Given to misusing; also, full of abuses. *Archaic.* "The *abusive* prerogatives of his see." *Hallam.*
3. Practicing abuse; prone to maltreat by insulting words or by other ill usage; as, an *abusive* author.
4. Containing, or serving for, abuse; vituperative; reproachful; scurrilous. "An *abusive* lampoon." *Johnson.*
5. Tending to deceive; fraudulent; cheating. *Obs.* "An *abusive* treaty." *Bacon.*
Syn. — Scurrilous, opprobrious, insulting, reviling.
— **a-bu′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-bu′sive-ness**, *n.*

a-but′ (ȧ-bŭt′), *v. i.*; A-BUT′TED; A-BUT′TING. [OF. *abouter*, *aboter*, to fix the limits of, to border, border on, F. *abouter* to place end to end; *a-* (L. *ad*) + OF. *boter, buter*, to push, F. *bouter*, of LG. origin. See BUTT to strike with the head. The word was perh. confused somewhat with F. *abuter* to put end to end, to come to an end, to aim, *but* thing aimed at, purpose (cf. BUTT a target).] To project; to terminate or border; to be contiguous; — with *on, upon*, or *against*; as, his land *abuts* on the road. Usually *abut* implies contact, but this is not always so. Cf. ADJACENT.

a-but′ (ȧ-bŭt′), *v. t.* **1**. To end at; to border on; to reach or touch with an end; as, two lots *abutting* each other.
2. To cause to abut; to cause to meet end on; as, to *abut* a timber against a post; to *abut* two timbers end to end.

A-bu′ti-lon (ȧ-bū′tĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *aubūtilūn*.] *Bot.* A large genus of malvaceous plants, natives of warm regions, having axillary spreading or bell-shaped flowers without involucels, varying greatly in size and color. They are known as *Indian mallows*, and many cultivated species are called *flowering maple*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

a-but′ment (ȧ-bŭt′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *aboutement*.] **1**. Act or state of abutting.
2. That on or against which a body abuts or presses, as: **a** *Arch.* The part of a buttress, pier, wall, etc., which receives thrust or lateral pressure, as of an arch (see ARCH, *Illust.*), vault, or strut; specif., of a bridge, the support at either end of the entire bridge. By extension, an anchorage for the cables of a suspension bridge. **b** *Mech.* A fixed point or surface from which resistance or reaction is obtained, as the cylinder head of a steam engine, the fulcrum of a lever, etc.

abutment arch *or* **pier**. The arch or pier of a bridge next the shore.

a-but′tal (-ăl), *n.* **1**. The butting or boundary of land, particularly at the end; a headland. *Spelman.*
2. Position in which a thing abuts; act of abutting; as, car rails should be laid so as to come in *abuttal*.

a-but′ter (-ẽr), *n.* One that abuts. Specif., the owner of a contiguous estate; as, the *abutters* on a street.

a-but′ting, *p. a.* That abuts or adjoins.
Syn. — See ADJACENT.
abutting joint, a joint in which one piece is placed end on, or abuts, against the other, as where, in carpentry, one piece is joined to the side of another so that the grain of each piece is at an angle to that of the other.

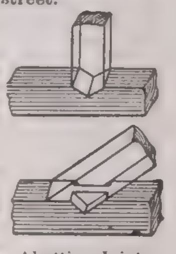
Abutting Joints.

ab-wab′ (ăb-wäb′), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *abwāb* doors, sources of public revenue, pl. of *bab* door.] Any of various fines, cesses, or imposts levied by native chiefs upon landowners or subjects. *India.*

a-by′ } (ȧ-bī′), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* A-BOUGHT′ (ȧ-bôt′). [AS. *ābycgan* to pay for; *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, G. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *bycgan* to buy. See BUY; cf. ABIDE.] **1**. To buy. *Obs.*
a-bye′ }
2. To pay for; to suffer for; to atone for; to make amends for; to give satisfaction. *Archaic.*
Lest to thy peril thou *aby* it dear. *Shak.*
Its success led them to undervalue those who have been of most use to them — but they shall dearly *abye* it. *Scott.*
3. To endure; abide.
But naught that wanteth rest can long *aby*. *Spenser.*

a-bysm′ (ȧ-bĭz′m′), *n.* [OF. *abisme*, F. *abîme*, LL. *abyssimus*, a superl. of L. *abyssus*, Gr. ἄβυσσος. See ABYSS.] The bottomless gulf or pit of the old cosmogonies; hence, lit. or fig., any unfathomably deep space or gulf. See ABYSS. "The *abysm* of hell." *Shak.*
The surviving memory, signaling out of the dark backward and *abysm* of time the images of perished things. *Stevenson.*

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ab-stract′er, *n.* One who abstracts, or makes abstracts.
ab-strac′tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to abstraction.
ab-strac′tion-ist, *n.* An idealist.
ab′strac-ti′tious (ăb′străk-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* *Pharm.* Obtained from plants by distillation. *Obs.*
ab-strac′tiv. Abstractive. *Ref. Sp.* [*Rare.*
ab-strac′tor, *n.* An abstracter.
ab′stra-hent (ăb′strȧ-hĕnt), *a.* [L. *abstrahens, -entis*, p. pr.] *Metaph.* Abstracting; abstract.
ab-stringe′ (ăb-strĭnj′), *v. t.* [L. *ab* + *stringere, strictum*, to squeeze.] To unbind. *Obs.*
ab-strude′, *v. t.* [L. *abstrudere*.] To thrust away. *Obs.*
ab-stru′sion (ăb-strōō′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *abstrusio*. See ABSTRUSE.] Act of thrusting away. *Rare.*
ab-stru′si-ty, *n.* Abstruseness; that which is abstruse. *Rare.*
ab-sume′, *v. t.* [L. *absumere*.] To consume or waste gradually. *Obs.* — **ab-sump′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ab-surd′, *n.* An absurdity. *Obs.*
ab′sus (ăb′sŭs), *n.* *Bot.* A species of *Cassia* (*C. absus*); also, its seeds.
Ab-syr′tus (ăb-sûr′tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄψυρτος.] *Gr. Myth.* See MEDEA.
abt. *Abbr.* About.
ab-ter′mi-nal, *a.* [*ab-* + *terminal*.] *Physiol.* Passing from the end toward the center; — said of electrical currents passing through a muscle.
ab′thain (ăb′thān), *n.* [Gael. *abdhaine*.] *Eccl. Hist.* An abbacy of the early Scottish Church; an abthainry.
☞ From a false etymology formerly supposed to mean "superior thane;" and also written *abthane*. *Oxf. E. D.*
ab′thain-rie, ab′thain-ry (ăb′thān-rĭ), *n.* = ABTHAIN.
ab′than-age (-āj), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* An abthain.
Abt system (äpt). A system of tracking for mountain railroads, in which two or more rack rails (constituting an **Abt rack**) are used and so arranged that the teeth are not opposite on any two of the rails.
A′bu, A′bou (ä′bōō), *n.* [Ar.] Lit., father; — a form occurring in many Arabic masc. prop. names. It is often abbrev. to *Bu*.
A-bu′bus (ȧ-bū′bŭs). *Bib.*
a-buc′co (ȧ-bŏŏk′ō), *n.* [Burmese.] See WEIGHT.
abuchyment. † AMBUSHMENT.
abue. † ABOW.
abuffe. † ABOVE.
abugge. † ABY.
abul. † ABLE.
a-bu′le-ma′ni-a (ȧ-bōō′lē-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ABULIA; MANIA.] *Med.* A form of insanity characterized by abulia.
abulyeit, *a.* [F. *habiller* to dress.] Arrayed. *Obs.* *Scot.*
A-bu′na (ȧ-bōō′nȧ), *n.* [Eth. and Ar.] See ABYSSINIAN CHURCH.
a-bund′. † ABOUND, BOUND.
a-bun′dan-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Abundance. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **a-bun′dant dul′ci-bus vi′ti-is** (vĭsh′ĭ-ĭs). [L.] They abound with pleasant faults.
Ab′un-dan′ti-a (ăb′ŭn-dăn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Abundance; plenty; — deified by the Romans as a goddess.
a-bune′ (ȧ-bōōn′; *Scot.* ȧ-bün′). Above. *Obs. or Scot.*
‖ **ab u′ni-ver-sa′li**. [L.] *Logic.* Contraction of *ab universali ad particulare valet, a particulari ad universale non valet consequentia*, inference from the universal to the particular is valid, but inference from the particular to the universal is not valid (since whatever is true of all the members of a class must be true of each, while the individuals may contain attributes not true of the class).
‖ **Ab**, *or* **ex**, **u′no di′sce om′nes** (dĭs′ē ŏm′nēz). [L.] From one learn all; — adaptation of *crimine ab uno disce omnes Danaum* (*insidias*), from one offense or crime learn all (the wiles) of the Greeks. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, II 65, 6).
‖ **ab ur′be con′di-ta**. [L.] From the founding of the city (Rome) — about 753 B. C.; — used by the Romans in reckoning dates. Abbr. *A. U. C.*
aburd. † ABOARD.
aburn. † AUBURN.
a-burst′, *adv.* Bursting.
a-bus′a-ble (ȧ-būz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; ABUSE, *v.*
a-bus′age (-āj), *n.* Abuse. *Obs.*
abusche. † AMBUSH.
a-bus′ed-ly, *adv.* of *abused*, p. p. of ABUSE.
a-bus′ee′ (ȧ-būz′ē′), *n.* One who is abused.
a-buse′ful (ȧ-būs′fŏŏl), *a.* See -FUL. — **a-buse′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **a-buse′ful-ness**, *n.*
a-bus′er (ȧ-būz′ẽr), *n.* One who abuses.
a-bus′er, *n.* [F. *abuser*, inf., to abuse.] *Law.* Abuse.
a-bush′ment. † AMBUSHMENT.
a-bus′i-ous, *a.* Abusive. *Obs.*
a-bu′siv. Abusive. *Ref. Sp.*
abusse. † AMBUSH.
abusshement. † AMBUSHMENT.
‖ **a-bu′sus non tol′lit u′sum**. [L.] Abuse does not take away use, i. e., is not an argument against proper use.
abut, abuten. † ABOUT.
A-bu′ta (ȧ-bū′tȧ), *n.* [NL. & Sp.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American menispermaceous plants. *A. rufescens* yields the white pareira brava.
a-buv′. Above. *Ref. Sp.*
abuve. † ABOVE.
abuyde. Obs. pret. of ABOW.
a-buze′, *v.* Abuse. *Ref. Sp.*
a-buzz′, *a.* Buzzing. *Colloq.*
ab-vac′u-a′tion (-shŭn). Var. of ABEVACUATION.
ab′vo-late, ab′vo-la′tion. = AVOLATE, AVOLATION. *Obs.*
a-bysm′, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *abismer, abysmer*, F. *abîmer*.] To engulf; to yawn. *Obs.*

a-bys'mal (ȧ-bĭz'măl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling an abyss; bottomless; unending; profound.
Geology gives one the same *abysmal* extent of time that astronomy does of space. *Carlyle.*
The empty horror of *abysmal* night. *G. Santayana.*
2. = ABYSSAL.

a-byss' (ȧ-bĭs'), *n.* [L. *abyssus* a bottomless gulf, fr. Gr. ἄβυσσος bottomless; ἀ- not + βυσσός depth, bottom.] **1.** The bottomless gulf, cavity, or chaos of the old cosmogonies; the bottomless or infernal pit; hell; hence, any deep, immeasurable space. The bottomless gulf of the old cosmogonies, called *abysm* and later *abyss*, was specifically imagined to be: **a** A confined subterraneous body of water, which (as related in the Old Testament) was once an ocean enfolding the earth. **b** The infernal regions, including the abode of the dead, corresponding to sheol; the place of punishment of the wicked, or hell; the deep-placed prison or abode of the evil powers, etc.
[Thou] with mighty wings outspread,
Dovelike sat'st brooding on the vast *abyss.* *Milton.*
Thy throne is darkness, in the *abyss* of light. *Dryden.*
2. Infinite time; a vast intellectual or moral depth.
In unfathomable *abysses* of disgrace. *Burke.*
3. *Her.* The center of the escutcheon; the fess point.
4. The bottom water of the deep sea. See BASSALIA.
5. [*cap.*] *Boehmenism.* The divine being as the groundless origin of the Byss; — rendering Ger. *Ungrund* and *Urgrund.*

a-byss'al (-*ă*l), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or resembling, an abyss; unfathomable.
2. Of, or found in, the abyssal zone, or deepest part of the sea; as, *abyssal* animals.
abyssal rocks. = PLUTONIC ROCKS. — **a. zone.** = BASSALIA.

Ab'ys-sin'i-an (ăb'ĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Abyssinia.
Abyssinian banana, a banana (*Musa ensete*) cultivated for its ornamental foliage, the leaves attaining a length of twenty feet. Its fruit is not edible, but the young flower stalks are. — **A. Church,** the Monophysite church founded, about 330 A. D., by Frumentius, who, as bishop, assumed the titles *Abba Salamah* ("father of peace"), and *Abuna* ("our father"), still used by the head, or patriarch, of the church. The church is essentially Coptic in ritual and practice; and its head is a Copt appointed by the Patriarch of Egypt. — **A. gold. a** = TALMI GOLD. **b** Aluminium bronze. — **A. primrose,** a true primrose (*Primula verticillata sinensis*), native of Abyssinia, common in cultivation. — **A. tea.** = KAT.

Ab'ys-sin'i-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Abyssinia. Cf. ETHIOPIAN. See *Citations.*
The term "*Abyssinian*" has only a political signification, like that of "Austrian" for example; it is a corruption of the word "Habeshi" ("mixed"), which the Arabs formerly gave in derision to the inhabitants of the Abyssinian plateau united together into a Christian state. *J. Deniker.*
There are *Abyssinians* who may certainly be called black, and in whom the negro strain is revealed in the somewhat tumid lips, small nose broad at base, and frizzly black hair. But the majority may be described as a mixed Hamito-Semitic people, who . . . belong fundamentally to the Caucasic division. *A. H. Keane.*
2. A member of the Abyssinian Church.
3. The speech of Abyssinians. See HAMITIC LANGUAGES **c**; SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Ethiopic group*; GEEZ.

ac-. An assimilated form of AD-.

-ac. [L. *-acus,* Gr. -ακός: cf. F. *-aque.*] An adjective suffix to words of Greek or Latin origin, as elegi*ac*, aphrodisi*ac*, zodi*ac*, demoni*ac*, etc. These adjectives in *-ac* usually have alternative forms in *-acal.*

A-ca'cia (ȧ-kā'shȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀκακία; orig., a thorny tree found in Egypt.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A genus of mimosaceous trees and shrubs widely distributed in warm regions. Of the 450 species, nearly 300 are Australian or Polynesian, having the normally pinnate leaves reduced to leaflike phyllodes. Some species are noted for producing valuable gums. See GUM; CATECHU; WATTLE, *Illust.*; COOBA, *Illust.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. **b** The common locust. *U. S.*
2. [*l. c.*] Gum arabic.

A-ca'cian (-shăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Acacius, Bishop of Cæsarea (4th century A. D.), who headed a party in the Eastern Church intermediate between the extreme Arians and the Semi-Arians. He taught that the Father and the Son were like in will alone. — **A-ca'cian,** *a.*

acacia plum. The Australian tree *Eucryphia moorei* or its fruit. See EUCRYPHIA.

ac'a-deme' (ăk'ȧ-dēm'; ăk'ȧ-dēm), *n.* [L. *academia.* See ACADEMY.] An academy; specif., the Academy. *Poetic.*

ac'a-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *academicus*: cf. F. *académique.* See ACADEMY.] **1.** [*cap.*]
ac'a-dem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato, or of the Academy.
2. Belonging to an academy or other higher institution of learning; scholarly; literary or classical, in distinction from technical or scientific. "*Academic* courses." *Warburton.* "*Academical* study." *Berkeley.*
3. Conforming to scholastic traditions or rules; conventional; formal; as, *academic* discussions; *academic* figures; *academical* treatment.
4. *Fine Art.* Resulting from the teachings of an academy, or organized school of art; therefore, rigid and formal but full of knowledge; — often applied to the French artists connected with the École des Beaux Arts, or assumed to be in agreement with its principles.
Syn. — See SCHOLARLY.
Academic Legion, a body of armed students, esp. in the revolutionary disturbances in Europe, as at Vienna, in 1848. — **A. school,** *Sculpture,* the school of the organized modern teaching of France, represented by Paul Dubois, Antonin Mercié, René de Saint Marceaux, etc. Perfection of technique, elegance, and harmony in details are characteristic of the school. — **a. socialist.** = SOCIALIST OF THE CHAIR.

ac'a-dem'ic, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One holding the philosophy of Plato or the Academy.
2. A member of an academy, college, or university; an academician.

ac'a-dem'i-cals (ăk'ȧ-dĕm'ĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* The articles of dress prescribed and worn at some colleges and universities.

a-cad'e-mi'cian (ȧ-kăd'ē-mĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *académicien.* See ACADEMY.] **1** A member of an academy, or society for promoting science, art, or literature, as of the French Academy, or the Royal Academy of Arts.
2. A collegian. *Rare.* *Chesterfield.*

ac'a-dem'i-cism (ăk'ȧ-dĕm'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A tenet of the Academic philosophy.
2. A mannerism or mode peculiar to an academy.

a-cad'e-my (ȧ-kăd'ē-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [F. *académie,* L. *academia,* Gr. ἀκαδήμεια. Cf. ACADEME.] **1.** [*cap.*] A garden or grove near Athens where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, the school of philosophy of which Plato was head. The Academy is ordinarily divided into three schools (though sometimes into five), called the Old, Middle, and New Academies. The **Old Academy** consisted of Plato and his immediate followers, the latter emphasizing ethical, astronomical, and physical studies. The **Middle Academy,** in the 2d and 3d centuries B. C., was of skeptical tendency, but differed from dogmatic skepticism in that the attainment of probable knowledge was considered possible. The **New Academy,** from the 1st century B. C. until the closing of the Academy, 529 A. D., returned to ethical teachings, practicing in philosophy a broad eclecticism. See PLATONISM.
2. An institution for the study of higher learning; a college or a university. Popularly, a school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a college and a common school.
3. A place of education or training in any subject; a school. "*Academies* of fanaticism." *Hume.*
4. A society of learned men united for the advancement of the arts and sciences and literature, or of some particular art or science; as, the French *Academy*; the American *Academy* of Arts and Sciences; an *academy* of literature.
5. A school or place of training in which some special art is taught; as, the military *academy* at West Point; a riding *academy*; the *academy* of music.
Academy of Arcadians, an Italian society, founded at Rome by Crescimbeni in 1690, for reviving the study of classical poetry, the members assuming the characters of Arcadian shepherds.

academy figure. *Paint.* A drawing or photograph after a nude model.

A-ca'di-a (ȧ-kā'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **A'ca'die'** (ȧ'kȧ'dē'). [F. *Acadie,* said to be derived from *Shubenacadie,* the name of one of the principal rivers of Nova Scotia; in old grants called *L'Acadie,* and *La Cadie.*] The original (in the form *Acadie*) French, and now poetic, name of Nova Scotia, or rather of a tract extending from 40° to 46° north latitude, which during the struggle between the English and French in America changed masters several times before its final cession to England in 1763. In 1755 a great number of the French inhabitants were deported and dispersed among English colonies from Massachusetts to Georgia, many finally reaching Louisiana. See EVANGELINE.
Undaunted by the fate of La Roche, this nobleman petitioned the king for leave to colonize La Cadie, or *Acadie,* a region defined as extending from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude, or from Philadelphia to beyond Montreal. *Parkman.*

a-ca'di-a-lite (-līt), *n.* [*Acadia* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A flesh-red kind of chabazite found in Nova Scotia.

A-ca'di-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Acadia, or Nova Scotia, often with an implication of pastoral simplicity.
2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the middle subdivision of the American Cambrian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Acadian flycatcher, a small flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*) olive-green above and whitish below, tinged with yellow on the belly and sides, common in the southern and middle parts of the eastern United States. — **A. owl,** a very small North American owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*); the saw-whet owl.

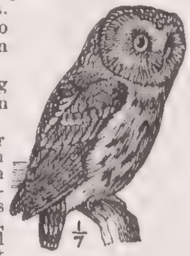

Acadian Owl.

A-ca'di-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Acadia.

ac'a-jou' (ăk'ȧ-zhōō'), *n.* [F. See CASHEW.] *Bot.* **a** The cashew tree, or its fruit. See CASHEW. **b** The mahogany tree, or any one of several related trees; also, their timber.

ac'a-leph (-lĕf) } *n.* [See ACALEPHA.] *Zoöl.* One of the
ac'a-lephe (-lēf) } Acalephæ.

Ac'a-le'phæ (-lē'fē) } *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκα-
Ac'a-le'pha (-lē'fȧ) } λήφη a nettle.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of cœlenterates, usually regarded as a class, in which the jellyfishes, hydroids, and their allies, and often the Ctenophora, were placed. — **ac'a-le'phan** (-făn), *a.* & *n.* — **ac'a-le'phoid** (-foid), *a.*

Acaleph (*Pelagia cyanella*) of the Atlantic.

Ac'a-ly'pha (ăk'ȧ-lī'fȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκαλήφη nettle.] *Bot.* A large genus of euphorbiaceous herbs and shrubs, of wide distribution in warm regions. They have monœcious spicate or racemose apetalous flowers, the calyx 4-parted, the carpels each 1-seeded. The North American species are weedlike plants, *A. virginica* being the three-seeded mercury. See CHENILLE PLANT.

ac'a-na'ceous (ăk'ȧ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *acanos* a kind of thistle, Gr. ἄκανος, fr. ἀκή a point.] *Bot.* Armed with prickles or thorns; as, *acanaceous* leaves.

a-can'tha (ȧ-kăn'thȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn, fr. ἀκή point. See ACUTE.] **1.** *Bot.* A prickle.
2. a *Zoöl.* A spine or spinous fin. **b** *Anat.* (1) The vertebral column. (2) The spinous process of a vertebra.

Ac'an-tha'ce-æ (ăk'ăn-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACANTHUS.] *Bot.* A large family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Polemoniales), including 178 genera, of which *Acanthus* is the type. They have opposite leaves and irregular flowers with 2 or 4 stamens. They are mainly tropical, but *Ruellia* and *Dianthera* occur in the United States. *Justicia, Aphelandra,* etc., are cultivated for ornament.

ac'an-tha'ceous (ăk'ăn-thā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Armed with prickles, as a plant.
2. *Bot.* Belonging to the family Acanthaceæ.

a-can'thin (ȧ-kăn'thĭn), *n.* *Zoöl.* A chitinlike substance forming the internal skeleton of radiolarians.

a-can'thine (ȧ-kăn'thĭn), *a.* [L. *acanthinus,* Gr. ἀκάνθινος, thorny, fr. ἄκανθος. See ACANTHUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the plant acanthus.

a-can'thi-on (ȧ-kăn'thĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκάνθιον a thorn.] *Craniol.* A point at the base of the anterior nasal spine. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **a-can'thi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

a-can'thite (-thīt), *n.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn.] *Min.* Silver sulphide, Ag_2S, like argentite, but crystallizing in slender orthorhombic prisms. Sp. gr., 7.2–7.3.

a-can'tho- (-thō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ἄκανθα, *thorn.*

A-can'tho-ceph'a-la (-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL. See ACAN-
A-can'tho-ceph'a-li (-sĕf'ȧ-lī) } THO-; CEPHALIC.] *Zoöl.* A class or order of intestinal worms having the proboscis armed with recurved spines. Like the cestodes, they have no alimentary canal, but absorb their food through the body wall. — **a-can'tho-ceph'a-lan** (-lăn), *a.* & *n.*

a-can'tho-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Spiny-headed.

ac'an-thoc'la-dous (ăk'ăn-thŏk'lȧ-dŭs), *a.* [*acantho-* + Gr. κλάδος sprout.] *Bot.* Thorny, esp. on the branches.

Ac'an-tho'di-i (ăk'ăn-thō'dĭ-ī) } *n. pl.* [NL.] A group
Ac'an-tho'de-a (ăk'ăn-thō'dē-ȧ) } of extinct Paleozoic
A-can'tho-di'ni (ȧ-kăn'thō-dī'nī) } elasmobranchs having the anterior margin of each fin supported by a stout spine. There are often one or more pairs of spines similar to the fin spines along the lower lateral part of the body between the paired fins of each side. — **ac'an-tho'di-an, ac'an-tho'de-an** (ăk'ăn-thō'dĭ-ăn), *a.*

Ac'an-tho'des (ăk'ăn-thō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκανθώδης thorny.] *Paleon.* A genus of small fishes of the order Acanthodii. They are found in the Carboniferous and Permian formations. It is the type of a family, **Ac'an-thod'i-dæ** (-thŏd'ĭ-dē), distinguished by having one dorsal fin.

a-can'thoid (ȧ-kăn'thoid), *a.* [*acantho-* + *-oid.*] Shaped like a spine; spiny; spinous.

ac'an-thol'o-gy (ăk'ăn-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*acantho-* + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The study or science of spines. — **a-can'tho-log'i-cal** (ȧ-kăn'thō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ac'an-thoph'o-rous (ăk'ăn-thŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀκανθοφόρος, fr. ἄκανθα spine + φέρειν to bear.] Spine-bearing.

ac'an-thop'o-dous (ăk'ăn-thŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [*acantho-* + *-podous.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Spiny-footed.
2. *Bot.* Having spinous petioles.

Ac'an-thop'ter-i (ăk'ăn-thŏp'tĕr-ī) } *n. pl.* [NL.; *acantho-*
Ac'an-thop'ter-yg'i-i (-ĭj'ĭ-ī) } + Gr. πτερόν feather, wing, πτερύγιον fin.] *Zoöl.* A very extensive and highly specialized order of teleost fishes, including in old classifications all those having the anterior rays of the dorsal and anal fins stiff and spiny, as in the bass, perches, mackerels, etc. In modern classifications it is defined by more fundamental characters, commonly including forms mostly lacking a duct to the air bladder, with no mesocoracoid, with the pectoral arch suspended from the skull, the ventral fins attached to the clavicular arch, and the gill opening in front of the pectoral fin. When thus defined it still comprises a large proportion of the marine, and many of the fresh-water spiny-rayed fishes, and also some soft-rayed forms. — **ac'an-thop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), **ac'an-thop'ter-yg'i-ous** (-ĭj'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **ac'an-thop'ter-an** (-ăn), **ac'an-thop'ter-yg'ian** (-ĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

a-can'thous (ȧ-kăn'thŭs), *a.* [See ACANTHA.] Spinous.

a-can'thus (-thŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -THUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. -THI (-thī). [L., fr. Gr. ἄκανθος. Cf. ACANTHA.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A small genus of herbaceous prickly plants, natives of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa, typifying the family Acanthaceæ. **b** A plant of this genus.
2. *Arch.* A form of ornamentation, especially sculptured, thought to be studied from the leaves of the acanthus (*Acanthus spinosus*). The term as applied to ornament originated in antiquity, and the Corinthian capital offers the best type. The leafage of Byzantine capitals, as in S. Sophia of Constantinople, is considered a modification of the classical form.

Acanthus Leaf.

acanthus leaf. A unit of acanthus decoration. Thus, in the normal Corinthian capital eight larger and eight smaller *acanthus leaves* start from the necking and surround the bell.

‖ **a cap-pel'la** (ä käp-pĕl'lä). [It. See CHAPEL.] *Music.* **a** Lit., in church or chapel style; — said of compositions sung in the old church style, without instrumental accompaniment, or with one in unison with the voices. **b** A time indication, equiv. to *alla breve.*

Acanthus (*Arch.*).

a-bys'mal-ly, *adv.* of ABYSMAL.
a-byss', *v. t.* To engulf. *Rare.*
Abyssine. Abyssinian. *Obs.*
ac. ✝ OAK.
ac, *conj.* [AS. *ac.*] But. *Obs.*
Ac. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Ac*] Acetyl; alicyclic.
A. C. *Abbr.* Ante Christum (L., before Christ); Army Corps; Archchancellor. [count.
a/c. *Abbr. Bookkeeping.* Ac-
a/C. *Abbr. Bookkeeping.* Account current
A. C. A. *Abbr.* Associate (of the Institute of) Chartered Accountants.
ac'a-cin, ac'a-cine (ăk'ȧ-sĭn), *n.* Gum arabic.
acad. *Abbr.* Academy.
ac'a-de'mi-al, *a.* Academic.
ac'a-de'mi-an, *n.* An academician or an Academist.
ac'a-dem'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ACADEMIC, -ICAL.
a-cad'e-mist, *n.* [F. *académiste.*] **1.** [*cap.*] An Academic philosopher.
2. An academician. *Obs. or R.* — **A-cad'e-mism** (-mĭz'm), *n.*
Ac'a-de'mus, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀκάδημος.] *Gr. Myth.* A hero of Attica honored by the Lacedæmonians because he told Castor and Pollux where Theseus had hidden Helen. He is sometimes identified with Cadmus.
A'ca'die' (ȧ'kȧ'dē'), *n.* [F.] Acadia.
‖ **a cæ'lo us'que ad cen'trum.** [L.] *Law.* From heaven to the center (of the earth); — indicating the extent of dominion of a landowner.
a-cæ'na (ȧ-sē'nȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἄκαινα goad.] See MEASURE.
acale, *a.* [Prob. fr AS. *ofcalen,* p. p., cold.] Cold. *Obs.*
‖ **a ca'li-ce** (ä kä'lē-chā). [It.] See CRATER.
a-cal'y-cal (ȧ-kăl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Acalyculate. *Rare.* **b** Inserted on the receptacle free from the calyx; — of stamens.
a-cal'y-cine (-sĭn; -sīn), **ac'a-lyc'i-nous** (ăk'ȧ-lĭs'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + κάλυξ calyx.] *Bot.* Without a calyx.
ac'a-lyc'u-late (-lĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Without a calycle.
Ac'a-lyp-te'ræ (ăk'ȧ-lĭp-tē'rē), **Ac'a-lyp-tra'tæ** (-trā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See A- not; CALYPTER.] A superfamily of muscoid Diptera, having the alula minute or wanting. — **ac'a-lyp'trate,** *a.*
‖ **a cam-pa'na** (ä käm-pä'nä). [It.] See CRATER.
a-camp'si-a, *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἀκαμψία.] *Med.* Inflexibility.
a'ca-na (ä'kä-nä), *n.* [Sp. *ácana.*] A West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Labourdonnaisia albescens*) having valuable timber.
‖ **a can'de-lie're** *or* **can'del-lie're** (ä kän'dāl-yĕ'rā). [It.] In the style of a candlestick; — applied to certain arabesques.
a'ca-non'i-cal, *a.* See A- not.
a-canth', *n.* An acanthus.
A-can'thi-a (ȧ-kăn'thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CIMEX.
a-can'tho-car'pous, *a.* [*acantho-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having the fruit covered with spines.
ac'an-thol'y-sis (ăk'ăn-thŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *acantho-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Atrophy of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.
ac'an-tho'ma, *n.* *Med.* [NL.; *acantho-* + *-oma.*] Abnormal development of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.
a-can'thon, *n.* [NL.] *Bot* = ACANTHA.
A-can'tho-phis (ȧ-kăn'thō-fĭs), *n.* [NL.; *acantho-* + Gr. ὄφις serpent.] *Zoöl.* A genus of venomous snakes of the family Elapidæ, having a horny spine on the end of the tail. It includes the death adder.
a-can'tho-pod, *a.* [*acantho-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Spiny-footed.
a-can'tho-pore, *n.* [*acantho-* + *pore.*] *Paleon.* A tubular spine in some fossil polyzoans.
ac'an-tho'sis, *n.* [NL.; *acantho-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Any abnormal condition of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.
‖ **a ca'pi-te ad cal'cem** (ā kăp'ĭ-tē ăd kăl'sēm). [L.] From head to heel: from head to foot.
‖ **a ca-pric'cio** (ä kä-prēt'chō).

B C D E F G H I J K L M

ac′a-ri′a-sis (ăk′ȧ-rī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The condition of being affected with acarids, as in scabies.
a-car′i-cide (ȧ-kăr′ĭ-sīd ; ăk′ȧ-rĭ-), *a.* [*Acarus* + *-cide.*] Having power to kill acarids. — *n.* An acaricide agent.
ac′a-rid (ăk′ȧ-rĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Acarida.
A-car′i-da (ȧ-kăr′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκαρι mite, tick.] *Zoöl.* An order of Arachnida in which there is no distinct demarcation between the cephalothorax and abdomen. It includes the mites, ticks, etc. Many species are of minute size, and are parasitic on man or animals, causing diseases, such as the itch and the mange. Others live on plants, some causing galls, while others live in decaying matter or in salt or fresh water.

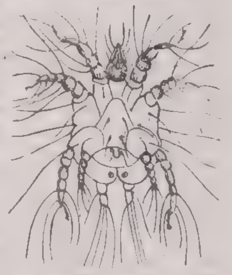

One of the Acarida; the mite (*Psoroptes communis*, var. *equi*) which causes the mange of horses. Much enlarged.

a-car′i-dan (ȧ-kăr′ĭ-dăn), *n.* [See ACARUS.] *Zoöl.* One of the Acarida. — **a-car′i-dan,** *a.*
ac′a-rine (ăk′ȧ-rĭn ; -rīn), *a.* *Med.* Of or caused by acarids, or mites; as, *acarine* diseases.
ac′a-roid (-roid), *a.* [*Acarus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a mite.
acaroid resin *or* **gum,** a red or yellow balsamic resin from the Australian grass tree, used in paper size, varnish, and perfumery, and occasionally as a tonic or stimulant. The yellow kind is often called *Botany Bay gum.*
Ac′a-rus (-rŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -RI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκαρι the cheese mite, tick.] *Zoöl.* A genus including many species of small mites ; hence often loosely [*l. c.*], a mite.
A-cas′tus (ȧ-kăs′tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄκαστος.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of King Pelias of Iolcus. See PELIAS.
a-cat′a-lec′tic (ȧ-kăt′ȧ-lĕk′tĭk), *a.* [L. *acatalecticus,* Gr. ἀκατάληκτος not defective at the end ; ἀ- not + καταλήγειν to cease.] *Pros.* Not defective in the last foot ; complete in the number of its syllables ; as, an *acatalectic* verse. — *n.* A verse which has the complete number of syllables.
a-cat′a-lep′si-a (ȧ-kăt′ȧ-lĕp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ACATALEPSY.] *Med.* **a** Uncertainty of diagnosis. **b** Inability to comprehend ; feeble-mindedness.
a-cat′a-lep′sy (ȧ-kăt′ȧ-lĕp′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀκαταληψία ; ἀ- not + καταλαμβάνειν to seize, comprehend.] Incomprehensibility ; the ancient Skeptic doctrine that human knowledge never amounts to certainty, but only to probability.
a-cat′a-lep′tic (-lĕp′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀκατάληπτος.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, acatalepsy or acatalepsia.
ac′a-tas-ta′si-a (ăk′ȧ-tăs-tā′zhĭ-ȧ ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἀκαταστασία confusion ; ἀ- not + κατά down + ἱστάναι to place.] *Med.* Lack of regularity ; variation from normal, as in secretion. — **ac′a-tas-tat′ic** (-tăt′ĭk), *a.*
a-cate′ (ȧ-kāt′), *n.* [OF. *acat,* F. *achat,* fr. OF. *acater,* F. *acheter,* to buy. See CATE, CATER, *n.*] *Obs.* **1.** A buying. **2.** *pl.* or *collect. sing.* Things bought ; esp., dainty foods ; — usually in the aphetized form *cates.* See CATE, *n.*
ac′a-this′tus (ăk′ȧ-thĭs′tŭs), *n.* [LL. ; Gr. ἀ- not + καθίζειν to sit down.] *Early East. Ch.* A hymn honoring the Virgin. It was sung (with the people standing) in the fifth week in Lent, during the commemoration of the repulse of the Avars from Constantinople by Heraclius about 620 A. D.
a-cau′dal (ā-kô′dăl), *a.* [*a-* not + *caudal.*] Tailless.
a-cau′date (-dāt), *a.* [*a-* not + *caudate.*] Tailless.
ac′au-les′cent (ăk′ô-lĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [*a-* not + *caulescent.*] *Bot.* Having no true stem or axis, or only a very short one concealed in the ground. — **ac′au-les′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*
‖ **ac′ca-de′mi-a** (äk′kä-dā′myä), *n.* [It.] Academy.
Accademia della Crusca (dĕl′lä krōōs′kä) [lit., academy of the bran, alluding to its professed object of sifting the Italian language], an academy founded in 1582 at Florence for purifying the Italian language and literature. Its dictionary, first published in 1612, was long the standard.
ac-cede′ (ăk-sēd′), *v. i.* ; AC-CED′ED (-sēd′ĕd) ; AC-CED′ING (-ĭng). [L. *accedere* to approach, accede ; *ad* + *cedere* to move, yield : cf. F. *accéder.* See CEDE.] **1.** To approach ; to come forward ; — opposed to *recede. Obs. or R.* *T. Gale.*
2. To enter upon an office or dignity ; to attain.

Edward IV., who had *acceded* to the throne in the year 1461 *T. Warton.*

3. To become a party by associating one's self with others ; to give one's adhesion. Hence, to agree or assent to a proposal or a view ; as, he *acceded* to my request.

The treaty of Hanover in 1725 . . . to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded.* *Chesterfield.*

4. *Law.* To become added by way of accession.
Syn. — Agree, assent, consent, concur, comply, yield, conform. — ACCEDE, ACQUIESCE. ACCEDE implies a yielding, either of one's adhesion or assent ; as, "I *acceded* to the proposal on the condition that the paper should thenceforward be conducted on certain fixed and announced principles" (*Coleridge*) ; to *accede* to a request. ACQUIESCE implies tacit acceptance, or forbearance of opposition ; as, "the practice of an habitual *acquiescence* in the dispensations of Providence" (*Cowper*) ; "The established tribunals pronounced the law constitutional, and New England *acquiesced*" (*D. Webster*). See AGREE, ASSENT.
ac-cel′er-an′do (ăk-sĕl′ẽr-ăn′dō ; *It.* ät-chā′lā-rän′dō), *adv. & a.* [It.] *Music.* With gradually accelerated movement. Also used in elocution.
ac-cel′er-ate (ăk-sĕl′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* ; AC-CEL′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; AC-CEL′ER-AT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *acceleratus,* p. p. of *accelerare* ; *ad* + *celerare* to hasten ; *celer* quick. See CELERITY.] **1.** To cause to move faster ; to quicken the motion of ; to add to the speed of ; — opposed to *retard.*
2. To quicken the natural or ordinary progression or process of ; as, to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, the spread of education, the increase of wealth, etc.
3. To hasten, as the occurrence of an event ; as, to *accelerate* our departure.
4. *Mech.* To cause to undergo acceleration (see ACCELERATION) ; esp. (as opposed to *retard*), to increase continuously the velocity of (a body).
Syn. — Expedite, dispatch, forward, advance, further.
accelerated motion, *Mech.,* motion with a continually increasing or decreasing velocity. (See def. 4, above.) — **accelerating gun,** a multicharge gun.
ac-cel′er-ate (ăk-sĕl′ẽr-āt), *v. i.* To move or act faster.
ac-cel′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *acceleratio* : cf. F. *accélération.*] **1.** Act of accelerating, or state of being accelerated ; — opposed to *retardation.*

A period of social improvement, or of intellectual advancement, contains within itself a principle of *acceleration* *I. Taylor.*

2. *Mech.* Change of velocity, or the rate of such change, either as regards speed or direction, or both. Retardation is called *negative,* or *minus, acceleration.*
3. *Biol.* The appearance of modifications earlier and earlier in successive generations, in the evolution of species. See LAW OF ACCELERATION.
acceleration of gravity, *Physics,* the acceleration of a freely falling body, due to the attraction of gravity, expressed in units of velocity per unit of time ; — usually denoted by *g.* Its value varies slightly in different localities, being 980.6 cm. (32.17 feet) per sec. per second at the sea level in lat. 45°. — **a. of the fixed stars.** See *diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars,* under DIURNAL, *a.* — **a. of the moon,** the increase of the moon's mean motion in its orbit, in consequence of which its period of revolution is now slightly shorter than in very ancient times. — **a. of the planets,** the increasing velocity of their motion in proceeding from aphelion to perihelion of their orbits. — **a. of the tides,** priming of the tides. See LAG OF THE TIDE.
ac-cel′er-a-tive (ăk-sĕl′ẽr-ā-tĭv ; 277), *a.* Relating to, or tending to cause, acceleration ; adding to velocity.
ac-cel′er-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that accelerates ; specif. : **a** Any of several attachments for automobiles for increasing the speed at will, esp. a foot-operated throttle ; also, a device for throwing the governor out of gear or for altering the time of ignition. **b** *Photog.* Anything which hastens the action of light on a sensitized surface or of the developer on the same after exposure, as heat, electricity, and various salts. **c** *Anat.* Any muscle or nerve which hastens a motion ; as, *ac-cel′er-a′tor u-ri′næ,* a muscle which propels urine or semen. **d** A light wagon for carrying letter carriers to their districts. *Eng.* **e** An accelerating gun. *Obs.*
2. A device to measure acceleration, as of a moving train.
ac-cel′er-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Accelerative.
ac-cel′er-o-graph (-ō-grȧf), *n.* [*accelerate* + *-graph.*] *Mil.* An apparatus for measuring and recording the pressure, or accelerating force, developed by the combustion of an explosive in a closed space, as by means of a piston. *Rare.*
ac-cel′er-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Mil.* An apparatus for measuring the gas pressure at any particular point in a gun.
ac-cend′ (ăk-sĕnd′), *v. t.* [L. *accendere, accensum,* to kindle.] To set on fire ; to kindle. *Obs.* *Fotherby.*
ac-cend′i-ble (ăk-sĕn′dĭ-b′l), *a.* Combustible ; inflammable. — **ac-cend′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ac-cen′sion (ăk-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* A kindling ; ignition. *Archaic.*
ac-cen′sor (-sẽr), *n.* [LL. See ACCEND.] *R. C. Ch.* One of the functionaries who light and trim the tapers.
ac′cent (ăk′sĕnt), *n.* [F. *accent,* L. *accentus* (a translation of Gr. προσῳδία, cf. PROSODY) ; *ad* + *cantus* a singing, *canere* to sing. See CHANT.] **1.** A special articulative effort giving prominence to one syllable of a word or a phrase over the adjacent syllables, and consisting in stress of voice (*stress accent*), change of pitch (*pitch accent*), increase of duration, or a combination of these elements ; also, the prominence so given. *Stress* being the chief element of English accent, the two terms are often used as synonymous. Cf. STRESS, PITCH, EMPHASIS. See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 78–87.

We may speak of stress of voice as "*accent,*" but it is better to designate it by the more specific term "stress" *Hempl.*

2. A mark or character used to regulate pronunciation ; esp.: **a** A mark to indicate the nature and place of the spoken accent. **b** A mark to indicate the length or quality of sound of the letter marked, usually called *graphic,* or *grammatical, accent* ; as, the French *accents.* In ancient Greek the *acute accent* (′) meant a raised tone or pitch ; the *grave* (‵) indicated that the tone was lowered from a higher pitch, but probably not so far as to the level tone called "grave ;" the *circumflex* (^, ͡, later ~) designated a tone raised and then depressed. The same varieties occurred in Latin, in which, however, such pitch accent was probably subordinate to stress. In modern dictionaries, spelling books, and the like, the *acute accent* is used to indicate stressed or accented syllables ; as, *ac′cent.* It is used in French, as over *e* (é), to indicate vowel quality. It may indicate stress, as in Spanish, or a long vowel, as in Hungarian and Bohemian. In works on elocution and phonetics it often indicates a rising inflection of the voice, the *grave* indicating a falling inflection, and the *circumflex* (^) a compound (rising-falling) inflection. The *acute* is further sometimes used to show that a final *e* is pronounced, as sometimes in *Brontë.* The *grave* in French indicates vowel quality, as in *vivandière,* or distinguishes meaning only, as in *la, là.* It is sometimes used in English print over the *e* of a final *-ed* to show that it forms a separate syllable, as *armèd.* The *circumflex* has been sometimes used in modern times in writing Latin to indicate contraction. In modern French it usually indicates a long vowel (commonly due to contraction, as *pâte,* OF. *paste*) when the vowel stands in a final syllable and is followed by a consonant sound. The *circumflex* is variously used in modern English over vowels to indicate "length," a "broad" quality, etc.
3. Modulation of the voice in speaking ; manner of speaking or pronouncing ; peculiar or characteristic modification of the voice ; tone ; as, a foreign *accent* ; a French or a German *accent.* "Beguiled you in a plain *accent.*" *Shak.*

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry. *Prior.*
A foreigner is known at once by his "tune" or "*accent,*" as it is often wrongly called. *A. J. Ellis.*

4. A word ; significant tone ; *pl.,* language ; speech.

Winds ! on your wings to Heaven her *accents* bear,
Such words as Heaven alone is fit to hear. *Dryden.*

5. *Pros.* Stress laid on certain syllables of a verse.
6. *Music.* **a** A regularly recurring stress on a tone (sometimes a slight protraction of it) to mark the rhythm or time, or meter, as in common time, on the first, and, more feebly, the third beat of the measure ; — often called the *grammatical accent.* The principal grammatical accent has its position marked by the bar just before it.

The famous instrumentalists of the classical school, such as Joachim, Mme. Schumann, . . . and many others, were accustomed to mark the natural *accent,* as distinguished from emphasis, not by enforcing the sound, but by a hardly perceptible prolongation of the first note of the bar. *Grove, Dict. of Music.*

b A special emphasis of a tone, even in the weaker part of the measure. **c** The *rhythmical accent,* which marks phrases and sections of a period. **d** The *expressive* emphasis and dynamic shading of a passage. See also BEAT, RHYTHM, TIME. **e** = ACCENT MARK. **f** = ACCENTUATION.
7. Distinctive or peculiar mode of expression or representation ; a distinguishing or emphasizing mark or character.

Any one who is really familiar with the *accent* and character of Velásquez. *Sir W. Armstrong.*
The stranger threw an *accent* of pose into his manner. *Sir Gilbert Parker*

8. a *Math.* A mark placed at the right hand of a letter, and a little above it, to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind expressed by the same letter, but differing in value, as in *y′, y″.* See *Arbitrary Signs* (*Appen.*). **b** A mark at the right hand of a number, indicating minutes or seconds of a degree, or minutes or seconds of time ; as in 12′ 27″, i. e., twelve minutes twenty-seven seconds. **c** A mark used to denote feet and inches ; as in 6′ 10″, i. e., six feet ten inches.
9. *Print.* Any mark on a letter.
ac-cent′ (ăk-sĕnt′), *v. t.* ; AC-CENT′ED ; AC-CENT′ING. [OF. *accenter.*] **1.** To express the accent of (either by the voice or by a mark) ; to utter or to mark with accent.
2. To mark emphatically ; to emphasize.
accent mark. A mark used to indicate an accent ; an accent (see ACCENT, *n.,* 2) ; specif.: *Music.* **a** Any of various symbols denoting stress, as >, for sforzando. **b** A mark placed after a letter designating a note to show in which octave it is found ; as, *a′* is A in the octave ascending from *c′* or middle C. See PITCH.
ac-cen′tor (ăk-sĕn′tŏr), *n.* [L. *ad* + *cantor* singer, *canere* to sing.] **1.** *Music.* One who sings or plays the leading part ; the director or leader. *Obs.*
2. *Zoöl.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of European birds (so named from their sweet notes), including the hedge warbler. **b** A water thrush.
ac-cen′tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to accent ; characterized or formed by accent ; specif., *Pros.,* pert. to or designating meter, feet, etc., the rhythm of which is based upon syllabic accent, as distinguished from that based on quantity. — *n.* A mark of accent. — **ac-cen′tu-al-ly,** *adv.*
ac-cen′tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* ; AC-CEN′TU-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; AC-CEN′TU-AT′ING (-ĭng). [LL. *accentuatus,* p. p. of *accentuare,* fr. L. *accentus* : cf. F. *accentuer.*] **1.** To pronounce or mark with an accent or with accents.
2. To bring out distinctly ; to make prominent ; emphasize.

In Bosnia, the struggle between East and West was even more *accentuated* *London Times.*

ac-cen′tu-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *accentuatio* : cf. F. *accentuation.*] **1.** Act of accentuating. Specif. :
2. *Eccles. Music.* Pitch or modulation of the voice in reciting portions of the liturgy. Seven formulæ of the melodic intervals in accentuation are reckoned ; the *immutable* (monotone), *medium* (minor third), *grave* (fifth), *acute* (sol-mi-sol), *moderate* (rising a second and returning), *interrogative* (falling a second and returning), *final* (sol-la-sol-fa-mi-re). These are called *accenti ecclesiastici.*
3. *Psychol.* The subjective separation into groups of the like units in a uniform series, as when a succession of like sounds (as in the striking of a clock) seem to come rhythmically, or certain of the squares of a checkerboard seem to stand out with especial prominence.
ac-cen′tus (ăk-sĕn′tŭs), *n.* [LL. See ACCENT, *n.*] *Music.* The part of the church service sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar ; — distinguished from *concentus.* See also ACCENTUATION, 2.
ac-cept′ (ăk-sĕpt′), *v. t.* ; AC-CEPT′ED ; AC-CEPT′ING. [F. *accepter,* L. *acceptare,* freq. of *accipere* ; *ad* + *capere* to take ; akin to E. *heave.*] **1.** To receive (a thing offered) with a consenting mind ; as, to *accept* a gift ; — often with *of.*

If you *accept* them, then their worth is great. *Shak.*
To *accept* of ransom for my son. *Milton.*

2. To receive with favor ; to approve ; — often with *of.*

The Lord *accept* thy burnt sacrifice. *Ps. xx. 3.*
Peradventure he will *accept* of me. *Gen.* xxxii. 20.

3. To receive or admit and agree to ; to assent to ; as, I *accept* your proposal, amendment, or excuse.
4. To take by the mind ; understand ; as, How are these words to be *accepted?* Hence, to recognize and receive as true or significant.

My momentary self, then, has knowledge in so far as it knows, recognizes, *accepts* another self, the self of the moment just past. *Josiah Royce.*

5. *Com.* To receive as obligatory and promise to pay ; as, to *accept* a bill of exchange. See ACCEPTANCE.

[It.] *Music.* At the performer's caprice or pleasure, both as to time and expression.
a-cap′su-lar, *a.* *Bot.* Having no capsule.
a-car′di-a, *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Terat.* Absence of the heart. — **a-car′di-ac,** *a.*
a-ca′ri (ä-kä′rē). Var. of OUAKARI.
A-ca′ri-a (ȧ-kā′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ACARIDA.
a-ca′ri-an, *a. & n.* [Gr. ἀκαρι mite, tick.] *Zoöl.* = ACARIDAN.
‖**a′ca′ri-â′tre** (ȧ′kȧ′rē-ä′tr′), *a.* [F.] Ill-natured ; crabbed.
Ac′a-rid′e-a (ăk′ȧ-rĭd′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ACARIDA.
ac′a-rid′e-an, *a. & n.* = ACARIDAN.
Ac′a-ri′na (ăk′ȧ-rī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ACARIDA.
a-car′i-no′sis (ȧ-kăr′ĭ-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *Acarina* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Any disease caused by acarids.
ac′a-ro-ce-cid′i-um (ăk′ȧ-rō-sē-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.; *Acarus* + Gr. κηκίς, κηκῖδος, a gallnut.] *Zool.* Any gall (on a plant) caused by an acarid
a-car′pel-lous, a-car′pel-ous (ȧ-kär′pĕl-ŭs ; ăk′ȧr-pĕl′ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having no carpels.
a-car′pous (ȧ-kär′pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄκαρπος ; ἀ- not + καρπός fruit.] Not producing fruit ; sterile.
a-cast′, *v. t.* [*a-* out + *cast.*] To cast down or away. *Obs.*
acat. † AGATE.
a-cat′al-lac′tic (ȧ-kăt′ȧ-lăk′tĭk), *a.* See A- not.
a-cat′a-ma-the′si-a (ȧ-kăt′ȧ-mȧ-thē′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. καταμάθησις thorough knowledge.] *Med.* Impaired power of perception ; inability to comprehend conversation.
Ac′a-tan (ăk′ȧ-tăn). *Bib.*
a-cat′a-pha′si-a (ȧ-kăt′ȧ-fā′zhĭ-ȧ ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. κατάφασις affirmation.] *Med.* Defective speech, manifested by faulty syntax, due to brain disease.
ac′a-tap′o-sis, *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. κατάποσις a gulping down.] *Med.* Dysphagia.
ac′a-tas′ta-sis (ăk′ȧ-tăs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. κατάστασις a settling.] Disturbance ; unsettling. *Rare.*
acate. † ACHATE, AGATE.
a-cat′e-gor′i-cal, *a.* See A-, not.
a-ca′ter, *n.* A purchaser of provisions. = CATERER. *Obs.*
acaterwawed, *p. a.* [Cf. CATERWAUL.] Caterwauling. *Obs.*
a-ca′ter-y, *n.* Bought provisions ; acates ; also, the room or place where they are kept. *Obs.*
ac′a-thar′si-a (ăk′ȧ-thär′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκαθαρσία uncleanness.] *Med.* Filth ; lack of purging. — **ac′a-thar-sy** (ăk′ȧ-thär-sĭ), *n.*
a-ca′tour. † ACATER.
a-ca′try. † ACATERY.
a-cau′line (ȧ-kô′lĭn ; -līn), *a.* *Bot* Acaulescent.
a-cau′lose (-lōs), **a-cau′lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [Gr ἄκαυλος ; ἀ- not + καυλός stalk or L. *caulis* stalk.] *Bot.* = ACAULESCENT.
a′ca-yu (ä′kä-yōō′). Var. of ACAJOU.
acc. *Abbr.* Acceptance ; accepted ; accordant ; according ; according to; account; accountant ; accusative.
ac′ca (ăk′ȧ), *n.* [LL., perh. fr. *Akka,* i. e. *Acre,* in Syria.] A medieval figured silken fabric, decorated with gold.
ac-ca′ble, *v. t.* [F. *accabler.*] To crush. *Obs.*
Ac′cad (ăk′ăd). *Bib.*
Ac′cad, Ac-ca′di-an. Vars. of AKKAD, AKKADIAN.
Ac′ca-in (ăk′ā-ĭn). *D. Bib.*
Ac′ca Lar′en-ti′na. [L.] See LARENTALIA.
Ac′ca-ron (ăk′ȧ-rŏn). *Bib.*
‖ **ac-ce′das ad cu′ri-am** (ăk-sē′dăs ăd kū′rĭ-ăm). [L.] You go to the court ; — used as the name of a common-law writ, in English practice, to remove a cause from an inferior court not of record to a higher court.
ac-ced′ence (ăk-sēd′ĕns), *n.* Act of acceding.
ac′ce-dence, *n.* Obs. for ACCIDENCE.
ac-ced′er (ăk-sēd′ẽr), *n.* One who accedes.
accel. *Abbr.* Accelerando.
ac-cel′er-at′ed (-āt ĕd), *p. a.* of ACCELERATE. — **-at′ed-ly,** *adv.*
ac-cel′er-a-tiv. Accelerative. *Ref. Sp.*
ac-cend′ent, *n.* = ACCENSOR.
ac′cent-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ac-cen′tu-a-ble (ăk-sĕn′tū-ȧ-b′l), *a.* That may be accented.
ac-cen′tu-al′i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being accentual.

6. In a deliberative body, to receive in acquittance of a duty imposed; as, to *accept* the report of a committee. [This makes it the property of the body, and the question is then on its adoption.]

Syn. — Receive, admit. See TAKE.

to accept service, *Law*, to agree that a writ or process shall be considered as regularly served, when it has not been. — **to a. the person** *or* **face of**, *Theol.*, to treat with partiality or favoritism. "God *accepteth* no man's *person.*" *Gal.* ii. 6.

ac-cept'a-ble (ăk-sĕp'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *acceptable*, L. *acceptabilis*, fr. *acceptare.*] Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; agreeable; welcome; as, an *acceptable* present, one *acceptable* to us. — **ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ac-cept'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ac-cept'a-bly**, *adv.*

ac-cept'ance (-tăns), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Act of accepting; a receiving what is offered, with approbation, satisfaction, or acquiescence; esp., favorable reception; approval; as, the *acceptance* of a gift, office, doctrine, etc. In law, the *acceptance* which is required under the Statute of Frauds for the effectual sale of goods over a certain value, usually $50 or £10, on an oral contract without a written note or memorandum, is not satisfied by mere words or a mental act, but must be consequent upon the actual or constructive delivery of the goods to the buyer or his agent, who must receive them with the intent to take and retain them in his possession as owner.

2. State or quality of being accepted; acceptableness. "Makes it assured of *acceptance.*" *Shak.*

They shall come up with *acceptance* on mine altar. *Is.* lx. 7.

3. *Com.* **a** An assent and engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn to pay it when due according to the terms of the acceptance. In the British Bills of Exchange Act and the similar acts in the United States, an acceptance is defined to be one completed by notification or delivery. It is usually made by writing the word "accepted" across the face of the bill. **b** An accepted bill.

4. *Law.* An agreeing, either expressly or by conduct, to the act or offer of another so that a contract is concluded and the parties become bound. Cf. CONTRACT, OFFER, MEETING OF THE MINDS.

The English courts, after a period of uncertainty, seem now to have arrived at conclusions which may be shortly stated as follows: An offer is irrevocable after it has been accepted. *Acceptance* must be no merely mental act, but a communication to the proposer, which may however be sufficiently made by posting a letter containing it, although this letter be delayed, or even fail to reach its destination. A revocation of an offer dispatched before, but reaching the acceptor after, the posting of the *acceptance* comes too late. *T. E. Holland.*

5. Received meaning; acceptation. *Rare.* *South.*

Syn. — ACCEPTANCE, ACCEPTATION. ACCEPTANCE denotes the act of receiving (willingly or with consent; see *accept*, under TAKE); as, the *acceptance* of a gift, an offer, an invitation. ACCEPTATION refers to the sense in which a word or expression is generally received.

acceptance of persons, partiality; favoritism. See ACCEPT.

ac-cept'an-cy (ăk-sĕp'tăn-sĭ), *n.* Acceptance.

Here's a proof of gift,
But here's no proof, sir, of *acceptancy*. *Mrs. Browning.*

ac-cept'ant (-tănt), *a.* [F.] Accepting; receiving.

ac-cept'ant, *n.* **1.** An accepter. **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* Any of the French Roman Catholic clergy who accepted unconditionally the bull Unigenitus, issued by Pope Clement XI., in 1713, against the Jansenist Quesnel and his followers; — opposed to *Appellant.*

ac'cep-ta'tion (ăk'sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Acceptance; reception; favorable reception or regard; state of being acceptable. *Obs. or Archaic.*

This is a saying worthy of all *acceptation.* 1 *Tim.* i 15.

2. The meaning in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received; as, a term is to be used according to its usual *acceptation.*

My words, in common *acceptation*,
Could never give this provocation. *Gay.*

Syn. — See ACCEPTANCE.

ac-cept'er (ăk-sĕp'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who accepts; a taker. **2.** A respecter; a viewer with partiality. *Obs. or Archaic.*

God is no *accepter* of persons. *Chillingworth.*

3. *Law.* An acceptor.

ac-cep'ti-late (ăk-sĕp'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; AC-CEP'TI-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); AC-CEP'TI-LAT'ING (-ĭng). [See ACCEPTILATION.] *Rom. Law.* To discharge (a debt) by acceptilation.

ac-cep'ti-la'tion (ăk-sĕp'tĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *acceptilatio*, *accepti latio.*] *Rom. Law.* A formal acknowledgment (used only in case of verbal contracts) by a creditor or obligee that his claim has been satisfied, which dissolved the obligation whether with or without payment. Hence, a gratuitous discharge; free remission.

ac-cep'tor (ăk-sĕp'tẽr; -tôr), *n.* [L.] One who accepts; specif.: **a** *Law & Com.* One (usually the drawee) who accepts an order or a bill of exchange. **b** *Physiol. Chem.* A body which receives and unites with the active oxygen proceeding from autoxidation of some associated substance.

acceptor supra protest, *or* **acceptor for honor**, one who accepts a protested bill of exchange, not overdue, on which he is not already liable, for the honor of some party to the bill. He is liable to the holder and all parties subsequent to the one for whose honor he accepts.

ac'cess (ăk'sĕs; ăk-sĕs'; 277: *except in sense 1, apparently always* ac-cess' *before* 1800), *n.* [F. *accès*, L. *accessus*, fr. *accedere.* See ACCEDE.] **1.** A coming to, or near approach; admittance; admission; accessibility; as, to gain *access.*

I did repel his letters, and denied
His *access* to me. *Shak.*

2. The means, place, or way by which a thing may be approached; passageway; as, the *access* is by a neck of land. "All *access* was thronged." *Milton.*

3. Admission to sexual intercourse.

During coverture, *access* of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown. *Blackstone*

4. Increase by addition; an accession, as of territory.

I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue. *Milton.*

5. An attack or fit of disease; specif., formerly, an ague fit.

The first *access* looked like an apoplexy. *Burnet.*

6. A paroxysm; a fit of passion; an outburst; as, an *access* of fury. *A Gallicism.*

In an *access* of irrepressible zeal, they fall upon the 400 prophets who have deceived the nation. *Dict. of Bible.*

7. **a** *R. C. Ch.* A transfer of votes, as in a papal conclave, from one candidate to another, esp. to one who has received a majority, to give him a sufficient number of votes to elect him. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The psalms and prayers recommended to the priest as preparatory to the celebration of the Mass. **c** *Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.* The prayer immediately preceding the prayer of consecration in the communion office; — called also *prayer of humble access.*

access of Parliament, the assembling of Parliament. *Obs.*

ac-ces'sa-ry (ăk-sĕs'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. *-ary* in nouns like *commissary*, and the adj. *accessory.*] Coming or added as an accession; contributing. — *n.* That which is accessary.

☞ Etymologically the noun, or substantive, is primarily *accessary* and the adjective *accessory*; but present usage favors *accessory* for both. See ACCESSORY.

— **ac-ces'sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ac-ces'sa-ri-ness**, *n.*

ac-ces'si-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *accessibilis*: cf. F. *accessible.*] **1.** Easy of access or approach; approachable; as, an *accessible* town or mountain; an *accessible* person.

2. Open to the influence of; — with *to.* "Minds *accessible* to reason." *Macaulay.*

3. Obtainable; to be got at.

The best information . . . at present *accessible.* *Macaulay.*

— **ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ac-ces'si-bly**, *adv.*

ac-ces'sion (ăk-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *accessio*, fr. *accedere*: cf. F. *accession.* See ACCEDE.] **1.** A coming to; act of acceding and becoming joined; as, a king's *accession* to a confederacy.

2. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation from without; as, an *accession* of wealth.

The only *accession* which the Roman empire received was the province of Britain. *Gibbon.*

3. *Law.* **a** That mode of acquiring property by which the owner of a corporeal substance becomes the owner of an addition by growth, increase, or labor. In general, additions or improvements made by one person or by the forces of nature to the property of another belong to the owner of the property. It occurs in case of gradual increase, as by alluvion or accretion, regardless of the extent of the addition; in case of the addition of fixtures to land; the increase of animals; and in case of additions or improvement by annexation of material or by labor. Where, however, the thing worked upon is changed to something of a different species, as grapes to wine, grain to beer, etc., the worker becomes the owner, provided he was not a willful trespasser or did not know the materials belonged to another. The laborer also becomes the owner in some cases where the value of the property is so increased that a different rule would be unjust, as where pig iron is made into watch springs, or a picture is painted on another's canvas, the laborer being liable for the value of the other's materials. **b** *Internat. Law.* Act by which one power becomes party to engagements already in force between other powers.

4. The act of coming to or reaching a throne, an office, or dignity; as, the *accession* of the house of Stuart; — applied especially to the epoch of a new dynasty.

5. *Med.* The invasion, approach, or commencement of a disease; a fit or paroxysm; access.

6. *R. C. Ch.* Act of transferring votes in the election of a pope. See ACCESS, *n.*, 7 **a.**

Syn. — Increase, addition, augmentation, enlargement.

ac-ces'sion, *v. t.*; AC-CES'SIONED (-ŭnd); AC-CES'SION-ING. To enter or record in a list or book of accessions; as, the librarian has not *accessioned* these books.

ac-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, accession; additional. *Sir T. Browne.*

‖ **ac-ces'sit** (ăk-sĕs'ĭt), *n.* [L., he came near, he has added or consented.] **1.** A testimonial given in some colleges to one close to the first in merit.

2. The opportunity given an elector in a papal conclave to transfer his vote to a candidate more likely to be chosen.

ac'ces-so'ri-al (ăk'sĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, accession or an accessory; as, *accessorial* agency or guilt.

ac'ces-so'ri-us (ăk'sĕ-sō'rĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RI-I (-ī). [LL., accessory.] *Anat.* **a** A muscle reënforcing the action of another; as: the ‖ **flex'or ac'ces-so'ri-us pe'dis**, which aids in flexing the toes; and the ‖ **ac'ces-so'ri-us ad il'i-o-cos-ta'lem** (ĭl'ĭ-ō-kŏs-tā'lĕm), which continues the iliocostalis upward. **b** The spinal accessory nerve.

ac-ces'so-ry (ăk-sĕs'ō-rĭ; 277), *a.* [LL. *accessorius.* See ACCESS; cf. ACCESSARY.] **1.** Of things, accompanying as a subordinate; aiding or contributing in a secondary way; connected as an incident or subordinate to a principal; additional; as, *accessory* sounds in music; an *accessory* contract, such as a mortgage, guarantee, or pledge, presupposes another principal one; an *accessory* action.

2. Of persons, assisting or aiding as a subordinate; esp., uniting in, or contributing to, a crime, but not as chief actor. See ACCESSORY, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — Accompanying, contributory, subsidiary, subservient, additional. Cf. AUXILIARY.

accessory bud, *Bot.*, a bud growing near, and in addition to, a normal axillary bud. — **a. fruit**, *Bot.*, an anthocarpous fruit. — **a. mineral**, any mineral not regarded as an essential constituent of a particular rock, although it may be frequently, or even usually, present. — **a. nerve**, *Anat.*, the spinal accessory nerve. — **a. nucleus**, *Anat.*, a small area of gray matter, near the corpus dentatum of the olivary body. There are two on each side, the dorsal, or outer, and the mesial, or inner. — **a. pancreatic duct**, *Anat.*, specif., the duct of Santorini. — **a. shoot**, *Bot.*, a shoot developed from an accessory bud. — **a. thyroid glands**, *Anat.*, small masses of thyroid tissue near the thyroid gland. — **a. tone**, *Music*, a harmonic or overtone.

ac-ces'so-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which belongs to something else deemed the principal; something additional and subordinate; an adjunct or accompaniment. "The aspect and *accessories* of a den of banditti." *Carlyle.*

2. *Law.* One who, not being (actually or constructively) present, contributes as an assistant or instigator to the commission of an offense (called an **accessory before the fact**), or one who, knowing that a crime has been committed, aids, assists, or shelters the offender with the intent to defeat justice (called an **accessory after the fact**). The rule of the common law that an accessory could not be tried without his consent before the conviction of his principal no longer holds good in England or in most of the United States. The distinction between principal and accessory is not recognized in treason or in offenses below the grade of felony. The tendency of modern law is to make accessories before the fact principals.

Syn. — Accomplice, coadjutor. See ABETTOR, APPENDAGE.

‖ **ac-ciac'ca-tu'ra** (ät-chäk'kä-too'rä), *n.* [It., fr. *acciaccare* to crush.] *Music.* **a** A short grace note, one half step below, and struck simultaneously with, a principal note; — used esp. in organ music. **b** The short appoggiatura.

ac'ci-dence (ăk'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* [For *accidents*, pl. of *accident* (in sense 2).] The accidents, or inflections, of words; the rudiments of grammar.

Accidence, by which is meant an exposition of the means adopted . . . for expressing the relations of grammar when recourse is not had to composition or simple position. *Encyc. Brit.*

ac'ci-dence, *n.* [F., fr. L. *accidentia.*] Accidental occurrence, circumstance, or quality; accident; chance. *Obs. or R.* "The cause of this strange *accidence.*" *Dekker.*

ac'ci-den-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *accidentia.*] Chance or fortuitousness; accidence. *Rare.*

He perceives the stability of the thought, the *accidency* and fugacity of the symbol. *Emerson*

ac'ci-dent (-dĕnt), *n.* [F. *accident*, fr. L. *accidens*, -*dentis*, p. pr. of *accidere* to happen; *ad* + *cadere* to fall. See CADENCE, CASE.] **1.** Lit., a befalling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an undesigned, sudden, and unexpected event; chance; contingency; often, an undesigned and unforeseen occurrence of an afflictive or unfortunate character; casualty; mishap; as, to die by an *accident.*

Of moving *accidents* by flood and field. *Shak.*
Thou cam'st not to thy place by *accident*;
It is the very place God meant for thee. *Trench.*

2. *Gram.* A property attached to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, case.

3. *Her.* A point or mark which may be retained or omitted in a coat of arms.

4. *Logic.* A quality or attribute of a thing; specif., a contingent or fortuitous attribute, or one not implied by the nature of a thing when taken in its generic character. Accidents are either separable or inseparable. **Separable accidents** are such as may or may not be found true of a given individual; thus, temperance is a separable accident, since a temperate man may later become intemperate. **Inseparable accidents** are those attributes that are always true of the individual, but are not included in the attributes of (and therefore need not be true of) the genus to which the individual belongs; as, a white man must always be white, though this does not follow from his being a man, nor can it be included in the definition of man.

Proprium and accidens, on the other hand, form no part of the essence, but are predicated of the species only accidentally. Both are *accidents*, in the wider sense in which the *accidents* of a thing are opposed to its essence; though in the doctrine of the Predicables, accidens is used for one sort of *accident* only, proprium being another sort. *J. S. Mill.*

5. Any accidental property, fact, or relation; an accidental or nonessential; as, beauty is an *accident.*

This *accident*, as I call it, of Athens being situated some miles from the sea. *J. P. Mahaffy.*

6. Unusual appearance or effect. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

7. *Phys. Geog. & Astron.* An irregularity or unevenness of a surface, as of the earth or moon.

Syn. — Chance, contingency; mishap, mischance, misfortune; disaster, calamity, catastrophe. — ACCIDENT, CASUALTY agree in designating an unforeseen occurrence, usually of an untoward or disastrous character. CASUALTY is usually confined to mischances which involve bodily injury or death; ACCIDENT is of more general application; as, the *casualty* ward in a hospital; an *accident* to a locomotive. See MISFORTUNE, DISASTER, ACCIDENTAL, QUALITY.

ac'ci-den'tal (ăk'sĭ-dĕn'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *accidentel*, earlier *accidental.*] **1.** Happening by chance, or unexpectedly; taking place not according to the usual course of things; casual; fortuitous; as, an *accidental* visit.

2. Nonessential; not necessarily belonging; incidental; as, songs are *accidental* to a play.

3. *Music.* Designating or pert. to a sharp, flat, or natural, foreign to the key of the passage or piece.

4. *Logic.* Of the nature of a logical accident; not of the essence or substance of a thing.

Syn. — Undesigned, unintended, chance, unforeseen, unexpected, unpremeditated; accessory, collateral, secondary, subordinate; extrinsic, extraneous, additional, adscititious; dependent, conditional. — ACCIDENTAL, INCIDENTAL, CASUAL, FORTUITOUS, ADVENTITIOUS, CONTINGENT. ACCIDENTAL applies to that which happens without design, or wholly outside the regular course of things; as, an *accidental* meeting, an *accidental* advantage; "an *accidental* dropping or turning of a card" (*Poe*). INCIDENTAL (see EVENT) implies a real and, it may be, even a designed relation, but one which is secondary and nonessential; as, an *incidental* result, benefit, *incidental* expenses. CASUAL suggests entire absence of prearrangement or premeditation, with the further implication of relative unimportance; as, a *casual* glimpse, a *casual* spectator; "a *casual* or inadvertent word" (*Poe*). FORTUITOUS applies to that which occurs without known cause, or is regarded as the result of chance; as, a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms. ADVENTITIOUS carries the implication of something which does not really belong to an object, but is acquired or extrinsic; as, *adventitious* importance, *adventitious* ornament. CONTINGENT applies to that which depends for its existence on something else; as, a *contingent* gift, an engagement *contingent* on the weather. See ACCIDENT, RANDOM; cf. LUCKY.

The Fancy brings together images which have no connection natural or moral, but are yoked together . . . by means of some *accidental* coincidence. *Coleridge.*

The Irish question is only *incidental* to the larger question. *Lowell.*

It was no *casual* reëncounter. He had been enticed into the place . . . with some sinister and perhaps deadly purpose. *Froude*

A Columbus is led, from . . . *fortuitous* phenomena which are successively brought to his notice, to have . . . faith in a western world. *J. H. Newman.*

Meter is but *adventitious* to composition. *Wordsworth.*

We are obliged to regard the future as *contingent.* *Froude*

accidental chords, *Music*, chords which contain one or more tones foreign to their proper harmony. — **a. colors**, *Optics*, complementary colors of afterimages resulting from looking fixedly at colored objects; as, red is the *accidental color* seen when the eye is turned away from a green object. — **a. conversion**, *Logic.* See CONVERSION, 4. — **a. error**, *Math.* See ERROR. — **a. lights**, *Paint.*, secondary lights; effects of light other than that of the prevalent effect (usually ordinary daylight), such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of trees;

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ac-cept', *p. a.* Accepted. *Obs.*
‖ **ac-cep'ta** (ăk-sĕp'tȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Receipts (in accounts).
ac-cept'a-bl. Acceptable. *Ref. Sp.* [for acceptance.]
acceptance bill. *Com.* A bill
ac-cept'ed, *p. p.* & *p. a.* of ACCEPT, *v.* — **ac-cept'ed-ly**, *adv.*
ac-cep'tion (ăk-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *acceptio* an accepting: cf. F. *acception.*] Acceptation; specif., received meaning. *Obs.* — **acception of persons** *or* **faces**, favoritism; partiality. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
ac-cep'tive, *a.* **1.** Receptive. **2.** Fit for acceptance.
ac-cep'tress, *n.*, fem. of ACCEPTOR.
ac-cerse' (ăk-sûrs'), *v. t.* [L. *accersere.*] To summon. *Obs. or R.* — **ac'cer-si'tion** (ăk'sẽr-sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* — **ac-cer'si-tor** (-sûr'sĭ-tẽr), *n.*
Accersitor is an appellation coincident with, but not altogether coextensive with, messenger or mandate bearer. *Bentham.*
ac-ces'sa-ry-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
accesse. ✝ ASSESS.
ac-ces'si-bl. Accessible. *Ref. Sp.*
ac-ces'sive (ăk-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Seeking access; aggressive; accessible; additional. *Obs.* — **ac-ces'sive-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
accessive, *a.* For EXCESSIVE, by confusion.
ac-ces'so-ri-ly, *adv.* of ACCESSORY.
ac-ces'so-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ac-ces'sour. ✝ ASSESSOR.
Ac'cho (ăk'ō). *Bib.*
accide. ✝ ACCIDIE.
‖ **ac'ci-dens** (ăk'sĭ-dĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* -DENTIA (-dĕn'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Logic.* = ACCIDENT.
ac'ci-dent, *a.* [L. *accidens*, p. pr., happening.] Accidental; incidental. *Obs.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

the effect of moonlight, candlelight, or burning bodies. — **accidental point.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **a. predication**, *Logic*, predication of an accident. — **a. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT.

ac′ci-den′tal (ăk′sĭ-dĕn′tăl), *n.* **1**. A property not essential; a nonessential; anything happening accidentally.

He conceived it just that *accidentals* . . . should sink with the substance of the accusation. *Fuller.*

2. *pl. Paint.* Those fortuitous effects produced by luminous rays falling on certain objects so that some parts stand forth in abnormal brightness and other parts are in deep shadow.

3. *Music.* A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring before a particular note and changing its pitch to one foreign to the key of the piece or passage as indicated by its signature or by such a change immediately preceding.

ac′ci-den′tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. State or quality of being accidental; also, accidental character or effect. *Ruskin.*

2. *Philos.* The theory that events occur without cause. See INDETERMINISM, TYCHISM.

3. *Med.* A system of medicine founded on the symptoms of disease and ignoring the ætiology. — **ac′ci-den′tal-ist**, *n.*

ac′ci-den-tal′i-ty (-dĕn-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being accidental, or of being beset with accidental attributes.

The muddiness and *accidentality* of the world of sensible things. *Wm. James.*

ac′ci-den′tal-ly (-dĕn′tăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an accidental manner; unexpectedly; by chance; unintentionally; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

ac′ci-den′tal-ness, *n.* Accidental state or quality.

ac′ci-den′ted (ăk′sĭ-dĕn′tĕd), *a.* *Phys. Geog.* Of uneven surface; as, *accidented* topography.

accident insurance *or* **assurance**. Insurance which indemnifies the insured in case of accident to the person. Under the ordinary policies only those injuries are accidents within the meaning of the policy that are caused by violent, accidental, and visible means, and misconduct or negligence of the insured does not generally bar recovery.

Ac-cip′i-ter (ăk-sĭp′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., hawk.] **1**. *Zoöl.* A genus of hawks having rather short wings and comparatively long legs and tail. They are of small or only medium size, and very active and courageous. See HAWK.

2. [*l. c.*] *Surg.* A bandage applied over the nose, resembling the claw of a hawk.

ac-cip′i-tral (-trăl), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a hawk.

Ac-cip′i-tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [L., hawks.] *Zoöl.* **a** = RAPTORES. **b** A suborder of the Raptores, consisting of the diurnal birds of prey, that is, all except the owls. In modern classifications the American vultures are also usually excluded.

ac-cip′i-trine (-trĭn; 277), *a.* *Zoöl.* Hawklike; raptorial; like or belonging to the Accipitres or the genus *Accipiter*.

ac-claim′ (ă-klām′), *v. t.*; AC-CLAIMED′ (-klāmd′); AC-CLAIM′ING. [L. *acclamare*; *ad* + *clamare* to cry out. See CLAIM.] **1**. To claim. *Obs.*

2. To applaud. "A glad *acclaiming* train." *Thomson.*

3. To declare or proclaim by acclamations.

While the shouting crowd
Acclaims thee king of traitors. *Smollett.*

4. To shout; to call out loudly; as, to *acclaim* my joy.

ac-claim′, *v. i.* To shout applause.

ac-claim′, *n.* Acclamation. *Poetic.* *Milton.*

The tumult of their *acclaim* *Tennyson.*

ac′cla-ma′tion (ăk′lȧ-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *acclamatio*: cf. F. *acclamation.*] **1**. Act of acclaiming; that which is said in acclaiming; a shout of approbation, favor, or assent; eager expression of approval; loud applause.

No antiphonies or responsories of the people here, but the only plain *acclamation* of Amen. *Milton.*

2. In parliamentary usage, the act or method of voting orally rather than by ballot, esp. in elections; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, the election of a pope or other ecclesiastic by unanimous consent of the electors, without a ballot.

In ecclesiastical councils vote by *acclamation* is very common, the question being usually put in the form, *placet* or *non placet*. This differs from the acclamation with which in other assemblies a motion is said to be carried, when, no amendment being proposed, approval is expressed by shouting such words as *Aye* or *Agreed*. *Encyc. Brit.*

3. *Eccl.* The responsive chant of the congregation in antiphonal singing.

4. An outcry or exclamation, as of grief or protest. *Obs.*

ac-clam′a-to-ry (ă-klăm′ȧ-tô-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing approval by, acclamation.

ac-cli′mate (ă-klī′māt), *v. t. & i.*; AC-CLI′MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); AC-CLI′MAT-ING. [F. *acclimater*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *climat* climate. See CLIMATE.] To habituate, or cause habituation, to a climate not native; to acclimatize; — often distinguished from *acclimatize* in biology. (See *Citation.*)

It must also be remembered that the difference between acclimation and acclimatization lies in the fact that the former is a process of wild nature, while the latter takes place under the more active guidance or supervision of man. Man acclimatizes with the same agencies with which nature *acclimates*. *L. H. Bailey.*

ac′cli-ma′tion (ăk′lĭ-mā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of acclimating; state of being acclimated.

acclimation fever. *Med. & Veter.* A disease caused by a change of climate, occurring esp. in tropical countries in persons recently arrived from a temperate zone; also, an affection of horses and cattle caused by a change of surroundings, as from country pastures to city stables.

ac-cli′ma-ti-za′tion (ă-klī′mȧ-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of acclimatizing; state of being acclimatized; also, a thing acclimatized. *Darwin.*

ac-cli′ma-tize (ă-klī′mȧ-tīz), *v. t. & i.*; AC-CLI′MA-TIZED (-tīzd); AC-CLI′MA-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To inure or habituate, or to become inured, to a climate different from that which is natural; to adapt to a foreign or strange climate; — said of man, the inferior animals, or plants. Often distinguished from *acclimate*. — **ac-cli′ma-tiz′er** (-tīz′ẽr), *n.*

ac′cli-nate (ăk′lĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *acclinatus*, p. p. of *acclinare* to lean against.] Sloping or bending upward.

ac-cliv′i-ty (ă-klĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *acclivitas*, fr. *acclivis*, *acclivus*, ascending; *ad* + *clivus* a hill, slope, fr. root *kli* to lean. See LEAN.] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity*, or *descending*; an upward slope; ascent.

Syn. — ACCLIVITY, DECLIVITY. A slope considered as ascending is an *acclivity*; the same slope considered as descending, a *declivity*.

The winding path which led up the *acclivity*. *G. Borrow.*
A . . . defile, leading down a very steep *declivity*. *Parkman.*

ac-cli′vous (ă-klī′vŭs), *a.* [L. *acclivis*, *acclivus*.] Sloping upward; rising as a hillside; — opposed to *declivous*.

ac-cloy′ (ă-kloi′), *v. t.* [OF. *encloyer*, *encloer*, F. *enclouer*, to drive in a nail. See CLOY.] *Obs.* **1**. To prick (a horse) with a nail in shoeing; hence, to pierce; stab; lame.

2. To satiate; clog; overload; cloy. See CLOY.

ac-coast′ (ă-kōst′), *v. t. & i.* [See ACCOST, COAST.] To lie or sail along the coast or side of; to accost. *Obs.*

ac′co-lade′ (ăk′ō-lād′; -läd), *n.* [F. *accolade*, It. *accollata*, fr. *accollare* to embrace; L. *ad* + *collum* neck.] **1**. Lit., an embrace; specif., a ceremony or salutation used to mark the conferring of knighthood, consisting in an embrace, a kiss, or, now usually, a slight blow on the shoulders with the flat blade of a sword.

2. *Music.* A brace, or line used as a brace, to join two or more staves carrying simultaneous parts. See BRACE.

3. A reversed curve in a pointed arch, of the general form of the brace [⁀‿]. It is commonly capped by a finial.

4. *Paleography.* A curved stroke made under a word to indicate that it belongs in the line above. It is found in Roman and monastic manuscripts.

ac′col-lé′ (ăk′ô-lā′), *a.* [F. *accolé.*] *Her.* **1**. Entwined about the neck; also, collared; gorged.

2. Joined or touching at the neck; side by side, as sets of arms on a shield, or profiles on a coin.

ac-com′mo-date (ă-kŏm′ō-dāt), *a.* [L. *accommodatus*, p. p. of *accommodare.*] Suitable; fit; adapted; as, means *accommodate* to the end. *Archaic.* *Tillotson.*

accommodate distribution, *Logic*, the taking of a term in its total denotation in the universe of discourse with the exception of the subject of the affirmation; as, "London is greater than any city" (that is, any other city) implies the *accommodate distribution* of "city."

ac-com′mo-date, *v. t.*; AC-COM′MO-DAT′ED (-dāt′ĕd; -ĭd); AC-COM′MO-DAT′ING (-dāt′ĭng). [L. *accommodatus*, p. p. of *accommodare*; *ad* + *commodare* to make fit, help; *con-* + *modus* measure, proportion. See MODE.] **1**. To render fit, suitable, or correspondent; to adapt; conform; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances. "They *accommodate* their counsels to his inclination." *Addison.*

2. To bring into agreement or harmony; to reconcile; adjust; settle; as, to *accommodate* differences, a dispute, etc.

3. To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; to favor; oblige; as, to *accommodate* a friend with a loan or with lodgings; specif., to give or lend credit to by means of accommodation paper.

4. To show the correspondence of; to apply or make suit by analogy; to adapt or fit, as teachings to accidental circumstances, statements to facts, etc.; as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events.

5. Specif., *Obs.*: **a** To fit for use: to repair; mend; as, to *accommodate* a broken coach. **b** To fit (a person) for a duty. **c** To render convenience or aid to; to facilitate; as, to *accommodate* the cure of a disease.

Syn. — Suit, adapt, adjust, arrange. See CONFORM.

ac-com′mo-date, *v. i.* **1**. To adapt one's self; to be conformable or adapted; to come to terms. *Rare.*

2. To make adaptation, preparation, or adjustment, as of the eyes or the mind.

It is also possible to *accommodate* for the reception of impressions from an object without attending to it. *G. F. Stout.*

ac-com′mo-dat′ing (-dāt′ĭng), *p. a.* Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; obliging; as, an *accommodating* man or spirit. — **ac-com′mo-dat′ing-ly**, *adv.*

ac-com′mo-da′tion (-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *accommodatio*: cf. F. *accommodation.*] **1**. Act of accommodating, or state of being accommodated; act of fitting or adapting, or state of being fitted or adapted; adaptation; adjustment; — often followed by *to*. "The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Willingness to accommodate; obligingness.

3. Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; anything furnished which is desired or needful; — often in *pl.*; as, the *accommodations* — that is, lodgings and food — at an inn.

A volume of Shakespeare in each pocket, a small bundle with a change of linen slung across his shoulders, an oaken cudgel in his hand, complete our pedestrian's *accommodations*. *Scott.*

4. An adjustment of differences; state of agreement; settlement. "To come to terms of *accommodation*." *Macaulay.*

Dr. Franklin came home in despair of *accommodation*; he saw nothing now to do but to fight. *S. Weir Mitchell.*

5. The application of a writer's language, on the ground of analogy, to something not originally referred to or intended.

Many of those quotations from the Old Testament were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations*. *Paley.*

6. *Com.* **a** A loan of money or credit. **b** An accommodation bill, note, or indorsement.

7. *Physiol.* The automatic adjustment of the eye for seeing at different distances, or of the tympanic membrane for hearing high or low tones. In the eye of higher animals accommodation is effected chiefly by changes in the convexity of the crystalline lens.

8. *Theol.* **a** The doctrine that divine revelation keeps pace with human power to comprehend it; also, the doctrine that the Scripture writers employed popular speech and not exact expressions and so gave occasionally an apparent support to real errors. **b** The practice of making Scripture apply to what it would not be properly understood to apply to.

9. Short for ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. *U. S.*

accommodation bill, draft, *or* **note**. A bill, draft, or note made, drawn, accepted, or indorsed by one person for another without consideration, to enable that other to raise money or obtain credit thereby, the acceptance, indorsement, etc., being called an **accommodation acceptance, indorsement**, etc.

accommodation ladder. *Naut.* A light ladder or stairway hung over the side of a ship at the gangway for use in ascending from, or descending to, small boats.

accommodation train *or* **coach**. A train or coach stopping at all or nearly all stations. *U. S.*

ac-com′mo-da-tive (ă-kŏm′ō-dā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to accommodate; of the nature of an accommodation. — **ac-com′mo-da-tive-ness**, *n.*

ac-com′pa-ni-ment (ă-kŭm′pȧ-nĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *accompagnement.*] That which accompanies; something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added to give greater completeness to the principal thing, or by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry. Specif.: *Music.* An instrumental part or parts accompanying the vocal to sustain the pitch and give body, variety, and completeness to the effect; the subordinate part or parts accompanying the solo voice or instrument; also, the harmony of a figured bass.

ac-com′pa-nist (-nĭst), *n.* *Music.* The performer who takes the accompanying part.

ac-com′pa-ny (-nĭ), *v. t.*; AC-COM′PA-NIED (-nĭd); AC-COM′PA-NY-ING (-nĭ-ĭng). [OF. *acompaignier*, F. *accompagner*, to associate with, fr. OF. *a* (L. *ad*) + *compaigne* company, fr. (assumed) LL. *compania*. See COMPANION.] **1**. To cause to be a companion (to); to add or join (to); also, to cause to be or go in company (with); to associate.

I have thought good to *accompany* him with these my letters. *Ld. Burleigh.*

2. To go with or attend as a companion or associate; to keep company with; to go along with; to consort with; — with *with* or *by*; as, he *accompanied* his speech with a bow.

The Persian dames, . . .
In sumptuous cars, *accompanied* his march. *Glover.*

They are never alone that are *accompanied* with noble thoughts *Sir P. Sidney.*

He was *accompanied* by two carts filled with wounded rebels. *Macaulay.*

3. To cohabit with. *Obs.* *Sir T. Herbert.*

4. *Music.* To play or sing an accompaniment to or for.

Syn. — Go with, wait upon, follow, convoy, conduct. — ACCOMPANY, ATTEND, ESCORT agree in the idea of going with some one, but differ in the implied relation between the parties to the action. ACCOMPANY implies companionship and (usually) equality of station; ATTEND, the act of waiting upon one (often in a subordinate capacity) with the purpose of serving him if necessary; ESCORT, attendance with a view to affording protection or as a mark of courtesy or honor; as, to *accompany* a friend, to *attend* a visiting dignitary, to *escort* a lady. See COMPANION.

I will merrily *accompany* you home. *Shak.*

Cæsar through Syria
Intends his journey. . . . I must *attend* on Cæsar. *Shak.*

He was to have gone for his betrothed at dusk, and to have *escorted* her home. *Poe.*

ac-com′pa-ny, *v. i.* **1**. To associate in a company; to keep company. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

2. To cohabit (with). *Obs.* *Milton.*

3. *Music.* To perform an accompaniment.

accompanying movement. See INVOLUNTARY MOVEMENT.

ac-com′plice (ă-kŏm′plĭs), *n.* [*ac-* (perh. for the article *a* or for L. *ad*) + *complice*. See COMPLICE.] **1**. An associate in guilt, specif., in the commission of a crime; a participator in an offense, whether a principal or an accessory; — used with *of* or *with* before the person; with *in*, sometimes *of*, formerly *to*, before the crime. "And thou, the cursed *accomplice* of his treason." *Johnson.*

2. A coöperator; associate. *Rare.*

Success unto our valiant general,
And happiness to his *accomplices*! *Shak.*

Syn. — Accessory, confederate; assistant, associate, coadjutor, ally, promoter. See ABETTOR.

ac-com′plish (ă-kŏm′plĭsh; *formerly* ă-kŭm′-), *v. t.*; AC-COM′PLISHED (-plĭsht); AC-COM′PLISH-ING. [ME. *acomplissen*, *acomplisen*, OF. *acomplir*, F. *accomplir*; L. *ad* + *complere* to fill up, complete. See COMPLETE, FINISH.] **1**. To complete, as time or distance.

That He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem. *Dan.* ix. 2.

He had *accomplished* half a league or more. *Prescott.*

2. To bring to an issue of full success; to effect; perform; to execute fully; fulfill; as, to *accomplish* a design, an object, a promise.

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me. *Luke* xxii. 37.

3. To equip or furnish thoroughly; hence, to complete in acquirements; to render accomplished.

The armorers *accomplishing* the knights. *Shak.*

It [the moon] is fully *accomplished* for all those ends to which Providence did appoint it. *Wilkins.*

These qualities . . . go to *accomplish* a perfect woman. *Cowden Clarke.*

4. To gain; to obtain. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Do, achieve, perform, carry out, fulfill, realize; consummate, perfect; equip, furnish. See EFFECT.

ac-com′plished (-plĭsht), *p. a.* **1**. Completed; effected; established.

After forty years of war she [Spain] was compelled virtually to acknowledge what had long been an *accomplished* fact, the independence of the Dutch Netherlands. *J. Fiske.*

‖ **ac′ci-den-ta′li-a**, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Law.* See JURISTIC ACT.

ac′ci-den′ta-ry, *a.* Fortuitous; also, nonessential. *Obs.* — **ac′ci-den′ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

‖ **ac′ci-den′ter.** [LL.] *Logic.* = PER ACCIDENS.

ac′ci-den′tial (-shăl), *a.* Characterized by nonessential qualities. — **ac′ci-den-ti-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ac′ci-dent-ly, *adv.* Accidentally. *Obs.*

ac′ci-die (ăk′sĭ-dĭ), *n.* [OF. *accide*, *accidie*, LL. *accidia*, *acedia*. See ACEDIA.] Sloth; torpor. See ACEDIA. *Obs.*

accioun. † ACTION.

ac-cip′i-ent (ăk-sĭp′ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *accipiens*, p. pr.] A receiver.

ac-cip′i-tra-ry, *n.* [LL. *accipitrarius* falconer.] A catcher of birds of prey: a falconer. *Obs.*

accise. † EXCISE.

ac-cis′mus (ăk-sĭz′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκκισμός.] *Rhet.* Affected refusal.

ac-cite′ (ăk-sīt′), *v. t.* [L. *accitus*, p. p. of *accire*, *acciere*.] *Obs.* **1**. To cite; summon. **2**. To excite.

ac-claim′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ac-claim′er, *n.* One who acclaims. *Obs. & R.*

ac′cla-mate, *v. t.* To acclaim.

ac′cla-ma′tor, *n.* An acclaimer.

ac-clear′ment, *n.* Exculpation; clearing. *Obs. & R.*

ac-cli′mat-a-ble (ă-klī′mȧ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; ACCLIMATE.

ac-cli′ma-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *acclimatation*. See ACCLIMATE.] Acclimatization.

ac-cli′mate-ment, *n.* Acclimation. *Rare.*

ac-cli′ma-tiz′a-ble (ă-klī′mȧ-tīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ac-cli′ma-ture (-mȧ-tūr), *n.* Acclimatization. *Rare.*

ac-cli′nal (ă-klī′năl), *a.* [L. *acclinis*.] *Geol.* Leaning upon another; as, an *acclinal* stratum.

ac-clive′, *a.* [L. *acclivis*.] Acclivous. *Obs.*

ac-cliv′i-tous (ă-klĭv′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Acclivous. *Rare.*

ac-coil′, *v. t.* [OF. *acoillir* to receive, F. *accueillir*. See COIL.] **1**. To collect. *Obs.* **2**. *Naut.* To coil together.

ac-coil′, *n.* [OF. *acoil*, *acueil*, F. *accueil*.] Greeting; welcome; reception. *Rare.*

accol. † ACCOLL.

ac′co-lad′ed (ăk′ō-lād′ĕd), *a.* See -ED; ACCOLADE.

ac′co-lat′ed (ăk′ō-lāt′ĕd), *a.* = ACCOLLE.

ac-coll′, *v. t.* [ME. *acolen*, OF. *acoler*, F. *accoler*.] To embrace about the neck; clasp. *Obs.*

ac′colled′, *p. a.* = ACCOLLÉ.

ac-com′ber. † ACCUMBER.

ac-com′bi-na′tion, *n.* [*ad-* + *combination*.] A combining. *Rare.*

accombraunce. † ACCUMBRANCE.

ac-com′mo-da-ble (ă-kŏm′ō-dȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *accommodable*.] That may be accommodated or fitted. *Rare.* — **ac-com′mo-da-ble-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

ac-com′mo-date-ly, *adv.* of ACCOMMODATE.

ac-com′mo-date-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ac-com′mo-da′tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, accommodation, as of the eye.

accommodation coach. See ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

accommodation note. See ACCOMMODATION BILL.

accommodation road. A road for giving access to land not adjoining a highway. *Eng.*

accommodation works. Structures or works for the accommodation of owners of property adjoining a railway. *Eng.*

ac-com′mo-da-tiv. Accommodative. *Ref. Sp.*

ac-com′mo-da′tor, *n.* One that accommodates.

ac′com-mode′, *v. t. & i.* [F. *accommoder*.] To accommodate. *Obs.* — **-mode′ment**, *n.* *Obs.*

accomp. *Abbr.* Accompaniment.

ac-com′pa-na-ble, ac-com′pa-ni-a-ble, *a.* [OF. *acompaignable*.] Sociable. *Obs.*

ac-com′pa-ni-er, *n.* One that accompanies.

ac-com′pa-ny-ist, *n.* = ACCOMPANIST.

ac-com′pass, *v. t.* [*ac-* = *ad-* + *compass*.] To compass. *Obs.*

ac-com′ple-ment, *n.* = ACCOMPLISHMENT, 2. *Obs.*

ac-com′ple-tive (ă-kŏm′plē-tĭv), *a.* [L. *ad* + *complere*, *completum*, to fill up.] Tending to accomplish. *Rare.*

accomplice. † ACCOMPLISH.

ac-com′plice-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ac′com-plic′i-ty (ăk′ŏm-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Complicity. *Rare.*

ac-com′plish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

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2. Complete in acquirements as the result usually of training; — commonly in a good sense; as, an *accomplished* scholar; but, an *accomplished* villain.

They . . show themselves *accomplished* bees. *Holland.*

ac-com′plish-ment (ă-kŏm′plĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *accomplissement*, fr. *accomplir.*] **1**. Act of accomplishing; entire performance; completion; fulfillment; as, the *accomplishment* of an enterprise, of a prophecy, etc.

2. That which completes, perfects, or equips thoroughly; acquirement; attainment; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education or training. "My new *accomplishment* of dancing." *Churchill.*

Accomplishments have taken virtue's place,
And wisdom falls before exterior grace. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See ACQUIREMENT.

ac-cord′ (ă-kôrd′), *v. t.;* AC-CORD′ED; AC-CORD′ING. [ME. *acorden, accorden*, OF. *acorder*, F. *accorder*, fr. LL. *accordare;* L. *ad* + *cor, cordis*, heart. Cf. CONCORD, DISCORD; see HEART.] **1**. To make to agree or correspond; to suit (one thing to another); to adjust; — followed by *to*. *Rare.*

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice. *Sidney.*

2. To bring to an agreement, as persons; to reconcile; to settle, adjust, harmonize, or compose, as things; as, to *accord* suits or controversies.

When they were *accorded* from the fray. *Spenser.*
All which particulars, being confessedly knotty and difficult, can never be *accorded* but by . . . critical learning. *South.*

3. To grant as suitable or proper; to concede; award; as, to *accord* due praise to one. "*According* his desire." *Spenser.*

ac-cord′, *v. i.* To agree or come to an agreement; to correspond; to be in harmony; — followed by *with*, formerly also by *to;* as, his disposition *accords* with his looks.

My heart *accordeth* with my tongue. *Shak.*
Thy actions to thy words *accord.* *Milton.*

Syn. — See CORRESPOND.

ac-cord′, *n.* [ME. *acord, accord, acorde*, OF. *acort, acorde*, F. *accord*, fr. OF. *acorder*, F *accorder.* See ACCORD, *v. t.;* cf. CHORD, in music.] **1**. Agreement or concurrence of opinion, will, or action; harmony of mind; consent; assent.

A mediator of an *accord* and peace between them. *Bacon.*
These all continued with one *accord* in prayer. *Acts* i. 14.

2. Harmony of sounds; agreement in pitch or quality of tone; concord; as, the *accord* of tones. Specif., a chord.

Those sweet *accords* are even the angels' lays *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Agreement, harmony, or just correspondence of things; as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting.

4. Voluntary or spontaneous motion or impulse to act; — preceded by *own;* as, of one's own *accord*.

That which groweth of its own *accord* of thy harvest thou shalt not reap. *Lev.* xxv. 5.

5. *Law.* An agreement between parties in controversy by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit.

with one accord, with unanimity.

They rushed *with one accord* into the theater. *Acts* xix 29.

ac-cord′a-ble (ă-kôr′dȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *acordable*, F. *accordable.*] **1**. Agreeing. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. Reconcilable; in accordance.

ac-cord′ance (-dăns), *n.* [OF. *acordance* agreement.] **1**. Agreement; harmony; concord; conformity. "In strict *accordance* with the law." *Macaulay.*

2. *Music.* The scheme of notes to which the strings of an instrument are tuned; as, the *accordance* of a violin is *g—d′—a′—e″*.

Syn. — Harmony, unison, coincidence.

ac-cord′ant (-dănt), *a.* [OF. *acordant*, F. *accordant.*] Agreeing; consonant; harmonious; corresponding; conformable; — followed by *with* or *to*. — **ac-cord′ant-ly**, *adv.*

Her diet was *accordant* to her coat. *Chaucer.*
Strictly *accordant* with true morality. *Darwin.*

Syn. — See CONSONANT.

ac-cord′ing, *p. a.* Agreeing; in harmony; harmonious. "This *according* voice of national wisdom." *Burke.*

according as, precisely as; the same as; corresponding to the way in which. *According as* is an adverbial phrase, of which the propriety has been doubted; but good usage sanctions it. See ACCORDING, *adv.*

Is all things well,
According as I gave directions? *Shak.*
The land which the Lord will give you *according as* he hath promised. *Ex.* xii. 25.

— **a. to**, agreeably to; in accordance or conformity with; consistent with.

According to him, every person was to be bought *Macaulay.*
Our zeal should be *according to* knowledge *Sprat.*

— **a. to Hoyle**, in conformity with the rules of Edmond Hoyle (1672-1769), who first systematized the laws of whist and was until 1864 regarded as the great authority on the game; hence, *Colloq.*, according to rule, or a rigid system.

This is n't a country where things are cut and dried and done *according to Hoyle.* *Sir G. Parker.*

ac-cord′ing, *adv.* Accordingly. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ac-cord′ing-ly, *adv.* **1**. Agreeably; correspondingly; suitably; in a manner conformable.

2. In natural sequence; consequently; so.

Syn. — Wherefore, so, hence, then. See THEREFORE.

ac-cor′di-on (ă-kôr′dĭ-ŭn), *n.* [See ACCORD.] *Music.* A small, portable, keyed wind instrument, in which the wind is forced upon free metallic reeds by means of a bellows. — **ac-cor′di-on-ist**, *n.*

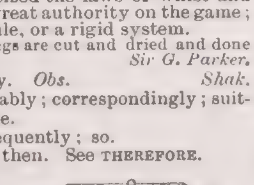

Accordion.

ac-cost′ (ă-kŏst′; 205), *v. i.* [F. *accoster*, LL. *accostare* to bring side by side; L. *ad* + *costa* rib, side. See COAST.] To adjoin; to lie alongside. *Obs.*

ac-cost′, *v. t.;* AC-COST′ED; AC-COST′ING. **1**. To join side to side; to border on; hence, to sail along the coast or side of. *Obs.* "So much [of Lapland] as *accosts* the sea." *Fuller.*

2. To approach; to make up to. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

3. To speak to first; to address; greet. "Him, Satan thus *accosts.*" *Milton.*

Syn. — See ADDRESS.

ac-cost′ (ă-kŏst′), *n.* Address; greeting. *Rare.* *J. Morley.*

"Here is an absurdity!" was her morning *accost.* *C. Brontë.*

ac-cost′ed, *a.* *Her.* Supported on both sides by other charges; also, side by side.

‖ **ac′couche′ment′** (ȧ′ko͞osh′mäɴ′), *n.* [F., fr. *accoucher* to be delivered of a child, to aid in delivery, OF. *acouchier*, orig., to lay down, put to bed, go to bed; L. *ad* + *collocare* to lay. See COLLOCATE.] Delivery in childbed.

‖ **ac′cou′cheur′** (ȧ′ko͞o′shûr′), *masc.* } *n.* [F., fr. *accoucher.*]
‖ **ac′cou′cheuse′** (ȧ′ko͞o′shûz′), *fem.* } One who assists women in childbirth; obstetrician; midwife.

ac-count′ (ă-kount′), *v. t.;* AC-COUNT′ED; AC-COUNT′ING. [ME. *acounten*, OF. *aconter;* *à* (L. *ad*) + *conter* to count, F. *conter* to tell, *compter* to count, L. *computare.* See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1**. To reckon; compute; count. *Obs.*

2. To place to one's account; to put to the credit of; to assign; — with *to*. *Rare.*

3. To value, estimate, or hold in opinion; to judge or consider; to deem.

Accounting that God was able to raise him up. *Heb.* xi. 19.

4. To recount; relate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

ac-count′, *v. i.* **1**. To render, or state the terms of, an account or relation of particulars; as, an officer must *account* with or to the treasurer for money received.

2. To render an account; to answer in judgment or explanation; — with *for;* as, we must *account* for the use of our opportunities.

3. To give a satisfactory reason; to tell the cause of; to explain; — with *for;* as, idleness *accounts* for poverty.

to account of, to esteem; prize; value; — now used only in the passive. "I *account of* her beauty." *Shak.*

Never was preaching more *accounted of* than in the sixteenth century. *Canon Robinson.*

ac-count′, *n.* [ME. *acount, account, acounte*, OF. *acont, aconte.* See ACCOUNT, *v. t.*] **1**. A reckoning; computation; calculation; enumeration; a record of some reckoning; as, the Julian *account* of time; money of *account*. *Hutton.*

A beggarly *account* of empty boxes. *Shak.*

2. A reckoning of money transactions; a registry of pecuniary transactions; a written or printed statement of business dealings, or debts and credits, or of a certain class of them, or of other things subjected to a reckoning or review; hence, a right or claim the items of which make up such a statement; as, to keep one's *account* at the bank.

3. *Stock Exchange.* Usually with *the:* The fortnightly or monthly reckoning between buyers and sellers (see ACCOUNT DAY), or the period from one such reckoning to another.

On the London stock exchange, bargains, except when expressly stipulated as being for cash, are made for the settling or end of the "*account*" — the "*account*" being a period of about a fortnight. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

4. A statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event; as, no satisfactory *account* has been given of these phenomena. Hence, the word is often used simply for *reason, ground, consideration, motive*, etc.; as, on no *account*, on every *account*, on all *accounts*.

5. A statement of facts or occurrences; recital of transactions; a relation or narrative; report; description; as, an *account* of a battle. "A laudable *account* of the city of London." *Howell.*

6. A statement and explanation of one's administration or conduct in money affairs, discharge of responsibilities, etc.

Give an *account* of thy stewardship *Luke* xvi. 2.

7. *Law.* A common-law action for a statement of receipts and disbursements and the recovery of any balance due; also, the writ by which it is brought.

8. An estimate or estimation; valuation; judgment. "To stand high in your *account*." *Shak.*

9. Importance; worth; value; advantage; profit. "Men of *account*." *Pope.* "To turn to *account*." *Shak.*

Syn. — Narration, recital, rehearsal, relation, description, explanation. See NARRATIVE.

account current, an open or running account. — **a. rendered**, an account presented by a creditor to his debtor, for examination and settlement, — which by an implied or express acceptance becomes an *account stated*. — **a. settled**, an account which has been agreed upon by both parties as correct; — used loosely sometimes as about equivalent to *account stated*, but usually and preferably as implying a more definite mutual agreement, and not merely a tacit or implied acceptance. — **a. stated**, an account presented and accepted by both parties. — **for a. of**, on behalf of; to be transacted for. — **in a. with**, in a relation with requiring an account to be kept. — **on a. of**, for the sake of; by reason of; because of. — **on**, *or* **to, a.**, as an item to be reckoned at settlement; as an installment. — **on one's own a.**, for one's own interest or behalf; at one's risk.

ac-count′a-ble (ă-koun′tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Liable to be called on to render an account; answerable; as, every man is *accountable* to God for his conduct.

2. Capable of being accounted for; explicable.

True religion . . intelligible, rational, and *accountable*, — not a burden but a privilege. *B. Whichcote.*

Syn. — Amenable, liable, answerable. See RESPONSIBLE.

accountable receipt, *Com.*, a receipt showing that goods or money have been received and are to be accounted for.

— **ac-count′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ac-count′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ac-count′a-bly**, *adv.*

ac-count′an-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Art or occupation of an accountant.

ac-count′ant (-tănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *accomptant*, OF. *acontant*, p. pr.] **1**. One who renders account; one accountable; specif., *Law*, the defendant in an action of account.

2. A reckoner; a calculator.

3. One who is skilled in, keeps, or adjusts, accounts; an officer who has charge of the accounts in a public office.

The term "*accountant*" . . . is sometimes adopted by bookkeepers, but this is an erroneous application of the term; it properly describes those competent to design and control the systems of accounts required for the record of the multifarious and rapid transactions of trade and finance. *Encyc. Brit.*

4. A narrator. *Obs.*

accountant general, the head or superintending accountant in various public offices.

account book. A book in which accounts are kept.

account day. *London Stock Exchange.* Either of the four consecutive days in each half month on which it is customary for settlements to be made, except in the case of government stocks and bonds. See SETTLEMENT.

ac-count′ing (ă-koun′tĭng), *n.* Act or system of making up or stating accounts; a statement of accounts, or the debits and credits in financial transactions.

account sales. *Com.* An account sent by one person to another giving particulars as to sales made by the sender on the other's account or behalf.

ac-cou′ple (ă-kŭp′'l), *v. t.* [OF. *acopler*, F. *accoupler.*] To join; couple. *Rare.* "The Englishmen *accoupled* themselves with the Frenchmen." *Hall.*

ac-cou′ple-ment (-kŭp′'l-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *accouplement.*] **1**. Act of coupling, or state of being coupled; union; specif., *Arch.*, the placing of two columns or pilasters very close together but (in modern styles) not so as to coalesce, as in pairs of columns forming a colonnade.

2. That which couples, as a tie or brace. *Rare.*

ac-cou′ter } (ă-ko͞o′tẽr), *v. t.;* AC-COU′TERED or -TRED
ac-cou′tre } (-tẽrd); AC-COU′TER-ING or -TRING. [F. *accoutrer*, OF. *acoutrer, accoustrer*, of uncertain origin; cf. F. *couture* sewing, seam, fr. (assumed) L. *consutura*, fr. *consuere* to sew (cf. SEW).] To furnish with dress, or equipments, esp. for military service; to equip; attire; array.

Both *accoutered* like young men. *Shak.*
For this, in rags *accoutered* they are seen. *Dryden.*
Accoutered with his burden and his staff. *Wordsworth.*

ac-cou′ter-ment } (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *accoutrement*, earlier
ac-cou′tre-ment } also *accoustrement.* See ACCOUTER.] **1**. *pl.* Dress; trappings; equipment; specif., *Mil.*, details of personal outfit of the soldier, as belts, sword hangers, haversack, and all objects other than clothes and weapons.

How gay with all the *accouterments* of war! *A. Philips.*

2. Act or process of accoutering; state of being accoutered.

ac-cred′it (ă-krĕd′ĭt), *v. t.;* AC-CRED′IT-ED; AC-CRED′IT-ING. [F. *accréditer;* *à* (L. *ad*) + *crédit* credit. See CREDIT.] **1**. To put or bring into credit; to invest with credit or authority; to sanction.

His censure will . . . *accredit* his praises. *Cowper.*
These reasons . . . which *accredit* and fortify mine opinion. *Shelton.*

2. To send with letters credential, as an ambassador or envoy; to authorize, as a messenger or delegate.

Beton . . was *accredited* to the Court of France. *Froude.*

3. To believe; to credit; to put trust in.

The version of early Roman history which was *accredited* in the fifth century. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*
He *accredited* . . . stories of apparitions and witchcraft. *Southey.*

4. To credit; to vouch for or consider (some one) as doing something, or (something) as belonging to some one.

Syn. — See CREDIT.

to accredit (one) **with** (something), to attribute something to him; as, Mr. Clay was *accredited with* these views.

ac′cre-men-ti′tion (ăk′rē-mĕn-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [See ACCRESCE, INCREMENT.] *Physiol.* Growth by the addition of similar cells or material. — **ac′cre-men-ti′tial** (-tĭsh′ăl), *a.*

ac-cresce′ (ă-krĕs′), *v. t. & i.* [L. *accrescere.* See ACCRUE.] **1**. To accrue. *Obs., except Civil Law.*

2. To increase; to grow. *Obs. or R.*

ac-cres′cence (-krĕs′ĕns), *n.* [LL. *accrescentia.*] Continuous growth; an accretion. *Rare.*

The silent *accrescence* of belief from the unwatched depositions of a general, never contradicted hearsay. *Coleridge.*

ac-cres′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *accrescens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1**. Growing; increasing. *Shuckford.*

2. *Bot.* Growing larger after flowering; — applied chiefly to the calyx, as that of wintergreen (*Gaultheria*).

ac-crete′ (ă-krēt′), *v. i.;* AC-CRET′ED (-krēt′ĕd); AC-CRET′ING (-ĭng). [From L. *accretus*, p. p of *accrescere* to increase.] **1**. To grow together.

2. To adhere; to grow (to); to be added; — with *to*.

ac-crete′, *v. t.* To make adhere; to add. *Rare.* *Earle.*

ac-crete′, *a.* Characterized by accretion; made up; as, *accrete* matter; specif., *Bot.*, grown together.

ac-cre′tion (ă-krē′shŭn), *n.* [L. *accretio*, fr. *accrescere* to increase. See ACCRUE.] **1**. Growth; organic growth; also, increase by external addition, or by accession of parts externally; an extraneous addition; as, an *accretion* of earth.

A mineral . . . augments not by growth, but by *accretion.* *Owen.*

2. Result of such growth or accumulation; the matter added.

To strip off all the subordinate parts of his narrative as a later *accretion* *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

3. Concretion; coherence of separate particles; as, the *accretion* of particles so as to form a solid mass.

4. *Med.* A growing together of parts naturally separate, as of the fingers or toes.

5. *Law.* **a** The increase or extension of the boundaries, or the acquisition, of land by the gradual or imperceptible action of natural forces, as by the washing up of sand or soil from the sea or a river, or by a gradual recession of the water from the usual watermark; accession in which the boundaries of land are enlarged by this process; hence sometimes, improperly, accession in any sense. In *accretion* the added land belongs to the owner of the land to which it is added; but this is not so in cases of sudden increase, as by an avulsion or a sudden change of the bed of a stream. **b** Gain to an heir or legatee by failure of a coheir to the same succession, or a colegatee of the same thing, to take his share. **c** *Scots Law.* The perfection of a title, at first imperfect or defective, by some subsequent act on the part of the person from whom the holder derived such title.

6. *Forestry.* Increase of a tree in height or diameter. Cf. INCREMENT.

ac-cre′tive (ă-krē′tĭv), *a.* Relating to accretion; increasing, or adding to, by growth. *Glanvill.*

ac-croach′ (ă-krōch′), *v. t.;* AC-CROACHED′ (-krōcht′); AC-CROACH′ING. [ME. *acrochen, accrochen*, to obtain, OF. *acrochier*, F. *accrocher.* Cf. ENCROACH.] **1**. To hook, or draw to one's self as with a hook. *Obs.*

2. To assume or appropriate; to usurp, as jurisdiction.

They had attempted to *accroach* to themselves royal power. *Stubbs.*

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ac-com′plish-er, *n* One who accomplishes. [*Ref. Sp.*]
ac-com′plisht. Accomplished.
ac-compt′ (ă-kount′; ă-kŏmpt′), **ac-compt′a-ble**, **ac-compt′ant**, etc. Archaic forms of ACCOUNT, ACCOUNTABLE, etc.
‖ **ac′con′** (ȧ′kôɴ′), *n.* [F.] A kind of small scow.
accorage. † ACCOURAGE.
ac-cord′an-cy, *n.* Accordance. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
ac-cord′er, *n.* One who accords.
ac-cord′ment, *n.* [OF. *accordement.*] Agreement. *Obs.*
accorne. † ACORN.
ac-cor′po-rate, *v. t.* [L. *accorporare.*] To unite; incorporate. *Obs.* — **ac-cor′po-ra′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
Ac′cos (ăk′ŏs). *Bib.*
ac-cost′a-ble, *a* Approachable; affable. *Rare.*
ac-couche′ (ȧ-ko͞osh′), *v. i.* [F. *accoucher.*] *Med.* To assist in childbirth.
accoumbre. † ACCUMBER.
ac-count′, *p. p.* Accounted. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
ac-count′a-bl. Accountable
ac-count′ant, *a.* Accountable. *Obs.* *Shak.*
ac-count′ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
account duty. *Law.* See DEATH DUTY. [*Obs.*]
ac-count′er, *n.* An accountant.
accounting house. Counting-house. *Obs.*
ac-count′less, *a.* Irresponsible; also, countless. *Obs. or R.*
ac-count′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
account render. *Law* An action of count.
ac-cour′age, *v. t.* [OF. *acoragier.*] To encourage. *Obs.*
ac-court′, *v. t.* [*ac-* = *ad-* + *court.*] To treat courteously; to court. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
accownt. † ACCOUNT.
ac-coy′, *v. t.* [OF. *acoier, aqueer.* See COY.] *Obs.* **1**. To render quiet; soothe.
2. To subdue; tame; daunt.
Ac′coz (ăk′ŏz). *Bib.*
ac-crease′, *v.* [OF. *acreistre.*] To increase. *Obs.*
ac-crease′, *n.* Increase. *Obs.*
ac-cred′it-ate, *v. t.* Obs. or rare for ACCREDIT. — **-it-a′tion**, *n.*
‖ **ac′cre-scen′do** (äk′krĕ-shĕn′dō), *a. & adv.* = CRESCENDO
‖ **ac-cre′sci-men′to** (äk-krā′shĭ-mĕn′tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** Augmentation. **b** The lengthening of a note by one half, indicated by a dot after it.
accretion borer. = INCREMENT BORER.
accretion cutting, *or* **accretion thinning**. *Forestry.* Thinning of trees in order to secure growth in girth of those left standing.
ac-crim′i-nate (ă-krĭm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *criminari.*] To accuse of a crime. *Obs.* — **ac-crim′i-na′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ac-croach′ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *accrochement.*] An encroachment; usurpation. *Obs.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

ac-crue′ (ă-krōō′), *v. i.;* AC-CRUED′ (-krōōd′); AC-CRU′ING. [See ACCRUE, *n.;* cf. ACCRETE.] **1**. To increase; augment.

And though power failed, her courage did *accrue*. *Spenser.*

2. To come by way of increase; to arise or spring as a growth or result; to be added as increase, profit, or damage, esp. as the produce of money lent. "Interest *accrues* to principal." *Abbott.*

The great and essential advantages *accruing* to society from the freedom of the press. *Junius.*

3. *Law.* To come into existence as an enforceable claim; to vest as a right; as, a cause of action has *accrued* when the right to sue has become vested.

4. To grow up; to become full grown. *Obs., except in Her.*

ac-crue′, *n.* [OF. *acreüe* increase, F. *accrue*, fr. OF. *acreistre, acroistre*, p. p. *acreü*, F. *accroître*, p. p. *accrû;* L. *ad* + *crescere* to increase. See CRESCENT; cf. ACCRETION, CREW.] **1**. Something that accrues, as an advantage. *Obs.* **2**. *Sewing.* An extra mesh or stitch added in network to increase the size.

ac-crued′ (ă-krōōd′), *p. a.* Added as increase; accumulated as interest or rent; vested as an enforceable right.

ac-crue′ment (-krōō′mĕnt), *n.* Also **ac-cru′ment**. Act or process of accruing; that which has accrued; increase.

ac′cu-ba′tion (ăk′ū-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *accubatio*, for *accubitio*, fr. *accubare* to recline; *ad* + *cubare* to lie down. See ACCUMB.] **1**. Act or posture of reclining on a couch, as practiced by the ancients at meals. **2**. *Med.* Lying-in; parturition.

ac-cu′bi-tus (ă-kū′bĭ-tŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. L., a reclining at table.] *Eccl.* A room in a church used as a private resting place and refectory by the bishop; also, a couch.

ac-cul′tu-ra′tion (ă-kŭl′tū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [*ac-* + L. *cultura* culture.] *Ethnol.* The approximation of one human race or tribe to another in culture or arts by contact. — **ac-cul′tur-al** (ă-kŭl′tūr-ăl), *a.*

ac-cumb′ (ă-kŭmb′), *v. i.* [L. *accumbere; ad* + *cumbere* (in comp.) to lie down.] To recline, as at meals. *Obs.*

ac-cum′ben-cy (ă-kŭm′bĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being accumbent, or reclining, as at meals. *Rare.*

ac-cum′bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [L. *accumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *accumbere.*] **1**. Leaning or reclining, as at meals.

The Roman . . . *accumbent* posture in eating. *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Bot.* Lying against anything; — applied chiefly to cotyledons having their edges folded against the hypocotyl, as in many crucifers; in diagrammatic section conventionally represented by the sign: O=. Cf. INCUMBENT, CONDUPLICATE.

ac-cu′mu-late (ă-kū′mū-lāt), *v. t.;* AC-CU′MU-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); AC-CU′MU-LAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *accumulatus*, p. p. of *accumulare; ad* + *cumulare* to heap. See CUMULATE.] To heap up in a mass; to pile up; to collect or bring together; to amass; as, to *accumulate* a sum of money.

Syn. — Gather, collect, heap up, pile up, store up, aggregate, hoard. — ACCUMULATE, AMASS agree in the idea of collecting, as it were by heaping up. But *amass* applies primarily to wealth or resources, and frequently implies more imposing results than *accumulate;* as, to *accumulate* authorities, to *amass* a store of knowledge, to *accumulate* a competence by degrees, to *amass* a fortune. See AGGREGATE, GATHER, STOCK.

The trader's first maxim I reversed, in lavishing when I ought to have *accumulated*. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

He will attempt a treatise on some important subject, and *amass* materials. *Johnson.*

ac-cu′mu-late, *v. i.* To grow or increase in quantity or number; to collect.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth *accumulates*, and men decay. *Goldsmith.*

Materials are even now *accumulating* for a science of comparative art. *F. H. Giddings.*

ac-cu′mu-late (-lāt), *a. & p. p.* [L. *accumulatus*, p. p.] Collected; accumulated. *Bacon.*

ac-cu′mu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *accumulatio:* cf. F. *accumulation.*] Act of accumulating, or state of being accumulated; that which is accumulated; as, an *accumulation* of earth, of evils, of wealth, of honors. Specif.: **a** *Law.* The concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof. **b** *Finance.* Addition of earnings or profits to the active capital of a corporation, otherwise distributable as dividends; as, an *accumulation* insurance policy, which is essentially the same as a deferred-dividend policy. **c** *Law.* The increase of a fund or property by the continuous addition to it of the interest or income of it. At the common law the accumulation of interest or income is limited by the law of perpetuities; but the period for which accumulations may be directed is restricted in England by the Accumulations Acts (1800 and 1892), the longest legal period being in effect 21 years and the period of gestation after the death of the grantor or testator. Similar restrictions are generally imposed by statute in the United States.

accumulation of energy *or* **power**, the storing of energy by means of weights lifted, masses put in motion, chemical changes effected, or the like.

ac-cu′mu-la-tive (ă-kū′mū-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Characterized by, produced by, or given to, accumulation; serving to collect or amass; cumulative.

2. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a cumulative judgment, sentence, or the like. See CUMULATIVE.

— **ac-cu′mu-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ac-cu′mu-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

ac-cu′mu-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that accumulates. Specif.: *Mech.* **a** An apparatus by means of which energy or power can be stored, such as a cylinder provided with a weighted piston for storing water under constant pressure for hydraulic presses, elevators, etc., the electrical storage battery (which see), etc. **b** A contrivance to take up the force of a sudden strain, as a system of springs, an elastic section in a chain or rope, etc.

ac′cu-ra-cy (ăk′ū-rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See ACCURATE.] State or quality of being accurate; freedom from mistakes, this exemption arising from carefulness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; precision; exactness; correctness; as, the value of testimony depends on its *accuracy*.

The professed end [of logic] is to teach men to think, to judge, and to reason, with precision and *accuracy*. *Reid.*

The *accuracy* with which the piston fits the . . . sides. *Lardner.*

ac′cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *accuratus*, p. p. & a., fr. *accurare* to take care of; *ad* + *curare* to take care, *cura* care. See CURE.] **1** In exact or careful conformity to truth, or to some standard of requirement, as the result of care or pains; free from failure, error, or defect; exact; as, an *accurate* calculator; an *accurate* measure; *accurate* expression, knowledge, etc.

2. Precisely fixed; executed with care; careful. *Obs.*

Syn. — Exact, precise, nice, just, particular. See CORRECT.

— **ac′cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **ac′cu-rate-ness**, *n.*

ac-curse′ (ă-kûrs′), *v. t.;* AC-CURSED′ (-kûrst′), *or, poetic or ref. sp.*, AC-CURST′. [ME. *acursien, acorsien; a-* + *cursien* to curse. See CURSE.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon; to curse; execrate; anathematize. "And the city shall be *accursed*." *Josh.* vi. 17.

Thro' you, my life will be *accurst* *Tennyson.*

ac-cursed′ (-kûrst′; -kûr′sĕd), **ac-curst′** (ă-kûrst′), *p. a.* Doomed to destruction or misery; cursed; hence, bad enough to be under the curse; execrable; detestable; exceedingly hateful; as, an *accursed* deed. *Shak.*

— **ac-curs′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ac-curs′ed-ness**, *n.*

ac′cu-sa′tion (ăk′ū-zā′shŭn), *n.* [OF. *acusation*, F. *accusation*, L. *accusatio*, fr *accusare.* See ACCUSE.] **1**. Act or fact of being accused; arraignment.

We come not by the way of *accusation*
To taint that honor every good tongue blesses. *Shak.*

2. That of which one is accused; the charge of an offense or crime, or the declaration containing the charge.

[They] set up over his head his *accusation*. *Matt.* xxvii. 37

Syn. — Charge, arraignment, impeachment, crimination.

ac-cu′sa-tive (ă-kū′zȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *accusatif*, L. *accusativus* (in sense 2), fr. *accusare.* L. *accusativus* was a translation of Gr. αἰτιατικός, fr. αἰτιατός produced by a cause. See ACCUSE.] **1**. Producing accusations; accusatory. *Rare.* "This hath been a very *accusative* age." *Sir E. Dering.*

2. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the case (as the fourth case of Latin and Greek nouns) which expresses primarily the immediate object on which the action or influence expressed by a transitive verb terminates, or the immediate object of motion or tendency to expressed by a preposition; — in English generally called the *objective case.* Also, esp. in an uninflected language, designating the relation of a word denoting, as by its position, that the thing named is the object of action or motion. The accusative case often has an adverbial force, as in defining the application of a verb or adjective, or in expressing extent of time or space. Thus, L. "nube *humeros* amictus," with shoulders wrapped in a cloud.

ac-cu′sa-tive, *n.* *Gram.* The accusative case, or a form in that case. — **ac-cu′sa-ti′val** (-tī′văl), *a.*

ac-cu′sa-tive-ly, *adv.* **1**. In an accusative manner.

2. In relation to the accusative case in grammar.

ac-cu′sa-to′ri-al (-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *accusatorius*, fr. *accusator.*] Of or pertaining to an accuser; specif., *Law*, designating that form of criminal prosecution in which the alleged criminal is publicly accused of his crime and is tried in public by a judge who is not also the prosecutor; — opposed to *inquisitorial.* — **ac-cu′sa-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ac-cu′sa-to-ry (ă-kū′zȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *accusatorius.*] **1**. Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, an accusation; as, an *accusatory* libel.

2. *Law.* Accusatorial.

ac-cuse′ (ă-kūz′), *v. t.;* AC-CUSED′ (ă-kūzd′); AC-CUS′ING. [OF. *acuser*, F. *accuser*, L. *accusare*, to call to account, accuse; *ad* + *causa* cause, lawsuit. Cf. CAUSE.] **1**. To charge with, or declare to have committed, a fault or offense; to blame; censure; specif., *Law*, to charge with an offense judicially or by a public process; — often with *of;* as, to *accuse* one of a high crime or misdemeanor.

The things whereof they now *accuse* me. *Acts* xxiv. 13

We are *accused* of having persuaded Austria and Sardinia to lay down their arms. *Macaulay.*

2. To betray; show. *Rare.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Elliptically, to charge with the lack (of). *Obs. & R.*

Sorely thereat he was displeased . . .
And evermore the carle of courtesie *accused*. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Impeach, arraign, indict, criminate, reproach, censure, blame. See CHARGE.

ac-cuse′, *v. i.* To bring accusation; to prefer charges.

He *accused* no more, but dumbly shrank before *accusing* throngs of thought. *G. Eliot.*

ac-cused′ (-kūzd′), *p. a.* Charged with an offense; — commonly in **the accused**, one charged with an offense; the defendant in a criminal case.

ac-cus′er (ă-kūz′ẽr), *n.* [From *accuse;* cf. ME. *acuser* and *accusour;* the latter fr. OF. *acuseor*, fr. L. *accusator.*] One who accuses, esp. in court, of a crime.

ac-cus′tom (ă-kŭs′tŭm), *v. t.;* AC-CUS′TOMED (-tŭmd); AC-CUS′TOM-ING. [OF. *acostumer, acustumer*, F. *accoutumer;* *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *costume*, F. *coutume*, custom. See CUSTOM.] To make familiar by use; to habituate, familiarize, or inure; *pass.*, to be wont; to be in the habit; — now only with a person as object (except in *p. p.*), generally with *to.*

Anger thee not suddenly, for if thou *accustom* it, it will turn once to thy harms. *Rivers.*

He who *accustoms* himself to fraud in little things, wants only opportunity to practice it in greater. *Adventurer*

What we have been *accustomed* to do, we acquire, not only a facility, but a proneness to do on like occasions; so that it requires a particular will and effort to forbear it, but to do it . . . requires very often no will at all. *Reid.*

Syn. — Habituate, inure, harden, train.

ac-cus′tom (ă-kŭs′tŭm), *v. i.* *Obs.* **1**. To be wont. *Carew.*

2. To cohabit; to consort.

We with the best men *accustom* openly. *Milton.*

ac-cus′tomed (-tŭmd), *p. a.* **1**. Familiar through use; usual; customary. "An *accustomed* action." *Shak.*

Commonly there is no difficulty in recognizing it by its *accustomed* signs and works. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. Frequented by customers. *Obs. or R.* "A well-*accustomed* shop." *Smollett.*

— **ac-cus′tomed-ly**, *adv.* — **ac-cus′tomed-ness**, *n.*

ace (ās), *n.;* *pl.* ACES (ā′sĕz; -sĭz). [ME. *as*, F. *as*, fr. L. *as, assis*, unity, copper coin, the unit of coinage. Cf. AS.] **1**. A unit; a single point or spot on a card or die; the card or die so marked; as, the *ace* of diamonds.

2. A very small quantity or degree; particle; atom; jot.

I 'll not wag an *ace* further. *Dryden.*

3. A single point won by a stroke, as in handball, rackets, etc.; in tennis, frequently, a point won by a service stroke.

within an ace of, very near; on the point of. *Irving.*

-a′ce-a (-ā′shē-ȧ). [L., neut. pl. of *-aceus.* See -ACEOUS.] *Zoöl.* A suffix used in some New Latin names of orders and classes; as, Crust*acea*, Test*acea*, Zoanth*acea*, etc.

-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē). [L., fem. pl. of suffix *-aceus.* See -ACEOUS.] *Bot.* A feminine plural suffix signifying *plants* (L. *plantæ*) *of the nature of, like;* — used in the classification of Lindley and in that of Bentham and Hooker to form the names of most *orders;* in the classification of Engler and Prantl, now very generally adopted, to form names of *families;* as, Acanth*aceæ*, Ros*aceæ*, etc.

-a′cean (-ā′shăn). [L. *-aceus* -aceous + *-an.*] A compound suffix forming adjectives (often used as nouns) from plurals in *-acea, -aceæ.*

a-ce′di-a (ȧ-sē′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. ἀκηδία; ἀ- not + κῆδος care.] **1**. Sloth and surliness, — one of the seven deadly sins. See under DEADLY.

2. *Med.* A mental disorder marked by apathy and melancholy, especially observed in monasteries.

A-cel′da-ma (ȧ-sĕl′dȧ-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. Ἀκελδαμά, fr. Syr. *ōkēl damō* the field of blood.] The "potter's field" mentioned in Matt. xxvii. 8 as being bought for a burial place for strangers with the money taken by Judas for betraying Christ, and in Acts i. 18 as the scene of the suicide of Judas; afterward called the "Field of Blood." **Fig.:** [often *l. c.*] A field of bloodshed.

The system of warfare . . . which had already converted immense tracts into one universal *aceldama*. *De Quincey*

ac′e-naph′thene (ăs′ē-năf′thēn), *n.* [*ace*tic + *naphthene.*] *Chem.* A crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{12}H_{10}$, found in coal tar. It is a derivative of naphthalene.

a-cen′trous (ȧ-sĕn′trŭs), *a.* [See A- not; CENTRUM.] *Zoöl.* Having the notochord persistent through life and no vertebral centra, as certain primitive fishes.

-a′ceous (-ā′shŭs). [L. suffix *-aceus.*] An adjective suffix signifying *pertaining* or *belonging to, of the nature of, resembling, like;* as, cret*aceous*, of the nature of chalk; herb*aceous*, herblike; set*aceous*, like a bristle. The suffix is regularly used in zoölogy and botany to form adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-acea, -aceæ;* as, cet*aceous*, pertaining to the Cetacea; orchid*aceous*, of the Orchidaceæ.

A-ceph′a-la (ȧ-sĕf′ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *acephalus* headless, Gr. ἀκέφαλος; ἀ- not + κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* That class of Mollusca which includes the bivalve shells, as clams and oysters, which have no evident head. It is equiv. to *Bivalvia, Lamellibranchia*, and *Pelecypoda.* Formerly the group included the Tunicata, Brachiopoda, and sometimes the Bryozoa. See MOLLUSCA. — **a-ceph′a-lan** (lăn), *a. & n.*

A-ceph′a-li (ȧ-sĕf′ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *acephalus.* See ACEPHALA.] **1**. A fabulous people reported by ancient writers to have no heads.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* Any of various Christian sects so named as being without a leader; as: **a** Those bishops at the general council at Ephesus, 431 A. D., not following either John of Antioch or Cyril of Alexandria. **b** The rejecters of the decisions on the nature of Christ formed by the general council at Chalcedon 451 A. D. **c** The Egyptian Monophysites after their separation from the Patriarch of Alexandria, about 482 A. D. **d** The Flagellants.

a-ceph′a-list, *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior; *Eccl.* [*cap.*], one of the Acephali.

a-ceph′a-lo- (ȧ-sĕf′ȧ-lō-). A combining form for *acephalous:* — used specif. in teratology to denote congenital absence of the head with any other lack of development; thus, absence of the head is denoted, with that of the arms, in **a-ceph′a-lo-bra′chi-a** (-brā′kĭ-ȧ); of the heart in **a-ceph′a-lo-car′di-a** (-kär′dĭ-ȧ); of the hands in **a-ceph′a-lo-chi′ri-a** (-kī′rĭ-ȧ); of the chest and upper part of the abdomen in **a-ceph′a-lo-gas′ter** (-găs′tẽr); of the feet in **a-ceph′a-lo-po′di-a** (-pō′dĭ-ȧ); of the spinal column in **a-ceph′a-lor-rha′chi-a** (-rā′kĭ-ȧ); of the chest in **a-ceph′a-lo-tho-ra′ci-a** (-thō-rā′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), etc.

a-ceph′a-lous (ȧ-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [See ACEPHALA.] **1**. Headless; hence, without a leader or chief. Cf. ACEPHALI.

2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Acephala.

3. *Bot.* Having the style arising from the base (instead of from the apex) of the ovary, as in menthaceous plants.

4. *Rhet.* Deficient at the beginning, as a line of poetry.

a-ce′qui-a (ä-sā′kē-ȧ; *Sp.* ä-thā′kē-ä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] A canal or trench for irrigating land. *Sp. Amer.*

‖ **acequia madre** (mä′drā), the main ditch or acequia.

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ac-cru′al (ă-krōō′ăl), *n.* Accruement.

ac-crue′, *v. t.* To collect. *Obs.*

ac-cru′er (ă-krōō′ẽr), *n.* *Law.* Act of accruing; accretion (in sense **b**); as, title by *accruer*.

acct. *Abbr.* Account.

acct. curt. *Abbr.* Account current.

acct. gen. *Abbr.* Accountant general.

‖ **ac′cueil′** (ȧ′kû′y′). [F.] Reception; welcome.

ac-cum′bent, *n.* One who reclines at meals. [*Obs.*]

ac-cum′ber, *v. t.* To encumber.

ac-cum′brance, *n.* Encumbrance; molestation. *Obs.*

ac-cum′brous, *a.* Cumbrous; troublesome. *Obs.*

ac-cum′pa-ni-ment, ac-cum′pa-ny. Accompaniment; accompany. *Ref. Sp.*

ac-cu′mu-la-ble, *a.* Capable of being accumulated.

ac-cu′mu-la-tiv. Accumulative. *Ref. Sp.*

accurre, *v. t. & i.* [L. *accurrere.*] To run to; meet. *Obs.*

ac-cus′a-ble (ă-kūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *accusabilis:* cf. F. *accusable.*] Liable to be accused; — with *of.* — **ac-cus′a-bly**, *adv.*

ac-cus′al (-ăl), *n.* Accusation.

ac-cus′ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *accusans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *accusant.*] Accusing. — *n.* An accuser.

accusar. † ACCUSER.

‖ **ac′cu-sa′re ne′mo se de′bet, ni′si co′ram De′o.** [L.] *Law.* No one is bound to accuse himself, unless before God: — expressing the right of a person to refuse to incriminate himself.

ac-cu′sa-tiv. Accusative. *Ref. Sp.*

ac′cu-sa′trix (ăk′ū-zā′trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female accuser.

ac-cuse′, *n.* Accusation. *Obs.*

ac-cuse′ment, *n.* [OF. *acusement.*] Accusation. *Obs.*

ac-cus′ing-ly, *adv.* of *accusing*, p. pr. of ACCUSE, *v.*

accusour. † ACCUSER.

ac-cus′tom, *n.* Custom. *Obs.*

ac-cus′tom-a-ble, *a.* Habitual; customary. *Obs. or R.* — **ac-cus′tom-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs. or R.*

ac-cus′tom-ance, *n.* [OF. *acoustumance*, F. *accoutumance.*] Custom; habitual use. *Obs.*

ac-cus′tom-a-ry, *a.* Customary. *Archaic.* — **ac-cus′tom-a-ri-ly**, *adv.* *Archaic.* [*Obs.*]

ac-cus′tom-ate, *a.* Accustomed.

ac-cus′tom-a′tion, *n.* Act of rendering customary; customary practice. *Obs.*

ac-cus′tomd. Accustomed. *Ref. Sp.*

accustrement. † ACCOUTERMENT.

ac′e-dy (ăs′ē-dĭ), *n.* = ACEDIA, 1. *Obs. & R.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

a-cef′a-lous. Acephalous.

‖ **a-cei′te** (ä-sā′tā), *n.* [Sp., oil.] An edible oil. *Local U. S.*

‖ **a-cei-tu′na** (ä′sā-tōō′nä), *n.* [Sp. *aceituna* olive, *aceituno* olive tree.] A West Indian tree (*Symplocos martinicensis*) having a soft light wood.

acele. † ASSEAL.

a-ce′lo-mate, ac′e-lom′a-tous, etc. Vars. of ACŒLOMATE, ACŒLOMATOUS, etc.

A-cem′e-tæ (ȧ-sĕm′ē-tē), **-e-ti** (-tī), *n. pl.* = ACŒMETÆ, -ETI. — **Ac′e-met′ic** (ăs′ē-mĕt′ĭk), *a.*

‖ **a-cé′mi-la** (ä-sā′mē-lä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] A pack mule.

A. C. E mixture. *Med.* An anæsthetic mixture — 1 part alcohol, 2 chloroform, and 1 ether.

‖ **a′cen-sua′da** (ä′sān-swä′thä; ä′thān-; 138, 146), *n.* [Mex. Sp., fr. Sp. *acensuar* to lease out.] *Mex. Law.* Property on which a censo has been imposed.

‖ **a-cen′sua-dor′** (-swä-thōr′), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. & Mex. Law.* The beneficiary of a censo.

acente. † ASSENT.

a-cen′tric (ȧ-sĕn′trĭk), *a.* Not centered; without a center.

ac′e-ol′o-gy (ăs′ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄκος, ἄκεος, cure + *-logy.*] *Med.* Therapeutics; acology. — **ac′e-o-log′ic** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.*

a-ceph′al (ȧ-sĕf′ăl), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Acephala.

ac′e-pha′li-a (ăs′ē-fā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* Headlessness.

Ac′e-pha′li-an (ăs′ē-fā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Acephali. — *n.* One of the Acephali.

a-ceph′a-lism (ȧ-sĕf′ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* *Terat.* = ACEPHALIA.

A-ceph′a-lite, *n.* *Eccl.* One of the Acephali.

a-ceph′a-lo-cyst′ (-lō-sĭst′), *n.* [*acephalo-* + *cyst.*] *Med. & Zoöl.* A hydatid or echinococcus cyst which has developed no head. See ECHINOCOCCUS. — **a-ceph′a-lo-cys′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

‖ **a-ceph′a-lus** (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* A headless monster.

ace point. *Backgammon.* The first point, or division, in the table in which a player enters his pieces.

‖ **a-ce′qui-a-dor′** (ä-sā′kē-ä-thōr′; 138, 146), *n.* [Sp.] The overseer of an acequia.

A'cer (ā'sẽr), *n.* [L., the maple tree.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of trees and shrubs (the maples), type of the family Aceraceæ. Some species yield valuable wood, and many are ornamental. See MAPLE.

Ac'e-ra'ce-æ (ăs'ē-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACER.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), the maple family, having a watery, often sweet sap, opposite leaves, and small clustered flowers succeeded by a fruit consisting of 2 united samaras. There are 3 genera: *Acer*, including the maples, *Rulac*, the box elders, and *Dipteronia*, a monotypic genus of central Asia. — **ac'e-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

A-cer'a-ta (ȧ-sĕr'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: Gr. ἀ- not + κέρας, κέρατος, horn.] *Zoöl.* A class comprising the Merostomata and Arachnida as subclasses. They have no antennæ.

a-cerb' (ȧ-sûrb'), *a.* [L. *acerbus*, fr. *acer* sharp: cf. F. *acerbe*.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste, as unripe fruit; sharp and harsh.

The dark, *acerb*, and caustic little professor. *C. Brontë.*

Acerose Leaves of Pine

ac'er-bate (ăs'ẽr-bāt; ȧ-sûr'-; 277), *v. t.* [L. *acerbatus*, p. p. of *acerbare*.] To sour; embitter; irritate.

a-cerb'i-ty (ȧ-sûr'bĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *acerbité*, L. *acerbitas*. See ACERB.] **1.** Sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency, as of unripe fruit. **2.** Harshness, bitterness, or severity; as, *acerbity* of temper, of language, of pain.

Syn. — Asperity, tartness. See ACRIMONY.

ac'er-ose (ăs'ẽr-ōs; 277), *a.* [(*a*) L. *acerosus* chaffy, fr. *acus*, gen. *aceris*, chaff; (*b*) as if fr. L. *acus* needle: cf. F. *acéreux*.] *Bot.* **a** Chaffy. *Obs.* **b** Needle-shaped; having a sharp rigid point, as the leaf of the pine.

a-cer'vate (ȧ-sûr'vāt; ăs'ẽr-; 277), *a.* [L. *acervatus*, p. p. of *acervare* to heap up.] Heaped, or growing in heaps, or closely compacted clusters. — **a-cer'vate-ly**, *adv.*

a-cer'vate (-vāt), *v. t.* To heap up. *Obs.*

ac'er-va'tion (ăs'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *acervatio*.] A heaping up; accumulation. *Rare.*

a-cer'va-tive (ȧ-sûr'vȧ-tĭv), *a* Heaped up; tending to heap up.

a-cer'vu-line (-vū-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [See ACERVULUS.] Resembling little heaps.

a-cer'vu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *acervus* a heap.] *Bot.* In certain fungi, a small mass of sporogenous mycelium; — used chiefly in *pl.*

a-ces'cence (ȧ-sĕs'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *acescence*. See ACESCENT.] Act or process of becoming acid or sour; the process of acetic fermentation.

a-ces'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being acescent; a moderate degree of sourness.

a-ces'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *acescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *acescere* to turn sour; incho. of *acere* to be sour.] Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid; slightly sour.

a-ces'cent, *n.* An acescent substance.

acet-. A combining form from *acetum*. = ACETO-.

ac'e-tab'u-li-form (ăs'ē-tăb'ū-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acetabulum* + *-form*.] *Bot.* Shaped like a shallow cup; saucer-shaped.

ac'e-tab'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., a little saucer for vinegar, fr. *acetum* vinegar.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A little cup to hold vinegar, sauce, etc. **b** See MEASURE. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The cup-shaped socket in the hip bone, which receives the head of the thigh bone. In man, as in many other animals, it is partly formed by each of the three bones, the *ilium*, *ischium*, and *pubis*, which compose the hip bone on each side. **b** The cavity into which the leg of an insect is inserted at its articulation with the body. **c** One of the suckers of the cuttlefish and related animals. **d** The large posterior sucker of the leeches. **e** One of the cotyledons or lobes of the placenta in ruminating animals. **3.** *Music.* An ancient earthenware or metal instrument of percussion, played either as a drum or as cymbals.

ac'e-tal' (ăs'ē-tăl'; 277), *n.* [*acetic* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless liquid of agreeable odor, $CH_3CH(OC_2H_5)_2$, formed by the slow oxidation of alcohol, as in brandy distillation, and by other methods. It is a derivative of aldehyde. **b** Any one of a class of compounds of which acetal proper is the type. They are complex ethers characterized by the grouping $>C(OR)_2$, and are obtained by the oxidation of alcohols, by heating aldehydes with alcohols, etc.

ac'et-al'de-hyde (ăs'ĕt-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* Acetic aldehyde. See ALDEHYDE.

ac'et-am'ide (ăs'ĕt-ăm'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-am'id**. [*acet-* + *amide*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline solid, $CH_3CO{\cdot}NH_2$, the amide of acetic acid. See AMIDE.

ac'et-am'i-dine (ăs'ĕt-ăm'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. *Org. Chem.* The amidine of acetic acid, $CH_3C(NH)NH_2$, an unstable substance forming crystalline salts.

ac'et-an'i-lide (ăs'ĕt-ăn'ĭ-lĭd; -lĭd), *n.* Also **-lid**. [*acet-* + *anilide*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline solid, $CH_3CO{-}NHC_6H_5$, derived from aniline and acetic acid, and used in medicine as an antipyretic under the name of *antifebrine*.

ac'e-ta'ri-ous (ăs'ē-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *acetaria*, n. pl., salad, fr. *acetum* vinegar.] Used in salads; as, *acetarious* plants.

ac'e-tate (ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* [L. *acetum* vinegar.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of acetic acid. — **ac'e-tat'ed** (-tāt'ĕd), *a.*

a-ce'tic (ȧ-sē'tĭk; ȧ-sĕt'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *acetum* vinegar.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or producing, vinegar; as, *acetic* acid; *acetic* fermentation.

acetic acid, a compound, CH_3COOH, which in the pure state is a colorless, pungent, biting liquid congealing in cool weather, and hence called *glacial acetic acid*. It is used in medicine as a corrosive and vesicant. The *acetic acid* of commerce is an aqueous solution containing 33–36 per cent of the glacial acid; vinegar contains 4.5–12 per cent. Acetic acid is obtained by oxidation of alcohol, as in vinegar making, by the destructive distillation of wood, etc. See VINEGAR, PYROLIGNEOUS. — **a. anhydride**, a colorless, mobile liquid, $(CH_3CO)_2O$, with a pungent odor like acetic acid. It is much used as a reagent in making acetyl derivatives, in condensations, etc. — **a. ether**, *or*, *better*, **a. ester**, an ester of acetic acid, esp. the ethyl ester, or ethyl acetate, $CH_3CO_2C_2H_5$, a colorless liquid of agreeable odor. The aroma of vinegar is partly due to its presence. — **a. ferment**, any microörganism capable of effecting acetic fermentation. — **a.**, *or* **acetous, fermentation**, a process of oxidation in which alcohol is converted into acetic acid by the agency of certain bacteria (as *Bacterium aceti* or *B. pasteurianum*), as in the production of vinegar from cider or wine. The process consists of two stages, in the first of which an intermediate product, aldehyde, is formed.

a-cet'i-fy (ȧ-sĕt'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; A-CET'I-FIED (-fīd); A-CET'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*acet-* + *-fy*.] To turn into acid or vinegar. — **a-cet'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* — **a-cet'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ac'e-tim'e-ter (ăs'ē-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*acet-* + *-meter*.] An instrument for estimating the amount of acetic acid in any solution of it, esp. in vinegar.

ac'e-tim'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Act or method of ascertaining the amount of acetic acid present, esp. in vinegar. — **ac'e-ti-met'ri-cal** (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

ac'e-tin (ăs'ē-tĭn), *n.* [*acetic* + *-in*.] *Chem.* Any of three liquid esters formed when glycerin and acetic acid are heated together, and known respectively as *monacetin*, $C_3H_5(OH)_2C_2H_3O_2$, *diacetin*, $C_3H_5(OH)(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, and *triacetin*, $C_3H_5(C_2H_3O_2)_3$. The last is said to occur in small quantities in certain fats.

ac'e-to- (ăs'ē-tō), **acet-**. Combining forms from Latin *acetum*, vinegar, denoting *connection with*, or *derivation from*, *acetic acid* or *acetyl*; as, *aceto*meter; *acet*aldehyde; *aceto*nitrile, etc.

ac'e-to-ac'e-tate (ăs'ē-tō-ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of aceto-acetic acid.

ac'e-to-a-ce'tic (-ȧ-sē'tĭk; -ȧ-sĕt'ĭk), **a-ce'ta-ce'tic** (ȧ-sē'tȧ-sē'tĭk; -sĕt'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to acetyl in which a hydrogen atom is replaced by an acetyl group.

ac'e-to-a-ce'tic acid, an acid, CH_3COCH_2COOH, present in diseased urine, esp. in cases of diabetes. — **a. ester**, the ethyl ester of the above acid, a colorless liquid with pleasant odor. It is prominent in organic chemistry on account of the desmotropism of its sodium compound, and the numerous condensations of which it is capable.

ac'e-tol (ăs'ē-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*aceto-* + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* Methyl ketol; also, any of various homologues of the same.

ac'e-to-la'tum (ăs'ē-tō-lā'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *acétolat*, fr. L. *acetum* vinegar + (prob.) *oleum* oil.] *Pharm.* A distilled aromatized or medicated vinegar.

ac'e-to-næ'mi-a, **-ne'mi-a** (-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ACETONE; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by the presence of acetone in the blood, as in diabetes.

ac'e-tone (ăs'ē-tōn), *n.* [See ACETIC.] *Chem.* **a** A volatile liquid ketone, CH_3COCH_3, occurring in crude wood spirit and also obtained by the distillation of certain acetates, citric acid, starch, sugar, or gum. It is used as a solvent for many organic compounds, and in making sulphonal, chloroform, and iodoform. **b** Any ketone.

ac'e-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Of or related to acetone.

acetonic acid, a white, crystalline acid, $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CO_2H$, a hydroxy derivative of isobutyric acid.

ac'e-to-nu'ri-a (-tō-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ACETONE; -URIA.] *Med.* Excess of acetone in the urine, as in starvation or diabetes.

ac'e-to-nyl (ăs'ē-tō-nĭl; ȧ-sĕt'ō-), *n.* [*acetone* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical CH_3COCH_2, of which acetone is the hydride.

acetonyl acetone. *Chem.* A mobile, fragrant liquid, $(CH_3COCH_2)_2$, obtained by heating pyrotritartaric acid with water, and in other ways.

ac'e-to-phe'none (ăs'ē-tō-fē'nōn), *n.* [*aceto-* + *phenyl* + *-one*.] *Chem.* A crystalline ketone, $CH_3COC_6H_5$, which may be obtained by the dry distillation of a mixture of the calcium salts of acetic and benzoic acids. It is used as a hypnotic under the name of *hypnone*.

a-ce'tous (ȧ-sē'tŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *acetum* vinegar, fr. *acere* to be sour.] Pert. to, or producing, vinegar; sour; acid.

Till all France were grown *acetous*, virulent. *Carlyle.*

acetous acid, vinegar. *Obs.* — **a. fermentation**. See ACETIC FERMENTATION.

ac'et-ox'ime (ăs'ĕt-ŏk'sĭm; -sēm), *n.* Also **-ox'im**. [*acetone* + *oxime*.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, volatile substance, $(CH_3)_2C{:}NOH$, formed from acetone by the action of hydroxylamine.

ac'et-ox'y-. [*aceto-* + *oxy-*.] *Org. Chem.* A combining form denoting the presence of the group CH_3COO-.

a-ce'tum (ȧ-sē'tŭm), *n.* [L., vinegar.] *Pharm.* **a** Vinegar. **b** A preparation of a drug made with dilute acetic acid.

ac'e-tyl (ăs'ē-tĭl), *n.* [*acet-* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The radical, CH_3CO, of acetic acid. Cf. BENZOYL. — **ac'e-tyl'ic** (-tĭl'ĭk), *a.*

a-cet'y-late (ȧ-sĕt'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. Chem.* To introduce one or more acetyl groups into (a compound) by means of a chemical reaction.

acetyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless, pungent, volatile liquid, CH_3COCl, made by distilling a mixture of acetic acid and phosphorus trichloride, and otherwise. It is much used in preparing acetyl derivatives.

a-cet'y-lene (ȧ-sĕt'ĭ-lēn; 277), *n. Chem.* A colorless gaseous hydrocarbon, $HC{:}CH$, formed by the direct union of carbon and hydrogen in the electric arc, by the incomplete combustion of other hydrocarbons, by the action of water on certain carbides, etc. Acetylene has an ethereal odor, which is usually unpleasant, owing to the presence of impurities. With sufficient air it burns with a brilliant, white, diffusive light, yielding 35–45 candle hours per cubic foot, — which is nearly fifteen times the light of an ordinary illuminating gas in an ordinary burner, or three to four times that of ordinary gas in a Welsbach burner. It is less poisonous than coal gas, and is not liable to explosion if kept at a low pressure. The commercial source of the gas is calcium carbide (see this), one pound of which, treated with water in an efficient generator, yields 5–5.8 cubic feet of acetylene, and calcium hydroxide as a by-product. Acetylene polymerizes readily; and various compounds, as alcohol and sugar, can be built up from it by synthesis.

acetylene black. A superior grade of lampblack made from acetylene.

a-cet'y-lide (ȧ-sĕt'ĭ-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid**. *Chem.* A compound formed by the replacement, in acetylene, of hydrogen by a metal; as, cuprous *acetylide*, C_2Cu_2.

a-cet'y-lize (ȧ-sĕt'ĭ-līz), *v. t. Chem.* To acetylate. — **a-cet'y-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

acetyl phenylhydrazine. *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_5NH{\cdot}NHC_2H_3O$, prepared by heating glacial acetic acid and phenylhydrazine together. It is a powerful antipyretic, and is the active principle of the preparations known as *pyrodine* and *hydracetin*.

acetyl value. *Chem.* A value obtained in the analysis of fats, oils, etc., depending on the extent to which the substance can be acetylated. It is taken as a measure of the amount of hydroxy acids and higher alcohols, other substances ordinarily present not being affected.

A-chæ'an (ȧ-kē'ăn), **A-cha'ian** (-kā'yăn), *a.* [L. *Achaeus*, *Achaius*; Gr. Ἀχαιός.] Of or pertaining to Achaia, either, specif., a section of the northern Peloponnesus, or, loosely, Greece in general. — *n.* One of the people of Achaia; broadly, a Greek. Some scholars view the Achæans of Homer as an immigrant warrior race.

Achæan, *or* **Achaian, League**, either of two confederations of Achæan towns. The first league, of which little is known, was dissolved shortly after 300 B. C. The second was organized in 281–80 B. C., in opposition to Macedonian domination and Roman encroachment, and lasted until 146 B. C. At the height of its power (about 225 B. C.) it included, besides other Grecian cities, most of the Peloponnesian cities except Sparta, Elis, and Tegea. The towns remained independent except in their foreign relations.

Ach'æ-men'i-an (ăk'ē-mĕn'ĭ-ăn; -mē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Achaemenius*, fr. *Achaemenes*, Gr. Ἀχαιμένης, O. Per. *Hakhāmanish*, reputed founder of the family.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Achæmenidæ or the Persian language of their inscriptions. — *n.* An Achæmenian king or prince.

Ach'æ-men'i-dæ (ăk'ē-mĕn'ĭ-dē) } *n. pl.* [L. *Achaemenidae*, from eponymous
Ach'æ-men'i-des (ăk'ē-mĕn'ĭ-dēz) } *Achæmenes*, through Gr., fr. O. Per. *Hakhāmanish*.] The kings and princes of the ruling house of ancient Persia.

The house took its name from Achæmenes (probably 8th century B. C.). Under the Achæmenian Cyrus the Great (reigned 559–530 B. C.) the Persians overthrew the Median and the later Babylonian empires; and the Achæmenidæ were supreme in Asia until the overthrow of Darius III., 330 B. C., by Alexander the Great.

A'chan (ā'kăn), *n. Bib.* The Israelite who took devoted spoil from Jericho (*Joshua* vii.) and thus caused a Jewish defeat at Ai. Hence, an undoer.

a-char' (ȧ-chär'), *n.* [Per. *āchār* pickles.] Any salt or acid relish; a pickle, as pickled bamboo shoots. *India.*

A-char'i-a'ce-æ (ȧ-kăr'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; after E. *Acharius*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A family of erect herbs (order Hypericales) related to the passion flowers (Passifloraceæ) and containing three South African monotypic genera. — **a-char'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

‖ **a'char'ne-ment'** (ȧ'shär'nē-mäN'; ȧ-chärn'mĕnt; 277), *n.* [F.] Savage fierceness; bloodthirstiness; ferocity.

The frenzy and *acharnement* of the pursuers, and the bloody desperation of the miserable fugitives, had reached its uttermost extremity. *De Quincey.*

A-cha'tes (ȧ-kā'tēz), *n.* [L.] A faithful companion of Æneas in Vergil's "Æneid," usually mentioned as *fidus Achates*. Hence, a faithful friend.

Ach'a-ti'na (ăk'ȧ-tī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀχάτης agate.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very large pulmonate land mollusks. See AGATE SHELL.

A-chat'i-nel'la (ȧ-kăt'ĭ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Achatina*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pulmonate gastropods, peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands, remarkable for the large number of its species and varieties.

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acer. † ACRE.

Ac'er-a (ăs'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ACERATA.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of marine gastropods of the family Bullidæ, having thin, horny, partly internal shells. **b** *pl.* = ARACHNIDA. *Obs.*

ac'er-ate (-āt), *a.* Acerose.

A-cer'a-the'ri-um (ȧ-sĕr'ȧ-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ACERATA; -THERIUM.] *Paleon.* A genus of hornless rhinoceroses of the Miocene and Pliocene.

a-cer'a-to'sis (ȧ-sĕr'ȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *cerato-*.] *Med.* Imperfection of the horny tissue.

ac'er-bate, *a.* Embittered.

a-cerb'ic (ȧ-sûr'bĭk), *a.* Acerb; sour or severe.

a-cerb'i-tude (-bĭ-tūd), *n* [L. *acerbitudo*.] Sourness and harshness. *Obs.*

ac'er-ous (ăs'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Acerose.

a-ce'rous (ȧ-sē'rŭs), *a.* [See ACERATA.] *Zoöl.* **a** Without horns. **b** Without antennæ, as the Arachnida. **c** Without tentacles, as certain gastropods.

a-cer'ra (ȧ-sĕr'ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A receptacle, usually a box or casket, for incense burned at religious ceremonies.

‖ **a-cer'ri-ma pro'xi-mo'rum o'di-a** (prŏk'sĭ-mō'rŭm). [L.] The hatreds of the nearest relatives (are) most intense. *Tacitus* (*History*, IV. 70).

acertein. † ASCERTAIN.

a-cer'val (ȧ-sûr'văl), *a.* [L. *acervalis*, fr. *acervus* heap.] Pertaining to a heap. *Obs.*

‖ **ac'er-va'tim** (ăs'ẽr-vā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] By heaps; in heaps; briefly; summarily.

a-cer'vose (ȧ-sûr'vōs), *a* Full of heaps. *Rare.*

‖ **a-cer'vu-lus ce're-bri** (ȧ-sûr'vū-lŭs sĕr'ē-brī). [NL.] *Anat* = BRAIN SAND.

ac'e-ta-ble (ăs'ē-tȧ-b'l), *n.* An acetabulum. *Obs.* See MEASURE.

ac'e-tab'u-la (ăs'ē-tăb'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* of ACETABULUM.

ac'e-tab'u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* **a** Acetabuliform. **b** *Anat.* Pertaining to the acetabulum. — **acetabular bone**, *Anat.*, the cotyloid bone.

Ac'e-tab'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *acetabulum* a cup-shaped vessel.] *Bot.* A genus of green algæ (class Chlorophyceæ), remarkable for their resemblance to small mushrooms.

Ac'e-tab'u-lif'er-a (-lĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACETABULUM; -FEROUS.] *Zoöl.* = DIBRANCHIATA — **ac'e-tab'u-lif'er-ous**, *a.*

ac'e-tab'u-lous, *a.* = ACETABULIFORM.

a-ce'ta-ce'tic (ȧ-sē'tȧ-sē'tĭk; -sĕt'ĭk), *a.* = ACETO-ACETIC

ac'e-tan'i-on (ăs'ē-tăn'ī-ŏn), *n.* [*acet-* + *anion*.] *Chem* The anion $C_2H_3O_2$, present in aqueous solutions of acetates or acetic acid.

ac'e-ta-ry (ăs'ē-tȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *acetaria* salad plants.] An acid pulpy substance mingled with grit cells, at the basal end of the pear and related fruits. *Obs.*

ac'e-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n. Chem* Acetification.

ac'e-te-nyl (ăs'ē-tē-nĭl), *n.* [*acetylene* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The radical C_2H, of which acetylene is the hydride.

‖ **ac e'ti-am** (ăk ē'shĭ-ăm), *or, sometimes*, **ac-e'ti-am**. [L.] Lit., and also; — used in and of certain actions in which it was necessary to allege a fictitious cause of action to found jurisdiction, and also the real cause.

ac'e-tite (ăs'ē-tīt), *n. Chem.* Acetate. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

ac'e-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To acetify.

ac'e-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* = ACETIMETER.

ac'e-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n Chem* Acetimetry.

ac'e-to-ni'trile (-tō-nī'trĭl), *n. Chem.* Acetic nitrile. See NITRILE.

ac'e-tose (ăs'ē-tōs), *a* Sour like vinegar; acetous — **ac'e-tos'i-ty** (-tŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ac'e-to-sol'u-ble, *a. Chem.* Soluble in acetic acid.

ac'e-to'sous, *a.* Acetose. *Obs.*

acetyl carbinol. = METHYL KETOL. [DRIDE.

acetyl oxide. = ACETIC ANHY-

ach. † AC, OWE.

‖ **ach** (äĸ), *interj.* [G.] Ah.

ach (ăch), *n* [Native name.] Any of several East Indian trees of the genus *Morinda*.

achademe. † ACADEME.

a-chæne', **a-chæ'ni-um**, **a-chæ'no-carp**, etc. Vars. of ACHENE, ACHENIUM, ACHENOCARP, etc.

A-chæ'no-don (ȧ-kē'nō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χαίνειν to gape + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Eocene piglike mammals related to *Elotherium*, but having the orbits incompletely surrounded by bone.

A-chæ'ta (ȧ-kē'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACHÆTOUS.] *Zoöl.* An order of gephyreans without setæ.

a-chæ'tous (-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + χαίτη hair.] Having no setæ.

a-chafe', *v. t.* [OF. *eschaufer*, F. *échauffer*.] To warm; heat; — lit. or fig. *Obs.*

ach'age (āk'āj), *n.* State of aching. *Humorous. Tennyson.*

A-cha'ia (ȧ-kā'yȧ) *Bib.* [-AN.

A-cha'ian (ȧ-kā'yăn). = ACHÆ-

A-cha'i-cus (ȧ-kā'ĭ-kŭs). *Bib.*

a-cha'ne (ȧ-kā'nē), *n.* [Gr. ἀχάνη.] See MEASURE.

A-chan'go (ä-shäŋ'gō), *n.* A pygmy people of French Kongo.

a-chape'. † ESCAPE.

‖ **à chaque oi'seau' son nid est beau'** (ȧ shȧk wȧ'zō' sôN nē ā bō'). [F.] To each bird its own nest is beautiful.

‖ **à chaque saint' sa chan'delle'** (ȧ shȧk săN' sȧ shäN'dĕl'). [F.] To each saint his candle; that is, propitiate every one who may affect your success.

A'char (ā'kär). *Bib.*

‖ **a'char'né'** (ȧ'shär'nā'), *a.* [F.] Ferocious; bloodthirsty

acharne. † ACORN

‖ **a-char'ya** (ȧ-chär'yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *ācārya*.] A religious instructor; one versed in priestly lore; — hence, used as a title for an illustrious or learned person, and assumed by certain Brahmans and artisan castes.

a-chate', *n.* [F. *achat* purchase. See CATES.] **1.** Purchase; bargaining. *Obs. Chaucer.* **2.** *pl* Provisions; acates. *Obs.*

ach'ate (ăk'āt), ‖ **a-cha'tes** (ȧ-kā'tēz), *n.* [OF. *acate*, L. *achates*.] Agate, the stone. *Archaic.*

a-cha'tour, *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *achateor*, F. *acheteur*.] A buyer or purveyor of provisions; esp., the royal purveyor. *Obs.*

ache, ake (āk; *see note below*), *v. i.*; ACHED, AKED (ākt); ACH'ING, AK'ING (āk'ĭng). [ME. *aken*, AS. *acan*, both strong verbs, AS. *acan*, imp. *ōc*, p. p. *acen*, to ache.] To suffer pain; to have, or be in, pain, or continued pain; to be distressed. "My old bones *ache*." *Shak.*
The sins that in your conscience *ache*. *Keble.*
☞ Historically the verb is spelt *ake* (pron. āk, ăk), the noun *ache* (pron āch, ăch), like *bake* and *batch*, etc. About 1700 the two began to be confused in pronunciation, and hence in spelling, and as a result of this confusion we have for both words the spelling *ache*, but the pronunciation "āk."

ache, ake (āk; *see note under verb*), *n.* [ME. *ache*, AS. *æce*, *ece*, fr. *acan* to ache. See ACHE, *v. i.*] Continued pain, as distinguished from sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. "Such an *ache* in my bones." *Shak.*
Syn. — See PAIN.

a-chene' (*ȧ*-kēn'), *n.* Also *akene*. [Gr. ἀ- not + χαίνειν to gape.] *Bot.* A small, dry, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, having a thin pericarp, as the fruit of the buttercup. It was formerly called a *naked seed*. — **a-che'ni-al** (*ȧ*-kē'nĭ-*ă*l), *a.*

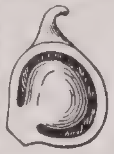
Achene of Buttercup in vertical section, showing solitary seed.

A'cher-nar (ā'kẽr-när), *n.* [Ar. *ākhir al nahr* end of the river (i. e., of the constellation).] *Astron.* A star in the constellation Eridanus. See STAR.

A-cher'ni-an (*ȧ*-kûr'nĭ-*ă*n), *a.* *Astron.* In chemical classification of the stars, denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Achernar, and indicating hydrogen, helium, asterium, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon.

Ach'er-on (ăk'ẽr-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀχέρων.] *Class. Myth.* The River of Woe, one of the rivers of Hades; hence, the Nether World itself.
Sad *Acheron* of sorrow, black and deep. *Milton.*

Ach'er-on'tic (ăk'ẽr-ŏn'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *Acheronticus*.] Of or
Ach'er-on'ti-cal (-tĭ-k*ă*l) } pertaining to Acheron; infernal; hence, dismal; gloomy; moribund.

‖ **à che-val'** (*à* shē-vȧl'). [F., lit., on horseback.] Lit., on horseback; astride; with a part on each side; — used specif. in designating: **a** The position of an army with the wings separated by some obstacle, as a river or swamp.
A position *à cheval* on a river is not one which a general willingly assumes. *Swinton.*
b The position of one who is straddling, that is, betting on both sides at once. *Cant.* **c** *Roulette.* The position of a bet placed on two adjoining numbers. It pays 17 to 1. *Cant.*

a-chieve' (*ȧ*-chēv'), *v. t.*; A-CHIEVED' (-chēvd'); A-CHIEV'ING (-chēv'ĭng). [ME. *acheven*, OF. & F. *achever*, to finish; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *chief*, F. *chef*, end, head, fr. L. *caput* head. See CHIEF.] **1.** To carry on to a final close; to bring out into a perfected state or to a successful conclusion; to accomplish; perform; as, to *achieve* a feat or an enterprise.
Far more may be *achieved* in any line by the aid of a capital, invigorating motive than without it. *I. Taylor.*
2. To obtain, or gain, as the result of exertion; to succeed in gaining; to win; attain.
Some are born great, some *achieve* greatness. *Shak.*
Thou hast *achieved* our liberty. *Milton.*
[*Obs.*, with a material thing as the aim.]
Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achieved*. *Prior.*
He hath *achieved* a maid
That paragons description. *Shak.*
3. To bring to an end; finish; kill. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Fulfill, complete; execute, carry out. See EFFECT.

a-chieve', *v. i.* **1.** To end or result. *Obs.* *Ld. Berners.*
2. To effect something; to attain a desired end or aim.
Still *achieving*, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait. *Longfellow.*
3. *Feudal Law.* To do homage on taking the feu.
Her husband . . will do homage to Roger for the whole land; her sisters will hold of her; they will "*achieve*" (*accapitare*) to her, that is, will recognize her as their head. *Pollock & Mait.*

a-chieve'ment (-m*ĕ*nt), *n.* [F. *achèvement*. Cf. HATCHMENT.] **1.** Act of achieving; accomplishment.
Achievement has come to be the only real patent of nobility in the modern world. *Woodrow Wilson.*
2. Anything achieved; esp., something accomplished by valor, boldness, or praiseworthy exertion; a feat; a great or heroic deed.
[The exploits] of the ancient saints . . . do far surpass the most famous *achievements* of pagan heroes. *Barrow.*
The highest *achievements* of the human intellect. *Macaulay.*
3. *Her.* An escutcheon or ensign armorial; now, generally, the funeral shield commonly called *hatchment*.
Syn. — See FEAT.

a-chi'la-ry (*ȧ*-kī'l*ȧ*-rĭ), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + χεῖλος lip.] *Bot.* Having no lip, as some orchidaceous flowers.

Ach'il-le'a (ăk'ĭ-lē'*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. L., a plant, perh. the same as *achilleos* (*herba*), fr. Gr. ἡ Ἀχίλλειος (βοτάνη); a plant said to have been used by *Achilles* in treating Telephus.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, mainly of the Old World, distinguished by the flattened achenes and chaffy receptacle, and including the common yarrow (*A. millefolium*) and the sneezewort (*A. ptarmica*).

Ach'il-le'an (ăk'ĭ-lē'*ă*n), *a.* [L. *Achilleus*, Gr. Ἀχίλλειος.] Pert. to or like Achilles, as in youthful strength and beauty, in valor, in invincibleness, or in moody and resentful wrath.
Achillean wrath — an untamable petulance. *Emerson.*

Ach'il-le'id (-ĭd), *n.* The original epic narrative which (according to those who consider the Iliad to be a composite or expanded work) forms the basis of the Iliad, comprising the books directly concerned with the story of Achilles.

A-chil'les (*ȧ*-kĭl'ēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς.] The son of Peleus and Thetis, the hero of Homer's Iliad, who became the type to the Greeks of youthful strength, beauty, valor, and chivalry. He took part in the Trojan war, knowing he would be killed, but preferring an early death to a longer inglorious life. In his wrath at being deprived of Briseis by Agamemnon he withdrew from the war, but later returns to it to avenge the death of his friend Patroclus, and slays Hector. His death is alluded to in the Odyssey. By dipping him in the Styx, his mother had made him invulnerable except in the heel, by which she held him. Here he was finally fatally wounded by an arrow shot by Paris. See AMAZON, CHIRON; cf. HECTOR.
Achilles of England, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (1769–1852). — **A. of Germany**, Albert III., Margrave of Brandenburg (1414–86). — **Achilles' tendon** [L. *Achillis tendo*], *Anat.*, the strong tendon formed of the united tendons of the large muscles in the calf of the leg, and inserted into the bone of the heel; — so called from the mythological account of Achilles being held by the heel. In most quadrupeds it is called *hamstring* (which see).

A-chim'e-nes (*ȧ*-kĭm'ē-nēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *achaemenis* a magic plant (Pliny), Gr. ἀχαιμενίς.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American gesneriaceous herbs, commonly cultivated for their handsome flowers, resembling gloxinias. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Ach'i-nese' (ăch'ĭ-nēz'; -nēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Achin, a kingdom of northwestern Sumatra, now under Dutch rule. The Achinese are a mixed Malay, Indonesian, and Arab population, somewhat affected by Hindu culture. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. — **Ach'i-nese'**, *a.*

ach'ing, ak'ing (āk'ĭng), *p. a.* That aches; continuously painful. See ACHE. — **ach'ing-ly, ak'ing-ly**, *adv.*

A-chit'o-phel (*ȧ*-kĭt'ō-fĕl), *n.* **1.** = AHITHOPHEL.
2. The first Earl of Shaftesbury (1621–83); — a nickname given by his contemporaries, and made use of by Dryden in his poem "Absalom and Achitophel." See ABSALOM, 2.

a-chlam'y-date (*ȧ*-klăm'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [*a-* not + *chlamydate*.] *Zoöl.* Without a mantle; — said of some gastropods.

Ach'la-myd'e-æ (ăk'l*ȧ*-mĭd'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A subdivision of the Apetalæ embracing all that are destitute of a perianth. See APETALÆ. — **ach'la-myd'e-ous** (-*ŭ*s), *a.*

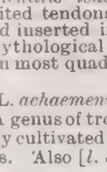
Achlamydeous Flower of Lizard's-tail (*Saururus cernuus*).

a-cho'li-a (*ȧ*-kō'lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀχολία; ἀ- not + χολή bile.] *Med.* Deficiency or want of bile. — **a-chol'ic** (-kŏl'ĭk), **ach'o-lous** (ăk'ō-l*ŭ*s), *a.*

a-chon'drite (*ȧ*-kŏn'drīt), *n.* [*a-* not + *chondrite*.] A meteoric stone destitute of chondrules; — opposed to *chondrite*.

a-chon'dro-pla'si-a (-drō-plā'zhĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *chondro-* + *-plasia*.] *Med.* Lack of the normal formation of cartilage, as in fetal rickets.

A-cho'ri-on (*ȧ*-kō'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄχωρ scurf.] *Bot.* A genus or subgenus of fungi, frequently included in the genus *Oïdium*, parasitic on the skin of men and other animals. *A. schœnleinii* causes favus.

Ach'ras (ăk'r*ă*s), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *achras*, Gr. ἀχράς, a wild pear tree.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of SAPOTA. **b** A genus of tropical American sapotaceous trees having leathery leaves, small flowers with a 4–5-parted corolla, and mostly edible fruits.
☞ The genus *Achras* was originally based by Linnæus on the marmalade tree of the West Indies, which he called *A. zapota*; but he later described an entirely different tree, the sapodilla, under the name *Achras sapota*. The first species, *A. zapota*, was afterward included by Gaertner in the genus *Lucuma*, under the name *L. mammosa*; and this erroneous nomenclature has become familiar to botanists. But *Lucuma* is retained only as the name of a genus consisting of 2 Chilean and Peruvian species; the marmalade tree is therefore *Achras zapota*, while the sapodilla is *Sapota zapotilla*.

Ach'ro-an'thes (ăk'rō-ăn'thēz), *n.* [NL. See ACHROOUS; ANTHO-.] *Bot.* A large genus of small terrestrial orchids found in Europe, Asia, and America. *A. monophylla*, the white adder's-mouth, and *A. unifolia*, the green adder's-mouth, are natives of the United States. They have greenish, inconspicuous flowers.

a-chroi'o-cy-thæ'mi-a, *or* **-the'mi-a** (*ȧ*-kroi'ō-sĭ-thē'mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄχροιος colorless + *cyto-* + *-hæmia*.] *Med.* Deficiency of hæmoglobin in the red blood corpuscles.

ach'ro-ite (ăk'rō-īt), *n.* [See ACHROOUS; -ITE.] *Min.* A colorless variety of tourmaline.

ach'ro-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀχρώματος colorless; ἀ- not + χρῶμα, χρώματος, color.] **1.** *Optics.* Free from color; refracting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors; giving or showing images almost free from extraneous colors; as, an *achromatic* telescope or microscope; *achromatic* images.
2. *Biol.* **a** Uncolored; not readily colored by the usual staining agents; — said of tissue. **b** Composed of achromatin.
3. *Music.* Without accidentals or modulation.
achromatic condenser, *Optics*, an achromatic lens used as a condenser. — **a. lens**, *Optics*, a lens composed usually of two separate lenses, a convex and a concave, of substances having different refractive and dispersive powers, as crown and flint glass, with the curvatures so adjusted that the chromatic aberration produced by the one is corrected by the other, and light emerges from the compound lens undecomposed, or nearly so. — **a. prism**, *Optics*, a prism constructed on the same principle as an achromatic lens, so that a ray of white light passed through it is refracted, but is nearly free from color. — **a. spindle**. *Biol.* See SPINDLE, *Biol.*

Achromatic Lens.

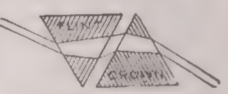

Achromatic Prism.

ach'ro-mat'ic, *n.* A telescope having an achromatic object glass.

a-chro'ma-tin (*ȧ*-krō'm*ȧ*-tĭn), *n.* *Biol.* The substance of the cell nucleus which is not readily colored by basic stains; — opposed to *chromatin*.

a-chro'ma-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being achromatic; as, the *achromatism* of a lens.

a-chro'ma-tize (*ȧ*-krō'm*ȧ*-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To deprive of color; to make achromatic. — **a-chro'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'sh*ŭ*n; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

a-chro'ma-to-, achromat-. Combining forms fr. Gr. ἀχρώματος, *colorless*. See ACHROMATIC.

a-chro'ma-tous (*ȧ*-krō'm*ȧ*-t*ŭ*s), *a.* [See ACHROMATIC.] Lacking, or deficient in, color; as, *achromatous* blood.

a-chro'mic (-mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄχρωμος colorless; ἀ- not + χρῶμα color.] Free from color; colorless; as, in *Physiol. Chem.*, the *achromic* point of a starch solution acted upon by an amylolytic enzyme is the point at which it fails to give any color with iodine.

ach'ro-ö-dex'trin (ăk'rō-ō-dĕks'trĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἄχροος colorless + E. *dextrin*.] *Chem.* A variety of dextrin not colorable by iodine. See DEXTRIN.

ach'ro-ous (ăk'rō-*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. ἄχροος; ἀ- not + χρόα color.] Colorless; achromatic.

Ach'y-ran'thes (ăk'ĭ-răn'thēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄχυρα chaff, husks + ἄνθος flower.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of tropical amaranthaceous herbs having spicate flowers, the sepals being pointed or awn-tipped. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any of several species of *Iresine* (which see).

a-cic'u-la (*ȧ*-sĭk'ū-l*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *acus* needle.] A needlelike spine, bristle, or crystal.

a-cic'u-lar (-l*ă*r), *a.* Needle-shaped; slender like a needle or bristle, as some leaves or crystals; also, having sharp points like needles. — **a-cic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

a-cic'u-late (*ȧ*-sĭk'ū-lāt) } *a.* *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* **a** Furnished
a-cic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } with aciculæ. **b** Acicular. **c** Marked with fine irregular streaks like needle scratches.

a-cic'u-lum (-l*ŭ*m), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-l*ŭ*mz), L. -LA (-l*ȧ*). [NL. See ACICULA.] A needlelike spine or bristle of an animal or plant; specif., *Zoöl.*, one of the stiff setæ in the base of a parapodium of an annelid.

ac'id (ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *acidus* sour, fr. a root meaning to be sharp: cf. F. *acide*. Cf. ACUTE.] **1.** Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart; having the taste of vinegar; as, *acid* fruits or liquors. Also fig., sour-tempered.
He was stern and his face as *acid* as ever. *A. Trollope.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an acid.
3. Having acid-forming constituents present in excess of the proportion required to form a neutral or normal compound; as, *acid* salts; *acid* (highly siliceous) rocks.
Syn. — See SOUR.
acid albumin. *Physiol. Chem.* See ALBUMINATE. — **a. amide.** *Chem.* = AMIDE b. — **a. anhydride.** *Chem.* = ANHYDRIDE a. — **a. azide.** *Chem.*, the azide of an acid radical. — **a. bromide** *or* **chloride**, *Chem.*, the bromide or chloride of an acid radical. — **a. brown.** See DYE. — **a. chloride**, *Chem.*, a chloride of an acid radical, as acetyl chloride. — **a. color** *or* **dye**, a dye which is either an acid, as picric acid, or a salt in which the color is due to the acid constituent. Acid

achaufe. † ACHAFE.
A'chaz (ā'kăz). *Bib.*
Ach'a-zib (ăk'*ȧ*-zĭb). *D. Bib.*
Ach'bor (ăk'bŏr). *Bib.*
ache (āch), *n.* [F. See H.] The letter H.
ache (āch), *n.* [F. *ache*, L. *apium* parsley.] Any one of several apiaceous plants, as wild celery, parsley, etc. *Obs.*
A-che'an (*ȧ*-kē'*ă*n). Var. of ACHÆAN.
a-check', *v. t.* [*a-* + *check*.] To check. *Obs.*
a-chei'la-ry. Var. of ACHILARY.
a-chei'li-a (*ȧ*-kī'lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* *Terat.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χεῖλος lip.] Congenital absence of lips.
a-chei'lous (-l*ŭ*s), *a.* **1.** *Terat.* Marked by acheilia. **2.** *Bot.* = ACHILARY.
a-chei'ri-a (-rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χείρ, χειρός, hand.] *Terat.* Absence of hands. — **a-chei'rous** (-r*ŭ*s), *a.*
a-chei'rus (-r*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* A handless monster.
acheke. † ACHECK, ACHOKE.
a-chek'ke, *v. t.* To check. *Obs.*
achelor † ASHLAR.
a-che'ni-um (*ȧ*-kē'nĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-*ȧ*). [NL.] An achene.
a-che'no-carp, *n.* [See ACHENE; -CARP.] *Bot.* Any dry indehiscent fruit, as an achene, a samara, etc.
ach'e-no'di-um (ăk'ē-nō'dĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-*ȧ*). [NL. See ACHENIUM.] *Bot.* A cremocarp.
ach'er, ak'er (āk'ẽr), *n.* One that aches.
‖ **A'che-run'tis pa'bu-lum** (ăk'ē-rŭn'tĭs păb'ū-l*ŭ*m). [L.] Food for Acheron: — said of a person who deserves to die. *Plautus* (*Casina*, II. i. 12).
achesoun, *n.* [OF. *acheison*, *achaison*, L. *occasio*.] Occasion; purpose. *Obs.*
Ach'e-ta (ăk'ē-t*ȧ*), **A-chet'i-dæ** (*ȧ*-kĕt'ĭ-dē). [NL., fr. L. *acheta*, Gr. ἠχέτης (Doric ἀχέτα) the male cicada, fr. ἠχεῖν to sound, chirp.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of GRYLLUS, GRYLLIDÆ.
achete, *v. t.* To escheat. *Obs.*
a-che'tous. Var. of ACHÆTOUS.
A-cheu'li-an (*ȧ*-shû'lĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [F. *acheuléen*.] *Paleëthnology.* Of or pertaining to St. Acheul, France, where were discovered rude flints of an early paleolithic period; hence, pert. to the period of these flints or designating similar deposits. The *Acheulian* is now not usually distinguished from the *Chellean* epoch. See PALEOLITHIC.
acheve. † ACHIEVE.
ache'weed' (āch'wēd'), *n.* [*ache* parsley + *weed*.] Goutweed.
A-chi'a (*ȧ*-kī'*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
A'chi-ach'a-rus (ā'kĭ-ăk'*ȧ*-r*ŭ*s). *Bib.*
a-chiar' (*ȧ*-chär'). Var. of ACHAR.
A-chi'as (*ȧ*-kī'*ă*s). *Bib.*
a-chiev', a-chiev'a-bl. Achieve, achievable. *Ref. Sp.*
a-chiev'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
a-chiev'ance, *n.* [OF. *achevance*.] Achievement. *Obs.*
a-chievd' Achieved. *Ref. Sp.*
a-chi'li-a. Var. of ACHEILIA.
a-chill', *adv.* & *a.* Chilly.
ach'il-le'ic (ăk'ĭ-lē'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid obtained from yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), perhaps identical with aconitic acid.
ach'il-le'in, ach'il-le'ine (ăk'ĭ-lē'ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A brownish red bitter substance obtained from *Achillea millefolium*. It is an alkaloid and glucoside.
a-chil'lo-dyn'i-a (*ȧ*-kĭl'ō-dĭn'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *Achilles* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Pain in the Achilles' tendon.
a-chi'lous. Var. of ACHEILOUS.
A'chim (ā'kĭm). *Bib.*
A-chim'a-as (*ȧ*-kĭm'ā-ăs). *D. Bib.*
A-chi'man (*ȧ*-kī'm*ă*n). *D. Bib.*
a-chime', *adv.* Chiming.
A-chim'e-lech (*ȧ*-kĭm'ē-lĕk), **A-chi'moth** (*ȧ*-kī'mŏth), **A-chin'o-am** (*ȧ*-kĭn'ō-ăm). *D. Bib.*
A'chi-or (ā'kĭ-ŏr). *Bib.*
‖ **a'chi-o'te** (ä'chē-ō'tā), *n.* [Sp. *achiote*, fr. Am. Indian *achiotl*.] Seeds of the annatto tree; also, annatto, or the annatto tree.
a-chi'ra (ä-chē'rä), *n.* The plant *Canna edulis*. See CANNA, TOUS-LES-MOIS.
a-chi'ri-a, a-chi'rous. Vars. of ACHEIRIA, ACHEIROUS.
A-chis'a-mech (*ȧ*-kĭs'*ȧ*-mĕk). *D. Bib.*
A'chish (ā'kĭsh), **Ach'i-tob** (ăk'ĭ-tŏb). *Bib.*
‖ **ach'-laut** (äк'lout'), *n.* [G., 'ach' sound.] *Phon.* The sound of *ch* as in German *ach*, *Bach*, etc. Cf. ICH-LAUT, and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 144.
a-chlor'hy'dri-a (*ȧ*-klōr'hī'drĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; CHLORHYDRIC.] *Med.* Absence of hydrochloric acid from the gastric juice.
a-chlo'ro-phyl-la'ceous (*ȧ*-klō'rō-fĭ-lā'sh*ŭ*s), *a.* *Bot.* Achlorophyllous.
a-chlo'ro-phyl'lous (-fĭl'*ŭ*s), *a.* *Bot.* Having no chlorophyll.
ach'lo-rop'si-a (ăk'lō-rŏp'sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *chlor-* + *-opsia*.] *Med.* Inability to perceive the color green.
achme. † ACME.
Ach'me-tha (ăk'mē-th*ȧ*). *Bib.*
Ach'o-bor (ăk'ō-bŏr). *D. Bib.*
achoke, achoken, *v. t.* [AS. *ācēocian*.] To choke. *Obs.*
ach'o-lite. † ACOLYTE.
a-chol'i-thite † ACOLOUTHITE.
ach'o-lous (ăk'ō-l*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. ἄχολος without bile; ἀ- not + χολή bile.] Deficient in bile.
A'chor (ā'kŏr). *Bib.*
a'chor (ā'kŏr; ăk'ŏr), *n.*; *pl.* ACHORES (*ȧ*-kō'rēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἄχωρ scurf.] *Med.* A pustule.
a-chor'dal (*ȧ*-kôr'd*ă*l), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + χορδή a cord.] *Anat.* = ACHORDATE.
Ach'or-da'ta (ăk'ŏr-dā't*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See A- not; CHORDATA.] *Zoöl.* An artificial group of animals destitute of a notochord. It includes the Invertebrata except the Tunicata and Adelochorda. — **a-chor'date**, *a.*
achorn. † ACORN.
a-cho'te (ä-chō'tā). Var. of ACHIOTE.
ach'ro-ac'y-to'sis (ăk'rō-ăs'ĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χρόα color + *cyto-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Excessive development of lymph or colorless cells.
a-chro'ma (*ȧ*-krō'm*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Med.* Lack of normal pigmentation; paleness. — **a-chro'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
ach'ro-ma'si-a (ăk'rō-mā'zhĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] = ACHROMA.
ach'ro-mat' (ăk'rō-măt'), *n.* [G.] An achromatic lens.
ach'ro-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ACHROMATIC.
a-chro'ma-tic'i-ty (*ȧ*-krō'm*ȧ*-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Achromatism.
a-chro'ma-tol'y-sis (-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*achromato-* + *-lysis*.] *Med.* Disorganization of the achromatic part of a cell.
a-chro'ma-top'si-a (-tŏp'sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *achromato-* + *-opsia*.] *Med.* Color blindness.
a-chro'ma-top'sy (-tŏp'sĭ), *n.* = ACHROMATOPSIA.
a-chro'ma-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *achromato-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* A diseased condition due to lack of pigmentation in the integumentary tissues.
a-chro'ma-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *achromato-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* Colorless state of urine.
a-chro'mi-a (*ȧ*-krō'mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Achroma.
a-chro'mo-der'ma (*ȧ*-krō'mō-dûr'm*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄχρωμος colorless + *-derm*.] *Med.* = LEUCODERMA.
ach'ro-moph'i-lous (ăk'rō-mŏf'ĭ-l*ŭ*s), *a.* *Physiol.* Not readily colored by stains.
ach'ro-mo-trich'i-a (-mō-trĭk'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄχρωμος colorless + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] Absence of pigment in the hair.
a-chro'mous (*ȧ*-krō'm*ŭ*s), *a.* Colorless; achromic.
a-chron'ic, a-chron'i-cal, *a.* Corrupts. for ACRONYC, -YCAL. — **a-chron'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
a-chron'y-chal, *a.* Corrupt. of ACRONYCHAL.
Ach'sa, Ach'sah (ăk's*ȧ*), *n.* [Heb. *'Aksāh*.] Lit., anklet; — fem. prop. name.
Ach'shaph (ăk'shăf) *Bib.*
acht. † AUGHT, EIGHT, OUGHT.
A'chu-as (ä'chōō-äz), *n. pl.* A pygmy people of the Belgian Kongo.
a'chue'te (ä'chwā'tā). Var. of ACHIOTE.
a-chy'li-a (*ȧ*-kī'lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χυλός chyle.] *Med.* Absence or deficiency of the chyle. — **a-chy'lous** (-l*ŭ*s), *a.*
a-chy'mi-a (*ȧ*-kī'mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χυμός juice.] *Med.* Deficient formation of chyme. — **a-chy'mous** (-m*ŭ*s), *a.*
Ach'zib (ăk'zĭb). *Bib.*
Ach'zi-ba (ăk'zĭ-b*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
ac'i-cle (ăs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* = ACICULA.
a-cic'u-li-form (*ȧ*-sĭk'ū-lĭ-fôrm), **a-cic'u-line** (-lĭn; -līn), *a.* = ACICULAR.
a-cic'u-lite (-līt), *n.* Aikinite.

dyes are used in an acid bath and chiefly upon animal fibers. — **acid dyspepsia.** See DYSPEPSIA. — **a. gloss,** *Stonecutting,* a polish produced with the aid of acids, as oxalic acid. — **a. green, a. magenta.** See DYE. — **a. process,** *Iron Metal.,* that variety of either the Bessemer or the open-hearth process in which the converter or hearth is lined with acid, that is, highly siliceous, material; — opposed to *basic process.* — **a. salt.** *Chem.* **a** A salt in which the replaceable hydrogen of the corresponding acid is only partially exchanged for metallic atoms or basic radicals; as, acid potassium sulphate is an *acid salt.* **b** A salt, whatever its constitution, which gives an acid reaction; thus, copper sulphate, which is formed by the union of a strong acid with a weak base, is an *acid salt* in this sense, though theoretically it is a neutral salt. — **a. sodium carbonate.** *Chem.* = SODIUM BICARBONATE. — **a. steel,** steel produced by the acid process. — **a. tide,** *Physiol.,* a temporary condition of increased acidity of the urine noticeable after fasting, due to insufficient withdrawal of acid radicals from the blood, owing to nonsecretion of gastric juice. — **a. value,** *Anal. Chem.,* a value obtained in analysis of oils, fats, etc., being the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize the free fatty acids in a gram of substance. — **a. violet, a. yellow.** See DYE.

ac'id (ăs'ĭd), *n.* **1.** A sour substance.

2. *Chem.* **a** Any one of a class of substances which typically are soluble in water, sour in taste, and redden vegetable blues, as litmus: (1) In the older chemistry, an oxide of a negative element or radical which forms salts by direct union with bases; as, sulphuric *acid,* SO_3, unites with the base calcium oxide, CaO, to form calcium sulphate, $CaO \cdot SO_3$. (2) According to modern views, a compound containing hydrogen capable of being replaced by positive elements or radicals to form salts, or, in terms of the dissociation theory, a compound that dissociates in aqueous solution with the production of hydrogen ions; as, sulphuric *acid,* H_2SO_4, in aqueous solution reacts with the base calcium hydroxide, $Ca(OH)_2$, to form calcium sulphate, $CaSO_4$, and water. Only a few acids contain no oxygen; and these are sometimes called *hydracids* in distinction from the others, called *oxygen acids* or *oxyacids.* See also SULPHACID. Acids may be regarded as salts of hydrogen, hence the names, sometimes used, *hydrogen nitrate* for nitric acid, *hydrogen sulphate* for sulphuric acid, etc.

☞ Names of oxyacids end in *-ic* and their corresponding salts in *-ate,* unless it is desired to indicate increasing proportions of oxygen, as in the following series: *hypo*chlor*ous* acid, HClO; chlor*ous* acid, $HClO_2$; chlor*ic* acid, $HClO_3$; *per*chlor*ic* acid, $HClO_4$. Salts formed from *-ous* acids take the ending *-ite;* as, potassium chlor*ite.*

b By extension, a compound which in any solvent dissociates, with the production of hydrogen ions; as, an ammono-*acid.* See AMMONO-.

3. *Elec.* Dilute sulphuric acid, used in storage batteries.

acid egg. A cylindrical cistern from which acid is forced by compressed air, as in manufacturing sulphuric acid.

ac'id–fast', *a.* *Biol.* Not easily decolorized by acids or other agents when stained; — said of bacilli, tissues, etc.

a-cid'ic (ȧ-sĭd'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Acid-forming; as, silicon is the chief *acidic* element of rocks.

2. = ACID, *a.,* 3.

ac'i-dif'er-ous (ăs'ĭ-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *acidus* sour + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding an acid.

ac'i-dif'ic (ăs'ĭ-dĭf'ĭk), *a.* *Min.* Producing acidity; converting into an acid; — said of oxygen, etc.

a-cid'i-fi-ca'tion (ȧ-sĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of acidifying.

a-cid'i-fi'er (ȧ-sĭd'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* *Chem.* One that acidifies; specif., an element or group whose presence produces acidity; — orig. applied to oxygen.

a-cid'i-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.;* A-CID'I-FIED (-fīd); A-CID'I-FY'ING. [L. *acidus* sour, acid + *-fy.*] **1.** To make or become acid; to convert into an acid; as, to *acidify* sugar.

2. To sour; to embitter.

His thin existence all *acidified* into rage. *Carlyle.*

ac'i-dim'e-ter (ăs'ĭ-dĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *acidus* acid + *-meter.*] *Chem.* A device, apparatus, or standard solution for ascertaining the strength of acids.

ac'i-dim'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [L. *acidus* acid + *-metry.*] *Chem.* The measurement of the strength of acids, or of the quantity of free acid present in a solution, by titrating, or by measuring the volume of carbon dioxide set free from a carbonate, or by some other method. — **ac'i-di-met'ric** (-dĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

a-cid'i-ty (ȧ-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aciditas:* cf. F. *acidité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste; as, the *acidity* of lemon juice.

2. *Chem.* Combining power (of a base), that is, the power to unite with one or more equivalents of an acid.

a-cid'u-late (ȧ-sĭd'ū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-ĭng). [See ACIDULOUS.] To make moderately sour or acid; to sour somewhat. — **a-cid'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

a-cid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *acidulus,* dim. of *acidus.* See ACID.] Slightly sour; subacid; sourish.

I see . . . men dwell in contentment with noisy scullions or taking into their lives *acidulous* vestals *Stevenson.*

Syn. — See SOUR.

acidulous mineral waters, such as contain carbonic acid.

ac'i-er-age (ăs'ĭ-ẽr-āj), *n.* [F. *aciérage,* fr. *acier* steel.] The process of coating the surface of a metal plate (as a stereotype plate) with steel-like iron by electrolysis; steeling.

ac'i-er-ate (ăs'ĭ-ẽr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-ĭng). [F. *acier* steel + *-ate.*] To convert into steel; as, to *acierate* iron by cementation. — **ac'i-er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ac'i-form (ăs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acus* needle + *-form.*] Shaped like a needle.

ac'i-na'ceous (ăs'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *acinus* a grape, grapestone.] *Bot.* Containing seeds or kernels.

ac'i-nac'i-form (ăs'ĭ-năs'ĭ-fôrm; ȧ-sĭn'ȧ-sĭ-; 277), *a.* [L. *acinaces* a short sword + *-form.*] *Bot.* Scimitar-shaped; as, an *acinaciform* leaf.

Acinaciform Leaf.

Ac'i-ne'ta (ăs'ĭ-nē'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκίνητος immovable.] *Zoöl.* A genus of suctorial Infusoria having a pedicellated lorica and all the tentacles suctorial.

a-cin'i-form (ȧ-sĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acinus* a grape, grapestone + *-form.*] **1.** Having the form of a cluster of grapes; clustered like grapes.

2. Full of small kernels like a grape.

ac'i-nose (ăs'ĭ-nōs) } *a.* [L. *acinosus,* fr. *acinus* grape-**ac'i-nous** (ăs'ĭ-nŭs) } stone.] Consisting of or containing acini; as, *acinose* or *acinous* glands.

ac'i-nus (ăs'ĭ-nŭs), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., grape, grapestone.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** An individual drupelet in a multiple fruit, as in the blackberry or raspberry. **b** A berry, esp. a grape. **c** A small bony seed or kernel, as a grape seed.

2. *Anat.* One of the small sacs or alveoli in which the ultimate ramifications of the duct of a racemose gland terminate. They are lined or filled with the secreting cells.

-a'cious (-ā'shŭs). [L. *-ax, -acis* + *-ous.*] An adjective suffix meaning *given to, abounding in, tending to;* as in pug*nacious,* fall*acious,* mend*acious,* etc.

Ac'i-pen'ser (ăs'ĭ-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* [L., a fish, perh. the sturgeon.] *Zoöl.* The genus of fishes which includes the ordinary sturgeons. See STURGEON.

Ac'i-pen-ser'i-dæ (-pĕn-sĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of chondrostean fishes including only common and shovel-nosed sturgeons. — **ac'i-pen-ser'id** (-pĕn'sẽr-ĭd), *n.*

ac'i-pen'ser-oid (-pĕn'sẽr-oid), *a.* [*Acipenser* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the sturgeons. — **ac'i-pen'ser-oid,** *n.*

A'cis (ā'sĭs), *n.* [L. *Acis,* Gr. Ἄκις.] *Class. Myth.* A Sicilian youth, beloved by the nymph Galatea, and slain by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who was jealous of his success. His blood was changed into the river Acis near Mt. Etna.

-ac'i-ty (-ăs'ĭ-tĭ). [Fr. L. *-acitas, -acitatem:* cf. F. *-acité.* See -ACIOUS; -TY.] A suffix forming names of qualities, as ra*pacity,* pug*nacity,* ver*acity,* etc. It corresponds to *-acious.*

Ack'er-man ax'le (ăk'ẽr-măn). A front steering axle, used esp. on automobiles, consisting of a rigid bar having a swiveling axle attachment at each end turned by a drag link, controlled by a steering pillar, and so devised that in turning a corner the inner wheel turns sharper than the outer, thus insuring positive turning with the motive power from behind.

ac-know' (ăk-nō'), *v. t.* [*a-* + *know;* AS. *oncnāwan.*] *Obs.* **1.** To recognize. "You will not be *acknown.*" *B. Jonson.*

2. To acknowledge; confess. *Chaucer.*

to be acknown (often with *of* or *on*), to acknowledge.

ac-knowl'edge (ăk-nŏl'ĕj; -ĭj; *by some, esp. in England,* -nō'lĕj), *v. t.;* AC-KNOWL'EDGED (-ĕjd; -ĭjd); AC-KNOWL'EDG-ING. [Prob. fr. *a-* + the verb *knowledge.* See KNOWLEDGE; cf. ACKNOW.] **1.** To own or admit the knowledge of; to recognize as a fact or truth; to declare one's belief in; as, to *acknowledge* the being of a God; — often followed by an objective with an infinitive, or by a dependent sentence.

I *acknowledge* my transgressions. *Ps.* li. 3.
For ends generally *acknowledged* to be good. *Macaulay.*
The king promised to *acknowledge* himself to be the author of the enterprise. *Robertson.*

2. To own or recognize in a particular character or relationship; to admit the claims or authority of; to recognize.

In all thy ways *acknowledge* Him. *Prov.* iii. 6.
By my soul, I'll ne'er *acknowledge* thee *Shak.*

3. To own with gratitude or as a benefit or an obligation; as, to *acknowledge* a favor, or the receipt of a letter.

They his gifts *acknowledged* none. *Milton.*

4. To own as genuine; to assent to, as a legal instrument, to give it validity; to avow or admit in legal form; to make acknowledgment of; as, to *acknowledge* a deed.

Syn. — Grant, concede, allow, assent, accept, recognize. — ACKNOWLEDGE, ADMIT, OWN, AVOW, CONFESS agree in the idea of assent, frequently under some sort of pressure. *Acknowledge,* as here compared, implies the making public of one's knowledge of something which has been, or might have been, kept back or concealed; as, to *acknowledge* a secret marriage, one's faults, one's ignorance. *Admit,* with less suggestion of possible concealment, stresses the notion of granting or conceding, and refers rather to facts than to their implications; to *admit* a charge may involve merely the granting of the fact alleged, not necessarily (as frequently with *acknowledge*) the acceptance of the point of view which the charge implies. *Own* is less formal than *acknowledge,* and regards the thing acknowledged in its relation to one's self; as, to *own* one's self at a loss, to *own* to forty years. *Avow* implies an open or bold declaration, frequently in the face of hostility; as, to *avow* one's principles, one's participation in a movement. *Confess* (opposed to *deny*) usually applies to what one feels to be wrong (as, to *confess* a crime); but it is often used with no such implication, suggesting merely deference to the opinion of others; as, I am not, I *confess,* convinced. See ALLOW, AGREE, GRANT, RECOGNIZE.

I do not think there is an able writer in verse of the present day who would not be proud to *acknowledge* his obligations to the Reliques; . . . for myself, I am happy in this occasion to make a public *avowal* of my own. *Wordsworth.*
She excused herself for her fault not by *admitting* and deploring it, but by pleading not guilty. *Thackeray.*
When a man *owns* himself to have been in an error, he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was. *Pope.*
Confess your faults one to another. *James* v. 16.
For my own part, I must *confess* that I do not understand this phraseology. *Huxley.*

to acknowledge the corn, to confess or admit a charge, imputation, fault, failure, or the like. *Slang.*

ac-knowl'edged (ăk-nŏl'ĕjd; -ĭjd), *p. a.* Recognized; confessed; admitted. — **ac-knowl'edged-ly,** *adv.*

ac-knowl'edg-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of acknowledging; specif.: **a** An admission; avowal; confession. "An *acknowledgment* of fault." *Froude.* **b** Act of owning or recognizing in a particular character or relationship; admission or recognition of the existence, authority, truth, or genuineness.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the Christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker.*

c The owning of a benefit received; courteous recognition; expression of thanks. *Shak.* **d** A declaration or avowal of one's act or a fact to give it legal validity; specif., a declaration before a duly qualified public officer, by one who has executed a deed, that the execution was his (free) act and deed. The acknowledgment entitles the deed to be recorded and enables it to be used in evidence without further proof of its execution; but it is not required to make it good between the parties and their privies with notice.

2. That which evidences the act of acknowledging; as: **a** A thing done or given by way of recognition of something, as a favor, communication, etc., received. **b** The formal certificate made by an officer before whom one has acknowledged a deed, including as an essential part thereof the signature and seal of the officer.

Syn. — Confession, concession, admission, recognition.

ac'le (ăk'lē), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A tall Asiatic mimosaceous tree (*Xylia xylocarpa*); also, its very heavy dark-colored wood, known in the trade as *ironwood of Pegu.*

a-cli'nal (ȧ-klī'năl), *a.* Without inclination; horizontal.

a-clin'ic (ȧ-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + κλίνειν to incline.] *Physics.* Without inclination or dipping; — said of the imaginary line (varying slightly from year to year) near the earth's equator on which the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally, having no dip. The *aclinic line* is also termed the *magnetic equator.* Cf. AGONIC LINE.

Ac-mæ'a (ăk-mē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκμή point.] *Zoöl.* A genus of limpets including the common New England species (*A. testudinalis*). It is the type of a family, **Ac-mæ'i-dæ** (ăk-mē'ĭ-dē), distinguished by the possession of one ctenidium (the left).

ac'me (ăk'mē), *n.* [Gr. ἀκμή point, top.] **1.** The top or highest point; the culmination.

The very *acme* and pitch of life for epic poetry. *Pope.*
The moment when a certain power reaches the *acme* of its supremacy. *I. Taylor.*

2. *Med.* The crisis or height of a disease.

3. Mature age; full bloom of life.

Syn. — See CULMINATION.

ac'mite (ăk'mīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀκμή a point.] *Min.* A brown or green silicate of sodium and iron (essentially $NaFe(SiO_3)_2$) belonging to the pyroxene group and often found in long prismatic crystals characteristically pointed. The variety *ægirite,* which is common in certain igneous rocks, occurs in bluntly terminated crystals and also in capillary and fibrous forms. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 3.50–3.55.

ac'ne (ăk'nē), *n.* [NL., prob. corruption of Gr. ἀκμή point.] *Med.* An affection of the skin, due to inflammatory changes in the sebaceous glands. It is characterized by small papules or pustules, affecting principally the face. It occurs most frequently during adolescence. — **ac'ne ro-sa'ce-a** (rō-zā'shē-ȧ) [NL.], *Med.,* a cutaneous disease marked by swelling and inflammation of the face, affecting esp. the nose, often due to excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

ac-no'dal (ăk-nō'dăl), *a.* Pertaining to acnodes.

ac'node (ăk'nōd), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + E. *node.*] *Geom.* An isolated point not upon a curve, but having coördinates that satisfy the equation of the curve so that it is considered as belonging to the curve.

a-cock'bill' (ȧ-kŏk'bĭl'), *adv.* [*acock* + *bill.*] *Naut.* Having the bill, or end, or ends cocked up, as an anchor hanging by the ring from the cathead ready to let go, or the yards when topped up or tilted towards the perpendicular, as in sign of mourning.

A-cœ'la (ȧ-sē'lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄκοιλος not hollow.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Rhabdocœlida in which a digestive cavity with definite walls is lacking. The food is received into a porous mass of endodermal tissue.

a-cœ'lo-mate (ȧ-sē'lō-māt) } *a.* [See A- not; CŒ-**ac'œ-lom'a-tous** (ăs'ē-lŏm'ȧ-tŭs) } LOM.] *Zoöl.* Without a cœlom.

a-cœ'lous (ȧ-sē'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄκοιλος not hollow; ἀ- not + κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* **a** Destitute of a true stomach, or digestive tract. **b** Destitute of a body cavity, or cœlom.

A-cœm'e-ti (ȧ-sĕm'ē-tī), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. (οἱ) ἀκοίμητοι (the) sleepless ones.] *Eccl. Hist.* The members of an order of Eastern monks of the 5th century who maintained

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ac'i-dæ'mi-a, *or* **-de'mi-a** (ăs'ĭ-dē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *acid* + *-æmia, -emia.*] *Med.* Excessive acidity of the blood.

Ac'i-das'pis (-dăs'pĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀκίς, ἀκίδος, point + ἀσπίς shield.] A genus of trilobites, mostly with long spines, found in the Silurian and Devonian.

ac'id-er, *n.* A device for applying acid to parts to be soldered.

a-cid'i-fi'a-ble (ȧ-sĭd'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

a-cid'i-fi-ant (-fĭ-ănt), *a.* Acidifying.

ac'id-ly, *adv.* of ACID.

ac'id-ness, *n.* Acidity. See -NESS.

ac'id-o'le-ous, *a.* [*acid* + *-oleous.*] Both acid and oily. *Obs.*

ac'i-dol'o-gy (ăs'ĭ-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀκίς, ἀκίδος, splinter, surgical bandage + *-logy.*] The science of surgical appliances.

ac'id-om'e-ter (ăs'ĭd-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.,* **-e-try** (-ē-trĭ), *n.,* etc. *Chem.* = ACIDIMETER, -METRY, etc.

ac'i-do-phile (ăs'ĭ-dō-fīl; -fĭl), *a.* Acidophilous. — *n.* An acidophile substance.

ac'i-do-phil'ic (-fĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Acidophilous.

ac'id-oph'i-lous (-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*acid* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Readily staining with acid stains.

ac'id-proof', *a.* Not affected by acids.

‖**a-cid'u-læ** (ȧ-sĭd'ū-lē), *n. pl.* [Fem. pl., fr. L. *acidulus* sourish (sc. *aquae* waters).] Cold mineral waters, esp. those impregnated with carbonic acid.

ac'i-dul'cis (ăs'ĭ-dŭl'sĭs), *a.* [L. *acidus* sour + *dulcis* sweet.] Blending sour and sweet. *Obs.*

a-cid'u-lent, *a.* Acidulous.

ac'i-er (ăs'ĭ-ẽr; ăs'ẽr), *n.* [F.] Steel. *Obs.*

‖**a'ci-es** (ā'shĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** Battle array. **2.** Keenness of sight; look; aim. *Obs. or R.*

a-cil'i-ate (ȧ-sĭl'ĭ-āt), **a-cil'i-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd-), *a.* See A-, not.

a-cin'a-ces (ȧ-sĭn'ȧ-sēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀκινάκης.] *Archæol.* A short sword or saber.

a-cin'a-ci-fo'li-ous (ȧ-sĭn'ȧ-sĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *acinaces* a short sword + *-folious.*] *Bot.* With acinaciform leaves. *Rare.*

ac'i-na'ri-ous (ăs'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See ACINUS.] *Bot.* Covered with globose vesicles like grape seeds, as certain algæ.

ac'i-ne'si-a (ăs'ĭ-nē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.,* **ac'i-ne'sic** (-sĭk), *a.,* **ac'i-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Vars. of AKINESIA, AKINESIC, etc.

Ac'i-ne'ta (ăs'ĭ-nē'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = TENTACULIFERA, 1.

Ac'i-ne'tæ (-tē), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* = TENTACULIFERA, 1. — **ac'i-ne'tan,** *a.*

Ac'i-ne-ta'ri-a (ăs'ĭ-nē-tā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACINETA.] *Zoöl.* = TENTACULIFERA, 1. — **ac'i-ne-ta'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

ac'i-net'i-form (ăs'ĭ-nĕt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Acinetæ* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling the Acinetæ.

Ac'i-ne-ti'na (ăs'ĭ-nē-tī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = TENTACULIFERA, 1. — **ac'i-ne-ti'nan** (-tī'năn), *a. & n.*

ac'i-ni (-nī), *n.,* *pl.* of ACINUS.

Ac'i-pen'ser-es (ăs'ĭ-pĕn'sẽr-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CHONDROSTEI.

Ac'i-pen'ser-oi'de-i (-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CHONDROSTEI.

Ac'i-pha (ăs'ĭ-fȧ). *Bib.*

‖**à cire per'due'** (ȧ sēr pĕr'dü'). [F.] Lit., with the wax lost. See CIRE-PERDUE.

acite. ✝ ACCITE.

Ac'i-tho (ăs'ĭ-thō). *Bib.*

ac'i-ur'gy (ăs'ĭ-ûr'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀκίς point + ἔργον work.] Operative surgery.

ack. Scot. var. of ACT.

Ack'a-woi (ăk'ȧ-woi), *n.* A Carib of a warlike tribe of British Guiana.

ackele. ✝ AKELE.

ack'er (ā'kẽr; ȧk'ẽr), *n.* [See ACRE.] A field; an acre. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ack'er, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A ripple; a patch of ruffled water; also, an eddy in a river. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* — *v. i.* To ripple or curl, as water in a breeze. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

ackerne. ✝ ACORN.

acketon. ✝ ACTON, HAQUETON.

ack'man (ăk'-), *n.; pl.* -MEN. [Origin unknown.] Among sailors, a river thief.

ac-knowl'edge-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ac-knowl'edge-ment. Var. of ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

ac-knowl'edg-er, *n.* One who acknowledges.

acknowledgment money. Money paid by a tenant, on the death of his landlord, as an acknowledgment of the new lord. *Eng.*

ackorne. ✝ ACORN.

ack'-pi'rate, *n.* = ACKMAN.

ack'ward. ✝ AWKWARD.

‖**a-clang'-pa'rang** (ä-kläng'-pä'räng), *or* **a-cleng'-pa'rang** (ä-klĕng'-). [Pampangan native name.] Any of several mimosaceous timber trees of the genus *Albizzia.* *Phil. I.*

a-clas'tic (ȧ-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [See A- not; CLASTIC.] *Optics.* Incapable of refracting light.

a-clei'di-an, a-cli'di-an (ȧ-klī'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. κλείς, κλειδός, collar bone.] *Anat.* Having no clavicles.

a-cleis'tous (ȧ-klīs'tŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄκλειστος not closed.] *Cryst.* Hemimorphic.

a-clei'to-car'di-a (ȧ-klī'tō-kär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. κλείειν to close + καρδία heart.] *Med.* Imperfect closure of the foramen ovale of the fetal heart.

a-close', *v. t.* [OF. *aclos,* p. p. of *aclore.*] To inclose. *Obs.*

a-cloud', *a. & adv.* Clouded.

a-cloy'. ✝ ACCLOY.

A. C. M. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Ancient Craft Masonry.

ac-ne'mi-a, *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. κνήμη lower leg.] *Med.* Atrophy of the calf of the leg.

acneon. ✝ AKNEE.

acoast. ✝ ACCOST.

a-cock', *adv.* [*a-* on + *cock.*] In a cocked or turned up fashion.

ac'o-cot'l (ăk'ō-kŏt''l), *n.* [Mexican.] *Music.* The clarin.

A-cœ'lo-mi (ȧ-sē'lō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL. See A- not; CŒLOM.] *Zoöl.* = PLATYHELMINTHES.

a-cœ'lo-mous (-mŭs), *a.* = ACŒLOMATE.

A-cœm'e-tæ (ȧ-sĕm'ē-tē), *n. pl.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

in their monasteries, both day and night, unceasing praise and prayer. They were excommunicated in 534 by the Pope for having adopted Nestorianism. Their most famous house was the Studium at Constantinople.

a-cold′ (*ȧ*-kōld′), *a.* [Prob. p. p. of ME. *acolen* to grow cold, AS. *ācōlian* to grow cold; ā-, 2 + *cōlian* to cool. See COOL.] Cold. *Archaic.* "Poor Tom's *acold.*" *Shak.*

The owl for all his feathers was *acold.* *Keats.*

ac′o-lyte (ăk′ō-līt), *n.* [LL. *acolytus, acoluthus,* Gr. ἀκόλουθος following, attending: cf. F. *acolyte.*] **1.** *Eccl.* One who holds the highest of the four minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church, being ordained to carry the wine and water and the lights at the Mass.
2. Also, an unordained youth who assists in such offices.
3. One who attends; an assistant. "With such chiefs, and with James and John as *acolytes.*" *Motley.*
4. *Astron.* An attendant body; a satellite. *Rare.*

ac′o-ni′tal (ăk′ō-nī′tăl), *a.* Of the nature of aconite.

ac′o-nite (ăk′ō-nīt), *n.* [L. *aconitum,* Gr. ἀκόνιτον: cf. F. *aconit.*] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Aconitum,* esp. the common monkshood (*A. napellus*).
2. An extract or tincture from *Aconitum napellus.* It is a cardiac and respiratory sedative.

Aconite (*Aconitum napellus*).

ac′o-nit′ic (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline tribasic acid, $C_6H_6O_6$, obtained from aconite and other plants. It is a carboxyl derivative of itaconic acid.

a-con′i-tine (*ȧ*-kŏn′ĭ-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* A white, crystalline, intensely poisonous alkaloid from the root and leaves of aconite.

Ac′o-ni′tum (ăk′ō-nī′tŭm), *n.* [NL. & L. See ACONITE.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of poisonous ranunculaceous herbs of temperate regions; the monkshoods and wolfsbanes. They have pedately divided leaves and blue or purple showy flowers with a very irregular perianth, the upper sepal large and helmet-shaped, concealing the two uppermost hooded petals, the other three petals, when present, minute. Various species are cultivated in gardens. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus. See ACONITE, 1.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* = ACONITE, 2.

A-con′ti-as (*ȧ*-kŏn′shĭ-*ă*s; -tĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκοντίας, fr. ἄκων dart, dim. ἀκόντιον.] *Zoöl.* A genus of scincoid lizards with the limbs rudimentary or wanting.

a-con′ti-um (*ȧ*-kŏn′shĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.; pl.* **-TIA** (-*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκόντιον, dim. of ἄκων javelin.] **1.** *Gr. Archæol.* A javelin or light dart, used by the cavalry and light infantry.
2. *pl. Zoöl.* Threadlike defensive organs composed largely of nettling cells (*cnidæ*), thrown out of the mouth or special pores of certain actinians when irritated.

a′cor (ā′kŏr), *n.* [L. *acor* a sour taste.] *Med.* Acidity, as of the stomach.

a-co′ri-a (*ȧ*-kō′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκορία; ἀ- not + κόρος satiety.] *Med.* Insatiable hunger.

ac′o-rin (ăk′ō-rĭn), *n.* [See ACORUS.] *Chem.* A glucoside found in calamus root.

a′corn (ā′kôrn; ā′kẽrn), *n.* [AS. *æcern,* fr. *æcer* field, acre; akin to D. *aker* acorn, G. *ecker,* Icel. *akarn,* Dan. *agern,* Goth. *akran* fruit, *akrs* field; — orig. fruit of the field. The spelling is due to fancied derivation from *oak* + *corn.* See ACRE.] **1.** The nut, or fruit, of the oak. Acorns are usually seated in a hard woody cup (cupule) of indurated bracts which may be closely appressed, as in the white oak, or shaggy, as in the bur oak. The acorns of some species are edible.

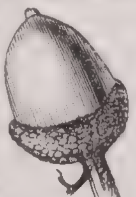
Acorn (1).

2. *Naut.* A cone-shaped piece of wood on the point of the spindle above the vane, at the masthead.
3. = ACORN SHELL, 2.

acorn cup. The involucre, or cupule, of the acorn.

acorn duck. The wood duck. It feeds on acorns.

a′corned (ā′kôrnd; -kẽrnd), *a.* **1.** Furnished or loaded with acorns; bearing acorns, as a heraldic shield.
2. Fed or filled with acorns. *Rare.* *Shak.*

acorn moth. A tineid moth (*Blastobasis glandulella*) whose larva feeds on acorns.

acorn shell. **1.** The shell of an acorn.
2. Any of numerous barnacles of the sessile type; — so called from their shape.

Ac′o-rus (ăk′ō-r*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL., fr. L., the sweet flag, Gr. ἄκορος.] *Bot.* A genus of araceous plants consisting of two species, one of Japan, the other, *A. calamus,* the sweet flag, widely distributed in temperate regions. They are rushlike plants with the flowers in a close spadix.

a-cos′mism (*ȧ*-kŏz′mĭz′m), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. κόσμος world.] A denial of the existence of the universe as distinct from God. The philosophy of Spinoza, in which the physical universe is regarded not as a reality but as a mode of the divine substance, under the attribute of extension, is usually taken as the typical acosmism. Cf. PANTHEISM.

a-cos′mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who believes in or teaches acosmism. — **ac′os-mis′tic** (ăk′ŏz-mĭs′tĭk), *a.*

a-cou′chi (*ȧ*-kōō′shĭ; -chĭ), *n., or* **acouchi resin.** [From native name in Guiana.] A resin obtained from various South American balsameaceous trees of the genus *Protium.* It is similar in its nature and uses to elemi. See PROTIUM.

a-cou′chy (*ȧ*-kōō′shē), *n.* [F. *acouchi,* fr. native name in Guiana.] A small species of agouti (*Dasyprocta acuschy*).

a-cou′me-ter (*ȧ*-kōō′mē-tẽr; *ȧ*-kou′-), *n.* [Gr. ἀκούειν to hear + *-meter.*] *Psychophysics.* An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of hearing.

a-cou′me-try (-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀκούειν to hear + *-metry.*] The measuring of the power or extent of hearing.

a-cous′tic (*ȧ*-kōōs′tĭk; *ȧ*-kous′-; 277), *a.* [F. *acoustique,* Gr. ἀκουστικός relating to hearing, fr. ἀκούειν to hear.] Pertaining to the sense of hearing, the organs of hearing, or the science of sounds; auditory.

acoustic color. = CLANG TINT. — **a. duct.** = AUDITORY CANAL. — **a. figures.** = SONOROUS FIGURES. — **a. nerve,** *Anat.,* the auditory nerve. — **a. telegraph,** a telegraph making audible signals; a telephone. — **a. vases,** *or* **vessels.** = ECHEA.

a-cous′tic, *n.* A medicine or agent to assist hearing.

a-cous′ti-cal (-tĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to acoustics or hearing. — **a-cous′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ac′ous-ti′cian (ăk′ōōs-tĭsh′*ă*n; ăk′ous-), *n.* One versed in acoustics.

a-cous′tics (*ȧ*-kōōs′tĭks; *ȧ*-kous′-; 277), *n.* [See -ICS.] **1.** *Physics.* The science of sound, including its production, transmission, and effects. This science is by some divided into *diacoustics,* treating of sounds coming directly from the sonorous body to the ear, and *catacoustics,* treating of reflected sounds, or echoes. See SOUND.
2. *Arch.* **a** The sum of the qualities that determine the value of an auditorium with respect to distinct hearing. **b** The science of arranging a building for transmission of sound, as a lecture hall.
3. *Psychol.* The part of psychology which deals with hearing. It includes the psychophysics and psychophysiology of perception of sound, analysis of audition, and the psychology of music.

ac-quaint′ (*ă*-kwānt′), *v. t.;* AC-QUAINT′ED; AC-QUAINT′ING. [ME. *aqueinten, acointen,* OF. *acointier,* LL. *adcognitare,* fr. L. *ad* + *cognitus,* p. p. of *cognoscere* to know; *com-* + *noscere* to know. See QUAINT, KNOW.] **1.** To make (one's self) known, as by introducing one's self. *Obs.*
2. To furnish or give experimental knowledge of; to make (one) to know; to make familiar; — followed by *with.*

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted* with it. *Locke.*
A man of sorrows and *acquainted* with grief. *Is.* liii. 3.

3. To communicate notice to; to inform; to make cognizant; — often followed by *with* (formerly also by *of*), or by *that,* introducing the intelligence.

Acquaint her here with my son Paris' love. *Shak.*
I must *acquaint* you that I have received
New dated letters from Northumberland. *Shak.*

4. To familiarize; accustom. *Obs.* *Evelyn.*

to be acquainted with, to be possessed of personal knowledge of; to be cognizant of; to be more or less familiar with; to be on terms of social intercourse with.

Syn. — Inform, apprise, communicate, advise.

ac-quaint′ (*ă*-kwānt′), *a.* [OF. *acoint.* See ACQUAINT, *v.*] Acquainted. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ac-quaint′ance (*ă*-kwān′t*ă*ns), *n.* [ME. *aqueintance,* OF. *acointance,* fr. *acointier.* See ACQUAINT, *v.*] **1.** State of being acquainted, or of having intimate, or more than slight or superficial, knowledge; personal knowledge gained by intercourse short of that of friendship or intimacy; as, I know the man, but have no *acquaintance* with him.

Contract no friendship, or even *acquaintance,* with a guileful man. *Sir W. Jones.*

Should auld *acquaintance* be forgot,
And never brought to min'? *Burns.*

2. A person or persons with whom one is acquainted.

Mine *acquaintance* are verily estranged from me. *Job* xix 13.
Montgomery was an old *acquaintance* of Ferguson. *Macaulay.*

☞ In this sense *acquaintance* was formerly both singular and a collective plural, but it is now commonly singular, with the regular plural *acquaintances.*

Syn. — Familiarity, intimacy, fellowship, knowledge.

ac-quaint′an-cy (*ă*-kwān′t*ă*n-sĭ), *n.* State or fact of being acquainted; acquaintance.

I cannot call to mind that I have given you any right to presume on our *acquaintancy.* *Stevenson.*

ac-quaint′ed, *p. a.* Having acquaintance. See *to be acquainted with,* under ACQUAINT, *v.* — **ac-quaint′ed-ness,** *n.*

ac-quest′ (*ă*-kwĕst′), *n.* [OF. *aquest,* F. *acquêt,* fr. LL. *acquestus, acquistum,* for L. *acquisitum,* p. p. (used substantively) of *acquirere* to acquire. See ACQUIRE.] **1.** Act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; acquisition. *Rare.*

In storied cities, rich with Time's *acquest.* *E. M. Thomas.*

2. *Law.* Property acquired by purchase.

ac′qui-esce′ (ăk′wĭ-ĕs′), *v. i.;* AC′QUI-ESCED′ (-ĕst′); AC′QUI-ESC′ING (-ĕs′ĭng). [L. *acquiescere; ad* + *quiescere* to be quiet, fr. *quies* rest: cf. F. *acquiescer.* See QUIET.]
1. To remain at rest (in a place or mental state). *Obs.*
2. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent (usually implying previous opposition or discontent); to submit, accept, consent, or concur by silence or by omitting to object; hence, to concur; to assent; — followed by *in,* or, formerly, by *with* or *to.*

They were compelled to *acquiesce* in a government which they did not regard as just. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Submit, comply, yield, assent, consent, agree, concur, conform, accept tacitly. See ACCEDE.

ac′qui-es′cence (-ĕs′*ĕ*ns), *n.* [Cf. F. *acquiescence.*] Act or state of acquiescing; passive compliance or satisfaction; — distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and, on the other, from opposition or open discontent.

Acquiescence and waiver are always questions of fact. There can be neither without knowledge. The terms import this foundation for such action. One cannot waive or acquiesce in a wrong while ignorant that it has been committed. Current suspicion and rumor are not enough. There must be knowledge of facts which will enable the party to take effectual action. 99 *U. S.* 578, 581.

ac′qui-es′cent (-*ĕ*nt), *a.* [L. *acquiescens, -centis,* p. pr.] Resting satisfied or submissive; disposed tacitly to submit; assentive; acquiescing. — **ac′qui-es′cent-ly,** *adv.*

ac-quire′ (*ă*-kwīr′), *v. t.;* AC-QUIRED′ (-kwīrd′); AC-QUIR′ING (-kwīr′ĭng). [L. *acquirere, acquisitum; ad* + *quaerere* to seek for. In ME. was a verb *aqueren,* fr. the same, through OF. *aquerre.* See QUEST.] To gain by any means, usually by one's own exertions; to get as one's own; as, to *acquire* a title, riches, knowledge, good or bad habits.

No virtue is *acquired* in an instant, but step by step. *Barrow.*

Syn.—Gain, attain, procure, win, earn, secure. See OBTAIN.

ac-quired′ (-kwīrd′), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of ACQUIRE.

acquired characters, *Biol.,* characters or peculiarities of structure developed by an organism as a result of its environment, or of use or disuse of organs, etc. It is disputed whether such characters can be transmitted to the offspring. See HEREDITY. — **a. ideas,** *Psychol.,* ideas derived from experience; — in contrast with *innate ideas.*

ac-quire′ment (*ă*-kwīr′m*ĕ*nt), *n.* Act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment. "Rules for the *acquirement* of a taste." *Addison.*

His *acquirements* by industry were . . . enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward.*

Syn. — ACQUIREMENT, ACQUISITION, ATTAINMENT, ACCOMPLISHMENT, refer to faculties or powers regarded as the fruit of exertion or effort (see GIFT). ACQUIREMENT denotes esp. personal qualities or resources achieved by endeavor, as contrasted with native gifts or endowments; ACQUISITION usually denotes material or external gains. ATTAINMENT commonly refers to the higher intellectual acquirements; ACCOMPLISHMENT to such acquired faculties or graces as pass current in social intercourse. See ABILITY, OBTAIN.

Acquirements take all their value and character from the power of the individual storing them. *M. Arnold.*
Cassio's scientific *attainments* provoke him. *A. C. Bradley.*
Only, all this culture (to call it by that name) of the Barbarians was an exterior culture mainly. It consisted principally in outward gifts and graces, in looks, manners, *accomplishments,* prowess. *M. Arnold.*

ac′qui-si′tion (ăk′wĭ-zĭsh′*ŭ*n), *n.* [L. *acquisitio,* fr. *acquirere:* cf. F. *acquisition.* See ACQUIRE.] **1.** Act or process of acquiring.

The *acquisition* or loss of a province. *Macaulay.*

2. Thing acquired or gained; acquirement; gain; as, learning is an *acquisition.*

Syn. — See ACQUIREMENT.

ac-quis′i-tive (*ă*-kwĭz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Acquired. *Obs.*

He died not in his *acquisitive* but in his native soil. *Wotton.*

2. Able or disposed to make acquisitions; acquiring; as, an *acquisitive* person or disposition.

acquisitive prescription, *Law,* acquisition of ownership by long-continued possession. See PRESCRIPTION.

ac-quis′i-tive-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being acquisitive; propensity or desire to acquire and possess.
2. *Phren.* The faculty to which the desire of acquiring and possessing is attributed.

ac-quist′ (*ă*-kwĭst′), *n.* [Cf. ACQUEST.] Acquisition; gain.

To riches and to poverty he owes
An equal debt; of both he makes *acquist.* *R. W. Dixon.*

[LL., from Gr. (αἱ) ἀκοίμηται (the) sleepless ones (fem.).] An order of nuns corresponding to the Acœmeti. It became extinct in the 15th century.

acoie. † ACCOY.

acoild. † ACOLD.

a-co′in (*ȧ*-kō′ĭn), *n.* [Cf. COCAINE.] *Pharm.* A derivative of guanidine, proposed as a local anæsthetic in place of cocaine.

acoint. † ACQUAINT.

a-cold′, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS *ācealdian.*] To make or grow cold. *Obs.*

acole. † ACCOLL, ACOOL.

acolee, *n.* [OF.] Accolade. *Obs.*

a-col′o-gy (*ȧ*-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄκος remedy + *-logy.*] Science of remedies, surgical and medical.—**ac′o-log′ic** (ăk′ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.*

‖ **a co′lon-net′te** (ä kō′lŏn-nĕt′tä). [It.] See CRATER.

a-col′o-thist. † ACOLYTHIST.

a-co′lous (*ȧ*-kō′l*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. ἄκωλος; ἀ- not + κῶλον limb.] Destitute of limbs.

acolouthite, acoluth. † ACOLYTE.

ac′o-lyth (ăk′ō-lĭth). Var. of ACOLYTE. — **ac′o-lyth′i-cal,** *a.*

a-col′y-thate (*ȧ*-kŏl′ĭ-thāt), *n.* Office or state of an acolyte.

a-col′y-thist, *n.* Acolyte. *Obs.*

A′co-ma In′di-ans (ä′kō-mä). The Indians, of the Keresan stock, inhabiting the pueblo of Acoma in New Mexico.

acomber, -braunce, etc. † ACCUMBER, -BRANCE, etc.

a-come′, *v. t.* [AS. *ācuman* to come, bear.] To come to. *Obs.*

acomer. † ACCUMBER.

a-co′mi-a (*ȧ*-kō′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not, without + Gr. κόμη hair.] Baldness.— **a-co′mous** (-m*ŭ*s), *a.*

a-com′pass, *adv.* [OF. *a compas.* See COMPASS, *n.*] In a circle. *Obs.*

acompte. † ACCOUNT.

‖ **à compte′** (ȧ kôNt′). [F.] On account; in part payment.

acompter, *n.* [OF. *acompter* to account.] An accounting. *Obs.*

acon. Var. of ACCON.

a-co′na-tive, *a.* See A-, not.

a-con′dy-lose (*ȧ*-kŏn′dĭ-lōs),

a-con′dy-lous (-l*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + κόνδυλος joint.] *Bot.* Jointless.

a-cone′, *a.* [*a-* not + *cone;* cf. Gr. ἄκωνος having no conical top.] *Zoöl.* Destitute of crystalline cones; — said of the eyes of certain insects. Cf. EUCONE.

a-con′ic (*ȧ*-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline lactonic acid, $C_3H_3O_2CO_2H$, formed indirectly from aconitic acid.

ac′o-nine (ăk′ō-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid found in the root of aconite.

ac′o-ni′ti-a (ăk′ō-nĭsh′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* *Chem.* Aconitine.

acont. † ACCOUNT.

A-con′ti-us (*ȧ*-kŏn′shĭ-*ŭ*s), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀκόντιος.] See CYDIPPE.

a-con′u-re′sis (*ȧ*-kŏn′ū-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄκων involuntary + *uresis.*] *Med.* Involuntary passage of urine.

a-cool′, *v. t.* & *i.* To cool. *Obs.*

a-cop′, *adv.* [*a-* on + *cop.*] At or on the top. *Obs.* & *R.*

a-cop′ic (*ȧ*-kŏp′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + κόπος striking, weariness.] *Med.* Relieving weariness.

ac′o-pon, *n.* [Gr. ἄκοπον (sc. φάρμακον), lit., refreshing (drug).] *Med.* A restorative, as a plaster; an anodyne. *Obs.*

A′cor-dad′ (ä′kōr-däth′; 146), *n.* [Sp. *acordada.*] A court for the summary trial of criminals, established at Querétaro, New Spain (now Mexico), by the Spaniards, — abolished in 1813.

a-co′re, *v. t.* [ME. *acorien;* cf. OHG. *korōn* to taste.] To bear or feel (suffering). *Obs.* [2.]

acorn barnacle. = ACORN SHELL, 2.

acorn chair. A Jacobean style of chair characterized by acornlike pendants in the back.

acorn point. *Artil.* A vertical projecting bit of metal on the fore sight of a cannon.

acorn sugar. Quercite.

acorn weevil. Any of several long-snouted weevils of the genus *Balaninus* whose larvæ feed on acorns.

acorn worm. Any species of *Balanoglossus;*—from the shape of the anterior part of the body.

‖ **à corps per′du′** (ȧ kŏr pĕr′dü′). [F.] Lit., with lost body; headlong; impetuously; without hope of return.

acorse, acorsy. † ACCURSE.

a-cost′, *adv.* [OF. *a coste.* See COAST, *n.*] By the side; aside; ashore. *Obs.*

a-cost′. † ACCOST.

a-cot′y-le′don (*ȧ*-kŏt′ĭ-lē′d*ŭ*n), *n.* [See A- not; COTYLEDON.] *Bot.* A plant without cotyledons, as the dodder and all flowerless plants. — **a-cot′y-le′don-ous** (-lē′d*ŭ*n-*ŭ*s; -lĕd′-), *a.*

a-cou′chi. Var. of ACOUCHY.

ac′ou-la′li-on. Var. of AKOULALION.

acount. † ACCOUNT.

acounter. † ACCOUNTER.

a-coun′ter, *v. i.* & *n.* [OF. *acontrer.*] Encounter. *Obs.*

ac′ou-om′e-ter (ăk′ōō-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* = ACOUMETER.

a-cou′o-pho′ni-a (ȧ-kōō′ō-fō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀκούειν to hear + φωνή a sound.] Auscultatory percussion.

a-coup′, *v. i.* [*a-* + OF. & F. *coup* a blow.] To strike. *Obs.*

a-coup′, *v. t.* [OF. *acouper;* *a* (L. *ad*) + *couper* to blame, L. *culpare.*] To accuse. *Obs.* — **a-coup′e-ment,** *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **à coup sûr′** (ȧ kōō sür′). [F.] Lit., with sure stroke; surely.

a-cou′phone. Var. of AKOUPHONE.

a-cous′ma (*ȧ*-kōōs′m*ȧ*; -kous′m*ȧ*), *n.* [Gr. ἄκουσμα a thing heard.] An imaginary noise; an auditory hallucination.

a-cous′ma-ta (-t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀκούσματα, pl. of ἄκουσμα.] Exoteric teachings. *Rare.*

ac′ous-mat′ic (ăk′ōōs-măt′ĭk; ăk′ous-), *n.* [Gr. ἀκουσματικός, lit., willing to hear.] One who received the exoteric teachings of the Pythagoreans. *Rare.*

a-cous′ti-con (*ȧ*-kōōs′tĭ-kŏn; *ȧ*-kous′-), *n.* [NL.] A kind of instrument to aid in hearing.

‖ **à cou′vert′** (ȧ kōō′vĕr′). [F.] In cover; under cover; sheltered.

a-cov′er, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ācofrian,* fr. L. *recuperare.*] To recover. *Obs.*

acownt. † ACCOUNT.

acoy. † ACCOY.

acoyntaunse. † ACQUAINTANCE.

A. C. P. *Abbr.* Associate of the College of Preceptors (in London, Eng.).

ac-quaint′, *v. i.* To make acquaintance. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ac-quaint′, *n.* An acquaintance.

ac-quaint′a-ble, *a.* [Cf. OF. *acointable.*] Easy to be acquainted with; affable. *Obs.*

ac-quaint′ance-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

ac-quaint′ant, *n.* [Cf. OF. *acointant,* p. pr.] An acquaintance. *Rare.*

acquart. † AWKWARD.

ac-quent′ (*ă*-kwĕnt′). Scot. var. of ACQUAINT.

‖ **ac′qué′reur′** (ȧ′kā′rûr′), *n.* [F.] *Fr.* & *Can. Law.* A purchaser of an estate.

‖ **ac-quet′ta** (äk-kwĕt′tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *acqua* water], *or, in full,* **ac-quet′ta di to′fa-na** (dē tō′fä-nä). [It.] A poison preparation. See AQUA TOFANA.

ac′qui-es′cen-cy (ăk′wĭ-ĕs′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Acquiescence

ac′qui-esce′ment, *n.* [F.] Acquiescence.

ac′qui-esc′ing-ly, *adv.* of *acquiescing,* p. pr. of ACQUIESCE.

ac-qui′et, *v. t.* [LL. *acquietare.*] To quiet. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

ac-quir′a-bl. Acquirable. *Ref.*

ac-quir′a-ble (*ă*-kwīr′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ac-quir′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

‖ **ac′qui-ren′da** (ăk′wĭ-rĕn′d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl.] *Law of Descent.* Things that shall be gained by purchase.

ac-quir′er (*ă*-kwīr′ẽr), *n.* One who acquires.

ac-quir′y, *n.* Acquirement. *Obs.*

ac-quis′i-ble (*ă*-kwĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be acquired. *Rare.*

ac′qui-site, ac-quis′it-ed, *a.* [L. *acquisitus.*] Acquired. *Obs.*

ac-quis′i-ti′tious (*ă*-kwĭz′ĭ-tĭsh′*ŭ*s), *a.* Acquired. *Obs.*

ac-quis′i-tiv. Acquisitive. *Ref. Sp.* [QUISITIVE.]

ac-quis′i-tive-ly, *adv.* of AC-

ac-quis′i-tor, *n.* One who acquires.

‖ **ac-quis′i-tum** (*ă*-kwĭz′ĭ-t*ŭ*m),

ac-quit′ (ă-kwĭt′), *v. t.* ; AC-QUIT′TED ; AC-QUIT′TING. [ME. *aquiten*, OF. *aquiter*, F. *acquitter* ; *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *quiter*, F. *quitter*, to quit. See QUIT.] **1**. To discharge, as a claim or debt ; to clear off ; to pay off ; also, *Archaic*, to pay or render back ; to requite.

A responsibility that can never be . . . *acquitted*. *I. Taylor.*

2. To pay for ; to atone for. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To perform the duties of ; to fulfill or finish. *Obs.*
4. To pay or cancel the debt of (a debtor or prisoner) ; to set free, as by ransoming. *Obs.*
5. To set free, release, or discharge (from an obligation, duty, liability, burden, or from an accusation or charge) ; — now followed by *of* before the charge, formerly by *from* ; as, the jury or the court *acquitted* the prisoner ; we *acquit* a man of evil intentions.
6. Reflexively : **a** To clear one's self. *Shak.* **b** To bear or conduct one's self ; to perform one's part ; as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle ; the orator *acquitted himself* very poorly.
7. To pay off (a person) ; to repay ; to get quits with. *Obs.*
Syn. — Absolve, exonerate, clear, release. See EXCULPATE.

ac-quit′, *p. p.* Acquitted ; set free ; rid of. *Archaic. Shak.*

ac-quit′tal (-*ă*l), *n.* **1**. Act of acquitting ; discharge from debt or obligation ; acquittance.
2. *Law.* A setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense, by verdict of a jury, sentence of a court, or other legal process. An acquittal by a verdict upon the merits is a bar to a further prosecution. See JEOPARDY.

ac-quit′tance (-*ă*ns), *n.* [OF. *aquitance.*] **1**. Act of acquitting, now usually the clearing off of a debt or obligation ; a release or discharge from debt or other liability.
2. A writing evidencing a discharge ; a receipt in full ; — sometimes distinguished from a *release*, which is under seal.

You can produce *acquittances*
For such a sum, from special officers. *Shak.*

ac-quit′tance, *v. t.* To acquit. *Obs.* *Shak.*

A-cra′ni-a (*ȧ*-krā′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. κρανίον skull.] **1**. (*neut. pl.*) *Zoöl.* The lowest group of Vertebrata, consisting of the lancelets, in which no skull exists. **2**. [*l. c.*] (*fem. sing.*) *Terat.* Partial or total absence of the skull.

a-cra′ni-al (-*ă*l), *a.* Wanting a skull.

a-cra′si-a (*ȧ*-krā′zhĭ-*ȧ* ; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [Gr. ἀκρασία.] **1**. Excess ; intemperance. *Obs. except in Med.*
2. [*cap.*] In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book II. Canto XII.), a lovely enchantress whose dwelling is the Bower of Bliss, situated on a floating island and adorned with everything that can delight the senses. Like Circe (see CIRCE), she turns her victims into beasts. Her bower is destroyed and she is taken captive by Sir Guyon (typifying Temperance).

A-cra′si-a, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκρασία bad mixture ; ἀ- not + κεραννύναι to mix.] *Bot.* A genus of Myxomycetes typifying the family **A-cra′si-a′ce-æ** (-zĭ-ā′sē-ē) and order Acrasiales.

A-cra′si-a′les (*ȧ*-krā′zĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACRASIA.] *Bot.* An order of Myxomycetes, or slime molds. They have no common sporangial wall, and do not form true plasmodia, being parasitic in living plant cells.

A-cras′pe-da (*ȧ*-krăs′pē-d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. κράσπεδον border.] *Zoöl.* A group of jellyfishes, more or less nearly equivalent to Discophora or Discomedusæ ; — so named because they commonly lack a velum.

a′cre (ā′kẽr), *n.* [ME. *aker*, AS. *æcer* ; akin to OS. *accar*, OHG. *achar*, G. *acker*, Icel. *akr*, Sw. *åker*, Dan. *ager*, Goth. *akrs*, L. *ager*, Gr. ἀγρός, Skr. *ajra* ; prob. orig. pasture land, and akin to L. *agere* to lead, drive, do. Cf. AGENT.] **1**. Any field of arable or pasture land. *Obs.*, except in special phrases, as "God's *acre*," "Black *Acre*," etc.
2. A measure of land, orig. the amount plowed by a yoke of oxen in a day, and hence very variable ; now, legally, as limited by the statutes of Edward I., Edward III., and Henry VIII., the area of a piece 40 poles long by 4 broad ; that is, 160 square rods (4,840 square yards, 43,560 square feet, or 4,047 square meters), which is the English statute acre and also the acre in use in the United States. The Scotch acre is about 1.26, and the Irish 1.62, times the above ; and they and other acres are still in local use. The "French acre" is the *arpent* (which see).
3. A measure of length, about 12 rods ; an arpent. *Canada.*

a′cre-a-ble (ā′kẽr-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Of an acre ; per acre ; as, the *acreable* produce.

a′cre-age (ā′kẽr-āj), *n.* Acres collectively ; as, the *acreage* of a farm or a country.

a′cred (ā′kẽrd), *a.* Possessing acres or landed property ; — used in composition ; as, large-*acred* men.

acre foot. *Irrigation Engin.* A unit of volume of water equal to the volume of a prism one foot high with a base one acre in area ; 43,560 cubic feet or 1,232.6 cubic meters.

acre inch. *Irrigation Engin.* One twelfth of an acre foot.

a′cre-man (ā′kẽr-măn), **a′ker-man**, *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN. [ME. *akerman*, AS. *æcerman*. See ACRE, MAN.] A plowman or husbandman. *Obs.* except : *O. Eng. Hist.* The man whose duty it was to lead and manage the common plow team.

A′cres, Bob (bŏb ā′kẽrz). In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," a country gentleman seeking marriage with Lydia Languish, and celebrated for his bluster combined with cowardice, and his strange oaths, as, "*odds triggers and flints*," "*odds blushes and blooms*."

ac′rid (ăk′rĭd), *a.* [L. *acer* sharp ; prob. assimilated in form to *acid*. See EAGER.] **1**. Sharp and harsh, or bitter and hot, to the taste, or in its effect upon the skin ; pungent ; irritating ; burning ; corrosive ; as, *acrid* salts ; *acrid* secretions ; *acrid* poisons.
2. Caustic ; bitter ; bitterly irritating ; acrimonious ; as, *acrid* temper, mind, writing.
Syn. — See SOUR.

A-crid′i-dæ (*ȧ*-krĭd′ĭ-dē), **Ac′ri-di′i-dæ** (ăk′rĭ-dī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκρίς, ἀκρίδος, locust.] *Zoöl.* The family of orthopterous insects which includes the true locusts and the grasshoppers with short antennæ. See GRASSHOPPER. — **a-crid′i-an** (*ȧ*-krĭd′ĭ-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*

ac′ri-dine (ăk′rĭ-dĭn ; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. [*acrid* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, feebly basic compound, $C_{13}H_9N$, resembling anthracene in structure and occurring with it in coal tar.

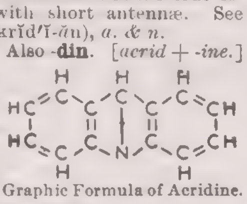

Graphic Formula of Acridine.

acridine dyes. *Chem.* A group of dyes theoretically derived from acridine, though that substance is not used in their manufacture.

a-crid′i-ty (*ȧ*-krĭd′ĭ-tĭ), **ac′rid-ness** (ăk′rĭd-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being acrid ; acrimony.

ac′rid-ly, *adv.* In an acrid manner ; acrimoniously.

ac′ri-mo′ni-ous (ăk′rĭ-mō′nĭ-*ŭ*s), *a.* [Cf. LL. *acrimoniosus*, F. *acrimonieux*.] **1**. = ACRID, 1. *Archaic.*
2. Caustic ; bitter-tempered ; sarcastic ; acrid ; as, *acrimonious* dispute, language, temper.
— **ac′ri-mo′ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ac′ri-mo′ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

ac′ri-mo-ny (ăk′rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *acrimonia*, fr. *acer* sharp : cf. F. *acrimonie*.] **1**. A quality of bodies which corrodes or destroys others ; also, a harsh or biting sharpness ; as, the *acrimony* of the juices of certain plants. *Archaic.* *Bacon.*
2. Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper ; irritating bitterness of disposition or manners.

John the Baptist set himself with much *acrimony* and indignation to baffle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs. *South.*

Syn. — Sharpness, bitterness, pungency ; roughness, rudeness, severity, crabbedness ; sourness, astringency.
— ACRIMONY, ASPERITY, HARSHNESS, ACERBITY, TARTNESS agree in the idea of sharpness or bitterness of temper or language. ACRIMONY suggests a caustic temper and biting, even corrosive, speech ; ASPERITY, a certain irritability and resentfulness of disposition, quick to display itself in words ; HARSHNESS implies grating roughness or severity in what is said or done. ACERBITY characterizes the utterances of one who is sour and embittered, or, as it were, set on edge ; TARTNESS also suggests acidity of speech or temper, but often of a somewhat piquant character. See ANGER ; cf. SOUR, PUNGENT, MORDANT, POISONOUS, SULLEN.

Those who conceive themselves insulted by his knowledge never fail to tell with *acrimony* how injudiciously it was exerted. *Johnson.*

His *asperity* continually increasing condemned him to solitude ; and his resentment of solitude sharpened his *asperity*. *Johnson.*

There is no wanton *harshness* in Herbert's best poems. *Athenæum.*

The judge's smile seemed to operate on her *acerbity* of heart like sunshine upon vinegar, making it ten times sourer. *Hawthorne.*

In the slight *tartness* of her words he read a prohibition. *Stevenson*

a-cris′i-a (*ȧ*-krĭs′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκρισία want of judgment.] *Med.* Undecided character of a disease.

A-cris′i-us (-*ŭ*s), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀκρίσιος.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Argos, father of Danaë, slain by Perseus. See DANAË.

Ac′ri-ta (ăk′rĭ-t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄκριτος indiscernible ; ἀ- not- + κρίνειν to distinguish.] *Zoöl.* A group in which animals with no known nervous system have been placed. — **ac′ri-tan** (-t*ă*n), *a.* & *n.* — **ac′rite** (-rīt), *n.*

a-crit′i-cal (ā-krĭt′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* [See A- not ; CRITICAL.] *Med.* Having no crisis ; giving no indications of a crisis ; as, *acritical* symptoms ; an *acritical* abscess.

ac′ro- (ăk′rō-). A combining form from Greek ἄκρος, *highest, terminal, apex, tip, summit, extreme.*

ac′ro-æs-the′si-a, *or* **-es-the′si-a** (ăk′rō-ĕs-thē′sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See ACRO- ; ÆSTHESIA.] *Med.* **a** Increased sensitiveness. **b** Pain in the extremities.

ac′ro-a-mat′ic (ăk′rō-*ȧ*-măt′ĭk), **ac′ro-a-mat′i-cal** (-măt′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* [Gr. ἀκροαματικός, fr. ἀκροᾶσθαι to hear.] Communicated orally ; oral ; — applied to the *esoteric* teachings of Aristotle, those intended for his intimate disciples, in distinction from his *exoteric* doctrines, which were adapted to the public generally. Hence : Abstruse ; profound.

ac′ro-a-mat′ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* The acroamatic teachings or writings of Aristotle.

ac′ro-an′æs-the′si-a, *or* **-es-the′si-a** (ăk′rō-ăn′ĕs-thē′sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See ACRO- ; ANÆSTHESIA.] *Med.* Loss of sensation in the extremities.

ac′ro-bat (ăk′rō-băt), *n.* [F. *acrobate*, fr. Gr. ἀκρόβατος walking on tiptoe, climbing aloft ; ἄκρος high + βαίνειν to go.] One who practices rope dancing, high vaulting, or other daring gymnastic feats.

ac′ro-bat′ic (ăk′rō-băt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *acrobatique*.] Pertaining to an acrobat. — **ac′ro-bat′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-k*ă*l-ĭ), *adv.*

ac′ro-bat-ism (ăk′rō-băt-ĭz′m), *n.* Practice, performance, or profession of acrobats.

Ac′ro-car′pi (-kär′pī), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACROCARPOUS.] *Bot.* A division of the mosses embracing those in which the capsule terminates the primary axis.

ac′ro-car′pous (-p*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. ἀκρόκαρπος bearing fruit at the top ; ἄκρος highest + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Having fruit at the end of the stalk or primary axis ; specif., in bryology, having the capsule terminal.

Ac′ro-ce-rau′ni-an (-sē-rô′nĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [L. *acroceraunius*, fr. Gr. ἄκρα heights + κεραυνός thunderbolt.] Designating or pertaining to the range of "thunder-smitten" peaks (now Kimara) between Epirus and Macedonia. *Shelley.*

ac′ro-ci-ne′sis (-sĭ-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] *Med.* Excessive motility, as in hysteria. — **ac′ro-ci-net′ic** (-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

Ac′ro-clin′i-um (-klĭn′ĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + Gr. κλίνη couch ; — in ref. to the conical receptacle.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of HELIPTERUM. **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* -IUMS (-*ŭ*mz). *Hort.* Any plant of certain species of *Helipterum* formerly separated as the genus *Acroclinium*.

Ac′ro-co′mi-a (-kō′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + Gr. κόμη hair.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall pinnate-leaved Central and South American palms.

ac′ro-drome′ (ak′rō-drōm′), **a-crod′ro-mous** (*ȧ*-krŏd′rō-m*ŭ*s), *a.* [*acro-* + *-drome, -dromous.*] *Bot.* Running to a point ; — said of a form of nervation in which the nerves curve inward and terminate at the point of the leaf, as in *Zizyphus*, *Rhexia*, etc.

Acrodrome Nervation.

ac′ro-dyn′i-a (ăk′rō-dĭn′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* An epidemic disease characterized by erythema and pain in the hands and feet.

ac′ro-gen (ăk′rō-jĕn), *n.* [*acro-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* A plant of the highest class of cryptogams, including the ferns, fern allies, mosses, and liverworts ; an archegoniate. They are characteristic of the Carboniferous age.

a-crog′e-nous (*ȧ*-krŏj′ē-n*ŭ*s), *a.* [*acro-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* **a** Increasing by growth from the summit or apex. **b** Pertaining to an acrogen. — **a-crog′e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

a-cro′le-in (*ȧ*-krō′lē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *acer* sharp + *olēre* to smell.] *Chem.* A colorless, mobile, liquid aldehyde, CH_2:CH·CHO, obtained by the dehydration of glycerin or by the destructive distillation of fats. Its vapors are intensely irritating.

ac′ro-lith (ăk′rō-lĭth), *n.* [L. *acrolithus*, Gr. ἀκρόλιθος, with the ends made of stone ; ἄκρος extreme + λίθος stone.] *Arch. & Sculp.* A statue whose extremities are of stone, the trunk being generally of wood, and usually covered with metal or drapery. — **a-crol′i-than** (*ȧ*-krŏl′ĭ-th*ă*n), **ac′ro-lith′ic** (ăk′rō-lĭth′ĭk), *a.*

a-crol′o-gism (*ȧ*-krŏl′ō-jĭz′m), *n.* An instance of acrologic construction.

ac′ro-logue (ăk′rō-lŏg), *n.* An alphabetic name or symbol formed according to the principle of acrology.

a-crol′o-gy (*ȧ*-krŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*acro-* + *-logy*]. In the development of alphabetic writing, a principle involving the use of initial sounds or signs in accordance with which letters have been evolved, named, and used. The influence of this principle is seen : (1) in the development of syllabic signs and letters from picture signs by acrophony ; (2) in the use of the first letters of the names of symbols as the alphabetic values of the symbols, and in the use of letters as initials of names for the letters ; (3) in the use of the initial letters of the names of objects, or of signs derived from these initials, as symbols to denote the objects, as in the case of the numerals 1, 2, 3, derived, according to some, from the initial letters of their Sanskrit names, which they resemble. — **ac′ro-log′ic** (ăk′rō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* — **ac′ro-log′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-k*ă*l-ĭ), *adv.*

ac′ro-meg′a-ly (ăk′rō-mĕg′*ȧ*-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *acromegalia* ; Gr. ἄκρον point, peak + μέγας, μεγάλου, big.] *Med.* A chronic nervous disease characterized by a gradual and permanent enlargement of the head, thorax, hands, and feet.

a-cro′mi-al (*ȧ*-krō′mĭ-*ă*l), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the acromion.

acromial process, *Anat.*, the acromion. — **a. thoracic artery**, *Anat.*, a short branch of the axillary artery supplying the deltoid, pectoral, and serratus magnus muscles.

a-cro′mi-o- (*ȧ*-krō′mĭ-ō-). A combining form of *acromion*, denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the acromion* ; as in **a-cro′mi-o-cla-vic′u-lar**, connected with the acromion and clavicle ; **a-cro′mi-o-scap′u-lar**, pertaining to the acromion and scapula, etc.

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n. ; *pl.* -TA (-t*ȧ*). [L.] *Law of Descent.* A thing acquired by purchase.

ac-quit′, *n.* [Cf. F. *acquit*.] Discharge ; acquittance. *Obs.*

ac-quit′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *aquitement*.] Acquittal. *Obs.*

acquittance roll. *Mil.* = PAY ROLL. *Eng.*

ac-quit′ter, *n.* One who acquits.

acqwyte. † ACQUIT.

Ac′rab (ăk′răb), *n.* [Ar. *'aqrab* scorpion.] See STAR.

Ac′ra-ba-tha′ne (ăk′r*ȧ*-b*ȧ*-thā′nē). *D. Bib.*

ac′ram-phib′ry-ous (ăk′răm-fĭb′rĭ-*ŭ*s), *a.* [*acro-* + *amphi-* + Gr. βρύειν to swell.] *Bot.* Growing at both apex and sides. *Obs.* *Endlicher.*

a-crase′. † ACRAZE.

a-cras′pe-dote, *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having no velum. **b** Of or pertaining to the Acraspeda.

ac′ra-sy (ăk′r*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.* = ACRASIA, 1 & 2. *Obs.*

A-cra′tes (*ȧ*-krā′tēz), *n.* [Gr. ἀκρατής powerless, incontinent.] In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book II., Canto IV. 41), a type of man intemperate in the pursuit of pleasure. Cf. ACRASIA, 2.

a-cra′ti-a (-shĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκράτεια want of power.] Weakness ; impotence.

a-crat′u-re′sis (*ȧ*-krăt′ū-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἀκρατής powerless + *uresis*.] *Med.* Anuria caused by atony of the bladder.

a-craze′, *v. t.* [*a-* + *craze* ; or cf. F. *écraser* to crush. See CRAZE.] To craze ; also, to impair ; destroy. *Obs.*

‖ **a′cre** (ȧ′kr'), *a.* [F.] Bitter ; sharp.

‖ **a′cre-cen′ci-a** (ä′krā-thān′thē-ä ; -sān′sē-ä : 138), *n.* [Sp.] *Law.* = ACCRETION (esp. sense b).

a′cre-dale, *n.* [See ACRE, DEAL.] Common land apportioned in acre strips. *Dial. Eng.*

acredit. † ACCREDIT.

A-cred′u-la (*ȧ*-krĕd′ū-l*ȧ*), *n.* [L. *acredula* a kind of bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of titmice remarkable for their long tail feathers. It includes the bottle tit (*A. caudata*) of Europe.

acrese † ACCREASE.

a′cre-shot′, *n.* [*acre* + *shot* a reckoning.] Charge or payment by the acre. *Obs.*

a′cre-staff′, *n.* [*acre* a field + *staff*.] A staff used to remove dirt from the cutter of a plow.

acrewe. † ACCRUE.

‖ **a′cri-bus . . . i-ni′ti-is, in-cu′ri-o′so fi′ne** (ăk′rĭ-bŭs ĭ-nĭsh′ĭ-ĭs). [L.] With eager beginnings, but with careless ending. *Tacitus* (*Annals*, VI. 17).

ac-rid′ic, ac′ri-din′ic, *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_5N(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by oxidizing acridine. It is the α, β-dicarboxyl derivative of quinoline. See QUINOLINE.

acridine yellow. See DYE.

ac′ri-din′i-um (ăk′rĭ-dĭn′ĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical radical, $C_{13}H_{10}N$. It is related to acridine as ammonium is to ammonia.

ac′ri-done, *n.* *Org. Chem.* A solid ketone, $C_6H_4<^{CO}_{NH}>C_6H_4$, yielding acridine by reduction.

ac′ri-sy (ăk′rĭ-sĭ), *n.* [See ACRISIA.] *Obs. or R.* **1**. Something unjudged or undecided ; also, injudiciousness ; rashness. **2**. *Med.* = ACRISIA.

ac′rite, *n.* *Org. Chem.* An alcohol obtained by reduction of acrose. α-acrite is identical with inactive mannite.

ac′ri-to-chro′ma-cy (ăk′rĭ-tō-krō′m*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄκριτος undistinguishable + χρῶμα color.] Color blindness. — **ac′ri-to-chro-mat′ic** (-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.*

ac′ri-tude (ăk′rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *acritudo*.] Acridity. *Obs.*

ac′ri-ty (ăk′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *acritas*.] Sharpness ; tartness. *Obs.*

ac′ro-a′ma (ăk′rō-ā′m*ȧ*), *n.* ; *pl.* -AMATA (-ăm′*ȧ*-t*ȧ*). [L., anything heard, Gr. ἀκρόαμα.] Lit., something heard, as oral teaching ; specif. : **a** *Philos.* An acroamatic teaching or doctrine. **b** *Class. Antiq.* A performance, as of music or a play, for an entertainment ; also, a performer in such an entertainment.

ac′ro-ar-thri′tis (-är-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. : *acro-* + *arthritis*.] *Med.* Arthritis of the extremities.

ac′ro-a′sis (-ā′sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀκρόασις (a listening to) a lecture.] An oral discourse.

ac′ro-as-phyx′i-a, *n.* [NL. : *acro-* + *asphyxia*.] *Med.* Neurosis marked by asphyxia of the extremities.

ac′ro-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. ἀκροατικός, fr. ἀκροᾶσθαι to hear.] = ACROAMATIC.

ac′ro-bat′i-cal, *a.* Acrobatic.

ac′ro-blast (ăk′rō-blăst), *n.* [*acro-* + *-blast*.] The mesenchyma.

a-crob′ry-ous (*ȧ*-krŏb′rĭ-*ŭ*s), *a.* [*acro-* + Gr. βρύειν to swell.] *Bot.* Growing at the apex only.

ac′ro-bys-ti′tis (ăk′rō-bĭs-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἀκροβυστία prepuce + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the prepuce.

ac′ro-carp, *n.* *Bot.* An acrocarpous moss.

ac′ro-ce-pha′li-a (-sē-fā′lĭ-*ȧ*), **ac′ro-ceph′a-ly** (-sĕf′*ȧ*-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *acrocephalia* ; *acro-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* A form of cranial anomaly in which the skull is pointed at the top, or pyramidal. It is a form of oxycephaly. — **ac′ro-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), **ac′ro-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′*ȧ*-l*ŭ*s), *a.*

acroche. † ACCROACH.

ac′ro-chi-ris′mus, -chei-ris′mus (-kī-rĭs′m*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκροχειρισμός.] *Gr. Antiq.* A wrestling in which the contestants hold each other by the wrists.

ac′ro-chor′don (-kôr′dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀκροχορδών a kind of wart.] *Med.* A small soft wart.

ac′ro-cor′a-coid, *a.* [*acro-* + *coracoid*.] *Zoöl.* Designating a process of the dorsal end of the coracoid bone of birds.

ac′ro-dac′ty-lum (-dăk′tĭ-l*ŭ*m), *n.* ; *pl.* -LA (-l*ȧ*). [NL. See ACRO- ; DACTYL.] *Zoöl.* In birds, the upper surface of a digit.

ac′ro-dont (ăk′rō-dŏnt), *a.* [*acro-* + *-odont*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Consolidated with the summit of the alveolar ridge without sockets ; — said of teeth. **b** Having acrodont teeth. Opposed to *pleurodont*. — *n.* An acrodont animal. — **ac′ro-dont-ism**, *n.*

ac′ro-es-the′si-a. Var. of ACROÆSTHESIA.

a-crog′a-mous (*ȧ*-krŏg′*ȧ*-m*ŭ*s), *a.* [*acro-* + *-gamous*.] *Bot.* Having the egg apparatus at the apex of the embryo sac. — **a-crog′a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

ac′ro-gen′ic (ăk′rō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Acrogenous.

a-crog′ra-phy (*ȧ*-krŏg′r*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [*acro-* + *-graphy*.] A process of making chalk tracery in relief on metal or stone, to obtain from it an electrotype or stereotype.

a-crog′y-nous (*ȧ*-krŏj′ĭ-n*ŭ*s), *a.* [*acro-* + *-gynous*.] *Bot.* Having the archegonia at the apex ; — said of certain liverworts, and opposed to *anacrogynous*.

ac′ro-ma′ni-a, *n.* [*acro-* + *mania*.] *Med.* Incurable insanity.

ac′ro-mas-ti′tis (-măs-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + *mastitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the nipple.

a-crom′e-ter (*ȧ*-krŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*acro-* + *-meter*.] An oleometer.

ac′ro-mic′ri-a (ăk′rō-mĭk′rĭ-*ȧ*),

B C D E F G H I J K L M

a-cro′mi-on (*ȧ*-krō′mĭ-ŏn), *n.* Also **acromion process.** [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκρώμιον; ἄκρος extreme + ὦμος shoulder.] *Anat.* The outer end of the spine of the scapula. In man it protects the glenoid cavity, forming the outer angle of the shoulder, and articulating with the clavicle.

Ac′ro-my-o′di (ăk′rō-mī-ō′dī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *acro-* + Gr. μυώδης muscular.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds, nearly equivalent to Oscines, having the syringeal muscles attached to the ends of the bronchial half rings; — distinguished from *Mesomyodi.* — **ac′ro-my-o′di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **ac′ro-my-od′ic** (-ŏd′ĭk), **ac′ro-my′o-dous** (-mī′ō-dŭs), *a.*

ac′ro-nar-cot′ic (-när-kŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*acrid* + *narcotic.*] *Med.* Possessing both acrid and narcotic properties. — *n.* An acronarcotic substance.

a-cron′y-cal } (*ȧ*-krŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἀκρόνυχος at night-**a-cron′y-chal** } fall; ἄκρος on the edge + νύξ night.] *Astron.* Occurring at nightfall, or sunset; — said of the rising or setting of a star; — opposed to *cosmical.*

☞ The word is sometimes incorrectly written *achronical*, as if from Gr. χρόνος time.

acronycal place (of a planet), its opposition.

— **a-cron′y-cal-ly, a-cron′y-chal-ly**, *adv.*

ac′ro-pa-ral′y-sis (ăk′rō-pȧ-răl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*acro-* + *paralysis.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the extremities.

a-crop′e-tal (*ȧ*-krŏp′ē-tăl), *a.* [*acro-* + L. *petere* to seek.] *Bot.* Developing from below towards the apex; — said esp. of certain inflorescences. — **a-crop′e-tal-ly**, *adv.*

ac′ro-pho′bi-a (ăk′rō-fō′bĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *acro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of being at a great height.

a-croph′o-ny (*ȧ*-krŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*acro-* + *-phony.*] The use of a symbol to represent phonetically the initial sound (syllable or letter) only of the name of the object of which it was previously the pictorial sign or hieroglyph. Thus, in the development of writing, the picture of the owl is first used as an ideogram to signify the bird itself, then as a phonogram to represent its name (old Egyptian *mulak*), and finally, variously modified, it is employed to denote simply the initial sound, *m.* — **ac′ro-pho-net′ic** (ăk′rō-fō-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **ac′ro-phon′ic** (-fŏn′ĭk), *a.*

ac′ro-po′di-um (ăk′rō-pō′dĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-dĭ-*ȧ*). [L. See ACRO-; -PODIUM.] **a** Prop., the pedestal for a large statue, esp. in classical art. **b** By extension and less properly, any pedestal in the form of a term carrying a bust, esp. when the feet of the imagined statue are seen at the base.

a-crop′o-lis (*ȧ*-krŏp′ō-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LISES (-ĕz; -ĭz) or Gr. -LEIS (-līs). [Gr. ἀκρόπολις; ἄκρος extreme + πόλις city.] The upper fortified part or citadel of a Greek city, specif., that of Athens (*the Acropolis*); hence, *Archæol.*, any height of a

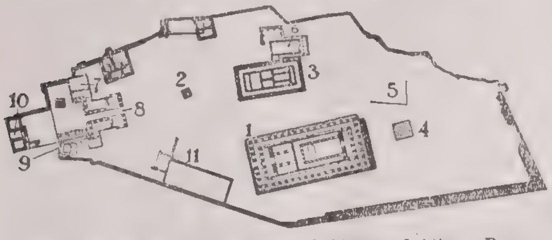

Plan of Acropolis. 1. Parthenon. 2. Statue of Athene Promachos. 3. Old Temple of Athena. 4. Temple of Roma. 5. Great Altar of Athena. 6. Erechtheum. 7. Pinakotheke. 8. Propylæa. 9. Temple of Nikê Apteros. 10. Gate. 11. Chalkotheke (probably).

city or district fortified or strengthened as a place of refuge, as those at Troy, Mycenæ, Tiryns, Pergamum, Priene, etc., in Greece and Asia Minor, and the cliff dwellings in the mesas of North America. The acropolises of walled Greek cities were often later used as sacred precincts for temples, altars, statues, etc., as the Acropolis at Athens. Other Greek acropolises were those at Larissa, the Acrocorinthus at Corinth, the Cadmea at Thebes.

Acropolis statues. A series of some thirty draped figures, perhaps representing priestesses of Athena, found on the Acropolis about 1885-91, where they had been buried by the Athenians after the battle of Salamis (B. C. 480).

ac′ro-rha′gus (ăk′rō-rā′g*ŭ*s), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-jī). [NL.; *acro-* + Gr. ῥάξ, ῥαγός, berry.] *Zoöl.* One of a series of marginal tubercles of certain actinians, composed chiefly of nematocysts.

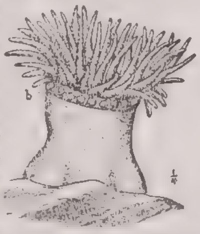

b Acrorhagi of *Actinia bermudensis.*

ac′rose (ăk′rōs), *n.* [Prob. fr. *acrolein*, the source of *α*-acrose.] *Org. Chem.* Either of two sugars, distinguished as *α* and *β*, synthetically prepared by the condensation of formaldehyde, glycerose, etc. *α*-acrose is identical with inactive fructose.

ac′ro-spire (ăk′rō-spīr), *n.* [*acro-* + Gr. σπεῖρα anything twisted.] *Bot.* The plumule in the germination of a grain; — so called from its spiral form.

ac′ro-spire, *v. i.* To sprout; — said of grain in malting.

ac′ro-spore (-spōr), *n.* [*acro-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A spore borne at the extremity of the sporophore, as a ba·idiospore. — **a-cros′po-rous** (*ȧ*-krŏs′pō-r*ŭ*s; ăk′rō-spō′r*ŭ*s), *a.*

a-cross′ (*ȧ*-krŏs′), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *cross*: cf. F. *en croix.*] **1.** From side to side; crosswise; as, with arms folded *across.* **2.** Obliquely; athwart; amiss; awry. *Obs.*

a-cross′, *prep.* From side to side of; athwart; crosswise of or in a direction opposed to the length; quite over; as, a bridge laid *across* a river; on the other side of; over.

to go across the country, *or* **across country**, to go by a direct course across a region without following the roads.

a-cros′tic (*ȧ*-krŏs′tĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἀκροστιχίς or ἀκροστίχιον; ἄκρος extreme + στίχος order, line, verse. See DISTICH.] **1. a** A composition, usually in verse, in which one or more sets of letters, as the initial, middle, or final letters of the lines, when taken in order, form words, phrases, etc.; also, a kind of puzzle in which the object is to guess words that will form a certain acrostic. When a single set of such letters is used the acrostic is *single*; when two, *double*; and when three, *triple.* **b** A word, phrase, etc., formed from the initial letters of words, as in the case of "Cabal" (def. 6). **2.** A Hebrew poem in which the lines or stanzas begin with the letters of the alphabet in regular order (as Psalm cxix.). See ABECEDARIAN. **3.** The extremity (beginning or end) of a line of verse. *Obs.*

a-cros′tic (*ȧ*-krŏs′tĭk) } *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, **a-cros′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } acrostics. — **a-cros′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

A-cros′ti-chum (-tĭ-k*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL. See ACROSTIC, *n.*] *Bot.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of very varied habit and wide tropical distribution, distinguished by having the sporangia spread over the entire lower surface of the frond. Two species occur in Florida; some are cultivated.

a-cros′ti-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* Acrostic character or order.

ac′ro-tar′si-um (ăk′rō-tär′sĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL. See ACRO-; TARSUS.] *Zoöl.* The instep, or front of the tarsus. — **ac′ro-tar′si-al** (-*ă*l), *a.*

ac′ro-te-leu′tic (-tē-lū′tĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἀκροτελεύτιον fag-end, burden, chorus; ἄκρος extreme + τελευτή end.] *Eccl.* The end of a verse or psalm, or something added thereto, to be sung by the people, by way of a response, as a doxology.

ac′ro-te′ri-um (-tē′rĭ-*ŭ*m), **ak′ro-te′ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-*ȧ*). [L. *acroterium*, Gr. ἀκρωτήριον summit, fr. ἄκρος topmost.] *Arch.* **a** On classical buildings, one of the angles of a pediment; also, a statue or other ornament placed at one of these, esp. at the apex. **b** Hence, of modern architecture, an ornament or its pedestal similarly placed. [By some the use of *acroterium* is confined to the pedestal alone.] **c** On classical galleys, the ornamental extremity of either prow or stern; an aplustre or a rostrum. Such ornaments were often taken from captured galleys and kept as trophies, or imitated in stone. See ROSTRUM; cf. GALLEY. — **ac′ro-te′ri-al** (-*ă*l), *a.*

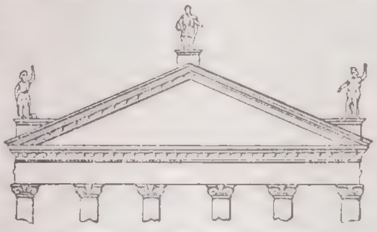

Pediment showing three Acroteria.

a-crot′ic (*ȧ*-krŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀκρότης an extreme.] *Med.* **a** Pert. to or affecting the surface. **b** Pert. to acrotism.

ac′ro-tism (ăk′rō-tĭz′m), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. κρότος a rattling, beating.] *Med.* Failure or defect of pulsation.

a-crot′o-mous (*ȧ*-krŏt′ō-m*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. ἀκρότομος cut off sharp; ἄκρος extreme + τέμνειν to cut.] *Min.* Having a cleavage parallel with the base.

ac′ry-late (ăk′rĭ-lāt), *n.* A salt or ester of acrylic acid.

a-cryl′ic (*ȧ*-krĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*acrolein* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $CH_2{:}CH{\cdot}CO_2H$, obtainable from acrolein by oxidation. It is a liquid with an odor like that of acetic acid.

act (ăkt), *n.* [F. *acte*, L. *actus*, and *actum*, fr. *agere* to drive, do. See AGENT.] **1.** That which is done or doing; the exercise of power, or the effect of which power exerted is the cause; a performance; a deed.

> That best portion of a good man's life,
> His little, nameless, unremembered *acts*
> Of kindness and of love. *Wordsworth.*

Jurisprudence is concerned only with outward *acts.* An "*act*" may therefore be defined, for the purposes of the science, as "a determination of will, producing an effect in the sensible world." The effect may be negative, in which case the *act* is properly described as a "forbearance." The essential elements of such an *act* are three, viz., an exertion of the will, an accompanying state of consciousness, a manifestation of the will. *T. E. Holland.*

2. The result of public deliberation; the decision or determination of a legislative body, council, court of justice, etc.; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award; as, an *act* of Parliament, or of Congress. Properly a legislative *act* is the complete formally declared will of the legislature, the final step in which is usually the signature of the proper executive officer; and it is properly to be distinguished from a *bill*, which is strictly the draft of a proposed act, and is properly so called prior to its final enactment as law. *Act* and *statute* are generally used synonymously, and *bill* and *law* are also often used in the same sense, *law*, however, being a term of much wider application, and therefore inexact in this use. Under the common law an act took effect by relation as of the first day of the session at which it was enacted, but by statute it is now provided in England (by 33 Geo. III. c. 13, 1793), and generally in the United States, that except when otherwise provided a statute shall take effect only as of the date of the actual completion of its enactment. Acts are broadly divided into *general*, or *public*, and *special*, or *private.* See under PUBLIC and PRIVATE.

3. A formal writing expressing that something has been done; as, an *act* of sale.

4. A performance of part of a play; one of the principal divisions of a play or dramatic work in which a certain definite part of the action is completed.

5. A thesis maintained in public, as in some English universities, by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student; also, the occasion of this performance.

6. *Metaph.* A state of reality or real existence as opposed to a possibility or possible existence. Cf. ENTELECHY, ACTUS.

The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterward grow to be. *Hooker.*

7. *pl.* [*cap.*] Short for *Acts of the Apostles.* See NEW TESTAMENT.

8. Process of doing; action. *In act*, in the very doing; on the point of (doing). "*In act* to shoot." *Dryden.*

This woman was taken . . . *in the very act.* *John* viii. 4.

Syn. — See ACTION.

act and warrant, *Scots Law*, the final interlocutor of the sheriff by which the appointment of a trustee in insolvency or bankruptcy is confirmed, constituting his title to the office, and vesting in him the bankruptcy estate. — **A. of Abjuration**, *Netherlands*, an act of July 26, 1581, renouncing allegiance to Philip of Spain, and declaring Dutch independence. — **a. of attainder.** *Law.* See ATTAINDER. — **a. of bankruptcy**, *or* **insolvency**, an act which subjects a person to be proceeded against as an involuntary bankrupt or insolvent. — **a. of court**, *Eng. & Scots Law*, an instrument or memorandum setting forth the proceedings in an action, as the pleas, tender of payment, etc. — **A. of Elizabeth**, *Eng.*, an act (1 Eliz. c. 1, 1559) declaring Elizabeth to be the head of the Church of England. — **A. of Emancipation.** *Eng.* = CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION ACT. — **a. of faith.** See AUTO-DA-FÉ. — **a. of God**, *Law*, an inevitable accident; such an extraordinary interruption of the usual course of events that any experience, foresight, or care which might reasonably have been expected could not have foreseen or guarded against it, as lightning, tempests, extraordinary tides, etc. No one is held liable for damage by act of God, except under special contract.

The expression "*act of God*" requires a word of explanation. It will be sufficient to say that it is not synonymous with force majeure; but it includes every loss by force majeure in which human agency, by act or negligence, has had no part. *Encyc. Brit.*

— **a. of grace**, an act extending clemency to offenders before the law, as one granting pardon or amnesty to numerous offenders at the beginning of a new reign; specif. [*cap.*], *Scots Law*, the act of 1696, by chapter 32 of which persons imprisoned for civil debts were released unless the creditor alimented them. — **a. of honor**, *Com.*, an acceptance or payment for honor of a protested bill of exchange; also, the instrument reciting such protest and acceptance or payment. — **a. of hostility**, *Internat. Law*, any proceeding which may be considered an adequate cause for war. — **a. of indemnity**, *Law*, an act passed to relieve persons, esp. officials, from some penalty to which they are made liable by acting illegally, or beyond the limits of their powers, or, less commonly, to provide compensation for damage incurred in the service of the government or resulting from some public measure. Prior to the general act of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 72, § 16, an act of indemnity was passed yearly in England. — **a. of insolvency.** See *act of bankruptcy*, above. — **a. of law**, a change of a person's legal rights, obligations, or liabilities, as in the acquisition of a right or exemption from a liability, arising from the legal effect of some external event, as bankruptcy adjudication, an act of the legislature, etc.

The distinction between involuntary and voluntary investitive facts is expressed by the English law terms "*act of law*" and "*act of party.*" *T. E. Holland.*

— **A. of Mediation**, *Switz.*, the constitution of Feb. 19, 1803, given by Napoleon, by which the Swiss Confederation was restored. — **a. of Providence**, *Law*, an act of God. *Rare.* — **A. of Rescission**, *Scot.*, an act of 1662 rescinding all laws passed during 28 years previous. — **A. of Security**, *Scot.*, an act of 1703 and 1704 declaring the independence of Scotland. It was not assented to by the queen till 1704. — **A. of Settlement**, *Eng.*, an act (12 and 13 William III. c. 2., 1701) limiting the crown to members of the House of Hanover, provided they be Protestants. — **A. of Submission**, *Ch. of Eng.*, an agreement passed by Convocation in 1532 (called the *Submission of the Clergy*) which prevented the clergy from meeting in Convocation and from passing any canons without the king's express permission, and ordered all previous enactments to be submitted to the king for approval or rejection. This was embodied in an act of Parliament (25 Hen. VIII. c. 19) in 1534. — **A. of Succession.** See *Limitation of the Crown Act*, under LIMITATION. — **A. of Supremacy.** *Eng. Hist.* **a** The act of 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 1534, declaring the "only supreme head on earth of the Church of England" to be the Crown. It was repealed in Mary's reign. **b** The act of 1 Eliz. c. 1, in effect reënacting the previous one, and declaring the Crown to be the "supreme governor" in spiritual as well as temporal matters. — **A. of Toleration**, *Eng.*, an act of 1689 enabling dissenters (except Roman Catholics and Unitarians) to worship after their own forms. — **A. of Uniformity**, *Eng.*, any of various acts (as 2 & 3 Edw. VI., 1548; 5 & 6 Edw. VI., 1551; 1 Eliz., 1559; and, esp., 14 Car. II. c. 14, 1662, which was amended by 35 & 36 Vict. c. 35, 1872) prescribing the use of the "Book of Common Prayer" in public worship in the Established Church, and enjoining uniformity in religious observances. — **acts of adjournal**, *Scots Law*, the ordinances issued by the Court of Justiciary for regulating the procedure in that court and the inferior criminal courts. — **Acts of Pilate.** = GOSPEL OF NICODEMUS. See APOCRYPHA. — **acts of sederunt**, *Scots Law*, ordinances of the Court of Session for regulating the forms of proceeding before the Court of Session and inferior civil courts. The modern acts of sederunt are confined to matters of procedure. — **Acts of the Apostles.** See NEW TESTAMENT.

act (ăkt), *v. t.*; ACT′ED; ACT′ING. [L. *actus*, p. p. of *agere* to drive, lead, do; but influenced by E. *act*, n.] **1.** To move to action; to actuate; animate. *Obs.*

2. To perform; execute; do. *Archaic.*

That we *act* our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity. *Jer. Taylor.*

Industry doth beget ease by procuring good habits, and facility of *acting* things expedient for us to do. *Barrow.*

3. To perform as an actor; to represent dramatically, on the stage.

4. To assume the office or character of; to play; personate; as, to *act* the hero.

5. To feign or counterfeit; to simulate.

With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued. *Dryden.*

to act a part, to sustain the part of one of the characters in a play; hence, to simulate; dissemble. — **to a. the part of**, to take the character of; to fulfill the duties of.

act, *v. i.* **1.** To exert power; to produce an effect; as, the stomach *acts* upon food.

2. To perform actions; to fulfill functions; to put forth energy; to move, as opposed to remaining at rest; to carry into effect a determination of the will.

He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope.*

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n. [NL.; *acro-* + Gr. μικρός small.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the extremities.

ac′ro-mon′o-gram-mat′ic, *a.* [*acro-* + *mono-* + Gr. γράμμα a letter.] *Pros.* Having each verse begin with the letter that ends the preceding verse.

a-crom′pha-lus (*ȧ*-krŏm′f*ȧ*-l*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL.; *acro-* + Gr. ὀμφαλός navel.] *Med.* Abnormal prominence of the navel; also, the center of the navel.

acron. ✝ ACORN.

ac′ro-neu-ro′sis, *n.* [NL.; *acro-* + *neurosis.*] *Med.* Neurosis of the extremities.

a-cron′i-cal, a-cron′i-chal, *a.* Acronycal.

a-cron′yc (*ȧ*-krŏn′ĭk), *a.* Acronycal.

ac′ro-nyc′tous (ăk′rō-nĭk′t*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. ἀκρόνυκτος.] *Astron.* Acronycal.

ac′ro-nyx (ăk′rō-nĭks), *n.* [*acro-* + Gr. ὄνυξ nail, claw.] *Med.* An ingrowing nail.

a-crook′, *adv.* Crookedly. *Rare.*

ac′ro-par′æs-the′si-a *or* **-es-the′si-a** (ăk′rō-păr′ĕs-thē′sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *acro-* + *paræsthesia.*] *Med.* Neurosis characterized by paræsthesia in the extremities.

a-crop′a-thy (*ȧ*-krŏp′*ȧ*-thĭ), *n.* [*acro-* + *-pathy.*] Any diseased state of the extremities.

ac′ro-po′di-um (ăk′rō-pō′dĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.*; L. *pl.* -DIA (-*ȧ*). [NL. See ACRO-; -POD.] *Zoöl.* In birds, the upper surface of the foot.

ac′ro-pol′i-tan (-pŏl′ĭ-t*ă*n), *a.* Pertaining to an acropolis.

Ac′ro-po′ra (ăk′rō-pō′r*ȧ*; *ȧ*-krŏp′ō-r*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *acro-* + *-pora.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical madrepores. *Madrepora* is a synonym.

ac′ro-sarc (-särk), **ac′ro-sar′cum** (-sär′k*ŭ*m), *n.*; L. *pl.* -SARCA (-k*ȧ*). [NL. *acrosarcum.* See ACRO-; SARCO-.] *Bot.* A berry which results from the union of the fleshy calyx with the ovary, as the gooseberry, cranberry.

ac′ro-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*acro-* + *-scopic.*] *Bot.* Looking towards the apex, that is, on the side towards the apex.

ac′ro-some (-sōm), *n.* [*acro-* + *-some.*] *Zoöl.* A minute body or organ situated at the anterior end, or head, of a spermatozoön.

a-cros′tic, *a.* [Cf. ACROSS.] Crosswise; erratic. *Obs.*

a-cros′ti-chal (*ȧ*-krŏs′tĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Var. of ACROSTICAL. — **a-cros′ti-chal-ly**, *adv.*

ac′ros-tich′ic (ăk′rŏs-tĭk′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to acrostics.

a-cros′ti-choid (*ȧ*-krŏs′tĭ-koid), *a.* [*Acrostichum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the genus *Acrostichum.*

ac′ro-sto′li-um (ăk′rō-stō′lĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.*; *pl.* -STOLIA (-*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκροστόλιον.] = ACROTERIUM c.

ac′ro-ter (ăk′rō-tĕr; *ȧ*-krō′tĕr), *n.* [F. *acrotère.*] *Arch.* = ACROTERIUM. — **ac′ro-te′ral**, *a.*

ac′ro-te′ri-on (-tē′rĭ-ŏn). Var. of ACROTERIUM.

‖ **a cru′ce sa′lus.** [L.] Salvation (is) from or by the cross.

A′crux (ā′krŭks), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gr. *α* (alpha) + L. *crux* cross.] *Astron.* See STAR.

A. C. S. *Abbr.* Additional Curates Society; American Chemical Society; American Colonization Society.

acsien. ✝ ASK.

3. To behave or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; to bear or deport one's self; as, we know not why he has *acted* so.
4. To perform on the stage; to represent a character.
To show the world how Garrick did not *act*. *Cowper.*
5. To admit of being performed or acted; — said of plays.
It is certainly one of the best *acting* plays going. Perhaps a play to *act* well should not be too poetical. *J. G. Lockhart.*
to act as *or* **for**, to do the work of; to serve as. — **to a. on**, to regulate one's conduct according to or in reliance upon. — **to a. up to**, to equal or fulfill in action or practice.

ac′ta (ăk′tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *actum*. See ACT, *n.*] **1**. Lit., things done; deeds; esp., recorded proceedings; official acts; transactions; specif., among the Romans, the acts and orders of a magistrate.
2. The record of such transactions, as in: **a** *Rom. Hist.* **Ac′ta Se-na′tus**, *or* **Pa′trum**, the recorded transactions of the Roman senate; **Ac′ta Di-ur′na** (also called *Ac′ta Pub′li-ca*, *Ac′ta Ur-ba′na*, *Ac′ta Pop′u-li*, etc.), a kind of official gazette of the transactions of the courts, army, etc., and of important births, deaths, etc., posted up in public places during the later years of the republic and under the empire; **ac′ta fo-ren′si-a**, court records, being either private accounts admitted as legal evidence, or the **ac′ta ju-di′ci-o′rum** (jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ō′rŭm), the records of the proceedings of magistrates. **b** *Eccl.* **Ac′ta Mar′ty-rum**, real or alleged contemporary accounts of early Christian martyrdoms; specif., the collection "*Ac′ta Pri-mo′rum Mar′ty-rum*" published by Thierry Ruinart in 1689; and **Ac′ta Sanc-to′rum**, lit., deeds of the saints, a collection of biographies of Christian saints and martyrs, such as that begun by the Bollandists in 1643 and now comprising over sixty volumes.
3. [*cap.*] Short for ACTA DIURNA, ACTA MARTYRUM, etc.
Ac′ta A-pos′to-lo′rum. = *Acts of the Apostles.* See NEW TESTAMENT.

Ac-tæ′a (ăk-tē′ȧ), *n.* [L., herb Christopher; cf. Gr. ἀκτέα, ἀκταία, the elder tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the baneberries, having decompound leaves and small white regular flowers in dense racemes, succeeded by white or red acrid and poisonous berries.

Ac-tæ′on (ăk-tē′ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀκταίων.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* A huntsman (son of Aristæus and Autonoë) who, having surprised Diana bathing, was changed by the goddess into a stag, and was torn to pieces by his own hounds.
2. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, the type of a family, **Ac′tæ-on′i-dæ** (ăk′tē-ŏn′ĭ-dē), having the visceral loop streptoneurous, and the shell large and spiral, with the spire usually prominent.

Ac′ti-an (ăk′shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Actium, in Greece.
Actian games, certain games instituted by Augustus at Actium, in Epirus, celebrated every four years in commemoration of his naval victory over Antony and Cleopatra near that place (B. C. 31), superseding the festival which had been celebrated there triennially in honor of Apollo.

ac′ti-nal (ăk′tĭ-năl; ăk-tī′năl), *a.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the part of a radiate animal from which the tentacles or arms radiate and where the mouth is situated; — hence often equiv. to *oral*. — **ac′ti-nal-ly**, *adv.*

Ac′ti-na′ri-a (ăk′tĭ-nā′rĭ-ȧ) }
Ac-tin′i-a′ri-a (ăk-tĭn′ĭ-ā′rĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* An order of Actinozoa, differing from the corals in forming no hard skeleton, and in the individual animals being separate instead of forming colonies. It includes the sea anemones. Formerly used in a wider sense, including Madreporaria, etc. — **ac′ti-na′ri-an**, **ac-tin′i-a′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

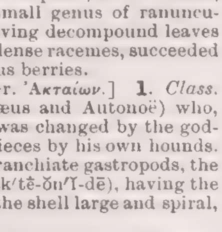
One of the Actinaria (*Urticina crassicornis*), Atlantic coast. (¼)

act′ing (ăk′tĭng), *p. a.* **1**. That acts; operating, doing, or performing; as, an *acting* owner of a ship; *acting* trustee.
2. Doing duty (for another); officiating; holding a temporary rank or position or performing services temporarily; as, an *acting* captain; *acting* president.

Ac-tin′i-a (ăk-tĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -IÆ (-ē), E. -IAS (-ȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of sea anemones. **b** [*l. c.*] Any sea anemone or related animal.

ac-tin′i-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or resembling the Actinaria. — *n.* One of the Actinaria; a sea anemone.

ac-tin′ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to actinism; as, *actinic* rays.
actinic balance. *Physics.* = BOLOMETER. — **a. focus**, *Optics*, the focus at which the chemically active rays, as distinguished from the optically active rays, are brought together by a lens or mirror. — **a. rays**, *Physics*, rays possessing actinism, esp. the ultraviolet rays of the spectrum, as having marked actinism. — **a. spectrum**. See SPECTRUM.

ac-tin′i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray + *-form.*] Having a radiated form; like a sea anemone.

ac′tin-ism (ăk′tĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] **1**. The science of the radiation of heat and light. *Obs.*
2. The property of radiant energy (found especially in the shorter wave lengths of the spectrum) by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography.

ac-tin′i-um (ăk-tĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Chem.* **a** A metal the existence of which in commercial zinc was observed by Phipson in 1881 but has not been generally recognized; — so called from the darkening, on exposure to light, of certain substances supposed to be compounds of it. **b** A radioactive substance which was discovered by Debierne in 1898 and is probably an element, although a definite spectrum of it has not yet been obtained. In chemical properties it resembles thorium. It is the source, like radium, of three kinds of rays, *α*, *β*, and *γ*. In its transformation it yields **radioactinium**, which yields **actinium X**, which quickly changes to a gaseous emanation. This in turn gives rise to a rayless deposit, **actinium A**, which changes into an active deposit, **actinium B**.

ac′ti-no- (ak′tĭ-nō-), **ac′ti-ni-** (ăk′tĭ-nĭ-), **ac′tin-**. Combining forms from Greek ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, *ray of light*, designating *ray or rays, radiated structure;* and specif. used: **a** To denote *relation to actinism; actinic effect;* as in *actino*-chemistry. **b** *Zoöl.* To form names of genera, families, and larger groups of Anthozoa and echinoderms, and denote the presence of a *radiated structure* as well as *resemblance to actinians;* as in *Actino*zoa, *Actin*aria, etc.

ac′ti-no-bac′il-lo′sis (ăk′tĭ-nō-băs′ĭ-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *actino-* + *bacillus* + *-osis.*] *Veter.* A disease of cattle, in the Argentine Republic, very much like actinomycosis but more fatal, more contagious, and caused by a bacillus.

ac-tin′o-branch (ăk-tĭn′ō-brăŋk) } *n.* [NL. *actino-*
ac′ti-no-bran′chi-a (ăk′tĭ-nō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ) } *branchia.* See ACTINO-; BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A gill-like organ of certain Actinozoa.

ac′ti-no-chem′is-try (ăk′tĭ-nō-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Chemistry in its relations to actinism.

ac-tin′o-gram (ăk-tĭn′ō-grăm), *n.* [*actino-* + *-gram.*] A record made by the actinograph.

ac-tin′o-graph (ăk-tĭn′ō-gráf), *n.* [*actino-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording variations in actinic effect of light rays (usually of the sun) by their action on a sensitized surface.

ac′ti-noid (ăk′tĭ-noid), *a.* [*actino-* + *-oid.*] Raylike; radiated, as an actinia.

ac-tin′o-lite (ăk-tĭn′ō-līt), *n.* [*actino-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A bright or grayish green variety of amphibole containing calcium, magnesium, and iron, $Ca(Mg,Fe)_3(SiO_4)_3$, and occurring often in fibrous, radiated, or columnar forms. Sp. gr., 3-3.2. — **ac′ti-no-lit′ic** (ăk′tĭ-nō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ac-tin′o-logue (ăk-tĭn′ō-lŏg), *n.* [See ACTINOLOGY.] *Zoöl.* Any organ or part of an actinomere, in a radiate animal, that corresponds to another in a different actinomere. — **ac′ti-nol′o-gous** (ăk′tĭ-nŏl′ō-gŭs), *a.*

ac′ti-nol′o-gy (ăk′tĭ-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*actino-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of rays of light, esp. with regard to their chemical effects.
2. *Zoöl.* Correspondence of similar parts of a radiate animal, as of the different actinomeres; radial homology.

ac-tin′o-mere (ăk-tĭn′ō-mēr), *n.* [*actino-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* One of the radial segments composing the body of a radiate animal. — **ac′ti-no-mer′ic** (-mĕr′ĭk), *a.*

ac′ti-nom′e-ter (ăk′tĭ-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*actino-* + *-meter.*] **a** An instrument for measuring the direct heating power of the sun's rays. **b** An instrument for measuring the actinic effect of rays of light.

ac′ti-nom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of the intensity of heat rays; also, measurement of the actinic energy of light. — **ac′ti-no-met′ric** (-nō-mĕt′rĭk), **-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

ac′ti-no-mor′phic (ăk′tĭ-nō-môr′fĭk) } *a.* [*actino-* +
ac′ti-no-mor′phous (ăk′tĭ-nō-môr′fŭs) } *-morphic*, *-morphous.*] *Biol.* Radiosymmetrical; specif., *Bot.*, capable of division into like halves by each of three or more longitudinal or vertical planes; — said of a flower, as that of the buttercup. Cf BISYMMETRICAL, ZYGOMORPHIC; see RADIOSYMMETRICAL. — **ac′ti-no-mor′phy** (ăk′tĭ-no-môr′fĭ), *n.*

Ac′ti-no-my′ces (ăk′tĭ-nō-mī′sēz), *n.* [NL.; *actino-* + Gr. μύκης fungus.] *Bot.* A genus of filamentous plants of doubtful affinities, by some classified as a low fungus, by others included in the Chlamydobacteriaceæ, and occasionally referred to *Cladothrix*. *A. bovis* is the only species.

ac′ti-no-my-co′sis (-mī-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ACTINOMYCES; -OSIS.] *Med.* A chronic infectious disease of cattle and man due to the presence of *Actinomyces bovis*. It causes local suppurating tumors, esp. about the jaw. Called also *lumpy jaw* or *big jaw*. — **ac′ti-no-my-cot′ic** (-kŏt′ĭk), *a.*

ac-tin′o-phone (ăk-tĭn′ō-fōn), *n.* [*actino-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for the production of sound by the action of the actinic, or ultraviolet, rays.

ac-tin′o-phon′ic (ăk-tĭn′ō-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* Pertaining to, or causing the production of, sound by means of the actinic, or ultraviolet, rays; as, *actinophonic* phenomena.

Ac′ti-noph′rys (ăk′tĭ-nŏf′rĭs), *n.* [NL.; *actino-* + Gr. ὀφρύς brow.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Heliozoa. *Actinophrys sol* is widely distributed in stagnant water, and is a well-known object of microscopic study. — — **ac′ti-noph′ry-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.*

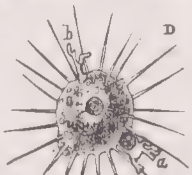

Actinophrys (*A. sol*). *D* Radiating Pseudopodia; *ab* Feeding Pseudopodia. × 200.

Ac′ti-nop′o-da (ăk′tĭ-nŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *actino-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* An order including a large majority of all the known holothurians, having the tentacles arising from the radial vessels of the water-vascular system. It is equiv. to Pedata in a broad sense.

Ac′ti-nop′ter-i (ăk′tĭ-nŏp′tẽr-ī) } *n. pl.*
Ac′ti-nop′ter-yg′i-i (-ĭj′ĭ-ī) } [NL. fr. *actino-* + Gr. πτερόν feather, wing; πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, wing.] *Zoöl.* A primary subdivision of the Teleostomi, including all except the Crossopterygii. They have the projecting part of the paired fins supported only by dermal rays. — **ac′ti-nop′ter-an** (-ăn), **ac′ti-nop′ter-yg′i-an** (-ĭj′ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **ac′ti-nop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), **ac′ti-nop′ter-yg′i-ous** (-ĭj′ĭ-ŭs), *a.*

ac-tin′o-some (ăk-tĭn′ō-sōm) } *n.* [See ACTINO-; -SOME.]
ac′ti-no-so′ma (ăk′tĭ-nō-sō′mȧ) } *Zoöl.* The entire body of a simple or compound cœlenterate.

ac′ti-nost (ăk′tĭ-nŏst), *n.* [*actino-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* One of certain small bones directly supporting the rays of paired fins of teleost and some ganoid fishes. In the pectoral fins there are four in most fishes; in the ventral fins they are vestigial and often wanting. The actinosts probably represent radialia, and perhaps to some extent basipterygia. They are called also *carpals*, *pterygiophores*, etc. Cf. HYPERCORACOID.

Ac′ti-no-zo′a (ăk′tĭ-nō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACTINO-; -ZOA.] *Zoöl.* A class of Cœlenterata consisting of polyps with radial partitions (*mesenteries*) extending in from the body wall; — formerly used in a wider sense, including also the Ctenophora. The class is divided into the Zoantharia and Alcyonaria, and includes the corals, sea anemones, etc. — **ac′ti-no-zo′al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ac′ti-no-zo′an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

ac′tion (ăk′shŭn), *n.* [OF. *action*, L. *actio*, fr. *agere* to do. See ACT.] **1**. The function or operation of that which acts; the doing of something; the effecting of an alteration by means of force or some natural power or virtue; exercise of activity by an agent; — disting. from *passion*.
The word *action* is a word of complex meaning, taking in the whole process from the first stir of origination in the agent's mind to the last pulsation of visible effect in the world. *J. Martineau.*
2. Process of change or alteration considered as a natural condition; state of motion; activity; — disting. from *rest*.
3. The progressive alteration of mental states, or of mental and physical states coördinately; as, volitional *action;* automatic *action*.
4. *Law.* A legal proceeding by which one demands or enforces one's right in a court of justice; a judicial proceeding for the enforcement or protection of a right, the redress or prevention of a wrong, or the punishment of a public offense; — usually distinguished from *special proceeding*. Also, the right to bring or maintain such a proceeding. See SUIT.
Yea, though our proper son
Stood in your *action*. *Shak*
5. *Eccl.* An act of devotion; a religious ceremony or function; as, the *action* of thanksgiving.
6. An act; thing done; deed; enterprise; also, enterprise or efficiency in a generic sense; as, a man of *action*. In *pl.*: Habitual deeds; hence, conduct; behavior; demeanor.
The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him *actions* are weighed. 1 *Sam.* ii 3.
7. The deportment of an actor or speaker, or his expression by means of attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance.
Suit the *action* to the word, the word to the *action;* with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature. *Shak.*
8. The acting of a play; hence, a play. *Obs.* or *R.*
9. The event or connected series of events, either real or imaginary, forming the subject of a play, poem, or other composition; the unfolding of the drama of events.
10. *Paint. & Sculp.* Attitude or position as expressive of the sentiment or passion depicted.
11. Operation against an enemy in war; military combat; also, an engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water; a battle; a fight; as, a general *action*.
12. The natural motion or operation of a thing with respect to its function or particular office; performance of a function; as, the *action* of a horse; the *action* of the heart.
13. Mechanism; as, the breech *action* of a gun; specif., *Music*, the mechanism in an organ, pianoforte, or similar instrument by means of which the impulse of the player's finger is transmitted to the strings, reeds, valves, etc.
14. *Com.* A share of stock, as in a joint-stock company; hence, *pl.* stocks. *A Gallicism. Obs.*
The Euripus of funds and *actions*. *Burke.*
15. Transactions, proceedings, or records, as of a court. *Obs.*
Syn. — ACTION, ACT, DEED. *Action* refers primarily to the process of acting; *act* and *deed*, to the result, the thing done. An *action* is usually regarded as occupying some time, and involving more than one step; an *act* is more frequently thought of as momentary or instantaneous, and as individual; as, the rescue of a shipwrecked crew is an heroic *action;* the launching of the lifeboat a brave *act;* a course of *action*, the springs of *action*, an *act* of vengeance, caught in the *act*. But the distinction cannot always be made. In the plural, *action* has frequently an ethical connotation, and is loosely synonymous with *conduct;* as, "by him [the Lord] *actions* are weighed" (1 *Sam.* ii. 3); "Only the *actions* of the just smell sweet, and blossom in their dust" (*Shirley*). *Deed* refers to a thing as *done;* it frequently connotes an act as illustrious or as an achievement; as, "The *deed* is worthy doing" (*Shak.*); "What, are my *deeds* forgot?" (*Shak.*). DEED is frequently opposed to *word*, as *act* to *thought;* as, "I'll endeavor *deeds* to match these *words*" (*Shak.*); "Be great in *act*, as you have been in *thought*" (*Shak.*). See FEAT, BATTLE.
Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his *act*. *Shak*
The attempt and not the *deed* confounds us. *Shak.*
Then boast no more your mighty *deeds*. *Shirley.*

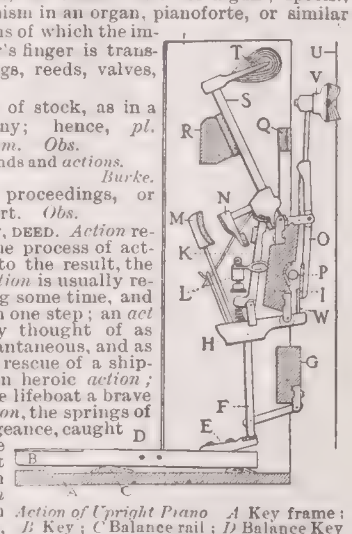

Action of Upright Piano *A* Key frame; *B* Key; *C* Balance rail; *D* Balance Key pin; *E* Rocker; *F* Prolong (Action extension); *G* Small Action rail; *H* Whip; *I* Large Action rail; *K* Jack or Sticker; *L* Regulating rail; *M* Check; *N* Countercheck or Bumper; *O* Damper lever; *P* Damper Lifting bar; *Q* Spring rail; *R* Hammer rest; *S* Hammer shank; *T* Hammer; *U* String; *V* Damper head; *W* Damper lifter

action of account, **a. of debt**, etc. See ACCOUNT, DEBT, etc. — **a. on the case**. = *trespass on the case*, under TRESPASS.

ac′tion, *v. t.* To bring a legal action against. *Rare.*

ac′tion-a-ble (ăk′shŭn-ȧ-b′l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *actionabilis.*] Subject to, or affording ground for, an action or suit at law; as, slander is *actionable*. — **ac′tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

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act′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
Ac′ti-ad (ăk′shĭ-ăd), *n.* The period between celebrations of the Actian games.
actif. † ACTIVE.
actin-. See ACTINO-.
ac′tine (ăk′tĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* A star-shaped spicule, as of a sponge.
ac′ti-nen′chy-ma (ăk′tĭ-neŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Tissue consisting of stellate cells.
actini-. See ACTINO-.
ac-tin′i-cal, *a.* Actinic.
ac-tin′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ACTINIC.
ac-tin′i-o-chrome′ (ăk-tĭn′ĭ-ō-krōm′), *n.* [*Actinia* + *-chrome.*] A reddish pigment found in certain Actinozoa.
Ac′ti-ni-zo′a, **ac′ti-ni-zo′an** Vars. of ACTINOZOA, -ZOAN, etc.
ac′ti-no-carp′, *n.* [*actino-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A fruit having the carpels radiating from a common center. — **ac′ti-no-car′pic**, **ac′ti-no-car′pous**, *a.*
ac′ti-no-cri′nite, *n.* [*actino-* + *crinite.*] Any species of *Actinocrinus*, or allied fossil crinoid.
Ac′ti-no-cri′nus, *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of crinoids abundant in the Subcarboniferous rocks of America and Europe. — **ac′ti-no-cri′noid**, *a.* & *n.*
Ac-tin′o-don (ăk-tĭn′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *actino-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of stegocephalian amphibians closely related to *Archegosaurus*, found in the lower Permian of Europe.
ac-tin′o-drome (ăk-tĭn′ō-drōm), **ac′ti-nod′ro-mous** (ăk′tĭ-nŏd′rō-mŭs), *a.* [*actino-* + *-dromous.*] *Bot.* Palmately veined, as the leaves of the maple.
ac′ti-no-e-lec-tric′i-ty, *n.* *Physics & Min.* Electricity produced by direct radiation, as in fluorite. — **ac′ti-no-e-lec′tric**, *a.*
Ac′ti-noi′da (ăk′tĭ-noi′dȧ), **Ac′ti-noi′de-a** (-noi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ACTINOZOA.
ac-tin′o-phore, *n.* [*actino-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A bony or cartilaginous element directly supporting the fin rays of fishes.
ac′ti-noph′o-rous (-nŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*actino-* + *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Having raylike spines.
ac-tin′o-stome, *n.* [*actino-* + *-stome.*] *Zoöl.* The mouth of a radially symmetrical animal.
ac′ti-note, *n.* Actinolite. *Obs.*
ac′ti-no-ther′a-py, *n.* [*actino-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* = PHOTOTHERAPY.
ac′ti-no-trich′i-um (-trĭk′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.; *actino-* + Gr. θρίξ, hair.] *Zoöl.* In fishes, a filiform dermal fin ray.
ac′ti-not′ro-cha (ăk′tĭ-nŏt′rō-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *actino-* + Gr. τροχός a ring.] *Zoöl.* A free-swimming larval form of *Phoronis*. See PHORONIS.
ac′ti-no-zo′ön (-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the Actinozoa.
ac-tin′u-la (ăk-tĭn′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē) [NL., dim., fr. Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* A polyp stage in the development of cœlenterates. The scyphistoma of the Discomedusæ is an example.
‖**ac′ti-o** (ăk′shĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* ACTIONES (-ō′nēz). [L.] *Law.* An action, or right of action. At Roman law the actions of the earliest system of civil procedure were called *legis actiones*. They were superseded by the formulary actions. See FORMULA.
‖**ac′ti-o ad**, *or* **in**, **di′stans** (dĭs′tănz). [L.] Action at a distance, or action without contact. The apparent physical impossibility of such action was urged by Leibnitz and others as an objection to gravitation. [*Sp.* |
ac′tion-a-bl. Actionable *Ref.* |
ac′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to action or actions.
ac′tion-a-ry (ăk′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *actionnaire.*] With reference to European joint-stock companies, a shareholder.
action current *Physiol.* An electric current observed during the activity of a muscle or nerve.
ac′tion-er, *n.* An artisan who makes the action of an instrument, as of a gun, piano, etc.
ac′tion-ist, *n.* Actionary. *Obs.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

action rail. *Pianos.* Either of two rails (the upper, or *large*, and the lower, or *small*), running across the piano, to which the action is made fast.

action sermon. Among Scotch Presbyterians, the sermon immediately before Communion.

ac′tive (ăk′tĭv), *a.* [F. *actif*, L. *activus*, fr. *agere* to act.] **1**. Having the power or quality of acting; causing change; communicating action or motion; acting; — opposed to *passive;* as, *active* principles; *active* powers of the mind.
2. Quick in physical movement; of an agile and vigorous body; nimble; as, an *active* child or animal.
Active and nervous was his gait. *Wordsworth.*
3. In action; actually proceeding; working; in force; — opposed to *quiescent*, *dormant*, or *extinct;* as, *active* laws; *active* hostilities; an *active* volcano.
4. Given to action; constantly engaged in action; energetic; diligent; busy; — opposed to *dull*, *sluggish*, *indolent*, or *inert;* as, an *active* man of business; *active* mind.
5. Requiring or implying action or exertion; — opposed to *sedentary* or to *tranquil;* as, *active* employment or service; *active* scenes.
6. Given to action rather than contemplation; practical; operative; — opposed to *speculative* or *theoretical;* as, an *active* rather than a speculative statesman.
7. Brisk; lively; as, an *active* demand for corn.
8. Implying or producing rapid action; as, an *active* disease; an *active* remedy.
9. *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating: **a** The form, or voice, of the verb which represents the subject as the agent or doer of the action expressed by the verb. (See VOICE.) **b** Verbs asserting that the subject acts upon or affects something else; — distinguished from *neuter* and *passive*. **c** Verbs expressing action as distinct from mere existence or state; — opposed to *neuter;* as, *go*, *strike*, *run*, etc., are *active* verbs, as distinguished from *be*, *exist*, etc. See VERB.
10. *Physics & Chem.* Capable of rotating the plane of polarized light; — often preceded by *optically*. See POLARIZATION, 2.
11. *Com.* **a** Interest-bearing; as, an *active* debt; an *active* bond. **b** Designating, or belonging to, the credit side of a balance sheet; as, the *active* side; an *active* debt; — opposed to *passive*. *A Gallicism.*
Syn. — Quick, energetic, vigorous, busy; alert, lively, ready, prompt; smart, spirited, animated, sprightly. — ACTIVE, AGILE, NIMBLE, BRISK agree in the idea of quickness of movement. That which is *active* (opposed to *lazy*, *inert*) is thought of as busy or energetic as well as quick; as, an *active* child, an *active* demand. *Agile* implies dexterity and ease in the management of one's limbs; as, *agile* as a monkey; "managing their spears with incredible *agility*" (*Evelyn*). *Nimble* suggests lightness and swiftness; *brisk*, liveliness and animation of movement; as, *nimble* as a squirrel, *nimble* fingers, "a fine *brisk* stream" (*Gray*), a *brisk* fire of questions. See BUSY, LIVELY, PROMPT, FAST, VIGILANT.
Strong, *active*, and muscular, he follows the chase of the deer for days and nights together. *Scott.*
Whose motion, whether rapid or slow, was always perfect grace — *agile* as a nymph, lofty as a queen. *Thackeray.*
Hanging clogs on the *nimbleness* of his own soul, that his scholars may go along with him. *Fuller.*
She walked *briskly* in the *brisk* air. *G. Eliot.*
active army. See ARMY ORGANIZATION. — **a. bond**, *Finance*, a bond bearing a fixed rate of interest from date of issue. — **a. capital**, money, or property that may readily be converted into money. — **a. current**, *Elec.*, in an alternating circuit, that component of the current that is in phase with the electromotive force; — opposed to *reactive current*. — **a. debt**, a debt on the credit side of an account. — **a. electromotive force** *or* **pressure**, *Elec.*, the electromotive force or pressure that is effective in producing an electrical current in an alternating circuit, being at any instant equal to the difference between the corresponding impressed and counter pressures. — **a. hyperæmia**, *or* **hyperemia**, congestion due to increased flow of blood to a part. — **a. list**, a list comprising all officers of the army or navy who are performing, or normally available for, military duties and receiving full pay. — **a. material**. *Physics & Chem.* **a** The material of a storage cell which undergoes chemical change during the processes of charging and of discharging. **b** Radioactive material. — **a. obedience**, *Theol.*, Christ's obedience as embodied in what he did, as distinguished from his *passive obedience*, or that embodied in what he suffered. — **a. service**. *Mil.* **a** Service in the field against an enemy. **b** Service upon the active list. — **a. trust**, *Law*, a trust in which the trustee is charged with the performance of some substantial duties in respect to the control, management, and disposition of the trust property.
When the trustee is invested with a discretion, however slight, he takes the place of the donor, and the *trust* committed to him is "*active*." 180 *Pa.* 95.
— **a. wealth**. = ACTIVE CAPITAL.

ac′tive, *n.* [F. *actif.*] The assets of a person or corporation; — generally preceded by *the*. *A Gallicism.*

ac′tive-ly, *adv.* In an active manner; with or by action; nimbly; briskly; energetically.

ac′tive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being active; activity.

ac-tiv′i-ty (ăk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *activité*, LL. *activitas.*] **1**. State of action, or quality of being active; specif.: **a** Physical motion or exercise of force; esp., adroit or vigorous physical action; nimbleness; agility. **b** Change, development, or interplay not involving physical force; as, thought *activity*. **c** Natural or normal function or operation; as, the *activity* of a volcano; the *activity* of a cell or of an organ; human *activities;* creative *activity*. Cf. SELF-ACTIVITY.
Now, it would seem that in ordinary usage the word *activity* is felt to apply with special appropriateness to those cases in which the return of a causal process upon itself is especially prominent or important. To quote Mr. Bradley: "*Activity* seems to be self-caused change. A transition that begins with, and comes out of, the thing itself is the process where we feel that it is active." Thus the life and growth of organisms are specially appropriate examples of *activity*. *G. F. Stout.*
2. State or quality of vigorous or energetic action; liveliness in doing, functioning, etc.: energy.
3. Anything which is active; an active agent or force.
4. *Physics.* Rate of working; number of units of work done in unit time.
5. Gymnastics; athletics. *Obs.*
Syn. — Liveliness, briskness, quickness.

ac′ton (ăk′tŭn), *n.* [OF. *aketon*, *auqueton*, F. *hoqueton*, a quilted jacket, fr. Sp. *alcoton*, *algodon*, cotton. Cf. COTTON.] In medieval armor, a stuffed jacket worn under the mail, or (later) a jacket plated with steel.

ac′tor (ăk′tẽr), *n.* [L. *actor*, fr. *agere* to act.] **1**. One who acts, or takes part in any affair; a doer.
2. A theatrical performer; a stageplayer.
After a well graced *actor* leaves the stage. *Shak.*
3. *Law.* A pleader; one who conducts a legal action, including: **a** A plaintiff or complainant; — opposed to *reus*. **b** An advocate or proctor in civil causes. **c** A public prosecutor. *Obs., except in Civil Law.*

ac′tress (-trĕs; 151), *n.* **1**. A female actor or doer. *Obs.*
2. A female stageplayer; a woman who acts a part.

Acts (ăkts), *n.* Short for *Acts of the Apostles*. See NEW TESTAMENT.
☞ Although *plural* in form, this is used syntactically as a *singular*.

ac′tu-al (ăk′tṳ-ăl), *a.* [ME. *actuel*, F. *actuel*, L. *actualis*, fr. *actus* act. See ACT, *n.*] **1**. Involving or comprising action; pertaining to, or consisting of, acts or actions; active. *Obs.*, except in *actual sin* (see below) and *actual grace*, *Theol.*, "an assistance of God in the performance of actions meritorious for eternal life" (*C. W. Currier*).
Her walking and other *actual* performances. *Shak.*
Let your holy and pious intention be *actual;* that is. . . by a special prayer or action, . . . given to God. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Existing in act or reality; really acted or acting or being; in fact; real; — opposed to *potential*, *possible*, *virtual*, *speculative*, *conceivable*, *theoretical*, *hypothetical*, or *nominal;* as, the *actual* cost of goods; the *actual* case under discussion; *actual* determination; *actual* eviction.
After the one power was gone which could resist them, they became the *actual* or virtual rulers of the entire circuit. *Froude.*
3. In action at the time being; now existing; present; as, the *actual* condition of the country.
Syn. — Genuine, positive, veritable. See REAL.
actual cautery, *Med.*, cautery effected or acting by actual heat; — opposed to *potential cautery*. — **a. energy**. See ENERGY, *n.*, 5. — **a. fraud**. *Law.* See FRAUD. — **a. sin**, *Theol.*, that kind of sin which is done by ourselves, in contradistinction to "*original sin*."
Actual sin is any willful thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the law of God. *R. C. Catechism.*
— **a. whole**. See WHOLE.

ac′tu-al, *n.* *Finance.* Something actually received; *pl.*, real, as distinct from estimated, receipts. *Cant.*
The accounts of revenues supplied . . were not real receipts; not, in financial language, "*actuals*," but only Egyptian budget estimates. *Fortnightly Review.*

ac′tu-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [*actual* + *-ism.*] *Philos.* The doctrine that all existence is active and spiritual, not inert or dead; the doctrine that the essential nature of the existent is its activities. — **ac′tu-al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

ac′tu-al-ist, *n.* **1**. One who deals with or considers actually existing facts and conditions, rather than fancies or theories; — opposed to *idealist*. *J. Grote.*
2. An adherent of philosophical actualism.

ac′tu-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. Activity. *Obs.*, except in metaphysics. See ACTUALITY THEORY, below.
Sleep doth seize her *actualities* *H. More.*
2. State of being actual; reality, esp. phenomenal reality; fact; as, the *actuality* of God's nature.
3. *Philos.* **a** *Schol.* The esse of an existent thing in so far as this is endowed with form. **b** In Hegelian terminology, a category higher than phenomenal existence, implying relative or total independence or self-sufficiency.

actuality theory. *Metaph.* The theory that all being is activity; psychologically, the theory that consciousness is entirely process or activity. This theory is characteristic of German idealism, and especially of philosophers who emphasize the rôle of volition, as Fichte, Schopenhauer.

ac′tu-al-ize (ăk′tṳ-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make actual; to realize in action. — **ac′tu-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
He among the first had the vision. His was the service also to *actualize* the dream. *The Nation.*

ac′tu-al-ly, *adv.* **1**. Actively. *Obs.* *Fuller.*
2. In act or in fact; really; in truth; positively.

ac′tu-a′ri-al (ăk′tṳ-ā′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to actuaries; determined by actuaries; as, the *actuarial* value of an annuity. — **ac′tu-a′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ac′tu-a-ry (ăk′tṳ-â-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *actuarius* copyist, clerk, fr. *actus* act. See ACT, *n.*] **1**. A registrar or clerk; — used originally in courts of civil law jurisdiction, but in Europe used for a clerk or registrar generally.
2. The computing official of an insurance company; one whose profession it is to calculate insurance risks and premiums; a person skilled in the theories and mathematical problems involved in making these calculations.

ac′tu-ate (ăk′tṳ-āt), *v. t.;* AC′TU-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AC′TU-AT′ING (-ĭng). [LL. *actuatus*, p. p. of *actuare*, fr. L. *actus* act.] **1**. To put into action or motion; to move or incite to action; to influence actively; to move as motives do.
Wings, which others were contriving to *actuate*. *Johnson.*
Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; . . . mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison.*
2. To carry out in practice; to perform. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*
Syn. — Impel, incite, rouse, instigate, animate. See MOVE.

ac′tu-a′tion (ăk′tṳ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *actuatio.*] A bringing into action; impulsion; operation. *Bp. Pearson.*

‖ **ac′tus** (ăk′tŭs), *n.* [L.] **1**. An act; a thing done.
2. The Latin term used by the Scholastics as a rendering of Aristotle's word ἐνέργεια, energy or activity: thus, *actu* or *in actu* (equivalent to Greek ἐνεργείᾳ) means *in a state of possibility realized*, whereas *in potentia* (Aristotle's ἐν δυνάμει) signifies *in a state of possibility not realized*. In liquid water the possibilities of solid ice and aëriform vapor are *in potentia* and not *in actu*, whereas in ice the liquid state becomes a mere possibility, and in steam both the liquid and solid states are possibilities. **Actus primus** (prī′mŭs) signifies the first actuality, or reality of a being considered apart from what it does. **Actus secundus** (sē-kŭn′dŭs) is act or operation or the thing considered as acting or operant. The first act is the *power*, and the second act is the *exercise of the power*. **Actus purus** (pū′rŭs) is pure self-determination, an act not directed upon something else; it is an act which expresses the entire nature of God, God's entire actuality; in God is no mere potentiality, or being which will be realized but is not as yet realized; God is not a becoming but a being perfect from all eternity. Man, on the other hand, is partly real and partly potential; he becomes or grows by realizing his potentialities. *W. T. Harris.*
3. *Civil Law.* See SERVITUDE.
4. See MEASURE.
ac′tus ma′jor. [L.] See MEASURE. — **a. non fa′cit re′um, ni′si mens re′a** [L.], *Law*, an act does not make guilty, unless there be a guilty intent. — **a. sim′plex**. [L.] See MEASURE.

ac′u-ate (ăk′ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *acus* needle.] To sharpen; to make pungent; to quicken. *Obs. or R.* "[To] *acuate* the blood." *Harvey.* — **ac′u-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

ac′u-ate (-āt), *a.* Sharpened; sharp-pointed.

‖ **a-cuer′do** (ä-kwĕr′dō), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Amer.* **1**. A resolution or decision of a deliberative body or a tribunal.
2. The members of a tribunal taken collectively.

ac′u-i′tion (ăk′ū-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *acuere* to sharpen.] Act of sharpening. *Obs.*

a-cu′i-ty (ȧ-kū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *acuitas:* cf. F. *acuité.*] Sharpness or acuteness, as of a needle, wit, etc.

A-cu′le-a′ta (ȧ-kū′lē-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACULEATE.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Hymenoptera including the bees, wasps, and ants; — so called from the sting with which the females and workers are often armed.

a-cu′le-ate (-lē-āt), *a.* [L. *aculeatus*, fr. *aculeus*, dim. of *acus* needle.] **1**. *Zoöl.* **a** Having a sting. **b** Of or pertaining to the Aculeata.
2. *Bot.* Having, or beset with, prickles, or sharp points.
3. Sharp-pointed; hence, severe; stinging; incisive.

a-cu′le-ate, *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Aculeata.

a-cu′le-us (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LEI (-ī). [L., dim. of *acus* needle.] **1**. *Bot.* A prickle growing from the epidermis, as in the rose and blackberry.
2. *Zoöl.* A sting.

a-cu′men (ȧ-kū′mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *acuere* to sharpen. Cf. ACUTE.] Quickness of perception or discernment; penetration of mind; the faculty of nice discrimination.
Syn. — Sharpness, sagacity, keenness, shrewdness, acuteness, perspicacity. See DISCERNMENT.

a-cu′mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* A-CU′MI-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); A-CU′MI-NAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *acuminatus*, p. p. of *acuminare* to sharpen.] To render sharp or keen. "To *acuminate* even despair." *Cowper.*

a-cu′mi-nate, *v. i.* To end in, or come to, a sharp point. "*Acuminating* in a cone of prelacy." *Milton.*

Acuminate Leaf.

a-cu′mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *acuminatus*, p. p.] Tapering to a slender point; pointed.

a-cu′mi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point; a tapering point.

ac′u-pres′sure (ăk′ū-prĕsh′ũr), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + *premere*, *pressum*, to press.] *Surg.* A mode of arresting hemorrhage resulting from wounds or surgical operations, by inserting a needle into the adjacent tissues in such a manner as to compress the bleeding vessel.

ac′u-punc′ture (-pŭŋk′tṳr), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + *punctura* a pricking.] Pricking with a needle; a needle prick. Specif.: *Med.* The insertion of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.

ac′u-punc′ture, *v. t.* To treat with acupuncture. — **-punc′tur-a′tor** (-ā′tẽr), *n.*

Acute Leaves.

a-cute′ (ȧ-kūt′), *a.* [L. *acutus*, p. p. of *acuere* to sharpen; akin to L. *acus* needle, *acies* edge. Cf. AGUE, CUTE, EDGE.] **1**. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; pointed; — opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse;* as, an *acute* angle; an *acute* leaf.
2. Having nice discernment; perceiving, using, or requiring minute distinctions; penetrating; clever; shrewd; — opposed to *dull* or *stupid;* as, an *acute* observer; *acute* reasoning.
It is here that the problem of dualism becomes explicit and *acute*. *James Ward.*

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ac′tion-ize, *v. t.* To bring suit or legal action against. *Rare.*
ac′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **ac′tion′naire′** (ăk′syō′nâr′), *n.* [F.] An actionary [*Shak.*]
ac′tion-tak′ing, *a.* Litigious.
‖ **ac′ti-o per′so-na′lis mo′ri-tur cum per-so′na** (ăk′shĭ-ō, mŏr′ĭ-tŭr). [L.] *Law.* A personal action dies with the person; — a common-law maxim esp. applicable in case of tort, but now much restricted in application.
ac′tious (ăk′shŭs), *a.* [See ACTION.] Abounding in, or causing, activity; energetic. *Obs.*
ac′ti-ta′tion (ăk′tĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Fr. L. *actitare*, freq. of *agere* to act, plead.] Debating or multiplicity of lawsuits. *Obs.*
ac′tiv. Active. *Ref. Sp.*
ac′ti-vate (ăk′tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* To make active. *Rare.* — **ac′ti-va′tion** (-vā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
The author finds that all metals *activated* by thorium emanation show the index of decline. *Sci. Amer.*
ac-tiv′i-tal (ăk-tĭv′ĭ-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to activity, esp human activity. *Rare.*
act′less, *a.* Without action or spirit. *Rare.*
‖ **ac′to** (äk′tō), *n.* [Sp., lit., an act.] *Sp. Law.* An action; a suit.
ac′tol (ăk′tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [Coined fr. *lactate.*] *Pharm.* A white powder used as a germicide in dentistry and surgery. Chemically it is silver lactate, $AgC_3H_5O_3 \cdot H_2O$.
actor. † AUTHOR.
‖ **ac′tor se′qui-tor fo′rum re′i** (sĕk′wĭ-tŏr). [L.] *Law.* The plaintiff follows the forum, or jurisdiction, of the defendant.
ac′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
actour. † ACTOR, AUTHOR.
acts (ăkts), *n.; pl.* of ACT.
Act S. *Abbr.* Act of sederunt.
act's breakfast. An entertainment given by an academic candidate on the day of making his act. *Eng.*
ac′tu-a-bil′i-ty (ăk′tṳ-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being actuated or acted upon.
ac′tu-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ac′tu-a′ri-an (-ā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Actuarial. *Rare.*
actuaries′ *or* **combined experience table** See MORTALITY TABLE.
ac′tu-a-ry-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
ac′tu-ate (ăk′tṳ-āt), *a.* [LL. *actuatus.*] Put into action. *Obs.*
ac′tu-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One that actuates
‖ **ac′tum est de re-pu′bli-ca** (rē-pŭb′lĭ-kȧ). [L.] It is all over with the commonwealth.
‖ **ac′tum, ne a′gas**. [L.] What is done, do not do (over). *Terence* (*Phormio*, II. iii. 72).
ac′tu-ose′, *a.* [L. *actuosus.*] Very active. *Obs.* — **ac′tu-os′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
ac′ture (ăk′tṳr), *n.* [From *act* with the ending seen in *gesture*, *nature*, etc.] Action. *Obs. Shak.*
ac-tu′ri-ence (ăk-tū′rĭ-ĕns), *n.* [A desiderative fr. L. *agere*, *actum*, to act.] Tendency or impulse to act. *Rare.*
A.-Cu. *Abbr.* Alto-cumulus.
A-cu′a (ȧ-kū′ȧ; ăk′ū-ȧ). *Bib.*
Ac′u-an (ăk′ū-ăn), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of mimosaceous herbs or shrubs, natives of the warmer parts of America They have sensitive bipinnate leaves and small whitish flowers.
A′cub (ā′kŭb; ăk′ŭb). *Bib.*
A′cu-bens′ (ä′ kōō-bĕns′), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *al zubāniyān* the claws of the scorpion.] See STAR.
a-cu′chi. Var. of ACOUCHI, ACOUCHY.
a-cue′ment, *n.* [L. *acuere* to sharpen.] Sharpness *Obs.*
a-cu′le-at′ed (ȧ-kū′lē-āt′ĕd), *a.* = ACULEATE.
a-cu′le-i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *aculeus* prickle + *-form.*] Like a prickle
a-cu′le-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *aculeolus* little needle] Having very small prickles
a-cu′le-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Aculeate.
acumber. † ACCUMBER
a-cu′mi-nose (ȧ-kū′mĭ-nōs), *a.* Acuminate.
a-cu′mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* **1**. Characterized by acumen: keen. 2. Acuminate.
ac′u-min′u-late (ăk′ū-mĭn′ū-lāt), *a.* Minutely acuminate.
acunt. † ACCOUNT.
acuntre. † ACOUNTER.
ac′u-press′, *v. t.* To treat by acupressure.— **ac′u-pres′sion**, *n.*
ac′u-punc′tu-ate (ăk′ū-pŭŋk′tṳ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *acus* needle + *punctus* a pricking.] To prick with, or as with, a needle or pin.
ac′u-punc′tu-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), **ac′u-punc′tu-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.* = ACUPUNCTURE.
ac′u-rol′o-gy. Var. of ACYROLOGY.
acurse. † ACCURSE.
‖ **a′cus** (ā′kŭs), *n.; pl.* ACUS [L., a needle] **a** *Class. Archæol.* A needle or pin, as to fasten the hair, etc.; hence: **b** *Eccl.* A similar pin used to fasten a pope's or archbishop's pallium. **c** *Surg.* A needle
acuse. † ACCUSE.
a-cush′la (ȧ-kōōsh′lȧ), *n.* [Ir. *ā* O + *cuisle* vein, pulse (of the heart).] Darling. *Irish.*
‖ **a cu′spi-de co-ro′na** (kŭs′pĭ-dē) [L.] A crown from the spear; glory from military exploits.
acustom, **-tomance**, **-tomaunce**, etc. † ACCUSTOM, -TOMANCE, etc.
a-cut′an′gu-lar (ȧ-kūt′ăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* Acute-angled.
a-cut′ate (ȧ-kūt′āt), *a.* Acute.

3. Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible to slight impressions; acting keenly on the senses; sharp; keen; intense; as, *acute* eyesight or feeling; *acute* pain.
4. High, or shrill (relatively to some other sound); — opposed to *grave* or *low*; as, an *acute* tone or accent.
5. *Med.* Attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis; — opposed to *chronic*; as, an *acute* disease.
6. Marked with an acute accent; as, *acute* e (é).
Syn. — Subtile, ingenious, sagacious, sharp-witted, discerning, perspicacious, discriminating. See SHARP.
acute accent, a mark (ˊ) used to indicate stress, and for various other purposes. See ACCENT, *n.*, 2. — **a. angle**, *Geom.*, an angle less than a right angle. See ANGLE. — **a. anterior poliomyelitis**. *Med.* = INFANTILE PARALYSIS. — **a. arch**. *Arch.* = LANCET ARCH. — **a. bisectrix**. *Opt. Min.* See BISECTRIX.
a-cute′-an′gled (*ȧ*-kūt′ăŋ′g'ld), *a.* Having acute angles; as, an *acute-angled* triangle, a triangle having all its angles acute.
a-cute′ly, *adv.* In an acute manner; sharply; keenly.
a-cute′ness, *n.* State or quality of being acute.
a-cu′to- (*ȧ*-kū′tō-). Acutely; acute; — used in combination; as in **a-cu′to-no′dose**, acutely nodose; **a-cu′to-grave′**, acute and grave combined.
ac′u-tor′sion (ăk′ū-tôr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + *torsion*.] *Med.* The twisting of an artery with a needle to arrest hemorrhage.
-a-cy (-*ȧ*-sĭ). A suffix denoting *quality*, *state*, *office*, etc. It has various sources of origin, esp. from L. *-acia* (cf. -ACIOUS, -Y), as in effic*acy*; or after L. *-atia* corresponding to nouns in *-atus* (cf. F. *-atie*, with *t* pronounced like *s*), as in prim*acy*, diplom*acy*; or after analogous Eng. nouns, and even adjectives, in *-ate*, as in accur*acy*, priv*acy*.
a-cyc′lic (*ȧ*-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *cyclic*.] Not cyclic; not disposed in cycles or whorls; as: **a** *Bot.* Of a flower, having its inserted spirally on the receptacle. **b** *Org. Chem.* Having an open-chain structure; aliphatic.
ac′yl (ăs′ĭl), *n.* [acid + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* An acid radical, as acetyl, malonyl, or benzoyl. See BENZOYL.
ad-. A prefix from Lat. *ad* to (see AT) expressing *motion*, *direction*, or *change to* or *toward*, *adherence* or *addition*, *proximity*, or merely *intensification*; as in *ad*mit, *ad*junct, *ad*mixture, *ad*monish, *a*ssimilate, *ad*minister, *ad*oral, *ad*umbral, etc. It appears as *ad-* before a vowel, and before *d*, *h*, *j*, *m*, *v*; as *a-* before *sc*, *sp*, and *st*. Before *c*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, and *t*, the prefix *ad-* is assimilated to *ac-*, *af-*, etc. Many English words in *ad-* are learned restorations of ME. forms in *a-*, standing for OF. *a-*, F. *à*, fr. L. *ad*.
-ad. [L. *ad*. to, toward.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A suffix used to form adverbs indicating *direction toward*; *-ward*; as, cephal*ad*, caud*ad*, dors*ad*, ventr*ad*, etc.
-ad. [Gr. -άς, -άδος, a fem. suffix.] A suffix used to form: **a** *Collective numerals*, or names of *aggregates* (of so many) *parts*; as in chili*ad*, myri*ad*, mon*ad*, hebdom*ad*, etc.; and specif., *Chem.*, names of *elements*, *atoms*, or *radicals having* (so great) *a valence*; as in mon*ad*, dy*ad*, pent*ad*, etc. **b** *Feminine patronymics*; as in dry*ad*, nai*ad*, plei*ad*, etc.; and hence, *Bot.*, to form names of *individual members of groups*; as in daphn*ad*, lili*ad*, etc. **c** *Names of poems* of an epic or quasi-epic nature; as the Ili*ad* (Gr. Ἰλιας, -άδος), Dunci*ad*, Adoni*ad*, etc. Cf. -ID.
a-dac′tyl (*ȧ*-dăk′tĭl) }
a-dac′tyle (-dăk′tĭl) }
a-dac′tyl-ous (-*ŭ*s) } *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. δακτυλος finger.] *Zoöl.* **a** Without fingers or without toes. **b** Without claws on the feet; — said of crustaceans. — **a-dac′tyl-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
A-dad′ (ä-däd′), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. Myth.* A god of wind and storm, symbolizing in the speculative theology retributive justice. In the Assyrian pantheon he is known also as Ramman, "the thunderer." Cf. HADAD.
ad′age (ăd′āj), *n.* [F. *adage*, fr. L. *adagium*; *ad* + the root of L. *aio* I say.] An old saying which has obtained credit by long use; a proverb. — **a-da′gi-al** (*ȧ*-dā′jĭ-ăl), *a.*

> Letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would,"
> Like the poor cat i' the *adage*. *Shak*

Syn. — Maxim, proverb, saying, saw. See AXIOM.
a-da′gio (*ȧ*-dä′jō), *a. & adv.* [It. *adagio*, adv.; *ad* (L. *ad*) at + *agio* convenience, leisure, ease.] *Music.* Slow; slowly, leisurely, and gracefully. When repeated, *adagio*, *adagio*, it directs the movement to be very slow. — *n.* A piece of music in adagio time; a slow movement or division, as of a sonata or symphony.
Ad′am (ăd′ăm), *n.* [Heb. *Adām*.] **1**. The man related in Genesis (*Gen.* i.–v.) to have been progenitor of the human race. Hence used as a masc. proper name. L. *Adamus* (*ȧ*-dā′mŭs); F. *Adam* (*ȧ*′däɴ′); It. *Adamo* (ä-dä′mō); Sp. *Adan* (ä-dän′); Pg. *Adão* (ä-douɴ′); G. & Dan. *Adam* (ä′däm). — Dim. *Ade* (ād) (*Adkin*, obs.); Scot. *Edie* (ĕd′ĭ).
2. Fig.: "Original sin;" human frailty or unregeneracy.

> And whipped the offending *Adam* out of him. *Shak.*

3. In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a faithful old man who accompanies Orlando into exile and offers him his savings. The part, according to tradition, was acted by Shakespeare.
4. A jailer.
5. Short for ADAM'S ALE, or water. *Nonce use.*
6. Adam furniture. See ADAM, *a.*
not to know from Adam, not to know at all. *Colloq.*
Ad′am (ăd′ăm), *a.* *Furniture.* Designating a style introduced under George III. by the brothers Adam, English architects. The details are usually those of Sheraton, combined to give a dainty effect imitative of classic art.
Ad′am-and-Eve′, *n.* The puttyroot (*Aplectrum spicatum*); also, any of several other bulbous plants, as *Arethusa bulbosa*, *Erythronium giganteum*, etc. *U. S.*
ad′a-mant (ăd′*ȧ*-mănt), *n.* [ME. *adamaunt*, *adamant*, diamond, magnet, OF. *adamant*, L. *adamas*, *adamantis*, the hardest metal, fr. Gr. ἀδάμας, -αντος; ἀ- not + δαμᾶν to tame, subdue. In ME., from confusion with L. *adamare* to love, be attached to, the word meant also *magnet*, as in OF. and LL. See DIAMOND, TAME.] **1**. A stone imagined by some to be of impenetrable hardness; a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness; but in modern mineralogy it has no technical signification. Now, *Poetic* or *Rhetorical*, impenetrable hardness.

> Opposed the rocky orb
> Of tenfold *adamant*, his ample shield. *Milton.*
> My triumphant *adamant* of soul
> Is but the fix'd persuasion of success. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. Loadstone; magnet. *Obs.*

> As true to thee as steel to *adamant*. *Greene.*
> My ring is *adamant* to draw him forth. *Lyly.*

ad′a-man-te′an (ăd′*ȧ*-măn-tē′ăn), *a.* [L. *adamanteus*.] Of or pertaining to adamant; hard as adamant. *Milton.*
ad′a-man′tine (-măn′tĭn), *a.* [L. *adamantinus*, Gr. ἀδαμάντινος.] **1**. Made of, or having the qualities of, adamant; incapable of being broken, dissolved, or penetrated; immovable; impregnable; as, *adamantine* bonds or chains.

> Truth sits veiled there on the Bench, and never interposes an *adamantine* syllable. *Emerson.*
> Cromwell's *adamantine* courage was shown on many a field of battle. *Atlantic Monthly.*

2. *Min.* Like the diamond in hardness or luster.
3. *Dentistry.* Of or pertaining to the enamel of the teeth.
adamantine spar, corundum, esp. a dark grayish brown variety from India.
ad′a-man′tine (-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* *Chem.* Crystallized boron. It is very brittle, hard, and lustrous.
ad′a-man′to-blast (-tō-blăst), *n.* [See ADAMANT; -BLAST.] *Anat.* One of the columnar cells of the inner layer of the enamel organ, which produce and deposit the enamel on the surface of a developing tooth.
Ad′a-mas′tor (ăd′*ȧ*-măs′tẽr; *Pg.* ä′dä-mäs-tōr′), *n.* [Pg.] The Spirit of the Stormy Cape, — i. e., the Cape of Good Hope, — a hideous phantom described by Camoëns, in the fifth canto of the "Lusiad," as appearing by night to the fleet of Vasco da Gama, and predicting the woes which would befall subsequent expeditions to India.
Adam Cupid. In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a nickname of Cupid, prob. alluding to the archer Adam Bell of the old ballads.
A-dam′ic (*ȧ*-dăm′ĭk) }
A-dam′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling, Adam. — **A-dam′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Adamic earth, common red clay; — so called from a notion that *Adam* means *red earth*.
Ad′am-ite (ăd′ăm-īt), *n.* [From ADAM.] **1**. A descendant of Adam; a human being; also, a person who imitates Adam in going naked.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of any one of various sects reputed (probably in most cases falsely) to have gone naked in their (secret) religious assemblies, in imitation of the nakedness of Adam and Eve, either for immoral conduct or in proof of the absence of passion. Among the Adamites were: an African sect, probably nonexistent, mentioned by Epiphanius as extant in the 4th century; the followers of Picard, of the 15th century (see PICARD); and a sect said to have appeared in Austria in 1849. — **Ad′am-it-ism** (-ĭt-ĭz′m), *n.*
ad′am-ite, *n.* [After *Adam*, a French mineralogist.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of zinc occurring in various colors, and granular or in crusts. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 4.34–4.35.
Ad′am-it′ic (-ĭt′ĭk) }
Ad′am-it′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling, Adam or the Adamites.
Adam's ale. Water. *Colloq.*
Adam's apple. **1**. **a** A variety of the lime having depressions fancifully supposed to resemble the marks of Adam's teeth. **b** = ADAM'S-FIG. **c** The crape jasmine (*Tabernæmontana coronaria*).
2. The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck. It is particularly prominent in males, and is so called from a notion that it was caused by the forbidden fruit (an apple) sticking in the throat of Adam.
Ad′am-son ring (ăd′ăm-sŭn). A flat collapse ring riveted between the flanged ends of two consecutive sections of a boiler flue (forming an **Adamson flue**).
Ad′ams, Parson (ăd′ămz). In Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews," a character representing a simple-hearted, natural man, distinguished for his goodness of heart, poverty, learning, and ignorance of the world, combined with courage, modesty, and a thousand oddities.
Ad′an-so′ni-a (ăd′ăn-sō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Michel *Adanson*, a French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of bombacaceous trees containing two species, *A. digitata*, the baobab of Africa and India, and *A. gregorii*, the cream-of-tartar tree of Australia. They have palmately divided leaves, large white pendent flowers, and capsular fruit.
a-dapt′ (*ȧ*-dăpt′), *v. t.*; A-DAPT′ED; A-DAPT′ING. [L. *adaptare*; *ad* + *aptare* to fit: cf. F. *adapter*. See APT, ADEPT.] To make suitable; to fit, or suit; to adjust; to alter so as to fit for a new use; to change by adaptation; — often followed by *to* or *for*.

> Appeals *adapted* to his [man's] whole nature. *Angus.*
> Streets ill *adapted* for the residence of wealthy persons. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Comply, arrange, accommodate. See CONFORM.
ad′ap-ta′tion (ăd′ăp-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *adaptation*, LL. *adaptatio*.] **1**. Act or process of adapting, or state of being adapted. "*Adaptation* of the means to the end." *Erskine.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Physiol.* The process by which the eye accommodates itself to changes in the intensity of light by changes in the sensitiveness of the retina. **b** *Biol.* Modification of an animal or plant (or of its parts or organs) fitting it more perfectly for existence under the conditions of its environment. It is a gradual process, whose results usually become noticeable only in the evolution of a group or race, or at least only after a long series of generations. It is opposed to the influence of heredity.
3. That which is adapted; a modification for new uses; a change in form or structure. — **ad′ap-ta′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*
a-dapt′er, a-dap′tor (*ȧ*-dăp′tẽr), *n.* **1**. One that adapts (in any sense).

> He possessed both imagination and wit, but . . . sank into a mere *adaptor*. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* A straight or bent tube, or a vessel with two necks, used in connecting a retort or condenser with the receiver. **b** Any of various devices used in adjusting or fitting to each other the separate parts of apparatus or instruments, as of incandescent lights, or eyepieces of an optical instrument. **c** *Photog.* An attachment to a camera, adapting it to plates of various sizes.
a-dap′tion-ism (*ȧ*-dăp′shŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* The theory of O. Gruppe that religion is not due to an instinct of human nature, but originates from social causes and is propagated through contact of races.
a-dap′tive (*ȧ*-dăp′tĭv), *a.* Suited, given, or tending, to adaptation; showing adaptation; capable of adapting. "This higher species of *adaptive* power we call instinct." *Coleridge.* — **a-dap′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-dap′tive-ness**, *n.*
a-daw′lut (*ȧ*-dô′lŭt), *n.* [Hind. *'adālat*, fr. Ar.] A court of justice; — used in various names, esp. *Nizamut adawlut* and *Dewanny adawlut* (or *Nizamat adalat* and *Diwani adalat*), criminal and civil British (Mohammedan) courts (abolished in 1863), composing the *Sudder adawlut* (or *Sadr adalat*), or supreme court; also, in *Foujdary adawlut* (or *Faujdari adalat*), any of various local criminal courts, also now abolished. *India*
a-day′ (*ȧ*-dā′), *adv.* [See ADAYS.] **1**. By day. *Obs.* = ADAYS.
2. Daily; on each day.
a-days′ (*ȧ*-dāz′), *adv.* [*a-* (for *on*) + *day* + *-s* gen. ending. See -s.] By day, or every day; in the daytime. *Obs.*, except in the compound *nowadays*. *Fielding.*
add (ăd), *v. t.*; ADD′ED; ADD′ING. [L. *addere*; *ad* + *dare* to give, put (see DATE time), or perh. a root akin to E. *do*.] **1**. To give as a possession (*to* any one); to bestow (*on*).

> The Lord shall *add* to me another son. *Gen.* xxx. 24.

2. To join or unite, as one thing to another, or as several particulars, so as to increase the number, augment the quantity, enlarge the magnitude, or so as to form into one aggregate; *Math.*, to unite or combine (two or more numbers) into one sum, or quantity; to group into a single quantity (a series of quantities connected together by positive or negative signs, or by both). Hence: To sum up; to put together mentally; as, to *add* numbers; to *add* up a column.

> Back to thy punishment,
> False fugitive, and to thy speed *add* wings. *Milton*
> As easily as he can *add* together the ideas of two days. *Locke.*

3. To append, as a statement; to say further.

> He *added* that he would willingly consent to the entire abolition of the tax. *Macaulay*

to add up, to sum up; to find the sum of.

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a-cute′, *v. t.* To give an acute sound or accent to. *Rare.*
ac′u-te-nac′u-lum (ăk′ū-tē-năk′ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *acus* needle + *tenaculum* holder.] *Surg.* A needle holder.
a-cu′ti-a′tor (*ȧ*-kū′shĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* [LL.] In medieval times, a sharpener of weapons.
a-cu′ti-fo′li-ate (*ȧ*-kū′tĭ-), *a.* [L. *acutus* + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having sharp-pointed leaves.
a-cu′ti-lo′bate, *a.* [L. *acutus* sharp + E. *lobe*.] *Bot.* Having acute lobes, as some leaves.
a-cu′ti-plan′tar, *a.* [L. *acutus* pointed + *planta* sole of the foot.] Having the hinder part of the tarsus sharp-angled, as certain birds; — opposed to *latiplantar*.
a-cut′ish (*ȧ*-kūt′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
a′cu-ya′ri wood (ä′kōō-yä′rē). [Prob. fr. native name.] A fragrant wood of Guiana, obtained from *Terebinthus altissima*.
acw-. For old forms in *acw-* see the later forms in AQU-.
a-cy′a-no-blep′si-a (*ȧ*-sī′*ȧ*-nō-blĕp′sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *cyano-*, 1 + Gr. βλέψις sight.] *Med.* Inability to distinguish blue colors.
a-cy′a-nop′si-a (-nŏp′sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *cyano-*, 1 + *-opsia*.] *Med.* Acyanoblepsia.
ac′y-e′sis (ăs′ĭ-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See A- not; CYESIS.] *Med.* Absence of pregnancy; sterility. — **ac′y-et′ic** (-ĕt′ĭk), *a.*
ac′y-rol′o-gy (-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *acyrologia*, fr. Gr. ἀκυρολογία, lit., an improperly used word or saying.] Bad diction. — **ac′y-ro-log′i-cal** (-rō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ac′y-ro-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
acyse. ✝ ASSIZE.
a-cys′ti-a (*ȧ*-sĭs′tĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. κύστις bladder.] *Terat.* Absence of the bladder.
a-cys′ti-ner′vi-a (-nûr′vĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; CYSTI-; NERVE.] *Med.* Paralysis of the bladder.
a d. *Abbr.* After date.
ad., *or* **Ad.** *Abbr.* Adverb; advertisement; *Med.*, adde (L., add, *imper.*), addatur (L., let there be added); Adam.
a. d., *or* **A. D.** *Abbr.* Anno Domini; Ante diem (L., before the day); Archduke.
ad. Add. *Ref. Sp.*
Ad°. *Abbr.* Adagio.
A′da (ā′d*ȧ*), *n.* [Heb. *'Ādāh*.] Fem. prop. name.
‖ **ad a-bun′dan-ti-o′rem cau-te′-lam**. [L.] For greater caution.
‖ **ad ab-sur′dum**. [L.] To what is absurd; — in the phrases *reductio ad absurdum* and *argumentum ad absurdum*, or occasionally short for one of them.
ad-act′, *v. t.* [L. *adactus*, p. p. of *adigere*.] To compel; drive. *Obs.* — **ad-ac′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
a-dad′, *interj.* [Cf. EGAD.] Egad; indeed; — expressing emphasis or asseveration. *Obs.*
Ad′a-da (ăd′*ȧ*-d*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
Ad′a-dah. *Bib.*
a-dæ′mon-ist, *n.* [*a-* not + *dæmon*.] One who denies existence of demons, esp. of the Devil.
adæquate. Var. of ADEQUATE.
ad′ag (ăd′*ȧ*ᴋ), *n.* [Gael. Cf. HADDOCK.] The haddock. *Scot.*
a-da′ga (*ȧ*-dä′g*ȧ*), *n.* An Asiatic weapon with a short broad blade transverse to the shaft.
a′da-giet′to (ä′dä-jĕt′tō), *a. & adv.* [It., dim. of *adagio*.] *Music.* Not quite so slow as adagio. — *n.* A short adagio.
ad′a-gy (ăd′*ȧ*-jĭ), *n.* [L. *adagium*.] Adage. *Obs.*
A′dah (ā′d*ȧ*). *Bib.*
Ad′a-i′a (ăd′ā-ī′*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
A-da′iah (*ȧ*-dā′y*ȧ*; *ȧ*-dī′*ȧ*). *Bib.*
Ad′a-i′as (ăd′ā-ī′*ȧ*s). *D. Bib.*
adalat. Var. of ADAWLUT.
Ad′a-li (ăd′*ȧ*-lī). *D. Bib.*
A-da′li-a (*ȧ*-dā′lĭ-*ȧ*; ăd′*ȧ*-lī′*ȧ*). *Bib.*
‖ **a′da-lid′** (ä′thä-lēth′; 164), *n.* [Sp.] A chief or commander of a troop; later, a guide.
Ad′a-line, *n.* Var. of ADELINE.
‖ **a-daw′lut-al-ka′zi** (*ȧ*-dô′lŭt-ăl-kä′zĭ), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *'adālat al qādī*.] The adawlut, or court, of a kazi. *India.*
Ad′a-ma (ăd′*ȧ*-m*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
Ad′a-mah. *Bib.*
ad′a-man′toid, *n.* [*adamant* + *-oid*.] *Cryst.* A hexoctahedron, as in the diamond.
ad-am′bu-la′cral (ăd-ăm′bū-lā′krăl), *a.* [*ad-* by, near + *ambulacrum*.] *Zoöl.* Adjacent to the ambulacra. — *n.* In starfishes, any of a series of ossicles lying along the ambulacral grooves.
Ad′am-hood, *n.* Manhood; humanity. *Rare.*
Ad′a-mi (ăd′*ȧ*-mī; *ȧ*-dā′mī). *Bib.*
ad′am-ine (ăd′ăm-ĭn), *n.* *Min.* Adamite.
Ad′am-ite, *n.* An adherent of John Quincy Adams; — a nickname from 1821 to 1832. *U. S.*
Ad′am kad′mon. [Heb *ādām* man + *qadmoni* first.] *Jewish Theol.* Lit., the first or original man; the archetypal man.
A′dam-kie′wicz's re-ac′tion (ä′däm-kyĕ′vĭch-ĭz). *Chem.* A reaction exhibited by albuminous substances when treated with concentrated sulphuric acid in acetic acid solution, and evidenced by a violet coloration
Ad′am's-cup′, *n.* The huntsman's-cup.
Ad′am's-fig′, *n.* The plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*).
Ad′am's-flan′nel, *n.* The mullein.
Ad′am's-nee′dle, *n.* *Bot.* **a** A commonly cultivated species of *Yucca* (*Y. filamentosa*); — called also *Adam's-needle-and-thread*. **b** *pl.* The lady's-comb.
Adam's wine. Water; Adam's ale. *Tennyson.*
‖ **ad a-mus′sim**, *or* **ad′a-mus′sim**, *adv.* [L.] According to a rule or level; exactly.
a-dance′, *adv.* Dancing.
A-dang′ (*ȧ*-dăng′), *n.* A Malay-Negrito people of Luzon.
a-dan′gle, *adv.* Dangling.
A′da-pa (ä′dä-pä), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* The hero of an ancient nature myth interpreted as depicting the triumph of the spring sun over storm deities, and involving also the doctrine of the loss of immortality to man through a deception practiced upon him by Ea, his creator. Adapa was identified by later Babylonians with Marduk.
a-dapt′, *a.* Fitted; suited. *Obs.*
a-dapt′a-bl. Adaptable. *Ref. Sp.*
a-dapt′a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE. — **a-dapt′a-bil′i-ty**, **-a-ble-ness**, *n.*
a-dapt′ate, *v. t.* To adapt. *Obs.*
a-dapt′a-tive, *a.* Adaptive. — **a-dapt′a-tive-ness**, *n.*
a-dapt′ed-ness, *n.* State or quality of being adapted; fitness.
a-dap′tion (*ȧ*-dăp′shŭn), *n.* = ADAPTATION. — **a-dap′tion-al**, *a.*
a-dapt′i-tude, *n.* Adaptedness.
a-dap′tiv. Adaptive. *Ref. Sp.*
a-dapt′ly, *adv.* of ADAPT, *a.*
a-dapt′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
a-dap′tor, *n.* = ADAPTER.
ad′ap-to′ri-al, *a.* Adaptive.
A-dar′ (*ȧ*-där′; ā′dȧr), *n.* [Heb. *adār*.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.
‖ **ad ar-bi′tri-um** (är-bĭt′rĭ-ŭm). [L.] At will.
a-dar′ce (*ȧ*-där′sē), *n.* [L. *adarce*, *adarca*, Gr. ἀδάρκη.] A soft and porous saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia, formerly used in skin diseases.
Ad′a-re′zer (ăd′*ȧ*-rē′zẽr). *D. Bib.*
a-dar′me (ä-där′mā), *n.* [Sp.] See WEIGHT.
ad′ar-tic′u-la′tion, *n.* [*ad-* + *articulation*.] = ARTHRODIA.
Ad′a-sa (ăd′*ȧ*-s*ȧ*). *Bib.*
‖ **ad a′stra** (ăs′tr*ȧ*). [L.] To the stars; to an exalted place; to heaven.
‖ **ad a′stra per a′spe-ra** (ăs′pē-r*ȧ*). [L.] To the stars through difficulties (rough things); — the motto of Kansas.
ad′a-ti (ăd′*ȧ*-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIS (-tĭz). Also **ad′a-ty**; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A fine cotton or muslin cloth exported from Bengal.
‖ **ad auc-to′ri-ta′tem præ-stan′-dam**. [L.] *Law.* In order to give authority.
a-daunt′, *v. t.* [ME. *adaunten* to overpower, OF *adonter* See DAUNT.] To daunt; subdue; mitigate. *Obs.*
a-daw′, *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *of dawe* out of life, prop. from day, AS. *of dagum* from days.] To subdue; daunt. *Obs.*
a-daw′, **adawe**, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *adawen* to wake; *a-* + *dawen*, *dagen*, to dawn.] To awaken; arouse. *Obs.*
a-dawn′, *adv.* Dawning.
Ad′a-zer (ăd′*ȧ*-zẽr). *D. Bib.*
a-daz′zle, *adv.* Dazzling.
‖ **ad ba′cu-lum** (băk′ū-lŭm). [L.] To the rod; — of an appeal to force rather than reason.
Ad′be-el (ăd′bē-ĕl; -bēl). *Bib.*
A.D.C. *Abbr.* Aid-de-camp.
‖ **ad ca-len′das Græ′cas**. [L.] Var. of AD KALENDAS GRÆCAS.
‖ **ad cap-tan′dum**. [L.] For the sake of pleasing; — said of an argument addressed primarily to sentiments, desires, or passions.
‖ **ad cap-tan′dum vul′gus**. [L.] To catch the crowd.
adcertain. ✝ ASCERTAIN.
‖ **ad cle′rum**. [L.] To the clergy.
‖ **ad cru-me′nam**. [L.] To the purse.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

add (ăd), *v. i.* **1**. To make an addition. *To add to*, to augment; increase. "I will *add to* your yoke." 1 *Kings* xii. 14.
2. To perform the mathematical operation of addition.

ad'da (ăd'ȧ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] The common Egyptian skink (*Scincus officinalis*), superstitiously supposed to cure leprosy and other diseases.

ad'dax (ăd'ăks), *n.* [L., an animal with twisted horns; of African origin.] A large light-colored antelope (*Addax nasomaculatus*), of North Africa, Arabia, and Syria. It is now believed to be the *Strepsiceros* (twisted horn) of the ancients. By some it is thought to be the *pygarg* of the Bible (*Deut.* xiv. 5).

Addax.

add'ed, *p. p.* & *p. a.* of ADD.
added damages, *Law*, exemplary damages. — **a. money**, *Sporting*, money in addition to entrance fees, purse, or stake, given usually by the track or association as an extra inducement for entries.

ad'dend (ăd'ĕnd; ă-dĕnd'), *n.* [See ADDENDUM.] *Math.* A number or quantity to be added to another, called the *augend*; thus, in $a + b$, *a* is the *augend* and *b* the *addend*.

ad-den'da (ă-dĕn'dȧ), *n.* *Mach.* The pitch circle of a wheel.

ad-den'dum (ă-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., fr. *addere* to add.] **1**. A thing to be added; an addition.
2. *Mach.* **a** That part of a tooth of a gear wheel or a rack between the pitch circle or line and the extreme point of the tooth. **b** Short for ADDENDUM CIRCLE.
Syn. — See APPENDIX.

addendum circle. *Mach.* The circle touching the extreme points of the teeth of a circular gear wheel.

add'er (ăd'ẽr), *n.* [See ADD.] One that adds; specif., a machine for adding numbers.

ad'der (ăd'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *addere*, *naddere*, *eddre*, AS. *nǣdre*, adder, snake; akin to OS. *nādra*, D. *adder*, OHG. *nātara*, G. *natter*, Goth. *nadrs*, Icel. *naðr*, masc., *naðra*, fem., and prob. to W. *neidr*, Corn. *naddyr*, Ir. *nathair*, L. *natrix* water snake. *An adder* is for *a nadder*.] **1**. A serpent. *Obs.*
2. Any of several snakes; esp.: **a** The common viper of Europe (*Vipera berus*), which reaches about two feet in length, and is the only British poisonous reptile. **b** A puff adder of Africa. See PUFF ADDER. **c** In North America, any of several harmless snakes; as, the milk *adder*, puffing *adder*, etc. **d** = SEA ADDER.
☞ In the Scriptures the name is given to several venomous serpents, — sometimes to the horned viper (*Cerastes*).

ad'der's-mouth' (ăd'ẽrz-mouth'), *n.* **a** Any orchid of the genus *Achroanthes*. **b** The snakemouth.

ad'der's-tongue' (-tŭng'), *n.* **a** A fern of the genus *Ophioglossum*; — so called from the shape of its fruiting spike. **b** Any of several plants somewhat resembling the above, as the cuckoopint, the lily of the valley, etc. *Dial. Eng.* **c** The rattlesnake plantain. **d** The dogtooth violet.

add'i-ble (ăd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*add* + *-ible*. See -ABLE.] Capable of being added. — **add'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ad-dict' (ă-dĭkt'), *v. t.*; AD-DICT'ED; AD-DICT'ING. [L. *addictus*, p. p of *addicere* to adjudge, devote; *ad* + *dicere* to say. See DICTION.] **1**. To adjudge (to); to deliver under decree of a court; fig., to give over or surrender (to). *Obs., except as a Roman Law term.*
2. To apply habitually; to give (one's self) up or over (to) as a constant practice; to devote; habituate; — with *to*.

They *addict* themselves to the civil law. *Evelyn.*
That part of mankind that *addict* their minds to speculation. *Adventurer.*
His genius *addicted* him to the study of antiquity. *Fuller.*
A man gross . . . and *addicted* to low company. *Macaulay.*
The land about is exceedingly *addicted* to wood. *Evelyn.*

ad-dict'ed, *p. p.* & *p. a.* of ADDICT. — **ad-dict'ed-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Accustomed, habituated, inclined, prone, attached. — ADDICTED, DEVOTED. ADDICTED, often used in a bad sense (as, *addicted* to wine, to stealing), refers to one who is given up or strongly inclined to some object, practice, or pursuit; as, "*addicted* to study" (*Gibbon*); "greatly *addicted* to black letter" (*Hazlitt*); "the genius of the Italians, which is so much *addicted* to music and ceremony" (*Addison*). DEVOTED expresses habitual earnestness in the pursuit of some object, and is always taken in a good sense; "To be wholly *devoted* to some intellectual exercise is to have succeeded in life" (*Stevenson*). See DEDICATE.

ad-dic'tion (ă-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *addictio* an adjudging.] **1**. State of being addicted; devotion; inclination. "His *addiction* was to courses vain." *Shak.*
2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A formal award or assignment of a person or thing to another, esp. one made by a prætor or other magistrate, as of a debtor to his creditor.

add'ing, *p. a.* & *vb. n.* of ADD.
adding machine, any of several more or less automatic mechanical devices for performing arithmetical addition.

Ad'di-so'ni-an (ăd'ĭ-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Like or pertaining to Joseph Addison or his style of writing; hence, clear and polished in diction.

Ad'di-son's dis-ease' (ăd'ĭ-sŭnz dĭz-ēz'). [After Thomas *Addison*, M. D., of London, who first described it, in 1855.] *Med.* A morbid condition causing a peculiar brownish discoloration of the skin, and due to disease of the suprarenal capsules. It is characterized by marked emaciation, progressive anæmia, and extreme asthenia. It is a chronic, fatal malady.

ad-dit'a-ment (ă-dĭt'ȧ-mĕnt; ăd'ĭ-tȧ-; 277), *n.* [L. *additamentum*, fr. *additus*, p. p.] An addition; thing added.

My persuasion that the latter verses of the chapter were an *additament* of a later age. *Coleridge.*

ad-di'tion (ă-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *addition*, L. *additio*, fr. *addere* to add.] **1**. Act or process of adding; specif., *Arith.*, the uniting of two or more numbers into one sum; hence, *Alg.*, etc., any analogous process; — opposed in this sense to *subtraction* or *diminution*, but extended in *Math.* to include the simplification of any expression composed of a series of terms strung together with positive or negative signs, or both, by grouping them into one expression.
2. *Symbolic Logic.* The aggregation of classes, or of terms considered with reference to their denotation.
3. *Math.* That part of arithmetic, algebra, etc., that treats of addition (def. 1).
4. Anything added; increase; augmentation; accession.
5. Specif.: **a** A part added to a building, either by being built so as to form one architectural whole with it, or by being joined with it in some way, as by a passage, and used so that one is a necessary adjunct or appurtenance of the other, or so that both constitute in use and purpose one and the same building. **b** A plot or section of a village, town, or city laid out into lots, streets, etc., in addition to the part already so laid out. The term does not import any addition to the territorial limit or boundary of the corporation. *Local, U. S.*
6. Something added to a man's name by way of description or title; as, John Doe, *Esq.*; Richard Roe, *Gent.*; Robert Dale, *Mason*; Thomas Way, *of Troy*. *Obs. or Law.*

By the 1 Hen. V. (1413) c. 5, all indictments were required to set forth the Christian name, surname, and *addition* of the state and degree, mystery, [trade], town, or place, and the county of the offender, and all this to identify his person. . . . And now, by the Criminal Procedure Act, 1851, section 24, it has been enacted that no want of, or imperfection in, the *addition* of the defendant, shall vitiate an indictment. *Stephen's Comm.*

7. *Her.* Something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor; — opposed to *abatement*.
Syn. — Increase, accession, appendage, adjunct.
point or note of addition, *Music*, the dot (sense 4). *Obs.*

ad-di'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Added; supplemental; coming by way of addition. — **ad-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
additional accompaniments, *Music*, accompaniments or parts of a composition not in the original score, but added by another hand. — **A. Petition and Advice**. See *Humble Petition and Advice*, under HUMBLE. — **a. second lieutenant**, in the United States army, a supernumerary second lieutenant.

addition product. *Chem.* A product formed by the addition of one or more ingredients to a compound, without accompanying loss such as occurs in substitution; as, ethylene chloride is a chlorine *addition product* of ethylene.

addition theorem. *Math.* A formula expressing a function of the sum of two arguments through the same or related functions of the single argument; as,

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x\sqrt{1-\sin^2 y} + \sin y\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}.$$

ad'di-tive (ăd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *additivus*.] Proper to be added; positive; capable of being joined so as to cause quantitative increase; involving, or characterized by, addition; — opposed to *subtractive*.
additive property, *Physics & Chem.*, a property the numerical value of which is equal to the sum of the values for the component parts, as molecular weight, which is the sum of the weights of the component atoms.

ad'dle (ăd''l), *v. t.* & *i.*; AD'DLED (-'ld); AD'DLING (-lĭng). [ME. *adlen*, *adilen*, to gain, acquire; prob. fr. Icel. *ōðlask* to acquire property, akin to *ōðal* property. Cf. ALLODIAL.] *Dial. Eng.* **1**. To earn by labor.
2. To thrive; ripen; yield fruit.

Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more. *Tusser.*

ad'dle, *n.* Earnings; wages. *Dial. Eng.*

ad'dle, *n.* [AS. *adela*; akin to G. *addel* urine, OSw. *adel*.] Liquid filth; mire. *Obs.*

ad'dle, *a.* Having lost the power of development, and become rotten, as eggs; putrid. Hence: Unfruitful or confused, as brains; muddled. *Dryden.*

ad'dle, *v. t.* & *i.* To make addle; to grow addle; muddle; as, an *addled* brain. "Their eggs were *addled*." *Cowper.*
Addled Parliament, *Eng. Hist.*, the parliament summoned by James I. in April, 1614, and angrily dissolved by him in June, before it had passed any acts, on its refusal to grant supplies until the king had considered certain demands.

ad'dle-brain', **ad'dle-head'**, **ad'dle-pate'**, *n.* A foolish or dull-witted fellow. *Colloq.*

ad'dle-brained' (brānd'), **ad'dle-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd), **ad'dle-pat'ed** (-pāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Dull-witted; stupid. "The *addle-brained* Oberstein." *Motley.* "Dull and *addle-pated*." *Dryden.* — **ad'dle-pat'ed-ness**, *n.*

ad-dorsed' (ă-dôrst'), *a.* [L. *ad* + *dorsum*, back: cf. F. *adossé*.] *Her.* Set or turned back to back.

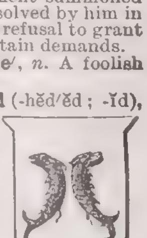

Addorsed. (*Her.*)

ad-dress' (ă-drĕs'), *v. t.*; AD-DRESSED' (-drĕst') or AD-DREST'; AD-DRESS'ING. [ME. *adressen* to raise erect, adorn, OF. *adrecier* to straighten, address, F. *adresser*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *drecier*, F. *dresser*, to straighten, arrange. See DRESS, *v.*] **1**. To aim, as a missile; direct. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

And this good knight his way with me *addrest*. *Spenser.*

2. To straighten; arrange; put right. *Obs.*
3. To prepare or make ready. *Obs.*

His foe was soon *addressed*. *Spenser.*

4. Reflexively: **a** To prepare one's self; to apply one's skill or energies (*to* some object); to betake; to direct one's speech or discourse (*to* a person).

These men *addressed* themselves to the task. *Macaulay.*

b To clothe or array; to dress. *Archaic.*

Tecla . . . *addressed* herself in man's apparel. *Jewel.*

5. To direct, as words (*to* any one or anything); to make, as a speech, petition, etc. (*to* any one, an audience).

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to him. *Dryden.*

6. To direct speech to; to make a communication to, whether spoken or written; to apply to by words, as by a speech, petition, etc.; to speak to; accost.

The representatives of the nation *addressed* the king. *Swift.*

7. To direct in writing, as a letter; to superscribe, or to direct and transmit; as, he *addressed* a letter.
8. To make suit to as a lover; to court; woo.
9. *Com.* To consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor; as, the ship was *addressed* to a factor.
Syn. — ADDRESS, ACCOST. ADDRESS implies that one's words are especially directed to some particular person or persons; ACCOST conveys the idea of speaking first, and may imply going up to some one to address him. See GREET.

"To you four, sirs," replied the Knight, *addressing* those who had spoken. . . . The Disinherited Knight then *addressed* his discourse to Baldwin. *Scott.*
He *accosted* me with excessive warmth. *Poe.*

to address the ball, *Golf*, to take aim at the ball, adjusting the grip on the club, the attitude of the body, etc.

ad-dress' (ă-drĕs'), *v. i.* *Obs.* **1**. To prepare; to set about. "Let us *address* to tend on Hector's heels." *Shak.*
2. To direct speech or attentions.

Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *addrest*. *Dryden.*

ad-dress', *n.* [Cf. F. *adresse*. See ADDRESS, *v. t.*] **1**. Act of preparing one's self. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Act of addressing one's self or one's words to a person.
3. A formal communication, either written or spoken; discourse; speech; a formal application to any one; petition; a formal statement on some subject or special occasion; as, an *address* of thanks; an *address* to the voters.
4. Direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence of the person addressed.
5. Manner of speaking to another; delivery; as, a man of pleasing or insinuating *address*.
6. Attention in the way of courtship; — usually in *pl.*; as, to pay one's *addresses* to a lady. *Addison.*
7. Skill; skillful management; dexterity; adroitness.

It was now a trial of *address* between these various . . . gentlemen, who should first pounce upon the victim. *C. Lever.*

8. *Com.* Directing, dispatching, or consigning, as a ship.
9. *Law.* In equity practice, the part of a bill called the *direction* in the United States. See DIRECTION, *n.*, 7.
Syn. — Discourse, harangue, oration, petition, lecture, readiness, ingenuity, tact, adroitness. See SPEECH, TACT.

ad-dress'ee' (ă-drĕs'ē'), *n.* One to whom anything, as a letter, is addressed.

ad-dress'er (ă-drĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who addresses; specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.*, one of those who signed petitions to Charles II. in 1680 for an assembling of Parliament.

ad-dress'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who addresses; an addresser; specif., one who addresses a letter of credit.

ad-duce' (ă-dūs'), *v. t.*; AD-DUCED' (-dūst'); AD-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *adducere*, *adductum*, to lead or bring to; *ad* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE; cf. ADDUCT.] To bring forward or offer, as an argument, passage, or consideration which bears on a statement or case; to cite; allege.

Enough could not be *adduced* to satisfy the purpose of illustration. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Present, advance, assign; quote, name. See ALLEGE.

ad-du'cent (ă-dū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *adducens*, p. pr.] *Physiol.* Causing adduction; adducting; — opposed to *abducent*.

ad-duct' (ă-dŭkt'), *v. t.*; AD-DUCT'ED; AD-DUCT'ING. [L. *adductus*, p. p. of *adducere*. See ADDUCE.] *Physiol.* To draw toward the axis of the body or the middle line.

ad-duc'tion (ă-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *adduction*.] **1**. Act of adducing, or bringing forward.

An *adduction* of facts . . . from various quarters. *I. Taylor.*

2. *Physiol.* The action by which the parts of the body are drawn towards its long axis or median line, or by which two similar parts, as two fingers, are brought together and parallel; — opposed to *abduction*.

ad-duc'tive (ă-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Adducting, or bringing towards or to something.

ad-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., prop., a drawer toward.] *Anat.* **a** A muscle which causes adduction. **b** A muscle which closes the valves of a bivalve shell. There are generally two adductors in mollusks; but sometimes there is only one, as in the oyster and scallop. It is the part of the scallop which is used as food.

-ade. [F. *-ade*, fr. Sp., Pg., or Pr. *-ada*, or It. *-ata*, fr. LL. *-ata*.] A noun suffix signifying: **a** *Act* or *action*; as in cannon*ade*, gamb*ade*, promen*ade*, etc. **b** *Result* or *product* (of an action); *thing made* (by a certain act or process or from certain materials); as in lemon*ade*, marmal*ade*, orange*ade*, tors*ade*, arc*ade*, etc. **c** A *body or aggregate concerned in an action or process*; as in brig*ade*, cavalc*ade*, etc.

-ade. A suffix derived, through F. *-ade*, fr. Gr. -άς, -άδος, of which the regular Eng. representative is *-ad*; as in dec*ade*.

a-deem' (ȧ-dēm'), *v. t.*; A-DEEMED' (-dēmd'); A-DEEM'ING.

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add. *Abbr.* Additional, additions; adde (L., add, *imperative*), or addatur (L., let there be added).
add'a-ble, *a.*, **add'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* = ADDIBLE, ADDIBILITY.
add'-add', *n.* [Native name.] The leaves of the shrub *Celastrus serratus*, used as an antiperiodic.
‖ **ad dam'num**. [L.] *Law.* Lit., to the damage; — used to designate that part of the writ stating the plaintiff's damage.
Ad'dan (ăd'ăn). *Bib.*
Ad'dar (ăd'är). *Bib.*
ad'da-ty. Var. of ADATI.
addaunt. † ADAUNT.
ad-debt'ed, *a.* [ME. *endetten* to indebt.] Indebted. *Obs.*
ad-dec'i-mate, *v. t.* [L. *addecimare* to tithe.] To tithe. *Obs.*
add'ed-ly, *adv.* of ADDED.
ad-deem', *v. t.* [*a-* + *deem*.] To award; adjudge. *Obs.*
adder bead, gem, *or* **stone**. *Archæol.* A kind of round perforated stone or glass bead, occasionally found in Great Britain, and popularly believed to cure adder bites. Adder stones are supposed by archæologists to have been spindle whorls.
ad'der-bolt', *n.* [*adder* + *bolt* an arrow; — prob. alluding to its rapid flight or its supposed poisonous sting.] A dragon fly. *Eng.*
ad'der-cap'. Var. of ATTERCOP.
ad'der-fish', *n.* = SEA ADDER.
adder fly. A dragon fly.
ad'der-foot'ed, *a.* Dragon-footed. *Poetic.*
adder's-fern, *n.* The common polypody.
adder's-flower, *n.* Red campion.
adder's-grass, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Male orchis. **b** Adder's-tongue.
ad'der's-meat', *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The cuckoopint. **b** The stichwort, *Alsine holostea*.
ad'der-spit', *n.* *Bot.* The common brake.
ad'der's-spear', *n.* The adder's-tongue.
adder's violet. The rattlesnake plantain.
ad'der-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Common bistort. **b** Blueweed.
addes. † ADZ.
addetted. † ADDEBTED.
Ad'di (ăd'ī). *Bib.*
ad'dice. † ADZ.
ad'di-cent (ăd'ĭ-sĕnt), *n.* [L. *addicens*, *-entis*.] *Rom. Law.* One who transfers by official authority, or addicts, a thing.
ad-dict', *p. p.* [L. *addictus*, p. p.] Addicted; devoted. *Obs.*
‖ **ad-dic'ti-o** (ă-dĭk'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* Addiction, as in **ad-dic'ti-o in di'em**, a kind of formal sale, to take absolute effect on a day certain in case of no previous better offer.
‖ **ad di'em**. [L.] At the, or a, day.
ad-dight'. † ADIGHT.
ad'dill. † ADDLE.
ad'di-ment, *n.* [L., as if *addimentum* an addition.] *Physiol. Chem.* A fermentlike substance normally present in blood serum; an alexin. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.
‖ **ad'dio'** (äd'dyō'), *interj.* [It.] Adieu!
ad'dis. † ADZ.
Ad'di-son of the North (ăd'ĭ-sŭn). Henry Mackenzie (1745–1831), the Scottish novelist, — an epithet probably alluding to his editing the "Mirror" and the "Lounger," publications modeled after the "Spectator."
ad-dit'a-men'ta-ry, *a.* Additional. *Rare.*
ad-di'tion (ă-dĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* **1**. To add to the name of; to style. *Obs.*
2. To add together. *Rare.*
ad-di'tion-al, *n.* Something added. *Rare.*
ad-di'tion-a-ry, *a.* Additional. *Rare.*
ad'di-ti'tious (ăd'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *additicius*.] Additive. *Rare.*
ad'di-to-ry, *a.* Tending to add; making addition. *Rare.*
ad'dle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
ad'dle-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ad'dle-plot, *n.* A marplot.
ad'dlings, **ad'dlins**, *n. pl.* [See ADDLE to earn.] Earnings; addle. *Dial. Eng.*
Ad'do (ăd'ō). *Bib.*
Ad'don (ăd'ŏn). *Bib.*
ad-doom', *v. t.* [*a-* + *doom*.] To adjudge. *Obs.*
addoube. † ADUB.
addoulce. † ADDULCE.
addre. † ADDER.
ad-dress'er-ess, *n.* Fem. of ADDRESSER. *Obs.*
ad-dres'sion, *n.* Act of addressing or directing one's course. *Obs. & R.*
ad-dress'ly, *adv.* With address; courteously. *Obs. & R.*
ad-dress'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Obs.*
ad-drest', *pret.* & *p. p.* of ADDRESS. *Rare or Ref. Sp.*
ad-du'bi-ta'tion (ă-dū'bĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *addubitatio*.] A doubting. *Obs.*
ad-duce'a-ble, *a.* Adducible.
ad-duc'er (ă-dūs'ẽr), *n.* One who adduces.
ad-duc'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ad-duc'tor bre'vis, **ad-duc'tor lon'gus**, **ad-duc'tor mag'nus**. [L.] *Anat.* Three powerful muscles of the human thigh, arising from the pelvis and inserted into the linea aspera of the femur. See MAN, *Illust.*
adductor impressions. *Zoöl.* In bivalve shells, the scars of the valves marking the attachment of the adductor muscles.
ad-dulce', *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *dulcis* sweet; cf. F. *adoucir*.] To sweeten; soothe. *Obs.*
Ad'dus (ăd'ŭs). *Bib.*
a-dead', *a.* & *adv.* Dead. *Rare.*
a-dead'en, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ādēadan*.] To kill; to die. *Obs.*
a-deave', *v. t.* [*a-* 2 + *deave*.] To make deaf. *Obs.*
a-debt'ed. † ADDEBTED.
a-deep', *adv.* Deeply; in the deep.

[L. *adimere, ademptum*, to take away ; *ad* + *emere* to buy, orig. to take.] *Law.* To revoke, as a legacy, grant, etc., or to satisfy (it) by some other gift. See ADEMPTION.

a-de′lo- (ȧ-dē′lō- ; ăd′ē-lō-). Combining form from Greek ἄδηλος, *not apparent, concealed.*

A-de′lo-chor′da (-kôr′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ADELO- ; CHORD.] *Zoöl.* The lowest division of the phylum Chordata. See BALANOGLOSSUS.

-a-del′phous (-ȧ-dĕl′fŭs). [Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] *Bot.* A suffix used to signify (so many) *bundle(s) of stamens united by their filaments ;* as in mon*adelphous*, di*adelphous*, etc.

a-dempt′ (ȧ-dĕmpt′), *p. p.* [L. *ademptus*, p. p. See ADEEM.] Taken away. *Obs.*

a-dempt′ed (ȧ-dĕmp′tĕd), *p. a.* *Law.* Taken away ; — said of a legacy, or the like, revoked by a testator.

a-demp′tion (ȧ-dĕmp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ademptio.*] *Law.* Act of adeeming ; the revocation or taking away of a grant, donation, legacy, or the like, whether by some act, as previous payment, showing such an intention by the testator, as in the case of a general legacy, or by the sale, disposal, or destruction of the subject of a specific legacy, etc.

Ademption is the extinction or withdrawal of a legacy in consequence of some act of the testator equivalent to its revocation, or clearly indicative of intention to revoke. 179 *U. S.* 606.

ad′e-nal′gi-a (ăd′ē-năl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in a gland.

Ad′e-nan-the′ra (ăd′ē-năn-thē′rȧ), *n.* [NL. See ADENO- ; ANTHER.] *Bot.* A small genus of mimosaceous timber trees, of East India. See RED SANDALWOOD, BARBADOS PRIDE.

a-de′ni-a (ȧ-dē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀδήν a gland.] *Med.* A general glandular enlargement.

a-den′i-form (ȧ-dĕn′ĭ-fôrm ; ăd′ē-nĭ- ; 277), *a.* [*adeno-* + *-form.*] Like a gland.

ad′e-nine (ăd′ē-nĭn ; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin**. [*adeno-* + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_5H_5N_5$, extracted from many glandular organs, from tea, etc., and obtained as a decomposition product of true nucleins, hence called a *nuclein base.* It is closely related to uric acid, and is also known as *6-amino-purine.*

ad′e-ni′tis (-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Glandular inflammation.

ad′e-ni-za′tion (ăd′ē-nĭ-zā′shŭn ; -nī-zā′-), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] *Med.* Adenoid degeneration.

adeno-, aden-. Combining forms fr. Gr. ἀδήν, ἀδένος, *gland.*

ad′e-no-car′ci-no′ma (ăd′ē-nō-kär′sĭ-nō′mȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* -NOMATA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A carcinomatous adenoma. — **ad′e-no-car′ci-nom′a-tous** (-nŏm′ȧ-tŭs ; -nō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

ad′e-nog′ra-phy (-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-graphy.*] Description of the glands. — **ad′e-no-graph′ic** (-nō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

ad′e-noid (ăd′ē-noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀδενοειδής glandular ; ἀδήν gland + εἶδος form.] *Anat.* **a** Like or pertaining to a gland. **b** Of, like, or pertaining to, **adenoid tissue**, a form of tissue found in the lymph nodes (often called *lymph glands*), and elsewhere, and more properly termed *lymphoid tissue.* See LYMPHOID. — *n.* *Med.* A swelling produced by hypertrophy of the adenoid tissue in the root of the nasopharynx ; — usually in *pl.*

ad′e-nol′o-gy (-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-logy.*] Physiology of the glands. — **ad′e-no-log′i-cal** (-nō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ad′e-no′ma (ăd′ē-nō′mȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL. ; *adeno-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A benign tumor of a glandlike structure ; morbid enlargement of a gland. — **ad′e-nom′a-tous** (-nŏm′ȧ-tŭs ; -nō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

ad′e-no-my-o′ma (-nō-mī-ō′mȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL. ; *adeno-* + *myoma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of glandular and muscular tissue.

ad′e-no-myx-o′ma (-mĭk-sō′mȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL. ; *adeno-* + *myxoma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of glandular and mucous tissue.

ad′e-nop′a-thy (ăd′ē-nŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of a gland.

a-den′o-phore (ȧ-dĕn′ō-fōr ; 277), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* The stalk or pedicel of a nectar gland.

ad′e-noph′o-rous (ăd′ē-nŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*adeno-* + *-phorous.*] *Bot.* Producing glands.

ad′e-no-sar-co′ma (ăd′ē-nō-sär-kō′mȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL. ; *adeno-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of adenomatous and sarcomatous tissue.

ad′e-no-scle-ro′sis (-sklē-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* The hardening of a gland.

ad′e-nose (ăd′ē-nōs ; 277), *a.* Like a gland ; full of glands; adenoid.

Ad′e-nos′to-ma (-nŏs′tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *-stoma.*] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous evergreen shrubs having small white panicled flowers, the calyx being tipped with five glands. The two species are natives of the Pacific coast of the United States. See CHAMISAL.

ad′e-not′o-my (ăd′ē-nŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-tomy.*] Incision or dissection of glands. — **ad′e-no-tom′ic** (-nō-tŏm′ĭk), *a.*

A′den ul′cer (ä′dĕn ; ā′dĕn). [From *Aden*, in Arabia, where it occurs.] *Med.* A disease endemic in parts of tropical Asia, due to a specific microörganism which produces chronic ulcers on the limbs. It is often fatal. Called also *Cochin China ulcer, Persian ulcer, tropical ulcer*, etc.

A-deph′a-ga (ȧ-dĕf′ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ADEPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of Coleoptera containing certain families of predaceous beetles, as the tiger beetles, ground beetles, and water beetles. — **a-deph′a-gan** (-găn), *a. & n.*

a-deph′a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀδηφάγος voracious ; ἄδην to one's fill + φαγεῖν to eat.] **1.** *Med.* Voracious.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Adephaga.

a-dept′ (ȧ-dĕpt′), *n.* [L. *adeptus* obtained (sc. *artem*), that has obtained an art, p. p. of *adipisci* to arrive at, to obtain ; *ad* + *apisci* to pursue. See APT ; cf. ADAPT.] One fully skilled or well versed in anything ; a proficient ; as, *adepts* in philosophy ; specif., formerly, an alchemist who had attained the "great secret" (of transmutation of metals).

In less than two full years and a half . . . I became a true *adept*, and have the secret through the goodness of God. *G. Starkey.*

And beaus, *adepts* in everything profound *Cowper.*

Syn. — See EXPERT.

a-dept′, *a.* Well skilled ; completely versed ; thoroughly proficient. — **a-dept′ness**, *n.*

ad′e-qua-cy (ăd′ē-kwȧ-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being adequate ; sufficiency for a purpose.

ad′e-quate (-kwāt), *a.* [L. *adaequatus*, p. p. of *adaequare* to make equal to ; *ad* + *aequare* to make equal, *aequus* equal. See EQUAL.] Equal to or sufficient for some (specific) requirement ; proportionate, or correspondent ; fully sufficient ; as, powers *adequate* to a great work ; an *adequate* definition. Specif., legally sufficient : such as is lawfully and reasonably sufficient ; as, an *adequate* cause of passion ; an *adequate* remedy ; *adequate* compensation.

Ireland had no *adequate* champion. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Proportionate, commensurate, competent, suitable, fitting ; equal, full, satisfactory, ample. — ADEQUATE, SUFFICIENT, ENOUGH agree in the idea of competency. That is ADEQUATE which is equal to or commensurate with some requirement ; as, "causes *adequate* to the solution of the assumed inconsistency" (*Coleridge*). That is SUFFICIENT which completely fulfills some proposed end ; as, "In answer . . . it might have been almost *sufficient* to observe" (*Wordsworth*). That is ENOUGH which is regarded as satisfying desire or meeting a want ; as, "There are three things that are never satisfied, yea, four things say not, It is *enough*" (*Prov.* xxx. 15). *Enough* and *sufficient* are often used without discrimination. See FIT.

By *adequate* knowledge he [Spinoza] does not mean what is exhaustive and complete, but what, as far as it goes, is distinct and unconfused. . . . We may have an *adequate* idea of a circle, though we are unacquainted with all the properties which belong to it. *Froude.*

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have *sufficient* to finish it? *Luke* xiv. 28.

How can we say "*enough*" on earth —
"*Enough*" with such a craving heart? *C. Rossetti.*

adequate cause. See CAUSE. — **a. idea**, *Metaph.*, with Spinoza, an idea having all the intrinsic marks of a true idea ; with Locke, one perfectly representing the archetype from which the mind supposes it to be taken ; with Hume, one derived directly (as a sort of copy) from a sense impression. — **ad′e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **ad′e-quate-ness**, *n.*

ad′e-quate (-kwāt), *v. t.* **1.** To equalize ; to make adequate. *Rare.* *Fotherby.*
2. To equal. *Obs.* "It [is] an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity." *Shelford.*

ad′e-qua′tion (ăd′ē-kwā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *adaequatio.*] Act of adequating, or result of being adequated. *Bp. Barlow.*

ad′e-qua-tive (ăd′ē-kwā-tĭv), *a.* Equivalent ; adequate.

Ad-es′se-na′ri-an (ăd-ĕs′ē-nā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* [Formed fr. L. *adesse* to be present ; *ad* + *esse* to be.] *Eccl. Hist.* One (esp. of a sect of the 16th century) who believed in the real presence of Christ's body in the Eucharist, but not by transubstantiation.

ad′fix (ăd′fĭks), *n.* [L. *adfixus*, p. p. of *adfigere, affigere.* See AFFIX.] *Philol.* An element or particle added to a stem so as to form an inflected or agglutinate word.

ad-here′ (ăd-hēr′), *v. i. ;* AD-HERED′ (-hērd′) ; AD-HER′ING (-hēr′ĭng). [L. *adhaerere, adhaesum ; ad* + *haerere* to stick : cf. F. *adhérer.* Cf. HESITATE.] **1.** To stick fast or cleave, as a glutinous substance does ; to become joined or united ; as, wax *adheres* to the finger ; the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura.
2. To hold, be attached, or devoted ; to remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, opinion, or practice ; specif., to give support by some overt act of aid or assistance, including in a case of treason every act which, with regard to a domestic rebellion, would constitute an act of levying war ; as, men *adhere* to a party, a cause, a leader, a church.
3. To be consistent or coherent ; to be in accordance ; to agree. "Nor time nor place did then *adhere.*" *Shak.*
4. *Scots Law.* **a** To cohabit as husband or wife. **b** To affirm, or agree to, a prior judgment.

Syn. — Stick, cleave, cling, hold. — ADHERE, COHERE agree in the idea of sticking fast (see ATTACH). ADHERE denotes the mere cleaving of one object to another, and usually implies little or nothing as to a resulting unity ; as, a stamp *adheres* to an envelope ; mud *adheres* to one's boots. COHERE frequently suggests a more or less unified body or substance, of which the cohering objects form component parts ; as, the flakes in a snowball, or iron filings about a magnet, *cohere.* Similar distinctions apply in general to *adhesion, cohesion ; adherence, coherence ; adhesive, cohesive.* See ADHERENCE, COHERENCE.

[The word] stuck to you, as nothing labored or literary could have *adhered* *G. Meredith.*

ad-her′ence (ăd-hēr′ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *adhérence*, LL. *adhaerentia.*] **1.** Quality, act, or state of adhering ; specif., continued observance ; fidelity ; steady attachment ; adhesion ; as, *adherence* to a party or to opinions.
2. That which is adherent ; an adherency. *Obs.*

Syn. — ADHERENCE, ADHESION are, as a rule, somewhat sharply distinguished in present usage, which tends to confine *adhesion* to the physical, *adherence* to the figurative sense ; as, "an *adhesion* of the lungs to the pleura" (*Shenstone*), "a faithful *adherence* to the truth of nature" (*Coleridge*). *Adhesion*, however, is still occasionally applied to mental or moral concurrence or assent, when it seems to imply a somewhat closer or stronger attachment ; as, "a transcendent *adhesion* of mind," "the iron force of *adhesion* to the old routine" (*M. Arnold*). See ADHERE.

An *adhesion* is, in plain English, only a sticking of two things together. *Sterne.*

Assent is an *adhesion* without reserve or doubt to the proposition to which it is given. *J. H. Newman.*

ad-her′en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being adherent ; adherence.
2. That which adheres. *Obs.* *Dr. H. More.*

ad-her′ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *adhaerens, -entis*, p. pr. : cf. F. *adhérent.*] **1.** Sticking ; clinging ; adhering. *Pope.*
2. Attached as an attribute or circumstance.
3. *Bot.* Having distinct parts united ; adnate.

ad-her′ent, *n.* **1.** One who adheres ; one who follows a leader, party, or profession ; follower ; partisan ; a believer in a particular faith or church.
2. That which adheres : an appendage. *Rare.* *Milton.*

Syn. — Partisan, upholder, disciple, supporter, ally, backer. See FOLLOWER.

ad′he-res′cent (ăd′hē-rĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *adhaerescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *adhaerescere*, incho. of *adhaerere* to adhere.] Tending to adhere ; adhesive. — **ad′he-res′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

ad-he′sion (ăd-hē′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *adhaesio*, fr. *adhaerere* : cf. F. *adhésion.*] **1.** Act or state of adhering ; specif., a sticking together of substances in contact with each other, as of glue to wood, parts united by growth or cement, etc.
2. Adherence ; steady or firm attachment ; fidelity ; as, *adhesion* to error, to a policy.

His *adhesion* to the Tories was bounded by his approbation of their foreign policy. *De Quincey.*

3. Agreement to adhere ; concurrence ; assent.

Spain and England gave in their *adhesion.* *Macaulay.*

4. That which adheres ; an adhering mass. *Rare.*
5. *Physics.* The molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact. See COHESION.
6. *Mech.* A grip or sticking effect produced by friction, or the friction itself ; specif., *Railroads*, the grip of a wheel on the rail due to simple friction, or sometimes to a special device, as friction wheels gripping a center rail, or (loosely) to a cogged wheel engaging in a rack ; also, the force which must be developed to overcome this grip before slip occurs. *W. L. Webb.*
7. *Med.* Union of surfaces normally separate by the formation of new tissue resulting from an inflammatory process.
8. *Bot.* The union of distinct parts, as of calyx and ovary ; — usually said of dissimilar parts. Cf. COHESION.

Syn. — See ADHERENCE.

ad-he′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *adhésif.*] **1.** Sticky ; tenacious, as glutinous substances ; of the nature of adhesion.

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adel. † ADDLE.

Ad′e-la (ăd′ē-lȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *Adèle*, E. *Adeline.*] Fem. prop. name.

Ad′e-laide (ăd′ē-lād), *n.* [F. *Adélaïde*, of G. origin, perh. through It. *Adelaida* ; cf. G. *Adelheid*, OHG. *Adalheit* ; cf. *adel* noble, nobility, and *-heit*, a suffix equiv. to E. *-hood*, OHG. *heit* rank.] Lit., of noble rank ; — fem. prop. name.

A′de-lan′ta-dil′lo (ä′thā-län′tä-thēl′yō ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish wine made of the first ripe grapes, and resembling red Bordeaux. See BORDEAUX.

‖ **a′de-lan-ta′do** (-tä′thō ; 146), *n. ; pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp.] A civil and military governor.

Ad′e-lar′thro-so′ma-ta (ăd′ē-lär′thrō-sō′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *adelo-* + *arthro-* + Gr σῶμα, pl. σώματα, body.] *Zoöl.* A primary group of Arachnida comprising the book scorpions, harvestmen, and Solpugida. — **ad′e-lar′thro-som′a-tous** (-sŏm′ȧ-tŭs ; -sō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

adele. The words *a deal* (part) written as one word. *Obs.*

A-de′li-a (ȧ-dē′lĭ-ȧ ; ȧ-dēl′yȧ). Var. of ADELA.

Ad′e-li′na (ăd′ē-lī′nȧ), **Ad′e-line** (ăd′ē-līn), *n.* [It. *Adelina* or F. *Adeline*, of G. origin ; cf. G. *adel* noble, nobility.] Lit., of noble birth ; — fem. prop. name. F. *Adeline* (ȧ′d′-lēn′), G. *Adeline* (ä′dā-lē′nē). — Dim. *Addie, Addy.*

ad′e-ling. † ATHELING.

ad′e-lite, *n.* [Gr. ἄδηλος obscure.] *Min.* A gray or grayish yellow arsenate of calcium and magnesium, $(MgOH)CaAsO_4$. H., 5. Sp. gr., 3.74.

a-de′lo-co-don′ic, *a.* [*adelo-* + Gr. κώδων a bell.] *Zoöl.* Remaining attached and developing no umbrella : — said of sexual zooids of certain hydroids. Opposed to *phanerocodonic.*

a-de′lo-mor′phic, a-de′lo-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs), *a.* [*adelo-* + *-morphous.*] *Biol.* Of obscure or indefinite form : — applied specif. to the central cells of the peptic glands. [= EUCHITE.]

A-del′phi-an (ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ăn), *n.*

ademaunt. † ADAMANT.

‖ **à de-mi′** (ȧ dē-mē′). [F.] Half ; by halves ; incompletely.

aden-. See ADENO-.

A′den (ā′dĕn). Var. of EDEN.

ad′e-nal′gy (ăd′ē-năl′jĭ), *n.* *Med.* Adenalgia.

ad′e-nase (ăd′ē-nās), *n.* [*adenine* + *-ase.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme of the spleen, liver, etc., capable of oxidizing adenine.

ad′e-nas-the′ni-a (ăd′ē-năs-thē′nĭ-ȧ ; -thē-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *asthenia.*] *Med.* Deficiency in glandular activity.

a-den′dric, ad′en-drit′ic, *a.* [See A- not ; DENDRITE.] *Anat.* Having no dendrites.

ad′e-nec′to-my (ăd′ē-nĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-ectomy.*] Surgical removal of a gland.

ad′e-nec-to′pi-a (-tō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *ectopia.*] *Med.* Glandular displacement.

ad′e-nem-phrax′is (-nĕm-frăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *emphraxis.*] *Med.* Glandular obstruction.

ad′e-no-cele′, *n.* [*adeno-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Adenoma.

ad′e-no-chon-dro′ma, *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *chondroma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of glandular and cartilaginous tissue.

ad′e-no-dyn′i-a, *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *-odynia.*] Adenalgia.

ad′e-no-fi-bro′ma, *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *fibroma.*] *Med.* A tumor of glandular and fibrous tissue.

ad′e-no-hy′per-sthe′ni-a, *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *hypersthenia.*] *Med.* Excessive glandular activity.

ad′e-noi′dal, *a.* Adenoid.

ad′e-no-log′a-di′tis (ăd′ē-nō-lŏg′ȧ-dī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + Gr λογάδες the whites of the eyes + *-itis.*] *Med* **a** Inflammation of the glands and conjunctiva of the eyes. **b** Ophthalmia of the new-born.

ad′e-no-lymph′o-cele, *n.* [*adeno-* + *lymphocele.*] *Med* Dilatation of lymphatic vessels or glands.

ad′e-no-ma-la′ci-a, *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Abnormal softness of a gland.

ad′e-no′ma-tome, *n.* [*adenoma* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for removing adenoid growths.

ad′e-no-phar′yn-gi′tis (-făr′ĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *pharyngitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

ad′e-noph-thal′mi-a (ăd′ē-nŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *ophthalmia.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

ad′e-no-phyl′lous (-nō-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*adeno-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having glands on the leaves.

ad′e-no-phy′ma, *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *phyma.*] *Med.* A swelling of a gland, as a bubo.

ad′e-nop′o-dous (ăd′ē-nŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.* [*adeno-* + *-podous.*] *Bot.* Having glands on the peduncle or petiole.

ad′e-no′sis, *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *-osis.*] Any glandular disease.

ad′e-no-stem′o-nous, *a.* [*adeno-* + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Having glands on the stamens. [ENOSE.]

ad′e-nous (ăd′ē-nŭs), *a.* = AD-

ad′e-nyl (-nĭl), *n.* [*adenine* + *-yl.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A radical, $C_5H_4N_4$, contained in adenine.

ad′e-nyl′ic (-nĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, adenyl ; as, *adenylic acid*, a nucleic acid from the thymus gland yielding adenine on decomposition. [*D. Bib.*]

A′de-od′a-tus (ā′dē-ŏd′ȧ-tŭs).

‖ **a De′o et re′ge.** [L.] From God and the king.

ad′e-pha′gi-a (ăd′ē-fā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀδηφαγία gluttony.] *Med.* Bulimia.

‖ **a′deps** (ăd′ĕps), *n.* [L.] Animal fat : specif., lard. — **a′deps la′næ** (lā′nē). [L.] Wool fat.

a-dept′i-cal (ȧ-dĕp′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an adeptist or alchemy.

a-dep′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *adeptio.* See ADEPT, *n.*] An obtaining ; attainment. *Obs.*

a-dept′ist, *n.* An adept ; a skilled alchemist. *Obs.*

a-dept′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

A′der (ā′dĕr). *Bib.*

A′der-bai-dja′ni, A′der-bai-ja′ni, etc. Vars. of AZERBAIJANI.

a-der′mi-a (ȧ-dûr′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. δέρμα skin.] *Med.* Congenital absence or defect of the skin.

A′der trans-mit′ter (ä′dĕr). See MICROPHONE.

ades. † ADZ.

Ades. † HADES.

a-des′my (ȧ-dĕs′mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄδεσμος unfettered.] *Bot.* Congenital division of a normally entire organ.

a-des-pot′ic (ā-dĕs-pŏt′ĭk), *a.* See A- not.

‖ **a des-sein′** (ȧ dĕ-săN′). [F.] With design ; intentionally.

ad′e-ter′mine, *v. t.* To terminate. *Obs.*

‖ **ad e-un′dem (gra′dum)** (ăd ē-ŭn′dĕm (grā′dŭm)). [L.] To the same (degree) ; — said of the admission of a graduate of one university to the same degree at another without an examination, and, fig., of the admission of a member of one society into another.

‖ **à deux mains′** (ȧ dû măN′). [F.] With both hands.

ad′e-vism (ăd′ē-vĭz′m), *n.* [*a-* not + Skr. *dēva* god.] Denial of gods ; — contrasted with *atheism*, or denial of God. "Their atheism will more correctly be termed *adevism*, or a denial of the old devas." *Max Müller.*

adewe. † ADIEU.

‖ **ad ex′tra.** [L.] To without ; in an outward direction.

‖ **ad ex-tre′mum.** [L.] To the extreme ; at last.

‖ **ad ex-tre′mum vi′ri-um** (vĭr′ĭ-ŭm). [L.] To the utmost of the powers.

Adf. *Abbr.* Adolf.

‖ **ad fac′tum præ-stan′dum** (prē-stăn′dŭm). [L.] *Civil Law.* Lit., for the performance of an act (other than the payment of money) ; — used to designate a very strict form of obligation.

ad-fect′ed, *a.* [L. *adfectus* or *affectus.* See AFFECT, *v.*] *Alg.* See AFFECTED, 7.

ad-fil′i-ate, ad-fil′i-a′tion. † AFFILIATE, AFFILIATION.

‖ **ad fi′lum a′quæ.** [L.] *Law.* To the thread of the stream.

ad fin. *Abbr.* Ad finem (L., at the end).

ad-flux′ion. Var. of AFFLUXION.

ad-glu′ti-nate. Var. of AGGLUTINATE. [taste.]

‖ **ad gus′tum.** [L.] To the

adhære, adhæsion, etc. † ADHERE, ADHESION, etc.

ad-ha′mant (ăd-hā′mănt), *a.* [See ADHAMATE.] Clinging, as by hooks.

ad-ha′mate (-māt), *v. t.* [L. *adhamare ; ad* + *hamus* hook.] To catch or hold to by or as by hooks. *Obs.* — **ad′ha-ma′tion** (ăd′hā-mā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

A-dha′ra (ȧ-d′hä′rä), *n.* [Ar. *'adhārā.*] *Astron.* See STAR.

ad-heat′ing, *n.* [*ad-* + *heating.*] Superheating of steam, as in wiredrawing. [ENT, *a.*]

ad-her′ent-ly, *adv.* of ADHER-

ad-her′er, *n.* One who adheres ; an adherent. [adhesion.]

ad-he′sion-al, *a.* Of or pert to

ad-he′siv. Adhesive. *Ref. Sp.*

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fōōd, fŏŏt ; out, oil ; chair ; go ; sing, iŋk ; then, thin ; natūre, verdūre (250) ; K = ch in G. ich, ach (144) ; boN ; yet ; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

2. Apt or tending to adhere; clinging.
adhesive attraction. *Physics*. = ADHESION, 5. — **a. inflammation**, *Surg.*, that kind of inflammation which terminates in the reunion of divided parts without suppuration. — **a. knowledge**, knowledge implying assent as well as understanding. — **a. plaster**, a sticking plaster; a plaster containing resin, wax, litharge, and olive oil. — **a. slate**, a kind of slate of a greenish gray color, which absorbs water rapidly, and adheres to the tongue.
ad-he′sive (ăd-hē′sĭv), *n*. An adhesive substance.
ad-he′sive-ly, *adv*. In an adhesive manner.
ad-he′sive-ness, *n*. **1**. Quality of being adhesive.
2. *Phren.* Propensity to form and maintain attachments to persons, and to promote social intercourse.
ad-hib′it (ăd-hĭb′ĭt), *v. t.*; AD-HIB′IT-ED; AD-HIB′IT-ING. [L. *adhibitus*, p. p. of *adhibere* to hold to; *ad* + *habere* to have.] **1**. To admit, as a person or a thing; to take in.
2. To use or apply; to administer. *Camden.*
3. To attach; affix. *Alison.*
ad′hi-bi′tion (ăd′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn), *n*. [L. *adhibitio*.] Act of adhibiting; application; use.
ad′i-a-bat′ic (ăd′ĭ-*ȧ*-băt′ĭk), *a*. [Gr. ἀδιάβατος not passable; ἀ- not + διά through + βαίνειν to go.] *Thermodynamics.* Pertaining to or designating variations in volume or pressure not accompanied by gain or loss of heat. Cf. ISOTHERMAL. When a substance undergoes adiabatic expansion, since it does not receive heat from without, the work which it does is at the expense of its internal energy, and therefore its temperature falls; similarly, when it is adiabatically compressed its temperature rises.
adiabatic gradient, *Meteor.*, the rate at which the temperature of an ascending or descending body of air is changed by expansion or compression, — being about 1.6° F. for each 300 feet of change of height; also, a curve representing this. — **a. line** *or* **curve**, *Math.*, a line or curve whose rectangular coördinates are the volume and pressure of a constant mass of fluid containing a constant amount of heat.
ad′i-a-bat′ic, *n*. An adiabatic line.
Ad′i-an′tum (ăd′ĭ-ăn′tŭm), *n*. [L., fr. Gr. ἀδίαντον maidenhair; ἀ- not + διαίνειν to wet.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American polypodiaceous ferns, known as *maidenhair ferns*. They have graceful, much-divided fronds, and many species are cultivated. *A. pedatum*, the common maidenhair, occurs throughout the United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Portion of Frond of Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*).

ad′i-aph′o-re′sis (-ăf′ō-rē′sĭs), *n*. [NL.; *a*- not + *diaphoresis*.] *Med.* Deficiency or absence of perspiration.
ad′i-aph′o-ret′ic (-rĕt′ĭk), *a*. [*a*- not + *diaphoretic*.] *Med.* Preventive of perspiration. — *n*. An adiaphoretic agent.
ad′i-aph′o-rism (-ăf′ō-rĭz′m), *n*. Advocacy of the doctrine of adiaphora. See ADIAPHORON. — **ad′i-aph′o-rist** (-rĭst), *n*.
ad′i-aph′o-ris′tic (ăd′ĭ-ăf′ō-rĭs′tĭk), *a*. Pertaining to adiaphora or adiaphorism.
Adiaphoristic Controversy. *Theol.* **a** The controversy among German Protestants on the question whether the Roman Catholic customs and ceremonies enjoined by the Augsburg Interim of 1548, and in the interest of peace conceded by Melanchthon and embodied by him in the Leipzig Interim of 1549, were destructive of the Protestant faith as Flacius and other extreme Lutherans held, or were matters of comparatively little consequence. The controversy was terminated in 1555 by the Religious Peace of Augsburg. **b** The controversy between the German Pietists and their opponents in the 17th century upon the question whether dancing, going to the theater, card playing, etc., were sinful or of indifferent moral quality.
ad′i-aph′o-ron (ăd′ĭ-ăf′ō-rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-r*ȧ*). [Gr. ἀδιάφορον, neut. of ἀδιάφορος indifferent.] **1**. With the Stoics, a matter having no moral merit or demerit; a matter falling outside the moral pale.
2. *Theol.* A ceremonial or ritualistic observance neither forbidden nor enjoined by the Scriptures, and on that account held to be an affair of the individual conscience. See ADIAPHORISTIC CONTROVERSY.
Auricular confession, the reception of the Lord's Supper under both forms, pictures in churches, the observance of festivals and fasts, and the monastic life were *adiaphora*. *Encyc. Brit.*
3. Hence, a matter of indifference in religion or morals.
ad′i-aph′o-rous (-rŭs), *a*. [Gr. ἀδιάφορος; ἀ- not + διάφορος different; διά through + φέρειν to bear.] **1**. Indifferent or neutral.
2. *Med.* Neither harmful or beneficial, as some medicines.

ad′i-ate (ăd′ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; AD′I-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AD′I-AT′ING (-ĭng). *Rom. Dutch Law.* Properly, to accept as heir (see HERES) under a will, taking the liabilities and benefits of the estate. Now, in South Africa, to accept as beneficiary under a will, the liability formerly incurred being abolished by statute. — **ad′i-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n*.
ad′i-a-ther′man-cy (-*ȧ*-thûr′măn-sĭ), *n*. [*a*- not + *diathermancy*.] Imperviousness to heat waves; — analogous to *opacity*, which refers to light waves.
ad′i-a-thet′ic (-thĕt′ĭk), *a*. [*a*- not + *diathetic*.] *Med.* Not due to a diathesis, or special constitution of the body.
A′di-Bud′dha (ä′dĭ-bōōd′*ȧ*), *n*. [Skr. *Adibuddha*; *ādi* beginning + *Buddha*.] The primordial Buddha, or original spiritual source, through whose union with Prajna, the primordial female energy, were produced the five Dhyani Buddhas. The doctrine of the Adi-Buddha originated in India about the 10th century A. D.
A-dic′e-a (*ȧ*-dĭs′ē-*ȧ*), *n*. [NL.; of uncert. origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical urticaceous herbs without stinging hairs, and with 3-parted pistillate flowers. *A. serpyllifolia* is the artillery plant; *A. pumila* is the clearweed, or richweed.
a-dieu′ (*ȧ*-dū′; *F.* ȧ-dyû′), *interj. & adv.* [ME. *adew*, *adewe*, *adue*, F. *adieu*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *Dieu* God, L. *Deus*.] Good-by; farewell; — a parting expression of kind wishes.
a-dieu′, *n.*; *pl.* E. ADIEUS (-dūz′), F. ADIEUX (ȧ-dyû′). A farewell; commendation to the care of God at parting.
ad′i-nole (ăd′ĭ-nōl), *n*. *Petrog.* A dense rock chiefly composed of quartz and albite. It is an alteration product of shales by contact metamorphism.
‖ **a′dios′** (ä′dyōs′; *often* ä-dē′ōs, *but the Sp. accent is properly on the final syllable*), *interj.* [Sp., fr. L. *ad* to + *deus* god. Cf. ADIEU.] Adieu; farewell; good-by; — chiefly used among Spanish-speaking peoples.
ad′i-pate (ăd′ĭ-pāt), *n*. *Chem.* A salt or ester of adipic acid.
a-dip′ic (*ȧ*-dĭp′ĭk), *a*. [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat.] *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, fatty or oily substances.
adipic acid. **a** A crystalline dibasic acid, $CO_2H\cdot(CH_2)_4CO_2H$, formed by oxidation of various fats. **b** = FATTY ACID.
ad′i-po-cel′lu-lose (ăd′ĭ-pō-sĕl′ū-lōs), *n*. [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat + *cellulose*.] *Chem.* Any one of a series of compound celluloses composing the cell walls of cork tissue. Cf. SUBERIN, SUBERIZATION.
ad′i-po-cere′ (ăd′ĭ-pō-sēr′), *n*. [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat + *cera* wax: cf. F. *adipocire*.] A soft, unctuous or waxy, brownish substance, into which the fat and muscle tissue of dead bodies sometimes are converted by long immersion in water or by burial in moist places. It contains palmitic and other fatty acids. — **ad′i-poc′er-ous** (-pŏs′ēr-ŭs), *a*.
ad′i-pog′e-nous (ăd′ĭ-pŏj′ē-nŭs), *a*. [See ADIPOSE; -GENOUS.] *Med.* Producing fat.
ad′i-pol′y-sis (-pŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n*. [NL.; L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat + *-lysis*.] *Physiol.* The digestion of fats.
ad′i-po-lyt′ic (-pō-lĭt′ĭk), *a*. [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat + *-lytic*.] *Chem.* Hydrolyzing fats; converting neutral fats into glycerin and free fatty acids, esp. by the action of an enzyme; as, *adipolytic* action.
ad′i-po′ma (-pō′m*ȧ*), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-t*ȧ*). [NL. See ADIPOSE; -OMA.] *Med.* A mass of fat found internally; also, a fatty tumor. — **ad′i-pom′a-tous** (-pŏm′*ȧ*-tŭs; -pō′m*ȧ*-tŭs), *a*.
ad′i-pose (ăd′ĭ-pōs; 277), *a*. [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat, grease.] Of or pertaining to animal fat; fatty.
adipose body. *Zoöl.* = FAT BODY. — **a. fin**, *Zoöl.*, a soft fleshy modification of the posterior dorsal fin found in certain fishes, esp. in those of the salmon and catfish families. — **a. tissue**, *Anat.*, that form of animal tissue in which fat is formed and stored up. It is what is commonly called the *fat* of meat, consisting of connective tissue containing masses of *fat cells*, which are cells in which the cytoplasm has been largely replaced by fat, that greatly distends the cell and crowds the nucleus to one side. It is widely distributed in the body, esp. under the skin of the abdomen, about the kidneys, the large vessels and nerves, etc.
ad′i-pose, *n*. *Physiol.* The fat present in the cells of adipose tissue, composed mainly of varying mixtures of palmitin, stearin, and olein. It solidifies after death.
ad′i-pose-ness (-nĕs) } *n*. State or quality of being fat;
ad′i-pos′i-ty (-pŏs′ĭ-tĭ) } fatness.
ad′i-po′sis (-pō′sĭs), *n*. [NL.; L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat + *-osis*.] *Med.* State of being fat; specif., of single organs, fatty degeneration; as, *adiposis* of the liver.
ad′it (ăd′ĭt), *n*. [L. *aditus*, fr. *adire*, *aditum*, to go to; *ad* + *ire* to go.] **1**. An entrance or passage. Specif.: In mining, a stulm, or nearly horizontal passage from the surface, for drainage or transportation; — often called a *tunnel*, though a *tunnel* proper reaches the surface at both ends. Disting. from *shaft* and *incline*; also from *drift*, *gallery*, and *level*, which do not necessarily reach the surface.
2. Admission; approach; access. *Rare.*
Yourself and yours shall have
Free *adit*. *Tennyson.*
Ad′i-ti (ăd′ĭ-tĭ), *n*. [Skr. *Aditi*, lit., unlimited, endless.] *Vedic Myth.* The mother of Varuna and the lum[illegible] She is the deification of an abstraction variously [illegible] boundlessness, infinity, eternity.

ad-ja′cence (ă-jā′sĕns) } *n*. [Cf. LL. *adjacentia*.] [illegible]
ad-ja′cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ) } ity or state of being [illegible] contiguity; as, the *adjacency* of lands or buildi[illegible]
2. That which is adjacent. *Rare.* *Sir* [illegible]
ad-ja′cent (-sĕnt), *a*. [L. *adjacens*, *-centis*, p. pr[illegible] to lie near; *ad* + *jacēre* to lie: cf. F. *adjacent*. Cf. EASE[illegible] GIST.] **1**. Lying near, close, or contiguous; n[illegible] bordering on; as, a field *adjacent* to the highw[illegible]
It thus appears that the conclusions derived fron [illegible] only of any considerable value when the case to wh[illegible] is an *adjacent* case; *adjacent* not as before, in p[illegible] but in circumstances.
2. *Org. Chem.* = VICINAL.
Syn. — Near, close, neighboring, bordering, meeting, touching. — ADJACENT, ADJOINING, CONTIGUOUS, CONTERMINOUS, ABUTTING agree in the idea of proximity. [illegible] ADJACENT when they lie close to each other, bu[illegible] sarily in actual contact; as, *adjacent* fields, vil[illegible] are ADJOINING when they meet at some line [illegible] junction; as, *adjoining* farms, an estate a[illegible] the river. CONTIGUOUS properly applies to objects [illegible] touch along a considerable part or the whole of on[illegible] as, a row of *contiguous* buildings, a wood *contiguous* [illegible] plain. But *contiguous* is often loosely used without [illegible] implication of contact: as, *contiguous* towns. Objects [illegible] CONTERMINOUS which have a common boundary; as, [illegible] side of Germany *conterminous* to France" (*Lecky*). [illegible] is usually applied to that which is laterally a[illegible] or in contact with, something else, often with the [illegible] of the termination of one thing by the other: [illegible] walls, an *abutting* tower, land *abutting* on th[illegible] See NEAR, PROXIMITY, NEIGHBORHOOD.
adjacent *or* **contiguous angles**, such as have one [illegible] to both angles.
ad-ject′ (ă-jĕkt′), *v. t.*; AD-JECT′ED; AD-JECT′I[illegible] *jectus*, p. p. of *adjicere* to throw to, to add to [illegible] to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] To ad[illegible] to join.
ad-jec′tion (ă-jĕk′shŭn), *n*. [L. *adjectio*.] An[illegible] thing added. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.* — **ad-jec′tio**[illegible]
ad′jec-ti′val (ăj′ĕk-tī′văl; ăj′ĕk-tĭv-*ă*l; 277), [illegible] lating to the adjective; of the nature of an a[illegible] jective. — **ad′jec-ti′val-ly**, *adv*.
ad′jec-tive (ăj′ĕk-tĭv), *n*. [L. *adjectivum* [illegible] *nomen*), neut. of *adjectivus* that is added, fr. *adjicere* [illegible] *tif*. See ADJECT.] **1**. *Gram.* A word used [illegible] a noun, or substantive, to express a quality of the th[illegible] named, or something attributed to it, as in a *wise* rule[illegible] to limit or define it, as in *some* men; or to specify o[illegible] describe a thing, as distinct from something else, as in [illegible] boxes. Adjectives are thus variously classified accord[illegible] meaning as *proper*, as in *French* diplomacy; *des*[illegible] as in *red* roses; *quantitative* and *numeral*, as in *m*[illegible] *five* men; *pronominal*, *participial*, etc. They a[illegible] classified as in the following citation:
We distinguish *adjectives* as assumptive (attribu[illegible] and predicative according as they imply or state an attri[illegible] qualification of the noun word. Thus we have assum[illegible] in, good men, many men, . . and predicative a[illegible] is good; . . to err is human. *Fuller*
2. A dependent; an accessory. *Fulle*[illegible]
Syn. — See EPITHET.
ad′jec-tive, *a*. [See ADJECTIVE, *n*.] **1**. Ad[illegible] to a substantive as an attribute; of the nature of a[illegible] junct; as, an *adjective* word or sentence.
2. Not standing by itself; dependent.
3. Relating to procedure. "The whole Eng[illegible] law, substantive and *adjective*." *Macaulay.*
4. *Dyeing.* Designating those dyes that requi[illegible] a mordant, or the processes in which they are employed [illegible] as, *adjective* colors or dyes; *adjective* dyeing; — opposed [illegible] *substantive*.
ad′jec-tive, *v. t.* To make an adjective of; to fo[illegible] or change into an adjective. *Rare.*
ad-join′ (ă-join′), *v. t.*; AD-JOINED′ (-joind′) [illegible] AD-JOIN′ING. [ME *ajoinen*, OF. *ajoindre*, F. *adjoindre*, fr. [illegible] *adjungere*, *ad* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN; cf. ADJUNCT.] **1**. To join or unite to; to lie contiguous to; to be in co[illegible] with; to abut upon; to attach; append; sometimes [illegible] accurately, to be near or in proximity to.
Corrections . . should be, as remarks, *adjoi*[illegible] by way of note *Watts*
2. *Math.* To include in a domain of numbe[illegible] (a number not originally belonging to it), thereby de[illegible] a larger domain; thus, $x^2 - 2$ can be factored by *adjoining* √2 to the domain of rational numbers.
ad-join′, *v. i.* **1**. To lie or be next, or in c[illegible] tact; to be contiguous; as, the houses *adjoin*; — used [illegible] with *to*, *on*, or *upon*, and formerly with *with*.
When one man's land *adjoins* to another[illegible] *Blackstone.*
2. To join one's self. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
ad-join′ing, *p. a.* Joining to; contiguous; adjacent; as, an *adjoining* room. "The *adjoining* fane." *Dryden.*
Syn. — Contiguous, abutting, bordering. S[illegible] ADJACENT.

‖ **a′dhi** (ä′dĭ; 147), *n*. [Skr. *ādhi*.] *Hindu Law.* A pledge or deposit.
‖ **ad hoc**. [L.] For this (particular purpose, occasion, etc.); specially; special.
‖ **ad ho′mi-nem** (ăd hŏm′ĭ-nĕm). [L.] To the man; that is, to his principles, interests, passions, or prejudices rather than to reasons of truth or logic.
‖ **ad ho-no′rem** [L.] For honor; for honorary purposes.
ad-hort′, *v. t.* [L. *adhortari* to advise; *ad* + *hortari* to exhort.] To exhort; urge. *Obs.* — **ad′hor-ta′tion**, *n*. *Obs.* — **ad-hor′ta-to-ry**, *a*. *Obs.*
‖ **ad-huc′ sub ju′di-ce lis est**. [L.] The dispute is yet with the judge, that is, is not yet decided. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 78).
ad′i-a-bat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ADIABATIC. See -LY.
ad′i-ab′o-list (ăd′ĭ-ăb′ō-lĭst), *n*. [*a*- not + *diabolist*.] One who holds that there is no devil.
ad′i-ac-tin′ic (-ăk-tĭn′ĭk), *a*. [*a*- not + *diactinic*.] *Physics & Chem.* Not transmitting the actinic rays.
A-di′a-da (*ȧ*-dī′*ȧ*-d*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
ad′i-aph′a-nous (ăd′ĭ-ăf′*ȧ*-nŭs), *a*. See A- not.
ad′i-aph′o-ra, *n.*, *pl.* of ADIAPHORON.
ad′i-aph′o-ral (ăd′ĭ-ăf′ō-r*ă*l), *a*. Indifferent; adiaphorous.
ad′i-aph′o-rite, *n*. Adiaphorist.
ad′i-aph′o-ry, *n*. [Gr. ἀδιαφορία.] Indifference. *Obs.*
ad′i-ap-neus′ti-a (-ăp-nūs′tĭ-*ȧ*), *n*. [NL.; *a*- not + Gr. διαπνεῖν to blow through, perspire.] = ADIAPHORESIS.
A-di′as (*ȧ*-dī′*ă*s). *D. Bib.*
ad′i-a-ther′mal (-*ȧ*-thûr′m*ă*l), **ad′i-a-ther′ma-nous** (-m*ȧ*-nŭs), **ad′i-a-ther′mic** (-mĭk), *a*. [Gr. ἀ- not + διά through + θέρμη heat.] *Physics.* Athermanous.
A-dib′ (ä-dĭb′), *n*. [Ar. *al dibā′*.] *Astron.* See STAR.
A′di-Brah′mo Sa-maj′ (ä′dĭ-brä′mō s*ȧ*-mäj′). [See ADI-BUDDHA, BRAHMO SAMAJ.] A Hindu church founded in Calcutta in 1844. See BRAHMO SAMAJ.
a-dic′i-ty (*ȧ*-dĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n*. [*-ad* as in *monad* + atomicity. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Chem.* Valence.
‖ **a dic′to se-cun′dum quid ad dic′tum sim-pli′ci-ter** (sĭm-plĭs′ĭ-tẽr). From a qualified proposition to one in which the qualification is lost sight of; i. e., from a particular truth as if it were generally valid.
‖ **a dic′to sim-pli′ci-ter ad dic′tum se-cun′dum quid** (sĭm-plĭs′ĭ-tẽr). From a general truth to a particular case regardless of the qualifications of the latter.
Ad′i-da (ăd′ĭ-d*ȧ*). *Bib.*
‖ **ad i′dem**. [L.] *Law.* At the same; at one; — referring to the meeting of the minds in the making of contracts.
A′di-el (ā′dĭ-ĕl; ăd′ĭ-ĕl), *n*. [Heb. *'Adīēl*.] Lit., ornament of God; — masc. prop. name.
‖ **a-dieu′ la voi′ture′; a-dieu′ la bou′tique′** (ȧ-dyû′ lȧ vwȧ′tür′; ȧ-dyû′ lȧ bōō′tēk′). [F.] Farewell carriage, farewell shop.
‖ **a-dieu′ pa′niers′, ven′danges′ sont faites′** (ȧ-dyû′ pȧ′nyā′, väɴ′däɴzh′ sôɴ fĕt′). [F.] Farewell baskets, the vintage is over.
A-di′ghe (ä-dē′gā), *n*. A tribe of Circassians (which see).
a-dight′ (*ȧ*-dīt′), *v. t.*; *p. p.* ADIGHT. [*a*- inten. + ME. *dihten*. See DIGHT.] To set in order; to array; to attire.
‖ **ad ig′no-ran′ti-am** (ăd ĭg′nō-răn′shĭ-ăm). [L.] To ignorance; — said of an appeal founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts.
A′di-granth′ (ä′dĭ-grănth′), *n*. [Skr. *ādigrantha*.] The scriptures of the Sikh religion, consisting mainly of poems and legends originating with Nanak (1469–1538), its founder.
adill. † ADDLE.
A′din (ā′dĭn), *n*. [Heb. *'Adīn*.] Perh. lit., luxurious; — masc. prop. name.
Ad′i-na (ăd′ĭ-n*ȧ*; *ȧ*-dī′n*ȧ*). *Bib.*
‖ **ad in-fi-ni′tum** (ăd ĭn′fĭ-nī′tŭm). [L., to infinity.] Without limit. *Abbr.*, **ad inf.**
‖ **ad in-i′ti-um** (ăd ĭn-ĭsh′ĭ-ŭm). [L.] At or to the beginning. *Abbr.*, **ad init.**
Ad′i-no (ăd′ĭ-nō; *ȧ*-dī′-). *Bib.*
‖ **ad in′star**. [L.] After the fashion of; like.
‖ **ad in′te-rim**. [L.] Meanwhile; temporary. *Abbr.*, **ad int.**
‖ **ad in′ter-ne-ci-o′nem** (ĭn′tẽr-nē shĭ-ō′nĕm). [L.] To utter destruction, or extermination.
Ad′i-nus (ăd′ĭ-nŭs). *Bib.*
‖ **ad in-vi′di-am** (ĭn-vĭd′ĭ-ăm). [L.] To envy.
adione. † ADJOIN.
ad′i-pes′cent (ăd′ĭ-pĕs′ĕnt), *a*. [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat + *-escent*.] Becoming fatty.
ad′i-poc′er-ate (-pŏs′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To convert into adipocere. — **ad′i-poc′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n*.
ad′i-po-cer′i-form (-pō-sĕr′ĭ-fôrm), *a*. See -FORM.
ad′i-po-su′ri-a (-sū′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n*. [NL.; *adipose* + *-uria*.] *Med.* An abnormal condition of the urine due to the presence of fat.
ad′i-pous (ăd′ĭ-pŭs), *a*. Fatty; adipose. *Rare.*
‖ **a-dip′si-a** (*ȧ*-dĭp′sĭ-*ȧ*), *n*. [NL. See ADIPSOUS.] *Med.* Absence of thirst. — **a-dip′sic**, *a*.
a-dip′sous (-sŭs), *a*. [Gr. ἄδιψος; ἀ not + δίψα thirst.] Quenching thirst, as certain fruits.
ad′ip-sy (ăd′ĭp-sĭ), *n*. = ADIPSIA.
‖ **ad′i-ra′tum** (ăd′ĭ-rā′tŭm), *a.*; *pl.* -TA (-t*ȧ*). [LL.] *Law.* Strayed; lost.
ad′i-ron′dack-are′ (ăd′ĭ-rŏn′dăk-âr), *n.*, **-ase** (-āz), *n.*, **-ore** (-ōr), *n*. See PETROGRAPHY.
Adirondack black fly. See BLACK FLY.
a-dis′tance, *adv.* [*a*- on + *distance*.] At or to a distance.
Ad′i-tha′im (ăd′ĭ-thā′ĭm). *Bib.*
‖ **a-di′ti-o** (*ȧ*-dĭsh′ĭ-ō), *n*. [L.] *Rom. Law.* Informal acceptance by an outsider of heirship.
a-di′tion (*ȧ*-dĭsh′ŭn), *n*. [L. *aditio*.] An approaching. *Obs.*
ad′i-tus (ăd′ĭ-tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. ADITUS, E. ADITUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [L. *aditus* approach, entrance.] *Zoöl.* A passage or opening for entrance. — **ad′i-tal**, *a*.
A′dit-ya (ä′dĭt-y*ȧ*), *n*. [Skr. *Āditya*.] *Vedic Myth.* One of the sons (six or seven or, later, twelve) of Aditi, celestial deities of whom V[illegible] was chief.
a-dive′ (*ȧ*-dīv′[illegible]
adj., *or* **Adj.** [illegible] adjutant.
ad-ja′cent, *n*. [illegible] adjacent. *Rar*[illegible]
ad-ja′cent-ly, [illegible]
ad′jag (ăj′ăg [illegible] name.] *Zoöl.* A[illegible] *nis rutilans*) fo[illegible]
ad-ject′, *a*. Adje[illegible]
ad′ject, *n*. An [illegible]
ad-jec′tian (*ă*[illegible] *Rom. Law.* De[illegible] prætorian actio[illegible] terfamilias for [illegible] by a filius fami[illegible]
ad′jec-ti′tious [illegible] *a*. [L. *adjectic*[illegible] ditional.
ad′jec-tiv. Adj[illegible]
ad′jec-tive-ly, [illegible] TIVE.
Adj. Gen. *Abbr* [illegible]
ad′ji-ga (ăj′ĭ-g[illegible] of ADJIGER.
ad′ji-ger (-gẽr), *n*. [Hind. *ajgar*[illegible] *Zoöl.* A snake ([illegible] *molurus*) of India, Ceyl[illegible] etc., said to reach thirty fee[illegible] length.
ad-join′ant. [[illegible] *ignant*, p. pr.] Adjoining[illegible]
ad-joind′. Adjoined. [illegible]
ad-join′ed-ly, *a*[illegible]
p. p. & p. a. of ADJOI[illegible]

ad-joint′ (*ă*-joint′), *a.* [OF. *ajoint*, p. p., F. *adjoint.*] Adjoined; connected; united. *Obs. or R.*, except as below.
adjoint curves, *Geom.*, curves that pass through all the nodes of a fundamental curve *F*.
ad′joint (ăj′oint), *n.* **1.** An adjunct; a helper. *Obs.*
2. [F.] (*F. pron.* àj′wăN′.) In France, an assistant or deputy of the mayor (F. *maire*) of a commune or arrondissement; also, an assistant professor in a college.
ad-journ′ (*ă*-jûrn′), *v. t.*; AD-JOURNED′ (-jûrnd′); AD-JOURN′ING. [ME. *ajornen*, OF. *ajorner, ajurner*, F. *ajourner*; OF. *a* (L. *ad*) + *jor, jur, jorn*, F. *jour*, day, fr. L. *diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day. Cf. DIURNAL, JOURNEY.]
1. To set a day for (one) to appear; to cite or summon for a certain day. *Obs.*
2. To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely; to postpone; to close or suspend for the day; — commonly used of the meeting or action of a convened body; as, to *adjourn* Parliament; to *adjourn* a debate. See ADJOURNMENT.
It is a common practice to *adjourn* the reformation of their lives to a further time. *Barrow.*
Syn. — Suspend, take a recess; terminate, break up; delay, defer, postpone, put off. — ADJOURN, PROROGUE, DISSOLVE are used of public bodies when they suspend business. See DEFER. When a deliberative body ADJOURNS, it merely suspends (usually for a brief period) its deliberations, which may be resumed where they ended at the next meeting, except for something to the contrary in its rules of procedure (cf. SINE DIE); when a parliament in Great Britain or her colonies is PROROGUED, the session is ended, and all bills not enacted are quashed, and can be taken up only de novo at its subsequent session; when a deliberative body is DISSOLVED, it entirely ceases to exist, and it cannot have any further meeting or session as such.
ad-journ′, *v. i.* To suspend business for a time, as from one day to another, or for a longer period, or indefinitely; usually, to suspend public business, as of legislatures and courts, or other convened bodies; as, Congress *adjourned* at four o'clock; the court *adjourned* without day.
ad-journ′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *ajournement.*] Act of adjourning, or state of being adjourned; also, the time or interval for which a body adjourns.
An *adjournment* is either without day or to a day certain. The distinction is vital. An *adjournment* without day ends the power of the court over the business and record of the term. The *adjournment* of the term to a day certain leaves it intact. As no court can create a new term to itself without statutory authority, all *adjournments* to a future day certain are but prolongations of the terms adjourned. *Encyc. Pl. & Pr.* 243.
ad-judge′ (*ă*-jŭj′), *v. t.*; AD-JUDGED′ (-jŭjd′); AD-JUDG′ING (-jŭj′ĭng). [ME. *ajugen*, OF. *ajugier*, fr. L. *adjudicare*; *ad* + *judicare* to judge. See JUDGE; cf. ADJUDICATE.]
1. To determine in the exercise of judicial power; to decide or determine judicially; to adjudicate, order, or decree; as, the case was *adjudged* in the November term. *Adjudge* does not necessarily imply a final judgment, but is used as well of awards or decisions of arbitrators or other judicial officers, interlocutory orders or decrees of a court.
2. To regard or hold; to judge; deem.
He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship. *Knolles.*
3. To sentence; condemn.
Without reprieve, *adjudged* to death. *Milton.*
4. To award or grant judicially in a case of controversy; as, the prize was *adjudged* to the captor.
5. Specif.: *Scots Law.* To award to a creditor by the process of adjudication.
Syn. — Decree, ordain, award, assign. See ADJUDICATE.
ad-judge′, *v. i.* **1.** To adjudge something; to adjudicate.
2. *Scots Law.* To pursue or take a debtor's estate by the process of adjudication.
‖**ad′ju′di′ca′taire′** (à′jü′dē′kà′târ′), *n.* [F.] *Can. Law.* A purchaser at a judicial sale.
ad-ju′di-cate (*ă*-jōō′dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; AD-JU′DI-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); AD-JU′DI-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *adjudicatus*, p. p. of *adjudicare.* See ADJUDGE.] To hear or try and determine, as a court; to settle by judicial decree; to adjudge. *Adjudicate* does not necessarily imply a final judgment, but is used otherwise less freely than *adjudge.*
Syn. — Decree, determine, settle, ordain, award, assign; try, pass sentence, doom, condemn; reckon, consider, regard, deem, esteem. — ADJUDICATE, ADJUDGE, JUDGE. To ADJUDICATE (a purely legal term) is to try and determine or to pronounce by judicial decree; as, to *adjudicate* a case. ADJUDGE has the further technical sense of awarding judicially, and also applies (less commonly than formerly) to determination by one's private judgment; as, to *adjudge* differences, to *adjudge* a man happy. JUDGE, in addition to its technical sense of sitting in judgment or pronouncing sentence, refers in general to the forming of an opinion about anything; as, "Crœsus . . . began to *judge* him a man of little wit" (*Sir T. North*). See ADJUDICATION, JUDGE.
ad-ju′di-cate, *v. i.* To come to a judicial decision; to act as judge; as, the court *adjudicated* upon the case.
ad-ju′di-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *adjudicatio*: cf. F. *adjudication.*] **1.** Act or process of adjudicating.
2. A solemn or deliberate determination by the judicial power; a judicial decision or sentence; often specif., a decree in bankruptcy.
3. *Scots Law.* Attachment of heritable estate, as for security or for a debt. See ADJUDGE, *v. t.*, 5.
4. *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA.
Syn. — ADJUDICATION, ARBITRATION. ADJUDICATION is used of the determination of matters in dispute by the decision of a competent court; ARBITRATION of the determination of such matters by the decision of arbitrators, whose decision may not be binding until confirmed by a higher court or assented to by the parties.
ad′junct (ăj′ŭŋkt), *a.* [L. *adjunctus*, p. p. of *adjungere.* See ADJOIN.] Conjoined; attending; consequent.
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act. *Shak.*
adjunct note, *Music*, a short note between those essential to the harmony; an auxiliary or passing note.
ad′junct, *n.* [See ADJUNCT, *a.*] **1.** Something joined or added to another thing, but not essentially a part of it.
Learning is but an *adjunct* to our self. *Shak.*
2. A person joined to another in some duty or service; colleague; associate. *Wotton.*
3. *Gram.* A word or words added to qualify or amplify the force of other words, esp. such additional words as distinguished from the essential elements of the sentence. Thus in, "A merry heart goes all the day," *merry* is an adjunct to the subject, and *all the day* an adjunct to the predicate verb of the sentence.
4. *Logic.* An accidental or nonessential quality or property, as *color* in the body, *judgment* in the mind.
5. *Music.* A key or scale closely related to another as principal, or relative key (which see). *Rare.*
Syn. — See APPENDAGE.
ad-junc′tion (*ă*-jŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *adjunctio*, fr. *adjungere*: cf. F. *adjonction.* See ADJUNCT.] **1.** Act or process of adjoining (in any sense); a thing joined or added.
2. *Civil Law.* The union of one man's goods with those of another. The various forms and their legal effects are analogous to those of the common-law confusion and accession.
ad-junc′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *adjunctivus*, fr. *adjungere.* See ADJUNCT.] Joining; having the quality of joining; forming an adjunct. — *n.* One that is joined. — **ad-junc′tive-ly**, *adv.*
ad′ju-ra′tion (ăj′ōō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *adjuratio*: cf. F. *adjuration.* See ADJURE.] **1.** Act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under penalty of a curse; an earnest appeal.
2. A solemn oath or swearing.
ad-jure′ (*ă*-jōōr′), *v. t.*; AD-JURED′ (-jōōrd′); AD-JUR′ING (-jōōr′ĭng). [L. *adjurare, adjuratum*, to swear to; later, to adjure: cf. F. *adjurer.* See JURY.] **1.** To put upon oath; to swear. *Obs.*
2. To charge, bind, or command, solemnly, as if under oath, or under penalty of a curse; to appeal to in the most solemn or impressive manner; to entreat earnestly.
Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho. *Josh.* vi. 26.
The high priest . . . said . . . I *adjure* thee by the living God, that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ. *Matt.* xxvi. 63.
The commissioners *adjured* them not to let pass so favorable an opportunity of securing their liberties. *Marshall.*
Syn. — See CONJURE.
ad-just′ (*ă*-jŭst′), *v. t.*; AD-JUST′ED; AD-JUST′ING. [F. *ajuster*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *juste* just, L. *justus* just, right. The word was somewhat confused with earlier E. *adjoust* to add, fr. OF. *ajouster*, F. *ajouter*; L. *ad* + *juxta* near. See JUST, *a.*]
1. To settle or arrange; to free from differences or discrepancies; to bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed; as, to *adjust* accounts; to *adjust* an average; to *adjust* the amount of a loss by fire (cf. ADJUSTER).
2. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent or conformable; to bring into proper relations; as, to *adjust* a garment to the body, or things to a standard; — with *to* or *by*, and sometimes *with*.
3. To put in order; to regulate, or reduce to system.
Adjusting the orthography. *Johnson.*
4. To bring to a true relative position, as the parts of an instrument; to regulate for use; as, to *adjust* a telescope.
Syn. — Settle, arrange, regulate; adapt, suit, set right, rectify. See CONFORM.
ad-just′er (*ă*-jŭs′tẽr), *n.* One that adjusts something; specif., one who makes adjustment of claims or liabilities, esp. in cases of general average, or of losses by fire.
ad-just′ment (*ă*-jŭst′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *ajustement.* See ADJUST.] **1.** Act of adjusting, or state of being adjusted; as: **a** The bringing of a thing or things into proper or exact position or condition. **b** *Com.* The calculation and settlement of the several shares to be had or borne by various parties in respect of a liability, claim, loss, or payment to be divided among them.
2. A means, as a mechanism, by which things are adjusted one to another.
Syn. — Suiting, fitting, arrangement, regulation, settlement, adaptation, disposition.
adjustment bond *or* **mortgage**. *Com.* A bond or mortgage given to secure additional funds, usually for improvements or extensions, and ranking subsequent to old liens except on new property.
ad′ju-tan-cy (ăj′ōō-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [See ADJUTANT.] **1.** Office of an adjutant.
2. Skillful arrangement in aid; assistance.
It was, no doubt, disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division. *Burke.*
ad′ju-tant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *adjutans*, p. pr. of *adjutare* to help. See AID.] **1.** A helper; assistant.
2. *Mil.* A staff officer, who assists the commander of a squadron, battalion, regiment, or garrison in the details of field or garrison duty; any staff officer in a smaller or larger body of troops, with similar functions.
3. A very large stork (*Leptoptilus argala*), common in India. It is said to reach six or seven feet in height and fourteen in extent of wings; the head, neck, and a pouch on the breast are bare of feathers. It feeds on animal food, largely carrion, destroying many snakes, and is protected by law in India. *L. javanicus*, called *lesser adjutant*, is a related species, also Asiatic.

Adjutant, 3.

adjutant general. **1.** *Mil.* The principal staff officer of an army, corps, division, or brigade, as of State Militia, through whom the commanding general receives communications and issues military orders. In the United States army the officer senior in rank of those in the Adjutant General's department has the title of The Adjutant General, the other officers having the title of Adjutant General [without the definite article]. Its insignia is a shield of gold or silver. In the British army he is a general officer of high rank assisting, and directly responsible to, the commander in chief.
2. A Jesuit assistant. See ASSISTANT.
adjutant's call. *Mil.* The call at which, upon parade, battalions are formed in line and presented by the adjutants to the battalion commanders.
ad′ju-vant (ăj′ōō-vănt), *a.* [L. *adjuvans*, p. pr. of *adjuvare* to aid: cf. F. *adjuvant.* See AID.] Helping; helpful; assisting. "*Adjuvant* causes." *Howell.*
ad′ju-vant, *n.* **1.** An assistant. *Rare.*
2. *Med.* An ingredient, in a prescription, which aids or modifies the action of the principal ingredient; whatever assists in the prevention or cure of disease.
ad′le-ga′tion (ăd′lē-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *adlegatio, allegatio*, a sending away; fr. *adlegare, allegare*, to send away with a commission; *ad* in addition + *legare* to send as ambassador. Cf. ALLEGATION.] A right formerly claimed by the states of the German empire of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor in public treaties and negotiations relating to the common interest of the empire.
‖ **ad lib′i-tum** (ăd lĭb′ĭ-tŭm). [L.] At one's pleasure; as one wishes; — used specif. in *Music* to mark: **a** A passage of which the time and expression may be varied according to the performer's feeling and taste. **b** A cadenza or other ornament which may be varied or omitted. **c** An accompaniment which may be omitted, as distinguished from one that is *obbligato*. *Abbr.*, **ad lib.** or **ad libit.**
ad-mar′gin-ate (ăd-mär′jĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*ad-* + *margin.*] To write in the margin. *Rare.*
ad-meas′ure (ăd-mĕzh′ŭr), *v. t.* [OF. *amesurer.* See A-, 5, MEASURE.] To ascertain or set the measure or limits of; to measure; specif., to determine the proper share of, or the proper apportionment of; as, to *admeasure* dower; to *admeasure* common of pasture. — **ad-meas′ur-er** (-ẽr), *n.*
ad-meas′ure-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *amesurement*, and E. MEASURE.] **1.** Act or process of admeasuring; as, the *admeasurement* of a ship or of a cask; specif., the adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower, or formerly of pasture held in common. This is still sometimes done in case of dower by means of a writ of *admeasurement*.
2. The measure of a thing; dimensions; size.
ad-min′i-cle (ăd-mĭn′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *adminiculum* support.]
1. Help or support; an auxiliary. *Grote.*
2. *Law.* Corroborative or explanatory proof; specif., *Scots Law*, any writing tending to establish the existence or terms of a document, as a lost deed.
ad′mi-nic′u-lar (ăd′mĭ-nĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Supplying help; auxiliary; corroborative; as, *adminicular* evidence.
ad′mi-nic′u-late (ăd′mĭ-nĭk′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *adminiculatus*, p. p. of *adminiculari* to prop.] *Scots Law.* To support or confirm by evidence. — **ad′mi-nic′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*
ad′mi-nic′u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] Help; support; adminicle.
ad-min′is-ter (ăd-mĭn′ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.*; AD-MIN′IS-TERED (-tẽrd); AD-MIN′IS-TER-ING. [ME. *aministren*, OF. *aministrer*, F. *administrer*, fr. L. *administrare*; *ad* + *ministrare* to serve. See MINISTER.] **1.** To manage or conduct, as public affairs; to direct or superintend the execution, application, or conduct of; as, to *administer* the government.
For forms of government let fools contest:
Whate'er is best *administered* is best. *Pope.*
2. To dispense; to serve out; supply; execute; as, to *administer* relief or justice; to *administer* the sacrament.
[Let zephyrs] *administer* their tepid, genial airs. *Philips.*
3. To apply, as medicine or a remedy; to give, as a dose or something beneficial or suitable. Extended to a *blow*, a *reproof*, etc.
A noxious drug had been *administered* to him. *Macaulay.*
4. To tender, as an oath.
Swear . . . to keep the oath that we *administer*. *Shak.*
5. *Law.* To settle, as the estate of one who dies without a will, or whose will fails of an executor.
Syn. — Manage, conduct, supply, dispense, give out, distribute, furnish. See MINISTER, EXECUTE.
ad-min′is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to conduce; minister.
A fountain . . . *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place. *Spectator.*

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adjone. ✝ ADJOIN.
ad-journ′al, *n.* Adjournment; postponement. *Rare.*
ad-joust′, *v. t.* [OF. *adjouster*, better *ajouster, ajoster*, F. *ajouter*; L. *ad* to + *juxta* near, hard by.] To bring forward; suggest; add. *Obs.*
Adjt. *Abbr.* Adjutant.
ad-judge′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ad-judg′er (*ă*-jŭj′ẽr), *n.* One who adjudges; specif., *Scots Law*, an adjudging creditor.
ad-judg′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
ad-ju′di-ca-tive (*ă*-jōō′dĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Adjudicating.
ad-ju′di-ca′tor (-kā′tẽr), *n.* One who adjudicates.
ad-ju′di-ca-ture (-k*ȧ*-tůr), *n.* Adjudication.
‖ **ad ju-di′ci-um** (ăd jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ŭm). [L.] To the judgment; to common sense.
ad′ju-gate, *v. t.* [L. *adjugatus*, p. p. of *adjugare*; *ad* + *jugum* a yoke.] To yoke to. *Obs.*
ad′ju-gate (ăj′ōō-gāt), *a.* [L. *adjugatus*, p. p.] Yoked; joined.
adjugate determinant. *Math.* See RECIPROCAL DETERMINANT.
ad′ju-ment, *n.* [L. *adjumentum.*] Help; support. *Obs.*
ad-junc′tiv. Adjunctive. *Ref. Sp.*
ad′junct-ly, *adv.* of ADJUNCT.
ad-ju′ra-to-ry, *a.* [L. *adjuratorius.*] Of, pert. to, or containing, an adjuration.
ad-jur′er, ad-ju′ror, *n.* One who adjures.
ad-jurn′. Adjourn. *Ref. Sp.*
ad-jurnd′. Adjourned. *Ref. Sp.*
ad-just′. ✝ ADJOUST.
ad-just′a-bl. Adjustable. *Ref. Sp.*
ad-just′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **ad-just′a-bly**, *adv.* — **adjustable currency.** = ELASTIC CURRENCY.
ad-just′age, *n.* [Cf. AJUTAGE.] Adjustment. *Rare.*
ad-jus′tive, *a.* Tending to adjust.
ad-just′ly, *adv.* With due or ready adjustment. *Obs.*
ad-jus′tor, *n.* = ADJUSTER.
ad′ju-tage (ăj′ōō-tāj), *n.* Var. of AJUTAGE.
ad′ju-tant, *a.* Auxiliary; assistant.
adjutant bird, crane, *or* **stork.** = ADJUTANT, *n.*, 3.
ad′ju-tant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ad′ju-ta′tor, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* Corrupt. of AGITATOR. *J. R. Green.*
ad-jute′, *v. t.* [F. *ajouter*; confused with L. *adjutare* to aid.] To add. *Obs.*
ad-ju′tor, *n.* [L., fr. *adjuvare.* See AID.] A helper or assistant. *Archaic.* — **ad′ju-to′ri-ous** (ăj′ōō-tō′rĭ-ŭs), *a.*
ad′ju-to-ry (ăj′ōō-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *adjutorius.*] Serving to help or assist· helping. *Obs.* — *n.* One that helps; also, help. *Obs.*
ad-ju′trice (*ă*-jōō′trĭs), **ad-ju′trix**, *n.* [L. *adjutrix.*] A female helper or assistant. *Rare.*
ad′ju-vate, *v. t.* [L. *adjuvare.*] To aid; assist. *Obs.*
‖ **ad ka-len′das Græ′cas.** [L.] At the Greek calends; that is, never — since the Greeks had no calends. *Suetonius.*
ad′l. Addle. *Ref. Sp.*
Ad′la-i (ăd′lā-ī; ăd′lī). *Bib.*
‖ **a. d. Lat.** *Abbr.* Aus dem Lateinischen, German for, from the Latin.
‖ **ad la′tus.** [L.] Lit., to the side; near the person; — used specif. of a minister of the cabinet of Hungary, appointed as a personal counselor to the king.
Adlb. *Abbr.* Adelbert.
ad'ld. Addled. *Ref. Sp.*
adle. ✝ ADDLE.
adledge. ✝ ALLEGE.
ad′let, *n.* [*ad*, contr. of *advertisement* + *-let.*] A little advertisement. *Newspaper Cant.*
‖ **ad li′tem** (ăd lī′tĕm). [L.] *Law.* For the suit or action.
‖ **ad lo′cum.** [L.] To or at the place; at or on the passage. *Abbr.*, **ad loc.**
ad′lo-cu′tion. ✝ ALLOCUTION.
Ad-lu′mi-a (ăd-lū′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Major John *Adlum*, American gardener.] *Bot.* A genus of papaveraceous plants consisting of a single species, *A. fungosa*, the climbing fumitory.
Adm. *Abbr.* Admiral; admiralty.
Ad′mah (ăd′mȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **ad ma-jo′rem De′i glo′ri-am.** [L.] For the greater glory of God; — the motto of the Jesuits.
‖ **ad ma′num** (ăd mā′nŭm). [L.] At or in hand; in readiness.
‖ **ad ma′num mor′tu-am** (môr′tů-ăm). [L.] *Law.* To dead hand; — used of mortmain estates.
Ad′ma-tha (ăd′m*ȧ*-th*ȧ*; ăd-mā′th*ȧ*). *Bib.*
ad-max′il-la-ry (ăd-măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [See AD- to; MAXILLA.] *Anat.* Near or connected with the maxilla.
Adm. Co. *Abbr.* Admiralty court.
ad-me′di-al, ad-me′di-an, *a.* [*ad-* + *medial, median.*] *Biol.* Near the median plane.
‖**ad me′li-o′ra ver-ta′mur.** [L.] Let us turn to better things.
ad-men′su-ra′tion, *n.* [LL. *admensuratio*; L. *ad* + *mensurare* to measure. See MENSURATION.] = ADMEASUREMENT.
admenuse. ✝ AMENUSE.
admerall. ✝ ADMIRAL.
admervaylle. ✝ AMERVEIL.
ad-mes′ure. Admeasure. *Ref. Sp.*
Ad-me′tus. [L. *Admetus*, Gr. Ἄδμητος, lit., untamed.] *Gr. Myth.* See ALCESTIS.
ad′mi (ăd′mĭ), *n.* [From native name.] A gazelle (*Gazella cuvieri*) found in northeastern Africa.
ad′mi-nic′u-la (ăd′mĭ-nĭk′ū-l*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Hairs or spines of certain insect pupæ, by means of which, aided by movements of the abdomen, they can change their position.
ad′mi-nic′u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* Adminicular.
ad-min′is-ter, *n.* A minister or administrator. *Obs.*
ad-min′is-terd. Administered. *Ref. Sp.*
ad-min′is-te′ri-al, *a.* Administrative.
ad-min′is-tra-ble (ăd-mĭn′ĭs-tr*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or subject to, being administered; as, an *administrable* property.
‖ **ad-mi′ni-stra-dor′** (äd-mē′nē-strä-thōr′; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A manager; a chief of administration, esp. in the fisc.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

2. To manage or conduct affairs ; specif., *Law*, to perform the office of administrator ; to act officially ; as, A *administers* upon the estate of B.

The government *administers* when it appoints an officer, instructs its diplomatic agents, assesses and collects its taxes, drills its army, investigates a case of the commission of crime, and executes the judgment of a court. *F. J. Goodnow.*

ad-min′is-trant (ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] Executive ; acting ; managing affairs. — *n.* One who administers.

ad-min′is-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [L. *administratus*, p. p. of *administrare*.] To administer. *Milman.*

ad-min′is-tra′tion (-trā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *administracioun*, L. *administratio* : cf. F. *administration*.] **1.** Act of administering ; government of public affairs ; the service rendered, or duties assumed, in conducting affairs ; conduct of any office or employment ; direction ; management.

2. *Law & Political Science.* In its broadest sense, the activity of the state in the exercise of its political powers, including the action of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments ; in a narrower sense, the activity of the executive and judiciary, or of the executive alone, or of the executive in the management only of the property and business transactions of the state and the work of providing for the general welfare and perpetuation of the state, this last corresponding to the *Polizei* of German writers.

Administration has been defined as "the exercise of political powers within the limits of the constitution," as "the total concrete and manifoldly changing activity of the state in particular cases," and as "the functions, or the activity, of the sovereign power." *T. E. Holland.*

3. The persons collectively who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs ; the chief magistrate and his cabinet or council ; or the council, or ministry, alone, as in Great Britain.

The *administration* has been opposed in parliament. *Johnson.*

4. The term during which an administrative officer or body holds office.

5. *Law.* **a** The management and disposal, under legal authority, of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator having no competent executor. **b** The management of an estate of a deceased person by an executor. The strictly corresponding term *execution* is not in common use. **c** In general, the management of an estate, as of an infant, lunatic, etc., by a trustee legally appointed to take charge of it.

6. Act of administering, or tendering something to another ; dispensation ; as, the *administration* of a medicine, of an oath, or of the sacrament.

Syn. — Conduct, regulation, execution, dispensation.

administration with the will annexed, administration granted where the testator has appointed no executor, or where his appointment of an executor for any cause has failed, as by death, incompetency, refusal to act, etc.

ad-min′is-tra-tive (ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *administrativus* : cf. F. *administratif*.] Of or pertaining to administration ; administering ; executive ; as, *administrative* law ; an *administrative* body, ability, or energy. — **ad-min′is-tra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

At one time the mere *administrative* basis of government was gentile relationship ; the mere *administrative* basis of government now is territory. *F. H. Giddings.*

administrative county. See COUNTY. — **a. unit**, *Mil.*, in an army, the smallest organized subdivision having a complete administration of its own, forming the basis of administration and supply. This unit is the regiment in the principal armies of the world.

ad-min′is-tra′tor (ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā′tẽr; 277), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who administers ; a manager. Esp., one who administers affairs ; one who directs, manages, executes, or dispenses, whether in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs.

2. Specif. : *Law.* **a** A person who is legally vested with the right of administration of an estate (see ADMINISTRATION, 5); — usually distinguished from *executor*, but sometimes including that officer, as in various statutes. **b** *Rom. Dutch Law.* A kind of trustee of a residuary estate.

ad′mi-ra-ble (ăd′mĭ-rȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *admirabilis* : cf. F. *admirable*.] **1.** Wonderful ; marvelous. *Obs.*

In man there is nothing *admirable* but his ignorance and weakness. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Having qualities to excite wonder united with approbation ; deserving the highest praise ; most excellent ; — used of persons or things. "An *admirable* machine." "*Admirable* fortitude." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Wonderful, marvelous, excellent, praiseworthy.

Admirable Crich′ton, the (krī′tŭn). James Crichton, a Scottish intellectual prodigy, famous also for his beauty (1560–85?). At the age of 14 he took his degree of Master of Arts, and before the age of 20 was said to have "run through the whole circle of the sciences," mastered ten languages, and perfected himself in all knightly accomplishments. Written also **Creighton.**

Admirable Doctor. [L. *Doctor mirabilis*.] Roger Bacon (1214–94), an English monk ; — so styled because of his many discoveries in science.

ad′mi-ral (ăd′mĭ-răl), *n.* [ME. *amiral*, *admiral*, OF. *amiral*, ultimately fr. Ar. *amīr-al-bahr* commander of the sea ; Ar. *amīr* is commander, *al* is the Ar. article, and *amīr-al*, heard in different titles, was taken as one word. Early forms of the word show confusion with L. *admirabilis* admirable, fr. *admirari* to admire. It is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Genoese or Venetians, in the 12th or 13th century. Cf. AMEER, EMIR.] **1.** An emir of the Sultan ; a Saracen ruler or commander. *Obs.*

2. The commander in chief of a navy ; formerly specif., in England, the naval officer or commander, often called "admiral of the seas," in whom were vested the extensive administrative and judicial powers afterwards possessed by the Lord High Admiral, and now by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the High Court of Admiralty.

3. A naval officer of the highest rank ; a naval officer of high rank, of which there are different grades. In the British navy the admirals are of four grades: **Admiral of the Fleet**, ranking with a field marshal of the army, and only specially appointed ; and **Admiral, Vice Admiral**, and **Rear Admiral**, ranking with a general, lieutenant general, and major general respectively. In the 17th century they were classed in divisions named, according to the colors hoisted by them, **Admirals of the Red, White, or Blue Squadron** ; but this distinction was abolished August 5, 1864. Their squadrons were called the *red, white,* and *blue squadrons*. In the United States the grades are **admiral**, **vice admiral**, and **rear admiral**, the admiral ranking with the general of the army, a vice admiral with a lieutenant general, and the rear admirals with brigadier generals. The grades of admiral and vice admiral cease to exist when the holders die or retire, and can be revived only by act of Congress. Eighteen rear admirals constitute the active list, of whom those embraced in the nine lower numbers draw the pay and allowances of a brigadier general. Rear admirals in excess of eighteen may be created by advancement not exceeding thirty numbers, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism, and carried as additional to the members of that grade. In the United States navy the insignia of the admiral's rank on epaulets, shoulder marks, and shoulder straps are four silver stars and two gold foul anchors, one under each outside star. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

4. A commander or officer having a certain general control of a fishing or merchant fleet ; esp., a fisherman appointed to preserve order, decide differences, etc., in a fishing fleet.

5. The ship which carries the admiral ; also, the most considerable ship of a fleet. *Obs. or Rhet.*

Like some mighty *admiral*, dark and terrible, bearing down upon his antagonist with all his canvas straining to the wind, and all his thunders roaring from his broadsides. *E. Everett.*

6. Any of several handsome butterflies, esp. the red admiral. See RED ADMIRAL.

Admiral of the Blue. **a** See def. 3, above. **b** [*l. c.*] A tapster, alluding to the color of his apron. *Obs. Slang.*

admiral shell. A rare and handsome species of cone shell (*Conus admiralis*).

ad′mi-ral-ty (ăd′mĭ-răl-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *amirauté*, for older *amiralté*, office of admiral, fr. LL. *admiralitas*. See ADMIRAL.] **1.** Office or jurisdiction of an admiral.

2. The executive department or officers having authority over naval affairs generally. In England this department consists of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

3. The court which has jurisdiction of maritime questions and offenses; also, the system of law administered by admiralty courts. In England, admiralty jurisdiction was formerly vested in the High Court of Admiralty, which was held before the Lord High Admiral, or his deputy, styled the Judge of the Admiralty ; but admiralty jurisdiction is now vested in the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice. In the United States there are no admiralty courts distinct from others, but admiralty jurisdiction is vested in the district courts of the United States, subject to revision by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. Admiralty jurisprudence has cognizance of maritime contracts and torts, collisions at sea, cases of prize in war, etc., and in America admiralty jurisdiction is extended to such matters arising out of the navigation of any of the public waters, as the Great Lakes and rivers.

4. The building in which the lords of the admiralty, in England, transact business.

5. The naval service ; the navy. *Obs.*

ad′mi-ra′tion (ăd′mĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *admiratio* : cf. F. *admiration*.] **1.** Wonder ; astonishment. *Archaic.*

Season your *admiration* for a while. *Shak.*

2. Wondering or marveling approbation or delight ; an emotion excited by a person or thing possessed of wonderful or high excellence ; as, *admiration* of a beautiful woman, of a landscape, of virtue.

These sentiments are replaced . . . by the several degrees of *admiration*, love, and worship, towards which the ethical feelings ever aspire and in which they ultimately merge. *J. Martineau.*

3. Cause of admiration ; something to excite wonder, or pleased surprise ; a prodigy.

Now, good Lafeu, bring in the *admiration*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Appreciation, liking, esteem, adoration, reverence, wonder. — ADMIRATION, APPROBATION, APPROVAL. *Admiration*, like *admire*, expresses gratification and delight, and implies a certain amount of wonder. *Approbation* adds to the idea of satisfaction that of commendation ; *approval*, that of a more or less formal sanction.

Our young gentleman . . . *admired* this rising young divinity, and gazed at her . . . with endless delight and wonder. *Thackeray.*

The performance was therefore sinking in my esteem, when your *approbation* of it . . . buoyed it up again. *Cowper.*

ad-mire′ (ăd-mīr′), *v. t.* ; AD-MIRED′ (-mīrd′) ; AD-MIR′ING (-mīr′ĭng). [L. *admirari* ; *ad* + *mirari* to wonder, for *smirari*, akin to Gr. *μειδᾶν* to smile, Skr. *smi*, and E. *smile* : cf. F. *admirer*.] **1.** To regard with wonder or astonishment ; to view with surprise ; to marvel at. *Archaic.*

Examples rather to be *admired* than imitated. *Fuller.*

2. To regard with wonder and delight ; to look upon with an elevated feeling of pleasure, as something which calls out approbation, esteem, love, or reverence ; to estimate or prize highly ; as, to *admire* a person of high moral worth.

Admired as heroes and as gods obeyed. *Pope.*

This spring of action is noble, and I *admire* it ; it is binding, and I obey it : it is the dictate of perfect mind, and I revere it. *J. Martineau.*

Syn. — Esteem, approve, delight in.

ad-mire′, *v. i.* **1.** To wonder ; marvel ; to be affected with surprise ; — sometimes with *at*.

To wonder at Pharaoh, and even *admire* at myself. *Fuller.*
For fools *admire*, but men of sense approve. *Pope.*

☞ *Admire* with the infinitive is obsolete or colloquial ; as, I *admire* to see a man consistent in his conduct.

2. To feel pleasure ; to be pleased. *Dial.*

I always *admired* to study R.'s art. *Mark Twain.*

ad-mired′ (ăd-mīrd′), *p. a.* Regarded with admiration ; esp., contemplated with wonder and delight ; highly prized ; as, an *admired* poem. — **ad-mir′ed-ly** (ăd-mīr′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

ad-mir′er (ăd-mīr′ẽr), *n.* One who admires.

ad-mir′ing, *p. a.* Expressing admiration ; as, an *admiring* glance. — **ad-mir′ing-ly**, *adv.* *Shak.*

ad-mis′si-ble (ăd-mĭs′ĭ-b′l), *a.* [F. *admissible*, LL. *admissibilis*. See ADMIT.] Entitled or worthy to be admitted ; that may be allowed or conceded ; allowable ; as, the supposition is hardly *admissible*. — **ad-mis′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ad-mis′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ad-mis′si-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — ADMISSIBLE, PERMISSIBLE, ALLOWABLE agree in implying concession. *Admissible* refers primarily to ideas or propositions, which it characterizes as worthy to be entertained or considered ; as, *admissible* evidence, an *inadmissible* assumption, excuse. *Permissible* usually applies to conduct or action, with the implication of consent or authorization ; as, a *permissible* practice, a *permissible* absence. *Allowable* (see ALLOW) implies [illegible] eration, and frequently suggests nothing more than the absence of prohibition ; as, an *allowable* indulgence.

It is a pure impertinence to affirm with oracular assurance what might perhaps be *admissible* as a suggestion offered with the due diffidence of modest and genuine scholarship. *Swinburne.*

There was really no other love less *permissible*, more [illegible] worthy, which honor was hurrying him away from. *G. Eliot.*

I always doubt if this ungrammatical construction be *allowable*. *Gray.*

ad-mis′sion (ăd-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *admissio* : cf. F. *admission*. See ADMIT.] **1.** Act or practice of admitting ; permission or privilege to enter into a place, into society, etc. ; admittance ; entrance ; access.

What numbers groan for sad *admission* there ! *Young.*

2. Acceptance into an office or position ; institution.

3. The granting of an argument or position not fully proved ; act of acknowledging something asserted ; acquiescence or concurrence in the truth of an allegation ; acknowledgment ; concession. In *Criminal Law*, an *admission* is distinguished from a *confession* as merely conceding that a fact or allegation is tr[illegible] any acknowledgment of a criminal intent ; and it has therefore been held to be error to use the [illegible] *confession* where there was no acknowledgment of such intent. In pleading, an admission obviates the necessity of proof.

The too easy *admission* of doctrines. *Macaulay.*

4. A fact, point, or statement admitted ; as, *admissions* made out of court are received in evidence.

5. Price of entrance ; fee at entering.

6. *Engin.* The act of admitting the working fluid, as steam, to the engine cylinder ; also, the point in the cycle of operations, or on the corresponding indicator diagram, at which this act occurs ; also, the period from this point to the completion of the cut-off.

Syn. — See ADMITTANCE.

Admission Day. A legal holiday commemorating the day of admission as a State of the United States. — Sept. 9 in California, Oct. 31 in Nevada.

ad-mit′ (ăd-mĭt′), *v. t.* ; AD-MIT′TED ; AD-MIT′TING. [ME. *amitten*, L. *admittere*, *admissum* ; *ad* + *mittere* to send : cf. F. *admettre*, OF. *ametre*. See MISSILE.] **1.** To suffer to enter; to grant, or have capacity to allow, entrance, whether into a place, the mind, or consideration ; to receive : to take ; as, they were *admitted* into his house ; to *admit* a serious thought into the mind ; to *admit* evidence.

2. To give a right of entrance ; as, this ticket *admits* one.

3. To allow (one) to enter on an office or to enjoy a privilege; to recognize as qualified for a franchise; as, to *admit* an attorney to practice law ; he was *admitted* to bail.

4. To concede as true ; to acknowledge or assent to, as an allegation ; to own ; as, the argument or fact is *admitted* ; he *admitted* his responsibility ; — in criminal law usually distinguished from *confess*. See ADMISSION, 3.

5. To allow ; permit ; as, this law *admus* no exceptions

ad-mit′, *v. i.* To allow or permit ; — followed by *of*.

Both houses declared that they could *admit* of no treaty with the king. *Hume.*

Syn. — See ACKNOWLEDGE.

ad-mit′tance (-ăns), *n.* **1** Act of [illegible]tting.

2. Permission to enter ; right or [illegible]ege of entrance ; admission ; also, actual entrance ; [illegible]tion.

To gain *admittance* into [illegible]ouse *South.*
He desires *admittance* to th[illegible]ng. *Dryden.*
To give *admittance* to a th[illegible] of fear. *Shak.*

You are a gentleman of excellent bree[illegible]dmirable discourse, of great *admittance*. *Shak.*

3. Concession ; admission, as of ar[illegible]ment. *Obs.*

4. *Eng. Law.* Act of giving possessi[illegible] a copyhold.

5. *Elec.* The reciprocal of impedance. See IMPEDANCE.

Syn. — Access, entrance ; reception, [illegible]itiation. — ADMITTANCE, ADMISSION. In present usage ADMITTANCE is mostly confined to the literal sense of allowing one to enter a locality or building ; as, "No *admittance*," *admittance* to the grounds. ADMISSION has acquired the figurative sense of admitting to rights, privileges, standing, membership ; as, *admission* to the church, *admission* to the best society, the *admission* of new words into the language. When entrance into a building or a locality carries with it [illegible] privileges, *admission* rather than *admittance* is used ; as, *admission* to a theater, the *admission* of aliens into a country.

ad-mit′ted (ăd-mĭt′ĕd ; -ĭd), *p. a.* Rec[illegible] or valid ; conceded ; acknowledged. — **ad-mit′ted-ly**, *adv.*

admitted assets, *Insurance*, the asse[illegible] after the deduction of such items as are excluded by the insurance departments ; — called also *net assets*.

ad-mix′ (ăd-mĭks′), *v. t.* ; AD-MIXED′ (-mĭkst′) ; AD-MIX′ING. [*ad-* + *mix* : cf. L. *admixtus*, p. p. of *admiscere*. See MIX.] To mingle with something else ; to mix.

ad-mix′tion (ăd-mĭks′chŭn), *n.* [L. [illegible]] A mingling of different things ; admixture. [illegible]

ad-mix′ture (ăd-mĭks′tūr), *n.* [L. *admiscere*, *admixtum*, to admix ; *ad* + *miscere* to mix. See MIX.] **1.** Act of mixing, or the compound formed by mixing, different substances together ; mixture.

2. That which is added to anything by mixing.

ad-mon′ish (-mŏn′ĭsh), *v. t.* ; AD-MON′ISHED (-ĭsht) ; AD-MON′ISH-ING. [ME. *amonesten*, OF. *am*[illegible], fr. supposed LL. *admonestare*, fr. L. *admonere* to remind, warn ; *ad* + *monere* to warn. See MONITION.] **1.** To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove gently or kindly, but [illegible] ; to exhort ; as, he was *admonished* not to go. "*Admonish* him as a brother." 2 *Thess.* iii. 15.

2. To counsel against wrong practices ; to caution or advise ; to warn against danger or an offense ; — followed by *of*, *against*, or a subordinate clause.

I warned thee, I *admonished* thee, foretold
The danger, and the lurking enemy. *Milton.*

3. To instruct or direct ; to inform ; notify.

Moses was *admonished* of God, when he was about to make the tabernacle. *Heb.* viii. 5

4. To inculcate by admonition. *Obs.*

Syn. — See REPROVE.

ad-mon′ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who admonishes.

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ad-min′is-tra′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to administration.
ad-min′is-tra-tiv. Administrative. *Ref. Sp.*
ad-min′is-tra′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ad-min′is-tra′tress, *n.* A female administrator.
ad-min′is-trer, *n. m.*, **ad-min′is-tress**, *n. fem.* One who administers or dispenses. *Obs.*
ad-min′is-tra′trice, *n. fem.* [F.] An administratress. *Obs.*
ad-min′is-tra′trix, *n.* ; *L. pl.* -TRATRICES (-trā-trī′sēz). [NL.] Fem. of ADMINISTRATOR.
ad′mi-ra-bl. Admirable. *Ref. Sp.*
ad′mi-ra-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. — **ad′mi-ra-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
ad′mi-ra-bly, *adv.* of ADMIRABLE.
ad′mi-ral-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Admiralty constants. *Shipbuilding.* The coefficients that show the horse power required to give a ship a given speed (1) at a given displacement and (2) at a given midship section.
ad-mir′ance (ăd-mīr′ăns), *n.* Admiration. *Obs.*
ad′mi-ra-tive (ăd′mĭ-rā-tĭv; ăd-mīr′ȧ-), *a.* [Cf. F. *admiratif*.] Relating to or expressing admiration or wonder. *Rare.* — *n.* The mark of exclamation or wonder. — **ad′mi-ra-tive-ly**, *adv.*
ad′mi-ra′tor (ăd′mĭ-rā′tẽr; ăd′mĭ-rā′-), *n.* [L.] An admirer. *Rare.* "I'm an *admirator* of names." *Cooper.*
ad-mire′, *n.* Admiration. *Obs.*
‖ **ad mi′se-ri-cor′di-am** (ăd mĭz′ẽr-ĭ-kôr′dĭ-ăm). [L.] To pity ; — of an argument, etc.
ad-mis′si-bl. Admissible. *Ref. Sp.*
ad-mis′sive, *a.* Implying an admission ; admitting. *Rare.*
ad-mis′so-ry, *a.* Pertaining to admission. *Rare.*
ad-mit′ta-ble, *a.* Admissible.
‖ **ad mit-ta′tur** (ăd′mĭ-tā′tŭr), *n.* [L., let him be admitted.] A certificate of admission given by a college or university.
ad-mit′ter, *n.* One that admits.
ad-mit′ti-ble, *a.* Admiss[illegible]
admit[illegible]
admix. *Abbr.* Administratrix
ad-mixt′ [illegible]
Adm′l. *Abbr.* Admiral
ad mo′dum. [L.] In [illegible] the [illegible] ad mo′dum [illegible] t′s). [L.] In the manner of a recipient. [illegible] *monishing*, p. pr.
ad-mon′ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *ad*-

ad′mo-ni′tion (ăd′mō̍-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [ME. *amonicioun*, OF. *amonicion*, F. *admonition*, fr. L. *admonitio*, fr. *admonere*. See ADMONISH.] Gentle or friendly reproof or warning; counseling against a fault or error; expression of authoritative advice or warning, esp. in ecclesiastical censure.
Syn. — Reprehension, reproof, rebuke, warning, caution.

ad′mo-ni′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who admonishes. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Thomas Cartwright, a leading Puritan divine. They were strong advocates of the establishment of the Presbyterian form of church polity, and were so called from two "Admonitions" addressed in 1572 to Parliament, the first by two of Cartwright's friends and the second by himself.

ad-mon′i-tor (ăd-mŏn′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] Admonisher; specif. [*cap.*], an Admonitioner. — **ad-mon′i-to′ri-al** (-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.*
Conscience is at most times a very faithful and prudent *admonitor.* — *Shenstone.*

ad-mon′i-to-ry (-mŏn′ĭ-tō̍-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *admonitorius.*] That conveys admonition; warning or reproving; as, an *admonitory* glance. — **ad-mon′i-to-ri-ly** (-tō̍-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

ad-nas′cent (ăd-năs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *adnascens*, p. pr. of *adnasci* to grow to or on; *ad* + *nasci* to be born, grow.] Growing to or on something else. "An *adnascent* plant." *Evelyn.* — **ad-nas′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

ad′nate (ăd′nāt), *a.* [L. *adnatus*, p. p. of *adnasci*. See ADNASCENT; cf. AGNATE.] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Congenitally grown together; — used generally of unlike parts.
2. *Zoöl.* Growing with one side adherent to a stem; — applied to the lateral zooids of corals, etc.

ad-nex′a (ăd-nĕk′sȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *adnexus*, p. p. of *adnectere*, *annectere*, to tie or bind to.] *Anat.* Conjoined parts; appendages; as, the *adnexa* of the uterus are the Fallopian tubes and ovaries.

a-do′ (ȧ-do͞o′), (1) *v. inf.*, (2) *n.* [ME. *at do*, northern form for *to do*. Cf. AFFAIR.] **1.** To do; in doing; as, there is nothing *ado*. "What is here *ado?*" *J. Newton.*
2. Doing; trouble; troublesome business; fuss; bustle.
With much *ado*, he partly kept awake. — *Dryden.*
Let 's follow to see the end of this *ado.* — *Shak.*
It is growing . . needful now that you produce something eternal, without making so much *ado* about it. — *Josiah Royce.*
Syn. — See STIR.

a-do′be (ȧ-dō′bĕ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** An unburnt brick dried in the sun; — a name common where the Spanish have settled, as in Texas and New Mexico.
2. Earth from which unburnt bricks are made, esp. in the arid regions of the western United States; hence, any alluvial or playa clay in desert or arid regions.
3. A house or structure made of such bricks or clay.
Shortly we saw a little broken *adobe*, a tumbled brush corral, the plastered gate of an acequia, and the blue water of the tank. — *F. Remington.*
4. The Mexican silver dollar. *Colloq., Southwestern U. S.*

a-do′be, *a.* Made of adobe; — hence applied colloquially by Americans to any of various Mexican things; as, an *adobe* dollar. *Colloq., Southwestern U. S.*

ad′o-les′cence (ăd′ō̍-lĕs′ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *adolescentia.*] **1.** State or process of growing up from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youth, or the period of life between puberty and maturity, generally considered to be in the male sex from fourteen to twenty-five years of age, and in the female sex from twelve to twenty-one. Sometimes used with reference to the lower animals.
2. *Phys. Geog.* Topographic adolescence. See TOPOGRAPHIC.

ad′o-les′cen-cy (-lĕs′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being adolescent; youthfulness.

ad′o-les′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *adolescens*, p. pr. of *adolescere* to grow up to; *ad* + incho. *olescere* to grow: cf. F. *adolescent*. See ADULT.] **1.** Growing; advancing from childhood to maturity; in a state of adolescence.
2. *Phys. Geog.* Advancing toward a full adjustment of slopes to existing base level; — said of topography and topographic features, as valleys. See TOPOGRAPHIC ADOLESCENCE.

Ad′o-na′i (ăd′ō̍-nā′ī; ȧ-dō′nī), *n.* [Heb. *adōnāi*, lit., my lord.] A Hebrew name for God, usually translated in the Old Testament by the word "Lord." The later Jews, as a rule, use its vowel points to fill out the tetragrammaton IHVH, "the incommunicable name," and in reading substitute "Adonai," except when Adonai follows or precedes it in the text, when it is pronounced "Elohim." See TETRAGRAMMATON.

Ad′o-na′is (ăd′ō̍-nā′ĭs), *n.* The poet Keats (1795–1821); — a poetical name given at his untimely death by Shelley in a monody entitled "Adonais," probably to hint an analogy between Keats's fate and that of Adonis.

Ad′o-ne′an (-nē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Adoneus.*] Pertaining to Adonis; Adonic. "Fair *Adonean* Venus." *Faber.*

A-don′ic (ȧ-dŏn′ĭk), *a.* [F. *adonique*: cf. L. *Adonium*, n.] Relating to the mythical youth Adonis, famed for his beauty. — *n.* An *Adonic verse*, a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee; thus, – ⏑ ⏑ | – –, or – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ (see PROSODY); — said to have been named from its use in songs at the Adonia. It is chiefly used with other verse.

a-don′i-din (-ĭ-dĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A glucoside obtained as a bitter yellow powder from *Adonis vernalis*. It is used as a cardiac stimulant and as a diuretic.

A-do′nis (ȧ-dō′nĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄδωνις.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A beautiful youth, beloved by Aphrodite (Venus). He was born of a myrrh tree (or his mother, Myrrh, was changed into the tree), and in the flush of youth was slain by a wild boar (in later versions represented as sent by or embodying the jealous Ares). From his blood sprang the plant *Adonis*. So great was Aphrodite's grief that the gods required him to spend only half (or one third) of the year in Hades. The festival of Adonis was the **A-do′ni-a** (ȧ-dō′nĭ-ȧ), generally held at midsummer, at which the women first lamented his death and afterwards rejoiced in his resurrection. At this festival appeared the **Gardens of Adonis**, baskets or pots of earth in which quick-growing plants were sown, tended for eight days, allowed to wither, and then flung into the sea, or into springs, along with images of the dead Adonis. The myth is generally interpreted as symbolizing the annual decay and recurrence of vegetation. Its source is undoubtedly Semitic, the Phœnician *Adonis* being the same as the Babylonian *Tammuz* (which see). See APHRODITE; cf. ATTIS.
2. A preëminently beautiful young man; a dandy.
3. [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of ranunculaceous plants, natives of Europe and Asia, having red or yellow flowers with 5 sepals and 5–15 petals; — so named because fabled to have sprung from the blood of Adonis. *A. autumnalis*, the pheasant's-eye, is a favorite garden plant.
4. [*l. c.*] A style of wig worn in the 18th century.

A-do′nist (ȧ-dō′nĭst), *n.* One who maintains that the points of the Hebrew word translated "Jehovah" are really the vowel points of the word "Adonai." See ADONAI.

a-do′nite (-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline pentahydric alcohol, $C_5H_7(OH)_5$, occurring in *Adonis vernalis*.

a-door′ (ȧ-dōr′) } *adv.* [*a-* + *door.*] At the door; of the
a-doors′ (-dōrz′) } door; as, out *adoors*. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ad-op′er-ate (ăd-ŏp′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *adoperatus*, p. p. of *adoperari* to use.] To use; employ. *Rare.* — **ad-op′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

a-dopt′ (ȧ-dŏpt′), *v. t.*; A-DOPT′ED; A-DOPT′ING. [L. *adoptare*; *ad* + *optare* to choose, desire: cf. F. *adopter*. See OPTION.] **1.** To take by choice into a relationship, as child, heir, friend, citizen, etc.; esp., to take voluntarily (a child of other parents) to be in the place of, or as, one's own child. The chief reason for adopting a child in antiquity, as in Babylonia, Egypt, India, Greece, and Rome, and now among some peoples, is to provide for the continuance of the rites of the family cult. Under the Roman law the adopted child came under the potestas of his adopted parent; he became incapable of inheriting from his own blood relatives, the oldest and most formal method of adoption being the *arrogation*, and the later that called merely *adoption*. Among modern nations the adopted child is in general treated the same as an own child.
2. To take or receive as one's own (what is not so naturally); to select and take or approve; as, to *adopt* the view or policy of another; these resolutions were *adopted*.
3. To give for adoption; to attach. *Obs.*
Syn. — Receive, accept, choose, take up; welcome, attach one's self to. — ADOPT, EMBRACE, ESPOUSE come into comparison with reference to opinions, policies, or practices. ADOPT stresses the idea of making voluntarily one's own what (it is usually implied) one owes in some fashion to another; as, to *adopt* the Fabian policy, to *adopt* the tenets of a party, the methods of a school. EMBRACE adds to *adopt* the implication of eager or joyful acceptance; as, to *embrace* Christianity, "we must *embrace* this gentle offer of the perilous time" (*Shak.*). ESPOUSE adds the further implication of close attachment to the cause adopted, and participation in its fortunes; as, to *espouse* a friend's quarrel. "I never *espoused* any party with violence" (*Spectator*). See TAKE.
My canon is, there is no plagiarism when he who *adopts* has proved that he could originate what he *adopts*, and a great deal more. — *E. Fitzgerald*
I *embrace* the purpose of God, and the doom assigned. — *Tennyson*
The names of the knights who intended to joust, with the side which each chose to *espouse*. — *Scott.*

a-dopt′, *v. i.* *Euchre.* To accept as trumps the suit of the card turned up; — said of the dealer.

a-dopt′ed (ȧ-dŏp′tĕd; -tĭd), *p. a.* Taken by adoption; as, an *adopted* son, citizen, word. — **a-dopt′ed-ly**, *adv.*

a-dopt′er (ȧ-dŏp′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who adopts.
2. *Chem.* An adapter.

a-dop′tion (ȧ-dŏp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *adoptio*; akin to *adoptare* to adopt: cf. F. *adoption*.] Act of adopting, or state of being adopted; specif.: **a** Voluntary acceptance of a child of other parents to be the same as one's own child. See ADOPT, *v. t.*, 1.
The blessing brought by Christ in the fullness of the time is called *adoption* (Gal. iv. 5), and this seems to indicate that St. Paul holds the sonship, of which he is speaking, to be founded on the covenant promise of God, and not on the natural relation to God of all men as such. . . . It is, as the whole context shows, a position bestowed by a disposition or covenant of God, and through a redemption by Christ. — *Dict. of Bible.*
b Admission to a more intimate relation; reception; as, the *adoption* of persons into hospitals or monasteries.
Those friends thou hast, and their *adoption* tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel. — *Shak.*
c The choosing and making that to be one's own which originally was not so; acceptance; as, the *adoption* of opinions. — *Jer. Taylor.*

Adoption Controversy. *Theol.* The controversy beginning in the 8th century over the doctrine of adoptionism.

a-dop′tion-ism (ȧ-dŏp′shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine, which arose in Spain under the bishops Felix of Urgel and Elipandus of Toledo in the 8th century, that Christ was the Son of God as to his human nature only by adoption or by name, but truly so as to his divine nature. *Adoptionism* was condemned by Pope Hadrian and by Alcuin, Paulinus, and others in three synods under Charlemagne, at Ratisbon, A. D. 792, Frankfort, 794, and Aix-la-Chapelle, 799. — **a-dop′tion-ist**, *n.*

a-dop′tive (ȧ-dŏp′tĭv), *a.* [L. *adoptivus*: cf. F. *adoptif*.] Pertaining to adoption; made or acquired by adoption; fitted to adopt; as, an *adoptive* father; an *adoptive* child.
adoptive arms. *Her.* See ARMS OF ADOPTION. — **a. emperors**, the Roman emperors Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius; — so called because each of the last four was the adopted son of his predecessor.

a-dor′a-ble (ȧ-dōr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *adorabilis*: cf. F. *adorable*.] **1.** Deserving to be adored; worthy of divine honors.
The *adorable* Author of Christianity. — *Cheyne.*
2. Worthy of the utmost love, respect, or admiration.
— **a-dor′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **a-dor′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-dor′a-bly**, *adv.*

ad′o-ra′tion (ăd′ō̍-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *adoratio*: cf. F. *adoration*.] **1.** Act of paying honor to a divine being; worship paid to God; act of addressing as a god; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, any of the three kinds of worship, latria, dulia, and hyperdulia, esp. latria.
The more immediate objects of popular *adoration* amongst the heathens were deified human beings — *Farmer.*
The Catholic may answer . . . that we adore God alone with latria or supreme *adoration*, and that to Him alone we offer the sacrifice of the Mass. — *Cath. Dict.*
2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; profound veneration; intense regard and love; fervent devotion.
3. A method of electing a pope by the expression of homage from two thirds of the conclave.
4. *Art & Archæol.* A representation of persons in the act of adoration, as in paintings, reliefs, medals, etc.
Syn. — See REVERENCE.
adoration of the cross, *R. C. Ch.*, the part of the service of Good Friday in which the cross is adored by the clergy and people. It follows the prayers.

a-dore′ (ȧ-dōr′), *v. t.*; A-DORED′ (ȧ-dōrd′); A-DOR′ING (ȧ-dōr′ĭng). [F. *adorer*, fr. L. *adorare*; *ad* + *orare* to speak, pray. In ME. existed also *aouren*, fr. OF. *aorer*, L. *adorare*. Cf. ORISON, ORATION.] **1.** To worship with profound reverence; to pay divine honors to; to honor as a deity or as divine; to pay adoration to.
Bishops and priests, . . . bearing the host, which he [James II.] publicly *adored*. — *Smollett.*
2. To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem and affection; to idolize.
The great mass of the population abhorred Popery and *adored* Monmouth. — *Macaulay.*

a-dore′, *v. i.* To render adoration; to express, or be filled with, fervent devotion; to worship. "To bend, to tremble, and *adore*." *Shelley.*

a-dor′er (ȧ-dōr′ẽr), *n.* One who adores; a worshiper.
I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend. — *Shak.*

a-dorn′ (ȧ-dôrn′), *v. t.*; A-DORNED′ (ȧ-dôrnd′); A-DORN′ING. [ME. *adornen*, *adournen*, OF. *adorner*, for earlier *aorner* (whence a ME. *aournen*), fr. L. *adornare*; *ad* + *ornare* to furnish, embellish. See ORNATE.] To deck or dress with ornaments; to embellish; to set off to advantage; to render pleasing or attractive.
As a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. — *Is.* lxi. 10.
At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks *adorned* the venerable place. — *Goldsmith.*
Syn. — Beautify, dignify, grace; enrich, emblazon, garnish, bedeck, array, attire. — ADORN, ORNAMENT, DECORATE, EMBELLISH, DECK, with the corresponding nouns, agree in the idea of enhanced or added beauty. ADORN is a term of higher connotation than the rest, and may imply the adding of a beauty other than external or material; as, "while Earth herself is *adorning*" (*Wordsworth*); a character *adorned* with every grace. ORNAMENT and DECORATE imply the addition of some pleasing adjunct, usually external; as, "Whose bridle was *ornamented* with silver bells" (*Scott*); "Escutcheons . . . *decorated* the columns" (*Motley*). But *ornament*, unlike *decorate*, may be used in a sense approaching that of *adorn*; as, "the *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit" (1 *Pet.* iii. 4); "That sweet *ornament* which truth doth give" (*Shak.*). EMBELLISH implies either the enhancing of effect, often by modification rather than mere addition (as, to *embellish* one's style with imagery, a missal with illuminations), or the addition of adventitious, sometimes even gaudy or fictitious, ornament, for the sake of a telling impression; as, a highly *embellished* tale. To DECK is to cover or clothe with that which decorates, and often suggests gayety or finery; as, "He likes to *deck* out his little person in splendor and fine colors" (*Thackeray*); "*Decking* with liquid pearl the bladed grass" (*Shak.*).
The armorial ensigns which, in the times of chivalry, *adorned* the crest and shield of the soldier, are now become an empty *decoration*. — *Gibbon.*
As the very word *ornament* indicates what is in itself nonessential, so the "one beauty" of all literary style is of its very essence, and independent . . . of all removable *decoration*. — *W. Pater.*
Matter in itself capable of no other *embellishment* than purity of diction, and harmony of versification, can give to it. — *Cowper.*
Three-mast vessels, *decked* out with their colors. — *Gray.*

a-dorn′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *adornement*. See ADORN.] An adorning; an ornament; a decoration.

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ad-mon′ish-ment, *n.* Admonition. *Rare.* [*Ref. Sp.*
ad-mon′isht. Admonished.
ad′mo-ni′tion-ist (ăd mō̍-nĭsh′ŭn-), *n.* An admonitioner. [*Sp.*
ad-mon′i-tiv. Admonitive. *Ref.*
ad-mon′i-tive (ăd-mŏn′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Admonitory. *Rare. Barrow.* — **ad-mon′i-tive-ly**, *adv.*
ad-mon′i-trix, *n.* [L.] Fem. of ADMONITOR.
admont. † ADAMANT.
ad-mor′ti-za′tion, *n.* [LL. *admortizatio.*] *Law.* = AMORTIZATION.
ad-mount′. † AMOUNT.
ad-move′ (ăd-mo͞ov′), *v. t.* [L. *admovere.*] **1.** To move or conduct to or toward. *Obs.*
2. To advance. *Latinism.*
admr. *Abbr.* Administrator.
admrx., admx. *Abbr.* Administratrix.
adn-. For forms in *adn-* see those in ANN-.
Ad′na (ăd′nȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **ad nau′se-am** (ăd nô′shē-ăm). [L.] To nausea; so as to disgust.
adnect. † ANNECT.
‖ **ad ne-go′ti-a** (nē-gō′shĭ-ȧ). [L.] For business affairs.
ad-nerv′al (ăd-nûr′văl), *a.* [*ad-* + *nerval.*] *Physiol.* Toward the nerve; — said of electrical currents passing through a muscle fiber toward the nerve or nerve ending.
ad-nex′ion. † ANNEXION.
adnichilate. † ANNIHILATE.
ad-nom′i-nal (ăd-nŏm′ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *ad* to + *nomen* noun.] *Gram.* Of or pert. to an adnoun; adjectival. — **ad-nom′i-nal-ly**, *adv.*
ad-nom′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *adnominatio*, *-onis.*] Paronomasia, or punning. *Rare.*
‖ **ad non e′xe-cu′ta** (ĕk sē-kū′tȧ). [L.] *Law.* For the things not executed (by an executor).
ad-note′, *v. t.* [See ANNOTATE.] To note; observe. *Obs.*
ad′noun′, *n.* [*ad-* + *noun.*] *Gram.* An adjective, specif. one used substantively. *Rare.*
ad-nounce′. † ANNOUNCE.
ad-nu′bi-lat′ed (ăd-nū′bĭ-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *adnubilatus*, p. p.] Clouded; obscured. *Rare.*
ad-nul′. † ANNUL.
ad-num′ber, *v. t.* [*ad-* + *number.*] To number; count in. *Obs.*
‖ **ad o′cu-los** (ăd ŏk′ū-lŏs). [L.] To the eyes; as, to perform a demonstration *ad oculos*.
ad′o-les′cent, *n.* A youth.
A-dolph′ (ȧ-dŏlf′), **A-dol′phus** (ȧ-dŏl′fŭs), *n.* [L. *Adolphus*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Adolf*, OHG. *Adolf*, *Adulf*, *Athaulf*: cf. F. *Adolphe*.] Lit., noble wolf; that is, noble hero; — masc. prop. name. L. *Adolphus* (ȧ-dŏl′fŭs); F. *Adolphe* (ȧ′dôlf′); It. *Adolfo* (ä-dôl′fō); Sp. *Adolfo* (ä-dōl′fō); Pg. *Adolpho* (ä-dōl′fō); G. *Adolf*, *Adolph* (ä′dôlf). — Dim. *Dolphus*, *Dolph*.
Adon, *n.* [F., fr. L. *Adon.*] Adonis; hence, a fop. *Obs.*
A-do′ni-a (ȧ-dō′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀδώνια.] See ADONIS.
Ad′o-ni′a (ăd′ō̍-nī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
A-do′ni-ad (ȧ-dō′nĭ-ăd), *n.* A metrical composition dealing with Adonis. *R. Browning.*
A-do′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Adonic.
Ad′o-ni′as (ăd′ō̍-nī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
A-don′i-can (ȧ-dŏn′ĭ-kăn). *Bib.*
Ad′o-ni′jah (ăd′ō̍-nī′jȧ). *Bib.*
Ad′o-ni′kam (-kăm). *Bib.*
A-do′ni-be′zec (ȧ-dō′nĭ-bē′zĕk), *D. Bib.*
A-do′ni-be′zek. *Bib.*
Ad′o-ni′ram (ăd′ō̍-nī′răm), *n.* [Heb. *Adōnīrām.*] Lit., the lord is high; — masc. prop. name.
A-do′nis. Lord; — used as a title. *D. Bib.*
A-do′ni-se′dec (ȧ-dō′nĭ-sē′dĕk). *D. Bib.*
ad′o-nize, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *adoniser.*] To beautify; dandify. *Rare.*
A-do′ni-ze′dek (ȧ-dō′nĭ-zē′dĕk). *Bib.*
a-dopt′a-ble (ȧ-dŏp′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **a-dopt′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
a-dopt′ant, *a.* Adopting. — *n.* One that adopts. *Rare.*
a-dopt′ate, *v. t.* [L. *adoptatus*, p. p. of *adoptare*. See ADOPT.] To adopt. *Obs. & R.*
a-dopt′a-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to adoption.
a-dopt-ee′ (ȧ-dŏp-tē′), *n.* One who is adopted.
a-dop′tian (ȧ-dŏp′shăn), *a.* *Theol.* Of, pertaining to, or forming, the doctrine of adoptionism. — **a-dop′tian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **a-dop′tian-ist**, *n.*
a-dop′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to adoption.
a-dop′tious, *a.* Adopted. *Obs. Shak.*
a-dop′tiv. Adoptive. *Ref. Sp.*
a-dop′tive-ly, *adv.* of ADOPTIVE.
‖ **ad o′pus (me′um, tu′um, su′um).** [L.] Lit., for (my, your, his) profit or advantage; — a phrase formerly used where modern law has *for the use of* (*me*, *you*, *him*), and sometimes denoting the relation of principal and agent. See USE.
‖ **a′dor** (ā′dŏr), *n.* [L.] Spelt, a kind of grain.
A-do′ra (ȧ-dō′rȧ). *Bib.*
a-dor′a-bl. Adorable. *Ref. Sp.*
Ad′o-ra′im (ăd′ō̍-rā′ĭm). *Bib.*
ad-o′ral (ăd-ō′răl), *a.* [*ad-* + *oral.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Near the mouth; as, *adoral* cilia. — *n.* An adoral plate, ossicle, or other part. — **ad-o′ral-ly**, *adv.*
A-do′ram (ȧ-dō′răm). *Bib.*
Ad′o-ran′tes (ăd′ō̍-răn′tēz), *n. pl.* [L., adoring ones.] *Eccl. Hist.* The members of a Socinian party that held that the adoration of Christ was lawful, those holding the opposite opinion being called *Nonadorantes*.
a-dor′a-to-ry (ȧ-dōr′ȧ-tō̍-rĭ; ȧ-dŏr′ȧ-), *n.* [LL. *adoratorium.*] A place of adoration.
a-dore′, *v. t.* To adorn. *Obs.*
a-dore′ment, *n.* Adoration. *Obs.*
‖ **a′do′rer′ le veau′ d'or′** (ȧ′dō′rā′ lē vō′ dōr′). [F.] To worship the golden calf, i. e., riches.
a-dor′ing-ly, *adv.* of *adoring*, p. pr. of ADORE.
a-dorn′, *n.* Adornment. *Obs.*
a-dorn′, *a.* [It. *adorno.*] Adorned; decorated. *Obs.*
a-dorn′ate, *v. t.* To adorn. *Obs.* — **ad′or-na′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
a-dornd′. Adorned. *Ref. Sp.*
a-dorn′er, *n.* One who adorns.
a-dorn′ing-ly, *adv.* of *adorning*, p. pr. of ADORN.
ad-os′cu-la′tion (ăd-ŏs′kū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *adosculari*, *adosculatus*, to kiss.] *Zoöl.* Impregnation by external contact, without intromission.
‖ **a′dos′sée′** (ȧ′dō′sā′; ȧ-dŏs′ē), **a-dossed′** (ȧ-dŏst′), *a.* [F. *adossée*, fem. of *adossé* adorsed.] *Her.* = ADDORSED.
‖ **ad os′ti-um ec-cle′si-æ** (ăd ŏs′tĭ-ŭm ĕ-klē′zĭ-ē). [L.] *Law.* See DOWER.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

a-down′ (*ȧ*-doun′), *adv.* [ME. *adun, adoun, adune,* AS. *of dūne* off the hill. See A-, 3; DOWN.] From a higher to a lower situation; downward; down, to or on the ground. *Archaic.* "Thrice did she sink *adown.*" *Spenser.*

a-down′, *prep.* Down. *Archaic or Poetic.* "*Adown* life's latter days." *M. Arnold.*

Her hair *adown* her shoulders loosely lay displayed. *Prior.*

A-dox′a (*ȧ*-dŏk′s*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄδοξος inglorious, obscure; ἀ- not + δόξα glory.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the family Adoxaceæ. *A. moschatellina,* the only species, is the moschatel.

Ad′ox-a′ce-æ (ăd′ŏk-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Rubiales), distinguished from the Caprifoliaceæ by having the stamens inserted in pairs on the tube of the corolla. — **ad′ox-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ad-press′ (ăd-prĕs′), *v. t.* [L. *adpressus,* p. p. of *adprimere.*] To press close (to or against); to lay flat.

The ear is comparatively small, and is *adpressed* to the side of the head. *F. E. Beddard.*

ad′pro-mis′sion (ăd′prō-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *adpromittere* to promise in addition to; cf. L. *adpromissor* a surety. See AD-; PROMISE.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A contract or relation of suretyship. At Roman law there were five forms of adpromission — sponsion, fidepromission, fidejussion, mandatum, and pactum de constituto, or constituta pecunia.

A-dras′tus (*ȧ*-drăs′tŭs), **A-dras′tos** (-tŏs), *n.* [L. *Adrastus,* fr. Gr. Ἄδραστος.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Argos, leader of the expedition of the Seven against Thebes and sole survivor of the Seven. Beholding the deaths of his sons-in-law caused him to become permanently pale.

Adrastus in tragedy is always a type of somewhat proverbial eloquence, a superior Polonius. *Gilbert Murray.*

a-dreamed′ (*ȧ*-drēmd′), **a-dreamt′** (*ȧ*-drĕmt′), *p. p.* [*a-* + *dream.*] Visited by a dream; — used in the phrase, *To be adreamed,* to dream. *Obs.*

Wilt thou believe me, sweeting? by this light I was *adreamt* on thee too. *J. Webster.*

ad-re′nal (ăd-rē′n*ă*l), *a.* & *n.* [*ad-* + *renal.*] Suprarenal.

ad-re′nal-ine (-rē′n*ă*l-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **ad-re′nal-in** (-ĭn). *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_9H_{13}O_3N$, obtained from suprarenal extract, of which it is regarded as the active principle. It is used in medicine as a stimulant and hæmostatic.

A′dri-an (ā′drĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [L. *Adrianus, Hadrianus.*] Of or pertaining to the Adriatic Sea; as, *Adrian* billows.

A′dri-at′ic (ā′drĭ-ăt′ĭk; ăd′rĭ-), *a.* [L. *Adriaticus, Hadriaticus,* fr. *Adria* or *Hadria,* a town of the Veneti.] Designating, or of or pertaining to, the sea of which the northwestern part is known as the Gulf of Venice.

Adriatic fig, a type of cultivated fig which does not mature the first crop without caprification. — **A. oak,** the Turkey oak. — **A. race,** *Ethnol.,* a race of people so named by J. Deniker from their chief habitat along the northern Adriatic, esp. in Bosnia, Dalmatia, and Croatia. They are among the tallest and the most brachycephalic of peoples; they have brown or black wavy hair, straight or aquiline nose, and somewhat tawny skin.

a-drift′ (*ȧ*-drĭft′), *adv.* & *a.* [*a-* on + *drift.*] Floating at random; drifting; at the mercy of wind and waves. Also fig.

So on the sea she shall be set *adrift.* *Dryden.*
Were from their daily labor turned *adrift.* *Wordsworth.*
Whole nations of them breaking up from their homes and again *adrift* upon the world. *Froude.*

a-droit′ (*ȧ*-droit′), *a.* [F. *adroit;* *à* (L. *ad*) + *droit* straight, right, fr. L. *directus,* p. p. of *dirigere.* See DIRECT.] Dexterous in the use of the hands or in the exercise of the mental faculties; exhibiting skill and readiness in avoiding danger or escaping difficulty; ready in invention or execution; — of persons or acts; as, an *adroit* mechanic; an *adroit* reply. "*Adroit* in the application of the telescope." *Horsley.* "He was *adroit* in intrigue." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Skillful, expert, ready, clever, deft; ingenious, cunning, ready-witted. See DEXTEROUS.

a-droit′ly, *adv.* In an adroit manner; with dexterity.

a-droit′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being adroit; skill and readiness; dexterity; address.

ad-ru′e (ăd-rōō′*ȧ*), *n.* [Prob. native name.] The guinea rush; also, its root, which is used as an antiemetic, anthelmintic, and stomachic.

a-dry′ (*ȧ*-drī′), *adv.* & *a.* [*a-* on + *dry.*] Dry or thirsty.

ad′sci-ti′tious (ăd′sĭ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *adscitus,* p. p. of *adsciscere, asciscere,* to take knowingly; *ad* + *sciscere* to seek to know, approve, *scire* to know.] Supplemental; additional; adventitious; ascititious. "*Adscititious* evidence." *Bowring.* — **ad′sci-ti′tious-ly,** *adv.*

ad′script (ăd′skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *adscriptus,* p. p. of *adscribere* to enroll. See ASCRIBE.] **1.** Attached (to the soil); — said of serfs bound to the soil so that the right to their service passes with the transfer of the land.

2. Written after; as, iota *adscript.*

ad′script (ăd′skrĭpt), *n.* An adscript serf.

ad-scrip′tion (ăd-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* [See ADSCRIPT, ASCRIPTION.] **1.** Ascription. *Rare.*

2. State of being added, annexed, or bound, as of adscript serfs, or of an estate burdened with a duty.

ad-sorb′ (ăd-sôrb′), *v. t.* To condense by adsorption.

ad-sorp′tion (ăd-sôrp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ad* to + *sorbere* to suck in. Cf. ABSORPTION.] A common phenomenon consisting in the adhesion of the molecules of gases or dissolved substances to the surfaces of solid bodies, resulting in a relatively high concentration of the gas or solution at the place of contact. — **ad-sorp′tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

ad-stip′u-late (ăd-stĭp′ū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *adstipulatus,* p. p. of *adstipulari.* See AD-, STIPULATE.] *Rom. Law.* To act as adstipulator. — **ad-stip′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

ad-stip′u-la′tor (-lā′tēr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* An additional party made accessory to a promise or contract in order to provide an agent or attorney to evade the rule that no one could sue except the creditor himself, which obtained until the formulary procedure was introduced, or to evade the rule that a man could not make an agreement to take effect after his death, this latter rule being done away with by Justinian's time. The adstipulator could receive and exact payment independently of the stipulator, but was accountable to him for what was received.

ad-su′ki bean (ăd-sōō′kĭ; ăd-zōō′-). [Jap. *adzuki.*] A cultivated variety of the Asiatic gram, now introduced into the United States. See GRAM, a bean.

ad′u-la′ri-a (ăd′ū-lā′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [From *Adula,* a mountain group in Switzerland.] *Min.* A transparent or translucent variety of orthoclase, which includes a kind of moonstone.

ad′u-late (ăd′ū-lāt), *v. t.;* AD′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); AD′U-LAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *adulatus,* p. p. of *adulari.*] To flatter in a servile way. *Byron.*

ad′u-la′tion (ăd′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *adulatio.*] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation?* *Shak.*

Syn. — See COMPLIMENT.

ad′u-la′tor (ăd′ū-lā′tēr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *adulateur.*] A servile or hypocritical flatterer. *Carlyle.*

ad′u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *adulatorius:* cf. OF. *adulatoire.*] Containing excessive praise or compliment; servilely praising; flattering; as, an *adulatory* address.

A mere rant of *adulatory* freedom. *Burke.*

A-dul′lam (*ȧ*-dŭl′*ă*m), *n.* *Bib.* The Canaanitish city from which the Cave of Adullam (see under CAVE) was named.

A-dul′lam-ite (-īt), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A native or inhabitant of the ancient city of Adullam.

2. *Eng. Politics.* One of a group of seceders from the Liberal party in 1866. See CAVE OF ADULLAM.

a-dult′ (*ȧ*-dŭlt′), *a.* [L. *adultus,* p. p. of *adolescere,* akin to *alere* to nourish: cf. F. *adulte.* See OLD.] Having arrived at maturity, or attained full size and strength; matured; as, an *adult* person or plant; an *adult* age.

a-dult′, *n.* A person, animal, or plant grown to full size and strength; one who has reached maturity. In the common law the term is applied to persons of full age; in the civil law, to males after the age of fourteen and to females after twelve; in the Mohammedan law of India, to males or females after the age of fifteen. See AGE, *n.,* 3.

a-dul′ter-ant (*ȧ*-dŭl′tēr-*ă*nt), *n.* [L. *adulterans,* p. pr. of *adulterare.*] That which adulterates. — *a.* Adulterating; as, *adulterant* agents and processes.

a-dul′ter-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* A-DUL′TER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd); A-DUL′TER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *adulteratus,* p. p. of *adulterare,* prob. fr. *ad* + *alter* other, and so to approach another on account of unlawful love. Cf. ALTER.] **1.** To defile by adultery. *Obs.* *Milton.*

2. To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of a foreign or a baser substance; as, to *adulterate* food, drink, drugs, coin, etc. Articles are adulterated to increase their weight or bulk or to improve or change their appearance or flavor in imitation of an article of higher grade or different kind. Various statutes regulating the sale of food, drugs, and liquors have provided that articles shall be deemed to be adulterated under various conditions not involving the addition of any spurious article, which the word strictly implies, as in case of: the abstraction of any valuable or necessary ingredient, such as the cream in case of milk; the sale of one commodity under the name of another; presence of disease, infection, or taint in the substance or its source; artificial concealment of defects; or treatment to simulate a better article.

The present war has . . *adulterated* our tongue with strange words. *Spectator.*

Syn. — To corrupt, defile, debase, vitiate, sophisticate. See CONTAMINATE.

a-dul′ter-ate (*ȧ*-dŭl′tēr-āt), *a.* [L. *adulteratus,* p. p. See ADULTERATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Tainted with adultery.

2. Debased by the admixture of a foreign substance; adulterated; hence, spurious; counterfeit.

a-dul′ter-at′ed (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of ADULTERATE.

a-dul′ter-a′tion (*ȧ*-dŭl′tēr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *adulteratio.*] **1.** Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated.

The shameless *adulteration* of the coin. *Prescott.*

2. An adulterated product.

a-dul′ter-er (*ȧ*-dŭl′tēr-ēr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *adulter,* v. + -er; cf. ME. *avoutrere, avouterer, avouter,* OF. *avoutre,* prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *abulter* for L. *adulter.* See ADULTERATE, *v.*] One, esp. a man, who commits adultery.

a-dul′ter-ess (-ĕs; *ȧ*-dŭl′trĕs), *n.* [Fem. fr. L. *adulter.*] A woman who commits adultery.

a-dul′ter-ine (-ĭn; -īn; 277), *a.* [L. *adulterinus.*] Proceeding from adulterous intercourse. Hence: Spurious; without the support of law; illegal.

When any particular class of artificers or traders thought proper to act as a corporation without a charter, such were called *adulterine* guilds. *Adam Smith.*

a-dul′ter-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To commit adultery.

a-dul′ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Guilty of, or given to, adultery; pertaining to adultery; illicit. *Dryden.*

2. Characterized by adulteration; spurious; adulterate; counterfeit. *Obs.* *Smollett.*

adulterous Bible. See BIBLE.

a-dul′ter-y (*ȧ*-dŭl′tēr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *adulterium:* cf. ME. *avoutrie, advoutrie,* OF. *avoutrie,* fr. *avoutre* adulterer. Cf. ADULTERER.] **1.** Unfaithfulness of a married person to the marriage bed; voluntary sexual intercourse by a married person with another than her or his husband or wife. Under the English common law adultery is not a crime, but is a subject of ecclesiastical censure only, the act of illicit intercourse being, there as elsewhere in Europe, adultery on the part of either a husband or wife, and fornication on the part of an unmarried participator, the offense being technically called *single* adultery when only one party is married, and *double* adultery when both are married. Under the Roman law and the Jewish law, to constitute criminal adultery the woman must be the wife of another. In some of the United States adultery is by statute made a crime for both parties, whether married or not; in others it is a crime only on the part of the married person; and in still others, only when one of the wrongdoers is a married woman.

2. *Bib.* **a** Lewdness or unchastity of thought as well as of act, as forbidden by the seventh commandment. **b** Faithlessness in religion. *Jer.* iii. 9.

3. Hence, marriage outside the faith or contrary to ecclesiastical approval, as of a nun, widower, or the like.

4. *Eccl.* The intrusion of a person into a bishopric during the life of the bishop.

5. Adulteration; corruption; degradation. *Obs.*

6. The grafting of trees — as being unnatural. *Obs.*

ad-um′bral (ăd-ŭm′br*ă*l), *a.* [L. *ad* to + *umbra* shadow.] Overshadowing; shady.

ad-um′brant (-br*ă*nt), *a.* [L. *adumbrans,* p. pr.] Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance; shadowing forth.

ad-um′brate (-brāt), *v. t.;* -BRAT-ED (-brāt-ĕd); -BRATING. [L. *adumbratus,* p. p. of *adumbrare;* *ad* + *umbrare* to shade; *umbra* shadow.] **1.** To give a faint shadow or slight representation of; to outline; to shadow forth.

Both in the vastness and the richness of the visible universe the invisible God is *adumbrated.* *I. Taylor.*

2. To overshadow; shade.

ad′um-bra′tion (ăd′ŭm-brā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *adumbratio.*] **1.** Act of adumbrating, or state of being adumbrated.

2. A faint sketch; an outline; an imperfect portrayal or representation of a thing.

Elegant *adumbrations* of sacred truth. *Bp. Horsley.*

3. *Her.* The shadow or outlines of a figure.

ad-um′bra-tive (ăd-ŭm′brȧ-tĭv), *a.* Shadowing forth; faintly representing; typical. — **ad-um′bra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ad′u-na′tion (ăd′ū-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *adunatio;* *ad* + *unus* one.] A uniting; union. *Jer. Taylor.*

a-dunc′ (*ȧ*-dŭnk′), **a-dunc′al** (*ȧ*-dŭn′k*ă*l), **a-dunc′ate** (-kāt), **a-dunc′at-ed** (-kāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *aduncus;* *ad* + *uncus* hooked, hook.] Curved inwards; hooked; as, a parrot has an *adunc* bill.

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a-dote′, *v. i.* [*a-* 2 + *dote.*] To become foolish. *Obs.*

adoube. † ADUB.

a-doubt′, *v. t.* [*a-* + *doubt.*] To dread. *Obs.*

adoulce. † ADDULCE.

a′dou-lie′ (ȧ′dōō-lē′), *n.* [Marathi *adholī.*] See MEASURE.

adoulterer. † ADULTERER.

adoultry. † ADULTERY.

adoure. † ADORE.

adourne. † ADORN.

adoutry. † ADULTERY.

a-down′ward, *adv.* [AS. *adūnweard.*] Downward. *Obs.* — *prep.* Adown. *Obs.*

a′dox-y (ā′dŏk-sĭ), *n.* [*a-* not + *-doxy* as in *orthodoxy, heterodoxy.*] A tenet neither orthodox nor heterodox. *Rare.*

a-doze′, *adv.* In a doze.

ad′pao (ăd′pou), *n.* [Marathi *adapāra.*] See WEIGHT.

‖ **ad pa′tres** (pā′trēz). [L.] (Gathered) to his fathers; that is, dead.

‖ **ad per-pe′tu-am re′i me-mo′ri-am** (pēr-pĕt′ū-ăm). [L.] For perpetual remembrance of the thing; — orig. the first words of papal bulls relating to doctrines.

‖ **ad per-pe′tu-am re′ma-nen′ti-am** (rĕm′*ȧ*-nĕn′shĭ-ăm). [LL.] *Scots Law.* For perpetual remaining; — said of an old form of resignation of a feu.

adpertene. † APPERTAIN.

‖ **ad po′pu-lum** (ăd pŏp′ū-lŭm). [L.] To the people, i. e., to their prejudices or passions.

‖ **ad præ-stan′dum fac′tum.** Var. of AD FACTUM PRÆSTANDUM.

‖ **ad pro-mis′sor** (ăd′prō-mĭs′ôr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A surety or bail.

adq-. For old forms in *adq-* see the later forms in ACQ-.

‖ **ad quem.** [L.] At or to which; — opposed to *a quo.*

‖ **ad quod dam′num.** [L.] *Eng. Law.* To what damage; — name of a chancery writ for ascertaining what damage would result from the grant of a fair, market, franchise, or the like.

Adr. *Abbr.* Adrian.

a-drad′, *p. a.* [P. p. of ME. *adreden* to frighten, prob. fr. AS. *ofdrǣdan.* Cf. ADREAD.] Put in dread; afraid. *Obs.*

adradde. † ADREAD.

ad-ra′di-us, *n.* [*ad-* by, near + *radius.*] *Zoöl.* In cœlenterates, a radius of the third order, situated halfway between any principal radius and a radius of the second order. — **ad-ra′di-al,** *a.* — **ad-ra′di-al-ly,** *adv.*

ad′ra-gant, *n.* [F. corrupt. of *tragacanthe.*] Gum tragacanth.

ad′ra-gan′thin (ăd′r*ȧ*-găn′thĭn), *n.* [*adragant* + *-in.*] *Chem.* Bassorin.

A-dram′me-lech, *or* **A-dram′e-lech** (*ȧ*-drăm′ĕ-lĕk), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** A Babylonian god (2 Kings xvii. 31) to whom, with Anammelech, the "Sepharvites" colonized in Samaria by the Assyrian king sacrificed children by fire. Cf. ANAMMELECH.

2. In angelology, one of the fallen angels, represented in Milton's "Paradise Lost" as overthrown by Uriel.

Ad′ra-myt′ti-um (ăd′r*ȧ*-mĭt′ĭ-ŭm). *Bib.*

Ad′ras-te′a (ăd′răs-tē′*ȧ*), **Ad′ras-tei′a** (-tī′*ȧ*), **Ad′ras-ti′a** (-tī′*ȧ*), *n.* [L. *Adrastea, Adrastia,* Gr. Ἀδράστεια.] *Class. Myth.* The goddess of inevitable fate, early associated and later identified with Nemesis. She was probably orig. a local form of Cybele associated with the Phrygian hero *Adrastus.*

a-draw′, *v. t.* & *i.* [*a-* 2 + *draw.*] To draw out; withdraw. *Obs.*

a-dray′, *n.* [Cf. ADRAW.] Withdrawal. *Obs.*

adraynte. Obs. p. p. of ADRENCH.

adread. † ADRAD.

a-dread′, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *andrǣdan, ondrǣdan.* See DREAD.] To dread; terrify. *Obs.*

a-dread′, *p. a.* Terrified. *Obs.*

a-dream′, *a.* & *adv.* Dreaming.

ad-rec′tal, *a.* [*ad-* + *rectal.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Adjacent to the rectum; as, the **adrectal gland,** which in mollusks of the genera *Ianthina, Murex,* and *Purpura* secretes a fluid that turns purple on exposure to the light. See TYRIAN PURPLE.

adrede. † ADRAD, ADREAD.

a-dree′, *v. t.* [*a-* + *dree.*] To endure. *Obs.*

‖ **ad re′fe-ren′dum** (ăd rĕf′ēr-ĕn′dŭm). [L.] For reference; for further consideration; — used to indicate that the act of a diplomatic agent is subject to the approval of his principal.

adreinte. Obs. pret. ADRENCH.

‖ **ad rem.** [L.] To the thing or matter in hand; — in contrast with *ad hominem* (argument).

‖ **ad re′ma-nen′ti-am** (rĕm′*ȧ*-nĕn′shĭ-ăm). [LL.] Short for AD PERPETUAM REMANENTIAM.

a-drench′, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ādrencan.* See A- 2; DRENCH.] To make to drink; to drown. *Obs.*

A′dri-a (ā′drĭ-*ȧ*). *Bib.*

A′dri-an-ist, *n.* = ADRIANITE.

A′dri-an-ite, *n.* A member of a supposed sect of the 2d century, founded by Adrianus; — probably a corruption or misreading of *Menandrianist.*

Ad′ri-an-o′ple red (ăd′rĭ-*ă*n-ō′p'l; ā′drĭ-). Turkey red.

Adriatic, marriage (*or* **wedding**) **of the.** See under MARRIAGE.

A′dri-el (ā′drĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

adrigh, *adv.* [*a-* + ME. *dregh* extent, length.] Aloof; at or to a distance; away. *Obs.*

a-drink′, *v. i.* [*a-* 2 + *drink.*] To drown. *Obs.*

a-drip′, *adv.* & *a.* Dripping.

ad′ro-gate, ad-ro′ga-tee′, etc. *Rom. Law.* Vars. of ARROGATE, etc.

‖ **à droite′** (á drwät′). [F.] To, or on, the right.

a-droop′, *adv.* & *a.* Drooping.

a-drop′, *n.* *Alchemy.* The philosopher's stone, or the material, as lead, from which it was sought to obtain the stone by the extraction of the mercury supposed to be in it. *Obs.*

a-drop′ping, *adv.* Dropping.

ad-ros′tral, *a.* [*ad-* + *rostrum.*] *Zoöl.* Near the rostrum.

adroughe, adruwe, *v. t.* [AS. *ādrugian.*] To dry up. *Obs.*

a-drowse′, *adv.* & *a.* Drowsing.

ads, *interj.* Var. of ODS, for "God's," in old euphemistic oaths. See OD, God.

ads. *Abbr.* Advertisements; *Law,* ad sectam.

ads′bud′, *interj.* See ADS, *interj.*

ad-scend′ent (ăd-sĕn′dĕnt). Var. of ASCENDENT.

ad-scribe′. † ASCRIBE.

ad-scrip′ted, *a.* = ADSCRIPT, *a.,* 1.

ad′scrip-ti′tious (ăd′skrĭp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *adscripticius.*] Adscript (in sense 1).

‖ **ad′scrip-ti′ti-us gle′bæ** (-tĭsh′ĭ-ŭs glē′bē), *or, short,* **ad′scrip-ti′ti-us,** *n.; pl.* ADSCRIPTITII (-ī). [LL.] A person adscript to the soil. See COLONUS.

ad-scrip′tive, *a.* [L. *adscriptivus.*] **1.** Ascribable.

2. Adscript (in sense 1).

‖ **ad-scrip′tus gle′bæ** (glē′bē); *pl.* ADSCRIPTI GLEBÆ (ăd-skrĭp′tī). [L.] A person adscript to the soil.

adse. † ADZ.

‖ **ad sec′tam.** [LL.] *Law.* At the suit of. Usually abbr. *ads.*

adsend. † ASCEND.

adsertion. † ASSERTION.

ad-ses′sor, *n.* *Law.* An assessor.

ads′heart′, *interj.* See ADS, *interj.*

ad-sig′ni-fi-ca′tion (ăd-sĭg′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See ADSIGNIFY.] Additional signification. *Rare.*

ad-sig′ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*ad-* + *signify.*] To denote additionally. *Rare.*

adsoocks, adsooks. † ADZOOKS.

ad′spi-ra′tion, *n.* [L. *adspiratio, aspiratio,* a blowing or breathing upon.] Gracious or favoring breath; favor; patronage. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

adstrict, adstringe, etc. † ASTRICT, ASTRINGE, etc.

‖ **ad′sum.** [L.] I am present; — used esp., as at school, as an answer to a roll call.

‖ **ad sum′mum.** [L.] To the highest point or amount.

ad-sur′gent. Var. of ASSURGENT.

ad-ter′mi-nal, *a.* [*ad-* + *terminal.*] *Physiol.* Passing toward the end of a muscle; — said of electrical currents.

‖ **ad ter′mi-num qui præ-ter′i-it** (prē-tĕr′ĭ-ĭt). [L.] Lit., for the term which is past; — designating an old writ of entry for the recovery of lands.

a-dub′, *v. t.;* A-DUBBED (*ȧ*-dŭbd′). [F. *adouber.*] To dub a knight; hence, to invest. *Obs.*

adubbement, *n.* [OF. *adoubement.*] Adornment. *Obs.*

adue. † ADIEU.

A-du′el (*ȧ*-dū′ĕl). *Bib.*

ad′u-la′tress, *n.* Fem. of ADULATOR.

adulce. † ADDULCE.

a-dul′lam-y (*ȧ*-dŭl′*ă*m-ĭ), *n.* The practice of an Adullamite.

a-dult′ed, *p. a.* Adult. *Obs.*

a-dul′ter, *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *adulterare.*] To commit adultery; pollute. *Obs.*

a-dul′ter, *n.* [L.; substituted for ME. *avoutere.* See AVOUTER.] An adulterer. *Obs.*

a-dul′ter-ate, *v. i.* To commit adultery. *Obs.*

a-dul′ter-ate-ly, *adv.* See -LY.

a-dul′ter-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

a-dul′ter-a′tor (-ā′tēr), *n.* [L., a counterfeiter.] **1.** One who adulterates something.

2. *Law.* A counterfeiter (*adulterator monetæ*).

a-dul′ter-in. Adulterine.

a-dul′ter-ine, *n.* An illegitimate child. *Rare.*

a-dul′ter-ous-ly, *adv.* of ADULTEROUS.

a-dult′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

a-dult′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

A-dum′mim (*ȧ*-dŭm′ĭm), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

adun. † ADOWN.

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a-dun'ci-ty (ȧ-dŭn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aduncitas.* See ADUNCOUS.] Curvature inwards; hookedness.

The *aduncity* of the beaks of hawks. *Pope.*

a-dunc'ous (ȧ-dŭŋ'kŭs), *a.* [See ADUNC.] Aduncate.

ad'u-rol (ăd'ū-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* *Photog.* Either of two compounds, a chlorine derivative and bromine derivative, of hydroquinone, used as developers.

a-dust' (ȧ-dŭst'), *a.* [L. *adustus*, p. p. of *adurere* to burn; *ad* + *urere* to burn: cf. F. *aduste.*] **1.** Burnt or scorched; fiery; dried up with or as with heat. "The Libyan air *adust.*" *Milton.*

2. Looking as if burnt or scorched; sunburnt.

A tall, thin man, of an *adust* complexion *Scott.*

These arid and *adust* creatures, looking like the mummies of some antediluvian animals, without the affections or sensibilities of flesh and blood. *De Quincey.*

3. *Med.* Having much bodily heat and little serum in the blood. *Obs.* Hence: Atrabilious; sallow; gloomy.

a-dus'tion (ȧ-dŭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *adustio*: cf. F. *adustion.*] **1.** Act of burning or parching, or state of being burnt or parched. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Surg.* Cauterization.

‖ **ad va-lo'rem** (ăd vȧ-lō'rĕm). [L.] Lit., according to the value; — used to designate a duty or charge laid upon goods at a certain rate per cent upon their value as stated in their invoice, in opposition to a specific sum upon a given quantity or number. *Abbr.* **ad val.**

ad-vance' (ăd-våns'), *v. t.*; AD-VANCED' (-vânst'); AD-VANC'ING (-vån'sĭng). [ME. *avancen*, *avauncen*, OF. *avancier*, F. *avancer*, fr. a supposed LL. *abantiare*; *ab* + *ante* (cf. F. *avant*) before. The spelling with *d* was a mistake, *a-* being supposed to be fr. L. *ad.* See AVAUNT.] **1.** To bring forward; to move toward the van or front; to make to go on.

2. To raise; elevate. *Archaic.*

They . . . *advanced* their eyelids. *Shak.*

3. To raise to a higher rank; promote.

Ahasuerus . . . *advanced* him, and set his seat above all the princes. *Esther* iii. 1.

4. To accelerate the growth or progress of; to further; forward; help on; aid; heighten; as, to *advance* the ripening of fruit; to *advance* one's interests.

5. To bring to view or notice; to offer; propose; show.

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own. *Pope.*

6. To make earlier, as an event or date; to hasten.

7. To furnish, as money or other value, before it is due, or in aid of an enterprise; to supply beforehand; as, a merchant *advances* money on a contract or on consigned goods.

8. *Law.* To furnish by way of an advancement.

9. To raise to a higher point; to enhance; to raise in rate; as, to *advance* the price of goods.

10. To extol; laud. *Obs.*

Greatly *advancing* his gay chivalry. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Elevate, exalt, aggrandize, improve, heighten, accelerate; adduce, assign, propose. See ALLEGE.

ad-vance', *v. i.* **1.** To move or go forward; to proceed; as, he *advanced* to greet me.

2. To increase or make progress in any respect; as, to *advance* in knowledge, in stature, in years, in price.

3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred or promoted.

Advanced to a level with ancient peers. *Prescott.*

4. To be or remain over, above, or in excess. *Obs.*

Syn. — ADVANCE, PROCEED, PROGRESS. *Advance* implies movement forward; *proceed*, movement from one point to another, sometimes with the implication of continuing or renewing movement already begun; *progress* suggests distinct and appreciable advance. See PROGRESS, PROCESS.

The sergeants made proclamation. Hastings *advanced* to the bar. *Macaulay.*

Romantic friendships, like violent loves, begin with disquiets, *proceed* to jealousies, and conclude in animosities. *Pope.*

I believe in the covering of much paper . . . and then, from time to time, drawing one's self up and trying, in a superior effort, to combine the facilities thus acquired or improved. Thus one *progresses.* *Stevenson.*

ad-vance', *n.* [Cf. F. *avance.*] **1.** An advancing, or moving forward or upward; state of being advanced; progress.

2. Improvement or progression, physically, mentally, morally, or socially; as, an *advance* in health, knowledge, or religion; an *advance* in rank or office.

3. An addition to the price; rise in price or value; as, an *advance* on the first cost of goods.

4. The first step towards the attainment of a result; approach made to gain favor, form an acquaintance, adjust a difference, etc.; an overture; tender; offer; — usually in *pl.*

[He] made the like *advances* to the dissenters. *Swift.*

5. A furnishing of something before an equivalent is received (as money or goods), towards a capital or stock, or on loan; payment beforehand; the money or goods thus furnished; money or value supplied beforehand. In the case of an *advance*, as distinguished from an *advancement*, there arises the relation of debtor and creditor, or else the advance is in the nature of an absolute gift; but in case of an *advancement* it is charged against the child's prospective share in his parent's estate. Cf. ADVANCEMENT, 3.

I shall, with pleasure, make the necessary *advances.* *Jay.*

The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made. *Kent.*

In the writings of the French physiocrats "*advances*" are an outlay of wealth with a view to some future return, as opposed to an outlay for immediate consumption. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

6. One that has been advanced in rank or office. *Obs. & R.*

7. *Naut.* In turning a ship, the distance made parallel to her original course from the time of putting the helm down until the course is at right angles with the original one.

8. That which is in advance or ahead, as a body of soldiers, a lesson not before taken, etc.

in advance. **a** In front; before. **b** Beforehand; before receiving an equivalent. **c** In the state of having advanced money on account; as, A is *in advance* to B fifty dollars.

ad-vanced' (ăd-vânst'), *p. a.* **1.** In the van or front.

2. In the front or before others, as regards progress or ideas; as, *advanced* opinions; *advanced* thinkers.

3. Far on in life or time.

A gentleman *advanced* in years, with a hard experience written in his wrinkles. *Hawthorne.*

advanced post, *Mil.*, a position occupied by a force of defenders in advance of the main line of battle. — **a. work**, *Fort.*, an auxiliary fortification, constructed within accurate rifle range, in advance of the ditch of a fortification.

advance guard. *Mil.* A body of troops preceding a command to reconnoiter and to protect its march. This body is divided, nearly equally, into the vanguard and the reserve, the vanguard being divided into the **advance party** and the *support*, the latter being much the stronger.

ad-vance'ment (ăd-våns'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *avancement*, F. *avancement.* See ADVANCE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of advancing, or state of being advanced; progression; improvement; furtherance; promotion to a higher place or dignity; as, the *advancement* of learning.

In heaven . . every one (so well they love each other) rejoiceth and hath his part in each other's *advancement* *Sir T. More.*

True religion . . . proposes for its end the joint *advancement* of the virtue and happiness of the people. *Horsley.*

2. An advance of money or value; payment in advance. See ADVANCE, *n.*, 5.

3. *Law.* Property given, usually by a parent to a child, in advance of a future distribution; an irrevocable gift by an intestate, during his life, of part or all of the donee's anticipated share in the donor's estate upon distribution. It differs from an absolute gift in that it is charged against the donee's future share in the estate, and from an advance (see ADVANCE, *n.*, 5) in that the donee cannot be called upon to account for or repay it except by this charging of it.

4. Settlement on a wife, or jointure. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

5. *Med.* The detaching of a muscle or tendon from its insertion and reattaching it at a more advanced point from its origin. The operation is chiefly performed in strabismus to correct the action of a muscle.

ad-vanc'er (ăd-vån'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One that advances.

2. A second branch of a buck's antler.

advance sheets. *Print.* Unbound sheets of a book furnished before publication, as for review or reproduction.

advance signal. *Railroads.* In the block system, a signal to which a train may proceed beyond the beginning of a block, although the whole block is not cleared.

advance tracks. Certain tracks in a railroad yard.

Where the traffic is so heavy that the distribution of cars must be carried on uninterruptedly, a third division, known as the "*advance*," or "departure," *tracks*, is made, to receive the trains as soon as they are made up on the distribution tracks and hold them while they await orders to proceed. In terminal yards such tracks would be used only by the outbound trains. *W. M. Camp.*

ad-van'tage (ăd-vån'tāj), *n.* [ME. *avantage*, *avauntage*, F. *avantage*, fr. *avant* before, L. *ab* + *ante.* See ADVANCE; cf. VANTAGE.] **1.** Any condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means, particularly favorable to success, or to any desired end; benefit; as, the enemy had the *advantage* of a more elevated position.

Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse. *Shak.*

The *advantages* of a close alliance. *Macaulay.*

2. Superiority; mastery; — with *of* or *over.*

Lest Satan should get an *advantage* of us. 2 *Cor.* ii. 11.

3. Superiority of state, or that which gives it; benefit; gain; profit; as, the *advantage* of a good constitution.

4. Interest of money; increase; overplus (as the thirteenth in the baker's dozen). *Obs.*

And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shak.*

5. *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* The first point won after deuce, or the score for it. See LAWN TENNIS.

to have the advantage of (any one), to have a personal knowledge of one who does not have a reciprocal knowledge. "You *have the advantage of* me; I don't remember ever to have had the honor." *Sheridan.*

ad-van'tage, *v. t.*; AD-VAN'TAGED (-tājd); AD-VAN'TAG-ING (-tā-jĭng).] [F. *avantager.* See ADVANTAGE, *n.*] To give an advantage to; to further; promote; benefit; profit.

The truth is, the archbishop's own stiffness . . *advantaged* his adversaries against him. *Fuller.*

What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? *Luke* ix. 25.

to advantage one's self of, to avail one's self of. *Obs.*

ad-van'tage, *v. i.* To derive advantage; benefit.

ad'van-ta'geous (ăd'văn-tā'jŭs), *a.* [F. *avantageux.*] **1.** Being of advantage; conferring advantage; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial; as, an *advantageous* position; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.

Advantageous comparison with any other country. *Prescott.*

You see . . . of what use a good reputation is, and how swift and *advantageous* a harbinger it is, wherever one goes. *Chesterfield.*

2. Apt to take advantage; overreaching. *Obs.*

Syn. — See BENEFICIAL.

— **ad'van-ta'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **ad'van-ta'geous-ness**, *n.*

ad-vene' (ăd-vēn'), *v. i.* [L. *advenire*; *ad* + *venire* to come: cf. F. *avenir*, *advenir.* See COME.] To accede, or come (*to*); to be added to something or become a part of it, though not essential. *Rare.*

Where no act of the will *advenes* as a coefficient. *Coleridge.*

ad-ven'ient (ăd-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *adveniens*, p. pr.] Coming from outward causes; superadded. *Obs.*

Ad'vent (ăd'vĕnt), *n.* [L. *adventus*, fr. *advenire*, *adventum*: cf. F. *avent.* See ADVENE.] **1.** *Eccl.* The period including the four Sundays before Christmas.

In the Sacramentary of Gregory the Great there are Masses for five Sundays in *Advent*; but about the 9th century these were reduced to four. *Cath. Dict.*

2. The first or the expected second coming of Christ.

3. [*l. c.*] Coming; any important arrival; approach.

Death's dreadful *advent.* *Young.*

Expecting still his *advent* home. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See ARRIVAL.

Ad'vent-ism (ăd'vĕn-tĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ and the end of the world are near at hand, preached by William Miller from 1831 on, and by his followers. Originally the date of the coming was prophesied for October, 1843, and then for October, 1844, but a declaration adopted at Albany, N. Y., in 1845 sets forth the belief in the second coming of Christ at an early but indefinite time, the resurrection of the dead, and the subsequent millennium.

Ad'vent-ist (ăd'vĕn-tĭst), *n.* A believer in the doctrine of Adventism; a member of a religious body holding to this doctrine; — called also *Second Adventist.* The Adventist bodies in the United States include: The **Evangelical Adventists**, whose separate meetings began in 1855, holding that the dead are in a conscious state, and that the saints are resurrected first to everlasting life, and the wicked last to everlasting suffering. — The **Advent Christians**, organized in 1861, holding that all the dead are unconscious and are resurrected, the wicked being punished by annihilation. — **Seventh-day Adventists**, a branch of the early movement of 1841–44, observing the seventh day of the week. — **Church of God**, a branch of the Seventh-day Adventists whose eschatology is identical with the former, organized in 1866, which divided from the main body on the denial of the inspiration of Mrs Ellen Gould White. — **Life and Advent Union**, organized in 1862, holding that the wicked die to sleep forever. — **Churches of God in Christ Jesus**, believing in the restitution of all things, the final destruction of the wicked, and the reign of Christ on earth.

ad'ven-ti'ti-a (ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *adventicia*; neut. pl. of *adventicius.*] *Anat.* An external covering or investment of an organ chiefly derived from the surrounding connective tissue; esp., the external coat or layer of a blood vessel, consisting mostly of fibro-elastic connective tissue.

ad'ven-ti'tious (ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *adventicius.*] **1.** Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidental or casual; additional; supervenient; foreign.

To things of great dimensions, if we annex an *adventitious* idea of terror, they become without comparison greater. *Burke.*

2. *Biol.* **a** Out of the usual place; arising sporadically; as, an *adventitious* bud. **b** Accidentally or sparingly spontaneous in a country or district; adventive.

3. *Anat.* Of or relating to an adventitia.

4. *Med.* Acquired, as diseases; accidental.

Syn. — Extrinsic, extraneous, incidental, fortuitous. See ACCIDENTAL.

adventitious membrane, a membrane connecting parts not usually connected, or of a different texture from the ordinary connection, as the membrane of a cicatrix. — **a. roots**, roots which arise from any point of the stem, other than from their normal point of origin. They are frequently developed on exposed parts of the plant, sometimes serving merely as holdfasts, as in the poison ivy, or as prop roots, common in the mangrove, banyan, etc. The roots emitted by cuttings are also adventitious. See AËRIAL ROOTS.

— **ad'ven-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **ad'ven-ti'tious-ness**, *n.*

ad-ven'tive (ăd-vĕn'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Accidental.

2. *Bot.* Growing accidentally or spontaneously; not indigenous; not thoroughly naturalized; — applied to exotics.

ad-ven'tive, *n.* An immigrant. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

Advent Sunday. *Eccl.* The first Sunday in Advent, always the nearest to the feast of St. Andrew (Nov. 30).

ad-ven'ture (ăd-vĕn'tūr), *n.* [ME. *aventure*, *aunter*, *anter*, F. *aventure*, fr. LL. *adventura*, fr. L. *advenire*, *adventum*, to arrive, which in the Romance languages took the sense of "to happen, befall." See ADVENE; cf. VENTURE.] **1.** That which happens without design; chance; hazard; hap; hence, chance of danger or loss.

Nay, a far less good to man it will be found, if she must, at all *adventures*, be fastened upon him individually. *Milton.*

2. Risk; danger; peril. *Obs.* *Berners.*

3. The encountering of risks; hazardous and striking enterprise; a bold undertaking, in which hazards are to be met and the issue hangs upon unforeseen events; a daring feat.

He loved excitement and *adventure* *Macaulay.*

4. A remarkable occurrence; a striking event; a stirring incident; as, the *adventures* of one's life. *Bacon.*

5. A mercantile or speculative enterprise of hazard; a venture; a shipment by a merchant on his own account.

The word "*adventures*" . . . is used everywhere as synonymous with "perils," or so nearly so that they cannot serve to enlarge the policy in the manner contended for by counsel. 14 *Fed* 226-233

Syn. — Undertaking, enterprise, venture.

at all adventure, *or* **adventures**, at random; at all hazards; recklessly. — **by adventure, of adventure**, peradventure.

ad-ven'ture, *v. t.*; AD-VEN'TURED (-tūrd); AD-VEN'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). [ME. *aventuren*, *auntren*, F. *aventurer*, fr. *aventure.* See ADVENTURE, *n.*; cf. SAUNTER.] **1.** To risk, or hazard; jeopard; venture.

He would not *adventure* himself into the theater. *Acts* xix. 31.

2. To venture upon; to run the risk of; dare.

Yet they *adventured* to go back. *Bunyan.*

Discriminations might be *adventured.* *I. Taylor.*

ad-ven'ture, *v. i.* To try the chance; to take the risk.

I would *adventure* for such merchandise. *Shak.*

Brisk, breathless *adventuring* and a lusty enjoyment of life. *R. F. Burton.*

ad-ven'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *aventurier.*] One who adventures; esp.: **a** One who engages in new and hazardous or perilous enterprises of any kind. **b** A soldier who, as commonly in the Middle Ages, joins the ranks of any party that offers sufficient inducement of profit, pleasure, or honor, or who makes war at his own risk; a soldier of fortune. **c** One who engages in enterprises of trade, travel, etc., for profit, esp. in foreign countries. Now chiefly used historically referring to such adventurers of the 16th and 17th centuries. Cf. MERCHANT ADVENTURER. **d** One who seeks preferment or position to which he is not entitled, by playing upon the credulity or prejudices of others, or similar devious means.

ad-ven'ture-some (-sŭm), *a.* Full of risk; adventurous; venturesome. — **ad-ven'ture-some-ness**, *n.*

ad-ven'tur-ess (-tūr-ĕs; -ĭs), *n.* A female adventurer; a woman who tries to gain position by equivocal means.

ad-ven'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *aventurous*, *aunterous*, OF. *aventuros*, F. *aventureux.*] Characterized by, or of the nature of, adventure; specif.: **a** Inclined to adventure; willing to incur hazard; prone to embark in hazardous enterprises; rashly daring; — applied to persons.

Bold deed thou hast presumed, *adventurous* Eve. *Milton.*

b Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage; rash; — applied to acts; as, an *adventurous* undertaking, deed, song.

Syn. — Foolhardy, reckless, presumptuous, daring, venturesome, hazardous. See RASH.

— **ad-ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ad-ven'tur-ous-ness**, *n.*

ad'verb (ăd'vûrb), *n.* [L. *adverbium*; *ad* + *verbum* word, verb; — a translation of Gr. ἐπίρρημα adverb, lit., that which is said afterwards: cf. F. *adverbe.*] *Gram.* A secondary part of speech expressive of an attribute, mod-

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aduneward. † ADOWNWARD.

‖ **ad un'guem** (ŭŋ'gwĕm). [L.] To the finger nail, or touch of the nail; to a nicety; exactly.

a dunque' (ȧ-dŭŋk'). Var. of ADUNC.

‖ **ad u'num om'nes** (ŏm'nēz). [L.] Lit., all to one; all to a man; all.

A-du'ram (ȧ-dū'răm). *D. Bib.*

a-dure', *v. t.* [L. *adurere.*] To burn up; scorch. *Obs.*

a-du'rent, *a.* [L. *adurens*, p. pr.] Burning; scorching. *Obs.*

‖ **ad us.** Abbr of AD USUM.

a-dusk', *adv. & a.* Dusky.

a-dust', *v. t.* [See ADUST burnt.] To scorch; burn. *Obs.*

a-dust', *adv. & a.* Dusty.

a-dust'ed, *a.* Burnt; adust. *Obs.*

a-dust'i-ble, *a.* That may be burnt. *Obs.*

a-dus'tive, *a.* Scorching; burning. *Obs.*

‖ **ad u'sum.** [L.] According to custom. *Abbr.* **ad us.**

‖ **ad u'sum Del-phi'ni** (-dĕl-fī'nī). [LL.] = IN USUM DELPHINI.

‖ **ad u-trum'que pa-ra'tus** (ū-trŭm'kwē) [L.] Prepared for either event or alternative.

adv-. For various words beginning *adv-* see the forms in AV-.

adv. *Abbr.* Ad valorem; advent; adverb; adverbially; adversus (L., against); advertisement; advice; advocate.

advail. † AVAIL.

A-dvai'ta (ȧ-dvī'tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *advaita.*] Lit., nonduality; — a term designating the Vedanta philosophy, with reference to its denial of the duality of creature and creator. See VEDANTA.

ad-vance'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ad-vanc'ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ADVANCE. — **ad-vanc'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ad-van'cive (ăd-văn'sĭv), *a.* Tending to advance. *Rare.*

ad-van'tage-a-ble, *a.* Advantageous. *Obs.*

advantage ground. Vantage ground.

ad-vaunt'. † AVAUNT.

ad'vec-ti'tious (ăd'vĕk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *advecticius.*] Brought or carried from elsewhere.

ad've-hent (ăd'vē-hĕnt), *a.* [L. *advehens*, p. pr.] Afferent.

ad-vene', *v. t.* To reach; to come to. *Rare.*

ad-venge'. † AVENGE.

adventayle. Var. of AVENTAIL.

Advent Christians. See ADVENTIST.

ad-ven'tial (ăd-vĕn'shăl), *a.* Adventitious.

ad-ven'try, *n.* [From *adventer*, an older form of *adventure*, v.] Adventure; enterprise. *Obs. & R.*

ad-ven'tu-al (ăd-vĕn'tū-ăl), *a.* Relating to Advent.

ad-ven'ture-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

ad-ven'ture-ly, *adv.* Adventurously.

ad-ven'ture-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

ad-ven'ture-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ad-ven'ture-sum. Adventuresome. *Ref. Sp.*

ad-ven'tur-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

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food, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

ification, or circumstance attending an act or another attribute, and hence used to qualify esp. verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, and occasionally (as " quite " in " quite a man ") other parts of speech. See -LY.

ad-ver′bi-al (ăd-vûr′bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *adverbialis:* cf. F. *adverbial.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an adverb; containing or using an adverb or adverbs; as, an *adverbial* phrase or form. — **ad-ver′bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

ad-ver′bi-al-ize (-īze), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To give the force or form of an adverb to.

ad′ver-sa′ri-a (ăd′vẽr-sā′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *adversarius* turned toward one.] A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; a commonplace book; also, commentaries or notes.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria.* *Bp. Bull.*

ad′ver-sa-ry (ăd′vẽr-sâ-rĭ; *in Milton often* ăd-vûr′-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *adversarie*, fr. L. *adversarius* (a.) turned toward, (n.) an adversary: cf. F. *adversaire.* See ADVERSE.] **1.** One turned against another or others with a design to oppose or resist them; a member of an opposing or hostile party; an opponent; an antagonist; an enemy; foe.

His ancient knot of dangerous *adversaries.* *Shak.*
Agree with thine *adversary* quickly. *Matt.* v. 25.
Oh that one would hear me! behold, my desire is . . . that mine *adversary* had written a book. *Job* xxxi. 35.

2. *pl.* = ADVERSARIA. *Rare.*

Syn. — See OPPONENT.

the Adversary, Satan, or the Devil.

ad′ver-sa-ry (ăd′vẽr-sâ-rĭ), *a.* [See ADVERSARY, *n.*] **1.** Opposed; opposite; adverse; antagonistic. *Archaic.* **2.** *Law.* Having an opposing party; not unopposed; as, an *adversary* suit.

ad-ver′sa-tive (ăd-vûr′s*ȧ*-tĭv), *a.* [L. *adversativus.*] Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis; as, an *adversative* conjunction (*but*, *however*, *yet*, etc.); an *adversative* force. — **ad-ver′sa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

adversative proposition, *Logic*, a proposition expressing antithesis or opposition.

ad-ver′sa-tive, *n.* An adversative word or proposition.

ad′verse (ăd′vẽrs; *in poetry often* ăd-vûrs′), *a.* [OF. *avers*, *advers*, F. *adverse*, fr. L. *adversus*, p. p. of *advertere* to turn to. See ADVERT.] **1.** Acting against, or in a contrary direction; opposed; contrary; conflicting; as, *adverse* winds; a spirit *adverse* to distinctions of caste.

2. Specif., *Law*, having opposing interests; having interests for the preservation of which opposition is essential.

The words "*adverse* party" [as to competency of witnesses] . . . are not limited to the adversary positions of plaintiff and defendant, but affect any party, whether plaintiff or defendant, whose interests are actually *adverse* to those of another party to the action. 8 *Kan. App.* 841.

The "*adverse* party" is every party to the action, whether plaintiff or defendant, whose interests may be injuriously affected by a reversal or modification of the judgment or order appealed from. 116 *Cal.* 45.

3. Opposite. "Calpe's *adverse* height." *Byron.*

4. In hostile opposition; unfavorable; unpropitious; contrary to one's wishes; unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; as, *adverse* fates; *adverse* circumstances; things *adverse.*

Happy were it for us all if we bore prosperity as well and wisely as we endure an *adverse* fortune. *Southey.*

5. *Bot.* Turned toward the stem or axis; as, *adverse* leaves; — the opposite of *averse.*

Syn. — Contrary, opposing, conflicting; disinclined, reluctant, loath. — ADVERSE, AVERSE come into comparison as denoting opposition, which in *adverse* has reference chiefly to opinion or intention, in *averse* (see RELUCTANT) to feeling or inclination; as, "Protestants . . . of that kind which is the most *adverse* to all implicit submission of mind and opinion" (*Burke*); "The Beefsteak and October clubs are neither of them *averse* to eating and drinking" (*Spectator*). See OPPOSITE, ANTIPATHY.

I . . . hope that our periodical judges will not be very *adverse* to me, and that perhaps they may even favor me. *Cowper.*

The writer of critical studies . . has to mediate between the author whom he loves and the public, who are certainly indifferent and frequently *averse.* *Stevenson.*

adverse possession (of real estate), *Law*, a possession which is hostile, under a claim or color of title, actual, open, notorious, exclusive, and continuous. Such a possession when continued for the required period of time (generally twenty years) gives an indefeasible right of possession, or ownership, to the possessor by operation of the limitation of actions. Actual possession in general consists in the exercise of such acts of ownership as the owner of such land would normally exercise over it, which would vary with the nature and situation of the land. — **a witness**, *Law*, a hostile witness. See ADVERSE, *a.*, 2.

— **ad′verse-ly**, *adv.* — **ad′verse-ness**, *n.*

ad-ver′si-ty (ăd-vûr′sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *adversite*, F. *adversité*, fr. L. *adversitas.*] **1.** Opposition; contrariety. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

2. A condition or circumstance attended with severe trials; a state of adverse fortune; misfortune; calamity; affliction; trouble; trial; — opposed to *well-being* or *prosperity.*

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shak.*

Syn. — Distress, misery, suffering. See MISFORTUNE.

Adversity Hume. Joseph Hume, an English politician (1777-1855); — so called by Cobbett because of his predictions of disaster to Great Britain. Cf. PROSPERITY ROBINSON.

ad-vert′ (ăd-vûrt′), *v. i.*; AD-VERT′ED; AD-VERT′ING. [Formerly also *avert*, fr. F. *avertir*, L. *advertere*, v. t., to turn to; *ad* + *vertere* to turn. See VERSION; cf. ADVERTISE.] To turn the mind or attention; to refer; to take heed or notice; — with *to;* as, he *adverted* to what was said.

I may again *advert* to the distinction. *Owen.*

Syn. — Refer, allude; return, recur. — ADVERT, REVERT come into comparison with reference to discourse. To ADVERT to something is literally to turn to or toward it; hence the word often implies turning away from one subject to take up another; as, "I speak of this point chiefly for the sake of method. . . . Let me now *advert* to what was peculiar in that testimony" (*Poe*). To REVERT to something is to turn back to it in speech or thought; as, "In my weaker moments I *revert* with a sigh . . . to the old notion of literature as holiday" (*Lowell*); "He now drops this idea, and *reverts* to his reasoning on death" (*Goldsmith*). But *advert* is frequently used as synonymous with *refer* (see ALLUDE); as, "I never heard him [Carlyle] *advert* to his works and his fame" (*E. Fitzgerald*). See RETURN.

ad-vert′ence (ăd-vûr′tĕns) } *n.* [OF. *advertence*, *avertence*,
ad-vert′en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } LL. *advertentia*, fr. L. *advertens.* See ADVERTENT.] Act of adverting, or quality of being advertent; attention; notice; regard; heedfulness.

To this difference it is right that *advertence* should be had in regulating taxation. *J. S. Mill.*

ad-vert′ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *advertens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *advertere.* See ADVERT.] Attentive; heedful; regardful. *Sir M. Hale.* — **ad-vert′ent-ly**, *adv.*

ad′ver-tise′ (ăd′vẽr-tīz′; ăd′vẽr-tīz′; 277; *see note below*), *v. t.*; AD′VER-TISED (-tīzd; -tīzd′); AD′VER-TIS′ING (-tīz′ĭng; -tīz′ĭng). Also **ad′ver-tize′**. [F. *avertir*, formerly also spelt *advertir*, to warn, give notice to, L. *advertere* to turn to. The ending was probably influenced by the noun *advertisement.* See ADVERT.] **1.** To notice; observe. *Obs.*

2. To give notice to; to inform or apprise; to notify; to make known; hence, to warn; — often with *of* before the subject of information; as, to *advertise* a man of his loss.

I will *advertise* thee what this people shall do. *Num.* xxiv. 14.

3. To give public notice of; to announce publicly, esp. by a printed notice; as, to *advertise* goods for sale, a lost article, the sailing day of a vessel, a political meeting.

☞ This word was formerly accented *ad-ver′tise*, later becoming *ad′ver-tise′*. Present usage favors *ad′ver-tise′*, as in verbs in *-ize*, and in accordance with the tendency of the language to throw the accent toward the first syllable.

Syn. — Notify, announce, proclaim, promulgate, publish.

ad′ver-tise′, *v. i.* Also **ad′ver-tize′**. **1.** To take note. *Obs.* **2.** To give notice or information; esp., to give or make statements, requests, or the like, in printed announcements or advertisements.

ad-ver′tise-ment (ăd-vûr′tĭz-mĕnt; *often* ăd′vẽr-tīz′mĕnt *in U. S.*; 277), *n.* Also **ad-ver′tize-ment**. [F. *avertissement*, formerly also spelt *advertissement*, a warning, giving notice.] **1.** Act of adverting to something; act of informing or notifying; notification. *Archaic.*

An *advertisement* of danger. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. Admonition; advice; warning. *Obs.*

Therefore give me no counsel:
My griefs cry louder than *advertisement.* *Shak.*

3. A public notice, esp. in some public print, as a newspaper, periodical, book, poster, or handbill; anything that advertises; as, a newspaper having many *advertisements.*

Advertisements of Elizabeth, a series of enactments promulgated in 1566 by Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, to establish "due order in the public administration of Common Prayer and using of Holy Sacraments."

ad′ver-tis′er (ăd′vẽr-tīz′ẽr; ăd′vẽr-tīz′ẽr), *n.* Also **ad′ver-tiz′er**. One that advertises.

ad-vice′ (ăd-vīs′), *n.* [ME. *avis* opinion, advice, F. *avis*; *à* + OF. *vis*, fr. L. *visum* seemed, seen; really p. p. of *videre* to see, so that *vis* meant that which has seemed best. See VISION; cf. ADVISE, AVISO.] **1.** View or consideration of a thing; hence: **a** Opinion; judgment. **b** Prudence; consideration; wisdom; knowledge.

How shall I dote on her with more *advice*,
That thus without *advice* begin to love her? *Shak.*

c Determination; resolve or decision; plan. *Obs.*

2. An opinion recommended or offered as worthy to be followed; counsel.

We may give *advice*, but we cannot give conduct. *Franklin.*

3. Information or notice given; intelligence; as, late *advices* from France; — commonly in *pl.* Specif., *Com.*, usually, information communicated by letter, — chiefly as to drafts or bills of exchange; as, a letter of *advice.*

Syn. — Opinion, recommendation, instruction, suggestion, exhortation, admonition; consultation, deliberation. — ADVICE, COUNSEL. ADVICE implies real or pretended knowledge, often professional or technical, on the part of the one who gives it, and may apply to any of the affairs of life; as, *advice* regarding the choice of books, the conduct of a business, the care of poultry; legal or medical *advice.* COUNSEL is rather the fruit of wisdom or deliberation, and usually presupposes weightier occasions than *advice;* as, to seek *counsel* in an emergency, in affairs of state; a *counsel* of perfection. See WARN.

King Rehoboam forsook the *counsel* of the old men, and answered them after the *advice* of the young men. 2 *Chron.* x. 13, 14.

ad-vis′a-ble (ăd-vīz′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *avisable.*] **1.** Proper to be advised or to be done; expedient; prudent.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day. *South.*

2. Ready to receive advice. *Rare.* *South.*

Syn. — Expedient, proper, desirable, befitting.

— **ad-vis′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ad-vis′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ad-vis′a-bly**, *adv.*

ad-vise′ (ăd-vīz′), *v. t.*; AD-VISED′ (-vīzd′); AD-VIS′ING (-vīz′ĭng). [ME. *avisen* to perceive, consider, inform, F. *aviser*, fr. LL. *advisare*; *ad* + *visare*, fr. L. *videre*, *visum* to see. See ADVICE.] **1.** To view; observe; hence, to bring into view; consider; ponder; devise. *Obs.*

2. To give advice to; to offer an opinion to as worthy or expedient to be followed; to counsel; warn. "I shall no more *advise* thee." *Milton.*

3. To give information or notice to; to apprise; inform; — with *of;* as, we were *advised* of the risk.

4. *Scots Law.* To consider or review (a verdict or decision).

Syn. — To counsel, admonish; apprise, acquaint.

to advise one's self, to bethink one's self; to take counsel with one's self; to reflect; consider. *Obs.*

Bid thy master well *advise himself.* *Shak.*

ad-vise′ (ăd-vīz′), *v. i.* **1.** To consider; deliberate. *Obs.* **2.** To take counsel; consult; — followed by *with;* as, to *advise* with friends.

3. To give counsel; as, I will *advise*, if you will execute.

ad-vised′ (ăd-vīzd′), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of ADVISE. Specif.: **1.** Of persons, having considered; hence, deliberate; cautious; judicious; determined. *Obs.*

2. Of things, considered; deliberate; hence, judicious.

— **ad-vis′ed-ly** (ăd-vīz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **ad-vis′ed-ness**, *n.*

ad-vise′ment (ăd-vīz′mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *avisement*, F. *avisement.*] **1.** Act of one who advises anything; specif.: **a** Counsel; advice; information. *Archaic.* **b** Consideration; deliberation; consultation.

Tempering the passion with *advisement* slow. *Spenser.*

2. The result of advising; specif., *Obs.*, an opinion; plan.

ad-vi′so-ry (ăd-vī′zō-rĭ), *a.* Having power to advise; pertaining to or containing advice; as, an *advisory* council.

The General Association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches. *Trumbull.*

ad′vo-ca-cy (ăd′vō-k*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.* [OF. *advocatie*, LL. *advocatia.* See ADVOCATE.] **1.** Act of pleading for or supporting; work of advocating; intercession.

2 *Eccl.* Advowson. *Rare.*

ad′vo-cate (ăd′vō-kāt), *n.* [ME. *avocat*, *avoket*, F. *avocat*, fr. L. *advocatus*, one summoned or called to another; properly the p. p. of *advocare* to call to, call to one's aid; *ad* + *vocare* to call, *vox* voice. See VOCAL; cf. ADVOWEE, AVOWEE.] **1.** One who pleads the cause of another. Specif., one who pleads the cause of another before a tribunal or judicial court; a counselor. *Advocate* is the technical name in the Roman law, and in Scotland, France, and various other countries whose legal system is based on the Roman law; also in the English ecclesiastical courts and various other special courts now or formerly existing. The corresponding name in the English law courts is *counselor*, *counsel*, or *barrister*, and in the United States and some British colonies, as Canada, *counselor*, *counsel*, or *attorney* (see these terms). Cf. SOLICITOR, PROCTOR. *Advocate* is locally used for: **a** In Aberdeen, Scotland, a solicitor. **b** In the Isle of Man, any one of a number of practitioners who perform the functions of both barrister and solicitor.

2. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses any cause by argument; a pleader; an intercessor; as, an *advocate* of free trade; an *advocate* of truth.

3. [*cap.*] Christ, considered as an intercessor.

We have an *Advocate* with the Father. 1 *John* ii. 1.

4. The patron of a benefice. See ADVOWSON. *Obs.*

ad′vo-cate (ăd′vō-kāt), *v. t.*; AD′VO-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [See ADVOCATE, *n.*; cf. AVOW.] **1.** To plead in favor of; to defend by argument, before a tribunal or the public; to support, vindicate, or recommend publicly.

This is the only thing distinct and sensible, that has been *advocated.* *Burke.*

Eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause. *Mitford.*

2. *Scots Law.* To call up for a hearing from a lower court.

ad′vo-ca′tion (ăd′vō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *advocatio:* cf. OF. *avocation.* Cf. ADVOWSON.] **1.** A summoning or calling. *Obs.*, except specif., in the law of Scotland and in the papal court, the calling or summoning of an action before itself by a superior court.

2. Act of advocating or pleading; plea; advocacy. *Archaic.*

Jesus . . . sits . . . in a perpetual *advocation* for us. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Advowson. *Obs.*

ad′vo-cat′o-ry (ăd′vō-kāt′ō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to an advocate. *Rare.*

ad-vow′ee′ (ăd-vou′ē′), *n.* [ME. *avowe* patron, F. *avoué*, L. *advocatus.* See ADVOCATE, *n.*; cf. AVOWEE, AVOYER.] **1.** An advocate or patron; an avowe. *Obs.*

2. The patron of a church office or benefice, who formerly protected its interests; one who has an advowson.

ad-vow′son (ăd-vou′zŭn; 277), *n.* [ME. *avoweisoun* patronage, OF. *avoeison*, fr. L. *advocatio.* Cf. ADVOCATION.] *Eng. Law.* The patronage of a church living; the right of presenting to a vacant benefice or living in the church. [Originally, the function or office of a patron (*advocatus*) or protector of a benefice, who was privileged to nominate or present to it.] Advowsons are incorporeal hereditaments, and are, by 1 Vict. c. 26, s. 1, included under the term *real estate.* They constitute important property rights, of which about half belong to the Crown, and the others to the bishops, deans, and chapters, universities and colleges, municipalities, etc. The right is *appendant* when it has continued unbrokenly annexed to the manor; but if once separated it becomes an advowson in *gross*, but may become *appurtenant.* (See APPENDANT; APPURTENANT; and *in gross*, under GROSS.) Cf. BENEFICE.

ad′y-na′mi-a (ăd′ĭ-nā′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀδυναμία want of strength; ἀ- not + δύναμις strength.] *Med.* Lack or loss of the vital powers caused by disease.

ad′y-nam′ic (ăd′ĭ-năm′ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Med.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, debility of the vital powers; weak; as, malignant fevers are *adynamic.*

2. *Physics.* Characterized by the absence of power or force.

ad′y-tum (ăd′ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-t*ȧ*). [L., fr. Gr. ἄδυτον, n., fr. ἄδυτος, a., not to be entered; ἀ- not + δύειν to enter.] The innermost, or a secret, sanctuary or shrine in ancient temples, open only to priests, and whence oracles were given. Hence: A private chamber; a sanctum.

adz, **adze** (ădz), *n.* [ME. *adese*, *adis*, *adse*, AS. *adesa*,

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ad-ver′bi-al′i-ty (ăd-vûr bĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Adverbial quality.
ad-ver′bi-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* A phraseological adverb. *Earle.*
‖ **ad ver′bum** (vûr′bŭm). [L.] To a word; verbatim.
‖ **ad ve′re-cun′di-am** (vĕr′ē-kŭn′dĭ-ăm). [L.] To modesty.
ad′ver-sa′ri-ous, *a.* Hostile; adverse. *Rare.*
ad′ver-sa′tion, *n.* [L. *adversatio.*] State of being adverse; hostility. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
ad-ver′sa-tiv. Adversative.
ad-verse′, *v. t.* [L. *adversari.*] To oppose; resist. *Obs.*
ad-ver′si-fo′li-ate, **ad-ver′si-fo′li-ous**, *a.* [L. *adversus* opposite + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having opposite leaves.
ad-ver′sion, *n.* [L. *adversio.*] A turning to; attention. *Obs.*
adversour. † ADVERSARY.
‖ **ad-ver′sus** (ăd-vûr′sŭs), *prep.* & *adv.* [L.] Against; toward; — usually in a hostile sense.
ad-vert′, *v. t.* To turn toward; to turn the attention to; also, to advise; warn. *Obs.*
ad-ver′ti-see′ (-vûr′tĭ-zē′; ăd-vẽr-tī-zē′), *n.* One whom an advertisement is intended to reach.
ad′ver-tize′, **ad-ver′tize-ment**, **ad-ver′tiz-ment**, etc. Vars. of ADVERTISE, ADVERTISEMENT, etc.
Adv. Gen. *Abbr.* Advocate general.
advice boat. A vessel to carry dispatches or to reconnoiter; a dispatch boat. *Archaic.*
ad-vice′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
ad-view′. † AVIEW.
ad-vis′al (ăd-vīz′*ə*l), *n.* Action of advising; counsel. *Rare.*
ad-vis′a-to-ry (ăd-vīz′*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to an adviser or advice.
advise. † ADVICE.
ad-vis′er (ăd-vīz′ẽr), *n.* One who advises. — **ad-vis′er-ship**, *n.*
ad-vi′sive (ăd-vī′sĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, giving, or characterized by, advice. — **ad-vi′sive-ness**, *n.*
ad-vi′so (ăd-vī′zō), *n.* [See AVISO.] Advice; counsel; suggestion; also, a dispatch or advice boat. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
ad-vi′sor, *n.* = ADVISER.
‖ **ad vi′tam aut cul′pam.** [L.] Lit., for life or until misbehavior.
‖ **ad vi′vum.** [L.] To that which is alive; to the life.
ad-viz′a-bl, **ad-vize′**, **ad-vize′ment**, etc. Advisable, advise, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
ad′vo-cate, *v. i.* To act as advocate. *Obs.*
ad′vo-cate-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ad′vo-cat′ess (ăd′vō-kāt′ĕs), *n.* A female advocate.
‖ **ad′vo-ca′ti-o ec-cle′si-æ** (ăd′vō-kā′shĭ-ō ĕ-klē′zĭ-ē). [LL., advocation of church.] *Eccl. Law.* Advowson.
ad′vo-ca′tor, *n.* [L.] Advocate.
ad′vo-ca′tress, **ad′vo-ca′trice** (ăd′vō-kā′trĕs; -trĭs), *n.* A female advocate. *Rare.*
ad′vo-ca′trix (-trĭks), *n.* [LL., fem. of L. *advocator* advocate.] An advocatress. *Rare.*
‖ **ad′vo-ca′tus di-a′bo-li** (dī-ăb′ō-lī). [L.] = DEVIL'S ADVOCATE.
ad-void′. † AVOID.
ad-voke′, *v. t.* [L. *advocare.*] To call to one's self; to summon, esp. from a lower to a higher court. *Obs. or R.*
ad-voke′. † ADVOCATE.
ad′vo-lu′tion (ăd′vō-lū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *advolvere*, *advolutum*, to roll to.] A rolling toward something. *Rare.*
advoterer. † ADULTERER.
ad-vouch′. † AVOUCH.
advoulter, **advoulterer**, etc. † ADULTER, ADULTERER, etc.
ad-vou′ter, **ad-vou′ter-er**, etc. † ADULTER, ADULTERER, etc.
ad-vou′tress, *n.* [ME. *avoutresse*, fr. OF. *avotresse.*] An adulteress. *Obs.*
advow-. For many words in *advow-*, see those in ADVOU-.
ad-vow′ry. † AVOWRY.
ad-vow′son, *v. t.* To vest with an advowson. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
ad-vow′son-age, *n.* Advowson.
advowter, **advowterer**, etc. † ADULTER, ADULTERER, etc.
advoyer. † AVOYER.
advt. *Abbr.* Advertisement.
adward. † AWARD.
adwate. † AWAIT.
a-dwo′le, *adv.* [*a*- on, in + ME. *dwole*, *dwale.* See DWALE.] In error. *Obs.*
a′dy (ä′dĭ), *n.* [Canarese *aḍi.*] See MEASURE.
‖ **ad-yan′ga-o** (äd-yäŋ′gä-ō), *n.* [Tag.] A mimosaceous Philippine tree (*Albizzia procera*), yielding an incense resin.
a-dyn′a-my (*ȧ*-dĭn′*ȧ*-mĭ), *n.* Adynamia. *Rare.*
adys. † ADZ.
ad′yt, *n.* An adytum; a sanctuary. *Obs.*
adyte, *v. t.* To indite. *Obs.*
adyte. † ADIGHT.
ad′y-ton, *n.* = ADYTUM.
adz, *v. t.*; ADZED (ădzd); ADZ′ING. To cut or dress with an adz.

adese, ax, hatchet.] A cutting tool having a thin arching blade set at right angles to the handle, and thus differing from the *ax*. It is used to trim off the surface of wood.

1 Carpenter's Adz with flat head; 2 Ship carpenter's Adz with spur head; 3 Cooper's Adz; 4 Canoe or Spout Adz.

adz, *or* **adze, block.** The block in a wood-planing machine to which the cutters are fixed.

adz, *or* **adze, eye.** An eye like that of an adz.

æ *or* **ae.** A Lat. diphthong corresponding to Gr. αι. In Eng. words derived from Lat. or Gr., æ is usually retained in proper names and in learned or scientific terms. Elsewhere æ is replaced by *e*. Thus Cæsar (cf. Fr. César), ædile, æstivation; estuary, museum, era, etc. In AS. æ is not a diphthong, but merely a digraph, probably pronounced like *a* in English *fat*. Anglo-Saxon short æ reflects Germanic short *a*. In English it is replaced by *a*; as in Alfred, father, day, etc. Anglo-Saxon long æ is reflected in English by *e*, *ee*, *ea*, all having the sound of ē in ēve. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 128.

-æ. **1.** The termination of the nominative plural of Latin nouns (nearly all feminine) in -*a*, and of Greek plurals in -αι that have been Latinized. It occurs chiefly in proper names and in modern biological names of orders and families. See -IDÆ, -ACEÆ.

2. In astronomy, in the names of stars, as β Aquilæ, the genitive singular ending.

Æ-ac′i-des (ē-ăs′ĭ-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἰακίδης.] A descendant of Æacus; — a patronymic given esp. to Achilles (grandson of Æacus), Peleus, Telamon, Phocus, Pyrrhus (son of Achilles), and to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, who claimed descent from Achilles.

Æ′a-cus (ē′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἰακος.] *Gr. Myth.* The king of Ægina, son of Zeus and Ægina, renowned for piety and justice. He was the father of Telamon and Peleus, and after death became one of the three judges of Hades. The Æginetans honored him as their tutelary deity. His descendants were called **Æ-ac′i-dæ** (ē-ăs′ĭ-dē).

Æ-æ′an (ē-ē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Aeaeus*, Gr. Αἰαῖος.] *Class. Myth.* Pertaining to or designating the island of Ææa (now Monte Circello), lying between Italy and Sicily and fabled as the abode of Circe. — **Æ-æ′an**, *n.*

æ′ci-al (ē′shĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to an æcium.

æcial stage. = ÆCIOSTAGE.

æ′ci-o-spore′ (ē′sĭ-ō-spōr′), *n.* [*æcium* + *spore*.] *Bot.* One of the asexual spores produced in a chainlike series within an æcium.

æ′ci-o-stage′ (-stāj′), *n.* [*æcium* + *stage*.] *Bot.* That stage in the development of certain rust fungi (*Uredinales*) in which æcia are produced. It often occurs, as in the wheat rust, on different hosts from those of the uredostage or teliostage (which see); and it may be suppressed.

æ′ci-um (ē′shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ). Also *æcidium*. [NL., fr. Gr. αἰκία injury.] *Bot.* The form of sorus which is developed in the first spore-bearing stage (æciostage) of a rust fungus, and which gives rise to æciospores capable of producing the uredostage. Æcia of wheat rust are found on the barberry, and from their form are called *cluster cups*. Cf. PYCNIUM, UREDINIUM, TELIUM.

æ-dic′u-la (ē-dĭk′ů-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *aedes* building.] *Rom. Antiq.* A room; also (usually in *pl.*), a small house; a niche or inclosure, as for an urn or statue; a shrine, sometimes even a detached one.

æ′dile (ē′dīl), *n.* Also **e′dile.** [L. *aedilis*, fr. *aedes* temple, public building.] Any of certain Roman urban officials whose chief duties were to look after the public works, the public markets, the grain supply, and the policing of the city, and to superintend or provide for the public games. The two original ædiles were plebeians, elected at first, in 494 B. C., to assist the tribunes. There were added in 366 two *curule ædiles*, who at first were patrician only, later alternately or indifferently patrician and plebeian; and in 45 B. C. two *cereal ædiles*, to take charge of the grain supply.

æ-dil′i-ty (ē-dĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Also **e-dil′i-ty.** [L. *aedilitas*, fr. *aedilis* ædile.] The office of an ædile; ædileship; hence, the superintendence of public buildings and works.

Æ-ge′an (ē-jē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Aegaeus*, Gr. Αἰγαῖος.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sea, or arm of the Mediterranean Sea, east of Greece. See ARCHIPELAGO.

2. Specif.: *Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the early maritime civilization spread throughout various Ægean islands at an early date, and especially flourishing at Crete. Its culmination was the Mycenæan civilization.

Æ′ge-ri′i-dæ (ē′jē-rī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *Aegeria*, *Egeria*, name of a nymph.] *Zoöl.* The family including the clearwing moths; — syn. with *Sesiidæ*. — **æ-ge′ri-an** (ē-jē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **æ-ge′ri-id** (-ĭd), *n.*

Æ′geus (ē′jūs; ē′jē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἰγεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* The father of Theseus, who, in grief at the supposed loss of his son, threw himself into the Ægean Sea, which is said to have been named from him.

Æ′gi-a-li′tis (ē′jĭ-ȧ-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἰγιαλός the seashore.] *Zoöl.* A genus of plovers comprising a number of species of small or medium size, having the upper parts unstreaked, and one or two black bars or rings on the neck or breast, as the killdeer, ringneck, and piping plover.

æ′gi-lops (ē′jĭ-lŏps; ĕj′ĭ-; 277), *n.* [L. *aegilops*, Gr. αἰγίλωψ.] **1.** *Med.* An ulcer or fistula in the inner corner of the eye.

2. *Bot.* **a** The wild oat, or any other grass growing as a weed in grain fields. *Obs.* **b** [*cap.*] A genus of grasses somewhat similar to *Triticum*, or wheat. **c** The valonia oak.

Æ′gi-ne′tan (ē′jĭ-nē′tăn), *a.* [L. *Aegineta*, n., Gr. Αἰγινήτης.] Of or pert. to Ægina. — **Æ′gi-ne′tan**, *n.*

Æginetan marbles, *or* **sculptures,** certain sculptures, somewhat under life size, discovered in 1811 at Ægina, and later restored by Thorvaldsen and placed in the Glyptothek at Munich. They represent battles, probably between Greeks and Trojans, and came from the pediments of a temple of Athena, or, possibly, of an Æginetan goddess Aphæa, and date from the 5th century B. C. — **Æ. school,** *Sculpture*, a Greek school at Ægina noted for its athletic nude figures, as in the Æginetan marbles. The school flourished early in the 5th century B. C., Callon, Onatas, and Anaxagoras being the chief sculptors.

Æ′gi-pan′ (ē′jĭ-păn′), *n.* [Gr. Αἰγίπαν; αἴξ, αἰγός, goat + Πάν Pan.] Pan; — so called with reference to his goatlike horns, ears, and lower limbs.

Æ′gir (ē′jĭr; â′gĭr), *n.* [Icel.] *Teut. Myth.* A giant usually regarded as personifying the sea, esp. in its calm and benignant aspect. His wife, **Ran**, is the death deity of the sea, who draws drowning men to the depths. Their nine daughters represent the surf and turbulent waves.

In *Ægir's* hall, where no unhallowed strife may come, the gods are guests, and feast at every flax harvest. . . . Instead of the light of the fire they have the glitter of gold. *Smith (Kauffmann).*

æ′gir-ine (ē′jĭr-ĭn) } *n.* [After *Ægir*, the god.] *Min.* A
æ′gir-ite (ē′jĭr-īt) } variety of acmite. See ACMITE.

æ′gis (ē′jĭs), *n.* Also **e′gis.** [L. *aegis*, fr. Gr. αἰγίς.] **1.** *Gr. Myth. & Antiq.* A symbol or accouterment, in Homer ascribed chiefly to Zeus, "the Ægis bearer," but later mainly associated with Athena. In Homer it is described as shaggy and adorned with golden tassels. In representations of Athena it appears as a breast ornament or protection, scaly or hairy, bordered with serpents, and set with the Gorgon's head (see GORGONEUM). Its significance was chiefly as a life charm, and it was prob. derived from an original use of the goat in the cults of Zeus and Athena.

2. Hence, any similar device borne by a deity, as sometimes by the Egyptian goddess Bast.

3. Fig., a shield or protection.

Æ-gis′thus (ē-jĭs′thŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἴγισθος.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Thyestes, slayer of Atreus, and paramour of Clytemnestra, whom he aided in the slaying of Agamemnon. He was slain by Orestes (which see).

Æ′gi-thog′na-thæ (ē′jĭ-thŏg′nȧ-thē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. αἴγιθος, αἰγίθος, the hedge sparrow (?) + γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of carinate birds founded on the characters of the palatal bones, including the perching birds, woodpeckers, and swifts. The maxillopalatines are distinct from one another and from the anteriorly truncated vomer. — **æ′gi-thog′na-thism** (-thĭz′m), *n.* — **æ′gi-thog′na-thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

Æ′gle (ē′glē; ĕg′lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἴγλη, lit., radiance.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Hesperides; — a name given to various nymphs.

2. [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of rutaceous trees, natives of tropical Asia and western Africa, distinguished from the related genus *Citrus* by the distinct stamens. *Æ. marmelos* of India is the bel.

Æ′go-po′di-um (ē′gō-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. αἴξ, αἰγός, goat + πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot; cf. αἰγοπόδης goat-footed.] *Bot.* A small genus of apiaceous plants, natives of the north temperate zone, having large biternate leaves and 5-angled carpels without oil tubes. *Æ. podagraria* is the goutweed.

æ-gro′tat (ē-grō′tăt), *n.* [L., he is sick.] In English universities, a medical certificate that a student is ill and unable to attend his lectures or examinations.

-æ′mi-a, -e′mi-a (-ē′mĭ-ȧ), **-hæ′mi-a, -he′mi-a** (-hē′mĭ-ȧ). A suffix from Greek αἷμα, *blood*, chiefly used in the naming of diseases in which the blood is affected, as in septicæ*mia*, py*æmia*, leucocyt*hæmia*, leucocyt*hemia*.

Æ-ne′as (ē-nē′ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἰνείας.] In Homer, the son of Anchises and Aphrodite (Venus), prominent as a defender of Troy and, after its fall, ruler in the Troad. Vergil's **Æ-ne′id** tells of his wanderings from Troy to Thrace, Crete, Epirus, Carthage, and Italy, where his descendants are fabled to have founded the Roman empire. He carried his father, Anchises, on his shoulders from burning Troy, and is called the *Pious Æneas* (Lat. *Pius Æneas*) from his filial devotion. The story of Æneas may be a myth representing the diffusion of the worship of Aphrodite as a maritime goddess. Cf. BRUT.

a-ë′ne-ous (ā-ē′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aëneus*.] Colored like bronze.

æ-nig′ma-tite (ē-nĭg′mȧ-tīt), *n.* [See ENIGMA.] *Min.* An imperfectly known member of the amphibole group, occurring in black triclinic crystals. It is essentially a silicate and titanate of ferrous iron and sodium. Sp. gr., 3.74–3.80.

Æ-o′li-an (ē-ō′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **E-o′li-an.** [L. *Aeolius*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor, colonized by the Greeks, or to its inhabitants; Æolic.

The Dorian or *Æolian* character is exactly presented in the austerity, the heroism, the intense passion of Achilles. *H. Browne.*

2. Pertaining to Æolus, the mythic god of the winds; hence [*l. c.*], pertaining to, or produced or effected by, the wind; aërial; as, *æolian* sculpture, *æolian* sand, etc.

Viewless forms the *æolian* organ play. *Campbell.*

æolian attachment, *Music*, a contrivance often attached to a pianoforte, which prolongs the vibrations and increases the volume of sound, by forcing a stream of air upon the strings. — **æ. harp, æ. lyre,** a musical instrument consisting of a box, on or in which are stretched strings of silk or fine gut, tuned in unison, on which the wind produces tones with audible harmonics of a mingled and distant sweetness. It is usually placed at an open window. — **Æ. mode.** *Music.* See MODE, **1 a** (2). — **æ. rocks,** *Geol.*, sedimentary rocks whose material was deposited by winds. They are of limited extent.

Æolian Harp.

Æ-o′li-an, *n.* Also **E-o′li-an.** [L. *Aeolii* the Æolians.] **a** An ancient Greek of an immigrant people, probably of Thessalian origin, who early colonized Lesbos, Tenedos, and adjacent coasts of Asia Minor, thence called **Æ′o-lis** (ē′ō-lĭs) or **Æ-o′li-a** (ē-ō′lĭ-ȧ). They were apparently closely related to the Bœotians and the Dorians. Cf. GREEK, *n.*, 1 & 5. **b** = ÆOLIC.

Æ-ol′ic (ē-ŏl′ĭk), *a.* Also **E-ol′ic.** [L. *Aeolicus*, Gr. Αἰολικός.] **a** Of or pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor; Æolian. **b** Of or pertaining to or employing the Æolic dialect. — *n.* The Æolic dialect. See GREEK, *n.*, 5 **c**. — **Æ′o-lism** (ē′ō-lĭz′m), *n.*

æ-o-li′na (ē′ō-lī′nȧ) } *n.* [From ÆOLUS.] *Music.* A very
æ′o-line (ē′ō-lĭn) } soft organ stop, in quality like a stringed instrument.

æ-ol′i-pile } (ē-ŏl′ĭ-pīl; 277), *n.* [L. *aeolipila*, i. e. *Aeoli*
æ-ol′i-pyle } *pila* ball of Aeolus; *Aeolus* god of the winds + *pila* a ball, or Gr. πύλη gate (i. e., doorway of Æolus); cf. F. *éolipyle*.] **1.** An apparatus consisting essentially of a closed vessel (as a globe or cylinder) with one or more projecting bent tubes, through which steam is made to pass from the vessel, causing it to revolve. Such an apparatus was first described by Hero of Alexandria. It has often been called the first steam engine.

2. A modification of the above device used as a blowpipe for a lamp flame.

Hero's Æolipile

Æ′o-lis (ē′ō-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἰόλος quick moving, gleaming.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks having an elongated sluglike body, and a series of tufts of fingerlike gills, often brightly colored, along each side of the back. It is the type of the family **Æ-ol′i-dæ** (ē-ŏl′ĭ-dē) or **Æ′o-lid′i-dæ** (ē′ō-lĭd′ĭ-dē). — **æ′o-lid** (ē′ō-lĭd), *n.*

æ′o-lo-trop′ic (ē′ō-lō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. αἰόλος changeful + -*tropic*.] *Physics.* Showing different properties as to velocity of light transmission, conductivity for heat or electricity, compressibility, etc., in different directions; not isotropic. — **æ′o-lot′ro-py** (-lŏt′rō-pĭ), **æ′o-lot′ro-pism** (-pĭz′m), *n.*

Æ′o-lus (ē′ō-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἴολος.] *Class. Myth.* **a** In the Odyssey, the happy ruler of "the Æolian isle," having dominion over the winds; hence, later, as in the "Æneid," the god of the winds, which he kept confined in huge caves or released at the bidding of Jove. **b** A king of Thessaly, father of Sisyphus and founder of the Æolian branch of the Greeks.

æ′on, e′on (ē′ŏn), *n.* [L. *aeon*, fr. Gr. αἰών space or period of time, lifetime, age; akin to L. *aevum*. See AGE.] **1.** An immeasurable or indefinite period of time; an age of the world or the universe; hence, rarely, the whole duration of the world; eternity.

The *æons* of forgotten time, when this planet was not. *J. Royce.*

2. *Philos.* In Gnosticism, esp. as taught by the Valentinians, one of the group of eternal beings which together form the fullness of the supreme being, from whom they emanate and between whom and the world they are intermediaries. The Supreme Being is sometimes called the *Perfect Æon*.

ad-zooks′, *interj.* See ADS, *interj.* *Archaic*

ad-zu′ki bean (ăd-zōō′kĭ). Var. of ADSUKI BEAN.

ae (ā), *a.* One. *Scot.*

Æ., or **æ.** *Abbr.* Ætatis (L., of age).

Æ, *as a symbol.* In Lloyd's register, denoting a third-class wooden ship unfit to carry cargoes easily injured or perishable.

Æch-moph′o-rus (ĕk-mŏf′ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἰχμοφόρος a spear bearer.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large, long-necked, slender-billed grebes. It includes the western grebe (*Æ. occidentalis*) of North America.

æ-cid′i-al (ē-sĭd′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* = ÆCIAL.

æ-cid′i-o-form′ (-ō-fôrm′), *n.* [*æcidium* + *form*.] *Bot.* = ÆCIOSTAGE.

Æ-cid′i-o-my-ce′tes (-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *æcidium* + -*mycetes*.] Syn. of UREDINALES.

æ-cid′i-o-spore′, *n.* [*æcidium* + *spore*.] *Bot.* = ÆCIOSPORE.

æ-cid′i-o-stage′, *n.* [*æcidium* + *stage*.] *Bot.* = ÆCIOSTAGE.

æ-cid′i-um (ē-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. of Gr. αἰκία injury.] *Bot.* **a** A supposed genus of fungi, now known to be one of the structures developed in the life history of certain rust fungi. Hence: **b** = ÆCIUM.

æ-col′o-gy. Var. of ECOLOGY. — **æ′co-log′i-cal**, *a.*

‖ **æ′des** (ē′dēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A building; specif., a building for worship not formally consecrated; — distinguished from *templum*.

A′e-di′as (ā′ē-dī′ăs). *Bib.*

æ′dile-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

æ′di-li′tian (ē′dĭ-lĭsh′ăn), *a.* [L. *aedilicius*.] Pert. to an ædile.

æ′dœ-ol′o-gy (ē′dē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Also **e′de-ol′o-gy.** [Gr. αἰδοῖα genitals + -*logy*.] The science of the organs of generation.

A-ë′don (ā-ē′dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀηδών.] *Gr. Myth.* A queen of Thebes, who, envious of Niobe, her brother Amphion's wife, because of Niobe's six sons and six daughters, resolved to kill the oldest son, but by mistake slew her own son, Itylus. Zeus relieved her grief by turning her into a nightingale.

Æ-ë′tes (ē-ē′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἰήτης.] *Gr. Myth.* See JASON.

ae′fald (ā′fâld), **ae′fauld** (ā′fôld), *a.* = AFALD. *Scot.* — **ae′fald-ly**, *adv.* — **ae′fald-ness**, *n.*

æfen. † EVEN.

æfre. † EVER.

æfter. † AFTER.

Æ-gæ′on (ē-jē′ŏn), **Ai-gai′on** (ī-gī′ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἰγαίων.] *Gr. Myth.* The name given by men to "him whom the gods call Briareus" (which see).

æ′ga-grop′i-la (ē′gȧ-grŏp′ĭ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē); **æ-gag′ro-pile** (ē-găg′rō-pīl), *n.* [NL., *ægagropila*, fr. Gr. αἰγαγρος wild goat + L. *pila* ball, or *pilus* hair; cf. Gr. πῖλος felted wool or hair, ball.] A ball of hair or a concretion found in the stomach of the goat and other ruminants.

æ-gag′rus (ē-găg′rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. αἴγαγρος; αἴξ, αἰγός, goat + ἄγριος wild.] The wild goat (*Capra ægagrus*) of Asia Minor. See GOAT.

aege. † AGE.

Æ′ger. Var. of ÆGIR.

‖ **æ′ger** (ē′jēr), *a.* [L.] Sick; used on a sick excuse in English universities. — *n.* A note certifying sickness as an excuse.

æ′gi-cra′ni-a (ē′jĭ-krā′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. αἴξ, αἰγός, goat + κρανία heads.] *Class. Arch.* Sculptured representations of rams' heads or skulls.

Æ-gi′na (ē-jī′nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἴγινα.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of the river god Asopus. She was the mother of Æacus by Zeus, who, in the form of an eagle, carried her off to the island to which she gave her name.

Æ′gi-net′ic (ē′jĭ-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* Æginetan.

aegle. † EAGLE.

æglogue. † ECLOGUE.

æ′go-phon′ic, æ-goph′o-ny. Vars. of EGOPHONIC, EGOPHONY.

‖ **æ′gre-scit′que me-den′do** (ē′grē-sĭt′kwē). [L.] Lit., and he or it grows worse with the treatment. *Vergil (Æneid*, XII. 46).

‖ **æ′gri som′ni-a.** [L.] A sick man's dreams.
Horace (Ars Poetica, 7).

æ′gri-tude, *n.* [L. *aegritudo*.] Sickness. *Obs.*

æ′gro-pile. Var. of ÆGAGROPILE.

æ-gro′tant (ē-grō′tănt), *n.* [L. *aegrotans*, p. pr. of *aegrotare* to be sick.] A sick person. *Rare.*

Æ-gyp′tus (ē-jĭp′tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἴγυπτος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Belus, twin brother of Danaüs and king of Libya, who conquered and gave his name to Egypt. He died at Argos, grieving at the fate of his fifty sons. See DANAÜS.

æ′gy-rite (ē′jĭ-rīt). Var. of ÆGIRITE.

æie. † AWE.

æielese. † AWELESS.

A.E.I.O.U. *Abbr.* Austriæ est imperare orbi universo (L., Austria is to rule the whole earth).

æit. † AIT.

æl. † AIEL, ALL.

ælc. † EACH.

ælder. † ALDER.

A-ël′lo (ā-ĕl′ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀελλώ.] *Gr. Myth.* A Harpy.

Æ′lu-roi′de-a (ē′lů-roi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* Syn. of AILUROIDEA.

æ′lu-rop′o-dous (ē′lů-rŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. αἴλουρος + -*podous*.] *Zoöl.* Having feet with retractile claws like a cat.

Æ-lu′ro-pus (ē-lū′rō-pŭs), *n.* [NL. See ÆLUROPODOUS.] Syn. of PANDARCTOS.

Æ-lu′rus (-rŭs), **Æ-lu′ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). Syns. of AILURUS, AILURIDÆ.

æm. † AM.

‖ **æ′mu-la′ti-o vi-ci′ni** (ĕm′ů-lā′shĭ-ō vĭ-sī′nī). [L.] *Law.* Ill will or maliciousness of a neighbor: — referring to a rule, by some alleged to obtain in the Roman law and Scots law, that all acts, such as those depriving his land of light or water, done maliciously to a neighbor's injury, are unlawful.

æ′mule, *v. t.* [L. *aemulari*.] To emulate. *Obs.*

a-ë′ne-an (ā-ē′nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *aëneus*, *aheneus*.] Brazen. *Rare.*

Æ-ne′as (ē-nē′ăs; ē′nē-ăs). *Bib.*

Æ-ne′id (ē-nē′ĭd; ē′nē-ĭd), *n.* [L. *Aeneis*, *Aeneidis*, or -*dos*; cf. F. *Énéide*.] See ÆNEAS.

a-ë′ne-o-lith′ic (ā-ē′nē-ō-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* [L. *aëneus* of copper or bronze + Gr. λίθος stone.] Designating, or relating to, the latest period of neolithic culture, in which copper (though not bronze) was used along with flint implements. Cf. AGE.

æni, ænig. † ANY.

æ-nig′ma. Var. of ENIGMA.

Æ′non (ē′nŏn). *Bib.*

Æol. *Abbr.* ÆOLIC.

æ′o-lid (ē′ō-lĭd), *n.* See ÆOLIS.

Æ-ol′i-dæ (ē-ŏl′ĭ-dē), **Æ′o-lid′i-dæ** (ē′ō-lĭd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ÆOLIS.

Æ′o-list (ē′ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *Aeolus*, god of the winds.] A pretender to inspiration; — a humorous name invented by Swift. "The learned *Æolists* maintain the original cause of all things to be wind, from which principle this whole universe was at first produced." *Swift.*

æ′o-lis′tic, *a.* Empty or vapid in speech; — a humorous use.

æ′o-lod′i-con (ē′ō-lŏd′ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [From ÆOLUS.] *Music.* A keyed instrument played by the releasing of wind from a bellows against free metal springs.

æ′o-lo′di-on, *n.* = ÆOLODICON.

æ′o-lo-me-lod′i-con, *n.* [Cf. ÆOLODICON; MELODEON.] An

æ-o′ni-an (ē-ō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **e-o′ni-an**. [Gr. αἰώνιος.] Eternal; everlasting. "*Æonian* hills." *Tennyson.*
Æ′py-or′nis (ē′pĭ-ôr′nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. αἰπύς high + ὄρνις bird.] A genus of gigantic ratite birds, the type of a family, **Æ′py-or-nith′i-dæ** (-ôr-nĭth′ĭ-dē), whose remains are found in Madagascar. They lived until comparatively recent times. Their eggs were sometimes over thirteen inches long, being the largest eggs known.
Æ-ra′ri-an (ē-râ′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *aerarius*, fr. *aes, aeris*, crude metal, copper, bronze, money.] *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the public treasury; fiscal. — *n.* A citizen who paid a poll tax only, and had no right to vote.
a′ër-ate (ā′ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; A′ËR-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); A′ËR-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [Cf. F. *aérer*. See AIR, *v. t.*] **1.** To combine or charge with gas, usually with carbon dioxide, formerly called *fixed air.*
His sparkling sallies bubbled up as from *aërated* natural fountains. *Carlyle.*
2. To supply or impregnate with common air; as, to *aërate* soil; to *aërate* water.
3. *Physiol.* To expose to the chemical action of air; to oxygenate (the blood) by respiration; to arterialize.
a′ër-at′ed (ā′ĕr-āt′ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* of AËRATE.
aërated bread, bread for the raising of which carbon dioxide is separately prepared and incorporated with the flour and water, instead of being generated in the dough by fermentation or otherwise.
a′ër-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *aération.*] Act or process of aërating, or state of being aërated.
a′ër-a′tor (ā′ĕr-ā′tẽr), *n.* That which supplies with air or gas; specif.: **a** An apparatus used for charging mineral waters with gas and in making soda water. **b** A fumigator used to bleach grain, destroying fungi and insects.
a′ër-en′chym (ā′ĕr-ĕŋ′kĭm) } *n.* [NL. *aërenchyma*. See
a′ër-en′chy-ma (-ĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ) } AËRO-; ENCHYMA.] *Bot.* A secondary respiratory tissue or modified periderm, found in many aquatic plants and distinguished by the large intercellular spaces.
a′ër-i- (ā′ĕr-ĭ-). A combining form from L. *aër, aëris*, air.
a-ë′ri-al (ā-ē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *aërius, aëreus*, Gr. ἀέριος. See AIR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the air, or atmosphere; inhabiting or frequenting the air; produced by or found in the air; performed in the air; as, *aërial* regions or currents "*Aërial* spirits." *Milton.* "*Aërial* voyages." *Darwin.*
2. Consisting of air; resembling, or partaking of the nature of, air. Hence: Unsubstantial; unreal. "Fine and *aërial* distinctions." *Milman.*
3. Rising aloft in air; high; lofty; as, *aërial* spires.
4. Growing, forming, or existing in the air, as opposed to growing or existing in earth or water, or underground; as, *aërial* plants.
5. Light as air; ethereal.
aërial acid, carbonic acid. *Obs.* — **a. blue**, *Pottery*, a delicate monochrome faïence ware having blue designs on a grayish ground. — **a. car**, a car used for riding in the air, as that of a balloon or of an aërial railway. — **a. ladder**, an extensible fire ladder, mounted on a truck, and raised by cranks. — **a. navigation**, aëronautics. — **a. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **a. railway, tramway**, or the like, a system of transportation upon, or by means of, an elevated cable, rope, rails, or the like; specif., such a system forming a way along which a trolley may travel, for conveying a load suspended from the trolley. — **a. roots**, *Bot.*, the roots produced by an epiphyte or air plant. They have no connection with the soil, but serve to anchor the plant to its support; frequently also they contain chlorophyll and perform photosynthesis. The adventitious roots emitted by such plants as the banyan, mangrove, etc., are sometimes incorrectly called aërial roots. See under ADVENTITIOUS. — **a. telegraphy.** = WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. — **a. tints**, *Painting*, tints expressing atmosphere or distance. — **a. tramway.** See AËRIAL RAILWAY. — **a. wire**, *Wireless Teleg.*, an anteuna.
— **a-ë′ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **a-ë′ri-al-ness**, *n.*
a-ë′ri-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being aërial. *Rare.*
ae′rie (ē′rĭ; ā′ĕr-ĭ; 277), *n.* [ME. *aire, eire, air*, nest, also origin, descent, OF. *aire*, LL. *area, aera*, nest of a bird of prey, perh. fr. L. *area* an open space (for birds of prey like to build their nests on flat and open spaces on the top of high rocks). Cf. AREA.] The nest of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk, which build their nests in high places; also, a brood of such birds; eyrie. Also fig.: A human residence or resting place perched like an eagle's nest.
ae′ried (ē′rĭd; ā′ĕr-ĭd), *a.* Having an aerie; furnished with, or perched on, an aerie
Yet God deems not thine *aeried* sight
More worthy than our twilight dim. *Lowell*
a′ër-i-fac′tion (ā′ĕr-ĭ-făk′shŭn), *n.* [*aëri-* + *-faction.*] An aërifying. *Rare.*
a′ër-if′er-ous (-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*aëri-* + *-ferous.*] Conveying or containing air; air-bearing, as the windpipe.
a′ër-i-fi-ca′tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of aërifying, or state of being aërified or aëriform.
a′ër-i-form (ā′ĕr-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*aëri-* + *-form.*] Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic fluid; gaseous. Hence, fig., unreal.
a′ër-i-fy (ā′ĕr-ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; A′ËR-I-FIED (-fīd); A′ËR-I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*aëri-* + *-fy.*] **1.** To infuse or force air into; to combine air with.
2. To change into an aëriform state.
a′ër-o- (ā′ĕr-ō-). Combining form fr. Greek ἀήρ, ἀέρος, *air.*
a′ër-o′bi-a (-ō′bĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL. *aërobia*; *aëro-* + Gr.
a′ër-obes (-ōbz) } βίος life.] *Biol.* Microörganisms, esp. bacteria, which grow only in the presence of oxygen.
a′ër-o′bi-an (-ō′bĭ-ăn), *a.* Aërobic. — *n.* An aërobe.
a′ër-o′bic (ā′ĕr-ō′bĭk; -ŏb′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Growing or thriving only in the presence of oxygen; also, pertaining to, or induced by, aërobia; as, *aërobic* fermentation. — **a′ër-o′bi-cal-ly** (-bĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
a′ër-o-bi-o′sis (-ō-bĭ-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *aëro-* + *-biosis.*] *Biol.* Life or existence in air or oxygen. — **a′ër-o-bi-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* — **a′ër-o-bi-ot′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
a′ër-o-curve′ (ā′ĕr-ō-kûrv′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *curve.*] *Aëronautics.* A modification of the aëroplane, having curved surfaces, the advantages of which were first demonstrated by Lilienthal.
a′ër-o-drome′ (-drōm′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-drome*: formed on the analogy of hippo*drome*, which see.] An extensive tract of level ground, in and above which flying machines (aëroplanes) or airships can start and carry on their evolutions.
a′ër-o-dy-nam′ic (-dī-năm′ĭk; -dĭ-), *a.* [*aëro-* + *dynamic.*] Pertaining to the force of gases, as air, in motion.
a′ër-o-dy-nam′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The branch of dynamics which treats of the air and other gaseous bodies under the action of force, and of their mechanical effects.
a′ër-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-graphy.*] Description of the air or atmosphere. — **a′ër-og′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **a′ër-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), **-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
a′ër-o-lite (ā′ĕr-ō-līt) } *n.* [*aëro-* + *-lite, -lith.*] A
a′ër-o-lith (ā′ĕr-ō-lĭth) } meteorite; specif., a meteoric stone. — **a′ër-o-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
a′ër-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-logy.*] The branch of physics treating of the atmosphere. — **a′ër-o-log′ic** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), **-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **a′ër-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
a′ër-o-man′cy (ā′ĕr-ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-mancy*: cf. F. *aéromancie.*] Divination from the state of the air or from atmospheric substances; also, the forecasting of the weather. — **a′ër-o-man′cer** (-sẽr), *n.* — **-man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a.*
a′ër-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-meter.*] Instrument for ascertaining the weight or density of air or other gases.
a′ër-om′e-try (-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-metry.*] Lit., the science of measuring the air; pneumatics. — **a′ër-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*
a′ër-o-naut (ā′ĕr-ō-nôt; 277), *n.* [F. *aéronaute*; Gr. ἀήρ air + ναύτης sailor. See NAUTICAL.] An aërial navigator; a balloonist.
a′ër-o-nau′tic (-nô′tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *aéronautique.*] Pert.
a′ër-o-nau′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } to aëronautics, or aërial sailing.
aëronautic spider. = BALLOONING SPIDER.
a′ër-o-nau′tics (-tĭks), *n.* The science or art of ascending and sailing in the air, as by means of a balloon; aërial navigation; ballooning.
a′ër-o-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *aëro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of a current of air, — a symptom of hydrophobia and hysteria. — **a′ër-o-pho′bic** (-fō′bĭk; -fŏb′ĭk), *a.*
a′ër-o-phone′ (-fōn′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-phone.*] **a** A form of combined speaking and ear trumpet. **b** An instrument, proposed by Edison, for greatly intensifying speech. It consists of a phonograph diaphragm so arranged that its action opens and closes valves, producing synchronous air blasts sufficient to operate a larger diaphragm with greater amplitude of vibration.
a′ër-o-phore′ (-fōr′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Med.* A device for inflating the lungs of still-born children.
2. A portable apparatus containing a supply of compressed air for respiration, as for a miner.
a′ër-o-plane′ (ā′ĕr-ō-plān′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *plane.*] *Aëronautics.* A light rigid plane used in aërial navigation to oppose sudden upward or downward movement in the air, as in gliding machines; specif., such a plane slightly inclined and driven forward as a lifting device in some flying machines; hence, a flying machine using such a device. These machines are called monoplanes, biplanes, or triplanes, according to the number of principal air planes used in their construction. Being heavier than air they depend for their levitation on motion imparted by one or more propellers, actuated by an internal combustion engine. They start from the ground by a run on small wheels or runners, and are guided by a steering apparatus consisting of horizontal or vertical movable planes. There are many varieties of form and construction which in some cases are known by the names of their inventors.

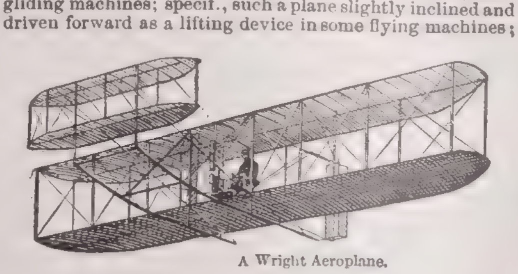
A Wright Aeroplane.

a′ër-o-po-rot′o-my (ā′ĕr-ō-pō-rŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + Gr. πόρος a passage + *-tomy.*] *Med.* The operation of relieving obstructions of the air passages so as to allow air to enter the lungs, as by tracheotomy or intubation.
a′ër-o-scope′ (ā′ĕr-ō-skōp′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-scope.*] *Biol.* An apparatus for collecting spores, dust, bacteria, etc., suspended in the air, as a glass vessel through which the air is drawn. — **a′ër-o-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **a′ër-o-scop′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
a′ër-os′co-py (ā′ĕr-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-scopy.*] The observation of the states and variations of the atmosphere.
æ-rose′ (ē-rōs′; ē′rōs), *a.* [L. *aerosus*, fr. *aes, aeris*, brass, copper.] Of the nature of, or like, copper; brassy. *Rare.*
a′ër-o-sid′er-ite (ā′ĕr-ō-sĭd′ẽr-īt), *n.* [*aëro-* + *siderite.*] A mass of meteoric iron.
a′ër-o-sid′er-o-lite (-sĭd′ẽr-ō-līt; -sĭ-dē′rō-līt), *n.* [*aëro-* + *siderolite.*] A meteorite containing both stone and iron.
a′ër-o-stat (ā′ĕr-ō-stăt; 277), *n.* [F. *aérostat*, fr. Gr. ἀήρ air + στατός placed. See STATICS.] **1.** *Aëronautics.* A balloon or flying machine; also, a balloonist; an aëronaut.
2. *Zoöl.* An air sac in the body of an insect.
a′ër-o-stat′ic (ā′ĕr-ō-stăt′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *aérostatique.* See
a′ër-o-stat′i-cal (-stăt′ĭ-kăl) } STATICS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to aërostatics; pneumatic.
2. Aëronautic; as, an *aërostatic* voyage.
a′ër-o-stat′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or that of bodies sustained in them. Hence it includes aëronautics.
a′ër-o-sta′tion (-stā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *aérostation* the art of using *aërostats.*] **1.** Aërostatics. *Obs.*
2. Aërial navigation; aëronautics.
a′ër-o-tax′is (ā′ĕr-ō-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See AËRO-; TAXIS.] *Bact.* The positive or negative stimulus exerted by oxygen on aërobic and anaërobic bacteria. — **-tac′tic** (-tăk′tĭk), *a.*
a′ër-o-ther′a-peu′tics (-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭks), *n.* [*aëro-* + *therapeutics.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by the use of air or other gases.
a′ër-o-to-nom′e-ter (-tō-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*aëro-* + *tonometer.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining the tension of gases in the blood. — **-to′no-met′ric** (-tō′nō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*
a′ër-ot′ro-pism (ā′ĕr-ŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* Deviation of roots or other organs from the normal direction of growth, caused by the action of gases. — **a′ër-o-trop′ic** (-ō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*
æ-ru′gi-nous (ē-rōō′jĭ-nŭs), *a.* Also **æ-ru′gi-nose** (-nōs). [L. *aeruginosus*, fr. *aerugo* rust of copper, fr. *aes* copper.] Of the nature or color of verdigris.
æ-ru′go (ē-rōō′gō), *n.* [L., fr. *aes* brass, copper.] The rust of any metal, esp. of brass or copper; verdigris.
‖ **æ-ru′go no′bi-lis** (nŏb′ĭ-lĭs), the greenish crust, or patina, that is formed on antique bronzes.
a′ër-y (ā′ẽr-ĭ; âr′ĭ), *a.* [See AIR.] Aërial; ethereal; incorporeal; visionary. *Poetic.* *M. Arnold.*
æs (ēz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Bronze or copper; hence, anything made of bronze or copper, esp. money.
‖ **æs Corinthium** (kō-rĭn′thĭ-ŭm), Corinthian bronze. — ‖ **æs Cy′pri′um** (sĭp′rĭ-ŭm), copper. — ‖ **æs gra′ve** (grā′vē), lit., heavy bronze; a cumbersome bronze coinage begun by the Romans and other Italic tribes in the 4th or 5th century B. C. — ‖ **æs ru′de** (rōō′dē), money in the form of rude masses of bronze in use in Italy previous to the adoption of the *æs grave.* — ‖ **æs tri′plex** (trī′plĕks; trĭp′-), triple brass or bronze; strong protection or defense; courage; stout-heartedness. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. iii. 9).
Æs′chy-le′an (ĕs′kĭ-lē′ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the poet Æschylus (525–456 B. C.), called the "Father of Greek Tragedy." The works of Æschylus are characterized by intense and exalted imagination, though his style is crabbedly difficult. According to Newman, he is "rudely and overpoweringly tragic." See ORESTEIA; cf. SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.
Æs′chy-nom′e-ne (ĕs′kĭ-nŏm′ē-nē), *n.* [NL. See ÆSCHYNOMENOUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous shrubs or herbs, widely distributed in warm regions. They have pinnate, often sensitive leaves, and jointed pods. *Æ. aspera* yields sola fiber; *Æ. virginica* is the sensitive joint vetch.
æs′chy-nom′e-nous (-ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. αἰσχυνόμενος, p. pr. of αἰσχύνεσθαι to be ashamed.] *Bot.* Sensitive, as the leaves of certain plants.
Æs′cu-la′ce-æ (ĕs′kū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *aesculus* a kind of oak.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Sapindales),

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æolodicon with its springs reënforced by metal tubes.
Æ-o′ni-al, *a.* Æonian.
æ′on-ist (ē′ŏn-ĭst), *n.* See -IST.
Æ pi-or′nis. Var. of ÆPYORNIS.
Æ-pyc′e-ros (ē-pĭs′ē-rŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. αἰπύκερως high-horned; αἰπύς high + κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* A genus of antelopes consisting only of the pallah. See PALLAH.
‖ **æ′qua-bi′li-ter et di′li-gen′ter** (ē′kwȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tẽr, dĭl′ĭ-jĕn′tẽr). [L.] Uniformly and diligently.
æ′qual, æ′quate, etc. Obsoles. vars. of EQUAL, EQUATE, etc.
‖ **æ′quam . . . ser-va′re men′tem.** [L.] To preserve an unruffled mind; — more fully **æ′quam me-men′to re′bus in ar′du-is ser-va′re men′tem.** [L.] Remember to preserve an unruffled mind in difficulties. *Horace* (*Odes*, II. iii. 1).
‖ **æ′qua-ni′mi-ter** (ē′kwȧ-nĭm′ĭ-tẽr). [L.] With equanimity.
æ-qua′tor. Var. of EQUATOR.
æ′qui-. Var. of EQUI-.
æ′qui-lat′er-al, æ′qui-lib′ri-um, æ′qui-noc′tial, etc. Obsoles. vars. of EQUILATERAL, etc.
æ′qui-prob′a-bil-ism, *n.* See PROBABILISM, 2.
æ′qui-so′nance. Obsoles. var. of EQUISONANCE.
‖ **æ′qui-tas se′qui-tur le′gem** (ĕk′wĭ-tăs sĕk′wĭ-tŭr lē′jĕm). [L.] *Law.* Equity follows the law; — referring to the general rule that equity courts follow common-law principles except where this would lead to injustice or sanction fraud
æ-quiv′o-cal, æ-quiv′o-cal-ly, etc. Vars. of EQUIVOCAL, EQUIVOCALLY, etc *Obs. or R., except in Logic.*
‖ **æ′quo a′ni-mo** (ăn′ĭ-mō). [L.] With even mind; with equanimity; calmly.
æ-quo′re-al (ē-kwō′rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *aequor* the sea.] Of or pert. to the sea; marine; pelagic. *Rare.*
ær. † AIR, EAR, ERE, OAR.
aër-. = AËRO-.
æ′ra. Var. of ERA.
‖ **æ-ra′ri-um** (ē-râ′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The state treasury, kept in the temple of Saturn, originally, as in control of the senate, in charge of quæstors, and later, when nominally distinct from the *fiscus* but practically in the emperor's power, under præfecti ærarii. Still later it became the city treasury.
a-ë′re-al. † AËRIAL.
a′ër-en′ter-ec-ta′si-a (ā′ĕr-ĕn′tẽr-ĕk-tā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *aëro-* + *entero-* + *ectasia.*] *Med.* Distention of the intestines by gas. [*Obs.*]
a-ë′re-ous, a-ë′ri-ous, *a.* Aërial.
‖ **æ′re pe-ren′ni-us** [L.] More lasting than brass, or bronze. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. xxx. 1).
ærer. † ERER.
a′ër-hæm′oc-to′ni-a (ā′ĕr-hĕm′-ŏk-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *aëro-* + *hæmo-* + Gr. κτόνος murder] *Med.* Death due to entrance of air into the veins.
a-ë′ri-al, *n.* *Wireless Teleg.* = ANTENNA.
a-ë′ri-an, *a.* Aërial. *Rare.*
A-ë′ri-an (ā-ē′rĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Aërius, a presbyter in Asia Minor, in the 4th century, who taught the equality of bishops and presbyters, and the perniciousness of prayers for the dead, and protested against compulsory fasting. — **A-ë′ri-an**, *a.*
a-ër′ic (ā-ĕr′ĭk), **a-ër′i-cal**, *a.* Aërial. *Rare.* "The dominating direction of the differing *aëric* currents." *Rep. Phil. Com.*
a′ër-ie. Var. of AËRY, ethereal.
ae′rie, *v. t.* To build an aerie or nest. *Rare.*
ærm. † ARM.
a′ër-o-bate (ā′ĕr-ō-bāt), *v. i.* [Gr. ἀεροβατεῖν to walk the air; ἀήρ + βατεῖν to tread.] To walk on air *Humorous Rare.*
a′ër-obe (ā′ĕr-ōb), *n.* *Biol.* Sing. of AËROBES.
a ër-o-bi′o-scope, *n.* [*aëro-* + *bio-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An apparatus used in the investigation of bacteria present in air.
a′ër-o′bi-ous (ā′ĕr-ō′bĭ-ŭs), *a.* Aërobic.
a ër-o′bi-um, *n.* *Biol.* Sing. of AËROBIA.
A′ër-o-bran′chi-a (ō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *aero-* + Gr. βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of Arachnida including scorpions, whip scorpions, and spiders. — **a′ër-o-bran′chi-ate**, *a. & n.*
a′ër-o-cyst′, *n.* [*aero-* + *cyst.*] One of the air vesicles in algæ.
a′ër-o-der mec-ta′si-a (-dûr′-mĕk-tā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *aëro-* + *dermo-* + *ectasia.*] *Med.* Emphysema of the subcutaneous connective tissue.
a ër-o-drom′ics (ā′ĕr-ō-drŏm′-ĭks), *n.* *Mech.* Science or art of flying, as with aëroplanes.
a′ër-og′no-sy (-ŏg′nō-sĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowing, knowledge.] Aërology. *Rare.*
a′ër-o-gram′, *n.* [*aëro-* + *-gram.*] A message sent by wireless telegraphy.
a′ër-o-graph′, *n.* [*aëro-* + *-graph.*] = AIR BRUSH
a′ër-o-hy′dro-dy-nam′ic, *a.* [*aëro-* + *hydrodynamic.*] Acting by the force of air and water, as a wheel.
a′ër-o-hy-drop′a-thy, *n.* [*aëro-* + *hydropathy.*] Treatment of diseases by air and water.
a′ër-o-hy′drous, *a.* [*aëro-* + *hydrous.*] *Min.* Pertaining to both air and water: — applied to minerals containing water in their cavities
a′ër-o-li-thol′o-gy (-lĭ-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*aërolith* + *-logy.*] The science that treats of aërolites.
a′ër-o-me-chan′ics, *n.* [*aëro-* + *mechanics.*] Pneumatics. *Rare.*
a′ër-o-naut ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The practice of aëronautics.
a′ër-op′a-thy (ā′ĕr-ŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-pathy.*] Aërophobia.
A′ër-o-pe (ā′ĕr-ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Ἀερόπη.] See ATREUS.
a′ër-o-phane (ā′ĕr-ō-fān; âr′-ō-), *n.* [*aëro-* + root of Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear: cf. F. *aérophane* transparent.] A kind of thin, transparent crape.
a ër-oph′o-rous (ā′ĕr-ŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*aëro-* + *-phorous.*] Aëriferous.
a′ër-o-phyte′, *n.* [*aëro-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* An epiphyte.
a′ër-o-pleus′tic (-plūs′tĭk), *a.* [*aëro-* + Gr. πλευστικός fit for sailing.] Of or pert. to navigation of the air; aëronautic.
a′ër-o-scep′sis (-skĕp′sĭs), **a′ër-o-scep sy** (-skĕp′sĭ), *n.* [NL. *aëroscepsis.* See AËRO-; SCEPSIS.] *Zoöl.* The power possessed by certain animals of observing the quality of the air by means of special organs.
a′ër-o-sphere′, *n.* [*aëro-* + *sphere.*] The atmosphere. *Rare.*
a′ër-o-steam′, *a.* Designating an engine in which the motive force is produced by steam and hot or compressed air.
a′ër-o-ther′a-py, *n.* [*aëro-* + *therapy.*] Aërotherapeutics.
ært. † ART.
ae′ry. Var. of AERIE, a nest.
Æ′sa-lon (ē′sȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἰσάλων a kind of hawk.] *Zoöl.* A subgenus of falcons containing the merlin and its near allies.
Æs′chy-nan′thus (ĕs′kĭ-năn′-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. αἰσχύνη shame + ἄνθος flower.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of TRICHOSPORUM. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any species of *Trichosporum.*
æs′chy-nite (ĕs′kĭ-nīt). Var. of EECHYNITE.

the horse-chestnut family, consisting of two genera, *Æsculus* and *Billia*, the former comprising the buckeyes and horse-chestnuts, the latter a rare Mexican shrub. See ÆSCULUS. — **æs′cu-la′ceous** (ĕs′kū-lā′shŭs), *a.*

Æs′cu-la′pi-an (-lā′pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Æsculapius or the healing art; medical; medicinal. — *n.* A physician.

Æs′cu-la′pi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The god of medicine, the Greek *Asclepius* (which see). His worship was introduced into Rome from Epidaurus about 293 B. C. in response to an oracle of the Sibylline Books promising relief from the plague then raging. He was associated with the goddess *Salus*, or *Hygeia*.

Æs′cu-la′pi-us, *or* **Æs′cu-lap** (ĕs′kū-lăp), **snake**. A harmless European snake (*Coluber longissimus*) supposed to have been held sacred to Æsculapius by the Romans.

æs′cu-lin (ĕs′kū-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9$, obtained from the horse-chestnut (*Æsculus hippocastanum*) and forming fine blue fluorescent solutions.

Æs′cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of oak.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly North American trees and shrubs, type of the family Æsculaceæ. They have palmately divided leaves, showy flowers in ample panicles, and large shiny seeds. The genus includes the Old World horse-chestnut (*Æ. hippocastanum*), and the American buckeyes. See BUCKEYE.

Æ′sir (ē′sĭr; â′sĭr), *n. pl.* [Icel., pl. of *āss* god.] The chief gods of the Teutonic pantheon. The original Æsir included: Odin or Woden, Thor or Donar, Tyr or Tiu, Balder, Forseti, Heimdall, Loki, and, of less importance, Hœnir, Ull, Vitharr, Vali, and Bragi. With the Æsir were associated the *Vanir* (which see) deities, Njorth and Frey, together with the goddesses Nerthus and Freya, who according to the myth became sharers in the Æsir's rule by force of arms. Loki, orig. one of the Æsir, in Norse eschatology eventually becomes the leader of the forces of Hel, in conflict with whom most of the Æsir are destroyed. (See RAGNAROK.) With the Æsir were associated the *Asynjur* (which see), or goddesses, of whom, major and minor, there are eighteen. Cf. ASGARD.

Æ-so′pi-an (ē-sō′pĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Aesopius*, fr. Gr. Αἰσώπιος, fr. the fabulist Æsop (Αἴσωπος).] Of or pertaining to Æsop, or in the manner of his beast fables.

æs-the′si-a (ĕs-thē′sĭ-*ȧ*; -zhĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* Also **es-the′si-a**. [NL., fr. Gr. αἴσθησις sensation.] Sensibility; capacity for sensation and feeling, or the state of feeling or being sensible; — opposed to *anæsthesia*.

æs-the′si-om′e-ter (-sĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Also **es-the′si-**. [Gr. αἴσθησις sensation + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring sensible discrimination, esp. one for determining the delicacy of the tactile sensations by finding the distance by which two points, pressed against the skin, must be separated in order that they may be felt as separate.

æs-the′si-om′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Also **es-the′si-**. The measurement of sensible discrimination, esp. by the æsthesiometer. — **æs-the′si-o-met′ric** *or* **es-the′si-** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

æs-the′sis (ĕs-thē′sĭs), *n.* Also **es-the′sis**. [NL., fr. Gr. αἴσθησις.] Sensation; esp., rudimentary sensation considered as an attribute of elemental forms of matter.

æs′thete (ĕs′thēt; *see* ÆSTHETIC), *n.* Also **es′thete**. [Gr. αἰσθητής one who perceives.] One who makes much or overmuch of the sense of the beautiful.

æs-thet′ic (ĕs-thĕt′ĭk; *often* ēs- *in England, esp. in London and in academic circles;* ĕs-thē′-, ēs-thē′- *are also heard*), *a.* Also **es-thet′ic**. Of or pertaining to æsthetics; appreciative of the beautiful in nature and art, or in accord with its principles; as, *æsthetic* studies, emotions, ideas, persons, etc. **æsthetic unity**. See UNITY.

æs-thet′ic, *n.* Also **es-thet′ic**. **1**. That which is æsthetically satisfying or agreeable. See ÆSTHETICS.
2. An æsthete.

æs′the-ti′cian (ĕs′thē-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* Also **es′the-ti′cian**. One versed in, or professionally occupied with, æsthetics.

æs-thet′i-cism (ĕs-thĕt′ĭ-sĭz′m; *see* ÆSTHETIC), *n.* Also **es-thet′i-cism**. **1**. Æsthetical doctrine or principles, or the manifestation of these in thought or expression.
2. Susceptibility to æsthetic influences.
3. An instance of either of these.

æs-thet′ics (ĕs-thĕt′ĭks; *see* ÆSTHETIC), *n.* Also **es-thet′ics**. [Gr. αἰσθητικός perceptive, esp. by feeling, fr. αἰσθάνεσθαι to perceive, feel: cf. G. *ästhetik*.] The theory or philosophy of taste; science of the beautiful in nature and art, esp. that treating of the expression and appreciation of beauty.

☞ The word *æsthetic*, in the Latin form *æsthetica*, was first used by Baumgarten about 1750 to designate the science of sensuous knowledge, the goal of which is beauty, in contrast with logic, whose goal is truth. Kant objected to this use of the term, and used *transcendental æsthetic* to denote the a priori principles of sensible experience, namely, time and space. Hegel (1820–30) elaborated a science of the fine arts which he called with some protest *Ästhetik*, and won so much approval for his work that since his time the word in his sense is generally adopted. Cf. BEAUTY.

æs′ti-val, es′ti-val (ĕs′tĭ-văl; ĕs-tī′văl; 277; *in this and the following words æs- is pronounced* ēs- *by many, esp. in England*), *a.* [L. *aestivalis*, *aestivus*, akin to *aestas* summer.] Of or belonging to the summer; as, *æstival* diseases.

æs′ti-vate, es′ti-vate (ĕs′tĭ-vāt), *v. i.;* ÆS′TI-VAT′ED (-vāt′ĕd); ÆS′TI-VAT′ING (-vāt′ĭng). [L. *aestivare*, *aestivatum*.] **1**. To spend the summer.
2. *Zoöl.* To pass the summer in a state of torpor.

æs′ti-va′tion, es′ti-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. *Zoöl.* State of torpidity induced by the heat and dryness of summer, as in certain snails; — opposed to *hibernation*.
2. *Bot.* The relative arrangement or disposition of parts in a flower bud.

æs′ti-vo–au-tum′nal, es′ti-vo–au-tum′nal (-vō-ô-tŭm′năl), *a.* [L. *aestivus* æstival + E. *autumnal*.] *Med.* Pertaining to the summer and autumn; — applied to a form of malarial fever occurring chiefly in tropical regions. See MALARIA, *n.*, 2, MALARIA PARASITE.

æs′tu-ate, es′tu-ate (ĕs′tū-āt), *v. i.* [L. *aestuare*, *aestuatum*, to boil.] To boil; to heave or surge, as boiling liquid or the tide. *Rare.*

æs′tu-a′tion, es′tu-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *aestuatio*.] Ebullition; boiling; hence, feverish agitation; excitement.

æs′tu-ous (ĕs′tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aestuosus*, fr. *aestus* fire, glow.] Glowing; agitated, as with heat. *Rare.*

A′e-ta (ä′â-tä), *n.* A Negrito of the Philippines. The Aetas are a dwarf race, and of the lowest culture; they are generally considered to be aboriginal in the archipelago.

As to the people of the Philippines, known under the name of *Aeta* or *Aita* (a corruption of the Malay word "hitan," meaning black), they occupy the interior of Luzon Island in little groups, and are to be met with also in the Mindoro, Panay, and Negros islands, and in the northeast part of Mindanao. *J. Deniker.*

æ-tha′li-um (ē-thā′lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. αἴθαλος thick smoke, soot.] *Bot.* In several genera of the slime molds (Myxomycetes), a compound sporiferous mass formed by the fusion of many sporangia or plasmodiocarps. — **æ-tha′li-oid** (-oid), *a.*

æ′thri-o-scope (ē′thrĭ-ō-skōp; ĕth′rĭ-; 277), *n.* [Gr. αἴθριος clear + *-scope*.] A delicate instrument consisting in part of a differential thermometer, for measuring changes of temperature produced by different conditions of the sky.

Æ-thu′sa (ē-thū′sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἴθουσα, fem. p. pr. of αἴθειν to burn.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous plants resembling parsley, indigenous in Europe and northern Asia and adventive in North America. The only species, *Æ. cynapium*, is the fool's parsley.

A-ë′tian (ā-ē′shăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* An Anomœan; — so called from Aëtius of Antioch (d. 367), an early leader of the Anomœans. See ANOMŒAN.

æ′ti-o-log′i-cal, e′ti-o-log′i-cal (ē′tĭ-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to ætiology; assigning a cause. — **æ′ti-o-log′i-cal-ly, e′ti-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

æ′ti-ol′o-gy, e′ti-ol′o-gy (ē′tĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *aetiologia*, Gr. αἰτιολογία; αἰτία cause + λόγος description.] **1**. The science, doctrine, or demonstration of causes; esp., the investigation of the causes of any disease; the science of the origin and development of things.
2. The assignment of a cause or reason.

Æt′na pow′der (ĕt′nȧ). A kind of dynamite consisting of nitroglycerin, wood pulp, and sodium nitrate.

Æ-to′li-an (ē-tō′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ætolia, a district of Greece north of the gulfs of Corinth and Patras, or its inhabitants. — **Æ-to′li-an**, *n.*

Ætolian League, *Greek Hist.*, a confederation of the tribes of Ætolia, afterwards including also parts of Acarnania, Locris, Thessaly, Phocis, Bœotia, etc., which after 338 B. C. long opposed Macedon and the Achæan Leagues, and for a period after 279 B. C. dominated the Delphic oracle and the Amphictyonic Council. Its power ended in 189 B. C.

af-. An assimilated form of AD-.

a-far′ (*ȧ*-fär′), *adv.* [*a-* (for *on* or *of*) + *far*.] At, to, or from a great distance; far away; — often with *from* preceding, or *off* following; as, I saw him from *afar*, or *afar* off.
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines *afar*. *Beattie.*

A-far′ (ä-fär′), *n.; pl.* AFARA (ä-fä′rä). A Hamite of the tribes of northeastern Abyssinia. See HAMITIC.

a-fear′ (*ȧ*-fēr′), *v. t.* [ME. *aferen*, AS. *āfǣran* to frighten; *ā-* (see A-, 2) + *fǣran* to frighten. See FEAR.] To make afraid; to frighten. *Obs. or Dial.*

a-feard′, a-feared′ (*ȧ*-fērd′), *p. a.* Afraid. *Obs. or Dial.*
Be not *afeard*; the isle is full of noises. *Shak.*

A′fer (ā′fẽr), *n.* [L.] The southwest wind. *Milton.*

af′fa-bil′i-ty (ăf′*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *affabilitas*: cf. F. *affabilité*.] Quality or state of being affable; readiness to converse; courteousness in receiving others and in conversation; complaisant behavior.
Affability is of a wonderful efficacy . . . in procuring love. *Elyot.*
Syn. — Civility, complaisance, condescension, courtesy.

af′fa-ble (ăf′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *affabilis*, fr. *affari* to speak to; *ad* + *fari* to speak: cf. F. *affable*. See FABLE.] **1**. Easy to be spoken to or addressed; receiving others kindly and conversing with them in a free and friendly manner; courteous; sociable.
An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shak.*
His manners polite and *affable*. *Macaulay.*
2. Gracious; mild; benign.
A serene and *affable* countenance. *Tatler.*
Syn. — Complaisant, accessible, condescending. See CIVIL.
— **af′fa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **af′fa-bly**, *adv.*

af-fair′ (ă-fâr′), *n.* [ME. *afere*, *affere*, OF. *afaire*, F. *affaire*, fr. *a faire* to do; L. *ad* + *facere* to do. See FACT; cf. ADO.] **1**. That which is done or is to be done; matter; concern; as, a difficult *affair* to manage; business of any kind, commercial, professional, or public; — often in *pl.* "At the head of *affairs*." *Junius.* "A talent for *affairs*." *Prescott.*
2. Any proceeding or action which it is wished to refer to or characterize vaguely; as, an *affair* of honor, i. e., a duel; an *affair* of love, i. e., an intrigue.
3. *Mil.* An action or engagement not of sufficient magnitude to be called a battle.
4. A material object (vaguely designated).
A certain *affair* of fine red cloth much . . . faded. *Hawthorne.*
5. Action; endeavor. *Obs.*
And with his best *affair*
Obeyed the pleasure of the Sun. *Chapman.*
6. Fortune; rank; as, she was of great *affair*. *Obs.*

af-fam′ish (ă-făm′ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [F. *affamer*; L. *ad* + *fames* hunger. See FAMISH.] To afflict with, or perish from, hunger. *Obs. or R.* *Spenser.* — **af-fam′ish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

af-fect′ (ă-fĕkt′), *v. t.;* AF-FECT′ED; AF-FECT′ING. [L. *affectus*, p. p. of *afficere* to affect by active agency; *ad* + *facere* to make: cf. F. *affecter*, L. *affectare*, freq. of *afficere*. See FACT.] **1**. To aim at; to aspire to; to try to attain. *Obs.*
This proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryden.*
2. To have or show liking for; to fancy; be fond of (a practice or matter of practice or, formerly, a person or object).
For he does neither *affect* company, nor is he fit for 't. *Shak.*
As for Queen Katharine, he rather respected than *affected*, rather honored than loved, her. *Fuller.*
That peculiar costume which he *affected*. *Thackeray.*
3. To frequent or haunt; — used esp. of animals and plants.
Do not *affect* the society of your inferiors in rank. *Hazlitt.*
4. To tend to by affinity or disposition.
The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure. *Newton.*
5. To make a display of liking, adopting, or following after; to cultivate or profess ostentatiously.
Bentham was the philosopher then *affected* by young gentlemen of ambition. *Beaconsfield.*
6. To assume the character or appearance of; to put on a pretense of; to feign; counterfeit.
Careless she is with artful care,
Affecting to seem unaffected. *Congreve.*
Thou dost *affect* my manners. *Shak.*
7. To lay hold on; to act upon; to produce an effect upon; to impress, influence, or move, as the mind; to touch.
The climate *affected* their health and spirits. *Macaulay.*
A consideration of the rationale of our passions seems to me very necessary for all who would *affect* them upon solid and pure principles. *Burke.*
8. To assign; to apply specially. *Rare.* *Thackeray.*
9. *Scots Law.* To lay hold of or seize, as a debtor's property.
10. *Com.* To hypothecate or assign as security (certain revenues) for a loan. *A Gallicism.*
Syn. — Influence, operate, act on, concern; move, melt, soften; pretend, simulate. See ASSUME, CONCERN.

af-fect′, *v. i.* **1**. To incline or like. *Obs.*
2. To assume manners or airs. *Rare.*

af-fect′, *n.* [L. *affectus*. See AFFECT, *v.*] *Obs.* **1**. Affection; inclination; passion; feeling; disposition. *Shak.*
'T is reason's glory to command *affects*. *Marston.*
2. Physical condition; bodily disposition.

af′fec-ta′tion (ăf′ĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *affectatio*: cf. F. *affectation*.] **1**. A striving after; aspiration toward. *Obs.*
2. Fondness; affection. *Obs.* *Hooker.*
3. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false display; artificial show. "An *affectation* of contempt." *Macaulay.*
Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural. *Locke.*

æs′cu-le′tin (ĕs′kū-lē′tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A decomposition product, $C_9H_6O_4$, of æsculin. It is a derivative of coumarin.

æs′ et li′bram (ēz′). Short for PER ÆS ET LIBRAM.

Æ′son (ē′sŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἴσων.] *Gr. Myth.* See MEDEA.

Æ′sop (ē′sŏp), *n.* [L. *Aesopus*, Gr. Αἴσωπος.] A famous Greek fabulist (fl. B. C. 560). — **Æsop of Arabia**, Lokman, the reputed author of a number of Arabic fables. See LOKMAN. — **Æ. of England**, John Gay (1685–1732), the English poet and dramatist. — **Æ. of France**, Jean de la Fontaine (1621–95), the French fabulist. — **Æ. of Germany**, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729–81), the dramatist and critic.

Æ-sop′ic, *a.* [L. *Aesopicus*, Gr. Αἰσωπικός.] = ÆSOPIAN.

æs′tha-cyte (ĕs′th*ȧ*-sīt), *n.* [Gr. αἰσθάνεσθαι to perceive + *-cyte*.] *Zoöl.* A simple sensory cell, as those of sponges.

æs-the′ma-tol′o-gy (ĕs-thē′m*ȧ*-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. αἴσθημα, αἰσθήματος, sensation + *-logy*.] *Physiol.* The science of the senses and the sense organs.

æs-the′si-o-gen (ĕs-thē′sĭ-ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. αἴσθησις sensation + *-gen*.] A substance, as a magnet, reputed to produce, esp. upon hypnotized persons, conditions of abnormal sensation or peculiar nervous reactions. — **æs-the′si-o-gen′ic**, *a.* — **-og′e-ny** (-ŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.*

æs-the′si-og′ra-phy (ĕs-thē′sĭ-ŏg′r*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. αἴσθησις + *-graphy*.] *Physiol.* The study or description of the sense organs.

æs-the′si-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. αἴσθησις + *-logy*.] The science of sensations.

æs-the′si-o-ma′ni-a (-ō-mā′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See ÆSTHESIS; MANIA.] *Med.* Insanity accompanied by moral perversion or marked eccentricity.

æs-the′si-o-neu-ro′sis, *n.* [NL. See ÆSTHESIA; NEUROSIS.] Abnormal or disordered sensation.

æs′the-sod′ic (ĕs′thē-sŏd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. αἴσθησις sensation + ὁδός a way.] *Physiol.* Capable of receiving nervous stimulation; — applied esp. to centers, such as spinal ganglia, that do not give rise to sensation when stimulated by centripetal nerves.

æs-thet′i-cal, *a.* = ÆSTHETIC.

æs-thet′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ÆSTHETIC, ÆSTHETICAL. See -LY.

æs-thet′i-cist (ĕs-thĕt′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* An æsthetician.

æs-thet′i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To render æsthetic.

æs′the-tol′o-gy. Var. of ESTHETOLOGY.

æs-thet′o-phore (ĕs-thĕt′ō-fōr), *n.* [See ÆSTHETICS; -PHORE.] *Biol.* A substance which sustains consciousness. *Cope.*

æs′thi-ol′o-gy (ĕs′thĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* = ÆSTHO-PHYSIOLOGY. *Rare.*

æs′tho-phys′i-ol′o-gy (ĕs′thō-), *n.* [Gr. αἰσθάνεσθαι to perceive + E. *physiology*.] The science of sensation in relation to nervous action. *H. Spencer.*

Æs′ti-i (ĕs′tĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] See BALTS.

æs′ti-va′tor (ĕs′tĭ-vā′tẽr), *n.* Any animal that æstivates.

æs′tive (ĕs′tĭv), *a.* [L. *aestivus* of summer.] Of or pertaining to summer; hot; burning. *Obs.*

æs′tu-ance (ĕs′tū-*ă*ns), *n.* [L. *aestuans*, p. pr. of *aestuare* to be warm, to glow, to boil up.] Heat: glow or surging of heat. *Obs. & R.* — **æs′tu-ant** (-*ă*nt), *a.*

æs′tu-a-ry (-ā-rĭ). Var. of ESTUARY.

æs′ture (ĕs′tūr), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *aestus*.] Surging; boiling.

æs′tus (ĕs′tŭs), *n.* [L.] Undulating or heaving motion; ebb and flow; glow of passion.

æt. ✝ AT.

æt., ætat. *Abbr.* Ætatis (L., of the age).

‖ **æ-ta′tis su′æ**. [L.] Of his (or her) age.

æten. ✝ EAT.

æ-tern′, æ-ter′nal, etc. Rare vars. of ETERN, ETERNAL, etc.

æthel. ✝ ATHEL.

æth′el-ing. Var. of ATHELING.

a-ë′the-o-gam (ā-ē′thē-ō-găm), *n.* [See AËTHEOGAMIC.] *Bot.* In De Candolle's system of classification, a cryptogamous plant possessing sexual organs.

a-ë′the-o-gam′ic (-găm′ĭk), **a-ë′the-og′a-mous** (-ŏg′*ȧ*-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀήθης unusual + γάμος marriage.] *Bot.* Propagated in an unusual way; hence, cryptogamous.

æ′ther, æ-the′re-al. Vars. of ETHER, ETHEREAL.

Æ-the′ri-a, Æ′the-ri′i-dæ. Vars. of ETHERIA, ETHERIIDÆ.

æ′ther-in. Var. of ETHERIN.

æ-the′ri-on. Var. of ETHERION.

Æ′thi-op, Æ′thi-o′pi-an, etc. Vars. of ETHIOP, ETHIOPIAN, etc.

æ′thi-ops. Var. of ETHIOPS.

æ′tho-gen (ē′thō-jĕn; ĕth′ō-), *n.* [Gr. αἶθος fire, light + *-gen*.] *Chem.* Boric nitride.

æ′ti-ol′o-gist (ē′tĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ætiology.

æ′ti-o-logue (-ō-lŏg), *n.* [See ÆTIOLOGY.] The cause or reason given or referred to in a statement.

a′ë-ti′tes (ā′ē-tī′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀετίτης (sc. λίθος stone), fr. ἀετός eagle.] = EAGLESTONE.

Æt-ne′an (ĕt-nē′*ă*n). Var. of ETNEAN.

A-ë′to-mor′phæ (ā-ē′tō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀετός eagle + μορφή form.] = RAPTORES, 1.

A-ë′to-sau′rus, *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀετός eagle + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of small crocodilian reptiles of the Triassic period.

ætwat. Obs. pret. of ATWITE.

æv′i-ter′nal (ĕv′ĭ-tûr′n*ă*l), **æv′i-ter′nal-ly**, etc. Vars. of EVITERNAL, EVITERNALLY, etc.

æ′vum (ē′vŭm), *n.* [L., an age, eternity.] = ÆON. *Obs.*

Aex (ĕks). *Zoöl.* Var. of AIX.

æxi. ✝ ASK.

aey. ✝ AY, AYE.

af, *prep.* Obs. or dial. var. of OF, [OFF.]

Af. *Abbr.* Africa; African.

AF. *Abbr.* Anglo-French.

a. f., *also* **A. F.** *Abbr.* Firkin of ale; *Australia*, agricultural farm.

A. F. A. *Abbr.* Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.

a-face′, *adv.* In face; in front. [*Rare.*]

a-faint′, *adv.* Fainting.

a-faite′, *v. t.* [OF. *afaitier*.] *Obs.* **1**. To affect; influence.
2. To adapt or fashion; also, to array; dress.
3. To train or tame, as a hawk.

a′fald (ā′făld), *a.* [AS. *ānfeald*.] *Obs. or Dial.* Single; sole; only; also, simple; sincere. — **a′fald-ly**, *adv.*

a-fal′le, *v. i. & t.* [*a-* + *fall*.] To fall, or fall upon. *Obs.*

a-fal′le, *v. t.* To fell. *Obs.*

A. F. & A. M. *Abbr.* Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

afauld. ✝ AFALD.

A. F. B. S. *Abbr.* American and Foreign Bible Society.

a-fear′, *adv.* In fear; also, for fear. *Obs. or Dial.*

a-fe′brile, *a.* See A-, not.

a-fefe′, *v. t.* [See A-, FIEF; cf. ENFEOFF.] To enfeoff. *Obs.*

afeir. ✝ AFEAR.

afeite. ✝ AFAITE.

a-fel′de. ✝ AFIELD.

a-fell′, a-fel′le, *v. t.* [AS. *āfellan*.] To fell; to cast down. *Obs.*

afence, afend. ✝ OFFENSE, OFFEND.

afeng. Obs. pret. of AFONG.

afer. ✝ AFAR, AFFAIR, AVER.

aferd. ✝ AFEARD.

afere. ✝ AFEAR, AFFAIR, AFIRE.

afered. ✝ AFEARD.

aferm. ✝ AFFIRM.

a-fe′tal (*ȧ*-fē′t*ă*l), *a.* [*a-* not + *fetal*.] *Med.* Without a fetus.

aff (*ȧ*f). Scot. var. of OFF.

aff. *Abbr.* Affectionate; affirmative; affirming.

af′fa-bl. Affable. *Ref. Sp.*

af′fa-brous (ăf′*ȧ*-brŭs), *a.* [L. *affaber* workmanlike.] Workmanlike; ingeniously made. *Rare.*

af-fab′u-late, *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *fabulatus*, p. p. of *fabulari* to talk, *fabula* fable.] To attribute or relate in fable. *Obs.*

af-fab′u-la′tion, *n.* [F.] The moral of a fable. *Obs.* *Bailey.* — **af-fab′u-la-to-ry**, *a.* *Obs.*

affadyll. ✝ AFFODILL.

af-fain′, *v. t.* [*af-* + *feign*, v.: cf. L. *affingere* to fashion, feign.] To impute or attribute fictitiously or falsely. *Obs. & R.*

‖ **af-faire′ d'a-mour′** (*ȧ* fâr′ d*ȧ*′-mōōr′). [F.] A love affair; an amour.

‖ **af-faire′** [illegible] (dē kûr′). [F.] An affair of the heart; a love affair [illegible]

‖ **af-fair**[illegible] nûr′). [F.] An affair of [illegible], a duel

affait[illegible]

af-fa′[illegible] [L. *ad* [illegible] *us* [illegible]] To infatuate. *Obs.*

affe[illegible]

affeccioun ✝ [illegible]

af-fect′, *a.* [L. *affectus*, p. p.] [illegible]

af-fect′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

[illegible] *Obs.* —

4. Application or destination to a special use. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — AFFECTATION, MANNERISM. AFFECTATION suggests something consciously artificial or assumed, and consequently insincere; *mannerism* may imply excess or singularity, but does not suggest insincerity. A MANNERISM consciously assumed becomes thereby an *affectation*; what begins as an *affectation* may become an unconscious trick of behavior and so a *mannerism*. See MANNER; cf. ASSUME.

What I liked about Byron . . . was . . . his utter contempt of all the *affectations* of literature, from the school-magisterial style to the lackadaisical. *Scott.*

The *mannerisms* and errors of these [Burne-Jones's] pictures . . . are never affected or indolent. The work is natural to the painter, however strange to us. *Ruskin.*

af-fect′ed (ă-fĕk′tĕd; -tĭd), *p. p. & p. a.* **1.** In obsolete uses: **a** Aimed at; wished for. **b** Cherished; done or had of deliberate choice. **c** Regarded with affection; beloved.
2. Assumed artificially; not natural.
Affected coldness and indifference. *Addison.*
3. Given to false show; assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real.
He is . . . too spruce, too *affected*, too odd. *Shak.*
4. Inclined; disposed; attached.
How stand you *affected* to his wish? *Shak.*
Men whom they thought best *affected* to religion. *Milton.*
5. Afflicted or tainted, as by disease; as, *affected* with gout.
6. Impressed; moved; influenced; — with *by*, formerly also with *with*.
7. *Alg.* Made up of terms involving different powers of the unknown quantity; adfected; as, an *affected* equation.
8. Specially assigned or applied. *Eng.*

af-fect′er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who affects or loves. *Obs.*
2. One who professes, assumes, pretends, or strives after. "*Affecters* of wit." *Abp. Secker.*

af-fect′i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be affected. — **af-fect′i-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

af-fect′ing, *p. a.* **1.** Loving; affectionate. *Obs.*
2. Affected; given to false show. *Obs.*
A drawling, *affecting* rogue. *Shak.*
3. Moving the emotions; fitted to excite the emotions; pathetic; touching; as, an *affecting* address; an *affecting* sight.
The most *affecting* music is generally the most simple. *Mitford.*

Syn. — AFFECTING, TOUCHING, MOVING, PATHETIC refer to influence upon the sensibilities. AFFECTING is the most general term for that which stirs emotion; as, an *affecting* discourse. TOUCHING suggests a more or less transitory impression; *moving*, a deeper agitation, which tends to action or expression; as, *touching* confidence, a *moving* appeal. PATHETIC (see PATHOS) applies to that which arouses sympathy, sadness, or pity; as, "the *pathetic* sense of the transitoriness of familiar . . . scenes" (*Longfellow*).

af-fec′tion (ă-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *affection*, L. *affectio*, fr. *afficere*. See AFFECT.] **1.** Act of affecting, or acting upon; state of being affected.
2. A feeling or emotion: — formerly commonly applied to strong emotions or passions, as joy, fear, hatred; now usually restricted to more moderate feelings. "The *affection* of grief." *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*
Most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend. *Spenser.*
Affections; called so, because they . . . form us into a certain frame of mind towards other persons, and operate therefore as attractions, and not, like the passions, as repulsions. *J. Martineau.*
3. The lively representation of any emotion. *Wotton.*
4. *Psychol.* The feeling or receptive aspect of consciousness; esp., the mental element representing what is common in all states of emotion or feeling; — contr. with *conation*.
Sensations one and all are intrusions, interferences, *affections*, or modifications in the "mental series." *James Ward.*
5. Bent of mind; feeling or natural impulse swaying the mind; inclination; disposition; propensity; tendency.
The *affection* of nobleness which nature shows above her breeding. *Shak.*
6. A settled good will; kind feeling; love; zealous or tender attachment: — often in the *pl.* Formerly followed by *to*, but now more generally by *for* or *toward*; as, filial *affection*; to have an *affection* for or toward children.
All his *affections* are set on his own country. *Macaulay.*
7. Animosity; ill will; also, partiality; prejudice. *Obs.*
8. A bodily state; esp., *Med.*, abnormal bodily state; disease; morbid symptom; malady; as, a pulmonary *affection*.
9. A condition, state, or mode of being which is not essential or unalterable; as, the *affections* of time and place.
10. An attribute; a quality or property; a condition; as, figure, weight, etc., are *affections* of bodies. "The *affections* of quantity." *Boyle.*
11. Affectation. *Obs.* "Spruce *affection*." *Shak.*

Syn. — Tenderness, fondness, kindness, love, good will. See ATTACHMENT

af-fec′tion, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *affectionner*.] To like; to have affection for.

af-fec′tion-ate (-ât), *a.* [Cf. F. *affectionné*.] **1.** Disposed in feeling; inclined; specif.: **a** Unreasonably disposed; biased. *Obs.* **b** Strongly or earnestly affected; hence, passionate; headstrong; also, zealous; earnest; insistent. *Obs.*
Man in his love to God, and desire to please him, can never be too *affectionate*. *Sprat.*
c Favorably disposed; friendly. *Obs.*
Affectionate to the French government. *Hume.*
2. Having affection or warm regard; loving; fond; as, an *affectionate* brother.
3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; tender; as, the *affectionate* care of a parent; *affectionate* language.
4. Held in affection: beloved. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — Tender, attached, loving, devoted, warm, fond, earnest, ardent.
— **af-fec′tion-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **af-fec′tion-ate-ness,** *n.*

af-fec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *affectif*.] **1.** Tending to affect; affecting. *Obs.* *Burnet.*
2. Existing in feeling; affected. *Obs. & R.*
3. Of, pert. to, or exciting, emotion; emotional. *Rogers.*
4. *Psychol.* Pertaining to affection; as, an *affective* mental state; *affective* tone, or emotional element in a mental state. See AFFECTION, 4.

af-feer′ (ă-fēr′), *v. t.* [OF. *aforer*, *afuerer*, *aferer*, to tax, appraise, assess, fr. L. *ad* + *forum* market, court of justice, in LL. also meaning *price* (OF. *fuer*).] **1.** *Old Law.* To fix the amount of (an amercement); to assess; to reduce to a certain and reasonable sum.
An amercement should be *affeered*, not by royal justices, but by neighbors of the wrongdoer. *Pollock & Mait.*
Amercements imposed by the superior courts on their own officers and ministers were *affeered* by the judges. *Blackstone.*
2. To confirm: assure. *Obs.* "The title is *affeered*." *Shak.*

af′fer-ent (ăf′ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *afferens*, p. pr. of *afferre*; *ad* + *ferre* to bear.] *Physiol.* Bearing or conducting inwards to a part or an organ; — opposed to *efferent*; as, *afferent* vessels; *afferent* nerves, which convey sensations from the external organs to the brain.

‖ **af′fet-tuo′so** (äf′fĕt-twō′sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Tender or affecting; — applied to a piece or passage that is to be rendered softly and with sentiment.

af-fi′ance (ă-fī′ăns), *n.* [ME. *afiaunce* trust, confidence, OF. *afiance*, fr. *afier* to trust, fr. LL. *affidare* to trust; *ad* + *fidare* to trust, fr. L. *fides* faith. See FAITH; cf. AFFIDAVIT, CONFIDENCE.] **1.** Trust; reliance; faith.
Such feelings promptly yielded to his habitual *affiance* in the divine love. *Sir J. Stephen.*
Lancelot, my Lancelot, thou in whom I have
Most joy and most *affiance*. *Tennyson.*
2. Plighted faith; marriage contract or promise.

af-fi′ance, *v. t.*; AF-FI′ANCED (-ănst): AF-FI′ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). [Cf. OF. *afiancier*.] **1.** To promise solemnly; to pledge. *Rare.* *Pope.*
2. To pledge one's faith to for marriage, or solemnly promise (one's self or another) in marriage: to betroth.
To me, sad maid, he was *affiancèd*. *Spenser.*

af-fi′anc-er (-ăn-sẽr), *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between two persons.

af-fi′ant (-ănt), *n.* [From p. pr. of OF. *afier*, LL. *affidare*. See AFFIDAVIT.] *Law.* One who makes an affidavit; a deponent. *U. S.*

‖ **af′fiche′** (ȧ′fēsh′), *n.* [F., fr. *afficher* to affix.] A written or printed notice to be posted, as on a wall; poster; placard.

af′fi-da′tion (ăf′ĭ-dā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *affidatio*.] A plighting of faith; specif., an affiancing. *Rare.*
She demanded William as her husband in the court Christian, relying on an *affidation* that had taken place between them. *Pollock & Mait.*

af′fi-da′vit (ăf′ĭ-dā′vĭt), *n.* [LL. *affidavit* he has made oath, perfect tense of *affidare*. See AFFIANCE.] *Law.* A sworn statement in writing; esp., a declaration in writing, made upon oath before an authorized magistrate or officer. In its most general sense *affidavit* includes a deposition, but it is usually used specif. for a statement under oath, by whomsoever written down, made *ex parte*, and without cross-examination, and in this differs from a *deposition*. It is also applied to written statements made on affirmation. An affidavit must sufficiently identify the person who makes it, usually by his subscribed signature; but his signature is not necessarily a part of it.
affidavit of verification, *Law*, a form of short affidavit used to verify or make oath to the truth of the allegations in an instrument, as a petition or complaint, instead of including the allegations in extenso in a separate affidavit.

af-fil′i-ate (ă-fĭl′ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; AF-FIL′I-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AF-FIL′I-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [LL. *affiliatus*, p. p. of *affiliare*, to adopt as son; L. *ad* + *filius* son: cf. F. *affilier*.] **1.** To adopt; to receive into a family as a son; hence, usually, to bring or receive into close connection; to ally; to unite or attach as a member or branch.
Is the soul *affiliated* to God, or is it estranged? *I. Taylor.*
2. To fix the paternity of; — said of an illegitimate child; as, to *affiliate* the child *to* (or *on* or *upon*) John Doe; to filiate; hence, to refer or ascribe as offspring (to).
3. To connect in the way of descent; to trace origin (to).
How do these facts tend to *affiliate* the faculty of hearing upon the aboriginal vegetative processes? *H. Spencer.*
4. To attach (*to*) or unite (*with*); to receive into a society as a member, and initiate into its mysteries, plans, etc.; — followed by *to* or *with*.
affiliated societies, societies connected with a central society, or with one another.

af-fil′i-ate, *v. i.* To connect or associate one's self; — followed by *with*; as, they *affiliate* with no party.

af-fil′i-ate (-ât), *a.* [L. *affiliatus*, p. p.] Affiliated. — *n.* An affiliated person; an associate.

af-fil′i-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *affiliation*, LL. *affiliatio*.] Act of affiliating; state or relation of being affiliated.

af-fi′nal (ă-fī′năl), *a.* [L. *affinis*: cf. F. *affin*.] Related by marriage; from the same source.

af-fine′ (ă-fīn′), *a.* [See AFFINED.] Related by marriage; affined; hence, akin. — *n.* A relation by marriage; kinsman.

af-fined′ (-fīnd′), *a.* [Cf. OF. *afiné*, *afin*, F. *affin*. See AFFINITY.] Joined in affinity. "All *affined* and kin." *Shak.*

af-fin′i-tive (ă-fĭn′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Closely connected; affined.

af-fin′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *afinité*, F. *affinité*, L. *affinitas*, fr. *affinis* related by marriage, bordering on; *ad* + *finis* end, border. See FINAL.] **1.** Relationship by marriage between a husband and his wife's blood relations, or between a wife and her husband's blood relations; — disting. from *consanguinity*, or relationship by blood. Followed by *with*, *to*, or *between*. Such relationship may constitute an impediment to marriage. See IMPEDIMENT.
2. Kinship generally; close agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection; as, the *affinity* of sounds, of colors, or of languages.
There is a close *affinity* between imposture and credulity. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*
3. Companionship; acquaintance. *Obs.*
About forty years past, I began a happy *affinity* with William Cranmer. *Burton.*
4. *Chem.* That attraction which exists, in various degrees, between the different elements, causing them, when brought together under proper conditions, to form chemical compounds; chemism; chemical or elective attraction.
5. *Biol.* A relation between species or higher groups dependent on resemblance in the whole plan of structure, and indicating community of origin.
6. A spiritual relationship or attraction held to exist between certain persons, esp. persons of opposite sexes; also, one who exerts such psychical or spiritual attraction.
7. *Math.* The correspondence between a plane figure and its image formed by parallel projection on another plane; a collineation such that the lines (or planes) at infinity are corresponding elements.

Syn. — Connection, kindred, kin. — AFFINITY, CONSANGUINITY, KINSHIP, RELATIONSHIP. *Affinity* refers to connection by marriage; *consanguinity*, to ties of blood; *kinship* and *relationship*, to either. But *kinship* often suggests greater warmth of feeling than *relationship*. See RESEMBLANCE, CONGENIAL.

affinity constant. *Phys. Chem.* The ratio of the affinities of the two opposed actions in a reversible reaction.

af-firm′ (ă-fûrm′), *v. t.*; AF-FIRMED′ (-fûrmd′); AF-FIRM′ING. [ME. *affermen*, OF. *afermer*, F. *affirmer*, fr. L. *affirmare*; *ad* + *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm. See FIRM.] **1.** To make firm; to confirm, or ratify, as an act otherwise voidable; esp., *Law*, to assert as valid or confirm, as a judgment, decree, or order, brought before an appellate court for review.
2. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to maintain as true; — opposed to *deny*.
Jesus, . . . whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive. *Acts* xxv. 19.
3. *Law.* To testify to, or declare, by affirmation.

Syn. — Assert, declare, allege, pronounce, profess, avouch, avow, testify, attest. — AFFIRM, AVER, ASSEVERATE, PROTEST agree in the idea of positive assertion. To AFFIRM (opposed to *deny*) is to declare as a fact; as, "*Affirming* what few persons will *deny*" (*Wordsworth*); "These things I will that thou *affirm* constantly" (*Tit.* iii. 8). To AVER is to affirm confidently, as a matter of positive knowledge; as, "For all *averred*, I had killed the bird" (*Coleridge*). To ASSEVERATE is to affirm solemnly or emphatically, as that which cannot be disputed; as, to *asseverate* that one has seen a ghost; "bonds, promises, or *asseverations*" (*G. Meredith*). To PROTEST is to affirm publicly or formally, as if in the face of doubt or contradiction; as, to *protest* one's love; "I here *protest*, in sight of heaven, . . . that I am clear" (*Shak.*). See ASSERT, DECLARE, ALLEGE, VOUCH.

af-firm′, *v. i.* **1.** To declare or assert positively.
Not that I so *affirm*, though so it seem
To thee, who hast thy dwelling here on earth. *Milton.*
2. *Law.* To testify or declare by affirmation.

af-firm′a-ble (ă-fûr′mȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being affirmed; — followed by *of*; as, an attribute *affirmable* of every just man. — **af-firm′a-bly,** *adv.*

af-firm′ance (-măns), *n.* [OF. *afermance*.] **1.** An affirming of, or assent to, the existence, truth, or validity of something, involving as a legal act a mental action free from constraint or disability; confirmation; ratification; confirmation of a voidable act.
This statute . . . in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*
2. A strong declaration; affirmation. *Cowper.*

af-firm′ant (-mănt), *n.* [L. *affirmans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *affirmant*. See AFFIRM.] One who affirms. — *a.* Affirming.

af′fir-ma′tion (ăf′ẽr-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *affirmatio*: cf. F. *affirmation*.] **1.** Confirmation of anything established; ratification; as, the *affirmation* of a law. *Hooker.*
2. Act of affirming, or asserting as true; assertion; — opposed to *negation* or *denial*.
3. That which is asserted; an assertion; a positive statement; an averment; as, an *affirmation* by the vendor of title to property sold, or of its quality.
4. *Law.* A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by a person who conscientiously declines taking an oath. This is in law equivalent to an oath. See OATH.
5. *Logic.* A proposition in which the predicate is asserted to be true of the subject; in a broader sense, any judgment which conveys a positive implication as to the nature of some reality; — opposed to *negation*.
An *affirmation* can be, comparatively speaking, given as a fact; a negation cannot, except in quite another sense. *B. Bosanquet.*

af-firm′a-tive (ă-fûr′mȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *affirmativus*: cf. F. *affirmatif*.] **1.** Confirmative; ratifying; as, an act *affirmative* of common law.
2. That affirms; asserting that the fact is so; declaratory of what exists; answering "yes" to a question; — opposed to *negative*; as, an *affirmative* answer or vote.
3. Positive; dogmatic. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*
4. *Logic.* Expressing logical affirmation.
5. *Alg.* Positive; — applied to quantities to be added, as opposed to *negative* ones, or those to be subtracted.
6. *Insurance.* Affirming the existence of certain facts or a particular state of things at the time the contract of insurance is made; — said of representations, warranties, etc., and distinguished from *promissory*. If an affirmative representation or warranty is untrue it avoids the policy.
affirmative defense *or* **plea**, *Law*, a defense or plea setting up new matter which destroys the plaintiff's case, assuming the complaint to be true. — **a. easement**. *Law.* See EASEMENT. — **a. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition expressing affirmation or assent. — **a. servitude**. *Law.* See SERVITUDE.

af-firm′a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which affirms, as opposed to that which denies; that side of a question which affirms or maintains the proposition stated; — opposed to *negative*; as, forty votes were in the *affirmative*, ten in the negative.
Whether there are such beings or not, 't is sufficient for my purpose that many have believed the *affirmative*. *Dryden.*
2. A word or phrase expressing affirmation or assent; as, *yes*, *that is so*, etc.
3. *Logic.* An affirmative proposition or judgment; an affirmation. See AFFIRMATION, 5.
affirmative pregnant, *Law*, in pleading, an affirmative allega-

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af′fec-ta′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
af-fect′ed-ly, *adv.* of AFFECTED.
af-fect′ed-ness, *n.* Affectation.
af-fect′ing-ly, *adv.* of AFFECTING.
af-fec′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the affections. — **af-fec′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*
af-fec′tion-ate, *v. t. & i.* To feel affection for; to make affectionate; to give affection. *Obs.*
af-fec′tion-at-ed, *a.* Disposed; inclined. *Obs.*
af-fec′tioned (ă-fĕk′shŭnd), *a.* **1.** Disposed. *Archaic.* "Be kindly *affectioned*." *Rom.* xii.10. **2.** Affected; conceited. *Obs.*
af-fec′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Loving; affectionate. *Obs.* — **af-fec′tious-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
af-fec′tiv. Affective. *Ref. Sp.*
af-fec′tive-ly, *adv.* of AFFECTIVE. See -LY.
affector. † AFFECTER.
af-fec′tu-al, *a.* [OF. *affectuel*.] Earnest; zealous; also, affectional; emotional. *Obs.* — **af-fec′tu-al-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
af-fec′tu-ous, *a.* [L. *affectuosus*.] Earnest; affectionate; emotional; affecting. *Obs.* — **af-fec′tu-ous-ly,** *adv.*
af-fee′ble, *v. t.* [OF. *afeblir*, F. *affaiblir*.] To enfeeble. *Obs.*
af-feer′ance, *a.* Act or process of affeering. *Obs.*
af-feer′er, af-feer′or, *n.* *Old Law.* One who affeers.
af-feer′ment, *n.* *Old Law.* Act of affeering.
af-feir′, af-fere′ (ă-fēr′), *v. i.* [OF. *aferir*; L. *ad* + *ferire* to strike.] To belong or pertain; to be befitting. *Dial. Eng.*
affend. † OFFEND.
‖ **Af′fen-tha′ler** (äf′ĕn-tä′lẽr), *n.* [G., from *Affenthal*, Baden.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
affer. † AFFAIR.
af′fer-ant, *a.* [OF. *aferant*, *afferant*, p. pr. of *aferir* to be suitable, to belong to; L. *ad* + *ferire* to strike.] Rightly befalling, or coming to, one; pertaining; suitable. *Obs.* — *n.* Due allotment; share. *Obs.*
affere. † AFFAIR, AFFEER, AFFEIR.
afferm. afferme. † AFFIRM.
affermely, *adv.* Firmly. *Obs.*
af-fiche′, *v. t.* [OF. *afichier*, F. *afficher*.] To affix. *Obs.*
‖ **af′fi′ché′** (ȧ′fē′shā′), *a.* [F.] Posted up; advertised; paraded.
af-fied′, *pret. & p. p.* of AFFY.
affiere. † AFFEIR.
af-file′, *v. t.* [OF. *afiler*, F. *affiler*, to sharpen; *a* (L. *ad*) + *fil* thread, edge.] To polish; sharpen. *Obs.*
af-fil′i-a-ble (ă-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be affiliated or connected with.
af-fin′age, *n.* [F.] *Metal.* Act of affining; a refining. *Obs.*
af-fine′, *v. t.* [F. *affiner*.] To refine. *Obs. & R.*
af-fin′i-ta-tive (ă-fĭn′ĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature or character of affinity. — **af-fin′i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*
af′fi-ni′tion (ăf′ĭ-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A becoming or being affined. *Rare.*
af-firm′a-bl. Affirmable. *Ref. Sp.*
af-firm′a-tiv. Affirmative. *Ref. Sp.*
af-firm′a-tive-ly, *adv.* of AFFIRMATIVE.
af-firm′a-to-ry, *a.* Giving affirmation; assertive; affirmative.
af-firmd′. Affirmed. *Ref. Sp.*
af-firm′er, *n.* One who affirms.
af-firm′ing-ly, *adv.* of *affirming*, p. pr. of AFFIRM, *v.*
affitch. † AFFICHE.

tion implying or not excluding some negative in favor of the adverse party, and therefore faulty.

af-fix′ (ă-fĭks′), *v. t.*; AF-FIXED′ (-fĭkst′) *or* AF-FIXT′; AF-FIX′ING. [LL. *affixare*, L. *affixus*, p. p. of *affigere* to fasten to; *ad* + *figere* to fasten. See FIX.] **1**. To fix or fasten in any way; to attach physically; as, to *affix* a seal (seals formerly being attached by a strip of parchment, ribbon, etc.); hence, to impress (a stamped seal or a stamp).
Should they [caterpillars] *affix* them to the leaves of a plant improper for their food. *Ray.*
2. To fix figuratively; — with *on*, *upon*, or *to*. *Obs.*
Joyed that ever she *affixèd* had
Her heart on knight so goodly glorified. *Spenser.*
3. To fix upon; to settle upon; to fix. *Obs.*
4. To subjoin, annex, or add at the close or end; to attach or append (to); as, to *affix* a syllable to a word; to *affix* one's name to a writing.
5. To attach, unite, or connect with; as, names *affixed* to ideas, or ideas *affixed* to things; to *affix* a stigma to a person; to *affix* ridicule or blame to any one.
Syn. — Annex, subjoin, append, connect. See ATTACH.

af-fix′, *v. i.* To fix one's self or itself; to stick; to be or become attached; — usually with *to*. *Rare.*

af′fix (ăf′ĭks), *n.* [L. *affixus*, p. p. of *affigere*: cf. F. *affixe*.] **1**. That which is affixed; an appendage; esp., one or more letters or syllables added at either end of a word; a prefix or suffix.
2. = AFFICHE. *Obs.*
3. A small decorative figure, flower, etc., added to ceramic or bronze ware, to architectural details, etc.
affix of the point. *Math.* = COMPLEX VARIABLE.

af-fix′ture (ă-fĭks′tūr), *n.* **1**. Act of affixing, or state of being affixed; attachment.
2. That which is affixed. *Rare.*

af-flate′ (ă-flāt′), *v. t.* [L. *afflatus*, p. p. See AFFLATUS.] To blow on; to blow. *Obs. & R.*

af-fla′tion (ă-flā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *afflare*, *afflatum*. See AFFLATUS.] A blowing or breathing on; inspiration.

af-fla′tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *afflare*, *afflatum*, to breathe or blow on; *ad* + *flare* to blow.] **1**. A breath; blast of wind.
2. A divine impartation of knowledge; overmastering or supernatural impulse; inspiration.
A poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *Spence.*
Syn. — See INSPIRATION.

af-flict′ (ă-flĭkt′), *v. t.*; AF-FLICT′ED; AF-FLICT′ING. [From earlier *afflict*, a., afflicted, ME. *aflight*, OF. *aflit* (or the later spelling *afflict*), L. *afflictus*, p. p. of *affligere* to cast down, deject; *ad* + *fligere* to strike.] **1**. To strike or cast down; to overthrow; also, to humble. *Obs.* "Reassembling our *afflicted* powers." *Milton.*
Men are apt to prefer a prosperous error before an *afflicted* truth. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. To inflict some great injury or hurt upon, causing continued pain or mental distress; to trouble grievously.
They did set over them taskmasters to *afflict* them with their burdens *Ex.* i. 11.
That which was the worst now least *afflicts* me. *Milton.*
Syn. — Trouble, grieve, pain, distress, harass, torment, wound, hurt, chasten.

af-flict′ing, *p. a.* Grievously painful; distressing; afflictive; as, an *afflicting* event. — **af-flict′ing-ly**, *adv.*

af-flic′tion (ă-flĭk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *affliction*, L. *afflictio*.] **1**. Act of afflicting; specif., self-mortification. *Obs.*
2. State of being afflicted; state of pain, distress, or grief.
Some virtues are seen only in *affliction*. *Addison.*
3. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, etc.; a grievous distress; a pain or grief.
To repay that money will be a biting *affliction*. *Shak.*
4. *Astrol.* Unfortunate situation (of a planet).
Syn. — Calamity, distress, grief, pain, adversity, misery, wretchedness, misfortune, trouble, hardship. See SORROW.

af-flic′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *afflictif*.] Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; distressing. "Jove's *afflictive* hand." *Pope.* — **af-flic′tive-ly**, *adv.*
Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*
Very many of the pure punishments, the "*afflictive*" punishments, have their root in outlawry. *Pollock & Mait.*

af′flu-ence (ăf′lōō-ĕns), *n.* [F. *affluence*, L. *affluentia*. See AFFLUENT.] **1**. A flowing to or towards; concourse; influx.
The *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain *Wotton.*
There is an unusual *affluence* of strangers this year. *Carlyle.*
2. An abundant supply, as of thought, words, feelings, etc.; profusion; also, abundance of property; wealth.
Added such new *affluences* to the former fullness of these divine souls. *Walton.*
An old age of elegance, *affluence*, and ease. *Goldsmith.*
Syn. — Abundance, exuberance, plenty, riches, opulence.

af′flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *affluens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *affluere* to flow to; *ad* + *fluere*: cf. F. *affluent*. See FLUENT.] **1**. Flowing to; flowing abundantly. "*Affluent* blood." *Harvey.*
2. Abundant; copious; plenteous; hence, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches.
Language . . . *affluent* in expressions. *H. Reed.*
Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,
Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*
Syn. — See RICH.
— **af′flu-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **af′flu-ent-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

af′flu-ent, *n.* A stream or river flowing into a larger river or into a lake; a tributary stream.

af′flux (ăf′lŭks), *n.* [L. *affluxum*, p. p. of *affluere*: cf. F. *afflux*. See AFFLUENT.] A flowing towards; that which flows to; as, an *afflux* of blood to the head. Also fig.
Until a regular *afflux* of laborers has been set up *James Bryce.*

af-force′ (ă-fōrs′), *v. t.*; AF-FORCED′ (-fōrst′); AF-FORC′ING (-fōr′sĭng). [ME. *aforcen*, *afforcen*, OF. *aforcier*. Cf. EFFORCE.] **1**. To force; compel; to put force upon; specif.: **a** To ravish. **b** To attempt; try. *Obs.*
2. To exert (one's self); endeavor. *Obs.*
3. To reënforce; strengthen; specif., to strengthen (a judicial or deliberative body, as a court or jury) by adding specially qualified members.

af-force′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF.] **1**. A fortress; a fortification for defense. *Obs.* *Bailey.*
2 A reënforcement; a strengthening.
The *afforcement* of the court, the elaborately reasoned judgment, will not go unheeded. *F. W. Maitland.*

af-ford′ (ă-fōrd′), *v. t.*; AF-FORD′ED; AF-FORD′ING. [ME. *aforthen*, AS. *geforðian*, *forðian*, to further, accomplish, afford, fr. *forð* forth, forward. See FORTH.] **1**. To forward towards an end; to carry out; achieve. *Obs.*
2. To give forth; to supply, yield, or produce as the natural result, fruit, or issue; as, grapes *afford* wine; olives *afford* oil; the earth *affords* fruit; the sea *affords* fish.
3. To give, grant, or confer, with a remoter reference to its being the natural result; to provide; furnish; as, a good life *affords* consolation in old age. *Lydgate.*
His tuneful Muse *affords* the sweetest numbers. *Addison.*
The quiet lanes . . . *afford* calmer retreats. *Gilpin.*
4. To provide or supply, as in selling, granting, expending, with profit, or without loss or too great injury; as, A *affords* his goods cheaper than B.
5. To incur, stand, or bear without serious detriment (as to financial condition, health, reputation, etc.); — with *can*, *could*, *might*, etc., or in the infinitive; as, no one is strong enough to *afford* to waste his energies; he is rich enough to *afford* what I cannot; I can *afford* a trip abroad.
The merchant can *afford* to trade for smaller profits. *Hamilton.*
He could *afford* to suffer. *Wordsworth.*
Syn. — See GIVE.

af-for′est (ă-fŏr′ĕst), *v. t.* [LL. *afforestare*; *ad* + *forestare*. See FOREST.] To convert into a forest, as a tract of country. — **af-for′est-a′tion** (-ĕs-tā′shŭn), **af-for′est-ment**, *n.*

af-fran′chise (ă-frăn′chĭz; -chīz; 277), *v. t.* [F. *affranchir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *franc* free. See FRANCHISE, FRANK.] To make free; to enfranchise.

af-fray′ (ă-frā′), *v. t.*; AF-FRAYED′ (-frād′). [ME. *afraien*, *affraien*, OF. *effreer*, *esfreer*, F. *effrayer*, orig. to disquiet, put out of peace, fr. L. *ex* + a Germanic word for "peace" (OHG. *fridu*, G. *friede*; akin to E. *free*). Cf. AFRAID, FRAY, FRITH protection.] *Archaic.* **1**. To startle from quiet; to alarm.
Smale foules a great heap
That had *afrayed* [affrayed] me out of my sleep. *Chaucer.*
2. To frighten; to scare; to frighten away.
That voice doth us *affray*. *Shak.*

af-fray′, *n.* [ME. *afrai*, *affrai*, OF. *esfrei*, F. *effroi*, fr. OF. *esfreer*. See AFFRAY, *v. t.*] **1**. Act of suddenly disturbing any one; an assault or attack. *Obs.*
2. Alarm; terror; fright. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. A tumultuous assault or quarrel; a brawl; a fray. "In the very midst of the *affray*." *Motley.*
4. *Law.* The fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. A fighting in private is not, in a legal sense, an *affray*, the offense consisting in the disturbance of the public peace.
Syn. — Quarrel, brawl, scuffle, encounter, fight, feud, tumult, disturbance. See CONTEST.

af-freight′ (ă-frāt′), *v. t.* [*ad-* + *freight*: cf. F. *affréter*. See FREIGHT.] To hire or charter, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight. — **af-freight′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

af-freight′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *affrètement*.] The act of hiring, or the contract by which a vessel is hired, for the transportation of freight (which see). Cf. GENERAL SHIP.

af′fri-cate (ăf′rĭ-kât), *n.*; *pl.* -CATES. [L. *affricatus*, p. p. of *affricare* to rub against; *af-* = *ad-* + *fricare* to rub.] *Phon.* A combination of a stop, or explosive, with an immediately following fricative or spirant of corresponding organic position, as *pf* in German *Pfeffer* pepper, *z* (= *ts*) in German *Zeit* time.

af′fri-cat′ed (ăf′rĭ-kāt′ĕd), *a.* *Phon.* Changed in character from a stop into an affricate or a fricative.

af-fright′ (ă-frīt′), *v. t.*; AF-FRIGHT′ED; AF-FRIGHT′ING. [Orig. p. p.; ME. *afright*, AS. *āfyrhtan* to terrify; *ā-* (see A-, 2) + *fyrhtan* to terrify. See FRIGHT, *v.*] To impress with sudden fear; to frighten; alarm.
Dreams *affright* our souls *Shak.*
A drear and dying sound
Affrights the flamens at their service quaint. *Milton.*
Syn. — Terrify, dismay, appall, scare, startle, daunt.

af-fright′, *n.* **1**. Sudden and great fear; terror. It expresses a stronger impression than *fear*, or *apprehension*, perhaps less than *terror*.
He looks behind him with *affright*, and forward with despair. *Goldsmith.*
2. Act of frightening; also, a cause of terror; an object of dread. *B. Jonson.*

af-fright′ful (-fōōl), *a.* Frightful. — **af-fright′ful-ly**, *adv.* *Archaic.* "*Affrightful* apparitions." *Cudworth.*

af-front′ (ă-frŭnt′), *v. t.*; AF-FRONT′ED; AF-FRONT′ING. [OF. *afronter* to strike on the forehead, to confront, F. *affronter* to affront, confront, LL. *affrontare* to strike against, fr. L. *ad* + *frons*, forehead, front. See FRONT.] **1**. To offend by some manifestation of disrespect; to insult to the face by demeanor or language; to treat with marked incivility; also, to cause to feel affront; to put to the blush.
How can any one imagine that the fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius? *Addison.*
2. To face in defiance; to confront; as, to *affront* death; hence, to meet in hostile encounter. *Archaic.*
He withdrew to his tent, already determined . . upon *affronting* the incredible hazard of his last expedient with the same easy, assured, genteel expression and demeanor as he might have left a theater withal to join a supper of the wits *Stevenson.*
3. To meet or encounter face to face; to meet or view squarely; to appear directly before.
That he, as 't were by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shak.*
Till, on emergence, what *affronts* our gaze? *R. Browning.*
4. To front upon; to border upon.
All the seacoasts do *affront* the Levant. *Holland.*
5. To place face to face; to cause to confront.
Syn. — Insult, abuse, outrage, wound, illtreat, slight, defy, offend, provoke, pique, nettle.

af-front′ (ă-frŭnt′), *n.* [Cf. F. *affront*.] **1**. An encounter, either friendly or hostile. *Obs.*
I walked about, admired of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*. *Milton.*
2. Contemptuous or rude treatment; a deliberately offensive act or word; marked disrespect; a purposed indignity.
Offering an *affront* to our understanding. *Addison.*
3. An offense to one's self-respect; shame. *Arbuthnot.*
Syn. — AFFRONT, INSULT, INDIGNITY. An AFFRONT is a designed, usually an open, mark of disrespect; an INSULT is a personal attack, either by words or actions, meant to humiliate or degrade; an INDIGNITY is an outrage upon one's personal dignity. See ARROGANT.
A moral, sensible, and well-bred man
Will not *affront* me, and no other can. *Cowper*
You can annoy, you can *insult*, you cannot move me. *G Meredith.*

af′fron′té′ (à′frôɴ′tā′), *a.* [F. *affronté*, p. p.] *Her.* **1**. Facing each other; front to front. Cf. COMBATTANT, RESPECTANT.
2. Facing to the front; full-faced; gardant. Cf. *at gaze*, under GAZE, *n.*

Affronté, 1. Affronté, 2.

af-front′ed (ă-frŭn′tĕd), *p. a.* Suffering an affront; injured in feelings; insulted, offended, or shamed. — **af-front′ed-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.* — **af-front′ed-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

af-fron′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to affront or offend; offensive; abusive. — **af-fron′tive-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
How *affrontive* it is to despise mercy! *South.*

af-fuse′ (ă-fūz′), *v. t.*; AF-FUSED′ (-fūzd′); AF-FUS′ING (-fūz′ĭng). [L. *affusus*, p. p. of *affundere* to pour to. See AD-; FUSE to melt.] To pour out or upon. *Rare.*
I first *affused* water upon the compressed beans. *Boyle.*

af-fu′sion (ă-fū′zhŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *affusion*.] Act of pouring upon or sprinkling with a liquid, as in baptism. Specif.: *Med.* A method of treatment consisting in pouring water or other fluid on the whole or a part of the body.

af-fy′ (ă-fī′), *v. t.*; AF-FIED′ (-fīd′); AF-FY′ING. [OF. *afier*, LL. *affidare*. Cf. AFFIANCE.] **1**. To confide (*to* or *in*); to trust; also, to confide in; to trust in. *Obs.*
2. To betroth or espouse; to affiance; hence, fig., to join closely, as in bonds of faith.
Oft thy spirit tells how souls, *affied*
By sovran destinies, no more can part. *Emerson.*
3. To affirm on one's faith; to make affidavit.

af-fy′, *v. i.* To trust or confide. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Af′ghan (ăf′găn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Afghanistan.

Af′ghan, *n.* **1**. A native of Afghanistan; specif., a person of the dominant race, the Afghans proper, who claim to be descendants of the Israelites carried into captivity by Nebuchadrezzar, and are regarded by ethnologists as of mixed Semitic and Iranian stock. They call themselves *Durani*. Of the other peoples of Afghanistan the chief are: the *Pukhtun* or *Pathans*, of Indian affinities; the *Ghilzai*, believed to be of Turkish origin; the *Tajik*, representing aboriginal Persians; the *Hazara*, who are a Persian-speaking Mongoloid race; and the *Kafirs*, whose claim to Greek descent is considered not improbable.
2. The chief language of Afghanistan. Its alphabet is a modification of the Arabic. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. [*l. c.*] A kind of worsted blanket or wrap.

a-field′ (ȧ-fēld′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *field*.] **1**. To, in, or on the field. "We drove *afield*." *Milton.*
2. Out of the way; astray; as, to go *afield* in reading.

a-fire′ (ȧ-fīr′), *adv. & a.* On fire.

a-flame′ (ȧ-flām′), *adv. & a.* Afire; flaming.

a-float′ (ȧ-flōt′), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *float*.] **1**. Borne on the water; floating; on board ship.
On such a full sea are we now *afloat*. *Shak.*
2. Moving; passing from place to place; in general circulation; as, a rumor is *afloat*.
3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control; adrift; as, our affairs are all *afloat*.
4. Covered with water bearing floating articles; flooded; as, the decks are *afloat*.

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af′fix-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an affix. *Rare.*
af′fix-a′tion (ăf′ĭk-sā′shŭn), *n.* Affixion. *Rare.*
af-fix′er, *n.* One who affixes.
af-fix′ion, *n.* [L. *affixio*, fr. *affigere*.] Affixture. *Obs.*
af-fixt′. Affixed. *Ref. Sp.*
af-flict′, *n.* An affliction *Obs.*
af-flict′, *p. p. & p. a.* [ME. *aflight*. See AFFLICT, *v.*] Afflicted. *Obs.*
af-flict′ed-ness, *n.* State of being afflicted.
af-flict′er, *n.* One who afflicts.
af-flic′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
af-flic′tiv. Afflictive. *Ref. Sp.*
affiige. ✝ AFFLICT.
af-flue′, *v. i.* [F. *affluer*, or L. *affluere*.] To flow. *Obs.*
af′flu-en-cy, *n.* Affluence. *Obs.*
af-flux′ion (ă-flŭk′shŭn), *n.* Act of flowing towards: afflux.
af′fo-dill, *n.* Also **affodylle.** [LL. *affodillus*. See DAFFODIL.] Asphodel; also, daffodil. *Obs.*
affoord. ✝ AFFORD.
af′fo-rage (ăf′ō-rāj), *n.* [OF. *aforage*.] An assessment, formerly paid to a French lord, for the privilege of selling certain liquor or wine within his seigniory.
af-force′, *adv.* [*a-* + *force*; cf. OF *a force*.] Perforce. *Obs.*
af-for′ci-a-ment, *n.* [LL *afforciamentum*.] Afforcement. *Obs.*
af-ford′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
af-ford′ment, *n.* Act of affording or giving, or that which is given; bestowal. *Obs.*
affore ✝ AFORE.
afforeward. ✝ AFOREWARD.
af-form′, *v. t.* [OF. *aformer*.] To form or fashion. *Obs.*
af-form′a-tive (ă-fôr′mȧ-tĭv), *n.* An affix.
afforne. ✝ AFORE.
afforst. ✝ ATHIRST.
afforthe. ✝ AFFORD.
affraid. ✝ AFRAID.
affraine. ✝ AFFRAYNE.
af-fran′chise-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
af-frap′, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. It *affrappare*, *frappare*, to cut, mince, F. *frapper* to strike. See FRAP.] To strike. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
af-fray′, *v. i.* To be afraid. *Obs.*
af-fray′er, *n.* One who engages in an affray.
af-fray′ment, *n.* Affray. *Obs.*
af-fray′ne, *v. t.* [ME *a-* + *freinen*, *frainen*, AS *frignan*. See PRAY.] To question. *Obs*
af-fret′, *n.* [Cf. It. *affrettare* to hasten, *fretta* haste] A furious onset or attack. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **af′fret-tan′do** (äf′frāt-tän′dō), *a. & adv.* [It., hastening.] *Music.* In hastening time, as if excited.
‖ **af′freux′** (à′frû′). [F.] Frightful.
af-fric′ate, *v. t.* [L. *affricatus*, p. p. of *affricare*.] To rub; to grate on. *Obs. & R.* — **af′fri-ca′tion**, *n.* *Obs. & R.*
af-fric′a-tive (ă-frĭk′ȧ-tĭv), *n.* [See AFFRICATE, *n.*] *Phon.* = AFFRICATE.
af-fric′tion, *n.* [L. *affricare* to rub on.] A rubbing. *Obs.*
af-friend′ed, *p. p.* Made friends: reconciled. *Obs.*
af-fright′, *a.* Affrighted. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*
af-fright′ed-ly, *adv* of *affrighted*, p. p. of AFFRIGHT.
af-fright′en, *v. t.* To frighten. *Archaic.*
af-fright′er, *n.* One who frightens *Archaic.*
af-fright′ment, *n.* Affright. *Archaic*
affroi. ✝ AFFRAY.
af-fron′tee′ (ă-frŭn′tē′), *n.* See -EE.
af fron′tee′ (à′frôɴ′tā′; ă-frŭn′tē), *a.* = AFFRONTÉ.
af-front′er, *n.* One who affronts
af-front′ing, *p. pr. & p. a.* of AFFRONT. — **af-front′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **af-front′ing-ness**, *n.*
af-front′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
af-frunt′. Affront. *Ref. Sp.*
afft. *Abbr.* Affidavit.
affulde. Obs. pret. of AFELL.
affund, *v. t.* [L. *affundere*.] To pour upon. *Obs. & R.*
af-fy′, *n.* Trust; confidence. *Obs.*
af fy-da′vy. Corrupt. of AFFIDAVIT.
afghan stitch. *Crochet.* = TRICOT STITCH.
af′god′ (äf′gōd′), *n.* [AS.; *af-* off, away + *god* god.] *Anglo-Sax. Antiq.* An idol; false god.
af′hus (äf′hūs′), *n.* [Icel. *afhūs*; *af* off + *hūs* house.] The smaller of the two buildings of which the Norse pagan temples were composed. In it were the idols, altars, etc.
A-fi′fi (ä-fē′fē), *n. pl.* A Pygmy people of equatorial Africa.
afile. ✝ AFFILE.
a-file′, *v. t.* [AS. *āfӯlan*.] To defile. *Obs. & R.*
a-find′, *v. t.* [*a-*, 2 + *find*.] To find out; to discover. *Obs.*
‖ **a fin′ de** (ȧ făɴ′ dē). [F.] To the end of; in order to.
afine, *adv.* [OF. *a* (F. *à*) *fin*.] To the end; finally. *Obs.*
a-fin′gred, *p. a.* Ahungered; famished. *Obs.*
afinite ✝ AFFINITY.
‖ **a fin′ que** (ȧ făɴ′ kē). [F.] To the end that; so that.
a. fir. *Abbr.* Firkin of ale.
a-flare′, *a. & adv.* Flaring.
a-flat′, *adv.* Flat. *Obs.*
a-flaunt′, *adv. & a.* Flaunting.
aflayed. Obs. p. p. of AFLEY.
a-flee′, *v. i.* To flee away. *Obs.*
‖ **a fleur d'eau′** (ȧ flûr dō′). [F.] At the level of the water.
‖ **a fleur de terre′** (-dē târ′). [F.] At the level of the ground.
a-fley′ (ȧ-flā′), *v. t.* [AS. *āflīgan*.] To put to flight; discomfit; frighten. *Obs* or *Dial.*
a-flick′er, *adv. & a.* Flickering
aflight. ✝ AFFLICT.
a-flight′, *adv. & a.* Flying.
a-flocht′ (ȧ-flŏkt′), *a.* [*a-* on, in, + Scot. *flocht* (cf. FLIGHT flying).] Fluttered; agitated. *Obs. Scot.*
aflogen, aflowe. Obs. p. p. of AFLEE.
a-flow′, *adv. & a.* Flowing.
a-flow′er, *a. & adv.* Flowering.
a-flush′, *adv. & a.* Flushing; ablush.
a-flush′, *adv. & a.* On a level; flush.
a-flut′ter, *adv. & a.* Fluttering.
a-foam′, *adv. & a.* Foaming.
a-fœ′tal. Var. of AFETAL.
a-fo′le, *v. t.* [OF. *afoler*.] To wound; injure. *Obs.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

a-foot′ (ȧ-fŏŏt′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *foot.*] **1.** On foot.
We 'll walk *afoot* a while. *Shak.*
2. Fig. : In motion; in action ; astir; in progress.
The matter being *afoot.* *Shak.*

a-fore′ (ȧ-fōr′), *adv., prep., & conj.* [ME. *afore, aforn,* AS. *onforan* or *ætforan.* See A-; FORE.] Before. *Obs., Dial., or Naut.* "If he have never drunk wine *afore.*" *Shak.*

a-fore′thought′ (-thôt′), *a.* Premeditated ; prepense ; previously in mind ; designed ; as, malice *aforethought,* which is required to constitute murder. (See MALICE.)
"*Aforethought*" means thought of beforehand, for any length of time however short, for a moment as well as for a day or month. *78 Mo.* 438, 440.

a-fore′thought′, *n.* Premeditation.

‖ **a for′ti-o′ri** (ā fôr′shĭ-ō′rī ; fōr′-). [L.] With the greater force ; — said of an argument that is developed for a given proposition from the evidence for a less probable proposition which is dependent upon the same premises or conditions as is that which is to be proved.

a-foul′ (ȧ-foul′), *adv. & a.* In collision ; fouled ; entangled; as, to run or fall *afoul* of, or come in collision with.

a-fraid′ (ȧ-frād′), *p. a.* [ME. *afrayed, affraide,* p. p. of *afraien* to affray. See AFFRAY.] Impressed with fear or apprehension ; in fear ; apprehensive. "Back they recoiled, *afraid.*" *Milton.*

☞ This word follows the noun it limits. It is followed by *of* before the object of fear, or by the infinitive, or by a dependent clause ; as, to be *afraid of* death. "I am *afraid* to die." "I am *afraid* he will chastise me." "Be not *afraid* that I your hand should take." *Shak.* *I am afraid* is sometimes used colloquially to soften a statement ; as, *I am afraid* I cannot help you in this matter.

Syn. — Apprehensive, anxious, alarmed, terrified, scared ; shrinking, faint-hearted, pusillanimous, cowardly. — AFRAID, FEARFUL, FRIGHTENED, AGHAST, TIMID, TIMOROUS. AFRAID implies a state of fear or apprehension ; as, "And [Adam] said, I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was *afraid*" (*Gen.* iii, 10). FEARFUL (see FEARFUL), as synonymous with *afraid,* implies fear about an object, rather than for one's self ; as, *fearful* of the consequences. It is also sometimes used as a synonym for *timid ;* as, the *fearful* hare. FRIGHTENED (see FRIGHTEN) suggests a sudden access of alarm ; as, *frightened* at a noise, a *frightened* deer. AGHAST connotes the outward manifestation of fear or terror; as, "'*Afraid*' was the word, wasn't it? . . . I should have said, *aghast ;* you exhibited every symptom of one laboring under uncontrollable fear" (*G. Borrow*). TIMID (see *meticulous,* under CAREFUL) implies habitual or constitutional lack of courage ; as, *timid* as a mouse, a *timid* counselor ; "I am not *timid* generally, but I am always *afraid* of him" (*Dickens*). TIMOROUS is commonly more or less contemptuous ; as, "Murray, the most *timorous,* as Byron called him, of all God's booksellers" (*Scott*). See FEAR, APPREHENSION, COWARDLY.

af′reet (ăf′rēt ; ȧ-frēt′ ; 277), *n.* [Ar. *'ifrīt.*] *Arabic Myth.* A powerful evil jinnee, demon, or monstrous giant.

a-fresh′ (ȧ-frĕsh′), *adv.* [*a-* + *fresh.*] Anew ; again ; once more; newly.
They crucify . the Son of God *afresh.* *Heb.* vi. 6.

Af′ri-can (ăf′rĭ-kăn), *a.* [L. *Africus, Africanus,* fr. *Afer* African.] Of or pertaining to Africa.

African almond, a South African proteaceous shrub (*Brabeium stellatifolium*) ; also, its nut, which is edible only when roasted. — **A. ammoniac.** = AMMONIAC **b**. — **A. boxthorn**, the solanaceous shrub *Lycium horridum.* — **A. breadfruit.** See TRECULIA. — **A. caper**, a kind of caper (*Capparis sodada*) with edible berries, abundant in the deserts of northern Africa. — **A. corn lily**, any iridaceous plant of the genus *Ixia.* — **A. cubebs**, the berries of *Piper guineense,* closely related to the true cubebs ; also, the plant itself. — **A. cypress**, any South African pinaceous tree of the genus *Callitris.* — **A. daisy**, an asteraceous shrub (*Lonas inodora*), common in cultivation, having daisylike heads of flowers. — **A. elemi.** See ELEMI. — **A. fever.** *Med.* **a** Malarial fever. **b** Dengue. — **A. gillyflower**, the African marigold. — **A. goose**, the gray African goose. — **A. hair**, a fiber obtained from the leaves of the European dwarf fan palm (*Chamærops humilis,* from which a fabric is made resembling haircloth. — **A. lethargy**, *Med.*, a disease of negroes, almost invariably fatal, in West Africa, marked by increasing somnolence and emaciation.— **A. hemp.** = BOWSTRING HEMP. — **A. kino.** See KINO. — **A. Latin**, *Biblical Criticism,* Latin of the style and idiom that is found in the earliest Latin versions of the Bible (as that used by Cyprian), which is known to have been at least widely used in Africa, and is by perhaps the majority of critics believed to have been developed in Africa (see VERSION, 3). — **A. lilac**, the China tree. — **A. lily.** **a** See AGAPANTHUS. **b** The blood lily. — **A. locust**, the nitta tree. — **A. mahogany**, a meliaceous timber tree of Senegambia (*Khaya senegalensis*), whose bark is used locally as a febrifuge. — **A. marigold**, a tropical American asteraceous plant (*Tagetes erecta*) commonly cultivated. — **A. Methodist Episcopal Church.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **A. Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **A. millet.** **a** A tall form of Kafir corn. **b** The grass *Eleusine coracana.* See RAGGEE. — **A. oak**, an African euphorbiaceous tree (*Oldfieldia africana*) ; also, its hard wood. — **A. oil palm**, a tall pinnate-leaved palm (*Elæis guineensis*) bearing olive-shaped fruits yielding an oil which is used in Africa as a food, and in commerce for making soap and candles. The kernels are edible. — **A. palm oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* — **A. pepper.** = AFRICAN CUBEBS. — **A. polecat**, the zorilla. — **A. region.** *Zoögeog.* = ETHIOPIAN REGION. — **A. rose**, the corn poppy. — **A. rosewood**, the African fabaceous tree *Lingoum erinaceum,* or its handsome hard wood. — **A. rue**, an African rutaceous plant (*Peganum harmala*), yielding harmine and harmaline.— **A. saffron.** **a** A product formed by adulterating the true saffron with the flowers of other plants, as *Carthamus tinctorius* and *Calendula officinalis.* **b** A South African scrophulariaceous shrub (*Lyperia crocea*) ; also, an orange dye yielded by its flowers. — **African school.** See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY. — **A. snowdrop tree**, an African ebenaceous tree (*Royena lucida*) having hard wood, frequently cultivated in greenhouses for its handsome dark foliage and white bell-shaped flowers. — **A. Star.** See ORDER, 1 — **A. sugar cane.** = IMPHEE. — **A. swallowwort**, any plant of the genus *Stapelia.* — **A. tansy**, the African marigold. — **A. tea.** = KAT.— **A. teak**, the African oak. (See above.) — **A. tragacanth**, a kind of kuteera gum derived from *Sterculia tragacantha.* See KUTEERA GUM. — **A. tulip.** **a** The blood lily. **b** See AGAPANTHUS. — **A. turmeric**, the root of *Canna indica,* used locally in place of turmeric. — **A. Union Methodist Protestant Church.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **A. violet**, a gesneraceous plant (*Saintpaulia ionantha*), from eastern Africa, cultivated for its violet-purple flowers. — **A. wattle**, *Acacia natalitia* of South Africa.

Af′ri-can (ăf′rĭ-kăn), *n.* A native of Africa; also, one ethnologically of an African race. The natives of Africa not of European origin are divided by A. H. Keane into two groups : **a** The *Caucasic* group, dwelling mainly north of the Sahara and along the Red Sea, and consisting of *Hamites* and *Semites,* largely intermingled. **b** The *Negritic* group, consisting of : the *African Negroes* proper, or *Sudanese Negroes,* whose main habitat is the Sudan and equatorial Africa ; the *Bantu Negroids,* constituting the mass of the native races south of the equator ; the *Negritos,* or African Pygmies, of the equatorial regions ; and the *Hottentots* and *Bushmen* of South Africa.

Af′ri-can-ism (ăf′rĭ-kăn-ĭz'm), *n.* A peculiarity, as of speech, belief, or custom, of Africa or Africans, or of the earliest Latin version of the Bible (see VERSION, 3). "The knotty *Africanisms* . . . of the fathers." *Milton.*

A-fri′di (ä-frē′dē), *n. ; pl.* AFRIDI or AFRIDIS (-dēz). A member of a powerful and spirited Pathan tribe occupying the hilly country about the Khaibar Pass. — **A-fri′di**, *a.*

Af′ri-kan′der (ăf′rĭ-kăn′dẽr), *n.* In South Africa, a native white, esp. one of Dutch or Huguenot ancestry.

Afrikander Bond, *or, erroneously,* **Bund**, a political league formed in South Africa in 1882 to further Afrikander influence and the federation of the states and British colonies in South Africa as an independent nation. It was dissolved by agreement on Dec. 7, 1911, and became merged in the new South African party.

Af′ri-kan′der-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles, policies, or practices of the Afrikander Bond.

Af′ro- (ăf′rō-). Combining form for *African.*

Af′ro–A-mer′i-can, *a.* [*Afro-* + *American.*] Pert. to, or designating, American negroes. — *n.* An American negro.

Af′ro–Eu′ro-pe′an, *a.* [*Afro-* + *European.*] Pertaining to Africa and Europe, esp. to the group of people dwelling about the Mediterranean, considered by many ethnologists as forming a single race. — **Af′ro–Eu′ro-pe′an**, *n.*

Af′ro-gæ′a (ăf′rō-jē′ȧ), *a.* [*Afro-* + Gr. γαῖα land, earth.] *Zoögeog.* The Ethiopian region. — **Af′ro-gæ′an** (-ăn), *a.*

aft (ȧft), *adv. & a.* [AS. *æftan* behind; orig. superl. of *of, off.* See AFTER.] *Naut.* Near, towards, or in, the stern of a vessel ; astern ; abaft.

aft′er (ȧf′tẽr), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *æfter* after, behind ; akin to Goth. *aftaro, aftra,* backwards, Icel. *aptr,* Sw. and Dan. *efter,* OHG. *aftar* behind, Dutch and LG. *achter,* Gr. ἀπωτέρω further off. The ending *-ter* is an old comparative suffix, in E. generally *-ther* (as in *other*), and *after* is a compar. of *of, off.* See OF ; cf. AFT.] Subsequently in time or place ; behind ; afterward; later than ; as, he follows *after ;* he went *after* I came.
It was about the space of three hours *after* *Acts* v. 7.
Every knight *after* he was of prowess. *Sir T. Malory.*

aft′er, *prep.* **1.** Behind in place ; as, men in line one *after* another ; — often used with the same noun preceding and following to denote repetition, succession of a number ; as, wave *after* wave, day *after* day, etc.
2. Moving toward from behind ; following the course of ; in search of ; in pursuit of ; as, what is he *after?*
Ye shall not go *after* other gods. *Deut.* vi. 14.
3. Hence : Denoting the aim or object ; concerning ; in relation to ; as, to look *after* workmen ; to inquire *after* a friend ; to thirst *after* righteousness.
4. Later in time ; subsequent to ; as, *after* supper ; *after* three days. It often precedes a clause, formerly with *that* interposed. Where a time is expressed as to be computed, or an act as to be done, *after* a certain date, the word *after* is usually judicially construed as not intended to include the day or period governed by the word *after ;* so that, thirty days *after* April 1st would include the period beginning with April 2d and including May 1st ; two months *after* July would include all of August and September ; ten days *after* sight of a draft would include ten days subsequent to, and not including, the day of its presentation. But the word may be construed to include the day or period referred to, as where this will plainly give effect to the intention of the user, as in a devise or a statute, to subserve public policy, avoid a forfeiture, etc.
5. Subsequent to and in consequence of ; as, *after* what you have said, I shall be careful.
6. Subsequent to and notwithstanding ; as, *after* all our advice, you took that course.
7. Below in rank ; next to in order. *Shak.*
Codrus *after* Phœbus sings the best. *Dryden.*
8. In imitation of ; in conformity with ; after the manner of ; as, to make a thing *after* a model ; a picture *after* Rubens ; the boy takes *after* his father.
9. According to ; in accordance with ; in conformity with the nature of, as, he acted *after* his kind.
He shall not judge *after* the sight of his eyes. *Is.* xi. 3.
They that are *after* the flesh do mind the things of the flesh. *Rom.* viii. 5.
10. With reference or in correspondence to ; in proportion to ; befitting. *Archaic.*
He takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*
11. Derived from; as, malachite pseudomorph *after* cuprite.

Syn. — AFTER, BEHIND. AFTER implies movement, order, consecutiveness, either in time or space ; as, *after* dinner, to follow *after* some one, June comes *after* May, N *after* M. BEHIND implies position, usually in space, less frequently in time ; as, *behind* the door, to leave something *behind,* "forgetting those things which are *behind*" (*Phil.* iii. 13). See POSTERIOR.

after all, when everything has been considered ; upon the whole ; nevertheless. — **to name** *or* **call after**, to name like and in reference to.
Our eldest son was *named* George *after* his uncle. *Goldsmith.*

aft′er (ȧf′tẽr), *a.* [AS. *æftera.* See AFTER, *adv.*] **1.** Next; later in time ; subsequent; succeeding; second ; as, an *after* period of life ; *after* baptism, or subsequent or repeated baptism.
2. Hinder ; nearer the rear ; usually, *Naut.*, toward the stern of the ship ; — applied to any object abaft the midship section, or in the rear part of a vessel, or relatively near to this part; as, the *after* body, *after* cabin, *after* hatchway, *after* leech. The *after* bowlines, *after* braces, *after* sails, *after* yards, etc., are those on the masts abaft the foremast or on the stays abaft the mainmast.

aft′er-. In composition *after* appears in its various prepositional, adverbial, and adjectival relationships and meanings, primarily of sequence or of posteriority, or afterness ; secondarily with an implication of inferiority or futility, as in *afterthought, afterwit.* When the adverb *after* precedes the verb it modifies, out of the normal order, or when the adjective or preposition *after* stands in an unusual or sufficiently conventionalized relation to the word following, the two are generally best written as one word, as in *aftergo, aftersend, afterglow.*

aft′er-birth′ (ȧf′tẽr-bûrth′), *n.* *Med.* The placenta and membranes with which the fetus is connected, and which are expelled after delivery.

aft′er-blow′ (-blō′), *n.* **1.** Afterclap. *Butler.*
2. In the basic Bessemer process, the continuation of the blow after the complete oxidation of the carbon, in order to oxidize and separate the phosphorus.

aft′er–born′, *p. a.* **1.** Born after the father's death ; posthumous ; *Rom. Law,* also, born after the execution of the father's last testament or will.
2. Later born ; younger.

aft′er-brain′ (-brān′), *n.* *Anat.* The metencephalon.

aft′er-burn′ing, *n.* *Engin.* In an internal-combustion engine, the more gradual burning or combustion of the explosive charge that takes place in the cylinder after the maximum pressure of explosion has occurred. It causes a thermodynamic loss.

aft′er-cast′ (-kȧst′), *n.* A throw of dice after the game is ended ; hence, anything done too late. *Gower.*

aft′er-cat′a-ract (-kăt′ȧ-răkt), *n.* *Med.* The opacity of the capsule of the lens, following an operation for cataract.

aft′er-clap′ (-klăp′), *n.* An unexpected subsequent event; something disagreeable happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. *Spenser.*

aft′er-crop′ (-krŏp′), *n.* A later crop of the same year from the same soil. — *v. i.* To take or grow a second crop.

aft′er-damp′ (-dămp′), *n.* An irrespirable gas remaining after an explosion of firedamp in mines. It consists principally of carbon dioxide and nitrogen.

aft′er–din′ner (*stress variable*), *n.* The time just after dinner. *Obs.* "An *after-dinner's* sleep." *Shak.* — *a.* Following dinner ; postprandial ; as, an *after-dinner* speech.

aft′er-feed′ (ȧf′tẽr-fēd′), *n.* Aftergrass which is fed off, or used for grazing.

aft′er-game′ (-gām′), *n.* A second game, played in order to afford a chance of retrieval or betterment ; hence, a subsequent scheme or expedient. *Wotton.*

aftergame at Irish, an old game resembling backgammon.

aft′er-glow′ (-glō′), *n.* A glow of refulgence remaining where a light has disappeared, as in the western sky after sunset (see TWILIGHT), or in a metal after incandescence.
Tennyson's recent lyrical poetry is the *afterglow* of a still radiant genius. *Century Mag.*

aft′er-grass (-grȧs′), *n.* The grass that grows after the first crop has been mown.

aft′er-growth′ (-grōth′), *n.* A second growth or crop, or (metaphorically) development. *J. S. Mill.*

aft′er-guard′ (-gärd′), *n.* *Nav.* The seamen stationed on the poop or after part of the ship, to attend the after sails. In old-time war vessels this division of the crew was composed usually of ordinary seamen, landsmen, etc., and did much of the drudgery of the ship. Such a division is not now made.

aft′er-im′age (-ĭm′āj), *n.* **1.** An aftersensation of sight; the visual impression following the removal of a stimulation of the retina. Visual afterimages are *positive* when they preserve the colors and light and shade of the original sensation ; *negative* when the light and shade is reversed ; *complementary* when the complementary colors of the original appear, as when a sensation of red is followed by an afterimage of green ; *transferred* when a stimulation of one eye results in an afterimage in the other.
2. An aftersensation.

aft′er-math (-măth), *n.* [*after* + *math.* See MATH.] A second mowing ; the crop of grass cut from the same soil after the first crop of the season ; rowen. Also used fig.

aft′er-milk′, *n.* The last milk got at a milking; strippings.

aft′er-most (-mōst ; -mŏst), *a. superl.* [ME. *aftermest,*

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a-fond′, *v. t.* [AS. *āfandian.*] To test ; attempt ; try. *Obs.*
‖ **à fond** (ȧ fôɴ′). [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly; wholly.
a-fong′, *v. t.; pret.* AFENG, AVENG, AFONG ; *p. p.* AFANGEN, AFONGEN. [AS. *āfōn,* p. p. *āfangen.* Cf. FANG, *v. t.*] To take; receive; hold. *Obs.*
afoord. † AFFORD.
a-force′. † AFFORCE.
aforde. † AFFORD.
a-fore′cit′ed (-sĭt′ĕd), *a.* Named or cited before.
a-fore′go′ing, *a.* Foregoing.
a-fore′hand, *adv. & a.* Beforehand. *Archaic or Dial.*
a-fore′men′tioned, *a.* Previously mentioned.
a-fore′named′, *a.* Named before.
a-fore′said′, *a.* Said or named before, or in a preceding part.
a-fore′stat′ed (-stāt′ĕd), *a.* Stated before.
a-fore′time′, *adv.* Formerly.
a-fore′times, *adv.* = AFORETIME. *Obs.*
a-fore′ward, *adv.* At the fore. *Obs.* — *prep.* In front of. *Obs.*
aforeyens. † AFORNENS.
‖ **à for′fait′** (ȧ fōr′fĕ′). [F.] By an aleatory contract.
aforn. † AFORE.
a-for-nens′, *prep. & adv.* [See AFORE ; cf. FORNENST.] Over against; opposite; also, as concerns; respecting. *Obs.*
a-for′row. † AFORE.
aforthe. † AFFORD.
afor-yeyn. † AFORNENS.
a-foun′de, *v. i.* [OF. *afonder, afondrer.*] Founder ; perish. *Obs.*
Afr. *Abbr.* Africa; African.
afrai. † AFFRAY.
afraid. Obs. pret. of AFFRAY.
a-fraid′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **A-fran′ce-sa′do** (ä-frän′thā-sä′thō ; 138, 146), *n. ; pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp., Frenchified.] *Span. Hist.* One who approved or supported the French rule in Spain at the time of the war for Spanish independence (1808-14).
Af-ra′sian (ăf-rā′shăn), *n.* [*African* + *Asian.*] Of or pertaining to both Africa and Asia.
afray, afraye. † AFFRAY.
afrayed. † AFRAID.
afre. † EVER.
A-free′dee. Var. of AFRIDI.
a-fres′ca, *adv.* [It. *a fresco.*] In fresco. *Obs.*
a-fret′, *adv. & a.* In a fretted state.
a-fret′e, *v. t.* [See OFF, FRET to devour.] To devour. *Obs.*
afrey. † AFFRAY.
Af′ric, *a.* [L. *Africus.*] African. — *n.* [Cf. F. *Afrique* Africa.] An African; also, *chiefly poetic,* Africa.
Af′ri-can′der, **Af′ri-can′derism.** Var. of AFRIKANDER, AFRIKANDERISM.
Af′ri-can-ist, *n.* One versed in matters pertaining to Africa.
Af′ri-can-ize, *v. t.* To render African in character ; specif., to place under the domination of Africans or negroes. — **Af′ri-can-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shăn ; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
Af′ri-can-oid, *a.* [*African* + *-oid.*] *Ethnol.* Resembling an African ; possessed of African traits or characteristics.
afright. † AFFRIGHT.
Af′ri-kan′der-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
af′rit, af′rite (ăf′rēt; ȧ-frēt′). Vars. of AFREET.
‖ **à froid′** (ȧ frwȧ′). [F.] In the old; — said of decoration applied to pottery, glass, etc., without subsequent firing.
afront. † AFFRONT.
a-front′, *adv. & prep.* [*a-* on + *front.*] In front ; face to face.
a-frought′, *p. a.* [See A-, FRIGHT.] Frightened. *Obs.*
a-frown′, *adv. & a.* Frowning.
a-frunt′, *adv.* Afront. *Ref. Sp.*
Af-shar′ (äf-shär′), *n.* A member of a tribe of Persian Turkomans.
af-ta′ba (äf-tä′bä), *n.* [Per. *āftābah.*] A water vessel of Persia and northern India, usually made of decorated metal, with a handle and long spout.
af′ten (ȧf′ĕn). Scot. var. of OFTEN.
afterbirth weed. A small fabaceous herb (*Stylosanthes biflora*) of reputed medicinal value.
aft′er-bod′y, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* That part of a vessel abaft the dead flat or midship section.
aft′er-breast, *n.* *Zoöl.* The metathorax.
aft′er-bur′then, -bur′den, *n.* The afterbirth. *Obs.*
aft′er-come, *n.* That which comes after; result. *Scot.*
aft′er-date′, *v. t.* To postdate.
aft′er-deal′, *n.* A disadvantage. *Obs.*
aft′er-eat′age, *n.* Aftergrass.
aft′er-e-vap′o-ra′tor, *n.* *Steam Engine.* In one type of superheater, a narrow vertical cylinder through which the steam passes to the uppermost tubes after the moisture in it has been evaporated by passing through the lowermost tubes.
aft′er-eye′, *v. t.* To look after. *Poetic.* *Shak.*
aft′er-fer′men-ta′tion. See AFTER-.
aft′er-glide, *n.* *Phon.* See GLIDE.
aft′er-hand, aft′er-hend, *adv.* [Cf. BEFOREHAND.] Afterwards. *Obs. or Scot.*
aft′er-ings, *n. pl.* Aftermilk. *Obs. or Dial.*
aft′er-light, *n.* A following or secondary light.
aft′er-long, *adv.* Lengthwise. *Obs.* — *prep.* Along. *Obs.*
aft′er-men′tioned, *a.* Mentioned afterwards.

eftemest, AS. *æftemest*, akin to Goth. *aftumist* and *aftuma*, the last, orig. a superl. of *of*, with the superl. endings *-te*, *-me*, *-st*.] **1**. Hindmost ; last ; — opposed to *foremost*.
2. *Naut*. Nearest the stern ; farthest aft.
aft′er-noon′ (åf′tẽr-nōōn′), *n*. The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.
afternoon lady. *Bot*. The four-o'clock.
afternoon man. One who begins his drinking early ; a tippler. *Obs. or Archaic*.
aft′er-note′ (åf′tẽr-nōt′), *n*. *Music*. One of the grace notes which occur in the unaccented parts of the measure, taking their time from the preceding note.
aft′er-pain′ (-pān′), *n*. A later or following pain ; specif., *pl*., *Med*., the pains which succeed childbirth, due to uterine contraction.
aft′er-peak′ (-pēk′), *n*. The extreme after compartment in a ship's hold, where the ship narrows towards the sternpost.
aft′er-piece′ (-pēs′), *n*. **1**. A piece performed after a play, usually a farce or other small entertainment.
2. *Shipbuilding*. The after timber of a rudder built of wood.
after sails. *Naut*. The sails on the after masts and on the stays abaft the mainmast.
aft′er-sen-sa′tion (åf′tẽr-sĕn-sā′shŭn), *n*. *Psychol*. A sensation or sense impression following the removal of a stimulus producing a primary sensation, and reproducing the primary sensation in positive, negative, or complementary form. The aftersensation may be continuous with the primary sensation or follow it after an interval. Cf. AFTERIMAGE.
aft′er-shaft′ (-shåft′), *n*. *Zoöl*. An accessory plume arising from the posterior side of the stem of the feathers of many birds. It is usually best developed in the down, and in the contour feathers. See FEATHER. — **aft′er-shaft′ed**, *a*.
aft′er-shock′, *n*. A subsequent shock ; specif., a small shock following a main earthquake shock.
aft′er-swarm′ (åf′tẽr-swôrm′), *n*. *Bee Keeping*. Any swarm which leaves a hive after the prime, or first, swarm. It is accompanied by one or more virgin queens. — **aft′er-swarm′ing**, *vb. n*.
aft′er-taste′ (-tāst′), *n*. A taste which remains in the mouth after eating or drinking.
aft′er-thought′ (-thôt′), *n*. Reflection after an act ; later or subsequent thought or expedient. — **aft′er-thought′ed**, *a*.
aft′er-time′ (-tīm′), *n*. Time after the present ; the future.

So might some old man speak in the *aftertime*
To all the people, winning reverence. *Tennyson*.

aft′er-touch′ (-tŭch′), *n*. *Physiol*. The sensation of pressure persisting for a time after actual pressure has ceased.
aft′er-vi′sion (-vĭzh′ŭn), *n*. Perception of an afterimage.
aft′er-wards (-wẽrdz) } **aft′er-ward** (-wẽrd) } *adv*. [AS. *æfteweard*, a., behind. See AFT ; -WARD, -WARDS.] At a later or succeeding time ; subsequently.
aft′er-wash′ (-wŏsh′), *n*. *Plumbing*. In a water-closet, a second flow of water released after the main flow is spent.
aft′er-wise′ (-wīz′), *a*. Wise after the event ; wise, or knowing, when it is too late.
aft′er-wit′ (-wĭt′), *n*. **1**. Later knowledge or thought. *Obs*.
2. Wisdom or perception that comes after it can be of use.

Afterwit comes too late when the mischief is done. *L'Estrange*.

aft′er-wit′ted, *a*. Afterwise ; thinking too late.
ag-. An assimilated form of *ad-*.
A′gag (ā′găg), *n*. **1**. *Bib*. A king of the Amalekites, spared by Saul against the command of the Lord, and slain afterwards by Samuel. See 1 *Sam*. xv.
2. In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a character representing Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, the magistrate before whom Titus Oates made his declaration, and whose mutilated body was afterwards found in a ditch.
a-gain′ (*ȧ*-gĕn′ ; 277), *adv*. [ME. *agein*, *agayn*, AS. *ongegn*, *ongéan*, against, again ; *on* + *géan*, akin to G. *gegen* against, Icel. *gegn*. The 2d part is perh. of Scand. origin. Cf. GAINSAY.] **1**. In return ; back ; as, bring us word *again*.
2. Another time ; once more ; anew.

If a man die, shall he live *again* ? *Job* xiv. 14.

3. Once repeated, as in quantity (as, as large *again* ; half as much *again*) or in another place; as, you will not find such a one *again* the world over. *Bacon*.
4. On the other hand. "The one is my sovereign . . . the other *again* is my kinsman." *Shak*.
5. Moreover ; besides ; further.

Again, it is of great consequence to avoid, etc. *Herschel*.

☞ **again**, as *adv*. or *prep*., was formerly used in many verbal combinations (see some of these words, as AGAINBUY, AGAINSAY, etc., in Vocab., below) where *re-* would now ordinarily be used.
again and again, more than once ; often ; repeatedly.
a-gain′, **a-gains′**, *prep*. Against ; also, towards (in order to meet). *Obs*.
a-gainst′ (*ȧ*-gĕnst′ ; 277), *prep*. [ME. *agens*, *ageynes*, AS. *ongegn*, *ongéanes*. The *s* is adverbial, orig. a genitive ending. See AGAIN.] **1**. Abreast of ; opposite to ; facing ; towards ; as, *against* the mouth of a river ; — in this sense often preceded by *over*.

Jacob saw the angels of God come *against* him. *Tyndale*.

2. In the presence of ; with. *Obs*.

Against the Lord is mercy and plenteous redemption. *Mirror of Our Lady*.

3. From an opposite direction, so as to strike or come in contact with ; in contact with ; upon ; as, hail beats *against* the roof.
4. In opposition to, whether the opposition is of sentiment or of action ; on the other side of ; counter to, as in competition ; in contrariety to ; hence, adverse to ; as, *against* reason ; *against* law ; to set off one item *against* another.

The gate would have been shut *against* her. *Fielding*.
An argument *against* the use of steam. *Tyndall*.

5. By or before the time that ; in preparation for ; so as to be ready for the time when. *Archaic or Dial*.

Urijah the priest made it, *against* King Ahaz came from Damascus. *2 Kings* xvi. 11.

against the grain, against the fiber of wood ; fig., against one's disposition or feelings.— **a. the sun**, in the opposite direction to that in which, in the northern hemisphere, the sun appears to move ; specif., as among sailors, with reference to the direction in which rope is coiled, etc., in the direction opposite to that of the sun's motion as it appears (that is, from west through south to east) ; contra-clockwise. — **a. time**, lit., in competition with time ; — specif. applied : **a** To a race intended as a trial of speed relative to a time limit. **b** To a course of action, as talking in debate, kept up to gain time. *Colloq*.
ag′a-lac′ti-a (ăg′*ȧ*-lăk′shĭ-*ȧ*), *n*. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγαλακτία ; ἀ- not + γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.] *Med*. Failure of the due secretion of milk after childbirth. — **ag′a-lac′tous** (-tŭs), *a*.
Ag′a-le′na (ăg′*ȧ*-lē′n*ȧ*), *n*. [NL. ; Gr. ἀ- not + γαλήνη calmness.] *Zoöl*. A genus of spiders, the type of a family, **Ag′a-len′i-dæ** (-lĕn′ĭ-dē), which spin concave webs ending in a funnel-shaped tube in which the spider hides. See GRASS SPIDER, *Illust*.
ag′a-lite (ăg′*ȧ*-līt), *n*. *Min*. A fine fibrous variety of talc.
a-gal′loch (*ȧ*-găl′ŏk ; ăg′*ȧ*-lŏk) } **a-gal′lo-chum** (*ȧ*-găl′ō-kŭm) } *n*. [NL. *agallochum*, fr. Gr. ἀγάλλοχον; of Eastern origin ; cf. Skr. *aguru*, Heb. pl. *ahālīm*.] The soft, resinous wood of an East Indian thymelæaceous tree (*Aquilaria agallocha*). It is burnt as a perfume by the Orientals, and is the *aloes* of the Bible. Called also *agal-wood*, *aloes wood*, and *eaglewood*.
ag′al-mat′o-lite (ăg′ăl-măt′ō-līt), *n*. [Gr. ἄγαλμα, -ματος, image, statue + *-lite*.] *Min*. A soft, compact stone, of a grayish, greenish, or yellowish color, carved into images, miniature pagodas, etc., by the Chinese, and hence called *figure stone*, and *pagodite*. The name is given to varieties of pinite, pyrophyllite, and steatite.
Ag′a-ma (ăg′*ȧ*-m*ȧ*), *n*. [NL., fr. the Caribbean name of a species of lizard.] A genus of Old World lizards typical of the family Agamidæ, which feed on vegetable substances as well as insects. Many of them are of bright and changeable colors. Also [*l. c.*], a lizard of this genus. — **ag′a-moid** (-moid), *a*. & *n*.

Agamoid Lizard (*Stellio stellio*). (⅓)

Ag′a-mem′non (ăg′*ȧ*-mĕm′nŏn), *n*. [L., fr. Gr. Ἀγαμέμνων.] *Gr. Myth*. The son of Atreus and brother of Menelaus. He was king of Mycenæ, and leader of the Greeks in the expedition against Troy. His quarrel with Achilles is the opening theme of the Iliad, and his murder, on his return from Troy, by his wife, Clytemnestra, and her paramour, Ægisthus, forms the basis of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus. See IPHIGENIA, ORESTEIA.
a-gam′ic (*ȧ*-găm′ĭk), *a*. [See AGAMOUS.] *Biol*. **a** (1) Asexual. (2) Parthenogenetic ; developing or reproducing without impregnation by the male : as, the *agamic* form of an aphid. **b** *Bot*. = CRYPTOGAMIC. — **a-gam′i-cal-ly**, *adv*.
A-gam′i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl*. [NL. See AGAMA.] *Zoöl*. A family of Old World lizards related to the iguanas, but with acrodont dentition. *Agama*, *Draco*, and *Moloch* belong to this family. — **a-ga′mi-an** (*ȧ*-gā′mĭ-*ă*n), **ag′a-mid** (ăg′*ȧ*-mĭd), *n*.
ag′a-mo-gen′e-sis (ăg′*ȧ*-mō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n*. [See AGAMOUS ; GENESIS.] *Biol*. **a** Parthenogenesis. **b** Asexual reproduction. — **ag′a-mo-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a*. — **ag′a-mo-ge-net′i-cal-ly**, *adv*.
ag′a-mous (ăg′*ȧ*-mŭs), *a*. [Gr. ἄγαμος unmarried ; ἀ- not + γάμος marriage.] *Bot*. Cryptogamous.
Ag′a-pan′thus (ăg′*ȧ*-păn′thŭs), *n*. [NL. ; Gr. ἀγάπη love + ἄνθος flower.] **1**. *Bot*. Syn. of TULBAGHIA **a**.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort*. Any species of *Tulbaghia*, esp. *T. africana*, the African lily or tulip, cultivated from South Africa for its umbels of blue or purple flowers.
a-gape′ (*ȧ*-gäp′ ; -gāp′; 277), *adv*. & *a*. Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

Dazzles the crowd and sets them all *agape*. *Milton*

ag′a-pe (ăg′*ȧ*-pē), *n*. ; *pl*. AGAPÆ (-pē). [Gr. ἀγάπη love, pl. ἀγάπαι love feast.] The love feast of the primitive Christians, being a meal partaken of in connection with the communion. It was observed with prayers and songs, with the reading of scripture and of official letters, with offerings for the poor, and ended with the "holy kiss." The later decline of religious purity in the Church occasioned scandals in the agapæ, which led to their discontinuance.
Ag′a-pem′o-ne (ăg′*ȧ*-pĕm′ō-nē), *n*. [Irreg. fr. Gr. ἀγάπη love + μονή a stopping place.] **1**. A conventual communistic establishment of men and women founded about 1846 at Spaxton, near Charlynch, in Somersetshire, England, by a clergyman named Starkey, who, together with a Rev. H. J. Prince, obtained a considerable following in southern England. The immoralities of some of its members brought it into disrepute. — **Ag′a-pe-mo′ni-an** (-pē-mō′nĭ-*ă*n), *a*. — **Ag′a-pem′o-nist** (-pĕm′ō-nĭst), **Ag′a-pem′o-nite** (-nīt), *n*.
a′gar (ä′gär), *or* **a′gar–a′gar**, *n*. [Malay.] **1**. **a** A non-nitrogenous substance of a gelatinous consistency derived from the Ceylon moss (*Gracilaria lichenoides*) and related East Indian seaweeds, used in the Orient for soups and jellies. In bacteriology it is used as a solidifying agent in culture media. Its solutions remain solid at higher temperatures than those of gelatin. **b** The plants from which this substance is obtained.
2. A similar substance obtained from various other seaweeds, as *Gelidium corneum*, *G. cartilagineum*, *Gloiopeltis tenax*. Some varieties are distinguished as *Japanese agar*.
ag′a-ric (ăg′*ȧ*-rĭk ; *ȧ*-găr′ĭk ; 277), *n*. [L. *agaricum*, Gr. ἀγαρικόν.] *Bot*. **1**. Any fungus of the family Agaricaceæ, esp. of the genus *Agaricus*.
2. Any of several species of *Polyporus*, esp. *P. officinalis*, the "female agaric," formerly much used in medicine as a cathartic, and *P. igniarius*, the "male agaric," used in the preparation of punk.
ag′a-ric, *a*. Of or pertaining to agarics or fungi.
agaric acid, *Chem*., a dibasic acid obtained from agarics as a white silky powder. It is an efficacious remedy for colliquative sweats. — **a. gnat**. = FUNGUS GNAT. — **a. mineral**, a light, chalky deposit of calcium carbonate sometimes called *rock milk*, formed in caverns or fissures of limestone.
A-gar′i-ca′ce-æ (*ȧ*-găr′ĭ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl*. [NL. See AGARIC.] *Bot*. A large family of basidiomycetous fungi, including the mushrooms. The thallus consists of a central stalk which bears an umbrellalike cap known as the *pileus*, on the lower surface of which are numerous radiating plates or lamellæ (the *gills*) bearing the hymenium. The family contains over 50 genera and nearly 5,000 species. See MUSHROOM, *Illust*. — **a′gar′i-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a*.
A-gar′i-ca′les (-kā′lēz), *n. pl*. [NL. See AGARIC.] *Bot*. An extensive order of higher basidiomycetous fungi, often called *Hymenomycetes*, and distinguished by having the basidia forming a distinct membranous hymenium covering the surface of gills, spines, or pores.
a-gar′i-cin (*ȧ*-găr′ĭ-sĭn), *n*. *Pharm*. An alcoholic extract of agaric used against colliquative sweats.
a-gar′i-coid (-koid), *n*. [*agaric* + *-oid*.] *Bot*. Like an agaric, or mushroom ; as, *agaricoid* fungi.
A-gar′i-cus (-kŭs), *n*. [NL. See AGARIC.] *Bot*. A genus of fungi, type of the Agaricaceæ, distinguished by the annulus and the brown spores. Several of the species are edible, as the field mushroom (*A. campestris*). Almost all the true agarics were formerly included in this genus.
ag′ate (ăg′āt), *n*. [F. *agate*, It. *agata*, L. *achates*, fr. Gr. ἀχάτης.] **1**. *Min*. A variegated chalcedony, having its colors arranged in stripes or bands, or blended in clouds, or showing mosslike forms, etc. *Fortification agate*, *moss agate*, *clouded agate*, etc., are familiar varieties.
2. A diminutive person ; — so called in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings and seals. *Obs. Shak*.
3. Something made of, or fitted with, agate ; as : **a** A drawplate having a drilled eye of agate, used by gold-wire drawers. **b** A bookbinder's burnisher with an agate tip. **c** A child's marble of agate or of glass in imitation of agate.
4. *Print*. A size of type. See TYPE.
☞ This line is printed in *agate* (called *ruby* in England).
agate opal. Opalized agate.
agate shell } **agate snail** } *Zoöl*. Any shell of the African genus *Achatina*, which includes the largest known land shells, some reaching nine or ten inches in length, and laying eggs as large as those of pigeons ; — so called from their variegated colors.
ag′ate-ware′ (ăg′āt-wâr′), *n*. **1**. Pottery that is veined and mottled, in its substance, so as to resemble agate.
2. An enameled iron or steel ware for household utensils.

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aft′er-ness, *n*. Posteriority.
aft′er-play′, *n*. In the Cornish and Devonshire styles of wrestling, a hold in which the wrestler is behind his opponent.
aft′er-pres′sure, *n*. *Physiol*. = AFTERTOUCH.
aft′er-rake′, *n*. *Naut*. The overhang of the stern.
aft′er-shine′, *n*. An afterglow.
aft′er-spring′, *n*. **1**. Posterity. *Obs*.
2. A second spring in one year.
aft′er-stamp′a-ble, *a*. Capable of being stamped (with revenue stamps) after the time of execution so as to be made valid as if stamped when executed.
aft′er-sup′per, *n*. The time between supper and bedtime.
aft′er-wale′, *n*. *Saddlery*. The body or pad of a collar, which rests on the horse's shoulders.
aft′er-wrist′, *n*. *Anat*. The metacarpus. *Rare*.
aft′most (åft′mōst ; -mŭst), *a*. *Naut*. Nearest the stern. *Rare*.
Af-to′ni-an, *a*. & *n*. [From *Afton*, Iowa.] See GLACIAL PERIOD.
aftre, **aftur**. † AFTER.
aftw. *Abbr*. Afterwards.
aft′ward (-wẽrd), **aft′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv*. *Naut*. Toward the stern. *Rare*.
afur. † AFAR ; AFIRE.
afure. † AFIRE.
afurst. † ATHIRST.
afyaunce. † AFFIANCE.
afye, **afyghe**. † AFFY.
afyghte. † AFAITE.
a-fyl′lous. Aphyllous. *Ref. Sp*.
afyne. † AFINE.
Af-ze′li-a (åf-zē′lĭ-*ȧ* ; -zā′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n*. [NL.; after Adam *Afzelius*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot*. Syn. of INTSIA.
Ag. *Abbr*. August ; *Chem*. (without period, Ag), argentum (silver).
A. G. *Abbr*. Accountant General; Adjutant General; Agent General; Attorney General.
‖ **a′ga′**, *or* **a′gha′** (*ȧ*-gä′), *n*. [Turk. *aghā* a great lord, chief master.] In Turkey, a commander or chief officer. It is used also as a title of respect.
Ag′a-ba (ăg′*ȧ*-b*ȧ*). *Bib*.
ag′a-ba′nee (ăg′*ȧ*-bä′nē), *n*. A fabric of cotton embroidered with silk, made in Aleppo.
Ag′a-bus (ăg′*ȧ*-bŭs). *Bib*.
‖ **a′ga′çant′** (*ȧ*′g*ȧ*′säɴ′), *masc*., ‖ **a′ga′çante′** (*ȧ*′g*ȧ*′säɴt′), *fem*., *a*. [F.] Alluring; coquettish.
ag′a-cel′la (ăg′*ȧ*-sĕl′*ȧ*), *n*. [Cf. ALGAZEL.] *Her*. An antelope somewhat resembling a tiger, but with horns and hoofs.
‖ **a′ga′ce-rie′** (*ȧ*′g*ȧ*′s′-rē′). [F.] Alluring words or manners; allurement; coquetry.
A-ga′ces (ä-gä′säz), *n. pl*. A tribe of Paraguayan Indians.
a-ga′da, **a-ga′dah** (*ȧ*-gä′dä), **a-gad′ic** (*ȧ*-găd′ĭk ; -gä′dĭk), etc. Vars. of HAGGADA, HAGGADIC, etc.
agaf. Obs. pret. of AGIVE.
A′gag-ite (ā′găg-īt ; ăg′*ȧ*-gīt). *Bib*.
a-gain′-ask′, *v. t*. To ask back; require. *Obs*.
a-gain′-buy′, *v. t*. To redeem. *Obs*. — **a-gain′-buy′er**, *n*. *Obs*.
a-gain′-call′, *v. t*. To recall. *Obs*.
a-gain′-come′, *v. t*. *Obs*. To encounter. — *v. i*. To return.
againes. † AGAINST.
a-gain′-rise′, *v. t*. & *i*. To rise against; to rebel. *Obs*.
a-gain′-ris′ing, *n*. Resurrection. [*Obs*.
agains. † AGAINST.
a-gain′-saw′, *n*. Contradiction; gainsaying. *Obs*.
a-gain′say′, *v. t*. To gainsay. *Obs*. — **a-gain′say′er**, *n*. *Obs*.
a-gain′stand′, *v. t*. To withstand. *Obs*. [*Obs*.
a-gain′ward, *adv*. Back again.
a′gal-a′gal (ä′gȧl-ä′gȧl). = AGAR-AGAR.
ag′a-lax-y, *n*. *Med*. = AGALACTIA.
a-gal′lop, *adv*. Galloping.
a′gal-wood′ (ä′gȧl-wŏŏd ; ăg′*ă*l-), **ag′a-la-wood** (ăg′*ȧ*-l*ȧ*-), *n*. [See EAGLEWOOD; AGALLOCH]. = AGALLOCH.
Ag′a-mæ (ăg′*ȧ*-mē), *n. pl*. [NL. See AGAMOUS.] *Bot*. A former subdivision embracing plants supposed to be without sex.
a-gam′bo. † AKIMBO. [*Obs*.
a-game′, *adv*. In game; in play.
ag′a-mi (ăg′*ȧ*-mĭ), *n*. ; *pl*. AGAMIS (-mĭz). [F. *agami*, fr. native name.] = TRUMPETER, 3 **a**.
a-ga′mi-an (*ȧ*-gā′mĭ-*ă*n), *a*. **a** *Zoöl*. Of or pertaining to the Agamidæ. **b** *Biol*. Agamic.
ag′a-mist, *n*. [See AGAMOUS.] An unmarried person; also, one opposed to marriage. *Obs. or R*.
ag′a-mo′bi-um (ăg′*ȧ*-mō′bĭ-*ŭ*m), *n*. ; *pl*. -BIA (-*ȧ*). [NL. See A- not; GAMOBIUM.] *Biol*. The asexual generation in the alternation of generations; — opposed to *gamobium*. Specif., *Bot*., the sporophyte.
a-gam′o-spore (*ȧ*-găm′ō-), *n*. [See AGAMOUS; SPORE.] *Bot*. An asexual spore.
ag′a-my (ăg′*ȧ*-mĭ), *n*. [Gr. ἀγαμία celibacy.] Absence or nonrecognition of marriage.
agan. † AGONE.
a-ga′na (ä-gä′nä), *n*. [Tag.] *Bot*. = NARRA.
agane. † AGAIN.
a-gan′gli-on′ic (*ȧ*-găŋ′glĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *a*. *Anat*. Without ganglia.
Ag′a-nip′pe (ăg′*ȧ*-nĭp′ē), *n*. [L., fr. Gr. Ἀγανίππη.] A fountain near Mount Helicon, in Bœotia, which, as sacred to the Muses, was supposed to give poetic inspiration.
aganis. † AGAINST.
A-ga′o (ä-gä′ō) *or* **A-ga′u** (ä-gä′ōō), *n*. See HAMITIC LANGUAGES **c**.
ag′a-pæ (ăg′*ȧ*-pē), *n*., *pl*. of 2d AGAPE.
ag′a-pe′tæ (ăg′*ȧ*-pē′tē), *n. pl*. [LL., fr. Gr. ἀγαπηταί, fem. pl. of ἀγαπητός beloved.] Virgins of the early church, who lived, under a pledge of spiritual love, in the same house with men (**ag′a-pe′ti** [-tī]) bound to strict celibacy.
Ag′a-por′nis (ăg′*ȧ*-pôr′nĭs), *n*. [NL.; Gr. ἀγάπη love + ὄρνις bird.] *Zoöl*. A genus of small short-tailed African parrots including several species known as *love birds*. See LOVE BIRD.
a′gar. † EAGRE, tidal bore.
A′gar (ā′gär). *Bib*.
Ag′a-renes′ (ăg′*ȧ*-rēnz′ ; ā′g*ȧ*r-ēnz′), *n. pl*. *Bib*. [*D. Bib*.
A′gar-ens (ā′g*ȧ*r-ĕnz), *n. pl*.
a-gar′i-ci-form (*ȧ*-găr′ĭ-sĭ-fôrm ; ăg′*ȧ*-rĭs′ĭ-), *a*. Of the form of an agaric, or mushroom.
a-gar′i-cine (*ȧ*-găr′ĭ-sĭn ; -sēn), *n*. Also **-cin**. [*agaric* + *-ine*.] *Chem*. Choline. *Obs. or R*.
A′gar-ites (ā′g*ȧ*r-īts), *n. pl*. *D. Bib*.
ag′ar-wal′ (ŭg′*ȧ*r-wäl′), *n*. [Hind. *aggarwāl*.] A mercantile caste of central India.
agased. † AGAZED.
a-gasp′, *adv*. & *a*. Gasping.
a-gast′. Aghast. *Obs. or Ref. Sp*.
a-gast′, *v. t*. To affright; terrify. *Obs*. — **a-gast′ment**, *n*. *Obs*.
A-gas′tre-æ (*ȧ*-găs′trē-ē), *n. pl*. [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. γαστήρ stomach.] *Zoöl*. A primary division of Metazoa including the Cestodes and Acanthocephala, which differ from other Metazoa in the absence of an alimentary canal or digestive cavity.
a-gas′tric, *a*. [*a-* not + Gr. γαστήρ stomach.] *Zoöl*. Having no stomach, or distinct digestive canal, as the tapeworm.
a-gas′tro-neu′ri-a (*ȧ*-găs′trō-nū′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n*. [NL.; *a-* not + *gastro-* + Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Med*. Deficiency of nervous action in the stomach.
a-gate′, *adv*. [*a-* on + *gate* way.] On the way; agoing; hence, going on; taking place, often implying amissness; as, to be *agate* ; to set the bells *agate*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*.
ag′ate glass. Glass made by melting together waste pieces of glass of different colors.
a-gates′. Scot. var. of ALGATES. *Obs. or Dial*.
agath. † AGATE.
Ag′a-tha (ăg′*ȧ*-th*ȧ*). [L., fr. Gr. ἀγαθή, fem. of ἀγαθός good.] Lit., good; kind; — fem. prop.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

A-ga'ti (*à*-gā'tī), *n.* [NL., fr. Tamil.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees, consisting of the single species *A. grandiflora*, sometimes called *pea tree ;* also [*l. c.*], the tree itself. It is a small tree with pinnate leaves and very large handsome red, yellow, and white flowers. In India the flowers and pods are used in curries, and the bitter bark for a tonic. It is cultivated and naturalized in the West Indies.

ag'at-ize (ăg'*à*-tīz), *v. t.* Usually in p. p., AG'AT-IZED (-tīzd). To convert into agate ; to make resemble agate.

A-ga've (*à*-gā'vē), *n.* [L. *Agave*, in sense 1, fr. Gr. 'Αγαυή, properly fem. of ἀγαυός illustrious, noble.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The mother of Pentheus. See PENTHEUS ; cf. BACCHÆ.

Agave (*A. americana*), in Flower.

2. [NL.] *Bot.* A large and important genus of amaryllidaceous plants of tropical America and the southwestern United States ; also [*l. c.*], a plant of the genus. The common fleshy-leaved century plant, or American aloe (*A. americana*), shows the habit of most of the species, though some have a woody trunk or caudex. The leaves are frequently spiny-margined and sharp-pointed ; the flowers, with a 6-parted perianth, are borne in a tall candelabralike panicle. Most species are slow in attaining maturity, and some have never been known to flower. Valuable fiber is obtained from *A. rigida* and its allies ; pulque and mescal are made from *A. atrovirens* and other species. Several possess detergent properties, and are known as amoles, or soap plants. In Mexico the plants are called *maguey.* See PULQUE, MESCAL, AMOLE, SISAL HEMP.

agave cactus. A cactus (*Leuchtenbergia principis*) having short columnar stems and persistent yellow flowers borne at the summit.

Ag'chy-los'to-ma (ăg'kī-lŏs'tō-m*à*), *n.* [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. ἀγκύλος crooked + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small nematode worms having the mouth armed with hooks. They are parasites of man and various mammals, burrowing in the intestinal walls, and when numerous causing *ankylostomiasis* (which see). *A. duodenale* is the best-known species. *Uncinaria* (subgenus *Necator*) *americana* is an allied tropical American form, also infesting man.

age (āj), *n.* [OF. *aage*, *eage*, F. *âge*, fr. L. *aetas* through a supposed LL. *aetaticum.* L. *aetas* is contracted fr. *aevitas*, fr. *aevum* lifetime, age. See AYE ever.] **1.** That part of the duration of a being or a thing which is between its beginning and any given time ; as, what is the present *age* of a man, or of the earth ?

2. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind ; lifetime.

Mine *age* is as nothing before thee *Ps.* xxix. 5.

3. The time of life at which some particular qualification, power, or capacity naturally or conventionally arises or becomes vested. Not all of a person's legal capacities and liabilities become vested at any one time. At the common law an infant under seven years of age is conclusively presumed incapable of a criminal intent, and between the age of seven and fourteen is presumed to be so until the contrary is proven. Before the age of majority (see def. 4) also come military age, the age of consent, and the age of discretion (see phrases, below ; also cf. ADULT). General political capacity is usually attained at full age : and in Great Britain a person may then be a member of Parliament. In the United States and various other countries, however, a greater maturity is required of holders of various important offices.

4. Specif. : Mature age ; esp., the time of life at which one attains full personal rights and capacities ; full age ; as, to come of *age ;* he (or she) is of *age.* Full *age*, or majority, at the common law is fixed at 21 years for men and women alike, and is considered to be attained on the last day of the 21st year of age. In some of the States of the United States women attain majority on becoming 18 years of age. At the Civil Law full age was fixed at 25 years. Cf. def. 3 above.

5. One of the stages of life ; as, the *age* of infancy, of youth, etc. *Shak.*

6. The latter part of life ; an advanced period of life ; seniority ; state of being old.

Nor wrong mine *age* with this indignity. *Shak.*

7. A particular period of time in history or in the development of man, esp. with reference to civilization ; as, the golden *age* (see AGES IN MYTHOLOGY, below); the *age* of Pericles. "The spirit of the *age.*" *Prescott.* In paleëthnology, the prehistoric development of mankind is usually divided into three ages, or culture periods: The **age of stone**, subdivided into a *paleolithic* and a *neolithic* period (see the terms). The **age of bronze**, characterized by the widespread use of bronze implements. It is sometimes taken as immediately following the stone age, sometimes as preceded by an intermediate **age of copper**. The third is the **age of iron**, marked by the coming into general use of that metal. The extent of these culture epochs, varying in different parts of the world, is usually reckoned in terms of geological time. Thus, paleolithic man, still exemplified by the Australian savages, is by some referred as far back as Pliocene (Tertiary) times. Neolithic culture in Europe is commonly held to date from near the close of the last glacial period ; the age of bronze is considered to have not long antedated the historic period, into which the age of iron merges.

He was not of an *age*, but for all time. *B. Jonson.*

Truth, in some *age* or other, will find her witness. *Milton.*

8. A long period in the history of the earth ; often, a period of geologic time with reference to some especial characteristic ; as, the *Age of Fishes*, the period (Devonian) during which fishes first became the dominant type of animal life ; the *Age of Reptiles* (the Mesozoic era) ; the *Age of Invertebrates*, etc. For full classification see GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

9. The people who live at a particular period ; hence, a generation. "*Ages* yet unborn." *Pope.*

The way which the *age* follows. *J. H. Newman.*

10. A century ; the period of one hundred years.

Fleury . . . apologizes for these five *ages.* *Hallam.*

11. A long time (indefinitely). *Colloq.* "He made minutes an *age.*" *Tennyson.*

12. In poker, the right belonging to the player to the left of the dealer to have the last say : (1) (unless there has been a straddle) whether or not he will make his ante good and draw cards or drop out, and (2) after the draw, whether he will bet or drop out (see ANTE, BLIND, *n.*) ; also, the player holding this position ; the eldest hand.

Syn. — Time, period, generation, date, era. See EPOCH.

Age of Acrogens, etc. *Geol.* See def. 8, above. — **a. of bronze. a. of copper.** See def. 7, above. — **a. of gold.** See GOLDEN AGE. — **a. of a tide. a** The time from the origin of a tide in the South Pacific Ocean to its arrival at a given place, about 36 hours on the coast of North America, and two days at London. **b** = *Retard of the tide*, under RETARD. — **a. of consent**, *Law*, the age at which one is competent to give legal consent, esp. to marriage or to unlawful sexual intercourse. The age of consent to unlawful sexual intercourse was at the common law ten years, but has been generally raised by statute to ages varying from 13 to 18 years. The age of consent to marry was 14 for male minors and 12 for females ; but these ages have also generally been raised by statute. Cf. ADULT. — **a. of discretion**, *Law*, the age at which the law imputes to a person the possession of sufficient knowledge for him to become responsible for certain acts or competent to exercise certain powers. At 14 years of age a minor is presumed to have acquired legal discretion so as to be responsible for all criminal acts. At 14 a minor may choose his own guardian. See def. 3, above. — **A. of Fishes, A. of Invertebrates**, etc. *Geol.* See def. 8, above. — **a. of the moon**, *Astron.*, the time that has elapsed since the last new moon. See MOON. — **ages in mythology. a** In classical mythology, the successive periods of the world's history. Hesiod distinguished: the **golden age**, in which mankind lived free from bodily infirmities or the necessity of tilling the soil, an era of perfect happiness which was identified with the reign of Cronus and the elder gods ; the **silver age**, under Zeus and the younger gods, in which men lost the virtue of reverence while their former innocence gave place to luxury and pride, until Zeus swept them from the face of the earth ; the **bronze age**, in which a violent and warring race eventually destroyed itself ; the **heroic age**, wherein heroes and demigods fought at Troy and Thebes ; and the **iron age**, the age of the poet himself, wherein toil and selfishness are the burden of a degenerate mankind. Ovid follows Hesiod closely, but omits the heroic age. With the Latins, the golden is the age of Saturn. Cf. LATIN, *n.*, 1. **b** Hence, any similar mythical period, as the *golden age* of Mexico under Quetzalcoatl (which see). Cf., also, YUGA. — **of age. a** Of full or mature age. See def. 4, above. **b** Having the outer incisors (corner nippers) developed ; — said of the young horse. Cf. AGED, 1 **c**.

age (āj), *v. i.;* AGED (ājd) : AG'ING, AGE'ING (āj'ĭng). To grow aged ; to become old ; to show marks of age ; to undergo change with age or the lapse of time ; as, he grew fat as he *aged ;* wine *ages ;* an incandescent lamp *ages* (i. e., decreases in candle power) ; the iron core of a transformer *ages* (i. e., changes slowly in hysteretic quality).

They live one hundred and thirty years, and never *age* for all that. *Holland.*

I am *aging ;* that is, I have a whitish, or rather a light-colored, hair here and there. *Landor.*

age, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to age, or grow old; to impart the characteristics of age to ; as, grief *ages* us ; hence, to ripen or mature for use, as wine, potter's clay, etc.

2. Specif. : *Dyeing.* To treat (mordanted or dyed material) by hanging for some time in warm moist air or (more rapidly) by the use of steam, thereby inducing certain chemical changes.

-age (-āj ; 124). [F. *-age*, fr. L. *-aticum.*] A suffix used to form nouns denoting : **a** Something in the relationship of appurtenance, function, or the like, and esp. the collection, aggregate, or sum total of things in, or arising from, such relationship ; as in pris*age*, pont*age*, post*age*, aver*age*, scut*age*, break*age*, shrink*age*, leak*age*, mile*age*, etc. **b** Act or process ; as in pass*age*, plunder*age*, marri*age*, etc. **c** State, condition, rank, dignity, or the like ; as in pupil*age*, pastor*age*, baron*age*, etc.

aged (*see under each def. In compounds*, ājd), *a.* **1.** That has grown (more or less) old. Specif. : **a** (ā'jĕd; -jĭd) Old ; having lived long ; of an advanced age ; as, an *aged* man ; an *aged* oak. **b** (ā'jĕd; -jĭd) *Phys. Geog.* Well advanced toward reduction to base level ; — said of topography and topographic features. **c** (ājd) Of a horse, of the age of seven, eight, or nine years or more, as shown by the teeth; specif., *Horse Racing*, more than six years old. Cf. *of age* **b**, under AGE. **d** (ājd ; ā'jĕd; -jĭd) Having a certain age; at the age of ; having lived ; as, a man *aged* forty years.

2. (ā'jĕd; -jĭd) Belonging to old age. "Shorten up their sinews with *aged* cramps." *Shak.*

Syn. — AGED, OLD, ELDERLY come into comparison as referring to persons (see OLD). OLD applies to one who is far advanced in years ; as, "a man *old*, wrinkled, faded, withered" (*Shak.*). AGED implies extreme old age ; as, "The *aged* creature came, shuffling along with ivory-headed wand" (*Keats*). One is ELDERLY who has passed the prime of life ; as, "When you see me again I shall be an *old* man — that was a slip, I meant to say '*elderly*'" (*Lowell*).

— **a'ged-ly** (ā'jĕd-lĭ ; -jĭd-lĭ), *adv.* — **a'ged-ness**, *n.*

age'less (āj'lĕs), *a.* Without old age or limits of duration ; as, fountains of *ageless* youth.

a'gen-cy (ā'jĕn-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *agentia*, fr. L. *agens*, *agentis.* See AGENT.] **1.** Faculty or state of acting or of exerting power; action; instrumentality.

The superintendence and *agency* of Providence. *Woodward.*

2. Office of an agent, or factor ; relation between a principal and his agent; business of one intrusted with the concerns of another.

The scanty and gradual admission of *agency* in Roman law is a well-known chapter in the history of that system. The tendency of modern times is towards the fullest recognition of the principles proclaimed in the canon law ; "potest quis per alium quod potest facere per seipsum;" "qui facit per alium est perinde ac si facit per seipsum." *T. E. Holland.*

3. The place of business or district of an agent.

4. Specif., in the United States, an Indian agency, or the district of a government agent established in or near an Indian reservation, to have charge of its interests.

Syn. — Action, operation, efficiency, management.

agency coupled with an interest, *Law*, an agency such that the agent has a legal interest in the subject-matter of the agency. Such an agency is not subject to the ordinary rules of revocation or termination of agencies.

a-gen'dum (*à*-jĕn'dŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -DA (-d*à*). [L., neut. of the gerundive of *agere* to act.] **1.** A thing to be done ; — usually in *pl. ;* specif., a program of the business to be brought up at a meeting ; as *coll. pl.*, a memorandum book.

2. *Eccl.* A church service ; a ritual or liturgy ; a matter of practical duty as distinguished from *credenda*, doctrines to be believed; — usually *pl.* or *coll. pl.*

A-ge'nor (*à*-jē'nŏr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αγήνωρ.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the bravest of the Trojan warriors, the son of Antenor. He rescued Hector from Ajax.

a'gent (ā'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *agens*, *agentis*, p. pr. of *agere* to act ; akin to Gr. ἄγειν to lead, Icel. *aka* to drive, Skr. *aj.* Cf. ACRE.] Acting ; — opposed to *patient*, or sustaining action. *Archaic.* "The body *agent.*" *Bacon.*

Inasmuch as the soul is present there will be power not confident but *agent.* *Emerson.*

agent intellect. [A trans. of L. *intellectus agens*, trans. of Gr. νοῦς ποιητικός.] *Philos.* See NOUS.

a'gent, *n.* **1.** One who exerts power, or has the power to act; that which manifests activity; an actor ; an active being or quality.

Heaven made us *agents*, free to good or ill. *Dryden.*

The elements which are said to compose it may be considered as the mere *agents* of its production: the conditions on which it depends, the facts which make up its cause. *J. S. Mill.*

2. One who acts for, or in the place of, another, by authority from him ; one intrusted with the business of another ; a substitute ; a deputy. An *agent's* authority may be given to him prior to his act, or by due ratification after it, or it may be implied by law (as in the case of wife or children purchasing necessaries, they being then sometimes called **agents of necessity**). The term *agent* in its broadest sense includes any person acting for another by his authority. In law the terms *attorney* and *servant* are sometimes used in a sense nearly as broad as that of *agent ;* but *servant* usually implies one who works under the direct employment and control of the principal, while *agent*, except in torts, implies one who is intrusted with more or less discretion. Agents are called **general** when their authority is defined by the character of their business, as in the case of factors, shipmasters, consignees, etc.; and **special** when their authority is expressly limited.

3. An active power or cause ; that which has the power to produce an effect ; as, a physical, chemical, or medicinal *agent ;* heat is a powerful *agent.*

a'ger (ā'jẽr), *n.* One that ages ; specif., *Dyeing*, an apparatus for aging material with steam. See AGE, *v. t.*

‖ **a'ger** (ā'jẽr), *n.* [L.] Land ; as in : **a'ger pu'bli-cus** (pŭb'lĭ-kŭs), *Roman Hist.*, the public lands, which were acquired by conquest in war. Much of such land was leased on a long or perpetual lease, like the private emphyteusis, for a rent called vectigal, and was then called **a'ger vec'ti-ga'lis** (vĕk'tĭ-gā'lĭs).

A-ger'a-tum (*à*-jĕr'*à*-tŭm ; ăj'ẽr-ā'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγήρατον a sort of plant ; ἀ- not + γῆρας old age.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American asteraceous plants. They have opposite leaves and small heads of blue or white flowers in terminal cymes.

2. [*l. c.*] (*pron. commonly* ăj'ẽr-ā'tŭm) *Hort.* **a** Any plant of this genus, esp. *A. conyzoides*, the garden ageratum. **b** Any of several blue-flowered species of *Eupatorium* or *Conoclinium.*

a-geu'si-a (*à*-gū'sĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. γεῦσις taste.] *Med.* Absence or impairment of the sense of taste.

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name. F. *Agathe* (*à*'gàt') ; It. *Agata* (ä'gä-tä) ; Pg. *Agatha* (ä'gä-tä) : G. *Agathe* (ä-gä'tē).

Agatha, Saint. A saint of the Roman Catholic Church, said to have been a beautiful rich Sicilian virgin who rejected the suit of the consul Quintianus (3d century A. D.) and suffered martyrdom. She is patroness of Malta. Her feast day is Feb. 5.

Ag'a-thau'mas (ăg'*à*-thô'm*à*s), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. ἀγαθός good + θαῦμα a marvel.] *Paleon.* Syn. of TRICERATOPS.

ag'a-thin (ăg'*à*-thĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A crystalline derivative of salicylic acid, used to relieve neuralgia and rheumatism.

Ag'a-this (-thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγαθίς a ball of thread.] *Bot.* Syn. of DAMMARA.

ag'a-thism (-thĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀγαθός good.] *Metaph.* The doctrine that all things tend toward ultimate good, although perhaps not on the best of all possible roads toward it: — distinguished from *optimism.* — **ag'a-thist** (ăg'*à*-thĭst), *n.*

ag'a-tho-dæ'mon (-thō-dē'mŏn), *n.* Also **ag'a-tho-de'mon.** [Gr. ἀγαθοδαίμων : ἀγαθός good + δαίμων spirit, demon.] *Gr. Relig.* A good genius to whom a cup of pure wine was drunk at the end of a dinner; also, an earth spirit associated with subterranean riches and represented as a serpent. Also written **ag'a-thos dæ'mon** (or **dai'mon**) following the better Greek usage. — **ag'a-tho-dæ-mon'ic** (-dē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ag'a-tho-kak'o-log'i-cal (-kăk'ō-lŏj'ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* [Gr. ἀγαθός good + κακός bad + *-logical.*] Composed of or pertaining to good and bad. *Rare.*

ag'a-thol'o-gy (ăg'*à*-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀγαθός good + *-logy.*] *Ethics.* The science or doctrine of the good.

Ag'a-thos'ma (-thŏz'm*à*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγαθός good + ὀσμή smell.] Syn. of HARTOGIA **a.**

ag'a-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS ; AGATE.

ag'a-ti-form' (ăg'*à*-tĭ-fôrm'), *a.* See -FORM ; AGATE.

ag'at-ine (-tĭn ; -tīn), *a.* Pert. to or like agate. [Agatelike.]

ag'at-oid, *a.* [*agate* + *-oid.*]

ag'at-y (-*à*-tĭ), *a.* Like or containing agate.

a-ga'u. Var. of AGAO.

‖ **à gauche'** (à gōsh'). [F.] To or on the left (side) ; to the left.

a-ga'vose (*à*-gā'vōs), *n.* *Chem.* A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from the stalks of the century plant (*Agave americana*).

Ag'a-wam (ăg'*à*-wôm), *n.* **a** An American red grape. **b** A variety of blackberry.

‖ **a-gay'** (ä-gī'), *n.* [Tag.] Any euphorbiaceous plant of the genus *Phyllanthus.* *Phil. I.*

a-gaze', *adv.* & *a.* Gazing.

a-gazed' (*à*-gāzd'), *p. p.* [Only in p. p. ; another spelling for *aghast.*] Gazing with astonishment; amazed. *Obs.* *Shak.*

a. g. b. *Abbr.* A good brand, or any good brand.

Ag-dis'tis (ăg-dĭs'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. 'Αγδιστις.] Great Mother.

a-gee' (*à*-jē'), *adv.* [*a-* + *gee*, v.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Off the straight line; awry.

2. Of a door, ajar.

A'gee (ā'gē ; ā'jē). *Bib.*

agein. † AGAIN.

ageines. † AGAINST.

age'ing. Var. of AGING.

ageins. † AGAINST.

Ag'e-la'ius (ăj'ē-lā'yŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγελαῖος gregarious.] *Zoöl.* The genus of Icteridæ including the red-winged blackbirds.

ag'e-last (ăj'ē-lăst), *n.* [Gr. ἀγέλαστος not laughing.] One who never laughs. *Rare.* — **ag'e-las'tic**, *a.* & *n.* *Rare.*

Agelena. Agelenidæ. Incorrect vars. of AGALENA, AGALENIDÆ.

age'-long, *a.* Long as an age.

agelt. † AGUILT.

agen. † OWN.

a-gen'. Var. of AGAIN. *Archaic.*

A-ge'na (*à*-jē'n*à*), *n.* See STAR.

a'gend (ā'jĕnd; *à*-jĕnd'), *n.* = AGENDUM. *Obs.*

agenes. † AGAINST.

ag'e-ne'si-a (ăj'ē-nē'sĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* = AGENESIS.

ag'e-nes'ic (-nĕs'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Impotent; sterile.

a-gen'e-sis (*à*-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀ- not + γένεσις birth.] *Physiol.* **a** Imperfect development, or absence of development. **b** Impotence; sterility ; agennesis.

ag'en-ne'sis (ăj'ē-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀ- not + γέννησις an engendering.] *Physiol.* Impotence; sterility. — **ag'en-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **à ge-noux'** (à zhē-nōō'). [F.] On the knees; kneeling.

agens. † AGAINST.

a'gent, *v. t.* To do or carry out as agent. *Obs. or Scot.*

‖ **a'gent' de change'** (à'zhäN' dē shäNzh'). [F.] A member of the board of licensed brokers who form the official bourse, or stock exchange, in France and some other European countries.

a'gent-ess. *n.* See -ESS.

a-gen'tial (*à*-jĕn'sh*ă*l), *a.* Of or pert. to an agent or agency.

a'gent-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

a-ge'o-met'ri-cal (ā-jē'ō-mĕt'rĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Not geometrical. *Rare.*

‖ **a'ge quod a'gis.** [L.] Do what you are doing; do the business you have in hand. [*U. S.*]

a'ger (ā'gẽr), *n.* Illit. for AGUE.

ag'e-ra'si-a (ăj'ē-rā'sĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγηρασία eternal youth.] Quality of not aging or appearing aged ; green old age.

agerdows. † AIGRE-DOUX.

a-ges'se, *v. i.* [*a-*, 2 + *guess.*] To guess; anticipate. *Obs.*

agest. † AGAST.

a-geus'ti-a (*à*-gūs'tĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. γεύεσθαι to taste.] *Med.* = AGEUSIA.

agew. † AGUE.

ageyn. † AGAIN.

ag-ga'da, ag-ga'dah, ag-gad'ic, etc. Vars. of HAGGADA, HAGGADAH, etc.

aggat. † AGATE.

ag'ge-la'tion (ăj'ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ad* + *gelare* to freeze.] A freezing or congealing. *Obs. & R.*

ag-gen'er-ate (*ă*-jĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *aggenerare.*] To beget or

ag′ger (ăj′ẽr), *n.* [L.] *Antiq.* **1.** An earthwork; esp.: **a** A mound; a rampart or raised work. **b** A military or public road, — commonly raised by embankments.

ag-glom′er-ate (ă-glŏm′ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.*; AG-GLOM′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AG-GLOM′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *agglomeratus*, p. p. of *agglomerare*; *ad* + *glomerare* to form into a ball. See GLOMERATE.] To wind or collect into a ball; hence, to gather into a mass or anything like a mass; to cluster; mass.

Where he builds the *agglomerated* pile. *Cowper.*

ag-glom′er-ate (-āt) | *a.* Collected into a ball, heap, **ag-glom′er-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd) | or mass; specif., *Bot.*, collected into a mass but not coherent, as a head of flowers.

ag-glom′er-ate (-āt), *n.* **1.** A collection or mass.
2. *Geol.* A mass of angular volcanic fragments united haphazard, without distinction of size or shape; — distinguished from *conglomerate*.

Syn. — AGGLOMERATE, AGGLOMERATION, CONGLOMERATE, CONGLOMERATION. As general terms, *agglomerate* (more frequently *agglomeration*) suggests a massing by loose juxtaposition with little or no implication regarding the objects massed (cf. AGGREGATE); *conglomerate* (or *conglomeration*) usually connotes a certain incongruity or heterogeneousness among the objects heaped together. Cf. ADHERE.

ag-glom′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *agglomération*.] **1.** Act or process of agglomerating; a heaping together.

An excessive *agglomeration* of turrets. *Warton.*

2. State of being collected in a mass.
3. A mass of agglomerated things or stuff; clump; cluster.
Syn. — See AGGLOMERATE.

ag-glom′er-a-tive (ă-glŏm′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having a tendency to gather together, or to make into collections.

Taylor is eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) *agglomerative*. *Coleridge.*

ag-glu′ti-nant (ă-glōō′tĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *agglutinans*, p. pr.] Uniting, as glue; causing, or tending to cause, adhesion. — *n.* Any viscous substance that causes objects to adhere.

ag-glu′ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; AG-GLU′TI-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); AG-GLU′TI-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *agglutinatus*, p. p. of *agglutinare* to glue to a thing; *ad* + *glutinare* to glue; *gluten* glue. See GLUE.] **1.** To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by adhesion.
2. To form (words or discourse) by agglutination.

This brings us to the *agglutinating* state of language, in which sentences are built up of words united to formal parts, prefixes, suffixes, or infixes, which denote the relationship of each to the other members of the phrase. *Census of India*, 1901.

3. *Bacteriol.* To cause to undergo agglutination.

ag-glu′ti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [See AGGLUTINATE, *v.*] **1.** United with glue or as with glue; cemented together; — in *Bot.* said of the pollen masses of orchids, milkweeds, etc.
2. *Philol.* Consisting of agglutinative words or elements; formed or marked by agglutination.
3. *Zoöl.* = OBJECTED, 2.

ag-glu′ti-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of agglutinating, or state of being agglutinated.
2. *Med.* The process of union in the healing of wounds.
3. That which is composed of agglutinated parts.
4. *Philol.* A combination or running together of primitive words into compounds, in which the form and meaning of the constituent parts undergo little or no change. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.
5. *Bacteriol. & Physiol. Chem.* A process by which cells distributed in a liquid collect into clumps or floccules and subside (losing at the same time their motility if they are ciliated organisms). It is supposed to be brought about by the agency of specific substances called *agglutinins*, the molecules of which unite themselves to the cells. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY. Agglutination may be observed when a bacterial culture is treated with serum immunized against the particular organism. It is variously utilized in diagnosis. See WIDAL'S TEST.

ag-glu′ti-na-tive (ă-glōō′tĭ-nā-tĭv; 243), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or tending to cause, agglutination; adhesive.
2. *Philol.* Formed or characterized by agglutination, as a language or a compound.

agglutinative languages, languages in which the root or its derivative is modified by the joining to it of secondary roots which gradually lose their original independence and resolve into mere prefixes, suffixes, infixes, etc. The words often become very long, taking into themselves the various relations otherwise expressed by noun and pronoun, adjective, adverb, etc. In agglutination, as in inflection, pronouns are united to verbs to form the conjugation, prepositions to substantives to form the declension; but agglutination is distinguished from inflection in that conjugations and declensions are still naturally analyzed into their component parts, the pronominal and prepositional adjuncts being felt as distinct from the root. The true test of agglutination is thus the power of the particles which serve as prefixes, suffixes, etc., to shift their position and transfer their significance. In different languages agglutination varies from such simple types of formation as the English man-*ly*, man-*li*-ness, man-ful-*ly*, to the complexity of Turkish and Santali. In the latter language, for example, on the root *dal*, "strike," is formed *dal-ocho-akan-tahen-tae-tiñ-a-e*, "he, who belongs to him who belongs to me, will continue letting himself be struck," while if the infix *pa* is inserted in the root, forming *dapal*, the sense is made reciprocal, the person who is struck, striking back. (Cf. INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES.) The chief families of this type are: the URAL-ALTAIC, DRAVIDO-MUNDA, MALAYO-POLYNESIAN, BANTU, most, or possibly all, of the HAMITIC LANGUAGES (see the terms). Other agglutinative tongues include: Ainu; Japanese and Korean, with Riu Kiu, or Liukiu; languages of the Caucasus such as Circassian, Georgian, Lezghian; Basque with the extinct Iberian, and possibly such extinct tongues as Etruscan and Pictish; the languages of the Soudanese Negroes; Hottentot and Bushman; Negrito languages, Andamanese, Papuan, etc.; native Australian dialects and Tasmanian. Some of the languages of these groups have either reached the inflectional stage or show characteristics of inflection. Such are the Hamitic, possibly allied to the Semitic languages; Japanese; and Finnish, "as good a type as any of a fully developed inflectional language" (*H. Sweet*). The **polysynthetic** division of the agglutinative languages is characterized by syncope, or ellipsis of syllables in phrasing, and by the incorporation of nouns and pronouns to the verb so that one word frequently forms a whole proposition. "**Polysynthesism** or **incapsulation** may be defined as the fusion of the several parts of a sentence into a single word, the single words composing it being reduced to their simplest elements" (*Sayce*). Thus, in Cherokee, *nad-hol-i-nin* means "bring us the boat," from *naten*, "to bring," *amokhol*, "boat," and *nin*, "us." The polysynthetic languages comprise the Eskimauan and most of the American Indian languages. They are also called **incorporating** languages by many writers, but by others these two types are carefully distinguished. "Incorporation is purely formal; polysynthesism is phonetic. Incorporation joins to the radical a greater or less number of formal derivative elements; polysynthesism is a simple contraction, an abbreviation, a demi-fusion of already formal words accidentally juxtaposed" (*Julien Vinson*, trans.). Other writers, again, make polysynthesism the broader term. "The important distinctions between **polysynthetic** on the one hand and **oligo-** or **mono-synthetic** on the other runs through all agglutinative and inflectional languages" (*H. Sweet*). Some writers prefer the term **holophrastic** in the above sense to *polysynthetic*. "All American languages are agglutinative, or *holophrastic*, but they should not be called polysynthetic or incorporative or inflectional" (*Encyc. Brit.*).

ag-glu′ti-nin (ă-glōō′tĭ-nĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances, apparently proteids, occurring in animal organisms, and producing agglutination (which see, def. 5).

ag′gra-da′tion (ăg′rȧ-dā′shŭn), *n.* [*ag-* = *ad-* to + *gradation*.] *Phys. Geog.* A modification of, or the process of modifying, the earth's surface in the direction of uniformity of grade, or slope, by deposition.

ag-grade′ (ă-grād′), *v. t.*; AG-GRAD′ED (-grād′ĕd); AG-GRAD′ING (-ĭng). *Phys. Geog.* To bring, or tend to bring, to a uniform grade, or slope, by addition of material; as, streams *aggrade* their beds by depositing sediment.

ag′gran-dize (ăg′răn-dīz), *v. t.*; AG′GRAN-DIZED (-dīzd); AG′GRAN-DIZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). [F. *agrandir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *grandir* to increase, L. *grandire*, fr. *grandis* great. See GRAND; cf. FINISH.] **1.** To make great; to enlarge; increase; as, to *aggrandize* conceptions, authority, distress.
2. To make great or greater in power, rank, honor, or wealth; — applied to persons, countries, etc.

His scheme for *aggrandizing* his son *Prescott.*

3. To make appear great or greater; to exalt. *Lamb.*
Syn. — Augment, exalt, promote, advance.

ag′gran-dize, *v. i.* To increase or become great. *Obs.*

ag-gran′dize-ment (ă-grăn′dĭz-mĕnt; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *agrandissement*.] Act or result of aggrandizing; state of being aggrandized; exaltation; enlargement; as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family.
Syn. — Augmentation, promotion, preferment.

ag′gra-vate (ăg′rȧ-vāt), *v. t.*; AG′GRA-VAT′ED (-vāt′ĕd); AG′GRA-VAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *aggravatus*, p. p. of *aggravare*; *ad* + *gravare* to burden, akin to *gravis* heavy. Cf. AGGRIEVE.] **1.** To make heavy or heavier; to add to; to increase; also, to load; burden. *Obs.* "To *aggravate* thy store." *Shak.*

A great grief *aggravateth* the heart that suffers it. *Young.*

2. To make worse, or more severe; to render less tolerable or less excusable; to make more offensive; to enhance; intensify. "To *aggravate* my woes." *Pope.*

To *aggravate* the horrors of the scene. *Prescott.*

The defense made by the prisoner's counsel did rather *aggravate* than extenuate his crime. *Addison.*

3. *Law.* To bring as a charge or accusation. *Obs.*
4. To give coloring to in description; to exaggerate; as, to *aggravate* circumstances. *Paley.*
5. To exasperate; provoke; irritate. *Colloq.*

If both were to *aggravate* her parents, as my brother and sister do mine *Richardson.*

Syn. — Heighten, increase, magnify. See INTENSIFY.

aggravated assault, *Law*, an assault regarded as more heinous than a common assault; such as: **a** An assault combining an intent to commit a crime other than that involved in the mere assault itself, as in an assault with intent to kill. **b** Any of various assaults defined to be *aggravated assaults* by statute, as one committed with a deadly weapon, one intended to inflict bodily injury without provocation, one the commission of which inflicts disgrace upon the person assaulted, as when made with a whip or accompanied by indecent conduct, etc.

ag′gra-vat′ing (-vāt′ĭng), *p. a.* That aggravates; specif.: **a** Making worse or more heinous; as, *aggravating* circumstances. **b** Exasperating; provoking; irritating. *Colloq.*

A thing at once ridiculous and *aggravating*. *J. Ingelow.*
Its grievances had become so numerous and *aggravating*, that it was preferable to repel than endure them. *Irving*

ag′gra-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *aggravatio*: cf. F. *aggravation*.] **1.** Act of aggravating, or state of being aggravated; specif., act of making worse; — used of evils, natural or moral; act of increasing in severity or heinousness.
2. *R. C. Canon Law.* A censure threatening excommunication after three admonitions.
3. Exaggerated representation.

By a little *aggravation* of the features changed it into the Saracen's head. *Addison.*

4. An extrinsic circumstance or accident which increases the guilt of a crime or the misery of a calamity.
5. Provocation; irritation. *Colloq.* *Dickens.*

ag′gra-va-tive (ăg′rȧ-vā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to aggravate. — *n.* That which aggravates.

ag′gre-gant (ăg′rē-gănt), *n.* [L. *aggregans*, p. pr.] *Logic.* A term or proposition entering into an aggregate.

ag′gre-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; AG′GRE-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); AG′GRE-GAT′ING. [L. *aggregatus*, p. p. of *aggregare* to lead to a flock or herd; *ad* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, *grex* flock, herd. See GREGARIOUS.] **1.** To bring together; to collect or unite into a mass or sum. "The *aggregated* soil." *Milton.*
2. To add or unite, as a person *to* an association.

It is many times hard to discern, to which of the two sorts, the good or the bad, a man ought to be *aggregated*. *Wollaston*

3. To amount in the aggregate to; as, ten loads, *aggregating* five hundred bushels. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Heap up, accumulate, pile, collect.

ag′gre-gate (ăg′rē-gāt), *a.* [L. *aggregatus*, p. p.] **1.** Formed by collection of particulars into a mass or sum; collective.

The *aggregate* testimony of many hundreds. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Hence: **a** *Anat.* Formed into clusters or groups of lobules; as, *aggregate* glands. **b** *Bot.* Collected or clustered together in a dense mass or head; as, *aggregate* flowers. **c** *Geol.* Composed of a mixture of substances separable by mechanical means. **d** *Zoöl.* United in a more or less solid mass; — said of certain compound animals.

aggregate corporation. See CORPORATION. — **a. fruit**, *Bot.*, a fruit consisting of a mass of achenes, drupelets, etc., as that of the buttercup or raspberry. It differs from a *collective fruit* (which see) in being developed from the apocarpous gynœcium of a single flower. — **a. path**, *Kinematics*, the path that is followed by a given point in a mechanism, considered as the resultant of the movement of all the parts in the aggregate; thus, the straight line that is traced by a point in one of the links of a parallel motion is an *aggregate path*. — **a. whole.** See WHOLE.

Aggregate Fruit of Raspberry.

ag′gre-gate, *n.* **1.** A mass, assemblage, or sum of particulars; as, a house is an *aggregate* of stone, brick, timber, etc. In an *aggregate* the particulars are less intimately mixed than in a *compound*.
2. *Geol.* An aggregate rock.
3. Any hard material for mixing in small fragments with mortar to form concrete.
4. *Logic.* A term or proposition formed by aggregation.
5. *Math.* The totality of all points or numbers that satisfy a given condition; as, the *aggregate* of rational numbers; — called also *class*, *collection*, *manifold*, *mass*, *set*. A *limiting point* of an aggregate is a point such that within any distance from it, however small, are found infinitely many points of the aggregate. If all points of the aggregate are limiting points, it is *dense*. If, in addition, all limiting points are points of the aggregate, it is *perfect*. Two aggregates have the same *power* when they can be brought into one-to-one correspondence. An aggregate is *enumerable* when it has the same power as that of the aggregate of natural numbers.

Syn. — AGGREGATE, AGGREGATION, COMBINATION, COMPOSITE, COMPOUND agree in denoting a union of parts or individuals. In AGGREGATE the component parts are usually thought of as brought together more or less loosely (see SUM); so also AGGREGATION, which suggests the process of gathering, as well as the result. COMBINATION (see COMBINATION) implies a closer association than *aggregate*, but not so close as COMPOSITE, which in turn expresses a union of parts less intimate and organic than *compound* (cf. COMPLEX, MINGLE). In a COMPOUND the constituent elements are more or less completely merged. See COLLECTION, COMPOSITE, AGGLOMERATE.

An empire is the *aggregate* of many states under one common head. *Burke.*
Early *aggregations* of men before yet social observances existed. *H. Spencer.*
He was at once bold and sleek, eager and cold as ice — an odd *combination*. *M. Hewlett.*
[Jacob] is the exact *compound* of the timidity and gentleness of Isaac, and of the . . . craftiness of his mother. *Coleridge.*

In the aggregate, collectively; together.
— **ag′gre-gate-ly**, *adv.* — **ag′gre-gate-ness**, *n.*

ag′gre-ga′tion (ăg′rē-gā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *aggregatio*, F. *agrégation*.] **1.** Act of aggregating; collection or union into a mass or sum; state of being aggregated; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.

Each genus is made up by *aggregation* of species. *Carpenter.*
A nation is not an idea only of local extent and individual momentary *aggregation*. *Burke.*

2. *Sociol.* A natural group or body of human beings.
3. *Plant Physiol.* The condition of activity in the cells composing the sensitive tentacles on the leaf of the sundew and allied plants, caused by the stimulus of animal matter.
4. *Logic.* The uniting of aggregants, that is, terms or propositions, into an aggregate term or proposition true of whatever any aggregant is true of, and false of all of which all the aggregants are false. Cf. COMPOSITION, 11 **b**.
5. *Patent Law.* Sometimes, rather loosely, a thing or assemblage which brings together the action of two or more parts or functions which are availed of independently of each other and not so as to constitute a patentable *combination*.
Syn. — See AGGREGATE.

ag′gre-ga-tive (ăg′rē-gā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *agrégatif*.] **1.** Taken together; tending to aggregate; collective.
2. Gregarious; social. *Carlyle.*

ag-gress′ (ă-grĕs′), *v. i.*; AG-GRESSED′ (-grĕst′); AG-GRESS′ING. [L. *aggressus*, p. p. of *aggredi* to go to, approach; *ad* + *gradi* to step, go, *gradus* step: cf. OF. *aggresser*. See GRADE.] **1.** To go forward; to approach. *Obs.*
2. To commit the first act of hostility or offense; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to make an attack; — with *on*.

ag-gres′sion (ă-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *aggressio*: cf. F. *agression*.] A first or unprovoked attack, or act of hostility; the first act of injury or first act leading to a war or a controversy; practice of encroachment; assault; — as, a war of *aggression*. "*Aggressions* of power." *Hallam.*
Syn. — Attack, invasion, assault, encroachment, injury, offense, intrusion, provocation.

ag-gres′sive (ă-grĕs′ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *agressif*.] Tending or disposed to aggress; characterized by aggression; making assaults; as, an *aggressive* policy, war, person, nation.

No *aggressive* movement was made. *Macaulay.*

— **ag-gres′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ag-gres′sive-ness**, *n.*

ag-gres′sor (-ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *agresseur*.] The one who makes an aggression; an assailant.

The insolence of the *aggressor* is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer *Ames.*

ag-griev′ance (ă-grēv′ăns), *n.* [OF. *agrevance*. See AGGRIEVE.] **1.** Oppression; hardship; grievance. *Archaic.*
2. Aggravation. *Obs.*

ag-grieve′ (ă-grēv′), *v. t.*; AG-GRIEVED′ (-grēvd′); AG-GRIEV′ING. [ME. *agreven*, OF. *agrever* (pres. *il agrieve*); *a* (L. *ad*) + *grever* to burden, injure. See GRIEVE; cf. AGGRAVATE.] **1.** To give pain or sorrow to; to afflict;

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generate in addition. *Obs.* — **ag-gen′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ag′ger-ate (ăj′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *aggerare*.] To heap up. *R.* — **ag′ger-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*
ag′ger-ose′ (ăj′ẽr-ōs′; ăj′ẽr-ōs′), *a.* In heaps; full of heaps.
ag-gest′ (ă-jĕst′), *v. t.* [L. *aggestus*, p. p. of *aggerere* to heap up.] To heap up. *Obs.* — **ag-ges′tion** (-j s′chŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
agget. † AGATE.
Ag-ge′us (ă-gē′ŭs). *Bib.*
Ag′gi (ăg′ī). *D. Bib.*
agglet, agglette. † AGLET.
ag-glom′er-at′ic, *a.* *Geol.* Of agglomerate nature.
ag-glom′er-a′tor, *n.* One who agglomerates. *Rare.*
agglot. † AGLET.
ag-glu′ti-na-ble (ă-glōō′tĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being agglutinated. — **ag-glu′ti-na-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
ag-glu′ti-na′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ag-glu′ti-na-tiv. Agglutinative. *Ref. Sp.*
ag-glu′ti-nize, *v. t.* To agglutinate. *Rare.*
ag-glu′ti-no-gen′ic, *a.* [*agglutinin* + *-genic*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Of or pertaining to the production of agglutinins.
aggment. † AUGMENT.
aggot. † AGATE.
ag-grace′, *v. t.* [*a-* + *grace*.] To favor; grace. *Obs.* — *n.* Grace; favor. *Obs.*
ag′gran-diz′a-ble (-dīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ag-gran′di-za′tion, *n.* Aggrandizement. *Obs.*
ag′gran-diz′er (ăg′răn-dīz′ẽr), *n.* One who aggrandizes.
ag-grate′, *v. t.* [It. *aggratare*, fr. L. *ad* + *gratus* pleasing.] To please; also, to thank. *Obs*
ag′gra-va-ble (ăg′rȧ-vȧ-b'l), *a.* Tending to aggravate. *Obs.*
ag′gra-vate, *p. a.* [L. *aggravatus*, p. p.] *Obs.* **1.** Weighed down; made graver, as a fault. **2.** Under ecclesiastical censure.
ag′gra-vat′ing-ly, *adv.* of AGGRAVATING. See -LY.
ag′gra-va′tor, *n.* One who aggravates.
aggre. † AGREE.
ag-gredge′. † AGGREGE.
ag′gre-ga-ble (ăg′rē-gȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be aggregated. *Obs.*
ag′gre-ga′tor, *n.* One who aggregates.
ag-grege′ (ȧ-grēj′), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *agregier*, (assumed) LL. *adgreviare*. See AGGRIEVE.] To make or grow heavy or grave; to aggravate. *Obs*
ag-gress′, *n.* [L. *aggressus*.] Aggression. *Obs.*
ag-gress′, *v. t.* To set upon; to attack. *Rare.*
ag-gres′sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ag-gres′siv. Aggressive. *Ref. Sp*
ag′gri (ăg′rĭ). Var. of AGGRY.
ag-griev′. Aggrieve. *Ref. Sp.*
ag-grievd′. Aggrieved. *Ref. Sp.*
ag-grieve′, *v. i.* To grieve. *Obs.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

hence, to oppress or injure in one's rights; to bear heavily upon; — now commonly used in the passive, *to be aggrieved.*
Aggrieved by oppression and extortion. *Macaulay.*
2. To aggravate. *Obs.*

ag-grieved′ (ă-grēvd′), *p. a.* Troubled or distressed; having a grievance; specif., *Law,* adversely affected in respect of legal rights; suffering from an infringement or denial of legal rights. — **ag-griev′ed-ness**, *n. Rare.*

ag-group′ (ă-grōōp′), *v. t. & i.* [F. *agrouper*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *groupe* group. See GROUP.] To group. *Dryden.*

ag′gry, ag′gri (ăg′rĭ), *a.* Designating a kind of variegated glass beads of ancient manufacture; as, *aggry* beads are found in Ashantee and Fantee in Africa.

a-ghast′ (ȧ-gȧst′), *a. & p. p.* [ME. *agast, agasted,* p. p. of *agasten* to terrify, fr. AS. *ā-* (see A-, 2) + *gǣstan* to terrify, torment: cf. Goth. *usgaisjan* to terrify, perh. akin to E. *ghost.*] Terrified; struck with amazement; showing signs of terror or horror. — **a-ghast′ness**, *n. Rare.*
Aghast he waked; and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*
The commissioners read and stood *aghast.* *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See AFRAID.

Ag′i-a-lid (ăj′ĭ-ȧ-lĭd), *n. Bot.* A genus (often called *Balanites*) of somewhat anomalous trees, now generally referred to the Zygophyllaceæ. There are two species, *A. roxburghii* of India, and *A. ægyptiaca,* the bito tree. See BITO.

A′gib (ä′gĭb), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," a wandering dervish who was wrecked on the loadstone mountain, tarried for a year in the palace of the forty princesses, and lost his right eye as a punishment for his curiosity.

ag′ile (ăj′ĭl; 182), *a.* [F. *agile,* L. *agilis,* fr. *agere* to move. See AGENT.] Having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; nimble; active; as, an *agile* boy; an *agile* tongue.
Shaking it with *agile* hand. *Cowper.*
Syn. — Alert, nimble, brisk, lively, quick. See ACTIVE.
— **ag′ile-ly**, *adv.* — **ag′ile-ness**, *n. Rare.*

a-gil′i-ty (ȧ-jĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *agilité,* L. *agilitas.*] Quality or state of being agile; power of moving the limbs quickly and easily; nimbleness; activity; quickness of motion; as, strength and *agility* of body. Also fig.
They . . . trust to the *agility* of their wit. *Bacon.*
Wheeling with the *agility* of a hawk. *Scott.*

ag′i-o (ăj′ĭ-ō; ā′jĭ-ō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* AGIOS (-ōz). [It. *aggio.*] **1**. *Com.* A premium or percentage paid for the exchange of one currency for another, as where gold is given for silver, or metallic for paper currency; also, an allowance or deduction for depreciation of coin by wear. The premium or discount on foreign bills of exchange is sometimes called *agio.*
2. Loosely, money changing; agiotage.

ag′i-o-tage (ăj′ĭ-ō-tāj; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *agioter* to practice stockjobbing, fr. *agio,* It. *aggio.*] Exchange business; also, stockjobbing; speculative buying or selling of stocks.

a-gist′ (ȧ-jĭst′), *v. t.*; A-GIST′ED; A-GIST′ING. [OF. *agister*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *giste* lodging, abode, F. *gîte,* (assumed) LL. *jacita,* fr. L. *jacēre* to lie; cf. LL. *agistare, adgistare.* See GIST.] **1**. *Law.* To take to graze or pasture at a certain sum; — used originally of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests, and collecting the money for the same.
2. To tax or rate with any public charge or burden. *Eng.*

a-gist′, *v. i.* To feed or graze for a period at a fixed rate.

a-gist′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *agistement.* See AGIST.] *Law.* **a** Act or process of agisting cattle; act of opening a forest for grazing for a certain period. **b** The price paid for such feeding. **c** The herbage of a forest, or the right to it. **d** A charge or rate against lands; as, an *agistment* of sea banks, that is, a charge for banks or dikes.

a-gis′tor, a-gist′er (ȧ-jĭs′tẽr), *n.* [AF. *agistour.*] *Law.* One who agists cattle; specif., in England, an officer of the king's forest, who has the care of cattle agisted.

ag′i-tate (ăj′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; AG′I-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); AG′I-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *agitatus,* p. p. of *agitare* to put in motion, fr. *agere* to move: cf. F. *agiter.* See AGENT.] **1**. To move with a violent, irregular action; as, to *agitate* water in a vessel. "Winds . . . *agitate* the air." *Cowper.*
2. To move or actuate. *Obs. or R.* *Thomson.*
3. To stir up; to disturb or excite; to perturb; as, he was greatly *agitated.*
The mind of man is *agitated* by various passions. *Johnson.*
4. To administer, transact, or manage. *Obs.*
5. To discuss with great earnestness; to debate; as, a controversy hotly *agitated.* *Boyle.*
6. To revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive busily; to devise; plot; as, politicians *agitate* desperate designs.
Syn. — Move, shake, excite, rouse, disturb, distract; revolve, discuss, debate, canvass.

ag′i-tate, *v. i.* To make an agitation; to stir up discussion.

ag′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *agitatio*: cf. F. *agitation.*] Act of agitating, or state of being agitated; specif.: **a** A moving with violence, or with irregular action; as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation.* **b** A stirring up or arousing; disturbance of tranquillity; disturbance of mind causing physical excitement; perturbation; as, to cause any one *agitation.* **c** Excitement of public feeling by discussion, appeals, etc.; as, the antislavery *agitation.* **d** Examination or consideration of a subject in controversy; debate.
A logical *agitation* of the matter. *L'Estrange.*
The project now in *agitation.* *Swift.*
Syn. — Commotion, excitement, tremor. See TREPIDATION.

ag′i-ta-tive (ăj′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to agitate.

‖ **a′gi-ta′to** (ä′jē-tä′tō), *a.* [It., agitated.] *Music.* Sung or played in a restless, hurried, and spasmodic manner.

ag′i-ta′tor (ăj′ĭ-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that agitates; specif.: **a** One who stirs up political agitation. **b** *Eng. Hist.* One of a body of men appointed by the Parliamentary army, in Cromwell's time, to look after the interests of the soldiers; — called also *adjutators.* **c** An implement or apparatus for shaking or mixing. — **ag′i-ta-to′ri-al** (-tȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.*

ag′let (ăg′lĕt), **ai′glet** (ā′glĕt), *n.* [F. *aiguillette* point, tagged point, dim. of *aiguille* needle, fr. LL. *acucula* for *acicula,* dim. of L. *acus* needle, pin. See ACUTE; cf. AIGUILLETTE.] **1**. The metal tag of a lace; a tag or pendent ornament of the points, braids, or cords formerly used in dress. Aglets were sometimes small images, whence the expression "*aglet* baby." *Shak.*
2. By extension, any metallic stud, plate, or spangle worn on the dress. *Oxf. E. D.*
3. *Haberdashery.* A round white staylace. *Beck.*
4. A pendent part, as a willow or birch catkin. *Obs. or R.*

aglet hole. A hole for a lace; an eyelet hole.

A-glos′sa (ȧ-glŏs′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄγλωσσος without tongue.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of the Anura including the toads which have no tongue and have a common pharyngeal opening for the Eustachian tubes. The genus *Pipa* is the best known. See PIPA.

a-glos′sate (-āt), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having no tongue. **b** Of or pertaining to the Aglossa. — *n.* One of the Aglossa.

A-glyph′o-don′ta (ȧ-glĭf′ō-dŏn′tȧ), **A-glyph′o-don′ti-a** (-dŏn′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἄγλυφος unhewn + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Ophidia embracing the snakes with dilatable mouths and without poison glands or grooved teeth; — syn. with *Colubrina* in its narrower sense. — **a-glyph′o-dont** (ȧ-glĭf′ō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

ag′ma-tol′o-gy (ăg′mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄγμα fragment + *-logy.*] The branch of surgery which treats of fractures.

ag′mi-nate (ăg′mĭ-nāt), **ag′mi-nat′ed** (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *agmen, agminis,* army, crowd.] Grouped together.
agminated glands. *Anat.* = PEYER'S PATCHES.

ag′na-cy (ăg′nȧ-sĭ), *n.* *Law.* Relationship or inheritance of agnates, or relatives through males. *Rare.*

ag′nail (ăg′nāl), *n.* [AS. *angnægl*; *ange* vexation, trouble + *nægel* nail. Cf. HANGNAIL.] **1**. A corn on the foot. *Obs.*
2. An inflammation or sore under or around the nail; also, a hangnail.

ag′nate (ăg′nāt), *n.* [L. *agnatus,* p. p. of *agnasci* to be born in addition to; *ad* + *nasci* (for *gnasci*) to be born: cf. F. *agnat.* Cf ADNATE.] A relative whose relationship is exclusively through males (called *agnatus,* pl. *agnati,* in Civil law); also, as in Eng. and Scots law, a relative on the father's side, whether exclusively through males or not. See AGNATION; cf. COGNATE.
[In Roman law] in default of heredes, the *agnati* — that is, those who would, if the male ancestor had been living, have been under the same potestas — succeeded. Brothers, brothers' sons, paternal uncles, and nephews — in all cases by male descent — were *agnati.* *Guy C. Lee.*
We [in Scotland] understand by *agnates* all those related by the father, even though females intervene: and by cognates those who are related by the mother. *Erskine's Prin.*

ag′nate, *a.* [L. *agnatus,* p. p.] **1**. Having the character of an agnate; related or akin by the father's side; also, sprung from the same male ancestor.
2. Allied; akin. "*Agnate* words." *Pownall.*

Ag′na-tha (ăg′nȧ-thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See AGNATHIC.] *Zoöl.* **a** A class of vertebrates in which the cyclostomes and ostracoderms have been grouped by some writers, on account of their absence of jaws and arches supporting paired fins. **b** A group of pulmonate gastropods remarkable for their carnivorous habits; — equiv. to *Testicellidæ.*

ag-nath′ic (ăg-năth′ĭk), **ag′na-thous** (ăg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] Having no jaws.

ag-nat′ic (ăg-năt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *agnatique.*] Of or pertaining to agnates; related through males.

ag-na′tion (ăg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *agnatio*: cf. F. *agnation.*] The relationship of agnates; hence, kinship; alliance.
In *agnation* too is to be sought the explanation of that extraordinary rule of English Law, only recently repealed, which prohibited brothers of the half blood from succeeding to one another's lands. In the Customs of Normandy the rule applies to uterine brothers only, that is, to brothers by the same mother but not by the same father; and, limited in this way, it is a strict deduction from the system of *agnation,* under which uterine brothers are no relation at all to one another. When it was transplanted to England, the English judges, who had no clew to its principle, interpreted it as a general prohibition against the succession of the half blood. *Sir H. Maine.*
The plausible *agnation,* the perverted ingenuity. *R. F. Burton.*

Ag′ni (ăg′nē), *n.* [Skr. *Agni,* the god of fire, *agni* fire.] The most important of the Vedic gods. Primarily the god of the altar fire, he yet represents a trinity in which to earthly fire are joined the lightning and the sun. As the altar fire, consuming the sacrifice, he is the mediator between the gods and men among whom he dwells. He is represented as red and with two faces.

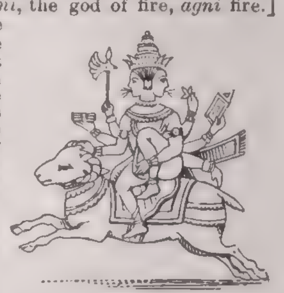

Agni.

ag-ni′tion (ăg-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *agnitio.*] Acknowledgment. *Obs.*

ag-nize′ (ăg-nīz′), *v. t.* [Formed like *recognize,* fr. L. *agnoscere.*] **1**. To recognize; acknowledge. *Archaic.*
I do *agnize* a natural and prompt alacrity. *Shak.*
2. To learn.

Ag′no-ē′tæ (ăg′nō-ē′tē), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. Ἀγνοηταί, fr. ἀγνοεῖν to be ignorant; ἀ- not + γνῶναι to know.] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A sect of Arians of the 4th century who denied the entire omniscience of God; — called also *Theophronians,* after their leader, Theophronius of Cappadocia. **b** A sect of Monophysites lasting from the 6th century to the 8th, who affirmed that the human soul of Christ was like ours, and that he was not omniscient; — called also *Themistians,* after their leader, Themistius, deacon of Alexandria. — **Ag′no-ëte** (ăg′nō-ēt), *n.* — **Ag′no-ē′tism** (-ē′tĭz′m), *n.*

ag-no′men (ăg-nō′mĕn), *n.*; *L. pl.* AG-NOM′I-NA (ăg-nŏm′ĭ-nȧ). [L.; *ad* + *nomen* name. Cf. ADNOUN.] An additional or fourth name sometimes given, or assumed, among the Romans, as on account of some exploit; as, Publius Caius Scipio *Africanus*; hence, an additional name or an epithet; as, Aristides *the Just.* — **ag-nom′i-nal** (ăg-nŏm′ĭ-năl), *a.*

ag-nos′tic (ăg-nŏs′tĭk), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. γνωστικός knowing. See GNOSTIC.] One who professes agnosticism, esp., as orig., one who professes ignorance of the existence of God, an unseen world, etc.
I . . . invented . . . the title of *agnostic.* It came into my head as suggestively antithetic to the "gnostic" of Church history, who professed to know so very much. *Huxley.*
Syn. — See INFIDEL.

ag-nos′tic (ăg-nŏs′tĭk), **ag-nos′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Professing ignorance; involving no dogmatic assertion; pert. to or involving agnosticism. — **ag-nos′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ag-nos′ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* **1**. The doctrine that neither the nature nor the existence of God, nor the ultimate character of the universe (that is, whether it is material or ideal), is knowable. This doctrine was formulated by Huxley to distinguish his position especially from atheism, which positively rejects belief in God's existence.
2. Any doctrine which, while professing belief in God's existence, denies to a greater or less extent the knowableness of his nature. Thus, Mansel held that man is compelled to believe in God's infinite being though he is unable to comprehend it. Spencer's agnosticism is of this type, affirming, as it does, the existence of an Unknowable.
3. Any doctrine which affirms the impossibility of any true knowledge from the fact that all knowledge is relative and uncertain. It may arise from belief in the relativity of knowledge either as revealed in perception of sensible phenomena, or as shown in the element of error in abstract conceptions. See RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE.

ag′nus (ăg′nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. AGNUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz); L. AGNI (-nī). [L., a lamb.] *Eccl.* A lamb used as a symbol, as of Saint Agnes; esp., the Agnus Dei.

Agnus bell. *R. C. Ch.* The bell rung during the singing of the Agnus Dei.

ag′nus cas′tus (kăs′tŭs). [Gr. ἄγνος a willowlike tree, used at a religious festival; confused with ἁγνός holy, chaste; *castus* is L., chaste.] An ornamental blue- or white-flowered verbenaceous shrub (*Vitex agnus-castus*); — called also *chaste tree.*
And wreaths of *agnus castus* others bore. *Dryden.*

Ag′nus De′i (ăg′nŭs dē′ī). [L., Lamb of God; — applied by John the Baptist to Christ (*John* i. 29).] **1**. An image or representation of a lamb as an emblem of Christ, esp. one bearing a cross or a banner, the latter often charged with a cross.
2. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A cake of wax stamped with such a figure. It is made from remains of the paschal candles and blessed by the Pope. **b** A triple prayer in the sacrifice of the Mass, beginning with the words "*Agnus Dei*;" also, the accompanying music.

Agnus Dei, 1.

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ag-grieve′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
aggrise. † AGRISE.
ag-group′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
ag′gur (ăg′ŭr), *n.* [Hind. *agur.*] = AGALLOCH.
agh. † AWE, OWE.
‖ **a′gha′** (ȧ′gä′). Var. of AGA.
A-ghan′ (ȧ-gŭn′), *n.* See HINDU CALENDAR.
a-ghan′ee (ȧ-gŭn′ē), *n.* [Hind. *aghanī.*] The chief rice crop in Hindustan, usually the second of three annual crops.
a-ghast′. † AGAST.
aghe. † AWE, OWE.
aghen. † OWN.
aghful, -fulli, etc. † AWFUL, -FULLY, etc.
A-gho′ri (ȧ-gō′rē), *n.* [Hind. *aghōrī,* prop., unclean.] One of a Hindu Sivaite sect known for the obscenity of their rites, and formerly for human sacrifice and cannibalism. [OWE.]
aght. † AUGHT, EIGHT, OUGHT,
aghtel. † ETTLE.
ag′i-ble (ăj′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *agibilis,* fr. L. *agere* to do.] Possible to be done; practicable. *Obs.*
ag′il. Agile. *Ref. Sp.*
ag′i-la-wood′, *or* **ag′il-la-wood′** (ăg′ĭ-lȧ). Var. of AGUILAWOOD.
agilt, agilte. † AGUILT.
ag′ing (āj′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of AGE, *v.*
aginne, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *onginnan.*] To begin. *Obs.*
‖ **a gior′no** (ä jôr′nō). [It.] **a** Like day. **b** = À JOUR.
a-gist′age (ȧ-jĭs′tāj), *n.*
ag′is-ta′tion (ăj′ĭs-tā′shŭn), *n.* Agistment. *Obs.* [= AGISTOR.]
ag′is-ta′tor (-tā′tōr), *n* [LL.]
ag′i-ta-ble (ăj′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *agitabilis.*] That may be agitated.
ag′i-tant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *agitans,* p. pr.] One active in or furthering a course of action.
ag′i-tat′ed-ly, *adv.* of *agitated,* p. p. of AGITATE. See -LY
ag′i-ta′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to agitation.
ag′i-ta′trix (ăj′ĭ-tā′trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female agitator.
a-give′, *v. t.* To give up. *Obs.*
Ag-kis′tro-don (ăg-kĭs′trō-dŏn; Gr. ăŋ-) *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄγκιστρον fishhook + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* The genus of poisonous snakes including the copperhead and water moccasin
A-gla′ia (ȧ-glā′yȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀγλαΐα, lit., splendor.] See GRACE, 14.
a-glance′, *adv. & a.* Glancing.
a-glare′, *adv. & a.* Glaring.
A-glau′ros (ȧ-glô′rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄγλαυρος.] See HERSE.
ag′leaf (ăg′lēf), *n.* [Perh. for *hagleaf*; cf. HAGTAPER.] The common mullein.
a-gleam′, *adv. & a.* Gleaming.
ag′let, *v. t.* To furnish with an aglet or aglets. *Obs.*
ag′let-head′, *n.* A spike rush (*Eleocharis palustris*).
a-gley′ (ȧ-glē′; ȧ-glī′), *adv.* [*a-* + *gley* squint, to squint.] Aside; askew. *Scot.*
aglez. † AWELESS.
a-glide′, *v. i.* [AS. *āglīdan*] To glide away. *Obs.*
a-glif′te, *p. p.* [*a-*, 2 + *gliff*, v.] Alarmed; terrified. *Obs.*
a-glim′mer, *adv.* Glimmering.
a-glint′, *adv. & a.* Glinting.
A′gli-pay′an (ä′glē-pī′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Gregorio Aglipay, a Filipino priest, who in 1902 started a movement for the organization of a "Philippine Independent Catholic Apostolic Church." *Phil. I.* — **A′gli-pay′an**, *n.* — **A′gli-pay-a′no** (-pī-ä′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōs). [Sp.]
a-glit′ter, *adv. & a.* Glittering.
ag′lo-bu′li-a (ăg′lō-bū′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.], **a-glob′u-lism** (ȧ-glŏb′ū-lĭz'm), *n.* [See A- not; GLOBULE.] *Med* Oligocythæmia.
a-glos′sal, *a.* [Gr. ἄγλωσσος.] *Zoöl.* Aglossate.
a-glos′si-a (ȧ-glŏs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Congenital absence of the tongue.
aglott. † AGLET.
a-glow′, *adv & a.* Glowing.
a-glut′, *v. t.* Also **aglotye**. To glut. *Obs.*
ag′lu-ti′tion (ăg′lōō-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [*a-* not + L. *glutire* to swallow.] *Med.* Inability to swallow.
a-gly′. Var. of AGLEY. *Scot.*
Ag′ly-pha (ăg′lĭ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄγλυφος unhewn.] *Zoöl.* A primary subdivision of the family Colubridæ in its widest sense, nearly or exactly coextensive with the Aglyphodontia of other classifications.
agment. † AUGMENT.
ag′mi-nal (ăg′mĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *agminalis*; *agmen, agminis,* a train.] Pertaining to an army marching, or to a train. *Rare.*
ag′name, *n.* [*ag* = *ad-* + *name.* Cf. L. *agnomen.*] A name in addition to the ordinary name and surname. — **ag′named′** (ăg′nāmd′), *a.*
ag′nat. Var. of AGNATE.
ag-na′thi-a (ăg-nā′thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See AGNATHIC.] *Terat.* Absence or imperfect development of the jaws.
‖ **ag-na′ti** (ăg-nā′tī), *n. pl.* [L.] See AGNATE, *n.*
ag-nat′i-cal, *a.* Agnatic.
ag-nat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of AGNATIC, AGNATICAL. See -LY.
‖ **a′gneau′** (ȧ′nyō′), *n.*; *pl.* AGNEAUX (-nyō′). [F.] Lamb.— **a′gneau′ du prin′temps′** (dü prăN′täN′), spring lamb.
ag′nel. † AGNAIL.
Ag′nes (ăg′nĕs; -nēz), *n.* [ME. *Annis,* OF. *Anès,* F. *Agnès,* L. *Agnes, Agne, Hagne, Hagnes,* fr. Gr. ἁγνή, fem. of ἁγνός chaste. Cf. INEZ.] **1.** Lit., chaste; pure; — fem. proper name. F. *Agnès* (ȧ′nyĕs′); It. *Agnese* (än-yĕ′zā); Sp. *Inés* (ē-nās′); Pg. *Iñez* (ē-nyās′); G. *Agnes* (äng′nās)
2. A young girl, or ingénue, in Molière's play "L'École des Femmes," who innocently makes many personal or suggestive remarks.
3. See WICKFIELD, AGNES.
Agnes, Saint. A Christian virgin martyred in Rome during the persecution under Diocletian. Her feast day in the Roman Catholic Church is January 21; her symbol is a lamb.
agnet. † AGNATE.
ag′ni-fi-ca′tion (ăg′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *agnus* lamb + *-fication.*] *Art* Representation of persons as sheep or lambs.
ag′noi-ol′o-gy (ăg′noi-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄγνοια ignorance + *-logy.*] *Metaph.* The doctrine of the extent, conditions, and necessity of human ignorance.
Ag′no-i′tæ (ăg′nō-ī′tē), **Ag′no-i′tes** (ăg′nō-ī′tēz; ăg′nō-īts). Vars. of AGNOËTÆ.
ag-nom′i-cal, *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. γνώμη purpose.] Not showing set purpose or design. *Oxf. E. D.*
ag-nom′i-nate, *v. t.* To name; nickname. *Obs*
ag-nom′i-na′tion (ăg-nŏm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *agnominatio.* See AGNOMEN.] **1.** A surname. *Rare.*
2. Paronomasia; also, alliteration; annomination.
‖ **a-gno′sco ve′te-ris ve-sti′gi-a flam′mæ** (ăg-nŏs′kō vĕt′ē-rĭs vĕs-tĭj′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] I recognize traces of the old flame. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, IV. 23).
Ag-nos′tus (ăg-nŏs′tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄγνωστος unknown.] A genus of small Cambrian and Ordovician trilobites.
Ag-no′to-zo′ic, *a. & n.* [Gr. ἄγνωτος unknown + ζωή life.] *Geol.* Algonkian or Proterozoic.
ag′nus Scyth′i-cus (ăg′nŭs sĭth′ĭ-kŭs) [L., Scythian lamb.] *Bot.* = SCYTHIAN LAMB.

3. In churches of the Anglican Communion, the prayer "O Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us," often sung as an anthem in the Communion; also, a musical setting for it.
4. *East. Ch.* A cloth bearing the representation of a lamb, with which the elements in the Communion are covered.

a-go′ (*á*-gō′), *a.* & *adv.* [ME. *ago, agon,* p. p. of *agon* to go away, pass by, AS. *āgān* to pass away; *ā-* (see A-, 2) + *gān* to go. See GO.] Past; gone by; as, ten years *ago.*
Syn. — See SINCE.

a-gog′ (*á*-gŏg′), *a.* & *adv.* [Cf. F. *gogue* fun, perhaps of Celtic origin.] In eager desire; eager; astir.
All *agog* to dash through thick and thin. *Cowper.*
Syn. — See VIGILANT.

-a-gogue (-*á*-gŏg). [Gr. ἀγωγός leading, fr. ἄγειν to lead.] A suffix denoting *that which promotes* or *induces, agent, instrument*; as, chol*agogue,* emmen*agogue,* lymph*agogue.*

ag′on (ăg′ōn; -ŏn), *n.; sing.* of AGONES. [Gr. ἀγών.] *Class. Antiq.* A contest for a prize.

a-go′nes (*á*-gō′nēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. G. ἀγῶνες.] *Class. Antiq.* Contests, held at public assemblies or festivals. They were of three general classes — gymnastic, musical (including, in Greece, recitations of Homer by the rhapsodists), and horse or chariot races. See PENTATHLON.

a-gon′ic (*á*-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄγωνος without angles; ἀ- not + γωνία an angle.] Not forming an angle.
agonic line, *Physics,* an imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through those places where the magnetic needle points to the true north; the line of no magnetic declination. There is one such line in the Western Hemisphere, and another in the Eastern Hemisphere, the exact positions of which are gradually shifting.

ag′o-nist (ăg′ō-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνιστής.] **1.** One who contends for the prize in public games. *Rare.*
2. [*cap.*] One of the Agonistæ.

Ag′o-nis′tæ (ăg′ō-nĭs′tē), *n. pl.* [L.] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** = CIRCUMCELLION, 1. **b** In the 13th century, a fanatical sect of heretics in Schwaben, adherents of Emperor Frederick II.

ag′o-nis′tic (ăg′ō-nĭs′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀγωνιστικός.] Pertain-
ag′o-nis′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ing to the classical agones; hence, pertaining to intense strife or contest, bodily or mental; pert. to athletic or polemic feats; athletic; combative; hence, strained. — **ag′o-nis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
As a scholar, he [Dr. Parr] was brilliant, but he consumed his power in *agonistic* displays. *De Quincey.*

ag′o-nis′tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art of athletic combats, or contests in public games.

ag′o-nize (ăg′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; AG′O-NIZED (-nīzd); AG′O-NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [F. *agoniser,* LL. *agonizare,* fr. Gr. ἀγωνίζεσθαι to struggle. See AGONY.] To cause to suffer agony; to subject to extreme pain; to torture.
He *agonized* his mother by his behavior. *Thackeray.*

ag′o-nize, *v. i.* **1.** To writhe with agony; to suffer anguish.
To smart and *agonize* at every pore. *Pope.*
2. To struggle; to wrestle; to strive desperately.

a-go′no-thete (*á*-gō′nō-thēt), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνοθέτης; ἀγών contest + τιθέναι to appoint.] *Class. Antiq.* An officer who presided over the agones. — **a-go′no-thet′ic** (-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*

ag′o-ny (ăg′ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *agonia,* Gr. ἀγωνία, orig., a contest, fr. ἀγών assembly at games, contest for a prize, fr. ἄγειν to lead, celebrate: cf. F. *agonie.* See AGENT.] **1.** Extreme pain of mind; anguish; paroxysm of grief; specif., the sufferings of Christ in the garden of Gethsemane.
Being in an *agony* he prayed more earnestly. *Luke* xxii. 44.
2. Paroxysm of joy; keen emotion.
With cries and *agonies* of wild delight. *Pope.*
3. The last struggle of life; death struggle.
4. Extreme bodily pain, such as that which causes writhing or contortions similar to those made in the athletic contests in Greece; torment; torture.
And send my soul, before my father die,
His anguish and his burning *agony.* *Marlowe.*
5. Violent contest or striving.
The world is convulsed by the *agonies* of great nations. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Anguish, throe, pang, suffering. See DISTRESS.

agony column. A newspaper column devoted to personal advertisements, esp. those relating to lost relatives or friends. *Cant, Eng.*

ag′o-ra (ăg′ō-r*á*), *n.; pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [Gr. ἀγορά.] An assembly; hence, the place of assembly, esp. the market place, in an ancient Greek city.

ag′o-ra-pho′bi-a (ăg′ō-r*á*-fō′bĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγορά market place + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of crossing, or being in the midst of, open spaces.

a-gou′a-ra (*á*-gōō-ä′rä), *n.* [Native name.] The crab-eating raccoon; also, any of various wild dogs of South America.

Agouti. ($\frac{1}{15}$)

a-gou′ti } (*á*-gōō′tĭ), *n.* [F.
a-gou′ty } *agouti, acouti,* Sp. *agutí, acutí,* fr. native name.] Any of certain rodents of the genus *Dasyprocta,* about the size of a rabbit, peculiar to South and Central America and the West Indies. The most common species is *D. agouti.*

-a′gra (-ā′gr*á*). [Gr. ἄγρα a catching.] *Med.* A combining form denoting *severe pain* (usually in a part indicated by the first element of the compound); as in pod*agra,* ment*agra.*

a-graffe′ (*á*-grăf′), *n.* [F. *agrafe,* of G. origin. Cf. AGRAFFE.] **1.** A hook used as a fastening or clasp on armor or costumes by catching it into a loop or ring, after the manner of the hook and eye; a clasp so made.
The feather of an ostrich, fastened in her turban by an *agraffe* set with brilliants. *Scott.*
2. A hook, eyelet, or other device by which a piano wire is so held as to limit the vibration.
3. *Arch.* **a** A cramp for holding stones together. **b** Relief sculpture put upon the head of an arch.

Ag′ra-pha (ăg′r*á*-f*á*), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἄγραφα (sc. ῥήματα) unwritten sayings.] Sayings which are attributed to Jesus, and which, though not found in the canonical gospels, were current in early Christian tradition or writings and are regarded by some as perhaps genuine.

a-graph′i-a (*á*-grăf′ĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; -GRAPHY.] *Med.* Absence or loss of the power of expressing ideas by written signs. It is a form of aphasia.—**a-graph′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

a-grappe′ (*á*-grăp′), *n.* [OF. *agrappe* (cf. F. *agrafe* a clasp); *a* (L. *ad*) + *grappe* (see GRAPE) fr. OHG. *krāpfo* hook.] A hook or clasp. = AGRAFFE, 1.

a-gra′ri-an (*á*-grā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L *agrarius,* fr. *ager* field. Cf. ACRE.] **1.** Pertaining to fields, or lands, or their tenure; esp., relating to an equal or equitable division of lands; as, the *agrarian* laws (*Agrariæ leges*) of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands among the citizens, or prescribed the tenure under which they might be held. The most important of the Roman agrarian laws were the laws procured to be passed by Licinius Stolo in 367 B. C., and called the *Licinian rogations.*
2. *Bot.* Growing wild in fields; campestrine.
Agrarian League [G. *Bund der Landwirte*], a league of landowners and peasants formed in Germany in 1893 to further agricultural interests. It has favored protection, bimetallism, and various kinds of governmental aid to farmers.

a-gra′ri-an (*á*-grā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** One who favors agrarianism; specif. [*cap.*], a member of the Agrarian League.
2. An agrarian law. *Rare.*

a-gra′ri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* An equal or equitable division of landed property; the principles, agitation, or acts of those who favor a redistribution of land, or the establishment by law of conditions more favorable to the general use and occupation of land.

a-gra′ri-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To distribute according to, or to imbue with, the principles of agrarianism.

Ag′ra-vaine, Sir (ăg′r*á*-vān). Also **Ag′ra-vain.** A knight of the Round Table, brother of Gawain.

a-gree′ (*á*-grē′), *v. t.*; A-GREED′ (*á*-grēd′); A-GREE′ING. [F. *agréer* to accept or receive kindly, to be pleasing, fr. *à* (L. *ad*) + *gré* good will, consent, liking, fr. L. *gratus* pleasing, agreeable. See GRATEFUL.] **1.** To suit the pleasure of; to please; also, to favor. *Obs.*
2. To make harmonious; to reconcile. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. To admit, or come to one mind concerning; to settle; arrange; as, to *agree* the fact; to *agree* differences. *Archaic.*
4. To bring (one's self) into agreement (with); to cause (one's self) to accede or consent (to).
I do *agree* me well to your desire. *Ld. Berners.*
agreed case. *Law.* = CASE STATED.

a-gree′, *v. i.* **1.** To yield assent or favor; to become favorable or compliant; to consent; accede; concede; — usually followed by *to* or *that*; specif., *Obs.,* to assent in a matter of opinion (to some one); as, he *agreed* to his adviser.
2. To harmonize in opinion, statement, or action; to be in unison or concord; to be or become united or consistent; to concur; as, all parties *agree* in the expediency of the law.
If music and sweet poetry *agree.* *Shak.*
Their witness *agreed* not together. *Mark* xiv. 56.
3. To make a stipulation by way of settling differences or determining a price; to exchange promises; to come to terms or to a common resolve; to promise.
Agree with thine adversary quickly. *Matt.* v. 25.
Didst not thou *agree* with me for a penny? *Matt.* xx. 13.
4. To be conformable; to resemble; coincide; correspond; as, the picture does not *agree* with the original; the two scales *agree* exactly.
5. To suit or be adapted in its effects; to do well; as, the same food does not *agree* with every constitution.
6. *Gram.* To be alike in gender, number, case, or person.
7. To be suitable, applicable, or conformable (to). *Obs.*
Syn. — Engage, promise, stipulate, contract, bargain; correspond, harmonize, comport, fit, tally; assent, consent, accede, acquiesce. — AGREE, CONCUR, COINCIDE come into comparison as expressing harmony of opinion. To AGREE is in general to come into accord *with* some one, usually *regarding* something; as, "If two of you shall *agree* on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done" (*Matt.* xviii. 19). To *agree* to something is to consent formally (see ASSENT); as, "Post, my lord, to France; *agree* to any covenants" (*Shak.*). CONCUR expresses a specific or definite agreement, particularly in opinion or action; as, "With many parts of this preface, in the sense attributed to them . . . I never *concurred*" (*Coleridge*). COINCIDE implies an agreement amounting to complete identity of opinion; as, "The philosophic critics of all ages *coincide* with the ultimate judgment of all countries, in . . . denying the praises of a just poem . . . to a series of striking lines" (*Coleridge*). See ACCEDE, ALLOW, COÖPERATE.

a-gree′a-bil′i-ty (*á*-grē′*á*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *agreablete,* OF. *agreableté.*] Quality or state of being agreeable.

a-gree′a-ble (*á*-grē′*á*-b'l), *a.* [F. *agréable.*] **1.** Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; pleasant; grateful; as, *agreeable* manners or remarks; an *agreeable* person; fruit *agreeable* to the taste.
A train of *agreeable* reveries. *Goldsmith.*
2. Willing; ready to agree or consent. *Colloq.*
These Frenchmen give unto the said captain of Calais a great sum of money, so that he will be but content and *agreeable* that they may enter into the said town. *Latimer.*
3. Agreeing or suitable; conformable; concordant; adapted; — followed by *to,* sometimes by *with. Obs. in some uses.*
That which is *agreeable* to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*
Their length is *agreeable* with their breadth, and so they make square figures. *Recorde.*
4. In pursuance, conformity, or accordance; — in this sense used adverbially for *agreeably*; as, *agreeable* to the order of the day, the House took up the report.
Syn. — Pleasing, welcome, charming, acceptable, amiable. See PLEASANT.

a-gree′a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being agreeable.

a-gree′a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* **1.** In an agreeable manner or way.
2. Specif.: Alike; similarly. *Obs.*
Both clad in shepherds' weeds *agreeably.* *Spenser.*

a-greed′ (*á*-grēd′), *p. p.* & *p. a.* Brought into agreement; united or settled in or by a common opinion or consent.
The jury *were agreed.* *Macaulay.*
Can two walk together, except they be *agreed?* *Amos* iii. 3.

a-gree′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *agrément.*] **1.** State or act of agreeing; harmony of opinion, statement, action, or character; concurrence; concord; conformity; as, a good *agreement* subsists among the members of the council.
What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols? *2 Cor.* vi. 16.
Expansion and duration have this further *agreement.* *Locke.*
2. *Gram.* Formal correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person. Agreement can exist only in the presence of inflection, based on distinctions of case, number, gender, or person.
3. *Law.* **a** A concurrence in an engagement that something shall be done or omitted; an exchange of promises; mutual understanding, arrangement, or stipulation. See CAUSE, CONTRACT; *meeting of the minds,* under MEETING.
Apart from those cases for which particular formalities are required, every legally permitted *agreement* is, according to French law, legally binding. This view has long prevailed. . . . It is qualified only by the rule that the *agreement* shall have a "cause." . . . The law of this country [England] supplies no means nor affords any remedy to compel the performance of an *agreement* made without sufficient consideration. *T. E. Holland.*
b The language embodying reciprocal promises.
4. *Logic.* The process of determining a connection, as of cause and effect, between phenomena by noting the constancy of their occurrence under different circumstances; — if they always occur together their necessary connection is inferable.
Agreement is more especially the resource employed where experimentation is impossible. *J. S. Mill.*
Syn. — Bargain, covenant, compact, stipulation. See CONTRACT, RESEMBLANCE.
Agreement of the People, *Eng. Hist.,* a document issued by the Council of the Army, Jan. 15, 1649, and nominally in force until Dec. 16, 1653. It is one of the earliest written outlines for the constitution of a republic.

‖ **a′gré′ment′** (*á*′grā′mäN′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A quality or trait which pleases or is agreeable; charm.
2. An amusement or pleasure, esp. one that charms taste or intelligence, or appeals to refined appreciation.
The pursuit of amusement and other *agréments* apparently unrelated to appetite. *J. Martineau.*

a-gres′tic (*á*-grĕs′tĭk), *a.* [L. *agrestis,* fr. *ager* field.] Pertaining to fields or the country, in opposition to the city; rural; rustic; unpolished. "*Agrestic* behavior." *Gregory.*

ag′ri-a (ăg′rĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄγριος wild, fierce.] *Med.* A severe pustular eruption.

ag′ri-cul′tur-al (ăg′rĭ-kŭl′tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to agriculture; connected with, or engaged in, tillage; as, the *agricultural* class; *agricultural* implements, wages, etc.
agricultural ant, any of certain ants, of which *Pogonomyrmex barbatus* of Texas is the best known, that clear away all plants about their nests except a certain grass on the seeds of which they feed.

ag′ri-cul′ture (ăg′rĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* [L. *agricultura; agri,* gen. of *ager* field + *cultura* cultivation: cf. F. *agriculture.* See ACRE; CULTURE.] Art or science of cultivating the ground, including harvesting of crops and rearing and management of live stock; tillage; husbandry; farming;

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a-go′, *v. i.* [See AGO, *a.*] To go forth or away; depart. *Obs.*
a-gog′gled, *a.* Goggled. *Rare.*
a-gog′ic (*á*-gŏj′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀγωγή a carrying, leading, guiding, a mode or system of music.] *Music.* See cit. "The *agogic* accent, i. e., the kind of accent that consists, not of an actual stress or intensification of tone on the note, but of a slight lengthening out of its time value, at the beginning of the bar and at points where a secondary accent may be required." *The Nation.*
‖ **a-go′ho,** *or* **a-go′jo** (ä-gō′hō), *n.* [Tag. & Visayan.] *Phil. I.* **a** The tree *Casuarina equisetifolia.* **b** The cypress vine.
a-go′ing, *adv.* & *a.* [*a-* on + *going.*] In motion; going.
a-gom′e-ter (*á*-gŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἄγειν to lead + *-meter.*] *Elec.* A kind of rheostat.
ag′om-phi′a-sis (ăg′ŏm-fī′*á*-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγόμφιος without molars + *-iasis.*] *Med.* Looseness of the teeth.
a-gom′phi-ous (*á*-gŏm′fĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀγόμφιος without molars.] Having no teeth; toothless; as, an *agomphious* old man.
a-gon′. † AGO.
Ag′o-na′li-a (ăg′ō-nā′lĭ-*á*), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The agonia of January 9 or May 21. See AGONIUM.
ag′o-narch (ăg′ō-närk), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνάρχης. See AGON; -ARCH.] A judge at athletic games or contests. *Obs. or R.*
agone. † AGAIN.
a′gone (ā′gōn), *n.* [See AGONIC.] Agonic line.
a-gone′ (*á*-gŏn′; 205), *a.* & *adv.* Ago; gone by. *Archaic or Poet.*
Three days *agone* I fell sick. *1 Sam.* xxx. 13.
a-go′ni-ous, *a.* Agonized. *Obs.*
ag′o-nism (ăg′ō-nĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνισμός.] Contention for a prize; a contest. *Obs. & R.*
ag′o-nis′tarch (-nĭs′tärk), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνιστής combatant + *-arch.*] A trainer of combatants for the games. *Rare.*
a-go′ni-um (*á*-gō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-*á*). [L.] Any of the four Roman festivals celebrated yearly on January 9 (to Janus), March 17 (to Mars), May 21 (to Vediovis), and December 11 (to the seven hills of Rome).
ag′o-niz′ed-ly (ăg′ō-nīz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *agonized,* p. p. of AGONIZE. See -LY.
ag′o-niz′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who [agonizes.
ag′o-niz′ing-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *agonizing,* p. pr. of AGONIZE.
agonne. † AGO.
A-go′nus (*á*-gō′nŭs), *n.* [L.] An old name of the Quirinal.
A-gon′y-clyte, *n.* [Gr. ἀγονυκλίτης; ἀ- not + γόνυ knee + derivative of κλίνειν to bend.] One of a sect of early Christians who did not kneel when praying. *Obs.*
agoo. † AGO.
a-good′, *adv.* [*a-* on + *good.*] In earnest; heartily. *Obs.*
agoon. † AGO, AGONE.
ag′o-ra-nome′ (ăg′ō-r*á*-nōm′), *n.* [L. *agoranomus,* fr. Gr. ἀγορανόμος; ἀγορά market place + νέμειν to manage.] *Gr. Antiq.* Any of certain petty magistrates who superintended the markets, tested weights, settled commercial disputes, etc.
ag′o-ran′o-mus (-răn′ō-mŭs), *n.; pl.* -MI (-mī). = AGORANOME.
‖ **a-go′sta-de′ro** (ä-gō′stä-thā′rō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A pasture.
agot. † AGATE.
a-gou′ta (*á*-gōō′t*á*), *n.* [Native name.] See SOLENODON.
agr. *Abbr.* Agriculture; agricultural.
a-grace′. † AGGRACE.
agrade, *v. t.* [Cf. It. *gradire* to accept with pleasure, *aggradare* to be pleasing.] To be pleased with. *Obs.*
‖ **a gra′do a gra′do** (ä grä′dō). [It.] By degrees.
a-grafe′. Var. of AGRAFFE.
a-graith′, *v. t.* [*a-* + *graith, greith.*] To prepare; dress. *Obs.*
a′gral (ā′grăl; ăg′răl), *a.* [L. *agralis.*] Agrarian. *Rare.*
A gra-man′te (ä′grä-män′tā), *or* **Ag′ra-mant** (ăg′r*á*-mănt), *n.* [It. *Agramante.*] King of the Moors in Ariosto's poem of "Orlando Furioso" and Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato."
a-gramed′, *p.p.* [Cf. OF. *agrami, engrami.*] Angered; irritated; enraged. *Obs.*
a-gram′ma-tism (*á*-grăm′*á*-tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀγράμματος illiterate + *-ism.*] *Med.* Aphasia in which the power to form grammatical sentences is lost.
a-gram′ma-tist, *n.* [Gr. ἀγράμματος illiterate.] An illiterate person. *Obs.*
‖ **à grands′frais′** (à gräN′frē′). [F.] At great expense.
ag′ra-phy (ăg′r*á*-fĭ), *n.* *Med.* = AGRAPHIA.
a-gra′ri-an-ly, *adv.* of AGRA[RIAN.
agraste. Obs. p. p. of AGGRACE.
a-gre′, a-gree′, *adv.* [F. *à gré.* See AGREE, *v.*] In good part; kindly. *Obs.*
agreable, -blete. etc. † AGREEABLE, -BILITY, etc.
agreage. † AGGREGE.
a-great′, *adv.* [*a-* + *great.* Cf. F. *en gros.*] In the gross; altogether. *Obs.*
agredge. † AGGREGE.
agredy. † AGRAITH.
a-gree′. Var. of AGRE. *Obs.*
a-gree′, *n.* Agreement. *Obs.*
a-gree′a-bl. Agreeable. *Ref. Sp.*
a-gree′ance, *n.* Agreement. *Obs.*
agreef. † AGRIEF.
a-gree′ing, *p. pr.* & *p. a.* of AGREE, *v.* — **a-gree′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **a-gree′ing-ness,** *n.*
a-gre′er, *n.* One who agrees.
agreeve. † AGGRIEVE.
agrefe. † AGRIEF.
agrege, agregge. † AGGREGE.
agreith. † AGRAITH.
agremed. † AGRAMED.
agrese. † AGRISE.
agress. † AGGRESS.
a-grest′, *a.* [L. *agrestis*: cf. F. *agreste.*] Agrestic. *Obs.* — *n.* A rustic. *Obs.*
a-gres′tial (*á*-grĕs′chăl), *a.* [See AGRESTIC.] Dwelling, or growing wild, in the fields; wild.
a-gres′tian (-chăn), *a.* Agrestic. — *n.* A rustic.
a-gres′ti-cal, *a.* Agrestic; rustic or unpolished. *Obs.*
agrethed. Obs. p. p. of AGRAITH.
agreve. † AGGRIEVE, AGRIEF.
agric. *Abbr.* Agriculture; agricultural; agriculturist.
A′gri-ca′ne (ä′grē-kä′nā), *or* **Ag′ri-can** (ăg′rĭ-kăn), *n.* [It. *Agricane.*] A fabulous king of Tartary, in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," who besieges Angelica in the castle of Albracca, and is killed by Orlando.
a-gric′o-la′tion (*á*-grĭk′ō-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *agricolatio.*] Agriculture. *Obs.*
ag′ri-cole, *n.* [F., fr. L *agricola.*] A husbandman. *Rare.*
a-gric′o-list, *n.* [L., *agricola.*] An agriculturist; a farmer. *Obs.*
a-gric′o-lite (*á*-grĭk′ō-līt), *n.* [After Georg *Agricola,* German mineralogist.] *Min.* Monoclinic bismuth silicate. Cf. EULYTITE.
a-gric′o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *agricola* farmer.] Agricultural. *R.*
ag′ri-cul′tor, *n.* [L.] An agriculturist; a farmer. *Rare.*
ag′ri-cul′tur-al-ist, *n.* = AGRICULTURIST (the better word).
ag′ri-cul′tur-al-ly, *adv.* of AGRICULTURAL. See -LY.

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fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

in a broader sense, the science and art of the production of plants and animals useful to man, including to a variable extent the preparation of these products for man's use. In this broad use it includes farming, horticulture, and forestry, together with such subjects as butter and cheese making, sugar making, etc.

ag′ri-cul′tur-ist (ăg′rĭ-kŭl′tŭr-ĭst), *n.* One engaged or skilled in agriculture; a husbandman.

The farmer is always a practitioner, the *agriculturist* may be a mere theorist. *Crabb.*

Ag′ri-mo′ni-a (ăg′rĭ-mō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See AGRIMONY.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous plants, occurring in north temperate regions and in the Andes of South America.

ag′ri-mo-ny (ăg′rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *agremoyne, egremoyne, egrimony*, OF. & F. *aigremoine*, L. *agrimonia* for *argemonia*, fr. Gr. ἀργεμώνη.] *Bot.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Agrimonia*. They are common yellow-flowered, pinnate-leaved herbs, having the calyx very bristly with hooked hairs, which cause the fruit to adhere readily to clothing. *A. eupatoria*, the common European agrimony, was formerly of repute in medicine. **b** Any of several other plants; as, the hemp *agrimony* (*Eupatorium cannabinum*); water *agrimony* (*Bidens*), etc.

a-grise′ (ȧ-grīz′), *v. i.* [AS. *āgrīsan* to dread. Cf. GRISLY.] To shudder with terror; to tremble with fear. *Obs. Chaucer.*

a-grise′, *v. t.* To shudder at; abhor; dread; loathe. *Wycliffe.* Also, to terrify; affright. *Obs.*

His manly face that did his foes *agrise*. *Spenser.*

ag′rom (ăg′rŏm), *n.* [Native name.] *Med.* A disease occurring in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves.

ag′ro-nom′ic (ăg′rō-nŏm′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *agronomique*.] Of or pertaining to agronomy.
ag′ro-nom′i-cal (-nŏm′ĭ-kăl) }

ag′ro-nom′ics (-nŏm′ĭks), *n.* The science of agronomy.

a-gron′o-my (ȧ-grŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀγρονόμος rural; as a noun, an overseer of the public lands; ἀγρός field + νόμος usage: cf. F. *agronomie*.] That branch of agriculture dealing with the theory and practice of crop production; the scientific management of land. — **a-gron′o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

Ag′ro-py′ron (ăg′rō-pī′rŏn), *n.* Also **Ag′ro-py′rum**. [NL.; Gr. ἀγρός field + πυρός wheat.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of grasses bearing a jointless spike composed of spikelets with three or more flowers each. Several species, as the couch grass (*A. repens*), are troublesome weeds.

Ag′ro-stem′ma (ăg′rō-stĕm′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγρός field + στέμμα garland.] *Bot.* A genus of silenaceous herbs, natives of Europe and Asia, containing two species, *A. githago*, the corn cockle, and *A. gracilis*. See CORN COCKLE.

A-gros′tis (ȧ-grŏs′tĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of grass, fr. Gr. ἄγρωστις.] A large and widely distributed genus of grasses, known as *bent grasses*, and distinguished by the open panicle and small spikelets having the empty glume exceeding the flowering one. Some species, as redtop (*A. vulgaris*), are valuable pasture grasses.

ag′ros-tol′o-gy (ăg′rŏs-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄγρωστις + *-logy*.] That branch of systematic botany treating of the grasses. — **a-gros′to-log′ic** (ȧ-grŏs′tō-lŏj′ĭk), **a-gros′to-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ag′ros-tol′o-gist** (ăg′rŏs-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

ag′ro-tech′ny (ăg′rō-tĕk′nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀγρός field, land + τέχνη an art.] That branch of agriculture dealing with the methods of conversion of agricultural products into manufactured articles; agricultural technology.

a-ground′ (ȧ-ground′), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *ground*.] On the ground; stranded; — a nautical term applied to a ship when its bottom lodges on the ground. Also fig.

a-gryp′ni-a (ȧ-grĭp′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄγρυπνος sleepless; ἀγρεῖν to chase + ὕπνος sleep.] *Med.* Insomnia.

ag′ryp-not′ic (ăg′rĭp-nŏt′ĭk), *n.* [See AGRYPNIA. Cf. F. *agrypnotique*.] Anything which prevents sleep or produces wakefulness, as strong tea or coffee.

a′gua (ä′gwä), *n.*, *or* **a′gua toad′**. [Prob. native name.] The largest known species of toad (*Bufo marinus*), native of South and Central America, naturalized in the West Indies. It reaches eight inches in length, and is said to devour field rats and small birds.

‖ **a′guar-dien′te** (ä′gwär-dyĕn′tā), *n.* [Sp., contr. of *agua ardiente* burning water (L. *aqua* water + *ardens* burning).]
1. An inferior brandy of Spain and Portugal.
2. Any distilled alcoholic drink; — applied in the southwestern United States esp. to native whisky.

a′gue (ā′gū), *n.* [ME. *agu, ague*, OF. *ague*, prop. fem. of *agu, aigu*, sharp, F. *aigu*, LL. (febris) *acuta*, an acute fever, fr. L. *acutus* sharp. See ACUTE.] **1**. An acute fever. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* A fever of malarial character attended by paroxysms which occur at regular intervals. Each paroxysm has three stages marked by chill, fever, and sweating.
3. A chill, or state of shaking, as with cold.

A′gue–cheek′, Sir Andrew (ā′gū-chēk′). A delightful simpleton in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

a′gue-weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **a** The boneset. **b** The stiff gentian (*Gentiana quinquefolia*).

a′gu-ish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1**. Having the qualities of an ague; somewhat cold or shivering; chilly; shaky.

Her *aguish* love now glows and burns. *Granville.*

2. Productive of, or affected by, ague; as, *aguish* marshes. — **a′gu-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **a′gu-ish-ness**, *n.*

‖ **a-gu′ja** (ä-gōō′hä; 189), *n.* [Sp., lit., needle.] = SPEARFISH **a**. — **a-gu′ja blan′ca** (blän′kä) is the common spearfish (*Tetrapturus imperator*); **a-gu′ja de cas′ta** (dā käs′tä) is *T. amplus*; **a-gu′ja vo′la-dor′** (vō′lȧ-thōr′; 146) = SAILFISH **a**.

‖ **a′gu-jón′** (ä′gōō-hōn′), *n.* [Sp., aug. of *aguja*, prop., needle.] A large marine gar or needlefish (*Tylosurus raphidoma*), an important food fish in Porto Rico.

ah (ä), *interj.* [A natural interjection; cf. OF. *a*, F. *ah*, L. *ah*, Gr. ἆ, Sk. *ā*, Icel. *æ*, OHG. *ā*, Lith. *á, áá*.] An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, entreaty, contempt, threatening, delight, triumph, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

a-ha′ (ȧ-hä′), *interj.* [*ah*, interj. + *ha*.] An exclamation expressing, by different intonations, triumph, mixed with derision or irony, or simple surprise.

a-head′ (ȧ-hĕd′), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *head*.] **1**. In or to the front; in advance; onward.

The island bore but a little *ahead* of us. *Fielding.*

2. Headlong; without restraint. *Obs.* *L'Estrange.*

a-heap′ (ȧ-hēp′), *adv.* In a heap; huddled together.

a-hem′ (ȧ-hĕm′), *interj.* An exclamation to call one's attention; hem.

a-hoy′ (ȧ-hoi′), *interj.* [*a* as an interj. + *hoy*.] *Naut.* A term used in hailing; as, "Ship *ahoy*." — *v. i.* To call ahoy.

Ah′ri-man (ä′rĭ-măn), *n.* [Avestan *aṅra mainyu* hostile or destroying [?] spirit.] The Evil Principle or Being of the ancient Persians; the Prince of Darkness. See ORMAZD.

a′hu (ä′hōō), *n.* [Per. *āhū*.] The common gazelle of Central Asia (*Gazella subgutturosa*).

a′hu-atle (ä′ōō-ät′l), *n.* [Of Mex. origin.] The eggs of a brine fly (*Ephydra hians*), used as food by native Mexicans.

a-hull′ (ȧ-hŭl′), *adv.* [*a-* + *hull*.] *Naut.* With the sails furled, and the helm lashed alee; — applied to ships in a storm. See HULL, *v. i.*

a-hun′gered (ȧ-hŭŋ′gẽrd), *a.* [*a-* + *hungered*: cf. AS. p. p. *ofhungred*.] Pinched with hunger. *C. Brontë.*

a′i (ä′ē), *n.; pl.* AIS (ä′ēz). [Braz. *aï, haï*, from the animal's cry: cf. F. *aï*.] The three-toed sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*) of South America. See SLOTH.

aid (ād), *v. t.;* AID′ED (ād′ĕd; -ĭd); AID′ING. [F. *aider*, OF. *aidier*, fr. L. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjuvare* to help; *ad* + *juvare* to help. Cf. ADJUTANT.] To support by furnishing strength or means in coöperation to effect a purpose or to prevent or to remove evil; to help; assist.

You speedy helpers . . .
Appear and *aid* me in this enterprise. *Shak.*

Syn. — Assist, support, sustain, succor, relieve, befriend, coöperate, promote. See HELP.

aid, *n.* [F. *aide*, fr. the verb. See AID, *v. t.*] **1**. Help; succor; support; assistance; relief.

An unconstitutional mode of obtaining *aid*. *Hallam.*

2. *Eng. Law.* Assistance in defending an action which the defendant may or should legally claim from another having a joint interest in the defense.
3. The person or thing that promotes or helps in something done; helper; assistant; specif., a military or naval officer acting as confidential assistant to a superior in carrying out his orders, etc.; an aide; specif., an aid-de-camp.
4. *Eng. Hist.* A subsidy or tax granted to the king by Parliament for an extraordinary purpose; — often called a *grant in aid*. Also, an exchequer loan.
5. *Feudal Law.* A pecuniary tribute paid by a vassal to his lord, limited by Magna Charta to the three *chief aids*, or those for the lord's ransom from captivity, for knighting the lord's eldest son, for dowry of the lord's eldest daughter. They continued nominally due till abolished by 12 Car. II. c. 24 (1660).
6. *pl. Manège.* The hands, reins, legs, etc., by the use of which the rider directs the horse's movements and gaits.
7. *pl. French Hist.* Customs dues, or indirect taxes, as duties on liquors, etc.

A-ï′da (ä-ē′dȧ), *n.* In Verdi's opera of this name, an Ethiopian princess who, enslaved by the Egyptians, dies with Radames, her lover, when he is entombed alive for alleged treachery. The opera was first produced in Cairo, in 1871.

aid′ance (ād′ăns), *n.* [OF. *aidance*.] Aid.

Aidance 'gainst the enemy. *Shak.*

aid′ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *aidant*, p. pr. of *aider* to help.] Helping; helpful; supplying aid. *Shak.*

aid′ant, *n.* A helper; assistant. *Rare.*

aid′–de–camp′ } (ād′dē-kămp′; ād′dē-käɴ′; 277), *n.; pl.* AIDS-DE-CAMP, *or* AIDES (ādz′-). [F. *aide de camp*, lit., camp assistant.] *Mil.* An officer attached to the person of a general or a sovereign to assist him in his duties, transmit orders, and collect information. — **aid′–de–camp′ship**, *n.*
aide′–de–camp′ }

‖ **aide** (ād), *n.* [F.] A military or naval officer assistant to a superior. = AID, *n.*, 3.

Ai′denn (ā′dĕn). A fanciful spelling of the Arabic form of *Eden*; the celestial paradise. *Rare.* *Poe.*

aid′er (ād′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *aidier* to aid, F. *aider*; used as a noun.] *Law.* An act of aiding; — used in pleading, in the phrase **aider by verdict**, referring to the presumption that a verdict rendered is based upon due proof of the necessary facts provided that the record by a reasonable intendment will include them, though not specifically alleged.

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ag′ri-cul′tur-er, *n.* An agriculturist.
ag′ri-cul′tur-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Agriculture. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
a-grief′, *adv.* In grief; amiss.
agrieve. † AGGRIEVE.
a-gril′le, *v. t.* [*a-*, 2 + *grill*.] To grieve; provoke. *Obs.*
agrim, agrime. † ALGORISM.
agrimony bark. The wafer ash.
agrimony grass. The colicroot.
agrimony root. The colicroot.
agrimony water hemp. Water agrimony.
a-grin′, *adv. & a.* Grinning.
ag′ri-ol′o-gy (ăg′rĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄγριος wild, savage + *-logy*.] Comparative study of the customs of uncivilized tribes. — **ag′ri-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ag′ri-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
ag′riot. † EGRIOT.
ag′ri-o-thym′i-a (ăg′rĭ-ō-thĭm′ĭ-ȧ; -thī′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄγριος wild, fierce + θυμός soul.] *Med.* Ferocious insanity.
A-grip′pa (ȧ-grĭp′ȧ). *Bib.*
a-groan′, *adv. & a.* Groaning.
‖ **a′gro-dol′ce** (ä′grō-dōl′chā), *a.* [It.] Blending sour and sweet. — *n.* A compound of sour and sweet things.
agromed. † AGRAMED.
ag′ro-nome, *n.* [F.] An agronomist. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
ag′ro-no′mi-al, *a.* Agronomic.
agroos. Obs. pret. of AGRISE.
a-grope′, *adv. & a.* Groping.
a-grope′, *v. t.* To search out, as by groping. *Obs.* [AGRISE.]
agros, agrose. Obs. pret. of
ag′ros-tog′ra-phy (ăg′rŏs-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄγρωστις + *-graphy*.] A description of the grasses. — **ag′ros-tog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **a-gros′to-graph′ic** (ȧ-grŏs′tō-grăf′ĭk), **a-gros′to-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
a-grote′, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. *groats*.] To cram; overfeed. *Obs.*
A-grot′er-a (ȧ-grŏt′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Ἀγροτέρα.] *Gr. Relig.* See ARTEMIS.
A-gro′tis (ȧ-grō′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγρώτης wild, fr. ἀγρός field.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of noctuid moths, mostly of brown or gray colors. The larvæ of this and allied genera are cutworms.
a-group′ment. Var. of AGGROUPMENT.
a-grow′, *adv. & a.* Growing.
a-grufe′, a-gruif′ (ȧ-grōōf′), *adv.* [Icel. *á grúfu* on the belly.] Flat; with face downward. *Obs. or Dial.*
agrulle. † AGRILLE.
agrum. † ALGORISM.
agst. *Abbr.* Against.
Agt., *also* **agt**. *Abbr.* Agent; against.
agt, agte. † AUGHT.
‖ **a′gua** (ä′gwä), *n.* [Sp.] Water.
a′gua-ca′te (-kä′tā), *n.* [Sp. Cf. AVOCADO.] The avocado.
‖ **a′gua de ce-ba′da** (dā sā-bä′thä; 138, 146). [Sp., lit., water of barley.] A Mexican drink flavored with sesame, barley flour, cinnamon bark, and sugar.
‖ **a′gua-dor′** (-thōr′; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Water carrier.
‖ **a′gua-ji′** (-hē′; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] **a** The bonaci (*Mycteroperca bonaci*). **b** The gag (*M. microlepis*). [AGOUARA.]
‖ **a-gua′ra** (ä-gwä′rä). [Sp.] =
a′gue, *v. t.;* A′GUED (ā′gūd). To strike with an ague, or with a cold fit. *Rare.*
ague bark. The wafer ash.
ague cake. An enlargement of the spleen produced by ague.
ague drop. = FOWLER'S SOLUTION.
ague fit. A fit of the ague. *Shak.*
ague grass. The colicroot.
ague root. The colicroot.
a-guer′ried, *a.* [F. *aguerri*, p.p.] Hardened to fatigue and habits of war; seasoned. *Obs. & R.*
ague spell. A spell or charm against ague. *Gay.*
ague tree. The sassafras; — so called from the former use of its root in cases of ague. *Rare.*
a′gue-y (ā′gū-ĭ), *a.* Aguish.
‖ **a-gu′gli-a** (ä-gōōl′yä), *n.* [It.] = GUGLIA.
ag′ui-la′rite (ăg′wĭ-lā′rīt; ä gĭ-lär′īt), *n.* [After P. *Aguilar*, who discovered it.] *Min.* Iron-black silver selenide, $Ag_2(Se,S)$. Sp. gr., 7.6.
ag′ui-la-wood′ (ăg′ĭ-lȧ-), *n.* [Sp. *aguila* eagle.] Agalwood.
a-guil′er, *n.* [OF. *aguillier*, F. *aiguillier*.] A needle case. *Obs.*
a-guilt′, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *āgyltan*.] To offend; to wrong. *Obs.*
‖ **a′gui-nal′do** (ä′gē-näl′dō), *n.* [Sp., Christmas or New Year's gift.] Any of several ornamental plants, esp. species of *Convolvulus* or *Solanum*. *Porto Rico.*
a-guise′, *v. t.* [*a-* + *guise*.] To dress; attire; adorn. *Obs.*
a-guise′, *n.* Dress. *Obs.*
‖ **a-gui′sip** (ä-gē′sĕp) *or* ‖ **a-gu′sip** (ä-gōō′sĕp). [Visayan.] Either of two Malaysian trees (*Melastoma polyanthum* and *M. imbricatum*) the roots of which yield a red dye. *Phil. I.*
A-gu′lhas current (ä-gōōl′yäs). [From Cape *Agulhas*.] See MOZAMBIQUE CURRENT.
agult. † AGUILT.
A′gur (ā′gŭr). *Bib.*
a-gush′, *adv. & a.* Gushing.
‖ **a-gu′sip**. Var. of AGUISIP.
A′gu-tai′no (ä′gōō-tī′nō), *n.* A native of Agutaya, in the Philippines. The Agutainos are Christianized Malays speaking a form of the Malayan language.
a-gu′ti (ȧ-gōō′tĭ; *Sp.* ä′gōō-tē′). Var. of AGOUTI.
aguwe, agwe. † AGUE.
ag′y (āj′ĭ), *a.* Having the character of age; aged. *Archaic.*
a-gye′, *v. t.* [OF. *aguier*.] To carry on; manage. *Obs.*
A-gy′ieus (ȧ-jī′yūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀγυιεύς, fr. ἀγυιά street.] *Gr. Myth.* An epithet of Apollo derived from pillars, or *agyiai* or *agyieis*, designed as boundary marks and guideposts and regarded as altars or representations of the deity.
agylte. † AGUILT.
ag′y-na-ry (ăj′ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + γυνή woman.] *Bot.* Without a gynœcium. — **ag′y-na′ri-ous** (ăj′ĭ-nā′rĭ-ŭs), **ag′y-nous** (ăj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.*
a-gy′rate (ȧ-jī′rāt), *a.* [See A- not.] *Bot.* Without whorls.
a-gy′ri-a (ȧ-jī′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. γῦρος a circle.] *Med.* Defective development of the cerebral convolutions.
A. H. *Abbr.* **1**. *Freemasonry.* Anno Hebraico (L., in the Hebrew year) — add 3760 to the Christian year.
2. Anno Hegiræ (L., in the year of the Hegira).
3. Agricultural homestead. *Australia.*
a′ha (ä′hä). Var. of HA-HA.
a ha-ai′na (ä hä-ī′nä), *n.* [Hawaiian; *aha* company + *aina* eating.] A banquet; feast; jollification. *Hawaii.*
A′hab (ā′hăb), *n.* *Bib.* Son of Omri, and one of Israel's greatest kings. He was led into idolatry by his wife, Jezebel; was denounced by Elijah for causing Naboth's death; and died in battle against the Syrians. 1 *Kings* xxi., xxii.
A′ha-lab (ā′hȧ-lăb). *D. Bib.*
‖ **a-ham′ka′ra** (ȧ-hŭɴ′kä′rȧ), *more commonly* **a-han′ka′ra**, *n.* [Skr. *ahaṃkāra*.] The activity of making the subject (ego) an object; hence, the root of dualism and of all illusion and ignorance of true being.
a-hang′, *v. t.* [AS. *āhōn*. See HANG.] To hang up. *Obs.*
A-har′a (ȧ-hăr′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
A-har′ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
A-har′e-hel (-ē-hĕl). *D. Bib.*
A-har′hel (ȧ-här′hĕl). *Bib.*
A-ha′sai (ȧ-hā′sī; -hăs′ā-ī). *Bib.*
A-has′bai (ȧ-hăs′bī; -bā-ī). *Bib.*
A-has′tha-ri (ȧ-hăs′thȧ-rī). *D. Bib.*
A-has′u-e′rus (ȧ-hăz′ū-ē′rŭs; ȧ-hăs′-), *n.* **1**. The name of two kings of Persia and Media, in Ezra, Esther, and Daniel.
2. = WANDERING JEW.
‖ **à haute′ voix′** (ȧ ōt′ vwȧ′). [F.] Out loud; loudly.
A-ha′va (ȧ-hā′vȧ). *Bib.*
A′haz (ā′hăz). *Bib.*
A-ha′zi (ȧ-hā′zī). *D. Bib.*
A′ha-zi′ah (ā′hȧ-zī′ȧ), *n.* *Bib.* **a** A son of Ahab and Jezebel, and king of Israel. He was cursed with a painful death for his idolatry. 2 *Kings* i. **b** Youngest son of Jehoram and Athaliah, and king of Judah, who was killed by Jehu. 2 *Kings* ix.
Ah′ban (ä′băn). *Bib.*
a-hed′. Ahead. *Ref. Sp.*
ahefe, *v. t.* [AS. *āhebban*.] To heave. *Obs.*
aheigh. † AHIGH.
a-height′ (ȧ-hīt′), *adv.* Aloft; on high. *Obs.* *Shak.*
A′her (ā′hẽr). *Bib.*
a-hey′ (ȧ-hā′), *interj.* Hey; ho.
A′hi (ā′hī). *Bib.*
A-hi′a (ȧ-hī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
A-hi′ah (ȧ-hī′ȧ). *Bib.*
A-hi′a-lon (-ȧ-lŏn). *D. Bib.*
A-hi′am (ȧ-hī′ăm). *Bib.*
A-hi′an (ȧ-hī′ăn). *Bib.*
A-hi′as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
A-hi′cam (-kăm). *D. Bib.*
A′hi-e′zer (ā′hī-ē′zẽr). *Bib.*
a-high′, *adv.* On high. *Obs.*
a-high-lone, *adv.* Alone. *Obs.*
A-hi′hud (ȧ-hī′hŭd). *Bib.*
A-hi′jah (ȧ-hī′jȧ). *Bib.*
A-hi′kam (-kăm). *Bib.*
A-hi′lud (-lŭd). *Bib.*
A-him′a-az (ȧ-hĭm′ā-ăz). *Bib.*
A-hi′man (ȧ-hī′măn). *Bib.*
A-him′e-lech (ȧ-hĭm′ē-lĕk). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
A-hi′moth (ȧ-hī′mŏth; -mōth).
a-him′sa (ȧ-hĭm′sä), *n.* [Skr. *ahimsā* noninjury.] *Buddhism.* Noninjury of animal life.
A-hin′a-dab (ȧ-hĭn′ȧ-dăb). *Bib.*
a-hind′, a-hint′ (ȧ-hĭnt′), *adv. & prep.* Behind. *Scot.*
A-hin′o-am (ȧ-hĭn′ō-ăm). *Bib.*
A-hi′o (ȧ-hī′ō). *Bib.*
A-hi′on (-ŏn). *D. Bib.*
A-hir′ (ȧ-hēr′), *n.* [Hind. *ahīr*.] One of the principal castes of central and northern India, mostly cowherds and dairymen.
A-hi′ra (ȧ-hī′rȧ). *Bib.*
A-hi′ram (ȧ-hī′răm). *Bib.*
A-hi′ram-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
A-his′a-har (ȧ-hĭs′ȧ-här). *D. Bib.*
A-his′a-mach (-măk). *Bib.*
A-hi′sar (ȧ-hī′sär). *D. Bib.*
A-hish′a-har (ȧ-hĭsh′ȧ-här; ȧ-hī′shȧ-). *Bib.*
A-hi′shar (ȧ-hī′shär). *Bib.*
A-hith′o-phel (ȧ-hĭth′ō-fĕl), *n.* *Bib.* David's treacherous counselor, reputed for his wisdom. He advised Absalom in his revolt, and strangled himself when his advice was disregarded.
A-hi′tub (ȧ-hī′tŭb). *Bib.*
A-hi′ud (-ŭd). *D. Bib.*
a. h. l. *Abbr.* Ad hunc locum (L., at this place).
Ah′lab (ä′lăb). *Bib.*
Ah′lai (ä′lī; ä′lā-ī). *Bib.*
ahl′u-wa′li-a (äl′ōō-wä′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Prop., master and prince: Hind. *ahl* master, Ar. *ahl* + Hind. & Per. *walī* prince, Ar. *walīn*.] A native title meaning prince. *India.*
ahm. Var. of AAM.
Ah′med (ä′mĕd). See PRINCE AHMED.
A. H. M. S. *Abbr.* American Home Missionary Society.
a-ho′, *interj.* = AHA. *Rare.*
A-ho′ah (ȧ-hō′ȧ). *Bib.*
A-ho′e (ȧ-hō′ē). *D. Bib.*
ahof, *pret.* of AHEFE. *Obs.*
A-ho′hite (ȧ-hō′hīt). *Bib.*
A-ho′lah (-lȧ). *Bib.*
a-hold′ (ȧ-hōld′), *adv.* [*a-* + *hold*.] Near the wind; as, to lay a ship *ahold*. *Obs.* *Shak.*
A-ho′li-ab (ȧ-hō′lĭ-ăb). *Bib.*
A-hol′i-bah (ȧ-hŏl′ĭ-bȧ; ȧ-hō′lĭ-bȧ). *Bib.*
A-hol′i-ba′mah (-bā′mȧ; -bä′mȧ). *Bib.*
A-hom′ (ȧ-hŏm′), *n.* An inhabitant of Assam, descended from a Shan people who entered and overran that country in 1228, and ruled it until they were conquered by the Burmese. The Ahoms became Hinduized in the 17th century, and relinquished their original Indo-Chinese tongue for Assamese.
ahon. † AHANG.
a-horse′back′, *adv.* On horseback.
Ah′ri-ma′ni-an (ä′rĭ-mā′nĭ-ăn), *n.* A votary of Ahriman.
A. H. S. *Abbr.* Anno humanæ salutis (L., in the year of human salvation).
aht. † AUGHT.
Aht (ät), *n.* An Indian people of Wakashan stock (which see). It includes several small divisions on Vancouver Island and the Makah tribe in Washington.
ahte. † AUGHT, EIGHT, OUGHT.
a-hua′ca (ä-wä′kä), **a′hua-ca′te** (ä wä-kä′tā). Var. of AGUACATE.
‖ **à huis′ clos′** (ȧ wē klō′). [F.] With closed doors.
a-hum′, *adv.* Humming.
A-hu′mai (ȧ-hū′mī; -mā-ī). *Bib.*
A′hu-na Vair′ya (ä′hōō-nä vīr′yä). [From the opening words of the prayer, *yathā ahu vairyō*.] One of the most sacred prayers of the Parsis.
a-hun′gry, *a. & adv.* Hungry; hungrily. "He caught the fiddle *ahungry* to his breast." *Sir G. Parker.*
a′hu-ra (ä′hōō-rȧ), *n.* [Avestan *ahura* god.] *Persian Myth.* One of the beneficent divinities; — opposed to *deva*. Cf. ASURA.
A′hu-ra-Maz′da (-măz′dȧ), *n.* See ORMAZD.
a-hush′, *adv. & a.* In a hushed condition; hushed.
ahut. † AUGHT.
A-hu′zam (ȧ-hū′zăm). *Bib.*
A-huz′zath (ȧ-hŭz′ăth). *Bib.*
a-hy. † AHIGH.
a-hyp′ni-a (ȧ-hĭp′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. ὕπνος sleep.] *Med.* Insomnia.
ah′yu (ä′yōō), *n.* A Japanese salmonoid fish (*Salmo altivelis*).
ai. † AY, AYE, EGG.
ai (ī), *interj.* = AY, OH.
a′i (ä′ē), *n.* = AHYU.
A′i (ā′ī; ī). *Bib.*
A. I. *Abbr.* American Institute.
A′ia (ā′yȧ). *D. Bib.*
A. I. A. *Abbr.* Associate of the Institute of Actuaries; American Institute of Architects.
A-i′ah (ā-ī′ȧ; ā′yȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **ai-ai′a** (ī-ī′ä), ‖ **ai-ai′ai** (-ī). Vars. of AJAJA.
A′ia-lon (ā′yȧ-lŏn). *D. Bib.*
A-i′ath (ā-ī′ăth; ā′yăth). *Bib.*
ai′blins, a′blins (ā′blĭnz), *adv.* [See ABLE; 2d -LING.] Perhaps; possibly. *Scot.*
A. I. C. *Abbr.* Associate of the Institute of Chemistry.
A. I. C. E. *Abbr.* Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Aich metal, *or* **Aich's metal**. A gold-yellow malleable alloy of copper, zinc, and iron.
aid′a-ble, *a.* Helpful. *Obs. & R.*
Aida canvas. = JAVA CANVAS.
aid′er, *n.*, **aid′er-ess**, *n. fem.* One who aids.

ai'gret (ā'grĕt) } *n.* [F. *aigrette.* See EGRET.]
ai-grette' (ā-grĕt'; ā'grĕt; 277) } **1.** *Zoöl.* = EGRET. *Obs.*
2. [Usually *aigrette.*] A plume or tuft for the head composed of feathers, of gems, or the like. The feather *aigrettes* of commerce are the plumes of various egrets (which see). They grow only during the breeding season, so that in obtaining them not only are the parent birds killed, but the young are left to starve. The egrets producing them are therefore fast becoming extinct.
3. A feathery crown of seed; egret; as, the *aigrette*, or down, of the dandelion or the thistle.
4. Anything resembling a plume, as a cluster of rays in the corona seen during total solar eclipses, or that proceeding from the ends of electrified bodies.

‖ **ai'guière'** (ā'gyâr'), *n.* [F. See EWER.] A pitcher-shaped vessel with handle and spout, usually tall and slender, and of decorative character.

Aiguière.

ai'guille' (ā'gwēl'; ā'gwēl'), *n.* [F., a needle. See AGLET.] **1.** A needle-shaped peak; — used esp. of certain peaks or clusters of needlelike rock near Mont Blanc.
2. An instrument for boring holes, used in blasting.

ai'guil-lette' (ā'gwĭ-lĕt'), *n.* [F. See AGLET.] An aglet; specif., one of the ornamental tags, cords, or loops on some military and naval uniforms. — **ai'guil-let'ted** (ā'gwĭ-lĕt'ĕd), *a.*

ai'kin-ite (ā'kĭn-īt), *n.* [After Arthur *Aikin*, Eng. mineralogist.] *Min.* A compound of lead, copper, bismuth, and sulphur, occurring in lead-gray needle-shaped crystals and massive. Sp. gr., 6.1–6.8.

ail (āl), *v. t.*; AILED (āld); AIL'ING. [ME. *eilen, ailen, ezlen*, AS. *eglan* to trouble, pain; akin to Goth. us-*agljan* to distress, *agls* troublesome, irksome, *aglō* pain.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either physical or mental; to trouble; to be the matter with; — used impersonally to express some uneasiness or affection, whose cause is unknown; as, what *ails* the man? I know not what *ails* him.

What *aileth* thee, Hagar? *Gen. xxi. 17.*

☞ It is never used to express a specific disease. We do not say, a fever *ails* him; but, something *ails* him.

ail, *v. i.* To be affected with pain or uneasiness of any sort; to be ill or indisposed or in trouble.

When he *ails* ever so little . . . he is so peevish. *Richardson.*

ail, *n.* Indisposition; morbid affection; ailment. *Pope.*

Ai-lan'thus (ā-lăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *aylanto*, i. e. tree of heaven, the name of the tree in the Moluccas.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of simarouhaceous trees of East India and China, having odd-pinnate leaves, and terminal panicles of greenish flowers succeeded by oblong samaras. **b** [*l. c.*] Any tree of this genus, esp. *A. glandulosus.* See TREE OF HEAVEN. — **ai-lan'thic** (-thĭk), *a.*

ai-lan'tine (ā-lăn'tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to trees of the genus *Ailanthus*, or to the silkworm (*Philosamia cynthia*) that feeds on it. — *n.* Silk obtained from *Philosamia cynthia.*

ai'le-ron (ā'lē-rŏn), *n.* [F., dim. of *aile* wing.] A half gable, as at the end of a penthouse or of the aisle of a church.

ai-lette' (ā-lĕt'), *n.* [F. *ailette*, dim. of *aile* wing, L. *ala.*] In medieval armor, a plate of forged iron or steel worn over the coat of mail to protect the shoulder against blows aimed at the headpiece and glancing off. Ailettes disappeared on the introduction of complete plate armor.

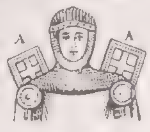
Armor showing Ailettes, *A*, *A* (A. D. 1320).

ail'ment (āl'mĕnt), *n.* Indisposition; morbid affection of the body; — not applied ordinarily to acute diseases. "Little *ailments.*" *Lansdowne.*

Syn. — Indisposition, weakness, infirmity, disorder, affection.

aim (ām), *v. i.*; AIMED (āmd); AIM'ING. [ME. *amen, aimen, eimen*, to guess at, to estimate, to aim, OF. *esmer, asmer, amer*, or rather the compound *aesmer*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *esmer* to estimate, aim, L. *aestimare* to estimate. See ESTIMATE.] **1.** To estimate; guess; conjecture. *Obs. Shak.*
2. To point or direct a missile weapon, or a weapon which propels a missile, towards an object or spot with the intent of hitting it; as, to *aim* at a fox, or at a target.

Aiming or laying is the operation of giving the gun the direction and elevation necessary to hit the target. The term *aiming* will be employed when using the sights; and laying, when not using the sights. *Drill Reg. for Coast Artillery* [*U. S.*].

3. To direct the intention or purpose; to attempt the accomplishment of a purpose; to try to gain; to endeavor; — followed by *at*, or by an infinitive; as, to *aim* at distinction; to *aim* to do well.

Aim'st thou at princes? *Pope.*

aim, *v. t.* **1.** To esteem; consider; also, to calculate; guess. *Obs.*
2. To direct or point (as a weapon) at, or so as to hit, a particular object; to direct (as a missile, an act, or a proceeding) at, to, or against an object; as, to *aim* a musket or an arrow, the fist or a blow (*at* something); to *aim* a satire or a reflection (*at* some person or vice).

aim (ām), *n.* **1.** Estimation; conjecture; guess. *Obs.*

What you would work me to, I have some *aim.* *Shak.*

2. The pointing of a weapon, as a gun, a dart, or an arrow, at, or so as to bear upon, the object intended to be struck; the line of fire; the direction of anything, as a spear, a blow, a discourse, a remark, towards a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it.
3. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be attained or affected.

To be the *aim* of every dangerous shot. *Shak.*

4. Intention; purpose; design; scheme.

How oft ambitious *aims* are crossed! *Pope.*

Syn. — End, object, scope, drift, purpose, intention, scheme, tendency, aspiration. See INTENTION.

aim'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Purposeful. — **aim'ful-ly**, *adv.*

aim'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of AIM, *v.*
aiming stand, *Mil.*, a rest for a rifle used in teaching the theory of aiming.

aim'less, *a.* Without aim or purpose; as, an *aimless* life. — **aim'less-ly**, *adv.* — **aim'less-ness**, *n.*

Aim'well and Arch'er (ām'wĕl, är'chẽr). Two beaux and fortune hunters in Farquhar's "The Beaux' Stratagem."

ain'hum (ān'hŭm), *n.* [Negro.] *Med.* A trophic disease usually confined to negroes, resulting in constriction of the little toes so that they come off.

ain't (ānt). Contr. for *are not* and *am not;* also used for *is not. Colloq. or illiterate.* See AN'T.

Ai'nu (ī'nōō), *n.* A member of an indigenous race of Japan, formerly occupying the whole or the greater part of the archipelago, but now confined to part of Yezo, the Kuril Islands, and Sakhalin. The Ainus are short and robust; they have light-colored skin and features of a European cast, and are remarkable for abundance of hair and beard. Their culture is primitive; their religion, animistic; and their language, agglutinative with no known relation to any other language. — **Ai'nu**, *a.*

In the national traditions there was a time when they could look out on their watery domain, and exclaim, "Gods of the sea, open your divine eyes. Wherever your eyes turn, there echoes the sound of the *Ainu* speech," a speech now current amongst scarcely 20,000 full-blood and half-caste survivors of this remote Asiatic branch of the Caucasic division. *A. H. Keane.*

air (âr), *n.* [ME. *air, eir*, F. *air*, L. *aër*, fr. Gr. ἀήρ, air, mist, for ἀϝήρ, perh. akin to E. *wind.* In sense 10 the French has taken a meaning fr. It. *aria* atmosphere, air, fr. the same Lat. word through the fem. adj. *aeria, aerea.* Cf. MALARIA.]
1. The invisible, odorless, and tasteless mixture of gases which surrounds the earth; the atmosphere. It consists chiefly of nitrogen and oxygen, nearly in the ratio of four volumes to one, together with 0.9 per cent (by volume) of argon, about 0.03 per cent of carbon dioxide, varying amounts of water vapor, and minute quantities of helium, krypton, neon, and xenon. It contains also varying small amounts of other substances, as ammonia, nitrous and nitric acids, sulphurous and sulphuric acids, as well as suspended particles of dust, bacteria, yeast spores, etc. Of the principal constituents the oxygen supports combustion and renders the air respirable for animals, the carbon dioxide is the source of carbon for growing plants, the nitrogen and argon are inert diluents. One liter of air at 0° C. and 760 mm. pressure weighs 1.293 grams, or $\frac{1}{773}$ of the weight of an equal volume of water. Like other gases, it is compressible and elastic; it transmits sound, and is used, as *compressed air*, to transmit mechanical power. It is liquefiable. (See LIQUID AIR.) The atmosphere extends perhaps a hundred miles above the earth, but with rapidly decreasing density; it has within four miles of the earth's surface. Its pressure at sea level is about 14.7 pounds to the square inch (1.033 kg. per sq. cm.).
2. Symbolically: Something unsubstantial, light, or volatile. "Charm ache with *air.*" *Shak.*

He was still all *air* and fire. *Macaulay.* [*Air* and *fire* being the finer and quicker elements as opposed to *earth* and *water.*]

3. A particular state of the atmosphere, as respects heat, cold, moisture, etc., or as affecting the sensations; as, a smoky *air*, a damp *air*, the morning *air*, etc.
4. Fig.: That which surrounds and influences.

The keen, the wholesome *air* of poverty. *Wordsworth.*

5. A gas; as, oxygen was formerly called vital *air. Obs.*
6. Odoriferous or contaminated air. *Bacon.*
7. Air in motion; light breeze; gentle wind; fig., breath.

Let vernal *airs* through trembling osiers play. *Pope.*

8. Intelligence; information. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
9. Utterance abroad; publicity; vent.

You gave it *air* before me. *Dryden.*

10. *Music.* **a** A musical idea, or *motive*, rhythmically developed in consecutive single tones, so as to form a symmetrical whole of balanced rhythmic groups or phrases, which may be sung to the stanzas of a hymn or song, or even to plain prose, or played upon an instrument; melody; tune; aria. **b** Sometimes in harmonized chorals, psalmody, part songs, etc., the part which bears the tune or melody — in modern harmony usually the upper part.
11. Outward appearance; apparent character; semblance; manner; style.

It was communicated with the *air* of a secret. *Pope.*

12. The peculiar look, appearance, or bearing of a person; attitude, action, or mien peculiar to, or expressive of, some personal quality or emotion; demeanor or manner; as, the *air* of a youth; a lofty *air.* "His very *air.*" *Shak.*

The most fugitive deed and word, the mere *air* of doing a thing, the intimated purpose, expresses character. *Emerson.*

13. An artificial or affected manner; show of style or vanity; haughtiness; as, to give one's self *airs;* to put on *airs.*

The Jackal waved his brush to show how completely everything was wiped out of his memory, and sat down with an *air.* *Kipling.*

14. *Painting & Drawing.* The representation of the effect of the atmosphere through which objects are seen; atmosphere.
15. *Man.* The artificial motion or carriage of a horse.
16. *East. Ch.* A thin veil to cover the chalice and paten.

Syn. — See DEPORTMENT, WIND.

air-hardening steel, a kind of steel which when heated and allowed to cool slowly in air becomes very hard. It usually contains two or three per cent of manganese and four to six per cent tungsten. — **in the air.** **a** Prevalent without traceable origin or authority, as rumors; as, a spirit of unrest was *in the air.* **b** Not stable; unsettled. **c** *Mil.* Not protected against flank attacks or turning movements by some substantial obstacle, as a river, mountain, or fortification; — said of the flank of an army or line of battle.

air (âr), *v. t.*; AIRED (ârd); AIR'ING. [See AIR, *n.*; cf. AËRATE.] **1.** To expose to the air for the purpose of cooling, refreshing, or purifying; to ventilate; as, to *air* a room.

It were good wisdom . . . that the jail were *aired.* *Bacon.*
Were you but riding forth to *air* yourself. *Shak.*

2. To expose for the sake of public notice; to display ostentatiously; as, to *air* one's opinion.

Airing a snowy hand and signet gem. *Tennyson.*

3. To expose to heat, for the purpose of expelling dampness, or of warming; as, to *air* linen; to *air* liquors.
4. To set to music. *Obs.*

air, *v. i.* To take the air.

air bath. **a** An apparatus for the application of air to the body. **b** A hygienic exposure of the body to the action of air. **c** An arrangement for drying substances in air.

air bed. A sack or mattress inflated with air for a bed.

air bell. A bell, or bubble of air, as one formed on a photographic plate during developing, or in glass while molten.

air belt. *Metal.* An annular air space around a cupola furnace, from which air is forced into the furnace.

air bladder. **1.** *Zoöl.* A sac containing air or gas, present in most fishes, situated dorsal to the alimentary canal; — called also the *swimming bladder.* It arises as an outgrowth of the alimentary canal, with which it remains in communication in some fishes, but becomes permanently closed in others. In all elasmobranchs it is wanting. Its usual function is probably to adjust the specific gravity of the fish, while in some cases it is connected with the organ of hearing. The air bladder is undoubtedly homologous with the lungs of the higher vertebrates, though usually growing from the dorsal instead of the ventral wall of the alimentary canal. See LUNG.
2. A sac or bladder full of air in an animal or plant.
3. An air hole in a casting.

air'bound' (âr'bound'), *a.* Prevented from action by an accumulation of air; — said of a water or drain pipe.

air box. A box for holding or directing air, as an air chamber in a lifeboat, a flue for conducting air to a furnace, etc.

air brake. *Mach.* A brake operated by a piston which is driven either by compressed air or by the "suction" of a partial vacuum. (See VACUUM BRAKE.) In the railway *air brake*, air is commonly pumped into cylinders, under each car, and operates pistons which move the brake levers. See WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE. — **air'-braked'** (-brākt'), *a.*

air brick. A hollowed or perforated brick, or a metal box of brick size with grated sides, used for ventilation, as in building fireproof walls.

air brush. A kind of atomizer for applying liquid coloring matter in a spray by compressed air.

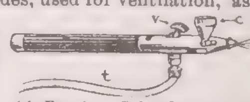
Air Brush. *c* Color Cup; *t* Tube for compressed air; *v* Valve.

air'-built', *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical; as, an *air-built* castle.

air casing. A casing, as of sheet iron, surrounding a pipe with an air space between to prevent transmission of heat.

air castle. A castle in the air. See under CASTLE.

air cell. **1.** *Bot.* = AIR SPACE.
2. *Anat.* A cavity or receptacle for air in any part of the body; as one of the small cavities in the walls of the infundibula of the lungs, an air sac of a bird, a dilatation of a trachea of an insect, etc.

air chamber. **1.** Any chamber or cavity filled with air.
2. Specif.: A cavity containing air to act by its elasticity as a spring for equalizing the flow of a liquid in a pump or other hydraulic machine.

a One Form of Air Chamber.

air cock. A faucet to allow escape of air.

air compressor. A machine for compressing air.

air condenser. **1.** *Steam Engine.* A surface condenser cooled by the contact of air instead of water.
2. *Mach.* An air compressor.

A'ï-des (ā'ē-dēz). Var. of HADES, the god. *Poetic.*
‖ **aide-toi', le ciel t'ai de-ra',** (ād twȧ', lẽ syĕl tā'd'-rȧ'). [F.] Help yourself, (and) Heaven will help you. *La Fontaine.*
aid'ful, *a.* Helpful. *Archaic.*
aid'less, *a.* See -LESS.
aid'-ma jor, *n.* The adjutant of a regiment. *Obs.*
A'ï-do'neus (ā'ē-dō'nūs;-nē-ŭs). [Gr. 'Αϊδωνεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* = HADES, the god. *Poetic.*
aid prayer. *Eng. Law.* A defendant's appeal for aid.
A. I. E. E. *Abbr.* Associate of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
ai'el, *n.* [ME. *ayel, aiel*, OF. *aiol, aiuel*, F. *aïeul*, a dim. of L. *avus* grandfather.] **1.** A grandfather. *Obs.*
2. *Old Law.* Short for **writ** or **action of aiel**, a possessory writ or action for bringing a suit on the seizin of an *aiel*, or grandfather, *besaiel*, or great-grandfather, *tresaiel*, or great-great-grandfather, or other lineal ancestor, deceased.
aier. † AIR.
aiery. † AERIE, AIRY.
aige. † AGE.
ai'ger (ā'gẽr). Obs. or dial. form of EAGRE.
aight. † AIT.
ai'glet (ā'glĕt). Var. of AGLET.
aiglet, aiglette. † EAGLET.
ai'gre. † EAGER, esp. in sense of sour.
‖ **ai gre-doux'** (ā'g r'-dōō'), **ai gre-douce'** (-dōōs'), *a.* [F.] = AGRO-DOLCE.
ai'gre-more (ā'gẽr-mōr), *n.* [F. Origin unknown.] Charcoal prepared for making powder.
‖ **aigue'-ma rine'** (āg mȧ'rēn'), *n.* [F.] *Min.* Aquamarine.
‖ **aigues' mortes'** (āg' mȏrt'), *pl.* [F., dead waters; *aigue* is an OF. & dial. form.] *Phys. Geog.* Stagnant waters caused by a river's changing its channel. See CUT-OFF.
ai guil-lesque' (ā gwĭ-lĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE. [AGLET. *Rare.*
ai'gu-let (ā'gū-lĕt). Var. of
ai'gul-let. † AGLET.
aihte. † AUGHT.
A-i'ja (ā-ī'jȧ; ī'jȧ). *Bib.*
Ai'ja-lon (ā'jȧ-lŏn; ī'-). *Bib.*
Ai'je-leth Sha'har (-jē-lĕth shā'här) *or* **hash-Shahar** (-hăsh-). *Bib.* A term used in the heading of Ps. xxii., translated in the R. V. (margin) as "Hind of the Dawn."
aik (āk), **aik'en.** Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of OAK, OAKEN.
ai'ker (ā'kẽr). Var. of ACKER.
ail. † ALE.
ail (āl), *n.* [ME. *eil*, AS. *egl;* akin to E. *ear* of grain.] The awn of grain. *Obs. or Dial.*
A'i-la (ā'ĭ-lȧ). *D. Bib.*
ailanthus silkworm. See SILKWORM. [ailanthus.
ai-lan'to (ā-lăn'tō), *n.* The
Ai-lan'tus. Var. of AILANTHUS. — **ai-lan'tic**, *a.*
A'i-lath (ā'ĭ-lăth). *D. Bib.*
aild. Ailed. *Ref. Sp.*
aile. † AIEL.
aile. Obs. or Ref. Sp. of AISLE.
aile, ailé (ā lā'), *a.* [F. *ailé*, fr. L. *ala* wing.] *Her.* Winged, as birds, or having sails, as windmills, of a specified tincture.
Ai-leen' (ā-lēn'). Irish form of HELEN.
‖ **ailes de pi geon'** (ĕl' dē pē-zhôɴ'). [F., lit., pigeon wings.] See PIGEONWING.
Ai'lie (ā'lĭ). Scot. var. of ALISON, ALICE, HELEN.
aill. † ALE.
aillt (īlt), *n.* [W., prop., another.] One of a semiservile class among the ancient Cymri. "The fixture to the land of the *aillt* or taeog was not the special mark so much of a semiservile condition as of his want of recognized kindred." *F. Seebohm.*
Ai-lu'ro-pus (ā-lū'rō-pŭs), *n.* [See ÆLUROPODOUS.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PANDARCTOS.
Ai lu-roi'de-a (ā lū-roi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of Carnivora including the cats, civets, and hyenas.
Ai-lu'rus (ā-lū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἴλουρος cat.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the panda. It is sometimes regarded as constituting a family, **Ai-lu'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē).
ail'weed, *n.* The clover dodder.
‖ **ai ma'ble** (ĕ mȧ'bl'). [F.] Lovable; amiable; lovely.
ai'mak (ī'măk), *n.* A tribal or administrative division of the Mongols; also, a division of the Hazaras of Afghanistan.
ai-ma'ra (ī-mä'rä), *n.* Any of many large carnivorous river fishes of the family Erythrinidæ of South America.
aim'-cri er, *n.* One who "cried aim" to archers (see *to cry aim*, under CRY); hence, an encourager; applauder. *Obs.*
aimd. Aimed. *Ref. Sp.*
A I. M. E. *Abbr.* American Institute of Mining Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Mining Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
aim'er, *n.* One who aims.
aimiable. † AMIABLE.
Ai'mon. Var. of AYMON.
Ai-mo'res (ī-mō'rāz), *n. pl.* = BOTOCUDOS.
aim'wor thi-ness (ām'wûr-thĭ-), *n.* Excellence of aim. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
a'in (ä'yēn). Var. of AYIN.
ain. Obs. pl. of EYE.
ain (ān). Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of ONE, OWN, *a.*
A:in. *Abbr. Library Cataloguing.* Augustin (no period, *A:in*).
A'in (ā'ĭn). *Bib.*
A. I. N. A. *Abbr* Associate of the Institute of Naval Architects. *Eng.*
aince (āns). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ONCE.
aind. † ANDE.
‖ **ai né'**, *masc.*, ‖ **ai née'**, *fem.* (ā nā'), *a.* [F.] Elder; senior; — often appended to proper names; as, Coquelin *aîné.* Cf. EIGNE.
Ai'no (ī'nō). Var. of AINU.
ains (āns) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ONCE.
ain sell' (ān sĕl'). Scot. var. of *own self.*
A. Inst. N. A. *Abbr.* Associate of the Institute of Naval Architects. *Eng.*
A:inus. *Abbr. Library Cataloguing.* Augustinus (no period, *A:inus*).
A. Inv. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Anno Inventionis (L., in the year of invention) — add 530 to the Christian year.
ai'on (ī'ŏn). Rare equiv. of ÆON. — **ai-o'ni-al** (ī-ō'nĭ-ăl), *a.*
‖ **ai'pi** (ī'pē), ‖ **ai pim'** (ī pēɴ'), *n.* [From the native name: cf. Pg. *aipim.*] The sweet cassava. *Brazil.*
air (ār; âr), *n.* [Icel. *eyrr.*] A sandbank; a beach. *Dial. Eng.*
air. Var. of ERE, EYRE.
air. † AIRE, OR.
air (âr; *Scot.* ār). Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of OAR, HEIR.
air (âr; *Scot.* ār), *adv. & a.* [See ERE.] Before; early. *Scot.*
air'a-ble. *a.* That may be aired, or set to music. *Obs.*
‖ **ai-ram'po** (ī-räm'pō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] *Bot.* A smooth-jointed cactus (*Opuntia stricta*), of Peru and Bolivia, with red acid fruit used for making beverages.
air cavity. *Bot.* = AIR SPACE.

air cooling. In gasoline-engine motor vehicles, the cooling of the cylinder by increasing its radiating surface by means of ribs or radiators, and placing it so that it is exposed to a current of air. Cf. WATER COOLING. — **air′-cooled′**, *a.*

air cushion. An air-tight inflatable cushion; also, a device for arresting motion without shock by confined air.

air drain. *Arch.* A passage or flue to conduct fresh air, as to a fireplace, to woodwork to preserve it, or to foundation walls to keep them dry.

air′-drawn′ (âr′drôn′), *a.* Drawn in air; phantom. *Rare.*
This is the *air-drawn* dagger. *Shak.*

air′-dried′, *a.* Dried by exposure to air under ordinary conditions; as, *air-dried* apples.

air drill. A pneumatic drill.

air′-dry′, *a.* Dry to such a degree that no further moisture is given up on exposure to air. Most air-dry substances contain moisture which can be expelled by heating them or placing them in a vacuum.

air drying. The process of drying anything, as wood or fruits, by exposure to the air under ordinary conditions.

air duct. **1**. A pipe or duct for conveying air, as to the rooms of a house or ship for ventilation, to a furnace, etc.; — often applied to a light or temporary construction, as opposed to an *air drain* of masonry.
2. *Zoöl.* Specif., the duct connecting the air bladder and alimentary canal of certain fishes.

ai′re (ī′rĕ; âr), *n.*; *Ir. pl.* AIRIG (ī′rĭk). [Ir.] *Irish Hist.* In ancient Irish tribal society, a person of any of various ranks above the common freeman, the aire of one grade taking stock from his higher chieftain and paying him a food rent. The various grades were the **og-aire**, who had a household of his own; **bo-aire**, with an amount of land, etc.; **aire desa**, with 10 tenants; **aire ard**, with 20 tenants; **aire tuisi**, with 27 tenants; and **aire forguill**, with 40 tenants.

Aire′dale′ ter′ri-er (âr′dāl′). [From *Airedale*, Yorkshire.] One of a breed of large, heavy, rough-coated terriers originating in the north of England. They weigh from thirty-five to forty-five pounds, and are grizzly on the back and sides, elsewhere of a tan color.

air embolism. *Med.* Entrance of air into veins causing an obstruction of the circulation.

air engine. An engine driven by heated or compressed air.

air′er (âr′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who exposes to the air.
2. A frame on which clothes are aired or dried.

air furnace. **a** A furnace that depends on a natural draft and not on blast. **b** A furnace for heating air.

air gap. **1**. *Physics.* An air-filled gap in a magnetic or electric circuit; specif., in a dynamo or motor, the space between the field-magnet poles and the armature; clearance.
2. = WIND GAP.

air gas. A combustible gas made by saturating air with the vapor of some volatile hydrocarbon mixture, as gasoline, and used for lighting and heating.

air gun. A kind of gun in which the elastic force of condensed air is used to discharge the ball.

air hammer. A pneumatic hammer.

air hole. **1**. A hole to admit or discharge air; specif., a spot not frozen over in the ice, esp. one caused by a spring or current in a river or pond.
2. *Founding.* A fault in a casting produced by a bubble of air; a blowhole.

air′i-ly (âr′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an airy manner; lightly; jauntily.

air′i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being airy; lightness; gayety; levity.

air′ing (âr′ĭng), *n.* **1**. An exposure to air, or to a fire, for warming, drying, etc.; as, the *airing* of linen, or of a room.
2. A walk or a ride in the open air; a short excursion for health's sake.

air jacket. A jacket having inflatable air-tight cells, to render persons buoyant in swimming.

air lift. A form of pump consisting of two pipes, one within the other. Air forced down through the inner pipe causes the water to rise through the outer.
The object attained by the *air lift* is precisely the same as that attained by putting a pump some distance down a borehole; but instead of the head being reduced by means of the pump, it is reduced by mixing the water with air. *Encyc. Brit.*

air line. A straight line, as through the air; a bee line.

air′-line′, *a.* Straight; direct; as, an *air-line* road.

air lock, *or*, esp. in sense 2, **air′-lock′**, *n.* **1**. *Hydr. Engin.* An intermediate chamber between the outer air and the working chamber of a pneumatic caisson.
2. *Mech.* A stoppage of flow, as in a pumping device, air being in a part where liquid ought to circulate.

air′lock′, *v.* *Mech.* To stop a flow by, or as by, an air lock.

air motor. A motor driven by compressed air.

air′o-hy′dro-gen (âr′ō-hī′drō-jĕn), *a.* Pertaining to air and hydrogen; — applied to the oxyhydrogen blowpipe when air is used instead of pure oxygen.

air′ol (âr′ōl; -ŏl), *n.* *Pharm.* A grayish green antiseptic powder, consisting of a basic iodide and gallate of bismuth, sometimes used in place of iodoform. *A Trade-mark.*

air-om′e-ter (âr-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*air* + *-meter*.] **a** A kind of gasometer for holding air. **b** An instrument for measuring the rate of flow of air; an air meter.

air pillow. A pillow consisting of an air-tight inflatable bag. See AIR CUSHION.

air plant. *Bot.* A plant deriving its sustenance from the air alone; an epiphyte. See EPIPHYTE.

air port. *Naut.* A porthole in a ship's side to admit air.

air potato. An Asiatic yam (*Dioscorea bulbifera*) sometimes cultivated for its large axillary potatolike tubers.

air propeller. A device, as a rotary fan, for circulating air as for ventilation; also, a high-speed fan for propelling a vehicle, as an ice boat.

air pump. **1**. *Physics.* A pump for exhausting air from a vessel or closed space; also, a pump for compressing air, or for drawing or forcing it through other apparatus. Air pumps are of many varieties. Some operate by means of a cylinder and piston (see *Illust.*) or some equivalent device, while others depend on the suction of a flowing liquid, as mercury or water. See SPRENGEL PUMP, MERCURY PUMP, GEISSLER PUMP.

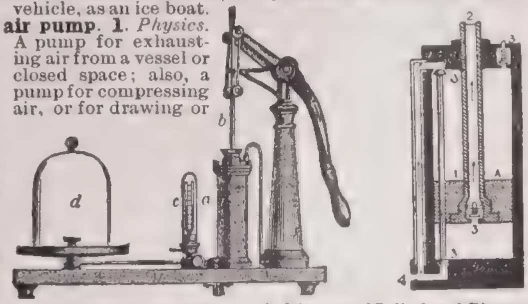

A One form of Air Pump. *a* Cylinder; *b* Piston Rod; *c* Manometer; *d* Receiver or Bell Glass. *B* Diagram of Cylinder. 1 Piston; 2 Hollow Piston Rod for escape of air with descending piston; 3, 3, 3, 3 Valves; 4 Tube to Receiver.

2. *Steam Engines.* A pump used to exhaust from a condenser the condensed steam, the water used for condensing, and any commingled air.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Antlia.

air sac. *Zoöl.* One of the spaces, in different parts of the bodies of birds, which are filled with air and connected with the air passages of the lungs. Usually they also communicate with cavities in the bones. They materially reduce the specific gravity of the body, and assist respiration by the great increase of surface thus exposed to the air, as well as by providing a space for the residual air (see RESIDUAL AIR), so that the lungs may be completely filled with fresh air at each respiration.

air shaft. A passage, usually vertical, for air, as into a mine, tunnel, or building.

air′ship′ (âr′shĭp′), *n.* Any machine of considerable proportions for navigating the air; now, usually, a dirigible balloon, as disting. from the simple balloon or the aëroplane.

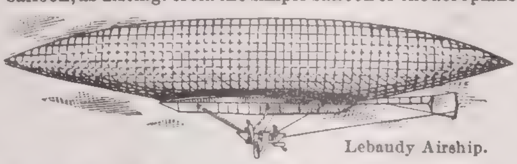

Lebaudy Airship.

air′-slaked′ (-slākt′), **air′-slacked′** (-slăkt′), *a.* Slaked by exposure to the air; as, *air-slaked* lime. See LIME.

air space. Space for or containing air; as: **a** The space, as in a room, available for air for respiration. **b** A space between walls or in a wall to protect against dampness. **c** An air cavity in the body of a bird. **d** The space between the powder charge and projectile in firearms. **e** The space between boiler tubes. **f** *Bot.* A cavity containing air in the cellular tissue of plants.

air spring. A spring utilizing the elasticity of air.

air stove. A stove having air passages, or an air chamber, from which heated air is discharged into the room.

air thermometer. A thermometer measuring changes of temperature by the contraction and expansion of air.

air thread. A thread of silk, floating in the air, spun by a ballooning spider; a thread of gossamer.

air′-tight′, *a.* So tight as to be impermeable to air; as, an *air-tight* cylinder. — **air′-tight′ness**, *n.*
air-tight stove, a sheet iron stove the draft of which can be almost entirely shut off. *Colloq., U. S.*

air trap. A trap for shutting off or carrying off foul air or gas from drains, sewers, etc.; a stench trap.

air trunk. A large pipe or shaft for conducting air, as for ventilation or to a furnace.

air tube. A pneumatic tube.

air valve. A valve to regulate the admission or egress of air; esp., a valve which opens inwardly in a steam boiler and allows air to enter and relieve the external pressure during the condensation of the steam when the boiler cools.

air vesicle. *Bot.* A greatly inflated air space, often occurring in aquatic plants, and serving as an aid in floating.

air volcano. *Phys. Geog.* An eruptive opening from which large volumes of gas are discharged, accompanied by mud and stones. It is not properly volcanic.

air′way′ (-wā′), *n.* A passage for a current of air.

air′y (âr′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Relating or belonging to air; atmospheric; high in air; aërial; as, an *airy* flight. "The *airy* region." *Milton.*
2. Consisting of air; as, an *airy* substance.
3. Open to a free current of air; exposed to the air; breezy; as, an *airy* situation.
4. Resembling air; thin; elastic; unsubstantial; airlike. "An *airy* spirit." *Shak.*
5. Light of heart; vivacious; sprightly; flippant; superficial. "Merry and *airy*." *Jer. Taylor.*
6. Relating to the spirit or soul; delicate; graceful; as, *airy* music.
7. Without reality; having no solid foundation; empty; trifling; visionary. "*Airy* fame." *Shak.*
Empty sound, and *airy* notions. *Roscommon.*
8. Having an affected manner; being in the habit of putting on airs; affectedly grand. *Colloq.*
9. *Paint.* Having the light and aërial tints true to nature.
airy signs, *Astrol.*, the signs Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

aisle (īl), *n.* [OF. *ele*, F. *aile*, wing, wing of a building, L. *ala*, for *axla*, wing, armpit; akin to L. *axilla* armpit, AS. *eaxl* shoulder, G. *achsel*, and prob. to E. *axle*. The pron. and spelling seem to be due to confusion with *isle*, and the meaning to be influenced by *alley* (*Oxf. E. D.*).] **1**. *Arch.* **a** A lateral subdivision of a church or other building where the main part is divided longitudinally by rows of columns or piers. It is parallel to, or concentric with, the middle subdivision (nave, or corresponding part of choir and transept), which it flanks, or surrounds, as in an apse. **b** Improperly used also for the nave; as in the phrases, a church with three *aisles*, the center or middle *aisle*. **c** Also (perhaps from confusion with *alley*), a passage into which the pews of a church or seats of an assembly room open.
2. An aislelike space or passage, esp. in a forest.
The forest *aisles* with music ring! *John Bennett.*
Arching *aisles* of the pine, receive us. *B. Taylor.*

ait (āt), *n.* [ME. *æit*, *eit*; cf. AS. *īggað*, *īgeoð*. Cf. EYOT.] An islet in a river or lake; eyot. *Eng., chiefly Dial.*
The *ait* where the osiers grew. *R. Hodges* (1649).
Among green *aits* and meadows. *Dickens.*

aitch (āch), *n.* [See H.] The letter *h* or *H*.

aitch′bone′ (āch′bōn′), *n.* Also *edgebone*. [For *nachebone*. For loss of *n*, cf. ADDER. See NATCH.] The bone of the rump; also, the cut of beef surrounding this bone.

Aix (āks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἴξ a water bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water ducks remarkable for their beautiful plumage. It includes the wood duck of North America and the Chinese mandarin duck.

A′i-zo-a′ce-æ (ā′ī-zō-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. ἀεί always + ζωός alive.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Chenopodiales), the carpetweed family, containing 22 genera and about 500 species, chiefly of warm regions. They have solitary or cymose inconspicuous flowers and capsular fruit. *Mollugo* is the carpetweed; *Sesuvium* is the sea purslane; *Mesembryanthemum* is the fig marigold. — **a′i-zo-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

a-jar′ (á-jär′), *adv.* [ME. *on char* ajar, on the turn; AS. *cerr*, *cyrr*, turn, akin to G. *kehren* to turn. See CHAR.] Slightly turned or opened; as, the door was standing *ajar*.

a-jar′, *adv.* [*a-* + *jar*.] In a state of discord; out of harmony; as, he is *ajar* with the world.

A′jax (ā′jăks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἴας.] *Gr. Myth.* **1**. The son of Telamon, and one of the Greek heroes in Homer's Iliad. He was of great stature and next to Achilles in prowess and beauty, but inferior to Ulysses in shrewdness. He killed himself out of vexation because the armor of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses.
2. The swiftest of the Greeks before Troy, except Achilles; — specif. called **Ajax the Less**. He was the son of Oileus, king of the Locrians. He violated the shrine of Athene by tearing away Cassandra.

Ajax butterfly. The zebra swallowtail.

aj′o-wan (ăj′ō-wăn), *n.* [Prob. native name.] The fruit of the apiaceous plant *Ptychotis coptica*, used both as a medicine and as a condiment. An oil (see OIL, *Table I.*) containing thymol is extracted from it. Called also *Javanee seed*, *Javanese seed*, and *ajava*.

Aj′u-ga (ăj′ōō-gá), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + L. *jugum* yoke; — in ref. to the nonbilabiate calyx.] *Bot.* A large genus of menthaceous herbs, natives of temperate regions in the Old World, having rather large verticillate flowers, the upper lip of the corolla very short. *A. reptans* is the common bugle.

aj′u-tage (ăj′ōō-tāj), *n.* [F. *adjutage*; cf. F. *ajoutage* in same sense. Cf. ADJUST.] A tube through which water is discharged; an efflux tube; as, the *ajutage* of a fountain.

a′ke (ä′kā; *colloq.* ä′kē) } *n.* [Maori.] In New
a′ke-a′ke (ä′kā-ä′kā; *colloq. often* ăk′ē-ăk′) } Zealand: **a** The sapindaceous tree *Dodonæa viscosa*. See HOP BUSH. **b** Either of two asteraceous trees (*Olearia avicenniæfolia* and *O. traversii*).

a-kee′ (ä-kē′), *n.* [Prob. native name.] An African sap-

aird. Aired. *Ref. Sp.*
air′-driv en, *a.* Driven by air, esp. air under pressure.
aire. † AERIE, AIR, EYRE.
air′-float ed, *a.* Floated out or separated by a current of air; as, *air-floated* plumbago.
air fountain. A contrivance for producing a jet of water by the force of compressed air.
air gauge. See MANOMETER.
ai′rie. † AERIE.
air-if′er-ous, *a.* Aëriferous.
air′i-fied (ar′ĭ-fīd), *a.* Airily made; affecting airs.
air′ish, *a.* Of the air; hence, cool; breezy. *Obs. or Dial.*
air layering. = POT LAYERING.
airle penny. = ARLES PENNY.
airles (ârlz; ārlz). Scot. var. of ARLES.
air′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **air′-less-ness**, *n.*
air level. = SPIRIT LEVEL.
air′lie (âr′lĭ). Obs. or dial. form of EARLY.
air′like, *a.* See -LIKE.
air′ling, *n.* A thoughtless, gay person. *Obs.*
airl penny. = ARLES PENNY.
air′ly (âr′lĭ). Obs. or dial. form of EARLY.
air′ly, *a.* Aërial. *Obs.*
air monger. One given to visionary plans.
airn (ârn). Scot. var. of IRON.
air passage. *Bot.* An air space.
air pipe. A pipe for the passage of air.
air plug. *Naut.* A removable plug screwed into a water-tight manhole or scuttle cover.
air poise. An instrument to measure the weight of air.
air pore. *Bot.* = STOMA, *n.*, 2 **a**.
air scuttle. *Naut.* A scuttle to admit air.
air′some, *a.* Airy. *Obs.*
air stone. An aërolite.
airt (ârt; ārt), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *aird*.] Point of the compass; direction. *Scot.* — *v. t. & i.* To direct; guide. *Scot.*
airt (ârt). Obs. or dial. form of ART.
A-i′rus (ā-ī′rŭs). *Bib.*
air′ward (âr′wẽrd), **air′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the air; upward. *Keats.*
air wire. *Wireless Teleg.* = ANTENNA.
air wood. Air-dried wood.
air′y (âr′ĭ). Obs. or dial. form of AREA.
ais. † ACE, EASE.
aisch. † ASH, ASK.
aische. † ASH.
aisel. † EISEL.
ai′sie. † EASY.
aisille. † EISEL.
ais′lar. † ASHLAR.
ais′lé′ (ā lā′), *a.* *Her.* Var. of AILE.
aisled (īld), *a.* Furnished with an aisle or aisles.
aisle′less, *a.* See -LESS.
aisliche. † EASILY.
aissh. † ASH, ASK.
aisshen. † ASHEN.
A′is-top′o-da (ā ĭs-tŏp′ō-dá), **A is-top′o-des** (-tŏp′ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἄιστος unseen + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Paleon.* A suborder of extinct Carboniferous and Permian stegocephalan amphibians having a snakelike body and no limbs.
aisur. † AZURE.
ait (āt), *n.*; *pl.* AITS (āts), AITIS. Oat. *Scot.*
aitch′piece (āch′pēs′), *n.* = H PIECE, under H.
aith, **aithe** (āth). Obs. or Scot. form of OATH.
ai′ther (ā′thẽr; ī′-). Obs. or dial. form of EITHER.
ai ti-ol′o-gy (ā tĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ; ī-). Var. of ÆTIOLOGY.
Ait′ken-ite (āt′kĕn-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent of Robert Aitken (1800–73), who desired to introduce into the Anglican Church certain Methodist practices and views, esp. as regards conversion.
ait′meal′ (āt′mēl′), *n.* Oatmeal. *Scot.*
aitt (āt), *n.*; *pl.* AITTS (āts), AITTIS. Oat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ai tu-ta′ki-ans (ī tōō-tä′kĭ-ánz), *n. pl.* Polynesians of Aitutaki, one of the Cook Islands.
aiuge. † ADJUDGE.
ai′ver (ā′vẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. form of AVER, horse.
ai′wain. Var. of AJOWAN.
ai-wan′ (ī-wän′), *n.* [Per. *aiwān* veranda, palace.] In Parthian or ancient Persian architecture, a throne room or hall of audience.
aiware. † AYWHERE.
aix. † AX.
ai′zle (ī′z'l; ā′z'l). Scot. var. of EASLE.
ai′zle, *n.* [ME. *isel*, AS. *ysel*, *ysle*.] A live ember. *Scot.*
aj. *Abbr.* Adjustment (bonds); — on the tape in stock tickers.
A′jah (ā′já). *Bib.*
a-ja′ja (ä-yä′yä), *n.* Also *aiaia*, *ajaia*, *ayaya*, etc. A native name of the roseate spoonbill. In form **A-ja′ia** it is the generic name of that bird.
Aj′a-lon (ăj′á-lŏn). *Bib.*
A-ja′nen fir (ä-yä′nĕn). [From *Ayan*, seaport of eastern Siberia.] A Siberian spruce or fir (*Picea ajanensis*).
a-jan′gle, *a. & adv.* Jangling.
aj′a-va (ăj′á-vá), *n.* = AJOWAN.
a-jax′, *n.* Jocular for JAKES, a privy. *Obs.*
a-jee′. Var. of AGEE.
‖ **a-jen′jo** (ä-hān′hō; 189), *n.* [Sp.] Absinth.
‖ **a-ji′** (ä-hē′; 189), *n.* [Sp.] A plant of the genus *Capsicum*. *Sp. Amer.*
A-ji′bik quartz′ite (á-jē′bĭk). [From the *Ajibik* Hills, Michigan.] *Geol.* A formation of the Proterozoic in the Lake Superior region.
a-jog′, *adv.* On the jog.
a-join′. † ADJOIN.
a-joint′, *adv. & a.* *Rare.* **1**. On a joint or pivot.
2. Jointed; supple.
‖ **a-jon jo-li′** (ä-hōn′hō-lē′; 189), *n.* [Sp.] Sesame.
‖ **à jour** (á zhōōr). [F.] Pierced; showing light through; — said of carving, metal work, embroidery, etc., where the background is pierced or removed, or where it is translucent.
ajourne. † ADJOURN.
ajudge. † ADJUDGE.
a-jut′ment, *n.* [Cf. JUT.] A jutting out: projection. *Rare.*
ak. † AC.
ak. Obs. or dial. form of OAK.
ak (ăk), *n.* [Hind. *āk*.] *Bot.* = MUDAR.
A′ka (ä′kä), *n.* One of an important hill tribe dwelling north of Assam. See INDO-CHINESE.
a-ka′la (ä-kä′lä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] *Bot.* A shrub (*Rubus macræi*) of the Hawaiian Islands, bearing a very large red or darkish edible berry.
akale. † ACALE.
A′kan (ā′kăn). *Bib.*
a-ka′sa (ä-kä′shá), *n.* [Skr. *ākāça*.] One of the five elements of the Sankhya philosophy, identified as space, ether, or sky. Devotees who gaze upward until stiffening muscles prevent change of facial position are termed **Akas-Mukhi** (ä′käs-mōōk′ĭ), or "sky-gazers."
akast. † ACAST.
akata-. See the forms beginning ACATA-.
akatown. † ACTON, HAQUETON.
a-kaz′ga (á-kăz′gá), *n.* [Native name.] An ordeal poison derived from a West African plant, probably a species of *Strychnos*; also, the plant itself.
a-kaz′gine (á-kăz′jĭn; -jēn; 184), *n.* Also **-gin**. *Chem.* An alkaloid found in akazga.
A. K. C. *Abbr.* Associate of King's College (London).
ake. Var. of ACHE.
ake. † AC.
ake. Obs. or dial. form of OAK.
‖ **a′ke** (ä′kā), *adv.* [Maori.] Onwards in time; forever. — **a′ke, a′ke, a′ke**, forever and ever; — used, among the English, esp. as a football cry, in allusion to the response of a Maori chief to the British summons to surrender: "We will fight on, forever and ever and ever" (E whawhai tonu, ake, ake, ake!). *Australasia.*
A-ke′bi-a (á-kē′bĭ-á), *n.* [NL., of Jap. origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of ornamental climbing lardizabalaceous shrubs, related to the barberries, natives of China and Japan. *A. quinata* is a handsome hardy vine bearing edible fruit. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
akecorne. † ACORN.
akehorne. † ACORN.

indaceous tree (*Blighia sapida*), bearing very fragrant flowers, and seeds embedded in a white spongy aril, which contains an edible substance resembling saponin. It has been naturalized in the West Indies and South America.

ak′er-ite (ăk′ẽr-īt), *n.* [From *Aker*, Norway.] *Petrog.* A rock of the syenite family consisting of much orthoclase with some plagioclase, pyroxene, biotite, and quartz.

a-kim′bo (*ȧ*-kĭm′bō), *a.* & *adv.* [ME. *in kenebowe*, perh. lit. in keen or sharp bow. Cf. KEEN, BOW for shooting, KIMBO.] With a crook or bend; with the hand on the hip and the elbow turned outward. "One arm *akimbo*." *Irving.*

a-kin′ (*ȧ*-kĭn′), *a.* [*a-* (for *of*) + *kin*.] **1.** Of the same kin; related by blood; consanguineous; — used of persons; as, the two families are near *akin*.
2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; of the same kind. "A joy *akin* to rapture." *Cowper.*
The literary character of the work is *akin* to its moral character. *Jeffrey.*
☞ This adjective is used only after the noun.

ak′i-ne′si-a (ăk′ĭ-nē′sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκινησία quiescence; ἀ- not + κίνησις motion.] *Med.* Paralysis of the motor nerves; loss of movement. — **ak′i-ne′sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

Ak′kad (ăk′ăd; äk′äd) | *a.* Of or pertaining to
Ak-ka′di-an (*ȧ*-kā′dĭ-ăn; *ȧ*-kä′-) | a supposed Turanian people who originated the civilization whence sprang the culture of Babylonia and Assyria. The hypothesis of a pre-Semitic civilization in the Euphrates valley is based upon inscriptions and archæological remains, but is not universally accepted by Semitic scholars. The name *Akkadian*, or *Accadian*, was given by Sir Henry Rawlinson; *Sumerian* was suggested by Jules Oppert. Many scholars have adopted the compound term *Sumero-Akkadian*, while some use *Akkadian* for the northern and *Sumerian* for the southern variety of the supposed speech of the originators of the Euphratean culture.

An Akkadian Type from a Restoration.

Ak′kad | *n.* One of the Akkadian people; also, their
Ak-ka′di-an | language.

a′kou-la′li-on (ä′kōō-lä′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀκούειν to hear + λαλιά talking, talk.] A microtelephonic instrument used as an aid to hearing, as in teaching the deaf.

al-. The Arabic definite article, *the*, occurring in various English words, as *Al*coran, *the* Koran; *al*chemy, *al*gebra.

al-. An assimilated form of AD-.

-al (-*ă*l). [L suffix *-alis*, forming adjectives from nouns: cf. F. *-al*.] **1.** An adjective suffix denoting *belonging to*, *of* or *pertaining to*, *having the character of*, *appropriate to*; as in autumn*al*, of or belonging to autumn; roy*al*, appropriate to a king; poetic*al*, mur*al*, norm*al*, reg*al*, etc.
2. a A suffix appearing in nouns which were originally adjectives used substantively, or which have been formed on the analogy of such nouns; as in riv*al*, anim*al*, ov*al*, sign*al*. **b** [OF. *-aille*, L. *-alia*, neut. pl. of *-alis*.] A suffix used to form nouns of action from verbs; as in arriv*al*, avow*al*, acquitt*al*, betroth*al*.
3. [From *al*dehyde.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating the *presence of the aldehyde group*; as in chlor*al*.

al (äl), *n.* Also *aal*, *awl*. [From native name.] The Indian mulberry (*Morinda citrifolia*); also, the dye morindin obtained from its roots.

a′la (ā′l*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* ALÆ (ā′lē). [L., a wing.] **1.** *Roman Arch.* A small room or recess in the side of a larger room, esp. one of two flanking the atrium next to the tablinum.
2. *Bot.* **a** An axil. *Obs.* **b** One of the two side petals, or wings, in a papilionaceous corolla. **c** The membranaceous expansion or wing found in some seeds, as those of certain Bignoniaceæ. **d** The basal lobes in the leaves of mosses.
3. *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* A wing, or winglike process or part; as, the *alæ* of the vomer, of the sacrum, etc.

‖ **à la** (à là), *fem.*, **à l′**, *masc.* & *fem.*, **au** (ō), *masc.*; *pl.* AUX (ō). [F.] After, or according to, the; in or after the fashion or style of; with; — used esp. in many French or pseudo French cookery terms to denote that a dish is cooked, made, or served in a specified style or with a specified substance as an ingredient, garnish, relish, or the like.
☞ Phrases beginning with *à la* are treated as single words in the vocabulary.

Al′a-ba′ma (ăl′*ȧ*-bä′m*ȧ*), *n.* **1.** One of the United States.
2. A celebrated privateer built in England during the American Civil War. Under the command of Capt. Raphael Semmes it inflicted much damage upon the commerce of the United States, until it was sunk by the Kearsarge, under Capt. Winslow, on June 19, 1864, off Cherbourg, France.
3. *Ethnol.* See CREEK.

Alabama claims, claims made upon Great Britain by the United States for damages to American shipping during the Civil War by Confederate privateers, esp. the Alabama, fitted out in British ports, and allowed to depart in violation of neutrality obligations. The claims were allowed, to the amount of $15,500,000, by a court of arbitration appointed under the treaty of Washington, which met at Geneva in 1871-72. The award (**Geneva award**) was paid in 1873.

Alabama shad. A small shad (*Alosa alabamæ*) found in certain rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

al′a-ban′dite (ăl′*ȧ*-băn′dīt), *n.* [From *Alabanda* in Asia Minor.] *Min.* Manganese sulphide, MnS, usually in iron-black massive form with cubic cleavage. Sp. gr., 3.95-4.04.

al′a-bas′ter (ăl′*ȧ*-bȧs′tẽr; 277), *n.* [L. *alabaster*, Gr. ἀλάβαστρος, ἀλάβαστος, said to be derived fr. *Alabastron*, a town in Egypt near which it was common: cf. OF. *alabastre*, F. *albâtre*. Cf. 2d ALLEY.] **1.** *Min.* **a** A compact variety of gypsum, of fine texture, and usually white and translucent, but sometimes yellow, red, or gray. It is carved into vases, mantel ornaments, etc. **b** A hard, compact variety of calcite (rarely, of aragonite), somewhat translucent, and sometimes beautifully banded. As regards origin it is in part stalagmite and in part travertine. The name is used in this sense by Pliny and other ancient writers. Called also *Oriental alabaster*, and, esp. when banded, *onyx marble*. It is used for ornamental purposes.
2. A flask or vase for oils, etc. = ALABASTRUM, 1.

al′a-bas′ter, *a.* Of or resembling alabaster; specif., having a mat white color.

al′a-bas′trine (-bȧs′trĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, alabaster; as, *alabastrine* limbs.

al′a-bas′trum (-trŭm), **al′a-bas′tron** (-trŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRA (-tr*ȧ*). [L. *alabastrum*, Gr. ἀλάβαστρον.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A small flask or vase for oils, ointments, or perfumes, having a flattened top or lip, with narrow orifice, and a body usually elongated, rounded at the bottom, and without handles. The "alabaster box" of the Gospels was doubtless an alabastrum.
2. (*alabastrum*.) [NL.] A flower bud. *Obs.*

Alabastrum.

‖ **à la carte′** (à là kȧrt′). [F.] According to the carte, or bill of fare, that is, specif., a bill of fare with prices given for each dish so that one pays only for what he orders; — often used adjectively; as, an *à-la-carte* dinner. Distinguished from *table d′hôte*.

a′la-cha′ (ä′lä-chä′), *n.* Also **a′la-chah′**. [Turki *alāchah*.] A kind of light striped Oriental fabric of silk or cotton. This name under different forms, as *alaja*, *alajah*, *alchah*, *allajar*, *alleja*, *elatcha*, etc., is given to different light Oriental cotton or silk fabrics.

‖ **a′la ci-ne′re-a** (ā′l*ȧ* sĭ-nē′rē-*ȧ*). [L., ash-colored wing.] *Anat.* A triangular area on each side of the back part of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, containing nuclei of the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves.

a-lack′ (*ȧ*-lăk′), *interj.* [Prob. from *ah! lack!* ME. *lak* loss, misfortune. See LACK.] An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret, or formerly reproach. *Archaic or Poetic.* *Shak.*

a-lack′a-day′ (-*ȧ*-dā′), *interj.* [For *alack the day*. Cf. LACKADAY.] An exclamation of sorrow or deprecation.
☞ Shakespeare has "*alack* the day" and "*alack* the heavy day." Compare "woe worth the day."

a-lac′ri-fy (*ȧ*-lăk′rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *alacer*, *alacris*, lively + *-fy*.] To rouse to action; to inspirit. *Rare.*

a-lac′ri-ous (-*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *alacer*, *alacris*.] Brisk; lively. *Obs.* or *R.* — **a-lac′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-lac′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*
'T were well if we were a little more *alacrious*. *Hammond.*

a-lac′ri-tous (*ȧ*-lăk′rĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by alacrity.
The *alacritous* mendacity born of sharp terror. *Alice M. Earle.*

a-lac′ri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *alacritas*, fr. *alacer* lively, eager, perh. akin to Gr. ἐλαύνειν to drive, Goth. *aljan* zeal.] A cheerful readiness, willingness, or promptitude; joyous activity; briskness; sprightliness; as, the soldiers advanced with *alacrity* to meet the enemy.
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind that I was wont to have. *Shak.*
Syn. — See EAGERNESS.

A-lad′din (*ȧ*-lăd′ĭn), *n.* A youth in the "Arabian Nights" who becomes possessed of a magic lamp and ring, on rubbing which two frightful genii appear, who are the slaves of the lamp and the ring respectively, and who execute the bidding of any one who may have these in his keeping.

A-lad′in-ist, *n.* [From *Aladin*, for Ala Eddin, i. e., height of religion, a learned divine under Mohammed II. and Bajazet II.] One of a sect of Mohammedan freethinkers.

a-la′li-a (*ȧ*-lā′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀ- not + λαλιά a talking; cf. ἄλαλος speechless.] *Med.* Aphasia due to loss of control of the muscles of articulation. — **a-la′lic** (-lĭk), *a.*

al′a-lite (ăl′*ȧ*-līt), *n.* [From *Ala*, Tirol. See -LITE.] *Min.* A light green variety of diopside from the Ala valley.

‖ **a′la lo′bu-li cen-tra′lis** (ā′l*ȧ* lŏb′ū-lī sĕn-trā′lĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A lateral projection on each side of the lobulus centralis of the cerebellum.

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a′ke-ki (ä′kū-kē), *n.* A large Japanese pinaceous tree (*Thujopsis dolabrata*).
A-kel′da-ma (*ȧ*-kĕl′d*ȧ*-m*ȧ*). Var. of ACELDAMA.
akele, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ācēlan*.] To cool. *Obs.*
a-kemboll. † AKIMBO.
aken. Obs. p. p. of ACHE.
a-kenbold. † AKIMBO.
a-kene′ (*ȧ*-kēn′), **a-ke′ni-um** (-kē′nĭ-*ŭ*m). Vars. of ACHENE, ACHENIUM.
a-ken′ne, *v. t.* [AS. *ācennan*.] To beget; bear. *Obs.*
a-ken′ne, *v. t.* [*a-* + *ken*.] To recognize. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To reconnoiter. *Obs.*
aker. † ACKER, ACRE.
akerman. See ACREMAN.
akern. † ACORN.
a′ker-spire. Obs. or dial. form of ACROSPIRE.
akest. Obs. p. p. of ACAST.
aketoun. † ACTON, HAQUETON.
A′kha. Var. of AKA.
Akh-mim′ic (äk-mēm′ĭk), *n.* See COPTIC.
a-khoond′, **a-khund′** (ä-kōōnd′), *n.* Also **a-khun′** (ä-kōōn′). [Hind. *ākhūn*, Per. *ākhūnd*.] In India, a religious teacher; a schoolmaster; — used specif. as the title of the high priest and king of the Swat.
a khund-za′da (ä kōōnd-zä′d*ȧ*), *n.* [Hind. *ākhūn* master, teacher, Per. *ākhūnd* (see AKHOOND) + Hind. & Per. *zādah* son.] A native title meaning son of a head officer. *India.*
akide. Obs. past of ACHE.
akin. † ACHE.
ak i-ne′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = AKINESIA.
ak′i-nete (ăk′ĭ-nēt), *n.* [Gr. ἀκίνητος not moving, idle.] *Bot.* In certain green algæ, a single cell whose walls become thickened, and which separates from the thallus for the purpose of propagation; a resting cell.
ak i-net′ic (ăk ĭ-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *kinetic*.] **1.** *Med.* Akinesic. **2.** *Biol.* Amitotic.
akir. † ACRE.
Ak-ka′dist (*ȧ*-kā′dĭst; *ȧ*-kä′-), *n.* A student of Akkadian, or a believer in the existence of an Akkadian civilization.
Ak′kas (ăk′*ȧ*z; äk′-), *n. pl.* African Pygmies of the Welle basin. "The *Akkas*, Wochua, and others of the Welle basin . . . were not only known by repute to Aristotle, Herodotus, and even the Homeric singers, but had already been introduced into Egypt during the First Empire." *A. H. Keane.*
Ak′kub (ăk′ŭb). *Bib.*
ak mu-dar′ (ăk mŭ-där′), **ak-mud-dar′**, *n.* [See AK, MUDAR.] *Bot.* = MUDAR.
a-knee′ (*ȧ*-nē′), *adv.* On the knee. *Rare.*
aknow. † ACKNOW.
A-ko′as (*ȧ*-kō′*ȧ*z). Var. of ACHUAS.
A-koi′me-toi (*ȧ*-koi′mē-toi). Var. of ACŒMETI.
akointe. † ACQUAINT.
akorn. † ACORN.
a-kos′mism. Var. of ACOSMISM.
a-kou′phone (*ȧ*-kōō′fōn), *n.* [Gr. ἀκούειν to hear + *-phone*.] A microtelephonic instrument to aid in hearing.
a-kous′ma-ta. Var. of ACOUSMATA.
a-kra′ (*ȧ*-krä′), *n.* [Hind. *akrā*.] The vetch. *India.*
Ak ra-bat-ti′ne (āk r*ȧ*-b*ȧ*-tī′nē). *Bib.*
Ak-rab′bim (ăk-răb′ĭm). *Bib.*
akre. † ACORN.
ak ro-meg′a-ly, **a-krop′o-lis**, etc. Vars. of ACROMEGALY, ACROPOLIS, etc.
ak ro-te′ri-on. Var. of ACROTERIUM.
aksis. † ACCESS.
aktone, **aktoun**. † ACTON.
a′ku-a (ä′kōō-ä). Hawaiian equiv. of ATUA.
A-ku′as (*ȧ*-kōō′*ȧ*z). Var. of ACHUAS.
‖ **a-ku′le** (ä-kōō′lā), *n.* [Native name.] The goggler. *Hawaii.*
a′kund (ä′kōōnd), *n.* [Bengalee & Skr.] = MUDAR.
akward, **-werd**, **-wert**. Dial. vars. of AWKWARD.
akyr. † ACRE, ACKER, EAGRE.
‖ **à l′**. See À LA.
al. † AWL.
al. Obs. form of ALL, retained only in compounds, as *al*ready, *al*mighty, *al*ways, etc.
Al. *Chem.* *Abbr.* [no period, *Al*] Aluminium.
A. L. *Abbr.* Annual lease. *Australia.* Anno Lucis (L., in the year of light), — add 4000 to Christian year. *Freemasonry.*
Ala. *Abbr.* Alabama.
A. L. A. *Abbr.* American Library Association.
al a-ban′dine (ăl *ȧ*-băn′dĭn), *n.* **1.** = ALMANDINE. *Obs.* **2.** = ALABANDITE.
‖ **à l′a ban don′** (à là bäN dôN′). [F.] With abandonment; without aid; in disorder.
al′a-barch (ăl′*ȧ*-bärk), *n.* [L. *alabarches*, *Arabarches*, fr. Gr. ἀλαβάρχης, Ἀραβάρχης.] The chief magistrate of the Jews at Alexandria under the Ptolemies and the Roman Empire.
alabaster. † ARBALESTER.
al a-bas′tos, *n.* = ALABASTRUM.
al a-bas′tra, *n.*, *pl.* of ALABASTRUM.
al a-bas′tri-an, *a.* Alabastrine.
al a-bas-tri′tes (ăl *ȧ*-bȧs-trī′tēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀλαβαστρίτης.] *Rom. Antiq.* = ALABASTER, 1 b.
al a-bas′tron, *n.* See ALABASTRUM.
‖ **à la bé ar naise′** (à là bā àr-nâz′). [F., in the fashion of Béarn.] *Cookery.* With a tarragon vinegar sauce which, after boiling down with shallots, is combined with egg yolks and butter, and seasoned with red pepper and lemon juice.
‖ **à la belle é toile′** (bĕl′-ā-twȧl′). [F.] Lit., with the beautiful star; in the open air at night.
‖ **à la bi ga rade′** (bē gȧ rȧd′). [F.] *Cookery.* Flavored with the sour orange juice or peel.
alablaster. † ALABASTER, ARBALESTER.
‖ **à la bonne a ven ture′** (à là bō-nȧ väN′tür′). [F.] Lit., at the good chance; haphazard.
‖ **à la bonne femme′** (bôn fȧm′). [F.] *Cookery.* Of, or in the style of, the housewife; — specif. of a maigre soup made with fish, bouillon, legumes, etc.
‖ **à la bonne heure′** (bō-nûr′). [F.] Lit., at good hour; very well; excellent.
‖ **à la bor de-laise′** (bôr′dē-lâz′). [F.] *Cookery.* With Bordeaux wine; — said of various preparations containing it, as a sauce of garlic, shallots, or onions, and chopped mushrooms.
‖ **à l′a bri′** (*ȧ* là brē′). [F.] In shelter; in safety; à couvert.
‖ **á la bur′la de-jad′ la cuan′do más a-gra′da** (ä lä bōōr′lä dā-häth′lä kwän′dō mäs ä-grä′thä; 146). [Sp.] In jesting, stop while it yet pleases.
‖ **a-lac′** (ä-läk′), *n.* [Tag.] Wine.
‖ **à la Ca me-ra′ni** (à là kä mā-rä′nē). *Cookery.* In the style of Camerani; — said of a kind of rich chicken-liver soup.
‖ **à la cam pagne′** (à là käN′-pȧn′y′). [F.] In or into the country.
alacche, *v. t.* [*a-* + *lacche*.] To catch. *Obs.*
alace. † ALAS.
‖ **à la Cha teau bri and′** (à là shȧ tō′brē äN′). [F.] *Cookery.* With maître d′hôtel butter.
‖ **à la che-vreu′il** (à là shē-vrû′-y′). [F.] *Cookery.* Served with a savory sauce, as fillets of beef.
‖ **à la chi noise′** (shē nwȧz′). [F.] *Cookery.* After the Chinese fashion or style.
‖ **à la chi po-la′ta** (à là shē pō-lä′tȧ). [F.] *Cookery.* Containing strongly flavored Italian sausages, or the forcemeat with which they are filled.
a-lack′, *adv.* [*a-* on + *lack*.] Lacking; wanting. *Obs.*
‖ **à la co cotte′** (à là kō kôt′). [F.] *Cookery.* Baked and served in the cocotte.
‖ **a la-crán′** (ä′lä-krän′), *n.* [Sp.] A scorpion. *Sp. Amer.*
‖ **à la cra pau dine′** (à là krȧ-pō dēn′). [F.] *Cookery.* Designating a chicken, pigeon, etc., when boned, stripped of legs and wings, and pressed flat.
al a-cre′a-tine (ăl *ȧ*-krē′*ȧ*-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin**. [*ala*nine + *creatine*.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline substance, $C_4H_9O_2N_3$, called also *guanidopropionic acid*. On heating it yields an anhydride called **al a-cre-at′i-nine** (-krē-ăt′ĭ-nĭn; -nēn), **-nin**.
‖ **à la Cré cy′** (à là krā sē′). [F.] *Cookery.* = À LA CROISSY.
‖ **à la cré ole′** (à là krā ōl′). [F.] *Cookery.* With tomatoes.
‖ **à la Crois sy′** (à là krwȧ′sē′). [F.] *Cookery.* Containing, or strongly flavored with, carrots or turnips.
A-lac′ta-ga (*ȧ*-lăk′t*ȧ*-g*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small Asiatic rodents of the jerboa family (Dipodidæ), having five toes on the hind feet. Its members are called *jumping rabbits*.
‖ **à la daube′** (à là dōb′). [F.] *Cookery.* Stewed in daube; — said specif. of certain braised dishes cooked with small square pieces of salt pork or bacon, round slices of carrots, onions, and turnips
‖ **à la Dau phi né′** (dō fē nā′). [F.] *Cookery.* Lit., after the fashion of Dauphiné; — said of a kind of soup made with various vegetables, spinach, lettuce, leek, onions, sorrel, beets, etc.
‖ **à la dau′phine′** (dō fēn′). [F.] *Cookery.* With atelets sauce.
‖ **à la dau phi noise′** (dō fē-nwȧz′). [F.] *Cookery.* Generally, covered with a thick sauce, or with egg yolk, breadcrumbed, and fried.
A-lad′din-ist. Var. of ALADINIST.
A-lad′din-ize, *v. t.* To change by magic.
‖ **à la dé ro bée′** (à là dā rō′-bā′). [F.] By stealth; privately.
Al ad-far′ (ăl ȧd-fär′), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *al ashfār* the edges; but cf. Ar. *al adhfār* the talons, whence the name *Aladfar* for η Lyræ.] See STAR.
‖ **à la dia′ble** (à là dyä′bl′). [F.] *Cookery.* Very highly seasoned; deviled.
al a-dja′ (ăl′*ȧ*-jä′). Var. of ALACHA.
a′læ (ā′lē), *n.*, *L. pl.* of ALA.
‖ **a′læ cor′dis**. [L., wings of the heart.] *Zoöl.* In insects, etc., the muscular membranes supporting the heart.
‖ **a′læ na′si** (nā′zī). [L., wings of the nose.] *Anat.* The lateral parts forming the outer boundaries of the nostrils.
‖ **à la fa veur′ de** (à là fȧ vûr′ dē). [F.] By the favor of; thanks to; by means of.
‖ **à la fin′** (făN′). [F.] At the end; at last.
‖ **à la fi nan cière′** (fē näN-syâr′). [F.] *Cookery.* Lit., after the style of a financier; — hence, said of a variety of espagnole sauce made with extract of truffles, and of dishes served with it.
‖ **à la fla mande′** (flȧ mäNd′). [F.] *Cookery.* Containing cabbage or Brussels sprouts, and, usually, turnips and carrots cut in big slices.
‖ **à la flo ren tine′** (flō räN-tēn′). [F.] *Cookery.* See À L′ITALIENNE, 2.
‖ **à la fran çaise′** (fräN′sâz′). [F.] After the French style; — in cookery applied to various preparations of which none are really typical, and some are merely fanciful dishes.
‖ **a la-ga′o** (ä lä-gä′ō), *n.* [Tag.] A verbenaceous timber tree (*Premna vestita*). *Phil. I.*
alagarto. † ALLIGATOR.
‖ **à la génevoise** (à là zhā n′-vwȧz′). [F.] Lit., in the Genevan fashion; — said of certain dishes, esp. of fish, cooked with champagne.
‖ **à la go di veau′** (à là gō′dē-vō′). [F.] *Cookery.* With balls of minced meat, usually veal.
‖ **à la grecque′** (grĕk′). [F.] After the Greek fashion or style; — applied: **a** To various dishes strongly flavored with garlic or onions, and often with olive oil. **b** *Arch.* Esp. to the fret or meander, the ivy-leaf pattern, or the so-called honeysuckle ornament. See ANTHEMION.
‖ **à la guerre′ comme à la guerre′** (à là gâr′ kō-mȧ là gâr′). [F.] In war as in war; that is, we must bear philosophically whatever fate sends us.
‖ **a-la′han** (ä-lä′hän), *n.* [Tag.] Any species of date plum (*Diospyros*) or its wood. *Phil. I.*
alai. † ALLOY.
‖ **a lai′** (ä lī′), *n.* [Turk.] A regiment in the Turkish army.
alaide. Obs. pret. of ALLAY.
alaik. Dial. form of ALACK.
‖ **a lai li′** (ä lī lē′), *n.* [Of Turk. origin.] *Mil.* An officer promoted from the ranks in the Turkish army.
a′la-ja′, **a la-jah′** (ä′lä-jä′). Vars. of ALACHA.
‖ **à la jar′di′niére′** (zhȧr′dē′-nyâr′). [F.] *Cookery.* Made with a collection of cooked vegetables. See JARDINIÈRE.
‖ **à la ju lienne′** (zhü lyĕn′). [F.] *Cookery.* With various vegetables sliced in strips; — said esp. of a kind of rich stock soup; also, of potatoes cut in very slender strips and fried crisp in deep fat.
A′la-ka-luf′ (ä l*ȧ*-k*ȧ*-lōōf′), *n.* An Indian of a Fuegian tribe now nearly extinct.
a la-la′ (ä′lä-lä′), *interj.* [Doric Gr. ἀλαλά.] A war cry of the ancient Greeks. *Rare.*
‖ **a la-lang′at** (ä lä-läng′ät), *n.* [Tag.] Red sandalwood (*Adenanthera pavonina*). *Phil. I.*
‖ **à la Lan gue-doc′** (à là läNg-dōk′). [F.] Lit., after the fashion of Languedoc; — hence, cooked or served with olive oil.
‖ **à la lan terne′** (läN′tĕrn′). [F.] To the lamp; — a cry used, in the French Revolution, by the mobs which frequently hanged people from the ropes or chains of the street lamps.
‖ **à l′al gé ri-enne′** (à lȧl zhā′-rē-ĕn′). [F.] *Cookery.* Cooked with slices of raw ham; — said of fowl
‖ **à l′al le-mande′** (à lȧl′-mäNd′). [F.] **1.** After the German fashion or style. **2.** *Cookery.* Having a German peculiarity of preparation, as a garnish of sauerkraut, prunes stewed in wine, quenelles of potatoes, etc.
A-lal′lu (ä-läl′lōō), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* A bird in the Gilgamesh Epic, victim of Ishtar's love and malice.
al a-lon′ga (ăl′*ȧ*-lŭŋ′g*ȧ*), or **al′-i-lon′ghi** (ăl ĭ-lŭŋ′gĭ), *n.* [Apparently fr. It. *ala* fin + *lunga*, fem. of *lungo* long.] The albacore *Germo alalunga*.
‖ **à l′al sa cienne′** (à lȧl sȧ′-syĕn′). [F.] Lit., in the Alsatian manner; hence, with pork and frankfurters; also, with onions and pork.
al′a-lus (ăl′*ȧ*-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī) or -LOI (-loi). [NL., coined by Haeckel, fr. Gr. ἄλαλος speechless.] *Anthropol.* A hypothetical lower order of man, lacking the faculty of speech, posited by Haeckel as *Homo primigenius alalus*.
‖ **à la ly on naise′** (à là lē ō-nâz′). [F.] *Cookery.* With flaked or sliced fried onions; as, potatoes *à la lyonnaise*.
‖ **à la ma cé doine′** (mȧ′sā′-dwȧn′). [F.] *Cookery.* Made with or of a typical collection of green vegetables.
‖ **à la Main′te-non′** (măN t′-nôN′). [F.] *Cookery.* Designating various modes of cooking mutton or lamb chops; — as: **a** Wrapped in caul. **b** Garnished with cocks' combs and truffles. **c** Served with a soubise. **d** Served with sauce à la financière. **e** Served with d′Uxelles sauce, etc.
‖ **à la maî′tre d′hô tel′** (mâ′tr′ dō tĕl′). [F.] *Cookery.* Lit., in the style of the master of the house; — said of dishes prepared in a plain, substantial manner, esp. those served with a sauce of butter, chopped parsley, and lemon juice.
Al a-man′ni-an (ăl *ȧ*-măn′ĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Alemannic.
Al a-man′nic. Var. of ALEMANNIC.
‖ **à la Ma ren go′** (à là mȧ räN-gō′). [F.] *Cookery.* With some garlic and oil.
‖ **à la Ma′ry-land** (mĕr′ĭ-l*ă*nd). [Quasi F.] *Cookery.* With a

B C D E F G H I J K L M

‖ **a′la-me′da** (ä′lä-mā′dä; 146), *n.* [Sp., fr. *álamo* poplar.] A public walk or promenade, esp. one with poplar or other trees on each side.

‖ **a′la-mi′re** (ä′lä-mē′rā), *n.*, *or* **a la mi re**. [Compounded of *a la mi re*, names of notes.] *Music.* The note an octave above *A re* in Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT.

a′la-mo (ä′lä-mō), *n.* [Sp. *álamo*.] The poplar; hence, in the southwestern United States and in Spanish America, any species of *Populus*.

the Alamo, a Franciscan mission built about 1722 at the present San Antonio, Texas, defended unsuccessfully as a fort by Texans and Americans against the Mexicans in 1836.

al′a-mode′ (ăl′ȧ-mōd′; ä′lȧ-mōd′), *adv. & a.*, *or* ‖ **à la mode′** (*F.* à là mōd′). [F. *à la mode* after the fashion.] **1.** According to the fashion or prevailing mode.
2. *Cookery.* Designating various preparations of beef, as where it is: **a** Cut into pieces of three or four ounces each, stewed, and the gravy thickened and flavored, as with bay leaves and allspice. **b** Larded with pork, roasted, and served with a rich sauce.

al′a-mode′, *n.* **1.** A fashion; a mood. *Obs.*
2. A thin, glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.; a mode.

al′a-mort′ (ăl′ȧ-môrt′), *a. & adv.*, *or* ‖ **à la mort′** (*F.* à là môr′). [F. *à la mort* to the death. Cf. AMORT.] To the death; mortally sick; cast down.

al′a-nine (ăl′ȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*aldehyde* + *-ine*. The *-an-* is an insertion.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $CH_3CH(NH_2)CO_2H$, formed as a cleavage product of proteids, and in other ways. It is an amino acid derived from propionic acid.

al′ant cam′phor (ăl′ănt). [G. *alant* elecampane.] *Chem.* A kind of camphor obtained from elecampane root. It resembles peppermint in taste and smell.

a-lan′tic (ȧ-lăn′tĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid whose anhydride is found in elecampane root.

a′lar (ā′lȧr), *a.* [L. *alaris*, fr. *ala* wing: cf. F. *alaire*.] **1.** Like or pertaining to, or having, wings or alæ.
2. *Bot.* Axillary; in the fork or axil.
alar cartilages, *Anat.*, the pair of lower lateral cartilages of the nose. — **a. ligaments.** *Anat.* **a** = CHECK LIGAMENTS. **b** Two fringelike folds of the synovial membrane of the knee.

Al A′raf (ăl ä′räf). [Ar. *al-a′rāf*.] **1.** The boundary or wall separating heaven and hell, described in the Koran, — interpreted by some as a kind of limbo.
2. *Sufism.* A state of mystic contemplation of the deity.

A-la′ri-a (ȧ-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ALARY.] *Bot.* A genus of olive-brown seaweeds of the family Laminariaceæ, found in the northern seas. *A. esculenta*, or badderlocks, and *A. dolichorachis* are edible.

a-larm′ (ȧ-lärm′), *n.* [F. *alarme*, orig. *à l'arme!* to the arm, weapon! i. e. to arms! fr. L. *arma*, pl., arms. See ARMS; cf. ALARUM.] **1.** A summons to arms, as on the approach of an enemy. "A night *alarm*." *Shak.*
2. Any sound or information for notifying of danger; a warning sound to arouse attention; a warning of danger.

Sound an *alarm* in my holy mountain. *Joel* ii. 1.

3. *Fencing.* = APPEL.
4. A mechanical contrivance for awaking persons from sleep, or rousing their attention; an alarum.
5. A sudden attack; disturbance; broil. *Rare.* "These home *alarms*." *Shak.*

Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms*. *Pope.*

6. Sudden surprise with fear or terror excited by apprehension of danger; in the military use, commonly, sudden apprehension of being attacked by surprise.

Alarm and resentment spread throughout the camp. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Fright, terror, trepidation, dismay. See FEAR.

a-larm′ (ȧ-lärm′), *v. t.*; A-LARMED′ (ȧ-lärmd′); A-LARM′ING. [See ALARM, *n.*: cf. F. *alarmer*.] **1.** To call to arms for defense; to give notice to (any one) of approaching danger; to rouse to vigilance and action; to put on the alert.
2. To keep in excitement; to disturb.
3. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to fill with anxiety as to threatening evil; to excite with sudden fear.

Alarmed by rumors of military preparation. *Macaulay.*

a-larm′, *v. i.* To sound an alarm or like an alarm.

alarm bird. *Zoöl.* **a** The wattled lapwing (*Lobivanellus lobatus*) of Australia; — so called from its habit of flying about and screaming at the approach of an intruder. **b** An African touracou (*Schizorhis concolor*).

alarm clock. alarm watch. A clock or watch which can be so set as to sound an alarm at a desired time.

a-larmed′ (ȧ-lärmd′), *p. a.* Aroused to vigilance; excited by fear of approaching danger; agitated; disturbed; as, an *alarmed* neighborhood. — **a-larm′ed-ly**, *adv.*

The white pavilions rose and fell
On the *alarmèd* air. *Longfellow.*

Though fatigued it is not weary, though pressed it is not forced, though *alarmed* it is not terrified. *Josiah Royce.*

alarm gauge. An attachment to a boiler for showing when the steam pressure is too high, or the water too low.

a-larm′ing, *p. a.* Exciting, or calculated to excite, alarm; as, an *alarming* crisis or report. — **a-larm′ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-larm′ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *alarmiste*.] One prone to sound or excite alarms, esp. needlessly. — **a-larm′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

a-lar′um (ȧ-lăr′ŭm; ȧ-lär′ŭm; 277), *n.* [ME. *alarom*, the same word as *alarm*, n.] Var. of ALARM; — now little used except in poetry or to denote an alarm signal or the mechanism to sound an alarm (as in an alarm clock).

a′la-ry (ā′lȧ-rĭ; ăl′ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *alarius*, fr. *ala* wing.] Of or pertaining to wings; also, wing-shaped.

The *alary* system of insects. *Wollaston.*

a-las′ (ȧ-lȧs′), *interj.* [ME. *alas*, *allas*, OF. *alas*, F. *hélas*; *a* interj. (L. *ah*) + *las* weary, wretched (that I am), L. *lassus* weary, akin to E. *late*. See LATE.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil; — in old writers, sometimes followed by *day* or *while*; *alas the day*, like *alack a day*, or *alas the while*.

A-las′ka (ȧ-lăs′kȧ), *n.* A part of North America.
Alaska cedar, the yellow cedar. — **A. codfish.** See 3d COD. — **A. cypress**, the yellow cypress. — **A. grayling.** See GRAYLING. — **A. greenfish.** See GREENFISH. — **A. pine**, a valuable timber hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) of northwestern North America.

A-las′kan (-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Alaska or its inhabitants; found in, or native of, Alaska. — *n.* A native of Alaska. The aborigines of Alaska belong to four stocks: the *Eskimauan*, inhabiting the northern and western coasts, the Aleutian Islands, and the southern coastal region as far east as 145° longitude; the *Koluschan*, occupying the remainder of the southern coast and the Alexander archipelago, with exception of a small territory at the southern extremity held by tribes of the *Skittagetan* stock; and the *Athapascan* family, of the interior.
Alaskan pollack *or* **pollock.** See POLLACK.

a-las′kite (ȧ-lăs′kīt), *n.* [From *Alaska*.] *Petrog.* A variety of granite, composed chiefly of quartz and feldspar.

‖ **a′la sphe′noi-da′lis** (ā′lȧ sfē′noi-dā′lĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A wing of the sphenoid bone, esp. one of the greater wings.

A-las′tor (ȧ-lăs′tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλάστωρ; ἀ- not + λαθέσθαι to forget.] A relentless avenging deity or spirit; — variously applied, as to Zeus and the Erinyes among the Greeks, and in the Middle Ages to Satan's demons.

a′late (ā′lāt) } *a.* [L. *alatus*, fr. *ala* wing.] Winged; having wings; specif., *Zoöl.*, having a broad expanded lip; — said of shells.
a′lat-ed (-ĕd) }

al′a-tern (ăl′ȧ-tûrn) } *n.* [L. *alaternus*.] An ornamental European evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*).
al′a-ter′nus (-tûr′nŭs) }

a-la′tion (ȧ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *alatus* winged: cf. F. *alation*.] State or mode of having wings, or alæ.

A-lau′da (ȧ-lô′dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *alauda* lark.] *Zoöl.* The genus of singing birds which includes the skylark. It is the type of a family, **A-lau′di-dæ** (-dĭ-dē), or true larks, distinguished by having the back of the tarsus rounded and scutellate. See SKYLARK. — **a-lau′dine** (-dīn; -dĭn), *a.*

‖ **a′la ve′sper-ti′li-o-na′lis** (ā′lȧ vĕs′pẽr-tĭl′ĭ-ō-nā′lĭs). [NL., lit., bat's wing.] *Anat.* The broad ligament of the uterus. See BROAD LIGAMENTS.

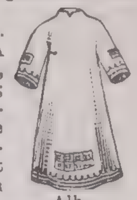
Alb.

alb (ălb), *n.* [ME. *albe*, LL. *alba*, fr. L. *albus* white. Cf. ALBUM, AUBE.] *Eccl.* A full-length vestment, usually of white linen, with close sleeves, and confined by a girdle; — orig., in the early church, a full and flowing vesture worn by the minor orders of the clergy and often by persons recently baptized; now, a more closely fitting garment worn in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches by the officiants at the Eucharist.

The constant evidence of contemporary pictures indicates that the alba [of the early church] was a long, full, and flowing vesture. In this respect it differed from the Mosaic tunic on the one hand, and the medieval *alb* on the other. *R. A. S. Macalister.*

al′ba-core (ăl′bȧ-kōr), *n.* [F. *albicore* (cf. Sp. *albacora*, Pg. *albacor*, *albacora*, *albecora*), fr. Ar. *bakr*, *bekr*, a young camel, young cow, heifer + the article *al*: cf. Pg. *bacoro* a little pig.] **a** A large pelagic fish (*Germo alalunga*) of the mackerel family, having long pectoral fins. **b** The tunny (also called *great albacore*). **c** Any of several related smaller fishes, as the bonitos, etc.

Al′ban, Saint (sānt ôl′băn; ăl′băn). The protomartyr of Britain, said to have been beheaded on or near the site of St. Albans during the persecution by Diocletian.

Al′ba-nen′ses (ăl′bȧ-nĕn′sēz), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Eccl. Hist.* A medieval Catharistic body, originating in Albania in the 8th century, which revived the doctrines of the Manichæans. See CATHARI. — **Al′ba-nen′si-an** (-sĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.*

Al-ba′ni-an (ăl-bā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Albania, in the Balkan Peninsula, or its inhabitants or their language.
the Albanian Alexander, Scanderbeg (1403–68). See *Biog. Dict.*

Al-ba′ni-an, *n.* **1.** One of a race dwelling chiefly in the western part of the Balkan Peninsula. They are usually considered to be descendants of the ancient Illyrians, mixed with Slav and Greek.
2. The Albanian language, supposed to be descended from the ancient Illyrian. In the north it uses the Roman alphabet; in the south, a modified form of Greek minuscule with several added Roman letters. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Al′ba-ny (ôl′bȧ-nĭ), *n.* **1.** Scotland. *Obs. or Poetic.*
2. See HERALD, *n.*, 2.
3. A city of the State of New York (see *Gaz.*). Hence:
Albany beechdrops. = PINEDROPS. — **A. beef**, sturgeon. — **A. hemp**, the wood nettle. — **A. lead.** *Whist*, an original lead of a strengthening card, to show four trumps. — **A. regency**, a junto of Democratic politicians meeting at Albany, New York, who (about 1820–50) controlled the nominating conventions and the patronage of their party in the State, and also had great influence in national politics. Martin Van Buren and W. L. Marcy were members.

al′bar-dine (ăl′bȧr-dīn; -dēn), *n.* [Ar. *al-bardī*, through Sp. (*albardin*) or F.] An Algerian grass (*Lygeum spartum*) used in paper manufacture.

al′ba-tross (ăl′bȧ-trŏs; 277), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Pg. *alcatraz* cormorant, albatross, or Sp. *alcatraz* a pelican: cf. Pg.

sauce of butter and cream, with or without wine. It is like à la Newburg, but less rich.

‖ **à la ma′te-lote′** (mȧt lŏt′). [F.] *Cookery.* See MATELOTE.

Al′a-math (ăl′ȧ-măth). *D. Bib.*

alambic. † ALEMBIC.

‖ **a′lam′bi′qué′** (ȧ′län′bē′kā′). [F.] Lit., distilled: oversubtile.

alambyk. † ALEMBIC.

‖ **à l'a′mé′ri′caine′** (à là′mā′-rē kân′). [F.] After the American fashion or style.

Al′a-meth (ăl′ȧ-mĕth; ȧ-lā′-mĕth). *Bib.*

‖ **à la Mey′er-beer′** (à là mī′-ẽr-bâr′). [F.] *Cookery.* Shirred and served with broiled kidney and truffle sauce; — said of eggs.

‖ **à la mi′la′naise′** (mē′là′nâz′). [F.] *Cookery.* See À L'ITALIENNE, 2.

‖ **à la mi′li′taire′** (mē lē târ′). [F.] In military style. [*Bib.*

A-lam′me-lech (ȧ-lăm′ĕ-lĕk).

al′a-mo-dal′i-ty (ăl′ȧ-mō-dăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A quality of being *à la mode*; fashionableness. *Rare.*

‖ **à la mode de Caen′** (à là mōd dē kän′). [F.] *Cookery.* Noting tripe prepared with vegetables, leeks, wine, cognac, etc.

Al′a-moth (ăl′ȧ-mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.* A term, of uncertain meaning, used in the title of Ps. xlvi., and in the R. V., and taken as being the name of the tune for it. "Most moderns derive [*Alamoth*] from 'almah,' 'damsel,' and render [it] 'with accompaniment of damsel voices' or 'in soprano.'"

Dict. of Bible (*Hastings*).

alan. † ALONE.

alan, *n.* Also **aland**, **alant**. [OF. *alan*, *alant*: cf. Sp. *alano*.] **1.** A large dog used for hunting wild animals, apparently of any of various breeds. *Obs.*
2. [in form *aland* or *alant*] *Her.* A kind of short-eared dog.

Al′an (ăl′ăn), *n.* [LL. *Alanus*, of uncertain origin; cf. L. *Alani* (see ALANI): cf. F. *Alain*.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Alanus* (ȧ-lā′nŭs); F. *Alain* (à′län′); It. & Sp. *Alano* (ä-lä′nō).

a-la′na, a-la′nah. Var. of ALANNAH. [A-DALE.

Al′an-a-Dale′. Var. of ALLAN-

‖ **à la na′po′li′taine′** (à là nà-pō′lē′tân′). [F.] *Cookery.* See À L'ITALIENNE, 2.

a-land′. Var. of ALAN, a dog. *Obs. exc. Her.*

a-land′, *adv.* [*a-* on + *land*.] **1.** In the land or country. *Obs.*
2. On land; to the land; ashore.

a-lan′dier (ȧ-lăn′dẽr), *n.* [F.] *Ceram.* A fireplace at the base of a kiln, fed from outside.

a-lane′. Scot. var. of ALONE.

‖ **à la neige′** (à là nâzh′). *Cookery.* Snowlike, as with white-of-egg froth, or in balls of rice.

alanerly. † ALLENARLY.

‖ **à la New′burg** (nū′bûrg). [Quasi F.] *Cookery.* With a sauce of cream, egg yolks, Madeira or sherry wine, and butter.

a-lang′ (ȧ-läng′). Scot. var. of ALONG.

alange, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ǣleng* lengthy, troublesome.] *Obs.* Tiresome; dreary; lonely; also, strange, foreign. — **alangely**, *adv.* — **alangeness**, *n.* [*Obs.*

a-lan′ge, *v. t.* To make dreary.

a′lang grass (ä′läng). An East Indian grass (*Imperata arundinacea*) of the Malayan archipelago, used for thatching roofs.

a′lang-i′lang (ä′läng-ē′läng). Var. of YLANG-YLANG.

a-lan′gine (ȧ-lăn′jĭn; -jēn), *n.* Also **-gin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid found in the bark of the cornaceous tree *Karangolam salviæfolium*. It has emetic properties.

‖ **à l'an′glaise′** (à län′glâz′). [F.] **1.** After the English fashion or style.
2. *Cookery.* Generally, roasted or boiled in the plainest manner, or prepared in a manner peculiar to the English without necessarily being plain; esp., served with beurre à l'anglaise.

A-la′ni (ȧ-lā′nī), *n. pl.* [L. *Alani*, Gr. Ἀλανοί.] A Tatar tribe or race, first encountered in the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea, who overran much of the Roman Empire. "The *Alani* . . . are said to have worshiped a naked sword, which they fixed for the occasion in the ground."

Dict. of Bible (*Hastings*).

a-lan′nah (ä-lä′nä), *n.* Also *alanna*, *alanah*, *alana*. [Irish.] My child; — a term of endearment. *Irish.*

‖ **à la nor′mande′** (à là nôr′-mänd′). [F.] *Cookery.* Usually, with apples.

a-lant′. Var. of ALAN, a dog. *Obs. exc. Her.*

a-lan′tin (ȧ-lăn′tĭn), *n.* [G. *alant* elecampane, the *Inula helenium* of Linnæus.] Inulin.

‖ **à l'an′tique′** (à län′tēk′). [F.] In the antique style.

al′ant-ol (ăl′ăn-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* Alant camphor.

‖ **à la pa′ri′si-enne′** (à là pà-rē zyĕn′). [F.] **1.** After the Parisian fashion or style.
2. *Cookery.* Usually, luxuriously prepared; with expensive garnishes; — applied to dishes, as: **a** Of fillets of beef garnished with green peas and crawfish tails. **b** Of potatoes cut into small balls, esp. when stewed in bouillon.

‖ **à la Pé′ri′gord′** (pā′rē gôr′). [F.] *Cookery.* Flavored with, or consisting of, truffles.

al′a-pine. † ALEPINE.

‖ **à la po′lo′naise′** (à là pō′lō-nâz′). [F.] *Cookery.* Having red beets or red cabbage, as Polish ragout, or borsch.

‖ **à la pou′lette′** (pōō′lĕt′). [F., lit., with the chicken.] *Cookery.* With white veloute sauce (which is especially adapted for use with poultry).

‖ **à la prin′ta′nière′** (prăn′tȧ-nyâr′). [F.] *Cookery.* Made with a collection of cooked early or spring vegetables.

‖ **à la pro′ven′çale′** (prô′vän′-sȧl′). [F.] *Cookery.* Usually, prepared with olive oil, and flavored with garlic, often with onions and tomatoes added.

‖ **à la ra′vi′gote′** (rȧ′vē gŏt′). [F.] *Cookery.* With herbs, tarragon vinegar, pepper, yolk of egg, and mustard; — applied to a white sauce.

‖ **à la ré′gence′** (rā′zhäns′). [F.] *Cookery.* With parsley, onions, mushrooms, and Madeira wine; — applied to a brown sauce.

‖ **à la reine′** (rân′). [F., after the style of the queen.] **1.** *Cookery.* Designating a soup containing white meat of chicken pounded and rubbed to a pulp.
2. *Furniture.* Designating a variety of later Louis Quinze, distinguished chiefly by restraint in ornamentation.

a-large′ (ȧ-lärj′), *v. t. & i.* To enlarge; to make large. *Obs.* — **a-larg′er**, *n.* *Obs.*

Al′a-ric (ăl′ȧ-rĭk), *n.* [L. *Alaricus*, fr. a Gothic (Visigothic) name: cf. F. *Alaric*.] Lit., all rich; — masc. prop. name. L. *Alaricus* (ăl′ȧ-rī′kŭs); F. *Alaric* (à′là′rēk′); It. & Sp. *Alarico* (ä′lä-rē′kō); G. *Alarich* (ä′lä-rĭk).

Alaric's Breviary. See BREVIARY.

A la′ric′ Co′tin′ (à′là′rēk′ kō′tăn′). Frederick the Great of Prussia (1712–86): — a sobriquet given by Voltaire, implying that Frederick was a great soldier (an Alaric), but a very poor poet, Cotin being a French poet satirized by Molière and Boileau.

a-larm′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

alarm bell. A bell that gives an alarm.

a-larmd′. Alarmed. *Ref. Sp.*

alarm post. A place to which troops are to repair on an alarm.

Al′a-ro′di-an (ăl′ȧ-rō′dĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Ἀλαρόδιοι the Alarodians.] Designating or pertaining to an Asiatic people mentioned by Herodotus, and presumed to be ancestors of the modern Kurds. — *n.* One of this people; also, their language.

a-la′rom. † ALARM.

‖ **à la ro′maine′** (à là rō′mĕn′). [F.] In Roman style.

‖ **à la russe′** (à là rüs′). [F.] In Russian style; — said specif. of a dinner or other meal, or a manner of serving a meal, in which the table is dressed with flowers and dessert and the courses are served from other tables or from another room.

Alas. *Abbr.* Alaska.

‖ **a-la′sas** (ä-lä′säs), *n.* [Tag.] The tree *Pandanus exaltatus*; also, any climbing shrub of the genus *Freycinetia*. *Phil. I.*

A-las′can (ȧ-lăs′kăn), *n.* A foreign Protestant in England during the reign of Edward VI.; — so called as being (actually or supposedly) a follower of John à Lasco, the Polish Zwinglian reformer, whom Edward VI. made superintendent of the congregation of foreign Protestants in London.

‖ **à la ser′vi-ette′** (à là sĕr′-vyĕt′). [F.] *Cookery.* Served in or on a napkin.

a-las′ka-ite (ȧ-lăs′kȧ-īt), *n.* [From the *Alaska* mine, Colorado.] *Min.* An argentiferous variety of galenobismutite.

a-las′kase (-kāz), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

A-las′nam (-năm), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," a prince who, having eight beautiful statues, searched for a ninth, more valuable still, which he found in the person of a lady, who became his wife.

‖ **à la Sou′bise′** (à là sōō bēz′). [F.] *Cookery.* Generally, with onions in quantity, or garnished and strongly flavored with onions; — used esp. with lamb or mutton.

‖ **a′la spu′ri-a** (ā′lȧ spū′rĭ-ȧ). [L., false wing.] *Zoöl.* In birds, the alula.

a-last′, *adv.* At last. *Obs.*

‖ **à la suisse′** (à là swēs′). [F.] *Cookery.* In Swiss style; — said of eggs baked with Gruyère cheese, cream, and seasoning.

‖ **a-lat′** (ä-lät′), *a.* [Tag.] Salted.

‖ **à la tar′tare′** (à là tȧr′tȧr′). [F.] *Cookery.* With tartare sauce, or a similar sauce.

‖ **à la Tar′tuffe′** (tȧr tüf′). [F.] In the style of or like Tartuffe; hypocritically.

a la-tcha′ (ä lä-chä′). Var. of ALACHA.

a-late′ (ȧ-lāt′), *adv.* [*a-* + *late*.] Lately; of late. *Archaic.*

‖ **a la′te-re** (ā lăt′ẽr-ē). [L.] Lit., from the side; — applied: **a** To the highest kind of papal legate. See LEGATE, 1. **b** *Law.* To collateral kindred.

alaunt. † ALAN, ALIEN.

‖ **à l'au′rore′** (à lō rōr′). [F. *aurore* dawn.] *Cookery.* With a pink sauce made by coloring velouté sauce with lobster coral or Armenian bole.

a la-ven′ture. Properly a F. phrase, *à l'aventure*, but used by Caxton for ADVENTURE, chance.

‖ **à la vert pré′** (à là vâr prā′). [F. *vert pré* green meadow.] In cookery, colored green with vegetables.

‖ **à la ville′roi′** (à là vēl′rwä′). [F.] *Cookery.* **a** With atelets sauce. **b** Of various dishes, — fried after being dipped in a thick white sauce, and covered with egg yolk and bread crumbs.

‖ **à la vi′nai′grette′** (vē nā-grĕt′). [F.] *Cookery.* With vinaigrette sauce.

‖ **à la vo′lée′** (vō′lā′). [F.] In flight; on the wing; in the air; hastily.

a-lawe. † ALOW.

alay. Var. of ALLEY, marble.

alay. † ALLAY.

a-lay′, *v. t.* To carve (a pheasant). *Obs.*

a-layd′. a-layed′, *p. a.* Set; laid, as with pearls.

a-lay′ne, *v. t.* [*a-* + ME. *lainen*, *leynen*, to conceal, Icel. *leyna*.] To hide. *Obs.*

‖ **a la-zor′** (ä lä-sōr′; 268), *n.* [Sp.] The safflower. *Phil. I.*

Alb. *Abbr.* Albanian; Albany; Albert.

al′ba (ăl′bȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *albus* white.] *Anat.* The white matter of the brain and spinal cord.

Alba. *Abbr.* Alberta.

‖ **al′ba**, *n.*; *pl.* ALBÆ (ăl′bē). [LL.] *Eccl.* The alb, esp. of the early church. See ALB. — **al′ba bul-la′ta** [LL.], an alb ornamented with rows of small gold plates arranged round the lower edge. — **al′ba si gil-la′ta** (sĭj ĭ-lā′tȧ) [LL.], an alb ornamented with round gold plates just above the lower hem, one on either side.

al′ba, *n.* [Pr., prop., dawn.] *Provençal Lit.* A very old type of verse, sometimes religious but usually describing the parting of lovers at dawn, having a refrain which properly ends with *alba*, dawn.

‖ **al ba-ce′a** (äl bä-thā′ä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* The person designated by a testator to fulfill and execute the directions of his will.

‖ **al′ba fir′ma.** [LL.] *O. Eng. Law.* Rent payable in white money, that is, silver.

Al′ba-inn, *n.* Scotland. *Obs. or Poetic.*

Alban. *Abbr.* Albanian.

al′ban (ăl′băn), *n.* [L. *albus* white.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{40}H_{64}O_3$, extracted from gutta-percha.

al′ba-nase (ôl′bȧ-nāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Al-ba′ni-a (ăl-bā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See ALBION.] A name of Scotland in old romances and histories.

Al′ba-ny for-ma′tion (ôl′bȧ-nĭ). [From *Albany*, village in Texas.] *Geol.* A limestone formation of the Pennsylvanian system in northern Texas.

al-ba′ri-um (ăl-bā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] A kind of thin stucco for whitening walls.

al-ba′ta (-tȧ), *n.* [L., lit., whitened.] A kind of German silver.

Al-ba′ti (-tī), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of *albatus* clothed in white.] *Ch. Hist.* An Italian white-robed order of religious ascetics suppressed by the Pope about 1400.

al-ba′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *albare* to make white]. *Obs.* **1.** Albification.
2. Removal of dust, as with a feather.

alcatruz, Sp. *arcaduz*, a bucket, fr. Ar. *al-qādūs* the bucket, fr. Gr. κάδος a water vessel. So an Arabic term for *pelican* is *water carrier*, as a bird carrying water in its pouch.] Any of several web-footed birds related to the petrels, of the genus *Diomedea* and allied genera. They are the largest of sea birds, capable of long-continued flight, and are often seen at great distances from land. Though most abundant in the Southern Hemisphere, the black-footed albatross (*D. nigripes*) and the short-tailed albatross (*D. albatrus*) are well-known species in the North Pacific Ocean.

Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*). ($\frac{1}{27}$)

albatross cloth. A fine, thin woolen fabric.

al-be'do (ăl-bē'dō), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.] **1.** Whiteness. **2.** *Astron.* The ratio which the light reflected from an unpolished surface bears to the total light falling upon it.

al'be'it (ôl'bē'ĭt), *conj.* [ME. *al be* although it be, where *al* is our *all*. Cf. ALTHOUGH.] Even though; although.
Albeit so masked, Madam, I love the truth. *Tennyson.*

Al'ber-ich (äl'bĕr-ĭk), *n.* [G.] In German legend, the all-powerful king of the dwarfs and chief of the Nibelungs. In the "Ring of the Nibelung," he pronounces a curse on the ring when it is taken from him. He corresponds to the Oberon of French and English folklore. Cf. ANDVARI.

Albert chain. A kind of watch chain with a swivel at each end, and usually having a fastening bar in the center, worn across from pocket to pocket; — named after *Albert*, Prince consort of Queen Victoria.

Al'bert-ine (ăl'bẽr-tēn; -tĭn), *n.* A variety of Albert ware with floral designs in high relief.

Al'bert-ine (ăl'bẽr-tĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the younger branch of the house of Frederick of Saxony, descended through his son Albert the Bold.
Albertine tracts, certain economic tracts published to support the views of the Albertine branch (see above) in opposition to a debasement of currency which was proposed by the elder, or Ernestine, branch.

Al'bert-ist, *n.* A follower of the Scholastic philosopher Albertus Magnus (1193–1280), who was the first Scholastic to effectually adapt Aristotle's philosophy to Christian theology. See SCHOLASTICISM.

al'bert-ite (ăl'bẽr-tīt), *n.* A bituminous mineral resembling asphaltum, found in the county of Albert, New Brunswick, and in other localities. H., 1–2. Sp. gr., 1.097.

Al'bert of Gei'er-stein', Count (gī'ẽr-stīn). In Scott's "Anne of Geierstein," the father of Anne and the head of the Vehmgericht. In one of his disguises he is known as the "Black Priest of St. Paul's." He kills Charles of Burgundy by order of the Vehmgericht.

Albert ware. A soft ornamental terra-cotta pottery, sold in the biscuit state for decorating.

al'ber-type (ăl'bẽr-tīp), **al'bert-type'** (ăl'bẽrt-), *n.* [After Joseph *Albert*, of Munich.] A kind of collotype.

al-bes'cent (ăl-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *albescens*, p. pr. of *albescere* to grow white, fr. *albus* white.] Becoming white or whitish; moderately white. — **al-bes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

Al'bi-an (ăl'bĭ-ăn), *a.* [Prob. named from the department of the *Aube*, France.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY.

al'bi-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *albicans*, p. pr. of *albicare* to be white.] Growing or becoming white.

al'bi-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* The process of becoming white, or developing white patches or streaks.

Al'bi-gen'ses (-jĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Catharistic sect of southern France. It arose in the beginning of the 11th century, and was exterminated in the 13th by the crusades and the Inquisition. They were distinct from the Waldenses. They received the name *Albigenses* at the end of the 12th century, from Albi, where they flourished. See CATHARI. — **Al'bi-gen'si-an** (-sĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.*

al'bi-nism (ăl'bĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being an albino; albinoism; leucopathy; specif., *Bot.*, whole or partial absence of pigmentation due to alteration or suppression of the sap color. In crossbreeding of both animals and plants albinism may be treated as a Mendelian character, commonly behaving as a recessive.
In the case of yellow and white variegation, the term *albinism* is sometimes used, especially when the plants are largely marked with white or yellow. *L. H. Bailey.*

al'bi-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Affected with albinism.

al-bi'no (ăl-bī'nō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp. or Pg. *albino*, orig. whitish, fr. *albo* white, L. *albus*. Cf. ALBUM. The term was originally applied by the Portuguese to negroes met with on the coast of Africa, who were mottled with white spots.] **1.** A person having a congenital deficiency of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes. Albinos occur among all races of men; in extreme cases they have skin of a milky color, very light hair, and eyes with a deep red pupil and pink or blue iris. The lack of dark pigment in the eye admits light in excessive amount, and through other parts besides the pupil, and their vision is consequently poor, especially in strong light.
2. An animal exhibiting a similar and abnormal deficiency of pigment on the whole or a part of the body. Domesticated animals are especially liable to albinism, and by selective breeding races of albinos, as the white mice, have been produced.
3. *Bot.* A plant in which the chromatophores remain colorless; — applied: **a** To those which are etiolated, i. e., in which the green color is lost through the absence of chloroplasts. **b** To those having white instead of colored flowers, due to the undeveloped chromoplasts.
4. *Philately.* A mere (uncolored) impression of the plate of a stamp upon paper.
5. In Mexico, an octoroon.

Al'bi-on (ăl'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L.; of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *alp* a height or hill, or L. *albus* white.] An ancient name of England, still retained in poetry.
In that nook-shotten isle of *Albion*. *Shak.*

Albion ware. *Pottery.* Ware decorated with colored slip; — so called because a revival or modification of the old English method of slip decoration.

al'bite (ăl'bīt), *n.* [L. *albus* white.] *Min.* A triclinic feldspar, usually white in color, occurring in crystals or massive, and forming a common constituent of granite and of various igneous rocks. It is a silicate of aluminium and sodium, $NaAlSi_3O_8$. See FELDSPAR. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 2.62–2.65. — **al-bit'ic** (ăl-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

al'bi-ti-za'tion (ăl'bĭ-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n. Petrog.* The production in a rock of albite as a secondary mineral.

Al-biz'zi-a (ăl-bĭz'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the *Albizzi*, an Italian family.] *Bot.* A large genus of mimosaceous trees, differing from *Acacia* by the united filaments and sessile ovary. They are natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. *A. julibrissin* is the silk tree; *A. anthelmintica* yields mesenna. Also [*l. c.*], any tree of this genus.

al'bo-lene (ăl'bō-lēn), *n. Pharm.* An oily petroleum product used as a base in the preparation of ointments and in liquid form as a spray in affections of the nose and throat.

al'bo-lite (ăl'bō-līt) } **al'bo-lith** (ăl'bō-lĭth) } *n.* [L. *albus* white + *-lite*, *-lith*.] A kind of plastic cement, or artificial stone, consisting chiefly of magnesia and silica.

Al'bo-rak' (ăl'bō-răk'; 277), *n.* [Ar. *al-burāq*, fr. *baraqa* to flash, shine.] **1.** The imaginary winged, milk-white animal, about the size of an ass, on which Mohammed was said to have made his midnight journey to the seventh heaven. **2.** Some kind of a white asslike animal of Turkey. *Obs.*

Al-bu'ca (ăl-bū'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *albucus* the asphodel.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants, natives of South Africa, closely allied to *Ornithogalum*, often cultivated for their pale yellow flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

al'bu-gin'e-ous (ăl'bū-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [See ALBUGO.] Of or like the white of the eye, or of an egg; albuminous; — applied to textures, humors, etc., which are perfectly white.

al-bu'go (ăl-bū'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GINES (-jĭ-nēz). [L., whiteness, fr. *albus* white.] **1.** *Med.* = LEUCOMA.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of parasitic phycomycetous fungi, each species of which is attached to a distinct host. *A. candida*, growing on the shepherd's-purse and other crucifers, is the most common.

al'bum (ăl'bŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *albus* white. Cf. ALB.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A tablet on which the prætors' edicts, lists of judges, etc., were posted; hence, any of various lists.
2. A register for visitors' names; a visitors' book.
3. A blank book in which to insert autographs, sketches, memorial writing of friends, photographs, etc.
4. A printed book of selections.

al-bu'men (ăl-bū'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.] **1.** The white of an egg.
2. Hence: **a** *Bot.* Nutritive parenchymatous tissue. See ENDOSPERM, PERISPERM. **b** Albumin. See ALBUMIN, *Note.*

al-bu'men-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To cover or saturate with albumen; to coat or treat with an albuminous solution. — **al-bu'men-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

albumen process. *Photog.* A process in which albumen is used as a vehicle for the sensitive salts.

al-bu'min (-mĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of proteids, forming the most important constituent of the serum of the blood, and found also in milk, muscle, and other animal substances, and in many vegetable tissues and fluids. They are rich in sulphur (of which they contain on the average nearly two per cent) and, like all the proteids, are exceedingly complex in structure. The albumins are soluble in water, but are precipitated by excess of mineral acids and salts. Owing to their property of coagulating on heating and carrying down with them coloring matters and impurities, the albumins (including the so-called egg albumin) are used extensively for clarifying liquids, as in cookery, sugar refining, and wine making. They are also used in photography, calico printing, etc. See also ALBUMINATE.
☞ The *albumins* were formerly regarded as different occurrences of a single substance, called at first *albumen* because supposed to exist nearly pure in white of egg. The so-called *egg albumin*, which until recently has been regarded as a typical albumin, is now recognized to be a mixture of glucoproteids. See OVALBUMIN.

albumin-, **albumini-**. Combining forms for *albumen*, *albumin*. See ALBUMINO-.

al-bu'mi-nate (ăl-bū'mĭ-nāt), *n.* **a** A member of either of two classes of nearly insoluble proteids obtained by the action of acids and alkalies on the albumins, and called respectively acid albuminates (or *acid albumins*) and alkali albuminates (or *alkali albumins*). Specif., an alkali albuminate. **b** A compound formed by the union of an albumin with another substance.

al-bu'mi-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*albumini-* + *-ferous.*] Producing albumin.

al-bu'mi-nim'e-ter (-nĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*albumini-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of albumin in a liquid. — **al-bu'mi-nim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

al-bu'mi-no- (ăl-bū'mĭ-nō-), **al-bu'mi-ni-** (-nĭ-). Combining forms for *albumen* or *albumin*.

al-bu'mi-noid (-noid), *a.* [*albumin-* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Resembling albumin. — *n. Physiol. Chem.* **a** = PROTEID (in its broad sense). **b** Any of a number of substances resembling the true proteids in many respects, and including collagen, keratin, elastin, etc. They are, as a rule, insoluble and resistant to chemical reagents. See PROTEID. — **al-bu'mi-noi'dal** (-noi'dăl), *a.*

al-bu'mi-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *albumin-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A morbid condition due to excessive increase of albuminous elements in the blood.

al-bu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *albumineux.*] Pertaining to, or containing, albumen; having the properties of, or like, albumen or albumin. — **al-bu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

al-bu'mi-nu'ri-a (-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *albumin-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Presence of albumin in the urine, — generally a symptom of disease of the kidneys. — **al-bu'mi-nu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

al'bu-moid (ăl'bū-moid), *n.* [*albumin-* + *-oid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** = ALBUMINOID **b**. **b** Specif., an albuminoid present in the cartilage of adult animals.

al'bu-mose (-mōs), *n.* [From ALBUMIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of proteoses formed from the albumins and from fibrin; also, by extension, any proteose. The albumoses are sometimes classed as *antialbumoses* and *hemialbumoses*, the former being the more resistant to the action of acids and enzymes. See also PROTEOSE.

al'bu-mo-su'ri-a (-mō-sū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *albumose* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Presence of albumoses in the urine.

al-bur'num (ăl-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.] *Bot.* The young, soft wood of a dicotyledonous tree, consisting of living tissues near the cambium layer and outside of the heartwood, or duramen; — called also *sapwood* or *splintwood*. See DURAMEN. — **al-bur'nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

Al-ca'ic (ăl-kā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Alcaïcus*, Gr. Ἀλκαϊκός.] Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mitylene, about 600 B. C., or to the meter which he invented. — *n.* An Alcaic verse, either: the *greater Alcaic*, ⏑ : – ⏑ | – ⏑ | ⁀ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑; the *lesser Alcaic*, – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑; or the *nine-syllabled Alcaic*, ⏑ : – ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑. See PROSODY. The *Alcaic strophe* consists of two lines of the greater Alcaic, one of the nine-syllabled, and one of the lesser. Thus:

Vi|des ut | alta | stet nive | candi dum
So|racte, | nec jam | sustine|ant o|nus
Sil|væ la|boran|tes, ge|luque
Flumina | constite|rint a|cuto.

The older prosody scanned the Alcaics of Horace as containing two greater Alcaics, each of which had two iambic feet with an additional long syllable followed by two dactyls. The third line was scanned as four iambic feet with an additional short syllable, and the fourth line of the strophe contained two dactyls followed by two trochees, the same forming a logaœdic verse.

al-cal'de (äl-käl'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-qādī* judge, fr. *qada* to decide, judge. Hence, the *cadi* of the Turks. Cf. CADI.] An administrative official (usually mayor) or judge, in Spain and Spanish colonies; hence, in New Mexico, a justice of the peace. — **al-cal'de-ship'**, *n.*

al'cal-dí'a (äl'käl-dē'ä), *n.* [Sp.] The jurisdiction or office of an alcalde; also, the building or chamber in which he conducts the business of his office.

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albe. Var. of ALB.

al be', al bee' (ôl bē'), *conj.* [See ALBEIT.] Although; albeit. *Obs.*

al'be, *n. Rom. Antiq.* An album.

al'be-core. † ALBACORE.

al be-dene', *adv.* [*all* + *bedene.*] Immediately. *Obs.*

al be-di-ne'i-ty (ăl bē-dĭ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *albedo*, *-dinis*, whiteness.] Whiteness. *Obs.*

albee. Var. of ALBE.

‖ **al-ber'ca** (äl-bĕr'kä), *n.* [Sp., sink, pool.] A hollow place containing water; water pocket.

alberge. † AUBERGE.

‖ **al-ber'go** (äl-bâr'gō), *n.* [It.] An auberge.

Al'bert (ăl'bẽrt), *n.* [L. *Albertus* or F. *Albert*, fr. the OHG. form of G. *Albrecht*; cf. also G. *Adelbert.*] **1.** Lit., nobly bright; illustrious; — masc. prop. name. L. *Albertus* (ăl-bûr'tŭs); F. *Albert* (ȧl bâr'); It. & Sp. *Alberto* (äl-bĕr'tō); G. *Adalbert* (ä'däl-bĕrt), *Albert* (äl'bĕrt), *Albrecht* (äl'brĕkt).
2. In Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," a young farmer, the husband of Lotte, or Charlotte, with whom Werther is in love. Albert represents Goethe's friend Kestner.
3. Short for ALBERT CHAIN.

Al-ber'ta (ăl-bûr'tȧ), *n.* Fem. prop. name. See ALBERT.

Al-ber'tan (-tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the province of Alberta, Canada; as, *Albertan drift*, a formation of gravel, etc., probably of preglacial origin.

Albert biscuit. A kind of dariole.

Albert crape. A kind of crape composed of silk and cotton.

Al-ber'ti bass (äl-bâr'tē bās). *Music.* A bass consisting of simple broken chords; — from its supposed inventor, Domenico Alberti (d. 1739). — **Al'ber-tin'i-an** (ăl'bẽr-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

Albert Order. See ORDER.

al'be-spine (ăl'bē-spīn), *n.* [ME. *albespyne*, fr. OF. *albespine*, *aubespine*, F. *aubépine*, fr. L. *alba spina* white thorn.] European hawthorn. *Archaic.*

albespyne. † ALBESPINE.

al-bes'ton. † ASBESTOS.

al'be-tad (ăl'bē-tăd), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *albirzad.*] Galbanum.

Al'bi (ăl'bī), *n. pl.* [L. *albus*, pl. *albi*, white.] Certain European religious flagellants of the 14th century. They wore long white garments and veils.

al'bi-cans (ăl'bĭ-kănz), *n.* *Anat.* = *corpus albicans*, sing. of CORPORA ALBICANTIA.

al'bi-can'ti-a (-kăn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* *Anat.* = CORPORA ALBICANTIA.

al'bi-core. Var. of ALBACORE.

al-bic'u-li (ăl-bĭk'ū-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of L. *albus* white.] White people; — derogatorily.

al'bi-flo'rous, *a.* [L. *albus* + *-florous.*] White-flowered.

al'bi-fy (ăl'bĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *albus* white + *-fy.*] To make white. *Obs. or R.* — **al'bi-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **al'bi-fi-ca'tive**, *a.*

‖ **Al'bi'geois'** (ȧl'bē'zhwȧ'), *n. pl.* [F.] = ALBIGENSES.

al'bi-nal (ăl'bĭ-năl; ăl-bī'năl), *a.* Characterized by albinism.

al-bi'ness (ăl-bī'nĕs), *n.* A female albino. *Holmes.*

al-bi'no-ism (-nō-ĭz'm), *n.* Albinism.

al'bi-not'ic (ăl'bĭ-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, albinism.

al'bi-nu'ri-a (-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ALBINO; -URIA.] *Med.* Chyluria.

Al'bi-on (ăl'bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλβίων.] *Class Myth.* A giant, the son of Neptune, slain by Hercules.

Al-bi're-o (ăl-bĭ'rē-ō), *n.* [Supposed to be due to a misunderstanding of the words *ab ireo* occurring in a description of the constellation *Cygnus* in the Almagest (1515).] See STAR.

albite law. *Cryst.* A mode of twinning in which the twinning plane is the brachypinacoid. It is common with the mineral albite, and gives rise to the fine striations on its cleavage surface.

alblast. † ARBALEST.

alblastrer. † ARBALESTER.

al'bo-car'bon, *n.* [L. *albus* white + *carbon.*] Naphthalene.

albocarbon burner. A gas burner in which the gas is carbureted by passing through heated naphthalene.

al'bo-core. † ALBACORE.

al-boc'ra-cy (ăl-bŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *albus* white + *-cracy.*] Government by "white" men, or Caucasians. *Rare.*

Al'boin (ăl'boin), *n.* In Giovanni Rucellai's tragedy "Rosmunda," the historic Lombard king who pledged his adulterous queen, Rosmunda, in a cup made of her father's skull.

al'bo-pan'nin, *n.* [L. *albus* white + *pannum* + *in.*] A silky-white substance found in pannum, said to be a powerful muscle poison.

alborne. † AUBURN.

‖ **al'bor-noz'** (äl'bôr-nōth'), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of Moorish cloak.

Albr. *Abbr.* Albrecht.

Al-brac'ca (äl-bräk'kä), *n.* [It.] A castle of Cathay to which Angelica, in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," retires in grief at being scorned by Rinaldo.

‖ **al-bri'ci-as** (äl-brē'thē-äs; 138), *n. pl.* [Sp.] A gift or reward to the bringer of good news.

Al'bright (ôl'brīt), *n. Eccl.* A member of the Evangelical Association, founded by Jacob Albright.

al'bronze (ăl'brŏnz), *n.* Aluminium bronze.

Alb Sunday. *Eccl.* The first Sunday after Easter Sunday, properly *Albless Sunday*, because in the early church those who had been baptized on Easter eve laid aside on the following Saturday the white albs put on after baptism.

al'bu-gin'e-a (ăl'bū-jĭn'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ALBUGO.] = TUNICA ALBUGINEA.

al'bu-gi-ni'tis (ăl'bū-jĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *albuginea* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of albugineous tissues.

al-bu'gi-nous (ăl-bū'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* Albuminous. *Obs.* — **al-bu'gi-nous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

al'bum-e'an (ăl'bŭm-ē'ăn), *a.* Of or relating to an album or albums. *Nonce word.* *Lamb.*

al-bu'men-oid. Var. of ALBUMINOID.

al-bu'men-om'e-ter. Var. of ALBUMINIMETER.

al'bum Græ'cum (ăl'bŭm grē'kŭm). [L., Greek white.] Dung of dogs or hyenas, which becomes white by exposure to air. It is used in dressing leather.

al'bu-mim'e-ter (ăl'bū-mĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An albuminimeter.

al-bu'mi-na-tu'ri-a (ăl-bū'mĭ-nā-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ALBUMIN; -URIA.] *Med.* The abnormal presence of albuminates in the urine.

al-bu'min-i-form, *a.* [*albumini-* + *-form.*] Resembling albumin.

al-bu'mi-nip'a-rous (-nĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*albumini-* + *-parous.*] Albuminiferous.

al-bu'min-ize, *v. t.* = ALBUMENIZE. — **al-bu'min-i-za'tion**, *n.*

al-bu'mi-nog'e-nous (ăl-bū'mĭ-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*albumino-* + *-genous.*] = ALBUMINIFEROUS.

al-bu'mi-nom'e-ter, *n.* = ALBUMINIMETER.

al-bu'mi-none (ăl-bū'mĭ-nōn), *n.* [*albumin-* + *-one.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Peptone.

al-bu'mi-nose (-nōs), *a.* = ALBUMINOUS.

al-bu'mi-nose, *n.* = ALBUMOSE.

al-bu'mo-scope, *n.* [*albumin-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for ascertaining the presence and quantity of albumin in urine.

alburn. † AUBURN.

al'burn (ăl'bûrn), *n.* = ALBURNUM.

al'burn, *n.* [L. *alburnus*, fr. *albus* white.] The bleak.

Al'byn (ăl'bĭn), *n.* [See ALBION.] Scotland. *Obs. or Poetic.*

al-by'si, *adv.* [Prop., *all busy*, though busy, though with difficulty. *Oxf. E. D.*] Hardly. *Obs.*

Al'ca (ăl'kȧ), *n.* [NL. See AUK.] A genus of birds of the auk family; — as commonly used including only the razor-billed auk.

Al-ca'a-ba (ăl-kä'ȧ-bȧ; -kä'-bȧ), *n.* = CAABA.

‖ **al'ca-ba'la** (äl'kä-vä'lä; 133). Var. of ALCAVALA.

al-cade' (ăl-kād'). Var. of ALCALDE; also, error for ALCAYDE.

al'ca-hest (ăl'kȧ-hĕst). Var. of ALKAHEST.

al-caid', al-caide'. Vars. of ALCAYDE.

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al′ca-mine (ăl′kȧ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* [*alc*ohol + *amine.*] *Chem.* A compound that is both an alcohol and an amine; an amine containing hydroxyl.

‖ **al′ca-va′la** (äl′kä-vä′lä), *n.* [Sp. *alcabala.*] A tax on sales formerly levied in Spain and her colonies.

al-cayde′ (ăl-kād′; *Sp.* äl-kī′thā), *n.* [Sp. *alcaide*, fr. Ar. *alqāīd* governor, fr. *qāda* to lead.] **1.** A commander of a castle or fortress among Spaniards, Portuguese, or Moors. **2.** The warden, or keeper, of a jail.

al-cá′zar (ăl-kä′zär; *Sp.* äl-kä′thär; 268), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al* the + *qaçr* (in pl.) a castle.] A fortress; also, a palace, usually a royal one.

Al′ce-din′i-dæ (ăl′sē-dĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *alcedo* kingfisher.] *Zoöl.* A large family of nonpasserine birds consisting of the kingfishers (see KINGFISHER). **Al-ce′do** (ăl-sē′dō), including the small, brightly colored European kingfisher, is the typical genus.

Al-ces′tis (ăl-sĕs′tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄλκηστις.] The heroine of Euripides's tragedy of the same name. Her husband, Admetus, King of Thessaly, was mortally sick, but his life was spared by the Fates on condition that some one should die in his stead. Alcestis offered herself as the substitute, but was rescued from death by Hercules.

al-chem′ic (ăl-kĕm′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *alchimique.*] Pert. to al-
al-chem′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } chemy. — **al-chem′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Al′che-mil′la (ăl′kē-mĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. (from its fancied value in alchemy. *Britton & Brown*).] *Bot.* A genus of annual rosaceous herbs of Europe, North America, and tropical Africa. They have compound serrate leaves and inconspicuous flowers. *A. arvensis* is the parsley piert; *A. vulgaris* is the common lady's-mantle. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

al′che-mist (ăl′kē-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. OF. *alquemiste*, F. *alchimiste.*] One given to the study or practice of alchemy.

al′che-mis′tic (-mĭs′tĭk) } *a.* Relating to or prac-
al′che-mis′ti-cal (-mĭs′tĭ-kăl) } ticing alchemy.

Metaphysical and *alchemistical* legislators. *Burke.*

al′che-mize (ăl′kē-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). To change by alchemy; to transmute. *Lovelace.*

al′che-my (ăl′kē-mĭ), *n.* [OF. *alkemie*, *arquemie*, F. *alchimie*, Ar. *al-kīmīā*, fr. late Gr. χημεία, prob. for χυμεία a mingling, infusion, χυμός juice, liquid, especially as extracted from plants, fr. χέειν to pour; for chemistry was originally the art of extracting the juices from plants for medicinal purposes. Cf. Sp. *alquimia*, It. *alchimia*. Gr. χέειν is prob. akin to L. *fundere* to pour, Goth. *giutan*, AS. *géotan*, and so to E. *fuse*. See FUSE; cf. CHEMISTRY.] **1.** The medieval chemical science, whose great objects were the transmutation of the baser metals into gold and the discovery of the universal cure for diseases and means of indefinitely prolonging life; also, the pseudo art practiced by those who professed to have accomplished one of these objects, or a modern pseudo science professing similar aims. The progress of alchemy as a science was impeded by the nature of its aims and by much mystification, but important discoveries were made incidentally, which led the way to modern chemistry.

Gilding pale streams with heavenly *alchemy*. *Shak.*

2. An alloy of golden color, a variety of brass; hence, a trumpet. *Obs.*

Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*. *Milton.*

Al-chor′ne-a (ăl-kôr′nē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin; but cf. ALCORNOQUE.] *Bot.* A genus of diœcious euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs, found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. They are remarkable for their parthenogenetic reproduction by the development of adventitious embryos from the tissue of the nucellus. *A. latifolia*, of the West Indies and Mexico, yields alcornoque. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Al′ci-dæ (ăl′sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See AUK.] *Zoöl.* A family of diving birds having short wings and tail, webbed feet, a large head and heavy body, and thick, compact plumage. It is confined to the northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere. It includes the auks, puffins, guillemots, etc. — **al′ci-dine** (-dīn; -dĭn), *a.*

Al-ci′des (ăl-sī′dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλκείδης.] Hercules; — a patronymic given to him from Alcæus, the father of his mother's husband.

Al-ci′na (äl-chē′nä), *n.* [It.] A fairy in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." In the latter, like Circe, she metamorphoses her lovers. She keeps Ruggiero from Bradamante.

Al-cin′o-üs (ăl-sĭn′ō-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλκίνοος.] In the Odyssey, the king of the Phæacians and father of Nausicaä. He is celebrated for his beautiful gardens in Scheria.

Al′ci-phron (ăl′sĭ-frŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἀλκίφρων Alciphron, a Greek epistolographer; ἀλκή strength + φρήν heart, mind.] **1.** A freethinking interlocutor in Bishop Berkeley's work of the same name, — otherwise called the "Minute Philosopher."

2. The hero of Thomas Moore's romance "The Epicurean."

Alc-mæ′on (ălk-mē′ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλκμαίων.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Amphiaraüs and leader of the Epigoni against Thebes. He was driven mad by the Erinyes for killing his mother, Eriphyle (which see), and was cured only by settling in an island which came into existence after his mother's death. He was slain by a son of Phegeus whom he had deceived for the sake of procuring the jewels of Harmonia for his wife, Callirrhoë.

Alc-mæ′o-nid (-ō-nĭd), *n.* One of the Alcmæonidæ.

Alc′mæ-on′i-dæ (ălk′mē-ŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἀλκμαιωνίδαι.] A powerful Athenian clan, opponents of the Pisistratidæ. While in exile from Athens, they gained popular favor by rebuilding the temple of Delphi with great magnificence, and were restored to power 510 B.C. Clisthenes of this clan completed the reforms begun by Solon.

Alc-ma′ni-an (ălk-mā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Alcmanius.*] Of or pertaining to Alcman, a celebrated Dorian lyric poet, who flourished at Sparta in the first half of the 7th century B. C., or to the verse called after him. — *n.* An Alcmanian verse, consisting of four dactyls (– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑), chiefly used in combination. An **Alcmanian distich** is composed of a dactylic hexameter followed by an Alcmanian, and two such distichs form an **Alcmanian strophe.**

al′co-hol (ăl′kō-hŏl), *n.* [Cf. F. *alcool*, formerly written *alcohol*, Sp. *alcohol* alcohol, antimony, galena, OSp. *alcofol*; all fr. Ar. *al-kohl* a powder of antimony or galena, to paint the eyebrows with. The name was afterwards applied, on account of the fineness of this powder, to highly rectified spirits, a signification unknown in Arabia. The Sp. word has both meanings. Cf. ALQUIFOU.] **1.** An impalpable powder; kohl. *Obs.*

2. The essence or pure spirit obtained by distillation. *Obs.*

3. A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, C_2H_5OH, one of the products of vinous fermentation and contained in wine (hence called *spirit of wine*), beer, whisky, and the other fermented and distilled liquors, of which it is the intoxicating principle; also, loosely, any liquor containing it. Alcohol is obtained chiefly from potatoes and various grains, esp. maize, by a process of brewing followed by fractional distillation. Even when repeatedly rectified it still contains water, which can be removed only by continued treatment with some dehydrating agent, such as quicklime. The *absolute alcohol* so obtained boils at 78.3° C., and it has a specific gravity of 0.763. Its odor is very penetrating. Commercial absolute alcohol contains about one per cent of water. It is used only for special purposes. As used in the U. S. "Pharmacopœia," *alcohol* means a solution of 91 per cent by weight of ethyl alcohol and 9 per cent of water; and *diluted alcohol* (proof spirit), 45.5 per cent by weight of alcohol and 54.5 per cent of water. In addition to its use in beverages, alcohol is extensively used as a medicine, as a solvent for fats, oils, and resins, in the manufacture of ether, etc., and for producing heat, light, and motive power. See DENATURE.

4. *Chem.* Any one of a class of compounds analogous to common alcohol in constitution. All are hydroxides of organic radicals; as, common or *ethyl alcohol*, C_2H_5OH (see def. 3, above); *methyl alcohol* or *wood alcohol*, CH_3OH, largely used in the arts; *amyl alcohol*, $C_5H_{11}OH$, the principal constituent of fusel oil, etc.

☞ The alcohols are said to be *monatomic* or *monohydric*, *diatomic* or *dihydric*, etc., according to the number of hydroxyl groups which they contain, and *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary* according to structure. See PRIMARY ALCOHOL.

al′co-hol-ate (-hŏl-āt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* **a** A crystallizable compound of a salt with alcohol, in which the latter plays a part analogous to that of water of crystallization. *Obs. or R.* **b** A compound formed by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen of an alcohol by a metal: as, sodium (ethyl) *alcoholate*, or sodium *ethylate*, C_2H_5ONa.

2. A preparation containing alcohol; an alcoholic solution.

al′co-hol′ic (-hŏl′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *alcoolique.*] Of or pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities; derived from, or caused by, alcohol; containing alcohol; as, *alcoholic* mixtures; *alcoholic* gastritis; *alcoholic* odor.

alcoholic fermentation. See FERMENTATION.

al′co-hol′ic, *n.* **1.** A person given to the use of alcoholic liquors.

2. *pl.* Alcoholic liquors.

al′co-hol-ism (ăl′kō-hŏl-ĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* A diseased condition of the system, brought about by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

al′co-hol′i-za′tion (ăl′kō-hŏl′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Act of alcoholizing, or state of being alcoholized.

al′co-hol-ize (ăl′kō-hŏl-īz), *v. t.*; AL′CO-HOL-IZED (-īzd); AL′CO-HOL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To reduce to a fine powder. *Obs.* **2.** To refine to an essence; to rectify.

3. To saturate with alcohol; hence, to put under the influence of alcoholic liquor.

al′co-hol-om′e-ter (ăl′kō-hŏl-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*alcohol* + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An instrument for determining the strength of spirits, with a scale graduated so as to indicate the percentage of pure alcohol. It is usually a form of hydrometer. — **al′co-hol′o-met′ric** (-hŏl′ō-mĕt′rĭk), **-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

al′co-hol-om′e-try (-hŏl-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* The process or method of finding the amount of pure alcohol in spirits.

Al′co-ran′ (ăl′kō-rän′; ăl′kō-răn; 277), *n.* [F. *alcoran*, fr. Ar. *al-qorān*, orig. the reading, the book, fr. *qara′a* to read. Cf. KORAN.] The Mohammedan Scriptures. See KORAN.

al′cor-no′que (äl′kôr-nō′kā), *n.* [Sp., cork tree.] The bark of several trees, esp. of *Bowdichia virgilioides* of Brazil, used as a remedy for consumption; of *Byrsonima crassifolia*, used in tanning; of *Alchornea latifolia*, used medicinally; and of *Quercus ilex*, the cork tree.

al′cove (ăl′kōv; ăl-kōv′; 277), *n.* [F. *alcôve*, Sp. or Pg. *alcoba*, from Ar. *al-qobbah* arch, vault, tent.] **1.** *Arch.* A recessed portion of a room, or a small room opening into a larger one; esp., a recess to contain a bed; a lateral recess in a library.

2. A small ornamental building with seats, or an arched seat, in a pleasure ground; a garden bower. *Cowper.*

3. Any natural recess suggestive of an alcove room.

The youthful wanderers found a wild *alcove*. *Falconer.*

Al′cy-o-na′ri-a (ăl′sĭ-ō-nā′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or order of Actinozoa characterized by polyps with eight branched tentacles and eight septa. It includes the Alcyonacea, Pennatulacea, and Gorgonacea. — **al′cy-o-na′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **al′cy-on′ic** (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* — **al′cy-on′i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **al′cy-o-noid** (-ō-noid), *a. & n.*

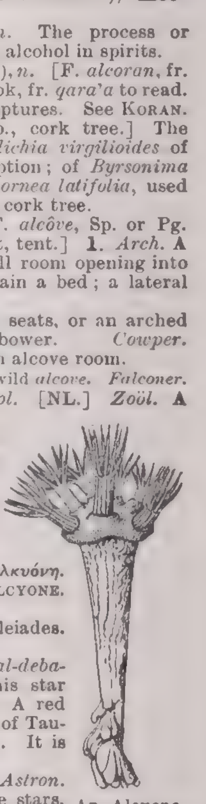

An Alcyonarian (*Anthomastus grandiflorus*). Reduced.

Al-cy′o-ne (ăl-sī′ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλκυόνη. Cf. HALCYON.] **1.** *Myth.* **a** Var. of HALCYONE. **b** See PLEIADES, 1.

2. *Astron.* The brightest star in the Pleiades. See STAR.

Al-deb′a-ran (ăl-dĕb′ȧ-răn), *n.* [Ar. *al-debarān*, fr. *dabar* to follow; because this star follows upon the Pleiades.] *Astron.* A red star of the first magnitude, in the eye of Taurus; the Bull's Eye; Alpha (α) Tauri. It is the brightest star in the *Hyades*.

Al′de-ba′ri-an (ăl′dē-bā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Astron.* In the chemical classification of the stars, denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Aldebaran, and indicating protocalcium, iron, calcium, manganese, protostrontium, and hydrogen.

al′de-hyd′ase (ăl′dē-hīd′ās), *n.* [*aldehyde* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme found in the liver and other organs, capable of oxidizing various aldehydes to their corresponding acids.

al′de-hyde (ăl′dē-hīd), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *al*cohol *dehyd*rogenatum, alcohol deprived of its hydrogen.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless, mobile, and very volatile liquid, $CH_3 \cdot CHO$, obtained from alcohol by moderate oxidation. **b** Any one of a class of compounds, of which common, or *acetic*, aldehyde is the type. The *aldehydes* are intermediate between the alcohols and acids, and differ from the alcohols in having two less hydrogen atoms in the molecule. They are usually named from the acids which they yield on oxidation; thus, *formaldehyde*, $H \cdot CHO$, yields formic acid, $H \cdot CO_2H$.

aldehyde ammonia. *Chem.* A compound, $CH_3 \cdot CH(OH)\,NH_2$, formed by the union of aldehyde with ammonia.

aldehyde group. *Chem.* The characteristic radical, $-C{\overset{O}{=}}\atop{\searrow H}$, of the aldehydes.

Alder (*Alnus rugosa*) showing Leaves and Fruiting Aments (*a*); Staminate Ament (*b*).

al′der, *n.* [AS. *aldor*, *ealdor.*] *Obs.* **1.** Elder; forefather.

2. The head of a family or clan; patriarch; hence, ruler; chief; prince.

al′der (ôl′dẽr), *n.* [ME. *aldir*, *aller*, fr. AS. *alr*, *aler*, *alor*, akin to D. *els*, G. *erle*, Icel. *ölr*, *elrir*, *elri*, Swed. *al*, Dan. *elle*, *el*, L. *alnus*, and E. *elm.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Alnus*. Alders usually grow in moist

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al′ca-li, al′ca-line, etc. Obs. or R. vars. of ALKALI, ALKALINE, etc.
al′ca-lim′e-ter. Var. of ALKALIMETER.
al′ca-ly. † ALKALI.
al′ca-mist, -my, etc. † ALCHEMIST, -MY, etc.
al′ca-mis ter. † ALCHEMISTER.
‖ **al-ca′na** (äl-kä′nä). [Sp.] = ALCANNA.
al-can′na (ăl-kăn′ȧ), *n.* [See ALKANNA.] Henna.
‖ **al-cán′ta-ra** (äl-kän′tä-rä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-qantara.*] *Sp. Archæol.* A bridge.
Al-can′ta-rines (ăl-kăn′tȧ-rĭnz), *n. pl.* *R. C. Ch.* A division of the Observantines (Franciscan friars), founded in 1555 by Saint Peter of Alcántara.
al-cap′ton, al-car′gen, al-car′sin, etc. Vars. of ALKAPTON, ALKARGEN, etc. [KAPTONURIA.]
al-cap to-nu′ri-a. Var. of AL-
‖ **al car-ra′za** (ăl kȧ-rä′zȧ; Sp. äl kä-rä′thä; 268), *n.*; *pl.* -ZAS (-zȧz; *Sp.* -thäs). [Sp., from Ar. *al-kurrāz* earthen vessel.] A vessel of porous earthenware, for cooling liquids by evaporation from the exterior.
al′ca-tote. † ALKITOTLE.
al′ca-trace, al′ca-trash. † ALCATRAS.
al′ca-tras (ăl′kȧ-trăs), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *alcatraz*. See ALBATROSS.] Orig., the pelican; — often applied to other large water birds, esp. the frigate bird.
‖ **al ca-za′va, -za′ba** (äl kä-thä′vä; 133), *n.* [Sp. *alcazaba*, fr. Ar. *al-qaçaba.*] A fortress.
alce. † ALSO.
alce. *n.* [L. *alces* or Gr. ἄλκη.] An elk. *Obs.*
Al-ced′i-dæ (ăl-sĕd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* Incorrect var. of ALCEDINIDÆ.
Al-ce di-ni′næ (ăl-sē′dĭ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ALCEDO.] *Zoöl.* See KINGFISHER.
Al-cel′a-phus (ăl-sĕl′ȧ-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄλκη elk + ἔλαφος deer.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of BUBALIS. — **al-cel′a-phine** (-fīn; -fĭn), *a.*
alcemetry. † ALCHEMISTRY.
Al′ces (ăl′sēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *alces*, Gr. ἄλκη elk.] *Zoöl.* The genus which includes the moose and the European elk.
Al-ceste′ (ål-sĕst′), *n.* The hero of Molière's "Le Misanthrope," a man of frank nature outraged by the duplicity of society in combining formal politeness with concealed malevolence.
al-chah′. Var. of ALACHA.
al′che-mis ter, *n.* An alchemist. *Obs.*
al′che-mis try (ăl′kē-mĭs trĭ; ăl-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Alchemy. *Obs.*
al′che-my, *v. t.* To coat or alloy with another (usually baser) metal. *Obs.*
alchermes. † ALKERMES.
Al chi-ba′ (ăl′kĭ-bä′), *n.* [Ar. *al khibā* the tent.] See STAR.
alchim- For words in this form see the form in ALCHEM-.
al′chi-tran′, al′ki-tran′ (ăl kĭ-trăn′), *n.* [OF. *alquitran*, Ar. *al-qaṭrān*, *al-qiṭrān.*] The liquid resin or pitch, which flows from fir trees; extended by the early chemists to: **a** Oil of cedar and juniper. **b** Mineral pitch; tar; bitumen. **c** Vaguely, to other substances. *Oxf. E. D.*
al cho-cho′den (ăl kō-kō′dĕn), *n.* *Horoscopy.* The planet indicating a person's length of life.
Alchoran. † ALCORAN.
alchym-. For words in this form see the forms in ALCHEM-.
Al′ci-mus (ăl′sĭ-mŭs). *Bib.*
al′cine (ăl′sīn; -sĭn), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to the genus *Alces*. **b** Of or pertaining to the auk family; alcidine.
Al-cip′pe (ăl-sĭp′ē), *n.* [Gr. Ἀλκίππη.] See AREOPAGUS.
Alc-mai′o-nid (ălk-mī′ō-nĭd). Var. of ALCMÆONID.
Alc-me′ne (-mē′nē), *n.* [L.; Gr. Ἀλκμήνη.] *Gr. Myth.* The wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Herakles (Hercules) by Zeus.
al′co (ăl′kō), *n.* A small long-haired dog, with pendulous ears, of tropical America, sometimes domesticated. [HOLATE.]
al′co-ate, *n.* Short for ALCO-
al′co-gene (ăl′kō-jēn), *n.* [*alcohol* + *-gene.*] *Chem.* A vapor cooler used in distilling.
al′co-hate, *n.* Short for ALCOHOLATE.
al co-hol′a-ture (ăl kō-hŏl′ȧ-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *alcoolature.*] *Med.* An alcoholic tincture prepared with fresh plants.
al co-hol′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ALCOHOLIC.
al co-hol-ic′i-ty (ăl kō-hŏl-ĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Alcoholic quality.
al co-hol-im′e-ter, al co-hol-i-met′ric, etc. Vars. of ALCOHOLOMETER, -OMETRIC, etc.
al′co-hol-ist, *n.* A person having dipsomania or alcoholism.
al′co-hol-iz′a-ble (ăl′kō-hŏl-īz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
al′co-hol′i-zat ed (-hŏl′ĭ-zāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Alcoholized. *Obs.*
al′co-hol-me ter, -hol-met′ric, etc. = ALCOHOLOMETER, etc.
al co-hol o-phil′i-a (-ō-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ALCOHOL; -PHILOUS.] *Med.* Dipsomania.
al co-hom′e-ter, -ho-met′ric, etc. Vars. of ALCOHOLOMETER, -HOLOMETRIC, etc.
alcolizated. † ALCOHOLIZATED.
alcomy, -mye. † ALCHEMY.
‖ **al-con′de** (äl-kōn′dā), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *conde* count.] A Spanish grandee. *Obs.*
alconomy, -mye. † ALCHEMY.
alcoö-. For words in this form see forms in ALCOHOLO-.
alcool. † ALCOHOL.
‖ **al co ol′ de vin′** (ål kō ōl′ dē văɴ′; ål kōl′). [F., lit., alcohol of wine.] French brandy.
al co-öm′e-ter (ăl kō-ŏm′ē-tẽr), **-ö-met′ri-cal, -öm′e-try.** Abbr. forms of ALCOHOLOMETER, -HOLOMETRICAL, -HOLOMETRY.
al co-o thi-on′ic (-ō thī-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [F. *alcool* alcohol + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Ethylsulphuric.
Al-cor′ (ăl-kôr′), *n.* [Ar. *al khawwar* the weak one.] *Astron.* The small star near Mizar, forming with it an optically double star; 80 Ursæ Majoris. See STAR, MIZAR.
Al co-ran′al (ăl kō-răn′ăl), *a.* Alcoranic.
Al co-ran′ic (-răn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Koran.
Al co-ran′ish, *a.* Alcoranic. *Obs.*
Al co-ran′ist, *n.* One who adheres to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all traditions.
Al-co′ra por′ce-lain (ăl-kō′rȧ). A rich Spanish ware, resembling majolica, made at Denia and Alcora in the 18th century.
al cor-no′co (ăl kôr-nō′kō), *n.* = ALCORNOQUE.
al′coved (ăl′kōvd; ăl-kōvd′), *a.* Recessed; vaulted; arched.
Al-cuin′i-an (ăl-kwĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating the revision of the Vulgate made by Alcuin for Charlemagne.
alcum-. For words in this form see forms in ALCHEM-.
alcumistrie. † ALCHEMISTRY.
alcumy. † ALCHEMY.
al′cy-on (ăl′sĭ-ŏn). Var. of HALCYON.
al′cy-on, *n.* Any species of *Alcyonium* or a related genus.
Al cy-o-na′ce-a (-ō-nā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group, usually ranking as an order, of Alcyonaria, of which *Alcyonium* is the type. They are usually soft-bodied, the skeleton being reduced to small spicules embedded in the mesoglœa, but some have massive skeletons.
Al-cy′o-nes (ăl-sī′ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of ALCYON.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds consisting of the kingfishers.
Al cy-on i-a′ce-æ (ăl sĭ-ŏn′ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Nearly, or sometimes exactly, equiv. to ALCYONACEA.
al′cy-o-nite (ăl′sĭ-ō-nīt), *n.* A fossil of the genus *Alcyonium*, or a similar animal. *Obs.*
Al cy-o′ni-um (-ō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλκυόνιον a zoöphyte, so called from being like the halcyon's nest.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fleshy Alcyonacea.
Ald. *Abbr.* Alderman.
ald (äld; äd), *n.* [See ELD.] Age. *Obs. or Dial.*
ald, *a.* [AS. *ald*, *eald.*] Old. *Obs. or Dial.*
al′dane (ăl′dān), *n.* [*ald*ehyde + *an*hydride.] *Chem.* A product formed by the union of two or more aldehyde molecules, water being eliminated.
al′day, *adv.* *Obs.* **1.** Every day; continually. **2.** All day.
‖ **al-de′a** (äl-dā′ä), *n.* Also, *obs.*, **aldee.** [Sp. & Pg.] In Spain, Portugal, or their (present or former) colonies, a village or hamlet; a villa
al′de-a-ment (ăl′dē-ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [From ALDEA.] In Portuguese places or settlements, a village or rural settlement; a farming community or hamlet.
aldehyde green. See DYE.
al de-hy′dic (ăl dē-hī′dĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to aldehyde.
al′de-hyd ine (ăl′dē-hīd′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [*aldehyde* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A variety of collidine obtained by heating aldehyde

ground, often forming thickets. The wood is used by turners, and the bark in dyeing and tanning. See ALNUS. **b** Any of several shrubs having more or less resemblance to the alder; — generally used with an attributive; as, the *black alder*, the *dwarf alder*, etc.
2. Short for ALDER FLY.
alder blight. A plant louse (*Schizoneura tessellata*) that feeds on the alder, and secretes a white woolly substance that covers the bodies of the insects and the branches upon which they feed.
alder buckthorn. A common European rhamnaceous tree (*Rhamnus frangula*).
alder fly. **1.** Any of numerous neuropterous insects of the genus *Sialis* or allied genera. They have aquatic larvæ, which are used for bait.
2. *Angling.* An artificial fly with brown mottled wings, body of peacock harl, and black legs.
al′der-man (ôl′dẽr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *aldormon, ealdorman*; *ealdor* a parent, head of a family, fr. *eald, ald*, old + *man*. See OLD; MAN.] **1.** A senior or superior; a person of rank or dignity; specif., in Old English history, one governing a territory as viceroy or lord lieutenant, later generally called an *earl*. The word was used to translate Lat. *princeps, subregulus, optimus, satrapa, dux, comes, præpositus*; and in a more general sense (= 1st ALDER, *n.*, 2) *pontifex, architriclinus, presbyter, senator*, etc. *Oxf. E. D.* Thus Ethelstan, duke of the East-Anglians, was called *Alderman* of all England; and there were *aldermen* of cities, counties, castles, and hundreds (or wapentakes).
2. A headman of a guild. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. a Hence, formerly (the guild having become identified with the municipal corporations), in England and Ireland, a city or borough magistrate ranking next to the mayor and often in older times holding by hereditary right; properly, as in London, the chief officer of a ward. **b** Now, under the Municipal Corporations Acts, in English and Irish boroughs, a member of the smaller of the two classes composing the town council. (See COUNCIL.) The corresponding officer in Scotland is *bailie*. **c** In Great Britain, under the Local Government Acts, a member of the smaller class of the county council, in general corresponding to the smaller class in the town council. **d** In the United States, a member of a city governing body, either constituting the only legislative chamber, as in various cities in the State of New York, or more usually one of two "houses" (a board of *aldermen* and a board of *common councilmen*) differing much as the upper and lower houses of a State legislature differ.
al′der-man-ate (-āt), *n.* Office or rank of alderman; body of aldermen.
al′der-man-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Office of an alderman.
al′der-man′ic (-măn′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining or becoming to an alderman; like or characteristic of an alderman.
al′der-man-ry (ôl′dẽr-măn-rĭ), *n.* District or ward of an alderman; also, office or rank of an alderman.
al′dern (ôl′dẽrn), *a.* *Rare.* Made of alder. — *n.* An alder.
Al′der-ney (-dẽr-nĭ), *n.* Prop., one of a breed of cattle raised in Alderney, one of the Channel Islands; commonly, one of any Channel Island breed of cattle, esp. the Jersey cattle.
Al′dine (ăl′dīn; ôl′dīn; 277), *a.* *Bibliog.* Printed or published by Aldus Manutius, or his family (about 1490–1597), of Venice. Books from the press of Aldus were chiefly of the classics, and are known by the sign of the anchor and the dolphin, often with the motto "*Sudavit et alsit.*" The term has also been applied to certain elegant editions of English works, and to certain styles of display type.

Anchor and Dolphin of Aldus.

Aldus Manutius, in his Vergil printed at Venice in 1501, introduced the semicursive type which from him has received the name of "*Aldine*," and was the precursor of the "Italic" type now used by printers. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*
Al′dine, *n.* An Aldine book or edition.
al′do-. *Org. Chem.* A combining form signifying the presence of the aldehyde group; as, *aldo*hexose.
al′dol (ăl′dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [*ald*ehyde + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_4H_8O_2$, obtained by condensation of two molecules of acetaldehyde: $CH_3CHO + CH_3CHO = H_3CH(OH)CH_2CHO$; also, any of various derivatives of this. The same reaction has been applied, under the name of **aldol condensation**, to the production of many compounds.

al′dose (ăl′dōs), *n.* [*ald*ehyde + *-ose.*] *Chem.* An aldehyde sugar. See MONOSACCHARIDE.
Al′dro-van′da (ăl′drō-văn′dȧ), *n.* [NL., after the Italian naturalist *Aldrovandi*.] *Bot.* A genus of droseraceous plants consisting of a single species, *A. vesiculosa.* It is a floating aquatic, widely distributed in southern Europe and Asia, with small white flowers and whorls of leaves, like those of the sundew, which act as traps for insects.
ale (āl), *n.* [AS. *ealu*, akin to Icel., Sw., and Dan. *öl*, Lith. *alus* a kind of beer, OSlav. *olŭ* beer.] **1.** A fermented liquor made from an infusion of malt, usually with the addition of hops; beer, esp. of high alcohol content. See BEER.
In England *ale* was at one time brewed without hops, but the term is now applied to a beer brewed by the surface fermentation process, which is practically the only method used in England. *S. P. Sadtler.*
2. A festival in English country places, so called from the liquor drunk. "At wakes and *ales*." *B. Jonson.* "On ember eves and holy *ales*." *Shak.*
3. Ale drinking; also, a place for drinking ale; — only in phrases *in ale, at the ale*, etc. *Obs.*
4. A brew of ale. *Obs.*
a′le-a-to-ry (ā′lē-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *aleatorius*, fr. *alea* chance.] *Law.* Depending on an uncertain event or contingency as to both profit and loss; as, *aleatory* contracts include bets and stakes, lottery agreements, wagering contracts, bottomry, respondentia contracts, insurance contracts, etc.
ale′ber-ry (āl′bẽr-ĭ), *n.* [ME. *alebery, alebrey*; *ale* + *bre* broth, fr. AS. *brīw* pottage.] A beverage formerly made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.
Their *aleberries*, caudles, possets. *Beau. & Fl.*
al′e-cam-pane′ (ăl′ē-kăm-pān′), *n.* [See ELECAMPANE.] A kind of sugary dainty; — called also *Bonaparte's ribs.*
a-lec′i-thal (ȧ-lĕs′ĭ-thăl), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + λέκιθος yolk.] *Biol.* Without yolk; — said of eggs that have little or no food yolk embedded in their protoplasm.
ale′con′ner (āl′kŏn′ẽr), *n.* [*ale* + *con*, ME. *cunnen* to test, AS. *cunnian* to test. See CON.] Orig., an officer appointed to look to the goodness of ale and beer; also, one of the officers chosen by the liverymen of London to inspect the measures used in public houses. The office is a sinecure. Also called *aletaster*. *Eng.*
A-lec′to-rœ′nas (ȧ-lĕk′tō-rē′năs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀλέκτωρ cock + οἰνάς a wild pigeon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pigeons, of which *A. nitidissima* of Mauritius, a brilliantly blue, white, and red species, has been exterminated.
a-lec′try-o-man′cy (ȧ-lĕk′trĭ-ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλεκτρυών cock + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a cock encircled by grains of corn placed on the letters of the alphabet, the letters being then put together in the order in which the grains were eaten.
a-lee′ (ȧ-lē′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *lee.*] *Naut.* On or toward the lee; — the opposite of *aweather.* The helm of a ship is *alee* when put over to the lee side.
a′lef-null′ (ā′lĕf-nŭl′), *n.* [See ALEPH.] *Math.* The smallest transfinite cardinal; the power or cardinal number of the assemblage of finite cardinals; — denoted by ℵ.
al′e-gar (ăl′ē-gȧr; ā′lē-), *n.* [*ale* + *eager* sour, F. *aigre*. Cf. VINEGAR.] Sour ale; vinegar made of ale. *Cecil.*
ale′house′ (āl′hous′), *n.* A house where ale is retailed; hence, a tippling house. *Macaulay.*
al′em (ăl′ĕm), *n.* [Turk. *'alem*, fr. Ar. *'alam.*] The imperial standard of the Turkish empire.
Al′e-man′ni (ăl′ē-măn′ī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. the G. name; cf. Goth. *alamans* the human race. See ALL, MAN.] Confederated German tribes who appeared in the region between the Rhine, Main, and Danube during the reign of Caracalla and harassed the Roman empire for several centuries. — **Al′e-man′ni-an**(-ĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Al′e-man′nic** (-ĭk), *a.*

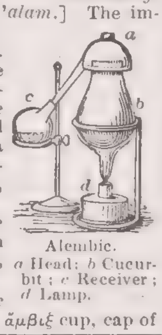

Alembic. *a* Head; *b* Cucurbit; *c* Receiver; *d* Lamp.

Al′e-man′nic (-ĭk), *n.* The language of the Alemanni, a principal dialect of Old High German, including the South Alemannic, Alsatian, and Swabian subdialects.
a-lem′bic (ȧ-lĕm′bĭk), *n.* [F. *alambic* (cf. Sp. *alambique*), Ar. *al-anbīq*, fr. Gr. ἄμβιξ cup, cap of a still. The cap or head was the *alembic* proper. Cf. LIMBEC.] An apparatus formerly much used in distillation, usually made of glass or metal. Also used fig.
The *alembic* of a great poet's imagination. *Brimley.*
a-lem′broth (ȧ-lĕm′brŏth; 205), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The *salt of wisdom*, and *key of art*, of the alchemists, a double chloride of ammonium and mercury, $2NH_4Cl{\cdot}HgCl_2{\cdot}H_2O$. It was formerly used as a stimulant.
A-len′çon lace (ȧ-lĕn′sŏn; *F.* ȧ′läɴ′sôɴ′). A kind of point lace, having a small-meshed ground of hexagonal brides, or network, first made at Alençon in France, in the 17th century. It is made in small pieces united by a nearly invisible stitch called *assemblage stitch*, and is strengthened at the edge by the insertion of horsehair. Alençon is very beautiful, durable, and costly. Called also *Alençon point* and *point d'Alençon.*
a′leph, or **a′lef** (ā′lĕf), *n.* [Heb. *aleph*, also meaning *ox.*] **1.** The first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, a quasi consonant, usually transliterated by ', or left unmarked. Before a vowel it represents a scarcely audible breathing like the "smooth breathing" of Greek, or a light glottal stop. After a vowel it is usually quite silent, but lengthens the vowel.
2. The Codex Sinaiticus. See under CODEX.
A-lep′po (ȧ-lĕp′ō), *n.* A Syrian province and city.
Aleppo boil, button, or **evil.** *Med.*, a chronic skin affection terminating in an ulcer, most commonly of the face. It is endemic along the Mediterranean and in some of the hot countries of Asia and Africa. The disease is contagious and is due to a microörganism. Called also *Aleppo ulcer, Biskara boil*, etc. — **A. galls.** See GALL, an excrescence. — **A. grass,** *Bot.*, one of the cultivated forms of *Andropogon halepensis.* See ANDROPOGON, JOHNSON GRASS. — **A. pine,** a pine of southern Europe and the Levant (*Pinus halepensis*), of graceful habit, with two leaves in each sheath. It yields a liquid resin, and its wood is much used for shipbuilding. — **A. wormseed.** = LEVANT WORMSEED.
a-lerce′, a-lerse′ (ȧ-lûrs′; *Sp.* ä-lĕr′thā; 138), *n.* [Sp. *alerce*, prop., larch.] **a** The wood of the sandarac tree of Morocco. **b** The Chilean arborvitæ.
a-lert′ (ȧ-lûrt′), *a.* [F. *alerte*, earlier *à l'erte* on the watch, fr. It. *all' erta* on the watch, prop. (standing) on a height, where one can look around; *erta* a declivity, steep, *erto* steep, p. p. of *ergere, erigere*, to erect, L. *erigere.* See ERECT.] **1.** Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance.
2. Brisk; nimble; moving with celerity.
An *alert* young fellow. *Addison.*
Syn. — Lively, nimble, prompt, ready. See VIGILANT.
a-lert′, *n.* [Cf. F. *alerte.*] *Mil.* An alarm from a real or threatened attack; also, a warning signal for a guard, as for fire, disturbance, or for rendering honors.
"Greed and fear are wings," remarked Sir William. "But this rogue has given us an *alert*, and I have a notion to return the compliment." *Stevenson.*
on the alert, on the lookout or watch against attack or danger; ready to act.
-a′les (-ā′lēz). [L., pl. of suffix **-alis.** See -AL.] *Bot.* A feminine plural termination used in forming the New Latin names of the *alliances* of Lindley's plant classification, the *cohorts* of Bentham and Hooker, the "*Reihen*" of Engler and Prantl, and the *orders* of modern American systematists; as in Aristolochi*ales*, Ros*ales*, etc.
ale′stake′ (āl′stāk′), *n.* A stake or pole projecting from, or set up before, an alehouse as a sign; an alepole. At the end was commonly suspended a garland, a bunch of leaves, or a "bush." *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
a-leth′o-scope (ȧ-lĕth′ō-skōp; ȧ-lē′thō-), *n.* [Gr. ἀληθής true + *-scope.*] An instrument for viewing pictures by means of a lens, so as to give the objects a natural appearance.
Al′e-tris (ăl′ē-trĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλετρίς a slave who grinds corn; from the floury appearance of the blossoms.] *Bot.* A small genus of liliaceous plants of Asia and eastern North America. They are bitter-rooted herbs, with basal leaves and small white or yellow, bracted, racemose flowers. *A. farinosa* is the colicroot.
a-lette′ (ȧ-lĕt′), *n.* [F. See AILETTE.] *Roman & Neoclassic Arch.* The pilasterlike abutment of the arch, seen on either side of the large engaged column, or pilaster, which carries the entablature.
Al′eu-ri′tes (ăl′ū-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλευρίτης of wheaten flour, fr. ἀλεῖν to grind.] *Bot.* A genus of eu-

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ammonia. **b** Any of a group of bases obtained by the condensation of aldehyde with certain aromatic compounds. They are probably azines.
al′der, *a.* [See OLD, OLDER.] Older; elderly; former. *Obs.*
al′der-. Var. of ALLER, of all; — used in composition; as, **alderbest,** *a.*, best of all, **alderwisest,** *a.*, wisest of all, etc. *Obs.*
Al′de-ra′min (ăl′dĕ-rä′mĭn), *n.* [Ar. *al dhirā' al yamīn* the right forearm.] See STAR.
alder dogwood. The alder buckthorn.
al′der-dom, *n.* [*alder*, n. + *-dom.*] Lordship; dominion. *Obs.*
al′der-lest, *a.* [See ALDER-, LEAST.] Least of all. *Obs.*
al′der-le′vest. † ALDERLIEFEST.
al′der-lief′est, *a.* [For *allerliefest* dearest of all. See LIEF.] Most beloved. *Obs.* *Shak.*
al′der-ling (ôl′dẽr-lĭng), *n.* [*alder* + 1st *-ling.*] A kind of freshwater fish. *Obs.*
al′der-man-ess, *n.* The wife of an alderman. *Rare.*
al′der-man′i-cal, *a.* Aldermanic.
al′der-man′i-kin, *n.* [*alderman* + *manikin.*] A young or little alderman. *Nonce word.*
al′der-man′i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being an alderman; also, aldermen collectively. *Jocular.*
alderman lizard. = CHUCKWALLA.
al′der-man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, an alderman. *Swift.*
al′der-man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
al′der-ship, *n.* [*alder*, n. + *ship.*] Lordship. *Obs.*
al′der-wom′an, *n.* **1.** An aldermaness. *Obs.*
2. A woman who is an alderman.
al′dest (äl′dĕst; ä′dĕst), *a.* Oldest. *Obs. or Dial.*
ald′fa′der, -fa′ther, *n.* = ELDFATHER. *Obs.*
Al′dha-fa′ra (ăl′dȧ-fä′rȧ), *n.* [Cf. ALADFAR.] See STAR.
Al′di-bo-ron′ti-phos′co-phor′ni-o (ăl′dĭ-bō-rŏn′tĭ-fŏs′kō-fôr′nĭ-ō), *n.* A character in Henry Carey's burlesque tragedy "Chrononhotonthologos." Sir Walter Scott applied the name to James Ballantyne, apropos of his pompous manners.
al′dine (ăl′dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [*al*dehyde + *-ine.*] Pyrazine.
Al′din-gar, Sir (ăl′dĭn-gär). A character in an ancient English legend, and the title of a celebrated ballad preserved in Percy's "Reliques." He impeached the fidelity of Henry II.'s queen, Eleanor, whose innocence was shown by the appearance of an angel child.
aldir. † ALDER, ALL.
al′do-hep′tose, *n.* See ALDO-.
al′do-hex′ose, *n.* See HEXOSE.
al′do-non′ose, *n.*, **al′do-oc′tose,** *n.*, **al′do-pen′tose,** *n.* See ALDO-.
al-dox′ime (ăl-dŏk′sĭm; -sēm), *n.* *Chem.* The oxime of an aldehyde.
al′dre-man. † ALDERMAN.
Aldrian, *n.* *Astron.* A star in the constellation Leo. *Obs.*
al′dress, *n.* Aldermaness. *Obs.*
al′dur-fa′der, *n.* [Cf. AS. *ealdfæder* ancestor (E. *old*) or *alder* in *alderman.*] Forefather. *Obs.*
al′dur-man. † ALDERMAN.
Al′dus (ăl′dŭs; ôl′-), *n.* [See ALDINE.] A book of a genuine Aldine edition.
A′le-a (ā′lē-ȧ), *a.* [Gr. 'Αλέα.] See ATHENA.
aleage. † ALLEGE.
a-leak′, *adv. & a.* Leaking.
aleaunt. † ALIEN.
aleavement. † ALLEVEMENT, relief.
ale barrel. See BARREL.
ale′bench, *n.* A bench in or before an alehouse. *Bunyan.*
ale′bush, *n.* The bush of an alestake; a tavern sign. *Obs.*
a′lec (ā′lĕk), *n.* [L. *alec, allec, alex*, fish sauce, fish pickle.] A fish pickle or sauce, as of herrings or anchovies; also, a herring. — **al′e-cize** (ăl′ē-sīz), *v. t.*
aleche. † ALIKE.
Al′eck (ăl′ĕk; -ĭk), *n.* Dim. of ALEXANDER.
alecompane. † ELECAMPANE.
ale′cost, *n.* [*ale* + L. *costus* an aromatic plant: cf. COSTMARY.] The plant costmary, which was formerly much used for flavoring ale.
A-lec′to (ȧ-lĕk′tō). [L., fr. Gr. 'Αληκτώ.] See ERINYS.
al′ec-to′ri-an, *n.* [Gr. ἀλέκτρω cock + *-ian.*] A stone said to be found in the stomach or gizzard of a fowl and to possess marvelous virtues; — carved and used as a charm by the ancients. *Obs.*
Al′ec-tor′i-des (ăl′ĕk-tŏr′ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλέκτωρ cock.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds including the cranes, rails, etc.; — more or less exactly equivalent to *Paludicolæ* and *Gruiformes.* — **al′ec-tor′i-dine** (-dīn; -dĭn), *a.*
a-lec′to-rom′a-chy (ȧ-lĕk′tō-rŏm′ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλέκτωρ + μάχη fight.] = ALECTRYOMACHY.
a-lec′to-ro-man′cy (-rō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλέκτωρ cock + *-mancy.*] = ALECTRYOMANCY.
A-lec′to-ro-mor′phæ (-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀλέκτωρ cock + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds, nearly equivalent to *Gallinæ.* — **a-lec′to-ro-mor′phous** (-fŭs), *a.*
A-lec′to-rop′o-des (-rŏp′ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀλέκτωρ cock + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* A division of the Gallinæ consisting of the pheasants, grouse, and their allies; — opposed to *Peristeropodes.* — **a-lec′to-rop′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*
a-lec′try-om′a-chy (-trĭ-ŏm′ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλεκτρυών cock + μάχη fight.] Cockfighting.
a-lec′try-on (-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀλεκτρυών.] A cock. *Poetic.*
aled. Obs. p. p. of ALLAY.
ale′dame′, *n.* = ALEWIFE, woman. *Obs.*
ale′drap′er (āl′drāp′ẽr), *n.* An alehouse keeper. *Obs.* — **ale′drap′er-y** (-ĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
a-lee′ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
a′lef. Var. of ALEPH.
a-left′, *adv.* To or on the left.
alegacion. † ALLEGATION.
Alegant. † ALICANT.
ale garland. The garland of an alestake.
al′e-gar′to. † ALLIGATOR.
alegeaunce. † ALLEGIANCE, ALLEGEANCE, relief.
alege. † ALLEGE.
alegement. † ALLEGEMENT.
a-le′ger, *a.* [F. *allègre*, earlier *alègre.*] Gay; sprightly. *Obs.*
a-legge′, *v. t.* [ME. *aleggen, alegen*, OF. *alegier*, F. *alléger*, fr. LL. *alleviare*, for L. *allevare* to lighten; *ad* + *levis* light. Cf. ALLEVIATE, ALLAY, ALLEGE.] To allay; alleviate; lighten. *Obs.*
ale gill (jĭl). An infusion of gill, or ground ivy, in ale, or malt liquor.
ale′hoof (āl′hoof), *n.* [AS. *hōfe* ground ivy.] The ground ivy.
A-le′ian (ȧ-lē′yăn), *a.* *Gr. Myth.* Designating the plain (Gr. 'Αλήιον πεδίον) where Bellerophon (which see) wandered.
aleide. Obs. pret. of ALLAY.
a-le′i-ki (ä-lā′ē-kē), *n.* Any of several Hawaiian squirrel fishes. *Hawaii.*
‖ **a-lei′kum** (ȧ-lī′koom), *interj.* Also **a-lei′koum.** [Ar. *ilaikum* to you.] Peace be with you. See SALAAM ALEIKUM.
a-leip′tic (ȧ-līp′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλειπτικός, fr. ἀλείπτης a trainer, fr. ἀλείφειν to anoint.] Of or pert. to gymnastic training, esp. the anointment of the body. *Obs. & R.*
aleive. † ALLEVE.
ale′knight, *n.* A pot companion. *Obs.*
alem. † ALUM.
a′lem (ä′lĕm), *n.* A euphorbiaceous shrub (*Mallotus ricinoides*) with medicinal fruit. *Phil. I.*
Al′e-ma (ăl′ē-mȧ). *Bib.*
alemaund. † ALMOND. *Obs.*
a-lem′bic, *v. t.* = ALEMBICATE.
a-lem′bic-ate, *v. t.* To distill, as in an alembic.
alemesse. † ALMS.
Al′e-meth (ăl′ē-mĕth; ȧ-lē′mĕth). *Bib.*
a′len (ä′lĕn), *n.* [Dan. *alen.*] See MEASURE.
A-len′çon point (ȧ-lĕn′sŏn; *F.* ȧ läɴ sôɴ′). = ALENÇON LACE.
alenge. † ALANGE.
a-length′ (ȧ-lĕngth′), *adv.* At full length; lengthwise.
‖ **à l'en′vi′** (ȧ läɴ vē′). [F.] With emulation; emulously.
a-lep′i-dote (ȧ-lĕp′ĭ-dōt), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + λεπίς, λεπίδος, a scale.] *Zoöl.* Without scales. — *n.* A fish without scales.
al′e-pine (ăl′ē-pēn), **al′a-peen,** *n.* A stuff made of wool and silk or mohair and cotton; — named from Aleppo. *Obs.*
ale′pole, *n.* A pole set up as the sign of an alehouse. *Obs.*
aler. † ALURE.
‖ **a′le-re flam′mam** (ăl′ē-rē). [L.] To feed the flame.
a-le′ri-on. Var. of ALLERION.
a-lert′, *v. t.* To make, or cause to be, alert. *Rare.*
‖ **a-ler′ta** (ä-lĕr′tä), *n.* [Sp., of It. origin. See ALERT.] A watchword or call repeated by sentinels to show that they are at their posts and on the alert.
a-lert′ly, *adv.* of ALERT.
a-lert′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **à l'es′compte′** (ȧ lĕs′kôɴt′). [F.] *Com.* Lit., at the discount; — used of the act of a party, who has sold for future delivery, in delivering the securities at a discount before the time named.
a-lese′. Var. of ALEZE.
a-le′se, *v. t.* [AS. *ālēsan, ālȳsan.*] To release; redeem. *Obs.*
ale′shot, *n.* [*ale* + *shot* a reckoning.] A score for ale. *Obs.*
ale silver. A duty formerly payable to the lord mayor of London by sellers of ale in the city.
‖ **à l'es′pa′gnole′** (ȧ lĕs′pȧ′nyōl′). [F.] **1.** In Spanish style. **2.** *Cookery.* Made savory with espagnole sauce; specif., served with a garnish of onions, garlic, green peppers, mushrooms, tomatoes, and minced ham cooked together, and bound with espagnole sauce.
a-less′, *v. t.* To lessen. *Obs.*
ale′stand, *n.* The bar of an alehouse. *Obs.*
‖ **à l'es′tra′gon′** (ȧ lĕs′trȧ′gôɴ′). [F.] In cookery, served or cooked with tarragon.
alet. † AILETTE.
a-let′, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ālǣtan.*] To let go. *Obs.*
ale′tap, *n.* A tap where ale is drawn.
ale′tast′er (-tās′tẽr), *n.* = ALECONNER. *Eng.*
a-le′thi-ol′o-gy (ȧ-lē′thĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλήθεια truth + *-logy.*] The science of the nature of truth and evidence.
Al′e-the′a (ăl′ē-thē′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλήθεια truth.] Fem. proper name. It. *Alitea* (ä′lē-tā′ä); Sp. *Aletea* (ä′lē-tā′ä); G. *Alethea* (ä′lē-tā′ä).
Al′e-thop′ter-is (ăl′ē-thŏp′tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀληθής true + πτερίς fern.] *Bot.* A genus of large fossil pteridosperms, represented by abundant remains in Carboniferous coal measures.
al′eu-kæ′mi-a, -ke′mi-a (ăl′ū-

B C D E F G H I J K L M

phorbiaceous trees, natives of eastern Asia and Polynesia, having alternate leaves and clusters of small white flowers. *A. triloba* is the candlenut tree; *A. cordata* is the Chinese varnish tree. *A. moluccana* yields a medicinal oil, and has been introduced into the West Indies and Brazil.

a-leu′ro-nat (ȧ-lū′rō-năt), *n.* [See ALEURONE.] Flour made of aleurone, used as a substitute for ordinary flour in preparing bread for diabetic persons.

a-leu′rone (-rōn), *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον flour.] *Bot. & Chem.* Proteid matter occurring in the form of minute grains or granules (**aleurone grains**) in the seeds of numerous plants, and forming a special external layer (the **aleurone layer**) in the seeds of wheat and other cereals. — **al′eu-ron′ic** (ăl′ū-rŏn′ĭk), *a.*

Al′e-ut (ăl′ē-ōōt), *n.* A member of either of two vaguely separated tribes (the *Atka* and *Unalaska* tribes, calling themselves *Unungun*) of the Eskimauan linguistic stock, native of the Aleutian Islands. They are a peaceable, semicivilized people, and are converts to the Russian Church. Their language is exceptionally divergent for an Eskimauan dialect, and the people themselves represent a modified type, by some ascribed to an Asiatic admixture.

A-leu′tian (ȧ-lū′shăn; ȧ-lōō′-) | *a.* Of, pertaining to, or **A-leu′tic** (ȧ-lū′tĭk; ȧ-lōō′-) | designating, the chain of islands between Alaska and Kamchatka. — *n.* A native of these islands; an Aleut.

al′e-vin (ăl′ē-vĭn), *n.* [F. *alevin*, OF. *alever* to rear; L. *ad* + *levare* to raise.] A young fish; esp., the newly hatched salmon when still attached to the yolk mass.

ale′wife (āl′wīf′), *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz′). [Prob. *ale* + *wife*, a name jocularly given; or perh. fr. an Amer. Indian name; cf. *aloofe* in "Phil. Trans." No. 142, p. 1065, and Josselyn's "New England's Rarities:" *Alize*, *Alewife*, because great-bellied; *Olafle*, *Oldwife*, *Allow*.] **1.** A fish (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*) of the herring family. It is very abundant on the Atlantic coast from the Carolinas northward, and enters streams to spawn two or three weeks earlier than the shad. It becomes eight or ten inches long, but is a poor food fish. The name is locally applied to other related species. **2.** The round pompano (*Trachinotus falcatus*). *Bermuda.*

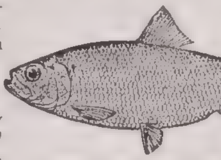

Alewife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*).

al′ex-an′ders (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dẽrz), **al′i-san′ders** (ăl′ĭ-săn′dẽrz), *n.* [ME. *alisaundre*, OF. *alissandere*, fr. *Alexander* or *Alexandria*.] **a** A European apiaceous plant (*Smyrnium olusatrum*), cultivated and used like celery. **b** The plant *Thaspium aureum*. *U. S.*

Al′ex-an′dri-an (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Alexandria in Egypt; as, the *Alexandrian* library.
2. Of or pertaining to Alexander the Great.
3. Designating a kind of heroic verse. See ALEXANDRINE, *n.*
4. Of or pertaining to the Alexandrian school.

Alexandrian canon. See CANON. — **A. Codex.** = CODEX ALEXANDRINUS. — **A. laurel. a** A liliaceous shrub of the Levant (*Danaë laurus*). **b** The poon tree. — **A. library**, the library begun at Alexandria by Ptolemy I. in the 3d century B. C., and largely collected by Ptolemy II. It is the most famous library of antiquity, and was a center of labor in Greek literary history. The secondary library in the Serapeum was destroyed when the Christians sacked that temple (390 A. D.), and the main library later disappeared in an unknown manner, its destruction formerly being attributed to the Caliph Omar. — **A. philosophy**, the philosophy which flourished at Alexandria in the early centuries of the Christian era, and was mainly concerned in attempts (notably those of the Neo-Platonists) to interpret Oriental, especially Hebrew, religious beliefs in the light of Greek philosophy. — **A. school. a** *Sculpture.* A Hellenistic school at Alexandria in Egypt, given to representing pastoral and genre subjects, children, etc. **b** The pagan school of literature, science, and philosophy which flourished at Alexandria while that city was ruled by the Greeks and the Romans. After the decline of Athens, the Greek civilization of Alexandria became the chief culture of the ancient world. Even after the rise of Roman culture in Rome, the Alexandrian Greeks retained their preëminence in all lines of pure scholarship, and this preëminence came to an end only with the Mohammedan conquest. **c** See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY. — **Alexandrian text.** See TEXT. — **A. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION. — **A. year**, a fixed year commencing on the 29th or 30th of August of the Julian year, introduced by Augustus into Egypt. It survived until recent times. Cf. VAGUE YEAR.

Al′ex-an′dri-an-ism (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭ-ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* The teachings or tenets of the Alexandrian culture or theology. See ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOL, PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Al′ex-an′drine (-drĭn; 277), *n.* [F. *alexandrin*; because used in OF. poems on Alexander the Great.] A verse of twelve syllables (thirteen when with feminine rime), in English consisting regularly of six iambic feet, that is, accented on the even syllables, with the cæsura after the third (as in the second line following).

A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope.*

The French *Alexandrine*, which is the meter of French classical tragedy, is marked more by the medial cæsura and the regular count of syllables than by alternation of accent. It usually has the stress on the sixth and twelfth syllables, but disposes the other accents more freely than in English.

Al′ex-an′drine, *a.* [L. *Alexandrinus.*] Of or pertaining to: **a** Alexandria. **b** Alexander the Great, or the empire founded by him. **c** *Arch.* Designating or pertaining to the late Greek architecture ascribed to the time of Alexander the Great, or his successors, the Diadochi, which includes the finest specimens of the Ionic style.

Alexandrine liturgy. The Liturgy of St. Mark. See LITURGY, 1, II. — **A. rat**, the black rat (*Mus rattus*). — **A. war**, a series of contests at Alexandria, 48-47 B. C., waged by Julius Cæsar to reëstablish Cleopatra.

al′ex-an′drite (-drīt), *n.* [After *Alexander* II. of Russia.] *Min.* An emerald-green variety of chrysoberyl, which shows a columbine-red color by transmitted or artificial light. It is used as a gem.

a-lex′i-a (ȧ-lĕk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. λέξις speech, fr. λέγειν to speak, confused with L. *legere* to read.] *Med.* **a** As used by some, inability to read aloud, due to brain disease. **b** More commonly, inability, due to brain disease, to understand written or printed symbols although they can be seen, as in case of word blindness.

a-lex′in (-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἀλέξειν to ward off.] A defensive proteid; specif., *Physiol. Chem.*, and usually, one which destroys bacteria, as distinguished from *antitoxin*. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

a-lex′i-phar′mic (-sĭ-fär′mĭk) | *a.* [Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακος; ἀλέ-**a-lex′i-phar′mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl) | ξειν to keep off + φάρμακον poison.] Expelling or counteracting poison; antidotal.

a-lex′i-phar′mic, *n.* *Med.* An antidote against poison or infection; a counterpoison.

a-lex′i-ter′ic (-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλεξητήριος fit to keep off or help.] *Med.* Resisting poison; alexipharmic. — *n.* An antidote against poison; an alexipharmic.

al′fa (ăl′fȧ), *n.*, *or* **alfa grass**. [Ar. *halfa*.] Esparto grass. *Africa.*

al-fal′fa (ăl-făl′fȧ; *colloq.* -vȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-faṣfaṣah*.] A species of valuable forage plant; lucern; — so called in California, Texas, etc. See LUCERN.

al-fil′a-ri′a (ăl-fĭl′ȧ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp., fr. Sp. *alfiler* pin.] A European geraniaceous herb (*Erodium cicutarium*) with small flowers and pinnatifid leaves, much cultivated as a forage plant in the Pacific States, where it is also a common weed; — called also *pin grass*.

‖ **al-for′ja** (äl-fōr′hä; *E.* ăl-fôr′jȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A saddlebag. **2.** A wallet; a bag or pouch resembling a saddlebag or wallet, as the cheek pouch of a monkey. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **al-fres′co** (ȧl-frĕs′kō), *adv.* & *a.* [It. *al fresco* in or on the fresh.] In the open air; open-air. *Smollett.*

Al′fu-rese′ (ăl′fōō-rēz′; -rēs′), *a.* Of or pert. to the Alfuros. — *n.* The language of the Alfuros, esp. of the Celebes.

Al-fu′ro (ăl-fōō′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS or -ROES (-rōz). A member of one of various tribes of mixed aboriginal peoples, mostly pure savages, inhabiting the Celebes and the Moluccas.

This term *Alfuro* is specially confusing. . . . Whether Portuguese, Arab, or local, it never had any ethnical value, being indifferently applied by the Malays to all rude non-Muhammadan peoples in the eastern parts of Malaysia. *A. H. Keane.*

al′ga (ăl′gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ALGÆ (-jē). [L.] *Bot.* A chlorophyll-containing plant of any of several different classes of the Thallophyta; a seaweed, as kelp, dulse, sea lettuce, etc.

al′gæ (ăl′jē), *n. pl.* *Bot.* **a** Pl. of ALGA. **b** [*cap.*] A formerly recognized primary division of the Thallophyta, coördinate with the Fungi, but now used [*l. c.*] as a convenient popular designation of the seaweeds as a whole. It includes the classes Zygophyceæ, Chlorophyceæ, Phæophyceæ, and Rhodophyceæ.

al′gal (ăl′găl), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to or like algæ. **b** Designating Lindley's alliance Algales. *Obs.* — *n.* An alga. **algal fungus**, any fungus of the subclass Phycomycetes; — from their structural resemblance to certain algæ.

al′ga-ro′ba (ăl′gȧ-rō′bȧ), *n.* [Sp. *algarroba*, fr. Ar. *al-kharrūbah*. Cf. CAROB.] *Bot.* **a** The carob; also, its edible beans or pods, called *St. John's bread*. **b** The common mesquite or honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), or its sweet, pulpy pods. **c** The West Indian locust.

al′ga-ro-bil′la (ăl′gȧ-rō-bĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *algarrobilla*. See ALGAROBA.] The seeds and pods of certain leguminous trees and shrubs having astringent properties, esp. of *Pithecolobium parvifolium*, *Cæsalpinia brevifolia*, and *Prosopis glandulosa*. They are used for tanning and dyeing.

al′gate (ôl′gāt) | *adv.* [*all* + *gate* way + *-s*, adverbial. **al′gates** (ôl′gāts) | See GATE; *-s*, adv. suff.] **1.** Always; wholly; everywhere. *Obs. or Dial.*

, Una now he *algates* must forego. *Spenser.*

2. By any or all means; at all events. *Obs. or Dial. Fairfax.*

Algates, the toy is somewhat ghastly. *Ld. Lytton.*

3. Notwithstanding; yet. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Al′ge-bar′ (ăl′jē-bär′), *n.* [Ar. *al-jabbār*, lit., the giant.] **a** The constellation Orion. **b** Rigel. See STAR.

al′ge-bra (ăl′jē-brȧ), *n.* [LL. *algebra*, fr. Ar. *al-jebr* reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, bonesetting, fr. *jabara* to bind together, consolidate; *al-jebr w'almuqābalah* reduction and comparison (by equations): cf. F. *algèbre*, It. & Sp. *algebra*.] **1.** Bonesetting; improperly, a fracture. *Obs.*

2. *Math.* That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations and properties of quantity by means of letters and other symbols. It is applicable to those relations that hold good for every kind of magnitude.

3. A treatise on this science.

al′ge-bra′ic (ăl′jē-brā′ĭk) | *a.* Of or pertaining to algebra; **al′ge-bra′i-cal** (-brā′ĭ-kăl) | containing only operations of algebra (that is, additions, subtractions, multiplications, divisions, involutions, and extractions of roots) in finite numbers; — opposed to *transcendental*.

algebraic curve, *Math.*, one whose equations contain only algebraic functions of linear coördinates; — opposed to *transcendental curve*. — **a. equation**, *Math.*, one involving only pure algebraic operations in finite number. — **a. form**, *Math.*, a homogeneous rational integral function of two or more variables; — known as a *binary form*, a *ternary form*, etc., according to the number of variables. — **a. function**, *Math.*, one whose connection with its variables is determined by an algebraic equation. — **a. logic.** See LOGIC. — **a. number**, a root of an algebraic equation whose coefficients are rational. — **a. sum**, the aggregate of two or more numbers or quantities taken with regard to their signs, as + or −, according to the rules of addition in algebra; thus, the *algebraic sum* of −2, 8, and −1 is 5; — opposed to *arithmetical sum*, which supposes only positive signs. — **a. surface**, *Math.*, one expressible analytically through an algebraic equation in Cartesian coördinates.

al′ge-fa′cient (-fā′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *algere* to be cold + *faciens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] *Med.* Tending to make cool; cooling.

Al-ge′ri-an (ăl-jē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Algeria. — *n.* A native of Algeria.

Algerian lace, a gimp lace of gold and silver threads. — **A. onyx**, a kind of onyx marble. See ALABASTER, 1 **b**. — **A. stripe**, a mixed cream-colored material imitating Moorish cloth, manufactured in stripes of delicate silk alternated with stripes of knotted cotton.

Al′ge-rine′ (ăl′jē-rēn′), *a.* Of or pertaining to Algiers or Algeria or Algerians.

Algerine War, the war of reprisal by which the United States suppressed Algerine piracy in 1815.

Al′ge-rine′, *n.* **1.** A native of Algiers or Algeria, esp. one of Berber or Arab race. The principal races of Algeria are the Arabs, Berbers, Kabyles, Moors, Negroes, and Turks, giving rise to a numerous hybrid population.
2. A pirate.
3. [*l. c.*] A soft woolen fabric in stripes of bright colors.

al-ge′si-a (ăl-jē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄλγησις sense of pain, fr. ἀλγεῖν to suffer.] *Med.* Pain; sensitiveness to pain; — chiefly in comp. — **al-get′ic** (ăl-jĕt′ĭk), *a.*

al-ge′si-chro-nom′e-ter (-krō-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἄλγησις …]

a-leu′kæ′mi-a (-kē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **al eu-cæ′mi-a** (-sē′mĭ-ȧ). [See A- not; LEUCHÆMIA.] *Med.* Deficiency of the white cells in the blood.

Al′eu-ro′des (-rō′dēz), **Al′eu-rod′i-dæ** (-rŏd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, etc. *Zoöl.* Syns. of ALEYRODES, etc.

a-leu′ro-man′cy (ȧ-lū′rō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον wheaten flour + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of flour.

al′eu-rom′e-ter (ăl′ū-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the expansive properties, or quality, of gluten in flour.

a-leu′ro-scope (ȧ-lū′rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον flour + *-scope*.] An instrument similar to the aleurometer.

a-lew′, *n.* Halloo. *Obs.*

ale′whap′ (āl′hwŏp′), *n.* A kind of fish. = ALEWIFE, 1.

ale′wife, *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz′). A woman who keeps an alehouse.

alewin. ✝ ELEVEN. [andre.]

Alex. *Abbr.* Alexander; Alex-

Al′ex-an′der (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλέξανδρος; ἀλέξειν to ward off, protect + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man: cf. F. *Alexandre*.] Lit., a defender of men; — masc. prop. name. F. *Alexandre* (ȧ′lĕk′säɴ′dr′); It. *Alessandro* (ä′lĕs-sän′drō); Sp. *Alejandro* (ä′lā-hän′drō; 189); Pg. *Alexandre* (ä′lĕg-zäɴ′dr′); G. & D. *Alexander* (ä′lĕk-sän′dẽr). — Dim. *Aleck*, *Ellick*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sawnie*. — **The Alexander of the North.** Charles XII. of Sweden (1682-1718); — from his military genius and success. [BERTRAM **a**.]

Alexander's-foot, *n.* *Bot.* =

Al′ex-an′dra (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drȧ), *n.* **1.** Fem. of ALEXANDER. F. *Alexandrine* (ȧ′lĕk′säɴ′drēn′); It. *Alessandra* (ä′lĕs-sän′drä); Sp. *Alejandra* (ä′lā-hän′drä), *Alejandrina* (-hän-drē′nä). See ALEXANDER.
2. In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," the queen of the Amazons.
3. *Angling.* A large artificial fly with silver or tinsel body and peacock harl. *Encyc. of Sport.*

Alexandra palm. A lofty Australian pinnate-leaved palm (*Archontophœnix alexandræ*).

Al′ex-an′dri-a blue (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭ-ȧ). = COPPER GLASS.

Alexandria wormseed. = LEVANT WORMSEED.

Al′ex-an-dri′na (-zăn-drī′nȧ), *n.* = ALEXANDRA, 1.

Al′ex-an′drine (-zăn′drĭn), *n.* [L. *Alexandrini*, pl.] A resident of Alexandria.

‖ **A′le-xan-dri′num o′pus** (-drī′nŭm ō′pŭs). [L.] See OPUS.

Al′ex-an′drist (-zăn′drĭst), *n.* One of the school of interpreters of Aristotle in the Renaissance, opposed to the Thomists, and holding to the view, first given by Alexander of Aphrodisias and followed by the Averroists, that Aristotle's doctrine does not admit the immortality of the human soul, but only the world soul.

A-lex′i-an (ȧ-lĕk′sĭ-ăn), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A member of a Roman Catholic order, vowed to poverty and the care of the sick, and named from Saint Alexius, their patron.

al′ex-ic′a-con, *or* **al′ex-ik′a-kon**, *n.* [Gr. ἀλεξίκακον, neut. of ἀλεξίκακος evil-averting.] A safeguard against evil. *Obs.*

a-lex′i-phar′mac, **a-lex′i-phar′ma-cal.** Alexipharmic. *Obs.*

a-lex′i-phar′ma-con (ȧ-lĕk′sĭ-fär′mȧ-kŏn), **-ma-cum** (-kŭm), *n.* [NL. *alexipharmacum*, L. *alexipharmacon*, fr. Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακον.] An alexipharmic.

a-lex′i-py-ret′ic (-pī-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. ἀλέξειν to keep off + πυρετός burning heat, fever, πῦρ fire.] *Med.* Febrifuge.

a-lex′i-te′ri-al (-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* & *n.* Alexiteric.

a-lex′i-ter′i-cal, *a.* Alexiteric.

‖ **a-lex′i-te′ri-um** (-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL.] An alexiteric. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

a-lex′i-ter-y, *n.* An alexiteric.

‖ **à l'ex′tré′mi′té′** (ȧ lĕks′trā′mē′tā′). [F.] To the extremity; esp., at the point of death.

a-ley′, *n.* [OF. *alie*, *alis*, F. *alise*.] The berry of the wild service tree. *Obs.*

ale′yard (-yärd′), *n.* [*ale* + *yard* a measure.] A tall, slender, flaring glass vessel formerly used as a measure of liquids and as a drinking glass.

aleye. ✝ ALLAY.

Al′ey-ro′des (ăl′ā-rō′dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλευρώδης like flour.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small homopterous insects related to the aphids, which live on plant juices. It is the type of a family, **Al′ey-rod′i-dæ** (-rŏd′ĭ-dē). In early stages they resemble scale insects; the adults, called *white flies*, are active and winged. *Aleyrodes citri* lives on the orange tree. — **al′ey-ro′did**, *n.*

‖ **a′le-zan′** (ȧ′l′-zäɴ′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *alazan*.] A sorrel horse.

a-leze′ (ȧ-lāz′), *n.* [F. *alèze*, earlier *alaise*, fr. OF. *alaisier* to widen out.] A cloth to protect a bed from becoming soiled by a patient.

Alf. *Abbr.* Alfred; Alfonso.

alf, *n.* [Icel. *ālfr*. See ELF.] *Norse Myth.* = ELF.

al′fa. Alpha. *Ref. Sp.*

al′fa-bet. Alphabet. *Ref. Sp.*

al′fa-ki′ (ȧl′fȧ-kē′). Var. of ALFAQUI.

al′fa-qui′ (ȧl′fȧ-kē′), **al′fa-quin′** (-kēn′), *n.* [Sp. *alfaquí*, Ar. *al-faqīh*.] A teacher or expounder of the Koran and Mohammedan law; — sometimes a surname of Spanish court doctors and secretaries.

al-far′ga (äl-fär′gä). Var. of ALFORJA.

alfe. ✝ ELF, HALF.

al′fe-nide (ăl′fē-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* An alloy of nickel and silver electroplated with silver; also, according to some, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

al-fe′res, **al-fe′rez**, *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-fāris* knight.] An ensign; a standard bearer. *Obs.*

al′fer-fem-phy′ric (ăl′fẽr-fĕm-fĭ′rĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Containing phenocrysts of femic and alferric minerals. See PETROGRAPHY.

al′fer-phy′ric (-fĭ′rĭk), *a.* [*alferric* + *porphyritic*.] *Petrog.* Having alferric phenocrysts.

al-fer′ric (ăl-fĕr′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

al′fet (ăl′fĕt), *n.* [LL. *alfetum*, fr. AS. *ālfæt* pot to boil in; *āl* burning + *fæt* vat.] A caldron of boiling water used in the ordeal of hot water.

Alf′heim (älf′hām′), **Alf′hei′mr** (-hā′mr′), *n.* [Icel. *Alfheimr*. Cf. ELF, HOME.] *Teut. Myth.* The home of Frey and the elves of light. See NINE WORLDS.

al-fil′e-ri′a, **al-fil′e-ril′la** (ăl-fĭl′ē-rē′ȧ; 194), *n.* = ALFILARIA.

al′fin, *n.* [ME. *alfin*, *alphin*, *aufin*, OF. *aufin*, *alphin*, LL. *alphinus*, Sp. *alfil* (cf. It. *alfino*), fr. Ar. *al-fīl*, prop., the elephant.] The bishop in chess. *Obs.*

‖ **al fi′ne** (äl fē′nā). [It.] To the end.

al-fio′na (äl-fyō′nä), **al-fio′ne** (-nā), *n.* A surf fish (*Rhacochilus toxotes*) of the California coast.

al-fon′sin (ăl-fŏn′sĭn), *n.* Any of several berycoid fishes, usually bright red, found at Madeira and in the West Indies.

al-fon′so (äl-fōn′sō), *n.* [Sp.] See COIN.

‖ **al-for′ge** (äl-fôr′zhē). Var. of ALFORJA. [ALFURO.]

Al-fou′ra (ăl-fōō′rȧ). Var. of

Alfr. *Abbr.* Alfred.

Al′fred (ăl′frĕd), *n.* [AS. *Ælfrēd*; cf. AS. *ælf* elf and *rǣd* counsel.] Lit., elf in council, i. e., good counselor; — masc. prop. name. L. *Al-fre′dus*, *Al′u-re′dus*; F. *Alfred* (ȧl′frĕd′); It., Sp., Pg. *Alfredo* (äl-frā′dō; *Pg.* -dōō); G. & D. *Alfred* (äl′frĕt). — Dim. *Alf*.

al′fri-da-ry (ăl′frĭ-dȧ-rĭ), *n.* *Astrol.* The period of a planet's control over the life of a person. — **al′fri-dar′ic** (-dăr′ĭk), *a.*

Al-fur′ (ăl-fōōr′), *n.*; *pl.* ALFURES (ăl-fōō′rēz). = ALFURO.

Al-fu′ru (ăl-fōō′rōō). Var. of ALFURO.

al′fyn. ✝ ALFIN.

alg., *also* **Alg.** *Abbr.* Algebra; Algernon; Algiers.

algæ layer. = GONIDIAL LAYER.

al′gæ-ol′o-gy (ăl′jē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.*, **-o-gist**, *n.* = ALGOLOGY, -GIST.

al′gæs-the′sis, **al′ges-the′sis** (ăl′jĕs-thē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄλγος pain + αἴσθησις sensation.] *Med.* The perception of pain; pain.

algæ zone. = GONIDIAL LAYER.

Al-ga′les (ăl-gā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the seaweeds (Algæ).

algarde. *n.* A kind of Spanish wine. *Obs.* [RISM.]

al′ga-rism, **algarosme.** ✝ ALGO-

Al′ga-rot (ăl′gȧ-rŏt), **Al′ga-roth** (-rŏth), *n.* See POWDER OF ALGAROTH.

al′ga-ro-vil′la (ăl′gȧ-rō-vĭl′ȧ). Var. of ALGAROBILLA.

al′gar-ro′ba (ăl′gȧ-rō′bȧ). Var. of ALGAROBA.

Al′gar-syf, *or* **Al′gar-sife** (ăl′gȧr-sēf), *n.* See CAMBINSKAN.

algatross. ✝ ALBATROSS.

al′ga-zel (ăl′gȧ-zĕl′), *n.* [Ar. *al* the + *ghazāl*. See GAZELLE.] A quadruped of Africa, prob. a gazelle or other antelope. *Obs.*

al′ge-bra′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ALGEBRAIC. See -LY.

al′ge-bra′ist (ăl′jē-brā′ĭst), *n.* One versed in algebra.

al′ge-bra-ize (-brȧ-īz), *v. t.* To perform by algebra; to reduce to algebraic form.

al′ge-bri′cian (ăl′jē-brĭsh′ăn), *n.* An algebraist. *Obs.*

al-ge′do (ăl-jē′dō), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλγηδών pain.] *Med.* Severe pain in the region of the urinary and genital organs.

al′ge-don′ic (ăl′jē-dŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄλγος pain + ἡδονικός pleasant.] Characterized by, or pertaining to, pleasure and pain; as, *algedonic* æsthetics.

al′ge-don′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of pleasure and pain; hedonics.

Al-gen′ib (ăl-gĕn′ĭb), *n.* [Ar. *al jānib* the side.] See STAR.

Al′ger-non (ăl′jẽr-nŏn), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *al grenon*, *al guernon*, with the mustache.] Masc. prop. name.

al′ge-sim′e-ter (ăl′jē-sĭm′ē-tẽr),

sense of pain + *chronometer*.] *Med.* An instrument for recording the time between the application of a painful stimulus and the sensation of pain.

-al'gi-a (-ăl'jĭ-*à*), **-al'gy** (-ăl'jĭ). [Gr. -αλγία (as in κεφαλαλγία cephalalgia), fr. ἄλγος pain.] A suffix used in medicine to denote *pain* (usually in some part designated by the first element), usually implying a diseased condition as a cause; as, cephal*algia*, cephal*algy*; ot*algia*; pod*algia*, etc.

al'gi-cide (ăl'jĭ-sīd), *n.* [*alga* + *-cide*.] An agent, as copper sulphate (blue vitriol) or copper, for destroying algæ.

al'gid (ăl'jĭd), *a.* [L. *algidus* cold, fr. *algere* to be cold: cf. F. *algide*.] Cold; chilly.
algid cholera, *Med.*, Asiatic cholera.

al-gid'i-ty (ăl-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Chilliness; coldness.

al-gif'ic (ăl-jĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *algificus*, fr. *algus* cold + *facere* to make.] Producing cold.

al'gin (ăl'jĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A nitrogenous substance resembling gelatin, obtained from certain algæ.

al'goid (ăl'goid), *a.* [*alga* + *-oid*.] Of the nature of, or resembling, an alga.

Al'gol (ăl'gŏl), *n.* [Ar. *al-ghūl* the ghoul, ogre; — applied to the head of Medusa, fr. *ghāla* to take suddenly, destroy. Cf. GHOUL.] *Astron.* A fixed star in Medusa's head, in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodic variation in brightness; β Persei. The variation is believed to be the result of eclipses by a dark satellite. See STAR.

Al-go'li-an (ăl-gō'lĭ-*ă*n), *a.* *Astron.* Of or pert. to Algol; — used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Algol, which indicates hydrogen, protomagnesium, protocalcium, helium, and silicon.

al-gol'o-gy (ăl-gŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*alga* + *-logy*.] *Bot.* The study or science of algæ, or seaweeds. — **al'go-log'i-cal** (ăl'gō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **al-gol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

al-gom'e-ter (ăl-gŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. ἄλγος pain + *-meter*.] *Psychol.* An instrument for measuring sensations of pain due to pressure. It has a piston rod with a blunted tip which is pressed against the skin. — **al-gom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **al'go-met'ric** (ăl'gō-mĕt'rĭk), **al'go-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **al'go-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Al-gon'ki-an (ăl-gŏŋ'kĭ-*ă*n), *a.* **1.** Var. of ALGONQUIAN.
2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a period or era recognized by the United States Geological Survey and some other authorities, between the Archæan and the Paleozoic, from both of which it is generally separated in the record by unconformities; Proterozoic. (See GEOLOGY.) Algonkian rocks are both sedimentary and igneous. Although fossils are rare, life certainly existed in this period. — *n.* The Algonkian period or era, or system or group of systems.

Al-gon'qui-an (-kĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the most extensive of the linguistic families of North American Indians, their territory formerly including practically all of Canada east of the 115th meridian and south of Hudson's Bay and the part of the United States east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee and Virginia, with the exception of the territory occupied by the northern Iroquoian tribes. There are nearly 100,000 Indians of the Algonquian tribes, of which the strongest are the Ojibwas (Chippewas), Ottawas, Crees, Algonquins, Micmacs, and Blackfeet. — *n.* An Algonquian Indian.

Al-gon'quin (-kĭn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe or group of tribes of whom the greater number (about 4,400) live in the province of Quebec; also, loosely, any Algonquian. — **Al-gon'quin**, *a.*

al'go-rism (ăl'gō-rĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *algorisme*, *algrim*, *augrim*, OF. *algorisme*, *augorisme*, F. *algorithme* (cf. Sp. *algoritmo*, OSp. *alguarismo*, LL. *algorismus*), fr. the Ar. *al-Khowārezmī* of Khowārezm, the modern Khiva, surname of Abu Ja'far Mohammed ben Musā, author of a work on arithmetic early in the 9th century, translated into Latin, such books bearing the name *algorismus*.] **1.** The art of calculating by nine figures and zero.
2. The art of calculating with any species of notation; as, the *algorisms* of fractions, proportions, surds, etc.

al'go-ris'mic (-rĭz'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to algorism.

al'go-rist (ăl'gō-rĭst), *n.* One of a school of medieval mathematicians, who made use of algorismic notation; — opposed to *abacist*.

al'go-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to algorism.

al'go-rithm (ăl'gō-rĭth'm), *n.* [The spelling with *th* is due to a supposed connection with Gr. ἀριθμός number.] Algorism. *Obs.*

al'go-rith'mic (-rĭth'mĭk), *a.* **1.** Arithmetical; algoristic.
2. Relating to or using symbols.

al'gua-zil' (ăl'gw*à*-zēl'; *Sp.* äl'gwä-thēl'; 268), *n.* [OSp., now *alguacil*, fr. Ar. *alwazīr* the vizier. Cf. VIZIER.] An officer of justice in Spain, formerly of high, now of inferior, rank; a warrant officer; a constable.

-al'gy (-ăl'jĭ). A suffix denoting *pain*. See -ALGIA.

Al-ha'gi (ăl-hā'jĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *alhāj* the camel's thorn.] *Bot.* A small genus of fabaceous shrubs of the desert regions of Asia Minor and northern Africa. They have simple leaves, spiny branches, and tough pods. A mannalike substance exudes from the foliage in hot weather. *A. maurorum* is the camel's thorn. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Al-ham'bra (ăl-hăm'br*à*), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al* the + *hamrā* red; i. e., the red (sc. house).] The fortress palace, or alcazar, of the Moorish kings at Granada.

This famous Moorish palace [the *Alhambra*] was erected at various dates, chiefly between 1248 and 1354, under the reigns of Ibn-l-Ahmar and his successors. *Encyc. Brit.*

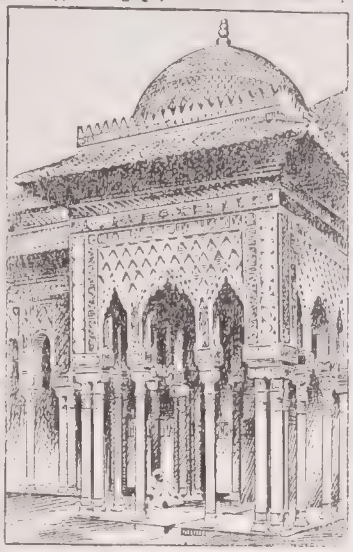

Alhambra. Pavilion, "Court of Lions."

Al'ham-bra'ic (ăl'hăm-brā'ĭk), **Al'ham-bresque'** (-brĕsk'; 277) *a.* Made or decorated after the fanciful style of the ornamentation in the Alhambra, which affords a fine exhibition of Saracenic or Arabesque architecture.

a'li-as (ā'lĭ-*ă*s), *adv.* [L., fr. *alius* other. See ELSE.] *Law.* **a** Otherwise; otherwise called; — used (the full form being *alias dictus*) in legal proceedings to connect the different names of any one who has gone or been known by two or more; as, Smith, *alias* Simpson. **b** At another time.

a'li-as, *n.*; *pl.* ALIASES (-ĕz; -ĭz). *Law.* **a** Another name; an assumed name. **b** An alias writ.

alias writ. A second writ issued supplementary to a writ of the same kind, already issued in the same cause; — so called from the phrase *sicut alias præcipimus*, "as we at another time command," occurring in the Latin form.

A'li Ba'ba (ä'lē bä'bä). [Ar.] A character in the "Arabian Nights." The tale relates the story of his adventures with the Forty Thieves, whose cave he enters by the use of the magic password, *Sesame*. See FORTY THIEVES.

‖ **al'i-bi** (ăl'ĭ-bī), *adv.* [L., fr. *alius* other. See ELSE.] Elsewhere; in another place.

al'i-bi, *n.* *Law.* The plea of having been, at the alleged time of the commission of an act, elsewhere than at the alleged place of commission; also, the fact or state of having been so elsewhere; as, to set up an *alibi*; to prove an *alibi*.

al'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* [L. *alibilis*, fr. *alere* to nourish.] Nutritive; nourishing. — **al'i-bil'i-ty** (ăl'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Al'i-cant, **Al'i-cante** (ăl'ĭ-kănt; ăl'ĭ-kănt'; 277), *n.* A heavy sweet red wine from Alicante, Spain.

Al'ice (ăl'ĭs), *n.* [LL. *Alicia*, *Alithia*, fr. Gr. ἀλήθεια truth.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Alice* (*à*'lēs'); It. *Alicia* (ä-lē'chä); Sp. *Alicia* (ä-lē'thē-ä; 138); G. *Alice* (ä-lē'sē). — Dim. *Ally* or *Allie*, *Elsie*.
2. A little girl who is the subject of many fanciful and whimsical adventures in "Lewis Carroll's" (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson's) nonsense books, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass."

al'i-cyc'lic (ăl'ĭ-sĭk'lĭk), *a.* [*ali*phatic + *cyclic*.] *Org. Chem.* Combining the properties of aliphatic and cyclic substances: — applied to compounds which contain a ring of carbon atoms but do not belong to the aromatic series.

al'i-dade (ăl'ĭ-dād), **-dad** (-dăd), *n.* [LL. *alidada*, *alhidada*, fr. Ar. *al-'idādah* a sort of rule: cf. F. *alidade*, Sp. *alidada*.] That part of any optical, surveying, or measuring instrument, which comprises the indicator, verniers, microscopes, etc., for taking an accurate reading or observation. An early form consisted of a rule rotating about a center.

al'ien (āl'yĕn), *a.* [OF. *alien*, L. *alienus*, fr. *alius* another; properly, therefore, belonging to another. See ELSE.] **1.** Belonging or pertaining to another; strange; esp., not belonging or owing allegiance to the same country, land, or government, or belonging to the citizens or subjects thereof; foreign; as, *alien* subjects, enemies, property, shores.
2. Wholly different in nature; foreign; inconsistent (*with*); incongruous; unsympathetic; adverse; — followed by *from* or sometimes by *to*; as, principles *alien* from our religion.

An *alien* sound of melancholy. *Wordsworth.*

A strange foreboding seized their souls, and they looked at each other with great eyes, and smiled with *alien* lips. *Farrar.*

alien enemy, *Law*, a person owing allegiance to an adverse belligerent state. — **a. priory**, a religious house or monastery dependent on, and owing obedience to, a religious house or abbey in some other country. — **a. water**, *Irrigation*, water conducted across an irrigated district for use elsewhere. *Eng.*

al'ien, *n.* **1.** A person of another family, race, or nation; a foreigner; stranger.

Mourning his age left childless, and his wealth
Heapt for an *alien*. *Southey.*

2. One owing allegiance to another state; a foreign-born resident of a country in which he does not possess the privileges of a citizen; in England, one born out of the allegiance of the king. Originally at the common law of England a person born in any territory subject to the king of England was a natural-born subject of the king, and not an alien; and every child born elsewhere was an alien irrespective of the nationality of his parents, with few exceptions, such as that of the children born to ambassadors and diplomatic ministers abroad. Important exceptions have now been made to this rule both for Great Britain and the United States, the general principle of which is to recognize as subjects the children born abroad of subjects still claiming their citizenship, as in the case of seamen, travelers, etc. The minor upon coming of age may renounce his citizenship. A woman becomes by marriage a citizen of her husband's country; but the converse is not true. Cf. CITIZEN, ALLEGIANCE, NATURALIZATION.
3. One excluded from certain privileges; one alienated or estranged; as, *aliens* from God's mercies.

Aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. *Ephes.* ii. 12.

Syn. — See STRANGER.

alien act, an act with reference to aliens; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** An act of the English Parliament, 1793, aimed at partisans of the French Revolution, and empowering the government to banish aliens. **b** Any of several English laws, as those of 1836, 1844, and 1847, requiring the registration, property qualification, and naturalization of aliens. **c** See *Alien and Sedition Acts*. — **Alien and Sedition Acts** *or* **Laws**, certain acts passed by the Federalists in Congress in 1798; as: the Alien Act passed June 25, to continue in force for two years, authorizing the President to banish foreigners deemed to be dangerous; and the Sedition Act, passed July 14, to remain in force till March 3, 1801, curtailing the freedom of the press. They were chiefly aimed at certain political opponents of the administration, and sympathizers with France, and created a violent reaction. *United States.*

al'ien (āl'yĕn), *v. t.*; AL'IENED (-yĕnd); AL'IEN-ING. [F. *aliéner*, L. *alienare*.] To alienate; to estrange; to transfer, as property or ownership. "If the son *alien* lands." *Sir M. Hale.*

The prince was totally *aliened* from all thoughts of . . . the marriage. *Clarendon.*

al'ien-a-ble (-*à*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *aliénable*.] That may be alienated. — **al'ien-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
alienable right. See RIGHT, *n.*

al'ien-age (-āj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *alienage*.] **1.** Status of an alien.
2. State of being alienated, or transferred to another.

al'ien-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *alienatus*, p. p. of *alienare*, fr. *alienus*. See ALIEN.] Estranged; withdrawn in affection; foreign; — with *from*. — *n.* A stranger; an alien. *Obs.*

O *alienate* from God. *Milton.*

al'ien-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; AL'IEN-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AL'IEN-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To convey or transfer to another, as title, property, or right; to part voluntarily with ownership of; to alien. In its widest sense property is *alienated* when the title is transferred from one person to another in any way; but generally the sense of alienating is restricted to the transfer of the title to property by the act of the owner, as distinguished from a transfer effected entirely by operation of law, as in the case of descent. In this restricted sense alienation includes transfer of title by judicial sale, foreclosure, etc., where the law gives effect to a prior act of the party. Strictly an alienation involves a complete transfer of the title to property, and a mortgage or any other incumbrance or disposition falling short of that does not constitute an alienation; but the context may require that alienation should be made to include an act which contemplates, or might result in, such a complete transfer, or an act by which the title inures more or less to the benefit of another, as in homestead and other laws restricting the alienation of property. Cf. ALIENATION, 1 **a**, *cit.*
2. To withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; to alien; to estrange; to wean; — usually with *from*.

The errors which . . . *alienated* a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart. *Macaulay.*

The recollection of his former life is a dream that only the more *alienates* him from the realities of the present. *I. Taylor.*

al'ien-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *aliénation*, L. *alienatio*, fr. *alienare*. See ALIENATE.] **1.** Act of alienating; specif.: **a** A transfer of ownership or title; a legal conveyance of property to another. See ALIENATE, *v. t.*, 1.

In English law, the gift of a chattel, unless it be by deed, must be accompanied by delivery of possession, and "livery of seisin" was essential to pass a freehold estate in land. . . . As a general rule, however, in English, and it seems also in modern French law, the *alienation* of specific property is effected as soon as the *alienation* contract is completed. *T. E. Holland.*

b A withdrawing, diverting, or estrangement, as of the affections.

The *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon.*

2. State or quality of being alienated; specif., mental alienation; derangement of the mental faculties; insanity (which see); as, *alienation* of mind.

Syn. — See INSANITY.

al'ien-a'tor (āl'yĕn-ā'tēr), *n.* One who alienates.

al'ien-ee' (āl'yĕn-ē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom the title of property is transferred; — opposed to *alienor*.

al'ien-ism (āl'yĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Status of an alien; alienage.
2. The study or treatment of diseases of the mind.
3. *Rhet.* A foreignism.

al'ien-ist, *n.* [F. *aliéniste*.] One who treats, or makes a specialty of, diseases of the mind.

al'ien-or (āl'yĕn-ēr; -ôr'), *n.* [OF. *alieneur*.] One who alienates or transfers property; — opposed to *alienee*.

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n. [Gr. ἄλγησις sense of pain + *-meter*.] An algometer.

al'ges-the'sis. Var. of ALGÆSTHESIS.

Al'gic (ăl'jĭk), *a.* Designating or pertaining to researches among Algonquian tribes made by H. R. Schoolcraft; — so used by Schoolcraft.

al'gid-ness (ăl'jĭd-nĕs), *n.* Algidity. *Obs.*

Al-gie'ba (ăl-jē'b*à*). [Ar. *al khiā* the tent.] See STAR.

algif, **algife**, *conj.* [See ALL, *adv.*, IF.] Although. *Obs.*

al'gi-nu-re'sis (ăl'jĭ-nū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. ἄλγος pain + *uresis*.] *Med.* Painful urination.

al'gist (ăl'jĭst), *n.* [*alga* + *-ist*.] An algologist. *Rare.*

al-giv'o-rous (ăl-jĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*alga* + *-vorous*.] *Zoöl.* Feeding on algæ.

‖ **al'go-don'** (äl'gō-thōn'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Cotton or the cotton plant; hence, any of various related plants or their products.

al-god'o-nite (ăl-gŏd'ō-nīt), *n.* [From the *Algodones* mine, Chile.] *Min.* A copper arsenide, Cu_6As, allied to domeykite. Sp. gr., 7.62.

Al-gon'kin. Var. of ALGONQUIN.

al'go-pho'bi-a (ăl'gō-fō'bĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄλγος pain + *-phobia*.] Morbid fear of pain.

al'gor (ăl'gŏr), *n.* [L., cold, *n.*] *Med.* A sensation of coldness or chilliness occurring in the early stages of a fever.

Al'go-rab' (ăl'gō-răb'), *n.* [Ar. *al gurāb* the raven.] See STAR.

Al'go-res' (ăl'gō-rēz'), *n.* = ALGORAB. See STAR.

algorism stones. Counters. *Obs.*

al-go'sis, *n.* [NL.; *alga* + *-osis*.] *Med.* A diseased state due to certain plants, as algæ.

al'gous (ăl'gŭs), *a.* [L. *algosus*, fr. *alga* seaweed.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or full of, algæ, or seaweeds.

al'gram, **al'grim**. † ALGORISM.

al'gra-phy (ăl'gr*à*-fĭ), *n.* Short for ALUMINOGRAPHY. — **al-graph'ic** (ăl-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

al'gum, *n.* [Heb. *algūm*.] = ALMUG.

Al'gy (ăl'jĭ), *n.* Short for ALGERNON.

Alha. † ALLAH.

‖ **al'ha-ce'na** (ä'lä-thā'nä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] In Spanish architecture, a recess; esp., a decorative niche used as a cupboard; hence, a cupboard decorated in Spanish or Moorish style.

alhaill. † ALL-WHOLE.

‖ **Al-ham'ra** (äl-häm'rä). Var. of ALHAMBRA.

al-han'dal, *n.* [Ar. *al-hanẓal*.] Colocynth. *Obs.*

Al-hen'a (ăl-hĕn'*à*), *n.* [Ar. *al-hena'*.] See STAR.

al-hen'na (-*à*), *n.* See HENNA.

al'hi-dad, **-da'da**, **-dade**, **-da'tha**. † ALIDAD.

‖ **à l'huile'** (*à* lwēl'). [F.] In (olive) oil; with olive oil.

aliafar. † ALIOFAR.

A-li'ah (*à*-lī'*à*; ăl'ĭ-*à*). *Bib.*

A-li'an (-*ă*n). *Bib.*

aliance. † ALLIANCE.

aliant, **aliaunt**. † ALIEN.

‖ **a'li-a ten-tan'da vi'a est.** [L.] Another way or method must be tried.

aliaunte. † ALIEN.

‖ **a li-ban'ban** (ä lē-bän'bän), *n.* [Tag.] Any of several cæsalpiniaceous trees of the genus *Bauhinia*, esp. *B. tomentosa*, whose leaves yield a vinegarlike acid. *Phil. I.*

a-li'ca (ä-lē'kä), *interj.* [Tag.] Come here. *Phil. I.*

Al'ice's fern. The climbing fern.

aliche. † ALIKE.

al'i-chel (ăl'ĭ-shĕl), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *al* the + *iqbāl* approach.] *Astrol.* The position of a planet with reference to an angle.

‖ **a-li'ci** (ä-lē'chē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ALICE (-chā). [It.] Anchovies, or a similar small fish, preserved in oil after the Italian fashion.

A-li'ci-a (*à*-lĭsh'ĭ-*à*), *n.* = ALICE, the proper name.

Al'ick, *n.* Dim. of ALEXANDER.

alicompayne. † ELECAMPANE.

al'ic-ti'sal (ăl'ĭk-tĭ'z*ă*l), *n.* [Ar. *al-ittiçāl*.] *Astrol.* The conjunction of two planets, when one overtakes the other.

‖ **a-lic'u-la** (*à*-lĭk'ū-l*à*), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *ala* wing.] *Rom. Antiq.* A short cloak, as a child's coat.

A'li-cu-luf'. Var. of ALAKALUF.

Al'ides (ăl'ĭdz; -īdz), *n. pl.* The descendants of the caliph Ali (d. 661).

alie. † ALLY, ELIE.

a'lie (ā'lĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ala* to nourish, rear.] A favorite; a pet. *Dial. Eng.*

al'ien-a-bl. Alienable. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **a'li-e'na in-sa'ni-a fru'i.** [L.] To profit by another's madness.

alienation office. *Law.* An office in London where fees had to be paid upon the writs used in fine and recovery.

‖ **a'li-e-na'tus a se.** [L., alienated from himself.] Mentally alienated; insane. "We take a purer self-satisfaction when we think of our ability to argue and discriminate, of our moral sensibility and conscience, of our indomitable will, than when we survey any of our other possessions. Only when these are altered is a man said to be *alienatus a se*." *Wm. James.*

aliene. Var. of ALIEN.

al'ien-er, *n.* An alienor.

‖ **a'li-e'ni ap'pe-tens; su'i pro-fu'sus.** [L.] Eager for another's property; lavish of his own. *Sallust* (*Catiline*, V.).

al'ien-ig'e-nate (āl'yĕn-ĭj'ē-nāt), *a.* [L. *alienigenus*.] Alien by birth. *Rare.*

‖ **a'li-e'ni ge'ne-ris** (ā'lĭ-ē'nī jĕn'ēr-ĭs). [L.] Of a different kind. Cf. EJUSDEM GENERIS.

‖ **a'li-e'ni ju'ris.** [L., of another's law.] *Law.* Subject to the law of another; not sui juris. See SUI JURIS.

‖ **a'li-e'ni tem'po-ris flo'res** (flō'rēz). [L.] Flowers of another (past) time.

al'ien-ize (āl'yĕn-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

al'ien-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

alient. † ALIEN.

al'i-et, *n.* [LL. *alietus*, Gr. ἁλιάετος sea eagle, osprey.] A bird of prey; *Her.*, a sparrow hawk or merlin. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

al'i-eth'moid (ăl'ĭ-ĕth'moid), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *ethmoid*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating the lateral expansions of the ethmoid bone or cartilage of certain birds. — *n.* The aliethmoid bone or cartilage.

al'i-eth-moi'dal, *a.* Aliethmoid.

a-li'e-ty (*à*-lī'ē-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *alietas*.] Otherness.

‖ **a'lif** (ä'lĭf), *n.* The first letter of the Arabic alphabet (corresponding to Eng. A). It is the initial letter of *Allah*, God;

B C D E F G H I J K L M

al′i-form (ăl′ĭ-fôrm ; ā′lĭ-), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *-form.*] Wing-shaped ; winglike.

a-light′ (*ȧ*-līt′), *v. i.* ; A-LIGHT′ED, sometimes A-LIT′ (*ȧ*-lĭt′) ; A-LIGHT′ING. [ME. *alihten*, fr. AS. *ālihtan* ; *ā*- (see A-, 2) + *lihtan* ; or *gelihtan*, fr. *līhtan*, to alight, orig. to render light, to remove a burden from, fr. *liht, lēoht*, light. See LIGHT, *v. i.*] **1.** To spring down, get down, or descend, as from a horse's back or from a carriage ; to dismount.
2. To descend and settle, lodge, rest, or stop ; as, a flying bird *alights* on a tree ; snow *alights* on a roof.
3. To come or chance (*upon*). *Rare.*

a-lign′, a-line′ (*ȧ*-līn′), *v. t. & i.* ; A-LIGNED′, A-LINED′ (*ȧ*-līnd′) ; A-LIGN′ING, A-LIN′ING (-līn′ĭng). [F. *aligner* ; *à* (L. *ad*) + *ligne* (L. *linea*) line. See LINE ; cf. ALLINEATE.] To adjust or form to a line ; to range or form in line ; to bring into line.

a-lign′ment, a-line′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *alignement.*] **1.** Act of aligning ; arrangement in a line or lines ; state of being so adjusted ; a formation in a straight line ; also, the line of adjustment ; esp., an imaginary line to regulate the formation of troops or of a squadron.
2. *Engin.* The ground plan, as of a railroad or fieldwork, in distinction from the grades or profile.
3. *Archæol.* A group or assemblage of menhirs, or monoliths, arranged in a row or in rows, such as are found in parts of Europe and especially in Brittany.

a-like′ (*ȧ*-līk′), *a.* [AS. *onlīc* or *gelīc.* See A- ; LIKE.] Having resemblance or similitude ; similar ; without difference. *Now used only predicatively.*
The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Ps.* cxxxix. 12.
No two things are entirely *alike*, and no two things are entirely different. *James Ward.*

a-like′, *adv.* [AS. *gelīce* or *onlīce.*] In the same manner, form, or degree ; in common ; equally ; as, we are all *alike* concerned in religion.

‖ **a′lim** (ä′lēm), *n.* [Ar. *ʽālim* learned.] Among the Mohammedans, one learned in religious matters ; a religious teacher, such as muftis, imams, etc.

al′i-ma (ăl′ĭ-m*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., for *halima*, fr. Gr. ἅλιμος pertaining to the sea.] *Zoöl.* A larval stage of certain stomatopod Crustacea.

Alima of Squilla.

al′i-ment (ăl′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *alimentum*, fr. *alere* to nourish ; akin to Goth. *alan* to grow, Icel. *ala* to nourish : cf. F. *aliment.* See OLD.] **1.** That which nourishes ; food ; nutriment ; anything which feeds or adds to a substance in natural growth. Hence : The necessaries of life generally ; sustenance ; means of support.
Aliments of their sloth and weakness. *Bacon.*
2. An allowance for maintenance. *Scot.*
Syn. — See PABULUM.

al′i-ment, *v. t.* ; -MENT′ED ; -MENT′ING. To give aliment to.
They would have *alimented* the honest man decently among them. *Scott.*

al′i-men′tal (ăl′ĭ-mĕn′t*ă*l), *a.* Supplying food ; having the quality of nourishing ; furnishing the materials for natural growth ; as, *alimental* sap. — **al′i-men′tal-ly**, *adv.*

al′i-men′ta-ry (-t*ȧ*-rĭ), *a.* [L. *alimentarius.*] **1.** Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to, aliment or the function of nutrition; nutritious; alimental; as, *alimentary* substances.
2. Supplying sustenance ; as, an *alimentary* endowment.
alimentary canal, *Anat.*, the canal or tube extending from the mouth to the anus, whose function is the digestion and absorption of the nourishment for the whole body. In man it is about thirty feet long. Its chief sections are the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, and rectum. See DIGESTIVE, *Illust.*

al′i-men-ta′tion (-mĕn-tā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* [Cf. F. *alimentation*, LL. *alimentatio.*] Act or process of alimenting, or affording nutriment ; nutrition ; state or mode of being nourished.

al′i-men′tive-ness (-mĕn′tĭv-nĕs ; -nĭs), *n.* The instinct or faculty of appetite for food. *Chiefly in phrenology.*

al′i-mo-ny (ăl′ĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *alimonia, alimonium*, nourishment, sustenance, fr. *alere* to nourish.] **1.** Maintenance ; means of living ; aliment.
2. *Law.* An allowance made to a woman for her support out of the estate or income of her husband, or of him who was her husband, upon her legal separation or divorce from him, or during a suit for the same. Alimony granted pending a suit, called **alimony pendente lite**, is made to include a reasonable allowance for prosecution of the suit as well as for support ; alimony granted after the termination of a suit, esp. for the joint lives of the two upon an absolute divorce (see DIVORCE), is called **permanent alimony**. Alimony is not a debt which the wife can assign or anticipate, or which can be levied upon or reached in execution for a debt prior to the divorce. Nor is it a debt which can be proved in bankruptcy by the husband.

al′i-na′sal (ăl′ĭ-nā′z*ă*l), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *nasal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the lateral portions of the nose.

a-line′ (*ȧ*-līn′), *v. t. & i.* [See ALIGN.] To place in a line ; to bring or fall into line. = ALIGN. — **a-lin′er** (-ēr), *n.*

a-line′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An aligning, etc. = ALIGNMENT.
The Eng. form *alinement* is preferable to *alignment*, a bad spelling of the Fr[ench]. *Oxf. E. D.*

al′i-nit (ăl′ĭ-nĭt), **al′i-nite** (-nīt), *n.* [Perh. fr. L. *alere* to nourish + E. *nitrogen.*] *Agric.* A nearly pure culture of one of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria (*Bacillus ellenbachiensis*) prepared and sold as a fertilizer for cereals.

al′i-phat′ic (ăl′ĭ-făt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄλειφαρ, ἀλείφατος, oil, fat.] *Org. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, fat ; fatty ; — applied to compounds having an open-chain structure. The *aliphatic* compounds thus include not only the *fatty* acids and other derivatives of the paraffin hydrocarbons, but also unsaturated compounds, as the ethylene and acetylene series.

al′i-quant (ăl′ĭ-kwănt), *a.* [L. *aliquantus* some, moderate ; *alius* other + *quantus* how great : cf. F. *aliquante.*] *Math.* Designating a part of a number or quantity that does not divide the number or quantity without leaving a remainder ; thus, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16. Opposed to *aliquot.*

al′i-quot (-kwŏt), *a.* [L. *aliquot* some, several ; *alius* other + *quot* how many : cf. F. *aliquote.*] *Math.* Designating a part of a number or quantity which will divide the number or quantity without a remainder ; submultiple ; thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15. Opposed to *aliquant.*

A-lis′ma (*ȧ*-lĭz′m*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄλισμα the water plantain.] *Bot.* A small genus of aquatic or semiaquatic herbs, type of the family Alismaceæ, with long-petioled, elliptical, often floating leaves, and umbellate-paniculate white flowers. *A. plantago* is the common water plantain. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Al′is-ma′ce-æ (ăl′ĭz-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly aquatic or marsh plants (order Naiadales), the water-plantain family, having regular perfect monœcious or diœcious flowers. There are about 13 genera and 70 species, of wide distribution in temperate regions, the principal genera being *Alisma* and *Sagittaria.* — **al′is-ma′ceous** (-sh*ŭ*s), *a.*

al′i-sphe′noid (ăl′ĭ-sfē′noid), **al′i-sphe-noi′dal** (-sfē-noi′d*ă*l), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *sphenoid, -noidal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating the wings of the sphenoid, or the pair of bones which, becoming fused with other cranial bones, form in adult man the greater wings of the sphenoid. — *n.* An alisphenoid bone.

al′i-trunk (ăl′ĭ-trŭŋk), *n.* [L. *ala* wing + *truncus* trunk.] *Zoöl.* In insects, the thorax, or the last two thoracic segments, which bear the wings. In Hymenoptera it includes also the first abdominal segment, which is united with the thoracic segments.

a-live′ (*ȧ*-līv′), *a.* [ME. *on live*, AS. *on līfe* in life ; *līfe* being dat. of *līf* life. See LIFE ; cf. LIVE, *a.*] **1.** Having life, in opposition to *dead* ; living ; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions ; as, an animal or a plant which is *alive.*
2. In a state of action ; in force or operation ; unextinguished ; unexpired ; existent ; as, to keep the fire *alive* ; to keep the affections *alive* ; specif., in games, being in play ; not dead, as a jack in bowls.
3. Exhibiting the activity and motion of many living beings ; swarming ; thronged.
The Boyne, for a quarter of a mile, was *alive* with muskets and green boughs. *Macaulay.*
4. Sprightly ; lively ; brisk. *Richardson.*
5. Having susceptibility ; easily impressed ; having lively feelings, as opposed to apathy ; sensitive.
Tremblingly *alive* to nature's laws. *Falconer.*
6. Of all living (by way of emphasis).
Northumberland was the proudest man *alive.* *Clarendon.*
Used colloquially as an intensive ; as, *man alive !*
☞ *Alive* always follows the noun which it qualifies.

a-liz′a-rate (*ȧ*-lĭz′*ȧ*-rāt), *n.* [*alizarin* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt formed by alizarin with a base.

al′i-za′ri (ăl′ĭ-zä′rĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *ʼaçārah* juice extracted from a plant, fr. *ʼaçara* to press : cf. F. & Sp. *alizari.*] *Com.* The madder of the Levant.

a-liz′a-rin (*ȧ*-lĭz′*ȧ*-rĭn), *n.* Also **a-liz′a-rine**. [F. *alizarine*, fr. *alizari.*] **1.** *Chem.* A dyestuff, $C_{14}H_6O_2(OH)_2$, formerly prepared from madder, and now produced artificially from anthracene, and forming when pure a reddish yellow powder or orange-red crystals. It produces the Turkey reds, shades of orange, violet, etc., with different mordants. Chemically, it is a dihydroxy derivative of anthraquinone.
2. a Either of the closely related dyestuffs anthrapurpurin and flavopurpurin, a mixture of which with a little true alizarin is called *yellow-shade alizarin*, the true alizarin being known as *blue-shade alizarin.* **b** Any of a large group of dyes derived, like alizarin proper, from anthracene, and producing various hues. They are called also **alizarin colors** or **alizarin dyes**.

alizarin yellow. Any of several artificial yellow dyestuffs related to alizarin in their mode of application, and distinguished by different letters. *Alizarin yellow C* is gallacetophenone.

al′ka-hest (ăl′k*ȧ*-hĕst), *n.* [LL. *alchahest* or F. *alcahest* ; the word was perhaps arbitrarily formed by Paracelsus.] The fabled "universal solvent" of the alchemists ; a menstruum capable of dissolving all bodies. — **al′ka-hes′tic** (-hĕs′tĭk), **al′ka-hes′ti-cal**, *a.*

al′ka-les′cent (ăl′k*ȧ*-lĕs′ĕnt), *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali ; slightly alkaline. — **al′ka-les′cence** (-ĕns), **al′ka-les′cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

al′ka-li (ăl′k*ȧ*-lī ; -lĭ ; 277), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIES or -LIS (-līz ; -lĭz). [F. *alcali*, ultimately fr. Ar. *al-qalī* ashes of the plant saltwort, fr. *qalay* to roast in a pan, fry.] **1.** The soluble part of the ash of certain plants ; soda ash.
2. *Chem.* Any substance having marked basic properties ; specif., the hydroxide of ammonium or of any of the alkali metals. See BASE. Alkalies are characterized by their peculiar taste, their action on test papers (red litmus, e. g., being changed to blue), and their power of forming salts with acids. The stronger ones are caustic, and easily react with oils and fats to form soaps. In a wider sense *alkali* includes lime, magnesia, sodium carbonate, etc.
3. Soluble mineral matter, other than common salt, contained in soils or natural waters. *Western U. S.*
4. *Bot.* The saltwort (*Salsola kali*).

alkali flat. A sterile plain, containing an excess of alkali, at the bottom of an undrained basin in an arid region ; a playa. Cf. ALKALI SOIL.

alkali grass. **a** A common melanthaceous plant (*Zygadenus elegans*) of the western United States ; — so named from its grasslike leaves. See ZYGADENUS. **b** = SALT GRASS.

alkali metal. *Chem.* Any metal of the **alkali group**, lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cæsium.

al′ka-lim′e-ter (ăl′k*ȧ*-lĭm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*alkali* + *-meter.*] An instrument to ascertain the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in a mixture.

al′ka-lim′e-try (-lĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* *Chem.* The art or process of ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity present in alkaline mixtures. — **al′ka-li-met′ric** (-lĭ-mĕt′rĭk), **-met′ri-cal**, *a.* — **al′ka-li-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al′ka-line (ăl′k*ȧ*-līn ; -lĭn ; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *alcalin.*] Of, pert. to, or having the properties of, an alkali or alkalies.
alkaline earths, *Chem.*, the oxides of barium, calcium, and strontium (the *metals of the alkaline earths*). Some also include magnesium oxide. All are in their properties intermediate between the true *alkalies* and the *earths* proper. See EARTH, *n.*, 9. — **a. metal**. = ALKALI METAL. — **a. reaction**, a reaction indicating alkalinity, as by the action on litmus, turmeric, etc. — **a. tide**, *Physiol.*, increased alkalinity of the urine, observed during digestion, due to the secretion of acid gastric juice.

al′ka-lin′i-ty (-lĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali ; alkaline property.

alkali soil. Any one of various soils found in arid and semiarid regions, containing an unusual amount of soluble mineral salts which effloresce in the form of a powder or crust (usually white) in dry weather following rains or irrigation. The basis of these salts is mainly soda with a smaller amount of potash, and usually a little lime and magnesia. Two main classes of alkali are commonly distinguished : *black alkali*, which may be any alkaline carbonate, but which practically consists of sodium carbonate (sal soda), which is highly corrosive and destructive to vegetation ; and *white alkali*, characterized by the presence of sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt), which is less injurious to vegetation. Black alkali is so called because water containing it dissolves humus, forming a dark-colored solution which, when it collects in puddles and evaporates, produces characteristic black spots.

alkali waste. Waste material from the manufacture of alkali ; specif., soda waste. See LEBLANC PROCESS.

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and is hence often used as a monogram at the head of letters, prescriptions, etc. Cf. ALEPH.
a-life′, *adv.* [Cf. ALIVE.] On my life ; dearly. *Obs.*
a-life′, *adv.* Alive. *Obs.*
a-lif′er-ous (*ȧ*-lĭf′ēr-*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *-ferous.*] Winged ; aligerous. *Rare.*
Al′i-gant. † ALICANT.
a-lig′er-ous (*ȧ*-lĭj′ēr-*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *aliger* ; *ala* wing + *gerere* to carry.] Winged. *Rare.*
a-light′, *a. & adv.* [*a-* on + *light*, or orig. p. p. of ME. *alihten*, to light, AS. *ālihtan* or *onlihtan.*] Lighted ; lighted up ; in a flame.
a-light′, *v. t.* [AS. *gelīhtan.*] To lighten or alleviate. *Obs.*
a-light′, *v. t.* [AS *ālīhtan*] To light up; kindle. *Obs.*
a-light′, *p. a.* [An old p. p. of *alight.*] Dismounted. *Obs.*
a-lign′er, a-lin′er (*ȧ*-līn′ēr), *n.* A contrivance, usually a telescope, for angle-measuring instruments used in surveying, to sight the instrument.
al′i-greek′, *n.* [It *alla greca* in the Greek manner.] *Arch.* A Greek fret. See FRET. *Rare.*
alihte. Obs. pret. of ALIGHT.
‖ **a-li′i** (ä-lē′ē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] Royalty ; a member of the royal family. *Hawaii.*
a-like′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
a-like′wise, *adv.* See -WISE.
‖ **a-li′la** (ä-lē′lä), *n.* [Tag.] A servant. *Phil. I.*
Al′i-ma (ăl′ĭ-m*ȧ*). *Bib.*
alimbeck. † ALEMBIC.
al′i-men′ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
al′i-men′ta-tive (ăl′ĭ-mĕn′t*ȧ*-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to the supply of nutriment. *Rare.* — **al′i-men′ta-tive-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
al′i-ment-er, *n.* One that gives aliment.
al′i-men′tic, *a.* Alimentary.
al′i-men′tiv-ness. Alimentiveness. *Ref. Sp.*
al′i-men′to-ther′a-py, *n.* [*aliment* + *therapy.*] Treatment of disease by dietetic methods.
‖ **à l'im mor ta li té′** (ȧ lē′mŏr-tȧ′lē′tā′). [F.] To immortality ; — motto of the French Academy.
al′i-mon, *n.* [Cf. Gr. ἅλιμον, name of a plant, fr. ἅλιμος of the sea ; confused with Gr. ἄλιμος banishing hunger. *Oxf. E. D.*] A chenopodiaceous plant (*Atriplex halimus*), fabled to banish hunger. *Obs.*
al′i-mo′ni-ous, *a.* [From ALIMONY.] Affording food ; nourishing. *Rare.*
‖ **à l'im′pro′viste′** (ȧ lăɴ′prō′vēst′). [F.] On a sudden ; unexpectedly ; unawares.
a-line′, *adv.* In a (straight) line. *Obs.*
a-lin′e-a′tion. Var. of ALLINEATION.
‖ **a′lin-ta′ta-o** (ä′lēn-tä′tä-ō), *n.* [Tag.] The ebenaceous tree *Diospyros pilosanthera*, or its hard, dark wood. *Phil. I.*
‖ **à l'in′ten′tion′** (ȧ lăɴ′tăɴ′syôɴ′). [F.] For the use or benefit ; on behalf.
al-io′far, *n.* [Sp. *aljófar*, fr. Ar. *al-jauhar.*] Seed pearl. *Obs.*
Al′i-oth (ăl′ĭ-ŏth), *n.* [Ar. *al-yāt* the tail of a fat sheep.] *Astron.* The second-magnitude star Epsilon (ε) Ursæ Majoris. See URSA MAJOR, *Illust.*
‖ **a-li′pai** (ä-lē′pī), *n.* [Tag.] The sapindaceous tree *Nephelium glabrum.* *Phil. I.*
‖ **a′li-pa′ta** (ä′lē-pä′tä), *n.* [Visayan.] The tree blind-your-eyes. *Phil. I.*
al′i-ped (ăl′ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *alipes* ; *ala* wing + *pes* foot.] Wing-footed, as the bat. — **al′i-ped**, *n.*
‖ **a-li′pin** (ä-lē′pēn), *n.* [Tag.] A slave. *Phil. I.*
al′ip-te′ri-on (ăl′ĭp-tē′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIA (-*ȧ*). [Gr. ἀλειπτήριον.] = ELEOTHESIUM.
a-lip′tic, *a.* [Gr. ἀλειπτός anointed, fr. ἀλείφειν to anoint.] Of or pertaining to anointing or inunction. — *n.* An ointment.
‖ **a′li-quan′do bo′nus dor′mi-tat Ho-me′rus**. [L.] Even good Homer sometimes nods. (Adapted from Horace, "Ars Poetica," where *quandoque*, "whenever," is used instead of *aliquando.*)
‖ **al′i-quid** (ăl′ĭ-kwĭd), *n.* [L.] Somewhat ; something : — used in various Latin phrases
alir. † ALL.
‖ **à l'ir′lan′daise′** (ȧ lēr′läɴ′dâz′). [F.] *Cookery.* Lit., after the Irish fashion ; — said of a dish containing potatoes in some form, and often cabbage, in mass or as a chief garnish.
Alisaunder. † ALEXANDER.
Aliscamps. Var. of ALYSCAMPS.
al′i-sep′tal, *a.* [L. *ala* wing + E. *septal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating lateral expansions of the nasal septum.
al′ish (āl′ĭsh), *a.* Like ale.
a′li′sier′ (ȧ′lē′zyā′), *n.* [F., hawthorn.] The black haw. *Louisiana.*
a-lis′mad (*ȧ*-lĭz′măd), *n.* Any alismaceous plant.
Al′is-ma′les (ăl′ĭs-mā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Alisma.*] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance. — the water plantains, etc. — **a-lis′mal** (*ȧ*-lĭz′m*ă*l), *a.*
a-lis′moid (*ȧ*-lĭz′moid), *a.* [*Alisma* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a water plantain.
Al′i-son (ăl′ĭ-s*ŭ*n), *n.* Fem. proper name.
al′i-son-ite, *n.* [After a Mr. R. E. *Alison.*] *Min.* A dark blue variety of cuproplumbite.
a-lisp′, *adv. & a.* Lisping.
a-lis′son. Var. of ALYSSON.
a-list′, *a. & adv.* *Naut.* Listed; inclining.
‖ **a′lis vo′lat pro′pri-is**. [L.] She flies with her own wings ; — the motto of Oregon.
a-lit′. *pret. & p. p.* of ALIGHT. Alighted.
‖ **à l'i ta lienne′** (ȧ lē′tȧl yĕn′). [F.] **1.** In the Italian fashion. **2.** *Cookery.* Generally, made of, or garnished with, savory macaroni, or a similar paste, or with ravioli ; or made savory with Parma cheese. The phrases derived from Italian towns, such as *à la milanaise, à la florentine, à la napolitaine*, etc., denote mere subordinate variations of this general mode.
alite, *n.* "A lite" (little), printed as one word, as often formerly done. *Obs.*
alite. † ALIGHT.
‖ **al′i-ter**, *adv.* [L.] Otherwise.
a-li′tion (*ȧ*-lĭsh′*ŭ*n), *n.* [L. *alere* to nourish.] Alimentation. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
al′i-tur′gic (ăl′ĭ-tûr′jĭk), **al′i-tur′gi-cal** (-jĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* [*a-* not + *liturgical.*] *Eccl.* Designating days when the holy sacrifice is not offered. *Shipley.*
‖ **a′li-tur vi′ti-um, vi-vit′que te-gen′do** (ăl′ĭ-tŭr vĭsh′ĭ-*ŭ*m). [L.] The fault is nourished and lives by being concealed. *Vergil* (*Georgics*, III., 454).
‖ **a′li-ud**, *n.* [L.] Something else ; another thing.
‖ **a′li-ud cor′de pre′munt, a′li-ud o′re pro′munt**. [L.] One thing they hide in the heart, they say another thing with the mouth.
‖ **a li-un′de** (ā lĭ-ŭn′dē), *adv. & a.* [L.] From another source ; from elsewhere ; as, a case proved *aliunde* ; proof *aliunde.*
al′i-vin′cu-lar (ăl′ĭ-vĭŋ′kū-l*ȧ*r), *a.* [See ALA ; VINCULUM.] *Zoöl.* Having a short ligament with its longer axis transverse to the hinge line ; — said of certain bivalves.
alizarin black, blue, Bordeaux, etc. See DYE.
alizarin brown. = ANTHRACENE BROWN. See DYE.
alizarin oil. = SULPHATED OIL.
alizarin violet. = GALLEIN. See DYE.
‖ **al-ja′ma** (äl-hä′mä ; 189), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-jamāʽa* a meeting of people.] A Jewish congregation or community in medieval Spain ; hence, a Jewish (sometimes Moorish) quarter or settlement, school, or synagogue.
‖ **al′ja-ma′do** (äl′hä-mä′thō ; 146), *n.* ; *pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp.] An inhabitant of an aljama.
‖ **al′ja-mi′a** (äl′hä-mē′ä ; 189), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-ʽajamīya*, fem. adj., Spanish, fr. *al-ʽajam* barbarian.] The vernacular Spanish of Jews or Moors ; also, Spanish written in Hebrew or Arabic characters.
‖ **al′ja-mia′do** (-myä′thō ; 146), *a.* [Sp.] Of or pertaining to aljamia. — *n.* One that uses aljamia ; specif., a writing in aljamia, as the José.
‖ **al-ji′bar** (äl-hē′vär ; 133), *n.* [Sp. *aljibe*, fr. Ar. *al-jub* well.] A cistern. *Sp. Amer.*
al-jo′ba (ăl-jō′b*ȧ*), *n.* [Sp. *aljuba*, fr. Ar. *al-jubbah.*] = JUBBAH.
alk (ôk). † AUK.
alk (ălk), *n.*, or **alk gum**. Resin of Chian turpentine.
al′ka-ken′gi. Var. of ALKEKENGI.
al′kal-am′ide (ăl′k*ă*l-ăm′ĭd ; -ĭd), *n.* [*alkali* + *amide.*] *Chem.* An amide in which ammoniacal hydrogen has been replaced by one or more basic atoms or radicals.
alkali albumin. *Physiol. Chem.* See ALBUMINATE.
alkali blue. See DYE.
al-kal′ic, *a.* **1.** Alkaline. *Rare.* **2.** See PETROGRAPHY.
al′ka-li-cal′cic (ăl′k*ȧ*-lĭ-kăl′sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
al′ka-lif′er-ous, *a.* See -FEROUS.
al′ka-li-fy (ăl′k*ȧ*-lĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* ; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY′ING. [*alkali* + *-fy.*] To convert or change into an alkali ; to make alkaline. — **al′ka-li-fi′a-ble**, *a.*
al′ka-li-gen (ăl′k*ȧ*-lĭ-jĕn), *n.* [*alkali* + *-gen.*] Nitrogen. *Obs.*
al′ka-lig′e-nous (-lĭj′ē-n*ŭ*s), *a.* See -GENOUS.
alkali green. See DYE.
al′ka-li-mir′lic (ăl′k*ȧ*-lĭ-mûr′lĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
al′ka-li-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To alkalize.
al′ka-li′nous (-lī′n*ŭ*s), *a.* Of alkaline nature.
al′ka-li-nu′ri-a (-lĭ-nū′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* *Med.* [NL.] Alkaline condition of the urine.

al′ka-lize (ăl′kȧ-līz), *v. t.*; AL′KA-LIZED (-līzd); AL′KA-LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *alcaliser.*] To render alkaline. — **al′ka-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

al′ka-loid (ăl′kȧ-loid), *n.* [Cf. F. *alcaloïde.*] *Chem.* An organic substance having alkaline, or basic, properties; — now usually restricted to such as occur naturally in plants and animals. Specif., a vegetable base, as distinguished from *leucomaine* and *ptomaine.* The alkaloids usually occur combined with some common organic acid, as tannic, malic, or citric. All contain nitrogen, carbon, and hydrogen, some being amino derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons; and others, derivatives of pyridine, quinoline, pyrrol, etc. Most alkaloids also contain oxygen, and, as a rule, are solid and nonvolatile. The others, as nicotine, are liquid and volatile. The alkaloids as a class have a bitter taste and in many cases are very poisonous. Some are important drugs, as morphine, quinine, cocaine, etc.
☞ The termination *-ia*, formerly used in naming the alkaloids, has yielded to *-ine.* See -INE.

al′ka-loid (ăl′kȧ-loid) } *a.* [*alkali* + *-oid.*] **1.** Pert. to,
al′ka-loi′dal (-loi′dăl) } resembling, or containing, alkali.
2. Of or pert. to alkaloids; of the nature of an alkaloid.

al′kane (ăl′kān), *n.* [*alc*ohol + *-ane.*] *Chem.* Any member of the methane series.

al′ka-net (ăl′kȧ-nĕt), *n.* [Dim. of Sp. *alcana*, in which *al* is the Ar. article. See HENNA; cf. ORCHANET.] **1. a** A European boraginaceous plant (*Alkanna tinctoria*), or its root. **b** Bugloss. **c** The American puccoon.
2 Anchusin (which see).

Al-kan′na (ăl-kăn′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *alcana*, fr. Ar. *al-hinnā.* See HENNA; cf. ALKANET.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of boraginaceous plants, natives of South Europe, distinguished from *Anchusa* chiefly by the absence of scales on the corolla. *A. tinctoria* is the alkanet. **b** [*l. c.*] = HENNA.

al-kap′ton } (ăl-kăp′tōn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A reducing
al-kap′tone } substance present in the urine in certain diseases, causing the fluid, on standing, to assume a dark color by oxidation. It is probably identical in most cases with homogentisic acid or with uroleucic acid.

al-kar′sin (ăl-kär′sĭn) } *n.* [*alc*ohol + *ars*enic + *-in.*]
al-kar′sine (-sĭn; -sēn) } *Chem.* Cacodyl oxide.

al′ke-ken′gi (ăl′kē-kĕn′jĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *alkékenge*, Sp. *alquequenje*; ult. fr. Ar. *al-kākanj* a resin from Herat.] A solanaceous herb (*Physalis alkekengi*); also, its fruit, which is a well-flavored berry, loosely inclosed in a leafy calyx.

al-ker′mes (ăl-kûr′mēz), *n.* [F. *alkermès*, Ar. *al-qirmiz* kermes. See KERMES.] **1.** The kermes insect, formerly supposed to be a berry. *Obs.*
2. *Old Pharm.* A compound cordial, in the form of a confection or juice, deriving its name from the kermes insect, its principal ingredient.

al′kide (ăl′kīd; -kĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*alky*l + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A binary compound of an alkyl, especially with a metal; as, the *alkides* of zinc (zinc methyl, zinc ethyl, etc.).

al′kyl (ăl′kĭl), *n.* [*alc*ohol + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Any radical of the methane series, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, etc. Also adjectively; as, *alkyl* salts; *alkyl* sulphide.

al′kyl-am′ine (ăl′kĭl-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any amine formed by the replacement of hydrogen in ammonia by an *alkyl*, as methylamine, ethylamine, etc.

al′kyl-ene (ăl′kĭ-lēn), *n.* [*alkyl* + *-ene.*] *Org. Chem.* Any member of the ethylene series; an olefine.

al-kyl′ic (ăl-kĭl′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an alkyl.

al′kyl-ize (ăl′kĭ-līz), *v. t.* *Chem.* To combine with alkyl; to introduce one or more alkyl groups into by substitution.

all (ôl), *a.* [ME. *al*, pl. *alle*, AS. *eal*, pl. *ealle*, Northumbrian *alle*, akin to D. & OHG. *al*, G. *all*, Icel. *allr*, Dan. *al*, Sw. *all*, Goth. *alls*; and perh. to Ir. and Gael. *uile*, W. *oll.*] **1.** The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of; the whole; the whole number of, taken either collectively or distributively; any whatever; every; as, *all* the wheat; *all* the year; *all* the strength; *all* happiness; *all* abundance; beyond *all* doubt; you will see us *all* (or *all* of us). In logic the use of *all* generically and distributively is discriminated from its use collectively, or as expressing an aggregate. In the first sense, it means that what is stated is true of *every* individual or case considered; as, *all* triangles have their angles equal to the sum of two right angles. In the second sense, it means that what is stated is true of *the sum of* the individuals or cases considered; as, *all* the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles.

Prove *all* things; hold fast that which is good. 1 *Thess.* v. 21.

2. Any. *Obs.* "Without *all* remedy." *Shak.*
☞ When the definite article "the," or a possessive or a demonstrative pronoun, is joined to the noun that *all* qualifies, *all* precedes the article or the pronoun; as, *all* the cattle; *all* my labor; *all* his wealth; *all* our families; *all* your citizens; *all* their property; *all* other joys.
This word, not only in popular language, but in the Scriptures, often signifies, indefinitely, a large portion or number, or a great part. Thus, *all* the cattle in Egypt died, *all* Judea and *all* the region round about Jordan, *all* men held John as a prophet, are to be understood only as including a large part, or very great numbers.
3. Only; alone; nothing but.

I was born to speak *all* mirth and no matter. *Shak.*

4. In lawn tennis (which see) and other games, denoting that each player or each side has the same score (indicated by the preceding word); as, love *all*, two *all*, etc.
☞ *All* is much used in composition to enlarge the meaning, or add force to a word. In some instances it is completely incorporated into words, and its final consonant is dropped, as in *al*mighty, *al*ready, *al*ways, *al*gate; but in most instances it is an adverb or adjective prefixed to adjectives, participles, or nouns, but usually with a hyphen, as *all*-bountiful, *all*-glorious, *all*-important, *all*-surrounding, *all*-praised, *all*-power, *all*-giver, *all*-rail, etc. Anciently many words, as *al*about, *al*aground, etc., were compounded with *all*, which are now written separately.

Syn. — ALL, EVERY, EACH agree in inclusiveness, but differ in stress. *All* collects, *every* divides, *each* distributes. ALL refers rather to the aggregate under which the individuals are subsumed than to the individuals themselves; as, *all* men are mortal. EVERY refers to the individuals, but never denotes the separate individual; as, *every* man must die. EACH refers to the separate individual, but never denotes this or that one in particular; as, *each* must meet death alone (see EACH). *All* followed by the article differs from *whole* in that *all* suggests rather more the component elements or parts involved; as, *all* the city, the *whole* city, was in an uproar. See WHOLE, SUM.

all and some, all and each, individually and collectively; one and all. *Obs.* "Displeased *all and some.*" *Fairfax.* — **a. and sundry,** all collectively, and each separately. — **a. and whole,** entire; entirely. *Obs.* — **a. but. a** Scarcely; barely. *Obs. Shak.* **b** Almost; nearly. "The fine arts were *all but* proscribed." *Macaulay.* — **a. comers,** all who come, or offer, or choose, to take part, especially in a contest or controversy. "To prove it against *all comers.*" *Bp. Stillingfleet.* — **a. fives,** *and* **a. fours.** See in the Vocabulary. — **a. hail.** See in the Vocabulary. — **a. hands,** an entire ship's company; *Colloq.*, all engaged in the same task, game, etc. — **a. other,** all (things or objects) other (than those mentioned); everything besides. The words *all other* are judicially construed as intended to include only all such other things as are ejusdem generis, when such a construction is calculated to carry out the intention of the user. Cf. EJUSDEM GENERIS. — **a. rail,** *Com.*, entirely by rail; — used of contracts of carriage where the intention of the agreement is that carriage shall be by rail as far as practicable. — **a. said and done,** everything to the purpose completely discussed, decided, and executed. *Colloq.*

When *all is said and done* . . . Mr. Browning and his great poetical achievement remain behind to be dealt with. *A. Birrell.*

— **to be all squares,** to be all settled. *Colloq. Dickens.* — **a. that,** everything of that kind; all that sort.

With singing, laughing, ogling, and *all that.* *Pope.*
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man 's the gowd [gold] for *a' that.* *Burns.*

— **a. the whole,** the whole (emphatically). *Obs.* "*All the whole* army." *Shak.* — **a. told,** all counted; in all; altogether. — **a. two,** all of two; both. *Obs. or Dial. Amer.* — **at all points,** in every particular; completely; perfectly. *Shak.* — **for all the world. a** Precisely; exactly. **b** For any consideration. — **on all hands,** on all sides. — **over all. a** Everywhere. *Obs.* **b** *Her.* Placed over or upon other bearings, and therefore hiding them in part; — said of a charge.

all (ôl), *adv.* **1.** Wholly; completely; altogether; entirely; quite; very; as, *all* bedewed; my friend is *all* for amusement. "And cheeks *all* pale." *Byron.*
☞ In the ancient phrases, *all* too dear, *all* too much, *all* so long, etc., this word retains its appropriate sense or becomes intensive.
2. Even; just. (Often merely intensive.) *Obs. or Poet.*

All as his straying flock he fed. *Spenser.*
A damsel lay deploring
All on a rock reclined. *Gay.*

all abroad. a Wide of the mark; at fault.

The first deals successfully with nearly the whole of life, while the second is *all abroad* in it. *M. Arnold.*

b At a loss; nonplused. — **a. a case,** a matter of indifference. *Obs.* "'T is *all a case* to me." *L'Estrange.* — **a. along. a** All through the course or length of; during the whole time; throughout. "I have *all along* declared this to be a neutral paper." *Addison.* **b** *Bookbinding.* So that the thread goes direct from one extreme to the other; as, to sew a section *all along.* — **a. hollow,** entirely, completely; as, to beat any one *all hollow. Colloq. or Vulgar.* — **a. if,** even if. *Obs.* — **a. in,** exhausted; spent; "all out." *Slang.* — **a. in the wind. a** *Naut.* With the head to the wind and all the sails flapping or shivering. **b** In a flurry; confused and uncertain as to what to do. *Colloq.* — **a. of a sudden,** very suddenly. *Colloq.* — **a. one,** of the same or equal nature, or consequence; as, he says that it is *all one* what course you take. *Shak.* — **a. out. a** Completely. *Obs. or Amer.* **b** Exhausted; spent; "all in." *Slang.* **c** Greatly mistaken; all abroad. *Colloq.* — **a. over. a** Over the whole extent; thoroughly; wholly; as, she is her mother *all over. Colloq.* **b** Wholly over; ended; done for.

As soon as you once come up with a man's limitations, it is *all over* with him. *Emerson.*

— **a. right,** satisfactory or satisfactorily; correct or correctly; — often used by way of mere assent. *Colloq.* — **a. round,** over the whole place; in every direction. — **a. there.** Erroneous var. of *allther*, gen. pl. of ALL. *Obs.* — **a. the same,** nevertheless. "There they [certain phenomena] remain rooted *all the same*, whether we recognize them or not." *J. C. Shairp.* "But Rugby is a very nice place *all the same.*" *T. Arnold.* — **a. to,** *or* **all-to.** In such phrases as "*all to* rent," "*all to* break," "*all-to* frozen," etc., which are of frequent occurrence in our old authors, the *all* and the *to* have commonly been regarded as forming a compound adverb, equivalent in meaning to *entirely, completely, altogether.* But the sense of entireness lies wholly in the word *all* (as it does in "*all* forlorn," and similar expressions), and the *to* properly belongs to the following word, being a kind of intensive prefix (orig. meaning *asunder* and answering to the LG. *ter-*, HG. *zer-*). It is frequently to be met with in old books, used without the *all.* Thus Wycliffe says, "The vail of the temple was *to rent*;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and *to-burst* the middle;" i. e., burst in two, or asunder. See TO-. — **a. up,** irretrievably at an end; completely done for. *Colloq.*

all (ôl), *conj.* [Orig. *all*, adv., wholly: used with *though* or *if*, which when not expressed before the subjunctive left *all* as if in the sense *although.*] Although; albeit. *Obs.*

All they were wondrous loth. *Spenser.*

all, *n.* **1.** The whole number, quantity, or amount; the entire thing; everything included or concerned; the aggregate; the whole; totality; hence, specif., everything or every person; as, our *all* is at stake.

Death, as the Psalmist saith, is certain to *all.* *Shak.*
All that thou seest is mine. *Gen.* xxxi. 43.

All is used with *of*, like a partitive; as, *all* of a thing, *all* of us; and as antecedent to a relative, as *all we possess* = *all that which we possess.*
2. *Philos.* Whole; totality; esp., the universe.

after all, all things considered. — **a. in all,** everything; also (*adverbially*), wholly; altogether.

Thou shalt be *all in all*, and I in thee,
Forever. *Milton.*
Trust me not at all, or *all in all.* *Tennyson.*

— **and all,** and the rest; and everything else; and everything connected. "Bring our crown *and all.*" *Shak.* — **at all. a** In every respect; wholly; thoroughly. *Obs.* "She is a shrew *at al(l).*" *Chaucer.* **b** A phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences, and signifying *in any way or respect; in the least degree* or *to the least extent; in the least; under any circumstances*; as, he has no ambition *at all*; has he any property *at all?* "Nothing *at all.*" *Shak.* "If thy father *at all* miss me." 1 *Sam.* xx. 6. — **for all. a** Notwithstanding. **b** For all contingencies; finally; as, once *for all.* — **if all,** even if. *Obs.* — **in all,** altogether. — **(when) all comes,** *or* **goes, to all,** (when) all is summed up, cleared up fully, or explained. *Obs. or Archaic.*

‖ **al′la bre′ve** (äl′lä brā′vā). [It., according to the *breve.*] *Music.* **a** *Old Church Music.* With one *breve*, or four minims, to a measure, and sung faster like four crotchets. **b** Now, simply, in quick common time; — indicated in the time signature by 𝄵.

al′la-bu′ta (ăl′ȧ-bū′tȧ), *n.* The hard seed of the white goosefoot, used in stamping shagreen.

Al′lah (ăl′ȧ; *Ar.* ȧl-lä′), *n.* [Ar., contr. fr. the article *al* the + *ilah* God.] The Supreme Being; — the name in use among the Arabs and the Mohammedans generally.

Al′la-man′da (ăl′ȧ-măn′dȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. N. S. *Allamand*, Swiss scientist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American apocynaceous trees or climbing shrubs having verticillate leaves and large funnel-shaped yellow or purple flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Al′lan–a–Dale′ (ăl′ăn-ȧ-dāl′), *n.* In the old English ballads a youth who (with the aid of his friend Robin Hood) breaks up the wedding of his sweetheart to a wealthy old knight, and is married to her on the spot by Little John. He and his wife lived as members of Robin Hood's band; and he appears in Scott's "Ivanhoe" as Robin Hood's minstrel.

al′lan-ite (ăl′ăn-īt), *n.* [After T. *Allan*, who distinguished it as a species.] *Min.* A brown or black monoclinic silicate allied to epidote, and containing cerium and other rare metals. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 3.0–4.2. — **al′la-nit′ic** (ăl′ȧ-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

al′lan-ti′a-sis (ăl′ăn-tī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλλᾶς, ἀλλᾶντος, sausage + *-iasis.*] *Med.* Ptomaine poisoning from sausages.

al′lan-to′ic (-tō′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *allantoïque.*] Pert. to, or contained in, the allantois; characterized by an allantois.
allantoic acid. *Chem.* = ALLANTOIN. — **a. bladder,** *Anat.*, the urinary bladder of the higher vertebrates, which is derived from the allantois. — **a. vesicle.** See ALLANTOIS.

al-lan′toid (ă-lăn′toid), } *a.* [Gr. ἀλλαντοειδής sau-
al′lan-toi′dal (ăl′ăn-toi′dăl) } sage-shaped; ἀλλᾶς sausage + εἶδος form.] **1.** Sausage-shaped.
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the allantois.

Al′lan-toi′de-a (-dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The division of Vertebrata in which the embryo develops a complete allantois. It is equiv. to Amniota, since its members also develop an amnion. It includes reptiles, birds, and mammals. — **al′lan-toi′de-an** (-dē-ăn), **al′lan-toi′di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

al-lan′to-in (ă-lăn′tō-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline oxidation product, $C_4H_6O_3N_4$, of uric acid. It is found in the allantoic liquid of cows, in beet juice, etc.

al-lan′to-is (-ĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* An organ developed by the embryos of all amniota (but wanting or very rudimentary in the lower vertebrates), arising as a hollow bud from the posterior part of the alimentary canal, and projecting from the body at the umbilicus. In most mammals it forms the most important part of the umbilical cord, its blood vessels becoming the umbilical arteries and vein, and its expanded extremity, uniting with the chorion, forming the placenta (see PLACENTA). In birds and reptiles, where the yolk of the egg nourishes the embryo, the function of the allantois is respiratory, the blood in its vessels being aërated by the air which penetrates the porous egg shell, while its cavity, the *allantoic vesicle*, receives the excretions. The proximal part forms the urinary bladder of the adult in both cases.

al′lan-tu′ric (ăl′ăn-tū′rĭk), *a.* [*allant*oin + *uric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_3H_4O_3N_2$, obtained as a deliquescent mass by the oxidation of allantoin and in other ways; — called also *glyoxyl urea.*

al-las′so-ton′ic (ă-lăs′sō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλάσσειν to alter + τόνος tension.] *Plant Physiol.* Temporarily induced by stimulus; — applied to the movements of mature

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al′ka-liz′a-ble (-līz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; ALKALIZE.
al′ka-li-zate (-lĭ-zāt; ăl-kăl′ĭ-), *v. t.* To alkalize. *Rare.*
al′ka-li-zate, *a.* Alkaline. *Obs.* — **al′ka-li-zate-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
al′ka-lous. *a.* Alkaline. *Rare.*
Al′ka-lu′rops (ăl′kȧ-lū′rŏps), *n.* [Ar. *al* the + Gr. καλαῦροψ a shepherd's staff.] See STAR.
al′ka-mine. Var. of ALCAMINE.
al′ka-mis′tre. † ALCHEMIST.
alkamy, alkamye, alkanamye. † ALCHEMY.
al-kan′nin. *n.* = ANCHUSIN.
al′ka-ny. Obs. or dial. form of ALKANET.
Al-kaph′rah (ăl-kăf′rȧ), *n.* [For *alkaphzah*, fr. Ar. *al qafzah* the leap (of the gazelle).] See STAR.
al-kap′to-nu′ri-a (ăl-kăp′tō-nū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *alkapton* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Morbid condition of the urine due to abnormal presence of alkapton in it.
al-kar′gen (ăl-kär′jĕn), *n.* [*al*karsin + oxy*gen.*] *Chem.* = CACODYLIC ACID.
Alkaron. † ALCORAN.
alkatran. † ALCHITRAN.
al-ka′zar. Var. of ALCAZAR.
‖ **al ke-da′vy** (ăl kē-dä′vĭ), *n.* [Ar. *al* the + *qadawī* judicial, *qādī* cadi. See CADI, ALCALDE.] The palace of a cadi or alcalde. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
alkemy, alkenamy. † ALCHEMY.
al′kene. *n.* Alkylene. *Off. Nom.*
al-ken′na (ăl-kĕn′ȧ), *n.* [See ALKANNA.] *Bot.* = HENNA.
Al-kes′ (ăl-kĕz′), *n.* [Ar. *al kās* the bowl.] See STAR.
alk gum tree. The terebinth.
alkimy. † ALCHEMY.
al′kin. *a.* [See ALL, KIN.] Of every kind. *Obs.*
al′kine (ăl′kĭn; -kēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* **a** Also **al′kin.** An alcamine. **b** Any member of the acetylene series. *Off. Nom.*
al′ki-to′tle (*dial.* ăl′kĭ-tōōt′'l), *n.* A foolish fellow. *Dial. Eng.*
alkitran. † ALCHITRAN.
alknamy, alknamye. † ALCHEMY.
al′ko-hol, al′ko-hol′ic, etc. Vars. of ALCOHOL, -HOLIC, etc.
al′ko-ol (ăl′kō-ŏl), *n.* [Ar. *al-kohl.*] Kohl. *Obs. or R.*
Al′ko-ran′, Al′ko-ran′ic, etc. Vars. of ALCORAN, -RANIC, etc.
alk-ox′ide (ălk-ŏk′sīd; -sĭd), *n.* [*alcohol* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* An alcoholate.
al′kyl-a′tion (ăl′kĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* The introduction of one or more alkyl groups (into a compound).
al-kyl′o-gen (ăl-kĭl′ō-jĕn), *n.* *Chem.* An alkyl halide.
all. † AWL.
‖ **al′la** (äl′lä), *or* **all′,** *prep.* [It. *a*, L. *ad* + the fem. article.] By or according to; in the (style of); after the (manner of).
‖ **al′la cap-pel′la** (käp-pĕl′lä). [It.] *Music.* = A CAPPELLA.
allace. † ALAS.
‖ **al′la cer-to′sa** (äl′lä chĕr-tō′zä). [It.] In Carthusian style; — applied to furniture in piqué.
al-lac′tite (ȧ-lăk′tīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλάσσειν to change; — from its pleochroism.] *Min.* A brownish red basic arsenate of manganese. $Mn_3(AsO_4)_2{\cdot}4Mn(OH)_2$.
al′læs-the′si-a (ăl′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *allo-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med.* = ALLOCHIRIA.
al′la-gite (ăl′ȧ-jīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλαγή change.] *Min.* A carbonated alteration product of rhodonite.
al′la-go-phyl′lous (-gō-fĭl′ŭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλαγή change + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Alternate-leaved.
al′la-go-stem′o-nous (-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλαγή change + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Having the stamens inserted alternately on the petals and the receptacle.
al′lah il′lah al′lah, *or* **al′lah il al′lah.** An English corruption or substitution for Arabic *la Ilaha illa Allah*, lit., there is no God but the (i. e. the true) God.
‖ **al-la′hu ak′bar** (ȧl-lä′hōō ȧk′bär). [Ar.] God is most great.
al′la-jar′. Var of ALACHA.
‖ **all′ alba** (äl-läl′bä). [It.] At daybreak.
all′-a-mort′ (ôl′ȧ-môrt′), *a.* = ALAMORT.
al′la-mot′ti, al′la-mon′ti, al′la-moth (äl′ȧ-mŏt′ĭ; -mŏn′tĭ; -mŏth), *n.* The stormy petrel. *Shetland & Orkney Islands.*
al′lan (äl′ăn), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *alinn*, p. p. of *ala* to nourish, feed.] A jaeger gull; — called also **al′lan-hawk′.** *Dial. North of Scot. & Ireland.*
Al′lan (ăl′ăn). Var. of ALAN; — masc. prop. name.
allane. † ALONE.
allanerly. Var. of ALLENARLY. *Obs. or Scot.*
al-lan′toid, *n.* = ALLANTOIS.
al′la-peen. † ALEPINE.
‖ **al′la po-lac′ca** (äl′lä pō-läk′kä). [It.] *Music.* Like a polacca or polonaise; — applied to a musical piece or style.
‖ **al′la pri′ma** (äl′lä prē′mä). [It.] Lit., at once: — a phrase used to describe a difficult method of painting in which the pigments are laid on in a single coat, rather than by repeated washes or glazes. It was much used by Paolo Veronese.
allar. † ALDER, the tree.
all′-a-round′, *a.* = ALL-ROUND.
al-la′rum. † ALARM.
allas. † ALAS.
Al′lasch (äl′äsh), *n.* [Prob. fr. the Russian town *Allasch*, near Riga.] A rich quality of kümmel. See KÜMMEL.
‖ **al′la te-des′ca** (äl′lä tā-dĕs′kä). [It.] In German style.
al′la-trate, *v. i.* [L. *allatrare.*] To bark as a dog. *Obs.*
Al-la′tu (äl-lä′tōō), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* See ARALU.
‖ **al′la vos′tra sa-lu′te!** (äl′lä

plant organs, often called *movements of variation*; — opposed to *auxotonic*. See CURVATURE, IRRITOMOTILITY.

al-lay′ (ă-lā′), *v. t.*; AL-LAYED′ (-lād′); AL-LAY′ING. [ME. *alaien, aleggen*, to lay down, put down, humble, put an end to, AS. *ālecgan*; *ā-* (see A-, 2) + *lecgan* to lay; but confused with old forms of *allege, alloy*, and ME. *aleggen* to lighten, alleviate. See LAY.] **1**. To lay aside; to lay low; abandon; put down. *Obs.*
2. To make quiet or put at rest; to pacify or appease; to quell; to calm; as, to *allay* popular excitement; to *allay* the tumult of the passions.
3. To alleviate; to abate; to mitigate; as, to *allay* the severity of affliction or the bitterness of adversity.
It would *allay* the burning quality of that fell poison. *Shak.*
4. To soften or temper (steel or other metal). *Obs.*
Syn. — Check, repress, assuage, appease, abate, subdue, compose, soothe, calm, quiet. See ALLEVIATE.

al-lay′, *v. i.* To diminish in strength; to abate; to subside. *Obs. or R.* "When the rage *allays*." *Shak.*

al-lay′, *n.* Alleviation; abatement; check. *Obs.*

al-lay′ment, *n.* An allaying; mitigation. *Rare.*
The like *allayment* could I give my grief *Shak.*

al′le-cret (ăl′ē-krĕt), *n.* [OF. *alecret, halecret.*] A kind of corselet, described by Meyrick as a half suit of light plate armor supplemented by tassets. It was used in the 16th century, esp. by the Swiss.

Allecret Armor, with Tassets (*t, t*), A. D. 1540.

al′le-ga′tion (ăl′ē-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *allegatio*, fr. *allegare, allegatum*, to send a message, cite; later, to free by giving reasons; *ad* + *legare* to send, commission: cf. F. *allégation*. See LEGATE; cf. ALLEGE, ADLEGATION.] **1**. Act of alleging; specif., act of asserting positively; *Law*, a statement by a party of what he undertakes to prove; — usually applied to each separate averment.
2. *pl.* Specif.: *Eccl. Law.* See DECLARATION.
3. That which is alleged; specif., something asserted, or declared; positive assertion; formal averment; also, *Obs.*, a plea; excuse.
I thought their *allegations* but reasonable. *Steele.*
allegation of faculties, *Law*, the statement of the husband's resources made by a wife seeking alimony.

al-lege′ (ă-lĕj′), *v. t.*; AL-LEGED′ (-lĕjd′); AL-LEG′ING (-lĕj′ĭng). [ME. *aleggen* to bring forward as evidence, OF. *esligier* to buy, prop. to free from legal difficulties, prob. fr. an assumed LL. *exlitigare*; L. *ex* + *litigare* to quarrel, sue (see LITIGATE). The word was confused with L. *allegare* (see ALLEGATION), and *lex* law.] **1**. To state under oath; to plead in court. *Obs.*
2. To bring forward with positiveness; to declare; to affirm; to assert; as, to *allege* a fact.
3. To cite or quote; as, to *allege* an authority. *Archaic.*
4. To produce or urge as a reason, plea, or excuse; as, he refused to lend, *alleging* a resolution against lending.
Syn. — Affirm, aver, assert, declare, maintain, plead; cite, quote; ascribe, attribute; offer, propose, present. — ALLEGE, ADDUCE, ASSIGN, ADVANCE. To ALLEGE is to assert without proof, but with the implication of readiness or ability to prove; as, "Opening and *alleging*, that Christ must needs have suffered" (*Acts* xvii. 3). To speak of something as *alleged* implies a measure of doubt of its truth, or at least a disclaimer of responsibility for the assertion; as, "Some of the *alleged* reasons for changing our coinage" (*Bagehot*). To ADDUCE (see CITE) is to bring forward as evidence for what has been alleged; as, "I might have *adduced* other examples, but I should have proven no more" (*Poe*). To ASSIGN is to ascribe or attribute (as a cause or reason); as, "Whatever reason of discontent the farmers may *assign*, the true cause is this" (*Coleridge*). To ADVANCE is to put forward or propose for acceptance; as, "I do not feel at liberty to say that South Carolina, as a State, has ever *advanced* these sentiments" (*D. Webster*). See AFFIRM, DECLARE, ASSERT.

Al′le-ghe′ni-an (ăl′ē-gā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Al′le-gha′ni-an**. *Biogeog.* Pertaining to or designating the humid division of the Transition zone extending across the northern United States from New England to eastern Dakota, and including also most of Pennsylvania and the mountainous region as far south as northern Georgia.

Al′le-ghe′ny (ăl′ē-gā′nĭ), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to the Allegheny Mountains, or the region where they are situated. Also **Al′le-gha′ny**.
2. [From the *Allegheny* River, Pennsylvania.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the Pennsylvanian coal measures. See GEOLOGY.
Allegheny fringe, the Allegheny vine. — **A. Mountain spurge**, a buxaceous herb (*Pachysandra procumbens*) occurring in the southern Allegheny region, and related to the true spurges. — **A. vine**, the climbing fumitory (*Adlumia fungosa*), which is common in the Allegheny Mountains.

al-le′giance (ă-lē′jăns), *n.* [ME. *alegeaunce*; *a-* + OF. *lige, liege*. The meaning was influenced by L. *ligare* to bind, and even by *lex, legis*, law. See LIEGE, LIGEANCE.] **1**. Relation of a liege lord; lordship. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. The relation of a feudal vassal, or liegeman, to his superior, or liege lord; the tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government; the duty of fidelity to one's king, government, or sovereign state. (Cf. CITIZEN, ALIEN.) Originally allegiance was a feudal relation or obligation and therefore *personal*; but in comparatively modern times this conception has given place in civilized nations to the political conception of it as a relation or obligation of a citizen to his sovereign, or of an alien to the government under which he resides. Allegiance is variously considered, with respect to the manner in which it arises, etc., as: **natural** or **implied**, when it arises by operation of law, as in the case of native-born subjects; **express**, when it arises from an express promise or oath of allegiance; **acquired**, when a person owes it as a result of receiving the rights of citizenship, as by naturalization or denization, this being distinguished from *natural*; **local**, when it arises merely from the fact of residing in, and receiving the protection of, a country, as in the case of resident aliens. The strictly feudal allegiance was a voluntary relation and obligation; but at the common law a person could not divest himself of his natural allegiance, the general maxim being, "once a citizen always a citizen." The right of self-expatriation has always been held to exist in the United States, and was granted in Great Britain by the Naturalization Act of 1870, and it has been recognized more or less by most of the European states.
In the ancient civilization the principle of common blood or a common faith, in the medieval that of personal *allegiance*, and in the modern that of territorial citizenship, have chiefly determined the political divisions of the world. *J. W. Burgess.*
3. Devotion or loyalty to that which is entitled to obedience or service and respect; as, *allegiance* to science.
Syn. — See LOYALTY.

al′le-gor′ic (ăl′ē-gŏr′ĭk) } *a.* [F. *allégorique*, L. *allegoricus*, fr. Gr. ἀλληγορικός. See ALLEGORY.] Belonging to, or consisting of, allegory; of the nature of an allegory; describing by resemblances; figurative. "An *allegoric* tale." *Falconer.*
al′le-gor′i-cal (-gŏr′ĭ-kăl) }
Allegorical being . . . that kind of language which says one thing, but means another. *Max Müller.*
— **al′le-gor′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **al′le-gor′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

al′le-go-rism (ăl′ē-gō-rĭz′m), *n.* The process or result of allegorizing; specif., the allegorical method or sense of interpreting Scripture.

al′le-go-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *allégoriste.*] One who allegorizes; a writer of allegory. *Hume.*

al′le-gor′i-za′tion (ăl′ē-gŏr′ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of turning into allegory or interpreting in an allegorical sense.

al′le-go-rize (ăl′ē-gō-rīz), *v. t.*; AL′LE-GO-RIZED (-rīzd); AL′LE-GO-RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *allégoriser*, fr. L. *allegorizare.*] **1**. To form or turn into allegory; as, to *allegorize* the history of a people.
2 To treat as allegorical; to understand in an allegorical sense; as, when a passage may be understood literally or figuratively, to give it a figurative sense is to *allegorize* it.

al′le-go-rize, *v. i.* To use allegory; to speak or write in allegory. *Holland.* — **al′le-go-riz′er** (-rīz′ẽr), *n.*

al′le-go-ry (-gō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *allegoria*, Gr. ἀλληγορία, description of one thing under the image of another; ἄλλος other (see ELSE) + a form akin to Gr. ἀγορεύειν to speak in the assembly, harangue, ἀγορά place of assembly, fr. ἀγείρειν to assemble: cf. F. *allégorie.*]
1. The representation by means of a figurative story or narrative of something metaphorically suggested, but not expressly stated. An *allegory* is a prolonged metaphor. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Spenser's "Faërie Queene," and Dante's "Divine Comedy" are celebrated examples of the *allegory*. See FABLE, *Syn.*
2. An instance of such representation; anything which represents by suggestive resemblance; an emblem.

‖ **al′le-gret′to** (äl′lā-grĕt′tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., dim. of *allegro.*] *Music.* Quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*. — *n.* A movement in this time.

‖ **al-le′gro** (äl-lā′grō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., merry, gay.] *Music.* Brisk; lively. — *n.* An allegro movement; a quick, sprightly strain or piece. Also used in numerous phrases; as, **allegro moderato** (mô′dā-rä′tō), a little slower than allegro, etc.

al-le′lo-morph (ă-lē′lō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλήλων of one another + *-morph.*] *Biol.* One of the pure unit characters commonly existing singly or in pairs in the germ cells of Mendelian hybrids, and exhibited in varying proportion among the organisms themselves. Allelomorphs which under certain circumstances are themselves compound are called *hypallelomorphs*. See MENDEL'S LAW. — **al-le′lo-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.*
As we know that the several unit characters are of such a nature that any one of them is capable of independently displacing or being displaced by one or more alternative characters taken singly, we may recognize this fact by naming such characters *allelomorphs*. *Bateson.*

al′le-lu′ia } (ăl′ē-lōō′yȧ), *n.* & *interj.* [L. *alleluia*, Gr. ἀλληλούια, fr. Heb. *hallĕlū-yāh*. See HALLELUJAH.] = HALLELUJAH, now the commoner form.
al′le-lu′iah }
I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, *Alleluia.* *Rev.* xix. 1.

‖ **al′le-mande′** (ȧl′-mäɴd′; ăl′ē-mănd′), *n.* [F., fr. *allemand* German.] **1**. *Music.* **a** One of several German dances, esp. one in lively 2-4 time, and one in 3-4 time, like the older style of waltz. **b** A dance movement in moderate twofold time, in the classic suite of Bach, Handel, etc.
2. A figure in dancing.
Allemande. A movement in which the gentleman turns the lady under his arm, or in which the arms of the dancers are otherwise interlaced. *Edw. Scott.*
3. = ALLEMANDE SAUCE.

allemande sauce. Velouté sauce, with the addition of essence of mushrooms, cream, and a binding of yolk of eggs, often flavored with nutmeg and lemon juice.

al′le-mon′tite (ăl′ē-mŏn′tīt), *n.* [From *Allemont*, in France.] *Min.* A compound of arsenic and antimony, $SbAs_3$, occurring in metallic-looking reniform masses. Sp. gr., 6.20.

al-le′ri-on (ă-lē′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F. *alérion*, LL. *alario* a sort of eagle; origin uncert.] *Her.* An eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings.

Allerion.

al-le′vi-ate (ă-lē′vĭ-āt), *v. t.*; AL-LE′VI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AL-LE′VI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *alleviatus*, p. p. of *alleviare*; *ad* + *levis* light. See LEVITY.] **1**. To lighten or lessen the force or weight of. *Obs.*
Should no others join capable to *alleviate* the expense. *Evelyn.*
2. To lighten or lessen (physical or mental troubles); to mitigate, or make easier to be endured; as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, etc.; — opposed to *aggravate*.
The calamity of the want of the sense of hearing is much *alleviated* by giving the use of letters. *Bp. Horsley.*
3. To extenuate; to palliate. *Rare.*
He *alleviates* his fault by an excuse. *Johnson.*
Syn. — Lessen, diminish, lighten, moderate, relieve, abate, soften, soothe, tranquilize, pacify, quiet, compose. — ALLEVIATE, MITIGATE, ASSUAGE, ALLAY agree in expressing relief from some painful state. To ALLEVIATE is to lighten, or render more tolerable; as, "To smooth and *alleviate* . . . the more unquiet feelings of the mind" (*Scott*); "To qualify or to *alleviate* censure" (*Cowper*). To MITIGATE is to soften or make milder; as, to *mitigate* the severity of winter; "To *mitigate* and swage with solemn touches troubled thoughts" (*Milton*). To ASSUAGE is to quiet or render less violent; as, to *assuage* resentment; "My grief is not *assuaged*" (*Job* xvi. 6). To ALLAY is to abate or bring down from a state of tumult or disturbance; as, to *allay* one's fears, to *allay* popular excitement. See PACIFY, PALLIATE.
Would to God I could ease any of [your complaints], or had been able even to have *alleviated* any! *Pope.*
If I can any way *assuage* private inflammations, or *allay* public ferments. *Addison.*

al-le′vi-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *alleviatio.*] Act of alleviating; also, that which alleviates.
I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life as friendship could supply. *Johnson.*

al-le′vi-a-tive (ă-lē′vĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to alleviate; palliative. — *n.* That which alleviates.

al′ley (ăl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ALLEYS (-ĭz). [ME. *alei, aley*, OF. *alée*, F. *allée*, a going, passage, fr. OF. *aler*, F. *aller*, to go; of uncertain origin: cf. Pr. *anar*, It. *andare*, Sp. *andar*.]
1. A narrow passage; esp.: **a** A passage or covered way into or to a house or building. **b** A walk or passage in a garden or park, bordered by rows of trees or bushes; a bordered way.
I know each lane and every *alley* green. *Milton.*
2. A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a main street. *Gay.*
3. A passageway between rows of pews in a church, between compositors' stands in a printing office, etc.
4. A place for playing at bowls, skittles, or the like, esp. one inclosed and covered.
5. A blank or open space running through printed matter.
Syn. — See WAY.

al′ley, *n.*; *pl.* ALLEYS. [Contr. of *alabaster*, of which it was orig. made.] A choice taw, or marble.

All′-fa′ther, *n.* Father of all; — an appellation applied to chief deities. — **All′-fa′ther-hood**, *n.* — **All′-fa′ther-ly**, *a.*
I told of the good *All-father*
Who cares for us here below. *Lowell.*
Odin, the strong *All-father.* *W. B. Scott.*

all fives. **a** A game of cards differing little from seven up, or all fours. **b** *Dominoes.* Muggins.

All Fools' Day. The first day of April, a day on which sportive impositions are practiced; — the origin of the practice or name is unknown.
The first of April, some do say,
Is set apart for *All Fools' Day.*
Poor Robin's Almanack (1760).

all fours. **1**. All four legs of a quadruped; or the two legs and two arms of a person; — formerly **all four**.
2. **a** *Card Playing.* = SEVEN-UP. **b** *Dominoes.* A variety of muggins.
3. = CARDAMOM, 3. *Obs.*
to be, go, *or* **run, on all fours** (fig.), to be on the same footing; to correspond (*with*) exactly; to be alike in all the circumstances to be considered. "This example *is on all fours* with the other." *Macaulay.*
It is not easy to make a simile *go on all fours.* *Macaulay.*

all hail. [*all* + *hail*, interj.] All health; — a phrase of salutation or welcome.

all′-hail′, *v. t.* To greet with "all hail;" salute. *Poetic.*
Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came missives from the king, who *all-hailed* me "Thane of Cawdor." *Shak.*

All′hal′low (ôl′hăl′ō), *n.* Allhallows. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Allhallow Eve. The evening before Allhallows. See HALLOWEEN. *Archaic.*

All′hal′low-mas, *n.* The feast of All Saints; Hallowmas.

All′hal′lown (ôl′hăl′ōn), *a.* [AS. *hālgena*, gen. pl.] Of or pertaining to the time of Allhallows. *Obs.* "*Allhallown* summer." *Shak.* (i. e., late summer; "Indian summer").

All′hal′lows (ôl′hăl′ōz), *n.* [*all* + pl. of *hallow* saint, AS. *hālga*, fr. *hālig* holy.] **1**. All the saints (in heaven). *Obs.*
2. All Saints' Day, November 1st.

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vŏs′trä sä-lōō′tä). [It.] To your health.
al-lay′. † ALLOY.
al-lay′, *v. t.* Var. of ALLOY; also (confused with ALLAY, to alleviate), to dilute; hence, fig., to abate; weaken. *Archaic.*
al-lay′, *v. t.* [OF. *aleier* to declare on oath, L. *allegare* to adduce, incite. See ALLEGATION.] To allege; cite. *Obs.*
al-lay′, *n.* [OF. *eslais*, prop. a letting out, fr. *eslaissier* to let out.] The act of letting loose the hounds in hunting. *Obs.*
al-layd′. Allayed. *Ref. Sp.*
al-lay′er, *n.* One who allays.
allbe, *conj.* † ALBE.
all bedene. † ALBEDENE.
all-blaw′ster. † ARBALESTER.
all′bone, *n.* [Prob. a translation of L. *holosteon* a kind of plant. See HOLOSTEUM.] The stichwort *Alsine holostea.*
alle. † ALE, ALL, AWL.
Al′le (ăl′ē), *n.* [NL., fr. dial. Sw. *alle*, Sw. *alka*: cf. Eng. AUK.] *Zoöl.* The genus of auks including only the dovekie.
alleage. † ALLEGE.
al-lect′ (ă-lĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *allectare*, freq. of *allicere, allectum.*] To allure; to entice. *Obs.* — **al-lect′ed**, *p. a.* *Obs.*
al′lec-ta′tion (ăl′ĕk-tā′shŭn),
al-lec′tion (ă-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *allectatio.*] Allurement. *Obs.*
al-lec′tive, *a.* [LL. *allectivus.*] Alluring. — *n.* Allurement. *Obs.*
al-ledge′. † ALLEGE.
‖**al′lée′** (ȧ′lā′), *n.* [F. See ALLEY a way.] An alley, esp. between rows of trees, shrubs, or pillars.
al′le-gant. † ALICANT.
allegate. † ALGATE.
al′le-gate, *v. t.* [L. *allegatus*, p. p. of *allegare*. See ALLEGE.] To allege; to affirm. *Obs.*
al′le-ga′tor. † ALLIGATOR.
al′le-ga′tor, *n.* An alleger. *R.*
al-lege′, *v. t.* [OF. *alegier*, L. *alleviare*. See ALLEVIATE.] To alleviate; to lighten. *Obs.*
al′lège′ (ȧ′lĕzh′), *n.* [F.] A thinned part of a wall, as under a window. *Dict. of Arch.*
al-lege′a-ble (ă-lĕj′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
allegeance. † ALLEGIANCE.
allegeance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *alegance.*] Allegation. *Obs.*
al-le′geance, *n.* [OF. *alegeance*, F. *allégeance*, fr. OF. *alegier*, LL. *alleviare*. See ALLEVIATE.] Relief; alleviation. *Obs.*
al-leg′ed-ly (ă-lĕj′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By, or according to, allegation.
al-lege′ment (ă-lĕj′mĕnt), *n.* Allegation.
al-lege′ment, *n.* [F. *allégement.*] Relief. *Obs.*
al-leg′er (ă-lĕj′ẽr), *n.* One who alleges.
allegge. † ALEGGE, ALLAY.
allegiance. † 2d & 3d ALLEGEANCE.
al-le′gian-cy (ă-lē′jăn-sĭ), *n.* Allegiance.
al-le′giant (-jănt; -jĭ-ănt), *a.* Loyal. *Shak.* — *n.* One who owes allegiance.
al′le-go-ris′ter, *n.* An allegorizer. *Rare.*
al′le-gresse′ (ăl′ē-grĕs′), *n.* [F. *allégresse.*] Joy; gladsomeness.
al′le-ja′ (ȧl′ē-jä′). Var. of ALACHA.
al′le-lu-iat′ic (ăl′ē-lōō-yăt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Alleluia.
Al′le-man′nic. Var. of ALEMANNIC.
Al′len. Var. of ALAN; — masc. prop. name.
al-len′ar-ly (ă-lĕn′ȧr-lĭ), *adv.* [*all* + *anerly* singly, fr. *ane* one.] Solely; only. *Scot.* — *a.* Sole; only. *Scot.*
al′lene (ăl′ēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* **a** A gaseous hydrocarbon, $CH_2{:}C{:}CH_2$, isomeric with allylene. **b** Allylene.
Al′len-ite (ăl′ĕn-īt), *n.* A follower of Henry Allen, a preacher and author (prominent in Nova Scotia about 1774-84) who held that the souls of men did not have material bodies before the Fall, and will not have them after the Resurrection.
al′ler (ôl′ẽr), *n.* Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ALDER, the tree.
aller, *a.* [AS. *ealra*, gen. pl. of *eal* all.] Of all; — frequently used in composition, chiefly intensively. Also written *alder*, showing the development of a *d* between *l* and *r*. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
‖ **al′ler′ bride en main′** (ȧ′lā′-brē-däɴ măɴ′). [F.] Lit., to go bridle rein in hand, i. e., carefully.
al′ler float (ôl′ẽr). = ALLER TROUT. *Dial. Eng.*
Al′ler-man's-root (ăl′ẽr-mănz-), *n.* A European species of *Allium* (*A. victorialis*) the bulb of which is used as an antispasmodic.
al′ler trout (ôl′ẽr). A large trout of the common species. It often hides under alder roots. *Dial. Eng.*
al′les-the′si-a. Var. of ALLÆSTHESIA.
al-lette′. Var. of ALETTE.
al′le-vate (ăl′ē-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *alleratus*, p. p. of *allevare.*] To raise or lift; also, to alleviate. *Obs. or R.* — **al′le-va′tion** (-vā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
alleve. † ELEVEN.
al-leve′, *v. t.* [L. *allevare*: cf. OF. *alever* to lift up.] To alleviate; relieve. *Obs.* — **al-leve′ment**, *n.* *Obs*
al-le′vi-ate (ă-lē′vĭ-āt), *p. a.* Alleviated.
al-le′vi-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One that alleviates.
al-le′vi-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Alleviative.
allewaye. † ALWAY.
al′lex, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* = HALLUX.
alley. † ALLAY.
al′leyed (ăl′ĭd), *a.* Furnished with alleys; forming an alley.
al′ley-ite, *n.* A dweller in an alley. *Eng. Slang.*
al′ley-way, *n.* An alley.
‖ **al′lez′-vous-en′!** (ȧ′lā′vōō-zäɴ′). [F.] Go away! be off! begone!
all′-fired′, *a.* [Prob. a euphemism for *hell-fired.*] Infernal; hence, inordinate; extreme; excessive. *Slang.* — **all′-fired′**, **all′-fired′ly**, *adv.* *Slang.*
all′good, *n.* The plant good-King-Henry.
All′hal′lond (-hăl′ŏnd), *n.* [Cf. ALLHALLOWN.] Allhallows. *Obs.*
Allhallow summer. See INDIAN SUMMER.
All′hal′low-tide′, *n.* [AS. *tīd* time.] The time at or near All Saints, or November 1st.

all′heal′ (ôl′hēl′), *n.* **1**. A panacea; a heal-all. *Obs.* **2**. Any of several plants; esp.: **a** The valerian. **b** The self-heal. **c** The mistletoe. *Obs.*

al′li-a′ceous (ăl′ĭ-ā′shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Allium*, containing the garlic, onions, leeks, etc.; having the smell or taste of garlic or onions.

al-li′ance (ă-lī′ăns), *n.* [ME. *aliaunce*, OF. *aliance*, F. *alliance*. See ALLY.] **1**. State of being allied; act of allying or uniting; a union or connection of interests between families, states, parties, etc., esp. between families by marriage, and states, esp. independent ones, by compact or treaty; as, matrimonial *alliances*; an *alliance* between church and state; an *alliance* between France and England. **2**. Any union resembling that of families or states; union by relationship in qualities; affinity.

The *alliance* of the principles of the world with those of the gospel. *C. J. Smith.*

The *alliance* . . . between logic and metaphysics. *Mansel.*

3. A person or persons allied. *Udall.* **4**. Loosely, a treaty or compact by which nations, etc., become allied. **5**. *Bot.* In Lindley's system of plant classification, a subdivision of the vegetable kingdom intermediate between a class and an order.

Syn. — Combination, association, compact, covenant, fusion, union. — ALLIANCE, LEAGUE, COALITION, CONFEDERACY, CONFEDERATION, FEDERATION agree in the idea of combination, chiefly political, for a common object. ALLIANCE applies particularly to a joining of interests on the part of families (by marriage) or of states (by compact or treaty); it is also less formally used of a connection, for mutual benefit, between other bodies, organized or unorganized; as, an *alliance* between two royal houses, an offensive and defensive *alliance*, the Anglo-Japanese *alliance*, an *alliance* between producers and consumers. LEAGUE, often used without distinction from *alliance*, commonly suggests a more formal compact or more definite object, and may frequently (unlike *alliance*) be taken in a bad sense; as, the Solemn *League* and Covenant, the Primrose *League*, to be in *league* with the powers of darkness. COALITION refers to a temporary alliance of otherwise opposing interests, parties, or factions; as, "Mr. Fox, and his famous *coalition* with Lord North" (*Gibbon*); a *coalition* ministry. CONFEDERACY and CONFEDERATION, in their political sense, apply specifically to a union by treaty or compact of independent states under a government to which powers are delegated for dealing with common external relations; of the two, *confederation*, perhaps, now implies the closer or more permanent association; as, the Southern *Confederacy*, the Articles of *Confederation*, the Germanic *Confederation*. FEDERATION in its broad sense includes any union under the terms of a league or covenant; but specifically it designates a sovereign state, esp. one formed by the union of other states, with a central general government and several local governments; as, the *Federation* of Labor, the *Federation* of the British Empire; in the strictest sense, the United States of America constitutes a *federation*. See COMBINATION, ASSOCIATION, REPUBLIC.

al′lice (ăl′ĭs), *n.*, **allice shad**. [See ALOSE.] A European shad (*Alosa alosa*) found in the Severn and other rivers.

al′li-ga′tion (ăl′ĭ-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *alligatio*.] **1**. Act of attaching, or state of being attached. *Rare.* **2**. *Arith.* A rule relating to the solution of problems concerning the compounding or mixing of different ingredients, or ingredients of different qualities or values. The rule is named from the method of connecting together the terms by certain ligature-like signs. *Alligation* is of two kinds, *medial* and *alternate*; *medial*, teaching the method of finding the price or quality of a mixture of several simple ingredients whose prices and qualities are known; *alternate*, teaching the amount of each of several simple ingredients whose prices or qualities are known, which will be required to make a mixture of given price or quality.

al′li-ga′tor (ăl′ĭ-gā′tẽr), *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto* the lizard (*el lagarto de Indias*, the cayman or American crocodile), fr. L.

Alligator of the southern United States (*A. mississippiensis*). (1/40)

lacertus lizard. See LIZARD.] **1**. Any of several crocodilians of the genus *Alligator* and allied genera. They have a shorter and broader snout than the crocodiles, and the large teeth of the lower jaw shut into pits in the upper jaw, instead of into marginal notches. They are confined to the warmer parts of America, except for one species found in China. In many places crocodiles are usually called *alligators*. See CAYMAN. **2**. In local usage, any of various animals, as an alligator lizard, the hellbender, the hellgramite, etc. **3**. *Mach.* Any machine with strong jaws, one of which opens like the movable jaw of an alligator: as: **a** *Metal Working.* A form of squeezer. See SQUEEZER, *n.* **b** *Mining.* A rock breaker. **c** *Printing.* A kind of job press, called also **alligator press**. **4**. *Logging.* **a** A peculiar sort of boat for use in handling logs, provided with a windlass and cable for drawing it overland between waters. **b** A contrivance, often made from the fork of a tree, placed under the front end of a log to facilitate skidding on swampy ground.

alligator apple. The fruit of the West Indian tree *Annona palustris*, said to have narcotic properties; also, the tree.

alligator cacao. A kind of cacao (*Theobroma pentagona*), much cultivated in Central America in connection with *T. cacao*. The skin of the pod is fancifully likened to the hide of an alligator.

alligator fish. A marine fish (*Podothecus acipenserinus*) of northwestern America, with a covering of bony plates.

alligator gar. A gar pike (*Lepisosteus tristœchus*) found in the rivers of the southern United States, Cuba, Mexico, etc., which reaches ten or twelve feet long. The name is also applied to other gar pikes.

alligator lizard. Any of numerous small lizards of the genus *Sceloporus* of the southern United States.

alligator pear. The avocado.

alligator terrapin, **alligator tortoise**, **alligator turtle**. **a** A large and voracious snapping turtle (*Macrochelys lacertina*) of the rivers of the southern United States, differing from the common snapping turtle in its larger size, scaly head, and numerous small scales beneath the tail. It is esteemed for food. **b** The common snapping turtle.

alligator tree. The sweet gum. *Southern U. S.*

alligator wood. **a** = ALLIGATOR TREE. **b** The timber of a West Indian meliaceous tree (*Guarea grandiflora*); — so named from its mottled appearance.

alligator wrench. *Mech.* A kind of pipe wrench having a flaring jaw with teeth on one side.

al-lin′e-ate (ă-lĭn′ē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *lineatus*, p. p. of *lineare* to reduce to a straight line.] To align. *Rare.*

al-lin′e-a′tion, **a-lin′e-a′tion** (ă-lĭn′ē-ā′shŭn), *n.* Alignment; position in a straight line. *Whewell.*

The *allineation* of the two planets. *C. A. Young.*

al-li′sion (ă-lĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *allisio*, fr. *allidere* to strike or dash against; *ad* + *laedere* to dash against.] Act of dashing against, or striking upon; specif., the running of one vessel upon another, as distinguished from a *collision*.

The boisterous *allision* of the sea. *Woodward.*

al-lit′er-ate (ă-lĭt′ẽr-āt), *v. i.*; AL-LIT′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AL-LIT′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To make or constitute alliteration.

al-lit′er-ate, *v. t.* To employ or place so as to make alliteration. *Skeat.*

al-lit′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *alliteratio*. See AD-, LETTER.] **1**. Repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals; as in: —

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheaved
His vastness. *Milton.*
Fly o'er waste fens and windy fields. *Tennyson.*

2. Specif.: Recurrence of the same consonant sound or of vowel sounds initially in accented syllables of verse, as in: —

In a somer seson whan soft was the sonne,
I shope me in shroudes as I a shepe were. *P. Plowman.*

Alliteration appears sporadically in the verse of all literary languages, but it is a structural characteristic of early Teutonic verse, nearly all Anglo-Saxon poetry being alliterative. This verse falls regularly into two half lines, the first having usually two alliterating syllables; the second, one.

al-lit′er-a-tive (ă-lĭt′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration; as, *alliterative* poetry. — **al-lit′er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **al-lit′er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

al-lit′er-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who alliterates.

Al′li-um (ăl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *alium* or *allium*, garlic.] **1**. *Bot.* A very large genus of bulbous liliaceous plants distinguished by the characteristic odor, sheathing, mostly basal leaves, and umbellate white, yellow, or red flowers, with the perianth segments all similar. The species are widely distributed; they include the onion (*A. cepa*), garlic (*A. sativum*), chives (*A. schœnoprasum*), leek (*A. porrum*), and shallot (*A. ascalonicum*); also several species ornamental in cultivation, as *A. moly*, *A. neapolitanum*, etc. **2**. [*l. c.*] A plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

all′mouth′ (ôl′mouth′), *n.* *Zoöl.* The angler.

all′ness (ôl′nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* Totality; completeness.

The *allness* of God, including his absolute spirituality, supremacy, and eternity. *R. Turnbull.*

al′lo- (ăl′ō-). **1**. A combining form from Greek ἄλλος *other* (akin to Lat. *alius*); as in *allo*morphic, *allo*pelagic, etc. **2**. *Organic Chem.* A prefix sometimes used to distinguish one of two isomers, esp. the more stable of two isomers whose isomerism is the result of a double bond; thus, *allo*crotonic acid, *allo*cinnamic acid, and *allo*maleic (fumaric) acid are more stable forms into which crotonic, cinnamic, and maleic acids are changed by heating.

al′lo-cate (ăl′ō-kāt), *v. t.*; AL′LO-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); AL′LO-CAT′ING (-ĭng). [LL. *allocatus*, p. p. of *allocare*, fr. L. *ad* + *locare* to place. See ALLOW.] **1**. To distribute or assign; to allot. *Burke.* **2**. To localize. *Rare.*

al′lo-ca′tion (ăl′ō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *allocatio*: cf. F. *allocation*.] **1**. Act of putting one thing to another; a placing; disposition; arrangement. *Hallam.* **2**. Allotment or apportionment; as, an *allocation* of shares in a company.

The *allocation* of the particular portions of Palestine to its successive inhabitants. *A. P. Stanley.*

3. The admitting of an item in an account, or an allowance made upon an account, as in the English exchequer.

Syn. — See COLLOCATION.

al′lo-chi′ri-a (ăl′ō-kī′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **al′lo-chei′ri-a** (-kī′rĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *allo-* + Gr. χείρ hand.] *Med.* A confusion or transference of sides in the localization of sensation, as when patients suffering from certain central nervous lesions refer irritation of a given point on the skin to some other point on the skin, usually the corresponding point on the other side of the body; also, the disease occasioning it.

al′lo-chro′ic (-krō′ĭk), *a.* Changeable in color.

al-loch′ro-ous (ă-lŏk′rō-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλόχροος changed in color; ἄλλος other + χροά color.] Changing color.

al′lo-cu′tion (ăl′ō-kū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *allocutio*, fr. *alloqui* to speak to; *ad* + *loqui* to speak.] **1**. An address; a hortatory or authoritative address, as of a Roman general to his soldiers, or of a pope to his clergy, or of a judge to a prisoner asking him why he should not be sentenced. *Addison.* **2**. Act or manner of speaking to or addressing.

al-log′a-my (ă-lŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*allo-* + *-gamy*.] *Bot.* Fertilization of the pistil of a plant by pollen from another of the same species; cross-fertilization; — opposed to *autogamy*. — **al-log′a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

al′lo-i-som′er-ism (ăl′ō-ī-sŏm′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [*allo-* + *isomerism*.] *Chem.* Isomerism not explainable by ordinary structural formulas; — applied by Michael esp. to a kind of which the case of fumaric and maleic acids is typical. These two acids are, on account of their reactions, represented by the two accompanying formulas, which differ only in spatial arrangement. Compounds which, like maleic acid, are supposed to have similar groups on the same side, are called *cis-* or *maleinoid* forms; those with similar groups on opposite sides are called *trans-*, *cis-trans-*, or *fumaroid* forms.

Fumaric acid (trans-, or cis-trans-).	Maleic acid (cis-).
$CO_2H—C—H$	$H—C—CO_2H$
‖	‖
$H—C—CO_2H$	$H—C—CO_2H$

al-lom′er-ism (ă-lŏm′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [*allo-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Chem.* & *Min.* Variability in chemical constitution without variation in crystalline form. — **al-lom′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

al′lo-morph (ăl′ō-môrf), *n.* [*allo-* + *-morph*.] *Min.* **a** Any of two or more distinct crystalline forms of the same substance, or the substance having such forms; as, carbonate of lime occurs in the *allomorphs* calcite and aragonite. **b** A variety of pseudomorph which has undergone partial or complete change or substitution of material; thus limonite is frequently an *allomorph* after pyrite. — **al′lo-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.* — **al′lo-mor′phism** (-fĭz′m), *n.*

al-longe′ (ă-lŭnj′), *n.* [F. *allonge*, earlier *alonge*, a lengthening. See ALLONGE, *v.*; cf. LUNGE.] **1**. *Fencing.* A thrust or pass; a lunge. *Obs.* **2**. (ȧ′lôɴzh′) A slip attached to a bill of exchange or the like, to receive additional indorsements with the same effect as if on the instrument itself; a rider. *A French usage.*

al′lo-nym (ăl′ō-nĭm), *n.* [F. *allonyme*, fr. Gr. ἄλλος other + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα name.] The name of another person assumed by the author of a work; also, the work published under such a name. — **al-lon′y-mous** (ă-lŏn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.*

al′lo-path (ăl′ō-păth), *n.* [Cf. F. *allopathe*.] An allopathist.

al′lo-path′ic (-păth′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *allopathique*.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to allopathy. — **al′lo-path′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al-lop′a-thist (ă-lŏp′ȧ-thĭst), *n.* One who practices allopathy; one who professes allopathy.

al-lop′a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [*allo-* + *-pathy*: cf. G. *allopathie*, F. *allopathie*. See ELSE, PATHOS.] That system of medical practice which aims to combat disease by the use of remedies producing effects different from those produced by the special disease treated; — a name invented by Hahnemann for the ordinary practice, as opposed to *homeopathy*.

al′lo-phane (ăl′ō-fān), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλοφανής appearing otherwise.] ...

All-hol′lon-tide. † ALLHALLOWTIDE.

al-li′a-ble (ă-lī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Able to be allied. — **al-li′a-bly**, *adv.*

al-li′ance (-ăns), *v. t.* & *i.* To connect by alliance; to ally. *Obs.* — **al-li′anc-er** (-ăn-sẽr), *n.* *Obs.*

al-li′ant, *a.* [Cf. F. *alliant*, p. pr.] In alliance; related. *Obs.* & *R.* — *n.* An ally. *Obs.* & *R.*

al′li-ate. *a.* [L. *allium* garlic.] Garlicky. *Obs.*

al′li-cam-pane′. Var. of ELECAMPANE.

al′li-chol-ly (ăl′ĭ-kŏl-ĭ), *n.* & *a.* Humorous corrupt. of MELANCHOLY. *Shak.*

al-li′ci-ate (ă-lĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *allicere*: cf. OF. *alicier*.] To attract; allure. *Obs.*

al-li′cien-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Attractive power; attractiveness. *Obs.*

al-li′cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *alliciens*, p. pr. of *allicere* to allure; *ad* + *lacere* to entice.] That attracts; attracting. — *n.* That which attracts. *Rare or Obs.*

al-lic′it (ă-lĭs′ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *allicere*.] = ALLICIATE. *Obs.*

al-lied′ (ă-līd′), *p. p.* & *p. a.* from ALLY, *v.*

Al′li-gant. † ALICANT.

al′li-gar. † ALEGAR.

al′li-gar′ta. † ALLIGATOR.

al′li-gate, *v. t.* [L. *alligatus*, p. p. of *alligare*. See ALLY.] *Obs.* or *R.* **1**. To tie; to unite by some tie. "Instincts *alligated* to their nature." *Sir M. Hale.* **2**. To subject to arithmetical alligation. — **al′li-ga′tor**, *n.*

al′li-ga′tor-bon′nets. *n. pl.* The cup-shaped flowers of a yellow pond lily (*Nymphæa sagittifolia*) of the southern United States; also, the plant itself. *Local, U. S.*

al′li-ga′tor-head, *n.* The buttonweed. *Southern U. S.*

alligator press. = ALLIGATOR, 3 c.

alligator snapper. = ALLIGATOR TERRAPIN.

alligator squeezer. *Metal Working.* See SQUEEZER.

al-light′, *v. t.* To light; to kindle. *Obs.*

al-lign′ment. Var. of ALIGNMENT.

allinge, **allinges**, *adv.* [AS. *allunga*, *eallunga*. See ALL.] Altogether. *Obs.*

Al′li-o′ni-a (ăl′ĭ-ō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Carlo *Allioni*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American nyctaginiaceous herbs having small panicled flowers with an involucre composed of united bracts.

al′lis. Var. of ALLICE, a shad.

al′li-san′ders. † ALEXANDERS.

al-lit′er-al (ă-lĭt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* Alliterative.

al-lit′er-ate, *a.* Alliterated. *R.*

al-lit′er-a′tion-al, *a.* = ALLITERATIVE.

al-lit′er-a-tiv. Alliterative. *Ref. Sp.*

allmand. † ALLEMANDE.

all′messe. † ALMS.

all′-might′, *n.* Omnipotence.

allneger. † ALNAGER.

all′night′, *n.* Light, fuel, or food for the whole night. *Obs.*

Al-lob′ro-ges (ă-lŏb′rō-jēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of Gaul inhabiting the region now known as Savoy and Dauphiny.

Al′lo-brog′ic (ăl′ō-brŏj′ĭk), **Al′lo-brog′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *Allobrogicus*.] Lit., of or pertaining to the Allobroges; hence, formerly, pert. or belonging to the Calvinists or Presbyterians, who in the 17th century had their headquarters (at Geneva) in the region formerly inhabited by the Allobroges.

al′lo-cate, *p. a.* [LL. *allocatus*, p. p.] Assigned; allotted. *Obs.* — *n.* Allotment. *Obs.*

‖ **al′lo-ca′tur** (ăl′ō-kā′tŭr), *n.* [LL.] *Law.* Lit., is allowed; — used to express the allowance of costs, or less usually a writ, order, etc., by the proper officer.

‖ **al-l'oc′cor-ren′za** (äl-lôk′kôr-rĕnt′sä). [It.] In case of need; on occasion.

al′lo-chei′ri-a (ăl′ō-kī′rĭ-ȧ). Var. of ALLOCHIRIA.

al′lo-che′ti-a (-kē′tĭ-ȧ). Var. of ALLOCHEZIA.

al′lo-che′zi-a (-kē′zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *allo-* + Gr. χέζειν to defecate.] *Med.* **a** The discharge of feces by an abnormal passage. **b** The discharge of matter not fecal from the bowels.

al′lo-chlo′ro-phyll, *n.* [*allo-* + *chlorophyll*.] *Bot.* One of the green pigments associated with chlorophyll (which see).

al-loch′ro-ite (ă-lŏk′rō-īt), *n.* [*allo-* + Gr. χρόα color.] *Min.* A variety of andradite, or calcium-iron garnet. See GARNET.

al′lo-cin-nam′ic (ăl′ō-sĭ-năm′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See ALLO-, 2.

al-loc′la-site (ă-lŏk′lȧ-sīt), **al′lo-clase** (ăl′ō-klās; -klāz), *n.* [*allo-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Min.* A steel-gray compound of cobalt, iron, bismuth, arsenic, and sulphur. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 6.6.

‖ **al lo′co** (äl lô′kō). [It.] *Music.* Lit., at or to the place; — a direction to play the notes as written, after a passage in which their octaves were played, or for a violinist to return to his first position or shift.

al′lo-cro-ton′ic (ăl′ō-krō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See ALLO-, 2.

al′lo-cryp′tic, *a.* [See ALLO-; CRYPTIC.] *Zoöl.* Imitating other objects, for concealment, by a covering of extraneous things.

al′lo-cute, *v. i.* To pronounce an allocution. *Rare.*

al′lod, **al-lo′di-al**, **al-lo′di-um**, etc. Vars. of ALOD, ALODIAL, etc.

al-lodge′, *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *alogier*.] To place; to lodge. *Obs.*

al-lodge′ment, *n.* [Cf. It. *alloggiamento*.] Lodging; usually, soldiers' quarters. *Obs.*

al′lo-dy. Var. of ALODY.

al′lœ-or′gan (ăl′ē-ôr′găn), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλοῖος of another sort + *organ*.] *Biol.* = ALLOPLAST.

al′lœ-o′sis (ăl′ē-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλλοίωσις a change. See -OSIS.] *Med.* A change in the character of a disease or constitution. — **al′lœ-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk), *a.*

al′lœ-os′tro-pha (-ŏs′trō-fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. fr. Gr. ἀλλοιόστροφος of irregular strophes.] Irregular strophes or stanzas; — used by Milton with reference to the divisions of the chorus in "Samson Agonistes."

al′lo-ge′ne-ous (ăl′ō-jē′nē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλογενής.] Different in nature or kind. *Rare.* — **al′lo-ge-ne′i-ty** (-jē-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

al′lo-gen′ic (ăl′ō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*allo-* + *-genic*.] *Geol.* = ALLOTHOGENIC.

allogiament. † ALLODGEMENT.

al′lo-graph, *n.* [*allo-* + *-graph*.] A writing or signature not made by a (given) person, but by another for him; — opposed to *autograph*.

al′loi-o-gen′e-sis (ăl′oi-ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλοῖος of another sort + *-genesis*.] *Zoöl.* Alternation of sexual and parthenogenetic generations.

al′lo-ki-net′ic, *a.* [*allo-* + *kinetic*.] *Physiol.* Moved from without, or by reflex action; not voluntary.

al′lo-la′li-a (ăl′ō-lā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *allo-* + Gr. λαλιά a talking.] *Med.* Aphasia in which other words are spoken than those intended. — **al′lo-lal′ic** (-lăl′ĭk), *a.*

allom. † ALUM.

Al′lom (ăl′ŏm). *Bib.*

al′lo-ma-le′ic (ăl′ō-mȧ-lē′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See ALLO-, 2.

al′lo-mor′phite (-môr′fīt), *n.* [See ALLOMORPH.] A variety of barite resembling anhydrite.

al′lo-mu′cic (-mū′sĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See ALLO-, 2.

Al′lon (ăl′ŏn). *Bib.*

Al′lon-bach′uth (-băk′ŭth). *Bib.*

allone. † ALONE.

allonge. † ALONG.

al-longe′, *v. i.* [F. *allonger* (un coup); *à* (L. *ad*) + *long* (L. *longus*) long.] To thrust with a sword; to lunge. *Obs.*

‖ **al′lons′!** (ȧ′lôɴ′). [F.] Lit., let us go; come; well; — an exclamation of familiar discourse, usually expletive.

al-loo′, *v. t.* & *i.* [See HALLOO.] To incite dogs by a call; to halloo. *Obs.*

al′lo-pal-la′di-um, *n.* [*allo-* + *palladium*.] *Min.* A form of palladium found in hexagonal tables with gold.

al′lo-pa-thet′ic (ăl′ō-pȧ-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* Allopathic. — **al′lo-pa-thet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al′lo-pe-lag′ic (-pē-lăj′ĭk), *a.* [*allo-* + *pelagic*.] *Biol.* Pert. to or designating bathypelagic organisms found irregularly at the surface or at great depths, uninfluenced by temperature.

al′lo-phan′ic (-făn′ĭk), *a.* Gr. ἀλλοφανής appearing otherwise.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_2H_4O_3N_2$, known only in

B C D E F G H I J K L M

wise; ἄλλος other + φαίνεσθαι to appear; — so called because its appearance changes before the blowpipe.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminium, amorphous, translucent, and of various colors, often in incrustations or stalactitic forms. H., 3. Sp. gr., 1.85-1.89.

al′lo-phyl′i-an (ăl′ō-fĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *allophylus*, Gr. ἀλλόφυλος, foreign; ἄλλος other + φυλή clan.] Designating Asiatic and European languages other than Aryan or Semitic, or peoples speaking them. — *n.* An allophylian person; in a narrower sense, an allophylian white, or Caucasian, such as the Basques, Finns, Esths, Ainus.

Al-loph′y-lus (ă-lŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See ALLOPHYLIAN.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical sapindaceous trees having trifoliolate or rarely unifoliolate leaves and small white racemose tetramerous flowers. The fruits of *A. africanus* of Africa and of *A. edulis* of Brazil are used as food.

al′lor-rhyth′mi-a, al′lo-rhyth′mi-a (ăl′ō-rĭth′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ALLO-; RHYTHM.] *Med.* Abnormal variation in the rhythm of the pulse. — **al′lor-rhyth′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

al-lot′ (ă-lŏt′), *v. t.*; AL-LOT′TED; AL-LOT′TING. [OF. *aloter*, F. *allotir*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *lot* lot. See LOT.] **1.** To distribute by lot.

2. To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions; to distribute to each individual concerned; to assign as a share or lot; to set apart as one's share; to bestow on; to grant; to appoint; as, let every man be contented with that which Providence *allots* him.

Ten years I will *allot* to the attainment of knowledge. *Johnson.*

3. To assign (to some one) as determined or selected; specif., to attribute.

Nothing can be more justly *allotted* to be the saying of fools than this — "There is no God." *Bacon.*

Syn. — Set apart, grant, distribute, portion out; fix, specify, prescribe; design, intend, ordain. — ALLOT, APPORTION, ASSIGN, APPOINT, DESTINE agree in the idea of appropriation to a special purpose. To ALLOT is to set apart a specific portion or share for a particular person or end, without implied reference to any other; as, "Every seat within the space *allotted*" (*Motley*); "The doctors *allot* her but two years longer at most" (*E. Fitzgerald*). APPORTION adds the implication of other similarly allotted shares; as, the time *apportioned* to one of several tasks. ASSIGN and (more definitely) APPOINT imply an authoritative designation or determination of persons and parts; as, to *assign* the parts in a play, to *appoint* a time for the rehearsal. DESTINE (now chiefly in the passive), when not referring specifically to fixed fate or to divine foreordination, usually implies merely predetermination in or through the established order of things, and frequently suggests little more than intention; as, an actor *destined* to eclipse his rivals, a youth *destined* for the law; "She put a paper of pearl buttons . . . in its *destined* place" (*Hawthorne*).

al-lot′ (ă-lŏt′), *v. i.* To count; reckon; — often used with *on* or *upon*. *Colloq., Local American.*

Al′lo-the′ri-a (ăl′ō-thē′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *allo-* + Gr. θηρίον beast.] *Paleon.* A group of Mesozoic mammals known only from imperfect remains, but supposed to be related to the monotremes; — called also *Multituberculata*.

al′lo-tho-gen′ic (ăl′ō-thō-jĕn′ĭk; ă-lŏth′ō-) | *a.* [Gr. ἄλλοθι elsewhere
al′lo-thog′e-nous (ăl′ō-thŏj′ē-nŭs) | + *-genic*, *-genous*.] *Geol.* Formed elsewhere; — said of those mineral particles of clastic or metamorphic rocks which have been formed in another place and transported to their present position; — opposed to *authigenic*, *authigenous*.

al-lot′ment (ă-lŏt′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *alotement*, F. *allotement*.] **1.** An allotting; specif., appointment of a thing to a particular person or use; assignment; apportionment.

2. That which is allotted; a part or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot, or by the act of God; anything set apart for a special use or to a distinct party.

The *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

A vineyard and an *allotment* for olives and herbs. *Broome.*

3. Specif.: *Eng. Land Law.* A small piece of land let or sold to a laborer or artisan for cultivation, esp. one let or sold under the provisions of the Allotments and Small Holdings Acts for cultivation as a subsidiary source of income by a laborer.

allotment and regret, *Finance*, short for, "letter of allotment and regret," that is, a letter sent to each subscriber in cases of oversubscription for a stock issue, notifying him of the shares allotted to him and expressing regret that the full subscription cannot be allotted. *Stockbrokers' Cant.*

al′lo-trope (ăl′ō-trōp), *n.* *Chem.* An allotropic form.

al′lo-troph′ic (ăl′ō-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* [*allo-* + *trophic*.] **a** *Physiol.* Changed or modified in nutritive power by the process of digestion. **b** *Plant Physiol.* Dependent upon other organisms for nutrition; heterotrophic; — said of plants unable to perform photosynthesis, as all saprophytes; — opposed to *autotrophic*.

al′lo-trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk) | *a.* [Cf. F. *allotropique*.] Of, per-
al′lo-trop′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | taining to, or exhibiting, allotropism. — **al′lo-trop′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **al′lo-tro-pic′i-ty** (-trō-pĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

al-lot′ro-pism (ă-lŏt′rō-pĭz′m) | *n.* [Gr. ἀλλοτροπία vari-
al-lot′ro-py (ă-lŏt′rō-pĭ) | ety, fr. ἄλλος other + τρόπος direction, way, τρέπειν to turn.] *Chem.* The capability of existing in two or more conditions which are distinguished by differences in properties. Thus carbon occurs crystallized in octahedrons and other related forms, in a state of extreme hardness, in the diamond; it occurs in hexagonal forms, and of little hardness, in black lead; and again occurs in a soft state, as in lampblack and charcoal. Ozone is an allotropic form of oxygen. Calcium carbonate is found both as calcite (rhombohedral) and as aragonite (orthorhombic). No sharp line can be drawn between *allotropy* and *isomerism*, but the former term is usually applied to the elements and to those modifications of inorganic compounds that differ principally in *physical* properties (as calcite and aragonite). Cf. ISOMERIC.

all′-o′ver-ish (ôl′ō′vẽr-ĭsh), *a.* Having or being a vague general sensation, as of uneasiness, illness, apprehension, etc. *Dial. Eng.* or *Colloq.* — **all′-o′ver-ish-ness**, *n.*

al-low′ (ă-lou′), *v. t.*; AL-LOWED′ (-loud′); AL-LOW′ING. [ME. *alouen*, OF. *alouer*, *aloer*, to place, use, put to service, assign, F. *allouer*, fr. LL. *allocare*; confused with OF. *aloer* to approve, fr. L. *allaudare* to extol; *ad* + *laudare* to praise. See LOCAL, LAUD; cf. ALLOCATE.] **1.** To praise; to approve of; hence, to sanction.

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers. *Luke* xi. 48.

We commend his pains, condemn his pride, *allow* his life, approve his learning. *Fuller.*

How *allow* you the model of these clothes? *Massinger.*

2. To invest; to intrust. *Obs.*

Thou shalt be . . . *allowed* with absolute power. *Shak.*

3. To grant, give, admit, accord, afford, or yield; to let one have; as, to *allow* a servant his liberty; to *allow* a free passage; to *allow* one day for rest.

He was *allowed* about three hundred pounds a year. *Macaulay.*

4. To own or acknowledge; to accept as true; to concede; to accede to; as, to *allow* a right; to *allow* a claim; to *allow* the truth of a proposition.

I *allow*, with Mrs. Grundy and most moralists, that Miss Newcome's conduct . . . was highly reprehensible. *Thackeray.*

5. To grant (something) as a deduction or an addition; esp., to abate or deduct; as, to *allow* a sum for leakage.

6. To grant license to; to permit; to consent to; as, to *allow* a son to be absent.

7. To have or declare as one's opinion or intention. *Dial.*

Syn. — Let, grant, consent to, authorize, endure, bear. — ALLOW, PERMIT, SUFFER, TOLERATE. ALLOW and PERMIT are frequently used as convertible terms. But *allow* is less formal than *permit*, and may imply little more than forbearance of prohibition (see *allowable*, under ADMISSIBLE); as, that may be tacitly *allowed* which is not expressly *permitted*. To CONSENT (*to*) is to acquiesce in what is desired or proposed by another (see ASSENT); as, to *consent* to a daughter's marriage, to *consent* to an operation. To SUFFER (now somewhat bookish in this sense) is often a mere synonym for *allow* (as, "*Suffer* little children to come unto me"); but it may imply indifference or reluctance; as, "The eagle *suffers* little birds to sing, and is not careful what they mean thereby" (*Shak.*); "Why do ye not rather *suffer* yourselves to be defrauded?" (1 *Cor.* vi. 7). TOLERATE (see TOLERANCE) implies endurance of what is contrary to one's will or desire; as, barely to *tolerate* his presence. See GRANT, RATIFY, BEAR, PERMISSION.

al-low′, *v. i.* To approve; admit; concede; to make allowance or abatement; — often with *of*.

Allowing still for the different ways of making it. *Addison.*

al-low′a-ble (ă-lou′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *allouable*.] **1.** Praiseworthy; laudable. *Obs.* *Hacket.*

2. That may be allowed; acceptable; permissible; admissible; not forbidden; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

Syn. — See ADMISSIBLE.

— **al-low′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **al-low′a-bly**, *adv.*

al-low′ance (-ăns), *n.* [OF. *alouance*.] **1.** Approval; approbation. *Obs.* *Crabbe.*

2. Act of allowing, granting, conceding, or admitting; authorization; permission; sanction; tolerance.

Without the king's will or the state's *allowance*. *Shak.*

3. Acknowledgment.

The censure of the which one must in your *allowance* o'erweigh a whole theater of others. *Shak.*

4. That which is allowed; a share or portion allotted or granted; a sum granted as a reimbursement or a bounty, or as appropriate for any purpose; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, a limited quantity of meat and drink when provisions fall short.

I can give the boy a handsome *allowance*. *Thackeray.*

5. Abatement; deduction; the taking into account of mitigating circumstances; as, to make *allowance* for the inexperience of youth.

After making the largest *allowance* for fraud. *Macaulay.*

6. *Com.* A customary deduction from the gross weight of goods, different in different countries, as *tare* and *tret*.

7. *Law.* A sum in addition to the regular taxable costs awarded by court to a party in a difficult case; — often called *extra allowance*.

8. *Coinage.* = TOLERANCE.

9. *Founding.* = CLEARANCE.

al-low′ance, *v. t.*; AL-LOW′ANCED (-ănst); AL-LOW′ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). To put upon a fixed allowance (esp. of provisions and drink); to supply in a fixed and limited quantity; as, the captain was obliged to *allowance* his crew.

al-low′ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By allowance; admittedly.

al-lox′an (ă-lŏk′săn), *n.* [*allantoin* + *oxalic*.] *Chem.* A crystalline oxidation product, $C_4H_4O_5N_2$ (or, dehydrated, $C_4H_2O_4N_2$), of uric acid. It is a ureide of mesoxalic acid.

al′lox-u′ric (ăl′ŏk-sū′rĭk), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Related to, or containing the radicals of, alloxan and urea; as, the *alloxuric* bases, that is, xanthine, hypoxanthine, adenine, guanine, etc. All the alloxuric substances are regarded as derivatives of purine, and are hence called also *purine bodies*.

al-loy′ (ă-loi′), *n.* [F. *aloi*, fr. OF. *aleier*, *aloier*, *alier*, to combine. ME. *alai* is fr. OF. *alei*, the earlier form of *aloi*. See ALLOY, *v. t.*] **1.** Quality as to being mixed with base metals; comparative purity, as of gold or silver; fineness.

2. A substance composed of two or more metals intimately united, usually by fusing the components together; also, the state of union of the components; as, brass is an *alloy* of copper and zinc. By extension, a similar substance formed by the union of a metal and a nonmetal; as, steel is an *alloy* of iron and carbon. Alloys have metallic properties. They are in general harder and more fusible, but less malleable and poorer conductors, than the simple metals composing them. Most alloys are now regarded as solid solutions, either of the simple constituents in each other or, more commonly, of one or more chemical compounds of the constituents in an excess of one of the simple constituents. Alloys of mercury are specifically called *amalgams*.

3. A baser metal mixed with a finer one, esp. with a precious metal.

4. Admixture of anything which lessens the value or detracts from quality; an alien or impairing element or part; as, no happiness is without *alloy*. "Pure English without Latin *alloy*." *F. Harrison.*

al-loy′, *v. t.*; AL-LOYED′ (-loid′); AL-LOY′ING. [F. *aloyer*, OF. *aloier*, *alier*, earlier *aleier*, to combine, fr. L. *alligare*. See ALLY, *v. t.*; cf. ALLAY to alloy, the earlier form.] **1.** To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal; as, to *alloy* gold with silver or copper, or silver with copper.

2. To mix so as to form an alloy.

3. To abate, impair, or debase by mixture; to allay; moderate; as, to *alloy* pleasure with misfortunes.

al-loy′, *v. i.* To mix so as to form an alloy.

alloy balance. A balance used for weighing out metals for an alloy. It is so constructed that the ratio of the lengths of the two arms can be made equal to the desired ratio of the two metals in the alloy. Weights of the two metals corresponding to the ratio will then balance.

alloy cast iron. Cast iron alloyed with some other metal.

alloy steel. Any steel containing a notable quantity of some other metal alloyed with the iron, usually chromium, nickel, manganese, or tungsten. See IRON, CHROME STEEL, NICKEL STEEL, etc.

all′-round′, *a.* Extending all round; hence, having general capability or excellence; as, an *all-round* man; an *all-round* scholar. *Colloq.*

all-round price, *Com.*, a price that covers all charges, including those usually made as extras.

all′-round′er, *n.* One that is all-round or goes all round; specif., a kind of collar. *Colloq.*

All Saints | November 1st; a feast day kept in honor
All Saints' Day | of all the saints; also, the season of this festival; — also called *Allhallows* or *Hallowmas*.

All Saints' cherry. An ornamental everblooming horticultural variety of the Morello cherry.

all′seed′ (ôl′sēd′), *n.* [*all* + *seed*.] Any of several many-seeded plants, as knotweed, the goosefoot *Chenopodium polyspermum*, the linaceous weed *Radiola radiola*, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, etc.

All Souls' Day. *R. C. Ch.* November 2d; a day of solemnity on which commemoration of, and supplications for, all the souls in Purgatory are made.

all′spice′ (ôl′spīs′), *n.* **a** The berry of the pimento (*Pimenta pimenta*), a myrtaceous tree of the West Indies; also, the mildly pungent and aromatic spice prepared from it. Allspice has been supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves; hence the name. **b** With qualifying or descriptive adjective or attributive, any of several other aromatic shrubs, as Carolina *allspice*, Japan *allspice*, wild *allspice*, etc.

All-the-Tal′ents Administration. An administration formed by Lord Grenville on the death of Mr. Pitt (June 23, 1806). The friends of this ministry gave it the appellation of "All the Talents," which, being echoed in derision by the opposition, became fixed upon it. The ministry included Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Sidmouth, Earl Spencer, Lord Erskine, Sir Charles Grey, Charles Fox, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Minto, Lord Moira, Sir Henry Petty, Richard Fitzpatrick.

al-lude′ (ă-lūd′), *v. t.*; AL-LUD′ED; AL-LUD′ING. [L. *alludere* to play with, to allude; *ad* + *ludere* to play.] **1.** To play with; make sport of; specif., to pun upon. *Obs.*

2. To compare allusively. *Obs.*

3. To refer (something) as applicable; suggest; hint. *Obs.*

al-lude′, *v. i.* **1.** To play with words punningly. *Obs.*

2. To refer to something indirectly or by suggestion; to have reference to a subject not specifically and plainly mentioned; — followed by *to*; as, the story *alludes* to a recent transaction.

These speeches . . . do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

Syn. — Hint, intimate, insinuate, suggest, indicate, point, relate. — ALLUDE, REFER. To ALLUDE to something is to touch it indirectly or by suggestion, without distinct mention or specification; to REFER to something is specifically and distinctly to introduce or mention it; as, in "the Car-

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its salts and esters, the **al-loph′a-nates** (ă-lŏf′ȧ-nāts). It is a carboxyl derivative of urea.

al′lo-phyle (ăl′ō-fĭl), *n.* [See ALLOPHYLIAN.] **1.** An alien; a Philistine. *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** = ALLOPHYLIAN.

al′lo-phyl′ic (-fĭl′ĭk), *a.* Allophylian.

al-loph′y-toid (ă-lŏf′ĭ-toid), *n.* [*allo-* + *phytoid*.] *Bot.* A propagative bud differing in appearance from the ordinary vegetative bud, as the bulbil of a tiger lily. *Rare.*

al′lo-plas-mat′ic, *a.* [*allo-* + *plasmatic*.] *Biol.* Designating active substances, or parts or organs, of a cell formed by differentiation from the protoplasm.

al′lo-plast, *n.* [*allo-* + *-plast*.] *Biol.* An idorgan composed of more than one kind of tissue; — opposed to *homoplast*.

al-lo′qui-al (ă-lō′kwĭ-ăl), *a.* [See ALLOQUY.] Characterized by talking to others (incessantly); — opposed to *colloquial*, in its etymological sense. *Rare.*

al-lo′qui-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A phrase or manner of address to another. *Rare.*

al′lo-quy (ăl′ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *alloquium*.] A speaking to another; an address. *Obs.*

Al′lo-sau′rus (-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄλλεσθαι to leap + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of North American Jurassic dinosaurs related to *Ceratosaurus*, having three-toed hind feet, and very short fore legs, which latter were not used in walking. Some species became twenty feet long.

al′lo-se-mat′ic, *a.* [*allo-* + *sematic*.] *Zoöl.* Having a coloration that is protective because it imitates that of some dangerous or inedible animal.

al′lo-the′ism, *n.* [*allo-* + *theism*.] Worship of strange gods.

al-loth′i-ge-net′ic (ă-lŏth′ĭ-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* = ALLOTHOGENIC. — **al-loth′i-ge-net′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al-loth′i-gen′ic (ă-lŏth′ĭ-jĕn′ĭk), **al′lo-thig′e-nous** (ăl′ō-thĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* = ALLOTHOGENIC.

al-lot′ri-o-don′ti-a (ă-lŏt′rĭ-ō-dŏn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀλλότριος strange + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Med.* **a** Presence of a tooth in an abnormal situation. **b** The transplantation of teeth.

al-lot′ri-o-geus′ti-a (-gūs′tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀλλότριος strange + γεῦσις taste.] *Med.* Perversion of the sense of taste.

al-lot′ri-o-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλότριος strange + *-morphic*.] = XENOMORPHIC.

al-lot′ri-oph′a-gy (ă-lŏt′rĭ-ŏf′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλότριος strange + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Med.* A depraved appetite; a desire for improper food.

al-lot′ri-u′ri-a (-ū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀλλότριος strange + *-uria*.] *Med.* An abnormal condition of the urine.

al-lot′ro-pize, *v. t.* To change in physical properties but not in composition. *Rare.*

al′lo-tryl′ic (ăl′ō-trĭl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλότριος foreign + *-yl* + *-ic*.] *Med.* Pert. to, or caused by, the presence of a foreign substance or agent, as a disease.

al-lot′ta-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

‖ **all′ot-ta′va** (äl′lŏt-tä′vä). [It.] *Music.* With added octave to the passage as written.

al-lot′tee′ (ă-lŏt′ē′), *n.* See -EE.

al-lot′ter, *n.* One that allots.

al-lot′ter-y, *n.* Allotment. *Obs.*

all′o′ver, *n.* Embroidered or lace material in which the design or pattern extends over the entire surface of the fabric, as distinguished from edgings, insertions, etc.

al-low′a-bl. Allowable. *Ref. Sp.*

al-lowd′. Allowed. *Ref. Sp.*

al-low′e, *n.* [OF. *aloué*, p. p. of *alouer* to hire, LL. *allocare* to place.] A hireling. *Obs.*

al-low′er, *n.* One who allows.

allowes. † ALOE.

al-lowes′, *n.* Obs. corrupt. of [ALOSE.]

al-low′ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Rare.*

allowte. † ALOUT.

al-lox′a-nate, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of alloxanic acid.

al′lox-an′ic (ăl′ŏk-săn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to alloxan; — applied to an acid, $C_4H_4O_5N_2$, obtained by the action of soluble alkalies on alloxan.

al′lox-an′tin (-săn′tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance produced by acting upon uric acid with warm and very dilute nitric acid, and in other ways.

al-lox′u-ræ′mi-a, -re′mi-a (ă-lŏks′ū-rē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *alloxuric* + *-æmia*.] Presence of alloxuric bases in the urine.

al-lox′y-pro-te′ic (-sĭ-prō-tē′ĭk), *a.* [*allo-* + *oxyproteic*.] Designating a nitrogenous acid containing sulphur, found in urine.

al-loy′age (ă-loi′āj), *n.* [F. *aloyage*.] Act or art of alloying metals; also, the alloy.

al-loyd′. Alloyed. *Ref. Sp.*

al′lo-zo′oid, *n.* [*allo-* + *zooid*.] *Zoöl.* A zooid differing from the parent producing it; — opposed to *isozooid*.

all′-pos-sessed′, *a.* [Prob. euphemistic for *hell-possessed*. Cf. ALL-FIRED.] Controlled by an evil spirit or by evil passions; wild. *Colloq.*

allspice oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

allswa. † ALSO, AS.

all′thing, *adv.* [*all* (= every) + *thing*.] Altogether. — *n.* Everything. *Obs.* *Shak.*

all threes. *Dominoes.* A variety of muggins in which multiples of three are counted instead of multiples of five.

all′tud (äl′tüd), *n.* [W.; *all* another + *tud* land.] *Old Cymric Law.* A non-tribesman.

al′lu-bes′cence (ăl′ū-bĕs′ĕns), **al′lu-bes′cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *allubescens*, p. pr. of *allubescere* to be pleasing.] *Obs. & R.* **1.** Complacence. **2.** Complaisance.

allume. † ALUM.

‖ **al′lu′mette′** (ȧ′lü′mĕt′), *n.* [F.] A match for lighting.

al-lu′mi-nate (ă-lū′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [See ALLUMINE.] To illuminate (a manuscript). *Obs.*

al-lu′mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* [OF. *alluminer*; L. *ad* + *luminare* to brighten.] To enlighten; illuminate. *Obs.*

al-lu′mi-nor, *n.* [OF. *alumineor*.] An illuminator of manuscripts and books; a limner. *Obs.*

allunge. † ALLINGE.

al-lur′ance (ă-lūr′ăns), *n.* Allurement. *Rare.*

al-lur′ant, *a.* Alluring. *Obs.*

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pathian wizard's hook" Milton *refers* to Proteus (as "the Carpathian wizard") and *alludes* (in "hook") to his occupation as a shepherd. See ADVERT, REFER, HINT.

When Sir Roger . . . said he was glad to meet me among his relations . . . I knew he *alluded* to the pictures. *Spectator.*

Resolutions, Sir, have been recently passed by the legislature of South Carolina. I need not *refer* to them. *D. Webster.*

al-lure′ (ă-lūr′), *v. t.;* AL-LURED′ (-lūrd′); AL-LUR′ING. [OF. *aleurrer, alurer,* fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *leurre* lure. See LURE.] To tempt or draw by a lure or bait, that is, by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; to entice; to attract.

With promised joys *allured* them on. *Falconer.*

The golden sun in splendor likest Heaven
Allured his eye. *Milton.*

Syn. — Attract, tempt, coax, persuade, prevail on, insnare, entrap, lead astray. — ALLURE, LURE, ENTICE, INVEIGLE, DECOY, SEDUCE agree in the suggestion of an attracting influence, usually evil or deceptive. To ALLURE is to draw by the prospect or offer (not necessarily deceptive) of some future good; as, "*allurements* and baits of superstition" (*Sir T. Browne*); "Young children should rather be *allured* to learning by gentleness and love, than compelled to learning by beating and fear" (*Ascham*). LURE implies a stronger, usually a baleful, attraction; as, *lured* to his ruin, "Good wine *lures* back the winebibber" (*M. Arnold*). To ENTICE is to allure artfully and adroitly; to INVEIGLE (see etym.) is to entice by beguiling and cajoling; as, "To every thirsty wanderer by sly *enticement* gives his baneful cup" (*Milton*); "Yet have they many baits and guileful spells to *inveigle* and invite the unwary sense" (*Milton*). To DECOY is to entrap or lead into danger by artifice, especially by false appearances; as, to kidnap a child by *decoying* him from his nurse. To SEDUCE is to lead astray, usually by overcoming scruples, from rectitude, propriety, or duty; as, "The hideous beast whose craft had *seduced* me into murder" (*Poe*); "That quaintness, into which your admiration of Tacitus sometimes *seduced* you" (*Gibbon*). See COAX, CAPTIVATE, INVITE, SNARE.

al-lure′, *n.* Allurement. *Rare.* *Hayward.*

‖ **al′lure′** (à′lür′), *n.* [F. Cf. ALURE.] Gait; bearing.

The swing, the gait, the pose, the *allure* of these men. *Harper's Mag.*

al-lure′ment (ă-lūr′mĕnt), *n.* Act of alluring, or that which allures.

Syn. — Temptation, enticement, attraction, lure, bait.

al-lur′ing, *p. a.* That allures; attracting; charming; tempting. — **al-lur′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **al-lur′ing-ness**, *n.*

al-lu′sion (ă-lū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *allusio,* fr. *alludere* to allude: cf. F. *allusion.*] **1.** A figurative or symbolical reference; a play upon words. *Obs.*

2. An alluding; a covert indication; indirect reference; hint.

al-lu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Figurative; symbolical. *Archaic.*

2. Having reference to something not fully expressed; containing an allusion.

3. Punning; as, *allusive,* or punning, coats of arms. See CANTING ARMS. *Obs.*

— **al-lu′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **al-lu′sive-ness**, *n.*

al-lu′vi-al (ă-lū′vĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *alluvial.* See ALLUVION.] Pertaining to, contained in, or composed of, alluvium; relating to the deposits made by flowing water; washed away from one place and deposited in another; as, *alluvial* soil, mud, accumulations, deposits.

alluvial cone *or* **fan**, *Phys. Geog.*, the deltalike alluvial deposit formed by a stream where it issues from a gorge upon an open plain. See DELTA. — **A. period** *or* **epoch**. *Geol.* = RECENT PERIOD.

al-lu′vi-al, *n.* Alluvial soil; specif., in Australia, gold-bearing alluvial soil.

al-lu′vi-on (-ŏn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *alluvio,* fr. *alluere* to wash against; *ad* + *luere,* equiv. to *lavare,* to wash. See LAVE.]

1. Wash or flow of water against the shore or bank.

2. An overflowing; an inundation; a flood.

3. = ALLUVIUM.

4. *Law.* An accession to land by the gradual or momentarily insensible addition of matter by the action of water, or (as broadly used by some) by the insensible reliction of the water from its bank. In either case it belongs to the owner of the land to which it is added. See ACCESSION, ACCRETION.

al-lu′vi-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -VIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -VIA (-ȧ). [L., neut. of *alluvius* alluvial.] A deposit of earth, sand, or other material made by the ordinary mechanical action of running water; soil or land so formed. Alluvial fans, cones, deltas, etc., consist of alluvium.

all′work′ (ôl′wûrk′), *n.* Domestic or other work of all kinds; as, a maid of *allwork,* that is, a general servant.

All′wor′thy (ôl′wûr′thĭ), *n.* In Fielding's novel "Tom Jones," a country gentleman distinguished for his worth, modesty, and benevolence. See MAN OF BATH.

al-ly′ (ă-lī′), *v. t.;* AL-LIED′ (-līd′); AL-LY′ING. *Generally used passively or reflexively.* [ME. *alien,* OF. *alier,* F. *allier,* fr. L. *alligare* to bind to; *ad* + *ligare* to bind. Cf. ALLIGATE, ALLOY, LIGAMENT.] **1.** To unite, or form a connection between, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy; to join by an alliance; — often followed by *to* or *with.*

2. To connect or form a relation between by similitude, resemblance, friendship, or love.

These three did love each other dearly well,
And with so firm affection were *allied.* *Spenser.*

The virtue nearest to our vice *allied.* *Pope.*

al-ly′ (ă-lī′), *v. i.* To form, or enter into, an alliance.

al-ly′ (ă-lī′), *n.; pl.* AL-LIES′ (ă-līz′). [See ALLY, *v.*] **1.** Connection by family or confederation; also, collectively, those so connected. *Obs.*

2. A relative; a kinsman. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. One united to another by treaty or league; — usually applied to sovereigns or states; a confederate.

The English soldiers and their French *allies.* *Macaulay.*

4. Anything associated with another as a helper; an auxiliary. "Science, instead of being the enemy of religion, becomes its *ally.*" *Buckle.*

5. Anything akin to another by structure, etc.

Syn. — See PARTNER.

al′lyl (ăl′ĭl), *n.* [L. *allium* garlic + *-yl.*] *Chem.* An unsaturated univalent radical, C_3H_5, two of whose compounds are the oils of garlic and mustard. — **al-lyl′ic** (ă-lĭl′ĭk), *a.*

allyl alcohol. *Org. Chem.* A colorless pungent liquid, C_3H_5OH, variously obtained, as by heating glycerin with oxalic acid.

al′ly-lene (ăl′ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_4, homologous with acetylene; propine.

allyl sulphide. *Chem.* A colorless oil, $(C_3H_5)_2S$, the chief constituent of oil of garlic.

Al′mack's (ôl′măks), *n.* **1.** Assembly rooms on King Street, London, built in 1764 by William Almack (d. 1781). They were the scene of many aristocratic balls early in the 19th century. Later called *Willis's.*

2. A London club, formerly famous as a gambling resort, founded before 1763, by Almack. It became (1764) the Whig club. Now called *Brooks's,* from the second proprietor.

al′ma-di′a (ăl′mȧ-dē′ȧ) }, **al′ma-die** (ăl′mȧ-dĭ) } *n.* [F. *almadie* (cf. Sp. & Pg. *almadia*), fr. Ar. *alma'dīyah* a raft, float.] *Naut.* **a** A bark canoe used by the Africans. **b** A slender boat used in India, about 80 feet long.

al′ma-gest (ăl′mȧ-jĕst), *n.* [F. *almageste,* LL. *almageste,* Ar. *al-majistī,* fr. Gr. μεγίστη (sc. σύνταξις), the greatest composition.] The celebrated work Μεγάλη Σύνταξις τῆς Ἀστρονομίας of Claudius Ptolemy (fl. 2d c. A. D.) of Alexandria, which contains most of what is known of the astronomical observations and theories of the ancients; — so called from the name given by the Arabians to their translation made about 827. The name was extended to other similar works, such as the *Almagestum Novum* (New Almagest) on astronomy by Riccioli, the "Almagestum Botanicum" of Plukenet, etc. Also **Almagest**.

al-ma′gra (ăl-mā′grȧ), *n.* [Sp. *almagra, almagre,* fr. Ar. *al-maghrah* red earth.] A fine, purplish red ocher found in Spain. It is the *sil atticum* of the ancients, and is the *Indian red* used for polishing glass and silver.

Al′main (ăl′măn), **Al′man** (-măn), *n.* [OF. *Aleman,* F. *Allemand,* fr. L. *Alemanni,* ancient Ger. tribes.] *Obs.*

1. A German. *Shak.*

2. The German language. *J. Foxe.*

3. *Music.* = ALLEMANDE, 1.

Al′main, **Al′man**, *a.* German.

Almain, *or* **Alman, comb**, the fingers and thumb. *Obs.* — **A. rivets**, a sort of light armor of overlapping plates, characterized by rivets sliding in slot holes, which afforded great flexibility. It was first used in Germany.

‖ **Al′ma Ma′ter** (ăl′mȧ mā′tẽr). [L.] Lit., fostering mother; — used by the Romans as an appellation for various goddesses, as Cybele, Ceres, etc. Hence, a university, college, or other school where a person has been educated.

al′ma-nac (ôl′mȧ-năk), *n.* [LL. *almanac, almanach:* cf. F. *almanach,* Sp. *almanaque,* It. *almanacco,* all of uncertain origin.] A book or table containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added, such as the times of rising and setting of sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, terms of courts, etc. The *Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac,* issued by the chief governments two or three years in advance, contains elaborate tables of accurately predicted positions of the heavenly bodies, with times of celestial phenomena, and other data, for use by astronomers and navigators.

al′man-dine (ăl′măn-dĭn), *n.* [For *alabandine,* fr. L. *alabandina* a precious stone, named after *Alabanda,* a town in Caria, where it was first and chiefly found: cf. F. *almandine,* LL. *almandina, alamandina.*] *Min.* **a** Almandite, esp. the deep red transparent kind used as a gem. **b** A violet variety of the ruby spinel.

Al-man′zor (ăl-măn′zẽr), *n.* An extravagantly egotistical knight-errant in Dryden's tragedy "The Conquest of Granada." Cf. DRAWCANSIR.

al′meh, **al′me** (ăl′mĕ), *n.; Ar. pl.* AWALIM (ȧ-wä′lĭm). [Ar. *'almah* (fem.) learned, fr. *'alama* to know; cf. F. *almée.*] An Egyptian female musical performer and entertainer who sings and improvises verse. The almehs are sometimes confused with the *ghawazi.*

al-me′mar (ăl-mē′mär), *n.* [Ar. *al* the + *minbar* pulpit.] A platform in a Jewish synagogue, bearing the reading desk from which are read the Pentateuch and the Prophets.

al-might′y (ôl-mīt′ĭ), *a.* [AS. *ealmihtig, ælmihtig; eal* (ME. *al*) all + *mihtig* mighty.] **1.** Unlimited in might; omnipotent; all-powerful; irresistible.

I am the *Almighty* God. *Gen.* xvii. 1.

2. Great; extreme; terrible. *Slang.*

Poor Aroar cannot live, and cannot die, — so that he is in an *almighty* fix. *De Quincey.*

The Almighty, the omnipotent God. *Rev.* i. 8. — **a. dollar**, the dollar as the supposed object of American idolatry. The expression originated with Washington Irving.

The *Almighty Dollar,* that great object of universal devotion throughout our land. *Irving.*

Al′mo-hades (ăl′mō-hădz; -hādz), *n. pl.* [Ar. *al* the + *muwahhid,* prop., professing the unity of God.] Members of the Islamitic sect founded by Mohammed ibn Abdallah, maintaining the unity of God; also, caliphs of the dynasty which this sect established in Africa and Spain in the 12th and 13th centuries. — **Al′mo-hade** (-hăd; -hād), *n.* & *a.*

al-moign′, **al-moin′** (ăl-moin′), *n.* [OF. *almosne,* F. *aumône.* See ALMONER.] **1.** Alms; also, an alms chest. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* Tenure by divine service. See FRANKALMOIGN.

Here we find the essence of *almoin* as understood in the middle of the twelfth century; — the land is subject to no jurisdiction save that of the tribunals of the church. *Pollock & Mait.*

al′mond (ä′mŭnd; ăl′mŭnd), *n.* [ME. *almande, almaunde, alemaunde,* F. *amande,* OF. also *almande, alemande,* L. *amygdala,* fr. Gr. ἀμυγδάλη. Cf. AMYGDALATE.] **1.** A small amygdalaceous tree (*Amygdalus communis*) closely resembling the peach in flowers and foliage. It is thought to be native to southern Europe.

2. The drupaceous fruit of this tree, esp. its nutlike stone or kernel. The almond differs from the peach in having a dry instead of pulpy exocarp, so that the nut or kernel is really the stone of the fruit. The various kinds, as bitter, sweet, thin-shelled, thick-shelled, and Jordan almonds, have developed from the single species. Bitter almonds, which are grown mostly in the Mediterranean region, are used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts. See AMYGDALIN. Sweet or edible almonds are cultivated in various parts of southern Europe and in California; they are eaten as nuts, and are used extensively in cookery and confectionery; they also yield an oil, and are frequently ground to a paste or powder. See ALMOND MEAL.

3. The fruit of any one of several other trees, in shape or flavor somewhat resembling the above; also, the plant producing it; — usually with a descriptive attributive, as Mexican *almond,* Java *almond,* etc. See MEXICAN, JAVA, etc.

4. Anything shaped like an almond. Specif., *Anat.*, one of the tonsils.

almond cake. The remains of almonds from which the oil has been expressed.

al′mond-eyed′, *a.* Having the somewhat almond-shaped eye characteristic of the Mongolian race (which see).

almond furnace. [Prob. a corrupt. of *Almain furnace,* i.e., German furnace. See ALMAIN.] A kind of furnace used in refining, to separate the metal from cinders, etc.

almond meal. A powder obtained by grinding or pounding blanched almonds. It is used as an ingredient of various cosmetics, perfumes, etc.

almond milk. **1.** *Pharm.* An emulsion from blanched almonds, acacia, sugar, and water, used as a demulcent.

2. A beverage consisting of almonds ground and mixed with milk or other liquid, as broth.

almond paste. A compound of bitter almonds, alcohol, white of egg, and rose water, used as a cosmetic.

almond peach. A hybrid between the almond and peach.

almond tumbler. One of a leading variety of the short-faced tumbler pigeons; — so called from its color, which often resembles that of an almond shell. See TUMBLER.

almond willow. **a** A European willow (*Salix triandra*), having light green leaves. It is cultivated for use in basketry. **b** A willow (*Salix amygdaloides*) of the western United States, with leaves like those of the almond.

al′mon-er (ăl′mŭn-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *aumener, aulmener,* OF. *almosnier, aumosnier,* F. *aumônier,* fr. OF. *almosne,* alms, L. *eleemosyna.* See ALMS.] One who distributes alms, esp. those of religious houses, almshouses, etc.; also, one who dispenses alms for another, as the *almoner* of a prince.

al′mon-ry (ăl′mŭn-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *aumosnerie,* F. *aumônerie.* See ALMONER.] The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

Al-mo′ra-vides (ăl-mō′rȧ-vīdz), *n. pl.* [Ar. *al-murābitūn,* fr. *rābita* the cell into which the early devotees retired.] The members of an African tribe formed into a sect by the Mohammedan missionary Abdallah ibn Yasim. Also, the non-Arab caliphs of his dynasty. They became dominant in northwestern Africa and Spain in the 11th century, overthrowing the Ommiads and ruling till about 1150, when they were driven from power by the Almohades. — **Al-mo′ra-vide** (-vīd), *a.*

al′most (ôl′mōst; *emphatic* ôl′mōst′), *adv.* [AS. *ealmǣst, ælmǣst,* quite the most, almost all. See ALL, MOST.] Nearly; well nigh; all but; for the greatest part.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. *Acts* xxvi. 28.

Also, rarely, used adjectively.

The *almost* insanity of the moment. *Hawthorne.*

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allure. † ALURE.

al-lur′er (ă-lūr′ẽr), *n.* One that allures.

al-lu′siv. Allusive. *Ref. Sp.*

all ut′ter-ly, *adv.* Utterly. *Obs.*

al-lu′vi-an, *a.* Alluvial.

al-lu vi-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Geol.* Formation of alluvial deposits.

‖ **al-lu′vi-o**, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* Alluvion.

al-lu′vi-ous, *a.* [L. *alluvius.*] Alluvial. *Rare.*

allwaies. † ALWAYS. *Obs.*

all′what, *adv.* & *prep.* Till. *Obs.*

all′where, *adv.* Everywhere. *Archaic.*

all-whole′, *a.* Entire. *Obs.* — **all-whole′, -whol′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

All′worth, Lady (ôl′wŭrth). In Massinger's "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," a rich widow who marries Lord Lovel.

Allworth, Tom. The stepson of Lady Allworth, successful lover of Margaret Overreach.

al′ly, *n.* Var. of ALLEY, a marble; obs. form of ALLEY, a walk.

al′ly-chol-ly. † ALLICHOLLY.

allyl aldehyde. *Org. Chem.* Acrolein.

al lyl-am′ine (ăl ĭl-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′), *n.* [*allyl* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A pungent, strongly basic liquid, $C_3H_5NH_2$, formed by the hydrolysis of allyl mustard oil and in other ways.

allyl mustard oil. See MUSTARD OIL b.

allyns. † ALLINGES.

Al′ma (ăl′mȧ), *n.* [L.] Lit., nourishing; cherishing; — fem. prop. name.

‖ **Al′ma**, *n.* [It.] Lit., spirit; soul; hence, in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," the personified soul, represented as the queen of "The House of *Temperance*" or "Body Castle," and as "a virgin bright" robed in "lily white."

al′ma. Var. of ALMEH.

Almaac, **Almaack**. Vars. of ALMAK.

al ma-can′tar. Var. of ALMUCANTAR.

‖ **al ma-cén′** (äl mä-thān′; -sān′; 138), *n.; pl.* -CENES (-thā′nās; -sā′nās). [Sp.] A warehouse; shop; magazine.

‖ **al-má′ci-ga** (äl-mä′sē-gä; 138), *n.* [Sp., prop., the resin.] A tall pinaceous Philippine timber tree (*Dammara loranthifolia*) yielding a variety of dammar resin; also, the resin itself.

‖ **al-má′ci-go** (-gō), *n.* [Sp.] *Bot.* The gumbo limbo. *Porto Rico.*

‖ **al ma-de′na** (äl mä-thā′nä, 146), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of large hammer for breaking stone.

al′mah. Var. of ALMEH.

Al′main, **Al′maine**. [F. *Allemagne.*] Germany. *Archaic.*

Al-mak′ (ăl-măk′), *n.* [Ar. *al 'anāq ul ardh* the badger.] See STAR.

al′man (ăl′măn), *n.* *Metal.* An almond furnace.

Al′man. Var. of ALMAIN.

al′mand. † ALMOND.

al-man′der, *n.* [OF. *almandier,* F. *amandier.*] An almond tree. *Obs.* — **al-man′din, -dine**, *a.*

al′man-dite (ăl′măn-dīt), *n.* A variety of garnet. See GARNET.

almandre. † ALMANDER.

Almane. † ALMAIN.

Almanie. † ALMAINE.

Al Man-sur′ (äl mán-sōōr′). Also **Al Man-soor′** and **Al-man-sour′**. [Ar. *al-mançūr.*] Lit., the victorious or invincible; — a title assumed by various Mohammedan rulers or commanders, as by Abu Jafar Abdallah ibn Mohammed (712?-775) and Abu Amir Mohammed (939-1002).

Almany. † ALMAINE.

almar. † ALMONER.

almarie. † AMBRY.

almaser. † ALMOSEIR.

almaste. † ALMOST.

Almaur. † ALMAIN.

almaund. † ALMOND.

al-maund′er. † ALMANDER.

Al ma-vi′va (äl mä-vē′vä), *n.* The nobleman typifying the graces and vices of the *ancienne noblesse* in Beaumarchais's comedies, appearing as a youth in "Le Barbier de Séville," and as a disillusioned husband in "Le Mariage de Figaro."

Al′mayne. † ALMAIN.

alme. † AAM, ALUM, ELM.

al-me′na, *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-menā.*] See WEIGHT.

almenak. † ALMANAC.

‖ **al-men′dra** (äl-mān′drä), *n.* [Sp., an almond.] **a** The fruit of the Malabar almond. *Sp. Amer.* **b** The fruit of the Java almond. *Phil. I.*

‖ **al-men′dro** (-drō), *n.* [Sp., almond tree.] **a** = ALMENDRON a. **b** Any tree of the genus *Hæmocharis.* *Cuba.*

‖ **al men-drón′** (äl mĕn-drōn′), *n.* [Sp., fr. *almendra* almond.] **a** The Malabar almond. **b** The Brazil-nut tree.

almener, **almer**. † ALMONER.

al′mer-ase (ăl′mẽr-āz), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Al me-ri′cian (ăl mē-rĭsh′ăn). Var. of AMALRICIAN.

almery. † AMBRY.

almesse. † ALMS.

almest. † ALMOST.

Almeyne. † ALMAINE.

almicantera. † ALMUCANTAR.

al-mif′lu-ent, *a.* [L. *almus* kind, genial + *fluens,* p. pr. of *fluere* to flow.] Overflowing in kindness; beneficent. *Obs.* & *R.*

al-might′, **al-might′end**, *a.* Almighty. *Obs.*

al-might′ful, **al-might′i-ful**, *a.* Almighty. *Obs.*

al-might′i-ly. Adv. of ALMIGHTY.

al-might′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

al-mi′que (äl-mē′kā), **al-mi′qui** (-kē), *n.* [Native name.] See SOLENODON.

Al-mi′ra (ăl-mī′rȧ), *n.* Fem. prop. name.

al-mi′rah (ăl-mī′rȧ; -mē′rȧ), *n.* [Hind. *almārī,* fr. Pg. *almario,* LL. *armarium.* See AMBRY.] A chest of drawers; a wardrobe, cabinet, or the like. *Anglo-Ind.*

almisse. † ALMS.

alm′ner. † ALMONER.

‖ **Al-mo a-he′dun** (ăl-mō á-hā′dōōn), *n.* [See ALMOHADES.] An Almohade.

Al-mo′dad (ăl-mō′dăd). *Bib.*

‖ **al mo-gá′var** (äl mō-gä′vär), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-moghāwir.*] A medieval light-armed Spanish foot soldier and adventurer.

almoiner. † ALMONER.

almoise. † ALMOSE.

almon. † ALMOIGN, ALMOND.

Al′mon (ăl′mŏn), *n.* [Heb *'Almōn.*] Lit., hidden; — masc. prop. name.

al′mon-age, *n.* [OF. *almosnaige.* See ALMONER.] Almsgiving. *Obs.* or *R.*

Almond. † ALMAIN.

almond butter. Any of various creamy or pasty preparations of blanched almonds.

almond family. *Bot.* The family Amygdalaceæ.

Al mon-dib la-tha′im (ăl′mŏn-dĭb lȧ-thā′ĭm). *Bib.*

al′mon-dine. Var. of ALMANDINE.

almond kernel. **1.** The kernel of the almond fruit.

2. *pl.* The tonsils.

almond-leaved willow. = ALMOND WILLOW.

almond oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

almond rock. Amygdaloid.

almond soap. Soap scented with oil of almonds or nitrobenzene.

al′mond-y, *a.* Like an almond, as in shape or color. "An *almondy* finger nail." *Meredith.*

al′mon-er, *n.* [OF. *aumosniére.* See ALMONER almsgiver.] An alms purse; a purse. *Obs.*

almonerer. † ALMONER.

al′mon-er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

almorie. † AMBRY.

al′mose, *n.* [See ALMOUS.] Alms. *Obs.*

al′mo-seir, *n.* An almoner. *Obs.*

almosiner, **almosner**. † ALMONER, one who distributes alms.

almound. † ALMOND.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

alms (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *almes, almesse*, AS. *ælmysse*, fr. L. *eleemosyna*, Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη mercy, charity, alms, fr. ἐλεεῖν to pity. Cf. ALMONER, ELEEMOSYNARY.] **1.** Charity; work of mercy; relief to the poor. *Obs.*

But when thou doest *alms*, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. *Matt.* vi. 3.

2. Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing; a gift of charity; charity.

A devout man . . . which gave much *alms*. *Acts* x. 2.

3. *Eng. Law.* = ALMOIGN, 2. *Obs. or Hist.*

alms′giv′er (-gĭv′ẽr), *n.* A giver of alms.

alms′giv′ing (-gĭv′ĭng), *n.* The giving of alms.

Syn. — See PHILANTHROPY.

alms′house′ (-hous′), *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor; — in England usually an institution founded by private charity, in the United States a public poorhouse. As used in statutes exempting almshouses from taxation the term is construed to mean only those which dispense their benefits gratuitously, or without any charge.

al′mu-can′tar (ăl′mŭ-kăn′tȧr), *n.* [F. *almucantarat, almicantarat*, ultimately fr. Ar. *al-muqanṭarāt*, pl., fr. *qanṭara* to bend, arch.] *Astron.* **a** A small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the horizon; a circle or parallel of altitude. Two stars which are on the same *almucantar* have the same altitude. **b** A telescope mounted on a mercurial float and used for observing the heavenly bodies as they cross a given almucantar, generally that of the pole.

almucantar staff. An ancient instrument, having an arc of fifteen degrees, used at sea to take observations of the sun's amplitude, to find the variation of the compass.

al-mud′ (ăl-mo͞od′), **al-mude′** (ăl-mūd′), *n.* [From Ar. *al-mudd* a dry measure: cf. Pg. *almude*, Sp. *almud.*] A measure of capacity in Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, etc., varying as a dry measure from about 2 to 21 quarts (2–23 liters) and as a liquid measure from about 5 to 32 quarts (5–30 l.). In Turkey the (liquid) almud is 1.38 U. S. gals. (1.15 imp. gals. or 5.23 l.); in Lisbon, 4.37 U. S. gals. (3.64 imp. gals. or 16.54 l.); in Oporto, 6.63 U. S. gals. (5.52 imp. gals. or 25.08 l.).

al′mug (ăl′mŭg), **al′gum** (ăl′gŭm), *n.* [Heb. *almūg, algūm.*] *Bib.* A tree which yields a valuable wood, mentioned in 1 Kings x. 11, 12; 2 Chron. ii. 8; ix. 10, 11. This tree is usually regarded as the sandalwood.

al′nage (ăl′nȧj; ôl′-), *n.* [F. *aunage*, fr. OF. *alne* ell, F. *aune*, of G. origin: cf. OHG. *elina*, Goth. *aleina* cubit. See ELL; cf. ULNAGE.] *O. Eng. Law.* Measurement (of cloth) by the ell, esp. with official inspection and certification; also, a duty for such measurement.

al′nag-er (-nȧ-jẽr), *n.* [See ALNAGE.] An officer in England, whose duty was to inspect and attest the measure and quality of woolen cloth. The office was abolished by the act of 11 & 12 William III. c. 20. — **al′nag-er-ship′**, *n.*

Al-nasch′ar (ăl-năsh′ȧr; -năs′kăr), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," the barber's fifth brother, who invests his entire inheritance in a basket of glassware and falls to imagining that by trade he has become a merchant prince and has married the vizier's daughter. Kicking at her in the arrogance of his imagining, he overturns his basket and destroys the only means of realizing his dream. Hence, an infatuated dreamer who sacrifices reality to theories or imaginings; — sometimes applied to S. T. Coleridge. — **Al-nasch′ar-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

Al′ni-tam′ (ăl′nĭ-tăm′), *n.* [Ar. *al nidham* string of pearls.] *Astron.* The middle star in the belt of Orion. See STAR.

Al′ni-ta′mi-an (ăl′nĭ-tā′mĭ-ăn), *a.* *Astron.* Of or pert. to the star Alnitam; — used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Alnitam, which indicates hydrogen, helium, and unknown gases.

al-no′ite (ăl-nō′īt), *n.* [From *Alnö*, Sweden.] *Petrog.* A rare basaltic rock, generally in dikes, containing melilite and usually with large biotite phenocrysts.

Al′nus (ăl′nŭs), *n.* [L., the alder.] *Bot.* A genus of betulaceous shrubs or trees, the alders, natives of the north temperate zone and of the Andes. They are distinguished by the 4 stamens and the persistent woody bracts of the fruiting cone. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See ALDER.

A-lo′a-dæ (ȧ-lō′ȧ-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἀλωάδαι.] *Gr. Myth.* The giants Otus and Ephialtes, who imprisoned Ares in a bronze vase for thirteen months ("Iliad"), and who were killed by Apollo while striving to attack the Olympians by piling Mount Pelion upon Olympus and Ossa upon Pelion ("Odyssey"). Cf. ALOEUS.

Al′o-ca′si-a (ăl′ō-kā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; corrupt. of *Colocasia.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic aroid plants with basal long-petioled leaves. They differ from *Caladium* mainly by the basal placentæ of the fruit. The species are handsome greenhouse plants, their immense green leaves being beautifully marked and blotched with various colors. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

al′od (ăl′ŏd), *n.* Alodial land or estate; alodium (which see).

a-lo′di-al, *or* **al-lo′di-al** (ȧ-lō′dĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *allodialis*: cf. F. *allodial.* See ALODIUM.] *Law.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, alodium; — opposed (as to sense 2 of *alodium*) to *feudal.*

a-lo′di-al-ism, al-lo′di-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The alodial (absolute tenure) system. — **a-lo′di-al-ist, al-lo′di-al-ist**, *n.*

a-lod′i-fi-ca′tion, al-lod′i-fi-ca′tion (ȧ-lŏd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*alodium* + *-fication.*] *Law.* The change in the title to lands from feudal tenure to freehold.

a-lo′di-um, *or*, esp. in sense 2, **al-lo′di-um** (ȧ-lō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., of G. origin; cf. OHG. *al* all, and *ōt* (AS. *ēad*) possession, property. It means, therefore, entirely one's property.] **1.** *AS. Law.* A form of estate or class of property existing among the Anglo-Saxons at the time of the Norman Conquest, and persisting apparently for some time afterward. The *alodium*, or *alod*, seems to have been the inheritable property, sometimes at least both real and personal, held by a family and descending in the family according to local custom. It seems to have corresponded more or less closely to the folkland, but in the Norman age came to be used as the Latin word to translate *bookland.* Cf. ALOD, ALODIAL.

2. *Law.* Land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior; — opposed to *feud.* *Alodium* in this unhistorical sense has been commonly used among law writers on the supposition that land was held by such a tenure among the Anglo-Saxons. Now, *alodium* and, more often, *alodial* are applied to the land tenure in subordination to the paramount title of the state which now commonly prevails in England and the United States, which, though not entirely free and absolute, is free from all the burdensome incidents characteristic of feudal tenure.

al′oe (ăl′ō), *n.*; *pl.* ALOES (-ōz). [L. *aloë*, Gr. ἀλόη, aloe: cf. OF. *aloé*, F. *aloès.*] **1.** *pl.* Agalloch wood.

2. [*cap.*] (ăl′ō-ē). *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly South African succulent liliaceous plants having basal leaves and spicate, often showy, flowers. Several species are cultivated; *A. vera*, known as *Barbados aloes*, is extensively naturalized in the tropics of both hemispheres. This and other species yield the drug *aloes.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

3. *Med.* The inspissated juice of several species of *Aloe*, used as a purgative and emmenagogue. [Generally plural in form, but syntactically singular.]

Aloe (*Aloe succotrina*). Entire plant (much reduced). Single flower (⅓).

aloe lace. A lace made of thread from the pith of the aloe tree, and used for shawls, scarfs, etc.

al′o-et′ic (ăl′ō-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *aloétique.*] Consisting chiefly of aloes; of the nature of aloes. — *n.* An aloetic medicine. — **aloetic acid**, an acid obtained as a bitter, yellow, amorphous powder by the action of nitric acid on aloes.

A-lo′eus (ȧ-lō′ūs; -ē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλωεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Poseidon and Canace, husband of Iphimedia, and reputed father of the Aloadæ, her children by Poseidon.

al′oe-wood′ (ăl′ō-wo͝od′), *n.* A West Indian boraginaceous shrub (*Cordia sebestena*) with handsome scarlet flowers.

a-loft′ (ȧ-lŏft′; 205), *adv.* [*a-* on + *loft*, which properly meant *air.* See LOFT.] **1.** On high; in the air; high above the ground; on high; hence, *Archaic or Colloq.*, in or to heaven. "He steers his flight *aloft.*" *Milton.*

2. *Naut.* In the top; at, on, or to, the mast head, or the higher yards or rigging; overhead.

a-loft′, *prep.* Above; on top of. *Obs.* *Holland.*

Al′o-gi (ăl′ō-jī), *n. pl.* [LL. *Alogi, Alogii*, fr. Gr. ἄλογος; ἀ- not + λόγος word or reason.] *Eccl. Hist.* An ancient sect that rejected the Apocalypse and Gospel of St. John. "They [the Alogi] attacked the expression Logos for the Son of God." *Harnack.*

In the first class of Monarchians are commonly reckoned the *Alogi.* This designation is a nickname which was given to them by Epiphanius. They appeared about A. D. 170, in Asia Minor. They were prompted, by their extreme antipathy to Montanism, its ideas as to prophecy, and its doctrine of the Paraclete, to discard both the Apocalypse and the Gospel of John. *G. P. Fisher.*

A-lo′gi-an (ȧ-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *Alogiani*, pl.] *Eccl.* One of the Alogi.

al′o-in (ăl′ō-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter, crystalline, purgative substance occurring in aloes. Three varieties are distinguished: *barbaloin*, from Barbados aloes; *nataloin*, from Natal aloes; and *socaloin*, from Socotrine aloes.

a-lone′ (ȧ-lōn′), *a.* [*all* + *one.* ME. *al one* all alone, where *one* is fr. AS. *ān* one, alone. See ALL, ONE, LONE.] **1.** Quite by one's self; apart from, or exclusive of, others; single; solitary.

Alone, alone, all, all *alone*,
Alone on a wide, wide sea. *Coleridge.*
It is not good that the man should be *alone.* *Gen.* ii. 18.
They are never *alone* that are accompanied by noble thoughts. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Of or by itself; by themselves; without anything more or any one else; without a sharer; only.

Man shall not live by bread *alone* *Luke* iv. 4.
The citizens *alone* should be at the expense. *Franklin.*

3. Sole; only; exclusive. *Rare.*

God, by whose *alone* power and conversation we all live, and move, and have our being *Bentley.*

4. Hence: Unique; rare; matchless; as, she is *alone* in worth. *Shak.*

☞ The adjective *alone* commonly follows its noun.

Syn. — See SOLITARY.

a-lone′, *adv.* Solely; simply; exclusively.

a-long′ (ȧ-lŏng′), *adv.* [ME. *along, anlong*, AS. *andlang*; *and-* (akin to OFris. *ond-*, OHG. *ant-*, G. *ent-*, Goth. *and-*, *anda-*, L. *ante* before, Gr. ἀντί against, Skr. *anti* over against) + *lang* long. See LONG.] **1.** By the length; in a line with the length; lengthwise.

Some laid *along*, . . . on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. In a line, or with progressive motion; onward; forward.

We will go *along* by the king's highway. *Num.* xxi. 22.

3. In company; together.

He to England shall *along* with you. *Shak.*

4. Lengthwise; at length; hence, in full. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. At a distance. *Obs.*

a-long′, *prep.* By the length of; lengthwise of, implying motion or extension upon, or at or near, the side of, according to the context; — distinguished from *across*; as, a grant of a privilege to construct a railroad *along* a street means upon it without reference to position at its middle or side, but a privilege to construct a road *along* a stream or body of water means at the side of it, but not over it. For the force of *along* in bounding land, see BOUNDARY.

The kine . . . went *along* the highway. 1 *Sam.* vi. 12.

a-long′, *adv.* [AS. *gelang* owing to.] Now used only in **along of, along on**, often shortened to **long of**, *prep. phr.*, owing to; on account of. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.*

And all this is *long of* you *Shak.*
This increase of price is all *along of* the foreigners. *London Punch.*

a-long′shore′ (-shōr′), *adv.* Along the shore or coast.

a-long′side′ (-sīd′), *adv. & prep.* Along or by the side; side by side with; — often with *of*; as, bring the boat *alongside*; *alongside* of him; *alongside* a rock.

a-loof′ (ȧ-lo͞of′), *adv.* [*a-* + *loof*, perh. fr. D. *loef* luff. See LOOF, LUFF.] **1.** *Naut.* Windward. *Obs.*

2. At or from a distance, but within view, or at a small distance; apart; away.

Our palace stood *aloof* from streets. *Dryden.*

3. Without sympathy; unfavorably.

To take the Bible as from the hand of God, and then to look at it *aloof* and with caution, is the worst of all impieties. *I. Taylor.*

a-loof′ (ȧ-lo͞of′), *prep.* Away from; clear from. *Obs.*

a-loof′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being aloof.

The . . . *aloofness* of his dim forest life. *Thoreau.*

Syn. — See INDIFFERENCE.

al′o-pe′ci-a (ăl′ō-pē′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *alopecia*, Gr. ἀλωπεκία, fr. ἀλώπηξ fox, because loss of the hair is common among foxes.] *Med.* Loss of the hair; baldness.

Al′o-pe-cu′rus (ăl′ō-pē-kū′rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλωπέκουρος foxtail, a kind of grass; ἀλώπηξ, -πεκος, fox + οὐρά tail.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses, the foxtails, natives of temperate regions, having slender culms, flat leaves, and soft spikes. *A. pratensis*, the meadow foxtail, is a well-known forage grass of Europe. See MEADOW FOXTAIL, *Illust.*

A-lo′sa (ȧ-lō′sȧ), *n.* [NL. See ALOSE, *n.*] *Zoöl.* The genus of fishes of the herring family including the shads.

a-lose′ (ȧ-lōs′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *alosa* or *alausa.* Cf. ALLICE.] Any species of *Alosa*, esp. the common European shad.

a-loud′ (ȧ-loud′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *loud.*] With a loud voice, or great noise; loudly; audibly.

Cry *aloud*, spare not, lift up thy voice. *Is.* lviii. 1.

alp (ălp), *n.* [L. *Alpes* the Alps, said to be of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *alp* a high mountain, Ir. *ailp* any huge mass or lump: cf. F. *Alpes.*] **1.** A very high mountain. Specif. [*cap.*], *pl.*, the highest chain of mountains in Europe, containing the lofty mountains of Switzerland, etc. Also fig.

Nor breath of vernal air from snowy *alp.* *Milton.*
This adamantine *alp* of wedlock. *Milton.*
Hills peep o'er hills, and *alps* on *alps* arise. *Pope.*

☞ The plural form *Alps* is sometimes used as a singular. "The *Alps* doth spit." *Shak.*

2. Mountain pasture land; — so termed in the Alps.

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al′mous, *n.* [Icel. *almusa*, fr. same source as E. *alms* & OF. *almosne*, F. *aumône.*] Alms. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

alm′ry. ✝ ALMONRY.

almsace. ✝ AMBSACE.

alms′deed′, *n.* **1.** An act of charity. *Acts* ix. 36. **2.** Practice of charity. *Archaic.* "And so wear out in *almsdeed* and in prayer." *Tennyson.*

alms drink. Remains of liquor, reserved for almsfolk. *Obs.*

alms fee. **1.** = PETER'S PENCE. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A fee held by frankalmoign.

alms′folk′, *n. pl.* Persons living on alms; almsmen. *Archaic.*

alms′ful, *a.* See -FUL.

alms land. *Eng. Law.* Land held in frankalmoign.

alms′man, *n.*; *fem.* **alms′wom′an.** **1.** A recipient of alms. **2.** A giver of alms. *Rare.*

al′muce. Obs. or archaic var. of AMICE, a hood.

‖ **al-muer′zo** (äl-mwĕr′thō; -sō; 268), *n.* [Sp.] The first substantial meal of the day, served usually between eleven and twelve o'clock.

almund. ✝ ALMOND.

al-mu′ra (ăl-mo͞o′rȧ). Var. of ALMIRAH.

Al′mu-re-din′ (ăl′mū-rē-dēn′), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *al muridīn* those who sent forth.] See STAR.

almury, *n.* [Ar. *al* the + *mūri* indicator.] A certain pointer on an astrolabe. *Obs.*

al′mus. ✝ ALMOUS.

al-mu′ten, *n.* [OF. *almutaz*, of Ar. origin.] *Astrol.* The planet of chief influence in a person's nativity. *Obs.*

almutes ✝ ALMUTEN.

almyghty. ✝ ALMIGHTY.

‖ **al-my′ra, -rah.** Vars. of ALMIRAH.

aln, *n.* [L. *alnus* the alder.] An alder tree. *Obs.*

Al-nath′, *n.* [Ar. *al* the + *nath* name of the star, prop., butting, fr. *natah* to butt.] *Astrol.* The first star in the horns of Aries in the zodiac; hence, the first mansion of the moon. *Obs.*

Al′na-than (ăl′nȧ-thăn). *Bib.*

al′ne-in, *n.* [L. *alneus* of alder.] A golden-yellow coloring matter found in the alder, etc.

alneway. ✝ ALWAY.

Al′ni-lam′ (ăl′nĭ-lăm′), *n.* *Astron.* Corrupt. of ALNITAM.

Al′ni-tak′ (-tăk′), *n.* [Ar. *al nitāq* the belt.] See STAR.

A-lo′chi-a (ȧ-lō′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *lochia.*] *Med.* Absence of the lochia.

a-lo′di-al, al-lo′di-al, *n.* Alodial land or property.

a-lo′di-al′i-ty, al-lo′di-al′i-ty, *n.* [Cf. F. *allodialité.*] Quality of being alodial. *Rare.*

a-lo′di-al-ly, al-lo′di-al-ly, *adv.* of ALODIAL.

a-lo′di-an, al-lo′di-an, *a.* Alodial. *Rare.*

a-lo′di-a-ry, al-lo′di-a-ry (ȧ-lō′dĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *allodiarius.*] One who holds an alodium.

al′o-dy, al′lo-dy, *n.*; *pl.* -DIES. Alodium. *Obs. or Hist.*

A. L. O. E. [i. e., A Lady of Old England.] Pen name of Miss Charlotte Maria Tucker, a writer of stories for young people.

al′oed (ăl′ōd), *a.* Mixed or flavored with aloes; also, planted with aloes.

al′o-e-da′ri-um (ăl′ō-ē-dā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* An aloedary. *Obs.*

al′o-e′da-ry (ăl′ō-ē′dȧ-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλοηδάριον.] A purgative, made chiefly of aloes. *Obs.*

aloe hemp. Any species of *Agave* yielding a hemplike fiber.

al′oe-root′, *n.* The colicroot.

aloes wood. = AGALLOCH.

al′o-et′i-cal, *a.* Aloetic. *Rare.*

aloge ✝ ALLODGE.

alogh. ✝ ALOW.

a-lo′gi-a (ȧ-lō′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., dumbness, folly, fr. Gr. ἄλογος without speech; cf. Gr. ἀλογία want of reason.] *Med.* Defect of speech caused by lack of intelligence.

a-log′ic (ȧ-lŏj′ĭk), **a-log′i-cal**, *a.* [*a-* not + *logic.*] Illogical. *Obs.*

al′o-gism (ăl′ō-jĭz′m), *n.* An illogical statement. *Obs.*

al′o-got′ro-phy (ăl′ō-gŏt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄλογος not according to reason + *-trophy.*] *Med.* Morbid, irregular nutrition, esp. of the bones, leading to deformity, as in rickets.

al′o-gy (ăl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *alogia*, Gr. ἀλογία; ἀ- not + λόγος reason.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Obs.*

‖ **a-lo′ha** (ä-lō′hä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] Love: — used as a salutation of greeting and farewell in the Hawaiian Islands.

A-lo′hes (ȧ-lō′hēz). *D. Bib.*

al′oid, *a.* Like aloes.

Al′o-i′dæ (ăl′ō-ī′dē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλωεΐδαι.] = ALOADÆ.

‖ **a-lo′ja** (ä-lō′hä; 189), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of spiced hydromel.

alom, alome. ✝ ALUM.

al′o-man′cy. Var. of HALOMANCY.

alomond. ✝ ALMOND.

alonde. ✝ ALAND.

a-lone′ly, *a.* Single; unique. *Obs.* *Fabyan.*

a-lone′ly, *adv.* [See ALL, ONLY.] Only; merely; singly. *Obs.*

a-lone′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

a-long′, *v. t.* [AS. *ālangian* to seem long to.] To affect with longing. *Obs.*

a-long′ing, *a.* Longing.

a-long′ships, *adv.* Lengthwise of the ship. *Rare.*

a-long′shore man, *n.* = LONGSHOREMAN.

a-longst′, *prep. & adv.* [Formed fr. *along*, like *amongst* fr. *among.*] Along. *Obs.*

alonlich. ✝ ALONELY.

A-lon′zo (ȧ-lŏn′zō). [Sp. *Alonso.*] = ALPHONSO.

aloofe. ✝ ALEWIFE, the fish.

aloon. ✝ ALONE.

a-lop′, *adv.* In a lopsided state

Al′o-pe′ci-as (ăl′ō-pē′sĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ALOPIAS.

a-lop′e-cist (ȧ-lŏp′ē-sĭst; ăl′ō-pē′sĭst), *n.* A practitioner who tries to prevent or cure baldness.

a-lop′e-coid (ȧ-lŏp′ē-koid; ăl′ō-pē′koid), *a.* [Gr. ἀλώπηξ, -πεκος, fox + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Foxlike; vulpine.

a-lop′e-cy (ȧ-lŏp′ē-sĭ; ăl′ō-pē′sĭ). Var. of ALOPECIA.

A-lo′pi-as (ȧ-lō′pĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. ἀλωπεκίας the thrasher shark, ἀλώπηξ a fox, a kind of shark.] *Zoöl.* The genus to which the thrasher shark belongs.

a-lor′cic (ȧ-lôr′sĭk), **al′or-cin′ic** (ăl′ôr-sĭn′ĭk), *a.* [*aloe* + *orcin* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3 \cdot H_2O$, obtained by heating aloes with caustic potash.

‖ **à l′or′di′naire′** (ȧ lôr dē nâr′). [F.] In the ordinary manner; ordinarily; as usual.

aloring, *n.* [Cf. OF. *aleoir* place to walk, gallery, fr. *aler* to go, F. *aller.* Cf. ALURE.] An alure. *Obs.*

a-lose′, *v. t.* [OF. *aloser.*] To proclaim the renown or reputation of; to commend. *Obs.*

alot. ✝ ALLOT.

A′loth (ā′lŏth). *Bib.*

alouance. ✝ ALLOWANCE.

Al′ou-at′ta (ăl′o͞o-ăt′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ALOUATTE.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the howling monkeys.

al′ou-atte′ (ăl′o͞o-ăt′), *n.* [F. *alouate*, prob. fr. native name.] The howling monkey.

a-lou′chi resin (ȧ-lo͞o′chē). Acouchi resin.

aloufe. ✝ ALOOF.

alour. ✝ ALURE.

a-lout′, *v. i.* [AS. *ālūtan.*] To stoop; to bow down. *Obs.*

alouterly. ✝ ALLUTTERLY.

‖ **à l′ou′trance′** (ȧ lo͞o′träNs′). Incorrect for À OUTRANCE.

a-low′, *adv.* [*a-* on + *low.*] Below; in, or to, a lower part. *Now chiefly Naut.* — *prep.* Low in or on. *Obs.*

a-low′, a-lowe′ (ȧ-lō′), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *low* a blaze.] Afire; ablaze. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

alowe ✝ ALLOW.

alowes ✝ ALOE.

alowte. ✝ ALOUT.

alowys, *n.* [OF. *alouy* (*alouys?*), prob. for an orig. *aloeiz*, fr. *aloer, alouer*, to hire, L. *allocare* to place.] A hireling. *Obs.*

‖ **a′loy′au′** (ȧ′lwȧ′yō′), *n.* [F.] Loin of beef; short rib of beef.

aloye. ✝ ALLOY.

aloyne, *v. t.* [OF. *aloignier* or *esloignier.*] To eloign. *Obs.*

Al′o-ys′i-a (ăl′ō-ĭs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Maria *Louisa* Theresa, wife of Charles IV. of Spain.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of LIPPIA. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* The lemon verbena. See LIPPIA.

alp. ✝ ELP.

CHIEF FOREIGN ALPHABETS

Showing the Name of the Letter (except for the Russian and German), the Corresponding English Letter, and, in parentheses, the Websterian Phonetic Symbol.

HEBREW[1]

Letter	Name	English	Phonetic
א	aleph	’	([1])
ב	beth	b	(b)
ג	gimel	g	(g)
ד	daleth	d	(d)
ה	he	h	(h)
ו	vau	v	(w)
ז	zayin	z	(z)
ח	cheth	kh	(ĸ)
ט	teth	t	(t)
י	yod	y	(y)
כ	caph	k	(k)
ל	lamedh	l	(l)
מ	mem	m	(m)
נ	nun	n	(n)
ס	samekh	s	(s)
ע	ayin	‘	([1])
פ	pe	p	(p)
צ	sadhe	ts	(s sharp)
ק	koph	q	(k)
ר	resh	r	(r)
שׂ	sin	s	(s)
שׁ	shin	sh	(sh)
ת	tav	t	(t)

ARABIC[2]

Letter	Name	English	Phonetic
ا	alif	’	([3])
ب	ba	b	(b)
ت	tā	t	(t)
ث	thā	th	(th)
ج	jīm	j	(j)
ح	ha	h, h	(h)
خ	kha	kh	(ĸ)
د	dāl	d	(d)
ذ	dhāl	dh	(th)
ر	rā	r	(r)
ز	zāy	z	(z)
س	sīn	s	(s)
ش	shīn	sh	(sh)
ص	çād	ç	(s)
ض	dād	d	(d)
ط	tā	t	(t)
ظ	zā	z	(z)
ع	ain	‘	([4])
غ	ghain	gh	(ĸ)
ف	fā	f	(f)
ق	qāf	q	(k)
ك	kāf	k	(k)
ل	lām	l	(l)
م	mīm	m	(m)
ن	nūn	n	(n)
ه	hā	h	(h)
و	wāw	w	(w)
ي	yā	y	(y)

GREEK[5]

Letter	Name	English	Phonetic
Α α	alpha	a	(ä)
Β β	beta	b	(b)
Γ γ	gamma	g	(g)
Δ δ	delta	d	(d)
Ε ε	epsilon	e	(ĕ)
Ζ ζ	zeta	z	(z)
Η η	eta	e	(ā)
Θ θ	theta	th	(th[6])
Ι ι	iota	i	(ē)
Κ κ	kappa	k, c	(k)
Λ λ	lambda	l	(l)
Μ μ	mu	m	(m)
Ν ν	nu	n	(n)
Ξ ξ	xi	x	(ks)
Ο ο	omicron	o	(ŏ)
Π π	pi	p	(p)
Ρ ρ	rho	r	(r)
Σ σ ς	sigma	s	(s)
Τ τ	tau	t	(t)
Υ υ	upsilon	u	(o͞o, ü)
Φ φ	phi	ph	(f[7])
Χ χ	chi	ch	(k, ĸ[8])
Ψ ψ	psi	ps	(ps)
Ω ω	omega	o	(ō)

RUSSIAN

Letter	English	Phonetic
А а	a	(ä)
Б б	b	(b, p)
В в	v	(v, f)
Г г	g	(g, k)
Д д	d	(d)
Е е	e	(yā, ā, yô, yō, ĕ)
Ж ж	sh	(sh, zh)
З з	z	(z)
И и Й й	i	(ē)
І і	i	(ē)
К к	k	(k)
Л л	l	(l)
М м	m	(m)
Н н	n	(n)
О о	o	(ō, ŏ)
П п	p	(p)
Р р	r	(r)
С с	s	(s)
Т т	t	(t)
У у	u	(o͞o)
Ф ф	f	(f)
Х х	kh	(ĸ)
Ц ц	ts	(ts)
Ч ч	ch	(tsh)
Ш ш	sh	(sh)
Щ щ	shch	(shch)
Ъ ъ	*	—
Ы ы	y	(wē, üē)
Ь ь	e	(ĕ)
Ѣ ѣ	ye	(yĕ, ĕ)
Э э	e	(ĕ)
Ю ю	yu	(yo͞o [ū])
Я я	ya	(yä, yā, ē)
Ѳ ѳ	f	(f)
Ѵ ѵ	y	(ē)

* marks palatalization

GERMAN

Letter	Phonetic
A a	(ä)
Ä ä	(â, ĕ)
B b	(b)
C c	(ts, s, k)
Ch ch	(ĸ)
D d	(d, t)
E e	(ā, ĕ)
F f	(f)
G g	(g, ĸ, k)
H h	(h)
I i	(ē, ĭ)
J j	(y)
K k	(k)
L l	(l)
M m	(m)
N n	(n)
O o	(ō, ȯ, ô)
Ö ö	(û)
P p	(p)
Q q	(k) Only in qu pron. kv
R r	(r)
S s ſ	(z, s)
Sch ſch	(sh)
T t	(t)
U u	(o͞o, o͝o)
Ü ü	(ü)
V v	(f, v)
W w	(v)
X x	(ks)
Y y	(ē, ĭ, ü)
Z z	(ts)

1. See HEBREW ALPHABET and ALEPH, BETH, etc. in Vocab. 2. In the names of the Arabic letters *a*, *i*, and *u* respectively are pronounced like a in father, i in machine, u in rude. 3. Like the Greek Smooth breathing. See ALIF, in Vocab. 4. A deep guttural, or glottal sound. 5. See ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, etc. in Vocab. 6, 7, 8. In classic Greek, about like *th*, *ph*, *kh*, in *hothouse*, *uphill*, *inkhorn*.

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al-pac′a (ăl-păk′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *alpaca*, fr. the original Peruvian name of the animal. Cf. PACO.] **1**. A kind of llama with fine long woolly hair, domesticated in Peru and adjacent countries. It is perhaps a variety of the guanaco (*Lama huanacos*).
2. Wool of the alpaca.
3. A thin kind of cloth made of the woolly hair of the alpaca, often mixed with silk or with cotton. Much of the cloth sold as alpaca is really mohair.
4. A kind of plated nickel alloy.

Alpaca (*Lama huanacos*). ($\frac{1}{30}$)

Al′pen (ăl′pĕn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Alps. *Rare.* "The *Alpen* snow." *J. Fletcher.*

al′pen-glow′, *n.* A reddish glow seen near sunset or sunrise on the summits of mountains; specif., a reillumination sometimes observed after the summits have passed into shadow, supposed to be due to a curving downward (refraction) of the light rays from the west resulting from the cooling of the air.

al′pen-horn′ (-hôrn′), **alp′horn′**, *n.* [G. *Alpenhorn.*] A curved wooden horn about three feet long, with a cupped mouthpiece and a bell, used by the Swiss to sound the *ranz des vaches* and other melodies. Its notes are open harmonics of the tube.

al′pen-stock′ (-stŏk′), *n.* [G.; *Alp*, gen. pl. *Alpen* + *stock* stick.] A long iron-pointed staff used in mountain climbing, esp. in the Alps. — **al′pen-stock′er**, *n.* *Colloq.*

al-pes′trine (ăl-pĕs′trĭn), *a.* [LL. *alpestris.*] **1**. Pert. to the Alps, or high mountains; as, *alpestrine* diseases, etc. **2**. *Bot.* Growing on the elevated parts of mountains, but not above the timber line; subalpine.

al′pha (ăl′fȧ), *n.* [L. *alpha*, Gr. ἄλφα, of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *āleph* (see ALEPH).] **1**. The first letter (Α, α) in the Greek alphabet.
2. Hence, the first or beginning; formerly, specif., the chief; as, Plato was the *alpha* of the wits.

I am *Alpha* and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last. *Rev.* xxii. 13.

alpha (Α, α) is used variously for classifying, as: **a** *Astron.* To designate some bright star (usually brightest star) of a constellation; as, α Lyræ. **b** *Chem.* To distinguish one of two or more isomers; also, to indicate the position of substituting atoms or groups in certain compounds; as, α-naphthol. In the case of acids it commonly indicates that the substituent is in union with the carbon atom to which the carboxyl group is attached. — **alpha and omega**, the beginning and ending; hence, the chief, the whole. *Rev.* i. 8.

The *alpha and omega* of science. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Which now, so far from standing out as the obvious *alpha and omega* of all things, are simply lost in the multitude of particulars, quite on a par with them. *James Ward.*

al′pha-bet (ăl′fȧ-bĕt), *n.* [L. *alphabetum*, fr. Gr. ἄλφα + βῆτα, the first two Greek letters; Heb. *āleph* and *beth*: cf. F. *alphabet.*] **1**. The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; a series or set of letters or signs which form the elements of a written language. Cf. SYLLABARY.

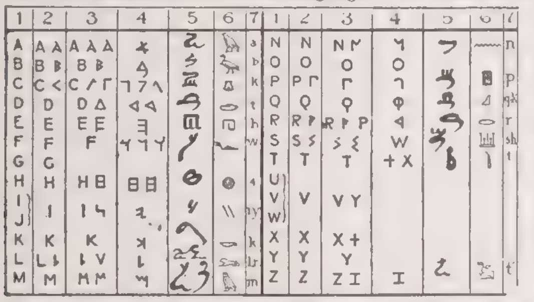

Table showing descent of English Alphabet. 1. Present English. 2. Early Latin. 3. Western Greek. 4. Phœnician. 5. Egyptian hieratic. 6. Egyptian hieroglyphic. 7. Probable phonetic value of the hieroglyphics: "a" standing for a weak breathing; the 1st "k," for a sort of k or g; the "4," for a guttural aspirate; and the last "t," for a sort of t or z.

The letters in the English alphabet are derived from the corresponding forms in the Latin alphabet, the early forms of which in turn came from the Western Greek alphabet, and the Greek letters from the Phœnician. The origin of the Phœnician letters is not certainly known, though it is not improbable that they were suggested by signs used in Egypt. Although, as appears from the table, some of the Egyptian hieroglyphics had come to be used as letters, yet Egyptian writing was not strictly alphabetic (see HIEROGLYPHIC). The use of an alphabet on a strictly phonetic basis is due to the Semitic race, and probably to the Phœnicians; and the Egyptian hieroglyphics and hieratic signs, given above, have been supposed by some to be the originals of the Phœnician letters in the same horizontal lines. But these identifications are at the best uncertain, and the Egyptian signs are here given merely as illustrations of an original system of picture writing, with more or less modified forms. The Western Greek and Phœnician alphabets are not here given entire, those letters being omitted which were not adopted in writing Latin. The ordinary Greek alphabet, afterward generally adopted, is an Eastern Greek alphabet, differing slightly in its forms from those of the Western Greek one. The parent of the Latin alphabet was a form of the Western Greek alphabet which was brought by Greek colonists in early times into Italy. One of the differences between the Eastern and the Western alphabets of Greek was in the sign for *x*; the latter using X for it, the former having Ξ for *x*, and the sign X for *kh* (*ch*). In the Phœnician, as in other Semitic alphabets, the letters all represented consonants, vowels not being written. Thus, the first letter of the alphabet represented a weak breathing (see ALEPH); the Phœnician form of E represented the sound *h*, that of I meant the consonant *y*, and O meant a peculiar guttural consonant. In Greek itself, H, at first equivalent to our *h*, and taken with that value into the Latin alphabet, afterward came to represent long *e*. The Phœnician value was that of a strong guttural aspirate. The earlier value of C was *g*, as in *go*, *get*; and in Latin, K being but little used, C for a time signified both *g* and *k*. Later, when separate signs for these two sounds were desired, the new letter G was formed from C, and C received the value of *k* only. J is a late modification of I, which latter sign in Latin served as both vowel (*i*) and consonant (our *y*). Similarly, V and U were differentiated, the Latin V serving as vowel (*u*) and consonant (our *w*). W, as its name indicates, is a doubling of (V = *u*). The letters Y and Z were not at first in the Latin alphabet, but were afterward added at the end for words borrowed from the Greek and containing those sounds. The Latin, using its letter V as both vowel and consonant, utilized the letter F to express the sound of our *f*, which was wanting in Greek and was common in Latin.
2. The simplest rudiments; elements; A B C.

The very *alphabet* of our law. *Macaulay.*

3. A complete or long series. "An *alphabet* of faces." *Holland.*

al′pha-bet-a′ri-an (ăl′fȧ-bĕt-ā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* A learner or student of the alphabet; an abecedarian. *Abp. Sancroft.*

al′pha-bet′ic (-bĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *alphabétique.*] **1**. Per-
al′pha-bet′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to, furnished with, expressed by, or in the order of, the letters of the alphabet; as, *alphabetic* characters, writing, languages, arrangement.
2. Literal. *Obs.* "*Alphabetical* servility." *Milton.*
— **al′pha-bet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al′pha-bet′i-form (ăl′fȧ-bĕt′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of an alphabet; resembling letters.

al′pha-bet-ize (ăl′fȧ-bĕt-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (īz′-ing). **1**. To arrange alphabetically.
2. To furnish with, or express by, an alphabet.

alphabet method. *Education.* A method of teaching reading by giving first attention to the analysis of words into their alphabetic and phonetic equivalents; — contrasted with the *word* and *sentence methods*.

alpha paper. *Photog.* A sensitized paper for obtaining positives by artificial light. It is coated with gelatin containing silver bromide and chloride. *Eng.*

alpha rays. *Physics & Chem.* Rays of relatively low penetrating power emitted by radium and other radioactive substances, and shown to consist of positively charged particles (perhaps particles of helium) having enormous velocities but small masses. They are slightly deflected by a strong magnetic or electric field.

Al-phec′ca (ăl-fĕk′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al fakkah* Corona Borealis, prop. the bright one.] *Astron.* A brilliant white star in the Northern Crown; α Coronæ Borealis; — called also *Gemma*, or *Gemma Coronæ*. See STAR.

al′phol (ăl′fōl; -fŏl), *n.* [*alpha-* + 1st *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A crystalline derivative of salicylic acid, used as an antiseptic and antirheumatic.

Al-phon′sine (ăl-fŏn′sĭn), *a.* Of or relating to Alfonso X., the Wise, King of Leon and Castile (1252–84).

Alphonsine tables, a set of astronomical tables prepared in 1256 by order of Alfonso X. of Castile and Leon, and based partly on the work of Arsechiel. Cf. ARSECHIELES TABLES.

Al-phon′sist (ăl-fŏn′sĭst), *n.* A supporter of Alfonso XII. of Spain (1874–85), against the Carlists and Republicans. — **Al-phon′sism** (-sĭz′m), *n.*

al′phyl (ăl′fĭl), *n.* [*al*kyl + *phenyl.*] *Org. Chem.* Any univalent aromatic hydrocarbon radical; specif., one whose free valence belongs to a side chain, as benzyl. Cf. ARYL.

Al′pine (ăl′pĭn; -pīn; 277), *a.* [L. *Alpinus.*] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or like, the Alps, or [*l. c.*] any lofty mountain; as, *alpine* snows; *alpine* plants.
2. Pertaining to, or growing in, the Alpine zone.

alpine azalea, a low-branching ericaceous shrub (*Chamæcistus procumbens*) of high northern Europe and Asia. It is also found on the White Mountains of New Hampshire and on Mt. Albert, Quebec. — **a. bent grass**. See GRASS, *Table II.* — **a. birch**, the low birch (*Betula pumila*). — **a. campion**, or **red a. campion**, a low tufted silenaceous herb (*Viscaria alpina*) with handsome pink flowers, found throughout the north temperate zone, esp. at high altitudes. — **a. catchfly**, a European white-flowered species of *Silene* (*S. alpestris*), sometimes cultivated. — **a. chough**. See CHOUGH. — **a. clover**, a European mountain clover (*Trifolium alpinum*), with heads of pink flowers. — **alpine fir**, a fir of the Rocky Mountain region (*Abies lasiocarpa*). — **a. geranium**, *Geranium sibiricum*, common in Alaska and alpine regions of Siberia. — **a. glacier**, a glacier formed among mountain summits and descending a mountain valley. — **a. larch**, a larch (*Larix lyallii*) inhabiting the higher mountains of the northwestern United States and of British Columbia. — **a. molewort**, the alpine rock cress. — **a. oat grass**. See GRASS, *Table II.* — **a. poppy**. See ICELAND POPPY. — **A. race**, *Ethnol.*, that one of the three great races of Europe distinguished by W. Z. Ripley which he assigns to the mountainous and hilly central portions and characterizes as brachycephalic, moderate in stature, and of medium brunet complexion. He assigns to it an Asiatic origin, and identifies it with the Celtic race of other anthropologists. Cf. MEDITERRANEAN RACE, TEUTONIC RACE. — **a. rock cress**, a small European cress (*Arabis alpina*) with white flowers, often cultivated in rockeries. — **a. rose**, any of various European and Asiatic alpine rhododendrons. See RHODODENDRON. — **a. spruce**, the black hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*). — **a. strawberry**, a variety (*Fragaria vesca monophylla*) of the common strawberry of England, having unifoliolate leaves. — **A. structure**. *Geol.* See FAN FOLD. — **A. zone**. *Biogeog.* = ARCTIC-ALPINE ZONE. See ARCTIC.

Al-pin′i-a (ăl-pĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Prospero *Alpin*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of zinziberaceous plants of Asia, Australia, and Polynesia. They have showy, very irregular flowers and large aromatic rootstocks. *A. galanga* and *A. officinarum* yield galangal, or chinaroot. Several are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

al′pist (ăl′pĭst), *n.* Also **al′pi-a** (-pĭ-ȧ). [F. *alpiste*: cf. Sp. & Pg. *alpiste.*] The seed of the canary grass.

al-quei′re (äl-kā′rā), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese measure of capacity. As a dry measure it is equal at Lisbon to 1.53 U. S. pecks (1.49 imp. pecks or 13.52 liters) and in Brazil to about one imperial bushel (1.03 U. S. bu. or 36.3 liters). As a liquid measure it equals ½ almud (8.27 liters at Lisbon).

Al Ra-kim′ (ăr rȧ-kēm′), *n.* [Ar. *al-raqīm*, fr. *raqam* to write.] In the Koran (*Sura* xviii. 8), a name connected with the legend of the Seven Sleepers, usually referred to their watchdog, now in Paradise, in charge of letters and correspondence. Al Rakim is also explained as the name of the valley where they slept, or of a brass plate or stone table on which their names were written. See SEVEN SLEEPERS.

al-read′y (ôl-rĕd′ĭ), *adv.* [*all* + *ready.*] Prior to some specified time, either past, present, or future; by this time; previously. "Joseph was in Egypt *already.*" *Ex.* i. 5.

I say unto you, that Elias is come *already.* *Matt.* xvii. 12.

☞ It refers to time that is past with respect to the verb which it modifies; as, when you shall arrive, the business will be *already* done, or will have been *already* done.

Al-sa′ti-a (ăl-sā′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* Whitefriars, a precinct in London which was long a sanctuary for insolvent debtors and lawbreakers; hence, any asylum or refuge for criminals.

☞ It is not unlikely that the landgraviate of Alsace [F., fr. LL. *Alsatia*, G. *Elsass*] — the debatable land between Germany and France — suggested the application of the name *Alsatia* to the precinct of Whitefriars. *Cunningham.*

Al-sa′tian (ăl-sā′shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Alsatia, or Alsace, in Germany, or Alsatia (Whitefriars) in London. — *n.* An inhabitant of either of these places.

Alsatian bow, a large, flat bow with even loops and a loose knot, used as a headdress and in millinery.

‖ **al se′gno** (äl sā′nyō). [It., to the mark or sign.] *Music.* A direction for the performer to return and recommence from the sign 𝄋 or 𝄋, and play from that place to the word *Fine*, or 𝄋 to the mark 𝄐 over a double bar.

al′sike (ăl′sĭk), *n.* [From *Alsike*, in Sweden.] A European clover (*Trifolium hybridum*), with pinkish or white flowers, frequently cultivated as a forage plant.

Al-si′ne (ăl-sī′nē), *n.* [L., a plant, perh. chickweed, fr. Gr. ἀλσίνη.] *Bot.* A large genus of silenaceous herbs, including the chickweeds or stichworts, natives chiefly of temperate or cold climates, distinguished by the bifid petals and ovoid capsule. The name is incorrectly applied by some European authors to a section of *Arenaria*.

Al Si-rat′ (ăs sē-rät′). [Ar. *al-sirāt* the road.] **a** In the Koran, generally, the "right way" of religion. **b** In Moslem traditions and other writings, generally, the bridge to Paradise over the infernal fire. It is narrower than a spider's thread and sharper than a sword; the good pass swiftly over it, but the wicked soon fall into Hell.

al′so (ôl′sō; ŏl′sō), *adv. & conj.* [ME. *al so*, AS. *ealswā*, *alswā*, *ælswā*; *eal*, *al*, *æl*, all + *swā* so; hence meaning "quite so." See ALL, SO, AS.] **1**. Even as; just so; even thus; as; so. *Obs.*

For *also* many virtues hadde she,
As smale floures in hir coroun be. *Chaucer.*

2. In the same manner (as something else); likewise; hence, in addition; as well; besides; too.

So and more *also* [translating Heb. *koh*, thus] do God unto the enemies of David. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 22.

If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea and his own life *also* [translating Gr. ἔτι, still, besides], he cannot be my disciple. *Luke* xiv. 26.

They *also* serve who only stand and wait. *Milton.*

Syn. — ALSO, TOO, LIKEWISE are used in adding one proposition or consideration to another. ALSO adds to a statement something which may be affirmed equally with what

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alp, *n.* [G. Cf. ELF.] *Teut. Folklore.* A demon or tormenting witch; esp., the nightmare.
alp, *n.* A bullfinch. *Obs. or Local Eng.*
‖ **al par-ga′ta** (äl pär-gä′tä), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of sandal, usually made of hemp.
al pa-so′tes (äl pä-sō′tās), *n.* [Sp.] The Mexican tea (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*), the leaves of which are used for seasoning. *Phil. I.*
alpe. Var. of ALP, a bullfinch.
al-peen′ (ăl-pēn′), *n.* [Ir. *ailpīn.*] A cudgel. *Rare & Dial.*
al-pes′tral, *a.* [LL. *alpestris.*] Alpine. *Obs.*
al-pes′tri-an, *n.* An Alpine climber. *Rare.*
al-pes′tri-ous, *a.* Alpine. *Obs.*
alph. Var. of ALP, a bullfinch. *Obs or Local, Eng.*
Alph. *Abbr.* Alphonse.
al′pha-bet, *v. t.*; AL′PHA-BET-ED. To designate by the letters of the alphabet; to arrange alphabetically.
al′pha-bet′a-ry, *a.* Alphabetic; hence, rudimentary. *Obs.* — *n.* An alphabetarian. *Obs.*
al′pha-bet′ics, *n.* The science of the representation of spoken sounds by letters.
al′pha-bet-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The use of letters as symbols; specif.: **a** The representation of spoken sounds by vowel and consonantal, rather than syllabic, signs. **b** The use of A B C, X Y Z, or the like, as a signature or nom de plume.
al′pha-bet-ist, *n.* One who studies or invents alphabets.
al′pha-bet-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who alphabetizes. [US.]
Al′phæ-us. Var. of 1st ALPHEUS.
alpha naphthol. See NAPHTHOL.
Al-phard′ (ăl-färd′), *n.* [Ar. *al fard* the solitary one.] See STAR.
al′pha-to-lu′ic, *a.* [*alpha* + *toluic.*] = PHENYLACETIC.
al-phen′ic (ăl-fĕn′ĭk), *n.* [F. *alfénic*, *alphénic*, Sp. *alfeñique*, Ar. *al-fānīd* sweetness, sugar, fr. Per. *fānīd*, *pānīd*, sugar.] *Med.* The crystallized juice of the sugar cane; sugar candy.
Al-phe′rat (ăl-fē′răt), **Al-phe′ratz** (-răts), *n.* [Ar. *al-faras*, prop., the horse.] See STAR.
Al′phe-us (ăl′fē-ŭs; *classical* ăl-fē′ŭs), *n.* [L. *Alphaeus* or Gr. Ἀλφαῖος; prob. fr. an Aramaic name.] Lit., exchange; — masc. prop. name. F. *Alphée* (ȧl′fā′); It. & Sp. *Alfeo* (äl-fā′ō); G. *Alpheus* (äl-fā′o͝os).
Al-phe′us (ăl-fē′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλφειός.] The stream now called Rouphia, flowing through Arcadia and Elis in Greece. See ARETHUSA. — **Al-phe′an**, *a.*
al′phin. † ALFIN.
al-phit′o-man′cy (ăl-fĭt′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄλφιτον barley meal + *-mancy.*] Divination with barley meal.
al-phit′o-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄλφιτον barley meal + *-morphous.*] *Bot.* Resembling barley meal; — applied to certain parasitic fungi.
‖ **al-phon′se** (ȧl-fōn′sā), *n.* = ALPHONSINO.
‖ **al′phon-si′no** (äl′fōn-sē′nō), *n.* [Sp. *alfonsino.*] See COIN.
Al-phon′so (ăl-fŏn′sō), *n.* [Sp. *Alfonso*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *Adalfuns*; *adal* family, noble family + *funs* ready. The spelling with *ph* is perh. due to the F. form *Alphonse.*] Masc. prop. name. L. *Alphonsus* (ăl-fŏn′sŭs); F. *Alphonse* (ȧl fôɴs′); It. *Alfonso* (äl-fōn′sō); Sp. *Ildefonso* (ēl′dā-fōn′sō), *Alfonso* (äl-fōn′sō), *Alonso* (ä-lōn′sō); Pg. *Affonso* (ȧ-fôɴ′sō); G. *Alfons* (äl′fōns).
alp′horn′. = ALPENHORN.
al′phos (ăl′fŏs), *n.* [Gr. ἀλφός leprosy; cf. L. *alphus.*] *Med.* A species of leprosy or psoriasis.
al-pho′sis (ăl-fō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλφός leprosy.] *Med.* Absence of pigment in the skin, either congenital, as in albinism, or produced by disease, as in forms of leucoderma. [PHOS.]
al′phus (ăl′fŭs). [L.] = AL-
al′phyn. † ALFIN.
al′pi-a (ăl′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* = ALPIST.
al′pi-an, *a.* Alpine. *Obs. & R.*
al-pieu′, *n.* [F. *alpiou*, fr. It. *al più* for the more.] In the game of basset, a mark made on a winning card to show that the winner doubles his stake. *Obs.*
al′pi-gene (ăl′pĭ-jēn), *a.* [L. *Alpes* Alps + *-gen.*] Growing in alpine regions.
al′pine (ăl′pĭn; -pīn), *n.* A kind of soft felt hat, such as those worn in the Alps.
al′pine-ly, *adv.* of ALPINE.
al′pine-ry, *n.* A place in which alpine plants are grown.
al′pin-ist, *n.* A climber of the Alps.
‖ **al più** (äl pyo͞o′). [It.] At [most.]
al-quier′ (äl-kyâr′). [Sp.] = ALQUEIRE.
Al-qui′fe (äl-kē′fā), *n.* A famous enchanter, in the Amadis de Gaul cycle of romances.
al′qui-fou′ (ăl′kĭ-fo͞o′), *n.* [Equiv. to *arquifoux*, F. *alquifoux*, Sp. *alquifol*, fr. the same Arabic word as E. *alcohol.*] A kind of lead ore found in Cornwall, England, used to give a green glaze to pottery.
‖ **al-raun′** (ȧl-roun′), *n.*; *pl.* ALRAUNEN (-ĕn). Var. of ALRUNA.
al-read′y, *a.* Quite ready. *Obs.* — **al-read′i-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
al-red′y. Already. *Ref. Sp.*
alriche. † ELDRITCH.
al′root′, *n.* = AL, the plant.
Al′ru-ca′ba (ăl′ro͞o-kä′bȧ), *n.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *al rakabah* troop of horsemen.] *Astron.* Polaris.
al-ru′na (ăl-ro͞o′nȧ), *n.* [OHG. *alrūna*, G. *alraune.*] Among the ancient Teutons, a priestess or prophetic woman; also, the mandrake or similar root used in divination; hence, the goblin or elf associated with this.

Your ideal is pretty closely the *alruna* woman — an august creature spiritually endowed with inflexible purity and lofty, respect-compelling virtue. *W. C. Brownell.*

al-ru′ne (-nē). Var. of ALRUNA.
A. L. S. *Abbr.* Associate of the Linnæan Society.
als. † AS.
als, alsa. † ALSO.
Alsace gum. Dextrin.
als′bach-ase (ăls′bäk-āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
als′bach-ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Alsbach*, village in Germany.] *Petrog.* A variety of granite porphyry containing garnets.
alse. † ALSO, AS.
Al-sha′in (ăl-shä′ĭn), *n.* [Ar. *al* the + Per. *shāhin* an excellent falcon.] See STAR.
Al′si-na′ce-æ (ăl′sĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SILENACEÆ.
al′si-na′ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [*Alsine* + *-aceous.*] *Bot.* **a** Related or belonging to the genus *Alsine*. **b** Syn. of SILENACEOUS.
also. † AS.
al-soon′, *adv.* [See AS, SOON.] As soon; as soon as possible; at once. *Obs.*

precedes; as, "That where I am, there ye may be *also*" (*John* xiv. 3); "Every simile ought not only to be well adapted to the subject, but *also* to include every excellence of description" (*Goldsmith*). Too is less formal than *also*, and adds with a lighter touch; as, "Like twilight's, *too*, her dusky hair" (*Wordsworth*); "I can like now, and admire you *too*, sir" (*Thackeray*). LIKEWISE is more formal and slightly more explicit than *also*; but it no longer necessarily implies specific likeness or connection between the words which it unites; as, "What is your plot? — That *likewise* have we thought upon" (*Shak.*).

Al-soph′i-la (ăl-sŏf′ĭ-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄλσος grove + φίλος loving.] *Bot.* A large genus of cyatheaceous tree ferns of both hemispheres, having ample, finely divided fronds, bearing naked sori. *A. excelsa* and *A. australis* are common in greenhouses. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.

Al-sto′ni-a (ăl-stō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Charles *Alston*, Scotch physician.] *Bot.* A genus of apocynaceous trees or shrubs of tropical Asia, Australia, and Polynesia. They have white cymose flowers with funnel-shaped corolla, and seeds comose at both ends. *A. scholaris* of India yields dita bark, and *A. constricta* of Australia, bitter bark.

Al′strœ-me′ri-a (ăl′strē-mē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Claude *Alstroemer*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American amaryllidaceous plants having fibrous roots, leafy stems, and umbels of variously colored flowers, the perianth in two series, its segments distinct. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

alt (ălt), *a.* [Cf. G. *alt*, fr. It. See ALTO.] *Music.* High in the scale. See ALTO. — *n.* Specif., the octave above the treble staff; as, "*A* in *alt*." See PITCH.
to be in alt, to be in an exalted state of mind.

Al-ta′ian (ăl-tā′yăn), *a.* Pertaining to the Altai Mountains of central Asia or designating peoples or languages of the Ural-Altaic group. — *n.* Any individual of the peoples belonging to the Ural-Altaic linguistic group, specif. of a Tatar tribe of the Altai Mountains. See URAL-ALTAIC.

Al-ta′ir (ăl-tā′ĭr), *n.* [Ar. *al-ṭāir* the flying.] *Astron.* The first magnitude star Alpha (α) Aquilæ.

al-ta′ite (ăl-tā′īt), *n.* [From the *Altai* Mountains, Asia, where originally found.] *Min.* Telluride of lead, PbTe, tin-white when untarnished, and usually occurring massive with cubic cleavage. Sp. gr., 8.16.

Al′ta-mont (ăl′tȧ-mŏnt), *n.* **1.** In Rowe's "Fair Penitent," the wronged but forgiving husband of Calista. He slays her seducer, Lothario, in a duel.
2. In Thackeray's "Pendennis," the assumed name of the returned convict, Amory, the first husband of Lady Clavering and the father of Blanche Amory.

al′tar (ôl′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *alter*, AS. *altar*, fr. L. *altare*, prob.

Ancient Roman Altar, in the Museum at Arles.

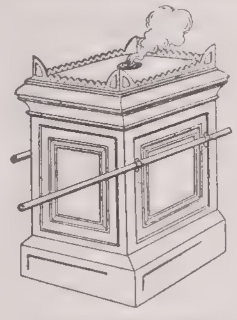
Jewish Altar of Incense.

fr. *altus* high: cf. ME. *auter*, fr. OF. *alter*, *auter*, F. *autel*. Cf. ALTITUDE.] **1.** A raised structure (as a block, pile of blocks, pillar, stand, or the like) on which sacrifices are offered or incense burned in the worship of a deity, the spirit of a deceased ancestor, or the like; in broader usage, any structure or place (whether raised, as the Greek *bomos*, Latin *ara*, *altare*, or level with or below the ground or floor, as the Greek *eschara*, *hestia*, Latin *scrobis*, *focus*) serving as a place of sacrifice (see SACRIFICE). Ancient altars were of many forms and materials, usually incombustible, and in size ranged from easily portable stands and tables to huge 40-foot piles such as the great altar of Pergamon built up of burnt bones and ashes.
Noah builded an *altar* unto the Lord. *Gen.* viii. 20.
2. In the Christian church, a tablelike construction used in celebrating the Holy Eucharist; the communion table. Medieval Christian altars were often magnificent structures of marble and bronze.
3. A set of verses, as a dedication, in an altarlike shape.
4. One of the steps, ledges, or offsets, the flights of which form the inner sides of a graving dock or dry dock.
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Ara. See ARA.
6. A flue bridge in a puddling furnace. See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 **d**.

al′tar-age (-āj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *auterage*, *autelage*.] *Eccl.* **a** The offerings made upon the altar, or to a church. **b** The profit received by the priest from the small tithes for altar services. **c** A fund to provide for the saying of Masses at an altar.

altar chime. *R. C. Ch.* A chime of three small bells in a stand at the altar, sometimes rung in the service.

altar cloth. A cover for an altar in a Christian church.

altar cushion. A cushion laid upon an altar in a Christian church to support the service book.

altar hearse. [See HEARSE.] A framework around or above an altar, which, for certain ceremonies, is covered with hangings and bears lighted candles.

al′tar-ist (ôl′tẽr-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. LL. *altarista*, F. *altariste*.] One who attends at an altar; specif.: **a** A chaplain. **b** A vicar.

al′tar-piece′ (-pēs′), *n.* The decorative work of art above and behind an altar; reredos.

altar screen. A screen protecting an altar from approach in the rear; hence, any of various backgrounds or screens of an altar, as a reredos, retable, or choir screen.

altar side. The part of the altar which faces the congregation. It is usually concealed or decorated by the altar frontal. *Dict. of Arch.*

al′tar-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* In the proper position of an altar, i. e., at the east of a church with the altar side facing west.

alt-az′i-muth (ălt-ăz′ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [*altitude* + *azimuth*.] *Astron.* An instrument for simultaneously observing the azimuth and altitude of a celestial body.

al′ter (ôl′tẽr), *v. t.*; AL′TERED (-tẽrd); AL′TER-ING. [F. *altérer*, LL. *alterare*, fr. L. *alter* other, prob. akin to E. *other*. Cf. OTHER.] **1.** To make otherwise; to change in one or more respects, but without destruction of the identity of the thing changed; to make (a thing) different without changing it into something else; to vary; to modify; sometimes, to change in any way.
To *alter* the king's course. *Shak.*
No power in Venice can *alter* a decree. *Shak.*
It gilds all objects, but it *alters* none. *Pope.*
My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that is gone out of my lips. *Ps.* lxxxix. 34.
2. To agitate; to affect mentally. *Archaic.* "Fled in terror's *altered* mood." *Shelley.* *Milton.*
3. To geld. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See CHANGE.

al′ter, *v. i.* To become, in some respect, different; to vary; change; as, the weather *alters* almost daily; rocks or minerals *alter* by exposure. "The law of the Medes and Persians, which *altereth* not." *Dan.* vi. 8.

al′ter-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *altérable*.] Capable of being altered. — **al′ter-a-bil′i-ty** (ôl′tẽr-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **al′ter-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **al′ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

al′ter-ant (-ănt), *a.* [Cf. LL. *alterans*, p. pr., F. *altérant*.] Altering; alterative. — *n.* Anything that alters; specif., *Dyeing*, any reagent used to vary the shade of a dye.

al′ter-a′tion (ôl′tẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *altération*.] **1.** Act of altering, or state of being altered.
Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences. *Hooker.*
2. The result of altering; a modification or change made in altering anything; specif., *Law*, any change in an instrument which changes its legal effect, whether as to the obligation it imports or its force as legal evidence; — disting. from a *spoliation*.
3. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

al′ter-a-tive (ôl′tẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *alterativus*: cf. F. *altératif*.] Causing alteration; specif., *Med.*, gradually changing, or tending to change, a morbid state into one of health.

al′ter-a-tive, *n.* A medicine or treatment which gradually induces a change, and restores healthy functions without sensible evacuations. The principal alteratives are iodine, arsenic, iron, the compounds of mercury, and compounds of sodium or potassium.

al′ter-cate (ăl′tẽr-kāt; ôl′-), *v. i.*; AL′TER-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); AL′TER-CAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *altercatus*, p. p. of *altercari*, fr. *alter* another. See ALTER.] To contend in words; to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; to wrangle.
Never fight
Nor wrangle more, nor *altercate* again. *Quarles.*

al′ter-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn; 277), *n.* [F. *altercation*, fr. L. *altercatio*.] Warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle; wordy contest. "Stormy *altercations*." *Macaulay.*
Thereof arose a great *altercation* among writers of this matter pro and contra. *Caxton.*
Syn. — See DISPUTE.

al′tered (ôl′tẽrd), *pret.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* from ALTER, *v.*
altered chord, *Music*, a chord having one or more of its tones chromatically modified, as for modulatory effect.

al′tern (ăl′tẽrn; ôl′-), *a.* [L. *alternus*, fr. *alter* another: cf. F. *alterne*.] **1.** Acting by turns; alternate. *Milton.*
2. *Min.* Having two opposite faces alike in form but alternating in the position of their sides and angles.
altern base, the difference of the segments into which an altitude of a triangle divides the base, if the section is internal; the sum of such segments, if the section is external.

al-ter′nant (ăl-tûr′nănt; ôl-), *a.* [L. *alternans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *alternant*. See ALTERNATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Alternating.
2. *Geol.* Composed of alternate layers, as some rocks.

al-ter′nant, *n.* *Math.* A determinant the constituents of whose different rows are (in order) the same set of functions of different variables.

Al′ter-nan′ther-a (ăl′tẽr-năn′thẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ALTERN; ANTHER.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of amaranthaceous plants, chiefly of tropical America and Australia. They are low herbs with inconspicuous flowers. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the allied genus *Telanthera* (which see).

‖ **al′ter′nat′** (ȧl′tĕr′nȧ′), *n.* [F.] Rotation in precedence among diplomatic representatives of equal rank, sometimes determined by lot. The usage obtains in the signing of treaties and conventions between nations.

al-ter′nate (ăl-tûr′nāt: ăl′tẽr-), *a.* [L. *alternatus*, p. p. of *alternare* to alternate, fr. *alternus*. See ALTERN, ALTER.] **1.** Occurring or succeeding by turns; one following the other in time or place; by turns first one and then the other; as, *alternate* rimes; hence, reciprocal; as, *alternate* favors.
And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise. *Pope.*
2. Belonging to a series in which the members regularly intervene between, or follow by turns, the members of another series, as the odd or even numbers of the numerals; every other; every second; as, the *alternate* members 1, 3, 5, 7, etc.; read every *alternate* line.

Alternate Leaves.

3. Composed of members which occur or succeed by turns.
In smooth *alternate* verse. *Crabbe.*
4. *Bot.* **a** Distributed, as leaves, singly at different heights of the stem, and at equal intervals as respects angular divergence. See PHYLLOTAXY. **b** Alternated with, or disposed at intervals between, other organs; as, stamens *alternate* with petals.

alternate alligation. See ALLIGATION. — **a. angles**, *Geom.*, the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines AB, CD, are cut by the line EF, the angles AGH, GHD, as also the angles BGH and GHC, are called *alternate angles*. — **a. generation**. See ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS. — **a. proportion**, a proportion derived from another proportion by interchanging the means.

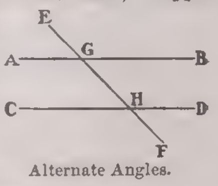

Alternate Angles.

al-ter′nate (ăl-tûr′nāt; ăl′tẽr-), *n.* **1.** That which alternates with something else; vicissitude; alternative. *Rare.*
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace. *Prior.*
2. A substitute; one designated to take the place of another, if necessary, in performing some duty.
Syn. — See SUBSTITUTE.

al′ter-nate (ăl′tẽr-nāt; ôl′-; 277; *formerly accented* al-ter′nate), *v. t.*; AL′TER-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); AL′TER-NAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *alternatus*, p. p. See ALTERNATE, *a.*] To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to interchange regularly; to cause to alternate.
The most high God . . . for sundry wise ends *alternates* the disposition of good and evil. *Grew.*

al′ter-nate, *v. i.* **1.** To happen, succeed, or act by turns, or in alternation; to follow reciprocally; — followed by *with*; as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate* with each other.
Rage, shame, and grief *alternate* in his breast. *J. Philips.*
Different species *alternating* with each other. *Kirwan.*
2. To vary by turns; as, the land *alternates* between rocky hills and sandy plains.
3. *Elec.* To reverse periodically and rapidly in direction of flow; — said of currents. Also, to produce, or be operated by, a current that alternates; as, an *alternating* dynamo. The periodicity or frequency of an alternating current is the number of cycles through which it passes in a given time, being usually between 15 and 130 per second (in most systems from 25 to 60).

al-ter′nate-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an alternate manner; in alternate order; by alternation; in successional turns.
2. *Math.* By alternation; when, in a proportion, the first antecedent is compared with the second, and the first consequent with the second.

al-ter′nate-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being alternate.

al′ter-nat′ing (ăl′tẽr-nāt′ĭng; ôl′-), *p. a.* & *vb. n.* from ALTERNATE, *v.* — **al′ter-nat′ing-ly**, *adv.*
alternating current. *Elec.* See ALTERNATE, *v. i.*, 3. — **a. function**, *Math.*, one in which the interchange of two variables changes only the sign of the function. — **a. group of degree** *n*, *Math.*, one composed wholly of all even substitutions of *n* symbols. — **a. standard**, *Money*, a standard which shifts from one to the other of two metals either of which is a legal tender. See GRESHAM'S LAW.

al′ter-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *alternatio*: cf. F. *alternation*.] **1.** Act of alternating; state of being alternate; alternate succession, performance, or occurrence; as, the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter, hope and fear.
2. *Math.* Permutation. *Rare.*
3. Responsive reading or antiphonal singing.
4. *Elec.* Act of alternating. See ALTERNATE, *v. i.*, 3.
alternation of generations, *Biol.*, a method of reproduction in which the immediate descendants are unlike the parent, and organisms of a given type are produced only with every second generation, or after the lapse of several generations. Examples of such reproduction occur in members of many groups of invertebrates, notably in certain of the Protozoa, Cœlenterata, worms, and insects; and, in plants, among the Spermatophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, and certain of the Thallophyta. In the commonest modification of the process among invertebrates, a generation reproducing sexually is followed by a generation, or a series of generations, reproducing asexually by budding or simple fission. Cf. HETEROGENESIS, METAGENESIS. In plants the sexual generation (gametophyte) usually differs materially in structure from the so-called asexual generation (sporophyte), which is often, as in all seed plants and ferns, the only visible and conspicuous form of the plant.

al-ter′na-tive (ăl-tûr′nȧ-tĭv; ôl-), *a.* [Cf. F. *alternatif*.] **1.** Offering a choice of two (or, loosely, several) things; offering for choice a second thing or proposition.
2. Disjunctive; as, an *alternative* conjunction.
3. Alternate; reciprocal. *Obs.*
4. *Bot.* Having an inner whorl alternating with an outer one in æstivation.
alternative proposition, *Logic*, a disjunctive proposition. —

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al-ston′i-dine (ăl-stŏn′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* An alkaloid found in the bark of *Alstonia constricta*.
al′sto-nine (ăl′stō-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{20}O_4N_2$, found in the bark of *Alstonia constricta*.
al′ston-ite (ôl′stŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Alston* Moor, Eng.] = BROMLITE.
alsuo. † AS.
Al′svid (äl′swĭd), **Al′svinn** (-swĭn), *n.* [Icel. *Alsvīðr*, lit., all-swift, *al-* all + *svīðr*, *svinnr*, swift, wise.] See ARVAK.
alswa. † ALSO, AS.
als′weill′ (åls′wēl′), *adv.* & *conj.* [See AS, WELL.] As well; and also; together with. *Scot.*
al-swith′, **al-swyth′**, *adv.* [ME. *als* as + *swithe* quickly, AS. *swīðe*.] As fast; as fast as possible; immediately. *Obs.*
al-swith′e. † ASWITHE.
alt. *Abbr.* Alternate; alternating; altitude.
alt, **al′ta**, *n.* Vars. of ALTO, a halt. *Obs.*
Al ta-ba′nes (äl tä-bä′nās), *n. pl.* = ALTASANES.
Al-ta′ic (ăl-tā′ĭk), *a.* = ALTAIAN.
‖ **alt′al-tis′si-mo** (äl′täl-tēs′sē-mō), *n.* [It. *alto* high + *altissimo* very high.] Topmost point.
Al′ta-ne′us (ăl′tȧ-nē′ŭs). *Bib.*
altar board. In Coptic churches, a wooden altar slab.
altar bread. Bread or a piece of bread to be used in the Eucharist. In the Latin use altar breads are round unleavened wafers, usually stamped with a figure of Christ crucified or with the symbol IHS.
altar card. *R. C. Ch.* A tablet or large card containing parts of the Mass, placed on the altar to aid the priest's memory.
altar carpet. The carpet of an altar; specif., an altar cloth.
altar desk. A small desk to support a service book on an altar.
altar dues. Fees given for services at an altar.
‖ **al-ta′re** (ăl-tā′rē), *n.* See ALTAR.
al′tared (ôl′tẽrd), *a.* Furnished with, or treated as, an altar.
altar facing. = FRONTAL, *n.*, 3.
altar front. = FRONTAL, *n.*, 3.
altar ledge. A raised ledge at the back of an altar, as for lights.
al′tar-let, *n.* A little altar.
altar plate. Plate used in the Eucharist.
altar protector. A covering over an altar cloth.
altar rail. A railing in front of an altar or communion table; a bar at the top of this railing.
altar slab. A slab resting on the top of an altar; the mensa.
altar stole. An ornament pendent in front of an altar cloth, shaped like the ends of a stole.
altar stone. A stone used as an altar; an altar slab; superaltar.
altar table. **a** An altar slab. **b** A table used for an altar, as the movable table used in Reformed churches.
al′tar-thane, *n.* The priest serving an altar; a Mass priest. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
altar tomb. A tomb resembling an altar.
al′tar-ways′, *adv.* Altarwise.
Al′ta-sa′nes (äl′tä-sä′nās), *n. pl.* A wild tribe of northern Luzon.
Al-tas′chith (ăl-tăs′kĭth), *n.* [Heb. *al-tashkhēth* destroy thou not.] *Bib.* A term used in the title of several Psalms (lvii., lviii., lix., lxxv.), understood as the name of a tune and translated "Destroy not."
Al-tash′eth, **Al-tash′heth** (ăl-tăsh′ĕth; -hĕth), *n.* *Bib.* Vars. of AL-TASCHITH.
‖ **al′ta vi′a.** [L.] *Law.* The highway.
‖ **al-te′a** (äl-tā′ä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Gr. ἀλθαία. See ALTHÆA.] A tropical American malvaceous plant (*Anoda hastata*). *Sp. Am.*
Al′te Fritz, der (dĕr äl′tĕ frĭts). [G., lit., the Old Fritz, or Fred.] Frederick the Great; — an affectionate nickname given him by the Prussians.
altemetrie. † ALTIMETRY.
‖ **al′ter** (ăl′tẽr) *or* ‖ **al′te-rum** (-tē-rŭm). [L.] *Philos.* Other; — applied to that which is distinguished from the *ego*.
al′ter-a-bl Alterable. *Ref. Sp.*
al′ter-age (-āj), *n.* [L. *altor* foster father.] Fosterage. *Obs.*
al′ter-ate, *a.* [LL. *alteratus*.] Altered. *Obs.*
al′ter-ate, *v. t.* & *i.* [LL. *alteratus*, p. p. of *alterare*.] To alter. *Obs.*
al′ter-a-tiv. Alterative. *Ref. Sp.*
al′ter-ca-tive (ăl′tẽr-kā-tĭv; ôl′-), *a.* Wrangling; scolding.
al′terd. Altered. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **alter ego.** [L., lit., other I.] A second self; specif., a confidential or bosom friend.
al′ter-er, *n.* One that alters.
‖ **al′ter i′dem** (ăl′tẽr ī′dĕm). [L.] A selfsame other one; a second self; alter ego.
al-ter′i-ty (ăl-tĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *altérité*.] State or quality of being other; otherness. *Rare.*
altern. *v. t.* [Cf. F. *alterner*.] To alternate. *Obs.*
al-ter′na-cy (ăl-tûr′nȧ-sĭ; ôl-), *n.* Alternateness; alternation. *R.*
al-ter′nal, *a.* [L. *alternus*.] Alternate. *Obs.* & *R.* — **al-ter′nal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* & *R.*
al′ter-nan′do (ăl′tẽr-năn′dō), *adv.* [L., by alternating.] *Math.* By alternation; that is, by interchanging the means (of a proportion of four terms).
al-ter′nate-leaved′, *a.* *Bot.* Having leaves arranged alternately.
al-ter′na-tiv. Alternative. *Ref. Sp.*

alternative standard. *Money.* = ALTERNATING STANDARD. — **a.** writ *or* order. *Law*, a writ or order in the nature of an order to show cause commanding the person to whom it is addressed to perform some duty, or show cause why a peremptory or final writ or order should not issue. It determines nothing in favor of or against the respondent, and therefore affects no substantial right.

al-ter'na-tive (ăl-tûr'nȧ-tĭv; ôl-), *n.* [Cf. F. *alternative*, LL. *alternativa.*] **1.** An offer or statement of two things, one of which may be chosen, but not both; a proposition to choose between two things, so that if one is taken the other must be left.

There is something else than the mere *alternative* of absolute destruction or unreformed existence. *Burke.*

2. Either of two things, courses, or propositions offered to one's choice, choice of either one excluding choice of the other; — called *the alternatives* in any given case. Also, an expressed case whose counter case or proposition is implied, or is implicitly recognized as unreal or hypothetical.

Having to choose between two *alternatives*, safety and war, you obstinately prefer the worse. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

3. A choice or offer of choice between more than two things or courses; hence, one of the several things so offered.

My decided preference is for the fourth and last of these *alternatives*. *Gladstone.*

4. Alternation. *Obs.*

Syn. — ALTERNATIVE, CHOICE, OPTION, ELECTION, PREFERENCE come into comparison in the sense of opportunity to choose. An ALTERNATIVE offers two things, of which one must be chosen; as, the *alternative* of peace with disgrace or war with honor. A CHOICE offers the opportunity, without compulsion, of choosing between two or more things; as, the *choice* of rooms in an inn. OPTION stresses still further the liberty of choice; as, to go or stay at one's *option*. ELECTION emphasizes the selective element in making a choice; PREFERENCE, the desire or predilection that accompanies the act of choosing; as, an *election* among several courses of study, to take one's *preference*.

al'ter-na'tor (ăl'tēr-nā'tēr; ôl'-), *n.* *Elec.* An electric generator or dynamo for producing alternating currents.

al-ter'ni- (ăl-tûr'nĭ-; ôl-). Combining form for *alternate*, as in: **al-ter'ni-fo'li-ate** (-fō'lĭ-āt), *Bot.*, alternate leaved; **al-ter'ni-pet'al-ous** (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *Bot.*, having stamens alternating with the petals; **al-ter'ni-pin'nate** (-pĭn'āt), *Bot.*, in a pinnate leaf, having the leaflets alternate; **al-ter'ni-sep'al-ous** (-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *Bot.*, having stamens alternating with the sepals.

Al-thæ'a (ăl-thē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλθαία.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Wife of Œneus, mother of Meleager. See MELEAGER. **2.** The lady (supposed to be Lucy Sacheverell, also celebrated under the name of Lucasta) addressed in the poem "To Althæa from Prison," by Richard Lovelace (1618–58).

Al-thæ'a, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀλθαία, marsh mallow.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of Old World malvaceous herbs distinguished by their perfect flowers, the involucels composed of many bracts. *A. rosea*, the hollyhock, and *A. officinalis*, the marsh mallow, are well-known species. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* An ornamental malvaceous shrub (*Hibiscus syriacus*); — in this sense written also **al-the'a**.

alt'horn' (ălt'hôrn'), *n.* [*alt* + *horn.*] *Music.* An instrument of the saxhorn family, with the compass of about A–e″ (see PITCH). It is used exclusively in military music, often replacing the French horn.

al-though', al-tho' (ôl-*th*ō'), *conj.* [*all* + *though*; ME. *al thagh.*] Grant all this; be it that; supposing that; notwithstanding; though.

Although all shall be offended, yet will not I. *Mark* xiv. 29.

Syn. — ALTHOUGH, THOUGH. *Although*, originally more emphatic than *though*, is now interchangeable with it in the above sense. Euphonic considerations determine the choice.

al'ti-lik' (ăl'tē-lēk'), *n.* A Turkish silver coin that was formerly issued at 6 piasters and is still in circulation at various values.

al-tim'e-ter (ăl-tĭm'ē-tēr), *n.* [LL. *altimeter*; *altus* high + *metrum*, Gr. μέτρον measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, etc.

al-tim'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art of measuring altitudes, or heights. *Gower.* — **al'ti-met'ri-cal** (ăl'tĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

Al'tis (ăl'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἄλτις.] *Gr. Antiq.* The sacred inclosure or grove in which the Olympic games were held.

al'ti-scope (ăl'tĭ-skōp), *n.* [L. *altus* high + *-scope.*] An extensible telescopic tube with elbows having reflectors so arranged that when one end is raised or extended an image is reflected by one reflector to another reflector, and thence to the eye of an observer, thus enabling him to see over or around obstacles. Cf. PERISCOPE.

al-tis'o-nant (ăl-tĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* [L. *altus* high + *sonant.*] High-sounding; lofty or pompous. *Skelton.*

al'ti-tude (ăl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus* high. Cf. ALTAR, HAUGHTY, ENHANCE, OLD.] **1.** Extent upward; vertical, or perpendicular, elevation of an object above a given level, as its foundation, the ground, another object, etc. Also used fig., as of degree, rank, etc.

He is [proud] even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shak.*

2. *Astron.* The elevation of a point, or star, or other celestial object, above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between such point and the horizon. It is either *apparent* (the observed altitude) or *true* (the apparent altitude corrected for dip, refraction, etc.). **3.** *Geom.* The perpendicular distance from the base of a figure to the summit, or to the side or face parallel to the base; as, the *altitude* of a triangle, pyramid, parallelogram, etc. **4.** *pl.* Elevation of spirits; heroics; haughty airs. *Colloq.*

The man of law began to get into his *altitudes*. *Scott.*

Syn. — See HEIGHT.

altitude and azimuth instrument, an altazimuth.

al'ti-tu'di-nal (ăl'tĭ-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to altitude.

al'ti-tu'di-na'ri-an (-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Lofty in doctrine, aims, etc. — **al'ti-tu'di-na'ri-an**, *n.*

al'to (ăl'tō), *n.*; *pl.* ALTOS (-tōz). [It. *alto* high, fr. L. *altus.* See ALTITUDE; cf. ALT.] *Music.* **a** Formerly, the part sung by the highest male, or counter-tenor, voices; now, the part sung by the lowest female, or contralto, voices, between the tenor and soprano. **b** An alto voice or singer. **c** Alt (in the scale). **d** A tenor violin or viola (which see).

alto clef. *Music.* The C clef, placed so that the two strokes include the middle line of the staff; the counter-tenor clef.

al'to-cu'mu-lus (ăl'tō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [L. *altus* high + L. & E. *cumulus.*] *Meteor.* A fleecy cloud formation consisting of large whitish or grayish globular cloudlets with shaded portions, often grouped in flocks or rows.

al'to-geth'er (ôl'tōō-gĕ*th*'ēr), *adv.* [ME. *altogedere*; *al* all + *togedere.* See TOGETHER.] **1.** All together. *Obs.*

Altogether they went at once. *Chaucer.*

2. Without exception; wholly; completely.

Every man at his best state is *altogether* vanity. *Ps.* xxxix. 5.

al'to-geth'er, *n.* A whole; tout ensemble.

al'to-re-lie'vo (ăl'tō-rē-lē'vō) } *n.*; *pl.* E. -VOS (-vōz); ‖ **al'to-ri-lie'vo** (äl'tō-rē-lyā'vō) } It. ALTI-RILIEVI (äl'tē-rē-lyā'vē). [It. *alto rilievo.*] *Sculp.* High relief; also, sculpture in high relief, as that in which the limbs and head, in part, are detached from the background. See RELIEF, *n.*

al'to-stra'tus (ăl'tō-strā'tŭs), *n.* [L. *altus* high + L. & E. *stratus.*] *Meteor.* A cloud formation similar to cirro-stratus, but heavier and at a lower level.

al-tri'ces (ăl-trī'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., nourishers, pl. of *altrix.*] *Zoöl.* Nourishers, — a term applied to those birds whose young are hatched in a very immature and helpless condition, so as to require the care of their parents for some time. Opposed to *præcoces*. — **al-tri'cial** (ăl-trĭsh'ăl), *a.*

al'tru-ism (ăl'trōō-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *altruisme* (a word of Comte's), It. *altrui* of or to others, fr. L. *alter* another.] Regard for, and devotion to, the interests of others; — opposed to *egoism* or *selfishness*.

He teaches that self-love and benevolence, or *altruism*, to use the phrase now in vogue, are native, constitutional principles. *G. P. Fisher.*

Altruism is an ethical term which is often used in economic discussions on socialism, laissez-faire, the functions of government, and generally questions of distribution. *Altruism* is the opposite of individualism or egoism, and embraces those moral motives which induce a man to regard the interests of others. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

al'tru-ist, *n.* One who believes in or practices altruism.

al'tru-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *altruiste*, a.] Regardful of others; beneficent; unselfish; — opposed to *egoistic* or *selfish*. — **al'tru-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al'u-del (ăl'ū-dĕl), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *al-uthāl*: cf. Sp. *aludel.*] *Chem.* One of the pear-shaped or bottle-shaped pots, open at both ends so that the neck can be fitted into the bottom of another like pot in succession, used to form a condenser in sublimation processes.

al'u-la (ăl'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *ala* a wing.] *Zoöl.* **a** The bastard wing of birds. See under BASTARD. **b** A small scalelike structure at the base of the wings of Diptera, above the halteres; also, a similar organ found in certain water beetles. **c** A posterior lobe of the wing of certain Diptera. — **al'u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

al'um (ăl'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *alum*, *alom*, OF. *alum*, F. *alun*, fr. L. *alumen* alum.] **1.** Sulphate of potassium and aluminium, $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, crystallizing ordinarily in beautiful colorless octahedrons; — called specif. *potash alum*, or *potassium alum*. It has an astringent taste. Alum has various uses in the arts, and is employed in medicine especially as a styptic and astringent. See ALUMINIUM SULPHATE. **2.** *Chem.* Any of a series of double sulphates isomorphous with common alum, in which the potassium may be replaced by sodium, ammonium, etc., and the aluminium by iron, chromium, or some other trivalent metal. Ammonium aluminium sulphate, or *ammonia alum*, very closely resembles potassium alum, and is often sold as *alum*.

al'um, *v. t.* To steep in, impregnate, adulterate, or treat with, a solution of alum or some other aluminium compound.

alum cake. A product of the action of sulphuric acid on clay, consisting chiefly of silica and aluminium sulphate.

alum flower. Powdered burnt alum.

alum glass. Crystallized alum.

a-lu'mi-na (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nȧ), *n.* [L. *alumen*, *aluminis.* See ALUM.] *Chem.* The oxide of aluminium, Al_2O_3. *Alumina* is the most widely distributed earth, and all that is said of the occurrence of the metal aluminium in nature (except as to cryolite) might be equally applied to the oxide. (See ALUMINIUM.) Prepared artificially, it is a white, tasteless, amorphous powder. Corundum, including the sapphire and ruby, is native crystallized alumina.

a-lu'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of aluminium hydroxide, formed when the latter acts as a weak acid.

a-lu'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *aluminatus* tinctured with alum, fr. *alumen*, *-minis*, alum.] To treat or combine with alum or alumina.

al'u-min'ic (ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or containing aluminium; as, *aluminic* phosphate.

a-lu'mi-nif'er-ous (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *alumen* alum + *-ferous.*] Containing alum or aluminium.

al'u-min'i-form (ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭ-fôrm; ȧ-lū'mĭ-nĭ-), *a.* [L. *alumen* + *-form.*] Having the form of an alum.

a-lu'mi-nite (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nīt), *n.* [*aluminium* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, usually occurring in white compact reniform masses.

al'u-min'i-um (ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *or* **a-lu'mi-num** (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL. See ALUMINA.] A bluish silver-white metal, very malleable, ductile, and sonorous, and noted for its lightness (sp. gr., about 2.6) and resistance to oxidation. Symbol, *Al*; at. wt., 27.1. It is the most abundant metallic element, constituting, as is computed, 7.3 per cent of the earth's crust, but always occurring in combination. Its principal minerals are cryolite, corundum, bauxite, diaspore, gibbsite, alunogen, aluminite, alunite, turquoise, wavellite, lazulite, and many silicates, as kaolin, feldspar, and mica. The metal was first separated by Wöhler in 1828. It is chiefly manufactured from *aluminium ore* (a pure form of bauxite) by converting it into alumina and electrolyzing this in a fused bath of sodium aluminium fluoride. Aluminium melts at 657° C. (1215° F.). Weight per cu. ft., 159–169.5 lbs. It is used as a material for electric conductors, cooking utensils, and various small articles, and in the construction of boats, etc., where lightness combined with strength is a requisite. It is also employed in the process of aluminography, in reducing and welding metals (see THERMITE), and in the preparation of alloys. Chemically, it is trivalent, forming the compounds Al_2O_3, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, etc.

☞ The word was first proposed by Davy in the form *alumium*, and changed by him to *aluminum*; but was finally made *aluminium* to conform to the analogy of *sodium*, *potassium*, etc. The form *aluminum* is in common use in mining, manufacturing, and the trade in the United States; the form *aluminium* is used with practical uniformity in Great Britain and generally by chemists in the United States.

aluminium, *or* **aluminum**, **bronze**. Sometimes **aluminium**, *or* **aluminum**, **gold**. A pale gold-colored alloy composed of copper and aluminium. It usually contains five to ten per cent of aluminium, the latter being the standard proportion. It is used for guns, journal bearings, bells, etc., and also for ornamental articles. It is made commercially by means of the electric arc.

[10 per cent] *aluminium bronze* . . . is hard and stiff and very homogeneous. Its specific gravity is 7.7. It is so ductile and malleable that it can be drawn down under the hammer to the fineness of a cambric needle. It works well, casts well, holds a fine surface under the tool, and when exposed to the weather; and it is, in every respect, considered the best bronze yet known. Its high cost alone prevents its extensive use in the arts. *R. H. Thurston.*

aluminium chloride. *Chem.* A compound, $AlCl_3$, obtained as a white deliquescent crystalline mass by heating a mixture of alumina and carbon in chlorine, and used as a catalytic agent in organic chemistry. It dissolves in water with evolution of heat.

aluminium hydroxide. *Chem.* A compound, $Al(OH)_3$, obtained, as a gelatinous white precipitate, by treating solutions of aluminium salts with alkalies. It occurs native as gibbsite and (in dehydrated form) as bauxite and diaspore.

aluminium sulphate. *Chem.* A salt, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, forming colorless monoclinic crystals which contain 18 molecules of water; — called also *concentrated alum*. It occurs native as alunogen and is prepared artificially, by treating the hydroxide with sulphuric acid. It is used in dyeing as a mordant, in purifying water, in tawing skins, etc., having largely replaced alum for these purposes.

a-lu'mi-no-fer'ric (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nō-fĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*aluminium* + *ferric.*] Containing aluminium and iron; as, *aluminoferric* cake, made by decomposing bauxite with sulphuric acid, and used for precipitating sewage, waste liquors, etc.

a-lu'mi-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*aluminium* + *-graphy.*] The art or process of producing, and printing from, aluminium plates, after the manner of ordinary lithography. — **a-lu'mi-no-graph'ic** (-nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

a-lu'mi-no-ther'my (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nō-thûr'mĭ), *n.* [*aluminium* + Gr. θέρμη heat.] The production of heat by the chemical combination of the metal aluminium. See THERMITE. — **a-lu'mi-no-ther'mic** (-thûr'mĭk), *a.* — **a-lu'mi-no-ther'mics** (-mĭks), *n.*

a-lu'mi-nous (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *aluminosus*, fr. *alumen* alum: cf. F. *alumineux.*] Pertaining to or containing alum or aluminium; as, *aluminous* minerals.

aluminous cake, alum cake.

a-lu'mi-num (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL. See ALUMINA.] The metal more generally called *aluminium* by chemists. See ALUMINIUM.

a-lum'na (ȧ-lŭm'nȧ), *n. fem.*; *pl.* ALUMNÆ (-nē). [L. See ALUMNUS.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A foster daughter; a female ward or pupil. **2.** Hence, a pupil; esp., a graduate of a school, college, etc.

a-lum'nus (-nŭs), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., fr. *alere* to nourish.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A foster son; male ward or pupil. **2.** Hence, a pupil; esp., a graduate of a college, or other institution of learning.

al'um-root', *n.* *Bot.* **a** A North American saxifragaceous herb (*Heuchera americana*), whose root has astringent properties; also, any of several other species of *Heuchera*,

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al-ter'na-tive-ly, *adv.* of ALTERNATIVE. See -LY.

al-ter'na-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

al-ter'na-tiv'i-ty (ăl-tûr'nȧ-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ; ôl-), *n.* Power to choose and will an alternative.

‖ **al-ter'nis vi'ci-bus** (vĭs'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] By alternate changes; alternately.

al-ter'ni-ty (ăl-tûr'nĭ-tĭ; ôl-), *n.* [LL. *alternitas.*] Alternation. *Rare.*

al'ter-nize, *v. t.* To alternate. [*Rare.*]

al'te-rum. See ALTER, other.

‖ **al'te-rum al-te'ri-us au-xi'li-o e'get** (ăl-tē'rĭ-ŭs ôg-zĭl'ĭ-ō ē'jĕt). [L.] The one needs the assistance of the other.

‖ **al'te-rum tan'tum.** [L.] As much more; twice as much.

‖ **al'tesse'** (äl'tĕs'), ‖ **al-te'za** (äl-tā'thä; 268), ‖ **al-tez'za** (äl-tĕt'tsä), *n.* [F. *altesse*, Sp. *alteza*, It. *altezza.*] Highness; — used esp. as a title of nobility. *Obs. or R.*

Al-the'a (ăl-thē'ȧ), *n.* [L. *Althaea*, Gr. Ἀλθαία; cf. ἀλθαίνειν to heal.] Lit., a healer; — fem. prop. name.

al-the'a. Var. of 2d ALTHÆA, 2.

al-the'ine (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* *Chem.* Asparagine.

alther, obs. genitive pl. of ALL.

‖ **al'thing** (äl'thĭng; ôl'-), *n.* [Icel. (modern) *alþing*, earlier *alþingi*; *allr* all + *þing* assembly.] The national assembly of Iceland. See THING, *n.*

al'thing, *n.* Everything. *Obs.*

althir. ☨ ALL.

al-tho'. Var. of ALTHOUGH.

al-tic'o-mous (ăl-tĭk'ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *alticomus*; *altus* high + *coma* hair, foliage.] *Bot.* Leafy at the summit of the axis. *Rare.*

al'ti-fy (ăl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *altus* high + *-fy.*] To exalt. *Obs.*

al-til'o-quent (ăl-tĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *altus* (adv. *alte*) high + *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] High-sounding; pompous in speech. *Rare.* — **al-til'o-quence** (-kwĕns), *n.* *Rare.*

al-til'o-quy (ăl-tĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [LL. *altiloquus* altiloquent.] High or loud talk. *Obs.* — **al'ti-lo'qui-ous** (ăl'tĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Obs.*

al'tin', al'tine' (äl'tēn'), *n.* [Russ. *altyn*, fr. Tatar *alty tin* six squirrels.] See COIN. [CAL.

al-tin'car (ăl-tĭŋ'kär), *n.* = TIN-

altircacioune ☨ ALTERCATION.

Al-tis'i-do'ra (ăl-tĭs'ĭ-dō'rȧ), *n.* In Cervantes's "Don Quixote," a maidservant who hoaxes Don Quixote with feigned love.

al-tis'o-nous (ăl-tĭs'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *altisonus.*] Altisonant.

‖ **al-tis'si-mo** (äl-tēs'sē-mō), *a.* [It.; superl. of *alto.*] *Music* Situated above F in alt; — said of a part or of notes. — *n.* A part or note so situated. See PITCH.

al-tit'o-nant (ăl-tĭt'ō-nănt), *a.* [L. *altitonans.*] High-thundering; thundering from above. *Obs.*

‖ **al'ti-us non tol-len'di** (ăl'shĭ-ŭs nŏn tŏ-lĕn'dī), *and* **al'ti-us tol-len'di.** [L.] *Civil Law.* See SERVITUDE.

al-tiv'o-lant (ăl-tĭv'ō-lănt), *a.* [L. *altivolans.*] Flying high. *Obs.* [a hill.

‖ **al'to** (äl'tō), *n.* [Sp.] A height;

al'to, *n.* [It. or Sp., fr. G. See HALT.] A halt or stop. *Obs.*

al'to-geth'er-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

al'to-geth'ers, *adv.* Altogether. *Obs.*

al-tom'e-ter (ăl-tŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *altus* high + *-meter.*] **a** A theodolite. **b** A vertical circle for measuring elevations.

‖ **al'to ri-pie'no** (äl'tō rē-pyā'nō). [It.] *Music.* An instrumental or vocal tenor part, at times used in a grand chorus.

alto saxhorn. *Music.* A kind of saxhorn in E flat.

al'toun' (ôl'tōōn'), *a.* Old town. *Scot.*

altricacion. ☨ ALTERCATION.

al-trop'a-thy (ăl-trŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [L. *alter* another + *-pathy.*] Sympathy. *Rare.*

‖ **al'tum ma're.** [L.] *Law.* The high sea. [*Obs.*

al'ture, *n.* [It. *altura.*] Height.

‖ **al'tus** (ăl'tŭs), *n.* [L., high.] *Music.* = ALTO.

a-lu'chi res'in (ȧ-lōō'chĭ). = ACOUCHI RESIN.

A-lu'co (ȧ-lū'kō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *alucus* or *ulucus* a screech owl.] *Zoöl.* Syn of *Strix*, the genus including the barn owls.

Al'u-con'i-dæ (ăl'ū-kŏn'ĭ-dē), **A-lu'co-ni'næ** (ȧ-lū'kō-nī'nē). Syns. of STRIGIDÆ **b**, STRIGINÆ.

aludel furnace. = BUSTAMENTE FURNACE.

A'lu-dra' (ä'lōō-drä'), *n.* [Ar. *al 'adhrā* the virgin.] See STAR.

aluf. ☨ ALOOF. [b & c.

al'u-let (ăl'ū-lĕt), *n.* = ALULA

al'um-bloom, *n.* Alumroot.

‖ **A'lum-bra'do** (ä'lōōm-brä'*th*ō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] See ILLUMINATI, 2.

alum carmine. *Microscopy.* A red staining fluid composed of alum, carmine, and water.

alum cochineal. *Microscopy.* A red staining fluid composed of alum, cochineal, and water.

‖ **a-lu'men** (ȧ-lū'mĕn), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Alum.

alum hæmatoxylin *or* **hema-.** *Microscopy.* A staining fluid composed of hæmatoxylin, alum, alcohol, and water.

a-lu'mic (ȧ-lū'mĭk). Short for ALUMINIC.

al'u-mif'er-ous (ăl'ū-mĭf'ēr-ŭs). Short for ALUMINIFEROUS.

al'u-min. Alumine. *Ref. Sp.*

al'u-mine (ăl'ū-mĭn), *n.* [F.] Alumina. *Archaic.*

a-lu'min-ish, *a.* = ALUMISH. *Obs.*

aluminium oxide = ALUMINA.

a-lu'mi-nize, *v. t.* = ALUMINATE.

a-lu'mi-nose (-nōs), *a.* Aluminous. *Rare.* — **a-lu'mi-nos'i-ty** (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

a-lu'mi-no'sis, *n.* [NL. See ALUMINIUM; -OSIS.] *Med.* A disease of the lungs caused by inhalation of aluminium dust.

a-lu'mi-no-ther'mics, *n.* Aluminothermy.

aluminum bronze, gold, etc. See ALUMINIUM BRONZE, etc.

al'um-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

al'um-ite. *Min.* ☨ ALUNITE.

a-lu'mi-um, *n.* See ALUMINIUM, *Note. Obs.*

a-lum'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to alumni or alumnæ.

a-lum'ni-ate (ȧ-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *n.* Pupilage. *Rare.*

a-lum'nol (-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*aluminium* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* An organic salt of aluminium (probably aluminium naphthol sulphonate) used as a local astringent and antiseptic.

alum rock. Alunite.

alum schist. = ALUM SHALE.

as *H. micrantha.* **b** The crane's-bill (*Geranium maculatum*), somewhat resembling the preceding in foliage.

alum shale *or* **slate.** [F.] A variety of shale or clay slate, containing iron pyrites, the decomposition of which leads to the formation of alum, which often effloresces on the rock. It is a commercial source of alum in some localities.

al′u-nite (ăl′ū-nīt), *n.* [F.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of potassium and aluminium, $K(AlO)_3(SO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$, occurring in rhombohedral crystals or massive. When pure it is colorless or white. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.58–2.72.

a-lu′no-gen (*ȧ*-lū′nō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *alun* alum + *-gen.*] *Min.* A white fibrous sulphate of aluminium, $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 18H_2O$, frequently found on the walls of mines and quarries; — also called *feather alum*, and *hair salt.*

al′ure (ăl′ūr), *n.* [OF. *aleure*, walk, F. *allure*, or OF. *aleoir* place to walk in, gallery; both fr. *aler* (F. *aller*) to go. Cf. ALLURE gait.] A passage, gallery, or ambulatory, as a walk behind castle battlements, a cloister, etc. *Obs.*

The sides of every street were covered with fresh *alures* of marble. *T. Warton.*

al-ve′o-la (ăl-vē′ō-l*ȧ*), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. *alveolus.*] *Bot.* A pit or depression in the surface of an organ.

al-ve′o-lar (ăl-vē′ō-l*ȧ*r; ăl′vē-ō-l*ȧ*r; 277), *a.* [L. *alveolus* a small hollow.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, alveoli, esp. those of the jaws; specif., *Anat.*, pert. to the part of the jaws where the sockets for the teeth are situated.

2. *Phon.* Articulated or pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the upper front alveolar ridge.

alveolar artery, *Anat.*, the artery, a branch of the internal maxillary, supplying the upper molar and bicuspid teeth, etc. — **a. canals**, *Anat.*, the canals in the jaw bones for the passage of the dental nerves. — **a. ducts**, *Anat.*, the somewhat enlarged terminal sections of the bronchioles, whose walls are beset with air cells. — **a. index.** = GNATHIC INDEX. — **a. passages.** = *alveolar ducts* (above). — **a. plasma.** *Bot.* = TROPHOPLASM. — **a. point**, *Craniol.*, the center of the margin of the upper alveolar arch. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **a. process** *or* **ridge**, *Anat.*, the ridge, or raised thickened border of the mandible and superior maxillary bones, which contains the sockets of the teeth. — **a. theory** (of protoplasm). See PROTOPLASM.

al′ve-o-late (ăl′vē-ō-lāt; ăl-vē′-) } *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, fr. *alveolus.*] Pitted like a
al′ve-o-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } honeycomb. — **al′ve-o-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

al-ve′o-li′tis (ăl-vē′ō-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *alveolus* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the alveolus of a tooth.

al-ve′o-lo- (ăl-vē′ō-lō-). A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, an alveolus*, or *the part of the jaws containing the dental alveoli* (and some part designated by the last part of the compound); as in **al-ve′o-lo-den′tal, al-ve′o-lo-sub-na′sal.**

al-ve′o-lo-con-dyl′e-an (-kŏn-dĭl′ē-ăn), *a.* *Craniom.* Designating the plane which passes through the occipital condyles and the alveolar point. See CRANIOMETRY.

al-ve′o-lo-la′bi-al (-lā′bĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the alveolar part of the jaw and the lips; as, the **alveololabial sulci**, the spaces between the gums and the lips.

al-ve′o-lo-lin′gual (-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the alveolar part of the jaw and the tongue; as, the **alveololingual sulci**, the spaces between the gums and the tongue.

al-ve′o-lus (ăl-vē′ō-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a small hollow or cavity, dim. of *alveus* a hollow.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small cavity or pit, as a socket for a tooth, an air cell of the lungs, an acinus of a compound gland, a cell or compartment of a honeycomb, one of the pits in the wall of the stomach into which the glands open, etc.

2. *Zoöl.* One of the converging ossicles about the mouth of a sea urchin which bear the teeth.

al′vine (ăl′vĭn; -vīn), *a.* [L. *alvus* belly: cf. F. *alvin.*] Of, from, in, or pertaining to, the belly or the intestines; as, *alvine* discharges; *alvine* concretions.

al′way (ôl′wā; *archaic* ôl′wā′), *adv.* Always. *Archaic or Poetic.* "I would not live *alway.*" *Job* vii. 16.

al′ways (ôl′wāz; -wâz), *adv.* [*all* + *way.* See -s, adv. suff.] **1.** At all times; ever; perpetually; throughout all time; continually; as, God is *always* the same.

2. Constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals; invariably; uniformly; — opposed to *sometimes* or *occasionally.*

He *always* rides a black galloway. *Bulwer.*

3. In any case; still; however. *Obs. or Dial.*

A-lys′sum (*ȧ*-lĭs′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄλυσσον, name of a plant, perh. fr. ἀ- not + λύσσα raging madness.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous plants of Europe and Asia. They are low, hairy herbs, with small yellow flowers, borne in racemes. Several species, esp. *A. saxatile*, are familiar in cultivation.

2. [*l. c.*] Sweet alyssum (which see).

am (ăm). [AS. *am, eom*, akin to Goth. *im*, Icel. *em*, OIr. *am*, Lith. *esmi*, L. *sum*, Gr. εἰμί, Avestan *ahmi*, Skr. *asmi*, fr. a root *as* to be. Cf. IS, ARE.] The first person singular pres. indic. of the verb *be.* See BE.

God said unto Moses, I *am* that I *am.* *Ex* iii. 14

a′ma (ā′m*ȧ*), *n.* [LL.] In the early Christian church, the vessel in which the wine for the Eucharist was consecrated.

am′a-da-vat′ (ăm′*ȧ*-d*ȧ*-văt′), *n.* [Indian name. From *Ahmadabad*, a city from which it was imported to Europe.] *Zoöl.* A small Indian song bird (*Estrelda amandava*) commonly caged and kept for fighting; — called also *strawberry finch.* The female is olive brown; the male, in summer, largely crimson.

Am′a-dis (ăm′*ȧ*-dĭs), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** Lit., love of God; — a masc. proper name.

2. Amadis of Gaul, or Amadis of Greece; hence, a constant lover, of which Amadis of Gaul was a type.

All either unprincipled heathen, like yourself, or *Amadises*, like our worthy host. *Chas Reade*

Amadis of Gaul, the hero of a celebrated cycle of romances of chivalry, the **Amadis cycle**, connected with the Arthurian cycle, and widely known throughout western Europe, esp. in the 16th century. The earliest version preserved is that of the Spaniard Garcia Ordoñez de Montalvo (about 1470). Amadis, the illegitimate son of Perion, King of Gaul, having been rescued at sea from the box in which his mother, Elisena of Brittany, had abandoned him, was educated at the Scottish court, and later achieved manifold adventures in winning the woman he loved, Oriana. — **A. of Greece**, a continuation, in Spanish, of the "Amadis of Gaul," dealing with the exploits of a great-grandson of Amadis, and said to be by Feliciano de Silva.

am′a-dou (ăm′*ȧ*-dōō), *n.* [F.] A spongy substance, also called *punk* and *German tinder*, prepared in Germany from the fungus *Polyporus fomentarius*, and occasionally from *P. igniarius* and related species. It has been employed as a styptic; but its common use is as tinder, after preparation by soaking in a strong solution of saltpeter.

a′mah (ä′m*ȧ*; ăm′*ȧ*), *n.* [Pg. *ama.*] A nurse; esp., a wet nurse; also, any female servant. *Oriental.*

A-mai′mon, *or* **A-may′mon** (*ȧ*-mā′mŏn; *ȧ*-mī′-), *n.* Also *Amamon.* An imaginary king of the East, one of the principal devils who might be bound or restrained from doing hurt from the third hour till noon, and from the ninth hour till evening. He is mentioned in Shakespeare's "1 Henry IV." (II. sc. iv., l. 370), and "Merry Wives of Windsor" (II. sc. ii., l. 311).

a-main′ (*ȧ*-mān′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *main.* See 2d MAIN, *n.*] **1.** With might; with full force; violently; exceedingly.

They on the hill, which were not yet come to blows, perceiving the fewness of their enemies, came down *amain.* *Milton.*

The soul strives *amain* to live and work through all things. *Emerson.*

2. At full speed; in great haste; also, at once. "They fled *amain.*" *Holinshed.*

Am′a-lek-ite (ăm′*ȧ*-lĕk-īt), *n.* [Heb. *'Amāleki*, name of a people in Arabia Petræa, supposed to be descendants of *Amalek.*] *Bib.* Orig., one of a marauding Bedouin tribe settled about Kadesh, who, according to Gen. xxxvi. 12, were descended from Esau; later, probably applied to marauding nomads in general.

a-mal′gam (*ȧ*-măl′găm), *n.* [F. *amalgame*, perh. fr. L. *malagma*, Gr. μάλαγμα, emollient, plaster, poultice, fr. μαλάσσειν to make soft, fr. μαλακός soft.] **1.** An alloy of mercury with another metal or metals. Amalgams of most of the well-known metals except iron and platinum can be made by merely bringing mercury and the other metal in contact, often with heating or the addition of a dilute acid. Other methods are, the treatment of mercury with a metallic salt in solution, and the immersion of a metal in a solution of a mercury salt. Amalgams are solid or liquid according to the proportion of mercury present. They are used in making tooth cements, in silvering mirrors, etc. See also AMALGAMATION PROCESS, ALLOY.

☞ Medalists apply the term to soft alloys generally.

2. A mixture, compound, or union of different things.

3. *Min.* A native alloy of mercury and silver, occurring in isometric crystals or massive.

a-mal′ga-mate (*ȧ*-măl′g*ȧ*-māt), *v. t. & i.;* A-MAL′GA-MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); A-MAL′GA-MAT′ING (-māt′ĭng). **1.** To compound or mix, as quicksilver, with another metal; to unite, combine, or alloy with mercury; to unite in an amalgam.

2. To mix so as to make a uniform compound; to unite or combine into a uniform whole; to coalesce, as a result of growth; as, to *amalgamate* two races; to *amalgamate* one race with another.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one. *Burke.*

3. To merge (two or more societies or corporations) in a single body. See MERGE, *v. t.* *Chiefly Eng.*

Syn. — Consolidate, combine, coalesce, unite. See JOIN.

a-mal′ga-ma′tion (*ȧ*-măl′g*ȧ*-mā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *amalgamation.*] **1.** Act or process of amalgamating, or state of being amalgamated.

2. The result of such combination; an amalgam.

3. A merger of societies or corporations. See MERGER.

amalgamation process. The process of extracting metals, esp. gold and silver, from their ores by treatment in the powdered form with mercury. The excess of mercury is pressed from the amalgam, which is then distilled.

a-mal′ga-ma′tor (-mā′tẽr), *n.* One that amalgamates. Specif.: A machine for use in the amalgamation process.

Am′a-lings (ăm′*ȧ*-lĭngz), *n. pl.* The royal race of the ancient Goths and later rulers of the Ostrogoths until the extinction of the male line with Theodoric the Great (d. 526).

Am′al-ri′cian (ăm′ăl-rĭsh′ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a sect of pantheists founded by Amalric of Bena (Amauri de Chartres), a French philosopher and theologian (died early in the 13th century), whose doctrines were condemned by Pope Innocent III. in 1215. They held that God has revealed himself thrice, — by incarnation in Abraham, in Christ, and in the Amalricians.

Am′al-thæ′a, Am′al-the′a (ăm′ăl-thē′*ȧ*), *n.* [L. *Amalthea*, fr. Gr. Ἀμάλθεια.] *Class. Myth.* **a** The nurse of Zeus, described as a goat which suckled Zeus and was set by him among the stars, or as a nymph. The *horn of Amalthæa* was one of the goat's horns (given either by the nymph to Zeus or by Zeus to the nymph) endowed with the virtue of becoming filled with whatever its possessor wished, hence called the *horn of plenty*, or *cornucopia.* **b** The Cumæan sibyl. **c** Mistress of Jupiter Ammon and mother of Bacchus, hidden by Ammon in the island Nysa, in Africa, that she might elude Ammon's wife, Rhea.

a-man′din (*ȧ*-măn′dĭn; ăm′ăn-), *n.* [F. *amande* almond + *-in.*] *Org. Chem.* The typical proteid of sweet almonds and peach kernels. It has the properties of a globulin.

a-ma′ni (*ȧ*-mä′nē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *amānī*, fr. Ar. *amānah* security, land held as security.] **a** Government estates or other sources of revenue not leased or farmed out; — opposed to *zamindari.* *India.* **b** Government lands paying rent in kind instead of in money. *India.*

Am′a-ni′ta (ăm′*ȧ*-nī′t*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμανῖται a sort of fungus.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of white-spored agaricaceous fungi having an annulus, and a volva which is separate from the pileus. The species are widely distributed; a few are edible, but the majority, as *A. muscaria*, the fly agaric, *A. phalloides*, the death cup or deadly amanita, and *A. verna*, the "destroying angel," are very poisonous, and are frequently mistaken for edible mushrooms with fatal results. See *Illust.* at DEATH CUP, FLY AGARIC.

2. [*l. c.*] A fungus of this genus.

A-man′i-top′sis (*ȧ*-măn′ĭ-tŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Amanita* + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A genus of agaricaceous fungi, formerly included in *Amanita*, but distinguished by the absence of a veil. Probably most of the species are poisonous, but *A. vaginata* is regarded as one of the best edible mushrooms.

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alum stone. *Min.* Alunite.

alum whey Whey made by coagulating milk with alum.

a-lun′dum (*ȧ*-lŭn′dŭm), *n.* [*al*uminium + cor*undum.*] Artificially prepared corundum. ☞ *Alundum* is a trade-mark name.

al′u-nif′er-ous [F. *alunifère.*] = ALUMINIFEROUS. *Rare.*

a-lu′pag (ä-lōō′päg). [Tag.] Var. of ALIPAI. *Phil. I.*

a-lur′gite (*ȧ*-lûr′jīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀλουργής sea purple.] *Min.* A purplish manganese mica.

A′lush (ā′lŭsh). *Bib.*

a-lu′si-a (*ȧ*-lū′shĭ-*ȧ*; -sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ἄλυσις distress.] Hallucination.

a-lu′ta (*ȧ*-lū′t*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] A soft tawed leather.

al′u-ta′ceous (ăl′ū-tā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *alutacius.*] Soft or brown, or brownish yellow, like aluta.

al′u-ta′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [See ALUTA.] The tanning or dressing of leather. *Obs.*

alutterly. † ALLUTTERLY.

Al′vah (ăl′v*ȧ*), **Al′van** (ăl′-văn), *n.* [Heb. *'Alvāh, 'Alvān.*] Masc. prop. name.

al′va ma-ri′na (ăl′v*ȧ* m*ȧ*-rī′n*ȧ*). [*alva* is prob. a mistake for L. *ulva* sedge or L. *alga* seaweed.] Dried sea wrack, sometimes used to fill mattresses.

al′va-ry, *n.* [L. *alvus* womb.] Womb; couch. *Obs.*

alve. † ELF.

al′ve-a′ri-um (ăl′vē-ā′rĭ-ŭm), *n* [L.] An alveary.

al′ve-a-ry (ăl′vē-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *alvearium* beehive, fr. *alveus* a hollow vessel.] **1.** A beehive, or something resembling a beehive. **2.** *Anat.* The external auditory canal. *Rare.*

al′ve-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* AL′VE-AT-ED (-āt′ĕd); AL′VE-AT′ING. [L. *alveatus* hollowed out.] To make hollow, or vaulted, like a beehive.

al′ve-i, *n., pl.* of ALVEUS.

al-ve′o-lar′i-form (ăl-vē′ō-lăr′-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like an alveolus.

al-ve′o-la-ry, *a.* Alveolar. *Rare.*

al′ve-ole, *n.* An alveolus.

al-ve′o-li, *n., pl.* of ALVEOLUS.

al′ve-ol′i-form (ăl′vē-ŏl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Alveolariform.

al-ve′o-lite, *n.* *Paleon.* A fossil coral of the genus *Alveolites* or an allied genus.

Al-ve′o-li′tes (ăl-vē′ō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *alveolus* a small cavity.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil corals of the Silurian and Devonian rocks. They are massive or branching with compressed thin-walled corallites.

al′ve-us (ăl′vē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* AL-VEI (-ī). [L.] **1.** The channel of a river, or trough of the sea. **2.** *Anat.* **a** A thin layer of medullary nerve fibers on the ventricular surface of the hippocampus major. **b** The utriculus of the ear. **c** The thoracic duct, esp. its wider part.

al′vi-du′cous (ăl′vĭ-dū′kŭs), *a.* [L. *alvus* belly + *ducere* to lead.] *Med.* Purgative. *Rare.*

Al′vin (ăl′vĭn), *n.* [G. *Alwin;* cf. G. *all* all, OHG. *wini* friend.] Lit., beloved by all; — masc. prop. name. F. *Aluin* (*ȧ*′lü-ăN′); It. & Sp. *Aluino* (ä-lwē′nō).

alvisch, alvish. † ELVISH.

Al′viss′ (äl′wēs′), *n.* [Icel. *Alvīss*, lit., all-wise.] *Norse Myth.* A wise dwarf who demands Thor's daughter in marriage. Thor detains him until dawn, which is fatal to dwarfs.

Al′viss-mal′, *n.* An Eddic song narrating the story of Alviss.

al′vite (ăl′vīt), *n.* [From *Alve*, Norway, its locality.] A hydrous silicate containing beryllium, yttrium, and other metals.

Al′win. Var. of ALVIN.

al′wise. *adv.* [*all* + *wise.*] In every way. *Obs.*

al′wit′ty, *a.* [*all* + *witty.*] Omniscient. *Obs.*

a-ly′. † ALLY.

al′y (āl′ĭ), *a.* Of or like ale.

Al′ya (ál′y*ȧ*), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *al hayyah* the snake.] See STAR.

al′y-com-paine′. Rare var. of ELECAMPANE.

alym. † ALUM.

a-lym′phi-a (*ȧ*-lĭm′fĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *lymph.*] *Med.* Deficiency or absence of lymph.

a-lyne′, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *allinere* to besmear.] To anoint. *Obs.*

a-lyp′um, a-lyp′us, *n.* [Gr. ἄλυπον, fr. ἄλυπος painless.] A kind of herb mentioned by Dioscorides as an anodyne. *Obs.*

alysaunders. † ALEXANDERS.

A′lys′camps′, Les (lē-zá′lēs′-käN′). [F., fr. L. *Elysii Campi*, Elysian Fields.] A Roman cemetery at Arles, now a park.

al′ysm (ăl′ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀλυσμός disquiet.] *Med.* Restlessness; anxiety.

a-lys′se-ide (*ȧ*-lĭs′ē-īd), *n.* [ἄλυσις (erron. ἄλυσις) chain + εἶδος form.] See CATENOID.

a-lys′son (-ŏn), *n.* [See ALYSSUM.] Any species of *Alyssum.*

al′y-tarch (ăl′ĭ-tärk), *n.* [L. *alytarcha*, fr. Gr. ἀλυτάρχης.] *Gr. Antiq.* The chief police officer at the Olympic games; hence, formerly, a supervisor at public games.

Al′y-tes (ăl′ĭ-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄλυτος indissoluble.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the obstetrical toads (which see).

Am. *Abbr.* America; American; *Mil.*, ammunition party.

A. M., *also* **a. m.** *Abbr.* Artium Magister (L., Master of Arts); ante meridiem (L., before noon); anno mundi (L., year of the world); Ave Maria (L., Hail Mary).

‖ **a-ma′** (ä-mä′), *n.* [Tag.] Father.

a′ma. Var of AMAH.

ama-. See BANTU.

A. M. A. *Abbr.* American Missionary Association.

Am′a-ad (ăm′ā-ăd). *D. Bib.*

Am′a-bel (ăm′*ȧ*-bĕl), *n.* [L. *amabilis* lovable: cf. F. *aimable.*] Lit., lovable; — fem. prop. name. L. *Amabilis* (*ȧ*-măb′ĭ-lĭs).

am′a-bil′i-ty (ăm′*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *amabilitas.*] Lovableness. *Obs. or R.* *Jer. Taylor.*

am′a-ble, am′a-bile, *a.* [OF. *amable*, F. *aimable*, L. *amabilis.*] Lovable. *Obs.*

a-mac′ca. † HAMMOCK.

am′a-crat′ic (-krăt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἅμα together + κράτος power.] *Photog.* Amasthenic.

am′a-crine (ăm′*ȧ*-krīn; -krĭn), *a* [*a-* not + Gr. μακρός long + ἴς, ἰνός, fiber.] *Anat.* Lacking long processes; — applied to certain retinal cells. — *n.* An amacrine cell.

A′mad (ā′măd). *Bib.*

Amad. *Abbr.* Amadeus. [*Bib.*

A-mad′a-tha (*ȧ*-măd′*ȧ*-th*ȧ*).

A-mad′a-thi (-thī). *D. Bib.*

A-mad′a-thus (-thŭs). *Bib.*

am′a-del′phous (ăm′*ȧ*-dĕl′fŭs), *a* [Gr. ἅμα together + ἀδελφός brother.] *Zoöl.* Gregarious.

Am′a-de′us (ăm′*ȧ*-dē′ŭs), *n.* Lit., love of god; — masc. prop. name. It. *Amedeo* (ä′mā-dā′ō); Sp. *Amadeo* (ä′mä-dā′ō).

A-ma′di (ä-mä′dē), *n. pl.* A Negro people of the Welle basin, Belgian Kongo.

am′a-dride. † HAMADRYAD.

am′a-du-vad′, -vade′ (ăm′*ȧ*-dŭ-väd′). Vars. of AMADAVAT.

A-mae′thon (*ȧ*-mī′thŏn), *n.* [W., farmer; also, name of a king.] An ancient Cymric god of agriculture, a son of Don.

am′a-frose. † AMAUROSIS.

a′ma-ga′ (ä′mä-gä′), *n.* [Visayan.] = ALINTATAO.

a-main′, *v. t.* [F. *amener.* See AMENABLE.] *Obs.* **1.** *Naut.* To lower, as a sail, a yard, etc. **2.** To guide; conduct.

a-main′, a-maine′, *v. i.* *Naut.* To lower the flag, in token of surrender, or the topsail, by way of salute. *Obs. or Hist.*

‖ **à main′ ar′mée′** (à măN′-nár′-mā′). [F.] Lit., with armed hand; with arms; armed.

a-maist′ (*ȧ*-māst′). Scot. var. of ALMOST.

‖ **a ma-jo′ri ad mi′nus** [L.] From the greater to the less.

am′a-krine. Var. of AMACRINE.

A′mal (ā′măl). *Bib.*

a-ma′la-ka (*ȧ*-mä′l*ȧ*-k*ȧ*), *n* A bulbous or melonlike ornament terminating the sikhras, or turrets, of Jaina temples. *India.*

am′al-dar (ăm′ăl-där). Var. of AUMILDAR. *India.*

Am′a-lech (ăm′*ȧ*-lĕk). *D. Bib.*

Am′a-lek (-lĕk), *n.* *Bib.* A grandson of Esau.

amalett. † AMULET.

A-mal′fi-an (*ȧ*-măl′fĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Amalfi. — *n.* An inhabitant or native of Amalfi.

A-mal′fi-tan, A-mal′phi-tan (-tăn), *a.* [LL. *Amalfitanus.*] Pert. to Amalfi. — **Amalfitan**, *or* **Amalphitan, code** *or* **table**, a code of maritime law, supposed to have been compiled at Amalfi, Italy, about the 12th century. Also called *Tabula Amalfitana*, or *Amalphitana.*

a-mal′gam, *v. t. & i.* [F. *amalgamer.*] **1.** To amalgamate. **2.** To cover with amalgam. *R.*

a-mal′ga-ma (*ȧ*-măl′g*ȧ*-m*ȧ*), *n.* An amalgam. *Obs. or R.* *Burke.*

a-mal′gam-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

a-mal′ga-mate, *a.* Amalgamated.

a-mal′ga-ma′tion-ist, *n.* See [-IST.]

a-mal′ga-ma-tive (*ȧ*-măl′g*ȧ*-mā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by amalgamation.

a-mal′ga-ma-tize, *v. t.* To amalgamize. *Obs. & R.*

a-mal′gam-ist, *n.* One who amalgamates ores.

a-mal′ga-mize, *v. t.* To amalgamate. *Rare.* — **a-mal′ga-mi-za′tion**, *n.* *Rare.*

a-mal′ic (*ȧ*-măl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμαλός soft, weak, from its feeble acid reaction.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a colorless crystalline acid, a tetramethyl derivative of alloxantin.

amall. † AMEL.

A-mal′phi-tan. Var. of AMALFITAN.

A′mam (ā′măm). *Bib.*

A-ma′mon. Var. of AMAIMON.

A′mam-pon′do (ä′mäm-pŏn′-dō), *n. pl.* See BANTU; MPONDO.

A′man (ā′măn). *Bib.*

Am′a-na, *or* **Am′a-nah** (ăm′*ȧ*-n*ȧ*). *Bib.*

Am′a-na Society (ăm′*ȧ*-n*ȧ*). A religious and communistic society, consisting of several so-called *True Inspiration Congregations*, at Amana and elsewhere in Iowa County, Iowa. They came orig. from Germany, and first settled near Buffalo, N. Y., from about 1842 to about 1855.

a-mand′ (*ȧ*-mănd′), *n.* [See AMENDE.] *Scots Law.* Fine; penalty. = AMENDS, 1.

a-mand′, *v. t.* [L. *amandare.*] To send away; to dismiss. *Obs.* — **am′an-da′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

A-man′da (*ȧ*-măn′d*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] Lit., worthy to be loved; — fem. prop. name. F. *Amandine* (*ȧ*′mäN′dēn′). — Dim. *Man′dy*

a-man′dine (-dĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *amande* almond.] A cold cream prepared from almonds.

amandine. † ALMANDINE, stone.

amange. † AMONG.

amanges. † AMONGST.

a-man′i-tine (*ȧ*-măn′ĭ-tĭn; ăm′*ȧ*-nī′tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin.** [Gr. ἀμανῖται a sort of fungus.] *Chem.* Choline.

am′a-nous (ăm′*ȧ*-nŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + L. *manus* hand.] Having no hands.

a-manse′, *v. t.* [AS. *āmānsumian.*] To execrate; excommunicate. *Obs*

‖ **a′mant′** (*ȧ*′mäN′), *n., masc.*, ‖ **a′mante′** (*ȧ*′mäNt′), *n., fem.* [F.] A lover. *Rare.*

‖ **a-man′ti-um i′ræ.** [L.] Lovers' quarrels; — more fully *amantium iræ amoris integratio est*, in lovers' quarrels is the renewing of love. *Terence* (*Andria*, III. 3, 23).

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a-man′u-en′sis (ȧ-măn′ū-ĕn′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. *a*, *ab* + *manus* hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.

Am′a-ra (ăm′ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. ἀμάρα trench.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of ground beetles (family Carabidæ) of oblong ovate form, medium size, and usually bronze color.

am′a-ranth (-rănth), *n.* [L. *amarantus*, Gr. ἀμάραντος, unfading, amaranth; ἀ- not + μαραίνειν to quench, cause to wither, fr. a root meaning to die, akin to E. *mortal*; — so called because its flowers do not soon wither: cf. F. *amarante.* The spelling with *th* seems to be due to confusion with Gr. ἄνθος flower.] **1.** An imaginary flower supposed never to fade. *Poetic.*
2. Any plant of the genus *Amaranthus*, several species of which are cultivated for their green, purple, or crimson clusters of flowers.
3. A purplish color; specif., fast red D (see under FAST).

Am′a-ran-tha′ce-æ (-răn-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* Often incorrectly *Amarantaceæ.* [NL. See AMARANTH.] *Bot.* A cosmopolitan family of herbs (order Chenopodiales), the amaranth family, of weedy aspect, but often with bright-colored foliage, which renders them favorites with florists. They are distinguished by the bracteate flowers in dense clusters and by the utricular fruit. Besides *Amaranthus*, the family includes *Celosia*, the cockscomb, *Telanthera*, *Gomphrena*, *Iresine*, and others well known to gardeners. — **am′a-ran-tha′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

am′a-ran′thine (-răn′thĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to amaranth. "*Amaranthine* bowers." *Pope.*
2. Unfading, as the poetic amaranth; undying.

The only *amaranthine* flower on earth
Is virtue. *Cowper.*

It abides forever in your soul, an *amaranthine* word of beauty and truth. *H. van Dyke.*

3. Of a purplish color. *Buchanan.*

Am′a-ran′thus (-thŭs), *n.* [NL.] Also incorrectly *Amarantus.* *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of plants, type of the family Amaranthaceæ, having alternate leaves and small flowers with a 5-parted calyx and 2-celled anthers. The species are mostly coarse annual weeds known as pigweeds, but several are esteemed as garden plants, as *A. hypochondriacus*, the prince's-feather, and *A. caudatus*, love-lies-bleeding. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus; an amaranth.

am′a-ran′tite (-tīt), *n.* *Min.* A hydrous ferric sulphate of amaranth color.

am′a-relle′ (ăm′ȧ-rĕl′), *n.* *Hort.* One of a group of cultivated cherries derived from *Prunus cerasus*, and distinguished by their uncolored juice from the *morellos.*

a′mar-go′so (ä′mär-gō′sō), *n.* [Sp., bitter.] **1.** The bark of the goatbush. *U. S.*
2. The balsam apple. *Phil. I.*

am′a-rine (ăm′ȧ-rĭn; ȧ-mā′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [L. *amarus* bitter.] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$, obtainable by the action of ammonia on oil of bitter almonds.

Am′a-ryl′li-da′ce-æ (ăm′ȧ-rĭl′ĭ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See AMARYLLIS.] *Bot.* A large family of plants (order Liliales), the amaryllis family, having perfect, often handsome, flowers, with the tube of the perianth adnate to the ovary. There are about 70 genera and 800 species, chiefly of tropical regions, a few of temperate climates. Among the best-known genera are *Amaryllis*, *Hippeastrum*, *Narcissus*, *Polianthes*, and *Agave.* — **am′a-ryl′li-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Am′a-ryl′lis (-rĭl′ĭs), *n.* [L. *Amaryllis*, in sense 1, Gr. Ἀμαρυλλίς, -ίδος.] **1.** A rustic maid or sweetheart in Theocritus's "Idyls," Vergil's "Eclogues," and other pastoral poems.

Were it not better done, as others use,
To sport with *Amaryllis* in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neæra's hair? *Milton.*

2. *Bot.* A genus of bulbous African plants, type of the family Amaryllidaceæ. The only species is *A. belladonna.* See BELLADONNA LILY.
3. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant, flower, or bulb of this genus, or of any of several closely related genera, formerly united with *Amaryllis*, as *Hippeastrum*, *Sprekelia*, and *Vallota.*

a-mass′ (ȧ-mȧs′), *v. t.*; A-MASSED′ (ȧ-mȧst′); A-MASS′ING. [F. *amasser*, LL. *amassare*; L. *ad* + *massa* lump, mass. See MASS.] To collect into a mass or heap; to gather a great quantity of; to accumulate; as, to *amass* a treasure or a fortune; to *amass* words or phrases.

The life of Homer has been written by *amassing* all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with. *Pope.*

Syn. — Heap up, store up, hoard. See ACCUMULATE.

am′as-then′ic (ăm′ăs-thĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἅμα together + σθένος force.] *Photog.* Uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus, as a certain kind of lens.

a-mate′ (ȧ-māt′), *v. t.* [OF. *amater*, *amatir.*] To subdue; dishearten; daunt. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **a-mate′**, *p. a.* *Obs.*

The Silures, to *amate* the new general, rumored the overthrow greater than was true. *Milton.*

am′a-teur′ (ăm′ȧ-tûr′; ăm′ȧ-tūr; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amator* lover, fr. *amare* to love.] **1.** One who is attached to or cultivates a particular pursuit, study, or science, as music or painting, from taste, without pursuing it professionally.
2. Specif., in sports and esp. athletics, one who is not rated as a professional. See PROFESSIONAL.

Syn. — AMATEUR, DILETTANTE agree in implying the cultivation of an art or study for amusement or personal gratification, as opposed to its professional pursuit; as, an *amateur* violinist, an *amateur* detective; a *dilettante* painter. But DILETTANTE, in present usage, commonly suggests the elegant trifler; as, "I heard no longer the snowy-banded, *dilettante*, delicate-handed priest intone" (*Tennyson*). See CONNOISSEUR, NOVICE.

am′a-teur′ish, *a.* In the style of an amateur; superficial or defective like the work of an amateur. — **am′a-teur′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **am′a-teur′ish-ness**, *n.*

am′a-teur′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice, habit, or state of an amateur.

A-ma′ti (ä-mä′tē), *n.* A violin made by a member of the Amati family of Cremona (16th and 17th centuries). The violins are famed for improvements of tone and design. Those of Nicola Amati (1596–1684), teacher of Guarneri and Stradivari, are especially graceful in proportion and clear in tone.

am′a-tive (ăm′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *amatus*, p. p. of *amare* to love.] Full of love; amatory.

am′a-tive-ness, *n.* *Phren.* The faculty supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love.

‖ **a′ma-to′ri-o** (ä′mä-tō′rē-ō), *n.* [It., amatory.] Prop., a love gift; specif., *Ceramics*, a majolica dish bearing the portrait of a lady and a brief inscription of compliment.

am′a-to-ry (ăm′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *amatorius*, fr. *amare* to love.] Pertaining to, producing, or expressing, sexual love; as, *amatory* potions.

am′au-ro′sis (ăm′ô-rō′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀμαύρωσις, fr. ἀμαυρός dark, dim.] *Med.* A loss or decay of sight from loss of power in the optic nerve, without any perceptible external change in the eye; — called also *gutta serena*, the "*drop serene*" of Milton. — **am′au-rot′ic** (-rŏt′ĭk), *a.*

a-maze′ (ȧ-māz′), *v. t.*; A-MAZED′ (-māzd′); A-MAZ′ING (-māz′ĭng). [*a-* + *maze.*] **1.** To bewilder; to stupefy; to bring into a maze. *Obs.*

A labyrinth to *amaze* his foes. *Shak.*

2. To confound, as by fear, wonder, extreme surprise; to overwhelm with wonder; to astound; to astonish greatly. "*Amazing* Europe with her wit." *Goldsmith.*

And all the people were *amazed*, and said, Is not this the son of David? *Matt* xii. 23.

Syn. — Astonish, confound, bewilder. See SURPRISE.

a-maze′, *v. i.* To be astounded. *Archaic.*

a-maze′, *n.* Bewilderment, arising from fear, surprise, or wonder; amazement. *Chiefly Poetic.*

The wild, bewildered gaze
Of one to stone converted by *amaze.* *Byron.*

a-maze′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State of being amazed; overwhelming wonder, as from surprise, sudden fear, horror, or admiration.

His words impression left
Of much *amazement.* *Milton.*

2. Frenzy; madness. *Obs.* *Webster* (1661).

Am′a-zil′is (ăm′ȧ-zĭl′ĭs), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large humming birds of Central America, etc., of which two species (*A. tzacatl* and *A. cerviniventris chalconota*), range north to southern Texas.

Am′a-zon (ăm′ȧ-zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀμαζών.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a race or nation of female warriors, generally described as in Asia Minor, with whom the Greeks repeatedly warred, Bellerophon, Hercules, and Theseus each conducting contests against them, while Achilles slew their queen, Penthesilea, when the Amazons came to the aid of the besieged Trojans. It is considered that the temple servants of the great Anatolian goddess may have originally been armed women, and so have given rise to the Greek legends (see CYBELE).
2. One of the female warriors employed by the chiefs of Dahomey previous to the French conquest.
3. [*l. c.*] A tall, strong, masculine woman; a virago.
4. [From the river *Amazon.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Any of numerous parrots of the genus *Amazona* and its allies of Central and South America. **b** Any of several brilliantly colored humming birds.

Amazon ant. *Zoöl.* A species of ant (*Polyergus rufescens*), of Europe and America, which carries away the larvæ and nymphs of other species and makes slaves of them.

Am′a-zo′ni-an (ăm′ȧ-zō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, like, or befitting, an Amazon; of masculine manners; warlike.
2. Of or pertaining to the river Amazon, in South America, or its valley.

Am′a-zo′ni-an, *n.* **1.** An Amazon. *Rare.*
2. An Indian of the region in South America watered by the Amazon and its tributaries.

am′a-zon-ite (ăm′ȧ-zŏn-īt), *n.*, *or* **Amazon stone.** [From the river *Amazon.*] *Min.* A variety of microcline of a verdigris-green color.

Amazon lily. Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Eucharis*, or its flower. See EUCHARIS.

am′bage (ăm′bāj), *n.*; *pl.* AMBAGES (*as L.*, ăm-bā′jēz; *E.* ăm′bā-jĕz). [L. *ambages*; *ambi-*, *amb-* + *agere* to drive: cf. F. *ambages.*] A circuit; a winding. Hence: Circuitous way or proceeding; quibble; circumlocution; indirect mode of speech; — usually in *pl.*

After many *ambages*, perspicuously define what this melancholy is. *Burton.*

am-ba′gious (ăm-bā′jŭs), *a.* [L. *ambagiosus.*] Circumlocutory; circuitous. — **am-ba′gious-ly**, *adv.* — **am-ba′gious-ness**, *n.*

am-ba′ry (ăm-bä′rĭ), *n.*, *or* **ambary hemp.** [Hind. *ambārā*, *ambārī.*] A valuable East Indian fiber plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), or its fiber, which is used throughout India for making ropes, cordage, and a coarse canvas and sackcloth; — called also *brown Indian hemp.*

am′bash (ăm′băsh), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A very rapid-growing, thorny, fabaceous shrub (*Æschynomene elaphroxylon*) of tropical Africa, valued for its white pithlike wood. It grows in or near the water.

am-bas′sa-dor (ăm-băs′ȧ-dẽr), **em-bas′sa-dor** (ĕm-), *n.* [F. *ambassadeur*, It. *ambasciatore*; cf. Sp. *embajador*, LL. *ambassiator*, *ambasciator.* See EMBASSY; cf. EMBASSADOR.] **1.** An official representative sent by or to a sovereign or public body; an envoy or minister of state. *Obs. or Hist.*, except in sense of, a minister of high rank sent by one sovereign or state to another, usually called **ambassador extraordinary.**
2. Specif.: A minister of the highest rank accredited to a foreign court to reside there and represent his sovereign or country; — formerly specifically called **ambassador ordinary** or *resident ambassador.* Sometimes the word *ambassador* is loosely used interchangeably with *minister*; but it is specifically applied only to the highest of the four orders of diplomatic agents, as commonly classified. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT.
3. An official messenger; — now used only fig.

Syn. — See LEGATE.

ambassador plenipotentiary. One having plenary powers, including the power to sign treaties.

am-bas′sa-do′ri-al (-dō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ambassador. *H. Walpole.*

am-bas′sa-dress (-drĕs), *n.* A female ambassador; also, the wife of an ambassador. *Prescott.*

am′ber (ăm′bẽr), *n.* [ME. *aumbre*, F. *ambre*, Sp. *ámbar*, and with the Ar. article, *alámbar*, fr. Ar. *'anbar* ambergris.] **1.** *Min.* A yellowish translucent resin resembling copal, found fossil in alluvial soils, with beds of lignite, and on many seashores. It takes a fine polish, and is used for pipe mouthpieces, beads, etc., and as a basis for a fine varnish. By friction it becomes strongly electric. Sp. gr., 1.074–1.094.
2. Amber color, or anything amber-colored; a clear light yellow; as, the *amber* of the sky.
3. Ambergris. *Obs.*

You that smell of *amber* at my charge. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. *Bot.* **a** One of the St. John's-worts (*Hypericum perforatum*). **b** The sweet gum.
5. = ELECTRUM, 2.

am′ber, *a.* **1.** Consisting of amber; made of amber.
2. Resembling amber, esp. in color; amber-colored. "The *amber* morn." *Tennyson.*

On woodlands ruddy with autumn
The *amber* sunshine lies. *Bryant.*

am′ber, *v. t.*; AM′BERED (ăm′bẽrd); AM′BER-ING. *Rare.*
1. To scent or flavor with ambergris; as, *ambered* wine.
2. To render amber-colored.
3. To preserve in amber; as, an *ambered* fly.

amber fish. Any of numerous carangoid fishes of the genus *Seriola*, some of them large and good food fishes.

amber forest. A fossil forest from which amber has been formed, as that of the Baltic region, which belongs to the Tertiary, and was composed chiefly of *Pinites succinifer* and allied trees.

am′ber-gris (-grēs), *n.* [F. *ambre gris*, i. e., gray amber; F. *gris* gray. See AMBER, GRIZZLE.] A substance of the consistency of wax, found floating in the Indian Ocean and other parts of the tropics, and also as a morbid secretion in the alimentary canal of the sperm whale, which is believed to be in all cases its true origin. It is white, ash-gray, yellow, or black, and often variegated like marble. The floating masses are sometimes from 60 to 225 pounds in weight. It is wholly volatilized as a white vapor at 100° C. (212° F.), and is highly valued in perfumery. Cf. AMBREIN.

amber jack. An amber fish (*Seriola dumerili*) found in the Mediterranean and West Indies.

amber seed. The seed of the abelmosk, somewhat resembling millet, and having a musky flavor; musk seed.

amber tree. Any South African shrub of the genus *Anthospermum* the bruised leaves of which are fragrant.

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a-mar′, *v. t.* To mar. *Obs.*
A-mar′a-cus (ȧ-măr′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *amaracus*, Gr. ἀμάρακος, a kind of plant.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of menthaceous plants of the Orient, closely related to *Origanum.* **b** [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus; esp., *A. dictamnus*, the Cretan dittany.
‖ **a-ma′ra dul′cis** (ȧ-mā′rȧ dŭl′sĭs). [NL., lit., bitter sweet.] Climbing nightshade.
Am′a-rant, *n.* See GUY OF WARWICK. [*Obs.*
am′a-rant, *n.* = AMARANTH, 1.
Am′a-ran-ta′ce-æ (ăm′ȧ-răn-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Incorrect var. of AMARANTHACEÆ. — **am′a-ran-ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
am′a-ran′tal, *a.* [Gr. ἀμάραντος.] Everlasting; unfading. *Obs.*
amaranth family. The family Amaranthaceæ. [*Ref. Sp.*
am′a-ran′thin. Amaranthine.
am′a-ran′thoid, *a.* [*amaranth* + *-oid.*] Like the amaranth. — *n.* An amaranthoid plant.
amaraunt. † EMERALD.
‖ **a-ma′re et sa′pe-re vix de′o con-ce′di-tur** (săp′ẽr-ē). [L.] To love and be wise is scarcely granted even to a god.
Am′a-ri′ah (ăm′ȧ-rī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Amaryāh.*] Lit., Jehovah has promised; — masc. prop. name.
‖ **a-ma′ri a′li-quid** (ăl′ĭ-kwĭd). [L.] Something bitter.
Am′a-ri′as (ăm′ȧ-rī′ȧs). *Bib.*
a-mar′i-tude (ȧ-măr′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *amaritudo.*] Bitterness. *R.*
A-mar′na let′ters (ä-mär′nä). See TEL-EL-AMARNA LETTERS.
amarre, *v. t.* [AS. *āmerran*, *āmyrran.*] To mar; destroy; injure. *Obs.*
am′ar-thri′tis (ăm′är-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἅμα at the same time + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Arthritis of several joints at the same time.
a-mar′u-lent, *a.* [L. *amarulentus.*] Very bitter. *Obs.* — **a-mar′u-lence**, *n.* *Obs.*
amarvaile. † AMERVEIL.
am′a-ryl′lid (ăm′ȧ-rĭl′ĭd), *n.* *Bot.* Any plant of the family Amaryllidaceæ. — **am′a-ryl-lid′e-ous** (-rĭ-lĭd′ē-ŭs), *a.* *Rare.*
amaryllis family. *Bot.* The family Amaryllidaceæ.
Am′a-sa (ăm′ȧ-sȧ; ȧ-mā′sȧ), *n.* [Heb. *'Amāsā.*] Lit., a burden, or burden bearer; — masc. prop. name. [*Bib.*
A-mas′a-i (ȧ-măs′ā-ī; -mā′sī).
am′a-se′sis (ăm′ȧ-sē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. μάσησις a chewing.] *Med.* Inability to masticate. [măsh′ī). *Bib.*
A-mash′a-i (ȧ-măsh′ā-ī; ȧ-
Am′a-si′ah (ăm′ȧ-sī′ȧ). *Bib.*
a-mass′, *v. i.* To assemble; gather. *Rare.*
a-mass′, *n.* [OF. *amasse*, fr. *amasser.*] A mass; heap. *Obs.*
a-mass′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
a-mass′er, *n.* One who amasses.
‖ **a′mas′sette′** (ȧ′mä′sĕt′), *n.* [F. See AMASS.] A horn instrument for collecting painters' colors on the stone in grinding.
a-mass′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
a-mast′. Amassed. *Ref. Sp.*
A-mas′ta (ȧ-măs′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See AMASTIA.] *Zoöl.* = MONOTREMATA.
a-mas′ti-a (ȧ-măs′tĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **a′mas′ty** (ā′măs′tĭ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἄμαστος without breasts; ἀ- not + μαστός breast.] *Med.* Absence or incomplete development of the breasts.
a-mat′ (ȧ-măt′), *n.* [Javanese.] See WEIGHT.
a-mate′, *v. t.* [*a-* + *mate.*] To be a mate to; to match. *Obs.*
A′ma-te-ra′su (ä′mä-tā-rä′sōō), *n.* [Jap., heaven shiner.] *Jap. Relig.* The sun goddess.
a′ma-te′ri-al-is′tic (ā′mȧ-tē′rĭ-ăl-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* See A-, not.
am′a-teur′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Am′a-thas (ăm′ȧ-thăs). *Bib.*
Am′a-the′is (-thē′ĭs). *Bib.*
Am′a-thi (ăm′ȧ-thī). *D. Bib.*
Am′a-this (-thĭs). *Bib.*
am′a-tist, am′a-ti′tes. † AMETHYST.
‖ **a′ma-ti′to** (ä′mä-tē′tō), *n.* [It.] = LAPIS AMATITA.
am′a-tiv. Amative. *Ref. Sp.*
am′a-to′ri-al, *a.* Amatory. — **am′a-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*
am′a-to′ri-an, *a.* Amatory. *R.*
am′a-to′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Amatory. *Obs.*
am′a-to-ry, *n.* An amatory potion; a philter. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **a-ma′u** (ä-mä′ōō), *n.* [Hawaiian *amau-mau* the fern.] A tree fern. *Hawaii.*
a-mau′grey, *a.* [OF. *a maugré.*] Mauger; spite of. *Obs.*
‖ **a ma′xi-mis ad mi′ni-ma** (măk′sĭ-mĭs, mĭn′ĭ-mȧ). [L.] From the greatest to the least.
a-max′o-pho′bi-a (ȧ-măk′sō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἅμαξα wagon + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of being on a wheeled vehicle. [XOSA.
A′ma-xo′sa, *n. pl.* See BANTU;
a-may′, a-ma′ye, *v. t.* [OF. *esmaier.* Cf. DISMAY.] To dismay. *Obs.*
A-may′mon. Var. of AMAIMON.
a-maze′, *a.* & *adv.* Amazed.
a-mazed′ (ȧ-māzd′), *p. a.* of AMAZE, *v.* — **a-maz′ed-ly** (ȧ-māz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **a-maz′ed-ness**, *n.*
a-maze′ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
am′a-zette′ (ăm′ȧ-zĕt′). Var. of AMASSETTE.
a-ma′zi-a (ȧ-mā′zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. μαζός breast.] *Med.* = AMASTIA.
Am′a-zi′ah (ăm′ȧ-zī′ȧ). *Bib.*
a-maz′ing (ȧ-māz′ĭng), *adv.* Amazingly. *Colloq. or Illit.*
a-maz′ing, *p. a.* of AMAZE, *v.* — **a-maz′ing-ly**, *adv.*
Am′a-zon′i-cal (ăm′ȧ-zŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Amazonian.
A′ma-zu′lu (ä′mä-zōō′lōō), *n. pl.* See BANTU; ZULU.
amb-. See AMBI-.
Amb. *Abbr.* Ambassador; Ambrose; *Mil.*, ambulance (party).
am-bag′i-cal (ăm-băj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Ambagious. *Rare.*
am-bag′i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Ambagious. *Rare.*
am-ba′gi-os′i-ty (ăm-bā′jĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ; -băj′ĭ-), *n.* Ambagiousness.
am-bag′i-to-ry (ăm-băj′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Ambagious. *Rare.*
am′ban (ăm′băn), *n.* [Manchu, lit., minister.] A Chinese resident official in Tibet, representing the suzerainty of China.
am-ba′ree, am-ba′ri. Vars. of AMBARY.
am-ba′ree, am-ba′ri (ăm-bä′rē), *n.* [Hind. *'amārī.*] In India, a canopied howdah.
ambargris. † AMBERGRIS.
Am′bar-va′li-a (ăm′bȧr-vā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient rural festival sacred to Dea Dia, but probably originally to Mars. See ARVAL.
Am-bash′tha (ăm-băsh′tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *ambashtha.*] In India, a member of the caste formed by persons descended from Brahman fathers and Vaisya mothers, its prerogative being the practice of the art of healing.
am′bas-sade (ăm′bȧ-sād; *formerly also* am′bas-sade′, *earlier* am-bas′sade), *n.* [F. *ambassade.*] *Obs.* **1.** The mission or function of an ambassador. **2.** An embassy. [-SHIP.
am-bas′sa-dor-ship, *n.* See
am-bas′sa-drice (ăm-băs′ȧ-drĭs), *n.* [F.] Ambassadress. *Obs. or R.* [dress. *Obs.*
am-bas′sa-drix, *n.* Ambassa-
am-bas′sa-dry, *n.* = AMBASSADE, 1. *Obs.*
am′bas-sage. Less usual form of EMBASSAGE.
ambassate † AMBASSIATE.
am-bas′si-ate, *n.* [LL. *ambassiata.* See EMBASSY.] *Obs.* **1.** The charge of an ambassador. **2.** A corps of ambassadors. **3.** A single ambassador.
am′bas-sy. Less usual form of EMBASSY.
am′beer (ăm′bēr), *n.* [Cf. *amber*, from the color.] Tobacco juice. *Obs. or Dial.*, *U. S.*
ambel. † AMBLE.
amber-degrece. † AMBERGRIS.
am′ber-grease′. Var. of AMBERGRIS.
amberie. † AMBRY.
am′ber-ite, *n.* [*amber* + *-ite.*] *Explosives.* A kind of smokeless powder made in granulated form.
amber oil. = OIL OF AMBER.
amber pear. An ambrette.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

amber varnish. A hard and durable varnish prepared from liquidambar.

am′bi-, amb-. [L. *ambi-, amb-;* akin to Gr. ἀμφί, Skr. *abhi,* AS. *embe, emb,* OHG. *umbi, umpi,* G. *um.* Cf. AMPHI-, BY.] A prefix meaning *about, around ;* — used in words derived from the Latin.

am′bi-dex′ter (ăm′bĭ-dĕks′tẽr), *a.* [LL., fr. L. *ambo* both + *dexter* right, *dextra* (sc. *manus*) the right hand.] **1.** Using both hands with equal ease ; hence, two-sided ; double dealing.
2. Pertaining to, or involving the use of, both hands or sides. *Rare.*

am′bi-dex′ter, *n.* **1.** A person who uses both hands with equal facility.
My name is *Ambidexter*, I signify one
That with both hands finely can play. *T. Preston.*
2. *Law.* One who takes bribes or fees from both sides. Hence : A double dealer ; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes. *Lydgate.*
Such shifting knaves as I am the *ambidexter* must play. *Peele.*
The rest are hypocrites, *ambidexters,* so many turning pictures — a lion on one side, a lamb on the other. *Burton.*

am′bi-dex-ter′i-ty (ăm′bĭ-dĕks-tĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or faculty of being ambidextrous.

am′bi-dex′tral (-dĕks′trăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or located on, both sides.
There is one particular adjectival arrangement which is specially poetic, . . . the *ambidextral,* where the noun has an adjective on either hand. *Earle.*

am′bi-dex′trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Unusually dexterous ; versatile. "O many-sided, *ambidextrous* Goethe." *Blackw. Mag.*
3. Practicing or siding with both parties ; double-dealing.
All false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange.*
— **am′bi-dex′trous-ly**, *adv.* — **am′bi-dex′trous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **am′bi-ens** (ăm′bĭ-ĕnz), *n.* [NL. See AMBIENT.] *Zoöl.* A muscle of the thigh of certain birds the tendon of which passes over the knee and connects with that of the flexor perforatus of the toes. The weight of the body, by bending the knee, thus causes the feet to clasp the perch on which the bird sits. The presence or absence of this muscle, which is wanting in all Passeres and many other birds, has been made a basis of classification.

am′bi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *ambiens,* p. pr. of *ambire* to go around ; *amb-* + *ire* to go.] **1.** Moving round. *Obs. or R.*
2. Encompassing on all sides ; circumfused ; investing. "*Ambient* air." *Milton.* "*Ambient* clouds." *Pope.*

am′bi-ent, *n.* Something that surrounds or invests ; as, air is a perpetual *ambient.*

am-big′e-nous (ăm-bĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*ambi-* + L. *genus* kind.] Of two kinds ; specif., *Bot.,* having the outer series of floral leaves differing from the inner ; — applied esp. to a monocotyledonous perianth so differentiated.

am′bi-gu′i-ty (ăm′bĭ-gū′ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *ambiguïté,* L. *ambiguitas,* fr. *ambiguus.*] **1.** Quality or state of being ambiguous ; doubtfulness or uncertainty, esp. in the meaning of language arising from its admitting of more than one meaning ; duplicity in meaning ; also, an ambiguous word or expression. Ambiguity in an instrument may be *latent* or *patent* (see those terms).
No shadow of *ambiguity* can rest upon the course to be pursued. *I. Taylor.*
2. *Logic.* Any fallacious reasoning due to verbal ambiguity.

am-big′u-ous (ăm-bĭg′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ambiguus,* fr. *ambigere* to wander about, waver ; *amb-* + *agere* to drive. See AGENT.] Doubtful or uncertain, now particularly in respect to signification ; capable of being understood in either of two or more possible senses ; equivocal ; as, an *ambiguous* course ; an *ambiguous* expression.
What have been thy answers ? what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding ? *Milton.*
Syn. — Doubtful, dubious, uncertain, unsettled ; indistinct, indeterminate, indefinite. See EQUIVOCAL.
— **am-big′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **am-big′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

am-bip′a-rous (ăm-bĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*ambi-* + *-parous.*] *Bot.* Containing the rudiments of both flowers and leaves ; — applied to a bud.

am′bi-spo-ran′gi-ate (ăm′bĭ-spō-răn′jĭ-āt), *a.* [*ambi-* + *sporangiate.*] *Bot.* Having sporophylls bearing both megasporangia and microsporangia, as all seed plants.

am′bit (ăm′bĭt), *n.* [L. *ambitus* circuit, fr. *ambire* to go around. See AMBIENT.] **1.** Circuit or compass ; esp., a space surrounding a house, castle, etc. ; precinct ; liberties ; verge.
2. Bounds ; limits ; compass ; extent, as of a place, or, fig., of actions, words, etc.
His great parts did not live within a small *ambit.* *Milward.*
We have as much difficulty in accounting for its wide *ambit* as had the lawyers of the thirteenth century. *Pollock & Mait.*

am-bi′tion (ăm-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *ambition,* L. *ambitio* a going around, esp. of candidates for office in Rome, to solicit votes (hence, desire for office or honor), fr. *ambire* to go about. See AMBIENT, ISSUE.] **1.** A going about to solicit or obtain an office, or other object of desire ; canvassing. *Obs.*
[I] used no *ambition* to commend my deeds. *Milton.*
2. An eager, or an inordinate, desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power, or the attainment of some thing.
Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away *ambition :*
By that sin fell the angels. *Shak.*
The pitiful *ambition* of possessing five or six thousand more acres. *Burke.*
3. An object of ambitious desire.
My crown, mine own *ambition,* and my queen. *Shak.*
Syn. — AMBITION, ASPIRATION agree in the idea of strong desire for advancement. AMBITION has personal advancement or preferment as its end ; it may be praiseworthy ; it is sometimes inordinate ; as, *ambition* for fame, *ambition* to hold office, to acquire wealth ; "Vaulting *ambition* which o'erleaps itself" (*Shak.*). ASPIRATION implies as its object something felt to be above one, the striving after which is uplifting or ennobling ; as, *aspiration* after knowledge, excellence, holiness : "That spirit of his in *aspiration* lifts him from the earth" (*Shak.*). *Aspiration,* however, is sometimes used (esp. in the pl.) in a derogatory sense of ambition which is felt to be unwarranted or presumptuous ; as, his *aspirations* must be nipped in the bud.

am-bi′tion (ăm-bĭsh′ŭn), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *ambitionner.*] **1.** To make ambitious. *Obs.*
2. To seek after ambitiously or eagerly ; to covet. *Rare.*
Pausanias, *ambitioning* the sovereignty of Greece, bargains with Xerxes for his daughter in marriage. *Trumbull.*
Pray Heaven they don't lay down their arms too soon, for I *ambition* to be wealthier still. *Paul L. Ford.*

am-bi′tious (ăm-bĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *ambitiosus :* cf. F. *ambitieux.*] **1.** Possessing, or controlled by, ambition ; greatly or inordinately desirous of power, honor, office, superiority, or distinction.
Yet Brutus says he was *ambitious,*
And Brutus is an honorable man. *Shak.*
2. Strongly desirous ; — followed by *of* or the infinitive ; as, *ambitious* to be or to do something.
I was not *ambitious of* seeing this ceremony. *Evelyn.*
Studious of song, and yet *ambitious* not to sing in vain. *Cowper.*
3. Springing from, characterized by, or indicating, ambition ; aspiring ; showy ; as, an *ambitious* style.
— **am-bi′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **am-bi′tious-ness**, *n.*

am′ble (ăm′b'l), *v. i. ;* AM′BLED (-b'ld) ; AM′BLING (-blĭng). [F. *ambler* to amble, fr. L. *ambulare* to walk, go, in LL., to amble. Cf. AMBULATE.] **1.** To go at the easy gait called an amble ; — applied to the horse or to its rider.
2. To move somewhat like an ambling horse ; to go easily.
Sir, your wit *ambles* well : it goes easily. *Shak.*

am′ble (ăm′b'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *amble.*] **1. a** An easy gait of a horse in which the legs of the right side are lifted together, alternately with those of the left ; the pace, esp. when of moderate speed. See PACE. Loosely, any easy gait.
The exact motion of the pace now is like the motion of the *amble* in England described two hundred years ago by the Duke of Newcastle. *S. L. Boardman.*
b The single-foot ; — so used by some. See SINGLE-FOOT.
2. A movement suggesting the amble of a horse.

am-blot′ic (ăm-blŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμβλωτικός.] *Med.* Tending to cause abortion. — *n.* An amblotic agent.

ambly-. A combining form from Greek ἀμβλύς, *blunt, dull.*

am′bly-gon (ăm′blĭ-gŏn), *n.* [*ambly-* + Gr. γωνία angle : cf. F. *amblygone.*] *Geom.* An obtuse-angled figure, esp. an obtuse-angled triangle. *Obs.*

am-blyg′o-nal (ăm-blĭg′ō-năl), and **am′bly-go′ni-al** (ăm′blĭ-gō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* Obtuse-angled. *Obs.*

am-blyg′o-nite (ăm-blĭg′ō-nīt), *n.* [*amblygon* + *-ite ;* — from its obtuse angle of cleavage.] *Min.* A fluophosphate of aluminium and lithium, $Li(AlF)PO_4$, commonly occurring in white cleavable masses. H., 6. Sp. gr., 3.01–3.09.

am′bly-o′pi-a (ăm′blĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμβλυωπία ; ἀμβλύς blunt, dim + ὤψ eye.] *Med.* Weakness of sight without any apparent change in the ocular structures ; the first degree of amaurosis. — **am′bly-op′ic** (-ŏp′ĭk), *a.*

Am-blyp′o-da (ăm-blĭp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ambly-* + *-poda.*] *Paleon.* A group of extinct mammals, usually regarded as a suborder of Ungulata, found in the Eocene rocks, chiefly those of North America. These mammals had very small smooth brains, and some of them resembled the elephants in size and in the structure of their limbs, and had long tusks and remarkable horns. See CORYPHODON and DINOCERAS. — **am′bly-pod** (ăm′blĭ-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **am-blyp′o-dous** (ăm-blĭp′ō-dŭs), *a.*

am′bo (ăm′bō), *n. ; pl.* E. AMBOS (-bōz), L. AMBONES (ăm-bō′nēz). [LL. *ambo,* Gr. ἄμβων, any rising, a raised stage, pulpit : cf. F. *ambon.*] A large pulpit or reading desk, in the early Christian churches.

am′bo-cep′tor (ăm′bō-sĕp′tŏr), *n.* [L. *ambo* both + *-ceptor* (in comp.), fr. *capere* to seize.] *Physiol. Chem.* An intermediary body in Ehrlich's theory. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

Am-boy′na (ăm-boi′nȧ), *or, now the preferred geographical spelling,* **Am-boi′na**, *n.* An island and city of the Moluccas. See *Gazetteer.*
Amboyna, *or* **Amboina, button,** *Med.,* a chronic contagious affection of the skin, prevalent in the tropics. — **A. cloves,** cloves grown in the Moluccas. They are darker and more aromatic than the ordinary variety. — **A. kino.** See KINO. — **A. pine,** a tall pinaceous tree (*Dammara alba*) native of the Moluccas and the Philippines. It is the chief source of dammar resin. — **A. pitch,** kauri copal. — **A. wood,** the beautiful mottled and curled wood of *Lingoum indicum,* a fabaceous tree of India and the Malay archipelago.

am′bre-in (ăm′brē-ĭn), *n.* [F. *ambréine,* fr. *ambre* amber.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nonnitrogenous substance, the chief constituent of ambergris. It is soluble in organic solvents but not in water, and is perhaps related to cholesterin.

am′brite (ăm′brīt), *n.* [From *amber.*] A fossil resin occurring in large masses in New Zealand.

am′broid (ăm′broid), *n.* [*amber* + *-oid.*] Amber in large pieces, produced from small pieces by a fusion process.

am-bro′si-a (ăm-brō′zhĭ-ȧ : -zĭ-ȧ : 277), *n.* [L. *ambrosia,* Gr. ἀμβροσία, properly fem. of ἀμβρόσιος divine, fr. ἄμβροτος immortal, divine ; ἀ- not + βροτός (orig. μροτός) mortal (because it was supposed to confer immortality on those who partook of it). See MORTAL.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The substance which, with nectar, formed the food and drink of the gods, and which made immortal those who partook of it. Usually, both in Homer and later writers, *ambrosia* is the food and *nectar* the drink ; but some, as Sappho, used *ambrosia* as the name of the drink, and *nectar* of the food. Ambrosia was sometimes represented as used as a perfume or unguent.
His dewy locks distilled *ambrosia.* *Milton.*
2. A perfumed unguent, salve, or draft ; something very pleasing to the taste or smell. *Spenser.*
3. A kind of fragrant plant. *Obs.*
4. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of mostly American monœcious herbs, type of the Ambrosiaceæ, distinguished by the united involucre of the staminate heads of flowers, and by the single row of spines on the involucre of the pistillate heads. They are chiefly coarse weeds called *ragweeds.*
5. a Beebread. **b** See AMBROSIA BEETLE.

ambrosia beetle. Any of certain small scolytid beetles (as those of the genera *Xyleborus* and *Corthylus*) which bore deeply in wood. They feed upon a fungus growing in their burrows. This fungus, which has been termed *ambrosia,* they appear to tend and cultivate.

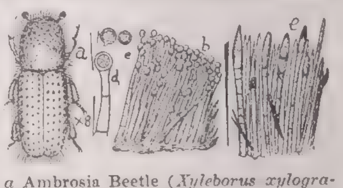

a Ambrosia Beetle (*Xyleborus xylographus*) ; *b, c, d,* its Ambrosia ; *e,* Ambrosia of *Xyleborus celsus.* *b, c, d, e* much enlarged.

Am-bro′si-a′ce-æ (ăm-brō′zĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Asterales), the ragweed family, having heads of flowers subtended by an involucre of separate or united bracts. The plants are monœcious or diœcious, the pistillate heads of flowers being sometimes larger and burlike. There are 8 genera, mostly American. — **am-bro′si-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

am-bro′si-al (ăm-brō′zhĭ-ăl ; -zĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *ambrosius,* Gr. ἀμβρόσιος.] **1.** Consisting of, or partaking of the nature of, ambrosia ; delighting the taste or smell ; delicious. "*Ambrosial* food." "*Ambrosial* fragrance." *Milton.*
2. Divinely excellent or beautiful. "Shakes his *ambrosial* curls." *Pope.*

Am-bro′si-an (-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or established by, St. Ambrose ; as, the *Ambrosian* office or rite.
Ambrosian chant, a method of antiphonal singing or chanting based on the first four authentic modes. Its introduction into the Western Church in the 4th century is ascribed to St. Ambrose. See PLAIN SONG. — **A. codices.** = CODICES AMBROSIANI. See CODEX. — **A. hymn,** the Te Deum ; — frequently so called as attributed to St. Ambrose. — **A. liturgy.** See LITURGY, 1, IV. (3).

am′bro-sin (ăm′brō-sĭn), *n.* [LL. *Ambrosinus* nummus.] A silver coin bearing the figure of St. Ambrose, issued in Milan in the latter half of the 13th and first part of the 14th century ; also, a gold coin of the same period.

am′bro-type (-tīp), *n.* [Gr. ἄμβροτος immortal + *-type.*] *Photog.* A picture taken on a plate of prepared glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades are produced by a dark background visible through the unsilvered portions of the glass.

am′bry (ăm′brĭ), *n. ; pl.* -BRIES (-brĭz). [ME. *aumbry, almery, almary,* OF. *almarie, armarie, aumaire,* F. *armoire,* L. *armarium* chest, cupboard, orig. a repository for arms, fr. L. *arma* arms. The word has been confused with *almonry.* See ARMORY.] **1.** A repository ; specif. : **a** In churches, a kind of closet, niche, cupboard, or locker for utensils, vestments, books, etc. **b** A pantry, cupboard, or the like.
2. Almonry. *Improperly so used.*

ambs′ace (āmz′ās ; ămz′- ; 277), *n.* [OF. *ambesas ; ambes* both (fr. L. *ambo*) + *as* ace. See ACE.] Double aces, the lowest throw of all at dice ; hence, the least or last chance ; bad luck ; anything of no account or value.

am′bu-la′cral (ăm′bū-lā′krăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining

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am′ber-y. † AMBRY.
am′ber-y, *a.* Amberlike.
ambessas. † AMBSACE.
am′bi-ate, *v. t.* [L. *ambire.* See AMBITION.] To have ambition or desire for. *Obs.*
ambicioun. † AMBITION.
am′bi-dex′ter-ous. Var. of AMBIDEXTROUS. — **am′bi-dex′ter-ous-ly,** *adv.*
am′bi-dex′try, *n.* Ambidexterity ; double dealing. *Rare.*
am′bi-er (ăm′bĭ-ẽr). Var. of AMBEER. *Obs. or Dial., U. S.*
am′bi-fa′ri-ous, *a.* [L. *ambifarius.*] Ambiguous. *Obs. & R.*
am′bi-gate, *v. t.* [L. *ambigere* to go about.] = AMBIATE. *Obs.*
am-big′e-nal (ăm-bĭj′ē-năl), *a.* [See AMBIGENOUS.] *Math.* Lit., of two kinds ; — said of an hyperbola of third degree, crossing an asymptote and so approached towards infinity by one asymptote on one side and by the other on the other.
am′bi-gu (ăm′bĭ-gū), *n.* [F. See AMBIGUOUS.] An entertainment at which a medley of dishes are served together. *Obs.*
am-big′u-al, *a.* Ambiguous. *Obs. & R.*
ambigue, *a.* Ambiguous. *Obs.*
‖ **am-bi′gui-tas** (ăm-bĭg′wĭ-tăs), *n.* [L.] An ambiguity.
ambil. † AMBLE.
am′bi-lat′er-al, *a.* [*ambi-* + *lateral.*] *Med.* Pertaining to or affecting both sides.
am′bi-le′vous (ăm′bĭ-lē′vŭs), *a.* [L. *ambo* both + *laevus* left.] Lit., left-handed on both sides ; clumsy ; — opposed to *ambidextrous.* *Rare.*
am-bil′o-gy (ăm-bĭl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ambi-* + *-logy.*] = AMPHILOGY.
am-bil′o-quent (ăm-bĭl′ō-kwĕnt), **-quous** (-kwŭs), *a.* [LL. *ambiloquus.*] Using or made up of ambiguous language. *Obs.* — **am-bil′o-quy** (-kwĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
am′bi-o′pi-a, *n.* [NL. ; *ambi-* + *-opia.*] *Med.* = DIPLOPIA.
am′bi-sin′is-ter, -si-nis′trous (-sĭ-nĭs′trŭs), *a.* [L. *ambo* both + *sinister* left.] Ambilevous. *R.*
am-bi′tion-ist, *n.* One excessively ambitious. *Rare.*
am-bi′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
am-bit′ty (ăm-bĭt′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *ambité.*] *Glass Manuf.* Devitrified ; — said of glass in the pot during manipulation.
‖ **am′bi-tus** (ăm′bĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L. See AMBIT, AMBITION.] **1.** The exterior edge or border of a thing, as of a leaf, or of a bivalve shell. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* A canvassing for votes. **3.** *Logic.* = EXTENSION.
am′bl. Amble. *Ref. Sp.*
am′bld. Ambled. *Ref. Sp.*
amblende. † AMBLING.
am′bler (ăm′blẽr), *n.* One that ambles, esp. a nag or horse.
am-blere′, *n.* [OF. *ambler,* inf. as n., or perh. OF. *ambleüre.*] An amble. *Obs. & R.*
am′bling (äm′blĭng), *n.* [From native name.] A moraceous tree (*Artocarpus ovata*) ; also, its resinous juice. *Phil. I.*
am′bling, *p. a. & vb. n.* of AMBLE, *v.* — **am′bling-ly,** *adv.*
ambling communion. *Eccl.* = AMBULING COMMUNION.
am-blo′sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄμβλωσις.] *Med.* Abortion.
am′bly-a′phi-a (ăm′blĭ-ā′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *ambly-* + Gr. ἁφή touch.] *Med.* Dullness of the sense of touch.
Am′bly-ceph′a-lus (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *ambly-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A genus of broad-headed nonpoisonous snakes, type of the family **Am′bly-ce-phal′i-dæ** (-sē-făl′ĭ-dē), called *bluntheads,* resembling poisonous snakes in appearance.
Am′bly-dac′ty-la (-dăk′tĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ambly-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger.] = AMBLYPODA.
am′bly-o-car′pous, *a.* [*ambly-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having seeds chiefly or wholly abortive.
Am′bly-op′sis (-ŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *ambly-* + Gr. ὄψις sight.] The genus of which the blindfish of the Mammoth Cave is the type. See BLINDFISH.
am′bly-o-py (ăm′blĭ-ō-pĭ). Var. of AMBLYOPIA.
Am′bly-rhyn′chus (-rĭŋ′kŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *ambly-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* A genus of iguanid lizards including only *A. cristatus* of the Galápagos Islands, which becomes four feet long and is partly marine in habits, feeding on seaweeds.
am-blys′te-gite (ăm-blĭs′tē-jīt), *n.* [*ambly-* + Gr. στέγος roof, alluding to the obtuse-angled crystals.] A variety of hypersthene.
Am-blys′to-ma (-tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *ambly-* + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* See AMBYSTOMA.
‖ **am′bo** (äm′bō), *n.* [It., orig. both.] See LOTTERY, 1.
ambo-. For obsolete words in this form see those in AMBI-.
am-bol′ic (ăm-bŏl′ĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἀμβολή, ἀναβολή, that which is thrown up.] Abortifacient.
am′bo-mal′le-al, *a.* [*ambos* + *malleus.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the ambos, or incus, and malleus ; as, the *ambomalleal* articulation.
am′bon (ăm′bŏn), *n.* [Greek ἄμβων.] **1.** = AMBO, pulpit. **2.** *Anat.* The fibrocartilaginous ring around an articular cavity.
‖ **am-bo′nes** (ăm-bō′nēz), *n.,* L. *pl.* of AMBO.
am′bos (ăm′bŏs), *n.* [G. *amboss* anvil.] *Anat.* The incus, or anvil bone.
am′bo-sex′ous, *a.* [L. *ambo* + *sexus* sex.] Hermaphrodite. *R.*
Am′boy-nese′ (ăm′boi-nēz′ ; -nēs′), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island or people of Amboina. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Amboina.
‖ **am′bre-a′da** (äm′brā-ä′dȧ ; ăm′brē-ā′dȧ), *n.* [Pg.] A kind of artificial amber.
Am′bree, Mary (ăm′brē). The heroine of a ballad in Percy's "Reliques," represented as fighting the Spaniards at a siege of Ghent to avenge the death of her lover. She is often referred to in Elizabethan literature as a typical virago
ambre-gris. † AMBERGRIS.
am-brette′ (ăm-brĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *ambre* amber.] **a** A kind of pear having a musky odor. *Obs.* **b** Amber seed.
Am-bri′ca (äm-brē′kä), *n.* See HARLUNGEN.
am-brol′o-gy (ăm-brŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*amber* + *-logy.*] The natural history of amber.
am′brose (ăm′brōz), *n.* [F. *ambroise.*] *Bot.* **a** Ambrosia. *Rare.* **b** The Jerusalem oak. **c** The European wood sage (*Teucrium scorodonia*).
Am′brose (ăm′brōz), *n.* [L. *Ambrosius,* of Gr. origin (see AMBROSIA) : cf. F. *Ambroise,* It. *Ambrogio.*] Lit., immortal ; divine ; — masc. prop. name L. *Ambrosius* (ăm-brō′zhĭ-ŭs) ; F. *Ambroise* (äɴ′brwȧz′) ; It. *Ambrogio* (äm-brō′jō) ; Sp. *Ambrosio* (äm-brō′sē-ō) ; Pg. *Ambrosio* (äɴ-brō′zē-ō) ; G. & D. *Ambrosius* (äm-brō′zē-ōōs).
Ambrose, Father. See GLENDINNING, EDWARD.
am-bro′si-ac (ăm-brō′zĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *ambrosiacus :* cf. F. *ambrosiaque.*] Ambrosial. *Rare.*
am-bro′si-al-ly, *adv.* of AMBROSIAL, *a.* See -LY.
am-bro′sian (-zhăn ; -zĭ-ăn), *a.* Ambrosial
am-bro′si-ate, *a.* Ambrosial.
Am-bro′si-us, Father (-zĭ-ŭs). See GLENDINNING, EDWARD.
am′bu-bey, *n.* [L *ambubeia.*] Chicory. *Obs.*
am′bu-la′cra, *n., pl.* of AMBULACRUM.
Am′bu-la-cra′ta (ăm′bū-lȧ-krā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ambulacrum.*] *Zoöl.* A primary division of echinoderms consisting of the Holothuroidea, Echinoidea, and Asteroidea.

to ambulacra, esp. those of echinoderms, as: **ambulacral groove**, the furrow on the lower surface of the arm of a starfish occupied by the ambulacrum; **a. ossicle**, one of the ossicles forming the sides of that groove; **a. plate**, one of the plates (perforated for the suckers) which form the ambulacra of sea urchins; **a. system**, the water-vascular system of echinoderms; etc. — **am'bu-la'cri-form** (ăm'bū-lā'krĭ-fôrm; -lăk'rĭ-fôrm), *a.*

am'bu-la'crum (ăm'bū-lā'krŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LACRA (-krȧ). [L., an alley or covered way.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the radially disposed areas of echinoderms, along which run the principal nerves, blood vessels, and water tubes. These areas usually bear rows of locomotive suckers or tentacles, which protrude from regular pores. In starfishes they occupy the grooves along the under side of the rays. **b** One of the suckers on the feet of mites.

am'bu-lance (ăm'bū-lăns), *n.* [F. *ambulance*, hôpital *ambulant*, fr. L. *ambulare* to walk. See AMBLE.] **1.** A temporary field hospital, organized to follow an army in its movements and succor the wounded as soon as possible; hence, an organization for rendering first aid to the injured or sick in civil life.

There is also in most of the larger cities of America a specially organized police *ambulance*. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. An ambulance wagon or cart equipped for transporting the wounded, injured, or sick, as from the field or to a hospital.

am'bu-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *ambulans*: cf. F. *ambulant.*] Walking; moving about from place to place. *Rare.*

Owing to the elasticity and lightness of the material, floors in elevators, boats, and other *ambulant* structures can be safely tiled. *F. E. Kidder.*

am'bu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *ambulare* to walk.] To walk; to move about. *Rare.* — **am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

am'bu-la-to-ry (ăm'bū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ambulatorius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to walking; having the faculty of walking; formed or fitted for walking; as, an *ambulatory* animal.

2. Accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary; movable; as, an *ambulatory* court.

The priesthood . . . before was very *ambulatory*, and dispersed into all families. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Pertaining to a walk. *Rare.*

The princess of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Sir H. Wotton.*

4. *Law.* Not yet fixed legally, or settled past alteration; alterable; as, the dispositions of a will are *ambulatory* until the death of the testator.

am'bu-la-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. LL. *ambulatorium.*] *Arch.* A place to walk in, whether in the open air, as the gallery of a cloister, or within a building.

am'bus-cade' (ăm'bŭs-kād'), *n.* [F. *embuscade*, fr. It. *imboscata*, or Sp. *emboscada*. See AMBUSH, *v. t.*] **1.** A lying in wait, concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; a snare laid for an enemy; an ambush.

2. *Mil.* A body of troops lying in ambush; also, the place where they lie concealed.

Syn. — See AMBUSH.

am'bus-cade', *v. t.;* AM'BUS-CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd); -CAD'ING (-ĭng). **1.** To post or conceal in ambush; to ambush.

2. To lie in wait for, or to attack from a covert or lurking place; to waylay.

am'bus-cade', *v. i.* To lie in ambush.

am'bush (ăm'bo͝osh), *v. t.;* AM'BUSHED (-bo͝osht); AM'BUSHING. [ME. *enbussen*, *enbuschen*, OF. *embuschier*, *embuissier*, F. *embûcher*, *embusquer*, fr. LL. *imboscare; in* + LL. *boscus*, *buscus*, a wood. See AMBUSCADE, BUSH.] **1.** To station in ambush with a view to surprise an enemy. "*Ambushed* men." *Dryden.*

2. To attack by ambush; to waylay.

am'bush, *v. i.* To lie in ambush; to lurk.

Nor saw the snake that *ambushed* for his prey. *Trumbull.*

am'bush (ăm'bo͝osh), *n.* [F. *embûche*, fr. the verb. See AMBUSH, *v. t.*] **1.** A disposition or arrangement of troops for attacking an enemy unexpectedly from a concealed station. Hence: Unseen peril; device to entrap; snare.

Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault or siege
Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton.*

2. A concealed station where troops or enemies lie in wait to attack by surprise.

Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field. *Dryden.*

3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise; liers in wait; ambuscade. *Obs.*

The *ambush* arose quickly out of their place. *Josh.* viii. 19.

Syn. — AMBUSH, AMBUSCADE. AMBUSCADE is now the regular military term for the legitimate disposition of troops in concealment; AMBUSH is less formal and is often applied to such lying in wait as is unfair or cowardly. See ARTIFICE.

The knights and gentlemen volunteered for an *ambuscade* to cut off the convoy. *Froude.*

There were designs against King William that were no more honorable than the *ambushes* of cutthroats. *Thackeray.*

ambush bug. Any species of the family Phymatidæ, a group of predatory hemipterous insects which conceal themselves in flowers to prey on other insects.

am'bush-ment (-mĕnt; *formerly also* am-bush'ment), *n.* [OF. *embuschement.*] An ambush. 2 *Chron.* xiii. 13. "To let off his piece within sound of an *ambushment*." *Cooper.*

Am-bys'to-ma (ăm-bĭs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *amby-* (for *ambly-*) + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of salamanders of America and Asia. *A. opacum*, black with gray confluent markings, and *A. punctatum*, black with yellow spots, are species of eastern North America. The axolotls are larval forms of species of this genus. See AXOLOTL. (The commoner name *Amblystoma* is antedated by *Ambystoma.*)

a-meer', **a-mir'** (ȧ-mēr'), *n.* [See EMIR.] **1.** Emir. *Obs.*

2. A Mohammedan noble, esp. a prince of Afghanistan or of Sind.

Am'el-u'rus (ăm'ĕl-ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. μείουρος curtailed.] *Zoöl.* A genus of catfishes containing many common American species, as the bullhead and yellow cat.

Am'e-lan'chi-er (ăm'ē-lăŋ'kĭ-ēr), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *amélanchier.*] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly American ornamental malaceous shrubs and trees having simple leaves, racemose or rarely solitary white flowers, and small berry-like fruits, the cavities of the ovary being twice as many as the styles. The species are called *shadbush*, *June berry*, and *service berry*.

am'el-corn' (ăm'ĕl-kôrn'), *n.* [G. *amelkorn*: cf. MHG. *amel*, *amer*, spelt, and L. *amylum* starch, Gr. ἄμυλον.] A variety of wheat (*Triticum sativum dicoccum*) similar to spelt, cultivated in Europe as a starch-producing plant.

A-me'li-a (ȧ-mē'lĭ-ȧ; ȧ-mēl'yȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *Amélie*, It. *Amelia*, *Amalia*, G. *Amalia*, *Amalie*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Amélie* (ȧ'mā'lē'); It. *Amelia* (ä-mā'lyä), *Amalia* (ä-mä'-); Sp. & Pg. *Amelia* (ä-mā'lē-ä); G. & D. *Amalia* (ä-mä'lē-ä). Cf. EMELINE.

2. The title of Fielding's last novel, and the name of its heroine, who is distinguished for her conjugal affection.

3. In Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," Becky Sharp's schoolmate, a loving, trusting girl of no great parts who lives an unpretentious and happy life.

a-mel'io-rate (ȧ-mēl'yō-rāt; 277), *v. t. & i.;* A-MEL'IO-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); A-MEL'IO-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *ad* + *meliorare* to make better: cf. F. *améliorer*. See MELIORATE.] To make or grow better; to improve; to meliorate.

In every human being there is a wish to *ameliorate* his own condition. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See IMPROVE.

ameliorating plants, *Bot.*, nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

a-mel'io-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *amélioration.*] **1.** Act or result of ameliorating, or state of being ameliorated; improvement. "*Amelioration* of human affairs." *J. S. Mill.*

2. *Canadian Law.* A betterment.

a-mel'io-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to ameliorate.

a'men' (ā'mĕn'; *often* — *in singing always* — ä'mĕn'), *adv. & interj.* [L. *amen*, Gr. ἀμήν, Heb. *āmēn* certainly, truly.] So is it; so shall it be; so be it; verily; assuredly; — a term used in solemn ratification of expressions of faith, or of wish in which higher powers are expected to concur. A transliteration from the original, *amen* was primarily used in renderings of Bible passages, and thence, in similar connections, in formal creeds and confessions, in prayers, orisons, and the like.

And let all the people say, *Amen.* *Ps.* cvi. 48.

Amen, amen, I say to thee, unless a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. *John* iii. 3, *D. Bib.*

to say amen to, to approve warmly; to concur in heartily or emphatically; to ratify; as, I *say amen to* all.

a'men', *n.* **1.** The word *amen*, its utterance or use.

2. [*cap.*] A title of Christ; — from the use in Rev. iii. 14.

3. The mental attitude, act of devotion, or meaning of those who utter the word; the assent or ratification expressed by the word.

4. An act or word of conclusion or termination.

a'men', *v. t.* To say "amen" to; to sanction; to ratify.

a-me'na-ble (ȧ-mē'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *amener* to lead; *à* (L. *ad*) + *mener* to lead, fr. L. *minare*, *minari*, to threaten, to drive animals (properly by threatening cries), in LL. to lead; L. *minae* threats. Cf. MENACE.] **1.** *Old Law.* Easy to be led; governable, as a woman by her husband. *Obs.*

2. Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; responsible; accountable; as, *amenable* to law.

Nor is man too diminutive . . . to be *amenable* to the divine government. *I. Taylor.*

3. Liable to punishment, a charge, a claim, etc.

4. Willing to yield or submit; responsive; tractable.

Sterling . . . always was *amenable* enough to counsel. *Carlyle.*

Syn. — See RESPONSIBLE.

— **a-me'na-bly**, *adv.* — **a-me'na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **a-me'na-ble-ness**, *n.*

a-mend' (ȧ-mĕnd'), *v. t.;* A-MEND'ED; A-MEND'ING. [F. *amender*, L. *emendare; e* (*ex*) + *mendum*, *menda*, fault, akin to Skr. *minda* personal defect. Cf. EMEND, MEND.] **1.** To reform, convert, or make better in condition or character (a person or community); also, to reform (one's self); to bring about a change for the better in (one's life). *Obs.*

2. To free (a thing or conduct) from fault or error; to correct; rectify; emendate; as, to *amend* a text, or a legal document: hence, to mend; repair; restore.

Mar not the thing that cannot be *amended*. *Shak.*

An instant emergency, granting no possibility for revision, or opening for *amended* thought. *De Quincey.*

3. To make amends or reparation for, as an offense. *Obs.*

4. To heal or cure. *Obs.*

5. To change or modify in any way for the better; to improve; to better.

We shall cheer her sorrows, and *amend* her blood, by wedding her to a Norman. *Scott.*

6. Specif., in parliamentary procedure, to alter (as a bill or resolution) formally by some addition, taking away, or modification; as, to *amend* an appropriation bill. The changes that may be made in *amending* a bill or resolution are practically limited only to those that do not bring in a subject different from the original.

A proposition may be *amended* by an alteration which entirely defeats the purpose of the mover, or it may be turned into a motion of a different kind. *122 Fed. Rep.* 722, 724.

7. To excel; surpass; better. *Obs.*

Syn. — See MEND.

a-mend' (ȧ-mĕnd'), *v. i.* **1.** To reform one's self; to become better by rectifying manners or morals.

2. To become better; to improve. *Obs. or R.* "My fortune . . . *amends*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To recover from illness. *Obs.*

4. To make honorable reparation. *Obs.*

a-mend'a-to-ry (ȧ-mĕn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Supplying amendment; corrective; emendatory.

‖ **a'mende'** (ȧ'mȧnd'; *E.* ȧ-mĕnd', *formerly the usual pron.*), *n.* [F. Cf. AMENDS.] A fine, penalty, or reparation; specif., the amende honorable or amende profitable.

amende honorable (ô'nô'rȧ'bl'), a form of reparation for a crime or injury consisting in such a formal and humiliating acknowledgment of offense and apology as will restore the injured or offended honor of the one wronged. This punishment was used in the early church, and for various legal offenders under the French, Roman Dutch, and other legal systems. In the more infamous form of the punishment the offender was compelled to make his apology in the church or court, with bare feet and head, dressed in a white chemise, and with a torch in his hand. It was abolished in France in 1791, restored in 1825, abolished again in 1830; but survived under the name *reparation* until abolished in 1884. In South Africa it has been replaced by pecuniary damages. The **amende profitable** (prô'fē'tȧ'bl') of the Roman Dutch law was amends made by the payment of a sum named under oath by the plaintiff as less than satisfaction for his defamation. It was usually awarded to the poor by the court. Damages are now recoverable instead.

a-mend'ment (ȧ-mĕnd'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *amendement*, LL. *amendamentum.*] **1.** An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or of faults; reformation of life by quitting vices.

2. In public bodies: Any alteration made or proposed to be made in a bill or motion by adding, changing, substituting, or omitting. See AMEND, *v. t.*, 6.

3. *Law.* Correction of an error in a writ or process.

4. Restoration; reparation. *Obs.*

5. *Agric.* A substance which improves the soil by modifying its physical properties rather than by adding any appreciable quantities of plant food.

Syn. — Improvement, reformation.

a-mends' (ȧ-mĕndz'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *amendes*, pl. of *amende*. See AMEND; cf. AMENDE.] **1.** Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; reparation; — sometimes with the idea of retribution; as, to make *amends* through suffering. [*Now construed as a singular.*] "An honorable *amends*." *Addison.*

Yet thus far fortune maketh us *amends*. *Shak.*

And he shall make *amends* for the harm that he hath done in the holy thing. *Lev.* v. 16.

2. Recompense for an injury, as money exacted by law. *Obs.*

3. Means of securing recompense or satisfaction. *Obs.*

4. Improvement, esp. in health; amendment. *Obs.*

Syn. — See REPARATION.

a-men'i-ty (ȧ-mĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *aménité*, L. *amoenitas*, fr. *amoenus* pleasant.] Quality or state of being pleasant or agreeable, as in respect to situation, climate, manners, or disposition; pleasantness; civility; suavity; gentleness; also, esp. in *pl.*, an act, pursuit, civility, or the like, expressive of, or conducive to, pleasantness or smoothness of social intercourse; as, the *amenities* of life. "A sweetness and an *amenity* of temper." *Buckle.*

This climate has not seduced by its *amenities*. *W. Howitt.*

The land itself would remain; and also . . . its *amenities* and advantages for building would be unimpaired. *J. S. Nicholson.*

a-men'or-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (ȧ-mĕn'ŏ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. μήν month + ῥεῖν to flow.] *Med.* Absence or suppression of the menstrual discharge from any cause other than pregnancy or the menopause. — **a-men'or-rhe'al**, **-rhœ'al** (-ăl), *a.* — **a-men'or-rhe'ic**, **-rhœ'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

‖ **a men'sa et tho'ro** (ā mĕn'sȧ ĕt thō'rō). Also, formerly, **a men'sa et to'ro**. [L.] Lit., from table and bed; from bed and board; — used to designate a kind of divorce (also called *legal separation*) which leaves the parties husband and wife, but discharges them from the duty of living together. It is abolished in some of the United States, and in Great Britain is superseded by the *judicial separation* (which see).

am'ent (ăm'ĕnt; ā'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *amentum* thong, strap.] *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a close, bracted spike, usually deciduous when mature, bearing many unisexual apetalous flowers, as in the willow and poplar, and the staminate clusters of the chestnut, oak, etc. Also commonly called *catkin*. See ALDER, *Illust.*

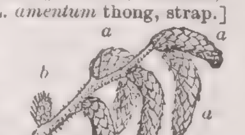

Aments, or Catkins. *a* Staminate Aments; *b* Pistillate Ament.

am'en-ta'ceous (ăm'ĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *amentaceus.*] *Bot.* **a** Like, or consisting of, an ament or aments; as, *amentaceous* inflorescence. **b** Amentiferous.

A-men'ti (ȧ-mĕn'tē), *n.* [Egypt. *amentet*, *amenteti*, fr. *ament* the west.] *Egypt. Myth.* The region of the dead, a subterranean realm whither the sun descends; also, a goddess of this region. The soul entering Amenti was conducted by Anubis (which see) into the hall of Osiris, judged by the forty-two judges, and either passed thence to Aalu, the Egyptian Elysium,

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am'bu-lan'za (ăm'bū-lăn'zȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *ambulanza.*] An ambulance.

am'bu-la-tive (ăm'bū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Walking. *Rare.*

am'bu-la'tor, *n.* [L.] **1.** One who walks about; a walker.
2. *Zoöl.* Any of numerous lamiid beetles.
3. = PERAMBULATOR, 2.

am'bu-la-to'ri-al, *a.* Ambulatory; fitted for walking.

am'bu-ler. † AMBLER.

am'bu-ling (ăm'bū-lĭng), *p. a.* [L. *ambulare* to walk.] Walking. *Obs.* — **ambuling communion**, *Eccl.*, the Eucharist when celebrated by communicants while moving about.

am'bu-lo-man'cy (-lō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [L. *ambulare* to walk + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of walking. *Rare.*

amb-ur'bi-al (ăm-bûr'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *amburbialis.*] Lit., pertaining to the circuit of a city; passing around a city; hence, *Rom. Antiq.*, pertaining to or designating an annual expiatory procession, the **amb-ur'bi-um** (-ŭm), passing round the city of Rome, its date being (probably) February 2.

am'bur-y (ăm'bẽr-ĭ). Var. of [ANBURY.

am'bus-cad'er (ăm'bŭs-kād'ẽr), *n.* One who ambuscades.

am'bus-ca'do (-kā'dō), *n.* Ambuscade. *Obs.* *Shak.* — **am-bus-ca'doed** (-dōd), *a.* *Obs.*

am'bush-er, *n.* One who ambushes.

am'busht. Ambushed. *Ref. Sp.*

am-bus'tion (ăm-bŭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *ambustio.*] A burn or scald. *R.* — **am-bus'tial** (-chăl), *a.* *R.*

ame. † AAM, AIM, AM.

‖ **a me.** Short for A ME DE SUPERIORE MEO. See DE ME.

ameabill. † AMIABLE.

amearse. † AMERCE.

a-me'ba, **a-me'bic**, etc. Vars. of AMŒBA, AMŒBIC, etc.

am'e-be'an, **am'e-be'um.** Vars. of AMŒBÆAN, AMŒBÆUM.

‖ **à mé'chant' chien', court lien'** (ȧ mā'shäɴ' shyăɴ', ko͞or lyăɴ'). [F.] To a vicious dog, a short chain.

‖ **âme dam'née'** (äm dä'nā'). [F.] Lit., a damned, or lost, soul; hence, a willing and devoted tool or slave of another.

A-med'a-tha (ȧ-mĕd'ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **âme de boue'** (äm dẽ bo͞o'). [F.] A soul of mud or dirt.

‖ **a me de su-pe'ri-o're me'o.** *or, short*, **a me** (ā mē dē sū-pē'rĭ-ō'rē mē'ō). [L.] *Scots Law.* See DE ME.

a-meed', *v. t.* [*a-* + *meed.*] To reward. *Rare.*

a-meek', *v. t.* [*a-* + *meek.*] To render meek. *Obs.*

a-meen', **a-min'** (ȧ-mēn'), *n.* [Hind. *amīn*, fr. Ar. *amīn* a trustworthy person.] A confidential agent: esp., a minor native official of the judicial and revenue departments. *India.*

a-meer'ship. *n.* See -SHIP.

A-mei'vi-dæ (ȧ-mī'vĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of lizards, equiv. in part to Tejidæ.

am'el, *n.* [ME *amell*, OF. *esmail*, F. *émail*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *smelzi*, G. *schmelz*. See SMELT, *v. t.*] Enamel. *Obs.*

am'el. † AMYL.

am'el, **amele**, *v. t.* [ME. *amellen*, OF. *esmaillier*, F. *émailler.*] To enamel. *Obs.*

am'e-lec'tic (ăm'ē-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμελής indifferent + ἐκτικός habitual.] Careless. *Rare.*

a'me-let, *n.* An omelet. *Obs.*

a-mel'i-a (ȧ-mĕl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See AMELUS.] *Terat.* Absence of the limbs.

a-mel'i-fi-ca'tion (ȧ-mĕl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*amel* + *-fication.*] *Physiol.* The process of formation of the enamel of the teeth.

a-mel'io-ra-ble (ȧ-mēl'yō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be ameliorated.

a-mel'io-ra'tor, *n.* One that [ameliorates.

a-mell', **a-melle'** (ȧ-mĕl'), *adv. & prep.* [Icel. *ā milli*, *ā millum.*] Amid; between; among. *Obs. or Dial.*

a-mell'-door', *n.* A door between two others. *Dial. Eng.*

a-mel'lus, *n.* [L.] A flower, prob. *Aster amellus*. *Addison.*

a-mel'o-blast (ȧ-mĕl'ō-blăst), *n.* [See AMEL; -BLAST.] = ADAMANTOBLAST. — **a-mel'o-blas'tic**, *a.*

am'e-lus (ăm'ē-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. μέλος limb.] *Terat.* A limbless fetus.

amen. † AMENE.

Amen. *n.* See AMON.

a-me'na-bl. Amenable. *Ref. Sp.*

am'e-nage', *v. t.* [OF. *amesnagier.*] To manage. *Obs.*

amenance, **amenaunce**, *n.* [OF. See AMENABLE.] Behavior; bearing. *Obs.*

amen corner. A corner on either side of the pulpit in a church, where the seats were often occupied by especially fervent worshipers who were wont to cry out "Amen!" by way of approval. *Local, U. S.*

a-mend', *n.* = AMENDS. *Rare.*

a-mend'a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE. — **a-mend'a-ble-ness.** *n.*

a-mend'er. *n.* One who amends.

a-mend'ful. *a.* Much improving. *Obs.*

amendie. † AMEND.

a-mends'ful. *a.* Making amends. *Obs. & R.*

a-mene' (ȧ-mēn'), *a.* [L. *amoenus.*] Agreeable; pleasing.

amener. † ALMONER.

a-me'ni-a (ȧ-mē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. μήν month.] *Med.* Amenorrhea.

a-me'no-ma'ni-a. Var. of AMŒNOMANIA.

a-men'tal, *a.* [*a-* not + *mental.*] Without intelligence; apart from mind. *Rare.*

Am'en-ta'les (ăm'ĕn-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See AMENT.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising various amentiferous trees, as willows, birches, etc. — **a-men'tal**, *a.*

or was consigned to torment. The **four genii of Amenti** were demons or tutelaries usually represented upon the four *canopic jars* (which see). The four were the man-headed *Amset*, associated with the south, the dog-headed *Hapi*, with the north, the ape-headed *Tuamatef*, with the east, and the hawk-headed *Qebhsnauf*, or *Kebhsnauf*, with the west.

a-men′ti-a (ȧ-mĕn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Med.* Imbecility; total want of understanding.
2. A mystic trance or state of rapture.

am′en-tif′er-ous (ăm′ĕn-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *amentum* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing aments.

a-merce′ (ȧ-mûrs′), *v. t.*; A-MERCED′ (ȧ-mûrst′); A-MERC′ING (-mûr′sĭng). [ME. *amercy*, AF. *amercier*, fr. *a merci* at the mercy of, liable to a punishment. See MERCY.] **1**. To punish by a pecuniary penalty the amount of which is not fixed by law but is left to the discretion of the court; as, the court *amerced* the criminal in the sum of one hundred dollars. The penalty or fine may be expressed without a preposition, or it may be introduced by *in*, *with*, or *of*.
2. To punish, in general; to mulct.

Millions of spirits for his fault *amerced*
Of Heaven. *Milton.*
Shall by him be *amerced* with penance due. *Spenser.*

a-merce′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [AF. *amerciement.*] The infliction of a penalty at the discretion of the court; also, a mulct or penalty thus imposed. It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was orig., a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense, but an amercement is discretional. Hence, act or practice of affeering. Cf. AFFEER.

A-mer′i-ca (ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* A schooner yacht, built (1851) by George Steers of New York for Commodore J. C. Stevens of the New York Yacht Club. In 1851 it won the **America's cup**, valued at £500, in a race open to all nations over a course around the Isle of Wight. In 1857 the cup was given to the New York Yacht Club, and made a prize perpetually open to challengers of all nations.

A-mer′i-can (ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kăn), *a.* [After *Americus* Vespucius.] **1**. Of or pertaining to America; as, the *American* continent; *American* Indians.
2. Of or pertaining to the United States. "A young officer of the *American* navy." *Lyell.*
3. *Ethnol.* Designating that division of mankind which comprises the Indians of North and South America. A distinct American race was first expressly recognized by Linnæus; many ethnologists regard this race as merely an offshoot of the Mongolian.

It must be borne in mind that there exists but a single character common to these *American* races, that is, the color of the skin, the ground of which is yellow. This appears to conflict with the current opinion that the Americans are a red race, and yet it is the statement of a fact. None of the tribes of the New World have a red-colored skin, unless they are painted, which often is the case. *J Deniker.*

☞ Many animals and plants have the adjective *American* prefixed merely to distinguish them from allied forms of other countries, esp. Europe; as in *American* avocet, *American* badger, *American* bittern, *American* linden, *American* elder, etc. These are generally treated under the nouns, as *avocet*, *badger*, etc.

American aloe, the century plant. — **A. basement**. See BASEMENT HOUSE. — **A. Bastille**, *U. S. Hist.*, Fort Lafayette; — so called because it was used during the Civil War for political prisoners. — **A. blight**, the woolly aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*, or allied species) infesting the apple tree; — so called in certain countries, esp. Australia, in the belief that it was introduced from America. — **A. Board**, a shortened form of "The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," the foreign missionary society of the American Congregational churches. — **A. bond**. *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10. — **A. centaury**, a pink-flowered gentianaceous plant of the eastern United States (*Sabbatia angularis*), resembling the true centaury. — **A. chinaroot**, a kind of greenbrier (*Smilax pseudo-china*) having large tuberous roots. — **A. coffee bean**, the Kentucky coffee tree. — **A. cloth**, a stout enameled oilcloth for traveling and toilet articles, coverings of chairs, etc. — **A. columbo**, the plant *Frasera carolinensis*, also called *American gentian*. Its root has been used in medicine as a bitter tonic in place of calumba. — **A. cowslip**, any primulaceous plant of the genus *Dodecatheon*, esp. *D. meadia*, the shooting star. See DODECATHEON. — **A. deal**, the American white pine; — so called in European lumber markets. — **A. doctrine**, *Corporation Law*, the doctrine that "the capital of a corporation is a trust fund for the payment of its debts." 48 *Minn.* 174, 192. — **A. dogwood**, the flowering dogwood. See DOGWOOD. — **A. eagle**, the bald eagle, which is represented on the coat of arms of the United States. — **A. elk**. See ELK. — **A. elm**, *Ulmus americana*. See ELM. — **A. experience table**. See MORTALITY TABLE. — **A. Fabius**, George Washington; — so entitled by American newspapers during the Revolution. — **A. false hemp**, the bastard hemp (*Datisca glomerata*). — **A. feverfew**, a native asteraceous plant (*Parthenium integrifolium*), having heads of whitish flowers remotely resembling those of the feverfew. — **A. fir**, in the timber trade, the wood of any American tree of the genus *Picea* or the genus *Abies*. — **A. football**. See FOOTBALL. — **A. forge**, a forge for the direct production of wrought iron, differing from the old Catalan forge mainly in using finely crushed ore and working continuously. — **A. fustic**, the yellowwood. — **A. gamboge**, the gum resin yielded by the guttagum tree (*Vismia guianensis*). It is a powerful cathartic. — **A. gauge**. See WIRE GAUGE. — **A. gentian**. = *American columbo* (above). — **A. gooseberry**, any of several West Indian melastomaceous shrubs of the genus *Heterotrichum*, as *H. angustifolium*, having pleasant-flavored fruit. — **A. hellebore**, a tall melanthaceous plant (*Veratrum viride*) of eastern North America, with ample plaited leaves and a large panicle of greenish flowers. Also called *Indian poke*, *green hellebore*, etc. — **A. hemp**, the Indian mallow. — **A. horsechestnut**, the fetid buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*). — **A. ice plant**, the Indian pipe. — **A. ipecac**, the plant Indian physic **a**, either of the species. — **A. ivy**. = VIRGINIA CREEPER. — **A. jasmine**, a convolvulaceous plant (*Quamoclit coccinea*), related to the cypress vine, having heart-shaped leaves and tubular red flowers. — **American joy**, the Virginia creeper. — **A. jute**, the Indian mallow. — **A. kino-root**, the spotted crane's-bill. — **A. laurel**, the mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). — **A. leads**, *Whist*, a system of leads by which the player opening a suit plays to indicate the number of cards he holds in that suit. — **A. leather**, enameled or varnished cloth, in imitation of leather. — **A. licorice**. = WILD LICORICE. — **A. lion**, the puma or cougar. — **A. mezereon**, the leatherwood. — **A. mint**, the peppermint. — **A. mistletoe**. See MISTLETOE. — **A. Montaigne**, Ralph Waldo Emerson; — often so called. — **A. mountain ash**. See MOUNTAIN ASH. — **A. nightshade**, the pokeweed. — **A. nutmeg**, the calabash nutmeg. — **A. oak**, the white oak. — **A. organ**, *Music*, a reed organ (which see) in which the air is drawn in through the reeds by a suction bellows. — **A. orpine**, the crassulaceous plant *Sedum telephioides*. — **A. Party**. *U. S. Politics.* **a** The party of the Know-Nothings. **b** A party connected with the National Christian Association from about 1872 to about 1888. **c** A party, organized at Philadelphia in 1887, favoring the restriction of immigration and naturalization of aliens, and the denial of rights of citizenship to anarchists. **d** See *Native American Party*, under NATIVE. — **A. plan**, in hotels, a plan upon which guests pay for both rooms and board by the day, week, or other convenient period; — contrasted with *European plan*. — **A. powder**, an explosive consisting of a white powdery mixture of potassium chlorate, potassium ferrocyanide, and cane sugar. — **A. Protective Association**, a secret organization in the United States, formed in Iowa in 1887, ostensibly for the protection of American institutions by keeping Roman Catholics out of public office. Abbr. *A. P. A.* — **A. red centaury**. = *American centaury* (above). — **A. Revised Version**, a version of the Bible giving the readings recommended by members of the advisory American committee of the Revised Version (which see), published in New York in 1901. — **A. Revolution**. See REVOLUTION. — **A. rosewood**, the Jamaica rosewood. — **A. saffron**, the safflower. — **A. salbling**. = SUNAPEE TROUT. — **A. saltwort**, a shrubby maritime plant (*Batis maritima*) of the southern United States. See BATIS. — **A. sanicle**, an American saxifragaceous plant (*Heuchera villosa*) related to the alumroot. — **A. sarsaparilla**. = WILD SARSAPARILLA. — **A. school**. *Economics*, a term sometimes used for: **a** The adherents of the so-called American system. **b** The American economists who, following Henry C. Carey, rejected the Ricardian doctrine of rent and the Malthusian doctrine, advocated a protective tariff, referred value to the cost of production, etc. — **A. silver fir**, the balsam fir. — **A. Socrates**, Benjamin Franklin; — so referred to by Sir James Mackintosh. — **A. spikenard**, an araliaceous herb (*Aralia racemosa*) of the eastern United States, the aromatic roots of which are used medicinally. — **A. sumac**, the staghorn sumac. — **A. system**, the system of endeavoring to foster industries by a high, or protective, tariff, and of encouraging internal improvements under national authority, as has been done in the United States. — **A. thrift**, the sea lavender. — **A. tiger**, the jaguar. — **A. type** (of locomotive). See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* — **The A. Union**, the United States. — **A. upland cotton**. See COTTON, *n.* — **A. valerian**, any of several American species of *Cypripedium*, or lady's-slipper. — **A. vermilion**. = CHROME RED. — **A. vervain**, the blue vervain. — **A. vulture**. See CATHARTIDÆ. — **A. wayfaring tree**, the hobblebush. — **A. whist**. See WHIST. — **A. wild mint**, the Canada mint. — **A. wintergreen**. = WINTERGREEN, 2. — **A. wire gauge**. See WIRE GAUGE. — **A. wistaria**, a native climbing fabaceous shrub (*Bradleia frutescens*), closely resembling the cultivated Japanese wistaria. See WISTARIA. — **A. woodbine**. = WOODBINE **b**. — **A. wormseed**, a European herb (*Chenopodium anthelminticum*) naturalized in the United States. It has a pleasant aroma and has been used as an anthelmintic. — **A. yellow**, a variety of chrome yellow in the preparation of which alum and barium sulphate are used. — **A. yew**, the ground hemlock.

A-mer′i-can (ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kăn), *n.* **a** A native of America; orig., an American aborigine; now specif., a person of European descent born in America. **b** A citizen of the United States.

The name *American* must always exalt the pride of patriotism. *Washington.*

A-mer′i-ca′na (ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kā′nȧ; -kăn′ȧ), *n. pl.* [*America* + *-ana.*] Literary, ethnographic, historical, or other matters relating to America.

A-mer′i-can-ism (ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kăn-ĭz′m), *n.* **1**. Attachment to the United States.
2. A custom peculiar to the United States or to America; an American characteristic or idea. See also HECKERISM.
3. A word or phrase peculiar to the United States.

A-mer′i-can-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who studies, or is versed in, subjects relating to America, as its history, archæology, ethnology, or the like. — **A-mer′i-can-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

A-mer′i-can-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To render American; to assimilate to the Americans in customs, ideas, etc.; to stamp with American characteristics. — **A-mer′i-can-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

Am′e-rim′non (ăm′ē-rĭm′nŏn), *n.* [L., houseleek, fr Gr. ἀμέριμνος free from care, not cared for.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous trees, natives of the tropics; — often called *Dalbergia*. Many species, as the blackwood (*A. latifolium*), and the sissoo (*A. sissoo*), are important timber trees.

Am′er-ind′ (ăm′ẽr-ĭnd′), *n.* [*Amer*ican + *Ind*ian.] An individual of one of the native races of America; an American Indian or Eskimo. — **Am′er-in′di-an** (-ĭn′dĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Am′er-in′dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

am′er-ism (ăm′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n. Biol.* Quality of being ameristic.

am′er-is′tic (ăm′ẽr-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *meristic.*] *Biol.* Unsegmented, or undifferentiated; specif.: *Bot.* In ferns, having the prothallia not fully developed and lacking in meristematic tissue, thus failing to produce archegonia.

Ames gun (āmz). [After Nathan P. *Ames*, American manufacturer.] *Ordnance.* A muzzle-loading wrought-iron rifled gun built up by welding together upon an iron bar hollow disks made by assembling welded rings, the entire mass being finally bored out and turned to the required shape.

Am′e-tab′o-la (ăm′ē-tăb′ō-lȧ), **A-met′a-bo′li-a** (ȧ-mĕt′ȧ-bō′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμετάβολος unchangeable. See METABOLIC.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of Insecta in which were included, in old classifications, the myriapods, and certain true insects that do not undergo a well-marked metamorphosis. — **a-met′a-bo′li-an** (ȧ-mĕt′ȧ-bō′lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

am′e-thyst (ăm′ē-thĭst), *n.* [ME. *ametist*, *amatyst*, OF. *ametiste*, *amatiste*, F. *améthyste*, L. *amethystus*, fr. Gr. ἀμέθυστος without drunkenness; as a noun, a remedy for drunkenness, the amethyst, supposed to have this power; ἀ- not + μεθύειν to be drunken, μέθυ strong drink, wine. See MEAD.] **1**. *Min.* **a** A clear purple or bluish violet variety of crystallized quartz, much used as a jeweler's stone. The color is perhaps due to manganese. **b** A purple variety of corundum, called specif. *Oriental amethyst*. See CORUNDUM.
2. *Her.* The purple color in a nobleman's escutcheon, or coat of arms.

am′e-thys′tine (-thĭs′tĭn), *a.* [L. *amethystinus*, Gr. ἀμεθύστινος.] **1**. Like amethyst, esp. in color; bluish violet.
2. Composed of, or containing, amethyst.

am′e-trom′e-ter (ăm′ē-trŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἄμετρος irregular + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for determining the character and degree of ametropia.

am′e-tro′pi-a (-trō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., Gr. ἄμετρος irregular + *-opia.*] *Med.* Any abnormal condition of the refracting powers of the eye, as in hypermetropia, myopia, or astigmatism. — **am′e-trop′ic** (-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

Am-for′tas (äm-fôr′täs), *n.* [MHG. *Anfortas.*] In Wagner's "Parsifal," the son of Titurel and his successor as chief of the knights of the Holy Grail. While enthralled by Kundry he had lost the sacred spear, the magician Klingsor seizing it and inflicting a wound from which Amfortas lingers suffering until finally healed by the touch of the same spear in the hands of Parsifal (which see).

am′garn (ăm′gärn), *n.* [W. *amgarn* a ferrule.] *Archæol.* A stone implement supposed to have served as a guard or ferrule for the shaft or butt of a spear.

Am-ha′ra (äm-hä′rä), *n.* A member of a Semitic tribe of northern Abyssinia.

Am-har′ic (ăm-hăr′ĭk; äm-hä′rĭk), *n.* The official and court language of Abyssinia, the alphabet of which is a cursive form of the old Ethiopic, with seven added letters. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES. — **Am-har′ic**, *a.*

Am-her′sti-a (ăm-hûr′stĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the Countess of *Amherst.*] *Bot.* A genus of cæsalpiniaceous trees of Farther India; also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus. The only species (*A. nobilis*) bears beautiful pendent clusters of yellow-spotted vermilion flowers, which are used by the Burmese as votive offerings to Buddha.

a′mi-a-bil′i-ty (ā′mĭ-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being amiable; amiableness; sweetness of disposition.

Every excellency is a degree of *amiability*. *Jer. Taylor.*

a′mi-a-ble (ā′mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *amiable*, L. *amicabilis* friendly, fr. *amicus* friend, akin to *amare* to love; but influenced by F. *aimable*, L. *amabilis* lovable, fr. *amare* to love. Cf. AMICABLE, AMOROUS, AMABILITY.] **1**. Friendly; amicable. *Obs.*
2. Lovable; admirable; as, an *amiable* beauty; also, lovely; desirable.

How *amiable* are thy tabernacles. *Ps.* lxxxiv. 1.
So *amiable* a prospect. *Sir T. Herbert.*

3. Good-naturedly amicable in conduct or disposition; having, or characterized by, sweetness of temper, kind-heartedness, etc., which causes one to be liked; good-naturedly complaisant; as, an *amiable* deed; *amiable* mood, thought, or word; an *amiable* woman.

That foreign eccentricity to which their nation is so *amiable*. *Howells.*

His childlike straightforwardness, his *amiable* plasticity, not to say innocent fickleness of character. *Josiah Royce.*

That mixed state of mind . . . which we call an *amiable* temper, and which leads its possessor, from an undefined repugnance to ill-will, rather to put up with a hurt and make no noise about it, than insist upon . . . [his] utmost rights. *J. Martineau.*

4. Amorous. *Obs.*

Lay an *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife. *Shak.*

Syn. — Agreeable, charming, pleasing. See LOVABLE.

amiable numbers. = AMICABLE NUMBERS.
— **a′mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a′mi-a-bly**, *adv.*

am′i-an′thus (ăm′ĭ-ăn′thŭs), *n.* [L. *amiantus*, Gr. ἀμίαντος λίθος (lit., unsoiled stone) a greenish stone, like asbestos; ἀ- not + μιαίνειν to stain; from its incombustibility.] *Min.* Fine silky asbestos.

am′ic (ăm′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to an amide; amidic.
amic acid, a compound that is both amide and acid, as carbamic acid, $CO(NH_2)OH$.

am′i-ca-bil′i-ty (ăm′ĭ-kȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being amicable.

am′i-ca-ble (ăm′ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, fr. *amicus* friend. See AMIABLE.] Friendly; proceeding from, or exhibiting, friendliness; after the manner of friends; peaceable; as, an *amicable* disposition, or arrangement.

That which was most remarkable in this contest was . . . the *amicable* manner in which it was managed. *Prideaux.*

Syn. — Peaceable, harmonious, kind. — AMICABLE, FRIENDLY. Neither of these words denotes great warmth of affection. FRIENDLY (though less strong than the noun *friendship*) implies cordiality, or at least good will; as, a *friendly* nod, a *friendly* call. AMICABLE (*cf. amiable*, under LOVABLE) frequently implies little more than that the parties concerned are not disposed to quarrel; as, an *amicable* adjustment, an *amicable* suit, those who are *friendly* to each other can live *amicably* together. See CORDIAL, FAMILIAR.

A man that hath friends must shew himself *friendly*. *Prov.* xviii. 24.

My friends have spoken to me . . . in the style of *amicable* expostulation; not so much blaming the thing, as lamenting the effects. *Burke.*

amicable action, *Law*, an action commenced and prosecuted

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a-men′ti-form, *a.* See -FORM; AMENT.
a-men′tu-lum (ȧ-mĕn′tū-lŭm), *n.*; usually in *pl.*, -TULA (-lȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *amentum*. See AMENT.] *Bot.* One of the antheridia-bearing branches in mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*.
a-men′tum (ȧ-mĕn′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] **1**. *Bot.* = AMENT. **2**. A thong or cord attached to a javelin for aid in casting it.
a-men′ty, *n.* Amentia. *Obs.*
a-men′use, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *amenuisier.*] To lessen *Obs.*
am′e-os. Var. of AMMEOS.
‖ **a′mer′** (ȧ′mâr′), *n.* [F.] Bitters; as, **a′mer′ des al′lemands′** (dā-zăl′mäɴ′), bitters with Holland gin.
amer † AMAR, EMBER.
Amer. *Abbr.* America: American.
ameral, ameraunt. † ADMIRAL.
ameralte. † ADMIRALTY.
a-merce′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
a-merc′er (ȧ-mûr′sẽr), *n.* One who amerces.
a-mer′ci-a-ble (ȧ-mûr′sĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Var. of AMERCEABLE.
a-mer′ci-a-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *amerciamentum.*] Amercement. *Rare.*
amerel. † ADMIRAL.
‖ **A-me′ri-ca-nis′ta** (ä-mā′rē-kä-nēs′tä), *n.* [Sp.] A native partisan or favorer of the Americans. *Phil I.*
amerous. † AMOROUS.
A-mer′i-co-ma′ni-a, *n.* Excessive fondness for American ideas, institutions, etc.
amerre. † AMAR.
amervail. † AMERVEIL.
amerveil, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *esmerveillier.*] To astonish or fill with wonder; to wonder at. *Obs.*
‖ **à mer′ve′ille** (ȧ mĕr′vē′y'). [F.] To a wonder; marvelously; admirably.
ames. † AMICE.
ames′ace. † AMBSACE.
a-mese′, *v. t.* [OF. *amaisier*, *ameisier.*] To calm; pacify. *Obs.*
ames′ite (āmz′īt), *n.* [After James *Ames*, a mine owner.] *Min.* An apple-green chlorite occurring in foliated hexagonal plates. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 2.71.
amesnable. † AMENABLE.
am′ess. Var. of AMICE, a hood.
amesure. † ADMEASURE.
am′e-tab′o-le (ăm′ē-tăb′ō-lē), *n.* [NL. See A- not; METABOLE.] *Zoöl.* Development without metamorphosis. — **a-met′a-bol′ic** (ȧ-mĕt′ȧ-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* — **am′e-tab′o-lous** (ăm′ē-tăb′ō-lŭs), *a.*
a-met′al-lous (ȧ-mĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + *metal.*] *Chem.* Not metallic. *Rare.*
amete. † ANT.
a′me-thod′i-cal (ā′mē-thŏd′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Not methodical. *Obs. or R.* — **a′me-thod′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs. or R.*
a-meth′o-dist, *n.* [*a-* not + *methodist.*] One without method; a quack. *Obs.*
am′e-thys′tin. Amethystine. [*Ref. Sp.*]
a-me′tri-a (ȧ-mē′trĭ-ȧ; ȧ-mĕt′-), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. μήτρα womb.] *Med.* Absence of the uterus.
am′e-trope, *n.* An ametropic [person.]
a-me′trous (ȧ-mē′trŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. μήτρα womb + *-ous.*] *Terat.* Without a uterus.
ameve. † AMOVE
am-fib′i-a. Amphibia. *Ref. Sp.*
am-fib′i-an. Amphibian. *Ref. Sp.*
am-fib′i-ous. Amphibious. *Ref.* [*Sp.*]
am′fi-brach. Amphibrach. *Ref. Sp.*
am′fi-the′a-ter. Amphitheater. [*Ref. Sp.*]
A. M. G. *Abbr.* Assistant Major General.
Am′ha-rin′ga (äm′hä-rĭŋ′gä), [*n.* Amharic.]
Am′herst schist. [From *Amherst*, a town in Massachusetts.] A Silurian formation of metamorphic rock in Massachusetts.
A′mi (ā′mī). *Bib.*
ami, *n.* [F. *ami*, fem. *amie.*] A lover; friend. *Obs.*
Am′i-a (ăm′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ἀμία a kind of tunny.] *Zoöl.* The genus including only the bowfin. See BOWFIN.
a′mi-a-bl Amiable. *Ref. Sp.*
am′i-anth, *n.* = AMIANTHUS. *Poetic.*
am′i-an′thi-form (ăm′ĭ-ăn′thĭ-fôrm), *a.* See -FORM; AMIANTHUS.
am′i-an′thine (-thĭn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, amianthus.
am′i-an′thoid, **am′i-an-thoi′dal**, *a.* [*amianthus* + *-oid.*] Resembling amianthus.
am′i-an′tine, **-toid**, **-tus**. Var. of AMIANTHINE, AMIANTHOID, etc.
amiss. † AMICE.
Am′i-a-tine Co′dex (ăm′ĭ-ȧ-tĭn). = CODEX AMIATINUS.
am′i-ca-bl. Amiable. *Ref. Sp.*

by amicable consent of the parties, for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the court on some matter of law.

Amicable action, in the sense in which these words are used in courts of justice, presupposes that there is a real dispute between the parties concerning some matter of right. . . . The amity consists in the manner in which it is brought to issue before the court. And such *amicable actions*, so far from being objects of censure, are always approved and encouraged. 49 *U. S.* (8 *How.*) 251, 255.

— **amicable numbers**, *Math.*, two numbers each of which is equal to the sum of all the aliquot parts of the other. — **am′i-ca-ble-ness** (ăm′ĭ-kȧ-b′l-nĕs), *n.* — **am′i-ca-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

am′ice (ăm′ĭs), *n.* [ME. *amyse*, prob. for *amit*, OF. *amit*, *ameit*, fr. L. *amictus* cloak, but confused with *amice*, *almuce*, a hood or cape. See next word.] An oblong piece of cloth, now always white linen, worn at first on the head, but now about the neck and shoulders under the alb and chasuble, by priests of the Roman Catholic Church at Mass.

To this day Franciscan and Dominican friars wear the *amice* over their heads till they reach the altar. *Cath. Dict.*

am′ice, *n.* [ME. *amisse*, OF. *almuce*, *aumuce*, F. *aumusse*, LL. *almucium*, *almucia*, *aumucia*: of unknown origin; cf. G. *mütze* cap, prob. of the same origin. Cf. MOZETTA.] **1.** *Eccl.* A hood, or cape with a hood, made of or lined with fur (usually gray), formerly worn by the clergy. **2.** The fur of the marten or the gray squirrel used to line this garment. *Obs.*

A-mi′ci prism (ä-mē′chē). [After G. B. *Amici*, Italian astronomer.] A prism made of flint glass and crown glass so combined that the light which passes through is dispersed but does not change its direction.

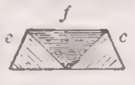

Amici Prism. *f* Flint Glass; *c*, *c*, Crown Glass.

‖ **a-mi′cus cu′ri-æ** (ȧ-mī′kŭs kū′rĭ-ē). [L.] *Law.* Lit., a friend of court; hence, in practice, a bystander or party who suggests or states some matter of law for the court's assistance.

An *amicus curiæ* is heard only by the leave and for the assistance of the court, and upon a case already before it. He has no control over the suit, and no right to institute any proceedings therein. 101 *Fed. Rep.* 965, 970.

a-mid′ (ȧ-mĭd′), *prep.* In the midst of. See AMIDST.

A′mi-da (ä′mē-dä), *n.* [Jap.] *Japanese Buddhism.* Amitabha. He is the sole Buddha of the Jodo Shinshu sect, one of the most progressive in Japan.

am′ide (ăm′īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **am′id.** [*ammonia* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* **a** A compound resulting from replacement of an atom of hydrogen in ammonia by an element; as, sodium *amide*, $NaNH_2$. **b** A compound resulting from replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen in ammonia by univalent acid radicals; as, *acetamide*, $CH_3CO{\cdot}NH_2$. It is called a *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary amide* according as one, two, or three hydrogen atoms are replaced.

a-mid′ic (ȧ-mĭd′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an amide.

amide powder. An explosive of the gunpowder type, composed of ammonium nitrate and, usually, potassium nitrate mixed with charcoal.

am′i-din (ăm′ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *amidine*, fr. *amidon* starch, fr. L. *amylum*. See 2d AMYL.] *Chem.* Starch modified by heat so as to become a transparent mass, like horn. It is soluble in cold water.

am′i-dine (ăm′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [*amide* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound of the general formula $R{\cdot}C(NH)NH_2$, that is, one in which the same carbon atom is in union with amidogen and an imido group. The *amidines* are strong monacid bases.

am′i-do (ăm′ĭ-dō; ȧ-mē′dō; *the latter pron. is contrary to English analogy, but is used by many chemists*), **am′i-do-**, *a. & pref.* [From AMIDE.] *Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or containing amidogen (NH_2) united to a radical of acid character; — distinguished from *amino*. **b** Less correctly, but very commonly, = AMINO.

amido-formic acid, *Chem.*, carbamic acid.

a-mid′o-gen (ȧ-mĭd′ō-jĕn; ȧ-mē′dō-), *n.* [*amido-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* The radical NH_2, which is known only in combination, and may be regarded as ammonia from the molecule of which one hydrogen atom has been removed.

am′i-dol (ăm′ĭ-dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [*amide* + 1st *-ol.*] *Photog. & Chem.* A salt of a diamino phenol, $C_6H_3(OH)(NH_2)_2$, used as a developer.

am′i-dox′ime (ăm′ĭ-dŏk′sĭm; -sēm), *n.* *Chem.* The oxime of an amide, having the general formula $R{\cdot}C(N{\cdot}OH)NH_2$.

a-mid′ships (ȧ-mĭd′shĭps), *adv.* *Naut.* In or towards the middle of a ship, esp. with regard to her length.

a-midst′ (ȧ-mĭdst′), **a-mid′** (ȧ-mĭd′), *prep.* [ME. *amidde*, *amiddes*, *on midden*, AS. *on middan*, in the middle, fr. *midde* the middle. The *s* is an adverbial ending, originally marking the genitive; the *t* is a later addition, as in *whilst*, *amongst*, *against*. See MID.] In or into the midst or middle of; surrounded or encompassed by; among. "This fair tree *amidst* the garden." "Unseen *amid* the throng." "*Amidst* thick clouds." *Milton.*

Amidst the splendor and festivity of a court. *Macaulay.*
But rather famish them *amid* their plenty. *Shak.*
Covered with trees, *amid* which appeared the white gleam of pillars and statues. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See AMONG.

‖ **a-mi′go** (ä-mē′gō), *n.*; *pl.* AMIGOS (-gōs). [Sp., L. *amicus*.] A friend; — a Spanish term specif. applied in the Philippine Islands to friendly natives. Cf. FRIENDLY.

a-mim′i-a (ȧ-mĭm′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See A- not; MIME.] *Med.* Loss or impairment of the power of communicating thought by signs, due to cerebral disease.

am′ine (ăm′ĭn; ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*ammonia* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* One of a class of strongly basic substances derived from ammonia by replacement of hydrogen by one or more univalent hydrocarbon radicals. *Amines* are classed as *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary* according as one, two, or three atoms of ammoniacal hydrogen have been replaced.

Am′i-ne (ăm′ĭ-nē; ȧ-mēn′), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights:" **a** A sorceress who ate at table only a few grains of rice which she took up with a silver bodkin, and who was found by her husband, Sidi Nouman, feasting with a female ghoul. **b** Also **Am′i-na** (ăm′ĭ-nȧ). Zobeide's half sister, who, ignorant of his rank, marries Amin, the caliph's son. She was long estranged from her husband for giving him a wrong explanation of a bite on her cheek.

am′i-no (ăm′ĭ-nō; ȧ-mē′nō; see AMIDO), **am′i-no-**, *a. & pref.* [From *amine*.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing the group NH_2 united to a radical other than an acid radical; — distinguished from *amido*.

amino acid, an acid in which a portion of the nonacid hydrogen has been replaced by the amino group. The amino acids are both basic and acid. Many of them are important cleavage products of proteids.

am′i-no-az′o- (-ăz′ō-). *Org. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence both of the amino group and of the azo group; — also *amidoazo-*.

am′i-no-az′o-ben′zene (-bĕn′zēn; -bĕn-zēn′), *n.* *Org. Chem.* An amino derivative of azobenzene, $C_6H_5N{:}NC_6H_4NH_2$; specif., the para variety, a yellow crystalline compound usually obtained indirectly from aniline. Its hydrochloride (*aniline yellow*) forms steel-blue crystals which dissolve into a yellow solution. As a dye aniline yellow is too fugitive, but it is used extensively in manufacturing other dyes, as the indulines.

am′i-nol (ăm′ĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*amine* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A colorless liquid prepared from herring brine and containing amines, used as a local antiseptic.

A-min′tor (ȧ-mĭn′tŏr), *n.* In Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Maid's Tragedy," a character who sacrifices his loyalty to his betrothed, Aspatia, for a fantastic loyalty to his king, at whose command he marries Evadne.

Am′ish (äm′ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to, or named from, Jacob *Amman*, or *Amen*, a strict Mennonite of the 17th century; pertaining to or designating his followers. — *n. pl.* *Eccl. Hist.* The Amish Mennonites.

Amish Mennonite Church. See MENNONITE, *n.*

a-miss′ (ȧ-mĭs′), *adv.* [*a-* + *miss.*] Astray; faultily; improperly; wrongly; ill.

What error drives our eyes and ears *amiss*? *Shak.*
Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask *amiss*. *Jas.* iv. 3.

a-miss′, *a.* Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper; as, it is not *amiss* to ask advice. *Used only in the predicate.*

His wisdom and virtue cannot always rectify that which is *amiss* in himself or his circumstances. *Wollaston.*

a-mis′si-ble (ȧ-mĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *amissibilis*: cf. F. *amissible*.] Liable to be lost. *Rare.* — **a-mis′si-bil′i-ty** (ȧ-mĭs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

A′mi-stad′ case (ä′mē-stäth′; 146). A case in which the United States court decided that certain negroes who had been kidnaped as slaves and had seized the Spanish schooner L'Amistad, in which they were then (1839) being transported, were free men because international law prohibited the slave trade, and the seizure was therefore not piracy. The schooner had been captured off Long Island by the United States brig Washington.

Am′i-ta′bha (ăm′ĭ-tä′bȧ; 134), *n.* [Skr. *Amitābha*.] A Buddha of the Great Vehicle who vowed to create a pure land, to be glorified as the Buddha of Boundless Light, and to save all having faith in his vows.

am′i-to′sis (ăm′ĭ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *mitosis*.] *Biol.* Cell division in which there is first a simple cleavage of the nucleus without change in its structure (such as the formation of chromosomes), followed by the division of the cytoplasm; direct cell division; — opposed to *mitosis*. It is not the usual mode of division, and is believed by many to occur chiefly in highly specialized cells which are incapable of long-continued multiplication, in transitory structures, and in those in early stages of degeneration.

am′i-tot′ic (ăm′ĭ-tŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or exhibiting, amitosis. — **am′i-tot′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

am′i-ty (ăm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* AMITIES (-tĭz). [F. *amitié*, OF. *amistié*, *amisté*, fr. an assumed LL. *amicitas*, fr. L. *amicus* friendly. See AMIABLE.] Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies, or nations; friendly relations; good understanding; as, a treaty of *amity* and commerce; the *amity* of the Whigs and Tories.

To live on terms of *amity* with vice. *Cowper.*
The doctor had returned to his old tasks and *amities*. *Stevenson.*
His lofty brows in folds do figure death,
And in their smoothness *amity* and life. *Marlowe*

Syn. — Harmony, friendliness, good will, peace.

am′me′ter (ăm′mē′tẽr), *n.* [*ampere* + *-meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring the amperage of a current.

Am′mi (ăm′ī), *n.* [L., a plant of this genus, Gr. ἄμμι.] *Bot.* A small genus of apiaceous plants of the Mediterranean region and North Atlantic islands. *A. visnaga* is the bishop's-weed.

Am-mo′bi-um (ă-mō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄμμος sand + βίος life.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian asteraceous plants having heads with yellow florets, a silvery scarious involucre, and a pappus of 2 teeth and 2 bristles. Several species are cultivated as garden everlastings or immortelles. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Am′mon (ăm′ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄμμων, fr. Egypt. *ámen*. See AMON.] **1.** *Egypt. Myth.* = AMON. **2.** [*l. c.*] [Prob. fr. the representations of Jupiter *Ammon* with horns.] The argal, a wild sheep of Asia.

Am′mon, *n. sing. & pl.* [Heb. *'Ammōn*.] *Bib.* A people (usually called the *children of Ammon*) east of the Jordan, between the Jabbok and the Arnon, belonging to the Aramæan branch of the Semites.

am′mo-nal′ (ăm′ō-năl′), *n.* [*ammonium* + *aluminium*.] An explosive consisting of a mixture of powdered aluminium and nitrate of ammonium.

am-mo′ni-a (ă-mō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From sal *ammoniac*, which was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*. See AMMONIAC.] **1.** *Chem.* A colorless gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, NH_3, with extremely pungent smell and taste. Sp. gr., as compared with air, 0.589. *Ammonia* can easily be liquefied by cold and pressure, and for this reason it is much used in making artificial ice by the absorption of heat which takes place when the liquid ammonia evaporates. Ammonia is soluble in water to the extent of 600 volumes of the gas to one of water. Its aqueous solutions are known as *ammonia water*; also, as *spirits of hartshorn*, because ammonia was formerly obtained by the destructive distillation of hartshorn. It is still made from nitrogenous organic matter, such as horn, hoofs, etc., but it is mainly produced as a by-product of the gas and coke industry. Ammonia is alkaline (whence its name *volatile alkali*) and readily combines with acids to form ammonium salts. See AMMONIUM. Ammonia, both free and combined, is much used in medicine and the arts. **2.** Popularly, ammonia water.

am-mo′ni-ac (-ăk), *a.* [L. *ammoniacus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Ammon or his shrine; — only in the phrases *gum ammoniac* and *sal ammoniac* (which see). **2.** Ammoniacal.

am-mo′ni-ac, *n.*, or **gum ammoniac**. [L. *ammoniacum*, Gr. ἀμμωνιακόν a resinous gum, said to distill from a tree near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*: cf. F. *ammoniac*. See AMMONITE.] **a** The aromatic gum resin of the ammoniac plant. It occurs in commerce in the form of yellowish tears or lumps, and has a bitter-sweet, somewhat nauseous and acrid taste. It is used as an expectorant and stimulant, and in the formation of certain plasters. Called specif. *Persian ammoniac*. **b** A dark-colored gum resin derived from the related North African plant *Ferula tingitana*, and called specif. *African ammoniac*.

am′mo-ni′a-cal (ăm′ō-nī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to ammonia; containing, or having the properties of, ammonia; as, an *ammoniacal* salt; *ammoniacal* gas.

ammoniacal engine, an engine in which the vapor of ammonia, expanding by heat, is used to supply the motive force. — **a. fermentation**, any fermentation process by which ammonia is formed, as that by which urea is converted into ammonium carbonate when urine is exposed to the air.

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am′i-cal, *a.* [L. *amicalis*: cf. F. *amical*.] Friendly. *Obs.*

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am′i-cous, *a.* [L. *amicus*.] Friendly; amicable. *Obs. & R.*

am′i-cro′bic (ăm′ĭ-krō′bĭk; -krŏb′ĭk), *a.* See A- not.

a-mict′, *n.* *Obs.* [L. *amictus* cloak: cf. F. *amict* amice.] **1.** A cloth wrapped around the head. **2.** = AMICE, the piece of linen.

‖ **a-mic′tus**, *n.* [L., cloak. See AMICE.] **1.** = AMICE, the piece of linen. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* Any outer garment.

‖ **a-mi′cus cer′tus in re in-cer′ta cer′ni-tur.** [L.] A certain (reliable) friend is discerned in an uncertain affair. *Ennius*, quoted by *Cicero* in *De Amicitia*, XVII. 64.

‖ **a-mi′cus hu-ma′ni ge′ne-ris** (jĕn′ẽr-ĭs). [L.] A friend of the human race.

‖ **a-mi′cus Pla′to** (*or* **a-mi′cus So′cra-tes**), **sed ma′gis a-mi′ca ve′ri-tas** (sŏk′rȧ-tēz, mā′jĭs, vĕr′ĭ-tăs). [L.] Plato is a friend (or, Socrates is a friend), but truth is more a friend.

‖ **a-mi′cus us′que ad a′ras** (ŭs′kwē). [L.] A friend as far as to the altars, i. e. except in what is contrary to one's religion; — a response attributed to Pericles when asked to swear falsely.

a-mid′, *adv.* In the middle or midst. *Obs.*

A-mi′dah (ȧ-mē′dä), *n.* [Heb. *'amīdāh* standing.] See SHEMONEH 'ESREH.

am′i-dat′ed (ăm′ĭ-dāt′ĕd), *a.* Converted into an amide.

am′i-da-vad′ (ăm′ĭ-dȧ-văd′). Var. of AMADAVAT.

‖ **a′mi′ de cour′** (ȧ′mē′ dẽ kōōr′). [F.] A friend of or in the court; hence, a hollow friend. Cf. AMICUS CURIÆ.

am′i-dide (ăm′ĭ-dīd; -dĭd), *n.* Also **-did.** [*amidogen* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A compound of amidogen with an element or radical.

am′i-do-a-ce′tic, *a.* [*amido-* + *acetic.*] Aminoacetic. See GYLCOCOLL.

am′i-do-az′o- [*amido-* + *azo-.*] See AMINOAZO-.

am′i-do-a′zo-ben′zene, *n.* Aminoazobenzene.

am′i-do-plast′, **am′i-do-plas′tid**, *n.* [*amido-* + *-plast*, *plastid.*] = AMYLOPLAST, AMYLOPLASTID.

a-mid′u-lin (ȧ-mĭd′ū-lĭn), *n.* [See AMIDIN.] *Chem.* Soluble starch.

‖ **a′mi′ du peu′ple, l′** (lȧ′mē′ dü pû′pl'). [F.] The friend of the people; — used esp. as the name of the Revolutionary paper edited by Jean Paul Marat, who assumed the same title.

a-mid′ward, *adv. & prep.* Toward the middle of. *Obs.*

‖ **a′mie′** (ȧ′mē′), *n.* [F.] A female friend; hence, a mistress.

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A-mi′i-dæ (ȧ-mī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Amia*.] *Zoöl.* The family of fishes constituted by the bowfin and several fossil genera. See BOWFIN.

‖ **a′mi′ jus′qu'aux au′tels′** (ȧ′mē′ zhüs′kō-zō′tĕl′). [F.] = AMICUS USQUE AD ARAS.

am′il. † AMEL.

am′il (ăm′ĭl; ä′mĭl), **am′il-dar** (-där). Vars. of AUMIL, AUMILDAR.

am-im′ide, *n.* Also **-id.** *Org. Chem.* = AMIDINE.

a-min′. Var. of AMEEN.

Am′i-na (ăm′ĭ-nȧ), *n.* See 2d AMINE **b.**

A-min′a-dab (ȧ-mĭn′ȧ-dăb), *n.* [Heb.] Lit., kinsman is generous, or perhaps, my people is generous; — masc. prop. name. Often used by the old dramatists as a name for a Quaker.

a-min′ish. *v. t.* [OF. *amenuisier*. Cf. DIMINISH.] To diminish. *Obs.*

am′i-no-a-ce′tic, *a.* See GLYCOCOLL.

‖ **a mi-no′ri ad ma′jus.** [L.] From the less to the greater.

am′i-no-va-ler′ic, *a.* *Chem.* See AMINO-.

Am′i-oi′de-i (ăm′ĭ-oi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Amia*.] *Zoöl.* = CYCLOGANOIDEI.

a-mir′ (ȧ-mēr′). Var. of AMEER.

am′i-ral, **amireld.** † ADMIRAL.

a-mir′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

‖ **a′mis′ des noirs′** (ä′mē′ dā nwär′). [F.] Friends of the blacks (the negroes); — used in the title of a society founded in Paris by Brissot, 1778.

amise. † AMICE.

‖ **A′mis′ et A′miles′** (ȧ′mē′zā ȧ′mēl′). An old French romance largely of Oriental origin but connected with the cycle of Charlemagne, dating from the 12th or 13th century, and portraying the friendship and mutual sacrifices of two knights. Amis and Amiles, or Amiloun (in Middle English form).

a-miss′, *n.* A fault, wrong, or mistake. *Obs.* *Shak.*

amisse. † AMICE.

a-mis′sion (ȧ-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *amissio*: cf. F. *amission*.] Deprivation; loss. *Obs.*

a-mis′sive, *a.* Degenerative. [*Obs.*]

a-miss′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

amit. † ADMIT.

a-mit′, *v. t.* [L. *amittere*, *amissum*, to lose.] To lose. *Obs.*

amit, **amite.** † AMICE, the piece of linen.

Am′i-tal. *D. Bib.*

‖ **a′mi′tié′** (ȧ′mē′tyā′), *n.* [F.] Friendship.

am′i-tist. † AMETHYST.

A-mit′tai (ȧ-mĭt′ī; -ā-ī). *Bib.*

amitte. † ADMIT.

Am′i-u′rus. Var. of AMEIURUS.

a-mix′i-a (ȧ-mĭk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. ἀμιξία abstinence from sexual intercourse.] *Evolution.* Absence of interbreeding, as that resulting from geographical isolation. *Weismann.*

A-miz′a-bad. *Bib.*

amland. † AMBLING.

amlet. † OMELET.

Am′let, Richard. A gamester in Vanbrugh's "Confederacy."

amlett. † AMULET.

amm. *Abbr.* Amalgama.

am′ma (ăm′ȧ), *n.* [LL. *amma*, prob. of interjectional or imitative origin: cf. Sp. *ama* nurse, G. *amme*.] An abbess or spiritual mother.

Am′mah (ăm′ȧ). *Bib.*

am′man, *n.* A female tutelar deity of the animistic tribes of southern India.

am′man (ăm′ăn), *n.* [G. *ammann*, *amtmann*: cf. F. *amman*.] A district officer, executive or judicial, as in certain Swiss cantons.

Am′man-ite (ăm′ăn-īt), *n.* *Eccl.* An Amish Mennonite.

ammas. † AMICE.

Am′ma-us (ăm′ā-ŭs). *D. Bib.*

Am-med′a-tha (ă-mĕd′ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*

ammel. † AMEL.

am′me-line (ăm′ē-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [Anagram of *melamine*.] *Chem.* A white powder, $C_3H_3(NH_2)_2OH$, obtained by boiling melamine with acid or alkali. Continued boiling converts it into **am′me-lide** (-līd; -lĭd), $C_3H_3(NH_2)(OH)_2$, also a white powder.

am′me-os, *n.* [Gr. ἄμμι, gen. ἄμμεως, ammi.] The bishop's-weed. *Obs.*

ammer. † EMBER.

am′mer (ăm′ẽr), *n.* [G.] The European yellow-hammer.

ammerce. † AMERCE.

Am′mi (ăm′ī), *n.* [Heb. *'ammī* my people.] Masc. name.

Am′mi-a′ce-æ (ăm′ī-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ammi*, bishop's-weed.] *Bot.* Syn. of APIACEÆ. — **am′mi-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Am′mi-doi (ăm′ĭ-doi) *or* **Am-mid′i-oi** (ă-mĭd′ĭ-oi). *Bib.*

Am′mi-el (ăm′ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Am′mi-hel (-hĕl). *D. Bib.*

Am-mi′hud (ă-mī′hŭd; ăm′ĭ-). *Bib.*

Am-min′a-dab (ȧ-mĭn′ȧ-dăb). [*Bib.*]

am′mi-o-lite (ăm′ĭ-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἄμμιον granular cinnabar + *-lite*.] *Min.* A scarlet earthy mineral containing mercury and antimony.

am′mi-ral. † ADMIRAL.

Am′mi-sad′dai (ăm′ĭ-săd′ī; -ā-ī). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Am′mi-shad′dai (-shăd′ī; -ā-ī).

am′mites, *n.* [Gr. ἀμμίτης, sandstone, fr. ἄμμος or ἄμμος sand.] *Geol.* Oölite. *Obs.*

Am-mi′ud (ă-mī′ŭd). *D. Bib.*

Am-miz′a-bad (ă-mĭz′ȧ-băd; ă-mī′zȧ-). *Bib.*

am′mo-chryse (ăm′ō-krīs), *n.* [L. *ammochrysus*, fr. Gr. ἀμμόχρυσος a gem resembling sand veined with gold.] A mineral substance anciently used for blotting, prob. a fine sand.

am′mo-cœ′tes (ăm′ō-sē′tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄμμος sand + κοίτη bed.] *Zoöl.* A larval lamprey, formerly believed to be a distinct animal. See LAMPREY. — **am′mo-cœ′ti-form** (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **am′mo-cœ′toid**, *a.*

am′mo-dyte (ăm′ō-dīt), *n.* [See AMMODYTES.] *Zoöl.* **a** = SAND LAUNCE. **b** A species of viper (*Vipera ammodytes*) of southeastern Europe. *Obs.*

Am′mo-dy′tes (-dī′tēz), *n.* [NL. & L., fr. Gr. ἀμμοδύτης a kind of serpent; lit., sand diver.] *Zoöl.* The genus of small elongated teleost fishes containing the typical sand launces (see SAND LAUNCE). It is the chief genus of a family, **Am′mo-dyt′i-dæ** (-dĭt′ĭ-dē). — **am′mo-dy′toid**, *a.*

am′mo-næ′mi-a, **-ne′mi-a.** Var. of AMMONIEMIA.

Am′mo-ne′a, *n. pl.* [NL.] Equiv. to AMMONOIDEA.

ammonest. † ADMONISH.

Am′mo-ni (ăm′ō-nī). *D. Bib.*

ammonia alum. See ALUM.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

ammoniac plant. A tall Persian apiaceous herb (*Dorema ammoniacum*), the milky juice of which yields ammoniac.

am-mo′ni-æ′mi-a, am-mo′ni-e′mi-a (ă-mō′nĭ-ē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ammonium* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition caused by ammonia or ammonium carbonate in the blood.

ammonia gelatin. An explosive consisting of blasting gelatin, ammonium nitrate, and charcoal.

Am-mo′ni-an (ă-mō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ammonius; as: **a** Pertaining to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of the 3d century, often called the founder of the Neo-Platonist school. Plotinus was one of his pupils. **b** Pertaining to Ammonius the Alexandrian, of the 3d century; — used to designate the divisions or "sections" into which he divided the text of the Gospels for use in a harmony of the Gospels devised by him. These sections were used in the Ten Canons (or Tables) prepared by Eusebius of Cæsarea, in the 4th century.

am-mo′ni-ate (-āt), *n.* **1**. *Chem.* A compound of ammonia with a metallic oxide. *Obs.*
2. *Com.* Any organic nitrogenous material from which ammonia is obtained.

am-mo′ni-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with ammonia.
ammoniated mercury. = WHITE PRECIPITATE **a**.

am-mon′ic (ă-mŏn′ĭk; ă-mō′nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to ammonia or the radical ammonium.

am-mon′i-fi-ca′tion (ă-mŏn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*ammonia* + *-fication.*] **1**. Impregnation with ammonia or ammonium compounds.
2. The production of ammonia from nitrogenous organic matter, esp. by the action of bacteria.

am-mon′i-fy (ă-mŏn′ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To subject to, or to produce or undergo, ammonification.

am-mo′ni-o- (ă-mō′nĭ-ō-). A combining form denoting the presence of *ammonia* or *ammonium*.

am′mo-nite (ăm′ō-nīt), *n.* [*ammonia* + *-ite.*] **1**. = FAVIER EXPLOSIVE.
2. A nitrogenous animal product of rendering works, consisting largely of dried meat, used as a fertilizer.

Am′mon-ite (ăm′ŏn-īt), *n.* [From AMMON.] *Bib.* One of the people called Ammon.

am′mon-ite (ăm′ŏn-īt), *n.* [L. cornu *Ammonis* horn of Ammon; L. *Ammon*, Gr. Ἄμμων, an appellation of Jupiter, as represented with the horns of a ram; orig. the name of an Egyptian god. See AMON.] *Paleon.* Any of numerous fossil shells of cephalopods of the group Ammonoidea having the form of a flat spiral similar to that of the nautilus, especially abundant in the Mesozoic age. Some species were three feet or more in diameter. See AMMONOIDEA. — **am′mon-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*

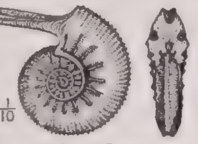

1/10 Ammonite (*Cosmoceras jason*), front and side view.

Am′mo-ni′tes (ăm′ō-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* The typical genus of Ammonoidea. In it were formerly placed the majority of forms with the shell coiled in a flat spiral, and having intricately folded sutures, but it is now restricted to a few species, mostly of the Lias.

am′mo-ni′ti-cone (ăm′ō-nī′tĭ-kōn), *n.* [See AMMONITE; CONE.] *Paleon.* Any shell of the order Ammonoidea coiled in a flat spiral like that of the genus *Ammonites.*

Am′mon-it′ish (ăm′ŏn-īt′ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ammonites. — *n.* The language of the Ammonites, supposed to have been closely related to Hebrew.

am-mo′ni-um (ă-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See AMMONIA.] *Chem.* A strongly basic radical, NH_4, whose compounds resemble those of the alkali metals. *Ammonium* has not been isolated, but is believed to be in combination with mercury in the so-called ammonium amalgam. Its salts are formed when ammonia reacts with acids; thus, ammonia combines with hydrochloric acid to form *ammonium chloride*, NH_4Cl (sal ammoniac).

ammonium amalgam. *Chem.* A substance obtained as a bulky silvery mass when sodium amalgam is treated with a solution of ammonium chloride. It decomposes readily into hydrogen, ammonia, and mercury. See AMMONIUM.

ammonium base. *Chem.* A compound formed by the partial or entire replacement by hydrocarbon radicals of the hydrogen of the ammonium group in ammonium hydroxide. The *quaternary ammonium bases*, such as tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide, $N(CH_3)_4OH$, resemble the caustic alkalies in strength.

ammonium carbonate. *Com.* A variable mixture, forming white translucent masses, of ammonium bicarbonate, NH_4HCO_3, and ammonium carbamate, $NH_4NH_2CO_2$. It is used in medicine, and is the base of common smelling salts.

ammonium cyanate. *Chem.* A remarkable white crystalline substance, $NH_4 \cdot CNO$, which passes, on standing, to the organic compound, urea, $CO \cdot (NH_2)_2$.

ammonium hydroxide. *Chem.* A compound, NH_4OH, formed when ammonia dissolves in water, and existing only in solution. Compared with the caustic alkalies it is a weak base. See AMMONIUM BASE.

ammonium molybdate. *Chem.* A crystalline salt, $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$ or NH_4HMoO_4, used in analytical chemistry as a precipitant of phosphoric acid, with which it forms a yellow precipitate of ammonium phosphomolybdate.

ammonium nitrate. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline salt, NH_4NO_3, formed by the union of ammonia and nitric acid, and in other ways. It is an ingredient of many explosives.

ammonium persulphate. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline salt, $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, used in general as an oxidizing agent and, in photography, for improving dense negatives.

ammonium sulphate. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline salt, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, formed by the union of ammonia and sulphuric acid, and occurring in nature as mascagnite. It is made on a large scale from the ammoniacal liquor of gas works and is used as a fertilizer.

ammonium sulphide. *Chem.* An unstable compound, $(NH_4)_2S$, obtained in colorless crystals by direct union of ammonia and hydrogen sulphide gases. A solution believed to contain it is made by half saturating aqueous ammonia with hydrogen sulphide, and is used as a reagent.

am-mo′no- (ă-mō′nō-). *Chem.* Combining form of *ammonia;* — used specif. in the words **ammono-acid**, **ammono-base**, and **ammono-salt** to denote compounds bearing to ammonia relations analogous to those which acids, bases, and salts in the ordinary sense bear to water. Thus, sodium amide, $NaNH_2$, is the *ammono*-base corresponding to the *hydro*-base sodium hydroxide, NaOH.

am-mo′no-bas′ic (-bās′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Basic with respect to ammonia. See AMMONO-.

Am′mo-noi′de-a (ăm′ō-noi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See 3d AMMONITE; -OID.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct cephalopods having an external chambered shell, either straight or variously curved or coiled. They are distinguished from the Nautiloidea by the more or less intricately plicated margins of the septa between the chambers, and by the (generally) marginally placed siphuncle. The group lived from the Silurian till the end of the Cretaceous or beginning of the Tertiary era, reaching its greatest development in the Mesozoic; and in its increase in numbers and complexity and variety of forms, and subsequent decline, it is one of the best examples of the process of evolution. See AMMONITE. — **am′mo-noid** (ăm′ō-noid), *a. & n.* — **am′mo-noi′de-an** (-noi′dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

am′mo-nol′y-sis (ăm′ō-nŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ammono-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Decomposition in which ammonia plays a rôle analogous to that of water in hydrolysis. See HYDROLYSIS. — **am-mo′no-lyt′ic** (ă-mō′nō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

Am-moph′i-la (ă-mŏf′ĭ-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See AMMOPHILOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of coarse grasses growing on sandy shores and dunes of the North American and northern European coasts. The only species, *A. arenaria*, is the beach grass.

am-moph′i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄμμος sand + *-philous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Sand-loving; living or growing in the sand, or in dry sandy places; as, *ammophilous* grasses.

am′mu-ni′tion (ăm′ū-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *amunition*, formerly used for *munition*, prob. caused by taking *la munition* as *l'amunition*. See MUNITION.] **1**. Military stores, or provisions of all kinds for attack or defense. *Obs.*
2. Articles used in charging firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, projectiles, rockets, etc.

Ammunition consists of projectiles, powder charges, primers, fuses, bursting charges. It is fixed *ammunition* when all of these are made up in the form of one cartridge. It is separate when the charge and primer are in a case separate from the projectile. It is ordinary B. L. R. *ammunition* when the primer, charge, and projectile are all separate. *Bluejacket's Manual, U. S. N.*

3. Any stock of missiles; — lit. or fig.

ammunition bread, shoes, (artificial) **legs**, etc. Such as are supplied by the government to soldiers. *Eng.*

am′mu-ni′tion (ăm′ū-nĭsh′ŭn), *v. t.*; AM′MU-NI′TIONED (-ŭnd); AM′MU-NI′TION-ING. To provide with ammunition.

am-ne′si-a (ăm-nē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμνησία forgetfulness.] *Med.* Defect or loss of memory, esp. marked inability to remember particular words. — **am-ne′sic** (-sĭk; -zĭk), **am-nes′tic** (ăm-nĕs′tĭk), *a.*

am′nes-ty (ăm′nĕs-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES. [L. *amnestia*, Gr. ἀμνηστία, a forgetting, fr. ἄμνηστος forgotten; ἀ- not + μνᾶσθαι to remember: cf. F. *amnistie*, earlier *amnestie.* See MEAN, *v.*] **1**. Forgetfulness; oblivion; an overlooking.
2. An act of the sovereign power granting oblivion, or a general pardon, for a past offense.

Some distinction has been made, or attempted to be made, between pardon and *amnesty*. It is sometimes said that the latter operates as an extinction of the offense of which it is the object, causing it to be forgotten, so far as the public interests are concerned, whilst the former only operates to remove the penalties of the offense. This distinction is not, however, recognized in our law. The Constitution does not use the word "*amnesty*"; and, except that the term is generally employed where pardon is extended to whole classes or communities, instead of individuals, the distinction between them is one rather of philological interest than of legal importance. *95 U. S. 152, 153.*

The Constitution confers upon the President [of France] the power to pardon any person sentenced by any criminal or police court in France. . . . He is not, however, empowered by the Constitution to issue an *amnesty*, i. e., a relief against all the civil and political results of the conviction. *J. W. Burgess.*

am′ni-on (ăm′nĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIONS (-ŏnz), L. -NIA (-nĭ-ȧ). [Gr. ἀμνίον the membrane round the fetus, dim. of ἀμνός lamb.] **1**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A thin membrane forming a closed sac surrounding the embryos of reptiles, birds, and mammals. It contains a serous fluid, the **amniotic fluid**, in which the embryo is immersed, and is usually formed by folds (the **amniotic folds**) arising from the ectoderm and outer layer of the mesoderm of the extra-embryonic part of the blastoderm. The folds unite over the back of the embryo, completing the sac, and inclosing the embryo in its cavity, called the **amniotic cavity**. Only that layer of the folds next to the embryo forms the true amnion; the outer layer is called the **false amnion** and forms part of the chorion. In parturition the amnion is ruptured and the amniotic fluid escapes. **b** A similar membrane inclosing the embryos of many insects and other Arthropoda.
2. *Bot.* The fluid contained in the young embryo sac. *Obs.*

Am′ni-o′ta (ăm′nĭ-ō′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* That group of vertebrates which develops an amnion in embryonic life. It comprises the reptiles, the birds, and the mammals. The well-developed allantois and the presence of twelve pairs of cranial nerves also distinguish them from other vertebrates. — **am′ni-ote** (ăm′nĭ-ōt), *a. & n.*

am′ni-ot′ic (-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *amniotique.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the amnion; characterized by an amnion.
amniotic acid, *Chem.*, allantoin. *Obs.* — **a. cavity, a. fluid, a. folds.** See AMNION, 1 **a**. — **a. sac**, the sac formed by the amnion, containing the amniotic fluid and embryo, and invested by the chorion.

a-mœ′ba (ȧ-mē′bȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BAS (-bȧz), L. -BÆ (-bē). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμοιβή change.] *Zoöl.* **1**. Any of several species of microscopic rhizopods of the genus *Amœba*, of which the best known is *A. proteus*, widely distributed in stagnant fresh water. An amœba is one of the simplest known animals, consisting of a nucleated mass of protoplasm densest on the outside but without a distinct cell wall. It changes its shape by protruding portions of its body (called *pseudopods*). These also serve as organs of locomotion, the semifluid protoplasm composing the body gradually streaming into them, thus slowly changing the position of the animal. It has no definite mouth, but feeds by enveloping minute organisms or fragments of food in its substance, retaining them until the nutriment they contain is dissolved and assimilated. Respiration and excretion are carried on chiefly by means of contractile vacuoles (see under CONTRACTILE); reproduction, usually at least, is by division of the animal into two distinct individuals.
2. Any amœbalike cell or corpuscle of the blood or other part of an animal.

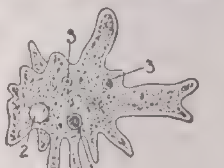

Amœba (*A. proteus*). 1 Nucleus; 2 Contractile Vacuole; 3 Food Vacuoles.

am′œ-bæ′an (ăm′ē-bē′ăn), *a.* Also **am′œ-be′an**. Of or pertaining to an amœbæum; hence, alternately answering; responsive.

The dactylic monody, "the latest development of the dactylic measure," . . . in Sophocles . . . is a concession — like all this *amœbæan* passage of lyrics — to a change of taste at Athens. *J. S. Phillimore.*

am′œ-bæ′um (ăm′ē-bē′ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BÆA (-ȧ). [L. *amoebaeus*, Gr. ἀμοιβαῖος, alternate; L. *amoebaeum* carmen, Gr. ᾆσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, a responsive song, fr. ἀμοιβή change.] **1**. A poem composed of strophe and antistrophe, in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as the third and seventh eclogues of Vergil.
2. *pl.* Verses composing such a poem.

a-mœ′bic (ȧ-mē′bĭk), *a.* Like or pertaining to an amœba; caused by amœbas or amœbalike organisms.
amœbic *or* **tropical dysentery**, dysentery caused by the presence of amœbas in the intestinal canal.

a-mœ′boid (-boid), *a.* [*amœba* + *-oid.*] *Biol.* Like an amœba, esp. in its movements or changes of shape; amœbic; as, the *amœboid* movements exhibited by the white corpuscles of the blood.

a-mœ′bu-la (-bū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *amœba.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A small amœba. **b** The amœboid stage of many of the lower organisms, as of the Gregarinæ and the malaria parasites, in which the form is like a small amœba.

a-mok′ (ȧ-mŏk′), *n.* [See AMUCK.] A nervous malady or seizure peculiar to the Malays, characterized by a frenzied desire to kill every one encountered. See AMUCK.

The *amok* . . . a sort of furious and imitative madness perhaps provoked at the same time by suggestion. *J. Deniker.*

a-mo′le (ä-mō′lā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] **1**. Any part of a plant possessing detergent properties, and used as a substitute for soap.
2. Any of a number of plants so utilized; as: **a** In California, the melanthaceous herb *Chlorogalum pomeridianum.* **b** In Mexico, any of various species of *Manfreda*, as *M. brachystachys*, and of *Agave*, as *A. heteracantha*, and *Prochnyanthes*, as *P. viridescens*, all three genera belonging to the Amaryllidaceæ. The rootstock is pounded to a pulp, and readily produces a lather when moistened.

a-mo′mum (ȧ-mō′mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄμωμον an Indian spice plant.] **1**. Any of various aromatic plants mentioned by the ancients, but not certainly identified. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of zinziberaceous plants of Asia, Africa, and Australia, several of which yield aromatic seeds, the cardamoms and grains of paradise of commerce.

A′mon (ä′mŏn), **A′men** (ä′mĕn), *n.* [Egypt. *ȧmen*, prop., the hidden.] *Egypt. Myth.* Originally the local deity of Thebes, and during Theban supremacy one of the chief deities of the Egyptian pantheon. Amon was probably at first a deity of reproductive forces; later under the form **Amon-Ra** (-rä) he was united with the sun god and was called "the father of the gods, the fashioner of men, the creator of cattle, the lord of all being," etc., eventually being conceived as a supreme deity, with the other gods as his members or parts. In his primitive function as god of life or reproduction he was represented as a ram-headed deity, and had a famous oracle in the Libyan oasis of Ammon. It was this form that the classic peoples identified with Jupiter in *Jupiter-Ammon* (represented with ram's horns). As *Amon-Ra* he is represented as a man wearing on his head a disk surmounted by two tall ostrich plumes. At Thebes he was the

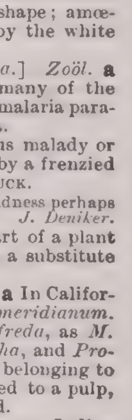

Amon-Ra.

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am′mo-ni′a-cum (ăm′ō-nī′ȧ-kŭm), *n.* [L.] Ammoniac.

am-mo′ni-al, *a.* *Chem.* Ammoniacal. *Obs.*

ammonia meter. *Chem.* An instrument for measuring the ammonia present in solutions.

ammonia soda process. = SOLVAY PROCESS.

am-mon′i-cal, *a.* *Chem.* Ammonic. *Rare.*

am′mo-nide (ăm′ō-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* Also **-nid**. *Chem.* = AMMONIATE, 1. *Obs.*

am′mo-ni′on, *n.* *Chem.* Ionic ammonium, NH_4+. See ION.

Am′mon-it′ess (ăm′ŏn-īt′ĕs), *n.* *Bib.* Fem. of AMMONITE.

am′mo-ni-tif′er-ous (ăm′ō-nī-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ammonite* + *-ferous.*] Containing ammonites.

am-mon′i-toid (ă-mŏn′ĭ-toid), *a.* *Paleon.* Resembling a cephalopod of the genus *Ammonites.*

Am′mo-ni-toi′de-a, *n. pl.* [NL. See AMMONITE.] A group of extinct cephalopods, equiv. to AMMONOIDEA, wholly or in part.

ammonium chloride. = SAL AMMONIAC.

am′mo-ni′u-ret (ăm′ō-nī′ū-rĕt), *n.* [*ammonia* + *-uret.*] *Chem.* Ammoniate. *Obs.* — **am′mo-ni′u-ret-ted**, *p. a.* *Obs.*

am-mo′ni-u′ri-a, *n.* [NL.; *ammonia* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Excess of ammonia in the urine.

am-mo′no-lyze, *v. t.* *Chem.* To subject to ammonolysis.

Am′mon's law (ăm′ŭnz). *Ethnol.* The generalization of O. Ammon that the Teutonic race is esp. addicted to city life.

am′mo-ther′a-py, *n.* [Gr. ἄμμος sand + *therapy.*] *Med.* The treatment of disease by means of sand baths.

ammunition chest. *Mil.* A box in which fixed ammunition for ordnance is carried in the field.

am′ne-mon′ic (ăm′nē-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*a-* + *mnemonic.*] Amnesic.

amner. † ALMONER.

am-nes′ti-a (ăm-nĕs′tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See AMNESTY.] Amnesia.

am′nes-ty, *v. t.* To grant amnesty to.

am′ni-a. Latin pl. of AMNION.

am′ni-ac, *a.* [Gr. ἀμνίον amnion + *-ac.*] *Anat.* Amniotic.

am′nic, *a.* *Anat.* Amniotic.

am′nic, *a.* [L. *amnicus*, fr. *amnis* river.] Of or pert. to a river.

am-nic′o-list (ăm-nĭk′ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *amnicola.*] One who lives near a river. *Obs.*

am-nig′e-nous (ăm-nĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *amnigena.*] Born or bred in, of, or near a river. *Obs.*

am′ni-o-man′cy, *n.* [Gr. ἀμνίον amnion + *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of the amnion.

Am′ni-o-na′ta (ăm′nĭ-ō-nā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = AMNIOTA. — **am′ni-o-nate**, *a. & n.*

am′ni-on′ic (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* = AMNIOTIC.

am′ni-or-rhe′a, -rhœ′a (-ō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *amnion* + *-rhea.*] The discharge of the amniotic fluid.

am′ni-os (-ŏs), *n.* The amnion.

am′ni-o-ti′tis (ăm′nĭ-ō-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *amniotic* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the amnion.

Am′non (ăm′nŏn). *Bib.*

a-mo′byr, *n.* Also **a-mo′ber**. [W. *amobrwy.*] *Welsh Law.* A fee formerly payable by a woman to the lord of her manor upon her marriage.

a-mo′dere, *v. t.* [OF. *amoderer.*] To moderate. *Obs.*

a-mœ′ban (ȧ-mē′băn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to an amœba. — **a-mœ′ban, a-mœ′bi-an**, *n.*

am′œ-be′an. Var. of AMŒBÆAN.

a-mœ′bi-an, *a.* Amœbic.

a-mœ′bi-cide, *a.* [*amœba* + *-cide.*] *Med.* Having power to kill amœbas. — *n.* An amœbicide agent.

a-mœ′bid, *n.* An amœba or amœbalike animal.

a-mœ′bi-form, *n.* Amœboid.

a-mœ′bo-cyte, *n.* [*amœba* + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* A cell having amœboid form or movements, esp. a corpuscle of the cœlomic fluid of echinoderms, insects, etc., having the form of an amœba: a leucocyte.

Am′œ-boi′de-a (ăm′ē-boi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *amœba.*] *Zoöl.* A group of Rhizopoda, nearly or exactly equiv. to LOBOSA. — **am′œ-boi′de-an**, *a. & n.*

a-mœ′bous, *a.* Amœbic.

a-mœn′o-ma′ni-a (ȧ-mĕn′ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ; ȧ-mē′nō-), *n.* [NL.; L. *amoenus* delightful + E. *mania.*] *Med.* Insanity characterized by morbid gayety and cheerful delusions.

amoeve. † AMOVE.

a-moin′der, *v. t.* [F. *amoindrir.*] To diminish. *Obs.*

‖ **à moi′tié′** (ȧ mwȧ′tyā′). [F.] By halves.

A′mok (ā′mŏk). *Bib.*

a-mok′, a-moke′, *a. & adv.* Vars. of AMUCK.

a-mok′, a-moke′, *v. i.* To run amuck. *Rare.*

a′mo-lil′la (ä′mō-lēl′yä; -lē′yä; 195), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] *Bot.* The Mexican plant *Prochnyanthes viridescens.* See AMOLE.

a-mol′ish, *v. t.* [OF. *amolir*, L. *amoliri.*] To do away with; to remove entirely. *Obs.*

am′o-li′tion (ăm′ō-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *amolitio.*] Removal; a putting away. *Obs.*

a-mol′lish, *v. t.* [F. *amollir.*] To mollify or soften. *Obs.* — **a-mol′lish-ment**, *n.* *Obs.*

Am′o-ma′les (ăm′ō-mā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See AMOMUM.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the ginger family, etc. — **a-mo′mal**, *a.*

a-mo′me, *n.* Amomum. *Obs.* — **a-mo′me-ous** (ȧ-mō′mē-ŭs), *a.*

A′mon (ā′mŏn). *Bib.*

Am′o-na (ăm′ō-nȧ). *D. Bib.*

head of a triad including Mut, his wife, and Chunsu, his son. The ruins of Karnak are the remains of his great Theban temple.

a-mong′ (*ȧ*-mŭng′) } *prep.* [ME. *amongist, amonges,* **a-mongst′** (*ȧ*-mŭngst′) } *amonge, among,* AS. *onmang, ongemang, gemang,* in a crowd or mixture. For the ending *-st* see AMIDST. See MINGLE.] **1.** Mixed or intermingled with; surrounded by.

[They] from his presence hid themselves *among* The thickest trees. *Milton.*

2. Conjoined, or associated with, or making part of the number of; in the number or class of.

Blessed art thou *among* women. *Luke* i. 28.

3. During; in the course of. *Obs.*

4. Expressing a relation of dispersion, distribution, etc.; also, a relation of reciprocal action. When *among* or *amongst* is used of the distribution of property among certain persons named it properly implies that no one of those mentioned shall be excluded, but that each and all shall share in the distribution, and equally, unless there be something in the context showing a contrary intention.

What news *among* the merchants? *Shak.*
Human sacrifices were practiced *among* them. *Hume.*
Divide that gold *amongst* you. *Marlowe.*
Whether they quarreled *among* themselves, or with their neighbors. *Addison.*

Syn. — AMONG, AMIDST. AMONG denotes a mingling or intermixture with distinct or separable objects; as, "A certain man . . . fell *among* thieves" (*Luke* x. 30); *among* the people. Hence it is regularly followed by a plural or a collective noun. AMIDST denotes literally in the *midst* or middle of, hence surrounded by; and that which surrounds may or may not consist of distinct or separable objects; as, "to the lonely inn '*mid* the rocks" (*M. Arnold*); "She stood in tears *amid* the alien corn" (*Keats*); "*amidst* his frolic play" (*Collins*). When both *among* and *amidst* are applicable to the same objects, *among* regards them in their individual, *amidst* in their collective aspect. Thus Milton describes the seraph Abdiel as "*among* the faithless, faithful only he," having in mind the other angels as individual rebels; but when he adds, "From *amidst* them forth he passed," he is thinking of the angels rather as a collective body. See BETWEEN.

am′o-ret (ăm′ō-rĕt), *n.* [OF. *amorette.* See AMOURETTE.] **1.** An amorous girl or woman; a wanton. *Obs. J. Warton.*
2. A love knot, love token, or love song; in *pl.*, love glances or love tricks. *Obs.*
3. A petty love affair or amour. *Obs.*

Am′o-reux′i-a (ăm′ō-rōōk′sĭ-*ȧ*; -rōō′zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Pierre-Joseph *Amoreux* (1741-1824), French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of cochlospermaceous shrubs or undershrubs of the southwestern United States and Mexico. They have palmate leaves and large handsome flowers.

‖ **a′mo-ri′no** (ä′mō-rē′nō), *n.; It. pl.* -NI (-nē). [It., dim. of *amore* cupid.] An infant cupid or love, such as is common in Italian painting and sculpture of the 16th century.

am′o-rist (ăm′ō-rĭst), *n.* [L. *amor* love. See AMOROUS.] A professed lover; an amateur of love; a gallant. *Milton.*

It was the custom for an *amorist* to impress the name of his mistress in the dust, or upon the damp earth, with letters fixed upon his shoe. *Southey.*

Am′o-rite (ăm′ō-rīt), *n.* [Heb. *ha-Emrī* the Amorite; cf. Assyrian *Amurrū.*] Any of an ancient Palestinian people dwelling chiefly in the northern and eastern mountainous regions. They are mentioned as the *Amurru* in the cuneiform inscriptions of Sargon, as early as the 12th century B. C., and were early depicted on Egyptian monuments with light skin, blue eyes, and light or, sometimes, dark hair. Some regard them as of Libyan race, some as of Semitic.

am′o-rous (ăm′ō-rŭs), *a.* [OF. *amoros,* F. *amoureux,* LL. *amorosus,* fr. L. *amor* love, *amare* to love.] **1.** Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or sexual enjoyment; loving; fond; affectionate; as, an *amorous* disposition.
2. Affected with love; in love; enamored; — usually with *of*, formerly with *on.*

Thy roses *amorous* of the moon *Keats.*
Sure my brother is *amorous* on Hero. *Shak.*

3. Of or relating to, or produced by, love. "*Amorous* delight." *Milton.*

Skillful in music and in *amorous* lays *Marlowe*

Syn. — Loving, tender, passionate, ardent. See FOND.
— **am′o-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **am′o-rous-ness**, *n.*

A-mor′pha (*ȧ*-môr′f*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See AMORPHOUS.] *Bot.* A small genus of American fabaceous herbs or shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves and spikes of purplish flowers, having the corolla reduced to one petal; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. *A. fruticosa* is the false indigo, and *A. canescens* the lead plant.

a-mor′phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [See AMORPHOUS.] **1.** State or quality of being amorphous.
2. The system of absolute nihilism advocated by the Russian nihilist Bakunin. *Cent. Dict.*

a-mor′pho- (*ȧ*-môr′fō-). A combining form for *amorphous.*

A-mor′pho-phal′lus (*ȧ*-môr′fō-făl′ŭs), *n.* [NL. See AMORPHOUS; PHALLUS.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical East Indian aroids, several of which are cultivated; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. The plants produce a curious mottled flowering spathe in advance of the large compound leaf, and often attain a height of several feet. *A. titani* has the largest inflorescence known, the spathe being six feet long. *A. rivieri*, the snake palm, is the best-known species.

a-mor′phous (*ȧ*-môr′fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄμορφος; ἀ- not + μορφή form.] **1.** Having no determinate form; of irregular shape; shapeless; specif., of solids, without crystallization in the ultimate texture; uncrystallized, as glass.
2. Of no particular kind or character; anomalous.

Scientific treatises . . . are not seldom rude and *amorphous* in style. *Hare.*

amorphous phosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS.
— **a-mor′phous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-mor′phous-ness**, *n.*

a-mort′ (-môrt′), *a.* [F. *à* to + *mort* death; *all amort* is for *alamort.*] As if dead; lifeless; spiritless; dejected. *Shak.*

a-mor′tiz-a-ble (*ȧ*-môr′tĭz-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *amortissable.*] Capable of being amortized.

a-mor′ti-za′tion (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *amortisatio, admortizatio.* See AMORTIZE; cf. ADMORTIZATION.] Act or process of amortizing; also, the sum so applied.

a-mor′tize (*ȧ*-môr′tĭz; -tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tĭzd; -tīzd); -TIZ-ING. [ME. *amortisen,* LL. *amortisare, admor-,* or F. *amortir* to sell in mortmain, extinguish; L. *ad* + *mors* death. See MORTMAIN.] **1.** To make as if dead; destroy. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To alienate in mortmain. See MORTMAIN.
3. To clear off, liquidate, or otherwise extinguish, as a debt, usually by a sinking fund. Hence: **a** To extinguish (a premium or a discount involved in the purchase of a security) by periodically charging off a portion (of the premium) or crediting a portion (of the discount) so as to bring the value to par at maturity, the transfer being made respectively from income to investment or vice versa. **b** Loosely, to bring the value of (a security) to par in this way.

a-mor′tize-ment (-tĭz-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *amortissement.*] **a** = AMORTIZATION. **b** *Arch.* The sloping top of a projecting pier, as a buttress; a crowning member in an edifice.

A′mos (ā′mŭs), *n.* [Heb. *'Amōs.*] Lit., burden; — masc. prop. name. Used specif. for: **a** A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C., a herdsman of Tekoa, near Bethlehem. **b** The Book of Amos. See OLD TESTAMENT.

a-mo′tion (*ȧ*-mō′shŭn), *n.* [L. *amotio.* See AMOVE.] **1.** Removal; ousting; esp., the removal of a corporate officer from his office, in this specif. sense being distinguished from *disfranchisement*, or removal from the corporation. "The *amotion* of a mischief." *Lockhart.*
2. Deprivation of possession of property.

a-mount′ (*ȧ*-mount′), *v. i.*; A-MOUNT′ED; A-MOUNT′ING. [OF. *amonter* to increase, advance, ascend, fr. *amont* (equiv. to L. *ad montem* to the mountain) upward, F. *amont* up the river. See MOUNT, *v.* & *n.*] **1.** To go up; to ascend. *Obs.*

So up he rose, and thence *amounted* straight. *Spenser.*

2. To rise or reach (*to*) by an accumulation of particular sums or quantities; to come (*to*) in the aggregate or whole; as, the bill *amounts* to ten dollars.
3. To rise, reach, or extend (*to*) in effect, substance, or influence; to be equivalent; to come practically (*to*); as, the testimony *amounts* to very little.

a-mount′, *n.* **1.** The sum total of two or more sums or quantities; the aggregate; the whole quantity; a totality; as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16; the *amount* of a bill; the *amount* of this year's revenue.
2. The effect, substance, value, significance, or result; the sum; as, the *amount* of the testimony is this.

The whole *amount* of that enormous fame. *Pope*

Syn. — See SUM.

a′mour′ (*ȧ*′mōōr′; *accented* a′mour, *15th-17th c.; cf.* EN-AM′OR), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amor* love.] **1.** Love; affection. *Obs.*
2. Love making; a love affair; usually, an unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an illicit love affair.
in amours with, in love with. *Obs.*

a′mou′rette′ (*ȧ*′mōō′rĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *amour* love.] **1.** A trifling love affair; a petty amour. *Scott.*
2. An amoretto; a cupid.
3. The quaking grass (*Briza media*).

a-move′ (*ȧ*-mōōv′), *v. t.*; A-MOVED′ (*ȧ*-mōōvd′); A-MOV′ING (*ȧ*-mōōv′ĭng). [L. *amovere*, or OF. *esmovoir*, L. *ex* + *movere* to move.] **1.** To remove from a position. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To dismiss or remove from an office or station.

a-move′, *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *amovoir* or *esmovoir.*] To move or be moved inwardly; to excite. *Obs.*

am′pe-lite (ăm′pē-līt), *n.* [L. *ampelitis*, Gr. ἀμπελῖτις, fr. ἄμπελος a vine.] **1.** A black earth abounding in pyrites, used by the ancients to kill insects, etc., on vines.
2. Cannel coal or carbonaceous schist. — **am′pe-lit′ic** (ăm′pē-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

Am′pe-lop′sis (ăm′pē-lŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄμπελος vine + ὄψις appearance.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of vitaceous plants closely related to *Vitis*, and distinguished by the separate petals and the absence of adhesive disks to the tendrils. *A. cordata* and *A. arborea*, of the southern United States, are the only American species.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of the genus *Parthenocissus*, esp. the Japanese ivy, *P. tricuspidata*, and the Virginia creeper, *P. quinquefolia.* This genus was confused with *Ampelopsis.*

Am′pe-lo-sic′y-os (ăm′pē-lō-sĭs′ĭ-ŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄμπελος vine + σίκυος gourd.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical African cucurbitaceous vines containing two species, remarkable for their size, a single shoot often attaining a length of 50 feet. The curious purplish flowers are succeeded by immense gourdlike fruits containing edible seeds, which in *A. scandens* yield an oil resembling olive oil.

am-per′age (ăm-pâr′āj; ăm′pĕr-āj), *n.* *Elec.* The strength of a current of electricity, measured in amperes.

am-pere′ (ăm-pâr′) } *n.* [After A. M. *Ampère*, French elec‖**am′père′** (äN′pâr′) } trician.] *Elec.* The practical unit of electrical current; the current produced by one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm. See CURRENT. The *ampere* was defined by the International Electrical Congress in 1893 and by U. S. Statute as, one tenth of the unit of current of the C. G. S. system of electromagnetic units, or the practical equivalent of the unvarying current which, when passed through a standard solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 gram per second; this is called the *international ampere.*

ampere balance. *Elec.* An instrument for measuring current strength by balancing the attraction or repulsion of two parallel currents against weight.

ampere foot. *Elec.* A unit, employed in calculating fall of pressure in distributing mains, equivalent to a current of one ampere flowing through one foot of conductor.

ampere hour. *Elec.* The quantity of electricity delivered in one hour by a current whose average strength is one ampere. It is used as a unit of quantity, and is equal to 3600 coulombs. The terms **ampere minute** and **ampere second** are sometimes similarly used.

ampere turn. *Elec.* A unit equal to the product of one complete convolution (of a coiled conductor) into one ampere of current; thus, a conductor having five convolutions and carrying a current of half an ampere is said to have 2½ *ampere turns.* The magnetizing effect of a coil is proportional to the number of its *ampere turns.*

am′per-sand (ăm′pĕr-sănd; ăm′pĕr-sănd′), *n.* [Corrupt. of *and per se and*, i. e., & by itself makes *and.*] The character &, &, or &.

am′phi- (ăm′fĭ-). [Gr. ἀμφί. See AMBI-.] **a** A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *both*, *of both kinds*, *on both sides*, *about*, *around*, as in *amphi*bious, *amphi*theater, *amphi*brach. **b** *Chem.* See NAPHTHALENE.

Am′phi-a-ra′üs (ăm′fĭ-*ȧ*-rā′ŭs), **Am′phi-a-ra′os** (-ŏs), *n.* [L. *Amphiaraüs*, fr. Gr. Ἀμφιάραος.] *Gr. Myth.* A hero and seer of Argos, who took part in the Calydonian boar hunt, the Argonautic expedition, and the expedition of the Seven against Thebes. When, in the latter expedition, he was about to be killed, Zeus caused the earth to open and swallow the hero and his faithful charioteer. Amphiaraüs was worshiped as a chthonic god, esp. at Oropus in Bœotia, where he had a temple and famous oracle (the **Am phi-a-rei′on** [-rī′ŏn]). See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES; cf. ALCMÆON, ERIPHYLE.

am′phi-ar-thro′sis (ăm′fĭ-är-thrō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See AMPHI-; ARTHROSIS.] *Anat.* Articulation admitting slight motion. It includes *symphysis* and *syndesmosis.* — **am′phi-ar-thro′di-al** (-dĭ-*ă*l), *a.*

am′phi-as′ter (ăm′fĭ-ăs′tĕr), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + 1st *-aster.*] **1.** *Biol.* The achromatic figure formed in mitotic cell division, esp. of animal cells, consisting of two asters, or groups of radiating fibers, connected by a spindle-shaped bundle of fibers (the achromatic spindle). See MITOSIS.
2. *Zoöl.* A spicule stellate at both ends, as in some sponges.

Am-phib′i-a (ăm-fĭb′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *amphibium*, fr. Gr. ἀμφίβιον (sc. ζῷον animal). See AMPHIBIOUS.] *Zoöl.* A class of vertebrates, intermediate in many characters between the fishes and reptiles, including the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and their allies. Their limbs, when present, terminate in digits and do not have the form of fins. They are cold-blooded, with large elliptical nucleated red blood corpuscles. The heart has one ventricle, two auricles, and a conus arteriosus. There are two occipital condyles, and the ribs are not attached to the sternum. The embryo develops without an amnion or allantois. In most cases they are oviparous and pass through an aquatic larval stage called a *tadpole*, in which they are provided with gills, and afterwards undergo a more or less marked metamorphosis, losing the gills and breathing by means of lungs, or when these are wanting, as in certain salamanders, through the skin or mucous membrane of the

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a-mo′nam (*ȧ*-mō′năm). Var. of AMUNAM. See MEASURE.
amoner, amonerer. † ALMONER.
amonest. † ADMONISH.
amonges. † AMONGST.
amonicioun. † ADMONITION.
amonsi † AMANSE.
amont. † AMOUNT.
a-mon′til-la′do (ä-mōn′tēl-yä′thō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] See SHERRY.
amoove. † AMOVE.
a′mor, *n.* [L. Cf. AMOUR.] **1.** Love. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] Hence, by personification, the god of love; Cupid
a-mo′ra, *n.* See AMORAIM.
am′o-ra′do, *n.* [Sp.] An inamorato. *Obs. & R.*
am′o-ra′im (ăm′ō-rā′ĭm), *n. pl.*; *sing.* AMORA (*ȧ*-mō′r*ȧ*) [Heb. *amōrāīm.*] See RABBI. — **am′o-ra′ic**, *a.*
a-mor′al (ā-mŏr′*ă*l), *a.* [*a-* not + *moral.*] Not involving morality; unmoral.
a-morce′, *n.* [F. *amorce*, OF. *amorse*, prop., bait.] *Mil.* Fine-grained powder used for priming. *Obs. & R.*
Am′o-ret (ăm′ō-rĕt), *n.* **1.** In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," the twin sister of Belphœbe, married to Sir Scudamore. She typifies loveliness and wifely devotion. **2.** The heroine of Fletcher's pastoral drama "The Faithful Shepherdess."
am′o-rette′. † AMORET.
am′o-ret′to (ăm′ō-rĕt′ō; *It.* ä′mō-rĕt′tō), *n.*; *It. pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., dim. of *amore* love.] **1** A lover. *Obs* [*Obs.* **2.** A love poem or a love trick. **3.** A little love; an amorino.
am′o-rev′o-lous (ăm′ō-rĕv′ō-lŭs), *a.* [It. *amorevole.*] Loving; gracious. [*Sp.*
a-mor′fous Amorphous. *Ref.*
‖ **a′mor ha-ben′di**, *or*, ‖ **a′mor sce′le-ra′tus ha-ben′di** [L.] (Accursed) love of possessing *Ovid* (*Metamorphoses*, I., 131).
am′o-ris′tic, *a.* Amatory. *Rare*
a-morn′ing, a-morn′ings, *adv.* [*a-* on + *morning.* See -WARDS.] In the morning; every morning. *Obs.*
‖ **a′mor num′mi** (nŭm′ī). [L.] Love of money.
‖ **a′mo-ro′sa** (ä′mō-rō′sä), *n.*; *It. pl.* -SE (-sā). [It., fem. of *amoroso* amorous.] A wanton woman; a courtesan. [*Rare.*
am′o-ros′i-ty, *n.* Amorousness.
‖ **a′mo-ro′so** (ä′mō-rō′sō), *n.*; *It. pl* -SI (-sē). [It.] A lover; a man enamored.
a′mo-ro′so, *adv.* & *a.* [It., *a.*] *Music.* In a soft, tender, amatory style.
‖ **a′mor pa′tri-æ.** [L.] Love of one's fatherland.
a-mor′phi-a (*ȧ*-môr′fĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] Amorphism.
a-mor′phic, *a.* Amorphous.
a-mor′phin-ism (ā-môr′fĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [*a-* not + *morphinism.*] *Med.* The condition caused by depriving of morphine one addicted to its use.
a-mor′pho-phyte (*ȧ*-môr′fō-fīt), *n.* [*amorpho-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant producing irregular or anomalous flowers
a-mor′phose (-fōs). Var of AMORPHOUS.
am′or-pho′tæ (ăm′ŏr-fō′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμόρφωτος not formed.] *Astron.* Sparsile stars.
a-mor′phy, *n.* [Gr. ἀμορφία.] Shapelessness. *Obs.*
Am′or-rhe′an (ăm′ŏ-rē′*ă*n). *D. Bib.*
Am′or-rhite (-rīt). *D. Bib.*
a-mor′row, *adv.* [*a-* on + *morrow.*] In the morning; on the morrow. *Obs. or Archaic.*
‖ **a′mor sce′le-ra′tus ha-ben′di** See AMOR HABENDI.
a-mor′tise (*ȧ*-môr′tĭz), **a-mor′tis-a-ble** (-*ȧ*-b'l), etc. Vars. of AMORTIZE, AMORTIZABLE, etc.
a-mor′tize (*ȧ*-môr′tĭz), *v. i.* To droop as if dead. *Obs & R.*
‖ **a′mor vin′cit om′ni-a.** [L.] Var. of OMNIA VINCIT AMOR.
a-mor′we, *adv* [*a-* on + ME. *morwe.* See MORROW.] *Obs* **1.** In the morning. **2.** On the following morning.
A′mo-ry, Blanche (ā′mō-rĭ). In Thackeray's "Pendennis," the selfish, frivolous daughter of Lady Clavering by Altamont.
Am′o-sa (ăm′ō-s*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
amote. † ANT.
a-mo′tus (*ȧ*-mō′tŭs), *a.* [L., withdrawn (from its place).] *Zoöl.* Elevated, i. e., not touching the ground; — said of the hind toe of some birds. *Rare.*
a-mou′li (*ȧ*-mōō′lē), *n.* [Amharic *amole*, orig. name of a tribe from whom the salt is obtained] A bar of salt used for money in Abyssinia and accepted at the rate of one third or one fifth of an Abyssinian dollar (about 10 to 15 cents).
a-mount′, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To mount; climb; also, to cause to mount. **2.** To signify; to amount to.
a-mour′, *n.* [OF. *ameor*, L. *amator.*] A lover *Obs.*
am′ou-ret′. † AMORET.
‖ **a′mou′reux′ tran′si′** (*ȧ*′mōō′rû′ träN′sē′). [F.] A bashful or timid lover.
am′ou-rist, am′ou-rous. Obs. or Rare vars. of AMORIST, AMOROUS.
‖ **a′mour′ pro′pre** (*ȧ*′mōōr′ prô′pr'). [F.] Self-love; self-esteem.
a-mov′a-ble (*ȧ*-mōōv′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Removable; subject to amotion. — **a-mov′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
a-mov′al (-*ă*l), *n.* [See 1st AMOVE.] Amotion. *Obs.*
a-move′ment, *n.* Amotion. *Obs.*
A′moz (ā′mŏz). *Bib.*
ampair. † APPAIR.
am′pa-la′ya (äm′pä-lä′yä) *or* **am′pa-le′a** (-lā′ä), *n.* [Tag.] The balsam apple. *Phil. I.*
‖ **am-pa′ro** (äm-pä′rō), *n.* [Sp., protection.] *Sp. Law.* A preliminary certificate issued to a claimant of land as a protection to his claim until a survey can be had and the full title vested.
am′pas-sy (ăm′p*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.* Corrupt. of *and per se. Obs. or Dial.* See AMPERSAND.
Am′pe-li-da′ce-æ (ăm′pē-lĭ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμπελίς, dim. of ἄμπελος vine.] *Bot.* Syn. of VITACEÆ. — **am′pe-li-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
am′pe-lid′e-ous (ăm′pē-lĭd′ē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Ampelidaceous.
Am′pe-lis (ăm′pē-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ἀμπελίς a kind of song bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oscine birds, the type of a family **Am-pel′i-dæ** (ăm-pĕl′ĭ-dē), of which the cedar bird and waxwing are examples.
am′pell. † AMPUL.
am′pe-log′ra-phy (ăm′pē-lŏg′r*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄμπελος vine + *-graphy.*] The scientific description of the vine. — **am′pe-log′ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*
am′pe-lo-ther′a-py, *n.* [Gr. ἄμπελος grapevine + *therapy.*] *Med.* The grape cure.
am′per (ăm′pĕr), *n.* [AS. *ampre, ompre*, a swollen vein.] **1.** An inflamed or swollen spot or blotch, as a tumor, pustule, or varicose vein; also, matter; pus. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A blemish in cloth. *Dial. Eng.*
ampere arc. *Elec.* A conductor bent into an arc of a circle. It is used as a part of the ampere balance.
am-pere′me′ter (ăm-pâr′mē′tĕr), **am′per-om′e-ter** (ăm′pĕr-ŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [*ampere* + *meter.*] *Elec.* An ammeter.
Ampère's law. *Chem.* See AVOGADRO'S HYPOTHESIS.
amperesse. † EMPRESS.
Ampère's stand. An apparatus for illustrating the directive action of magnets on currents.
Am-pe′ri-an (ăm-pē′rĭ-*ă*n), *a.* *Elec.* Of or pertaining to André Marie Ampère, the French physicist, or his theory that molecular currents, **Amperian currents**, circulate in all magnetic substances.
amperur. † EMPEROR.
am′per-y (ăm′pĕr-ĭ), *n.* Covered with ampers, as pimples or blotches; sickly. *Dial. Eng.*
am′per-zand. Var. of AMPERSAND.
am′phan′thi-um (ăm-făn′thĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.*; *L. pl.* -THIA (-*ȧ*). [NL.; Gr. ἀμφί about + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A clinanthium.
Am-phi′a-lus (ăm-fī′*ȧ*-lŭs), *n.* In Sidney's "Arcadia," Cecropia's brave and virtuous son, who is in love with his cousin Philoclea.
am-phib′a-lus (ăm-fĭb′*ȧ*-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [LL., Gr. ἀμφίβολος put round.] *Eccl.* A vestment resembling the chasuble, worn in the 8th and 9th centuries by the Gallican clergy.
am-phib′i-al (-ĭ-*ă*l), *a.* Amphibian. *Rare.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

mouth. Some forms retain the gills through life. Existing amphibia are of small, or at most moderate, size, and are usually covered with a smooth skin, which often has an irritating or even poisonous secretion. About one thousand species are known, most of them belonging to the Anura. The orders of Amphibia are the Urodela, Anura, Gymnophiona, and Stegocephali.

am-phib′i-an (ăm-fĭb′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Living both on land and in the water; amphibious; specif., belonging to the Amphibia. — *n.* An animal or plant accustomed to life both on land and in the water: specif., one of the Amphibia.

am-phib′i-ous (ăm-fĭb′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίβιος living a double life, i. e., both on land and in water; ἀμφί + βίος life.] **1.** Able to live both on land and in water, as frogs, crocodiles, beavers, and some plants; amphibian.
2. Of or pertaining to, or adapted for, both land and water.

The *amphibious* character of the Greeks was already determined: they were to be lords of land and sea. *Hare.*

3. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures.

Not in free and common socage, but in this *amphibious* subordinate class of villein socage. *Blackstone.*

— **am-phib′i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **am-phib′i-ous-ness**, *n.*

am′phi-blas′tic (ăm′fĭ-blăs′tĭk), *a.* [*amphi-* + *-blastic.*] *Biol.* Segmenting unequally; — said of telolecithal eggs with complete segmentation.

am′phi-blas′tu-la (ăm′fĭ-blăs′tū-là), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] *Biol.* A blastula in which the cells of one hemisphere are very different from those of the other, as in the embryos of some sponges.

Am-phib′o-la (ăm-fĭb′ō-là), *n.* [NL. See AMPHIBOLE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods having a rough turbinate shell, unique among Pulmonata in possessing a well-developed operculum.

am′phi-bole (ăm′fĭ-bōl), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἀμφίβολος doubtful, equivocal, fr. ἀμφιβάλλειν to throw round, to doubt. The mineral was so named from its great variety in color and composition.] *Min.* A silicate of calcium and magnesium and usually one or more other metals, as iron, manganese, etc. It is monoclinic, and includes many varieties differing in color and composition. Also called *hornblende.* H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.4. *Amphibole* is a constituent of many crystalline rocks, as syenite, diorite, most varieties of trachyte, etc. Some of the nonaluminous varieties are, *tremolite, actinolite,* and *richterite* (including *nephrite* and *asbestos*); of the aluminous, *edenite* and common *hornblende.*

amphibole group. A group of minerals closely allied to the pyroxene group and paralleling the latter in composition, but differing in cleavage, crystalline form, etc. It includes *anthophyllite* (orthorhombic), *amphibole, glaucophane,* etc. (monoclinic), and *ænigmatite* (triclinic).

am′phi-bol′ic (ăm′fĭ-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to amphiboly or amphibology; ambiguous; equivocal.
2. *Zoöl.* Capable of being directed either forward or backward, as the outer, or reversible, toe of a fishhawk or owl.
3. *Med.* Uncertain or irregular, as certain stages in fevers, or the critical period of disease when prognosis is uncertain.

am′phi-bol′ic, *a.* *Min.* Of or resembling amphibole.

am-phib′o-lite (ăm-fĭb′ō-līt), *n.* [*amphibole* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* **a** Diabase. *Obs.* **b** A rock consisting essentially of amphibole. When schistose, it is usually known as a *hornblende schist.* — **am-phib′o-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk; ăm′fĭ-bō-), *a.*

am-phib′o-log′i-cal (ăm-fĭb′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl; ăm′fĭ-bō-), *a.* Of doubtful meaning; ambiguous. "*Amphibological* expressions." *Jer. Taylor.* — **am-phib′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

am′phi-bol′o-gy (ăm′fĭ-bŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *amphibologia,* for *amphibolia,* fr. Gr. ἀμφιβολία, with the ending *-logia* as if fr. Gr. ἀμφίβολος ambiguous + λόγος speech.] A phrase, discourse, or proposition, susceptible of more than one interpretation; also, the ambiguity arising from such a phrase, discourse, or proposition, properly distinguished from (though often confused with) *equivocation,* which arises from the twofold sense of a single term.

am-phib′o-lous (ăm-fĭb′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *amphibolus,* Gr. ἀμφίβολος thrown about, doubtful. See AMPHIBOLE.]
1. Ambiguous; doubtful. *Obs.*

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel — both parties declaring themselves for the king. *Howell.*

2. *Logic.* Capable of two meanings.

An *amphibolous* sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting of a double construction; e. g., "The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose." *Whately.*

am′phi-brach (ăm′fĭ-brăk), *n.* [L. *amphibrachys,* Gr. ἀμφίβραχυς short at both ends; ἀμφί + βραχύς short.] *Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the others short (⏑ – ⏑); as, *hăbērĕ.* When applied to modern verse the accented syllable takes the place of the long, and the unaccented of the short; as, *pro-phet′ic.*

am′phi-car′pic (ăm′fĭ-kär′pĭk) } *a.* [See AMPHI-; -CARPOUS.] *Bot.* Producing
am′phi-car′pous (-kär′pŭs) } fruit of two kinds, either as to form or time of ripening.

am′phi-chro′ic (-krō′ĭk) } *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. χρόα color.] *Chem.* Ex-
am′phi-chro-mat′ic (-krō-măt′ĭk) } hibiting or producing two colors, as substances which in the color test change red litmus to blue and blue to red.

am′phi-cœ′lous (-sē′lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίκοιλος hollowed all round; ἀμφί + κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* Biconcave; — said of vertebræ having both the anterior and posterior surfaces of the centrum concave.

am′phi-cre-at′i-nine (-krē-ăt′ĭ-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*amphi-* + *creatinine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A leucomaine, $C_9H_{19}O_4N_7$, obtainable in small amount from muscle tissue. It is said to be feebly toxic.

am-phic′ty-on (ăm-fĭk′tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *amphictyones,* pl., Gr. ἀμφικτύονες. Prob. orig. ἀμφικτίονες dwellers around, neighbors.] *Gr. Hist.* A deputy to an amphictyonic council.

am-phic′ty-on′ic (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφικτυονικός.] Of or pertaining to the amphictyons.

amphictyonic council, the council or congress held by the deputies or representatives of the states associated in an amphictyonic league, or amphictyony. — **a. league,** an amphictyony; esp. [*cap.*], the Delphic Amphictyony, which was a league, originally of twelve of the ancient Greek populations, which assumed the protection of the temple and worship of Apollo at Delphi, and the direction of the Pythian games. Until the 3d century it was powerful in political as well as religious affairs. It existed as late as the year 2 A. D.

am-phic′ty-o-ny (-ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. ἀμφικτυονία.] *Gr. Hist.* A league of neighboring tribes associated to care for and protect the temple of some deity and maintain worship within it; — of which sort were the amphictyonies of Calauria and Onchestos, both connected with the temple of Poseidon, that of Amarynthos, connected with the temple of Artemis, that of Delos, with the temple of Apollo, and the Delphic Amphictyony (see AMPHICTYONIC LEAGUE), the most important of all.

Am′phi-gæ′a (ăm′fĭ-jē′à), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. γῆ the earth.] *Zoögeog.* A realm or region including temperate South America.

am′phi-gen (ăm′fĭ-jĕn), *n.* [*amphi-* + *-gen:* cf. F. *amphigène.*] **1.** *Old Chem.* An element that unites with different elements to form acids and bases; — applied by Berzelius to oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* A thallogen.

am-phig′e-nous (ăm-fĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an amphigen.

am′phi-go-ry (ăm′fĭ-gō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz), **am′phi-gou′ri** (-gōō′rē), *n.; pl.* -RIS (-rēz). [F. *amphigouri,* of uncertain derivation.] A nonsense verse or composition; a rigmarole with apparent meaning, which proves to be meaningless. — **am′phi-gor′ic** (-gŏr′ĭk), *a.*

am-phim′a-cer (ăm-fĭm′à-sẽr), *n.* [L. *amphimacrus,* Gr. ἀμφίμακρος; ἀμφί + μακρός long.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in *cāstĭtās.*

am′phi-mix′is (-mĭk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. μῖξις a mingling.] *Biol.* **a** The union of the germ plasm of two individuals in sexual reproduction. **b** Interbreeding.

Am′phi-neu′ra (-nū′rà), *n. pl.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. νεῦρον sinew.] *Zoöl.* A class of marine mollusks (often considered an order of Gastropoda) comprising the chitons and their allies; — equiv. to *Isopleura.* The class is divided into: the *Placophora,* which have a large foot and bilaterally symmetrical body protected by a shell of eight arched segments, placed one behind the other, partly overlapping, and bound together by a muscular girdle encircling them all; and the *Aplacophora,* which consist of a few wormlike shell-less forms.

Am′phi′on (ăm-fī′ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀμφίων.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Zeus and Antiope, twin of Zethus, and husband of Niobe. With Zethus, Amphion captured Thebes, and fortified the city with a wall built by charming the stones into place with a lyre given to him by Hermes. See ANTIOPE. — **Am′phi-on′ic** (ăm′fĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *a.*

Am′phi-ox′us (-ŏk′sŭs), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. ὀξύς sharp.] *Zoöl.* Synonym of BRANCHIOSTOMA, the genus to which the common European lancelet (*B. lanceolatum*) and other species having paired gonads and symmetrical metapleura belong. (Cf. ASYMMETRON.) Also, in common use, any lancelet (see LANCELET). *Branchiostoma lanceolatum* is a small transparent marine animal about two inches long, pointed at both ends, with an oral opening surrounded by cirri just under the anterior end. There is a median dorsal and anal fin, but no trace of limbs. There is a notochord,

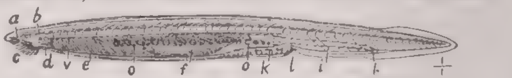

Amphioxus. *b* Notochord; *c* Oral Cirri and Mouth; *e* Branchial Sac; *f* Liver; *i* Intestine; *l* Abdominal Pore; *oo* Ovary; *v* Aorta. Natural size.

a dorsally situated neural tube, and a system of blood vessels containing colorless blood, but no well-marked brain or heart. The eyes are represented by a median pigment spot without a lens or other accessories, and an olfactory organ is present, but auditory organs are wanting. The pharynx is long, with numerous gill clefts, which open into an exterior chamber, or atrium. The egg is holoblastic and forms a typical blastula and gastrula. Species of this group are found in many parts of the world. They burrow in the sand near shore, and are very active in their movements.

am′phi-pod (ăm′fĭ-pŏd), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Amphipoda. — *a.* Of or belonging to the Amphipoda.

Am-phip′o-da (ăm-fĭp′ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL.; *amphi-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A large suborder of Crustacea of the order Arthrostraca, comprising the sand fleas and allied forms. They are usually of small size and laterally compressed form, and have the four anterior pairs of thoracic limbs directed forward, and the three posterior pairs directed backward and upward. The thoracic limbs bear the gills. The amphipods live in, or near, salt or fresh water. Some, as the whale louse, are parasitic.

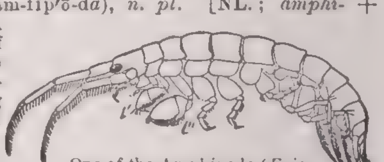

One of the Amphipoda (*Ericthonius difformis*) × 3.

am-phip′ro-style (-rō-stīl; ăm′fĭ-prō′stīl), *a.* [L. *amphiprostylos,* Gr. ἀμφιπρόστυλος: cf. F. *amphiprostyle.*] *Arch.* Designating a kind of columniation. See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d.** — *n.* An amphiprostyle building. — **am-phip′ro-sty′lar** (-stī′lȧr), *a.*

am′phi-sar′ca (ăm′fĭ-sär′kà), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Bot.* A many-celled and many-seeded indehiscent fruit having a hard or woody exocarp and pulpy endocarp, as that of the **calabash** tree (*Crescentia cujete*).

am′phis-bæ′na (ăm′fĭs-bē′nà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀμφίσβαινα; ἀμφίς on both ends + βαίνειν to go.] **1.** A fabled serpent with a head at each end, moving either way. *Milton.*
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of lizards, the type of a family, **Am′phis-bæ′ni-dæ** (-nĭ-dē), which includes numerous limbless lizards with concealed eyes and short blunt tail. They are wormlike in appearance and movements, and are said to move either forward or backward. They are found in warm or tropical countries, and burrow in the ground, feeding on worms and insects. Though often considered poisonous, they are perfectly harmless. — **am′phis-bæ′ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **am′phis-bæ′nic** (-nĭk), *a.* — **am′phis-bæ′noid** (-noid), *a.* — **am′phis-bæ′nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

am-phis′ci-i (ăm-fĭsh′ĭ-ī) } *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφίσκιος
am-phis′ci-ans (ăm-fĭsh′ĭ-ănz) } throwing a shadow both ways; ἀμφί + σκιά shadow.] The inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows vary from north to south with the shifting of the sun to the south or north of their zenith.

am′phi-spore′ (ăm′fĭ-spōr′), *n.* [*amphi-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* In mycology, a uredospore which, by morphological adaptation, functions as a resting spore.

am′phi-sty′lar (-stī′lȧr), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* Having columns at both ends, or, more rarely, on both sides. See COLUMNIATION.

am′phi-sty′lic (-lĭk), *a.* [See AMPHISTYLAR.] *Zoöl.* Designating or having an arrangement of the mandibular and hyoid arches intermediate between *autostylic* and *hyostylic.* It occurs in a few sharks, as in the cestracionts.

am′phi-the′a-ter } (ăm′fĭ-thē′à-tẽr), *n.* [L. *amphithea-*
am′phi-the′a-tre } *trum,* fr. Gr. ἀμφιθέατρον; ἀμφί + θέατρον theater: cf. F. *amphithéâtre.* See THEATER.] **1.** An oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats about an open space called the arena. The Romans first constructed amphitheaters for combats, as of gladiators.
2. Anything resembling an amphitheater in form, as a level surrounded by hills, or a rising gallery in a theater.

am′phi-the-at′ric (-thē-ăt′rĭk) } *a.* [L. *amphitheatricus.*]
am′phi-the-at′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } Of, like, or exhibited in, an amphitheater. — **am′phi-the-at′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

am-phib′i-ol′o-gy (ăm-fĭb′ĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Amphibia* + *-logy.*] The branch of zoölogy which treats of the Amphibia. — **am-phib′i-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Am′phi-bi-ot′i-ca (ăm′fĭ-bī-ŏt′ĭ-kà), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀμφί + βιωτικός pert. to life.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Neuroptera including those with aquatic larvæ.

am-phib′i-um (ăm-fĭb′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -IA (-à). [NL.] An amphibian. *Rare.*

am′phi-bole (ăm′fĭ-bōl), *n.* An ambiguity; amphiboly. *Obs.*

am′phi-bo′li-a (ăm′fĭ-bō′lĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See AMPHIBOLY.] **1.** *Logic.* = AMPHIBOLOGY. **2.** *Med.* The uncertain period of a fever or disease, marked by fluctuations of temperature.

am′phi-bol′i-cal, *a.* Amphibolic. *Obs.*

am′phi-bo-lif′er-ous, *a.* See -FEROUS; AMPHIBOLE.

am-phib′o-line (ăm-fĭb′ō-lĭn), *a.* *Min.* = 2d AMPHIBOLIC.

am′phi-bol′o-gism (ăm′fĭ-bŏl′ō-jĭz’m), *n.* A phrase or construction involving amphibology.

am-phib′o-lous (ăm-fĭb′ō-lŭs), *a.* [From *amphibole* the mineral.] *Min.* = 2d AMPHIBOLIC.

am-phib′o-ly (-ō-lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *amphibolia,* Gr. ἀμφιβολία: cf. OF. *amphibolie.* See AMPHIBOLOUS.] = AMPHIBOLOGY.

am-phib′ry-ous (ăm-fĭb′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [NL.; Gr. ἀμφι around + βρύειν to swell.] *Bot.* Growing by increase over the whole surface. *Rare.*

Am′phi-car-pæ′a (ăm′fĭ-kär-pē′à), **Am′phi-car′pa** (-kär′pà), *n.* [NL. See AMPHICARPOUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of FALCATA.

am′phi-car′pi-um (-kär′pĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -PIA (-pĭ-à). [NL.] *Bot.* An archegonium which persists after fecundation, forming a fruit envelope.

am′phi-car-pog′e-nous (-kär-pŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*amphi-* + *carpo-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Producing fruit above ground which becomes buried before the time of ripening, as the peanut.

am′phi-ce′li-an, am′phi-ce′lous, *a.* Rare vars. of AMPHICŒLIAN, -CŒLOUS.

am′phi-cen′tric, *a.* [*amphi-* + *centric.*] *Anat.* Converging at both ends; — said of a plexus of blood vessels having one afferent and one efferent trunk.

am′phi-chi′ral, am′phi-chei′ral (-kī′răl), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. χείρ hand.] *Math.* That may be changed from a right-handed to the corresponding left-handed form without untying; — said of a certain class of knots.

am′phi-cœ′li-an (-sē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* = AMPHICŒLOUS.

am′phi-come, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφίκομος with hair all round.] A kind of figured stone, beset with eminences, anciently used in divination.

Am′phi-con′dy-la (-kŏn′dĭ-là), *n. pl.* [NL.; *amphi-* + *condyle.*] *Anat.* The Mammalia; — from their two occipital condyles.

am′phi-cra′ni-a, *n.* [NL. See AMPHI-; CRANIUM.] *Med.* Pain affecting both sides of the head.

am-phic′ty-o′ni-an (ăm-fĭk′tĭ-ō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Amphictyonic.

am′phi-cur′tous (-kûr′tŭs), *a.* = AMPHICYRTOUS.

Am-phic′y-on (ăm-fĭs′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. κύων dog.] *Paleon.* A genus of Miocene Carnivora, intermediate between the dogs and the bears.

am′phi-cyr′tous (ăm′fĭ-sûr′tŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίκυρτος.] Convexo-convex. *Rare.*

am′phi-cyt′u-la (ăm′fĭ-sĭt′ū-là), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The cytula stage of an amphiblastic egg.

am′phid (ăm′fĭd), **am′phide,** *n.* [Gr. ἄμφω both: cf. F. *amphide.*] *Old. Chem.* A salt formed by the union of an acid and a base, each of which contains an amphigen; — distinguished from a *haloid.* *Obs.*

am′phi-det′ic (ăm′fĭ-dĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίδετος bound all around.] *Zoöl.* Extending both before and behind the beak; — said of the ligament of certain bivalves. Opposed to *opisthodetic* and *prosodetic.*

am′phi-disk, -disc, *n.* [*amphi-* + *disk, disc.*] *Zoöl.* A spicule having a stellate disk at each end, found in the reproductive bodies of fresh-water sponges of the genus *Spongilla.*

am′phi-dro′mi-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφιδρόμια, fr. Gr. ἀμφίδρομος running about or around.] *Gr. Antiq.* Attic festivities at the naming of a child. The child was carried *around* the hearth and then named. — **am′phi-drom′i-cal** (-drŏm′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Am-phig′a-mæ (ăm-fĭg′à-mē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] *Bot.* = AGAMÆ. — **am′phi-gam** (ăm′fĭ-găm), *n.* — **am-phig′a-mous,** *a.*

am′phi-gas′ter (ăm′fĭ-găs′tẽr), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. γαστήρ stomach.] *Bot.* One of the small appressed stipulelike leaves on the ventral side of the stem in certain Hepaticæ.

am′phi-gas′tri-um (-găs′trĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TRIA (-à). [NL.] *Bot.* = AMPHIGASTER.

am′phi-gas′tru-la (-trōō-là), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.; *amphi-* + *gastrula.*] *Zoöl.* A gastrula derived from an amphiblastula.

am′phi-ge′an (ăm′fĭ-jē′ăn), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. γῆ, γαῖα, the earth.] *Biol.* **a** Found in both hemispheres. **b** Of or found in the Amphigæa (which see).

am′phi-gene (ăm′fĭ-jēn), *n.* *Min.* Leucite.

am′phi-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*amphi-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Amphigony. *Rare.*

am′phi-gon′ic (-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to amphigony; sexual; as, *amphigonic* propagation.

am′phi-go′ni-um (-gō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-nĭ-à). [NL. See AMPHIGONOUS.] *Bot.* An archegonium.

am-phig′o-nous (ăm-fĭg′ō-nŭs), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. γόνος a begetting.] Relating to both parents. *Rare.*

am-phig′o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Sexual propagation. *Rare.*

am-phil′o-gism (ăm-fĭl′ō-jĭz’m), **am-phil′o-gy** (-jĭ), *n.* [*amphi-* + *-logy.*] Ambiguity of speech; equivocation. *Rare.*

am′phi-mor′u-la (ăm′fĭ-mŏr′ōō-là), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL. See AMPHI-; MORULA.] *Zoöl.* The morula stage of an amphiblastic egg.

am′phi-plat′y-an (-plăt′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. πλατύς flat.] *Zoöl.* Having the centrum flat at both ends; — said of vertebræ.

Am′phip-neus′ta (ăm′fĭp-nūs′tà), *n. pl.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. πνεῖν to breathe.] *Zoöl.* = PERENNIBRANCHIATA. — **am′phip-neust** (ăm′fĭp-nūst), *n.*

am′phip-neus′tic (-nūs′tĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having both gills and lungs throughout life; — said of certain amphibians. **b** Having both an anterior and a posterior pair of stigmata, as certain insect larvæ.

am-phip′o-dal (ăm-fĭp′ō-dăl), *a.*, **am-phip′o-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.* *Zoöl.* Amphipod.

am′phi-pod′i-form (ăm′fĭ-pŏd′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* See -FORM.

am-phip′o-dous (ăm-fĭp′ō-dŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Amphipod.

Am-phip′o-lis (-lĭs). *Bib.*

am′phi-py-re′nin (ăm′fĭ-pī-rē′nĭn), *n.* [*amphi-* + Gr. πυρήν, πυρῆνος, stone of a fruit.] *Biol.* The substance of the nuclear membrane of cell nuclei.

Am′phi-rhi′na (ăm′fĭ-rī′nà), *n. pl.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* A primary group of vertebrates having double nasal chambers, including all vertebrates except the lancelets and cyclostomes; — opposed to *Monorhina.* — **am′phi-rhine** (-rīn; -rĭn), *a.*

am′phis-be′na, am′phis-be′ni-an, etc. Rare vars. of AMPHISBÆNA, -BÆNIAN, etc.

Am-phis′i-le (ăm-fĭs′ĭ-lē), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CENTRISCUS. See CENTRISCUS **b.**

Am′phi-sil′i-dæ (ăm′fĭ-sĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = CENTRISCIDÆ **b.**

am′phi-sper′mous (-spûr′mŭs), *a.* [*amphi-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having the pericarp closely investing the seed, as in grasses.

Am-phis′to-ma (ăm-fĭs′tō-mà), *n.* [NL. See AMPHISTOMOUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of amphistomous trematode worms of the order Digenetica. — **am′phi-stome,** *n.* — **am-phis′to-moid,** *a.*

am-phis′to-mat′ic, *a.* [*amphi-* + *stomatic.*] *Bot.* Having stomata on both surfaces; — said of leaves.

am-phis′to-mous, *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* Having a sucker at each extremity.

Am-phis′to-mum. [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of AMPHISTOMA.

am′phi-the′a-tered, -tred (ăm′fĭ-thē′à-tẽrd), *a.* Having, or formed like, an amphitheater.

am′phi-the′a-tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *amphitheatralis:* cf. F. *amphithéâtral.*] Amphitheatrical.

am′phi-the′ci-um (-shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. θηκίον, dim. of θήκη a box.] *Bot.* The external layer of cells in the sporangium of a moss. — **am′phi-the′cial** (-shăl), *a.*

am′phi-thect (-thĕkt), *a.* [Gr.

Am'phi-tri'te (ăm'fĭ-trī'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀμφιτρίτη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Poseidon and goddess of the sea. **2.** *Zoöl.* A genus of tubicolous polychætous annelids with branching gills and numerous prostomial tentacles.

am-phit'ro-pous (ăm-fĭt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [*amphi-* + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Having the ovule inverted, but with the attachment near the middle of one side; half anatropous.

Amphitropous Ovule. 1 Raphe; 2 Chalaza; 3 Micropyle.

Am-phit'ry-on (ăm-fĭt'rĭ-ŏn), **Am-phit'ru-o** (-rōō-ō), *n.* [L. *Ampitryo*, *-uo*, *-yon*, *-uon*, Gr. Ἀμφιτρύων.] *Class. Myth.* The husband of Alcmene, in whose guise Zeus visits her, entertains her with a feast, and becomes the father of Hercules. The name has hence been applied to a host, esp. when his identity is in doubt. See LE VÉRITABLE AMPHITRYON EST L'AMPHITRYON OÙ L'ON DINE.

Am'phi-u'ma (ăm'fĭ-ū'mȧ), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. *amphi-* + Gr. πνεῦμα breath.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Amphibia represented only by the Congo snake (which see).

am'pho-pep'tone (ăm'fō-pĕp'tōn). *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί + *peptone.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A product of peptic digestion, regarded as a mixture of hemipeptone and antipeptone.

am'pho-ra (ăm'fō-rȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. ἀμφορεύς, ἀμφιφορεύς, a jar with two handles; ἀμφί + φορεύς bearer, φέρειν to bear.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A jar or vase of a type characterized by a large oval or egg-shaped body, narrow cylindrical neck, and two handles rising nearly to the level of the orifice. Amphoræ are of two classes: (1) Those designed for holding or storing wine, oil, honey, corn, etc., which are commonly undecorated and usually pointed at the bottom (for fastening in the earth); — called also **diotæ** (sing. *diota*). (2) Decorated amphoræ, used chiefly as ornaments or given as prizes, as in the Panathenaic festival, where the victors in the games received painted amphoræ (filled with oil from the sacred olives) of a characteristic style. Decorated amphoræ were provided with disk-shaped bases. The amphora appeared in Greece in the period of geometrical decoration. **2.** Hence, a measure of capacity. See MEASURE. **3.** *Bot.* The permanent lower half of a pyxis.

Amphora (*Diota*). (1/24)

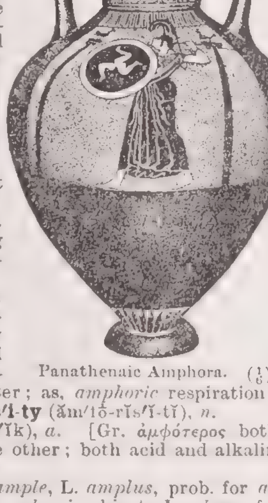

Panathenaic Amphora. (1/6)

am'pho-ral (-răl), *a.* [L. *amphoralis.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, an amphora.

am-phor'ic (ăm-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Produced by, or indicating, an empty cavity in the lungs giving a sound like that produced by blowing into an empty decanter; as, *amphoric* respiration or resonance. — **am'pho-ric'i-ty** (ăm'fō-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

am'pho-ter'ic (ăm'fō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφότερος both.] Partly one and partly the other; both acid and alkaline. Cf. AMPHICHROIC.

am'ple (ăm'p'l), *a.* [F. *ample*, L. *amplus*, prob. for *ambiplus* full on both sides; *-plus* is akin to L. *plenus* full. See FULL; cf. DOUBLE.] **1.** Large; great in size, extent, capacity, or bulk; spacious; roomy; widely extended.

All the people in that *ample* house
Did to that image bow their humble knees. *Spenser.*

2. Fully sufficient; abundant; liberal; copious; as, an *ample* fortune; *ample* justice. **3.** Not contracted or brief; not concise; extended in application; diffusive; as, an *ample* narrative.

All statutes concerning matters specially favored by law receive an *ample* interpretation. *Erskine's Principles.*

Syn. — Full, spacious, extensive, wide; plentiful, plenteous, copious; bountiful, rich, munificent. See CAPACIOUS.

am-plec'tant (ăm-plĕk'tănt), *a.* [L. *amplecti* to embrace.] *Bot.* Clasping a support; as, *amplectant* tendrils.

am-plex'i-caul (ăm-plĕk'sĭ-kôl), *a.* [L. *amplexus* encircling + *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* Clasping or embracing a stem, as a leaf.

am'pli-ate (ăm'plĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ampliatus*, p. p. of *ampliare* to make wider, fr. *amplus.* See AMPLE.] To enlarge. *Rare.*

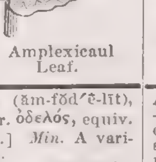

Amplexicaul Leaf.

am'pli-a'tion (ăm'plĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ampliatio*: cf. F. *ampliation.*] **1.** Enlargement; amplification. **2.** *Civil Law.* A postponement of the decision of a cause.

am'pli-a-tive (ăm'plĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Giving a fuller meaning to something already known or known in part. **2.** *Logic.* Adding in the predicate something not contained in the notion of the subject; as, an *ampliative* judgment.

"All bodies possess power of attraction" is an *ampliative* judgment: because we can think of bodies without thinking of attraction as one of their immediate primary attributes. *Abp. W. Thomson.*

am-plif'i-cate (ăm-plĭf'ĭ-kāt; *Bailey and Johnson accent thus, Oxf. E. D. accents* am'plificate), *v. t.* [L. *amplificatus*, p. p. of *amplificare.*] To amplify. *Obs. or R.*

am'pli-fi-ca'tion (ăm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *amplificatio.*] **1.** Act of amplifying; enlargement; extension. **2.** *Rhet.* The enlarging of a simple statement by particularity of description, the use of epithets, etc., for rhetorical effect; diffuse narration or description, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject.

Exaggeration is a species of *amplification*. *Brande & C.*

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, show in what manner defects have been supplied. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Matter by which a statement is amplified; an amplified or enlarged statement; as, the subject was presented without *amplifications.* **4.** *Optics.* Magnification.

am-plif'i-ca-to-ry (ăm-plĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to amplify or enlarge; of the nature of amplification; amplifying.

am'pli-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One that amplifies; specif., *Micros.*, a negative lens placed behind the objective in order to enlarge the visual area.

am'pli-fy (ăm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.*; AM'PLI-FIED (-fīd); AM'PLI-FY'ING. [F. *amplifier*, L. *amplificare.* See AMPLE, -FY.] **1.** To render larger, more extended, more intense, or the like; — used esp. of telescopes, microscopes, etc. **2.** *Rhet.* To enlarge, as by discussion; to treat copiously by adding particulars, illustrations, etc.; to expand.

Troilus and Cressida was written by a Lombard author, but much *amplified* by our English translator. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See INCREASE.

am'pli-fy (ăm'plĭ-fī), *v. i.* **1.** To become larger. *Obs.* **2.** To speak or write with amplification; to dilate upon details; expatiate; — often with *on* or *upon.*

He must often enlarge and *amplify* upon the subject. *South.*

The author follows the Vulgate narrative closely as a framework, but *amplifies* and embroiders in the usual fashion. *Geo. Saintsbury.*

am'pli-tude (ăm'plĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *amplitudo*: cf. F. *amplitude.* See AMPLE.] **1.** State or quality of being ample; extent of surface or space; largeness of dimensions; size.

The cathedral of Lincoln . . . is a magnificent structure, proportionable to the *amplitude* of the diocese. *Fuller.*

2. Largeness, in a figurative sense; breadth; abundance; fullness; as of: **a** Extent of capacity or intellectual powers. "*Amplitude* of mind." *Milton.* "*Amplitude* of comprehension." *Macaulay.* **b** Extent of means, resources, dignity, splendor, etc. "*Amplitude* of reward." *Bacon.* **3. a** *Astrol.* The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the center of the sun, or a star, at its rising or setting. At the rising, the amplitude is eastern or ortive: at the setting, it is western, occiduous, or occasive. It is also northern or southern, when north or south of the equator. **b** *Astron.* (1) The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the foot of the vertical circle passing through any star or object; the complement of azimuth. (2) The arc of the horizon between the magnetic east or west point and a heavenly body; — called *magnetic amplitude.* The difference between this and the true or astronomical amplitude corresponds to the variation of the compass. **4.** *Gun.* The horizontal line which measures the distance to which a projectile is thrown; the range. *Rare.* **5.** *Physics.* The extent of a vibratory movement, as of a pendulum, measured from the mean position to an extreme, or measured, as used by some, from one extreme to the opposite, a quantity double the preceding. **6.** *Math.* An angle upon which the value of some function depends; — used esp. in connection with elliptic functions.

amplitude compass. *Astron.* An azimuth compass for observing amplitudes, having its zeros at the east and west points.

am-pul'la (ăm-pŭl'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A flask of glass or earthenware, having two handles (rarely one) and a more or less globular body, used for carrying ointments, perfumes, etc., and for serving wine or beer at table. **2.** *Eccl.* **a** A cruet for the wine and water at Mass. **b** The vase in which the holy oil for chrism, unction, or coronation is kept. **3.** A leaden or glass flask carried by medieval travelers, esp. by pilgrims. Cf. PILGRIM'S BOTTLE. **4.** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A membranous sac or vesicle; esp.: **a** The dilatation containing a patch of sensory epithelium at one end of each semicircular canal of the ear. **b** In echinoderms, one of the muscular vesicles at the bases of the ambulacral suckers, by the contraction of which the suckers are protruded. **c** One of the dilatations of the lactiferous tubules of the mammary glands, which serve as reservoirs for the milk. **5.** *Bot.* One of the small bladders attached to the leaves or roots of certain aquatic plants, as species of *Utricularia.*

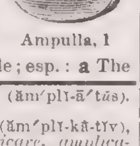

Ampulla, 1

am'pul-la'ceous (ăm'pŭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ampullaceus.*] Like an ampulla; flask-shaped; bladderlike.

am'pul-lar (ăm'pŭ-lȧr; ăm-pŭl'ȧr), **am'pul-la-ry** (-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* Resembling, or pert. to, an ampulla.

Am'pul-la'ri-a (ăm'pŭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See AMPULLA.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of fresh-water tænioglossate gastropods of warm countries, the type and chief genus of a family, **Am'pul-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lȧ-rī'ĭ-dē). The species are called *apple shells.* They have, besides the long tentacles, a pair of tentacle-like processes, and have the left side of the branchial chamber modified into a pulmonary sac and the right side with a large branchia.

am'pul-late (ăm'pŭ-lāt; ăm-pŭl'-), **am'pul-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Having an ampulla; flask-shaped; bellied.

am-pul'li-form (ăm-pŭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Flask-shaped; dilated.

am'pu-tate (ăm'pū-tāt), *v. t.*; AM'PU-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); AM'PU-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *amputatus*, p. p. of *amputare*; *am-* = *ambi-* + *putare* to prune, *putus* clean. See PUTATIVE.] **1.** To prune or lop off, as branches or tendrils. **2.** *Surg.* To cut off (a limb or portion of a limb, or projecting part of the body); — usually distinguished from *excise.*

am'pu-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *amputatio*: cf. F. *amputation.*] Act or process of amputating. — **am'pu-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **amputation in continuity**, *Surg.*, amputation performed through a bone and not through a joint.

am'rad gum (ăm'răd). A gum used as a substitute for gum arabic, yielded by the babul. See BABUL.

am-ri'ta, am-ree'ta (ăm-rē'tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *amṛta.*] *Hindu Myth.* Immortality; also, the nectar conferring immortality. — *a.* Ambrosial; immortal.

Wide-petaled plants that boldly drink
Th' *Amreeta* of the sky. *Mrs. Browning.*

a-muck' (ȧ-mŭk'), *a.* [Malay *amoq* furious.] Possessed with homicidal mania, or murderous frenzy. Cf. AMOK. — *adv.* In a frenzied, murderous manner.

to run amuck, to rush out in a state of frenzy and attack every one met; to assail recklessly and indiscriminately.

Satire 's my weapon, but I 'm too discreet
To *run amuck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*

am'u-let (ăm'ū-lĕt), *n.* [L. *amuletum*: cf. F. *amulette.*] An ornament, gem, or scroll, or a package containing a relic, etc., worn as a charm or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft, and often inscribed with a spell or magic incantation or symbol.

Syn. — See TALISMAN.

am'u-let'ic (-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an amulet; operating as a charm. — **am'u-let'ic**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*

a-mur'cous (ȧ-mûr'kŭs), *a.* [LL. *amurcosus*, L. *amurca* the dregs of olives, Gr. ἀμόργη.] Full of dregs; foul. *Rare.* — **am'ur-cos'i-ty** (ăm'ûr-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

a-muse' (ȧ-mūz'), *v. t.*; A-MUSED' (ȧ-mūzd'); A-MUS'ING (ȧ-mūz'ĭng). [F. *amuser* to cause to muse or waste time; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *muser.* See MUSE, *v.*] **1.** To occupy or engage the attention of; to plunge in deep thought; to absorb; also, to distract; bewilder. *Obs.*

Being *amused* with grief, fear, and fright, he could not find the house. *Fuller.*

2. To entertain or occupy in a pleasant manner; to stir with pleasing or mirthful emotions; to divert.

A group of children *amusing* themselves with pushing stones from the top [of the cliff], and watching as they plunged into the lake. *Gilpin.*

3. To keep in expectation; to beguile; delude. *Archaic.*

He *amused* his followers with idle promises. *Johnson.*

Syn. — Recreate, gratify, please, beguile, exhilarate. — AMUSE, ENTERTAIN, DIVERT. We are AMUSED by (or with) that which occupies the time lightly and pleasantly; as, to *amuse* one's self with a camera, by playing solitaire, etc. That which ENTERTAINS makes a larger demand on one's attention, and frequently implies more or less formal expedients or contrivances; as, to *entertain* one's self with a book, to *entertain* a company with music; "This evening we were *entertained* with the Old Bachelor, a comedy of deserved reputation" (*Tatler*). We are DIVERTED by that which turns our thoughts aside to livelier interest than the regular routine; as, "I constantly peruse your paper as I smoke my morning's pipe . . . and I never fail of being highly *diverted* or improved" (*Spectator*); "The *Diverting* History of John Gilpin" (*Cowper*). Both AMUSE and DIVERT apply especially to that which tickles our sense of humor, and in this sense are often followed by *at*; as, to be highly *amused at* his naïve remark; to be vastly *diverted at* his ridiculous predicament. See PLAY, WHILE.

What he wanted was to be *amused*, to get through the twenty-four hours pleasantly, without sitting down to dry business. *Macaulay.*

I am glad you admire Machiavel, and are *entertained* with Buffon, and edified with the divine Ashton. *T. Gray.*

ἀμφίθηκτος sharpened on both sides.] *Biol.* Unequal-sided.

am'phi-thu'ra (ăm'fĭ-thū'rȧ), **am-phith'y-ra** (ăm-fĭth'ĭ-rȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφίθυρος with a door on both sides.] *East. Ch.* A curtain hanging before the doorway of the sanctuary.

am-phit'o-ky (-fĭt'ō-kĭ), *n.* [*amphi-* + Gr. τόκος a bringing forth.] *Biol.* Production of male and female individuals in parthenogenesis. — **am-phit'o-kal**, *a.* — **am-phit'o-kous** (-kŭs), *a.*

am-phit'ro-cha (ăm-fĭt'rō-kȧ), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. τροχός a wheel.] *Zoöl.* A free-swimming larval form of certain polychætous annelids, having dorsal and ventral rings of cilia.

am-phit'ro-pal, *a.* *Bot.* Amphitropous.

am'phi-type (ăm'fĭ-tīp), *n.* [See AMPHI-; TYPE.] *Photog.* A picture taken by a process that makes it possible to change it from a negative to a positive.

am-phiv'o-rous (ăm-fĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*amphi-* + *-vorous.*] Eating both animal and vegetable food.

am'pho-darch (ăm'fō-därk), *n.* [Gr. ἄμφοδον a quarter of a town + *-arch.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The ruler of a district in a city.

am-phod'e-lite (ăm-fŏd'ē-līt), *n.* [*amphi-* + Gr. ὀδελός, equiv. to ὀβελός a spit.] *Min.* A variety of anorthite.

am'pho-di-plo'pi-a (ăm'fō-dĭ-plō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Diplopia of both eyes

am-phog'e-nous (ăm-fŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Amphigenous.

Am'pho-mœ'a (ăm'fō-mē'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. ὅμοιος alike.] *Zoöl.* A group equiv. to AMPHINEURA.

am'pho-phil'ic (-fĭl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄμφω both + φιλεῖν to love.] *Biol.* That may be stained by both acid and basic dyes.

am'phor, **am'phore**, *n.* An amphora. *Obs.*

am'pho-ril'o-quy (ăm'fō-rĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [*amphoric* + L. *loqui* to speak.] *Med.* The utterance of amphoric sounds in speaking, as in certain lung diseases.

am'pho-roph'o-ny (-rŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*amphoric* + *-phony.*] *Med.* An abnormal sound of the voice indicative of an amphoric condition of the lungs.

am'pho-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Having a hollow sound. See AMPHORIC. "All the while droned on the *amphorous* note of the drum." *The Outlook.*

Am-phry'sian (ăm-frĭzh'ăn; -ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Amphrysius.*] Of or pert. to the Amphrysus, a small river of Thessaly; hence, pert. to Apollo, who fed the herds of Admetus near this river; as, the *Amphrysian* prophetess, or the Cumæan sibyl.

am'pl. Ample. *Ref. Sp.*

am'ple. † AMPUL.

am-plect', *v. t.* [L. *amplecti.*] To clasp; embrace. *Obs.*

am'ple-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

am-plex', *v. t.* = AMPLECT.

am'plex-a'tion, *n.* [L. *amplexari* to embrace.] Embrace. *Obs.*

am-plex'i-cau'date (ăm-plĕk'sĭ-kô'dāt), *a.* [L. *amplexus* encircling + E. *caudate.*] *Zoöl.* Having the whole tail included in the interfemoral web; — said of certain bats.

am-plex'i-cau'line (-kô'lĭn; -līn), *a.* *Bot.* Amplexicaul.

am-plex'i-fo'li-ate, *a.* [L. *amplexus*, p. p. + E. *foliate.*] *Bot.* Having amplexicaul leaves.

am-plex'ion, *n.* [L. *amplecti*, *amplexus*, to embrace.] Embracing. *Obs.*

Am'pli-as (ăm'plĭ-ăs). *Bib.*

am'pli-ate, *a.* [L. *ampliatus* made wider.] *Zoöl.* Having the outer edge prominent; — said of the wings of insects.

Am'pli-a'tus (ăm'plĭ-ā'tŭs). *D. Bib.*

am'pli-ca-tive (ăm'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *amplicare*, *amplicatum*, to extend.] Marked by increase or extension. *Oxf. E. D.*

am-plif'i-ca-tiv. Amplificative. *Ref. Sp.*

am-plif'i-ca-tive (ăm-plĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Amplificatory.

am'pli-fi-ca'tor (ăm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr; ăm-plĭf'ĭ-), *n.* [L.] An amplifier. *Rare.*

am'pli-fied (ăm'plĭ-fīd), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of AMPLIFY.

am'ply (ăm'plĭ), *adv.* of AMPLE.

am'pol-los'i-ty (ăm'pō-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [It. *ampollosità.*] Bombast; turgid style. *R. Browning.*

am-pongue' (ăm-pŏng'), *n.* [From native name.] = AVAHI.

ampte. † ANT.

ampt'man, **ampt'mand.** † AMTMAN.

am'pul (ăm'pŭl), *n.* [AS. *ampella*, *ampolla*, L. *ampulla*: cf. OF. *ampole*, F. *ampoule.*] **1.** A small bottle; a phial. *Obs.* **2.** = AMPULLA, 2.

am'pul-li'tis (ăm'pŭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ampulla* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of an ampulla.

am'pul-lous (ăm'pŭ-lŭs; ăm-pŭl'ŭs), *a.* [LL. *ampullosus.*] Bombastic; turgid. — **am'pul-los'i-ty** (ăm'pŭ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

am'pus-and', **am'pus-sy-and'.** † AMPERSAND.

am'pu-ta'tor, *n.* One that amputates.

am'pyx (ăm'pĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -PYXES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. -PYCES (-pĭ-sēz). [Gr. ἄμπυξ.] *Gr. Antiq.* A headdress; specif.: **a** A fillet, band, or the like, for a woman's hair. **b** A metal plate for the front of a horse's head.

am'ra (ăm'rȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *āmra* mango tree.] A gum from the anacardiaceous tree *Spondias mangifera.* *India.*

am'rall. † ADMIRAL.

Am'ram (ăm'răm). *Bib.*

Am'ram-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Members of the tribe of Levi, of the Kohathite family.

Am'ra-phel (ăm'rȧ-fĕl; ăm-rā'-). *Bib.*

am-ree'ta. Var. of AMRITA.

am'rel, **am'rel-le.** † ADMIRAL.

am'ry. † AMBRY.

amsace. † AMBSACE.

am'sel (ăm'zĕl), *n.* [G. See OUZEL.] **a** The ring ouzel (*Merula torquata*). **b** The European blackbird (*M. merula*).

Am'set (ăm'sĕt), *n.* [Egypt. *āmset.*] See AMENTI.

Am-shas'pand (ăm-shăs'pănd), *n.* A Zoroastrian spirit of goodness and light.

Amst. *Abbr.* Amsterdam.

amt. *Abbr.* Amount.

amt (ämt), *n.*; *pl.* AMTER (-ẽr), E. AMTS (ämts). [Dan. & Norw., fr. G.] Administrative territorial division in Denmark and Norway.

amte. † ANT.

amti. † EMPTY.

amt'man (ämt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. [G. *amtmann*, Dan. & Norw. *amtmand.*] In Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, Germany, etc., a kind of local magistrate with varying powers. Cf. AMMAN.

a-muck', *n.* One who runs amuck; a frenzied Malay. *Obs.*

am'u-la (ăm'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [LL. *amula*, L. *hamula*, dim. of L. *hama* bucket.] = AMA. *Eccl.*

a-mul'la (ȧ-mŭl'ȧ), *n.* *Bot.* A small Australian shrub (*Myoporum debile*) having a bitterish berrylike edible fruit.

a-mu'nam, *n.* [Singhalese *amuṇa.*] See MEASURE.

a-mur'ca (ȧ-mûr'kȧ), *n.* [It. or Sp., fr. L. *amurca.*] The pulpy residue obtained in the manufacture of olive oil. It is used in making soap.

A-mur'ru (ȧ-mōōr'ōō), *n. pl.* See AMORITE.

a-mus'a-ble (ȧ-mūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.

a-muse′ (*ȧ*-mūz′), *v. i.* To muse; meditate. *Obs.*

a-mused′ (*ȧ*-mūzd′), *p. a.* **1.** Diverted. **2.** Expressing amusement; as, an *amused* look.

a-muse′ment (*ȧ*-mūz′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *amusement.*] **1.** Deep thought; muse; also, bewilderment. *Obs.*

Here I . . . fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind, with great perplexity, the amazing change of our affairs. *Fleetwood.*

2. State of being amused; pleasurable diversion; also, that which amuses; entertainment; distraction.

His favorite *amusements* were architecture and gardening. *Macaulay.*

Thinking, at any rate, is an arduous labor, the very antithesis of *amusement* and relaxation. *James Ward.*

Syn. — Diversion, entertainment, recreation, relaxation, avocation, pastime, sport.

a-mus′er (*ȧ*-mūz′ẽr), *n.* One that amuses; specif.: **a** One that arrests or distracts the attention, esp. to no purpose, or deceitfully; hence, a deceiver; a cheat. *Obs. or Thieves' Cant.* **b** One who entertains or diverts another.

a-mu′si-a (*ȧ*-mū′zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄμουσος unmusical; ἀ- not + μοῦσα music.] *Med.* Aphasia marked by inability to produce or recognize musical sounds.

a-mus′ing (*ȧ*-mūz′ĭng), *p. a.* Giving amusement; diverting; as, an *amusing* story. — **a-mus′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **a-mus′ing-ness**, *n.*

a-mu′sive (*ȧ*-mū′zĭv; -sĭv; 277), *a.* Tending to amuse; esp., tending or fitted to tickle the fancy or excite mirth. — **a-mu′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-mu′sive-ness**, *n.*

am′vis (ăm′vĭs), *n.* [*am*monium (nitrate) + L. *vis* strength, force.] An explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate, dinitrobenzene, chlorated naphthalene, and wood meal.

Am′y-clæ′an (ăm′ĭ-klē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Amyclaeus*, Gr. Ἀμυκλαῖος.] Of or pertaining to Amyclæ, a town of ancient Laconia. — **Amyclæan brothers** (L. *Amyclæi fratres*), Castor and Pollux, who were said to have dwelt in Amyclæ. — **A. silence**, a disastrous silence such as that attributed to the inhabitants of the Greek city of Amyclæ, or, according to some, of a town of the same name in Latium. The inhabitants' obedience to a law (enacted because of false alarms) forbidding the announcement of an enemy's approach caused the fall of the city.

a-myg′da-la (*ȧ*-mĭg′d*ȧ*-l*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., an almond, fr. Gr. ἀμυγδάλη. See ALMOND.] **1.** An almond. **2.** *Anat.* **a** One of the tonsils of the pharynx. **b** One of the rounded prominences of the lower surface of the lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum, each side of the vallecula.

A-myg′da-la′ce-æ (*ȧ*-mĭg′d*ȧ*-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Rosales), the almond, or plum, family, distinguished by the single pistil with united carpels, and the characteristic drupe, or stone fruit. There are 6 genera, of which *Prunus*, including the plums, and *Amygdalus*, including the peach and almond, are the most important. The family is also known by the names *Drupaceæ* and *Prunaceæ*. — **a-myg′da-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

a-myg′da-late (*ȧ*-mĭg′d*ȧ*-lāt), *a.* Like, or made of, almonds.

a-myg′da-late, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Milk of almonds. **2.** *Chem.* A salt of amygdalic acid.

am′yg-dal′ic (ăm′ĭg-dăl′ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid formed as a decomposition product of amygdalin.

a-myg′da-li-form (*ȧ*-mĭg′d*ȧ*-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Almond-shaped.

a-myg′da-lin (*ȧ*-mĭg′d*ȧ*-lĭn), *n. Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{20}H_{27}O_{11}N$, extracted from bitter almonds as a white, crystalline substance. On being decomposed it yields glucose, hydrocyanic acid, and oil of bitter almonds.

a-myg′da-line (-lĭn), *a.* [L. *amygdalinus.*] Pertaining to or resembling almonds.

a-myg′da-lo- (*ȧ*-mĭg′d*ȧ*-lō-). A combining form for *amygdala*, tonsil; as, *amygdalo*-uvular, *amygdalo*tome.

a-myg′da-loid (-loid), *n.* [Gr. ἀμύγδαλον almond + *-oid*: cf. F. *amygdaloïde.*] *Petrog.* Any igneous rock that contains small cavities produced before solidification by expansion of steam, and afterwards filled, wholly or in part, by deposits of different minerals, esp. agate, quartz, calcite, and the zeolites.

a-myg′da-loid (-d*ȧ*-loid) | **a-myg′da-loi′dal** (-loi′dăl) } *a.* **1.** Almond-shaped. **2.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, the rock amygdaloid; as, *amygdaloidal* structure.

amygdaloid nucleus, *Anat.*, the small mass of gray matter in front of the extremity of the descending horn of the lateral ventricle in which the nucleus caudatus and tænia semicircularis end.

a-myg′da-loi′dal, *n.* A rock of amygdaloidal structure.

a-myg′da-lo–u′vu-lar (*ȧ*-mĭg′d*ȧ*-lō-ū′vū-l*ȧ*r), *a.* [*amygdalo-* + *uvular.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to, or including, the amygdalæ and the uvula of the cerebellum.

A-myg′da-lus (-d*ȧ*-lŭs), *n.* [L., almond tree, Gr. ἀμύγδαλος.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic trees and shrubs, type of the family Amygdalaceæ. It is distinguished from *Prunus* by the more numerous stamens, the often velvety exocarp, and the deeply grooved stone. *A. persica* is the peach, *A. communis* the almond.

a-myg′do-phe′nin (-dō-fē′nĭn), *n.* [*amyg*dala + *phen*ol + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A derivative of mandelic acid and phenol, useful as an analgesic, and as a remedy for rheumatism.

a-myg′dule (*ȧ*-mĭg′dūl), *n. Petrog.* One of the rounded nodules or geodes occurring in amygdaloid.

am′yl (ăm′ĭl), *n.* [L. *amylum* starch + *-yl.* Cf. 2d AMYL.] *Org. Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_5H_{11}, existing in several isomeric modifications. Its compounds occur in fusel oil, in the essences of various fruits, etc.

am′yl (ăm′ĭl), *n.* [L. *amylum*, fr. Gr. ἄμυλον fine meal, neut. of ἄμυλος not ground at the mill, — hence, of the finest meal; ἀ- not + μύλος, μύλη, mill.] Starch; also, very fine meal or flour. *Obs.*

am′y-la′ceous (ăm′ĭ-lā′shŭs), *a.* [See AMYL starch.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, starch; starchy.

amyl acetate. *Chem.* A colorless, liquid ester, $CH_3CO_2C_5H_{11}$, of agreeable odor, like that of pears. It is used in the manufacture of artificial fruit essences.

amyl acetate lamp, *Photom.*, a lamp in which amyl acetate is burned, used as a standard of light. Cf. HEFNER UNIT.

amyl alcohol. *Org. Chem.* Any of eight isomeric liquid compounds, $C_5H_{11}OH$; ordinarily, a mixture of two of these forming a colorless liquid with a peculiar cough-exciting odor and burning taste, the chief constituent of fusel oil. It is used as a source of amyl compounds, such as amyl acetate, amyl nitrite, etc.

am′yl-am′ine (ăm′ĭl-ăm′ĭn; -*ȧ*-mēn′; 184), *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_5H_{11}NH_2$, having a peculiar odor. It is formed on decomposition of many nitrogenous substances, and is sometimes classed as a ptomaine.

am′y-lene (ăm′ĭ-lēn), *n. Chem.* Any of a group of isomeric hydrocarbons, C_5H_{10}, of the ethylene series. The colorless, volatile, mobile liquid commonly called amylene is a mixture of different members of the group.

a-myl′ic (*ȧ*-mĭl′ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, the radical amyl. — **amylic fermentation**, fermentation by which amyl alcohol is formed from sugar.

am′y-lif′er-ous (ăm′ĭ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *amylum* starch + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or producing starch.

amyl nitrite. A yellowish oily volatile liquid, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, used in medicine as a heart stimulant and a vasodilator. The inhalation of its vapor instantly produces flushing of the face.

am′y-lo- (ăm′ĭ-lō-). Combining form: **a** Of *amylum*, starch; as, *amylo*dextrin, *amylo*genesis. **b** Of *amyl*, the radical.

a-myl′o-gen (*ȧ*-mĭl′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*amylo-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* That part of the starch granule or granulose which is soluble in water.

am′y-lo-gen′e-sis (ăm′ĭ-lō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*amylo-* + *-genesis.*] The formation of starch.

am′y-lo-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to amylogen. **2.** Forming starch; — applied specif. to leucoplasts.

am′y-loid (ăm′ĭ-loid) | **am′y-loi′dal** (-loi′dăl) } *a.* [L. *amylum* starch + *-oid.*] Like or containing amylum, or starch; starchlike. — **amyloid degeneration**, *Med.*, a retrogressive process produced by the deposit of amyloid in various organs of the body. See AMYLOID, *n.*, 2 **b**.

am′y-loid (ăm′ĭ-loid), *n.* **1.** A nonnitrogenous starchy food; a starchlike substance. **2.** *Org. Chem.* **a** A starchlike substance produced by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on cellulose. **b** An amorphous, white, insoluble substance containing nitrogen and phosphorus, and occurring as an abnormal infiltration in the spleen, liver, kidneys, etc. Alkali decomposes it into chondroitin-sulphuric acid and a proteid.

am′y-lol′y-sis (-lŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*amylo-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* The conversion of starch into soluble products, as dextrins and sugar, esp. by the action of enzymes. — **am′y-lo-lyt′ic** (-lō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

am′y-lom′e-ter (-lŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*amylo-* + *-meter.*] Instrument for determining the amount of starch in a substance.

am′y-lo-plas′tic (-lō-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [*amylo-* + *-plastic.*] Starch-forming; amylogenic.

am′y-lop′sin (-lŏp′sĭn), *n.* [*amylo-* + Gr. ὄψις appearance.] *Physiol. Chem.* The diastase of the pancreatic juice. See DIASTASE.

am′y-lose (ăm′ĭ-lōs), *n. Chem.* Any of the starch group, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, of the carbohydrates; as, starch, arabin, dextrin, cellulose, etc. See POLYSACCHARIDE.

am′y-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L. See AMYL starch.] Starch.

amylum grain, amylum granule. *Bot.* One of the laminated starch bodies formed by the leucoplasts.

A-myn′o-don (*ȧ*-mĭn′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄμυνα defense + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct European perissodactyls related to the rhinoceros. They were hornless, but had the canines developed into curved tusks. — **a-myn′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

am′y-ot′ro-phy (ăm′ĭ-ŏt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [*a-* not + *myo-* + *-trophy.*] *Med.* Atrophy of a muscle or the muscles. — **a-my′o-troph′ic** (*ȧ*-mī′ō-trŏf′ĭk; ăm′ĭ-), *a.*

Am′y-ral′dism (ăm′ĭ-răl′dĭz′m), *n.* A liberal form of Calvinism taught by Amyraldus (Moïse Amyraut, 1596–1664) at Saumur, France. — **Am′y-ral′dist**, *n.*

Having demolished Capellus, the Consensus condemns *Amyraldism*, — universal atonement and the doctrine that God desires the salvation of all. *G. P. Fisher.*

Am′y-ris (ăm′ĭ-rĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. μύρον balsam.] *Bot.* A genus of rutaceous trees and shrubs of tropical America. Many species yield aromatic resins and ethereal oils. *A. balsamifera* is the Jamaica rosewood.

an (ăn), *or* **a**, *a.*, usually called the *indefinite article.* [AS. *ān* one, the same word as the numeral. See ONE; cf. A.] One or any, — without special emphasis on the number.

☞ It is used before nouns of the singular number denoting an individual object, or a quality individualized, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective *few* or the phrase *great many* or *good many* is interposed; as, *a* dog, *an* owl, *a* house, *a* man; *a* color; *an* elegance, *a* sweetness; *a* hundred, *a* fleet, *an* army, *a* regiment; *a* few persons, *a* great many days. In such expressions as "twice *an* hour," "once *an* age," "a shilling *an* ounce," "a dollar *a* pound" (see A, *adj.*, 2), it has a distributive force, and is equivalent to *each, every.*

☞ In present usage *an* is invariably used before words beginning with a vowel sound, as *an* enemy, *an* hour, *an* oak; and *a* is invariably used, except as noted below, before words beginning with a consonant sound, as *a* table, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* unit, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness, such *a* one, *a* history, *a* historian, *a* hypothesis, *a* hyena. Some writers, however, use *an* before words beginning with *h* in an unaccented syllable, as *an* historian, *an* hypothesis, *an* hotel; and British writers not uncommonly use *an* before such words as *union, ewe, euphony, eudiometer, euphonic*, etc., beginning with the sound of y (ū = yōō). Formerly *an* was used before both consonant and vowel sounds. "*An* eunuch." *Milman.* "*An* universal." *Lockhart.* "*An* union." *Poll. & Mail.*

an, *or, later,* **an′** (ăn), *conj.* [Shortened fr. *and*, ME. *an, and*, sometimes *and if*, in introducing conditional clauses, like Icel. *enda* if, the same word as *and.*] **1.** And. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** If. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

Nay, *an* thou dalliest, then I am thy foe. *B. Jonson.*

☞ In the sense of "and" the word is now chiefly used in the form *an'*, to represent dialectic or illiterate speech; but in the sense of "if" it is still in good usage in both forms, either as an archaism or as a literary word.

an-. A prefix denoting *not, without*, etc. See A-, not.

an-. A prefix denoting *up, again*, etc. See ANA-.

an-. Assimilated form of AD-.

-an (-*ă*n). [L. *-anus*: cf. F. *-ain.*] A suffix having the general sense of *belonging* or *pertaining to*, primarily forming adjectives, of which many are also used substantively, some chiefly so; as in Anglic*an*, hum*an*, metropolit*an*, sylv*an*, etc. It is often used in zoölogy to form singulars for the plural group names in *-a, -æ*, etc.; as in crustace*an*, meropid*an*, saprophag*an*, etc.

-an. Also **-ane**. *Org. Chem.* A suffix used in naming certain substances which yield sugar by hydrolysis; as, pentos*an*, xyl*an*. Cf. -ANE.

an′a- (ăn′*ȧ*-). [Gr. ἀνά on; *in comp.*, on, up. See ON.] **1.** A prefix in words from the Greek (sometimes through LL. and F.) denoting *up, upward, throughout, backward, back, again, anew*, or (intensively) *greatly* or *excessively.* **2.** *Chem.* A prefix indicating a certain arrangement of substituting groups. See NAPHTHALENE, QUINOLINE.

-a′na (-ā′n*ȧ*; -än′*ȧ*). [The neut. pl. ending of Latin adjectives in *-anus.*] A suffix to names of persons or places, denoting a *collection of bibliography, anecdotes, literary gossip*, or other facts or pieces of information *concerning something;* as in Americ*ana*, Johnsoni*ana*, etc.

a′na, *n.* A collection of facts or pieces of information.

It has been said that the table talk of Selden is worth all the *ana* of the continent. *Hallam.*

a′na (ā′n*ȧ*; ăn′*ȧ*), *adv.* [Gr. ἀνά (used distributively).] *Med.* Of each an equal quantity; — used in prescriptions, and usually written Ā or ĀĀ; as, wine and honey ĀĀ ℥ ij., that is, of wine and honey, each, two ounces.

An apothecary with a . . . long bill of *anas.* *Dryden.*

An′a-bæ′na (ăn′*ȧ*-bē′n*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναβαίνειν to go up.] *Bot.* A small but widely distributed genus of minute unicellular fresh-water algæ of the family Nostocaceæ. They often contaminate reservoirs, causing a pronounced fishy taste and odor, and sometimes causing a cloudy appearance. Also [*l. c.*], an individual or a mass of individuals of this genus.

An′a-bap′tism (ăn′*ȧ*-băp′tĭz′m), *n.* [L. *anabaptismus*, Gr. ἀναβαπτισμός: cf. F. *anabaptisme.*] **1.** The doctrine, practices, or the like, of the Anabaptists. **2.** [*l. c.*] Rebaptism, as of those baptized by heretics.

An′a-bap′tist (-tĭst), *n.* [LL. *anabaptista*: cf. F. *anabaptiste.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the party which in 1523 arose in Zurich among the followers of Zwingli, the Reformer of Switzerland, advocating the ideas: (1) that infant baptism had no Scripture warrant and was inefficacious; (2) that the church was composed only of the saints, that is, of those who were true Christians and had been baptized on confession of faith; (3) that there should be no union of church and state and no interference of the civil power with ecclesiastical affairs. The party was everywhere persecuted, and, largely owing to this persecution, became divided, one part turning towards mysticism and the other towards fanaticism. The fanatics figured largely in the Peasant War in Germany in 1525. They gathered in Münster in Westphalia, and established there in 1534 what they called the *Kingdom of Zion*, practicing community of goods and, it is said, gross licentiousness, until the city was reduced in 1535 by the Roman Catholic bishop. Among the earliest Anabaptists pouring and sprinkling as well as immersion were employed, but soon immersion became the only mode, as it is among their descendants, the modern Baptists.

An′a-bap-tis′tic (-băp-tĭs′tĭk) | **An′a-bap-tis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-k*ă*l) } *a.* Pertaining or attributed to the Anabaptists or their doctrines. — **An′a-bap-tis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an′a-bap-tize′ (-băp-tīz′), *v. t.*; -BAP-TIZED′ (-tīzd′); -BAP-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Gr. ἀναβαπτίζειν. See ANA-; BAPTIZE.] To rebaptize; to rechristen; also, to rename. *Rare.*

An′a-bas (ăn′*ȧ*-băs), *n.* [Gr. ἀναβάς, ἀναβάντος, p. p. of ἀναβαίνειν to go up; ἀνά up + βαίνειν to go.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small perchlike fresh-water acanthopterygian fishes of southeastern Asia and Africa. It is the type of a family, **An′a-ban′ti-dæ** (-băn′tĭ-dē),

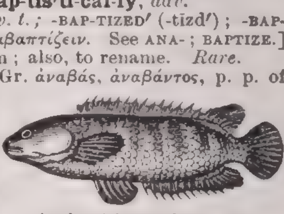

Anabas (*A. scandens*). (⅙)

a-mus′ee′ (*ȧ*-mūz′ē′), *n.* See -EE.

am′u-sette′ (ăm′ū-zĕt′), *n.* [F.] A kind of light, rifled field gun (now obsolete).

a-mu′siv. Amusive. *Ref. Sp.*

a-mut′ter, *adv. & a.* Muttering.

a-mu′yon (ä-mōō′yŏn), **a-mu′yong** (-yŏng), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several annonaceous trees, as species of *Melodorum* or *Xylopia*. *Phil. I.*

a-muze′, *n.* Musing. *Rare.*

‖ **am-wal′** (ăm-wôl′), *n.* [Hind. *amwāl*, pl. fr. Ar. *māl* goods, riches.] Goods; chattels. *India.*

A′my (ā′mĭ), *n.* [F. *Aimée*, prop. p. p. fem. of *aimer* to love, L. *amare.*] Lit., beloved; — fem. prop. name. L. *Amata* (*ȧ*-mā′t*ȧ*); F. *Aimée* (ĕ′mā′); It. *Amata* (ä-mä′tä).

a-my′ (*ȧ*-mē′), *n.* [F. *ami*, fr. L. *amicus.*] **1.** ✝ AMI. **2.** *Law.* A friend. See PROCHEIN AMY.

a-myc′tic (*ȧ*-mĭk′tĭk), *a.* [L. *amycticus*, fr. Gr. ἀμυκτικός.] Causing excoriation; abrasive.

Am′y-cus (ăm′ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄμυκος.] See ARGONAUT, *n.*, 1.

am′y-don, am′y-doun, *n.* [F. *amidon* starch.] Very fine meal or flour. Cf. AMYL. *Obs.*

a-my′el-en′ce-pha′li-a (*ȧ*-mī′ĕl-ĕn′sē-fā′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. μυελός marrow + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] *Terat.* Absence of brain and spinal cord. — **a-my′el-en′ce-phal′ic** (-făl′ĭk), **-en-ceph′a-lous** (-ĕn-sĕf′*ȧ*-lŭs), *a.*

am′y-e′li-a (ăm′ĭ-ē′lĭ-*ȧ*; -ĕl′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. μυελός marrow.] *Terat.* Congenital absence of the spinal cord. — **am′y-el′ic** (-ĕl′ĭk), **a-my′e-lous** (*ȧ*-mī′ē-lŭs), *a.*

a-my′e-lin′ic (*ȧ*-mī′ē-lĭn′ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *myelin.*] *Anat.* Nonmedullated: — of nerve fibers.

a-my′e-lot′ro-phy (-lŏt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [*a-* not + *myelo-* + *-trophy.*] Atrophy of the spinal cord.

a-myg′dal, *n.* Amygdala. *Obs.*

a-myg′da-lif′er-ous (*ȧ*-mĭg′d*ȧ*-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *amygdalum* + *-ferous.*] Almond-bearing.

a-myg′da-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See AMYGDALA.] Tonsillitis.

a-myg′da-lop′a-thy (-lŏp′*ȧ*-thĭ), *n.* [*amygdalo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the tonsils.

a-myg′da-lo-tome (*ȧ*-mĭg′d*ȧ*-lō-tōm), *n.*, **-lot′o-my** (-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*amygdalo-* + *-tome, -tomy.*] = TONSILLOTOME, -LOTOMY.

amyke, *n.* [L. *amicus.*] A friend. *Obs.*

am′y-lase (ăm′ĭ-lās), *n.* [L. *amylum* starch + *-ase.*] *Chem.* **a** Diastase. **b** A supposed constituent of diastase.

am′y-late (-lāt), *n. Chem.* An amyl alcoholate. Cf. ETHYLATE.

amyle. ✝ AMYL, the radical.

am′y-lin (ăm′ĭ-lĭn), *n.* [See AMYLUM.] *Chem.* See STARCH.

am′y-lo-cel′lu-lose′ (-lō-sĕl′ū-lōs′), *n.* Starch cellulose.

am′y-lo-dex′trin (-dĕks′trĭn), *n.* [*amylo-* + *dextrin.*] See STARCH.

am′y-lo-hy-drol′y-sis, *n.* [*amylo-* + *hydrolysis.*] *Chem.* Hydrolysis of starch; amylolysis.

am′y-loi-do′sis (ăm′ĭ-loi-dō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *amyloid* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Amyloid degeneration.

a-myl′o-in (*ȧ*-mĭl′ō-ĭn), *n.* [*amylo-* + *-in.*] *Chem.* See STARCH.

am′y-lo-leu′cite, *n.* [*amylo-* + *leucite.*] *Bot.* A leucoplast.

am′y-lom (ăm′ĭ-lōm), **-lome** (-lōm), *n.* [*amyl* + phyllome.] Starch-containing parenchyma.

am′y-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἄμυλον starch.] *Chem.* Maltose.

am′y-lo-plast′ (-lō-plăst′), *n.* *Bot.* A leucoplast.

am′y-lo-plas′tid (-plăs′tĭd), *n.* Also **am′y-lo-plas′tide.** [*amylo-* + *plastid.*] *Bot.* A leucoplast.

am′y-lo-syn′the-sis, *n.* *Bot.* Starch formation in plants.

amylum body. *Bot.* A starch grain.

amylum center *or* **centre.** A pyrenoid.

amylum star. *Bot.* A tuberlike subterranean propagative body, packed with starch granules, in the plant *Chara stelligera.*

a-my′o-sthe′ni-a (*ȧ*-mī′ō-sthē′nĭ-*ȧ*; -sthē-nī′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle + σθένος strength.] *Med.* Defective muscular action.

a-my′o-sthen′ic (-sthĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to amyosthenia. — *n.* An agent arrestive of muscular action.

a-my′o-tro′phi-a (-trŏ′fĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = AMYOTROPHY.

am′y-ous (ăm′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄμυος.] *Med.* Wanting in muscle or muscular strength.

am′y-rin (-rĭn), *n.* [From AMYRIS.] *Chem.* A crystallizable resin from the Manila elemi.

a′my-root′ (ā′mĭ-), *n.* *Bot.* See CANADIAN HEMP.

amys, amyse, amyss. ✝ AMICE.

amysone. ✝ AMAZON.

amyt. ✝ AMIT, kerchief.

am′zel. Var. of AMSEL.

Am′zi (ăm′zī). *Bib.*

A-my′zon for-ma′tion (*ȧ*-mī′zŏn). [Because fossils of a certain fish (*Amyzon*) are found in it.] *Geol.* A local (Nevada) subdivision of the Eocene.

an. ✝ AND, HAVE, ON, ONE.

an (ȧn). Obs. or dial. form of ONE.

an. *Abbr.* Anno (L., in the year); anonymous.

A.-N. *Abbr.* Anglo-Norman.

a′na (ä′nä). Var. of ANNA, the money.

ana *Abbr.* Anastomosing.

A. N. A. *Abbr.* Australian Natives Association.

A′na (ā′nä). Var. of ANU.

A′nab (ā′năb). *Bib.*

An′a-ban′ti-dæ (ăn′*ȧ*-băn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ANABAS.

an′a-bap′tist-ry, *n.* Doctrine or practice of Anabaptists. *Rare.*

which have a part of the branchial apparatus modified into leaflike structures serving as an accessory breathing organ. The best known is *Anabas scandens* of India, about six inches long, called *climbing fish*, which can travel considerable distances overland, and is reported to climb trees.

a-nab′a-sis (*ȧ*-năb′*ȧ*-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. ἀνάβασις.] **1**. Lit., a journey upward; specif. [*cap.*], the inland march of the younger Cyrus with his army against Artaxerxes, narrated by Xenophon in a history, called "The Anabasis," famous for its account of the adventurous retreat of ten thousand Greek mercenaries from Cunaxa on the Euphrates to the Euxine Sea; hence, a military advance into a country.

The Russian *anabasis* and katabasis of Napoleon. *De Quincey.*

2. *Med.* The first period, or increase, of a disease; augmentation. *Obs.* — **an′a-bat′ic** (ăn′*ȧ*-băt′ĭk), *a.* *Obs.*

An′a-bleps (ăn′*ȧ*-blĕps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναβλέπειν to look up.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cyprinodont fishes of tropical America, of both salt and fresh water. They have the eyes divided into an upper and lower division by the growth of two processes of the iris across the pupil and a band of conjunctiva across the cornea. They swim along the surface of the water with the eyes partly out of water, the upper part serving to see objects in the air, the lower, objects under water. They are called *four-eyes*.

an′a-bol′ic (-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναβολή something heaped up; ἀνά + βολή a stroke.] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, anabolism.

an-ab′o-lism (ăn-ăb′ō-lĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Constructive metabolism; — opposed to *katabolism*. See METABOLISM.

an′a-branch (ăn′*ȧ*-brȧnch), *n.* [*ana*stomosing + *branch*.] A branch of a river which reënters, or anastomoses with, the main stream; also, less properly, a branch which loses itself in sandy soil. See BILLABONG. *Australia.*

Such branches of a river as after separation reunite, I would term anastomosing branches; or, if a word might be coined, *anabranches*, and the islands they form branch islands. *Col. Jackson.*

a′na-ca-hui′te (ä′nä-kä-wē′tā) } *n.* [Mex. Sp., fr. Mex. *ana-*
a′na-ca-hui′ta (ä′nä-kä-wē′tä) } *cahuite.*] A small boraginaceous tree (*Cordia boissieri*), said to be the tree from which the Aztec papyrus was made. *Sp. Amer. & Mex.*

an′a-camp′tic (ăn′*ȧ*-kămp′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀνακάμπτειν to bend back; ἀνά back + κάμπτειν to bend.] Reflecting or reflected; — formerly used of light (see ANACAMPTICS), but now only of sound; as, an *anacamptic* sound (an echo). — **an′a-camp′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-k*ă*l-ĭ), *adv.*

an′a-camp′tics (-tĭks), *n.* That branch of physics which treats of the reflection (formerly) of light (later called *catoptrics*), or (now) of sound.

An′a-can′thi-ni (-kăn′thĭ-nī; -kăn-thī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἀκάνθινος thorny, fr. ἄκανθα thorn.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of teleost fishes, having all the rays of the median and pelvic fins soft and jointed, the pelvic fins thoracic or jugular in position, and the air bladder, when present, usually without a duct. It comprises the codfishes, hakes, and their allies, and formerly sometimes comprised the flounders and soles. — **an′a-canth** (ăn′*ȧ*-kănth), *n.* — **an′a-can′thine** (-kăn′thĭn; -thīn), *a.* & *n.*

An′a-car′di-a′ce-æ (-kär′dĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANACARDIUM.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed family of trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), the cashew family, distinguished by the small regular diœcious or perfect flowers with valvate petals, annular disk, and drupaceous fruit. There are about 50 genera and 400 species, many of economic importance, as the mango (*Mangifera*) and the pistache (*Pistacia*). The plants contain a milky or resinous, sometimes poisonous, juice. — **an′a-car′di-a′ceous** (-sh*ŭ*s), *a.*

an′a-car′dic (-kär′dĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the cashew nut; as, *anacardic* acid.

An′a-car′di-um (-dĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀνά similar to + καρδία heart; — the fruit being likened to a bird's heart.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees, type of the family Anacardiaceæ, remarkable for their kidney-shaped fruit, borne on the end of a fleshy receptacle. *A. occidentale* is the cashew. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

an′a-ca-thar′sis (ăn′*ȧ*-k*ȧ*-thär′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνακάθαρσις a clearing away.] *Med.* Vomiting; expectoration.

an′a-ca-thar′tic (-k*ȧ*-thär′tĭk), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. ἀνακαθαρτικός, fr. ἀνακαθαίρειν to cleanse upward. See ANA; CATHARTIC.] *Med.* Emetic or expectorant.

An′a-char′sis Clootz′, *or, sometimes,* **Cloots** (ăn′*ȧ*-kär′sĭs klōts′). Baron Clootz (1755–94), an eccentric Prussian-French revolutionist; — a name assumed by himself. As a Prussian living at Paris, he likened himself to the Scythian Anacharsis, reputed to have sojourned at Athens; and he also called himself "Orator of the Human Race."

an′a-chron′ic (-krŏn′ĭk) } *a.* Marked by, or involving, an-
an′a-chron′i-cal (-ĭ-k*ă*l) } achronism; anachronistic.

an-ach′ro-nism (ăn-ăk′rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀναχρονισμός, fr. ἀναχρονίζειν to refer to a wrong time, to confound times; ἀνά + χρόνος time: cf. F. *anachronisme*.] **1**. A misplacing or error in the order of time; an error in chronology by which events are misplaced in regard to each other, esp. one by which an event is placed too early; falsification of chronological relation.

2. Anything, as a person, event, or sentiment, that is incongruous because its surroundings are not appropriate in point of time, as the Yankee in Mark Twain's "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court."

an-ach′ro-nis′tic (ăn-ăk′rō-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* Characterized by anachronisms; of the nature of, or involving, anachronism.

an-ach′ro-nize (ăn-ăk′rō-nīz), *v. t.* [Gr. ἀναχρονίζειν.] To make anachronous. *Rare.* *Lowell.*

an-ach′ro-nous (-n*ŭ*s), *a.* Containing or being an anachronism; anachronistic. — **an-ach′ro-nous-ly**, *adv.*

an-ac′la-sis (ăn-ăk′l*ȧ*-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάκλασις. See ANACLASTIC.] **1**. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An exchange of place between a short syllable and a preceding long one, frequent in Ionic rhythms: thus, ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ for – – ⏑ ⏑.

2. *Surg.* The forcible flexion of a limb.

an′a-clas′tic (ăn′*ȧ*-klăs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀνακλᾶν to bend back and break; to reflect (light); ἀνά + κλᾶν to break.] **1**. *Optics.* Pertaining to, or produced by, refraction. **2**. Springing back, as the bottom of an *anaclastic* glass. **3**. *Pros.* Relating to, or constituting, anaclasis.

anaclastic curves, apparent curves formed by refraction, seen, for example, at the bottom of a vessel of water. — **a. glass**, a glass flask with a thin flexible bottom which springs out or in with a cracking sound when air is forced into or sucked from the flask.

an′a-clas′tics (-tĭks), *n.* Formerly, that part of optics which treats of refraction; — later called *dioptrics*.

An′a-clete (ăn′*ȧ*-klēt), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάκλητος.] Lit., the Recalled; — a designation of the emperor Julian (d. 363) (commonly but opprobriously called the Apostate), as if he were the reascending Apollo.

an′a-cli′nal (-klī′n*ă*l), *a.* [*ana-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Phys. Geog.* Descending in a direction opposite to the dip of strata; as, an *anaclinal* river; — opposed to *cataclinal*.

an′a-cœ-no′sis (-sē-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνακοίνωσις communication, fr. ἀνακοινοῦν to communicate.] *Rhet.* A figure by which a speaker appeals to his hearers or opponents for their opinion on the point in debate.

an′a-co-lu′thic (-kō-lū′thĭk), *a.* Lacking grammatical sequence. — **an′a-co-lu′thi-cal-ly** (-thĭ-k*ă*l-ĭ), *adv.*

an′a-co-lu′thon (-thŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -THA (-th*ȧ*). [Gr. ἀνακόλουθος, -ον, not following, wanting sequence; ἀν- not + ἀκόλουθος following.] *Gram.* A want of grammatical sequence or coherence in a sentence; an expression in which the latter part does not syntactically correspond with the first part. This construction may result from, or be used to imply, such emotion or excitement as causes the proper construction to be forgotten, — in which case it forms an effective figure of speech.

an′a-con′da (ăn′*ȧ*-kŏn′d*ȧ*), *n.* [Of Ceylonese origin?] **1**. Orig., a python of Ceylon, perhaps *Python molurus*; popularly, any large snake which crushes its prey; a boa. **2**. *Zoöl.* A large snake (*Eunectes murinus*), of the boa family, of tropical South America. It is semiaquatic in its habits, and is said to become thirty or more feet long. It hunts chiefly at night, usually lying in wait in the water for animals which come to the shores to drink; but it is said also to climb trees. It is marked with a double row of large oval black spots along the back.

A-nac′re-on (*ȧ*-năk′rē-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀνακρέων.] An Ionian Greek poet (563?–478 B. C.), famous for his light and graceful lyrics. An ancient epigram assigned to him the "triple worship" of the Muses, Wine, and Love.

Anacreon Moore, Thomas Moore, the poet, who in 1800 published a translation of the Odes of Anacreon. — **A. of Painters**, Francesco Albani (1578–1660), who was distinguished for the softness of his style. — **A. of Persia**, Hafiz (d. 1389), the Persian poet, whose odes and lyric compositions, like those of Anacreon, celebrate the pleasures of love and wine. — **A. of the Guillotine**, Bertrand Barère (1755–1841), president of the French Convention, Nov. 29, 1792; — so styled because of the flowery and poetical language in which he spoke upon all the measures of the Reign of Terror.

A-nac′re-on′tic (-ŏn′tĭk), *a.* [L. *Anacreonticus*.] Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the poet Anacreon. — *n.* A poem after the manner or style of Anacreon's lyrics. — **A-nac′re-on′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-k*ă*l-ĭ), *adv.*

‖ **an′a-cri′sis** (ăn′*ȧ*-krī′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάκρισις.] *Anc. Gr. Law.* The preliminary hearing in a case, at which all the evidence was submitted. Cf. DICASTERY.

an-ac′ro-my-o′di-an (ăn-ăk′rō-mī-ō′dĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [*ana-* + *acromyodian*.] *Zoöl.* Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles inserted on the dorsal ends of the bronchial semirings; — said of certain birds, as the American flycatchers.

an-ac′ro-tism (ăn-ăk′rō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*ana-* + Gr. κρότος stroke.] *Physiol.* A secondary notch in the pulse curve, in a sphygmographic tracing. — **an′a-crot′ic** (ăn′*ȧ*-krŏt′ĭk), *a.*

an′a-cru′sis (ăn′*ȧ*-kroo′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάκρουσις, fr. ἀνακρούειν to push up or back; ἀνά + κρούειν to strike.] *Pros.* One or two unaccented syllables prefixed to a verse properly beginning with an accented syllable. Hence applied to the initial notes in music beginning on a nonaccent or weak accent. — **an′a-crus′tic** (-krŭs′tĭk), *a.* — **an′a-crus′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-k*ă*l-ĭ), *adv.*

an′a-dem (ăn′*ȧ*-dĕm), *n.* [L. *anadema*, Gr. ἀνάδημα, fr. ἀναδεῖν to wreathe; ἀνά up + δεῖν to bind.] A garland or fillet; chaplet; wreath. *Poetic.* *Drayton.* *Tennyson.*

an′a-di-plo′sis (ăn′*ȧ*-dĭ-plō′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀναδίπλωσις; ἀνά + διπλοῦν to double.] *Rhet.* Repetition of the last word or any prominent word in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next, with an adjunct idea; as, "He retained his virtues amidst all his *misfortunes* — *misfortunes* which no prudence could foresee or prevent."

an′a-dip′si-a (-dĭp′sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀνά + δίψα thirst.] *Med.* Great or excessive thirst. — **an′a-dip′sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

an-ad′ro-mous (ăn-ăd′rō-m*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. ἀνάδρομος running upward; ἀνά + δρόμος a running, δραμεῖν to run.] **1**. *Zoöl.* Ascending rivers from the sea, at certain seasons, for breeding, as the salmon, shad, etc.

2. *Bot.* Having the lowest secondary branches originating on the anterior side of the pinnæ, or the primary nerves in each segment given off on the anterior side of the midrib, as in *Asplenium*.

a-næ′mi-a, a-ne′mi-a (*ȧ*-nē′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναιμία; ἀ-, ἀν-, not + αἷμα blood.] *Med.* A deficiency in the quantity of the blood or in its constituents, occurring as a symptom or result of many conditions and disorders or as a disease of obscure origin. In pathologic anæmia there are characteristically fewer red blood corpuscles and they contain less hæmoglobin. In severe cases many may be of defective shape. The plasma may be deficient in proteids and abnormalities in the leucocytes may occur. Pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, palpitation, and debility are prominent symptoms. See PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA.

a-næ′mic, a-ne′mic (*ȧ*-nē′mĭk, *ȧ*-nĕm′ĭk 277), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, anæmia.

an-a′ër-o′bi-a (ăn-ā′ẽr-ō′bĭ-*ȧ*) } *n. pl.* [NL. *anaërobia*; *an-*
an-a′ër-obes (ăn-ā′ẽr-ōbz) } not + *aëro-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Bacteriol.* Anaërobic bacteria. They are called *facultative* anaërobia when able to live either in the presence or absence of free oxygen; *obligate*, or *obligatory*, anaërobia when they thrive only in its absence. See BACTERIA.

an-a′ër-ob′ic (-ŏb′ĭk), *a.* Able to live in the absence of free oxygen. — **an-a′ër-ob′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-a′ër-o-bi-o′sis (-ō-bī-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *aërobiosis*.] Life or existence in the absence of free oxygen. — **an-a′ër-o-bi-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* — **an-a′ër-o-bi-ot′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-k*ă*l-ĭ), *adv.*

an′æs-the′si-a, an′es-the′si-a (ăn′ĕs-thē′sĭ-*ȧ*; -zhĭ-*ȧ*; *the æ in this and the following words is by some, esp. in England, pronounced ē when unaccented, ē, accented*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναισθησία; ἀν- not + αἴσθησις feeling: cf. F. *anesthésie*. See ÆSTHETICS.] Entire or partial loss or absence of feeling or sensation: a state of general or local insensibility usually produced by disease, by hypnotism, or by the inhalation or application of an anæsthetic.

an′æs-thet′ic, an′es-thet′ic (-thĕt′ĭk; *see* ÆSTHETIC), *a.* *Med.* **a** Capable of rendering insensible; as, *anæsthetic* agents. **b** Characterized by, or connected with, insensibility; as, an *anæsthetic* effect or operation. — *n.* An agent that produces insensibility to pain, as chloroform, ether, etc. — **an′æs-thet′i-cal-ly, an′es-** (-ĭ-k*ă*l-ĭ), *adv.*

an-æs′the-tist, an-es′the-tist (ăn-ĕs′thē-tĭst; ăn′ĕs-thē′-), *n.* *Med.* One who administers anæsthetics.

an′æs-thet′i-za′tion, an′es-thet′i-za′tion (ăn′ĕs-thĕt′ĭ-zā′sh*ŭ*n; ăn-ĕs′thē-tĭ-), *n.* *Med.* Act or process of anæsthetizing, or state of being anæsthetized.

an-æs′the-tize, an-es′the-tize (ăn-ĕs′thē-tīz; *see* ANÆSTHESIA), *v. t.* *Med.* To render insensible by an anæsthetic. — **an-æs′the-tiz′er, an-es′-** (-tīz′ẽr), *n.*

An′a-gal′lis (ăn′*ȧ*-găl′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *anagallis* pimpernel, Gr. ἀναγαλλίς.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World primulaceous herbs, the pimpernels, having opposite or verticillate leaves and small axillary pink, blue, or white flowers with a 5-parted rotate corolla. *A. arvensis*, the common pimpernel, or poor-man's-weatherglass, is a cosmopolitan weed. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

an′a-gen′e-sis (ăn′*ȧ*-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*ana-* + *genesis*.] *Physiol.* Reproduction or regeneration of tissue. — **an′a-ge-net′ic** (-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

The *anagenetic* [vital] energy transforms the face of nature by its power of assimilating and recompounding inorganic matter, and by its capacity for multiplying its individuals. *Cope*

an′a-glyph (ăn′*ȧ*-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάγλυφος wrought in low relief, ἀνάγλυφον embossed work; ἀνά + γλύφειν to engrave.] **1**. Any sculptured, chased, or embossed ornament worked in low relief, as a cameo.

2. A kind of picture with two images printed nearly in superposition, one in red and the other in blue, giving a stereoscopic effect when viewed through an anaglyphoscope.

an′a-glyph′ic (-glĭf′ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to anaglyphs, or
an′a-glyph′i-cal (-ĭ-k*ă*l) } to the art of chasing, carving, or embossing in relief; anaglyptic; — opposed to *diaglyphic*.

an′a-glyph′o-scope (-ō-skōp), *n.* [*anaglyph* + *-scope*.] A pair of glasses, respectively red and blue, mounted for viewing similarly colored anaglyphs with stereoscopic effect.

an-ag′ly-phy (ăn-ăg′lĭ-fĭ), *n.* Art of carving, chasing, or embossing in relief; also, work so done in relief.

an′a-glyp′tics (ăn′*ȧ*-glĭp′tĭks), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος embossed.] Art of carving in low relief, embossing, etc.

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an′a-basse′ (ăn′*ȧ*-bȧs′), *n.* [F.] A striped cotton stuff made in Normandy and the Netherlands.

an-ab′a-ta (ăn-ăb′*ȧ*-t*ȧ*), *n.* [LL. *anabata*, *anabala*.] A hooded cope, worn esp. in the East in outdoor processions.

an-ab′a-ther, an-ab′a-thrum, *n.* [L. *anabathrum*, fr. Gr. ἀνάβαθρον a raised seat.] A raised platform; also, a pulpit. *Obs. & R.*

an′a-bi-o′sis (ăn′*ȧ*-bĭ-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναβίωσις.] Resuscitation after apparent death. — **an′a-bi-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk), *a.*

a′na-bo′ (ä′nä-bō′), **a′na-bong′** (-bŏng′), *n.* [Native name.] Any sterculiaceous tree or shrub of the genus *Abroma*, yielding a fine silky fiber. *Phil. I.*

an′a-bro′sis (ăn′*ȧ*-brō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάβρωσις an eating up.] *Med.* Superficial corrosion or ulceration of soft tissues. — **an′a-brot′ic** (-brŏt′ĭk), *a.*

‖ **a-nac′** (ä-näk′), *n.* [Tag.] A son or daughter.

an′a-ca-lyp′sis (ăn′*ȧ*-k*ȧ*-lĭp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνακάλυψις an uncovering.] An unveiling or revealing. *Rare.*

an′a-camp′sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάκαμψις a bending back.] Reflection. See ANACAMPTIC.

an′a-can′thous (-kăn′th*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. ἀνάκανθος.] Spineless.

an′a-ca′ra (-kä′r*ȧ*), *n.* [Per. *naqārah*.] A kind of Oriental cavalry drum.

an′a-card, *n.* *Bot.* Any anacardiaceous plant, or its fruit.

an′a-car′di-an, *a.* Anacardic. *Obs.*

an′a-car′dine, *a.* Anacardic. [*Obs. or R.*

an′a-cat′a-did′y-mus (ăn′*ȧ*-kăt′*ȧ*-dĭd′ĭ-m*ŭ*s), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mī). [NL.; Gr. ἀνά up + κατά + δίδυμος twin.] *Terat.* A twin monster united somewhere between the cephalic and caudal ends.

an′a-ce-no′sis (-sē-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνακαίνωσις renewal.] Renovation.

an′a-ceph′a-læ-o′sis (-sĕf′*ȧ*-lē-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις a summary.] A recapitulation; summary. *R.*

an′a-ceph′a-lize, *v. t.* [*ana-* + Gr. κεφαλή head + *-ize*.] To recapitulate. *Obs.*

An-ach′a-ris (ăn-ăk′*ȧ*-rĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ana-* + Gr. χάρις grace.] *Bot.* Syn. of PHILOTRIA.

an-ach′o-ret, -o-ret′i-cal, etc. ✝ ANCHORET, ANCHORETICAL, etc.

an-ach′o-rism (ăn-ăk′ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [*ana-* + Gr. χῶρος place.] An error as to the place of an event or a thing. *Rare.*

an-ach′o-rist, an-ach′o-rite. ✝ ANCHORET.

an′a-chron′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANACHRONIC, -CHRONICAL.

an-ach′ro-nis-mat′i-cal (-rō-nĭz-măt′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Anachronistic.

an-ach′ro-nist, *n.* One given to, or marked by, anachronisms. — **an-ach′ro-nis′ti-cal**, *a.*

an′a-cid′i-ty, *n.* [*an-* not + *acidity*.] *Med.* Lack of acidity.

an-ac′li-sis (ăn-ăk′lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάκλισις a lying back.] *Med.* Decubitus.

an′a-co-lu′thi-a (ăn′*ȧ*-kō-lū′thĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνακολουθία anacoluthon.] Quality or state of being anacoluthic.

anaconda gourd. The Hercules'-club gourd.

an′a-crog′y-nous (ăn′*ȧ*-krŏj′ĭ-n*ŭ*s), *a.* [*an-* not + *acrogynous*.] *Bot.* Having the archegonia not arising on or near the apex of a shoot; — of certain Hepaticæ.

an′a-cu′sis (ăn′*ȧ*-kū′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἄκουσις a hearing.] Absolute deafness.

An′a-cyc′lus (-sĭk′l*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL., for *Ananthocyclus*; *an-* not + *antho-* + Gr. κύκλος circle.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs, of the Mediterranean region, having dissected leaves and white or yellow flowers. *A. pyrethrum* is the pellitory of Spain.

an′a-de′ni-a (-dē′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἀδήν gland.] *Med.* **a** Deficient glandular activity. **b** Absence of glands.

an′a-did′y-mus (ăn′*ȧ*-dĭd′ĭ-m*ŭ*s), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mī). [NL.; *ana-* + Gr. δίδυμος twofold.] *Terat.* A monster characterized by doubleness of parts normally single between the caudal and cephalic ends of the body.

An′a-do′li-an. Var. of ANATOLIAN.

an′a-drom (ăn′*ȧ*-drŏm), *n.* *Zoöl.* An anadromous fish.

An′a-dy-om′e-ne (ăn′*ȧ*-dĭ-ŏm′ē-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀναδυομένη, lit., rising up out of the sea.] *Gr. Myth.* An epithet of Aphrodite, alluding to the legend of her rising out of the sea at birth.

An′a-el (ăn′ā-ĕl). *Bib.*

a-næ′ma-to′sis, a-ne′ma-to′sis (*ȧ*-nē′m*ȧ*-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANÆMIA; -OSIS.] *Med.* General or idiopathic anæmia.

a-næ′mi-al, a-ne′mi-al (-mĭ-*ă*l), *a.* *Med.* Anæmic. *Rare.*

an-ær′e-ta. ✝ ANARETA.

an′æ-ret′ic (ăn′ē-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναιρετικός destructive; ἀνά up, away + αἱρεῖν to take.] Lit., destructive; as: **a** *Astrol.* Anaretic. See ANARETA. **b** *Med.* Tending to destroy animal tissue.

an-a′ër-obe (ăn-ā′ẽr-ōb), *n.* Sing. of ANAËROBES.

an-a′ër-o′bi-an (-ō′bĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Anaërobic. — *n.* An anaërobe.

an-a′ër-o-bies (ăn-ā′ẽr-ō-bĭz), *n. pl.* = ANAËROBES.

an-a′ër-o′bi-ous (-ō′bĭ-*ŭ*s), *a.* Anaërobic.

an-a′ër-o-bism (ăn-ā′ẽr-ō-bĭz'm), *n.* = ANAËROBIOSIS.

an-a′ër-o′bi-um (-ō′bĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* Sing. of ANAËROBIA.

an-a′ër-o-phyte, *n.* [*an-* not + *aërophyte*.] *Bot.* An anaërobe.

an-a′ër-o-plas′ty (ăn-ā′ẽr-ō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*an-* not + *aëro-* + *-plasty*.] *Med.* The treatment of wounds by exclusion of air. — **an-a′ër-o-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

an′æs-the′si-ant, an′es-the′si-ant (ăn′ĕs-thē′sĭ-*ă*nt), *a.* & *n.* *Med.* Anæsthetic.

an′æs-the-sim′e-ter, *or* **an′es-** (-thē-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*anæsthesia* + *meter*.] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring the amount of anæsthetic used in a given time.

an′æs-the′sine (ăn′ĕs-thē′sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-sin**. *Med.* An odorless tasteless powder, used like cocaine as a local anæsthetic.

an′æs-the′sis, an′es-the′sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Anæsthesia.

an′æ-ti-o-log′i-cal (ăn-ē′tĭ-ō-lŏj′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* See A-, not.

a′na-gap′ (ä′nä-gäp′), *n.* [Tag.] A mimosaceous tree (*Pithecolobium montanum*), having durable wood. *Phil. I.*

an′a-gen-ne′sis (ăn′*ȧ*-jĕ-nē′sĭs), [Cf. Gr. ἀναγέννησις regeneration.] = ANAGENESIS.

an′a-glyf. Anaglyph. *Ref. Sp.*

an′a-glyph′ics, *n.* = ANAGLYPTICS.

an′a-glyp′tic (-glĭp′tĭk), **an′a-glyp′ti-cal** (-tĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* [L. *anaglypticus*, Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος, ἀνάγλυφος.] = ANAGLYPHIC.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

an′a-glyp′to-graph (ăn′ȧ-glĭp′tō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος embossed + *-graph.*] An instrument (now superseded by photo-engraving processes) for the mechanical execution from any embossed object of an engraving giving the proper appearance of relief. — **an′a-glyp-tog′ra-phy** (-glĭp-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* — **an′a-glyp′to-graph′ic** (-tō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

an′a-go′ge (ăn′ȧ-gō′jē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναγωγή a leading up; ἀνά + ἀγωγή a leading, ἄγειν to lead.] **1.** An elevation of mind to things celestial.
2. The mystical or spiritual meaning or application of words; esp., the interpretation of the Bible in the fourth, or mystical, sense. See FOUR SENSES.

an′a-gog′ic (-gŏj′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀναγωγικός.] Of, pertain-
an′a-gog′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to, or involving, anagoge; mystical. See ANAGOGE. — **an′a-gog′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an′a-gog′ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* Mystical interpretations or studies, esp. of the Scriptures.

an′a-gram (ăn′ȧ-grăm), *n.* [F. *anagramme,* LL. *anagramma;* Gr. ἀνά back, again + γράφειν to write. See GRAPHIC.] Lit., the letters of a word read backwards; usually, specif., the change of one word or phrase into another by the transposition of its letters. Thus *Galenus* becomes *angelus; William Noy* (the laborious attorney-general to Charles I.) may be turned into *I moyl in law.*

an′a-gram-mat′ic (ăn′ȧ-grȧ-măt′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *anagram-*
an′a-gram-mat′i-cal (-măt′ĭ-kăl) } *matique.*] Pertaining to, containing, or making, an anagram. — **an′a-gram-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an′a-gram′ma-tism (-grăm′ȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀναγραμματισμός: cf. F. *anagrammatisme.*] Act or practice of making anagrams; also, divination by anagrams.

an′a-gram′ma-tist, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

an′a-gram′ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t. & i.;* AN′A-GRAM′MA-TIZED (-tīzd); AN′A-GRAM′MA-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Gr. ἀναγραμματίζειν: cf. F. *anagrammatiser.*] To transpose, as letters in a word, so as to form an anagram; to make an anagram.

An′a-gy′ris (ăn′ȧ-jī′rĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀνά + γῦρος a ring; — in ref. to the reflexed pod.] *Bot.* A small genus of fabaceous shrubs of the Mediterranean region, having trifoliolate leaves, yellow flowers similar to those of *Laburnum,* and narrow compound pods. *A. fœtida* is the bean trefoil.

A-na′hi-ta (ȧ-nä′hē-tȧ), *n.* [OPer. *Anāhita.*] *Persian Relig.* An ancient goddess of water, as a purifying and living element: hence, goddess of the fruitfulness of the earth and of animal life. She is also called *Ardvi Sura Anahita* (goddess from on high, undefiled). In Zoroastrianism she was retained as a genius or angel of the highest rank. By the Greeks she was called **An′a-i′tis** (ăn′ȧ-ī′tĭs), and identified with such deities as Aphrodite, Artemis, Cybele.

a′nal (ā′năl), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated near, the anus.
anal angle, *Zoöl.,* the angle between the outer and inner margins of an insect's wing. — **a. canal,** *Anat.,* the terminal section of the rectum, directed backward and downward. — **a. fin,** *Zoöl.,* in fishes, a median unpaired fin on the lower posterior part of the body, sometimes confluent with the caudal fin. Rarely there are two anal fins, one behind the other, as in the cod. — **a. gland,** *Zoöl.,* a gland situated near, or connected with, the anus. Such glands, various in nature and function, occur in many different animals. In the skunk they furnish the offensive secretion; in *Murex* and other gastropods they secrete a purple dye, and in cuttlefishes the ink. — **a. margin,** *Zoöl.,* the inner margin of an insect's wing. — **a. nerve,** *Zoöl.,* a primary nerve of an insect's wing, posterior to the cubitus. There may be several such nerves, which are the most posterior nerves in the wing. *J. H. Comstock.* — **a. plate.** *Anat.* **a** In reptiles, the most posterior ventral scute. **b** In vertebrate embryos, the membrane, composed of endoderm and ectoderm, which closes the anus. — **a. vein.** *Zoöl.* = ANAL NERVE.

an-al′cite (ăn-ăl′sīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀναλκής weak + *-ite.*] *Min.* A white or slightly colored zeolite, occurring in isometric crystals or massive. By friction, it acquires a *weak* electricity; hence its name. It is an original constituent of certain igneous rocks, and is by some writers classed as a feldspathoid. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 2.22–2.29.

analcite basalt. *Petrog.* An intrusive rock consisting of augite, olivine, magnetite, and analcite. It differs from common basalt in that analcite replaces feldspar.

an′a-lec′tic (ăn′ȧ-lĕk′tĭk), *a.* Relating to analects; made up of selections; as, an *analectic* magazine.

an′a-lects (ăn′ȧ-lĕkts) } *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀνάλεκτα, fr. ἀναλέ-
an′a-lec′ta (ăn′ȧ-lĕk′tȧ) } γειν to collect; ἀνά + λέγειν to gather.] **1.** A collection of literary fragments.
2. Specif., the Analects of Confucius. See FOUR BOOKS.

an′a-lem′ma (-lĕm′ȧ), *n.* [L., a sundial on a pedestal, showing the latitude and meridian of a place, Gr. ἀνάλημμα support, thing supported, sundial, fr. ἀναλαμβάνειν to take up.] **1.** *Geom.* An orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed infinitely distant, and in the east or west point of the horizon.
2. *Astron.* An instrument (formerly much used) of wood or brass on which this projection of the sphere is made, having a movable horizon or cursor.
3. A graduated scale of the sun's declination and of the equation of time for each day of the year, drawn across the torrid zone on a terrestrial globe.

an′a-lep′sis (ăn′ȧ-lĕp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάληψις, lit., a taking up. See ANALEMMA.] *Obs. Med.* **a** Recovery of strength after sickness. **b** A species of epileptic attack.

an′a-lep′tic (-lĕp′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναληπτικός restorative.] *Med.* Restorative; giving strength. — *n.* A restorative.

an-al′gen (ăn-ăl′jĕn) } *n.* [Gr. ἀναλγής painless.] *Pharm.*
an-al′gene (-jēn) } A crystalline compound used as an antipyretic and analgesic, employed chiefly in rheumatism and neuralgia. It is a complex derivative of quinoline.

an′al-ge′si-a (ăn′ăl-jē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναλγησία; ἀν- not + ἄλγησις sense of pain.] *Med.* Absence of sensibility to pain.

an′al-ges′ic (ăn′ăl-jĕs′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or producing, analgesia. — *n.* An analgesic agent.

an′al-lag-mat′ic (ăn′ă-lăg-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + Gr. ἄλλαγμα change.] *Math.* Not changed in form by inversion.
anallagmatic curves and surfaces, curves and surfaces that are transformed into themselves by an inversion. Circles orthogonal to the circle of inversion, and cyclides (among surfaces), are examples.

an′al-lan-to′ic (-lăn-tō′ĭk), *a.* [See A- not; ALLANTOIS.] *Anat.* Without, or not developing, an allantois.

An′al-lan-toi′de-a (-toi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The division of Vertebrata in which no allantois, or at most a rudimentary one, is developed. It includes amphibians, fishes, and cyclostomes. Cf. ANAMNIOTA. — **an′al-lan-toi′de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

a-nal′o-gate (ȧ-năl′ō-gāt), *n.* *Logic.* That to which an analogous term is applied. There are as many analogates as there are meanings of the term.

an′a-log′ic (ăn′ȧ-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *analogicus,* Gr. ἀναλογι-
an′a-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl) } κός.] **1.** Founded on, or of the nature of, analogy; expressing or implying analogy.
When a country which has sent out colonies is termed the mother country, the expression is *analogical.* *J. S. Mill.*
2. Having analogy; analogous.
analogical characters. *Biol.* See ANALOGUE, 3; CHARACTER, 4. — **a. lengthening,** *Phon.,* the lengthening of a vowel in a word or class of words by analogy with another word or class. — **a. proportion,** a simple proportion or ratio; also, a similarity or proportionality of two ratios or relations, as "8 : 4 :: 2 : 1," or, "a prince is to the state as a pilot to the vessel."
— **an′a-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **an′a-log′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

a-nal′o-gism (ȧ-năl′ō-jĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀναλογισμός course of reasoning, fr. ἀναλογίζεσθαι to think over, to calculate.] **1.** An argument from the cause to the effect. *Johnson.*
2. Reasoning by analogy.

a-nal′o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* **1.** One who reasons from analogy; one who seeks analogies.
2. An adherent of the view held by Alexandrian grammarians, that language in its origin and growth is regular and based on a strict law of analogy; — opposed to *anomalist.*
By the 2d century of the Christian era the dispute between the anomalists and the *analogists* was finally settled, analogy being recognized as the principle that underlies language, though every rule admits of exceptions. *Encyc. Brit.*

a-nal′o-gis′tic (-jĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to analogy or analogists.

a-nal′o-gize (ȧ-năl′ō-jīz), *v. i.;* A-NAL′O-GIZED (-jīzd); A-NAL′O-GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). [Gr. ἀναλογίζεσθαι to reckon up.] To employ, or reason by, analogy; to show analogy.

a-nal′o-gize, *v. t.* To explain or represent by analogy.

a-nal′o-gous (ȧ-năl′ō-gŭs), *a.* [L. *analogus,* Gr. ἀνάλογος according to a due ratio, proportionate; ἀνά + λόγος ratio, proportion. See LOGIC.] **1.** Having analogy; corresponding to something else; bearing some resemblance or proportion; — often followed by *to.*
Analogous tendencies in arts and manners. *De Quincey.*
Decay of public spirit, which may be considered *analogous* to natural death. *J. H. Newman.*
2. *Biol.* Having the relation of an analogue to another organ, animal, or plant. See ANALOGUE, 3.
Syn. — Correspondent, similar, like.
analogous name *or* **term,** *Logic,* a name or term bearing an equivocal or double meaning, the equivocacy, however, expressing a real relation or analogy of the things designated; thus, "church" is an *analogous name* in that it may mean either a whole body of believers or a particular congregation. The basis of such terms is usually metaphor. — **a. pole,** *Pyroelec.,* that pole of a crystal which becomes positively electrified when heated.
— **a-nal′o-gous-ly,** *adv.* — **a-nal′o-gous-ness,** *n.*

an′a-logue (ăn′ȧ-lŏg), *n.* [F.] **1.** That which is analogous to, or corresponds with, some other thing.
The vexatious tyranny of the individual despot meets its *analogue* in the insolent tyranny of the many. *I. Taylor.*
2. *Philol.* A word in one language corresponding with one in another; an analogous term; as, the Latin "pater" is the *analogue* of the English "father."
3. *Biol.* **a** An organ with similar function to an organ of another animal or plant, but different in structure and origin; as, the gill of a fish is the *analogue* of a lung in a quadruped; — distinguished from *homologue.* **b** A species in one group corresponding in some particular characters with a member of another group. **c** A species or genus in one country closely related to a species of the same genus, or a genus of the same group, in another.

a-nal′o-gy (ȧ-năl′ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *analogia,* Gr. ἀναλογία, fr. ἀνάλογος: cf. F. *analogie.* See ANALOGOUS.] **1.** Resemblance of relations; agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise different. Thus, learning *enlightens* the mind, because it is to the mind what *light* is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. *Analogy* is very commonly used to denote similarity or essential resemblance; but its specific meaning is a similarity of *relations,* and in this consists the difference between the argument from *example* and that from *analogy.* In the former, we argue from the mere similarity of two things; in the latter, from the similarity of their *relations.* See ANALOGICAL PROPORTION. Followed by *between, to,* or *with;* as, there is an *analogy between* these objects, or one thing has an *analogy to* or *with* another.
Analogy, as we know, is a good servant, but a bad master; for, when master, it does more to blind than it may previously have done to illuminate. *James Ward.*
2. *Logic.* A form of inference in which it is reasoned that if two (or more) things agree with one another in one or more respects, they will (probably) agree in yet other respects. The degree of probability will depend upon the number and importance of their known agreements.
Analogy, as the name of a mode of reasoning, is generally taken for some kind of argument supposed to be of an inductive nature, but not amounting to a complete induction. *J. S. Mill.*
3. *Geom.* Proportion; equality of ratios.
4. *Philol.* Similarity in the form or sense of words as forming a basis for their division into new word groups or categories; hence, in the history of language, the principle or process in accordance with which existing words are modified or new words created in conformity with established and familiar word groups or categories. Thus *princedom, popedom,* are modeled after *kingdom,* etc.; the verb *glide,* pret. & p. p. *glided,* is now classed with regular or weak verbs like *guide, side,* though it was originally an irregular or strong verb inflected like *ride; egotism* perhaps has its *t* from such words as *despotism, patriotism,* etc. *Analogy* is commonly limited to those cases in which only the forms of words are influenced (*formal* or *morphological* analogy). The process was formerly often called *false analogy.*
5. *Biol.* Correspondence in function between organs or parts of different structure and origin; — distinguished from *homology* (which see).
6. An analogue. *Rare.*
Syn. — See RESEMBLANCE.
analogies of experience, *Kantianism,* the a priori principles of substantiality, reciprocity, and causality.

an-al′pha-bet (ăn-ăl′fȧ-bĕt) } *n.* [Gr. ἀναλφάβητος; ἀν- not
an-al′pha-bete (-ăl′fȧ-bēt) } + ἀλφάβητος alphabet.] One ignorant of the alphabet or wholly illiterate. — **an-al′pha-bet′ic** (-bĕt′ĭk), **an-al′pha-bet′i-cal** (-bĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* "The Italian favelle [dialects] being literary and not *analphabetic.*" *R. F. Burton.*

a-nal′y-sis (ȧ-năl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. ἀνάλυσις, fr. ἀναλύειν to unloose, to dissolve, to resolve into its elements; ἀνά up + λύειν to loose. See LOOSE.] **1.** A resolution of anything, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into constituent parts or elements; an examination of component parts, separately, or in their relation to the whole, as the words which compose a sentence, the tones of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument. See SYNTHESIS.
The *analysis* of presentations must consist in distinguishing within a total presentation the partial presentations which enter into its composition. *G. F. Stout.*
2. *Chem.* **a** The separation of compound substances, by chemical processes, into their constituents. **b** The determination, which may or may not involve actual separation, of one or more ingredients of a substance either as to kind or amount; also, the tabulated result of such a determination. Determination of the nature of the ingredients is called **qualitative analysis**; of their quantity, **quantitative analysis.** The latter, according to the methods employed, is said to be **gravimetric** or **volumetric.** The ingredient to be determined may be an element, as iron in an ore; a compound, as water of crystallization; a radical, as hydroxyl in an alcohol; or a mixture, as the volatile acids in butter. The determination of the elementary composition of a substance is called **ultimate analysis**; of radicals in a compound, or compounds in a mixture, **proximate analysis.**
3. **a** A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a discourse, disposed in their natural order. **b** A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science; — nearly synonymous with *synopsis.*
4. *Biol.* The process of ascertaining the name of a species, or its place in a system of classification, by means of an analytical table or key. *Obsoles.*
5. *Math.* **a** A method of proving propositions by assuming the result and reasoning back to the data or to already established principles (Euclid's use of the term). **b** The investigation of problems by the methods of algebra. **c** Generically, any of those methods that are based on considerations of number, as opposed to geometric intuition. **d** Often, the differential and integral calculus.

a-nal′y-sis si′tus (sī′tŭs). [NL., lit., analysis of situation.] *Math.* That branch of mathematics which investigates the properties of a geometrical configuration that are independent of its form and size. Euler's theorem as to the number of vertices, edges, and faces of a polyhedron is a proposition of *analysis situs.*

an′a-lyst (ăn′ȧ-lĭst), *n.* [F. *analyste.*] One who analyzes; one who is skilled or specially occupied in making analyses, as in the sciences of chemistry or mathematics.

an′a-lyt′ic (ăn′ȧ-lĭt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀναλυτικός: cf. F. *analy-*
an′a-lyt′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *tique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to analysis; resolving into elements or constituent parts; as, an *analytical* experiment; *analytic* reasoning or *analytical* method of reasoning; — often contrasted with *synthetic.*
2. Hence, designating or pertaining to a language characterized by analysis; as, the *analytical* mode of comparing adjectives by means of *more* and *most* is distinguished from the *synthetic* or flexional mode by means of the suffixes *-er* and *-est.* See INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES.
analytical balance, a sensitive form of balance used in quantitative chemical analysis. — **analytic coefficients** *and* **solutions** (of differential equations), such as are analytic functions. — **a. function.** *Math.* See MONOGENIC. — **a. geometry,** *Math.,* geometry subjected to analytic treatment by means of the convention of coördinates; hence, the same as *algebraic* or *coördinate* geometry. — **a. judgment,** *Kantianism,* a judgment in which what is predicated is already implied in the subject of the predication; — contrasted with the *synthetic judgment,* in which the predicate adds something not contained in the subject. — **a. language.** See INFLECTIONAL

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an′a-glyp′ton (ăn′ȧ-glĭp′tŏn), *n* An anaglyph.
an′ag-nor′i-sis (ăn′ăg-nŏr′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναγνώρισις; ἀνά + γνωρίζειν to recognize.] Recognition, as leading to a dénouement. *De Quincey.*
an′ag-nost (ăn′ăg-nŏst), **an′ag-nos′tes** (-tēz), *n.* [L. *anagnostes,* fr. Gr. ἀναγνώστης.] A reader (aloud); specif.: *Eccl.* In the ancient church, the reader of the lessons; in the Eastern Church and other Oriental churches, one ordained as such, whose order is (usually) the first of the minor orders.
an′ag-nos′tian, an′ag-nos′tic, *n.* An anagnost. *Obs.*
an′a-go-get′i-cal (ăn′ȧ-gō-jĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Anagogical. *Obs. & R.*
an′a-go′gy (ăn′ȧ-gō′jĭ), *n.* = ANAGOGE.
an′a-gram, *v. t. & i.* To anagrammatize.
an′a-graph (ăn′ȧ-gráf), **an-ag′ra-phy** (ăn-ăg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀναγραφή a writing out.] An inventory; a record. *Obs.*
an′a-gre, *n.* [L. *anagyros,* Gr. ἀνάγυρος. *Oxf. E. D.*] The bean trefoil. *Obs.*
a-na′gua (ä-nä′gwä). [Mex. Sp.] = ANAQUA.
an′a-gy′rine (ăn′ȧ-jī′rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** A poisonous alkaloid in *Anagyris fœtida.*
A′nah (ā′nȧ; ăn′ȧ). *Bib.*
a-na′hao (ä-nä′hou), *n.* [Tag., Visayan.] Any of several East Indian palms, esp. species of *Licuala* and *Livistona. Phil. I.*
A-na′ha-rath (ȧ-nā′hȧ-răth). *Bib.*
An′a-heim dis-ease′ (ăn′ȧ-hīm). [From *Anaheim,* town in California.] A disease affecting the grape in California.
a-nai′. Var. of ANAY.
An′a-i′a (ăn′ȧ-ī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
An′a-i′ah (ăn′ȧ-ī′ȧ; ȧ-nī′-). *Bib.*
An′a-i′tis (ăn′ȧ-ī′tĭs). **A-nait′** (ȧ-nīt′), *n.* [L. *Anaitis,* Gr. Ἀναίτις.] See ANAHITA.
A′nak (ā′năk), *n.* [Heb.] The Anakim collectively, — as now usually understood. *Josh.* xv. 14.
a-nakh′re (ȧ-năk′rē), *n.* [From a native name.] *Med.* A disease marked by small tumors on either side of the nose, occurring in negroes, esp. in West Africa.
An′a-kim (ăn′ȧ-kĭm), **An′a-kims** (-kĭmz), **A′naks** (ā′năks), *n. pl.* [Heb. The form *Anakims* is a double pl. See -IM.] *Bib.* A people or race of Palestine who were conquered by the Jews under Joshua. *Josh.* xi. 21.
an′a-ku′sis. Var. of ANACUSIS.
anal. *Abbr.* Analogous; analogy; analysis; analytic; analytical; analyze; analyzer.
a′nal (ā′năl), *n.* *Zoöl.* The anal fin of a fish.
analasse. † ANLACE.
an′a-lav (ăn′ȧ-lăv), *n.* [Russ.] A kerchief with symbols, as the cross, worn by nuns in the Eastern Church.
an-al′cime (ăn-ăl′sĭm; -sīm), *n.* [*an-* not + Gr. ἄλκιμος strong.] *Min.* Analcite.
an′a-lect, *n.* [Gr. ἀνάλεκτος choice.] A select part. *Obs.*
an′a-lem, *n.* = ANALEMMA. *Obs.*
an′a-lep′si-a (ăn′ȧ-lĕp′sĭ-ȧ; -lĕp′shȧ), *n.* [NL.] Analepsis.
an′a-lep′sy, *n.* Analepsis.
an′a-lep′ti-cal, *a.* Analeptic.
an′al-get′ic (ăn′ăl-jĕt′ĭk), *a. & n.* [Gr. ἀνάλγητος painless.] *Med.* Analgesic.
an-al′gi-a (ăn-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *-algia.*] *Med.* Analgesia.
an-al′gic (-jĭk), *a.* Analgesic.
a-nal′ie, *v. t.* To alienate. *Obs. Scot.* — **a-nal′i-er,** *n.*
an′a-log. Analogue. *Ref. Sp.*
a-nal′o-ga, *n., pl.* of ANALOGON.
a-nal′o-gal, *a.* Analogous. *Obs.* — **a-nal′o-gal-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
‖ **an′a-log′i-ce** (ăn′ȧ-lŏj′ĭ-sē), *adv.* [NL.] Analogically.
an′a-lo′gi-on (ăn′ȧ-lō′jĭ-ŏn), **an′a-lo′gi-um** (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -GIA (-jĭ-ȧ). [LL. *analogium,* LGr. ἀναλόγιον (cf. L. *legere* to read).] *Eccl.* A reading desk, lectern, or ambo.
a-nal′o-gon (ȧ-năl′ō-gŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -GA (-gȧ). [Gr. ἀνάλογον.] Analogue
an′a-lyse, *v.,* **an′a-lys′er,** *n.,* etc. Vars. of ANALYZE, ANALYZER, etc.
an′a-lyt′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANALYTICAL, ANALYTIC.

LANGUAGES. — **analytic mechanics**, mechanics treated by analytical processes, that is, by those of the differential and integral calculus. — **a. plane curve**, *Math.*, one definable by equations $x = \phi(t)$, $y = \psi(t)$, where ϕ and ψ are expansible by Taylor's theorem about every t within a given interval $[a, b]$, within which $\phi'(t)$ and $\psi'(t)$ never vanish together for the same t. — **analytical proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition in which the predicate merely details elements or factors contained in the subject; a verbal proposition. — **analytic psychology**, psychology which is concerned with the analysis and classification of mental facts chiefly by introspective methods. *Analytic psychology* is the modern representative of the old *introspective psychology*, and is contrasted with *experimental psychology*. See PSYCHOLOGY. — **analytical table**, *Nat. Hist.*, a table in wh[illegible] the characteristics of the species or other groups a[illegible] arranged so as to facilitate the determination of their names. — **analytic trigonometry**, that branch of trigonometry which treats of the relations and properties of the trigonometrical functions.

an′a-lyt′ics (ăn′ȧ-lĭt′ĭks), *n.* The science of analysis.

an′a-ly-za′tion, **an′a-ly-sa′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of analyzing; analysis.

an′a-lyze, **an′a-lyse** (ăn′ȧ-līz), *v. t.*; AN′A-LYZED or -LYSED (-līzd); AN′A-LYZ′ING or -LYS′ING (-līz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *analyser*. See ANALYSIS.] **1.** To decompose or resolve into elements or constituent parts; to subject to analysis; as, to *analyze* light by means of a prism; to *analyze* a fossil substance.

No one, I presume, can *analyze* the sensations of pleasure or pain. *Darwin.*

2. To separate or discriminate the parts of (a whole) in their relation to it and to one another; to distinguish the elements of (a thing) in showing its structure or elucidating its meaning or essential nature; to examine critically for the sake of interpreting or testing the truth of; as, to *analyze* a statement, a work of art.

3. *Gram.* To separate into or distinguish the grammatical elements of (a sentence, phrase, or other part of discourse).

4. *Chem.* To determine one or more ingredients of; to examine by analysis; as, to *analyze* cast iron for phosphorus. See ANALYSIS, 2.

5. *Biol.* To ascertain the name of (a species) by dissection or otherwise.

an′a-lyz′er, **an′a-lys′er** (-līz′ẽr), *n.* One that analyzes; specif., *Optics*, the part of a polariscope which receives the light after polarization, and exhibits its properties.

An′a-mese′ (ăn′ȧ-mēz′; -mēs′), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of a Mongolic race which occupies mainly Cochin-China and the coast regions of Anam and Tonkin. The civilization of the Anamese is Chinese; their religion is Buddhism and ancestor worship.

2. The Anamese language, which is written in a script adapted from the Chinese characters. See INDO-CHINESE.

An′a-mese′, *a.* Of or pertaining to Anam or the Anamese.

An′a-mir′ta (ăn′ȧ-mĭr′tȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a native name.] *Bot.* A small genus of menispermaceous climbing shrubs, natives of the East Indies, distinguished by the diœcious flowers and very numerous stamens. *A. cocculus* is the cocculus indicus.

A-nam′me-lech (ȧ-năm′ĕ-lĕk), *n.* A Babylonian god mentioned in 2 Kings xvii. 31. See ADRAMMELECH.

The first part of the word *Anammelech* contains perhaps the name of the Babylonian god of the sky, or of a third of the sky, Anu. The whole name is taken by Schrader . . . to mean "Anu is prince," but the meaning is doubtful. Possibly the writer of Kings meant by the name to identify the Babylonian Anu with the Ammonite Molech — Anu-Molech. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

an′am-ne′sis (ăn′ăm-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάμνησις, fr. ἀναμιμνήσκειν to recall to memory.] **1.** *Rhet.* A recalling to mind; recollection.

2. *Med.* The past history of a case of disease.

an′am-nes′tic (-nĕs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναμνηστικός.] Aiding the memory; as, *anamnestic* remedies.

An-am′ni-o′ta (ăn-ăm′nĭ-ō′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See A- not; AMNION.] *Zoöl.* A primary group of vertebrates including those which develop no amnion; — equiv. to *Anallantoidea* and *Ichthyopsida*. It includes amphibians, fishes, and cyclostomes. — **an-am′ni-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk), *a. & n.*

an′a-mor′pho-scope (ăn′ȧ-môr′fō-skōp), *n.* [*anamorphosis* + *-scope*.] An instrument for restoring a picture or image distorted by anamorphosis to its normal proportions. It usually consists of a cylindrical mirror.

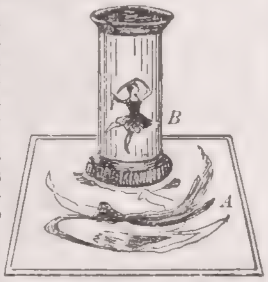

Anamorphoscope. *A* Distorted Picture; *B* Mirror, showing Image in Normal Proportions.

an′a-mor′pho-sis (-môr′fō-sĭs; -mŏr-fō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz) [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναμόρφωσις, fr. ἀναμορφοῦν to form anew; ἀνά again + μορφοῦν to form, μορφή form.] **1.** *Persp.* **a** A distorted or monstrous projection or representation of an image on a plane or curved surface, which, when viewed from a certain point, or in a certain manner, as by reflection from a curved mirror, appears regular and in proportion; a deformation of an image. **b** The process of making such distorted images.

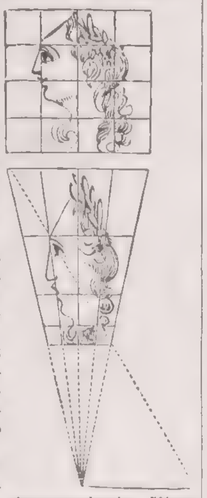
Anamorphosis. View the lower figure in the direction of the dotted line with the page nearly level with the eye.

2. *Biol.* A gradually ascending progression or change of form from one type to another in the evolution of a group of animals or plants.

3. *Bot.* A monstrous development or violent change of form in any organ.

a-na′nas (ȧ-nä′năs; ȧ-nä′nȧs), *n.* [Sp., fr. native Amer. name.] **1.** The pineapple; also, any of several closely allied plants, esp. the pinguin (*Bromelia pinguin*).

2. [NL.] [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American bromeliaceous plants distinguished by the large syncarpous fruit. *A. ananas*, the pineapple, is the chief species.

an-an′drous (ăn-ăn′drŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *-androus*.] *Bot.* Having no stamens; — applied to pistillate flowers, and formerly also to cryptogamous plants, which were supposed to be destitute of male organs.

An′a-ni′as (ăn′ȧ-nī′ăs), *n.* **1.** *Script.* **a** A follower of the Apostles, mentioned with his wife, Sapphira, in Acts v., as having fallen down and given up the ghost when reproved by Peter for lying about his gift to the common fund. Hence, often, *Colloq.*, a liar. **b** A Christian disciple at Damascus, to whom Paul was sent after his conversion. See Acts ix. **c** A Jewish high priest before whom Paul was tried. See Acts xxiii.

2. In Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist," a hypocritical Puritan deacon from Amsterdam.

A′nan-ism (ā′năn-ĭz′m), *n.* Karaism as taught, with much asceticism, by Anan, its founder. See KARAISM. — **A′nan-ite** (-īt), *n.*

The strict *Ananites* lost more and more ground in the course of the ninth century in consequence of their asceticism, subsisting merely for a time at Jerusalem as strict hermits and mourners for Zion. . . . *Ananism* entirely disappeared in the tenth century. *Jewish Encyc.*

an′a-pæst (ăn′ȧ-pĕst), *n.* [L. *anapaestus*, Gr. ἀνάπαιστος an anapæst, i. e., a dactyl reversed, or, as it were, *struck back*; fr. ἀνά back + παίειν to strike.] *Pros.* **a** A metrical foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short, or unaccented, the last long, or accented (⏑ ⏑ –); the reverse of the *dactyl*. In Latin *dē-ĭ-tās*, and in English *in-ter-vene′*, are examples of anapæsts. **b** An anapæstic verse.

an′a-pæs′tic (ăn′ȧ-pĕs′tĭk), *a.* [L. *anapaesticus*, Gr. ἀναπαιστικός.] Pertaining to an anapæst; consisting of an anapæst or of anapæsts; as, an *anapæstic* meter, foot, verse. — *n.* Anapæstic measure or an anapæstic verse.

a-na′pa-ite (ȧ-nä′pȧ-īt; ȧ-năp′ȧ-), *n.* [From *Anapa*, Russia, on the Black Sea.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of calcium and ferrous iron, occurring in pale green, transparent, triclinic crystals and in columnar massive forms. H., 3–4. Sp. gr., 3.81.

an′a-pei-rat′ic (ăn′ȧ-pī-răt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναπειρᾶσθαι to try again.] *Med.* Caused by prolonged exercise of some part; due to the repeated use of a muscle; as, writer's cramp is an *anapeiratic* cramp.

an′a-phase (ăn′ȧ-fāz), *n.* [*ana-* up + *phase*.] *Biol.* A stage, in mitosis, during which the halves of the divided chromosomes move apart toward the poles of the spindle, and rearrange themselves for the formation of the nuclei of the new cells. It follows the *metaphase* and precedes the *telophase*. See MITOSIS.

a-naph′o-ra (ȧ-năf′ō-rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀναφορά; ἀνά up, back + φέρειν to carry.] **1.** *Rhet.* Repetition of a word or of words at the beginning of two or more successive clauses.

2. *Eccl.* That part of the eucharistic liturgy of the Eastern and Coptic Churches containing the words of consecration of the elements, the oblation, communion, and thanksgiving. It corresponds to the canon of the Mass in the Roman Catholic Church. Hence, the whole eucharistic service. — **a-naph′-o-ral** (-răl), *a.*

3. *Astrol.* The oblique ascension of a heavenly body.

an-aph′ro-dis′i-a (ăn-ăf′rō-dĭz′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἀφροδίσια sexual pleasure, Ἀφροδίτη the goddess of love.] *Med.* Absence of sexual appetite.

an-aph′ro-dis′i-ac (-ăk), *a.* [*an-* not + Gr. ἀφροδισιακός of venery.] *Med.* Capable of lessening sexual desire. — *n.* An anaphrodisiac agent.

an′a-plas′ty (ăn′ȧ-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*ana-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to form: cf. F. *anaplastie*.] *Surg.* Plastic surgery. — **an′a-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

an′a-ple-ro′sis (ăn′ȧ-plē-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναπλήρωσις a filling up; ἀνά up + πληροῦν to fill.] *Med.* Restoration of lost substance, as in the healing of wounds.

an′a-ple-rot′ic (-plē-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Filling up; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers. — *n.* A remedy which promotes such granulation.

an′ap-tot′ic (ăn′ăp-tŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*ana-* back + Gr. πτωτικός belonging to case.] *Philol.* Having lost, or tending to lose, inflections by phonetic decay; as, *anaptotic* languages.

an′ap-tyc′ti-cal (ăn′ăp-tĭk′tĭ-kăl), *a.* *Phon.* Of or pertaining to anaptyxis; as, an *anaptyctical* vowel.

an′ap-tyx′is (ăn′ăp-tĭk′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάπτυξις an unfolding.] *Phon.* **a** A sound change consisting in the development of a parasitic vowel within a consonant group, notably a group containing a liquid or a nasal; unfolding; as, in Latin, *poculum*, a cup, for *poclum*; in English, the corruption *elum* for *elm*, or *Henery* for *Henry*, etc. **b** = EPENTHESIS **a**.

an′arch (ăn′ärk), *n.* [Gr. ἄναρχος without head or chief; ἀν- not + ἀρχή beginning, first place, magistracy, government.] An author or aider of anarchy; an exciter of lawless revolt.

Imperial *anarchs* doubling human woes. *Byron.*

a-nar′chic (ȧ-när′kĭk), **a-nar′chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *anarchique*.] Of or pertaining to anarchy; involving, or of the nature of, anarchy; without rule or government; tending to produce anarchy; as, *anarchic* despotism; *anarchical* opinions or practices.

In an *anarchical* state of society an injured person takes such compensation as he can obtain from a wrongdoer, or, if strong enough, gets such satisfaction as may be derived from an act of revenge. *T. E. Holland.*

an′arch-ism (ăn′ȧr-kĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *anarchisme*.] **1.** The principles underlying anarchy; now usually specif., the political and social theory that all government is an evil. As an avowed social ideal and propaganda the origin of anarchism belongs to the 19th century. A French workman, Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809-65), is frequently styled the "father of anarchism," anarchy being, according to his theory, an economic and social system where each person produces what he pleases and consumes as he pleases what he produces, free from any interference or regulation. Other anarchists have developed the theory in various directions, so that in its broadest form it demands absolute emancipation from all law, moral as well as economic and political, outside the individual, — the philosophical foundation of this broad theory resting upon an interpretation of the Hegelian doctrine of self-determination. In its more practical forms, anarchism is a variety of communalism, having for its ideal the formation of small autonomous communes the members of which respect one another's individual independence while they unite to resist outer aggression. At its best, it stands for a society made orderly by good manners rather than by law, in which each person produces according to his powers and receives according to his needs. At its worst, it stands for a terroristic resistance of all present government and social order, — a phase which originated with the Russian revolutionist Mikhail Bakunin (1814–76). See COMMUNALISM, COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM.

2. Advocacy or practice of anarchistic principles; esp., anarchistic revolution; nihilism; terrorism.

an′arch-ist (ăn′ȧr-kĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *anarchiste*.] One who advocates anarchy or believes in anarchism; one who attempts to establish anarchy; esp., one who believes in or practices terroristic anarchism; a terrorist; a nihilist. — **an′ar-chis′tic** (-kĭs′tĭk), *a.*

an′arch-ize (ăn′ȧr-kīz), *v. t.* To reduce to anarchy.

an′arch-y (ăn′ȧr-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀναρχία: cf. F. *anarchie*. See ANARCH.] **1.** Absence of government; the state of society where there is no law or supreme power; hence, a state of lawlessness or political disorder; specif., the social state that is advocated by modern anarchists. See ANARCHISM.

A polity without an head . . . would not be a polity, but *anarchy*. *H. More.*

Anarchy is the absence of government; it is a state of society where there is no law or supreme power. 122 *Ill.* 6.

Anarchy . . . as generally understood, is avowed hostility to all governments, and open antagonism to all political parties, every one of which professes to support some form of government. 81 *Md.* 474.

2. Hence, absence of regulating power in any sphere; confusion or disorder, in general.

There being then . . . an *anarchy*, as I may term it, in authors and their reckoning of years. *Fuller.*

If the spiritual institutions of society are in *anarchy*, Bernard is expected to reduce them to order. *F. Harrison.*

Syn. — ANARCHY, CHAOS, LAWLESSNESS. ANARCHY implies the total absence or suspension of government; CHAOS, the utter negation of order. LAWLESSNESS is less definite than *anarchy*, and signifies rather a prevalent or habitual disregard of law and order than their absence or suspension. See CONFUSION, REBELLION.

An′ar-throp′o-da (ăn′är-thrŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See A- not; ARTHROPODA.] *Zoöl.* A division of Annulosa in which there are no jointed legs; — opposed to *Arthropoda*, and partly equivalent to *Annulata* of modern classifications. — **an′ar-throp′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

an-ar′throus (ăn-är′thrŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄναρθρος; ἀν- + ἄρθρον joint, the article.] **1.** *Gr. Gram.* Used without the article; as, an *anarthrous* substantive.

2. *Zoöl.* Without distinct joints.

— **an-ar′throus-ly**, *adv.* — **an-ar′throus-ness**, *n.*

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an′a-lyz′a-ble, **an′a-lys′a-ble** (ăn′ȧ-līz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **an′a-lyz′a-bil′i-ty**, **an′a-lys′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

a′nam (ä′näm), *or* **a′nan** (ä′nän), *n.* [Visayan.] The anacardiaceous timber tree *Buchanania florida*. *Phil. I.*

A-nam′ (ȧ-năm′), *a.* Anamese.

anamal. † ENAMEL.

a-nam′e-site (ȧ-năm′ē-sīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάμεσος in the midst.] *Petrog.* A variety of com[illegible] basalt of medium density. [illegible]

an′a-me-tad′ro-mous (ăn′[illegible]-tăd′rō-mŭs), *a.* [*ana-* + *meta* + *-dromous*.] *Bot.* In t[illegible] nation of ferns, having [illegible] the pinnules anadromo[illegible] others catadromous.

An′a-mim (ăn′ȧ-mĭm) [illegible] *Bib.* An unidentified tr[illegible] tioned in Gen. x. 13.

An′a-mite, *a. & n.* = A[illegible]

An-am′ni-a (ăn-ăm′n[illegible]), **am′ni-a′ta** (-nĭ-ā′tȧ), An-am**ni-o-na′ta** (-ō-nā′t[illegible]) [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ANA[illegible]

an-am′ni-on′ic, *a.* [illegible] *amnionic*.] *Zoöl.* N[illegible] ing an amnion.

anamor. † ENAMOUR.

an′a-mor′phic (ăn′ȧ-môr′fĭk), *a.* = ANAMORPHOUS.

an′a-mor′phism (-fĭz′m), *n.* [*ana-* + Gr. μορφή form.] **1.** = ANAMORPHOSIS, 2 & 3. **2.** *Geol.* See METAMORPHISM.

an′a-mor′phose (-fōs), *v. t.* To represent by anamorphosis.

an′a-mor′pho-sy (-fō-sĭ), *n.* Anamorphosis.

an′a-mor′phous (-fŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or represented by, or [illegible] anamorphosis.

A′nan (ā′năn). *Bib.*

[illegible] Obs. or dial. [illegible] *Shak.*

a-na′na (ȧ-nä′nȧ; ä-nä′-), *n.* = [illegible]

[illegible] nä-nä′pläs), [illegible] nä-nä′plēs), *n.* [illegible] e.] The mimosaceous timber tree *Albizzia pro*[illegible] s a dye. *Phil. I.*

[illegible] (ăn′ăn-drā′rĭ-[illegible]) [illegible] ous. *Rare.*

an-an′ger, *v. t.* [ME. *an-* on (or a prefix confused with it) + *an*[illegible] ger. *Obs. & R.*

[illegible] *a.* See A, not.

A-na[illegible] ′nī). *Bib.*

An′a-ni′a (ăn′ȧ-nī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

An′a-ni′ah. *Bib.*

A-nan′i-el (ȧ-năn′ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

a-na′ni-sab′ta, **a-na′ni-sap′ta.** Vars. of ANANIZAPTA.

a-na′ni-zap′ta (ȧ-nä′nē-zăp′tȧ), *n.* A mystic word formerly inscribed on gems and the like, prob. as a charm against disease.

A-nan′ta (ȧ-năn′tȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* The endless; infinity: — an epithet applied to Sesha, the serpent.

ananters, **ananthers.** † ANAUNTER.

an-an′ther-ate, **an-an′ther-ous**, *a.* [*an-* not + *anther*.] *Bot.* Destitute of anthers.

an-an′ther-um (ăn-ăn′thẽr-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -THERA (-ȧ). [NL.] A staminodium. *Obs.*

an-an′thous, *a.* [*an-* not + *-anthous*.] *Bot.* Flowerless.

an′a-nym (ăn′ȧ-nĭm), *n.* [*ana-* + *-nym* (as in *anonym*).] A pseudonym consisting of the real name written backward, as *Elberp* for *Preble*. *Rare.*

an′a-pæs′ti-cal, *a.* Anapæstic.

an′a-pæs′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANAPÆSTIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

an′a-pa′gan-ize, *v. t.* [*ana-* + *paganize*.] To paganize anew or again. *Rare.*

a-napes′, **a napes**, *or, corruptly*, **an apes.** Lit., of Naples; — applied to Naples fustian. *Obs.*

an′a-pest, **-pes′tic**, etc. Vars. of ANAPÆST, ANAPÆSTIC, etc.

an′a-phal′an-ti′a-sis (ăn′ȧ-făl′ăn-tī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναφαλαντίασις forehead baldness.] *Med.* The falling out of the eyebrows.

an-a′phi-a (ăn-ā′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἁφή touch.] *Med.* Lack or loss of tactile sensation.

an′a-phor′i-cal (ăn′ȧ-fŏr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἀναφορικός, fr. ἀναφέρειν to carry back.] *Gram.* Relative; as, an *anaphorical* pronoun.

an-aph′ro-dit′ic (ăn-ăf′rō-dĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναφρόδιτος without love.] *Biol.* Produced asexually.

an-aph′ro-di′tous (-dī′tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Having anaphrodisia.

an′a-phyte (ăn′ȧ-fīt), *n.* [*ana-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Bot.* A potentially independent growth; — applied by the old herbalists to any branch or shoot, as a willow twig, which might become a distinct individual. *Rare.*

an′a-plase (-plās; -plāz), **an-ap′la-sis** (ăn-ăp′lȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. *anaplasis*. See ANA-; -PLASIS.] *Biol.* Progressive ontogenetic development.

an′a-plast, *n.* *Bot.* A leucoplast. *Obs.*

a-nap′no-graph (ȧ-năp′nō-gråf), *n.* [Gr. ἀναπνοή respiration + *-graph*.] A form of spirometer.

an′ap-no′ic (ăn′ăp-nō′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναπνοή respiration.] *Med.* **a** Relating to respiration. **b** Relieving dyspnœa.

an′ap-nom′e-ter (-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἀναπνοή respiration + *-meter*.] A form of spirometer.

an-ap′o-deic′tic (-ō-dīk′tĭk), **an-ap′o-dic′tic** (-dĭk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναπόδεικτος. See A- not; APODEICTIC.] Not apodeictic; undemonstrable. *Rare.*

an′a-poph′y-sis (ăn′ȧ-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ana-* back + *apophysis*.] *Anat.* A small process arising at the dorsal side of the base of the transverse process of the lumbar vertebræ in man and many other mammals. — **an-ap′o-phys′i-al** (ăn-ăp′ō-fĭz′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

an-ap′ty-chus (ăn-ăp′tĭ-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάπτυχος unfolding.] *Paleon.* An aptychus composed of a single plate.

a-na′qua (ä-nä′kwä), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *anagua*.] A boraginaceous tree (*Ehretia elliptica*) of Mexico and southwestern Texas, bearing an edible fruit.

a-nar′chal (ȧ-när′kăl), *a.* Lawless; anarchical. *Rare.*

a-nar′chi-al (-kĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to anarchy; anarchic.

an-ar′e-ta (ăn-ăr′ē-tȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἀναιρέτης destroyer.] *Astrol.* The inimical or death-dealing planet governing the eighth house in a nativity. *Obs.* — **an′a-ret′ic**, **an′a-ret′i-cal**, *a.*

an-ar′thri-a (ăn-är′thrĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ANARTHROUS.] Inability to articulate words, due to brain lesion. — **an-ar′thric** (-thrĭk), *a.*

an-ar′tic. † ANTARCTIC.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

A′nas (ā′năs), *n.* [L., duck.] *Zoöl.* The genus of fresh-water ducks of which the mallard (the ancestor of the domestic duck) is the type. Other well-known species generally included in it are the widgeons, teals, and gadwall.

an′a-sar′ca (ăn′ȧ-sär′kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνά throughout + σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] **a** *Med.* Dropsy of the subcutaneous and intermuscular connective tissue, marked by a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin. **b** *Veter.* Purpura hemorrhagica.

an′a-sar′cous (-kŭs), *a.* Belonging to, or affected by, anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.

an′a-seis′mic (-sīs′mĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. ἀνάσεισμα a shaking up and down. See ANA-; SEISMIC.] Moving up and down; — said of earthquake shocks.

An′a-sta′sian (ăn′ȧ-stā′shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Anastasius, specif., Anastasius I., the Byzantine emperor (A. D. 491-518). He made (A. D. 506) the **Anastasian law**, directed against usurers, and the **Anastasian rescript**, providing a method by which the paterfamilias might emancipate his children without a fictitious sale, which required the presence of the children.

an′a-state (ăn′ȧ-stāt), *n.* [See ANASTATIC.] *Biol.* Any substance formed from simpler substances by the anabolic activity of a cell as an intermediate step in the formation of more complex bodies, such as protoplasm; — opposed to *katastate.*

an′a-stat′ic (-stăt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀνά up + ἱστάναι to make to stand: cf. στατικός causing to stand.] Designating or pert. to a process or a style of printing from character in relief on zinc plates. In this process the letterpress, engraving, or design of any kind is transferred to a zinc plate; the parts not covered with ink are eaten out, leaving a facsimile in relief.

An′a-stat′i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL. See ANASTATIC.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous herbs, of western Asia and the eastern Mediterranean region. *A. hierochuntica*, the only species, is the rose of Jericho, or resurrection plant.

an-as′tig-mat′ic (ăn-ăs′tĭg-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *astigmatic.*] *Optics.* Not astigmatic; — said esp. of a compound lens or a lens system consisting of a converging lens and a diverging lens of equal and opposite astigmatism but different focal lengths, and sensibly free from astigmatism.

a-nas′to-mose (ȧ-năs′tō-mōz), *v. i.*; A-NAS′TO-MOSED (-mōzd); A-NAS′TO-MOS′ING (-mōz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *anastomoser*, fr. *anastomose.* See ANASTOMOSIS.] **1.** *Anat. & Biol.* To inosculate; to intercommunicate by anastomosis; to join or unite like the parts of a network. See ANASTOMOSIS.
2. Of any channels or lines, as rivers, to meet and unite or run into each other; to coalesce; interjoin.

a-nas′to-mo′sis (-mō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναστόμωσις opening, fr. ἀναστομοῦν to furnish with a mouth or opening, to open; ἀνά + στόμα mouth.] **1.** *Anat. & Biol.* **a** The union of one vessel with another belonging to a different system, or the rejoining of different branches which have arisen from a common trunk, so as to form a network; inosculation; intercommunication. **b** A similar joining of the parts of other branched systems, as of the veins of leaves or of insects' wings. It is through the anastomoses of the blood vessels that the blood supply of a limb or an organ is maintained when the usual channel of supply is obstructed, as when an artery is ligatured. See COLLATERAL CIRCULATION.
2. Union or intercommunication of any system or network of lines, branches, streams, or the like.

a-nas′to-mot′ic (-mŏt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting anastomosis.

a-nas′tro-phe (ȧ-năs′trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. ἀναστροφή, fr. ἀναστρέφειν to turn up or back; ἀνά + στρέφειν to turn.] *Rhet. & Gram.* Inversion of the natural order of words; as, *echoed the hills*, for, *the hills echoed.*

an′a-the′ma (ăn′ȧ-thē′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -THEMATA (-thĕm′ȧ-tȧ). [L. *anathēma*, Gr. ἀνάθημα. See 2d ANATHEMA.] A thing set aside or consecrated for a deity; an offering devoted to a divinity or to sacred purposes.

a-nath′e-ma (ȧ-năth′ē-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). [L. *anathĕma*, fr. Gr. ἀνάθεμα anything devoted, esp. to evil, a curse; cf. L. *anathēma*, a votive offering, Gr. ἀνάθημα; all fr. ἀνατιθέναι to set up as a votive gift, dedicate; ἀνά up + τιθέναι to set. See THESIS.] **1.** A ban or curse pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication. Hence: Denunciation of anything as accursed.

[They] denounce *anathemas* against unbelievers. *Priestley.*

2. An imprecation; curse; malediction.

Finally she fled to London followed by the *anathemas* of both [families]. *Thackeray.*

3. Any person or thing anathematized, or cursed by ecclesiastical authority.

The Jewish nation were an *anathema* destined to destruction. St. Paul . . . says he could wish, to save them from it, to become an *anathema*, and be destroyed himself. *Locke.*

Syn.— See CURSE.

a-nath′e-ma mar′a-nath′a (măr′ȧ-năth′ȧ). [Gr. ἀνάθεμα Μαρὰν ἀθά.] An expression occurring in 1 Cor. xvi. 22, formerly thought to be a double curse, or a curse intensified by a prayer. *Maranatha* is now considered to be two Aramaic words used by way of supplication or invocation, and meaning literally "Our Lord cometh," or more probably, "O (or Our) Lord, come!"

a-nath′e-ma-ti-za′tion (ȧ-năth′ē-mȧ-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-), *n.* [LL. *anathematisatio.*] An anathematizing; imprecation.

a-nath′e-ma-tize (ȧ-năth′ē-mȧ-tīz), *v. t. & i.*; A-NATH′E-MA-TIZED (-tīzd); A-NATH′E-MA-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [L. *anathematizare*, Gr. ἀναθεματίζειν to devote, make accursed: cf. F. *anathématiser.*] To pronounce an anathema against; to curse. — **a-nath′e-ma-tiz′er** (-tīz′ēr), *n.*

A-nat′i-dæ (ȧ-năt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *anas, anatis*, duck.] *Zoöl.* A large family of birds, including several subfamilies: the true ducks (*Anatinæ* and *Fuligulinæ*); the geese (*Anserinæ*); the swans (*Cygninæ*); and the mergansers (*Merginæ*). They have heavy bodies, short legs, webbed feet, a leathery bill with a hard horny nail at the tip, and transverse toothlike ridges or lamellæ on the biting edges; and they are more or less aquatic in their habits.

An′a-ti′næ (ăn′ȧ-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *anatinus* pert. to a duck.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Anatidæ, including all the ducks or limited to the fresh-water or river ducks, as the mallard, widgeon, wood duck, etc., which frequent shallow, mostly fresh water, where they can obtain their food without diving. Their hind toe is not lobed as in the Fuligulinæ. Their flesh is good eating. — **an′a-tine** (ăn′ȧ-tīn; -tĭn), *a.*

a-nat′o-cism (ȧ-năt′ō-sĭz′m), *n.* [L. *anatocismus*, Gr. ἀνατοκισμός; ἀνά again + τοκίζειν to lend on interest.] *Law.* Compound interest, or the taking of it.

An′a-to′li-an (ăn′ȧ-tō′lĭ-ăn), *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to *Anatolia*, a name first given in the days of the Byzantine empire to the country east of the Bosphorus, roughly coincident with Asia Minor. **b** Designating or relating to the inhabitants of Anatolia, esp. its ancient peoples, probably of the Mediterranean race, but early influenced in culture by neighboring Semitic peoples.

The characteristic which specially distinguishes the *Anatolian* religion is its conception of the Divine Being as the mother, not the father, of mankind. This feature runs through the social system and the history of the land. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

Anatolian pottery, a coarse white glazed pottery with bright-colored decorations, said to come from Kutaia.

An′a-tol′ic (-tŏl′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Anatolian.
2. Designating or pert. to a division of the Indo-European languages spoken mainly in Anatolia. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

an′a-tom′ic (ăn′ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), **an′a-tom′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *anatomicus*, Gr. ἀνατομικός: cf. F. *anatomique.* See ANATOMY.] Of or relating to anatomy or dissection; as, the *anatomic* art. — **an′a-tom′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

anatomical neck (of the humerus). See HUMERUS. — **a. theater**, or **theatre**, a theater, such as that for anatomical demonstrations in medical schools, having the seats arranged on a very steep slope.

a-nat′o-mism (ȧ-năt′ō-mĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *anatomisme.*] The application of the principles of anatomy, as in art.

The stretched and vivid *anatomism* of their [i. e., the French] great figure painters. *London Spectator.*

a-nat′o-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *anatomiste.*] A person skilled in anatomy.

a-nat′o-mi-za′tion (-mĭ-zā′shŭn; -mī-), *n.* Act or process of anatomizing; also, *Obs.*, anatomical structure.

a-nat′o-mize (ȧ-năt′ō-mīz), *v. t.*; A-NAT′O-MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *anatomiser.*] **1.** To dissect; to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable body, in order to display or examine the structure and use of the several parts.
2. To discriminate minutely or carefully; to analyze.

If we *anatomize* all other reasonings of this nature, we shall find that they are founded on the relation of cause and effect. *Hume.*

a-nat′o-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [F. *anatomie*, L. *anatomia*, Gr. ἀνατομή dissection, fr. ἀνατέμνειν to cut up; ἀνά + τέμνειν to cut. See TOME.] **1.** The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of any animal or plant, to discover their situation, structure, and economy; dissection.
2. The science which treats of the structure of animals or plants. Anatomy is divided into *osteology, arthrology, myology, neurology, splanchnology*, etc., according to the structures or parts of the body with which it deals. *General anatomy* deals with the tissues and their properties, regardless of the organs into which they are formed. Since their characters are mostly to be made out only with the microscope, *general anatomy* is practically synonymous with *histology. Gross anatomy* deals only with structures and characters discernible with the naked eye. *Human anatomy* is divided into: *descriptive anatomy*, treating of the character, form, size, and position of organs and parts; *surgical anatomy*, treating esp. of their situation and relative position as affecting their liability to injury and accessibility for surgical operations; and *topographical anatomy*, the anatomy of particular regions of the body with especial reference to medical diagnosis as well as surgery. *Comparative anatomy* treats of the structure of animals, esp. as exhibiting their relations to each other and to man.
3. A treatise on anatomic science or art.
4. The structure or organization of an animal or plant.
5. Act of dividing anything, corporeal or intellectual, to examine its parts; analysis; as, the "*Anatomy* of Wit."
6. A skeleton; anything anatomized or dissected, or which has the appearance of being so.

The *anatomy* of a little child, representing all parts thereof, is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man. *Fuller.*

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain,
A mere *anatomy.* *Shak.*

an′a-trep′tic (ăn′ȧ-trĕp′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀνατρεπτικός overturning, fr. ἀνατρέπειν to turn up or over; ἀνά + τρέπειν to turn.] Overthrowing; defeating; refutative.

an′a-trip′sis (ăn′ȧ-trĭp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάτριψις friction.] *Med.* Friction or rubbing used as a remedy. — **an′a-trip′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

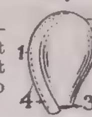

Anatropous Ovule. 1 Raphe; 2 Chalaza; 3 Micropyle; 4 Hilum.

a-nat′ro-pous (ȧ-năt′rō-pŭs), *a.* [*ana-* up + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Having the ovule inverted at an early period in its development, so that the micropyle is bent down to the funicle, to which the body of the ovule is united.

an′bur-y (ăn′bēr-ĭ), **am′bur-y** (ăm′-), *n.* [Cf. AS. *ampre, ompre*, a crooked swelling vein, E. dial. *amper* a tumor with inflammation, or *ag-* in *agnail*, and *berry* a fruit.] **1.** *Far.* A soft tumor or bloody wart on a horse or ox.
2. = CLUBROOT.

-ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency. [F. *-ance, -ence*, fr. L. *-antia, -entia.*] Suffixes of nouns derived or formed in general as follows: **a** From Old French nouns (1) surviving from Latin abstract nouns (chiefly of quality or state) in *-antia, -entia*, fr. pr. p. stems in *-nt-*; or (2) formed by analogy from the pr. p. in *-ant* with the general sense of *action* or *process*; as in assist*ance*, complais*ance*, parl*ance*, etc. In these the forms from L. *-antia* and *-entia* were leveled to *-ance.* **b** From nouns adopted into French from Latin nouns in *-antia, -entia*, following the L. in the vowel of *-ance* or *-ence*, and generally denoting *quality* or *state*; as in dilig*ence*, temper*ance.* **c** In some cases from native words, and denoting in general *action* or *process*; as in forbear*ance*, ridd*ance.* The words derived as in **a** and **b** were adopted in ME. and generally retained the OF. spelling; but since about 1500 some words of the **a** group originally spelled *-ance*, but derived fr. L. *-entia*, have changed the vowel to *e* after the L.; and those since then taken or formed directly from the L. follow its forms with *-ance* or *-ence.* These words are therefore inconsistently spelled in English; cf. resist*ance*, subsist*ence*, attend*ance*, superintend*ence* (see *Introd.*, Rules for Spelling, § 30); and in meaning are partly nouns of *action* as in OF., partly nouns of *state* or *quality* as in L. These latter senses are now more distinctly specified by the Eng. variants, *-ancy, -ency* (formed perh. on analogy of words in *-cy*, reflecting L. *-cia, -tia*); cf. compli*ance*, compli*ancy*; confl*uence*, flu*ency.* The meanings of nouns formed with these suffixes may be classified as follows:

1. From the verb senses: *Act* or *fact* of doing what the verbal root denotes; as, assist*ance* (act of assisting); sometimes implying some modification as of *continuance, manner*, etc.; as in, resist*ance* to pressure; emerg*ence* from obscurity; his first sudden appear*ance* among them was followed by repeated appear*ances.*
2. From particip. adj. senses: *State, condition*, or *quality of being*, pl., *instances of being*, what the root word denotes; as in viol*ence* (condition or quality of being violent); sometimes also with special implication of *continuance, manner*, etc.; as in, eleg*ance* of dress; suffici*ency* of time; unexcused abs*ences.*
3. *Concrete fact* or *thing* (transferred use, as by metonymy); as in, standing on an emin*ence*; Ceylon is a depend*ency.*

an′ces-tor (ăn′sĕs-tēr), *n.* [ME. *ancestre, auncestre*, also *ancessour*; the first forms fr. OF. *ancestre*, F. *ancêtre*, fr. the L. nom. *antecessor* one who goes before; the last form fr. OF. *ancessor*, fr. L. acc. *antecessorem*; fr. *antecedere* to go before; *ante* before + *cedere* to go. See CEDE; cf. ANTECESSOR.] **1.** One from whom a person is descended, whether on the father's or mother's side, at any distance of time; a progenitor; a forefather.
2. *Biol.* A progenitor (living in an earlier geological period) of a more recent or existing species or group.
3. *Law.* One from whom an estate has descended; — the correlative of *heir.* At the common law *ancestor* applies only to a person in the line of ascent, or later also of descent; but under the statutes the term has a wider meaning, including any person of lineal or collateral relationship from whom the property has been derived by descent. In the case of a corporation *predecessor* and *successor* are used instead of *ancestor* and *heir.* See DESCENT.

an′ces-to′ri-al (ăn′sĕs-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Ancestral. "In his *ancestorial* district." *Lockhart.* — **an′ces-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ancestor worship. Worship of ancestors, a form of worship met with in almost every society as it emerges from savagery and frequently persisting, as with the ancient Romans and the Chinese and Japanese, into civilization. It is not usually the sole worship of the people who profess it.

an-ces′tral (ăn-sĕs′trăl; *formerly also* ăn′sĕs-trăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or possessed by, an ancestor or ancestors; as, an *ancestral* estate. — **an-ces′tral-ly**, *adv.*

an′ces-tress (ăn′sĕs-trĕs; 151), *n.* A female ancestor.

an′ces-try (ăn′sĕs-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *ancesserie.* See AN-

An-ar′yan, *a.* [*an-* not + *Aryan.*] Designating, or pert. to, European peoples not speaking an Aryan language. — *n.*

an′as-pa′di-as (ăn′ăs-pā′dĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. ἀνά up, and σπᾶν to draw.] *Med.* A condition in which the urethra opens upon the dorsum of the penis.

An-as′pi-da (ăn-ăs′pĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, shield.] *Paleon.* See BIRKENIA.

Anast. *Abbr.* Anastasius.

an′a-stal′tic, *a. & n.* [Gr. ἀνασταλτικός checking.] Styptic.

an-as′ta-sis (ăn-ăs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάστασις a rising up.] *Med.* Convalescence; return to health. — **an′a-stat′ic**, *a.*

An′as-ta′si-us (ăn′ăs-tā′shĭ-ŭs), *n.* The hero and title of a novel by Thomas Hope (1770-1831), purporting to be the autobiography of a Greek criminal and villain who becomes a renegade, and passes through extraordinary vicissitudes.

Anastasius Grün. See GRÜN, ANASTASIUS.

an-as′tig-mat′ (ăn-ăs′tĭg-măt′), *n.* An anastigmatic lens.

a-nas′to-mo′sant (ȧ-năs′tō-mō′zănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] Anastomosing. *Rare.*

A-nas′to-mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀνά + στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of birds consisting of the openbills. See OPENBILL.

anat. *Abbr.* Anatomical; anatomist; anatomy.

A-nat′ (ä-nät′), *n.* See ANU.

an′a-tase (ăn′ȧ-tās), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάτασις a stretching out. In allusion to the length of its crystals.] *Min.* = OCTAHEDRITE.

A-nath′ (ä-nät′), *n.* A Syrian goddess of war, represented with helmet, shield, spear, and battle ax.

an′a-them. † ANATHEMA.

a-nath′e-mate, *v. t.* To anathematize. *Obs. & R.*

a-nath′e-mat′ic (ȧ-năth′ē-măt′ĭk), **a-nath′e-mat′i-cal**, *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, an anathema. — **a-nath′e-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-nath′e-ma-tism (-mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀναθεματισμός a cursing.] Anathematization. *Obs.*

an′a-theme, *n.* [Cf. F. *anathème.*] = ANATHEMA, a curse. *Obs. or R.*

an′a-theme, *n.* [Cf. F. *anathème* (Cotgrave).] = ANATHEMA, a votive offering. *Rare.*

a-nath′e-mi-za′tion, *n.* Anathematization. *Obs. & R.*

a-nath′e-mize, *v. t.* To anathematize. *Rare.*

anathomize. † ANATOMIZE.

anathomy. † ANATOMY.

An′a-thoth (ăn′ȧ-thŏth). *Bib.*

An′a-tho-thi′a (-thō-thī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

An′a-thoth-ite, *n.* *Bib.* An inhabitant of Anathoth, near Jerusalem.

a-nat′i-fa (ȧ-năt′ĭ-fȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -FÆ (-fē). [NL., contr. fr. *anatifera.* See ANATIFEROUS.] A goose barnacle.

A-nat′i-fæ (-fē), *n. pl.* [NL., contr. fr. *anatiferæ.* See ANATIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* The group of cirripeds including the goose barnacles.

a-nat′i-fer (-fēr), *n.* A goose barnacle.

an′a-tif′er-ous (ăn′ȧ-tĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anas, anatis*, a duck + *-ferous.*] Producing geese; — referring to the old notion that barnacles grew on trees, fell off into the water, and turned into geese. See BARNACLE.

a-na′to. Var. of ANNATTO.

a-nat′o-miz′er (ȧ-năt′ō-mīz′ēr), *n.* One who anatomizes.

a-nat′o-pism (-pĭz′m), *n.* [*ana-* + Gr. τόπος place.] A setting or putting in a wrong place; faulty grouping.

an′a-trip-sol′o-gy (ăn′ȧ-trĭp-sŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*anatripsis* + *-logy.*] *Med.* Systematic study or investigation of the use of anatripsis.

an′a-tron (ăn′ȧ-trŏn), *n.* [F. *anatron, natron*, Sp. *anatrón, natrón*, fr. Ar. *al-natrūn.* See NATRON, NITER.] *Obs.* **1.** Native carbonate of soda; natron. **2.** Glass gall or sandiver. **3.** Saltpeter.

a-nat′ro-pal, *a.* *Bot.* Anatropous.

a-nat′ta, a-nat′to. Vars. of ANNATTO.

A-na′tu (ä-nä′tōō), *n.* = ANATH.

A-na′tum (ä-nä′tōōm), *n.* See ANU.

an-au′di-a (ăn-ô′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. αὐδή voice.] *Med.* Loss of voice; inability to articulate.

an-aun′ter, *adv.* [ME. *an-* on + *aunter* adventure, risk.] On a venture; in peril; on the chance. *Obs. or Dial.*

An′ax-ag′o-re′an (ăn′ăks-ăg′ō-rē′ăn), *a.* Relating to the philosophy of Anaxagoras (about 500-428 B. C.), who taught that being is the result of the interaction of ultimate elements under control of the divine mind. — **An′ax-ag′o-re′an**, *n.* — **An′ax-ag′o-rize**, *v. t.*

an-ax′i-al, *a.* [*an-* not + *axial.*] *Biol.* Having no distinct axis or axes; irregular in form.

An-ax′i-man′dri-an (ăn-ăk′sĭ-măn′drĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to the philosophy of Anaximander (611-547 B. C.), who taught that the first principle is an infinite, indeterminate matter out of which arise the elementary contraries, warm and cold, moist and dry, which evolve the universe. — **An-ax′i-man′dri-an**, *n.*

An′ax-o′ni-a (ăn′ăk-sō′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See A- not; AXONIA.] *Biol.* The group of organisms which have no distinct axis; — opposed to *Axonia.*

a-nay′ (ä-nī′), *n.* [Tag.] A white ant, or termite. *Phil. I.*

an-az′o-tu′ri-a, *n.* [NL. See A- not; AZOTURIA.] *Med.* Deficiency of urea or nitrogenous substances in the urine.

anbuschyment. † AMBUSHMENT.

anc. *Abbr.* Ancient; anciently.

An-cæ′us (ăn-sē′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀγκαῖος.] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** A son of Poseidon, and a helmsman of the Argo. A seer had foretold that he would never taste the wine of his own vineyard: and afterwards, as Ancæus laughingly raised to his lips a cup of his vintage, the seer said, "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip." Ancæus put down the cup untouched to drive a wild boar from his vineyard, and was killed by the boar. **2.** A son of Lycurgus, the Arcadian, slain in the hunt of the Calydonian boar. He was one of the Argonauts.

ance (āns). Dial. Eng. & Scot. form of ONCE.

ancel. † AUNCEL.

ancelle. † ANCILLE.

An-cer′a-ta (ăn-sĕr′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., improp. formation fr. *an-* = *a-* not + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* The Tylopoda.

an-ces′tri-al (ăn-sĕs′trĭ-ăl), **an-ces′tri-an** (-ăn), *a.* Ancestral. *Obs. or R.*

anceter. † ANCESTOR.

An-chat′ (ăn-kăt′), *n.*, or **Anchat al nahr** (ăl när). [Ar. *al hināyat al nahr* the bend of the river.] See STAR.

an′chent-ry. † ANCIENTRY.

anchesoun, ancheisoun, *n.* [See ENCHEASON.] Reason; occasion; cause. *Obs.*

anchient. † ANCIENT.

CESTOR.] **1.** Condition as to ancestors; ancestral lineage; hence, birth or honorable descent.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Addison.*

2. A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent.

An′chi-e′te-a (ăŋ′kĭ-ē′tē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after José de *Anchieta*, Jesuit missionary in Brazil.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American violaceous climbing shrubs having yellowish white clustered flowers and thin capsules. The bark of *A. salutaris*, known as **an′chi-e′ta bark** (-ē′t*ȧ*), is used locally to cure erysipelas. The root is tonic and cathartic.

An-chi′ses (ăn-kī′sēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀγχίσης.] The father of Æneas. See ÆNEAS.

An′chi-the′ri-um (ăŋ′kĭ-thē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄγχι near + *-therium*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Miocene perissodactyl mammals. They are nearly direct ancestors of the modern horse, from which they differ in dentition, and especially in the limbs, having a complete ulna and fibula (though these are more or less fused with the radius and tibia) and three functional toes, of which the middle one is much the largest. — **an′chi-there** (ăŋ′kĭ-thēr), *n.* — **an′chi-the′ri-oid** (-thē′rĭ-oid), *a.*

an′chor (ăŋ′kẽr), *n.* [ME. *anker*, *ancre*, AS. *ancra*, fr. L. *anachoreta*. See ANCHORET.] An anchoret. *Obs. Shak.*

an′chor, *n.* [ME. *anker*, AS. *ancor*, *oncer*, L. *ancora*, sometimes spelt *anchora*, fr. Gr. ἄγκυρα, prob. akin to E. *angle*: cf. F. *ancre*. See ANGLE, *n.*] **1.** An instrument which is attached to a ship or other vessel by a cable, and which, being cast overboard, lays hold of the earth by a fluke or hook and thus holds the vessel in a particular place;

Anchor. 1 Common Anchor; *a a* Stock; *b* Shank; *c c* Flukes; *d d* Arms. 2, 3 Two views of a Patent Anchor. 4 Screw Anchor. 5 Mushroom Anchor.

also, anything used for a similar purpose, as a heavy weight, a float, etc. Anchors were formerly made of iron, but are now usually of forged or cast steel. The old, but probably still the most common, form is that with two branching arms and a transverse stock (see *Illust.*). The modern stock is a removable iron beam running through the shank. There are various patent anchors, most of which are stockless and have their arms pivoted and their flukes side by side, so that both enter the ground. These are widely used on account of their convenience, esp. in stowing, but they are hardly superior to the old anchor in holding power. Formerly the largest and strongest anchor was the *sheet anchor* (hence, fig., best hope or last refuge), called also *waist anchor*, because carried in the ship's waist. Then came the *best bower* and the *small bower*, so called from being carried on the bows. At present the sheet anchor and bowers are usually all of the same weight, the former being practically a spare bower, carried, like the other two, on the bows. The *stream anchor* is about one fourth the weight of the bower anchor. *Kedges*, or *kedge anchors*, are small anchors for light work, as in warping. A bower anchor for a modern battle-ship weighs as much as 18,000 pounds; kedges vary from 100 to 900 pounds. See also MUSHROOM ANCHOR, SCREW ANCHOR.

2. Anything serving a purpose like that of a ship's anchor, as: **a** An arrangement of timber to hold a dam fast. **b** A contrivance to hold the end of a bridge cable, or other similar part. **c** A contrivance used by founders to hold the core of a mold in place. **d** *Building.* A device, as a metal tie, for giving stability to one part of a structure by making it fast to another, as a beam to a wall, one wall to another, or (in this case specif. called *cramp* or *cramp iron*) a stone facing, as an ashlar, to rough masonry behind it. **e** The rear man on either side in a tug-of-war contest.

3. Fig.: That which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul. *Heb.* vi. 19.

4. A representation of an anchor; something resembling an anchor in shape; specif.: **a** *Her.* A figure used as an emblem of hope. **b** *Arch.* The dart of an egg-and-dart molding. **c** *Zoöl.* An anchor-shaped spicule, as those of certain holothurians (*Synapta* and allied genera). **d** *Founding.* A chaplet. *Local, U. S.*

Anchors of a Holothurian.

anchor and collar, a kind of hinge, for heavy gates or doors, having the socket attached to, or made with, an anchor, which is embedded in the masonry. — **at anchor**, anchored.

A vessel is *at anchor* under the law when she is fixed by some means to the soil, when she is made fast to a buoy which is itself fixed to the soil, and when she is moored to a dock. *A. M. Knight.*

an′chor (ăŋ′kẽr), *v. t.*; AN′CHORED (-kẽrd); AN′CHOR-ING. [Cf. F. *ancrer*.] **1.** To place at anchor; to secure by an anchor; as, to *anchor* a ship.

2. To fix or fasten; to fix in a stable condition; as, to *anchor* the cables of a suspension bridge.

Till that my nails were *anchored* in thine eyes. *Shak.*

an′chor, *v. i.* **1.** To cast anchor; to come to anchor; as, our ship (or the captain) *anchored* in the stream.

2. To stop; to fix or rest.

My invention . . . *anchors* on Isabel. *Shak.*

an′chor-age (-āj), *n.* **1.** Act of anchoring, or condition of lying at anchor.

2. A place suitable for anchoring or where ships anchor; a hold for a vessel's anchor, or for something likened to an anchor, as the ends of the cables of a suspension bridge.

3. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

4. Something on which one may depend for security; ground of trust; as, he was the *anchorage* of my hopes.

5. A toll for anchoring; anchorage duties.

6. *Surg.* The fixation of a floating or displaced viscus, as a floating kidney.

an′chor-ate (ăŋ′kẽr-āt), *a.* **1.** Anchor-shaped.

2. Fixed as if anchored.

anchor ball. **a** A fireball with a line and a grapnel attached so that it would catch in a ship's rigging after being fired; also, a grapple shot. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A projectile with grappling hooks attached, used in the life-saving service to fire into the rigging of wrecked vessels.

anchor bolt. *Mach.* A bolt adapted or used to secure something, as a machine or structure, to a foundation.

anchor chock. *Naut.* **a** A reënforcing piece of wood let into an anchor stock where worn. **b** A chock or a wooden block used to hold a stowed anchor steady.

anchor dart. The dartlike member of an egg-and-dart, or egg-and-anchor, molding.

an′chored (ăŋ′kẽrd), *a.* **1.** Held by an anchor; at anchor; held safely; as, an *anchored* bark.

2. Shaped like an anchor; forked; as, an *anchored* tongue; specif.: *Her.* Having the extremities turned back, like the flukes of an anchor; as, an *anchored* cross. See CROSS.

anchor escapement. *Horol.* **a** The common recoil escapement. **b** A variety of the lever escapement with a wide impulse pin. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

an′cho-ress (ăŋ′kō-rĕs; 151), *n.* A female anchoret.

an′cho-ret (-rĕt), **an′cho-rite** (-rīt), *n.* [F. *anachorète*, L. *anachoreta*, fr. Gr. ἀναχωρητής, fr. ἀναχωρεῖν to go back, retire; ἀνά + χωρεῖν to give place, retire, χῶρος place; perh. akin to Skr. *hā* to leave. Cf. ANCHOR a hermit.] One who renounces the world to live in seclusion, usually for religious reasons; hermit; recluse.

Our Savior himself . . . did not choose an *anchorite's* or a monastic life, but a social and affable way of conversing with mortals. *Boyle.*

Syn. — See HERMIT.

an′cho-ret′ic (-rĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. ἀναχωρητικός.] Of,
an′cho-ret′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to, or like, an anchoret.

an′cho-ret-ism (ăŋ′kō-rĕt-ĭz′m), **-rit-ism** (-rīt-ĭz′m), *n.* The practice or mode of life of an anchoret.

an′chor–hold′, *n.* Hold or grip of an anchor, or that to which it holds. Hence: Firm hold; security.

an′chor-less (ăŋ′kẽr-lĕs), *a.* Without an anchor or stay. Hence: Drifting; unsettled.

anchor light. *Naut.* The lantern shown at night by a vessel at anchor. International rules of the road require vessels at anchor to carry from sunset to sunrise a single white light forward if under 150 feet in length, and if longer two, one near the stern and one forward.

anchor lining. *Naut.* A protection of planks or sheathing on a ship's side under the fore channels to prevent the anchor from injuring the side.

anchor link. *Mach.* A link which anchors a system of linkwork, as the link that turns about a fixed center in a Joy's valve gear.

anchor plate. *Mech.* A wooden or metal plate attached to, or embedded in, a support and used as an anchor, as for supporting cables. Cf. ANCHOR, *v. t.*, 2.

anchor shot. **a** = GRAPPLE SHOT. **b** *Billiards.* A shot made with the object balls in an anchor space (which see).

anchor space. *Billiards.* In the balk-line game, any of eight spaces, 7 inches by 3½, lying along a cushion and bisected transversely by a balk line. Object balls in an anchor space are treated as in balk. See BILLIARDS, *Illust.*

anchor stock. *Naut.* The stock of an anchor.

anchor watch. *Naut.* A detail of one or more men who keep watch on deck at night when a vessel is at anchor.

anchovy (ăn-chō′vĭ; *by some* ăn′chō-vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). [Sp. *anchoa*, *anchova*, or Pg. *anchova*, prob. of Iberian origin, and lit. a dried or pickled fish, fr. Basque *antzua* dry: cf. D. *anchovis*, F. *anchois*.] Any of a number of small herring-like fishes of the family Engraulidæ, esp. *Engraulis encrasicholus* of the Mediterranean, esteemed for its rich and peculiar flavor. It is caught in vast numbers for pickling and for making sauces. Several American species are eaten.

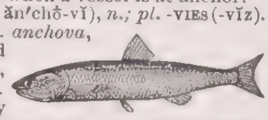
Anchovy of the Mediterranean. (¼)

anchovy pear. The fruit of a West Indian lecythidaceous tree (*Grias cauliflora*), somewhat resembling the mango, and often eaten as a pickle; also, the tree itself.

An-chu′sa (ăŋ-kū′s*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See ANCHUSIN.] *Bot.* A large genus of rough-hairy boraginaceous herbs of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, distinguished by having the nutlets excavated at the base. The roots of *A. officinalis*, *A. italica*, etc., are used medicinally.

an′chu-sin (ăŋ′kū-sĭn), *n.* Also **-sine** (-sĭn; -sēn). [L. *anchusa* the plant alkanet, Gr. ἄγχουσα.] *Chem.* A red coloring matter obtained from *Alkanna tinctoria* (alkanet) and related plants, and used to color tinctures, pomades, beverages, etc., and sometimes for dyeing wool and silk.

an′cient (ān′shĕnt), *a.* [ME. *auncien*, F. *ancien*, LL. *antianus*, fr. L. *ante* before. See ANTE-.] **1.** Old; aged; of many years; of long standing; existing from a far-past date or period. "Our *ancient* bickerings." *Shak.*

Remove not the *ancient* landmark, which thy fathers have set. *Prov.* xxii. 28.

An *ancient* man, strangely habited, asked for quarters. *Scott.*

A friend, perhaps, or an *ancient* acquaintance. *Barrow.*

2. Hence, having the qualities of old age or long existence; specif.: **a** Of persons, venerable; hoary; also, experienced; wise; adept by reason of long experience.

He wrought but some few hours of the day, and then would he seem very grave and *ancient*. *Holland.*

Though [he] was the youngest brother, yet he was the most *ancient* in the business of the realm. *Ld. Berners.*

b Of conditions or things, antique; old-fashioned.

3. Belonging to times long past; of a remote period, or of a date early in history.

4. Specif.: **a** Belonging to the historical period beginning with the earliest known civilizations (those of Egypt and Chaldea) and generally taken as extending to the fall of the Western Roman Empire (476 A. D.). **b** Pertaining to the ancients or to their times; as, *ancient* history; — contrasted with *medieval* and *modern*.

Witness those *ancient* empires of the earth. *Milton.*

5. Former; bygone; sometime. *Archaic.*

They mourned their *ancient* leader lost. *Pope.*

6. *Law.* Having had an uninterrupted existence of 20, or 30, or more years; — said of various things the continued existence of which for such a period gives rise to a presumption of validity in aid of the defect in proof due to lapse of memory, absence of witnesses, or loss of documents. The period is usually fixed at 20 years with reference to user of lights, ways, foundations, etc., in order to establish the right to them; and at 30 years for writings, such as deeds, wills, etc., which may then, in general, be read in evidence without proof of execution other than showing their possession by those claiming rights under them.

Syn. — Antiquated, obsolete, primitive, pristine. See OLD.

ancient demesne, *Eng. Law*, demesne held from ancient times; specif., the demesne belonging to the crown at the time of the settlement of the Conquest as recorded in Domesday Book (which see). The tenants of lands belonging to the ancient demesne had various substantial privileges now practically obsolete. — **a. lights**, *Law*, windows and other openings that have been enjoyed without molestation for more than twenty years. In England, and in some of the United States, the owner acquires a prescriptive right to maintain them. — **a. mariner**, the old sailor of Coleridge's ballad "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," who shot an albatross, the killing of which, according to sailors' superstition, brings great misfortunes. He and his shipmates undergo supernatural penalties. — **A. of Days**, a Biblical title of the Deity. *Dan.* vii. 9.

Ancient of Days. — A common Syriac expression, used three times of the Divine Being in Daniel, at first without the article, and meaning simply "old," "aged" . . . to convey the impression of a venerable and majestic aspect. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

— **the ancient régime**, *or* **ancien régime** [F.], the former political and social system, as distinguished from the *modern*; esp., the political and social system existing in France before the Revolution of 1789.

an′cient (ān′shĕnt), *n.* **1.** An aged living being; esp., a patriarchal or venerable man or woman. Specif.: **a** An ancestor. **b** A senior; elder. *Obs.* **c** An elder in his capacity as a dignitary; — hence, a title of dignity. Cf. ELDER. *Archaic.*

The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people, and the princes thereof. *Is.* iii. 14.

2. One who lived in antiquity; specif.: *pl.* The civilized peoples of antiquity, esp. the classical nations; — commonly with *the* (originally *ancient*, collectively).

3. Specif., one of the classical authors; hence, a classic.

4. One of the senior members, forming the governing body, of the Inns of Court or of Chancery. *Obsoles. Eng.*

5. In the lore of some tribes of American Indians, the archetypal or ancestral animal or implement considered to be the progenitor of which all others of its kind are descendants or copies.

an′cient, *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *ensign*.] **1.** An ensign, standard, or flag. *Obs. or R.*

More dishonorable ragged than an old-faced *ancient*. *Shak.*

2. The bearer of an ensign; — called also *ancient bearer*. *Obs.* "This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it." *Shak.*

an′cient-ly, *adv.* **1.** In ancient times; hence, formerly.

2. Since ancient times.

3. In an ancient manner; quaintly. *Rare.*

an′cient-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being ancient; antiquity.

an′cient-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Antiquity; what is ancient.

They contain not one word of *ancientry*. *West.*

2. Old age; also, old people. *Rare.*

Wronging the *ancientry*. *Shak.*

3. Ancient lineage; ancestry; dignity of birth.

A gentleman of more *ancientry* than estate. *Fuller.*

an-ci′le (ăn-sī′lē), *n.*; *pl.* ANCILIA (-sĭl′ĭ-*ȧ*). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The sacred shield of the Romans, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa. It was the palladium of Rome. Hence, any of eleven other shields exactly like the original ancile, which Numa caused to be made so that if the original were lost its loss could not be discovered. The ancilia were borne in solemn procession by the Salii in the month of March.

an′cil-la-ry (ăn′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ancillaris*, fr. *ancilla* female servant.] **1.** Lit., of or pert. to a maidservant; hence, subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid; auxiliary.

The Convocation of York seems to have been always considered as inferior, and even *ancillary*, to the greater province. *Hallam.*

2. *Law.* Designating or pertaining to a document, proceeding, officer or office, etc., that is subordinate to, or in aid of, another primary or principal one; as, an *ancillary* attachment, bill, or suit presupposes the existence of another principal proceeding; *ancillary* administration is usually in aid of one in a foreign state.

an-cip′i-tal (ăn-sĭp′ĭ-tăl) } *a.* [L. *anceps*, *ancipitis*, two-
an-cip′i-tous (-sĭp′ĭ-tŭs) } headed, double; *an-* for *ambi-* on both sides + *caput* head.] *Bot.* Two-edged instead of round; — said of certain flattened stems, as those of blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium*).

An′cis-troc′la-da′ce-æ (ăn′sĭs-trŏk′l*ȧ*-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Hypericales), consisting of the single genus *Ancistrocladus*. — **an′cis-troc′la-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

An′cis-troc′la-dus (-trŏk′l*ȧ*-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄγκιστρον

anchieta bark. See ANCHIETEA.

an′chi-e′tine (ăŋ′kĭ-ē′tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid found in the root of *Anchietea salutaris*.

an′chi-lops (ăŋ′kĭ-lŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγχίλωψ.] *Med.* An abscess near the inner angle of the eye.

‖ **anch′ i′o son pit-to′re** (äŋ-kē′ō sōn pēt-tō′rā). [It.] I too am a painter; — an expression attributed, in an unauthenticated story, to Correggio on seeing a picture of Raphael's.

An′chi-sau′rus (ăŋ′kĭ-sô′r*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄγχι near + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of small carnivorous dinosaurs of the order Theropoda, in the Trias of Connecticut.

[Anchovy.

‖ **an′chois′** (äN′shwȧ′), *n.* [F.]

an′chor. Var. of ANKER.

an′chor-a-ble, *a.* Fit for anchorage.

an′cho-rage (ăŋ′kō-rāj), *n.* Abode of an anchoret.

anchor bar. *Naut.* A form of handspike used in prying an anchor into, or out of, its place, opening out a chain, etc.

anchor buoy. A buoy attached to, or marking the position of, an anchor.

anchor drag. = DRAG ANCHOR.

an′cho-ret-ish, **-rit-ish** (-rĭt-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.

anchor hoy. *Naut.* A lighter equipped for raising or handling anchors and chains.

anchor ice. = GROUND ICE.

anchor ring. *Math.* = ANNULUS, **a** (2).

an′cho-rist, *n.* Anchoret. *Obs.*

an′cho-rite, an′cho-rit′ic, etc. Vars. of ANCHORET, ANCHORETIC, etc.

an′cho-rit′ess (-rĭt′ĕs; 151), *n.* An anchoress. *Rare.*

anchor lift. A grappling device to raise a grouser or the like.

anchor money. Money struck (1816–25) by Great Britain for Mauritius and the West Indies, the pieces of which were equal to one fourth, one eighth, etc., of a Spanish dollar. The pieces had an anchor on the reverse.

anchor rocket. A rocket with flukes like an anchor used in the life-saving service in carrying a line to a wrecked vessel.

anchor shackle. *Naut.* A shackle to secure a chain to the ring of an anchor; a jew's-harp.

anchor well. *Nav.* In the old monitors, a well for the anchors in the forward overhang.

anchour. † ANCHOR.

anchrage. † ANCHORAGE.

an′chy-lose (ăŋ′kĭ-lōs), **an′chy-lo′sis**, etc. Vars. of ANKYLOSE, ANKYLOSIS, etc.

An′chy-los′to-ma, **An′chy-los′to-mum.** *Zoöl.* Syns. of AGCHYLOSTOMA.

an′chy-los′to-mi′a-sis. Var. of ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

an′chy-lot′ic (ăŋ′kĭ-lŏt′ĭk). Var. of ANKYLOTIC.

ancianitie. † ANCIENTY.

an′cien-cy (ān′shĕn-sĭ), *n.* Antiquity. *Obs.*

‖ **an′ci-enne′ no′blesse′** (äN′-syĕn′ nō′blĕs′). [F.] Lit., ancient nobility; hence, the French nobility of the days before the Revolution of 1789.

‖ **an′ci-en′ne-té′** (äN′syĕn′tā′), *n.* [F.] Priority of birth or age; — sometimes used in political science of the principle of primogeniture in the descent of the right to govern.

‖ **an′ci-en′ ré′gime′** (äN′syăN′ rā′zhēm′). [F.] = ANCIENT REGIME.

anciente. † ANCIENTY.

an′cient-y, *n.* [F. *ancienneté*.] Age; antiquity; seniority. *Obs.*

an-cil′la (ăn-sĭl′*ȧ*), *n.* A maidservant; handmaid. *Rare.*

an-cille′, *n.* [L. *ancilla*: cf. OF. *ancele*.] An ancilla. *Obs.*

an-cip′i-tate, *a.* Ancipital.

‖ **an-ci′pi-tis u′sus** (ăn-sĭp′ĭ-tĭs ū′s*ŭ*s). [L.] *Law.* Of twofold use, — as coal and other articles which for one use would be contraband of war but not for another. "As it is impossible to ascertain the final use of an article *ancipitis usus*, it is not an injurious rule which deduces the final use from its immediate destination." 1 *Kent's Comm.* 140.

An-cis′tro-don (ăn-sĭs′trō-dŏn), *n.* *Zoöl.* Syn. of AGKISTRODON.

an-cis′troid (-troid), *a.* [Gr. ἀγκιστροειδής; ἄγκιστρον a hook + εἶδος shape.] Hook-shaped.

anckle. † ANKLE.

anckres. † ANCHORESS.

an′cle. Var. of ANKLE.

anclow. † ANKLE.

An′co-don, **An′co-dus**, *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγκών bend + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; — from the hooked teeth.] Syns. of BOTHRIODON.

an′co-ly, *n.* [F. *ancolie*.] Columbine. *Obs.*

fishhook + κλάδος sprout.] *Bot.* A small, somewhat anomalous genus of climbing shrubs, of the East Indies and Africa. They have hooklike branches and panicled flowers with 10 stamens and a single pistil, becoming a nutlike fruit.

an′con (ăŋ′kŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* ANCONES (ăŋ-kō′nēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀγκών the bent arm, elbow; a bend.] **1.** *Anat.* The olecranon, or the elbow.
2. *Arch.* A corbel supporting a cornice; a console.

An-co′na (ăŋ-kō′nȧ), *n.* [From *Ancona*, province of Italy.] One of a breed of domestic fowls, originating in Italy. They resemble the Leghorns in build, and have mottled black and white plumage, bright red comb, and yellow legs.

an-co′ne-al (-nē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the elbow; as, the olecranon, or *anconeal* process.

an′co-ne′us (ăŋ′kō-nē′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NEI (-nē′ī). [NL., fr. L. *ancon* elbow.] *Anat.* A small triangular extensor muscle superficially situated behind and below the elbow joint. It arises from the external humeral condyle and is inserted into the olecranon and upper fourth of the shaft of the ulna.

An′cy-loc′er-as (ăn′sĭ-lŏs′ĕr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγκύλος curved + κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of Ammonoidea having a partially uncoiled shell and the aperture of the living chamber directed toward the coiled part.

An′cy-rene (ăn′sĭ-rēn), *a.* [Cf. L. *Ancyranus.*] Of or pertaining to Ancyra, now Angora.
Ancyrene canons, twenty-five canons passed at a council of the church at Ancyra, 314 A. D. — **A. inscription**, *Rom. Hist.*, the copy, and Greek translation, of the *Index rerum a se gestarum* (or "list of acts done by himself") of Augustus, engraved on marble in his temple at Ancyra (now Angora). The original, which is lost, was on bronze tablets in front of his mausoleum at Rome.

and (ănd; 270), *conj.* [AS. *and*; akin to OS. *endi*, Icel. *enda*, OHG. *anti*, *enti*, *inti*, *unti*, G. *und*, D. *en*, OD. *ende*; cf. Skr. *atha* then, also. Cf. AN if.] **1.** A particle expressing the general relation of connection or addition, and used to conjoin word with word, clause with clause, or sentence with sentence, sometimes with an implication of: **a** Repetition; as, they rode two *and* two, hundreds *and* hundreds. **b** Variation or difference; as, "there are women *and* women," that is, women of different sorts. **c** The modification of one of the connected ideas by the other; as, "the tediousness *and* process of my travel," that is, "the tedious process," etc.; "thy fair *and* outward character," that is, "outwardly fair character." **d** A consequence or sequel; as, I said go, *and* he went. *And* is very frequently used where accurate and proper expression requires the word *or*; but, in the legal construction of language, either word will be treated as if it were the other whenever this construction is plainly required to give effect to the intention of the person using it; thus, in a bequest to "a person *and* her bodily issue" *and* may be read as *or*; in a law providing that certain cities may tax property "taxable for State *and* county purposes," *and* may be construed as *or*. Such use of the word *and*, although common, is improper; and the words *and* and *or* are not properly in any sense interchangeable.
2. In order to; — used instead of the infinitival *to* after *try*, *come*, *go*, *send*, and colloquially or dialectically after various other verbs.
> At least to try *and* teach the erring soul. *Milton.*

3. Sometimes merely expletive or intensive. *Obs. or Dial.*
> When that I was *and* a little tiny boy. *Shak.*
> "Dig away, boys," said Silver, with the coolest insolence; "you 'll find some pignuts, *and* I should n't wonder." *Stevenson.*

4. If; though. See AN, *conj.* *Obs.*
> As they will set an house on fire, *and* it were but to roast their eggs. *Bacon.*

and so forth, and others or more of the same or of similar kind; further in the same or similar manner; and the rest; and other things or ingredients. The abbreviation, *etc.* (*et cetera*), or *&c.*, is usually read *and so forth*.

An′da-lu′sian (ăn′dȧ-lū′zhăn; -shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Andalusia or its people.
Andalusian school, *Painting*, a Spanish school dating from the middle of the 16th century and centering at Seville, chiefly under church patronage. It is represented by Roelas, Herrera the Elder, and Murillo. — **A. wool**, a fine soft woolen thread or yarn, for stockings and socks.

An′da-lu′sian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Andalusia.
2. One of a Mediterranean breed of domestic fowl resembling the Leghorns. They have blue legs and slaty blue, on some parts almost black, plumage.

an′da-lu′site (-sīt), *n.* *Min.* A silicate of aluminium, Al_2SiO_5, usually in thick orthorhombic prisms, nearly square, of various colors. It was first discovered in Andalusia, Spain. Chiastolite is a variety. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 3.16–3.20.

An′da-man′ (ăn′dȧ-măn′), *n.* An individual of the native race of the Andaman Islands. The Andamans are one of the lowest races of mankind; their brain capacity is about the same as that of the Bushmen and native Australians (1250 to 1350 cc.), their height is under five feet, their physical characteristics Negritic, and their languages unconnected with any known family of speech. Keane classes them as Negritos. — **An′da-man′**, *a.* — **An′da-man-ese′** (-măn-ēz′; -ēs′), *a.* & *n. sing.* & *pl.*

‖ **an-dan′te** (än-dän′tā; ăn-dăn′tē), *a.* [It., lit., going.] *Music.* Moving moderately slow, but distinct and flowing; quicker than larghetto, and slower than allegretto. — *n.* An andante movement or piece. *Andante* is used in numerous phrases; as, **andante moderato** (mō′dā-rä′tō), a little faster than andante, etc.

‖ **an′dan-ti′no** (än′dän-tē′nō), *a.* [It., dim. of *andante.*] *Music.* **a** Rather quicker than andante; between that and allegretto. **b** Somewhat slower than andante; — so used by some. — *n.* A piece or movement in this time.

An-de′an (ăn-dē′ăn; ăn′dē-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the Andes.

an′des-ine (ăn′dē-zĭn), *n.* *Min.* A triclinic feldspar intermediate between albite and anorthite, found in the Andes, as an ingredient of andesite. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 2.68-2.69.

an′des-ite (-zīt), *n.* *Petrog.* An eruptive, usually dark grayish rock similar to trachyte, consisting essentially of a plagioclase feldspar, with pyroxene, hornblende, hypersthene, or biotite. The andesites are common in the Andes, and also in western North America. — **an′des-it′ic** (-zĭt′ĭk), *a.*

and′i′ron (ănd′ī′ŭrn), *n.* [ME. *anderne*, *aunderne*, *aundyre*, OF. *andier*, F. *landier*; cf. LL. *andena*, *andela*, *anderius*; prob. fr. L. *ames*, *amitis*, pole, fork, through an assumed *amitarius*. The last part of the word was confused in E. with *iron.*] A utensil for supporting wood when burning in a fireplace, one being placed on each side; a firedog; as, a pair of *andirons*.

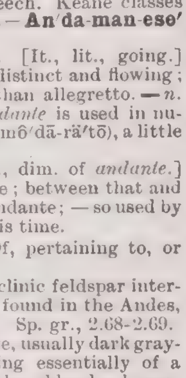

Andiron.

An′dre-æ′a (ăn′drē-ē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. R. *Andreæ*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of dark-colored alpine mosses, the sole representatives of the family Andreæaceæ, constituting the order Andreæales. They differ from other mosses in their capsules, which are 4-valved, like those of liverworts. See MUSCI.

An-dre′na (ăn-drē′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθρήνη hornet, wasp.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the family Andrenidæ.

An-dren′i-dæ (ăn-drĕn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of bees distinguished by having the mentum longer than the glossa. Most of them burrow in the ground, and all are solitary in their habits. — **an′dre-nid** (ăn′drē-nĭd), *n.*

An′drews, Joseph (ăn′drōōz). The title character of Fielding's first novel. To ridicule Richardson's "Pamela," Fielding made Joseph Andrews a brother of that modest and prudent young lady, and represented him as "a handsome model young man."

An′dri-as (ăn′drĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνδριάς image of a man, fr. ἀνήρ man.] *Paleon.* A genus of large fossil Miocene salamanders scarcely distinct from the recent genus *Cryptobranchus*; — so named from a superficial likeness of the outline of the skull to that of a man when seen from in front, which led to the first specimen found being considered the remains of a man destroyed by the Deluge.

an′dro- (ăn′drō-), **andr-**. Combining forms from Greek ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, *man*, used to signify *male*, *manlike*, *masculine*, *relating to the male gender*; as, *andro*phobia, *andro*phore, *andro*petalous, *andr*anatomy, etc.

an′dro-ceph′a-lous (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*andro-* + *cephalous.*] Having a human head (upon an animal's body), as the Egyptian sphinx.

an′dro-co′ni-a (-kō′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -CONIUM (-ŭm). [NL.; *andro-* + Gr. κονία dust.] *Zoöl.* Modified scales, supposed to produce an odor, found on the fore wings of the male of certain butterflies.

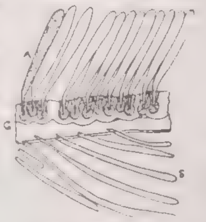

A Androconia; *G* Basal Glands; *S* Ordinary Scales. Much enlarged.

an′dro-di-œ′cious, **-di-e′cious** (ăn′drō-dī-ē′shŭs), *a.* [*andro-* + *diœcious.*] *Bot.* Having perfect and staminate flowers on different plants. — **an′dro-di-œ′cism** (-sĭz′m), *n.*

an-drœ′ci-um (ăn-drē′shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIA (-shĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *andro-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] *Bot.* The aggregate of microsporophylls in the flower of a seed plant; the stamens and their appendages collectively. — **an-drœ′cial** (-shăl), *a.*

an-drog′e-nous (ăn-drŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*andro-* + *-genous.*] Producing males.

an′dro-gyne (ăn′drō-jīn), *n.* [F. See ANDROGYNOUS.] **1.** A hermaphrodite.
2. A eunuch; an effeminate man. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Bot.* An androgynous plant.

an-drog′y-nism (ăn-drŏj′ĭ-nĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Hermaphroditism.
2. *Bot.* Quality or state of being androgynous.

an-drog′y-nous (ăn-drŏj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *androgynus*, Gr. ἀνδρόγυνος; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + γυνή woman.] **1.** Uniting both sexes in one, or having the characteristics of both; being in nature both male and female; hermaphroditic.
> The truth is, a great mind must be *androgynous.* *Coleridge.*

2. *Bot.* Bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same cluster.
3. *Astrol.* Sometimes hot and sometimes cold; — of planets.

an-drog′y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Hermaphroditism.

an′droid (ăn′droid), **an-droi′dal** (ăn-droi′dăl), *a.* [Gr. ἀνδροειδής of man's form; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + εἶδος form.] Resembling a man; manlike.

an′droid (ăn′droid), **an-droi′des** (ăn-droi′dēz), *n.* An automaton of human form.

an′dro-lep′si-a (ăn′drō-lĕp′sĭ-ȧ), **an′dro-lep′sy** (ăn′drō-lĕp′sĭ), *n.* [NL. *androlepsia*, fr. Gr. ἀνδροληψία; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + λῆψις a seizing.] *Law.* The seizure by one nation of the citizens or subjects of another to compel the latter to do justice to the former, or to enforce some right claimed by the former against the latter.

An-drom′a-che (ăn-drŏm′ȧ-kē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀνδρομάχη.] In Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Hector of Troy, a noble and lovely woman. Euripides, in his tragedy "Andromache," represents her as the captive wife of Neoptolemus (son of Achilles), after whose death, Thetis (mother of Achilles) ordains that Andromache shall wed Helenus (Hector's brother) and found a line of Epirote kings. Vergil introduces her in the "Æneid" as dwelling in Epirus after the fall of Troy, and married to Helenus.

An-drom′e-da (-ē-dȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀνδρομέδη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, king and queen of Ethiopia. Cassiopeia having boasted her own beauty equal to that of the Nereids, Poseidon afflicted the land with floods and a devouring monster. The oracle of Zeus Ammon (Jupiter Ammon) decreed that relief could only be won by chaining Andromeda to a cliff, to be devoured by the monster. Perseus, returning from slaying Medusa, kills the monster and marries Andromeda, and when Phineus, who had been betrothed to her, attempts to interfere, turns him and his followers to stone by means of the Gorgon's head. The myth is the subject of a famous lost play by Euripides.
2. *Astron.* A northern constellation directly south of Cassiopeia, between Pegasus and Perseus, represented pictorially by a woman chained.
3. [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of ericaceous plants found throughout the northern portions of the north temperate zone. The only species, *A. polifolia*, the moorwort, is a low shrub with coriaceous leaves and drooping white flowers in terminal umbels. Other species sometimes included in this genus are referred to *Pieris* and *Xolisma*.

An′dro-mede (ăn′drō-mēd), **An-drom′e-did** (ăn-drŏm′ē-dĭd), *n.* *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors appearing yearly about the 24th of November, and seeming to radiate from a point in the constellation Andromeda; — also called *Bielids*, because connected with Biela's comet (which see) and moving in its orbit.

an-drom′e-tox′in (ăn-drŏm′ē-tŏk′sĭn), **an-drom′e-do-tox′in** (-dō-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A toxic, or poisonous, crystalline substance existing in various ericaceous plants, esp. in *Andromeda* and its allies.

an′dro-mo-nœ′cious (ăn′drō-mō-nē′shŭs), *a.* Also **-mo-ne′cious**. [*andro-* + *monœcious.*] *Bot.* Having perfect and staminate flowers on the same plant. — **an′dro-mo-nœ′cism** (-sĭz′m), *n.*

an′dro-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀνδρόμορφος; ἀνήρ,

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an′come (ăŋ′kŭm), *n.* [Cf. AS. *ancuman*, to come.] A small ulcerous swelling, coming suddenly; also, a whitlow. *Obs.*

‖ **an-cón′** (äŋ-kōn′), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *ancón*, in Sp. applied to a small harbor.] Land cultivated by irrigation beside a river. *Southwestern U. S.*

‖ **an-co′na** (äŋ-kō′nä), *n.*; *It. pl.* -NE (-nā). [It.] A picture or group of pictures with elaborate setting, usually architectural, as frequently in Italian altar pieces; hence, a niche or recess for a piece of sculpture.

an′co-na′gra (ăŋ′kō-nā′grȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγκών elbow + *-agra.*] Gouty pain in the elbow.

an′co-nal, *a.* = ANCONEAL.

An-co′na ru′by. [From *Ancona* in Italy.] = RUBASSE.

an′cone (ăŋ′kōn). Var. of ANCON, elbow, corner.

an-co′ne-ous, *a.* = ANCONEAL.

an-co′nes, *n.*, *pl.* of ANCON, elbow.

an′co-noid, *a.* [Gr. ἀγκωνοειδής.] Elbowlike; anconeal.

ancon sheep. An extinct breed of sheep with short crooked legs and long back. It originated in Massachusetts in 1791. Called also *otter sheep*.

an′co-ny (ăŋ′kō-nĭ), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A piece of iron wrought into the shape of a bar in the middle, but left rough at the ends. *Obs. or R.*

an′cor. † ANCHOR.

‖ **an-co′ra** (äŋ-kō′rä), *interj.* & *n.* [It.] Encore. *Obs.*

an′co-ra (ăŋ′kō-rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., an anchor.] *Zoöl.* = ANCHOR, *n.*, 5 c. — **an′co-ral**, *a.*

an′co-rist. † ANCHORIST.

an′cour. † ANCHOR.

an′cre. † ANCHOR.

an′cred (ăŋ′kērd). *Her.* Var. of ANCHORED, 2.

‖ **an′crée′** (äɴ′krā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = ANCHORED.

ancreful. † ANGERFUL.

ancresse. † ANCHORESS.

ancrist. † ANTICHRIST.

-ancy. See -ANCE.

An′cy-lo-dac′ty-la (ăn′sĭ-lō-dăk′tĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγκύλος curved + δάκτυλος finger.] = ANCYLOPODA.

An′cy-lop′o-da (-lŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγκύλος curved + *-poda.*] *Paleon.* A suborder of fossil Miocene and Pliocene ungulates of both the Old and New World, having feet resembling those of the edentates. — **an-cyl′o-pod** (ăn-sĭl′ō-pŏd), *a.* & *n.*

An′cy-los′to-ma (-lŏs′tō-mȧ), **An′cy-los′to-mum** (-mŭm), *n.* [NL. See ANKYLO-; -STOMA.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of AGCHYLOSTOMA.

An′cy-lus (ăn′sĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγκύλος curved.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small fresh-water pulmonate mollusks having a limpet-shaped shell.

‖ **An′cy-ra′num mo′nu-men′tum** (ăn′sĭ-rā′nŭm mŏn′ū-mĕn′tŭm). [L.] = ANCYRENE INSCRIPTION.

An′cy-re′an (ăn′sĭ-rē′ăn), *a.* Ancyrene.

an-cy′roid (ăn-sī′roid), *a.* [Gr. ἀγκυροειδής anchor-shaped.] *Anat.* Hook-shaped.

and., or **And.** *Abbr.* Andante; Andre; Andreas; Andrew.

and, *conj.* An erroneous literary expansion of northern dial. *an*, *en*, "than." *Oxf. E. D.*

and. † ANDE.

an-da′ (än-dä′), *n.*, **an′da-as′su** (än′dä-äs′sōō), *n.* [Native name: cf. Pg. *andá.*] A Brazilian euphorbiaceous tree (*Joannesia princeps*). The cathartic seeds yield **anda oil.**

an′da-bate, *n.* [L. *andabata.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A gladiator who fought blindfolded by a helmet; hence, one who is blindfolded.

an-dab′a-tism (ăn-dăb′ȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* Doubt; uncertainty. *Obs.*

An′da-man′ red′wood (ăn′dȧ-măn′). [From the *Andaman* Islands.] Amboina wood.

an′da oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

an′da-rac, *n.* Corrupt. of SANDARAC.

‖ **an′da-ri′ni** (än′dä-rē′nē), *n. pl.* [It.] Small pieces of Italian paste.

an′dase′ (ăn′dāz′). See PETROGRAPHY.

an-da′ze (än-dä′zā), *n.* Var. of ENDAZE. See PIK.

an′de, *n.* **1.** [AS. *anda.*] Enmity. *Obs.* **2.** [Icel. *andi.*] Breath. *Obs. or Scot.*

an′de (ăn′dē), *v.* [Icel. *anda.*] To breathe; blow. *Obs. or Scot.*

An-de′an, *n.* A native of the Andean region, South America.

andelong. † ENDLONG.

‖ **An′ders-sein′** (än′dērs-zīn′), *n.* [G.] *Philos.* Another kind of being; a somewhat else; — in Hegelianism, the being of the Absolute considered as Nature.

An-de′sic (ăn-dē′zĭk), *a.* Andean.

andetted. † INDEBTED.

An-de′vo (än-dā′vō), *n.* See HOVA, *cit.*

An′dhra (ăn′drȧ), *n.* [Skr., supposed to be the name of modern Telingana.] The southeastern part of India now known as the Northern Circars; also, a man of this country, and, with Sanskrit writers, the Telugu and allied Dravidian languages there spoken. An Andhra dynasty, known to classical writers, ruled from the 1st century B. C. until the 5th century A. D. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.

An′di (ăn′dĭ), *n.* An agglutinative language of the Caucasus with no known affinity to other languages. — **An′di-an**, *n.* & *a.*

‖ **an′di** (än′dē), *n.* Security; bail; bond. *India.*

An′dine (ăn′dĭn; -dīn), *a.* Andean.

An-di′ra (ăn-dī′rȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. of Brazilian origin.] *Bot.* Syn. of VOUACAPOUA.

an′di-ro′ba oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

an′dor-ite (ăn′dŏr-īt), *n.* [After *Andor* von Semsey.] *Min.* A compound of silver, lead, antimony, and sulphur, occurring in dark gray or black prisms.

An′do-ro′bo (än′dō-rō′bō), *n.* A dwarfish nomadic mixed people of eastern central Africa.

An-dor′ran (ăn-dŏr′ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Andorra. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Andorra.

‖ **an′dou′ille** (äɴ′dōō′y′), *n.* [F.] A kind of sausage made of tripe or other entrails.

an′dou-illet′ (ăn′dōō-lĕt′), ‖ **an′dou′illette′** (äɴ′dōō′yĕt′), *n.* [F. *andouillette.*] *Cookery.* A kind of rissole.

andr-. See ANDRO-.

an′dra-dite (ăn′drȧ-dīt), *n.* [After J. B. de *Andrada* e Silva (1765–1838), a Portuguese mineralogist.] *Min.* See GARNET.

an′dra-nat′o-my (ăn′drȧ-năt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*andro-* + *anatomy.*] Anthropotomy.

An′dre-æ-a′ce-æ (-drē-ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ANDREÆA. — **an′dre-æ-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

An′dre-æ-a′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See ANDREÆA.

An′dre-a Fer-ra′ra (ăn′drē-ȧ fĕr-rä′rȧ). = FERRARA.

An′drew (ăn′drōō), *n.* [OF. *Andrieu*, *Andreu*, F. *André*, L. *Andreas*, Gr. Ἀνδρέας; cf. ἀνήρ man. The 2d syllable in OF. & E. was prob. influenced by that of *Matthew* (F. *Mathieu*).] **1.** Lit., strong; manly; — masc. prop. name. L. *Andreas* (ăn′drē-ăs); F. *André* (äɴ′drā′), *Andrieu* (äɴ′drē-û′); It. *Andrea* (än-drĕ′ä); Sp. *Andres* (än-drās′); Pg. *Andre* (äɴ′drā′); G. & D. *Andreas* (än′drā-äs). — Dim. *Andy*. — Abbr. *And.* **2.** A kind of sword. See FERRARA. *Obs.* **3.** A merry-andrew, or buffoon. See MERRY-ANDREW.

An′dri-a′na (än′drē-ä′nä), *n.* See HOVA, *cit.*

an′dro-ceph′a-lum (ăn′drō-sĕf′ȧ-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL. See ANDROCEPHALOUS.] *Bot.* The receptacle of the antheridia in certain Hepaticæ.

an′dro-clin′i-um (-klĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ANDRO-; CLINIUM.] *Bot.* A clinandrium.

An′dro-clus, or **An′dro-cles** (ăn′drō-klŭs; -klēz), *n.* [L. *Androclus*, *Androcles*, Gr. Ἀνδροκλῆς.] A Roman slave of the 1st century A. D., said to have been spared in the arena by a lion from whose foot he had extracted a thorn years before in Africa. The incident is commemorated by Seneca, Aulus Gellius, and Ælian.

an-droc′ra-cy (ăn-drŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*andro-* + *-cracy.*] Rulership by the men; — translation of Ger. *Mannesherrschaft*. See PATRIARCHY. — **an′dro-crat′ic** (ăn′drō-krăt′ĭk), *a.*

an′dro-dy′na-mous (-dī′nȧ-mŭs; -dĭn′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*andro-* + Gr. δύναμις power.] *Bot.* Having abnormally developed stamens, as some flowers.

an′dro-gam′e-tan′gi-um, *n.* [NL.; *andro-* + *gametangium.*] *Bot.* An antheridium.

an′dro-ga-me′to-phore, *n.* [*andro-* + *gametophore.*] *Bot.* A male plant; a plant bearing male sexual organs.

an′dro-go-nid′i-um, *n.* [NL. See ANDRO-; GONIDIUM.] In some algæ, a gonidium bearing androspores.

an′dro-gyn (ăn′drō-jĭn). Var. of ANDROGYNE.

an-drog′y-nal (ăn-drŏj′ĭ-năl), *a.* Androgynous. — **an-drog′y-nal-ly**, *adv.*

an-drog′y-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *a.* [*andro-* + Gr. γυνή woman.] *Bot.* Having flowers with both stamens and pistils developed into petals.

an′dro-gy-ne′i-ty (ăn′drō-jĭ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Androgyny. *Rare.*

an′dro-gyn′i-a (ăn′drō-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = ANDROGYNY.

an′dro-ma′ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *andro-* + *mania.*] Nymphomania.

An′dro-med, **An′dro-mid**, *n.* = ANDROMEDE.

an′dron (ăn′drŏn), **an′dro-ni′tis** (ăn′drō-nī′tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀνδρών, also ἀνδρωνῖτις, fr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] *Gr. & Rom. Arch.* The men's apartment in the front of the Greek house. In the more elaborate houses, sometimes restricted to the main hall, or megaron.

An′dro-ni′cus (ăn′drō-nī′kŭs; this is the classical and accepted pron.; sometimes accented *Andron′icus* in poetry. See

ἀνδρός, man + μορφή form.] Lit., having a man's form; hence, *Med.*, having a masculine form or appearance.

an′dro-pet′al-ous (ăn′drō-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*andro-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals; — said of flowers artificially doubled in cultivation.

an′dro-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *andro-* + *phobia.*] Morbid dread of men; repugnance to the male sex.

an′dro-phore (ăn′drō-fōr), *n.* [*andro-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Bot.* The stalk or column which supports the andrœcium.
2. *Zoöl.* In Siphonophora, a part bearing male gonophores.

An′dro-po′gon (-pō′gŏn), *n.* [NL.; *andro-* + Gr. πώγων the beard.] *Bot.* A very large and important genus of grasses, found in nearly all parts of the world. It includes the lemon grass of Ceylon and the beard grass, or broom sedge, of the United States. The principal subgenus is *Sorghum*, including *A. sorghum* and *A. halepensis*, from which have been derived the Chinese sugar cane, the Johnson grass, the Aleppo grass, the broom corn, and the durra, or Indian millet. Several East Indian species, as *A. nardus* and *A. schœnanthus*, yield fragrant oils used in perfumery.

an′dro-sphinx (ăn′drō-sfĭŋks), *n.* [*andro-* + *sphinx.*] A man-headed sphinx. See SPHINX.

an′dro-spore (-spōr), *n.* [*andro-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* In some confervoid algæ, a peculiar zoöspore produced asexually, which gives rise to a small male plant, known as a *dwarf male*, the latter developing true spermatozoids.

-an′drous (-ăn′drŭs). [Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] *Bot.* An adjectival termination denoting the presence of *stamens*, as mon*androus*, di*androus*, gyn*androus*, etc.

An′dva-ri (än′dwä-rē), *n.* [Icel.] In the Volsunga Saga, a dwarf whom Loki robs of his treasure and a ring (**Andvaranaut** [-rä′nout]) on which the dwarf lays the curse that it shall be the bane of all who possess it. Cf. ALBERICH.

-ane (-ān). **1.** *Org. Chem.* **a** A suffix used in naming hydrocarbons of the methane or paraffin series; as, meth*ane*, hept*ane*. **b** = 2d -AN.
2. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.

a-near′ (*ȧ*-nēr′), *v. t. & i.* To near; to approach. *Archaic.*

a-near′, *prep. & adv.* [*a-* + *near.*] Near. *Rare.* "It did not come *anear.*" *Coleridge.*

an′ec-dot′age (ăn′ĕk-dōt′âj), *n.* Anecdotes collectively; a collection of anecdotes.

All history, therefore, being built partly, and some of it altogether, upon *anecdotage*, must be a tissue of lies. *De Quincey.*

an′ec-dot′al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or abounding with, anecdotes; as, *anecdotal* conversation.

an′ec-dote (ăn′ĕk-dōt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἀνέκδοτος not published; ἀν- not + ἔκδοτος given out, ἐκδιδόναι to give out, to publish; ἐκ out + διδόναι to give. See DOSE, *n.*] **1.** *pl.* Unpublished narratives. *Now Rare.*
2. A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident or fragment; a single passage of private life.
Syn. — See STORY.

an′ec-dot′ic (-dŏt′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or addicted
an′ec-dot′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to, anecdotes. "*Anecdotical* traditions." *Bolingbroke.* — **an′ec-dot′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an′ec-dot′ist (ăn′ĕk-dōt′ĭst), *n.* One who relates or collects anecdotes.

an′e-lec-trot′o-nus (ăn′ē-lĕk-trŏt′ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *ana-* + *electrotonus.*] *Physiol.* The condition of decreased irritability of a nerve in the region of the positive electrode or anode on the passage of a current of electricity through it. — **an′e-lec-tro-ton′ic** (-trō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*

an′e-mo- (ăn′ē-mō-). Combining form from Gr. ἄνεμος, *wind.*

a-nem′o-gram (*ȧ*-nĕm′ō-grăm), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-gram.*] A record made by an anemograph.

a-nem′o-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-graph.*] A recording anemometer.

a-nem′o-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* Produced by an anemograph; of or pertaining to anemography.

an′e-mog′ra-phy (ăn′ē-mŏg′r*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* **1.** A description of the winds.
2. Art of recording the direction and force of the wind.

an′e-mol′o-gy (-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-logy.*] The science of the wind. — **an′e-mo-log′i-cal** (-mō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

an′e-mom′e-ter (-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of the wind; a wind gauge. The pressure of the wind is measured by causing it to support a column of water (in Lind's anemometer), or to press against a plate; its velocity is measured by counting the revolutions of an air turbine (in Cassella's anemometer) or of a light apparatus carrying hemispherical cups (in Robinson's anemometer). Anemometers are used not only in meteorology, but also in measuring the strength of ventilating currents in mines, the flow of gas from gas wells, etc.

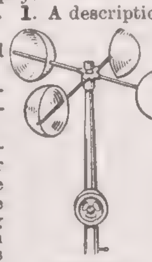
Robinson's Anemometer.

an′e-mo-met′ric (ăn′ē-mō-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to an-
an′e-mo-met′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } emometry.

an′e-mo-met′ro-graph (-mĕt′rō-grȧf), *n.* [*anemometer* + *-graph.*] An anemograph, esp. one that records simultaneously the pressure, velocity, and direction of the wind. — **an′e-mo-met′ro-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

an′e-mom′e-try (-mŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* Act or process of ascertaining the force or velocity of the wind.

a-nem′o-ne (*ȧ*-nĕm′ō-nē; *L.* ăn′ē-mō′nē), *n.* [L. *anemone*, Gr. ἀνεμώνη, fr. ἄνεμος wind.]
1. *Bot.* [*cap.*] A large genus of ranunculaceous plants, widely distributed in temperate and subarctic regions; also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus. The anemones have lobed or divided basal leaves, the cauline forming an involucre; the flowers are destitute of petals, but have petaloid sepals. Several native American species are among the most attractive wild flowers; *A. hortensis* and *A. coronaria*, of Europe, are cultivated in gardens.
2. A sea anemone.

Wood Anemone (*A. quinquefolia*). (½)

a-nem′o-nin (*ȧ*-nĕm′ō-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An acrid, poisonous, crystallizable substance, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, obtained from certain ranunculaceous plants, esp. species of *Ranunculus* and *Anemone.*

a-nem′o-phile (-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* *Bot.* An anemophilous plant.

an′e-moph′i-lous (ăn′ē-mŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*anemo-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Fertilized by the wind; — said of plants in which the pollen is carried to the stigma by the wind.

an′e-moph′i-ly (-lĭ), *n.* Quality of being anemophilous.

a-nem′o-scope (*ȧ*-nĕm′ō-skōp), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-scope*: cf. F. *anémoscope.*] Any contrivance for indicating, or for indicating and recording, the direction of the wind; also, a device intended to foretell changes in the weather.

an′e-mo′sis (ăn′ē-mō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνεμος wind.] A condition in the wood of some trees in which the rings are separated, as some suppose, by the action of high winds upon the trunk; wind shake.

an-en′ce-phal′ic (ăn-ĕn′sē-făl′ĭk) } *a.* [*an-* not + Gr.
an′en-ceph′a-lous (ăn′ĕn-sĕf′*ȧ*-lŭs) } ἐγκέφαλος the brain: cf. ENCEPHALON.] *Anat.* Having no brain.

a-nenst′ (*ȧ*-nĕnst′) } *prep.* [ME. *anent*, *anentis*, *anence*,
a-nent′ (*ȧ*-nĕnt′) } *anens*, *anents*, AS. *onefen*, *onemn*; *an*, *on*, on + *efen* even, equal; hence meaning, on an equality with, even with, beside. See EVEN, *a.*] **1.** On a line with; beside; with. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. In the presence of; before; also, toward; against. *Obs.*
Thou hast found grace *anenst* our Lord Jesus Christ. *Caxton.*
3. Over against; as, he lives *anent* the church.
4. About; concerning; in respect to; as, he said nothing *anent* this particular.

an′ep-i-graph′ic (ăn′ĕp-ĭ-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀνεπίγραφος.
an′e-pig′ra-phous (ăn′ē-pĭg′r*ȧ*-fŭs) } See A- not; EPIGRAPH.] Bearing no inscription, as some medals and coins.

an-er′gi-a (ăn-ûr′jĭ-*ȧ*) } *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀν- not + ἔργον
an′er-gy (ăn′ẽr-jĭ) } work.] Lack of energy; inactivity. — **an-er′gic** (ăn-ûr′jĭk), *a.*

an′er-oid (ăn′ẽr-oid), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. νηρός wet, moist + *-oid*: cf. F. *anéroïde.*] Containing no liquid; — said of a kind of barometer. — *n.* An aneroid barometer.

aneroid barometer, a barometer in which the action of atmospheric pressure, in bending the thin corrugated top of a closed and partially exhausted metallic box or in distorting a thin-walled bent tube of metal, is made to move a pointer. It is portable, but is less accurate than the mercurial barometer.

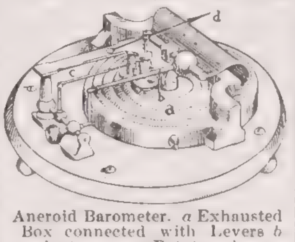

Aneroid Barometer. *a* Exhausted Box connected with Levers *b* and *c* to actuate Pointer (*d*).

an′e-thol (ăn′ē-thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [L. *anethum* anise + 2d *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)C_3H_5(p)$, obtained from the oils of anise, fennel, etc., in the form of soft, shining scales; anise camphor; also, either of two compounds isomeric with the above, prepared artificially. All are propenyl derivatives of anisol.

A-ne′thum (*ȧ*-nē′thŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *anethum* the dill, Gr. ἄνηθον.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous plants, of Egypt, India, and western Asia, having only two species, one of which, *A. graveolens*, is the dill.

a-neu′ri-a (*ȧ*-nū′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Med.* Deficiency of nervous energy. — **a-neu′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

an′eu-rysm, **an′eu-rism** (ăn′ū-rĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀνεύρυσμα, ἀνευρυσμός, an opening; ἀνά up + εὐρύς wide.] *Med.* A soft, pulsating, hollow tumor, containing blood, arising from the preternatural dilatation or rupture of the diseased coats of an artery.

an′eu-rys′mal, **an′eu-ris′mal** (-rĭz′măl), *a.* *Med.* Of or pert. to an aneurysm; as, an *aneurysmal* diathesis. — **an′eu-rys′mal-ly**, **an′eu-ris′mal-ly**, *adv.*

an′eu-rys-mat′ic, **an′eu-ris-mat′ic** (-rĭz-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Affected with, or characterized by, aneurysm.

a-new′ (*ȧ*-nū′), *adv.* [*a-* for *of* + *new.*] **1.** Over again; in a new form; afresh; as, to arm *anew*; to create *anew.*
2. Newly; recently. *Obs.*

an-frac′tu-ose (ăn-frăk′tū-ōs), *a.* [See ANFRACTUOUS.] Sinuous; anfractuous; as, *anfractuose* anthers.

an-frac′tu-os′i-ty (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *anfractuosité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being anfractuous, or full of windings and turnings; sinuosity.
The *anfractuosities* of his intellect and temper. *Macaulay.*
2. A sinuous or winding channel, course, passage, or the like, as a sulcus of the brain.

an-frac′tu-ous (ăn-frăk′tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anfractuosus*, fr. *anfractus* a winding, fr. *an-* for *ambi-* + *frangere*, *fractum*, to break: cf. F. *anfractueux.*] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous; tortuous; as, the *anfractuous* spires of a horn. — **an-frac′tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

an-ga′ri-a (ăŋ-gā′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [L., service to a lord, villenage, fr. Gr. ἄγγαρος (a Persian word) a courier for carrying royal dispatches.] *Law.* **a** In Roman and Civil law, a compulsory service exacted by the government or a lord. **b** In maritime law, the forcible seizure of a vessel for public service. **c** In international law, the seizure or destruction of property of neutrals by belligerents under stress of necessity and with due compensation. Notable exercises of the right occurred in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. **d** In feudal law, any troublesome or vexatious service exacted by a lord of his tenant, esp. of labor or carriage.

an-ga′ri-a′tion (ăŋ-gā′rĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *angariatio.*] Exaction of forced service; impressment. *Rare.*

an′gei-o-. Var. of ANGIO-. For various words beginning in *angeio-*, such as **angeiography**, **angeiology**, **angeiotomy**, etc., see the preferable forms beginning in ANGIO-.

an′gel (ān′jĕl), *n.* [ME. *angel*, *aungel*, OF. *angele*, F. *ange*, fr. L. *angelus*, Gr. ἄγγελος messenger, a messenger of God, an angel. ME. had also forms from AS. *ængel*, *engel*, fr. L. *angelus.* Cf. ANGELUS.] **1.** In the Jewish, Christian, Mohammedan, and other theologies, a supernatural messenger of God; a spiritual, celestial being, superior to man in power and intelligence, belonging to any of the orders, esp. the lowest order, of the celestial hierarchy. Also applied to Satan and his companion "fallen angels." Dante has adopted in his "Divina Commedia", Paradiso, Canto XXVIII., the hierarchy of the Pseudo-Dionysius as follows: (1) Seraphim, (2) Cherubim, (3) Thrones, (4) Dominions, (5) Virtues, (6) Powers, (7) Principalities, (8) Archangels, (9) Angels.
2. A messenger. *Rare.*
The dear good *angel* of the Spring,
The nightingale *B Jonson.*
3. A conventionalized representation of an angel (in sense 1) in art.
4. A minister or pastor of a church; — so called in the Apocalypse, in ecclesiastical history, and by some modern sects.
Unto the *angel* of the church of Ephesus write *Rev.* ii. 1.
Each congregation [in the Catholic Apostolic Church] is presided over by its "*angel*" or bishop (who ranks as pastor in the Universal Church). *Encyc. Brit.*
5. Attendant spirit; genius; demon. *Shak.*
O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith, white-handed Hope,
Thou hovering *angel*, girt with golden wings. *Milton.*
6. A person like an angel (in sense 1) in goodness or loveliness.
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering *angel* thou. *Scott.*
7. [*cap.*] A famous old inn of London, bearing the public-house sign of an angel.
8. A former English gold coin bearing a device similar to that of the French angelot; — called more fully *angel noble.* See NOBLE. Its standard intrinsic value was $3.428 or 14s. 1d. in the money of to-day. It was rated in 1466 at

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TITUS ANDRONICUS), *n.* [L., of Gr. origin; cf. Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, and νικη victory.] Lit., a conqueror of men; — masc. prop. name.

Andronicus, Titus. See TITUS ANDRONICUS.

an′dro-ni′tis (ăn′drō-nī′tĭs), *n.* See ANDRON.

an′dro-pet′al-ar, *a.* Andropetalous.

an-droph′a-gi (ăn-drŏf′*ȧ*-jī), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ANTHROPOPHAGI.

an-droph′a-gous (ăn-drŏf′*ȧ*-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀνδροφάγος; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + φαγεῖν to eat.] Cannibal; anthropophagous.

an′dro-pho′no-ma′ni-a, *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀνδροφόνος man-slaying + *mania.*] *Med.* Insanity marked by homicidal tendencies.

an-droph′o-rous (ăn-drŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*andro-* + *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing male sexual organs or zooids.

an-droph′o-rum (-ō-rŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An androphore.

an′dro-phyll (ăn′drō-fĭl), *n.* [*andro-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* In seed plants, a microsporophyll.

an′dro-po′gon oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

an′dro-spo-ran′gi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A sporangium containing androspores.

an-drot′o-mous (ăn-drŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [See ANDROTOMY.] *Bot.* Having bipartite filaments. *Rare.*

an-drot′o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*andro-* + *-tomy.*] Anthropotomy. *Rare.*

andsware, andswere. † ANSWER.

andvile. † ANVIL.

An′dwa-ri. Var. of ANDVARI.

ane. † AWN; dial. var. of ONE.

a-neal′. † ANELE, ANNEAL.

a-neath′ (*ȧ*-nēth′; *Scot.* -nĕth′), *prep. & adv.* [*a-* + *neath* for *beneath.*] Beneath. *Scot.*

‖ **an′ec-do′ta** (ăn′ĕk-dō′t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [LL.] Anecdotes (sense 1).

aneentes. † ANENT.

anefald. † AFALD.

anefelt. † ANVIL.

anehede. † ONEHEDE.

aneis. † ANISE.

an′e-lace. Var of ANLACE.

an′e-las. † ANLACE.

anele. † ANHELE, ANIL, ANNEAL.

a-nele′ (*ȧ*-nēl′), *v. t.*; A-NELED′ (*ȧ*-nēld′); A-NEL′ING (*ȧ*-nēl′ĭng). [ME. *anelien*; *an* on + AS. *ele* oil, L. *oleum.* See OIL, ANOIL.] **1.** To anoint.
2. To give extreme unction. *Obs.*

an′e-lec′tric (ăn′ē-lĕk′trĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *electric.*] *Physics.* Not becoming electrified by friction; — opposed to *idioelectric.* — *n.* An anelectric substance.

an′e-lec′trode (-trōd), *n.* [*ana-* + *electrode.*] *Elec.* = ANODE.

a-nel′er (*ȧ*-nēl′ẽr), *n.* One who aneles, or anoints. *Obs.*

ane′li, **ane′ly** (ān′lĭ), *adv.* Dial. var. of ONLY.

an-el′y-trous (ăn-ĕl′ĭ-trŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *elytron.*] Without elytra.

A′nem (ā′nĕm). *Bib.*

a-ne′ma-to′sis (*ȧ*-nē′m*ȧ*-tō′sĭs). Var. of ANÆMATOSIS.

a-ne′mi-a, **a-ne′mic**, etc. Vars. of ANÆMIA, ANÆMIC, etc.

A-ne′mi-a, *n.* [NL.: Gr. ἀνείμων unclad; — alluding to the naked panicles.] *Bot.* Syn. of ORNITHOPTERIS.

a-nem′o-chord (*ȧ*-nĕm′ō-kôrd), *n.* [*anemo-* + *chord.*] A kind of harpsichord in which the strings were sounded by the action of wind from a bellows.

a-nem′o-graph′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANEMOGRAPHIC.

an′e-mo-met′ro-graph′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANEMOMETROGRAPHIC.

a-nem′o-nal (*ȧ*-nĕm′ō-năl), *a.* [Gr. ἄνεμος wind.] Of or pert. to the wind. *Rare.*

A-nem′o-nel′la (-nĕl′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. *anemone.*] Syn. of SYNDESMON.

an′e-mon′ic (ăn′ē-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Desigating an acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$, obtained from anemonin.

a-nem′o-ny, *n.* The anemone.

an′e-mop′a-thy (ăn′ē-mŏp′*ȧ*-thĭ), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Treatment by inhalation.

an′e-mot′ro-pism (-mŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-tropism.*] *Zoöl.* Orientation of the body with respect to the wind, as in case of flies that poise in swarms in the air, heading into the wind. — **an′e-mo-trop′ic**, *a.*

anemptes, anence. † ANENT.

A′nen. *Bib.*

an-en′ce-pha′li-a (ăn-ĕn′sē-fā′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* Absence of the brain.

an′en-ceph′a-lo-tro′phi-a (ăn′ĕn-sĕf′*ȧ*-lō-trō′fĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; ENCEPHALON; -TROPHY.] Atrophy of the brain.

an′en-ceph′a-lus (ăn′ĕn-sĕf′*ȧ*-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.] *Terat.* A brainless fetus.

an′en-ceph′a-ly (ăn′ĕn-sĕf′*ȧ*-lĭ), *n.* *Terat.* Anencephalia.

an-end′, *adv.* [See AN, *prep.*; END, *n.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** At or to the end; continuously.
2. On end; upright.

an′en-er′gi-a (ăn′ĕn-ûr′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; ENERGY.] *Med.* Lack of energy; anergia.

anens. † ANENT.

an-en′ter-ous (ăn-ĕn′tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *enteron.*] *Zoöl.* Destitute of a stomach or intestine.

anentise. † ANIENTISE.

an-ep′i-a (ăn-ĕp′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἔπος a word.] *Med.* Inability to speak.

an-ep′i-plo′ic, *a.* [*an-* not + *epiploic.*] *Anat.* Destitute of the great omentum.

an-ep′i-thym′i-a (-thĭm′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἐπιθυμία desire.] *Med.* Deficiency of any natural appetite.

A′ner (ā′nẽr). *Bib.*

anerd. † ENHERD.

anere. † ANEAR.

an′er-e-this′i-a (ăn′ĕr-ē-thĭz′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; ERETHISM.] *Med.* Impaired irritability, as of a nerve.

an′e-ret′ic. Var. of ANÆRETIC.

an′er-ly (ăn′ẽr-lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *ān* one.] *Obs. or Scot.* Only; merely. — *a.* Alone; unsocial.

an-er′y-throp′si-a (ăn-ĕr′ĭ-thrŏp′sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἐρυθρός red + *-opsia.*] *Med.* Color blindness to red.

anes (ānz), *adv.* Obs. or Scot. var. of ONCE.

anese. † ANISE.

an′e-sis (ăn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνεσις a relaxing.] *Music.* **a** The tuning of strings to a lower pitch. **b** A progression from a higher to a lower tone.

an′es-the′si-a, *n.*, **an′es-thet′ic**, *a.*, etc. Vars. of ANÆSTHESIA, ANÆSTHETIC, etc.

an′et (ăn′ĕt), *n.* [F. *aneth*, fr. L. *anethum* dill, anise, Gr. ἄνηθον. See ANISE.] The herb dill; also, dillseed.

an′e-that′ed (ăn′ē-thāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *anethum* dill, anise.] Made or mixed with anet.

a-neth′er (*ȧ*-nĕth′ẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *āniðerian.*] To lower; bring down. *Obs.*

An′e-thoth′ite (ăn′ē-thŏth′īt). [*Bib.*

a-net′ic, *a.* [L. *aneticus*, Gr. ἀνετικός relaxing; ἀνά back + εἶναι to send.] *Med.* Soothing.

an-e′ti-o-log′i-cal. *Med.* See A-, not.

A-ne′to (ä-nā′tō), *n.* An Indian tribe on the upper course of the Xingú, South America.

a-neuch′ (*Scot.* *ȧ*-nōōk′). Obs. or Scot. var. of ENOUGH.

aneus, *n. pl.* [OF. *aniaus*, earlier *aneus*, *anels*, acc. pl. of *anel* ring, F. *anneau*, L. *anellus.*] Links, as of a chain. *Obs.*

a-neu′sance. † ANNUISANCE.

a-new′ (*ȧ*-nū′; -nōō′). Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of ENOW.

anexe. † ANNEX.

A-ne′zeh (ä-nā′zĕ), *n.* An Arab of a powerful group of tribes of the Syrian desert; also, a horse of their breeding.

anfald. † AFALD.

anfeeld. † ANVIL.

an′fract, *n.* [L. *anfractus* a bending.] A bending; a circuitous way. *Obs. & R.*

an-frac′ture (ăn-frăk′tūr), *n.* A mazy winding. *Obs.*

Ang. *Abbr.* Anglice.

an′ga-kok (ăŋ′g*ȧ*-kŏk). Var. of ANGEKOK.

An-ga′mi (än-gä′mē), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

angar. † ANGER.

an′gard, *n.* Boastfulness; arrogance. *Obs.* — *a.* Boastful; arrogant. *Obs.*

an′ga-reb (äŋ′gä-rāp), **an′ga-reeb**, **an′ga-rep**, *n.* [*angarēb* in Nubian dialect (Dongola).] Among the Sudanese, a bedstead; a stretcher.

An-ga′ri-ans (ăŋ-gā′rĭ-*ă*nz), *n. pl.* A division of the Saxons that dwelt along the Weser.

an-ga′ri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *angariare.*] To exact angaria, or forced service, from. *Rare.*

an′ga-ry (ăŋ′g*ȧ*-rĭ), *n.* *Law.* Angaria.

Ang-dis′tis (ăng-dĭs′tĭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἀγγδιστις, Ἄγδιστις.] See GREAT MOTHER. [fish.]

an′ged (ăn′jĕd), *n.* The milk-

an′ge-kok (ăŋ′gē-kŏk), *n.* Also **angakut**, **angekkok**, **angekut**. [Eskimo *angekkok.*] The medicine man or shaman of the Eskimos.

6s. 8d. and in 1627 at 10s. During its period (1465–1634) it was the coin always presented to one touched by the sovereign for the king's evil. Cf. TOUCHPIECE.

9. A nonprofessional financial backer of a play or other amusement enterprise. *Slang.*

Angel of the Schools. = ANGELIC DOCTOR.

an′ge-late (ăn′jē-lāt), *n.* [*angelic* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of angelic acid.

angel cake. A white spongy cake of flour, sugar, and whites of eggs.

an′gel-et (ān′jĕl-ĕt), *n.* [OF. *angelet.*] **1.** An obsolete English gold coin like the angel in device but of half the value. **2.** A little angel; — lit. or fig.

angel fish. *Zoöl.* **a** A shark (*Squatina squatina*) from six to eight feet long, found on the coasts of Europe and North America. Its pectoral fins are very large and extend horizontally like wings when spread. **b** Any of several species of compressed, bright-colored fishes of warm seas, of the family Chætodontidæ; as the black angel fish (*Pomocanthus arcuatus*) and the yellow, or blue, angel fish (*Holocanthus ciliaris*), which are food fishes of Florida, the West Indies, etc. **c** The common spadefish.

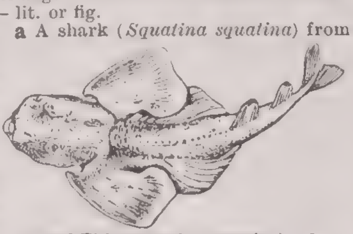

Angel Fish (*Squatina squatina*). 1/60

angel gold. **1.** Gold presented to persons touched for king's evil. See ANGEL, 8, TOUCHPIECE. **2.** Standard gold. *Obs.*

an-gel′ic (ăn-jĕl′ĭk), *a.* Also **an′ge-lic′ic** (ăn′jē-lĭs′ĭk). [From ANGELICA.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated crystalline acid, $CH_3 \cdot CH{:}C(CH_3) \cdot CO_2H$, obtained from angelica and some other plants.

an-gel′ic (ăn-jĕl′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *angelicus*, Gr. ἀγγελικός: **an-gel′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *angélique.*] Belonging to, or proceeding from, angels; resembling, characteristic of, or partaking of the nature of, an angel, as in innocence, purity, beneficence; heavenly; divine. "*Angelic* harps." *Thomson.* "*Angelical* actions." *Hooker.*

Union of womanly tenderness and *angelic* patience. *Macaulay.*

Angelic Brethren, *or, sometimes*, **A. Brothers**, *Eccl. Hist.*, a small mystic sect founded by Johann Georg Gichtel (1633–1710), said still to exist in some districts of Holland and North Germany. They claimed to exercise a priesthood after the order of Melchizedek, living a life of renunciation. — **A. Doctor** [L. *Doctor angelicus*], Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274), the famous medieval schoolman and divine. — **A. Hymn.** = GLORIA IN EXCELSIS. — **A. Salutation.** *Eccl.* See AVE MARIA.

— **an-gel′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **an-gel′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

An-gel′i-ca (ăn-jĕl′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *Angélique*, It. *Angelica.* See 2d ANGELIC.] **1.** Lit., lovely; angelic; — fem. prop. name. F. *Angélique* (äN′zhā′lēk′); It. *Angelica* (än-jĕ′lē-kä); G. *Angelica* (än-gā′lē-kä).

2. A daughter of the King of Cathay, of exquisite beauty and consummate coquetry, who is loved by Orlando in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," and marries a Moor, Medoro, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." See AGRICANE, ALBRACCA.

3. A sweet California wine, resembling Tokay.

4. *Bot.* **a** [NL.] A large genus of apiaceous plants, of the temperate zone and New Zealand, having decompound leaves, mostly white flowers, and prominently dorsal-ribbed fruit. **b** [*l. c.*] Any plant of this genus; esp. *Angelica archangelica*, the leafstalks of which are candied as confections, and the roots and fruit of which furnish an aromatic tonic; also, the confection made from the plant. **c** [*l. c.*] = ANGELIQUE, the plant.

An-gel′i-cal (ăn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl), *n.* [See 2d ANGELIC.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of an extinct order of Augustinian nuns established in Milan in 1530 by Luigia de Torelli, Countess of Guastalla. See GUASTALLINE.

an′ge-lique′ (ăn′jē-lēk′), *n.* [F. *angélique.* See 2d ANGELIC.] **1.** The wood of a South American fabaceous tree (*Dicorynia paraënsis*); also, the tree itself. **2.** A kind of guitar; an angelot.

an′gel-ize (ān′jĕl-īz), *v. t.*; AN′GEL-IZED (-īzd); AN′GEL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To raise to the state of an angel; to render angelic.

It ought not to be our object to *angelize*, nor to brutalize, but to humanize man. *W. Taylor.*

An′ge-lo (ăn′jē-lō), *n.* The deputy of Vincentio, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure." He is a hypocrite who breaks the law which he rigidly enforces against others.

an′gel-ol′a-try (ān′jĕl-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*angel* + *-latry.*] Worship paid to angels.

an′gel-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*angel* + *-logy.*] A discourse on angels, or a body of doctrines in regard to angels. — **an′gel-o-log′ic** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), **an′gel-o-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

‖ **an′ge-lón′** (än′hā-lōn′; 172), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *angelón*, aug. of *ángel* angel.] A plant of the genus *Angelonia.* *Sp. Am.*

An′ge-lo′ni-a (ăn′jē-lō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *angelón.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American scrophulariaceous herbs having long racemes of irregular light purple flowers.

an′gel-oph′a-ny (ān′jĕl-ŏf′ȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. ἄγγελος angel + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] Actual appearance of an angel to man.

an′ge-lot (ăn′jē-lŏt), *n.* [F. *angelot*, LL. *angelotus*, *angelottus*, dim. of *angelus.* See ANGEL.] **1.** A French gold coin of the reign of Louis XI., bearing the image of the archangel Michael defeating the dragon; also, a piece coined at Paris by the English under Henry VI. **2.** *Music.* An instrument of the lute kind, now disused. **3.** A sort of small, rich cheese, made in Normandy.

angel shot. *Gunnery.* A kind of chain shot consisting of sections of a hollow ball chained to a central disk, formerly used to destroy rigging. *Obs. or Hist.*

angel sleeve. A kind of very wide sleeve, usually hanging loose from the shoulder.

an′gel's-trump′et, *n.* Either of two South American species of *Datura* (*D. suaveolens* and *D. arborea*), cultivated for their large and fragrant trumpet-shaped blossoms.

angel's wing. *Med.* A peculiar abnormal winglike projection of the scapula, producing deformity of the shoulder.

angel tree. The horseradish tree.

An′ge-lus (ăn′jē-lŭs), *n.* [L. See ANGEL.] *R.C.Ch.* **a** A form of devotion commemorating the Incarnation by repeating three Scripture texts on the mystery, alternating with three Ave Marias, followed by a versicle and response with prayer; — so called from its opening words, *Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ*, "the angel of the Lord announced to Mary." It is said at morning, noon, and evening, at the sound of a bell, called the **Angelus bell**. **b** The Angelus bell.

angel water. A former liquid perfume and cosmetic at first scented chiefly with angelica, rose, myrtle, and orange-flower waters, later with musk, ambergris, etc.

an′ger (ăŋ′gẽr), *n.* [ME. *anger*, *angre*, affliction, anger, fr. Icel. *angr* affliction, sorrow; akin to Dan. *anger* regret, Swed. *ånger* regret, AS. *ange* oppressed, sad, L. *angor* a strangling, anguish, *angere* to strangle, Gr. ἄγχειν, Skr. *aṁhas* distress, and to E. *anguish*, *anxious*, *quinsy*. The word seems to have orig. meant to *choke*, *squeeze*.] **1.** Trouble; affliction; vexation; also, physical pain or smart of a sore, etc. *Obs.* Hence, *Dial.*, inflammation of a wound, sore, etc.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where . . . the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued. *Temple.*

2. A strong passion or emotion of displeasure or antagonism excited by a real or supposed injury or insult to one's self or others, or by the intent to do such injury. It may or may not be outwardly manifest.

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allowed his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shak.*

Syn. — Displeasure, choler, temper, exasperation, irritation, vexation, resentment, passion. — ANGER, INDIGNATION, WRATH, IRE, RAGE, FURY agree in expressing the feelings aroused by wrong or injury. ANGER is keen or hot displeasure (usually with a desire to punish) at what is regarded as an injury or injustice to one's self or others. It may be excessive or misplaced, but is not necessarily wrong. INDIGNATION is deep and intense, often generous, anger in view of what is mean, cruel, shameful, or in any way unworthy or ignoble. It may be entirely unselfish in its reference. WRATH and IRE (the latter chiefly poetical) express the feelings of one who is bitterly provoked, and are often associated with a haughty or vindictive spirit. As ascribed (in particular) to God, *wrath* denotes such indignation as executes vengeance upon evildoers. RAGE (see FASHION) is a vehement ebullition of anger; FURY, an excess of rage, verging upon madness. See ANGRY, HOSTILITY, RESENTMENT.

He saw the calf and the dancing, and Moses' *anger* waxed hot, . . . and he took the calf . . . and burnt it in the fire. *Ex.* xxxii. 19.

Affection all converted into *indignation*; an implacable *indignation*; slow, equable, silent, like that of a God! *Carlyle.*

. . . the *wrath*
Of stern Achilles on his foe pursued
Thrice fugitive about Troy wall; or *rage*
Of Turnus for Lavinia disespoused;
Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's. *Milton.*

The *wrath* of God cometh on the children of disobedience. *Col.* iii. 6.

Some say he 's mad; others that lesser hate him
Do call it valiant *fury*. *Shak.*

an′ger, *v. t.*; AN′GERED (-gẽrd); AN′GER-ING. [Cf. Icel. *angra.*] **1.** To make angry; to cause to smart; to inflame. *Obs.* **2.** To excite to anger; to enrage; provoke.

Taxes and impositions . . . which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

an′ger (ăŋ′gẽr), *v. i.* To become angry. *Rare.*

an′ger-ly, *adv.* Angrily. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Shak.*

An′ge-vin (ăn′jē-vĭn), **An′ge-vine** (-vĭn; -vīn), *a.* [F. *Angevin.*] Of or pertaining to Anjou in France, a former province now chiefly comprised in the department of Maine-et-Loire; specif., designating: **a** The Plantagenets, descendants of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England. **b** The period of English history from the accession of Henry II. (1154) to the loss of Anjou with Normandy, etc., under John (1204), or to the division of the Plantagenet dynasty into the rival branches of Lancaster and York after the death of Richard II. (1399). **c** The royal line in the Two Sicilies from their conquest in 1266 by its founder, Charles of Anjou, son of Louis VIII., to its overthrow in 1399. Also, the members of this line ruling in Hungary from 1308 to 1382.

An′ge-vin, An′ge-vine, *n.* [F.] A native or inhabitant of Anjou. Also, a member of an Angevin royal house.

an′gi-ec′ta-sis (ăn′jĭ-ĕk′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANGIO-; ECTASIS.] *Med.* Dilatation of a blood vessel.

an′gi-li (ăn′jĭ-lē), *n.*, *or* **angili wood.** [Tamil *anjilī.*] The wood of *Artocarpus hirsuta*, a moraceous tree of southern India, nearly equal to teak for shipbuilding.

an′gi-na (ăn′jĭ-nȧ; *commonly* ăn-jī′nȧ, *the L. formerly having been thought to be* angina), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀγχόνη a throttling.] *Med.* Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy, croup, etc., esp. such as tends to produce spasmodic suffocative attacks. — **an′gi-nal** (ăn′jĭ-năl), *a.*

an′gi-na pec′to-ris (pĕk′tō-rĭs), a peculiarly painful disease, so named from a sense of suffocating contraction or tightening of the lower part of the chest. It is usually associated with organic change in the heart or great blood vessels.

an′gi-nose (-nōs), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to angina or angina pectoris.

an′gi-o- (ăn′jĭ-ō-; *the classically more correct* ăn-jĭ′ō- *is little used*). [Gr. ἀγγεῖον a vessel or receptacle, dim. of Gr. ἄγγος chest, jar.] A combining form, in numerous compounds, usually relating to *seed*, or *blood*, *vessels*, or to something *contained in*, or *covered by*, *a vessel*.

an′gi-o-car′pous (-kär′pŭs), *a.* [*angio-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* **a** Having fruit inclosed within an external covering, as the acorn in its cupule. **b** Having the apothecium immersed in the thallus, as in certain lichens. **c** In fungi, having the hymenium developed within the sporophore and protected by a special covering.

an′gi-oid (ăn′jĭ-oid), *a.* [*angio-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a blood vessel or lymph vessel.

an′gi-o-ker′a-to′ma (-ō-kĕr′ȧ-tō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *angio-* + *kerato-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A disease of the skin characterized by small warty elevations and marked thickening of the epidermis; keratoangioma.

an′gi-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*angio-* + *-logy.*] The anatomy of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

an′gi-o′ma (-ō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OMATA (-ō′mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *angio-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor composed chiefly of dilated blood or lymph vessels. — **an′gi-om′a-tous** (-ŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -ō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

an′gi-o-neu-ro′sis (-ō-nū-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *neurosis.*] *Med.* Any disorder of the vasomotor system; neurosis of a blood vessel. — **an′gi-o-neu-rot′ic** (-rŏt′ĭk), *a.*

an′gi-op′a-thy (-ŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*angio-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the vessels, esp. the blood vessels.

an′gi-o-sperm(-ō-spûrm), *n.* Any plant of the Angiospermæ.

An′gi-o-sper′mæ (-spûr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANGIO-; -SPERM.] *Bot.* One of the two classes of the Spermatophyta, coördinate with the Gymnospermæ, but regarded as structurally superior in having the seeds in a closed ovary. It comprises the vast majority of seed plants, and contains two subclasses, Monocotyledones and Dicotyledones. Cf. GYMNOSPERMÆ; see SPERMATOPHYTA.

an′gi-o-sper′mous (-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having ovules and seeds in a closed ovary; hence, of the class Angiospermæ.

An′gi-o-sto′ma-ta (-stō′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr. στόμα, στόματος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* **a** A suborder of snakes, including certain harmless burrowing forms with short tails and narrow undilatable mouths, as the coral snake (*Ilysia scytale*). **b** A group of Gastropoda having narrow-mouthed shells. *Obs.* — **an′gi-o-stom′a-tous** (-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* — **an′gi-os′to-mous** (-ŏs′tō-mŭs; -ō-stō′mŭs), *a.*

an′gle (ăŋ′g'l), *n.* [AS. *angel*; akin to G. *angel*, L. *uncus* hook, Gr. ὄγκος barb of an arrow, Skr. *aṅka* hook, and prob. to E. *angle* corner.] A fishhook; tackle for

an′gel. † ANGLE.

an′gel-age (ān′jĕl-āj), *n.* Existence or state of angels.

an′gel bed (ān′jĕl). A kind of bed without posts.

angel bread. A cake of oatmeal and flour flavored with ginger and containing spurge, formerly used as a purgative.

an′ge-leen (ăn′jē-lēn). Var. of ANGELIN.

an′gel-esque′ (ān′jĕl-ĕsk′), *a.* [See -ESQUE.]

an′gel-eyes, *n.* **a** Bluets. **b** The germander speedwell.

angel food. = ANGEL CAKE.

an′gel-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

An-gel′i-can (ăn-jĕl′ĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Italian painter Fra Angelico (1387–1455) or his work, in which he portrayed the devotional fervency and beatific joy and holiness of a rapt pietism, with finished harmony of composition and color.

angelica oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

angelica tree. = HERCULES'-CLUB **c**.

‖ **an-ge′li-ca ve′stis** (ăn-jĕl′ĭ-kȧ vĕs′tĭs). [L.] Lit., the angelic vesture; the monastic garment, sometimes worn by laymen at death.

The "*angelica vestis*," the monkish garment that insures the prayers of holy men for the departing soul. *J. H. Shorthouse.*

an′ge-lic′ic (ăn′jē-lĭs′ĭk), *a.* = 1st ANGELIC.

an-gel′i-cize (ăn-jĕl′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To make angelic.

an-gel′i-co (-kō), *n.* [Cf. ANGELICA.] The nondo.

an-gel′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; AN-GEL′I-FIED (-fīd). [*angel* + *-fy.*] To make like an angel; to angelize. *Obs. or R.* — **an-gel′i-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*

an′ge-lin (ăn′jē-lĭn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *angelin*, Pg. *angelim.*] The West Indian cabbage tree *Vouacapoua americana*.

angelin seeds. The seeds of various species of *Vouacapoua*.

An′ge-li′na (ăn′jē-lī′nȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *Angeline*, It. *Angelina.* Cf. ANGELICA.] **1.** Lit., lovely; angelic; — fem. prop. name. F. *Angeline* (äN′zh′-lēn′); It. *Angelina* (än′jā-lē′nä); G. *Angelina* (än′gā-lē′nä). **2.** See BRISAC, CHARLES.

An′gé′lique′ (äN′zhā′lēk′), *n.* [F.] **1.** The heroine of Molière's comedy "Le Malade Imaginaire." **2.** See DANDIN, GEORGE.

an′gel-ist (ān′jĕl-ĭst), *n.* One who held heretical or peculiar opinions as to angels. *Oxf. E. D.*

‖ **an′ge-li′to** (än′hā-lē′tō; 172), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *ángel* angel.] A wild stingless honeybee of the genus *Melipona*. *Jamaica.*

an′gel-like′, *a.* See -LIKE.

angel noble. See ANGEL, 8.

an′gel-oc′ra-cy (ān′jĕl-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*angel* + *-cracy.*] Government by angels.

an′gel-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*angel* + *-graphy.*] A treatise on angels.

angels' hair. A kind of tinsel.

angel shark. = ANGEL FISH **a**.

an′gel-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

an′ge-ly wood (ăn′jē-lĭ). Var. of ANGILI WOOD.

An′ger-bo′da (äŋ′gẽr-bō′dȧ), **An′gr-bo′dha**, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A giantess of Jotunheim, who by Loki was mother of the wolf Fenrir, the Midgard serpent, and Hel, goddess of the dead.

an′gerd. Angered. *Ref. Sp.*

angerd. † ANGARD.

an′ge-reb, *n.* Var. of ANGAREB.

an′ger-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

an′ger-ness, *n.* Affliction. *Obs.*

An′ge-ro′na (ăn′jē-rō′nȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* An ancient goddess represented with finger placed upon her closed lips, interpreted as a goddess of silence. She was connected with the winter solstice, her feast, the **An′ge-ro-na′li-a** (-rō-nā′lĭ-ȧ), occurring December 21.

An′gers quince (ăn′jẽrz; äŋ′gẽrz). [From *Angers*, France.] A variety of quince cultivated as a grafting stock.

an′ge-yok (ăŋ′gē-yŏk), *n.* A large skin boat. *Alaska.*

an′gi-co gum (ăn′jĭ-kō). [From *Angicos* a town in Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.] A brown gum yielded by a Brazilian mimosaceous tree (*Piptadenia rigida*).

an′gi-ec-ta′si-a (-ĕk-tā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* = ANGIECTASIS.

an′gi-ec-to′pi-a (-tō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ANGIO-; ECTOPIA.] *Med.* Displacement or malposition of a blood vessel.

an′gi-em-phrax′is, *n.* [NL. See ANGIO-; EMPHRAXIS.] *Med.* Obstruction of a blood vessel.

an′gi-en′chy-ma, *n.* [*angio-* + *-enchyma* as in *parenchyma.*] *Bot.* Vascular tissue. *Obs.*

an′gi-i′tis (ăn′jĭ-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a blood or lymph vessel.

angil. † ANGEL.

an′gild (än′gĭld), *n.* [AS.] *OE. Law.* Payment made to compensate or atone for an injury. The word has been erroneously understood to mean single payment, that is, payment for a thing taken singly.

an′gi-noid (ăn′jĭ-noid), *a.* [*angina* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling angina.

an′gi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* *Med.* = ANGINOSE.

an′gi-o-blast′, *n.* [*angio-* + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* One of the cells from which the endothelium of the blood vessels is formed. — **an′gi-o-blas′tic**, *a.*

an′gi-o-carp, **-car′pi-an**, *n.* An angiocarpous plant. *Rare.*

an′gi-o-car′pic, *a.* Angiocarpous.

an′gi-o-cho-li′tis (-kō-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr. χολή gall + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gall ducts.

an′gi-o-gen′e-sis, **an′gi-og′e-ny** (ăn′jĭ-ŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*angio-* + *-genesis*, *-geny.*] *Embryol.* The origin or development of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

an′gi-o-gli-o′ma, *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *glioma.*] *Med.* A vascular form of glioma.

an′gi-o-graph′, *n.* [*angio-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* A form of sphygmograph.

an′gi-og′ra-phy (ăn′jĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* *Anat.* A description of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

an′gi-o-leu-ci′tis (-ō-lū-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *leuco-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Lymphangitis.

an′gi-o-lym-phi′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LYMPHANGITIS.

an′gi-o-lym-pho′ma (-lĭm-fō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *lymphoma.*] *Med.* A tumor composed chiefly of lymph vessels.

an′gi-o-ma-la′ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *malacia.*] Softening of the walls of the blood vessels.

an′gi-o-mon′o-sper′mous, *a.* [*angio-* + *monospermous.*] *Bot.* Having 1-seeded carpels. *Rare.*

an′gi-o-my-o′ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A vascular myoma.

an′gi-o-ne′o-plasm, *n.* [*angio-* + *neoplasm.*] A tumor or new growth of blood vessels.

an′gi-o-neu′ro-œ-de′ma, *or* **-neu′ro-e-de′ma** (ăn′jĭ-ō-nū′rō-ē-dē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *neuro-* + *œdema.*] *Med.* A circumscribed swelling occurring in vasomotor neurosis.

an′gi-o-no′ma (-nō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr. νομή ulcer.] Ulceration of a blood vessel.

an′gi-o-pa-ral′y-sis, *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *paralysis.*] *Med.* Vasomotor paralysis. — **an′gi-o-par′a-lyt′ic**, *a.*

an′gi-o-pla′ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr. πλάνη a straying.] *Med.* Irregularity in the position or structure of a blood vessel.

an′gi-or-rhex′is (ăn′jĭ-ō-rĕk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr. ῥῆξις a breaking.] *Med.* Rupture of a blood vessel.

an′gi-o-sar-co′ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A vascular sarcoma.

an′gi-o-scle-ro′sis, *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Abnormal hardening of the walls of blood vessels. — **an′gi-o-scle-rot′ic**, *a.*

an′gi-o′sis (ăn′jĭ-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* = ANGIOPATHY.

an′gi-o-spasm′, *n.* *Med.* Spasm of the wall of a blood vessel. — **an′gi-o-spas′tic**, *a.*

an′gi-o-sper′mal (-spûr′măl), **an′gi-o-sper′ma-tous**, **an′gi-o-sper′mic**, *a.* Angiospermous.

an′gi-os′po-rous (ăn′jĭ-ŏs′pō-rŭs; -ō-spō′rŭs), *a.* [*angio-* + *-sporous.*] *Bot.* Having spores contained in thecæ. *Rare.*

an′gi-o-ste-no′sis, *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* An abnormal narrowing of the caliber of a vessel.

an′gi-o-sthe′ni-a (ăn′jĭ-ō-sthē′nĭ-ȧ; -sthē-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr. σθένος strength.] *Med.* Asthenia.

an′gi-os′tro-phy (-ŏs′trō-fĭ), *n.* [*angio-* + Gr. στροφή a turning.] Act of twisting a blood vessel to arrest hemorrhage.

an′gi-o-tel′ec-ta′si-a, *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr. τέλος end + *ectasia.*] *Med.* Dilatation of the capillary vessels.

an′gi-ot′o-my (ăn′jĭ-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*angio-* + *-tomy.*] Dissection of blood vessels and lymphatics.

angir. † ANGER.

Angl. *Abbr.* Anglican.

an′gl. Angle. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **an′glaise′** (äN′glāz′), *n.* [F., lit., English.] A kind of lively English contredance.

an′gld. Angled. *Ref. Sp.*

catching fish, consisting of a line, hook, and bait, with or without a rod.

Give me mine *angle;* we'll to the river there. *Shak.*
A fisher next his trembling *angle* bears. *Pope.*

an′gle (ăŋ′g'l), *v. i.;* AN′GLED (ăŋ′g'ld); AN′GLING (-glĭng). **1**. To fish with an angle (fishhook), or with hook and line. **2**. To use some bait or artifice; to intrigue; scheme; as, to *angle* for praise.

The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shak.*

3. To turn in an angle or in angles.

First it runs smoothly, as if meaning to go down the descent . . .; then it *angles* about and faces the shores. *Cooper.*

an′gle, *v. t.* To try to gain by insinuating artifice; to allure. *Obs.* "He *angled* the people's hearts." *Sir P. Sidney.*

an′gle, *n.* [F. *angle*, L. *angulus* angle, corner; prob. akin to *uncus* hook, Gr. ἀγκύλος bent, crooked, angular, ἄγκος a bend or hollow, AS. *angel* hook, fishhook, G. *angel*, and E. *angle* hook, *anchor*.] **1**. The inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; corner; nook.

Into the utmost *angle* of the world. *Spenser.*
To search the tenderest *angles* of the heart. *Milton.*

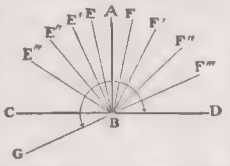

Angle (2). *ABD* and *ABC* Right Angles; *F* (or *F′*, *F″*, *F‴*) *BD* Acute Angle; *E* (or *E′*, *E″*, *E‴*) *BD* Obtuse Angles; *CBD* Straight Angle; *GBD* Reflex Angle; *B* Vertex.

2. *Geom.* **a** The figure formed by two meeting lines (*plane angle*), two meeting planes (*dihedral angle*), or three or more planes meeting in a point (*solid angle*). **b** The difference in direction of two lines. See ROUND ANGLE, MATHEMATICAL ANGLE.

3. A projecting or sharp corner; an angular fragment or part; an angular space or substance.

Though but an *angle* reached him of the stone. *Dryden.*

4. An astrological "house" (as the 10th, 1st, 7th, and 4th in order of influence) at a cardinal point of the compass.

5. *pl. Her.* Two iron angles with an annulet at each end and interlaced saltierwise, borne as a charge.

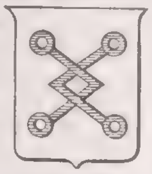
Angles (*Her.*).

6. An angle iron.

Syn. — Corner, coin, nook. See CORNER.

angle of action, *Mech.*, the angle of revolution of either of two wheels in gear during which any particular tooth continues in contact. — **a. of advance**. *Mech.* = ANGULAR ADVANCE. — **a. of approach**, *Mech.*, the angle turned through by either of a pair of wheels in gear from the first contact of a pair of teeth until the pitch points of these teeth fall together. The arc corresponding to either of these angles is called the *arc of approach*. — **a. of commutation**, *Astron.*, the difference between the heliocentric longitudes of the earth and a planet. *Rare.* — **a. of contingence**, *Math.*, the infinitesimal angle between two consecutive tangent lines to a curve. — **a. of curvature**, *Geom.*, one that measures the amount of curvature of a curve; the angle between two consecutive normals to the curve. In the case of a twisted curve these normals must be taken in the osculating plane. — **a. of declination**, the angle made by a descending line, or plane, with a horizontal plane. — **a. of defense**, *Fort.*, the angle between the line of defense and the line of the flank. See BASTIONED FRONT, *Illust.* — **a. of departure**, *Gun.*, the angle which the line of departure of a projectile makes with the plane of the horizon. — **a. of depression**. **a** *Geodesy.* The angle which a descending line makes with the horizon. **b** *Gun.* See ANGLE OF ELEVATION **b** (2). — **a. of descent**. = ANGLE OF FALL. — **a. of dip**. See *dip of the needle*, under DIP. — **a. of divergence**, *Bot.*, in phyllotaxis, the angle between successive members of the same spiral or whorl, measured on the circumference of the stem. — **a. of draft**, the angle between the line of pulling force and the surface over which the load is drawn. — **a. of eccentricity**, *Math.*, the antisine of the eccentricity of an ellipse. — **a. of elevation**. **a** *Geodesy.* The angle made by an ascending line with a horizontal plane. **b** *Gun.* (1) The angle between the axis of a gun and the line of sight, called specif. *sight elevation.* (2) The angle between the axis of a gun and the plane of the horizon, called specif. *quadrant elevation*, because measured by the quadrant. When the gun is pointed downward the angle is negative, and is then also called *angle of depression*. — **a. of fall**, *Gun.*, the angle, at the point of impact, between the tangent to the trajectory at that point and the plane of the horizon; — called also *angle of descent*. — **a. of friction** (between two bodies), *Mech.*, the angle which the plane of contact between two bodies makes with the horizontal when the upper body is just on the point of sliding; the angle whose tangent is the coefficient of friction between the two bodies. See also *angle of repose*, below. The angle of friction varies for different pairs of bodies; thus, for steel on steel, it is about 8°; brass on cast iron, 12½°, etc. — **a. of impact**, *Gun.*, the angle made, at the point of striking, by the path of the projectile with the surface struck. — **a. of incidence**, the angle which any line, as of a ray of light falling on a surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface; also, formerly, the complement of this angle. — **a. of keying**, *Mech.*, the angle between the crank and the eccentric radius in a simple valve gear. It is equal to the angular advance plus a right angle. *Unwin.* — **a. of lag**, *Elec.*, the angle of deviation of the magnetic axis of the armature of a dynamo, due to hysteresis. — **a. of lead** (lēd), *Elec.*, the angle through which the brushes of a commutator must be shifted on account of the magnetic lag and of the effect of the magnetization of the armature current. — **a. of obliquity** *or* **pressure**, *Mech.*, the angle which the line of pressure of two gear teeth in contact makes with the tangent at the point of contact of the two pitch circles. Where this angle is constant for every position of contact of the same pair of teeth it is commonly 15½°. — **angle of ordination**, *Geom.*, the angle between the axes of coördinates. — **a. of polarization**. *Opt.* See POLARIZATION. — **a. of position**. **a** *Astron.* The angle which any line (as that joining two stars) makes with another fixed line, specifically with an hour circle, — usually counted from the north counterclockwise, through 360°. **b** *Gun.* The angle between the horizontal plane and a line passing through the gun and the target. — **a. of presentment**, *Nav.*, the direction of the enemy from a ship, usually measured from the beam; also, the angle between the path of a projectile and a perpendicular or normal to the surface hit. — **a. of pressure**. = A. OF OBLIQUITY. — **a. of recess**, *Mech.*, the angle turned through by either of a pair of wheels in gear from the coincidence of the pitch points of a pair of teeth until the last point of contact of the teeth. The arc corresponding to either of these angles is called the *arc of recess*. — **a. of reflection**, the angle which anything, as a ray of light, on leaving a reflecting surface, makes with the perpendicular to the surface. See *angle of incidence*, above. — **a. of refraction**. See REFRACTION. — **a. of relief**, *Mech.*, the angle between the end face of a cutting tool and the work. In a circular revolving tool it is the angle made by a cutting edge with a tangential plane to the circle including it, as in a twist drill. The larger the angle of relief the more easily will the cuttings come away from the work, but the weaker will be the tool. — **a. of repose**. **a** = ANGLE OF FRICTION. Specif., in *Arch.*, the maximum angle of the bed joints at which the stones of an arch will remain supported by friction. Its value is about 32°. **b** *Civ. Engin.* The maximum angle of slope which the side of a heap or embankment of sand, earth, etc., can have without sliding. Approximate values of this angle are: for wet clay earth, 17°; for fine sand, 31°; for dry earth, 39°; for gravel, 39° to 48°. — **a. of sight**. *Gun.* = ANGLE OF ELEVATION **b** (1). — **a. of skew**, *Arch.*, the angle between the axis of a skew arch or vault and the axis of the wall, embankment, or the like, which it crosses. It should not exceed 70°. — **a. of stability**. = ANGLE OF FRICTION. — **a. of the jaw**, *Human Anat.*, the angle formed by the junction of the rami and the body of the lower jaw bone. At birth this angle is obtuse (about 175°), becoming less and approaching a right angle in the adult. In old age, owing to the loss of the teeth, it may again become obtuse. — **a. of torsion**. **a** *Math.* The infinitesimal angle between two consecutive planes of osculation to a curve. **b** *Mech.* The angle through which a radial section of a body, as a wire or a shaft, deflects from its normal position when the body is subjected to torque. — **a. of total reflection**. *Optics.* = CRITICAL ANGLE. — **a. of traction**. *Mech.* = ANGLE OF DRAFT.

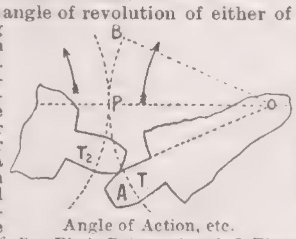

Angle of Action, etc. *P* = Pitch Point; *A* and *B* First and Last Engagements of Tooth *T* with T_2; *AOP* Angle of Approach; *POB* Angle of Recess; *AOB* Angle of Action; *AP* Arc of Approach; *PB* Arc of Recess.

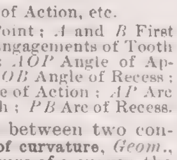

ABH Angle of Incidence; *CBH* Angle of Reflection.

an′gle (ăŋ′g'l), *v. i.* [From ANGLE corner.] To run or retreat into an angle or corner. *Obs.*

an′gle, *v. t.* **1**. To turn, bend, or move at an angle or in angles.

Animals will jump or "*angle*" themselves around a short triangular panel or A-fence. *W. M. Camp.*

2. To drive into an angle; to corner; usually, specif., *Eng. Billiards*, to drive or get (the cue ball) into the jaws of a pocket so that the object ball cannot be directly played.

angle bead. *Arch.* A bead, having a quirk on each side, worked on or fixed to the angle of any architectural work, esp. for protecting an angle of a wall.

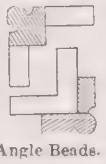
Angle Beads.

an′gle-ber′ry (ăŋ′g'l-bĕr′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. ANBURY.] *Vet.* **a** Tuberculosis as it appears in the interior of the thorax near the angle of the ribs. *Local.* **b** = ANBURY, 1. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

angle brace. **1**. A brace across an interior angle.
2. A kind of drilling brace for use where the ordinary brace is not convenient, as in corners. See BRACE, *Illust.*

angle brick. A brick of oblique shape, as for use at a salient angle.

angle bulb. An angle bar having a bulb on the edge of a flange.

angle capital. *Arch.* The capital of a corner column, esp. one modified from the ordinary form so as to face on both sides of the corner, as in the Ionic order.

angle clip. A short piece of angle iron for connecting plates at angles.

an′gled (ăŋ′g'ld), *a.* Having an angle or angles; specif., *Her.*, of a dividing line on a shield, broken by a section at right angles to the rest.

angled draft *or* **draught**, a method of drawing cloth in which it is twilled alternately to the left and right, producing an angled stripe or herringbone.

angle gauge. A goniometer.

angle iron. *Mech.* A bent piece used for joining two or more parts of a composite structure at an angle; specif., a rolled iron or steel bar of **L** section, largely used in structural ironwork.

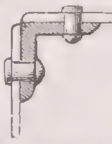
Angle Iron.

an′gle-me′ter (ăŋ′g'l-mē′tẽr), *n.* [*angle* + *-meter*.] **1**. An instrument to measure angles; esp., a clinometer.
2. *Mach.* An apparatus for indicating the variations in angular velocity of an engine crank shaft during a revolution.

angle plate. *Mach.* A plate having an **L**-shaped or angular section.

an′gle-pod′ (-pŏd′), *n.* Any of several species of *Vincetoxicum*, esp. *V. gonocarpos* of the southern United States, which has an angled pod.

an′gler (ăŋ′glẽr), *n.* **1**. One who angles.
2. A pediculate fish (*Lophius piscatorius*), of Europe and America, having a large broad and depressed head, with the mouth very large. It reaches a length of from three to five feet, and is said to lie partly buried on the bottom and to entice other fishes within its reach by movements of fleshy appendages on the head. The name is extended to allied fishes.

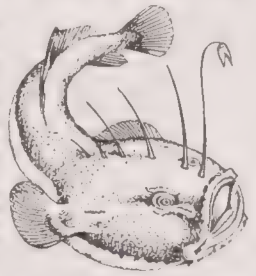
Angler (*Lophius piscatorius*).

3. A thief who steals articles through windows by using a pole with a hook. *Slang, Eng.*

angle rafter. *Arch.* Any rafter at the angle of a roof; specif.: **a** The hip rafter. **b** The principal rafter under the hip rafter.

angle rib. *Arch.* **a** In Gothic vaulting, one of the great diagonal ribs which divide each rectangle of the vaulting, and form the main part of the structure. **b** In decorative work, a group of moldings ornamenting an angle.

An′gles (ăŋ′g'lz), *n. pl.* [L. *Angli.* Cf. AS. *Angle*, *Engle*, Angles.] A Germanic people first known as located in a part of the modern Schleswig-Holstein (now included in Germany), who with Saxons and Jutes came to England in the 5th century of our era and conquered the country. From their name come the words *England* and *English*. Their settlements extended along the eastern coast north of Essex (East-Saxon territory) and westward to the territory held by the Britons, and included the kingdoms of East Anglia, Northumbria, and Mercia. Cf. ANGLO-SAXON.

angle shaft. *Arch.* An enriched angle bead, often having a capital or base, or both.

an′gle-site (ăŋ′glē-sīt), *n.* [From the Isle of *Anglesey*.] *Min.* Lead sulphate, $PbSO_4$, occurring massive or in white or slightly colored orthorhombic crystals. It is an ore of lead. H., 2.75–3. Sp. gr., 6.3–6.4.

angle steel. *Mech.* Steel in rolled bars of **L** section. Cf. ANGLE IRON.

angle valve. *Mech.* A pipe fitting consisting of a chamber containing a valve and having its inlet at an angle, usually a right angle, with its outlet.

an′gle-wing′ (ăŋ′g'l-wĭng′), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of a group of butterflies, including the genera *Vanessa*, *Grapta*, and their allies, having the outer edge of the fore wings more or less notched or angular.

an′gle-worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* An earthworm (which see); — so called because used by anglers for bait.

An′gli-an (ăŋ′glĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Angles. — *n.* One of the Angles, or the dialect of the Angles.

An′gli-can (-kăn), *a.* [LL. *Anglicus* English, fr. L. *Angli* the Angles. Cf. ENGLISH.] **1**. English; of or pertaining to England or the English nation; esp., pertaining to, or connected with, the Church of England and churches in communion with it: as, the *Anglican* Church, Communion, doctrine, orders, ritual, etc.
2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or held by, the High Church party of the Church of England.

An′gli-can, *n.* **1** A member of the Church of England, or of a church in communion with it.

Whether Catholics, *Anglicans*, or Calvinists. *Burke.*

2. In a restricted sense, a member of the High Church party, or of the more advanced ritualistic section, in the Church of England.

Anglican chant, *Music*, a kind of chant, common in the Anglican service, having a regular division into seven measures, comprising two strains of three and four measures respectively, the first measure of each containing a single reciting note, and the remaining measures a cadence sung in strict rhythm. — **A. Communion**, a body of churches including, besides the Church of England, those churches which hold essentially the same faith, order, and worship with it and which hence are in communion with each other. The other churches are the Church of Ireland, the Scottish Episcopal Church, the churches in the various British colonies, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and a few scattered kindred organizations. At intervals of about ten years, on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the churches of the Anglican Communion hold a conference for counsel and advice in Lambeth Palace, London.

An′gli-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. Strong partiality to the principles and rites of the Church of England.
2. The principles of the Church of England; also, in a restricted sense, the doctrines held by the High Church party.
3. Attachment to England or English institutions.

‖ **An′gli-ce** (ăŋ′glĭ-sē), *adv.* [NL.] In English; in the English manner or fashion; as, Livorno, *Anglice* Leghorn.

An′gli-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1**. Anglicized language or idiom; a phrase or form of language peculiar to the English, or in a broader sense to the English language. *Dryden.*
2. The quality of being English; an English characteristic, custom, or method.

An-glic′i-ty (ăŋ-glĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being English.

An′gli-cize (ăŋ′glĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.;* AN′GLI-CIZED (-sīzd); AN′GLI-CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To make or become English; to English; to Anglify; to render or become conformable to the English idiom, analogies, etc. — **An′gli-ci-za′tion** (-sĭ-zā′shŭn; -sī-zā′-), *n.*

An′gli-fy (ăŋ′glĭ-fī), *v. t.;* AN′GLI-FIED (-fīd); AN′GLI-FY′ING. [L. *Angli* the Angles + *-fy*.] To convert into English; to Anglicize. — **An′gli-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

an′gling (ăŋ′glĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ANGLE. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of one who angles; the art of fishing with rod and line.

An′glo- (ăŋ′glō-). [L. *Angli* the Angles. See ANGLICAN.] A combining form meaning the same as *English;* or *English and*, or *English conjoined with* (something designated by the latter element of the compound).

An′glo–A-mer′i-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to, involving, or designating, the English and Americans, or Englishmen who have made America, esp. the United States, their home. — *n.* An Englishman who has made America, esp. the United States, his home; an Englishman who has settled in America; often, a child or descendant of such a settler; also (in the central west of the United States), any child whose parents were born in America and use the English language.

An′glo–Cath′o-lic, *a.* Designating or pertaining to the church as reformed by the English Reformation; Anglican; — sometimes restricted to the ritualistic or High Church section of the Church of England. — *n.* One who claims that the Church of England is by historic descent a part of the Catholic Church (of which the Roman and the Greek Churches are also parts), freed from certain innovations and corruptions by the 16th-century Reformation.

Anglo-Catholic movement, *Eccl.*, the Oxford movement.

An′glo–Ca-thol′i-cism (ăŋ′glō-kȧ-thŏl′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The belief or doctrine of Anglo-Catholics.

An′glo–French′, *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to England and

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an′gle. † ANGEL.
angle bar. *Mach.* = ANGLE IRON.
angle beam. A beam in which a part, as a flange, is at an angle with the main part.
an′gle-ber′ry, *n.* The meadow pea (*Lathyrus pratensis*).
angle block. A block used in or at the angle of a structure; specif.: **a** In a truss, a block or shoe at the angular junction of two members, as of a strut or brace with a beam or chord. **b** A pulley block used to turn a hoisting rope or the like.
an′gle-hook′, *n.* [From ANGLE a hook.] A fishhook. *Obs.*
angle staff. An angle bead made decorative, as a slender column with capital and base.
An′gle-terre′ bars (ăŋ′glē-târ′). [F. *Angleterre* England.] In modern point lace, intersecting lines of crossed threads decorated with knots at the crosses.
Angleterre edge. An edging of needle point on braid or cord.
angle tie. = ANGLE BRACE, 1.
an′gle-twitch′ (ăŋ′g'l-twĭch′), **an′gle-touch′** (-tŭch′), *n.* [AS. *angeltwicce.*] An earthworm. *Obs. or Dial.*
an′gle-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* See -WISE.
An′glic (ăŋ′glĭk), *a.* Anglian. — *n.* = ANGLO-SAXON, *n.*, 3.
An′gli-can-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
An-glic′i-fy (ăŋ-glĭs′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [LL. *Anglicus* English + *-fy*.] To Anglicize. *Rare.*
‖**An′gli-cus su′dor** (ăŋ′glĭ-kŭs sū′dôr). [LL., English sweat.] *Med.* The sweating sickness.
An′gli-form (ăŋ′glĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having an English form.
an′gli-ma′ni-ac, *n.* A monomaniac on angling. *Humorous.*
An′glish (ăŋ′glĭsh), *a.* Anglian. *Rare.*
An′glist (ăŋ′glĭst), *n.* One versed in English linguistics.
An′glo-Af′ri-can, *a. & n.* Native of Africa of English descent.
An′glo-Aus-tra′li-an, *a. & n.* Native of Australia of English descent.
An′glo-Boer′, *a.* Pert. to English and Boers.
An′glo-Celt′ic, *a.* Of or pert. to the people of Great Britain and their descendants; — suggested to replace *Anglo-Saxon*.
An′glo-Chi-nese′, *a.* Pertaining to the English and Chinese, or England and China.
An′glo-cize. **An′glo-fy**. Bad forms of ANGLICIZE, ANGLIFY.
An′glo-Dan′ish, *a.* Of or pert. to the English and Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.
An′glo-gæ′a (ăŋ′glō-jē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *Anglo-* + Gr. γαῖα country.] *Zoögeog.* The Nearctic region. — **An′glo-gæ′an** (-ăn), *a.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

France. **b** Designating or relating to Anglo-French. — *n.* The French language as employed in England after the Norman Conquest; esp., the form of French used by the Anglo-Normans.

An'glo–In'di-an (ăŋ'glō-ĭn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English in India, or the English and East Indian peoples, languages, customs, etc. — *n.* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

An'glo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Anglo-* + *mania.*] A strong prejudice in favor of, or extreme leaning towards, English customs, institutions, etc., on the part of a foreigner.

An'glo-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One affected with Anglomania.

An'glo–Nor'man, *n.* One of the English Normans or the Normans who lived in England after the Conquest; also, the form of French spoken by them and their descendants. — **An'glo–Nor'man**, *a.*

An'glo-phile (ăŋ'glō-fĭl; -fīl) } *a.* [*Anglo-* + *-phile, -phil.*]
An'glo-phil (ăŋ'glō-fĭl) } Approving or favoring English policy or manner. — *n.* One who upholds English policy or manner.

An'glo-phobe (-fōb), *a.* [*Anglo-* + *-phobe.*] Hating the English, or opposed to England. — *n.* A person having Anglophobia.

An'glo-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Anglo-* + *-phobia.*] Intense dread of, or aversion to, England or the English. — **An'glo-pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), *a.*

An'glo–Sax'on, *n.* [L. *Angli-Saxones* English Saxons.] **1. a** *pl.* The Low German tribes which invaded and occupied southern and eastern England and southern Scotland in the 5th and 6th centuries. **b** A member of the Anglo-Saxon nation which in England was created by the consolidation of these tribes, together with native and Danish elements, and which continued as the ruling power of England until the Norman Conquest. The immigrant tribes came from the shores of the North Sea, chiefly from what is now Schleswig-Holstein, and consisted of Angles, settling in the north of England, Saxons in the center and south, and Jutes in the southeast. Ethnologically and linguistically they were closely allied to the Frisians and the Dutch, and to the Danes, who later effected a settlement on the eastern coast and for a time held supreme power, as also to the occasional Norwegian invaders. From the native British (represented by the modern Welsh and Cornishmen) they differed widely in language and race, and only gradually effected a partial amalgamation.
2. A person belonging to the mixed race which forms the English nation; primarily, a person descended from the early Anglo-Saxons; broadly, a member of, or a person descended from, any of the races of the British Isles. While in the opinion of ethnologists the people of Great Britain represent a commingling of at least three great races, the Iberian or Mediterranean, the Celtic, and the Teutonic, they present to-day a fairly uniform type characterized by tall stature, pronounced dolichocephaly, and an intermediate distribution of blond and brunet traits.
3. The language of the Anglo-Saxon invaders of England. Two main dialects of Anglo-Saxon are recognized: a northern, including Northumbrian and Mercian, or Midland, and a southern, including Kentish and West Saxon. The latter was the chief literary language previous to the Conquest, but modern English is derived more from the Midland dialect, which was the direct ancestor of the language of Gower, Wycliffe, and Chaucer. Many modern scholars employ the term *Old English* in place of *Anglo-Saxon*. See INDO-EUROPEAN, and ENGLISH, *n.*, 2.

An'glo–Sax'on, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language. The **Anglo-Saxon**, or **Old English, alphabet**, dating from about 600 A. D. (previous to which time the runes were used), consists of the Latin alphabet as modified by early English scribes. The letters *f*, *g*, *r*, and *s* were those most changed in form, while three new characters were added, namely, ð (edh), þ (thorn), and ƿ (wyn), the two latter being runes and the first a simple *d* crossed. See EDH, THORN, WYN.

An'glo–Sax'on-dom (-săk's'n-dŭm), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon domain (i. e., Great Britain and the United States, etc.); the Anglo-Saxon race.

An'glo–Sax'on-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race; esp., a word or an idiom of the Anglo-Saxon tongue. *M. Arnold.*
2. The quality or sentiment of being Anglo-Saxon, in its ethnological sense.

An-go'la (ăŋ-gō'lȧ), *n.* A country in Africa. (See *Gaz.*)
Angola pea. = PIGEON PEA. — **A. weed.** See ARCHIL, 20.

An-go'la, *n.* A corrupt. of ANGORA.
Angola cashmere, an imitation cashmere made of Angora wool. — **A. cat.** = ANGORA CAT. — **A. cloth.** = ANGORA CLOTH. — **A. mellowing**, *Weaving*, a mellowing, or mixture, of wool and cotton blended by teasing. — **A. mendings**, a darning yarn composed of a mixture of wool and cotton. — **A. seed**, the jequirity bean.

an'gor (ăŋ'gŏr), *n.* [L. See ANGER.] *Med.* Great anxiety accompanied by painful constriction at the upper part of the belly, often with palpitation and oppression.

An-go'ra (ăŋ-gō'rȧ), *n.* **1.** A city of Asia Minor or Anatolia. (See *Gaz.*)
2. A cloth, fringe, shawl, or the like, made of real Angora wool, or an imitation of it.
Angora cat. A variety of the domestic cat with very long and silky hair. — **A. cloth**, a cloth made of Angora wool, or mohair, notable for its luster and great durableness; also, any of various cloths made in imitation of this, esp. one of mixed wool and cotton. (See MOHAIR.) — **Angora goat**, a variety of the domestic goat, reared for its long silky hair, which is the true mohair of commerce and differs from the wool of the sheep in not felting. — **A. rabbit**, a variety of the domesticated rabbit having long fleecy hair. — **A. wool**, the wool of the Angora goat; mohair.

an'gos-tu'ra bark (ăŋ'gŏs-tōō'rȧ bärk). [From *Angostura*, former name of Ciudad Bolivar, in Venezuela.] An aromatic bitter bark used as a tonic and febrifuge, now less than formerly, obtained from a South American rutaceous tree (*Cusparia angostura*). It contains the following crystalline alkaloids: *cusparine* ($C_{20}H_{19}O_3N$), *cusparidine* ($C_{19}H_{17}O_3N$), *galipine* ($C_{20}H_{21}O_3N$), and *galipidine* ($C_{19}H_{19}O_3N$). Called also *cusparia bark*.

An'gou'mois' moth (äN'gōō'mwä'). [From *Angoumois*, old province of France.] A small tineid moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*) very destructive to wheat and other grain. The larva eats out the entire interior of the grain.

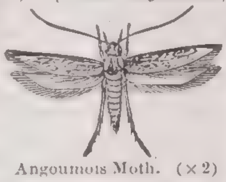
Angoumois Moth. (× 2)

an'gri-ly (ăŋ'grĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an angry manner; under the influence of anger.

an'gri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being angry.
Such an *angriness* of humor that we take fire at everything. *Whole Duty of Man.*

an'gry (ăŋ'grĭ), *a.*; AN'GRI-ER (-grĭ-ẽr); AN'GRI-EST. [See ANGER.] **1.** Full of trouble or vexation; troublesome or troubled; vexatious or vexed; rigorous. *Obs.*
God had provided a severe and *angry* education to chastise the forwardness of a young spirit. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Inflamed and painful, as a sore.
3. Touched with anger; subject to, or stirred by, the emotion of anger; feeling vexation or resentment; enraged; — followed generally by *with* before a person, and *at* before a thing.
Be not grieved, nor *angry* with yourselves. *Gen.* xlv. 5.
Wherefore should God be *angry* at thy voice? *Eccles.* v. 6.
4. Showing anger; proceeding from anger; acting as if moved by anger; wearing the marks of anger; as, *angry* words; an *angry* sky; an *angry* countenance.
5. Red. *Rare.*
Sweet rose, whose hue, *angry* and brave. *Herbert.*
6. Sharp; keen; stimulated. *Rare.*
I never ate with *angrier* appetite. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — ANGRY, PASSIONATE, IRASCIBLE. ANGRY comes into comparison with but one sense of PASSIONATE (see PASSIONATE). One is *angry* who is actually manifesting anger; one is *passionate* who is quickly or easily moved to an outburst of wrath. One is IRASCIBLE who is by temperament prone to anger, but not necessarily to violent wrath. As applied to speech, *passionate* implies vehemence, but not necessarily anger (cf. *impassioned*, under PASSIONATE). See ANGER, IRASCIBLE, IMPATIENT.
An *angry* man stirreth up strife. *Prov.* xxix 22.
I wonder how Anne will bear this affliction? She is *passionate*, but stout-hearted and courageous in important matters, though irritable in trifles. *Scott.*

Ång'ström unit (ōng'strûm; ông'-) [After A. J. *Ångström* (1814–74), Swedish physicist.] *Physics.* A minute unit of length equal to one ten-thousandth of a micron or one hundred-millionth of a centimeter, used in expressing wave lengths of light.

An'gui-dæ (ăŋ'gwĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *anguis* snake.] *Zoöl.* A family of lizards, some of which are limbless, as the glass-snakes and blindworm. All are entirely harmless, and are useful as destroyers of worms and insects. — **an'guid** (ăŋ'gwĭd), *n.*

an'gui-form (ăŋ'gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *anguis* snake + *-form.*] Snake-shaped.

An-guil'la (ăŋ-gwĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *anguilla* eel.] *Zoöl.* The genus of fishes to which the common eel belongs. See EEL.

An'guil-la'ri-a (ăŋ'gwĭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Luigi *Anguillara* (d. 1570), an Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of melanthaceous plants, similar to *Ornithogalum*, natives of Western Australia and Tasmania. The two species have small, sessile, lilylike flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

an-guil'li-form (ăŋ-gwĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *anguilla* eel + *-form.*] Eel-shaped.

An-guil'lu-la (-ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *anguilla.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute nematode worms of which the vinegar eel (*Anguillula aceti*) is the best known. See VINEGAR EEL.

an'guine (ăŋ'gwĭn), *a.* [L. *anguinus*, fr. *anguis* snake.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a snake or serpent; as, eyebrows with an *anguine* curve.

an-guin'e-al (ăŋ-gwĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* Anguineous.
anguineal hyperbola, *Math.*, one of third degree, with one asymptote and three inflections. *Newton.*

an-guin'e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anguineus.*] Snakelike; serpentine; winding.

an'gui-ped (ăŋ'gwĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *anguipes*; *anguis* serpent + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Having legs in the form of serpentlike bodies or tails; — a form in which the Giants of Greek mythology are often represented.

An'guis (ăŋ'gwĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *anguis* a snake.] *Zoöl.* A genus of limbless lizards including only the blindworm.

an'guish (ăŋ'gwĭsh), *n.* [ME. *anguishe*, *anguise*, *angoise*, F. *angoisse*, fr. L. *angustia* narrowness, difficulty, distress, fr. *angustus* narrow, difficult, fr. *angere* to press together. See ANGER.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind; excruciating distress. Rarely used in *pl.*
But they hearkened not unto Moses for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel bondage. *Ex.* vi. 9
Anguish as of her that bringeth forth her first child. *Jer.* iv. 31.
Syn. — Agony, pang, torture, torment. See DISTRESS.

an'guish (ăŋ'gwĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *angoissier*, F. *angoisser.*] To distress, affect, or suffer with anguish.
The dead hornet which had caused him a moment of *anguished* dance such as a dervish might have envied. *S. Weir Mitchell.*

an'gu-lar (ăŋ'gū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *angularis*, fr. *angulus* angle, corner.] **1.** Relating to an angle or to angles; having an angle or angles; forming an angle or corner; sharp-cornered; pointed; as, an *angular* figure.
2. Measured by an angle; as, *angular* distance.
3. Fig.: Lean; lank; raw-boned; ungraceful; sharp and stiff in character; as, remarkably *angular* in his habits and appearance; an *angular* female.
angular acceleration, *Physics*, rate of change of angular velocity. — **a. advance**, *Steam Engine*, the excess over a right angle of the angle made by the virtual crank radius of the eccentric with the crank, being the angle the eccentric is in advance of the position it would occupy if the valve had no lap and lead. — **a. aperture.** See APERTURE, 3. — **a. artery**, *Anat.*, the terminal part of the facial artery, which passes up along the side of the nose to the inner angle of the orbit. — **a. belt**, *Mach.*, a belt of nearly triangular section, used esp. for connecting shafts at an angle with each other. It runs on grooved pulleys. — **a. capital.** *Arch.* Less proper equiv. of ANGLE CAPITAL. — **a. convolution**, *Anat.*, one of the convolutions of the posterior part of the external surface of the parietal lobe of the cerebrum. — **a. distance**, the amount of the angle made at the eye by lines drawn from the eye to two objects. — **a. divergence.** *Bot.* = ANGLE OF DIVERGENCE. — **a. gyrus.** = ANGULAR CONVOLUTION. — **a. headdress**, the diamond headdress. — **a. momentum.** = MOMENT OF MOMENTUM. — **a. motion**, the motion of a body about a fixed point or fixed axis, as of a planet or pendulum. It is measured by the angle passed over at the point or axis by a line drawn to the body. — **a. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **a. point**, the point at which the sides of an angle meet; the vertex. — **a. processes**, *Anat.*, the processes terminating the supraorbital arches of the frontal bone. — **a. sections**, *Math.*, a branch of analysis which treats of the relations of sines, tangents, etc., of arcs to the sines, tangents, etc., of their multiples or of their parts. *Rare.* — **a. vein**, *Anat.*, a vein which runs obliquely down at the side of the upper part of the nose and is continued across the cheek as the facial vein. — **a. velocity**, *Mech.*, the rate of angular motion, expressed, e. g., in degrees per second. — **a. wrench**, *Mach.*, a wrench adapted for use in corners or at inconvenient angles.

an'gu-lar (ăŋ'gū-lȧr) } *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA'RI-A (-lā'rĭ-ȧ). [NL.
an'gu-la're (-lā'rē) } *angulare.*] *Anat.* A membrane bone in the lower posterior part of the lower jaw of most vertebrates except mammals.

an'gu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being angular.

an'gu-late (ăŋ'gū-lāt), *v. t.* To make angular.

an'gu-late (ăŋ'gū-lāt) } *a.* [L. *angulatus*, p. p. of *angulare*
an'gu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } to make angular.] Having angles; angled; as, *angulate* leaves. — **an'gu-late-ly**, *adv.*

an'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making angular; angular formation or shape.

an'gu-lo- (ăŋ'gū-lō-), **an'gu-li-** (-lĭ-). Combining forms from Latin *angulus*, angle.

an'gu-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*angulo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring external angles.

an'gu-lous (ăŋ'gū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *angulosus*: cf. F. *anguleux.*] Angular; having corners; hooked. *Rare.* *Glanvill.*

An'gus (ăŋ'gŭs; äŋ'gōōs), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A Gaelic god of love and amorous dalliance. He was a son of Dagda, whom he cheated of his underground palace. His harp was of so sweet a tone that whoever heard must follow; his kisses became invisible love-whispering birds.

an-gust' (ăn-gŭst'), *a.* [L. *angustus*. See ANGUISH.] Narrow; strait. *Obs.*

an-gus'tate (ăŋ-gŭs'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *angustatus*, p. p. of *angustare* to narrow.] To make angust, or narrow. *Obs.*

an-gus'tate, *a.* Narrowed.

an-gus'ti- (ăŋ-gŭs'tĭ-). Combining form of Latin *angustus*, narrow; as in *angusti*rostrate, *angusti*foliate.

an-gus'ti-clave (-klāv), *n.* [*angusti-* + L. *clavus* a nail, a stripe.] *Rom. Antiq.* A narrow stripe of purple worn by the equites on each side of the tunic as a sign of rank. Cf. LATICLAVE.

an'gwan-ti'bo (ăŋ'gwän-tē'bō), *n.* A small lemur (*Arctocebus calabarensis*) of West Africa. It has only a rudimentary tail.

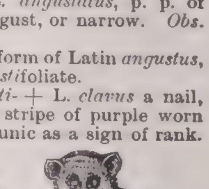
Angwantibo. (⅙)

an'har-mon'ic (ăn'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *anharmonique*, fr. Gr. ἀν- not + ἁρμονικός harmonic.] *Math.* Not harmonic.
anharmonic function *or* **ratio** (of four points *abcd* on a straight line), *Math.*, the quantity $\frac{ac}{ad} : \frac{bc}{bd}$, where the segments are to be regarded as plus or minus, according to the order of the letters. — **a. ratio** (of four points in a plane, $z_1\, z_2\, z_3\, z_4$), *Math.*, the quantity $\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 - z_3} : \frac{z_1 - z_4}{z_4 - z_3}$, in which the z's are vectors and lower part of the mandible of amphibians.

An'glo-Gal'lic, *a.* See ANGLO-.
An'glo-Ger'man, *a.* See ANGLO-.
An'glo-I'rish, *a.* See ANGLO-.
An'glo-Ju-da'ic, **An'glo-Jew'ish**, *a.* See ANGLO-.
An'glo-Lat'in, *a. & n.* Anglicized Latin.
An'glo-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. [*Anglo-* + *man.*] A partisan of English interests in America; — a word used by Jefferson, who seems to have taken "-man" as being E. *man*, pl. *men*. Cf. ANGLOMAN, below.
An'glo-man, **An'glo-mane**, *n.* An Anglomaniac. *Rare.*
An'glo-Mo-ham'med-an, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the laws applied by the British to the Mohammedans of India.
An'glo-pho'bi-ac, *n.* An Anglophobe. *Rare.*
An'glo-phob'ist (ăŋ'glō-fōb'ĭst), *n.* An Anglophobe. *Rare.*
An'glo-Sax-on'ic, *a.* Anglo-Saxon.
An'glo-Turk'ish, *a.* See ANGLO-.
angnaile. † AGNAIL.
angoise. † ANGUISH.
An'go-lese' (ăŋ'gō-lēz'; -lēs'), *n. pl.* The Bantu tribes of Angola on the West African coast.
an-goph'o-ra ki'no (ăŋ-gŏf'ō-rȧ). A variety of kino obtained in Australia from various myrtaceous trees of the genus *Angophora*, esp. *A. intermedia* and *A. lanceolata.*
an'gos-tu'ra. *n.* Angostura bark.
angostura oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
An'gou'lême', *n.* = DUCHESSE D'ANGOULÊME.
An'gr-bo'dha. Var. of ANGERBODA.
an'gre. † ANGER.
an'gry, *v. t.* To provoke; anger.
Ang.-Sax. *Abbr.* Anglo-Saxon.
an-guic'u-la (ăŋ-gwĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. L. *anguiculus* small serpent.] A vinegar eel. *Obs.* — **an-guic'u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*
‖ **an'guille'** (äN'gē'y'), *n.* [F., eel.] *Cookery.* Eel; as, **anguilles grillées** (äN'gē'y' grē'yā'), spitchcocked eels.
An-guil'li-dæ (ăŋ-gwĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of apodal teleost fishes of which the common eel is the type, as now restricted including only the genus *Anguilla*. See EEL.
an-guil'loid (ăŋ-gwĭl'oid), *a.* [L. *anguilla* + *-oid.*] Eel-like.
an-guil'lous (-ŭs), *a.* Eel-like.
an-guil'lule, *n.* [From ANGUILLULA.] A vinegar eel. *Obs.*
An'guil-lu'li-dæ (ăŋ'gwĭ-lū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of which the genus *Anguillula* is the type, consisting of small, often very minute, nematode worms, most of which live in the soil or in decaying matter. Some, as the genus *Tylenchus*, are parasitic on grain, causing galls.
An-guin'i-dæ (ăŋ-gwĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ANGUIDÆ.
an'guish-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
an'guish-ment. *n.* [OF. *angoissement.*] Anguish. *Obs. & R.*
an'guish-ous, *a.* [OF. *angoissos.*] Feeling or causing anguish; also, anxious. *Obs.* or *Dial.* — **an'guish-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* or *Dial.*
an'guisht. Anguished. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **an'guis in her'ba.** [L.] A snake in the grass. *Vergil (Eclogues, III. 93).*
an'guis-sous. † ANGUISHOUS.
an'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* of ANGULAR.
an'gu-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
angule. † ANGLE.
an'gu-lif'er-ous (ăŋ'gū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*anguli-* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Having the last whorl angular; — of certain shells.
an'gu-li-nerved', *a.* [*anguli-* + *nerved.*] *Bot.* Having the veins forming an angle with the midrib, as in most dicotyledons.
an'gu-lo-den'tate, *a.* Angularly toothed.
an'gu-lose (ăŋ'gū-lōs), *a.* Angulous. *Rare.*
an'gu-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being angular. *Rare.*
an'gu-lo-sple'ni-al, *a.* [*angulo-* + *splenial.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to both the angular and the splenial. — *n.* The angulo-splenial bone, forming most of the inner and lower part of the mandible of amphibians.
An'gur-bo'da. Var. of ANGERBODA.
an-gu'ri-a (ăŋ-gū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγγούριον watermelon.] The gourd *Cucumis anguria*, or its fruit. See CUCUMIS.
angus. † ANGUISH.
An'gus. = ABERDEEN ANGUS.
an'gus-ta'tion (ăŋ'gŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* A making narrow; a straitening or contracting.
‖ **an-gus'ti-a** (ăŋ-gŭs'tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., narrowness, pl., difficulty.] Difficulty; strait. *Obs. & R.*
an-gus'ti-fo'li-ate, **an-gus'ti-fo'li-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Narrow-leaved.
an-gus'ti-ros'trate, *a.* [*angusti-* + *rostrate.*] *Zoöl.* Having a narrow rostrum, or snout.
an-gus'ti-sep'tal, **an-gus'ti-sep'tate**, *a.* *Bot.* Having a narrow septum.
an-gust'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
an'gus-tu'ra (ăŋ'gŭs-tōō'rȧ), **angustura bark**, etc. Var. of ANGOSTURA BARK, etc.
angwich. † ANGUISH.
an-hæm'a-to'sis, **an-hem'a-to'sis**, *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *hæmatosis.*] *Med.* Defective formation of the blood.
an'ha-line (ăn'hȧ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [See ANHALONINE.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{17}O_2N$, found in certain species of *Lophophora.*
an'ha-lon'i-dine (-lŏn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}O_3N$, found in certain species of *Lophophora.*
an'ha-lo'nine (-lō'nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [From *Anhalonium.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}O_3N$, found in certain species of *Lophophora.*
An'ha-lo'ni-um (-nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀν- not + ἀλώνιον disk, halo: — so given by Lemaire, author of the genus.] *Bot.* Syn. of LOPHOPHORA.
an-hand', *adv.* "An hand" (= on hand), written as one word. *Obs.*
an-hang', *v. t. & i.* [See ON; HANG.] To hang. *Obs.*

from the origin to the points. — **anharmonic sextic**, *Math.*, the sextic equation that determines the six cross-ratios of the roots of a biquadratic equation.

an′he-do′ni-a (ăn′hē-dō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἡδονή pleasure.] Insensitiveness to pleasure or incapacity for happiness. Cf. ANALGESIA.

One can distinguish many kinds of pathological depression. Sometimes it is mere passive joylessness and dreariness, discouragement, dejection, lack of taste and zest and spring. Professor Ribot has proposed the name *anhedonia* to designate this condition. *Wm. James.*

an′he-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *anhelatio*, fr. *anhelare* to pant: cf. F. *anhélation.*] *Rare.* **1.** *Med.* Short and rapid breathing; a panting; dyspnœa. **2.** A panting or aspiring; eager desiring.

an-he′lous (ăn-hē′lŭs), *a.* [L. *anhelus.*] Short of breath; panting. *Rare.*

an′hi-dro′sis (ăn′hĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANHIDROTIC.] *Med.* Absence or deficiency of the excretion of sweat.

an′hi-drot′ic (-drŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + Gr. ἱδρώς sweat.] *Med.* Tending to check sweating. — *n.* An anhidrotic agent.

an-hin′ga (ăn-hĭŋ′g*ȧ*), *n.* [Tupi.] **a** The American snakebird. **b** [*cap.*] The genus consisting of the snakebirds.

an′hy-dræ′mi-a, **an′hy-dre′mi-a** (ăn′hī-drē′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; HYDRÆMIA.] *Med.* An abnormal condition in which there is a deficiency of water in the blood.

an-hy′dride (-hī′drīd; -drĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-drid**. [See ANHYDROUS.] *Chem.* **a** An oxide of a nonmetallic body or an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting with the elements of water, or of being formed from an acid by the abstraction of water, or of uniting with basic oxides to form salts. **b** A compound formed from another or others by the abstraction of water.

an-hy′drite (-drīt), *n.* [See ANHYDROUS.] *Min.* Anhydrous calcium sulphate, $CaSO_4$, occurring rarely in orthorhombic crystals, usually massive, and white or slightly colored. H., 3–3.5. Sp. gr., 2.90–2.99. Cf. GYPSUM.

an-hy′dro- (ăn-hī′drō-). A combining form for *anhydrous.*

an-hy′drous (-drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄνυδρος wanting water; ἀν- not + ὕδωρ water.] Destitute of water, esp. water of crystallization; as, *anhydrous* salts.

a′ni (ä′nē), *n.* [Native name.] Any of three species of black birds of the cuckoo family, of the warmer parts of America, of which two (*Crotophaga ani* and *C. sulcirostris*) reach the southern limits of the United States. They have an arched, laterally compressed bill. Several pairs often occupy one large nest in common.

A-ni′ba (*ȧ*-nī′b*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. native name: cf. Sp. *aniba.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American lauraceous trees having flowers with a 6-parted perianth, 9 fertile and 3 sterile stamens. The fruit is succulent, and the seeds of some species, as *A. cujumary*, possess tonic properties.

an′i-con′ic (ăn′ī-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *iconic.*] Without idols or images.

Behind Greek religion proper there lies, far away back, that old *aniconic* worship in mountain solitudes and mysterious caves, or on mountain tops. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

an′i-cut, **an′ni-cut** (ăn′ĭ-kŭt), *n.* [Tamil *anai kattu* dam building.] A dam or mole made in a stream for maintaining and regulating irrigation. *India.*

a-nid′i-an (*ȧ*-nĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἀν- not + εἶδος form.] *Terat.* Formless; of indefinite form.
anidian monster, a mole of the uterus.

a-night′ (*ȧ*-nīt′), **a-nights′** (*ȧ*-nīts′) *adv.* [ME. *on niht.*] In the night time; at night. *Archaic.*

Does he hawk *anights* still? *Marston.*

an′il (ăn′ĭl), *n.* [F. *anil*, Sp. *añil*, or Pg. *anil;* all fr. Ar. *an-nīl*, for *al-nīl* the indigo plant, fr. Skr. *nīla* dark blue, *nīlī* indigo, indigo plant. Cf. LILAC.] **a** A West Indian fabaceous shrub (*Indigofera anil*), one of the sources of indigo; also, any of several related shrubs, as *Cracca aniloides.* **b** Indigo. *Rare.*

an′il, *n.* [From *aniline.*] *Chem.* A compound, with a bivalent radical, of the group C_6H_5N:, or (by extension) of the group RN:, R standing for any univalent aromatic radical.

an′ile (ăn′īl; -ĭl), *a.* [L. *anilis*, fr. *anus* an old woman.] Old-womanish; imbecile. "*Anile* ideas." *Walpole.*

an′i-lide (ăn′ĭ-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid**. *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds which may be regarded as amides in which half or all of the hydrogen of the amido group has been replaced by phenyl.

anilido-. *Chem.* Combining form for *anilide.*

an′i-line (ăn′ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. [See 1st ANIL.] *Org. Chem.* An oily poisonous basic liquid, $C_6H_5NH_2$, colorless when pure, obtainable by the distillation of indigo, of coal, etc., but now chiefly made by the reduction of nitrobenzene and used in the manufacture of various dyes. It may be regarded as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by the radical phenyl. In commercial language, **aniline**, or **aniline oil, for blue**, signifies pure aniline; **aniline for red**, a mixture of aniline and *o-* and *p*-toluidine; and **aniline for safranine**, aniline containing *o*-toluidine.

aniline black. A very fast dye produced on the fiber by the oxidation of aniline. The ordinary product of this oxidation is *nigraniline*, which tends to turn green (formation of emeraldine), but it can be further oxidized to another substance called *ungreenable black.*

aniline blue. Any of several blue dyestuffs derived from rosaniline; specif., spirit blue.

aniline dyes. A class of artificial dyes derived from triphenylmethane or related compounds; — so called because aniline is used in preparing some of them. The aniline dyes include malachite green, fuchsine or magenta, aniline blue, etc.

aniline salt. *Com.* Aniline hydrochloride, $C_6H_5NH_2 \cdot HCl$.

aniline violet. Any violet aniline color; esp.: **a** Mauveine. **b** Methyl violet.

an′i-lin-ism (ăn′ĭ-lĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* [*aniline* + *-ism.*] *Med.* A disease due to inhaling the poisonous fumes present in the manufacture of aniline.

an′i-li-py′rin (ăn′ĭ-lĭ-pī′rĭn), *n.* [acet*anilid*e + anti*pyrine.*] *Pharm.* An antipyretic prepared by melting together one part of acetanilide with two parts of antipyrine.

a-nil′i-ty (*ȧ*-nĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *anilitas.* See ANILE.] State or quality of one who is an old woman; old-womanishness; dotage. "Marks of *anility.*" *Sterne.*

‖ **a′ni-ma** (ăn′ĭ-m*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] Soul; life.
a′ni-ma bru′ta (brōō′t*ȧ*) [L.], the brute soul; the vital principle of the lower animals. — **a. hu-ma′na** (hū-mā′n*ȧ*) [L.], the human soul; the vital principle of a human being. — **a. mun′di** (mŭn′dī) [L.], *Philos.*, the soul, life, or vital or natural force of the world; the organizing essence, principle, or activity of the physical universe, — conceived as a pantheistic deity or as a subtle spirit or vital essence of physical nature. Cf. WORLD SOUL, ARCHEUS.

an′i-mad-ver′sion (-măd-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *animadversio:* cf. F. *animadversion.* See ANIMADVERT.] **1.** Act or power of perceiving; direct or simple perception. *Obs.*

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense, properly so called. *Glanvill.*

2. Monition; warning. *Obs.*
3. Remarks by way of criticism and usually of censure; adverse criticism; reproof; blame.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions.* *Clarendon.*

4. Judicial cognizance of an offense; chastisement; punishment. *Archaic.* "Divine *animadversions.*" *Wesley.*

Syn. — Censure, blame, reproach, aspersion, condemnation. — ANIMADVERSION, CRITICISM, STRICTURE, REFLECTION. An ANIMADVERSION is a critical observation or remark, usually adverse, sometimes carping; as, "Maty's *animadversions* hurt me more. In part they appeared to me unjust, and in part ill-natured" (*Cowper*). A CRITICISM is a more explicit expression of judgment, implying previous scrutiny; as here compared (cf. REVIEW) it is commonly unfavorable; as, "This is not written with the least atom of purpose to forestall *criticisms*" (*Keats*). STRICTURE always implies censure, which may be either ill-natured or judicious; as, "foreign *strictures* on the dress, looks, and behavior of the English abroad" (*M. Arnold*); "The lash of the merciless Porson, . . . [whose] *strictures* are founded in argument, enriched with learning, and enlivened with wit" (*Gibbon*). REFLECTION implies some imputation or aspersion which is cast (often indirectly) upon its object; as, a *reflection* on one's scholarship or honesty; "I cannot . . . imagine how these three lines can be called a *reflection* on his person" (*Pope*). See CENSURE, REPROVE.

an′i-mad-ver′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Able to perceive; percipient. *Archaic.* — **an′i-mad-ver′sive-ness**, *n.*

I do not mean there is a certain number of ideas glaring and shining to the *animadversive* faculty. *Coleridge.*

an′i-mad-vert′ (-vûrt′), *v. i.;* AN′I-MAD-VERT′ED; AN′I-MAD-VERT′ING. [L. *animadvertere; animus* mind + *advertere* to turn to. See ADVERT.] **1.** To take notice; to observe; — commonly followed by *that.* *Dr. H. More.*
2. To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure; to express censure; — with *on* or *upon.*

I should not *animadvert* on him, . . . if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of . . . Shakespeare. *Dryden*

3. To take cognizance judicially; to take action to the end of punishment or censure. *Archaic.*

Syn. — Remark, comment, criticize, censure.

an′i-mal (ăn′ĭ-măl), *n.* [L., fr. *anima* breath, soul: cf. F. *animal.* See ANIMATE.] **1.** Any member of the group of living beings typically endowed with sensation and voluntary motion, as distinguished from a *plant.* Technically, an *animal* is an organized living being distinguished by possessing in greater or less degree the characters or attributes of sensation, of voluntary movement, of receiving and digesting solid food in an internal cavity previous to its absorption into the tissues (which food must, at least in part, be proteid matter derived from the bodies of other animals or from plants), and of having the katabolic processes of the cells paramount to the anabolic processes, so that oxygen is absorbed and carbon dioxide evolved during the life of the organism.

As one or more of these characters may be wanting or replaced by some plantlike attribute, all the characters of an organism must be taken into account in deciding whether it is an animal or a plant. The following ADDITIONAL CHARACTERS distinguish *most* animals from the ordinary forms of plants: They have, at least at some period of life, the power of voluntary locomotion; they exhibit a higher degree of irritability by changes of shape or by movements in response to external stimuli; if composed of many cells they have a more or less distinct nervous system, and manifest a greater or less degree of consciousness; their cells are not inclosed in walls composed of cellulose, neither do they contain chlorophyll or possess the power of building up proteid compounds from simple inorganic substances; and the limits to their growth in form and size are more definite than in most plants. The most highly organized group of animals is the Mammalia, to which man belongs; the birds are undoubtedly the next highest. (See CELL, COMPOUND ANIMAL, ORGANISM, and PLANT.)

In the classification of animals the attempt has usually been made to group them according to their natural relationships.

The schemes of CLASSIFICATION adopted by the early writers arranged animals in a linear series beginning with man and descending to the lowest type. Cuvier (d. 1832) made a great advance by recognizing the existence of distinct *branches* independent of each other, having radically different plans of organization.

CUVIER'S CLASSIFICATION.

Branch I. VERTEBRATA. — Classes: Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia, Pisces.
Branch II. MOLLUSCA. — Classes: Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Gastropoda, Brachiopoda, Cirripedia.
Branch III. ARTICULATA. — Classes: Annelides, Crustacea, Arachnida, Insecta.
Branch IV. RADIATA. — Classes: Echinodermata, Helminthes, Acalephæ, Infusoria.

Modern zoölogists have increased the number of branches (now usually termed *phyla*) and classes; and, since the acceptance of the theory of evolution, consider the groups as having the same relations to each other as the branches of a tree, and the simpler and lower groups are enumerated first.

A MODERN CLASSIFICATION
(from Parker and Haswell's "Text-book of Zoölogy").

Kingdom ANIMALIA. Animal kingdom.

Phylum I. PROTOZOA Unicellular animals. — Classes: Rhizopoda, Mycetozoa, Mastigophora, Sporozoa, Infusoria.
Phylum II. PORIFERA. Sponges.
Phylum III. CŒLENTERATA. Polyps and jellyfishes. — Classes: Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, Actinozoa, Ctenophora.
Phylum IV. PLATYHELMINTHES. Flatworms. — Classes: Turbellaria, Trematoda, Cestoda, Nemertinea.
Phylum V. NEMATHELMINTHES. Roundworms. — Classes: Nematoda, Acanthocephala, Chætognatha.
Phylum VI TROCHELMINTHES. Wheel animalcules. — Classes: Rotifera, Dinophilea, Gastrotricha.
Phylum VII. MOLLUSCOIDA. Brachiopods, polyzoans. — Classes: Polyzoa, Phoronida, Brachiopoda.
Phylum VIII. ECHINODERMATA Echinoderms. — Classes: Asteroidea, Ophiuroidea, Echinoidea, Holothuroidea, Crinoidea, Cystoidea, Blastoidea.
Phylum IX. ANNULATA. Annulated worms. — Classes: Chætopoda, Myzostomida, Gephyrea, Archiannelida, Hirudinea.
Phylum X. ARTHROPODA. Insects, crustaceans, etc. — Classes: Crustacea, Trilobita, Onychophora, Myriapoda, Insecta, Arachnida, Pycnogonida, Linguatulida, Tardigrada.
Phylum XI. MOLLUSCA. Mollusks. — Classes: Pelecypoda, Amphineura, Gastropoda, Scaphopoda, Cephalopoda.
Phylum XII. CHORDATA. Animals with a notochord. — Classes: Adelochorda, Urochorda, Acrania, Cyclostomata, Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, Mammalia. The last seven classes constitute the subphylum VERTEBRATA, or *vertebrates.*

All animals except the vertebrates are often grouped together as INVERTEBRATA, or *Invertebrates.* Phylum I. differs from the remaining phyla in consisting of animals composed of a single cell. The remaining eleven phyla are therefore often grouped as METAZOA, or *multicellular animals.*

2. One of the lower animals; a brute or beast, as distinguished from man; any creature except a human being (this latter being the sense which it has in statutes for the prevention of cruelty to animals, etc.); as, men and *animals.* At common law animals are classified as **domestic**, or **domitæ naturæ**, and **wild**, or **feræ naturæ**; or of a third class, **base animals**, composed out of the two former, and consisting of those too worthless to be the subject of ownership. See FERÆ NATURÆ, DOMESTIC ANIMAL.

Syn. — ANIMAL, BRUTE, BEAST. In their ordinary literal use, ANIMAL refers to sentient beings, as distinguished from plants and inanimate objects; BRUTE, to animals regarded as irrational or savage; BEAST, usually to four-footed animals; as, cruelty to *animals*, the instincts of the *brutes*, the *beasts* of the field. Fig., as applied to human beings, ANIMAL stresses the ascendancy of the animal over the intellectual or spiritual nature; BRUTE, dullness of the sensibilities, or unrestrained passion; BEAST, surrender to appetite or sensual indulgence; as, one may speak of a prize fighter as a superb *animal*, of a cruel husband as a *brute*, of a drunkard as making a *beast* of himself.

His intellect is not replenished; he is only an *animal*, only sensible in the duller parts. *Shak.*

Inferior creatures mute,
Irrational and *brute.* *Milton.*

What is a man,
If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? A *beast*, no more. *Shak.*

an′i-mal (ăn′ĭ-măl), *a.* [Cf. F. *animal*, L. *animalis* animate.] **1.** [From *animalis* as if derived fr. *animus* mind.] Pertaining to the soul or will; as, the *animal* activities of judgment, memory, sensation, and movement; — opposed to *natural* and *vital.* See SPIRIT, 1. *Obs.*
2. Of, relating to, resembling, or derived from, animals or their characteristics; as, *animal* functions, *animal* courage.
3. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part; as, the *animal* passions or appetites.

animal cellulose, a celluloselike substance occurring in the test of certain tunicates. — **a. black**, **a. charcoal.** = BONE BLACK. — **a. cracker.** A small sweetened cracker in the shape of an animal. — **a. electricity**, the electricity developed in an animal's body, esp. that developed in certain fishes (see ELECTRIC FISH). Electrical phenomena accompany many of the functions of the organs of the body of animals and man, such as muscular contraction. Animal electricity does not differ in nature from that produced artificially. — **a. flower**, any animal resembling a flower, as a sea anemone or a hydroid. — **a. force**, *Physiol.*, muscular force or energy. — **a. heat**, *Physiol.*, the heat generated in the body of a living animal by the processes of oxidation that go on within the cells composing the body. In the lower animals the temperature of the body varies more or less with, and does not generally greatly exceed, that of the surrounding air or water; in the birds and mammals, which are termed *warm-blooded* or *homoiothermal*, it is maintained at a nearly constant point. This is accomplished by control of the loss of heat (largely through regulation by the vasomotor nerves of the blood supply to peripheral parts, thus increasing or diminishing radiation, conduction, excretion and evaporation of sweat, etc.) and of the oxidation in the tissues. Excessive temperature is called *fever.* In man the normal temperature is about 98.6° F.; but in some small mammals, and esp. in small birds, it is several degrees higher. See FEVER. — **a. kingdom**, all animals collectively; in the classification of living organisms, the primary group which consists of all the animals. Opposed to the *vegetable kingdom*, and also to the *mineral kingdom.* See ANIMAL. — **a. magnetism**, mesmerism; hypnotism. *Obsoles.* — **a. mechanics**, *Physiol.*, that portion of physiology which has for its object the investigation of the laws of equilibrium and motion in the animal body. The most important mechanical principle is that of the lever, the bones forming the arms of the levers, the contractile muscles the power, the joints the fulcra or points of support, while the weight of the body or of the individual limbs constitutes the weight or resistance. — **a. muscle.** *Anat.* = STRIATED MUSCLE. — **a. oat**, **a. oats.** See ANIMATED OAT. — **a. oil**, a complex oil obtained by the distillation of animal substances, as bones. See BONE OIL. — **a. pole**, *Zoöl.*, the point on the surface of an egg that marks the center of the most active part of the protoplasm, or the part which contains the least yolk; — opposed to *vegetative*

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anheave, *v. t.* To lift up. *Obs.*
an-he′dron (ăn-hē′drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DRA (-dr*ȧ*). [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] *Petrog.* A body having the internal molecular structure of a crystal, but not its outward geometric form. — **an-he′dral**, *a.*
anhele. ǂ ANNEAL.
an-hele′, *v. i.* [OF. *aneler*, *anheler.*] To pant; to be breathlessly anxious or eager. *Obs.*
an-he′lose, *a.* Anhelous. *Rare.*
anheng. Obs. pret. of ANHANG.
an-high′, *adv.* "An high" (= on high), written together. *Obs.*
an-high′, **an-high′e**, *v. t.* To raise; exalt; specif., to hang on the gallows. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To mount up; increase. *Obs.*
an′hi-ma (ăn′ĭ-m*ȧ*), *n.* [Brazilian.] = KAMICHI.
an-his′tic (ăn-hĭs′tĭk), *a. Biol.* [Anhistous.]
an-his′tous (-tŭs), *a.* [*an-* + Gr. ἱστός tissue.] *Biol.* Without definite structure, as a membrane.
an-hit′, *v. t.* [*an-* on + *hit.*] To hit; smite. *Obs.*
anhof. Obs. pret. of ANHEAVE.
anhon. ǂ ANHANG.
an-hun′gered (ăn-hŭŋ′gērd), *a.* Ahungered; longing. *Archaic.*
an-hun′gry, *a.* Hungry. *Obs.*
an-hy′drate, *v. t.* To dehydrate. — **an′hy-dra′tion** (ăn′hī-drā′shŭn), *n.*
an-hy′dric, *a.* Anhydrous.
an-hy′dro-my-e′li-a (ăn-hī′drō-mī-ē′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *anhydro-* + Gr. μυελός marrow.] *Med.* Deficiency of the fluid normally found in the spinal cavity.
ani. ǂ ANY.
A-ni′a (*ȧ*-nī′*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
A-ni′am (*ȧ*-nī′ăm). *Bib.*
an-id′i-o-mat′ic, **an-id′i-o-mat′i-cal**, *a.* [*an-* not + *idiomatic*, *-ical.*] Not idiomatic. *Rare.*
an′i-dro′sis (ăn′ĭ-drō′sĭs), **an′i-drot′ic** (-drŏt′ĭk). Vars. of ANHIDROSIS, ANHIDROTIC.
an′i-ent (ăn′ĭ-ĕnt), **an′i-en′tise** (ăn′ĭ-ĕn′tĭs), *v. t.* [OF. *anientir*, F. *anéantir.*] To frustrate; to make of no account. *Obs.* — **an-i-en′te**, *p. a.* Frustrated; made void; aniented. *Obs.*
an′i-en′tise-ment, *n.* *Obs.*
an′i-en′tish, *v. t.* ǂ ANIENTISE.
a-nigh′ (*ȧ*-nī′), *prep.* & *adv.* [*a-* + *nigh.*] Nigh. *Archaic.*
a-ni′lao (ä-nē′lou), *n.* [Tag.] The shrub *Columbia serratifolia*, yielding a strong bast fiber. *Phil. I.*
an′ile-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
a-nil′ic (*ȧ*-nĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See NITROSALICYLIC.
aniline brown. = BISMARCK BROWN. See DYE.
aniline oil *Com.* Aniline.
aniline orange. See DYE.
aniline purple. Mauveine.
aniline red. Fuchsine.
aniline rose. A commercial form of safranine. See SAFRANINE, 2.
aniline yellow. See AMINOAZOBENZENE.
an′i-lism (ăn′ĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* Short for ANILINISM.
a-nil′la (*ȧ*-nĭl′*ȧ*), *n.* [See ANIL.] The West Indian indigo.
‖ **A′nil-le′ro** (ä′nēl-yā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōs). [Sp.] *Sp. Hist.* A member of a party which, in the revolution of 1820–23, aimed to reconcile the people with the crown. The party symbol was a ring (*anillo*).
A′nim (ā′nĭm). *Bib.*
anim. *Abbr.* Animato.
an′i-ma-ble (ăn′ĭ-m*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being animated. *Rare.* — **an′i-ma-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **an′i-ma-ble-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
an′i-mad-verse′, *v. t.* To animadvert upon. *Obs.*
an′i-mad-ver′sal (ăn′ĭ-măd-vûr′s*a*l), *n.* Faculty of animadverting; reflection; ratiocination. *Obs.*
an′i-mad-vert′ence, *n.* Monition; animadversion. *Obs. or R.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

pole. In most animals whose embryology has been studied it is the point where the polar bodies are segmented off, and the protoplasm about it forms the ectoderm. — **animal psychology**. See PSYCHOLOGY. — **a. soul**. **a** The soul which is characteristic of an animal; — distinguished by Aristotle from the *vegetable* soul, which is nutritive only, by having also sensitive, appetitive, and locomotive faculties. The animal soul is also distinguished, in human beings, from the *rational* soul (νοῦς), which alone has existence apart from the body. **b** *Theosophy.* The center of animal passions. — **a. spirits**. **a** (Orig. in the *sing.*, animal spirit.) A supposed nervous fluid or principle. See SPIRIT, 1. *Obs.* **b** Vivacity arising from physical health and energy; natural frolicsomeness.

an′i-mal′cu-lar (ăn′ĭ-măl′kū-lȧr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, animalcules.

an′i-mal′cule (-kūl), *n.* [As if fr. a L. *animalculum*, dim. of *animal*.] **1**. A small animal, as a fly, spider, etc. *Obs.*
2. A minute animal, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. (See INFUSORIA.) Many of the so-called *animalcules* have been shown to be motile plants. Among these are the desmids and diatoms.

an′i-mal′cul-ism (-kū-lĭz′m), *n.* *Biol.* **a** A former theory which sought to explain certain physiological and pathological phenomena by means of animalcules. **b** The former theory that the spermatozoön contains the whole of the embryo. Cf. OVISM.

an′i-mal′cul-ist (-lĭst), *n.* **1**. One versed in the knowledge of animalcules.
2. A believer in the theory of animalculism.

an′i-mal′cu-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL.] An animalcule.

An′i-ma′li-a (-mā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Zoöl.* Animals collectively; the animal kingdom. See ANIMAL.

an′i-mal-ism (ăn′ĭ-măl-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *animalisme*.] **1**. State, activity, or enjoyment of animals; mere animal life without intellectual or moral qualities; sensuality.
2. The doctrine that men are mere animals, or nonspiritual living beings.

an′i-mal-ist, *n.* **1**. A believer in or advocate of animalism.
2. An animalculist.
3. An artist representing chiefly animals.

an′i-mal-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, animalism or animalists.

an′i-mal′i-ty (-măl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *animalité*.] Animal existence or nature; animal life. *Locke.*

an′i-mal-i-za′tion (-măl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* [Cf. F. *animalisation*.] **1**. Act of animalizing; the giving of animal life, or endowing with animal properties.
2. Conversion into animal matter by assimilation. *Rare.*

an′i-mal-ize (ăn′ĭ-măl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *animaliser*.] **1**. To endow with the properties of an animal; to represent in animal form. *Warburton.*
2. To convert into animal matter by assimilation. *Rare.*
3. To render animal or sentient; to reduce to the state of a lower animal; to sensualize.

The unconscious irony of the Epicurean poet on the *animalizing* tendency of his own philosophy. *Coleridge.*

4. *Dyeing.* To impart the properties of an animal substance to; — said of vegetable fibers, which by proper treatment, as impregnation with albumen or casein, may be made to resemble wool in their behavior toward dyes.

an′i-mal-ly, *adv.* **1**. With respect to the animal soul or animal spirits. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. With respect to physiological or bodily qualities; physically, as opposed to *intellectually*.

an′i-mate (ăn′ĭ-māt), *v. t.*; AN′I-MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); AN′I-MAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *animatus*, p. p. of *animare*, fr. *anima* breath, soul; akin to *animus* soul, mind, Gr. ἄνεμος wind, Skr. *an* to breathe, live, Goth. *us-anan* to expire (*us-* out), Icel. *önd* breath, *anda* to breathe, OHG. *ando* anger. Cf. ANIMAL.] **1**. To give natural life to; to make alive; to quicken; as, the soul *animates* the body.
2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of; as, to *animate* a lyre. *Dryden.*
3. To give spirit or vigor to; to stimulate or incite; to inspirit; rouse; enliven.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high, . . . and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles.*

Syn. — Enliven, inspirit, stimulate, exhilarate, inspire, instigate, rouse, urge, cheer; prompt, incite, quicken.

an′i-mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *animatus*, p. p.] **1**. Endowed with life; alive; living; animated; lively.

The admirable structure of *animate* bodies. *Bentley.*

2. Of or pertaining to animals; as, *animate* diseases. *Rare.*

an′i-mat′ed (-māt′ĕd), *p. a.* Endowed with life; full of life or spirit; indicating animation; lively; vigorous. "*Animated* sounds." *Pope.* "*Animated* bust." *T. Gray.* "*Animated* descriptions." *Lewis.* — **an′i-mat′ed-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See LIVELY.

animated oat *or* **oats**, an oat grass (*Avena sterilis*) cultivated on account of the curious movements of the spikelets, caused by the twisting of the awns under the influence of moisture or dryness. — **a. picture**, a picture obtained by presenting with great rapidity successive instantaneous views of a moving scene, so as to produce the illusion of motion in the objects represented, as in the kinetoscope.

an′i-mat′ing (ăn′ĭ-māt′ĭng), *p. a.* Causing animation; life-giving; inspiriting; rousing. — **an′i-mat′ing-ly**, *adv.*

an′i-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *animatio*.] **1**. Act of animating, or state of being animate.

The *animation* of the same soul quickening the whole frame. *Bp. Hall.*

Perhaps an inanimate thing supplies me, while I am speaking, with whatever I possess of *animation*. *Landor.*

2. State of being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigor; vivacity; spiritedness; as, a story told with *animation*.

Syn. — Liveliness, vivacity, spirit, buoyancy, airiness, sprightliness, enthusiasm, ardor, earnestness, energy.

an′i-ma-tive (ăn′ĭ-mā-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Animating; life-giving.
2. = ANIMISTIC. *Tylor.*

an′i-ma′tor (-mā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that animates.

an′i-mé (ăn′ĭ-mā; -mē), *n.* [F. *animé*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *anime*; of uncertain origin.] Any of various resins or oleoresins; as: **a** Copal, esp. a soft variety. **b** Elemi. **c** An oleoresin resembling elemi, now little used.

An′i-mi-kie′ (ăn′ĭ-mĭ-kē′), **An′i-mi-ke′an** (-kē′ăn), *a.* *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the Proterozoic or Algonkian period or era. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

an′i-mism (ăn′ĭ-mĭz′m), *n.* [L. *anima* soul: cf. F. *animisme*. See ANIMATE.] **1**. The doctrine that the soul is the vital principle and is responsible for every organic development; — taught by Georg Ernst Stahl.
2. The belief that all objects possess a natural life or vitality or that they are endowed with indwelling souls. The term is usually employed to denote the most primitive and superstitious forms of religion. It was first popularized by E. B. Tylor, — as "the doctrine of souls and other spiritual beings in general," — but has come to have at least three distinct meanings: **a** Belief ascribing conscious life to all natural objects, or to nature in general, without assuming the existence of separable souls. This includes a variety of superstitions, of which fetishism is typical. Sometimes this *animism* is given a philosophical form in the ascription of life to nature as a whole. **b** Belief that bodies are inhabited by souls, either material or immaterial, which may exist in a separate disembodied state. Such souls are ascribed not only to men, but to animals, plants, stones, tools, etc. **c** Belief in the activity of the spirits of the recently deceased, in possession by ghosts, etc.

an′i-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *animiste*.] One who maintains a doctrine of animism; a believer in animism.

What the *animist* worships and seeks by all means to influence and conciliate is the shifting and shadowy company of unknown powers or influences . . . which resides in the primeval forest, in the crumbling hills, in the rushing river, in the spreading tree, which gives its spring to the tiger, its venom to the snake, which generates jungle fever, and walks abroad in the terrible guise of cholera, smallpox, or murrain. *Census of India*, 1901

an′i-mis′tic (-mĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to animism; resembling, or characteristic of, animism.

an′i-mose′ (ăn′ĭ-mōs′) } *a.* [L. *animosus*, fr. *animus* soul,
an′i-mous (ăn′ĭ-mŭs) } spirit.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute. *Obs.* — **an′i-mose′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

an′i-mos′i-ty (-mŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *animosité*, fr. L. *animositas*. See ANIMOSE, ANIMATE, *v. t.*] **1**. Mere spiritedness or courage. *Obs.*
2. Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity; energetic dislike. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Enmity, hatred, opposition. See HOSTILITY.

an′i-mus (ăn′ĭ-mŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MI (-mī). [L., mind.] Mind; will; intention; animating spirit; also, inclination; disposition; temper; specif., bad or malicious intention or disposition. *Animus* occurs in various Latin law phrases, as: **animus cancellandi** (kăn′sĕ-lăn′dī), intention of canceling. — **a. capiendi** (kăp′ĭ-ĕn′dī), intention of taking. — **a. derelinquendi** (dĕr′ē-lĭn-kwĕn′dī), intention of abandoning; the will to abandon. — **a. domini** (dŏm′ĭ-nī) = *a. possidendi*, below. — **a. furandi** (fū-răn′dī), the intention of stealing.

By the term *animus furandi* is to be understood the intention not to take a partial or temporary, but the entire dominion over the chattels without a color of right. *Parke, Baron* (1 *Denison's C. C.* 396).

— **a. hominis est anima scripti** (hŏm′ĭ-nĭs, ăn′ĭ-mȧ skrĭp′tī), the party's intention constitutes the soul (effect) of the instrument.— **a injuriandi** (ĭn-jōō′rĭ-ăn′dī), intention of injuring. — **a. lucrandi** (lū-krăn′dī), intention of gaining. — **a. manendi** (mȧ-nĕn′dī), the intent of remaining, which is essential to the acquisition of a domicile. — **a. possidendi** (pŏs′ĭ-dĕn′dī), the intent of keeping possession

"Possessio" exists, when the holder believes himself to be the rightful owner of the object, or, having merely found it, means to keep it subject to the possibility of the owner making his appearance, or having stolen it, means to keep it against all comers. The intention of such a possessor has been described by modern civilians as the "animus domini," but more recently as "*animus possidendi*." *T. E. Holland.*

— **a. recipiendi** (rē-sĭp′ĭ-ĕn′dī), intention of receiving. — **a. remanendi** (rĕm′ȧ-nĕn′dī) = *a. manendi*, above. — **a. revertendi** (rĕv′ẽr-tĕn′dī), intention of returning, as where one has left something with the intent to come and get it later: as, where there is an *animus revertendi* there can be no abandonment. — **a. revocandi** (rĕv′ō-kăn′dī), intention of revoking. — **a. testandi** (tĕs-tăn′dī), intention of making a will.

an′i-on (ăn′ī-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀνιών, neut. ἀνιόν, p. pr. of ἀνιέναι to go up; ἀνά up + ἰέναι to go.] *Chem.* **a** The product evolved at the anode in the electrolysis of a liquid. It is regarded as electro-negative with regard to the *cation*. **b** In general, a negative ion. See ION.

anis-. A form of ANISO-, meaning *unequal*.

an′is- (ăn′ĭs-). *Chem.* Combining form indicating *derivation from anise or anisic acid*; as: **an′is-am′ide**, the amide of anisic acid; **an′is-an′i-lide**, the anilide of anisic acid, etc.

an′i-sate (ăn′ĭ-săt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of anisic acid.

an′i-sat′ed (-săt′ĕd), *a.* Flavored or mixed with aniseed or oil of anise.

an′ise (ăn′ĭs), *n.* [ME. *anys*, F. *anis*, L. *anisum*, *anethum*, fr. Gr. ἄνισον, ἄνηθον. Cf. ANET.] **a** An apiaceous plant (*Pimpinella anisum*) growing naturally in Egypt, and cultivated in Spain, Malta, etc., for its carminative and aromatic seeds. **b** The fruit or seeds of this plant.

an′i-seed (ăn′ĭ-sēd), *n.* The seed of the anise; also, a cordial prepared from it.

aniseed star. The fruit of the star anise.

anise hyssop. The American menthaceous herb *Agastache anethiodora.*

anise plant. In Australia, an apiaceous plant (*Seseli harveyanum*) with an aniselike aroma.

an′ise-root′ (ăn′ĭs-rōōt′), *n.* **a** The plant *Collinsonia anisata*, of the southern United States. **b** The sweet cicely.

an′i-sette′ (ăn′ĭ-sĕt′; -zĕt′), *n.* [F.] A kind of liqueur flavored with anise, made chiefly in the south of France.

a-nis′ic (ȧ-nĭs′ĭk), *a.* Of or derived from anise.

anisic acid, *Chem.*, a crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)CO_2H$, easily obtained by oxidizing anethol or anisic aldehyde. — **a. aldehyde**, *Chem.*, a liquid, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)CHO$, obtained by gentle oxidation of anethol. It has a characteristic hawthorn odor and is used in making artificial perfumes.

a-nis′i-dine (-ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric bases, $C_6H_4(NH_2)OCH_3$, from anisol.

an′i-sil (ăn′ĭ-sĭl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{14}O_4$, formed by the action of nitric acid on anisoin, as benzil is from benzoin. — **an′i-sil′ic** (-sĭl′ĭk), *a.*

an-i′so- (ăn-ī′sō-), **anis-**. [Gr. ἄνισος unequal; ἀν- not + ἴσος equal.] A combining form denoting *unequal*, *dissimilar*, as in *aniso*petalous, *aniso*dont, *aniso*tropy.

an-i′so-car′pic (-kär′pĭk) } *a.* [*aniso-* + *-carpic*, *-car-*
an-i′so-car′pous (-kär′pŭs) } *pous*.] *Bot.* Having fewer carpels than other floral organs.

an-i′so-co′ri-a (-kō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *aniso-* + Gr. κόρη pupil.] *Med.* Inequality of the pupils of the eye.

an-i′so-dac′tyl-ous (-dăk′tĭl-ŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. δάκτυλος toe.] *Zoöl.* Having unequal toes; — designating esp. certain passerine and picarian birds with three toes turned forward and one backward, which formed the group **An-i′so-dac′ty-li** (-tĭ-lī) of certain old classifications.

a-nis′o-in (ȧ-nĭs′ō-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline ketonic alcohol, $C_{16}H_{16}O_4$, formed by condensation of two molecules of anisic aldehyde, as benzoin is from benzoic aldehyde.

an′i-sol (ăn′ĭ-sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [*anisic* + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* Methyl phenyl ether, $C_6H_5OCH_3$, obtained by distilling anisic acid or by the action of methyl iodide on potassium phenolate.

an-i′so-mer′ic (ăn-ī′sō-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* [*aniso-* + *-meric*.] *Chem.* Not isomeric.

an-i′som′er-ous (ăn′ī-sŏm′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *isomerous*.] *Bot.* Having the number of floral organs in each whorl unequal, as four petals and six stamens.

an-i′so-met′ric (ăn-ī′sō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *isometric*.] Not isometric; having unsymmetrical parts; — said of crystals with three unequal axes.

an-i′so-me-tro′pi-a (-mē-trō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *aniso-* + *metro-* + *-opia*.] Unequal refractive power in the two eyes. — **an-i′so-me-trop′ic** (-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

an-i′so-phyl′lous (-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *isophyllous*.] *Bot.* Exhibiting anisophylly.

an-i′so-phyl′ly (ăn-ī′sō-fĭl′ĭ), *n.* *Bot.* Inequality of leaves (in plants whose leaves differ in form and size on two sides of a horizontal shoot).

An-i′so-pleu′ra (-plōō′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *aniso-* + Gr. πλευρά side.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of Gastropoda including the unsymmetrical forms; — disting. from *Isopleura*. As the Isopleura are now often considered a distinct class, *Anisopleura* is nearly or exactly equivalent to *Gastropoda* in its narrower sense.

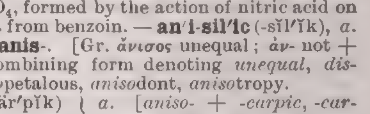

One of the Anisopoda (*Leptochelia algicola*).

An′i-sop′o-da (ăn′ī-sŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *aniso-* + *-poda*.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Arthrostraca intermediate in many characters between typical Arthrostraca and Cumacea. — **an-i′so-pod** (ăn-ī′sō-pŏd), *a.* & *n.* — **an′i-sop′o-dal** (ăn′ī-sŏp′ō-dăl), *a.* — **an′i-sop′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

an-i′so-spore (ăn-ī′sō-spōr), *n.* [*an-* not + *isospore*.] *Biol.* A sexual spore in which the sexes differ in size; — opposed to *isospore*.

an-i′so-stem′o-nous (-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *isostemonous*.] *Bot.* Having the stamens not equal in number to the sepals and petals.

‖ **a′ni-mal bi′pes im-plu′me** (ăn′ĭ-mȧl bī′pēz). [L.] A two-legged animal without feathers; — the Latin form of Plato's definition of man.

an′i-mal′cu-la, *n.*, *pl.* of ANIMALCULUM.

an′i-mal′cu-læ (ăn′ĭ-măl′kū-lē), *n. pl.* [As if fr. a L. fem. sing. *animalcula*.] = ANIMALCULA.

an′i-mal′cu-line (-lĭn), *a.* Animalcular.

an′i-mal′cu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Animalcular. *Rare.*

‖ **a′ni-mal dis′pu-tans** (ăn′ĭ-mȧl dĭs′pū-tănz). [L.] A disputatious creature.

an′i-mal-hood′, *n.* See -HOOD.

an′i-ma′li-an (ăn′ĭ-mā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to an animal or animals

an′i-mal′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to animals. *Rare.*

an′i-mal-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

An′i-mal-iv′o-ra (ăn′ĭ-măl-ĭv′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = MICROCHIROPTERA.

an′i-mal-iv′o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [*animal* + *-vorous*.] Eating animal food. — **an′i-mal′i-vore** (-măl′ĭ-vōr), *n.* [*Rare.*

an′i-mal-ness, *n.* Animality.

an′i-mant (ăn′ĭ-mȧnt), *a.* [L. *animans*.] Living; animated. *Obs.* — *n.* A living creature; an animal. *Obs.*

an′i-ma-ry (ăn′ĭ-mā-rĭ), *a* Animastic; psychical. *Rare.*

an′i-mas′tic (ăn′ĭ-măs′tĭk), *a* [L. *anima* breath, life.] Pertaining to mind or spirit; spiritual. — *n.* Psychology. *Obs.*

an′i-mas′ti-cal, *a.* Animastic.

an′i-mate, *v. i.* To become animated or enlivened. *Obs. or R.*

an′i-mate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

an′i-mat′er (ăn′ĭ-māt′ẽr), *n.* One that animates.

‖ **a′ni-ma′to** (ä′nē-mä′tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* With animation; animatedly.

an′i-mat′o-graph (ăn′ĭ-măt′ō-grăf), *n.* [See ANIMATE; -GRAPH.] = CINEMATOGRAPH.

‖ **a′ni-mé** (á′nē-mā; á′nē′mā′), *a.* [F., animated.] *Her.* Of a different tincture from the animal itself; — said of the eyes of a rapacious animal.

‖ **a′ni-met′ta** (ä′nē-mĕt′tä), *n.* [It.] *Eccl.* The pall of the chalice.

an′i-mi (ăn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* Var. of [ANIMÉ.

an′i-mine (ăn′ĭ-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min**. *Chem.* A substance formerly supposed to exist in bone (animal) oil. *Obs.*

‖ **a′ni-mis o′pi-bus′que pa-ra′ti** (ăn′ĭ-mĭs). [L.] Prepared in minds and resources; — a part of the motto of South Carolina. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, II. 799).

‖ **a′ni-mo** (ăn′ĭ-mō), *n.* With the, or an, intention or will; — the ablative of L. *animus*, used in various Latin phrases mostly corresponding to those given under ANIMUS (which see). — **a′ni-mo ca′pi-en′di** (kăp′ĭ-ĕn′dī). *International Law.* With intent to capture. — **a. et fac′to**. *Law.* In intention and fact. — **a. et fi′de**. By or with courage and faith. — **a., non a-stu′ti-a** (ăs-tū′tĭ-ȧ). By courage, not by craft.

an′i-mose′ (ăn′ĭ-mōs′), **an′i-mous** (ăn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *animosus*, fr. *animus* soul, spirit.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute. *Obs.* — **an′i-mose′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

anious. † ANNOYOUS.

anioyn. † ENJOIN.

an′i-rid′i-a (ăn′ĭ-rĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἶρις, ἴριδος, iris.] *Med.* Congenital absence or defect of the iris.

An′i-rud′dha (ăn′ĭ-rōōd′ȧ), *n.* [Skr., properly, uncontrolled.] *Hinduism.* Krishna's grandson, identified by some sectaries as consciousness.

an′is. Anise. *Ref. Sp.*

a-nis′ (ä-nēs′), *n.* [Sp. in the Philippines.] Fennel. *Phil. I.*

‖ **a′ni-sa′do** (ä′nē-sä′thō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Anisated brandy.

an′i-san′drous (ăn′ī-săn′drŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + *-androus*.] *Bot.* Anisostemonous.

an′is-chu′ri-a (ăn′ĭs-kū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See A- not; ISCHURY.] *Med.* = ENURESIS.

anise camphor. See ANETHOL.

aniseed oil, *or* **anise oil**. See OIL, *Table I.*

aniseed tree. = STAR ANISE.

anisidine scarlet. See DYE.

An-i′so-bran′chi-a (ăn-ī′sō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), **A-ni′so-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *aniso-* + *branchia*.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of gastropods of the order Chiastoneura, containing those with the left gill reduced or wanting. — **an-i′so-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.*

an′i-sob′ry-ous (ăn′ĭ-sŏb′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. βρύον, prop. a growth.] Anisodynamous. *Obs.*

an-i′so-cer′cal (ăn-ī′sō-sûr′kȧl), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Having the lobes of the caudal fin unequal.

an-i′so-cy′cle, *n.* [*aniso-* + Gr. κύκλος circle.] *Mil.* A machine of a spiral form used anciently for throwing arrows.

an-i′so-dac′tyl, **an-i′so-dac′tyle** (-dăk′tĭl), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Anisodactylous. **b** Of or pert. to the Anisodactyla. — *n.* One of the Anisodactyla. — **an-i′so-dac-tyl′ic**, *a.*

An-i′so-dac′ty-la (-dăk′tĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of herbivorous mammals, as the elephant and the hippopotamus, with unsymmetrically divided feet.

an-i′so-dont, *a.* [*anis-* + *-odont*.] *Zoöl.* Having teeth of unequal length. — *n.* An animal having such teeth.

an-i′so-dyn′a-mous (-dĭn′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. δύναμις power.] *Bot.* Growing most vigorously on one side. *Obs.*

an-i′so-ga-mete′ (ăn-ī′sō-gȧ-mēt′), *n.*; *pl.* -GAMETES (-mēts′). [*an-* not + *isogamete*.] *Bot.* A gamete in which the sexes differ in size or appearance.

an′i-sog′na-thous (ăn′ĭ-sŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + *-gnathous*.] *Zoöl.* Having the teeth in the two jaws unlike. — **an′i-sog′na-thism** (-thĭz′m), *n.*

an′i-sog′y-nous (-sŏj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + *-gynous*.] *Bot.* Having fewer carpels than sepals.

anisol red. See DYE.

an-i′so-pet′al-ous, *a.* [*an-* not + *isopetalous*.] *Bot.* Having unequal petals.

an′i-so′pi-a (ăn′ĭ-sō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *anis-* + *-opia*.] *Med.* Inequality of the visual powers in the two eyes.

an-i′so-pleu′ral, *a.* [*aniso-* + *pleural*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Bilaterally asymmetrical. **b** Of or pertaining to the Anisopleura. — **an-i′so-pleu′rous**, *a.*

an-i′so-pog′o-nous (ăn-ī′sō-pŏg′ō-nŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. πώγων beard.] *Zoöl.* Unequally webbed: — said of feathers.

an′i-sop′ter-ous (ăn′ī-sŏp′tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Bot.* Unequally winged, as a fruit.

an-i′so-sthen′ic (ăn-ī′sō-sthĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. σθένος strength.] Of unequal strength, as certain pairs of muscles.

an-i′so-trop′ic (ăn-ī′sō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *isotropic.*] Not isotropic; as: **a** *Physics.* Exhibiting different properties when tested in different directions: æolotropic; as, doubly refracting crystals and dichroic bodies are optically *anisotropic.* **b** *Plan Physiol.* Assuming different positions in response to the action of external stimuli, as light and electricity. **c** *Zoöl.* Having a predetermined axis or axes; — said of the eggs of certain animals.

an′i-sot′ro-py (ăn′ī-sŏt′rō-pĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being anisotropic.

an′i-syl (ăn′ĭ-sĭl), *n. Org. Chem.* **a** The univalent radical, $CH_3OC_6H_4$, of which anisol is the hydride. **b** The univalent radical $CH_3OC_6H_4CH_2$; as, *anisyl* alcohol. **c** The univalent radical $CH_3OC_6H_4CO$ (*p*), of anisic acid.

‖ **a-ni′to** (ä-nē′tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōs). [Sp.] In Guam and the Philippines, an idol, fetish, or spirit.

an′ker (ăŋ′kẽr), *n.* [D. *anker*, fr. LL. *anceria, ancheria.*] An old Dutch and German liquid measure used in various countries of Europe, esp. for spirits, and equal to one quarter of an aam, or about 9–10.5 U. S. or wine gallons. In the United States it is reckoned at 10 gallons (37.85 liters); in Cape Colony, it nearly 8 gallons.

an′ker-ite (-īt), *n.* [After Prof. *Anker* of Austria.] *Min.* A mineral closely related to and resembling dolomite, but containing much iron. Sp. gr., 2.95–3.1.

ankh (ăŋk), *n.* Called also *crux ansata.* [Egypt.] *Egypt. Archæol.* A tau cross with a loop at the top, used as an attribute or sacred emblem, symbolizing generation or enduring life.

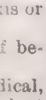

Ankh.

an′kle (ăŋ′k'l), *n.* [ME. *ancle, anclow*, AS. *ancleów*; akin to Icel. *ökkla, ökli*, Dan. & Sw. *ankel*, D. *enklauw, enkel*, G. *enkel*; cf. Skr. *aṅga* limb, *aṅguri* finger.] **1.** The joint between the foot and the leg, corresponding to the *wrist* in the arm, the *hock* of a horse, and what is often, incorrectly, called the *knee* of a bird. In man it is a ginglymus joint between the tibia and fibula and the astragalus.
2. The region of this joint; the tarsus; — in popular usage including also the lower part of the leg below the calf.

ankle jerk. *Med.* A reflex downward movement of the foot, due to a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the calf, caused by sudden extension of the leg or by striking the Achilles' tendon above the heel. It is marked in hysteria.

an′klet (ăŋ′klĕt), *n.* **1.** Something embracing the ankle, as: **a** A ring used for ornament. **b** A fetter. **c** A kind of brace. **d** A protecting or ornamental top to a shoe.
2. A little ankle. *Rare.*

an′kus (ăŋ′kŭs), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *aṅkuça.*] An elephant goad with a sharp spike and hook, resembling a short-handled boat hook. *India.*

an′ky-lo- (ăŋ′kĭ-lō-). [Gr. ἀγκύλος crooked.] A combining form used to denote: **a** *Crooked* or *crookedness*: *bent.* **b** *Med. Adhesion* or *growing together of parts* (in allusion to the fact that the crookedness of ankylosis of the knee or hip joint is caused by adhesion), as: of the eyelids, in **an′ky-lo-bleph′a-ron** (blĕf′ȧ-rŏn) [Gr. βλέφαρον eyelid]; of the lips, in **an′ky-lo-chei′li-a** (-kī′lĭ-ȧ) [Gr. χεῖλος lip]; of the walls of the vagina, in **an′ky-lo-col′pos** (-kŏl′pŏs) [Gr. κόλπος womb]; of the tongue in tongue-tie, in **an′ky-lo-glos′si-a** (-glŏs′ĭ-ȧ) [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue]; of the walls of the anus, in **an′ky-lo-proc′ti-a** (-prŏk′shĭ-ȧ) [Gr. πρωκτός anus]; of the walls of the external auditory canal, in **an′ky-lo′ti-a** (-lō′shĭ-ȧ) [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear].

an′ky-lose, an′chy-lose (ăŋ′kĭ-lōs), *v. t. & i.*; -LOSED (-lōst); -LOS′ING (-lōs′ĭng). [Cf. F. *ankyloser.*] To affect or be affected with ankylosis; to unite or consolidate so as to make a stiff joint; to grow together into one.

an′ky-lo′sis, an′chy-lo′sis (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγκύλωσις, fr. ἀγκυλοῦν to crook, stiffen, fr. ἀγκύλος crooked: cf. F. *ankylose.*] **1.** *Med.* Stiffness or fixation of a joint; formation of a stiff joint.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The union of two or more separate bones or other hard parts to form a single bone or part.

an′ky-los-to-mi′a-sis (-lŏs-tō-mī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ankylostoma*, var. of *Agchylostoma* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* A disease due to the presence of the parasites *Agchylostoma duodenale, Uncinaria* (subgenus *Necator*) *americana*, or allied nematodes in the small intestine. When present in large numbers they produce a severe anæmia by sucking the blood from the intestinal walls. Also called *miner's anæmia, tunnel disease, brickmaker's anæmia, Egyptian chlorosis.*

an′ky-lot′ic (-lŏt′ĭk), *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, ankylosis.

an′lace (ăn′lās), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A broad dagger formerly worn at the girdle.

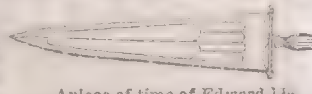

Anlace of time of Edward III.

‖ **an′la-ge** (än′lä-gĕ; *E.* ăn′lāj), *n.; pl.* G. ANLAGEN (-lä-gĕn), E. ANLAGES (ăn′lā-jĕz; jĭz). [G., foundation; *an* on + *liegen* to lie.] The foundation or basis of a subsequent development; rudiment; specif.: *Biol.* The first accumulation of cells in an embryo, recognizable as the commencement of a developing part or organ. Cf. PRIMORDIUM.

‖ **an′laut′** (än′lout′), *n.* [G.; *an* on + *laut* sound.] *Phon.* An initial sound, as of a word or syllable. Cf. AUSLAUT. **im anlaut**, initially; when initial; — used of sounds.

ann (ăn), *n.* [See ANNATES.] *Scots Law.* A half year's stipend, over and above what is owing for the incumbency, due to a deceased minister's executors. It is not assignable by the minister nor affectable by his debts.

an′na (ăn′ȧ), *n.* [Hindi *ānā.*] An East Indian money of account, $\frac{1}{16}$ rupee, or about 2 cents.

An′na, or **Anne, Saint.** The traditional mother of the Virgin Mary. Her day in the Roman and Anglican Churches is July 26; in the Eastern Church, July 25.

an′na-berg-ite (ăn′ȧ-bûrg-īt), *n.* [From *Annaberg*, Saxony.] *Min.* Hydrous nickel arsenate, $Ni_3(AsO_4)_2·8H_2O$, occurring in apple-green masses or capillary crystals.

an′na-line (ăn′ȧ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *annaline.*] Artificially prepared calcium sulphate, used in place of gypsum in paper manufacture.

an′nal-ist (ăn′ăl-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *annaliste.*] A writer of annals. — **an′nal-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

an′nals (ăn′ălz), *n. pl.; sing.* ANNAL. [L. *annalis* (sc. *liber*), and more frequently in the pl. *annales* (sc. *libri*), chronicles, fr. *annus* year. Cf. ANNUAL.] **1.** A relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. "*Annals* of the revolution." *Macaulay.* "The *annals* of our religion." *Rogers.*
2. Historical records; chronicles; history.

The short and simple *annals* of the poor. *Gray.*

It was one of the most critical periods in our *annals.* *Burke.*

3. *sing.* The record of a single event or item. "In deathless *annal.*" *Young.*
4. A periodic publication, containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, etc.; as, "*Annals* of Science."
5. *R. C. Ch.* Masses said regularly for a year.
Syn. — See RECORD.

An-nap′o-lis Con-ven′tion (ă-năp′ō-lĭs). *U. S. Hist.* A convention of delegates from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia held, on the invitation of Virginia, at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1786 to consider commercial affairs. It recommended the calling of the Constitutional Convention held at Philadelphia in 1787.

an′nat (ăn′ăt), *n.* **1.** *pl. Eccl. Law.* Annates.
2. *Scots Law.* = ANN.

an′nates (ăn′āts), *n.* [LL. *annata* income of a year, also, of half a year, fr. L. *annus* year: cf. F. *annate.*] *Eccl. Law.* The first fruits of a benefice or church living, paid, in some cases, to the Pope in the Roman Catholic Church, and to Queen Anne's Bounty in the English Church.

an-nat′to (ȧ-nä′tō), *n.* Also *annotto, arnotto*, etc. [Perh. native name.] A red or yellowish red dye prepared from the pulp surrounding the seeds of a tree (*Bixa orellana*) of tropical America. It is used for coloring cheese, butter, etc.

Anne of Gei′er-stein (gī′ẽr-stīn). The heroine of Scott's novel of the same name. She is the daughter of Albert, Count of Geierstein, and becomes the wife of Arthur de Vere, the son of the exiled Earl of Oxford.

an-neal′ (ă-nēl′), *v. t.*; AN-NEALED′ (-nēld′); AN-NEAL′ING. [ME. *anelen* to heat, burn, AS. *anǣlan*; *an* on + *ǣlan* to burn; also ME. *anelen* to enamel, prob. influenced by OF. *neeler, nieler*, to put a black enamel on gold or silver, F. *nieller*, fr. LL. *nigellare* to blacken, fr. L. *nigellus* blackish, dim. of *niger* black. Cf. NIELLO, NEGRO.] **1.** To inflame. *Obs.*
2. To subject to high heat, with subsequent cooling, for the purpose of softening thoroughly and rendering less brittle. In some cases, as for glass and steel, the cooling must be gradual; in others, as for copper and brass, it may be sudden. It is believed that annealing reduces brittleness by removing strains that have been induced in the material by some previous treatment. Cf. TEMPER, *v. t.*
3. To heat, as glass, tiles, or earthenware, in order to fix colors laid on them.
4. Fig.: To temper or toughen; to make enduring.

an-nec′tent (ă-nĕk′tĕnt), *a.* [L. *annectens*, p. pr. of *annectere* to tie or bind to.] Connecting; linking; — said in *Biol.* esp. of species or groups having characters intermediate between those of two other species or groups.

an′ne-lid (ăn′ē-lĭd), *a.* [F. *annélide*, fr. *anneler* to arrange in rings, OF. *anel* a ring, fr. L. *anellus* a ring, dim. of *anulus* a ring.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Annelida. — *n.* One of the Annelida.

An-nel′i-da (ă-nĕl′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANNELID.] *Zoöl.* A phylum, formerly regarded as a class, of articulate animals; — nearly or exactly synonymous with *Annulata.* The chief characters of the phylum are: an elongated body composed of segments; an extensive cœlom and a vascular system containing red blood; a nervous system consisting of a cerebral ganglion, esophageal ring, and double ventral nerve cord, and paired nephridia in some or most of the segments. Many members depart widely from these characters. Appendages may be present, but they are not jointed as in the Arthropoda. The phylum is usually divided into the *Chætopoda*, including the *Oligochæta* (earthworms, etc.) and *Polychæta* (marine worms), the *Hirudinea* (leeches), and the *Archiannelida.* The *Gephyrea* are now also included, though in the adult stage they are not segmented. — **an-nel′i-dan** (ă-nĕl′ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.* — **an′ne-lid′i-an** (ăn′ē-lĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a. & n. Rare.* — **an-nel′i-dous** (ă-nĕl′ĭ-dŭs), *a.*

an-nex′ (ă-nĕks′), *v. t.*; AN-NEXED′ (-nĕkst′); AN-NEX′ING. [F. *annexer*, fr. L. *annexus*, p. p. of *annectere* to tie or bind to; *ad* + *nectere* to tie, to fasten together, akin to Skr. *nah* to bind.] **1.** To join by some physical means; to connect (one thing, usually something smaller or subordinate, to another thing) by some physical means; to attach; affix; append; often specif., to subjoin; — followed by *to.* Properly, *annex* implies more than mere juxtaposition or laying on, as in the case of *annexed* documents, or fixtures actually *annexed* to the freehold (cf. ANNEXATION, 3).
2. To join or add, as a smaller thing to a greater; to unite with something else so as to make one whole, as in respect of use, legal ownership, government; as, he *annexed* ten acres to his farm; the syndicate has *annexed* another company; the United States has *annexed* Porto Rico.

He *annexed* a province to his kingdom. *Johnson.*

3. To attach or connect as a consequence, condition, etc., as a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.
Syn. — Affix, subjoin, append, join, add. See ATTACH.

an-nex′, *v. i.* To join; to be united.

an-nex′ (ă-nĕks′; ăn′ĕks), *n.* [F. *annexe*, L. *annexus*, neut. *annexum*, p. p.] Something annexed or appended; as: **a** An additional stipulation or statement to a writing, as on a rider or at the end. **b** A subsidiary building, or wing, to a building. **c** *Scots Law.* Fixture; appurtenance.

an′nex-a′tion (ăn′ĕk-sā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *annexation*. LL. *annexatio.*] **1.** Act of annexing; process of attaching, adding, or appending; addition; act of connecting; union; as, the *annexation* of Texas to the United States.
2. The thing or things annexed.
3. *Law.* **a** The union of property with a freehold so as to become a fixture either *actual*, as where immovably fixed, or *constructive*, as in case of a key.

Annexation implies that the identity of the annexed territory is merged in that of the state to which it is added. *W. E. Hall.*

b *Scots Law.* Appropriation of church lands or rents to the crown, esp. that made by the Act of Annexation of 1587.

an′nex-a′tion-ist, *n.* One who favors annexation.

an-nex′ion (ă-nĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *annexio* a tying to, connection: cf. F. *annexion.*] Annexation. *Rare.* *Shak.*

Annie Lau′rie (lô′rĭ). The daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, who is addressed in the famous Scottish love song written about 1700 by one William Douglas.

an-ni′hi-late (ă-nī′hĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; AN-NI′HI-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); AN-NI′HI-LAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *annihilatus*, p. p. of *annihilare*; *ad* + *nihilum, nihil*, nothing, fr. *ne hilum* (*filum*) not a thread, nothing at all. Cf. FILE a row.] **1.** To reduce to nothing; to cause to cease to be in any form.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated.* *Bacon.*

2. To reduce to nonexistence, or cause to cease to be, by destroying the form or essential character of, so that the thing as such no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* a forest by felling the trees. "To *annihilate* the army." *Macaulay.*
3. To treat as nonexistent; to make void or of no effect; to destroy the force, etc., of; as, to *annihilate* an argument, law, rights, goodness.
Syn. — See DESTROY.

an-ni′hi-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *annihilation.*] Act of annihilating, or state of being annihilated.

an-ni′hi-la′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The theory that the wicked shall cease to exist after this life, either because eternal life is the special gift of God to the righteous, or because the punishment of the finally impenitent is extinction. — **an-ni′hi-la′tion-ist**, *n.*

an-ni′hi-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to annihilate.

an′ni-ver′sa-ry (ăn′ĭ-vûr′sȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *anniversarius*; *annus* year + *vertere, versum*, to turn: cf. F. *anniversaire.*] **1.** Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly; as, an *anniversary* feast.
2. Of or pertaining to an anniversary.

anniversary day. *R. C. Ch.* = ANNIVERSARY, *n.*, 2. — **a. week,** that week in the year in which the annual meetings of religious and benevolent societies were held in Boston and New York. *Eastern U. S.*

an′ni-ver′sa-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *anniversaire.*]

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an′i-sot′ro-pal (ăn′ī-sŏt′rō-păl), *a.* Anisotropic.

an-i′so-trope, *a. Physics.* Anisotropic. — *n.* An anisotropic crystal.

an-i′so-trop′i-cal, *a.* Aniso-[tropic.]

an′i-sot′ro-pism (ăn′ī-sŏt′rō-pĭz'm), *n.* = ANISOTROPY.

an′i-sot′ro-pous (-pŭs), *a.* Anisotropic.

a-ni′sum (ȧ-nī′sŭm), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Anise.

a-nith′er (ȧ-nĭth′ẽr), *pron. & a.* Another. *Scot.*

a′ni-trog′e-nous (ā′nī-trŏj′ē-nŭs; ăn′ī-), *a.* Not nitrogenous. *Rare.*

a′niu-ma (ā′nū-mȧ). Var. of ANHIMA.

an′jan (ăn′jăn), *n.* The wood of the East Indian tree *Hardwickia binata*; also, the tree.

an′jil-li. Var. of ANGILI.

An′jou′, *n.* = BEURRE D'ANJOU.

An′jou-ite (ăn′jōō-īt), *n.* A native of Anjou. *Ld. Lytton.*

ankarage. † ANCHORAGE.

an′kee (ăŋ′kē), *n.*, or **ankee grass.** A tall barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) abundant in the desert regions of the southwestern United States. Its seeds are ground into flour by Mohave Indians.

an′kel. † ANKLE. [or *Ref. Sp.*]

an′ker. Var. of ANCHOR. *Obs.*

an′ker-age. Var. of ANCHORAGE. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

ankeras. † ANCHORESS.

an′kerd. Anchored. *Ref. Sp.*

an′kl. Ankle. *Ref. Sp.*

ankle bone. The astragalus.

ankle boot. 1. A low boot reaching to the ankle.
2. A protective covering for a horse's ankle.

ankle clonus = ANKLE JERK.

an′kle-cut′ter, *n.* A horse that interferes so that he wounds the ankle inside of the fetlock joint.

an′kled (ăŋ′k'ld), *a.* Having ankles; — used in composition.

an′kle-jack′, *n.* A jack boot reaching slightly above the ankles, and often laced. — **an′kle-jacked′** (-jăkt′), *a.*

ankle ring. A ring worn about the ankle, as for ornament.

ankle tie. A low shoe or slipper fastened with ankle straps.

ankor. † ANCHOR. [ESS.]

ankorasse, ankres. † ANCHOR-

an′ky-lo-mele (ăŋ′kĭ-lō-mēl), *n.* [*ankylo-* + Gr. μήλη probe.] *Surg.* A curved probe.

An′ky-los′to-ma (ăŋ′kĭ-lŏs′tō-mȧ), **An′ky-los′to-mum** (-mŭm). *Zoöl.* Vars. of AGCHYLOSTOMA.

an′ky-lo-tome′, *n.* [*ankylo-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A knife for dividing adhesions, used esp. in cases of tongue-tie.

an-ky′roid (ăn-kī′roid), *a. Anat.* Var. of ANCYROID.

an′le-pi. † ONLEPI.

an′let, *n.* [OF. *anelet*, F. *annelet.*] A small ring: *Her.*, an annulet. *Obs.*

an′lich. † ONLY.

an′like, an′lich, *a.* [AS. *anlic*, *onlic.* Cf. ALIKE.] Alike; similar. *Obs.* — *n.* Like; likeness. *Obs.* — **an′like-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

anliknen, *v. i.* To resemble. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To compare. *Obs.*

ann. *Abbr.* Annales (L., annals); anni (L., years); annual; annuity; annuities.

Ann (ăn), **An′na** (ăn′ȧ), *n.* [L. *Anna* or Gr. Ἄννα, of Heb. origin, and the same word as *Hannah.* The forms *Ann, Anne*, are fr. the F. form *Anne.*] Lit., grace; — fem. prop. name = HANNAH. L. *Anna*; F. *Anne* (ȧn), *Annette* (ȧ′nĕt′), *Nannette* (nȧ′nĕt′), *Ninon* (nē′nôɴ′); It. *Anna* (än′nä); Sp. *Ana* (ä′nä); G. *Anna* (än′ä). — Dim. *Annie, Nanny, Nancy, Nan, Nina* (nē′nȧ).

An′na, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The sister of Dido, fabled to have fled to Italy after Dido's death and to have drowned herself in the river Numicius.

an′na, *n.* The hoactzin. *British Guiana.*

An′na-as (ăn′ā-ăs). *Bib.*

An′na de Dies′bach (än′ä dē dēs′bäк). A deep carmine hardy perpetual rose (Lacharme, 1858).

Anna Karenina. See KARENINA.

an′nal, *n.*, *sing.* of ANNALS.

an′nal-ism (ăn′ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The writing of annals. *Rare.*

an′nal-ize, *v. t.* To record in annals. *Obs. or R.*

An′na-mese′. Var. of ANAMESE.

An′na-mite (ăn′ȧ-mīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *Annamite.*] An Anamese.

annane. † ANON.

An′na Pe-ren′na (ăn′ȧ pē-rĕn′ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Myth.* An early Italian goddess of spring (her feast coming on March 15), in classical times confounded with Anna, the sister of Dido.

An′nas (ăn′ăs). *Bib.*

Anne (ăn). Var. of ANN.

Anne, Sister. In the story of "Bluebeard," the sister of Fatima, who watches from a tower for the coming of their brothers.

an-neal′. † ANELE.

an-neald′. Annealed. *Ref. Sp.*

an-neal′er, *n.* One that anneals.

an-near′. † ANEAR.

an-nect′, *v. t.* † ANNEX.

an-nec′tant, *a.* = ANNECTENT.

an-nec′tion. Var. of ANNEXION.

an′neele (ăn′ēl), **an′neill.** Vars. of ANIL.

anneile. † ANNEAL.

An′ne-la′ta. Var. of ANNELLATA.

an′ne-lide. Rare var. of ANNELID.

An-nel′i-des (ă-nĕl′ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Nearly or exactly equiv. to ANNELIDA.

an′ne-lism (ăn′ē-lĭz'm), *n.* [F. *annelé* ringed + *-ism.*] *Zoöl.* The state of being ringed or annulated; ringed structure.

an′nell. Var. of ANIL.

An′nel-la′ta (ăn′ĕ-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Nearly or exactly equiv. to ANNELIDA.

an′ne-loid (ăn′ē-loid), *n.* [F. *annelé* ringed + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* An animal resembling an annelid. — **an′ne-loid**, *a.*

annempst. † ANENT.

annemy. † ENEMY.

an-nenst′. † ANENT.

an′ne-rö′dite (ăn′ē-rû′dīt), *n.* [From *Anneröd*, Norway.] *Min.* A black niobate of uranium, yttrium, etc., occurring in prismatic crystals. H., 6. Sp. gr., 5.7.

annerre, *v. t.* To adhere. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

an′net. † ANET, ANNAT.

An-nette′ (ă-nĕt′), *n.* [F. dim. of *Anne.*] Fem. prop. name.

an-nex′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

an′nex-a-ry, *n.* A thing annexed. *Obs. & R.*

an′nex-a′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to annexation.

an-nexe′ (ă-nĕks′), *n.* [F.] Var. of ANNEX, esp. in senses **b** and **c**.

Of late years Roumania has become a sort of *annexe* of the Triple Alliance. *Encyc. Brit.*

an-nex′er, *n.* One that annexes.

an-nex′ion-ist, *n.* An annexationist. *Rare.*

an-nex′ive, *a.* That annexes or tends to annex.

an-nex′ment, *n.* Act of annexing, or the thing annexed: appendage. *Rare.* *Shak.*

an-next′. Annexed. *Ref. Sp.*

an-nex′ure, *n.* = ANNEX **a**.

‖ **an′ni col-lec′ti** (ăn′ī kŏ-lĕk′tī). [L.] Lit., collected years; that is, one of the round periods of years, such as 20, 40, 60, etc., for which the planetary changes were tabulated for use in making calculations by the astrolabe. The changes for periods less than twenty, or from 1 to 19, were put in a separate table, and these years were called **an′ni ex-pan′si** (ĕk-spăn′sī), that is, expanse, or separate, years.

an′ni-cut. Var. of ANICUT.

an-nid′a-lin (ă-nĭd′ȧ-lĭn), *n. Pharm.* A reddish brown powder closely related to aristol.

an-ni′hil, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *annihiler.*] To annihilate. *Obs.*

an-ni′hi-la-ble (ă-nī′hĭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being annihilated. — **an-ni′hi-la-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

an-ni′hi-late (ă-nī′hĭ-lāt), *a.* Annihilated. *Archaic.*

an-ni′hi-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* One that annihilates.

an-ni′hi-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Annihilative.

an′nil, *n.* Anil. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **an′ni nu′bi-les** (ăn′ī nū′bĭ-lēz). [L.] *Law.* Lit., marriageable years, i. e. the age of consent to marriage.

an′nis. † ANISE.

Ann′ist, *n.* A partisan of Queen [Anne.]

ann′ite, *n.* [From Cape *Ann.*] *Min.* A variety of lepidomelane.

an′ni-ver′sa-ri-ly (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ANNIVERSARY. [-NESS.]

an′ni-ver′sa-ri-ness, *n.* See

an′ni-ver′sa-ry (ăn′ĭ-vûr′sȧ-rĭ), *v. t.* To celebrate the anniversary of. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

1. The annual return of the day of a past event, esp. on which some notable event took place, or the day on which some event is celebrated ; as, the *anniversary* of the Declaration of Independence.
2. *R. C. Ch.* The Mass said yearly for the soul of a deceased person, or, formerly, daily for a year ; the commemoration of some sacred event, as the dedication of a church or the consecration of a pope.
3. The celebration taking place on an anniversary day.
4. An annual magazine or publication. *Obs.*

‖ **an′no Do′mi-ni** (ăn′ō dŏm′ĭ-nī). [L., in the year of [our] Lord, i. e. Jesus Christ.] In the (specified) year of the Christian era. Abbr., A. D. ; as, A. D. 1887.

an-no′na (ă-nō′nȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** The agricultural produce of a year ; hence, provisions ; esp. the ‖ **an-no′na ci′vi-ca** (sĭv′ĭ-kȧ), or the grain distributed free to the Roman citizens (*plebs urbana*) and that distributed to the Roman army.
2. [*cap.*] By personification, a goddess of fertility, represented with ears of grain and cornucopia.

An-no′na, *n.* [NL., prob. fr. some native name.] *Bot.* A large, chiefly tropical American, genus of trees and shrubs, type of the family Annonaceæ. They are distinguished by the solitary ovule and compound, usually edible, fruit. The soursop (*A. muricata*), custard apple (*A. reticulata*), and sweetsop (*A. squamosa*) are cultivated in the tropics.

An′no-na′ce-æ (ăn′ō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANNONA.] *Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs (order Ranunculales), the custard-apple family, having alternate leaves, flowers with 3 sepals and 6 petals, and fleshy fruits. There are about 50 genera and 550 species, mostly tropical, many yielding edible fruits, as the custard apple (*Annona*) and the papaw (*Asimina*). — **an′no-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

an′no-tate (ăn′ō-tāt), *v. t.* ; AN′NO-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd) ; AN′NO-TAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *annotatus*, p. p. of *annotare* to annotate ; *ad* + *notare* to mark. See NOTE, *v.*] To explain or criticize by notes ; as, to *annotate* the works of Bacon.

an′no-tate, *v. i.* To make notes or comments ; — often with *on* or *upon*.

an′no-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *annotatio* : cf. F. *annotation.*] **1.** Act of annotating.
2. A note, added by way of comment or explanation ; — usually in *pl.* ; as, *annotations* on the text of ancient authors, or on a word or a passage.
3. *Med.* The introductory signs or symptoms of any illness, esp. intermittent fever. *Obs.*
4. *Civil Law.* See RESCRIPT.
Syn. — See REMARK.

an′no-ta-tive (ăn′ō-tā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by annotations; of the nature of annotation.

an′no-ta′tor (-tā′tēr), *n.* [L.] A writer of annotations ; a commentator.

an-nounce′ (ă-nouns′), *v. t.* ; AN-NOUNCED′ (-nounst′) ; AN-NOUNC′ING (-noun′sĭng). [OF. *anoncier*, F. *annoncer*, fr. L. *annuntiare* ; *ad* + *nuntiare* to report, relate, *nuntius* messenger, bearer of news. See NUNCIO ; cf. ANNUNCIATE.]
1. To give public notice, or first notice, of ; to make known ; to publish ; to proclaim.

> Her [Q. Elizabeth's] arrival was *announced* through the country by a peal of cannon from the ramparts. *Gilpin.*

2. To pronounce ; to declare by judicial sentence.

> Publish laws, *announce*
> Or life or death. *Prior.*

3. To give notice of the arrival or presence of.
Syn. — Proclaim, herald, promulgate. See DECLARE.

an-nounce′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of announcing; that which announces ; proclamation ; publication ; advertisement.

an-noy′, *n.* [ME. *anoi*, *anui*, OF. *anoi*, *anui*, *enui*, fr. L. *in odio* in hatred (esse alicui *in odio*, Cic.). See ENNUI, ODIUM, NOISOME.] A feeling of discomfort or vexation caused by what one dislikes ; also, whatever causes such a feeling ; as, to work *annoy*. *Archaic or Poetic.*

> Worse than Tantalus' is her *annoy*. *Shak.*

an-noy′ (ă-noi′), *v. t.* ; AN-NOYED′ (-noid′) ; AN-NOY′ING. [ME. *anoien*, *anuien*, OF. *anoier*, *anuier*, *enuier*, F. *ennuyer*, fr. OF. *anoi*, *anui*, *enui*, annoyance, F. *ennui*. See ANNOY, *n.*] **1.** To weary or trouble ; to irk ; to offend. *Obs.*
2. To disturb or irritate, esp. by continued or repeated acts ; to tease ; to ruffle in mind ; to vex ; as, he *annoys* me.

> Say, what can more our tortured souls *annoy*
> Than to behold, admire, and lose our joy ? *Prior.*

3. To molest, incommode, harm, or injure ; as, to *annoy* an army by impeding its march, or by a cannonade ; — now chiefly in military use.
Syn. — Molest, vex, trouble, pester, embarrass, perplex, tease. See HARASS.

an-noy′, *v. i.* To be hateful, troublesome, or offensive ; also, to feel grief or vexation. *Obs.*

an-noy′ance (ă-noi′ăns), *n.* [OF. *anoiance*, *anuiance*.]
1. Act of annoying ; state of being annoyed ; molestation ; vexation ; annoy.

> Remove from her the means of all *annoyance* [harm],
> And still keep eyes upon her. *Shak.*
> A deep clay, giving much *annoyance* to passengers. *Fuller.*
> For the further *annoyance* and terror of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins.*

2. That which annoys.

> A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair,
> Any *annoyance* in that precious sense. *Shak.*

an-noy′ing, *p. a.* That annoys ; molesting ; vexatious. — **an-noy′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **an-noy′ing-ness**, *n.*

an′nu-al (ăn′ū-ăl), *a.* [ME. *annuel*, F. *annuel*, fr. L. *annualis*, fr. *annus* year. Cf. ANNALS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a year ; returning every year ; coming or happening once in the year ; yearly.

> The *annual* overflowing of the river [Nile]. *Ray.*

2. Performed or accomplished in a year ; reckoned by the year ; as, the *annual* motion of the earth.

> A thousand pound a year, *annual* support. *Shak.*

3. Lasting or continuing only one year or one growing season ; requiring to be renewed every year ; as, an *annual* plant ; *annual* tickets. *Bacon.*

annual epact. See EPACT. — **a. meadow grass.** See Table I. under GRASS. — **a. parallax.** See PARALLAX. — **a. rent.** *Scots Law.* **a** = GROUND ANNUAL. In Scotch law books often printed *annualrent.* **b** Interest. — **a. ring,** *Bot.*, one of the rings or layers seen in radial or tangential sections of the wood of dicotyledonous and gymnospermous plants, indicating the secondary growth for one year, as a result of the activity of the CAMBIUM. See CAMBIUM, also STEM, *Illust.* — **a. supply, a. supply fund.** See CONSOLIDATED FUND. — **a. variation,** *Astron.*, the yearly change in a star's mean right ascension or declination, produced mainly by precession of the equinoxes.

an′nu-al, *n.* **1.** A thing happening or returning yearly ; esp., a literary work published once a year.
2. Anything that lasts but one year or season ; specif., a plant which completes its growth in a single year. An annual is often designated by the symbols ◯, ⨀, or (1).

> Oaths are . . . in some sense almost *annuals* ; . . . and I myself can remember about forty different sets. *Swift.*

3. *R. C. Ch.* A Mass for a deceased person or for some special object, said daily for a year or on the anniversary day ; also, the payment for such a Mass.
4. *Scots Law.* A ground annual.

an′nu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *annuens*, p. pr. of *annuere* ; *ad* + *nuere* to nod.] Nodding ; causing to nod ; as, *annuent* muscles.

an-nu′i-tant (ă-nū′ĭ-tănt), *n.* [See ANNUITY.] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

an-nu′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *annuité*, LL. *annuitas*, fr. L. *annus* year.] **1.** An amount, esp. of money, payable yearly for a certain or uncertain period, as for years, for life, or forever ; an annual allowance or income ; also, the right to receive such yearly amount. At common law an annuity payable for a term of years or in perpetuity is an incorporeal hereditament, and is distinct from a *rent* in not being payable out of land, though it may by express agreement be charged upon land.
2. *Finance.* The totality or aggregation of a single series of equal payments to be made annually (or, by extension, at more frequent intervals) for a certain, or uncertain, period of years, or, as technically expressed, for an assigned status ; also, the right to receive such a series of payments, or the investment which it represents. From a theoretical economic standpoint the annuity represents a given principal and its interest, except in the case of perpetual annuities, where it includes interest only. The simple word *annuity* commonly means a *life annuity*. An annuity is called, according to the time of the first payment, or the period of its continuance : an **annuity due**, when the first payment is at the beginning instead of at the end of the first year ; a **complete annuity**, when the payment is to be continued up to the day of the annuitant's death ; **deferred annuity**, if the first payment is to be made at some date later than the end of the first year, or on the happening of some event of uncertain date ; **annuity certain**, when payable in any event for a term of years ; **contingent annuity**, if terminable upon the happening of a future event uncertain either as to the date or the possibility of occurrence ; **perpetual annuity**, or **perpetuity**, if payable forever ; **terminable annuity**, when payable principal and interest by a series of payments lasting for a limited period ; **temporary annuity**, if payable for a limited time only, or, more usually, for a life or lives not extending in any event beyond a specified date (this latter being called in full **temporary life annuity**) ; **life annuity**, when terminable upon the death of the annuitant or annuitants ; **joint annuity**, if payable during the joint lives of two or more designated persons ; **annuity on the last survivor**, if payable so long as either or any of two or more designated persons are alive ; **survivorship annuity**, when payable to a designated person (the nominee) in the event of his surviving a designated insured person ; **reversionary annuity**, properly, when payable to some person upon another becoming for any reason unable to receive it ; but usually equivalent to *survivorship annuity* : **curtate annuity**, one that ceases with the last payment prior to death of any specified life.

an-nul′ (ă-nŭl′), *v. t.* ; AN-NULLED′ (ă-nŭld′) ; AN-NUL′LING. [F. *annuler*, LL. *annullare*, fr. L. *ad* to + *nullus* none, *nullum*, neut., nothing. See NULL, *a.*] **1.** To reduce to nothing ; to annihilate ; obliterate.

> Light, the prime work of God, to me 's extinct,
> And all her various objects of delight
> *Annulled.* *Milton.*

2. To make void or of no effect ; to nullify ; to abolish ; to do away with ; — used chiefly of legal rights or of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules or customs, etc., made void by competent authority.

> Do they mean to *annul* laws of inestimable value to our liberties ? *Burke.*

Syn. — Cancel, nullify, avoid, invalidate. See ABOLISH.

an′nu-lar (ăn′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *annularis*, *anularis*, fr. *annulus*, *anulus*, ring : cf. F. *annulaire.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or of the form of, a ring ; forming a ring ; ringed ; ring-shaped ; as, *annular* fibers ; specif., designating boring tools that bore out a ring without cutting awy or routing the core or center ; as, an *annular* auger, bitetc.
2. Banded or marked with circles.

annular duct. = ANNULAR VESSEL. — **eclipse.** *Astron.* See ECLIPSE, *n.*, 1. — **a. engine,** a direct-act g marine engine having the piston in the annular space beween two concentric cylinders. — **a. gear.** = INTERNAL GEAI — **a. ligaments.** *Anat.* **a** Strong fibrous bands or thickene portions of fascia which pass across and hold in place the exterior and flexor tendons of the wrist and ankle. **b** The orbicular ligament of the radius and ulna. — **a. micromete**, a device for measuring arcs of the celestial sphere by neans of a circular ring, mounted in the focal plane of th eyepiece. — **a. nebula.** See NEBULA. — **a. solid,** *Math.*, a slid generated by a closed curve, symmetrical with referece to a straight line, when rotated about a parallel line. — **a. vault,** *Arch.*, a barrel or wagon vault the plan of which is circular, as one which roofs a room, corridor, or the lik, of approximately circular form. — **a. vessel,** *Bot.*, one of the ducts or tubes of the tracheal tissue, strengthened on the inner surface by thickened layers or rings.

An′nu-la′ri-a (ăn′ū-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ANNULARY.] *Bot.* A large genus of fossil pteridophyticplants of the order Equisetales ; — from the annuli formed by the basal sheaths of the leaf whorls. They range from the Devonian to the Permian, but are most abundant in the coal measures.

an′nu-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Annular state or form.

an′nu-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *annularius*. See ANNULAR.]
1. Having the form of a ring ; annular. *Rare.*
2. Pert. to, or bearing, the ring. — *n.* The ring finger.

An′nu-la′ta (-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. fr. L. *annulatus* ringed.] *Zoöl.* A phylum, formerly considered as a class, nearly or exactly equivalent to *Annelida*. See ANNELIDA.

an′nu-late (ăn′ū-lāt), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Annulata.

an′nu-late (ăn′ū-lāt) } *a.* [L. *annulatus.*] **1.** Furnished
an′nu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } with, or compoed of, rings ; ringed ; surrounded by rings of color.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Annulata.

annulated column *or* **shaft**, *Arch.*, one in which the shaft is made up of two or more long cylinders, superimposed, and having at each joint an annular band seeming to retain the shaft, but commonly worked on an interposed stone plate, whose edge slightly projects. This form is most common in clustered piers of Gothic churches

an′nu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Formation of rings ; a circular or ringlike formation ; a ring or belt.

an′nu-let (ăn′ū-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *annulus* : cf. F. *annelet.*] A little ring ; specif. : **a** *Arch.* A small molding or ridge forming a ring, as a list, fillet, cincture, etc., esp. one of the fillets or bands used at the lower part of the Doric capital. **b** *Her.* A little circle borne as a charge. **c** *Zoöl.* A narrow circle of some distinct color on a surface or around an organ.

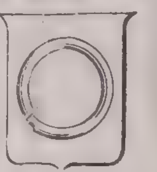
Annulet (*Her.*).

an′nu-lism (-lĭz′m), *n.* State or quality of being annulated ; also, annulated structure.

an-nul′ment (ă-nŭl′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *annulement.*] Act of annulling ; abolition ; invalidation.

an′nu-lose (ăn′ū-lōs ; 277), *a.* [L. *annulus* ring.] **1.** Having, or composed of, rings or ringlike segments ; ringed.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Annulosa.

an′nu-lus (-lŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -LI (-lī), E. -LUSES (-lŭs-ĕz ; -ĭz). [L., better *anulus.*] A ring ; a ringlike part, structure, marking, space, or the like. Specif.: **a** *Geom.* (1) The plane space between two concentric circles one within the other. (2) The solid formed by a circle rotating around a line in the plane of the circle but not cutting it. **b** *Anat.* Any of certain ringlike parts. (See phrases below.) **c** *Bot.* (1) In fungi, the membranous ring that surrounds the stem of certain agarics after the expansion of the cap ; the remnant of the veil. See MUSHROOM, *Illust.* (2) In mosses, an elastic ring of cells between the operculum and the mouth of the capsule. (3) In ferns, the thick-walled ring that surrounds the sporangium and by contraction causes the rupture of the latter when mature. (4) The fleshy rim of the corolla in some asclepiadaceous plants, as *Stapelia*. **d** *Arch.* An annulet. **e** *Astron.* The ring of light visible during an annular eclipse. See ECLIPSE.

annulus abdominis (ăb-dŏm′ĭ-nĭs). = ABDOMINAL RING. — **a. cruralis** (kroo-rā′lĭs). = CRURAL RING. — **a. inguinalis** (ĭŋ′gwĭ-nā′lĭs). = ABDOMINAL RING. — **a. ovalis** (ō-vā′lĭs), *Anat.*, the raised margin of the fossa ovalis. — **a. tympanicus** (tĭm-păn′ĭ-kŭs), *Anat.*, a curved plate of bone forming the front and lower parts of the osseous external auditory meatus. It is a separate bone in the fetus.

an-nun′ci-ate (ă-nŭn′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* ; AN-NUN′CI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; AN-NUN′CI-AT′ING (-ĭng). [L *annuntiatus*, p. p. of *annuntiare*. See ANNOUNCE.] To announce.

an-nun′ci-a′tion (-sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-ā′shŭn ; 277), *n.* [L. *annuntiatio* : cf. F. *annonciation.*] **1.** Act of announcing ; announcement ; proclamation ; as, *annunciation* of peace.
2. **a** The announcement of the incarnation, made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary ; also, a representation of this announcement in art. **b** [*cap.*] The festival celebrated (March 25th) by the Church of England, of Rome, etc., in memory of this announcement ; Lady Day.

Annunciation lily. **a** The common white lily (*Lilium candidum*). It is usually introduced by painters in pictures of the Annunciation. **b** = EASTER LILY **b**.

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an′ni-verse (ăn′ĭ-vûrs), *n.* [L. *anni versus* turning of a year.] Anniversary. *Obs.*
annivoler. † ANNUELLER.
‖ **an′no.** [L.] In the year ; also, short for ANNO DOMINI or ANNO CHRISTI.
‖ **an′no æ-ta′tis su′æ.** [L.] In the year of his [or her] age.
‖ **an′no an′te Chri′stum** (krĭs′tŭm). [L.] In the (specified) year before Christ.
‖ **an′no Chri′sti** (krĭs′tī). [L.] In the (specified) year of Christ ; A. D.
an′no-dat′ed (ăn′ō-dāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *ad* to + *nodus* a knot.] *Her.* Curved like the letter S.
‖ **an′no He′ji-ræ** (hĕj′ĭ-rē). [LL. *anno Hegirae.*] Lit., in the year of the Hegira.
annoil. † ANOIL.
an-noi′ous. † ANNOYOUS.
annoisance. † ANNUISANCE.
an-nom′i-nate, **an-nom′i-na′tion.** Obs. or rare vars of AGNOMINATE, AGNOMINATION.
‖ **an′no mun′di.** [L.] In the year of the world ; — used in reckoning dates from the supposed period of the creation, esp. as fixed by Usher at 4004 B. C. Abbr. *A. M.*
annon. † ANON.
‖ **an′nonce′** (ȧ′nôɴs′), *n.* [F.] Announcement. *Rare.*
annorn. † ANORN.
‖ **an′no sa-lu′tis.** [L.] In the year of redemption.
annot. *Abbr.* Annotator.
an′no-tat′er (ăn′ō-tāt′ēr), *n.* = ANNOTATOR. [tator. *Rare.*]
an′no-ta′tion-ist, *n.* An anno-
an-no′ta-to-ry (ă-nō′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to an annotator ; containing annotations. *Rare.*
an′no-tine (ăn′ō-tīn ; -tĭn), *n.* [L. *annotinus* a year old.] **1.** *Hort.* A tree whose fruit ripens the second year. *Obs. & R.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A bird one year old, or that has once molted. — **an′no-tine**, *a.*
an-not′i-nous (ă-nŏt′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See ANNOTINE.] *Bot.* A year old ; in yearly growths.
an-not′ta, **an-not′to.** Vars. of ANNATTO.
an-nounc′er (ă-noun′sēr), *n.* One that announces.
‖ **an′no ur′bis con′di-tæ.** [L.] Lit., in the year of the founded city [Rome] ; — used in Roman chronology, after the time of Augustus, to indicate that a date was reckoned from the date of the founding of Rome, commonly taken to have occurred in 753 B. C. Abbr. *A. U. C.*
an-noy′anc-er (ă-noi′ăn-sēr), *n.* An annoyer.
an-noyd′. Annoyed. *Ref. Sp.*
an-noy′er, *n.* One that annoys.
an-noy′ful, *a.* Annoying. *Obs.*
an-noy′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *enoiement.*] Annoyance. *Rare.*
an-noy′ous, *a.* [OF. *enuius*, *anoios*, F. *ennuyeux.*] Troublesome ; annoying. *Obs.* — **an-noy′ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
annt. † ANT.
‖ **an′nu′aire′** (ȧ′nü′âr′), *n.* [F.] = 1st ANNUARY.
an′nu-al-ist, *n.* One who writes for or edits an annual. *Rare.*
an′nu-al-ize, *v. i.* To write for an annual. *Rare.*
an′nu-al-ly, *adv.* of ANNUAL.
an′nu-al-rent, *n.* = ANNUAL RENT. — **an′nu-al-rent′er**, *n.*
an′nu-a-ry, *a.* Annual. *Obs.* — *n.* A yearbook.
an′nu-a-ry, *n.* An annueler.
an′nu-ate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *annuere* to nod to.] To nod to ; to direct by signs. *Obs. & R.*
an′nu-el-er, *n.* Also **annueller.** A priest employed in saying annuals, or anniversary Masses. *Obs.*
an-nui′sance, *n.* [AF. *annuisance.*] Injury ; nuisance. *Obs.*
‖ **an′nu-it cœ′ptis.** [L.] He [God] has smiled on our undertakings ; — a motto on the uncut reverse of the great seal of the United States. It was adapted from Vergil (" Æneid " IX. 625 ; or " Georgics " I. 40).
an′nu-lar, *n.* Ring finger. *Rare.*

> The marriage ring still clings to the fleshless *annular* of the left hand. *R. F. Burton.*

an′nu-lar-ly, *adv.* of ANNULAR.
an-nuld′. Annulled. *Ref. Sp.*
annuler. † ANNUELER.
an′nu-let-tee′ (ăn′ū-lĕt-ā′), *p. a.* *Her.* Having annulets at the end.
an′nu-li, *n.*, *L. pl.* of ANNULUS.
an-nul′la-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
an-nul′late, *v. t.* To annul. *Obs.* — **an-nul-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
an-nul′ler, *n.* One that annuls.
An′nu-loi′da (ăn′ū-loi′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *annulus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* A subkingdom, including echinoderms and certain worms (rotifers, turbellarians, trematodes, cestodes, nematodes, etc.). — **an′nu-loid**, *a. & n.* *Huxley.*
An′nu-lo′sa (-lō′sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A comprehensive group of segmented animals, partly or exactly equivalent to *Articulata*. See ARTICULATA. — **an′nu-lo′san** (-săn), *a. & n.*
‖ **an′nu-lus et ba′cu-lus** (băk′ū-lŭs). [L.] See INVESTITURE.
an-nu′mer-ate, *v. t.* [L. *annumeratus*, p. p. of *annumerare*. See NUMERATE.] To add on ; to count in. *Obs.* — **an-nu′mer-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
An′nu-na′ki. Var. of ANUNNAKI.
an-nun′ci-a-ble (ă-nŭn′shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be announced. *Rare.*
An-nun′ci-ade′ (-sĭ-ād′), *n.* [F. *annonciade*, It. *annunziata.*] Lit., annunciation ; — applied to various orders : **a** The Order of the Annunciation. See ORDER, 1. **b** A religious order of nuns, organized by Queen Jeanne of Valois about 1500. **c** A religious order of nuns, instituted by Maria Vittoria Fornari about 1604. **d** A brotherhood established in Rome about 1460 by the Cardinal Turrecremata.
an-nun′ci-ate, *a.* Foretold ; preannounced. *Obs.*

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an-nun'ci-a-tive (ă-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, or serving for, annunciation; announcing. *Rare.* *Dr. H. More.*

an-nun'ci-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *annuntiator.*] One that announces. Specif.: **a** An officer in the church of Constantinople whose business it was to inform the people of the festivals to be celebrated. **b** Any of several mechanical signaling devices, now usually operated by electricity, which designate, as by moving a numbered pointer, ringing a particular bell, or lighting a certain lamp, the room or station where attendance is required; also, a board, frame, or the like, for displaying such pointers, lamps, etc.

an-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, announcement; making known. *Rare.*

An'nwn (ăn'nōōn), *n.* [W. *annwfn*, fr. *dwfn* deep.] *Celt. Myth.* The British Hades, represented as a sea-girdled revolving fortress. In its center was the caldron of poetry and inspiration of which Arthur despoiled it.

a'no- (ā'nō-). A combining form of *anus;* as in: **a'no-coc-cyg'e-al** (-kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăl), pert. to the anus and coccyx; **a'no-ves'i-cal** (-vĕs'ĭ-kăl), pert. to the anus and bladder, etc.

a-no'a (ȧ-nō'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] *Zoöl.* A small wild ox of Celebes (*Anoa depressicornis*), allied to the buffalo, but having nearly straight horns. — **a-no'ine** (-in; ĭn), *a.*

an'ode (ăn'ōd), *n.* [Gr. ἀνά up + ὁδός way.] *Elec.* The positive terminal of an electric source, or more strictly the electrode by which the current enters an electrolyte on its way to the other pole; — opposed to *cathode.* See RÖNTGEN RAY, *Illust.*

a-nod'ic (ȧ-nŏd'ĭk), *a.* [See ANODE.] **1.** Ascending.
2. *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or emanating from, an anode; as, *anodic* rays.
3. *Bot.* Turned toward; — said only of that half of a leaf which is turned toward the course of the genetic spiral. Cf. CATHODIC.

An'o-don'ta (ăn'ō-dŏn'tȧ), *n.* Syn. **An'o-don** (ăn'ō-dŏn). [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of fresh-water mussels (family Unionidæ) having the hinge teeth rudimentary or wanting, and the shell usually thin and fragile.

an'o-dyne (ăn'ō-dīn), *a.* [L. *anodynus*, Gr. ἀνώδυνος free from pain, stilling pain; ἀν- not + ὀδύνη pain: cf. F. *anodin.*] Serving to assuage pain; soothing.
The *anodyne* draught of oblivion. *Burke.*

an'o-dyne, *n.* [L. *anodynon.* See ANODYNE, *a.*] Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic; anything that soothes disturbed feelings.

an'o-et'ic (ăn'ō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀνόητος unthinkable; ἀ- not + νοητός perceptible, thinkable.] **1.** Unthinkable. *Rare.*
2. *Psychol.* Not subject to conscious attention; having an indefinite, relatively passive, conscious being; characteristic of the "fringe" or "margin" of consciousness.
Presentation considered as having an existence relatively independent of thought, may be called sentience, or *anoetic* consciousness. Thought and sentience are fundamentally distinct mental functions. *G. F. Stout.*

a-noint' (ȧ-noint'), *v. t.;* A-NOINT'ED; A-NOINT'ING. [OF. *enoint*, p. p. of *enoindre*, fr. L. *inungere; in* + *ungere, unguere*, to smear, anoint. See OINTMENT, UNGUENT.] **1.** To smear or rub over with oil or an unctuous substance; also, to spread over, as oil.
And fragrant oils the stiffened limbs *anoint.* *Dryden.*
He *anointed* the eyes of the blind man with the clay. *John* ix. 6.
2. To apply oil to or to pour oil upon, etc., as a sacred rite, esp. for consecration.
Then shalt thou take the *anointing* oil, and pour it upon his [Aaron's] head and *anoint* him. *Ex.* xxix. 7.
3. To beat; thrash; chastise. *Humorous.*
I'll . . . *anoint* him with a cat-and-nine-tails. *Smollett.*

a-noint'er, *n.* One that anoints; specif. [*cap.*], one of an obscure 16th or 17th century sect in which anointment was practiced as a form of initiation.

a-noint'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of anointing, or state of being anointed; also, an ointment.

a-no'li (ȧ-nō'lĭ; ăn'ō-), *n.* [In the Antilles, *anoli, anoalli*, a lizard.] A lizard of the genus *Anolis.*

A-no'lis (-lĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANOLI.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small American pleurodont lizards of the family Iguanidæ, often called *chameleons*, on account of their power of changing color like the true chameleons of the Old World. — **a-no'li-an** (ȧ-nō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

a-nom'a-li- (ȧ-nŏm'ȧ-lĭ-). A prefix denoting *anomalous, irregular.* See ANOMALO-.

a-nom'a-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* Anomalousness; an anomaly.

a-nom'a-list (-lĭst), *n.* [See ANOMALOUS.] An adherent of the view held by Chrysippus, Crates of Mallos, and Pergamese grammarians, that language is not based on general rules of any kind, except so far as they are made by custom, and that there is no necessary analogy between the word and the thing. See ANALOGIST, 2.

a-nom'a-lis'tic (ȧ-nŏm'ȧ-lĭs'tĭk), **a-nom'a-lis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *anomalistique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an anomaly, or to the anomalists; irregular.
2. *Astron.* Pertaining to the anomaly, or angular distance of a planet from perihelion.
anomalistic month. See under MONTH. — **a. revolution**, the period in which a planet or satellite goes through the complete cycle of changes of anomaly, or from any point in its elliptic orbit to the same again. — **a. year**, the time of the earth's revolution from perihelion to perihelion again, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, and 48.09 seconds.

a-nom'a-lo- (ȧ-nŏm'ȧ-lō-), **a-nom'a-li-** (-lĭ-). [L. *anomalus*, Gr. ἀνώμαλος, anomalous, irregular. See ANOMALOUS.] A combining form denoting *anomalous, irregular, unusual.*

A-nom'a-lo-gon'a-tæ (-gŏn'ȧ-tē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *anomalo-* + Gr. γόνυ, γόνατος, knee.] *Zoöl.* A division of birds containing those having no ambiens muscle. — **a-nom'a-lo-gon'a-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

A-nom'a-lop'ter-yx (-lŏp'tẽr-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; *anomalo-* + Gr. πτέρυξ wing.] *Paleon.* A genus of moas (see MOA) comprising comparatively small species (sometimes only three or four feet high) of slender build.

a-nom'a-lous (ȧ-nŏm'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *anomalus*, Gr. ἀνώμαλος uneven, irregular; ἀν- not + ὁμαλός even, ὁμός same. See SAME; cf. ABNORMAL.] **1.** Unconformable; dissimilar (to). *Archaic.*
2. Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular; as, an *anomalous* proceeding.
Syn. — Irregular, exceptional, unusual, singular, peculiar. ANOMALOUS, ABNORMAL agree in the idea of deviation from regular order. ANOMALOUS connotes lack of conformity, as of something which refuses to submit to classification or explanation; ABNORMAL (cf. REGULAR) frequently suggests positive irregularity, with the further implication of strangeness or excess; as, *abnormal* obesity is not ordinarily *anomalous*, but to be *abnormally* fat when all one's family is thin might well seem *anomalous.* See STRANGE, ECCENTRICITY.
anomalous dispersion. *Physics.* See DISPERSION. — **a. plea**, *Law*, a plea partly affirmative and partly negative, the one part being used to show that the other does not defeat the rights of the pleader.
— **a-nom'a-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-nom'a-lous-ness**, *n.*

a-nom'a-ly (ȧ-nŏm'ȧ-lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *anomalia*, Gr. ἀνωμαλία. See ANOMALOUS.] Deviation from the common rule; irregularity; anything anomalous.
We are enabled to unite into a consistent whole the various *anomalies* and contending principles that are found in the minds and affairs of men. *Burke.*
As Professor Owen has remarked, there is no greater *anomaly* in nature than a bird that cannot fly. *Darwin.*
Specif.: **a** *Astron.* (1) The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. This is the *true* anomaly. The *eccentric* anomaly is a corresponding angle at the center of the elliptic orbit of the planet. The *mean* anomaly is what the anomaly would be if the planet's angular motion were uniform. (2) The angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet. **b** *Nat. Hist.* Any deviation from the essential characteristics of a type. **c** *Music.* A deviation of pitch from the perfect interval in the tuning of a tempered instrument.

An'o-ma-the'ca (ăn'ō-mȧ-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄνομος without law + θήκη box: in allusion to the irregularly dehiscent capsules.] **a** *Bot.* A subgenus of *Lapeyrousia*, sometimes regarded as a genus. See LAPEYROUSIA. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of the above subgenus, esp. the red-flowered *Lapeyrousia cruenta*, a delicate bulbous plant adapted for house culture.

A-no'mi-a (ȧ-nō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ANOMO-.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of the order Filibranchiata, type of a family, **An'o-mi'i-dæ** (ăn'ō-mī'ĭ-dē). The right valve is deeply notched for the passage of the byssus.

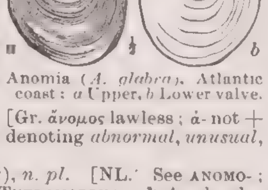

Anomia (*A. glabra*). Atlantic coast: *a* Upper, *b* Lower valve.

an'o-mo- (ăn'ō-mō-), **anom-**. [Gr. ἄνομος lawless; ἀ- not + νόμος law.] Combining forms denoting *abnormal, unusual, irregular.*

An'o-mo-don'ti-a (-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANOMO-; -ODONT.] *Paleon.* **a** Syn. of THEROMORPHA. **b** A suborder of Theromorpha, and syn. of DICYNODONTIA. — **an'o-mo-dont** (ăn'ō-mō-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

An'o-mœ'an (-mē'ăn), *n.* [Gr. ἀνόμοιος unlike.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a strictly Arian heretical sect of the 4th century; — called also *Eunomian.* — **An'o-mœ'an**, *a.* — **An'o-mœ'an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
Two of the Anti-Nicene leaders, Aëtius of Antioch and Eunomius of Cyzicus in Mysia, denied the Homœousion; that is, asserted that the Son is not like God There sprung up thus the new faction of *Anomœans.* *G. P. Fisher.*

An'o-mu'ra (-mū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *anomo-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A group of macruran Crustacea, including certain forms having the abdomen reduced and permanently flexed, as the hermit crabs. Sometimes it is considered a suborder intermediate between Macrura and Brachyura. — **an'o-mu'ral** (ăn'ō-mū'răl), *a.* — **an'o-mu'ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.* — **an'o-mu'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

One of the Anomura (*Hippa talpoidea*). Atlantic coast. (½)

an'o-my (ăn'ō-mĭ), *n.; pl.* ANOMIES (-mĭz). [Gr. ἀνομία lawlessness.] The state of being without law or order, esp. natural law or uniformity; also, an act or phenomenon which can be ascribed to the operation of no known law; a miracle.
Laplace has even enabled us to take account of possible "miracles," *anomies*, or breaches of routine in the sequence of perceptions. *Karl Pearson.*

a-non' (ȧ-nŏn'), *adv.* [ME. *anoon, anon, anan*, lit., in one (moment), fr. AS. *on* in + *ān* one. See ON; ONE.] **1.** In one body, state, or direction. *Obs.*
2. Straightway; at once. *Archaic.*
The same is he that heareth the word, and *anon* with joy receiveth it. *Matt.* xiii. 20.
3. Soon; in a little while.
As it shall better appear *anon.* *Stow.*
4. At another time; then; again.
Sometimes he trots, . . . *anon* he rears upright *Shak.*

a-non', *interj.* **1.** Immediately; hence, at your service.
2. Hence: I am listening; Sir? What did you say? — implying a failure to hear or understand. *Eng.*

an'o-nym (ăn'ō-nĭm), *n.* [F. *anonyme.* See ANONYMOUS.] One that is anonymous; specif.: **a** A notion with no name, or not expressible by a single English word. **b** A book not bearing its author's name; sometimes, a pseudonym.

an'o-nym'i-ty (-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being anonymous; anonymousness; also, that which is anonymous. "The *anonymity* of this novel." *Spectator.*
He rigorously insisted upon the rights of *anonymity.* *Carlyle.*

a-non'y-mous (ȧ-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀνώνυμος without name; ἀν not + ὄνυμα, Æol. for ὄνομα, name. See NAME.] Nameless; of unknown name; also, of unknown or unavowed authorship; as, an *anonymous* benefactor.
Strictly, a book is not *anonymous* if the author's name appears anywhere in it, but it is safest to treat it as *anonymous* if the author's name does not appear in the title. *C. A. Cutter.*
— **a-non'y-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-non'y-mous-ness**, *n.*

an'o-phele (ăn'ō-fēl), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any species of the genus Anopheles.

A-noph'e-les (ȧ-nŏf'ē-lēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνωφελής useless, hurtful.] *Zoöl.* A genus of mosquitoes which are secondary hosts of the malaria parasites, and whose bite is the usual, if not the only, means of infecting human beings with malaria. Several species are found in the United States. They may be distinguished from the ordinary mosquitoes of the genus *Culex* by the long slender palpi, nearly equaling the beak in length, while those of the female *Culex* are very short. They also assume different positions when resting, *Culex* usually holding the body parallel to the surface on which it rests and keeping the head and beak bent at an angle, while *Anopheles* holds the body at an angle with the surface and the head and beak in line with it. Unless they become themselves infected by previously biting a subject affected with malaria, the insects cannot transmit the disease. See MALARIA, MALARIA PARASITE.

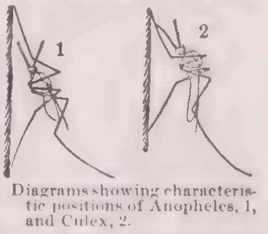

Diagrams showing characteristic positions of Anopheles, 1, and Culex, 2.

An-op'lo-the'ri-um (ăn-ŏp'lō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄνοπλος unarmed + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of hornless artiodactyl Ungulata, with a long tail and weak canine teeth. It is the type of a family, **An-op'lo-the-ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rī'ĭ-dē), of the Eocene formations of Europe. — **an-op'lo-there** (ăn-ŏp'lō-thēr), *n.* — **an-op'lo-the'ri-oid** (-thē'rĭ-oid), **an-op'lo-the'roid** (-roid), *a.* & *n.*

An'o-plu'ra (ăn'ō-plōō'rȧ; 243), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἄνοπλος unarmed + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of wingless parasitic Hemiptera, consisting of the true lice, having the mouth produced into a sucking proboscis armed with hooks. — **an'o-plu'ri-form** (-rĭ-fôrm), *a.*

an-op'si-a (ăn-ŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *-opsia.*] *Med.* **a** Want or defect of sight; blindness. **b** = ANOÖPSIA.

an'o-öp'si-a (ăn'ō-ŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄνω upward + *-opsia.*] *Med.* Upward strabismus.

an'o-rex'i-a (-rĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνορεξία; ἀν- not + ὄρεξις appetite.] *Med.* Want of appetite, without a loathing of food. — **an'o-rec'tic** (ăn'ō-rĕk'tĭk), *a.*

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an-nun'ti-ate, an-nun'ti-a'tion, etc. Obs. or rare vars. of ANNUNCIATE, ANNUNCIATION, etc.
‖ **an'nus** (ăn'ŭs), *n.; pl.* ANNI (-ī). [L.] Year.
annusance. ✝ ANNUISANCE.
‖ **an'nus de-li'be-ran'di** (dē-lĭb'ẽr-ăn'dī). [L., year of deliberating.] See JUS DELIBERANDI.
‖ **an'nus luc'tus.** [L.] *Law.* The year of mourning, within which it was unlawful for a newly widowed woman to marry, by a rule of the Roman and Civil law, later adopted by the Saxons and Danes.
‖ **an'nus mag'nus.** [L.] Great year; Platonic year. See under PLATONIC.
‖ **an'nus mi-ra'bi-lis** (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] Wonderful year; — applied to various noted years, as by Dryden in a poem of this title (pub. 1667) to the year 1666, the date of the great fire in London and of the defeat of the Dutch fleet.
An'nu-us (ăn'ū-ŭs). *Bib.*
annuyous. ✝ ANNOYOUS.
an'ny. ✝ ANY.
a'no (ä'nō). Var. of ANI.
a-no'bing (ä-nō'bĭng), *n.* A Malayan tree (*Artocarpus ovata*), related to the breadfruit, introduced into the Philippines. Its hard wood is useful in building.
an'o-car'pous, *a.* [Gr. ἄνω upward + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having sori on the upper side of the frond: as, an *anocarpous* fern.
an-o'dal, *a.* Anodic.
an-od'ic (ăn-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄνοδος impassable.] Anastaltic.
an'o-don'ti-a (ăn'ō-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Absence of the teeth.
an'o-dyn'i-a (ăn'ō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνωδυνία.] *Med.* Absence of pain.
an-od'y-nous (ăn-ŏd'ĭ-nŭs; ăn'ō-dī'nŭs), *a.* Anodyne.
an'o-e'si-a (ăn'ō-ē'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνοησία want of understanding.] Idiocy.
an'o-gene (ăn'ō-jēn), **an'o-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄνω upward + *-gen, -genic.*] Developed in an upward direction.
anogh. ✝ ENOUGH.
anoi. ✝ ANNOY.
a-noi'a (ȧ-noi'ȧ), **an'o-e'a** (ăn'ō-ē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνοια folly.] = ANOESIA.
a-noil', *v. t.* [OF. *enoilier.*] To anoint with oil. *Obs.*
a-noint', *p. p.* & *p. a.* [OF. *enoint.*] Anointed. *Archaic.*
He saw, with eyes
Anoint of Nature, fauns and dryads fair. *M. F. Egan.*
an'ol (ăn'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_9H_{10}O$, formed by heating anethol with caustic alkali. It is a propenyl derivative of phenol.
a-no'mal, *a.* [F., *a.*] Anomalous. *Obs.* — *n.* Anomaly. *Obs.*
a-nom'a-li-flo'rous (ȧ-nŏm'ȧ-lĭ-flō'rŭs), *a.* [*anomali-* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having anomalous flowers.
a-nom'a-li-ped, *a.* [*anomali-* + *-ped.*] *Zoöl.* Syndactylous. — *n.* A syndactylous bird.
a-nom'a-li-pod, *a.* & *n.* [*anomali-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Anomaliped.
a-nom'a-lis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANOMALISTIC.
a-nom'a-lo-ceph'a-lus (ȧ-nŏm'ȧ-lō-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.; *anomalo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Med.* One having a deformed head.
a-nom'a-lot'ro-phy (-lŏt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [*anomalo-* + *-trophy.*] *Med.* Irregular nutrition of organs.
A-nom'a-lu'rus (-lū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀνώμαλος irregular + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African rodents resembling flying squirrels, with horny scales along the under side of the tail, which are said to be used in climbing. It is the type of the family **A-nom'a-lu'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **a-nom'a-lure** (-lūr), *n.*
a'no-man' (ä'nō-män'), *n.* See MEASURE.
An'o-me'an. Var. of ANOMŒAN.
an'o-mite (ăn'ō-mīt), *n.* [*anomo-* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A variety of biotite, differing optically from the ordinary kind.
An'o-mo-bran'chi-a'ta (-mō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; See ANOMO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* = STOMATOPODA. — **an'o-mo-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.*
an'o-mo-car'pous, *a.* [*anomo-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Bearing unusual fruit.
an'o-mœ-om'er-y (ăn'ō-mē-ŏm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀνομοιομερής consisting of unlike parts.] The theory of the dissimilarity of atoms. *Rare.*
an'o-mo-phyl'lous, *a.* [*anomo-* + *phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having leaves irregularly placed.
an'o-mo-rhom'boid, *n.* [*anomo-* + *rhomboid.*] An irregular rhomboidal solid. — **an'o-mo-rhom-boi'dal**, *a.*
An'o-mou'ra (ăn'ō-mou'rȧ), **an'o-mou'ral** (-răl), etc. Vars. of ANOMURA, etc.
an-om'pha-lous (ăn-ŏm'fȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *omphalos.*] *Med.* Having no navel.
anon. *Abbr.* Anonymous.
A-no'na (ȧ-nō'nȧ), **An'o-na'ce-æ** (ăn'ō-nā'sē-ē), etc. [NL. Cf. ANANAS.] Var. of ANNONA, etc.
anonde. ✝ ANENT.
anonder. ✝ ANUNDER.
anonright, *adv.* At once. *Obs.*
anont. ✝ ANENT.
an'o-nych'i-a (ăn'ō-nĭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, nail.] *Med.* Congenital absence of the nails.
a-non'y-ma (ȧ-nŏn'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Rare.* **1.** A demirep. **2.** *Anat.* The innominate artery.
a-non'y-mal, *a.* Anonymous. *Obs.*
an'o-nyme (ăn'ō-nĭm). Var. of ANONYM.
a-non'y-mun'cule (ȧ-nŏn'ĭ-mŭŋ'kūl), *n.* [See ANONYMOUS, HOMUNCULUS.] An insignificant anonymous writer. *Rare.*
a-noon', *adv.* At noon. *Obs.*
anoon. ✝ ANON.
an'oph-thal'mi-a (ăn'ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Med.* Congenital absence of the eyes.
an'oph-thal'mos (-mŏs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** Anophthalmia. **b** A person born without eyes.
an'o-phyte (ăn'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ἄνω upward + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A moss or mosslike plant of erect growth. *Obs.*
an-o'pi-a (ăn-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *-opia.*] *Med.* **a** Absence or incompleteness of the eye. **b** Defective vision.
an'o-pis'tho-graph'ic, *a.* [*an-* not + *opisthographic.*] Having no writing or printing on the back or verso; — said of a leaf.
An'o-pla (ăn'ō-plȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνοπλος unarmed.] *Zoöl.* = ANOPLONEMERTINI.
An-op'lo-nem'er-ti'ni (ăn-ŏp'lō-nĕm'ẽr-tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἄνοπλος unarmed + NL. *Nemertini.*] *Zoöl.* A subclass or order of the Nemertinea in which the proboscis is without stylets. — **an-op'lo-ne-mer'te-an** (-nē-mûr'tē-ăn), *a.*
anoppe. ✝ ANUPPE.
an'op-sy (ăn'ŏp-sĭ), *n.* Anopsia. *Obs.*
an-or'chi-a (ăn-ôr'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Anorchism.
an-or'chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* [See ANORCHOUS.] *Med.* Congenital absence of the testicles.
an-or'chous (-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄνορχος; ἀν- not + ὄρχις testicle.] Having no testicles.
an-or'chus, *n.; pl.* -CHI (-kī). [NL.] *Med.* A person without testicles, or one in whom the testicles have not descended.
a'no-rec'tal (ā'nō-rĕk'tăl), *a.* [*ano-* + *rectal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the anus and rectum.
an'o-rec'tous (ăn'ō-rĕk'tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Anorectic.
an'o-rex-y (ăn'ō-rĕk-sĭ), *n.* *Med.* Anorexia.
an-or'ga-na (ăn-ôr'gȧ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Inorganic bodies.
an'or-gan'ic, *a.* [*an-* not + *organic.*] Inorganic; not organic.
an-or'gan-ism (-ôr'găn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* An inorganic body. *Rare.*
an-or'ga-nol'o-gy (ăn-ôr'gȧ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*an-* not + *organo-* + *-logy.*] The science of inorganic bodies in general. *Rare.*

a-nor′mal (*ȧ*-nôr′măl), *a.* [F. *anormal.* See ABNORMAL, NORMAL.] Not according to rule; not normal; abnormal. *Rare.* "The *anormal* density of vapor." *Encyc. Brit.* — **an′or-mal′i-ty** (ăn′ôr-măl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

an-or′thic (ăn-ôr′thĭk), *a.* [See ANORTHITE.] *Min.* Having unequal oblique axes; triclinic.

an-or′thite (-thīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀν- not + ὀρθός straight (ὀρθή sc. γωνία right angle).] *Min.* A white, grayish, or reddish feldspar of oblique crystallization (triclinic). It is a silicate of calcium and aluminium, $CaAl_2(SiO_4)_2$, and occurs in many igneous rocks. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 2.74–2.76. See FELDSPAR. — **an′or-thit′ic** (ăn′ôr-thĭt′ĭk), *a.*

an-or′tho-clase (-thō-klās), *n.* [*an-* not + *orthoclase.*] *Min.* A feldspar closely related to orthoclase, but triclinic. It is chiefly a silicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminium. Sp. gr., 2.57–2.60.

an′or-tho′pi-a (ăn′ôr-thō′pĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *ortho-* + *-opia.*] *Med.* Distorted vision, in which straight lines appear bent or curved.

an-or′tho-scope (ăn-ôr′thō-skōp), *n.* [*an-* not + *ortho-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for producing optical illusions with two revolving disks, on the principle of the zoetrope.

an-or′tho-site (-ôr′thō-sīt), *n.* [F. *anorthose* triclinic feldspar (fr. Gr. ἀν- not + ὀρθός straight) + *-ite.*] *Petrol.* A granular igneous rock composed almost exclusively of a soda-lime feldspar, usually labradorite.

an-os′mi-a (ăn-ŏs′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. *an-* not + Gr. ὀσμή smell.] *Med.* Loss or impairment of the sense of smell.

an-oth′er (*ă*-nŭth′ẽr), *pron. & a.* [*an* a, one + *other.*]
1. One more, in addition to a former number; a second or additional one, similar in likeness or in effect.

> *Another* yet! — a seventh! I 'll see no more. *Shak.*

2. Not the same; different.

> He winks, and turns his lips *another* way. *Shak.*

3. Any or some other; any different person, indefinitely; any one else; some one else. "Let *another* man praise thee, and not thine own mouth." *Prov.* xxvii. 2.

☞ *Another* may be followed by *than, to,* or *from,* the construction with *than* being now usually preferred.

> I am quite *another* man *to* what I was. *Addison.*

As a pronoun *another* may have a possessive *another's,* pl. *others,* poss. pl. *others'.* It is much used in opposition to *one;* as, one went one way, *another another.* It is also used with *one,* in a reciprocal sense; as, "love *one another,*" that is, let each love the other or others. "These two imparadised in *one another's* arms." *Milton.*

an-oth′er–gates′, *a.* [*another* + *gate,* or *gait,* way. Cf. ALGATES.] Of another sort. *Obs.* *Hudibras.*

an-oth′er–guess′, *a.* [Corrupt. of *another-gates.*] Of another sort. *Archaic.* *R. Browning.*

> He was as they say "quite *another-guess* sort of man." *T. Hook.*

An′o-üs (ăn′ō-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνοος, ἄνους, silly.] *Zoöl.* A genus of terns with a short tail and dark plumage, found in warm countries. They are called *noddies* on account of their stupidity and tameness. See NODDY.

an′ox-æ′mi-a, -e′mi-a (ăn′ŏk-sē′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *oxygen* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* An abnormal condition due to deficient aëration of the blood, as in balloon sickness, mountain sickness. — **an′ox-æ′mic, -e′mic** (-sē′mĭk; -sĕm′ĭk), *a.*

an′sa (ăn′s*ȧ*), *n.; L. pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [L.] **1.** *Archæol.* A handle.
2. *Astron.* Part of a heavenly body having the appearance of a handle, as the projecting part of Saturn's rings and of some annular nebulæ.
3. *Anat.* A loop or looplike structure.

an′sate (ăn′sāt), **an′sat-ed** (ăn′sāt-ĕd) } *a.* [L. *ansatus,* fr. *ansa* a handle.] Having a handle, or handle-shaped part. — **ansate cross,** the crux ansata. See ANKH.

‖ **An′schau′ung** (än′shou′ŏŏng), *n.* [G., fr. *anschauen* to look at.] *Philos.* Intuition; esp., sense intuition. Although *Anschauung* is a variable term in German, it usually connotes that form of apprehension or immediate perception which involves fewest ratiocinative elements. It is thus more restricted than intuition, which commonly conveys the idea of rational insight. It has no exact English equivalent, but is usually rendered *sense perception.* Cf. WELTANSCHAUUNG.

An′ser (ăn′sẽr), *n.* [L., goose.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of typical geese including the bean goose, graylag goose, white-fronted geese, and allies.
2. *Astron.* Part of the constellation Vulpecula cum Ansere, between Cygnus and Sagitta.

an′ser-at′ed (ăn′sẽr-āt′ĕd), *a.* *Her.* Terminating in heads of serpents, eagles, lions, etc.; as, an *anserated* cross.

An′ser-es (ăn′sẽr-ēz), *n. pl.* [L., geese.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds which in old classifications included most or all of the web-footed swimming birds. It is now usually limited to the family Anatidæ, including the ducks, geese, swans, and mergansers, and is thus nearly or exactly equivalent to *Lamellirostres* and *Chenomorphæ.*

Head and Foot of Goose.

an′ser-ine (-in; -īn), *a.* [L. *anserinus,* fr. *anser* goose.] **1.** Pert. to, or resembling, a goose, or the skin of a goose; also, stupid.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Anseres or the Anserinæ.

an′ser-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anser* goose.] Gooselike; silly; simple; anserine. *Sydney Smith.*

An′shar (än′shär), *n.* *Babylon. Cosmology.* One of a pair of ancient gods, conceived as ancestors of the later great gods of the pantheon. Anshar is represented as a father of the gods whom he sends to combat Tiamat, or Chaos. According to some scholars Anshar is the older form of Ashur, the chief god of the Assyrian pantheon; but it is more likely that Anshar, signifying "the totality of what is above," and his consort, **Kishar,** "the totality of what is below," are artificial symbols of the entire universe, introduced by the Babylonian theologians.

an′su-late (ăn′sū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ansula,* dim. of *ansa* handle.] *Bot.* Having the apex coiled and bent in a loop, as the growing extremity of the shoot in some Cucurbitaceæ.

an′swer (ȧn′sẽr), *n.* [ME. *andsware,* AS. *andswaru; and-* against + *swerian* to swear. See ANTI-, SWEAR; cf. 1st UN-.]
1. A reply to a charge; a defense.

> At my first *answer* no man stood with me. 2 *Tim.* iv. 16.

2. Something said or written in reply, as to a question, call, argument, address; reply; also, correct reply.

> A soft *answer* turneth away wrath. *Prov.* xv. 1.
> I called him, but he gave me no *answer.* *Cant.* v. 6.
> I have devised the proper retorts — not *answers,* you understand, only retorts. *Cent. Mag.*

3. Something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else; a responsive or retaliatory action.

> And on the *answer,* he pays you. *Shak.*

4. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation; as, the *answer* to a problem.
5. *Music.* The part of a fugue introduced after the subject by the second voice, nearly always at a fifth above or fourth below; the second statement of the theme.
6. *Law.* **a** At the common law, a counter statement of facts in a course of pleadings, as distinguished from a *demurrer;* technically, the counter statement made by the defendant in an equity case by way of reply to the charges made by the complainant in his bill. **b** In modern statutory pleading, the defendant's pleading made in either law or equity, often including a demurrer or any other pleading whereby an issue is made or tendered by the defendant, as where a statute provides that judgment by default may be entered if no *answer* is filed. Technically, at common law, the defendant's pleading in a case at *law,* as distinguished from *equity,* is called his *plea;* in Scots law, the defendant's plea is called his *defense;* in England, a defendant's plea setting up circumstances in defense is called a *defensive allegation,* to which the plaintiff's reply is the *answer.*
7. *Bridge.* The dummy's hand when exposed on the table.

Syn. — Rejoinder, response. See REPLY.

an′swer, *v. i.;* AN′SWERED (-sẽrd); AN′SWER-ING. [ME. *andswerien,* AS. *andswerian, andswarian,* fr. *andswaru,* n., answer. See ANSWER, *n.*] **1.** To speak or write by way of return (orig., to a charge) or in reply; to make response; specif., to serve or file the pleading called an answer.

> There was no voice, nor any that *answered.* 1 *Kings* xviii. 26.

2. To make a satisfactory response or return. Hence: To render account, or to be responsible; to be accountable; to make amends; as, the man must *answer* to his employer.

> Let his neck *answer* for it, if there is any martial law. *Shak.*

3. To be or act in return. Hence: **a** To be or act by way of compliance, fulfillment, reciprocation, or satisfaction; to serve the purpose; as, gypsum may *answer* as a manure. **b** To be opposite, or to act in opposition. **c** To be or act as an equivalent, or as adequate or sufficient; as, a very few will *answer.* **d** To be or act in conformity, or by way of accommodation, correspondence, relation, response, or proportion; to conform; correspond; suit; — usually with *to.*

> Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden.*
> If this but *answer* to my just belief,
> I 'll well remember you. *Shak.*
> As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man. *Prov.* xxvii. 19.

to answer to a name, to respond when called by a name; hence, to recognize a name as one's own.

an′swer, *v. t.* **1.** To speak in defense against; to reply to in defense; as, to *answer* a charge; specif., to serve or file the pleading called an answer in reply to.
2. To speak or write in return to, as in return to a call, request, question, speech, declaration, argument, etc.; to reply to (a question, remark, etc.); to respond to.

> She *answers* him as if she knew his mind. *Shak.*

3. To respond to satisfactorily; to meet successfully by way of explanation, argument, or justification, etc.; to refute.

> No man was able to *answer* him a word. *Matt.* xxii. 46

4. To be or act in return or response to. Hence: **a** To be or act in compliance with, or in fulfillment or satisfaction of, as an order, obligation, or demand; as, he *answered* my claim upon him; the servant *answered* the bell.

> This proud king . . . studies day and night
> To *answer* all the debts he owes unto you. *Shak.*

b To render account to; as, he shall *answer* you.
c To atone for; to be punished for.

> And grievously hath Cæsar *answered* it. *Shak.*

d To be opposite to; to face; confront. *Rare.*

> The windows *answering* each other, we could just discern the glowing horizon through them. *Gilpin.*

e To be or act as an equivalent to, or as adequate or sufficient for; to serve for; to repay. *Rare.*

> Money *answereth* all things. *Eccles.* x. 19.

f To be or act in accommodation, conformity, relation, or proportion to; to correspond to; to suit.

> Weapons must needs be dangerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person. *Swift.*

g To act in retaliation to; to render in kind; hence, to meet in fight; to encounter. *Obs.*

an′swer-a-ble (ȧn′sẽr-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Obliged to answer; liable to be called to account; liable to pay, indemnify, or make good; accountable; amenable; responsible; as, to be *answerable* for a debt, or for damages.

> Will any man argue that . . . he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift.*

2. Capable of being answered or refuted; admitting a satisfactory answer.

> The argument, though subtle, is yet *answerable.* *Johnson.*

3. Correspondent; conformable; hence, comparable.

> What wit and policy of man is *answerable* to their discreet and orderly course? *Holland.*
> This revelation . . . was *answerable* to that of the apostle to the Thessalonians. *Milton.*

4. Proportionate; commensurate; suitable; as, an achievement *answerable* to the preparation for it.
5. Equal; equivalent; adequate. *Archaic.*

> Had the valor of his soldiers been *answerable,* he had reached that year, as was thought, the utmost bounds of Britain. *Milton.*

Syn. — See RESPONSIBLE.

— **an′swer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **an′swer-a-bly**, *adv.*

an′swer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ANSWER, *v.* — **an′swer-ing-ly**, *adv.*

answering pennant, *International Signal Code,* a red and white vertically striped pennant with the fly red, used primarily for the reply, "Signal is received and understood."

ant (ănt), *n.* [ME. *ante, amete, emete,* AS. *æmete,* akin to G. *ameise,* of uncertain origin. Cf. EMMET.] Any of the hymenopterous insects constituting the family Formicidæ or superfamily Formicoidea; an emmet; a pismire. The ants are all social, living in communities, usually burrowing in the ground or in wood, and making chambers and passages in which they store their food and raise their young. The males usually have wings and are short-lived; the females, or queens, also generally have wings, but afterwards lose them. In addition there are workers, often of more than one kind, and sometimes also soldiers, which are all forms of undeveloped females. Many of them have remarkable habits, such as making slaves of other species, cultivating fungi for food, and caring for aphids which yield honeydew, of which they are very fond. Some species have stings, others can eject a fluid containing formic acid. Though in the perfect organization of their communities they are exceeded only by man, and equaled only by the termites, the individuals do not show remarkable intelligence. The so-called *white ants,* or *termites,* belong to a different order (see TERMITE). See AGRICULTURAL ANT, CARPENTER ANT, SLAVE ANT, HOUSE ANT, etc.

Ant. *a* Winged Female; *b* Male; *c* Worker, or Neuter; *e* Pupa.

ant-. A prefix denoting *against.* See ANTI-.

-ant (-ănt). [F. *-ant,* or L. *-antem, -entem,* the acc. p. pr. ending, nom. *-ans, -ens.*] A suffix used to form: **a** Adjectives, often clearly with the force of a present participle; as in err*ant,* defi*ant,* pli*ant,* vali*ant,* etc. **b** Nouns denoting a person or thing acting as the agent of an action; as in claim*ant,* sec*ant,* affi*ant,* depend*ant,* serv*ant,* etc. In French (through which many English words in *-ant* are derived) derivatives from both L. *-antem* and *-entem* came to be uniformly spelt *-ant.* The English derivatives generally retained the spelling in *-ant,* but since 1500 a few have been refashioned, on Latin analogy, to *-ent.* This, with the late formations, taken from later French words in *-ent* or formed directly from, or formed on the analogy of, the Latin, has made the spelling of these formations inconsistent and uncertain, as in depend*ant,* depend*ent;* assist*ant,* persist*ent;* ascend*ant,* ascend*ent,* etc.

an′ta (ăn′t*ȧ*), *n.; L. pl.* ANTÆ (-tē). [L.] *Arch.* A species of pier produced by thickening a wall at its termination, treated architecturally as a pilaster, with capital and base. In a portico with columns standing between two *antæ,* the columns, and by extension the portico, are said, in Latin, to be *in antis.*

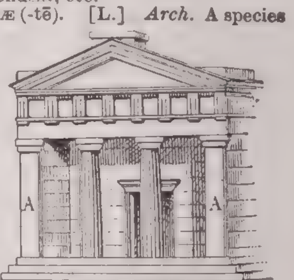

A A Antæ.
The columns are *In Antis.*

ant-ac′id (ănt-ăs′ĭd), *n.* [*anti-* + *acid.*] *Med.* A remedy for acidity of the stomach, intestines, or urine, as an alkali or absorbent. — *a.* Counteractive of acidity.

An-tæ′us (ăn-tē′ŭs), **An-tai′os** (-tī′ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀνταῖος.] *Gr. Myth.* A giant of Libya, long invincible in wrestling because his strength was renewed every time he

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a-norn′, *v. t.* [OF. *aörner,* fr. L. *adornare* to adorn. The prefix was confused in Eng. with *a-, an-,* on.] To adorn. *Obs.*

an-or′na-ment, *n.* Adornment. *Obs.*

a-north′. *adv.* Northward. *Rare.*

a-nor′those (*ȧ*-nôr′thōs), *n.* [F.] *Min.* Anorthoclase.

A′nos (ā′nŏs). *Bib.*

a-no′sep (ä-nō′sĕp), *n.* [Tag.] Any of several timber trees of the genus *Palaquium.* *Phil. I.*

an′os-mat′ic (ăn′ŏs-măt′ĭk), *a.* [See ANOSMIA.] *Zoöl.* Having the olfactory organs rudimentary, as the toothed cetaceans.

an-os′phre-sy (ăn-ŏs′frē-sĭ), **an′os-phra′si-a** (ăn′ŏs-frā′zhĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n* [*an-* not + Gr. ὄσφρησις, ὀσφρασία, smell.] *Med.* Anosmia.

an′os-to′sis, *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *ostosis.*] *Med.* Defective development of bone.

anotamie, anotomie. † ANATOMY.

An-o′ta, *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* See HORNED TOAD.

anotacion. † ANNOTATION.

an-oth′er-gaines′, *a.* = ANOTHER-GATES. *Obs.*

an-oth′er-guise′ (-gīz′), *a.* For ANOTHER-GUESS.

an-oth′er-kins, *a.* [See KIND, KIN.] Of another kind. *Obs.* *or Dial.*

anothomy. † ANATOMY.

an-o′ti-a (ăn-ō′shĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Terat.* Absence of the ears.

a-not′ta, a-not′to. Vars. of ANNATTO.

an-o′tus (ăn-ō′tŭs), *n.;* -TI (-tī). [NL. See ANOTIA.] *Terat.* A fetus without ears.

a-nour′, a-nou′re. † HONOR.

An-ou′ra (ăn-ōō′r*ȧ*; ăn-ou′-), **an-ou′ran** (-r*ă*n), **an-ou′rous** (-r*ŭ*s), etc. Vars. of ANURA, etc.

a-nou′re, *v. t. & i.* To honor; adore. *Obs.*

anourement. Corrupt. of ANORNAMENT.

anourn. † ANORN.

‖ **à nou′velles′ af′faires′, nou′veaux′ con′seils′** (*ȧ* nōō′vĕl′-z*ȧ*′fâr′, nōō′vō′ kôɴ′sā′y′). [F.] For new affairs, new counsels; that is, don't cross your bridges till you get to them.

an-o′ven, *adv.* [AS. *on* + *ufan* above.] Above; after. *Obs.*

an-o′ven-on, *adv. & prep.* Up above; down from above. *Obs.*

an-o′ve-ward, *adv. & prep.* On the upward (part) of. *Obs.*

anowe. † ENOW.

anowre. † ANOURE.

anowrne. † ANORN.

anoye. † ANNOY.

anoysance. † ANNUISANCE.

anp-. For old forms in *anp-* see those in AMP-.

anpeyn. Obs. corrupt. of APAIN.

anpyre. † EMPIRE.

an′red, *a.* [AS. *ānrǣd.*] Steadfast; constant. *Obs.*

Ans., *or* **ans.** *Abbr.* Anselm; answer; answered.

an-sar′ (ăn-sär′), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *nāçir,* pl. *ançār,* helper.] Lit., a helper; a citizen of al-Madinah (Medina) converted to Islam; — referring to assistance given to Mohammed by the citizens of Medina.

an-sa′ri-an (ăn-sā′rĭ-*ă*n), *n.* = ANSAR.

An-sa′ri-é, An-sa′ri-eh (ăn-sä′rĭ-ĕ), *n.* One of an Armenoid race of mountaineers in northern Syria. Their Mohammedanism is probably a cloak for a more ancient, secret faith. — **An-sa′ri-an** (ăn-sā′rĭ-*ă*n; ăn-sä′-), *n. & a.*

an-sa′tion (ăn-sā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* [See ANSATE.] The making of handles. *Rare.*

‖ **anse′ de pa′nier′** (äɴs′ dē pȧ′-nyā′). [F.] *Arch.* Lit., the handle of a basket; — chiefly used in the phrase **arch en anse de panier** (ärch äɴ′-näɴs′), a basket-handle arch.

An′selm (ăn′sĕlm), **An′sel** (ăn′sĕl), *n.* [L. *Anselmus,* of G. origin; cf. OHG. *ans* (in proper names), Icel. *āss,* god, AS. *ōs* (in proper names), and G. *helm* helmet (see HELMET); cf. It. *Anselmo,* F. *Anselme.*] Lit., divine helmet; — masc. prop. name. F. *Anselme* (äɴ′sĕlm′); It. & Sp. *Anselmo* (än-sĕl′mō); Pg. *Anselmo* (äɴ-sĕl′mōō); G. *Anselm* (än′sĕlm), *Anshelm* (äns′hĕlm).

An-sel′mi-an (ăn-sĕl′mĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Scholastic philosopher St. Anselm of Canterbury, 1033-1109 A. D. — **Anselmian argument.** See ONTOLOGICAL ARGUMENT.

An′ser-i-for′mes (-ĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds consisting of the Anseres and screamers (Palamedeidæ).

An′ser-i′næ (-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily of Anatidæ consisting of the geese.

ansetor. † ANCESTOR.

anshent. † ANCIENT.

‖ **an sich** (än zĭĸ). [G.] In itself; in accordance with its own nature; without mediation; — used by Kant as equal to, independent of consciousness, as in Dinge *an sich* (things in themselves); used by Hegel in the more general sense, often as equal to *in potentia.*

ans′pes-sade′ (âns′pĕ-säd′). Var. of LANCEPESADE.

A. N. S. S. *Abbr.* Associate of Normal School of Science.

ansurer. † ANSWERER.

an′swerd. Answered. *Ref. Sp.*

an′swer-er, *n.* One who answers.

an′swer-less, *a.* Having no answer, or impossible to be answered. *Byron.* — **an′swer-less-ly**, *adv.*

ant. † AND, AUNT, ON'T.

an't (ănt). *An it,* that is, *and it* or *if it.* See AN, *conj.* *Obs.*

an't (ānt; änt). A contraction for *are not* and *am not;* also used for *is not* and *has not;* — now usually written *ain't.* *Colloq. & illiterate speech.*

Ant., ant. *Abbr.* Anthony; Antigua; antiquities; antiquarian; Anton; Antoine; antonym.

an′ta (ăn′t*ȧ*), *n.* [From native name.] A tapir. *Brazil.*

An′ta (ăn′tä), *n.* *Egypt. Mythol.* A goddess of Asiatic origin represented as armed with shield, lance, and club. She was worshiped esp. by Rameses II. and III.

ant-ac′rid, *a.* [*anti-* + *acrid.*] *Med.* Corrective of acridity.

ant-ad′i-form, *a.* [*anti-* + *-ad* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Dorsoventrally symmetrical in form.

an′tæ, *n., pl.* of ANTA.

ant′a-go′ge (ăn′t*ȧ*-gō′jē). Short for ANTANAGOGE.

touched the earth, his mother. Hercules throttled him while holding him off the ground. — **An-tæ'an** (ăn-tē'ăn), *a.*

an-tag'o-nism (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνταγώνισμα, fr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι to struggle against; ἀντί + ἀγωνίζεσθαι to struggle, ἀγών contest: cf. F. *antagonisme.* See AGONY.] Opposition of action; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles; also, an opposing agent or principle.

☞ We speak of *antagonism between* two things, *to* or *against* a thing, and sometimes *with* a thing.

an-tag'o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [L. *antagonista,* Gr. ἀνταγωνιστής; ἀντί + ἀγωνιστής combatant, fr. ἀγωνίζεσθαι: cf. F. *antagoniste.* See ANTAGONISM.] **1.** One who contends with another, esp. in combat; adversary; opponent.

Antagonist of Heaven's Almighty King. *Milton.*

2. *Anat.* A muscle that acts in opposition to another.

3. *Med.* An agent that acts contrary to another agent.

Syn. — Adversary, enemy, foe, competitor. See OPPONENT.

an-tag'o-nist, *a.* Antagonistic; opposing; counteracting.

an-tag'o-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Opposing in combat; com-
an-tag'o-nis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } bating; contending or acting against; as, *antagonistic* forces; *antagonistic* muscles.

They were distinct, adverse, even *antagonistic.* *Milman.*

antagonistic symbiosis, *Biol.*, symbiosis in which one organism preys upon the other; parasitism.

an-tag'o-nize (ăn-tăg'ō-nīz), *v. t. & i.;* AN-TAG'O-NIZED (-nīzd); AN-TAG'O-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Gr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι. See ANTAGONISM.] **1.** To contend with; to oppose actively; to act in opposition to; to counteract.

The mind goes *antagonizing* on, and never prospers but by fits. *R. W. Emerson.*

2. To cause to oppose; to make an opponent of. *Colloq.*

ant-al'ka-li (ănt-ăl'kȧ-lī; -lĭ; see ALKALI), *n.; pl.* -LIES or -LIS (-līz; -lĭz). [*anti-* + *alkali.*] An antalkaline agent.

ant-al'ka-line (-līn; -lĭn), *a.* Counteracting or preventing alkalinity. — *n.* An antalkaline agent.

An'tar (ăn'tär), *n.* The hero of an Arabian romance of the same name celebrating the deeds of an Arab chief and poet, and his love for Abla.

Ant'arc-ta'li-a (ănt'ärk-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *antarctic* + Gr. ἁλία assembly (with an allusion to ἅλς sea).] *Zoögeog.* The antarctic marine realm, bounded by the southern isocryme of 44° F. — **Ant'arc-ta'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

ant-arc'tic (ănt-ärk'tĭk; *formerly spelt, and still often pronounced (now incorrectly) without the c in second syllable*), *a.* [ME. *antartik,* OF. *antartique,* F. *antarctique,* L. *antarcticus,* fr. Gr. ἀνταρκτικός; ἀντί + ἄρκτος bear. See ARCTIC.] **1.** Opposite to the north or arctic pole; relating to the south pole or to the region near it, and applied esp. to a circle, or parallel of latitude distant from the pole 23° 28'. See ARCTIC.

2. Hence, antipodean; opposed; contradictory. *Obs.*

ant-arc'tic, *n.* The antarctic circle, pole, or regions.

Ant-arc'to-gæ'a (-tō-jē'ȧ), *n.* Also **Ant-arc'to-ge'a.** [NL.; Gr. ἀνταρκτικός antarctic + γαῖα land.] *Zoögeog.* A realm or region which embraces New Zealand and the antarctic continent and islands. — **Ant-arc'to-gæ'an,** *or* **-ge'an** (-ăn), *a.*

An-ta'res (ăn-tā'rēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἀντάρης; ἀντί similar to + Ἄρης Mars. So called from its color.] The principal star in Scorpio; — called also the *Scorpion's Heart.* It is red, and shows a typical fluted spectrum. See STAR.

an-ta'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the star Antares; — used in the chemical classification of the stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Antares, that is, flutings of manganese and many metallic lines.

ant'ar-thrit'ic (ănt'är-thrĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *arthritic.*] *Med.* Counteracting or alleviating gout. — *n.* A remedy for gout.

ant'asth-mat'ic (ănt'ăz-măt'ĭk; ănt'ăs-), *a.* [*anti-* + *asthmatic.*] *Med.* Opposing or relieving asthma. — *n.* A remedy for asthma.

ant'a-troph'ic (ănt'ȧ-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *atrophic.*] *Med.* Preventing atrophy. — *n.* An antatrophic agent.

ant bear. *Zoöl.* A remarkable South American mammal

Ant Bear (*Myrmecophaga jubata*). (1/36)

(*Myrmecophaga jubata*) of the order Edentata; the great anteater, or tamanoir (see ANTEATER). It is about four feet long exclusive of the long tail, and has long shaggy gray fur with a black breastband and white stripe on the shoulder. It does not burrow in the ground, but inhabits the dense forests, feeding on ants. Though without teeth, it can defend itself well with its strong claws.

ant bird. Any of numerous birds reputed to feed largely on ants, esp. the members of the Formicariidæ, a large family of clamatorial passerine birds of the forest regions of South America. They are of small or medium size, often of black and white or brown coloration, and of retiring habits. They are called also *ant thrushes.*

ant cattle. Various kinds of plant lice or aphids tended by ants for the sake of their honeydew. See APHIS.

ant cow. Any aphid from which ants obtain honeydew.

an'te (ăn'tē), *n.* [See ANTE-.] *Poker Playing.* **a** A player's stake which is put into the pool after seeing his hand but before (*ante*) drawing other cards. The *ante* is usually twice the amount of the blind or of the last straddle. **b** Loosely, a stake put in by each player before seeing his hand, as in a jack pot.

an'te, *v. t. & i.* To stake or put up (the ante); — often with *up.* Hence, to pay one's part.

an'te- (ăn'tē-). A prefix from the Latin preposition and adverb *ante* (akin to Gr. ἀντί, Skr. *anti,* Goth. *and-, anda-,* AS. *and-, ond-* (cf. ANSWER, ALONG), G. *ant-, ent-*) denoting *before,* in regard to position, order, or time. *Ante-* may stand: **a** In a prepositional relation to the subjoined word, forming a compound which denotes something *preceding, in front of,* or *prior to* (what is denoted by its latter part); *pre-;* as in *ante*penult, the syllable before the penult; *ante*-Babylonish, prior to Babylon, or to that which is Babylonish; *ante*natal, before birth. **b** In an adjectival relation, indicating that what follows is something *preceding, prior,* or *anterior* (to some time or place indicated by the context); *fore-:* as in *ante*taste, a prior taste, a foretaste; *ante*port, an outer or entrance port; *ante*date, a prior date, etc.

☞ The reference "See ANTE-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning with *ante-,* if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

an'te-. Formerly often used for ANTI-.

ant'eat'er (ănt'ēt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of several mammals which feed largely or entirely on ants, esp.: **a** Any of certain edentates with the mouth modified for this purpose, having a long narrow snout, a long tongue with which they lick up the insects, and enormously developed salivary glands, as the ant bear or great anteater, the tamandu, the aardvark, and the pangolins. **b** The echidna, which has similar habits and modifications. **c** The banded anteater (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*), a small Australian marsupial.

2. = ANT BIRD.

an'te-bra'chi-al (ăn'tē-brā'kĭ-ăl; -brăk'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the antebrachium, or forearm.

antebrachial index. See HUMERORADIAL INDEX.

an'te-bra'chi-um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CHIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Anat.* That part of the arm or fore limb between the brachium and the carpus; the forearm.

an'te-ce-da'ne-ous (-sē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [See ANTECEDE.] Antecedent; preceding in time. "Capable of *antecedaneous* proof." *Barrow.* — **an'te-ce-da'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

an'te-cede' (ăn'tē-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *antecedere; ante* + *cedere* to go. See CEDE.] To go before in time or place; to precede; to surpass. *Sir M. Hale.*

an'te-ced'ence (-sēd'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of going before; precedence. *H. Spencer.*

2. *Astron.* An apparent motion of a planet toward the west; retrogradation.

an'te-ced'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** State or condition of being antecedent; priority. *Fotherby.*

2. An antecedent state. *Obs.*

3. An anteceding or going back. *Obs.*

an'te-ced'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *antecedens, -entis,* p. pr. of *antecedere:* cf. F. *antécédent.*] **1.** Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding; as, an event *antecedent* to the Deluge; an *antecedent* cause.

2. Presumptive; as, an *antecedent* improbability.

Syn. — ANTECEDENT, PRECEDING, PRECEDENT, FOREGOING, PREVIOUS, PRIOR, FORMER, ANTERIOR agree (except in one sense of *anterior*) in implying temporal succession. ANTECEDENT (opposed to *subsequent, consequent*) and PRECEDING (opposed to *succeeding, following*) differ in that *preceding* usually applies to that which goes immediately before (as, the *preceding* day, the *preceding* clause), whereas *antecedent* frequently suggests an indefinite interval; as, a period *antecedent* to the Conquest. *Antecedent,* unlike *preceding,* frequently involves logical, as well as temporal, connection or dependence; as, an *antecedent* cause, probability, the *antecedent* of a proposition, of a pronoun; cf. "the events *preceding* the opening of the story" with "the events *antecedent* to the opening of the story." PRECEDENT often applies to that on whose going before the validity or effectiveness of something else depends; as, condition *precedent,* a *precedent* assumption. FOREGOING (opposed to *following*) applies almost exclusively to statements; as, the *foregoing* citations, the *foregoing* argument. PREVIOUS and PRIOR (opposed to *subsequent*) are often used convertibly, esp. with *to;* as, *previous* to, *prior* to, a given date. But *prior* sometimes implies a closer relation than *previous;* thus, a *previous* obligation suggests merely an obligation entered into earlier in point of time, whereas a *prior* obligation is one which takes precedence over others. FORMER (opposed to *latter*), even more definitely than *prior,* implies comparison; as, there can be a *former* engagement only in virtue of a later one; a *previous* or *prior* engagement may *ipso facto* preclude a second. ANTERIOR (opposed to *posterior*), also comparative in force, applies to position, usually in space, sometimes in order or time; as, the *anterior* lobe of the brain; "Organization must presuppose life as *anterior* to it" (*Coleridge*). See PRIORITY; cf. POSTERIOR, PREFACE, PRELUDE.

antecedent drainage, *Phys. Geog.*, a system of watercourses established before the deformation of the surface which it drains, and persisting after the deformation has taken place and in spite of it; — contrasted with *consequent drainage.* — **antecedent right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.* — **a. valley,** *Geol.*, a valley of an antecedent drainage system.

an'te-ced'ent (ăn'tē-sēd'ĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *antécédent.*] **1.** That which goes before in time; that which precedes. *South.*

The Homeric mythology, as well as the Homeric language, has surely its *antecedents.* *Max Müller.*

2. One who precedes or goes in front. *Obs.*

My *antecedent,* or my gentleman usher. *Massinger.*

3. *pl.* The earlier events of one's life; previous principles, conduct, course, history. *J. H. Newman.*

If the troops . . . prove worthy of their *antecedents,* the victory is surely ours. *Gen. G. B. McClellan.*

4. Specif.: **a** *Gram.* A noun or noun equivalent, whether word, phrase, or clause, referred to by a pronoun, as to avoid repetition, or qualified by a relative clause. **b** *Music.* In canon and fugue, the subject or opening theme, repeated by the consequent. **c** *Logic.* (1) That which is the ground for something else, as the condition of a hypothetical proposition or the postulate of an enthymeme. (2) In inductive reasoning, that which is precedent, esp. as indicating a necessary or a causal connection with its consequent.

5. *Math.* The first of the two terms of a ratio; the first or third of the four terms of a proportion. In $a : b, c : d,$ and $a : b = c : d,$ a and c are antecedents, b and d consequents.

an'te-ces'sor (ăn'tē-sĕs'ẽr; ăn'tē-), *n.* [L., fr. *antecedere, -cessum.* See ANTECEDE, ANCESTOR.] One that goes before; predecessor; formerly, specif., an ancestor; a progenitor.

an'te-cham'ber (ăn'tē-chām'bẽr), *n.* [F. *antichambre,* It. *anticamera,* L. *ante* before + *camera* vault, arch.] **1.** A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment and leading into it, in which persons wait for audience; an outer chamber. See LOBBY.

2. A space viewed as an outer chamber or entrance.

The mouth, the *antechamber* to the digestive canal. *Todd & Bowman.*

an'te-chap'el (-chăp'ĕl), *n.* A vestibule or anteroom to a chapel.

an'te-choir' (-kwīr'), *n.* *Arch.* **a** A space inclosed or reserved at the entrance to the choir, for the clergy and choristers. **b** Where a choir is divided, as in some Spanish churches, that division of it which is the farther from the sanctuary.

an'te-church' (-chûrch'), *n.* *Arch.* A portico or narthex at the main entrance of a church.

an'te-com-mun'ion (-kŏ-mūn'yŭn), *n.* In the Anglican liturgy for the Communion, the part preceding the consecration of the elements.

an'te-cur'va-ture (-kûr'vȧ-tūr), *n.* *Med.* A slight anteflexion of the uterus.

an'te-date' (ăn'tē-dāt'), *n.* **1.** Prior date; a date antecedent to another which is the actual date.

2. Anticipation. *Rare.* *Donne.*

To the child, therefore, if we may speak of him in *antedate* of his experience, surprise is impossible. *J. Martineau.*

an'te-date' (-dāt'), *v. t.;* AN'TE-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); AN'TE-DAT'ING (-ĭng). **1.** To date before the true time; to assign to, or put at, an earlier date; thus, to *antedate* a deed or a bond is to give it a date anterior to the true time of its execution.

2. To precede in time; to come before in date.

3. To anticipate; to take before the true time.

And *antedate* the bliss above. *Pope.*

Who rather rose the day to *antedate.* *Wordsworth.*

an'te-di-lu'vi-al (ăn'tē-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăl), *a.* Lit., before the Flood, or Deluge. — **an'te-di-lu'vi-al-ly,** *adv.*

an'te-di-lu'vi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to the period before the Deluge; hence, antiquated; as, an *antediluvian* vehicle. — *n.* One who lived before the Deluge; hence, one behind the times; an "old fogy."

An-te'don (ăn-tē'dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἀνθηδών, name of a nymph.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of recent and fossil comatulas having ten or more arms. See COMATULA.

an'te-dor'sal (ăn'tē-dôr'săl), *a.* [*ante-* + *dorsal.*] *Zoöl.* In fishes, situated in front of the dorsal fin.

an'te-fix' (ăn'tē-fĭks'), *n.; pl.* E. -FIXES (-fĭk'sĕz; -sĭz), L. -FIXA (-fĭk'sȧ). [L. *ante* before + *fixus* fixed.] *Arch.* **a** In classical architecture, an ornament at the eaves, concealing the ends of the joint tiles of the roof. **b** An ornament of the cymatium of a classic cornice, sometimes pierced for the escape of water. — **an'te-fix'al** (-fĭk'săl), *a.*

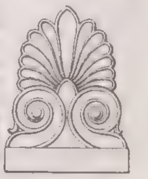

Antefix.

an'te-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* A displacement forward of an organ, esp. the uterus, in such manner that its axis is bent upon itself. — **an'te-flexed'** (-flĕkst'), *a.*

ant egg. One of the white egglike pupæ or cocoons of ants, popularly supposed to be eggs. They are used for feeding poultry and for making formic acid.

an'te-lo-ca'tion (-lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* A forward dislocation of an organ.

an'te-lope (ăn'tē-lōp), *n.* [OF. *antelop* (F. *antilope* is fr. E.) fr. Gr. ἀνθόλοψ, -οπος, the origin of which is unknown.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any member of a group of ruminant mammals

an-tag'o-nal (ăn-tăg'ō-năl), *a.* Antagonistic. *Rare.*

an-tag'o-nis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANTAGONISTICAL. See -LY.

an-tag'o-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-), *n.* Action or state of antagonizing.

an-tag'o-niz'er (-nīz'ẽr), *n.* An antagonist.

an-tag'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀνταγωνία: cf. F. (16th century) *antagonie.*] Antagonism. *Obs.*

An-tai'os (ăn-tī'ŏs). Var. of ANTÆUS.

an'tal (än'täl), *n.* [Hung. *antalag.*] See MEASURE.

ant'al-bu'mid. Var. of ANTIALBUMID.

ant-al'gic (ănt-ăl'jĭk), *a.* [See ANTI-; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Alleviating pain. — *n.* An anodyne.

ant'am-bu-la'cral (ănt'ăm-bū-krăl), *a.* [*anti-* + *ambulacral.*] *Zoöl.* Situated away from the ambulacral region.

ant'a-nac'la-sis (ănt'ȧ-năk'lȧ-sĭs; -ăn-ȧ-klā'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀντανάκλασις; ἀντί + ἀνάκλασις a bending back and breaking. See ANACLASTIC.] *Rhet. Figure.* **a** The repetition of the same word in a contrary or different sense; as, Learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft.* **b** A repetition of a previous word or phrase in resuming a thread of discourse.

ant'an-a-go'ge (-ăn-ȧ-gō'jē), *n.* [*anti-* + *anagoge.*] *Rhet. Figure.* Retort to the charge of an adversary by a counter charge.

ant'aph-ro-dis'i-ac (ănt'ăf-rō-dĭz'ĭ-ăk), *a. & n.* [*anti-* + *aphrodisiac.*] = ANAPHRODISIAC.

ant'aph-ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), *a. & n.* [*anti-* + *aphroditic.*] *Med.* = ANAPHRODISIAC.

ant-ap'o-cha (ănt-ăp'ō-kȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀνταποχή.] *Civil Law.* See APOCHA.

ant'a-pol'o-gy, *n.* An answer to an apology. *Rare.*

ant'ap-o-plec'tic, *a.* [*anti-* + *apoplectic.*] *Med.* Good against apoplexy. — *n.* A medicine used against apoplexy.

An'ta-ra (än'tä-rä), *n.* = ANTAR.

ant'arch-ism (ănt'är-kĭz'm), *n.* [*anti-* + Gr. ἀρχή government.] Opposition to government in general. *Rare.* — **ant'ar-chist** (-kĭst), *n.* — **ant'ar-chis'tic** (-kĭs'tĭk), **ant'ar-chis'ti-cal,** *a.* — **ant'ar-chy,** *n.* Antarchism. *Obs. & R.*

ant-arc'ti-ca (ănt-ärk'tĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Matters connected with the antarctic. *Rare.*

ant-arc'ti-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the antarctic. *Rare.* — **ant-arc'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ant'as-then'ic (ănt'ăs-thĕn'ĭk), *n.* [*anti-* + *asthenic.*] *Med.* Tending to restore the strength.

ant catcher. = ANT BIRD.

ant'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

‖ **an'te** (ăn'tē), *adv. & prep.* [L.] Before.

ante. † ANT, AUNT.

an'te-act', *n.* A preceding act. *Obs. or R.*

an'te-al (ăn'tē-ăl), *a.* [L. *antea, ante,* before.] Being before, or in front. *Rare.* *J. Fleming.*

an'te-am'bu-late, *v. t.* See ALTE-. *Obs.* — **an'te-am'bu-la'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

an'te-Bab'y-lo'nish, *a.* See ANTE- **a.**

an'te-bap-tis'mal, *a.* See ANTE- **a.**

an'te-bath', *n.* See ANTE- **b.**

‖ **an'te bel'lum.** [L.] Before the war; esp., *U. S.*, before the Civil War (1861-65).

an'te-brid'al (-brīd'ăl), *a.* See ANTE- **a.**

an'te-cab'i-net, *n.* An antechamber to a private audience room.

an'te-cæ'cal (-sē'kăl), *a.* See ANTE- **a.**

an'te-car'di-um, *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* = ANTICARDIUM.

an'te-cav'ern, *n.* See ANTE- **b.**

an'te-ce-den'tal (ăn'tē-sē-dĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an antecedent or antecedents. *Rare.*

an'te-ced'ent-ly (-sēd'ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* of ANTECEDENT. See -LY.

an'te-cell', *v. t.* [L. *antecellere.*] To surpass; excel. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

an'te-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *antecessus,* p. p. of *antecedere* to antecede.] Antecedent. *Rare.*

antecestre, *n.* Ancestor. *Obs.*

an'te-cham'ber-ing, *v. n.* Action of frequenting an antechamber; dancing attendance. *Rare.*

An'te-chi'no-mys (ăn'tē-kī'nō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; *anti-* + Gr. ἐχῖνος hedgehog + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marsupials of the family Dasyuridæ, consisting of a small, jerboalike, insectivorous species of Australia.

an'te-Chris'tian, *a.* See ANTE- **a.**

an-te'cians (ăn-tē'shănz). Var. of ANTŒCIANS.

an'te-clos'et, *n.* See ANTE- **b.**

an'te-con'so-nan'tal, *a.* See ANTE- **a.**

an'te-court' (-kōrt'), *n.* See ANTE- **b.**

an'te-cox'al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Bordering the front of the coxal cavity: — applied to a piece of the metasternum of certain beetles.

an'te-crist. † ANTICHRIST.

an'te-cu'bit-al, *a.* *Anat.* In front of the elbow.

an'te-cur'sor, *n.* [L., fr. *antecurrere* to run before.] A forerunner; precursor. *Obs.*

an'te-dawn', *n.* See ANTE- **b.**

an'te-ëc-cle'si-as'ti-cal, *a.* See ANTE- **a.**

an'te-ë-ter'ni-ty, *n.* See ANTE- **b.**

an'te-fact', *n.* Something done before another act. *Obs.*

‖ **an'te-fix'a** (ăn'tē-fĭk'sȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Antefixes; — also erroneously used as a *sing.*

an'te-flect'ed, *a.* Anteflexed.

antefne. † ANTHEM.

an'te-fur'ca (-fûr'kȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -FURCÆ (-sē). [NL.; *ante-* + *furca.*] *Zoöl.* In insects, a forked chitinous process projecting into the thoracic cavity from the sternal wall of the anterior thoracic segment.

an'te-gar'den, *n.* See ANTE- **b.**

an'te-Goth'ic, *a.* See ANTE- **a.**

an'te-grade, *a.* [*ante-* + L. *gradus* step.] Progressive.

an'te-hall', *n.* See ANTE- **b.**

an'te-Hi'er-o-nym'i-an, *a.* See ANTE- **a.**

an'te-his-tor'ic, *a.* Prehistoric.

an'te-hu'man, *n.* See ANTE- **a.**

an'te-i-ni'tial (-ĭ-nĭsh'ăl), *a.* See ANTE- **a.**

an'te-ju'ra-men'tum (-jōō'rȧ-mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -MENTA (-mĕn'tȧ). [LL.] *Law.* The preliminary oath required of the accuser and accused in a trial by compurgation.

an'te-Jus-tin'i-an, *a.* See ANTE- **a.**

an'te-le'gal, *a.* See ANTE- **a.**

B C D E F G H I J K L M

of the family Bovidæ, sometimes regarded as constituting a subfamily (*Antilopinæ*), but distinguishable from the true oxen chiefly by their lighter and more graceful build, and by their upward and backwardly directed horns. They are also closely allied to the goats. The true antelopes, of which there are many genera and species, are confined to the Old World. Their nearest American ally is the mountain goat. They are especially abundant in Africa, where they compensate for the absence of deer. Some of the species which were until recently found in immense herds on the plains of South Africa have been nearly or quite exterminated by man. Antelopes vary in size from the eland, which is as large as a cow, down to species hardly a foot high. The so-called *pronghorn antelope* of North America is not a true antelope. See PRONGHORN; see also ADDAX, GAZELLE, ELAND, SASIN.
2. [*cap.*] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.

an'te-lu'can (ăn'tē-lū'kăn), *a.* [L. *antelucanus; ante* before + *lux* light.] Before light; — applied to the assemblies or worship of Christians held, in ancient times of persecution, before light in the morning. "*Antelucan* worship." *DeQuincey.*

an'te-me-rid'i-an (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *antemeridianus.* See ANTE-; MERIDIAN.] Being before noon; of or pertaining to the forenoon.

‖ **an'te mor'tem** (ăn'tē mŏr'tĕm). [L.] Before death; — generally used adjectively; as, *ante-mortem* examination; an *ante-mortem* statement. See DYING DECLARATION.

an'te-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being or occurring before the creation of the world. *Young.*

an'te-na'tal (-nā'tăl), *a.* Before birth.

an'te-na'ti (-nā'tī), *n. pl.; sing.* -TUS (-tŭs). [L. *ante* before + *nati*, pl. of *natus* born.] *Law.* Persons born before a certain time or event, esp. with reference to the existence of political rights which are claimed, — as Americans that were born in America before the Declaration of Independence, or Scotchmen that were born before the union of Scotland and England under James I., A. D. 1603. Cf. POSTNATI.

an'te-nave' (ăn'tē-nāv'), *n.* *Arch.* A church porch leading into the nave only, or such part of a porch as leads directly to the nave.

an'te-Ni'cene (-nī'sēn), *a.* Of or in the Christian church or era, anterior to the first council of Nice, held A. D. 325; as, *ante-Nicene* faith. See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY.
ante-Nicene text. *Bib. Crit.* See TEXT.

an-ten'na (ăn-tĕn'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-ē). [L. *antenna* sailyard; NL., a feeler, horn of an insect.] 1. *Zoöl.* A movable, segmented organ of sensation on the head of insects, myriapods, and crustaceans. Insects and myriapods have one pair, crustaceans usually two pairs. They are appendages of preoral segments of the head, and are used as organs of touch. In some Crustacea the ear is situated on the antenna near the basal joint. In insects they are popularly called *horns*, and also *feelers*.
2. *Zoöl.* A somewhat similar organ on certain annelids.
3. *Wireless Teleg.* A wire, or a combination of wires, supported in the air for directly transmitting electric waves into space, or receiving them therefrom. See WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

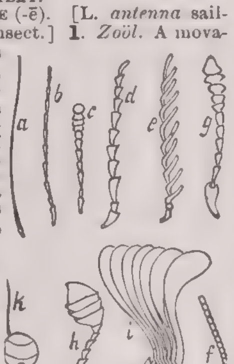

Antennæ of Insects: *a* Setiform; *b* Filiform; *c* Moniliform; *d* Dentate; *e* Pectinate; *f* Crooked; *g* Clavate; *h* Knobbed; *i* Lamellate; *k* Aristate All enlarged.

An'ten-na'ri-a (ăn'tĕ-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ANTENNA.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, natives mostly of temperate regions. They are woolly or hoary diœcious or polygamo-diœcious herbs, with small whitish discoid flower heads, the pappus of club-shaped bristles. Many of the species are called *cat's-foot.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

An-ten'na-ri'i-dæ (ăn-tĕn'ȧ-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *antenna*; — in allusion to the antennalike process on the head.] *Zoöl.* A family of pediculate fishes containing many species of grotesque form called **frogfishes**, also the sargassum fishes. **An'ten-na'ri-us** (ăn'tĕ-nā'rĭ-ŭs), the typical genus, includes many species inhabiting coral reefs. — **an'ten-na'ri-id** (ăn'tĕ-nā'rĭ-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

an-ten'na-ry (ăn-tĕn'ȧ-rĭ; ăn'tĕ-nā-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an antenna; also, bearing antennæ; as, the **antennary segment** of the head of an insect.

An'ten-na'ta (ăn'tĕ-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANTENNA.] *Zoöl.* A subphylum or class of Arthropoda consisting of the true insects (or Hexapoda) and the Myriapoda.

an-ten'nate (ăn-tĕn'āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having antennæ.

an-ten'nule (-ūl), *n.* *Zoöl.* A small antenna or similar appendage; specif., one of the anterior and usually smaller pair of antennæ of Crustacea. See CYCLOPS, *Illust.*

an'te-nup'tial (-nŭp'shăl), *a.* Preceding marriage.
antenuptial contract, *Law*, a contract made before marriage; — applied usually to one made in contemplation of marriage, esp. between the parties to the marriage as to their property rights. — **a. settlement.** *Law.* See SETTLEMENT.

an'te-pas'chal (-păs'kăl), *a.* Pertaining to the time before the Passover, or before Easter.

an'te-past (ăn'tē-pȧst), *n.* [*ante-* + L. *pastus* pasture, food. Cf. REPAST.] A foretaste; specif., formerly, a first course to whet the appetite.
Antepasts of joy and comforts. *Jer. Taylor*

an'te-pen'di-um (-pĕn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -PENDIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. L. *ante* + *pendere* to hang.] *Eccl.* The hanging or screen in front of an altar; frontal.

an'te-pe'nult (-pē'nŭlt; -pē-nŭlt') } *n.* [L. *antepaenultima* (sc. *syllaba*) antepenultimate. See ANTE-; PENULTIMA.] *Pros.* The last syllable of a word except two, as *-syl-* in *monosyllable.* — *a.* Last but two.
an'te-pe-nul'ti-ma (-pē-nŭl'tĭ-mȧ) }

an'te-pe-nul'ti-mate (-pē-nŭl'tĭ-māt), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or being, the last but two; — mostly of syllables. — *n.* The antepenult.

ant'eph-i-al'tic (ănt'ĕf-ĭ-ăl'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. ἐφιάλτης nightmare.] *Med.* Preventive of nightmare. — *n.* A remedy for nightmare.

ant'ep-i-lep'tic (-ĕp-ĭ-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *epileptic.*] *Med.* Opposed to, or curative of, epilepsy. — *n.* A medicine for epilepsy.

an'te-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *antepositio.*] A placing in front; specif.: **a** *Gram.* The placing of a word before another which by ordinary rules ought to follow it. **b** *Bot.* Superposition.

an'te-pre-dic'a-ment (-prē-dĭk'ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* *Logic.* A prerequisite to a clear understanding of the predicaments or categories, such as definitions of equivocal, univocal, and denominative terms, the antepredicamental rules, the distinction of terms and propositions and of the different kinds of inherence; — applied first, by Albertus Magnus, to the introductory part of Aristotle's book on the categories.

an'te-pre-dic'a-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* *Logic.* Of or pertaining to the antepredicaments.
antepredicamental rule. **a** The *Dictum de omni et nullo.* **b** The rule that the differences of different genera and of things not subordinate to one another are different.

an-te'ri-or (ăn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L. *anterior*, comp. of *ante* before.] 1. Before in time; prior; antecedent.
Antigonus, who was *anterior* to Polybius. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*
2. Before, or toward the front, in place; — opposed to *posterior.* Specif.: **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, designating, or situated near or toward, the head, or the end most nearly corresponding thereto in headless animals. In human anatomy, owing to man's upright position, *anterior* often means "ventral" and *superior* is used for the above sense. **b** *Bot.* Facing away or outwardly from the axis; inferior or lower; as, the *anterior* side of a leaf or flower.
Syn. — Previous, precedent, preceding, former, foregoing. See ANTECEDENT.
anterior crural nerve, *Anat.*, the largest branch of the lumbar plexus, supplying the iliacus, pectineus, and nearly all the muscles of the front of the thigh, and giving off various cutaneous and articular branches.
— **an-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.* — **an-te'ri-or-ness**, *n.*

an-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *anterioritas.*] State or quality of being anterior; priority.

an'te-ro- (ăn'tē-rō-). A combining form (as if from a L. *anterus*) meaning *anterior; front*; as in: **an'te-ro-in-fe'ri-or** (-ĭn-fē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* In front and below. — **an'te-ro-in-ter'nal** (-ĭn-tûr'năl), *a.* In front and on the inner side. — **an'te-ro-lat'er-al** (-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* At the front and side. (See LATERAL COLUMN.) — **an'te-ro-me'di-an** (-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a.* In front and in the middle. — **an'te-ro-pa-ri'e-tal** (-pȧ-rī'ē-tăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or near, the anterior part of the parietal bone. — **an'te-ro-su-pe'ri-or** (-sū-pē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* In front and above.

an'te-room' (ăn'tē-rōōm'), *n.* A room before, or forming an entrance to, another; a waiting room.

an'te-tem'ple (-tĕm'p'l), *n.* The portico, or narthex, in an ancient temple or church.

an'te-type' (ăn'tē-tīp'), *n.* An earlier type; a prototype.

an'te-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [See ANTEVERT.] *Med.* A displacement of an organ, esp. of the uterus, in such manner that its whole axis is directed further forward than usual.

an'te-vert' (ăn'tē-vûrt'), *v. t.;* -VERT'ED; -VERT'ING. [L. *antevertere; ante* + *vertere* to turn.] 1. To prevent. *Obs.* 2. *Med.* To displace by anteversion.

ant fly. A winged ant.

anth-. [Gr. ἀνθ-.] A prefix denoting *against.* See ANTI-.

an-the'la (ăn-thē'lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθήλη the downy plume of a reed, fr. ἀνθεῖν to bloom.] *Bot.* A form of cymose inflorescence in which the lateral axes overtop the primary ones, thus causing the flower cluster to appear concave or of indefinite outline. It occurs in some species of *Juncus.*

ant-he'li-on (ănt-hē'lĭ-ŏn; ăn-thē'lĭ-ŏn; 277), *n.; L. pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [*anti-* + Gr. ἥλιος sun.] *Meteor.* A halo opposite the sun, consisting of a colored ring or rings around the shadow of the spectator's own head, as projected on a cloud or on an opposite fog bank. It occurs chiefly in alpine and polar regions.

an'thel-min'tic (ăn'thĕl-mĭn'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. ἕλμινς, -ινθος, worm, esp. tapeworm.] *Med.* Expelling or destroying intestinal worms. — *n.* An anthelmintic remedy.

an'them (ăn'thĕm), *n.* [ME. *antym, antefne*, AS. *antefen*, fr. LL. (assumed) *antefona*, for *antiphona*, fr. Gr. ἀντίφωνα, neut. pl. of ἀντίφωνον antiphon, or anthem, fr. ἀντίφωνος sounding contrary, returning a sound; ἀντί over against + φωνή sound, voice: cf. OF. *anthievene, antenne*, F. *antienne.* Cf. ANTIPHON.] 1. Formerly, a hymn sung antiphonally or responsively; now, a prose composition, usually a selection from the Psalms, or other parts of the Scriptures or the liturgy, set to sacred music.
2. A song or hymn of praise or gladness. *Milton.*

an'them, *v. t.* To celebrate with anthems. *Poetic.*
Sweet birds *antheming* the morn. *Keats.*

an-the'mi-on (ăn-thē'mĭ-ŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -MIA (-mĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθέμιον flower.] An ornament consisting of floral or foliated forms arranged in a radiating cluster, but always flat, as in relief sculpture or in painting; the honeysuckle ornament.

Anthemion from the Erechtheum.

An'the-mis (ăn'thē-mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθεμίς, equiv. to ἄνθος flower; an herb like our camomile.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World asteraceous herbs, having pinnatifid leaves and daisylike heads in which the disk flowers are perfect and the ray flowers pistillate or neutral. *A. cotula*, the mayweed, *A. arvensis*, the field camomile, and a few others, have become cosmopolitan weeds.

an'ther (ăn'thẽr), *n.* [F. *anthère*, L. *anthera* a medicine composed of flowers, fr. Gr. ἀνθηρός flowery, fr. ἀνθεῖν to bloom, ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* **a** In seed plants, the part of the stamen which develops and contains pollen; — a collective name for the microsporangia. The anther is usually borne on a stalk, or *filament*, but is sometimes sessile. See STAMEN, POLLEN. **b** The sporogonium of a moss; — so used by Linnæus. *Obs.* — **an'ther-al** (-ăl), *a.*

An-ther'i-cum (ăn-thĕr'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθέρικος the asphodel.] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly African liliaceous plants having tuberlike rootstocks, narrow leaves, and racemes of small white flowers with a rotate perianth. The best known in cultivation is *A. liliago*, the St. Bernard's lily.

an'ther-id'i-al (-ĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, an antheridium.

an'ther-id'i-um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -IDIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *anther* + -ίδιον (a Gr. diminutive ending).] *Bot.* The male gametangium of the sexual generation in cryptogamous plants; the spore mother cell within which are organized the male sexual cells variously known as sperms, spermatozoids, or antherozoids. Antheridia are found in the Algæ, Bryophyta, and Pteridophyta. They differ greatly in form and structure, but their function is always the same. In the seed plants they are reduced to a minute structure of two or three cells formed by the microspore or pollen grain.

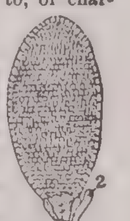

Antheridium of a Liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*); 2 Paraphyses. Much enlarged.

an-the'sis (ăn-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνθησις bloom.] *Bot.* The period or state of expansion in a flower; full bloom.

An'thes-te'ri-a (ăn'thĕs-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀνθεστήρια; cf. ἀνά up and θέσσασθαι to pray, pray for; perh. properly the feast of revocation, for calling back the dead to the world of the living.] *Gr. Relig.* An annual Athenian festival occurring on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of the month Anthesterion (February). It comprised: the **Pithoigia**, or jar opening, the feast of the tasting of the new wine; the **Choes**, or feast of cups, the chief part of the festival, at which the wife of the king archon was wedded symbolically to the god Dionysus; and the **Chytroi**, or feast of pots, at which pots of cooked grain or seed were offered to Hermes, as a god of the underworld (see HERMES). Revelry, license to

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an'te-lo'pi-an (ăn'tē-lō'pĭ-ăn), **an'te-lo'pine** (-pīn; -pĭn), *a.* Like or pert. to the antelopes.
‖ **an'te lu'cem.** [L.] Before light; just before daybreak.
an'te-lude (ăn'tē-lūd), *n.* [L. *anteludium.*] An introductory play; prelude.
an'te-lu'mi-na-ry, *n.* See ANTE- b.
an'te-mar'gin-al, *a.* [*ante-* + *marginal.*] *Bot.* Within the margin; — said of the fructification of ferns when the sori lie within the edge of the frond. Cf. MARGINAL.
ant'em-blet'ic (ănt'ĕm-blĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀντεμβάλλειν to put in instead.] Providing against or reparative of loss. *Obs.*
anteme. † ANTHEM.
‖ **an'te me-ri'di-em** (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm). [L.] Before noon. Abbr., *A. M.*
an'te-me-tal'lic, *a.* See ANTE- a.
ant'e-met'ic (ănt'ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* Var. of ANTIEMETIC.
an'te-mor'tal, *a.* See ANTE- a.
ante-mortem clot. See HEART CLOT.
an'te-mo-sa'ic, **an'te-mo-sa'i-cal**, *a.* See ANTE- a.
antempne. † ANTHEM.
an'te-mu'ral, *n.* [L. *antemurale.* See ANTE-; MURAL.] An outwork, consisting of a strong, high wall, with turrets, in front of the gateway (as of a castle).
an'te-na'ri-al, *a.* [See ANTE-; NARES.] In front of the nostrils.
an'te-na'ta-li'tial (-nā'tȧ-lĭsh'ăl), *a.* [*ante* + L. *natalicius*, *-tius*, natal.] Antenatal.
an-ten'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an antenna.
an'ten-nif'er-ous (ăn'tĕ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*antenna* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing antennæ.
an-ten'ni-form (ăn-tĕn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*antenna* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Shaped like antennæ.
an-ten'nu-la (-ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of ANTENNA.] *Zoöl.* = ANTENNULE.
an-ten'nu-lar (-lȧr), **an-ten'nu-la-ry** (-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of, pert. to, or bearing, antennules.
an'te-noon', *n.* See ANTE- b.
An-te'nor (ăn-tē'nŏr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀντήνωρ.] A loyal Trojan who, in Homer's "Iliad," wisely advises the return of Helen to Menelaus. Later versions treat his conduct as treachery.
an'te-Nor'man, *a.* See ANTE- a.
an'te-num'ber, *n.* A number immediately preceding another.
an'te-nup (ăn'tē-nŭp), *n.* Fornication between persons who afterwards marry each other. *Scot.*
an'te-oc'cu-pa'tion, *n.* See ANTE- b.
anteoche. † ANTIOCH.
an'te-oc'u-lar, *a.* See ANTE- a.
an'te-o-per'cu-lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The preopercle.
an'te-or'bit-al. Var. of ANTORBITAL.
an'te-pag'ments (ăn'tē-păg'mĕnts), **an'te-pag-men'ta** (-mĕn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *antepagmentum*, pl. *-ta.*] *Rom. Archæol.* Trimmings added to a building, specif. those on the jambs or architrave of a door; hence, the decorated jamb or architrave.
an'te-pal'a-tal, *a.* *Phon.* Formed between the tongue and the front, or hard, palate; palatal; as *y* in *yes.*
‖ **an'te-par'tum**, *a.* [L. *ante partum.*] Before childbirth.
an'te-pec'tus, *n.* [NL. See ANTE-; PECTORAL.] *Zoöl.* The underside of the prothorax of an insect. — **an'te-pec'to-ral**, *a.*
an'te-pend, *n.* = ANTEPENDIUM. *Obs.* or *R.*
antephne. † ANTHEM.
ant'e-pis'co-pist. Var. of ANTIEPISCOPIST.
an'te-pone', *v. t.* [L. *anteponere.*] To put before. *Obs.*
an'te-porch', *n.* See ANTE- b.
an'te-port', *n.* [Cf. LL. *anteporta.*] 1. An outer port, gate, or door. *Obs.* 2. A hanging at a doorway.
an'te-por'ti-co, *n.* See ANTE- b.
an'te-post', *a.* [*ante-* + *post.*] *Horse Racing.* Designating the betting that takes place before the horses go to the post and the final odds are arranged.
an'te-pran'di-al, *a.* See ANTE- a.
an'te-pre-ton'ic, *a.* See ANTE- a.
an'te-pros'tate, *a.* *Anat.* Situated in front of the prostate gland. — *n.* = COWPER'S GLAND. — **an'te-pros-tat'ic**, *a.*
anter. † ADVENTURE.
an'te-ref'or-ma'tion, *a.* See ANTE- a.
an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, *a.* See ANTE- a.
‖ **an'te rem'.** [L.] Lit., before the thing; — a phrase which, together with *in re* and *post rem*, was coined during the medieval controversy over the nature and existence of universals, the full phrase being *universalia ante rem*, etc. See REALISM, UNIVERSAL, *n.*
an'te-res'ur-rec'tion, *a.* See ANTE- a.
an'te-rev'o-lu'tion-al, *a.* See ANTE- a.
an'te-rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry, *a.* See ANTE- a.
‖ **an'te-ri** (än'tĕ-rē), *n.; pl.* ANATIRA (ä-nä'tē-rä). A reciter of romances in Egypt; — after the romance "Antar."
an'te-ro-pa-ri'e-tal, *a.* See ANTERO-.
an'te-ro-pos-te'ri-or, *a.* 1. *Zoöl.* Extending or directed from front to back or head to tail. 2. *Bot.* = MEDIAN. — **an'te-ro-pos-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*
An'te-ros (ăn'tē-rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀντέρως; ἀντί against + ἔρως love.] *Gr. Myth.* A god who avenged unrequited love; also, a god opposed to Eros, and contending with him.
an'te-ro-su-pe'ri-or, *a.* See ANTERO-.
anterous. † ADVENTUROUS.
an'tes (ăn'tēz), *n. pl.* *Arch.* = ANTÆ. See ANTA.
an'te-script, *n.* [See ANTE-; SCRIPT.] A passage written before or above (something), as a note prefixed to a letter. *Rare.*
an'te-sig'nan (ăn'tē-sĭg'năn), ‖ **an'te-sig-na'nus** (-sĭg-nā'nŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -NI (-nī). [L. *antesignanus; ante* before + *signum* standard.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of the guard stationed before a standard; hence, in English, fig., a defender or precursor. *Obs.* or *R.*
an'te-spring, *n.* See ANTE- a.
an'te-stat'ure (ăn'tē-stăt'ūr), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *antestatura.*] *Fort.* An improvised intrenchment or work of palisades, sacks of earth or the like.
an'te-ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -STER'NA (-nȧ). *Zoöl.* The middle part of the antepectus. — **an'te-ster'nal**, *a.*
an'te-stom'ach, *n.* See ANTE- b.
an'te-sun'rise, *a.* See ANTE- a.
an'te-sup'per, *n.* A course displayed before supper, but not eaten.
an'te-taste, *n.* A foretaste.
an'te-them, **-theme**, *n.* [*ante* + *theme.*] A text or theme. *Obs.*
‖ **an'te tu'bam tre'pi-dat** (trĕp'ĭ-dăt). [L.] He trembles before the trumpet (sounds).
an'te-ven'ient (-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *anteveniens, -entis*, p. pr.] Coming before. *Rare.*
an'te-vo-cal'ic, *a.* *Phon.* Preceding a vowel; as, "k" in "kind" is *antevocalic.*
an'te-war', *a.* See ANTE- a.
Anth. *Abbr.* Anthony.
ant heap. An ant hill.
ant'he'lix, *n.; pl.* -HELICES. *Anat.* Var. of ANTIHELIX. — **ant-hel'i-cine**, *a.*
an'thel-min'thic (ăn'thĕl-mĭn'thĭk). Var. of ANTHELMINTIC.
ant-hem'or-rhag'ic, **ant-hæm'or-rhag'ic** (-hĕm'ō-răj'ĭk). Var. of ANTIHEMORRHAGIC.
an'them-wise', *adv.* Alternately.
an'the-my (ăn'thē-mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz); **an-the'mi-a** (ăn-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -MIÆ (-ē). [NL. *anthemia.* See ANTHEMIS.] *Bot.* A flower cluster. *Rare.*
anther cell. *Bot.* A theca.
an'ther-id, *n.* *Bot.* An antheridium.
an'ther-id'i-o-phore, *n.* [*antheridium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A gametophore bearing antheridia only, as in certain Hepaticæ.
an'ther-if'er-ous (ăn'thẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS; ANTHER.
an-ther'i-form (ăn-thẽr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* See -FORM; ANTHER.
an'ther-less, *a.* See -LESS.
anther lobe. *Bot.* A theca.
an'ther-og'e-nous (ăn'thẽr-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*anther* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* = ANDROPETALOUS.
an'ther-oid, *a.* [*anther* + *-oid.*] Resembling an anther.
an'ther-o-zo'id, *n.* [See ANTHER; ZOOID.] *Bot.* = SPERMATOZOID. — **an'ther-o-zo'id-al**, *a.*
an'ther-o-zo'oid, **-zo-oi'dal.** Vars. of ANTHEROZOID, -ZOIDAL.
anther sac. *Bot.* A theca.

slaves, and entertaining were features of the feast, which in historical times was sacred to Dionysus, or Bacchus, though originally it may have been a festival of the dead. Cf. PARENTALIA. — **An′thes-te′ri-ac** (ăn′thĕs-tē′rĭ-ăk), *a.*

ant hill. A mound thrown up by ants or by termites for, or in forming, their nest. Those of some African termites are said to reach ten or twelve feet in height.

an′thine (ăn′thĭn; -thīn), *a.* [L. *anthinus*, fr. Gr. ἀνθινός flowery.] **1.** Of or pertaining to flowers; obtained from, or having the flavor of, a flower.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Anthus* or the pipits.

an′thine, *n.* Oil or wine flavored with flowers.

an′tho- (ăn′thō-). A combining form from Greek ἄνθος, *flower*; as, *antho*graphy, *antho*philous, etc.

an′tho-car′pous (-kär′pŭs), *a.* [*antho-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Designating: **a** A collective fruit. **b** A spurious fruit composed chiefly of the enlarged and altered perianth or torus, as the checkerberry, strawberry, etc.

an′tho-cy′a-nin (-sī′ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [*antho-* + Gr. κύανος blue.] *Bot. & Chem.* A coloring matter found in the cell sap of many plants. It is red in the presence of acids, otherwise blue or violet. It occurs usually in portions most exposed to the light, and has been thought to serve as a screen against injurious rays while the tissues are young. The reddish or purple coloring seen in the spring foliage of the cherry, redbud, etc., is due to anthocyanin.

an-tho′di-um (ăn-thō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθώδης like flowers.] *Bot.* A head or capitulum; specif., the head in composite plants, formerly called a "compound flower." The involucre simulates a calyx, and the rays, when present, resemble petals. See COMPOSITE, *n.*

an′tho-log′i-cal (ăn′thō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts from different authors, esp. the poets.

an-thol′o-gist (ăn-thŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One who compiles an anthology.

an-thol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. ἀνθολογία, fr. ἀνθολόγος flower gathering; ἄνθος flower + λέγειν to gather.] **1.** A collection of flowers of literature, that is, beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams; — orig. applied to ancient Greek collections of epigrams.
2. A collection of flowers; a garland. *Rare.*
3. *East. Ch.* A service book containing a selection of pieces for the festival services.

an-thol′y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANTHO-; -LYSIS.] *Bot.* A metamorphosis of the organs of a flower in which the parts become more or less foliaceous.

An′tho-ly′za (ăn′thō-lī′zȧ), *n.* [NL.; *antho-* + Gr. λύσσα rage, madness; as its flower suggests a wild animal with open jaws.] *Bot.* A genus of South African bulbous iridaceous plants having ensiform leaves and distichous spikes of red and yellow flowers, sharply dilated above the middle, and the valves of the spathe oblong-lanceolate. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

an′tho-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *antho-* + *mania.*] An extravagant fondness for flowers. *Rare.* — **an′tho-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

An′tho-ny pig (ăn′tō-nĭ). The smallest pig of a litter, — the one usually devoted to St. Anthony as the patron of swineherds: a Tantony pig.

An-thoph′i-la (ăn-thŏf′ĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *antho-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] *Zoöl.* A group of Hymenoptera consisting of the bees.

an-thoph′i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [*antho-* + *-philous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Lit., fond of flowers; hence, feeding upon, or living among, flowers. **b** Of or pertaining to the Anthophila.

an′tho-phore (ăn′thō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθοφόρος bearing flowers. See ANTHO-; -PHORE.] *Bot.* An elongated internode of the receptacle between the calyx and corolla in some plants, forming a stipe on which the gynœcium and corolla are borne, as in the pinks. See STIPE; cf. GYNOPHORE.

Section of Flower of Wild Pink (*Silene caroliniana*) showing *a* Anthophore.

an-thoph′o-rous (ăn-thŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* Flower bearing.

an′tho-phyl′lite (ăn′thō-fĭl′īt; ăn-thŏf′ĭ-līt), *n.* [NL. *anthophyllum* clove; *antho-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] An orthorhombic mineral of the amphibole group, often clove-brown in color, lamellar or fibrous. It is essentially a silicate of magnesium and ferrous iron, $(Mg,Fe)SiO_3$. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 3.1–3.2. — **an′tho-phyl-lit′ic** (ăn′thō-fĭ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

an′tho-tax′y (ăn′thō-tăk′sĭ), *n.* [*antho-* + Gr. τάξις order.] *Bot.* The arrangement of flowers in a cluster; the science treating of inflorescence.

-an′thous (-ăn′thŭs). A suffix from Greek ἄνθος, *flower*; as, gymn*anthous*, lasi*anthous*, mon*anthous*.

An′tho-xan′thum (ăn′thō-zăn′thŭm), *n.* [NL.; *antho-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Bot.* A small genus of European grasses in which the flowers in the spikelets have two stamens and the third and fourth scales empty. *A. odoratum* is the sweet vernal grass.

An′tho-zo′a (ăn′thō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *antho-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A class of Cœlenterata equiv. to, or in old classifications more comprehensive than, Actinozoa. — **an′tho-zo′an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **an′tho-zo′ic** (-ĭk), *a.* — **an′tho-zo′on** (-ŏn), *n.*

an′tho-zo′oid (-oid), *n.* [*antho-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* An individual zooid of a compound anthozoan.

an′thra-. *Chem.* Combining form for *anthracene*.

an′thra-cene (ăn′thrȧ-sēn), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθραξ coal.] *Chem.* A crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_6H_4{:}C_2H_2{:}C_6H_4$, accompanying naphthalene in the last stages of the distillation of coal tar. Its chief use is in the production of alizarin. In naming the derivatives of anthracene the carbon atoms are numbered as in the cut. Positions 1, 4, 5, 8 are equivalent; so also are 2, 3, 6, 7, and 9, 10. These three classes are sometimes referred to respectively as α, β, and γ. Derivatives having the substituting groups attached to the true benzene nuclei (positions 1–8) sometimes have *benz-* prefixed to their names to distinguish them from the γ or *meso-* derivatives.

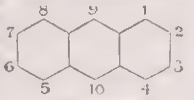

Anthracene.

anthracene oil. A heavy green oil (partially solidifying on cooling), which distills over from coal tar at a temperature above 270° C. It is the principal source of anthracene.

an-thrac′ic (ăn-thrăs′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Of or relating to anthrax; as, *anthracic* blood.

an′thra-cif′er-ous (ăn′thrȧ-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄνθραξ coal + *-ferous.*] *Geol.* Yielding anthracite.

an′thra-cite (ăn′thrȧ-sīt), *n.* [L. *anthracites* a kind of bloodstone; fr. Gr. ἀνθρακίτης like coals, fr. ἄνθραξ, -ακος, coal or charcoal. Cf. ANTHRAX.] A hard, compact variety of natural coal, of high luster, differing from bituminous coal in containing only a small amount of volatile matter, in consequence of which it burns with a nearly nonluminous flame. Between bituminous coal and anthracite intermediate grades, as *semibituminous coal* and *semianthracite*, are often recognized. Pennsylvania anthracites contain 85–93 per cent of carbon; those of S. Wales, 88–95. In the United States anthracite containing less than 92 per cent of *fixed* carbon (nonvolatile matter minus ash) is subject to the same duty as bituminous coal. (See COAL.)

an′thra-cit′ic (ăn′thrȧ-sĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, anthracite.

an′thra-cit′i-za′tion (-sĭt′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* *Geol.* Conversion into anthracite; — said of the natural production of anthracite by the metamorphism of bituminous coal.

an-thrac′nose (ăn-thrăk′nōs), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθραξ, -ακος, carbuncle + νόσος disease.] *Bot.* A common plant disease caused by several species of melanconiaceous fungi.

an′thra-coid (ăn′thrȧ-koid), *a.* [*anthrax* + *-oid.*] **1.** Resembling anthrax in action; of the nature of anthrax; as, an *anthracoid* microbe.
2. Resembling the carbuncle (the stone); also, resembling charcoal or carbon.

an-thrac′o-nite (ăn-thrăk′ō-nīt), *n.* [See ANTHRACITE.] *Min.* A coal-black, bituminous marble or limestone, usually emitting a fetid smell when rubbed; — called also *stinkstone* and *swinestone*.

an′thra-co′sis (ăn′thrȧ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANTHRAX.] *Med.* **a** A chronic lung disease, common among coal miners, due to the inhalation of coal dust; — also called *collier's lung* and *miner's phthisis*. **b** A carbuncle.

An′thra-co-the′ri-um (-kō-thē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄνθραξ, -ακος, coal + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of Tertiary artiodactyl mammals of America, Asia, and Europe, type of a family **An′thra-co-the-ri′i-dæ** (-thē-rī′ĭ-dē). They were related to the pigs, and some became as large as a rhinoceros. — **an′thra-co-there′** (ăn′thrȧ-kō-thēr′), *n.*

an′thra-gal′lol (-găl′ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*anthra*quinone + *gallic* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A hydroxy derivative of anthraquinone, isomeric with purpurin. It is used as a mordant dye in the form of a dark brown powder or paste, and is then called also *alizarin brown* or *anthracene brown*.

an′thra-nil′ic (-nĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*anthra-* + *anilic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(NH_2)CO_2H$, originally obtained by the action of caustic potash on indigo, and later in other ways. It is the ortho amino derivative of benzoic acid. It is one of the intermediate products in the artificial preparation of indigo.

an′thra-pur′pu-rin (-pûr′pū-rĭn), *n.* [*anthra-* + *purpurin.*] *Chem.* A dyestuff found in commercial artificial alizarin, and closely allied to it.

an′thra-quin′one (-kwĭn′ōn; -kwĭ-nōn′), *n.* [*anthra-* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_6H_4{\cdot}C_2O_2{\cdot}C_6H_4$, obtained by oxidation of anthracene. It is used in the manufacture of alizarin.

an′thra-ro′bin (-rō′bĭn), *n.* [See ANTHRA-; CHRYSAROBIN.] A yellowish powder, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$, derived from alizarin. It is useful in the treatment of various skin diseases.

an′thra-ru′fin (-rōō′fĭn), *n.* [*anthra*quinone + L. *rufus* reddish + *-in.*] *Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_6O_2(OH)_2$, a dihydroxy derivative of anthraquinone and an isomer of alizarin.

an′thrax (ăn′thrăks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄνθραξ coal, carbuncle.] **1.** *Med.* **a** A carbuncle. **b** A malignant pustule, a characteristic lesion of the disease anthrax. **c** An infectious, and usually fatal, bacterial disease of animals, esp. cattle and sheep, and occasionally of man, to whom it may be transmitted by inoculation. It is characterized by ulcerations of the skin, enlargement of the spleen, and general collapse. Also called *splenic fever*, *woolsorter's disease*, *milzbrand*, *charbon*, and, from its lesion, *malignant pustule*.
2. *Bacteriol.* The microörganism (*Bacterium anthracis*) causing this disease.

anthrax vaccine. *Veter.* A fluid vaccine obtained by growing the attenuated *Bacterium anthracis* in beef broth. It is used to immunize animals, esp. cattle.

An-thre′nus (ăn-thrē′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθρήνη a hornet.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small dermestid beetles having hairy larvæ very destructive to woolen goods, fur, etc. It includes the small gray and brown museum pests (*A. varius* and *A. musæorum*) which destroy botanical and zoölogical specimens, and the *carpet beetle* or *buffalo bug*. See CARPET BEETLE.

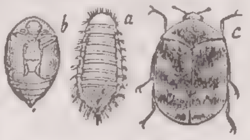

Anthrenus (*A. varius*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Beetle. (× 6)

An-thris′cus (ăn-thrĭs′kŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. ἀνθρίσκος.] *Bot.* A European genus of apiaceous plants having finely dissected leaves, and fruit without ribs or oil tubes. One or two species are adventive in the United States. *A. cerefolium* is the chervil.

an′throl (ăn′thrōl; -thrŏl), *n.* [*anthra-* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* Any monohydroxy derivative of anthracene.

an-throp′ic (ăn-thrŏp′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπικός.] Like or
an-throp′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } related to man; also, pertaining to the science of man; anthropological.

an′thro-po- (ăn′thrō-pō-; ăn-thrō′-). A combining form fr. Greek ἄνθρωπος, *human being, man*; as in *anthropo*logy.

an′thro-po-cen′tric (-sĕn′trĭk), *a.* [*anthropo-* + *centric.*] **1.** Assuming man as the center or ultimate end; — applied to philosophical or theological interpretations of the universe, or to philosophical methods, such as the Socratic, whose sole aim is to analyze human interests.
2. Assuming man, or the human mind, as an analogue for interpreting natural processes, as when the instincts of animals are interpreted on the analogy of human instincts. Cf. ANTHROPOMORPHIC.

an′thro-po-cen′trism (-trĭz′m), *n.* The assumption that man is the center of all things; also, anthropocentric methods of interpretation.

an′thro-po-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs) } *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-genesis*, *-geny.*]
an′thro-pog′e-ny (ăn′thrō-pŏj′ē-nĭ) } The science or study of human generation, or the origin and development of man. — **an′thro-po-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), **an′thro-po-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), **an′thro-pog′e-nous** (-pŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* — **an′thro-pog′e-nist**, *n.*

an′thro-po-ge-og′ra-phy (-jē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *geography.*] The science of the human species as to geographical distribution and environment. Broadly, it includes industrial, commercial, and political geography, and that part of ethnology which deals with distribution and physical environment. — **an′thro-po-ge-og′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **an′thro-po-ge′o-graph′i-cal** (-jē′ō-grăf′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

an′thro-pog′ra-phy (ăn′thrō-pŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-graphy.*] That branch of anthropology treating of the distribution of the human race in its different divisions, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs, in contradistinction to *ethnography*, which treats historically of the origin and filiation of races and nations.

an′thro-poid (ăn′thrō-poid; 277), *a.* [*anthropo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling man; — applied esp. to the apes most nearly related to man, which constitute the family Simiidæ, including the gibbons, chimpanzees, orang-utan, and gorilla.

an′thro-poid, *n.* *Zoöl.* **a** An anthropoid ape. **b** One of the Anthropoidea.

An′thro-poi′de-a (-poi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The suborder of Primates including the monkeys, apes, and man. They are distinguished from the Lemuroidea by the larger cerebrum, the more nearly inclosed orbit with the lachrymal gland opening within it, the undivided uterus, and mammæ always pectoral. — **an′thro-poi′de-an** (-ăn), *a.*

an′thro-po-log′ic (-pō-lŏj′ĭk; ăn-thrō′-) } *a.* Of or pertain-
an′thro-po-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl) } ing to anthropology; belonging to the nature of man. "*Anthropologic* wisdom." *Kingsley.* — **an′thro-po-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an′thro-pol′o-gist (ăn′thrō-pŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in anthropology.

an′thro-pol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** The science of man; specif.: **a** The science of the human organism; in older usage, the science of the psychophysical organism, or of body and mind in mutual relations; in a restricted usage, anatomy and physiology; also, esp. under

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An′thes-te′ri-on (ăn′thĕs-tē′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἀνθεστηριών.] *Gr. Antiq.* The eighth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

ant hillock. An ant hill.

an-tho′bi-an (ăn-thō′bĭ-ăn), *n.* [*antho-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Zoöl.* A beetle which feeds on flowers.

An′tho-bran′chi-a (ăn′thō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANTHO-; BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of nudibranchiate gastropods, having the gills in a cluster upon the posterior part of the back. See DORIS, *Illust.* — **an′tho-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.*

an′tho-carp, *n.* *Bot.* Any anthocarpous fruit.

an′tho-car′pic, *a.* Anthocarpous.

an′tho-clin′i-um (ăn′thō-klĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A clinanthium.

an′tho-cy′an (-sī′ăn), *n.* Anthocyanin.

an′tho-gen′e-sis, *n.* [*antho-* + *-genesis.*] *Zoöl.* In certain plant lice, production of both male and female by asexual lice. — **an′tho-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

an-thog′ra-phy (ăn-thŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*antho-* + *-graphy.*] The description of flowers.

an′thoid (ăn′thoid), *a.* [*antho-* + *-oid.*] Flowerlike.

an′tho-ky′an (ăn′thō-kī′ăn), *n.* Anthocyanin.

an′tho-lite (ăn′thō-līt), *n.* [*antho-* + *-lite.*] A fossil flower.

An′tho-me-du′sæ (ăn′thō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANTHO-; MEDUSA.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of hydrozoans of the order Leptolinæ (which see) in which the hydranths and reproductive zooids are not protected by thecæ, and the medusæ (when developed) bear the gonads in the manubrium and have no lithocysts. *Athecata* and *Gymnoblastea* are synonyms. — **an′tho-me-du′san** (-dū′săn), *a.* & *n.*

An′tho-my′ia (-mī′yȧ), *n.* [NL.; *antho-* + Gr. μυῖα fly.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Diptera, closely related to the house fly, the type of a large family, **An′tho-my-i′i-dæ** (-mī-ī′ĭ-dē), whose larvæ, as those of the *cabbage flies* and *turnip flies*, are often injurious to vegetables.

An′tho-nin, *n.* [Cf. F. *Antonin.*] A member of the monastic order of St. Anthony.

An′tho-ny, An′to-ny (ăn′tō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *Antonius*: cf. It. & Sp. *Antonio*, F. *Antoine.*] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Antonius* (ăn-tō′nĭ-ŭs); F. *Antoine* (äɴ′-twȧn′); It. & Sp. *Antonio* (än-tō′nē-ō); Pg. *Antonio* (äɴ-tō′-nē-ō); G. *Antonius* (än-tō′nē-ōōs), *Anton* (än′tōn). — Dim. *Tony.* — Fem. *Antonia.*
2. Short for ANTHONY PIG.

Anthony's fire. = SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE.

ant′hood′, *n.* See -HOOD.

an-thoph′a-gous (ăn-thŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*antho-* + *-phagous.*] Eating flowers.

an′tho-phil′i-an (ăn′thō-fĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Anthophilous.

An-thoph′y-ta (ăn-thŏf′ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANTHO-; -PHYTE.] Syn. of SPERMATOPHYTA.

an′tho-phyte (ăn′thō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* A spermatophyte.

an′tho-rism (ăn′thō-rĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθορισμός; ἀντί against + ὁρίζειν to bound.] *Rhet.* A description or definition contrary to that given by the adverse party. *Rare.*

an′tho-sid′er-ite (-sĭd′ẽr-īt), *n.* [*antho-* + Gr. σιδηρίτης of iron.] *Min.* A hydrous iron silicate occurring in tufts.

an′tho-sperm, *n.* [*antho-* + *sperm.*] *Bot.* A tetraspore. *Obs.*

An′tho-sper′mum (-spûr′-mŭm), *n.* [NL. See ANTHO-; SPERM.] *Bot.* A genus of small rubiaceous shrubs, of Africa and Madagascar. *A. æthiopicum* and some other species are known as amber trees.

an′tho-tax′is, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* = ANTHOTAXY.

an′tho-xan′thin, *n.* [*antho-* + *xanthin.*] Xanthophyll.

an′thra-cæ′mi-a, -ce′mi-a (ăn′thrȧ-sē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ANTHRAX; -HÆMIA.] *Med.* The disease anthrax.

anthracene brown. See ANTHRAGALLOL, DYE.

anthracene green. = CERULEIN. See DYE.

anthracene red. See DYE.

an′thra-ce-nif′er-ous (ăn′thrȧ-sē-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS; ANTHRACENE.

an-thra′ci-a (ăn-thrā′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ANTHRAX.] *Med.* A diseased condition characterized by carbuncular eruptions.

an′thra-cin (ăn′thrȧ-sĭn), *n.* Anthracene.

an′thra-cite, *v. t.* To convert into anthracite.

anthracite black. See DYE.

an′thra-ci-tif′er-ous (ăn′thrȧ-sĭ-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS; ANTHRACITE.

an′thra-cit-ism (-sīt-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality of being anthracitic. *R.*

an′thra-cit′ous (-sīt′ŭs), *a.* Anthracitic.

an′thrac-no′sis (ăn′thrăk-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = ANTHRACNOSE.

an′thra-co-man′cy (ăn′thrȧ-kō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθραξ, -ακος, coal + *-mancy.*] Divination by inspecting burning coals.

an′thra-com′e-ter (-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθραξ coal, carbon + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of carbon dioxide present in a gaseous mixture. — **an′thra-co-met′ric** (-kō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

an′thra-co-ne-cro′sis, *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄνθραξ, -ακος, carbuncle + *necrosis.*] *Med.* Necrotic transformation of tissue, as in gangrene.

An′thra-co-sau′rus (ăn′thrȧ-kō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄνθραξ, -ακος, coal + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of labyrinthodonts from the coal measures of England. The skull was about a foot long, of triangular outline, and externally pitted.

an′thra-nil, *n.* *Org. Chem.* A volatile oil, C_7H_5ON, an inner anhydride of anthranilic acid.

an′thra-nol (-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*anthracene* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_9OH$, derivative of anthracene (9-hydroxy-anthracene).

an′thro-ge-og′ra-pher, *n.* Erron. for ANTHROPOGEOGRAPHER.

anthrop. *Abbr.* Anthropology; anthropological.

An-throp′i-dæ (ăn-thrŏp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνθρωπος man.] Syn. of HOMINIDÆ.

an-thro′pi-nism (ăn-thrō′pĭ-nĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρώπινος human + *-ism.*] Consideration of things relatively to man. — **an-thro′pi-nis′tic** (-nĭs′tĭk), *a.*

an′thro-po-bi-ol′o-gy, *n.* The biology of man. — **an′thro-po-bi′o-log′i-cal**, *a.*

an′thro-po-cos′mic, *a.* [*anthropo-* + *cosmic.*] Of or pertaining to both man and the cosmos.

an′thro-pof′a-gy. Anthropophagy. *Ref. Sp.*

an-thro′po-glot (ăn-thrō′pō-glŏt; ăn′thrō-pō-), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπόγλωττος; ἄνθρωπος man + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue.] An animal with a tongue like that of man, as the parrot.

an′thro-pog′o-ny (ăn′thrō-pŏg′ō-nĭ), *n.* = ANTHROPOGENY.

an′thro-poi′dal, *a.* Anthropoid.

an′thro-pol′a-try (-pŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-latry.*] Man worship. — **an′thro-po-lat′ric** (-pō-lăt′rĭk), *a.*

an-throp′o-lith (ăn-thrŏp′ō-lĭth), **an-throp′o-lite** (-līt), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-lith*, *-lite.*] *Paleon.* A petrified human body or portion of it. — **an′thro-po-lith′ic** (ăn′thrō-pō-lĭth′ĭk), *a.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

Continental influences, somatology, or anthropometry. **b** The science of the natural history of man; the science of man in relation to his physical character (anthropography, anthropometry), to his historical and geographical distribution (anthropogeography, ethnography), to the origin, classification, and relationship of races (ethnology), to his environmental and social relations (anthroponomics, demography, sociology), and to the history of culture (prehistoric anthropology, archæology, folklore).

Of the various branches of knowledge, whose subject is man, the most comprehensive is *anthropology*, which in fact, taken in its broadest sense, embraces all the others. *A. H. Keane.*

2. *Theol.* The doctrine of man in his relations to God.

3. Anthropomorphic imagery; personification. *Obs. or R.*

an′thro-po-met′ric } (ăn′thrō-pō-mĕt′rĭk; -rĭ-kăl; ăn-thrō′-), *a.* Of or pertaining to
an′thro-po-met′ri-cal } anthropometry. — **an′thro-po-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

anthropometrical signalment. See SIGNALMENT.

an′thro-pom′e-try (ăn′thrō-pŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-metry.*] Art or practice of measuring the different parts of the human body and of determining their mutual proportions; specif., the Bertillon system of anthropometrical identification. See SIGNALMENT, CRANIOMETRY, SOMATOLOGY. — **an′thro-pom′e-trist** (-trĭst), *n.*

an′thro-po-morph′ (ăn′thrō-pō-môrf′; ăn-thrō′-), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-morph.*] An ornamental design consisting of a conventionalized human figure.

an′thro-po-mor′phic (-fĭk; 277) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
an′thro-po-mor′phi-cal (-fĭ-kăl) } anthropomorphism.

anthropomorphic theory. *Law.* See CORPORATION.

an′thro-po-mor′phism (-fĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος of human form; ἄνθρωπος man + μορφή form.] **1.** Representation of the Deity, or of a polytheistic deity, under a human form, or with human attributes and affections; also, ascription of human characteristics to things not human. *Anthropomorphism* in the history of religion represents a stage above primitive nature worship and below transcendentalism, or the ascription of other than anthropomorphic forms to deity, as in pantheism. Some hold that ascription of personality to God is anthropomorphism, in a broad sense.

2. = ANTHROPOMORPHOLOGY.

an′thro-po-mor′phist (-fĭst), *n.* One who ascribes human form or attributes to the Deity or to anything not human.

an′thro-po-mor′phite (-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπομορφῖται, pl.] An anthropomorphist; specif. [*cap.*], one of a sect of ancient heretics who believed that God has a human form, etc.

an′thro-po-mor-phit′ic (-mŏr-fĭt′ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to
an′thro-po-mor-phit′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } anthropomorphism, or anthropomorphitism.

an′thro-po-mor′phi-tism (-môr′fĭ-tĭz′m), *n.* Anthropomorphism; also, the doctrine of the Anthropomorphites.

an′thro-po-mor′phize (-fīz), *v. t. & i.* To attribute a human form or personality to. — **an′thro-po-mor′phi-za′tion** (-fĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*

You may see imaginative children every day *anthropomorphizing.* *Lowell.*

an′thro-po-mor-phol′o-gy (-mŏr-fŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος + *-logy.* See ANTHROPOMORPHISM.] The application to God of terms descriptive of human beings. — **an′thro-po-mor′pho-log′i-cal** (-môr′fō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **an′thro-po-mor′pho-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an′thro-po-mor-pho′sis (-mŏr-fō′sĭs; -môr′fō-sĭs; 277), *n.* Transformation into the form of a human being.

an′thro-po-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs), *a.* Having the figure of, or resemblance to, a man. "*Anthropomorphous* apes." *Darwin.* — **an′thro-po-mor′phous-ly**, *adv.*

an′thro-po-nom′ics (-nŏm′ĭks) } *n.* [*anthropo-* + Gr.
an′thro-pon′o-my (ăn′thrō-pŏn′ō-mĭ) } νόμος usage, law, rule.] The science of the laws of the development of the human organism in relation to other organisms and to environment. — **an′thro-po-nom′i-cal** (-pō-nŏm′ĭ-kăl; ăn-thrō′-), *a.*

an′thro-pop′a-thite (ăn′thrō-pŏp′ȧ-thīt), *n.* One who ascribes human feelings to deity.

an′thro-pop′a-thism (-pŏp′ȧ-thĭz′m) } *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπο-
an′thro-pop′a-thy (-pŏp′ȧ-thĭ) } πάθεια humanity. See ANTHROPO-; -PATHY.] Ascription of human feelings or passions to a deity, or to an object in nature.

In its recoil from the gross *anthropopathy* of the vulgar notions, it falls into the vacuum of absolute apathy. *Hare.*

an′thro-poph′a-gi (ăn′thrō-pŏf′ȧ-jī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **-gus** (-gŭs). [L., fr. Gr. ἀνθρωποφάγος eating men; ἄνθρωπος man + φαγεῖν to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals. *Shak.*

an′thro-po-phag′ic } (ăn′thrō-pō-făj′ĭk; -făj′ĭ-kăl; ăn-
an′thro-po-phag′i-cal } thrō′-), *a.* Relating to anthropophagy.

an′thro-poph′a-gite (ăn′thrō-pŏf′ȧ-jīt), *n.* A cannibal.

an′thro-poph′a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* Feeding on human flesh; cannibal. — **an′thro-poph′a-gous-ly**, *adv.*

an′thro-poph′a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωποφαγία.] The eating of human flesh; cannibalism.

an′thro-po-pho′bi-a (-pō-fō′bĭ-ȧ; ăn-thrō′-), *n.* [NL.; *anthropo-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of human society.

An′thro-po-pi-the′cus (-pĭ-thē′kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *anthropo-* + Gr. πίθηκος ape.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Simia*, the genus of anthropoid apes which includes the chimpanzee.

An-thu′ri-um (ăn-thū′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄνθος flower + οὐρά tail.] **a** *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical American araceous plants, with large, often highly colored and exquisitely veined leaves, a cylindrical spadix, and a recurved spathe. Many species are cultivated. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of this genus or of the allied genus *Pothos.*

An′thus (ăn′thŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of small bird, fr. Gr. ἄνθος.] *Zoöl.* A genus of singing birds of the family Motacillidæ, including the pipits and titlark.

-an′thus. A modern Latin suffix from Greek ἄνθος, *flower.*

An-thyl′lis (ăn-thĭl′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθυλλίς a sort of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World fabaceous plants, having flowers with the pod inclosed in the calyx. The only British species is *A. vulneraria*, the kidney vetch.

an′ti- (ăn′tĭ-). [Gr. ἀντί against. See ANTE-.] A prefix signifying *opposite, against, instead, counter*, used chiefly either attributively with a noun, as in *anti*pope, *anti*god, etc., or prepositionally to govern a noun or noun idea expressed, as in *anti*slavery, or one implied in an adjective, as in *anti*dysenteric, etc.; also sometimes used merely to reverse the sense of an adjective, as in *anti*grammatical, *anti*logical. Special implications of sense in various compounds are: **a** *Rivalry* or *supplanting*, often with a further implication of *spuriousness;* as in *anti*christ, *anti*pope, *anti*king. **b** *Hostility* or *opposition in opinions* or *practice;* as in *anti*-imperialist, *anti*slavery, *anti*christian; or *opposition in effect* or *activity; counteraction;* as in *anti*fat, *anti*rust, *anti*toxin, *anti*pyretic, *anti*priming. **c** *Diametric unlikeness; oppositeness in kind; reverse;* as *anti*hero, *anti*climax, *anti*strophe, *anti*method. In compounds taken from the Greek, or formed after the Greek fashion, *anti-* becomes *ant-* before vowels; as, *ant*agonist, *ant*alkali, and may become *anth-* before an aspirate; as in *anth*elmintic. **d** *Org. Chem.* A prefix used in certain cases of stereoisomerism to indicate *an opposed arrangement* of groups or atoms; as, *anti*tartaric (or mesotartaric) acid; *anti*-benzaldoxime. Cf. PARA-, SYN-.

☞ The reference "See ANTI-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *anti-*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

an′ti-al′bu-mate (-ăl′bū-māt), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance similar to acid albuminate, formed in the digestion of certain proteids. It is not soluble in neutral solutions and is not coagulated by boiling.

an′ti-al′bu-mid (-mĭd), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A resistant substance formed in the digestion of certain proteids and proteoses. It is insoluble in acid liquids.

an′ti-al′co-hol-ism (-ăl′kō-hŏl-ĭz′m), *n.* Opposition to the improper use of alcohol or alcoholic drinks. — **an′ti-al′co-hol′ic** (-hŏl′ĭk), *a.* — **an′ti-al′co-hol-ist**, *n.*

an′ti–A-mer′i-can, *a.* Opposed to the Americans, their aims, or interests, or to the genius of American institutions.

an′ti-ar (ăn′tĭ-är), *n.* [Jav. *antjar.*] A virulent poison prepared in Java from the gum resin of the upas tree.

An′ti-ar′cha (-är′kȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* An order of
An′ti-ar′chi (-är′kī) } Devonian ostracophores having complex bony armor on the anterior part of the body and a pair of paddlelike pectoral appendages. They are considered by some as more closely related to the Arthrodira. See PTERICHTHYODES, *Illust.*

an′ti-a-rin (ăn′tĭ-ȧ-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{14}H_{20}O_5$, obtained from antiar, and said to be the most active cardiac poison known.

An′ti-a′ris (ăn′tĭ-ā′rĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANTIAR.] *Bot.* A genus of moraceous trees of the East Indies and Sunda Islands. They are related to the breadfruit, but have monœcious flowers, the staminate inclosed in an involucre, the pistillate solitary, with one ovule. *A. toxicaria* is the upas tree; *A. innoxia* yields a coarse textile fiber.

an′ti-bac-te′ri-al (ăn′tĭ-băk-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* **a** Inimical to bacteria; — applied esp. to serum for protection against bacterial diseases. **b** Opposed to the bacterial theory of disease.

an′ti-bi′ont (ăn′tĭ-bī′ŏnt), *n.* [*anti-* + symb*iont.*] *Biol.* An antipathetic symbiont. See SYMBIOSIS.

an′ti-bod′y (ăn′tĭ-bŏd′ĭ), *n.* [*anti-* + *body.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of various bodies or substances in the blood which act in antagonism to harmful foreign bodies, as toxins or the bacteria producing the toxins. Normal blood serum apparently contains various antibodies, and the introduction of toxins or of foreign cells also results in the development of their specific antibodies. Cf. SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

an′ti-bu-bon′ic (-bū-bŏn′ĭk), *a.* Good or used against bubonic plague; as, *antibubonic* serum, obtained from immunized horses; *antibubonic* vaccine, a sterilized bouillon culture of the plague bacillus; *antibubonic* measures.

an′tic (ăn′tĭk), *a.* [The same word as *antique:* cf. It. *antico* ancient. See ANTIQUE.] **1.** Old; antique. *Obs.*

2. Odd; fantastic; fanciful; grotesque; ludicrous.

The *antic* postures of a merry-andrew. *Addison.*

The Saxons . . . worshiped many idols, barbarous in name, some monstrous, all *antic* for shape. *Fuller.*

3. Inclined to cut up capers; frolicsome; lively. *Obsoles.*

an′tic, *n.* **1.** One of the people of ancient times. *Obs.*

2. A buffoon or merry-andrew; one that practices odd gesticulations; the Fool of the old play.

3. An odd imagery, device, or tracery; a fantastic figure.

Woven with *antics* and wild imagery. *Spenser.*

4. A grotesque trick; a piece of buffoonery; a caper.

And fraught with *antics* as the Indian bird
That writhes and chatters in her wiry cage. *Wordsworth.*

5. *Arch.* A grotesque representation. *Obs.*

6. A grotesque pageant, as an antimask. *Obs. & R.*

an′tic, *v. t. & i.*; AN′TICKED (-tĭkt), AN′TICKT. To make appear like a buffoon; to perform antics. *Obs.* *Shak.*

an′ti-car′di-um (ăn′tĭ-kär′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀντικάρδιον; ἀντι against + καρδια heart.] *Anat.* The pit of the stomach. — **an′ti-car′di-ac** (-ăk), *a.*

an′ti-ca-tarrh′al (-kȧ-tär′ăl), *a.* *Med.* Efficacious against catarrh. — *n.* An anticatarrhal remedy.

an′ti-cath′ode (-kăth′ōd), *n.* *Physics.* The part of a vacuum tube opposite the cathode. Upon it the cathode rays impinge. See RÖNTGEN RAY, *Illust.*

an′ti-chlor (ăn′tĭ-klōr), *n.* [*anti-* + *chlor*ine.] *Chem.* Any substance (esp. sodium thiosulphate) used in removing the excess of chlorine or bleaching liquor left in paper pulp or stuffs after bleaching. — **an′ti-chlo-ris′tic** (-klō-rĭs′tĭk), *a.*

an′ti-chre′sis (-krē′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHRESES (-krē′sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀντίχρησις the using of one thing for another, reciprocal usage.] *Law.* A form of mortgage contract by which the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property and has its fruits or profits in lieu of interest. In the French law, the mortgagee is accountable for any excess over his lawful interest. — **an′ti-chre′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

An′ti-christ (ăn′tĭ-krīst), *n.* [ME. *anticrist, antecrist*, OF. *antecrist*, F. *antéchrist*, L. *Antichristus*, Gr. Ἀντίχριστος; ἀντι against + Χριστός.] **1.** One who denies or opposes Christ. Specif.: A great antagonist, expected to fill the world with wickedness, but to be conquered forever by Christ at His second coming. Though mentioned by name in the Bible only in 1 John ii. 18, 22, Antichrist is thought to be referred to, as the "Man of Sin," in 2 Thess. ii. 1-12, and as the "Beast" in Rev. xi., xiii., and xvii. The Antichrist of the New Testament was identified by early Christians with Nero; by some medieval Christians, with Mohammed; by Wycliffe, with the Pope or the papal power, so later by Luther and many Protestants; by others it has been considered as a mere personification of evil.

2. [*l. c.*] A pretender to Christhood; a false Christ.

an′ti-chris′tian (-krĭs′chăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Antichrist; also, opposed to the Christian religion.

an′ti-chris′tian, *n.* **1.** A follower of Antichrist.

2. An opponent of Christianity.

an′ti-chris′tian-ism (-krĭs′chăn-ĭz′m) } *n.* **1.** The
an′ti-chris-ti-an′i-ty (-chĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ; -chăn′ĭ-tĭ) } system or rule of Antichrist.

2. Opposition to Christianity; an antichristian belief or act.

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an′thro-po-man′cy (ăn′thrō-pō-măn′sĭ; ăn-thrō′-), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by the entrails of a human being. — **an′thro-po-man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a.* — **an′thro-po-man′tist**, *n.*

an′thro-pom′e-ter (ăn′thrō-pŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-meter.*] An anthropometrist; also, an instrument for anthropometrical measurements.

An′thro-po-mor′pha (ăn′thrō-pō-môr′fȧ; ăn-thrō′pō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The anthropoid apes; — equiv. to *Simiidæ*, although sometimes including also the Hominidæ.

an′thro-po-mor′phi-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANTHROPOMORPHIC, -ICAL.

an′thro-po-mor′phi-tize (-môr′fĭ-tīz), *v. i.* To be or tend to be anthropomorphitic. *Obs. & R.*

an′thro-po-mor′pho-the′ist (-môr′fō-thē′ĭst), *n.* [See ANTHROPOMORPHOUS; THEIST.] One who ascribes human attributes to deity.

an′thro-po-pa-thi′a (-pȧ-thī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Anthropopathy. *Obs. or R.*

an′thro-po-path′ic (-păth′ĭk), **an′thro-po-path′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropopathy. — **an′thro-po-path′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* "The daring *anthropopathic* imagery by which the prophets often represent God as chiding, upbraiding, threatening." *H. Rogers.*

an′thro-poph′a-gin′i-an (ăn′thrō-pŏf′ȧ-jĭn′ĭ-ăn), *n.* A cannibal. *Ludicrous.* *Shak.*

an′thro-poph′a-gism (-jĭz′m), *n.* = ANTHROPOPHAGY.

an′thro-poph′a-gist (-jĭst), *n.* An anthropophagite. — **an′thro-poph′a-gis′tic** (-jĭs′tĭk), *a.*

an′thro-poph′a-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To eat human flesh. *Rare.* — **an′thro-poph′a-giz′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

an′thro-poph′u-ism (ăn′thrō-pŏf′ū-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωποφυής of man's nature; ἄνθρωπος a man + φυή nature.] Humanizing of deity. *Rare.* — **an′thro-poph′u-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

an′thro-po-phys′i-og′ra-phy, *n.* See ANTHROPO-.

an′thro-poph′y-site (-pŏf′ĭ-sīt), *n.* [*anthropo-* + Gr. φύσις nature.] One who ascribes human nature to deity.

an′thro-po-psy′chism (ăn′thrō-pō-sī′kĭz′m; ăn-thrō′-), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *psychism.*] Ascription of a soul like that of man to nature, or to that which governs natural processes. — **an′thro-po-psy′chic** (-sī′kĭk), *a.*

an′thro-pos′co-py (ăn′thrō-pŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-scopy.*] Physiognomy. *Rare.*

an′thro-po-so′ma-tol′o-gy, *n.* [*anthropo-* + *somatology.*] *Med.* Science of the human body.

an′thro-pos′o-phy (-pŏs′ō-fĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + Gr. σοφία wisdom.] Knowledge of the nature of man; hence, human wisdom. — **an′thro-pos′o-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

an′thro-pot′o-my (-pŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-tomy.*] Anatomy of the human body. — **an′thro-po-tom′i-cal** (-pō-tŏm′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **an′thro-pot′o-mist** (-pŏt′ō-mĭst), *n.*

an′thro-po-zo′ic, *a.* [*anthropo-* + *zoic.*] *Geol.* Quaternary. *Rare.*

an′thro-pur′gic (-pûr′jĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + ἔργον work: cf. Gr. ἀνθρωπουργός making men.] Worked, or acted upon, by man.

ant′hy-drop′ic. Var. of ANTIHYDROPIC.

ant′hyp-not′ic. Var. of ANTIHYPNOTIC.

ant′hyp-o-chon′dri-ac. Var. of ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC.

ant′hy-poph′o-ra (ănt′hĭ-pŏf′ō-rȧ; ăn′thĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀνθυποφορά.] *Rhet. Figure.* The answering of an anticipated objection. — **ant′hy-poph′o-ret′ic** (-rĕt′ĭk), *a.*

ant′hys-ter′ic. Var. of ANTIHYSTERIC.

an′ti (ăn′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ANTIS (-tīz). A person opposed to a practice, law, policy, movement, etc. *Colloq.*

an′ti- (ăn′tĭ-). Incorrectly used for ANTE-.

an′ti-ab-ra′sion, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-ad′i-aph′o-rist (ăn′tĭ-), *a.* See ANTI- b.

an-ti′a-di′tis (ăn-tī′ȧ-dī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀντιάς, ἀντιάδος, tonsil + *-itis.*] *Med.* Tonsillitis.

an′ti-æ (ăn′tĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., forelock.] *Zoöl.* The feathered areas extending forward on each side at the base of the culmen of some birds; the frontal points.

an′ti-al′bu-mose (ăn′tĭ-), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* See ALBUMOSE.

an′ti-am′bo-cep′tor, *n.* [*anti-* + *amboceptor.*] *Chem.* See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

an′ti-a-muse′ment, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-a-nar′chic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-an′arch-ist, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-An′gli-can, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-an′gu-lar, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-an′nex-a′tion-ist, *n. & a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-an′thro-po-cen′tric, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-an′thro-po-mor′phism, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-aph′ro-dis′i-ac. Var. of ANAPHRODISIAC.

an′ti-ap′o-plec′tic. Var. of ANTAPOPLECTIC.

an′ti-a-pos′tle, *n.* See ANTI- a.

an′ti-a-quat′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-A′ri-an, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-a-ris′to-crat, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-ar′is-to-crat′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-Ar-min′i-an, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-Ar-min′i-an-ism, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-ar-thrit′ic. Var. of ANTARTHRITIC.

an′ti-ar′tick. † ANTARCTIC.

an′ti-as-cet′ic, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-asth-mat′ic. Var. of ANTASTHMATIC.

an′ti-as′tro-nom′i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-a′the-ism, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-a′the-ist, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-A-the′ni-an, *n. & a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-at-tri′tion (ăn′tĭ-ă-trĭsh′ŭn), *a. & n.* = ANTIFRICTION.

an′ti-Bab′y-lo′ni-an-ism, *n.* Denunciation of the Church of Rome. See BABYLON.

an′ti-bac-chi′us (-bă-kī′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BACCHII (-ī). [L. See ANTI-; BACCHIUS.] *Pros.* A foot of three syllables, in the order: long, long, short (– – ⏑). — **an′ti-bac′chic** (-băk′ĭk), *a.*

an′ti-bal-loon′er, *n.* *Spinning.* = SEPARATOR.

an′ti-balm′ (-bäm′), *n.* See ANTI- a.

an′ti-bank′, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-Bar-thol′o-mew, *n.* See ANTI- c.

an′ti-ba-sil′i-con, *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. βασιλικός royal.] Opposed to royalty.

an′ti-be′chic (ăn′tĭ-bē′kĭk; -bĕk′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Relieving a cough. — *n.* An antibechic medicine.

an′ti-bib′lic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-bib′li-ol′a-try, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-big′ot-ry, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-bil′ious, *a.* See ANTI- b.

An′ti-bill′, *a.* *Australian Hist.* Opposed to the Bill, that is, opposed to the bill by which the Draft Constitution of 1898 was submitted by referendum to the people. — **An′ti-bill′ites** (ăn′tĭ-bĭl′īts), *n. pl.* *Colloq.*

an′ti-bi-ot′ic (-bī-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *biotic.*] **1.** Tending to prevent, injure, or destroy life.

2. *Biol.* Opposed to the belief in the existence of life at great depths in the ocean. *Obs.*

an′ti-Bir′ming-ham (-bûr′mĭng-ăm), *n.* A member of the English party which opposed the Exclusion Bill in 1680; hence, anti-Whig; Tory. See BIRMINGHAM. *Eng. Cant.* *Obs*

an′ti-bish′op, *n.* See ANTI- a.

an′ti-blue′, *a.* See ANTI- c.

an′ti-Bo-he′mi-an, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-Bo′na-part′ist, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-bo-throp′ic (ăn′tĭ-bō-thrŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *Bothrops*, a generic name of some poisonous snakes.] Designating a type of antivenin serum which is effective in producing immunity to the bites of rattlesnakes.

an′ti-bra′chi-um. Var. of ANTEBRACHIUM. — **an′ti-bra′chi-al**, *a.*

an′ti-break′age, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-Brit′ish, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-bro′mic, *n.* [*anti-* + Gr. βρῶμος stink.] A deodorizer.

An′ti-burgh′er, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* See BURGHER.

an′ti-ca-chec′tic (-kȧ-kĕk′tĭk), *a.* Efficacious against cachexia. — *n.* A remedy for cachexia; a tonic.

an-ti′cal (ăn-tī′kăl), *a.* *Bot.* Anticous.

an′ti-cal′li-graph′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-Cal′vin-ism, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-Cal′vin-ist, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-Cal′vin-is′tic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

‖ **an′ti-cam′er-a**, *n.* [It.] An antechamber. *Obs.*

An′ti-cant′, Dr. Pessimist (ăn′tĭ-kănt). In Trollope's "The Warden," a name given to Thomas Carlyle in an attack on him introduced into the novel.

an′ti-cap′i-tal, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-car-niv′o-rous, *a.* See ANTI- a.

an′ti-Cath′o-lic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-cau-sod′ic (ăn′tĭ-kô-sŏd′ĭk). Var. of ANTICAUSOTIC.

an′ti-cau-sot′ic (-sŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. καῦσος fever.] *Med.* Good against inflammatory fever. — *n.* An anticausotic agent.

an′ti-caus′tic (-kôs′tĭk), *n.* *Optics.* = DIACAUSTIC, *n.*, 1.

an′ti-cer′e-mo′ni-al, *a.* See ANTI- b. — **an′ti-cer′e-mo′ni-al-ist**, *n.*, **an′ti-cer′e-mo′ni-an**, *n.*

an′ti-cham′ber. † ANTECHAMBER.

an′ti-chem′ism, *n.* [*anti-* + *chemism.*] *Biol.* The energy displayed by plants in elaborating nonliving matter. *Cope.*

an′ti-chlo′rine, *n.* Antichlor.

an′ti-chlo-rot′ic, *a.* *Med.* Relieving chlorosis. — *n.* A remedy for chlorosis.

an′ti-cho′rus, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-chris′tian-ize, *v. t. & i.* To make or become antichristian; to oppose Christ. *Obs. or R.*

an′ti-chris′tian-ly, *adv.* of ANTICHRISTIAN, *a.* See -LY.

an′ti-chron′i-cal (-krŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Deviating from the proper order of time. — **an′ti-chron′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-tich′ro-nism (ăn-tĭk′rō-nĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀντιχρονισμός; ἀντι against + χρόνος time.] Deviation from the true order of time; anachronism. *Rare.*

an-tich′thon (ăn-tĭk′thŏn; -thōn), *n.*; *L. pl.* ANTICHTHONES (-thō-nēz). [Gr. ἀντίχθων; ἀντί against + χθών the earth.] **1.** = COUNTEREARTH.

an-tic′i-pant (ăn-tĭs′ĭ-pănt), *a.* [L. *anticipans*, p. pr.] Anticipating; expectant;—with *of*.—*n.* One who anticipates.

Wakening guilt, *anticipant* of hell. *Southey.*

an-tic′i-pate (-pāt), *v. t.*; AN-TIC′I-PAT′ED (-pāt′ĕd); AN-TIC′I-PAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *anticipatus*, p. p. of *anticipare* to anticipate; *ante* + a derivative of *capere* to take. See CAPABLE.] **1.** To seize (physically) beforehand. *Obs.*

2. To do, take up, or deal with, before another; to preclude or prevent by prior action.

To *anticipate* and prevent the duke's purpose. *E. Hall.*

3. To take up, use, or introduce before the proper or normal time; to cause to occur earlier or prematurely; as, the advocate has *anticipated* a part of his argument; specif., to spend or use (money) before it is due or properly available.

4. To be before (another) in doing or acting; to forestall.

He would probably have died by the hand of the executioner, if indeed the executioner had not been *anticipated* by the populace. *Macaulay.*

5. To foresee (a wish, command, etc.) and do beforehand that which will be desired.

6. To foretaste or foresee; to have a previous view or impression of; as, to *anticipate* the pleasures of a visit; to *anticipate* the evils of life.

Syn.—Prevent, obviate, foresee. See EXPECT, FORESTALL.

an-tic′i-pat′ing (ăn-tĭs′ĭ-pāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ANTICIPATE. Specif.: *p. a. Med.* Appearing before their expected time;—said of signs or symptoms of disease.

an-tic′i-pa′tion (-pā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *anticipatio*: cf. F. *anticipation*.] **1.** Act of anticipating, taking up, placing, using, or considering something beforehand, or before the proper time in natural order.

So shall my *anticipation* prevent your discovery. *Shak.*

2. Specif., the using or spending of money before it is due or available; esp., *Law*, the taking or alienation, as by assignment, of the income of a trust estate before it is due. A clause in restraint of *anticipation* in an instrument creating a trust is given effect in equity so far that, apart from statutory provisions, the beneficiary's unaccrued income is free from the debts of the beneficiary.

3. *Law.* **a** *Patents.* Such a device or invention made or discovered before a patent granted to another for the same thing as would involve an infringement in its use if discovered after the patent. **b** In practice, the taking up of a matter for judicial hearing or action before the return day or the regular time, as in case of perishable goods, etc. *South Africa.*

4. Previous view or impression of what is to happen; instinctive prevision; expectation; foretaste; antepast; as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven.

The happy *anticipation* of a renewed existence in company with the spirits of the just. *Thodey.*

5. Hasty notion; intuitive preconception. "The first *anticipations* of their minds." *Locke.*

6. *Psychol.* A reaction taking place before the stimulus upon which it is intended to be contingent.

7. *Music.* The commencing of one or more tones of a chord with or during the chord preceding, where it forms a momentary discord.

Sometimes one or more parts of the harmony proceed prematurely to their notes in the next chord, while the others remain. This effect is known as an *anticipation*. *E. Prout.*

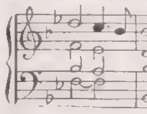

Anticipation, 7.

8. *Rhet.* Prolepsis.

Syn.—Preoccupation, preclusion; prelibation; expectation, foresight, forethought.

anticipations of experience, *Kantianism*, the a priori principles which determine empirical experience: esp., the principle or knowledge that every sensation must have intensive magnitude, or degree.—**anticipation of life**. *Life Insurance.* See MORTALITY TABLE.

an-tic′i-pa-tive (ăn-tĭs′ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Anticipating, or containing anticipation.—**an-tic′i-pa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

an-tic′i-pa-to-ry (-pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Forecasting; of the nature of anticipation.—**an-tic′i-pa-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

Here is an *anticipatory* glance of what was to be. *J. C. Shairp.*

an′ti-civ′ic (ăn′tĭ-sĭv′ĭk), *a.* Opposed to citizenship, esp. that of the theories of the French Revolutionists (1789).—**an′ti-civ′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

an′ti-clas′tic (-klăs′tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] Having opposite curvatures at a given point, that is, curved convexly along a longitudinal plane section and concavely along the perpendicular section, as the surface of a saddle;—opposed to *synclastic*.

anticlastic, *or* **hyperbolic**, **curvature**, *Math.*, curvature of a saddle-shaped surface, where the tangent plane cuts it in four real directions, or the indicatrix is an hyperbola.

an′ti-cler′i-cal (-klĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Opposed to the clergy or clericalism; esp., in European politics, opposed to the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy in public affairs.

an′ti-cli′max (-klī′măks), *n.* *Rhet.* A sentence or passage in which the ideas fall off in dignity, or become less important and striking, at the close;—the opposite of *climax*. It produces a ridiculous effect. Example:

Next comes Dalhousie, the great god of war,
Lieutenant-colonel to the Earl of Mar.

an′ti-cli′nal (ăn′tĭ-klī′năl), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] **1.** Of or pert. to inclination in opposite directions; specif., *Geol.*, of or pert. to an anticline. Cf. SYNCLINAL.

2. *Bot.* Cutting the circumference of an organ at right angles; radial.

anticlinal axis *or* **line**, *Geol.*, the line from which strata dip in opposite directions, as from the ridge of a roof or the top of a fold.—**a. vertebra**, *Zoöl.*, in many animals one of the dorsal vertebræ that has an upright spine toward which the spines of the neighboring vertebræ are inclined.—**a. valley**, *Geol.*, a valley excavated in the axial portion of an anticlinal fold.

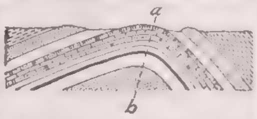

Cross Section of Strata showing Anticline. *a b* Position of Axial Plane.

an′ti-cline (ăn′tĭ-klīn), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* A fold or arch of rock strata, dipping in opposite directions from an axis.

2. *Bot.* An anticlinal wall.

an′ti-cli-no′ri-um (-klī-nō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *anti-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline + ὄρος mountain.] *Geol.* A series of anticlines and synclines, so grouped that, taken together, they have the general outline of an arch;—opposed to *synclinorium*.

Anticlinorium.

an′tic-ly (ăn′tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* Oddly; grotesquely.

an′ti-co-her′er (ăn′tĭ-kō-hēr′ēr), *n.* *Wireless Teleg.* A device, one form of which consists of a scratched deposit of silver on glass, used in connection with the receiving apparatus for reading wireless signals. The electric waves falling on this contrivance increase its resistance several times. The anticoherer can be used in conjunction with a telephone. Cf. COHERER; see WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

an′ti-cor (ăn′tĭ-kôr; -kōr), *n.* [*anti-* + L. *cor* heart.] *Far.* A dangerous inflammatory swelling of the chest, just opposite the heart, in domestic animals.

Anti-Corn-Law League. A league formed at Manchester, England, in 1839, under the leadership of Richard Cobden, to work for the repeal of the Corn Laws. After their repeal in 1846 the league dissolved. See CORN LAW.

an′ti-cor-ro′sion (-kŏ-rō′zhŭn), *n.* A preventive to corrosion, as anticorrosive paint.

an′ti-cor-ro′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Preventing corrosion.—*n.* An anticorrosive substance.

an-ti′cous (ăn-tī′kŭs), *a.* [L. *anticus* in front, foremost, fr. *ante* before.] *Bot.* **a** Facing toward the axis of the flower, as the introrse anthers of the water lily. **b** Turned away from the axis; facing anteriorly. *Rare.*

an′ti-cy′clone (ăn′tĭ-sī′klōn), *n.* *Meteor.* **a** A condition of the atmosphere opposite in character, as regards direction of the wind and distribution of barometric pressure, to that of a cyclone; also, the area (characterized by high pressure, and called also a **high-pressure area**, or simply a **high**) where this condition centers and where winds are blowing spirally outward. Cf. CYCLONE. **b** An atmospheric disturbance on the edge or front of such an area of high pressure;—called also **high-area storm**, or **anticyclonic storm**. When the winds are high and attended by snow and freezing temperatures, such storms have various local names, as *blizzard*, *wet norther*, *purga*, *buran*, etc.—**an′ti-cy-clon′ic** (-sĭ-klŏn′ĭk), *a.*—**an′ti-cy-clon′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

an′ti-de-mo′ni-ac (-dē-mō′nĭ-ăk), *a.* [*anti-* + *demoniac*.] Operative against demons.—*n.* Anything antidemoniac.

an′ti-di′a-be′tin (-dī′ȧ-bē′tĭn), *n.* *Med.* A mixture of saccharin and mannite used instead of sugar in diabetes.

An′ti-dic′o-ma′ri-an (-dĭk′ō-mā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. ἀντίδικος adversary + Μαρία Mary.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of an heretical sect in Arabia (4th century) which denied the perpetual virginity of Mary.

an′ti-din′ic (-dĭn′ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. δῖνος a whirling.] *Med.* Relieving or preventing vertigo.

an′ti-diph′the-rin (-dĭf′thē-rĭn), *n.* *Med.* An antidiphtheritic liquid obtained from diphtheria-bacillus cultures.

an′ti-diph′the-rit′ic (-dĭf′thē-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Destructive to, or hindering the growth of, diphtheria bacilli.—*n.* An antidiphtheritic agent.

an′ti-dot′al (ăn′tĭ-dōt′ăl; ăn′tĭ-dō′tăl), *a.* Acting as, or of the nature of, an antidote; alexipharmic.—**an′ti-dot′al-ly**, *adv.*

an′ti-do′ta-ry (-dō′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *antidotarius* a dealer in antidotes or a book describing antidotes: cf. F. *antidotaire*.] Antidotal.—*n.* An antidote, or a book of antidotes; also, one that gives antidotes. *Obs. or R.*

an′ti-dote (ăn′tĭ-dōt), *n.* [L. *antidotum*, Gr. ἀντιδότον (sc. φάρμακον), fr. ἀντίδοτος given against; ἀντί against + διδόναι to give: cf. F. *antidote*. See DOSE, *n.*] **1.** A remedy to counteract the effects of poison;—used with *against*, *for*, or *to*; as, an *antidote* against, for, or to, poison.

2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract evil that something else might produce.

Syn.—Remedy, counteractive, preventive, mithridate.

an′ti-dote (ăn′tĭ-dōt), *v. t.*; AN′TI-DOT′ED (-dōt′ĕd); AN′TI-DOT′ING (-ĭng). **1.** To counteract or neutralize by giving or taking an antidote.

Nor could Alexander himself . . . *antidote* . . . the poisonous draft, when it had once got into his veins. *South.*

2. To fortify or preserve by an antidote.

an′ti-dot′ism (ăn′tĭ-dōt′ĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* **a** Antagonism of drugs. **b** The giving of antidotes.

an-tid′ro-mous (ăn-tĭd′rō-mŭs), *a.* [*anti-* + *-dromous*.] *Bot.* Having the course of a spiral reversed; heterodromous; as, *antidromous* torsion of a vine.—**an-tid′ro-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

an′ti-e-met′ic (ăn′tĭ-ē-mĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *emetic*.] *Med.* Checking or allaying vomiting.—*n.* An antiemetic agent.

an′ti-en′zyme (ăn′tĭ-ĕn′zīm), *n.* *Chem.* Any substance acting antagonistically toward an enzyme.

an′ti-fed′er-al-ist (-fĕd′ēr-ăl-ĭst), *n.* One of a party opposed to a federative government: specif. [*cap.*], a member of the party, led by Thomas Jefferson, which opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.—**an′ti-fed′er-al**, *a.*—**an′ti-fed′er-al-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

an′ti-fer′ment (-fûr′mĕnt), *n.* Any substance capable of checking or preventing fermentation.—**an′ti-fer-ment′a-tive** (-fēr-mĕnt′ȧ-tĭv), *a. & n.*

an′ti-fric′tion (-frĭk′shŭn), *n.* Something to lessen friction; antiattrition.—*a.* Tending to lessen friction.

antifriction curve, the tractrix or involute of the catenary. It is used as the generating curve for Schiele's pivot.—**a. metal**, any alloy used in bearings, etc., with a view to lessening friction. Copper, tin, lead, antimony, and zinc are the metals most used in such alloys. See BABBITT METAL.—**a. wheels**, *Mach.*, wheels turning freely on small pivots, and sustaining the pivot or journal of a revolving shaft, to relieve it of friction;—called also *friction wheels*.

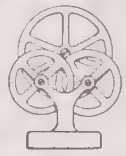

Antifriction Wheels.

an′ti-ga-lac′tic (-gȧ-lăk′tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. γάλα, -λακτος, milk.] **1.** Causing a diminution or a suppression of the secretion of milk.

2. *Astron.* Situated near the poles of the Milky Way.

an′ti-Gal′lic (-găl′ĭk) } *a.* Opposed to what is Gal-
an′ti-Gal′li-can (-găl′ĭ-kăn) } lic or French; sometimes, specif., opposed to certain antipapal views of the early Gallican church; ultramontane.—**an′ti-Gal′li-can**, *n.*—**an′ti-Gal′li-can-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

an′ti-god′ (-gŏd′), *n.* One opposed to God, as a rival deity.

An-tig′o-ne (ăn-tĭg′ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀντιγόνη.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, typical of the faithfulness and heroism in the Greek ideal of noble womanhood. In Sophocles's "Œdipus at Colonus" she accompanies her blinded father to Attica, where she remains with him until his death. In the "Antigone" she buries the body of her brother Polynices in violation of the command of her uncle, Creon, who sentences her to burial alive. She hangs herself in the tomb. In the (lost) "Antigone" written by Euripides, she is saved by, and married to, her lover Hæmon, Creon's son, with the aid of Dionysus. In Sophocles's play Hæmon kills himself in the tomb of Antigone. Cf. ŒDIPUS, ISMENE, POLYNICES.

An-tig′o-non (-nŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀντι- like + γόνυ knee;—so called from the geniculate stems.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical polygonaceous herbs, climbing by tendrils, having apetalous flowers with brightly colored petaloid sepals. *A. leptopus* is the mountain rose.

an-tig′o-rite (-rīt), *n.* [From the Valle d' *Antigorio*, Piedmont.] *Min.* A brownish green lamellar variety of serpentine. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.62.

an′ti-gug′gler (ăn′tĭ-gŭg′lẽr), *n.* [*anti-* + *guggle* or *gurgle*.] A crooked tube for introducing air into a bottle to prevent gurgling or disturbing the sediment in pouring liquid.

an′ti-hæ′mo-lyt′ic, -he′mo-lyt′ic (-hē′mō-lĭt′ĭk; -hĕm′ō-), *a.* [*anti-* + *hæmo-* + *lytic*.] *Med.* Preventing destruction of the blood or its corpuscles.

an′ti-he′lix (-hē′lĭks), *n.* *Anat.* The curved elevation of the ear cartilage, within or in front of the helix. See EAR.

an′ti-hem′or-rhag′ic (-hĕm′ŏ-răj′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Tending to stop hemorrhage.—*n.* A remedy for hemorrhage.

an′ti-hy-drop′ic (-hī-drŏp′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Relieving dropsy.—*n.* A remedy for dropsy.

an′ti-hy′dro-pin (-hī′drō-pĭn), *n.* *Med.* A diuretic obtained from cockroaches, used as an antihydropic.

an′ti-hyp-not′ic (-hĭp-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Tending to prevent sleep.—*n.* An antihypnotic agent.

an′ti-ic-ter′ic (-ĭk-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Good against jaundice.—*n.* A remedy for jaundice.

an′ti-im-pe′ri-al-ism (-ĭm-pē′rĭ-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* Opposition to imperialism;—applied specif., in the United States, after the Spanish-American war (1898) to the attitude or principles of those opposing territorial expansion; in England, of those, often called *Little Englanders*, opposing the exten-

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2. *pl.* Inhabitants of opposite hemispheres or antipodes.

an′ti-church′, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-church′i-an, *n. & a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an-tic′i-pat-a-ble (ăn-tĭs′ĭ-pāt-ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.

an-tic′i-pate (-pāt), *p. a.* [L. *anticipatus*, p. p.] Anticipated. *Obs.*—**an-tic′i-pate-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

an-tic′i-pa-tiv. Anticipative. *Ref. Sp.*

an-tic′i-pa′tor, *n.* One who anticipates.

an′ti-cize (ăn′tĭ-sīz), *v. i.* To play antics. *Rare. Browning.*

an′tick, *a. & n.* † ANTIC, ANTIQUE.

an′ti-clas′si-cist, *n.* See ANTI- **b.**

An′ti-cle′a (ăn′tĭ-klē′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀντικλεία.] *Class. Legend.* The daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laërtes, and mother of Odysseus (Ulysses).

an′ti-cler′gy, *n.* See ANTI- **a.**

an′ti-cli′nal, *n.* *Geol.* = ANTICLINE.

an′ti-clog′ging, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′tic-mask′, *n.* An antimask.

an′tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

an′ti-cog′i-ta-tive (ăn′tĭ-kŏj′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-col′ic, *a. & n.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-com′bi-na′tion, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-com′et, *n.* See ANTI- **a.**

an′ti-com′ment, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-com-mer′cial, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

‖ **an-ti′co-mo-der′no** (ăn-tē′kō-mō-dâr′nō), *a.* [It.] Lit., antique-modern;—generally used satirically. *Rare.*

an′ti-con′sti-tu′tion-al, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-con-ta′gion, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**—**an′ti-con-ta′gious**, *a.*

an′ti-con-vul′sive, *a. & n.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-corn′, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-cor′set, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-co′sine, *n.* See INVERSE TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTIONS.

an′ti-coun′cil, *n.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-court′, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**—**an′ti-court′ier**, *n.*

an′ti-cov′e-nant-er, *n.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-cre-a′tion, *n.* See ANTI- **c.**

an′ti-cre-a′tor, *n.* See ANTI- **a.**

an′ti-creep′er, *n.* *Railway Construction.* A device, as a clip, to prevent creeping of rails.—**an′ti-creep′ing**, *a.*

an′ti-crist. † ANTICHRIST.

an′ti-crit′ic, *n.* See ANTI- **a.**

an′ti-cri-tique′, *n.* See ANTI- **c.**

an′ti-croch′et, *n.* *Zoöl.* See CROCHET, *n.*

an′ti-cryp′tic, *a.* [See ANTI-; CRYPTIC.] *Zoöl.* Designating protective coloration imitative of the animal's surroundings, in order that it may be less conspicuous to its prey.

an-ti′cum (ăn-tī′kŭm), *n.* [Neut. of L. *anticus* in front.] = PRONAOS.

‖ **an-ti′cus** (-kŭs), *a.* [L.] *Anat.* Anterior.

an′ti-Cy-ril′li-an, *a.* Opposed to Cyril;—applied specif. to the Nestorians in the early church.

an′ti-dac′tyl, *n.* [L. *antidactylus*, fr. Gr. ἀντιδάκτυλος.] A reversed dactyl; an anapæst.

an′ti-danc′ing, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-Dar-win′i-an, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**—**an′ti-Dar′win-ism**, *n.*

an′ti-dec′a-logue, *n.* See ANTI- **c.**

an′ti-de′i-ty, *n.* See ANTI- **a.**

an′ti-dem′o-crat′ic, -crat′i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

An′ti-dic′o-ma′ri-an-ite, *n.* = ANTIDICOMARIAN.

an′ti-di-vine′, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-di-vi′sion (-dĭ-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* Logical dichotomy. *Obs.*

an′ti-do-mes′tic, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

An′ti-dor′cas (ăn′tĭ-dôr′kăs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀντι- like + δορκάς gazelle.] *Zoöl.* A genus of antelopes including only the springbuck. See SPRINGBUCK.

an′ti-do′ron (-dō′rŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DORA (-rȧ). [LL., fr. LGr. ἀντίδωρον, lit., gift instead.] *Eccl.* = EULOGIA **c.**

an′ti-do-ta′ri-um (-dō-tā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ) [NL.] = ANTIDOTARY.

antidote lily. A Polynesian amaryllidaceous plant (*Crinum asiaticum*), or its large white flower. The juice of its bulb is used as an emetic and an antidote to various poisons.

an′ti-dot′i-cal (-dŏt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Antidotal.—**-dot′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **an′ti-Drey′fu-sard′** (äN′tē-drā′fü′zär′; *E.* ăn′tĭ-drā′fū-zärd′), *n.* [F.] See ANTI- **b.**

an-tid′ro-mal (ăn-tĭd′rō-măl), *a.* *Bot.* Antidromous.

an′ti-duke′, *n.* See ANTI- **a.**

an′ti-dy-nam′ic, *a.* [See ANTI-; DYNAMIC.] *Med.* Weakening.

an′ti-dys′en-ter′ic, *a. & n.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-dys-u′ric, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-ec-cle′si-as′ti-cal, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-ed′u-ca′tion, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-em′pe-ror, *n.* See ANTI- **a.**

an′tient, **an′tient-ry.** Var. of ANCIENT, ANCIENTRY. *Obs. or Archaic.*

an′ti-eph′i-al′tic. Var. of ANTEPHIALTIC.

an′ti-ep′i-lep′tic. Var. of ANTEPILEPTIC.

an′ti-e-pis′co-pal, *a.*, **an′ti-e-pis′co-pist**, *n.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-eth′nic, *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. ἐθνικός gentile.] Opposed to what is gentile. *Rare.*

an′ti-e′van-gel′i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-ex-treme′, *n.* See ANTI- **c.**

an′ti-face′, *n.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-fac′tion, *n.* See ANTI- **c.**

an′ti-fa-nat′ic, *n.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-fat′, *a. & n.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-fe′brile (-fē′brĭl; fĕb′rĭl), *a. & n.* *Med.* Febrifuge.

an′ti-fe′brine (-fē′brĭn; -fĕb′rĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** Acetanilide.

an′ti-fel′on, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-fel′o-ny, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-feu′dal, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-fire′, *n.* See ANTI- **c.**

an′ti-flat′u-lent, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an-tif′o-ny. Antiphony. *Ref. Sp.*

an′ti-for′eign (-fŏr′ĭn), *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-foul′ing, *a.* Preventive of fouling or clogging.—**an′ti-foul′er**, *n.*

an-tif′ra-sis. Antiphrasis. *Ref. Sp.*

an′ti-freez′ing, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-frost′, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-Ger′man, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-gram-mat′i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- **c.**

an′ti-graph (ăn′tĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ἀντιγραφή a transcribing.] **1.** A copy or transcript.

2. An instrument for drawing curves in reverse about an axis.

an-tig′ra-phy (ăn-tĭg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of making antigraphs or copies.

an′ti-grop′e-los (-grŏp′ē-lŏs; -lōz), *n.*, *pl. & sing.* [Cf. *anti-*, Gr. ὑγρός wet, and πηλός clay, mud.] A kind of spatterdashes or boots for wet weather.

an′ti-hec′tic, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-hem′o-lyt′ic. Var. of ANTIHÆMOLYTIC.

an′ti-he′ro, *n.* See ANTI- **c.**

an′ti-hi-drot′ic. Var. of ANHIDROTIC.

an′ti-hunt′ing, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-hy′dro-pho′bic, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-hy′gi-en′ic, *a.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-hy′lo-ist, *n.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-hyp′o-chon′dri-ac, *a. & n.* See ANTI- **b.**

an′ti-hy-poph′o-ra (-hĭ-pŏf′ō-rȧ). Var. of ANTHYPOPHORA.

an′ti-hys-ter′ic, *a. & n.* See ANTI- **b.**

B C D E F G H I J K L M

sion of the empire and the closer relation of its parts, esp. in matters of commerce and imperial defense. See IMPERIALISM. — **an′ti–im-pe′ri-al-ist** (ăn′tĭ-ĭm-pē′rĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* — **an′ti–im-pe′ri-al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

an′ti–Jac′o-bin (-jăk′ō-bĭn), *a.* Opposed to the Jacobins; hence, opposed to democratic principles. — *n.* One opposed to the Jacobins. — **an′ti–Jac′o-bin-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

an′ti-lap-sa′ri-an (-lăp-sā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* [*anti-* + L. *lapsus* fall.] One who disbelieves in the Fall of Man.

an′ti–Le-comp′ton (-lē-kŏmp′tŭn), *a.* *U. S. Hist.* Opposed to the admission of Kansas as a State under the proslavery constitution framed at Lecompton, Kansas, 1857.

an′ti-le-gom′e-na (-lē-gŏm′ē-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀντί against + λέγειν to speak; part. pass. λεγόμενος.] Those books of the New Testament whose canonicity was for a time in dispute, hence often called deuterocanonical (which see); — opposed to *homologoumena.*

an′ti-lep′sis (-lĕp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *anti-* + Gr. λῆψις a seizing.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by revulsion or derivation. — **an′ti-lep′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

an′ti-lith′ic (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Preventive or destructive of urinary calculi. — *n.* An antilithic agent.

An′til-le′an (ăn′tĭ-lē′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Antilles; — sometimes applied to all the West Indies except the Bahamas. — *n.* A native of the Antilles.

Antillean subregion, *Biogeog.*, a subdivision of the Neotropical region including the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

An-til′o-chus (ăn-tĭl′ō-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀντίλοχος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Nestor and friend of Achilles, to whom he broke the news of Patroclus's death. He was killed by Memnon, and avenged by Achilles.

an′ti-lœ′mic, -le′mic (ăn′tĭ-lē′mĭk), *n.* *Med.* A remedy against the plague.

an′ti-log′a-rithm (-lŏg′ȧ-rĭth′m), *n.* *Math.* The number corresponding to a logarithm, rarely, the complement of a given logarithm; also, the logarithmic cosine corresponding to a given logarithmic sine. — **an′ti-log′a-rith′mic** (-rĭth′mĭk; -rĭth′mĭk), *a.*

an-til′o-gous (ăn-tĭl′ō-gŭs), *a.* Of the contrary name or character; — opposed to *analogous.*

antilogous pole, *Pyroelect.*, that pole of a crystal which becomes negatively electrified when heated.

an-til′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. ἀντιλογια, fr. ἀντίλογος contradictory; ἀντί against + λέγειν to speak.] A contradiction in terms or ideas.

An-til′o-pe (ăn-tĭl′ō-pē), *n.* **1.** [*l. c.*] (*pron.* ăn′tĭ-lōp) Obs. form of ANTELOPE.
2. *Zoöl.* A genus of antelopes, in recent usage limited to the sasin. See SASIN, *Illust.*

an′ti-ly′sin (ăn′tĭ-lī′sĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance antagonistic to a lysin, serving to protect the cells from the attacks of the lysin. See ANTIBODY, SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

an-til′y-sis (ăn-tĭl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *anti-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* The action of an antilysin. — **an′ti-lyt′ic** (ăn′tĭ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

an′ti-lys′sic (ăn′tĭ-lĭs′ĭk), *a.* & *n.* [*anti-* + Gr. λύσσα rage, madness.] Preventive of hydrophobia; antihydrophobic.

an′ti-ma-cas′sar (-mȧ-kăs′ăr), *n.* A cover to protect the back or arms of a chair, sofa, etc., from Macassar oil or other oil from the hair; a tidy.

an′ti-mask′, -masque′ (ăn′tĭ-mȧsk′), *n.* A grotesque interlude, between the parts of a mask. *Bacon.* — **an′ti-mask′er, -mas′quer** (-mȧs′kẽr), *n.*

an′ti-me-phit′ic (-mē-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Destructive of mephitic gases. — *n.* A remedy against mephitic gases.

an′ti-mere (ăn′tĭ-mēr), *n.* [*anti-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* One of opposite corresponding parts symmetrical with respect to the main axis, as the halves of bilaterally symmetrical animals or parts; — distinguished from *metamere.* — **an′ti-mer′ic** (-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* — **an-tim′er-ism** (ăn-tĭm′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.*

an′ti-mis′sion (-mĭsh′ŭn), *a.* *Eccl.* Opposed to foreign missions. — **Antimission Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.*

an′ti-mo-nar′chic (ăn′tĭ-mō-när′kĭk) } **an′ti-mo-nar′chi-cal** (-mō-när′kĭ-kăl) } *a.* Opposed to monarchical government. — **an′ti-mo-nar′chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an′ti-mon′arch-ist (-mŏn′ăr-kĭst), *n.* One opposed to monarchical government.

an′ti-mo-nate′ (ăn′tĭ-mō-nāt′), *n.* A salt of antimonic acid.

an′ti-mo′ni-al (-mō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to antimony; containing antimony. — *n.* *Pharm.* A preparation or medicine containing antimony.

antimonial powder, *Pharm.*, a powder consisting of one part oxide of antimony and two parts phosphate of calcium. It is a diaphoretic, emetic, and cathartic; — also called *James's powder.* — **a. vermilion.** = ANTIMONY VERMILION.

an′ti-mo′ni-at′ed (ăn′tĭ-mō′nĭ-āt′ĕd), *p. a.* Combined or prepared with antimony; as, *antimoniated* tartar.

an′ti-mon′ic (-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony; — said of those compounds in which antimony is pentavalent.

antimonic acid, any of three acids derived from antimonic oxide (Sb_2O_5) and distinguished, as in the case of the phosphoric acids, as *orthoantimonic acid* (H_3SbO_4), *metantimonic acid* ($HSbO_3$) and *pyroantimonic acid* ($H_4Sb_2O_7$); specif., the ortho acid. According to a less proper, but still common, usage the acid $HSbO_3$ is called specif. *antimonic acid*, and the acid $H_4Sb_2O_7$, *metantimonic acid*, thus causing some confusion. All three acids are obtainable in the free state as white powders. — **a. anhydride**, antimony pentoxide. — **a. chloride**, antimony pentachloride.

an′ti-mo-nide (ăn′tĭ-mō-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* Also **-nid**. *Chem.* A binary compound of which antimony is one constituent.

an′ti-mo′ni-ous (-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony; — said of those compounds in which antimony is trivalent.

antimonious acid, the acid H_3SbO_3, obtained as a white precipitate by treating tartar emetic with dilute sulphuric acid; also, the acid $HSbO_2$, obtained from the former as a white powder by loss of water, and distinguished as *metantimonious acid.* — **a. anhydride**, antimony trioxide. — **a. chloride**, antimony trichloride.

an′ti-mo-nite′ (ăn′tĭ-mō-nīt′), *n.* **a** *Chem.* A salt of antimonious acid. **b** *Min.* Stibnite.

an′ti-mo′ni-u-ret′ed } **an′ti-mo′ni-u-ret′ted** } (-mō′nĭ-ū-rĕt′ĕd; -mō-nī′ū-rĕt′ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* Combined with or containing antimony; as, *antimoniureted* hydrogen, or stibine.

an′ti-mon-soon′ (-mŏn-sōōn′), *n.* *Meteor.* The upper, contrary-moving, current of the atmosphere over a monsoon.

an′ti-mo-ny (ăn′tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [LL. *antimonium*, of unknown origin.] **1.** Orig., the mineral stibnite. See STIBNITE.
2. An element of metallic appearance and crystalline structure, tin-white in color, hard and brittle. Symbol *Sb* (*Stibium*); at. wt., 120.2. Antimony occurs in the free state, also in the minerals stibnite, kermesite, valentinite, senarmontite, etc., and in the ores of lead and other metals. Metallic antimony has been known since the 15th century. It is prepared chiefly from its sulphide stibnite, by roasting and reducing with charcoal or by reducing directly with iron in crucibles. Melting point 630° C. (1166° F.). Sp. gr., 6.72–6.86. Weight per cu. ft. 419.2 lbs. Its chief use is as a constituent of alloys, as type metal, to which it imparts hardness and the property of expanding on solidification. Chemically, antimony is classed sometimes as a metal, sometimes as a nonmetal. Its prominent valences are three and five, and it is placed with nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, etc., in the periodic system. Compounds of antimony are used in medicine and the arts. See below.

an′ti-mo-nyl′ (ăn′tĭ-mō-nĭl′), *n.* [*antimony* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, SbO, composed of antimony and oxygen. It forms a series of salts, of which the best known is **antimonyl potassium tartrate**, or tartar emetic.

antimony ocher. Native antimony oxide, esp. cervantite.

antimony pentachloride. *Chem.* A compound, $SbCl_5$, obtained by the direct union of antimony and chlorine as a colorless fuming liquid which combines with water to form the crystalline hydrates $SbCl_5 \cdot H_2O$, $SbCl_5 \cdot 4H_2O$.

antimony pentoxide. *Chem.* A compound, Sb_2O_5, obtained as a pale yellow amorphous powder by heating antimonic acid.

antimony rubber. An elastic durable red variety of vulcanized caoutchouc. It contains antimony sulphide.

antimony trichloride. *Chem.* A compound, $SbCl_3$, obtained as a soft, white, fuming crystalline mass by dissolving antimony trisulphide in hydrochloric acid and distilling; — called also *butter of antimony.*

antimony trioxide. *Chem.* A compound, Sb_2O_3 or Sb_4O_6, formed as a white powder when antimony burns or when antimonious acid is carefully heated, and occurring native as valentinite and senarmontite.

antimony trisulphide. *Chem.* A compound, Sb_2S_3, occurring native as stibnite, and obtained as an orange-red precipitate by passing hydrogen sulphide into a solution of antimony trichloride.

antimony vermilion. A fine vermilion pigment prepared by treating antimony chloride or tartar emetic with a thiosulphate, in solution.

antimony white. Antimony trioxide, Sb_2O_3.

an′ti-ne-phrit′ic (-nē-frĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Counteracting diseases of the kidneys. — *n.* An antinephritic remedy.

an′ti-neu-ral′gic (-nū-răl′jĭk), *a.* *Med.* Relieving neuralgia. — *n.* A remedy for neuralgia.

an′ti-node′ (ăn′tĭ-nōd′), *n.* *Physics.* That point of a vibrating body which lies midway between two adjacent nodes.

an′ti-no′mi-an (ăn′tĭ-nō′mĭ-ăn), *a.* [See ANTINOMY.] Of or pertaining to the antinomians; opposed to the doctrine that the moral law is obligatory.

an′ti-no′mi-an (ăn′tĭ-nō′mĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One who holds that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation, on the ground that faith alone is necessary to salvation. The term was applied to Johann Agricola and his followers, with whom the doctrine was rather a theory of salvation than a rule of ethics; but the term has been applied to others actually or supposedly justifying immoral practices by such a theory, as certain Gnostics of the 2d and 3d centuries A. D., the Davidists, Familists, etc. — **an′ti-no′mi-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

an-tin′o-my (ăn-tĭn′ō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [L. *antinomia*, Gr. ἀντινομία; ἀντι against + νόμος law.] **1.** Opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule.

> Different commentators have deduced from it the very opposite doctrines. In some instances this apparent *antinomy* is doubtful. *De Quincey.*

> A brooding, analytic, modern mind, conscious of the awful *antinomies* of existence, yet hanging on to a shred of hope, courageous in the face of an apparently heartless fate. *R. Burton.*

2. An opposing law or rule of any kind.

> As it were by his own *antinomy*, or counterstatute. *Milton.*

3. *Metaph.* A contradiction between two principles each of which is taken to be true, or between inferences correctly drawn from such principles. A genuine antinomy does not involve any logical fallacy. Kant held that natural antinomies ensue when reason endeavors to apply the categories of the understanding, suitable to empirical experience, to the transcendental and absolute. He distinguishes: first, the antinomy of the conceptions of a finite and an infinite world in space and time; second, of the divisibility and indivisibility of matter; third, of freedom and necessity; fourth, of the existence or nonexistence of a necessary being, or God.

an′ti-non′nin (ăn′tĭ-nŏn′ĭn), *n.* A yellowish poisonous substance derived from cresol, used as a fungicide.

An-tin′o-üs (ăn-tĭn′ō-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀντίνοος.] **1.** A beautiful youth born at Claudiopolis in Bithynia, the favorite of Hadrian, who enrolled him among the gods after he was drowned in the Nile, A. D. 122.

> He was just turned of eighteen, light and lithe of form, and graceful as a young *Antinous.* *Irving.*

2. *Astron.* Formerly, a northern galactic constellation, now merged in Aquila.

An′ti-o′chi-an (ăn′tĭ-ō′kĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Antioch, esp. of Antioch in Syria or in Pisidia.
2. An adherent of the Antiochian church or school.

An′ti-o′chi-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Antiochus of Ascalon, an eclectic of the New Academy and a teacher of Cicero.
2. Of or pert. to Antioch, esp. Antioch in Syria, or the Seleucidan kings of Syria, who usually bore the name Antiochus.

Antiochian era. See ERA. — **A. school**, *Theol.*, the system of doctrinal views taught in the 4th and 5th centuries in Antioch in Syria, whose peculiarities consisted in the assertion of the freedom of the will, opposing Augustinianism on this point; of the conjunction of the human and divine natures in Christ, opposing the Athanasian doctrine of their union; and in interpreting the Scriptures grammatically rather than allegorically, as the Alexandrian school did. — **A. text.** See TEXT.

an′ti-o′don-tal′gic (-ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭk), *a.* *Med.* Efficacious in curing toothache. — *n.* A remedy for toothache.

An-ti′o-pe (ăn-tī′ō-pē), *n.* [Gr. Ἀντιόπη.] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** A Theban princess carried off by Epopeus, king of Sicyon, and rescued by her uncle Lycus. She became mother of **Amphion** and **Zethus**, who were left to be brought up by herdsmen. Maltreated by Dirce, the wife of Lycus, she fled and unknowingly took refuge with her sons. Dirce ordered the young men to tie her to the horns of a wild bull, but, discovering that Antiope was their mother, they so treated Dirce instead.
2. An Amazon, mother of Hippolytus, by Theseus.

An′ti-pæ′do-bap′tist, *or* **-pe′do-bap′tist** (ăn′tĭ-pē′dō-băp′tĭst), *n.* [*anti-* + *pædobaptist.*] One of a sect of Anabaptists in Switzerland and Southern Germany originating about 1523, led by Balthazar Hübmaier. — **An′ti-pæ′do-bap′tism**, *or* **-pe′do-bap′tism** (-tĭz′m), *n.*

an′ti-par′a-be′ma (-păr′ȧ-bē′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BEMATA (-tȧ). *Arch.* Either of the two chapels opposite the parabemata.

an′ti-par′al-lel (-păr′ȧ-lĕl), *a.* **1.** Running parallel in a contrary direction.
2. *Geom.* Having the relative position of two straight lines (or planes) which form with a third straight line angles equal but of opposite sense, as the oblique sides of an isosceles trapezoid. — *n.* Either of two such straight lines or planes.

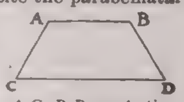

A C, B D are Antiparallels.

an′ti-par′al-lel′o-gram (-lĕl′ō-grăm), *n.* *Geom.* A quadrilateral having two sides parallel and two antiparallel.

an′ti-par′a-lyt′ic (-păr′ȧ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Remedial or preventive of paralysis. — *n.* A medicine for paralysis.

an′ti-par′a-sit′ic (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.* Destroying, or hindering the growth of, parasites. — *n.* An antiparasitic agent.

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an′ti-in′crus-ta′tor (-ĭn′krŭs-tā′tẽr), *n.* Any substance for preventing scale in steam boilers; a boiler compound.
an′ti-Jes′u-it, *n.* See ANTI- b
an′ti-Ju-da′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-kath′ode. Var. of ANTICATHODE
an′tike. † ANTIC, ANTIQUE.
an′ti-king′, *n.* See ANTI- a.
an′ti-la′bor-ist, *n.* One opposed to labor organizations.
an′ti-league′, *n.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-lev′el-ing, -lev′el-ling, *a.* See ANTI- b. [nŭs). *Bib.*
An′ti-lib′a-nus (ăn′tĭ-lĭb′ȧ-
an′ti-li-bra′tion (-lī-brā′shŭn), *n.* A balancing; counterpoising. *Rare.* *De Quincey.*
an′ti-liq′uor, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-li-tur′gi-cal, *a.* See ANTI-.
an′ti-lo′bi-um (ăn′tĭ-lō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀντιλόβιον.] *Anat.* The tragus
An′ti-lo-ca′pra (ăn′tĭ-lō-kā′prȧ), *n.* [NL.; *Antilope* + L. *capra* she goat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ruminants, constituting a separate family, **An′ti-lo-cap′ri-dæ** (-kăp′rĭ-dē), including only the pronghorn.
an′ti-log′ic, *n.* False or spurious logic. See ERISTIC, 2 — **an′ti-log′i-cal** (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
An′ti-lo-pi′næ (ăn′tĭ-lō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ANTELOPE.
an-til′o-pine (ăn-tĭl′ō-pĭn; -pīn). Var. of ANTELOPINE.
an-til′o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* A contradicter. *Obs.*
an-til′o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* [*anti-* + L. *loqui* to speak.] Contradiction. *Obs.*
an′ti-lot′ter-y, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-lu-et′ic, *a.* & *n.* Antisyphilitic.
an′ti-lynch′ing, *a* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-ma-chine′, *a.* See ANTI- b: MACHINE, 7.
an′ti-mag′is-trat′i-cal (-măj′ĭs-trăt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*anti-* + *magistrate.*] Opposed to the office or authority of magistrates. *Obs.*
an′ti-ma-la′ri-al, *a.* See ANTI- b
an′ti-Mal-thu′sian, *a.* See ANTI- b.
An′ti-ma′ri-an, *n.* [*anti-* + Gr. Μαρία Mary.] *Eccl. Hist.* = ANTIDICOMARIAN.
an′ti-mar′tyr, *n.* See ANTI- a.
An′ti-ma′son, *n.* One opposed to Freemasonry; — applied specif. to the members of the political party which was organized as a result of the fate of William Morgan in 1826, and lasted until 1835. — **An′ti-ma′son. An′ti-ma-son′ic**, *a.* — **An′ti-ma′son-ry**, *n.*
an′ti-masque′. Var. of ANTIMASK. [mask. *Rare.*
an′ti-mas′quer-ade′, *n.* An anti-
antime. † ANTHEM. [ANTI- b.
an′ti-mel′an-chol′ic, *a.* See
an′ti-men′si-um (ăn′tĭ-mĕn′sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SIA (-sĭ-ȧ). [LL. *antimensium*, fr Gr. ἀντί instead of + L. *mensa* table.] In the Eastern Church, a consecrated cloth used in place of an altar, or, sometimes, in the Syrian Church, a slab of wood so used.
an′ti-merg′er (-mûr′jẽr), *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-Mes-si′ah, *n.* See ANTI- a.
an′ti-me-tab′o-le (-mē-tăb′ō-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀντιμεταβολή.] *Rhet. Fig.* Repetition of the same words or ideas in transposed order.
an′ti-me-tath′e-sis (-mē-tăth′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀντιμετάθεσις.] *Rhet. Fig.* Repetition in inverse order of the members of an antithesis. — **an′ti-met′a-thet′ic**, *a.*
an-tim′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ἀντι- like + μετρον measure.] A modification of the quadrant, for measuring small angles. *Obs.*
an′ti-meth′od, *n.* See ANTI- c.
an′ti-mi′as-mat′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b. [bacterial.
an′ti-mi-crob′ic, *a.* *Med.* Anti-
an′ti-mil′i-ta-rism, *n.* See ANTI b. [TI- b.
an′ti-min′is-te′ri-al, *a.* See AN-
an′ti-min′si-on (ăn′tĭ-mĭn′sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] = ANTIMENSIUM.
an′ti-mis′sion-a-ry, *n.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-mne-mon′ic (-nē-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* Injuring the memory. — *n.* Anything injurious to memory.
an′ti-mod′el, *n.* See ANTI- c.
an′ti-mo-nar′chi-al (-mō-när′kĭ-ăl), *a.* Antimonarchical.
an′ti-Mon-go′li-an, *a* & *n.* See ANTI- b. [NATE.
an′ti-mo′ni-ate, *n.* = ANTIMO-
an′ti-mo-nif′er-ous, *a.* See -FEROUS; ANTIMONY.
an′ti-mo′ni-um, *n.* [LL.] Antimony.
an′ti-mo′ni-u-ret (-mō′nĭ-ū-rĕt; -mō-nī′ū-rĕt), *n.* Antimonide. *Obs or R.*
an′ti-mo-nop′o-list, *n.* See ANTI- b. — **an′ti-mo-nop′o-ly**, *n.*
an′ti-mo-nous. Var. of ANTIMONIOUS.
antimony blende Kermesite.
antimony bloom. Valentinite.
antimony cinnabar. = ANTIMONY VERMILION.
antimony glance. Stibnite.
antimony hydride. Stibine.
antimony red. = ANTIMONY VERMILION.
antimony yellow. a = NAPLES YELLOW **a. b** = MÉRIMÉE'S YELLOW.
an′ti-mor′al, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-mor′al-ist, *n.* See ANTI b.
an′ti-my-cot′ic (-mī-kŏt′ĭk), *a.* Destructive to, or antagonistic to the growth of, fungi or bacteria; specif., *Med.*, antibacterial.
an′ti-myth′ic, an′ti-myth′i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-nar-cot′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-na′tion-al (-năsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* See ANTI b.
an′ti-nat′u-ral, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-Ne-bras′ka, *a.* *U. S. Hist.* Designating a political antislavery party started in 1854, mainly by Northern Whigs, opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which was practically nullified by the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. This party was absorbed into the Republican party.
an′ti-ne′gro, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-ne-pot′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-nerv′ine (-nûr′vēn; -vĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* An antineuralgic drug containing salicylic acid and acetanilide. *Trade Name.*
an′ti-neu′tral, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ting-an-ting′ (ăn′tĭng-ăn-tĭng′), *n.* [Tag.] An amulet or charm supposed to protect the bearer from harm. *Phil. I.*
an′ti-Ni-cæ′an, *or* **an′ti-Ni-ce′an**, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of any sect opposed to the doctrines laid down by the first Nicene council. — **an′ti-Ni′cene**, *a.*
an-tin′i-on (ăn-tĭn′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL. See ANTI-; INION.] *Craniom.* Farthest projection of the forehead, opposite to the inion. — **an-tin′i-al** (-ăl), *a.*
an′ti-nome, *n.* One member of an antinomy; a contradictory or contrary.
an′ti-nom′ic, an′ti-nom′i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to antinomy; involving antinomy.
2. Antinomian.
an-tin′o-mism (ăn-tĭn′ō-mĭz′m), *n.* Antinomianism. *Obs.* — **an-tin′o-mist**, *n.* *Rare.*
an′ti-no′sine (ăn′tĭ-nō′sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-sin.** [*anti-* + Gr. νόσος disease.] *Pharm* See NOSOPHEN.
an′ti-och (ăn′tĭ-ŏk), *n.* A medicinal potion of several herbs, etc., boiled in white wine and honey. *Obs.*
An′ti-och-ene′, *a.* & *n.* [L. *Antiochenus.*] Antiochian.
An′ti-o-chi′a (ăn′tĭ-ō-kī′ȧ; ăn′tĭ-ō′kĭ-ȧ) *Bib.*
An′ti-o′chi-an-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
An-ti′o-chis (ăn-tī′ō-kĭs). *Bib.*
an′ti-o-dont (ăn′tĭ-ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*anti-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating lophodont dentition in which the crests of opposing teeth meet.
an′ti-on′to-log′i-cal (-ŏn′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* See ANTI- b.
An-ti′o-pa (ăn-tī′ō-pȧ). [L.] Var. of ANTIOPE.
Antiopa butterfly. A purplish brown butterfly (*Euvanessa antiopa*) with a broad yellow border to the wings, found both in Europe and America.
an′ti-o-pel′mous (ăn′tĭ-ō-pĕl′mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀντίος set against + πέλμα the sole.] *Zoöl.* Having the first, second, and fourth toes connected with the flexor longus hallucis tendon, and the third with the flexor perforans; — said of certain birds.
an′ti-o′pi-um, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-op′ti-mist, *n.* See ANTI- b
an′ti-or-gas′tic, *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. ὀργᾶν to swell, as with lust.] *Med.* Anaphrodisiac. [b.
an′ti-or′tho-dox, *a.* See ANTI-
an′ti-ox′i-diz′er (-ŏk′sĭ-dīz′ẽr), *n.* A substance used to prevent oxidation.
an′ti-pa′pa-cy, *n.* See ANTI- b. — **an′ti-pa′pal**, *a.* — **an′ti-pa′pist**, *n.* — **an′ti-pa-pis′ti-cal**, *a.*
‖ **an′ti-pa-rag′ra-phe** (-pȧ-răg′rȧ-fē), *n.* [Gr. ἀντιπαραγραφή.] *Anc. Gr. Law.* A plea in abatement, setting up incapacity of the plaintiff. — **an′ti-par′a-graph′ic** (-păr′ȧ-grăf′ĭk), *a.*
an′ti-par′a-lyt′i-cal, *a.* Antiparalytic.
an′ti-pa-ras′ta-ti′tis (-pȧ-răs′tȧ-tī′tĭs), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of Cowper's glands (NL. *antiparastata*).
an′ti-par′lia-men′tal, *a.* Opposed to parliament, specif. to the Long Parliament.

An′ti-pa-tha′ri-a (ăn′tĭ-pȧ-thā′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANTIPATHY.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of Zoantharia in which the tentacles and mesenteries are few and the axial coral is usually branched and hornlike. It includes the black corals. — **an′ti-pa-tha′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

an′ti-pa-thet′ic (-thĕt′ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Having a natural con-
an′ti-pa-thet′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } trariety, or constitutional aversion, to a thing; marked by antipathy; — often with *to.*

Perhaps we may distinguish between the impulse to inflict pain and the desire of the *antipathetic* pleasure which the agent will reap from this infliction. *J. Martineau.*

2. *Hort.* Uniting slowly when grafted; — of certain plants. — **an′ti-pa-thet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **an′ti-pa-thet′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

an-tip′a-thy (ăn-tĭp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.; pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [L. *antipathia*, Gr. ἀντιπάθεια; ἀντι against + παθεῖν to suffer: cf. F. *antipathie.* See PATHOS.] **1.** Contrariety or opposition in feeling; settled aversion or dislike; repugnance; distaste.

Inveterate *antipathies* against particular nations, and passionate attachments to others, are to be avoided. *Washington.*

2. Natural contrariety; incompatibility; repugnancy of qualities; as, oil and water have an *antipathy.*

A habit is generated of thinking that a natural *antipathy* exists between hope and reason. *I. Taylor.*

3. One for which a person has an antipathy.

"Don't try to bully me!" snorted the squire, shaking his fist . . . much nearer to the hatchet face of his *antipathy.* *Paul L. Ford.*

☞ *Antipathy* is opposed to *sympathy.* It is followed by *to, against,* or *between;* also sometimes by *for.*

Syn. — Dislike, disinclination, reluctance, antagonism, hostility; distaste, disrelish, detestation, abhorrence, loathing, nausea. — ANTIPATHY, AVERSION, REPUGNANCE, DISGUST agree in the idea of intense dislike. ANTIPATHY implies an instinctive or constitutional dislike, sometimes manifested in an involuntary shrinking or recoil from its object; as, an *antipathy* to snakes or cats; "My happiness is so much at the mercy of obscure sympathies and *antipathies*" (*Lowell*). AVERSION (*to*, now rarely *from*) expresses a fixed and settled, sometimes even a cherished, distaste, usually exhibited in a voluntary avoidance of its object; as, an *aversion* to society, "*aversion* from bloodshed" (*J. R. Green*), one's pet *aversion.* REPUGNANCE adds the implication of antagonism or opposition: as, *repugnance* to tyranny, a deep *repugnance* to forms and ceremonies. DISGUST is repugnance to what is offensive to one's taste or feelings; as, *disgust* at an exhibition of ill breeding, at meanness or pettiness of conduct. See HOSTILITY, RELUCTANT, REPELLENT; cf. HATE.

There is an involuntary *antipathy* in the mind of an Englishman to foreign manners and notions. *Hazlitt.*

As to humanity, you know my *aversion* to it, which is barbarous and inhuman, but I cannot help it. *Gray.*

Those feelings of *repugnance* and superstitious terror with which the people of the town . . . continued to regard the memory of the reputed witches. *Hawthorne.*

The way to perfection is through a series of *disgusts.* *W. Pater.*

an′ti–Pe-la′gi-an (-pē-lā′jĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Opposed to Pelagius or his writings and doctrines; — applied to various decrees, creeds, condemnations, etc., connected with the Pelagian controversy. — *n.* An opponent of Pelagius.

an′ti-pep′tone (ăn′tĭ-pĕp′tōn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A peptone formed esp. in tryptic digestion, and characterized by its resistance to the further action of trypsin.

an′ti-pe′ri-od′ic (-pē′rĭ-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Preventive of periodic returns of paroxysms or exacerbations of disease, as in intermittent fevers. — *n.* An antiperiodic remedy.

an′ti-per′i-stal′sis (-pĕr′ĭ-stăl′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANTI-; PERISTALSIS.] *Med.* Reversed peristalsis.

an′ti-per′i-stal′tic (-tĭk), *a.* *Med.* **a** Opposed to, or checking, peristaltic motion. **b** Relating to antiperistalsis.

an′ti-pe-ris′ta-sis (-pē-rĭs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀντιπερίστασις; ἀντι against + περίστασις a standing around.] **1.** Opposition by which the quality opposed acquires strength; resistance or reaction roused by opposition or by the action of an opposite principle or quality.

2. *Rhet.* Denial of an inference from an admitted fact.

an′ti-per′i-stat′ic (-pĕr′ĭ-stăt′ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to anti-
an′ti-per′i-stat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } peristasis.

an′ti-phlo-gis′tian (-flō-jĭs′chăn), *n.* An opposer of the theory of phlogiston. — **an′ti-phlo-gis′tian**, *a.*

an′ti-phlo-gis′tic (-tĭk), *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston.

2. *Med.* Counteracting inflammation. — *n.* *Med.* Any medicine or diet which tends to check inflammation.

An-tiph′o-lus of Eph′e-sus } (ăn-tĭf′ō-lŭs). Twin broth-
An-tiph′o-lus of Syr′a-cuse } ers, sons to Ægeon and Æmilia, in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," and —

"the one so like the other
As could not be distinguished but by names."

They were lost to each other in infancy, by a wreck, each with a twin slave named Dromio.

an′ti-phon (ăn′tĭ-fŏn), *n.* [LL. *antiphona*, fr. Gr. ἀντίφωνα. See ANTHEM; cf. ANTIPHONY.] **1.** A musical response, as that made by one side of the choir to the other in a chant; alternate singing or chanting. See ANTIPHONY.

2. A piece of devotional verse or prose responsively sung as a part of the liturgy; specif., a verse said or sung before and after the psalms.

an-tiph′o-nal (ăn-tĭf′ō-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to antiphony, or alternate singing; sung alternately by a divided choir or opposite choirs. — **an-tiph′o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

an-tiph′o-nal (ăn-tĭf′ō-năl), *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems; an antiphonary.

an-tiph′o-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *antiphonarium.*] A book containing a collection of antiphons; the book in which the antiphons of the breviary, with their musical notes, are contained. — **an-tiph′o-na-ry**, *a.*

an-tiph′o-ny (-ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [See ANTIPHON.] **1.** A musical response; also, antiphonal chanting or singing.

2. An anthem, psalm, or musical composition sung alternately by a choir or congregation divided into two parts.

O! never more for me shall winds intone,
With all your tops, a vast *antiphony.* *R. Browning.*

3. *Greek Music.* Accompaniment in the octave.

an-tiph′ra-sis (-rȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀντίφρασις, fr. ἀντιφράζειν to express by antithesis.] *Rhet.* The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning; as when a court of justice is called a *court of vengeance.*

an′ti-phras′tic (ăn′tĭ-frăs′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀντιφραστικός.]
an′ti-phras′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to antiphrasis. — **an′ti-phras′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an′ti-phthis′ic (-tĭz′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Curative of phthisis. — *n.* A medicine for phthisis. — **an′ti-phthis′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

an′ti-phys′ic (-fĭz′ĭk) } *a.* [See ANTI-; PHYSICAL.] Con-
an′ti-phys′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } trary to nature; unnatural.

an′ti-phys′ic } *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. φῦσα wind.] *Med.*
an′ti-phys′i-cal } Relieving flatulence; carminative.

an′ti-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* **1.** Diminishing plasticity.

2. *Med.* Preventing or checking the process of healing, or granulation. — *n.* An antiplastic agent.

an-tip′o-dal (ăn-tĭp′ō-dăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the antipodes; situated on the opposite side of the globe.

2. Diametrically opposite.

There was nothing so *antipodal* to his nature as this man's cold, unimaginative sagacity. *Hawthorne.*

3. *Math.* Having antipodes, or two opposite points of intersection of any two intersecting straight lines; — said of the double elliptic or Riemannian space.

antipodal cell, *Bot.*, in seed plants, one of a group of three naked cells remaining at the chalazal end of the embryo sac after the formation of the definitive nucleus (see under DEFINITIVE). — **a. cone**, *Biol.*, the cone of aster rays opposite the spindle fibers of an amphiaster.

an′ti-pode (ăn′tĭ-pōd), *n.* Also, *obs.*, **an′ti-pod**. One of the antipodes; anything exactly opposite.

In tale or history your beggar is ever the just *antipode* to your king. *Lamb.*

☞ The English singular forms *antipod, antipode,* with the plurals *antipods, -podes* (*pronounced* ăn′tĭ-pŏdz, -pōdz), were formed from the Latin pl. *antipodes* (*pronounced* ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz), which has no singular form.

an-tip′o-de′an (ăn-tĭp′ō-dē′ăn; ăn′tĭ-pō′dē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the antipodes or an antipode; antipodal.

an-tip′o-des (ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz; *formerly, as Eng.*, ăn′tĭ-pōdz; *see note under* ANTIPODE), *n. pl.* In senses 2 & 3 sometimes erroneously used as a *sing.* Cf. ANTIPODE. [L. pl., fr. Gr. ἀντίπους with the feet opposite, pl. οἱ ἀντίποδες; ἀντι against + πούς, ποδός, foot.] **1.** Those who live on the side of the globe diametrically opposite.

2. The country of those who live on the opposite side of the globe. *Latham.*

3. Anything exactly opposite or contrary.

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgment, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel? *Hammond.*

an′ti-pope′ (ăn′tĭ-pōp′), *n.* One elected, or claiming to be, Pope in opposition to the Pope canonically chosen; — esp. applied to the Avignonese Popes.

an′ti-prim′er (-prĭm′ẽr), *n.* *Steam Boilers.* A steam separator.

an′ti-prim′ing (-ĭng), *a.* Designating a device for preventing priming in steam boilers; as, an *antipriming* pipe.

an′ti-prism (ăn′tĭ-prĭz′m), *n.* *Physics.* An auxiliary prism whose refractive edge is in reversed position.

an′ti-pu′tre-fac′tive (-pū′trē-făk′tĭv) } *a.* Counteracting,
an′ti-pu-tres′cent (-pū-trĕs′ĕnt) } or preserving from, putrefaction; antiseptic.

an′ti-py′ic (-pī′ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. πύον, πύος, pus.] *Med.* Preventing suppuration. — *n.* An antipyic medicine.

an′ti-py-re′sis (-pī-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *anti-* + Gr. πυρέσσειν to be feverish.] *Med.* The treatment of fevers by use of antipyretics.

an′ti-py-ret′ic (-pī-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Efficacious in preventing or allaying fever. — *n.* A febrifuge.

an′ti-py′rine, an′ti-py′rin (ăn′tĭ-pī′rĭn), *n.* [*antipyretic* + *-ine, -in.*] *Pharm.* A white, crystalline, basic substance, $C_{11}H_{12}ON_2$, used as an antipyretic, analgesic, and antirheumatic. It is a derivative of pyrazole.

an′ti-qua′ri-an (-kwā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [See ANTIQUARY.] Of or pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquities.

an′ti-qua′ri-an, *n.* **1.** An antiquary.

2. A drawing paper of large size. See PAPER, *n.*

an′ti-qua′ri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Character of an antiquary; study or love of antiquities. *Warburton.*

an′ti-qua-ry (ăn′tĭ-kwā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *antiquarius*, fr. *antiquus* ancient. See ANTIQUE.] Of or pertaining to antiquity. *Rare.* "Instructed by the *antiquary* times." *Shak.*

an′ti-qua-ry (ăn′tĭ-kwā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A very old man. *Obs.*

2. An official custodian of antiquities. *Obs.*

3. A student of old times through their relics, as monuments, remains of ancient habitations, statues, coins, manuscripts, etc.; one who collects or studies antiquities.

4. *Obs.* **a** A grotesque figure; antic. **b** Antiquity. *Oxf. E. D.*

an′ti-quate (ăn′tĭ-kwāt), *v. t.;* AN′TI-QUAT′ED (-kwāt′ĕd); AN′TI-QUAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *antiquatus*, p. p. of *antiquare*, fr. *antiquus* ancient.] To make old, or obsolete; to make antique; hence, to make void as out of date.

Christianity might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate old ones. *Sir M. Hale.*

Parliaments have taken off and abridged many of the titles; . . . usage and disusage have *antiquated* others. *Lord Hale.*

an′ti-quat′ed (ăn′tĭ-kwāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Grown old. Hence: Bygone; obsolete; out of use; old-fashioned; as, an *antiquated* law; *antiquated* words. — **an′ti-quat′ed-ness**, *n.*

Old Janet, for so he understood his *antiquated* attendant was denominated. *Scott.*

Syn. — See OLD.

an′ti-qua′tion (-kwā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *antiquatio.*] Act of making, or state of being, antiquated. *Beaumont.*

an-tique′ (ăn-tēk′; *formerly* ăn′tĭk), *a.* [F., fr. L. *antiquus, anticus*, old, ancient, fr. *ante* before. See ANTE-; cf. ANTIC.] **1.** Old; ancient; belonging to antiquity, esp. the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome; as, an *antique* statue.

For the *antique* world excess and pride did hate. *Spenser.*

2. Old, as respects the present age or modern time; antiquated; as, an *antique* robe. "*Antique* words." *Spenser.*

3. Belonging to the style or fashion of antiquity; old-fashioned; also, made in imitation of antiquity; as, the *antique* style of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence."

4. Specif.: **a** *Bookbinding.* Embossed, but without gilt. **b** *Print.* Designating a kind of type. See ANTIQUE, *n.*, 2. **c** Of silk, having an indistinct design woven, printed, or watered after old processes.

5. Odd; fantastic. *Obs.* [In this sense, now written *antic.*]

Syn. — Ancient, antic, old-fashioned. See OLD.

antique cloth, a variety of albatross cloth. — **a. crown**, *Her.*, a crown composed of a circular band with pointed rays, indefinite in number.

Antique Crown.

an-tique′ (ăn-tēk′), *n.* [F. See ANTIQUE, *a.*] **1.** In general, anything very old; esp.: **a** A man of ancient times. *Obs.* **b** A relic or object of ancient art; collectively, *the antique*, the remains or style of ancient art, as busts, statues, paintings, and vases.

Misshapen monuments and maimed *antiques.* *Byron.*

2. *Print.* A style of display type. See TYPE.

☞ This is 6-point ANTIQUE.

antiques and horribles, fantastic impersonations sometimes forming a part of civic or festive parades; — a custom and name said to be orig. in burlesque of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass. *U. S.*

an-tique′, *v. t.;* AN-TIQUED′ (-tēkt′); AN-TI′QUING (-tē′kĭng). *Bookbinding.* To emboss without gilding.

an-tiq′ui-ty (ăn-tĭk′wĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *antiquité*, L. *antiquitas.* See ANTIQUE.] **1.** Quality of being ancient; ancientness; great age; as, the myths of *antiquity;* a family of great *antiquity.*

2. Old age; also, an old man. *Obs.*

Is not your voice broken? . . . and every part about you blasted with *antiquity?* *Shak.*

You are a shrewd *antiquity*, neighbor Clench. *B. Jonson.*

3. Ancient times; times long since past; former ages, esp. those before the Middle Ages.

4. The ancients; the people of ancient times.

That such pillars were raised by Seth all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh.*

5. *Usually in pl.* A relic, monument, etc., of ancient times, as a coin, a statue, etc. "Heathen *antiquities.*" *Bacon.*

an′ti-rac′er (ăn′tĭ-rās′ẽr), *n.* *Marine Engin.* A device to prevent the racing of a propeller.

an′ti-ra-chit′ic (ăn′tĭ-rȧ-kĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Preventive or curative of rickets. — *n.* An antirachitic agent.

an′ti-rat′tler (-răt′lẽr), *n.* A mechanical device to prevent rattling, as of the fifth wheel of a carriage.

an′ti-re-mon′strant (-rē-mŏn′strănt), *n.* One opposed to remonstrance; specif. [*cap.*], one of the Dutch Calvinistic party that opposed the Remonstrants or Arminians.

an′ti-rent′ (-rĕnt′), *a.* Opposed to the payment of (land) rent; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** Designating a political party (1839–47) in the State of New York, that supported those tenants of the patroons who resisted the collection of rents. **b** Designating a movement or agitation in Ireland against the payment of rent to absentee landlords, as in 1843 and in 1881. — **an′ti-rent′er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **an′ti-rent′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

an′ti-rev′o-lu′tion-ist (-rĕv′ō-lū′shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One opposed to revolution; — applied specif. to the orthodox Protestant party of about 1900 in Portugal.

An′tir-rhi′num (ăn′tĭ-rī′nŭm), *n.* [NL.; L., kind of plant, fr. Gr. ἀντίρρινον snapdragon.] *Bot.* A large genus of scrophulariaceous plants, of the Northern Hemisphere. They have brightly colored flowers, with a very irregular, personate corolla, distinguished from that of *Linaria* by absence of a spur. *A. majus* is the common garden snapdragon. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

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an′ti-Par′nell-ite (-pär′nĕl-īt), *n.* A member of that faction of the Irish party in Parliament which deposed Charles Parnell from the leadership in 1890, after the divorce proceedings in which he was a corespondent.

an′ti-part′, *n.* [*anti-* + *part.*] Counterpart. *Rare.*

An′ti-pas (ăn′tĭ-pȧs). *Bib.*

An′ti-pasch′ (ăn′tĭ-păsk′), *n.* *Eccl.* The Sunday after Pasch, or Easter; Low Sunday.

An-tip′a-ter (ăn-tĭp′ȧ-tẽr). *Bib.*

an′ti-path′ic (ăn′tĭ-păth′ĭk), *a.* [NL. *antipathicus*, Gr. ἀντιπαθής of opposite feelings. See ANTI-; PATHETIC.] *Med.* Belonging to antipathy; allopathic.

an-tip′a-thist (ăn-tĭp′ȧ-thĭst), *n.* One who has an antipathy.

an-tip′a-thize (-thīz), *v. i.* & *t.* To feel or show, or to affect with, antipathy. *Rare.*

an-tip′a-thous (-thŭs), *a.* Antipathetic. *Obs.*

an′ti-pa′tri-arch, *n.* One set up in opposition to the recognized patriarch.

an′ti-pa′tri-ot′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

An-tip′a-tris (ăn-tĭp′ȧ-trĭs). *Bib.*

an′ti-Paul′, *n.* See ANTI- c.

an′ti-Paul′ine, *a.* Opposed to St. Paul, esp. in his doctrine of the universality of the gospel.

An′ti-pe′do-bap′tist, -bap′tism. Vars. of ANTIPÆDOBAPTIST, -TISM.

an′ti-pe-dun′cu-lar, *a.* *Bot.* Opposite to a peduncle.

an′ti-pen′di-um. Corrupt. of ANTEPENDIUM.

an′ti-per′i-stat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANTIPERISTATIC, -ICAL.

an′ti-pes′ti-len′tial, *a.* & *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-pet′al-ous, *a.* *Bot.* Having stamens opposite, or in front of, the petals.

an′ti-phar′mic (-fär′mĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. φάρμακον poison.] *Med.* Antidotal; alexipharmic.

an-tiph′o-nar (ăn-tĭf′ō-nȧr), *n.* An antiphonary. *Obs.*

an′ti-phone. Var. of ANTIPHON.

an-tiph′o-ner (ăn-tĭf′ō-nẽr), *n.* [F. *antiphonier.*] = ANTIPHONARY.

an′ti-pho-net′ic, *a.* **1.** Corresponding in sound; riming.

2. Opposed to phonetic spelling; unphonetic.

an′ti-phon′ic (-fŏn′ĭk), **an′ti-phon′i-cal**, *a.* Antiphonal. — **an′ti-phon′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-tiph′o-non (ăn-tĭf′ō-nŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [Gr. ἀντίφωνον.] An antiphon.

an′ti-pla-net′ (ăn′tĭ-plȧ-nĕt′), *n.* [G. Cf. APLANATIC.] A kind of aplanatic lens.

an′ti-ple-thor′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-pleu-rit′ic, *a.* & *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-pod (-pŏd). † ANTIPODE.

an′ti-po-dag′ric, *a.* & *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-pod′a-gron (ăn′tĭ-pŏd′ȧ-grŏn), *n.* [See ANTI-; PODAGRA.] A remedy for gout.

an′ti-pod′ic (-pŏd′ĭk), *a.* Antipodal.

an-tip′o-dism (ăn-tĭp′ō-dĭz′m), *n.* State of being antipodal.

an-tip′o-dist, *n.* A believer in the existence of antipodes (when that belief was heresy). — *a.* Antipodal.

an′ti-poi′son, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-pole′, *n.* The opposite pole; an opposite.

an′ti-pol′e-mist, *n.* [*anti-* + Gr. πόλεμος war.] An opponent of war. *Oxf. E. D.*

an′ti-po-lit′i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-po′lo (än′tē-pō′lō), *n.* [Tagalog, Visayan.] The breadfruit. *Phil. I.*

an′ti-pool′, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-pop′er-y (-pōp′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-pop′u-lar, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-po-si′tion (-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* See ANTI- c.

an′ti-po-ten′tial, *a.* *Math.* Lit., opposite to potential: — used to designate a group of cyclic substitutions ($a, b, c, \ldots$), formed from a given group of substitutions ($S_1, S_2 \ldots$) so that the product of any by the inverse of the following is constant, thus $S_a . S_{a+1}^{-1} = K$.

an′ti-pov′er-ty, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-pre-lat′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-priest′, *n.* See ANTI- c.

an′ti-pros′tate, *n.* *Anat.* = COWPER'S GLAND. — **an′ti-pros-tat′ic**, *a.*

an′ti-pru-rit′ic, *a.* *Med.* Tending to relieve pruritus, or itching. — *n.* An antipruritic agent.

an′tip-sor′ic (ăn′tĭp-sŏr′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Of use in curing the itch. — *n.* An antipsoric remedy.

an′tip-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀντίπτωσις; ἀντί + πτῶσις a falling, case.] *Gram.* The putting of one case for another.

an′ti-pu′ri-tan, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-pu′tre-fac′tion, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-py-rot′ic (-pī-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Good for burns or pyrosis. — *n.* An antipyrotic agent.

antiq. *Abbr.* Antiquarian; antiquities.

antiquail, *n.* [F. *antiquaille* antiquity, It. *anticaglia.* See ANTIQUE.] Old age. *Obs.*

an′ti-qua′ri-an-ize, *v. i.* To act the part of an antiquary. *Colloq.*

an′ti-qua′ri-an-ly, *adv.* of ANTIQUARIAN. See -LY. *Rare.*

an′ti-qua′ri-ous (-kwā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Devoted or related to antiquarianism.

an′ti-qua-rism, *n.* Antiquarianism. *Obs.*

an′ti-quar′tan, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-quate (-kwāt), *a.* [L. *antiquatus.*] Antiquated. *Archaic.* — **an′ti-quate-ness**, *n.* *Archaic.*

antique. † ANTIC.

an-tique′ly, *adv.* of ANTIQUE.

an-tique′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

an′ti-quist (ăn′tĭ-kwĭst; ăn-tē′kĭst), *n.* An antiquary; a collector of antiques. *Rare.*

an-tiq′ui-ta′ri-an (ăn-tĭk′wĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who is attached to the opinions or practices of antiquity. *Obs.*

an-tiq′ui-ta-ted (ăn-tĭk′wĭ-tā-tĕd), *a.* Antiquated. *Obs.*

an′ti-rab′ic, *a.* [See ANTI-; RABIES.] *Med.* Hindering the development of rabies.

an′ti-ra′di-at′ing, *a.* See ANTI-.

an′ti-rad′i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-re-form′er, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-re-form′ing, *a.* See ANTI-.

an′ti-re-li′gion (-rē-lĭj′ŭn), *n.* See ANTI- c.

an′ti-re-li′gious (-rē-lĭj′ŭs), *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-rheu-mat′ic, *a.* & *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-ric′in (-rĭs′ĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An antitoxin antagonistic to ricin.

an′ti-rit′u-al, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-ro-mance′, *n.*, **an′ti-roy′al**, *a.*, **an′ti-roy′al-ist**, *n.*, **an′ti-**

B C D E F G H I J K L M

an′ti-Sab′ba-ta′ri-an (ăn′tĭ-săb′ȧ-tā′rĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl.* One who denies the moral obligation of observing the Sabbath day. — **an′ti-Sab′ba-ta′ri-an**, *a.*

an-tis′cians (ăn-tĭsh′ănz), **an-tis′ci-i** (-ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L. *antiscii*, Gr. ἀντίσκιοι, pl.; ἀντί + σκιά shadow.] Inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator and casting shadows at noon in opposite directions.

an′ti-scor-bu′tic (ăn′tĭ-skôr-bū′tĭk), *a. Med.* Counteracting scurvy. — *n.* A remedy for scurvy.

an′ti-scor-bu′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Antiscorbutic.

an′ti-Sem′i-tism (-sĕm′ĭ-tĭz′m), *n.* Opposition to, or hatred of, Semites, esp. Jews. — **an′ti-Sem′ite** (-īt), *n.* — **an′ti-Sem-it′ic** (-sē-mĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **an-ti-Sem-it′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

an′ti-sep′sin (ăn′tĭ-sĕp′sĭn), *n. Pharm.* A derivative of acetanilide said to be a valuable antiseptic.

an′ti-sep′sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANTI-; SEPSIS.] Prevention of sepsis by excluding or destroying microörganisms.

an′ti-sep′tic (-tĭk), *a.* **1.** Tending to prevent or arrest putrefaction, pus formation, and other effects of the growth of bacteria by destroying or arresting the growth of the bacteria; — used esp. of substances producing this result without much toxic or irritating effect on the living body. **2.** *Med. & Surg.* Using, or of or pertaining to the use of, such substances to prevent or minimize the harmful effects of bacterial growth; as, *antiseptic* surgery; an *antiseptic* dressing; *antiseptic* precautions, etc. In modern surgical practice the aim is rather to prevent the introduction of bacteria into the wounds by scrupulous cleanliness and previous sterilization of instruments, etc., than to depend on the subsequent destruction of bacteria by the use of antiseptics. This is distinguished as **aseptic surgery**, but since some use is made of antiseptics, as in the sterilizing processes, *antiseptic* is generally applied to all surgical operations where precautions are taken against the growth of bacteria. Cf. ASEPTIC.

an′ti-sep′tic, *n.* An antiseptic substance; that which may be used to destroy bacteria with little or no harmful effect on the living body. Very common antiseptics are aqueous solutions of carbolic acid and of corrosive sublimate.

an′ti-sep′ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz′m), *n. Med.* The systematic practice of antisepsis. — **an′ti-sep′ti-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

an′ti-sep′ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To treat with antiseptics.

an′ti-si-al′a-gogue (-sī-ăl′ȧ-gŏg), *a. Med.* Checking the flow of saliva. — *n.* A remedy against excessive salivation.

an′ti-slav′er-y (-slāv′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Opposed to slavery. — *n.* Opposition to slavery. — **an′ti-slav′er-y-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

American Antislavery Society, the national antislavery society organized at Philadelphia in 1833, with William Lloyd Garrison as its president. It was dissolved after the adoption of the 15th Amendment. The **New England Antislavery Society** was founded in 1832 at Boston by Garrison.

an′ti-so′cial (-sō′shăl), *a.* Tending to interrupt or destroy social intercourse; averse to society, or hostile to its existence; as, *antisocial* principles; crime is *antisocial*.

an′ti-so′cial-ist, *n.* One opposed to doctrines and practices of socialists or socialism. — **an′ti-so-cial-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

an′ti-so′lar (-sō′lẽr), *a.* Opposite to the sun; — said of the point in the heavens 180° distant from the sun.

an′ti-spas-mod′ic (-spăz-mŏd′ĭk), *a. Med.* Having a sedative effect upon the nervous system; preventing or allaying spasms or convulsions. — *n.* An antispasmodic agent.

an′ti-spast (ăn′tĭ-spăst), *n.* [L. *antispastus*, Gr. ἀντίσπαστος, fr. ἀντισπᾶν to draw the contrary way. See ANTI-; SPASM.] *Pros.* A foot of four syllables, in quantity and order short-long-long-short (⏑ – – ⏑).

an′ti-sple-net′ic (-splē-nĕt′ĭk; -splĕn′ē-tĭk), *a.* Useful in diseases of the spleen. — *n.* An antisplenetic medicine.

an-tis′tro-phe (ăn-tĭs′trō-fē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀντιστροφή, fr. ἀντιστρέφειν to turn to the opposite side; ἀντί against + στρέφειν to turn. See STROPHE.] **1.** In the Greek choral dance, the returning of the chorus, exactly answering to a previous *strophe*, or movement from right to left; hence, the corresponding part of the choral song. See ODE. **2.** An inverse relation or correspondency. *De Quincey.* **3.** *Rhet.* **a** Repetition of words in an inverse order; as, the master of the servant and the servant of the master. **b** The retort or turning of an adversary's plea against him.

an′ti-stroph′ic (ăn′tĭ-strŏf′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀντιστροφικός.] Of or pertaining to an antistrophe. — **an′ti-stroph′ic**, *n.* — **an′ti-stroph′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

an-tis′tro-phon (ăn-tĭs′trō-fŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀντίστροφος turned opposite ways.] *Rhet.* An argument retorted on, or turned against, an opponent. *Milton.*

an′ti-stru′mous (ăn′tĭ-strōō′mŭs), *a. Med.* Relieving scrofulous disorders.

an′ti-syph′i-lit′ic (-sĭf′ĭ-lĭt′ĭk), *a. Med.* Efficacious against syphilis. — *n.* A remedy for syphilis.

an′ti-te-tan′ic (ăn′tĭ-tē-tăn′ĭk), *a. Med.* Preventive or curative of tetanus. — *n.* An antitetanic agent.

an′ti-the′ism (-thē′ĭz′m), *n.* Doctrine opposed to theism, — usually in the narrow sense of *theism* (which see).

an′ti-the′ist, *n.* An adherent of antitheism. — **an′ti-the-is′tic** (-thē-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **an′ti-the-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **an′ti-the-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-tith′e-sis (ăn-tĭth′ē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀντίθεσις, fr. ἀντιτιθέναι to set against, to oppose; ἀντί against + τιθέναι to set. See THESIS.] **1.** *Rhet.* An opposition or contrast of words or ideas, esp. one emphasized by the positions of the contrasting words, as when placed at the beginning and end of a single sentence or clause, or in corresponding positions in two or more sentences or clauses; as in "*Measures*, not *men*;" "The *prodigal* robs his *heir*; the *miser* robs *himself*." **2.** The second of two sentences or clauses in an antithesis. **3.** Opposition; contrast; an opposite; a direct opposite; a contrary; as, the staid German temperament is the very *antithesis* of the excitable Italian. **4.** *Music.* Any analogous part in the structure of a composition, as the second phrase of a period, the answer in a fugue, a countersubject.

an′ti-thet′ic (ăn′tĭ-thĕt′ĭk) } **an′ti-thet′i-cal** (-thĕt′ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Gr. ἀντιθετικός.] Of or pertaining to antithesis; containing, or of the nature of, antithesis; opposing; contrasted. — **an′ti-thet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an′ti-tox′ic (ăn′tĭ-tŏk′sĭk), *a.* Counteracting poison.

an′ti-tox′in (-sĭn), *n.* Also **-ine**. [*anti-* + *toxin, toxine.*] Any of certain complex soluble chemical compounds, probably of a proteid nature, occurring in the blood (either normally or under certain special conditions), that have the power of neutralizing some specific poison; esp., a compound capable of neutralizing one of the specific poisons produced in the body by pathogenic bacteria, and hence conferring immunity, or conducing toward recovery, from the disease caused by the bacteria. In many cases antitoxins are gradually developed as a result of the presence in the body of bacterial poisons; and injections of the blood serum of animals rendered immune to a particular disease by previous inoculations will confer temporary immunity from that disease, or have a curative effect. This method of treatment is highly successful in diphtheria, and more or less effective in lockjaw and certain other diseases. The serum is usually obtained from immunized horses. In a loose sense the term *antitoxin* is extended to other blood constituents, as bacteriolysins, which contribute toward protection against disease. Cf. SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

an′ti-trade′ (-trād′), *n.* An upper tropical wind blowing steadily in a direction opposite to the trade wind, beyond which it becomes a surface wind, southwesterly in the north temperate zone, and northwesterly in the south temperate.

an-tit′ra-gus (ăn-tĭt′rȧ-gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-jī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀντίτραγος.] *Anat.* A prominence on the lower posterior portion of the concha of the external ear, opposite the tragus. See EAR. — **an-tit′ra-gal** (-găl), *a.* — **an′ti-trag′ic** (ăn′tĭ-trăj′ĭk), *a.*

an′ti-Trin′i-ta′ri-an (ăn′tĭ-trĭn′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Denying the doctrine of the Trinity. — *n.* One who denies it. — **an′ti-Trin′i-ta′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

an′ti-trope (ăn′tĭ-trōp), *n. Zoöl.* An antitropic part or appendage; — opposed to *syntrope*.

an′ti-trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk) } **an′ti-trop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [*anti-* + *-tropic.*] **1.** *Bot.* = SINISTRORSE. **2.** *Zoöl.* Repeated and reversed symmetrically, as are the corresponding limbs on the right and left sides of a vertebrate; — opposed to *syntropic*.

an-tit′ro-py (ăn-tĭt′rō-pĭ), *n. Zoöl.* The condition or quality of being antitropic.

an′ti-trust′ (ăn′tĭ-trŭst′), *a.* Opposed to trusts, or combinations made to control or centralize industries, trade, etc.

an′ti-type′ (ăn′tĭ-tīp′), *n.* [Gr. ἀντίτυπος of corresponding form. See ANTI-; TYPE.] **1.** That of which the type is the pattern or representation; that which is represented or shadowed forth by the type or symbol. **2.** *Zoöl.* An antitrope.

Syn. — See PROTOTYPE.

an′ti-typ′ic (ăn′tĭ-tĭp′ĭk) } **an′ti-typ′i-cal** (-tĭp′ĭ-kăl) } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type. **2.** *Zoöl.* = ANTITROPIC, 2.

an-tit′y-py (ăn-tĭt′ĭ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀντιτυπία resistance of a hard body.] Passive resistant force, esp. as manifested in impenetrability.

Motions of *antitypy*, commonly called motion opposing penetration of dimensions. *Bacon.*

an′ti-ve′nin (-vē′nĭn), *n.* Also **-nene, -nine**. [*anti-* + L. *venenum* poison.] *Physiol. Chem.* An antitoxin produced in the serum of blood by repeated injections of venom; also, the antitoxic serum thus obtained.

an′ti-zy-mot′ic (ăn′tĭ-zī-mŏt′ĭk), *a. Med.* Preventing fermentation or decomposition. — *n.* An agent so used.

ant king. Any of several South American ant birds of the genus *Grallaria*. They have rather long legs and are about as large as a jay.

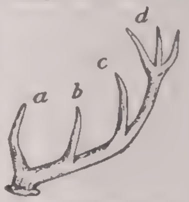

Antler of Red Deer.

ant′ler (ănt′lẽr), *n.* [ME. *auntelere*, OF. *antoillier, andoiller, endouiller*, F. *andouiller*, fr. an assumed LL. *antocularis*, fr. L. *ante* before + *oculus* eye. See OCULAR.] The entire horn, or any branch of the horn, of an animal of the deer family. Antlers differ from the horns of other ruminants in being solid, generally branched, bony outgrowths, shed and renewed annually. Usually they are present only in the male, but also in the female in the reindeer and caribou. When growing they are soft and covered with a downy, vascular covering, the **velvet**, which afterwards wears or is rubbed off. The main stem is called the **beam**; the branches, the **tines** or **points**. The latter are generally more numerous in older animals, horns of young bucks being simple spikes. In the red deer the first tine (*a* in illust.) is called the **brow antler**; the next (*b*), the **bay-antler**, or **bez-antler**; the next (*c*), the **royal antler**; the terminal ones (*d*), the **sur-royal**, or **crown**, **antlers**. Cf. HORN, 1.

ant′lered (ănt′lẽrd), *a.* Furnished or decorated with antlers.

antlered comb. See COMB.

antler moth. A European moth (*Cerapteryx graminis*), whose larva devastates grass lands.

ant′li-a (ănt′lĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl. & genitive sing.* -LIÆ (-ē). [L., a pump, Gr. ἀντλία hold of a ship.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* Also **Ant′li-a Pneu-mat′i-ca** (nū-măt′ĭ-kȧ). A small southern constellation between Argo and Hydra. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* The spiral tubular proboscis of Lepidoptera.

ant′li-ate (-ăt), *a. Zoöl.* Furnished with an antlia.

ant lion. **1.** Any neuropterous insect of the genus *Myrmeleon*. The larva of the ant lion digs a small conical pit in sandy soil, in the bottom of which it lies buried, with its long jaws protruding to catch any insects, esp. ants, which fall into the pit. If its prey attempts to climb out, the ant lion tosses sand upon it by movements of the head, causing it to fall back again. **2.** An imaginary creature, with fore parts like a lion and hind parts like an ant, suggested by the Greek word μυρμηκολέων (*myrmekoleon*), which was compounded by the Septuagint translators to render the exceptional Hebrew word for lion in Job iv. 11.

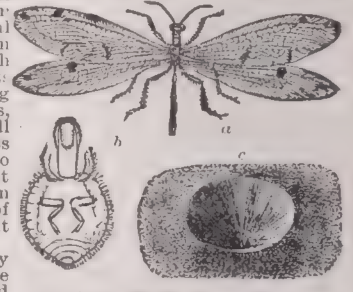

Ant Lion (*Myrmeleon obsoletus*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva; *c* Pit.

an-tœ′ci (ăn-tē′sī), **an-tœ′cians** (-shănz), *n. pl.* [NL. *antoeci*, fr. Gr. pl. ἄντοικοι; ἀντί opposite + οἶκος house.] Those who live under the same meridian, but on opposite parallels of latitude, equidistant north and south of the equator. — **an-tœ′cian** (-shăn), *a.*

An′to-nines (ăn′tō-nīnz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ANTONINE (-nīn). The Roman emperors Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (138–180), the one a man of simple virtue, whose reign was uneventfully peaceful, the other a Stoic philosopher, whose reign was marked chiefly by minor wars with the Germans and persecution of the Christians.

An-to′ni-o (ăn-tō′nĭ-ō), *n.* The "Merchant of Venice" in Shakespeare's play of that name, who pledged a pound of his flesh to Shylock for a loan for Bassanio. See PORTIA.

an′to-no-ma′si-a (ăn′tō-nō-mā′zhĭ-ȧ; ăn-tŏn′ō-; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀντονομασία, fr. ἀντονομάζειν to name instead; ἀντί + ὀνομάζειν to name, ὄνομα name.] *Rhet.* The use of epithet, official title, or the like, instead of the proper name of a person; as when *his majesty* is used for a king, or when, instead of Aristotle, we say, *the philosopher*; or, conversely, the use of a proper name instead of an appellative, as when a wise man is called a *Solomon*, or an orator a *Cicero*. — **an′to-no-mas′tic** (-măs′tĭk), **an′to-no-mas′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **an′to-no-mas′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an′to-nym (ăn′tō-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. ἀντωνυμία a word used in place of another; ἀντί + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, word.] A word of opposite meaning; a counterterm; — contr. with *synonym*.

ant pipit. Any of certain South American clamatorial passerine birds constituting the family Conopophagidæ.

an′tre (ăn′tẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *antrum.*] A cavern; cave. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*

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sac′er-do′tal (-săs′ẽr-dō′tăl), *a.*,
an′ti-sa-loon′, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-school′, *n.* See ANTI- c.
an′ti-sci′en-tif′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an-tis′ci-on (ăn-tĭsh′ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ĭ-ȧ). [Gr. ἀντίσκιον, neut. of ἀντίσκιος throwing a shadow the opposite way.] *Astrol.* Either of any two signs of the zodiac equally distant from Cancer and Capricorn on opposite sides.
an′ti-sco-let′ic (ăn′tĭ-skō-lĕt′ĭk), **an′ti-scol′ic** (-skŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. σκώληξ a worm.] *Med.* Anthelmintic.
an′ti-scrip′tur-al, *a.* See ANTI-.
an′ti-scrof′u-lous, *a.* See ANTI-.
an′ti-sep′al-ous, *a. Bot.* Having stamens opposite, or in front of, the sepals.
an′ti-sep′ti-cal, *a.* = ANTISEPTIC. — **an′ti-sep′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
an′ti-sep′tin, *n. Pharm.* A mixture of zinc sulphate, zinc iodide, thymol, and boric acid. It is used as an antiseptic.
an′ti-sep′tion (-sĕp′shŭn), *n. Med.* Antisepsis.
an′ti-Shem′ite, *a.*, **an′ti-Shem-it′ic**, *a.*, **an′ti-Shem′i-tism**, *n.* = ANTI-SEMITE, -SEMITIC, etc.
An′ti-si (än′tē-sē), *or* **An′ti-si′ans** (-sē′ănz), *n. pl.* A group of Indian tribes of the eastern slopes of the Andes.
an′ti-si-al′ic (ăn′tĭ-sī-ăl′ĭk), *a. & n.* = ANTISIALAGOGUE.
an′ti-sic′ca-tive, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-sil′ver-ite, *n.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-sim′o-ni′a-cal, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-sine′, *n.* See INVERSE TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTIONS.
an′ti-skid′, *a.* Preventive of skidding. — **an′ti-skid′ding**, *a.*
an′ti-soph′ist, *n.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-sop′o-rif′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an-tis′pa-sis (ăn-tĭs′pȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀντίσπασις revulsion.] *Med.* = REVULSION.
an′ti-spas′min (ăn′tĭ-spăz′mĭn), *n. Pharm.* An antispasmodic preparation of narceine, containing salicylic acid.
an′ti-spas′tic, *a.* [Gr. ἀντισπαστικός. See ANTISPAST.] **1.** *Med.* = ANTISPASMODIC. **2.** *Pros.* Consisting of or containing antispasts.
an′ti-squa′ma (ăn′tĭ-skwā′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SQUAMÆ (-mē). [NL. See ANTI-; SQUAMA.] *Zoöl.* A basal lobe situated next to the squama of a dipterous insect's wing; an antitegula.
an-tis′ta-sis (ăn-tĭs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀντίστασις a counter plea.] *Rhet.* A plea in justification of action because it obviated something worse.
‖ **an-tis′tes** (-tēz), *n.*; *pl.* ANTISTITES (-tĭ-tēz). [L.] A chief prelate. *Rare.* *Milton.*
an′ti-stim′u-lant, *a.* See ANTI-.
an′ti-strep′to-coc′cal (ăn′tĭ-strĕp′tō-kŏk′ăl), **an′ti-strep′to-coc′cic** (-sĭk), *a. Med.* Antagonistic to streptococci.
an-tis′tro-fe. Antistrophe. *Ref. Sp.*
an-tis′tro-phal (ăn-tĭs′trō-făl), [*a.* Antistrophic.]
an-tis′tro-phize (-fīz), *v. i.* To make antistrophe. *Rare.*
an′ti-stru-mat′ic (ăn′tĭ-strōō-măt′ĭk), *a.* = ANTISTRUMOUS.
an′ti-su′dor-al (-sū′dŏr-ăl), *a.* Preventive of perspiration.
an′ti-su′dor-if′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-syn′od, *n.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-tan′gent, *n.* See INVERSE TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTIONS.
an′ti-tar-tar′ic, *a. Chem.* See TARTARIC ACID.
an′ti-teg′u-la, *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL. See ANTI-; TEGULA.] = ANTISQUAMA.
an′ti-tem′per-ance, *a.* See [ANTI- b.]
an′ti-tha′li-an (-thā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* [*anti-* + *Thalia* (Muse of Comedy).] Opposed to festivities. *Rare.*
antithem. † ANTETHEM.
an-tith′e-nar (ăn-tĭth′ē-nȧr), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. θέναρ the palm.] *Anat.* Situated opposite to the palm or sole.
an′ti-the′o-log′i-cal, *a.* See [ANTI- b.]
an′ti-ther′mic, *a. Med.* = ANTIPYRETIC.
an′ti-ther′min (ăn′tĭ-thûr′mĭn), *n. Pharm.* A compound obtained by the action of phenyl hydrazine on levulinic acid, and used as an antipyretic, antiseptic, and analgesic.
an-tith′e-sism (ăn-tĭth′ē-sĭz′m), *n.* Use or instance of antithesis. *Rare.*
an′ti-thet, *n.* [L. *antitheton*, fr. Gr. ἀντίθετος, ἀντίθετον, antithetic.] *Rhet.* **a** Antithesis. *Obs.* **b** An antithetic statement. *Bacon.* — *a.* Opposing. *Obs.*
an′ti-thet′ic, *n.* **1.** A direct opposite. **2.** *Collect. pl.* The theory of contrast.
an′ti-to-bac′co, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-trade′, *a.* See ANTI-.
an′ti-trag′i-cus (ăn′tĭ-trăj′ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A small muscle arising from the outer part of the antitragus and inserted into the antihelix.
an′ti-tro-chan′ter (ăn′tĭ-trō-kăn′tẽr), *n. Zoöl.* An articular surface on the ilium of birds against which the great trochanter of the femur plays.
an-tit′ro-pal (ăn-tĭt′rō-păl), *a. Bot.* = ANTITROPOUS.
an-tit′ro-pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*anti-* + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Having the radicle directed away from the hilum, as in most orthotropous seeds; — opposed to *homotropous*.
an′ti-tryp′sin, *n.* [*anti-* + *trypsin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance exerting an action antagonistic to that of trypsin. — **an′ti-tryp′tic**, *a.*
an′ti-tu-ber′cu-lot′ic, *a.* Checking tuberculosis.
an′ti-tu-ber′cu-lous, *a. Med.* Antituberculotic.
an′ti-typ′al (ăn′tĭ-tīp′ăl), *a.* Antitypical. *Rare.*
an′ti-ty′phoid, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-typ′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANTITYPIC, -ICAL. See -LY.
an-tit′y-pous (ăn-tĭt′ĭ-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀντίτυπος.] Impenetrable; — said of matter. *Obs. or R.*
an′ti-un′ion-ist, *n.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-u-rat′ic, *a.* Opposing gouty deposits, as of urates.
an′ti-u-til′i-ta′ri-an, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-vac′ci-na′tion, *n.* See ANTI- b. — **an′ti-vac′ci-na′tion-ist**, *n.* — **an′ti-vac′ci-na′tor**, *n.* — **an′ti-vac′ci-nist**, *n.*
an′ti-va-ri′o-lous, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-ve-ne′re-al, *a.* Antisyphilitic.
an′ti-ven′om-ous, *a.* Antidotal to venom. — **antivenomous serum**, *Med.*, antivenin.
an′ti-ver-mic′u-lar, *a. Med.* Antiperistaltic.
an′ti-vi′brat-ing, **an′ti-vi-bra′tion-al**, *a.* Checking vibration.
an′ti-viv′i-sec′tion, *n.* See ANTI- b. — **-viv′i-sec′tion-ist**, *n.*
an′ti-war′like, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an′ti-wit′, *n.* See ANTI- c.
an′ti-zym′ic, *a. & n.* Antizymotic.
an′tjar (ăn′chär; ănt′yär). *Bot.* Var. of ANTIAR.
ant′ling, *n.* A little ant.
ant′lope. † ANTELOPE. [LAR.]
ant-oc′u-lar. Var. of ANTEOCU-
ant-o′don-tal′gic (ănt-ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *odontalgic.*] Relieving toothache.
An′toi-nette′ (ăn′tō-nĕt′; *F.* äN′twȧ′nĕt′), *n.* [F.] F. dim. of ANTONIA; — fem. prop. name. It. *Antonietta* (än′tō-nyĕt′tä); G. *Antoniette* (än′tō-nyĕt′ē). — Dim. *Net, Netty.*
An-to′ni-a (ăn-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Antonia*, fem. of *Antonius* Antony, Anthony.] Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Antonie* (äN′tō′nē′); G. *Antonie* (än-tō′nyē).
An′to-ni′na (ăn′tō-nī′nȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. & Sp. *Antonina*. See ANTONIA.] Fem. prop. name.
an′to-nin′i-a′nus (ăn′tō-nĭn′ĭ-ā′nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., prop., of Antonine.] See COIN.
an′to-ni′no (än′tō-nē′nō), *n.* A mackerel shad.
an-ton′o-ma-sy (ăn-tŏn′ō-mā-zĭ), *n.* Antonomasia.
ant-or′bit-al, *a.* [*anti-* + *orbital.*] *Anat.* Situated in front of the orbit.
ant′or-gas′tic. Var. of ANTIORGASTIC.
An′to-thi′jah (ăn′tō-thī′jȧ). *Bib.*
An′toth-ite (ăn′tŏth-īt). *Bib.*
ant-o′zone, *n.* [*anti-* + *ozone.*] *Chem.* A compound formerly supposed to be a modification of oxygen, but now known to be hydrogen dioxide; — so called because apparently antagonistic to ozone, converting it into ordinary oxygen. *Obs.*
ant plant. A myrmecophyte.
an′tra, *n.*, *pl.* of ANTRUM.
an′tral (ăn′trăl), *a.* Of or relating to an antrum.
an-trec′to-my (ăn-trĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*antrum* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.*

ant rice. A grass (*Aristida oligantha*) cultivated for its seed by the agricultural ants of Texas.

an-trorse′ (ăn-trôrs′), *a.* [L. *ante* + *versum* turned : apparently in imitation of *retrorse*.] *Biol.* Directed forward or upward. — **an-trorse′ly**, *adv.*

an′trum (ăn′trŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* ANTRA (-trȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἄντρον.] A cavern or cavity; esp., *Anat.*, a cavity or sinus.

antrum of Highmore [after Nathaniel *Highmore* (1613–85), Eng. physician], *Anat.*, a large cavity in the superior maxillary bone communicating with the middle meatus of the nose.

an-trus′tion (ăn-trŭs′chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *antrustio*; cf. OHG. *trōst* help, protection.] A vassal or voluntary follower of Frankish princes in the palace and the field. — **an-trus′tion-ship**, *n.*

ant shrike. Any of numerous South American ant birds resembling shrikes. They belong to the genus *Thamnophilus* and allied genera.

ant′s′-wood′, *n.* A sapotaceous shrub (*Bumelia angustifolia*) of the West Indies and the southern United States, frequented by ants.

ant thrush. **a** Any ant bird of the South American family Formicariidæ. **b** Any species of the Old World genus *Pitta* or its allies. See ANT BIRD, PITTA.

ant tree. The South American polygonaceous tree *Triplaris schomburgkiana*, in which ants make their nests.

Ant′werp (ănt′wẽrp), *n.* A city of Belgium. See *Gaz.*

Antwerp blue. A variety of Prussian blue containing admixed alumina. — **A. Polyglot**. See POLYGLOT.

ant wren. Any of various small ant birds of the genus *Formicivora* and allied genera.

A′nu (ä′noo), *n.* [Assyrian *Anu*, *Anum*, prop., opposite (the upward gazing eye).] *Babylon. Myth.* The god of the sky, or heavens, one of the most ancient deities. He was the first god of the supreme triad, the other two members of which were Bel and Ea. His consort was Antum, Anatum, or Anat.

A-nu′bis (ȧ-nū′bĭs), *n.* [L.] *Egypt. Myth.* A jackal god of the necropolis, usually represented as a son of Osiris. He shared with Thoth the office of conductor of the dead to the judgment hall in Amenti (which see), where he weighed their hearts against the feather of truth and right.

Anubis (from an Egyptian painting).

A-nu′ra (ȧ-nū′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* An order comprising the majority of existing Amphibia, characterized by absence of the tail in the adult state. The hind legs are long and usually fitted for jumping. It includes the frogs, toads, and tree toads, and is divided into the suborders Aglossa and Phaneroglossa.—**a-nu′ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.*

a-nu′ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *-uria*.] *Med.* Absence, or defective secretion, of urine. — **a-nu′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

a-nu′rous (-rŭs), *a.* [See ANURA.] *Zoöl.* Having no tail, as the frogs and toads.

a′nus (ā′nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* The posterior opening of the alimentary canal.

an′vil (ăn′vĭl), *n.* [ME. *anvelt*, *anfell*, *anefelt*, AS. *anfilt*, *onfilt*; of uncertain origin; cf. OHG. *anafalz*, D. *aanbeld*.] **1.** A block, usually of iron, steel-faced, and of characteristic shape, on which metal is shaped, as by hammering or forging.

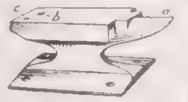
Anvil. *a* Horn; *b*, *c* Holes for Set Chisels, Swage Blocks, etc.

2. Anything resembling an anvil in shape or use. Specif.: **a** *Anat.* The incus. See INCUS. **b** In metallic cartridges, the cup, cone, plate, or bar, against which the percussion composition is exploded by the blow of the firing pin upon the head of the case or primer. **c** The lower contact of a telegraphic key. **d** A small lance pennon. *Obs. or Hist.* **e** The fixed jaw in a measuring instrument, as in a micrometer caliper. **f** In a railroad track, a spot or place harder than the rest, resulting in increased wear of the rolling stock.

to be on the anvil, to be under discussion or in preparation, as a scheme or measure forming but not matured. *Swift.*

an′vil, *v. t.*; AN′VILED (ăn′vĭld) or AN′VILLED; AN′VIL-ING or AN′VIL-LING. To form or shape on an anvil; to hammer out; as, *anviled* armor. Often fig. *Beau. & Fl.* — *v. i.* To work at an anvil.

anvil block. The anvil for a power hammer.

anvil cupper. A machine for making the fulminate cup in cartridges.

anvil cutter. Shears operated by the blow of a hammer.

anvil dross. *Metal.* Iron scale. See SCALE.

an′vil-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* *Railroad Construction.* Designating a rigid frog having hardened steel parts opposite the point, where the wear is usually greatest.

anvil vise. A vise in which an anvil forms one jaw.

anx-i′e-ty (ăng-zī′ē-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *anxietas*, fr. *anxius*: cf. F. *anxiété*. See ANXIOUS.] **1.** Painful uneasiness of mind respecting an impending or anticipated ill; concern about some future or uncertain event.

2. Eager desire. *J. D. Forbes.*

3. *Med.* A pathological condition occurring in nervous and mental diseases; as: **a** A state of restlessness and agitation, with a distressing sense of oppression about the heart, called **precordial anxiety**, or **anxietas præcordiorum**. **b** A painful restlessness, causing the patient continually to change the position of his legs, called **anxietas tibiarum**.

Syn. — Concern, dread, fear, foreboding, misgiving, worry, solicitude, uneasiness, disquietude. See CARE.

anx′ious (ăŋk′shŭs), *a.* [L. *anxius*, fr. *angere* to cause pain, choke; akin to Gr. ἄγχειν to choke. See ANGER.] **1.** Disquieted over a possible or impending ill; concerned or solicitous, esp. respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense; — applied to persons; as, *anxious* for the issue of a battle. Followed by *for*, *about*, *concerning*, formerly *of*, etc., before the object of solicitude.

2. Accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying; — applied to things; as, *anxious* labor.

> The sweet of life, from which
> God hath bid dwell far off all *anxious* cares. *Milton.*

3. Earnestly desirous; as, *anxious* to please.

> He sneers alike at those who are *anxious* to preserve and at those who are eager for reform. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Careful, uneasy, unquiet, disturbed, watchful.

anxious seat, at a revival meeting, among some denominations, a seat, usually near the altar, occupied by persons concerned about their spiritual condition. Sometimes called **anxious bench** and *mourners' bench*.

— **anx′ious-ly**, *adv.* — **anx′ious-ness**, *n.*

an′y (ĕn′ĭ), *a.* & *pron.* [ME. *æniȝ*, *æni*, *eni*, *ani*, *oni*, AS. *ǣnig*, fr. *ān* one. It is akin to OS. *ênig*, OHG. *einic*, G. *einig*, D. *eenig*. See ONE.] One indifferently out of a number; one (or, as *pl.*, some) indiscriminately of whatever kind or quantity; esp.: **a** In general interrogative and conditional expressions; as, "If there be *any* in this assembly, *any* dear friend of Cæsar's." *Shak.*

> Who will show us *any* good? *Ps.* iv. 6.
> If *any* of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God. *Jas.* i. 5.
> That if he found *any* of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem. *Acts* ix. 2.

b In assertions and denials, often with emphasis on its unlimited scope; one, no matter what one; as, *any* schoolboy would know that; forbidden to enter *any* house.

> Neither knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son. *Matt.* xi. 27.

c With special reference to quantity: One or some, however great or small in quantity or number; as, *any* surviving patience would be worn out by this renewed annoyance; have you *any* money? **d** With special reference to quality: One or some however excellent or poor (more often the latter); as, *any* plan would be better than no plan.

☞ As applied to individuals, *any* was formerly (and in dialect English is still) used pronominally for one of two, but in educated usage *any* and *any one* are now applied only to one of three or more, *either* and *neither* being used in referring to one of two.

> And if that *any* of us [two] have more than other.
> Let him be true, and part it with his brother. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See SOME.

any he, any person. *Archaic & Poet.* — **any more**. **a** Anything or something additional or further; as, I do not need *any more*. **b** Adverbially: Further; beyond a certain time; as, do not think *any more* about it. — **at any rate**, whatever may be the state of affairs; at all events; anyhow. — **in any case**. **a** By any means. *Obs.* **b** = AT ANY RATE.

an′y, *adv.* To any extent; in any degree; at all.

> Before you go *any* farther. *Steele.*

an′y-bod-y (-bŏd-ĭ), *n.* & *pron.* Any person; any one; — corresponding to *any* (which see) in uses and senses of which the more important are: **1.** Any person out of an indefinite number; as, did you ask *anybody* to come?

> His Majesty could not keep any secret from *anybody*. *Macaulay.*

2. With a qualitative force: **a** A person of consideration or standing. *Colloq.*

> All the men belonged exclusively to the mechanical and shopkeeping classes, and there was not a single banker or *anybody* in the list. *Lond. Sat. Rev.*

b Depreciatively: A person of no account; as, *anybody* could do that; failing of a guest who was somebody, he asked two or three *anybodies*.

☞ Formerly written as two words, *any body*; but in this case *body* now has its ordinary sense.

an′y-how (-hou), *adv.* & *conj.* In any way or manner whatever; at any rate; in any event.

> *Anyhow*, it must be acknowledged to be not a simple self-originated error. *J. H. Newman.*

an′y-one (-wŭn), *n.* One taken at random rather than by selection; anybody. [Commonly written as two words.]

an′y-thing (-thĭng), *n.* **1.** Any object, act, state, event, or fact whatever; thing of any kind; something or other; aught; as, I would not do it for *anything*.

> Did you ever know of *anything* so unlucky? *A. Trollope.*
> They do not know that *anything* is amiss. *W. G. Sumner.*

2. Expressing a comprehensive comparison; — with *as* or *like*. *Colloq.*

> I fear your girl will grow up as proud as *anything*. *Richardson.*

☞ *Any thing* (as two words) now usually puts stress on *thing* as distinguished from *person*; but this was not formerly the case. "Necessity drove them to undertake *any thing* and venture *any thing*." *De Foe.*

anything but, not at all or in any respect. "The battle was a rare one, and the victory *anything but* secure." *Hawthorne*. — **a. like**, in any respect; at all; as, I cannot give *anything like* a fair sketch of his trials.

an′y-thing, *adv.* In any measure; anywise; at all.

> Mine old good will and hearty affection towards you is not . . . *anything* at all quailed. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

an′y-thing-a′ri-an (-ā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who holds no particular creed or dogma. — **an′y-thing-a′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

an′y-way (-wā) } *adv.* & *conj.* Anywise; at all; in any **an′y-ways** (-wāz) } case. *Tennyson. Southey.*

an′y-where (-hwâr), *adv.* In any place.

an′y-whith′er (-hwĭth′ẽr), *adv.* To or towards any place; as, let him go *anywhither*. *Archaic.*

an′y-wise (ĕn′ĭ-wīz), *adv.* In any wise or way; at all.

A-o′ni-an (ā-ō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Aonius*, fr. Gr. Ἀόνιος, fr. Ἀονία.] Of or pertaining to Aonia, the region of the mountains Helicon and Cithæron, in ancient Bœotia, or the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there.

> Or Cephalus with lusty Theban youths
> Against the wolf that angry Themis sent
> To waste and spoil the sweet *Aonian* fields. *Marlowe.*

Aonian fount, the fountain of Aganippe, at the foot of Mount Helicon (the **Aonian mount**), near Thebes, sacred to the Muses.

a′o-rist (ā′ō-rĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἀόριστος indefinite; ἀ- not + ὁρίζειν to define, ὅρος boundary, limit.] *Gram.* A tense of the Greek verb which denotes simply that an action or occurrence took place in an indefinite past time; also, a tense of like form or meaning in other languages, as Sanskrit.

> The *aorist* takes its name (ἀόριστος; unlimited) from its denoting a simple past occurrence, with none of the limitations (ὅροι) as to completion, continuance, repetition, etc., which belong to the other tenses. *Goodwin.*

a′o-ris′tic (ā′ō-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀοριστικός.] **1.** Indefinite; undetermined.

2. Of or pertaining to the aorist tense.

a-or′ta (ā-ôr′tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀορτή, fr. ἀείρειν to lift, heave.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* The great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all parts of the body except the lungs; the main trunk of the arterial system. In fishes and the early stages of all higher vertebrates the aorta divides near its origin into several branches (the *aortic arches*) which pass in pairs round the esophagus and unite to form the systemic aorta. One or more pairs of these arches persist in the adult in amphibia and reptiles, but only one arch in birds and mammals, this being on the right side in the birds and on the left in the mammals. In man the aorta extends up from the left ventricle of the heart and arches back over the root of the left lung, then descends in the thorax along the left side of the spinal column, passing through the diaphragm, and dividing opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra into the common iliac arteries. See INNOMINATE ARTERY.

Description of the Illustration: *a* Right Ventricle of heart, with *b* Stump of Pulmonary Artery. *c* Left Ventricle, connecting with Aorta (*dd* Arch of Aorta, *e* Descending Thoracic Aorta, *f* Abdominal Aorta), which shows the Coronary Arteries branching from it over the surface of the heart, and the stumps of the following arteries: *r* Right Carotid, *s s* Right and Left Subclavian, *t* Left Carotid, *g* Gastric, *h* Hepatic, *i* Splenic, *k k* Right and Left Renal, *l l* Right and Left Common Iliac, *m m* Superior and Inferior Mesenteric, *n n* Right and Left Spermatic, *o* Middle Sacral, *p p* Some of the Intercostal and Lumbar Arteries, *q* Innominate Artery. *u* Left Auricular Appendix, *v* Right Auricle and Appendix, receiving *w* Superior Vena Cava descending from Right and Left Innominate Veins, and *x* Inferior Vena Cava ascending from below, with stumps of Hepatic Veins.

Aorta and Heart of Man, front view.

a-or′tic (-tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the aorta.

aortic arch. See AORTA.

a-or′ti-co- (-ôr′tĭ-kō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the aorta*; as in **a-or′ti-co-re′nal**, pertaining to the aorta and the kidneys.

a′or-ti′tis (ā′ôr-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *aorta* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the aorta.

a′ou-dad (ä′ōō-dăd), *n.* [Moorish name.] A wild sheep (*Ovis tragelaphus*) of North Africa. It may be the chamois of the Old Testament.

Aoudad (*Ovis tragelaphus*).

ap-. Assimilated form of AD-.

ap-. See APO-.

ap-. [W., fr. OW. *map* son, W. *mab*; akin to Ir. & Gael. *mac*.] Prefix signifying *son of*.

a-pace′ (ȧ-pās′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *pace*; ME. *apas*.] At a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily.

> His dewy locks did drop with brine *apace*. *Spenser.*
> A visible triumph of the gospel draws on *apace*. *I. Taylor.*

A-pa′che (ȧ-pä′chā; *commonly* ȧ-păch′ē), *n.* Any Indian of a group of warlike tribes of Athapascan stock originally found in New Mexico and Arizona, where their principal reservations are still located. The Apaches, in their natural state, were nomads of a low order of culture.

Apache plume. The rosaceous shrub *Fallugia paradoxa* of Mexico and New Mexico; — so called because of the elongated plumose styles of its achenes.

Removal of the walls of an antrum, esp. the mastoid antrum.

an-tri′tis (ăn-trī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *antrum* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of an antrum.

an′tro-cele (ăn′trō-sēl), *n.* [*antrum* + *-cele*.] *Med.* The presence of serous fluid in the maxillary antrum.

an′tro-phore, *n.* [*antrum* + *-phore*.] *Surg.* A form of soluble medicated bougie.

an-trors′i-form (ăn-trôr′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*antrorse* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Increasing in height toward the head; — said of certain fishes

an′tro-scope, *n.* [*antrum* + *-scope*.] *Med.* An apparatus for illuminating and inspecting the maxillary antrum.

An-tros′to-mus (ăn-trŏs′tō-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄντρον cavern + στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of goatsuckers, which includes the whippoorwill and chuck-will's-widow.

an′tro-tym-pan′ic, *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to the mastoid antrum and the tympanic cavity.

an′tro-vert′ (ăn′trō-vûrt′), *v. t.* [See ANTRORSE.] To turn or bend forward. *Rare.* — **an′tro-ver′sion** (-vûr′shŭn), *n.*

ants' brood. The pupæ of ants, used for feeding birds.

ant′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

An′tum (än′tōōm), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* Consort of Anu.

ant worm. = ANT EGG.

antym. † ANTHEM.

A′nub (ā′nŭb). *Bib.*

a-nu′bin (ä-nōō′bēn), **a-nu′bing** (-bēng), *n.* [Tag.] Any of several trees of the genus *Artocarpus*, or their wood.

a-nu′cle-ate, *a.* See A-, not.

anue. † ANNOY.

anufene. † ANOVENON.

anui. † ANNOY.

A-nu′kit (ä-nōō′kĭt), *n.* *Egypt. Mythol.* A goddess of Libyan origin worshiped in the neighborhood of Philæ and depicted as wearing a feather crown.

anular. † ANNULAR.

anulet. † ANNULET.

anulle. † ANNUL.

an′u-lo′ma (ăn′ōō-lō′mȧ), *adv.* [Skr. *anulōma*.] *Hindu Law.* Lit., with the hair, that is, in due order; — used in designating a marriage of a man with a woman of a lower class than his own; — opposed to *pratiloma*.

an-un′der, *prep.* Under. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

A-nu′nit (ä-nōō′nĭt), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. Myth.* A goddess later identified with Ishtar.

A′nun-na′ki (ä′nōō-nä′kĭ), *n. pl.* *Babylon. Myth.* A group of powerful earth spirits, genii, or demons, viewed as the servitors of the gods and as, on the whole, hostile to man; — associated with the *Igigi* (which see). *Anunnaki* and *Igigi* are sometimes used in the religious literature as comprising the totality of gods of earth and heaven

an-up′pe, *prep.* [AS. *an*, on + *uppe* above.] Upon. *Obs.*

an′u-re′sis, *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *uresis*.] *Med.* Anuria. — **an′u-ret′ic** (ăn′ū-rĕt′ĭk), *a.*

an′u-ry (ăn′ū-rĭ), *n.* = ANURIA.

A′nus (ā′nŭs). *Bib.*

anuven. † ANOVEN.

anuward. † ANOVEWARD.

an-ven′om. † ENVENOM.

‖ **An′ver′sois′** (äN′vĕr′swȧ′), *n.*, *masc.*, ‖ **An′ver′soise′** (-swȧz′), *fem.* [F.] A native or inhabitant of Antwerp (F. *Anvers*).

‖ **an-xi′e-tas** (ăng-zī′ē-tăs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Anxiety.

anx-i′e-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *anxietudo*.] Anxiety. *Rare.*

anye. † ANNOY.

an′y-kyn, *n.* [See ANY, KIN.] Any kind. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

an′y-what, *pron.* Anything.

an′y-when, *adv.* At any time.

A. O. *Abbr.* **a** *Freemasonry.* Anno Ordinis, L., in the year of the Order (subtract 1118 from present year). **b** Army Order.

a/o. *Abbr.* Account of.

A′o (ä′ō), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES. [Corps.

A. O. C. *Abbr.* Army Ordnance

A. O. D. *Abbr.* Army Ordnance Department. [of Foresters.

A. O. F. *Abbr.* Ancient Order

Aoi′fe (ē′fē), *n.* See CONLACH.

aor. *Abbr.* Aorist.

a′o-ris′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of AORISTIC. See -LY.

a-or′ne. † ADORN, ANORN.

a-or′tal (ā-ôr′tȧl), *a.* Aortic.

a-os′mic (ā-ŏz′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄοσμος; ἀ- not + ὀσμή odor.] *Med.* Odorless.

A. O. S. S. *Abbr.* Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius (L., Member of the American Oriental Society).

A. O. U. *Abbr.* American Ornithologists' Union.

a-ou′re. † ADORE, ANOURE.

‖ **à ou′trance′** (ȧ′ ōō′träNs′). [F.] To the utmost; without sparing; specif., of medieval combats, to a finish; mortal.

Ap., *or* **ap.** *Abbr.* Apostle; April; apud, Lat. for, "in (the writings of)."

A. P., **a. p.** *Abbr.* Armor-piercing; Associate Presbyterian; above proof; author's proof.

A. P. A. *Abbr.* American Philological Association. American Protective Association.

ap′a-bhram′sa (ăp′ȧ-brăm′sȧ), *n.* [Skr. *apabhramça*.] A vernacular development, or patois of a Prakrit. A *literary apabhramsa* is such a vernacular with a literature. *India.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

ap′a-go′ge (ăp′ȧ-gō′jē), *n.* [Gr. ἀπαγωγή a leading away, fr. ἀπάγειν to lead away; ἀπό from + ἄγειν to lead.] *Logic.* **a** = ABDUCTION, 2. *Obs.* **b** = REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

ap′a-gog′ic (-gŏj′ĭk) } *a.* Pert. to or involving an apagoge.
ap′a-gog′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — **ap′a-gog′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

apagogical reduction, *Logic*, a reduction in which one of the premises and the conclusion are contradictories of the conclusion and one of the premises of the reduced syllogism; — contrasted with *ostensive reduction.*

A′pa-la′chee } (ä′pȧ-lä′chē), *n.* Any Indian of a tribe of
A′pa-la′chi } Muskhogean stock formerly in northwestern Florida. They were early brought under mission control by Spanish Franciscans, but were raided and enslaved by the English with Indian allies in the first decade of the 18th century, and are now extinct.

a′par (ä′pär) } *n.* [Native name *apara.*] *Zoöl.* The
a-pa′ra (ä-pä′rä) } three-banded armadillo (*Tolypeutes tricinctus*) of South America.

a′pa-re′jo (ä′pä-rā′hō), *n.; pl.* -JOS (-hōz; *Sp.* -hōs; 189). [Sp.] A kind of pack saddle of stuffed leather or canvas used in the American army and among Spanish Americans.

a-part′ (ȧ-pärt′), *adv.* [F. *à part; à* (L. *ad*) + *part* part. See PART.] **1.** Separately in regard to space or company; in a state of separation as to place; aside.

> Others *apart* sat on a hill retired. *Milton.*
> The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself. *Ps.* iv. 3.

2. In a state of separation, exclusion, or distinction as to purpose, use, or character, or as a matter of thought; separately; independently; as, take the two propositions *apart.*
3. Aside; away; as, jesting *apart.*

> Wherefore lay *apart* all filthiness. *Jas.* i. 21.
> Let Pleasure go, put Care *apart.* *Keble.*

4. In two or more parts; asunder; to pieces; as, to take a piece of machinery *apart.*

a-part′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *appartement;* cf. It. *appartamento*, fr. *appartare* to separate; all fr. L. *ad* + *pars, partis*, part. See APART.] **1.** A suite or set of rooms; esp. in the United States, a number of rooms with necessary corridors, etc., occupied as a dwelling by a family; often, such a suite more pretentious than a *flat.* Cf. also TENEMENT.

> Our new lodgings . . . a very handsome *apartment* just over against the Hall court. *Evelyn.*

2. A room in a building. *Fielding.*
3. A compartment. *Obs.* *Pope.*
Syn. — See ROOM.

a-part′men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an apartment.

apartment house. A building comprising a number of suites designed for separate housekeeping tenements, but having conveniences, such as heat, light, elevator service, etc., furnished in common; — often distinguished in the United States from a *flat house.*

ap-as′tron (ăp-ăs′trŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀπό from + ἄστρον star.] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of a double star where the companion is farthest from its primary.

ap′a-thet′ic (ăp′ȧ-thĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [See APATHY.] Void of
ap′a-thet′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } feeling; not susceptible of deep emotion; passionless; unemotional; indifferent. — **ap′a-thet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See PASSIVE.

ap′a-thy (ăp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.; pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [L. *apathia*, Gr. ἀπάθεια; ἀ- not + πάθος, fr. παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer: cf. F. *apathie.* See PATHOS.] **1.** Want of feeling; lack of passion, emotion, or excitement; dispassion. "The *apathy* of despair." *Macaulay.*

> According to the Stoics, *apathy* meant the extinction of the passions by the ascendency of reason. *Fleming.*

2. Indifference to what appeals to feelings or interest, or prompts to action.
Syn. — Insensibility, unfeelingness, indifference, unconcern, stoicism, supineness, sluggishness. — APATHY, CALMNESS. APATHY always implies insensibility or indifference; CALMNESS (or *calm*) more frequently suggests self-mastery or self-restraint. See CALM, INDIFFERENCE.

> A certain *apathy* or sluggishness in his nature which led him . . . to leave events to take their own course. *Prescott.*

ap′a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀπάτη deceit; it having been often mistaken for other minerals.] *Min.* Calcium phosphate-fluoride, $CaFCa_4(PO_4)_3$ (or less commonly phosphate-chloride, $CaClCa_4(PO_4)_3$), occurring variously in six-sided prisms, granular masses, or reniform shape with fibrous structure, etc. The crystallized varieties are usually green, transparent to translucent. It is a source of phosphorus compounds. H., 5 (cryst.). Sp. gr., 3.17–3.23 (cryst.).

Ap′a-tu′ri-a (-tū′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀπατούρια.] *Gr. Relig.* An annual festival observed by most of the Ionian Greeks and by the Athenians, at which each phratry, or clan, held a banquet, sacrificed to its deities (at Athens to Zeus Phratrios and Athena Apaturia), and received into its fellowship the grown-up youths.

ape (āp), *n.* [AS. *apa;* akin to D. *aap*, OHG. *affo*, G. *affe*, Icel. *api*, Sw. *apa*, Dan. *abe.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any monkey; — applied esp. to the larger tailless forms, which are confined to the Old World. Those most nearly related to man are called *anthropoid apes.* (See ANTHROPOID, *a.*) The *apes* of the Old Testament were probably the rhesus monkey of India and allied forms.
2. One who "plays the ape;" an imitator; as: **a** Depreciatively: A servile or spurious imitator; a mimic.

> Every genius has his *ape.* *Walpole.*

b Simply, or in a good sense: An imitator. *Obs.*

> O sleep, thou *ape* of death. *Shak.*

3. A dupe or fool. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

ape, *v. t.;* APED (āpt); AP′ING (āp′ĭng). To mimic, as an ape does human actions; to imitate or follow irrationally, servilely, or pretentiously. "How he *apes* his sire." *Addison.*

> The people of England will not *ape* the fashions they have never tried. *Burke.*

Syn. — See IMITATE.

a-peak′ (ȧ-pēk′), *adv. & a.* [*a-* + *peak:* cf. F. *à pic* vertically.] *Naut.* In a vertical line. The anchor is *apeak* when the cable has been drawn in to a nearly vertical line, and the ship is then *hove apeak;* a yard is *apeak* when raised by one end until nearly vertical; oars are *apeak* when held vertically, or nearly so.

Ap′en-nine (ăp′ĕ-nīn), *a.* [L. *Apenninus*, perh. fr. a Celtic *pen*, or *ben*, peak, mountain.] Pertaining to, of, or designating, the Apennines, a chain of mountains in Italy.

A′pe-pi (ä′pĕ-pē), *n.* [Egypt. *āpep, āpepi.*] *Egypt. Myth.* The great serpent who leads the onslaughts of the demons against the sun, by whom they are daily overcome, thus symbolizing the struggle of darkness with light.

a-pep′si-a (ȧ-pĕp′sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπεψία, fr. ἄπεπτος undigested. See A- not; DYSPEPSIA.] *Med.* Indigestion. — **a-pep′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

‖ **a′per′çu′** (ȧ′pâr′sü′), *n.; pl.* APERÇUS (-sü′). [F., prop. p. p. of *apercevoir* to perceive.] **1.** A first view or glance, or the perception or estimation so obtained; an immediate apprehension or insight, appreciative rather than analytic.

> The main object being to develop the several *aperçus* or insights which furnish the method of such psychology. *W. T. Harris.*
> A series of partial and more or less disparate *aperçus* or outlooks; each for itself a center of experience. *James Ward.*

2. Hence, a brief or detached view; conspectus; sketch.

a-pe′ri-ent (ȧ-pē′rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *aperiens*, p. pr. of *aperire* to uncover, open; *a-* = *ab-* + *parire, parere*, to bring forth, produce. Cf. COVER, OVERT.] *Med.* Gently opening the bowels; laxative. — *n.* An aperient medicine or food.

a-pe′ri-od′ic (ā-pē′rĭ-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *periodic.*] **1.** Of irregular occurrence; not periodic; as, an *aperiodic* fever.
2. *Physics.* Not having periodic vibrations; deadbeat; as, an *aperiodic* galvanometer. See DEADBEAT.

a-per′i-tive (ȧ-pĕr′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *apéritif.*] Serving to open; aperient. *Harvey.* — *n.* An aperient.

a-pert′ (ȧ-pûrt′), *a.* [OF. *apert*, L. *apertus*, p. p. of *aperire.* See APERIENT; cf. PERT, *a.*] Open; evident; undisguised; bold. *Archaic.* *Fotherby.* — *adv.* Openly; apertly. *Obs.* — **a-pert′ly**, *adv.* *Archaic.* — **a-pert′ness**, *n.* *Archaic.*

ap′er-tom′e-ter (ăp′ẽr-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [See APERTURE; METER.] *Optics.* A device for measuring the angular aperture of objectives, usually those of a microscope.

ap′er-ture (ăp′ẽr-tūr), *n.* [L. *apertura*, fr. *aperire.* See APERIENT.] **1.** Act of opening. *Now Rare.*

> The Roman process of insinuation, *aperture*, and publication [of a will]. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. An opening; an open space; a gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage perforated; a hole; as, an *aperture* in a wall.

> An *aperture* between the mountains. *Gilpin.*
> The back *aperture* of the nostrils. *Owen.*

3. *Optics.* The diameter of the exposed part of the object glass of a telescope or other optical instrument; as, a telescope of four-inch *aperture.* The *aperture* of lenses is often expressed in degrees, called also the *angular aperture*, which signifies the angle obtained by joining the edges to the principal focus; as, a lens of 50° *aperture.*
Syn. — See ORIFICE.

ap′er-y (āp′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* APERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act or practice of aping; an apish action. *Coleridge.*
2. A place where apes are kept. *Rare.* *Kingsley.*

A-pet′a-læ (ȧ-pĕt′ȧ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See APETALOUS.] *Bot.* A division of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing all destitute of petals. The Apetalæ are subdivided into the Achlamydeæ, or those without perianth of any kind, as the willows, and the Monochlamydeæ, or those having only one perianth series, which is then called the calyx, even when bright-colored. The division is now used more for convenience in popular writings than as a category of classification, since most apetalous plants are included with the Choripetalæ in the division Archichlamydeæ. See DICOTYLEDONES, ARCHICHLAMYDEÆ.

a-pet′al-ous (ȧ-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having no petals, hence belonging to the Apetalæ. — **a-pet′al-ous-ness**, **a-pet′al-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

a′pex (ā′pĕks), *n.; pl.* E. APEXES (-pĕk-sĕz; -sĭz), L. APICES (ăp′ĭ-sēz). [L., summit, specif., the small rod at the top of a flamen's cap, wound with wool.] **1.** The tip, point, or angular summit of anything; as, the *apex* of a mountain, spire, or cone; the *apex*, or tip, of a leaf.
2. *Mining.* The end, edge, or crest of a vein nearest the surface. *U. S.*
3. **a** A projecting point on a Hebrew letter; hence, fig., a jot; tittle. **b** A diacritical mark of varying form (˥, ˥, etc.) often used in Latin inscriptions to indicate a long vowel; as, FĒCIT. One form, ‑, the macron, adopted by grammarians, is still used to mark long vowels. In the imperial age the apex was written ′. Late inscriptions used the apex indiscriminately over both long and short vowels, apparently merely as a decoration.
Syn. — See CULMINATION.

apex of the earth's motion, *Astron.*, that point of the heavens toward which the earth is moving in its orbit. — **a. of the heart**, *Anat.*, the lower pointed end of the heart, in man situated opposite the space between the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side. — **a. of a lung**, the narrow, somewhat conical, upper end of a lung, which extends into the root of the neck. — **a. of the sun's motion** *or* **way.** *Astron.* = SOLAR APEX.

a′pex, *v. i.;* A′PEXED (ā′pĕkst); A′PEX-ING. *Mining.* To present an apex or upper edge, whether as an outcrop or as a blind lode; — said of mineral deposits. *Western U. S.*

apex beat. *Physiol.* The impulse of the heart felt or seen in the fifth left intercostal space.

aph-. [Gr. ἀφ-.] A prefix denoting *off, away.* See APO-.

a-phær′e-sis (ȧ-fĕr′ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀφαίρεσις, fr. ἀφαιρεῖν to take away; ἀπό + αἱρεῖν to take.] **1.** The dropping of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; — usually applied specif. to the loss of an unaccented initial vowel or, less often, an initial consonant; as *mid* for *amid*, *lone* from *alone*, etc. Cf. APHESIS.
2. *Surg.* An operation by which any part is removed. *Obs.*

a-pha′ki-a (ȧ-fā′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. φακός seed of a lentil.] *Med.* An anomalous state of refraction caused by the absence of the crystalline lens, as after operations for cataract. — **a-phak′ic** (-făk′ĭk), **a-pha′ki-al** (-fā′kĭ-ăl), *a.*

Aph′a-nap′ter-yx (ăf′ȧ-năp′tẽr-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀφανής obscure + πτέρυξ wing.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of a large, long-billed rail, incapable of flight, which inhabited Mauritius. It was exterminated by man in recent times.

aph′a-nite (ăf′ȧ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀφανής invisible; ἀ- not + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Petrog.* **a** A dark, heavy variety of diorite, of such close texture that its separate grains are invisible to the naked eye. **b** Any rock of similar texture. — **aph′a-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **a-phan′i-tism** (ȧ-făn′ĭ-tĭz′m), *n.*

a-pha′si-a (ȧ-fā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀφασία, fr. ἄφατος not spoken; ἀ- not + φάναι to speak: cf. F. *aphasie.*] *Med.* Total or partial loss of the use or understanding of language, the vocal organs remaining intact. Any of the qualities or varieties of speech may be affected, both spoken and written. It results from injury or disease of the brain.

a-pha′si-ac (-zĭ-ăk), *a.* Aphasic. — *n.* A person suffering from aphasia.

a-pha′sic (ȧ-fā′sĭk; -zĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected by, aphasia; speechless. — *n.* An aphasiac.

Aph′e-lan′dra (ăf′ē-lăn′drȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀφελής simple + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man: — so called from the one-celled anthers.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American acanthaceous plants having quadrangular spikes of handsome red flowers, the corolla broadly 2-lipped.

a-phel′ion (ȧ-fēl′yŭn; -fē′lĭ-ŏn; 277), *n.; L. pl.* APHELIA (-yȧ; -lĭ-ȧ). [Gr. ἀπό + ἥλιος sun.] *Astron.* That point of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun, the opposite point being *perihelion.*

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a′pa-da′na (ä′pȧ-dä′nȧ), *n.* The great hall in ancient Persian palaces, as the "Hall of Columns" of the palace of Artaxerxes Mnemon at Susa.
‖ **a pa-e′si** (ä pä-ā′zē). [It.] With landscapes; — used of the decoration of tapestries (especially Italian), majolica, etc.
‖ **a′pa-ge Sa′ta-nas** (ăp′ȧ-jē săt′ȧ-năs), *or, corruptly,* **Sa′tha-nas** (săth′ȧ-năs). [L. *apage* away! + *Satanas* Satan.] Get thee hence, Satan! *Archaic.* "There is no *apage Sathanas!* as potent as ridicule." *Lowell.*
a-paid′, *a.* Satisfied; pleased; paid. *Archaic.*
a-pain′, *v. t.* [OF. *apainer.*] To give (one's self) pains; exert (one's self). *Obs.*
apair. † APPAIR.
apaise. † APPEASE.
Ap′a-lach′i-an. Var. of APPALACHIAN.
apale. † APPALE.
apall. † APPALL.
A-pa′me (ȧ-pā′mē; ăp′ȧ-mē). *Bib.*
Ap′a-me′a (ăp′ȧ-mē′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
A′pam Na-pat′ (ȧp′ȧm nȧ-pät′). [Avestan *Apam Napāt; apam* water + *napāt* grandson.] *Persian Myth.* A god of the waters, giver of beneficent rain.
apan. † UPON.
ap′a-nage, ap′a-naged, etc. Vars. of APPANAGE, etc.
a-pan′dry (ȧ-păn′drĭ), *n.* [*apo-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] *Bot.* Loss of function in the male organs.
ap′an-thro′pi-a (ăp′ăn-thrō′pĭ-ȧ), **a-pan′thro-py** (ȧ-păn′thrō-pĭ), *n.* [NL. *apanthropia*, fr. Gr. ἀπανθρωπία.] = ANTHROPOPHOBIA.
A′pa-o′sha (ä′pä-ō′shä), *n.* [Avestan, prop., drying up.] *Persian Myth.* Drought demon.
aparail. † APPAREL.
aparance. † APPARENCE.
aparant. † APPARENT.
ap′a-raph′y-sate (ăp′ȧ-răf′ĭ-sāt), *a.* [See A- not; PARAPHYSIS.] Destitute of paraphyses.
aparceive. † APPERCEIVE.
‖ **a pa′ri-bus** (ā păr′ĭ-bŭs). [L.] From equals.
ap′a-rith-me′sis (ăp′ȧ-rĭth-mē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπαρίθμησις, fr. ἀπαριθμεῖν to count.] *Rhet.* Enumeration.
aparne. † APRON.
a-part′, *v. t.* To put apart; to set apart; to remove; also, to part from. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **a par′te an′te** [L.] From before, or on the side before; antecedently; — a Scholastic phrase usually applied to the eternal past of the life of God.
‖ **a par′te post.** [L.] From after, or on the side after; posteriorly; — a Scholastic phrase usually applied to the eternal future of the life of God.
‖ **a par′te re′i.** [L.] On the side of reality; as, or in, reality. "It exists *a parte rei*, independently of the mind." *Wm. Turner.*
ap′ar-thro′sis, *n.* [NL., fr. *apo-* + *arthrosis.*] **a** *Surg.* Disarticulation. **b** *Anat.* Diarthrosis.
ap′ar-thro′di-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to aparthrosis.
apartlie. † APERTLY.
a-part′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
a-par′ty, *adv.* [*a-* on + *party*, 1.] In part. *Obs.*
apas. † APACE.
‖ **à pas′ de géant′** (ȧ pä′ dē zhā′äN′). [F.] With a giant's stride; very quickly.
apase. † APPEASE.
apass. † APACE.
a-pass′, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *apasser.*] To pass on or by. *Obs.*
apassed, *p. a., adv., & prep.* Past. *Obs.* — **a-past′**. *Obs. or Dial.*
a′pa-tan′ (ä′pä-tän′), *n.* [Tag.] See MEASURE.
Ap′a-ten′sis (ăp′ȧ-tĕn′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of typical tiger moths, frequently having the fore wings velvety black with branching light-colored stripes, and red, pink, or yellow hind wings with black spots.
ap′a-tet′ic (ăp′ȧ-tĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀπατητικός deceiving.] *Zoöl.* Imitative in color or form.
apathaton. Obs. corrupt. of EPITHETON. *Shak.*
ap′a-thist (ăp′ȧ-thĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *apathiste.*] One who is devoid of feeling or emotion. — **ap′a-this′ti-cal**, *a.*
Ap′a-tor′nis (ăp′ȧ-tôr′nĭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. ἀπάτη deceit + ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, related to *Ichthyornis.*
a′pau′mé′ (ȧ′pō′mā′). Var. of APPAUMÉ.
a-pay′, apaye. † APPAY.
A′pa-ya′o (ä′pä-yä′ō). Var. of APOYAO. See IGORROTE.
apayed. † APAID.
A P D. *Abbr.* Assessment paid; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
A. P. D. *Abbr.* Army Pay Department.
a-peace′. † APPEASE.
apeal. † APPEAL.
apeartlye. † APERTLY.
apease. † APPEASE.
apeche. † APPEACH.
ape′dom, *n.* See -DOM.
ape drunk. Foolishly drunk. Cf. APE, *n.*, 3. *Obs.*
a-peek′. † APEAK.
apeele. † APPEAL.
ape′-hand′, *n.* *Med.* An atrophic deformity of the hand.
ape′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
apeire. † APPAIR.
a-pei′ron (ȧ-pī′rŏn), *n.*, *or* τὸ ἄπειρον. [NL. & Gr.] The indeterminate and indefinite ground, matter, or first principle, of all being, postulated by the philosopher Anaximander.
apel-. For words beginning *apel-*, see the later form APPEL-.
apel. † APPEAL, APPLE.
ape′let, *n.* A little ape.
ape′ling, *n.* A little ape.
ape′le. † APPEAL, APPLE.
A-pel′les (ȧ-pĕl′ēz). *Bib.*
a-pel′lous (-ŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + L. *pellis* skin.] Destitute of skin; circumcised.
Ap′e-man′tus (ăp′ē-măn′tŭs). A churlish cynic in Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens."
apen-. For words beginning *apen-*, see the later form APPEN-.
a-pent′. † APPEND.
a-pep′sy (ȧ-pĕp′sĭ), *n.* *Med.* Apepsia.
ap′er (āp′ẽr), *n.* One who apes.
aper-. For words beginning *aper-*, see later form APPER-.
a-pe′re-a (ä-pā′rā-ä), *n.* [Native name.] The restless cavy.
aperen. † APPEAR, APRON.
a-pe′ri-od′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of APERIODIC. See -LY.
a-per′i-sper′mic (ȧ-pĕr′ĭ-spûr′mĭk), *a.* Without perisperm.
a-per′i-stal′sis (-stăl′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Absence of peristalsis.
‖ **a′pé′ri′tif′** (ȧ′pā′rē′tēf′), *n.* [F.] A drink of alcoholic liquor taken before meals, esp. at noon, to stimulate the appetite.
aperne. † APRON.
a′pern-er, *n.* [*aperne*, var. of *apron* + *-er*, agent.] A bartender; a waiter. *Obs.*
a per se, a′per-see′ (ā′pẽr-sē′), *n.* [L. *per se* by itself.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** The letter A by itself (per se), esp. as a word. **2.** The first or chief; one that is "A 1"; a paragon.

> O fair Creseide, the flower and *A per se*
> Of Troy and Greece. *Chaucer.*

‖ **à perte′ de vue′** (ȧ pĕrt′ dē vü′). [F.] Beyond one's view.
a-per′te-ment′, *adv.* [OF.] Openly. *Obs.*
apertene. † APPERTAIN.
apertinaunce, apertenaunte, etc. † APPURTENANCE, etc.
a-per′tion (ȧ-pûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *apertio.*] Act of opening; opening; aperture. *Archaic.*
a-per′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *apertus*, p. p. of *aperire* to open: cf. OF. *apertif.*] Aperitive; aperient. *Rare.*
‖ **a per′to vi′ve-re vo′to.** [L.] To live with open (i. e. freely expressed) wish. *Persius*, II. 7.
ap′er-tur-al (ăp′ẽr-tūr-ăl; ȧ-pûr′-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an aperture.
ap′er-tured (ăp′ẽr-tūrd), *a.* Having an aperture.
apesen. † APPEASE.
ape's paternoster. A chattering with the teeth.
A′pet (ä′pĕt), *n.* [Egypt.] *Egypt. Myth.* A goddess of maternity represented with the body of a hippopotamus.
apet-. For words beginning *apet-*, see the later form APPET-.
a-pet′al-oid (ȧ-pĕt′ăl-oid), *a.* *Bot.* Not of the character of a petal; not colored like a petal.
a-pet′al-ose, *a.* *Bot.* Apetalous.
apeted. Obs. p. p. of APPETE.
apetide. † APPETITE.
‖ **à peu′ près′** (ȧ pû′ prĕ′). [F.] Nearly; almost; about.
a′pexed (ā′pĕkst), *a.* Having an apex.
apeyse. † APPEASE.
‖ **a pez′zi** (ä pĕt′sē). [It.] Lit., to pieces; reduced to pieces.
Ap-fu′ru (äp-fōō′rōō). Var. of BAFFURU.
a-pha′ci-a (ȧ-fā′shĭ-ȧ). Var. of APHAKIA.
aph′æ-ret′ic (ăf′ē-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to aphæresis.
a-pha′gi-a (ȧ-fā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Med.* Inability to swallow.
a-phan′e-site (ȧ-făn′ē-sīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀφανής invisible, from the minuteness of its crystals.] *Min.* Clinoclasite.
Aph′a-nip′ter-a (ăf′ȧ-nĭp′tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀφανής invisible + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* = SIPHONAPTERA. — **aph′a-nip′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
a-phan′o-phyre′ (ȧ-făn′ō-fīr′), *n.* *Petrog.* A porphyry with aphanitic groundmass.
Aph′a-nop′ter-a, aph′a-nop′ter-ous. Vars. of APHANIPTERA, APHANIPTEROUS.
aph′a-no-zy′gous (ăf′ȧ-nō-zī′gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀφανής invisible + ζυγόν anything which joins, a yoke.] = CRYPTOZYGOUS.
Aph′a-ra (ăf′ȧ-rȧ). *D. Bib.*
A-phar′sach-ites (ȧ-fär′săk-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Aph′ar-sath′a-cites (ăf′är-săth′ȧ-sīts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
Aph′ar-sath′chites (ăf′är-săth′kīts; ȧ-fär′săth-kīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
A-phar′sites (ȧ-fär′sīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
aph′a-sy (ăf′ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Aphasia.
A-phe′ca (ȧ-fē′kȧ). *D. Bib.*
A′phek (ā′fĕk). *Bib.*
A-phe′kah (ȧ-fē′kȧ). *Bib.*
a-phe′li-an (ȧ-fē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the aphelion.

a-phe'li-ot'ro-pism (ă-fē'lĭ-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [See APO-; HELIOTROPIC.] *Plant Physiol.* The property of bending away from the sunlight exhibited by many plant organs, as roots; negative heliotropism. — **a-phe'li-o-trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **a-phe'li-o-trop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

a-phe'mi-a (ȧ-fē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. φήμη voice.] *Med.* Aphasia due to motor paralysis. — **a-pnem'ic** (ȧ-fĕm'ĭk), *a.*

aph'e-sis (ăf'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄφεσις a letting go, fr. Gr. ἀφιέναι to let go; ἀπό + ἱέναι to let go.] The gradual loss of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word; — the result of a phonetic process; as, *squire* for *esquire*. *Oxf. E. D.* *Aphesis* is a form of *aphæresis*.

aph'e-ta (ăf'ē-tȧ), *n.* [L., the prætor who starts a chariot race, fr. Gr. ἀφέτης one who lets off a military engine, also an astrological term for certain heavenly bodies.] *Astrol.* The ruler or giver of life in a nativity. — **a-phet'ic** (ȧ-fĕt'ĭk), **a-phet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **a-phet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-phet'ic (ȧ-fĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀφετικός letting go.] Pertaining to, or resulting from, aphesis. — **a-phet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

aph'e-tism (ăf'ē-tĭz'm), *n.* An aphetized word form.

aph'e-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To shorten by aphesis.

a'phid (ā'fĭd; ăf'ĭd), *n.* [See APHIS.] *Zoöl.* A plant louse; any of numerous small homopterous insects of the family **A-phid'i-dæ** (ȧ-fĭd'ĭ-dē). They are small sluggish insects that suck the juices of plants, and on account of their numbers often do great damage. In addition to the winged males, and the winged females which lay eggs, there are females, usually wingless, capable of producing living young parthenogenetically for many generations in rapid succession, thus forming the large colonies often seen on plants. Many species secrete a sweet fluid called *honeydew*, of which ants are very fond, from the alimentary canal. Aphids are preyed on by birds and many insects, esp. by the larvæ of the ladybugs. Among the most injurious aphids are the grapevine phylloxera (*Phylloxera vastatrix*), and the woolly root louse of the apple (*Schizoneura lanigera*).

Aphid (*Aphis mali*), much enlarged. *a* Winged adult male; *b* Wingless viviparous individual.

A'phis (ā'fĭs), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus of plant lice, comprising many species injurious to fruit trees and vegetables. **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* APHIDES (ăf'ĭ-dēz). In popular usage, any aphid. See APHID.

aphis lion. Any of numerous insect larvæ that feed on aphids, as those of the ladybugs, but esp. those of lace-winged flies of the families Chrysopidæ and Hemerobiidæ; also, any adult fly of these families.

Aphis Lion (*Chrysopa plorabunda*) of Europe. *a* Larva; *b* Adult; *c* Eggs attached by pedicels to a leaf. Somewhat enlarged.

aphis wolf. An aphis lion; esp., the curious spinose larva of neuropterous insects of the genus *Hemerobius*, which feeds on aphids and makes a shelter of their skins.

Aphis Wolf (*Hemerobius*) Larva.

aph'lo-gis'tic (ăf'lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀφλόγιστος not inflammable; ἀ- not + φλογιστός. See PHLOGISTON.] Flameless; as, an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which a coil of platinum wire is kept incandescent by alcohol, without flame.

a-pho'ni-a (ȧ-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀφωνία, fr. ἄφωνος voiceless; ἀ- not + φωνή voice.] *Med.* Loss of voice or vocal utterance, due to disorder of the vocal cords.

a-phon'ic (ȧ-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Phon.* Having no sound or pronunciation; also, voiceless or nonvocal. **2.** *Med.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, aphonia.

a-phon'ic, *n.* An aphonic symbol.

aph'o-rism (ăf'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [F. *aphorisme*, fr. Gr. ἀφορισμός definition, a short, pithy sentence, fr. ἀφορίζειν to mark off by boundaries, to define; ἀπό from + ὁρίζειν to separate, part. See HORIZON.] **1.** A concise definition or statement of a principle, as in a science. **2.** A pithy, compendious sentence, stating a general doctrine or truth. Loosely, a maxim; formerly, specif., a maxim of medical art.

The first *aphorism* of Hippocrates is, "Life is short, and the art is long." *Fleming.*

Be a physician, Faustus, heap up gold,
And be eternized for some wondrous cure. . . .
Why, Faustus, hast thou not attained that end?
Is not thy common talk found *aphorisms?* *Marlowe.*

Syn. — Adage, proverb, apothegm, saw. See AXIOM.

aph'o-ris-mat'ic (ăf'ō-rĭz-măt'ĭk), **aph'o-ris'mic** (ăf'ō-rĭz'mĭk) *a.* Pertaining to aphorisms, or having the form of an aphorism. — **-ris'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* *Rare.*

aph'o-rist (ăf'ō-rĭst), *n.* A writer or utterer of aphorisms.

aph'o-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), **aph'o-ris'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) *a.* [Gr. ἀφοριστικός.] In the form of, or of the nature of, an aphorism; as, an *aphoristic* style. — **aph'o-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The method of the book is *aphoristic.* *De Quincey.*

aph'o-rize (ăf'ō-rīz), *v. i.* To make aphorisms.

a-pho'tic (ȧ-fō'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄφως, ἄφωτος.] Without light. **aphotic region**, *Phytogeog.*, a depth of water so great that only nonassimilating organisms can exist.

a-pho'to-tax'is (ȧ-fō'tō-tăk'sĭs), *n.* *Biol.* Negative phototaxis. See PHOTOTAXIS. — **a-pho'to-tac'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

a-pho'to-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* *Plant Physiol.* Bending away from the source of light, as certain plant organs. — **aph'o-tot'ro-pism** (ăf'ō-tŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.*

a-phra'si-a (ȧ-frā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. φράσις speech.] *Med.* **a** = DUMBNESS. **b** A disorder of speech in which words can be uttered but not intelligibly joined together.

aph'rite (ăf'rīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀφρός foam.] *Min.* A foliated or chalky variety of calcite, of pearly luster.

aph'ro-dis'i-a (ăf'rō-dĭz'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἀφροδίσιος pertaining to Aphrodite.] Sexual passion, esp. when violent; also, coition.

aph'ro-dis'i-ac (-ăk), *a.* [Gr. ἀφροδισιακός pertaining to sensual love, fr. Ἀφροδίτη. See APHRODITE.] Exciting venereal desire; provocative of, or inclined to, venery. — *n.* That which (as a drug, or some kinds of food) excites to venery.

Aph'ro-di'te (-dī'tē), *n.* [Gr. Ἀφροδίτη.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of love and beauty and of life as expressive of the cosmic power of love, probably originally an Oriental goddess of vegetation and the reproductive forces of nature; — identified by the Romans with Venus (which see). As **Aphrodite Urania** (ū-rā'nĭ-ȧ) she corresponds to the Semitic Astarte (which see), "queen of the heavens," but in later Greek literature, owing to the influence of Plato, is regarded as the embodiment of spiritual love, and as opposed to **Aphrodite Pandemos** (păn-dē'mŏs) (originally a civic goddess, perhaps of marriage), personifying earthly or common love. Aphrodite was also worshiped: (1) as a goddess of the sea (cf. ÆNEAS); (2) as a goddess of death and the underworld, an Oriental idea springing from the myth of "Venus and Adonis" (see ADONIS); and (3) as a goddess of war (also Oriental), in Greece (chiefly in Sparta and Corinth) called **Aphrodite Areia** (ȧ-rī'ȧ). According to Homer, Aphrodite is the daughter of Zeus and Dione. According to Hesiod, she arose from the foam of the sea, and landed either at Cythera or at Paphos in Cyprus; hence she was called both **Cytherea** and **Cypris**. The consort of Aphrodite, according to the Odyssey, is Hephæstus; other sources give Ares. She is accompanied by Erotes (see EROS) and tended by the Charites and Horæ. Sparrows and doves were especially sacred to her, and in various connections other animals, the ram, hare, dolphin, tortoise, swan, etc., and, of plants, the rose, myrtle, and apple. Cf. APPLE OF DISCORD. **2.** *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of large marine annelids, covered with long, lustrous, golden, hairlike setæ, the type of a family **Aph'ro-dit'i-dæ** (ăf'rō-dĭt'ĭ-dē). Cf. SEA MOUSE. **b** [*l. c.*] A brown, black-spotted butterfly (*Argynnis aphrodite*) of the United States.

Aphrodite on the Swan. From a Greek Vase.

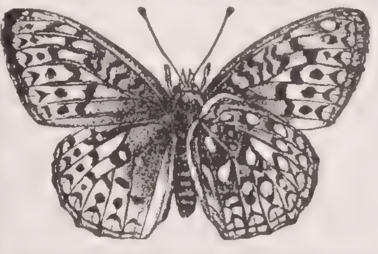
Aphrodite Butterfly, with wings on right reversed to show lower surface (½)

aph'ro-di'tous (-dī'tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Relating to, or suggestive of, aphrodisia.

aph'tha (ăf'thȧ), *n.* [Sing. of APHTHÆ.] *Med.* **a** One of the specks called aphthæ. **b** The disease also called thrush.

aph'thæ (-thē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄφθα (mostly in pl. ἄφθαι, Hipp.) an eruption, thrush, fr. ἅπτειν to set on fire, inflame.] *Med.* Roundish pearl-colored specks or flakes in the mouth, on the lips, and in the gastro-intestinal tract, due to the growth of minute parasitic fungi. They are commonly characteristic of thrush.

aph-thit'a-lite (ăf-thĭt'ȧ-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἄφθιτος unchangeable (ἀ- not + φθίνειν to waste away) + ἅλς salt.] *Min.* A sulphate of potassium and sodium, $(K,Na)_2SO_4$, occurring in white rhombohedral crystals or massive.

aph'thoid (ăf'thoid), *a.* [*aphtha* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Of the nature of aphthæ; resembling thrush.

aph'thous (ăf'thŭs), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, caused by, or characterized by, aphthæ.

ap'hy-dro-trop'ic (ăp'hĭ-drō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See APO-; HYDROTROPIC.] *Plant Physiol.* Turning away from or shunning moisture. Cf. HYDROTROPIC. — **ap'hy-drot'ro-pism** (-drŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.*

a-phyl'lous (ȧ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄφυλλος; ἀ- not + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Destitute of foliage leaves, as the broom rape, certain euphorbiaceous plants, etc. — **a-phyl'ly** (ȧ-fĭl'ĭ), *n.*

A'pi-a'ce-æ (ā'pĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *apium* parsley, celery.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the celery, parsley, or carrot family, typifying the order Apiales, and distinguished by the dry, seedlike fruit, composed of two carpels known as mericarps. They are mostly herbs, representing about 175 genera and 1600 species of wide distribution; many of them are important food plants, as the parsnip (*Pastinaca*), celery (*Apium*), and carrot (*Daucus*), while others are aromatic herbs, as caraway (*Carum*), fennel (*Fœniculum*), etc. The family has long been known as Umbelliferæ, and is sometimes also called Ammiaceæ. — **a'pi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

A'pi-a'les (ā'pĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See APIACEÆ.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, including the families Apiaceæ, Araliaceæ, and Cornaceæ. They are distinguished in general by the inferior ovary with one ovule in each cavity. The flowers are umbellate in the first two families, but not always so in the Cornaceæ.

a'pi-an (ā'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *apianus.*] Of or pert. to bees.

a'pi-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to beekeeping or bees. — *n.* An apiarist. *Rare.*

a'pi-a-rist (ā'pĭ-ȧ-rĭst), *n.* One who cares for an apiary; one who tends bees.

a'pi-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *apiarium*, fr. *apis* bee.] Place where bees are kept; beehouse; a collection of hives or colonies of bees kept for their honey.

ap'i-cal (ăp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *apex*, *apicis*, tip or summit.] **1.** At or belonging to an apex, tip, or summit. **2.** *Phon.* Of, pertaining to, or formed with the aid of, the tip of the tongue.

apical cell, *Bot.*, the single cell which terminates the vegetative cone in many cryptogamous plants; the initial point of longitudinal growth. See VEGETATIVE CONE, *Illust.* — **a. cone.** *Bot.* = VEGETATIVE CONE. — **a. growth**, *Bot.*, growth in the line of the axis, or toward the apex. — **a. plane**, *Bot.*, in diatoms, the plane of the apical axis. — **a. plate**, *Zoöl.*, a group of specialized cells of nervous and sensory function, at the anterior end of certain invertebrate larvæ. See CEPHALOTROCHA, *Illust.* — **a. system**, *Zoöl.*, in echinoderms, a set of plates about the apex or center of the aboral surface, when (as in sea urchins) they exhibit regularity.

A-pi'cian (ȧ-pĭsh'ăn), *a.* [L. *Apicianus.*] Belonging to or resembling Apicius, a notorious Roman epicure under Tiberius; hence, having dainty and expensive cookery; epicurean. "Lucullan and *Apician* banquets." *Milman.*

a-pic'u-lar (ȧ-pĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [NL. *apiculus*, dim. of *apex.*] Situated at, or near, the apex; apical.

a-pic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [See APICULAR.] *Bot.* Terminated abruptly by a small, distinct point, as a leaf.

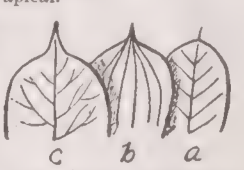

a Apiculate; *b* Mucronate; *c* Cuspidate.

a'pi-cul'ture (ā'pĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *apis* bee + E. *culture.*] Rearing of bees. — **a'pi-cul'tur-ist** (-kŭl'tūr-ĭst), *n.*

a-piece' (ȧ-pēs'), *adv.* [a- (orig. the indef. article) + *piece.*] To or for each by itself; each; as the share of each; as, these melons cost a shilling *apiece*. "Fined . . . a thousand pounds *apiece*." *Hume.*

Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

ap'i-oid (ăp'ĭ-oid), *n.* [Gr. ἀπιοειδής pear-shaped; ἄπιον pear + εἶδος form.] A pear-shaped figure of equilibrium assumed by a rotating liquid mass subject to the force of gravitation.

a'pi-ol (ā'pĭ-ōl; ăp'ĭ-; -ŏl), *n.* [L. *apium* parsley + 2d *-ol.*] **1.** *Med.* An oily liquid obtained from parsley seed. **2.** *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, contained in oil of parsley

a'pi-ol'o-gy (ā'pĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *apis* bee + *-logy.*] The scientific study of honeybees. — **a'pi-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Ap'i-os (ăp'ĭ-ŏs; ā'pĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄπιος a pear; — so called from the shape of its tubers.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic twining fabaceous herbs, having pinnate leaves and rather large purple flowers, the corolla with a twisted keel, the stamens diadelphous. *A. apios*, the groundnut, is frequently cultivated.

A'pis (ā'pĭs), *n.* [L., bee.] *Zoöl.* The genus including the common honeybee and related species.

Aph'e-lops (ăf'ē-lŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀφελής smooth + ὤψ (or ὦψ) face.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil rhinoceroses of very robust build, and very short legs, found in the Miocene of America.

a-phen'ge-scope (ȧ-fĕn'jē-skōp), **a-phen'go-scope** (-gō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἀφεγγής without light + *-scope.*] A magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects.

a-phen'o-scope (-ō-skōp), *n.* [Prob. *a-* not + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear + *-scope.*] An aphengescope.

A-pher'e-ma (ȧ-fĕr'ē-mȧ). *Bib.*

a-pher'e-sis, aph'er-et'ic, etc. Vars. of APHÆRESIS, etc

A-pher'ra (ȧ-fĕr'ȧ). *Bib.*

A-phi'a (ȧ-fī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

A-phi'ah. *Bib.*

Aph'i-dæ (ăf'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of APHIDIDÆ.

aph'i-des (-dēz), *n.*, *pl.* of APHIS; — formerly, *Zoöl.*, a group equiv. to APHIDIDÆ.

A-phid'i-dæ (ȧ-fĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of homopterous insects consisting of the plant lice. See APHIS, APHID. — **a-phid'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **a-phid'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

aph'i-div'o-rous (ăf'ĭ-dĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*aphis* + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on aphids.

aph'i-doph'a-gous (-dŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*aphis* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* Aphidivorous.

A'phik (ā'fĭk). *Bib.*

aph'i-lan'thro-py (ăf'ĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀφιλάνθρωπος not loving man.] Want of love to mankind. Cf. MISANTHROPY.

aphis fly. Any syrphus fly whose larva feeds upon aphids.

a-phlas'ton (ȧ-flăs'tŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA. [NL., fr. Gr. ἄφλαστον.] = APLUSTRE.

a-phleb'i-a (ȧ-flĕb'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄφλεβος without veins.] *Bot.* One of the imperfect pinnæ found in certain fossil ferns of the Carboniferous age. They were at first supposed to represent a distinct fossil genus.

aph-nol'o-gy (ăf-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄφνος, also ἄφενος, wealth + *-logy.*] The science of wealth; plutology. *Rare.*

A-pho'di-us (ȧ-fō'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄφοδος excrement.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of scaraboid beetles comprising rather small, somewhat elongated dung beetles. — **a-pho'di-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

aph'o-nous (ăf'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄφωνος.] Voiceless.

aph'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* = APHONIA.

a-pho'ri-a (ȧ-fō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀφορία.] *Med.* Sterility.

aph'o-rism, *v. t.* & *i.* To speak in aphorisms. *Obs.* — **aph'o-ris-mer** (ăf'ō-rĭz-mĕr), *n.* *Obs.*

aph'o-riz'er (ăf'ō-rīz'ĕr), *n.* An aphorist. *Rare.*

Aph'rah (ăf'rȧ). *Bib.*

aph'ri-zite (ăf'rĭ-zīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀφρίζειν to foam; — from its intumescence when heated.] A black variety of tourmaline.

aph'ro-di-si'a-cal (ăf'rō-dĭ-zī'ȧ-kăl), *a.* = APHRODISIAC.

aph'ro-dis'i-an (-dĭz'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἀφροδίσιος.] Pertaining to Aphrodite or Venus.

Aph'ro-dis'i-on (-dĭz'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἀφροδίσιον.] A temple or holy place of Aphrodite.

Aph'ro-dis'tic, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, Aphrodite.

aph'ro-dit'ic, *a.* Venereal. *R.*

aph'ro-ni'tre, *n.* [Gr. ἀφρός foam + *niter.*] Lit., foam of niter; — meaning doubtful, perhaps native saltpeter. *Obs.*

Aph'ses (ăf'sēz). *Bib.*

aph-thar'tal, *a.* [Gr. ἄφθαρτος.] Incorruptible. *Obs.* & *R.*

Aph-thar'to-do-ce'tæ (ăf-thär'tō-dō-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LGr. ἀφθαρτοδοκηταί; Gr. ἄφθαρτος incorruptible + δοκεῖν to think.] *Eccl.* Monophysites of the 6th century who maintained the incorruptibility of Christ's body prior to his resurrection, by virtue of its union with his divine nature. Cf. PHTHARTOLATRÆ. — **Aph-thar'to-do-cet'ic** (-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **Aph-thar'to-do-ce'tism** (-sē'tĭz'm), *n.*

aph-thenx'i-a (ăf-thĕŋk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. φθέγξις speech.] A form of aphasia.

aph'thong (ăf'thŏng), *n.* [Gr. ἄφθογγος voiceless.] A letter or combination of letters employed in spelling a word, but not sounded in the pronunciation, as *ph* in *phthisis*. *Rare.* — **aph-thon'gal** (ăf-thŏŋ'găl), *a.*

aph-thon'gi-a (ăf-thŏn'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Aphasia due to spasm of the tongue.

A'phuth-ites (ā'fŭth-īts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*

A-phyl'lon (ȧ-fĭl'ŏn), *n.* [NL. See APHYLLOUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of THALESIA.

a-phyl'lose (-ōs), *a.* *Bot.* Aphyllous.

a-phyr'ic (ȧ-fīr'ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Not porphyritic.

A'pi-a-cas' (ä'pĭ-ä-käz'), *n. pl.* A Carib tribe of central Brazil; also, a Tupi tribe of northern Brazil.

‖ **a pia-ce're** (ä pyä-chā'rā). [It.] *Music.* At pleasure (as to time and style); ad libitum.

ap'i-cad (ăp'ĭ-kăd), *adv.* [See APEX; 1st -AD.] Toward the apex.

ap'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of APICAL.

ap'i-ces (-sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of APEX.

ap'i-ci-fixed' (ăp'ĭ-sĭ-fĭkst'), *a.* Attached by the apex.

a-pic'i-lar (ȧ-pĭs'ĭ-lȧr), **-cil-lar**, **ap'i-cil'la-ry**, *a.* Apicular. *R.*

a-pick'a-back', **a-pick'back**, **a-pick'pack**, *adv.* Pickaback.

a-pic'u-la (ȧ-pĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] = APICULUS.

a-pic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Apiculate.

a-pic'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL. dim. See APEX.] Any small apical point or tip.

Ap'i-dæ (ăp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *apis* bee.] *Zoöl.* A family of Hymenoptera including bees having the glossa and basal joints of the labial palpi elongate, as the bumblebee, carpenter bees, and the common honeybee.

a-piec'es (ȧ-pēs'ĕz; -ĭz), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *pieces.*] In pieces or to pieces. *Obs.* *Shak.*

‖ **à pied'** (ȧ pyā'). [F.] On foot.

a'pi-in (ā'pĭ-ĭn, ăp'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *apium* parsley + *-in.*] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{27}H_{30}O_{15}$, obtained from parsley.

apike. † APYKE.

a-pil'a-ry (ȧ-pĭl'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. πῖλος a felt cap + *-ary.*] *Bot.* Having the upper lip suppressed or wanting; — said of a bilabiate corolla.

apille. † APPLE.

A-pi'na (ȧ-pī'nȧ), *n. pl* [NL., fr. L. *apis* bee.] = APOIDEA.

a-pinch' (ȧ-pĭnch'), *adv.* Pinching.

ap'ing (āp'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of APE.

ap'i-noid (ăp'ĭ-noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀπινής without dirt + *-oid.*] *Med.* Clean; free from dirt.

a-pi'o-lin (ȧ-pī'ō-lĭn), *n.* *Med.* An emmenagogue and antiperiodic obtained from parsley.

ap'i-o-nol (ăp'ĭ-ō-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical tetrahydroxy benzene (1, 2, 3, 4) of which apiol is a derivative.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

A'pis (ā'pĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἆπις, Egypt. *Hapi.*] A sacred bull supposed by the Egyptians to be an embodiment of Ptah of Memphis and worshiped as early as the 4th dynasty and as late as the time of the Emperor Julian. Apis was supposed to be engendered by a moonbeam, and was recognized by various characteristic marks, a new Apis being supposed always to be born upon the death of the old. The dead Apis was embalmed and buried in the rock-cut Serapeum in the necropolis of Memphis, his soul passing to the world beyond as **Osiris-Apis**. It was from this form that the Greek populations of Egypt developed the deity **Serapis**, whose worship was carried throughout the Roman empire.

Apis.

ap'ish (āp'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; prone to servile imitation; hence, fantastically silly; foppish; affected; trifling. — **ap'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ap'ish-ness**, *n.*

The *apish* gallantry of a fantastic boy. *Scott.*

A'pi-um (ā'pĭ-ŭm; ăp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., parsley.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs, type of the Apiaceæ, with pinnate or pinnately compound leaves and white or greenish yellow flowers in compound umbels. They are natives of southern Europe and mountainous tropical regions. *A. graveolens*, the garden celery, is found wild from the Canaries to British India.

a-piv'o-rous (ā-pĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *apis* bee + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding upon bees; — said of certain birds.

ap'la-cen'tal (ăp'lȧ-sĕn'tăl), *a.* **a** Having or developing no placenta. **b** Belonging to the Aplacentalia.

Ap'la-cen-ta'li-a (-sĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), **Ap'la-cen-ta'ri-a** (-sĕn-tā'rĭ-ȧ), **Ap'la-cen'ta'ta** (-sĕn-tā'tȧ) *n. pl.* [NL.] Those mammals (the monotremes and most marsupials) which develop no placenta during gestation.

Ap'la-coph'o-ra (-kŏph'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. πλακοῦς a flat cake + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or order of Amphineura in which the body is without shelly plates. — **ap'la-coph'o-ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.* — **ap'la-coph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

ap'la-nat' (ăp'lȧ-năt'), *n.* [G.] A kind of aplanatic lens.

ap'la-nat'ic (ăp'lȧ-năt'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. πλανατικός wandering.] *Optics.* Free from spherical aberration; as, an *aplanatic* lens, which is composed of two or more parts of different curvatures. — **ap'la-nat'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

aplanatic focus (of a lens), *Optics*, the point or focus from which rays diverging pass the lens without spherical aberration. In certain lenses there are two such foci; and it is by taking advantage of this fact that the best aplanatic object glasses of microscopes are constructed.

a-plan'a-tism (ȧ-plăn'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Freedom from spherical aberration.

a-plan'o-spore' (-ō-spōr'), *n.* [*a-* not + *plano-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A nonmotile asexual spore formed by rejuvenescence in *Acetabularia* and other genera of the Chlorophyceæ, or green algæ. Cf. AKINETE.

a-pla'si-a (ȧ-plā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See A- not; -PLASIA.] *Med.* Incomplete or faulty development.

a-plas'tic (ȧ-plăs'tĭk), *a.* **1**. Not plastic or easily molded. **2**. **a** *Med.* Pertaining to aplasia. **b** *Biol.* Not plastic; not exhibiting growth or change in structure.

ap'lite (ăp'līt), *n.* [Gr. ἁπλόος simple + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A fine-grained variety of granite, consisting almost entirely of quartz and feldspar, and generally occurring in dikes. — **ap-lit'ic** (ăp-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

☞ The form *aplite* is preferred in usage, but *haplite* is better etymologically.

‖ **a'plomb'** (ȧ'plôɴ'), *n.* [F.; *à* to + *plomb* lead. See PLUMB.] Lit., perpendicularity; hence, assurance of manner or of action; self-possession.

Syn. — See CONFIDENCE.

Ap-lu'da (ăp-lū'dȧ), *n.* [L., chaff.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses consisting probably of one species, *A. mutica*, widely distributed in Asia, Africa, and Australia. It has creeping or climbing stems with small fascicled racemes. In Australia it is a valued forage grass.

Ap-lys'i-a (ăp-lĭs'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπλυσίας a dirty sponge, fr. ἄπλυτος unwashed; ἀ- not + πλύνειν to wash.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large marine gastropods, type of a family **Ap'ly-si'i-dæ** (ăp'lĭ-sī'ĭ-dē), of the order Tectibranchiata; the sea hares. The shell is rudimentary; the animal is often conspicuously colored. Some of the species when disturbed throw out a deep purple liquor.

Aplysia (*A. depilans*). (¼)

ap'neu-mat'ic (ăp'nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀπνεύματος not blown through. See A- not; PNEUMATIC.] **1**. *Med.* Devoid of air; free from air; as, an *apneumatic* lung; also, effected by or with exclusion of air; as, an *apneumatic* operation. **2**. Nonspiritual.

Ap-neu'mo-na, **Ap-neu'mo-nes** (ăp-nū'mō-nȧ; -nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. πνεύμων, -μονος, a lung.] *Zoöl.* An order of holothurians in which the internal respiratory organs are wanting. See HOLOTHUROIDEA. — **ap-neu'mo-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

One of the Apneumona (*Chirodota leve*). (½)

ap-nœ'a (ăp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. πνοή, πνοιή, breath.] *Med.* **a** Partial privation or suspension of breath. **b** Asphyxia. — **ap-nœ'al** (-ăl), **ap-nœ'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

ap'o- (ăp'ō-). [Gr. ἀπο-, fr. ἀπό prep.; see AB-.] **1**. A prefix signifying *from, away from, off*, or *asunder, detached, separate*; as in *apocope*, a cutting off; *apostasy*, lit., a standing off; *apostle*, one sent away; *apocarpous*, having the carpels distinct. *Apo-* may appear as *ap-* before a vowel or *aph-* before an aspirate; as, *apagoge*, *aph*æresis.

2. *Chem.* A prefix designating a compound, as an alkaloid, formed from, or related to, the compound (of the same general nature) to the name of which it is prefixed. The following is a partial list of names so formed:

apaconitine	apocinchonine	apoquinamine
apatropine	apocodeine	apoquinidine
apocaffeine	apojapaconine	apoquinine
apocamphoric	apomorphine	aposafranine

3. *Petrog.* A prefix used in naming lavas, usually geologically ancient and now holocrystalline, whose structures now show original glassy states; as, *apor*hyolite, etc.

a-poc'a-lypse (ȧ-pŏk'ȧ-lĭps), *n.* [L. *apocalypsis*, Gr. ἀποκάλυψις, fr. ἀποκαλύπτειν to uncover, to disclose, ἀπό from + καλύπτειν to cover, conceal: cf. F. *apocalypse.*] **1**. [*cap.*] The last book of the New Testament, otherwise called *The Revelation of St. John the Divine.*

2. Any writing professing to reveal the future; esp. such a writing in early Christian, or its contemporary Jewish, circles.

3. Anything viewed as a revelation; a disclosure.

The new *apocalypse* of Nature. *Carlyle.*

Apocalypse of Baruch. See APOCRYPHA. — **A. of Peter.** See APOCRYPHA.

a-poc'a-lyp'tic (-lĭp'tĭk), **a-poc'a-lyp'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) *a.* [Gr. ἀποκαλυπτικός.] Of or pertaining to a revelation, or, specif., to the "Revelation of St. John;" containing, of the nature of, or having to do with, prophetic revelation.

There is an *apocalyptic* side in the Synoptical portraiture of the kingdom. There is a goal in the future, a consummation, or Second Advent of the Christ to judgment. *G. P. Fisher.*

apocalyptic literature, or simply, **apocalyptic**, a class of Jewish and Christian writings beginning about 250 B. C. and continuing into the opening centuries A. D. They aimed to comfort the faithful in their suffering condition, and reconcile it with God's righteousness by prefiguring the future triumph of Israel or the Messianic kingdom. The chief apocalyptic writings besides the Revelation of St. John are: Baruch, (Ethiopic) Book of Enoch, (Slavonic) Book of Enoch, or the Book of the Secrets of Enoch, Ascension of Isaiah, Book of Jubilees, Assumption of Moses, Testaments of the XII. Patriarchs, Psalms of Solomon, Sibylline Oracles.

Prophecy and *apocalyptic* both claim to be a communication through the Divine Spirit of the character and purposes of God and His kingdom, . . . but differ in the following respects: (1) Prophecy believes that God's goodness will be justified in this world: *Apocalyptic* almost wholly despairs of the present, and its main interests are supramundane: . . . Hence (2) its adoption of pseudonymous authorship; (3) its indefinitely wider view of the world's history. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

— **a. number**, the number 666, mentioned in Rev. xiii. 18. It has been variously interpreted, plausibly as a designation of Nero by means of gematria, in reference to the popular belief that Nero would return to life as Antichrist.

a-poc'a-lyp'tic, *n.* **1**. The writer of the Apocalypse. **2**. Apocalyptic literature or teaching.

a-poc'a-lyp'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1**. *Theol.* Millenarianism. See APOCALYPTIC LITERATURE. **2**. The practice of, or addiction to, interpreting or applying prophetic revelation.

a-poc'a-lyp'tist, *n.* The writer of the Apocalypse.

ap'o-carp (ăp'ō-kärp), *n.* *Bot.* An apocarpous ovary or gynœcium.

ap'o-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*apo-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having the carpels of the gynœcium separate, as in the buttercup; — opposed to *syncarpous.*

ap'o-ca-tas'ta-sis (-kȧ-tăs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀποκατάστασις complete restoration.] Lit., restitution; restoration; specif.: **a** *Med.* Subsidence of a tumor or abscess. **b** *Theol.* The doctrine of the final restoration of all sinful beings to God and to the state of blessedness. The doctrine was formulated by Origen (about 185–254 A. D.). Cf. RESTORATIONISM. **c** *Astron.* Periodic return of a planet. — **ap'o-cat'a-stat'ic** (-kăt'ȧ-stăt'ĭk), *a.*

ap'o-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*apo-* + *chromatic.*] *Optics.* Free from chromatic and spherical aberration; — said esp. of a lens in which rays of three or more colors are brought to the same focus, the degree of achromatism thus obtained being more complete than where two rays only are thus focused, as in the ordinary achromatic objective. — **ap'o-chro'ma-tism** (-krō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.*

ap'o-co-de'ine (-kō-dē'ĭn; -kō'dē-ēn), *n.* [*apo-* + *codeine.*] *Chem.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}O_2N$, prepared from codeine. In its effects it resembles apomorphine.

a-poc'o-pate (ȧ-pŏk'ō-pāt), *v. t.* [LL. *apocopatus*, p. p. of *apocopare* to cut off, fr. L. *apocope.* See APOCOPE.] *Gram.* To cut short by apocope. — **a-poc'o-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.*

a-poc'o-pate (-pāt), **a-poc'o-pat'ed** (-pāt'ĕd) *a.* Shortened by apocope; as, an *apocopate* form.

a-poc'o-pe (-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀποκοπή a cutting off, fr. ἀποκόπτειν to cut off; ἀπό from + κόπτειν to cut.] **1**. *Philol.* The loss or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word; as in *sing*, from AS. *singan*; *lip*, from AS. *lippa*. — **ap'o-cop'ic** (ăp'ō-kŏp'ĭk), *a.* **2**. *Med.* A cutting off; amputation; abscission.

ap'o-cris'i-a-ry (ăp'ō-krĭs'ĭ-ā-rĭ; -krĭz'-), ‖ **ap'o-cris'i-a'ri-us** (-rĭ-ŭs) *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIES (-rĭz), L. -RII (-rĭ-ī). [L. *apocrisiarius*, *apocrisarius*, fr. Gr. ἀπόκρισις answer, fr. ἀποκρίνεσθαι to answer; ἀπό from + κρίνειν to separate.] Lit., one having to do with answers; — formerly applied to various delegatory officials, esp. the representative or secretary of the Pope or a chief see at Constantinople or later at the Carolingian court, called a *legate* or *nuncio* after the title *apocrisiarius* came to be given to a court official holding no commission from the Pope.

A-poc'ry-pha (ȧ-pŏk'rĭ-fȧ), *n. pl.*, but often erroneously used as *sing.* with *pl.* APOCRYPHAS (-fȧz). [L. *apocryphus* apocryphal, Gr. ἀπόκρυφος hidden, spurious, fr. ἀποκρύπτειν to hide; ἀπό from + κρύπτειν to hide.] [*l. c.*] Writings or statements of doubtful authorship or authority. Specif.:

1. Certain writings (see list under OLD TESTAMENT) which are found in the Septuagint version (see SEPTUAGINT), the Greek version of the Old Testament in current use in New Testament times, and are quoted as Scripture by the early Church, and by the Eastern Church of all periods, also by the Western Church, as they were translated in the Itala and in Jerome's version called the Vulgate (see VULGATE). But, as they are not part of the Hebrew Bible, Protestants reject them as inspired sources of doctrine or as reliable history. They were formerly printed between the Testaments in Protestant Bibles and were revised by the Revision Committee. Selections from them are in the Table of Lessons for Holydays in the Churches of the Anglican Communion.

2. A body of other writings to which a fictitious authorship was attributed, including a number belonging to the Old Testament division and others (known as *New Testament Apocrypha*) produced in the early Church purporting to emanate from apostles and their contemporaries and to be gospels, histories, epistles, and apocalypses similar to those in the canon. These with few exceptions have never had any standing, as they have always been considered spurious. The titles of the more important of these Apocrypha and the nature of their contents are here given:

OLD TESTAMENT APOCRYPHA. — 3 & 4 **Maccabees**. III. The story of the deliverance of the temple and of Jewish captives from Ptolemy IV. IV. A discourse on the supremacy of Reason. — **Book of Jubilees**, a midrash on Gen. i.-Ex. xiv., arranged by periods of 49 years, and purporting to have been revealed to Moses in the Mount. — **Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs**, last words of Jacob's sons, each giving a history of himself, a moral discourse, and a prophecy. — **Ascension of Isaiah**, account of the sawing asunder of Isaiah, with Christian additions. Isaiah's vision of the Seven Heavens. — **Apocalypse of Baruch**, historical apocalypse from Baruch's time to the Last Days and the reign of Messiah. It includes the Epistle of Baruch. — **Book of Enoch**, vision of Heaven and Hell, and the Messianic Judgment; Fall of the Angels; Enoch's Journeys through earth and heaven; a treatise on Astronomy; two Visions of the Flood; two historical apocalypses. — **Secrets of Enoch**, Enoch's journey through the Seven Heavens; God's description to Enoch of the Creation, Fall of the Angels and of Adam; Enoch's Translation, etc. — **Sibylline Oracles**, a medley of fragmentary poems, Jewish and Christian, in 12 books, containing polemics against polytheism, and visions, etc. — **Assumption of Moses**, historical apocalypse from the time of Moses to Jehovah's restoration of the theocracy. It mentions dispute over the body of Moses. — **Psalms of Solomon**, eighteen poems of praise, prayer, lamentation, etc. — **Psalm CLI.**, a psalm of victory, ascribed to David.

NEW TESTAMENT APOCRYPHA. — **a** *Gospels.* **Gospel according to the Hebrews**, fragments containing additions to the story and sayings of Jesus. It was used among "Nazarenes" of Syria in Jerome's time. — **Logia**, a single leaf of a papyrus book found at Oxyrhynchus, containing sayings of Jesus. — **Protevangelium of James**, story from the Conception of the Virgin to the death of Zacharias. Early history of Mary, and infancy of Jesus. — **Gospel of Thomas**, story of Christ's childhood, relating miracles, etc. — **Gospel of Peter**, existing fragment relates the passion and resurrection. Its character is Docetic and anti-Jewish. Shows knowledge of the four canonical Gospels. — **Gospel of Nicodemus** *or* **Acts of Pilate** (ch. i.-xvi. extant), account of passion, resurrection, and descent into hell. — **b** *Epistles.* **Abgarus Letters**, a letter of Abgar, king of Edessa, to Christ, asking him to come and live there. Christ's answer, promising to send an apostle. — **Paul to the Laodiceans**, a short cento of Pauline phrases, based on the hint in Col. iv. 16. — **Epistle of Barnabas**, resembling the Epistle to the Hebrews, but with free allegorical exegesis. — **Clement to the Corinthians**, letter of a distinguished Roman Christian to the Church of Corinth, to promote harmony and good order. — **c** *Apocalypses.* **Apocalypse of Peter**, fragment of a prophecy of Christ, and a vision of the state of the blessed, and the torments of various classes of the condemned. — **Shepherd of Hermas**, a collection of parables and visions concerning the history and ultimate fate of the Church. — **d** *Teachings.* **Didache** *or* **Teaching of the Twelve Apostles**, general ethical teaching, and directions for the conduct of public worship; — an ancient church manual. — **Preaching of Peter**, some fragments contain warnings against Judaism and polytheism, together with words of Jesus; others give a lament for the denial, and various ethical maxims.

☞ In early times there were various writings bearing the name of some holy man which because of their esoteric contents were hidden from the public and put into the hands only of the inner circle of the sect which used them, whence they were called literally "hidden" or "secret" (books). The sense of "doubtful authorship or authority" arose from the fact that such authorship was falsely attributed.

a-poc'ry-phal (ȧ-pŏk'rĭ-făl), *a.* **1**. [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the Apocrypha.

2. Not canonical. Hence: Of doubtful authority; mythic; fictitious; spurious; false.

The passages . . . are, however, in part from *apocryphal* or fictitious works. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Apocryphal Gospels are uncanonical Gospels: but all uncanonical Gospels are not necessarily *apocryphal* in the bad meaning which adheres to the word. A Gospel may be neither spurious nor heretical, though it . . . is uncanonical. *J. G. Tasker (Dict. of Bible).*

Syn. — Doubtful, unauthentic, spurious. See FABULOUS.

— **a-poc'ry-phal-ly**, *adv.* — **a-poc'ry-phal-ness**, *n.*

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a-pish'a-more (ȧ-pĭsh'ȧ-mōr), *n.* [Of North American Indian origin; cf. Ojibwa *apishamon* anything to lie on.] A saddle blanket, usually of buffalo skin. *Northwestern U. S.*

A-pish'a-pa for-ma'tion (ä-pĭsh'ȧ-pä). [From *Apishapa*, town and river in Colorado.] *Geol.* A Cretaceous formation in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado.

ap'ism (āp'ĭz'm), *n.* Practice of aping.

Ap'i-son shale (ăp'ĭ-sŭn). [From *Apison*, a village in Tennessee.] *Geol.* A formation of the Lower Cambrian in eastern Tennessee.

a-pi'ton (ä-pē'tōn), *n.* [Tag.] **a** A timber tree (*Dipterocarpus grandiflorus*) of the Philippines. Its resin furnishes an illuminant; also, the Burmese species *D. griffithii*, often cultivated in the Philippines. **b** The wood of these trees.

a-pit'pat, *adv.* Pitapat.

ap'john-ite (ăp'jŏn-īt), *n.* [After Dr. J. *Apjohn* (1796–1886).] *Min.* A manganese alum, $MnSO_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$, occurring in crusts or fibrous masses.

ap'l. Apple. *Ref. Sp.*

a-place', *adv.* In place. *Obs.*

ap'la-net'ic. Var. of APLANATIC.

a-plan'o-ga-mete' (ȧ-plăn'ō-gȧ-mēt'), *n.* *Bot.* A nonmotile gamete, found in certain lower algæ. Cf. PLANOGAMETE.

a-plight', *adv.* [*a-* on + *plight* pledge.] In faith; truly. *Obs.*

aplo-. Var. of HAPLO-.

Ap'lo-don'ti-a (ăp'lō-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See HAPLO-; -ODONT.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sewellels. It is made the type of a family, **Ap'lo-don-ti'i-dæ** (-tī'ĭ-dē).

‖ **à plomb'** (ȧ plôɴ'). [F.] Perpendicularly; fig., directly.

ap'lome (ăp'lōm), *n.* [Gr. ἁπλόος simple. *Min.* A dark brown or green variety of andradite containing manganese. See GARNET.

Ap'lo-pap'pus (ăp'lō-păp'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *aplo-* (= *haplo-*) + *pappus.*] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants, the species of which are now generally transferred to other genera, as *Stenotus*, *Pyrrocoma*, *Eriocarpum*.

ap'lo-per'i-stom'a-tous (-pĕr'ĭ-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*aplo-* (= *haplo-*) + *peristome.*] *Bot.* In mosses, having a single row of teeth in the peristome.

a-plot'o-my (ȧ-plŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*aplo-* (= *haplo-*) + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Simple incision.

a-pluck', *adv.* [*a-* on + *pluck.*] With pluck or spirit. *Obs.*

ap-lus'tre (ăp-lŭs'trē), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ) or -TRIA (-trĭ-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἄφλαστον.] *Class. Antiq.* The carved and ornamented stern of a ship.

ap-ne'a. Var. of APNŒA.

ap-neu'ma-to'sis (ăp-nū'mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See APNEUMATIC; -OSIS.] Atelectasis.

ap-neus'tic (ăp-nūs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄπνευστος breathless.] *Zoöl.* Having no tracheal stigmata; — of certain insect larvæ.

apo. *Abbr.* Apogee.

ap'o-bi-ot'ic (ăp'ō-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*apo-* + *biotic.*] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to any change which diminishes the vital energy of the protoplasm of a tissue.

ap'o-blast. *n.* [*apo-* + *-blast.*] *Rare.* **1**. *Zoöl.* = POLAR BODY. **2**. *Bot.* A barren shoot.

Apoc. *Abbr.* Apocalypse; Apocrypha, Apocryphal.

ap'o-caf'fe-in, *n.* See APO-, 2.

a-poc'a-lyps. Apocalypse. *Ref. Sp.*

a-poc'a-lypst (ȧ-pŏk'ȧ-lĭpst), *n.* A writer or interpreter of apocalypses. *Rare.*

a-poc'a-lypt (-lĭpt), *n.* The apocalyptist. *Rare.*

a-poc'a-lyp'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of APOCALYPTIC.

ap'o-ca-thar'sis (ăp'ō-kȧ-thär'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀποκάθαρσις excretion.] *Med.* Catharsis.

ap'o-cha (ăp'ō-kȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CHÆ (-kē). [L., fr. Gr. ἀποχή receipt.] *Roman & Civil Law.* A receipt for the payment of money, the corresponding acknowledgment of indebtedness partly or wholly paid being *antapocha*. In Scots law, in case of periodical payments three consecutive discharges (**ap'o-cha tri'um an-no'rum**) of the yearly or termly dues presumes the payment of all preceding.

ap'o-chro-mat' (ăp'ō-krō-măt'), *n.* [G.] A kind of apochromatic lens.

ap'o-cren'ic (ăp'ō-krĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*apo-* + *crenic.*] See CRENIC.

ap'o-crus'tic (-krŭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποκρουστικός able to drive off.] *Med.* Astringent and repellent. — *n.* An apocrustic medicine.

a-poc'ry-fa, **a-poc'ry-fal.** Apocrypha; apocryphal. *Ref. Sp.*

a-poc'ry-phal, *n.* An apocryphal writing. *Rare.*

a-poc'ry-phal-ist, *n.* A believer in, or defender of, the authenticity of the Apocrypha. *Rare.*

a-poc'ry-phate (ȧ-pŏk'rĭ-fāt), *a.* Of apocryphal or spurious origin or character. *Obs.* — *n.*

a-poc'ry-phon (ȧ-pŏk'rĭ-fŏn), *n.*, *sing.* of APOCRYPHA.

A-poc′y-na′ce-æ (*ȧ*-pŏs′ĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπόκυνον dogbane; ἀπό from + κύων, κυνός, dog.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Gentianales), the dogbane family, embracing about 130 genera and 1100 species. They are chiefly tropical herbs, shrubs, or trees having a milky juice, simple opposite or whorled leaves, pentamerous, often showy, flowers, and a fruit consisting of 2 follicles or drupes. The oleander (*Nerium*) and the periwinkle (*Vinca*) are cultivated species. Most of the plants are poisonous; some have edible fruit. — **a-poc′y-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

A-poc′y-num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL. See APOCYNACEÆ.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American perennial herbs, type of the family Apocynaceæ. They have opposite leaves and small white or pink flowers in corymbose cymes. Some species, esp. *A. cannabinum*, the Indian hemp, yield a strong fiber.

ap′od (ăp′ŏd), **ap′ode** (ăp′ōd), *n.*; *pl.* -ODS (-ŏdz) *or* -ODES (-ōdz). [Gr. ἄπους, ἄποδος, footless; ἀ- not + πούς, ποδός, foot.] One of certain animals that have no feet or footlike organs; esp., one of certain fabulous birds said to have no feet. A bird of paradise has the name *Paradisea apoda*, being formerly supposed to have no feet, as these were wanting in the specimens first obtained from the East Indies.

Ap′o-da (ăp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any of several different groups of animals which have been so named from their lacking limbs or feet; esp.: **a** An order of holothurians (equivalent to Apneumona) which lack tube feet and radial ambulacral vessels. **b** The Apodes, a group of fishes without pelvic fins. **c** The cæcilians. **d** A group of parasitic cirripeds. **e** Certain worms without appendages, as the leeches. **f** The cetaceans.

ap′o-dal (-dăl), *a.* **1.** Without feet; footless.
2. *Zoöl.* Destitute of pelvic fins, as the eels.

ap′o-deic′tic (-dīk′tĭk), **ap′o-dic′tic** (-dĭk′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr.
ap′o-deic′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), **ap′o-dic′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } ἀποδεικτικός (or L. *apodicticus*, fr. Gr.), fr. ἀποδεικνύναι to point out, to show by argument; ἀπό from + δεικνύναι to show.] *Logic.* Involving or expressing necessary truth; absolutely certain; also, capable of clear and certain demonstration. — **ap′o-deic′ti-cal-ly, ap′o-dic′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

☞ The spelling *apodictic*, *-dictical*, *-dictically*, is the more common; but for conformity with *deictic*, *epideictic*, *endeictic*, etc., *apodeictic*, etc., is to be preferred.

apodeictic proposition, *Logic*, a necessary proposition.

ap′o-deix′is (-dīk′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόδειξις: cf. L. *apodixis*.] Absolute demonstration.

Ap′o-des (ăp′ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See APOD.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A group of soft-finned, physostomous fishes consisting of the eels and morays, and, in old classifications, also many others having no pelvic fins. (See EEL.) Formerly it was made a division of the Physostomi, but recent classifications raise it to the rank of an order, or even regard it as a subclass composed of several orders. Various characters indicate degeneration or low organization, such as the snakelike body, the shoulder girdle usually separate from the skull, the absence of the mesocoracoid arch and of the pelvic and sometimes the pectoral fins, and of a separate caudal fin in recent forms.
2. Any of several groups of animals; — equiv. nearly or exactly to APODA **a**, **b**, *or* **c**.

a-pod′o-sis (*ȧ*-pŏd′ō-sĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀπόδοσις, fr. ἀποδιδόναι to give back; ἀπό from, back again + διδόναι to give.] *Gram.* The consequent clause or conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*, and thus distinguished from the *protasis*, or clause which expresses a *condition*. Thus, in the sentence, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him," the former clause is the *protasis*, and the latter the *apodosis*. Some use *protasis* and *apodosis* of the introductory clause and the concluding clause even when the sentence is not conditional.

ap′o-dy-te′ri-um (ăp′ō-dĭ-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἀποδυτήριον, fr. ἀποδύεσθαι to strip one's self.] An undressing room in an ancient Greek or Roman bath or in the palestra.

ap′o-ga-lac′te-um (-gȧ-lăk′tē-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *apo-* + Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk. Cf. GALAXY.] That point of the hypothetical orbit of the sun (or a star) at which it is most remote from the Milky Way.

a-pog′a-my (*ȧ*-pŏg′*ȧ*-mĭ), *n.* [*apo-* + *-gamy*.] **1.** *Evolution.* Interbreeding of a segregated group of individuals not having any common character differentiating them from those from which they are segregated.
2. *Bot.* **a** The development of buds in place of ovules. **b** The absence of sexual function; growth of the normal product of fertilization directly from the female sexual organ. Cf. PARTHENOGENESIS.
— **ap′o-gam′ic** (ăp′ō-găm′ĭk), **a-pog′a-mous** (*ȧ*-pŏg′*ȧ*-mŭs), *a.* — **a-pog′a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

ap′o-ge′an (ăp′ō-jē′ăn), *a.* Of or connected with the apogee; as, *apogean* (neap) tides, which occur when the moon has passed her apogee.

ap′o-gee (ăp′ō-jē), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόγαιον, fr. ἀπόγαιος from the earth; ἀπό from + γαῖα, γῆ, earth: cf. F. *apogée*.] **1.** *Astron.* That point in the orbit of a heavenly body at the greatest distance from the earth; — in the Ptolemaic system (according to which the earth was the center about which the other bodies revolved), said of the sun, moon, and planets, but now properly said only of the moon. Opposed to *perigee*.
2. Fig.: The farthest or highest point; culmination.

ap′o-ge′o-trop′ic (-jē′ō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [See APO-; GEOTROPIC.] *Bot.* Bending up or away from the ground; — of certain plant organs. — **ap′o-ge′o-trop′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

apogeotropic roots, short roots that push upwards above the soil. They are commonly found in certain trees like the mangrove (*Rhizophora*) and the black mangrove (*Avicennia*). Being composed of loose cellular tissue, they are supposed to function as aërating roots.

ap′o-ge-ot′ro-pism (ăp′ō-jē-ŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* *Bot.* State of being apogeotropic; negative geotropism.

ap′o-jove′ (ăp′ō-jōv′), *n.* [*apo-* + *Jove*.] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of each of Jupiter's satellites which is farthest from the planet.

ap′o-laus′tic (ăp′ō-lôs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀπολαυστικός, fr. ἀπολαύειν to enjoy.] Devoted to enjoyment.

A-pol′li-na′ri-an (*ȧ*-pŏl′ĭ-nā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Apollinaris*.] **1.** Pertaining to or like Apollo; done or being in honor of Apollo; as, the *Apollinarian* games.
2. Of or pertaining to Apollinaris of Laodicea, or his doctrines. See APOLLINARIANISM.

A-pol′li-na′ri-an, *n.* An adherent of Apollinarianism.

A-pol′li-na′ri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine that both a divine and a human nature cannot exist in one personality; — so called from its author, Apollinaris the Younger, bishop of Laodicea (d. 390), who argued that identity both with God and man could not be attributed to the nature of Christ, since that would produce two sons of God, one real son and the other by adoption, and that as sin is inherent in humanity the son thus adopted would have sin in him; and therefore that in Christ there was only one nature — the divine Logos occupying the place of the rational soul — but that this single nature had a divine and a human side so perfectly united that the attributes of each could be applied to the other.

A-pol′li-na′ris wa′ter (-rĭs). An effervescing alkaline mineral water used as a table beverage. It is obtained from a spring in Apollinarisburg, near Bonn, Germany.

A-pol′line (*ȧ*-pŏl′ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [L. *Apollineus*.] Of or pertaining to Apollo or his worship; as, *Apolline* choruses.

A-pol′lo (*ȧ*-pŏl′ō), *n.* [L. *Apollo*, *-linis*, Gr. Ἀπόλλων.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* One of the most important of the Olympian gods, especially conspicuous as the god of manly youth and beauty, of poetry and music, and of the wisdom of oracles. In his primitive character he was fosterer of herds and flocks, guardian of youth, leader of colonies, and protector of the village and its streets; he was perhaps also a god of vegetation, esp. in the Peloponnesus, where he was associated with Hyacinthus and a part of the *Hyacinthia* was consecrated to him. The Athenian harvest and expiation festival of *Thargelia* was also his; and at Delphi, where he was the chief god of the oracle (cf. DIONYSUS), his return from the region of the Hyperboreans was celebrated each spring by the *Theophania*, while his victory over the Python was commemorated every fourth summer by the *Pythia* (see the terms italicized). Apollo was also god of healing and of ceremonial purification, but he was the sender as well as stayer of plagues and the giver of sudden death (cf. ASCLEPIUS). As god of music and poetry he is associated with the Muses and was father of Orpheus. Although even in early times a divinity of radiance and light, **Phœbus** or **Phœbus Apollo**, it was not till late (with Euripides) that he was definitely identified with the sun god **Helios**. According to the myth, Apollo was the son of Zeus and Leto, and twin of Artemis. From his birth in Delos he is called the **Delian god**. His constant attributes are the bow and lyre; the tripod and bays are especially connected with his Pythian worship; the gryphon with his annual journey to the Hyperboreans. In Roman religion, Apollo was the first Greek god to find place; but he was worshiped chiefly as a god of healing, his character as sun god having only a literary vogue. See OLYMPIAN.
2. *Sculpture.* A representation of Apollo; an Apollo statue.

This type, of which the examples have often been classed together, sometimes rightly, sometimes wrongly, under the name *Apollo*, is the most characteristic of early Greek art. *E. A. Gardner.*

3. *Astron.* = CASTOR. See STAR.
4. A European alpine butterfly (*Parnassius apollo*), largely white, with ocellate markings.

Apollo of the Belvedere (bĕl′vē-dēr′; bĕl′vâ-dā′rā), *or, popularly,* **Apollo Belvedere**, a statue in the Vatican, found in the 16th century near Porto d' Anzio, on the coast south of Rome. It was long accepted as the typical representative of the god, and the ideally perfect form of man, but is recognized by modern critics as a late Græco-Roman work. Both hands have been restored in modern times, as if the figure were shooting with the bow, but it is thought to have originally held the ægis.

Apollo of the Belvedere.

Ap′ol-lo′ni-a (ăp′ŏ-lō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἀπολλώνεια, Ἀπολλώνια.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival of Apollo celebrated at Delos, with games and musical contests, every year in which the Delia did not occur.

Ap′ol-lo′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** [Gr. Ἀπολλώνιος.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Apollo.
2. Of, or named after, Apollonius of Perga (of the 3d century B. C.), a geometer who investigated the conic sections.

A-pol′ly-on (*ȧ*-pŏl′ĭ-ŏn; *ȧ*-pŏl′yŭn), *n.* [Gr. ἀπολλύων destroying, fr. ἀπολλύειν, ἀπολλύναι, to destroy utterly.] The angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon* (*Rev.* ix. 11). In "Pilgrim's Progress" he appears as a fiend armed with fiery darts whom Christian overcomes in the Valley of Humiliation.

a-pol′o-gete (*ȧ*-pŏl′ō-jēt), *n.* One skilled in apologetics; an apologist.

a-pol′o-get′ic (*ȧ*-pŏl′ō-jĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀπολογητικός, fr.
a-pol′o-get′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ἀπολογεῖσθαι to speak in defense of; ἀπό from + λόγος speech, λέγειν to say. See LOGIC.] Defending by discourse; said, written, or done in defense or by way of apology; regretfully excusing or acknowledging; as, an *apologetic* essay. "To speak in a subdued and *apologetic* tone." *Macaulay.* — **a-pol′o-get′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The earliest writings of a theological cast were naturally *apologetic*. Christian truth was defended against assaults without and within the Christian fold. *G. P. Fisher.*

a-pol′o-get′ic, *n.* **1.** A formal apology or justification; an apology. "A stately *apologetic*." *R. North.*
2. Apologetics.

a-pol′o-get′ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of theology which formally defends, on grounds of reason, the divine origin and authority of Christianity.

a-pol′o-gist (*ȧ*-pŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *apologiste*.] One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of a faith, a cause, or an institution; specif., one who argues in defense of Christianity, esp. one of the authors of the early apologies, as Justin Martyr or Tertullian.

a-pol′o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; A-POL′O-GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). **1.** To make an apology, or defense. *Dr. H. More.*
2. To make an apology, or excuse; to make acknowledgment of some fault or offense with expression of regret for it by way of amends; — with *for*.

To *apologize* especially for his insolent language. *Froude.*

a-pol′o-gize, *v. t.* To make an apology for. *Obs.*

The Christians . . . were *apologized* by Plinie. *Dr. G. Benson.*

a-pol′o-giz′er (-jīz′ẽr), *n.* One who apologizes.

ap′o-logue (ăp′ō-lŏg), *n.* [L. *apologus*, Gr. ἀπόλογος; ἀπό from + λόγος speech, λέγειν to speak: cf. F. *apologue*.] A story or relation of fictitious events intended to convey some moral truth; a moral fable.
Syn. — See FABLE.

a-pol′o-gy (*ȧ*-pŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *apologia*, Gr. ἀπολογία; ἀπό from + λόγος: cf. F. *apologie*. See APOLOGETIC.] **1.** Something said or written in defense or justification of what appears to others wrong, or of what may be liable to disapprobation; justification; as, Tertullian's *Apology* for Christianity.

It is not my intention to make an *apology* for my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none. *Dryden.*

2. An acknowledgment intended as an atonement for some improper or injurious remark or act; an admission to another of a wrong or discourtesy done him, accompanied by an expression of regret.
3. What serves as an excuse for the absence of something; a poor substitute; a makeshift.

Devising *apologies* for window curtains. *Dickens.*

4. [*cap.*] One of the earliest and most famous of Plato's works. It purports to give Socrates's speech in his own defense at the trial in which he was condemned. It is characterized by rare ethical nobility, and of all Plato's works is supposed to be truest to the teachings and spirit of Socrates.

Syn. — Explanation, acknowledgment, justification, vindication. — APOLOGY, EXCUSE. An APOLOGY (as here compared) implies that one has been, at least apparently, in the wrong; it may bring forward palliating circumstances, or tender a frank acknowledgment of error, with an expression of regret, by way of reparation. An *apology* is in place when one has been guilty of a breach of propriety or decorum; as, "Pardon us the interruption of thy devotion. — My lord, there needs no such *apology*" (*Shak.*). An *apology* may involve humiliation or self-abasement; as, "No nation ever *apologizes* except on her knees" (*Lowell*). An EXCUSE implies some neglect of duty which it explains or extenuates; it may be impersonal, whereas an *apology* is always personal; as, an *excuse* for absence from a required exercise; "Achilles will not to the field to-morrow. — What 's his *excuse*?" (*Shak.*). See EXCUSE, PRETENSE.

a-pol′y-sin (*ȧ*-pŏl′ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόλυσις a loosening.] *Pharm.* A yellowish white powder (paraphenetidine citrate) used as an antipyretic and analgesic.

ap′o-mor′phine (ăp′ō-môr′fĭn; -fēn), **ap′o-mor′phi-a** (-môr′fĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* Also **-phin**. [*apo-* + *morphine*, *morphia*.] *Chem.* An artificial crystalline alkaloid obtained from morphine by dehydration. It is a powerful emetic.

ap′o-neu-ro′sis (-nū-rō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ROSES (-sēz). [Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, fr. ἀπονευροῦν to pass into a tendon. See NEUROSIS.] *Anat.* Any of the thicker and denser of the deep fasciæ which cover, invest, and form the terminations and attachments of, certain muscles. They often differ from tendons only in being flat and thin. See FASCIA.

ap′o-neu′ro-si′tis (-nū′rō-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *aponeurosis* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

ap′o-neu-rot′ic (-nū-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to an aponeurosis.

A′po-no-ge′ton (-nō-jē′tŏn), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin; perh. an imperfect anagram of *Potamogeton*.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World aquatic herbs typifying the family Aponogetonaceæ, having small spicate bracted flowers and apocarpous ovaries. Several species, comprising the former genus *Ouvirandra*, are cultivated for their handsome lacelike foliage, being called *lattice plants*.

ap′o-pemp′tic (-pĕmp′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποπεμπτικός, fr. ἀποπέμπειν to send off or away.] Sung or addressed to one departing; valedictory; as, *apopemptic* songs. — **ap′o-pemp′tic**, *n.*

a-poph′a-sis (*ȧ*-pŏf′*ȧ*-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπόφασις denial,

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ap′o-cy′ne-in (ăp′ō-sī′nē-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A glucoside from the root of *Apocynum cannabinum*.

ap′o-cyn′e-ous (-sĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Apocynaceous.

a-poc′y-nin (*ȧ*-pŏs′ĭ-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An amorphous substance obtained from the root of *Apocynum cannabinum*.

ap′o-cy′tial (ăp′ō-sĭsh′ăl), *a.* [See APO-; -CYTE.] *Biol.* Multinucleate and unicellular.

ap′od (ăp′ŏd), *a.* Apodal.

ap′o-dan, *a.* *Zoöl.* Apodal. — *n.* An apodal animal.

ap′ode. Var. of APOD.

ap′o-deic′tic (ăp′ō-dīk′tĭk), **ap′o-dic′tic** (-dĭk′tĭk), *n.* *Logic.* Formal study of the nature and grounds of knowledge.

ap′o-deik′tic. Var. of APODEICTIC.

a-pod′e-ma (*ȧ*-pŏd′ē-m*ȧ*), **ap′o-deme** (ăp′ō-dēm), *n.*; *L. pl.* APODEMATA (ăp′ō-dĕm′*ȧ*-t*ȧ*). [NL.; *apo-* + Gr. δέμας body.] *Zoöl.* One of the processes of the body wall which project inwards, in the thoracic cavity of many arthropods; in insects, esp. any of certain such processes of the sides of the thorax. They support the internal organs and serve for the attachment of muscles. — **a-pod′e-mal** (*ȧ*-pŏd′ē-măl), *a.* — **ap′o-dem′a-tal** (ăp′ō-dĕm′*ȧ*-tăl), *a.*

a-pod′i-a (*ȧ*-pŏd′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Congenital absence of feet.

A-pod′i-a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = APODA **a**.

ap′o-dic′tic. Var. of APODEICTIC.

ap′o-dix′is. Var. of APODEIXIS.

ap′o-dous (ăp′ō-dŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Apodal.

ap′o-em′bry-o-ny (-ĕm′brĭ-ō-nĭ), *n.* [See APO-; EMBRYO.] *Bot.* The suppression of the embryo stage.

ap′o-gæ′ic (-jē′ĭk), **ap′o-ga′ic** (-gā′ĭk), *a.* Apogean.

ap′o-ge′al (-jē′ăl), *a.* Apogean.

ap′o-ge′ic (-ĭk), *a.* Apogean.

a-pog′e-ny (*ȧ*-pŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*apo-* + *-geny*.] *Bot.* Loss of the reproductive function. — **a-pog′e-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

ap′o-graph (ăp′ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόγραφον; ἀπό from + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *apographe*.] A copy; transcript. — **a-pog′ra-phal** (*ȧ*-pŏg′r*ȧ*-făl), *a.*

ap′o-hy′al (ăp′ō-hī′ăl), *a.* & *n.* [*apo-* + *hyoid* + *al*.] *Zoöl.* = CERATOBRANCHIAL, *a.* & *n.*

ap′o-hy′dro-trop′ic. Var. of APHYDROTROPIC.

A-poi′de-a (*ȧ*-poi′dē-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Apis* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* The superfamily of Hymenoptera which consists of the true bees. It includes the Apidæ and Andrenidæ.

‖**a-poi′ki-a** (-kĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [Gr. ἀποικία; ἀπό away from + οἶκος home.] = COLONY, 2.

apoinct. † APPOINT.

‖**à point′** (*ȧ* pwăN′). [F.] Lit., to the point: opportunely: apropos; just right or enough.

a-poise′ (*ȧ*-poiz′), *adv.* Balanced.

ap′o-ka-tas′ta-sis. Var. of APOCATASTASIS.

a-po′lar. *a.* *Anat* Having no pole; — formerly said of certain nerve cells believed to be without a process.

A pole. An A-shaped pole built up of two poles and a tie bar.

ap′o-le-gam′ic (ăp′ō-lē-găm′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀπολέγειν to pick out + *-gamic*.] *Evolution.* Pert. to selection; as, *apolegamic* mating, or sexual selection.

A-pol′line (*ȧ*-pŏl′ĭn), *a.* [L. *Apollineus*.] Apollonian. *Ruskin.*

Ap′ol-lo′ni-a (-ŏ-lō′nĭ-*ȧ*). *Bib.*

Ap′ol-lo′ni-an (-*ă*n), *n.* A native of the Gold Coast of Africa

Ap′ol-lon′ic (-lŏn′ĭk), *a.* Apollonian (in sense 1).

ap′ol-lon′i-con (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [From *Apollo* (Gr. Ἀπόλλων).] An old form of chamber organ.

A-pol′lo-nis′tic (*ȧ*-pŏl′ō-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Apollo.

Ap′ol-lo′ni-us (ăp′ŏ-lō′nĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*

Ap′ol-loph′a-nes (ăp′ŏ-lŏf′*ȧ*-nēz; *ȧ*-pŏl′ō-fā′nēz). *Bib.*

A-pol′los (*ȧ*-pŏl′ŏs), *n.* [Gr. Ἀπολλώς.] **1.** Lit., of Apollo; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* An eloquent Alexandrian Jew of the 1st century, a convert to Christianity, who continued Paul's work at Corinth.

A-pol′lo-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ap′o-log. Apologue. *Ref. Sp.*

a-pol′o-ger (*ȧ*-pŏl′ō-jẽr), *n.* A teller of apologues. *Obs.*

ap′o-lo′gi-a (ăp′ō-lō′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] An apology, esp. in sense 1.

ap′o-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Apologetical; also, by way of apologue. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

a-pol′o-gy. † APOLOGUE.

a-pol′o-gy, *v. i.* To offer an apology. *Obs.* & *R.*

ap′o-me-com′e-ter (ăp′ō-mē-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*apo-* + Gr. μῆκος length + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring elevations or distances of objects. — **ap′o-me-com′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

apon. † UPON.

ap′o-neu-rol′o-gy (ăp′ō-nū-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*aponeurosis* + *-logy*.] *Anat.* The study of the aponeuroses and fasciæ. *Rare.*

ap′o-neu′ro-tome (-nū′rō-tōm), *n.* [*aponeurosis* + *-tome*.] An instrument for cutting aponeuroses. — **ap′o-neu-rot′o-my** (-nū-rŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.*

Ap′o-no-ge′to-na′ce-æ (-nō-jē′tō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Naiadales), consisting of the genus *Aponogeton*. — **ap′o-no-ge′to-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

a-poop′, *adv.* On or at the poop; astern.

ap′o-pet′al-ous, *a.* [*apo-* + *petalous*.] *Bot.* Polypetalous.

ap′o-phan′tic (ăp′ō-făn′tĭk), *n.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

fr. ἀποφάναι to speak out, to deny.] **1**. *Rhet.* A formal declining to make a favorable point, done in such a manner as to insinuate it. [For example, see Mark Antony's oration. *Shak.* (*Julius Cæsar*, III. ii.).]
2. *Logic.* A negative judgment or proposition.

ap′o-phat′ic (ăp′ō-făt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποφατικός. See APOPHASIS.] Negative. *Rare.*

God is transcendent. He is exalted above the positive qualities ascribed to Him in the "cataphatic" theology and the denials of them in the negatives of the "*apophatic.*" *G. P. Fisher.*

a-poph′y-ge (ȧ-pŏf′ĭ-jē), *n.* [Gr. ἀποφυγή escape, in arch. the curve with which the shaft escapes into its base or capital, fr. ἀποφεύγειν to flee away; ἀπό from + φεύγειν to flee.] *Arch.* The small hollow curvature given to the top (as in a Doric column) or bottom (as in an Ionic or Corinthian column) of the shaft of a column where it expands to meet the edge of the fillet. Cf. CONGÉ, 6, SCAPE.

a-poph′yl-lite (ȧ-pŏf′ĭ-lit; ăp′ō-fĭl′īt), *n.* [*apo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf, from its foliated structure or easy cleavage.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of potassium and calcium, closely related to the zeolites, usually in transparent square prisms or white or grayish masses. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 2.3–2.4.

ap′o-phyl′lous (ăp′ō-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*apo-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having the parts distinct; — said of a whorl of the perianth.

ap′o-phys′e-al (-fĭz′ē-ăl), **ap′o-phys′i-al** (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to an apophysis.

a-poph′y-sis (ȧ-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπόφυσις offshoot, process of a bone: ἀπό from + φύειν, φύεσθαι, to grow.] Lit., an offshoot; specif.: **a** *Anat.* A process of a bone, esp. of a vertebra. **b** *Bot.* In mosses, a swelling of the stalk or seta at its junction with the capsule. **c** *Geol.* A branch from an intrusive body of igneous rock.

ap′o-plec′tic (ăp′ō-plĕk′tĭk), *or, less commonly*, **ap′o-plec′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *apoplecticus*, Gr. ἀποπληκτικός: cf. F. *apoplectique.*] Of the nature of, relating to, or causing, apoplexy; affected with, inclined to, or symptomatic of, apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* person, medicine, habit, symptom, fit, or stroke. — **ap′o-plec′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ap′o-plec′tic, *n.* One liable to, or having, apoplexy.

ap′o-plec′ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), **ap′o-plec′toid** (-toid), *a.* [*apoplectic* + *-form*, *-oid.*] Resembling apoplexy.

ap′o-plex′y (ăp′ō-plĕk′sĭ), *n.* [ME. *apoplexie*, *poplexie*, F. *apoplexie*, L. *apoplexia*, fr. Gr. ἀποπληξία, fr. ἀποπλήσσειν to cripple by a stroke; ἀπό from + πλήσσειν to strike. See PLAGUE.] *Med.* **a** Sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion, usually caused by extravasation of blood or serum into the brain or spinal cord. *Cerebral apoplexy* is due to disturbance of the brain circulation, as by hemorrhage, embolism, or thrombosis. **b** The condition of any organ or tissue marked by an effusion of blood into its substance; as, *apoplexy* of the lung.

ap′o-reme (ăp′ō-rēm), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόρημα, fr. ἀπορεῖν to be in doubt.] Primarily, a matter of doubt; a puzzle; specif., in Aristotelian logic, an objection to an epicheirema, or attempted proof; hence, investigation of a logical difficulty.

ap′o-rhy′o-lite (-rī′ō-līt), *n.* [*apo-* + *rhyolite.*] *Petrog.* A felsite whose structure shows it to have been originally vitreous, like some rhyolites.

a-po′ri-a (ȧ-pō′rĭ-ȧ; -pŏr′ĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIAS (-ȧz), L. -RIÆ (-ē). [L., doubt, Gr. ἀπορία, fr. ἄπορος without passage, at a loss; ἀ- not + πόρος passage.] *Rhet.* A professing to be at a loss what course to pursue, where to begin, where to end, what to say, etc.

a-port′ (ȧ-pōrt′), *adv.* *Naut.* On or towards the port or left side; — said esp. of the helm.

a-por′toise (ȧ-pōr′tĭz), *adv.* [See PORTOISE.] *Naut.* Resting on the gunwale; — said of yards when so lowered.

ap′o-sat′urn (ăp′ō-săt′ŭrn), *n.* Also **ap′o-sa-tur′ni-um** (-sȧ-tûr′nĭ-ŭm). [*apo-* + *Saturn.*] The point farthest from the planet Saturn in the orbit of each of its satellites.

ap′o-se-mat′ic (ăp′ō-sē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*apo-* + *sematic.*] *Zoöl.* Having or designating conspicuous or warning colors or structures indicative of special means of defense against enemies, as in the skunk, certain actinians, etc. — **ap′o-se-mat′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ap′o-si′o-pe′sis (ăp′ō-sī′ō-pē′sĭs; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀποσιώπησις, fr. ἀποσιωπᾶν to be quite silent.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the speaker breaks off suddenly, as if unwilling or unable to state what was in his mind; as, "I declare to you that his conduct — but I cannot speak of *that* here." — **ap′o-si′o-pet′ic** (-pĕt′ĭk), *a.*

a-pos′po-ry (ȧ-pŏs′pō-rĭ), *n.* [*apo-* + *spore* + 2d *-y.*] *Bot.* The production of prothallia or protonemata directly from the sporophyte, without intervening spore formation; — applied to mosses and ferns. — **a-pos′po-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

a-pos′ta-sy (-tȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TASIES (-sĭz). [ME. *apostasie*, F. *apostasie*, L. *apostasia*, fr. Gr. ἀποστασία a standing off from, a defection, fr. ἀποστῆναι to stand off, revolt; ἀπό from + στῆναι to stand. See OFF; STAND.] An abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party; an apostate's act of renunciation; esp., the renunciation of a religious faith.

Apostasy. — This consists in the total renunciation of Christianity, by embracing either a false religion or no religion at all. The offense can only take place in such as have once professed the true religion. *Blackstone.*

(*Apostasy*) . . . is of three kinds: that from the Christian faith; that from ecclesiastical obedience; and that from a religious profession, or from holy orders. *Cath. Dict.*

a-pos′tate (ȧ-pŏs′tāt), *n.* [L. *apostata*, Gr. ἀποστάτης. See APOSTASY.] **1**. One who has forsaken the faith, principles, or party, to which he before adhered; esp., one who has forsaken his religion for another; pervert; renegade.
2. *R. C. Ch.* One who, having taken sacred orders, renounces his clerical profession without lawful dispensation.
Syn. — See PERVERT.

a-pos′tate (-tāt), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, apostasy; faithless to moral allegiance; renegade.

So spake the *apostate* angel. *Milton.*
A wretched and *apostate* state. *Steele.*

ap′o-stat′ic (ăp′ō-stăt′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *apostaticus*, Gr. ἀποστατικός.] Apostate.
ap′o-stat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

a-pos′ta-tize (ȧ-pŏs′tȧ-tīz), *v. i.*; A-POS′TA-TIZED (-tīzd); A-POS′TA-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [LL. *apostatizare.*] To commit apostasy; to renounce one's faith, party, principles, etc.

He *apostatized* from his old faith in facts, took to believing in semblances. *Carlyle.*

a po-ste′ri-o′ri (ā pŏs-tē′rĭ-ō′rī). [L.; *a* (*ab*) + *posterior* latter.] **1**. *Logic.* Characterizing that kind of reasoning which derives propositions from the observation of facts, or by generalizations from facts arrives at principles and definitions, or infers causes from effects. This is the reverse of *a priori* reasoning.
2. *Metaph.* Applied to knowledge which is based upon or derived from facts through induction or experiment; having its source in empirical experience.

a-pos′til } (ȧ-pŏs′tĭl), *n.* [F. *apostille.* See POSTIL.] A marginal note; an annotation. *Motley.*
a-pos′tille }

a-pos′til, *v. t.* To annotate. *Rare.*

a-pos′tle (ȧ-pŏs′'l), *n.* [ME. *apostle*, *postle*, OF. *apostle*, *apostele* (also *apostre*, F. *apôtre*), L. *apostolus*, fr. Gr. ἀπόστολος one sent forth or away, fr. ἀποστέλλειν to send away; ἀπό from + στέλλειν to send; akin to G. *stellen* to set, E. *stall*. ME. *apostle* was confused with the earlier *apostel*, fr. AS. *apostol*, L. *apostolus.*] **1**. Lit.: One sent forth; a messenger. Specif.: One of the twelve disciples of Christ, specially chosen as his companions and witnesses, and sent forth to preach the gospel.

He called unto him his disciples, and of them he chose twelve, whom also he named *apostles.* *Luke* vi. 13.

The *apostles* were: Simon Peter, his brother Andrew, the brothers James and John (sons of Zebedee), Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew (or Levi), Thomas (or Didymus), James (son of Alphæus), his son or brother Jude (identified with Thaddæus), Simon the Canaanæan (also called the Zealot), and Judas Iscariot. The eleven apostles chose Matthias by lot to take the place of Judas Iscariot. The title of *apostle* is also applied to others, who, though not of the number of the Twelve, yet were equal with them in office and dignity; as, "Paul, called to be an *apostle* of Jesus Christ." 1 *Cor.* i. 1. In Heb. iii. 1, the name is given to Christ himself, as having been sent from heaven to publish the gospel. In the primitive church, other ministers were called *apostles* (*Rom.* xvi. 7).
2. **a** One who imitates or resembles the apostles. **b** The first Christian missionary in any part of the world; also, one who initiates any great moral reform, or first advocates any important belief or system; one who has extraordinary success as a missionary or reformer.

The men of culture are the true *apostles* of equality. *M. Arnold.*

3. *pl.* *Civil & Admiralty Law.* A brief letter dimissory sent by a court appealed from to the superior court, stating the case, etc.; papers sent up on appeal.
4. The Acts and Epistles of the apostles. *Obs.*
5. One of twelve presiding officials in the Mormon Church.

Apostle of Andalusia, Juan de Avila (1500–69), who preached in southern Spain. — **A. of Ardennes.** St. Hubert. See HUBERT, SAINT. — **A. of Armenia.** Gregory the Illuminator. — **A. of Brazil**, José de Anchieta, a Portuguese Jesuit missionary (d. 1597). — **a. of free trade**, Richard Cobden (1804–65), a leading opponent of England's high-tariff policy of 1830 to 1846. — **A. of Germany**, St. Boniface (680–755), a celebrated English missionary and archbishop of Germany, who labored for many years among the German tribes. — **a. of infidelity**, Voltaire, who virulently opposed the Roman Catholic Church. — **A. of Ireland**, St. Patrick (d. 463?). He was moved by visions, as he relates in his confessions, to undertake the conversion of the Irish. — **a. of temperance**, the Rev. Theobald Mathew (1790–1856). — **A. of the English**, St. Augustine, or Austin, who was sent with forty monks, by Pope Gregory I., to carry Christianity into England, where he landed at the Isle of Thanet, in 597. — **A. of the French**, St. Denis, who was sent from Rome, about A. D. 250, to Paris, where he became the first bishop, and suffered martyrdom. He became the patron saint of the kingdom, and his name served in the Middle Ages as a battle cry, "Montjoye St. Denis!" — **A. of the Frisians**, St. Willibrord, or Wilbrod (d. about 738), a Northumbrian, who spent 48 years in Friesland preaching Christianity. — **A. of the Gauls**, St. Irenæus, presbyter, and later bishop, of Lyons, near the close of the 2d century. — **A. of the Gentiles**, St. Paul, who preached the gospel to all without distinction of race or nation. 1 *Tim.* ii. 7. — **A. of the Goths**, Ulfilas (311–381), a missionary bishop to the Goths, who translated part of the Bible into Mœsogothic. — **A. of the Highlanders**, St. Columba (521–597 A. D.), of Ireland, who visited Scotland and preached there. — **A. of the Indians**, John Eliot (1604–90), missionary among the Indians in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. — **A. of the Indies.** **a** St. Francis Xavier (1506–52), a Jesuit missionary who labored for ten years in the East Indies. **b** Bartolomé de Las Casas (1474–1566), a Dominican missionary in Spanish America. — **Apostle of the North.** **a** Ansgar or Anscharius (801–865), who introduced Christianity into Denmark and Sweden. **b** Bernard Gilpin (1517–83), an English reformer, the first to preach Protestantism to the borderland Scots. — **A. of the Picts**, St. Ninian, a British missionary to the Picts about the 5th century. — **A. of the Scots**, John Knox (1513–72), also called **Apostle of the Scottish Reformation.** — **A. of the Slavs**, St. Cyril (820–869?), who preached to the Slavs and translated the Bible into Slavic.

apostle jug. A jug with raised figures of apostles on it.

A-pos′tles′ Creed (ȧ-pŏs′'lz). A creed of unknown origin, formerly ascribed to the apostles, and orig. a baptismal confession, beginning: "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord." Its present form dates back to about 500, and part of its substance perhaps to the 2d century.

apostles′ gems. Various gems symbolically assigned to the twelve apostles, as suggested by Rev. xxi. 14, 19, 20.

apostle spoon. A silver spoon with the handle terminating in the figure of an apostle. One or more were formerly often presented by sponsors at baptism to the godchild.

a-pos′to-late (ȧ-pŏs′tō-lāt), *n.* [L. *apostolatus.*] **1**. Dignity, office, or mission, of an apostle; apostleship.
2. Office of the Pope, as holding the apostolic see.

ap′os-tol′ic (ăp′ŏs-tŏl′ĭk), **ap′os-tol′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *apostolicus*, Gr. ἀποστολικός: cf. F. *apostolique.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to an apostle, or the apostles, their times, or their spirit; as, an *apostolical* mission; the *apostolic* age.
2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; taught by the apostles; as, *apostolic* faith.
3. Of or pertaining to the Pope or the papacy; papal.
4. Of or relating to the Catholic Apostolic Church.

apostolic benediction. **a** The benediction in 2 Cor. xiii. 14: "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen." **b** The papal blessing. The phrase occurs at the end of all papal documents composed in the epistolary form, as encyclicals, letters to bishops, etc. — **apostolic brief**, an official letter of the Pope written on parchment in modern characters, signed by the secretary of briefs, and sealed with the device of St. Peter as a fisherman on the papal ring. It differs from a *bull* in being less formal in character, and in dealing, in general, with less important matters, and in its seal. See BULL. — **Apostolic Brothers**, *Eccl. Hist.*, a sect founded by Gherardo Segarelli in northern Italy in the 13th century, who preached and practiced a literal imitation of the life of Christ's apostles. They were mystical fanatics and were suppressed as heretics. — **a. canons**, a collection of eighty-five rules relating to the duty of Christians, and particularly to the ceremonies and discipline of the church in the 2d and 3d centuries. They probably originated in Syria, about A. D. 350, and are given at the end of Book VIII. of the "Apostolic Constitutions." They were accepted as authoritative by the Eastern Church in 692, and the first fifty are respected in the Western Church as an important source of early church discipline. — **a. church.** **a** [*cap.*] The Christian church as founded by the apostles. **b** A church founded by an apostle; — applied esp. to the churches at Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. — **a. college.** **a** = *college of the apostles*, under COLLEGE. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The college of cardinals. — **a. constitutions**, a collection similar to and including the *apostolic canons*, probably comprising various independent prescripts. Excepting the canons, they were never accepted as authority in the Western Church, and they were rejected by the Eastern in 692. — **a. council**, the meeting of apostles and elders (see Acts xv.) to decide whether circumcision and the Mosaic law were binding upon Gentile converts. — **a. delegate**, *R. C. Ch.*, a diplomatic agent of the Pope accredited to the hierarchy of a country. Cf. NUNCIO, 2. — **a. fathers**, Christian writers born early enough to have been pupils of the apostles or of those who had been taught by the original apostles. They were Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Polycarp, Barnabas, Hermas, Papias, the authors of the Martyrdom of Polycarp, the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, and of the Epistle to Diognetus. — **A. junta.** See *Apostolic party*, below. — **a. king**, *or* **majesty**, a title granted, in A. D. 1000, by the Pope to St. Stephen, king of Hungary, because of his extensive propagation of Christianity. It was renewed in 1758 to Maria Theresa, and is now a title of the sovereign of Hungary. — **A. Mennonite Church.** See MENNONITE, *n.* — **apostolical notary**, the official who sends off the papal orders. — **Apostolic party**, an early 19th-century Roman Catholic faction in Spain that aimed to reëstablish the Inquisition and the unlimited power of the crown, popularly supposed to be governed by a body called the **A. junta.** — **a. prefect**, *R. C. Ch.*, the head of a mission, not of episcopal rank. — **a. see**, a see founded and governed by an apostle; specif., the Roman Catholic Church, from the belief that the Pope is the successor of St. Peter, the only apostle who has apostolic successors. — **a.**, *or* **apostolical, succession**, *Eccl.*, uninterrupted succession or descent from the apostles by regular and successive ordinations of bishops, held to be a fact and to be necessary for valid administration of the sacraments, transmission of orders, etc., by the Roman Catholic and Eastern Churches and largely by the churches of the Anglican Communion. — **a. vicar.** See VICAR APOSTOLIC.

Ap′os-tol′ic (ăp′ŏs-tŏl′ĭk), *n.* [L. *apostolicus.*] **1**. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of one of certain ascetic sects which at various times professed to imitate the practice of the apostles, as: **a** The Apostolic Brothers. **b** The Apostolici.
2. *Sp. Hist.* A member of the Apostolic party.

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ap′o-phan′tic … [Gr. ἀποφαντικός (sc. λόγος) a proposition.] *Logic.* The doctrine of judgment; — a term adopted by Sir Wm. Hamilton.

ap′o-phleg-mat′ic (-flĕg-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποφλεγματικός. See APO-; PHLEGMATIC.] *Med.* Producing discharges of mucus. — *n.* An apophlegmatic agent. — **ap′o-phleg-mat′i-cal**, *a.*

ap′o-phleg′ma-tism (-flĕg′mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀποφλεγματισμός, Galen.] *Med.* **a** Action of apophlegmatics. **b** An apophlegmatic. *Obs.*

ap′o-phleg-mat′i-zant (-flĕg-măt′ĭ-zănt), *n.* *Med.* An apophlegmatic. *Obs.*

a-poph′o-ny (ȧ-pŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀπό off + φωνή sound.] *Phon.* Ablaut. *V. Henry.*

ap′oph-thegm (ăp′ō-thĕm), *n.*, **ap′oph-theg-mat′ic** (-thĕg-măt′ĭk), *a.*, etc. Vars. of APOTHEGM, etc.

a-poph′y-sal (ȧ-pŏf′ĭ-săl), *a.* Apophyseal.

a-poph′y-sa-ry (-sȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Apophyseal. *Rare.*

a-poph′y-sate (-sāt), *a.* *Bot.* Provided with an apophysis.

ap′o-plas-mo′di-al (ăp′ō-plăz-mō′dĭ-ăl), *a.* [*apo-* + *plasmodial.*] *Bot.* Not forming a true plasmodium, as myxomycetes of the order Acrasiales.

ap′o-plas-tog′a-mous (-plăs-tŏg′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*apo-* + Gr. πλαστός molded + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Apoplasmodial.

ap′o-plex (ăp′ō-plĕks), *v. t.* To strike with apoplexy. *Obs. Shak.*

ap′o-plex, *n.* Apoplexy. *Obs. Dryden.* — **ap′o-plex′ious** (-plĕk′shŭs), *a.* *Obs.*

ap′o-pyle (-pīl), *n.* [*apo-* + Gr. πύλη gate.] *Zoöl.* One of the openings by which the water passes out of a radial canal or flagellated chamber of a sponge.

ap′o-quin-am′ine (-kwĭn-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′), *n.* See APO-, 2.

ap′o-ret′ic (ăp′ō-rĕt′ĭk), **ap′o-ret′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἀπορητικός. See APORIA.] Skeptical. *Obs.* — **ap′o-ret′ic**, *n.* *Obs.*

a′porn. † APRON.

Ap′o-ro-bran′chi-a (ăp′ō-rō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See APORIA; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* **a** = PYCNOGONIDA. **b** = PTEROPODA. Also called **Ap′o-ro-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ). — **ap′o-ro-bran′chi-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Ap′o-ro′sa (-rō′sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄπορος. See APORIA.] *Zoöl.* A group of corals having the corallum solid; — opposed to *Perforata.* — **ap′o-rose** (ăp′ō-rōs), *a.*

Ap′or-rha′is (ăp′ō-rā′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπορραΐς a kind of shellfish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate gastropods related to *Strombus*, but having the foot broad and flat. It is the type of a family, **Ap′or-rha′i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē).

ap′or-rhœ′a (-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *apo-* + *-rhœa.*] An effluvium or emanation. *Obs.*

aport. † APPORT.

‖ **à por′tée′** (á pôr′tā′). [F.] Lit., in range; within reach or capacity.

aportenanse. † APPURTENANCE.

a-pose′. † APPOSE.

ap′o-sep′al-ous, *a.* [*apo-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Polysepalous.

a-po′si-a (ȧ-pō′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. πόσις a drinking.] *Med.* Adipsia.

ap′o-si′ti-a (ăp′ō-sĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; -sĭt′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀποσιτία; ἀπό from + σῖτος food.] *Med.* Aversion to food.

ap′o-sit′ic (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποσιτικός.] *Med.* Destroying the appetite, or suspending hunger.

a-pos′i-ty. † APOSITIA.

ap′o-so′ro (ăp′ō-sō′rō), *n.* [Native name.] The potto.

‖ **a pos′se ad es′se.** [L.] From possibility to reality.

a-pos′ta-sis (ȧ-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπόστασις a departure from.] **1**. *Bot.* Separation of perianth whorls by abnormal growth of internodes.
2. *Med.* **a** An abscess. **b** Separation of fragments of bone. **c** The crisis of a disease.

a-pos′ta-ta (-tȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* APOSTATÆ (-tē). [L.] An apostate. *Obs.*, *or Latin.*

a-pos′ta-tate, *a.* Apostate. *Obs.* & *R.*

a-pos′tate, *v. i.* [L. *apostatare.*] To apostatize. *Obs.*

a-pos′ta-tism (ȧ-pŏs′tȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Act of apostatizing.

ap′o-stax′is (ăp′ō-stăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπόσταξις drippings.] **1**. *Bot.* An abnormal exudation.
2. *Med.* Discharge of fluid, as in nosebleed.

ap′os-tem (ăp′ŏs-tĕm). Var. of APOSTEME.

a-pos′te-mate (ȧ-pŏs′tē-māt), *v. i.* & *t.* [See APOSTEME.] *Med.* To form an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.

a-pos′te-mate, *a.* Apostemated. — *n.* An aposteme.

a-pos′te-mat′ic (-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Apostematous.

a-pos′te-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *apostematio*: cf. F. *apostémation.*] *Med.* Formation of an aposteme; suppuration.

ap′o-stem′a-tous (ăp′ō-stĕm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an aposteme.

ap′os-teme (ăp′ŏs-tēm), *n.* [F. *apostème*, L. *apostema*, Gr. ἀπόστημα separation of pus into an ulcer, fr. ἀποστῆναι to stand off.] *Med.* An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter.

a-pos′thi-a (ȧ-pŏs′thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. πόσθη prepuce.] *Med.* Congenital absence of the prepuce.

aposthume. † APOSTEME.

a-pos′tl. Apostle. *Ref. Sp.*

a-pos′tle-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

a-pos′tle-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

apostles′ ointment. An ointment of 12 ingredients. *Obs.*

apostle stones. = APOSTLES′ GEMS.

a-pos′to-less, *n.* A woman apostle. *Obs.*

a-pos′to-li (ȧ-pŏs′tō-lī), *n. pl.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Letters dimissory from an inferior court.

Ap′os-to′li-an (ăp′ŏs-tō′lĭ-ăn), *n.* An Apostolic.

ap′os-tol′i-cal, *a.* = APOSTOLIC. — *n.* [*cap.*] *Sp. Hist.* A member of the Apostolic party.

ap′os-tol′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of APOSTOLIC.

Ap′os-tol′i-ci (ăp′ŏs-tŏl′ĭ-sī), *n. pl.* [L. See APOSTOLIC.] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** The members of an ascetic sect of the 3d and 4th centuries in Phrygia, Cilicia, and Pamphylia, who sought apostolic purity of life by renouncing marriage and private property. Also called *Apotactici*, *Apotactics*, etc. **b** A 12th-century sect in Rhineland and France, which denounced the corrupt condition of the hierarchy, and rejected church ceremonies and papal authority. **c** The Apostolic Brothers. See under APOSTOLIC.

ap′os-tol′i-cism (ăp′ŏs-tŏl′ĭ-sĭz′m) } *n.* Apostolic state or **a-pos′to-lic′i-ty** (ȧ-pŏs′tō-lĭs′ĭ-tĭ) } quality.

The Church . . . is recognized by four marks: — unity, holiness, catholicity, and *apostolicity*. *C. W. Currier.*

a-pos′tro-phe (ȧ-pŏs′trō-fē), *n.* [(1 & hence 4) L., fr. Gr. ἀποστροφή a turning away, fr. ἀποστρέφειν to turn away; ἀπό from + στρέφειν to turn. (2 & 3) F., fr. L. *apostrophus* apostrophe, the turning away or omitting of a letter, Gr. ἀπόστροφος.] **1.** *Rhet.* A sudden breaking off from the previous method of discourse, and the addressing, in the second person, some person or thing, absent or present; as, Milton's *apostrophe* to Light ("Paradise Lost," III. 1-55).
2. *Gram.* Omission of a letter or letters from a word. The place of their omission is marked by the character [′]; as in *call'd* for *called*, *a'* for *all*.
3. *Punctuation.* The mark [′] used: **a** To indicate an omission of one or more letters or figures, as in *ne'er* for *never*, *can't* for *cannot*, *'76* for *1776*, etc. **b** To denote the possessive case, in which use it originally marked an omission of the letter *e*. See POSSESSIVE CASE. **c** To mark the plural of letters and figures; as, two *a's* and three *7's*. **d**. To mark the close of a quotation. See QUOTATION MARKS.
4. *Plant Physiol.* The position of the chloroplasts when they have abandoned the superficial face of the cell wall; — called *positive* when caused by intense light, and *negative* when by prolonged darkness. Opposed to *epistrophe*.

ap′os-troph′ic (ăp′ŏs-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or employing, an apostrophe.

a-pos′tro-phize (ȧ-pŏs′trō-fīz), *v. t. & i.*; A-POS′TRO-PHIZED (-fīzd); A-POS′TRO-PHIZ′ING (-fīz′ĭng). **1.** To address by or in apostrophe.
2. To contract by omitting a letter or letters; also, to mark with an apostrophe [′] or apostrophes.

a-pot′e-lesm (ȧ-pŏt′ē-lĕz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀποτέλεσμα effect, effect of the stars on human destiny, fr. ἀποτελεῖν to complete.] **1.** Result; issue; fulfillment. *Obs.*
2. *Astrol.* The casting of a horoscope.

ap′o-tel′es-mat′ic (ăp′ō-tĕl′ĕz-măt′ĭk: -tē′lĕz-), *a.* [Gr. ἀποτελεσματικός.] Of or relating to an apotelesm. "*Apotelesmatic* or judicial astrology." *Whewell.*

A passage in the Old Testament may have . . . an *apotelesmatic* sense, i. e., one of after or final accomplishment. *M. Stuart.*

a-poth′e-ca-ry (ȧ-pŏth′ē-kā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *apotecarie*, through F. fr. LL. *apothecarius*, fr. L. *apotheca* storehouse, Gr. ἀποθήκη, fr. ἀποτιθέναι to put away; ἀπό from + τιθέναι to put: cf. F. *apothicaire*, OF. *apotecaire*. See THESIS.] One who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal purposes. In England, the apothecary early became a kind of subordinate medical practitioner, having the right to prescribe as well as sell drugs; and the surgeon apothecary was the ordinary visiting physician. Drugs are now generally sold by a pharmaceutical chemist or druggist (who is permitted only to supply drugs), and *apothecary* is obsolescent or archaic in popular usage. Cf. DRUGGIST.

apothecaries' measure, a system of fluid measures used by apothecaries. That formerly employed in Great Britain and still used in the United States has the following values: 1 gallon (Cong., 231 cu. in.) = 8 pints; 1 pint (O) = 16 (fluid) ounces; 1 ounce (f ℥) = 8 (fluid) drams; 1 dram (f ʒ) = 60 minims (♏). The imperial system now used in Great Britain has the values: 1 gallon (277.274 cu. in.) = 8 pints; 1 pint = 20 ounces; 1 ounce = 8 drams; 1 dram = 60 minims. — **apothecaries' weight**, a system of weights used for compounding medical prescriptions. See TROY WEIGHT.

ap′o-the′ci-um (ăp′ō-thē′shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀποθήκη storehouse.] In lichens, the cup-shaped or disklike form of ascocarp in which the asci are borne. — **ap′o-the′cial** (ăp′ō-thē′shăl), *a.*

ap′o-thegm } (ăp′ō-thĕm), *n.* *Reformed spelling* **ap′o-**
ap′oph-thegm } **them.** [Gr. ἀπόφθεγμα thing uttered, apothegm, from ἀποφθέγγεσθαι to speak out; ἀπό from + φθέγγεσθαι to speak.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a terse remark, conveying some important truth; a sententious precept or maxim; as, "Man proposes, but God disposes." [Now usually spelt *apothegm* in the United States.] — **ap′o-theg′ma-tist** (-thĕg′mȧ-tĭst), *n.*
Syn. — See AXIOM.

ap′o-theg-mat′ic (-thĕg-măt′ĭk) } *a.* Also **ap′oph-theg-**.
ap′o-theg-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } [Gr. ἀποφθεγματικός.] Pertaining to, or in the manner of, an apothegm; sententious; pithy. — **ap′o-theg-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

ap′o-them (ăp′ō-thĕm), *n.* [Gr. ἀπό + θέμα that which is placed, τιθέναι to place.] **1.** *Math.* The perpendicular from the center to one of the sides of a regular polygon.
2. A deposit formed in a liquid vegetable extract. See EXTRACTIVE, *n.*, 2 **b**.

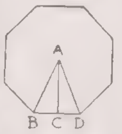

A C Apothem.

ap′o-the′o-sis (ăp′ō-thē′ō-sĭs; ȧ-pŏth′ē-ō′-sĭs; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -OSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀποθέωσις, fr. ἀποθεοῦν to deify; ἀπό from + θεοῦν to deify, θεός a god.] **1.** Act of elevating a mortal to the rank of, and placing him among, the gods; deification.
2. Glorification; exaltation, as of a person, principle, or ideal. "The *apotheosis* of chivalry." *Prescott.*

The noisy *apotheosis* of liberty and machinery. *F. Harrison.*

ap′o-the′o-size (ăp′ō-thē′ō-sīz), *v. t.* To exalt to the dignity of a deity; to declare to be a god; to deify; glorify.

a-pot′o-me (ȧ-pŏt′ō-mē), *n.* [Gr. ἀποτομή a cutting off, fr. ἀποτέμνειν to cut off; ἀπό from + τέμνειν to cut.] **1.** *Math.* The incommensurable difference between two quantities, as a number and a surd, that are commensurable in higher integral powers.
2. *Pythagorean Music.* The greater of the two half-step intervals into which the whole step is divided; — represented by the vibration ratio of two tones at this interval, or $\frac{2187}{2048}$.
3. (*pron.* ăp′ō-tōm) *Min.* A variety of celestite whose crystals are prisms doubly terminated by pyramids.

ap′o-tro-pa′ic (ăp′ō-trō-pā′ĭk), *a.* [See APOTROPAION.] Designed to avert or turn aside.

ap′o-tro-pa′ion (-pā′yŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PAIA (-yȧ). [Gr. ἀποτρόπαιος, -ον, averting evil, fr. ἀποτρέπειν to turn away.] *Gr. Antiq.* Something believed to avert evil, as an amulet, a charm, symbol, or votive offering.

a-pot′ro-pous (ȧ-pŏt′rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀπότροπος turned away.] *Bot.* Anatropous with a ventral raphe; — applied to ovules.

ap′o-typ′ic (ăp′ō-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* [*apo-* + *typic.*] *Biol.* Varying or departing from a type.

Ap′pa-lach′i-an (ăp′ȧ-lăch′ĭ-ăn; -lā′chĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a system of mountains in the eastern United States, also incorrectly called *Allegheny*, from its western range. The mountains were called Appalachian by the Spaniards under De Soto, after the Apalachee Indians.

Appalachian coal field, the great coal-producing area extending from Pennsylvania to Alabama, in and adjacent to the Appalachian Mountains. — **A. revolution.** *Geol.* = POST-PALEOZOIC REVOLUTION. — **A. river**, *Geol.*, an ancient river believed to have flowed south-southwest along the southern Appalachians to the Gulf of Mexico. The upper part of the Tennessee River corresponds, in position, with the upper course of the old river. — **A. tea.** **a** The leaves of *Ilex glabra* and *I. vomitoria*, shrubs of the eastern United States, locally used as a tea; also, a plant of either species. **b** The withe-rod of the same region (*Viburnum cassinoides*).

ap-pall′ (ă-pôl′), *v. t.*; AP-PALLED′ (-pôld′); AP-PALL′ING. [OF. *apalir* to grow pale, make pale; *a* (L. *ad*) + *pale* pale, F. *pâle*. See PALE, *a.*; cf. PALL to become vapid.]
1. To make pale; to blanch. *Obs.*

The answer that ye made to me, my dear, . . .
Hath so *appalled* my countenance. *Wyatt.*

2. To weaken; enfeeble; reduce, to cause to lose color; as, an old *appalled* wight. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Wine . . . will not congeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength, and become *appalled* in extremity of cold. *Holland.*

3. To depress or discourage with fear; to shock or overcome with sudden terror or horror; to dismay; as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

The house of peers was somewhat *appalled* at this. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — See DISMAY.

ap-pall′, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To grow faint; to become weak; to become dismayed or discouraged. *Gower.*
2. To lose flavor or become stale.

ap-pall′ing, *p. a.* Such as to appall; as, an *appalling* accident. — **ap-pall′ing-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See FEARFUL.

ap′pa-nage, ap′a-nage (ăp′ȧ-nāj), *n.* [F. *apanage*, fr. OF. *apaner* to nourish, support, fr. LL. *apanare* to furnish with bread, to provision; L. *ad* + *panis* bread.] **1.** The provision made, as among the early French kings, by a sovereign or prince for the younger members of his family by a grant of lands, offices, state revenues, or money.

The custom of bestowing *appanages* was first established under the dynasty of the Capets. . . . From the time of Louis VIII. *appanages* were held subject to the condition that they should revert to the crown on the extinction of heirs male. *Encyc. Brit.*

The corresponding provision [to appanage] in England is an annual income voted by Parliament out of the imperial taxes (e. g. in 1889 for the Queen's grandchildren). A similar course is followed in Italy. In many German states the *appanage* is often a mere rent charge on crown lands. *Dict. of Polit. Econ.*

2. A territory or province in the dependent condition of an appanage; a dependency; loosely, any property appropriated to or by a person as his share or perquisite.

The religious supremacy became a kind of *appanage* to the civil sovereignty. *H. H. Milman.*

3. That which belongs to one by custom or right; a natural adjunct or endowment. "Wealth . . . the *appanage* of wit." *Swift.*

It is partly the contrast of beauty, which is the natural *appanage* of happiness, that renders her tears so pathetic. *Coventry Patmore.*

ap′pa-ra′tus (ăp′ȧ-rā′tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RATUS, -RATUSES (-tŭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., fr. *apparare*, *apparatum*, to prepare; *ad* + *parare* to make ready.] **1.** A making ready. *Obs.*
2. Things provided as means to some end.
3. Hence: A collection or set of implements, or utensils, for a given work, experimental or operative; any complex instrument or appliance, mechanical or chemical, for a specific action or operation; machinery; mechanism.
4. *Physiol.* A collection of organs all of which unite in a common function; as, the respiratory *apparatus*.

‖ **ap′pa-ra′tus bel′li** (bĕl′ī) [L.], *Law*, munitions of war. — **a. cri′ti-cus** (krĭt′ĭ-kŭs) [L.], a set of reference books, glossaries, texts, etc., for use in literary work. — **A. Sculp-to′ris** (skŭlp-tō′rĭs) [L.], *Astron.*, the constellation Cælum.

ap-par′el (ă-păr′ĕl), *n.* [ME. *apparel*, *apareil*, OF. *apareil*, F. *appareil*, preparation, provision, furniture, OF. *apareillier* to match, prepare, F. *appareiller*; OF. *a* (L. *ad*) + *pareil* like, similar, fr. LL. *pariculus*, dim. of L. *par* equal. See PAIR.] **1.** Preparation; things prepared; equipment.
2. External clothing; vesture; garments; dress; garb; external habiliments or array.

Fresh in his new *apparel*, proud and young. *Denham.*
At public devotion his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

3. Appearance. *Obs. or R.*

So correct,
That she had puzzled the acutest hinters,
Without the *apparel* of being circumspect. *Byron.*

4. A small ornamental piece of embroidery worn on albs and some other ecclesiastical vestments. See ALB, *Illust.*

For some inscrutable reason a distinction is drawn in name between the embroidered ornaments of the alb and amice and those of the remainder of the ecclesiastical dress. The former are called *apparels*, the latter orphreys. *R. A. S. Macalister.*

5. *Naut.* The equipment of a ship, as masts, sails, rigging, anchors, guns, etc.
Syn. — Dress, clothing, vesture, garment, raiment, garb, costume, attire, habiliments.

ap-par′el (ă-păr′ĕl), *v. t.*; AP-PAR′ELED or -ELLED (-ĕld); AP-PAR′EL-ING or -EL-LING. [OF. *apareillier*.] **1.** To make or get (something) ready; to prepare. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To furnish with apparatus; to equip; to fit out.

Ships . . . *appareled* to fight. *Hayward.*

3. To dress or clothe; to attire.

They which are gorgeously *appareled*, and live delicately, are in kings' courts. *Luke* vii. 25.

4. To dress with external ornaments; to cover with something ornamental; to adorn with apparels; to deck; embellish; as, trees *appareled* with flowers.

Appareled in celestial light. *Wordsworth.*
The Salisbury Missal, for example, forbids the *appareled* alb to be worn on Good Friday. *R. A. S. Macalister.*

ap-par′en-cy (ă-păr′ĕn-sĭ; ă-pâr′-), *n.* [L. *apparentia*.]
1. A coming into view; appearance. *Obs.*
2. Apparentness; state of being apparent. *Coleridge.*
3. The position of being heir apparent.

The status of *apparency* . . . ceased to be part of the law of Scotland on 1st October, 1874. *Erskine's Prin.*

ap-par′ent (ă-păr′ĕnt; ă-pâr′-), *a.* [ME. *aparant*, OF. *aparant*, p. pr. of *aparoir*: cf. F. *apparent*, L. *apparens*, *-entis*. See APPEAR.] **1.** Capable of being seen, or easily seen; open to view; visible to the eye; within sight or view; as, *apparent* defects.

The moon . . . *apparent* queen. *Milton.*

2. Clear or manifest to the understanding; plain; evident; obvious; known; palpable; indubitable.

It is *apparent* foul play. *Shak.*

3. Appearing as actual to the eye or mind (distinguished from, but not necessarily opposed to, *actual*, *true*, or *real*); bearing, or supported by, such evidences of reality as lead to belief in the existence of the thing evidenced; seeming; as, the *apparent* motion or diameter of the sun; often specif., *Law*, having such an appearance of reality as reasonably to appear true under the circumstances; as, the goods were in *apparent* good condition.

A period of *apparent* splendor rather than of real prosperity. *Gibbon.*
To live on terms of civility, and even of *apparent* friendship. *Macaulay.*
What Berkeley calls visible magnitude was by astronomers called *apparent* magnitude. *Reid.*

Syn. — Visible, distinct, plain, obvious, clear, certain, evident, manifest, indubitable, notorious; seeming.

apparent authority, *Law of Agency*, that authority which an agent appears to have by reason of his actual agency or by such acts or conduct of the principal as estop the latter from denying the authority. — **a. danger**, *Law*, with reference to the right of homicide in self-defense, that danger which appears from such overt actual demonstration, by conduct and acts indicative of a design to take life or inflict great personal injury, as makes the homicide appear necessary to self-preservation. — **a. easement** *or* **servitude**, *Law*, one which involves in its nature, or as a means of its enjoyment, or the like, some permanent visible sign of its existence, as the bed of a stream, an overhanging roof, a water pipe, etc.; — distinguished from a *nonapparent easement* or *servitude*, which is one not involving any permanent visible sign of its existence, as an easement of a way, of drawing a net upon a shore, etc. — **a. heir.** = HEIR APPARENT. — **a. horizon.** = HORIZON, 1. — **a. magnitude**, *Optics*, the magnitude of an object viewed, as measured by the angle which it subtends at the eye of the observer. — **a. power.** See WATT. — **a. resistance.** = IMPEDANCE. — **a. servitude.** See *apparent easement*, above. — **a. time**, the time of day reckoned by the diurnal motion of the true sun, or so that 12 o'clock at the place is the instant of transit of the sun's center over the meridian. — **a. watts.** See WATT.
— **ap-par′ent-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-par′ent-ness**, *n.*

ap-par′ent (ă-păr′ĕnt; ă-pâr′-), *n.* An heir apparent. *Obs.*

I 'll draw it [the sword] as *apparent* to the crown. *Shak.*

ap′pa-ri′tion (ăp′ȧ-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *apparition*, L. *apparitio*, fr. *apparere*. See APPEAR.] **1.** Act of becoming visible; appearance. *Milton.*

The sudden *apparition* of the Spaniards. *Prescott.*
The *apparition* of Lawyer Clippurse occasioned much speculation in that portion of the world. *Scott.*

2. *Astron.* **a** The first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been invisible or obscured; — opposed to *occultation*. **b** Visibility.
3. [*cap.*] The Epiphany. *Obs.*
4. Demonstration; display; also, semblance; aspect. *Obs.*
5. The thing appearing; visible object; form.

Which *apparition*, it seems, was you. *Tatler.*

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ap′os-tol′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ap′os-tol′ics (ăp′ŏs-tŏl′ĭks), *n.* Practical theology that deals with the propagation of religion.
a-pos′to-lize, *v. t. & i.* To promulgate; to act as an apostle. *Rare.*
apostota. † APOSTATE. [*Sp.*]
a-pos′tro-fe. Apostrophe. *Ref.*
a-pos′tro-fize. Apostrophize. *Ref. Sp.*
a-pos′tro-phal (ȧ-pŏs′trō-făl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an apostrophe. *Rare.*
a-pos′tro-phied (-fĭd), *p. a.* Apostrophized. *Jas. Lane Allen.*
ap′os-tume. † APOSTEME.
Ap′o-tac′tic (ăp′ō-tăk′tĭk), *n.* [From Gr. ἀποτάκται, pl. fr. ἀπότακτος set apart.] *Eccl.* One of the Apostolici (sense **a**).
Ap′o-tac′ti-ci (-tĭ-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀποτακτικοί. See APOTACTIC.] *Eccl.* = APOSTOLICI (in sense **a**).
Ap′o-tac′tite (-tīt), *n.* [LL. pl. *apotactitae*, Gr. ἀποτακτῖται, fr ἀπότακτος set apart.] *Eccl.* One of the Apostolici (**a**).
ap′o-tel′es-mat′i-cal, *a.* Apotelesmatic *Obs. or R.*
a-poth′ec, *n.* [OF. *apoteque.*] A shop, esp. for drugs. *Obs.*
a-poth′e-cal (ȧ-pŏth′ē-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a shopman. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
apothecaries' measure, weight. See APOTHECARY.
a-poth′e-ca-ry-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ap′o-thece (ăp′ō-thēs; ăp′ō-thē′sē), *n.* *Bot.* An apothecium. *Rare.*
ap′o-theg′ma-tize, *or* **ap′oph-theg′-** (ăp′ō-thĕg′mȧ-tīz), *v. i.* To utter apothegms.
a-poth′e-ma (ȧ-pŏth′ē-mȧ), **ap′o-theme** (ăp′ō-thēm). Vars. of APOTHEM.
a-poth′e-ose (ȧ-pŏth′ē-ōz), *v. t.* To apotheosize. *Rare.*
a-poth′e-sis (ȧ-pŏth′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ἀπόθεσις a putting back or away.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** In early churches, a place on the south side of the chancel for books, vestments, etc. **b** A dressing room at a public bath.
2. *Surg.* The setting of a fractured limb.
apotiquare. † APOTHECARY.
ap′o-tro-pæ′on (ăp′ō-trō-pē′ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PÆA (-pē′ȧ). Var. of APOTROPAION.
apoun. † UPON.
A-pox′y-om′e-nos (ȧ-pŏk′sĭ-ŏm′ē-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. ἀποξυόμενος, p. pr. middle, fr. ἀποξύειν to scrape off.] A statue representing an athlete standing nude, cleansing his extended right arm with the strigil. A fine marble copy of the lost bronze by Lysippus was found in 1849 in the Trastevere quarter, Rome, and is now in the Vatican.
‖ **a-poy′** (ä-poi′), *n.* [Tag.] Fire.
A′po-ya′o (ä′pō-yä′ō), *n.* An Igorrote tribe. See IGORROTE.
ap′o-zem (ăp′ō-zĕm), **a-poz′e-ma** (ȧ-pŏz′ē-mȧ), **ap′o-zeme** (-zēm), *n.* [L. *apozema*, Gr. ἀπόζεμα.] *Med.* A decoction or infusion. *Rare.* — **ap′o-zem′i-cal** (-zĕm′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Rare.*
app. *Abbr.* Apostles; appended: appendix; appointed: apprentice. [*chaic.*]
ap-paid′. Var. of APAID. *Ar-*
Ap′pa-im (ăp′ȧ-ĭm). *Bib.*
ap-pair′, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *empeirier*, F. *empirer*. See IMPAIR.] To impair; deteriorate; perish. *Obs.* — **ap-pair′er**, *n.* *Obs.* — **ap-pair′ment**, *n.* *Obs.*
appairelle. † APPAREL.
ap-pal′. Var of APPALL.
Ap′pa-lach′i-ans (ăp′ȧ-lăch′ĭ-ănz; -lā′chĭ-), *n. pl.* The Indian tribes of the eastern United States south of the Ohio; — vaguely applied by Schoolcraft.
ap-pale′, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. APPALL, PALE.] To pale; weaken; appall: lose savor. *Obs.* — **ap-pale′ment**, *n.* *Obs.*
ap-pall′ (ă-pôl′), *n.* Terror; dismay. *Poetic.* *Cowper.*
ap-palld′. Appalled. *Ref. Sp.*
ap-pall′ment, *n.* See -MENT
‖ **ap-pal′to** (äp-päl′tō), *n.* [It.] A monopoly. *Rare.*
ap-pan′a-gist (ă-păn′ȧ-jĭst), *n.* [F. *apanagiste.*] One to whom an appanage has been granted.
ap′pa-rail′, **ap′pa-rail′ment**, etc. † APPAREL, etc.
apparance, -ancy, -ant. † APPARENCE, APPARENCY, etc.
ap′pa-rate. † APPARATUS.
ap′pa-rat′ed (-rāt′ĕd), *p. a.* [L. *apparatus.*] Prepared. *Obs. & R.*
ap′pa-ra′tion, *n.* [L. *apparatio*, *-tionis.*] Preparation. *Obs.*
apparator, -tour. † APPARITOR.
appare. † APPAIR. [*Obs.*]
ap-par′el, *v. i.* To get ready.
ap-par′eld. Appareled. *Ref. Sp.*
ap-par′el-ment, *n.* [OF. *apareillement.*] Equipment; garb; apparel. *Rare.*
ap-par′e-ment, *n.* [OF. *aparement.*] Outfit. *Obs.*
ap-par′ence, *n.* [OF. *aparence*, *aparance.*] Appearance; also, heir apparency. *Obs.*
‖ **ap-pa′rent ra′ri nan′tes in gur′gi-te vas′to.** [L.] They appear here and there swimming in the vast whirlpool. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 118).
ap′pa-ri′tion (ăp′ȧ-rĭsh′ŭn), *v. t.* To cause to appear. *Rare.*

6. A preternatural or unexpected appearance; a ghost, specter, or phantom.

[Zoroaster] Met his own image walking in the garden.
That *apparition*, sole of men, he saw. *Shelley.*

Syn. — Specter, phantom, shade. See GHOST.

ap′pa-ri′tion-al (ăp′ȧ-rĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an apparition or apparitions; spectral.

apparitional soul, the soul conceived as a human image capable of disembodiment and objective visibility.

ap-par′i-tor (ă-păr′ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *apparere.* See APPEAR.] **1.** Formerly, an officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.

Before any of his *apparitors* could execute the sentence, he was himself summoned away by a sterner *apparitor* to the other world. *De Quincey.*

2. *Eccl. Law.* An officer whose duty is to execute orders and decrees of the court, chiefly by serving summonses.

3. A beadle in an English university. See BEADLE, 3.

‖ **ap′pau′mé′**, *or* **ap′pau′mée′** (ȧ′pō′mā′), *a.* [F. *appaumé*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *paume* the palm, fr. L. *palma.*] *Her.* Opened out so as to show the palm; — said of the hand.

ap-pay′ (ă-pā′), *v. t.* [OF. *apaier*, LL. *appacare*, *appagare*, fr. L. *ad* + *pacare* to pacify, *pax* peace. See PAY, APPEASE.] To satisfy; to pay; to appease. *Obs.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

ap-peach′ (ă-pēch′), *v. t.* [ME. *apechen*, for *empechen*, OF. *empeechier.* See IMPEACH.] To impeach; accuse; asperse; to inform against; to reproach; also, to hinder. *Obs.* — **ap-peach′er**, *n.* *Obs.* — **ap-peach′ment**, *n.* *Obs.*

And oft of error did himself *appeach.* *Spenser.*

ap-peal′ (ă-pēl′), *v. t.*; AP-PEALED (-pēld′); AP-PEAL′ING. [ME. *appelen*, *apelen*, to appeal, accuse, OF. *apeler*, F. *appeler*, fr. L. *appellare* to approach, address, invoke, summon, call, name; akin to *appellere* to drive to; *ad* + *pellere* to drive. See PULSE; cf. PEAL.] **1.** To summon before a tribunal to make answer. *Obs.* Hence: *Law.* **a** To charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a private criminal prosecution against for some heinous crime; as, to *appeal* a person of felony. See APPEAL, *n.* *Obs. or Hist.* **b** To take proceedings for the removal of (a cause) from an inferior to a superior court for a rehearing or review on account of alleged injustice in the trial below. See APPEAL, *n.*

2. To challenge. *Archaic.*

Man to man will I *appeal* the Norman to the lists. *Scott.*

3. To invoke or call upon, as a judge or a witness. *Obs.*

ap-peal′, *v. i.* **1.** *Law.* To make an appeal; to apply for the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court for the purpose of reëxamination or for decision.

I *appeal* unto Cæsar. *Acts* xxv. 11.

2. To call upon another to decide a question controverted, to corroborate a statement, to vindicate one's rights, conduct, taste, etc.; as, I *appeal* to mankind for the truth of what is alleged. Hence: To call on one for aid or sympathy; to make earnest request.

I *appeal* to the Scriptures in the original. *Horsley.*
They *appealed* to the sword. *Macaulay.*

to appeal to the country, *British Politics*, to seek the opinion of the people by dissolving Parliament so that their will may be expressed in their choice of members.

It seems to be generally supposed that a defeated minister is entitled, if he think fit, to "*appeal to the country.*" . . . But although ministers may advise a dissolution, the king is by no means bound to follow that advice. *Hearn.*

ap-peal′ (ă-pēl′), *n.* [ME. *appel*, *apel*, OF. *apel*, F. *appel*, fr. *appeler.* See APPEAL, *v. t.*] **1.** *Law.* **a** A formal accusation of a felony or heinous crime made against a person by another who demands punishment for the private injury rather than for the public offense. *Obs. or Hist.* The one making the appeal was called the *appellor*; when a felon appealed an accomplice, the appellor was called an *approver.* Appeals of treason were abolished before 1400, by 5 Edw. III. c. 9 (1331) and later statutes; and other appeals in 1819, by 59 Geo. III. c. 46, an appeal of murder (Ashford *v.* Thornton, 1 B. & Ald. 405) having been brought in 1818.

This proceeding (involving a trial by battle, instead of by jury), though leading . . . to the same punishment as if the offender had been indicted, might yet be remitted by the private prosecutor. . . Prosecutions by this method of *appeal* were allowed in cases of murder, larceny, rape, arson, and mayhem. *Stephen's Comm.*

b A proceeding by which a cause is brought from an inferior to a superior court for reëxamination or review and reversal, retrial, or modification; also, the mode of such proceeding or right of taking it. Orig. *appeal* was used only of such a proceeding in an equity, admiralty, or ecclesiastical court, — the common-law judgment being reviewed by means of a writ of error, which brought up for review only the errors of law of the court below, while on an appeal both law and facts were reviewed. In modern legislation abolishing the distinctions in forms of actions the *appeal* is generally substituted for the *writ of error.*

2. A summons to answer to a charge. *Dryden.*

3. A call upon a person, a faculty of mind, or any kind of authority, for proof or decision in one's favor; reference to another as witness; a call for help or a favor; entreaty.

A kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*
Every milder method is to be tried, before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms. *Kent.*

4. A challenge. *Obs.*

appeal from the chair, *Parliamentary Law*, the act or privilege of a member of a deliberative body of demanding a vote of the body on a decision by its chairman.

Syn. — See PRAYER.

ap-peal′ing, *p. a.* That appeals; imploring. — **ap-peal′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-peal′ing-ness**, *n.*

ap-pear′ (ă-pēr′), *v. i.*; AP-PEARED′ (-pērd′); AP-PEAR′ING. [ME. *apperen*, *aperen*, OF. *aparoir* (pres. ind. 3d pl. *apèrent*), F. *apparoir*, fr. L. *apparēre* to appear; *ad* + *parēre* to come forth, to be visible. Cf. APPARENT, PEER, *v. i.*]

1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to become visible.

And God said, Let . . . the dry land *appear.* *Gen.* i. 9.

2. To stand or attend in presence of some authority, tribunal, or superior, to answer a charge, plead a cause, etc.; to present one's self as a party or advocate before a court, or as a person to be tried; to enter an appearance.

We must all *appear* before the judgment seat. *2 Cor.* v. 10.

3. To come before the public; as, a great writer *appeared* at that time.

4. To become visible or clear to the apprehension of the mind; to be known as a subject of observation or comprehension, or as a thing proved; to be obvious or manifest.

It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be. *1 John* iii. 2.
Of their vain contest *appeared* no end. *Milton.*

5. To seem; to have a certain semblance; to look.

They disfigure their faces, that they may *appear* unto men to fast. *Matt.* vi. 16.

to appear in the Gazette, to be gazetted, esp. for bankruptcy. *Eng.*

Syn. — See SEEM.

ap-pear′ance (ă-pēr′ăns), *n.* [ME. *aparaunce*, *apparence*, F. *apparence*, L. *apparentia*, fr. *apparere.* See APPEAR.]

1. Act of appearing.

Will he now retire,
After *appearance*, and again prolong
Our expectation? *Milton.*

2. *Law.* The actual coming into court of either of the parties (the original sense); hence, the coming into court of a party summoned in an action either by himself or by his attorney, expressed by a formal entry by the proper officer to that effect; the act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court and submits to its jurisdiction, as by making the proper entry in the court records, and remaining within reach of its process.

3. Semblance, or apparent likeness; external show; *pl.*, outward signs or circumstances fitted to make a particular impression or to determine the judgment as to the character of a person or a thing, an act or a state; as, *appearances* are against him.

There was upon the tabernacle, as it were, the *appearance* of fire. *Num.* ix. 15.
For man looketh on the outward *appearance.* *1 Sam.* xvi. 7.

4. Perception; idea. *Obs.*

This that sheweth as bread to your *appearance.* *Cov. Myst.*

5. Manner of appearing; exhibition of the person; look; aspect; mien.

And now am come to see . . .
If thy *appearance* answer loud report. *Milton.*

6. Probability; likelihood. *Obs.*

There is that which hath no *appearance.* *Bacon.*

7. A thing seen; a phenomenon; a phase; an apparition; as, an *appearance* in the sky.

8. *Philos.* The phenomenal as opposed to the real; that which is given in sensation or impression as opposed to that which is subject to rational verification; specif., with F. H. Bradley and others, the sum total of human or finite experience as contrasted with the reality of the absolute.

Syn. — Semblance, air, look, manner, mien. — APPEARANCE, ASPECT. APPEARANCE refers to the outward look or semblance of a thing; ASPECT, to a particular phase of appearance, or to appearance regarded as characteristic or significant; as, the sky, which already had a gloomy *appearance*, suddenly assumed a threatening *aspect*; "a large, black article of furniture, of very strange *appearance*" (*Hawthorne*); "occupations that might so easily have taken a squalid and ugly *aspect*" (*Hawthorne*). See SEEM.

to save appearances, to preserve a fair outward show.

ap-pease′ (ă-pēz′), *v. t.*; AP-PEASED′ (-pēzd′); AP-PEAS′ING. [ME. *apesen*, *apaisen*, OF. *apaisier*, F. *apaiser*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *pais* peace, F. *paix*, fr. L. *pax*, *pacis.* See PEACE.] To make quiet; to calm; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to pacify (anger or hatred); to allay; as, to *appease* the tumult of the ocean, or of the passions; to *appease* hunger or thirst.

Syn. — Quiet, conciliate, propitiate, assuage, compose, calm, allay, hush, soothe, tranquilize. See PACIFY.

ap-pease′ment, *n.* [F. *apaisement.*] Act of appeasing, or state of being appeased; pacification; satisfaction.

ap-peas′ing, *p. a.* That appeases; soothing; allaying. — **ap-peas′ing-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **ap′pel′** (ȧ′pĕl′), *n.* [F., prop., a call.] *Fencing.* A smart tap or stamp of the foot, orig. as a warning of intent to attack.

ap-pel′lant (ă-pĕl′ănt), *a.* [L. *appellans*, p. pr. of *appellare*: cf. F. *appelant.* See APPEAL.] Appealing; pert. to an appeal; appellate. "An *appellant* jurisdiction." *Hallam.*

ap-pel′lant, *n.* **1.** One who makes an appeal.

2. Specif.: **a** *Law.* One who appeals from a judicial decision or decree. **b** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the French clergy who, in the Jansenist controversy, appealed to a general council against the bull Unigenitus (1713); — opposed to *Acceptant*, 2.

ap-pel′late (-āt), *a.* [L. *appellatus*, p. p. See APPEAL.]

1. Appealed against. *Obs.*

2. Pertaining to, or taking cognizance of, appeals; vested with the power to review and affirm, reverse, or modify the judgment or decision of another tribunal, sometimes involving the power to try a matter de novo; as, *appellate* jurisdiction; *appellate* court; — distinguished from *original*, and sometimes from *supervisory.*

ap′pel-la′tion (ăp′ĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *appellatio.*]

1. Act of appealing; appeal. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. Act of calling by a name.

3. The word by which a particular person or thing is called and known; name; title; designation.

They must institute some persons under the *appellation* of magistrates. *Hume.*

Syn. — See NAME.

ap-pel′la-tive (ă-pĕl′ȧ-tĭv), *n.* [L. *appellativum*, sc. *nomen.*] **1.** A common name or noun, in distinction from a proper name or noun. See COMMON NOUN.

2. An appellation or title; a descriptive name.

God has chosen it for one of his *appellatives* to be the Defender of them. *Jer. Taylor.*

ap-pel′la-tive, *a.* [L. *appellativus*, fr. *appellare*: cf. F. *appellatif.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a common name; serving as a distinctive denomination; denominative; naming.

2. *Gram.* Common, as opposed to *proper*; denominative of a class.

— **ap-pel′la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pel′la-tive-ness**, *n.*

ap-pel′la-to-ry (ă-pĕl′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *appellatorius.*] Containing, or relating to, an appeal.

ap′pel-lee′ (ăp′ĕ-lē′), *n.* [F. *appelé*, p. p. See APPEAL.] *Law.* The person against whom an appeal is taken; the respondent to an appeal; — opposed to *appellant*, *appellor.*

ap-pel′lor (ă-pĕl′ŏr; ăp′ĕ-lôr′), *n.* [OF. *apeleor.*] *Law.* One who appeals; one who appeals another of a crime.

☞ This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the *appellant.*

ap-pend′ (ă-pĕnd′), *v. t.*; AP-PEND′ED; AP-PEND′ING. [L. *appendere* or F. *appendre*: cf. ME. *appenden*, *apenden*, to belong, OF. *apendre*, F. *appendre*, fr. L. *appendēre*, v. i., to hang to, *appendĕre*, v. t., to hang to; *ad* + *pendēre*, v. i., to hang, *pendĕre*, v. t., to hang. See PENDANT.]

1. To hang or attach, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended; as, a seal *appended* to a record; the inscription was *appended* to the column.

2. To add as an accessory; to annex; as, notes *appended* to this chapter.

A further purpose *appended* to the primary one. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — Affix, annex, subjoin. See ATTACH.

ap-pend′age (ă-pĕn′dāj), *n.* **1.** Something appended to, or accompanying, a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house; an appurtenance.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. *Biol.* A subordinate or subsidiary part or organ; an external organ or limb; esp., a limb of an articulate animal.

Antennæ and other *appendages* used for feeling. *Carpenter.*

Syn. — APPENDAGE, APPURTENANCE, ACCESSORY, ADJUNCT agree in referring to something regarded as additional, and at the same time as subsidiary, to another object (cf. APPENDIX). APPENDAGE implies a certain closeness of attachment or connection, and stresses, sometimes even to mild contempt, the idea of subordination; as, the caudal *appendage*; the smaller borough is a mere *appendage* of the larger. APPURTENANCE usually implies possession of the subsidiary by the principal object; as, "The bed itself, with all *appurtenances* of palliasse, mattresses, etc." (*Barham*). An ACCESSORY, as here compared (see ABETTOR), may be merely an accompaniment; more frequently it implies some contribution, however secondary, to a general effect. ADJUNCT suggests the association of principal and subordinate, often in service or office; as, an *adjunct* professor. Cf. ATTACH, JOIN.

Those graceful and useless *appendages*, called Directors. *Scott.*
One of the subordinate figures in discord with the general tone of the incident — seeming just *accessories*, and no more. *Scott.*
Those elements that only began to show themselves timidly, as *adjuncts*, in the novels of Walter Scott, have usurped ever more and more of the canvas. *Stevenson.*

ap-pend′aged (-dājd), *a.* Furnished with, or supplemented by, an appendage.

ap′pen-dal′gi-a (ăp′ĕn-dăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *appendix* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the region of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pend′ance (ă-pĕn′dăns), *n.* [F.] **1.** Something appendant. *Obs.*

2. State or quality of being appendant.

ap-pend′an-cy (-dăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being appendant.

ap-pend′ant (-dănt), *a.* [F. *appendant*, p. pr. of *appendre.* See APPEND, *v. t.*] **1.** Hanging; annexed; adjunct; concomitant; as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.

As they have transmitted the benefit to us, it is but reasonable we should suffer the *appendant* calamity. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. *Law.* Annexed or belonging as a right; — said specif., in *Eng. Law*, of certain ancient immemorial rights in land, as an advowson, common, etc., which are annexed to the land of the persons claiming them. Unlike rights *appurtenant* or *in gross*, rights *appendant* cannot now be created.

At a later time [than Bracton's day] our law definitely laid down the rule that the freehold tenant of a manor is entitled to "common *appendant*," which is defined as "the right which every freehold tenant of a manor possesses, to depasture his commonable cattle, levant and couchant, on his freehold tenement anciently arable, in the waste of the manor." To entitle himself to this right, a man has merely to show that he is a freehold tenant of the manor. *Pollock & Mait.*

ap-pend′ant, *n.* **1.** Anything attached as incidental or subordinate to another; adjunct; specif., a dependency.

2. *Law.* An appendant inheritance or right.

ap′pen-dec′to-my (ăp′ĕn-dĕk′tō-mĭ) }
ap-pend′i-cec′to-my (ă-pĕn′dĭ-sĕk′tō-mĭ) } *n.* [*appendix* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pend′i-cal (ă-pĕn′dĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or like an appendix.

ap′pen-di′cial (ăp′ĕn-dĭsh′ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the vermiform appendix.

ap-pen′di-ci′tis (ă-pĕn′dĭ-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See APPENDIX; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix. Appendicitis, which may be either acute or chronic, occurs in the following pathological varieties: *catarrhal* (the mildest form), *ulcerative*, *perforative*, and *gangrenous* (the gravest form). Chronic appendicitis with frequent acute attacks is called **relapsing appendicitis**; with occasional acute attacks after intervals of apparently perfect health, **recurrent appendicitis.** **Appendicitis obliterans** is a form of chronic appendicitis in which there is a progressive obliteration of the lumen. **Fulminating appendicitis** is marked by sudden onset and rapid and usually fatal development.

ap-pend′i-cle (ă-pĕn′dĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix.*] A small appendage.

ap′pen-dic′u-lar (ăp′ĕn-dĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Of or relating to an appendicle, or appendage; specif.: **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to an appendage or limb; as, the *appendicular skeleton*, the skeleton of the limbs, as opposed to the *axial skeleton.* **b** *Med.* Pertaining to the vermiform appendix; as, *appendicular* inflammation.

Ap′pen-dic′u-la′ri-a (-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small free-swimming pelagic Tunicata, shaped somewhat like a tadpole and remarkable for resemblances to the larvæ of other Tunicata. It is the type of a family, **Ap′pen-dic′u-la-ri′i-dæ** (-lȧ-rī′ĭ-dē), of the order Larvacea.

ap′pen-dic′u-la′ri-an (-lā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Larvacea (see APPENDICULARIA). — *n.* One of the Larvacea.

apparceive. † APPERCEIVE.

‖ **ap′par′te-ment′** (ȧ′pȧr′t'-mäN′), *n.* [F.] An apartment, or suite of rooms.

appartinaunce. † APPURTENANCE.

ap-pas′sion-ate, *a.* [It. *appassionato.*] Impassioned. *Obs.*

ap-pas′sion-ate, *v. t.* To impassion. *Obs.*

ap-past′, *n.* [OF. *appast*, F. *appât.*] Food; bait. *Obs.*

appaule. † APPALL.

appayed. † APAID. [Sp.

ap-peal′a-bl. Appealable. *Ref.*

ap-peal′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ap-peal′ant, *n.* An appellant. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ap-peald′. Appealed. *Ref. Sp.*

ap-peal′er, *n.* One who makes an appeal.

ap-pear′, *n.* Appearance. *Obs.*

ap-pear′anced (ă-pēr′ănst), *a.* Having (such) an appearance. *Colloq., U. S.*

ap-pear′ant. † APPARENT.

ap-peard′. Appeared. *Ref. Sp.*

appeare. † APPAIR.

ap-pear′er, *n.* One who appears.

ap-pear′ing-ly, *adv.* Apparently. *Obs.*

ap-peas′a-bl. Appeasable. *Ref. Sp.*

ap-peas′a-ble (ă-pēz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ap-peas′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ap-peas′a-bly**, *adv.*

ap-peas′er, *n.* One who appeases.

ap-pea′sive (ă-pē′zĭv), *a.* Tending to appease. *Rare.*

appeche † APPEACH.

appeire. † APPAIR.

appel. † APPEAL, APPLE.

ap-pel′la-ble (ă-pĕl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Appealable. — **ap-pel′la-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

ap-pel′lan-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Capability of appeal. [Obs.]

ap-pel′late, *n.* = APPELLEE.

ap′pel-late (ăp′ĕ-lāt), *v. t.* To call or name. *Rare.*

ap′pel-la′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an appellation. *Rare.*

ap-pel′la-tiv. Appellative. *Ref. Sp.*

ap-pel′la-tived (ă-pĕl′ȧ-tĭvd), *a.* Named. *Rare.*

‖ **ap′pel′ no′mi nal′** (ȧ′pĕl′ nō′-mē′nȧl′). [F.] Call of names.

Ap′pell's′ func′tions (ȧ′pĕlz′). [After P. E. *Appell* (1855-), French mathematician.] *Math.* Hypergeometric functions of two variables.

appenage. † APPANAGE.

ap-pend′, *v. i.* To belong or appertain (to). *Obs.*

appendence, **-dency**, **-dent.** Vars. of APPENDANCE, -DANCY, -DANT. [Obs.

ap-pend′i-cate, *v. t.* To append.

ap-pend′i-ca′tion, *n.* An appendage. *Obs.*

ap-pend′i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Appendical.

ap-pen′di-ces (ă-pĕn′dĭ-sēz), *n.*, *L. pl.* of APPENDIX.

‖ **ap-pen′di-ces e′pi-plo′i-cæ** (ĕp′ĭ-plō′ĭ-sē). [NL.] *Anat.* Certain small peritoneal pouches appended to the epiploön or large intestine. They are filled with fatty tissue.

ap′pen-di′cious, **ap′pen-di′tious** (ăp′ĕn-dĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Appendical. *Rare.*

Ap′pen-dic′u-la′ta (-dĭk′ū-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A group nearly equiv. to the Arthropoda, together with the Chætopoda and Rotifera. **b** = POLYCHÆTA.

ap′pen-dic′u-late (ăp′ĕn-dĭk′ū-lāt) } *a.* [See APPENDICLE.]
ap′pen-dic′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } Having small appendages; forming an appendage.

ap-pen′dix (ă-pĕn′dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DIXES (-dĭk-sĕz; -sĭz), L. -DICES (-dĭ-sēz). [L. *appendix, -dicis*, fr. *appendere*. See APPEND.] **1.** Something appended or added; an appendage, adjunct, or concomitant.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Matter added to a book but not necessarily essential to its completeness, as a body of explanatory notes, a table of statistics, etc.

3. *Anat. & Zoöl.* An outgrowth; a process; appendage. Specif., *Anat.*, the vermiform appendix (which see).

Syn. — APPENDIX, ADDENDUM, SUPPLEMENT come into comparison as applied to additional matter subjoined to a book (cf. APPENDAGE). APPENDIX is used of appended material which contributes, by way of illustration, amplification, citation of documents, etc., to the effectiveness of a treatment which is still relatively complete in itself. As opposed to *appendix*, *addendum* and *supplement* agree in implying that the additional matter is essential to completeness of treatment, but differ in that ADDENDUM suggests greater brevity and is frequently used of material added to supply the omissions of composition, while SUPPLEMENT implies larger compass, and is often applied to material added after some lapse of time, often as a separate publication, to embody the results of later information or research. Cf. ATTACH, AFFIX.

‖ **ap-pen′dix ver′mi-for′mis** (vûr′mĭ-fôr′mĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* The vermiform appendix (which see).

ap-pen′tice (ă-pĕn′tĭs), *n.* [F. *appentis*. See APPEND; cf. PENTHOUSE.] *Arch.* A penthouse, esp. one of some architectural importance, as the roof over an out-of-door staircase.

ap′per-ceive′ (ăp′ẽr-sēv′), *v. t.*; AP′PER-CEIVED′ (-sēvd′); AP′PER-CEIV′ING. [F. *apercevoir*, fr. L. *ad* + *percipere, perceptum*, to perceive. See PERCEIVE.] **1.** To perceive; to comprehend. *Chaucer.*

2. *Psychol.* Broadly, to bring into clear attention; specif., to interpret or explain (new ideas) in terms of the old; to recognize, identify, interpret, subsume, or reject (an idea); hence, to adjust (new knowledge) to what is already known.

ap′per-cep′tion (-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [*ap-* + *perception*: cf. F. *apperception*.] *Psychol.* **a** Perception involving self-consciousness. **b** Cognition through the relating of new ideas to familiar ideas. *Apperception* is distinguished from *perception* as being the internal act, or rather reaction, by which the mind adjusts the object present in perception to its knowledge already stored up in experience. "In perception we have an object presented to our senses, but in apperception we identify the object or those features of it which were familiar to us before; we recognize it, explain it, or interpret the new by our previous knowledge. We classify it under various general classes; in identifying it we perceive also the differences from what we have seen before and thus arrive at new varieties of the class." This conception originates with **Leibnitz**, who holds that sense perception is not the origin of all our knowledge. The French *apercevoir* signifies "to perceive" and *s'apercevoir* "to notice with attention, or with consciousness," that is to say, with reflection, analysis, inference. Leibnitz calls apperception "a knowledge of causes." The mind sees things and events by sense perception and notes their presuppositions by apperception. The mind is entirely self-active (spontaneous) in apperception, but partly passive in sense perception. Apperception brings with it a reflection upon the interior nature of the soul. The object of reflection acts (*actes réflexifs*), he explains, is "the ego, substance, self-existence (*monade*), soul, spirit, immaterial things, truths." This is what Leibnitz means by the word *consciousness* (Fr. *conscience*) — it implies apperception and the use of a knowing (by presuppositions) of the necessary conditions of existence for the world of perception. (Cf. *Lange*, Amer. tr., pp. 248, 249.) We know the mind itself by apperception; this furnishes us such ideas as the me, being, cause, quantity, quality, substance, and such categories as enable us to unite and interpret the "little perceptions" (or fragments of knowledge) furnished by the senses (*K. Lange*, Amer. tr., pp. 248, 249). Thus the categories of the mind are apperceived by the mind itself, and by their aid are apperceived the contents of sense perception, and there grows in the mind a body of knowledge by which the work of apperceiving new percepts goes on. **Kant** speaks of the transcendental unity of apperception, presenting anew the doctrine of Leibnitz as a central basis of his "Analytic." He shows the ego as the transcendental unity of consciousness and of all acts of judgment (see KANTIAN PHILOSOPHY). **Herbart** made a fruitful application of apperception to education; taking his start from Kant and Leibnitz and adopting a mechanical phraseology, he describes the process of recognition or explanation of the new by the old as a collision of the external ideas received through the senses and internal ideas stored through past experience in which the latter adjusts to itself the former ideas by modifications and omissions (by "fusion or melting together the new with the old"). It is to Herbart that we owe the present importance of the technical term *apperception* both in education and in physiological psychology. Wundt, sometimes counted a disciple of Herbart, differs from him in his use of the mechanical interpretations of apperception. The final portion (parts IV. and V.) of Wundt's "Physiological Psychology" is devoted to apperception and the will, two forms of the mind's self-activity (or spontaneity) that react upon the external world given us in sense perception; the former, apperception, adding to sense ideas their necessary presuppositions of causality, unity, and other essential relations; and adding, besides this a priori contribution, also the stored-up results of previous experience, thereby guiding present perception and modifying its results (see (*b*) quoted below). Attention is defined by him as the corporeal ("*subjectiv*") process connected with apperception (see (*a*) below) and relates "only to the muscle sensations of effort and strain and other bodily feelings that accompany it (apperception)"; apperception on the other hand includes "the objective change set up in the concepts or ideas perceived," called *objective* here because relating to the causes of the objects and events perceived. Causal relations, however, are not perceived by our senses, but inferred only by apperception, which has been shown to be an activity of the self or subject, and hence a self-activity (or spontaneity) of the ego (see quotations (*a*) (*c*) (*d*) (*e*) below). Wundt calls the activity of apperception and the will *psychical causality*, as opposed to the causality in nature. *W. T. Harris.*

(*a*) "*Apperception* denotes the objective change set up in our ideas, while attention denotes the subjective sensations and feelings which accompany this objective change or prepare the way for it" (*Hum. and An. Psy.*, *Wundt*, Eng. tr. C. & T.). (*b*) "*Apperception* includes perception which goes on at the same time while *apperception* brings to bear on it (perception) the entire previous history of experience and therewith reacts on present perception so as to alter or modify it." (*c*) "Attention contains muscle sensations and feelings that accompany an increased clearness of ideas. . . . The sensations and feelings constituting attention are not accidentally and equivocally associated with the apperceived idea, but are related to it so that the feelings of effort or strain and the other feelings [constituting attention] that precede or accompany them are governed wholly by the nature of the apperceived idea; if it changes they change also." (*d*) "The phenomena of *apperception* are such as coincide completely with action proceeding from an acting subject (or self)." (*e*) "The sensations and feelings which accompany the act of *apperception* give us the conception of an acting subject and are the sole source of our idea of an acting subject . . . This notion of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal pronoun, I, ego, and thus the concept of the self arises" (*op. cit.* 254–256).

ap′per-cep′tive (ăp′ẽr-sĕp′tĭv), *a.* *Psychol.* Relating to, or involved in, apperception.

ap′per-cip′i-ent (-sĭp′ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [*ap-* = *ad-* + L. *percipiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *percipere* to perceive.] *Psychol.* That which apperceives. — **ap′per-cip′i-ent**, *a.*

ap′per-tain′ (ăp′ẽr-tān′), *v. i.*; AP′PER-TAINED′ (-tānd′); AP′PER-TAIN′ING. [ME. *apperteinen, apertenen*, OF. *apartenir*, F. *appartenir*, fr. L. *appertinere*; *ad* + *pertinere* to reach to, belong. See PERTAIN.] To belong or pertain, whether by right, nature, appointment, or custom; to relate.

Things *appertaining* to this life. *Hooker.*
Give it unto him to whom it *appertaineth*. *Lev.* vi. 5.

Syn. — See PERTAIN.

ap′pe-tence (ăp′ē-tĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *appétence*. See APPETENCY.] Longing; desire; esp., ardent desire; appetency.

ap′pe-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *appetentia*, fr. *appetere* to strive after, long for. See APPETITE.] **1.** Fixed and strong desire; esp., natural desire; craving; appetite. Sir Wm. Hamilton used the word in a specific sense, "as a genus comprising under it both desires and volitions."

They had a strong *appetency* for reading. *Merivale.*

2. Specif.: An instinctive inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim; the tendency of an organized body to seek what satisfies the wants of its organism.

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or *appetency* they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *E. Darwin.*

3. Of inanimate objects, natural affinity or attraction.

4. *Biol.* The doctrine, usually ascribed to Lamarck, that changes in the desires or needs of an organism result in adaptive modifications of its structure.

ap′pe-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *appetens*, p. pr.] **1.** Eagerly desirous; — with *after* or *of*. *Rare.*

Appetent after glory and renown. *Sir G. Buck.*

2. *Phon.* Varying in articulation from a lax to a tense formation; — said of a gliding sound. Cf. HIANT. *Lloyd.*

ap′pe-tite (ăp′ē-tīt), *n.* [ME. *appetit*, F. *appétit*, fr. L. *appetitus*, fr. *appetere* to strive after, long for; *ad* + *petere* to seek. See PETITION.] **1.** An inherent or habitual desire or propensity for some personal gratification, either of the body or of the mind; craving.

The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker.*

To gratify the vulgar *appetite* for the marvelous. *Macaulay.*

If God had given to eagles an *appetite* to swim. *Jer. Taylor.*

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the objects of experience are not primarily objects of knowledge, but objects of conation, i. e. of *appetite* and aversion. *James Ward.*

2. Preference; liking; taste. *Rare.*

Make a treaty according to the *appetite* and pleasure of his Highness. *Motley.*

3. Specif., one of the desires necessary to keep up organic life; esp., desire for, or relish of, food or drink.

Men must have *appetite* before they will eat. *Buckle.*

Two, having reference respectively to food and to sex, are often included together under the common names of *appetites*. *J. Martineau.*

4. Tendency; appetency. *Obs.*

In all bodies there is an *appetite* of union. *Bacon.*

5. An object desired. *Archaic.*

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes. *Swift.*

☞ In old authors, *appetite* is followed by *to* or *of*, but regularly it should now be followed by *for* before the object; as, an *appetite* for pleasure.

Syn. — Longing, hunger, desire, appetency, passion.

ap′pe-ti′tion (ăp′ē-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *appetitio*.] Desire; a longing for, or seeking after, something. *Holland.*

ap′pe-ti′tive (ăp′ē-tī′tĭv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *appétitif*.] Having or giving appetite; as, an *appetitive* faculty.

ap′pe-tize (ăp′ē-tīz), *v. t.*; AP′PE-TIZED (-tīzd); AP′PE-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To make hungry; to whet the appetite of. *Scott.* — **ap′pe-tiz′er** (-tīz′ẽr), *n.*

ap′pe-tiz′ing, *p. a.* [Cf. F. *appétissant*.] Exciting appetite; as, *appetizing* food. — **ap′pe-tiz′ing-ly**, *adv.*

The appearance of the wild ducks is very *appetizing*. *Scott.*

Ap′pi-an (ăp′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Appius, Appianus*.] Of or pertaining to Appius, or to the gens of the Appii.

Appian Way, the great paved highway from ancient Rome through Capua to Brundusium, now Brindisi. Begun by *Appius* Claudius Cæcus, about 312 B. C., it is the oldest and most famous of the Roman roads, and its pavement, 14 to 18 ft. wide, of large hexagonal blocks, is still in use in places.

ap′pla-nate (ăp′lȧ-nāt), *a.* [L. *ap-* = *ad* to + *planatus*, p. p. of *planare* to flatten.] *Bot.* Flattened or expanded, as the thallus of most liverworts and many lichens.

ap-plaud′ (ă-plôd′), *v. i.*; AP-PLAUD′ED; AP-PLAUD′ING. [L. *applaudere*; *ad* + *plaudere* to clash, to clap the hands: cf. F. *applaudir*. Cf. EXPLODE.] To express approbation loudly, emphatically, or significantly.

ap-plaud′ (ă-plôd′), *v. t.* **1.** To show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That should *applaud* again. *Shak.*

2. To praise; commend; approve.

By the gods, I do *applaud* his courage. *Shak.*

Syn. — Praise, extol, commend, cry up, magnify, approve.

ap-plause′ (ă-plôz′), *n.* [L. *applaudere, applausum*, to applaud.] **1.** Act of applauding; approbation publicly expressed, as by clapping, acclamation, or other means; marked commendation.

The brave man seeks not popular *applause* *Dryden.*

2. An object of applause. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Acclaim, acclamation, plaudits; commendation.

ap-plau′sive (ă-plô′sĭv), *a.* [LL. *applausivus*.] **1.** Expressing applause; approbative.

2. Worthy of or exciting applause. *Obs.*

ap′ple (ăp′′l), *n.* [ME. *appel, eppel*, AS. *æppel, æpl*; akin to Fries. & D. *appel*, OHG. *aphul, aphol*, G. *apfel*, Icel. *epli*, Sw. *äple*, Dan. *æble*, Gael. *ubhall*, W. *afal*, Arm. *aval*, Lith. *obůlys*, Russ. *yabloko*; of unknown origin.] **1.** The well-known firm-fleshed, smooth-skinned, round or oblong pome fruit of trees of the genus *Malus* (which see), varying greatly in size, shape, color, and degree of acidity. Ordinary apples have probably descended from *M. malus*, while crab apples have been derived from *M. baccata*. In North America the chief commercial varieties of apple are: Albemarle pippin, American golden russet, red astrachan, Baldwin, Ben Davis, blue pearmain, Duchess of Oldenburg, fameuse, gillyflower, Gravenstein, Janet, king, Lawver, maiden's blush, Missouri pippin, Newtown pippin, northern spy, Peck's pleasant, Pennock, Rhode Island greening, Rome beauty, Shockley, twenty-ounce, wealthy, willow twig, winesap, Wolf River, York imperial.

2. Any tree of this genus; an apple tree.

3. Any fruit or other vegetable production resembling, or supposed to resemble, the apple; as, *apple* of love, or love *apple* (a tomato), balsam *apple*, egg *apple*, oak *apple*.

4. Anything round like an apple; as, an *apple* of gold.

Again, some receptacle must have been wanted in which to place those comforting metal *apples* in which hot water was placed when the day was cold. *R. A. S. Macalister.*

apple of Cain, the fruit of the strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*); also, the tree itself. — **a. of discord**, a subject of contention and envy, so called from the golden apple of Greek mythology inscribed, "for the beauty," which was thrown into an assembly of the gods at the marriage of Peleus and Thetis by Eris, the goddess of discord, who was not invited. Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite claimed it, and Zeus referred the decision to Paris (which see) of Troy, who awarded it to Aphrodite. — **a. of Hesperides**, the quince. — **a. of love**, the tomato. — **a. of Peru**, a coarse solanaceous herb (*Physalodes physalodes*) bearing pale blue flowers, and a bladderlike fruit inclosing a dry berry. — **a. of the eye**, the pupil of the eye; also, fig., something most cherished. — **apple of Sodom**, a fruit described by ancient writers as externally of fair appearance, but dissolving into smoke and ashes when plucked; Dead Sea apple. The name is often given to the fruit of *Solanum sodomeum*, a prickly shrub with fruit not unlike a small yellow tomato.

ap′ple (ăp′′l), *v. i.* To grow into the form of an apple; to bear apples; to gather apples. *Rare.*

apple berry. A pittosporaceous climbing shrub (*Billardiera scandens*) having lemon-yellow flowers; also, its pleasant, subacid berry. *Australia.*

apple bucculatrix. A small tineid moth (*Bucculatrix pomifoliella*) which feeds upon the leaves of the apple tree.

apple butter. A thick sauce of apples stewed down, usually in cider, or of apple juice thickened by evaporation.

apple canker. **a** A disease of apple trees caused by several different parasitic fungi; as in the United States by *Sphæropsis malorum*, and in Europe by *Nectria ditissima*. It results in unsightly cankers or knots on the wood. **b** Any fungus causing this disease.

apple green. A pale green like that of unripe apples.

apple gum. The tree *Eucalyptus stuartiana*, in allusion to its resemblance to the apple tree. *Australia.*

apple haw. The summer haw *Cratægus æstivalis*; — so called from the pleasant applelike fragrance of the flowers.

ap′ple-jack′ (-jăk′), *n.* Apple brandy. *U. S.*

apple maggot. The larva of any of several dipterous insects (called **apple flies**), which burrows in and feeds on the fruit of the apple tree, esp. that of *Rhagoletis pomonella*.

apple midge. A small dipterous insect (*Sciara mali*), the larva of which bores in apples.

apple moss. A moss of the genus *Bartramia*; — so called from the spherical capsules.

apple moth. Any moth whose larva bores in apples, esp. the codling moth.

apple pie. **1.** A pie made with apples.

2. The hairy willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), so called from the odor of its flowers and young shoots. *Eng.*

apple-pie bed, a bed in which, as a joke, the sheets are so doubled (like the cover of an apple turnover) as to prevent any one from getting at his length between them. — **apple-pie order**, perfect order or arrangement. *Colloq.*

To find room for those which came from Edinburgh, and . . . put all things into *apple-pie order*. *Scott.*

apple rot. A disease of apples, due to the parasitic fungus *Glœosporium fructigenum*, resulting in brown decayed patches; also, the fungus itself.

apple scab. A disease of the apple tree and its fruit, induced by the parasitic fungus *Fusicladium dendriticum*. It appears in the form of dark spots or blotches on the leaves, the disease ultimately spreading to the fruit.

apple scale. Any scale insect infesting the apple tree.

apple shell *or* **snail**. Any species of *Ampullaria* or an allied genus.

apple tree. **a** A tree which bears apples; any tree of the genus *Malus*. **b** The apple gum. *Australia.* **c** A myrtaceous tree (*Angophora subvelutina*). *Australia.*

apple-tree aphis, any of several plant lice attacking the apple tree, esp. the woolly aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*) infesting the roots and bark, and *Aphis mali* and *A. sorbi* in-

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ap-pen′dix, *v. t.*; AP-PEN′DIXED (ă-pĕn′dĭkst). To add as an appendix; to append.
appennage. † APPANAGE.
ap-pense′, *v. t.* [OF. *apenser*.] To append. *Rare.*
ap-pen′sion (ă-pĕn′shŭn), *n.* Act of appending. *Obs.*
appent. † APPEND.
appere. † APPAIR.
apperell. † APPAREL.
ap-per′il, *n.* Peril. *Obs.* *Shak.*
ap′per-si-and′. † AMPERSAND.
appert. † APERT.
ap′per-tain′ance. † APPURTENANCE. [*Ref. Sp.*]
ap′per-taind′. Appertained.
ap′per-tain′ment, *n.* A thing appertaining; appurtenance. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
appertely. † APERTLY.
ap-per′te-nance, **ap-per′ti-nance**, **ap-per′te-nence**, **ap-per′ti-nence**. † APPURTENANCE. [NANT.]
appertenaunte. † APPURTE-
ap-per′ti-nent. Var. of APPURTENANT, esp. in nonlegal sense.
appertise, *a.* [F. *aperti*, p. p.] Skillful. *Obs.*
appertise, *n.* [OF. *apertise*.] Display of skill. *Obs.*
ap-pete′, *v. t.* [L. *appetere*: cf. F. *appéter*. See APPETITE.] To seek for; desire. *Obs.* [TENT.]
ap′pe-tent-ly, *adv.* of APPE-
ap′pe-ti-ble (ăp′ē-tĭ-b′l), *a.* [L. *appetibilis*, fr. *appetere*: cf. F. *appétible*.] **1.** Capable of desiring; longing. *Obs.*
2. Desirable; to be desired. — **ap′pe-ti-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ap′pe-ti-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
ap′pe-tite, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To crave.
2. To satisfy the appetite of.
ap′pe-ti′tious (-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Of, pert., or suited to, appetite. *Obs.*
‖ **ap′pe-ti′tus ra′ti-o′ni o-be′di-ant**. [L.] Let the appetites be subject to reason. *Cicero* (*De Officiis*, I. 29).
ap′pe-tize-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
Ap′pha-im (ăf′ā-ĭm; ăp′fā-). *D. Bib.*
Ap′phi-a (ăf′ĭ-ȧ; ăp′fĭ-). *Bib.*
Ap′phus (ăf′ŭs; ăp′fŭs). *Bib.*
Ap′pi-a (ăp′ĭ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ap′pi-i Fo′rum (ăp′ĭ-ī). [L.] The market of Appius, a halting place on the Appian Way about 43 miles from Rome.
appile. † APPLE.
Ap′pi-us, *n.* See VIRGINIA.
ap′pla-na′tion (ăp′lȧ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [See APPLANATE.] *Med.* Abnormal flattening. [plauds.]
ap-plaud′er, *n.* One who ap-
ap-plaud′ing-ly, *adv.* of *applauding*, p. pr.
ap-plaud′i-ty, *n.* Applause. *Obs.*
ap-plaus′a-ble, *a.* Worthy of applause. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
ap-plause′, *v. t.* To applaud.
ap-plau′sion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *applausion*.] Applause. *Obs.*
ap-plau′sive-ly, *adv.* of APPLAUSIVE. See -LY.
apple anthracnose. **a** Apple rot. **b** Apple canker.
apple box. Any of several species of *Eucalyptus* with gray bark, as *E. bicolor* and *E. baueriana*. *Australia.*
apple brandy. Brandy made from apples.
apple cheese. The cake of apple pomace from a cider press.
apple curculio. = APPLE WEEVIL.
ap′ple-drane, **ap′ple-drone**, *n.* A wasp. *Local, Eng.*
apple family. *Bot.* The family Malaceæ.
apple fly. See APPLE MAGGOT.
ap′ple-john′, *n.* A kind of apple the flavor of which is improved by drying. *Obs.* *Shak.*
apple-leaf bucculatrix. = APPLE BUCCULATRIX.
apple-leaf folder. See LEAF FOLDER.
apple mint. A European mint (*Mentha rotundifolia*) naturalized in the United States.
ap′ple-mose′, *n.* [AS. *æppel* apple + *mōs* food.] A dish of stewed apples and other ingredients. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
apple plum. A plum grafted on an apple stock.
ap′ple-root′, *n.* The flowering spurge.
ap′ple-scent′ed gum. = APPLE GUM. *Australia.*
apple slump. A kind of apple dumpling. [*or R.*]
apple's queen. Pomona. *Obs.*
ap′ple-squire′, *n.* A pimp; a kept gallant. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

festing the leaves. — **apple-tree borer**, either of two beetles (*Saperda candida* and *Chrysobothris femorata*) whose larvæ bore into the trunk of apple or other fruit trees. — **a.-t. hydnum**, a fleshy agaric (*Hydnum schiedemayeri*) often attacking apple trees, and developing beneath the bark, which is killed and falls off. — **a.-t. worm**. See HANDMAID MOTH.

a Apple-tree Borer (*Saperda candida*). *b* Larva. Nat. size.

apple twig borer. A small brown cylindrical beetle (*Amphicerus bicaudatus*), which in fall and winter bores into the twigs of fruit trees.

apple weevil. Any weevil of the genus *Anthonomus* infesting apples.

apple worm. Any insect larva that burrows in the interior of apples, esp. that of the codling moth.

ap-pli′ance (ă-plī′ăns), *n.* **1**. Compliance; obedient service. *Obs. Shak.*
2. Act of applying or using; application.
3. A thing applied or used as a means to an end; apparatus; device; as, to use a mechanical *appliance*.
Syn. — See DEVICE.

ap′pli-ca-ble (ăp′lĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *applicable*, fr. L. *applicare*. See APPLY.] **1**. Pliable; compliant. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being applied; fit, suitable, or right to be applied; having relevance; as, this observation is *applicable* to the case under consideration.
applicable surface, *Math.*, any surface that may be produced by bending (without stretching or tearing) another surface. — **ap′pli-ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ap′pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ap′pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

ap′pli-cant (ăp′lĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *applicans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *applicare*. See APPLY.] **1**. Pliant; docile. *Obs. & R.*
2. Applying. *Rare.*

ap′pli-cant, *n.* One who applies for something; one who makes request; a petitioner.

ap′pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *applicatus*, p. p. of *applicare*. See APPLY.] **1**. Suited; inclined. *Obs.*
2. Put to use; applied; concrete; as, *applicate* sciences.
applicate number, *Math.*, one which is applied to some concrete case. — **a. ordinate**, a right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve.

ap′pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *applicatio*: cf. F. *application*. See APPLY.] **1**. Act of applying; specif.: **a** Lit., a laying on, or bringing into contact; as, the *application* of emollients to a diseased limb. **b** Employment as a means; specific use; as, the *application* of algebra to geometry.

If a right course . . . be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. — *Locke.*

c Employment, as bearing on agreement, fitness, or relation; as, the *application* of a theory. **d** Act of fixing one's mind closely or attentively; assiduous attention or effort.

Had his *application* been equal to his talents, his progress might have been greater. — *J. Jay.*

e Request; as, an *application* for an office.
2. A thing applied; specif.: **a** A means, as a remedy.

He invented a new *application* by which blood might be stanched. — *Johnson.*

b That part of a discourse in which the principles before laid down and illustrated are applied to practical uses; the "moral" of a fable.
3. Capacity of being practically applied or used; relevancy; as, a rule of general *application*.
4. *Astrol.* Approach, as of one planet to another.
5. *Logic.* The denotation, or extension, of a term or the valid instances of a proposition.
Syn. — See EFFORT.

ap′pli-ca-tive (ăp′lĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *applicatif*. See APPLY.] Capable of being applied or used; applying; applicatory; practical. — **ap′pli-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ap′pli-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the property of applying; applicative; practical. — *n.* That which applies. — **ap′pli-ca-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

ap-plied′ (ă-plīd′), *pret.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* from APPLY, *v. t.* Specif., *p. a.*, of various sciences: Put to use; pursued for some end outside of its own domain, whether in a distinctly utilitarian way, or as an aid to some other science; as, *applied* mechanics, chemistry, mathematics, psychology; — distinguished from *pure*. Also sometimes (from the close interdependence of practice and theory), concerned with concrete problems or data rather than with fundamental principles; as, *applied* sociology; *applied* ethics; — distinguished from *abstract* or *theoretical*.
applied ornament, appliquéd ornament; appliqué.

‖ **ap′pli′qué′** (ȧ′plē′kā′; 277), *a.* [F., fr. *appliquer* to put on.] Applied or put on, as ornamental patterns or figures put on textiles, lacquer designs added to metal ware, etc.; also, done or made in this way, as *appliqué* work. — *n.* Ornament so put on; applied ornament.

ap′pli-qué′, *v. t.*; AP′PLI-QUÉD′ (-kād′); AP′PLI-QUÉ′ING. [Cf. F. *appliquer*.] To apply by way of ornament. *Colloq.*

ap-plot′ (ă-plŏt′), *v. t.*; AP-PLOT′TED; AP-PLOT′TING. [*ad-* + *plot*.] To divide into plots or parts; to apportion. *Milton.* — **ap-plot′ment**, *n.*

ap-ply′ (ă-plī′), *v. t.*; AP-PLIED′ (-plīd′); AP-PLY′ING. [OF. *aplier*, fr. L. *applicare* to join, fix, or attach to; *ad* + *plicare* to fold, to twist together. See PLY; cf. APPLICANT.]
1. To place in contact; to put or adjust (one thing *to* another); — with *to*; as, to *apply* the hand to the breast; to *apply* medicaments to a diseased part of the body.

He said, and to the sword his throat *applied*. — *Dryden.*

2. To put to use; to use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; to appropriate; devote; as, to *apply* money to the payment of a debt.
3. To make use of, connect with, or pronounce, as suitable, fitting, or relative; to bring to bear on; as, to *apply* the testimony to the case; to *apply* an epithet to a person.

Yet God at last
To Satan, first in sin, his doom *applied*. — *Milton.*

4. To fix closely; to engage and employ diligently, or with attention; to attach; incline.

Apply thine heart unto instruction. — *Prov.* xxiii. 12.

5. To direct or address; to appeal to. *Rare.*

Sacred vows . . . *applied* to grisly Pluto. — *Pope.*
Applying the Curia Regis to stay all other proceedings. — *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

6. To betake; address; refer; — used reflexively.

I *applied* myself to him for help. — *Johnson.*

7. To busy; to keep at work; to ply. *Obs.*

She was skillful in *applying* his "humors." — *Sir P. Sidney.*

8. To visit. *Obs.* — *Chapman.*

ap-ply′ (ă-plī′), *v. i.* **1**. To be in contact; to adhere. *Obs.*
2. To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement, or analogy; as, this argument *applies* well to the case.
3. To make request; to have recourse with a view to gain something; to make application (*to*); to solicit; as, to *apply* to a friend for information.
4. To ply; to betake one's self. *Rare.*

I heard the sound of an oar *applying* swiftly through the water. — *T. Moore.*

5. To apply or address one's self; to give application; to attend closely (*to*).

‖ **ap-pog′gia-tu′ra** (äp-pŏd′jȧ-tōō′rȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *appoggiare* to lean, to rest; *ap-* (L. *ad*) + *poggiare* to mount, ascend, *poggio* hill, fr. L. *podium* an elevated place.] *Music.* An accessory tone preceding an essential tone, as an embellishment of melody. It is generally written as a note of smaller size. Appoggiatura is of two kinds: **a** The *long*, which has its actual time value as written, taken from the following essential tone. In modern music the long appoggiatura is written out as played. The inharmonic appoggiatura was thus written by early classic composers to disguise its nature as an unprepared suspension, for which the term *appoggiatura* is still used in harmony. **b** The *short*, written with a stroke through the stem, having no perceptible time value.

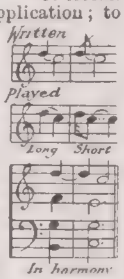

Appoggiatura.

ap-point′ (ă-point′), *v. t.*; AP-POINT′ED; AP-POINT′ING. [ME. *appointen*, *apointen*, OF. *apointier* to prepare, arrange, lean, place, F. *appointer* to give a salary, refer a cause, fr. LL. *appunctare* to bring back to the point, restore, to fix the point in a controversy, or the points in an agreement; L. *ad* + *punctum* a point. See POINT.] **1**. To fix with power or firmness; to establish; to mark out.

When he *appointed* the foundations of the earth. — *Prov.* viii. 29.

2. To fix by a decree, order, command, resolve, decision, or mutual agreement; to constitute; to ordain; to prescribe; to fix the time and place of.

Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king shall *appoint*. — 2 *Sam.* xv. 15.
He hath *appointed* a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness. — *Acts* xvii. 31.

3. To assign, designate, or set apart, by authority.

Aaron and his sons shall go in, and *appoint* them every one to his service. — *Num.* iv. 19.
These were the cities *appointed* for all the children of Israel, and for the stranger that sojourneth among them. — *Josh.* xx. 9.

4. To furnish in all points; to provide with necessary equipment; to equip; to fit out. *Obs. or R., except in p. p.*

The English, being well *appointed*, did so entertain them that their ships departed terribly torn. — *Hayward.*

5. To point at by way, or for the purpose, of censure or condemnation; to arraign. *Obs.*

Appoint not heavenly disposition, father. — *Milton.*

6. *Law.* **a** To direct or determine the disposition of (an estate) by designating the person or persons in whom it shall vest by virtue of a power of appointment. **b** To designate (the person) in whom shall be vested an estate subject to a power of appointment. See POWER, *n.*, *Law*.
Syn. — See ALLOT, FURNISH.

ap-point′ (ă-point′), *v. i.* To ordain; to determine; to arrange; to exercise an act or power of appointment.

For the Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel. — 2 *Sam* xvii. 14.

ap-point′ee′ (ă-poin′tē′), *n.* [F. *appointé*, p. p. of *appointer*. See APPOINT, *v. t.*] **1**. A person appointed.
2. *Law.* One to whom an estate is appointed.

ap-point′er (ă-poin′tẽr), *n.* One who appoints, or executes a power of appointment.

ap-poin′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or relating to the act or power of appointing; subject to appointment; as, an *appointive* office.

ap-point′ment (ă-point′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *appointement*.]
1. Act of appointing: **a** Stipulation; a fixing by mutual agreement; esp., an arrangement or engagement for a meeting. **b** Capitulation; a coming to terms. *Obs.* **c** A directing or ordaining. **d** *Law.* The designation, by virtue of a power of appointment, of the person to enjoy an estate or other specific property subject to the power. **e** Designation of a person to hold an office or discharge a trust; as, a power of *appointment* to office is an executive power and involves the right to exercise judgment or discretion in the selection of the person appointed.
2. That which is appointed or the result of appointing: **a** An agreement or compact, as for meeting. **b** Terms made with an opponent, as for surrender. *Obs.* **c** Decree; direction; established order or constitution.

According to the *appointment* of the priests. — *Ezra* vi. 9.

d An office, station, or position; as, he received the *appointment* of treasurer; an assigned duty or service. **e** Equipment or furniture, as for a ship or an army; whatever is appointed for use and management; outfit; *pl.*, the accouterments of soldiers, as belts, sashes, swords; — now little used.

The cavaliers emulated their chief in the richness of their *appointments*. — *Prescott.*

I'll prove it in my shackles, with these hands
Void of *appointment*, that thou liest. — *Beau. & Fl.*

f An allowance to a person, esp. to a public officer; a perquisite; — properly only in *pl.* *Obs.*
Syn. — Designation, command, order, direction; establishment, equipment. See OFFICE.

ap-poin′tor′ (ă-poin′tôr′; ă-poin′tẽr), *n.* *Law.* One who appoints an estate under a power of appointment (which see).

ap-por′tion (ă-pōr′shŭn), *v. t.*; AP-POR′TIONED (-shŭnd); AP-POR′TION-ING. [OF. *apportionner*, LL. *apportionare*, fr. L. *ad* + *portio*. See PORTION.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to divide and distribute proportionally; to make an apportionment of; to portion out; to allot; as, to *apportion* undivided rights; to *apportion* time among various employments. — **ap-por′tion-er**, *n.*

Representatives shall be *apportioned* among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. — *U. S. Const.*, Art. XIV. sect. 2.

Syn. — See ALLOT.

ap-por′tion-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *apportionnement*, LL. *apportionamentum*.] Act or result of apportioning; specif.: **a** *Law.* The division of rights or liabilities among several persons entitled or liable to them in accordance with their respective interests, as where a contractor is given part payment in return for part performance, where rents are divided according to some scale of interest, as between seller and purchaser in the middle of a term, etc. **b** *U. S. Const. Law.* The apportioning of representatives or taxes (which in fact are seldom imposed) to the several States according to law.

ap-pos′a-ble (ă-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Anat.* Capable of being applied one to another, as the thumb to the fingers of the hand.

ap-pose′ (ă-pōz′), *v. t.*; AP-POSED′ (-pōzd′); AP-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [For *oppose*. See OPPOSE.] *Obs.* **1**. To put questions to; to examine; try. See POSE.

To *appose* him without any accuser, and that secretly. — *Tyndale.*

2. To examine the accounts of; to audit.

ap-pose′, *v. t.* [F. *apposer* to set to; *à* (L. *ad*) + *poser* to put, place. See POSE.] **1**. To place opposite or before; to put, apply, or add (one thing *to* another).

The nymph herself did then *appose*,
For food and beverage, to him all best meat. — *Chapman.*

2. To place in juxtaposition or proximity.

ap-posed′ (ă-pōzd′), *p. a.* Placed in apposition; mutually fitting, as the mandibles of a bird's beak.

ap-pos′er (ă-pōz′ẽr), *n.* [From 1st APPOSE.] **1**. An examiner; a questioner.
2. In the English Exchequer, an officer who audited the sheriffs' accounts. The office was abolished in 1833.

ap′po-site (ăp′ō-zĭt), *a.* [L. *appositus*, p. p. of *apponere* to put to; *ad* + *ponere* to put. See POSITION.] **1**. Very applicable; well adapted; suitable or fit; relevant; pat; — followed by *to*; as, this argument is *apposite* to the case.
2. Apt in remarks; — of persons. *Obs.*
3. Placed close together. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See PERTINENT.
— **ap′po-site-ly**, *adv.* — **ap′po-site-ness**, *n.*

ap′po-si′tion (-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *appositio*, fr. *apponere*: cf. F. *apposition*. See APPOSITE.] **1**. Act of apposing, or state of being apposed.

It grows . . . by the *apposition* of new matter. — *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Gram.* The setting of a word beside another or in a parallel construction without a connective; esp., as between two nouns or noun equivalents, the setting of one beside the other as an attributive or as an explaining or limiting adjunct; as in, "*Philip, king* of Macedon;" "*to kill* the prisoners — a barbarous *act*;" also, the relationship either of the attributive noun or of the two nouns so used.
3. *Plant Physiol.* In the growth of the cell wall, the deposition of formative material in successive layers: — chiefly used in the expression *growth by apposition*, and contr. with *intussusception*.

ap′po-si′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or put in, apposition. — **ap′po-si′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ap-pos′i-tive (ă-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or relating to apposition; standing in apposition. — *n.* A noun in apposition. — **ap-pos′i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ap-prais′al (ă-prāz′ăl), *n.* [See APPRAISE. Cf. APPRIZAL.] Act of appraising; appraisement; valuation; estimate.

ap-praise′ (ă-prāz′), *v. t.*; AP-PRAISED′ (-prāzd′); AP-PRAIS′ING. [*ad-* + *praise*. See PRAISE, PRICE; cf. APPRIZE, APPRECIATE.] **1**. To set a value on; to estimate the worth of, esp. by persons appointed for the purpose; as, to *appraise* goods and chattels.
2. To estimate; conjecture.

Enoch . . . *appraised* his weight. — *Tennyson.*

3. To praise; commend. *Rare.* — *R. Browning.*

Appraised the Lycian custom. — *Tennyson.*

☞ In the United States, *appraise*, *appraisal*, etc., are often pronounced, and sometimes written, *apprize*, *apprizal*, etc.

ap-praise′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of, or proceeding used in, appraising; also, the value fixed by appraising.

ap-prais′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who appraises.

ap-pre′ci-a-ble (ă-prē′shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *appréciable*.] Capable of being appreciated or estimated; large or material enough to be estimated; perceptible; as, an *appreciable* quantity. — **ap-pre′ci-a-bly**, *adv.*

ap-pre′ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; AP-PRE′CI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AP-PRE′CI-AT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *appretiatus*, p. p. of *appretiare* to value at a price, appraise; *ad* + *pretiare* to prize, *pretium* price. Cf. APPRAISE.] **1**. To set a price or value on; to estimate justly; to value.

The Antrustion was *appreciated* at the sum of six hundred pieces of gold. — *Gibbon.*
To *appreciate* the motives of their enemies. — *Gibbon.*

2. To recognize or feel the worth of; to esteem duly; as, you do not *appreciate* my friend or his motives.
3. To raise the value of; to increase the market price of; — opposed to *depreciate*.

Lest a sudden peace should *appreciate* the money. — *Ramsay.*

4. To be sensible of; to distinguish.

To test the power of bees to *appreciate* color. — *Lubbock.*

Syn. — See ESTIMATE.

ap-pre′ci-ate, *v. i.* To rise in value.

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ap′ple-wife′, **ap′ple-wom′an** (-wŏŏm′ăn), *n.* A woman who sells apples. *Scott.*
apple wine. Cider.
ap-pli′a-ble (ă-plī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See APPLY.] *Obs.* **1**. Compliant. *Ashby.*
2. Applicable; suitable. — **ap-pli′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ap-pli′a-bly**, *adv.*
ap-pli′ant, *a.* [OF. *apliant*, p. pr. See APPLY.] Favorably inclined; docile; pliant; also, applicable. *Obs. or R.* — **ap-pli′an-cy**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*
ap′pli-ca-bl. Applicable. *Ref. Sp.*
ap′pli-can-cy (ăp′lĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being applicable. *R.*
ap′pli-cate, *n.* [L. *applicata* (sc. *linea*).] *Math.* An ordinate. *R.*
ap′pli-cate, *v. i.* To apply. *Obs.*
ap′pli-ca′tion-er, *n.* One who makes application. *Obs.*
[*Sp.*]
ap′pli-ca-tiv. Applicative. *Ref.*
ap′pli-ca′tor, *n.* An applier: *Med.*, an instrument for the application of remedies.
ap-pli′ed-ly (ă-plī′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of APPLIED. See -LY.
ap-pli′er, *n.* One that applies.
ap-plo′sion (ă-plō′zhŭn), *n.* [See AD-; IMPLOSION.] *Phon.* = IMPLOSION. — **ap-plo′sive** (-sĭv), *a.*
[condition.]
ap-ply′, *n.* *Obs.* **1**. Plight:
2. Application. *Oxf. E. D.*
ap-ply′ing-ly, *adv.* of *applying*, p. pr. of APPLY.
[*Obs.*]
ap-ply′ment, *n.* Application.
ap-point′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ap-poin′té′ (ă-poin′tā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Placed point to point, or end to end. *Sp.*
ap-poin′tiv. Appointive. *Ref.*
apponage. ✝ APANAGE.
ap-port′, *v. t.* [F. *apporter*.] To bring; to produce. *Obs.* — **ap-port′a-ble**, *a.* *Obs.*
apportenaunce ✝ APPURTENANCE.
ap-port′er, *n.* [From L. *apportare* to bring to.] A bringer in; an importer. *Obs.*
ap-por′tion-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ap-por′tion-ate, *v. t.* To apportion. *Obs.* — **ap-por′tion-ate-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
ap-por′tiond. Apportioned. *Ref. Sp.*
ap-pos′al (ă-pōz′ăl), *n.* An apposing; examination. *Obs.*
ap′po-si′o-pes′tic. Error for APOSIOPETIC.
ap′po-si′tion (ăp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [From 1st APPOSE.] Public disputation or oral examination; — *Obs.*, except as applied to the "Speech day" of St. Paul's School, London.
appostita. ✝ APOSTATE.
appostle. ✝ APOSTLE.
appoventabyll. ✝ EPOUVENTABLE.
[See -ABLE.]
ap-prais′a-ble (ă-prāz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*
ap-prais′ing-ly, *adv.* of *appraising*, p. pr. of APPRAISE.
ap′pre-cate, *v. t.* [L. *apprecari* to pray to; *ad* + *precari* to pray.] To pray for; to wish devoutly. *Obs.* — **ap′pre-ca′tion** (ăp′rē-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ap′pre-ca-to-ry (ăp′rē-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Praying or wishing good. *Obs.*
[*Ref. Sp.*]
ap-pre′ci-a-bl. Appreciable.
ap-pre′ci-ant (ă-prē′shĭ-ănt), *a.* Appreciative. *Rare*
ap-pre′ci-at′ing-ly (-āt′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *appreciating*, p. pr.

ap-pre′ci-a′tion (ă-prē′shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *appréciation.*] Act of appreciating; specif.: **a** A valuation or estimate; accurate perception; true estimation; as, an *appreciation* of the difficulties before us; an *appreciation* of colors. Specif., due recognition of worth.
His foreboding showed his *appreciation* of Henry's character. *J. R. Green.*
Apprehension of facts, in their laws, being the business of the one, the *appreciation* of springs of action, in their ranks, that of the other, they can nohow contrive to contradict each other. *J. Martineau.*
b A rise in value, — opposed to *depreciation.* **c** A critique or critical estimate, esp. a sympathetic one. [*A Gallicism.*]
This will not — of necessity cannot — be a complete *appreciation* of the man and his work. *The Critic.*

ap-pre′ci-a-tive (ă-prē′shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having or showing appreciation; as, an *appreciative* audience. — **ap-pre′ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pre′ci-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

ap-pre′ci-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who appreciates. **2.** A device for finding the proportion of gluten in flour.

ap-pre′ci-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Showing appreciation; appreciative. — **ap-pre′ci-a-to-ri-ly** (-shĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

ap′pre-hend′ (ăp′rē-hĕnd′), *v. t.*; AP′PRE-HEND′ED; AP′PRE-HEND′ING. [L. *apprehendere*; *ad* + *prehendere* to lay hold of, seize; *prae* before + -*hendere* (in comp.), akin to Gr. χανδάνειν to hold, contain, and E. *get*: cf. F. *appréhender.* See PREHENSILE, GET; cf. APPRISE.] **1.** To take or seize; to take hold of. *Archaic.*
We have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Hence: To take or seize (a person) by criminal process; to arrest. See ARREST.
3. To learn. *Obs.*
4. To become conscious or sensible of; to perceive as, or understand to be, existing or present; as, he *apprehends* danger in every sound.
5. To lay hold of with the understanding; to recognize the meaning of; hence, to interpret the significance of: to view or consider as being of a certain import or character.
This suspicion of Earl Reimund . . . soon got a sting in the king's head, and he violently *apprehended* it. *Fuller.*
The eternal laws, such as the heroic age *apprehended* them. *Gladstone.*
6. To anticipate; esp., to anticipate with anxiety, dread, or fear; to fear.
O, let my lady *apprehend* no fear. *Shak.*
Syn. — Perceive, conceive, understand, grasp, imagine. — APPREHEND, COMPREHEND. To APPREHEND is to lay hold of or catch the meaning of something; as, "*apprehension* is simply an intelligent acceptance of the idea, or of the fact which a proposition enunciates" (*J. H. Newman*). TO COMPREHEND is to embrace or understand a thing in all its compass and extent; as, "God hath not made a creature that can *comprehend* him" (*Sir T. Browne*). One *apprehends* much that one does not *comprehend*; as, one may *apprehend* without *comprehending* the idea of infinity. See PERCEIVE, CONCEIVE.
Able to compass and *comprehend* the greatest matters, and nevertheless to touch and *apprehend* the least. *Bacon.*

ap′pre-hend′, *v. i.* **1.** To think, believe, or be of opinion; to understand; suppose. **2.** To be apprehensive; to fear.
It is worse to *apprehend* than to suffer. *Rowe.*

ap′pre-hen′si-ble (-hĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *apprehensibilis.* See APPREHEND.] Capable of being apprehended or conceived. "*Apprehensible* by faith." *Bp. Hall.* — **ap′pre-hen′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ap′pre-hen′si-bly**, *adv.*

ap′pre-hen′sion (ăp′rē-hĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *apprehensio*: cf. F. *appréhension.* See APPREHEND.] **1.** Act of apprehending: **a** Seizure; as, the hand is an organ of *apprehension. Sir T. Browne.* **b** Seizing or taking by legal, esp. criminal, process; arrest; as, the felon, after his *apprehension*, escaped. Cf. ARREST. **c** Grasping with the intellect; the contemplation of things, without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment; intellection; perception.
Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object. *Glanvill.*
d Anticipation, mostly of things unfavorable; distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil.
Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*
2. *Metaph.* Act of mentally grasping, or bringing some object before the mind; the simplest form of understanding; — opposed to *comprehension*, which is a complex mental act. *Apprehension* has also been used for knowledge necessarily true: hence, by Scholastics, for cognition of the idea of the essence of a thing. Kant used it for the mental act which gives perceptions temporal and spatial form.
3. Opinion; conception; sentiment; idea; as, in our *apprehension*, the facts prove the issue.
To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men, who act not according to truth, but *apprehension*. *South.*
4. The faculty by which ideas are conceived; understanding; as, a man of dull *apprehension*.
Syn. — Dread, distrust, suspicion; uneasiness, anxiety, concern, solicitude; presage, premonition. — APPREHENSION, MISGIVING, FOREBODING, PRESENTIMENT. APPREHENSION denotes disquieting anticipation of future evil, usually accompanied by dread; as, "I live in a state of nervous *apprehension*, like timid folk when burglars are about" (*Lowell*). MISGIVING (see QUALM) implies such a premonition of evil as saps resolution and confidence; as, "She read on with a pulse which, as each leaf was turned, quickened with *misgiving*" (*T. Hardy*). FOREBODING (see FORETELL) implies deeper and more ominous conviction; as, "There was a sadness and constraint about all persons that day, which filled Mr. Esmond with gloomy *forebodings*, and sad indefinite *apprehensions*" (*Thackeray*). PRESENTIMENT suggests an antecedent impression, usually vague, of impending misfortune; as, "The delicious repose of the soul . . . had been shaken into uneasy effort and alarmed with dim *presentiment*" (*G. Eliot*). See CARE, FEAR.

ap′pre-hen′sive (ăp′rē-hĕn′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *appréhensif.* See APPREHEND.] **1.** Capable of apprehending, or quick to do so; apt; discerning.
It may be pardonable to imagine that a friend, a kind and *apprehensive* . . . friend, is listening to our talk. *Hawthorne.*
2. Knowing; conscious; cognizant. *Rare.*
A man that has spent his younger years in vanity and folly, and is, by the grace of God, *apprehensive* of it. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. Relating to apprehension. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
4. Anticipative of something unfavorable; fearful of what may be coming; in dread of possible harm or evil.
Not at all *apprehensive* of evils at a distance. *Tillotson.*
Reformers . . . *apprehensive* for their lives. *Gladstone.*
5. Sensible; feeling; perceptive. *Rare.*
Thoughts, my tormentors, armed with deadly stings,
Mangle my *apprehensive*, tenderest parts. *Milton.*
— **ap′pre-hen′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap′pre-hen′sive-ness**, *n.*

ap-pren′tice (ă-prĕn′tĭs), *n.* [ME. *aprentis*, *apprentice*, *prentice*, OF. *aprentis*, nom. of *aprentif*, F. *apprenti*, fr. *apprendre* to learn, L. *apprendere*, *apprehendere*, to take hold of (by the mind), to comprehend. See APPREHEND, PRENTICE.] **1.** One who is bound by indentures or by legal agreement to serve another person for a certain time, with a view to learn an art or trade, in consideration of instruction therein, and formerly usually of maintenance by the master. The contract between apprentice and master is not assignable at common law. A minor could bind himself as an apprentice at common law, but now by statute he can be bound only by, or with the consent of, the parent or guardian.
2. One not well versed in a subject; tyro; novice.
3. *Eng. Law.* A barrister at law of less than sixteen years' standing, ranking below a serjeant. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. *Nav.* In the United States navy, a boy enlisted for instruction in seamanship and gunnery and the rudiments of a general education, the instruction being given on training ships or at training stations; — now called *apprentice seaman.*

ap-pren′tice, *v. t.*; AP-PREN′TICED (-tĭst); AP-PREN′TIC-ING (-tĭs-ĭng). To bind or indenture as an apprentice.

ap-pren′tice-ship, *n.* **1.** Service or state of an apprentice. **2.** The time an apprentice is serving (sometimes seven years); hence, by extension, seven years.

ap-pressed′ (ă-prĕst′), *a.* [p. p. of *appress*, which is not in use. See ADPRESS.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Pressed close to, or lying against, something for its whole length.

ap-pres′sor (ă-prĕs′ẽr) | *n.* [NL. Cf. APPRESSED.]
ap′pres-so′ri-um (ăp′rē-sō′rĭ-ŭm) | *Bot.* In certain parasitic fungi, the tuftlike tip of a hyphal branch, serving as an organ of attachment to the host.

ap-prise′ (ă-prīz′), *v. t.*; AP-PRISED′ (-prīzd′); AP-PRIS′ING (-prīz′ĭng). Also **ap-prize′**. [F. *appris*, fem. *apprise*, p. p. of *apprendre* to learn, to teach, to inform. Cf. APPREHEND, APPRENTICE.] To give notice, verbal or written; to inform; — often followed by *of.*
Knock, and *apprise* the Count of my approach. *Byron.*
Syn. — Acquaint, advertise, advise, inform. See INFORM.

ap-prize′ (ă-prīz′), *v. t.*; AP-PRIZED′ (-prīzd′); AP-PRIZ′ING (-prīz′ĭng). [OF. *aprisier*, fr. the same ultimate source as E. *appraise.*] **1.** To put a value upon; to appraise. Hence, *Scots Law*, formerly, to make a judicial sale of (a heritable estate) for the benefit of a creditor. Apprizing was replaced by adjudication in 1672.
2. To value or appreciate; to appraise.

ap-prize′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Appraisement.

ap-priz′er (ă-prīz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** An appraiser. **2.** *Scots Law.* A creditor who had an apprizing made.

ap-proach′ (ă-prōch′), *v. i.*; AP-PROACHED′ (-prōcht′); AP-PROACH′ING. [ME. *approchen*, *aprochen*, OF. *aprochier*, F. *approcher*, LL. *appropiare*, fr. L. *ad* + *propiare* to draw near, *prope* near.] **1.** To come or go near, in place or time; to draw nigh; to advance nearer.
Wherefore *approached* ye so nigh unto the city? 2 *Sam.* xi. 20.
But exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day *approaching*. *Heb.* x. 25.
2. To draw near, in a figurative sense; to approximate; as, he *approaches* to the character of an able statesman.

ap-proach′, *v. t.* **1.** To bring near; to move nearer. *Archaic.*
Even as a resolved general *approaches* his camp. *Scott.*
2. To come near to in place, time, character, or quality; to draw nearer to; as, to *approach* the city; to *approach* my cabin; he *approached* the age of manhood.
He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple.*
3. *Mil.* To run approaches to.

ap-proach′, *n.* [Cf. F. *approche.* See APPROACH, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of approaching. "*Approach* of summer." *Horsley.*
A nearer *approach* to the human type. *Owen.*
2. Access, or opportunity of drawing near. *Archaic.*
The *approach* to kings and principal persons. *Bacon.*
3. *pl.* Maneuvers towards securing an audience or personal relations; advances; as, sycophant *approaches*.
4. A way, passage, or avenue by which a place or buildings can be approached; an access. *Macaulay.*
5. *pl. Fort.* The works, trenches, or covered roads made or run by besiegers in advancing towards the point of attack.
6. *Hort.* = INARCHING.
7. *Golf.* A stroke to land the ball on the putting green.

ap′pro-bate (ăp′rō-bāt), *a.* [L. *approbatus*, p. p.] Approved; accepted. *Obs. or Scots Law.* *Elyot.*

ap′pro-bate, *v. t.* [L. *approbatus*, p. p. of *approbare.*] To express approbation of; to approve; to sanction officially.
I *approbate* the one, I reprobate the other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
☞ Obsolete in England, except in legal writings, but occasionally heard in the United States, chiefly in a technical sense for *license*; as, a person is *approbated* to preach; *approbated* to keep a public house. *Pickering* (1816).
to approbate and reprobate, *Scots Law*, to approve and reject; thus, one cannot *approbate and reprobate* a deed, as by taking advantage of one part, and rejecting the rest.

ap′pro-ba′tion (-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *approbatio*: cf. F. *approbation.* See APPROVE to prove.] **1.** Proof; attestation; confirmation. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. Act of approving; an assenting to the propriety of a thing with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; approval; sanction; commendation.
Many . . . joined in a loud hum of *approbation*. *Macaulay.*
The silent *approbation* of one's own breast. *Melmoth.*
Animals . . . love *approbation* or praise. *Darwin.*
3. Probation or novitiate. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. *Ethics.* Recognition of moral goodness in conduct.
Syn. — Commendation, sanction. See ADMIRATION.

ap′pro-ba-tive (ăp′rō-bā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *approbatif.*] Approving, or implying approbation. *Milner.*

ap′pro-ba-tive-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being approbative. **2.** Love of approbation.
The *approbativeness* characteristic of extreme social development. *W. C. Brownell.*

ap′pro-ba′tor (-bā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who approves. *Rare.*

ap′pro-ba′to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing or expressing approbation; commendatory. *Sheldon.*

ap-proof′ (ă-proof′), *n.* [See APPROVE, PROOF.] **1.** Trial; proof; test. *Archaic.* *Shak.* **2.** Approval; commendation. *Shak.*

ap′pro-pin′quate (ăp′rō-pĭŋ′kwāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *appropinquatus*, p. p. of *appropinquare*; *ad* + *propinquus* near.] To approach. *Archaic. Ld. Lytton.* — **ap′pro-pin-qua′tion** (-pĭŋ-kwā′shŭn), *n.*

ap′pro-pin′qui-ty (-pĭŋ′kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*ad-* + *propinquity.*] Nearness; propinquity. *Rare.* *J. Gregory.*

ap-pro′pre (ă-prō′pẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *aproprier*, F. *approprier*, fr. L. *appropriare.* See APPROPRIATE.] To set apart; also, to make one's own; to appropriate. *Obs.* *Fuller.*

ap-pro′pri-a-ble (-prĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appropriated or of appropriation.

ap-pro′pri-ate (-prĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *appropriatus*, p. p. of *appropriare*; *ad* + *propriare* to appropriate, fr. *proprius* one's own, proper. See PROPER.] Set apart for a particular use or person. Hence: Belonging peculiarly; suitable; fit; proper.
In its strict and *appropriate* meaning. *Porteus.*
Appropriate acts of divine worship. *Stillingfleet.*
Words *appropriate* to express our ideas. *Locke.*
Syn. — See FIT.

ap-pro′pri-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; AP-PRO′PRI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AP-PRO′PRI-AT′ING (-ĭng). **1.** To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive or preëminent right; as, let no man *appropriate* a common benefit.
2. To set apart for, or assign to, a particular person or use, in exclusion of all others; — with *to* or *for*; as, a spot of ground is *appropriated* for a garden; to *appropriate* money for the increase of the navy; to *appropriate* a payment on account to a particular one of several debts.
3. To make suitable; to suit. *Archaic.* *Paley.*
4. *Eccl. Law.* To annex (a benefice) to a spiritual corporation to its perpetual use; — distinguished from *impropriate.* See APPROPRIATION.

ap-pro′pri-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *appropriatio*: cf. F. *appropriation.*] **1.** Act of appropriating something; a setting apart for a particular use; as: **a** To one's self. **b** To a particular person or use. **c** (Of a benefice) to a spiritual corporation to its perpetual use. **d** (Of money or payments) to the satisfaction of one or more specific debts out of a larger number.
2. That which is appropriated; esp.: **a** Money set apart by formal action to a specific use.
The Commons watched carefully over the *appropriation*. *Macaulay.*
No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of *appropriations* made by law. *U. S. Const.*, Art. I. sec. 9.
b *Eccl. Law.* A benefice appropriated to a spiritual corporation.
An impropriation . . . is properly so called when it is in the hands of a layman; and an *appropriation* is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, religious, or the like; though sometimes these terms are confounded and used promiscuously. *Phillimore.*
3. Act or process of making one's own through understanding or faith; as, *appropriation* of an idea; *appropriation* of divine grace.

ap-pro′pri-a-tive (ă-prō′prĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Appropriating, making, or tending to, appropriation; as, an *appropriative* act. — **ap-pro′pri-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

ap-pro′pri-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who appropriates. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* A spiritual corporation possessed of an appropriated benefice; also, an impropriator.

ap-prov′al (ă-proov′ăl), *n.* Approbation; sanction.
A censor . . . without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*
Syn. — Approbation, sanction. See ADMIRATION.
on approval, *Com.*, subject to approval; — said of the delivery of goods for sale to the proposed vendee upon the terms that he may accept them and thus conclude the sale, or may refuse and return them.

ap-prove′ (ă-proov′), *v. t.*; AP-PROVED′ (-proovd′); AP-PROV′ING (-proov′ĭng). [OF. *aprouer* to cause to profit; *a* (L. *ad*) + a form apparently derived fr. the *pro*, *prod*, in L. *prodest* it is useful or profitable, properly the preposition *pro* for. Cf. IMPROVE.] *Eng. Law.* To make profit or use of; — said esp. of the lord of a manor or owner of waste inclosing or appropriating waste or common land, as was permitted by the Statute of Merton (20 Hen. III. c. 4) and the Statute of Westminster the Second. The *approving* of lands was superseded by the wholesale inclosure of lands under the Inclosure Acts.

ap-prove′, *v. t.* [ME. *aproven*, *appreven*, to prove, OF. *aprover*, F. *approuver*, to approve, fr. L. *approbare*; *ad* + *probare* to esteem as good, approve, prove. See PROVE; cf. APPROBATE.] **1.** To show to be real or true; to prove; confirm; corroborate. *Obs.*
Wouldst thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton.*
2. To make proof of; to demonstrate; to prove, exhibit, or show practically.
Opportunities to *approve* his . . . worth. *Emerson.*
He had *approved* himself a great warrior. *Macaulay.*
'T is an old lesson; Time *approves* it true. *Byron.*
His account . . . *approves* him a man of thought. *Parkman.*
3. To sanction officially; to ratify; confirm; as, to *approve* the decision of a court-martial.
4. To regard as good; to commend; to think well of; as, we *approve* the measures of the administration.
5. To make or show to be worthy of approbation or acceptance; — reflexively with *to.* "The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God." *Rogers.*

ap-prove′, *v. i.* **1.** To prove to be. *Obs. & R.*

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ap-pre′ci-a-tiv. Appreciative. *Ref. Sp.*
ap-pred′i-cate, *n.* [*ad-* + *predicate.*] *Logic.* A copula. *Rare.*
appreffe. ✝ APPROOF.
ap′pre-hend′er, *n.* One who apprehends.
ap′pre-hend′ing-ly, *adv.* of *apprehending*, p. pr. See -LY.
ap′pre-hen′si-bl. Apprehensible. *Ref. Sp.*
ap′pre-hen′siv. Apprehensive. [*Ref. Sp.*]
ap-prend′, *v. t.* [L. *apprendere*, for *apprehen*[illegible] *prendre.*] To [illegible]
ap-pren′tice-age. [illegible] *prentissage.*] [illegible] *Obs.*
ap-pren′tice-hood [illegible]
ap-pren′tice [illegible]
‖ **ap-pren-ti′**[illegible] **ad le′gem** (ăp′rĕn-tĭsh′[illegible]). [L.L.] Apprentices at law. [illegible] APPRENTICE, *n.*
ap-press′. ✝ OPPRESS.
ap-prest′, *n.* [OF. [illegible]] Provision; preparation. *Obs.*
ap-prest′. Var. of APPRESSED.
[illegible]**teur′** (ăp′rĕ′tûr′), *n.* [F.] [illegible]: specif., an implement for burnishing skins.
ap-pre′ti-ate. Var. of APPRECIATE.
ap-preve′, *v. t.* [OF. *aprover*, in pres. *il apruere.* See APPROVE.] To approve. *Obs.*
ap-prise′, *n.* [OF. *aprise* learning.] Notice; learning. *Obs.*
ap-priz′al (ă-prīz′ăl), *n.* = APPRAISAL.
ap-proach′a-bl. Approachable. *Ref. Sp.*
ap-proach′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **ap-proach′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* — **ap-proach′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
ap-proach′er, *n.* One who approaches.
ap-proach′ing, *n.* *Hort.* Inarching.
ap-proach′less, *a.* See -LESS.
ap-proach′ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Archaic.*
ap-proacht′. Approached. *Ref. Sp.*
ap-pro′bri-ous. ✝ OPPROBRIOUS.
ap′pro-ceed′, *v. i.* [*ap-* (= *ad-*) + *proceed.*] To proceed. *Obs.*
ap-prompt′, *v. t.* [*ap-* (= *ad-*) + *prompt.*] To quicken; to prompt. *Obs.*
ap-prompt′, *v. t.* [AF. *aprompter*, *appromter.*] To borrow. *Rare.*
ap′pro-pinque′ (ăp′rō-pĭŋk′), *v. t.* [See APPROPINQUATE.] To approach. *Obs. & R.* *Butler.*
ap-pro′pri-a-ment, *n.* What is peculiarly one's own; peculiarity. *Obs.*
ap-pro′pri-ate, *n.* A property; attribute. *Obs.*
ap-pro′pri-ate-ly, *adv.* of APPROPRIATE.
ap-pro′pri-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ap-pro′prie. ✝ APPROPRE.
ap-pro-pri′e-ta-ry, *n.* An appropriator (in sense 2). *Obs.*
ap-prov′a-bl (ă-proov′ȧ-b'l). Approvable. *Ref. Sp.*
ap-prov′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **ap-prov′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
ap-prov′ance, *n.* Approval. *Archaic.*

2. To pass or have a favorable opinion (of); to judge favorably; — often with *of*.

They had not *approved of* the deposition of James. *Macaulay.*
They *approved of* the political institutions. *W. Black.*
Distinctively as men, we have an irresistible tendency to *approve* and disapprove, to pass judgments of right and wrong. *J. Martineau.*

ap-proved′ (ă-prōōvd′), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of APPROVE. — **ap-prov′ed-ly** (-prōōv′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **ap-prov′ed-ness,** *n.*

ap-prove′ment (ă-prōōv′mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *aprouement.*] *Eng. Law.* The act of approving lands. See 1st APPROVE, *v. t.*

ap-prove′ment, *n.* [OF. *aprovement.*] *Obs.* **1.** Approbation. "I did nothing without your *approvement.*" *Hayward.*
2. *O. Eng. Law.* Act of one (called an *approver*) who, when appealed of a felony, confessed his guilt and appealed another as an accomplice of the same crime, to obtain his own pardon. The practice is obsolete; it corresponded to *turning king's*, or *state's, evidence.* See APPEAL.

ap-prov′er (ă-prōōv′ĕr), *n.* [See 1st APPROVE, *v. t.*] *Eng. Law.* A bailiff or steward; an agent, as a land agent. *Obs.*

ap-prov′er, *n.* **1.** One who approves. Formerly, one who made proof or trial.
2. An informer; an accuser. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. *Old Eng. Law.* See 2d APPROVEMENT, 2.

ap-prox′i-mate (ă-prŏk′sĭ-māt), *a.* [L. *approximatus*, p. p. of *approximare* to approach; *ad* + *proximare* to come near. See PROXIMATE.] **1.** Approaching; proximate; situated very near or close together; nearly resembling.
2. Near to correctness; nearly exact; not perfectly accurate; as, *approximate* results or values.

ap-prox′i-mate, *n.* An approximate thing; approximation.

ap-prox′i-mate (-māt), *v. t.*; AP-PROX′I-MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); AP-PROX′I-MAT′ING (-ĭng). **1.** To carry or advance near; to cause to approach; to make approximate.

To *approximate* the inequality of riches to the level of nature. *Burke.*

2. To come near to; to approach.

The telescope *approximates* perfection. *J. Morse.*

ap-prox′i-mate, *v. i.* To draw near; to approach.

ap-prox′i-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *approximation*, LL. *approximatio.*] **1.** Act of approximating; a drawing, or being, near; also, the result of approximating.

The largest capacity and the most noble dispositions are but an *approximation* to the proper standard and true symmetry of human nature. *I. Taylor.*

2. An approach to a correct estimate, calculation, or conception, or to a given quantity, quality, etc.
3. *Math.* **a** A continual approach or coming nearer to a correct result; as, to solve an equation by *approximation.* **b** A value that is nearly but not exactly correct.

ap-prox′i-ma-tive (-mā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *approximatif.*] Approaching; approximate. — **ap-prox′i-ma-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **ap-prox′i-ma-tive-ness,** *n.*

Apps break (ăps). [After the inventor.] *Elec.* A hammer break or interrupter having an arrangement for pressing the spring against the back contact. It is the usual kind for induction coils.

‖ **ap-pui′** (á′pwē′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A support or supporter; stay; prop. *Obs. or French.*

If a vine be to climb trees that are of any great height, there would be stays and *appuies* set to it. *Holland.*

2. *Manège.* The mutual bearing or support of the rider's hand and the horse's mouth through the bit and bridle.

ap-pulse′ (ă-pŭls′; ăp′ŭls; 277), *n.* [L. *appulsus*, fr. *appellere, appulsum*, to drive to; *ad* + *pellere* to drive.] **1.** A driving or running towards; approach; impulse; also, act of striking against. *Emerson.*

In all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs. *Holder.*

2. *Astron.* The near approach of one heavenly body to another; its culmination or crossing the meridian; a coming into conjunction; as, the *appulse* of a star to the moon or to the meridian, or of the moon to the earth's shadow.

ap-pul′sion (ă-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A driving or striking against; an appulse.
2. Specif.: *Civil Law.* The process by which land is visibly torn away from one part of the banks of a stream and added to another part; — distinguished from *alluvion.*

Ap′punn's reed *or* **lamella** (äp′ōōnz). [After G. A. I. *Appunn*, German musician.] An acoustic instrument for determining pitch differences. It is a blade surmounted by a bulb and held by an adjustable clamp regulating its length.

ap-pur′te-nance (ă-pûr′tē-năns), *n.* [AF. *apurtenance*, OF. *apartenance*, F. *appartenance.* See APPERTAIN.] That which belongs to something else; adjunct; appendage; an accessory; something annexed to another thing more worthy; in common parlance and legal acceptation, something belonging to another thing as principal and passing as incident to it, as a right of way or other easement to land, a right of common to pasture, an outhouse, barn, garden, or orchard, to a house or messuage. In a strict legal sense, land cannot pass as an appurtenance to land.

Globes . . . provided as *appurtenances* to astronomy. *Bacon.*
The structure of the eye, and of its *appurtenances.* *Reid.*

Syn. — See APPENDAGE.

ap-pur′te-nant (-nănt), *a.* [OF. *apartenant*, F. *appartenant*, p. pr. See APPERTAIN.] Annexed or pertaining to some more important thing; accessory; incident; as, a right of way *appurtenant* to land or buildings; — in law specif. applied to certain profits or easements incident to, and passing with, real estate, and which may be created by prescription or grant. (Cf. APPENDANT.)

ap-pur′te-nant, *n.* An appurtenance.

Mysterious *appurtenants* and symbols of redemption. *Coleridge.*

a-prax′i-a (ȧ-prăk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπραξία inaction.] *Med.* Loss of power to recognize an object or its uses.

ap′ri-cate (ăp′rĭ-kāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *apricatus*, p. p. of *apricare*, fr. *apricus* exposed to the sun.] To bask in the sun. *Rare.* *Boyle.* — **ap′ri-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

a′pri-cot (ā′prĭ-kŏt; ăp′rĭ-; 277), *n.* [ME. *apricock, abricot*, F. *abricot*, fr. Sp. *albaricoque* or Pg. *albricoque*, fr. Ar. *al-birqūq, alburqūq.* The Arabic word was fr. Gr. πραικόκια, pl. (Diosc. c. 100) fr. L. *praecoquus, praecox*, early ripe. The older E. *apricock* is prob. direct from Pg. See PRECOCIOUS, COOK.] **a** The oval, orange-colored fruit of an amygdalaceous tree (*Prunus armeniaca*), somewhat intermediate in flavor between a peach and a plum. **b** The tree itself, which is cultivated throughout the temperate zone.

apricot plum. **a** An Asiatic tree (*Amygdalus simonii*), more nearly related to the almond than to the apricot, cultivated to some extent in the western United States. **b** The slightly astringent fruit of this tree.

A′pril (ā′prĭl; *formerly, and still often in dial., accented* a-pril′), *n.* [L. *Aprilis.* ME. also *Averil*, F. *avril*, fr. L. *Aprilis.*] **1.** The fourth month of the year, having 30 days.

Whan that *Aprille* with his shoures sote [sweet]
The droghte of March hath perced to the rote [root]. *Chaucer.*

2. Fig.: With reference to April as the month in which vegetation begins to put forth, its variable weather, etc.

The *April* 's in her eyes; it is love's spring. *Shak.*

April fool. **1.** One who is sportively imposed upon on the first day of April, "All Fools' Day."
2. The pasque flower. *Local, U. S.*

‖ **a′ pri-o′ri** (ā′ prī-ō′rī; ä′ prĭ-ō′rē). [L.; *a* (*ab*) + *prior* former.] Opposed to *a posteriori.* **1.** *Logic.* Characterizing that kind of reasoning which deduces consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or which infers effects from known causes; deductive or deductively.
2. Presumptive; presumptively; without examination.
3. *Philos.* Designating, or pertaining to, knowledge and conceptions assumed, or presupposed, as prior to experience, or as the ground or abstract form of experience, in order to make experience rational or possible; also, designating, or pertaining to, reasoning from mere examination of ideas, apart from any appeal to experience, to show what is inherently implied in the ideas.

A priori, that is, from these necessities of the mind or forms of thinking, which, though first revealed to us by experience, must yet have preëxisted . . . to make experience possible. *Coleridge.*

a′pri-o′rism (ā′prī-ō′rĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *apriorisme.*] **1.** An a priori principle; an assumption.
2. A priori reasoning; also, belief in a priori principles or methods.

a′pri-o′rist (-rĭst), *n.* One believing that there are a priori or transcendental principles involved in experience.

a′pri-o-ris′tic (ā′prī-ō-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* Like or pertaining to apriorism or apriorists.

a′pri-or′i-ty (-ŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being innate in the mind, or prior to experience; also, a priori reasoning.

a′pron (ā′prŭn; ā′pŭrn; *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *napron*, OF. *naperon*, F. *napperon*, dim. of OF. *nape*, F. *nappe*, cloth, tablecloth, LL. *napa*, fr. L. *mappa*, napkin, table napkin. The initial *n* was confused with the *n* of the indefinite article. See MAP; cf. NAPERY.] **1.** An article of dress, of cloth, leather, or other stuff, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes from dirt or injury, or as a covering. It is commonly tied at the waist by strings. An apron forms part of certain official costumes, as those of bishops, Freemasons, etc.
2. Something which by its shape or use suggests an apron; as: **a** A piece of waterproof cloth or other material to be spread out as a protection from rain, etc., as before the seat of a vehicle. **b** A shield of planking, brushwood, or other material, below a dam, along a sea wall, etc. **c** *Building.* A strip, usually of lead, attached to a wall to overlap the flashing and protect the joint, to lead water into a gutter, etc. **d** *Carp.* A flat projecting piece forming part of a window sill. **e** *Shipbuilding.* A curved timber just behind the stem, and strengthening it. **f** *Gun.* A leaden plate for covering the vent of an old-time muzzle-loading cannon. **g** A covering or casing of sheet metal or other material for protecting parts of machinery. **h** The vertical front plate of a lathe carriage, bearing the mechanism by which the carriage is moved. **i** The piece to which is clamped the cutting tool of a planer;—called also *tool apron.* **j** A receptacle for conveying rock, etc., by means of a cableway and trolley. **k** A broad shallow vat used for evaporating. **l** A piece of leather or board for conducting loose material, as grain, past an opening, as in a separator. **m** An endless belt for conveying material of any kind; — called also *traveling apron.* **n** The diaphragm or midriff of an animal; also, the fat skin covering the belly of a goose or duck. *Dial.* **o** A thick transverse fold of skin on the fore part of the breast or lower part of the neck of a ram. **p** The infolded abdomen of a crab. **q** *Fort.* A covering of metal, concrete, or the like, for the superior slope to protect it from effects of the blast. **r** *Logging.* A platform of timbers either at the foot of a slide or extending down stream from the sluiceway of a dam, and serving to guide the logs.

☞ The second pron. above has until recently been preferred. The change in pron. is analogous to that in *citron, saffron*, etc., formerly prond. sĭt′ŭrn, săf′ŭrn, etc. *Iron* still retains the pron. ī′ŭrn.

a′pron, *v. t.*; A′PRONED (ā′prŭnd; ā′pŭrnd); A′PRON-ING. To put an apron on; to provide with or as if with an apron.

A cobbler *aproned*, and a parson gowned. *Pope.*

apron lining. *Carp.* The casing of the apron piece, forming part of the finish of a staircase.

apron piece. *Carp.* A beam supporting a landing or a series of winders in a staircase.

apron roll. One of the rolls that carry a traveling apron.

apron string. The string of an apron; as, **apron-string tenure**, the tenure or interest a man has in his wife's property.

ap′ro-pos′ (ăp′rō-pō′), *adv.* & *a.* [F. *à propos*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *propos* purpose. See PURPOSE.] **1.** Opportunely or opportune; seasonably or seasonable.

A tale extremely *apropos.* *Pope.*

2. With respect (to); by the way; to the purpose; suitably to the place or subject; — introducing an incidental observation suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration. *Apropos* may be followed by *of* or *to.*

ap′ro-sex′i-a (ăp′rō-sĕk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπροσεξία want of attention.] *Med.* Inability to concentrate the mind or fix the attention.

Ap′sa-ras (ăp′sȧ-rȧs), *n.*; *pl.* E. APSARASES (-răs′ĕz), Skr. APSARASAS (-răs′ȧs). [Skr., sing. *Apsaras.*] *Hindu Myth.* One of the nymphs of Indra's heaven, who are mated with the Gandharvas and are also the rewards of heroes who fall in battle. Their origin is attributed to the churning of the ocean by the gods, and they have been compared with Aphrodite. They are known as "wives of the gods," "daughters of pleasure," etc., and to them are ascribed many earthly amours.

apse (ăps), *n.*; *pl.* APSES (ăp′sĕz; -sĭz). [See APSIS.] **1.** *Arch.* A projecting part of a building, esp. of a church, usually semicircular in plan. In early churches there are often three apses at the east end. In some German churches there is an apse at the west end and also one at the east end. The apse at the eastern end of the choir was originally the place for the bishop's throne. (See BASILICA, *Illust.*) Hence, the bishop's seat or throne, in ancient churches.
2. A reliquary, or case for the relics of saints.
3. **a** *Astron.* = APSIS, 2. **b** *Math.* = APSIS, 3.

ap′si-dal (ăp′sĭ-dăl), *a.* **1.** *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the apsides of an orbit. See APSIS.
2. *Arch.* Of or pertaining to the apse of a church; as, the *apsidal* termination of the chancel.

ap-sid′i-ole (ăp-sĭd′ĭ-ōl), *n.* [F., generally written *absidiole.* See APSE.] *Arch.* A small or secondary apse; specif., in a church having several apses, one of the smaller or secondary apses as distinguished from the central one.

ap′sis (ăp′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* APSIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [L. *apsis, absis*, Gr. ἁψίς (also ἀψίς), ἁψῖδος, a fastening, hoop of a wheel, a wheel, bow, arch, vault, fr. ἅπτειν to fasten.] **1.** Circumference; orbit. *Obs.*
2. *Astron.* In an orbit, the point at which the distance of the body from the center of attraction is either greatest (*higher apsis*) or least (*lower apsis*), as the apogee or perigee of the moon, or the aphelion or perihelion of a planet. The line joining the two apsides is called the *line of apsides*, and either segment of it, from the center to an apsis, is called an *apsidal distance.*

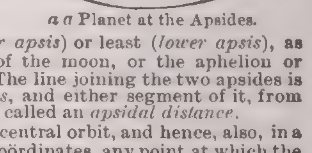

a a Planet at the Apsides.

3. *Math.* Primarily, in a central orbit, and hence, also, in a curve referred to polar coördinates, any point at which the radius vector is a maximum or a minimum.
4. *Arch.* An apse.

Ap′su (äp′sōō), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* The deep; primeval chaos, conceived as universal flood filled with huge and lawless monsters. Apsu was viewed as the begetter of the gods; later he was destroyed by Ea. See CREATION EPIC.

apt (ăpt), *a.* [L. *aptus*, fr. obsolete *apere* to fasten, to join, to fit, akin to *apisci* to reach, attain, Gr. ἅπτειν to fasten, Skr. *āpta* fit, fr. *āp* to reach, attain: cf. F. *apte.*] **1.** Fit or fitted; suited; suitable; appropriate.

They have not always *apt* instruments. *Burke.*

2. Having a habitual tendency; habitually liable or likely; — used of things.

My vines and peaches . . . were *apt* to have a soot or smuttiness upon their leaves and fruit. *Temple.*
This tree, if unprotected, is *apt* to be stripped of the leaves by a leaf-cutting ant. *Lubbock.*

3. Inclined; disposed customarily; given; ready; — used of persons.

Apter to give than thou wilt be to ask. *Beau. & Fl.*
That lofty pity with which prosperous folk are *apt* to remember their grandfathers. *F. Harrison.*

4. Ready; especially fitted or qualified (to do something); quick to learn; prompt; expert; as, a pupil *apt* to learn; an *apt* scholar. "An *apt* wit." *Johnson.*

Live a thousand years,
I shall not find myself so *apt* to die. *Shak.*
I find thee *apt*. . . . Now, Hamlet, hear. *Shak.*

Syn. — Fit, suitable, qualified; disposed, inclined, prone; exposed, obnoxious. — APT, LIKELY, LIABLE, SUBJECT come into comparison as expressing tendency in a given direction. APT suggests habitual, sometimes inherent, predisposition; LIKELY stresses the idea of probability, which may either arise from the nature of things, or depend upon a given contingency; as, tow is *apt* to burn, an impulsive person *apt* to blunder; it is *likely* to rain in April, a dog is *likely*, if annoyed, to bite. But *apt* and *likely* are often interchanged. LIABLE (see RESPONSIBLE), as properly used, implies openness or exposure to something burdensome or disadvantageous; as, "*liable* . . . to a thousand impositions" (*Cowper*), "*liable* . . . to passion and to error" (*Froude*). SUBJECT (see SUBJECT) denotes constant or rooted liability; as, "*subject* to the same diseases" (*Shak.*); "as *subject* to heat as butter" (*Shak.*). See FIT, PERTINENT.

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ap-prov′ing-ly, *adv.* of *approving*, p. pr. See -LY.
ap-prow′, ap-prow′er, ap-prow′our, ap-prow′ment. † APPROVE, to make profit of; APPROVER, bailiff; APPROVEMENT, improvement.
approx *Abbr.* Approximately.
ap-prox′i-mal (ă-prŏk′sĭ-măl), *a.* [See 1st APPROXIMATE.] *Anat.* Contiguous; as, *approximal* surfaces of teeth.
ap-prox′i-mate-ly, *adv.* of APPROXIMATE. See -LY.
ap-prox′i-ma-tiv. Approximative. *Ref. Sp.*
ap-prox′i-ma′tor, *n.* One that approximates.
appul. † APPLE.
ap-pul′sive (ă-pŭl′sĭv), *a.* Striking against; impinging; as, the *appulsive* influence of the planets. — **ap-pul′sive-ly,** *adv.*
ap-punct′. † APPOINT.
ap-punc′tu-a-ment. † APPOINTMENT.
ap-pur′chase, *v. t.* [*a-* + *purchase.*] To purchase. *Obs. & R.*
ap′purn. † APRON.
appuy. † APPUI.
Apr. *Abbr.* April.
ap′re-cock. † APRICOT.
‖ **a′pren-diz′** (ä′prān-dēth′; 268), *n.* [Sp.] Apprentice.
‖ **a,** *or* **à, pren′dre** (á prän′dr′). See PROFIT A PRENDRE.
aprentis. † APPRENTICE.
‖ **a′près′** (á′prĕ′), *adv.* [F.] Lit., after; afterwards; — used specif. in the game of rouge et noir to announce a refait.
‖ **a′près moi′ le dé′luge′** (á′prĕ mwä′ lē dā′lüzh′). [F.] After me the deluge; — an expression of indifference said to have been made by Louis XV. to Madame de Pompadour in reference to the growing dissatisfaction of the people. Often in the form **après nous** (us) **le déluge** (nōō).
a-press′. † APPRESS.
a-press′ly. † EXPRESSLY.
apreynte, *v.* = IMPRINT. *Obs.*
apricot oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
ap′rike, *a.* [L. *apricus.*] Sunny. *Obs. & R.*
A′pril-esque′, *a.* See -ESQUE.
April gentleman. A newly married man. *Obs.*
‖ **a pri′ma vis′ta** (ä prē′mä vēs′tä). [It.] At first sight.
‖ **a pri′mo ad ul′ti-mum.** [L.] From the first to the last; — said of an old form of argument.
ap′rine, *a.* [L. *aprinus.*] Of or pert. to the wild boar. *Obs.*
aprise. † APPRISE.
aprochen. † APPROACH.
A-proc′ta (ȧ-prŏk′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. πρωκτός anus.] *Zoöl.* The Turbellaria, which have no anus.
a-proc′ti-a (ȧ-prŏk′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Absence or imperforation of the anus.
a-proc′tous (-tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Without an anal orifice.
a′pron-eer′, *n.* One who wears an apron; a mechanic; a tradesman; — applied in contempt to Parliamentarians in the English Civil Wars.
a′pron-ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.
apron man. A man who wears an apron; a laboring man; a mechanic. *Obs.* *Shak.*
apron squire. An apple squire. *Obs.*
‖ **à pro′pos′ de bottes′** (á prō′pō′ dē bŏt′). [F.] Lit., apropos of boots; without any reason or motive.
‖ **à pro′pos′ de rien′** (ryăN′). [F.] Apropos of nothing; not to the purpose; irrelevant.
apropre. † APPROPRE.
ap′ro-so′pi-a (ăp′rō-sō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπρόσωπος without a face.] *Terat.* Imperfect development or complete absence of the face. — **a-pros′o-pous** (ȧ-prŏs′ō-pŭs), *a.*
ap′ro-ter′o-dont (ăp′rō-tĕr′ō-dŏnt), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. πρότερος in front + *-dont.*] *Anat.* Having the intermaxillaries toothless.
Apryelle. † APRIL.
A. P. S. *Abbr.* Aborigines Protection Society; American Peace Society; American Protestant Society; Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.
apse aisle. An aisle continuing a choir aisle around an apse or chevet.
apse chapel. A chapel opening off from an apse or apse aisle.
ap-sel′a-phe′si-a (ăp-sĕl′ȧ-fē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), **ap-sel′a-phe′sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. ψηλάφησις feeling.] *Med.* Impairment of the sense of touch.
ap′sid. † APSE.
ap′si-dal-ly, *adv.* of APSIDAL.
ap′si-des (ăp′sĭ-dēz), *n.*, *pl.* of APSIS.
apsie. † A B C.
ap′si-thyr′i-a (ăp′sĭ-thĭr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. ψίθυρος whispering.] *Med.* Complete loss of voice, as from hysteria.
ap-sych′i-a (ăp-sĭk′ĭ-ȧ; ăp′sĭ-kī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. ψυχή mind.] *Med.* Loss of consciousness.
ap-sy′chi-cal (ăp-sī′kĭ-kăl), *n.* Not psychical; as: **a** Unspiritual. **b** Not involving consciousness.
ap′sy-chy (ăp′sĭ-kĭ), *n.* = APSYCHIA.
apt, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *aptare.*] To fit; suit; adapt. *Obs.*
apt′a-ble. *a.* [LL. *aptabilis.*] Capable of being adapted. *Obs.*

Health, wealth, and beauty . . . are notoriously *liable* to accident. . . . But literary power, once ours, is more *likely* than any other possession to be ours always *G. H. Palmer.*
And when one's curiosity is in excess, when it overbalances the desire of beauty, then one is *liable* to value in works of art what is inartistic in them. *W. Pater.*
All the postures which the body is capable of, . . . all the passions to which the mind is *subject*. *Spectator.*

ap′ter-al (ăp′tẽr-ăl), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Apterous.
2. *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a**.

ap′ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄπτερος wingless; ἀ- not + πτερόν wing, πτέσθαι to fly.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Without wings.
2. *Bot.* Destitute of winglike membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole.

Ap′ter-yx (-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀ- not + πτέρυξ wing. Cf. APTEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of several species of flightless ratite birds related to the extinct moas; also [*l. c.*], any bird of the genus. They are all confined to New Zealand, and are called also by the native name *kiwi*. They are about the size of a hen and have very rudimentary wings, stout legs, a long straight or slightly curved bill with nostrils near the tip, and hairlike plumage of various shades of gray and brown. They nest in burrows, usually laying one or two very large white eggs. *A. mantelli* of the North Island, *A. australis* of the South Island, and the smaller straight-billed species *A. oweni* of both islands, are the best-known forms. They are all approaching extinction.

Apteryx (*A. mantelli*). (1/5)

Apt′i-an (ȧp′tĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Apt*, in France.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Lower Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

apt′i-tude (ăp′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *aptitude*, LL. *aptitudo*, fr. L. *aptus*. See APT; cf. ATTITUDE.] **1.** Natural or acquired disposition or capacity for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect; as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn.
He seems to have had a peculiar *aptitude* for the management of irregular troops. *Macaulay.*
2. General fitness or suitableness; adaptation.
That sociable and helpful *aptitude* which God implanted between man and woman. *Milton.*
3. Readiness in learning; aptness.
He was a boy of remarkable *aptitude*. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See GIFT.

apt′ly (ăpt′lĭ), *adv.* In an apt manner; suitably; pertinently; readily.

apt′ness, *n.* Quality of being apt. Specif.: **a** Fitness; as, the *aptness* of things to their end.
The *aptness* of his quotations. *J. R. Green.*
b Propensity; as, the *aptness* of men to follow example. **c** Quickness of apprehension; as, *aptness* to learn. **d** Tendency; as, the *aptness* of iron to rust.

ap′tote (ăp′tōt), *n.* [L. *aptotum*, Gr. ἄπτωτος indeclinable; ἀ- not + πτωτός fallen, declined.] An indeclinable noun.

ap-tot′ic (ăp-tŏt′ĭk), *a.* Uninflected; as, *aptotic* languages.

ap-ty′a-lism (ăp-tī′ȧ-lĭz′m), *n.* [*a-* not + *ptyalism*.] *Med.* Absence of, or deficiency in, the saliva.

A-pu′li-an (ȧ-pū′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Apulia, in southern Italy, or the Apulians. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Apulia; esp., *pl.*, the ancient tribe (prob. Oscans or Pelasgians) which came under Roman influence B. C. 326.
Apulian pottery, a kind of ancient pottery found in Apulia; esp., a species of vase or stamnos having red designs on a lustrous black surface.

A′pus (ā′pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄπους. See APODE, *n.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water phyllopod crustaceans.
2. *Astron.* A constellation near the southern pole; the Bird of Paradise.

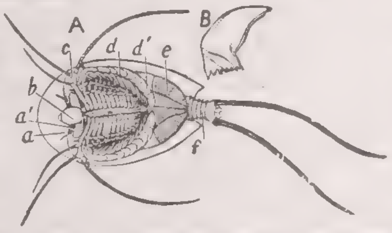

A Apus (*A. cancriformis*), female. *aa′* Antennæ; *b* Labrum; *c* First Pair of Legs; *dd* Thoracic Legs; *e* Foliaceous Appendages; *f* Abdomen. (1/2) *B* Mandible, enlarged.

a-py′o-nin (ȧ-pī′ō-nĭn), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. πύον pus.] *Med.* Yellow pyoctanin. See PYOCTANIN.

ap′y-ret′ic (ăp′ĭ-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *pyretic*.] *Med.* Without fever; afebrile.

ap′y-rex′i-a (-rĕk′sĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *apyrexia*, fr. Gr. ἀπυρεξία; ἀ- not + πυρέσσειν to be
ap′y-rex′y (ăp′ĭ-rĕk′sĭ) } feverish, fr. πῦρ fire.] *Med.* Absence or intermission of fever. — **ap′y-rex′i-al** (ăp′ĭ-rĕk′sĭ-ăl), *a.*

‖ **a′qua** (ā′kwȧ), *n.* [L. See EWER.] Water; — a word much used in pharmacy and the old chemistry, in the sense of *liquid*, or *solution* (esp. in water).
aqua ammoniæ (ă-mō′nĭ-ē) [L.], the aqueous solution of ammonia; — often called *aqua ammonia*. — **a. bulliens** (bŭl′ĭ-ĕnz) [L.], *Med.*, boiling water. Abbr. *Aq. bull.* — **a. cælestis** (sē-lĕs′tĭs) [L.], *Old Pharm.*, lit., celestial water; specif., a cordial; rectified spirits; pure rain water. — **a. composita** (kŏm-pŏz′ĭ-tȧ) [L.], *Old Pharm.*, lit., compound water, an old kind of cordial. — **a. destillata** (dĕs′tĭ-lā′tȧ) [L.], *Pharm.*, distilled water. — **a. fontana** (fŏn-tā′nȧ) [L.], spring water. — **a. fortis** (fôr′tĭs) [L., strong water], nitric acid; — applied esp. to a weaker grade of the commercial acid. — **a. labyrinthi** (lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thī), *Anat.*, a thin clear fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear. — **a. marine**, *or* **a. marina** (mȧ-rī′nȧ). = AQUAMARINE. — **a. mirabilis** (mĭ-răb′ĭ-lĭs) [L., wonderful water], *Old Pharm.*, a distilled cordial made of spirits, sage, betony, balm, and other aromatic ingredients. — **a. regia** (rē′jĭ-ȧ) [L., royal water], *Chem.*, a very corrosive fuming yellow liquid made by mixing nitric and hydrochloric acids. By the action of the chlorine liberated, it dissolves gold or platinum, metals which are insoluble in either acid alone. — **a. tofana** (tō-fä′nȧ), a fluid (described as colorless and tasteless, probably containing arsenic), used for secret poisoning, made by a Sicilian woman named Tofana, in the middle of the 17th century, who is said to have poisoned more than 600 persons. — **a. vitæ** (vī′tē) [L., water of life: cf. EAU DE VIE, USQUEBAUGH], formerly, alcohol, esp. that obtained by distillation of vinous liquids; hence, brandy or other ardent spirit. *Shak.*

a′quæ-ma-na′le (ā′kwē-mȧ-nā′lē), *n.*; *pl.* -NALIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [L. *aquaemanalis* washbowl; *aqua* water + *manus* hand.] **1.** A water ewer, as one of the kind used in Roman antiquity in washing the hands at mealtime, or one of those, often grotesquely shaped, in domestic use during the Middle Ages.
2. *Eccl.* A basin for washing the hands, formerly used by priests in the celebration of Mass.

a′qua-ma-rine′ (ā′kwȧ-mȧ-rēn′), *n.* [L. *aqua marina* sea water.] *Min.* A transparent variety of beryl, typically of a bluish green color, used as a gem. See BERYL.

a′qua-punc′ture (-pŭŋk′tūr), *n.* [*aqua* + *puncture*.] *Med.* Introduction of water subcutaneously for relief of pain.

aq′ua-relle′ (ăk′wȧ-rĕl′), *n.* [F., fr. Ital. *acquerello*, fr. *acqua* water, L. *aqua*.] A drawing in water color. — **aq′ua-rel′list**, *n.*

a-qua′ri-al (ȧ-kwā′rĭ-ăl; -kwâr′ĭ-ăl) } *a.* Of or pertaining
a-qua′ri-an (ȧ-kwā′rĭ-ăn; -kwâr′ĭ-) } to an aquarium.

A-qua′ri-an, *n.* [LL. *Aquarius*. See AQUA.] *Eccl Hist.* One of several sects of Christians, as the Encratites, in the primitive church, who used water in the Lord's Supper.

a-qua′ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L., neut. of *aquarius*. See AQUARIUS, EWER.] **1.** An artificial pond, or a globe or tank (usually with glass sides) of water, in which living aquatic animals or plants are kept.
2. A place or establishment for the care and exhibition of such aquatic collections.

A-qua′ri-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *gen.* AQUARII (-ī). [L., adj., relating to water, and n., a water carrier, fr. *aqua*. See AQUA.] *Astron.* **a** A constellation south of Pegasus, sometimes represented by the figure of a man pouring water from a vase. **b** The eleventh sign of the zodiac. See SIGN, *n.*

a-quar′ter (ȧ-kwôr′tẽr), *adv.* *Naut.* On the quarter; in the direction 45° abaft the beam. *Rare.*

a-quat′ic (ȧ-kwăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *aquaticus*: cf. F. *aquatique*. See AQUA.] Of or pertaining to water; growing in water; living in, swimming in, or frequenting the margins of, waters; as, *aquatic* plants and fowls.

a-quat′ic, *n.* **1.** An aquatic animal or plant.
2. *pl.* Sports or exercises practiced in or on the water.

a′qua-tint′ (ā′kwȧ-tĭnt′; ăk′wȧ-) } *n.* [It. *acqua tinta* dyed
a′qua-tin′ta (ā′kwȧ-tĭn′tȧ; ăk′-) } water; *acqua* (L. *aqua*) water + *tinto*, fem. *tinta*, dyed. See TINT.] A process of etching in which spaces are bitten in with aqua fortis so as to produce an effect resembling a drawing in water colors or India ink; also, the engraving so produced.

a′qua-tint, *v. t.* To etch by the process of aquatint. — **a′qua-tint′er**, *n.*

aq′ue-duct (ăk′wē-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *aquaeductus*; *aquae*, gen. of *aqua* water + *ductus* a leading, *ducere* to lead. See AQUA, DUKE.] **1. a** A conductor, conduit, or artificial channel for conveying water, esp. one for carrying a large quantity of water which flows by gravitation. **b** A structure (similar to the ancient aqueducts) for conveying a canal over a river or hollow; as, the *aqueduct* at Barton, Eng., or that at Nadrai, India; — more specifically called an *aqueduct bridge*.

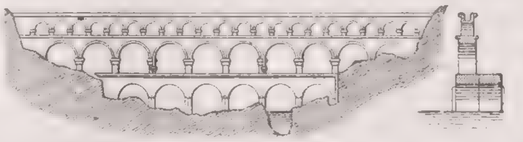
Roman Aqueduct at Nîmes.

2. *Anat.* A canal or passage in a part or organ; as, specif., the **aqueduct of Sylvius** (sĭl′vĭ-ŭs), a channel connecting the third and fourth ventricles of the brain; the **aqueduct of Fallopius** (fă-lō′pĭ-ŭs), a passage in the petrous part of the temporal bone traversed by the facial nerve.
3. *Civil Law.* = AQUÆDUCTUS. See SERVITUDE.

a′que-o- (ā′kwē-ō-). Combining form for *aqueous*.

a′que-o-gla′cial (-glā′shăl; -shĭ-ăl), *a.* [*aqueo-* + *glacial*.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, the combined action of water and ice.

a′que-o-ig′ne-ous, *a.* [*aqueo-* + *igneous*.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, the joint influence of water and heat; as, *aqueo-igneous* fusion; *aqueo-igneous* metamorphism; *aqueo-igneous* rocks.

a′que-ous (ā′kwē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *aqueux*, L. *aquosus*. See AQUA; cf. AQUOSE.] **1.** Of, or of the nature of, water, or abounding with it; watery.
The *aqueous* vapor of the air. *Tyndall.*
2. Made from, or by means of, water; as, an *aqueous* extract; an *aqueous* solution.
An *aqueous* deposit. *Dana.*
aqueous fusion, *Chem.*, melting in the water of crystallization, — a phenomenon exhibited by certain crystals, as sodium sulphate. — **a. humor**, *Anat.*, a limpid fluid occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea of the eye. (See EYE.) — **a. rocks**, *Geol.*, those sedimentary rocks (see under SEDIMENTARY) deposited by water; — distinguished from *æolian rocks*. — **a. tint**, *Paint.*, a nearly colorless tint. — **a. tissue**, *Bot.*, a tissue of thin-walled cells, destitute of chloroplasts and without air spaces, serving for water storage in succulent plants.
— **a′que-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **a′que-ous-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

a′qui-cul′ture (ā′kwĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* [*aqua* + *culture*.] Culture of things that inhabit water. — **a′qui-cul′tur-al** (-kŭl′tūr-ăl), *a.*

A′qui-fo′li-a′ce-æ (-fō′lĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *aquifolium* the holly; *acus* needle + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), the holly family, having small and axillary, mainly polygamo-diœcious flowers, with a corolla of 4-6 petals. There are 5 genera and about 170 species. *Ilex*, including the holly, winter berry, etc., is the principal genus. — **a′qui-fo′li-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Aq′ui-la (ăk′wĭ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē); *gen.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., an eagle.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of eagles, including the golden eagle and allied species.
2. *Astron.* A northern constellation on the Milky Way, southerly from Lyra and Cygnus, containing the first magnitude star Altair; the Eagle.

Aq′ui-la′ri-a (ăk′wĭ-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; of uncertain origin, said to be fr. L. *aquila* eagle, suggested by eaglewood, a name of one species.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic thymelæaceous trees having lanceolate leaves and nearly sessile umbels of flowers. *A. agallocha* is the agalloch.

A′qui-le′gi-a (ā′kwĭ-lē′jĭ-ȧ; ăk′wĭ-), *n.* [NL., earlier *aquileia*, of uncertain origin.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous plants, the columbines, of the north temperate regions, having pentamerous flowers with spurred petals. All are showy and handsome.

aq′ui-line (ăk′wĭ-lĭn; -līn; 277), *a.* [L. *aquilinus*, fr. *aquila* eagle: cf. F. *aquilin*. See EAGLE.] **1.** Of, belonging to, or like, an eagle.
2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle; — applied particularly to the nose.
Terribly arched and *aquiline* his nose. *Cowper.*

Aq′ui-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [L. *aquilo*, *-lonis*: cf. F. *aquilon*.] The north wind. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Auster and *Aquilon*, with wingèd steeds
All sweating, tilt about the watery Heavens. *Marlowe.*

Aq′ui-ta′ni-an (ăk′wĭ-tā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Aquitania (see *Gaz.*), formerly inhabited by the Iberians. — *n.* An inhabitant of Aquitania.
2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Oligocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

a-quose′ (ȧ-kwōs′; ā′kwōs), *a.* [L. *aquosus* watery, fr. *aqua*. Cf. AQUEOUS.] Watery; aqueous. *Bailey.*

a-quos′i-ty (ȧ-kwŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *aquositas*.] The condition of being wet or watery; wateriness. *Huxley.*
Very little water or *aquosity* is found in their belly. *Holland.*

ar (är), *n.* A measure of area; the *are* (which see).

ar-. An assimilated form of AD-.

-ar (-ȧr). **1.** [L. *-aris*, akin to *-alis*; cf. F. *-aire*.] An adjective suffix signifying, in general, *belonging* or *pertaining to*, *like*, *of the nature of*, or the like; *-ary*; *-al*; as, consul*ar*, globul*ar*, insul*ar*, piacul*ar*, popul*ar*, etc.
2. An ending representing L. *-arius*, *-arium*, or more

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ap′tate, *v. t.* [L. *aptatus*, p. p. of *aptare*. See APT.] To make fit or suited. *Obs.*

‖ **ap′tat se pug′næ** (pŭg′nē). [L.] He prepares himself for the contest. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, X. 588).

Ap-ten′o-dy′tes (ăp-tĕn′ō-dī′tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀπτήν wingless + δύτης diver.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the king penguins.

Ap′ter-a (ăp′tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See APTEROUS.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an order, to which different limits were assigned, comprising various arthropods without wings, as spiders, centipedes, etc. — **ap′ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

ap-te′ri-um (ăp-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See APTEROUS.] *Zoöl.* One of the bare spaces between the feathered areas of birds. — **ap-te′ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ap′ter-oid, *a.* [Gr. ἄπτερος wingless + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Having rudimentary wings; — said of certain birds, as the apteryx.

ap′ter-yg′i-al (ăp′tẽr-ĭj′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. ἀπτέρυγος wingless.] *Zoöl.* Without paired fins or limbs, as the cyclostomes.

Ap′ter-yg′i-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See APTERYX.] *Zoöl.* A family of ratite birds of which *Apteryx* is the only existing genus. It constitutes a suborder, **Ap-ter′y-ges** (ăp-tẽr′ĭ-jēz).

ap′tes, *n. pl.* Natural tendencies. *Obs. & R.*

ap′tha (ăp′thȧ). Var. of APHTHA. — **ap′thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

apt′i-tu′di-nal, *a.* Pert. to aptitude. — **apt′i-tu′di-nal-ly**, *adv.*

ap′ty-chus (ăp′tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. πτυχή a fold.] *Paleon.* A shelly plate, usually of two pieces, found in ammonites, regarded as an operculum.

Ap′-uat′ (äp′wät′), *n.* [Egypt., prop., opener of ways.] *Egypt. Myth.* A jackal god, one of the chief gods of the dead in the Old Empire.

a′pul-mon′ic (ā′pŭl-mŏn′ĭk), [*a.* Without lungs.]

apunct. † APPOINT.

apx. *Abbr.* Appendix.

a-py′ke, *v. t.* [*a-* (F. *a-*, L. *ad-*) + ME. *piken* to pick, to adorn.] To adorn; trim. *Obs. & R.*

a-py′ro-type′ (ȧ-pī′rō-tīp′; ȧ-pĭr′ō-), *n.* [Gr. ἄπυρος without fire (ἀ not + π[illegible]) + E. *type*.] Pr[illegible] from cold metal.

a-py′rous (ȧ-pī′rŭs; ăp′ĭ-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄπυρος without [illegible] not + πῦρ fire.] Incombustible.

aq, Aq. *Abbr.* A[illegible] ical symbol, w[illegible] prefixed, it sign[illegible] definite number [illegible] molecules of water.

aq. bull. *Abbr.* Aqua bulliens.

aq. dest. *Abbr.* Aqua destillata.

A. Q. M. G. *Abbr.* Assistant Quartermaster General.

a′qua-bib′ (ā′kwȧ-bĭb′), *n.* [L. *aqua* water + *bibere* to drink.] A water drinker. *Rare.*

‖ **a′quæ-duc′tus**, *n.*, *or* **a′quæ duc′tus** (ā′kwē dŭk′tŭs). [L.] **1.** An aqueduct, esp. in sense 1. **2.** *Civil Law.* See SERVITUDE. — **a′quæ-duc′tus coch′le-æ** (kŏk′lē-ē). [NL.] *Anat.* A narrow canal in the temporal bone, transmitting a small vein to the cochlea. — **a. Syl′vi-i** (sĭl′vĭ-ī). [NL.] *Anat.* See AQUEDUCT, 2. — **a. ve-stib′u-li** (vĕs-tĭb′ū-lī) [NL.] *Anat.* A narrow canal opening on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and transmitting a small artery and vein.

‖ **a′quæ-hau′stus** (ā′kwē-hôs′tŭs), *n.*, *or* **a′quæ hau′stus**. [L. *aquae haustus* a drawing of water.] See SERVITUDE.

‖ **a′quæ im′mit-ten′dæ** (ĭm′ĭ-tĕn′dē). [L.] See SERVITUDE.

‖ **a′qua et ig′ni in′ter-dic′tus** [illegible] [L.] Forbidden (to be furnished with) water and fire; banished.

a′qua for′tis (ā′kwȧ-fôr′tĭs), *n.* Aqua fortis. See under AQUA.

a[illegible]′tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who uses aqua fortis in etching.

a′quage (ā′kwāj), *n.* [L. *aquagium* aqueduct.] An aqueduct, esp. the part of a mill stream next above the mill pond. *Rare.*

a′qua-ma-ni′le (ā′kwȧ-mȧ-nī′lē). Var. of AQUÆMANALE.

a′qua-me′ter, *n.* = PULSOMETER.

a′qua-pult (ā′kwȧ-pŭlt), *n.* [L. *aqua* water + (prob.) cata*pult*.] A portable force pump. *Rare.*

A′qua-rid (-rĭd), *n.* [*Aquarius* + 1st *-id*.] *Astron.* See METEOR.

A-qua′ri-i (ȧ-kwā′rĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Eccl. Hist.* Aquarians.

a-qua′ri-ist, *or* **a-qua′rist**, *n.* One who keeps an aquarium.

a-quat′i-cal, *a.* Aquatic. *Rare.*

a-quat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of AQUATIC, AQUATICAL. See -LY.

aq′ua-tile (ăk′wȧ-tĭl), *a.* & *n.* [L. *aquatilis*.] Aquatic; water-inhabiting. *Rare.*

a-qua′tion (ȧ-kwā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *aquatio*, *-onis*, watering.] Watering; water supply. *Obs. & R.*

a-quav′a-lent (ȧ-kwăv′ȧ-lĕnt; ā′kwȧ-vā′lĕnt), *n.* [See AQUA; VALENCE.] *Chem.* The number of molecules of water that are united with one of anhydrous salt in a cryohydrate.

a-queint′, *pret.* & *p. p.* of AQUENCH. *Obs.*

a-que′i-ty, *n.* Wateriness. *Obs.*

a-quel′, a-quell′, *v. t.* [AS. *ācwellan*.] To slay; destroy. *Obs.*

a-quench′, *v. t.* & *i.* To quench; to go out. *Obs.*

a-quen′tance. † ACQUAINTANCE.

‖ **a-quet′ta** For ACQUETTA.

aqueynt. † ACQUAINT, *v.*; AQUEINT.

A-qui′a for-ma′tion (ȧ-kwī′ȧ). [From *Aquia* Creek, Virginia.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Eocene of Maryland.

a-quick′, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ācwician*.] To vivify; revive. *Obs.*

a-quif′er-ous (ȧ-kwĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*aqua* + *-ferous*.] Containing or conveying water.

a′qui-form, *a.* [*aqua* + *-form*.] Having the form of water.

Aq′ui-la (ăk′wĭ-lȧ; ȧ-kwĭl′ȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **a′qui-la al′ba** (ăk′wĭ-lȧ ăl′bȧ). [L., white eagle.] *Alchemy.* Calomel.

‖ **a′qui-la non ca′pit mus′cas** (ăk′wĭ-lȧ). [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.

Aquila's version (of the Bible). See VERSION.

aq′ui-lat′ed (ăk′wĭ-lāt′ĕd), *a.* *Her.* Adorned with eagles' heads. *Rare.*

aq′ui-la-wood′ (ăk′wĭ-lȧ-), *n.* Eaglewood.

aq′ui-lege (-lēj), *n.* [See AQUILEGIA.] A columbine.

A-quil′i-an (ȧ-kwĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Aquilianus*.] *Civil Law.* Of or pertaining to Aquilius Gallus, the colleague of Cicero; — said of a form of stipulation introduced by him by which any obligation could be reduced to a stipulation and then discharged by an acceptilation.

Aq′ui-lid (ăk′wĭ-lĭd), *n.* [*Aquila* + 1st *-id*.] See METEOR.

‖ **A′qui-lo** (ăk′wĭ-lō), *n.* [L.] The north wind.

a′qui-ma-ni′le (ā′kwĭ-mȧ-nī′lē), **a′qui-mi-na′le** (-mĭ-nā′lē), *n.* = AQUÆMANALE.

a-quip′a-rous (ȧ-kwĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*aqua* + *-parous*.] *Med.* Secreting water; — applied to certain glands.

aquite. † ACQUIT.

a-quiv′er (ȧ-kwĭv′ẽr), *adv.* & *a.* Quivering.

‖ **a quo.** [L.] From which; — opposed to *ad quem*.

a′quo-cap′su-li′tis (ā′kwō-kăp′sū-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *aqua* + *capsulitis*.] *Med.* Serous iritis.

a′quo-ig′ne-ous, *a.* *Geol.* = AQUEO-IGNEOUS.

aqw-. For forms in *aqw-* see those in ACQU-.

ar. Var. of AIR, early; HER.

ar. † ARE, ARR, EAR, ERE, OAR, OR, ORE.

Ar (är). *Bib.*

ar, *n.* The letter R. *Rare.*

ar. Are. *Ref. Sp.*

Ar., *or* **ar.** *Abbr.* Arabic; Aramaic; arrive; arrival; aromatic; argent, *Her.*

A. R. *or* **a. r.** *Abbr.* Anna Regina (L., Queen Anne); anno

B C D E F G H I J K L M

commonly its F. form *-ier*, equiv. to *-ary*; as in burs*ar*, mort*ar*, vic*ar*, etc. See -ARY; cf. -ER (suffix for the agent).
3. Rare var. of -ER, -OR, agent, and -ER, comparative; as in begg*ar*, li*ar*, pedl*ar*, and various dial. Eng. words, as he*ar* for "higher."

‖ **A'ra** (ā'rȧ), *n.*; *gen.* ARÆ (-rē). [L.] *Astron.* A southern constellation south of the tail of the Scorpion; the Altar.

Ar'ab (ăr'ăb), *n.* [L. *Arabs*, *Arabus*, Gr. Ἄραψ, Ar. *'Arab*: cf. F. *Arabe*.] **1.** A Semite of the race which from the earliest known time has occupied the Arabian peninsula. In ancient usage the term was confined to the Bedouin tribes in the north of the peninsula and east of Palestine; in modern times it is applied not only to the pure Semites of Arabia, but also to their descendants, many of whom are mixed with native races, in northern, eastern, and central Africa, in Madagascar, India, and the Malay Archipelago, and in various parts of Syria and Persia. The Arabs are one of the oldest and purest of the human races, approximating the ideal Semitic type (see SEMITE). It is now known that there were at least two civilized kingdoms in Arabia as early as 1500 B. C. (see MINÆAN, SABÆAN); but up to the time of Mohammed the native tribes were mainly pastoral nomads and marauders, a condition into which they relapsed after the brief era of Saracen supremacy. In the fertile valleys of Yemen, however, the Arab is a good agriculturist.
2. A horse of Arabian breed.
3. = STREET ARAB.

Ar'ab (ăr'ăb), *a.* Arabian.

a-ra'ba (ȧ-rä'bȧ), *n.* [Ar. or Turk. *'arabah*: cf. Russ. *arba*.] A wagon or cart, usually heavy and without springs, and often covered. *Oriental.*

ar'a-ban (ăr'ȧ-băn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A pentosan yielding arabinose on hydrolysis.

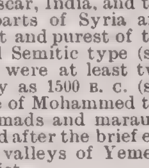
Arabesque.

ar'a-besque' (-bĕsk'), *n.* [F. *arabesque*, fr. It. *arabesco*, fr. *Arabo* Arab.] A kind of ornament, or style of ornamentation, either painted, inlaid, or carved in low relief. It consists of a pattern in which plants or fruits, foliage, etc., and often as well figures of men and animals, real or imaginary, are interlaced or put together in fantastic or heraldic devices. It was employed in late Greek and in Roman imperial ornamentation, and appeared, in geometric designs without the animal figures, in Moorish and Arabic decorative art. (See MORESQUE.) The arabesques of the Renaissance were founded on Græco-Roman work.

ar'a-besque', *a.* **1.** Arabian. *Obs.*
2. Relating to, or exhibiting, the style of ornament called *arabesque*; as, *arabesque* frescoes.

ar'a-besque', *v. t.* *Usually in p. p.*, AR'A-BESQUED' (-bĕskt'). To ornament with, or in the style of, arabesques.

A-ra'bi-an (ȧ-rā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants; Arabic; as, the *Arabian* people; *Arabian* deserts.
Arabian bird, the phenix. *Shak.* — **A. coffee**, Mocha coffee. — **A. horse**, a horse of the breed used by the natives of Arabia, adjacent regions of Asia, and parts of northern Africa. The Arabian horses are noted for their graceful build, speed, intelligence, and spirit, and in former times were frequently imported into Europe for use as sires. The thoroughbred contains a considerable proportion of Arabian blood. — **A. jasmine**, an East Indian climbing jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*) much cultivated in the tropics for its profuse and fragrant white flowers. — **A. millet**, Johnson grass. — **A. primrose**, a boraginaceous annual plant (*Arnebia cornuta*) having yellow flowers with a black spot in the center, the color changing with age. — **A. tea.** = KAT.

A-ra'bi-an, *n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab.

Ar'a-bic (ăr'ȧ-bĭk), *a.* [L. *Arabicus*: cf. F. *Arabique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Arabia or the Arabians.
2. [*l. c.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless, transparent, and soluble acid, probably of the formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_2{\cdot}H_2O$. It is an important constituent of gum arabic and many other gums. It is a pentosan, yielding arabinose by hydrolysis.
Arabic architecture, Saracenic architecture (see ARCHITECTURE), with special reference to that of the Arab dominions established in Syria and Egypt during the first century after the Hegira (622-722). — **A. numerals** *or* **figures**, the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, etc., and the cipher 0.

Ar'a-bic, *n.* The language of the Arabs. *Arabic* is a Semitic language, and is supposed by some scholars to represent most nearly the primitive Semitic speech. The language is divided into many dialects, the classical form being that spoken at Mecca, Mohammed's birthplace, in which the Koran is written. The language possesses an extensive vocabulary, complicated verbal forms, and a literature of which the most important portion dates from A. D. 750 to 1000. The alphabet contains 28 letters, 6 being modern. It was originally the local alphabet of Mecca, but has exterminated all other Semitic scripts, from which it differs greatly in form; and as the dominant alphabet of Africa and Asia it is, next to the Latin, the most important existing alphabet. Its two chief varieties are the *Neski*, or *Neskhi*, and the *Kufic*. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

ar'a-bin (ăr'ȧ-bĭn), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Arabic acid.
2. Mucilage, esp. that made of gum arabic.

ar'a-bin-ose' (ăr'ȧ-bĭn-ōs'), *n.* *Chem.* A sugar of the pentose class, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, known in three optically different modifications. The most important of these is obtained from cherry gum by boiling it with dilute sulphuric acid. Although dextrorotatory, it is usually called *l*-arabinose. (See L.) Called also *pectinose*. — **ar'a-bin-o'sic** (-ō'sĭk), *a.*

Ar'a-bis (ăr'ȧ-bĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἀραβίς Arabian.] *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous herbs, mostly natives of north temperate and high northern regions of both hemispheres. They are smooth plants with white or purple flowers and flat siliques with nerved valves. *A. canadensis* is the sickle pod, and *A. glabra* is the tower mustard. The book name for the genus is *rock cress.*

Ar'a-bist (-bĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *Arabiste*.] One versed in the Arabic language or literature; also, formerly, one who followed the Arabic system of surgery.

ar'a-bite (-bīt), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A sweet, crystalline substance, $C_5H_{12}O_5$, obtained by the reduction of arabinose. It is a pentahydric alcohol.

ar'a-ble (ăr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *arabilis*, fr. *arare* to plow, akin to Gr. ἀροῦν, E. *ear* to plow: cf. F. *arable*.] Fit for, or, hence, cultivated by, plowing or tillage. — *n.* Arable land or territory; as, the *arable* of an English village.

Ar'a-by (ăr'ȧ-bĭ), *a.* [F. *Arabie*, L. *Arabia* Arabia.] Arabian. — *n.* **1.** An Arab. *Obs.*
2. Arabia. *Archaic & Poetic.*

> Sabean odors from the spicy shore
> Of *Araby* the Blest. *Milton.*

a'ra-ça-ri' (ä'rä-sä-rē'), *n.* [From native name: cf. Pg. *araçari*.] Any of several species of brilliantly colored South American toucans of the genus *Pteroglossus*.

A-ra'ce-æ (ȧ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ARUM.] *Bot.* A large family of plants (order Arales), the arum family, chiefly of tropical distribution, distinguished by having the flowers in a fleshy spike, or spadix, subtended by a leafy bract, or spathe. (See JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, *Illust.*) It embraces more than 100 genera and 900 species. *Arum*, *Anthurium*, *Pothos*, *Monstera*, *Aroides*, *Caladium*, *Xanthosoma*, and *Alocasia* are important genera, the last three being of economic value. — **a-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

a-rach'ic (ȧ-răk'ĭk) } *a.* [From ARACHIS.] *Chem.*
ar'a-chid'ic (ăr'ȧ-kĭd'ĭk) } Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_{20}H_{40}O_2$, found in the form of esters in the oil of the peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*), in butter, etc.

Ar'a-chis (ăr'ȧ-kĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρακος, ἄραχος, a leguminous plant, dim. ἀρακίς.] *Bot.* A small genus of fabaceous plants, mostly natives of Brazil, remarkable for the manner in which their fertilized ovaries penetrate the ground, where the pods ripen. *A. hypogæa*, a species doubtless of Brazilian origin, is the common peanut.

A-rach'ne (ȧ-răk'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀράχνη, fr. ἀράχνη a spider.] A Lydian maiden turned into a spider by Minerva for competing with her in the arts of weaving and embroidery. The story is told in Ovid's "Metamorphoses."

A-rach'ni-da (-nĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀράχνη spider.] *Zoöl.* A class of Arthropoda comprising the spiders, scorpions, and their allies. They are mostly air-breathing animals having the body divided into two principal regions, the cephalothorax and abdomen, the cephalothorax bearing, besides four pairs of walking legs, sessile eyes, usually simple, and two pairs of jointed appendages, the *chelicerae* or jaws (often provided with a poison gland), and the *pedipalpi*, variously modified in different groups. There are no antennæ, in which they differ from true insects and myriapods. Respiration is usually by tracheæ or lung sacs. None have wings. The Arachnida are divided into the orders *Scorpionida*, the true scorpions; *Pseudoscorpionida*; *Pedipalpida*; *Solpugida*; *Phalangida*, the harvestmen; *Araneida*, the spiders; and *Acarida*, the mites and ticks. The king crabs (*Xiphosura*) and the fossil *Eurypterida* are sometimes also included. — **a-rach'nid** (-nĭd), *n.* — **a-rach'ni-dan** (-nĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

ar'ach-nid'i-um (ăr'ăk-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA. [NL.] *Zoöl.* The apparatus by which a spider's web is produced, consisting of the spinning glands and their ducts and the spinnerets. See SPINNERET. — **ar'ach-nid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ar'ach-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *arach*noid + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

a-rach'noid (ȧ-răk'noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀραχνοειδής like a cobweb; ἀράχνη spider, spider's web + εἶδος form.] **1.** Resembling a spider's web; cobweblike.
2. *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating a thin membrane of the brain and spinal cord, between the dura mater and pia mater. It consists of delicate connective tissue, having the free surfaces covered with endothelium.
3. *Bot.* Covered with, or composed of, soft, loose hairs or fibers, so as to resemble a cobweb; cobwebby.
4. *Zoöl.* Arachnidan.

a-rach'noid, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The arachnoid membrane.
2. *Zoöl.* One of the Arachnida.

Ar'a-gal'lus (ăr'ȧ-găl'ŭs), *n.* [NL. A modification of *Astragalus*.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs or shrubs, of temperate regions, differing from *Astragalus* chiefly by the acute keel of the corolla. Several species of the western United States, as *A. lamberti*, are known as *loco weeds*. See LOCO WEED.

Ar'a-go-nese' (ăr'ȧ-gō-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* [Sp. *aragonés*.] Of or pertaining to Aragon, a captaincy-general of Spain comprising the provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, and Teruel.
At the Moorish conquest, 711 A. D., this territory was occupied by Visigothic Christians, some of whom maintained their independence. Later it again became wholly independent. By the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella it was united with Castile in 1479. During the later Middle Ages it possessed the freest and most republican institutions in Europe.
— **Ar'a-go-nese'**, *n. sing. & pl.*

ar'a-gon-ite (ăr'ȧ-gŏn-īt), *n.* [From *Aragon*, in Spain.] *Min.* A mineral composed, like calcite, of calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, but differing from calcite in its orthorhombic crystallization, greater density, less distinct cleavage, etc. It occurs commonly in beds of gypsum and of iron ore, in basalt, etc. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 2.93-2.95.

Ar'a-go's disk (ăr'ȧ-gōz). [After its inventor, D. F. *Arago*, a French physicist.] *Elec.* A disk of copper or other nonmagnetic metal arranged to revolve in a horizontal plane below a suspended magnetic needle. The needle is deflected by the electric currents thus induced.

Ar'a-ka-nese' (-kȧ-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arakan, in British Burmah. — *n. sing. & pl.* **a** A native of Arakan. **b** The language of Arakan. See INDO-CHINESE.

A-ra'les (ȧ-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Arum*.] *Bot.* **1.** In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the arums and their allies. — **a'ral** (ā'răl), *a.* *Obs.*
2. An order of monocotyledonous plants, represented only by the families Lemnaceæ and Araceæ, the former being regarded as a degenerate branch of the latter.

A-ra'li-a (ȧ-rā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of perennial herbs, shrubs, and trees typifying the family Araliaceæ, natives of North America, Asia, Java, and Australia. Many species are aromatic and medicinal. The best known are *A. spinosa*, the Hercules'-club; *A. racemosa*, the American spikenard; and *A. nudicaulis*, wild sarsaparilla, all natives of the United States.

A-ra'li-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An important family of plants (order Apiales), the ginseng family, distinguished from Apiaceæ mainly by the drupaceous fruit. The family contains over 50 genera and 450 species, of wide distribution, including *Aralia*, *Panax*, the ginseng, and *Hedera*, the English ivy. — **a-ra'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

A-ra'lu (ä-rä'lōō), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* The abode of the dead, pictured as a vast and gloomy cavern in the midst of the earth, surrounded with seven walls, and ruled over by Nergal and his malignant consort Allatu with their attendant demons. Here the dead were supposed to lead a feeble existence with no hope of return to a brighter life.

Ar'a-mæ'an } (ăr'ȧ-mē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Aramaeus*, Gr. Ἀραμαῖος; fr. Heb. *Arām*, signifying perhaps Highland, a name given to Syria and Mesopotamia.] Of or pertaining to the Biblical Aram and neighboring countries; Aramaic. See ARAMÆAN, *n.*
Ar'a-me'an }

Ar'a-mæ'an } *n.* **1.** A Semite of the branch occupying the Biblical Aram and neighboring territories. Anciently they monopolized much of the inland trade.
Ar'a-me'an }

> Ethnical terms were generalized, so that Western seafaring men and merchants came to be known as "Phœnicians" or "Canaanites," inland traders and travelers as "*Aramæans*," and . . . learned men and astrologers as "Chaldæans." *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

2. In a more general sense, a Semite of the northern branch, including the Assyrians, Babylonians, Phœnicians, Hebrews, and Canaanites, as well as the Aramæans proper. The term has also been used, very broadly, to include all the Hamitic, Semitic, and related peoples.
3. Aramæan speech. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.
Aramæan, *or* **Aramaic, alphabet**, an extinct Semitic alphabet, dating from the 7th century B. C. It was for several centuries the commercial alphabet of Asia, and was the parent of the chief literary Semitic alphabets, — Syriac, Hebrew, and Arabic.

Ar'a-ma'ic (ăr'ȧ-mā'ĭk), *a.* [See ARAMÆAN, *a.*] Of or pertaining to Aram; esp., designating or pertaining to, or being in, the language called Aramaic.
Aramaic versions (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Ar'a-ma'ic, *n.* A group of Semitic languages and dialects of which the most important are the Syriac, Biblical and Palestinian Aramaic, and Samaritan. Through trade and other factors Aramaic in one form or the other spread through the Euphrates Valley, Mesopotamia, and Palestine, and became a lingua franca among Semitic peoples. The tongue spoken by Jesus was Aramaic. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

Ar'a-ma'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Aramæan culture and influence; also, an Aramaic idiom or peculiarity.

> The vitality of *Aramaism* is attested by the fact that, while the popular dialects of Syria and Mesopotamia soon yielded to Arabic after the establishment of Islam in the 7th century A. D., Syriac, the principal East Aramaic dialect, flourished as a literary language till the 13th century, long after all traces of Aramæan political influence had completely disappeared. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

Ar'a-min'ta (ăr'ȧ-mĭn'tȧ), *n.* A fem. prop. name, often used by dramatists of the Restoration for somewhat unattrac-

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regni (L., in the year of the reign); all risks (marine insurance).

A'ra (ā'rȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **A'ra**, *n.* [L.] See ALTAR.

A'ra, *n.*; *pl.* ARAI (ā'rī). [Gr. Ἀρά] *Gr. Mythol.* A goddess of vengeance or destruction: — sometimes an epithet of the Erinyes.

a'ra (ā'rȧ; ä'rä), *n.* [See AMARA.] **1.** A macaw. *Brazil.*
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of macaws, containing the great blue and yellow macaw and allied forms. See MACAW.

a'ra (ä'rȧ), *n.* [Native name.] Textile screw pine. *Polynesia.*

A. R. A. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal Academy

Ar'a-as (ăr'ā-ăs). *D. Bib.*

A'rab (ā'răb). *Bib.*

Arab. *Abbr.* Arabic.

ar'a-ba (ăr'ȧ-bȧ), *n.* [Native name.] *Zoöl.* A South American howler monkey (*Alouatta straminea*).

Ar'a-bah (ăr'ȧ-bȧ). *Bib.*

ar'a-barch (ăr'ȧ-bärk) Var. of ALABARCH.

ar'a-bate (ăr'ȧ-bāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of arabic acid.

Ar'a-bat-tha'ne (-bă-thā'nē). [Bib.

Ar'a-bat-ti'ne (-bă-tī'nē). *Bib.*

Ar'a-bel'la (-bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. MHG. *Arabele*, OF. *Orable*.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Arabelle* (ȧ'rȧ'bĕl'); It. *Arabella* (ä'rä-bĕl'lä); Sp. *Arabela* (ä'rä-bā'lä); G. *Arabelle* (ä'rä-bĕl'ē) — Dim. *Bella*, *Belle*, *Bel*.

ar'a-besque'ly, *adv.* of ARABESQUE. See -LY. *Rare.*

A-rab'i-cal (ȧ-răb'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Arabic. *Obs.* — **A-rab'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

A-rab'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Also

Ar'ab-ism (ăr'ăb-ĭz'm). An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language.

A-rab'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* See [-IZE.

ar'a-bil'i-ty (ăr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being arable.

Ar'a-bize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

‖ **a'rab'ji'** (ä'răb'jē'), *n.* [Turk. *'arabaji* cart driver, fr. *'arabah* cart.] *Mil.* A soldier of the supply department of the Turkish army.

ar'a-bl. Arable. *Ref. Sp.*

Ar'a-bo-By-zan'tine, *a.* [*Arabian* + *Byzantine*.] *Arch.* Designating an early Mohammedan style of architecture.

ar'a-bon'ic (ăr'ȧ-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_4H_5(OH)_4CO_2H$, obtained by oxidizing arabinose.

arac. † ARRACK.

Ar'a-ca-nese'. Var. of ARAKANESE.

ar'a-can'ga (ăr'ȧ-kăŋ'gȧ), *n.* [Tupi *araracanga*: cf. Pg. *aracanga*.] The red and blue macaw (*Ara macao*).

a-race'. † ARASE.

a-race', *v. t.* Prob. var. of ARACHE. *Obs.*

ar'ach (ăr'ăch). Var. of ORACH.

arach *Abbr.* Arachnology.

a-rache', *v. t.* [OF. *arachier*, *esrachier*, F. *arracher*, fr. L. *exradicare*, for *eradicare*. Cf. ERADICATE.] To tear up by the roots; to draw away. *Obs.*

ar'a-chis oil (ăr'ȧ-kĭs). See OIL, *Table I.*

A'rach-ite (ā'răk-īt). *D. Bib.*

ar'ach-nac'tis (ăr'ăk-năk'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀράχνη spider + ἀκτίς ray.] *Zoöl.* A free-swimming larva of certain actinians, as the vestlets

Ar'ach-ni'tes (-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀράχνη spider.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World terrestrial orchids having small spurless flowers, often shaped like insects. *A. apifera* is the bee orchis.

ar'ach-noi'dal (ăr'ăk-noi'dăl),
ar'ach-noi'de-an (-dē-ăn), *a.* *Anat* & *Zoöl.* Arachnoid.

Ar'ach-noi'de-a (-dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ARACHNIDA.

a-rach'noi-di'tis (ȧ-răk'noi-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = ARACHNITIS.

ar'ach-nol'o-gy (ăr'ăk-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀράχνη spider + *-logy*.] Zoölogy treating of spiders and other Arachnida. — **a-rach'no-log'i-cal** (ȧ-răk'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ar'ach-nol'o-gist** (ăr'ăk-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

ar'ach-noph'a-gous (-nŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀράχνη spider + *-phagous*.] Feeding on spiders.

A'ra-cite (ā'rȧ-sīt). *D. Bib.*

aracke. † ARRACK.

A'rad (ā'răd). *Bib.*

a'rad (ā'răd; ăr'ăd), *n.* [*Arum* + 2d *-ad*.] An aroid. *Obs.*

Ar'a-da (ăr'ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*

aradde. Obs. pret. of AREAD.

A-ra'di-an (ȧ-rā'dĭ-ăn). *D. Bib.*

a-ra'do (ä-rä'dō; 146), *n.* [Sp. *arada*, fr. *arar* to plow.] Plowed or cultivated land. *Southwestern U. S.*

Ar'a-dus (ăr'ȧ-dŭs). *Bib.*

arædde. Obs. pret. of AREDDE.

aræhte Obs. pret. of AREACH, ARECCHE.

ar'æ-om'e-ter (ăr'ē-ŏm'ē-tẽr),
ar'æ-o-met'ri-cal (-ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), etc. Vars. of AREOMETER, AREOMETRICAL, etc.

a-ræ'o-style (ȧ-rē'ō-stīl), *a. & n.* [L. *araeostylos*, Gr. ἀραιόστυλος; ἀραιός at intervals + στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION.

a-ræ'o-sys'tyle (-sĭs'tīl), *a. & n* [Gr. ἀραιός at intervals + σύστυλος. See SYSTYLE.] *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION.

ar'æ-ot'ic. † AREOTIC.

Araf, Al. See AL ARAF.

arafte. Obs. pret. of AREACH.

arage. † AVERAGE, ORACH.

a-rage', *v. t.* [OF. *aragier*.] To enrage. *Obs.*

Ar'a-go beds (ăr'ȧ-gō). [From Cape *Arago*, Oregon.] *Geol.* A group of marine Eocene beds in Oregon.

Ar'a-gon spar (ăr'ȧ-gŏn). Aragonite.

aragte. Obs. pret. of AREACH.

a'ra-gua'to (ä'rä-gwä'tō), *n.* [Native name.] The ursine howler.

A'rah (ā'rȧ). *Bib.*

ar'a-hat (ăr'ȧ-hăt). Var. of ARHAT. — **ar'a-hat-ship**, *n.*

arai. † ARRAY.

Ar'a-i'a (ăr'ȧ-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

araigne. † ARRAIGN.

‖ **a'rai'gnée'** (ȧ'rĕn'yā'), *n.* [F., lit., spider.] *Mil.* Formerly, a mine with a system of branches diverging from a common point and terminating in chambers simultaneously exploded. *Obs.*

a-rain', *n.* [OF. *araigne*, F. *araigne*.] A spider. *Now Dial.*

araine. † ARRAIGN.

A-rains' (ȧ-rīnz'), *n. pl.* A tribe of Mohammedan cultivators in the Punjab, India.

a-raise', *v. t.* To raise. *Obs.*

araison. † AREASON.

ar'ak. Var. of ARECA, ARRACK.

a-rake', *adv. & a.* *Naut.* On the rake; inclined from the perpendicular.

ar'a-ki, *n.* = ARRACK.

A'ram (ā'răm), *n.* *Bib.*

Aram. *Abbr.* Aramaic.

A. R. A. M. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.

Ar'a-ma'i-cize (ăr'ȧ-mā'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

A'ra'mi'chau' (ȧ'rȧ'mē'shō'), *n.*; *pl.* -CHAUX (-shō'). An Indian of a tribe of French Guiana.

A-ram'i-dæ (ȧ-răm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See COURLAN.

A'ra'mis' (ȧ'rȧ'mēs'), *n.* See THREE MUSKETEERS, THE.

Ar'a-mite, Ar'a-mit'ic, *a.* Aramæan, Aramaic. *Obs.*

A'ram-it'ess (ā'răm-īt'ĕs). *Bib.*

A'ram-na'ha-ra'im (ā'răm-nā'hȧ-rā'ĭm; ăr'ăm-). *Bib.*

tive characters; as for an extravagant and snobbish woman in "The Confederacy" by Vanbrugh, the chief woman character in "The Old Bachelor" by Congreve, etc.

Ar′a-ne′i-da (ăr′ȧ-nē′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *aranea* spider.] *Zoöl.* The order of Arachnida consisting of the spiders. They have the body divided into a cephalothorax and a short unsegmented abdomen, the chelicerae modified into poison fangs, leglike pedipalpi, simple eyes, and a web-spinning apparatus at the end of the abdomen. Respiration is by lung sacs or tracheæ in the abdomen. — **a-ra′ne-id** (ȧ-rā′nē-ĭd), *n.* — **ar′a-ne′i-dan** (ăr′ȧ-nē′ĭ-dăn), *a.* & *n.*

A-rap′a-hoe (ȧ-răp′ȧ-hō), *n.; pl.* -HOES (-hōz). An Indian of a warlike nomadic tribe of the Algonquian stock, formerly ranging widely over the plains of the Rocky Mountains, but now mostly settled in Oklahoma and Wyoming.

ar′a-pai′ma (ăr′ȧ-pī′mȧ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A pikelike food fish of the family Osteoglossidæ, of the rivers of tropical South America. It becomes fifteen feet long and is said to be the largest fresh-water fish.

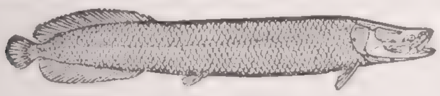

Arapaima (*Arapaima gigas*). 1/96

ar′a-ro′ba (ăr′ȧ-rō′bȧ), *n.* [Tupi. Cf. CHRYSAROBIN.] **1.** Goa powder.
2. A fabaceous tree of Brazil (*Centrolobium robustum*) having handsomely striped wood; — called also *zebrawood*.

Ar′au-ca′ni-an (ăr′ô-kā′nĭ-ăn), *n.* An Indian of a distinct linguistic stock of southern Chile and Argentina. The Araucanians maintained their independence against the Incas, and have been noted for their bloody struggles for freedom against Europeans. They possessed some skill in metal working, weaving, etc. — **Ar′au-ca′ni-an**, *a.*

Ar′au-ca′ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. ARAUCANIAN.] *Bot.* A genus of tall pinaceous trees, the 10 species of which are confined mostly to South America and Australia. The wood cells differ in structure from those of other conifers. The seeds are edible. Nearly all of the species are in cultivation. See NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or tree of this genus. — **ar′au-ca′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

A′ra-wak (ä′rä-wäk), *n.* An Indian of one of the most extensive linguistic stocks of South America, its tribes dwelling as far south as the highlands of southern Bolivia and north throughout the Antilles. For the most part, they are savages of low culture. — **A′ra-wa′kan** (-wä′kăn), *a.*

Ar′ba-ces (är′bȧ-sēz; är-bā′sēz), *n.* **1.** The boastful, impetuous, and willful hero of Beaumont and Fletcher's "King and No King." He turns out to be "no king," but the son of his own tutor.
2. In Bulwer-Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," a villainous Egyptian and hypocritical priest of Isis.

ar′ba-lest (är′bȧ-lĕst) } *n.* [OF. *arbaleste*, F. *arbalète*, LL. **ar′ba-list** (är′bȧ-lĭst) } *arbalista*, for L. *arcuballista*; *arcus* bow + *ballista* a military engine. See BALLISTA.] *Antiq.* **1.** A crossbow, consisting of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trigger, and a mechanical device for bending the bow. It served to throw arrows, darts, bullets, etc.

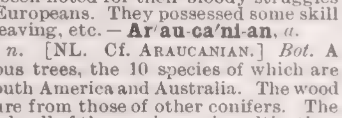

Arbalest.

2. An arbalester.
3. A mathematical instrument formerly used for taking altitudes, as of stars. See CROSS-STAFF.

ar′ba-lest′er (-lĕs′tẽr) } *n.* [ME. *arblastere*, OF. *arbales*-**ar′ba-list′er** (-lĭs′tẽr) } *tier*. See ARBALEST.] A user of an arbalest; a crossbowman.

ar′ba-lo′ (är′bä-lō′), *n.* A very large West Indian lizard (*Ameiva plei*) common in the cane fields.

ar′bi-ter (är′bĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *arbiter*; *ar*- (for *ad*) + (perh.) the root of *baetere*, *betere* to go.] **1.** A person having power to decide a matter in dispute; a judge; now, usually, specif., one appointed or chosen by parties, or by a court in their behalf, to determine a controversy between them.
☞ In modern American and English usage, *arbitrator* is the technical word.
2. Any person having an absolute or uncontrolled power of judging and determining, ordaining, or ruling.

For Jove is *arbiter* of both to man. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Arbitrator, umpire, referee.

ar′bi-tra-ble (-trȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Subject to arbitrary decision; discretionary.
2. Subject to decision by arbitration; referable to an arbitrator or arbiter.

ar′bi-trage (är′bĭ-trâj), *n.* [F., fr. *arbitrer* to give judgment, L. *arbitrari*.] **1.** Judgment by an arbiter; authoritative determination; arbitration. *Archaic.*
2. *Com.* A traffic in stocks, commodities, or bills of exchange, whose profit arises from the difference of value of the same commodity in different markets at the same time. Cf. ARBITRATION OF EXCHANGE.

ar′bi-tra-gist (-trâ-jĭst), *n.* [F. *arbitragiste*.] An arbitrage dealer.

ar′bi-tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *arbitralis*: cf. F. *arbitral*.] **1.** Of or pert. to arbiters or arbitration; as, *arbitral* jurisdiction.
2. Arbitrary; discretionary. *Obs. or R.*

ar-bit′ra-ment (är-bĭt′rȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *arbitrement*.] **1.** The right or power of deciding; free will.

Thou seest thy life and Malta's happiness
Are at my *arbitrament*. *Marlowe.*

2. Act of deciding as an arbiter; absolute determination; arbitration. "The *arbitrament* of time." *Everett.*

Gladly at this moment would MacIvor have put their quarrel to personal *arbitrament*. *Scott.*

3. The award of an arbitrator. *Cowell.*

ar′bi-tra-ry (är′bĭ-trâ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*, fr. *arbiter*: cf. F. *arbitraire*. See ARBITER.] **1.** Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules or standard; discretionary; as, an *arbitrary* decision or punishment.

It was wholly *arbitrary* in them to do so. *Jer. Taylor.*

Rank pretends to fix the value of every one, and is the most *arbitrary* of all things. *Landor.*

2. Exercised according to, or based upon, one's own will or caprice; discretionary; — often conveying a notion of a tendency to abuse the possession of power; absolute, despotic, or tyrannical (with reference to the will); capricious, uncertain (with reference to the caprice).

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. *Washington.*

3. Despotic; absolute in power; bound by no law; tyrannical; as, an *arbitrary* prince or government. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Absolute, capricious, irresponsible.

arbitrary constant, a symbol to which various values may be assigned, and not affected by the changes in the variables of the equation. — **a. function**, *Math.*, any function, $\phi(f_1, f_2, \ldots)$, connecting the functions $f_1, f_2, \ldots$ of the arguments, which appear in the complete integral of a partial differential equation in lieu of the arbitrary constants in the solution of an ordinary differential equation and leave unchanged the partial derivatives in the partial differential equation. It is indeterminate, and necessary to constitute the *general integral* (which see).

ar′bi-trate (är′bĭ-trāt), *v. t.*; AR′BI-TRAT′ED (-trāt′ĕd); AR′BI-TRAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *arbitratus*, p. p. of *arbitrari* to be a hearer or beholder of something, to make a decision, to give judgment, fr. *arbiter*. See ARBITER.] **1.** To hear and decide as arbiter or arbitrator; as, to choose men to *arbitrate* a disputed case; hence, to decide or determine.

There shall your swords and lances *arbitrate*
The swelling difference of your settled hate. *Shak.*

2. To submit, or refer for decision, to arbitration.
3. *Com.* To determine or fix by arbitration of exchange.

arbitrated par. See PAR, *n.*, 1.

ar′bi-trate, *v. i.* **1.** To decide; to determine. *Shak.*
2. To act as arbitrator or judge; as, to *arbitrate* upon several reports; to *arbitrate* between parties to a suit.

ar′bi-tra′tion (-trā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *arbitration*, L. *arbitratio*.] Act of arbitrating; esp., the hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy by a person or persons chosen by the parties, or appointed under statutory authority, instead of by the judicial tribunal provided by law; the hearing and determination of a matter of dispute by an arbiter or arbitrator. The matter may be submitted by an agreement, usually called a *submission*, to one arbitrator, or to two, who are to choose a third called an *umpire*. The decision given is called an *award*. At common law arbitration is entirely voluntary, and a submission to arbitration is revocable by either party, or avoided by his death, before the award is duly made. Now, in Great Britain and many of the United States, various statutes have been passed providing for compulsory arbitration in certain cases, and for the appointment of the arbitrator by the court in case of the failure of the parties to agree upon one. These statutes generally make a submission in writing irrevocable unless otherwise expressed in the writing, and make the award conclusive, subject only to petition to the court to set it aside. The scope and method of arbitration are not bound by the rigid rules of legal procedure, which are binding upon a judicial tribunal, whether acting by itself or by a referee, in an amicable suit, or otherwise. See AWARD, ARBITRATOR, CONCILIATION.

Arbitration is a substitution, by consent of parties, of another tribunal for those provided by the ordinary processes of law. 152 *Mass.* 419.

arbitration of exchange. **a** The operation of determining by calculation the differences in money values or the rates of exchange between three or more countries or currencies, for the purpose of a transaction between two through the other or others as intermediaries, called *simple* arbitration when three places are concerned, and *compound* arbitration when more than three. **b** A transaction consisting in buying and selling bills, currency, credit, etc., of three or more countries so as to make a profit on the different rates of exchange between them, as where a banker sells a bill of exchange on London and pays it by forwarding to London a bill of equal amount on Berlin, purchased by him at a lower rate. Cf. ARBITRAGE.

ar′bi-tra′tion-al (är′bĭ-trā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to arbitration.

ar′bi-tra-tive (är′bĭ-trā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to arbitration; relating to or designating a tribunal for arbitration.

ar′bi-tra′tor (är′bĭ-trā′tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *arbitrari*: cf. F. *arbitrateur*.] **1.** A person, or one of two or more persons, chosen by parties who have a controversy, to settle their differences; an arbiter. See ARBITRATION.
2. One with absolute power of deciding. = ARBITER, 2.

Masters of their own terms and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addison.*

Syn. — Umpire, referee, arbiter.

ar′bor, ar′bour (är′bẽr), *n.* [ME. *herber*, *herbere*, properly a garden of herbs, F. *herbier*, fr. L. *herbarium*. See HERB; cf. HERBARIUM.] **1.** A plot of grass; a lawn. *Obs.*
2. A garden or an orchard. *Obs.*
3. A kind of latticework formed of, or covered with, vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a shaded walk or retreat; a bower. *Sir P. Sidney.*

ar′bor, *n.*; *pl.* E. ARBORS (-bẽrz), L. (only in senses 1 and 2) ARBORES (är′bō-rēz). [L., a tree, a beam.] **1.** *Bot.* A tree, as distinguished from a shrub.
2. A genealogical tree. *Obs. or Latin.*
3. [Cf. F. *arbre*.] *Mech.* **a** A main shaft or beam. **b** A spindle or axle of a wheel, esp. in a clock or a watch. **c** A lathe mandrel. See MANDREL **a**; ECCENTRIC ARBOR.
4. *Founding.* The central beam or bar of a core.

Arbor Day. A day in late April or early May, appointed in most of the United States for planting trees and shrubs. It was first appointed in Nebraska in 1872, and is commonly a legal or school holiday.

‖ **ar′bor Di-a′næ** (är′bŏr dī-ā′nē). [L., tree of Diana, or of silver.] *Chem.* A precipitate of metallic silver, in a beautiful arborescent form. *Arbor Saturni* is a similar formation of lead.

ar-bo′re-al (är-bō′rē-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tree or trees; of the nature of trees. *Cowley.*
2. Attached to, found in or upon, or frequenting, trees; as, *arboreal* animals.

ar′bored, ar′boured (är′bẽrd), *a.* Furnished with an arbor; lined with trees. "An *arbored* walk." *Pollok.*

ar-bo′re-ous (är-bō′rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arboreus*, fr. *arbor* tree.] **1.** Abounding in trees; wooded.
2. Having the form, duration of life, or structure of a tree, in distinction from an herb or shrub.
3. Pertaining to, frequenting, or growing on, trees.

ar′bo-resce′ (är′bō-rĕs′), *v. i.* [L. *arborescere*.] To become arborescent.

ar′bo-res′cence (är′bō-rĕs′ĕns), *n.* State or quality of being arborescent; treelike form or appearance, as in minerals, or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form.

ar′bo-res′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *arborescens*, p. pr. of *arborescere* to become a tree, fr. *arbor* tree.] Resembling a tree; becoming woody in stalk; dendritic; having crystallizations disposed like the branches and twigs of a tree. — **ar′bo-res′cent-ly**, *adv.*

ar′bo-re′tum (-rē′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RETUMS (-tŭmz), L. -RETA (-tȧ). [L., a place grown with trees.] A place where trees and shrubs are cultivated for scientific or educational purposes; a botanical garden of trees.

ar′bo-ri-cul′ture (är′bō-rĭ-kŭl′tŭr), *n.* [L. *arbor* tree + *cultura*. See CULTURE.] Cultivation of trees and shrubs, chiefly for timber or for ornamental purposes. — **ar′bo-ri-cul′tur-al** (-kŭl′tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **ar′bo-ri-cul′tur-ist**, *n.*

ar′bo-ri-za′tion (är′bō-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′-), *n.* [Cf. F. *arborisation*, fr. L. *arbor* tree.] **1.** The appearance or figure of a tree or plant, as in minerals or fossils; a dendrite.
2. *Med.* Conspicuous ramification of capillary vessels, observed in inflammatory conditions.

ar′bo-rized (är′bō-rīzd), *a.* Having a treelike appearance; marked with branching lines or veins so as to simulate arborescent forms; as, an *arborized* or moss agate.

ar′bo-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Of, relating to, or formed by, trees.

arbor vine. An ornamental tropical American convolvulaceous vine (*Ipomœa tuberosa*). *Jamaica.*

ar′bor vi′tæ *or* **ar′bor-vi′tæ** (är′bŏr-vī′tē), *n.* [L. *arbor vitae* tree of life.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A tree of the genus *Thuja*. The

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Ar′a-mus (ăr′ȧ-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. Sp. *aramo*.] See COURLAN.
A′ram-zo′bah (ā′răm-zō′bȧ; ăr′ăm-). *Bib.*
A′ran (ā′răn). *Bib.*
ar′a-ne′i-form (ăr′ȧ-nē′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *aranea* spider + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Like a spider.
A-ra′ne-i-for′mes (ȧ-rā′nē-ĭ-fôr′mēz), **A-ra′ne-i-for′mi-a** (-mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Pycnogonida.
A-ra′ne-i′na (-ī′nȧ), **Ar′a-ne-oi′de-a** (-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ARANEIDA.
a-ra′ne-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *araneus* spider + *-logy*.] *Zoöl.* Zoölogy treating of spiders. — **a-ra′ne-ol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
a-ra′ne-ous (ȧ-rā′nē-ŭs), **a-ra′ne-ose** (-ōs), *a.* [L. *araneosus*, fr. *aranea* spider, spider's web.] Cobweblike; extremely thin and delicate.
a-rang′. † HARANGUE.
a-rang′a (ä-räng′ä), *n.* [Tag.] Any tree of the genus *Homalium*, esp. *H. luzoniense*, or its hard reddish wood. *Phil. I.*
a-ran′go (ȧ-răn′gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). A bead of rough carnelian. Arangoes were imported from Bombay for use in the African slave trade.
A-rap′a-hoe for-ma′tion (ȧ-răp′ȧ-hō). [From *Arapahoe* County, Colorado, named from an Indian tribe.] *Geol.* A formation in Colorado, near the top of the Cretaceous (possibly at the base of the Tertiary) system.
Ar′a-pha (ăr′ȧ-fȧ). *D. Bib.*
ar′a-pho-ros′tic (ăr′ȧ-fō-rŏs′tĭk), **ar′a-phos′tic** (-fŏs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄρραφος; ἀ- not + ῥάπτειν to sew together.] Seamless.
ar′a-pun′ga (ăr′ȧ-pŭn′gȧ), *n.* [From native name.] The campanero or bell bird.
ar′ar (är′är), *n.*, *or* **arar tree** [Native name.] The sandarac tree. *Morocco.*
a-ra′ra (ȧ-rä′rȧ), *n.* [Tupi.] **1.** A macaw. *Brazil.* **2.** The palm cockatoo, of Australia (*Microglossus aterrimus*).
a-ra′ra-can′ga (-kăn′gȧ), *n.* = ARACANGA.
a-ra′ra-o (ä-rä′rä-ō), **a-ra′ro** (-rō), *n.* [Tag., Visayan.] The Bermuda arrowroot. *Phil. I.*
Ar′a-rat (ăr′ȧ-răt). *Bib.*
Ar′a-rath (-răth). *Bib.*
ar′a-rau′na (ăr′ȧ-rô′nȧ), *n.* [Tupi *arara-una*, lit., black macaw.] The blue and yellow macaw (*Ara ararauna*).
A′ra-ri (ā′rȧ-rī). *D. Bib.*
A′ra-rite (-rīt). *D. Bib.*
araro. Var. of [illegible]
arar tree. = A[illegible]
aras, arase. † [illegible]RACE
a-rase′, *v. t.* [[illegible] raze; erase. O[illegible]
ar′a-sene. Var [illegible]
arasshe. † AR[illegible]
a-ras′tra (ȧ-rä[illegible] ARRASTRE.
a-rate′, *v. t.* [Cf. RATE to chide.] To rebu[illegible]
A-ra′thes (ȧ-rā′[illegible]
a-ra′tion (ȧ-rā[illegible] *aratio*, fr. *arare* [illegible] ing; tillage. R[illegible]
ar′a-to-ry (ăr′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *aratorius*: cf. F. *aratoire*.] Contributing to tillage. *Rare.*
A-rau′a (ä-rou′ä), *n.* Any Indian of certain tribes of central Brazil, supposed to form a distinct linguistic stock. — **A-rau′an** (-ăn), *a.*
A-rau′can (ȧ-rô′kăn), *n.* The language of the Araucanians; also, an Araucanian.
araught. Obs. p. p. of AREACH, ARECCHE.
A-rau′nah (ȧ-rô′nȧ). *Bib.*
Ar′a-va (ăr′ȧ-vȧ), *n.* Tamil; — native name in western India.
‖ **à ra′vir′** (ȧ rȧ′vēr′). [F.] Ravishingly; admirably.
arawe. † AROW.
Ar′awn (ăr′oun), *n.* [W., prop., eloquence.] *Celt. Myth.* A king or god of Annwn. He exchanged realms for a year with Pwyll in order that the latter might defeat Havgan.
a-ray′, *adv.* [*a*- on + *ray* order.] In rank or order; arow. *Obs.*
araye. † ARRAY.
a-rayne′, *v. t.* [OF. *arenner*, *areiner*.] To rein; check. *Obs.*
[illegible] † ARRANGE.
arays. † ARRAS.
ar′ba. Var. of ARABA.
Ar′bah (är′bȧ). *Bib.*
arbage. † HERBAGE.
ar′ba-les′tre, ar′ba-les′ter, *n.* [illegible] *lestre* for *arbaleste*. See ARBALEST.] An arbalest, or [illegible] shot from it. *Obs.*
ar′ba-les′tri-er, *n.* = ARBALES[illegible]
Ar′bath-ite (är′băth-īt). *Bib.*
Ar′ba-tis (är′bȧ-tĭs). *D. Bib.*
Ar-bat′tis (är-băt′ĭs). *Bib.*
Ar-be′la (är-bē′lȧ) (*in Palestine*). *Bib.*
arbelater. † ARBALESTRE.
ar′ber. † ARBOR.
ar′ber, *n.* [OF. *erbiere*, *arbiere*, *herbiere*: cf. F. *herbier*.] The windpipe or pluck of an animal.
arbery, arberye. † ARBORY.
arbetrie. † ARBITRY.
Ar′bite (är′bīt). *Bib.* [*Obs.*
ar′bi-ter, *v. i.* & *t.* To arbitrate.
‖ **ar′bi-ter e′le-gan′ti-æ** (är′bĭ-tẽr ĕl′ē-găn′shĭ-ē). [L.] Lit., judge of elegance; — a title given by Tacitus to Caius Petronius, a Roman exquisite. He was the director of the entertainments at the court of Nero. Also **ar′bi-ter e′le-gan′ti-a′rum** (-ā′rŭm). [MENT.
ar-bit′er-ment. † ARBITRA-
ar′bi-tra-bl. Arbitrable. *Ref. Sp.*
ar′bi-trag-er (är′bĭ-trâ-jẽr), *n.* = ARBITRAGIST.
‖ **ar′bi′tra′geur′** (är′bē′trȧ′zhûr′), *n.* [F.] An arbitragist.
ar′bi-tra-ri-ly (är′bĭ-trâ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ARBITRARY.
ar′bi-tra-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ar′bi-tra′ri-ous, *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*.] Arbitrary. *Obs.* — **ar′bi-tra′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **ar′bi-tra′ri-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
ar′bi-tra′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ar′bi-tra′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ar′bi-tra′trix, *n.* [L.] Fem. of ARBITRATOR.
ar′bi-tre. † ARBITRY.
ar′bi-tre, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *arbitrer*.] To arbitrate. *Obs.* & *R.*
ar-bit′re-ment. Earlier, but now less usual, for ARBITRAMENT.
ar′bi-trer, *n.* Arbitrator. *Obs.*
ar′bi-tress (är′bĭ-trĕs), *n.* Fem. of ARBITER.
ar′bi-tror, -trour, *n.* [OF. *arbitreor*, L. *arbitrator* ruler.] An arbitrator. *Obs.*
ar′bi-try, *n.* [L. *arbitrium*.] Arbitrament. *Obs.*
ar′blast (är′blȧst), **ar′blast-er.** Vars. of ARBALEST, ARBALESTER, ARBALESTRE.
Ar-bo′na-i (är-bō′nā-ī). *Bib.*
ar′bor. † ARBER, windpipe.
ar′bo-ra′ceous (är′bō-rā′shŭs), *a.* Arboreal.
ar′bo-ral (-răl), *a.* Arboreal.
ar′bo-ra-ry (är′bō-rā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *arborarius*.] Arboreal. *Rare.*
ar′bo-ra′tor (-rā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who cares for trees. *Obs.*
arbor chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
ar-bo′re-an, *a.* Arboreal.
ar′bor-esque′, *a.* [*arbor* tree + *esque*.] Treelike. *Rare.*
ar′bo-ret, *n.* [Cf. ARBORETUM.] A small grove; a shrubbery. *Obs.*
ar′bo-ret, *n.* [Dim. of L. *arbor*.] A small tree; shrub. *Obs.*
ar-bor′i-cal (är-bŏr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to trees. *Obs.*
ar-bor′i-cole (-ĭ-kōl), *a.* [L. *arbor* tree + *-cole*.] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting trees; arboreal.
ar′bo-ric′o-line (är′bō-rĭk′ō-līn; -lĭn), *a.* [L. *arbor* tree + *-coline*.] Growing on trees. *R.*
ar′bo-ric′o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* = ARBORICOLE.
ar′bor-i-form (är′bŏr-ĭ-fôrm; är-bŏr′-), *a.* Tree-shaped.
ar′bo′ri′sé′ (är′bō′rē′zā′), *a.* [F.] Arborized.
ar′bor-ist, *n.* [F. *arboriste*, fr. L. *arbor*.] **1.** A herbalist. *Obs.* **2.** Student or cultivator of trees.
ar′bor-ol′a-try (är′bŏr-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [L. *arbor* tree + *-latry*.] The worship of trees.
‖ **ar′bor por-phy′ri-a′na** (är′bŏr pŏr-fĭr′ĭ-ā′nȧ). [After the philosopher *Porphyry*.] See TREE OF PORPHYRY.
‖ **ar′bor Sa-tur′ni** (sȧ-tûr′nī). [L., lit., tree of Saturn, or lead.] See ARBOR DIANÆ.
arbor shaft. = CARDAN JOINT.
ar′bo-ry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *arbreie*, L. *arboreta*, pl. of *arboretum*. In sense 2, fr. *arbor*, or confused with it. See ARBORETUM.] *Obs.* **1.** Timber growth; shrubbery. **2.** An arbor, or bower. **3.** A place devoted to tree culture.
ar′bour. Var. of ARBOR, bower.
ar′bre. † ARBOR.
ar′bri-er (är′brĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F., fr. *arbre* tree, beam.] The stock of a crossbow.
ar′bus-cle (är′bŭs-'l), **ar-bus′cu-la** (är-bŭs′kū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *arbuscula*, dim. of *arbor* tree.] A dwarf tree or treelike shrub. — **ar-bus′cu-lar**, *a.*
ar-bus′cule (är-bŭs′kūl), *n.* [See ARBUSCLE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A tuft of hairs or cilia. **b** A branched treelike gill or other organ.
ar-bust′ed, *p. a.* [L. *arbustare* to plant with trees.] Furnished with shrubs. *Obs.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

American arborvitæ (*T. occidentalis*) and the Oriental arborvitæ (*T. orientalis*) are commonly cultivated; both have developed many garden varieties. **b** Any of several species of *Libocedrus*, as *L. doniana*.
2. *Anat.* The treelike form in which the gray and white nerve tissues in the cerebellum appear in a vertical section.
ar-bus′tive (är-bŭs′tĭv), *a.* [L. *arbustivus*, fr. *arbustum* place where trees are planted.] Of or belonging to young trees; trained to a tree. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*
ar′bute (är′būt), *n.* [L. *arbutus*.] The strawberry tree. *Archaic or Poetic.* — **ar-bu′te-an** (är-bū′tē-ăn), *a.*
ar′bu-tin (är′bū-tĭn), *n.* [From ARBUTUS, a genus allied to that of bearberry.] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{12}H_{16}O_7$, found in the leaves of the bearberry. It is decomposed by emulsin, forming glucose and hydroquinone. It is a powerful diuretic.
ar′bu-tus (är′bū-tŭs; är-bū′tŭs; *the first is the correct Latin accentuation, but the second is now preferred by many for sense 2*), *n.* [L., the strawberry tree.] **1**. *Bot.* [*cap.*] A genus of ericaceous shrubs or trees, of southern Europe and western North America. They have small campanulate flowers with a superior ovary; the fruit is a many-seeded scarlet berry. The European *A. unedo* is the strawberry tree, and *A. menziesii* of California and Oregon is the madroña. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.
2. Short for *trailing arbutus*, a well-known trailing ericaceous plant (*Epigæa repens*) of the United States, having oblong, hairy leaves and fragrant pink or white flowers with a 5-parted, salver-shaped corolla. It grows as far north as Canada and as far south as Florida, but is especially abundant in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, growing in sandy or rocky soil shaded by woods, and blossoming in early spring. It is not closely related to the arbutus shrub or tree (def. 1). Called also *Mayflower*, esp. in New England, and *ground laurel*, esp. in the Southern States.

Arbutus (2) (*Epigæa repens*).

arc (ärk), *n.* [F. *arc*, L. *arcus* bow, arc. Cf. ARCH, *n.*, ARCHER, ARROW.] **1**. *Geom.* A portion of a curved line; as, the *arc* of a circle or an ellipse.
arc sin x, **arc cos x**, **arc tan x**, etc., signify respectively an angle whose sine, cosine, tangent, etc., is *x*. In American and English books the symbols $sin^{-1}x$, $cos^{-1}x$, $tan^{-1}x$, etc., are more usual.
2. An object having an arclike curvature; as, the colored *arc* (the rainbow).
3. An arch. *Obs.*
Statues and trophies, and triumphal *arcs*. *Milton.*
4. *Astron.* The apparent arc described, above or below the horizon, by the sun or other celestial body. A star's diurnal arc is the arc it describes from rising to setting.
5. *Elec.* A sustained luminous glow sometimes having the appearance of a bow or arc of light (whence the name) that is formed under certain conditions when a break is made in an electric circuit. The points between which the arc is formed may be of metal or, as in the ordinary *arc light*, of carbon. The E. M. F. must be sufficient to overcome the contact resistance between the terminals and the intervening layer of gas, and the current sufficient to heat the gas and maintain it in incandescence. This E. M. F. is about 40 volts in the open direct-current carbon arc, about 85 per cent of the light of which comes from the positive carbon, 10 per cent from the negative carbon, and only 5 per cent from the arc itself. There is usually an automatic arrangement for keeping the points at the proper distance from each other, as in the various types of *arc lamp*. Arc lamps may be operated by a continuous current, in which case the positive carbon attains the highest temperature (about 3600° C.). It becomes crater-shaped and the negative carbon pointed. With an alternating current the ends of the carbons remain nearly flat and they are nearly of the same temperature. To prevent rapid consumption of the carbons the arc is often inclosed so as to limit the supply of oxygen. In the so-called *flaming arc*, salts of various metals, such as calcium, potassium, cerium, titanium, etc., are introduced. Their vapors have spectra of great luminous intensity. In lamps of this type the light comes chiefly from the arc itself, and the total brightness is several times that of a carbon arc light of the same energy.
arc of action, *Mech.*, in gearing, the arc made up of the arcs of approach and recess, corresponding to the angle of action. This should be longer than the pitch on each wheel, so that at least two pairs of teeth are engaged at the same time. — **a. of approach.** *Mech.* See ANGLE OF APPROACH. — **a. of recess.** *Mech.* See ANGLE OF RECESS. — **a. of vision**, *Astron.*, the arc that measures the least distance from the sun at which, when the sun is below the horizon, a star or planet emerging from its rays becomes visible.

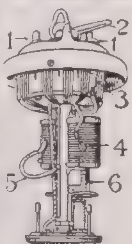

Arc Lamp for Alternating Current. 1, 1 Binding Post; 2 Switch; 3 Cap; 4 Lifting Magnets; 5 Lead to Upper Carbon; 6 Armature; 7 Gas Cap; 8 Lower Carbon Holder.

arc (ärk), *v. i.*; ARCKED or ARCED (ärkt); ARCK′ING or ARC′ING (är′kĭng). *Elec.* To form an electric arc.
ar′ca (är′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ARCÆ (-sē). [L., a chest.] **1**. A chest or box; specif.: *Eccl.* **a** An alms box. **b** The chest, used as an altar, upon whose lid the Eucharistic elements were consecrated. **c** A box in which the consecrated bread of the Eucharist was reserved. **d** A reliquary. **e** A paten.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of filibranchiate bivalve mollusks, type of a family, Arcidæ, consisting of the ark shells.
ar-cade′ (är-kād′), *n.* [F. *arcade*, It. *arcata*, LL. *arcata*, fr. L. *arcus* bow, arch.] **1**. *Arch.* **a** A series of arches with the columns or piers which support them, the spandrels above, and other necessary appurtenances; sometimes open, serving as an entrance or to give light; sometimes closed at the back (see *Illust.*) and forming a decorative feature. **b** A long, arched building or gallery. **c** A single arched opening, with its structural parts. *Rare.*

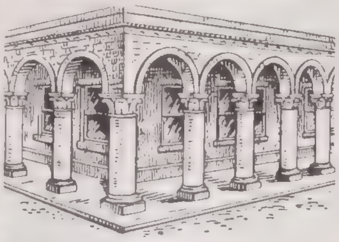
Arcade.

2. An arched or covered passageway or avenue; specif., one between rows of shops; as, the Burlington *Arcade*, London.
ar-cade′, *v. t.* To form as, or furnish with, an arcade or arcades. Esp. in *p. a.*, ARCADED.
Ar-ca′di-a (är-kā′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Arcadia*, Gr. Ἀρκαδία.] A mountainous and picturesque district of Greece, inhabited by a simple, pastoral people, distinguished for contentment and rural happiness. Hence, fig., any region or scene of simple pleasure, rustic innocence, and untroubled quiet.
Ar-ca′di-an (-ăn) } *a.* [L. *Arcadius*, *-dicus*, fr. *Arcadia*:
Ar-ca′dic (-dĭk) } cf. F. *Arcadien*, *-dique*.] Of or pertaining to Arcadia; ideally rural; as, *Arcadian* simplicity.
Syn. — See RURAL.
Arcadian academy. See ACADEMY OF ARCADIANS.
— **Ar-ca′di-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **Ar-ca′di-an-ly**, *adv.*
ar-cane′ (är-kān′), *a.* [L. *arcanus*.] Hidden; secret. "The *arcane* part of divine wisdom." *Berkeley.*
ar-ca′num (är-kā′nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CANA (-nȧ). [L., fr. *arcanus* closed, secret, fr. *arca* chest, box, fr. *arcere* to inclose. See ARK.] **1**. A secret; a mystery; — generally in *pl.*
Inquiries into the *arcana* of the Godhead. *Warburton.*
2. An extract of the ulterior or vital nature of something; a powerful natural agent; an elixir; — so used by Paracelsus and other alchemists of the Renaissance; hence, a secret remedy or nostrum.
ar′ca-ture (är′kȧ-tūr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *arcata* arcade.] **a** A small arcade. **b** A blind arcade, esp. one decorative rather than structural.

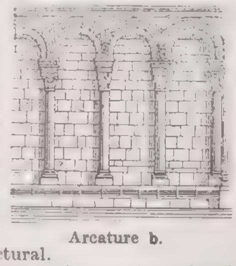
Arcature **b**.

arch (ärch), *n.* [F. *arche*, fr. LL. *arca* (see ARK), confused with *arcus* (cf. ARC).] **1**. *Geom.* Any part of a curve; an arc. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Arch.* A structural member, usually curved and made up of separate wedge-shaped solids (voussoirs), with their joints at right angles to the curve. It is used to support the wall or other weight above an opening or as an ornamental feature in decorative work. Scientifically, the arch is a means of spanning an opening by resolving vertical pressure into horizontal or diagonal thrust. Arches are classified generally according to their structural properties, or their uses in a particular position of a building or style of architecture; as, *skew*, *discharging*, *Gothic*, etc. They are more specifically named according to their intrados curves; as, *elliptical*, *lancet*, *three-centered*, etc.

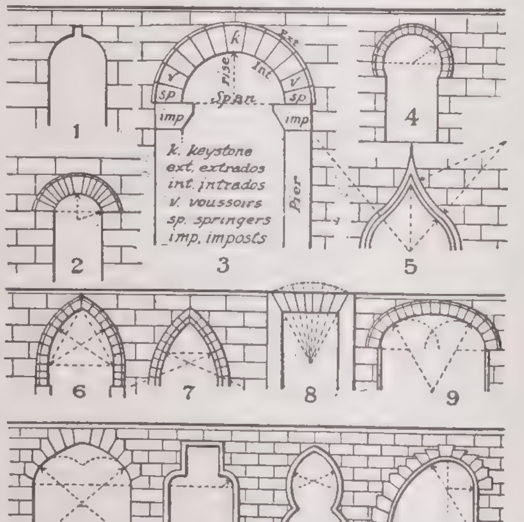

Arches: 1 Primitive; 2 Segmental; 3 Round; 4 Horseshoe; 5 Ogee; 6 Equilateral Pointed and Stilted; 7 Lancet; 8 Flat; 9 Three-centered or "Basket-handle;" 10 Four-centered or "Tudor;" 11 Shouldered; 12 Trefoil; 13 Rampant.

3. Any place covered by an arch; an archway.
4. Any curve in the form of an arch; as, the *arch* of the aorta. "Colors of the showery *arch*." *Milton.*
5. By extension, from some resemblance of form or function: **a** One of the fire chambers of a brick kiln; also, the fire chamber in certain kinds of furnaces and ovens; — from the arched roof. **b** *Mining.* A portion of a lode left standing, either to support the hanging wall, or because its value as ore is too small to justify its removal. **c** *Phon.* The arch in the hard palate, extending backward from the alveolar processes. **d** *Shipbuilding.* = BRIDGE PIECE.
6. *pl.* [*cap.*] Short for COURT OF ARCHES.
Arch of Constantine, Severus, Titus, *or* **Trajan**. See MEMORIAL ARCH. — **a. of triumph**, a triumphal arch. — **arches of the fauces** *or* **palate.** *Anat.* = PILLARS OF THE FAUCES.
arch (ärch), *v. t.*; ARCHED (ärcht); ARCH′ING. [Cf. OF. *archier*.] **1**. To cover, or provide, with an arch or arches; to span with an arch.
2. To form or bend into the shape of an arch.
The horse *arched* his neck. *Charlesworth.*
arch, *v. i.* To form into an arch.
arch, *a.* [See ARCH-, the prefix.] **1**. Chief; eminent; greatest; principal.
The most *arch* act of piteous massacre. *Shak.*
2. [This sense arises from the common use of *arch* in sense 1 in *arch rogue*, *arch wag*, *arch knave*, etc.] Cunning or sly; now, usually, sportively mischievous; roguish; as, an *arch* look, word, lad.
[He] spoke his request with so *arch* a leer. *Tatler.*
Syn. — See MISCHIEVOUS.
arch, *n.* A chief; one preëminent. *Obs.*
My worthy *arch* and patron comes to-night. *Shak.*
arch- (ärch-, *except in* archangel *and derivatives. Many of these compounds have variable accent, dependent upon position and emphasis. In titles, esp. when the name follows, the stronger accent is commonly on* arch-; *as*, Arch′bish′op Cuth′bert, *the* Arch′duke′ Hen′ry, *etc.*). [AS. *arce-*, *erce-*, L. *arch-*, *archi-*, Gr. ἀρχ-, ἀρχι-: cf. OF. *arche-*. See ARCHI-.] A prefix used: **1**. **a** In titles and descriptive appellations, meaning *chief*, *principal*, *master*; as, *arch*bishop, *arch*duke, *arch*protestant, *arch*philosopher. **b** Similarly with *derogatory* implication, often specif. with reference to the Devil; as, *arch*tyrant, *arch*deceiver, *arch*liar.
2. Denoting *first in time*, *original*, as *arch*father. *Archaic.*
3. **a** With names of things, denoting *chief*, *principal*, *prime*, as *arch*piece, *arch*pillar, *arch*sin. **b** Rarely, denoting *primitive*, *original*, as *arch*-Christianity, *arch*essence.
☞ The reference "See ARCH-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *arch-*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.
-arch (-ärk; *in familiar words*, -ȧrk). [Gr. ἀρχός chief, commander, ἄρχειν to rule. See ARCH, *a.*] A suffix meaning *a ruler*, as in mon*arch* (a sole ruler).
Ar-chæ′an, Ar-che′an (är-kē′ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient, fr. ἀρχή beginning.] *Geol.* Ancient; pertaining to or designating the oldest known system of rocks (see GEOLOGY, *Chart*). The term is sometimes used as the equivalent of *Pre-Cambrian*, but is restricted by the United States Geological Survey and most American geologists to the earlier portion of the Pre-Cambrian, represented in the record chiefly by metamorphosed igneous rocks, but subordinately by metamorphosed sedimentary beds. The Archæan rocks contain carbonaceous material, iron ores, limestone, etc., which probably indicate the existence of life, but no fossils have been found. The duration of the era during which the Archæan rocks were formed (the Archæozoic era), was very great, possibly exceeding all subsequent time.
Ar-chæ′an, Ar-che′an, *n.* *Geol.* The Archæan system of rocks; sometimes, but less correctly, the Archæan era.
ar′chæ-o- (är′kē-ō-). A combining form fr. Gr. ἀρχαῖος, *ancient*, *primitive*; referring specifically: in **ar′chæ-o-ge-ol′o-gy**, *n.*, to geological periods; in **ar′chæ-og′ra-phy** (är′kē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.*, **ar′chæ-o-graph′i-cal** (-grăf′ĭ-kăl), *a.*, to antiquities, etc.
ar′chæ-o-log′ic, ar′che-o-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαιο-
ar′chæ-o-log′i-cal, ar′che-o- (-ĭ-kăl) } λογικός.] Relating to archæology or antiquities; as, *archæological* researches. — **ar′chæ-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *or* **ar′che-o-**, *adv.*
archæological ages. See AGE, *n.*, 7.
ar′chæ-ol′o-gist, ar′che-ol′o-gist (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in archæology.
ar′chæ-ol′o-gy, ar′che-ol′o-gy (är′kē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαιολογία; ἀρχαῖος ancient (fr. ἀρχή beginning) + λόγος discourse, λέγειν to speak.] The study of antiquities; the study of the art, architecture, customs, and beliefs of ancient peoples as shown in their monuments, implements, inscriptions, relics, etc. *Archæology* is sometimes used in a narrow sense for the study of the material remains of the historic peoples of antiquity, esp. the Greeks and Romans, Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, etc.; sometimes for the general science of prehistoric man, in which case it is also known as *prehistoric archæology* or as *paleëthnology*.
Ar′chæ-op′ter-yx (-ŏp′tẽr-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; *archæo-* + Gr. πτέρυξ wing.] *Paleon.* A genus consisting of the earliest and most primitive fossil bird known. It is of the Jurassic period, and is re-

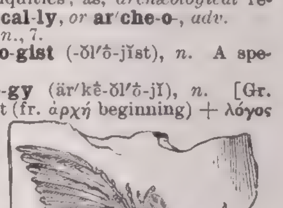
Remains of Archæopteryx. (× $\frac{1}{10}$).

ar-bus′tum (är-bŭs′tŭm), *n.* [L.] A natural copse or a plantation of shrubs or small trees; an orchard. Cf. ARBORETUM.
arc. † ARK.
‖ **ar′ca-bu-ce′ro** (är′kä-bōō-thā′rō; 133, 138), *n.* [Sp.] A harquebusier.
‖ **Ar′ca-des am′bo.** [L.] Lit., both Arcadians, that is, skilled in pastoral music. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, VII. 4). By extension, two persons of similar tastes or characteristics; sometimes, ironically, two fools or simpletons.
ar-ca′di-an, *a.* Having, or covered with, arcades. *Rare.*
Ar-ca′di-an (är-kā′dĭ-ăn), *n.* **1**. See GREEK, *n.*, 5.
2. A member of the Academy of Arcadians. See under ACADEMY.
ar-cad′ing (är-kād′ĭng), *n.* Arcades collectively.
Ar′ca-dy (är′kȧ-dĭ), *n.* Arcadia. *Poetic.*
‖ **ar-ca′na cæ-le′sti-a** *or* **cœ-le′sti-a** (sē-lĕs′tĭ-ȧ). [L.] Heavenly secrets; celestial mysteries.
‖ **ar-ca′na im-pe′ri-i.** [L.] The secrets or mysteries of empire or government; state secrets.
ar-ca′nal (är-kā′năl), *a.* Arcane. *Rare.*
arc′an′gel. † ARCHANGEL.
‖ **ar-ca′ni dis′ci-pli′na.** [L.] See DISCIPLINE OF THE SECRET.
ar-ca′nite (är-kā′nīt), *n.* *Min.* Aphthitalite.
‖ **ar-ca′num ar′ca-no′rum.** [L.] Mystery of mysteries.
Ar′cas (är′kăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρκάς.] *Gr. Myth.* The eponymous ancestor of the Arcadians, son of Zeus and Callisto.
arc′ate (-kāt), *a.* Bow-shaped.
‖ **arc′-bou′tant′** (är′bōō′täɴ′), *n.*; *pl.* ARCS-BOUTANTS (-täɴ′). [F.] *Arch.* A flying buttress.
‖ **Arc′ de l'É′toile′** (ärk′ dē lā′twȧl′). [F., arch of the star.] See MEMORIAL ARCH.
‖ **arc′ de tri′omphe′** (trē′ôɴf′); *pl.* ARCS DE TRIOMPHE (ärk). [F., arch of triumph.] See MEMORIAL ARCH.
‖ **arc′-dou′bleau′** (är′dōō′blō′), *n.*; *pl.* ARCS-DOUBLEAUX (-blō′). [F.] *Arch.* A cross arch, supporting or strengthening vaulting.
Arc′ du Car′rou′sel′ (ärk′ dü kȧ′rōō′zĕl′). [F.] See MEMORIAL ARCH.
Ar-cel′la (är-sĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *arca* box.] *Zoöl.* A genus of protozoans related to *Amœba*, but provided with an umbrellalike chitinous shell.
arcenal † ARSENAL.
‖ **arc′-en′-ciel′** (är′käɴ′syĕl′), *n.*; *pl.* ARCS- (är′käɴ′-). [F.] A rainbow.
Ar′ceu-tho′bi-um (är′sū-thō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄρκευθος juniper bush + βίος life; — from its parasitism on conifers.] *Bot.* Syn. of RAZOUMOFSKYA.
arc′ for′me-ret′ (ärk′ fôr′m′-rē′). [F.] *Arch.* A wall arch or wall rib of a vaulted bay.
arch. † ARGH.
Arch., *or* **arch.** *Abbr.* Archaic; archaism; Archambaud; archery; Archibald; archipelago; architect; architectural; architecture.
ar′cha. † ARECA.
ar′chæ-cra′ni-ate (är′kē-krā′nĭ-āt), *a.* [*archæo-* + *craniate*.] *Zoöl.* Designating or having a primitive type of skull, as that of Amphibia; — opposed to *syncraniate*. *G. B. Howes.*
Ar′chæ-o-ce′ti (-ō-sē′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *archæo-* + L. *cetus* whale.] *Zoöl.* = ZEUGLODONTA.
archæol. *Abbr.* Archæology.
ar′chæ-o-lith (är′kē-ō-lĭth), *n.* [*archæo-* + *-lith*.] = EOLITH.
ar′chæ-o-lith′ic (-ō-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* *Archæol.* Of or pertaining to the earliest Stone age. Cf. EOLITHIC, PALEOLITHIC.
ar′chæ-ol′o-ger (-ŏl′ō-jẽr), *n.* An archæologist. *Rare.*
ar′chæ-o-lo′gi-an, ar′che-o- (-ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* An archæologist.
Ar′chæ-op′ter-is (-ŏp′tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.: *archæo-* + Gr. πτερίς a kind of fern.] A genus of large fossil ferns, of the Upper Devonian and Carboniferous.
Ar′chæ-or′ni-thes (-ôr′nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *archæo-* + Gr. ὄρνιθες birds.] See ARCHÆOPTERYX.

markable for having a long tapering tail of many vertebræ with feathers along each side, and jaws armed with teeth, with other reptilian characteristics. It is considered as forming a separate subclass, *Archæornithes.*

Ar′chæ-o-zo′ic (är′kē-ō-zō′ĭk), *a.* [*archæo-* + Gr. ζῷον animal.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest era of geological history, the era of the Archæan rocks. See ARCHÆAN. — *n.* The Archæozoic era.

ar-cha′ic (är-kā′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαϊκός old-fashioned, fr. ἀρχαῖος ancient.] Of or characterized by antiquity or archaism; antiquated.

The earlier historic or "*archaic*" era, the subsequent age of Athenian greatness, and the period of decadence. *Encyc. Brit.*

Syn. — See OLD.

archaic smile, an expression, resembling a smile, peculiar to early Greek sculpture until about 500 B. C.
— **ar-cha′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a. Rare.* — **ar-cha′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Greek Relief, showing Archaic Smile.

ar′cha-ism (är′kā-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαϊσμός, fr. ἀρχαῖος ancient, fr. ἀρχή beginning: cf. F. *archaïsme.* See ARCH, *a.*] **1.** The use of an ancient, obsolete, or old-fashioned diction, idiom, or style in speech, art, etc.; archaic style.

A select vocabulary corresponding (in point of *archaism* and remoteness from ordinary use) to our Scriptural vocabulary. *De Quincey.*

2. An instance of archaic usage; an antiquated word, idiom, or the like, occurring in such usage.

ar′cha-ist, *n.* An antiquary; also, one who uses archaisms.

ar′cha-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of an archaism; using archaisms; would-be archaic; pretending to be archaic, as designs produced in imitation of earlier work. *Archaistic* is often used as equivalent to *Hellenistic*, as expressing the attempted revival, under the Roman empire, of early Greek methods of design, as in the Artemis (Diana) in the Naples Museum.

ar′cha-ize (är′kā-īz), *v. t. & i.*; AR′CHA-IZED (-īzd); AR′CHA-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Gr. ἀρχαΐζειν.] To make appear archaic or antique; to use archaisms. — **ar′cha-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*

arch′an′gel (ärk′ān′jĕl; *see* ARCH-), *n.* [L. *archangelus*, Gr. ἀρχάγγελος: cf. OF. *archangle*, F. *archange.* See ARCH-; ANGEL.] **1.** A chief angel. See ANGEL, 1.
2. a The angelica (*Angelica archangelica*). **b** Any of several menthaceous plants; as the black archangel, *Ballota nigra*; the green archangel, *Lycopus europæus* and *L. virginicus*; the red or sweet archangel, *Lamium purpureum*; the white archangel, *L. album.*

arch′an-gel′ic (ärk′ăn-jĕl′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *archangélique.*] Of or pertaining to archangels; of the nature of, or like, an archangel. *Milton.* — **arch′an-gel′i-cal**, *a.*

arch′band′ (ärch′bănd′), *n.* Any strip of masonry connected with an arch surface. Specif.: **a** An archivolt. **b** The part of an arch or rib visible below the vaulting surface.

arch bar (ärch). A bar of arched shape, as: **a** An iron bar arching over an ash pit. **b** A curved upper member of a truss. **c** A curved bar in a window sash.

arch′bish′op (ärch′bĭsh′ŭp; *see* ARCH-), *n.* [AS. *arcebiscop, arcebiscop*, L. *archiepiscopus*, fr. Gr. ἀρχιεπίσκοπος. See ARCHI-, BISHOP.] A chief bishop; a prelate at the head of an ecclesiastical province, or one of equivalent honorary rank, with duties and dignities variously comprised in the titles of exarch, patriarch, metropolitan, or primate. He superintends the conduct of any suffragan bishops in his province, and exercises episcopal authority in his diocese.

arch′bish′op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* [AS. *arcebiscoprīce.* See -RIC.] Jurisdiction or office of an archbishop; see or province over which an archbishop exercises authority.

arch brick. **1.** A wedge-shaped brick used in the building of an arch. Cf. COMPASS BRICK.
2. A partly glazed brick, or an overburned brick, from an arch of a kiln.

arch′dea′con (-dē′k'n; *see* ARCH-), *n.* [AS. *arcediacon*, L. *archidiaconus*, fr. Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος. See ARCH-; DEACON.] A chief deacon; an ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop, of whom he is (or was originally) a chief assistant, having charge in various matters of government and administration. In the Western Church the office gained in authority until in the 9th century it became in many ways independent. By the resistance of the bishops, however, its powers were finally curtailed, and since the Council of Trent it has become, in the Roman Catholic Church, comparatively unimportant or altogether replaced, as by the vicar-general. In the Anglican Church the archdeacon acts as a kind of vice bishop, visiting parishes, holding synods, etc. The office occurs in other communions, as the Lutheran and the Coptic.

arch′dea′con-ry (ärch′dē′k'n-rĭ), *n.* The district, office, or residence of an archdeacon. See BENEFICE.

arch′du′cal (-dū′kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archduke or archduchy.

arch′duch′ess (-dŭch′ĕs; *see* ARCH-), *n.* The consort of an archduke; also, a princess of the imperial family of Austria. In German called *Erzherzogin.* See ARCHDUKE.

arch′duch′y (-dŭch′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). Territory of an archduke or archduchess.

arch′duke′ (-dūk′; *see* ARCH-), *n.* A prince of the imperial family of Austria. In German called *Erzherzog.* Formerly this title was assumed by the rulers of Lorraine, Brabant, Austria, etc. Since 1453, when Frederick III. conferred the name on the Hapsburgs, it has been appropriated to the descendants of the House of Austria through the male line, the princes being styled *archdukes*, and the princesses *archduchesses.*

ar′che-cen′tric (är′kē-sĕn′trĭk), *a.* [*arche-* = *archi-* + *centric.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to or designating a primitive or ancestral type of structure from which the other types in the members of a group are supposed to have been derived.

arched (ärcht), *a.* Made as, or with, an arch or curve; covered with an arch; as, an *arched* beam; an *arched* door.

arched squall, *Meteor.*, a violent thunder squall advancing broadside, its front seeming to form an arch.

ar′che-go′ni-al (är′kē-gō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining or relating to the archegonium.

Ar′che-go′ni-a′tæ (-nĭ-ā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, equivalent to the *Embryophyta Asiphonogama* of Engler's system, and embracing the phyla Bryophyta and Pteridophyta, both characterized by the production of archegonia.

ar′che-go′ni-ate (-gō′nĭ-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing archegonia. — *n.* A plant belonging to the division Archegoniatæ.

ar′che-go′ni-o-phore (-ō-fōr), *n.* [*archegonium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* The stalk or base of the archegonium, formed by an outgrowth of the prothallium.

ar′che-go′ni-um (-nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀρχέγονος the first of a race.] *Bot.* The flask-shaped female sex organ in Bryophyta and Pteridophyta and some gymnosperms. It is composed of several neck canal cells, a ventral canal cell, and at the base an egg cell containing an egg, or oösphere, which produces the sporophyte.

arch′en′e-my (ärch′ĕn′ē-mĭ), *n.* A principal enemy; specif., Satan, the grand adversary of mankind. *Milton.*

ar-chen′ter-on (är-kĕn′tẽr-ŏn), *n.* [*archi-* + Gr. ἔντερον intestine.] *Zoöl.* The primitive enteron or digestive sac of a gastrula. See GASTRULA. — **ar′chen-ter′ic** (är′kĕn-tĕr′ĭk), *a.*

arch′er (är′chẽr), *n.* [OF. *archier*, F. *archer*, LL. *arcarius*, fr. L. *arcus* bow. See ARC.] **1.** A bowman; one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = SAGITTARIUS.

archer fish. A small fish (*Toxotes jaculator*), of the East Indies, said to eject drops of water from its mouth at insects flying near the water, causing them to fall so that it can capture them.

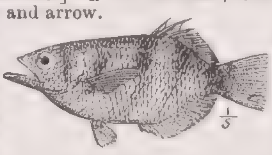
Archer Fish (*Toxotes jaculator*).

arch′er-y (är′chẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *archerie.*] **1.** The use of the bow and arrows in battle, hunting, etc.; the art, practice, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrows.
2. An archer's outfit of bows, arrows, etc.
3. Archers collectively. "England's *archery.*" *Scott.*

ar′che-spore (är′kē-spōr), *n.* [*arche-* = *archi-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* The cell or group of cells that gives rise to the spore mother cells. — **ar′che-spo′ri-al** (-spō′rĭ-ăl), *a.*

ar′che-typ′al (är′kē-tīp′ăl; är-kĕt′ĭ-păl; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archetype; constituting a model (real or ideal) or pattern; original. "One *archetypal* mind." *Cudworth.* Among Platonists, the **archetypal world** is the world as it exists as an idea of God, and the pattern of creation.

ar′che-type (är′kē-tīp), *n.* [L. *archetypum*, Gr. ἀρχέτυπον fr. ἀρχέτυπος stamped first and as a model; ἀρχε- = ἀρχι- + τύπος stamp, figure, pattern: cf. F. *archétype.* See ARCH-.] **1.** The original pattern or model of a work, or the model from which a thing is made or formed.

The House of Commons, the *archetype* of all the representative assemblies which now meet. *Macaulay.*

That he might demonstrate the *archetype* world from its author. *J. B. Inglis (R. De Bury).*

2. The standard weight or coin by which others are adjusted; prototype.
3. *Biol.* **a** A primitive generalized plan of structure deduced from the characters of the members of a natural group of animals or plants and assumed to be the type from which they have been modified. **b** The original ancestor of a group of animals or plants.
4. *Metaph.* **a** In Platonism, one of the pure ideas or realities of which existent things are imitations (see IDEA, 1).

Ideas, in their preëxistence, are the *archetypes* of created things; in their embodiment are the essences of things; and in their relation to us are what we know of things. *J. Martineau.*

b With Locke, one of the external realities with which our ideas and impressions more or less correspond.

Syn. — See PROTOTYPE.

ar-che′us (är-kē′ŭs), *n.* [LL. *archēus*, Gr. ἀρχαῖος. See ARCHÆO-.] The vital principle or *anima mundi* which (according to the Paracelsians) directs and maintains the growth and continuation of living beings.

arch′fiend′ (ärch′fēnd′), *n.* The chief fiend, esp. Satan.

Ahriman is the *archfiend*, who struggles with Ormuzd. *J. Fiske.*

ar′chi- (är′kĭ-). [L. *archi-*, Gr. ἀρχι-, a prefix from the same root as ἄρχειν to be first, ἀρχή beginning, ἀρχός chief; cf. AS. *arce-*, *erce-*, OHG. *erzi-*, G. *erz.* Cf. ARCH-.] A prefix signifying *chief*, *arch*; as, *archi*tect, *archi*episcopal. In *Biol.* and *Anat.* it usually means *primitive*, *original*, *ancestral*; as, *archi*pterygium, the primitive fin.

ar′chi-a′ter (är′kĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *archiatrus*, Gr. ἀρχίατρος; ἀρχι- + ἰατρός physician.] Chief physician; — a term applied, on the continent of Europe, to the first or body physician of princes and to the first physician of some cities.

Ar′chi-bald wheel (är′chĭ-bōld). A metal-hubbed wheel of great strength and elasticity, esp. adapted for artillery carriages and motor cars.

ar′chi-carp (är′kĭ-kärp), *n.* [*archi-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* The female sexual organ in ascomycetous fungi. It consists normally of a filamentous portion, the *trichogyne*, and a fertile portion, which after fertilization is known as an *ascogonium*; but sometimes the archicarp consists entirely of the ascogonium, and *archicarp* is thus often used synonymously with that word.

ar′chi-cer′e-brum (är′kĭ-sẽr′ē-brŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRA (-brȧ). [NL. See ARCHI-; CEREBRUM.] *Zoöl.* The supraesophageal ganglia of invertebrates.

Ar′chi-chla-myd′e-æ (-klȧ-mĭd′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ARCHI-; CHLAMYDEOUS.] *Bot.* A division of dicotyledonous plants (Dicotyledones) embracing the Apetalæ (Achlamydeæ and Monochlamydeæ) and the Choripetalæ. They are distinguished from the Metachlamydeæ by having the parts of the perianth distinct or entirely wanting. Archichlamydeous plants appeared earlier, and are considered as indicating a lower degree of development, than metachlamydeous plants. See DICOTYLEDONES; Cf. METACHLAMYDEÆ. — **ar′chi-chla-myd′e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

ar′chi-di-ac′o-nal (är′kĭ-dī-ăk′ō-năl), *a.* [L. *archidiaconus* archdeacon, Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος.] Of or pert. to an archdeacon or his office. "*Archidiaconal* visitation." *Johnson.*

ar′chi-e-pis′co-pa-cy (-ē-pĭs′kō-pȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*archi-* + *episcopacy.*] **1.** That form of episcopacy in which the chief power is in the hands of archbishops.
2. = ARCHIEPISCOPATE. *Obs. or R.*

ar′chi-e-pis′co-pal (-păl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archbishop; as, an *archiepiscopal* see. — **ar′chi-e-pis′co-pal′i-ty** (-păl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ar′chi-e-pis′co-pal-ly**, *adv.*

archiepiscopal cross, a kind of cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

ar′chi-e-pis′co-pate (-pāt), *n.* Office, tenure, or state of an archbishop; an archbishopric.

ar′chil (är′kĭl; 277), *n.* Also *orchil* and *orchal.* [OF. *orchel*, *orcheil*, It. *orcella*, *oricello*, or OSp. *orchillo.* Cf. ORCHIL.] **1.** A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen, esp. *Roccella tinctoria*, *R. fuciformis*, and *Lecanora tartarea.* It is fugitive, but imparts a brilliant luster, and is found in commerce in three forms: *archil* proper, a pasty mass; *persis*, a mass of drier character; and *cudbear*, a reddish powder. See ORCEIN.
2. Any plant which yields this dye, as the fine commercial variety of *Roccella tinctoria* called *Angola weed.*

Ar′chi-lo′chi-an (är′kĭ-lō′kĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Archilochius.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek satiric

ar′chæ-os′to-ma (är′kē-ŏs′tō-mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-ō-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *archæo-* + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A mouth consisting of, or derived directly from, the blastopore of the embryo. Also **ar′chæ-o-stome′** (är′kē-ō-stōm′).

ar′chæ-o-stom′a-tous (-ō-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-), *a.* [*archæo-* + *-stomatous.*] *Zoöl.* Having the blastopore of the embryo persistent and forming the mouth. Certain worms, having or believed to have this character, have been united in a group, **Ar′chæ-o-sto′ma-ta** (-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ).

ar-chæs′the-tism (är-kĕs′thē-tĭz′m), *n.* Also **ar′chæs-thet′i-cism** (är′kĕs-thĕt′ĭ-sĭz′m). [*archi-* + *æsthetic.*] The doctrine that "consciousness is primitive and a cause of evolution." *Cope.* — **ar′chæs-thet′ic** (är′kĕs-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*

ar-chæ′us. Var. of ARCHEUS.

ar-cha′i-cism (är-kā′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* An archaism.

ar′chal (är′kăl), *a.* Arched. *R.*

ar-cham′phi-as′ter (är-kăm′fĭ-ăs′tẽr). For ARCHIAMPHIASTER.

Ar′chan-gel′i-ca (är′kăn-jĕl′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A subgenus of *Angelica*, sometimes treated as a distinct genus.

arch′an′gel-ship (ärk′ān′jĕl-), *n.* See -SHIP.

arch′a-pos′tate, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 b.

arch′a-pos′tle, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 a.

archar. ✝ ARCHER.

arch′bish′op, *v. t. & i.* To make or call archbishop; to do (anything) as archbishop.

arch′bish′op-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

arch′bish′op-ry, *n.* See ARCH-.

arch′but′ler, *n.* A chief butler: — an officer of the Holy Roman Empire, a court rank held by the King or Elector of Bohemia. See BUTLER.

arch′-but′tant (ärch′-). Corrupt. of *arc-boutant.*

arch buttress (ärch). = FLYING BUTTRESS.

arch′cham′ber-lain (see ARCH-), *n.* [Cf. G. *erzkämmerer.* See ARCH-.] A chief chamberlain; — an officer of the Holy Roman Empire. The rank was held by the Elector of Brandenburg.

arch′chan′cel-lor, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *erzkanzler.* See ARCH-.] A chief chancellor; esp., an officer in the Holy Roman Empire presiding over the secretaries of the court. The office was held by the electoral Archbishop of Mainz.

arch′chant′er, *n.* [*arch-* 1 a + *chanter*: cf. LL. *archicantor.*] A choir leader; a precentor.

arch′chem′ic, *a.* Of supreme chemical powers. *Rare. Milton.*

arch′-Chris-tian′i-ty. See ARCH-, 3 b.

Archd. *Abbr.* Archdeacon; Archduke.

arch′dap′i-fer, *n.* A chief sewer; — an officer of the Holy Roman Empire who carried the first meal to the newly crowned emperor. The rank was held by the Elector of the Palatinate.

arch′dea′con-ate, *n.* Office of an archdeacon.

arch′dea′con-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

arch′dea′con-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

arch′dean′, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 a. — **arch′dean′er-y**, *n.*

arch′de-ceiv′er. See ARCH-, 1 b.

arch′di-a′cre, *n.* [OF. *archediacre*, F. *archidiacre.*] An archdeacon. *Obs. & R.*

arch′di′o-cese, *n.* The diocese of an archbishop. — **arch′di-oc′e-san** (ärch′dī-ŏs′ē-săn), *a.*

arch′dru′id, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 a.

arch′duke′dom, *n.* An archduchy.

ar′che (är′kē), *n.*; *pl.* ARCHAI (-kī); *or, in the Gr.*, ἀρχή, *pl.* ἀρχαί. [NL. and Gr.] A first principle; — with Anaximander and the earlier Greek philosophers, a substance or primal element; with later philosophers, esp. Aristotle, an actuating principle, as a cause.

arche, *n.* [F.] Noah's ark; also, the ark of the covenant. *Obs.*

ar-che′al (är-kē′ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the archeus. *Rare.*

Ar-che′an. Var. of ARCHÆAN.

ar′che-bi-o′sis (är′kē-bī-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀρχή beginning + *biosis.*] Abiogenesis.

ar′che-gay, **-gaye** (är′chē-gī), *n.* [OF. *archegaie.*] An assagai. *Obs. or Hist.*

ar′che-gone (är′kē-gōn), *n.* *Bot.* An archegonium.

Ar′che-go′ni-a′ta (-gō′nĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* Syn. of ARCHEGONIATÆ.

ar-cheg′o-ny (är-kĕg′ō-nĭ), *n.* [See ARCHEGONIUM.] *Biol.* Abiogenesis.

Ar′che-go-sau′rus (är′kē-gō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀρχηγός originating + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil Permian stegocephalous amphibians of the suborder Temnospondyli. They became 4 or 5 feet long and had well-developed limbs, with four toes, and labyrinthodont teeth.

Ar′che-la′us (-lā′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρχέλαος: cf. ἄρχειν to rule, λαός people.] Lit., ruler of the people; — masc. prop. name.

ar-chel′o-gy (är-kĕl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχή element + *-logy.*] The science of, or a treatise on, first principles.

Ar′che-lon (är′kē-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρχ(ων) ruler + (χ)ελώ-ν(η) tortoise.] *Paleon.* A genus of very large marine turtles, with a well-developed plastron but poorly developed carapace, from the Cretaceous of South Dakota.

ar′che-mas′ter, *n.* One supremely skilled. *Obs.* — **ar′che-mas′ter-y**, *n.* *Obs.*

Ar′chen-ceph′a-la (är′kĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ARCHI-; ENCEPHALON.] *Zoöl.* A division of mammalia including man alone. — **ar′chen-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*

ar′che-og′ra-phy. Var. of ARCHÆOGRAPHY.

ar′che-ol′o-gy, **ar′che-o-log′i-cal**, etc. Var. of ARCHÆOLOGY, etc.

Ar′che-o-zo′ic. Var. of ARCHÆOZOIC.

Archer, Aimwell and. See AIMWELL AND ARCHER.

arch′er-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

arch′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

arch′es (är′chĕz; -chĭz), *n.*, *pl.* of ARCH.

arch′es, *n. pl.* [OF., pl. of *arche*, fr. L. *arca* chest, box. Cf. ARK.] Archives. *Obs.*

Arches Court. = COURT OF ARCHES.

ar′che-sperm (är′kē-spûrm), *n.* [*arche-* = *archi-* + *sperm.*] *Bot.* The fertilized contents of an archegonium. *Bennett & Murray.*

ar′che-spo′ri-um (-spō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* The archespore.

arch′es′sence. See ARCH-, 3 b.

ar′che-typ′al-ly (-tīp′ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of ARCHETYPAL. See -LY.

ar′che-typ′i-cal (är′kē-tĭp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Archetypal. — **ar′che-typ′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ar′che-typ′ist (är′kē-tīp′ĭst), *n.* Student of early typography.

Ar′che-vites (är′kē-vīts). *Bib.*

archewyf. ✝ ARCHWIFE.

arch′fa′ther. See ARCH-, 2.

arch′fla′men, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 a.

arch′foe′, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 b.

arch′her′e-sy, *n.* See ARCH-, 3 a. — **arch′her′e-tic**, *n.*

arch′hyp′o-crite. See ARCH-, 1 b.

Ar′chi (är′kī). *Bib.*

ar′chi-am′phi-as′ter, *n.* [*archi-* + *amphiaster.*] *Zoöl.* The amphiaster by which a polar body is formed. *Rare.*

Ar′chi-an-nel′i-da, *n. pl.* [NL.; *archi-* + *Annelida.*] *Zoöl.* A small order or class of Annelida having no external segments, and ventral nerve ganglia not separated from the epidermis.

Ar′chi-bald (är′chĭ-bōld; -bŏld), *n.* [Cf. F. *Archambault*, OF. also *Herchembaut*, OHG. *Erchanpald*, G. *Archimbald.*] Lit., nobly bold; — masc. prop. name. L. *Archibaldus* (är′kĭ-băl′dŭs); F. *Archambault* (är′shäɴ′bō′); It. *Arcibaldo* (är′chē-bäl′dō); G. *Archimbald* (är′ĸĭm-bält). — Dim. *Archy*, *Archie* (är′chĭ), *Baldie.*

ar′chi-blast (är′kĭ-blăst), *n.* [*archi-* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* The formative material or protoplasm of the egg.

ar′chi-blas′tic (-blăs′tĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the archiblast. **b** Having complete and equal segmentation; — of eggs.

ar′chi-blas-to′ma (-blăs-tō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (-tō′mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *archiblast* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A parenchymatous tumor.

ar′chi-blas′tu-la (-blăs′tū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.; *archi-* + *blastula.*] *Zoöl.* The typical hollow blastula derived from an archiblastic egg.

Ar′chi-bu′te-o (-bū′tē-ō), *n.* [NL.; *archi-* + L. *buteo* hawk.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large dark-colored buzzards including the rough-legged hawks.

ar′chi-cal (är′kĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχικός, fr. ἀρχή. See ARCHI-.] Governmental; primary; primordial. *Obs.*

ar′chi-cer′cal (-sûr′kăl), *a.* [*archi-* + *cercal.*] *Zoöl.* Having the posterior end of the body cylindroidal and wormlike, without median fins, as certain fish larvæ.

archichoke. ✝ ARTICHOKE.

ar′chi-cyt′u-la (-sĭt′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.; *archi-* + *cytula.*] *Zoöl.* The cytula stage of an archiblastic egg. *Obs.*

ar′chi-di-das′ca-los (är′kĭ-dĭ-dăs′kȧ-lŏs), **ar′chi-di-das′ca-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀρχιδιδάσκαλος.] A chief teacher, as a head master in a school. *De Quincey.*

ar′chi-e-pis′co-py, *n.* Archiepiscopacy. *Obs. & R.*

archier. ✝ ARCHER.

ar′chi-gas′tru-la (är′kĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *archi-* + *gastrula.*] *Zoöl.* A typical gastrula derived from an archiblastula.

ar′chi-gen′e-sis, *n.* [*archi-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Abiogenesis.

ar-chig′o-ny (är-kĭg′ō-nĭ). Var. of ARCHEGONY. *Rare.* — **ar′chi-gon′ic** (är′kĭ-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*

ar′chi-lagh (är′kĭ-läĸ), **-logh** (-lŏĸ). Vars. of ARCHILOWE.

ar′chi-lowe (är′ĸĭ-lō), *n.* [Of

B C D E F G H I J K L M

Historic Styles.	Types and Examples.	Structural Features.
EGYPTIAN		Majesty, solidity, colossal size.
First & Second Dynasties: B. C. 3400-2980.	*Tombs*, Abydos	Brick-lined rectangular pit, with stairway and surrounding chambers, roofed with timbers and sand heap. Beginning of stone temples.
Old Kingdom: B. C. 2980-2475	Terraced pyramid, Sakkara *Pyramids* at Gizeh	Massiveness for the sake of permanence; highly finished stone work; little architectural character. See PYRAMID, 3.
	Mastabas, Sakkara	Jointed masonry; excellent flat reliefs.
	Temples	Forecourt, colonnaded hall, and series of chambers; architraves carried by columns with capitals patterned on palm foliage, lotus, or clustered papyrus (cf. fig. 4); colored reliefs.
Middle Kingdom: B. C 2160-1788	*Tombs*, Beni-Hassan	Hewn in cliffs; open porticoes with rock-cut columns, some of proto-Doric type. See PROTO-DORIC, *Illust.*
Empire: B. C. 1580-about 1150 (Grand age of Egyptian architecture).	*Great temples*, Karnak	Pylons, colonnaded forecourts, hypostyle hall, and sanctuary (figs. 1 & 2); developed clerestory lighting; thick sloping walls, square-headed openings, flat roofs; low-relief sculptures and hieroglyphs brilliantly colored.
	Grotto temples, Abu-Simbel	Rock-cut; façades with colossi (fig. 3).
	Peripteral temples	Small chamber surrounded with columns; usually terraced.
Ptolemaic & Roman: B. C. 324-A. D. 330	*Temples*, Edfu	Rich elaboration and variety of detail; screen walls; Hathor-headed capitals.
GREEK		Simplicity, symmetry, monumental repose. Column and lintel construction, chiefly in finely dressed marble.
Archaic: B. C. 650-500.	*Doric temples*, Temples at Selinus and Agrigentum.	Long and narrow temples of developed Greek type: rectangular colonnade surrounding shrine cell. Earliest columns of wood, gradually replaced by stone; wooden roofs.
Transition: B. C. 500-460	Temple at Ægina. " of Zeus, Olympia. Temples at Pæstum.	Columns with much taper and spreading capitals; material generally soft stone covered with stucco. Archaic but effective sculpture in metopes and pediments. All parts of exterior painted in bright colors (cf. fig. 2); terra cotta used for gutters and roof ornaments.
Periclean: B. C. 460-400	*Temples*, Theseum, Parthenon (fig. 1), Erechtheum (fig. 3), at Athens.	Perfected design and execution; superb figure sculpture (Phidias) in frieze and pediments, set off by polychromy; delicate optical refinements, long horizontal lines being slightly curved, and columns sloped inward. The Ionic style, of Asiatic origin, adopted.
	Propylæa, stoas, gymnasia, stadia, hippodromes, theaters	See under the terms.
Alexandrian: B. C. 400-300.	Temple of Artemis, at Ephesus. Mausoleum at Halicarnassus	Sculpture probably more decorative; polychromy less common. Beginning of Corinthian style (fig. 4).
Decadent: B. C. 300-100.	Temples at Samothrace. Buildings at Pergamon.	Doric style much altered and without charm. Under Roman dominion Corinthian the chief style; Ionic enriched but less tasteful. Splendid and varied sculpture.
ROMAN		Practical civic building; utility and imposing appearance. Arched construction, combined with the Greek orders (fig. 4).
Etruscan: Prevailed until nearly B. C. 100	*Walls*, Gate at Perugia	Masonry Cyclopean, polygonal, and regularly coursed; true arches.
	Tombs	Those above ground with cylindrical towers and tumuli.
	Temples, Jupiter Capitolinus	Cella divided into narrow chambers; wooden roof; portico with stone columns.
	Sewers, Cloaca Maxima	Barrel vaults of brick, peperino, etc.
Greek: Became dominant about B. C. 100	*Temples*: **a** *rectangular*	Commonly pseudo-peripteral with deep front colonnade, and raised on a podium (cf. fig. 2); steps at portico ends only, and inclosed by wing walls. Greek orders modified, and Tuscan and Composite added. See ORDER
	b *circular*, T. of Vesta	Circular cella with peristyle of Corinthian columns.
Imperial: Until about A. D. 350	*Temples, as preceding*, Venus and Rome, Maison Carrée (fig. 2), Pantheon (3)	Cella sometimes roofed with barrel vault; magnificent detail.
	Fora; thermæ, Diocletian; *basilicas*, B. of Constantine; *memorial arches* and *columns; palaces* and *villas; theaters; amphitheaters*, Colosseum	Elaborate combinations of structures, grouped over extended areas. Massive building with small stones in strong mortar, afterwards sheathed with stucco, marble, and other materials. Rich but unstructural interior decoration. See BASILICA, 1; FORUM, 1; MEMORIAL ARCH.
EARLY CHRISTIAN		Large interiors for public worship.
Western: From about A. D. 350	*Churches*, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. Paul beyond the Walls.	Roman basilican model with nave, terminal apse, and side aisles (figs. 1 & 2; also fig. 1 under ROMAN, above); large plain buildings, with brick walls and wooden truss roofs. Interior mosaics and painting. See BASILICA, 2.
	Baptisteries and tombs, Sta. Costanza	Circular or polygonal plan.
Byzantine: Became established about 500	*As preceding*, St. Sophia, Constantinople (fig. 3); St. Mark's, Venice.	Plans have typically a central dome, brought over a square space by means of pendentives; walls commonly of brick; marble and mosaic incrustation. See BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE.
SARACENIC Arabic, Moorish, etc.: Beginning about 700.	*Mosques*, Córdoba, Damascus *Alcazars*, Alhambra	See the nouns, and SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE, MINARET, TAJ MAHAL. Earliest general use of pointed arch; very elaborate surface decoration, much of it in color.
ROMANESQUE Beginning about 1000	*Castles*, Kenilworth; *Churches, esp. monastic, cloisters*, Sant' Ambrogio, Milan	Massive stone construction; development of stone vaults; round-arched openings; molded and carved jambs and archivolts; windows small; effects of somber dignity. See ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE; CASTLE, 2; CLOISTER, 3.
Italian:	*S*. Zeno, Verona; S. Miniato, Florence; Duomo, Pisa (fig. 1)	Lombard exteriors simple and flat, with arcades, pilasters, or gabled porches (fig. 2); Tuscan roofs with timber ceilings; wall arcades; marbles in white and colored bands.
French:	Notre Dame du Port, Clermont	Heavy walls of rubble faced with stone. Imposing west fronts (fig. 3); elaborate external effects
English, "Norman:"	Durham (fig. 4)	Wooden roofs, hence higher clerestory walls and larger windows; square towers, esp. at crossing.
German, "Rhenish:"	Cathedral at Speyer (Spires). Church of Holy Apostles, Cologne (fig. 5)	Externally picturesque with turrets and arcading.
Spanish:	Santiago de Compostela	Dome or cupola at crossing of nave and transept; varied façades.
GOTHIC (1) West Europe, 1160-1530: —	*Cathedrals*, Amiens (figs. 1 & 2); *college halls* and *chapels*, Christ Church, Oxford; *town* and *guild halls*, Cloth Hall, Louvain; *hospitals*, etc.	Strains brought upon isolated points and balanced; hence walls become less important than windows, esp. with development of stained glass. Chief problem the inclosing of large, unobstructed interiors. Ribbed vaulting; pointed arches; vertical lines; effects of vastness, complexity, and mystery. See GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE; CATHEDRAL, 1; VAULT, 1.
Early: — French: 1160-1275.	Notre Dame, and Sainte Chapelle, Paris; Chartres.	Simple and vigorous design and detail; sculptured ornament of conventionalized foliage of small plants (fig. 3); plate tracery, narrow windows coupled under pointed arches; spires rarely completed. See NOTRE DAME, *Illust.*
English, "Lancet:" 1180-1280.	Salisbury	Lancet-shaped windows without mullions (fig. 4); multiplicity of fine moldings in pier arches.
German: 1175-1275	Nave of Strassburg *Hall church*, St. Stephen.	Ribbed vaulting not systematically developed; immense roofs, covering nave and high side aisles in one span. See HALL CHURCH.
Developed: — French, "Rayonnant:" 1275-1375.	Beauvais; façade of Amiens (fig. 1).	Vaults more perfect; ribs more numerous; greater slenderness and height; decoration more rich than vigorous; naturalistic carving of mature foliage. Immense windows; — bar tracery, slender mullions, circles and cusps in window heads. Rose windows. French churches relatively short, wide, and high.
English, "Decorated" or "Geometric:" 1280-1380.	Choirs of Exeter and Gloucester	Multiple ribs and liernes. Tracery of more flowing lines (fig. 5). Richly elaborated capitals, moldings, etc. Ornament of a geometric or naturalistic nature. Churches typically long, narrow, and low.
German: 1275-1380.	Façade of Strassburg	Ingenuity of technique; great elaboration of detail.
Florid: — French, "Flamboyant:" 1375-1525.	St. Ouen, St. Maclou, and Cathedral at Rouen.	True rib vaulting tends to give place to solid vaults adorned with ribs in relief; profuse and minute decoration; realistic carving and sculpture; flowing or flamboyant tracery. Spires become groups of pinnacles, with emphasis on vertical instead of sloping lines.
English, "Perpendicular:" 1380-1530.	King's College Chapel; St. George's, Windsor (fig. 6); Henry VII. Chapel, Westminster Abbey.	Roofs less steep; fan vaulting and pendants; four-centered (Tudor) arches; perpendicular mullions with horizontal transoms.
German: 1350-1530	Ulm	Vault ribs fancifully curved; branch tracery; fine spires.
(2) Italy (introduced from France in 13th cent.).	Duomo and Campanile, Florence *Monumental tombs*, Verona.	Round arches, relatively large wall surfaces with smaller windows, and other Romanesque intermixtures. Climate, classic tradition, and preference for decorated surfaces (mosaic, inlay, and painting) were hostile to Gothic style.
RENAISSANCE	Chiefly *palaces, villas, façades*	Revival and adaptation of classic Roman types of design. See RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE.
Early: —	Many small buildings, — *gates, chapels, tombs*, and *fountains*	Free, graceful decoration, varied and original compositions.
Italian: 1420-90	*Dome* of Duomo, Florence (Brunelleschi); S. Andrea, Mantua.	Dome combined with 3-aisled cruciform plan, sometimes basilican with columnar arcades between aisles. Often solid piers with pilasters, carrying barrel vaults. Venetian style shows much Gothic detail.
	Palaces, Riccardi (fig. 1), Strozzi	Exteriors stately and fortresslike; courts surrounded with light arcades.
French: 1483-1589 **a** Transition, 1483-1515 Charles VIII., Louis XII.	*Châteaux, palaces, dwellings* Château of Blois (fig. 3).	Classic details mixed with Gothic design. Horizontal lines; flat, unbroken façades.
b Francis I., 1520-47 (Most interesting period of French Renaissance).	Beginning of new Louvre; châteaux of Chambord and Chenonceaux.	Varied and graceful composition; beauty of detail. Simple, effective external design; steep gables, dormer windows; slender pilasters, rich moldings.
c Advanced or Valois, 1547-89 Henry II. — Henry III.	Tuileries Château d'Anet.	Classic orders adopted; greater formality of treatment; ornament declines in delicacy and richness. Façades flatter and simpler, arches more Roman in type.
English: **a** Elizabethan, 1558-1603	*Country houses*, Burghley; *Colleges*	Transition style; orders subordinately used; balustrades replace battlements; plaster ceilings; oak wainscoting.
b Jacobean, 1603-25	*Same*	Classic orders and moldings in modified forms; ornament of ribbons, scrolls, and festoons.
German: 1525-1600.	*Castles*, Torgau, Heidelberg (part)	High roofs and dormers, stepped gables, masses and sky lines varied and picturesque. Quaint decoration.
	Town halls, Altenburg	Solid blocks without courts; adorned with towers and spires.
Classic: — Italian: 1490-1550.	*Memorial chapels;* Cancellaria palace, Rome (Bramante); St. Peter's (fig 2), Rome (Michelangelo); St. Mark's Library, Venice (Sansovino); (Palladio).	Orders general; classic details literally copied; decline in spontaneity and vigor; subordinate features elaborated; increasing use of colossal orders and detail. Best effects in proportioning of stories, in form and distribution of openings, and in dignity and amplitude of internal design; correct formality of exteriors.
French, "Bourbon:" 1589-1715. **a** Henry IV. & Louis XIII. 1589-1643.	Luxemburg; extension of Tuileries. *Domestic and civic building.*	Vigorous design. Country mansions with high roofs, huge dormers, and long, arcaded galleries.
b Louis XIV., 1643-1715 (Great age of Classic in France).	Versailles; completion of Louvre; Hotel des Invalides.	Stately design; exact symmetry; cold and formal effects. Exteriors with superimposed columns and pilasters, usually one order to each story; interiors with wood, papier maché, and stucco decoration, esp. in white and gold.
English Classic: 1625-1723.	Banqueting Hall (fig. 4), Whitehall (Inigo Jones); St. Paul's (Christopher Wren)	Correct and monumental classic, Jones's patterned on Italian, esp. Palladian, models; Wren's influenced chiefly by French design.
German, "Late:" 1600-1675.	Marienkirche, Wolfenbüttel	Decline both in fancy and dignity; broken curves, large scrolls.
Decline: — Italian Decadenza: 1550-1700	(Bernini); Sta. Agnese, Rome. (Borromini); Best effects as in Santa Maria della Salute, Venice.	Colossal orders; grandiose or picturesque variations of form and detail; broken lines; scroll ornament; many fronts without columns, made rich by fenestration alone. See BAROQUE, 1.
French Rococo: Louis XV., 1715-74.	Church of S. Genevieve (Panthéon), Paris; Theater of Bordeaux	Formal classic exteriors; interiors of palaces and houses fantastically rich; rocaille decoration. See ROCOCO.
English, Eighteenth Century.	Blenheim (Vanbrugh); St. Mary's Woolnoth (Hawksmoor); St. Martin's in the Fields (Gibbs)	"Pediment and portico" period. Symmetry and grandiosity. Queen Anne style in domestic architecture.
German: 1675-1800	Zwinger Palace, Dresden	As in France and Italy (fig. 5).

EGYPTIAN
1 SECTION OF A TYPICAL TEMPLE
PYLON
SANCTUARY
VESTIBULE
FORE COURT
2 HYPOSTYLE HALL, KARNAK
3 ROCK-CUT FAÇADE, ABU-SIMBEL
4 CAPITALS
LOTUS-BUD COLUMN
PAPYRUS
PALM
GREEK
1 PARTHENON
2 POLYCHROMY IN A DORIC ENTABLATURE
3 ERECHTHEUM
CORINTHIAN CAPITAL
4 CHORAGIC MONUMENT
ROMAN
1 SECTION OF BASILICA
2 TEMPLE AT NÎMES ("MAISON CARRÉE")
3 PANTHEON, ROME (SECTION)
4 ONE BAY FROM THE THEATER OF MARCELLUS
EARLY CHRISTIAN
1 LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF BASILICA
2 INTERIOR OF SAN CLEMENTE, ROME
3 ST. SOPHIA (SECTION)
4 CAPITAL FROM ST. MARK'S
5 BYZANTINE CATHEDRAL, ATHENS
ROMANESQUE
1 CATHEDRAL AND BELL TOWER, PISA
2 PIACENZA CATHEDRAL, FAÇADE
3 ANGOULÊME, CATHEDRAL WEST FRONT
4 ARCHES OF NAVE, DURHAM
5 APOSTELKIRCHE, COLOGNE
GOTHIC
1 AMIENS CATHEDRAL FAÇADE
2 GOTHIC CONSTRUCTION
a NAVE ARCADE
b TRIFORIUM
c CLERESTORY
d PIERS
e AISLE VAULTING
f BUTTRESS
g PARAPET
h FLYING BUTTRESS
i PINNACLE
k WALL RIBS OR FORMERETS
l TRANSVERSE RIBS
m DIAGONAL RIBS
n BOSS
3 GOTHIC ORNAMENT
ENGLISH GOTHIC WINDOWS
4 LANCET
5 DECORATED
6 ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR (PERPENDICULAR)
RENAISSANCE
1 RICCARDI PALACE, FLORENCE
2 ST. PETER'S, ROME
3 STAIRCASE TOWER, BLOIS
4 BANQUETING HALL, WHITEHALL
5 FAÇADE AT AUGSBURG
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M

poet Archilochus of the 7th century B. C., regarded as inventor of various lyric forms, and famous for bitter and vindictive lampoons. — *n.* An Archilochian verse, either: a dactylic tetrameter catalectic (–⏑⏑|–⏑⏑|–⏑⏑|–⏑‸); a dactylic trimeter catalectic, called the *lesser Archilochian* (–⏑⏑|–⏑⏑|–⏑); or a composite verse (in Horace probably logaœdic) made up of a dactylic tetrameter acatalectic and a trochaic tripody (–⏑⏑|–⏑⏑|–||⏑⏑|–⏑⏑‖–⏑|–⏑|–⏑). See PROSODY. The *Archilochian strophes* are: a dactylic hexameter followed by a lesser Archilochian; a dactylic hexameter followed by an iambelegus; an iambic trimeter followed by an elegiambus; a greater Archilochian followed by an iambic trimeter catalectic.

ar′chi-mage (är′kĭ-māj) } *n.; L. pl.* ARCHIMAGI (-mā′jī).
ar′chi-ma′gus (-mā′gŭs) } [NL. *archimagus; archi-* + L. *magus*, Gr. μάγος, a Magian.] **1.** The high priest of the Persian Magi, or fire worshipers.
2. A great magician, wizard, or enchanter. *Spenser.*

Ar′chi-ma′go (är′kĭ-mā′gō), *n.* [See ARCHIMAGE.] In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a magician who is an impersonation of Hypocrisy, or Fraud, and possibly of Satan. Disguised as a reverend hermit he wins the confidence of the Red Cross Knight (which see), and by the help of Duessa, or Deceit, separates him for a time from Una, or Truth.

ar′chi-man′drite (-măn′drīt), *n.* [L. *archimandrita*, LGr. ἀρχιμανδρίτης; ἀρχι- (E. *arch-*) + μάνδρα an inclosed space, esp. for cattle, a fold, a monastery.] *East. Ch.* **a** A chief of a monastery, corresponding to *abbot* in the Roman Catholic Church. **b** A superintendent of several monasteries, corresponding to *superior abbot*, or *father provincial*, in the Roman Catholic Church.

Ar′chi-me′de-an (-mē′dē-ăn; -mē-dē′ăn; 277), *a.* [L. *Archimedeus.*] Of or pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated Greek philosopher, or mechanical discoveries attributed to him; hence, constructed on the principle of Archimedes' screw; as, *Archimedean* drill, propeller, etc.

Archimedean principle. a The principle of the lever. **b** The principle that a body while wholly or partly immersed in a fluid loses in weight by an amount equal to that of the fluid displaced. — **A. screw** *or* **Archimedes' screw**, a device attributed to Archimedes, consisting of a tube bent spirally around an axis or of a broad-threaded screw incased by a hollow open cylinder, and formerly used to raise water by rotating the apparatus when partly immersed in a slantwise direction.

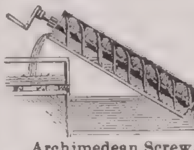
Archimedean Screw.

Ar′chi-me′des (-mē′dēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of Bryozoa characteristic of the Subcarboniferous rocks.

ar′chi-mime′ (-mīm′), *n.* [L. *archimimus*, Gr. ἀρχίμιμος. See MIME.] *Class Antiq.* A chief mime or buffoon; esp., one who at a funeral imitated the deceased in appearance and manner.

Archimedes (*A. wortheni*).

arch′ing (är′chĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ARCH, *v.* Specif.: *n.* **a** The arched part of a structure; a system of arches. **b** *Naut.* Hogging.

ar′chi-pe-lag′ic (är′kĭ-pē-lăj′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an archipelago.

ar′chi-pel′a-go (-pĕl′ȧ-gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES, -GOS (-gōz). [It. *arcipelago*, prop., chief sea; Gr. ἀρχι- + πέλαγος sea.] **1.** [*cap.*] The Grecian Archipelago, or Ægean Sea. It is studded with small islands.
2. Hence: Any sea or broad sheet of water interspersed with many islands or with a group of islands; also, such a group of islands.

ar-chip′ter-yg′i-um (är-kĭp′tĕr-ĭj′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *archi-* + Gr. πτερύγιον fin, wing.] *Zoöl.* A form of fin having a long segmented axis, as that of *Neoceratodus*; — so named because it was considered a primitive type. — **ar-chip′ter-yg′i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

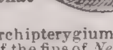
Archipterygium. One of the fins of *Neoceratodus*. Much reduced.

ar′chi-tect (är′kĭ-tĕkt), *n.* [L. *architectus, architecton*, Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων chief artificer, master builder; ἀρχι- (E. *archi-*) + τέκτων workman, akin to τέχνη art, skill, τίκτειν to produce: cf. F. *architecte*, It. *architetto*. See TECHNICAL.] **1.** A person skilled in the art of building; a professional student of architecture, or one who makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of, and to draw up specifications for, buildings, and to superintend their execution. See BUILDER.
2. A contriver, designer, or maker.

> The *architects* of their own happiness. *Milton.*
> A French woman is a perfect *architect* in dress. *Goldsmith.*

ar′chi-tec-tive (-tĕk-tĭv), *a.* Used in building; pertinent to, or proper for, building. *Derham.*

ar′chi-tec-ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *architectonicus*, Gr.
ar′chi-tec-ton′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ἀρχιτεκτονικός. See ARCHITECT.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a master builder, or constructor, or architecture; evincing skill in designing or construction; constructive. "*Architectonic* wisdom." *Boyle.*
2. Relating to the systematizing of knowledge.

ar′chi-tec-ton′ic (är′kĭ-tĕk-tŏn′ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *architectonique.*] **1.** The science of architecture; — called also *architectonics.*
2. *Philos.* **a** The doctrine of pure method, or of the abstract systematization of knowledge. **b** The abstract scheme or plan, or the purely formal elucidation, of anything.

ar′chi-tec′tur-al (-tĕk′tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the art of building; conformed to the rules of architecture.
architectural ornament. See ORNAMENT. — **a. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE.

ar′chi-tec′ture (är′kĭ-tĕk′tūr), *n.* [L. *architectura*: cf. F. *architecture.* See ARCHITECT.] **1.** Art or science of building; esp., the art of building houses, churches, bridges, and other structures, for the purposes of civil life; — often called *civil architecture.*
2. A method or style of building, characterized by certain peculiarities of structure, ornamentation, etc. See the *Chart* and *Illustrations* on pp. 118 and 119.

> Many other *architectures* besides Gothic. *Ruskin.*

3. Construction, in a more general sense; frame or structure; workmanship.

> The *architecture* of grasses, plants, and trees. *Tyndall.*
> The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture.* *Burnet.*

Ar′chi-teu′this (-tū′thĭs), *n.* [NL.; *archi-* + Gr. τευθίς, -ίδος, a kind of squid.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gigantic cephalopods, allied to the squids, found esp. in the North Atlantic and about New Zealand. It contains the largest cephalopods known, some being forty feet long, inclusive of the long arms. They are devoured by the sperm whale.

ar′chi-trave (är′kĭ-trāv), *n.* [F. *architrave*, fr. It. *architrave; archi-* + *trave* beam, L. *trabs.*] *Arch.* **a** The lowest division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column, esp. in classical architecture. See ORDER, *Illust.* **b** The molded band, group of moldings, or other architectural member, above and on both sides of a door or other opening, esp. if square in form.

ar′chi-val (är′kĭ-văl; är-kī′văl; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or contained in, archives or records. *Tooke.*

ar′chive (är′kīv; 277), *n.; pl.* ARCHIVES (-kīvz). [F. *archives*, pl., L. *archivum, archium*, fr. Gr. ἀρχεῖον government house, τὰ ἀρχεῖα archives, fr. ἀρχή the first place, government. See ARCHI-.] **1.** *pl.* A place in which public records or historic documents are kept. Formerly also in *sing.*

> Our words . . . become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives* as witnesses. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. *pl.* Public records or documents preserved as evidence of facts; as, national, or family, *archives.* Also in *sing.*

> Some rotten *archive*, rummaged out. *Lamb.*

Syn. — Registers, annals, chronicles. See RECORD.

ar′chi-vist (är′kĭ-vĭst), *n.* [F. *archiviste.*] A keeper of archives, or records.

ar′chi-volt (är′kĭ-vŏlt), *n.* [F. *archivolte*, fr. It. *archivolto; archi-* + *volto* vault, arch. See VAULT.] *Arch.* **a** The architectural member surrounding a curved opening, as of an arch, corresponding to the architrave of a square opening. **b** More commonly, the molding or other ornaments on the wall face of the voussoirs.

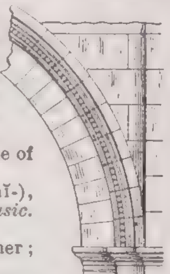
Archivolt.

arch′lute (ärch′lūt), **arch′i-lute** (är′chĭ-), *n.* [F. *archiluth*, It. *arciliuto.*] *Music.* A kind of large theorbo (which see).

arch′ly (ärch′lĭ), *adv.* In an arch manner; with attractive slyness or roguishness.

> *Archly* the maiden smiled. *Longfellow.*

arch′ness, *n.* The quality of being arch; cleverness; sly humor free from malice. *Goldsmith.*

ar′cho-cele (är′kō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχός rectum + *-cele.*] *Med.* Rectal hernia.

ar′chon (är′kŏn), *n.* [L. *archon*, Gr. ἄρχων, ἄρχοντος, ruler, chief magistrate, p. pr. of ἄρχειν to be first, to rule.] **1.** *Antiq.* One of the chief magistrates in ancient Athens, esp., by preëminence, the first of the nine chief magistrates. The office of archon was created and bestowed for life upon the son and lineage of the last Athenian king, Codrus, on his death (? B. C. 1068). In B. C. 752 the tenure was reduced to ten years, and in 714 the privilege of office was extended to all the nobility with its tenure limited to one year. In 683 the prerogatives of the archon were divided among nine annual archons, with titles and duties as follows: the ‖ **archon e-po′ny-mos** (ē-pŏn′ĭ-mŏs), who gave his name to the civil year and exercised important executive and judicial functions; the ‖ **archon ba-si′le-us** (bȧ-sĭl′ē-ŭs), or *king archon*, with charge of certain sacred rites associated with the regal office, his wife, called **basilissa** or **basilinna**, going through a ceremony of marriage with the wine god (see ANTHESTERIA); the ‖ **archon po′le-mar′chos** (pŏl′ē-mär′kŏs), at first with actual and later with nominal military oversight: the six **thesmothetæ**, charged with annual revision of the laws and superintendence of public officials. All the archons, on completing their year of office without blame, entered the Areopagus as members for life.
2. One of certain officials and dignitaries of the Byzantine empire and modern Greece.
3. A ruler or presiding officer.
4. A spiritual being held by certain Gnostics to be ruler of one of the several heavens.

ar′chon-tate (är′kŏn-tāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *archontat.*] An archon's term of office. *Gibbon.*

ar-chon′tic (är-kŏn′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archon.

Ar-chon′tic, *n.* [LL. *archonticus*, Gr. ἀρχοντικός, fr. ἄρχων ruler.] One of a 4th-century sect of Gnostics, originating near Jerusalem, who believed in spiritual archons, identified the god of the Jews with the Devil, and rejected baptism.

ar′cho-plasm (är′kō-plăz′m) } *n.* [NL. *archoplasma.* See
ar′cho-plas′ma (-plăz′mȧ) } ARCHON; PLASMA.] *Biol.* The substance from which attraction spheres, astral rays, and spindles are developed in mitotic cell division, and of which they consist. — **ar′cho-plas′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

arch′priest′ (ärch′prēst′; *see* ARCH-), *n.* A chief priest; specif.: *Eccl. Hist.* **a** In early times, a priest who acted as the chief assistant or as the vicar of a bishop in a cathedral, later called *dean*; also, a priest in charge of the clergy in a large town, later called *rural dean.* The latter appear to have been mostly replaced in the Roman Catholic Church by *vicar forane.* **b** The title of the head of the Roman Catholic secular clergy in England, from 1598 to 1623, when succeeded by a *vicar apostolic.* — **arch′priest′hood**, *n.* — **arch′priest′ship**, *n.*

arch′treas′ur-er (-trĕzh′ūr-ẽr), *n.* A chief treasurer; specif., the great treasurer of the German Empire.

arch′way′ (-wā′), *n.* A way or passage under an arch.

-archy. [Gr. -αρχία, fr. ἀρχός chief. See ARCH-.] A suffix properly meaning *a rule, ruling*; as in mon*archy*, a rule of one; olig*archy*, the rule of a few.

Ar-cif′er-a (är-sĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *arcus* bow + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Anura characterized by having the epicoracoids of the two sides overlapping each other.

ar-cif′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to the Arcifera. **b** Designating or having the arrangement of the epicoracoids that is characteristic of the Arcifera.

ar′ci-form (är′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *arcus* bow + *-form.*] Having the form of an arch; curved.

ar′co-cen′trum (är′kō-sĕn′trŭm), *n.* [L. *arcus* bow, arch + E. *centrum.*] *Zoöl.* A centrum (of a vertebra) formed of basal parts or segments of the neural and hæmal arches, more or less modified and fused together; — opposed to *chordacentrum.* — **ar′co-cen′trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

arc′o-graph (är′kō-gráf), *n.* [L. *arcus* (E. *arc*) + *-graph.*] Any of several instruments for drawing an arc without the use of compasses or geometrical processes; a cyclograph.

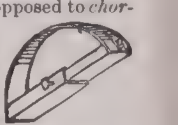
Arcograph.

Arc-ta′li-a (ärk-tā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; E. *arctic* + Gr. ἅλια assemblage (with an allusion to ἅλς sea).] *Zoögeog.* A marine realm including all northern seas as far south as floating ice occurs. — **Arc-ta′li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

arc-ta′tion (ärk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *arctatus*, p. p. of *arctare*, *artare*, to press together: cf. F. *arctation.*] *Med.* Constriction or contraction of some natural passage, esp. of the anus or vagina; specif., constipation from inflammation.

arc′ti-an (ärk′shĭ-ăn; -tĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἄρκτος bear, alluding to the furry appearance of the moths.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the family Arctiidæ. — *n.* An arctiid moth.

arc′tic (ärk′tĭk; see ANTARCTIC), *a.* [ME. *artik*, OF. *artique*, F. *arctique*, L. *arcticus*, fr. Gr. ἀρκτικός, fr. ἄρκτος a bear, also a northern constellation so called; akin to L. *ursus* bear, Skr. *ṛksha.* Cf. URSA.] Pertaining to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the *Bear*; relating to, or characteristic of, the north pole or the region near it; polar; frigid; as, the *arctic* pole, circle, region, ocean; an *arctic* expedition, night, temperature. The *arctic circle* is a lesser or small circle of the earth, parallel to its equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole (cf. TROPIC). This and the *antarctic* circle are called the *polar circles*, and the areas within these are the frigid zones. See ZONE.
Arctic-alpine zone, *Biogeog.*, the Arctic zone of a mountain. — **arctic current.** See LABRADOR CURRENT. — **a. flounder,** a small flounder (*Liopsetta glacialis*) of Bering Sea. It is a food fish. — **a. fox,** a small fox (*Vulpes lagopus*) of the arctic regions of both hemispheres. Its fur, which is blue-gray or brownish in summer and white in winter, is valuable. Cf. BLUE FOX. — **a. grass,** rescue grass. — **a. grayling.** See GRAYLING. — **a. hare.** = POLAR HARE. — **A. Highlanders,** the most northerly tribe of Eskimos, inhabiting the west coast of Greenland from 76° to 79° N., and separated by the glaciers of Melville Bay from the southerly tribes. When discovered by Sir John Ross they had no boats, though they had dogs and sledges. — **a. penguin,** the great auk. — **A. realm,** *Biogeog.*, a circumpolar terrestrial division extending from the limit of trees northward as far as life exists naturally. It includes also high mountain tops farther south. — **a. sperm oil,** doegling oil. See OIL, *Table II.* — **a. wolf,** a wolf of the arctic regions. It has white fur and a black-tipped tail, and is perhaps a variety of the common or timber wolf. — **A. zone.** Specif.:

1/25
Arctic, or White, Fox.

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uncertain origin.] The return which one who has been treated in an inn sometimes considers himself bound in honor to make to the company. *Scot.*
archil red. See DYE.
ar′chi-lute (är′kĭ-lūt). Var. of ARCHLUTE.
Ar′chi-me′des′ pump (är′kĭ-mē′dēz). = ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW.
ar′chi-mo-ner′u-la (är′kĭ-mō-nĕr′ōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The supposed monerula stage of an archiblastic egg.
Ar′chi-my-ce′tes (är′kĭ-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: *archi-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A subclass of phycomycetous fungi coextensive with the order Chytridiales.
archinale. † ARSENAL.
ar-chine′ (är-shēn′). Var. of ARSHEEN.
ar′chi-neph′ron (är′kĭ-nĕf′rŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL. See ARCHI-; NEPHRIC.] *Embryol.* The primitive embryonic kidney or segmental organ. — **ar′chi-neph′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*
ar′chi-pe-la′gi-an (-pē-lā′jĭ-ăn), *a.* Archipelagic.
Ar-chip′pus (är-kĭp′ŭs). *Bib.*
ar-chip′pus but′ter-fly′ [After *Archippus*, Greek poet.] The viceroy butterfly.
ar′chi-pres′by-ter, *n.* = ARCHPRIEST.
ar′chi-sphere′ (är′kĭ-sfēr′), *n.* [*archi-* + *sphere.*] *Bot.* An unfertilized archegonium.
ar′chi-syn′a-gogue, *n.* [L. *archisynagogus*, Gr. ἀρχισυνάγωγος.] A ruler of a synagogue. *Obs.*
archit. *Abbr.* Architecture.
Ar′chite (är′kīt). *Bib.*
ar′chi-tec-ton′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ARCHITECTONIC, -ICAL.
ar′chi-tec-ton′ics (är′kĭ-tĕk-tŏn′ĭks), *n.* = ARCHITECTONIC.
ar′chi-tec′tor, *n.* An architect. *Obs.*
ar′chi-tec′tress, *n.* A female architect.
ar′chi-tec′tur-al-ist, *n.* A student of architecture.
ar′chi-tec′tur-al-ly, *adv.* of ARCHITECTURAL.
ar′chi-tec′ture, *v. t.* To design; build. *Rare.*
ar-chi′tis (är-kī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀρχός rectum + *-itis.*] *Med.* Proctitis.
ar′chi-traved (är′kĭ-trāvd), *a.* Furnished with an architrave.
architricline, *n.* [L. *architriclinus*, Gr. ἀρχιτρίκλινος: cf. F. *architriclin.*] The ruler of a feast; — often used as a proper name of a rich lord in old legends. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
ar′chi-troch (är′kĭ-trŏk), *n.* [*archi-* + Gr. τροχός a wheel.] *Zoöl.* The ciliated band surrounding the mouth of certain invertebrate embryos of the planula type.
ar′chi-type. † ARCHETYPE.
ar′chi-zo′ic, *a.* [*archi-* + *zoic.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the earliest forms of life.
arch′li′ar. See ARCH-, 1 **b.**
arch′mar′shal, *n.* [Cf. G. *erzmarschall.* See ARCH-.] The grand marshal of the Holy Roman Empire, a dignity that belonged to the Elector of Saxony.
arch′mon′arch, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 **a.**
archoke. † ARTICHOKE.
ar-chol′o-gy (är-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχή origin, sovereignty + *-logy.*] *Rare.* **1.** The doctrine of origins. **2.** Science of government.
ar′chon-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Ar-chon′ti-a (är-kŏn′shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: fr. Gr. ἄρχων ruling.] *Zoöl.* A group including only man. Syn. of BIMANA, etc. — **ar′chont** (är′kŏnt), *n.*
ar′chop-to′ma (är′kŏp-tō′mȧ), **ar′chop-to′sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀρχός rectum + πτῶμα a fall, πτῶσις.] *Med.* Proctocele.
ar′chor-rha′gi-a (är′kō-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀρχός rectum + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the anus.
ar′cho-ste-no′sis (är′kō-stē-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀρχός rectum + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Stricture of the rectum.
arch′pa′pist, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 **b.**
arch′pas′tor, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 **a.**
arch′phi-los′o-pher. See ARCH-, 1 **a.**
arch′piece′. See ARCH-, 3 **a.**
arch′pil′lar, *n.* See ARCH-, 3 **a.**
arch′pi′rate, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 **b.**
arch′po′et, *n.* A chief poet; a poet laureate. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
arch position. *Gymnastics.* The erect position with the chest arched forward.
arch′prel′ate, *n.* An archbishop or other chief prelate. — **arch′pre-lat′ic**, **arch′pre-lat′i-cal**, *a.*
arch′pres′by-ter, *n.* = ARCHPRIEST.
arch′pres′by-ter-y, *n.* Supreme presbytery. *Nonce word.* *Milton.*
arch′prot′es-tant, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 **a.**
arch′pro′to-pope′, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 **a.**
arch′reb′el, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 **b.**
arch′re′gent, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 **a.**
arch′see′, *n.* An archbishop's see.
arch′sin′. See ARCH-, 3 **a.**
arch solid. A voussoir.
arch stone. A voussoir.
archt. Arched. *Ref. Sp.*
archt. *Abbr.* Architect.
arch′thief′, *n.*, **arch′trai′tor**, *n.*, **arch′ty′rant**, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 **b.**
arch′vil′lain-y, *n.* See ARCH-, 3 **a.**
arch′wife′, *n.* [*arch-* + *wife.*] A big, masculine wife. *Obs.*
arch′wise′ (ärch′wīz′), *adv.* In arched form.
arch′y (är′chĭ), *a.* Arched; as, *archy* brows. *Rare.*
Ar′chy, *n.* Dim. of ARCHIBALD; masc. prop. name.
archychock, -chocke. † ARTICHOKE.
Ar′ci-dæ (är′sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See ARCA, 2.
ar′ci-fin′i-ous (är′sĭ-fĭn′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *arcifinius.*] *Law.* Having a frontier forming a natural defense, as a country bounded by mountain ranges. *Rare.*
arcinal. † ARSENAL.
arc′ing (är′kĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ARC.
Ar′cite (är′sīt; är-sīt′), *n.* See PALAMON.
arck′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ARC.
arc lamp, arc light. See ARC, 5.
A. R. C. M. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal College of Music.
‖ **ar′co** (är′kō), *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The bow; — used in music for the violin class of instruments, after a pizzicato passage, to indicate that the bow is to be resumed.
‖ **ar′co**, *adv.* See COLL' ARCO.
A. R. C. O. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal College of Organists.
ar′co sal-tan′do (säl-tän′dō). [It.] *Music.* Lit., the bow bounding; — used in the technique of the violin, viola, etc., to designate the act of allowing the bow to drop upon the string and rebound after each note, to produce a rippling effect. *Elson.*
ar-cose′. Var. of ARKOSE.
‖ **ar′co-so′li-um** (är′kō-sō′lĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [L. *arcus* arch + *solium* sarcophagus.] An arched cell in a Roman catacomb, esp. one designed to receive a sarcophagus.
arc pitch. See PITCH, *n.*, 11 **a.**
A. R. C. S. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal College of Science.
arct. † ART, to cramp. — *a.* Cramped; narrow. *Obs.*
Arc′ta-mer′i-can, *a.* [*arctic* + *American.*] *Zoögeog.* Designating the Nearctic region.

TEN BEST EXAMPLES OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

DRAWING BY JOSEPH FLEMING, NEW YORK

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Biogeog. A division of the Boreal region coextensive with the Arctic realm.

arc'tic (ärk'tĭk), *n.* **1.** The arctic circle, pole, or regions. **2.** A kind of thick, high waterproof overshoe. *U. S.*

arc-ti'cian (ärk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One expert in knowledge or exploration of the arctic regions.

Arc-ti'i-dæ (-tī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ARCTIAN.] *Zoöl.* A large family of moths to which various limits have been assigned. The typical forms have stout bodies and broad wings, often conspicuously striped or spotted, whence the popular name *tiger moths.* Their larvæ are usually hairy caterpillars, some being known as *woolly bears.* — **arc'ti-id** (ärk'tĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

Arc'ti-um (ärk'shĭ-ŭm; -tĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρκτος bear.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World coarse asteraceous herbs, the burdocks, distinguished by the bristly receptacle of the flower heads and by the hooked involucral bracts. *A. lappa* and *A. minor* have become cosmopolitan weeds.

Arc'to-gæ'a (ärk'tō-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄρκτος the north + γαῖα, γῆ, land.] *Zoögeog.* A realm or primary division including North America (except Central America), Europe, Asia, and Africa, recognized by those who make only two or only four primary divisions. — **Arc'to-gæ'an** or **-ge'an** (-ăn), **Arc'to-gæ'al** or **-ge'al** (-ăl), *a.*

arc'toid (ärk'toid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the Arctoidea; ursine; bearlike. — *n.* One of the Arctoidea.

Arc-toi'de-a (-toi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἄρκτος bear + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of Carnivora including the bear, raccoon, and weasel families. — **arc-toi'de-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Arc'tos (ärk'tŏs), *n.* [Gr. ἄρκτος the constellation Ursa Major.] The constellations Ursa Major and Ursa Minor considered as one group.

Arc'to-staph'y-los (ärk'tō-stăf'ĭ-lŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄρκτος a bear + σταφυλή bunch of grapes.] *Bot.* A genus of ericaceous shrubs or small trees, all natives of western North America except *A. uva-ursi*, the kinnikinic, which occurs in north temperate regions of both hemispheres. They have evergreen leaves and a bitter berrylike drupaceous fruit. In California most of the species are called *manzanita.*

Arc-tu'ri-an (ärk-tū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the star Arcturus; — used in the chemical classification of the stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Arcturus, which indicates protocalcium, iron, calcium, manganese, protostrontium, and hydrogen.

Arc-tu'rus (-tū'rŭs), *n.* [L. *Arcturus*, Gr. Ἀρκτοῦρος, prop. bearward; ἄρκτος bear + οὖρος ward, guard. See ARCTIC.] *Astron.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes. Its spectrum closely resembles that of the sun. See STAR. *Arcturus* has sometimes been used as the name of the constellation or of Ursa Major.

> Canst thou guide *Arcturus* with his sons [Rev. Ver.: "the Bear with her train"]? *Job* xxxviii. 32.

arc'u-al (är'kū-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an arc. — **arcual measure of an angle.** = CIRCULAR MEASURE OF AN ANGLE.

ar'cu-a'li-a (är'kū-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* ARCUALE (-lē). [NL., fr. L. *arcus* a bow.] *Zoöl. & Embryol.* The primitive cartilages or structural elements of which an arcocentrous vertebra is formed. There may be two dorsal pairs (*basidorsal* and *interdorsal*, the former being anterior) and two ventral pairs (*basiventral* and *interventral*), as well as additional elements lying dorsal and ventral to these. In the amniote vertebrates the centra or bodies of the vertebræ are formed by the pairs of interventrals, while the basiventrals are reduced, sometimes forming intervertebral pads, or disappearing altogether. The interdorsals are not developed, the basidorsals forming the neural arch. In the lower vertebrates other methods of grouping these components to form the individual vertebræ are found, and some elements may remain through life as distinct pieces.

arc'u-ate (är'kū-āt), **arc'u-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *arcuatus*, p. p. of *arcuare* to bow. See ARC.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow. — **arc'u-ate-ly**, *adv.*

arc'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arcuatio.*] **1.** Act of arching or curving; incurvation. **2.** *Arch.* Employment of arches; also, a system of arches. **3.** *Hort.* = LAYERING. *Obs.*

-ard, -art (-ẽrd, -ẽrt). A suffix of many words, as cow*ard*, reyn*ard*, drunk*ard*, mostly from the French, in which language this ending is of German origin, being orig. the same word as E. *hard.* It usually has a bad sense, denoting *one who does something excessively or something discreditable;* as in bragg*art*, slugg*ard*.

Ar'de-a (är'dē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a heron.] *Zoöl.* The genus including the typical herons. See HERON.

ar'deb (är'dĕb), *n.* [Ar.] A unit of capacity used in Egypt and neighboring countries. It varies greatly in different places, being equal at Cairo to about 5.2 bushels; at Alexandria, to about 7.5 bushels; at Rosetta, to about 8 bushels; at Gondar, to about 4 quarts; at Massaua, to about 9.5 quarts, etc. The Egyptian customs ardeb is 5.447 Imperial, or 5.619 U. S., bushels (1.980 hectoliters).

Ar-de'i-dæ (är-dē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ARDEA.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the herons. See HERON.

Ar'den, E'noch (ē'nŏk är'dĕn). A sailor in Tennyson's poem of the same name, who is wrecked on a desert island, and after many years returns to find his wife married to another. Seeing her happy, he dwells near by without revealing himself, and dies of a broken heart.

ar'den-cy (är'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ardent; specif., warmth of passion or affection; ardor; vehemence; eagerness; as, the *ardency* of love or zeal.

ar'dent (är'dĕnt), *a.* [ME. *ardaunt*, F. *ardant*, p. pr. of *ardoir* to burn, fr. L. *ardere.*] **1.** Hot or burning; causing a sensation of burning; fiery; as, an *ardent* fever. **2.** Having the appearance or quality of fire; fierce; glowing; shining; as, *ardent* eyes. *Dryden.* **3.** Warm, applied to passions and affections; passionate; fervent; vehement; as, *ardent* love; *ardent* temper.

> An *ardent* and impetuous race. *Macaulay.*

4. *Naut.* Of a sailing vessel, tending to fly into the wind. *Obs.*

Syn. — Glowing, intense, fierce, vehement, eager, zealous, keen, fervid, passionate, affectionate. See FERVENT.

ardent spirits, strong alcoholic liquors, as brandy, rum, whisky, etc., obtained by distillation; spirituous liquors. — **ar'dent-ly** (är'dĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* — **ar'dent-ness**, *n.*

Ar-dis'i-a (är-dĭz'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρδις the point of an arrow; — alluding to the acute lobes of the corolla.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of ICACOREA. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Icacorea*, the species of which are evergreen shrubs.

Ar'dois' sys'tem (är'dwä'). *Naut.* A widely used system of electric night signals in which a series of double electric lamps (white and red) is arranged vertically on a mast, and operated from a keyboard below.

ar'dor, ar'dour (är'dẽr), *n.* [OF. *ardor, ardur, ardour*, F. *ardeur*, L. *ardor*, fr. *ardere* to burn.] **1.** Burning heat; fire; flame; as, the *ardor* of the sun's rays. **2.** Warmth or heat of passion or affection; eagerness; zeal; enthusiasm; as, *ardor* for study; martial *ardor.* **3.** *pl.* Bright or effulgent spirits. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Syn. — Warmth, eagerness, zeal. See FERVOR.

ar'du-ous (är'dū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arduus* steep, high; akin to Ir. *ard* high.] **1.** Steep and lofty; hard to climb.

> Those *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities; difficult; laborious; as, an *arduous* task.

Syn. — Difficult, trying, painful, exhausting. See HARD. — **ar'du-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ar'du-ous-ness**, *n.*

are (är), *n.* [F., fr. L. *area.* See AREA.] *Metric System.* A unit of superficial measure, being the area of a square of which each side is ten meters in length: 100 square meters (about 119.6 square yards or .025 acre).

are (är). [AS. (Northumbrian) *aron;* cf. the 1st pers. pl. forms, Icel. *erum*, Goth. *sijum*, L. *sumus*, Gr. ἐσμέν, Skr. *smas; are* is from the same root as E. (thou) *art*, and perh. E. *am.*] The present indic. pl. of the verb *to be;* but etymologically a different word from *be*, or *was.*

-are (-âr). *Petrog.* A suffix used in the *quantitative system.* See PETROGRAPHY.

a're-a (ā'rē-ȧ; 277), *n.; pl.* E. AREAS (-ȧz), L., chiefly in biology, AREÆ (-ē). [L. *area* a broad piece of level ground. Cf. ARE, *n.*] **1.** Any plane surface, as of the floor of a room or church, or of the ground within an inclosure; an open space in a building.

> The Alban lake . . . looks like the *area* of some vast amphitheater. *Addison.*

2. The inclosed space on which a building stands. **3.** The sunken space or court giving ingress and affording light to the basement of a building. **4.** A particular extent of surface; a space on the surface, as of an organism; a region; specif., a tract of the earth's surface; as, vast uncultivated *areas.* **5.** *Geom.* The superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given lines; superficial extent; as, the *area* of a square or a triangle. **6.** Extent; scope; range; as, a wide *area* of thought.

> The largest *area* of human history. *F. Harrison.*

‖ **area cri-bro'sa** (krĭ-brō'sȧ) [NL., cribrose area], *Anat.*, an area containing a number of small openings at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus for the passage of branches of the auditory nerve. — ‖ **a. o-pa'ca** (ō-pā'kȧ) [NL.], *Embryol.*, in developing eggs of amniote vertebrates, the opaque area which surrounds the area pellucida. — ‖ **a. pel-lu'ci-da** (pĕ-lū'sĭ-dȧ) [NL.], *Embryol.*, in developing eggs of amniote vertebrates, the pellucid central area of the germinal disk, in which the embryo forms. — ‖ **a. vas'cu-lo'sa** (văs'kū-lō'sȧ) [NL.], *Embryol.*, in developing eggs of amniote vertebrates, the space occupied by the vascular network of primitive blood vessels. In later stages it spreads over the entire yolk sac.

a-read', a-reed' (ȧ-rēd'), *v. t.* [ME. *areden*, AS. *ārǣdan* to interpret. See READ.] **1.** To tell, declare, explain, or interpret; to divine; to guess; as, to *aread* a riddle. *Obs.*

> Therefore more plain *aread* this doubtful case. *Spenser.*

2. To read. *Obs.* *Drayton.* **3.** To counsel, advise, warn, or direct. *Obs.*

> But mark what I *aread* thee now. Avaunt! *Milton.*

4. To decree; adjudge. *Archaic.* *Ld. Lytton.*

a're-al (ā'rē-ăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *arealis*, fr. *area.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an area; as, *areal* interstices (the spaces inclosed by the reticulate vessels of leaves).

areal coordinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*

A're-an (-ăn), *a.* [From ARES.] Of or pertaining to the planet Mars.

a-rear' (ȧ-rēr'), *adv.* [Cf. ARREAR, *adv.*] In or to the rear.

Ar'e-ca (ăr'ē-kȧ; ȧ-rē'kȧ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Kanarese *adiki*, through Pg. *areca.*] **a** *Bot.* A genus of pinnate-leaved palms of tropical Asia and the Malay Archipelago, characterized by the thick-rinded fruits. *A. catechu* yields the betel nut. See BETEL PALM. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A palm of any of several genera related to *Areca.* The common areca palm of cultivation is *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens.*

ar'e-ca'i-dine (ăr'ē-kā'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [From ARECA.] *Chem.* A crystallizable alkaloid (and also acid), $C_7H_{11}O_2N$, obtained from the betel nut (*Areca cathecu*). It is a derivative of nicotinic acid.

areca nut. The betel nut.

areca palm. **a** Any palm of the genus *Areca.* **b** *Hort.* The palm *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens.*

a-re'co-line (ȧ-rē'kō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [From ARECA.] An oily liquid substance, $C_8H_{13}O_2N$, the chief alkaloid of the betel nut, to which the latter owes its anthelmintic action. It is the methyl ester of arecaidine.

a-re'na (ȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -NAS (-nȧz), L. -NÆ (-nē). [L. *arena*, better *harena*, sand, a sandy place.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The area in the central part of an amphitheater, in which the fights of gladiators and other spectacles took place. It was usually covered with sand to absorb the blood. **2.** Any place of public contest or exertion; any sphere of action; as, the *arena* of debate; the *arena* of life. **3.** *Med.* "Sand" or "gravel" in the kidneys.

ar'e-na'ceous (ăr'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *arenaceus.*] Sandy or largely of sand; of the nature of sand; easily disintegrating into sand; friable; as, *arenaceous* limestone.

Ar'e-na'ri-a (-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ARENARIOUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of silenaceous plants, the sandworts, of wide distribution in temperate regions. They are mostly low tufted annuals having sessile leaves and small white flowers with 5 petals, 5 sepals, and 3 styles. *A. serpyllifolia*, the thyme-leaved sandwort, is a cosmopolitan weed.

ar'e-na'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arenarius*, fr. *arena* sand.] Arenaceous.

ar'e-nic'o-lite (-nĭk'ō-līt), *n.* [L. *arena* + *colere* to live.] *Paleon.* A marking found on certain stratified rocks, supposed often to represent arenicolous worm burrows or trails.

ar'e-nic'o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *arena* sand + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting, or burrowing in, sand.

Ar'e-nig (ăr'ē-nĭg), *a.* [From the *Arenig* mountains, in Wales.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Lower Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

ar'e-nose (ăr'ē-nōs), *a.* [L. *arenosus.*] Sandy; full of sand. — **ar'e-nos'i-ty** (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ar'e-o- (ăr'ē-ō-; ā'rē-ō-). A combining form fr. the Gr. Ἄρης, gen. Ἄρεος, *of Ares*, or *Mars, Martian*, used in astronomy; as in: **ar'e-o-cen'tric** (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* Having Mars as the center or origin: as, *areocentric* longitude. — **ar'e-og'ra-phy** (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* A description of the surface of the planet Mars. — **ar'e-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **ar'e-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **ar'e-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ar'e-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ar'e-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The scientific investigation of the planet Mars. — **ar'e-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **ar'e-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **ar'e-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ar'e-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-re'o-la (ȧ-rē'ō-lȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *area.* See AREA.] A small area, esp. a surrounding area; as: **a** An interstice or small space, as between the cracks of the surface in certain crustaceous lichens, or between the fibers composing organs or vessels that interlace, or between the nervures of an insect's wing. **b** *Anat. & Med.* The colored ring around the nipple, or around a vesicle or pustule. **c** That portion of the iris which borders the pupil of the eye.

a-re'o-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or like, an areola; filled with interstices or areolæ.

areolar tissue, *Anat.*, fibrous connective tissue having the fibers loosely arranged with numerous interstitial areolæ.

a-re'o-late (-lāt), **a-re'o-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [Cf. F. *aréolé.*] Divided into small spaces or areolæ.

a're-o-la'tion (ā'rē-ō-lā'shŭn; âr'ē-; 277), *n.* Division into areolæ; also, an areola or small space.

Ar'e-op'a-gite (ăr'ē-ŏp'ȧ-gīt; -jīt; 277), *n.* [L. *Areopagites*, Gr. Ἀρειοπαγίτης.] A member of the tribunal of the Areopagus. *Acts* xvii. 34.

Ar'e-op'a-git'ic (-gĭt'ĭk; -jĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Areopagiticus*, Gr. Ἀρειοπαγιτικός.] Of or pertaining to the Areopagus. *Mitford.* — *n.* A speech imitating the oration of Isocrates addressed to the court of Areopagus. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

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arc'ti-cize (ärk'tĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To acclimate to the arctic regions.

arc'tic-wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.

Arc-tis'ca (ärk-tĭs'kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρκτος bear.] *Zoöl.* = TARDIGRADA.

Arc'to-mys (ärk'tō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄρκτος bear + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MARMOTA.

ar'cu-ba-list (är'kū-bȧ-lĭst), *n.* = ARBALEST.

ar'cu-bal'is-ter (-băl'ĭs-tẽr; -bȧ-lĭs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *arcuballistarius.*] = ARBALESTER.

arcubos, -bus, -buse. † HARQUEBUS.

ar'cu-la (är'kū-lȧ), *n.* [L., small chest.] See ARCA, *n.*, 1 c.

‖ **ar'cus** (är'kŭs), *n.; pl.* ARCUS. [L., a bow.] An arch, archlike structure, or archway.

‖ **ar'cus se-ni'lis** (sē-nī'lĭs). [L., senile bow.] *Med.* A whitish ring on the border of the cornea in old people. It is due to fatty degeneration.

ard. † ART, HARD.

Ard (ärd). *Bib.*

ar'dab. Var. of ARDEB.

‖ **ar'dash** (är'dăsh), *n.* [F. *ardasse.* See ARDASSINE.] Fine Persian raw silk. *Oxf. E. D.*

‖ **ar'das'sine'** (är'dȧ'sēn'), *n.* [F. (cf. Sp. *ardacina*), fr. *ardasse* a kind of silk, fr. Ar. & Per. *ardan* a kind of raw silk.] A very fine sort of Persian silk.

Ar'dath (är'dăth). *Bib.*

ardaunt. † ARDENT.

ardelio, -lion, *n.* [L. *ardelio, -onis.*] A busybody. *Obs.*

arden. † HARDEN.

ar-den'nite (är-dĕn'īt), *n.* [From *Ardennes*, Belgium.] *Min.* A crystalline vanadate and silicate of aluminium and manganese, containing arsenic. H., 6-7. Sp. gr., 3.62.

‖ **ar-den'ti-a ver'ba.** [L.] Burning words; glowing language.

ar'der, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *arðr* plow.] Plowing or fallowing of land, or state of being plowed; also, land left fallow. *Obs.*

Ar'dha-ma'ga-dhi (är'dȧ-mä'gȧ-dē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

ardi. † HARDY.

Ar'di-E'a (är'dē-ā'ä), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* In the Gilgamesh epic, the boatman or ferryman who conducts the hero to the abode of Ut-napishtim.

‖ **ar-dil'la** (är-dēl'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A squirrel.

ar'dish (är'dĭsh), *n.* [Of East Indian origin.] An East Indian style of decorative work formed by cutting into the surface of plaster and inserting pieces of glass, or by laying plaster upon glass and cutting the plaster away in patterns.

Ard'ites (är'dīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Ar'don (är'dŏn). *Bib.*

ar-doo' (är-dōō'). Var. of NARDOO.

ar'dor u-ri'næ (är'dŏr ū-rī'nē). [L., burning heat of urine.] *Med.* A scalding sensation during micturition caused by urethritis.

ar'dour. † ARDER.

ar-du'i-ty (är-dū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *arduitas* steepness; cf. F. *arduité.*] Arduousness. *Obs.*

ar'dure. † ARDER, ARDOR.

ar'dur-ous (är'dūr-ŭs), *a.* Burning; ardent. *Rare.*

Ar'dvi Su'ra A-na'hi-ta (är'dvē sōō'rȧ ȧ-nä'hē-tȧ). See ANAHITA.

are. † AIR, EAR, ERE, HEIR, HER, OAR, OR, THEIR.

a're' (ä'rā'), *n.*, or **a re.** [It.] *Music.* The second note in the grave hexachord of Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT. *Obs.*

are, *n.* [AS. *ār.*] Honor; reverence; also, clemency. *Obs.*

A're-a (ā'rē-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

a-reach', *v. t. & i.* [AS *ārǣcan.*] To reach. *Obs.*

a-read', *n.* Counsel. *Obs.*

areadde. † AREDDE.

a-read'y, *a.* [Cf. ME. *ȝeredi, iredi*, and E. *ready.*] Ready. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To make ready. *Obs.*

a're-al'i-ty, *n.* Condition or relation in respect to area.

a-rear', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ārǣran.* See REAR.] To raise; to set up; to exalt; to stir up. *Obs.*

arear, areare. † ARREAR.

arearage. † ARREARAGE.

areare garde. † ARRIERE GUARD.

area sneak. A sneak thief.

a-rea'son, *v. t.* [OF. *araisnier*, pres. indic. *il araisone.* See ARRAIGN.] To question; call to account. *Obs.* — **a-rea'son-er**, *n.* *Obs.*

areawe. † AROW, ARUE.

areblaste. † ARBALEST.

‖ **à re-bours'** (ȧ rē-bōōr'), or **au re-bours'** (ō). [F.] Against the grain; the wrong way.

Ar'e-ca'ce-æ (ăr'ē-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PHŒNICACEÆ. — **ar'e-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

a-re'ca-ine (ȧ-rē'kȧ-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_7H_{11}NO_2$, obtained from the betel nut. It is a methyl derivative of guvacine.

a-rec'che, *v. t.* [AS. *āreccan.*] To explain; also, to utter. *Obs.*

areche. † AREACH, ARECCHE, ORACH.

Ar'e-con (ăr'ē-kŏn). *D. Bib.*

arect. † ARET.

‖ **à re-cu'lons'** (ȧ rē-kü'lôɴ'). [F.] Backward.

a-red'de, *v. t.* [AS. *āhreddan.*] To deliver or rid. *Obs.*

arede. † AREAD.

aredy. † AREADY.

A're-e (ā'rē-ē). *D. Bib.*

a-reed'. Var. of AREAD.

a-reek', *adv. & a.* Reeking.

a-reel', *a.* Reeling.

areest. † ARREST.

ar'e-fact', *v. t.* [L. *arefacere* to dry up.] To dry up; to wither. *Obs.* or *R.* — **ar'e-fac'tion** (ăr'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

ar'e-fy (ăr'ē-fī), *v. t.* [L. *arere* to be dry + *-fy.*] To dry, or make dry. *Obs.* or *R.* *Bacon.*

A-rei'a (ȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Ἀρεία, fem. of ἄρειος martial, fr. Ἄρης Ares.] Epithet of Aphrodite and of Athena (which see).

areik, areke. † AREACH.

areimen, *v. t.* [Cf. RAIM to ransom.] To redeem. *Obs.*

arein. † ARAIN.

Ar'ei-op'a-gus. Var. of AREOPAGUS.

areise. † ARAISE

areiste. † ARREST.

A-re'li (ȧ-rē'lī). *Bib.*

A-re'lites (-līts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

arely. † EARLY.

‖ **a-re'na si'ne cal'ce.** [L.] Sand without lime; hence, an incoherent collection.

ar'e-nate, ar'e-nat'ed, *a.* [L. *arenatus.*] Made sandy; mixed with sand. *Obs.* or *R.*

ar'e-na'tion (ăr'ē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arenatio.*] *Med.* Application of hot sand to the body.

a'rend (ä'rĕnt), *n.* [D., eagle.] The bearded vulture. *S. Africa.*

a-ren'dal-ite (ȧ-rĕn'dȧl-īt), *n.* [From *Arendal*, Norway.] A variety of epidote.

ar'en-da'tor. Var. of ARRENDATOR.

arende. † ERRAND.

arenen. † ARRAIGN.

a-reng' (ȧ-rĕng'), *n.*, or **areng palm.** [Malayan.] The gomuti.

A-ren'ga (ȧ-rĕŋ'gȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of SAGUERUS.

arenge. † ARRANGE.

arengi. † ARRAIGN.

Ar'e-nic'o-la (ăr'ē-nĭk'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Polychæta consisting of the lugworms. See LUGWORM.

a-ren'i-cole, *a.* [Cf. F. *arénicole.*] *Zoöl.* Arenicolous.

a-ren'i-lit'ic (ȧ-rĕn'ĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *arena* sand + *-lite* + *-ic.*] Of or pert. to sandstone.

ar'e-nous (ăr'ē-nŭs), *a.* Arenose.

a-ren'u-lous, *a.* [L. *arenula* fine sand.] Full of fine sand; like sand. *Obs*

A're-o'i (ä'rā-ō'ē), *n.* [Tahitian.] A member of a peculiar religious society formerly existing among the Tahitians. Promiscuous sexual relations were maintained and all children were strangled at birth.

ar'e-ole (ăr'ē-ōl; âr'-), *n.* [F. *aréole.*] = AREOLA.

a-re'o-let (ȧ-rē'ō-lĕt; âr'ē-), *n.* *Zoöl.* A small areola.

ar'e-ol'o-gy, -ol'o-gist, etc. See AREO-.

ar'e-om'e-ter (ăr'ē-ŏm'ē-tẽr; âr'-), *n.* [Gr. ἀραιός thin, rare + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A hydrometer. — **ar'e-o-met'ric, ar'e-o-met'ri-cal**, *a.*

ar'e-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Hydrometry.

Ar'e-op'a-gist (ăr'ē-ŏp'ȧ-gĭst; -jĭst), *n.* An Areopagite.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

Ar′e-op′a-git′i-ca (ăr′ē-ŏp′ȧ-gĭt′ĭ-kȧ; -jĭt′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* A plea for the liberty of unlicensed printing, — the title of the most celebrated prose writing of John Milton, embodying a plea for intellectual liberty.

Ar′e-op′a-gus (-ŏp′ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρειόπαγος, and Ἄρειος πάγος, hill of Ares (Mars' Hill).] **1.** A hill on the west side of the Acropolis, Athens, where was held a court or council originally discharging high political and religious functions, but after the time of Pericles cognizant only of capital crimes. Its origin was popularly derived from a trial of Ares by the gods for the murder of a son of Poseidon who had violated his daughter Alcippe, but in the Oresteia Æschylus substitutes the trial of Orestes. The judges are called **Ar′e-op′a-gites** (-gīts; -jīts; *L.* -jĭ′tēz), or **Ar′ei-op′a-gites** (ăr′ī-ŏp′ȧ-).
2. The tribunal which held its sessions there.
3. A group of Elizabethan men of letters, including Sir Philip Sidney and Edmund Spenser, who were interested in introducing ancient classical measures into English verse.

A′res (ā′rēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄρης.] The Greek god of war, and sometimes of pestilence, son of Zeus and Hera, and lover (or consort) of Aphrodite. He was prominent neither in Greek myth nor worship. He was represented as a panoplied warrior, with spear and torch. The Romans identified him with *Mars* (which see). Cf. ADONIS.

‖ **a′rête′** (ȧ′rât′), *n.* [F., lit., fish bone, ridge, sharp edge, fr. L. *arista* beard of grain. Cf. ARRIS.] *Geog.* An acute and rugged crest of a mountain range or of a subsidiary ridge between two mountain gorges.

Ar′e-thu′sa (ăr′ē-thū′sȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρέθουσα.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph of Elis, in Greece, who, pursued by the river Alpheus, was changed by Artemis into a stream which ran under the sea, until its waters mingled with the river and rose again in the fountain of Arethusa in the island of Ortygia, at Syracuse.
2. *Bot.* A genus of handsome bog orchids consisting of two species, one (*A. bulbosa*) of North America, the other of Japan. They have small bulbs with a single linear leaf and a solitary handsome purple scapose flower. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Ar′e-tine (ăr′ē-tīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aretium, now Arezzo, in Tuscany; as, the *Aretine* potteries were famous for shining red terra-cotta vases decorated with reliefs.

Ar′e-tin′i-an (-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Guido d'Arezzo, a famous 11th century musician. The **Aretinian syllables** are the syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*; — used by Guido d'Arezzo in his system of musical notation by hexachords. See GAMUT and SOLMIZATION.

arf′ved-son-ite (är′vĕd-sŏn-īt), *n.* [After *Arfvedson*, Swedish chemist.] A basic metasilicate (chiefly of sodium, calcium, and ferrous iron) of the amphibole group, occurring in black monoclinic strongly pleochroic prisms. It is found in certain igneous rocks.

ar′gal (är′găl), *adv.* Corruption of *ergo*, therefore. *Shak.*

ar′gal (är′găl) } *n.* [Mongolian.] A large wild sheep
ar′ga-li (-gȧ-lĭ) } (*Ovis argali*), remarkable for its large horns, which inhabits the mountains of northeastern Asia. The *bearded argali* is the aoudad. The name has been applied to other wild sheep, as the bighorn of America.

Argali (*Ovis argali*). 1/64

Ar′gand burn′er (är′gănd). A burner for an Argand lamp, or a gas burner applying the principle of that lamp.

Argand diagram. *Math.* A conventional diagram or graph in which the complex number $x + iy$ is represented by the point whose rectangular coördinates are x and y, or by the stroke from the origin to that point; — first explained (1806) by Jean Robert Argand (1768–1825).

Argand lamp. [After the inventor, Aimé *Argand*, of Geneva.] A lamp with a tubular wick which admits a current of air inside as well as outside of the flame.

ar′gan tree (är′găn). [Ar. *arjān*.] A remarkable sapotaceous tree (*Argania sideroxylon*), of Morocco, growing in the lowlands near the coast. It bears olivelike fruits much relished by goats, which clamber over the low spreading branches to reach them. The seeds (argans) yield an oil used as a substitute for olive oil.

Ar′gas (är′găs), *n.* [NL.] A genus of venomous ticks which attack men and animals. The Miana bug is *A. persicus*; a Central American species, called *talaje*, is *A. talaje*. The pigeon tick of the southern United States is *A. reflexus*.

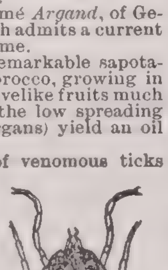

Argas (*A. talaje*). Enlarged.

Ar-ge′an (är-jē′ăn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the ship or the constellation Argo. See ARGO.
2. Of or pertaining to Argeia, the district of Argos in Greece, or its inhabitants.

ar′gel (är′gĕl), *n.* [Syr.] Either of two African asclepiadaceous plants (*Solenostemma argel* and *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*), the leaves of which are used to adulterate senna.

Ar′ge-mo′ne (är′jē-mō′nē), *n.* [L., a kind of herb, Gr. ἀργεμώνη a kind of poppy.] *Bot.* A small genus of papaveraceous plants, the prickly poppies, of tropical America and the southwestern United States. They have mostly prickly leaves and showy white or yellow flowers, the capsule dehiscent only at the apex. *A. mexicana*, the Mexican poppy, has spread eastward over the United States.

ar′gent (är′jĕnt), *n.* [F. *argent*, fr. L. *argentum*, silver; akin to Gr. ἄργυρος silver, ἀργός, ἀργής, white, bright, Skr. *rajata* white, silver, *raj* to shine, Ir. *arg* white, milk, *airgiod* silver, money.] **1.** Silver, or money. *Archaic.*
2. *Fig. & Poet.* Whiteness; anything that is white.

The polished *argent* of her breast. *Tennyson.*

3. *Her.* The metal silver. See TINCTURE.

ar′gent, *a.* Made of silver; silvery; white; shining.

Yonder *argent* fields above. *Pope.*

ar-gen′tal (är-jĕn′tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *argental*.] Of or pert. to silver; resembling, containing, or combined with, silver. **argental mercury**, a native silver amalgam.

ar-gen′ta-mine (är-jĕn′tȧ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min**. [L. *argentum* silver + E. *amine*.] *Med.* A solution of silver phosphate in an aqueous solution of ethylene diamine, used as an antiseptic astringent and as a disinfectant.

Ar′gen-tan point (är′jĕn-tăn; *F.* ár′zhäN′täN′). A kind of old needle-point lace made at Argentan in northern France, often confounded with Alençon point lace, from which it differs in having bolder patterns, thicker fillings, and buttonhole stitches around the hexagonal brides.

ar′gen-tel′la, *or* **ar′gen-til′la, point** (är′jĕn-tĕl′ȧ; -tĭl′ȧ). [Prob. fr. a dim. of L. *argentum* silver.] A rare variety of point lace resembling Alençon. It has a ground of hexagonal brides containing solid hexagons.

ar-gen′te-ous (är-jĕn′tē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argenteus*.] Silvery, as a plant having silky or silvery hairs.

ar-gen′te-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L., of silver.] A Roman coin, first issued by Caracalla, originally of billon, but later of bronze.

ar′gen-thal′ (är′jĕn-tăl′), *n.* [Cf. F. *argental* containing silver.] An alloy of silvery luster, composed of copper, nickel, zinc, iron, and tin, used for ornamental castings.

ar-gen′tic (är-jĕn′tĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, silver, esp. in ordinary proportion; — said of compounds; as, *argentic* chloride, AgCl.

ar′gen-tif′er-ous (är′jĕn-tĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argentum* + *-ferous*.] Producing or containing silver; as, *argentiferous* ore.

Ar′gen-tile and Cur′an (är′gĕn-tīl, kŭr′ăn). In a tale of William Warner's "Albion's England" (1586), a Northumbrian princess (Argentile) and a Danish prince (Curan). The prince disguised himself as a kitchen scullion to woo the princess. They were married, and ruled over Northumbria. An earlier example of the story is found in "Havelok the Dane."

Ar′gen-ti′na (är′jĕn-tī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small silvery-scaled marine fishes, the type of a family **Ar′gen-tin′i-dæ** (-tĭn′ĭ-dē), which includes also the capelins and smelts and is nearly allied to the Salmonidæ.

ar′gen-tine (är′jĕn-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [Cf. F. *argentin*, fr. L. *argentum* silver.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, silver; made of, or sounding like, silver; silvery.

Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*. *Shak.*

2. [*cap.*] (*pron.* -tēn; -tīn) Of or pertaining to Argentina, a federal republic in South America.
argentine thistle, the Scotch thistle.

ar′gen-tine (är′jĕn-tĭn, -tīn), *n.* **1.** Silver; also, any of various materials resembling it, as plate metal, or an alloy of tin and antimony. "Curious work of *argentine*." *E. Hall.*
2. *Zoöl.* Any of various small marine fishes with silvery scales; esp., *Maurolicus borealis* of Europe and species of *Argentina* and *Myctophum*.
3. The silvery scales of fish used in making artificial pearls.
5. A pearly variety of calcite, with undulating lamellæ.
6. [*cap.*] (*pron.* -tēn; -tīn) A citizen or a native of Argentina, a federal republic in South America.
7. See COIN.

ar′gen-tite (-tīt), *n.* [L. *argentum* silver.] *Min.* Native silver sulphide, Ag_2S, a sectile mineral of metallic luster and dark lead-gray color, occurring in isometric crystals and in masses, coatings, etc. It is a valuable ore of silver. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 7.20–7.36.

ar′gen-tol (är′jĕn-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [L. *argentum* silver + 3d *-ol*.] *Pharm.* An organic silver compound derived from quinoline. It is used as an antiseptic.

ar′gen-tom′e-ter (-tŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*argentum* + *-meter*.] *Chem. & Photog.* An instrument for measuring the amount of silver salt in a solution, as by finding the specific gravity.

ar-gen′tous (är-jĕn′tŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, silver; — said of a few compounds which contain a higher proportion of silver than the corresponding argentic compounds; as, *argentous* chloride, Ag_2Cl.

ar′gil (är′jĭl), *n.* [F. *argile*, L. *argilla* white clay, Gr. ἄργιλλα, ἄργιλλος, ἄργιλος, argil, ἀργός white.] Clay; esp., potter's clay; also, formerly, alumina.

ar′gil-la′ce-o- (är′jĭ-lā′shē-ō-). A combining form for *argillaceous*.

ar′gil-la′ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *argillaceus*.] Of the nature of argil, or clay; of or containing clay; clayey.
argillaceous marine salt, *Old Chem.*, aluminium chloride.

ar′gil-lif′er-ous (-lĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argilla* white clay + *-ferous*.] Producing or abounding in argil or clay.

ar′gil-lite (är′jĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἄργιλλος clay + *-lite*.] *Petrog.* Argillaceous schist or slate; clay slate; porcellanite. Its color is bluish or blackish gray, sometimes greenish gray, brownish red, etc. — **ar′gil-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ar-gil′lo- (är-jĭl′ō-). A combining form for *argillous*; as in: **ar-gil′lo-ar′e-na′ceous**, of or containing clay and sand; **ar-gil′lo-cal′ca-re-ous**, of or containing clay and calcareous earth; **ar-gil′lo-cal′cite**, an argillaceous limestone; **ar-gil′lo-fer-ru′gi-nous**, of or containing clay and iron; **ar-gil′lo-mag-ne′sian**, of or containing clay and magnesia or magnesium.

ar-gil′lous (är-jĭl′ŭs), *a.* [L. *argillosus*.] Argillaceous.

ar′gi-nine (är′jĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [L. *argentum* silver + *-ine*; — so called in allusion to the silver salts which were first discovered.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_6H_{14}O_2N_4$, obtained from certain vegetable tissues, from the decomposition of protamines and proteids, etc., and also prepared synthetically. It is a derivative of guanidine, and yields urea and ornithine on hydrolysis.

Ar′give (är′jīv; -gīv; 277), *a.* [L. *Argivus*.] Of or pertaining to the Achæan city of Argos or the surrounding territory of Argolis; hence (after Homer, who so designates the Greeks against Troy, from the prominence of the Argive king Agamemnon), of or pertaining to the Greeks in general. Homer distinguishes from the Achæan Argos of the Peloponnesus, a Pelasgian Argos, by which is meant Thessaly. — *n.* A Greek of Argos, or, freely, any Greek.

Ar′go (är′gō), *n.*; *gen.* ARGUS. [L., fr. Gr. Ἀργώ.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The fifty-oared ship built of pines from Pelion under the direction of Athena, who gave it oracular power by inserting a piece of the speaking oak of Dodona in its prow. See ARGONAUT.
2. *Astron.* A large constellation in the southern hemisphere, through which the Milky Way passes, lying principally between Canis Major and the Southern Cross; — called also *Argo Navis*. In modern astronomy it is generally replaced by its four divisions, *Carina* (the Keel), *Malus* (the Mast), *Puppis* (the Stern), and *Vela* (the Sails). Another and earlier subdivision, *Pyxis* (the Nautical Box, or Mariner's Compass), is still recognized by some astronomers.

ar′gol (är′gŏl), *n.* [Cf. ARGAL, ORGAL. Of, unknown origin.] A grayish or reddish crust or sediment in wine casks; crude tartar. See 1st TARTAR, 1.

Ar-gol′ic (är-gŏl′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Argolicus*, Gr. Ἀργολικός.] Of or pertaining to Argolis, a district in the Peloponnesus.

ar′gon (är′gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀργόν neut. of ἀργός inactive; ἀ- not + ἔργον work.] *Chem.* A colorless, odorless gas occurring in the air (of which it constitutes 0.93 per cent by volume), in volcanic gases, etc.; — so named on account of its inertness by Rayleigh and Ramsay, who prepared and examined it in 1894–95. At. wt., 39.88. Symbol, *A*. Argon is condensible to a colorless liquid boiling at −186.1° C. and to a solid melting at −189.6° C. It has a characteristic spectrum. No compounds of it are known, but there is physical evidence that its molecule is monatomic. Weight of one liter at 0° C. and 760 mm., 1.7828 g.

Ar′go-naut (är′gō-nôt), *n.* [L. *Argonauta*, Gr. Ἀργοναύτης; Ἀργώ + ναύτης sailor, ναῦς ship. See ARGO.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the band of about fifty heroes with Jason, who sailed from Iolcus in Thessaly, in the ship Argo, to Colchis (see GOLDEN FLEECE). Among their adventures were the finding of a state of women on Lemnos, the encounter with the boxing king Amycus, deliverance of Phineus from the Harpies, passage of the clashing rocks Symplegades, etc. The story is pre-Homeric. See also JASON.
2. One of those who went to California in search of gold shortly after it was discovered there in 1848. *U. S.*
3. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* The paper nautilus. See ARGONAUTA.

Ar′go-nau′ta (är′gō-nô′tȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Cephalopoda, consisting of the paper nautilus, the female of which has a thin, fragile, unchambered shell. It is not a true nautilus, but is related to the octopus, having eight arms, two of which are expanded at the end and clasp the shell, but are never elevated in the air for sails, as was formerly supposed. The creature swims beneath the surface by means of a jet of water, like other cephalopods. The male has no shell, and is much smaller than the female.

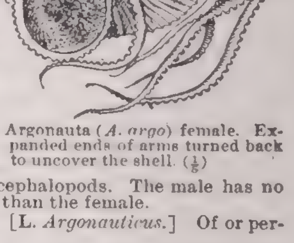

Argonauta (*A. argo*) female. Expanded ends of arms turned back to uncover the shell. (1/2)

Ar′go-nau′tic (-nô′tĭk), *a.* [L. *Argonauticus*.] Of or pertaining to the Argonauts.

Ar-go′ni-an (är-gō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the constellation Argo; — used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to the spectrum of stars in Argo, which indicates hydrogen and protohydrogen.

ar′go-sy (är′gō-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Earlier *ragusy*, fr. *ragusa*, meaning orig. a vessel of Ragusa.] A large ship; esp., a merchant vessel of the largest size.

Where your *argosies* with portly sail . . .
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shak.*

ar′got (är′gō, är′gŏt), *n.* [F.] A secret language or conventional slang peculiar to thieves, tramps, or vagabonds; flash; cant or class jargon. — **ar-got′ic** (är-gŏt′ĭk), *a.*
Syn. — See CANT.

ar′gue (är′gū), *v. i.*; AR′GUED (-gūd); AR′GU-ING. [ME. *arguen*, F. *arguer*, fr. L. *argutare*, freq. of *arguere* to make

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ar′e-op′a-gy, *n.* An Areopagus or conclave. *Obs.*
ar′e-o-phane′ (âr′ē-ō-fān′). Var. of AËROPHANE.
a-re′o-style. Var. of ARÆOSTYLE.
a-re′o-sys′tyle. Var of ARÆOSYSTYLE.
ar′e-ot′ic (ăr′ē-ŏt′ĭk; âr′-), *a.* [Gr. ἀραιωτικός for rarefying, fr. ἀραιοῦν to make porous.] *Med.* Serving to dilute or attenuate the fluids of the body.
a-rere′. † AREAR, ARREAR.
arere-ban. † ARRIÈRE-BAN.
ares. † ARRAS.
arese. *v. t. & i.* [AS. *āhrysian*.] To shake. *Obs. & R.*
aresonne. † AREASON.
a-rest′. † ARREST.
a-ret′, a-ret′te, *v. t.* [OF. *areter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *reter*, L. *reputare*. See REPUTE.] To reckon; ascribe; impute. *Obs.*
ar′e-ta′ics (ăr′ē-tā′ĭks), *n.* [Gr. ἀρετή virtue.] Science of virtue; — contr. with *eudemonics*.
Ar′e-tas (ăr′ē-tăs). *Bib.*
aretche. † AREACH.
‖ **a re′ti-cel′li** (ä rā′tē-chĕl′lē). [It.] With network; — used of glassware ornamented with interlacing lines below its surface.
Ar′e-tin-ist (ăr′ē-tĭn-ĭst), *n.* One who resembles Pietro Aretino, an impudent and profligate Italian blackmailer and satirist of the 16th century.
ar′e-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀρετή virtue + *-logy*.] Moral philosophy; ethics. *Obs.*
a-ret′te. † ARET.
A-reu′na (ȧ-rōō′nȧ). *D. Bib.*
A-re′us (ȧ-rē′ŭs). *Bib.*
a-rew′. † ARGH, ARROW, AROW, ARUE.
arey. † ARRAY.
arf. Dial. var. of ARGH.
arg. *Abbr.* Arguendo; *Her.*, argent; argentum.
argaile. † ARGOL.
ar′gal (är′găl). Var. of ARGOL.
ar′ga-la (är′gȧ-lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *hargīlā*.] **a** The adjutant bird. **b** The marabou.
Ar′ga-li′a (är′gä-lē′ä), *n.* [It.] A brother to Angelica in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato." He has an irresistible lance.
Ar′ga-lus (är′gȧ-lŭs), *n.* In Sidney's "Arcadia," Parthenia's husband, slain by Amphialus.
ar′gan oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
ar′gans (är′gănz), *n. pl.* The seeds of the argan tree.
Ar-gan′te (är-găn′tē), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a giantess personifying lust.
Ar-gan′te (är-găn′tā), *or* **Ar-gan′tes** (är-găn′tēz), *n.* The bravest of the infidel heroes in Tasso's epic poem "Jerusalem Delivered."
argell. † ARGOL.
ar-gem′o-ne oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
ar-gem′o-ny (är-jĕm′ō-nĭ), *n.* A plant of the genus *Argemone*.
ar-gen′ta-mide (är-jĕn′tȧ-mĭd; -mīd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [L. *argentum* silver + E. *amide*.] An antiseptic preparation of silver.
ar′gen-tan (är′jĕn-tăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *argentan*.] German silver; — a trade-mark name.
‖ **ar′gen-ta′ri-i** (är′jĕn-tā′rĭ-ī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -RIUS (-rĭ-ŭs). [L.] *Rom. Hist.* Money dealers.
ar′gen-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *argentatus* silvered.] Argenteous.
ar′gen-ta′tion (är′jĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* A coating with silver. *R.*
‖ **ar′gent′ comp′tant′ porte mé′de-cine′** (âr′zhäN′ kôN′täN′ pôrt māt′sēn′). [F.] Lit., ready money brings a remedy; i. e., money is a ready help.
ar′gent-er, *n.* [F. *argentier*.] A money changer. *Obs. & R.*
ar-gen′ti-cy′a-nide, *n.* [L. *argentum* silver + *cyanide*.] *Chem.* Any of a series of complex salts formed by the union of silver cyanide with another cyanide.
ar′gen-til, ar′gen-till, *n.* [Cf. L. *argentum* silver.] The parsley piert. *Obs.*
ar′gen-til′la. Var. of ARGENTELLA.
Ar′gen-tin′e-an (är′jĕn-tĭn′ē-ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Argentina.
Ar′gen-tin′i-an (-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* = ARGENTINE, *a.*, 2.
ar′gent-i′on (är′jĕnt-ī′ŏn), *n.* Ionic silver, Ag^+. See ION.
ar′gent-ry (är′jĕnt-rĭ), *n.* [F. *argenterie*, fr. *argent* silver.] Silver plate or vessels. *Obs.*
‖ **ar-gen′tum** (är-jĕn′tŭm), *n.* [L.] Silver; — used chiefly as the Latin chemical name.
‖ **ar-gen′tum De′i** (dē′ī). [L., silver of God.] = GOD'S PENNY.
ar′gent vive′. [F. *argent vif*.] Mercury; quicksilver. *Obs.*
argh (ärf), *a.* [AS. *earg*, *earh*.] Timid; cowardly; also, slothful; lazy. *Obs. or Dial.* — **argh′ly**, *adv.* — **argh′ness**, *n.*
arghe, *v. i.* To be timid; shrink. — *v. t.* To frighten. *Obs. or Dial.*
ar′ghel (är′gĕl). Var. of ARGEL.
ar-ghool′ (är-gōōl′), *n.* [Ar. *arghūl*.] An Egyptian musical pipe of cane, made of two tubes, with a reed mouthpiece.
ar′gi-fy (är′gĭ-fī). Dial. var. of ARGUFY.
ar-gil′loid (är-jĭl′oid), *a.* [L. *argilla* clay + *-oid*.] Like clay.
argin, argine, *n.* [It. *argine*.] *Fort.* A salient, embankment, or rampart before a fort. *Obs.*
ar′gle (är′g'l), *or* **ar′gle-bar′gle**, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ARGUE.] To argue; dispute; wrangle. *Obs. or Dial. Scot.*
argletier. † ARGOLET.
ar′go, *adv.* [Corrupt. of ERGO.] Therefore. See ARGAL. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
Ar-go′an (är-gō′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ship Argo.
Ar′gob (är′gŏb). *Bib.*
ar′goile. † ARGOL, crude tartar.
ar′go-let, *n.* [F. *argoulet*.] One of a corps of French light cavalry of the 16th century. Also **ar′go-let-ier′**.
Ar-go′li-an, *a.* Argolic.
Ar′go-lid, *a.* [Gr. Ἀργολίς, Ἀργολίδος.] = ARGOLIC.
ar′go-nin, *n.* *Pharm.* A silver compound of casein used in the treatment of gonorrhea.
ar′gou-let, *n.* [F.] = ARGOLET.
ar′gu-a-ble (är′gū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

clear.] **1**. To offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure ; to use arguments ; to reason.

I *argue* not
Against Heaven's hand or will. *Milton.*

2. To contend in argument ; to dispute ; to reason ; — followed by *with ;* as, you may *argue* with your friend without convincing him.

ar′gue (är′gū), *v. t.* **1**. To debate or discuss ; to treat by reasoning ; as, the counsel *argued* the cause before a full court.

2. To prove or evince, to manifest or exhibit by inference, deduction, or reasoning.

So many laws *argue* so many sins. *Milton.*

3. To persuade by reasons ; as, to *argue* a man into a different opinion or out of a prejudice.

4. To blame ; to accuse ; to charge with. *Obs.*

Thoughts and expressions . . . which can be truly *argued* of obscenity, profaneness, or immorality. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Dispute, debate, reason, evince, expostulate, remonstrate, controvert. See DISCUSS.

ar′gu-fy (är′gū-fī), *v. t. & i.* Also *argify.* [*argue* + *-fy.*] *Colloq. or Dial.* **1**. To prove ; signify ; matter.

2. To argue, or argue with, pertinaciously. "No time to *argify.*" *P. L. Ford.*

What *argufies* sniv'ling and piping your eye? *C. Dibdin.*

ar′gu-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *argument*, L. *argumentum*, fr. *arguere* to argue.] **1**. Proof ; evidence. *Archaic.*

There is . . . no more palpable and convincing *argument* of the existence of a Deity. *Ray.*

Why, then, is it made a badge of wit and an *argument* of parts for a man to commence atheist ? *South.*

2. A reason or reasons offered in proof, to induce belief, convince the mind, or persuade to action ; reasoning expressed in words ; as, an *argument about, concerning*, or *regarding* a proposition, *for* or *in favor of* it, or *against* it.

3. Act or process of reasoning, or a controversy made up of rational proofs ; argumentation ; discussion ; disputation.

The *argument* is not about things, but names. *Locke.*

4. The subject matter of a discourse, writing, or artistic representation ; theme or topic ; also, an abstract or summary, as of the contents of a book, chapter, or poem.

You and love are still my *argument.* *Shak.*
The abstract or *argument* of the piece. *Jeffrey.*
[Shields] with boastful *argument* portrayed. *Milton.*

5. Matter of dispute or contention. *Obs.*

Sheathed their swords for lack of *argument.* *Shak.*

6. *Math.* **a** The independent variable upon whose value that of a function depends. **b** The angle that fixes the direction of a complex number. Cf. ARGAND DIAGRAM.

7. *Astron. & Math.* The quantity on which another quantity in a table depends, as the refraction on the altitude.

argument from design, an argument for the existence of God from the evidences of purpose or design in nature. — **a.**, *or* **variable, of integration**, *Math.*, the argument of the integrand; the variable with respect to which the integration is performed ; — denoted under the integral sign ∫ by the letter *d* prefixed, thus ∫ *f* (*x*)*dx*.

ar′gu-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* [L. *argumentalis.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing, argument ; argumentative.

ar′gu-men-ta′tion (-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *argumentatio :* cf. F. *argumentation.*] **1**. Act of forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion ; the operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true ; a process of reasoning ; argument.

Which manner of *argumentation*, how false and naught it is, . . . every man that hath wit perceiveth. *Tyndale.*

2. Debate ; discussion.

Syn. — See REASONING.

ar′gu-men′ta-tive (-mĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Consisting of, or characterized by, argument ; containing a process of reasoning ; controversial ; as, an *argumentative* discourse.

2. Presumptive ; indicative ; as, the adaptation of things to their uses is *argumentative* of infinite wisdom in the Creator.

3. Given to argument ; characterized by argument ; disputatious ; as, an *argumentative* man.

— **ar′gu-men′ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-men′ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

ar′gu-ment-ize (är′gū-mĕn-tīz), *v. i.* To argue. *Obs. Wood.*

Ar′gus (är′gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄργος.] **1**. *Gr. Myth.* Son of Zeus and Niobe, and founder of Argos and the Argive race. He had a hundred eyes, of which some were always awake, until Hermes charmed them to sleep and killed him. (See Io.) Hera used his eyes to ornament the peacock's tail.

2. Hence : One very vigilant ; a watchful guardian.

3. *Zoöl.* Syn. of ARGUSIANUS.

Ar′gus-eyed′, *a.* Extremely observant; vigilant and sharp-sighted.

Ar-gu′si-a′nus (är-gū′shĭ-ā′nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the argus pheasants.

argus pheasant. **a** Any of several East Indian pheasants of the genus *Argusianus*, closely related to the peacock. They are about the size of a domestic fowl, but the male has enormously long tail and wing feathers covered with ocellate spots. They fly poorly, but can run swiftly. *A. argus* is found on the Malay peninsula and in Sumatra ; *A. grayi* in Borneo. **b** Sometimes, a tragopan.

argus shell. A gastropod shell (*Cypræa argus*), with ocellate spots.

ar-gute′ (är-gūt′), *a.* [L. *argutus*, p. p. of *arguere.* See ARGUE.] **1**. Sharp ; shrill. *Obs.* *Johnson.*

2. Sagacious ; acute ; subtle ; shrewd.

The active preacher, . . . the *argute* schoolman. *Milman.*

— **ar-gute′ly**, *adv.* — **ar-gute′ness**, *n.*

ar-gyr′i-a (är-jĭr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄργυρος silver.] *Med.* Permanent dark discoloration of the skin due to the continued medicinal use of silver preparations.

argyro-, argyr-. Combining forms of Gr. ἄργυρος, *silver.*

ar-gy′ro-dite (är-jĭr′ō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀργυρώδης rich in silver.] *Min.* A steel-gray rare mineral of metallic luster, composed of silver, germanium, and sulphur (Ag_8GeS_6).

a′ri-a (ä′rĭ-ȧ ; ā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It., ultimately fr. L. *aër.* See AIR.] *Music.* An air, melody, or tune ; esp., a more elaborate, accompanied melody sung by a single voice, in operas, oratorios, cantatas, anthems, etc., as distinguished from simple airs or songs. Often opposed to *recitative.*

‖ **a′ri-a buf′fa** (ä′rē-ä bōōf′fä), a droll or comic air. — ‖ **a. da ca′po** (dä kä′pō), an aria form comprising three parts : a general theme, broadly outlined ; a secondary part, often more elaborated ; and a repetition of the first part with embellishments. — ‖ **a. di bra-vu′ra** (dē brä-vōō′rä), a florid air demanding brilliant execution. — ‖ **a. par-lan′te** (pär-län′tā), a style of declamation, as in opera, intermediate between cantabile and recitative.

-a′ri-a (-ā′rĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *-arius*, forming adjectives and nouns.] A suffix used to form various Modern Latin names, as of many zoölogical groups of various ranks, and botanical genera ; as, Actin*aria ;* Madrepor*aria ;* Utricul*aria.*

Ar′i-ad′ne (ăr′ĭ-ăd′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀριάδνη.] *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Minos, King of Crete. She fell in love with Theseus, and gave him a clew of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth in case he should slay the Minotaur (see MINOTAUR). Afterward she fled with Theseus, who abandoned her on the isle of Naxos. There Dionysus found her and made her his wife.

A′ri-an (ā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Arianus.*] Of or pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria (d. 336), or the doctrines of Arius, who held that Christ was the first and noblest of all created beings, but that, as there was a time when he was not, he was not the Eternal Son of God, and that there was no Trinity, as the Son was not of the same substance as the Father. — *n.* One who adheres to or believes the doctrines of Arius.

-a′ri-an. A compound suffix, forming adjectives and nouns. See -ARY, -AN.

A′ri-an-ism (ā′rĭ-ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* Arian doctrine or teachings. — **A′ri-an-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), **A′ri-an-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

ar′i-cine (ăr′ĭ-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-cin**. [From *Arica*, Chile.] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}O_4N_2$, found in cusco bark.

ar′id (ăr′ĭd), *a.* [L. *aridus*, fr. *arere* to be dry : cf. F. *aride.*] **1**. Exhausted of moisture ; parched with heat ; dry ; barren. "An *arid* waste." *Thomson.*

2. Wanting in interest or life ; dry or lifeless in style or spirit ; barren ; jejune.

Syn. — See DRY.

a-rid′i-ty (ȧ-rĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *ariditas :* cf. F. *aridité.*] State or quality of being arid ; dryness ; also, a thing that is arid. *Norris.*

ar′i-e-gite (ăr′ĭ-ē-jīt), *n.* [From *Ariège*, France, its locality.] *Petrog.* A granular rock composed of dark-green spinel and pyroxene, with sometimes garnet, biotite, or hornblende. It occurs in dikes.

A′ri-el (ā′rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Ariēl.* The literal meaning of the Hebrew is obscure ; in the English figurative uses *Ariel* is probably associated with *aërial.*] **1**. One of Ezra's chief men (*Ezra* vii. 16) ; — hence used as a masc. proper name.

2. Jerusalem ; — a poetical name used in Is. xxix. 1, 2, 7.

3. *Myth. & Fiction.* **a** In the demonology of the Cabala, a water spirit. **b** In medieval folk lore, a light, graceful spirit of the air. **c** In Shakespeare's "Tempest," an airy, tricksy spirit, changing shape at will to serve Prospero, his master. **d** In Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the rebel angels, overthrown by Abdiel. **e** In Pope's "Rape of the Lock," a sylph, the special guardian of Belinda.

4. *Astron.* See URANUS.

5. [*l. c.*] An Australian flying phalanger of the genus *Petaurus.*

ariel petrel, a petrel (*Prion ariel*) of the Southern Ocean. — **a. toucan**, a brilliantly colored Brazilian toucan (*Rhamphastus ariel*).

a′ri-el, *n.*, *or* **ariel gazelle**. [Ar. *aryil, ayyil*, stag.] A gazelle (*Gazella arabica*) of Arabia and adjacent regions.

A′ri-es (ā′rĭ-ēz), *n. ; gen.* ARIETIS (ȧ-rī′ē-tĭs). [L., ram.] **1**. *Astron.* **a** A constellation between Pisces and Taurus, pictorially represented as a ram. **b** The first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, about the 21st of March. See SIGN.

2. [*l. c.*] *Roman Antiq.* A battering-ram.

a′ri-et′ta (ä′rĭ-ĕt′ȧ) } *n.* [It. *arietta*, dim. of *aria ;* F. *ari-*
ar′i-ette′ (ăr′ĭ-ĕt′) } *ette.*] *Music.* A short aria, or air.

a-right′ (ȧ-rīt′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *right.*] Rightly ; correctly ; in a right way or form ; without mistake or moral wrong or crime ; as, to worship God *aright.*

A-ri′ka-ra (ȧ-rē′kȧ-rȧ), *n.* Also **A-ri′ka-ree** (-rē; ȧ-rĭk′-). An Indian of a Caddoan tribe formerly dwelling on the banks of the Missouri River in Nebraska, but later removed to Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

ar′il (ăr′ĭl), *n.* [From LL. *arilli* dry grapes : cf. F. *arille.*] *Bot.* An exterior covering or appendage of certain seeds. It develops after fertilization as an outgrowth from the funicle, and more or less completely envelops the seed. The scarlet coating of the seeds of climbing bittersweet is a true aril. The false aril, or arillode, is of different origin (see ARILLODE).

ar′il-la-ry (ăr′ĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to an aril.

ar′il-late (-lāt), **ar′il-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [Cf. NL. *arillatus*, F. *arillé.*] Having an aril.

ar′il-lode (-lōd), *n.* [*arillus* + 1st *-ode.*] *Bot.* A false aril; an aril originating from the micropyle instead of from the funicle or chalaza of the ovule. The mace of the nutmeg is an arillode.

ar′il-loid (-loid), *a.* [*arillus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Of the nature of an aril.

a-ril′lus (ȧ-rĭl′ŭs), *n. ; pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL.] *Bot.* An aril.

Ar′i-masp (ăr′ĭ-măsp), *n. ; L. pl.* -MASPI (-măs′pī). [L. *Arimaspi*, pl., fr. Gr. Ἀριμασποί.] *Class. Myth.* One of a race of one-eyed men of Scythia represented as in constant strife with gryphons for the gold guarded by the latter. — **Ar′i-mas′pi-an** (-măs′pĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

A-ri′on (ȧ-rī′ŏn ; *as a designation of various societies, etc., commonly pronounced* ă′rĭ-ŭn *or* ā′rĭ-ŭn ; *cf.* HYPERION, *etc.*). [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρίων.] **1**. A Greek poet of Lesbos, of about the 7th century B. C., a renowned player on the lyre. He gave a finished choral form to the dithyramb, fixing on fifty for the number of chorus singers, and dividing clearly the singing from the acting parts. While returning from a successful musical contest in Sicily, he is fabled to have been robbed by the sailors and cast into the sea, but to have been saved and carried to Tænarus by a dolphin, which his music had drawn to the ship.

2. *Zoöl.* A genus of slugs having the shell almost or quite wanting. It includes the common black slug (*Arion ater*) of Europe.

ar′i-ose (ăr′ĭ-ōs ; ăr′ĭ-ōs′), *a.* [It. *arioso*, fr. *aria* air.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from recitative.

‖ **a-ri-o′so** (ä-rē-ō′sō), *adv. & a.* [It.] *Music.* In the smooth and melodious style of an air ; ariose. See ARIA.

Ar′i-sæ′ma (ăr′ĭ-sē′mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; L. *aris* arum (Gr. ἆρον) + Gr. αἷμα blood ; — in allusion to the red-blotched leaves of some species.] *Bot.* A large genus of araceous plants having flowers without perianth, borne at the base of the spadix, which is prolonged into a fleshy tip. They are natives of temperate and subtropical North America, Asia, and parts of Africa. *A. triphyllum* is the Indian turnip, or jack-in-the-pulpit ; *A. dracontium* is the green dragon. See JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT.

a-rise′ (ȧ-rīz′), *v. i. ; pret.* A-ROSE′ (-rōz′) ; *p. p.* A-RIS′EN (-rĭz′'n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-RIS′ING (ȧ-rīz′ĭng). [AS. *ārīsan ; ā* (see A-, 2) + *rīsan* to rise ; cf. Goth. *urreisan* to arise. See RISE.] **1**. To come up from a lower to a higher position ; to come above the horizon ; to rise up from one's bed or place of repose ; to ascend ; rise ; as, to *arise* from a sitting posture ; a cloud *arose ;* the sun *ariseth ;* he *arose* early.

2. To spring up ; to come into action, being, or notice ; to become operative, sensible, or visible ; to present itself ; as, the waves of the sea *arose ;* a persecution *arose ;* the wrath of the king shall *arise.*

There *arose* up a new king. *Ex.* i. 8.
The doubts that in his heart *arose.* *Milton.*

3. To proceed ; issue ; spring.

Whence haply mention may *arise*
Of something not unseasonable to ask. *Milton.*

A case in law or equity consists of the right of the one party, as well as of the other, and may be truly said to *arise* under the Constitution or a law of the United States, whenever its correct decision depends on the construction of either.
Marshall, C. J. (6 *Wheat.* 264, 379) ; also see 115 *U. S.* (248, 257).

Syn. — See RISE.

Ar′is-tæ′us (ăr′ĭs-tē′ŭs), *n.* [L. *Aristaeus*, Gr. Ἀρισταῖος.] *Class. Myth.* A son of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene, deified as the protector of flocks, shepherds, the vine, and the olive, and as the instructor in bee keeping. The nymphs, angry because of the death of Eurydice while he was pursuing her, destroyed his bees ; but others issued from the entrails of cattle that he sacrificed to her manes.

Ar′is-tarch (ăr′ĭs-tärk), *n.* [After *Aristarchus*, a Greek grammarian and critic, of Alexandria, about 200 B. C.] A severe critic. *Knowles.* — **Ar′is-tar′chi-an** (-tär′kĭ-ăn), *a.*

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ar′guel. Var. of ARGEL.

‖ **ar′gu-en′do** (är′gū-ĕn′dō). [L.] *Law.* For, in, or by, arguing or reasoning.

ar′gu-er (är′gū-ēr), *n.* One who argues.

ar′gu-fi′er (-fī′ēr), *n.* One who argufies. *Colloq.*

Ar′gu-lus (är′gū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. of ARGUS.] *Zoöl.* See CARP LOUSE.

ar′gu-ment, *v. i.* [L. *argumentari.*] To argue. *Obs.* *Gower*

ar′gu-men′ta-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.

ar′gu-men′ta-tiv. Argumentative. *Ref. Sp.*

ar′gu-men-ta′tor, *n.* [L.] An arguer or controversialist.

‖ **ar′gu-men′ti gra′ti-a**. [L.] For the sake of argument.

ar′gu-men′tive, *a.* Argumentative. *Obs. & R.*

‖ **ar′gu-men′tum** (är′gū-mĕn′tŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Logic.* An argument, proof, or appeal to reason ; — used as the first term in many technical phrases designating forms both of sound and fallacious reasoning, in which the word *argumentum* is commonly omitted ; as in *argumentum ad crumenam, ad captandum*, etc. (See AD CRUMENAM, AD CAPTANDUM, etc.)

‖ **ar′gu-men′tum ba′cu-li′num** (băk′ū-lī′nŭm). [NL.] An appeal to force ; an ad baculum argument.

ar′gu-ta′tion (är′gū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *argutatio.*] Caviling ; subtle arguing. *Obs.*

arguze. † ARGOSY.

Ar-gyle′ ap′ple (är-gīl′). [From *Argyle* county, in New South Wales.] Either of two Australian eucalypts (*Eucalyptus cinerea* and *E. pulverulenta*).

Ar-gyn′nis (är-jĭn′ĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nymphalid butterflies, mostly fulvous above with small black spots or markings, and with silvery spots on the under side of the hind wings. See FRITILLARY.

ar′gy-ran′the-mous (är′jĭ-răn′thē-mŭs), **ar′gy-ran′thous** (-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄργυρος silver + ἄνθεμον, ἄνθος, flower.] Having silvery white flowers.

ar′gy-ras′pi-des (-răs′pĭ-dēz), *n. pl. ; sing.* -RASPID (-pĭd). [L., fr. Gr. ἀργυράσπιδες silver-shielded.] A body of Macedonian soldiers, the bodyguard of Alexander the Great; — so named from their silver shields.

ar-gyr′ic (är-jĭr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀργυρικός of silver, fr. ἄργυρος silver.] Argentic.

ar′gy-rite, **ar′gy-rose** (är′jĭ-rīt, -rōs), *n.* [Gr. ἄργυρος silver.] *Min.* Argentite.

Ar′gy-ro-ne′ta (-rō-nē′tȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *argyro-* + Gr. νεῖν to spin.] *Zoöl.* A genus of aquatic spiders. See WATER SPIDER.

ar′gy-ro′sis (-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *argyro-* + *-osis.*] = ARGYRIA.

Ar′gy-ro-so′mus (-rō-sō′mŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *argyro-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* A genus of whitefishes distinguished from *Coregonus* by the larger mouth and more predaceous habits. It contains the lake herring and ciscoes.

ar′gy-ryth′rose (-rĭth′rōs), *n.* [Gr. ἄργυρος silver + ἐρυθρός red.] *Min.* Pyrargyrite.

A. R. H. A. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.

ar′hat (är′hăt), *n.* [Skr. *arhant.*] **1**. A Buddhist saint of the highest rank.

2. *Theosophy.* = MAHATMA.

ar′hat-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

a-rhi′zous, **a-rhyth′mi-a**, etc. Vars. of ARRHIZOUS, ARRHYTHMIA, etc.

Ar′ian. Var. of ARYAN.

A′ri-an′a (ā′rĭ-ăn′ȧ; -ā′nȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *Ariane*, for *Ariadne*, Gr. Ἀριάδνη.] Fem. prop. name.

A′ri-an-ize, *v. i.* To become Arian in faith. — *v. t.* To convert to Arianism.

Ar-ian′rod (är-yän′rōd), *n.* [W. *Arianrhod*, prop., silver circle.] *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric goddess, wife of Gwydion, mother of Dylan and Lleu.

A′ri-a-ra′thes (ā′rĭ-ȧ-rā′thēz). [*Bib.*]

A. R. I. B. A. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

ar′i-bine (ăr′ĭ-bĭn ; -bēn), *n.* Also **-bin**. [From *Arariba*, syn. of *Sickingia.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{20}N_4 \cdot 8H_2O$, found in the bark of the rubiaceous plant *Sickingia rubra.*

A-rid′a-i (ȧ-rĭd′ā-ī ; ăr′ĭ-dī). *Bib.*

A-rid′a-tha (ȧ-rĭd′ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*

Ar′i-ded′ (ăr′ĭ-dĕd′), *n.* See STAR.

a-ridge′, *adv.* In a ridge or ridgelike position. *Rare.*

ar′id-ness, *n.* Aridity.

A-ri′e (ȧ-rī′ē ; ā′rĭ-ē). *D. Bib.*

A-ri′eh (ȧ-rī′ĕ ; ā′rĭ-ĕ). *Bib.*

A′ri-el-ites (ā′rĭ-ĕl-īts). *D. Bib.*

ariere. † ARREAR, ARRIERE.

ar′i-e-tate (ăr′ĭ-ē-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *arietatus*, p. p. of *arietare*, fr. *aries* ram.] To butt, as a ram. *Obs. & R.*

ar′i-e-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n* [L. *arietatio.*] **1**. Act of butting like a ram ; act of using a battering-ram. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

2. Act of striking or conflicting. *Rare.* *Glanvill.*

A-ri′e-tid (ȧ-rī′ē-tĭd), *n.* [*Aries* + 1st *-id.*] See METEOR.

ar′i-e-tine. *a.* [L. *arietinus.*] Of or like a ram. *Obs.*

ar′i-et′i-nous (ăr′ĭ-ĕt′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Shaped like a ram's head.

ariffe. † ARRIVE.

a-right′half, *adv.* On the right side. *Obs.*

a-right′ly, *adv.* Aright ; rightly.

ariht. † ARIGHT.

A-ri′ka-ree for-ma′tion. [From the *Arikara* Indians.] *Geol.* A Miocene formation of western Nebraska.

ar′iled, **ar′illed** (ăr′ĭld), *a.* *Bot.* Arillate.

a-ril′li-form, *a.* [See ARIL ; -FORM.] Of the form of an aril.

ar′il-lo′di-um (ăr′ĭ-lō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An arillode.

A′ri-man (ä′rĭ-măn). Var. of AHRIMAN.

Ar′i-ma-thæ′a, *or* **Ar′i-ma-the′a** (ăr′ĭ-mȧ-thē′ȧ). *Bib.*

Ar′i-ma-thæ′an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arimathæa, an unidentified town of ancient Palestine, whence came Joseph who buried the body of Jesus.

a-ri′ne, *v. t.* [AS. *āhrīnan.*] To touch. *Obs.*

Ar′i-och (ăr′ĭ-ŏk), *n.* **1**. One of several Biblical characters, as the king of Ellasar (*Gen.* xiv. 1), who rebelled against Chedorlaomer.

2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost," a rebel angel, overthrown by the seraph Abdiel.

ar′i-o-late (ăr′ĭ-ō-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *ariolari, hariolari*, to prophesy, *hariolus* soothsayer.] To divine ; prophesy. *Obs.* — **ar′i-o-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* — **ar′i-ol′a-ter, -tor**, *n.* *Obs*

ar′i-ole, *n.* [OF., also *hariole.*] A soothsayer. *Obs.*

A′ri-os′to of the North (ä′rē-ôs′tō ; ăr′ĭ-ŏs′tō). A sobriquet of Sir Walter Scott, alluding to the romantic and medieval character of his themes.

a-ri′ot, *adv.* Riotously ; in riot.

A-ri′pas (ä-rē′päs), *n. pl.* A partly Christianized Malay tribe of Luzon.

a-rip′ple, *adv.* Rippling.

aris. Var. of ARRIS.

A-ris′a-i (ȧ-rĭs′ā-ī ; ăr′ĭ-sī). [*Bib.*]

A′ri-sa′ka ri′fle (ä′rē-sä′kä). See MEIDJI RIFLE.

arisard, *n.* A tunic or robe gathered and girdled round the waist, worn by women in Scotland until about 1740. *Obs.*

arish. Var. of ARRISH.

arismetrik. † ARITHMETIC.

a-rist′, *3d sing. pres.* of ARISE, for *ariseth.* *Obs.*

ar′ist, *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *ǣrist.*] A rising. *Obs.*

a-ris′ta (ȧ-rĭs′tȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L.] **1**. *Bot.* An awn.

2. *Zoöl.* The bristlelike tip of the antenna of many Diptera.

Ar′is-tæ′us (ăr′ĭs-tē′ŭs), *n.* See ACTÆON.

Ar′is-tar′chus (ăr′ĭs-tär′kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρίσταρχος ;

ar′is-tarch-y (ăr′ĭs-tär-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. ἀριστραρχία.] Government by the best men.

a-ris′tate (*ȧ*-rĭs′tāt), *a.* [L. *aristatus*, fr. *arista* awn.] **1.** *Bot.* Having a pointed, beardlike appendage, as the glumes of wheat; awned.

2. *Zoöl.* Having a slender, sharp, or spinelike tip.

aristo-. A combining form from Greek ἄριστος, *best*, as in *aristo*cracy, *Aristo*lochia.

ar′is-toc′ra-cy (ăr′ĭs-tŏk′r*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. ἀριστοκρατια; ἄριστος best + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, κράτος strength: cf. F. *aristocratie*.] **1.** Government or rule by the best; hence, government by a relatively small privileged class or order. Also, the ruling body of such a government.

If the Senate
Right not our quest in this, I will protest them
To all the world, no *aristocracy*. *B. Jonson.*

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses, through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift.*

2. As used by some political scientists, any form of government, or a sovereignty or state, in which the sovereignty is vested in a minority.

I must define . . . the *aristocracy* to be the sovereignty of the minority. *J. W. Burgess.*

3. The nobles or chief persons in a state; a privileged class or patrician order; in a popular use, those who are regarded as superior to the rest of the community, as in rank, fortune, or intellect.

a-ris′to-crat (*ȧ*-rĭs′tō-krăt; ăr′ĭs-tō-krăt; 277), *n.* [F. *aristocrate*.] **1.** One of the aristocracy, or people of rank in a community; one of a ruling class; a noble.

2. One who has the sympathies, habits, and temper of mind common among the members of a ruling class.

A born *aristocrat*, bred radical. *Mrs. Browning.*

3. One who favors an aristocracy as a form of government, or believes that the aristocracy should govern.

His whole family are accused of being *aristocrats*. *Romilly.*

ar′is-to-crat′ic (ăr′ĭs-tō-krăt′ĭk; *ȧ*-rĭs′-) } *a.* [Gr. ἀριστο-
ar′is-to-crat′i-cal (-krăt′ĭ-k*ă*l) } κρατικός: cf. F. *aristocratique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an aristocracy; consisting in, or favoring, a government of nobles, or principal men; as, an *aristocratic* constitution.

2. Partaking of aristocracy; befitting aristocracy; characteristic of, or originating with, the aristocracy; as, an *aristocratic* measure; *aristocratic* pride or manners. — **ar′is-to-crat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ar′is-to-crat′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

a-ris′to-crat′ism (*ȧ*-rĭs′tō-krăt′ĭz′m; ăr′ĭs-tō-), *n.* The principles of aristocrats. *Romilly.*

ar′is-tol (ăr′ĭs-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*aristo-* + 3d *-ol*.] *Pharm.* A red-brown powder prepared from thymol and iodine, used as a substitute for iodoform.

Ar′is-to-lo′chi-a (ăr′ĭs-tō-lō′kĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *aristolochia* a plant useful in childbirth, fr. Gr. ἀριστολόχεια; ἄριστος best + λοχεία childbirth.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs or woody vines, the birthworts, having pungent aromatic rootstocks and very irregular flowers. The species are most abundant in the tropics. Many are cultivated for their curiously shaped, often mottled, flowers. The European birthwort (*A. clematitis*) and related species were once reputed in medicine. See GOOSE FLOWER, DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE.

Ar′is-to-lo′chi-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of erect or climbing herbs or shrubs (order Aristolochiales), the birthwort family, having alternate petioled leaves and apetalous regular or irregular flowers, the calyx mostly corollalike. It contains 5 genera and about 200 species, chiefly tropical. *Aristolochia*, the type, and *Asarum* are the chief genera. — **ar′is-to-lo′chi-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ar′is-to-lo′chi-a′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing the families Aristolochiaceæ, Rafflesiaceæ, and Hydnoraceæ, distinguished by the tubular perianth.

ar′is-tol′o-gy (ăr′ĭs-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄριστον breakfast, luncheon + *-logy*.] Science of dining. *Quart. Rev.* — **ar′is-to-log′i-cal** (-tō-lŏj′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* — **ar′is-tol′o-gist** (-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

Ar′is-to-phan′ic (-tō-făn′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling the writings of, Aristophanes, the Athenian poet, whose comedies are marked by mocking banter and satire. — *n.* *Pros.* A logaœdic tripody acatalectic, beginning with a dactyl (‒ ⏑ ⏑ | ‒ ⏑ | ‒ ⏑); — called also *first Pherecratic*.

Ar′is-to-te′li-an (-tē′lĭ-*ă*n; -tēl′y*ă*n), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aristotle, the Greek philosopher (384–322 B. C.). — *n.* A follower of Aristotle; an adherent of Aristotle's theories or of theories supposed to be Aristotle's.

Aristotelian categories. See CATEGORY. — **A. logic**, the logic of Aristotle, the central achievement of which was the doctrine of the syllogism; more broadly, the traditional or formal logic following the line of development inaugurated by Aristotle. See LOGIC. — **A. sorites.** See SORITES.

Ar′is-to-te′li-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The philosophy of Aristotle (b. 384 B. C., at Stagira; d. 322 B. C.), commonly held to be the greatest philosophical thinker of all time. Dante calls him "The master of those who know." Hegel speaks of him as "one of the richest and most comprehensive geniuses that ever appeared, a man beside whom no age can furnish an equal: he is of all the ancients the most worthy of study." Aristotle adopts his first principle from Plato (see PLATONISM), namely, that of the self-activity of an intelligent first cause of all. But he rejects Plato's expression *self-moved* (used by him for self-activity) and substitutes for it *unmoved mover*, to imply a causality unlimited by space and time and matter (in his "Physics"). On further reflection, in his "Metaphysics," he finds that the unmoved mover is a self-knowing Reason (Νόησις νοήσεως), creative (ποιητικός), and self-contemplating (θεωρεῖν = expressing a knowing of pure ideas elevated above sense perception and mere experience). Plato had all this, but did not use it to explain the world of nature and man. Aristotle takes for his task this work of explanation, and inventories the several orders of being in the world, always attempting to show how a given order of being shows traces of the divine form-giving cause, whether that order belongs to inorganic or to organic being; whether to plants, animals, or men; or whether to human institutions, the home, the nation, the making of moral customs, language, logic, rhetoric, poetry, or to science and philosophy. His works that survive contain over a million words in Greek, of which one eighth (.13) go to the treatises on logic; one tenth (.10) to psychology; one fifth (.18) to ethics; one seventh (.14) to metaphysics; one fourth (.23) to animals and plants; the remnant to politics, economics, meteorology, rhetoric, poetics, colors, sounds, grammar, the winds, the heavens, the earth, etc. Many of the greatest systems of philosophy owe to Aristotle their chief ideas and methods, especially those of the Stoics and Epicureans, the Neo-Platonists, the Gnostics, the Scholastics, Leibnitz, Descartes, Kant, Hegel, and numerous others. Many articles in this dictionary contain paragraphs relating to Aristotle's special theories, as, for example, Mode, Logic, Postpredicaments, Entelechy, Hegelianism, Leibnitzianism, Apperception, Psychology, Physics, Metaphysics, Ethics, Peripateticism, Scholastic Philosophy, Platonism, Socratic, Potentiality, Actuality, Substance, Cause, Idea, Form and Matter, Katharsis, Theoretic Virtues, Nous, Category, Soul (and others). *W. T. Harris.*

Ar′is-to-tel′ic (ăr′ĭs-tō-tĕl′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy. "*Aristotelic* usage." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ar′is-tot′le's lan′tern (ăr′ĭs-tŏt′′lz). *Zoöl.* The five converging jaws and accessory ossicles of sea urchins.

Aristotle's Lantern.

a-ris′to-type′ (*ȧ*-rĭs′tō-tīp′), *n.* [*aristo-* + *-type*.] *Photog.* Orig., a printing-out process using paper coated with silver chloride in gelatin; now, any such process using silver salts in either collodion or gelatin; also, a print so made.

a-ris′tu-late (*ȧ*-rĭs′tū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *aristate*.] *Bot.* Having a short beard or awn.

a-rith′me-tic (*ȧ*-rĭth′mē-tĭk), *n.* [ME. *arsmetike*, OF. *arismetique*, F. *arithmétique*, L. *arithmetica*, fr. Gr. ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη), fr. ἀριθμητικός arithmetical, ἀριθμεῖν to number, ἀριθμός number. The modern Eng. and French forms were accommodated to the Greek; the ME. forms were confused with L. *ars* art and *metricus* metric.] **1.** The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

2. A book containing the principles of this science.

arithmetic of sines, analytical trigonometry.

ar′ith-met′i-cal (ăr′ĭth-mĕt′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.

arithmetical complement of a logarithm. See under LOGARITHM. — **a. complement of a number**, *Math.*, the difference between that number and the next higher power of 10; as, 4 is the *arithmetical complement* of 6, and 16 of 84. — **a. mean**, *Math.*, the sum of any number of values of the same kind divided by the number of the values; the average. — **a. progression**, *or* **series**, one whose elements progress by a constant difference (positive or negative); as, 1, 3, 5, 7, . . . ; 4, 1, −2, −5, . . . ; *a*, *a* ± *d*, *a* ± 2*d*, ... — **a. proportion.** See PROPORTION. — **a. sum.** See ALGEBRAIC SUM.

a-rith′me-ti′cian (*ȧ*-rĭth′mē-tĭsh′*ă*n; ăr′ĭth-), *n.* [Cf. F. *arithméticien*.] One skilled in arithmetic.

a-rith′me-ti-za′tion (-tĭ-zā′sh*ŭ*n; -tī-zā′-), *n.* *Math.* The basing of all rigorous proofs upon the fundamental postulates of number.

a-rith′me-tize (*ȧ*-rĭth′mē-tīz), *v. i.* To perform arithmetical operations. *Obs. or R.*

a-rith′mo- (*ȧ*-rĭth′mō-). A combining form from Greek ἀριθμός, *number*.

a-rith′mo-graph (-gr*ȧ*f), *n.* [*arithmo-* + *-graph*.] A kind of machine for computation.

a-rith′mo-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *arithmo-* + *mania*.] *Med.* Monomania as to numbers.

ar′ith-mom′e-ter (ăr′ĭth-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*arithmo-* + *-meter*.] A calculating machine.

-a′ri-um (-ā′rĭ-*ŭ*m). [L. *-arium*. See -ARY.] A suffix in certain words fr. Latin, meaning: *connected with, employed in, place for*; as in honor*arium*, frigid*arium*, aqu*arium*.

Ar′i-zo′na (ăr′ĭ-zō′n*ȧ*), *n.* A State of the United States.

Arizona gourd, the calabazilla. — **A. palm**, the fanleaf palm *Neowashingtonia filamentosa*. — **A. ruby**, a ruby-colored garnet (var. pyrope) from the southwestern United States.

ark (ärk), *n.* [ME. *ark*, *arke*, *arche*, AS. *arc*, *earc*, *earce*, fr. L. *arca*, fr. *arcere* to inclose, keep off; akin to Gr. ἀρκεῖν to keep off. Cf. ARCH, *n.*] **1.** A chest, coffer, covered basket, or other close receptacle, as for money, bonds, etc., or now, *Dial. Eng.*, a bin or hutch, as for grain. *Obs. or Dial.*

Bearing that precious relic in an *ark*. *Spenser.*

His [the Jew's] choice of a dwelling place seems to have been confined to those towns which had "*arks*," or as we might say "loan registries." *Pollock & Mait.*

2. *Jewish Hist.* The oblong chest of acacia wood, overlaid with gold, which supported the mercy seat with its golden cherubs, and occupied the most sacred place in the sanctuary. In it Moses placed the two tables of stone containing the ten commandments. Called also the *Ark of the Covenant*, *Ark of Testimony*.

3. The vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge. (*Gen.* vi.) Hence, any place of refuge.

4. A large flatboat used on western American rivers to carry produce to market; — formerly called also *broadhorn*.

5. A wanigan. *Local, U. S.*

Ar′kan-sas (är′k*ă*n-sô), *n.* A State, or a river, of the United States.

Arkansas cabbage, a tall brassicaceous herb of the southwestern United States (*Streptanthus maculatus*). — **A. stone**, a superior variety of novaculite found in the Ouachita Mountains in Arkansas; also, a whetstone made of it.

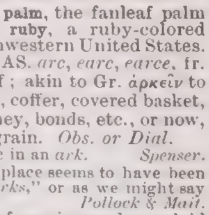

Ark Shell (*Scapharca transversa*), about nat. size. Atlantic coast.

ar-kose′ (är-kōs′), *n.* [F.] *Petrog.* A sandstone derived from the disintegration of granite or gneiss, and characterized by feldspar fragments. — **ar-kos′ic** (är-kōs′ĭk), *a.*

ark shell. A marine bivalve shell of the genius *Arca* or its allies.

arles (ärlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *arrhes*, Scot. *airles*. Cf. EARLES PENNY.] Money given in proof of a bargain; money paid to bind a bargain, esp. in the hiring of servants; earnest money. Fig., earnest or foretaste. *Scot. & North. Eng. Dial.*

The giving of *arles* or earnest is only necessary — in proof that the parties thought they had concluded an agreement — if custom so demands; and even then, though requisite to fix the bargain, it cannot bar locus pœnitentiæ if the contract be otherwise voidable. *Erskine's Prin.*

arm (ärm), *n.* [See ARMS.] *Mil.* **a** A branch of the military service; as, the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers are the *arms* of a modern army. **b** A weapon of offense or defense; an instrument of warfare; — see ARMS.

arm, *v. t.*; ARMED (ärmd); ARM′ING. [ME. *armen*, F. *armer*, fr. L. *armare*, fr. *arma*, pl., arms. See ARMS.] **1.** To furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense; as, to *arm* soldiers; to *arm* the country.

Abram . . . *armed* his trained servants. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

2. To cover or furnish with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, security, or efficiency; as, to *arm* the hilt of a sword; to *arm* a hook in angling.

3. Fig.: To furnish with means of defense; to prepare for resistance; to fortify, in a moral sense.

Arm yourselves . . . with the same mind. 1 *Pet.* iv. 1.

4. To equip or fit out for action or operation; as: **a** To free the plunger of (a percussion fuse) from the wire, pin, or other safety device, so as to allow the plunger to be driven against the cap. **b** To grease the socket at the end of (a sounding lead) in order to fetch up a specimen of the sea bottom. **c** To fit (a magnet) with an armature. **d** To roll rope yarns about (a crossbar shot) to facilitate ramming it home, and to prevent its ends from catching any accidental inequalities in the bore. **e** To provide (a telescope) with a battery of suitable eyepieces.

arm, *v. i.* To provide one's self with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms. "'Tis time to *arm*." *Shak.*

arm, *n.* [AS. *arm*, *earm*; akin to OHG. *aram*, G., D., Dan., & Sw. *arm*, Icel. *armr*, Goth. *arms*, L. *armus* arm, shoulder, Skr. *irma* arm.] **1.** A human upper limb; — often restricted to the part between the shoulder and the wrist; in *Anat.* sometimes restricted to the part above the elbow.

2. Anything resembling or corresponding to an arm; as: **a** The fore limb of a vertebrate, as of a bear; often, only the part from the shoulder to the carpal joint. **b** A limb, or locomotive or prehensile organ, of an invertebrate animal. **c** A branch of a tree. **d** A slender part of an instrument, machine, or mechanical appliance, projecting from a trunk, axis, or fulcrum; as: (1) the leverage (which see) of a couple or a force; (2) the spindle attachment which carries the revolving sweep board used in founding to form molds in sand or loam; (3) the rod of a steelyard, etc. **e** *Naut.* The end of a yard; also, the part of an anchor from the crown to the fluke. See ANCHOR. **f** An inlet of water from the sea or other body of water. **g** A support for the elbow, at the side of a chair, the end of a sofa, etc. **h** *Falconry.* The leg of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.

3. Fig.: Power; might; strength; support; as, the secular *arm*; the *arm* of the law.

To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed? *Is.* liii. 1.

arm of flesh, human strength or aid. — **arm in arm**, with the arm of one linked in the arm of another. "When *arm in arm* we went along." *Tennyson.* — **to make a long arm**, to make a long reach with the arm. *Colloq.*

arm, *v. t.* To take by the arm; to take in one's arms. *Obs.*

Arm your prize;
I know you will not lose him. *Two N. Kins.*

arm, *v. i.* To develop lateral shoots or branches, as the hop or pole bean; as, the hops are well *armed* out.

ar-ma′da (är-mā′d*ȧ*; 277), *n.* [Sp. *armada*, LL. *armata*, fr. L. *armare* to arm. See ARM, *v. t.*; cf. ARMY.] **1.** A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. Specif., the **Spanish**, *or* **Invincible, Armada**, a famous naval armament, or expedition, sent by Philip II. of Spain against England, in 1588. It was dispersed, and in great part destroyed, by the English fleet and by storms.

2. A large warship. *Obs. or Archaic.*

To fight single-handed . . . with four great *armadas* and two galleys. *Chas. Kingsley.*

3. An armament.

ar′ma-dil′lo (är′m*ȧ*-dĭl′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [Sp. *armadillo*, dim. of *armado* armed, p. p. of *armar* to arm. So called from being armed with a bony shell.] **1.** Any mammal of the order Edentata and of the family Dasypodidæ. The body and head are incased in an armor of small bony plates. They burrow in the earth, seldom going abroad except at night, and, when attacked, some species can curl up into a ball, presenting the armor on all sides. Their flesh is good food. The armadillos are confined to South and tropical America except one (the peba), which is found as far north as Texas. See PEBA, POYOU, TATOUAY.

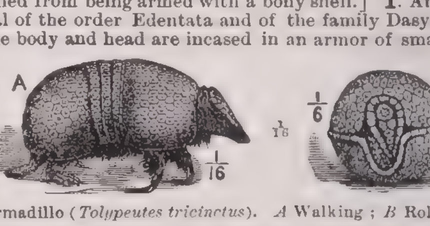

Armadillo (*Tolypeutes tricinctus*). *A* Walking; *B* Rolled up.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of pill bugs. See PILL BUG.

ar′ma′gnac′ (är′m*ȧ*′nyȧk′), *n.* [F.] A superior brandy made in the south of France, in the region formerly called Armagnac.

Ar′ma′gnacs′ (är′m*ȧ*′nyȧks′), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ARMAGNAC. [After Bernard VII., Count of *Armagnac*, their leader.] The

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ἄριστος best + ἀρχός leader.] Lit., good prince; — masc. prop. name.

Ar′is-tarch-y (ăr′ĭs-tär-kĭ), *n.* [See ARISTARCH.] Severe criticism. *Obs.*

ariste. † ARRAS.

Ar′is-tip′pus, *n.* Canary wine, alluding to the hedonistic philosophy of the Greek philosopher Aristippus. *Obs.*

Ar′is-to-bo′lus (ăr′ĭs-tō-bō′lŭs). *D. Bib.*

Ar′is-to-bu′lus (-bū′lŭs). *Bib.*

ar′is-to-crat′i-cism (-krăt′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

ar′is-to-crat′ic-ness, *n.* See [-NESS.]

ar′is-to-de-moc′ra-cy, *n.* Government combining aristocratic and democratic constituents.

‖ **a-ri′ston me′tron.** or (Gr.) Ἄριστον μετρον (*ȧ*-rĭs′tŏn mĕt′rŏn). (Due) measure or moderation is best.

Ar′is-tot′e-lism, *n.* Aristote[lianism.]

Ar′is-tot′le's dic′tum (ăr′ĭs-tŏt′′lz). = DICTUM DE OMNI ET NULLO.

arith. *Abbr.* Arithmetic, arith[metical.]

ar′ith-man′cy, *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμός number + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of numbers. — **ar′ith-man′ti-cal**, *a.*

ar′ith-met′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ARITHMETICAL.

a-rith′mic, *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμός number.] Principle of numbers; arithmetic. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

ar′ith-moc′ra-cy (ăr′ĭth-mŏk′r*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.* [*arithmo-* + *-cracy*.] Rule of the numerical majority. *R.* — **a-rith′mo-crat′ic**, *a.* *R.*

a-rith′mo-gram, *n.* [*arithmo-* + *-gram*.] A number made up by the numerical values of the letters in a word or phrase, as the apocalyptic number.

ar′ith-mog′ra-phy (ăr′ĭth-mŏg′r*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [*arithmo-* + *-graphy*.] Representation of a number by letters having assigned numerical values.

a-rith′mo-man′cy (*ȧ*-rĭth′mō-măn′sĭ), *n.* Arithmancy.

A-ri′us (*ȧ*-rī′ŭs). *D. Bib.*

arivall. † ARRIVAL.

‖ **a ri′ve-der′ci** (ä rē′vā-dâr′chē). [It.] Lit., to seeing one another again; au revoir.

Ariz. *Abbr.* Arizona.

a-rize′. Arise. *Ref. Sp.*

a-riz′n. Arisen. *Ref. Sp.*

Ar′ju-na (är′jōō-n*ȧ*; *Skr.* ŭr′-), *n.* [Skr.] See MAHABHARATA.

ark. † ARC, ARCH. [*Obs.*]

ark, *v. t.* To shut up in an ark.

Ark. *Abbr.* Arkansas.

Ar′kab (är′kȧb), *n.* [Ar. *al 'urqūb* Achilles' tendon.] See STAR.

ark′an′gel. † ARCHANGEL.

ar′kan-site (är′k*ă*n-sīt; är-kăn′sīt), *n.* [From *Arkansas*, its locality.] *Min.* A variety of brookite, in thick black crystals.

Ark′ite, *n.* One of a Canaanite tribe so called from their city, Arka, which became famous for the worship of Astarte. *Gen.* x. 17, 1 *Chron.* i. 15.

ark′ite, *a.* Belonging to the ark. *Rare.* — *n.* A dweller in the ark. *Rare.*

ark′sut-ite (ärk′sŏŏt-īt), *n.* [From the *Arksut* fiord in Greenland.] *Min.* Chiolite.

‖ **Ar′lec-chi′no** (är′lĕk-kē′nō), *n.* [It.] See MASKED COMEDY.

arles penny. Arles, or earnest money.

arli, **arliche.** † EARLY.

ar′ling. [Cf. EARTHLING.] The wheatear. *Obs.*

arloup. † ORLOP.

arm, *a.* [AS. *earm*.] Poor; needy; wretched. *Obs.*

Arm. *Abbr.* Armenian; Armoric.

‖ **ar′ma-dil′la**, *n.* [Sp.] A small armada. *Obs.*

ar-ma′do. † ARMADA.

Ar-ma′do, *n.* See DON ADRIANO DE ARMADO.

Ar′ma-ged′don (är′m*ȧ*-gĕd′′ŏn), *n.* [L. *Armagedon* (Vulgate), Gr. Ἀρμαγεδδών.] The place of a great battle to be fought out on "the great day of God" between the powers of good and evil; — symbolically

Orleanist faction in France in the reigns (1380–1461) of Charles VI. and VII., which fought with the Burgundian faction. Armagnac soldiers later engaged in irregular warfare and served as mercenaries, as in the war between Frederick III. of Germany and the Swiss (sometimes called the **Armagnac war**).

ar′ma-ment (är′mȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *armamenta*, pl., utensils, esp. the tackle of a ship, fr. *armare* to arm: cf. LL. *armamentum*, F. *armement*.] **1.** A body of forces equipped for war; — used either of a land or naval force. "The whole united *armament* of Greece." *Glover.*
2. *Mil. & Nav.* All the guns, torpedoes, small arms, with their equipments and other weapons, including a ram (when present), belonging to a ship or a fortification or to an entire coast defense system.
3. Any equipment, or act of equipping, for resistance.

ar′ma-men-ta′ri-um (-mĕn-tā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., arsenal.] The equipment of instruments or medicines used by a medical man.

Ar′ma-toles (är′mȧ-tōlz) *or* **Ar′ma-to′li** (-tō′lĭ), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. *Armatolia*, a district (14th century) inhabited by freemen.] A powerful body of Christian Greek mercenaries in the Turkish service from the 15th century to the war of Greek independence in 1821, when many of them joined the Greeks. Their power declined at the close of the 18th century under the opposition of the Porte.

ar′ma-ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *armatura*, fr. *armare* to arm: cf. F. *armature*. See ARM, *v. t.*, ARMOR.] **1.** Armor; armament; whatever is worn or used for the protection and defense of the body. Hence, a protective covering resembling or likened to such armor; as: **a** A covering of flat wire wound about a cable. **b** *Biol.* An organ or structure serving as, or comparable to, a weapon of offense or defense, as the teeth, the thorns of plants, etc.
2. *Magnetism.* A piece of soft iron or steel used to connect the poles of a magnet or of adjacent magnets. It may be used to preserve the intensity of magnetization (when it is called a *keeper*), to support a load, to make signals by its motions to and from the magnet (as in the telegraph), etc.
3. *Elec.* **a** That part of a dynamo-electric machine carrying the conductors whose relative movement through the magnetic field between the pole pieces causes an electric current to be induced in the conductors (as in the dynamo), or which by having a current passed through them are caused by electro-magnetic induction to move through this field (as in the motor). An armature usually consists of a core of laminated soft iron, fixed on a central spindle and wound with conductors in any of several particular ways, these conductors being connected up to the segments of the commutator, which is also rigidly fixed to the spindle. See DYNAMO, *Illust.* **b** The metallic coating of a Leyden jar. **c** One of the strips of paper on the stationary plate of a Holtz machine.
4. *Arch.* Iron bars or framing employed for the consolidation of a building, as in sustaining slender columns, holding up canopies, stiffening glass windows, etc.

ar′ma-ture, *v. t. Elec.* To furnish or provide with an armature; as, the *armaturing* of a cable.

arm board. *Leather Working.* A graining board made without grooves, from the outer bark of cork oak.

arm′chair′ (ärm′chȃr′), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows or forearms.

‖ **arme′ blanche′, l′** (lårm′ blänsh′); *pl.* LES ARMES BLANCHES (lā′zårm′ blänsh′). [F., lit., white arm.] *Mil.* A cutting or thrusting weapon such as the saber or lance, as distinguished from a firearm, esp. as used by cavalry.

When two bodies of cavalry meet, . . . shock tactics and *l'arme blanche* are . . . the speediest, the traditional, and the most natural method of deciding the issue. *Encyc. Brit.*

armed (ärmd), *p. a.* Fitted with (such or so many) arms. "Shoulders broad . . . *armed* long and round." *Beau. & Fl.*

armed (ärmd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security or protection. "An *armed* host." *Dryden.*
2. Furnished with whatever serves to add strength, force, or efficiency.

A distemper eminently *armed* from heaven. *De Foe.*

3. *Her.* **a** Generally, blazoned. **b** Represented with horns, beak, talons, etc., or having them of a specified tincture; — said of beasts and birds of prey; as, an eagle gules, *armed* or.

armed at all points, *Blazoning*, completely incased in armor, sometimes described as **armed cap-à-pie**. — **a. en flûte**, *Naut.*, partially armed. See FLÛTE. — **a. magnet**, a magnet provided with an armature. — **a. neutrality**, the position of a nation or group of nations neutral to powers at war with each other, but armed to repulse aggression by either belligerent; also, the states taking such position; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** A league, hostile to British interests, made in 1780 by the Baltic powers (Russia, Denmark, and Sweden) and soon acceded to by other states, which, among other things, declared the doctrine that free ships make free goods and limited articles to be treated as contraband. **b** A second similar league made in 1800, but not acceded to by England. — **a. peace**, peace secured by the maintenance of an armament. — **A. Soldier of Democracy**, a sobriquet of Napoleon Bonaparte. — **a. tapeworm**, a tapeworm (*Tænia solium*) having two rows of hooks on the head; the pork tapeworm. It is a dangerous pest of man, esp. in European countries. Its larvæ, called bladder worms, are found in, and are the cause of, measly pork. — **a. to the teeth**, completely equipped with arms.

Ar-me′ni-an (är-mē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *Arménien*, L. *Armenius*, fr. *Armenia*.] Of or pert. to Armenia or Armenians.

Armenian bole, a soft clayey earth of a bright red color found in Armenia, Tuscany, etc., used as a coloring material, as in tooth powders. It was formerly used in medicine. — **A. Church**, the national church of Armenia, established about 301 by Bishop Gregory the Illuminator, and hence the earliest national Christian Church. Its head, since 366, is the Catholicos, and since the Council of Chalcedon in 451, the decrees of which it rejected, it has been independent of the Eastern Church. Its doctrines and practices resemble in the main those of the Eastern Church, although many modifications and the secession of the United Armenian sect have come about through the repeated negotiations of Rome. — **Armenian cumin**, caraway. — **A. liturgy**. See LITURGY, 1, I. — **A. stone**. **a** An earthy blue carbonate of copper formerly used in medicine. **b** Lapis lazuli; — so called in commerce. **c** Emery. — **A. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Ar-me′ni-an (är-mē′nĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** An individual of a Caucasic race chiefly dwelling in Armenia. The Armenians are brachycephalous, brunet, and of medium stature; they are characterized by peaceableness, thrift, and business acumen. They number about five million. Since the 6th century B. C., when they first appear in history, they have been repeatedly subject to rival Eastern and Western powers.
2. The Armenian language. It has a special alphabet of 38 letters, traditionally ascribed to the patriarch Mesrob, and probably based upon the Greek, though containing symbols like the Persian and classed by some as Iranian in origin. The alphabet is called also *Mesropian* (which see). See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. *Eccl.* An adherent of the Armenian Church.

Ar-men′ic (är-mĕn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Armenian language or tongues of the same stock.

Ar-me′noid (är-mē′noid), *a.* [*Armenian* + *-oid*.] Resembling the Armenian race; of a type similar to the Armenian.

ar′met (är′mĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *arme* arm.] A late and perfected kind of medieval helmet, distinguished by closing neatly round the head by means of hinges following the contour of chin and neck. It surpassed the heaume, basinet, and sallet in combining lightness and convenience with complete protection.

The *armet* or closed helmet, first heard of in 1443. . . . Its use was exclusively for mounted combatants. *J. S. Gardner.*

arm′hole′ (ärm′hōl′), *n.* [*arm* + *hole*.] **1.** The cavity under the shoulder; the armpit. *Bacon.*
2. A hole for the arm in a garment; armscye.

Ar-mi′da (är-mē′dȧ), *n.* A beautiful sorceress in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," employed by Satan to seduce Rinaldo and the Crusaders. She takes him to the Bower of Bliss, where he forgets his vows; but he finally defeats Armida in battle, converts her to Christianity, and becomes her knight. Cf. 1st ACRASIA, 2.

The flaring gas lamps of the gaming house at Monaco, that *Armida's* garden of the nineteenth century. *J. A. Symonds.*

ar′mi-ger (är′mĭ-jẽr), *n.*; *L. pl.* ARMIGERI (är-mĭj′ẽr-ī). [L., armor-bearer; *arma* arms + *gerere* to bear.] Formerly, an armor-bearer, as of a knight; an esquire. Later, one next in degree to a knight, and entitled to armorial bearings. See ESQUIRE. — **ar-mig′er-al** (är-mĭj′ẽr-ăl), *a.*

‖ **ar-mi′ge-ri na′ta-li′ti-i** (nā′tȧ-lĭsh′ĭ-ī) [L. *natalitius* natal], *O. Eng. Law*, esquires who are the eldest sons of knights or of the younger sons of peers.

ar-mig′er-ous (är-mĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing (heraldic) arms. *R.* "The *armigerous* part of the population." *De Quincey.*

ar′mil (är′mĭl), *n.* [L. *armilla* a bracelet, fr. *armus* arm: cf. OF. *armille*.] **1.** A bracelet. *Obs.*
2. An ancient astronomical instrument for determining the equinoxes and solstices by the shadows cast by the sun. When composed of one ring placed in the plane of the equator it was called an *equinoctial armil*; when of two or more rings, one in the plane of the meridian, a *solstitial armil*.

Ar′mil-la′ri-a (är′mĭ-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *armilla* bracelet: — from its ring-shaped velum.] *Bot.* A small genus of agaricaceous fungi having white spores and blue juice. They are edible. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ar′mil-la-ry (är′mĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *armilla* arm ring, bracelet, *armus* arm: cf. F. *armillaire*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a bracelet or ring; consisting of rings or circles.

Armillary Sphere.

armillary sphere, an ancient astronomical machine, or skeleton sphere, composed of an assemblage of rings, designed to represent the positions of important circles of the celestial sphere. It turns on its polar axis within a meridian and horizon.

ar′mil-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *armillatus* braceleted.] Ringed as if with bracelets.

arm′ing (är′mĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of furnishing with, or taking, arms.

The *arming* was now universal. *Macaulay.*

2. The arms or equipment so furnished; specif., heraldic arms.
3. A part or fitting put upon a thing to complete it or fit it for action; as: **a** The tallow with which a sounding lead is armed. See ARM, *v. t.*, 5 **b**. **b** *Naut.* (1) *pl.* Red dress cloths formerly hung fore and aft outside of a ship's upper works on holidays. (2) A kind of boarding nettings. **c** The armature of a magnet.

arming press. *Bookbinding*, a blocking press; — so called esp. when used for stamping heraldic arms.

Ar-min′i-an (är-mĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to James Arminius (1560–1609), a Dutch Protestant divine, or his followers, or their doctrines.

Arminian Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.*

Ar-min′i-an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Arminius; a believer in Arminianism; — called also a *Remonstrant*.

Ar-min′i-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The Arminian doctrines or tenets. The five articles of this system are: 1. Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to the absolute predestination taught by Calvin. 2. Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit. 3. That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God. 4. That man may resist divine grace. 5. That man may relapse from a state of grace; in opposition to Calvin's doctrine of the perseverance of the saints. They were condemned by the synod of Dort, 1619, but have been widespread among Protestant denominations. The theology of the Wesleyans of Great Britain and Methodists of America is Arminian. Cf. CALVINISM.

Ar-min′i-an-ize (är-mĭn′ĭ-ăn-īz), *v. t. & i.* To bring or go over to Arminian views or doctrines. — **Ar-min′i-an-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*

ar-mip′o-tence (är-mĭp′ō-tĕns), *n.* [L. *armipotentia*.] Power in arms. *Rare.*

ar-mip′o-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *armipotens*; *arma* arms + *potens* powerful.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

The temple stood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden.*

ar′mi-stice (är′mĭ-stĭs), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *armistitium*; *arma* arms + *stare*, *statum* (combining form, *-stitum*), to stand still.] A brief cessation of arms, by convention; a temporary suspension of hostilities, by agreement; a truce. It may be particular, applying only to a section of the theater of war, or general.

An *armistice* suspends military operations by mutual agreement between the belligerent parties. If its duration is not fixed, the belligerent parties can resume operations at any time, provided always the enemy is warned within the time agreed upon, in accordance with the terms of the *armistice*. *Hague Peace Convention* (Art. 36).

arm′let, *n.* [*arm* + *-let*.] **1.** A small arm, as of the sea.
2. An arm ring; a bracelet or band for the upper arm; also, a short bandlike sleeve.
3. A piece of armor for the arm.

‖ **ar′moire′** (år′mwär′), *n.* [F. See AMBRY.] A kind of large cupboard; an ambry.

ar′mor, **ar′mour** (är′mẽr), *n.* [ME. *armure*, fr. F. *armure*, OF. *armeüre*, fr. L. *armatura*. See ARMATURE.] **1.** Defensive arms for the body; any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle. *Armor* has been generally of metal, although lighter and cheaper substitutes of skins, quilted cloth, horn, hardened leather, etc., have at various times been used. Beginning with the 12th century, the use of the crossbow and the experience of the crusades led to a great development of European armor, which from this time may be roughly classified in four periods: **a** 1100–1300. **Chain mail armor.** The mail hauberk with a coif or hood under the close-fitting helmet was the constant feature. In the 13th century its sleeves were lengthened, and mittens and leg coverings added. Later, the joints began to be reënforced with plates. **b** 1300–1400. **Mixed mail and plate armor.**

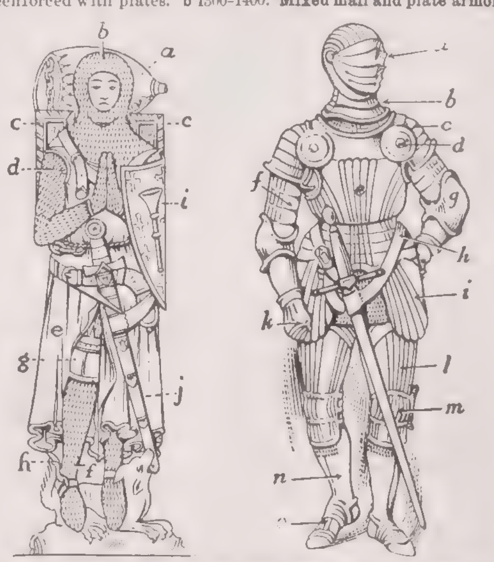

1. Mail Armor. Brass of Sir Roger de Trumpington, 1289. *a* Tilting Helm; *b* Mail Coif; *c* Ailettes; *d* Hauberk; *e* Surcoat; *f* Chausses; *g* Genouillère; *h* Spur; *i* Shield; *j* Sword.

2. Plate Armor. *a* Helmet with Beaver; *b* Gorget of sliding splints; *c* Epaulière; *d* Pallette; *e* Breastplate; *f* Brassart; *g* Cubitière; *h* Skirt of taces; *i* Tuille; *k* Gauntlet; *l* Cuisse; *m* Genouillère; *n* Jamb; *o* Solleret.

The basinet was worn under the huge sugar-loaf helm, with the camail over the neck. In the latter part of the 14th century *splinted armor* became general, arms and legs were incased in plates, and laminated guards were added for the shoulder and elbow. Mail was commonly worn over the quilted gambeson, and covered in turn with a rich emblazoned surcoat. **c** 1400–1600. **Complete plate armor.** The globular basinet was joined by a gorget with the suit. Perfectly fitting steel panoply was made increasingly light and flexible, with graceful ridges and flutings to deflect weapon points. (See *Illust.*, 2.) **d** After 1600. **Decorative armor.** Increasing use of gunpowder relegated armor from practical service to jousts. Massiveness and display of chiseled, embossed, and damascened surfaces, often richly engraved and gilt, marked the decadence of armor, which in its later designs became assimilated even to prevalent fashions of dress. Officers and mounted men continued to wear partial armor in war until about 1700; and survivals of it, as in the cuirass and helmet, are still sometimes worn by cavalry.
2. A suit of such covering. *Obs.*
3. The whole apparatus of war, including offensive as well as defensive arms. The *statutes of armor* directed what arms every man should provide. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. Warfare; hostilities. *Obs.*
5. Steel or iron plating on ships or forts for protection from artillery fire. The practical use of naval armor began with its use by the French in 1855 in the Crimean War, when plates of wrought iron 4½ inches thick were invulnerable. The thickness of the plates was increased to over 8 inches in 1868 and to over 12 inches in 1872. A solid plate was found to be superior to a series of plates of the same total thickness, separated by layers of other material, as wood. In 1876 iron was rejected in favor of plates either all steel or having a steel face. The latter were made by the **Wilson process**, consisting in running molten steel upon a white-hot plate of wrought iron, or by the **Ellis process**, in which a thin steel plate is united to the iron by running molten steel in between them. The compound plates failed to hold their own with the steel, but in 1890 the principle of a hard surface combined with a softer backing was successfully de-

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named, probably with reference to the battlefield of Megiddo. *Rev.* xvi. 16.

ar′ma-men′ta-ry, *n.* [L. *armamentarium*.] An armory; a magazine or arsenal; hence, a physician's equipment of medicines or instruments. *Rare.*

Ar′mande′ (år′mänd′), *n.* In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," one of the learned women, in love with Clitandre, who marries Armande's more womanly sister, Henriette.

ar-ma′ri-an (är-mā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *armarius*. Cf. AMBRY.] A custodian of books in a monastery. *Rare.*

ar-ma′ri-ol, *n.* [L. *armariolum*.] An ambry. *Obs.*

ar′ma-ri′o-lum. [L.] An ambry.

ar-ma′ri-um (är-mā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] An ambry.

ar′ma-ry, *n.* [LL. *armarium*, in L., a closet, chest, safe. See AMBRY.] *Obs* **1.** A library; *pl.*, archives.
2. An armory

ar-ma′ta. † ARMADA.

Ar-ma′ta (är-mā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *armatus* armed.] *Zoöl.* An order of Gephyrea having an elongated proboscis, posterior anus, and two or more setæ.

ar′ma-zine′. Var. of ARMOZEEN.

arme. † ARM, ARMY, HARM.

ar′me-line. † ERMELIN.

Ar-me′ni-ac, *a.* [L. *Armeniacus*.] ARMENIAN. *Obs.*

ar-men′i-a′ceous (är-mĕn′ĭ-ā′shŭs), *a.* [From *armeniaca*, specific name of the apricot.] Apricot-colored. *Rare.*

arm′er, arm′er-er, arm′er-y. † ARMOR, ARMORER, ARMORY.

arm′er, *n.* One who arms or supplies arms.

Ar-me′ri-a (är-mē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of STATICE.

ar′mer rit′ter (är′mẽr rĭt′ẽr). [G., lit., poor knight.] A variety of French toast.

armesine. † ARMOZEEN.

‖ **armes′ par′lantes′** (årm′ pår′länt′). [F., lit., speaking arms.] *Her.* = CANTING ARMS. See also REBUS, *n.*, 2.

armet. † HERMIT.

armeur. † ARMOR.

arm′ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. As much as the arm can hold.

arm′gaunt′, *a.* With gaunt or slender legs (?);—occurring originally in "An *armgaunt* steed," *Shak.* (*Ant. and Cl.*, I. v. 48).

arm′-gret′, *a.* Great as a man's arm. *Obs.*

ar′mied (är′mĭd), *a.* Composing an army; armylike.

ar-mif′er-ous, *a.* [L. *armifer*; *arma* arms + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing arms or weapons. *Rare.*

ar′mi-lau′sa (är′mĭ-lô′sȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAUSÆ (-sē). [L.] A Roman military tunic.

ar-mil′la (är-mĭl′ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a bracelet.] **1.** A bracelet.
2. *Zoöl.* A colored ring on the lower part of the tibia of a bird.
3. *Anat.* The annular ligament of the wrist. *Rare.*

ar-mil′lar, *a.* [See ARMILLARY.] Of or like a hoop or ring. *Obs.* — *n.* An armillary sphere. *Obs.*

ar′mil-lat′ed (är′mĭ-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Wearing bracelets. *Rare.*

Ar′mi-lus′tri-um, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival held October 19 for the consecration of weapons. See MARS, SALII.

armin. † ERMINE.

armine, *n.* [Cf. AS. *earming*, fr. *earm* poor.] A wretched creature; a beggar. *Obs.*

ar-mis′o-nant (är-mĭs′ō-nănt), **ar-mis′o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *armisonus*; *arma* arms + *sonare* (p. pr. *sonans*) to sound.] Resounding with arms. *Rare.*

armite. † HERMIT.

arm′less, *a.* See -LESS; ARM, [ARMS.

armoirie. † AMBRY, ARMORY.

Ar-mo′ni (är-mō′nī). *Bib.*

ar-mo′ni-ac, ar-mo′ni-ak. † AMMONIAC.

Ar-mo′ni-ak. Obs. corrupt. of [ARMENIAC.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

veloped in the **Harvey process**, invented by H. A. Harvey, of New Jersey. It consists in carburizing the face of a piece of low-carbon steel by subjecting it to the action of carbon at a very high heat, and then to a sudden chilling, as by a spray of cold water. Plates so made shatter projectiles which would break to pieces a plate entirely hard or perforate one entirely soft. Face-hardened armor is most effectively attacked by a soft-nosed shell (see ARMOR-PIERCING). Increased tenacity was soon gained by the addition of nickel to the steel. The **improved Harvey or Krupp process**, while a secret, seems to include the addition of chromium as well as nickel to the metal. For the distribution of armor on vessels, see NAVY, 2. The success of naval armor quickly led to its use for land fortifications also. For inland forts, liable to continued bombardment by light guns, nickel-steel armor is well adapted; for coast defenses, open to brief attacks by heavy guns, the **Gruson armor** is much used, esp. on the Continent. This consists of massive blocks of chilled cast iron, built together to form shields. Its weight prevents its use on shipboard.

6. Any similar protective covering: **a** The water-tight suit of a diver. **b** A more or less hard and rigid protective covering of an animal or plant, as the plates of an armadillo. **c** A sheathing of wire wound on garden hose.

7. *Magnetism.* = ARMATURE, 3. *Obs.*

8. *Heraldry.* = COAT ARMOR.

ar′mor, ar′mour (är′mẽr), *v. t.* To put armor on; to equip with armor.

ar′mor–bear′er, ar′mour–, *n.* One who carries the armor or arms of another; an armiger. *Judg.* ix. 54.

ar′mor–clad′, ar′mour–clad′, *a.* Sheathed in, or protected by, armor. — *n.* A vessel so protected.

ar′mored, ar′moured (är′mẽrd), *a.* Covered or equipped with armor.

armored concrete. = FERRO-CONCRETE. — **a. cruiser.** See NAVY, 2. — **a. scale.** See DIASPINÆ.

ar′mor-er, ar′mour-er (är′mẽr-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *armurer, armerer*, fr. F. *armurier*, fr. *armure* armor.] **1**. One who makes or repairs armor or arms.

2. Formerly, one who had care of the arms and armor of a knight, and who dressed him in armor. *Shak.*

3. One who has the care of arms and armor, cleans or repairs them, etc.; specif.: **a** *Nav.* Formerly, in the United States Navy, a petty officer in charge of the armory, who cleaned and repaired the small arms. **b** *Mil.* An enlisted man having charge of the repairs to, and good condition of, the small arms of a command.

armor, *or* **armour, grating**. A grating of heavy metal bars, set in the funnel, hatches, or such other openings of a war ship as cannot be closed in action, to keep pieces of bursting shells from going below.

ar-mo′ri-al (är-mō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [From *armory*: cf. F. *armorial*.] Belonging to armor, or to the heraldic arms or escutcheon of a family.

armorial bearings. See ARMS, 3.

ar-mo′ri-al, *n.* A book of heraldic arms.

Ar-mor′ic (är-mŏr′ĭk) | **Ar-mor′i-can** (-ĭ-kăn) | *a.* [L. *Armorica* the modern Brittany, fr. Celtic; cf. W. *ar* on + *mor* sea.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the northwestern part of France (formerly called Armorica, now Bretagne or Brittany), or its people.

2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a system of mountains extending from Ireland to central France, formed at the close of the Paleozoic era.

Ar-mor′i-can, *n.* A native or the language of Armorica. See BRETON, INDO-EUROPEAN.

ar′mor-ist (är′mẽr-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *armoriste*.] One skilled in coat armor or heraldry.

ar′mor–pierc′ing, ar′mour–pierc′ing, *a.* Capable of, or used for the purpose of, piercing armor; — said of shot or shell, the shot having a smaller bursting charge and greater penetrative power than shell. In the U. S. Navy, armor-piercing shells have a solid, pointed head and a length of about three or three and a half calibers. High explosive bursting charges are now generally used. The material is hardened forged steel, but a soft steel cap, or nose, is generally fitted on the point. This, by yielding on the first shock of impact, prevents the shattering of the projectile and, as is believed, tends to hold the point against the spot of impact and may act as a lubricant. Cf. BITING ANGLE; see ARMOR, *n.*, 5.

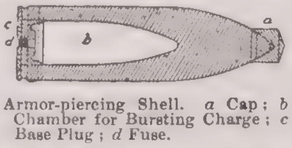

Armor-piercing Shell. *a* Cap; *b* Chamber for Bursting Charge; *c* Base Plug; *d* Fuse.

armor, *or* **armour, plate**. A plate of armor; armor (see ARMOR, *n.*, 5). — **ar′mor–plat′ed**, *or* **ar′mour–** (plāt′ĕd; -ĭd), *a.*

This day will be launched . . . the first *armor-plated* steam frigate in the possession of Great Britain. *Times* (*Dec.* 29, 1860).

armor, *or* **armour, shelf**. *Naut.* A wide continuous shelf below the water line of an armored ship, used to support the vertical armor and its backing.

ar′mor-y, ar′mour-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. *armor*, but confused with the source of *ambry*, and also with F. *armoiries* heraldic emblems, coats of arms, OF. *armoieries*, fr. OF. *armoier* to paint arms or coats of arms. Cf. ARMS, ARMORIAL, AMBRY.] **1**. Armor; defensive and offensive arms.

Celestial *armory*, shields, helms, and spears. *Milton.*

2. A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited; in the United States, usually, a large building including also a drill hall, offices, etc.

3. A manufactory, usually one belonging to the government, of arms, as rifles, pistols, bayonets, swords. *U. S.*

4. An armed force. *Obs.*

5. That branch of heraldry which treats of coat armor.

6. Ensigns armorial; armorial bearings. *Spenser.*

7. Erroneously used for ARMOIRE.

ar′mo-zeen′ | **ar′mo-zine′** | (är′mō-zēn′), *n.* [F. *armoisin*.] A thick plain silk, generally black, and used for clerical robes and mourning bands.

arm′pit′ (ärm′pĭt′), *n.* The hollow, or pit, beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder; the axilla.

arm′rack′ (-răk′), *n.* A frame for holding small arms.

arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* [ME. *armes*, F. *arme*, pl. *armes*, fr. L. *arma*, pl., arms. Cf. ALARM.] **1**. Instruments or weapons of offense or defense; loosely, objects of any kind that may be used as weapons.

Three horses and three goodly suits of *arms*. *Tennyson.*

The right of the people to keep and bear *arms* shall not be infringed. *U. S. Const., Amend. II.*

The *arms* intended by the Constitution [of the United States] are such as are suitable for the general defense of the community . . . and the secret carrying of those suited merely to deadly individual encounters may be prohibited. *T. M. Cooley.*

2. The deeds or exploits of war; military service or science. "*Arms* and the man I sing." *Dryden.*

3. *Her.* The hereditary ensigns armorial of a family, consisting of figures and colors borne in shields, banners, etc., as marks of dignity and distinction; hence, similar devices adopted by governments as a mark of authority or official dignity and used esp. on seals and documents. Arms are also granted to or adopted by towns, corporations, and others as a badge or trade-mark. The term *arms* is often applied in the United States to devices assumed by private persons to indicate relationship to a family entitled to bear the devices as hereditary arms, or to devices assumed as a family emblem.

arms of adoption, *Her.*, arms taken by a stranger in blood, in compliance with the will of a testator. — **a. of alliance**, *Her.*, arms taken up by the issue of heiresses, to show their maternal descent; also, arms taken by a husband or wife from the shield of his or her spouse. — **a. of assumption.** *Her.* = ASSUMPTIVE ARMS. — **a. of community**, *Her.*, arms of corporate and other bodies, as bishops' sees, abbeys, universities, towns, etc. — **a. of dominion**, *Her.*, national arms borne by a sovereign. — **a. of precision**, *Mil.*, modern rifled firearms, esp. when equipped with graduated sights, special ammunition, etc., in contradistinction to smoothbore muskets and cannon. — **a. of pretension**, *Her.*, arms of a sovereignty or other rank, assumed to denote a claim to the realm or rank by one not in possession of it, as the fleurs-de-lis of France borne on the shield of England from 1340 to 1801. — **a. of succession**, *Her.*, arms denoting inheritance. — **in a.**, armed for war; in a state of hostility. — **to a.** ‖ a summons to war or battle; a signal for soldiers to fall in, under arms, as quickly as possible. — **under a.** *Mil.* **a** Drawn up fully armed and equipped. **b** Enrolled for military service; as, the state has a million men *under arms*.

arms curtains. *Naval.* Weather cloths for protecting small arms in boats.

arm′scye′ (ärm′sī′), *n.* An armhole in a garment. See SCYE.

arm's end. The end of the arm; fig., a good distance off.

arm slasher. One who cuts his arm to drink the blood to his mistress's health — once a practice with gallants.

arm's length. The length of the arm; fig., a good distance.

to keep, stay, etc., at arm's length, fig., to exclude, refrain, etc., from close contact or familiar intercourse. — **to work at arm's length**, to work disadvantageously.

arm's reach. Distance the arm can reach.

Arm′strong gun (ärm′strŏng). *Ordnance.* A rifled gun built according to the system of built-up, wrought-iron ordnance invented about 1855 by Sir W. G. Armstrong of England. Guns constructed on this system have been both muzzle-loading and breech-loading, and have ranged from light field guns to the heaviest ordnance. The body of the breech-loading guns was of coiled wrought-iron tubes, welded together end to end, reënforced in the rear of the trunnions by two additional tubes or jackets, the outer consisting of a spiral coil, the intermediate of an iron slab bent and welded. The muzzle-loading guns were made of an interior steel tube, supported in the rear by a solid breech plug and over the seat of the charge by a breech piece, the tube and breech piece being further strengthened by wrought-iron tubes shrunk into position. The modern guns of the system are often referred to as of the "Elswick" pattern, after the location of the great ordnance works.

ar′mure (är′mūr), *n.* [F. See ARMOR.] **1**. Armor. *Obs.*

2. A variety of twilled fabric of silk or wool, or a mixture, plain, ribbed, or in a small design.

3. The loom harness used for a certain weave.

ar′my (är′mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [F. *armée*, fr. LL. *armata*, fr. L. *armare* to arm. Cf. ARMADA.] **1**. An armed expedition. *Obs.*

At many a noble *armee* had he be. *Chaucer.*

2. A collection or body of men armed for war, esp. one organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under proper officers.

3. A body of persons organized for the advancement of a cause; as, the Blue Ribbon *Army*.

4. A great number; vast multitude; host; array.

An *army* of good words. *Shak.*

Syn. — Forces, host, troops, array.

army corps (kōr), *or* (French) **corps′ d'ar′mée′** (kōr′-dȧr′mā′). A main body containing two or more divisions of a large army, organized as a complete army, comprising all arms (in practice varying in relative proportions) and sufficient in itself for all the operations of war. In the United States army as reorganized for the Great War, an army corps consisted of six divisions; 4 active, 1 depot, and 1 replacement, and two regiments of cavalry, corps artillery, engineers, telegraphers, etc., essentially following European practice. Previously the army corps had been smaller in both the United States and in British practice.

Army List. In England, an officially published list of the commissioned officers in the army. Cf. ARMY REGISTER.

army organization. The system by which a country raises, classifies, arranges, and equips its armed land forces. The usual divisions are: (1) A *regular* or *active army*, in which soldiers serve continuously with the colors and live in barracks or cantonments when not in the field; (2) the *reserves* of this army, in which the soldiers, while remaining constantly subject to a call to the colors, live at their homes, being summoned more or less frequently to report for instruction, drill, or maneuvers: and (3) one or more classes of soldiers organized largely for territorial defense, living at home and having only occasional periods of drill and instruction, who are variously called *home reserves* (as in the table below), *second*, *third*, etc., *line of defense* (the regular army and its reserves ordinarily constituting the *first line of defense*), *territorial forces*, or the like. In countries where conscription prevails a soldier is supposed to serve a given number of years. He is usually enrolled first in the regular army, then passes to its reserve, then into the home reserves, to serve until he reaches the age limit. If for any reason he is not enrolled in the regular army, he may begin his service in the army reserves or even the home reserves, but then serves the full number of years or up to the age limit. In equipment the organization of the army is into the three great arms of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, together with more or less numerous other branches, such as engineers, medical corps, etc., besides the staff organizations such as those of the pay and subsistence departments.

THE PRINCIPAL MODERN ARMY ORGANIZATIONS.

COUNTRY.	REGULAR ARMY. Conscript or Volunteer; Term of Service; Peace and War Footing.	ARMY RESERVE. Term of Service.	1ST & 2D HOME RESERVES. Term of Service; Age Limit.
Austria-Hungary.	Conscript; 3 years; Peace 325,000, War 980,000, or with Home Reserves 2,500,000. (Common Army; Home Reserves separate).	7 years, or not in previous service, 10 years.	**1st**: Landwehr (Austrian); Honvédség (Hungarian); 2 years, or not in previous service, 12 years. **2d**: Landsturm (Austr.): Népfölkelés (Hung.); Until limit; 42 yrs.
Belgium.	Volunteer, supplemented by conscription; 8 years; Peace 50,000, War 180,000.	5 years.	Garde Civique, in communes of more than 10,000 and fortified places; Volunteer.
Denmark.	Conscript; 4 years (not constant service); Peace 10,000, War 62,000.	4 years.	Reserve of Army, Second Grade; 8 years; 38 years.
France.	Conscript; 3 years; Peace 600,000, War 2,500,000, exclusive of Territorial Army and its Reserve.	10 years.	**1st**: Territorial Army; 6 years. **2d**: Territorial Reserve; 6 years; 45 years.
German Empire. Common Army.	Conscript; 2 years (3 for cavalry and field horse artillery); Peace 605,000, War 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, exclusive of Landsturm.	4 years.	**1st**: Landwehr; 1st Ban 5 years (4 for cavalry and field horse artillery), 2d Ban 7 years. **2d**: Landsturm; Until limit; 45 years.
Great Britain	Guards & Army Service Corps 3 years, others 7 years (generally); Peace 325,000, War 950,000, including all forces.	Guards & Army Service Corps 9 years, others 5 years.	**1st**: Special Reserve (created out of the Militia in 1907); 6 years. **2d**: Territorial Army; 4 years.
Italy.	Conscript; varying terms; Peace 262,000, War 1,000,000, besides Territorial Militia.	See below.*	
Japan.	Conscript; 3 years; Peace 170,000, War 900,000, exclusive of Landsturm.	4⅓ years.	**1st**: Landwehr; 10 years (Depot also for those not enlisted in the army, 12 years and 4 months). **2d**: Landsturm: Until limit; 40 years.
†**Netherlands**.	Volunteer, supplemented by conscription; 5 years (not constant service); Peace 38,000, War 70,000.	No regular Reserve; citizens under 36 liable.	
‡**Russia**.	Conscript; 5 years, 4 years actual; Peace 1,000,000, War 4,500,000.	Zapas; 13 years.	Opolchenie; 5 years or until limit; 43 years.
Turkey (only Mohammedans; others taxed).	Nizam: Conscript; 3 years; Peace 200,000 to 300,000 (nominal); War 975,000, exclusive of Mustahfiz.	6 years.	**1st**: Redif; 9 years. **2d**: Mustahfiz; 2 years or until limit; 40 years.
**United States	Volunteer; 3 years; Peace (actual) 64,000, War 225,000 (Regular Army & National Guard).	None.	**1st**: National Guard (Volunteer State Troops); Varying terms of service. **2d**: All citizens from 18 to 44 liable.

* No regular system of reserve. All citizens liable to serve between ages of 20 and 39 years. Under a system of unlimited leave all are supposed to be serving until the age limit in the Army, the Mobile Militia, or the Territorial Militia.

† The army of the Netherlands is almost entirely colonial.

‡ Terms of service vary slightly in different parts of empire.

** During the Great War the army of the United States was reorganized (to be again reorganized after the war) so that it consisted of: **a** the Regular Army; volunteer, 3 years active, 4 years reserve. Actual strength April, 1917, 190,000; **b** the National Guard while in federal service: units designated by President by calls of July 15 and 25, 1917: **c** drafted forces, at first called *National Army;* number not limited; President empowered to call all physically fit males between ages of 18-45 inclusive; total inducted Sept., 1917, to Nov., 1918, 2,801,635; **d** volunteers enlisting for the period of the war only, and on the same status as other enlisted men of the Regular Army. The titles *Regular Army*, *National Guard* in Federal service, and *National Army* were discontinued August 7, 1918, when all were combined into a single unified force called the *United States Army*. Total strength Nov., 1918, 3,665,000. **Information as to European armies was withheld.**

Army Register. In the United States, an annual register, published by the War Department, containing the names of army officers, their relative rank, etc. Cf. ARMY LIST.

Army Service Corps. In the British army, a corps of officers and enlisted men under the direction of the Quartermaster General, whose duty is to supply and transport the army.

army worm. **a** The larva of a noctuid moth which often travels in great multitudes from field to field, destroying grass, grain, and other crops. The common species of the northern United States is *Leucania unipuncta*. The name is often applied to other related species, as the cotton worm, the grass worm, called fall army worm, and the beet army worm (which see). **b** One of the larvæ of certain small two-winged flies of the genus *Sciara*, which march in large companies, in regular order.

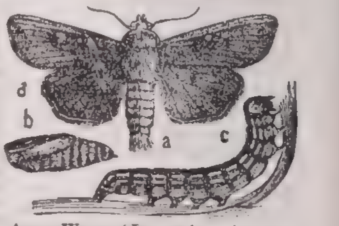

Army Worm (*Leucania unipuncta*). about ⅜ nat. size. *a* Imago; *b* Pupa; *c* Larva.

ar′na (är′nä) | **ar′nee** (-nē) | *n.* [Hind. *arnā*, fem. *arnī*.] *Zoöl.* The wild buffalo of India (*Bos bubalus*), which is larger than the domestic buffalo and has longer horns.

Ar′nau-don's green (är′nō-dŏnz). A valuable pigment composed of chromic hydroxide, $Cr(OH)_3$, either alone or combined with some acid, as boric, phosphoric, etc.

Armor. *Abbr.* Armoric.
ar′mo-ra′ci-a (är′mō-rā′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., horse-radish.] *Bot.* **a** The horse-radish (*Rorippa armoracia*). **b** [*cap.*] A subgenus of *Rorippa*, based on the species *R. armoracia*, the horse-radish.
ar′mord. Armored. *Ref. Sp.*
Ar′mo-ri′cian (är′mō-rĭsh′ăn), *a.* & *n.* = ARMORICAN.
ar′mo-ried (är′mō-rĭd), *a.* Decked with armorial bearings.
armosie. *n.* Armozeen. *Obs.*
Ar′mou′chi′quois′ (är′mōō′-shē′kwä′), *n. pl.* An early French name for the Algonquin Indians of New England.
armour, armour-bearer, etc. Vars. of ARMOR, etc.
arms′eye′. Var. of ARMSCYE.
arm′size′. Var. of ARMSCYE.
arm′strong. *n.* [*arm* + *strong*; — from the difficulty in uprooting it.] Knotgrass. *Dial.*
armthe. † ERMTHE.
Ar-much′ee chert (är-mŭk′ē). [From *Armuchee*, village in Georgia.] *Geol.* A formation of the Devonian system in Georgia and Alabama.
ar′mu-let, *n.* An armlet. *Obs.*
armur. † ARMOR.
armury. † ARMORY.
arm′y, *a.* Abounding in, or produced by, arms or branches; branchy. *Rare.* *Burns.*
army ant. = FORAGING ANT.
armyn. † ERMINE.
Army plot. *Eng. Hist.* An abortive plot started in the army, and led by Wilmot in 1641, to march upon London, save the Earl of Strafford, and free Charles I. from his thraldom to Parliament.
arn, *n.* The alder tree. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*
Arn. *Abbr.* Arnold.
arn. † ARE, EARN, ERNE, RAN.
Ar′na (är′nȧ). *Bib.*
Ar′nald-ist. Var. of ARNOLDIST.
Ar′nan (är′năn). *Bib.*
ar-nat′ta, ar-nat′to. Vars. of ANNATTO.

Ar-naut′ } (är-nout′), *n.* [Turk. *Arnaut*, fr. NGr. Ἀρ-
Ar-naout′ } *ναβίτης*, for Ἀρβανίτης.] An inhabitant of Albania and neighboring mountainous regions; specif., one serving as a soldier in the Turkish army.

ar′ni-ca (är′nĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL.; origin unknown.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous herbs, of the Northern Hemisphere, distinguished from *Senecio* chiefly by the opposite leaves. The heads are discoid or have bright yellow rays. *A. nudicaulis*, the leopard's-bane, is the only species of the eastern United States; in the West they are numerous. **2.** *Pharm.* The rhizome and roots of *Arnica montana*, used for the stimulant and local irritant effect, esp. in the tincture, as embrocations for bruises, sprains, swellings, etc.; hence, popularly, a preparation of these.

Ar′nold-ist (är′nŭld-ĭst), *n.* One of the followers of Arnold, or Arnaldus, of Brescia, who preached against clerical riches and corruption, and instigated the Romans to rebel against the temporal power of the Pope. He was executed in 1155, and his adherents were scattered.

ar′o-ei′ra (ăr′ō-ā′rȧ), *n.* [Pg., prob. fr. native name.] Any of several anacardiaceous shrubs or trees yielding a medicinal resin; esp.: *Schinus molle*, of Peru and the Andes; *S. terebinthifolius*, of Brazil; and *Astronium fraxinifolium*, also of Brazil.

ar′oid (ăr′oid; âr′-), **a-roi′de-ous** (ȧ-roi′dē-ŭs), *a.* [*Arum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Belonging to the arum family.

ar′oid, *n.* Any plant of the arum family (Araceæ).

A-roi′des (ȧ-roi′dēz), *n.* [NL. See ARUM; -OID.] *Bot.* A small genus of African araceous plants, the best known being the common calla lily, *A. æthiopicum*, the spotted calla, *A. albo-maculatum*, and the yellow calla, *A. hastatum*, all commonly cultivated. The genus is closely related to *Peltandra*. *Richardia* is a synonym. See CALLA.

a-roint′ (ȧ-roint′), *interj.* [Cf. E. dial. *rynt*, *rynt* thee, *roynt*, or *runt*, terms used by milkmaids to a cow that has been milked, in order to drive her away, to make room for others.] Stand off, or begone. *Obs.*

Aroint thee, witch, the rump-fed ronyon cries. *Shak.*

a-ro′ma (ȧ-rō′mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MAS (-mȧz); *occas., L.* -MATA (-tȧ). [L. *aroma*, Gr. ἄρωμα: cf. ME. & OF. *aromat* spice, F. *aromate.*] **1.** Spice; — usually in *pl. Obs.* **2.** Quality or principle of plants or other substances constituting their fragrance; agreeable odor; as, *aroma* of coffee. **3.** Fig.: The fine diffusive quality of intellectual power; flavor; as, the subtile *aroma* of genius.

The *aroma* and fragrance of new thought were perceptible in these designs, after three centuries of wear and tear. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See SMELL.

ar′o-mat′ic (ăr′ō-măt′ĭk) } *a.* [F. *aromatique*, L. *aroma-*
ar′o-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), } *ticus*, Gr. ἀρωματικός. See AROMA.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or containing, aroma; fragrant; spicy; strong-scented; odoriferous; as, *aromatic* balsam. **2.** *Chem.* Derived from, or characterized by the presence of, the benzene nucleus: — said of a large class of cyclic organic compounds. This use of *aromatic* arose from its ordinary use as descriptive of the odorous compounds, as oil of wintergreen, of bitter almond, etc., of this class.

Syn. — See REDOLENT.

aromatic sulphuric acid, *Pharm.*, a mixture of sulphuric acid, tincture of ginger, oil or spirit of cinnamon, and alcohol, used in medicine as a tonic and astringent. — **a. vinegar,** a solution of acetic acid highly flavored with aromatic substances. The formula of the American Pharmaceutical Association includes oils of lavender, rosemary, juniper, peppermint, cinnamon, lemon, and cloves, with alcohol as a solvent. — **a. wintergreen.** = WINTERGREEN, 2.

ar′o-mat′ic, *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm, pungent taste, as ginger, cinnamon, spices.

a-ro′ma-tize (ȧ-rō′mȧ-tīz; 277), *v. t.;* A-RO′MA-TIZED (-tīzd); A-RO′MA-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [L. *aromatizare*, Gr. ἀρωματίζειν: cf. F. *aromatiser.*] To impregnate with aroma; to render aromatic; to give a spicy scent or taste to; to perfume. — **a-ro′ma-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-[-tī-]zā′shŭn; ăr′ō-măt′-), *n.* — **a-ro′ma-tiz′er** (-tīz′ẽr), *n.*

a-round′ (ȧ-round′), *adv.* [*a-* + *round.*] **1.** In a course making a circle or part of a circle; on every side; round. **2.** In a circuit; here and there within the surrounding space; all about; as, to travel *around* from town to town. **3.** Near; in the neighborhood; as, this man was standing *around* when the fight took place. *Colloq., U. S.*

☞ See ROUND, the shorter form, *adv. & prep.*, which, in some of the meanings, is more commonly used.

a-round′, *prep.* **1.** On all sides of; encircling; encompassing; so as to make the circuit of; about.

A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows. *Dryden.*

2. From one part to another of; at random through; about; on another side of; as, to travel *around* the country; a house *around* the corner. *Colloq., U. S.*

a-rous′al (ȧ-rouz′ăl), *n.* Act of arousing, or state of being aroused.

Whatever has associated itself with the *arousal* and activity of our better nature. *Hare.*

a-rouse′ (ȧ-rouz′), *v. t. & i.;* A-ROUSED′ (ȧ-rouzd′); A-ROUS′ING. [*a-* + *rouse.*] To excite to action from a state of rest; to stir, or put in motion or exertion; to rouse; to excite; as, to *arouse* one from sleep; to *arouse* the dormant faculties.

Grasping his spear, forth issued to *arouse*
His brother, mighty sovereign of the host. *Cowper.*
No suspicion was *aroused.* *Merivale.*

a-row′ (ȧ-rō′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *row.*] In a row, line, or rank; successively; in order. *Shak.*

‖ **ar-peg′gio** (är-pĕd′jō), *n.* [It., fr. *arpeggiare* to play on the harp, fr. *arpa* harp.] *Music.* The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, as in playing the harp, and not simultaneously; a chord thus played.

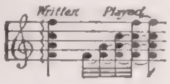

Arpeggio.

ar′pent (är′pĕnt; *F.* ȧr′päɴ′) } *n.* [F. *arpent*, fr. L. *arepennis*,
ar′pen (är′pĕn) } according to Columella, a Gallic word.] **1.** An old French measure of land varying in value with the locality. The **arpent d'ordonnance** (ȧr′päɴ′ dôr′dō′näɴs′) was equivalent to 51.7 ares (1.28 acres), the **arpent commun** (kō′mŭɴ′) to 42.2 ares (1.04 acres), and the **arpent de Paris** (pȧ′rē′) to 34.2 ares (.84 acre). The last is in common use in parts of Canada. **2.** A linear measure in use locally in Canada, being the length (about 12 rods) of the side of a square arpent.

ar′ra-cach′ (ăr′ȧ-kăch′) } *n.* [Sp. *arracacha*, fr. a native
ar′ra-ca′cha (-kä′chȧ) } name.] The plant *Arracacia xanthorhiza*, cultivated in the West Indies for its thick edible rootstocks.

Ar′ra-ca′ci-a (ăr′ȧ-kā′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ARRACACH.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly Mexican apiaceous plants having ternately compound or dissected leaves, white flowers in umbels without an involucre, and a distinct stylopodium. *A. xanthorhiza* is the arracach.

ar′rack (ăr′ăk; 277), *n.* [Ar. ʻ*araq* sweat, juice, spirituous liquor. Cf. RACK arrack.] In Turkey, India, etc., any ardent spirit. It is made from rice, or molasses, or the sap of various palms, as the coconut, date, and wine palms.

ar-raign′ (ȧ-rān′), *v. t.* [From OF. *aramir*, fr. LL. *adhramire.*] *Old Eng. Law.* To appeal to; to demand; as, to *arraign* an assize of novel disseizin.

ar-raign′, *v. t.;* AR-RAIGNED′ (-rānd′); AR-RAIGN′ING. [ME. *arainen*, *arenen*, OF. *araisnier*, F. *arraisonner*, fr. LL. *arrationare* to address, to call before court; L. *ad* + *ratio* reason, reasoning, LL. cause, judgment. See REASON.] **1.** Formerly, to call to account; to interrogate; hence, *Law:* To call or set (a prisoner) at the bar of a court to answer to the charge of an indictment. In the technical common-law procedure in arraigning a prisoner he is called to the bar by his name; the indictment is read to him; and he is asked, "How say you (A B), are you guilty, or not guilty?" The next step is judgment if he confesses guilt; or entry of his plea if he does not. Formerly, when the trial by battle was demandable, upon entering a plea of not guilty the prisoner was asked how he would be tried, but this is now unnecessary and obsolete. **2.** To call to account, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or any other tribunal.

They will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge. *Dryden.*
It is not arrogance, but timidity, of which the Christian body should now be *arraigned* by the world. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — Accuse, impeach, indict, denounce. See CHARGE.

ar-raign′, *n.* Arraignment; as, the clerk of the *arraigns.*

ar-raign′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *araisnement*, *aresnement.*] An arraigning, or state of being arraigned.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition. *Dryden.*

ar-range′ (ȧ-rānj′), *v. t.;* AR-RANGED′ (-rānjd′); AR-RANG′ING (-rān′jĭng). [ME. *arayngen*, OF. *arengier*, F. *arranger*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *rengier*, *rangier*, F. *ranger.* See RANGE, *v. t.*] **1.** To put in proper order; to dispose (persons, things, or parts) in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose; as, troops *arranged* for battle.

So [they] came to the market place, and there he *arranged* his men in the streets. *Berners.*
[They] were beginning to *arrange* their hampers. *Boswell.*
A mechanism previously *arranged.* *Paley.*

2. To adjust or settle; to prepare; to determine; as, to *arrange* the preliminaries of an undertaking. Also *v. i.* **3.** *Music.* To adapt (a composition) to voices or instruments for which it was not originally written.

Syn. — Adjust, adapt, range, dispose, classify.

ar-range′ment (ȧ-rānj′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *arrangement.*] **1.** Act of arranging, or putting in an orderly condition, or state of being so arranged; disposition in suitable form. **2.** Manner or result of arranging; system of parts disposed in due order or according to some scheme; as, *arrangement* of one's dress; the Linnæan *arrangement* of plants. **3.** Preparatory proceeding or measure; preparation; as, we have made *arrangements* for receiving company. **4.** Something made by arranging parts or things together; a combination; as, an *arrangement* in gray and white. **5.** Settlement; adjustment by agreement; as, the parties have made an *arrangement* of their disputes. **6.** *Eng. Law.* An agreement between a debtor and his creditors modifying his obligations to them by a composition or otherwise. Under the bankruptcy act of 1883 such an arrangement (usually called a *scheme of arrangement*) may be made before or after adjudication, and if agreed to by a majority of creditors in numbers, representing three fourths in value, and approved by court, is binding on all creditors. This arrangement is distinct from the common-law deed of arrangement, which is not binding on those who do not accept it. Both must be registered. **7.** *Music.* **a** The adaptation of a composition to other voices or instruments. **b** A piece so adapted; a transcription; as, a pianoforte *arrangement* of Beethoven's symphonies; an orchestral *arrangement* of a song, an opera, etc. **8.** *Math.* Permutation.

Syn. — Disposal, disposition, distribution.

ar′rant (ăr′ănt), *a.* [Var. of ERRANT, wandering. See ERRANT.] **1.** Wandering; vagrant; as, in *thief arrant* or *arrant thief*, a robber outlaw, a common or notorious thief, that is, one thoroughly bad and dangerous; *arrant rogue*, a vagrant rogue; also in *knight arrant*, *bailiff arrant*, where the form *errant* is now used. **2.** Hence: Notoriously or preëminently bad; thorough or downright, in a bad sense; shameless; unmitigated; as, an *arrant* rogue or coward.

I discover an *arrant* laziness in my soul. *Fuller.*

3. Thorough or downright, in a good sense. *Obs.*

An *arrant* honest woman. *Burton.*

ar′rant-ly, *adv.* Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully. *L'Estrange.*

ar′ras (ăr′ăs), *n.* [From *Arras*, in northeastern France.] Tapestry; a rich figured fabric; esp., a screen or hangings of heavy cloth with interwoven figures.

Stateliest couches, with rich *arras* spread. *Cowper.*
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself. *Shak.*

ar′ras, *v. t.* To furnish with an arras. *Chapman.*

ar′ra-sene′ (ăr′ȧ-sēn′), *n.* [From ARRAS.] A material consisting of a central cord covered with a pile of wool or silk, used for working the figures in embroidery.

ar-ras′tra (är-räs′trȧ), *or, more correctly,* **ar-ras′tre** (-trā), *n.* [Sp. *arrastre.*] A rude drag-stone mill for pulverizing ores, esp. those containing free gold.

ar-ras′tre (är-räs′trā), *n.* [Sp., lit., haulage.] *Commerce.* The operation of unloading, conveying, and delivering imported merchandise to the importer, including temporary storage in bonded warehouses. *Phil. I.*

ar′rau (är′rou), *n.* A large turtle (*Podocnemis expansa*) of the group Pleurodira, found in the Amazon River. The female reaches a length of nearly three feet. It is of great commercial value, chiefly on account of the eggs, which are collected periodically for food or for their oil. The young turtles six to eighteen inches long are often eaten.

ar-ray′ (ă-rā′), *v. t.;* AR-RAYED′ (-rād′); AR-RAY′ING. [ME. *araien*, *arraien*, fr. OF. *areer* (3d pers. pres. ind. *areie*, *aroie*), *arreer*; *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *rei*, *roi*, order, arrangement, fr. a stem *rēd-*, prob. of G. or Celtic origin. Cf. CURRY, *v.*] **1.** To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle; to marshal.

By torch and trumpet fast *arrayed*,
Each horseman drew his battle blade. *Campbell.*
These doubts will be *arrayed* before their minds. *Farrar.*

2. To deck or dress; to adorn with dress; clothe; envelop; — applied esp. to dress of a splendid or impressive kind.

Pharaoh . . . *arrayed* him in vestures of fine linen. *Gen.* xli. 42.
In gelid caves with horrid gloom *arrayed.* *Trumbull.*

3. *Law.* To set, or set forth, in order, as a jury, for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man.

Syn. — Draw up, arrange, dispose, set in order.

ar-ray′, *n.* [ME. *arai*, *arrai*, OF. *arrei*, *aroi*, *arroi*, order, arrangement, dress, F. *arroi*, fr. OF. *areer* to arrange, to array. See ARRAY, *v.*] **1.** Order; a regular and imposing arrangement; disposition in regular lines; hence, order of battle; as, drawn up in battle *array.*

Wedged together in the closest *array.* *Gibbon.*

2. Specif.: The assembling of the militia which formerly took place annually in England. **3.** The whole body of persons placed in order; an orderly collection; hence, a body of soldiers.

A gallant *array* of nobles and cavaliers. *Prescott.*

4. An imposing series of things.

Their long *array* of sapphire and of gold. *Byron.*

5. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person; rich or beautiful apparel. *Dryden.* **6.** *Law.* A ranking or setting forth in order, by the proper officer, of a jury as impaneled; hence, the panel itself. **7.** *Math.* A number of elements arranged in rows and columns; as, a square *array*; a rectangular *array* (matrix). **8.** Condition of affairs; plight. *Obs.*

ar-ray′al (ă-rā′ăl), *n.* Act or process of arraying; that which is arrayed or disposed; array.

‖ **ar′ra-yan′** (är′rä-yän′), *n.* [Sp.] **a** In Mexico, a [...]taceous tree (*Myrtus arayan*) with smooth gray bark, yellow subacid fruit, which is used to make a cooling d[...] **b** In the West Indies, the wax myrtle (*Myrica cerif*[...]); also, any one of several species of *Icacorea.*

ar-ray′er (ă-rā′ẽr), *n.* One who arrays; specif., form[...] *Eng.*, a commissioner of array.

ar-ray′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *areement*, *araiement.* See ARRAY.] Outfit; clothes; raiment.

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arn′ber-ry, *n.* A European raspberry (*Rubus idæus*). *Dial. Eng.*
arnd. † ERRAND.
Ar′neb (är′nĕb), *n.* [Ar. *arnab* hare.] See STAR.
ar′ne-ment, *n.* [OF. *arrement.*] Ink, or its constituents. *Obs.*
arneste. † EARNEST.
arnica bud. The fall dandelion.
ar′ni-cine (är′nĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n. Chem.* An alkaloid said to be found in the arnica plant.
ar-nil′lo (är-nĭl′ō), *n.* A small violet-colored West Indian market fish (*Apsilus dentatus*).
Ar′nold (är′nŭld), *n.* [Cf. F. *Arnaud*, *Arnault*, It. *Arnoldo*, both of G. origin; cf. G. *Arnold*, OHG. *Aranold*, and G. *aar* eagle, OHG. *aro*, *arn*, and *walten* to rule.] Lit., strong as an eagle; — masc. prop. name. F. *Arnaud*, *Arnaut* (ȧr′nō′); It. *Arnoldo* (är-nōl′dō); Sp. *Arnaldo* (är-näl′dō); G. *Arnold* (är′nōlt).
Ar′nold's gan′gli-on (är′nōlts). [After G. *Arnold*, German anatomist.] = OTIC GANGLION.
Ar′nolphe′ (är′nōlf′), *n.* A morose cynic in Molière's "L'École des Femmes."
Ar′non (är′nŏn). *Bib.*
ar′not, ar′nut. *n.* [See EARTHNUT.] The earthnut. *Obs.*
ar-not′ta, ar-not′to. Vars. of ANNATTO.
arn't (ärnt). Colloq. contr. of [are not.]
aro. † ARROW.
a-roar′, *adv. & a.* Roaring.
a-ro′ba. Var. of ARABA; † ARROBA.
arobalist. † ARBALEST.
A′rod (ā′rŏd; âr′ŏd). *Bib.*
Ar′o-di (âr′ō-dī; ȧ-rō′dī). *Bib.*
A′rod-ites (ā′rŏd-īts; âr′ŏd-), *n. pl. Bib.*
A-ro′er (ȧ-rō′ẽr). *Bib.*
A-ro′er-ite (-īt). *Bib.*
a-roi′de-ous, *a. Bot.* Araceous.
a-roint′, *v. t.* To drive off by or as if by crying aroint. *Rare.* *Mrs. Browning.*
a-rol′la (ȧ-rŏl′ȧ), *n.* [F. *arolle.*] The Swiss pine.
A′rom (ā′rŏm). *Bib.*
‖ **á Ro′ma por to′do** (ä rō′mä pōr tō′thō: 146). [Sp.] To Rome for everything.
aromat. † AROMA.
ar′o-mat′i-cal, *a.* Aromatic.
ar′o-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of AROMATIC, -ICAL. See -LY.
ar′o-mat′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
ar′o-mat′ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
a-ro′ma-ti′tes (ȧ-rō′mȧ-tī′tēz), *n.* Also **a-ro′ma-tite.** [L., fr. Gr. ἀρωματίτης aromatic.] An ancient precious stone of Arabia and Egypt. [*Obs.*]
a-ro′ma-tous, *a.* Aromatic.
arombe. † AROOM. [tree.]
‖ **a-ro′mo,** *n.* [Sp.] The sponge
Arondight. Var. of AROUNDIGHT.
a-room′, *adv.* [*a-* on + *room.*] To or at a distance; apart. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To prolong. *Obs.*
a-roos′. † AROSE.
a-root′, *adv.* On root; rooted.
ar′oph (ăr′ŏf), *n.* [Contraction of *aroma philosophorum.*] Any of various medicines of Paracelsus and his followers. *Obs.*
ar′o-phane (âr′ō-fān). Var. of AËROPHANE.
A-ro′ras (ȧ-rō′rȧz), *n. pl.* A thrifty race of the Vaisya caste in the Punjab, India.
arore. † AROAR.
Ar′o-rite (ăr′ō-rīt). *D. Bib.*
a-rose′, *pret.* of ARISE.
‖ **a ro-tel′le** (ä rō-tĕl′lā). [It.] See CRATER.
arought. Obs. p. p. of ARECCHE.
aroum, aroume. † AROOM.
Ar′oun-dight (âr′ŭn-dīt), *n.* Sword of Lancelot of the Lake.
arouse. † ARROUSE.
a-rouse′ (ȧ-rouz′), *n.* A rousing; alarm. *Rare.* [arouses.]
a-rous′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who
arove. Obs. pret. of ARRIVE.
arow. † ARGH, ARROW.
arowblast. † ARBALEST.
a-roynt′. Var. of AROINT.
a-roze′. Arose. *Ref. Sp.*
A. R. P. *Abbr.* Associated Reformed Presbyterian.
Ar′pad (är′păd). *Bib.*
ar-peg′gi-a′tion (är-pĕj′ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Arpeggio playing.
ar′pen-ta′tor (är′pĕn-tā′tẽr; är′pĕn-), *n.* [See ARPENT.] Anglicized form of F. **ar′pen′teur′** (âr′päɴ′tûr′), a land surveyor. *Rare.* [orpine.]
ar′pent-weed′ (är′pĕnt-), *n.* The
Ar′phad (är′făd). *Bib.*
Ar-phas′a-chites (är-făs′ȧ-kīts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
Ar-phax′ad (är-făk′săd). *Bib.*
ar′pine (är′pĭn), *n.* An arpent. *Obs.*
ar′quat-ed. † ARCUATED.
ar′que-bus, ar′que-buse (är′kwē-bŭs; *cf.* HARQUEBUS), **ar′que-bus-ade′,** etc. Vars. of HARQUEBUS, etc.
ar′que-rite (är′kē-rīt), *n.* [From *Arqueros*, Chile.] *Min.* A soft malleable variety of amalgam.
ar′qui-foux (är′kĭ-fōō). Var. of ALQUIFOU. [*Obs.*]
arr, *v. i.* To snarl, as a dog.
arr, *n.* [Icel. *örr.*] A scar; wound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
arr, *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *arren* to vex, OD. *erren.*] To anger; to annoy. *Obs.* [arrived.]
arr. *Abbr.* Arranged; arrivals;
arr-. For various words, as **arragonite**, sometimes spelt *arr-*, see the forms in *ar-*.
A. R. R. *Abbr.* Anno Regni Regis, or Reginæ (L., in the year of the King's, or Queen's, reign).
ar′ra. Var. of ARRAH, ARRHA.
arrable. † HORRIBLE.
arrace. † ARASE, ARRAS.
ar′rach. † ORACH.
arrache. † ARACHE.
ar′ra-ché′ (ăr′ȧ-shā′), *a.* [F., torn out.] *Her.* Erased. *Rare.*
arrage. † ARREARAGE, AVERAGE. [GONESE.]
Ar′ra-go-nese′. Var. of ARA-
ar′rah (ăr′ȧ), *interj.* [Ir. *ara.*] An Anglo-Irish expletive, as of surprise.
arral. † ARRAY.
ar-raignd′. Arraigned. *Ref. Sp.* [raigns.]
ar-raign′er, *n.* One who ar-
arraise. † ARACE, ARAISE.
arraison. † AREASON.
Ar′ra-ka-nese′. Var. of A[RA]KANESE.
Ar-ra′kis (ȧ-rā′kĭs), *n.* [A[r. al] *raqqāç* the dancer.] See ST[A]R.
arrand. † ERRAND, ARRA[...] dial. var. of ARAIN.
ar-range′a-ble, *a.* See -ABL[E].
ar-rang′er (ȧ-rān′jẽr), *n.* O[ne] who arranges.
‖ **ar′ras** (är′räs), *n. pl.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* The property contributed by the husband to [the] wife on account of marriage. It must not exceed one tenth [of] the husband's property.
arrase. Var. of ARASE.
ar′ras-ways′, ar′ras-wise′. Corrupt. of ARRISWAYS, -WISE.
ar-ra′tel (är-rä′tĕl), *n.* [Pg., Ar. *ar-ratl.*] See WEIGHT.
ar-raught′. Obsolete pret. of AREACH.
arraunt. † ARRANT.
‖ **ar′ra-ya′do** (är′rä-yä′thō; 146), *n.* A grunt (*Hæmulon parra*) of the West Indies and South America.
ar-rayd′. Arrayed. *Ref. Sp.*
arre. † AR, ARR, ARROW, ERE, ERR.
ar-rear′. Corrupt. of AREAR.

B C D E F G H I K L M

ar-rear′ (ă-rēr′), *adv.* [ME. *arere*, OF. *ariere*, F. *arrière*, fr. L. *ad* + *retro* backward. See ARRIERE, REAR, *n.*] To or in the rear; behind; backwards. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

ar-rear′, *n.* **1.** The rear, as of a procession. *Archaic.*
2. That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due; esp., a remainder, or balance, which remains due when some part has been paid; arrearage; — commonly in *pl.;* as, *arrears* of rent, wages, or taxes.
For much I dread due payment by the Greeks
Of yesterday's *arrear.* *Cowper.*
If once despair became triumphant, all the little *arrear* of physical strength would collapse at once. *De Quincey.*
I have a large *arrear* of letters to write. *J. D. Forbes.*
in arrear *or* **arrears**, behind; backward; behindhand; in debt.

ar-rear′age (-āj), *n.* [F. *arrérage*, fr. *arrière*, OF. *ariére.* See ARREAR.] **1.** State of being in arrear, or behindhand.
2. That which remains unpaid and overdue after previous payment of a part; arrears.
The old *arrearages* . . . being defrayed. *Howell.*

ar-rect′ (ă-rĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *arrectus*, p. p. of *arrigere* to raise, erect; *ad* + *regere* to lead straight, to direct.] *Obs.* **1.** To make erect.
2. To direct upward or to a superior.
My supplication to you I *arrect.* *Skelton.*

ar-rect′ (ă-rĕkt′), **ar-rect′ed** (-rĕk′tĕd), *a.* [L. *arrectus*, p. p.] **1.** Lifted up; raised; erect.
2. Attentive, as a person listening. *Obs. or R.*
God speaks not to the idle and unconcerned hearer, but to the vigilant and *arrect.* *Smalridge.*

ar′ren-da′tor (ăr′ĕn-dā′tŏr; ăr′ĕn-dā′tŏr), *n.* [LL. *arendator*, *arrendator*, fr. *arendare*, *arrendare*, to pay rent, fr. *arenda* yearly rent; *ad* + *renda* rent. Cf. ARRENT; RENT.] One who rents or farms something, as an estate; specif., in Russia, a farmer of revenues.

ar-rent′ (ă-rĕnt′), *v. t.* [F. *arrenter* to give or take as rent. Cf. ARRENDATOR.] To let or farm out at a rent; specif., *O. Eng. Law*, to give license to inclose (land in a forest) with a low hedge and a ditch, under a yearly rent.
Robert Passelew was sent through England to *arrent* the alienated serjeanties, that is to say, to change the tenure from serjeanty into knight's service or socage. *Pollock & Mait.*

ar′ren-ta′tion (ăr′ĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Action or privilege of arrenting.

ar-rest′, *n.* [OF. *areste*, F. *arête*, L. *arista* the beard of grain. Cf. ARRIS.] *Far.* A scurfiness of the back part of the hind leg of a horse; — also named *rat-tails.*

ar-rest′ (ă-rĕst′), *v. t.;* AR-REST′ED; AR-REST′ING. [ME. *aresten*, v. t. & i., OF. *arester*, F. *arrêter*, fr. LL. *arrestare;* L. *ad* + *restare* to stop; *re* + *stare* to stand. See REST remainder.] **1.** To stop; to check or hinder the motion or action of; as, to *arrest* the current of a river; to *arrest* the senses.
Nor could her virtues the relentless hand
Of Death *arrest.* *Philips.*
2. *Law.* To take or keep (a person or chattels) in custody by authority of law; as, to *arrest* one for debt, or for crime, or on a criminal charge; to *arrest* a debt. See ARREST, *n.*, 2. After this word Shakespeare uses *of* ("I *arrest* thee *of* high treason") or *on;* the modern usage is *for.*
3. To seize on and fix; to hold; to catch; to capture; to seize on and fix the attention of; as, to *arrest* the eyes or attention; his manner *arrested* me. *Buckminster.*
4. To rest or fasten; to fix; to concentrate. *Obs.*
5. To hold as pledge; — so apparently only by Shakespeare.
I do *arrest* your words; be that you are,
That is, a woman; if you be more, you 're none. *Shak.*
6. To pledge; to engage. *Obs.*
Syn. — Obstruct, delay, detain, check, hinder; apprehend, seize, lay hold of, capture. See STOP.

ar-rest′, *v. i.* To come to a stop; to remain; rest; pause; tarry. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

ar-rest′, *n.* [ME. *arest*, *arrest*, OF. *arest*, F. *arrêt*, fr. *arester.* See ARREST, *v. t.;* cf. ARRÊT.] **1.** Act of stopping, or restraining from further motion, etc.; stoppage; check; as, an *arrest* of development.
As the *arrest* of the air showeth. *Bacon.*
2. *Law.* The taking or detainment (of a person) in custody by authority of law; legal restraint of the person; custody; imprisonment. An arrest may be made by seizing or touching the body; but it is sufficient if the party be unequivocally within the power of the officer and submit to the arrest. The term *arrest* is often distinctively used for civil cases, as distinguished from *apprehension*, and of the seizure of persons as distinguished from *attachment;* but it is often used interchangeably for either of the other words.
3. *Law.* Seizure or detention of chattels under process of law, esp. of vessels in admiralty cases, or, in Scots law, of movable obligations in a proceeding analogous to garnishment.
4. A judgment, decree, or sentence, esp. of a French court. Cf. ARRÊT. *Obs.*
[Our brother Norway] sends out *arrests*
On Fortinbras; which he, in brief, obeys. *Shak.*
5. Resting place; rest, as of a lance. *Obs.*
6. Any seizure or taking by power, physical or moral; seizure; hence, hindrance; restraint.
To the rich man who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest* that his soul was surprised the first night. *Jer. Taylor.*
7. *Fencing.* A direct point delivered during the development of some action of attack. *Encyc. of Sport.*
8. *Mach.* A device for arresting, as one for checking the swinging of the beam or pans of a balance.
arrest of judgment, *Law*, the staying or stopping of a judgment, after verdict, for legal cause.

ar′res-ta′tion (ăr′ĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *arrestation*, LL. *arrestatio.*] Arrest; impediment. *Rare.*
The *arrestation* of the English resident in France was decreed by the National Convention. *H. M. Williams.*

ar-rest′ing, *p. pr. & p. a.* of ARREST, *v.* Specif.: Striking; impressive. — **ar-rest′ing-ly**, *adv.*
This most solemn and *arresting* occurrence *J. H. Newman.*

ar-res′tive (ă-rĕs′tĭv), *a.* Having a tendency to arrest or hold (as the mind, attention, etc.); — applied by some grammarians to adversative conjunctions like *but*, *still*, *yet.*

ar-rest′ment (ă-rĕst′mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *arrestement.*] **1.** The arrest of a person or his effects; esp., *Scots Law*, a process of attachment analogous to garnishment.
2. A stoppage, check; detention. *Darwin.*
On the Herbartian theory we have mere *arrestment*, mere detention, of the subject. *Alex. Darroch.*
3. *Mach.* = ARREST, *n.*, 8.

‖ **ar′rêt′** (ȧ′rĕ′; ă-rĕt′), *n.* [F. See ARREST, *n.*] *F. Law.* **a** A judgment, decision, or decree of a court or high tribunal; also, a decree of a sovereign. Also used in Canada and Louisiana. **b** An arrest.
arrêt de règlement (ȧ′rĕ′ dē rĕ′glē-mäɴ′), *F. Hist.*, a decision solemnly rendered by a parliament, fixing some matter of procedure, civil law, or custom.

‖ **ar′rha** (ăr′ȧ), *n.; pl.* ARRHÆ (-rē). [L. See EARNEST pledge.] *Law.* Earnest money; earnest. — **ar′rhal** (-ăl), *a.*

ar-rhyth′mic (ă-rĭth′mĭk), **ar-rhyth′mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἄρρυθμος; ἀ- not + ῥυθμός rhythm.] *Med.* Not rhythmic, as the pulse. — **ar-rhyth′mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ar′rhyth-my (ăr′ĭth-mĭ; ă-rĭth′mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀρρυθμία.] Want of rhythm; irregularity. *Rare.*

ar-ride′ (ă-rīd′), *v. t.* [L. *arridere;* *ad* + *ridere* to laugh.] To smile at or upon, as in scorn or derision (*obs.*), or with approbation; hence, to please; to gratify. "It *arrides* me not." *W. E. Henley.*
Above all thy rarities, old Oxenford, what do most *arride* and solace me are thy repositories of moldering learning. *Lamb.*

ar-riere′ (ă-rēr′), *n.* [F. *arrière*, L. *ad* + *retro* backward. See REAR, *n.;* cf. ARREAR.] That which is behind; the rear; — chiefly used attributively in the sense of *behind*, *rear*, *subordinate.*

‖ **ar′rière′-ban′** (ȧ′ryâr′bäɴ′; ă-rēr′băn′), *n.* [F.] A proclamation, as of the French kings, calling not only their immediate feudatories, but the vassals of these feudatories, to take the field for war; also, the body of vassals called or liable to be called to arms, as in ancient France.

arriere fee, arriere fief. [F. *arrière-fief.*] A fee or fief dependent on a fee, or a fee held of a feudatory; a subfief.

arriere tenant. The tenant of a mesne lord.

arriere vassal. [F. *arrière-vassal.*] The vassal of a vassal.

‖ **ar′rière′-vous′sure′** (ȧ′ryâr′vōō′sür′), *n.* [F., rear arch.] *Arch.* In a thick wall of masonry, an inner or rear arch which carries the inner part of the wall, esp. such an arch over a door or window frame.

ar′ris (ăr′ĭs), *n.* [OF. *areste*, F. *arête*, fr. L. *arista* the beard of grain, fish bone. Cf. 1st ARREST, *n.*] *Arch.* The sharp edge or salient angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces, whether plane or curved; — applied esp. to the edges in moldings, and to the raised edges separating the flutings in a Doric column.

arris fillet. A triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates of a roof against a chimney or wall, to shed the rain.

arris gutter. A gutter of a V form at the eaves of a building.

arris rail. A rail, as of wood, of triangular section.

ar′ris-ways′ (-wāz′), **ar′ris-wise′** (-wīz′), *adv.* Laid or represented so as to present the angle or edge; ridgewise.

ar-riv′age (ă-rīv′āj), *n.* [F.] *Obs.* **a** Arrival; also, landing place. **b** That which comes to one; lot.

ar-riv′al (ă-rīv′ăl), *n.* [ME. *arrivaile*, AF. *arrivaille.*] **1.** Act of arriving, or coming; act of reaching a place from a distance, whether by water (as originally) or by land.
Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift *arrival.* *Dryden.*
2. Attainment or reaching of any object, by effort, or in natural course; as, our *arrival* at this conclusion was fortunate.
3. The person or thing arriving or which has arrived; as, news brought by the last *arrival.*
Another *arrival* . . . was speedily announced. *Macaulay.*
4. Landing place; approach. *Obs.* *H. Walpole.*
Syn. — ARRIVAL, ADVENT. ARRIVAL denotes the reaching of a destination and implies precedent movement; as, the *arrival* and departure of trains, the morning of my *arrival.* ADVENT is particularly applied to an important, or even momentous, *arrival;* as, the *advent* of spring, the *advent* of the Redeemer. See ARRIVE.

ar-rive′ (ă-rīv′), *v. i.;* AR-RIVED′ (-rīvd′); AR-RIV′ING (-rīv′ĭng). [ME. *ariven* to arrive, land, OF. *ariver*, F. *arriver*, fr. LL. *arripare*, *adripare*, to come to shore; L. *ad* + *ripa* the shore or sloping bank of a river. Cf. RIPARIAN.] **1.** To come to the shore or bank. In present usage: To come in progress by water, or by traveling on land; to reach a place by water or by land; — followed by *at*, also by *in*, *upon*, or *from*, or formerly by *to*, *into.*
[Æneas] sailing with a fleet from Sicily, *arrived* . . . and landed in the country of Laurentum. *Holland.*
There was no outbreak till the regiment *arrived.* *Macaulay.*
2. To reach a point by progressive motion; to gain or compass an object or attain a state by effort, study, inquiry, reasoning, experiment, etc.; — with *at*, formerly with *to.*
3. To come; — said of time; as, the time *arrived.*
4. To happen or occur; to come. *Archaic.*
Happy! to whom this glorious death *arrives.* *Waller.*
Syn. — ARRIVE, COME. ARRIVE implies more definitely than COME the attainment of a destination; as, "Knowledge *comes*, but wisdom lingers" (*Tennyson*); "To travel hopefully is a better thing than to *arrive*" (*Stevenson*). See ARRIVAL.
to arrive at, to reach, or attain to.
When he *arrived at* manhood. *Rogers.*
We *arrive at* a knowledge of a law of nature by the generalization of facts. *McCosh.*
If *at* great things thou wouldst *arrive.* *Milton.*

ar-rive′ (ă-rīv′), *v. t.* **1.** To bring to shore. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
2. To reach; to come to. *Archaic.*
Ere we could *arrive* the point proposed. *Shak.*
Arrive at last the blessed goal. *Tennyson.*

ar-ro′ba (är-rō′bä), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. Ar. *arrub′* the fourth part.] **1. a** A Spanish weight used in Mexico, South America, etc., usually equal to 25.36 lbs. avoir. or 11.51 kg. (25.32 lbs. in the Argentine Republic, 25.40 in Venezuela). **b** An old Portuguese weight, used in Brazil, 32.38 lbs. avoir. or 14.61 kg.
2. A liquid measure of varying value, used in Spain and Portugal and their former possessions. The arroba for wine usually = 4.26 U. S. gals. (3.55 imp. gals. or 16.14 l.); for oil, 3.32 gals. (2.77 imp. gals. or 12.56 l.).

ar′ro-gance (ăr′ō-găns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *arrogantia.* See ARROGANT.] Act or habit of arrogating, or making undue claims in an overbearing manner; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation, or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of one's self to an undue degree; proud contempt of others; lordliness; haughtiness; self-assumption; presumption.
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Haughtiness, hauteur, assumption, lordliness, presumption, pride, disdain, insolence, conceit, conceitedness.

ar′ro-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being arrogant; also, an instance or act of arrogance. *Shak.*

ar′ro-gant (-gănt), *a.* [F. *arrogant*, L. *arrogans*, p. pr. of *arrogare.* See ARROGATE.] **1.** Making, or having the disposition to make, exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; assuming; haughty; — applied to persons.
Arrogant Winchester, that haughty prelate. *Shak.*
2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance; — applied to things; as, *arrogant* pretensions or behavior.
Syn. — Proud, disdainful, overweening, contumelious; bold, forward, presuming, audacious; lordly, lofty, contemptuous, overbearing, domineering; impertinent, impudent. — ARROGANT, PRESUMPTUOUS, HAUGHTY, SUPERCILIOUS, INSOLENT, INSULTING. One is ARROGANT who is disposed to claim for one's self, often aggressively, more consideration than is warranted or justly due; as, "Carlyle indeed is *arrogant* and overbearing" (*Margaret Fuller*). One is PRESUMPTUOUS who is self-assertive beyond the bounds of modesty, or forward to take undue liberties; as, "*presumptuous* vassals" (*Shak.*). HAUGHTY implies consciousness, often disdainful, of superiority, especially arising from pride of birth or station; as, a *haughty* and imperious nature. SUPERCILIOUS (see etym.) implies a lofty and contemptuous demeanor, verging upon insolence; as, a *supercilious* stare. INSOLENT suggests gross and offensive disregard for the feelings of others; as, "your *insolent* retinue" (*Shak.*). INSULTING implies a personal affront, in words or actions, often indicative of scorn or triumph; as, an *insulting* proposal. See OFFICIOUS, PRIDE, AUDACITY, AFFRONT, CONTEMPTUOUS.
I am told further, that you treat the few you correspond with in a very *arrogant* style, and tell them you admire at their *insolence* in disturbing your meditations: . . . but this I will not positively assert, because I never received any such *insulting* epistle from you. *Pope.*
Of her queenly beauty little remains except its stateliness; not now gracious, but *haughty*, rigid, silently enduring. *Carlyle.*
Because of his knowledge he [Dante] was somewhat *presumptuous*, disdainful, and haughty. *C. E. Norton.*
Does not the *haughty* person show the temper of his soul in the *supercilious* roll of his eye? *Spectator.*

ar′ro-gate (-gāt), *v. t.;* AR′RO-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); AR′RO-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *arrogatus*, p. p. of *adrogare*, *arrogare*, to ask, appropriate to one's self; *ad* + *rogare* to ask. See ROGATION.] **1.** To assume, or claim as one's own, unduly, proudly, or presumptuously; to make undue claims to, from vanity or baseless pretensions to right or merit; as, the Pope *arrogated* dominion over kings.
He *arrogated* to himself the right of deciding dogmatically what was orthodox doctrine. *Macaulay.*
2. To appropriate or ascribe to another.
3. *Rom. Law.* To adopt by the form, and with the effects, prescribed for the case of a person sui juris. Because of the fact that such adoption might cause a family with its sacra to cease to exist, adoption of a person sui juris was permitted only in special cases and by a special procedure, originally a public proceeding sanctioned by the people, later by imperial rescript. See ADOPTION; cf. POTESTAS.
Syn. — See USURP.

ar′ro-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *arrogatio*, fr. *arrogare.*] An arrogating; specif.: **a** Act of taking more than one is entitled to. **b** *Rom. Law.* Adoption of a person sui juris.

‖ **ar′ron′disse′ment′** (ȧ′rôɴ′dēs′mäɴ′), *n.; pl.* -MENTS (-mäɴ′). [F., fr. *arrondir* to make round; *ad* + *rond* round, L. *rotundus.*] The largest subdivision of a French department. The territory of France, since the Revolution, has been divided into *departments*, those into *arrondissements*, those into *cantons*, and the last into *communes.*
The *arrondissements* serve as "congressional districts," as we should call them. *Woodrow Wilson.*

ar-rope′ (ă-rōp′; *Sp.* är-rō′pā), *n.* [Sp.] A liquor of boiled-down must, used to color sherry and give it body.

ar′row (ăr′ō), *n.* [ME. *arewe*, AS. *arewe*, *earh;* akin to Icel. *ör*, *örvar*, Goth. *arhwazna*, and prob. L. *arcus* bow.

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ar-rear′, *a.* Rear; as, *arrear* admiral; *arrear* guard. *Obs.*
ar-rear′, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *arierer*, *arerer.*] To draw back; to keep back. *Obs.*
ar-rear′ance, *n.* Arrearage.
arrear-band. † ARRIÈRE-BAN.
ar′re-ca. † ARECA.
arreche. † AREACH.
arrect. † ARET.
ar-rect′a-ry, *n.* [L. *arrectaria*, pl., fr. *arrigere* to set up.] An upright beam. *Obs.*
‖ **ar-rec′tis au′ri-bus.** [L.] With ears pricked up; arrect. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, II. 303).
‖ **ar′rec-to′res pi-lo′rum** (ăr′ĕk-tō′rēz pī-lō′rŭm). [NL., hair raisers.] *Anat.* Minute involuntary muscles, connected with the hair follicles, which elevate the hair by their action and produce the so-called goose flesh.
arreed. † AREAD.
arreign. † ARRAIGN.
arreise. † ARAISE.
arrekit. Obs. pret. of AREACH.
ar′ren-da′tion, *n.* = ARRENTATION.
arrenge. † ARRANGE.
ar′re-not′o-kous, **ar′re-not′o-ky**, *a.* Incorrect var. of ARRHENOTOKOUS, ARRHENOTOKY.
ar-rent′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ar-rep′tion (ă-rĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *arripere*, *arreptum*, to seize; *ad* + *rapere* to snatch.] Act of taking away. *Obs.*
ar′rep-ti′tious (ăr′ĕp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *arrepticius.*] Snatched away: seized or possessed, as a demoniac; raving; mad. *Obs.*
ar′re-qua. † ARECA.
arrerage. † ARREARAGE.
arrere. † AREAR, ARREAR.
arres. † ARRAS.
ar-rest′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ar-rest′ee′, *n.* *Scots Law.* The person who holds property attached by arrestment.
ar-rest′er, *n.* One who arrests; specif., an arrestor.
ar-res′tor, *n.* *Scots Law.* One who arrests.
ar-ret′. † ARET.
Ar′re-tine. Var. of ARETINE.
arreyne. † ARRAIGN.
arreyse. † ARAISE.
ar′rha-phos′tic. Var. of ARAPHOSTIC.
ar′rhe-noid, *n.* [Gr. ἄρρην, ἄρρενος, male + *-oid.*] = SPERMASTER.
ar′rhe-not′o-ky (ăr′ē-nŏt′ō-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀρρενοτόκος bearing male children.] *Zoöl.* Parthenogenesis in which only male offspring are produced. — **ar′rhe-not′o-kous** (-kŭs; -nō-tō′kŭs), *a.*
ar-rhin′i-a (ă-rĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] Congenital absence of the nose.
ar-rhi′zal (ă-rī′zăl), **ar-rhi′zous** (-zŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄρριζος not rooted: ἀ- not + ῥίζα a root.] *Bot.* Destitute of a true root, as a parasitic plant.
ar-rhyth′mi-a (ă-rĭth′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = ARRHYTHMY. — **ar-rhyth′mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
ar′ri-age. Scot. var. of AVERAGE.
Ar′ri-an, **Ar′ri-an-ism**, etc. † ARIAN, ARIANISM, etc.
‖ **ar-ric′cio** (är-rēt′chō), *n.* [It.] In fresco painting, the rough first coat of plastering.
ar-ri′dent. [L. *arridens*, *-entis*, favoring.] Pleasant. *Obs.*
ar′ridge (ăr′ĭj). Dial. for ARRIS.
arrier. † ARREAR.
arriere band. A rear division of an army.
‖ **ar′rière′-garde′** (ȧ′ryâr′gärd′). [F.] *Mil.* Rear guard.
arriere guard. Rear guard.
‖ **ar′rière′-pen′sée′** (ȧ′ryâr′päɴ′sā′), *n.* [F.; *arrière* + *pensée* thought.] A thought or meaning kept back or undisclosed.
‖ **ar-rie′ro** (är-ryā′rō), *n.* [Sp.] A muleteer.
ar-rim′by (ă-rĭm′bĭ), *n.* [Australian native name.] An Australian and Asiatic euphorbiaceous shrub (*Flueggea obovata*), with small white edible fruits.
ar-rin′da (ă-rĭn′dȧ), **ar-rin′di** (-dĭ), *or* **ar-rin′dy** (-dĭ), **moth.** The eria, one of the silkworm moths.
arrirage. † ARREARAGE.
ar′rish (ăr′ĭsh), *n.* [See EDDISH.] The stubble of wheat or grass; a stubble field; eddish. *Dial. Eng.*
ar-ri′sion (ă-rĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *arrisio.*] A smiling upon or at. *Obs.*
ar-riv′ance (ă-rīv′ăns), *n.* Arrival. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*
ar-rive′, *n.* Arrival. *Obs.*
ar-riv′er (ă-rīv′ĕr), *n.* One who arrives.
ar-rode′, *v. t.* [L. *arrodere.*] To gnaw or nibble at. *Obs. & R.*
ar′ro-gant, *n.* An arrogant person. *Obs.*
ar′ro-gant-ly, *adv.* of ARROGANT.
ar′ro-gant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ar′ro-gat′ing-ly, *adv.* of *arrogating*, p. pr.
ar′ro-ga-tive (ăr′ō-gȧ-tĭv), *a.* Prone to, or showing, arrogance. *Rare.*
ar′ro-ga′tor, *n.* One who arrogates.
‖ **ar′ron′di′** (ȧ′rôɴ′dē′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Curved; rounded; — said of a bearing so represented.
ar-rose′. † ARROUSE.
arrosie. † HERESY.
ar-ro′sion (ȧ-rō′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *arrodere*, *arrosum*, to gnaw.] A gnawing. *Obs. & R.*
ar-round′, *v. t.* [*a-* + *round:* cf. OF. *areonder.*] To flow round; to surround. *Obs.*
arrour. † ERROR.
ar-rouse′, *v. t.* [F. *arroser.*] To besprinkle; moisten; wet. *Obs.* — **ar-rouse′ment**, *n.* *Obs.*

Cf. ARC.] **1**. A missile weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed, and usually feathered and barbed, to be shot from a bow.
2. Something resembling an arrow; as: **a** *Surveying.* A pin or rod to stick in the ground at each chain's length. **b** *Bot.* The uppermost joint in the culm of the sugar cane, which produces the flowering spike; hence, the inflorescence of the cane. **c** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = SAGITTA. **d** A mark like an arrow or arrowhead, as on a chart to indicate direction.

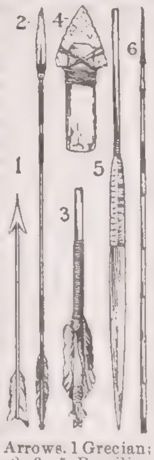

Arrows. 1 Grecian; 2, 3, 5 Brazilian (3 Feathers, 5 Point); 4 Indian (Point and method of fastening); 6 From Solomon Islands. ($\frac{1}{30}$)

ar'row (ăr'ō), *v. i.* **1**. To shoot arrows. *R.* **2**. To shoot up or out like an arrow. *Rare.* **3**. Of the sugar cane, to develop arrows; to flower.

arrow arum. A plant of the genus *Peltandra*; — alluding to the sagittate leaves. *P. sagittæfolia* is the white arrow arum; *P. virginica*, the green arrow arum, or Virginia wake-robin.

arrow grass. Any species of *Triglochin*; — alluding to the grasslike foliage and the shape of the dehiscing capsule.

ar'row-head' (ăr'ō-hĕd'), *n.* **1**. The head of an arrow.
2. Anything more or less like an arrowhead; as: **a** A stroke or mark, as on a drawing to limit a dimension line, indicate a note, etc.; specif., a stroke used in the cuneiform characters. See CUNEIFORM. **b** The dart of an egg-and-dart molding. **c** *Bot.* Any alismaceous plant of the genus *Sagittaria*, several species of which have arrow-shaped leaves.

ar'row-head'ed, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow; cuneiform. See CUNEIFORM.

arrow release. *Anthropol.* Mode of holding and loosing the arrow in shooting with the bow. In the **primary release** the arrow and cord are held between the ball of the thumb and the second joint of the forefinger. In a variant method, in which the bow is held horizontally, the string is pulled by the first joint of the forefinger with the aid of the second finger. The **Mediterranean release** consists in drawing the cord by the first joints of the first three fingers, the arrow being held between the fore and middle fingers and placed on the left of the bow. This is the release used by British archers. In the **Mongolian release** the cord is drawn by the bent thumb overlocked by the forefinger, the arrow being held in the hollow at the base of finger and thumb. A thumb protector is necessary for this method.

Arrow Release. 1 Primary; 2 Mongolian; 3 Mediterranean.

ar'row-root' (ăr'ō-rōōt'), *n.* **1**. A West Indian plant of the genus *Maranta*, esp. *M. arundinacea*, widely cultivated. The Indians are said to have used the roots to neutralize the venom of poisoned arrows. See MARANTA.
2. A nutritive starch obtained from the rootstocks of *Maranta arundinacea*, used as food, esp. for children and invalids; also, a similar starch obtained from other plants, as species of *Zamia*, *Curcuma*, etc.

ar'row-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several shrubs having tough pliant shoots, formerly used to make arrows; as, in the United States, the sourwood and various species of *Viburnum*, and, in England, the alder buckthorn.

ar'row-y (ăr'ō-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Consisting or full of arrows.
2. Resembling an arrow, as in shape, motion, effect, etc.; swift; darting; piercing. "His *arrowy* tongue." *Cowper.*

> By the blue rushing of the *arrowy* Rhone. *Byron.*
>
> With *arrowy* vitalities, vivacities, and ingenuities. *Carlyle.*

ar-roy'o (ă-roi'ō), *n.; pl.* -OS (-ōz). [Sp.] A watercourse; a rivulet; also, a small, and in many cases dry, gully or channel carved by water.

arroyo willow. A willow of the Pacific coast of the United States (*Salix lasiolepis*) found in arroyos and river beds. It is a shrub or small tree with dull green leaves.

Ar-sac'id (är-săs'ĭd), *n.; pl.* ARSACIDÆ (-ĭ-dē) *or* ARSACIDES (-ĭdz). [L. *Arsacidae*, pl., fr. *Arsaces*, Gr. Ἀρσάκης, Arsaces, founder of the dynasty.] A member of a dynasty of Parthian and Armenian rulers and princes which originated in the revolt of the Parthians against the Seleucidæ about 250 B. C., and continued in power in Parthia until the overthrow of that kingdom by the Persian Sassanidæ 224 A. D., and in Armenia until 428 A. D., although latterly merely as Persian governors.

Ar-sac'id (är-săs'ĭd) } *a.* Of or pertaining to or designat-
Ar-sac'i-dan (-ĭ-dăn) } ing the Arsacidæ.

arse (ärs), *n.* [AS. *ears*, *ærs*; akin to OHG. *ars*, G. *arsch*, D. *aars*, Sw. *ars*, Dan. *arts*, Gr. ὄρρος (cf. οὐρά tail).] **1**. The buttocks or posteriors; rump; hence, hind or rear end; tail, as of a cart. *Obs. or Vulgar.*
2. The bottom end of a wooden pulley block, in which is the score for the rope strap.

ar'se-dine (är'sē-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] An alloy of copper and zinc made into very thin sheets like gold leaf, used in decoration; a kind of Dutch metal.

ar'se-nal (är'sē-năl), *n.* [It. *arsenale* (cf. F. & Sp. *arsenal*, It. & Sp. *darsena*) dock; all fr. Ar. *dārçinā'ah* house of industry or fabrication; *dār* house + *çinā'ah* art, industry, or Ar. article *al* + *çinā'ah*.] **1**. A dockyard. *Obs.*
2. A public establishment for the storage or manufacture of arms and all military equipments, whether for land or naval service.

ar'se-nate (är'sē-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of arsenic acid.

ar'se-nic (är'sē-nĭk; ärs'nĭk, *as in the Oxf. E. D. and other Eng. Dicts., is common in England*), *n.* [F. *arsenic*, L. *arsenicum*, Gr. ἀρσενικόν, ἀρρενικόν, yellow orpiment, fr. ἀρσενικός or ἀρρενικός masculine, ἄρρην male, on account of its strength.] **1**. Orpiment; also, realgar. *Obs.*
2. One of the elements, a solid, brittle substance of tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster, occurring free and also in the minerals orpiment, realgar, arsenolite, arsenopyrite, cobaltite, smaltite, niccolite, etc. Symbol, *As*; at. wt., 74.96. Native arsenic is generally in tarnished granular or reniform masses, having a hardness of 3.5 and sp. gr. 5.63–5.73. The commercial article is chiefly made by heating arsenopyrite; it is added to lead for making shot. Metallic arsenic vaporizes without melting at about 180° C. (356° F.). Weight per cu. ft., 357.5 lbs. Black and yellow allotropic forms of arsenic are also known. Chemically, arsenic is usually trivalent or pentavalent, and in many ways resembles phosphorus. Both it and its soluble compounds are extremely poisonous, yet minute amounts of it are said to occur normally in the human body.
3. Arsenious oxide (which see).

ar-sen'ic (är-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, arsenic; — said of compounds in which arsenic is pentavalent.
arsenic acid, any of three acids derived from arsenic oxide, As_2O_5, analogous to the phosphoric acids and called respectively *orthoarsenic acid* (H_3AsO_4), *metarsenic acid* ($HAsO_3$), and *pyroarsenic acid* ($H_4As_2O_7$); specif., the ortho acid. All three are obtainable as colorless or white crystalline solids; but the meta and pyro acids when dissolved change to the ortho acid.

ar-sen'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, arsenic; as, *arsenical* vapor; *arsenical* wall papers.
arsenical antimony, allemontite. — **a. pyrites**, arsenopyrite.

ar-sen'i-cal, *n.* Any insecticide compound of arsenic.

arsenic antidote. *Med.* A preparation of ferric hydroxide and magnesia which forms an insoluble compound with arsenic solutions, thus rendering them inert.

ar-sen'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* AR-SEN'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); AR-SEN'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To combine with arsenic; to treat, mix, or impregnate with arsenic.

arsenic disulphide. *Chem.* An orange-yellow or red compound, As_2S_2, occurring native as realgar and also prepared artificially. It is used in pyrotechny and in tanning.

arsenic hydride. *Chem.* **a** Arsine. **b** A solid compound, As_2H_2, formed as a brown silky mass when sodium arsenide is decomposed by water.

arsenic pentasulphide. *Chem.* A compound, As_2S_5, obtained as a yellow fusible mass by heating the trisulphide with sulphur. It is also formed when hydrogen sulphide is passed into a solution of arsenic acid.

arsenic pentoxide. *Chem.* A compound, As_2O_5, obtained as a white porous mass by gently heating arsenic acid.

arsenic trichloride. *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, $AsCl_3$, obtained by burning arsenic in chlorine and otherwise.

arsenic trisulphide. *Chem.* A yellow compound, As_2S_3, occurring native as orpiment and prepared artificially by passing hydrogen sulphide into an acid solution of arsenious oxide or by subliming arsenious oxide with sulphur. It is used in the arts and was formerly much used as a pigment under the name of king's yellow or **arsenic yellow**.

ar'se-nide (är'sē-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A binary compound of arsenic with a positive element or radical.

ar-se'ni-ous (är-sē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *arsénieux.*] **1**. Pert. to, consisting of, or containing, arsenic; as, *arsenious* glass. **2**. *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, arsenic; — said of compounds in which arsenic is trivalent.
arsenious acid. **a** Properly, an acid, H_3AsO_3, known only in the form of its salts, the arsenites; also, the hypothetical acid $HAsO_2$, derived from the former, by loss of water, and distinguished as *metarsenious acid*. **b** Arsenious oxide (an old name). — **a. oxide**, a white or transparent substance, As_2O_3 (or As_4O_6), having an astringent sweetish taste, and strong poisonous properties; — called also *arsenic*, *white arsenic*, etc. It is obtained by roasting arsenical ores and is used in glass making, as a mordant in calico printing, in making pigments, rat poisons, etc., in taxidermy, and in medicine. It enters the market as a white powder, or in transparent vitreous masses (*arsenic glass*) which in time become white and porcelainlike.

ar'se-nism (är'sē-nĭz'm), *n.* Chronic arsenical poisoning.

ar'se-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *arsénite.*] *Chem.* A salt of arsenious acid.

ar'se-ni'u-ret'ed } (-nĭ'ū-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* Combined with
ar'se-ni'u-ret'ted } arsenic; as, *arseniureted* hydrogen.

ar-sen'o-py'rite (är-sĕn'ō-pī'rīt; är'sē-nō-), *n.* [*arsenic* + *pyrite.*] *Min.* A hard, tin-white or grayish sulpharsenide of iron, FeAsS, occurring in prismatic orthorhombic crystals, or in masses or grains; — called also *arsenical pyrites* and *mispickel.* It is found chiefly in crystalline rocks. It is the principal ore of arsenic and sometimes contains gold, cobalt, or nickel. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 5.9–6.2.

ar'sha rite (är'shȧ). [Skr. *ārsha.*] *Hindu Law.* A form of marriage in which the bridegroom pays to the bride's father a bull and a cow, or two of each.

ar-sheen' }
ar-shin' } (är-shēn'), *n.* [Russ. *arshin*, of Turkish-Tatar origin; Turk. *arshin*, *arshūn*, ell, yard.] A
ar-shine' } measure of length in Turkey, Russia, and other countries. In Russia it equals 28.0 inches (71.1 cm.); in Turkey the arsheen is now legally one meter, but in common use still retains its old value of between 26 and 28 inches (for land, 30 inches). See GUZ, PIK.

ar'sine (är'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* [From ARSENIC.] *Chem.* Arseniureted hydrogen, AsH_3, a colorless inflammable gas, having an odor like garlic. It is one of the most poisonous of all substances. It is formed when hydrogen is liberated in a solution containing an arsenic compound. Cf. MARSH TEST.

ar-sin'ic (är-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of acids derived from arsenic acid by the replacement of two hydroxyl groups by univalent hydrocarbon radicals, and having the general formula RR'AsO·OH. They are in general white and crystalline.

ar'sis (är'sĭs), *n.; pl.* ARSES (-sēz). [L. *arsis*, Gr. ἄρσις a raising or lifting, fr. αἴρειν to raise or lift up.] **1**. **a** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The unaccented part of a foot, the accented part being called the *thesis*. Cf. THESIS. The true ancient meanings of the terms *arsis* and *thesis* have commonly been reversed through a misunderstanding, but their original signification is now becoming the usage of leading authorities. **b** In present popular acceptation, the strong or accented syllable of a foot, as in English or classical meter.

> The unaccented part of the foot is termed the *arsis*. . . . The name thesis originally referred to the setting down of the foot in beating time or marching, or to the movement of the leader's hand in making the downward beat; and *arsis* in like manner meant the raising of the foot or hand. But the Roman grammarians misunderstood the Greek terms, supposing them to refer to the lowering and raising of the voice, and so interchanged them. Hence many modern writers prefer to use *arsis* to denote the accented, and thesis the unaccented, part of the foot. *G. M. Lane.*

2. *Music.* The elevation of the hand, or that part of the measure at which it is raised, in beating time; the weak or unaccented part of the measure; — opposed to *thesis*.

ar'son (är'sŭn), *n.* [OF. *arson*, *arsun*, fr. L. *ardere*, *arsum*, to burn.] *Law.* The malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another man, which by the common law is felony. The definition of this crime is varied by statutes in different jurisdictions, and generally it has been widened to include the similar burning of other property, as of churches, factories, ships, or of one's own house.

ar-son'ic (är-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any one of a series of acids of the general formula $RAsO(OH)_2$; as, ethyl *arsonic* acid, $C_2H_5AsO(OH)_2$. They are in general white crystalline compounds, and may be regarded as derived from arsenic acid by the replacement of hydroxyl by a hydrocarbon radical. Cf. SULPHONIC.

ar-so'ni-um (är-sō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *arsenic* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical radical, AsH_4, containing arsenic, and corresponding to ammonium, NH_4. Compounds of the simple radical are not known, but only those in which carbon radicals take the place in it of hydrogen; as, tetramethyl *arsonium* iodide, $As(CH_3)_4I$. Cf. *quaternary ammonium compounds*, under QUATERNARY.

art (ärt), *n.* [F. *art*, L. *ars*, *artis.*] **1**. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study, or observation; knack.
2. Skill in the adaptation of things in the natural world to the uses of human life; human contrivance or ingenuity.

> Blest with each grace of nature and of *art*. *Pope.*

3. A branch of learning; a science; esp., a science such as grammar, logic, or mathematics, serving chiefly as a discipline or as an instrument of knowledge; specif.: *pl.* Those branches of learning taught in the academical course of colleges; as, master of *arts*. See LIBERAL ARTS.
4. Hence, learning or the field of learning.

> So vast is *art*, so narrow human wit. *Pope.*

5. The general principles of any branch of learning or of any developed craft; a system of rules or of organized modes of operation serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; as, the *art* of building or engraving; the *art* of war; the *art* of navigation.

> There 's no *art*
> To find the mind's construction in the face. *Shak.*
>
> *Art* in general consists of the truths of science, arranged in the most convenient order for practice, instead of the order which is the most convenient for thought. *J. S. Mill.*
>
> All *arts*, we must remember, are phases of the social mind. We are so much in the habit of thinking of them in terms of art products that we forget that the *arts* themselves are groups of ideas and acquisitions of skill that exist only in the minds, muscles, and nerves of living men. *F. H. Giddings.*

6. Systematic application of knowledge or skill in effecting a desired result. Also, an occupation or business requiring such knowledge or skill; a craft; as, mechanical or industrial *arts*.

> The fishermen can't employ their *art* with so much success in so troubled a sea. *Addison.*

7. An organization of men practicing a craft or trade; guild.

> The *Art* of Wool, that is, . . . the corporation of the dealers in wool. *C. E. Norton.*

8. Application of skill and taste to production according to æsthetic principles; an occupation having to do with the theory or practice of taste in the expression of beauty in form, color, sound, speech, or movement. Specif., such application to the production of beauty in plastic materials

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ar'row (*dial.* är'ŭ) Dial. var. of ARGH. [tree.
ar'row-beam', *n.* The spindle
ar'rowed (ăr'ōd), *a.* Made like, or furnished with, an arrow or arrows. *Poetic.* [2 c.
ar'row-leaf', *n.* = ARROWHEAD,
ar'row-let, *n.* A little arrow.
arrow snake. = DART SNAKE.
ar'row-stone', *n.* A belemnite.
ar'row-toothed' (-tōōtht'), *a.* Having teeth suggestive of arrowheads. — **arrow-toothed halibut**, a food fish of the flounder family (*Atheresthes stomias*) of the North Pacific coasts of America, intermediate between the cods and flounders.
ar'row worm', *n.* Any worm of the class Chætognatha. See SAGITTA, *Illust.*
‖**ar'ro-yi'to** (är'rō-yē'tō). [Sp.] Dim. of ARROYO.
ar-roy'o grape (ă-roi'ō). The riverside grape (*Vitis vulpina*).
‖**ar-roz'** (är-rōth'; 268), *n.* [Sp.] Rice.
'Ar'ry (ăr'ĭ), *n.* Lit., corrupt. of *Harry*; — a familiar name for the young English workman, esp. when out for a holiday with his sweetheart, similarly called **'Ar'ri-et**. — **'Ar'ry-ish**, *a.*
ars. † ART.
A. R. S. A. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal Society of Arts; Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. [*Bib.*
Ar'sa-ces (är'sȧ-sēz; är-sā'-).
ar'sa-dine. † ARSEDINE.
Ar'sa-phes (är'sȧ-fēz), *n.* See HERSHEF.
Ar'sa-reth (är'sȧ-rĕth). *Bib.*
‖**ars ar'ti-um** (ärz är'shĭ-ŭm). [L., lit., art of arts.] In Scholastic terminology, logic; — considered as the art or science of method or proof in general.
‖**ars ar'ti-um om'ni-um con'ser-va'trix**. [L.] The art preservative of all arts, that is, printing; — inscription on the house at Haarlem formerly occupied by Lourens Coster, a reputed inventor of printing.
arsbishop. † ARCHBISHOP.
ar-schin'. Var. of ARSHEEN.
arsdeacon. † ARCHDEACON.
Arsechieles tables. Astronomical tables prepared by Arsechiel or Arzachel, a Spanish Jew of Toledo, Spain, in the 11th century. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
arse'foot', *n.* A bird, probably a grebe. *Obs.* [niureted.
ar'se-net'ted, *a.* *Chem.* Arse-
ar'se-ni'a-sis (är'sē-nī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Arsenism.
ar-se'ni-ate, *n.* = ARSENATE.
ar-sen'i-cal-ism, *n.* Arsenism.
arsenic bloom. Arsenolite.
arsenic glass. See ARSENIOUS OXIDE.
ar-sen'i-cism (är-sĕn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Arsenism. [senicate.
ar-sen'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To ar-
ar-sen'i-coph'a-gy (är-sĕn'ĭ-kŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [*arsenic* + *-phagy.*] Arsenic-eating habit, as among Tirolese peasants. [OXIDE.
arsenic trioxide. = ARSENIOUS
ar'se-nif'er-ous (är'sē-nĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*arsenic* + *-ferous.*] Yielding arsenic.
ar'se-nil'lo (är'sē-nĭl'ō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] *Com.* Powdered or granulated atacamite.
ar-se'ni-o-ple'ite, *n.* [*arsenate* + Gr. πλείων more; — in ref. to the occurrence of other arsenates in the same locality.] *Min.* A basic arsenate of manganese, calcium, iron, and other metals, occurring in brownish red cleavable masses.
ar-se'ni-o-sid'er-ite, *n.* [*arsenic* + Gr. σιδηρίτης of iron.] *Min.* A basic arsenate of iron and calcium, occurring as yellowish brown concretions. Sp. gr., 3.52.
ar-se'ni-um (är-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *arsenic* + *-ium.*] Arsenic.
ar'se-ni'u-ret (är'sē-nī'ū-rĕt; är-sĕn'ū-rĕt), *n.* = ARSENIDE.
ar-sen'o-blast (är-sĕn'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. ἄρσην, ἄρσενος, male + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A male genoblast.
ar-sen'o-lite, *n.* [*arsenic* + *-lite.*] *Min.* Native arsenious oxide, As_2O_3. It usually occurs as a white bloom or crust.
ar'se-noph'a-gy (är'sē-nŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* = ARSENICOPHAGY.
ar'se-nous, *a.* = ARSENIOUS.
ar'ses (är'sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of ARSIS.
arse'smart', *n.* Smartweed, or water pepper. *Dial. Eng.*
‖**ars** (*or* **ar'tis**) **est ce-la're ar'tem**. [L.] It is (true) art to conceal art: that is, to produce natural effects by art without its being apparent.
Ar'si-noi-the'ri-um (är'sĭ-noi-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Arsinoë* ancient city of Egypt + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of remarkable mammals of the Eocene of Egypt. The limbs resemble those of the elephants, and there is a pair of large forwardly pointed horns.
A. R. S. L. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
‖**ars lon'ga, vi'ta bre'vis**. [L.] Art is long, but life is short; — Latin form of the first aphorism of Hippocrates.
arsmetik. † ARSMETRIKE.
ars'met'rike, -rik, etc. Erroneous obs. forms of ARITHMETIC, as if fr. L. *ars metrica*, the measuring art.
arsnek. † ARSENIC.
ar'son, *n.* [OF. *arçun*, *arzon*, fr. L. *arcus* bow.] A saddlebow. *Obs.*
ar'so-nate, *n.* A salt of an arsonic acid.
ar'son-ist, **ar'son-ite**, *n.* One who commits arson.
ar'son-val'i-za'tion (är'sŭn-văl'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [After Arsène d'*Arsonval*, French physicist.] In electrotherapeutics, the use of alternating currents of high frequency and tension.
arsoun. † ARSON, saddlebow.
‖**ars po-e'ti-ca** (ärz pō-ĕt'ĭ-kȧ). [L.] Lit., art of poetry; — [*caps.*] title of an epistle, by Horace, in hexameters on this subject, and addressed to the Pisos. It is distinguished for sound sense and happy turns of expression. Hence, any authoritative exposition of poetic art.
A. R. S. S. *Abbr.* Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries).
arst. † ERST.
ars'ta'ble, *n.* [ME. *ars* art (L. *ars*) + *table*; put for *astrolabe.*] An astrolabe. *Obs.*
ar'sy-ver'sy, *adv.* & *a.* [*arse* + L. *versus* turned.] Backside forward; topsy-turvy. *Obs.*
art. † AIRT. *Dial. Eng.*
art, *v. t.* [L. *artare*, *arctare*, perh. through OF.] To cramp; to constrain; to press on. *Obs.*

by imitation or design, as in painting and sculpture; as, he prefers *art* to literature. See FINE ARTS.

All ages must owe a debt to Greece for the simple beauty, the sanity, the healthfulness of the ideal element which she introduced into *art*, making it for the first time in history a true exponent of the human spirit. *Percy Gardner.*

9. Skillful plan; device; also, cunning; artifice; craft.

They employed every *art* to soothe . . . the discontented warriors. *Macaulay.*

Madam, I swear I use no *art* at all. *Shak.*

Animals practice *art* when opposed to their superiors. *Crabb.*

10. The black art; magic. *Shak.*

Syn. — Aptitude, readiness, skill, dexterity, adroitness; contrivance, profession, business, trade, calling; cunning, artifice, duplicity. See SCIENCE.

art and part [cf. also OF. *ne hart ne part*, where *hart* may be a different word], *Scots Law*, lit., contriving and taking part; hence, accessory share in the perpetration of a crime, whether by advice, command, or assistance. — ‖ **Art′ Nou′veau′** (är′ nōō′vō′) [F.], *Decorative Art*, the New Art. — **the art preservative of all arts**, printing. See ARS ARTIUM OMNIUM CONSERVATRIX. — **arts of design**, those into which the designing of artistic forms and figures enters as a principal part, as architecture, painting, engraving, sculpture.

art (ärt), *v.* 2d pers. present indic. sing. of the verb BE; but formed with the ending *-t*, as in thou shal*t*, wil*t*, orig. an ending of the second person sing. pret. See ARE, *v.*; cf. BE. Now used only in solemn or poetic style.

Ar′ta′gnan′, d′ (där′tän′yäɴ′). The hero of Dumas's "Les Trois Mousquetaires," and a character prominent in "Vingt ans après" and "Le Vicomte de Bragelonne." He is an adventurous young Gascon who wins his way to fortune by swordplay and intrigue, with the aid of his three musketeer friends. Charles de Baatz d' Artagnan (1611 or 1612–73), the original of the character, was a person of some note.

art bronze. An alloy consisting chiefly or wholly of copper and tin, suitable for making statues, busts, etc.

ar-tel′ (är-tĕl′; *Russ.* är-tyĕl′), *n.* [Russ. *artel′*, fr. Tatar *ortak el* the people.] In Russia, an association of independent laborers for collective work on a job with division of the profits. It is sometimes temporary in character and sometimes more like a guild.

Artemia (*A. gracilis*), female, dorsal view. × 4.

Ar-te′mi-a (är-tē′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἄρτεμις, Artemis.] *Zoöl.* A genus of phyllopod Crustacea found in salt lakes and the brines of salt works; also [*l. c.*], a crustacean of this genus; a brine shrimp.

Ar′te-mis (är′tē-mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄρτεμις.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian goddess of varied attributes; in myth and art, most typically the virgin huntress, goddess of wild nature, who is associated with the moon as her twin brother, Apollo, is with the sun; — by the Romans identified with *Diana* (which see). In her earliest phase, Artemis was a goddess of the lakes, rivers, and woods, and of the wild life of these places, especially of animals of the chase, as the boar, stag, and fawn. Hence her Homeric epithet, **Agrotera** (huntress). She was also connected with wolves, with bears (as **Brauronia**), with bulls (as **Tauropolos**), etc. Traces of human sacrifice to her are preserved as in the tale of *Iphigenia* (herself a form of the goddess). From fosterer of wild life she comes to be giver of increase to herds, thence goddess of childbirth and of marriage (cf. EILEITHYIA), and it was only in later times that the idea of virgin purity became the dominant conception of **Artemis Parthenos** (pär′thē-nŏs). From her early association with *Hecate*, she became a goddess of magic, of night, goblins, and the underworld, and probably from this association she also acquired her relation to the moon. *Nemesis*, or *Upis*, of Rhamnus was regarded as a form of Artemis, and several other goddesses, such as the Thracian *Bendis* and Cretan *Britomartis*, are little more than her local forms. Although twin of Apollo, the place of her birth was said to be Ortygia (variously located as Ephesus, Syracuse, Delos) whence her epithet **Ortygia**. For **Artemis of Ephesus** see DIANA. Cf. OLYMPIAN.

Artemis (or Diana) of Versailles.

It was the personality of *Artemis* . . . that consecrated that idea of the beauty of purity, the ideal of the life unsullied by passion, which received here and there a rare expression in Greek literature and more frequently inspired the forms of art. *L. R. Farnell.*

Ar′te-mis′i-a (är′tē-mĭz′ĭ-*ȧ*; -mĭzh′ĭ-*ȧ*; 277), *n.* [L. *artemisia* mugwort, Gr. ἀρτεμισία.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, natives of north temperate and antarctic regions. They are strongly scented herbs or shrubs with small rayless flower heads disposed in spikes or racemes. The species are most abundant in the western United States, where they are called *sagebrushes*. *A. absinthium* is the wormwood, *A. abrotanum* the southernwood.

ar-te′ri-al (är-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *artériel.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to an artery or arteries; as, the *arterial* system. **2**. Of or pertaining to a main channel (resembling an artery), as a river, canal, or railroad.

arterial blood, blood which has been oxygenated and purified (arterialized) during passage through the lungs. It is of a brighter red color than venous blood. — **a. bulb**, *Anat.*, the bulbus arteriosus. — **a. duct**, *Anat.*, the ductus arteriosus. — **a. gland**, *Anat.*, a small mass of peculiar vascular tissue of unknown function found in several parts of the body. The carotid and coccygeal glands are examples.

ar-te′ri-al-ize (är-tē′rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; AR-TE′RI-AL-IZED (-īzd); AR-TE′RI-AL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To transform (venous blood) into arterial blood by exposure to oxygen in the lungs or other respiratory organs, oxygen being absorbed and carbon dioxide evolved; to make arterial. — **ar-te′ri-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

ar′ter-in (är′tẽr-ĭn), *n.* [*arterio-* + *in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* According to some, the true coloring matter of arterial blood, oxyhæmoglobin being considered a cleavage product.

ar-te′ri-o- (är-tē′rĭ-ō-). A combining form from Greek ἀρτηρία, *artery.*

ar-te′ri-o-scle-ro′sis (-sklē-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *arterio-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Abnormal thickening and hardening of the walls of the arteries, esp. of the intima, occurring mostly in old age. — **ar-te′ri-o-scle-rot′ic** (-rŏt′ĭk), *a.*

ar-te′ri-o-tome′ (-tōm′), *n.* *Med.* The cutting instrument used in arteriotomy.

ar-te′ri-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [L. *arteriotomia*, Gr. ἀρτηριοτομία; ἀρτηρία + τομή a cutting.] *Med.* The opening of an artery, esp. for bloodletting.

ar′te-ri′tis (är′tē-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *artery* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of an artery or arteries.

ar′ter-y (är′tẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ARTERIES (-ĭz). [L. *arteria* windpipe, artery, Gr. ἀρτηρία.] **1**. The trachea, or windpipe. *Obs.* "Under the *artery*, or windpipe." *Holland.* **2**. *Anat.* One of the tubular branching vessels which carry the blood from the heart to the various parts and organs of the body. In man and the higher vertebrates there are two principal arteries, the *aorta* and the *pulmonary artery* (which see). The small branches of the arteries break up into minute *capillaries* (see CAPILLARY), which reunite to form *veins*. Arteries have thicker, more muscular and elastic walls than veins. In large arteries the walls consist of an outer fibrous and elastic coat (*adventitia*), a middle muscular coat (*media*), and an inner coat (*intima*) of fibrous and elastic tissue lined with endothelium. The blood in the arteries is under considerable pressure, and flows in waves (the pulse) due to the beats of the heart. When an artery is cut the bleeding can be stopped by compressing the artery between the heart and the wound. See CIRCULATION.

ar′ter-y, *v. t.*; AR′TER-IED (-ĭd); AR′TER-Y-ING. To supply with, or as if with, arteries; to pass through like an artery.

Ar-te′sian (är-tē′zhăn), *a.* [F. *artésien.*] Of or pertaining to Artois, anciently called *Artesium*, in France.

Artesian well [*usually l. c.*] **a** A well made by boring into the earth till water is reached which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously like a fountain; — so called because the general knowledge of such wells was derived from those at Artois, where they were made as early as about 1750. They are usually of small diameter and often of great depth. **b** Loosely, in the United States, any deep bored well.

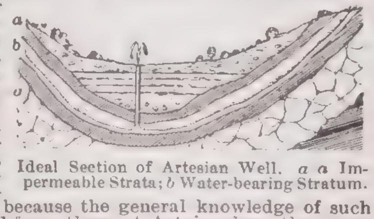

Ideal Section of Artesian Well. *a a* Impermeable Strata; *b* Water-bearing Stratum.

art′ful (ärt′fōōl), *a.* [*art* + *-ful.*] **1**. Performed with, or characterized by, art or skill. *Archaic.* "*Artful* strains." "*Artful* terms." *Milton.*

2. Produced by art; artificial; imitative. *Addison.*

Either veritable relics of antiquity, or with so exquisite a touch of *artful* ruin on them that they are better than if really antique. *Hawthorne.*

3. Using or exhibiting much art, skill, or contrivance; dexterous; skillful.

He [was] too *artful* a writer to set down events in exact historical order. *Dryden.*

4. Cunning; disposed to cunning indirectness of dealing; crafty; as, an *artful* boy; — the usual sense.

Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

The *artful* revenge of various animals. *Darwin.*

Syn. — Skillful, adroit, dexterous; crafty, tricky, sly, deceitful, designing. See CUNNING.

Artful Dodger, a young thief, an adept in villainy, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."

— **art′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **art′ful-ness**, *n.*

ar′the-mis (är′thē-mĭs), *n.* [Said to be for *Artemis.*] A handsome bluish black, white-banded butterfly (*Basilarchia arthemis*) of Canada and the northern United States.

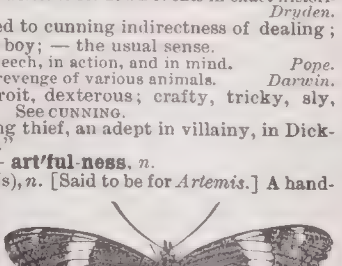

Arthemis (*Basilarchia arthemis*).

ar-thral′gi-a (är-thrăl′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in a joint. — **ar-thral′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

ar-threc′to-my (är-thrĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*arthro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Med.* Excision of a joint.

ar-thrit′ic (är-thrĭt′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *arthriticus*, Gr. ἀρθριτικός.
ar-thrit′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } See ARTHRITIS.] **1**. Pertaining to or affecting the joints. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Of or pertaining to arthritis; gouty. *Cowper.*

ar-thrit′ic, *n.* A person affected with gout.

ar-thri′tis (är-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀρθρῖτις gout, fr. ἄρθρον joint.] *Med.* Inflammation of the joints, esp. gout.

arthritis deformans (dē-fôr′mănz) [NL., deforming arthritis], chronic inflammation of the joints marked by destruction of parts of the joints and new bone formation which leads to extensive deformities.

ar′thri-tism (är′thrĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Tendency to gout; gouty diathesis.

ar′thro-, *or* **arthr-**. A combining form fr. Gr. ἄρθρον, *joint.*

ar′thro-branch (är′thrō-brăŋk) } *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRANCHIÆ
ar′thro-bran′chi-a (-brăŋ′kĭ-*ȧ*) } (-brăŋ′kĭ-ē). [NL. *arthrobranchia*; see ARTHRO-, BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A gill attached to the articular membrane between the body and the basal joint of a leg of a crustacean.

ar′thro-chon-dri′tis (-kŏn-drī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Chondritis of a joint.

ar-throd′e-sis (är-thrŏd′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. δέσις a binding together.] *Surg.* Surgical fixation of joints.

ar-thro′di-a (är-thrō′dĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀρθρωδία, fr. ἀρθρώδης well articulated; ἄρθρον joint + εἶδος shape.] *Anat.* A form of diarthrodial articulation in which the articular surfaces are nearly flat; a gliding joint. — **ar-thro′di-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ar-throd′ic** (-thrŏd′ĭk), *a.*

Ar′thro-di′ra (är′thrō-dī′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. δειρή neck.] *Paleon.* An order or subclass of Devonian fishes, probably related to the Dipnoi, having the head and fore part of the body protected by bony plates, those forming the head shield being movably articulated with the body shield. See COCCOSTEUS, and DINICHTHYS, *Illust.*

Ar′thro-gas′tra (är′thrō-găs′trȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. γαστήρ stomach.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of the Arachnida, comprising those which have the abdomen segmented, as the scorpions, harvestmen, etc.

ar-throg′e-nous (är-thrŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*arthro*spore + *-genous.*] *Bacteriol.* Designating a mode of spore formation in which individual cells of the chain pass into the resting stage and function as spores. See ARTHROSPORE.

ar-throg′ra-phy (är-thrŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*arthro-* + *-graphy.*] *Anat.* A description of the joints.

ar′thro-gry-po′sis (är′thrō-grĭ-pō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. γρύπωσις a crooking.] *Med.* Permanent flexure of a joint, most common in children.

ar-throl′o-gy (är-thrŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*arthro-* + *-logy.*] *Anat.* That part of anatomy which treats of joints.

ar′thro-mere (är′thrō-mēr), *n.* [*arthro-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* One of the body segments of articulate animals. — **ar′thro-mer′ic** (-mĕr′ĭk), *a.*

ar-throp′a-thy (är-thrŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*arthro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the joints.

ar′thro-pleure (är′thrō-plōōr), **ar′thro-pleu′ra** (-plōō′rȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PLEURÆ (-plōō′rē). [NL. *arthro-* + Gr. πλευρά the side.] *Zoöl.* The lateral or limb-bearing portion of an arthromere.

ar′thro-pod (-pŏd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Arthropoda. — *n.* One of the Arthropoda.

Ar-throp′o-da (är-thrŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A phylum consisting of the articulate animals having jointed limbs. The Insecta, Arachnida, and Crustacea are its most important classes; the Myriapoda, Pycnogonida, Trilobites, Onychophora, and sometimes other groups, are now also considered as classes. In number of species the Arthropoda far exceed other phyla. The body is divided into metameric segments; in the higher forms it consists of three distinct parts, head, thorax, and abdomen, each composed of several or many segments. Typical segments bear each a pair of jointed limbs. The brain is dorsal to the alimentary canal, and is connected with a ventral chain of ganglia. The body is generally covered with a chitinous shell, which is molted at intervals. The heart is usually elongated, with lateral openings for the entrance of the blood, and continued at each end into an artery. Veins are often wanting, the blood returning through the general body spaces. — **ar-throp′o-dal** (-dăl), *a.* — **ar-throp′o-dan** (-dăn), *a.* — **ar-throp′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

Ar′thro-po′ma-ta (är′thrō-pō′mȧ-tȧ; -pŏm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. πῶμα lid.] *Zoöl.* An order of Brachiopoda having a hinged calcareous shell, and usually a calcareous support for the lophophore. The intestine ends blindly. — **ar′thro-pom′a-tous** (-pŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -pō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

ar-throp′ter-ous (är-thrŏp′tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*arthro-* + *-pterous.*] *Zoöl.* Having jointed fin rays, as most fishes.

ar′thro-py-o′sis (är′thrō-pī-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *pyosis.*] *Med.* Suppuration or formation of an abscess in a joint.

ar-thro′sis (är-thrō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρωσις, fr. ἄρθρον joint.] *Anat.* Any articulation or suture uniting two bones.

ar′thro-spore (är′thrō-spōr), *n.* [*arthro-* + *spore.*] *Bacteriol.* A bacterial resting cell, — formerly considered a spore (cf. ENDOSPORE), but now known to occur even in endosporous bacteria. — **ar′thro-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), **ar-thros′po-rous** (är-thrŏs′pō-rŭs; är′thrō-spō′rŭs), *a.*

Art., *or* **art** *Abbr* Arthur; article; artificial; artillery; artist.
-art. See -ARD.
ar-ta′ba (är-tä′bä), *n.* [See ARDEB.] See MEASURE.
ar-tail′ye. † ARTILLERY.
artamockes, *n.* The mocking bird. *Obs.*
Ar′ta-mus (är′tȧ-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρταμος butcher, cook.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oscine birds, type of the family **Ar-tam′i-dæ** (är-tăm′ĭ-dē), or wood swallow family. See WOOD SWALLOW.
ar′tar (är′tär), *n.* A tropical African rutaceous tree (*Zanthoxylum senegalense*); also, its root, which is a cardiac stimulant.
ar′ta-rine (är′tȧ-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin**. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}O_4N$, obtained from artar.
ar-ta′tion, *n.* [LL. *artatio*, fr. L. *artare* to press together.] Pressure; urging. *Obs. Scot.*
ar′te-fact. Var. of ARTIFACT.
Ar′te-gal (är′tē-găl), *n.* **1**. A mythic king of Britain in the Chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth. See ELIDURE. **2**. A character in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," representing Justice. He married Britomart.
ar′teir. † ARTERY.
artelere. † ARTILLERY.
arteller. † ARTILLER.
Ar′te-mas (är′tē-măs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρτεμᾶς, fr. Ἄρτεμις the goddess Artemis.] Lit., gift of Artemis; — masc. prop. name.
ar′te-mis′in (är′tē-mĭs′ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{18}O_4$, gradually turning yellow in air, found in *Artemisia maritima.*
Ar′te-mis′i-on (-ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἀρτεμίσιον.] A temple or sacred place of Artemis.
ar′ter. † ARTERY.
ar′ter, *n.* [OF. *artre.*] A worm which bores into wood. *Obs.*
‖ **ar-te′ri-a a′spe-ra** (ăs′pẽr-*ȧ*). [L.] *Anat.* The trachea. *Obs.*
ar-te′ri-ac, *a.* [L. *arteriacus*, Gr. ἀρτηριακός. See ARTERY.] Of or pert. to the windpipe. *Obs.*
ar′te-ri′a-cal, *a.* Arterial. *Rare.*
ar-te′ri-al-ly, *adv.* of ARTERIAL.
ar-te′ri-arc′ti-a (är-tē′rĭ-ärk′shĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; L. *arteria* artery + *artus*, *arctus*, narrow.] *Med.* Stenosis of an artery.
ar′te-ri′a-sis (är′tē-rī′*ȧ*-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Decomposition of the artery walls.
ar-te′ri-ec′ta-sis (är-tē′rĭ-ĕk′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀρτηρία + ἔκτασις extension.] *Med.* Arterial dilatation.
ar-te′ri-o-cap′il-la-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to, or situated in, the arteries and capillaries.
ar-te′ri-o-fi-bro′sis, *n.* [NL.; *arterio-* + *fibrosis.*] *Med.* Fibroid stenosis of the arteries.
ar-te′ri-o-gram′, *n.* [*arterio-* + *-gram.*] A sphygmogram.
ar-te′ri-og′ra-phy (är-tē′rĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*arterio-* + *-graphy.*] A description of the arteries.
‖ **ar-te′ri-o′læ rec′tæ** (är-tē′rĭ-ō′lē rĕk′tē). [NL.] *Anat.* Minute arteries supplying the medullary pyramids of the kidneys.
ar-te′ri-ole, *n.* [NL. *arteriola*: cf. F. *artériole.*] A small artery.
ar-te′ri-ol′o-gy (är-tē′rĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*arterio-* + *-logy.*] Anatomy which treats of arteries.
ar-te′ri-o-ma-la′ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *arterio-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Abnormal softening of the arteries.
ar-te′ri-op′a-thy (är-tē′rĭ-ŏp′*ȧ*-thĭ), *n.* [*arterio-* + *-pathy.*] Disease of the arteries.
ar-te′ri-o-phle-bot′o-my, *n.* [*arterio-* + *phlebotomy.*] Bloodletting by leeches or scarification.
ar-te′ri-ose (-ōs), *a.* Arterial.
ar-te′ri-o-strep′sis, *n.* [NL.; *arterio-* + Gr. στρέψις a turning round.] *Med.* Torsion of an artery to arrest hemorrhage.
ar-te′ri-ous, *a.* Arterial.
ar-te′ri-o-ve′nous, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to, or situated in, both the arteries and veins.
ar-te′ri-o-ver′sion, *n.* [See ARTERIO-; VERSION.] *Med.* The staying of a hemorrhage, in surgical operations, by eversion of the arterial walls.
‖ **ar′tes per′di-tæ** (är′tēz pûr′dĭ-tē). [L.] Lost arts.
artetik. † ARTHRITIC.
arth. † AIRT.
Arth. *Abbr.* Arthur.
ar′then. † EARTHEN.
Ar′thé′nice′ (är′tā′nēs′), *n.* [F.] An anagram of the Christian name of Catherine de Vivonne, Marquise de Rambouillet (1588–1665), given to her as a poetic title by Malherbe and Racan.
arthr-. See ARTHRO-.
ar-thrag′ra, *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* Gout.
ar′thral, *a.* Of or pertaining to an arthron, or joint.
ar-thrit′i-cine (är-thrĭt′ĭ-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [*arthritic* + *-ine.*] Also **-cin**. *Pharm.* Piperazine.
ar′thro-bac-te′ri-um, *n.* *Med.* A bacterium which is reproduced by arthrospores.
ar-throc′a-ce (är-thrŏk′*ȧ*-sē), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. κάκη badness.] *Med.* An ulcerated condition or caries of a joint.
ar′thro-derm, *n.* [*arthro-* + *-derm.*] *Zoöl.* The external covering of an arthropod.
ar′thro-dyn′i-a, *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* = ARTHRALGIA. — **ar′thro-dyn′ic**, *a.*
ar′thro-em′py-e′sis, *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *empyesis.*] *Med.* = ARTHROPYOSIS.
ar′thro-li-thi′a-sis, *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *lithiasis.*] *Med.* Gout.
ar′thron (är′thrŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* ARTHRA (är′thrȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρον.] *Anat.* An articulation; a joint.
ar′thro-neu-ral′gi-a, *n.* [*arthro-* + *neuralgia.*] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in a joint.
ar′thro-phy′ma (är′thrō-fī′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. φῦμα tumor.] *Med.* Swelling of a joint.
ar′thro-plas′ty, *n.* [*arthro-* + *-plasty.*] *Med.* Formation of joints by artificial means.
ar-thro′si-a (är-thrō′zhĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] Arthritis.
ar′thro-ste-rig′ma, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A jointed sterigma.

Ar-thros′tra-ca (är-thrŏs′trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. ὄστρακον shell.] *Zoöl.* An order of Crustacea, of the subclass Malacostraca, having the thorax and abdomen both segmented, and having seven pairs of thoracic legs; Tetradecapoda. It includes the Amphipoda and Isopoda. — **ar-thros′tra-can** (-kăn), *a.* & *n.* — **ar-thros′tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

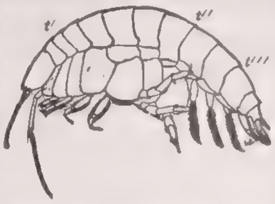
One of the Arthrostraca (*Ampelisca macrocephala*). *t′–t″* Thoracic Somites; *t″′–t″″* Abdominal Somites.

ar′thro-tome (är′thrō-tōm), *n.* [*arthro-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A strong scalpel used in the dissection of joints.

ar-throt′o-my (är-thrŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* *Med.* Incision of a joint.

Ar-thu′ri-an (är-thū′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to King Arthur or his knights. See KING ARTHUR; *Knights of the Round Table*, under KNIGHT.

ar′ti-ad (är′tĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. ἄρτιος even, fr. ἄρτι exactly.] **1.** *Chem.* Any element or radical whose valence is an even number, as the dyads, tetrads, etc.; — contr. with *perissad.* **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the Artiodactyla.

ar′ti-choke (-chōk), *n.* [It. *articiocco*, perh. corrupted fr. the same word as *carciofo*; cf. the older spellings *archiciocco, archiciofo, carciocco*, and Sp. *alcachofa*, Pg. *alcachofra*; prob. fr. Ar. *al-harshaf, al-kharshūf.*] **1. a** A tall asteraceous plant (*Cynara scolymus*), somewhat resembling a thistle, with coarse pinnately incised leaves. **b** The flower head of this plant. It has large oval involucral bracts with fleshy bases, which, with the receptacle, are cooked as a vegetable. Called also *bur artichoke.* **2.** The Jerusalem artichoke.

Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*). Much reduced.

ar′ti-cle (är′tĭ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus* joint, akin to Gr. ἄρθρον, prob. fr. a root *ar* to join, fit. Cf. ARTICULATE.] **1.** A joint of the body, or a part between joints. *Obs.*

2. A distinct portion of an instrument, discourse, literary work, or any other writing consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics; as, an *article* in the Constitution. Hence: A clause in a contract, system of regulations, treaty, or the like; a term, condition, or stipulation in a contract; a concise statement; as, *articles* of agreement; *articles* of faith, etc.

3. A literary composition forming an independent portion of a magazine, newspaper, or cyclopedia, etc.

4. Subject; matter; concern; distinct item. *Obs.*

A very great revolution that has happened in this *article* of good breeding. *Addison.*

This last *article* will hardly be believed. *De Foe.*

5. A distinct part. "Upon each *article* of human duty." *Paley.* "Each *article* of time." *Habington.*

The *articles* which compose the blood. *E. Darwin.*

6. Something considered by itself and as apart from other things of the same kind or from the whole of which it forms a part; also, a thing of a particular class or kind, as distinct from a thing of another class or kind; as, an *article* of merchandise; salt is a necessary *article.*

They would fight not for articles of faith, but for *articles* of food. *Landor.*

7. Precise point of time; moment; as, in the *article* of death, or in Latin *in articulo mortis.* *Obs. or Archaic.*

This fatal news coming to Hick's Hall upon the *article* of my Lord Russell's trial, was said to have had no little influence on the jury and all the bench to his prejudice. *Evelyn.*

8. The number ten; as, 20 is two *articles.* *Obs.*

9. *Gram.* Any of the words, *a, an, the*, used before nouns to limit or define their application, or any of their equivalents in other languages. *A* (or *an*) is the indefinite article, *the* the definite. See INDEFINITE ARTICLE, DEFINITE ARTICLE.

10. *Zoöl.* An articulated segment.

an article, *or* **piece, of virtu.** See VIRTU. — **articles of association**, *Law*, a written agreement embodying the purposes or other terms and conditions of the association of a number of persons for the prosecution of a joint enterprise; esp.: **a** Such a written agreement duly executed and filed so as to have the force of a charter under general incorporation laws. *Chiefly U. S.* **b** The written agreement that under the Companies Acts may accompany the memorandum of association of a company with a liability limited by shares, and must accompany that of a company with a liability limited by guarantee or unlimited, and prescribes the regulations for the government of the company. *Eng.* — **A. of Confederation**, the first compact adopted, Nov. 15, 1777, by the original thirteen States of the United States. They went into effect March 1, 1781, and remained the supreme law until the Constitution went into effect. See CONSTITUTION. — **a. of impeachment**, an instrument which, in cases of impeachment, performs the same office which an indictment does in a common criminal case. — **A. of Perth**, five articles agreed upon by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, convoked by James VI. in 1618, enjoining kneeling at the Lord's Supper, observance of Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, and Pentecost, confirmation, private baptism, and communion. In 1638 the General Assembly declared them void. — **A. of Religion**, *Eccl.*, statements of the tenets or doctrines of a church; esp., the Forty-two Articles embodying the doctrines of the reformed Church of England, prepared by the English reformers, and published in both Latin and English by royal authority in 1553. They had been preceded by the *Ten Articles* of 1536, and the *Six Articles* of 1539, which were of Roman Catholic origin. They were, in 1563, reduced to 39 (thence called the Thirty-nine Articles), and were published in Latin, and in 1571 both in Latin and English, both versions being equally authoritative. They were adopted, with some omissions and slight changes, in 1801 by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The *Thirty-five Articles of Religion* of the Reformed Episcopal Church, adopted 1875, and the *Twenty-five Methodist Articles of Religion*, drawn up by John Wesley in 1784, are based on the Thirty-nine Articles. The *Lambeth Articles*, nine in number, are a Calvinistic appendix to the Thirty-nine Articles, drawn up in Lambeth Palace in London in 1595. They were never approved by a regular synod of the Church, and so have no authority. Articles of Religion, 104 in number, were adopted by the Irish Episcopal Church in 1615, but were ignored when the Thirty-nine Articles were adopted in 1635. — **Articles of Schmalkald**, articles of faith drawn up in 1537 by Luther, in an effort to bring the Protestants and the Roman Catholics together, and subscribed to at a meeting of Protestant princes and states at Schmalkald, Germany. — **a. of the eyre**, *O. Eng. Law*, a list of interrogatories, carried by justices in eyre in the 13th century, and to be addressed to the local juries; — called also *capitula itineris.* They inquired chiefly concerning felonies, the king's proprietary rights, the assumption or misuse of franchises, and official misdoings of the royal officers, either merely for information or for administering justice. — **a. of the navy.** See ARTICLES OF WAR, below. — **a. of war**, the code of rules and regulations for the government of the army (including the navy). In Great Britain the regulations governing the navy, called specif. **articles of the navy**, are contained in the Naval Discipline Acts of 1866 and 1884. The articles of war governing the army are made by the sovereign under the Army Act of 1881, superseding those formerly enacted annually in the Mutiny Act. The present articles of war of the United States (Rev. Stat. sec. 1342) are those enacted in 1806, with subsequent amendments, and are substantially the same as those of the English Mutiny Act, from which they were taken in 1775. The regulations governing the navy, called specif. **a. for the government of the navy**, are contained in Rev. Stat. sec. 1624, and were adopted at various times, largely in 1862.

ar′ti-cle (är′tĭ-k'l), *v. t.*; AR′TI-CLED (-k'ld); AR′TI-CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To formulate in articles; to set forth in distinct particulars.

If all his errors and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles.

He shall be *articled* against in the high court of admiralty. *Stat. 33 Geo. III.*

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to *article* an apprentice to a mechanic.

ar′ti-cle, *v. i.* To agree by articles; to stipulate; bargain; covenant. *Obsoles.*

He *articled* with her that he should go away. *Selden.*

ar′ti-cled (-k'ld), *p. a.* Bound by articles; apprenticed.

At present *articled* clerks in the United Kingdom are bound by 23 and 24 Vict. c. 127. *C. H. Van Zyl.*

ar-tic′u-lar (är-tĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *articularis.*] Of or pertaining to a joint or joints; as, an *articular* disease.

articular cartilage, *Anat.*, cartilage that covers the articular surfaces of bones. The surface exposed to friction is not covered with perichondrium. — **a. lamella**, *Anat.*, the layer of compact bone to which the articular cartilage is attached. — **a. sensation**, sensation caused by the contact of moving joint surfaces.

ar-tic′u-lar (är-tĭk′ū-lȧr) } *n.*; *L. pl.* -LARIA (-lā′rĭ-ȧ).
ar-tic′u-la′re (-tĭk′ū-lā′rē) } [NL. *articulare.*] *Anat.* A bone in the base of the lower jaw of most vertebrates except mammals, by which the jaw usually articulates with the quadrate bone. Cf. MECKELIAN CARTILAGE.

Ar-tic′u-la′ta (-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. fr. L. *articulatus* furnished with joints, distinct. See ARTICULATE.] *Zoöl.* **1.** One of the four subkingdoms in the classification of Cuvier. It consists of Invertebrata having the body composed of a series of ringlike segments (arthromeres, somites, or metameres). By some writers the unsegmented worms have also been included; by others it is restricted to the Arthropoda. It corresponds nearly with the Annulosa of some authors. The chief subdivisions are Arthropoda (Insecta, Arachnida, Crustacea, etc.) and Anarthropoda, including the Annelida and allied forms. **2. a** An order of brachiopods, equiv. to Arthropomata. **b** = BRACHIATA.

ar-tic′u-late (är-tĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *articulatus*, p. p. of *articulare* to utter distinctly, prop. to divide into joints. See ARTICLE.] **1.** Jointed; formed with joints; consisting of segments united by joints; as, *articulate* animals or plants.

2. Characterized by division into words and syllables; distinctly uttered; spoken so as to be intelligible; as, *articulate* speech, sounds, words, distinguished from other sounds, mechanical or vocal.

3. Expressed or formulated in clear and logical form.

The whole Greek attitude towards the universe, in so far as the Athens of that age could embody it . . . [is] made *articulate* in enduring form in the speculations of these . . . men. *J. Royce.*

4. Systematically interrelated; made of complementary parts. "*Articulate* history." *Carlyle.*

5. Expressed in articles, or in separate items or particulars. *Archaic.* *Bacon.*

6. Consisting of tens; as, "*articulate* numbers." *Obs.*

ar-tic′u-late, *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Articulata.

ar-tic′u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; AR-TIC′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); AR-TIC′U-LAT′ING (-ĭng). **1.** To join or be connected by articulation.

2. To treat or make terms; to draw up articles. *Obs. Shak.*

3. To utter articulate sounds; to enunciate; to speak in distinct syllables and words.

ar-tic′u-late, *v. t.* **1.** To joint; to unite by means of a joint; to put together with joints or at the joints.

2. To draw up or write in separate articles; to particularize; to specify. *Obs.*

3. To form as the elementary sounds of a language; to utter in distinct syllables or words; to enunciate; as, to *articulate* letters. "To *articulate* a word." *Ray.*

4. To express distinctly; to give utterance to.

To . . . *articulate* the dumb, deep want of the people. *Carlyle.*

ar-tic′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** United by, or provided with, articulations; jointed; as, an *articulated* skeleton.

2. Pronounced, as a letter, syllable, or word; specif., *Phon.*, of speech sounds, formed or rendered articulate by a definite configuration of the vocal organs.

articulated locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE.

ar-tic′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *articulation*, L. *articulatio* the putting forth of new joints.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A joint or juncture between bones in the skeleton of a vertebrate. Articulations may be immovable, when the bones are directly united (synarthrosis), or slightly movable, when they are united by an intervening substance (amphiarthrosis or symphysis), or they may be more or less freely movable (diarthrosis), when the articular surfaces are covered with smooth cartilage and surrounded by a fibrous capsule, lined with synovial membrane secreting a lubricating fluid called synovia. See DIARTHROSIS. **b** A movable joint between rigid parts of any animal.

2. *Bot.* **a** A joint or connection between two parts capable of spontaneous separation, as the base of a leafstalk or of the peduncle of a flower. **b** A node or thickened portion of a stem, or the interval between two such points.

3. Act of putting together with a joint or joints; any meeting of parts in a joint.

4. State of being jointed; connection of parts. *Rare.*

That definiteness and *articulation* of imagery. *Coleridge.*

5. Utterance of articulate sounds, as in pronunciation; as, a distinct *articulation.*

6. A sound made by the vocal organs; an articulate utterance or an elementary sound, esp. a consonant.

7. *Phon.* In the production of any speech sound, the adjustment of the tongue, with relation to the palate, at the place (called *place of articulation*) where the tongue has, for that sound, its maximum elevation. This use of the word is common with phoneticians, often with apparent confusion as to the actual phenomena designated.

In this book I have, for want of a better word, often used *articulation* in the usual way, but the reader should not forget that it refers merely to vocal movements, that it has no connection with the distinctness of speech, and that it implies no action of the organs in any way resembling articulation in the joint. *E. W. Scripture.*

ar-tic′u-la′tion-ist (är-tĭk′ū-lā′shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who uses or favors the oral method of teaching the deaf.

ar-tic′u-la-tive (är-tĭk′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to articulation.

ar-tic′u-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* One that articulates; as: **a** One who enunciates distinctly. **b** One who prepares and mounts skeletons. **c** An instrument to cure stammering. **d** An apparatus used in dentistry for obtaining correct articulation in artificial teeth. **e** A telephone attachment for securing regular vibration and smooth tone.

ar-tic′u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to articulation.

ar′ti-fact (är′tĭ-făkt), *n.* [L. *ars, artis*, art + *facere, factum*, to make.] **1.** *Archæol.* A product of human workmanship; — applied esp. to the simpler products of aboriginal art as distinguished from natural objects.

2. *Biol.* A structure or appearance in a tissue or cell due to death or the use of reagents, and not present during life.

ar′ti-fice (är′tĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *artificium*, fr. *artifex* artificer; *ars, artis*, art + *facere* to make: cf. F. *artifice.*] **1.** A handicraft; a trade; art of making. *Obs.*

2. Workmanship; a skillfully contrived work.

The material universe . . . is the *artifice* of God, the *artifice* of the best Mechanist. *Cudworth.*

3. Artful or skillful contrivance; ingenuity.

His plots were constructed without much *artifice.* *Craik.*

4. Crafty device; an artful, ingenious, or elaborate trick; — now the usual meaning.

Those who were conscious of guilt employed numerous *artifices* for the purpose of averting inquiry. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Device, contrivance, expedient; plot, intrigue, machination; blind, sleight, shift, evasion; cheat, fraud, deceit, imposition, imposture. — ARTIFICE, MANEUVER, STRATAGEM, WILE, TRICK, RUSE, SUBTERFUGE, FINESSE agree in the idea of indirect or misleading devices. ARTIFICE is the most general term for an artful or ingenious expedient or contrivance; as, "His wit disdains not always the *artifice* even of a pun" (*Hume*). MANEUVER conveys the idea of adroit and dexterous management; STRATAGEM, of a more or less elaborate plan to entrap or circumvent; as, "The *Maneuvers* of Jane" (*H. A. Jones*); "If you do not tell me in an honorable manner, I shall certainly be reduced to tricks and *stratagems* to find it out" (*Jane Austen*). WILE (see CUNNING) implies mastery of the arts of beguiling and wheedling; TRICK suggests less insinuating, more mischievous or annoying procedure, often with the further implication of something mean or underhanded; as, "He saw the *wiles* of woman and the weakness of man" (*G. Meredith*); "Leave him [Pope] as soon as you can. . . . He will certainly play you some devilish *trick* else" (*Spence's Anecdotes*). A RUSE is a crafty expedient to divert attention from one's real purposes; a SUBTERFUGE, a shift or evasion with a view to escape or concealment; as, the *ruse* of exchanging one's own for the enemy's uniform; "Her busy brain missed the *subterfuge* to cover her slip of the tongue" (*G. Meredith*). FINESSE suggests diplomacy, and connotes nicety and subtlety of execution; as, "Hours selected from a thousand with a miracle of *finesse*" (*W. Pater*). See PRETENSE, CONSPIRACY, AMBUSH.

ar-tif′i-cer (är-tĭf′ĭ-sẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *artificier.*] **1.** A skilled or artistic worker; a mechanic or craftsman; one whose occupation requires skill or knowledge of a particular kind, as a silversmith.

2. *Mil.* Specif.: One who prepares the shells, fuses, etc., in a military laboratory.

3. One who makes or contrives; a deviser, inventor, or framer. "*Artificer* of fraud." *Milton.*

The great *Artificer* of all that moves. *Cowper.*

4. A cunning or artful fellow. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See WORKMAN.

ar′ti-fi′cial (är′tĭ-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *artificialis*: cf. F. *artificiel.* See ARTIFICE.] **1.** Made or contrived by art; produced or modified by human skill and labor, in opposition to *natural*; as, *artificial* heat or light, gems, salts, minerals, fountains, flowers.

Artificial strife
Lives in these touches, livelier than life. *Shak.*

2. Feigned; fictitious; assumed; affected; not genuine. "*Artificial* tears." *Shak.*

3. Artful; skilled; cunning; crafty. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not of spontaneous growth; as, *artificial* grasses. *Gibbon.*

5. Of or according to art; technical. *Obs.*

Syn. — Assumed, affected, feigned, imaginary, fabulous; unnatural, sham, false, forged, adulterate, bastard. — ARTIFICIAL, FICTITIOUS, FACTITIOUS, SPURIOUS, SUPPOSITITIOUS, COUNTERFEIT. The first three terms may or may not imply intent to deceive, the last three always do. ARTIFICIAL (cf. ARTIFICE) may refer to mode of production (opposed to *natural*, but not necessarily to *real*; as, *artificial* ice, *artificial* light); or to imitative purpose (opposed to both *natural* and *real*; as, *artificial* flowers, an *artificial* leg); or to general effect (opposed to *genuine, sincere*; as, an *artificial* manner, the *artificiality* of fashionable life). FICTITIOUS (opposed to *true, real*) applies to what is feigned or imagined; as, *fictitious* narrative, characters, names, *fictitious*

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ar′thro-stome, *n.* [*arthro-* + *-stome.*] *Zoöl.* The mouth of an arthropod. [Arthral.]
ar′throus (är′thrŭs), *a.* *Anat.*
Ar′thro-zo′a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A primary division of Invertebrata, in which the Arthropoda and certain worms have been grouped. — **ar′thro-zo′ic**, *a.*
Ar′thur (är′thŭr), *n.* [LL. *Arthur, Arthurus, Arturus*, perh. of W. origin.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Arthurus* (är-thū′rŭs); F. *Arthur* (ȧr′tür′), *Artus* (ȧr′tüs′); It. *Arturo* (är-tōō′rō). **2.** See KING ARTHUR.
ar′tic. + ARCTIC.
‖ **ar′ti′chaut′** (ȧr′tē′shō′), *n.* [F.] An artichoke.
ar′ti-cl. Article. *Ref. Sp.*
ar′ti-cler (är′tĭ-klẽr), *n.* One who frames charges. [LAR.]
ar-tic′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of ARTICU-
ar-tic′u-la-ry, *a.* Articular. *R.*
ar-tic′u-late-ly, *adv.* of ARTICULATE. See -LY.
ar-tic′u-late-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
articule. + ARTICLE.
ar-tic′u-lus (är-tĭk′ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] *Zoöl.* A joint, esp. of the cirri of the Crinoidea, or of an arthropod appendage.
artier. + ARTERY.
‖ **ar′ti-fex**, *n.* [L.] An artificer.
ar-tif′i-cer-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

securities or values. FACTITIOUS (opposed to *spontaneous*, *intrinsic*) implies something "got up" or created by labor or effort; as, a *factitious* demand, value, "bolstering up a *factitious* reputation" (*Hazlitt*); it may also be applied to that which arises rather from convention than from nature; as, "That *factitious* importance which attaches to the most insignificant relics of acknowledged greatness" (*Froude*). A thing may be *factitious* without being necessarily *fictitious*; as, *factitious*, contrasted with *fictitious*, value. That is SPURIOUS which is not what it purports to be; SUPPOSITITIOUS implies a fraudulent substitution for the genuine; COUNTERFEIT, a forged imitation of it; as, *spurious* diamonds, a *supposititious* heir, a *counterfeit* bank note. See FALLACIOUS, FACTITIOUS, FABULOUS, SUPPOSITITIOUS, COUNTERFEIT, FICTION.

A strong living soul in him, and sincerity there; a reality, not an *artificiality*, not a sham! *Carlyle.*

Have you never seen people whose costume lent them a *fictitious* greatness? *Lowell.*

Her roses and lilies were never discovered to be *spurious*, till she attained an age that made the supposition of their being natural impossible. *Cowper.*

Few critics were able to distinguish between a real ancient medal and a *counterfeit* of modern manufacture. *Wordsworth.*

artificial arguments, *Rhet.*, invented arguments, in distinction from laws, authorities, etc., called *inartificial* arguments or proofs. — **a. asphalt**, the solid residuum from the refining of certain kinds of petroleum. — **a. camphor.** **a** Ordinary camphor artificially prepared. See CAMPHOR. **b** Pinene hydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$; — so called from its resemblance in appearance and odor to common camphor. — **a. day.** = DAY, 1. Cf. NATURAL DAY. — **a. fuel**, fuel consisting of small particles, as coal dust, sawdust, etc., consolidated into lumps or blocks. — **a. grass**, any forage crop which replaces, or in some manner serves the purpose of, grass. — **a. horizon.** See HORIZON. — **a. leather**, a material resembling leather made from paper, fiber, shredded leather scraps, etc., usually by treating with gum or gelatin and subjecting to heavy pressure. — **a. leech.** *Med.* See LEECH, 3. — **a. light**, any light other than that which proceeds from the heavenly bodies. — **a. lines**, lines on a sector or scale, so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, etc. — **a. numbers**, logarithms. — **a. marble**, an imitation of marble, esp. one made of a paste of alum, gypsum, isinglass, and coloring materials. — **a. person.** *Law.* See PERSON. — **a. porcelain.** See PORCELAIN. — **a. rubber**, an imitation of rubber, as one prepared by treating certain oils (linseed, cottonseed, etc.) with sulphur chloride. — **a. selection**, *Biol.*, the process of modifying organisms by selection in breeding controlled by man. — **a. silk**, an imitation of silk made from collodion (usually prepared by nitrating wood pulp) by forcing it through capillary tubes. The solvent evaporates, leaving strands of pyroxylin, which are reconverted into cellulose by chemical treatment. — **a. sines, tangents**, etc., the logarithms of the natural sines, tangents, etc. *Hutton.* — **a. system**, *Nat. Hist.*, any system of classification based on characters that do not indicate natural relationship; specif., *Bot.*, the Linnæan system. See CLASSIFICATION, PLANT. — **a. vermilion**, a pigment made by mixing eosin with some mineral. — **a. year**, *Astron.*, the civil or calendar year.

— **ar′ti-fi′cial-ly** (är′tĭ-fĭsh′ăl-lĭ), *adv.* — **ar′ti-fi′cial-ness**, *n.*

ar′ti-fi′ci-al′i-ty (är′tĭ-fĭsh′ĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or appearance of being artificial; that which is artificial.

ar-til′ler-ist (är-tĭl′ẽr-ĭst), *n.* A person skilled in artillery or gunnery; a gunner; an artilleryman.

ar-til′ler-y (-ĭ), *n.* [ME. *artilrie*, OF. *artillerie*, *arteillerie*, machines and apparatus of all kinds used in war, vans laden with arms of any kind which follow camps, F. *artillerie* great guns, ordnance; fr. OF. *artillier* to equip, equip with engines of war, prob. for OF. *atillier* to arrange, equip, under the influence of F. *art* art, or of OF. *artilleus* adroit, crafty.] **1.** Munitions of war; implements for warfare of all descriptions, offensive and defensive. *Obs.*

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad. 1 *Sam.* xx. 40.

2. Specif.: Missile engines and weapons, as catapults, arbalests, slings, bows, etc., with their missiles.

3. With reference to modern warfare, mounted guns, in distinction from small arms; cannon; ordnance, including guns, mortars, howitzers, etc., with their equipment of carriages, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds, or, in a still more extended sense, including the powder, cartridges, utensils, machines, and horses, that belong to a train of artillery.

4. The men and officers of that branch of the army to which the care and management of artillery are confided.

5. The science of artillery or gunnery.

ar-til′ler-y-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who manages or serves a piece of artillery; one who belongs to a body of artillery.

artillery plant. The South American urticaceous plant *Adicea serpyllifolia*; — so called from the explosive discharge of the pollen.

ar-til′ler-y-ship, *n.* *Mil.* Art or practice of, or skill in, using artillery.

artillery wheel. A kind of heavily built dished wheel with a long axle box, used on gun carriages, usually having 14 spokes and 7 felloes; hence, a wheel of similar construction for use on automobiles, etc.

Ar-tinsk′i-an (är-tĭn′skĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Artinsk*, in the Ural Mountains.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the lowest subdivision of the European Permian; — so called where it presents a marine facies.

ar′ti-o-dac′tyl (är′tĭ-ō-dăk′tĭl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Artiodactyla; even-toed. — *n.* One of the Artiodactyla.

Ar′ti-o-dac′ty-la (är′tĭ-ō-dăk′tĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρτιος even + δάκτυλος finger or toe.] *Zoöl.* The suborder of ungulate mammals including the oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, deer, giraffes, camels, hippopotamus, pigs, etc. The functional toes of the hind and fore feet are even in number, and the third digit of each foot is symmetrical with and paired with the fourth digit. Contrasted with *Perissodactyla*.

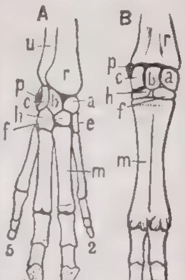

Bones of Feet of Artiodactyla. *A* Fore foot of pig. *B* Fore foot of ox. *r* Radius; *u* Ulna; *a* Scaphoid; *b* Semilunar; *c* Cuneiform; *e* Trapezoid; *f* Magnum; *h* Unciform; *p* Pisiform; *m* Metacarpus: 2, 3, 4, 5, second to fifth toes.

ar′ti-san, **ar′ti-zan** (är′tĭ-zăn; 277), *n.* [F. *artisan*, fr. It. *artigiano*, ultimately fr. L. *ars*, *artis*, art. See ART, *n.*] **1.** One who professes and practices some liberal art; an artist. *Obs.*

2. One trained to manual dexterity in some mechanic art or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

Syn. — See ARTIST, WORKMAN.

art′ist (är′tĭst), *n.* [F. *artiste*, LL. *artista*, fr. L. *ars*. See ART, *n.*; cf. ARTISTE.] **1.** A master of liberal arts; a learned man; also, a man of science, whether student or practitioner. *Obs.*

The moon whose orb
Through optic glass the Tuscan *artist* views. *Milton.*

2. One who practices some mechanic art or craft; an artisan. *Obs.*

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,
Instruct the *artists* and reward their haste. *Waller.*

3. One who professes and practices an art in which imagination and taste preside over the execution, esp. a fine art; a person skilled in one of the fine arts. See FINE ARTS.

4. One who shows trained skill or rare taste in any manual art or occupation. *Pope.*

5. An artful person; a schemer. *Obs.*

Syn. — ARTIST, ARTISAN. An ARTIST is one who is skilled in some one of the fine arts; an ARTISAN, one who is employed in one of the manual or mechanical arts.

‖ **ar′tiste′** (ȧr′tēst′), *n.* [F.] A performer whose work shows unusual æsthetic quality, as a singer or dancer; one whose work may be considered as a "fine art," as a skillful cook.

ar-tis′tic (är-tĭs′tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *artistique*.] Of or per-
ar-tis′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } taining to art or artists; made in the manner of an artist; conforming to, or characterized by, art; showing taste or skill. — **ar-tis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

art′ist-ry (är′tĭst-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Works of art collectively; pursuit of art.

2. Artistic effect or quality; artistic ability. *Southey.*

artist's proof. One of the first, and therefore best, proofs printed from an engraved plate, originally the perquisite of the engraver. The requirement that they should be signed and numbered, introduced as a restriction, is continued as a commercial guarantee of superiority.

art′less (ärt′lĕs), *a.* **1.** Wanting art, knowledge, or skill; ignorant; unskillful; uncultured.

Artless of stars and of the moving sand. *Dryden.*

2. Made or contrived without skill or art; rude; inartistic.

Artless and massy pillars. *T. Warton.*

3. Free from art, guile, craft, or stratagem; characterized by simplicity and sincerity; inartificial; simple; sincere; guileless; ingenuous; honest; as, an *artless* tale.

They were plain, *artless* men, without the least appearance of enthusiasm or credulity about them. *Porteus.*

O, how unlike the complex works of man,
Heaven's easy, *artless*, unencumbered plan! *Cowper.*

Syn. — Simple, unaffected, sincere, undesigning; unsophisticated, naive; open, frank, candid. See SIMPLE.

— **art′less-ly**, *adv.* — **art′less-ness**, *n.*

ar′to-car′pous (är′tō-kär′pŭs), *a.* [See ARTOCARPUS.] *Bot.* Pertaining to the breadfruit, or to the genus *Artocarpus*.

Ar′to-car′pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρτος bread + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of tall moraceous trees, of tropical Asia, having the staminate flowers in long spikes, the pistillate in globose heads, forming a syncarpium. *A. communis* is the breadfruit; *A. integrifolia*, the jack tree. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See BREADFRUIT.

art shade. Any subdued color supposed to be more artistic than a strong or primary color; thus, olive or slate color is assumed to be more artistic than pure green or pure blue. *A trade term.*

art square. A patterned square of ingrain carpet woven in one piece for a rug.

art union. An association for promoting the arts, esp. of design.

A′rum (ā′rŭm), *n.* [L. *arum*, *aros*, Gr. ἄρον.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of European plants, type of the family Araceæ, distinguished by the large spathe with edges involute at the base. Their acrid corms contain starch in considerable quantity. The only English species is *A. maculatum*, the cuckoopint. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant belonging to this or to several related genera, as *Arisæma*, *Dracunculus*, etc., commonly cultivated under the name *arum*.

Ar′un-de′li-an (ăr′ŭn-dē′lĭ-ăn; -dēl′yăn), *a.* Pertaining to an Earl of Arundel.

Arundel, *or* **Arundelian, marbles**, certain inscribed tablets (sometimes called *Orford marbles*) collected by Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel, and presented to Oxford University by his grandson in 1667. Among them is the Parian Chronicle, supposed to have been kept on the island of Paros. It originally recorded events in Greek history, largely Athenian, from B. C. 1582 to 264; but in its present mutilated form it ends at B. C. 354.

a-run′di-na′ceous (ȧ-rŭn′dĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *arundinaceus*, fr. *arundo* reed.] Of or pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

A-run′di-na′ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ARUNDO.] A genus of large bamboolike grasses, usually called cane, natives of Asia and America. They have many-flowered spikelets, with no subtending leaf. *A. macrosperma* forms the canebrakes of the southern United States; *A. tecta*, the small cane, is the only other American species.

A-run′do (ȧ-rŭn′dō), *n.* [L., a reed.] *Bot.* A small genus of coarse, tall grasses, the true reeds, found in most warm countries. *A. donax*, the Italian reed of southern Europe, is commonly cultivated for the ornamental effect of its ample foliage and tall, feathery panicles.

Ar′val (är′văl), *a.* [L. *arvalis* pertaining to *arvum* cultivated land.] *Rom. Relig.* Designating, or pertaining to, a body of priests, nominally twelve, called *Fratres Arvales* (Arval Brethren or Brothers). They presided over an annual festival in May, identified by them with the ancient **Ambarvalia** and dedicated to **Dea Dia**, probably a local form of Ceres. The *suovetaurilia* was offered for the lustration of the fields and to secure increase of fruits.

Ar-vir′a-gus (är-vĭr′ȧ-gŭs), *n.* **1.** In British legend, a son of King Cymbeline. In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," he and his brother Guiderius are stolen and brought up by the banished Belarius as his own sons under the names of Cadwal and Polydore, but are restored to Cymbeline in manhood.

2. A knight in Chaucer's "Franklin's Tale."

-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ; *in four-syllable words accented on the first*, -â-rĭ; *the* â *is more or less obscured according to the style of speaking, and usually more so in Brit. than Amer. English; it should not be prond.* ā). [L. *-arius*, *-arium*, whence also OF. *-ier*, AF. *-er*, and F. *-aire* in learned words.] A suffix forming: **1.** Adjectives, with the sense of, *pertaining to*, *connected with*; as in arbitr*ary*, prim*ary*, necess*ary*, mercen*ary*, volunt*ary*, etc.

2. Nouns, with the sense of: **a** *A person belonging to or engaged in*; as in not*ary*, actu*ary*, lapid*ary*. **b** *A thing belonging to or connected with*; *place for*; as in avi*ary*, lapid*ary* (book about gems), ov*ary*, gran*ary*. See -ARIUM.

-ary. [L. *-aris*.] An adj. suffix denoting, *pertaining to*; *of the kind or nature of*; as in capill*ary*, exempl*ary*, milit*ary*, etc. A variant of -AR.

Ar′yan (är′yăn; ăr′ĭ-ăn; 277), *n.* [Skr. *ārya* excellent, honorable; akin to the name of the country *Iran*, and the early name of this people, at least in Asia.] **1.** A member of that Caucasic race one branch of which early occupied the Iranian plateau, while another branch entered India, and conquered and amalgamated with the primitive inhabitants of that country; an Indo-Iranian.

2. A member of the race which spoke the language from which the Indo-European languages are derived; hence, loosely, an individual of any of those peoples who have spoken these languages since prehistoric times; an Indo-European. The existence of a prehistoric Aryan race which had passed beyond the nomadic stage of culture, and had developed a relatively exalted type of nature worship, was first assumed by philologists from the close relationship and inferred common origin of the Indo-European languages. This race was supposed to have dwelt in central Asia and thence to have separated in two streams of migration, one toward Persia and India, one toward Europe. In recent years ethnologists have seriously disputed the Asiatic or even the common Aryan origin of the peoples of Europe, while some of the philologists themselves have made Europe rather than Asia the center of dispersion. It is now generally recognized that, whatever the origin of the Indo-European languages, no like origin is to be assigned to all the races speaking them, and in ethnology *Aryan* is merely a loose term for an Aryan-speaking individual of the *Caucasic race* (which see).

3. The parent tongue of the Indo-European languages, either the language spoken by an original Aryan race or its hypothetical reconstruction; hence, Indo-European speech in general. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Parent *Aryan* seems to have had at least the following vowels: *a*; *i*, *e*; *u*, *o*; all of which occurred both short and long. *H. Sweet.*

Ar′yan, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Indo-Iranians or their speech. See ARYAN, *n.*, 1.

2. Of or pertaining to the ethnical type of the supposed Aryan race; also, of or pertaining to the Aryan-speaking peoples. See ARYAN, *n.*, 2.

To sum up this difficult *Aryan* question, the *Aryan* peoples must be regarded, not as a single ethnical stock, but as an amalgam of many Caucasic, and no doubt some Mongolic elements, leavened by an original xanthochroid strain, and endowed with a certain racial uniformity by the immense preponderance of the Caucasic physical characters, and by the general adoption of *Aryan* speech, traditions, and institutions. *A. H. Keane.*

To me, an ethnologist who speaks of an *Aryan* race, *Aryan* blood, *Aryan* eyes and hair is as great a sinner as a linguist who speaks of a dolichocephalic dictionary or a brachycephalic grammar. *Max Müller.*

3. Of or pert. to the Indo-European family of languages or the hypothetical language from which they sprang.

Ar′ya Sa-maj′ (är′yȧ sȧ-mäj′). [Hind. *samāj* meeting, assembly. See ARYAN.] *Hinduism.* A native reform church of the Vedic religion founded about 1860 by Dayananda Sarasvati, a Brahman. The sect teaches that there are three eternal substances, God, spirit, and matter, and that the hymns

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ar′ti-fi′cial-ism, *n.* An artificial principle or practice. *Oxf. E. D.*

ar′ti-fi′cial-ize, *v. t.* To render artificial.

ar′ti-fi′cious (-fĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *artificiosus*.] Artificial. *Obs.*

ar′tik. † ARCTIC.

artikil. † ARTICLE.

art′i-lize, *v. t.* To make resemble art. *Obs.*

If I was a philosopher, says Montaigne, I would naturalize art instead of *artilizing* nature. *Bolingbroke.*

ar-til′ler, *n.* [OF. *artillier*.] A maker of implements of war; specif., a bowyer. *Obs.*

ar-til′ler-ied (är-tĭl′ẽr-ĭd), *a.* Provided with artillery.

artillery park. See PARK, *n.*

artillery train, *or* **train of artillery.** A number of pieces of ordnance mounted on carriages equipped for marching, together with their munitions of war and the vehicles transporting them.

artillery wagon. A covered four-wheeled wagon attached to a field battery in the U. S. army, for carrying intrenching tools, spare parts, knapsacks, etc.

ar-til′lied, *a.* Artilleried. *Obs.*

ar′ti-o-dac′tyle. Var. of ARTIODACTYL.

ar′ti-o-dac′tyl-ous, *a.* Artiodactyl.

artique. † ARCTIC.

artire. † ARTERY.

art′ist-dom, *n.* See -DOM b.

artists' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

‖ **Ar′ti-um Bac′ca-lau′re-us** (är′shĭ-ŭm băk′ȧ-lô′rē-ŭs; är′tĭ-ŭm). [LL.] Bachelor of Arts. Abbr., *A. B.* or *B. A.*

‖ **Ar′ti-um Ma-gis′ter** (mȧ-jĭs′tẽr). [L.] Master of Arts. Abbr., *A. M.* or *M. A.*

ar′ti-zan. Var. of ARTISAN.

art′let, *n.* A minor art; an accomplishment. *Rare.*

art′ly, *a.* Artistic. *Obs. & R.*

art′ly, *adv.* With art. *Obs.*

ar′to-car′pad, *n.* Any tree of the genus *Artocarpus* or its allies.

ar′to-car′pe-ous, *a.* Artocarpous. *Rare.*

artochock. † ARTICHOKE.

ar-tol′a-try (är-tŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄρτος bread + *-latry*.] Worship of (the Eucharistic) bread. *Obs.* — **ar-tol′a-ter**, *n.* *Obs.*

ar-toph′a-gous (är-tŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄρτος bread + *-phagous*.] Bread-eating. *Rare.*

ar′to-type, *n.* [*art* + *-type*.] A kind of collotype. — **ar′to-typ′y** (-tīp′ĭ), *n.*

ar′to-ty′rite, *n.* [LL. *Artotyritae*, pl.; Gr. ἄρτος bread + τυρός cheese.] *Eccl.* One of a sect in the early church that celebrated the Lord's Supper with bread and cheese. *Gen.* iv. 3, 4.

artou, artow. Obs. contr. of *art thou*.

artrow. † OVERTROW.

arts′man, *n.* A man skilled in an art or in arts. *Obs.*

arts master. A teacher of art or of an art; specif., a master craftsman. *Obs.*

artu. † ARTOW.

arture. † ARCTURUS, ARTERY.

aru. † ARROW.

A-ru′both (ȧ-rōō′bŏth; ăr′ŭ-bŏth). *Bib.*

a-rue′, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. AS. *ofhréowan*.] To rue. *Obs.*

a′ru-i (ä′rōō-ē), *n.* The aoudad.

arum. † ARM.

A-ru′mah (ȧ-rōō′mȧ). *Bib.*

arum lily. The calla lily.

arun. † ARE.

arunde. † ERRAND.

Ar′un-del (ăr′ŭn-dĕl), *n.* See BEVIS OF HAMPTON, SIR.

A-run′del for-ma′tion (ȧ-rŭn′dĕl). [From Anne *Arundel* county, Maryland.] *Geol.* A formation in Maryland at the base of the Potomac series, regarded by some as Jurassic.

arundell. † HIRONDELLE.

ar′un-dif′er-ous, *a.* [L. *arundifer*; *arundo* reed + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing reeds or canes.

ar′un-din′e-ous (ăr′ŭn-dĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arundineus*.] Reedy.

a-run′di-nous, a-run′di-nose, *a.* Arundineous.

arunne. † ARE.

a-runt′, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] To scold; rail at. *Obs.*

a-ru′pa (ȧ-rōō′pȧ), *a.* [Skr. *arūpa* without form.] *Theos.* Formless.

A-ru′ru (ä-rōō′rōō), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* In the Gilgamesh Epic, a goddess to whom is ascribed the creation of Gilgamesh and Eabani.

a-rus′pex, a-rus′pice, a-rus′pi-cy, etc. Vars. of HARUSPEX, HARUSPICE, etc.

a-rus′pi-ci-ny, *n.* Haruspicy.

a-rus′tle, *a.* Rustling.

aruwe. † ARROW.

Ar′vad (är′văd). *Bib.*

Ar′vad-ite (-īt). *Bib.*

Ar′vak (-väk), *n.* [Icel. *Árvakr*, lit., early awake.] *Norse Myth.* One of the horses of the sun, the other being Alsvid, or Alsvinn.

ar′val (är′văl), *n.* [Cf. OSw. *arföl*, Icel. *arfr* inheritance, and Sw. *öl* ale. Cf. BRIDAL.] A funeral feast. *Obs. or Dial.*

ar′vel, ar′vill. Vars. of ARVAL. *Obs. or Dial.*

Ar-ver′ni (är-vûr′nī), *n. pl.* [L.] A tribe or nation (one of the most powerful and civilized of southern Gaul) conquered by Cæsar in his Gallic wars. From them the modern Auvergne derives its name.

Ar-vic′o-la (är-vĭk′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *arvum* field + *colere* to dwell.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of mice. Syn. of MICROTUS.

ar′vi-cole, *n.* *Zoöl.* Any mouse of the genus *Arvicola*.

Ar-vic′o-li′næ (är-vĭk′ō-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MICROTINÆ.

ar-vic′o-line (är-vĭk′ō-līn; -lĭn), *a.* [L. *arvum* field + *-coline*.] **1.** Dwelling in the fields. **2.** Of or pert. to the Arvicolinæ.

ar-vic′o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* = ARVICOLINE, 1.

arwe. † ARGH, ARROW.

arweblaste. † ARBALEST.

Arx, *n.* [L., prop., citadel.] See SEVEN HILLS.

ar′y (âr′ĭ). [Corrupt. of *e'er a* or *ever a*.] Any. *Dial.*

Ar′ya (är′yȧ), *n.* = ARYAN, 1 & 2.

Ar′yan-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

of the Vedas are the only inspired scriptures. It has as practical ends the promotion of education, the reform of the caste system, and the abolition of child marriage. Cf. BRAHMO SAMAJ.

ar'y-bal'lus (ăr'ĭ-băl'ŭs) } n. [Gr. ἀρύβαλλος, prop., a bag **ar'y-bal'los** (ăr'ĭ-băl'ŏs) } or purse.] *Class. Archæol.* A flask or bottle having a short neck, single handle, small orifice with a flaring lip, and globular body (often elaborately decorated), and used for holding oils, ointments, etc. The term is sometimes applied to a late type of lecythus, with spherical body set plump on the base ring. Cf. ALABASTRUM, 1.

Aryballus.

ar'yl (ăr'ĭl), *n.* [*ar*omatic + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* Any univalent aromatic hydrocarbon radical, as phenyl or tolyl, whose free valence belongs to the nucleus and not to a side chain.

ar'yl-ate (ăr'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* *Org. Chem.* To introduce one or more aryl groups into, by substitution.

Ar'yo–Dra-vid'i-an (är'yō-drȧ-vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Indian race, formed by a mixture of Aryan and Dravidian blood, which constitutes the chief population of northern India between the Punjab and Bengal and of the southern half of Ceylon. — *n.* A person of this race.

ar'y-te'no- (ăr'ĭ-tē'nō-). *Anat.* A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *connection with, the arytenoid cartilages.*

ar'y-te'no–ep'i-glot'tic } *a. Anat.* Pertaining to an **ar'y-te'no–ep'i-glot-tid'e-an** } arytenoid cartilage and the epiglottis; as, the *aryteno-epiglottic* folds.

ar'y-te'noid (ăr'ĭ-tē'noid; ȧ-rĭt'ē-noid; 277), *a.* [Gr. ἀρυταινοειδής shaped like a ladle; ἀρύταινα a ladle + εἶδος form.] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating two small cartilages situated at the upper back part of the larynx. The cartilages articulate with the cricoid cartilage, and the vocal cords are attached to them. See LARYNX. — *n.* An arytenoid cartilage. — **ar'y-te-noi'dal** (-noi'dăl), *a.*

as-. Assimilated form of AD-.

‖ **as** (ăs), *n.*; *pl.* ASSES (ăs'ĕz; -ĭz). [L. *as*. See ACE.] **1.** A Roman weight, the libra or pound, equal to 327.45 grams (about 10½ ounces troy weight). It was divided into twelve ounces.
2. A Roman bronze coin, originally of about the weight of an as, or pound, but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces; in the second Punic war, to one ounce; and finally, by the Papirian Law (B. C. 89), to half an ounce; also, any of several similar early Italian coins.

as (ăz; 270), *adv., conj., & rel. pron.* [ME. *as, als, alse, also, al swa*, AS. *eal swā*, lit. all so; hence, quite so, quite as: cf. G. *als* as, than, *also* so, then. See ALSO.] **1.** Denoting equality or likeness in kind, quantity, degree, or manner; like; similar to; in the same manner with or in which; in accordance with; in proportion to; to the extent or degree in which or to which; equally; no less than; as, ye shall be *as* gods; you will reap *as* you sow; do *as* you are bidden.

His spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, *as* he loved his soul, to emancipate his brethren. *Macaulay.*

In expressing an equality or comparison, *as* is the regular correlative word after *such, so, as*; thus, give us *such* things *as* you please; not *so* brave *as* Cato; *as* amiable *as* handsome; *as* quickly *as* possible; also after *the same* when no verb follows; thus, working in *the same* spirit *as* Turner. When a verb follows, *as*, after these words, often amounts to a relative pronoun, and after *same* is then preferably replaced by *that* or another relative; thus, the *same* story *that* I had heard. Correlative clauses or phrases introduced by *such . . . as, so . . . as*, are often transposed for emphasis; thus, *as* with the people, *so* with the priest.

2. In the idea, character, or condition of, — limiting the view to certain attributes or relations; as, virtue considered *as* virtue; this actor will appear *as* Hamlet.

The beggar is greater *as* a man, than is the man merely *as* a king. *Dewey.*

3. While; during or at the same time that; when; as, he trembled *as* he spoke.

As I return I will fetch off these justices. *Shak.*

4. Because; since; it being the case that.

As the population of Scotland had been generally trained to arms . . . they were not indifferently prepared. *Scott.*

5. Expressing concession; — often nearly equiv. to *though.*

We wish, however, to avail ourselves of the interest, transient as it may be, which this work has excited. *Macaulay.*

6. That: **a** Introducing or expressing a result or consequence, after the correlatives *so* and *such*. *Obs.*, except with the infinitive with *to*; as, "Be *so* good *as to* come."

I can place thee in *such* abject state, *as* help shall never find thee. *Rowe.*

The relations are *so* uncertain *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

Still the case as it proceeded appeared *so* clear *as* to leave no hope of acquittal. *J. A. Froude.*

b As a relative pronoun: (1) With antecedent *such, same*, etc. (see def. 1). (2) *Obs. or Dial.*, with antecedent *that*, or with antecedent omitted.

That kind of fruit *as* maids call medlers. *Shak.*

c As a conjunction. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*

I don't know *as* you 'll like the appearance of our place. *Mrs. Stowe.*

7. As if; as though. *Obs. or Poetic.*

He lies, *as* he his bliss did know. *Waller.*

8. For instance; by way of example; thus; — used to introduce illustrative phrases, sentences, or citations.

9. Than. *Obs. or Dial.*

The king was not more forward to bestow favors on them *as* they free to deal affronts to others their superiors. *Fuller.*

10. Expressing a wish. *Obs.* "*As* have," that is, may he have. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See BECAUSE, LIKE.

as . . as. See *so . . as*, under SO. — **as far as**, to the extent or degree that. "*As far as* can be ascertained." *Macaulay.* — **as far forth as**, as far as. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **as follows**, as comes next; — used impersonally; as, "Their names are *as follows.*" — **as for**, *or* **as to**, so far as concerns; as regards; with reference to.

As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord. *Josh.* xxiv. 15.

as good as, amounting to; not falling short of. — **as good as one's word**, faithful to a promise. — **as if**, *or* **as though**, of the same kind, or in the same condition or manner, that it would be if. — **as it were** (as if it were), a qualifying phrase used to relieve some expression which might be regarded as inappropriate or incongruous; in a manner. — **as much as to say**, equivalent to saying; just the same as saying. — **as now**, just now. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **as soon as**, *or* **so soon as**, immediately at or after another event. "*As soon as* he came nigh unto the camp . . . he saw the calf, and the dancing." *Ex.* xxxii. 19. See *so . . . as*, under SO. — **as such**, strictly defined; intrinsically considered; qua. — **as swythe**, as quickly as possible. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **as to.** See AS FOR, above. — **as though.** See AS IF, above. — **as well**, also; too; besides. — **as well as**, equally with; no less than. "I have understanding *as well as* you." *Job* xii. 3. — **as yet**, until now; up to or at the present time; still; now. — **as you were**, *Mil.*, in the school of the squad, a command given when a movement is to be begun anew, at which the former position is to be resumed.

as'a-fet'i-da } (ăs'ȧ-fĕt'ĭ-dȧ), *n.* [NL. *asa* (fr. Per. *azā* **as'a-fœt'i-da** } mastic) + L. *foetidus* fetid.] The fetid gum resin of various Persian and East Indian apiaceous plants of the genus *Ferula*, as *F. assafœtida, F. fœtida*, and *F. narthex*. It occurs in commerce in the form of tears and dark-colored masses, and is used in medicine as an antispasmodic. It has a strong odor and taste of garlic.

A-saph'ic (ȧ-săf'ĭk), *a.* *Bib.* Of or pertaining to Asaph, chief musician of the sanctuary (1 *Chron.* xvi. 5), or the musical guild or hereditary choir of "the sons of Asaph" (1 *Chron.* xxv. 1, 2) founded by him; as, *Asaphic* psalms.

As'a-phus (ăs'ȧ-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσαφής indistinct, uncertain.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites found in great abundance in the Lower Silurian formation.

as'a-ra-bac'ca (ăs'ȧ-rȧ-băk'ȧ), *n.* [L. *asarum* + *bacca* a berry. See ASARONE.] Any plant of the genus *Asarum*, esp. *A. europæum*, the leaves and roots of which are emetic and cathartic, and are used in cephalic snuffs.

as'a-rone (ăs'ȧ-rōn), *n.* [L. *asarum* hazelwort, wild spikenard, Gr. ἄσαρον.] *Chem.* An inodorous crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$, found in asarabacca root; — called also **asarum camphor.**

As'a-rum (-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See ASARONE.] *Bot.* A genus of aristolochiaceous plants, natives of north temperate regions. They are stemless herbs with pungent, aromatic roots and dull-colored flowers produced near the bases of the leaves. The American *A. canadense* is called wild ginger. *A. europæum* is the asarabacca.

as-bes'ti-form (ăs-bĕs'tĭ-fôrm; ăz-), *a.* [L. *asbestos* + *-form.*] Having the form or structure of asbestos.

as-bes'tine (-tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature; incombustible.

as-bes'tin-ize (-tĭn-īz), *v. t.* To render noninflammable, like asbestos; — said of fabrics.

as-bes'toid (ăs-bĕs'toid; ăz-) } *a.* Like or resembling **as'bes-toi'dal** (ăs'bĕs-toi'dăl; ăz'-) } asbestos.

as-bes'tos (ăs-bĕs'tŏs; ăz-; 277) } *n.* [L. *asbestos* (NL. *asbes-* **as-bes'tus** (ăs-bĕs'tŭs; ăz-) } *tus*) a kind of mineral unaffected by fire, Gr. ἄσβεστος (prop. an adj.) inextinguishable; ἀ- not + σβεννύναι to extinguish.] *Min.* A variety of amphibole, occurring in long and delicate fibers, or in fibrous masses or seams, usually of a white, gray, or greengray color; also, a similar variety of serpentine. See AMIANTHUS, CHRYSOTILE. It is used for many purposes where incombustible or chemically resistant fiber is required, as in fireproof clothing, curtains, roofing, etc.

as'bo-lin (ăs'bō-lĭn; az'-), *n.* [Gr. ἄσβολος soot.] *Pharm.* An acid, brownish yellow, oily liquid, obtained from wood soot. It has been used in treating tuberculosis.

as'bo-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἄσβολος soot.] *Min.* An earthy mineral containing oxides of manganese and cobalt.

as'can (ăs'kăn), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or produced in, an ascus.

as'ca-ri'a-sis (ăs'kȧ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ASCARIS; -ASIS.] *Med.* A disease, usually accompanied by colicky pains and diarrhea, caused by the presence of ascarids in the gastrointestinal canal.

as-car'i-cide (ăs-kăr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [*ascarid* + *-cide.*] *Med.* An agent destructive of ascarids.

as'ca-rid (ăs'kȧ-rĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any roundworm of the family Ascaridæ. See ASCARIS.

As'ca-ris (ăs'kȧ-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκαρίς an intestinal worm.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of nematode worms, type of a family, Ascaridæ, distinguished by the three-lipped mouth. It includes the common roundworm (*A. lumbricoides*) parasitic in the human intestines, which resembles an earthworm in size and appearance, and many other species which infest animals. *A. megalocephala*, a species common in the horse, has been of importance in the study of mitosis, on account of the ease with which its eggs may be preserved and the small number of chromosomes in the mitotic figures. As these worms have no means of attaching themselves to the walls of the intestine, they can easily be expelled by vermifuges. The pinworm also belongs to this family.
2. [*l. c.*] *pl.* ASCARIDES (ăs-kăr'ĭ-dēz). An ascarid.

as-cend' (ȧ-sĕnd'), *v. i.*; AS-CEND'ED; AS-CEND'ING. [L. *ascendere*; *ad* + *scandere* to climb, mount. See SCAN.] **1.** To move upward; to mount; to go up; to rise; — opposed to *descend.*

Higher yet that star *ascends.* *Bowring.*
I *ascend* unto my father and your father. *John* xx. 17.
The smoke of it *ascended* up to heaven. *Addison.*

2. To rise, in a figurative sense; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, from modern to ancient times, from one note to another of higher pitch, etc.; as, our inquiries *ascend* to the remotest antiquity.

Syn. — Rise, mount, climb, soar, tower.

as-cend', *v. t.* **1.** To go or move upward upon or along; to climb; to mount; to go up to the top of; as, to *ascend* a hill, a ladder, a tree, a river, a throne.
2. To raise in honor; to exalt. *Obs.*

Syn. — ASCEND, MOUNT, CLIMB, SCALE agree in the idea of upward movement. ASCEND (opp. to *descend*) is the most general term; as, to *ascend* a mountain, a river, a throne; "Who shall *ascend* into the hill of the Lord?" (*Ps.* xxiv. 3). *Ascend* and MOUNT are frequently, but not always, interchangeable; thus one *mounts* or *ascends* the platform, the scaffold; one *ascends* (not *mounts*) a mountain; one *mounts* (not *ascends*) a horse. To CLIMB is to ascend with effort; as, to *climb* a tree, a hill; "And Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet" (1 *Sam.* xiv. 13). SCALE implies a steep or difficult climb; as, to *scale* a wall, a precipice; "A ladder quaintly made of cords . . . would serve to *scale* another Hero's tower" (*Shak.*). See ASCENT, ASCENDANCY, RISE, FLOAT.

as-cend'ance (ȧ-sĕn'dăns) } *n.* Act of ascending; also, as-**as-cend'ence** (ȧ-sĕn'dĕns) } cendancy.

as-cend'an-cy (-dăn-sĭ) } *n.* Governing or controlling in-**as-cend'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ) } fluence; domination; power.

An undisputed *ascendancy.* *Macaulay.*
Custom has an *ascendancy* over the understanding. *Watts.*

☞ There is practically equal authority for either *ascendancy* or *ascendency*; but in the case of *ascendant, ascendent, n. & a.*, present usage favors the form in *-ant*.

Syn. — Influence, sway, control, domination, predominance, preponderance, dominion, authority, sovereignty. — ASCENDANCY, SUPREMACY. *Ascendancy* implies paramount influence; *supremacy*, supreme authority or power. See DOMINANT, PRIORITY; cf. INFLUENCE.

The *ascendancy* which Spain then had in Europe . . . was an *ascendancy* which had been gained by unquestioned superiority in all the arts of policy and of war. *Macaulay.*

As we, under heaven, are supreme head,
So under Him that great *supremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shak.*

as-cend'ant (-dănt) } *n.* [F. *ascendant*, n. & a., L. *ascen-* **as-cend'ent** (-dĕnt) } *dens*, p. pr. of *ascendere.*] **1.** *Astrol.* The horoscope; that degree of the ecliptic or sign of the zodiac which rises above the horizon at any given moment, as that of one's birth, — supposed to have a commanding influence on a person's life and fortune. Hence the phrases **to be in the ascendant**, to have commanding power or influence; and **lord of the ascendant**, one who has possession of such power or influence; as, to rule, for a while, *lord of the ascendant.*

Sciences that were then in their highest *ascendant.* *Temple.*

2. Superiority, or commanding influence; ascendancy; as, one man has the *ascendant* over another.

Chievres had acquired over the mind of the young monarch the *ascendant* not only of a tutor, but of a parent. *Robertson.*

3. Ascent; acclivity; peak. *Obs.*
4. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogical succession; a relative in the ascending line, whether lineal or collateral; — opposed to *descendant.* See CONSANGUINITY.
5. *Arch.* Either of the side pieces of a chambranle.

as-cend'ant } *a.* **1.** Rising toward the zenith; hence, ris-**as-cend'ent** } ing; ascending.

The constellation . . . about that time *ascendant.* *Browne.*

2. Superior; predominant; surpassing; ruling. "*Ascendant* community." *J. S. Mill.* "An *ascendant* position." *Grote.*

An *ascendant* spirit over him. *South.*

as-cend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ASCEND, *v.* Specif.: **a** That ascends; rising. **b** *Bot.* Rising obliquely upwards, generally from a more or less prostrate base or point of attachment. — **as-cend'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ascending aorta, *Anat.*, the first part of the aorta from its origin to the beginning of the arch. — **a. diphthong**, *Phon.*, a diphthong in which the second element is stressed or accented; as *ie* in French *pied* (pyā). — **a. latitude**, *Astron.*, the increasing latitude of a planet moving toward the north pole of the ecliptic. — **a. letter**, *Print.*, a small letter with a stroke that rises above the general upper level of the line of letters, such as b, d, h, k, l. — **a. line.** *Geneal.* See CONSANGUINITY. — **a. node.** *Astron.* See NODE. — **a. rhythm**, *Pros.*, a rhythm in which arsis follows thesis, as in iambic or anapæstic rhythms: — opposed to *descending rhythm.*

Ascending rhythm is very greatly in predominance in English poetry. *R. M. Alden.*

— **a. series.** *Math.* **a** A series arranged according to the ascending powers of a quantity. **b** A series in which each term is greater than the preceding. — **a. signs**, *Astron.*, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, —

ar'y-ep'i-glot'tic, *a.* Short for ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIC. *Rare.*
arz. † ART.
Ar'za (är'zȧ), *n.* *Bib.*
as. † ACE, ASH, ASK, ASS, HAS, HAST, HIS.
As (äs), *n.*; *sing.* of ÆSIR; *E. pl.* ASES (äs'ĕz).
‖ **as** (äs), *n.* [G.] *Music.* A flat (A♭).
As. *Abbr.* Arsenic (no period, As); Asia; Asian; Asiatic.
AS. *Abbr.* Anglo-Saxon.
A. S., *or* **a. s.** *Abbr.* Academy of Science; Act, or Acts, of Sederunt; Anno Salutis (L., in the year of salvation); assistant secretary.
A.-S. *or* **a.-s.** *Abbr.* Alto-stratus; Anglo-Saxon.
A/s. *Abbr.* Account sales.
A'sa (ā'sȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Āsā.*] Lit., healer; physician; — masc. prop. name.
A'sa (ä'sä), *n.* = *Ass* (sing. of ÆSIR); *E. pl.* ASAS (ä'säz).
A. S. A. *Abbr.* American Statistical Association.
As'a-a (ăs'ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
A'sa bridge (ä'sä). = BIFROST.
a-sad', *a.* [Prob. p. p. of a ME. *asadien* to satiate: AS. *sadian* to satiate. See SAD.] Sated: tired. *Obs.*
As'a-di'as (ăs'ȧ-dī'ăs). *Bib.*
as'a dul'cis (ăs'ȧ dŭl'sĭs; ā'sȧ), *n.* [NL. *asa* (fr. Per. *azā* mastic) + L. *dulcis* sweet.] *Pharm.* An antispasmodic, diuretic drug, from the deadly carrot (*Thapsia garganica*).
As'a-el (ăs'ā-ĕl; ā'sā-). *Bib.*
asafetida oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
asagt. † ASSAULT.
As'a-hel (ăs'ȧ-hĕl; ā'sȧ-), *n.* [Heb. *'Asāhēl.*] Lit., made of God: — masc. prop. name.
As'a-hi'ah (ăs'ȧ-hī'ȧ). *Bib.*
As'a-i'a (ăs'ā-ī'ȧ; ȧ-sī'ȧ). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]
A-sa'iah (ȧ-sā'yȧ; ȧ-sī'ȧ).
asaie. † ASSAY.
as'ak (ăs'ăk), *n.* Also **asok.**
as'o-ka. [Native name.] A cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Saraca indica*) of tropical Asia, cultivated to decorate temples. The sap is used as a remedy for colic.
a-sa'ke. † ATSAKE.
asale. † ASSAIL.
a-sale', *adv.* For or on sale.
As'a-lel-phu'ni (ăs'ȧ-lĕl-fū'nī). *D. Bib.*
a'san (ä'sȧn), **a'sa-ni** (ä'sȧ-nē), *n.* [Hind. *āsan* and *āsanī* (dim.), prop., sitting, seat.] *Hindu.* A small carpet used to kneel upon at prayer time.
As'a-na (ăs'ȧ-nȧ). *Bib.*
A'saph (ā'săf), *n.* [Heb. *Āsāph*, lit., collector, gatherer.] **1.** A certain seer and chief singer of David's time. Now used as a masc. prop. name. L. *Asaphus* (ăs'ȧ-fŭs).
2. The poet Dryden; — so designated in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel."
Asaph. *Abbr.* Asaphic.
as'a-phi'a (ăs'ȧ-fī'ȧ; ȧ-săf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσάφεια obscurity.] *Med.* Indistinct utterance, such as that due to cleft palate.
as'a-prol (ăs'ȧ-prōl; -prŏl), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. σαπρός rotten + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* = ABRASTOL.
a-sar' (ä-sär'), *n.* See COIN.
A-sa'ra-el (ȧ-sā'rā-ĕl). *Bib.*
As'a-ra'les (ăs'ȧ-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Asarum.*] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the birthworts, etc. — **as'a-ral**, *a.*
A-sar'a-mel (ȧ-săr'ȧ-mĕl). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]
A-sa're-el (ȧ-sā'rē-ĕl; ăs'ȧ-rēl).
As'a-re'la (ăs'ȧ-rē'lȧ). *D. Bib.*
As'a-re'lah (-lȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Asarēlāh.*] Lit., upright to God; — masc. prop. name.
A'sarh (ä'sär), *n.* See HINDU CALENDAR.
asarmes! as armes! [OF., to the arms, F. *aux armes.*] To arms! *Obs.*
as'a-ro'tum, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀσάρωτον.] *Roman Antiq.* A species of painted pavement.
as'a-rum oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
As'a-thon-tha'mar (ăs'ȧ-thŏn-thā'mär). *D. Bib.*
asaute. † ASSAULT.
asay, asaye, asayl. † ASSAY, ASSAIL.
As-bac'a-phath (ăs-băk'ȧ-făth). *Bib.*
As-baz'a-reth (ăs-băz'ȧ-rĕth). *Bib.*
As'bel-ites (ăs'bĕl-īts). *D. Bib.*
as-best' (ăs-bĕst'; ăs'bĕst), *n.* Asbestos. *Archaic.*
as-bes'tic, *a.* = ASBESTINE.
as-bes'tin. Asbestine. *Ref. Sp.*
as-bes'tous, *a.* Asbestine.
asc-. Various words beginning *asc-* are erroneous spellings of words in *ac-* or *as-*, as *ascescency*, for *acescency*, etc.
A. Sc. *Abbr.* Associate in Science. [Corps.]
A. S. C. *Abbr.* Army Service
As'ca-bart. Var. of ASCOPART.
As'ca-lon. Var. of ASKELON.
As'ca-lon-ites (-īts). *D. Bib.*
ascance. † ASKANCE.
As-ca'ni-us (ăs-kā'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀσκάνιος.] Also called *Iulus. Class. Myth.* The son of Æneas and Creusa, who accompanied his father in his wanderings after the fall of Troy, and succeeded him in the kingdom of Latinus. He was the mythical founder of Alba Longa, and head of gens Julia, the family of the Cæsars. — **As-ca'ni-an**, *a.*
ascant. † ASKANT.
As'ca-part. Var. of ASCOPART.
as-cape'. † ESCAPE.
As-car'i-dæ (ăs-kăr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See ASCARIS.
as-car'i-des (-dēz), *n.*, *pl.* of ASCARIS, *n.*, 2.
as-car'i-di'a-sis (ăs-kăr'ĭ-dī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Ascariasis.
ascease. † ASSESS.
as-cel'lus (ă-sĕl'ŭs), *n.*, *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.] A small ascus.
As'ce-nas (ăs'ē-năs). *D. Bib.*
ascence, *n.* Ascent; ascension. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]
as-cend'a-bl. Ascendable. *Ref.*
as-cend'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
as-cend'er, *n.* One that ascends.
as-cend'i-ble, *a.* [L. *ascendibilis.*] Ascendable.
As'ce-nez (ăs'ē-nĕz). *D. Bib.*

the signs in which the sun, moon, and planets approach the north celestial pole.

as·cen′sion (ă-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* [F. *ascension*, L. *ascensio*, fr. *ascendere*. See ASCEND.] **1.** Act of ascending; a rising; ascent. See RIGHT ASCENSION, OBLIQUE ASCENSION.

2. Specif.: **a** The visible ascending of Jesus on the fortieth day after his resurrection. *Acts* i. 9. **b** [*cap.*] Ascension Day.

3. An ascending or arising, as in distillation; also, that which arises, as from distillation.

Vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach. *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn. — See ASCENT.

Ascension of Isaiah. See APOCRYPHA, *Table.*

as·cen′sion·al (-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to ascension or ascent; ascensive; tending upward; as, the *ascensional* power of a balloon.

ascensional difference, *Astron.*, the difference between oblique and right ascension; — used chiefly as expressing the difference in time between the rising or setting of a body and six o'clock, or six hours from its meridian passage.

Ascension Day. The Thursday forty days after Easter, on which is commemorated Christ's ascension after his resurrection; — called also *Holy Thursday.*

As·cen′sion·tide′ (-tīd′), *n.* The period of ten days from Ascension Day to Whitsunday.

as·cen′sive (ă-sĕn′sĭv), *a.* [See ASCEND.] **1.** Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. *Owen.*

2. *Gram.* Augmentative; intensive. *Ellicott.*

as·cent′ (ă-sĕnt′), *n.* [Formed like *descent.* See ASCEND, DESCENT.] **1.** Act of rising; motion upward; rise; a mounting upward; as, the *ascent* of vapors from the earth.

To him with swift *ascent* he up returned. *Milton.*

2. The way or means by which one ascends.

3. An eminence, hill, or high place. *Addison.*

4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; inclination; slope; rising grade; as, a road has an *ascent* of five degrees.

5. A going back in time or order of genealogical succession.

6. *Logic.* Passage of thought from a more to a less intensive consideration of a concept, with a consequent gain of extension.

Syn. — ASCENT, ASCENSION. Both words denote the act of ascending, but they differ somewhat in their use. *Ascent*, not *ascension*, is the regular term when climbing is referred to; as, the *ascent* (not the *ascension*) of a mountain or of a ladder. Either *ascent* or *ascension* may denote the movement of that which rises through the air or through space; as, the *ascent* of vapors from the earth, the *ascension* (not *ascent*) of our Lord. Sometimes *ascent* stresses the mere fact, *ascension* the action or process of ascending; as, the *ascent* of a balloon, a balloon *ascension.* *Ascent* is also used of an upward slope; as, "David went up by the *ascent* of Mount Olivet" (*2 Sam.* xv. 30). See ASCEND.

as′cer·tain′ (ăs′ĕr-tān′; *formerly accented* as-cer′tain), *v. t.*; AS′CER-TAINED′ (-tānd′); AS′CER-TAIN′ING. [OF. *acertener*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *certain.* See CERTAIN.] **1.** To render (a person) certain; to cause to feel certain; to make confident; to assure; apprise. *Obs.*

When the blessed Virgin was so *ascertained. Jer. Taylor.*

2. To make (a thing) certain to the mind; to free from obscurity or doubt; to make sure of; fix. *Archaic.*

The divine law . . . *ascertaineth* the truth. *Hooker.*
The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority . . . persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers. *Smollett.*

3. To find out or learn for a certainty, by trial, examination, or experiment; to get to know; as, to *ascertain* the weight of a commodity, or the purity of a metal.

He was there only for the purpose of *ascertaining* whether a descent on England was practicable. *Macaulay.*

as′cer·tain′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *acertenement* assurance.] Act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; a finding out by investigation; discovery.

The positive *ascertainment* of its limits. *Burke.*

as·cet′ic (ă-sĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀσκητικός, fr. ἀσκεῖν to exercise, to practice gymnastics.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ascetics or their practice; rigid in self-denial and devotions; characterized by severe abstinence; austere.

The stern *ascetic* rigor of the Temple discipline. *Scott.*

2. = ASCETICAL, 1.

Syn. — See STRICT.

ascetic theology. = ASCETICAL THEOLOGY.

as·cet′ic, *n.* One who devotes himself to a solitary and contemplative life, with the rigorous discipline of self, as by celibacy, fasting, and self-mortification; hence, one who practices extreme rigor and self-denial.

Syn. — See HERMIT.

as·cet′i·cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or treating of, asceticism.

2. = ASCETIC, 1.

ascetical theology, the science which treats of the practice of virtue and means of attaining holiness and perfection.

as·cet′i·cism (-ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The condition, practice, or mode of life, of ascetics.

2. The doctrine that the carnal or material world is evil or despicable, and that salvation is to be most certainly obtained by mortification of the flesh.

‖ **as′cian** (ăsh′yăn), *n.* [L. *ascius*, Gr. ἄσκιος without shadow; ἀ- not + σκιά shadow.] One who, at certain times of the year, has no shadow at noon; — applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have a practically vertical sun for a few days every year.

As·cid′i·a (ă-sĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *ascidium.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of simple ascidians, now restricted to certain typical species, but formerly including all the simple Ascidiacea.

As·cid′i·a′ce·a (-ā′shē-ȧ; -ā′sē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ASCIDIUM.] *Zoöl.* An order of Tunicata. It includes the simple ascidians (**As·cid′i·æ sim′pli·ces** [ă-sĭd′ĭ-ē sĭm′plĭ-sēz]), or sea squirts (see ASCIDIAN), and the compound ascidians (**As·cid′i·æ com·pos′i·tæ** [kŏm-pŏz′ĭ-tē]), which differ from the simple ascidians in reproducing by budding, the individuals thus formed remaining connected together and usually becoming embedded in a common investing mass or test.

as·cid′i·an (ă-sĭd′ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Zoöl.* **1.** Any simple or compound tunicate of the order Ascidiacea; a sea squirt. A typical ascidian is saclike in form, with an anterior branchial or oral opening, and a dorsal atrial one. Entering at the former, the water passes into the branchial sac, whose perforated walls function as gills, and through them into the surrounding atrial chamber, then out at the atrial orifice. The food is drawn in with the water; the esophagus leads from the posterior part of the branchial sac. The central nervous system is reduced to a single dorsal ganglion between the orifices. In contrast to the structure of the adult, the larva shows many vertebrate characters, indicating descent from the same ancestors as the vertebrates. It resembles a minute tadpole, having a tail with a distinct notochord and dorsal neural cord. The individuals thus go through a retrograde metamorphosis, and the history of the group is an example of retrograde evolution.

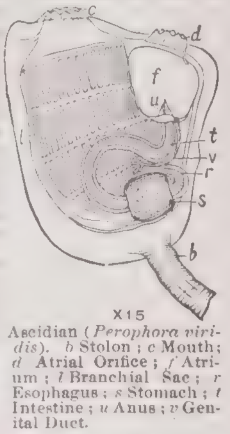

Ascidian (*Perophora viridis*). *b* Stolon; *c* Mouth; *d* Atrial Orifice; *f* Atrium; *l* Branchial Sac; *r* Esophagus; *s* Stomach; *t* Intestine; *u* Anus; *v* Genital Duct.

2. In a wider sense, any tunicate.

as·cid′i·ate (-āt), *a.* **a** Furnished with ascidia. **b** = ASCIDIFORM.

as·cid′i·form (-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like an ascidian or an ascidium.

as·cid′i·oid (-oid), *a.* [*ascidium* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like an ascidian. — *n.* An ascidian.

as·cid′i·um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκίδιον, dim. of ἀσκός wine skin, bag.] **1.** *Bot.* A pitcher-shaped or flask-shaped organ or appendage of a plant, as the leaves of the pitcher plant, or the small saccate traps of the bladderwort (*Utricularia*).

Ascidium of *Utricularia.* Enlarged.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ASCIDIA.

as·cig′er·ous (ă-sĭj′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*ascus* + *-gerous.*] *Bot.* Bearing asci, as certain hyphal branches in ascomycetous fungi.

as·ci′tes (ă-sī′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀσκίτης (sc. νόσος disease), fr. ἀσκός bladder, belly.] *Med.* A collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the abdomen; dropsy of the peritoneum. — **as·cit′ic** (ă-sĭt′ĭk), **as·cit′i·cal** (-kăl), *a.*

as·cle′pi·ad (ăs-klē′pĭ-ăd), *n.* Any asclepiadaceous plant.

As·cle′pi·a·da′ce·æ (-ȧ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ASCLEPIAS.] *Bot.* A vast family of plants (order Gentianales), mostly with milky juice and regular flowers adapted to secure cross pollination by insects; the milkweed family. There are about 225 genera and 1900 species of wide distribution. They are herbs or shrubs with umbellate flowers, bearing a corona between the corolla and the stamens, and having the pollen grains adherent in masses. They include a number of ornamental plants, but few of economic value. — **as·cle′pi·a·da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

As·cle′pi·a·de′an (-dē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Asclepiadeus*, Gr. Ἀσκληπιάδειος.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, a variety of verse, so called after the Greek poet Asclepiades, and occurring in two forms, a shorter and a longer, as follows: **a** The *lesser Asclepiadean*, a composite logaœdic verse of two series, a syncopated tripody and a tripody catalectic (-›| ⏑⏑|⌞ ⧣ ⏑⏑|⏑|⏑ ∧). See PROSODY. Thus:

Mæcē|nas ata|vis ⧣ edite | regi|bus.

b The *greater Asclepiadean*, a composite logaœdic verse of three series, having the two tripodies of the lesser with a syncopated dipody inserted between (-›|⏑⏑|⌞ ⧣ ⏑⏑|⌞ ⧣ ⏑⏑|⏑|⏑ ∧). Thus:

Circa | mite so|lum ⧣ Tiburis | et ⧣ mœnia | Catil|li.

Some authorities make the Asclepiadean a choriambic verse, consisting of a spondee, two or (in the greater) three choriambi, and an iambus. Thus:

Mǣcē|nās ătăvīs ‖ ēdĭtĕ rē|gĭbŭs.

As·cle′pi·a·de′an, *n.* *Pros.* An Asclepiadean verse.

As·cle′pi·as (ăs-klē′pĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., name of a plant, fr. Gr. ἀσκληπιάς, named fr. *Asclepius* or *Aesculapius.*] *Bot.* A large genus of perennial herbs, chiefly North American, type of the family Asclepiadaceæ. The corona of the flowers consists of five concave hoods, each bearing a slender horn. The mechanism for securing cross pollination is elaborate. Many of the species, as *A. tuberosa*, the butterfly weed, are showy and ornamental. The flowers are white, pink, purple, yellow, orange, or greenish. *A. curassavica* is employed in the West Indies as an emetic under the name ipecacuanha. Some East Indian species yield a good fiber.

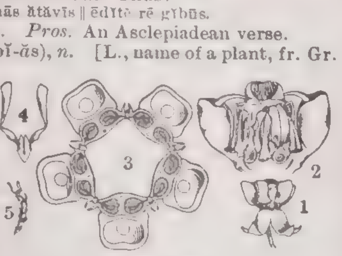

Asclepias.
1 Flower, side view; 2 Same, enlarged, with two staminal appendages removed; 3 Section of flower; 4 Pollinia and Corpusculum; 5 Foot of an insect, showing method by which pollinia become fastened.

Asclepias butterfly. A large, handsome, red and black butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*), found in both hemispheres, whose larva feeds on milkweed.

As·cle′pi·us (ăs-klē′pĭ-ŭs), **As·kle′pi·os** (-ŏs), *n.* [Gr. Ἀσκληπιός.] *Gr. Relig.* In Homer, a mortal hero, a physician; later, the god of medicine and healing. Epidauros was the chief seat of his worship, which was introduced into Athens about 420 B. C. (by the poet Sophocles, it is believed), where it probably amalgamated with the cult of an older serpent god of the same function. Asclepius is generally represented as a bearded man with an attendant serpent; cocks were sacrificed to him. It was customary for patients to sleep in the adytum of the god's sanctuary and there to receive oracular dreams, giving the proper treatment or prescription. In Greek myth Asclepius is the son of Apollo and Coronis. The centaur Chiron trained him to such expertness in the healing art that he finally raised the dead; for this Zeus slew him. See ÆSCULAPIUS; cf. APOLLO.

— **As·cle′pi·an** (-ăn), *a.*

as′co·carp (ăs′kō-kärp), *n.* [*ascus* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* In ascomycetous fungi, the spherical, discoid, or cup-shaped body within which the asci are collected, and which constitutes the mature fructification. The different forms are known in mycology under distinct names. See ASCOMA, APOTHECIUM, PERITHECIUM. Also called *spore fruit.*

as·cog′e·nous (ăs-kŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*ascus* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Producing asci; — applied to the hyphæ upon which asci are developed.

as′co·gone (ăs′kō-gōn), *n.* *Bot.* An ascogonium.

as′co·go′ni·um (-gō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GONIA (-gō′nĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *ascus* + root of Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born.] *Bot.* **a** The fertilized portion of the archicarp in ascomycetous fungi. **b** Sometimes, the archicarp itself.

As′co·li·che′nes (-lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ascus* + *Lichenes.*] *Bot.* A class of thallophytes embracing all those lichens in which the fungal element is an ascomycete. Most lichens are of this class. Cf. BASIDIOLICHENES.

as·co′ma (ăs-kō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* ASCOMATA (ăs-kō′mȧ-tȧ; -kŏm′ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἄσκωμα a leather bellows. See ASCUS.] *Bot.* The disklike form of ascocarp found in fungi of the order Pezizales and related orders.

as′co·my·cete′ (ăs′kō-mī-sēt′), *n.*; *pl.* -CETES (-sēts; *not to be confused with the L. class name* as′co-my-ce′tes). *Bot.* A fungus of the class Ascomycetes.

As′co·my·ce′tes (-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ascus* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A large class of higher fungi distinguished by septate hyphæ, and by having their spores formed in asci, or spore sacs. It comprises many orders, among which are the Saccharomycetales (yeasts), Aspergillales (molds), Perisporiales (mildews), Tuberales (truffles), Helvellales (morels, etc.). The largest order is the Sphæriales. — **as′co·my·ce′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

as′con (ăs′kŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. ASCONS (-kŏnz), L. ASCONES (-kō′nēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκός a bladder.] *Zoöl.* **a** A sponge of the order Ascones. **b** The young of a complex sponge when in a simple stage of development, with thin walls.

As·co′nes (ăs-kō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of calcareous sponges of the simplest type, having incurrent pores leading directly into the ventricular cavity. See ASCON, *Illust.*

Ascon Sponge (*Ascetta*), cut open on one side.

as′co·spore (ăs′kō-spōr), *n.* [*ascus* + *spore.*] *Bot.* One of the spores contained in an ascus. See ASCUS, *Illust.* — **as′co·spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), **as·cos′po·rous** (ăs-kŏs′pō-rŭs; ăs′kō-spō′rŭs), *a.*

as′cot (ăs′kŏt), *n.* [See ASCOT, *a.*] A broad neck scarf so tied that the ends, typically square, are brought out horizontally on each side of the knot, dropped diagonally across each other, and fastened by a pin.

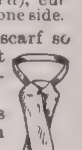

Ascot.

As′cot, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the famous race course and horse races at Ascot Heath, in Berkshire, England; as, *Ascot* week in June.

as·cribe′ (ăs-krīb′), *v. t.*; AS-CRIBED′ (-krībd′); AS-CRIB′ING (-krīb′ĭng). [L. *ascribere, adscribere*, to ascribe; *ad* + *scribere* to write: cf. OF. *ascrivre*, whence ME. *ascriven*, the earlier Eng. form. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To attribute, impute, refer, or assign, as to a cause or source; as, his death was *ascribed* to a poison; to *ascribe* an effect to its cause.

The finest [speech] that is *ascribed* to Satan in the whole poem. *Addison.*

2. To attribute, as a quality, or an appurtenance; to consider or allege to belong; as, honor is *ascribed* to God.

3. To add in writing; subscribe; to inscribe or dedicate; to enroll; register; reckon. *Obs.*

Syn. — See REFER.

as·crip′tion (ăs-krĭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ascriptio*, fr. *ascribere.* See ASCRIBE.] **1.** Act of ascribing; also, that which is ascribed; specif.: *Eccl.* A sentence or passage ascribing praise to God, repeated by the preacher after the sermon.

2. *Law.* Quality or state of being adscript (which see).

as′crip·ti′tious (ăs′krĭp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *ascripticius*, fr. *ascribere.*] **1.** Added; additional. *Obs.*

An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary God. *Farindon.*

2. Ascribed; attributed.

‖ **as·cen′si·o rec′ta** (ȧ-sĕn′shĭ-ō rĕk′tȧ). [LL.] Right ascension.
as·cen′sion·ist, *n.* One who makes ascents, as in a balloon.
as·cen′tion·al. Var. of ASCENSIONAL. [*Ref. Sp.*]
as′cer·tain′a·bl Ascertainable.
as′cer·tain′a·ble. *a.* See -ABLE. — **as′cer·tain′a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **as′cer·tain′a·bly**, *adv.*
as′cer·taind′. Ascertained. *Ref. Sp.* [certains.]
as′cer·tain′er, *n.* One who as-
as·ces′cen·cy, as·ces′san·cy, as·ces′cent. See ASC-.
‖ **as·ce′sis** (ȧ-sē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄσκησις.] Asceticism.
as·cet′er·y (ȧ-sĕt′ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Gr. ἀσκητήριον.] A place where ascetics congregate; esp., a monastery.
as·cet′i·cal·ly, *adv.* of ASCETIC, ASCETICAL. See -LY.
As·cet′ta (ȧ-sĕt′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *ascon.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of ascon sponges consisting of some of the simplest known sponges. See ASCON, *Illust.*
asch. ✝ ASH, ASK.
asch-. For forms beginning *asch-* see those beginning ASH-.
as′cham (ăs′kȧm), *n.* [After Roger *Ascham*, who in 1545 published "Toxophilus," a famous treatise on archery.] A sort of cupboard, or case, for bows and other implements of archery.
as-chape′. ✝ ESCAPE.
ascher. ✝ ESCHAR.
as-chrench′. *v. t.* [AS *āscrencan* to trip up.] To deceive. *Obs.*
aschrie. ✝ ASCRY.
as′ci (ăs′ī), *n.*, *pl.* of ASCUS.
As·cid′i·a (ȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Tunicata.
As·cid′i·æ (-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ASCIDIACEA.
as′ci·dic′o·lous (ăs′ĭ-dĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [*ascidian* + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Parasitic in an ascidian.
as′ci·dif′er·ous (-dĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*ascidium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing ascidia.
As·cid′i·oi′da (ȧ-sĭd′ĭ-oi′dȧ), **As·cid′i·oi′de·a** (-dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ASCIDIACEA.
As·cid′i·o·zo′a, *n. pl.* [NL. See ASCIDIUM; -ZOA.] = TUNICATA.
as·cid′i·o·zo′oid, *n.* [*ascidium* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* One of the individual zooids of a compound ascidian. See ASCIDIACEA.
as·cif′er·ous (ȧ-sĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*ascus* + *-ferous.*] Ascigerous.
as′ci·i (ash′ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* Ascians.
ascill. ✝ EISELL.
As·ci′tan (ȧ-sī′tăn; ăs′ĭ-), *n.* [LL *Ascitae*, fr. Gr. ἀσκός wine skin.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a heretical Galatian sect (4th century) whose custom of dancing round an inflated wine skin was probably adapted from the worship of Marsyas. More properly called *Ascodrugitan.*
as·cite′. ✝ ACCITE.
as′ci·ti′tious (ăs′ĭ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* = ADSCITITIOUS.
As·cle′pi·ad, *n.* **1.** [Gr. Ἀσκληπιάδης, fr. Ἀσκληπιός. See ÆSCULAPIUS.] *Gr. Antiq.* A physician.
2. [*L. Asclepiadeus.*] *Pros.* An Asclepiadean.
‖ **As·cle′pi′a·dæ** (ăs′klē-pī′ȧ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Gr. Antiq.* Asclepiads (in sense 1).
as·cle′pi·a′de·ous (ăs-klē′pĭ-ā′dē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Asclepiadaceous. [piadean.]
As·cle′pi·ad′ic, *a.* & *n.* Ascle-
as′cle′pi·a·din, *n.* *Chem.* An unstable glucoside found in plants of the genus *Asclepias.*
As·cle′pi·ei′on (ăs-klē′pĭ-ī′ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -EIA (-ī′ȧ). [Gr. Ἀσκληπιεῖον.] A shrine or temple of Asclepius. [PIUS.]
As·cle′pi·os Var. of ASCLE-
As′co·coc′cus (ăs′kō-kŏk′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -COCCI (-kŏk′sī). [NL. See ASCUS; COCCUS.] *Bacteriol.* Syn. of MICROCOCCUS.
As′co·drug′i·tan (-drŭg′ĭ-tăn), *n.* [LL. *ascodrogitae*, pl., LGr. ἀσκοδρούγιοι or τασκοδρούγοι, of unknown origin.] See ASCITAN.
As′co·glos′sa, *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀσκός bag + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A small group of opisthobranchiate mollusks in which the worn-out teeth at the front end of the radula do not drop off, but are received into a special sac. *Elysia* is an example.
as′co·go·nid′i·um (-gō-nĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL. See ASCOGONIUM.] *Bot.* An ascospore.
as·co′li·a, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀσκώλια, τά.] *Gr. Antiq.* A rural sport consisting of dancing, with one leg, upon a greased and inflated goat's hide. [mycetous.]
as′co·my·ce′tal, *a.* *Bot.* Asco-
asconce. ✝ ASKANCE.
As′co·pard. ✝ ASCOPART.
As′co·part. See BEVIS OF HAMPTON, SIR.
as′co·phore, *n.* [*ascus* + *-phore.*] An ascus-bearing sporophore.
as·coph′o·rous (ăs-kŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Ascogenous.
as′cos. Var. of ASKOS.
ascoye, ascoyne. ✝ ASKOYE, ASKOYNE.
As′co·zo′a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *ascus* + *-zoa.*] = TUNICATA. — **as′co·zo′an**, *a.* & *n.* — **as′co·zo′ic**, *a.*
as·crib′a·bl Ascribable. *Ref. Sp.* [See -ABLE.]
as·crib′a·ble (ăs-krīb′ȧ-b'l), *a.*
as·cript′, *a.* [L. *ascriptus*, p. p. of *ascribere*, to ascribe, enroll.] **1.** Enrolled; appointed. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. (ăs′krĭpt) = ADSCRIPT, 1.

as'cus (ăs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ASCI (ăs'ī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκός a bladder.] **1.** *Bot.* The membranous oval or tubular sporangium or spore sac in ascomycetous fungi. Within it are developed ascospores, usually eight in number, which when ripe are often ejected with considerable force. **2.** = ASKOS.

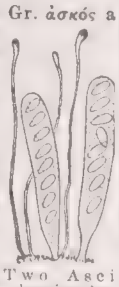

Two Asci showing Ascospores; also, three Paraphyses.

-ase (-ās; *sometimes* -āz). **1.** [Prob. fr. ending of *diastase.*] *Chem.* A suffix used in forming the names of *enzymes*, often by being added to the name, or part of the name, of a substance decomposed by the enzyme; as in amyl*ase*, case*ase*, ure*ase*.
2. (*pron.* -āz) See PETROGRAPHY.

a-sea' (*ȧ*-sē'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *sea.*] On the sea; at sea; toward the sea.

as'em (ăs'ĕm), *n.* [Gr. ἄσημος without mark.] *Egypt. Archæol.* An artificial alloy of gold or silver; also, any of various other alloys resembling this.

a-se'mi-a (*ȧ*-sē'mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. σῆμα sign.] *Med.* Loss of power to express, or to understand, symbols or signs of thought.

a-sep'sis (*ȧ*-sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.: *a-* not + *sepsis.*] State of being aseptic; the methods or processes of asepticizing.

a-sep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *septic.*] Free from putrefactive or pus-forming bacteria or other harmful organisms; — said of wounds, or of surgical instruments, dressings, etc., which have been sterilized, also of surgical methods in which the attempt is made to maintain constant asepsis. *Aseptic* differs from *antiseptic* in not necessarily implying any germicidal power or substance. Cf. ANTISEPTIC, *a.* — *n.* An aseptic substance or preparation.
aseptic surgery. See ANTISEPTIC, *a.*, 2.

a-sep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Aseptic treatment or theory.

a-sep'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; A-SEP'TI-CIZED (-sīzd); A-SEP'TI-CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To render aseptic; to treat with asepties.

a-sex'u-al (*ȧ*-sĕk'shŭ-*ă*l; 250), *a.* [*a-* not + *sexual.*] *Biol.* Having no sex; without sexual action; as, an *asexual* spore.
asexual generation, *Biol.*, in plants or animals exhibiting alternation of generations, the generation which reproduces only by asexual processes. See SPOROPHYTE, PARTHENOGENESIS, ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS. — **a. reproduction**, *Biol.*, any process of reproduction which does not involve or directly follow the union of individuals or germ cells of two different sexes. It includes cell division, spore formation, fission, budding, etc., and in ordinary usage also parthenogenesis (which see); but it does not include self-fertilization in hermaphroditic organisms. In many cases asexual reproduction alternates more or less regularly with sexual reproduction. See ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS. — **a. spore**, *Bot.*, one of the spores produced by division within the walls of a mother cell. The spores developed by the sporophyte are *asexual* spores, while those ordinarily developed by the gametophyte are *sexual* spores.
— **a-sex'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

As'gard (ăs'gärd), **As'gar'dhr** (äs'gär'thr'), *n.* [Icel. *āsgarðr; āss* god + *garðr* yard, inclosure.] *Norse Myth.* The abode or citadel of the gods, situated at the zenith and reached only by the bridge **Bifrost**, the rainbow. It contains twelve gold-glittering mansions (some accounts give more), namely: **Thruthvang**, Thor's abode, comprising in its precincts the stronghold **Bilskirnir**; **Ydalir**, Ull's dwelling; **Valaskjalf**, the silver-bedecked hall of Vali; **Sokkvabekk**, the abode of Saga, the seeress; **Gladsheim**, the dwelling of Odin; **Valhalla**, the hall of heroes; **Thrymheim**, where Skadi dwells; **Breidablik**, the bright abode of Balder; **Himinbjorg**, Heimdal's house; **Folkvang**, Freya's hall, to which went half of the battle-fallen heroes; **Glitnir**, with Forseti's throne; **Noatun**, Njord's dwelling; and **Landvidi**, the house of Vidar. Above Asgard is **Hlidhskjalf**, the cloud throne whence Odin views the deeds of men, elves, and giants in the lower worlds. See ÆSIR, NINE WORLDS, YGGDRASILL.

ash (ăsh), *n.* [ME. *asch*, *esch*, AS. *æsc;* akin to OHG. *asc*, Sw. & Dan. *ask*, Icel. *askr*, D. *esch*, G. *esche.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any oleaceous tree of the genus *Fraxinus* (which see). Some of the ashes are valuable timber and shade trees; they have usually thick, furrowed bark and ash-colored branchlets. The fruit is a winged seed called a *samara* (which see), or popularly *ash key.* **b** The wood of the ash, which is tough and elastic, and is used for interior finish of houses, in the manufacture of many articles, as furniture, carriages, oars, hoops, clothespins, etc.

Ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*). Leaf and Fruit.

2. In Australia, any of numerous trees of various genera (*Acronychia*, *Alphitonia*, *Cupania*, *Elæocarpus*, *Eucalyptus*, *Flindersia*, *Litsæa*, *Malaisia*, *Panax*, *Schizomeria*), which, from the toughness and strength of their timber, are called *ash*, with distinguishing epithets such as, *black*, *black mountain*, *blue*, *blueberry*, *brush*, etc.

ash (ăsh), *n.*, *sing.* of ASHES.
He fain had calcined all Northumbria
To one black *ash*. *Tennyson.*
☞ *Ash* is rarely used in the singular except in connection with chemical or geological products; as, soda *ash*, coal which yields a red *ash*, etc.; or as a qualifying or combining word: as, *ash* bin, *ash* heap, *ash* hole, *ash* pan, *ash* pit, *ash* tray, *ash*-colored, pearl*ash*, pot*ash*.

ash, *v. t.*; ASHED (ăsht); ASH'ING. **1** To strew or sprinkle with ashes. *Howell.*
2. To convert into ash; to burn to ashes.

a-shame' (*ȧ*-shām'), *v. i. & t.* [*a-* + *shame:* cf. AS. *āscamian* to shame (see A-, 2), *gescamian*, *gesceamian*, to shame.] To be ashamed; to shame. *Obs. or R.* *Barrow.*

a-shamed' (*ȧ*-shāmd'), *p. a.* [Orig. a p. p. of ASHAME, *v. t.*] Affected by shame; abashed or confused by guilt, or a conviction or consciousness of some wrong or discreditable action or an impropriety. "I am *ashamed* to beg." *Wycliffe.*
All that forsake thee shall be *ashamed*. *Jer.* xvii. 13.
I began to be *ashamed* of sitting idle. *Johnson.*
An *ashamed* person can hardly endure to meet the gaze of those present. *Darwin.*
—a-sham'ed-ly (*ȧ*-shām'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **a-sham'ed-ness**, *n.*

A-shan'ti } (*ȧ*-shăn'tē; *ȧ*-shän'-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIS, -TIES (-tĭz),
A-shan'tee } or -TEES (-tēz). A native of Ashanti, which is inhabited by a vigorous and warlike race of Negroes of the Tshi linguistic group, divided into various tribes. They are somewhat skilled in cotton weaving, gold-beating, and agriculture. They practice polygamy; their religion consists of ancestor worship and fetishism. They were long noted for human sacrifices, esp. for their practice of making "custom," or killing numbers of persons on the death of a chief.

ash'-col'ored *or* **-col'oured**, *a.* Of the color of ashes; of a whitish gray or a brownish gray.

ash'en (ăsh'ĕn), *a.* [See ASH, the tree.] Of or pertaining to the ash tree or its wood. "*Ashen* poles." *Dryden.*

ash'en, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, ashes; of a color between brown and gray, or white and gray.
The *ashen* hue of age. *Scott.*
The skies they were *ashen* and sober. *Poe.*

a-she'rah (*ȧ*-shē'r*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* Heb. -RIM (-rĭm), E. -RAHS (-r*ȧ*z). [Heb.] **1.** A sacred piece of wood, a wooden post or mast, sometimes a tree or stump of a tree, with or without carvings, found always beside the altar in a Canaanitish high place, and usually considered to be a survival of an earlier tree worship. See GROVE.
The altar of Baal was broken down, and the *Asherah* was cut down that was by it. *Judges* vi. 28 (*R. V.*).
2. [*cap.*] A supposed Phœnician and Canaanitish goddess. (*Exodus* xxxiv. 13, *R. V. margin.*) By some the goddess is identified with Astarte or Ashtoreth; by others made distinct from her; and still others consider the name to be used for the goddess Astarte by metonymy or confusion.

ash'er-y (ăsh'ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ASHERIES (-ĭz). A place for ashes; an ash hole; also, a place where wood is burned to ashes to make potash or pearlash.

ash'es (ăsh'ĕz; -ĭz), *n. pl.* [ME. *asche*, AS. *asce*, *æsce*, *axe;* akin to OHG. *ascā*, G. *asche*, D. *asch*, Icel. & Sw. *aska*, Dan. *aske*, Goth. *azgō;* cf. Skr. *āsa* ashes, *asiknī*, fem. a., dark-colored.] **1.** The earthy or mineral parts of combustible substances remaining after combustion, as of wood or coal. Often used fig.
If the mighty works, which were done in you, had been done in Tyre and Sidon, they would have repented long ago in sackcloth and *ashes*. *Matt.* xi. 21.
The lip of *ashes*, and the cheek of flame. *Byron.*
He had been dispatched as proprætor to Spain, where the *ashes* of the Sertorian rebellion were still smoldering. *Froude.*
2. Specif.: The remains of the human body when burned, or when "returned to dust" by natural decay.
The coffins were broken open. The *ashes* were scattered to the winds. *Macaulay.*
3. A fine powdered lava, resembling the ashes of combustion, thrown out in volcanic eruptions.

ash fire. A low ash-covered fire used to give a mild steady heat, as in chemical operations.

ash furnace, ash oven. A furnace or oven for fritting materials for glass making.

Ash'ke-naz (ăsh'kē-năz; ăsh-kē'năz), *n.* [Heb.] **1.** A people mentioned in the Old Testament (*Gen.* x. 3, 1 *Chron.* i. 6, etc.), where they are traced through Gomer to Japheth, son of Noah. They have been identified with various races and localities, plausibly with an Armenian people.
2. In medieval rabbinical literature, Germany; also, later, southern and western Germany, as disting. from eastern Germany, where a somewhat different Jewish ritual prevails.

Ash'ke-naz'im (ăsh'kē-năz'ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb.] The Jews of middle and northern Europe as opposed to the Sephardim, or Jews of Spain and Portugal. The latter regard themselves as of purer descent than the former, though without substantial reasons. — **Ash'ke-naz'ic** (ăsh'kē-năz'ĭk), *a.*

ash'lar (ăsh'lēr), *n.* Also, but much less frequently, **ash'ler**. [ME. *ascheler*, *achiler*, OF. *aiseler*, *aisselier*, piece of wood, plank, *aissele* plank, armpit, F. *aisselle* armpit, L. *axilla* dim. of *axis* plank, axle. See AXLE.] **1.** *Masonry.* **a** Hewn or squared stone; also, masonry of squared or hewn stone.
Rough *ashlar*, a block of freestone as brought from the quarry. When hammer-dressed it is known as common *ashlar*. *Knight.*
b A thin squared and dressed stone for facing a wall of rubble or brick; masonry made of such stone.
2. *Carp.* One of the short upright pieces or studs (usually collectively called *ashlaring*) between the floor beams and the rafters of a garret, cutting off the sharp side angles.

ashlar, *or* **ashler, brick**. Thin brick made especially for facing walls.

ash'lar-ing, *or* **ash'ler-ing**, *n.* **1.** Ashlar masonry; the act of facing a wall with ashlar.
2. *Carp.* See ASHLAR, 2.

ash'-leaved' (-lēvd'), *a.* Having leaves like those of the ash.
ash-leaved maple, the box elder.

a-shore' (*ȧ*-shōr'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *shore.*] On the shore; on land; to the shore; to the land; aground (when applied to a ship); — opposed to *aboard* or *afloat.*
Here shall I die *ashore*. *Shak.*

Ash'ton, Lucy (ăsh'tŭn). In Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," the heroine, daughter of Sir William and Lady Margaret Ashton. She was betrothed to Ravenswood, but was forced by her mother to marry Hayston (Bucklaw). Crazed with grief, on her wedding night she stabbed her husband, and the next night died in convulsions.

Ash'to-reth (ăsh'tō-rĕth), *n.*; *pl.* ASHTAROTH (-t*ȧ*-rŏth; -rōth). The Phœnician and Canaanitish goddess *Astarte*, the goddess of fertility and reproduction, worshiped from time to time by the Israelites. See ASTARTE.

A'shur (ä'shoor), **A'sur** (ä'soor), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Assyrian Myth.* The chief deity of the Assyrian pantheon, the god of military prowess and empire. An older form of the name appears, **Ashir**, signifying "leader, chief." Originally the patron of a city of the same name, eventually his cult became the dominant worship of the whole country (Assyria) which was called after him.

Ashur.

Just as in Babylonia the spiritualizing process, which accompanies the development of every religion, leads to the establishment of the doctrine of a triad of gods standing far above the gods of the active pantheon, so in Assyria this process has its outcome in the conception of a single deity who presides over the fate of the country, who marks the genius of the empire established by the Assyrian kings, and who seems to suffice for all the needs of his subjects. This unique position of *Ashur* was first recognized by Sayce, who goes so far as to express the opinion that, under other circumstances, there might have developed as spiritualistic a faith as marked the growth in Israel of Jahweh from a national to a universal deity. *Dict. of Bible* (*Hastings*).
His symbol was the winged circle, . . . perhaps . . . a visible representation that *Asur's* might had no equal, his influence no limit, and his existence no end. *Encyc. Biblica.*

Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent; — so called from a custom, observed on that day, in the Roman Catholic Church, of putting ashes upon the heads, formerly of public penitents, now of all the faithful.

ash'y (ăsh'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or composed of, ashes; filled, or strewed, with ashes.
2. Ash-colored; whitish gray; deadly pale; ashen. *Shak.*

A'si-arch (ā'shĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *Asiarcha*, Gr. Ἀσιάρχης; Ἀσία Asia + ἀρχός ruler.] A civil and priestly official of high honorary rank in the Roman province of Asia, who presided over the public games and religious rites.

A'si-arch-ate (-āt), *n.* The office of Asiarch.

A'si-at'ic (ā'shĭ-ăt'ĭk; ā'zhĭ-; 277), *a.* [L. *Asiaticus*, Gr. Ἀσιατικός.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Asia or its inhabitants.
2. Specif.: Characterized by a literary style that is excessively florid and given to exaggeration, as that of Hortensius and others of the first three centuries B. C.; — often contrasted with *Attic.*
Asiatic cholera, a malignant and rapidly fatal disease, originating in Asia and frequently epidemic in the more filthy sections of other lands. It is caused by a specific microorganism, the comma bacillus, and is characterized by diarrhea, rice-water evacuations, vomiting, cramps, pinched expression, and lividity, rapidly passing into a collapse, followed by death, or by a stage of reaction or fever.

A'si-at'ic, *n.* A native, or one of the people, of Asia.

A'si-at'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Something peculiar to, or characteristic of, Asia or the Asiatics, as an Asiatic literary

as'crip-ti'ti-us gle'bæ (ăs'krĭp-tĭsh'ĭ-ŭs glē'bē), *or, for short,* **ascriptitius**, *n.*; *pl.* ASCRIPTITII (-ī) Var. of ADSCRIPTITIUS.
as-crip'tive, *a.* Ascribable; adscriptive. *Obs.*
as-crive'. † ASCRIBE.
as-cry', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *escrier*, F. *s'écrier*. See CRY.] *Obs.* **1.** To call out; to call to, as in challenging, or upon discovering.
2. To descry; espy; also, to announce; discover; denounce.
as-cry', *n.* Act of ascrying. *Obs.*
a-scue'. † ASKEW.
as'cu-la (ăs'kū-l*ȧ*), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL. dim.] *Zoöl.* A sponge when first attached and having a simple cavity.
As'cu-part. Var. of ASCOPART.
as-cuse'. † EXCUSE.
as'cy-phous (ăs'ĭ-fŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + *scyphus.*] *Bot.* Having no scyphi; — chiefly of lichens.
A. S. E. *Abbr.* Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
ase. † ACE, AS, ASEE.
A-se'as (*ȧ*-sē'*ă*s). *Bib.*
As'e-ba'im (ăs'ē-bā'ĭm). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*
A-seb'e-bi'a (*ȧ*-sĕb'ē-bī'*ȧ*).
‖ **a se-cre'tis**. [L.] Lit., from the private things or places; in a confidential capacity.
a'se-cre'to-ry, *a.* Not secretory.
A-se'doth (*ȧ*-sē'dŏth). *D. Bib.*
a-see', *v. t. & i.* To see. *Obs.*
aseel. † ASSEAL.
aseeth. † ASSETHE.
a-seethe', *adv.* Seething.
asege. † ASSIEGE.
asegne. † ASSIGN.
asein. † ASSIGN.
a'seis-mat'ic, *a.* [*a-* not + *seismatic.*] Withstanding, or mitigating the effects of, earthquake shocks; — of certain devices.
a-se'i-ty (*ȧ*-sē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *aseitas* state of being self-derived, fr. L. *a* from + *se* self.] *Metaph.* Self-derived or self-originated existence; God in his eternal and independent being.
aselar. † ASHLAR.
asele. † ASSEAL, HAZEL.
asell. † EISELL.
A-sel'line (*ȧ*-sĕl'ĭn; -īn), *a.* Of or designating the **A-sel'li** (-ī) [L., little asses], two stars in the constellation of Cancer. *Rare.*
a-sel'line (*ȧ*-sĕl'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-lin**. [L. *asellus* a fish, prob. the cod.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, $C_{25}H_{32}N_4$, said to occur in small quantities in cod-liver oil.
A-sel'lus Aus-tra'lis. [L., *asellus* little ass + *australis* southern.] See STAR.
A-sel'lus Bo're-a'lis. [L., *asellus* little ass + *borealis* northern.] See STAR.
as'e-ma'si-a (ăs'ē-mā'zhĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] = ASEMIA.
asemle. † ASSEMBLE. [*D. Bib.*
As'e-mo'na (ăs'ē-mō'n*ȧ*).
As'e-na (ăs'ē-n*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
A-sen'a-phar (*ȧ*-sĕn'*ȧ*-fär). *D. Bib.*
As'e-nath (ăs'ē-năth). *Bib.*
As'e-neth (-nĕth). *D. Bib.*
a-sep'sin, *n.* [*a-* not + *sepsin.*] *Pharm.* = ANTISEPSIN.
a-sep'tate, *a.* *Bot.* Not septate.
a-sep'ti-fy, *v. t.* [*aseptic* + *-fy.*] To asepticize.
a-sep'tol (-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*aseptic* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A 33⅓ per cent solution of sozolic acid.
A'ser (ā'sēr). *Bib.*
aser. † ACIER, AZURE.
As'e-rer (ăs'ē-rēr; *ȧ*-sē'-). *Bib.*
aserve. † ASSERVE.
aseth. † ASSETHE.
aseure. † ASSURE.
a-sex'u-al'i-ty (*ȧ*-sĕks'ū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Absence of sex.
asey. † ASSAY.
as'falt. Asphalt. *Ref. Sp.*
as-fyx'i-a. Asphyxia. *Ref. Sp.*
Ash. *Bib.*
ash, *v. i.* To form ashes.
a-shake', *adv.* Shaking.
A'shan (ā'shăn; ăsh'*ă*n). *Bib.*
A-shan'gos (ä-shăn'gōz), *n. pl.* A tribe of Central African Pygmies. [can cubebs.
Ashanti, *or* **-tee, pepper**. Afri-
A-sha'ri-an (ä-shä'rĭ-*ă*n), *n.* [Ar. *ash'arīyah.*] One of a Mohammedan sect, a branch of the Sifatites, named from its founder, Abu al-Hasan al-Ashari (873–951), which held that God's attributes and essence are distinct and that everything is preordained by God. — **A-sha'rism** (-rĭz'm), *n.* — **A-sha'rite** (-rīt), *n.*
Ash'be-a (ăsh'bē-*ȧ*). *Bib.*
Ash'bel (ăsh'bĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Ăshbēl.*] Perhaps lit., man of Baal; — *Bib.* & masc. prop. name.
ash'ber-ry, *n.* = MAHONIA **b**.
Ash'bur-y met'al (ăsh'bēr-ĭ). An alloy of tin with antimony and zinc, used for bearings.
ash cake. A cake, esp. of corn meal, baked in hot ashes.
Ash'che-naz (ăsh'kē-năz). *Bib.*
Ash'dod (-dŏd). *Bib.*
Ash'dod-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Ash'doth-ites (-dŏth-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Ash'doth-pis'gah (-pĭz'g*ȧ*).
ashe. † ASH, ASK.
ash'en, *n.* Obs pl. of ASHES.
a-shend', *v. t.* To disgrace or ruin; to curse. *Obs.*
Ash'er (ăsh'ēr), *n.* [Heb. *Āshēr.*] **1.** Lit., happy; fortunate; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* **a** A son of Jacob by Zilpah, Leah's handmaid. **b** A tribe of Israelites, the descendants of Asher, settled in northwest Palestine near the seashore north of Carmel. Also called *Asherites.* [ASHER, 2 **b**.
Ash'er-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* See
ash'et, *n.* [F. *assiette.*] A dish or platter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ash'hur. Var. of ASHUR.
A-shi'ma (*ȧ*-shī'm*ȧ*; ăsh'ĭ-m*ȧ*), *n.* A deity of the Hamathites. 2 *Kings* xvii. 30.
a-shine', *a. & adv.* Shining.
a-ship'board', *adv.* On shipboard.
Ashir, *n.* See ASHUR.
a-shiv'er, *adv.* Shivering
Ash'ke-lon (ăsh'kē-lŏn), *n.* *Bib.*
ash-ko'ko (ăsh-kō'kō), *n.* A cony or daman. *Abyssinia.*
ash'lared (ăsh'lērd), *a.* Covered with ashlar.
Ash'ley Riv'er marl (ăsh'lĭ). [From *Ashley River*, South Carolina.] *Geol.* A thin formation of the early Tertiary in the southern part of the Atlantic Coastal Plain of North America.
Ash-mo'dai (ăsh-mō'dī), *n.* [Heb. *Ashmadai;* perh. not of same origin as *Asmodeus.*] *Jewish Lore.* A demon generally regarded as same as Asmodeus.
Ash-mo'le-an (ăsh-mō'lē-*ă*n), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the museum at Oxford University founded by Elias Ashmole, Eng. antiquary, and opened in 1683.
Ash'nah (ăsh'n*ȧ*). *Bib.*
ash'-of-Je-ru'sa-lem, *n.* **a** Woad. **b** Dyer's weed. *Eng.*
ash oven. = ASH FURNACE.
Ash'pe-naz (ăsh'pē-năz). *Bib.*
ash pumpkin. The wax gourd.
ash'raf (ăsh'răf), *n.* [Hind., pl., nobles, as adj., noble.] A member of a noble class (equivalent to a Hindu high caste) among the Mohammedans of Bengal and Bihar. *India.*
ash'ra-fi' (ăsh'r*ȧ*-fē'), *n.* [Per. *ashrafī.*] See COIN.
Ash'ri-el (ăsh'rĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
Ash'ta-roth (ăsh't*ȧ*-rŏth; -rōth), *n.*, *pl.* of ASHTORETH.
Ash-tar'te. Var. of ASTARTE.
Ash'te-moh (ăsh'tē-mō). *Bib.*
Ash'te-rath-ite (-răth-īt). *Bib.*
Ash'ur (ăsh'ŭr), *n.* [Heb. *Ashkhūr.*] Orig., man of Horus; — masc. prop. name. [DAK.]
ash'ur, *n.* [Ar. *'ashur.*] = MU-
Ash'u-ra (ăsh'ōō-r*ȧ*), *n.* [Ar. *'Ashūrā.*] A Mohammedan fast day observed on the tenth day of Muharram, perh. derived from the Jewish Day of Atonement.
Ash'ur-ites (ăsh'ŭr-īts), *n. pl.* A tribe subject to Ishbosheth, probably the Asherites.
Ash'vath (ăsh'văth). *Bib.*
ash'weed', *n.* [*ash* the tree + *weed.*] Goutweed.
ash'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A weed of the southeastern United States (*Senecio tomentosus*) having ashy-white tomentose leaves.
A'si-ac, *a.* Asiatic. *Obs.*
as'i-a'li-a (ăs'ĭ-ā'lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. σίαλον saliva.] *Med.* Aptyalism.
A'sian (ā'sh*ă*n; ā'zh*ă*n), *a. & n.* [L. *Asianus*, Gr. Ἀσιανός, fr. Ἀσία Asia.] = ASIATIC.
A'si-an'ic (ā'shĭ-ăn'ĭk; ā'zhĭ-), *a.* = ASIATIC.
A'sian-ism, *n.* Asiaticism.
A'si-at'i-cal, *a.* Asiatic. *Rare.*
A'si-at'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ASIATICAL, ASIATIC. See -LY.
A'si-at'i-can, *a. & n.* Asiatic.
A'si-at'i-cize (ā'shĭ-ăt'ĭ-sīz; ā'zhĭ-), *improperly* **A'si-at'ize**, *v. t.* To impress with, or conform to, Asiatic customs or ideas. — **A'si-at'i-ci-za'tion** (-sĭ-zā'shŭn; -sī-zā'-), *n.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

style, or a style of architecture using barbaric display of colors or ornament.

Nor is this fantastic imagery the only mark of *Asiaticism* which appears in the Runic odes. *T. Warton.*

a-side' (*ȧ*-sīd'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *side.*] **1**. On, or to, one side; out of a straight line, course, or direction; at a little distance from the rest; out of the way; apart.

Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full. 2 *Kings* iv. 4.
But soft! but soft! *aside*: here comes the king. *Shak.*

2. Out of one's thoughts; off; away; as, to put *aside* gloomy thoughts. "Lay *aside* every weight." *Heb.* xii. 1.
3. So as not to be heard by others; privately.

Then lords and ladies spake *aside.* *Scott.*

a-side', *n.* Something spoken aside, as a stageplayer's remark which the other players are supposed not to hear.

A-si'lus (*ȧ*-sī'lŭs), *n.* [L., a gadfly.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large and voracious two-winged flies. It is the type of a family, **A-sil'i-dæ** (*ȧ*-sĭl'ĭ-dē). They have strong legs, a long narrow body, and sharp beak. They sometimes feed on honeybees, but they destroy many injurious insects. The species are called robber flies, hawk flies, etc.— **a-si'lid** (*ȧ*-sī'lĭd), *a. & n.*

A-sim'i-na (*ȧ*-sĭm'ĭ-n*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., of North American Indian origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of eastern North American annonaceous shrubs and small trees distinguished by the naked buds, and flowers with 3–15 stamens and carpels. *A. triloba* is the common papaw.

as'i-ne'go, as'si-ne'go (ăs'ĭ-nē'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Sp. *asnico*, dim. of *asno* an ass.] A little ass; also, a stupid fellow; a fool. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*

as'i-nine (ăs'ĭ-nīn; 277), *a.* [L. *asininus*, fr. *asinus* ass. See ASS.] Of, or belonging to, the ass; having the qualities possessed by, or attributed to, the ass, as patience, stupidity, or obstinacy. "*Asinine* feast." *Milton.*

as'i-nin'i-ty (-nĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being asinine.

-a-sis (-*ȧ*-sĭs). [L. *-asis*, Gr. -ασις, forming nouns of state or process from verbs in -άειν.] A suffix forming names of diseases; as in psori*asis*, elephanti*asis*, etc.

a-si'ti-a (*ȧ*-sĭsh'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσιτια; ἀ- not + σῖτος food.] *Med.* Want of appetite; loathing of food.

ask (ȧsk), *v. t.*; ASKED (ȧskt); ASK'ING. [ME. *asken*, *aschen*, *axien*, AS. *āscian*, *ācsian*; akin to OS. *ēscōn*, OHG. *eiscōn*, Sw. *äska*, Dan. *æske*, D. *eischen*, G. *heischen*, Lith. *jëskóti*, OSlav. *iskati* to seek, Skr. *ish* to desire.] **1**. To interrogate or inquire of or concerning; to put a question to or about; to question.

He is of age; *ask* him: he shall speak for himself. *John* ix. 21.
He *asked* the way to Chester. *Shak.*

2. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; solicit; — often with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person addressed.

Ask counsel, we pray thee, of God. *Judg.* xviii. 5.
If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ye shall *ask* what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. *John* xv. 7.

3. To require, demand, claim, or expect, whether by way of remuneration or return, or as a matter of necessity; as, what price do you *ask?*

Ask me never so much dowry. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.
To whom men have committed much, of him they will *ask* the more. *Luke* xii. 48.

4. To publish in church for marriage; — said of both the banns and the persons.
5. To invite; as, to *ask* one to an entertainment.

Syn. — ASK, REQUEST, BEG come into comparison in the general sense of petitioning. ASK, as here compared, is the generic term; as, "*Ask*, and it shall be given you" (*Matt.* vii. 7), to *ask* a favor. To REQUEST is to ask formally or politely; as, "My master . . . *requests* your company" (*Shak.*). BEG implies still more of deference or respect, and as a conventional term of politeness has in a measure displaced both *ask* and *request*; as, to *beg* one's pardon, one's acceptance of a gift, to *beg* a guest to be seated, a tradesman *begs* to announce the arrival of new goods. See BEG, INQUIRE.

ask, *v. i.* **1**. To request or petition; — usually followed by *for*; as, to *ask for* bread.
2. To make inquiry, or seek by request; — sometimes followed by *after*, *for*, or *about*, formerly by *of*.

Wherefore . . . dost *ask* after my name? *Gen.* xxxii. 29.

a-skance' (*ȧ*-skăns'), **a-skant'** (*ȧ*-skănt'), *adv.* [Cf. D. *schuin*, *schuins*, sideways, *schuiven* to shove, *schuinte* slope. Cf. ASQUINT.] Sideways; obliquely; with a side glance or (sometimes) meaning; hence, with disdain, envy, or suspicion.

They dart away: they wheel *askance.* *Beattie.*
My palfrey eyed them *askance.* *Landor.*
Both . . . were viewed *askance* by authority. *Gladstone.*

Syn. — See CROOKED.

a-skance', *a.* Turned askance. *Rare.*

a-skance', *v. t.* To turn aside. *Poetic.*

O, how are they wrapped in with infamies
That from their own misdeeds *askance* their eyes! *Shak.*

asked (ȧskt), *p. p. & p. a.* of ASK, *v. t.*
asked work, *O. Eng. Law*, boon work.

ask'er (ȧs'kẽr), *n.* One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer: specif.: **a** One who asks alms; a beggar. **b** A complainant or plaintiff in a court. *Obs.*

a-skew' (*ȧ*-skū'), *adv.* [Cf. SKEW.] Awry; askance; asquint; obliquely; — sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy. *Spenser.* — *a.* Set or turned to one side; skew; as, an *askew* arch; bolts with *askew* heads.

Syn. — See CROOKED.

as'kos (ăs'kŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -KI (-kī). [Gr. ἀσκός a wine skin.] *Class. Archæol.* A small vase or jug shaped somewhat like a wine skin or leather bottle, probably used as an oil vessel, or, when decorated, as an ornament.

a-slant' (*ȧ*-slȧnt'), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *slant.*] Toward one side; in a slanting direction; obliquely.

[The shaft] drove through his neck *aslant.* *Dryden.*

a-slant', *prep.* In a slanting direction over; athwart.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook. *Shak.*

a-sleep' (*ȧ*-slēp'), *a. & adv.* [*a-* on, in + *sleep.*] **1**. In or into a state of sleep or inactivity; in sleep; dormant.

By whispering winds soon lulled *asleep.* *Milton.*

2. In or into the sleep of the grave; dead.

Concerning them which are *asleep* . . . sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. 1 *Thess.* iv. 13.

3. Numbed, and, usually, tingling. *Udall.*

Leaning long upon any part maketh it numb, and, as we call it, *asleep.* *Bacon.*

a-slope' (*ȧ*-slōp'), *adv. & a.* [Cf. SLOPE.] Slopingly; aslant; declining from an upright direction; sloping. "Set them not upright, but *aslope.*" *Bacon.*

As'mo-de'us (ăz'mō-dē'ŭs; ăs'-), *n.* [L. *Asmodaeus*, Gr. Ἀσμοδαῖος; cf. Heb. *Ashmadai*; prob. fr. Avestan *Aeshma-daeva.*] In Jewish demonology, an evil spirit, probably the Persian Æshma dæva, demon of anger and lust; later, the king of the demons (as Lilith was their queen), who is sometimes jocularly spoken of as destroying matrimonial happiness. In the apocryphal book of Tobit he is represented as loving **Sara**, the daughter of Raguel and Edna, and causing the death of seven husbands on the bridal night. Tobias, instructed by the angel Raphael, burned the heart and liver of a fish that he caught in the Tigris, and the smell drove the demon into Egypt, where Raphael bound him, leaving Tobias and Sara in peace. According to the Testament of Solomon, Asmodeus brought to Solomon's service the magic worm Shamir, whose touch splits stones; he then for a time usurped the throne of Solomon, performing many of the evil deeds attributed to Solomon. Le Sage has made Asmodeus the title character of his "Le Diable Boiteux" ("The Limping Devil, or Devil on Two Sticks"), Asmodeus being fabled to have become lame by breaking his leg. He is released from his prison, a bottle, by Don Cleofas, a young Spanish scholar, whom Asmodeus carries in his flight over Madrid, giving him the power of seeing through the roofs and walls of the houses.

a-so'ma-to-phyte' (*ȧ*-sō'm*ȧ*-tō-fīt'), *n.* [*a-* not + *somato-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant in which there is no distinction between somatic and reproductive cells, and which consequently retains its embryonic character, being always capable of growth and multiplication. Bacteria and other low organisms are of this type. Cf. SOMATOPHYTE.

a-so'ma-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *asomatus*, Gr. ἀσώματος; ἀ- not + σῶμα body.] Incorporeal; immaterial. *Todd.*

asp (ȧsp), *n.* The aspen. *Poetic or R.*

asp, *n.* [L. *aspis*, fr. Gr. ἀσπίς: cf. OF. *aspe*, F. *aspic.*] A small venomous snake of Egypt and adjacent countries, especially noted through the story of Cleopatra's suicide by holding an asp to her bosom. It is usually identified as a species of cobra (*Naja haje*), but more likely was the horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*). The name is also applied to other poisonous snakes, as the common viper.

as-pal'a-thus (ăs-păl'*ȧ*-thŭs), *n.* [L. *aspalathus*, Gr. ἀσπάλαθος.] **1**. An unidentified thorny shrub yielding a fragrant oil. *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of South African fabaceous shrubs having heathlike, often tufted leaves, and yellow or rarely purple flowers.

as-par'a-gine (ăs-păr'*ȧ*-jĭn; -jēn; 184), *n.* Also **-gin**. [*asparagus* + *-ine.*] A compound, $C_4H_8O_3N_2$, found in numerous plants and forming colorless rhombic crystals containing one molecule of water (α-asparagine); also, an isomeric, structurally different compound prepared synthetically (β-asparagine). Both are amino derivatives of succinamic acid. Of α-asparagine there are two optically different varieties: the levo form, found in asparagus, beet root, peas, beans, vetch sprouts, etc., which has a disagreeable cooling taste, and the dextro form, found in vetch sprouts, which has a sweet taste.

as-par'a-gus (-gŭs; *see note below*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀσπάραγος, ἀσφάραγος. Perh. the Greek borrowed from Persian. Cf. SPARROWGRASS.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World perennial convallariaceous plants having erect, much branched stems, minute scalelike leaves, and linear cladophylls, often mistaken for leaves. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. *A. officinalis* is the garden asparagus. *A. plumosus*, *A. sprengeri*, and *A. asparagoides* are often cultivated.
2. The young, tender shoots of *A. officinalis*, used as food.
☞ The word was corrupted to *sparrowgrass* in the 17th century, and that form then came into general use, but since about 1800 it has been confined to the uneducated.

asparagus bean. A South American bean (*Dolichos sesquipedalis*) having very long succulent pods. It is cultivated both for ornament and as a vegetable.

asparagus beetle. Either of two small leaf beetles, of which both the adult and larvæ feed on the asparagus. The common species is *Crioceris asparagi*; the twelve-spotted asparagus beetle is *C. duodecempunctata.*

asparagus rust. A disease of the asparagus plant caused by the rust fungus *Puccinia asparagi.* The only known remedy is to burn all diseased plants. Also, the fungus.

asparagus stone. *Min.* A variety of apatite occurring in yellow-green crystals.

as-par'tic (ăs-pär'tĭk), *a.* [See ASPARAGUS.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_2H_3(NH_2)(CO_2H)_2$, an amino derivative of succinic acid, occurring in three optically different modifications. The levo form is obtained by hydrolyzing *l*-asparagine and is also found among the cleavage products of proteids, in vinasse, etc.

as'pect (ăs'pĕkt; *before* 1650 *usually, after that less often*, as-pect'), *n.* [L. *aspectus*, fr. *aspicere*, *aspectum*, to look at; *ad* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look, akin to E. *spy.*] **1**. Act of looking at; gaze; glance; regard. *Rare.*

His *aspect* was bent on the ground. *Scott.*

2. *Astrol.* The situation of planets or stars with respect to one another, or the angle formed by the rays of light proceeding from them and meeting at the eye; the joint look of planets or stars upon each other or upon the earth. The chief aspects which two planets can assume are five: sextile, ✳, when the planets are 60° apart; quartile, or quadrate, □, when their distance is 90°, or the quarter of a circle; trine, △, when the distance is 120°; opposition, ☍, when the distance is 180°, or half a circle; and conjunction, ☌, when they are in the same longitude. Astrology taught that the aspects of the planets exerted an influence on human affairs for good or evil.

Heaven did afford a gracious *aspèct*,
And joined those stars that shall be opposite,
Even till the dissolution of the world. *Marlowe.*

The astrologers call the evil influences of the stars evil *aspects.* *Bacon.*

3. Position facing, fronting, or regarding a particular direction, or the part so fronting; position in relation to the points of the compass; as, a house has a southern *aspect.*
4. Prospect; outlook. *Obs.*

This town affords a good *aspect* toward the hill. *Evelyn.*

5. Look, or particular appearance of the face; countenance; mien; air. "Serious in *aspect.*" *Dryden.*

[Craggs] with *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

6. Appearance to the eye or the mind; look; view. "The *aspect* of affairs." *Macaulay.*

The true *aspect* of a world lying in its rubbish. *T. Burnet.*

Syn. — See APPEARANCE.

aspect of a plane, *Geom.*, the position of the plane as determined by the direction of its normal.

as-pect'a-ble (ăs-pĕk't*ȧ*-b'l; ăs'pĕk-t*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *aspectabilis.*] **1**. Capable of being seen; visible. "This *aspectable* world." *Ray.* "*Aspectable* stars." *Mrs. Browning.*
2. Fair or fit to look upon. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

as-pect'ant (ăs-pĕk'tănt), *a.* [L. *aspectans*, p. pr.] *Her.* Facing each other.

as-pect'ed, *a.* Having an aspect; looked at, esp., *Astrol.*, by a planet. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

asp'en (ăs'pĕn; ȧs'-), *n.* [AS. *æsp*, *æps*; akin to OHG. *aspa*, Icel. *ösp*, Dan. *æsp*, Sw. *asp*, D. *esp*, G. *espe*; cf. Lettish *apsa*, Lith. *apuszis*; *aspen* is prob. orig. an adj.] Any of several species of *Populus*, or poplar, esp. *P. tremula* of Europe and *P. tremuloides* of the United States, the leaves of which, on account of their flattened petioles, are swayed by a very slight movement of the air.

asp'en, *a.* Of or pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood; hence, quivering like the leaves of the aspen; tremulous; quaking.

Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

as'per (ăs'pẽr), *n.* [L., rough.] The spiritus asper.

as'per, *n.* [F. *aspre* or It. *aspro*, fr. MGr. ἄσπρον, ἄσπρος, white (prob. from the whiteness of new silver coins).] A Turkish money of account (formerly a silver coin), of little value; the 120th part of a piaster.

as'per-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *asperatus*, p. p. of *asperare* to roughen, fr. *asper* rough.] Somewhat rough to the touch.

as'per-ate (ăs'pẽr-āt), *v. t.*; AS'PER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AS'PER-AT'ING (-ĭng). To make rough.— **as'per-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

The *asperated* part of its surface. *Boyle.*

as-perge' (ăs-pûrj'), *v. t.*; AS-PERGED' (-pûrjd'); AS-PERG'ING (-pûr'jĭng). [F. *asperger*, or L. *aspergere.* See ASPERSE.] To sprinkle.

as-perge', *n.* **1**. A sprinkling. *Obs.*
2. An aspergillum. *Rare.*

as-per'ges (ăs-pûr'jēz), *n.* [L., thou shalt sprinkle.] *R. C. Ch.* **a** The service or ceremony of sprinkling altar, clergy, and people with holy water. **b** [*cap.*] The anthem "Asperges me hyssopo," etc. (*Ps.* li. 7), with which the celebrant begins the ceremony of sprinkling with holy water at the beginning of High Mass. **c** An aspergillum.

As'per-gil-la'les (ăs'pẽr-jĭ-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See ASPERGILLUS.] *Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fungi, having the asci disposed at different heights in the perithecium, including forms of diverse habit, as the subterranean trufflelike *Elaphomyces* and common *Penicillium*, or green mold.

As'i-bi'as (ăs'ĭ-bī'ăs). *Bib.*
a-side', *prep.* Beside; also, beyond; past. *Obs. or R.*

The kind prince . . . hath rushed *aside* the law. *Shak.*
Aside a wall. *Landor.*

a-side'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
a-sid'er-ite (*ȧ*-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*a-* not + *siderite.*] *Min.* See METEORITE.
as'i-dew. Var. of ARSEDINE.
asie, *v. i.* To sink down. *Obs.*
A'si-el (ā'sĭ-ĕl; ăs'ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
a'si-en'to. Var. of ASSIENTO.
asigne. † ASSIGN, ASSIGNEE.
a-si'lum. † ASYLUM.
As'i-ma (ăs'ĭ-m*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
a-sim'mer, *adv.* Simmering.
A'sin (ä'sĭn), *n.* See HINDU CALENDAR.
as'i-na'ri-i (ăs'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *asinus* ass.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., the asinine ones; — a term of reproach applied by the Romans to Jews, and afterwards by both Romans and Jews to Christians, on the supposition that they worshiped asses or the heads of asses.
as'i-ni'co. † ASINEGO.
‖ **as in præ-sen'ti**. [NL.] In Lily's Latin grammar (1513), the opening words of a memoria technica, in doggerel hexameters, on the conjugation of verbs; — used allusively for the elements of Latin. Cf. PROPRIA QUÆ MARIBUS.
‖ **a'si-nus ad ly'ram** (ăs'ĭ-nŭs). [L.] An ass at the lyre; — a proverb implying egregious unfitness.
A'si-on-ga'ber (ā'sĭ-ŏn-gā'bẽr). *D. Bib.*
As'i-pha (ăs'ĭ-f*ȧ*). *Bib.*
As'i-pho'ne-a (ăs'ĭ-fō'nē-*ȧ*), **A-si'pho-na'ta** (*ȧ*-sī'fō-nā't*ȧ*), **As'i-pho'ni-a**, **As'i-phon'i-da** (ăs'ĭ-fŏn'ĭ-d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. σίφων a tube.] *Zoöl.* An order of Acephala destitute of siphons, as the oyster. — **a-si'pho-nate** (*ȧ*-sī'fō-nāt), **as'i-pho'ni-ate**, *a.*
A-si'pho-nog'a-ma (*ȧ*-sī'fō-nŏg'*ȧ*-m*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] See EMBRYOPHYTA ASIPHONOGAMA.
asise. † ASSIZE.
asith. † ASSYTH.
ask (ȧsk), *n.* [See ASKER newt.] A water newt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ask (äsk), **Askr** (äs'kr'), *n.* *Norse Myth.* The first man, jointly created by Odin, Hœnir, and Lodur (Loki), with **Embla**, the first woman, from the ash and the elm tree respectively.
ask'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*
a-skance', **a-skan'ces**, *adv. & conj.* [Cf. OF. *quanses*, *quainses.*] As if; as if to say. *Obs.*
As'ka-part. Var. of ASCOPART.
askape. † ESCAPE.
as'kar (ăs'kȧr), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *'askar.*] A native infantry soldier in the army of the Sultan of Morocco.
askar. † ESCHAR.
askaunce, **askaunces**. † ASKANCE, ASKANCES.
As'ke-lon (ăs'kē-lŏn). *Bib.*
As'ke-lon, *or* **As'ca-lon**, *n.* The sword of St. George.
ask'en. † ASK.
ask'er, *n.* [Corrupt. of AS. *āðexe* lizard, newt.] = ASK, newt.
asker. † ESCHAR.
askes. Obs. pl. of ASH.
as-ke'sis. Var. of ASCESIS.
a-skile', *adv.* [Cf. *askance*, adv., and Du. *scheel* squinting, askance.] Askance. *Obs.*
ask'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ASK, *v.*—
ask'ing-ly, *adv.*
a-sklent', **a-sclent'**. Scot. var. of ASLANT.
As-kle'pi-os, *n.* See ASCLEPIUS.
askrie, **askry**. † ASCRY.
askue. † ASKEW.
askuse. † EXCUSE.
a-slake', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *āslacian*, *slacian*, to slacken. Cf. SLAKE.] To slake; abate. *Archaic or Obs.*
a-slant'wise', *adv.* Aslant.
As-li'a (ăs-lī'*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
a-slo'pen, *a.* Asleep. *Obs.*
a-slug', *adv.* [*a-* on + *slug* to move slowly.] Sluggishly. *Obs.*
asm. *Abbr.* Assembly.
as'ma. † ASTHMA.
as'mack (ăs'măk). Var. of YASHMAK.
As'ma-dai (ăs'm*ȧ*-dī), *n.* Equiv. of ASMODEUS. *Milton.*
asmatryk. † ARITHMETIC.
As-ma'veth. *Bib.*
A. S. M. E. *Abbr.* American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
a-smear', *a.* Smeared over.
As'mo-dai (ăs'mō-dī), *and, formerly*, **As'mo-day** (-dī). Vars. of ASMODEUS.
a-smoke', *a.* Smoking.
As'mo-næ'an, **As'mo-ne'an** (ăs'mō-nē'ăn). Vars. of HASMONÆAN, etc.
a-smol'der, *adv.* Smoldering.
As'na-a (ăs'nā-*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
As'nah (ăs'n*ȧ*). *Bib.*
As-nap'per (ăs-năp'ẽr). *Bib.*
a-snort', *adv.* Snorting.
a-soak', *a.* Soaking.
a-so'cial (ā-sō'sh*ȧ*l), *a.* [*a-* not + *social.*] Not social.
asoil. † ASSOIL.
asoilie. † ASSOIL.
as'ok (ăs'ŭk), **a-so'ka**. *Bot.* Vars. of ASAK.
asoke. Obs. pret. of ASAKE.
asoke. † ATSOKE.
A'som (ā'sŏm). *Bib.*
as'o-nant (ăs'ō-nănt), *a.* Not sonant.
a-son'der, *adv.* † ASUNDER.
a-so'ni-a (*ȧ*-sō'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + L. *sonus* sound.] Deafness to certain tones, or pitches.
A-so'pus, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀσωπός.] The god of the river Asopus, struck by a thunderbolt from Zeus, whom he had attacked when the latter was carrying off Ægina.
as'or (ăs'ŏr), *n.* [Heb. *'asar* ten.] *Music.* A Hebrew instrument of ten strings, played with a plectrum.
asote. † ASSOT.
asour. † AZURE.
a-south', *adv.* To the south.
asoyne, *v. t.* † ESSOIN.
a-space', *adv.* [*a-* on + *space.*] For a space of time.
As'pa-lax. Var. of SPALAX.
aspalt. † ASPHALT.
as'pa-rag'ic (ăs'p*ȧ*-răj'ĭk), *a.* [See ASPARAGUS.] Aspartic.
as'pa-rag'i-nous (-răj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining or allied to, or resembling, asparagus; having shoots which are eaten like asparagus.
as'par-am'ide (ăs'p*ȧ*r-ăm'īd; ăs-păr'*ȧ*-mīd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-mid**. [*asparagus* + *amide.*] *Chem.* Asparagine.
a-spar'kle, *adv.* Sparkling.
as-par'tate, *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of aspartic acid.
As-pa'si-a (ăs-pā'shĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀσπασια, fr. ἀσπάσιος welcome.] Lit., welcome; — fem. prop. name.
As-pa'tha (ăs-pā'th*ȧ*; ăs'p*ȧ*-). *Bib.*
As-pa'ti-a (ăs-pā'shĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* Var. of ASPASIA.
A. S. P. C. A. *Abbr.* American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
aspeciall. † ESPECIAL.
as-pect' (ăs-pĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *aspectare*, v. intens. of *aspicere.* See ASPECT, *n.*] *Obs.* **1**. To behold; to look at or for.
2. To look upon (a planet).
as-pec'tion, *n.* [L. *aspectio.*] Act of viewing. *Obs.*
aspen poplar. The white poplar.
as'per, **as'pre**, *a.* [ME. *aspre*, OF. *aspre*, F. *âpre*, fr. L. *asper* rough.] Rough; rugged; harsh; bitter; stern; fierce. *Obs.*
asperaunce. † ESPERANCE.
‖ **a'sperge'** (ȧ'spĕrzh'), *n.* [F.] Asparagus.
as'per-gil, **as'per-gill** (ăs'pẽr-jĭl). Equivs. of ASPERGILLUM.

as′per-gil′li-form (ăs′pẽr-jĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*aspergillum* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Brushlike; as, an *aspergilliform* stigma.
as′per-gil-lo′sis (-jĭ-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Aspergillus* + *-osis.*] *Hort.* A diseased condition due to mold fungi of the genus *Aspergillus.*
as′per-gil′lum (-jĭl′ŭm), *n.* [LL. *aspergillum*, fr. L. *aspergere.* See ASPERSE, *v. t.*] **1.** A brush used in the Roman Catholic Church to sprinkle holy water.

Aspergillum.

2. [*cap.*] Syn. of BRECHITES.
as′per-gil′lus (as′pẽr-jĭl′ŭs), *n.* [NL. See ASPERGILLUM.] **1.** = ASPERGILLUM, 1.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, including many of the molds. Several of the species contain enzymes capable of effecting fermentation.
as-per′i-ty (ăs-pĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *asperitas*, fr. *asper* rough: cf. F. *aspérité.* ME. had *asprete*, fr. OF. *aspreté*, F. *âpreté.*] **1.** Roughness of surface; unevenness; — opposed to *smoothness;* in *pl.*, rough places, excrescences. "The *asperities* of dry bodies." *Boyle.*
To view the *asperities* of the moon. *Dr. H. More.*
2. Roughness to the taste; sourness; tartness.
3. Roughness or harshness of sound; that quality which grates upon the ear; raucity.
4. Roughness to the feelings; disagreeableness; rigor; hardship; difficulty; bleakness; inclemency.
The nakedness and *asperity* of the wintry world. *Johnson.*
The acclivities and *asperities* of duty. *Barrow.*
5. Moral roughness; roughness of manner or of temper; severity; crabbedness; harshness; — opposed to *mildness.*
It is no very cynical *asperity* not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received. *Johnson.*
Syn. — Acerbity, moroseness, crabbedness, harshness, sourness, tartness. See ACRIMONY.
a-sper′ma-tism (ȧ-spûr′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [*a-* not + *spermatism.*] *Med.* Lack or absence of seminal secretion or emission. — **as′per-mat′ic** (ăs′pûr-măt′ĭk; ā′spûr-), *a.*
a-sper′mi-a (ȧ-spûr′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inability to produce, or to ejaculate, semen.
as′per-ous (ăs′pẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See ASPER, *a.*] Rough; harsh; hence, fig., cruel; severe. *Obs.* — **as′per-ous-ly**, *adv.*
as-perse′ (ăs-pûrs′), *v. t.;* AS-PERSED′ (-pûrst′); AS-PERS′ING. [L. *aspersus*, p. p. of *aspergere* to scatter, sprinkle; *ad* + *spargere* to strew. See SPARSE.] **1.** To sprinkle, as water or dust, upon anybody or anything, or to besprinkle (a person or thing), usually with a liquid or with dust. *Heywood.*
2. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation or good name; to slander or calumniate; as, to *asperse* a poet or his writings; to *asperse* a man's character.
With blackest crimes *aspersed.* *Cowper.*
Syn. — Slander, libel, belie; blacken, besmirch, bespatter; disparage, detract from, depreciate, decry. — ASPERSE, DEFAME, SLANDER, CALUMNIATE, TRADUCE, VILIFY, MALIGN have in common the idea of falsely or maliciously assailing the character of another. To ASPERSE (see etym.) is to cast injurious or offensive imputations upon (a person or his character); cf. "that wretch who could by base *aspersions* blot thy virtue" (*Dryden*). To DEFAME is to detract from one's honor or reputation by more open and positive charges than are implied in *asperse;* as, "You would darkly slander him whom you cannot openly *defame*" (*Ld. Lytton*). To SLANDER OR CALUMNIATE is to circulate false or malicious reports of the words or actions of another; cf. "*Slander's* venom'd spear" (*Shak.*); "All those little tales and *calumnies* which a man of any genius or merit is born to" (*Pope*). To TRADUCE (see etym.) is to hold up to ridicule or contempt; as, "This heavy-headed revel . . . makes us *traduced* and tax'd of other nations: they clepe us drunkards" (*Shak.*). To VILIFY (see VILIFY) is to degrade or debase by defamatory reports; as, "They have made the king *vilify* the memory of his own brother and father" (*Coleridge*). To MALIGN (see MALICIOUS) is to speak evil of with malicious intent; as, "He [Laud] was always *maligned* and persecuted by those who were of the Calvinian faction" (*Clarendon*). See SLANDER, ABUSE, OPPROBRIOUS.
as-persed′ (ăs-pûrst′), *p. p. & p. a.* of ASPERSE. Specif.: *Her.* Having small charges strewed over the surface.
as-pers′er (ăs-pûr′sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who asperses; esp., one who vilifies another.
2. An aspergillum.
as-per′sion (ăs-pûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *aspersio*, fr. *aspergere:* cf. F. *aspersion.*] **1.** Act of aspersing; as: **a** A sprinkling, as with water or dust.
Behold an immersion, not an *aspersion.* *Jer. Taylor.*
b Act of calumniating; defamation; calumniation.
2. That which is aspersed; as: **a** A sprinkling, shower, or spray of water, mud, etc. **b** Calumnious remark or expression; calumny.
Every candid critic would be ashamed to cast wholesale *aspersions* on the entire body of professional teachers *Grote.*
Who would by base *aspersions* blot thy virtue. *Dryden.*
as-per′sive (ăs-pûr′sĭv), *a.* Tending to asperse; defamatory; slanderous. — **as-per′sive-ly**, *adv.*
as′per-so′ri-um (ăs′pẽr-sō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -RIA (-ȧ), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [LL. See ASPERSE.] **a** The stoup, basin, or other vessel for holy water in Roman Catholic churches. **b** An aspergillum.
As-per′u-la (ăs-pĕr′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See ASPERULOUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World rubiaceous herbs, having small flowers and whorled leaves. *A. odorata* is the woodruff; *A. tinctoria* is sometimes used as a substitute for madder.
as-per′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *asper* rough.] *Bot.* Slightly rough.
as′pha-line (ăs′fȧ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [Gr. ἀσφάλεια security.] An explosive consisting of potassium chlorate, potassium (or sodium) nitrate, and acid potassium sulphate, mixed with carbonaceous material, as bran.
as′phalt (ăs′fălt, *first accented* as-phalt′, *fr.* asphal′tum, *but now usually* as′phalt), **as-phal′tum** (ăs-făl′tŭm), *n.* [F. *asphalte*, or a LL. form, fr. Gr. ἄσφαλτος, of Eastern origin.] **1.** *Min.* A brown to black, solid bituminous substance occurring native at the Dead Sea, in Trinidad, and elsewhere (natural or native asphalt), and also obtained as a residue from petroleum, coal tar, lignite tar, etc. (artificial asphalt); mineral pitch. It consists chiefly of a mixture of hydrocarbons and varies from hard and brittle to plastic forms. It is insoluble in water but soluble in gasoline. It melts on heating, and burns with a smoky flame. Asphalt is widely used for paving, roofing, paints, and varnishes. Light renders certain grades of asphalt insoluble in oil of turpentine, hence they are used in photomechanical work. Most native asphalt is a residue from evaporated petroleum.
2. A composition of ground asphalt rock and bitumen, of bitumen, lime, and gravel, or even of coal tar, lime, sand, etc., used for forming pavements, and as a waterproof cement for bridges, roofs, etc.; asphaltic cement.
3. Asphalt rock. *Rare.*
as′phalt (ăs′fălt; ăs-fălt′), *v. t.;* AS′PHALT-ED; AS′PHALT-ING. To cover with asphalt; as, to *asphalt* a roof; *asphalted* streets. — **as′phalt-er**, *n.*
as-phal′tene (ăs-făl′tēn), *n.* That part of pure asphalt which is insoluble in petroleum naphtha. It is hard and brittle and consists of oxidized hydrocarbons.
as-phal′tic (-tĭk), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or containing, asphalt; bituminous. "*Asphaltic* pool." *Milton.*
asphaltic cement *or* **mastic.** = ASPHALT, *n.*, 2. — **a. coal**, a hard variety of asphalt resembling coal.
asphalt rock, asphalt stone. A limestone impregnated with asphalt.
as′pho-del (ăs′fō-dĕl), *n.* [L. *asphodelus*, Gr. ἀσφόδελος. See DAFFODIL.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Asphodelus.* The asphodels are hardy plants; several species are cultivated for their flowers. **b** A plant belonging to any of several related genera, as *Asphodeline.* The *asphodel* of the early English and French poets was the daffodil. The *asphodel* of the Greek poets is supposed to be *Narcissus poeticus.*
Pansies, and violets, and *asphodel.* *Milton.*
By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of *asphodel.* *Pope.*
As-phod′e-lus (ăs-fŏd′ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See ASPHODEL.] *Bot.* A small genus of liliaceous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are scapose herbs with fleshy roots, linear leaves, and white racemose flowers.
as-phyc′tic (ăs-fĭk′tĭk), **as-phyc′tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to asphyxia.
as-phyx′i-a (ăs-fĭk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσφυξία; ἀ- not + σφύζειν to throb.] *Med.* Apparent death, or suspended animation, in living organisms, due to deficiency of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood, as in interruption of respiration from suffocation or drowning, or from the inhalation of irrespirable gases.
as-phyx′i-al (-sĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to asphyxia.
as-phyx′i-ant (-ănt), *a.* *Med.* Producing asphyxia; asphyxiating. — *n.* An asphyxiating agent.
as-phyx′i-ate (-sĭ-āt), *v. t.;* AS-PHYX′I-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AS-PHYX′I-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To bring to a state of asphyxia; to suffocate, as a person, or, sometimes, a fire.
as-phyx′i-a′tion (-sĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia; suffocation, as of a fire.
as-phyx′i-a′tor (ăs-fĭk′sĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that asphyxiates; esp., a device for killing animals by asphyxiation.
2. An asphyxiating agent.
as′pic (ăs′pĭk), *n.* [F. (cf. Pr. *aspic*). See ASP.] **1.** The venomous asp. *Chiefly Poetic.* *Shak.* *Tennyson.*
2. An old-time cannon for direct fire. *Obs.*
as′pic, *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *espic* (cf. OF. *espi*, F. *épi*), L. *spica* (*spicum, spicus*), ear, spike. See SPIKE.] The European great lavender (*Lavandula spica*), which produces a volatile oil known as *oil of spike.*
as′pic, *n.* [F., of uncertain origin.] A savory meat jelly containing bits of fowl, game, fish, hard boiled eggs, etc.
As′pi-dis′tra (ăs′pĭ-dĭs′trȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀσπίς shield + ἄστρον star.] *Bot.* A small genus of convallariaceous plants, natives of China and Japan. They have large, handsome basal leaves and curious tetramerous flowers borne close to the ground. *A. lurida*, the species commonly cultivated, has numerous forms with variegated leaves. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.
As-pid′i-um (ăs-pĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσπ διον a little shield.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of DRYOPTERIS. **b** [*l. c.*] A fern belonging to either of the closely related genera *Dryopteris, Polystichum, Tectaria*, or *Phanerophlebia*, all of which are included by some botanists under *Aspidium.*
as′pi-do- (ăs′pĭ-dō-). A combining form from Greek ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, *shield.*
As′pi-do-bran′chi-a (-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), **As′pi-do-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ASPIDO-; BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A group of prosobranchiate gastropods, partly or exactly equiv. to *Rhipidoglossa.* — **as′pi-do-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*
As′pi-do-ceph′a-li (-sĕf′ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *aspido-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Paleon.* An order of ostracophores. See CEPHALASPIS.
as-pir′ant (ăs-pīr′ănt; 277), *a.* [L. *aspirans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *aspirant.* See ASPIRE.] Aspiring.
as-pir′ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *aspirant.*] One who aspires; one who eagerly seeks a high position or object of attainment.
In consequence of the resignations . . . the way to greatness was left clear to a new set of *aspirants.* *Macaulay.*
as′pi-ra′ta (ăs′pĭ-rā′tȧ), *n.; pl.* -RATÆ (-tē), *n.* [NL.] *Phon.* Any one of the three Greek consonants φ, θ, χ (*ph, th, ch*), characterized by an *h* sound, or aspiration, following the mute (*p, t, k*) with which the sound begins; also, any similar letter or sound in any other language.
as′pi-rate (ăs′pĭ-rāt), *v. t.;* AS′PI-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); AS′PI-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *aspiratus*, p. p. of *aspirare* to breathe toward or upon, to add the breathing *h; ad* + *spirare* to breathe, blow. Cf. ASPIRE.] **1.** To pronounce with a breathing or aspirate; to prefix or add to (any sound) the *h* sound or a similar breathing; as, we *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house;* to *aspirate* a vowel or a consonant.
2. To draw in or away by suction.
as′pi-rate (ăs′pĭ-rāt), *n.* [See ASPIRATE, *v.*] **1.** *Gram. & Phon.* **a** The sound of *h*, or the letter *h;* also, any similar sound or breathing, as the Greek spiritus asper, or rough breathing, or the character representing such sound. **b** Any one of certain sounds characterized by breath, or aspiration; one followed by, or combined with, the sound of *h*, or a breath glide like *h.* *Aspirate* is now usually applied by phonologists to such sounds as the Sanskrit *bh, kh, gh*, etc., which are generally considered to consist of a stop or mute (*b, k, g*, etc.) followed by an audible emission of breath (about as in the *kh* of in*kh*orn). The original sounds of Gr. χ, θ, φ (*ch, th, ph*) are also thought to have been of this nature, but the name is also applied to their modern fricative values, as also to similar English sounds, as *th* (*th*in), *f*, etc., better called *fricatives* or *spirants.* The term has also been used with similar indefiniteness for various sounds in other languages.
2. A mark of aspiration (ʽ) used in Greek; the spiritus asper, or rough breathing. *Bentley.*
3. Emphatic energy of pronunciation. *Cockburn.*
as′pi-rate (ăs′pĭ-rāt) } *a.* [L. *aspiratus*, p. p.] Pronounced
as′pi-rat′ed (-rāt′ĕd) } with an aspirate or breathing; preceded or followed by, or blended with, an *h* sound. In modern French, in which the letter *h* is usually silent, that letter is designated as *aspirate* in those cases where it was formerly (and is still by many) pronounced at the beginning of certain words, and where it still prevents either liaison or the elision of a preceding vowel.
as′pi-ra′tion (ăs′pĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *aspiratio*, fr. *aspirare:* cf. F. *aspiration.*] **1.** Act of breathing; a breath; an inspiration.
2. Act of aspiring: **a** A desiring ardently; strong wish; high desire. "*Aspirations* after virtue." *Johnson.*
Vague *aspiration* after military renown. *Prescott.*
b. A rising or soaring. *Rare.*
3. Act or result of aspirating: **a** The pronunciation of an aspirate sound; also, the sound itself, or a letter or symbol representing it.
If *aspiration* be defined to be an impetus of breathing. *Wilkins.*
b A drawing out by suction; specif., *Med.*, the removal of fluids from a cavity by means of the aspirator.
4. *Prot. Theol.* Strong desire for reconciliation with Christ.
Syn. — See AMBITION.
as′pi-ra′tor (ăs′pĭ-rā′tẽr), *n.* **1.** Any apparatus, as a suction pump, exhaust fan, etc., for producing a movement of gases or liquids by suction.
2. Specif.: *Med.* An instrument for the removal, by suction, of the fluid contents of tumors or collections of blood.
as-pir′a-to-ry (ăs-pīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to aspiration; suited to the inhaling of air or suction.
as-pire′ (ăs-pīr′), *v. i.;* AS-PIRED′ (-pīrd′); AS-PIR′ING (-pīr′ĭng). [F. *aspirer*, L. *aspirare.* See ASPIRATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To desire with eagerness; to seek to attain something high or great; to long; — followed by *to* or *after*, and rarely by *at* or *for;* as, to *aspire* to a crown; to *aspire* after immortality.
Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell;
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*
2. To rise; ascend; tower; soar. "Here still an aged elm *aspires.*" *Philip Freneau.*
My own breath still foments the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire.* *Waller.*
3. To exhale. *Obs. & R.*
as-pire′, *v. t.* **1.** To breathe (to or into); to inspire. *Obs.*
2. To mount to; to attain. *Obs.*
Until our bodies turn to elements,
And both our souls *aspire* celestial thrones *Marlowe.*
3. To long for; to try to reach. *Obs. or R.*
And Love *aspired* with Faith a heavenward flight. *Southey.*
as-ple′ni-oid (-plē′nĭ-oid), *a.* [*Asplenium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Of or resembling the genus *Asplenium;* as, an *asplenioid* fern.
As-ple′ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *asplenum* spleenwort, fr. Gr. ἄσπληνον; ἀ, euphonic + σπλήν the spleen.] *Bot.* A very large genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the spleenworts, of wide distribution, characterized by linear or oblong sori borne obliquely on the upper side of a veinlet. About 20 species occur in America, of which *A. platyneuron*, the ebony spleenwort, *A. trichomanes*, the maidenhair spleenwort, and *A. ruta-muraria*, wall-rue spleenwort, are well known; the last two occur in Europe and Asia.
as-port′ (ăs-pōrt′), *v. t.* [L. *asportare.*] To carry off; to take away feloniously. *Rare.*
as′por-ta′tion (ăs′pōr-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *asportatio*, fr. *asportare* to carry away; *abs* = *ab* + *portare* to carry.] A carrying away; felonious removal of goods.
a-squint′ (ȧ-skwĭnt′), *adv. & a.* [Cf. ASKANT, SQUINT.] With the eye directed to one side; with an oblique line of vision; awry, so as to see distortedly; as, to look *asquint.*
When a man speaks the truth in the spirit of truth, his eye is as clear as the heavens. When he has base ends and speaks falsely, the eye is muddy and sometimes *asquint.* *R. W. Emerson.*
ass (ȧs), *n.* [ME. *asse*, AS. *assa;* akin to Icel. *asni*, W. *asen, asyn*, and also to AS. *esol*, OHG. *esil*, G. *esel*, Goth. *asilus*, Dan. *æsel*, Lith. *asilas*, Bohem. *osel*, Pol. *osiel;* all prob. fr. L. *asinus*, the AS. *assa* perh. through OIr. The word is perh. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *athōn* she ass. Cf.

As′per-i-fo′li-æ (ăs′pẽr-ĭ-fō′lĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ASPERIFOLIATE.] *Bot.* Syn. of BORAGINACEÆ.
as′per-i-fo′li-ate, as′per-i-fo′li-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *asper* rough + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Rough-leaved
as′per-ly, *adv.* of ASPER. *Obs.*
a-sper′ma-tous (ȧ-spûr′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. σπέρμα, σπέρματος, seed.] Aspermous.
a-sper′mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄσπερμος; ἀ- not + σπέρμα seed.] **1.** Destitute of seeds **2.** Affected with aspermatism.
a-sperne′, *v. t.* [L. *aspernari.*] To spurn; to despise. *Obs.*
as′per-ness, *n.* See -NESS; ASPER, *a.* *Obs.*
‖ **as′per′soir′** (ȧs′pĕr′swär′), *n.* [F.] An aspergillum.
as-per′sor, *n.* = ASPERSER.
as-per′so-ry (ăs-pûr′sō-rĭ), *a.* Aspersive. *Rare.*
as-pert′, *a.* [OF. *apert, aspert*, or *espert*, F. *expert.*] Apt; ready. *Obs.*
As′pe-ru′go (ăs′pē-rōō′gō), *n.* [L., a plant with prickly leaves, fr. *asper* rough.] *Bot.* A genus of hispid boraginaceous herbs, natives of Europe and Asia. The only species (*A. procumbens*) is the German madwort.
as-phal′tite, *a.* Asphaltic.
asphalt mastic. = ASPHALT, 2.
as-phal′tos, *n.* Asphalt. *Obs. or R.*
as-phal′tum, *n.* = ASPHALT.
as-phal′tus. † ASPHALT.
As′phar (ăs′făr). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
As-phar′a-sus (ăs-făr′ȧ-sŭs).
As′phe-nez (ăs′fē-nĕz). *D. Bib.*
as-phet′er-ism (ăs-fĕt′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. σφέτερος one's own + *-ism.*] The theory that there should be no private ownership of property; communism. *Rare.*
as-phet′er-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To practice aspheterism. *Rare.*
as-phyx′i-a-tive (ăs-fĭk′sĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* = ASPHYXIANT
as-phyx′ied, *p. a.* Asphyxiated.
as-phyx′y (-sĭ), *n. & v.* Asphyxia; asphyxiate.
a-spic′u-late, a-spic′u-lous, *a.* [*a-* not + *spiculate*] Destitute of spicules.
as′pide, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *aspis*, acc. *aspidem:* cf. OF. *aspide.*] An asp *Obs.*
as-pid′i-a′ri-a (ăs-pĭd′ĭ-ā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ASPIDIUM.] *Paleobot.* A decorticated lepidodendroid stem.
As-pid′i-o′tus, *n.* [NL. See ASPIDIUM.] See CIRCULAR SCALE.
As′pi-dis′ke (ăs′pĭ-dĭs′kē), *n.* [Gr. ἀσπιδίσκη, dim of ἀσπίς shield.] See STAR.
As′pi-do-sper′ma (-spûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *aspido-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* Syn. of MACAGLIA.
as′pi-do-sper′mine (-spûr′mĭn; -mēn), *n.* [From *Aspidosperma.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{30}O_2N_2$, found in quebracho bark.
aspie † ESPY.
a-spill′, *v. t.* To spill; destroy.
asp′in. † ASPEN. [*Obs.*
asp′ine, *a.* Of or pert. to an asp.
‖ **as′pi′quée′** (ȧs′pē′kā′), *a.* [Pseudo F.] *Cookery.* Made sour with vinegar or lemon juice.
‖ **a′spi-ran′te** (ä′spē-rän′tā), *n.; pl.* -RANTES (-tās). [Sp.] An aspirant; specif., one studying to become a teacher. *Phil. I.*
as-pire′, *n.* Aspiration. *Obs.*
as-pire′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *aspirement.*] Aspiration. *Obs.*
as-pir′er (ăs-pīr′ẽr), *n.* One who aspires.
as-pir′ing (-ĭng), *p. a. & vb. n.* of ASPIRE, *v.* — **as-pir′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **as-pir′ing-ness**, *n.*
asp′ish, *a.* Like an asp.
a-splanch′nic (ȧ-splăŋk′nĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *splanchnic.*] *Zoöl.* Having no alimentary canal.
a-spo′ro-gen′ic, *a.* [*a-* not + *sporo-* + *-genic.*] Not spore-bearing; not producing spores.
a-spor′ous, *a.* [*a-* not + *sporous.*] Without true spores.
a-spout′, *adv.* Spouting.
a-sprawl′, *adv.* Sprawling.
as′pray. † OSPREY.
as′pre. † ASPER.
a-spread′, *adv. & a.* Spreading; spread out.
asprenesse † ASPERNESS.
asprete. † ASPERITY.
a-spring′, *a. & adv.* Springing.
a-spring′, *v. i.* To spring up or forth; to arise. *Obs.*
a-sprout′, *adv.* Sprouting.
a-spy′, **aspye.** † SPY, ESPY.
a-square′, *adv.* On the square; squarely.
a-squat′, *adv. & a.* Squatting.
a-squeal′, *adv. & a.* Squealing.
a-squirm′, *adv. & a.* Squirming.
As′re-el (ăs′rē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
As′ri-el. *Bib.*
As′ri-el-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

EASEL.] **1**. Any of several quadrupeds of the genus *Equus*, smaller than the horse, and having long ears and a shorter mane, and shorter hair on the tail. They also lack the callosity on the inside of the hind limb. The domestic ass (*Equus asinus*) is patient, slow, and sure-footed, and has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. The wild asses, of which several species are found in Asia and Africa, are gregarious and very wary and swift-footed. See KIANG.
2. A dull, stupid fellow ; a dolt, esp. one who is stubborn or stolid ; "a perverse fool" (*Orf. E. D.*).

O that he were here to write me down an *ass!* *Shak.*

as′sa-gai, as′se-gai (ăs′ȧ-gī ; ăs′ē-), *n.* [Pg. *azagaia*, fr. a Berber word : cf. Sp. *azagaya*, OF. *azagaye*, *archegaie*. Cf. LANCEGAY.] **1**. A slender hard-wood spear usually tipped with iron, used by tribes in South Africa as a missile and for stabbing ; a kind of light javelin.

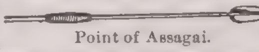

Point of Assagai.

2. A South African cornaceous tree (*Curtisia faginea*), from the wood of which these spears are made.
as′sa-gai, as′se-gai, *v. t.* To pierce with an assagai.
as-sai′ (ȧ-sī′), *n.* [Native Brazilian name.] The assai palm ; also, a drink made in Brazil by infusion from the fruits of the assai palm. It is thickened with cassava to form an important article of food among the natives.
‖ **as-sai′** (äs-sī′). [It., fr. L. *ad* + *satis* enough.] *Music.* A direction equivalent to *very* ; as, adagio *assai*, very slow.
as-sail′ (ă-sāl′), *v. t.* ; AS-SAILED′ (-sāld′); AS-SAIL′ING. [ME. *assailen*, *asailen*, OF. *asalir*, *asaillir*, F. *assaillir* ; *a* (L. *ad*) + *saillir* to burst out, project, fr. L. *salire* to leap, spring ; cf. L. *assilire* to leap or spring upon. See SALLY.]
1. To leap upon. *Obs.*
2. To attack with violence or vehemence ; to assault ; to molest ; as, to *assail* a man with blows ; to *assail* a city.

No rude noise mine ears *assailing*. *Cowper.*
No storm can now *assail*
The charm he wears within. *Keble.*

3. To encounter or meet purposely with the view of mastering, as an obstacle, difficulty, or the like.

The thorny wilds the woodmen fierce *assail*. *Pope.*

4. To attack morally, or with a view to produce changes in the feelings, character, conduct, existing usages, institutions ; to attack by words, hostile influence, etc. ; as, to *assail* one with appeals, arguments, abuse, ridicule, etc.

They *assailed* him with keen invective ; they *assailed* him with still keener irony. *Macaulay.*

5. To assay or attempt. *Gower.*
Syn. — Assault, invade, encounter, fall upon. See ATTACK.
as-sail′ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *assaillant*.] Assailing. *Milton.*
as-sail′ant, *n.* [F. *assaillant*.] **1**. One that makes an assault ; one that assails or attacks ; an assailer.

An *assailant* of the church. *Macaulay.*

2. The challenger in a wager of battle ; also, one who challenges the champion to combat in a tournament. *Obs.*
as-sail′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *assaillement*.] **1**. Act of assailing ; attack ; assault.

His most frequent *assailment* was the headache. *Johnson.*

2. Power of assailing.

They may strengthen Canada — beyond the *assailment* of our lax and divided powers. *Jefferson.*

as-sai′ palm (ȧ-sī′). [See 1st ASSAI.] A slender, pinnateleaved Brazilian palm (*Euterpe edulis*) having dark purple fleshy-fibrous fruit of agreeable flavor.
As′sa-mese′ (ăs′ȧ-mēz′ ; -mēs′), *a.* Of or pert. to Assam.
As′sa-mese′, *n.* **1**. *sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Assam. The Assamese are an agricultural people of mixed race, including besides the dominant Ahoms many immigrants from Bengal and other parts of India.
2. The language of Assam, the alphabet of which is the same as that of Bengali, except that it has one additional letter, for the sound of *w*. It possesses an extensive native literature, especially rich in history. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Like Oriya, *Assamese* is a sister, not a daughter, of Bengali. It comes from Bihar, through northern Bengal, not from Bengal proper. *Census of India*, 1901.

As′sa-mites (ăs′ȧ-mīts), *n. pl.* An Ethiopic people who in the early years of the Roman Empire formed an independent state along the African shore of the Red Sea, in the territory including the modern Eritrea. The Assamites had an army and a fleet, coined money, erected monuments, and used Greek as the official language. They were later submerged by the Himyarites of southern Arabia.
As′sam′ rub′ber (ăs′săm′). A kind of caoutchouc obtained from the rubber tree of India (*Ficus elastica*).
as-sart′ (ă-särt′), *n.* [OF. *essart* the grubbing up of trees, fr. *essarter* to grub up bushes, shrubs, trees, etc., fr. LL. *exartum*, *exartare*, for *exsaritare* ; L. *ex* + *sarire*, *sarrire*, *saritum*, to hoe, weed.] *O. Eng. Law.* **a** Act of grubbing up trees or bushes, as in converting forest land into arable. **b** A piece of land cleared of trees or bushes, and fitted for cultivation ; a clearing.
as-sart′, *v. t.* [OF. *essarter*. See ASSART, *n.*] *O. Eng. Law.* To grub up, as trees ; to commit an assart upon ; as, to *assart* land or trees.
as-sas′sin (ă-săs′ĭn ; *formerly* (*before 1700*) *accented* **as′sassin**), *n.* [F. (cf. It. *assassino*), fr. Ar. *hashshāsh*, *hashīshī*, one who has drunk of the *hashish*. See HASHISH.] **1**. [*cap.*] One of a secret order of the Ismaili, a Mohammedan sect. The order of Assassins was founded in Persia about 1090, by Hassan ben Sabbah, and spread into Syria and Asia Minor. Its absolute head was the Old Man of the Mountain, and its fanatical practice of secret murder (said to be committed under the influence of hashish) made it a widespread terror for nearly two centuries.
2. One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault ; one who treacherously murders any one unprepared for defense ; esp., the hired or appointed murderer of a public person.
as-sas′si-nate (ă-săs′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* ; AS-SAS′SI-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); AS-SAS′SI-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [LL. *assassinatus*, p. p. of *assassinare*.] **1**. To kill by surprise or secret assault ; to murder by treacherous violence.

Help, neighbors, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryden.*

2. To assail with murderous intent ; hence, by extended meaning, to injure, wound, or destroy. *Archaic.*

Your rimes *assassinate* our fame. *Dryden.*
Such usage as your honorable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betrayed. *Milton.*

Syn. — Murder, slay. See KILL.
as-sas′si-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act of assassinating ; a killing by treacherous violence.
Assassination plot. *Eng. Hist.* An unsuccessful Jacobite plot to assassinate William III., discovered in 1696.
assassin bug. Any predaceous hemipterous insect of the family Reduviidæ, which live mostly on other insects, though a few attack mammals or even man.
as-sault′ (ă-sôlt′), *n.* [ME. *asaut*, *assaut*, OF. *assaut*, *asalt*, F. *assaut*, LL. *assaltus* (L. *assultus*) ; L. *ad* + *saltus* a leaping, springing, *salire* to leap. See ASSAIL.] **1**. A violent onset or attack with physical means, as blows, weapons, etc. ; onslaught ; rush or charge of an attacking force ; as, an *assault* upon a man or a fortification.

The Spanish general prepared to renew the *assault*. *Prescott.*
Unshaken bears the *assault*
Of their most dreaded foe, the strong southwest. *Wordsworth.*

2. A violent onset or attack with moral or spiritual weapons, as words, arguments, appeals, and the like ; as, to make an *assault* on character, on the prerogatives of a prince, or on the constitution of a government. *Clarendon.*
3. *Law.* An apparently violent attempt, or a willful offer with force or violence, to do hurt to another, without the actual doing of the hurt threatened, as by lifting the fist or a cane in a threatening manner. The actual doing of the hurt constitutes a *battery*. Often loosely used, and regularly used in Scots Law, to include the battery. Neither actual intent nor actual present ability to do the injury threatened is necessary ; it is sufficient if the circumstances are such that the person threatened reasonably believes the injury will be done. Assault is both a civil and criminal offense.
4. A bout with foils, broadswords, or similar weapons.
Syn. — Invasion, incursion, descent, onset, storm.
as-sault′, *v. t.* ; AS-SAULT′ED ; AS-SAULT′ING. [From ASSAULT, *n.* : cf. OF. *assauter*, LL. *assaltare*.] **1**. To make an assault upon, as by a sudden rush of armed men ; to attack with unlawful or insulting physical violence or menaces.

Insnared, *assaulted*, overcome, led bound. *Milton.*

2. To attack with moral means, or in order to produce moral effects ; to attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures ; to assail ; as, to *assault* a reputation. In the latter sense, *assail* is more common.
3. Fig.: To impinge violently upon ; to dash against roughly.

Before the gates, the cries of babes newborn, . . .
Assault his ears. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Assail, invade, storm, charge. See ATTACK.
as-say′ (ă-sā′), *n.* [OF. *asai*, *essai*, trial, F. *essai*. See ESSAY, *n.*] **1**. Trial ; attempt ; essay. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

I am withal persuaded that it may prove much more easy in the *assay* than it now seems at distance. *Milton.*

☞ *Assay* and *essay* are radically the same word ; but modern usage has appropriated *assay* chiefly to experiments in metallurgy, etc., and *essay* to intellectual and bodily efforts.
2. Trial by danger, affliction, or experience ; adventure ; risk ; hardship ; state of being tried. *Obs.*

Through many hard *assays* which did betide. *Spenser.*

3. Examination and determination as to weight, measure, quality, etc. ; test. Specif. : **a** Trial by tasting of food or drink before offering it to a person. *Obs.* **b** Analysis, as of an ore or drug to determine the presence and amount of one or more ingredients ; as, alkaloidal *assay*. See ASSAYING.
4. The substance to be assayed ; also, the tabulated result of assaying.
5. Assault ; attack. *Obs.*
6. Tested purity, value, or character. *Obs.*

With gold and pearl of rich *assay*. *Spenser.*

as-say′ (ă-sā′), *v. t.* ; AS-SAYED′ (-sād′) ; AS-SAY′ING. [OF. *asaier*, *essaier*, F. *essayer*, fr. *essai*. See ASSAY, *n.*, ESSAY, *v.*]
1. To try ; to test ; to attempt ; to endeavor after ; to apply. *Obs. or Archaic.*

To-night let us *assay* our plot. *Shak.*
Soft words to his fierce passion she *assayed*. *Milton.*

2. To subject to the process of assaying or of chemical analysis ; — used chiefly in metallurgy.
3. Specif., to make assay or trial of ; as : **a** To taste (food or drink) before serving, as to a person of rank. **b** To try or ascertain by touching, sounding, examining, inquiring, experiencing, tempting, assailing, or the like. **c** To analyze, or submit to a chemical process, as a metal or ore, to determine one or more ingredients.
as-say′, *v. i.* To make assay ; to attempt, try, or endeavor. *Archaic.* In this sense *essay* is now commonly used.

She thrice *assayed* to speak. *Dryden.*

assay balance. A very sensitive balance used in the assaying of gold, silver, etc., for weighing the beads. It usually has magnifying lenses for reading the graduations.
as-say′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assays. Specif. : **a** One who assays metallic ores or compounds. **b** One who tastes food or drink before it is offered to a person.
as-say′ing (ă-sā′ĭng), *n.* Act, action, or process denoted by the verb ASSAY. Specif., *Metal.*, the determination of the value of ores, metals, etc. ; specif., the analysis of ores, bullion, alloys, etc., to determine the proportion of pure or precious metal present.
assay master. An officer who assays gold or silver coin, bullion, or plate.
assay pound. A small standard weight used in assaying bullion, etc., sometimes equaling 0.5 gram, but varying with the assayer.
assay ton. A weight of 29.166+ grams used in assaying, for convenience. Since it bears the same relation to the milligram that a ton of 2000 avoirdupois pounds does to the troy ounce, the weight in milligrams of precious metal obtained from an assay ton of ore gives directly the number of ounces to the ton.
as-sec′u-ra′tion (ă-sĕk′ū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *assecuratio*.] **1**. Assurance ; certainty. *Obs.*
2. *Maritime Law.* Insurance ; assurance. *Obs. or R.*
as-sem′blage (ă-sĕm′blāj), *n.* [Cf. F. *assemblage*. See ASSEMBLE.] **1**. Act of assembling ; state of being assembled.

In sweet *assemblage* every blooming grace. *Fenton.*

2. A collection of individuals, or of particular things ; an aggregation ; a cluster ; as, a political *assemblage* ; an *assemblage* of ideas.
3. The fitting together or uniting of parts and pieces, as of machinery, carpentry, and joinery.
4. *Math.* = AGGREGATE, *n.*, 5.
Syn. — See ASSEMBLY.
as-sem′ble (-b'l), *v. t.* ; AS-SEM′BLED (-b'ld) ; AS-SEM′BLING (-blĭng). [F. *assembler*, fr. LL. *assimulare* to bring together, to collect ; L. *ad* + *simul* together ; akin to *similis* like, Gr. ἅμα at the same time, and E. *same*. Cf. ASSIMILATE, SAME.] **1**. To collect into one place or body ; to bring or call together ; to convene ; to congregate.

Thither he *assembled* all his train. *Milton.*
All the men of Israel *assembled* themselves. 1 *Kings* viii. 2.

2. To join or put together, as man and wife ; couple. *Obs.*
3. To collect and put together the parts of ; as, to *assemble* a bicycle, watch, gun, or other manufactured article.
as-sem′ble, *v. i.* To meet or come together, as a number of individuals ; to convene ; to congregate. *Dryden.*

The Parliament *assembled* in November. *W. Massey.*

as-sem′bler (-blẽr), *n.* **1**. One that assembles, or brings or puts together.
2. One who convenes with others ; specif., a member of an assembly, as of the Westminster Assembly.
as-sem′bly (-blĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -BLIES (-blĭz). [F. *assemblée*, fr. *assembler*. See ASSEMBLE.] **1**. A company of persons collected together in one place, usually for some common purpose, esp. for deliberation and legislation, for worship, or for social entertainment ; a concourse. In some of the United States the legislature, or the popular branch of it, is called the *Assembly*, or the *General Assembly*. In the Presbyterian Church the *General Assembly* is the highest ecclesiastical tribunal, composed of ministers and ruling elders delegated from each presbytery ; as, the *General Assembly* of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, or of Scotland. *Assemblies*, public and private, for "conversation, gallantry, news, and play," were formerly a feature of fashionable society, esp. in the 18th century.
2. Act of coming together ; state of being assembled.
3. Meeting or junction of two. *Obs.*
4. Hostile engagement. *Obs.*
5. A collection of inanimate objects. *Obs.* *Howell.*
6. *Mil.* A signal given by drum, bugle, trumpet, or all field music for troops to assemble, or fall in.
Syn. — Company, group, collection, concourse, gathering, meeting, convention.— ASSEMBLY, ASSEMBLAGE. An *assembly* consists only of persons, an *assemblage* of either persons or (less commonly) things ; as, an *assembly* of miners, an *assemblage* of skaters, an *assemblage* of building materials. As applied to a gathering of persons, *assembly* is more formal than *assemblage*, and usually implies a body that has met and is acting in concert for some common end ; as, the Westminster *Assembly*, the National *Assembly*. See COMPANY.
Assembly of Divines. See WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY. — **A. of Notables.** **a** *F. Hist.* An assembly of prominent persons from the three estates called by the king on extraordinary occasions. The two most famous were those convoked under Louis XVI. in 1787 and 1788. **b** *Mex. Hist.* An assembly which in July, 1863, proclaimed Mexico an empire and offered the crown to Maximilian, Archduke of Austria.
as-sem′bly-man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of an assembly, esp. [*cap.*] of the lower branch of a State legislature.
assembly room. A room in which persons assemble, esp. for dancing or other social entertainment.
as-sent′ (ă-sĕnt′), *n.* [OF. *assent*, fr. *assentir*. See ASSENT, *v.*] Act of assenting ; the act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to anything ; concurrence with approval ; consent ; agreement ; acquiescence.

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, on the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*
The *assent*, if not the approbation, of the prince. *Prescott.*

as-sent′, *v. i.* ; AS-SENT′ED ; AS-SENT′ING. [F. *assentir*, L. *assentire*, *assentiri* ; *ad* + *sentire* to feel, think : cf. OF. *asenter*, L. *assentari*. See SENSE.] To admit a thing as true ; to express one's agreement, acquiescence, concurrence, or concession.

And the Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so. *Acts* xxiv. 9.
The princess *assented* to all that was suggested. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Agree, concur, accede, acquiesce, accord. — As-

Ass (äs), *n.*, *sing.* of ÆSIR.
ass. Scot. var. of ASH, *sing.* of *ashes*.
ass. *Abbr.* Assistant ; association.
As′sa-bi′as (ăs′ȧ-bī′ăs). *Bib.*
assacine. ✝ ASSASSIN.
as′sa-cu (ăs′ȧ-kōō), *n.* [Brazilian.] The sand-box tree.
As′sad (ăs′ăd), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," a prince, son of Camaralzaman by Queen Haiatalnefous, wrongly doomed to death, with his half brother Amgiad, by their father. They were spared by the emir who was to kill them, and were finally restored to their father.
as′sa-dy (-dĭ), *n.* = ARSEDINE.
as′sa-fet′i-da, as′sa-fœt′i-da. Vars. of ASAFETIDA.
as′sa-gay. Var. of ASSAGAI.
assaie. ✝ ASSAY.
assaige. ✝ ASSIEGE.
as-sail′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *assaille*.] An attack. *Archaic.*
as-sail′a-bl. Assailable. *Ref. Sp.*
as-sail′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **as-sail′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
as-saild′. Assailed. *Ref. Sp.*
as-sail′er, *n.* [Cf. F. *assailleur*.] An assailant.
As-sal′i-moth (ă-săl′ĭ-mŏth). *Bib.*
assalt. ✝ ASSAULT.
‖ **as-sal′to** (äs-säl′tō), *n.* [It.] *Fencing.* Assault. *B. Jonson.*
assalye. ✝ ASSAIL.
as′sa-mar (ăs′ȧ-mär), *n.* [L. *assare* to roast + *amarus*, bitter.] *Chem.* **a** A bitter yellow substance produced in roasting bread or a similar substance. **b** A yellow sirup obtained in distilling cane sugar.
As′sa-ni′as (ăs′ȧ-nī′ăs). *Bib.*
as′sa-pan′ (ăs′ȧ-păn′), **as′sa-pan′ic** (-ĭk), *n.* The American flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus*).
As′sa-re′moth (ăs′ȧ-rē′mŏth). *Bib.*
as-sa′ri-on (ă-sā′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* Also **as′sa-ry** (ăs′ȧ-rĭ). [Gr. ἀσσάριον, or L. *assarius*.] A Roman coin ; an as of small weight. See AS, the weight.
as-sas′sin, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *assassiner*.] To assassinate. *Obs.*
as-sas′si-na-cy, *n.* Assassination. *Obs.*
as-sas′si-nate, *n.* [F. *assassinat*.] *Obs.* **1**. An assassination. **2**. An assassin. *Dryden.*
as-sas′si-na-tive, *a.* Murderous ; assassinous. *Rare.*
as-sas′si-na′tor, *n.* An assassin.
as-sas′si-na′tress, *n.* A female assassin.
as-sas′si-nist, *n.* An advocate of assassination.
as-sas′si-nous, *a.* Murderous ; assassinative. *Rare.*
as′sate, *v. t.* [L. *assare*.] To roast. *Rare.* — **as-sa′tion** (ă-sā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
as-sault′, *v. i.* To make an assault.
as-sault′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
as-sault′er, *n.* One who makes an assault : an assailant.
assaut. ✝ ASSAULT.
as-saut′, *adv.* & *a.* [OF. *a* (L. *ad*) + *saut* leap.] In the rutting or sexual heat ; — in the phrase *to go* or *be assaut*. *Obs.*
assauz. Obs. pl. of ASSAULT.
as-say′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
assay bar. See GOLD BAR.
as-sayd′. Assayed. *Ref. Sp.*
assayer's mark. See HALL MARK.
as-say′-of′fice bar. See GOLD BAR.
assch-. For obsolete forms beginning *assch-* see those in ASH- and ASCH-.
asse. ✝ ASH, ASK, ASS.
asse (ȧs), *n.* The caama.
as-seal′, *v. t.* [OF. *enseeler*.] To seal. *Obs.*
ass′-ear′, *n.* The common comfrey.
assease. ✝ ASSESS.
as′sec-ta′tion (ăs′ĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *assectatio*.] Attendance or waiting upon. *Rare.*
as′se-cu′rance, *n.* [LL. *assecurantia*.] Assurance. *Obs. & R.*
as′se-cu-ra′tor, *n.* *Maritime Law.* An insurer. *Obs. or R.*
as′se-cure′, *v. t.* [LL. *assecurare*.] To make sure or safe ; to assure. *Obs.*
as′se-cu′tion (-kū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *assequi*, *assecutus*, to obtain ; *ad* + *sequi* to follow.] An obtaining or acquiring. *Obs.*
as′se-date (ăs′ē-dāt), *v. t.* [LL. *assedare*. See ASSESS.] *Old Scots Law.* To lease. — **as′se-da′tion** (-dā′shŭn), *n.*
As′se-dim (ăs′ē-dĭm). *D Bib.*
as′se-gai. Var. of ASSAGAI.
assege. ✝ ASSIEGE.
as-seize′, *v. t.* To seize. *Obs.*
assele. ✝ ASSEAL.
as-self′, *v. t.* [*ad-* + *self*.] To take to one's self ; to appropriate. *Rare.*
assell. ✝ EISELL.
assellere. ✝ AXILLAR.
as-sem′bl. Assemble. *Ref. Sp.*
assemblage stitch. *Lace Making.* See ALENÇON LACE.
as-sem′blance. *n.* [Cf. OF. *assemblance*.] *Obs.* **1**. Resemblance ; appearance ; show.

Care I for the . . . stature, bulk, and big *assemblance* of a man! Give me the spirit. *Shak.*

2. An assembling ; assemblage.
as-sem′bld. Assembled. *Ref. Sp.*
as-sem′ble, *v. t.* To liken ; to compare ; to resemble. *Obs.*
as-sem′ble, *n.* *Mil.* = ASSEMBLY, 6.
assemblé. ✝ ASSEMBLY.
‖ **as′sem′blée′** (ȧ′säN′blā′), *n.* [F.] A social gathering.
as-sem′ble-ment, *n.* [F.] An assembly. *Obs.*
assend. Obs. p. p. of ASHEND.
assende. ✝ ASCEND.
assenghe. ✝ ENSIGN.

SENT, CONSENT. ASSENT implies primarily an act of the understanding, and applies to opinions or propositions; as, "To *assent* to [a proposition] is to acquiesce in it as true" (*J. H. Newman*); "One was convinced and believed and *assented*" (*D. Webster*). CONSENT involves the will or the feelings, and denotes compliance with what is requested or desired; as, "My son, if sinners entice thee, *consent* thou not" (*Prov.* i. 10). But neither *assent* nor *consent* necessarily implies approval. *Assent* may also apply to actions or proposals which involve a less degree of interest or feeling than *consent*; as, a lady may *assent* to a gentleman's opening the window; but if he makes a proposal of marriage, he must await her *consent*. See AGREE, ACCEDE.

as-sent′ (ă-sĕnt′), *v. t.* To agree to; to sanction; to decide on. *Rare, except in p. p.* (See ASSENTED.)

as′sen-ta′tion (ăs′ĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *assentatio.* See ASSENT, *v.*] Ready assent; insincere, flattering, or obsequious assent; hypocritical or pretended concurrence.

Abject flattery and indiscriminate *assentation* degrade as much as indiscriminate contradiction and noisy debate disgust. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

as′sen-ta′tor (-tẽr; ăs′ĕn-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *assentari* to assent constantly.] An obsequious person; a flatterer. — **as-sent′a-to-ry** (ă-sĕn′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* — **-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

as-sent′ed, *p. p. & p. a.* of ASSENT.

assented bonds *or* **stocks**, *Finance*, those deposited under an agreement by which the owners assent to some proposed change affecting their amount, nature, or status. Cf. READJUSTMENT.

as-sen′tient (ă-sĕn′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *assentiens*, p. pr.] Assenting. — *n.* An assenter.

as-sen′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Giving assent; of the nature of assent; complying. — **as-sen′tive-ness**, *n.*

as-sen′tor (ă-sĕn′tŏr), *n.* One who assents; specif., *Eng. Law*, one of the voters, in addition to the proposer and seconder, required to indorse the nomination of a candidate for election, as to Parliament.

as-sert′ (ă-sûrt′), *v. t.*; AS-SERT′ED; AS-SERT′ING. [L. *assertus*, p. p. of *asserere* to join or fasten to one's self, claim, maintain; *ad* + *serere* to join or bind together. See SERIES.] **1.** To deliver or set free, as in the phrase, "to *assert* into a state of liberty." *Bp. Patrick.*

2. To maintain; defend. *Obs. or Archaic.*

That . . . I may *assert* Eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men. *Milton.*
I will *assert* it from the scandal. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To maintain or defend, as a cause or a claim, by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to; as, to *assert* our rights and liberties.

4. To affirm; to declare with assurance, or plainly and strongly; to state positively; to aver; to asseverate.

Nothing is more shameful . . . than to *assert* anything to be done without a cause. *Ray.*

Syn. — Declare, affirm, allege, aver; uphold, support, advocate, plead. — ASSERT, MAINTAIN, DEFEND, VINDICATE. To ASSERT is to state or claim positively, sometimes even obtrusively or aggressively; as, to *assert* one's rights; "That . . . which . . . Milton, claiming the privilege of self-defense, *asserts* of himself, and challenges his calumniators to disprove" (*Coleridge*). To MAINTAIN is to uphold what one has asserted; as, "Further I say, and further will *maintain*" (*Shak.*); "The old astronomers discovered and *maintained* much that was true" (*Coleridge*). To DEFEND is to maintain against attack; as, to *defend* a thesis; "Dullness! whose good old cause I yet *defend*" (*Pope*). To VINDICATE is to defend successfully; as, to *vindicate* a claim; "God . . . will not long defer to *vindicate* the glory of his name" (*Milton*). See AFFIRM, DECLARE, ALLEGE.

to assert one's self, to claim or vindicate one's rights or position; to demand and compel recognition.

as-sert′er (ă-sûr′tẽr), *n.* One who asserts; assertor.

The inflexible *asserter* of the rights of the church. *Milman.*

as-ser′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *assertio*: cf. F. *assertion*.] Act of asserting, or that which is asserted; esp.: **a** Maintenance; vindication; as, the *assertion* of one's rights or prerogatives. **b** Positive declaration or averment; affirmation; statement asserted; position advanced.

There is a difference between *assertion* and demonstration. *Macaulay.*

as-ser′tive (ă-sûr′tĭv), *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; affirmative; peremptory.

In a confident and *assertive* form. *Glanvill.*

— **as-ser′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **as-ser′tive-ness**, *n.*

as-ser′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who asserts something.

Syn. — Affirmer, supporter, vindicator, defender.

as′ser-to′ri-al (ăs′ẽr-tō′rĭ-*ă*l), *a.* Asserting that a thing *is*; — distinguished from *problematical* and *apodeictical*. — **as′ser-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

as-ser′to-ry (ă-sûr′tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *assertorius*.] Affirming; maintaining. — **as-ser′to-ri-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

Arguments . . . *assertory*, not probatory. *Jer. Taylor.*
An *assertory*, not a promissory, declaration. *Bentham.*

assertory oath, an extrajudicial oath required upon induction to office; — sometimes so called. — **a. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition asserting a fact but not its necessity.

ass′es′ bridge (ăs′ĕz; -ĭz). [A translation of L. *pons asinorum*.] The fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, that "The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another." *Humorous.* "A schoolboy, stammering out his *asses' bridge*." *F. Harrison.*

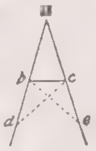

Asses' Bridge. *b a c* Isosceles Triangle. *be*, *cd*, lines drawn for demonstration forming Asses' Bridge *d b c e*.

as-sess′ (ă-sĕs′), *v. t.*; AS-SESSED′ (-sĕst′); AS-SESS′ING. [OF. *assesser* to regulate, settle, LL. *assessare* to value for taxation, fr. L. *assidēre*, *assessum*, to sit by, esp. of judges in a court, in LL. to assess, tax. See ASSIZE, *v.*; cf. CESS.] **1.** To fix or determine the rate or amount of.

This sum is *assessed* and raised upon individuals by commissioners. *Blackstone.*

2. To apportion (a sum to be paid by a person, a community, or an estate), in the nature of a tax, fine, etc.; to impose (a tax upon a person, an estate, or an income) according to a rate or apportionment.

3. To determine and impose a tax or fine upon (a person, community, estate, or income); to tax; as, the club *assessed* each member twenty-five dollars.

4. To value; to make a valuation or official estimate of (property) for the purpose of taxation.

assessed taxes, *Eng. Law*, a group of taxes assessed and charged upon persons, and based upon the nature or number of their houses, male servants, private carriages, saddle, carriage, and racing horses, hair powder, and armorial bearings. These taxes are now classed as *duties*.

as-ses′sion (ă-sĕsh′*ŭ*n), *n.* [L. *assessio*, fr. *assidēre* to sit by; *ad* + *sedēre*. See SIT.] A sitting beside or near. *Rare.* — **as-ses′sion-a-ry** (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Rare.*

as-sess′ment (ă-sĕs′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of assessing; act of apportioning or determining an amount or amounts to be paid; as, an *assessment* of damages, or of taxes; an *assessment* of the members of a club.

2. A valuation of property for the purpose of taxation; such valuation and an adjudging of the sum to be levied; as, an *assessment* of property or an *assessment* on property.

3. The entire plan or scheme fixed upon for charging or taxing; also, the valuation, or a specific charge or tax, determined upon; amount assessed.

4. An apportionment of an amount subscribed for stock into successive installments; also, one of these installments (in England termed a "call"). *U. S.*

assessment company. *Life Insurance.* A company that gives assessment insurance.

assessment life insurance, *or* **assessment insurance**. Properly, any form of life insurance that does not guarantee an absolute amount at death in consideration of a fixed premium charge determined in advance for the whole term of the contract, the death benefit being paid in whole or in part from the proceeds of an assessment collected for the purpose. *J. A. Jackson.*

assessment work. *Mining.* The annual work upon an unpatented mining claim on the public domain, necessary under the United States law for the maintenance of the possessory title thereto. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

as-ses′sor (ă-sĕs′ẽr), *n.* [L., lit., one who sits beside, fr. *assidēre*; in LL., an assessor of taxes: cf. F. *assesseur*. See ASSESS.] **1.** One appointed or elected to assist a judge or magistrate with his special knowledge of the subject to be decided; as, legal *assessors*; nautical *assessors*.

2. One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an assistant and adviser; an associate in office.

Whence to his Son,
The *assessor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*

3. One appointed to assess property for taxation.

as′ses-so′ri-al (ăs′ĕs-sō′rĭ-*ă*l), *a.* [Cf. F. *assessorial*, L. *assessorius*.] Of or pert. to an assessor or a court of assessors.

as′set (ăs′ĕt), *n.* Any article or part of one's assets considered separately. See ASSETS.

asset currency. *Banking.* Currency secured by the general assets of the issuing bank, as distinguished from that secured by special deposits of government bonds, or the like, as under the national banking system.

as-seth′ (ă-sĕth′), **as-sethe′**, *n.* [OF. *asset*, due to misunderstanding *assez*, prop. adv., enough, as a noun in nom. sing. or acc. pl. Cf. ASSETS.] Satisfaction; amends. *Obs.*

as-sethe′, *v. t.* To satisfy. *Obs.*

as′sets (ăs′ĕts), *n. pl.* [OF. *asez* enough, F. *assez*, fr. L. *ad* + *satis*, akin to Gr. ἄδην enough, Goth. *saþs* full. Cf. 2d ASSAI, SATISFY.] **1.** *Law.* **a** Orig., property of a deceased person which, in the hands of his heir or executor, is sufficient to pay his debts and legacies; hence, the property of a deceased person subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. **b** The entire property, of all sorts, of an insolvent or bankrupt, or of a person, association, corporation, or estate, applicable or subject to the payment of his or its debts. In the law of administration, assets are **assets in hand**, or **assets entre main**, or those going directly to the executor or other trustee to satisfy the claims against him as such; and **assets by**, *or* **per**, **descent**, or those descending to the heir and rendering him liable to their extent for specialty debts of his ancestor.

2. Specif., *Life Insurance*, as commonly understood, funds held or invested by a company in forms other than the future premiums secured to it by a lien upon its policies.

as-sev′er-ate (ă-sĕv′ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; AS-SEV′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AS-SEV′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *asseveratus*, p. p. of *asseverare* to assert seriously or earnestly; *ad* + *severus*. See SEVERE.] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity; as, to *asseverate* that one has seen a ghost.

Syn. — Aver, protest, declare. See AFFIRM.

as-sev′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *asseveratio*.] Act of asseverating, or that which is asseverated; positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

Another abuse of the tongue I might add, — vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray.*

as-sev′er-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by asseveration; asserting positively.

as-sib′i-late (ă-sĭb′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *assibilatus*, p. p. of *assibilare* to hiss out; *ad* + *sibilare* to hiss.] To make sibilant; to change to a sibilant, as *-tion* to *-shun*, *dike* to *ditch*. *J. Peile.* — **as-sib′i-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

As′si-de′an (ăs′ĭ-dē′*ă*n), *n.* [Heb. *khasīdīm*, pl., fr.
As′si-dæ′an *khāsad* to be pious.] *Jewish Hist.* One of the Chasidim. See CHASIDIM **a**.

as-sid′er-a′tion (ă-sĭd′ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *assideratus* paralyzed, fr. L. *ad* + *siderari* to be planet-struck, to be sunstruck: cf. It. *assiderato* benumbed with cold.] *Med. Jurisprudence.* Homicide, esp. infanticide, by exposing for a long time in ice-cold water, to conceal the cause of death.

as-si′du′i-ty (ăs′ĭ-dū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *assiduitas*: cf. F. *assiduité*. See ASSIDUOUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being assiduous; specif., constant or close application or attention, esp. to some business or enterprise; diligence.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

2. Studied and persevering attention to a person; — usually in the *pl.*

as-sid′u-ous (ȧ-sĭd′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *assiduus*, fr. *assidēre* to sit near or close; *ad* + *sedēre* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** Constant in application or attention; devoted; attentive; unremitting.

She grows more *assiduous* in her attendance. *Addison.*

2. Performed with constant diligence or attention; unremitting; persistent; as, *assiduous* labor.

To weary him with my *assiduous* cries. *Milton.*

3. Constantly attentive to a person; attentive to another's desires. *Obs.*

Few can be *assiduous* without servility. *Johnson.*

4. Continually present or recurring; frequent. *Obs.*

Syn. — Diligent, attentive, sedulous, unwearied, unintermitted, persevering, laborious, indefatigable. See BUSY.

— **as-sid′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **as-sid′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

as′si-en′tist (ăs′ĭ-ĕn′tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *assientiste*, Sp. *asentista*.] A shareholder of a company furnishing slaves under an assiento; one of the parties to an assiento contract.

as′si-en′to (-tō), *n.* [Sp. *asiento* seat, contract or agreement, fr. *asentar* to place on a chair, to adjust, to make an agreement.] A contract or convention between Spain and another power for furnishing negro slaves for the Spanish dominions in America, esp. the one made with Great Britain in 1713, and terminated Oct. 5, 1750.

as-sign′ (ă-sīn′), *v. t.*; AS-SIGNED′ (-sīnd′); AS-SIGN′ING. [ME. *assignen*, *asignen*, F. *assigner*, fr. L. *assignare*; *ad* + *signare* to mark, mark out, designate, *signum* mark, sign. See SIGN.] **1.** To appoint; allot; apportion; make over.

The man who could feel thus was worthy of a better station than that in which his lot had been *assigned*. *Southey.*
He *assigned* to his men their several posts. *Prescott.*

2. To fix, specify, select, designate, or refer; to point out authoritatively or exactly; as, to *assign* a limit; to *assign* counsel; to *assign* a day for trial; to *assign* errors.

All as the dwarf the way to her *assigned*. *Spenser.*
It is not easy to *assign* a period more eventful. *De Quincey.*

3. *Law.* To transfer, or make over to another, esp. to transfer to, and vest in, certain persons, called *assignees*, for the benefit of creditors.

4. To exhibit; display. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ALLOT, ALLEGE.

to assign dower, *Law*, to set out by metes and bounds and allot to a widow her share or portion in the estate of her deceased husband.

as-sign′, *v. i.* *Law.* To transfer or pass over property to another, whether for the benefit of the assignee or of the assignor's creditors, or in furtherance of some trust; to make an assignment.

as-sign′, *n.* [Cf. F. *assigné*, p. p.] One that is assigned, as: **a** An agent or representative assigned to act for another. **b** A belonging; an appurtenance. *Obs.*

Six French rapiers and poniards, with their *assigns*, as girdles, hangers, and so. *Shak.*

c = ASSIGNEE, 1.

as-sign′a-ble (ă-sīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be assigned; as, an *assignable* bill; an *assignable* reason. — **as-sign′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **as-sign′a-bly**, *adv.*

as′sig-nat (ăs′ĭg-năt; *F.* ȧ′sē′nyȧ′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *assignatus*, p. p. See ASSIGN, *v.*] One of the notes, bills, or bonds, issued as currency by the revolutionary government of France (1789–96), and based on the security of the lands of the crown, of the church, of nobles, and of émigrés, which had been appropriated by the state. The assignats were inconvertible except in payment for public lands, and for about a year were interest-bearing. In 1796 a new form of note called **mandat territorial**, enabling the holder to take immediate possession of public lands, was devised to redeem the assignats, which had then been issued to the amount of 45 billion francs; and by May, 1807, both were worthless and repudiated.

as′sig-na′tion (ăs′ĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *assignatio*: cf. F. *assignation*.] **1.** An assigning or allotting; apportionment.

This order being taken in the senate, as touching the appointment and *assignation* of those provinces. *Holland.*

2. An appointment of time and place for meeting or interview; — used chiefly of love interviews, and now commonly in a bad sense.

3. A making over by transfer of title; assignment.

4. That which is assigned, as a sum of money; hence, formerly, an assignment or piece of paper currency.

assignation to writs and evidents, *and* **assignation to rents**, *Scots Law*, two clauses following the reddendo in charters of novodamus, transferring to the disponee writs and evidents, open clauses and precepts, and unrecorded conveyances, and rents to become due.

as-signed′ (ă-sīnd′), *pret. & p. p.* of ASSIGN.

assigned servant, a convict allotted as an unpaid servant, as formerly in the British colonies.

For its rough cultivation each estate had a multitude of hands — of purchased and *assigned servants*. *Thackeray.*

as′sign-ee′ (ăs′ĭ-nē′), *n.* [F. *assigné*, p. p. of *assigner*. See ASSIGN, *v.*; cf. ASSIGN an assignee.] **1.** *Law.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed by another to do some act, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; as, an *assignee* of a bankrupt. See ASSIGNMENT, 2. An assignee may be by special appointment (then called an *assignee in fact*), or be created by law, as an executor.

2. Formerly, in some British colonies, an assigned servant.

as-sign′ment (ă-sīn′mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *assignement*: cf. LL. *assignamentum*.] **1.** An allotting or an appointment to a particular person or use, or for a particular time, as of a cause or causes in court; also, that which is assigned.

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as-sent′. † ASCENT.
as-sent′, *p. p.* [Cf. A-, 2.] Sent; sent for. *Obs.*
as′sen-ta′ne-ous, *a.* [LL. *assentaneus*.] Ready to consent. *R.*
as-sent′ant, *a.* [F., p. pr.] Assenting. *Obs.* — *n.* One who assents. *Obs.*
as′sen-ta′tious (ăs′ĕn-tā′shŭs), *a.* Assentaneous. *Rare.*
as-sent′er, *n.* One who assents.
as-sent′ing, *p. a. & vb. n.* of ASSENT, *v.* — **as-sent′ing-ly**, *adv.*
as-sent′ment, *n.* Assent; agreement. *Obs. or Archaic.*
asseour, *n.* [OF. Cf. SEWER.] = SEWER, the officer. *Obs.*
as-sert′. † ASSART.
as-sert′, *n.* Assertion. *Obs.*
as-sert′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
as′ser-ta′tion (ăs′ẽr-tā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *assertatio*.] Assertion. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
as-sert′a-tive, *a.* Assertive.
assertein. † ASCERTAIN.
as-sert′i-ble. Var. of ASSERTABLE. [*Rare.*]
as-ser′tion-al, *a.* Assertorial.
as-ser′tiv. Assertive. *Ref. Sp.*
as′ser-tor′ic (ăs′ẽr-tŏr′ĭk), **as-ser-tor′i-cal**, *a.* = ASSERTORIAL. — **as′ser-tor′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
as-ser′tress, *n.* A female asserter.
as′ser-va′tion, *n.* [L. *asservare* to preserve.] A keeping; preservation. *Obs.*
as-serve′, *v. t.* [OF. *asservir*.] To serve; to deserve. *Obs.*
as-ser′vile, *v. t.* [*as-* = *ad-* + *servile*.] To make servile. *Obs.* — **as-ser′vil-ize**, *v. t.* *Obs.*
ass′es′-eyes′, *n. pl.* The seeds of cowhage. [ment. *Obs.*]
as-sess′, as-sesse′, *n.* Assess-
as-sess′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **as-sess′a-bly**, *adv.*
as′sess-ee′, *n.* One upon whom a payment is assessed.
as-ses′sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
as-ses′so-ry, *a.* Assessorial. *Obs.*
as-sest′. Assessed. *Ref. Sp.*
asseurance. † ASSURANCE.
asseure. † ASSURE.
as-sev′er, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *asseverer*, L. *asseverare*.] Archaic equiv. of ASSEVERATE. [*Obs.*]
as-sev′er-ance, *n.* Asseveration.
as-sev′er-ant, *a.* [L. *asseverans*, p. pr.] Asseverating. *Obs.* — **as-sev′er-ant-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
as-sev′er-at′ing-ly, *adv.* of *asseverating*, p. pr. [tive. *R.*]
as-sev′er-a-to-ry, *a.* Assevera-
as-sew′er, *n.* [Cf. SEWER.] = SEWER, the officer. *Obs.*
‖ **as′sez′ bien′** (ȧ′sā′ byăN′). [F.] Pretty well.
assh-. For obsolete forms in *assh-* see those in ASCH-, ASH-.
asshe. † ASH, ASK.
ass′head′, *n.* A blockhead; an ass. — **ass′head′ed**, *a.* [*Obs.*]
asshreynt, *p. p.* of ASCHRENCH.
Asshur. Var. of ASHUR.
As-shu′rim (ȧ-shōō′rĭm), *n.* *Bib.* An Arab tribe mentioned in Genesis xxv. 3.
asshy. † ASHY.
as′si-dent, *a.* [L. *assidens*, p. pr. of *assidēre* to sit by. See ASSESS.] Constantly attendant; specif.: *Med.* Usually attending a disease, but not always; as, *assident* signs or symptoms.
As′si-di′an (ăs′ĭ-dē′*ă*n). Var. of ASSIDEAN.
as-sid′u-al (ȧ-sĭd′ū-*ă*l), *a.* [OF. *assiduel* or LL. *assidualis*.] Assiduous. *Obs.* *Secreta Secretorum.* — **as-sid′u-al-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
as-sid′u-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *assiduatus*, p. p. of *assiduare* to use assiduously.] Assiduous. *Obs.* — **as-sid′u-ate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
as′si-due (ăs′ĭ-dū). Var. of ARSEDINE. [*Obs.*]
as-siege′ (ȧ-sēj′), *n.* A siege.
as-siege′, *v. t.* [ME. *asegen*, OF. *asegier*, F. *assiéger*.] To besiege. *Obs.* — **as-siege′ment**, *n.* *Obs.* — **as-sieg′er** (-sēj′ẽr), *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **as′siette′** (ȧ′syĕt′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A plate. **2.** *Bookbinding.* A mixture of bole, bloodstone, and galena, used as a gilding surface.
ass′i-fy (ăs′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*ass* + *-fy*.] To make an ass of. *Humorous.* [*Dial.*]
as-sign′, *v. t.* To sign. *Obs. or*
as-sign′, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** An assigning; direction; appointment. **2.** A sign; omen. **3.** Erroneous for DESIGN. [*Sp.*]
as-sign′a-bl. Assignable. *Ref.*
as-signd′. Assigned. *Ref. Sp.*
as′sign-ee′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
as-sign′er, *n.* One who assigns, or makes an assignment.

2. *Law.* **a** A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange; esp., the transfer of property in trust or for the benefit of creditors; also, elliptically, a general assignment. (See under GENERAL.) In general, an assignment gives no greater rights than belonged to the assignor; and all accessories pass with it, as collateral security to a bond, etc. **b** The writing by which an interest is transferred. **c** A pointing out or specifying; as, *assignment* of error in proceedings for review; *assignment* of fraud in indictment; *assignment* of dower.

assignment system. The system of assigning convicts as servants. See ASSIGNED SERVANT.

as′sign-or′ (ăs′ĭ-nôr′), *n.* [Cf. OF. *assigneur.*] *Law.* An assigner; a person who makes an assignment.

as-sim′i-la-ble (ă-sĭm′ĭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be assimilated. — **as-sim′i-la-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

as-sim′i-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* AS-SIM′I-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); AS-SIM′I-LAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *assimilatus,* p. p. of *assimilare; ad* + *similare* to make like, *similis* like. See SIMILAR; cf. ASSEMBLE.] **1.** To bring to a likeness or to conformity; to cause a resemblance between. *Sir M. Hale.*

To *assimilate* our law to the law of Scotland. *John Bright.*

Fast falls a fleecy shower; the downy flakes
Assimilate all objects. *Cowper.*

2. To liken; to compare.

Marcus Aurelius mournfully *assimilated* the career of a conqueror to that of a simple robber. *Lecky.*

3. To appropriate and transform or incorporate into the substance of the assimilating body; to absorb or appropriate, as nourishment; as, food is *assimilated* and converted into organic tissue. See ASSIMILATION, 2.

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment. *Sir I. Newton.*

His mind had no power to *assimilate* the lessons. *Merivale.*

4. *Finance.* To take up (stocks, bonds, etc.) for investment so that reselling practically ceases. Cf ABSORB, *v. t.,* 5.

5. To be like; to resemble. *Obs.*

as-sim′i-late, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become similar or like; also, to conform or become adapted. *Rare or Archaic.*

2. To absorb or be converted by the process of assimilation; to become incorporated; as, some foods *assimilate* more readily than others.

I am a foreign material, and cannot *assimilate* with the Church of England. *J. H. Newman.*

as-sim′i-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *assimilatio:* cf. F. *assimilation.*] **1.** Act or process of assimilating, or bringing to a resemblance, conformity, or identity; also, state of being so assimilated; as, *assimilation* of one sound to another.

To aspire to an *assimilation* with God. *Dr. H. More.*

The *assimilation* of gases and vapors. *Sir J. Herschel.*

2. *Physiol.* The conversion or incorporation of nutritive material into the fluid or solid substance of the body. It is the last stage or series of stages in the process of nutrition, following after digestion and absorption, or more or less simultaneous with the latter. In its strictest sense *assimilation* is synonymous with anabolism or constructive metabolism. In botany it was formerly applied almost exclusively to the process of carbon dioxide absorption and carbon fixation now called *photosynthesis* (which see). It is now used of the incorporation of food materials into the protoplasm, as in animal physiology. See METABOLISM.

3. *Phon.* Conformation of a sound, usually a consonant, to a neighboring sound. *Assimilation* is *partial,* as in the change of the labial nasal *m* to the dental nasal *n* before the dental *t* in *ant,* from AS. *æm(e)te;* or *complete,* as in announce from Lat. *annuntiare* (*ad* + *nuntiare*). It is *progressive* when the first of two sounds is assimilated to the second, *regressive* when the second is assimilated to the first.

Assimilation, like many of our grammatical terms, covers a large mass of phonetic phenomena which have a homogeneous external appearance, but are of very different origin. *Oertel.*

as-sim′i-la-tive (ă-sĭm′ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *assimilativus,* F. *assimilatif.*] Tending to, or characterized by, assimilation; that assimilates or causes assimilation; as, an *assimilative* process or substance.

as-sim′i-la-to-ry (ă-sĭm′ĭ-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Assimilative.

assimilatory condensation, *Phon.,* contraction of a phrase in which two of the prominent sounds rime, the second being omitted or slurred over in utterance; as, German *ein kleinernes* for *ein kleines schweinernes.* Called also *contamination by successive association.* Cf. HAPLOLOGY. "The phenomena [of assimilatory condensation] seem related to those of haplology found in the history of words, as in *nutrix* for *nutritrix.*" *E. W. Scripture.*

As-sin′i-boin (ă-sĭn′ĭ-boin), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of the Siouan stock, formerly roving between the upper Missouri and the middle Saskatchewan rivers, but now gathered on reservations in Montana and Canada.

as′sis′ (ȧ′sē′; ăs′ĭs), *a.* [F., p. p. of *asseoir* to seat.] *Her.* Depicted as sitting down, as an animal.

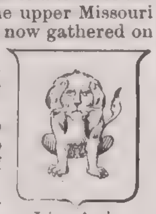

Lion Assis.

as′sise′ (ȧ′sēz′), *n.* [F., fr. *asseoir* to seat.] *Stratigraphy.* A succession of two or more zones bearing typical fossils of the same species or genera.

as-sist′ (ă-sĭst′), *v. t.;* AS-SIST′ED; AS-SIST′ING. [L. *assistere; ad* + *sistere* to cause to stand, to stand, from *stare* to stand: cf. F. *assister.* See STAND.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To stand by or near; to attend; accompany; join. **b** To wait upon with religious ministrations, in time of sickness. *Rare.*

2. To give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress; to help; aid; succor.

Assist me, knight I am undone! *Shak.*

Syn. — Aid, second, back, support, relieve, succor, befriend, sustain, favor. See HELP.

as-sist′, *v. i.* **1.** To stand; to take one's stand. *Obs.*

2. To lend aid; to help.

With God not parted from him, as was feared,
But favoring and *assisting* to the end *Milton*

3. To be present as a spectator; as, to *assist* at a public meeting. *A Gallicism.* *Gibbon. Prescott.*

4. *Euchre.* To order the adoption of the trump turned; — said by the dealer's partner.

as-sist′ (ă-sĭst′), *n.* **1.** Act of assisting; aid. *Obs. & R.*

2. *Baseball.* Act of a player who handles the ball in assisting to a put-out (actual or possible).

as-sist′ance (ă-sĭs′tăns), *n.* [Cf. F. *assistance.*] **1.** Act of assisting; help; aid; furtherance; succor; support.

Without the *assistance* of a mortal hand. *Shak.*

2. An assistant or helper; a body of helpers. *Obs.*

Wat Tyler [was] killed by valiant Walworth, the lord mayor of London, and his *assistance* ... John Cavendish. *Fuller.*

3. Persons present; attendance. *Obs. or a Gallicism.*

4. *Law.* A writ of assistance.

as-sist′ant (-tănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *assistant,* p. pr., and L. *assistens,* p. pr.] That assists; helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary; specif., acting as an officer or official subordinate to another whom he assists, or as an officer or official of a grade below the highest; as, the *Assistant* Secretary of War; an *assistant* paying teller.

Genius and learning ... are mutually and greatly *assistant* to each other. *Beattie.*

assistant form, *Schol.,* an agent or formal cause assisting to the realization of a form, as, esp., of an action.

as-sist′ant, *n.* **1.** One that assists; helper; auxiliary; means of help; specif.: **a** A deputy judge. **b** Among the Jesuits, an elective official who aids the General. **c** An attendant; one who is present. *Obs. or R.* *Dryden.*

2. *Dyeing.* Any substance which aids the dyeing process without combining chemically with the dye or mordant, as Glauber's salt, common salt, soda, or soap.

as-size′ (ă-sīz′), *n.* [ME. *assise, asise,* OF. *assise,* F. *assises,* pl., assembly of judges, the decree pronounced by them, tax, impost, fr. *assis, assise,* p. p. of *asseoir,* fr. L. *assidēre* to sit by; *ad* + *sedēre* to sit. See SIT; cf. SIZE, EXCISE, ASSESS.] **1.** Lit., a legislative sitting or assembly; hence, an instruction, decree, or enactment made or issued at such a sitting; edict; ordinance; as, the *Assize* of Clarendon, *Assize* of Arms, etc. (See phrases.)

2. A statute or ordinance regulating weights and measures, or the weight, measure, proportions of ingredients or price of articles sold in the market; as, the **Assize of Weights and Measures** (9 Rich. I., 1197), the **Assize of Bread and Ale** (51 Henry III., 1267). Hence, the regulation of the price of bread or ale by the price of grain. *Hist.*

3. A fixed or customary standard of number, quantity, quality, weight, measure, etc.; as, rent of *assize.*

4. Measure; dimension; — now corrupted to *size.* *Obs.*

An hundred cubits high by just *assize.* *Spenser.*

5. Fashion or quality; also, position; situation. *Obs.*

6. **a** A trial or hearing in the nature of an inquest or recognition before sworn jurymen or assessors; a judicial inquest; as, the Grand, or Great, *Assize* (which see); the *assizes* of darrein presentment, novel disseizin, etc. **b** An action to be decided by such a hearing, the writ for instituting it, or the verdict or finding rendered by the jury.

7. **a** (Usually in *pl.*) The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England for the purpose of administering justice in the trial and determination of civil and criminal cases. **b** (Usually in *pl.*) The time or place of holding a court of assize, or the court itself, or a session of it. **c** *Scots Law.* A jury trial; also, the jury.

Assize of Arms, *Eng. Law,* an act of 1181 requiring the maintenance by every man of arms suitable to his rank and condition. — **A. of Clarendon,** *Eng. Hist.,* an edict of Henry II., published probably in 1166, changing the administration of the criminal law, and regulating the procedure of the justices in eyre. — **A. of Jerusalem,** a medieval body of laws (made up of two parts, the **Assize of the High Court** and the **Assize of the Court of Burgesses**) in the Latin kingdoms of Jerusalem and Cyprus. They were chiefly customary law, but were formerly erroneously supposed to have been framed by Godefroy de Bouillon (1058?-1100). — **A. of Northampton,** an ordinance or instruction to the itinerant justices enforcing in a severer form the Assize of Clarendon. It seems to be the origin of the possessory action of "mort d'ancestor." — **a. of utrum,** *Eng. Law,* an obsolete proceeding or writ for the deciding whether land claimed by a church was an alms fee or lay fee.

as-size′, *v. t.;* ASSIZED (-sīzd′); AS-SIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). [From ASSIZE, *n.:* cf. LL. *assisare* to decree in assize. Cf. ASSESS, *v.*] *Obs.* **1.** To place or set; also, to appoint or fix.

2. To assess; to value; to rate. *Gower.*

3. To fix a standard of (weights, measures, prices, etc.).

as-siz′er (-ẽr), *n.* **a** *Law.* A member of an assize; a juryman or recognitor. **b** *Hist.* An officer appointed to execute the provisions of the Assize of Weights and Measures, the Assize of Bread and Ale, or the like. **c** *Scots Law.* A juror.

ass′man (ȧs′măn), *n.* One who drives asses or lets out asses. — **ass′man-ship.** *n.* *Facetious.*

as-so′cia-ble (ă-sō′shȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *associable.*] **1.** Sociable; companionable. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being associated or joined.

We know feelings to be *associable* only by the proved ability of one to revive another. *H. Spencer.*

3. *Med.* Liable to be affected by sympathy with other parts; — said of organs, nerves, muscles, etc.

The stomach, the most *associable* of all the organs of the animal body. *Med. Rep.*

— **as-so′cia-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **as-so′cia-ble-ness,** *n.*

as-so′ci-ate (ă-sō′shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* AS-SO′CI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AS-SO′CI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *associatus,* p. p. of *associare; ad* + *sociare* to join or unite, *socius* companion. See SOCIAL.] **1.** To join or unite as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; as, to *associate* others with us in business, or in an enterprise.

2. To join or connect (things) together; to combine; as, particles of gold *associated* with other substances.

3. To connect or place together in thought.

He succeeded in *associating* his name inseparably with some names which will last as long as our language. *Macaulay.*

4. To accompany; to keep company with. *Obs.*

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe. *Shak.*

5. To elect as an associate. *Rare.*

The Royal College ... *associated* him as a licentiate. *Allibone.*

as-so′ci-ate (ă-sō′shĭ-āt), *v. i.* **1.** To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy; as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate.*

2. To unite in action; to join for a common purpose.

as-so′ci-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *associatus,* p. p.] **1.** Closely connected or joined with some other, as in interest, purpose, action, activity, employment, office, etc.; sharing responsibility or authority; as, an *associate* judge.

While I descend ... to my *associate* powers. *Milton.*

2. Admitted to some, but not to all, rights and privileges; as, an *associate* member.

Associate Church of North America. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **a.,** *or* **associated, movements,** *Physiol.,* consensual movements which accompany voluntary efforts without our consciousness. — **a. numbers,** *Math.,* two numbers whose product is congruent with 1 to any modulus *m.* — **A. Reformed Synod of the South.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*

as-so′ci-ate, *n.* **1.** One often in company with another, implying intimacy or equality; companion; mate; fellow.

2. One having an interest in common with another, as a partner, a confederate, a colleague in office, etc.; specif.: **a** *Eng. Law.* An officer of the superior common-law courts who attends sittings at nisi prius, enters verdicts, etc. **b** One connected with an association or institution without the full rights or privileges of a regular member; as, an *associate* of the Royal Academy. **c** In some colleges and universities, an academic title conferred upon one who has completed a shorter course than the ordinary one necessary for a degree; as, an "*Associate* in Science" (Abbr., *A. Sc.*) of Durham University, England; or an "*Associate* in Arts" (Abbr., *A. A.*), conferred upon one passing the Oxford Senior Local Examination under 19 years of age.

3. Anything closely or usually connected with another; a concomitant.

The one [idea] no sooner comes into the understanding than its *associate* appears with it. *Locke*

Syn. — Mate, fellow, friend, ally, partner, coadjutor, colleague, comrade, accomplice. See COMPANION.

as-so′ci-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* of ASSOCIATE.

associated function, *Math.,* an adjunct spherical function. — **a. movements.** = ASSOCIATE MOVEMENTS.

as-so′ci-a′tion (ă-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *association,* LL. *associatio.*] **1.** An associating, or state of being associated; union; connection, whether of persons or things. "Some ... bond of *association.*" *Hooker.*

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God. *Boyle.*

2. Mental connection, or that which is mentally linked or associated with a thing.

Words ... must owe their powers to *association.* *Johnson.*

Why should ... the holiest words, with all their venerable *associations,* be profaned? *Coleridge.*

3. Union of persons in a company or society for some particular purpose; as, the American *Association* for the Advancement of Science; a benevolent *association.* Specif.: **a** As among the Congregationalists, a society consisting of a number of ministers, generally the pastors of neighboring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the harmony of the churches. **b** In the United States, as distinguished from a corporation, a body of persons organized, for the prosecution of some purpose, without a charter, but having the general form and mode of procedure of a corporation. Provisions are often made by statute for suit by and against such associations.

4. *Chem.* Aggregation, as of molecules, to form loosely bound complexes; as, abnormally small lowering of the freezing point of a solution is attributed to the *association* of the molecules of the solute. Such complexes are disintegrated by heat and in other ways.

Syn. — ASSOCIATION, SOCIETY, CLUB agree in the idea of a body of persons united in the interest of a common object. ASSOCIATION and SOCIETY are practically interchangeable; as, the Young Men's Christian *Association,* the Christian Endeavor *Society,* the American Historical *Association,* the Philological *Society.* Frequently, however, *association* suggests a somewhat larger inclusiveness than *society,* whether with regard to the objects of the organization or to the persons admitted to membership. A CLUB is usually a more private body than either of the others, and is often purely social; as, the Roxburghe *Club,* the Century *Club.* See COMBINATION, ALLIANCE.

association of ideas, *Psychol.,* the combination or connection of states of mind or their objects with one another, as the result of which the appearance in consciousness of one is followed or accompanied by the appearance of those associated with it. The relations according to which they are thus connected or revived are called the *laws of association.* These laws are differently stated by different psychologists, but prominent among them are reckoned association by similarity, or resemblance of ideas, and by contiguity, or relations of time and place.

as-so′ci-a′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to association, or an association, or associationism.

association fibers *or* **fibres.** Nerve fibers connecting different parts of the brain; specif., fibers connecting different areas of the cerebral cortex.

as-so′ci-a′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* The doctrine that the association of ideas is the fundamental principle of psychology, and the principle of explanation for all mental phenomena. See PSYCHOLOGY.

2. Fourierism.

as-so′ci-a′tion-ist, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* An adherent of associationism.

2. A Fourierist. — **as-so′ci-a′tion-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

as-so′ci-a-tive (ă-sō′shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or leading to, or characterized by, association; as, the *associative* faculty.

associative law, *Math.,* a fundamental law of algebra defined by identities of which the following are types: $(a + b) + c \equiv a + (b + c)$, $(ab)c \equiv a(bc)$. — **a. stammering,** a confusion of speech occurring in the pronunciation of combinations in which a group of associated articulatory movements is varied by only a small change, as in "shall she sell seashells?" *E. W. Scripture.*

— **as-so′ci-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **as-so′ci a-tive-ness,** *n.*

as-soil′ (ă-soil′), *v. t.;* AS-SOILED′ (-soild′); AS-SOIL′ING.

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as′si-lag (ăs′ĭ-lăg), *n.* The stormy petrel. *Scot.*

as-sim′i-late, *a.* [L. *assimilatus,* p. p.] Likened. — *n.* Like. *Obs.*

as-sim′i-la-tiv. Assimilative. *Ref. Sp.*

as-sim′i-la′tor, *n.* One that assimilates.

as-sim′ile, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *assimiler.*] To assimilate. *Obs.*

as-sim′u-late. † ASSIMILATE.

as-sim′u-late (ă-sĭm′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *assimulatus,* p. p. of *assimulare,* equiv. to *assimilare.* See ASSIMILATE, *v. t.*] To feign; counterfeit. *Obs.* — **as-sim′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

as-sine′. † ASSIGN.

as′si-ne′go. Var. of ASINEGO.

As-sin′i-boine. As-sin′a-boin, -boine. Vars. of ASSINIBOIN.

As′sir (ăs′ēr). *Bib.*

assis. † HASHISH.

‖ **assisa utrum.** *Old Law.* = ASSIZE OF UTRUM.

assise. † ASSIZE.

ass′ish, *a.* Resembling an ass; asinine; obstinate. — **ass′ish-ly,** *adv.* — **ass′ish-ness,** *n.*

as-sist′ant-ly, *adv.* In a manner to give aid. *Obs. & R.*

as-sist′ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

as-sist′en-cy, *n.* Assistance; helpfulness. *Obs.*

as-sist′er, *n.* An assistant.

as-sist′ful, *a.* Helpful.

as-sis′tive, *a.* Lending aid; helping. *Rare.*

as-sist′less, *a.* Without assisting; helpless. *Rare.*

as-sis′tor, *n.* *Law.* An assister.

assite. † ACCITE.

assith. † ASSYTH.

as-size′ment, *n.* Act of assizing.

as-si′zor, *n.* = ASSIZER.

asskrie. † ASCRY.

Ass′manns-häu′ser (äs′mäns-hoi′zẽr), *n.* [From *Assmannshausen,* Germany.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.

assn. *Abbr.* Association.

as-so′ber, as-so′bre, *v. t. & i.* [*a-* + *sober.* Cf. ENSOBER.] To make, keep, or become sober; to sober. *Obs.* *Gower.*

assoc. *Abbr.* Associate; association.

as-so′ci-a-bl. Associable. *Ref. Sp.*

as-so′ci-at′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

as-so′ci-ate-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

as-so′ci-a′tion-al-ism, *n.* = ASSOCIATIONISM.

as-so′ci-a′tion-al-ist, *n.* = ASSOCIATIONIST.

association football. See FOOTBALL.

association time. See REACTION TIME.

as-so′ci-a-tiv. Associative. *Ref. Sp.*

as-so′ci-a′tor (ă-sō′shĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* Associate; confederate.

as-so′ci-e, *v. t. & i.* = ASSOCIATE. *Obs.*

Assoc. Sc. *Abbr.* Associate in Science.

as-sogue′, *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *azogue,* prop., quicksilver.] A ship for carrying quicksilver from Spain to America, for use in the silver mines. *Obs.*

as-soil′, *v. t.* [*as-* = *ad-* + *soil.*] To soil; stain. *Obs. or Poetic.* "Ne'er *assoil* my cobwebbed shield." *Wordsworth.*

as-soil′, *n.* Solution; explanation. *Obs. & R.*

[OF. *assoldre, assoudre* (1st pers. pres. ind. *assoil*), F. *absoudre*, L. *absolvere*. See ABSOLVE.] **1**. To set free from sin, guilt, or penalty; to pardon; absolve. *Archaic. Chaucer.*

Now God's great grace *assoil* the soul
That went out in the wood! *H. G. Cone.*

2. To set free, as from an obligation or liability; to absolve; release; also, to discharge or dismiss. *Obs or Archaic.*

Till from her bands the spright *assoiled* is. *Spenser.*
She soundly slept, and careful thoughts did quite *assoil*. *Spenser.*

3. To acquit; to clear. Cf. ASSOILZIE. *Archaic.*

Many persons think themselves fairly *assoiled*, because they are . . . not of scandalous lives. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. To solve; to clear up. *Obs.*
5. To refute, as an argument. *Obs.*
6. To expiate; to atone for. *Archaic.* *Spenser.*

Let each act *assoil* a fault. *Sir E. Arnold.*

as-soil'zie (*ă*-soil'yĭ; -ĭ), **as-soil'yie**, *v. t.* [Old form *assoilze*. See ASSOIL.] To assoil; absolve; specif., to acquit by sentence of court. *Scot.*

as'so-nance (ăs'ō-năns), *n.* [Cf. F. *assonance*. See ASSONANT.] **1**. Resemblance of sound. "The disagreeable *assonance* of 'sheath' and 'sheathed.'" *Steevens.*
2. *Pros.* A peculiar species of rime in which the last accented vowel and those which follow it in one word correspond in sound with the similarly situated vowels of another word, while the consonants of the two words are unlike in sound; as, *calamo* and *platano*, *baby* and *chary*.

Assonance was the characteristic coördinating element in the verse of the early Romance languages, the Provençal, Old French, and Spanish. *R. M. Alden.*

3. Incomplete correspondence.

Assonance between facts seemingly remote. *Lowell.*

4. A word or syllable corresponding to another in sound.
Syn. — See PUN.

as'so-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *assonans*, p. pr. of *assonare* to sound to, to correspond to in sound; *ad* + *sonare* to sound, *sonus* sound: cf. F. *assonant*. See SOUND.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, assonance. — *n.* A word or syllable that is assonant with another word or syllable.

as'so-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *assonare, assonatum*, to respond to.] To form, or be marked by, assonance.

As-so'ni-a (*ă*-sō'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Ignacio Jordan de *Asso* y del Rio, Spanish jurist and botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of sterculiaceous shrubs and trees, natives of South Africa, Madagascar, and Mauritius. Several of the species are very ornamental; some, as *A. aculangula*, yield a fiber useful for making cordage. *A. burgessiæ* is the Zulu cherry.

as-sort' (*ă*-sôrt'), *v. t.*; AS-SORT'ED; AS-SORT'ING. [F. *assortir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *sortir* to cast or draw lots, to obtain by lot, L. *sortiri*, fr. *sors, sortis*, lot: cf. OF. *assorter*. See SORT.] **1**. To separate and distribute into classes, as things (rarely persons) of a like kind, nature, or quality, or things suited to a like purpose; to classify; as, to *assort* goods.

They appear . . . no ways *assorted* to those with whom they must associate. *Burke.*

2. To furnish with, or make up of, various sorts or a variety of goods; as, to *assort* a cargo.

as-sort', *v. i.* **1**. To agree; to be in accordance; to be adapted; to suit; to fall into a class or place. *Mitford.*
2. To consort or associate (with).

as-sort'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *assortiment*.] **1**. Act of assorting, or distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes; assorted condition.
2. That which is formed by assorting; as: **a** A group or class formed by assorting. **b** A collection of things distributed into kinds or sorts; a collection containing a variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, demands, or purposes; as, an *assortment* of goods.

as-suage' (*ă*-swāj'), *v. t.*; AS-SUAGED' (-swājd'); AS-SUAG'ING (-swāj'ĭng). [ME. *asuagen, aswagen*, OF. *asoagier, asuagier, assouagier*, fr. L. *ad* + *suavis* sweet. See SWEET.] **1**. To soften, in a figurative sense; to allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen, as heat, pain, or grief; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult; to satisfy, as appetite or desire.

Refreshing winds the summer's heat *assuage*. *Addison.*
To *assuage* the sorrows of a desolate old man. *Burke.*
The fount at which the panting mind *assuages*
Her thirst of knowledge. *Byron.*

2. To reduce, or diminish, as a swelling. *Obs.*
Syn. — Soothe, calm, pacify, relieve. See ALLEVIATE.

as-suage', *v. i.* To abate or subside. *Archaic.* "The waters *assuaged*." *Gen.* viii. 1.

The plague being come to a crisis, its fury began to *assuage*. *De Foe.*

as-suage'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *assouagement, asuagement*.] An assuaging, or state of being assuaged; mitigation; abatement; also, that which assuages; an alleviative.

Our whispered password holds *assuagement*. *Anne R. Aldrich.*

as-sua'sive (*ă*-swā'sĭv), *a.* [From *assuage*, as if fr. supposed L. *assuadere* to persuade to; or fr. E. *ad-* + *-suasive* as in per*suasive*.] Mitigating; tranquilizing; soothing.

Music her soft *assuasive* voice applies. *Pope.*

as-sua'sive, *n.* An assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

as-sume' (*ă*-sūm'), *v. t.*; AS-SUMED' (-sūmd'); AS-SUM'ING (-sūm'ĭng). [L. *assumere*; *ad* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to take, buy: cf. F. *assumer*. See REDEEM.] **1**. To take up, or into; to receive; adopt. Specif.: **a** To receive into heaven. *Rare.*

It was given to Saint Teresa to see . . . in what wise the Mother of God had been *assumed* into her place in Heaven. *Wm. James.*

b To elect or raise to office. **c** To take into association, partnership, etc. (with).

A provision giving power to a trustee . . . to *assume* new trustees. *Erskine's Prin.*

2. To take to or upon one's self; to take formally and demonstratively; to put on.

Trembling they stand while Jove *assumes* the throne. *Pope.*
The god *assumed* his native form again. *Pope.*

3. To pretend to possess; to take in appearance only.

Ambition *assuming* the mask of religion. *Porteus.*
Assume a virtue, if you have it not. *Shak.*

4. To take upon one's self (to do or perform); to undertake; — chiefly legal.
5. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact; to suppose or take arbitrarily or tentatively.

The consequences of *assumed* principles. *Whewell.*

6. *Logic.* To add as an assumption or minor premise.
Syn. — Put on, counterfeit, sham. — ASSUME, AFFECT, PRETEND, SIMULATE, FEIGN agree in implying false or deceptive appearances. To ASSUME (as here compared) is to take to one's self in appearance only (see USURP); as, "It sometimes happens that by *assuming* an air of cheerfulness we become cheerful in reality" (*Cowper*). To AFFECT is to make a show of possessing, usually for effect; as, to *affect* plainness of speech; "To *affect* a gesture, an opinion, a phrase, because it is the rage with a large number of persons" (*Hazlitt*); "Jones had really that taste for humor which others *affect*" (*Fielding*). PRETEND implies overt profession of what is false; as, to *pretend* to be insane. To SIMULATE (see SIMULATION) is to assume the appearance or characteristics of something else; as, to *simulate* insanity (by imitating its signs). FEIGN implies more invention than *pretend*, less specific counterfeiting than *simulate*; as, to *feign* madness (by a fictitious representation). But *feign* and *simulate* are often interchangeable. See AFFECTATION; cf. POSTULATE, ASSUMPTION.

A man of real modesty, who *assumes* an air of impudence — who, while his heart beats with anxiety, studies ease and *affects* good humor. *Goldsmith.*
Simulation . . . when a man industriously and expressly *feigns* and *pretends* to be that he is not. *Bacon.*

as-sume' (*ă*-sūm'), *v. i.* To be arrogant or pretentious; to claim more than is due. *Bp. Burnet.*

as-sumed' (*ă*-sūmd'), *p. p. & p. a.* of ASSUME, *v.* Specif.: **a** Supposed. **b** Pretended; hypocritical; make-believe; as, an *assumed* character. — **as-sum'ed-ly** (-sūm'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*
assumed executor, *Roman Dutch Law*, an executor appointed by another to assist him. An executor cannot have power to so appoint another in English law.

as-sum'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ASSUME, *v.* Pretentious; presumptuous; arrogant; also, pretension; presumption; arrogation. — **as-sum'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **as-sum'ing-ness**, *n.*

as-sump'sit (*ă*-sŭmp'sĭt; *ă*-sŭm'sĭt), *n.* [L., he undertook, perf. of L. *assumere*. See ASSUME.] *Law.* **1**. **a** Formerly, a form of common-law action on the case, first used after 1285, in which the plaintiff alleged a breach of agreement by the defendant from which the plaintiff had suffered legal damage. **b** Now, an action on contract to recover damages for a breach or nonperformance of a contract or promise, express or implied, oral or in writing, and (formerly) not under seal. The form called **express**, *or* **special**, **assumpsit** is that brought to recover damages on a bilateral contract, express or implied in fact (except on contracts under seal); the form called **common**, **general**, *or* **in-deb'i-ta'tus**, **assumpsit** is that used to recover liquidated damages, on quasi contracts, etc., and (as early extended) in most cases where the action of debt would lie. The use of this form is now extended to nearly all cases where there is a money obligation not payable as damages. See COMMON COUNTS, NON ASSUMPSIT.
2. A promise or contract, not under seal, on which an action of assumpsit may be brought.

as-sumpt' (-sŭmpt'), *v. t.* [L. *assumptus*, p. p. of *assumere*. See ASSUME.] To assume. *Obs.* *Sheldon.*

as-sump'tion (*ă*-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *assumpcioun* a taking up into heaven, L. *assumptio* a taking, fr. *assumere*: cf. F. *assomption*. See ASSUME.] **1**. Act of assuming, or taking to or upon one's self; the act of taking up or adopting.

The *assumption* of authority. *Whewell.*

2. Act of taking for granted, or supposing a thing without proof; supposition; unwarrantable claim; arrogance.

The unwarrantable *assumption* that the soul sleeps from the period of death to the resurrection of the body. *Thodey.*
That calm *assumption* of the virtues. *W. Black.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate, or proposition assumed; a supposition.

Hold! says the Stoic; your *assumption* 's wrong. *Dryden.*

4. *Logic.* The minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism.
5. The taking of a person up into heaven; also, a representation of this in art. Hence: *R. C. & East. Churches.* A festival in honor of the ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven, celebrated annually on the 15th of August.
Syn. — ASSUMPTION, PRESUMPTION. In general use an ASSUMPTION is that which is taken for granted without proof, frequently as the starting point of an argument; as, "the *assumption* of pronominal roots" (*Sayce*). A PRESUMPTION rests upon probable, but not conclusive, evidence; as, a strong *presumption* in his favor. See POSTULATE, INFER, INFERENCE, THEORY; cf. ASSUME.
Assumption (*or* **Testament**) **of Moses**. See APOCRYPHA, 2.

as-sump'tive (*ă*-sŭmp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *assumptivus*.] Assumed, or capable of being assumed; characterized by assumption; assuming; arrogant. — **as-sump'tive-ly**, *adv.*
assumptive arms, *Her.*, orig., arms assumed or granted in consequence of an exploit, as bearings assumed by a victor from the arms of his vanquished foe; now, arms assumed with proper sanction, as distinguished from *hereditary* arms; rarely, arms improperly assumed.

as-sur'ance (*ă*-shōōr'*ă*ns), *n.* [ME. *assuraunce*, OF. *aseürance*, F. *assurance*. See ASSURE.] **1**. Act of assuring; a declaration tending to inspire full confidence; that which is designed to give confidence.

Whereof he hath given *assurance* unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. *Acts* xvii. 31.
Assurances of support came pouring in daily. *Macaulay.*

2. Specif.: **a** A guarantee or pledge of peace and safety; *pl.*, peace terms. *Now Hist.* **b** Betrothal; affiance. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* The act of conveying, or the instrument or other legal evidence of the conveyance of, real property; — usually called *common assurance*.
4. Insurance. See INSURANCE.
5. State of being assured or sure; assuredness; specif.: **a** State of being certain or sure objectively. *Obs.* **b** Security; safety. **c** State of being certain or sure in mind; certitude; firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certainty.

Let us draw near with a true heart in full *assurance* of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience. *Heb.* x. 22.
I'll make *assurance* double sure,
And take a bond of fate. *Shak.*

d *Prot. Theol.* Certainty of divine grace or of salvation.
6. Firmness of mind; steadiness; intrepidity; courage; confidence; self-confidence; self-reliance.

Brave men meet danger with *assurance*. *Knolles.*
Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

7. Excess of boldness or self-confidence; impudence; audacity; as, his *assurance* is intolerable.
Syn. — See CONFIDENCE, INSURANCE; TRUST.

as-sure' (*ă*-shōōr'), *v. t.*; AS-SURED' (*ă*-shōōrd'); AS-SUR'ING (-shōōr'ĭng). [OF. *aseürer*, F. *assurer*, LL. *assecurare*; L. *ad* + *securus* secure, sure, certain. See SECURE, SURE; cf. INSURE.] **1**. To make safe; to secure. *Obs.*
2. To secure, as against or from change, overthrow, or risks; specif., to insure (see INSURE).
3. To make an assurance, or conveyance, of (property). *Obs. or R.*

If he that sanctified the field will in any wise redeem it, then he shall add the fifth part of the money of thy estimation unto it, and it shall be *assured* to him. *Lev.* xxvii. 19.

4. To affiance; to betroth. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. To pledge; to promise; to guarantee. *Obs.*
6. To confirm; to give confidence to.

And hereby we know that we are of the truth, and shall *assure* our hearts before him. *1 John* iii. 19.

7. To make sure or certain; to put (a person) beyond doubt, as by a declaration or other evidence.

His promise that thy seed shall bruise our foe . . .
Assures me that the bitterness of death
Is past and we shall live. *Milton.*

8. To declare solemnly (to a person); to assert (to any one) with the design of inspiring belief or confidence.

I dare *assure* thee that no enemy
Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus. *Shak.*

Syn. — Declare, aver, avouch, vouch, assert, asseverate, protest, persuade, convince. See INSURE.

as-sure', *v. i.* **1**. To take out insurance; to insure (see INSURE). *Chiefly British.*
2. To give a pledge or security; to promise. *Obs.*
3. To confide or trust; also, to dare or venture. *Obs.*

as-sured' (*ă*-shōōrd'), *p. a.* Made sure; safe; insured; certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess. — *n.* The party in whose favor an insurance policy stands, usually being the owner of the property insured, or the one whose life is insured. Cf. INSURED. — **as-sur'ed-ly** (*ă*-shōōr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **as-sur'ed-ness**, *n.*

as-sur'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assures; specif., one who gives or underwrites, or one who takes out, an assurance policy.

as-surge' (*ă*-sûrj'), *v. i.* [L. *assurgere*; *ad* + *surgere* to rise.] To rise. *Obs.*

as-sur'gen-cy (*ă*-sûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act of rising.

The . . . *assurgency* of the spirit through the body. *Coleridge.*

as-sur'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *assurgens*, p. pr. See ASSURGE.] Ascending; rising; specif.: **a** *Her.* Blazoned as rising from the sea; — said of a charge. **b** *Bot.* Rising obliquely; curving upward; — said of stems.

as-sur'ing (*ă*-shōōr'ĭng), *p. a.* That assures; tending to assure; giving confidence. — **as-sur'ing-ly**, *adv.*

As-syr'i-an (*ă*-sĭr'ĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [L. *Assyrius*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Assyria or the Assyrians, or their language. Assyria lay to the north of Babylonia, comprising, in the era of its greatest extent, the territory between the Euphrates and the mountain slopes east of the Tigris, although the Assyrian empire was far greater, reaching under Ashurbanipal (668-626 B. C.) to the banks of the Nile. Assyrian history can now be traced back to about 2300 B. C., and culminates in the period extending from the conquest of Babylonia, about 1100 B. C., to the final overthrow of Assyria by Babylonia and Media in the year 606 B. C. The Assyrian civilization, except the art of war, was borrowed almost wholly from the Babylonians, and *Assyrian* is often applied loosely to the common culture of the two nations.
Assyrian Church. = EAST SYRIAN CHURCH. — **A. plum**, the sebesten.

As-syr'i-an, *n.* **1**. An individual of an ancient Semitic race forming the Assyrian nation, and characterized physically by a muscular frame, brachycephaly, tawny complexion, and a prominent hooked nose; — extended to include Babylonian as well as Assyrian Semites. Cf. ASHUR.
2. The language of the Assyrians. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

As-syr'i-ol'o-gy (*ă*-sĭr'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Assyria* + *-logy*.] The science or study of the antiquities, language, etc., of ancient Assyria. — **As-syr'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* — **As-syr'i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* — **As-syr'i-o-logue** (-ĭ-ō-lŏg), *n.*

As'sy-roid (ăs'ĭ-roid), *a.* [*Assyrian* + *-oid*.] Of an Assyrian type or form.

as-syth' (*ă*-sīth'; *ă*-sĭth'), *v. t.* [See ASSETH.] *Obs. or Hist.* To satisfy; also, to make satisfaction to or for; to compensate. — *v. i.* To make compensation (to) as for injury.

as-syth'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Indemnification for injury; specif., the satisfaction, corresponding to the manbote of the English law, which was formerly demandable by the family of a person slain, but is now superseded by damages recoverable by an action. *Scot.*

As'ta-cus (ăs'tȧ-kŭs), *n.* [L. *astacus* a crab, Gr. ἀστακός.] *Zoöl.* A genus of macruran crustaceans, containing the common crawfish of Europe, and allied species of western North America; the type of a family, **As-tac'i-dæ** (ăs-tăs'ĭ-dē). See CRAWFISH.

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as-soil'er, *n.* [See ASSOIL to absolve.] Absolution. *Obs.*
as-soil'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
as-soin', **assoine**. † ESSOIN.
assole, **assolye**. † ASSOIL.
assommon. † ASSUMMON.
as'so-nanced (ăs'ō-n*ă*nst), *a.* Made with assonance.
as'so-nan-cy (-n*ă*n-sĭ), *n.* Assonance. *Rare.*
as'so-nan'tal, *a.* Assonant.
as'so-nan'tic, *a.* Assonant.
assonye. † ASSOINE
assora. † SURA.
as-sort'a-tive, *a.* Assorting. — **assortative mating**. *Evolution*, the tendency of members of one sex which exhibit a particular character to mate only with members of the other sex which exhibit the same or some other definite character. *Encyc. Brit.*
as-sort'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
As'sos (ăs'ŏs). *Bib.*
as-sot', *v. t.* [OF. & F. *assoter*.] To besot; befool. *Obs.*
as-sot', *v. i.* [OF. *assoter*.] To be or act like a fool, or one infatuated. *Obs.*
as-sot', **as-sote'**, *a.* Dazed; foolish; infatuated. *Obs.*
assotiate. † ASSOCIATE.
assouerans. † ASSURANCE.
assowe, *adv.* Aswoon. *Obs.*
assower. † ASSURE.
ass parsley. **a** Fool's parsley. **b** Wild chervil
ass's-ear (ȧs'ĕz-; -ĭz-), *n.* The abalone *Haliotis asininus*.
ass's-foot, *n.* **a** The coltsfoot. **b** Either of two West Indian piperaceous shrubs (*Heckeria peltata* and *H. umbellata*).
Asst. *Abbr.* Assistant.
A. S. S. U. *Abbr.* American Sunday School Union.
as-suade' (*ă*-swād'), *v. t.* [*as-* = *ad-* + L. *suadere* to advise.] To urge by persuasion. *Rare.*
as-suag'er (*ă*-swāj'ẽr), *n.* One that assuages.
as'sub-ject', *v. t.* [F. *assujettir*, formerly spelt *assubjectir*.] To subdue. *Obs.*
as-sub'ju-gate, *v. t.* [*ad-* + *subjugate*.] To bring into subjection. *Obs.* *Shak.*
as'sue-fac'tion (ăs'wē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *assuefacere* to accustom to; *assuetus* (p. p. of *assuescere* to accustom to) + *facere* to make: cf. OF. *assuefaction*.] Act of accustoming, or state of being accustomed; habituation. *Obs.*
As'su-e'rus (ăs'ū-ē'rŭs). *Bib.*
as'sue-tude (ăs'wē-tūd), *n.* [L. *assuetudo*.] Accustomedness; habit; habitual use. *Obs.*
as-sum'a-ble (*ă*-sūm'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **as-sum'a-bly**, *adv.*
as-sum'ent (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *assumentum*; *ad* + *suere* to sew.] A patch; an addition. *Obs.*
as-sum'ent, *n.* [L. *assumens*, p. pr.] An assumer. *Obs.*
as-sum'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assumes. [*Obs.*
as-sum'mon, *v. t.* To summon.
as-sumpt', *n.* [L. *assumptum*, p. p. neut. of *assumere*.] An assumption. *Obs.*
as-sump'tious (*ă*-sŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Assuming. — **as-sump'tious-ness**, *n.* [*Ref. Sp.*
as-sump'tiv. Assumptive.
As'sur. Var. of ASHUR.
as-sur'a-ble (*ă*-shōōr'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
as-sur'anc-er (-*ă*n-sẽr), *n.* One who gives assurances. [sured.
as-sur'ant (-*ă*nt), *n.* An assured.
as'su-rat', *n.* [Ar., pl. of *sura*.] Obs. equiv. of SURA.
as-surd', *v. i.* [OF. *assourdre*.] To break out. *Obs.*
as-sure', *n.* Assurance. *Obs.*
as-sure'ment, *n.* [OF. *asseürement*.] Assurance. *Obs.*
As-su'rim. Var. of ASSHURIM.
as-sur'or (*ă*-shōōr'ŏr), *n.* An assurer, or insurance underwriter.
asswithe. † ASWITHE.
Assyr. *Abbr.* Assyrian.
As-syr'i-ac (*ă*-sĭr'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Assyrian.
As-syr'i-oid (-oid), *a.* Assyroid.
As'sy-ro-Bab'y-lo'ni-an (ăs'ĭ-rō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Assyria and Babylonia or their common culture.
as-syth' (*ă*-sĭth'). Scot. and North of Eng. var. of ASSETH.
astaat, **astaate**. † ESTATE.
astage. † HOSTAGE.
as-ta'ki (ăs-tä'kē). Var. of ASTATKI.
astale. † ESTALE.
a-stand', *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *āstandan* to stand up, persist.] To stand or stand against. *Obs.*

a-star′board (ȧ-stär′bōrd), *adv.* *Naut.* Over to or on the starboard side; — said usually of the tiller.

As-tar′te (ăs-tär′tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀστάρτη.] **1.** The Phœnician goddess of fertility and of sexual love, the west Semitic form of the goddess *Ishtar* (which see). She was also regarded by the classical nations as a moon goddess (probably through confusion with another goddess), and in accordance with this view, which is the prevailing one in literary tradition, was identified with *Selene* and *Artemis*. More commonly, and with better reason, she was identified with *Aphrodite*. Cf. ADONIS, ASHTORETH.

With these
Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians called
Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns. *Milton.*

2. *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia, having thick equal-valved shells often concentrically ridged, with well-developed hinge teeth. It is the type of a family **As-tar′ti-dæ** (ăs-tär′tĭ-dē).

Astarte (*A. undata*), New England coast. Nat. size.

a-stat′ic (ȧ-stăt′ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *static.*] *Magnetism.* Having little or no tendency to take a fixed or definite position or direction: thus, a suspended pair of magnetic needles of equal but opposed magnetic moments are *astatic*. — **a-stat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **a-stat′i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.*

astatic pair *or* **system**, a pair of magnetic needles so mounted as to be nearly or quite astatic, as in some galvanometers.

as′ta-tize (ăs′tȧ-tīz), *v. t.*; AS′TA-TIZED (-tīzd); AS′TA-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To render astatic. — **as′ta-tiz′er** (-tīz′ẽr), *n.*

as-tat′ki (ăs-tăt′kē), *n.* [fr. Russ. *ostatki* remnants, pl. of *ostatok.*] A thick liquid residuum obtained in the distillation of Russian petroleum, much used as fuel.

a-stay′ (ȧ-stā′), *adv.* *Naut.* With its cable at about the angle of one of the vessel's stays; — said of an anchor being hove in, the phrase **at a long stay** being used when the angle is about that of the mainstay, and **at a short stay** when it is about that of the forestay.

as′te-ism (ăs′tē-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀστεϊσμός refined and witty talk, fr. ἀστεῖος of the town, polite, witty, fr. ἄστυ city.] *Rhet.* Genteel irony; polite and ingenious derision.

a-ste′ly (ȧ-stē′lĭ), *n.* [See A- not; STELA.] *Bot.* State of being without a stele, or axial cylinder. — **a-ste′lic** (ȧ-stē′lĭk; ȧ-stĕl′ĭk), *a.*

as′ter (ăs′tẽr), *n.* [L. *aster* aster, star, Gr. ἀστήρ star. See STAR.] **1.** A star. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants, type of the family Asteraceæ, distinguished by having heads with both discoid and radiate flowers, a uniseriate involucre, and a pappus of capillary bristles also in a single series. The species probably exceed 250; they are natives of temperate regions, being esp. abundant throughout the United States, and containing white-, purple-, or pink-rayed types.
3. a Any plant of the genus *Aster* or its immediate allies. **b** Any of the well-known garden plants derived from the related plant *Callistephus hortensis*, as the China aster, German aster, etc. See CALLISTEPHUS.
4. *Biol.* **a** A star-shaped figure of achromatic substance found chiefly in cells dividing by mitosis; a cytaster. It consists of a central mass, the *centrosphere* or *attraction sphere*, which in animal and some plant cells often contains a *centrosome*, and radiating fibers called the **aster rays**. The typical mitotic figure or *amphiaster* contains two such asters. See MITOSIS, *Illust.* **b** Less frequently, the group of chromosomes during mitosis when arranged in a star-shaped figure; the karyaster.
5. *Zoöl.* A star-shaped spicule.

-as′ter. A suffix from Greek ἀστήρ, *star*; as, di*aster*, kary*aster*, micr*aster*.

-as′ter. [L. *-aster.*] A suffix denoting originally either *diminutiveness* or *partial resemblance*, and now as used in English denoting *inferiority* or *worthlessness*; as, ole*aster*, a wild olive; grammati*caster*, medi*caster*, theolo*gaster*, poet*aster*, etc.

As′ter-a′ce-æ (ăs′tẽr-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants typifying the order Asterales; the aster, or thistle, family. It is the largest and most highly developed family of seed plants, comprising not less than 780 genera and 10,000 species of world-wide distribution. From other families of the composite type it is distinguished by the syngenesious stamens and by having some or all of the florets in the head tubular instead of radiate. The largest and most representative genera are *Vernonia*, *Eupatorium*, *Aster*, *Solidago*, *Helianthus*, *Coreopsis*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Senecio*, and *Centaurea*. Many other genera contain species cultivated for ornament, and a few yield edible vegetables. This family was formerly, and is still often, included in the old order or family Compositæ. See COMPOSITÆ. — **as′ter-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

As′ter-a′les (-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the three families Asteraceæ, Ambrosiaceæ, and Cichoriaceæ; the so-called composites. See COMPOSITÆ.

as-te′ri-a (ăs-tē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., a precious stone, fr. Gr. ἀστέριος starry, fr. ἀστήρ star.] An asteriated stone mentioned by Pliny, — perhaps asteriated sapphire.

As-te′ri-as (-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀστερίας starred.] *Zoöl.* A genus of echinoderms formerly comprising nearly all starfishes and ophiurans, but now restricted to certain typical starfishes, including many common shore starfishes.

as-te′ri-at′ed (ăs-tē′rĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.* [See ASTERIAS.] Exhibiting asterism. See ASTERISM, 3.

as-te′ri-on (ăs-tē′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀστέριον, neut. of ἀστέριος starry.] **1.** *Craniol.* The point where the lambdoid, parieto-mastoid, and occipito-mastoid sutures meet. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*
2. [*cap.*] [Dim. of Gr. ἀστήρ star.] See STAR.

as′ter-isk (ăs′tẽr-ĭsk), *n.* [L. *asteriscus*, Gr. ἀστερίσκος, dim. of ἀστήρ star. See ASTER.] **1.** The figure of a star, thus, *, used in printing and writing as a reference to a passage or note in the margin, to note the omission of letters or words, to mark a word or phrase as having a special character, etc.
2. Anything resembling or shaped like a star; specif., *East. Ch.*, a device, made of cross pieces of gold or silver, put over the chalice and paten to prevent the contact of the veil with the Eucharistic elements.

as′ter-isk, *v. t.* To mark with an asterisk.

as′ter-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἀστερισμός, fr. ἀστήρ star.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** A constellation. **b** A small group of stars.
2. *Print.* **a** An asterisk, or mark of reference. *Rare.* **b** Three asterisks placed in this manner, ⁂, as to direct attention to a particular passage.
3. *Cryst.* The optical phenomenon of a star-shaped figure exhibited by some crystals by reflected light, as in asteriated sapphire, or by transmitted light, as in some mica.
4. An Oriental division of time about equal to a fortnight.

as-te′ri-um (ăs-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ASTER.] A nonterrestrial element indicated in the spectra of many stars.

a-stern′ (ȧ-stûrn′), *adv.* **1.** In or at the after part of a vessel; toward the after part, or stern. *Obs. or R.*
2. Backward; to the rear; as, to drift *astern*.
3. Behind a vessel; in the rear. "A gale of wind right *astern*." *De Foe.* "Left this strait *astern*." *Drake.*

to be astern of the reckoning, to be behind the position given by the reckoning.

as′ter-o-. A combining form from Greek ἀστήρ, *star*; as, *Astero*lepis, *astero*phyllite, etc.

as′ter-oid (ăs′tẽr-oid), *a.* [Gr. ἀστεροειδής; ἀστήρ star + εἶδος form. See ASTER.] **1.** Starlike.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or resembling a starfish.
3. *Bot.* Resembling or belonging to the genus *Aster* or the family Asteraceæ.

as′ter-oid, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A starlike body; esp., one of the numerous small planets nearly all of whose orbits lie between Mars and Jupiter; — called also *planetoid* and *minor planet*. About 600 asteroids have been discovered (1907), all very small as compared with the major planets, the largest (Ceres) not exceeding 500 miles in diameter. Each is designated by a number in the order of discovery, and the majority have names also. The first twenty-one, with the year of discovery, are as below. See also EROS.

1	Ceres	1801	8	Flora	1847	15	Eunomia	1851
2	Pallas	1802	9	Metis	1848	16	Psyche	1852
3	Juno	1804	10	Hygeia	1849	17	Thetis	1852
4	Vesta	1807	11	Parthenope	1850	18	Melpomene	1852
5	Astræa	1845	12	Victoria	1850	19	Fortuna	1852
6	Hebe	1847	13	Egeria	1850	20	Massalia	1852
7	Iris	1847	14	Irene	1851	21	Lutetia	1852

2. *Zoöl.* One of the Asteroidea.

as′ter-oi′dal (-oi′dăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an asteroid or the asteroids.

As′ter-oi′de-a (-dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *asteroid.*] *Zoöl.* The class of echinoderms consisting of the starfishes. They are characterized by being unattached, having a star-shaped or pentagonal body, the rays or arms (usually five in number) hollow and containing prolongations of the cœlom and alimentary and other viscera. The skeleton consists of calcareous plates and ossicles somewhat loosely united, often allowing the arms great freedom of movement. The mouth is on the lower surface, and is not provided with jaws or teeth; there is an aboral madreporic plate; the anus is often wanting or functionless, undigested matter being thrown out at the mouth. Locomotion is by means of rows of tube feet or suckers, which arise from a furrow on the lower surface of each arm. In old classifications the ophiurans were also included. See STARFISH, *Illust.* — **as′ter-oi′de-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

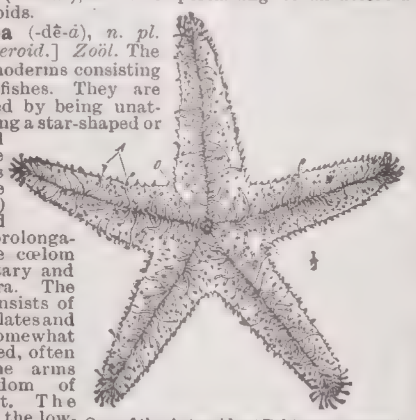

One of the Asteroidea (*Echinaster sentus*), ventral side. *A* Tube feet or suckers; *O* Mouth.

As′ter-o-phyl-li′tes (ăs′tẽr-ō-fĭ-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL.; *astero-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil plants abundantly represented in the coal measures, and so named from the starlike disposition of the leaves. They are supposed to be branches of *Calamites*. See CALAMITES.

as′the-ni′a (ăs′thē-nī′ȧ; ăs-thē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσθένεια; ἀ- not + σθένος strength.] *Med.* **a** Want or loss of strength; debility; diminution of the vital forces. **b** A disease, chronic and usually fatal, of chickens, characterized by gradual emaciation in spite of a voracious appetite. It is supposed to be due to an intestinal microörganism.

as-then′ic (ăs-thĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀσθενικός.] *Med.* Characterized by, or pert. to, asthenia; weak; debilitating.

as′the-no′pi-a (ăs′thē-nō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ASTHENIA; -OPIA.] Weakness, or rapid fatigue upon exertion, of the visual organs, accompanied by pain in the eyes and headache. — **as′the-nop′ic** (-nŏp′ĭk), *a.*

asth′ma (ăz′mȧ; ăs′mȧ; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἆσθμα short-drawn breath, fr. the root in ἀῆναι to blow; akin to Skr. *vā*, Goth. *waian* to blow, E. *wind.*] *Med.* A disease characterized by difficulty of breathing (due to a spasmodic contraction of the bronchi), recurring at intervals, accompanied with a wheezing sound, a sense of constriction in the chest, a cough, and expectoration.

asthma paper. Paper impregnated with saltpeter. The fumes from the burning paper are often inhaled as an alleviative by asthmatics.

asth-mat′ic (-măt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *asthmaticus*, Gr. ἀσθματικός.] Pertaining to, or affected with, asthma; as, an *asthmatic* cough; an *asthmatic* patient. — *n.* An asthmatic person.

as′tig-mat′ic (ăs′tĭg-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Med. & Optics.* Affected with, or pertaining to, astigmatism; as, *astigmatic* eyes; also, remedying astigmatism; as, *astigmatic* lenses.

a-stig′ma-tism (ȧ-stĭg′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. στίγμα, στίγματος, a prick of a pointed instrument, a spot. See STIGMA.] *Med. & Optics.* A defect of the eye or of a lens in consequence of which the rays of light derived from one point are not brought to a single focal point, thus causing imperfect images or indistinctness of vision. The term is applied especially to the defect causing images of lines having a certain direction to be indistinctly seen, while those of lines transverse to the former are distinctly seen.

a-stig′ma-tiz′er (-tīz′ẽr), *n.* *Mech.* An optical device, used in a range finder during observations at night, for drawing out a point of light into a vertical streak.

as′tig-mom′e-ter (ăs′tĭg-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*astigmatism* + *-meter.*] *Med. & Optics.* An apparatus for measuring the degree of astigmatism. — **as′tig-mom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

A-stil′be (ȧ-stĭl′bē), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. στίλβειν to glitter.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly Asiatic perennial saxifragaceous plants, with ample ternately compound leaves and large terminal panicles composed of spikes of small white flowers. The only North American species (*A. biternata*) is known as *false goat's-beard*. *A. japonica* is much cultivated, esp. for Easter decoration. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

a-stir′ (ȧ-stûr′), *adv. & a.* Stirring; in a state of activity or motion; specif., out of bed.

As-tol′fo, **As-tol′pho** (ás-tŏl′fō), *or* **As′tolf** (ăs′tŏlf), *n.* An English prince and paladin with Charlemagne, celebrated in the late romances about Charlemagne and his paladins. In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" he cures Orlando's madness by bringing home his lost wits in a phial from the moon, and is noted for his magic horn that routed armies with a blast and for a book that told everything he wished.

a-stom′a-tous (ȧ-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; ȧ-stō′mȧ-), *a.* [*a-* not + *stomatous.*] Not possessing a mouth, or stoma; specif., *Bot.*, without breathing pores.

as′to-mous (ăs′tō-mŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + *-stomous.*] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Astomatous.
2. *Bot.* Having a capsule which bursts irregularly and is not dehiscent by an operculum; — said of certain mosses.

a-ston′, **a-stone′** (ȧ-stŭn′), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* ASTONED, ASTOND, *or* ASTOUND. [See ASTONISH.] To stun; to astonish; to daze; to stupefy. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

as-ton′ied (ăs-tŏn′ĭd), *p. p. & p. a.* fr. ASTONY. *Archaic.*

And I astonied fell and could not pray. *Mrs. Browning.*

— **as-ton′ied-ness**, *n.* *Archaic.*

as-ton′ish (ăs-tŏn′ĭsh), *v. t.*; AS-TON′ISHED (-ĭsht); AS-TON′ISH-ING. [ME. *astonien*, *astunien*, *astonen*, OF. *estoner*, F. *étonner*, fr. L. *ex* out + *tonare* to thunder. See THUNDER; cf. STUN, ASTOUND, ASTONY.] **1.** To stun; to render senseless, as by a blow. *Obs.*
2. *Obs.* **a** To stupefy the mind of; bewilder. **b** To appall.
3. To strike with sudden fear, terror, or wonder; to amaze; to surprise greatly, as with something unaccountable; to confound with some sudden emotion or passion.

Musidorus . . . had his wits *astonished* with sorrow. *Sidney.*
I, Daniel . . . was *astonished* at the vision. *Dan.* viii. 27.

4. To lead, drive, or affect by astonishment. *Rare.*

Syn. — Amaze, astound, overwhelm. See SURPRISE.

as-ton′ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that astonishes; specif., colloq., the exclamation point.

as-ton′ish-ing, *p. a.* Very wonderful; of a nature to excite astonishment; as, an *astonishing* event.

Syn. — Amazing, surprising, wonderful, marvelous.

— **as-ton′ish-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **as-ton′ish-ing-ness**, *n.*

as-ton′ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State of one who is astonished; specif.: **a** Numbness; stupor; loss of sense. *Obs.*

A coldness and *astonishment* in his loins, as folk say. *Holland.*

b Dismay; consternation. *Archaic. Spenser.* **c** Profound surprise; amazement; great wonder.

Lest the place
And my quaint habits breed *astonishment*. *Milton.*

2. The object causing such an emotion; a wonder.

Thou shalt become an *astonishment*. *Deut.* xxviii. 37.

Syn. — Amazement, wonder, surprise.

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a-stare′, *adv. & a.* Staring.

As′ta-roth (ăs′tȧ-rŏth; -rōth), *n. pl.* Var. of ASHTAROTH.

As′ta-roth-car′na-im (-kär′nā-ĭm). *D. Bib.*

As′ta-roth-ite. *D. Bib.*

a-start′. † ASTERT.

a-start′, *adv.* With a start.

a-sta′si-a (ȧ-stā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀστασία unsteadiness.] *Med.* Inability to sit or stand erect, due to muscular incoördination.

a-state′. † ESTATE.

As′tath (ăs′tăth). *Bib.*

a-ste′a-to′sis, *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. στέαρ, -ατος, tallow.] *Med.* Deficiency in secretion of sebaceous material by the glands.

a-steep′, *adv.* Steeping.

a-steer′. Scot. var. of ASTIR.

asteine. † ABSTAIN.

asteir. † ASTIR.

as′tel, *n.* [ME. *astelle* piece of wood, OF. *astele* splinter, shaving, F. *attelle*, *astelle*; dim. fr. L. *hasta* lance. Cf. ASTYLLEN.] 1. A piece of split wood. *Obs.* 2. *Mining.* An arch, ceiling, wall, or dam of boards to hold back water or loose material.

astellabre. † ASTROLABE.

astent. † ASTINT, EXTENT.

asteorte. † ASTERT.

asteorve. † ASTERVE.

a-ster′e-og-no′sis (ȧ-stĕr′ē-ŏg-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. στερεός solid + γνῶσις a knowing.] Loss of ability to recognize the form of objects by touch.

as-te′ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to stars; starlike. *Obs.*

As′ter-id′e-a (ăs′tẽr-ĭd′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ASTEROIDEA. — **as′ter-id**, **as′ter-id′i-an**, *a. & n.*

As-te′ri-oi′de-a (ăs-tē′rĭ-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ASTEROIDEA. — **as-te′ri-oid**, *a. & n.*

as′ter-is′cus (ăs′tẽr-ĭs′kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An otolith in the lagena of the ear of many fishes.

as′ter-is′mal (-ĭz′măl), *a.* Of or pertaining to asterisms, or constellations.

as′ter-is′tic, *a.* Starry. *Obs.*

as′ter-ite, **as′ter-i′tes** (-ī′tēz), *n.* [L. *asterites*, Gr. ἀστερίτης.] A precious stone known to ancient writers. *Obs.* See ASTERIA.

astern. † AUSTERE.

a-ster′nal (ȧ-stûr′năl), *a.* *Anat.* Not sternal; — said of ribs not joining the sternum.

As′ter-oi′da, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ASTEROIDEA.

As′ter-ol′e-pis (ăs′tẽr-ŏl′ē-pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *astero-* + Gr. λεπίς scale.] *Paleon.* A genus of Antiarcha, closely related to *Pterichthyodes*.

As-ter′o-pe (-tĕr′ō-pē), *n.* [Gr. Ἀστερόπη.] See PLEIADES.

as′ter-o-phyl′lite (ăs′tẽr-ō-fĭl′īt), *n.* *Paleobot.* A fossil plant of the genus *Asterophyllites*.

As′ter-o-spon′dy-li (-spŏn′dĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of elasmobranchs having asterospondylous vertebræ. It includes most or all of the recent sharks and dogfishes.

as′ter-o-spon-dyl′ic (-spŏn-dĭl′ĭk), **as′ter-o-spon′dy-lous** (-spŏn′dĭ-lŭs), *n.* [*astero-* + Gr. σπόνδυλος a vertebra.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having the vertebral centra strengthened by longitudinal or radial calcified plates. **b** Of or pert. to the Asterospondyli.

a-stert′, *v. i. & t.* [*a-* + *start*; ME. *asterten.*] To start up; befall; escape; shun; shirk. *Obs.*

a-ster′ve, *v. t.* [AS. *ästerfan.*] To kill; to starve out. *Obs.*

a-ster′ve, *v. i.* [AS. *āsteorfan.*] To starve; die. *Obs.*

as′ter-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* *Bot.* Any plant of the aster family; also, by extension, any composite plant.

Ast′ha-roth (ăst′hȧ-rŏth). *D. Bib.*

as-then′i-cal (ăs-thĕn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Asthenic.

as′the-nol′o-gy (ăs′thē-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀσθενής weak + *-logy.*] *Med.* Scientific study of diseases due to debility.

as′the-ny (ăs′thē-nĭ), *n.* Asthenia.

asthma herb. A common tropical weed (*Euphorbia hirta*) which has been used in Australia in the treatment of asthma.

asth-mat′i-cal, *a.* = ASTHMATIC.

asth-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ASTHMATIC, -ICAL.

asthma weed. The Indian tobacco.

asth′mo-gen′ic (ăz′mō-jĕn′ĭk; ăs′-), *a.* [*asthma* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Causing asthmatic attacks.

a-sthore′ (ȧ-sthōr′), *n.* [Ir. *a* O + *stōr* treasure.] A term of endearment. *Irish.* *Tennyson.*

As′ti (äs′tē), *n.* Wine of the Burgundy type, either white or red, made at Asti, in northern Italy. See BURGUNDY.

as′ti-chous (ăs′tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. στίχος row.] *Bot.* Not arranged in rows.

as-tig′ma-tom′e-ter, *n.* *Med.* = ASTIGMOMETER.

a-stig′mism (ȧ-stĭg′mĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* Astigmatism. *Rare.*

a-stint′, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *āstyntan.*] To stop. *Obs.*

as-tip′u-late, *v. i.* [L. *astipulari.*] To assent; agree. *Obs.* — **as-tip′u-la′tion** (lā′shŭn), *n.*

a-stip′u-late, *a.* Estipulate.

a-stir′, *v. t.* [AS. *āstyrian.*] To stir up. *Obs.*

astirte. Obs. pret. of ASTERT.

astite, *adv.* As tite (formerly often printed as one word); quickly; immediately. *Obs.*

astiune. † ASTRION.

A stock. *Finance.* See under A.

astod. Obs. pret. of ASTAND.

a-stom′a-tal (ȧ-stŏm′ȧ-tăl; ȧ-stō′mȧ-), *n.* Astomatous.

a-sto′mi-a (ȧ-stō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* Congenital absence of the mouth.

as-ton′ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

as-ton′ished (ăs-tŏn′ĭsht), *p. p. & p. a.* fr. ASTONISH, *v.* — **as-ton′ished-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **as-ton′ished-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

as-ton′isht. Astonished. *Ref. Sp.*

astonne. † ASTONE.

as-ton'y (ăs-tŏn'ĭ), *v. t.*; AS-TON'IED (-ĭd); AS-TON'Y-ING. [See ASTONISH.] To stun; astonish; amaze. *Archaic.*
The captain of the Helots . . . strake Palladius upon the side of his head, that he reeled *astonied*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

as-tound' (ăs-tound'), *a.* [ME. *astouned, astound, astoned*, p. p. of *astonen.* See ASTONISH.] Stunned; astounded; astonished. *Archaic.* *Spenser.*
Thus Ellen, dizzy and *astound*,
As sudden ruin yawned around. *Scott.*

as-tound', *v. t.*; AS-TOUND'ED, *Obs.* AS-TOUND'; AS-TOUND'ING. [See ASTOUND, *a.*] **1**. To stun; to stupefy. *Archaic.*
No puissant stroke his senses once *astound*. *Fairfax.*
2. To astonish; to strike with amazement; to confound with wonder, surprise, or fear.
These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
The virtuous mind. *Milton.*
Syn. — Amaze, astonish, confound. See SURPRISE.

as-tound', *v. i.* To cause astonishment. *Rare.*

as-tound'ing, *p. a.* Of a nature to astound; amazing; as, an *astounding* statement. — **as-tound'ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-strad'dle (*ȧ*-străd''l), *adv.* [*a-* on + *straddle.*] Straddling; astride; as, to sit *astraddle* of a horse.

As-træ'a (ăs-trē'*ȧ*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀστραια, fr. ἀστραῖος starry.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* Goddess of justice, daughter of Zeus and Themis (or of a Titan, Astræus, and Eos). She was the last of the divinities to leave the earth at the end of the Golden Age, and became the constellation *Virgo.*
2. Mrs. Afra Behn, a writer of the 17th century, notorious for the license of her life and writings. She assumed the name of "*The Divine Astræa.*"
The stage how loosely does *Astræa* tread! *Pope.*
3. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*
4. *Zoöl.* A genus of aporose madreporarian corals which contains many of the star corals and is type of a family, **As-træ'i-dæ** (ăs-trē'ĭ-dē). — **as-træ'id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.* — — **as-træ'i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

as-træ'an (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἀστραῖος starry.] **1**. Astral.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the goddess Astræa.
The second sight of some *Astræan* age. *Tennyson.*
3. *Zoöl.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Astræa.*

as-træ'an, *n.* A coral of the family Astræidæ; a star coral.

as'tra-gal (ăs'trȧ-găl), *n.* [L. *astragalus*, Gr. ἀστράγαλος the ankle bone, a molding in the capital of the Ionic column.] **1**. The huckle bone or astragalus; hence, *pl.*, dice, which were made of huckle bones by the Greeks.
2. *Arch.* A small convex molding of rounded surface, generally from half to three quarters of a circle. See MOLDING, *Illust.* Specif.: **a** A strip of molding on the edge of folding doors. **b** A sash bar. Cf. BEAD.
3. *Gun.* A molding encircling a cannon near the muzzle.

as-trag'a-lar (ăs-trăg'*ȧ*-lȧr), *a.* Pertaining to the astragalus.

as-trag'a-lec'to-my (-lĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*astragalus* + *-ectomy.*] Excision of the astragalus.

as-trag'a-lo- (ăs-trăg'*ȧ*-lō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the astragalus*; as: **as-trag'a-lo-cal-ca'ne-al**, pertaining to, or designating a bone composed of, the astragalus and calcaneum; **as-trag'a-lo-cen'tral**, **as-trag'a-lo-na-vic'u-lar**, or **as-trag'a-lo-scaph'oid**, pertaining to, or designating a bone composed of, the astragalus and navicular bone; **as-trag'a-lo-tib'i-al**, pertaining to the astragalus and tibia.

as-trag'a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L. See ASTRAGAL.] **1**. *Anat.* One of the proximal bones of the tarsus of man and the higher vertebrates, supposed to represent the united tibiale and intermedium of many lower vertebrates. In man it is called the *ankle bone* and is next to the calcaneum the largest tarsal bone, bearing the weight of the body and forming with the tibia and fibula the ankle joint.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs, characterized by the narrow standard of the corolla, the blunt keel, and the fleshy or papery uninflated pod. It is one of the largest genera of seed plants, containing more than 1000 species. The plants are known as *milk vetches*, and some species are *loco weeds* (see LOCO WEED). The genus is sometimes treated in a more general sense as including *Homalobus, Phaca*, and other genera. Gum tragacanth is obtained from various Oriental species, esp. *A. gummifer.*
3. *Arch.* = ASTRAGAL, 2.

as'tra-khan (ăs'trȧ-kăn; ăs'trȧ-kăn'), *n.* Also **as'tra-chan**. [From *Astrakhan* in Russia.] **1**. The skin, or pelt, of stillborn or young lambs of Astrakhan, the curled wool of which resembles fur.
Most of the so-called *astrakhan* now in use so extensively is made of mohair. It has all the beauty of the real article, is much more durable, will never change its shade in sunlight or air, and is in no manner inferior to real *astrakhan*. *Year Book, U. S. Dept. Agric.* (1901).
2. A rough cloth with curled loops to imitate the skin.
3. (Usually *astrachan*) The red astrachan apple.

as'tral (ăs'trăl), *a.* [L. *astralis*, fr. *astrum* star, Gr. ἄστρον: cf. F. *astral.* See STAR.] **1**. Pertaining to, coming from, or like, the stars; starry; starlike. — **as'tral-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
Shines only with an *astral* luster. *I. Taylor.*
Some *astral* forms I must invoke by prayer. *Dryden.*
2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to an aster; as, *astral* rays.
3. Of a nature particularly susceptible to sidereal influences; as, the *astral* body by which Paracelsus and his followers explained astrological influences and presentiments.
4. *Theosophy.* Consisting of, belonging to, or designating, a kind of supersensible substance alleged to be next above the tangible world in refinement; as, *astral* spirits; *astral* bodies of persons; *astral* current.
astral lamp, an Argand lamp so constructed that no interruption of the light upon the table is made by the flattened ring-shaped reservoir containing the oil. — **a. spirits**, spirits formerly supposed to live in the heavenly bodies or the aërial regions, and represented in the Middle Ages as fallen angels, spirits of the dead, or spirits originating in fire. — **a. lantern**, *Astron.*, a lantern for outdoor use, with removable sides perforated to represent constellations. — **a. sphere.** = ASTROSPHERE **b**.

a-stray' (*ȧ*-strā'), *adv.* & *a.* [See ESTRAY, STRAY.] Out of the right way, lit. or fig.; wandering; erring.
Ye were as sheep going *astray*. *1 Pet.* ii. 25.

As'trée' (ȧs'trā'), *n.* The beautiful, coquettish heroine of the French pastoral romance of the same name, by Honoré d'Urfé (1568–1625), some 5,000 pages long.

as-trict' (ăs-trĭkt'), *v. t.*; AS-TRICT'ED; AS-TRICT'ING. [L. *astrictus*, p. p. of *astringere.* See ASTRINGE.] **1**. To bind up; to confine; constrict; contract; hence, to constipate.
The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted*. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To bind; constrain; restrict; limit.
The mind is *astricted* to certain necessary modes or forms of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
3. *Scots Law.* To restrict the tenure of, as land, so that the tenant must take grain grown upon it to a certain mill, paying a toll called *multure* or *thirlage.*

as-tric'tion (ăs-trĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *astrictio*: cf. F. *astriction.*] **1**. Act of binding; restriction. *Milton.*
2. Moral obligation. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Med.* **a** A contraction of parts by applications; the action of an astringent. **b** Constipation.
4. Astringency. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
5. *Scots Law.* The obligation of thirlage to which astricted lands are subject. See ASTRICT, *v. t.*

as-tric'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *astrictif.*] Binding; astringent. — *n.* An astringent. — **as-tric'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **as-tric'tive-ness**, *n.*

a-stride' (*ȧ*-strīd'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *stride.*] With the legs striding, or one leg on each side, as a man on horseback; with the legs stretched wide apart; astraddle.

as'trild (ăs'trĭld), *n.* A South African waxbill (*Estrelda astrilda*) often kept as a cage bird.

as-tringe' (ăs-trĭnj'), *v. t.*; AS-TRINGED' (-trĭnjd'); AS-TRING'ING (-jĭng). [L. *astringere*; *ad* + *stringere* to draw tight. Cf. ASTRICT; see STRAIN, *v. t.*] **1**. To bind fast; to cause to draw together; to constrict; to compress.
Which contraction . . . *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*
2. To bind by moral or legal obligation. *Obs. or R.* *Wolsey.*

as-trin'gen-cy (ăs-trĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being astringent.

as-trin'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *astringens*, p. pr. of *astringere*: cf. F. *astringent.* See ASTRINGE.] **1**. Drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting; — opposed to *laxative*; as, *astringent* medicines; an *astringent* taste.
2. Stern; austere; as, an *astringent* type of virtue.
Syn. — See SOUR.

as-trin'gent, *n.* A medicine or other substance that astringes, or contracts the soft organic textures, and checks discharges of blood, mucus, etc.
External *astringents* are called styptics. *Dunglison.*

as'tro- (ăs'trō-). A combining form from Greek ἄστρον, *star*; as in *astro*photography; **as'tro-al'che-mist** (-ăl'kē-mĭst), one at the same time an astrologer and an alchemist; **as'tro-chron'o-log'i-cal** (-krŏn'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), pertaining to the chronology of the heavenly bodies, etc.

as-trog'e-ny (ăs-trŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-geny.*] The creation or evolution of the stars or the heavens.

as-trog'no-sy (ăs-trŏg'nō-sĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] The science of the fixed stars.

as-trog'ra-phy (-rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-graphy.*] Description or mapping of the heavens. — **as'tro-graph'ic** (ăs'trō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

as'troid (ăs'troid), *n.* [Gr. ἀστροειδής starlike; ἄστρον star + εἶδος form.] *Geom.* A hypocycloid with four cusps.

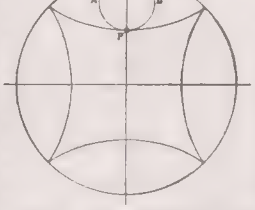

Astroid. *P* Generating point of circle *A B*, which revolves within the large circle.

as'tro-labe (ăs'trō-lāb), *n.* [ME. *astrolabe, astrolabie, astrilabe*, OF. *astrelabe*, F. *astrolabe*, or LL. *astrolabium*, fr. Gr. ἀστρολάβον; ἄστρον star + λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, to take.] **1**. *Astron.* A compact instrument for observing the positions of the heavenly bodies. Among the ancients it was often essentially the armillary sphere. A graduated circle with sights, for taking altitudes at sea, was called an *astrolabe* in the 18th century. It is now superseded by the sextant.
2. A stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of a great circle, as the equator or meridian; a planisphere.

as-trol'o-ger (ăs-trŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* [See ASTROLOGY.] **1**. One who studies the stars; an astronomer; hence, the cock, as announcing daybreak. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. One who practices astrology; one who professes to foretell events by the aspects and situation of the stars.

as'tro-log'ic (ăs'trō-lŏj'ĭk), **as'tro-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἀστρολογικός: cf. F. *astrologique.*] Of or pertaining to astrology; professing or practicing astrology. "*Astrologic* learning." *Hudibras.* "*Astrological* prognostication." *Cudworth.* — **as'tro-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

as-trol'o-gize (ăs-trŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To apply astrology to; to study or practice astrology.

as-trol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [F. *astrologie*, L. *astrologia*, fr. Gr. ἀστρολογία, fr. ἀστρολόγος astronomer, astrologer; ἄστρον star + λόγος discourse, λέγειν to speak. See STAR.] In its etymological signification, the science of the stars; among the ancients, synonymous with *astronomy*; subsequently, the pseudo science which treats of the influences of the stars upon human affairs, and of foretelling terrestrial events by their position and aspects. Astrology formerly enjoyed general acceptance, having been practiced by the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, etc. It flourished in Europe as late as the 17th century, though it was most in vogue during the 14th and 15th. *Natural astrology*, which is concerned with the prediction of events in inanimate nature, was in part legitimate astronomical science; but it was regarded as subsidiary to *judicial*, or *mundane, astrology*, which assumes to foretell the fate and acts of nations and individuals. Astrology thus became the parent of modern astronomy, as alchemy of chemistry, by furnishing a powerful motive for the study of natural phenomena. See HOROSCOPE.

as'tro-man'cy (ăs'trō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by the stars; astrology. — **as'tro-man'cer** (-sẽr), *n.* — **as'tro-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.* & *n.*

as'tro-me'te-or-ol'o-gy (-mē'tē-ŏr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *meteorology.*] Investigation of the supposed relation between the heavenly bodies and the weather. — **as'tro-me'te-or'o-log'i-cal** (-ŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **as'tro-me'te-or-ol'o-gist** (-ŏr-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

as-trom'e-ter (ăs-trŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*astro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the light of stars; specif., an arrangement of prism and lens invented by Sir John Herschel for determining the brightness of stars by comparison with a natural standard, as the moon.

as-trom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-metry.*] The measurement of the apparent magnitudes of stars.

as-tron'o-mer (ăs-trŏn'ō-mẽr), *n.* [See ASTRONOMY.] **1**. An astrologer. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. One versed in astronomy; one having a knowledge of the laws and phenomena of the heavenly bodies.

as'tro-nom'ic (ăs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Astronomical.

as'tro-nom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *astronomicus*, Gr. ἀστρονομικός: cf. F. *astronomique.*] Of or pertaining to astronomy; in accordance with the methods or principles of astronomy. — **as'tro-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
astronomical clock. **a** A clock of superior construction, with a compensating pendulum, etc., to measure time with great accuracy, for use in astronomical observatories; — called a *sidereal clock* when regulated to keep sidereal time, and a *mean-time clock* when regulated to keep mean time. The latter is often called a *regulator* when used by watchmakers as a standard for regulating ordinary timepieces. **b** A clock with mechanism for indicating certain astronomical phenomena, as the phases of the moon, position of the sun in the ecliptic, equation of time, etc. — **a. day**, a period equal to the mean solar day, but beginning at noon instead of at midnight, its twenty-four hours being numbered from 1 to 24; also, the sidereal day, as that most used by astronomers. — **a. fractions.** See under SEXAGESIMAL. — **a. geography**, that part of mathematical geography which treats of the earth in its relation to the other heavenly bodies. — **a. telescope**, a telescope having a simple eyepiece, and exhibiting objects inverted. See TELESCOPE, *Illust.* — **a. time**, mean solar time reckoned by counting the hours continuously up to twenty-four from one noon to the next. — **a. unit**, a unit used in astronomy; specif., a unit of length equal to the mean radius of the earth's orbit. — **a. year.** See YEAR.

as-tron'o-mize (ăs-trŏn'ō-mīz), *v. i.* [Gr. ἀστρονομίζειν.] To study or to talk astronomy. *Sir T. Browne.*

as-tron'o-my (ăs-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [ME. *astronomie*, F. *astronomie*, L. *astronomia*, fr. Gr. ἀστρονομία, fr. ἀστρονόμος astronomer; ἄστρον star + νέμειν to distribute, regulate. See STAR; NOMAD.] The science which treats of the heavenly bodies, of their magnitudes, motions, distances, constitution, etc.; — anciently synonymous with *astrology.* Also, a treatise on this science. Astronomy treats of the earth only in its relations to the heavenly bodies, leaving the study of its configuration, constitution, etc., to the special earth sciences, as geography and geology. It is the oldest of sciences, having been utilized from remote ages in the formation of calendars, prediction of eclipses, etc. The modern science dates from the replacement of the *Ptolemaic system* by the *Copernican system* (see these terms). During the 16th-18th centuries the mechanics of the solar system was admirably worked out, chiefly by Tycho Brahe (1546–1601), Kepler (1571-1630), Galileo (1564-1642), Newton (1642-1727), and Laplace (1749-1827). The most remarkable recent advances have been in *astrophysics* (which see). See CONSTELLATION, SIGN, SOLAR SYSTEM, TELESCOPE, ZODIAC, etc., and ARBITRARY SIGNS, *Appen.*

as'tro-pho'to-graph'ic (ăs'trō-fō'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to astrophotography.

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astoon. † ASTON.
a-stoop', *adv.* & *a.* Stooping.
a-store', *v. t.* [OF. *estorer.*] To restore; to repair; fit out. *Obs.*
a-store', *adv.* [*a-* on + *store.*] In numbers; numerously. *Obs.*
As-to'ri-a, *n.* [From *Astoria*, Oregon.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the marine Oligocene in Oregon.
astorte. Obs. pret. of ASTERT.
astorve. Obs. preterit of ASTERVE, *v. i.*
as-tound'ment, *n.* Amazement. *Rare.* *Coleridge.*
astoune. † ASTONE.
astouned † ASTOUND.
astr. *Abbr.* Astronomer; astronomy.
as'tra-can, **as'tra-chan**, *a.* & *n.* Vars. of ASTRAKHAN.
‖ **a'stra ca'stra, nu'men lu'men** (ăs'trȧ kăs'trȧ). [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my light.
as-trag'a-lo-man'cy (ăs-trăg'*ȧ*-lō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*astragalo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of small bones or dice.
astraigh. † ASTRAY.
a-strain', *adv.* Straining.
astrain', *v. t.* [OF. *astreindre.*] To bind. *Obs.*
as'tra-kan. Var. of ASTRAKHAN.
as'tra-kan-ite, *n.* [From *Astrakhan*, its locality.] *Min.* A variety of blödite.
as'tral, *n.* An astral lamp.
astralabe. † ASTROLABE.
as'tral-in (ăs'trăl-ĭn), **as'tral-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A petroleum product illuminant of higher flashing point than kerosene.
a-strand', *adv.* & *a.* Stranded.
a-strange'. † ESTRANGE.
as'tra-pho'bi-a (ăs'trȧ-fō'bĭ-*ȧ*), **as'tra-po-pho'bi-a**, *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀστραπή lightning + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of lightning and thunder.
as-traught' (ăs-trôt'), *p. a.* [Cf. DISTRAUGHT.] Distracted. *Obs.* — **as-traught'ed**, *p. p.* *Obs.*
astraunge. † ESTRANGE.
a-stray', *v. t.* & *i.* [See STRAY.] To stray or cause to stray. *Obs.*
as'tre (ăs'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *astre*, F. *âtre.*] A hearth; hence, a home. *Obs. or Hist.*
As-tre'a, **As-tre'i-dæ**, etc. Vars. of ASTRÆA, ASTRÆIDÆ, etc.
a-stream', *adv.* In line with the stream.
as-tre'an, *a.* Var. of ASTRÆAN, astral. *Rare.*
astrelabe. † ASTROLABE.
as'trer, **as'tri-er**, *n.* [Cf. LL. *astrarius*; perh. a corrupt form fr. OF. *estre* dwelling, habitation.] *O. Eng. Law.* Lit., one belonging or pertaining to the hearth or home; — used loosely of various persons having certain rights or disabilities by reason of their residence or holding of tenements, as of freemen entitled to rights of common from holding tenements in a township, or a villein dwelling in a homestead belonging to his lord.
a-strict', *a.* Concise: strict: contracted *Obs.* — **a-strict'ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
as-tric'to-ry, *a.* [L. *astrictorius.*] Astrictive. *Rare.*
astridge. † OSTRICH.
as'tri-er. Var. of ASTRER.
as-trif'er-ous (ăs-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *astrifer*; *astrum* star + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing stars. *Rare.*
as-trig'er-ous (ăs-trĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See ASTER; -GEROUS.] = ASTRIFEROUS.
astrilabe. † ASTROLABE.
as-tringe' (ăs-trĭnj'), *v. i.* To become astringed, or compact. *Obs. or R.*
as-trin'gent-ly, *adv.* of ASTRINGENT.
as-tring'er (ăs-trĭn'jẽr), *n.* *Med.* An astringent.
astringer. † AUSTRINGER.
as'tri-on, *n.* [L., lit., a little star.] A kind of precious stone, perhaps asteriated sapphire. See ASTERISM, 3. *Obs.*
as'trite. † ASTROITE.
as'tro-fel, **as'tro-fell**, *n.* [Named for Sir Philip Sidney, with ref. to his *Astrophel and Stella*; perh. an alteration of some older plant name. Cf. ASTRO-; -PHIL.] A kind of bitter herb, probably the same as aster, or starwort. *Spenser.*
as-trog'o-ny (ăs-trŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-gony*, as in *cosmogony.*] = ASTROGENY. — **as'tro-gon'ic** (ăs'trō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.*
as'troid, *a.* [See ASTROID, *n.*] Star-shaped.
as'tro-ite, *n.* [L. *astroites.*] *Obs.* **1**. A kind of precious stone: astrion. See ASTRION.
2. A radiated or star-shaped mineral or fossil.
astrol. *Abbr.* Astrologer; astrological; astrology.
as'tro-lab'i-cal (-lăb'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an astrolabe.
as-trol'a-try (ăs-trŏl'*ȧ*-trĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-latry.*] The worship of the heavenly bodies. — **as-trol'a-ter** (-tẽr), *n.*
as'tro-li-thol'o-gy, *n.* [*astro-* + *lithology.*] The science of meteoritic stones.
as'tro-log, **as'tro-logue**, *n.* [F. *astrologue.*] An astrologer. *Obs.*
as-trol'o-gas'ter (ăs-trŏl'ō-găs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *astrologus* astrologer + 2d *-aster.*] An astrologer.
as'tro-loge, *n.* [OF. *aristrologe*, *aristologie*, *aristolochie.* See ARISTOLOCHIA.] The bistort. *Obs.*
as'tro-lo'gi-an (*before* 1700 *accented* astrol'ogian), *n.* [OF. *astrologien.*] An astrologer. *Obs.* — *a.* Dealing with astrology. *Obs.*
as'tro-log'ics (ăs'trō-lŏj'ĭks), *n. pl.* Astrological matters or facts. *Obs.*
as-trol'o-gous, *a.* Astrological.
as'tro-logue (ăs'trō-lŏg), *n.* [F.] An astrologer. *Obs.*
astrology, *n.* † ASTROLOGE.
as'tro-mag'i-cal, *a.* [*astro-* + *magical.*] Astromantic.
‖ **as'tro-me'da** (äs'trō-mā'thä; 146), *n.* The crape myrtle. *Porto Rico.*
astron. *Abbr.* Astronomical; astronomy.
astronomer's ring. A kind of astrolabe.
astronomer's staff. = ALMUCANTAR STAFF.
as'tro-no'mi-an, **as'tro-no'mi-en**, *n.* [ME. & OF. *astronomien.*] An astronomer. *Obs.*
as'tro-nom'ics, *n.* Astronomy.
astrony. † ASTRONOMY.
As'tro-phel (ăs'trō-fĕl), *n.* **1**. The name used for himself by Sir Philip Sidney in his sonnets, "Astrophel and Stella."
2. The elegy written by Spenser on the death of Sidney.
as'tro-phel. † ASTROFEL.
as'tro-phil, *n.* [*astro-* + *-phil.*] One fond of star lore; an amateur astronomer.

as′tro-pho-tog′ra-phy (ăs′trō-fō-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *photography.*] The application of photography to astronomical ends. By photography eclipses, sun spots, spectra, etc., are studied, new asteroids discovered, and vast numbers of otherwise invisible stars and nebulæ accurately charted. This last is made possible by the cumulative effect, during long exposure, of light too faint to be visible to the eye.
as′tro-pho-tom′e-ter (-fō-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*astro-* + *photometer.*] *Astron.* A photometer for measuring the brightness of stars.
as′tro-pho-tom′e-try (-trĭ), *n. Astron.* The determination of the brightness of stars, and also of the sun, moon, and planets. — **as′tro-pho′to-met′ri-cal** (-fō′tō-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.*
as′tro-phyl′lite (-fĭl′īt), *n.* [*astro-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf + *-ite.*] *Min.* A titano-silicate (chiefly of sodium, potassium, iron, and manganese) of yellowish color and submetallic or pearly luster. Its crystals sometimes occur in stellate groups. It is laminated like mica. H., 3. Sp. gr., 3.3–3.4.
as′tro-phys′i-cal (-fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to astrophysics.
as′tro-phys′ics (-fĭz′ĭks), *n.* [*astro-* + *physics.*] That science, a branch of astronomy, which has to do with the physical and chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies; — called also *celestial* or *cosmical physics*, and *the new astronomy.* Researches in astrophysics are made with the photometer, spectroscope, bolometer, etc., usually in connection with the telescope. — **as′tro-phys′i-cist** (-ĭ-sĭst), *n.*
As-troph′y-ton (ăs-trŏf′ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [*astro-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ophiurans (called basket fishes), of the order Euryalida, having the arms much branched.
as′tro-sphere (ăs′trō-sfēr), *n.* [*astro-* + *sphere.*] *Biol.* **a** The central mass of the aster exclusive of the rays; the centrosphere. **b** The entire aster exclusive of the centrosome; the astral sphere. See ASTER, *n.*, 4 *a.*
as′tro-the-ol′o-gy (-thē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *theology.*] Theology founded on observation of celestial bodies.
a-strut′ (ȧ-strŭt′), *a. & adv.* **1.** Sticking out, or puffed out; swelling; in a swelling manner. *Archaic.*

Inflated and *astrut* with self-conceit. *Cowper.*

2. In a strutting manner; with a strutting gait.
as-tu′cious (ăs-tū′shŭs), *a.* [F. *astucieux.* See ASTUTE.] Subtle; cunning; astute. *Rare. Scott.* — **as-tu′cious-ly**, *adv. Rare.*
as-tu′ci-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Astuteness. *Rare. Carlyle.*
As′tur (ăs′tŭr), *n.* [L., a species of hawk.] *Zoöl.* A genus or subgenus consisting of the goshawks. See GOSHAWK, *Illust.*
As-tu′ri-an (ăs-tū′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Sp. *asturiano.*] Of or pertaining to Asturias, previous to 1833 a division of northern Spain, identical with the present province of Oviedo. At the time of the Saracen invasion Asturias became a refuge for the Goths who eventually, by conquest, founded the kingdom of Leon. — *n.* A Spaniard of Asturias.
as-tute′ (ăs-tūt′), *a.* [L. *astutus*, fr. *astus* craft, cunning.] Critically discerning; sagacious; shrewd; subtle; crafty.
Syn. — Keen, penetrating, skilled, discriminating, cunning, sagacious, subtle, wily, crafty. See SHREWD.
— **as-tute′ly**, *adv.* — **as-tute′ness**, *n.*
As-ty′a-nax (ăs-tī′ȧ-năks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀστυάναξ.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Hector and Andromache less often called by his proper name *Scamandrius.* He was hurled by the Greeks from the walls of Troy, that he might not restore the kingdom, as predicted by Calchas. Another story is that he was carried away from Troy, with his mother, by Neoptolemus, whom he succeeded as king of Epirus.
a-sun′der (ȧ-sŭn′dẽr), *adv.* [*a-* on + *sunder*; AS. *on sundran.*] Apart; separate from each other; into parts; in two; separately; into or in different pieces or places.

I took my staff, even Beauty, and cut it *asunder. Zech. xi. 10.*
As wide *asunder* as pole and pole. *Froude.*

a-sun′der, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *āsundrian.*] To part asunder; to divide. *Rare.*
as′u-ra (ăs′ŏŏ-rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *asura.*] *Hindu Myth.* In the oldest parts of the Rig-Veda, a god or spirit; later, in a reverse sense, an evil spirit or demon; an enemy of the gods, or devas. Cf. AHURA.
As′vins (ăs′vĭnz; ăsh′-), *n. pl.* [Skr. *Açvin*, sing.] *Vedic Myth.* Two gods of the dawn, twin brothers, young and beautiful, capable of assuming many forms, said to be sons of a nymph by the sun. They are the physicians of heaven and benefactors of mankind. Cf. DIOSCURI.
a-sy′lum (ȧ-sī′lŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lȧ). [L. *asylum*, Gr. ἄσυλον, ἄσυλος exempt from spoliation, inviolable; ἀ- not + σύλον right of seizure.] **1.** A sanctuary or place of refuge and protection, where criminals and debtors found shelter, and from which they could not be forcibly taken without sacrilege. The name was anciently given to temples, altars, statues of the gods, and the like. In later times Christian churches were treated as asylums in the same sense.
2. In international law, a place exempted by custom or convention from the territorial jurisdiction of a state within which it is, so that refugees may not be followed to or taken from it except by the consent of the state enjoying the immunity. Cf. EXTERRITORIALITY.
3. The protection or inviolability afforded by such a place (as defined in 1 or 2), or the act of affording it.
4. Any place of retreat and security.

Earth has no other *asylum* for them than its own cold bosom. *Southey.*

5. An institution for the protection or relief of some class of destitute, unfortunate, or afflicted persons; as, an *asylum* for the aged or the blind; a lunatic *asylum.*
as′ym-met′ric (ăs′ĭ-mĕt′rĭk; ā′sĭ-) } *a.* [Gr. ἀσύμμετρος.
as′ym-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) } See ASYMMETRY.] **1.** Not symmetrical. Specif.: *Bot* **a** Not isobilateral. **b** Zygomorphic; — applied to a flower or to a corolla.
2. *Cryst.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the system (the triclinic) having no plane of symmetry, or the group of this system having neither plane, axis, nor center of symmetry.
3. *Org. Chem.* Specif.: Pertaining to or designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups are attached unsymmetrically to the nucleus, occupying the positions 1, 2, 4, or 1, 2, 3, 5. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Abbr., *a.*

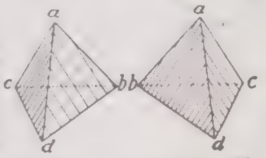

Asymmetric Carbon Atom. The two tetrahedrons illustrate the two ways in which four different atoms or groups, *a, b, c, d*, may be arranged symmetrically about a central carbon atom. The central atom is called asymmetric because the groups on the two figures cannot be brought into the same relative positions by any kind of rotation.

asymmetric carbon atom, *Org. Chem.*, a carbon atom in union with four atoms or groups no two of which are alike. Compounds containing such a carbon atom often occur in two varieties which are distinguished by being respectively levorotatory and dextrorotatory (see POLARIZATION), and also, in some cases, by showing crystal forms related like left-handed and right-handed gloves (enantiomorphous). This particular kind of isomerism is explained by taking into account, not merely the order in which the atoms are united to one another, but also their arrangement *in space*, whence the origin of *stereoisomerism.* See *Illust.* See also ISOMERISM, TARTARIC ACID. — **a. conductor**, *Elec.*, a conductor which conducts the current more readily in a certain direction than in the reverse.
a-sym′me-try (ȧ-sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀσυμμετρία; ἀ- not + συμμετρία symmetry.] Want of symmetry; specif.: **a** *Math.* Incommensurability. *Obs.* **b** Want of proportion between the parts of a thing, esp. want of bilateral symmetry. **c** Lack of coördination of two parts moving in connection with one another; as, *asymmetry* of convergence of the eyes.
as′ymp-tote (ăs′ĭm-tōt), *n.* [Gr. ἀσύμπτωτος not falling together; ἀ- not + συμπίπτειν to fall together; σύν with + πίπτειν to fall. Cf. SYMPTOM.] *Math.* A line that approaches nearer to some curve than any assignable distance, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it. Asymptotes may be straight lines or curves. A rectilinear asymptote may be conceived as a tangent to the curve at an infinite distance.

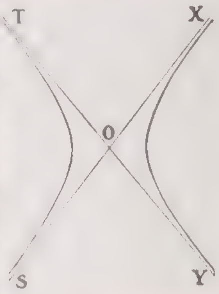

SOX, TOY, Asymptotes to the Hyperbola.

as′ymp-tot′ic (-tŏt′ĭk) } *a.* Of,
as′ymp-tot′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to, or of the nature of, an asymptote. — **as′ymp-tot′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
a-syn′ar-tete′ (ȧ-sĭn′är-tēt′), *a.* [Gr. ἀσυνάρτητος not connected.] Not connected; not fitted; — used, *Gr. & Lat. Pros.*, with reference to a verse consisting of two cola or rhythmical series to denote: **a** Having different rhythms in the two members. **b** Having the two members quasi independent, so that hiatus or syllaba anceps occurs at the cæsura. — **a-syn′ar-tet′ic** (-tĕt′ĭk), *a.*
a-syn′chro-nous (ȧ-sĭŋ′krō-nŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + *synchronous.*] Not simultaneous; not concurrent in time; — opposed to *synchronous.* — **a-syn′chro-nism** (-nĭz′m), *n.*
as′yn-det′ic (ăs′ĭn-dĕt′ĭk), *a.* Using asyndeton; not joined by conjunctions. — **as′yn-det′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
a-syn′de-ton (ȧ-sĭn′dē-tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀσύνδετον, fr. ἀσύνδετος unconnected; ἀ- not + σύνδετος bound together. See SYNDETIC.] *Rhet.* A figure that omits the connective; as, *I came, I saw, I conquered*; — opposed to *polysyndeton.*
as′y-ner′gi-a (ăs′ĭ-nûr′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See A- not; SYNERGY.] *Med.* Lack of coördination, as of muscles.
a-syn′ga-my (ȧ-sĭŋ′gȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*a-* not + *syngamy.*] *Bot.* The incapacity of two species or individuals to accomplish cross pollination because of development of their flowers at different periods. — **as′yn-gam′ic** (ăs′ĭn-găm′ĭk), *a.*
As′yn-jur (ăs′ĭn-yŏŏr), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ASYNJA (-yä), ASYNJE (-yȧ). [Icel. *āsynjur*, pl. of *āsynja*, fem. of *āss* god.] *Norse Myth.* The goddesses of Asgard, associates of the Æsir, and distinguished from the Vanir goddesses. Most of these goddesses are of minor importance. Cf. EIR, FRIGG, GEFJON, IDUN, NANNA, SAGA, SIF, SKATHI; see ÆSIR.
a-sys′to-le (ȧ-sĭs′tō-lē), *n.* [*a-* not + *systole.*] *Physiol.* A weakening or cessation of the contractile power of the heart. — **as′ys-tol′ic** (ăs′ĭs-tŏl′ĭk), *a.* — **a-sys′to-lism** (ȧ-sĭs′tō-lĭz′m), *n.*
at (ăt), *prep.* [AS. *æt*; akin to OHG. *az*, Goth., OS., & Icel. *at*, Sw. *åt*, Dan. & L. *ad.*] Primarily, this word expresses the relation of *presence or contact in space or time*, or of *direction towards.* It has much the sense of *to* without its implication of motion, and is less definite than *in, on, by*, etc. Thus, *at* the house, may be *in* or *near* the house. From its original import are derived various uses to express: — **1.** Simple presence in, on, or by, or contiguity to, — designating specif.: **a** The point or place where a thing is, or occurs; as, *at* the center; *at* home; *at* hand; *at* the door; *at* sea and on land. *At* emphasizes mere locality; *in* refers more to the interior of something or to the idea of inclusiveness. See *Syn.*, below. *At* sometimes designates a more practical contact with a place than *in, by*, etc.; as, *at* school; *at* the helm. **b** Simple contact with a person: in the presence, or, fig., in the sight or estimation of. *Obs.* **c** Presence in an occurrence or event; as, *at* the wedding. **d** Location of a feeling, quality, etc.; as, sick *at* heart; out *at* the elbows.
2. A point or position directed towards or attained; — esp. with verbs of motion: **a** Location through or by which anything passes. "Enter ye in *at* the strait gate." *Matt. vii. 13.* **b** = TO, without special implication. *Obs. or Dial.* "To come *at* the holy altar." *W. Watson.* **c** Personal contact: into the presence of. *Obs.*, except with implied aggressiveness; as, his creditor is *at* him again. "[He] commanded none should come *at* him." *Shak.* **d** Position attained over intervening space or difficulty; as, to arrive or land *at* a point. "How could I get *at* you?" **e** An object or end directed towards; as, to look *at* it; to aim *at* a mark; to strike, point, shout, wink, mock, laugh, be angry *at* one; to snatch *at* a purse. Also, fig.; as, to hint, guess, endeavor *at.*
☞ Without an object expressed, *at* is used adverbially; as, to be looked *at*, or shot *at.*
3. A relation of employment or action; occupation with; as, to pull *at* an oar; *at* work; *at* meat (eating).
4. Situation in an active or passive state, in a posture, circumstance, or mode; as, the stag *at* bay; *at* war; *at* ease; *at* your service; *at* fault; *at* disadvantage; *at* random.
5. A relation of source, cause, or occasion; as, merry *at* the sight; done *at* his pleasure or command; surprised or angry *at* his rudeness. Used with persons, as in to ask, obtain, learn, endure, *at* a person, it is *Obs. or Dial.*; but in to ask, obtain, etc., *at* one's hands, is still in good use.
6. Point or position in a series or scale; relative order, degree, rate, or value; as, with the mercury *at* 80°; life is short *at* the longest; *at* first; *at* best; running *at* full speed; sold *at* six shillings.
7. Position in time; relation of age; as, *at* present; *at* parting; *at* twenty-one; *at* once.
8. With infinitives: = TO. *Obs. or Dial.*
9. Redundantly: **a** With prepositions. *Obs.* "*At* after supper." *Chaucer.* **b** With adverbs. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** As an adverb; as, "Where was he *at*?" *Slang.*
Syn. — AT, IN. When reference to the interior of any place is made prominent, IN is used: when a place is regarded as a mere local point, AT is more commonly employed; as, to look for a book *in* the library, to meet a friend *at* the library; "He appointed regular meetings of the States of England twice a year *in* London" (*Hume*); "An English king was crowned *at* Paris" (*Macaulay*). *In* is used before the names of countries or districts and (usually) of large cities; as, we live *in* America, *in* New York, *in* the South. *At* is commonly employed before names of houses, institutions, villages, small towns; as, Milton was educated *at* Christ's College, money collected *at* the customhouse, I saw him *at* the jeweler's, we live *at* Concord. But with names of towns and cities usage varies greatly. In regard to time, we say *at* the hour, *on* the day, *in* the year; as, *at* 9 o'clock *in* the morning, *on* July 5th, *in* the year 1775.
at after, or *often* **atafter**, after. *Obs. or Dial.* — **at all, at large, at last, at length, at once**, etc. See under ALL, LARGE, LAST, etc. — **at home.** See in the Vocab., also under HOME. — **to be at it**, to be busily engaged. — **at least.** See LEAST and HOWEVER. — **at one.** See AT ONE, in the Vocabulary.
at-. An assimilated form of AD-.
at-. A prefix (not now used) in verbal composition, sometimes the same word as the prep. *at*, and sometimes (as in *at*flee, *at*hold) meaning *away, from*; in this latter sense it is probably due to confusion with an originally different prefix.
at′a-bal (ăt′ȧ-băl), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *at-tabl* the drum. Cf. TIMBAL.] A kettledrum; a kind of tabor, used by Moors.
a-tac′a-mite (ȧ-tăk′ȧ-mīt), *n.* [From the province of *Atacama*, Chile, where found.] *Min.* A basic chloride of copper, $Cu_2Cl(OH)_3$, transparent or translucent and of various shades of green, occurring usually in prismatic orthorhombic crystals, but also in crystalline aggregates or massive. H., 3–3.5. Sp. gr., 3.75–3.77.
a-tac′tic (ȧ-tăk′tĭk), *a.* [See ATAXIA.] **1.** Irregular; incoördinate; *Med.*, affected with ataxia; ataxic.
2. *Gram.* Not syntactic.
At′a-lan′ta (ăt′ȧ-lăn′tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀταλάντη.] *Gr. Myth.* A heroine, beautiful and fleet of foot, probably a local form of Artemis. In Arcadian legend she is a famous huntress, and takes part in the Argonautic expedition and in the Calydonian boar hunt (see MELEAGER). Although forbidden by an oracle to marry, she weds Milanion, to appease the wrath of Aphrodite. In Bœotian

as′tro-scope, *n.* [*astro-* + *-scope.*] An old astronomical instrument, formed of two cones base to base, on which the constellations were delineated.
as-tros′co-py (ăs-trŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* Observation of the stars. *Obs.*
astrout. † ASTRUT.
a-stroy′, *v. t.* [OF. *estruire.*] To destroy. *Obs.*
as-truc′tive, *a.* [L. *astructus*, p. p. of *astruere* to build up; *ad* + *struere* to build.] Building up; constructive. *Obs.*
as-tuce′, *n.* [F., fr. L. *astutia.*] Astuteness. *Obs.*
as-tuce′, *a.* [Cf. OF. *astut, astuce.*] Astute. *Obs.*
a-stun′. † ASTON.
astunt. † ASTINT.
astured. † ASTIR.
asturte. † ASTERT.
As-ty′a-ges (ăs-tī′ȧ-jēz). *Bib.*
a-sty′lar, *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* Without columns or pilasters.
a-styl′len (ȧ-stĭl′ĕn), *n.* = ASTEL, 2.
asuage. † ASSUAGE.
‖ **a-suang′** (ä-swäng′), *n.* [Tag.] A kind of goblin; an evil sprite; a cannibal ghost. *Phil. I.*
a-sud′den, *adv.* Suddenly.
asunien. † ESSOIN.
a-sup′pim (ȧ-sŭp′ĭm), *n. pl. Bib.* Storehouses.
As′ur. Var. of ASHUR.
Asur, *n.* See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.
asure. † ASSURE, AZURE.
aswage. † ASSUAGE.
as′wail (ăs′wāl), *n.* [Native name.] *Zoöl.* The sloth bear (*Melursus labiatus*) of India.
aswalt. Obs. pret. of ASWELT.
a-swarm′, *adv. & a.* Swarming.
a-swash′, *adv.* [Cf. SWASH (in architecture).] *Obs.* **1.** Slantingly; obliquely.
2. Scornfully.
a-sway′, *adv. & a.* Swaying.
a-sweat′, *adv. & a.* Sweating.
a-swell′, *adv. & a.* Swelling.
a-swelt′, *v. i.* [AS. *āsweltan.*] To die; perish. *Obs.*
asweve, *v. t.* [AS. *āswebban.* See SWEVEN.] To stupefy. *Obs.*
a-swim′, *adv.* Swimming.
a-swind′, *v. i.* [AS. *āswindan.*] To languish; become enervated. *Obs.*
a-swing′, *adv.* Swinging.
As′wins. Var. of ASVINS.
a-swirl′, *adv.* Swirling.
a-swithe′, *adv.* [ME. *as* as + *swithe* quickly, AS. *swīðe* very, much, fast.] As swithe (often printed as one word); quickly; at once. *Obs.*
aswo. aswogh. † ASWOWE.
aswond. Obs. pret. of ASWIND.
a-swoon′, *adv.* [Cf. SWOON.] In a swoon. *Chaucer.*
a-swooned′, *adv. & a.* In a swoon; swooned.
a-swound′, *adv.* Aswoon. *Obs.*
aswounde, aswunde. Obs. p. p. of ASWIND.
aswowe, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *geswōgen* senseless, p. p. of *swōgan* to overpower, choke.] In a swoon. *Obs.*
asyghe. † ASSAY.
a-sy′la, *L. pl.* of ASYLUM.
a-syle′, *n.* [F. *asile.*] Obs. equiv. of ASYLUM, 1 & 2.
as′yl-lab′i-cal (ăs′ĭ-lăb′ĭ-kăl; ā′sĭ-), *a.* Not syllabic.
as′ym-bo′li-a (ăs′ĭm-bō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See A- not; SYMBOL.] *Med.* Asemia.
as′ym-bol′ic (ăs′ĭm-bŏl′ĭk; ā′sĭm-), **as′ym-bol′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Not symbolic. *Obs.*
a-sym′me-tral, *a.* Not symmetrical. *Obs.*
a-sym′me-tran′thous (ȧ-sĭm′ē-trăn′thŭs; ā-), *a.* [*asymmetric* + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Having asymmetric flowers. *Obs.*
as′ym-met′ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of ASYMMETRIC, -METRICAL.
A-sym′me-tron (ȧ-sĭm′ē-trŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lancelets differing from *Branchiostoma* in having but one series (the right) of gonads, and asymmetrical metapleura. See AMPHIOXUS.
a-sym′me-trous, *a.* [Gr. ἀσύμμετρος.] Asymmetrical. *Obs. or R.*
A-syn′cri-tus (ȧ-sĭŋ′krĭ-tŭs). *Bib.*
as′y-ne′si-a (ăs′ĭ-nē′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσυνεσία.] *Med.* Stupidity.
as′yn-tac′tic (ăs′ĭn-tăk′tĭk; ā′sĭn-). Not syntactic; ungrammatical.
a-syz′y-get′ic, *a.* Not syzygetic.
at. † ATE.
at, 'at, *conj. & pron.* That. *Obs. or Dial.*
at, *n.* [Siamese.] See COIN.
at. *Abbr.* Atomic.
A. T. *Abbr.* **a** *Assaying.* Assay ton. **b** *Elec.* Ampere turn, ampere turns. **c** Archtreasurer.
A/T. *Abbr.* American Terms (grain trade). *Eng.*
A′ta (ä′tä), *n.* A savage of a mixed Malay-Negrito tribe of southeastern Luzon; also, a member of a superior tribe, probably of the Indonesian race, inhabiting Mindanao east and north of Mount Apo. Also, the language of the Atas of Mindanao.
a′ta′beg′ (ä′tä′bĕg′; -bā′), **a′ta′bek′** (-bĕk′), *n.* [Turk. *atabeg.*] Lit., prince's father; — a title formerly borne by various Persian or Turkish rulers in central Asia after the fall of the Seleucidæ; now often given to various high officials, as a prime minister, vizier, etc.
At′a-ca-men′yan (ăt′ȧ-kȧ-mĕn′yăn), *or* **At′a-cam′ni-an** (-kăm′nĭ-ăn), *n.* An Indian of a fisher tribe of northern Chile.
A′tad (ā′tăd). *Bib.*
A′ta-ent′sic (ä′tȧ-ĕnt′sĭk), *n.* In Huron legend, a malignant female spirit, identified with the moon, who fell from heaven and gave birth to Ioskeha, the sun, and his brother Tawiscara, whom he slew. From Ioskeha sprang the race of man.
at′aft′er, *prep.* See under AT. *Obs.*
at′a-ghan (ăt′ȧ-găn). Var. of YATAGHAN.
A′ta-ho′can (ä′tȧ-hō′kȧn), *n.* The creator, or supreme deity, in Algonquian religion.
ataine. † ATTAIN.
‖ **a-ta′jo** (ä-tä′hō; 189), *n.* [Sp., prop., a separation.] A drove of mules or horses: also, an inclosure for corralling cattle. *Sp. Amer.*
a-take′, *v. t.* To overtake; to catch. *Obs.*
A′ta′la′ (ȧ′tȧ′lȧ′), *n.* The heroine of a novel of the same name by Chateaubriand. She

legend she challenges her suitors to a race, death being the penalty of defeat, her hand the prize. Hippomenes defeats her, dropping on the course three golden apples given him by Aphrodite, which Atalanta stoops to pick up.

Atalanta butterfly. The red admiral.

at′a-mas′co lil′y (ăt′ȧ-măs′kō lĭl′ĭ). Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Atamosco*, esp. *A. atamasco*.

At′a-mos′co (-mŏs′kō), *n.* [NL., fr. North American Indian name.] *Bot.* A genus of American bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, having solitary scapose flowers and linear basal leaves. The species are mainly tropical. Several are cultivated for their pink, white, or yellowish flowers.

at′a-rax′i-a (-răk′sĭ-ȧ) | *n.* [NL. *ataraxia*, Gr. ἀταραξία;
at′a-rax′y (ăt′ȧ-răk′sĭ) | ἀ- not + ταρακτός disturbed.] Perfect peace of mind, or calmness.

A-tar′ga-tis (ȧ-tär′gȧ-tĭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἀτάργατις, of Semitic origin.] The chief goddess of the northern Syrians, a form of the great Semitic goddess of fertility. She was also worshiped in Rome as **Dea Suria**. *Astarte* and *Derceto* are probably forms of the same goddess. Cf. MAGNA MATER.

a-taunt′ (ȧ-tônt′; -tänt′) | *adv.* [F. *autant* as much (as
a-taun′to (-tôn′tō; -tän′tō) | possible).] **1.** As much as possible.
2. *Naut.* Fully rigged, esp. with all light upper spars hoisted and rigged; hence, fully in order; shipshape.

a-tav′ic (ȧ-tăv′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *atavique*.] Of or pertaining to a remote ancestor, or to atavism.

at′a-vism (ăt′ȧ-vĭz′m), *n.* [L. *atavus* ancestor.] **1.** *Biol.* The recurrence in a descendant of characters of a remote ancestor, instead of those of an immediate or near ancestor; reversion to a more primitive type; the renewed manifestation of heredity after remaining latent during one or more generations.
2. *Med.* The similar recurrence of a particular abnormality or disease.

at′a-vis′tic (-vĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining or tending to, or marked by, atavism. — **at′a-vis′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

at′a-vus (ăt′ȧ-vŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -VI (-vī). [L., ancestor.] *Biol.* A remote ancestor or ancestral type from which certain characters are inherited or assumed to be inherited, though latent in intermediate generations.

a-tax′a-pha′si-a (ȧ-tăk′sȧ-fā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ATAXIA; APHASIA.] *Med.* Inability to utter sentences due to incoördination of the muscles; ataxic aphasia.

a-tax′i-a (ȧ-tăk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀταξία, fr. ἄτακτος out of order; ἀ- not + τακτός ordered.] **1.** Disorder; irregularity. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*
2. *Med.* **a** Irregularity in disease, or in the functions. **b** The state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers and the nervous condition. **c** Lack of power to coördinate voluntary muscular movements.

a-tax′ic (-sĭk), *a.* *Med.* Marked by, or due to, ataxia.

a-tax′ite (-sīt), *n.* [*a*- not + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] *Petrog.* A taxite whose components have no definite arrangement, simulating a breccia.

ate (āt; *in England usually* ĕt; see EAT), *preterit* of EAT.

A′te (ā′tē), *n.* [Gr. ἄτη.] **1.** Bewilderment; infatuation; blind impulse leading men on to ruin; — sometimes personified and in the Greek tragedies often made an avenging spirit like Nemesis.
2. [*cap.*] In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book IV. 1), a foul misshapen hag, the "mother of debate and all dissension" and the friend and companion of Duessa.

-ate (-āt; -ăt; *see note below*). [From L. *-atus*, the p. p. ending of 1st conj. verbs.] A suffix used to form: **1.** Participial adjectives equivalent to those formed by the ending *-ed*; as in desol*ate*, sed*ate*, inn*ate*, orn*ate*, temper*ate*. Causative verbs are formed from such adjectives, and formerly the adjective was often used as the past participle.
2. Verbs (formed on the analogy of causative verbs from adjectives in *-ate*) by Englishing Latin verbs of the 1st conjugation, as in fascin*ate*, vener*ate*, concentr*ate*, etc., or by adding the suffix to Latin, or sometimes other elements where no corresponding Latin verb exists; as in felicit*ate*, capacit*ate*, camphor*ate*.
3. a Participial nouns; as, leg*ate*, one deputed, mand*ate*, something commanded, precipit*ate*, something thrown down. **b** *Chem.* Names of the salts and esters formed from those acids whose names end in *-ic* (except a few whose names begin with *hydro-*, as hydrocyanic, hydriodic); as, sulph*ate* from sulphur*ic* acid, nitr*ate* from nitr*ic* acid, etc. It is also used in the case of a few other compounds; as, alcohol*ate*.
4. [L. *-atus*, not the participle ending.] Nouns denoting office or function, or the persons having it; as, tribun*ate*, marquis*ate*, episcop*ate*.
5. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.

☞ Verbs in *-ate* tend to take the accent on the antepenult, which is the historical accent when the *-ate* is preceded by a single consonant or by a mute and a liquid; as in *ac-cel′er-ate*, *as′pi-rate*, *con′se-crate*, *fas′ci-nate*, etc. When the *-ate*, however, is preceded by two consonants not a mute and a liquid, or by more than two consonants, the historical accent has usually been on the penult, as in *contemplate*, *confiscate*, *compensate*, *alternate*, *enervate*, *illustrate*, *demonstrate*, etc., but many such verbs have, through analogy, become accented on the antepenult, as *com′pen-sate*, *dem′on-strate*, etc., while in others, as *enervate*, *illustrate*, usage varies, the tendency toward antepenultimate accent not having fully worked itself out.

at′e-lec′ta-sis (ăt′ē-lĕk′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *atelo-* + Gr. ἔκτασις extension.] *Med.* Pulmonary collapse; also, defective expansion of the pulmonary alveoli at birth. — **at′e-lec-tat′ic** (-lĕk-tăt′ĭk), *a.*

a-te′le-o-log′i-cal (ā-tē′lē-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*a-* not + *teleological*.] Not teleological; without teleology or purpose.

At′e-les (ăt′ē-lēz), *n.* [NL.; ἀ- not + τέλος end; — alluding to the absence of a thumb. See ATELO-.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the spider monkeys.

a′te-lets′ sauce (ä′tlĕ′) *or* ‖**sauce′ aux ha′te-lets′** (sō′-sō (h)ä′tlĕ′). [F. *hâtelet* skewer.] A sauce (such as egg and bread crumbs) used for covering bits of meat, small birds, or fish, strung on skewers for frying.

‖ **a′te-lier′** (ȧ′tē-lyā′), *n.* [F.] A workshop; a studio.
a′te-liers′ na′tio′naux′ (ȧ′tē-lyā′ nȧ′syō′nō′) [F., national workshops], in France, government workshops to furnish work for unemployed workmen, established early in 1848, but discontinued later in the same year.

A-tel′lan (ȧ-tĕl′ăn), *a.* [L. *Atellanus*, fr. *Atella*, an ancient town of the Osci, in Campania.] Of or pertaining to Atella, in ancient Italy; specif., designating the rude rustic comedies commonly called *Atellanæ* (which see); hence, farcical; ribald. — *n.* A dramatic piece of this nature.

‖ **A′tel-la′næ** (ăt′ĕ-lā′nē), *n. pl.*, *or, in full*, ‖ **Fa′bu-læ A′tel-la′næ** (făb′ū-lē). [L.] *Rom. Drama.* Rude comedies of country or town life, introduced at Rome and later retained as interludes and afterpieces.

After the final overthrow of Campanian independence (210 [B. C.]), the *Atellanæ* had been transplanted to Rome. Here the heavy father or husband (pappus), the ass-eared glutton (maccus), the full-cheeked, voracious chatterbox (bucco), and the wily sharper (dorsenus) became accepted comic types, and with others of a similar kind were handed down, to reappear in the modern Italian drama. *Encyc. Brit. (A. W. Ward).*

at′e-lo- (ăt′ē-lō-), **atel-**. A combining form from Gr. ἀτελής, *imperfect*, *incomplete* (see ATELES), used esp. in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate some *defect of structure* or *development*, as: of the heart, in **at′e-lo-car′di-a** (-kär′dĭ-ȧ) [see CARDIAC]; of the lip, in **at′e-lo-chei′li-a** (-kī′lĭ-ȧ) [see CHILO-]; of the hand, in **at′e-lo-chei′ri-a** (-kī′rĭ-ȧ) [see CHIRO-]; of the brain, in **at′e-lo-en′ce-pha′li-a** (-ĕn′sē-fā′lĭ-ȧ) [see ENCEPHALIC]; of the tongue, in **at′e-lo-glos′si-a** (-glŏs′ĭ-ȧ) [see GLOSSIC]; of the jaw, in **at′e-log-na′thi-a** (-lŏg-nā′thĭ-ȧ) [see GNATHIC]; of the spinal cord, in **at′e-lo-my-e′li-a** (-lō-mī-ē′lĭ-ȧ) [see MYELIN]; of the foot, in **at′e-lo-po′di-a** (-pō′dĭ-ȧ) [see -POD]; of the face, in **at′e-lo-pro-so′pi-a** (-prō-sō′pĭ-ȧ) [see PROSOPIC]; of the mouth, in **at′e-lo-sto′mi-a** (-stō′mĭ-ȧ) [see STOMA], etc.

‖ **a tem′po** (ä tĕm′pō). [It.] *Music.* In time; — used after any change in the movement of a piece to direct a return to its regular indicated time or to a time indicated by some modifying word, *giusto*, *primo*, etc.

A′ten (ä′tĕn), *n.* [Egypt. *äten*.] *Egypt. Myth.* The solar disk, the worship of which Amenhotep IV. (d. ab. 1397 B. C.) sought to make the supreme cult of Egypt. Because of this effort he is sometimes called the "heretic king."

Ath′a-li′ah (ăth′ȧ-lī′ȧ), *n.* *Bib.* An impious and murderous queen of Judah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel and wife of Jehoram. (See 2 *Kings* xi.) After the death of her son Ahaziah she usurped the throne for six years, until she was put to death by the people, led by Jehoiada. The story is the subject of Racine's masterpiece "Athalie."

ath′a-na′si-a (ăth′ȧ-nā′zhĭ-ȧ; -shĭ-ȧ) | *n.* [NL. *athanasia*,
a-than′a-sy (ȧ-thăn′ȧ-sĭ) | fr. Gr. ἀθανασία; ἀ- not + θάνατος death.] Deathlessness; immortality.

Is not a scholastic *athanasy* better than none? *Lowell.*

Ath′a-na′sian (ăth′ȧ-nā′zhăn; -shĭ-ăn; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, who advocated the homoousian doctrine against Arianism.

Athanasian Creed, a formulary, confession, or exposition of faith (formerly supposed to have been drawn up by Athanasius (d. 373), but whose author is now conceded to be unknown) beginning in English "Whosoever will be saved." It is also commonly called the *Quicunque vult*, from its first two words in Latin. It is used in the Church of England on certain feasts, and in the Roman Catholic Church on Sundays at prime, except those Sundays for which there is a special office. In the Church of Ireland its use is optional. It is not in the prayer book of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. In the Eastern Church it has never been accepted.

Ath′a-na′sian, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent of Athanasius or of his teachings.

ath′a-nor (ăth′ȧ-nôr), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *at-tannūr* the oven or furnace.] A self-feeding digesting furnace, used by alchemists. It maintained a uniform and durable heat.

Ath′a-pas′can (ăth′ȧ-păs′kăn), *a.* Pertaining to or designating an extensive linguistic stock of North American Indians divided into three geographic groups: the *northern*, extending from Hudson Bay throughout northwestern Canada and the interior of Alaska; the *Pacific*, occupying local areas along the Oregon and California coasts; and the *southern*, in Arizona and New Mexico, where it includes the Navahos and Apaches. — *n.* An Athapascan Indian, characteristically mesocephalic, and of medium stature. The Athapascans are skillful in war and the chase.

Ath′e-cæ (ăth′ē-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ATHECATA.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of the Chelonia, consisting of the leather turtle and a few fossil forms separated by some zoölogists from the other turtles on the ground that the carapace is not united with the internal skeleton.

Ath′e-ca′ta (ăth′ē-kā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. θήκη chest.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of hydrozoans in which the zooids are not protected by a capsule or theca; — nearly or exactly equiv. to *Anthomedusæ*. — **ath′e-cate** (-kāt), *a.*

a′the-ism (ā′thē-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *athéisme*. See ATHEIST.] **1.** Disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being. Cf. THEISM.

Atheism is a ferocious system, that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us to awaken tenderness. *R. Hall.*
Atheism and pantheism are often wrongly confounded. *Shipley.*

2. Godlessness.

a′the-ist, *n.* [Gr. ἄθεος without god; ἀ- not + θεός god: cf. F. *athéiste*.] **1.** One who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being. An atheist was formerly disqualified as a witness, and in England could not qualify for the House of Commons. Cf. OATH.
2. A godless person; one who lives as though there were no God.
Syn. — See INFIDEL.

a′the-is′tic (ā′thē-ĭs′tĭk) | *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, implying,
a′the-is′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) | or containing, atheism; — applied to things; as, *atheistic* doctrines, opinions, or books.
2. Disbelieving the existence of a God; impious; godless; — applied to persons; as, an *atheistic* writer. — **a′the-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **a′the-is′ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

a′the-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render atheistic, or godless. *Rare.*
They endeavored to *atheize* one another. *Berkeley.*

a′the-ize, *v. i.* To discourse, argue, or act as an atheist. *Rare.* — **a′the-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.* *Rare.* *Cudworth.*

ath′el-ing (ăth′ĕl-ĭng), *n.* Also *adeling* and *ætheling*. [AS. *æðeling* noble, fr. *æðelo* nobility, good family, akin to *æðele* noble, G. *adel* nobility, *edel* noble.] An Anglo-Saxon prince or nobleman; esp., the heir apparent or a prince of the royal family.

A-the′na (ȧ-thē′nȧ), **A-the′ne** (-nē), *n.* [Gr. Ἀθήνη.] *Gr. Relig.* One of the greater Olympian deities, preëminent as a civic goddess, wise in the industries of peace and the arts of war; — by the Romans identified with Minerva (which see). Primitively she appears as a patron deity, notably of Athens, where, as **Ath′e-nai′a** (ath′ē-nī′ȧ) [Gr. Ἀθηναία], she is sometimes distinguished from the more general *Athena*. It was especially as the tutelary of Athens that she came to be viewed as the characteristic divinity of Greek genius, in its artistic and intellectual aspects. Athenian festivals in her honor were the *Panathenæa*, and also the *Plynteria* and *Kallynteria* (which see). Among her special forms are: **A-the′na A′le-a** (ā′lē-ȧ), by some considered as a light (sun or moon), by some as a birth, goddess; **A. Hy′gi-ei′a** (hī′jĭ-ī′ȧ), a health goddess, associated with Asclepius at Athens; **A. Hip′pi-a** (hĭp′ĭ-ȧ), tamer of the horse; **A. A-rei′a** (ȧ-rī′ȧ), goddess of war; **A. Ni′ke** (nī′kē), of victory (see NIKE); **A. Er-ga′ne** (ûr-gā′nē), patroness of the arts, esp. weaving; **A. I-to′ni-a** (ī-tō′nĭ-ȧ), tutelary of Coronea, meeting place of the Panbœotian confederacy; **A. Ap′a-tu′ri-a** (see APATURIA); etc. As **A. Po′li-as** (pŏl′ĭ-ăs), goddess of the city's life, she was the incarnation of law and civic virtue; as **A. Parthenos** (see below), the virgin goddess, she was supreme at Athens, her temple being the Parthenon; on the Acropolis also was placed the great bronze image of **A. Prom′a-chos** (prŏm′ȧ-kŏs), the goddess who fights in front, purchased by the citizens with spoils of Marathon. Her poetical name **Pallas**, or **Pallas Athene**, is probably associated with her worship in the Attic district of Pallene or with her slaying of the giant Pallas (which see). Her primitive idols, guarding the heights of cities, were called *Palladia* (see PALLADIUM). In Greek mythology Athena is said to have sprung from the head of Zeus, who, according to some accounts, swallowed her mother Metis. From the river or lake Triton or Tritonis, claimed as the scene of her birth, she is called **A. Tri′to-ge-nei′a** (trĭ′tō-jē-nī′ȧ). In Attic myth Athena is said to have contested with Poseidon for supremacy by a trial of useful creative power; Poseidon produced the horse (or a salt spring), Athena the olive tree in the Erechtheum. The latter was considered the greater boon. Athena is represented sometimes as fully armed, with spear and shield, sometimes with a distaff in one hand. Her common attributes are the serpent, the owl (from which is probably derived her epithet **Glaucopis**), and the ægis, with the gorgoneum (see ÆGIS). See OLYMPIAN; cf. ERECHTHEUS.

Athena Parthenos (pär′thē-nŏs) [Gr. παρθένος virgin], a colossal gold and ivory statue of Athena wrought by Phidias and placed in the Parthenon about 438 B. C.;

Athena Parthenos.

is represented as a beautiful Indian halfbreed who fled with her lover into the wilderness, but took poison rather than break her vow of virginity.

At′a-lan′tis (ăt′ȧ-lăn′tĭs), *n.* **1.** Var. of ATLANTIS.
2. A romance by Mrs. Manley, published in 1709, containing a scandalous account, under assumed names, of persons of high rank who were concerned in the revolution of 1688; hence, formerly, a scandalous narrative.

‖ **a′ta-la′ya** (ä′tä-lä′yä), *n.* [Sp.] A watchtower for giving warning of a foe's approach.

at′a-man (ăt′ȧ-măn), *n.* [Russ. Cf. HETMAN.] = HETMAN.

atame. † ATTAME, to pierce, etc.

atame, *v. t.* To tame. *Obs.*

A-ta′ne (ȧ-tä′nē), *n.* *Geol.* A subdivision of the Comanchean system of Greenland.

at′ar. Var. of ATTAR.

At′a-ra (ăt′ȧ-rä). *D. Bib.*

At′a-rah. *Bib.*

At′a-roth (-rŏth; -rōth) [illegible]

At′a-roth-a′dar (-ā′där). [illegible]

At′a-roth-ad′dar [illegible]

A-tas′ca-de′ro [illegible], *n.* [Cf. Sp. *atascadero* a miry place.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Cretaceous of southern California.

‖ **à tâ′tons′** (ȧ tä′tôɴ′). [F.] Gropingly; blindly.

a-tax′o-nom′ic, *a.* [*a-* not + *taxonomic*.] *Bot.* Irregular; abnormal; not taxonomic; as, fasciation in plants is an *ataxonomic* development.

a-tax′o-phe′mi-a, *n.* [NL.: Gr. ἀταξία disorder + φήμη a speech.] *Med.* Imperfect coördination of speech muscles.

a-tax′y (ȧ-tăk′sĭ; ăt′ăk-sĭ), *n.* *Med.* = ATAXIA.

at′a-zir′ (ăt′ȧ-zēr′), *n.* [OF., fr. Ar. *at-tathīr* the influence.] *Astrol.* The influence of a star on other stars or on men. *Obs.*

a-tchaar′. Var. of ACHAR.

atcheament, atchement. † ACHIEVEMENT, HATCHMENT.

atcherne Obs. pl. of ACORN.

atcheve. † ACHIEVE.

atchievance. † ACHIEVANCE.

a[illegible]hieve. † ACHIEVE.

[illegible]**′i-son** (ăch′ĭ-sŭn; ā′chĭ-), [illegible] Scot., fr. *Atkinson*, name of an [illegible] master of the Scottish [illegible] See COIN.

ate. † AT, EAT, HATE, OAT.

a-tech′nic. *a.* [*a-* not + *technic*.] Without technical knowledge. [illegible]**h′ny** (-nĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

a-tech′ni-cal. *a.* Not technical; popular.

a-tees′. Var. of ATIS.

a-tee′ter, *adv.* Teetering. *U. S.*

a′tef crown (ä′tĕf). [Egypt. *atef*, name of the crown.] *Egypt. Antiq.* The tall crown of Upper Egypt, with a long feather on each side. See HERSHEF, *Illust.*

ateign, ateine. † ATTAIN.

a′tel, a′tel-ich, *a.* [AS. *atol*, *atelic*.] Hideous; terrible. *Obs.*

atel-. See ATELO-.

at′e-les′tite, *n.* [Gr. ἀτελής imperfect.] *Min.* Basic bismuth arsenate, occurring in minute yellow crystals. Sp. gr., 6.4.

At′el-lan′i-can, *a.* Atellan

a tem. *Abbr.* A tempo.

a-tem′po-ral, *a.* Not temporal; timeless.

atempre. † ATTEMPER.

a-tend′, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ātendan* or *ontendan*. See TINDER.] To kindle; to take fire. *Obs.*

atende. † ATTEND.

a-te′ne, *v. t.* [See A-; TEEN, *v.*] To vex. *Obs.*

‖ **a te′ne-ris** (*sc.* **an′nis**) (ā tĕn′ē-rĭs). [L.] From tender (years). *Vergil* (*Georgics*, III. 74).

atenkt. † ATTAINT.

atent. † ATEND, ATTENT.

ater. † ATTER.

A′ter (ā′tẽr). *Bib.*

A-ter′e-zi′as (ȧ-tẽr′ē-zī′ăs). [*Bib.*

‖ **a ter′go.** [L.] From behind.

atermine. † ATTERMINE.

a′tes (ä′tēs), *n.* [Tag.] The sweetsop. *Phil. I.*

ateynt. † ATTAINT.

a-teynt′, *a.* [Cf. ATTAINT.] Overcome. *Obs.*

at-flee′, *v. i.* [AS. *ætfléon*.] To flee away. *Obs.*

at-fore′, *prep.* [AS. *ætforan*.] Before. *Obs.*

ath. † OATH.

Ath′a-bas′kan. Var. of ATHAPASCAN.

A′thach (ā′thăk). *Bib.*

A-tha′iah (ȧ-thā′yȧ; ȧ-thī′ȧ). [*Bib.*

Ath′a-i′as (ăth′ā-ī′ăs). *D. Bib.*

Ath′a-lai (ăth′ȧ-lī; -lā). *D. Bib.*

a-thal′a-mous (ȧ-thăl′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. θάλαμος nuptial bed.] *Bot.* Not furnished with shields or beds for spores, as the thallus of certain lichens.

Ath′a-li′a. Var. of ATHALIAH.

Ath′a-li′as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

Ath′a-lie (ăt′ȧ-lē; F. ȧ′tȧ′lē′), *n.* [F.] See ATHALIAH.

a-thal′line, *a.* [*a-* not + *thalline*.] *Bot.* With no thallus; not thallophytic.

athamant. † ADAMANT.

ath′a-man′tin (ăth′ȧ-măn′tĭn), *n.* [From *Athamanta*, syn. of *Peucedanum*.] A crystalline compound found in the root and seeds of *Peucedanum oreoselinum*.

Ath′a-mas (ăth′ȧ-măs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀθάμας.] See INO.

ath′a-maunt, athamaunte. † ADAMANT.

Ath′a-nai (ăth′ȧ-nī; -nā). *D. Bib.*

Ath′a-na′sian-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Theol.* **a** The teaching of Athanasius (d. 373), esp. that the Son is of the same substance with the Father, in opposition to Arianism. **b** The doctrine of the Athanasian Creed. — **Ath′a-na′sian-ist**, *n.*

Ath′a-na′si-us (ăth′ȧ-nā′shĭ-ŭs; -zhĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀθανάσιος; cf. ἀθάνατος immortal.] Lit., immortal; — masc. prop. name. F. *Athanase* (ȧ′tȧ′näz′); It. *Atanasio* (ä′tä-nä′zē-ō), *Atanasia* (ä′tä-nä′zē-ä), *Atanagio* (ä′tä-nä′jō); G. *Athanasius* (ä′tä-nä′zē-ŏŏs).

‖ **Ath′a-na′si-us con′tra mun′dum.** [L.] Athanasius against the world; — referring to the theological controversies of the 4th century, in which Athanasius for a time was almost the only great leader, but finally triumphed.

athar. Var. of ATTAR.

Ath′a-ri′as (ăth′ȧ-rī′ăs). *Bib.*

a-thart′ (ȧ-thôrt′), **a-thort′**. Scot. var. of ATHWART.

A-thar′van (ȧ-tär′văn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Atharva-Veda.

A-thar′van, *n.* [Cf. Skr. *atharvan* fire priest, the first fire priest.] A member of the priestly class or caste among the ancient Iranians, supposed by many to be the model of the Brahman caste of India.

A-thar′va-Ve′da (-vȧ-vā′dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Atharvavēda*.] See VEDA.

athawart. † ATHWART.

athe. † OATH.

a′the-is′tic-ness, *n.* Atheisticalness. *Obs.*

ath′el. † ETHEL.

ath′el, *a.* [AS. *æðele*.] Noble; illustrious; also, excellent. *Obs.* — *n.* A noble. *Obs.*

ath′el, *n.* [AS. *æðelu*, *æðelo*.] Race; ancestry; nobility; dignity; honor. *Obs.*

Ath′el-stan (ăth′ĕl-stăn), **Ath′el-stane** (-stān), *n.* [AS. *Æðelstān*.] **1.** Lit., noble stone; — masc. prop. name.
2. [In form *Athelstane*.] In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the thane of Coningsburgh. He is a suitor for the hand of Rowena, and is called "The Unready" (like King Ethelred II., his ancestor) from his being slow of resolution.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

also, an extant Roman reduced copy of the preceding now at Athens. *Athena Parthenos* was a standing figure, holding in her left hand a lance, while at her left side stood a shield. The extended right hand held a Nike.

ath′e-næ′um ‖ (ăth′ē-nē′ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. **ath′e-ne′um** -NÆA (-ȧ). [L. *Athenaeum*, Gr. Ἀθήναιον a temple of Athena at Athens, fr. Ἀθήνη, Athena.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A temple of Athena, at Athens, where scholars and poets read their works and instructed students.
2. [*cap.*] A school founded at Rome by Hadrian.
3. A literary or scientific association or club.
4. A building or an apartment where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use.

A-the′ni-an (ȧ-thē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *Athénien*.] Of or pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Greece. — *n.* A native or citizen of Athens.
the Athenian Bee, Plato; — so called because of the sweetness and beauty of his style. — **A. school.** See ATTIC SCHOOL.

Ath′ens (ăth′ĕnz; 151), *n.* The ancient Greek Athens, a type of culture and intellectual achievement.
Athens of America, Boston, Mass., from its many scholars and its many literary, scientific, and educational institutions and publications. — **A. of Ireland**, Cork or Belfast. — **A. of the North. a** Edinburgh, in allusion to its literary institutions, and the intellectual distinction of many of its men and publications in times past. In its topographical position and its general appearance it bears a marked resemblance to the Grecian Athens. **b** Copenhagen. — **A. of Switzerland**, *or* **A. on the Limmat** (lĭm′ät), Zürich, as being the intellectual capital of German Switzerland. — **A. of the West**, Córdoba, Spain, which was the center of Arabian learning during the Middle Ages.

a′the-o-log′i-cal (ā′thē-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Opposed to theology; atheistic. *Bp. Montagu.* — **a′the-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a′the-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*a-* not + *theology*.] Antagonism to theology. *Swift.*

a′the-ous (ā′thē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄθεος without God. See ATHEIST.] **1.** Atheistic; impious. *Obs.* *Milton.*
2. Without God, neither accepting nor denying him.
I should say science was *atheous*, and therefore could not be atheistic. *Bp. of Carlisle.*

ath′er-ine (ăth′ẽr-ĭn; -īn), *n.* [Gr. ἀθερίνη a kind of smelt.] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous small fishes of the family Atherinidæ, esp. *Atherina presbyter*, a food fish of Europe.

Ath′er-in′i-dæ (ăth′ẽr-ĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of small acanthopterygian fishes of both salt and fresh water, called *silversides*, *sand smelts*, etc. All the species have a silvery band along the sides, sometimes underlaid by black pigment. See ATHERINE, SILVERSIDES.

a-ther′man-cy (ȧ-thûr′măn-sĭ), *n.* [See ATHERMANOUS.] Inability to transmit radiant heat; impermeability to heat; — opposed to *diathermancy*.

a-ther′ma-nous (-mȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + θερμαίνειν to heat.] *Physics.* Not transmitting radiant heat; — opposed to *diathermanous*.

ath′er-o′ma (ăth′ẽr-ō′mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀθέρωμα, ἀθήρωμα, fr. ἀθήρη groats, meal.] *Med.* **a** A soft encysted tumor containing curdy matter. **b** A disease characterized by fatty degeneration of the inner coat of the arteries.

ath′er-o-ma′si-a (-ō-mā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The condition of being affected with atheroma.

ath′er-om′a-tous (-ŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -ō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of, atheroma.

ath′e-tize (ăth′ē-tīz), *v. t.*; ATH′E-TIZED (-tīzd); ATH′E-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Gr. ἀθετεῖν, fr. ἄθετος set aside, not fixed; ἀ- not + τιθέναι to place.] To set aside or reject as spurious, as by marking with an obelus.
No passage *athetized* by Origen is found in the Old Latin. *N. Int. Encyc.*

ath′e-toid (-toid), *a.* [*athetosis* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by, athetosis.

ath′e-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄθετος. See ATHETIZE.] *Med.* An affection marked by peculiar tremors of the fingers and toes, occurring most frequently in children.

a-thirst′ (ȧ-thûrst′), *a.* [ME. *ofthurst*, AS. *ofþyrsted*, p. p. of *ofþyrstan*; *of-* intens. + *þyrstan* to thirst. See THIRST.]
1. Wanting drink; thirsty.
2. Having a keen appetite or desire; eager; longing. "*Athirst* for battle." *Cowper.*

ath′lete (ăth′lēt), *n.* [L. *athleta*, Gr. ἀθλητής prize fighter, fr. ἀθλεῖν to contend for a prize, ἆθλος, Hom. ἄεθλος, contest, ἆθλον prize.]
1. *Class. Antiq.* One who contended for a prize in the public games of ancient Greece or Rome.
2. Any one trained to contend in exercises requiring great physical agility and strength; one who has great activity and strength. Also fig.
Athlete of Christendom, Scanderbeg; — so called because of his successful warfare against the Turks.

ath-let′ic (ăth-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *athleticus*, Gr. ἀθλητικός. See ATHLETE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to athletes or the exercises practiced by them; as, *athletic* games or sports.
2. Befitting an athlete; strong; muscular; robust; vigorous; as, *athletic* Celts. "*Athletic* soundness." *South.* — **ath-let′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ath-let′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ath-let′i-cism (ăth-lĕt′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The practice of, or devotion to, athletics.

ath-let′ics (ăth-lĕt′ĭks), *n.* Art of training by athletic exercises; the games and sports of athletes.

Ath′ole, *or* **Ath′ol, brose** (ăth′ŏl brōz). [From *Athole*, a district in Scotland.] A mixture of whisky or brandy with honey or oatmeal. *Scot.*
That drink which they call *Athole brose*, and which is made of old whisky, strained honey, and sweet cream. *Stevenson.*

at home. A reception for guests at one's home.

a-threp′si-a (ȧ-thrĕp′sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. θρέψις nourishment.] *Med.* Profound debility of children due to lack of food and unhygienic surroundings.
— **a-threp′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

a-thwart′ (ȧ-thwôrt′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *thwart*.] **1.** Across, esp. in an oblique direction; sidewise; obliquely.
Sometimes *athwart*, sometimes he strook him straight. *Spenser.*
2. Across the course; so as to thwart; perversely.
All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales loaden with heavy news. *Shak.*

a-thwart′, *prep.* **1.** Across: from side to side of; hence, fig., in opposition to. "*Athwart* the thicket lone." *Tennyson.*
2. *Naut.* Across, or from side to side of, the length, direction, or course of; as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course.

a-thwart′-hawse′ (-hôz′), *adv.* Across the stem (of another vessel), where the anchor cable or towing hawser is likely to be fouled; — used with *of*.

a-thwart′ship (-shĭp) } *a. & adv.* Across the ship from
a-thwart′ships (-shĭps) } side to side, or in that direction; — opposed to *fore and aft*.

A-thyr′i-um (ȧ-thĭr′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. θυρεός an oblong shield.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns of graceful habit, nearly related to *Asplenium*, in which it is often included, but differing in the curved or lunate sori. *A. filixfœmina* is the lady fern.

-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk). [L. *-aticus*: cf. F. *-atique*. Cf. -AGE.] A suffix, with the force of, *of the nature of*, *belonging* or *pertaining to*, *composed of*, forming adjectives and nouns; as in aquatic, Asiatic, fanatic, lymphatic, etc.

a-tilt′ (ȧ-tĭlt′), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *tilt*.] **1.** In the manner of a tilter; in the position, or with the action, of one making a thrust. "To run *atilt* at men." *Hudibras.*
2. In the position of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.

at′i-my (ăt′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀτιμία; ἀ- not + τιμή honor.] *Gr. Antiq.* Public disgrace; infamy; loss of civil rights.

-a′tion (-ā′shŭn). [L. *-ationem*: cf. F. *-ation*. See -TION.] A suffix forming nouns, often equivalent to the verbal substantive in *-ing*. Most of these nouns have verbs in *-ate*; as, allitera*te -ation*, narra*te -ation*; many are derived through the French; as, inform*ation*; many are formed on verbs ending in the Greek formative *-ize* (Fr. *-ise*); as, civiliz*ation*, demoraliz*ation*; some, on native verbs; as, flirt*ation*, starv*ation*. Their meanings may be classified as follows:
1. *Action* (from the active verb senses): act of *doing* (what the verbal root denotes); as, visit*ation*, act of visiting; — often implying *process*, *continuance*, *manner*, *art*, *amount*, or other modification, as of *time* or *place*; as in, dates are reckoned by modern comput*ation*; a record of his visit*ations*.
2. *State* or *quality* (from passive and neutral verb senses and from participial adjectives); *state*, *condition*, or *quality of being* (what the root word denotes); as in, men need occup*ation* (condition of being occupied); — often also with special implication of *process*, *continuance*, *manner*, *time*, *place*, etc.: as in, be moderate when moder*ation* will suffice; he resented the alter*ation* (fact or manner of being altered) in their demeanor.
3. *Concrete result or thing* (transferred by causal association from verb senses); as in, spangled with decor*ations* (things that decorate); remove the slight discolor*ation* (product of discoloring); vanity was his abomin*ation*.

a-tip′toe′ (ȧ-tĭp′tō′), *adv.* On tiptoe; eagerly expecting.
We all feel *a-tiptoe* with hope and confidence. *F. Harrison.*

-ative. [L. *-ativus*: cf. F. *-atif*, fem. *-ative*.] An adj. suffix, with the sense of *tending to*, *of the nature of*, *relating to*. (See -IVE.) Adjectives in *-ative* representing Lat. *-ativus* usually have a corresponding verb in *-ate*, as in the case of demonstr*ative*, rel*ative*. The suffix *-ative* is also used to form adjectives to nouns in *-ty*, as in authorit*ative* from *authority*, quantit*ative*, etc., and to native words, as talk*ative*.

at′ka fish } (ăt′kȧ). [Native name.] A valuable ma-
at′ka mack′er-el } rine hexagrammoid food fish (*Pleurogrammus monopterygius*) of Alaska and adjacent regions.

at-lan′tal (ăt-lăn′tăl), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Of or pertaining to the atlas. **b** Anterior; cephalic.

At′lan-te′an (ăt′lăn-tē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Atlanteus*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, Atlas; strong.
With *Atlantean* shoulders, fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies. *Milton.*
2. Of or pertaining to Atlantis, which the ancients allege was sunk and overwhelmed by the ocean.

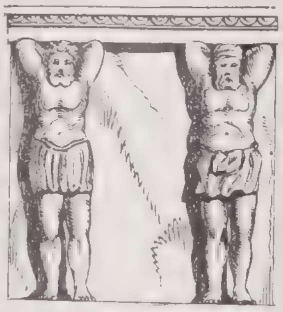
Atlantes.

at-lan′tes (ăt-lăn′tēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ATLAS. [L., fr. Gr. Ἄτλαντες, pl. of Ἄτλας. See ATLAS.] *Arch.* Figures or half figures of men, used as columns to support an entablature; — called also *telamones*. See CARYATID.

At-lan′tic (ăt-lăn′tĭk), *a.* [L. *Atlanticus*, fr. *Atlas*. See ATLAS; ATLANTES.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Mt. Atlas in Libya; hence, designating, or pertaining to, the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west; as, the *Atlantic* Ocean; the *Atlantic* basin; the *Atlantic* telegraph.
2. Of or pertaining to the isle of Atlantis; Atlantean.
To sequester out of the world into *Atlantic* and Utopian politics. *Milton.*
3. Descended from, or pertaining to, Atlas.
4. [*l. c.*] Resembling an atlas. *Obs.*
Atlantic sisters, the Atlantides. *Obs.* *Milton.* — **A. stone**, ivory. *Obs.* *Milton.* — **A.**, *or* **A. standard, time.** See STANDARD TIME. — **A. type** (of locomotive). See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

At-lan′tid (-tĭd), *a.* *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the Pleiades. — *n.* Any of the Pleiades. See ATLANTIDES.

At-lan′ti-des (-tĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀτλαντίδες. See ATLANTES.] **1. a** The Pleiades, or seven stars fabled to be the daughters of Atlas and Pleione. **b** = HESPERIDES.
2. The inhabitants of Atlantis.

At-lan′tis (-tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀτλαντίς.] A mythical island in the west, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, mentioned by Plato, Pliny, and other ancient writers, and said to have been sunk beneath the ocean by an earthquake. It was possibly an obscure tradition of the existence of a western continent. — **New Atlantis**, an allegory by Lord Bacon, and the name of an island described in it as being situated, like the Atlantis of the ancients, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. Bacon represents himself as wrecked on this island, and as finding there an association for the cultivation of natural science and improvements in the arts.

at-lan′to- (ăt-lăn′tō-). A combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the atlas* (in sense 3); as, **at-lan′to-ax′i-al**, pertaining to the atlas and axis; **at-lan′to-mas′toid**, pertaining to the atlas and mastoid process, etc.

At-lan′to-sau′rus (-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Ἄτλας, -αντος, Atlas + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Sauropoda of the Upper Jurassic. *A. immanis* is supposed to have been the largest of all animals, exceeding one hundred feet in length.

at′las (ăt′lȧs), *n.* [Ar. *atlas*, smooth.] A kind of rich satin manufactured in the East.

At′las (ăt′lăs), *n.*; *pl.* AT′LAS-ES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [L. *Atlas*, *-antis*, Gr. Ἄτλας, -αντος, fr. root of τλῆναι to bear. See TOLERATE.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* In Homer, a divinity having charge of the pillars which upheld the heavens; later, a Titan, son of Iapetus and Clymene or Asia, forced, for warring against Zeus, to support the heavens on his head and hands; still later, a king metamorphosed into a lofty mountain, esp. a king of Mauretania inhospitable to Perseus and converted by him into Mt. Atlas. Hence, the bearer of a great burden.
2. [*l. c.*] *Arch. Sing.* of ATLANTES.
3. [*l. c.*] *Anat.* The first vertebra of the neck, articulating immediately with the skull, thus sustaining the globe of the head, whence the name.

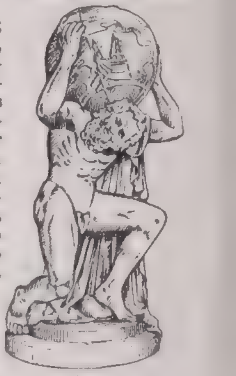
Atlas.

By some applied only to the first vertebra of mammals, birds, and reptiles. The human atlas is somewhat annular in form and is without a centrum. It revolves upon the odontoid process of the axis as on a pivot, and articulates with the occipital condyles of the skull.
4. [*l. c.*] A collection of maps in a volume; — said to have been first used by the geographer Mercator because a picture of Atlas supporting the world had been commonly prefixed to such collections.
5. [*l. c.*] A volume of plates illustrating any subject.
6. [*l. c.*] A work in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form or arrangement; as, a historical *atlas*.
7. [*l. c.*] A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps; — called also *atlas folio*.
8. [*l. c.*] A large size of paper. See PAPER.
9. See STAR.

Atlas beetle. A very large metallic-green beetle (*Chalcosoma atlas*) found in the East.

Atlas powder. A blasting powder or dynamite composed of nitroglycerin, wood fiber, sodium nitrate, and magnesium carbonate.

at′le } (ăt′lē), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] The tama-
at′lee } risk salt tree (*Tamarix articulata*), of western Asia and India. From this and related species are obtained **atlee galls**, used for the same purposes as nut galls.

At′li (ät′lē), *n.* [Icel. *Atli* Attila.] In the Volsunga Saga, a monarch, corresponding to Etzel in the Nibelungenlied, who marries Gudrun and invites her brothers to his court, where they are treacherously slain. Gudrun avenges them by killing her own and Atli's two sons and Atli himself.

at′lo- (ăt′lō-). A combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the atlas*; as, **at′lo-ax′oid**, pertaining to the atlas and axis; **at′lo-o-don′toid**, pertaining to the atlas and odontoid.

A-the′ne (ȧ-thē′nē). See ATHENA. [*Bib.*
Ath′e-no′bi-us (ăth′ē-nō′bĭ-ŭs).
ath′e-nor. Var. of ATHANOR.
a′the-o-lo′gi-an (ā′thē-ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* One lacking theological knowledge. *Rare.* [OTHER.
ather † ADDER, EITHER,
Ath′e-ric′er-a (ăth′ē-rĭs′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀθήρ the awn of grain + κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Diptera having three basal joints to the antennæ, and a bristle arising from the base of the third. The larval skin serves as a covering for the pupa. — **ath′e-ric′er-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ath′e-ric′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
A-the′ri-o-gæ′a (ȧ-thē′rĭ-ō-jē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. θηρίον beast + γαῖα, γῆ, land; — from the scarcity of mammals.] *Zoögeog.* = ANTARCTOGÆA. — **A-the′ri-o-gæ′an** *or* **-ge′an** (-ăn), *a.*
a-ther′mic (ȧ-thûr′mĭk), *a.* **a** Heatless; as, an *athermic* motor. **b** *Med.* Afebrile.
-ther′mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄθερμος without warmth.] *Physics.* Athermanous.
ath′er-oid (ăth′ẽr-oid), *a.* [Gr. ἀθήρ, ἀθέρος, a beard, or an ear, of grain + *-oid*.] Shaped like an ear of grain.
Ath′er-o-sper′ma (ăth′ẽr-ō-spûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀθήρ, ἀθέρος, a beard, or an ear, of grain + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* A genus of monimiaceous trees of Victoria and Tasmania. *A. moschatum*, the only species, is the plume nutmeg.
ath′er-o-sper′mine (-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* An alkaloid found in the bark of *Atherosperma moschatum*.
A-ther′sa-tha (ȧ-thûr′sȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ath′er-ton gag (ăth′ẽr-t'n). *U. S. Hist.* A resolution that all petitions on the subject of slavery should be "laid on the table without being debated, printed, or referred," introduced in the House of Representatives by C. G. Atherton of New Hampshire, passed in 1838, and rescinded in 1845.
Ath′e-ru′rus (ăth′ē-rōō′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀθήρ beard (of grain) + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* See BRUSH-TAILED PORCUPINE.
athil † 2d & 3d ATHEL.
a-think′, *v. t.* [*a-* + *think*.] To repent; to displease; to disgust; — used impersonally. *Obs.*
athirt. † ATHWART.
Ath′la-i (ăth′lā-ī; -lī). *Bib.*
ath-le′ta (ăth-lē′tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L. See ATHLETE.] *Class. Antiq.* = ATHLETE, 1.
ath-let′ic, *n.* **1.** Athletics. *Obs.* **2.** An athlete. *Rare.*
ath′le-tism (ăth′lē-tĭz'm), *n.* State or practice of an athlete; characteristics of an athlete.
Ath-lone′ (ăth-lōn′), *n.* [Name of a borough in Ireland.] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.
ath′lo-thete (ăth′lō-thēt), *n.* [Gr. ἀθλοθέτης a judge, in games.] = AGONOTHETE.
Ath′ma-tha (ăth′mȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
athohte. Obs. pret. of ATHINK.
at-hold′, *v. t.* [ME. *at-*, AS. *æt-*, away, from + AS. *healdan*; cf. AS. *oðhealdan*. See HOLD.] To withhold: detain; retain; preserve; to keep in mind; observe. *Obs.* [HATHOR.
A′thor (ä′thôr). Var. of
a-thort′. Scot. var. of ATHWART.
A′thos′ (ȧ′tōs′), *n.* See THREE MUSKETEERS, THE.
athourcht. † ATHWART.
a-thrill′, *adv.* Thrilling.
athrist. † ATHIRST.
a-throb′, *adv.* Throbbing.
a-throng′, *adv.* Thronged.
athrust. athurst. † ATHIRST.
Ath′tar (ăth′tär), *n.* The chief divinity of the ancient Minæans, probably a sun deity.
athum. † ODAM.
a-thwart′wise′, *adv.* Athwart.
a-thym′i-a (ȧ-thĭm′ĭ-ȧ; -thī′mĭ-ȧ), **ath′y-my** (ăth′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *athymia*, fr. Gr. ἀθυμία despondency.] *Med.* Despondency: melancholia. — **a-thy′mic** (ȧ-thī′mĭk; -thĭm′ĭk), *a.*
a-thy′ri-a (ȧ-thī′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See A- not; THYROID.] *Med.* Absence of the thyroid gland.
atier. † ATTIRE.
a-tif′fe, *v. t.* [OF. *atifer*, F. *attifer*.] To adorn. *Obs.* — **atiffement**, *n.* [OF.] *Obs.*
A′tik (ä′tĭk), *n.* [Ar. *al 'ātiq* the old one.] See STAR.
a-til′, *v. t.* [OF. *atillier*.] To dress: to equip. *Obs.*
a-ti′mon (ä-tē′mōn), *n.* [Visayan.] The muskmelon. *Phil. I.*
a-tin′ga (ȧ-tĭŋ′gȧ), *n.* *Zoöl.* A bur fish (*Chilomycterus atinga*) of Florida and the West Indies.
a-tin′gle, *adv.* Tingling.
At′i-pha (ăt′ĭ-fȧ). *Bib.*
atir. † ATTER, ATTIRE.
a-tis′ (ȧ-tēs′), *n.* [Hind. *atīs*.] *Bot.* A kind of monkshood (*Aconitum heterophyllum*) found in the Himalayas.
atise. † ATTICE.
At′ji-nese′. Var. of ACHINESE.
At′ka. See ALEUT.
At′kin-son, Sergeant. In Fielding's "Amelia," a good-hearted, self-sacrificing soldier, devoted to Booth and Amelia.
At′kin-son cy′cle. *Gas Engines.* A modification of the Otto cycle having long expansion and short compression strokes produced by a special linkwork gear (invented by one Atkinson, an Englishman) which varies the piston speed.
At′kins, Tommy. See TOMMY ATKINS.
Atl. *Abbr.* Atlantic.
At-lan′ta (ăt-lan′tȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. ATLANTIC.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small transparent heteropod mollusks having a sharply keeled spiral shell. See HETEROPODA, *Illust.*
at-lan′tare′ (ăt-lăn′târ′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
At-lan′tes (ăt-lăn′tēz), *or*, *Ital. form*, **At-lan′te** (ät-län′tā), *n.* In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a magician who lived in an enchanted castle having a surrounding wall of glass, and who brought up Ruggiero.
At-lan′ti-ca, *n.* Atlantis. *Obs.*
At-lan′to-Med′i-ter-ra′ne-an race. = LITTORAL RACE.
At′las, *v. t.* To support (a burden) like Atlas.
atlas folio. = ATLAS, 7.
Atlas moth. A large saturnian moth (*Attacus atlas*) of India.
atle. † ETTLE.
at′loid, *a.* [*atlo-* + *-oid*.] *Anat.* Atlantal.
at-loi′de-an, *a.* *Anat.* Atlantal.

at-loi′do- (ăt-loi′dō-). [*atlo-* + *-oid.*] A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the atlas*; as, **at-loi′do-ax′oid**, pert. to the atlas and axis.

at′man (ät′măn), *n.* [Skr. *ātman.*] *Hinduism.* **a** The life principle, soul, or individual essence. **b** [*cap.*] The universal ego from whom all individual atmans arise. It is a European excrescence on the East Indian thought.

at-mi′a-try (ăt-mī′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός vapor + *-iatry.*] Treatment of disease by vapors or gases, as by inhalation.

at′mid- (ăt′mĭd-). [Gr. ἀτμίς, ἀτμίδος, smoke, vapor.] *Physiol. Chem.* A combining form denoting *formation by the hydrolyzing action of superheated water*; as in **at′mid-al-bu′min** and **at′mid-al′bu-mose**, substances formed by heating a proteid, as fibrin, to temperatures over 100° C. in water contained in sealed tubes. Also used adjectively; as, *atmid* bodies.

at′mi-dom′e-ter (ăt′mĭ-dŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*atmid-* + *-meter.*] An atmometer.

at′mi-dom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of evaporation, as by an atmometer.

at′mo- (ăt′mō-). A combining form from Greek ἀτμός, *steam, vapor.*

at-mol′o-gy (ăt-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*atmo-* + *-logy.*] *Physics.* The science of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor. — **at′mo-log′ic** (ăt′mō-lŏj′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **at-mol′o-gist** (ăt-mŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

at-mol′y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*atmo-* + *-lysis.*] Act or process of separating mingled gases of unequal diffusibility by transmission through porous substances.

at′mo-lyze (ăt′mō-līz), *v. t.* To subject to atmolysis. — **at′mo-ly-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′-), *n.*

at′mo-lyz′er (-līz′ẽr), *n.* An apparatus for atmolyzing.

at-mom′e-ter (ăt-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*atmo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation from a moist surface.

at′mos-phere (ăt′mŏs-fēr), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός vapor (akin to Skr. *ātman* breath, soul, G. *atem* breath) + σφαῖρα sphere. See SPHERE.] **1. a** The whole mass of air surrounding the earth; — applied also to the gaseous envelope of any celestial orb, or other body; as, the *atmosphere* of Mars. See AIR. **b** Any gaseous envelope or medium.

An *atmosphere* of cold oxygen. *Miller.*

2. A supposed medium around various bodies; as, *electrical atmosphere*, a medium formerly supposed to surround electrical bodies.

3. Any surrounding or pervading influence or condition.

The chillest of social *atmospheres.* *Hawthorne.*

4. The portion of air in any locality, or affected by a special physical or sanitary condition; as, the *atmosphere* of the room; a moist or noxious *atmosphere.*

5. *Physics.* The pressure of the air at the sea level, used as a unit. The standard pressure is that under which the mercury barometer stands at 760 millimeters. It is equivalent to about 14.7 lbs. to the sq. inch.

6. *Paint. & Drawing.* = AIR, 14.

at′mos-phere, *v. t.* To envelop as an atmosphere; to place or condition as to atmosphere.

at′mos-pher′ic (-fĕr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the atmosphere; specif.: **a** Of the nature of, or forming, the atmosphere; as, *atmospheric* air. **b** Existing, occurring, acting, etc., in the atmosphere.

The lower *atmospheric* current *Darwin.*

c Caused, or operated on, by the atmosphere; pneumatic; as. an *atmospheric* effect; an *atmospheric* engine; the *atmospheric* envelope of the earth.

atmospheric electricity, electricity of the atmosphere or clouds. See LIGHTNING. — **a. engine**. See STEAM ENGINE. — **a. hammer**, a pneumatic hammer. — **a. line**. a *Steam Engin.* A line showing atmospheric pressure drawn on the indicator card by the pencil before steam is admitted to the indicator (see INDICATOR, *n.*, 3). **b** *pl. Astron.* Variable lines seen in the solar spectrum, due to aqueous vapor in the earth's atmosphere. — **a. pressure**, the pressure exerted by the atmosphere, not merely downwards, but in every direction. See ATMOSPHERE, 5. — **a. tides**, tidal movements of the atmosphere resembling those of the ocean, but produced mainly by diurnal temperature changes.

at′mos-pher′i-cal (-fĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the atmosphere; atmospheric.

2. Dependent on, or affected by, the atmosphere. *Rare.*

I am so *atmospherical* a creature. *Pope.*

a-toll′ (ȧ-tŏl′; ăt′ŏl; 277), *n.* [Native name in the Indian Ocean.] A coral island or islands, consisting of a belt of coral reef surrounding a central lagoon. The old notion

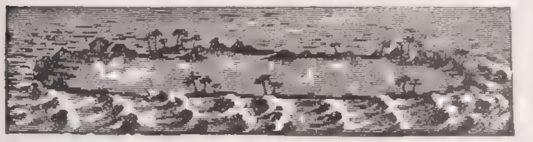

Atoll.

that atolls are built upon the rims of submerged craters has been abandoned as a general explanation. Darwin's theory, which has long been generally accepted, assumes a protracted subsidence of the sea bottom where the reefs are, at a rate not greater than that of the upward building of the coral. It regards the atoll as having commenced as a fringing reef, as having later become a barrier reef, and finally, after the submergence of the island about which it started, an atoll. Recent investigations afford confirmatory evidence of Darwin's theory as applied to some regions, but it is not regarded as of universal application, for Murray and others have shown that barrier reefs and atolls are sometimes formed without subsidence.

at′om (ăt′ŭm), *n.* [L. *atomus*, Gr. ἄτομος, uncut, indivisible, as n., atom; ἀ- not + τομός, verbal adj. of τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *atome.* See TOME.] **1.** One of the minute indivisible particles of which, according to atomism, the universe is composed. See ATOMISM, 1.

2. *Chem. & Physics.* **a** According to the atomic theory, the smallest particle of an element which can exist either alone or in combination with similar particles of the same or of a different element; the smallest particle of an element which enters into the composition of molecules. See ATOMIC THEORY. **b** A group of such particles, constituting the smallest quantity of a radical; as, an *atom* of ammonium. *Obs. or R.* **c** Sometimes, esp. in earlier literature, a molecule. **d** A quantity proportional to the atomic weight; specif., the atomic weight in grams.

3. Anything extremely small; particle; whit; jot.

There was not an *atom* of water. *Sir J. Ross.*

at′o-me-chan′ics (ăt′ō-mē-kăn′ĭks), *n.* [*atom* + *mechanics.*] *Physics.* That part of molecular physics which treats of the motions of atoms and of the forces supposed to be exerted by them and upon them.

a-tom′ic (ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), **a-tom′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, about, or pertaining to, atoms.

2. Adhering to atomism.

3. Extremely minute; tiny.

atomic heat, *Chem.*, the product obtained by multiplying the atomic weight of any element by its specific heat. The atomic heat of elements in the solid state is nearly a constant, the mean value being 6.4 (law of Dulong and Petit). — **a. refraction** *or* **refractive power**. See MOLECULAR REFRACTION. — **a. theory** *or* **hypothesis**, *Chem.*, the theory that all material substances are composed of minute particles or atoms of a comparatively small number of kinds, all the atoms of the same kind being uniform in size, weight, and other properties. It is the atomism of philosophy formulated into a scientific theory, first distinctly announced by the English chemist Dalton in 1803-1807. Dalton also stated the laws of definite and multiple proportions, and showed the possibility of determining the relative weights of the atoms. The theory was further developed by Avogadro, who distinguished between molecules and atoms and furnished in his hypothesis a guiding principle for the determination of molecular and atomic weights. Since then many discoveries, as the law of Dulong and Petit, the phenomena of isomorphism, of substitution, and of isomerism, and more recently ionization and radioactivity, have contributed to the advancement of the theory. According to recent discoveries the atom is to be conceived of, not as an ultimate particle, but as a complex system whose components (subatoms) are in rapid orbital motion. According to the hypothesis of J. J. Thomson the atom of each element represents a stable arrangement of a number of electrons, and radioactive change is a process due to some disturbing force, resulting in the expulsion of electrons or groups of electrons and the formation of a new stable arrangement, that is, the atom of another element of lower atomic weight. See AVOGADRO'S HYPOTHESIS, MOLECULE, ELECTRON, PERIODIC SYSTEM, ETHER. — **a. volume**, *Chem.*, the quotient obtained by dividing the atomic weight of an element by its specific gravity. — **a. weight**, *Chem.*, the relative weight of the atom of an element, referred to some element taken as a standard. In many tables the atomic weight of hydrogen is taken as unity, but the majority of chemists now favor the atomic weight of 16 for oxygen as a basis (which basis is the one adopted in this Dictionary). This gives to hydrogen the value 1.0076. For the table of atomic weights, see ELEMENT.

at′o-mic′i-ty (ăt′ō-mĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Equivalence; valence. See VALENCE. **b** The number of atoms in the molecule of an element. **c** The number of replaceable atoms or groups in the molecule of a compound.

at′om-ism (ăt′ŭm-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that the physical universe (or, as sometimes taught, the whole universe, both physical and mental) is composed of simple, indivisible, and minute particles or atoms. *Atomism* dates from pre-Socratic times. Its first clear enunciation came with Leucippus and Democritus (born about 460 B. C.), who taught that all phenomena are to be explained by the incessant movement of atoms differing only in shape, order, and position. In modern times, besides the development of chemical and physical theory (see ATOMIC THEORY), many thinkers have endeavored to interpret *atomism* from a psychical point of view, either treating the atoms as mind stuff (see MIND STUFF) or as composed of sense elements.

2. The independent action of individual atoms, or the doctrine of such action.

The instinctive tendency of Englishmen towards what is sometimes, not perhaps judiciously, called "*atomism.*" *London Spectator.*

at′om-ist, *n.* An adherent of atomism.

at′om-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), **at′om-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to atoms; relating to atomism. — **at′om-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

It is the object of the mechanical *atomistic* philosophy to confound synthesis with synartesis. *Coleridge.*

at′om-ize (ăt′ŭm-īz), *v. t.*; AT′OM-IZED (-īzd); AT′OM-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To reduce to atoms, or to fine spray. — **at′om-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

The liquids in the form of spray are said to be pulverized, nebulized, or *atomized.* *Dunglison.*

at′om-iz′er (ăt′ŭm-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that atomizes; esp., an instrument for atomizing a liquid, as for disinfecting.

at′o-my (ăt′ō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ATOMIES (-mĭz). An atom; a mite; a pygmy.

[A] solid beam of isolated light,
Crowded with driving *atomies* *Tennyson.*

All night the *atomy* [cricket] thus sings: he ceases only when the temple bell proclaims the hour of dawn. *L. Hearn.*

at′o-my, *n.* [For *anatomy*, taken as *an atomy.*] A skeleton. *Obs., or Jocular.* *Shak.*

at one. [ME. *at on*, *atone*, *atoon*, *attone.*] **1.** In concord or friendship; in agreement (with each other); as, to be, bring, make, or set, *at one*, that is, to be or bring in or to a state of agreement or reconciliation.

If gentil men, or othere of hir contree
Were wrothe, she wolde bringen hem *atoon.* *Chaucer.*

2. Of the same opinion; agreed; concurring; as, on these points only are we *at one.*

3. Together. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

a-tone′ (ȧ-tōn′), *v. i.*; A-TONED′ (-tōnd′); A-TON′ING (-tōn′ĭng). [From *at one*, i. e., to be, or cause to be, at one. See AT ONE.] **1.** To agree; to accord. *Obs.*

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*
Than violentest contrariety. *Shak.*

2. To make reparation, compensation, expiation, or amends, for an offense or a crime.

The murderer fell, and blood *atoned* for blood. *Pope.*

The ministry not *atoning* for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure. *Junius.*

a-tone′, *v. t.* **1.** To set at one; to reduce to concord; to reconcile, as enemies; to appease; to harmonize. *Obs.*

I would do much
To *atone* them, for the love I bear to Cassio. *Shak.*

2. To join in one; to form by uniting. *Obs.*

High built with pines that heaven and earth *atone.* *Chapman.*

3. To make satisfaction for; to expiate.

Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

a-tone′, *n.* **1.** Agreement; reconciliation. *Obs.*

2. Amends; expiation; atonement.

Liveth in dread lest there be no *atone*
In time to come for yesterday's warm breath. *Wallace Rice.*

a-tone′ment (ȧ-tōn′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** (Lit., a setting *at one.*) Reconciliation, as between God and sinful man; restoration of friendly relations; agreement; concord. (See def. 2.) *Archaic.*

By whom we have now received the *atonement.* *Rom.* v. 11.

He desires to make *atonement*
Betwixt the Duke of Gloucester and your brothers. *Shak.*

2. Satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering that which will be received in satisfaction for an offense or injury; expiation; amends; — with *for.* Specif.: *Theol.* The saving or redeeming work of Christ wrought by his obedience, personal sufferings, and death. Prior to Anselm (d. 1109), Christ was thought to have paid a ransom to the Devil by his sufferings and thus wrought the deliverance of those who believed on him. But since that day the leading theories are: **a** The *Anselmian*, or the *vicarious*, or *substitutional*, *atonement.* This is the generally accepted orthodox view, and is held by Roman Catholic and by Calvinistic theologians. According to this, the righteousness of Christ was accepted by the Divine Father as a substitute for the righteousness of mankind lost through the fall, and the suffering and death of Christ were accepted as an equivalent of the punishment justly incurred by mankind; men being consequently released from punishment, on condition of their acceptance through faith of Christ's sacrifice. **b** *Governmental atonement*, a theory (originated by Grotius (d. 1645) the Dutch statesman, but common among New England theologians) that violated law must be followed by punishment, for the deterrent effect on the community, as in the penalties inflicted by human society, and that Christ's death as a spectacle to the universe serves this purpose of warning, and obviates the necessity of the punishment of man. **c** *Moral atonement*, set forth esp. by Maurice (d. 1872) and Robertson (d. 1853) in England, and Bushnell (d. 1876) in America. Christ, it is held, reveals by his holy life and love-inspired suffering the nature of God, and so wins man to repentance and the pursuit of holiness, which is the only satisfaction God requires.

Syn. — See PROPITIATION.

a-ton′ic (ȧ-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *atonique.* See ATONY.]

1. *Med.* Characterized by atony; as, an *atonic* disease.

2. *Gram.* Unaccented; as, an *atonic* syllable.

3. *Phon.* Without tone or vocality; voiceless; surd.

atonic dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA.

a-ton′ic, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A word or syllable with no accent.

2. *Phon.* An element of speech produced by the breath alone without voice; a voiceless, or surd, consonant; a breathing.

3. *Med.* A remedy for organic excitement or irritation.

at′o-ny (ăt′ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀτονία slackness; ἀ- not + τόνος tone: cf. F. *atonie.*] **1.** *Med.* Want of tone, or vital energy; weakness of the system, or of any, esp. a contractile, organ.

2. *Phon.* Weakness from lack of stress, or accent; as, the *atony* of an unaccented syllable.

A-tos′sa (ȧ-tŏs′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἄτοσσα.] **1.** The daughter of Cyrus, successively queen of Cambyses, Smerdis, and Darius Hystaspis, by the last of whom she had Xerxes Herodotus speaks of her as a follower of Sappho.

2 Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; — a name given her by Pope in his "Moral Essays," Ep. II. She was a friend of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whom Pope called Sappho.

a-tox′yl (ȧ-tŏk′sĭl), *n.* [*a-* not + *toxic* + *-yl.*] *Pharm.* A derivative of aniline containing 37 per cent of arsenic, used hypodermically in chronic skin diseases.

at′ra-bi-la′ri-ous (ăt′rȧ-bĭ-lā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *atrabilarius*, fr. L. *atra bilis* black bile: cf. F. *atrabilaire.*] Affected with melancholy; atrabilious; hypochondriac.

at′ra-bile (ăt′rȧ-bīl), *n.* [L. *atra bilis*; a translation of Gr. μελαγχολία melancholy: cf. F. *atrabile.*] Black bile; melancholy. See MELANCHOLY. *Obs.*

at′ra-bil′i-ar (-bĭl′ĭ-ȧr), *a.* [Cf. OF. *atrabiliaire.*] Melancholy; atrabilious.

at′ra-bil′i-a-ry (-bĭl′ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to atrabile.

2. Melancholic or hypochondriac; atrabilious.

atrabiliary capsules, *Anat.*, the suprarenal capsules; — so called from the dark color of their medullary substance.

at′ra-bil′ious (-yŭs), *a.* Affected by atrabile; hence, melancholic or hypochondriac. — **at′ra-bil′ious-ness**, *n.*

A hard-faced, *atrabilious*, earnest-eyed race. *Lowell.*

He was constitutionally *atrabilious* and scornful. *Froude.*

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at′lo-o-don′toid. See ATLO-.

atlowe, *adv.* Below. *Obs.*

at′ma (ät′mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *ātma-* in comp.] = ATMAN.

at′mi-at′rics (ăt′mī-ăt′rĭks), *n.* *Med.* = ATMIATRY.

at′mo (ăt′mō), *n.* [Short for *atmosphere.*] = ATMOSPHERE, 5.

at′mo-cau′sis (ăt′mō-kô′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *atmo-* + Gr. καῦσις a burning.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by application of steam.

at′mo-cau′ter-y, *n.* [*atmo-* + *cautery.*] *Med.* An apparatus used in atmocausis.

at′mo-graph, *n.* [*atmo-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for registering the varying character of the respiratory movements.

at′mos-fere, **at′mos-fer′ic.** Atmosphere, atmospheric. *Ref. Sp.*

at′mos-pher′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ATMOSPHERIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

at′mos-phe-rol′o-gy (ăt′mŏs-fē-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*atmosphere* + *-logy.*] The science of, or a treatise on, the atmosphere.

at-mos′te-on, *n.*; *L. pl.* -TEA (-ȧ). [NL.; *atmo-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* Any ossified tube conveying air to the hollow bones in birds. — **at-mos′te-al**, *a.*

At′mu (ät′mōō). Var. of ATUM, or TUM. See TUM.

ato. † ATWO.

‖ **a-to′cha** (ä-tō′chä), *n.* [Sp.] Esparto grass.

a-to′ci-a (ȧ-tō′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀτοκία sterility.] *Med.* Sterility of the female.

atok. Obs. pret. of ATAKE.

‖ **a-to′le** (ä-tō′lā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A porridge or gruel of maize meal. *Sp. Amer.*

a-tol′lon. † ATOLL.

atom. † AT HOME. [*Obs.*]

at′om, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms.

at′om-at′ic, *a.* Atomic. *Rare.*

a-tom′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ATOMIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

at′o-mi′cian (ăt′ō-mĭsh′ăn), *n.* An atomist. *Rare.*

a-tom′i-cism (ȧ-tŏm′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Atomism. *Obs.*

a-tom′i-cule, *n.* [Dim. of ATOM.] = SUBATOM.

at′om-if′er-ous, *a.* [L. *atomus* atom + *-ferous.*] Bearing atoms.

at′om-ize, *v. i.* To advocate the teaching of atomism. *Obs.*

at′om-ol′o-gy (ăt′ŭm-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*atom* + *-logy.*] The doctrine or science of atoms.

atom soul. The elementary consciousness, or analogue of consciousness, with which atoms are conceived to be endowed.

a-ton′a-ble (ȧ-tōn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

atone. † AT ONE.

a-tone′a-ble, *a.* Var. of ATONABLE.

at-one′ness (ăt-wŭn′nĕs), *n.* State or being at one with another; reconciliation. *Rare.*

a-ton′er (ȧ-tōn′ẽr), *n.* One who atones for something.

at-ones, *adv.* [See AT ONE.] At once. *Obs.*

a-to′ni-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Atony.

a-ton′ing (ȧ-tōn′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ATONE. — **a-ton′ing-ly**, *adv.*

atonys. † AT ONCE.

atoon. † AT ONE.

a-top′, *adv.* On or at the top. — *prep.* On top of.

a-top′ic (ȧ-tŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. τόπος place.] Out of place.

at′o-pite (ăt′ō-pīt), *n.* [Gr. ἄτοπος unusual.] *Min.* A yellow or brown antimonate of calcium, occurring in octahedrons. H., 5.5-6. Sp. gr., 5.03.

‖ **à tort′ et à tra′vers′** (ȧ tôr′-tā ȧ trȧ′vâr′). [F.] Without discernment; at random.

a-tour′ (ȧ-tō′ōōr), *prep.* & *adv.* [That is, *out over.*] Over. *Scot.*

a-tour′, *n.* [F.] Attire; array. *Obs.*

‖ **à toute′ force′** (ȧ tōōt′ fôrs′). [F.] Lit., with all force; by every means.

‖ **à tout′ ha′sard′** (ȧ tōō′ (h)ȧ′-zär′). [F.] At all hazard(s).

‖ **à tout′ prix′** (ȧ tōō′ prē′). [F.] At any price.

atrabilar, **-laire**, *a.* [F. *atrabilaire.*] Atrabilarious. *Obs.*

at′ra-bi-la′ri-an (ăt′rȧ-bĭ-lā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Atrabilarious. — *n.* A hypochondriac.

at′ra-bil-ia′ri-ous (ăt′rȧ-bĭl-yā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Atribilarious. *Rare.*

A-trag′e-ne (ȧ-trăj′ē-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀθραγένη a tree of which tinder was made.] *Bot.* A small genus of ranunculaceous vines allied to *Clematis*, but distinguished by having small spatulate petals. The sepals are large and petaloid. All but one of the species occur in the United States; they are handsome in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

at′ra-ment (ăt′rȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *atramentum* ink, fr. *ater* black.] Ink, blacking, or a similar liquid or substance, as the ink of a cuttlefish. *Obs. or R.*

Atrament is made of soot. *Trevisa.*

at′ra-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or used in making, atrament, or ink; as, *atramental* galls.

at′ra-men′tous (-tŭs), *a.* Black like ink; inky; inklike.

a-tre′si-a (ȧ-trē′sĭ-ȧ; -shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄτρητος not perforated.] *Med.* Absence or closure of a natural passage or channel of the body; imperforation. — **a-tre′sic** (ȧ-trē′sĭk), *a.*

A′treus (ā′trōōs; ā′trē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀτρεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Pelops (which see) and Hippodamia, and father of Menelaus and Agamemnon. Atreus and his brother Thyestes slew their half-brother Chrysippus. They fled to Mycenæ, where Atreus became king and married Aërope, daughter of Minos, king of Crete. Thyestes seduced Aërope and sent Pleisthenes (Atreus's son) to kill Atreus; Atreus unwittingly slew Pleisthenes, and, feigning reconciliation with Thyestes, killed three of the sons of Thyestes and served them in a banquet to their father, whereupon Thyestes cursed the house of Atreus. Atreus was slain by Ægisthus, son of Thyestes. Cf. AGAMEMNON.

a′tri-al (ā′trĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an atrium.

a′tri-o- (ā′trĭ-ō-). A combining form from *atrium*.

a-trip′ (ȧ-trĭp′), *adv.* *Naut.* **a** Just hove clear of the ground; — said of the anchor. **b** Sheeted home, hoisted taut up, and ready for trimming; — said of sails. **c** Hoisted up and ready to be swayed across; — of light yards. **d** With the fid out and ready for lowering; — said of upper masts.

At′ri-plex (ăt′rĭ-plĕks), *n.* [L., the orach.] A large and widely distributed genus of chenopodiaceous herbs or subshrubs, esp. abundant in saline or alkaline regions, and characterized by the small diclinous flowers and by the utricular fruit, inclosed in two bracts. Several Australian species are valuable forage plants in arid climates. *A. hortensis* is the garden orach. In the western United States they constitute part of the vegetation called *greasewood*.

a′tri-um (ā′trĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* ATRIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** *Roman Antiq.* The principal room in a Roman house of early time, usually thought to have had a central opening in the roof (the *compluvium*) through which the rain fell into the *impluvium*, or tank, sunk in the floor. Some writers hold that the atrium generally had no compluvium. **b** *Medieval Arch.* The open court leading to a basilica having a covered way on three, or on all four, sides, as in a cloister (of which the atrium is the prototype). **c** In some modern houses, a square hall from which other rooms open and which may yet be used as a sitting room.

2. *Anat.* Any of various cavities; esp.: **a** The main part of either auricle of the heart as distinct from the auricular appendix. Also, the whole auricular portion of the heart. **b** The main part of the tympanic cavity.

3. *Zoöl.* A cavity, entrance, or passage; esp., an external chamber surrounding the branchial sac of tunicates and Amphioxus, and receiving the water from the gills, the genital products, and in the tunicates also the feces.

atro-. A combining form from Latin *ater*, black.

at′ro-cha (ăt′rō-kȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. τροχός circle.] *Zoöl.* A form of chætopod larva lacking the preoral circle of cilia and having most of the body uniformly ciliated. — **at′ro-chal** (-kăl), **at′ro-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

a-tro′cious (ȧ-trō′shŭs), *a.* [L. *atrox*, *atrocis*, cruel, fierce: cf. F. *atroce*.] **1.** Savagely brutal; outrageously cruel or wicked; as, *atrocious* guilt or deeds.

Revelations . . . so *atrocious* that nothing in history approaches them. *De Quincey.*

2. Very grievous or violent; terrible; as, *atrocious* distempers. *Obs.* *Cheyne.*

3. Very bad; abominable; — said in hyperbole. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See FLAGRANT.

— **a-tro′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **a-tro′cious-ness**, *n.*

a-troc′i-ty (ȧ-trŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *atrocité*, L. *atrocitas*.] State or quality of being atrocious; also, an atrocious deed.

The *atrocities* which attend a victory. *Macaulay.*

At′ro-pa (ăt′rō-pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἄτροπος. See ATROPOS.] *Bot.* A genus of solanaceous plants, natives of Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa. Only two species are known, one of which, *A. belladonna*, is the belladonna.

at′ro-pa-mine (ăt′rō-pȧ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}O_2N$, from belladonna root, and related chemically to atropine. It is not a mydriatic.

a-troph′ic (ȧ-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* Relating to, causing, or characterized by, atrophy.

at′ro-phied (ăt′rō-fĭd), *p. a.* Affected with atrophy; arrested in development at a very early stage; rudimentary.

at′ro-phy (ăt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [L. *atrophia*, Gr. ἀτροφία; ἀ- not + τρέφειν to nourish: cf. F. *atrophie*.] **1.** A wasting away from want of nourishment; diminution in bulk or slow emaciation of the body or of any part, as in: **acute yellow atrophy**, atrophy of the liver with jaundice; **brown atrophy**, atrophy of the liver, the heart, or the spleen; **progressive muscular atrophy**, *or* **Cruveilhier's atrophy**, see under PROGRESSIVE.

2. *Biol.* A stoppage of development of a part or organ (often followed by diminution in size or even complete disappearance) incidental to the normal development or life of an animal or plant. It is commonly regarded as a result of disuse of the organ continued for many generations.

at′ro-phy (ăt′rō-fĭ), *v. t. & i.*; AT′RO-PHIED (-fĭd); AT′RO-PHY-ING (-fĭ-ĭng). To waste, or cause to waste away, or become abortive; to weaken by starving.

a-trop′ic (ȧ-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline monobasic acid (called also *a-phenylacrylic acid*), $CH_2{:}C(C_6H_5)CO_2H$, obtained by the decomposition of atropine and in other ways.

at′ro-pine (ăt′rō-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **-pin.** [See ATROPA.] *Chem.* A poisonous, white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}O_3N$, extracted from the belladonna and other solanaceous plants. As a drug it dilates the pupil of the eye.

at′ro-pin-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To treat with atropine; to bring under the influence of atropine; as, *atropinized* animals.

at′ro-pism (-pĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition of the system produced by misuse of belladonna.

At′ro-pos (-pŏs), *n.* [Gr. Ἄτροπος, fr. ἄτροπος not turning, inflexible; ἀ- not + τρέπειν to turn.] *Class. Myth.* One of the Fates (which see).

Finding no *Atropos* unto the immortality of their names. *Sir T. Browne.*

a′trous (ā′trŭs), *a.* [L. *ater*.] Coal-black; very black.

A-try′pa (ȧ-trī′pȧ), *n.* [NL., *a-* not + Gr. τρύπα a hole.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of arthropomatous Brachiopoda, very common in Silurian and Devonian limestones.

Atrypa (*A. aspera*).

‖ **at-tac′ca** (ät-täk′kä). [It., fr. *attaccare* to fasten, attack. See ATTACH.] *Music.* Attack at once; — a direction at the end of a movement to begin the next immediately.

at-tach′ (ă-tăch′), *v. t.*; AT-TACHED′ (-tăcht′); AT-TACH′ING. [OF. *atachier*, F. *attacher*; *à* (L. *ad*) + (perh.) a Germanic word akin to E. *tack* a small nail. Cf. ATTACK, DETACH, TACK.] **1.** To take by legal authority: **a** To arrest by writ, and bring before a court, as to answer for a debt, or a contempt; — now applied to a taking of the person by a civil process; being rarely used for the arrest of a criminal. **b** To seize or take (property) by virtue of a writ or precept to hold the same to satisfy a judgment which may be rendered in the suit. See ATTACHMENT, 4.

2. To take, seize, or lay hold of. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. To attack. *Obs.*

4. To bind, fasten, tie, or connect; to make fast or join; as, to *attach* one thing to another by a string, by glue, etc.

The shoulder blade is . . . *attached* only to the muscles. *Paley.*

5. To connect; to place so as to belong; to assign by authority; to appoint; as, an officer is *attached* to a certain regiment, company, or ship.

6. To win the heart of; to connect by ties of love or self-interest; to attract; to fasten or bind by moral influence; — with *to*; as, *attached* to a friend; *attaching* others to us by wealth or flattery.

Incapable of *attaching* a sensible man. *Miss Austen.*

God . . . by various ties *attaches* man to man. *Cowper.*

7. To connect, in a figurative sense; to ascribe or attribute; to affix; — with *to*; as, to *attach* great importance to a particular circumstance.

To this treasure a curse is *attached*. *Bayard Taylor.*

Syn. — Connect, unite, join, add. — ATTACH, AFFIX, ANNEX, SUBJOIN, APPEND agree in the idea of joining one object to another (see JOIN, MINGLE). ATTACH (opposed to *detach*) is the most general term, and implies the fastening by any means of one thing to another; as, to *attach* a hook to a line, a tag to a parcel, a condition to a promise. AFFIX (see AFFIX, *n.*) differs from *attach*, when at all, in suggesting a slight degree of subordination of the second object to the first — an implication carried still further in ANNEX; as, to *affix* a stamp to an envelope, one's signature to a document; to *annex* conquered territory to a kingdom, a codicil to a will. APPEND (see APPENDIX, APPENDAGE) implies that the object added is supplemental or accessory to the principal thing; as, to *append* notes to a chapter, a seal to a record; SUBJOIN, that one object is added below or at the end of another; as, to *subjoin* a postscript to a letter, an illustration to an argument. Cf. ADHERE.

There is a very hard condition *attached* to his compliance. *T. L. Peacock.*

A crew of mischievous critics at Edinburgh [have] *affixed* the epithet of the "Cockney School" to one or two writers born in the metropolis. *Hazlitt.*

All the others have some pursuit *annexed* to their authorship. *Byron.*

What notes I have *appended* are worth nothing, I suspect. *E. FitzGerald.*

The notes, which . . . were placed at the end of each book . . . were now *subjoined* to the text in the same page. *Johnson.*

at-tach′, *v. i.* **1.** To adhere; to be attached.

The great interest which *attaches* to the mere knowledge of these facts cannot be doubted. *Brougham.*

2. To come into legal operation in connection with anything; to vest; as, dower will *attach*. *Cooley.*

‖**at′ta′ché′** (ȧ′tȧ′shā′), *n.* [F., p. p. of *attacher*. See ATTACH, *v. t.*] One attached to another person or thing, as a member of a suite or staff. Specif.: A person attached to an embassy.

at-tached′ (ă-tăcht′), *p. p. & p. a.* from ATTACH, *v.* Hence, specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Permanently fixed when adult, as a barnacle, or oyster. **b** *Arch.* = ENGAGED.

at-tach′ment (ă-tăch′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *attachement*.] **1.** Act of attaching, or state of being attached; close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person; as, an *attachment* to a friend, or to a party.

The human mind . . . has exhausted its forces in the endeavor to rend the supernatural from its *attachment* to this history. *I. Taylor.*

2. That by which one thing is attached to another; connection; as, to cut the *attachments* of a muscle.

3. Something attached; some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object; as, a sewing machine *attachment* (that is, a device attached to a sewing machine to enable it to do special work, as tucking, etc.).

4. *Law.* A seizure or taking into custody by virtue of a legal process; also, the writ or precept commanding such seizure or taking. *Attachment* is applied to a seizure or taking either of persons or property. In the serving of process in a civil suit, it is generally applied to the taking of property, whether at common law, as a species of distress, to compel defendant's appearance, or under local statutes, to satisfy the judgment the plaintiff may recover in the action. The terms *attachment* and *arrest* are both applied to the taking or apprehension of a defendant to compel an appearance in a civil action. *Attachments* are issued at common law and in chancery against persons for contempt of court. In England *attachment* is employed in some cases where *capias* (which see) is in the United States, as against a witness who fails to appear on summons. In some of the New England States a writ of *attachment* is a species of *mesne process* upon which the property of a defendant may be seized at the commencement of a suit and before summons to him, and may be held to satisfy the judgment the plaintiff may recover. In other States this writ can issue only against absconding debtors and those who conceal themselves. See GARNISHMENT.

Syn. — ATTACHMENT, AFFECTION, LOVE. — ATTACHMENT and AFFECTION differ in that *affection* is confined to sentient beings, whereas *attachment* may apply even to inanimate objects; as, an *attachment* to one's profession, to a house in which one has lived. *Attachment* connotes strong liking or even devotion; *affection*, rather warmth and tenderness of sentiment. AFFECTION and LOVE differ in that *affection* (see FEELING) implies a feeling more settled and regulated, less intense or ardent, than *love* (see LIKE), which alone of the three may connote passion. Thus to one's friends any one of the three terms may be applicable; to the members of one's own family, *love* or *affection*, but scarcely *attachment*; to God, *love* (in the sense of reverent devotion), but not *affection* or *attachment*. See FOND, ESTEEM, CONSTANCY, LOYALTY.

attachment disk. *Bot.* The holdfast of an alga.

at-tack′ (ă-tăk′), *v. t.*; AT-TACKED′ (-tăkt′); AT-TACK′ING. [F. *attaquer*, It. *attaccare* to fasten, attack, of the same origin as F. *attacher*. See ATTACH.] **1.** To fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms; to make an attack upon; to assault. "*Attack* their lines." *Dryden.*

2. To assail with unfriendly speech or writing; to begin a controversy with; to attempt to overthrow or bring into disrepute by criticism or satire; to censure; as, to *attack* a man, or his opinions, in a pamphlet.

3. To set to work upon, as upon a task or problem, or some object of labor or investigation.

4. To begin to affect; to begin to act upon, injuriously or destructively; to begin to decompose or waste.

On the fourth of March he was *attacked* by fever. *Macaulay.*

Hydrofluoric acid . . . *attacks* the glass. *B. Stewart.*

Syn. — ATTACK, ASSAIL, ASSAULT all denote a violent onset, *attack* being the generic term, the others specific. To ATTACK is to commence the onset; to ASSAIL, to make a sudden and violent attack, or to attack repeatedly; to ASSAULT, to attack physically by a hand-to-hand approach or by unlawful violence; as, to *attack* by offering violence of any kind, or with argument or satire; to *assail* by means of missile weapons, or with abuse or reproaches; to *assault* with the fist or with a club. In the figurative sense, *assault* is less common than *assail*; as, to be *assailed* (less frequently, *assaulted*) by severe temptations. See TRESPASS.

at-tack′, *v. i.* To make an onset or attack.

at-tack′, *n.* [Cf. F. *attaque*.] **1.** Act of falling on with force or violence; onset; assault; — opposed to *defense*.

2. Offensive or antagonistic movement or action of any kind; specif.: **a** An assault upon one's feelings or reputation with unfriendly or bitter words. **b** An access of disease; a fit of sickness. **c** The beginning of corrosive, decomposing, or destructive action, by a chemical agent. **d** *Cricket.* The act of bowling. **e** *Fencing.* An effort to hit; — used also as a word of command.

3. A setting to work upon some task, etc.; beginning of action; specif., *Phon.*, act or method of beginning a sound; the "on glide" by which a sound is sometimes begun.

at′ta-gas (ăt′ȧ-găs) } *n.* [L. *attagen* a kind of bird, Gr.
at′ta-gen (ăt′ȧ-jĕn) } ἀτταγήν, ἀτταγᾶς.] The Pallas's sand grouse. See SAND GROUSE. Formerly, any of various other birds.

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a-tra′che-ate (ȧ-trā′kē-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Without tracheæ.

At′rac-tas′pis (ăt′răk-tăs′pĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄτρακτος arrow + ἀσπίς serpent.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African vipers with remarkably long poison fangs.

at′rac-ten′chy-ma (-tĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄτρακτος a spindle + *-enchyma*, as in par*enchyma*.] *Bot.* Prosenchyma. *Obs.*

‖ **a′tra cu′ra.** [L.] Black care. See POST EQUITEM, etc.

at′ra-men-ta′ceous (ăt′rȧ-mĕn-tā′shŭs), *a.* Black; like atrament; inky; atramental. *Obs.*

at′ra-men-ta′ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Like ink; suitable for making ink. *Obs. or R.* [*Rare.*]

at′ra-men′ta-ry, *a.* Atramental.

‖ **à tra′vers′** (ȧ trȧ′vâr′). [F.] Across; athwart; through.

a-trav′ers, *adv. & prep.* [F. *à travers*.] Across. *Obs.*

a-tray′, *v. t.* [*a-* + ME. *treien* to vex, grieve, AS. *tregian*.] To vex. *Obs.*

A-treb′a-tes (ȧ-trĕb′ȧ-tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A Gallic tribe whose name is preserved in that of the former province of Artois, France. A division of the tribe was in Britain at the time of the Roman invasion.

at-rede′, *v. t.* [ME. *at* (AS. *æt*) out + *rede*.] To surpass in council. *Obs.* "Men may the olde atrenne, but nat *atrede*." *Chaucer.*

a-treet′, *adv.* [OF. *a trait* slowly, leisurely.] Slowly, as for distinctness. *Obs.*

A-trem′a-ta (ȧ-trĕm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. τρῆμα, τρήματος, hole.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* An order of inarticulate Brachiopoda having the pedicle emerging freely through an opening formed by the valves.

a-trem′ble, *adv.* Trembling.

at-ren′ne, *v. t.* [ME. *at* out + *renne* to run.] To outrun. *Obs.*

atrey. † ATRAY, ATRY.

a′tri-a, *n.*, *L. pl.* of ATRIUM.

a-trich′i-a (ȧ-trĭk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄτριχος hairless.] *Med.* Baldness.

at′ri-cho′sis (ăt′rĭ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ATRICHIA; -OSIS.] *Med.* = ATRICHIA.

A-tri′dæ (ȧ-trī′dē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀτρεῖδαι.] Agamemnon and Menelaus, sons of Atreus.

a′tri-o-cœ-lom′ic (ā′trĭ-ō-sē-lŏm′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to an atrium and cœlom.

a′tri-o-pore′, *n.* [*atrio-* + *pore*.] *Anat.* The posterior opening of the atrium of the amphioxus; atrial pore. — **a′tri-op′o-ral**, *a.*

a′tri-o-ven-tric′u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to an atrium and ventricle.

A′tri-o-zo′a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *atrio-* + *-zoa*.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of Chordata including the tunicates and lancelets; — so called from the atrial chamber into which the gills open.

a-troce′, *a.* [F.] Atrocious. *Obs.*

at′ro-fy. Atrophy. *Ref. Sp.*

a-troke′, *v. i.* [AS. *ā-* (see A-, 2) + *trucian* to fail.] To fail; to faint. *Obs.*

at′ro-lac′tic, *a.* [*atropine* + *lactic*.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, isomeric with tropic acid. It is a phenyl derivative of lactic acid.

at′ro-pa′ceous (ăt′rō-pā′shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the genus *Atropa*.

at′ro-pal, *a.* *Bot.* Atropous.

a-tro′phi-a (ȧ-trō′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Atrophy. [phied.]

a-tro′phi-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* Atro-

at′ro-pho-der′ma (ăt′rō-fō-dûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL. See ATROPHY; DERM.] *Med.* Atrophy of the skin due to innutrition.

a-tro′pi-a, *n.* [NL.] Atropine.

at′ro-pin-ism (ăt′rō-pĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* = ATROPISM

at′ro-pous (ăt′rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄτροπος. See ATROPOS.] *Bot.* Not inverted; orthotropous.

at′ro-scine (ăt′rō-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-scin.** [Prob. fr. *Atropoides scopolia* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* See SCOPOLAMINE.

At′roth (ăt′rŏth; -rōth). *Bib.*

a-try′ (ȧ-trī′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *try*.] *Naut.* Kept bow on to the sea by a balance of sails; — said of a vessel. *Obs.*

ats. *Abbr.* *Law.* At suit of.

A. T. S. *Abbr.* American Temperance Society; American Tract Society.

at-sa′ke, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ætsacan*.] To deny; renounce. *Obs.*

at-sit′te, *v. t.* [AS. *ætsittan* to sit by, stay.] To withstand; disobey. *Obs.*

atsoke. Obs pret. of ATSAKE.

‖ **at spes non frac′ta** (spēz). [L.] But hope (is) not broken.

at-stand′, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *ætstandan* to stand near, to stop.] To stand, or stand against; to stay; remain; withstand. *Obs.*

at-ster′te, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *at-* away + *sterten*. See START.] To escape; escape from. *Obs.*

atstod. Obs. pret. of ATSTAND.

at-stunt′, *v. i. & t.* To stop. *Obs.*

att, *n.* See COIN.

att. *Abbr.* Attorney.

at′ta (ăt′ȧ), *n.* [Punjabi *aṭṭa*.] Unsorted wheaten flour or meal. *India.*

At′ta (ät′ä), *n.* A Negrito of the eastern Cordillera, in Cagayán, Luzon.

at′ta-bal. Var. of ATABAL.

attabaly. † ATABAL.

at′tac (ăt′ŭk), *n.* [See HADDOCK.] The haddock. *Scot.*

At-ta′ca-pan (ä-tä′kä-pän), *a.* Pert. to or designating a linguistic stock, consisting, so far as is known, of a single tribe, now almost extinct, dwelling on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, in Louisiana and Texas.

at-tach′, *n.* [Cf. F. *attache*.] An attachment; attack. *Obs.*

at-tach′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **at-tach′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

at-tach′ed-ly (ă-tăch′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* With attachment. *Rare.*

at-tach′er, *n.* One that attaches.

at′ta′ché′ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

at-tach′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ATTACH. — **at-tach′ing-ness**, *n.*

at-tacht′. Attached. *Ref. Sp.*

at-tack′a-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *attaquable*.] That can be attacked.

at-tack′er, *n.* One that attacks.

at-tackt′. Attacked. *Ref. Sp.*

at-tac′o-lite, *n.* [Cf. Gr. ἀττάκης, ἄττακος, a kind of locust.] *Min.* A massive salmon-colored phosphate of aluminium, calcium, etc. Sp. gr., 3.09.

at′ta-cus, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄττακος.] An insect mentioned in Lev. xi. 22 (D. Bib.), called *bald locust* in the Revised Version.

at-tain′ (ă-tān′), *v. t.*; AT-TAINED′ (-tānd′); AT-TAIN′ING. [ME. *atteinen, atainen*, OF. *ataindre*, F. *atteindre*, fr. L. *attingere*, in LL. (assumed) *attangere*; *ad* + *tangere* to touch, reach. See TANGENT; cf. ATTINGE, ATTAINT.] **1.** To touch with a blow; to hit or strike. *Obs.*
2. To fasten the guilt (of an offense) upon; to convict or condemn. *Obs.*
3. To overtake. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
4. To reach or come to by progression or motion; to arrive at. "Canaan he now *attains.*" *Milton.*
5. To achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by effort; to gain; to compass; as, to *attain* rest.
Is he wise who hopes to *attain* the end without the means? *Abp. Tillotson.*
6. To gain or obtain possession of; to acquire. *Obs.* with a material object. *Chaucer.*
7. To get at the knowledge of; to ascertain. *Obs.*
Not well *attaining* his meaning. *Fuller.*
8. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.
Syn. — See OBTAIN.
at-tain′, *v. i.* **1.** To come or arrive by motion, growth, bodily exertion, or efforts toward a place, object, state, etc.; to reach.
If by any means they might *attain* to Phenice. *Acts* xxvii. 12.
Nor nearer might the dogs *attain.* *Scott.*
Few . . . had as yet *attained* to power such as this. *J. R. Green.*
2. To come or arrive by an effort of mind.
Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot *attain* unto it. *Ps.* cxxxix. 6.
3. To extend (to); fig., to pertain (to). *Obs.*
at-tain′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *ataignable.*] That may be attained. — **at-tain′a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **at-tain′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
at-tain′der (ă-tān′dẽr), *n.* [OF. *ataindre* to accuse, convict (inf. as n.). Often erroneously referred to F. *teindre* to stain. See ATTAINT, ATTAIN.] **1.** Act of attainting, or state of being attainted; extinction of the civil rights and capacities of a person, consequent upon sentence of death or outlawry; as, an act of *attainder.* Formerly *attainder* was the inseparable consequence of a judicial or legislative sentence for treason or felony, and involved the forfeiture or escheat of all the real and personal property of the condemned person, and such "corruption of blood" that he could neither receive nor transmit by inheritance, nor could he sue or testify in any court, or claim any legal protection or rights. In England *attainder* upon judgment of treason or felony was completely abolished in 1870 (by 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23); and in the United States the Constitution provides (Const. Art. I., sect. 9, cl. 13) that no bill of attainder shall be passed; and (Art. III. sec. 3) that no attainder of treason (in consequence of a judicial sentence) shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. A bill of attainder is a legislative act which inflicts the consequences of attainder upon a person without a judicial trial. Cf. OUTLAWRY, FORFEITURE, ESCHEAT.
2. A stain or staining; dishonor or condemnation. *Obs.*
He lived from all *attainder* of suspect. *Shak.*
at-tain′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *atteignement.*] **1.** Act of attaining.
The *attainment* of every desired object. *Sir W. Jones.*
2. That which is attained; specif., mental acquirement; accomplishment; as, literary and scientific *attainments.*
No books, no thoughts, no *attainments.* *Ruskin.*
Syn. — See ACQUIREMENT.
at-taint′ (ă-tānt′), *v. t.*; AT-TAINT′ED; AT-TAINT′ING. [ME. *atteynten* to convict, fr. *atteynt*, OF. *ataint*, p. p. of *ataindre.* The word has been influenced by a supposed connection with *taint.* See ATTAIN, ATTAINDER.] **1.** To attain; to get at; to hit. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* **a** To find guilty; to convict; — said esp. of a jury on trial for giving a false verdict. *Obs.* **b** To subject (a person) to the legal condition formerly resulting from a sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony; to affect by attainder.
No person shall be *attainted* of high treason where corruption of blood is incurred, but by the oath of two witnesses. *Stat.* 7 & 8 *Wm. III.*
3. To accuse; to charge with a crime or a dishonorable act. *Archaic.*
4. To affect or infect, as with physical or mental disease or with moral contagion; to taint or corrupt.
My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion of inflaming love. *Shak.*
5. To stain; to obscure; to sully; to disgrace.
For so exceeding shone his glistring ray,
That Phœbus' golden face it did *attaint.* *Spenser.*
Lest she with blame her honor should *attaint.* *Spenser.*
at-taint′, *n.* [OF. *atainte.* See ATTAINT, *v.*] **1.** A touch or hit; specif., a touch in tilting. *Archaic.* *Scott.*
2. *Far.* A blow or wound on the leg of a horse, made by overreaching.
3. *Law.* **a** A proceeding or process formerly instituted by writ after judgment to inquire and try, by a grand jury, whether a trial jury has given a false verdict; also, the convicting of the jury so tried. **b** Attainder. *Rare.*
4. A stain or taint; disgrace. See TAINT. *Shak.*
5. An infecting influence. *Rare.* *Shak.*
at-tain′ture (ă-tān′tụr), *n.* Attainder; fig., disgrace; stain.
At-ta′le-a (ă-tā′lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Attalus*, king of Pergamum.] *Bot.* A large genus of pinnate-leaved palms of Central and South America, allied to the coco palm. *A. funifera* and *A. cohune* are the most important species. See PIASSABA, COHUNE, COQUILLA NUT.
At′ta-lid (ăt′ȧ-lĭd), *n.*; *pl.* E. ATTALIDS (-lĭdz), L. ATTALIDÆ (ă-tăl′ĭ-dē). One of a dynasty of Hellenistic kings of Pergamum, about 283–133 B.C., founded by Philetæros and named after his nephew Attalus, who defeated the Gauls and the Galatians about 240 B. C.
at′tar (ăt′ȧr), *n.* Also *atar*, *otto*, and *ottar*, etc. [Per. *'atar* perfume, essence, Ar. *'itr*, fr. *'atara* to smell sweet. Cf. OTTO.] A perfume obtained from flowers; hence, specif., a fragrant volatile oil obtained by distillation from rose petals, chiefly those of the damask rose (*Rosa damascena*).
at-tem′per (ă-tĕm′pẽr), *v. t.*; AT-TEM′PERED (-pẽrd); AT-TEM′PER-ING. [OF. *atemprer*, fr. L. *attemperare*; *ad* + *temperare* to soften, temper. See TEMPER; cf. ATTEMPERATE.] **1.** To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture; to temper; to regulate, as temperature.
If sweet with bitter, pleasure with annoy,
Were not *attempered* still. *Trench.*
2. To soften, mollify, or moderate; to soothe; to temper; as, to *attemper* rigid justice with clemency.
3. To mix in just proportion; to order justly; to regulate; as, a mind well *attempered* with kindness and justice.
4. To accommodate; to make suitable; to adapt.
Arts . . . *attempered* to the lyre. *Pope.*
☞ This verb is now mostly replaced by *temper.*
at-tem′per-a-ment (-ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *attemprement.*] A tempering, or mixing in due proportion.
at-tem′per-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *attemperatus*, p. p. of *attemperare.*] Tempered; proportioned; temperate.
Hope must be . . . *attemperate* to the promise. *Hammond.*
at-tem′per-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To attemper. "An *attemperating* room of enormous size." *Sci. Amer.* — **at-tem′per-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*
at-tem′per-a′tor (ă-tĕm′pẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* One that attempers, specif., a coil of pipe through which hot or cold water may be run for regulating temperature.
at-tempt′ (ă-tĕmpt′), *v. t.*; AT-TEMPT′ED; AT-TEMPT′ING. [OF. *atenter*, also *atempter*, F. *attenter*, fr. L. *attentare* to attempt; *ad* + *tentare, temptare*, to touch, try, intens. of *tendere* to stretch. See TEMPT; cf. ATTEND.] **1.** To make trial or experiment of; to try; to endeavor to do or perform; to assay; as, to *attempt* to sing; to *attempt* a bold flight.
Something *attempted*, something done,
Has earned a night's repose. *Longfellow.*
2. To try to move, by entreaty, by afflictions, or by temptations; to tempt. *Obs. or Archaic.*
It made the laughter of an afternoon
That Vivien should *attempt* the blameless king. *Tennyson.*
Dear sir, of force I must *attempt* you further:
Take some remembrance of us, as a tribute. *Shak.*
3. To seek to get or win, as by tempting. *Obs.* "This man of thine *attempts* her love." *Shak.*
4. To try to subdue, overcome, or take by force; to attack; to assail; as, to *attempt* the enemy's camp.
Without *attempting* his adversary's life *Motley.*
Syn. — See TRY.
at-tempt′, *v. i.* To make an attempt; — often with *on* or *upon.* *Obs. or R.* *Sir T. Browne.*
at-tempt′, *n.* **1.** Act of attempting; an essay, trial, or endeavor; an undertaking; an attack, or an effort to gain a point, esp. an unsuccessful effort.
By his blindness maimed for high *attempts.* *Milton.*
2. Object of attempt; aim. *Obs.*
Syn. — Endeavor, effort, exertion, trial.
attempt to commit a crime, *Law*, such an intentional preparatory act as will apparently result, if not extrinsically hindered, in a crime which it was designed to effect.
at-tend′ (ă-tĕnd′), *v. t.*; AT-TEND′ED; AT-TEND′ING. [ME. *atenden*, OF. *atendre*, F. *attendre*, to expect, to wait, fr. L. *attendere* to stretch, (sc. *animum*) to apply the mind to; *ad* + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** To direct the attention to; to fix the mind upon; to give heed to. *Obs.*
The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth not *attend* the unskillful words of the passenger. *Sir P. Sidney.*
2. To care for; to look after; to take charge of; to watch over the working of.
For making and taking in sail, the gear which is to be *attended* is quite as important as that which is manned. *A. M. Knight.*
3. To go or stay with as a companion, nurse, or servant; to visit professionally as a physician; to accompany or follow in order to do service; to escort; to wait on; to serve.
His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court. *Shak.*
With a sore heart and a gloomy brow, he prepared to *attend* William thither. *Macaulay.*
4. To be present with; to accompany; to be united or consequent to; as, a measure *attended* with ill effects.
What cares must then *attend* the toiling swain. *Dryden.*
5. To be present at; as, to *attend* church, school, a concert, a business meeting.
6. To wait for; await; remain or be in store for. *Obs.*
The state that *attends* all men after this. *Locke.*
Three days I promised to *attend* my doom. *Dryden.*
7. To intend. *Obs.* *Pope.*
Syn. — Escort, follow, conduct. See ACCOMPANY.
at-tend′, *v. i.* **1.** To apply the mind, or pay attention, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply; to pay regard; to heed; to listen; — usually followed by *to.*
Attend to the voice of my supplications. *Ps.* lxxxvi. 6.
Man cannot at the same time *attend* to two objects. *Jer. Taylor.*
In common language *attending* to a thing is equivalent to thinking of it. In this usage a theoretical distinction is overlooked, because it is devoid of practical utility. For the analytic psychologist, thought is "reference to an object" considered in the abstract; whereas attention is the direction of thought at any given moment to this or that special object in preference to others. *G. F. Stout.*
2. To accompany or be present or near at hand in pursuance of duty; to be ready for service; to wait or be in waiting; — often followed by *on* or *upon.*
He was required to *attend* upon the committee. *Clarendon.*
3. (With *to*) To take charge (of); to look (after); as, to *attend* to a matter of business.
4. To wait; to stay; to delay. *Obs.*
For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Sir J. Davies.*
Syn. — ATTEND, LISTEN, HEARKEN. We ATTEND with a view to hear and learn; we LISTEN with fixed attention, in order to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we HEARKEN when we listen with a willing mind, and with reference to obeying.
My son, *attend* to my words; incline thine ear unto my sayings. *Prov.* iv. 20.
It is the disease of not *listening*, the malady of not marking. *Shak.*
To obey is better than sacrifice, and to *hearken* than the fat of rams. 1 *Sam.* xv. 22.
at-tend′ance (ă-tĕn′dăns), *n.* [ME. *attendaunce*, OF. *atendance*, fr. *atendre*, F. *attendre.* See ATTEND, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or fact of attending; specif.: **a** Attention; regard. *Obs.*
Till I come, give *attendance* to reading. 1 *Tim.* iv. 13.
b Act or state of being in waiting; service; ministry; the fact of being present; presence.
Constant *attendance* at church three times a day. *Fielding.*
c Waiting for; expectation. *Obs.*
2. The persons attending; a retinue; attendants.
If your stray *attendance* be yet lodged. *Milton.*
at-tend′ant (ă-tĕn′dănt), *a.* [F. *attendant*, p. pr. of *attendre.* See ATTEND, *v. t.*] **1.** Being present, or in the train; accompanying; in waiting.
From the *attendant* flotilla rang notes of triumph. *Scott.*
Cherub and Seraph . . . *attendant* on their Lord. *Milton.*
2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential; consequent; as, intemperance with all its *attendant* evils.
The natural melancholy *attendant* upon his situation added to the gloom of the owner of the mansion. *Scott.*
3. *Law.* Depending (on), or owing duty or service (to); as, the widow *attendant* to the heir.
4. Attentive; heedful. *Obs.*
attendant chord, *Music*, a chord that by chromatic alteration is foreign to a given key, but stands towards one of its consonant triads in the relation of tendency chord (dominant seventh, etc.) to tonic. — **a. keys.** *Music.* See RELATED KEYS.
at-tend′ant, *n.* **1.** One who attends or accompanies in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, keeper, servant, agent, or suitor. "A train of *attendants.*" *Hallam.*
2. One who is present and takes part in the proceedings; as, an *attendant* at a meeting.
3. That which accompanies; a concomitant.
[A] sense of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits. *Pope.*
4. *Law.* One owing duty or service to, or depending on, another.
at-tent′ (ă-tĕnt′), *a.* [L. *attentus*, p. p. of *attendere.* See ATTEND, *v. t.*] Attentive; heedful. *Archaic.*
Let thine ears be *attent* unto the prayer. 2 *Chron.* vi. 40.
at-ten′tate (ă-tĕn′tāt) } *n.* [F. *attentat* criminal attempt,
at-ten′tat (ă-tĕn′tăt) } L. *attentatum*, p. p. neut. See ATTEMPT.] *Obs.* **1.** An attempt; an assault. *Bacon.*
2. *Law.* Any step wrongly innovated or attempted in a suit by an inferior judge pending an appeal or after inhibition.
at-ten′tion (ă-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *attentio*: cf. F. *attention.*] **1.** Act or state of attending or heeding; application of the mind to any object of sense, representation, or thought; earnest consideration, thought, or regard. *Chaucer.*
They say the tongues of dying men
Enforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shak.*
By psychologists *attention* has been variously analyzed, the most important distinction being that of voluntary from involuntary attention. See citations following.
Attention . . . is an act of voluntary thinking, from which is inseparable a cognition of the object as distinct from the thinking. *J. Martineau.*
Attention . . . is the taking possession by the mind, in clear and vivid form, of one out of what seem several simultaneously possible objects or trains of thought. *Wm. James.*
The word *attention*, if we consider its derivation, would seem to be a synonym of conation. It ought to mean "tendency towards an object." *G. F. Stout.*
2. Faculty of giving attention (in sense 1). See FACULTY.
3. *Mil.* The attitude of readiness for action on receiving orders, which is assumed in response to the command of "attention;" as, to come to *attention*; to stand at *attention.*
4. An act of civility or courtesy; care for the wishes, comfort, or pleasure of others; as, *attentions* paid to a stranger.
Syn. — Care, heed, study, application, advertence; respect, regard, consideration.
attention signal, *Naut.*, a signal of importance demanding instant attention or answer. In the United States navy oneflag signals are *attention signals.*
at-ten′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to attention.
at-ten′tive (ă-tĕn′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *attentif.*] **1.** Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care or attention; as, an *attentive* ear; he was *attentive* to the speaker's words.
2. Heedful of the comfort of others; courteous.
Syn. — Mindful, regardful, circumspect, watchful.
— **at-ten′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-ten′tive-ness**, *n.*
at-ten′u-ant (ă-tĕn′ū-ănt), *a.* [L. *attenuans*, p. pr. of *attenuare*: cf. F. *atténuant.* See ATTENUATE.] Making thin, as fluids; diluting; attenuating; diluent. — *n. Med.* A medicine that dilutes the fluids; diluent.
at-ten′u-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; AT-TEN′U-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); AT-TEN′U-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *attenuatus*, p. p. of *attenuare*; *ad* + *tenuare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin. See THIN.] **1.** To make thin or slender, as by mechanical or chemical action upon inanimate objects, or by the effects of starvation, disease, etc., upon living bodies.
2. To make thin or less consistent; to render less viscid or dense; to rarefy. Specif.: To subtilize, as the humors of the body, or to break them into finer parts.
3. To lessen the amount, force, or value of; to make less complex; to weaken.
To undersell our rivals . . . has led the manufacturer to . . . *attenuate* his processes, in the allotment of tasks, to an extreme point. *I. Taylor.*
We may reject and reject till we *attenuate* history into sapless meagerness. *Sir F. Palgrave.*
Syn. — See RAREFY.
at-ten′u-ate, *v. i.* To become thin, fine, or less; to lessen.
The attention *attenuates* as its sphere contracts. *Coleridge*
at-ten′u-ate (ă-tĕn′ū-āt), *a.* [L. *attenuatus*, p. p.] Attenuated, as in thickness, density, force, etc.

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at′ta-ghan (ăt′ȧ-găn). Var. of YATAGHAN.
At′ta-i (ăt′ā-ī : ăt′ī). *Bib.*
at-tain′. † ATONE.
at-tain′, *n.* Attainment. *Obs.*
at-tain′a-bl. Attainable. *R. Sp.*
at-taind′. Attained. *Ref. Sp.*
at-tain′er, *n.* One who attains.
at-taint′, *p. p.* of ATTAIN and ATTAINT. Also, exhausted; overpowered. *Obs.*
at-taint′ment, *n.* Attainder; conviction. "Olier's Catholicity was past *attaintment.*" *Parkman.*
at′tal. † ETTLE.
at-ta′leh (ȧ-tä′lĕ), *n.* [African native name.] The babul.
At′ta-li′a (ăt′ȧ-lī′ȧ). *Bib.*
At′ta-lus (ăt′ȧ-lŭs). *Bib.*
at-tame′. † ATAME.
at-tame′, *v. t.* [OF. *atamer*, fr. Latin. See ATTAMINATE.] *Obs.* **1.** To pierce; to attack. **2.** To broach; to begin.
at-tam′i-nate, *v. t.* [L. *attaminare.* Cf. CONTAMINATE.] To defile; to meddle with. *Obs.*
at′tap (ăt′ăp), *n.* [Native name.] The nipa palm.
at-taque′. † ATTACK.
at′tar-gul′ (ăt′ȧr-gōōl′), *n.* [Per. *gul* rose. See ATTAR.] Attar.
at-task′, *v. t.* [*a-* + *task.*] To take to task; blame. *Obs.* *Shak.*
at-taste′, *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *ataster* to feel. See TASTE.] To taste or cause to taste. *Obs.*
atte. † AT, HAT. Also an obs. form of writing the words *at the.*
atteche, atteiche. † ATTACH.
atteigne, atteine. † ATTAIN.
atteindor. † ATTAINDER.
atteint. † ATTAINT.
attell. † ETTLE.
attemaunt. † ADAMANT.
attemp. † ATTEMPT.
at-tem′per-ance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *atemprance.*] Temperance; temperament; harmony. *Obs.*
at-tem′perd. Attempered. *Ref. Sp.*
at-tem′per-ly, *adv.* Temperately. *Obs.*
at-tem′per-ment. Rare var. of ATTEMPERAMENT.
at-tem′pre, *a.* [OF. *atempré*, p. p.] Temperate. *Obs.* — **at-tem′pre-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
at-tempt′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **at-tempt′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
at-tempt′ate, *n.* [OF. *attemptat*, F. *attentat*, or its L. source. See ATTEMPT.] An attempt; specif., a criminal attempt. *Obs.*
at-tempt′er, *n.* One who attempts something.
at-tempt′ing-ly, *adv.* of *attempting*, p. pr. See -LY.
at-temp′tive, *a.* Disposed to attempt; adventurous. *Obs.*
at-tempt′less, *a.* See -LESS.
at-temp′tor, -tour, *n.* An attempter. *Obs.*
atten. Obs. var. of *at then*, which is an obs. form of *at the* (often written as one word).
at-tend′. † ATEND, ATTAINT.
at-tend′, *n.* Attendance. *Obs.*
at-tend′an-cy, *n.* Quality of attending; attendance; an attendant. *Obs. or R.*
at-tend′ant-ly, *adv.* of ATTENDANT.
at-tend′e-ment, *n.* Intent. *Obs.*
at-tend′er. † ATTAINDER.
at-tend′er, *n.* One who attends.
at-tend′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ATTEND. — **at-tend′ing-ly**, *adv.*
at-tend′ment, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Meaning. **2.** An attendant circumstance.
at-ten′dress, *n.* A female attendant. *Rare.*
‖ **at′ten′dris′se-ment′** (ȧ′tăɴ′drēs′mäɴ′), *n.* [F.] Emotion; tenderness; feeling.
at-tent′, *n.* [F. *attente* expectation.] Attention; heed; intention. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
at-tent′. † ATTAINT, ATTEMPT.
attentik. † AUTHENTIC.
at-ten′tiv. Attentive. *Ref. Sp.*
at-tent′ly, *adv.* Attentively. *Rare.*
at-ten′tor, *n.* A listener. *Obs.* & *R.*
at-ten′u-a-ble, *a.* That may be attenuated.

at-ten′u-a′tion (ă-tĕn′ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *attenuatio:* cf. F. *atténuation.*] Act or process of attenuating, or state of being attenuated; specif.: **a** A thinning or thinness; emaciation. **b** A lessening or weakening; diminution in force, intensity, etc. **c** In brewing and distilling, the diminution of density of the wort resulting from its fermentation.

attenuation charge. Duty assessed on spirits, calculated from attenuation as shown by a hydrometer.

at′ter (ăt′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *ātor, attor.*] **1.** Poison; venom. *Obs.*
2. Gall; fig., bitterness. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. (ȧt′ẽr) Corrupt matter from a sore; a feverish coating of the tongue. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

at′ter (*dial.* ȧt′ẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *ǣttrian.*] **1.** To poison; to sting. *Obs., or Dial. Eng.*
2. To mix with gall; embitter. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

at′ter-cop (-kŏp), *n.* [AS. *attercoppa* a spider; *attor* poison + *coppa* head, cup.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A spider.
2. A peevish or malignant person.
3. A spider's web.

at-test′ (ă-tĕst′), *v. t.;* AT-TEST′ED; AT-TEST′ING. [L. *attestari; ad* + *testari* to bear witness, *testis* witness: cf. F. *attester.*] **1.** To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; specif., to witness and authenticate by signing as a witness; also, to authenticate officially; as, to *attest* the truth of a writing, a copy of record.

Facts . . . *attested* by particular pagan authors. *Addison.*

2. To afford proof of; to manifest; as, the ruins of Palmyra *attest* its ancient magnificence.
3. To call to witness; to invoke. *Archaic.*

The sacred streams which Heaven's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

4. To put (one) on oath or solemn declaration.
Syn. — See VOUCH.

at-test′, *v. i.* To bear witness; to testify; — followed by *to.*

at-test′, *n.* Witness; testimony; attestation.

The *attest* of eyes and ears. *Shak.*

at′tes-ta′tion (ăt′ĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *attestatio:* cf. F. *attestation.*] Act of attesting; esp., formal authentication of an act or instrument by a subscribing witness or an official; also, the proof or evidence by which anything is attested.

at-test′a-tive (ă-tĕs′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, attestation.

At′tic (ăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Atticus*, Gr. Ἀττικός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or Athens, its principal city; — now used as equiv. to *Athenian*, formerly to *Greek.*
2. Marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians; — applied to literary or artistic style, simple, pure, and of a refined elegance (often opposed to *Asiatic*); classical; refined. See GREEK, *n.*, 5 **h.**

What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice,
Of *Attic* taste. *Milton.*

The distinction between *Attic* and Asiatic orators is of great antiquity, the Attics being regarded as compressed and energetic in their style, the Asiatics as inflated and deficient in force. *Quintilian* xii. 10 (*trans.*).

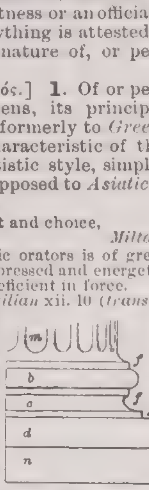

Attic Base: *m* Shaft; *b* Upper Torus; *c* Scotia; *d* Lower Torus; *fff* Fillets; *n* Plinth.

Attic base, *Arch.*, a form of molded base consisting of an upper and lower torus separated by a scotia and two narrow fillets; — so called by Vitruvius, and assumed to be the typical form of base for the Ionic and Corinthian orders. — **A. Bee. a** Sophocles (496–406 B.C.), the tragic poet of Athens; — so called by the ancients on account of the honeyed sweetness and beauty of his productions. **b** See ATHENIAN BEE. — **A. bird**, the nightingale. *Milton.* — **A. calendar.** See GREEK CALENDAR. — **A. faith**, inviolable faith. — **A. Muse**, Xenophon, the celebrated historian; — so entitled by the Greeks because of his style, which was regarded as a model of simplicity and elegance. — **A. reduplication**, *Greek Gram.*, the doubling of the first two letters of the stem, with temporal augment, in the perfect and other forms of certain verbs beginning with α, ε, ο; as in, ἐμημεκα from ἐμεω. — **A. salt, A. wit**, poignant, delicate wit. — **A. school**, *Sculpture*, the Greek school centering at Athens and preëminent in delicacy and refinement. It comprises the **Early Attic school**, represented previous to the Persian wars chiefly by the Acropolis statues, and given to studies of elaborate drapery and facial expression of mood or character, and later represented by the works of Myron and of Phidias and his school, when the traits of the Dorian and Ionian schools were blended, as in the Parthenon; the **Second Attic school**, after the Peloponnesian wars, represented by Scopas and Praxiteles (see HERMES), noted for the charming portrayal of sensuous beauty and pathos; and the **New Attic** (or **Neo-Attic**) **school**, a revival in Græco-Roman times, represented by Polycles, Apollonius, and Sosibius.

At′tic, *n.* **1.** A native of Attica or Athens; an Athenian.
2. The dialect of Attica. See GREEK, *n.*, 5.

at′tic, *n.* [In sense (*a*) fr. F. *attique*, orig. meaning Attic. See ATTIC, *a.*] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A low story or wall above the main order or orders of a façade, in the classical styles; — a term introduced in the 17th century. Hence: **b** A room or rooms behind that part of the exterior; all the rooms immediately below the roof.
2. *Anat.* The small upper space of the tympanic cavity.
3. The head; the "upper story." *Humorous.*

At′ti-cism (ăt′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. Ἀττικισμός.] **1.** A favoring of, or attachment to, the Athenians.
2. A peculiarity or characteristic of Attic Greek; hence, an elegant, or well-turned, expression.

At′ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.;* AT′TI-CIZED (-sīzd); AT′TI-CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). [Gr. ἀττικίζειν.] To make conformable to the language, customs, etc., of Attica.

At′ti-cize (ăt′ĭ-sīz), *v. i.* **1.** To side with the Athenians.
2. To use the Attic idiom or style; to conform to the customs or modes of thought of the Athenians.

attic order. *Arch.* An order, as of pilasters, adorning the front of an attic.

attic story. 1. The space inclosed by the attic; hence, the top story. See ATTIC, *n.*, 1.
2. The head. *Humorous.*

At′ti-cus (ăt′ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L.] Lit., Attic; — masc. prop. name. Hence: **a** Addison; — a name given by Pope in his Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, which forms the "Prologue to the Satires." **b** George Faulkner (d. 1775); — so called by Lord Chesterfield in a celebrated series of ironical letters. **c** Richard Heber; — so characterized by Dibdin in his "Bibliomania, or Book Madness."

At′ti-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. L. *Attus*, a surname for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes, Gr. ἄττειν to move rapidly.] *Zoöl.* A family of stout, short-legged spiders with large eyes and great power of jumping; the jumping spiders. They do not spin webs to catch their prey. — **at′tid** (ăt′ĭd), *n. & a.*

at-tire′ (ă-tīr′), *v. t.;* AT-TIRED′ (-tīrd′); AT-TIR′ING (-tīr′ĭng). [ME. *atiren*, OF. *atirier; a* (L. *ad*) + F. *tire* rank, order, row; of uncertain origin: cf. AS. *tīr* glory, OHG. *ziarī*, G. *zier*, ornament. Cf. TIRE headdress.] **1.** To equip; set in order; dispose. *Obs.*
2. To dress; array; adorn; esp., to clothe with elegant or splendid garments.

Finely *attired* in a robe of white. *Shak.*
With the linen miter shall he be *attired.* *Lev.* xvi. 4.

at-tire′, *n.* **1.** Equipment; outfit. *Obs.*
2. Dress; clothes; anything which dresses or adorns; esp., ornamental clothing. "Earth in her rich *attire.*" *Milton.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean *attire.* *Shak.*
Can a maid forget her ornaments, or a bride her *attire?* *Jer.* ii. 32.

3. A dress; a garment; a headdress; an ornament; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.* *Miss Burney.*
4. The antlers, or antlers and scalp, of a stag or buck.
5. *Bot.* The andrœcium and gynœcium in a flower. *Obs.*

at-tire′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *atirement.*] Attire; adornment.

At′tis (ăt′ĭs), *n.* [L. *Attis*, Gr. Ἄττις.] *Myth.* A Phrygian god of vegetation and young life, the counterpart of the Semitic Adonis. He was beloved of the goddess Cybele. According to one story he was slain by a boar, as was Adonis; according to another he died from loss of blood following self-mutilation. From his blood sprang violets. His death and resurrection were annually celebrated at a spring festival. See CYBELE; cf. ADONIS.

at′ti-tude (ăt′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *attitude*, It. *attitudine*, LL. *aptitudo*, fr. L. *aptus* suited, fitted. Cf. APTITUDE.] **1.** *Paint. & Sculp.* The posture, action, or disposition of a figure.
2. The posture or position of a person, an animal, or sometimes an inanimate object, or the manner in which the parts of the body are disposed; position assumed or studied to serve a purpose; as, a threatening *attitude;* an *attitude* of entreaty.
3. Position or bearing as indicating action, feeling, or mood; as, in times of trouble let a nation preserve a firm *attitude;* one's mental *attitude* in respect to religion.

The *attitude* of the country was rapidly changing. *J. R. Green.*

Syn. — See POSITION.

at′ti-tu′di-nal (ăt′ĭ-tū′dĭ-năl), *a.* Relating to attitude.

at′ti-tu′di-na′ri-an (-nā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who attitudinizes; a posture maker. — **at′ti-tu′di-na′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

at′ti-tu′di-nize (-tū′dĭ-nīz), *v. i.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To assume or practice attitudes; to strike an attitude; to pose for effect. — **at′ti-tu′di-niz′er** (-ẽr).

Maria, who is the most picturesque figure, was put to *attitudinize* at the harp. *Hannah More.*

In every line that he wrote Cicero was *attitudinizing* for posterity, or reflecting on the effect of his conduct upon his interests or his reputation. *Froude.*

at′tle (ăt′'l), *n.* *Mining.* Rubbish or refuse; discarded broken rock.

at-torn′ (ă-tûrn′), *v. i.* [OF. *atorner*, *aturner*, *atourner*, to direct, prepare, dispose, attorn; *a* (L. *ad*) + *torner* to turn. See TURN, *v. t.*] **a** *Feudal Law.* To turn or transfer homage and service from one lord to another; to render homage and service (to a lord). This is the act of feudatories, vassals, or tenants, upon the alienation of the estate. **b** *Modern Law.* To agree to become tenant to one as owner or landlord of an estate previously held of another; to recognize one (expressly or by implication) as landlord or the person in whose behalf one holds something. See ATTORNMENT, 2.

at-torn′, *v. t.* To turn or transfer, as from one estate or lord to another; to transfer (homage, service, rents, etc.).

at-tor′ney (ă-tûr′nĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [ME. *aturneye*, OF. *atorné*, p. p. of *atorner:* cf. LL. *atturnatus*, *attornatus*, fr. *attornare.* See ATTORN.] **1.** Substitute; proxy; agent. *Obs.*

And will have no *attorney* but myself. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* One who is legally appointed by another to transact any business for him; an *attorney in fact;* specif., a legal agent (an *attorney at law*) qualified to act for suitors and defendants in legal proceedings. An attorney is either *public* or *private.* A **private attorney**, or an *attorney in fact*, is a person appointed by another, by a letter or power of attorney, to transact any business for him out of court; but, in a more extended sense, this class includes any agent employed in any business, or to do any act in pais, for another (cf. AGENT, 2). A **public attorney**, or **attorney at law**, is a practitioner in a court of law, legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in such court, on the retainer of clients. The attorney at law answers to the **procurator** of the civilians, to the **solicitor** in chancery, and to the **proctor** in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, and all of these are comprehended under the more general term *lawyer.* In Great Britain, and in some States of the United States, attorneys are distinguished from **counselors**, or in England **barristers**, in that the business of the former is to carry on the practical and formal parts of the suit and of the latter to plead or argue causes in open court. In many States of the United States, however, no such distinction exists. In England, by the Judicature Act of 1873 the title **attorney** was abolished, and attorneys at law were denominated *solicitors.* Cf. ADVOCATE, 1.

at-tor′ney–gen′er-al (ă-tûr′nĭ-jĕn′ẽr-ăl), *n.;* *pl.* ATTORNEY-GENERALS OR ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. *Law.* The chief law officer of the state, empowered to act in all litigation in which the law-executing power is a party, and to advise the supreme executive whenever required.

at-torn′ment (ă-tûrn′mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *atornement.* See ATTORN.] **1.** A turning over or assigning; assignment. *Rare.*
2. *Law.* Act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service; the agreement or acknowledgment by a tenant that he holds his tenement of a new person as landlord; hence, in bailments, the acknowledgment by a bailee that he holds the property on behalf of a new party. An attornment acts as an estoppel to prevent the one attorning from denying the title of the one to whom he attorns.

at-tract′ (ă-trăkt′), *v. t.;* AT-TRACT′ED; AT-TRACT′ING. [L. *attractus*, p. p. of *attrahere; ad* + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** To draw or draw in, as by suction; specif., to inhale. *Obs.*
2. To draw to, or cause to tend to; esp., to cause to approach, adhere, or combine; or to cause to resist divulsion, separation, or decomposition; to act upon by attraction.

All bodies and all parts of bodies mutually *attract* themselves and one another. *Derham.*

3. To draw by influence of a moral or emotional kind; to engage or fix, as the mind, attention, etc.; to invite or allure; as, to *attract* admirers.

Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

Syn. — Draw, allure, invite, entice, influence.

attracted-disk electrometer, an electrometer in which the attraction is determined between a metal plate and a disk suspended just above and parallel to it. Cf. BALANCE ELECTROMETER.

at-trac′tion (ă-trăk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *attractio:* cf. F. *attraction.*] **1.** Act, process, property, or power of attracting.
2. *Physics.* A force acting mutually between particles of matter tending to draw them together and resisting their separation. See FORCE. Of the various forms of attraction, *gravitation* acts universally and varies with the inverse square of the intervening distance; *magnetic* and *electrical attraction* are of limited sensible range and polar in action; *chemical affinity*, and *cohesion* and *adhesion* (of which *capillarity* is a form), act only at insensible distances.
3. That which attracts; an attractive object or feature.
Syn. — Allurement, enticement, charm.

attraction of composition, *Chem.*, chemical affinity. *Obs.*

attraction sphere. 1. *Zoöl.* **a** The central mass of the aster in mitotic cell division; centrosphere. **b** Less often, the mass of archoplasm left by the aster in the resting cell.
2. *Bot.* A small body situated on or near the nucleus in the cells of some of the lower plants, consisting of two centrospheres containing centrosomes. It exercises an important function in mitosis.

at-trac′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *attractif.*] Having the power or quality of attracting; as, the *attractive* force of bodies. *Sir I. Newton.* "*Attractive* graces." *Milton.*
— **at-trac′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-trac′tive-ness**, *n.*

at′tra-hent (ăt′rȧ-hĕnt), *a.* [L. *attrahens*, p. pr. of *attrahere.* See ATTRACT, *v. t.*] Attracting; drawing.

at′tra-hent, *n.* **1.** That which attracts, as a magnet.

The motion of the steel to its *attrahent.* *Glanvill.*

2. *Med.* A substance which, by irritating the surface, excites action in the part to which it is applied, as any blistering agent; a sinapism.

at-trib′ute (ă-trĭb′ūt; *see note below*), *v. t.;* AT-TRIB′UT-ED (-ū-tĕd); AT-TRIB′UT-ING (-ū-tĭng). [L. *attributus*, p. p. of *attribuere; ad* + *tribuere* to bestow. See TRIBUTE.] To ascribe; to consider, give, or bestow (something) as due or appropriate *to;* to refer, as an effect to a cause; to impute; to assign; to consider as belonging *to.*

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. *Abp. Tillotson.*

The merit of service is seldom *attributed* to the true and exact performer. *Shak.*

Syn. — See REFER.

☞ Formerly accented *at′tri-bute* and *at-tri-bute′*, later yielding to the tendency to distinguish verbs from substantives of the same spelling by a different accent. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 81.

at′tri-bute (ăt′rĭ-būt), *n.* [L. *attributum:* cf. F. *attribut.*] **1.** That which is attributed; a quality considered as belonging to, or inherent in, a person or thing; an essential or necessary property or characteristic.

But mercy is above this sceptered sway; . . .
It is an *attribute* to God himself. *Shak.*

2. Reputation. *Poetic.* *Shak.*
3. *Paint. & Sculp.* A conventional symbol of office, character, or identity, added to any particular figure; as, a club is the *attribute* of Hercules.
4. *Gram.* A word denoting an attribute or quality; an attributive adjunct, as an adjective or adjective phrase, etc.
5. *Logic.* Any quality or characteristic (as of quantity or relation) which may be predicated of some subject; specif., such a quality or characteristic as belongs to the subject essentially or necessarily; — opposed to *accident.*

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at-ten′u-at′er, -a′tor, *n.* An attenuant. *Obs.*
at-ten′u-a-tive, *a. & n.* Attenuant. *Obs.*
at′ter-cope′. Var. of ATTERCOP.
attere. Obs. corrupt. of *at the.*
‖ **at′té′reau′** (ȧt′ā′rō′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A kind of ragout.
at′ter-il, *n.* Atter. *Dial. Eng.*
at′ter-lothe, *n.* [AS. *ātorlāðe*, *attorlāðe.*] An antidote for poison. *Obs.*
at-ter′mi-nal. Var. of ADTERMINAL.
at-ter′mine (ă-tûr′mĭn), *v. t.* [OF. *aterminer*, L. *atterminare.*] *Law.* To fix the term or limit of: esp., to put off payment of (a debt) until an appointed date. *Rare.* — **at-ter′mine-ment**, *n.*
at′tern, *a.* [AS. *ǣtren*, *ǣttren.*] Venomous. *Obs. or Dial.*
at-terr′, *v. t.* [F. *atterrer.*] To prostrate; humble. *Obs.*
at′ter-rate (ăt′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [It. *atterrare;* L. *ad* + *terra* earth.] To fill up with alluvium or other earth. *Obs.* — **at′ter-ra′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
at′ter-y, *a.* Like or containing atter; poisonous; malignant; purulent. *Obs. or Dial.*
at-test′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
at-test′ant, *a.* [L. *attestans*, p. pr.] Attesting. — *n.* An attester. *Obs.*
at-test′ate, *v. t.* To attest.
at′tes-ta′tor, *n.* One who attests something.
at-test′er, at-tes′tor, *n.* One who attests.
at-tes′tive, *a.* Attesting. *Rare.*
Att. Gen. *Abbr.* Attorney-General.
atthamant. † ADAMANT
At-thar′a-tes (ă-thăr′ȧ-tēz). *Bib.*
At′ti-cal, *a.* Attic. *Obs.*
at-tice′, *v. t.* [OF. *aticier;* cf. *atisier*, F. *attiser.* Cf. ENTICE.] To instigate; entice. *Obs.*
At′ti-cist (ăt′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. Ἀττικιστής.] One who affects Attic style.
at-tig′u-ous (ă-tĭg′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *attiguus*, fr. *attingere* to touch.] Contiguous. *Obs.* — **at-tig′u-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
attincture. † ATTAINTURE
at-tinge′ (ă-tĭnj′), *v. t.* [L. *attingere* to touch. See ATTAIN.] *Obs.* **1.** To touch lightly.
2. To affect; influence.
at-tin′gence (ă-tĭn′jĕns), **at-tin′gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Lit., a touching; hence, effect; operation; influence. *Obs. or R.*
attir. † ATTER.
at-tired′ (ă-tīrd′), *p. a.* *Hunt. & Her.* Provided with an attire, or antlers, as a stag.
at-tir′er, *n.* One who attires.
attise. † ATTICE.
at-ti′tle, *v. t.* [L. *attitulare* to name.] To name for; dedicate. *Obs.*
att-jar′ (ăt-yär′). Var. of ACHAR.
at′tle. † ETTLE.
‖ **at-to′le** (ä-tō′lā). Var. of ATOLE.
at-tol′lent (ă-tŏl′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *attollens*, p. pr.] Lifting up; raising; as, an *attollent* muscle.
at-tone′, *adv.* See AT ONE. *Obs.*
at-tor′ney (ă-tûr′nĭ), *v. t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. *Obs.* *Shak.*
at-tor′ney-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
at-tor′ney-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice or peculiar cleverness of attorneys.
at-tor′ney-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
at-touir′, at-tour′. Vars. of ATOUR. *Scot.*
attourne. † ATTORNEY.
at-tourne′, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *atourner*, *atorner*, to turn.] To return. *Obs.*
at-tract′, *n.* [Cf. L. *attractus.*] Attraction; in *pl.*, charms. *Obs.*
at-tract′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **at-tract′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* *Rare.* — **at-tract′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
at-tract′er, *n.* One that attracts.
at-trac′tile (-tĭl), *a.* Having power to attract.
at-tract′ing-ly, *adv.* of *attracting*, p. pr.
at-trac′tion-al-ly, *adv.* By means of attraction.
at-trac′tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of the theory of attraction. *Obs.*
at-trac′tiv. Attractive. *R. Sp.*
at-trac′tive, *n.* That which attracts: an attraction. *Obs.*
at′trac-tiv′i-ty, *n.* Attractive power.
at-trac′tor, *n.* One that attracts. — **at-trac′to-ry**, *a.* *Obs.*
at-trap′, *v. t.* [F. *attraper* to catch; *à* (L. *ad*) + *trappe* trap. See TRAP (for game).] To entrap; insnare. *Obs.*
at-trap′, *v. t.* [*ad-* + *trap* to adorn.] To adorn with trappings; to array. *Obs.*
at′trec-ta′tion (ăt′rĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *attrectatio; ad* + *tractare* to handle.] Handling or touching. *Obs.*
at-trec′tive. † ATTRACTIVE.
at-trib′ut-a-bl. Attributable. *Ref. Sp.*
at-trib′ut-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

6. *Metaph.* A necessary quality of substance, whether material or spiritual. In Spinoza's philosophy, *attribute* is that which the mind perceives as constituting the essence of substance. The one divine substance may have an infinite number of attributes, but only extension and thought are known to us. (See SPINOZISM.)

Syn. — See QUALITY.

at'tri-bu'tion (ăt'rĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attributio*: cf. F. *attribution*.] Act of attributing; also, that which is ascribed or attributed; an ascribed quality or character.

So far at least as *attributions* that can be called in any way certain, or even probable, are concerned. *Saintsbury.*

at-trib'u-tive (ă-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *attributif*.] **1.** Attributing; pertaining to, or of the nature of, an attribute; expressing or assigning an attribute. Specif.: *Gram.* Designating an adjective or other adjunct word when standing with its qualified noun to denote the qualification as assumed instead of predicated, as in, *yellow* gold, the *village* school; — distinguished from a *predicate* or *predicative* adjective, etc., as in, gold is *yellow*. See PREDICATE, *a.*
2. Of an attributed or assigned nature or origin. *Rare.*
— **at-trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-trib'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

at-trib'u-tive, *n.* *Gram.* An attributive word; esp., a modifying word joined to a noun; an adjective or adjective equivalent.

at-trite' (ă-trīt'), *a.* [L. *attritus*, p. p. of *atterere*; *ad* + *terere* to rub. See TRITE.] **1.** Rubbed; worn by friction. *Obs. or R.* *Milton.*
2. *Theol.* Having attrition; — opposed to *contrite*.

at-tri'tion (ă-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *attritio*: cf. F. *attrition*.] **1.** Act of rubbing together; friction; act of wearing, or state of being worn; a place worn by friction; abrasion.

Effected by *attrition* of the inward stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Theol.* Grief for sin arising only from fear of punishment or feelings of shame. See CONTRITION.

Attrition, the servile fear of one who deplores sin from the dread of hell. *G. P. Fisher.*

Syn. — See CONTRITION.

at-tri'tus (ă-trī'tŭs), *n.* [L., a rubbing against. See ATTRITE.] Matter pulverized by attrition.

at-tune' (ă-tūn'), *v. t.*; AT-TUNED' (-tūnd'); AT-TUN'ING (-tūn'ĭng). [*ad-* + *tune*.] **1.** To tune or put in tune; to make melodious or harmonious; to adjust to, or use with, the right pitch or tone; specif., in *Physics*, to bring into syntony; as, to *attune* the voice to a harp.
2. To arrange fitly; to make accordant.

Wake to energy each social aim,
Attuned spontaneous to the will of Jove. *Beattie.*

at-tune'ment, *n.* An attuning; specif., *Physics*, syntony.

a-twain' (ȧ-twān'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *twain*.] In twain; asunder. *Obs. or Poetic.* "Cuts *atwain* the knots." *Tennyson.*

a-tween' (ȧ-twēn'), *adv. or prep.* [Cf. BETWEEN.] Between. *Archaic.* *Spenser. Tennyson.*

At'wood's ma-chine' (ăt'wo͝odz). *Physics.* A device for demonstrating the laws of falling bodies, invented by George Atwood (1746–1807), an English mathematician. It consists essentially of a nearly frictionless wheel which carries a cord with equal weights suspended from its ends. When a small additional weight is applied at one end of the cord, the resulting acceleration in downward motion is in the same ratio as that of bodies falling freely through space under the influence of gravitation; and when the added weight is detached, as by a ring, the motion of the original weights continues at the rate reached under the influence of the added weight.

a-typ'ic (ȧ-tĭp'ĭk) } *a.* [See A- not.] That has no type;
a-typ'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } devoid of typical character; irregular; unlike the type. — **a-typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **au'bade'** (ō'bȧd'), *n.* [F.] A piece of music to be performed or sung at dawn; an open-air morning serenade; hence, any morning concert; — now sometimes applied to a lyric piece suggestive of morning.

The crowing cock . . .
Sang his *aubade* with lusty voice and clear. *Longfellow.*

au'burn (ô'bŭrn), *a.* [ME. *auburne* blonde, OF. *alborne*, *auborne*, fr. LL. *alburnus* whitish, fr. L. *albus* white.]
1. Flaxen-colored. *Obs.* *Florio.*
2. Reddish brown.

His *auburn* locks on either shoulder flowed. *Dryden.*

Au'bus'son' (ō'bü'sôɴ'), *n.*, *or* **Aubusson carpet**. A kind of tapestry carpet made by hand, in one piece, of fine material, and in elegant designs and colors; — so called from its place of manufacture, Aubusson, France.

Au'cas'sin' and **Ni'co'lette'** (ō'kȧ'săɴ', nē'kō'lĕt'). [F.] A pair of devoted lovers in the Old French romance (13th century) "Aucassin et Nicolette." The romance is written in alternating passages of prose and verse, and describes the trials and ultimate felicity of the lovers.

auc'tion (ôk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auctio*, lit., an increasing, fr. L. *augere*, *auctum*, to increase. See AUGMENT.] **1.** A public sale of property to the highest bidder, as where successive increased bids are made, esp. such a sale by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose. In Scotland and northern England called a *roup*; in the United States locally called a *vendue*. Cf. *by inch of candle*, under INCH; DUTCH AUCTION.

☞ In the United States, the more prevalent expression is "to sell, or put up, *at* auction;" in England, "to sell *by* auction;" "to put up *to* auction."

2. The things sold or put up at auction. *Obs.*
3. Increase; growth. *A Latinism.* *Obs.*

Ask you why Phryne the whole *auction* buys? *Pope.*

auc'tion, *v. t.* To sell by auction. *Crabbe.*

auc'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *auctionarius*.] Of or pertaining to an auction. *Rare.*

With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand. *Dryden.*

auc'tion-eer' (ôk'shŭn-ēr'), *n.* A person who sells or makes a business of selling by auction. Before the goods are knocked down auctioneers are agents only for the seller; afterwards they become agents for the buyer also.

auc'tion-eer', *v. t.* To sell by auction; to auction.

auction pitch. *Cards.* A game, resembling seven-up, in which the other players make bids to the eldest hand for the privilege of determining the trump suit by "pitching" or leading a card of the suit chosen.

Au'cu-ba (ô'kū-bȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. of Jap. origin; cf. Jap. *aoba* green leaves, *aoi*, *aoku*, green.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Asiatic cornaceous shrubs, the species of which, esp. *A. japonica*, are cultivated in Europe and America for their handsome yellow-mottled foliage, showy flowers, and ornamental red berries. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

au-da'cious (ô-dā'shŭs), *a.* [F. *audacieux*, fr. L. *audacia* audacity, fr. *audax*, *-acis*, bold, fr. *audere* to dare.]
1. Daring; spirited; adventurous.

As in a cloudy chair, ascending rides
Audacious. *Milton.*

2. Contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold in wickedness; presumptuous; brazenly impudent; insolent. "*Audacious* traitor." *Shak.* "Such *audacious* neighborhood." *Milton.*
3. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery or contempt of law, morality, or decorum. "*Audacious* cruelty." "*Audacious* prate." *Shak.*
4. Inspiring audacity. "*Audacious* ale." *Fletcher.* *Rare.*
— **au-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **au-da'cious-ness**, *n.*

au-dac'i-ty (ô-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being audacious; audaciousness.

The freedom and *audacity* necessary in the commerce of men. *Tatler.*
With the most arrogant *audacity*. *Joye.*

2. Something audacious, as an act or person. *Rare.*

Syn. — Impertinence, sauciness, impudence, presumption, assurance, hardihood, shamelessness, insolence. — AUDACITY, EFFRONTERY agree in the idea of undue boldness in speech or behavior. AUDACITY, as here compared, implies bold and open disregard of convention, decorum, or moral restraint; EFFRONTERY is shameless and impudent *audacity*. See OFFICIOUS, ARROGANT, CONFIDENCE.

A certain *audacity*, or bizarrerie of motive. *W. Pater.*
The dramatist . . . turned the odious and ridiculous parts, assigned by the original author to the British, against the Yankees themselves. There is a quiet *effrontery* in this that is of a rare and peculiar character. *Scott.*

Au'dhum-la (ou'tho͝om-lä), *n.* [Icel. *Auðumla*.] *Norse Myth.* The cow, formed from frost, that nourished Ymir with four streams of milk, and licked out of the salty frost stones a being, Buri, who was the progenitor of the gods.

au'di-ble (ô'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *audibilis*, fr. L. *audire*, *auditum*, to hear: cf. Gr. ἀΐειν to hear, Skr. *avis* evidently. Cf. OBEDIENT.] Capable of being heard; actually heard; as, an *audible* voice or whisper. — **au'di-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **au'di-ble-ness**, *n.* — **au'di-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

au'di-ence (ô'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* [F. *audience*, L. *audientia*, fr. *audire* to hear. See AUDIBLE, *a.*] **1.** Act or state of hearing; attention to sounds; hearing. *Chaucer.*

Thou, therefore, give due *audience*, and attend. *Milton.*

2. Opportunity of being heard; admittance to a hearing.

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*: I am sent to speak. *Shak.*

3. A formal hearing; specif.: **a** A judicial hearing; a trial. *Now Rare.* **b** A formal interview, esp. with a sovereign or the head of a government, for conference or the transaction of business.
4. An auditory; an assembly of hearers. Also applied by authors to their readers.

Fit *audience* find, though few. *Milton.*
He drew his *audience* upward to the sky. *Dryden.*

5. An audiencia.

au'di-ent (ô'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *audiens*, p. pr.] Listening; paying attention; as, *audient* souls. *Mrs. Browning.*

au'di-ent, *n.* A hearer; specif.: *Eccl. Hist.* **a** In the early church, a member of the first class of unbaptized catechumens, who was permitted to hear the sermon, but not the holy mysteries. **b** In the early Eastern Church, a penitent of the second class, who was permitted to stand in the narthex while the catechumens were present, and withdrew with them. See PENITENT.

au'dile (ô'dĭl), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear.] *Psychol.* One whose thoughts take the form of mental sounds or of internal discourse rather than of visual or motor images. Cf. MOTILE, VISUALIZER.

au'di-om'e-ter (ô'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear + *-meter*.] *Acous.* An instrument by which the power of hearing, or the audibility or intensity of sounds, can be measured. — **au'di-om'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

au'di-phone (ô'dĭ-fōn), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear + Gr. φωνή sound.] An instrument consisting of a metallic diaphragm, or plate, which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound vibrations to the auditory nerve and enables the deaf to hear more or less distinctly; a dentiphone.

au'dit (ô'dĭt), *n.* [L. *auditus* a hearing, fr. *audire*. See AUDIBLE, *a.*] **1.** An audience; a hearing. *Obs.*

He appeals to a high *audit*. *Milton.*

2. An examination in general; esp., a formal or official examination and authentication of accounts, with witnesses, vouchers, etc.; a rendering and settling of accounts.
3. The result of such an examination, or an account as adjusted by auditors; final statement of account.

Yet I can make my *audit* up. *Shak.*

4. Balance paid or payable at a settlement of account; hence, revenue; receipts. *Obs.*

It [a little brook] paid to its common *audit* no more than the revenues of a little cloud. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. = AUDIT ALE.

au'dit, *v. t.*; AU'DIT-ED; AU'DIT-ING. **1.** To examine and adjust, as an account or accounts; as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties to a suit pending in court.
2. To reckon; estimate. *Obs.* *Fuller.*

au'dit, *v. i.* **1.** To draw up or present an account. *Obs.*
2. To make audit, or official examination, of accounts.

audit ale. A kind of ale brewed at the English universities, orig. for the day of audit.

‖ **au-di'ta que-re'la** (ô-dī'tȧ kwē-rē'lȧ). [L., the complaint having been heard.] *Law.* A common-law writ lying for a party against whom judgment is recovered, but to whom facts constituting a good basis for discharge have subsequently accrued or become possible which could not have been availed of to prevent such judgment. The *audita querela* is in effect an independent action. The same relief is now often granted upon motion, and the writ is therefore disused or abolished in some States of the United States, and by Ord. XLII. r. 27 in Great Britain.

au-di'tion (ô-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *auditio*: cf. F. *audition*.]
1. Act of hearing or listening; experience of auditory sensation; hearing.

Audition may be active or passive; hence the difference between listening and simply hearing. *Dunglison.*

2. The power, faculty, or sense of hearing.
3. Something heard. *Rare.*

au'di-tive (ô'dĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *auditif*.] Auditory.

au'di-tor (ô'dĭ-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *auditour*, F. *auditeur*, L. *auditor*, fr. *audire*. See AUDIBLE, *a.*] **1.** A hearer or listener. *Chaucer.*
2. A person appointed and authorized to audit or examine an account or accounts, compare charges with vouchers, examine parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance. *Auditors* are usually employed for the official examination of public accounts as well as those of large corporations, banks, societies, estates, etc.
3. A disciple; a catechumen; an audient.

The elect were a class above the *auditors* or novices. *G. P. Fisher.*

4. One who hears judicially; specif.: **a** The presiding official of the Court of Audience. *Eng.* **b** The presiding official of a court of inquiry in criminal cases in various European countries. **c** A judicial assessor to courts-martial in some countries.

au'di-to'ri-al (ô'dĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Auditory. *Rare.*
2. Of or pertaining to an audit or an auditor.

au'di-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-rĭ-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [L. See AUDITORY, *n.*] The part of a church, theater, or other public building, assigned to the audience. In ancient churches the *auditorium* was the nave, where hearers stood to be instructed; in monasteries it was an apartment for the reception of strangers.

au'di-to-ry (ô'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *auditorius*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to hearing or the sense or organs of hearing.

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at-trib'u-tiv. Attributive. *Ref. Sp.*
at-trist', *v. t.* [F. *attrister*.] To sadden. *Obs.*
at-trit'ed (ă-trĭt'ĕd), *p. a.* Worn by attrition. *Sterne.*
at-trite'ness, *a.* See -NESS.
at-tri'tive (ă-trī'tĭv), *a.* Causing attrition. *Obs.*
at-tri'tor (-tŏr), *n.* One that wears down or rubs away. *Rare.*
at'try. ✝ ATTERY.
at'tu-ite (ăt'ū-ĭt), *v. t.* [See ATTUITION.] To cognize through attuition.
at'tu-i'tion (-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ad* + *tueri*, *tuitus*, to look at. Cf. INTUITION.] In the philosophy of S. S. Laurie, a faculty or function of mind by means of which sensations are coördinated and projected into space as real objects.
at-tune', *n.* Harmony. *Rare.*
attur. ✝ ATTER, ATTERY, ATTRY.
at-turn', **at-tur'ney**. ✝ ATTORN, ATTORNEY.
atty. *Abbr.* Attorney.
Atty. Gen. *Abbr.* Attorney General.
a'tu-a (ä'to͞o-ä), *n. pl.* Among the Maoris and Tongans, supernatural beings or extranatural powers; spirits, gods, or demons.
A'tum (ä'to͞om). Var. of TUM.
a-tum'ble, *adv.* Tumbling.
atuo. ✝ ATWO.
A-tu'ri-a, *n.* *Geol.* A subdivision of the marine Oligocene in Oregon.
aturn. ✝ ATOUR.
atwand. Obs. pret. of ATWIND.
at-wa'pe, *v. i.* To escape. *Obs.*
atwart. ✝ ATHWART.
at-weel' (ȧt-wēl'). Contr. of *I wot well*: surely; truly. *Scot.*
at-wend', *v. i.* [ME. *at-*, AS. *æt-*, away, from + AS. *wendan*.] To escape; to go away. *Obs.*
atweyn. ✝ ATWAIN.
a-twin', *v. i.* [*a-* + ME. *twinnen* to separate.] To separate. *Obs. & R.*
a-twin', *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *twin*.] Asunder; in twain. *Obs.*
a-twin', *adv. & a.* [From *twin*, prob. on the anal. of *akin*.] Related as a twin or twins. *Rare.*
at-wind', *v. i.* [AS. *ætwindan*.] To escape; to cease. *Obs.*
a-twirl', *a. & adv.* Twirling.
a-twist', *a. & adv.* Twisted.
at-wite', *v. t.* [ME. *atwiten*, AS. *ætwītan*. See TWIT.] To reproach or twit; to reproach or twit with; taunt; upbraid. *Obs.*
a-twit'ter, *adv.* Twittering.
a-twixt', *adv.* Betwixt. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*
a-two', *adv.* [*a-* on + *two*.] In two; in twain; asunder. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*
at-wond'. Obs. pret. of ATWIND.
atwot. Obs. pret. of ATWITE.
at-wrench', *v. i.* [ME. *at-*, AS. *æt-*, away, from + AS. *wrencan* to use tricks.] To escape by craft. *Obs.*
at. wt. *Abbr.* Atomic weight.
at-wund'en. Obs. p. p. of ATWIND.
At'ys (ăt'ĭs). [L., fr. Gr. Ἄτυς.] Var. of ATTIS.
atyse. ✝ ATTICE.
au. ✝ AWE, OWE.
‖ **au** (ō). [F.] See À LA.
au, *or* **Au**. *Abbr.* Aunes, or French ells; *Chem.* (no period, Au) Aurum, or gold.
A. U. A. *Abbr.* American Unitarian Association.
auaile. ✝ AVALE.
au-an'tic (ô-ăn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀυαντή atrophy.] Atrophic.
‖ **au'bain'** (ō'băɴ'; *E.* ō-bān'), *n.* [F.] *Law.* A resident alien subject to the droit d'aubaine.
‖ **au'baine'** (ō'bĕn'), *n.* [F.] Short for DROIT D'AUBAINE.
aube, *n.* [F.] Alb. *Obs. or Archaic.*
‖ **au'berge'** (ō'bĕrzh'), *n.* [F.] [An inn.]
‖ **au'ber'gine'** (ō'bĕr'zhēn'; ō'bĕr-jĭn), *n.* [F.] The eggplant; also, its fruit.
‖ **au'ber'giste'** (-zhēst'), *n.* [F.] An innkeeper.
au'ber'nage' (-nȧzh'), *n.* *Hort.* An infectious disease of the grapevine, of uncertain origin.
‖ **au beurre' fon'du'** (ō bûr' fôɴ'dü'). [F.] *Cookery.* In melted butter; with butter sauce.
‖ **au beurre' roux'** (ro͞o'). [F.] *Cookery.* With browned butter.
aubifane, *n.* [F. *aubifoin*.] *Bot.* The bluebottle. *Obs.*
‖ **au'bin'** (ō'băɴ'), *n.* [F., fr. E. *hobby*.] *Man.* A Canterbury gallop, or canter. See CANTER.
aublestere. ✝ ARBALESTRE.
‖ **au bout' de son la'tin'** (ō bo͞o' dē sôɴ lȧ'tăɴ'). [F.] At the end of his Latin; hence, at his wits' end.
Au'brey (ô'brĭ), *n.* [F. *Aubri*, fr. G. *Alberich*; cf. G. *alp* incubus (orig. elf), and *reich* rich, OHG. *rīhhi* rich, powerful.] Lit., elf ruler; — masc. prop. name. F. *Aubri* (ō'brē'); It. *Alberico* (äl'bā-rē'kō); G. & D. *Alberich* (äl'bĕ-rĭᴋ).
A. U. C. *Abbr.* Anno Urbis Conditæ, or Ab Urbe Condita. (L.)
Au-ca'ni-an (ô-kā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Araucanian.
Au-che'ni-a (ô-kē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αὐχήν neck.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LAMA.
au-che'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αὐχένιον, fr. αὐχήν neck.] *Zoöl.* The part of the neck nearest the back.
auch'let (äᴋ'lĕt; ôᴋ'-), *n.* [Scot. *aucht* eight + (prob.) *lot*.] See MEASURE.
aucht (ôᴋt), *n.* Scot. var. of AUGHT, EIGHT, EIGHTH.
‖ **au cin'qui-ème'** (ō săɴ'kyĕm'). [F.] See AU PREMIER.
‖ **au con'traire'** (ō kôɴ'trâr'). [F.] On the contrary; contrariwise.
‖ **au cou'rant'** (ō ko͞o'räɴ'). [F.] Lit., in or with the current; hence, in thorough familiarity or acquaintance; well-informed; up to date.
auc'ta-ry, *n.* [L. *auctarium*.] Addition; augmentation. *Obs.*
auctentyke. ✝ AUTHENTIC.
aucthor, **aucthoritie**. ✝ AUTHOR, AUTHORITY.
auc'tive (ôk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *auctus*, p. p. of *augere* to grow.] Increasing; growing. *Obs.*
‖ **auc'tor** (ôk'tŏr), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* An author or source of a right or title, as a vendor or an assignor; a principal.
‖ **auc'tor**. ✝ AUTHOR.
auc-to'ri-al, *a.* [L. *auctor* author.] Of or pertaining to an author. *Rare.*
auctorice. ✝ AUTHORESS.
auctorish. ✝ AUTHORIZE.
auctorite. ✝ AUTHORITY.
auc-tor'i-zate, *p. a.* [LL. *auctorizatus*, p. p. See AUTHORIZE.] Authorized; accredited. *Obs.*
auctorize. ✝ AUTHORIZE.
‖ **auc'tor pre'ti-o'sa fa'cit** (prē'shĭ-ō'sȧ). [L.] The giver makes (the gifts) precious; — more fully, *Acceptissima semper munera sunt, auctor quæ pretiosa facit*, most acceptable always are the gifts which the giver makes precious.
Ovid (*Heroides*, XVII. 71, 72).
auctoryte, **auctoure**, **auctrice**. ✝ AUTHORITY, AUTHOR, AUTHORESS.
‖ **au'cun' che-min' de fleurs' ne con'duit' à la gloire'** (ō'kûɴ' shē-măɴ' dē flûr' nē kôɴ'düē'-tȧ lȧ glwȧr'). [F.] No road of flowers leads to glory.
au'cu-pate (ô'kū-pāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *aucupatus*, p.p. of *aucupari*, to go birding.] To go birdcatching or fowling; fig., to strive for; hunt after. *Rare.* — **au'cu-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
‖ **au-da'ces for-tu'na ju'vat**. [L.] = AUDENTES FORTUNA JUVAT.
au-dac'u-lous, *a.* [L. *audaculus*.] Somewhat audacious. *Obs.*
Au-dæ'an (ô-dē'ăn) *or* **Au'di-an** (ô'dĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an anthropomorphitic sect founded by Audius in Asia in the 4th century. — **Au-dæ'an**, **-di-an**, *a.*
‖ **au'dax et cau'tus**. [L.] Bold and wary.
‖ **au-den'tes for-tu'na ju'vat**. [L.] Fortune favors the bold or brave. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, X. 284).
‖ **au'de sa'pe-re** (săp'ē-rē). [L.] Dare to be wise.
‖ **au dé'ses'poir'** (ō dā'zĕs'pwȧr'). [F.] In despair.
Aud. Gen. *Abbr.* Auditor General.
Au'di-an (ô'dĭ-ăn). Var. of [AUDÆAN.]
Au'di-ber'ti-a (ô'dĭ-bûr'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Urbain *Audibert* (1789–1846), French botanist.] Syn. of RAMONA.
au'di-bl. Audible. *Ref. Sp.*
au'di-ble, *n.* That which may be heard. *Obs. or R.*
audience chamber. A room for a formal reception or hearing.
audience court. See COURT OF AUDIENCE.
au'di-enc-er, **au'di-en-cier'**, *n.* [F. *audiencier*.] *O. Eng. Law.* An auditing officer in the Court of Chancery.
‖ **au-dien'ci-a** (ou-dyān'thē-ä), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* A high court; also, its jurisdiction.
au'di-ent-ly, *adv.* Audibly. *Obs. & R.*
au'dit. ✝ ADIT.
au'di-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of AUDITORIAL.
au'di-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

2. Belonging to an auditorium.
auditory aphasia, word deafness. — **a. canal**, *Anat.*, the tube from the external opening of the ear to the tympanic membrane. See EAR. — **a. impressiveness**, *Phon.*, sonority. — **a. meatus**, *Anat.*, either of two passages of the ear. The *external* auditory meatus leads from the external opening to the tympanic membrane; the *internal* is a short canal by which the acoustic and facial nerves leave the cranial cavity. Also applied to the openings of these canals on the external and internal surface of the skull. See EAR. — **a. nerve**, *Anat.*, the special nerve of hearing, passing from the medulla through the internal auditory meatus to the membranous labyrinth of the ear. The auditory nerves are the eighth pair of cranial nerves, in old nomenclature the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair. See EAR. — **a. tentacle**. *Zoöl.* = TENTACULOCYST.

au'di-to-ry (ô'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *auditorium.*] **1.** An assembly of hearers; an audience. *Wycliffe.*
His naked *auditory*, squatted on the ground like apes, listened in wonder and awe. *Parkman.*
2. An auditorium. *Udall.*
3. A lecture room; a school (of philosophy). *Obs.*

Au'drey (ô'drĭ), *n.* In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a country wench keeping company with Touchstone.

Au'er-bach's plex'us (ou'ẽr-bäks). [After Leopold *Auerbach*, German physician.] *Anat.* A collection of nerve fibers and ganglia between the longitudinal and circular muscular layers of the intestine.

‖ **au' fait'** (ō' fĕ'). [F., lit., to the deed, act, or point. See FEAT.] Expert; skillful; well instructed.

‖ **Auf'klä-rung** (ouf'klâ-rōōng), *n.* [G., enlightenment.] A philosophic movement of the 18th century characterized by a lively questioning of authority, keen interest in matters of politics and general culture, and an emphasis on empirical method in science. It received its impetus from the unsystematic but vigorous skepticism of Pierre Bayle, the physical doctrines of Newton, and the epistemological theories of Locke, in the preceding century. Its chief center was in France, where it gave rise to the skepticism of Voltaire, the naturalism of Rousseau, the sensationalism of Condillac, and the publication of the "Encyclopedia" by D'Alembert and Diderot. In Germany, Lessing, Mendelssohn, and Herder were representative thinkers, while the political doctrines of the leaders of the American Revolution and the speculations of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine represented the movement in America.

‖ **au'ge** (ou'gĕ), *n.; pl.* AUGEN (ou'gĕn). [G., lit., eye.] *Geol.* A roundish or lenticular nodule in a crystalline rock; — often in comp. in *pl.*, as in *augen*-gneiss, *augen*-gabbro.

Au'ge (ô'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αὔγη.] *Gr. Myth.* The heroine of a lost play by Euripides. She is an Arcadian princess and priestess of the virgin goddess Athena. She becomes mother of Telephus by Hercules, a plague afflicts the land, and she and her babe are condemned to death. Hercules rescues them.

Au-ge'an (ô-jē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Augeas*, *Augias*, Augeas, Gr. Αὐγείας.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Of or pertaining to Augeas, king of Elis, whose stable contained 3000 oxen, and remained uncleaned for 30 years. Hercules cleansed it in a day by turning the rivers Alpheus and Peneus through it.
2. Hence: Exceedingly filthy or corrupt.

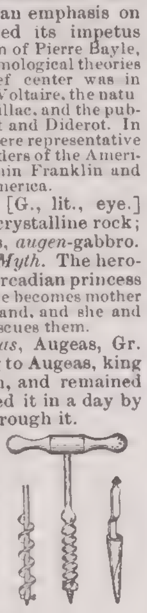
1 2 3
1, 2, Screw Augers; 3 Tapering Pod Auger.

au'ger (ô'gẽr), *n.* [ME. *augoure*, *nauger*, AS. *nafegār*, fr. *nafu* nave of a wheel + *gār* spear, and therefore meaning properly and originally a nave bore. See NAVE (of a wheel); 3d GORE, *n.*] **1.** A carpenter's tool for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet. It has a fixed or adjustable handle, placed crosswise, by which it is turned with both hands. The augers with a straight groove are called **pod augers**; the more modern ones with a spiral channel or channels are called **screw augers**. The various kinds are designated according to their shape, purpose of use, etc., as **annular auger**, **slotting auger**, etc.
2. An instrument for boring or perforating soils or rocks, as for determining the quality of soils, or the nature of the rocks or strata upon which they lie, or for obtaining water.

auger bit. A bit with a cutting edge or blade like that of an auger.

auger shell. A gastropod shell of the genus *Terebra* or allied genus; — so called from the long spiral form.

auger worm. The larva of the goat moth; — so called from its boring in trees. See GOAT MOTH.

au-get' (ô-jĕt'; ō'zhā'), **au-gette'** (ô-jĕt'), *n.* [F. *auget*, dim. of *auge* trough, fr. L. *alveus* hollow.] *Mining.* A priming tube connecting the charge chamber with the place where the slow match is applied.

aught (ôt), *n.* Also **ought**. [ME. *aught*, *ought*, *awiht*, AS. *āwiht; ā* ever + *wiht.* See AYE ever, WHIT, WIGHT.]
1. Anything; any part.
There failed not *aught* of any good thing which the Lord had spoken. *Josh.* xxi. 45
But go, my son, and see if *aught* be wanting. *Addison.*
2. [*a naught* taken as *an aught.*] In arithmetic, a cipher; hence, fig., a naught, a nothing. "A naked *aught.*" *Tennyson.*
It was said . . . that all Cambridge scholars call the cipher *aught* and all Oxford scholars call it naught. *Maria Edgeworth.*

aught (ôt), *adv.* At all; in any degree; to any extent.

au'gite (ô'jīt), *n.* [L. *augites*, Gr. αὐγίτης, fr. αὐγή brightness.] *Min.* An aluminous variety of pyroxene, usually of black or dark green, occurring in igneous rocks, such as basalt; also, sometimes, any pyroxene. — **au-git'ic** (ô-jĭt'ĭk), *a.*

au'gi-tite (ô'jĭ-tīt), *n.* [See AUGITE.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock consisting essentially of augite, or augite and magnetite, in a glassy ground mass.

au'gi-to-phy'ric (ô'jĭ-tō-fĭ'rĭk), *a.* [*augite* + *porphyritic.*] *Petrog.* Containing augite in the form of porphyritic crystals or phenocrysts.

aug-ment' (ôg-mĕnt'), *v. t.;* AUG-MENT'ED; AUG-MENT'ING. [L. *augmentare*, fr. *augmentum* an increase: cf. F. *augmenter.* See AUGMENT, *n.*] **1.** To enlarge or increase in size, amount, or degree; to swell; to make bigger; as, to *augment* an army by reënforcements; rain *augments* a stream; impatience *augments* an evil. *Fortescue.* "Their spite still serves His glory to *augment.*" *Milton.*
2. *Gram.* To add an augment to.
3. *Her.* To make an augmentation to (a coat of arms).
Syn. — See INCREASE.

aug-ment', *v. i.* To be or become augmented; to increase.
As the morning advances, the din of labor *augments.* *Irving.*

aug'ment (ôg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *augmentum*, fr. *augere* to increase: cf. F. *augment.* See EKE, *v.;* cf. AUTHOR.] **1.** Enlargement by addition or extension; increase. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Gram.* A vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in Greek and Sanskrit verbs. In Greek, the *syllabic augment* is a prefixed ε, forming an initial syllable; the *temporal augment* is an increase of the quantity (time) of an initial vowel, as by changing ε to η.

aug'men-ta'tion (ôg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *augmentatio*, F. *augmentation.*] **1.** Act or process of augmenting; state of being augmented; that which augments.
2. In technical senses: **a** *Her.* An additional charge to a coat of arms, given as a mark of honor. **b** *Med.* The stage of a disease in which the symptoms continue to increase. **c** *Music.* In counterpoint and fugue, a repetition of the subject in tones of twice the original length. See also MENSURABLE MUSIC. **d** *Bot.* An increase above the normal number of parts: — also called *multiplication.* **e** *Scots Law.* Increase of stipend obtained by a parish minister by an action (*process of augmentation*) in the Court of Teinds against the titulars and heritors. **f** [*cap.*] With *the:* — The Augmentation Court (see below).
Syn. — Increase, enlargement, growth, extension, accession, addition.
augmentation of a chain, *Mech.*, the increasing of the number of its working parts. See CHAIN. — **a. of the moon's diameter**, increase of the moon's apparent diameter as it approaches the zenith.

Augmentation Court. *Eng. Hist.* A court established by Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 27 (1536) to determine controversies connected with suppression of the monasteries, by which the crown revenues were largely augmented. It was dissolved by 1 Mary s. 2, c. 10 (1553) and its records filed in the **Augmentation Office**. Elizabeth reconvened it in 1558.

aug-ment'a-tive (ôg-mĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *augmentatif.*] Having the quality or power of augmenting; expressing augmentation. — **aug-ment'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

aug-ment'a-tive, *n.* *Gram.* A word which expresses with augmented force the idea of the term from which it is derived, or a suffix or other element used in forming such a word; as, *dullard*, one very dull. Opposed to *diminutive.*

aug-ment'ed, *p. p. & p. a.* of AUGMENT, *v.* — **aug-ment'ed-ly**, *adv.*
augmented interval. *Music.* See INTERVAL, 6. — **a. latitude**, in Mercator's projection, a parallel of latitude having its distance from the equator increased in the same proportion that the meridians (which are drawn parallel to each other) have been separated from their proper places. This is necessary to enable a rhumb line (or loxodromic curve) to be correctly represented on the chart as a straight line. — **a. triad**. See under TRIAD, 2.

Augs'burg, *or* **Au-gus'tan**, **Con-fes'sion** (ouks'bōōrk; ô-gŭs'tăn). A statement of faith drawn up by Melanchthon at Augsburg (Lat. *Augusta Vindelicorum*), and embodying Luther's views. It was presented at the Diet of Augsburg, June 25, 1530, as the creed of the Lutheran Church, and was adopted and signed by 7 German princes, including 3 electors, and by representatives of 6 cities.

au'gur (ô'gŭr), *n.* [L. Of uncertain origin: the first part of the word is perh. fr. L. *avis* bird.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A member of the highest class of official diviners of ancient Rome. Among the sacerdotal orders, the college of augurs, which comprised successively 3, 6, 9, and, after Cæsar's time, 16 members, ranked next after the pontifical college. Its sole duty was the interpretation of signs and portents. Observations were made from a rectangular space, or **templum**, which was not necessarily marked out except verbally (by the augur). Auguries were of two main classes: Solicited auguries (**auguria impetrativa**) comprised predetermined signs answering definite questions, as when the flight of birds from this or that quarter of the heavens declared the conditions for an undertaking favorable or unfavorable. Unsolicited, or voluntary, auguries (**auguria oblativa**) comprised unexpected portents or omens, occurring during the observation. These latter were interpreted according to the accumulated lore of the augurs. Since the observation of the flight of birds, *auspice*, was the chief mode of *augury*, the two terms (as also *augur* and *auspex*) are largely interchangeable. (Cf., however, HARUSPEX.) The insignia of the augur comprised his **trabea**, or robe, and **lituus**, or staff.
2. One who foretells events by omens; a soothsayer; a diviner; a prophet.
Augur of ill, whose tongue was never found
Without a priestly curse or boding sound. *Dryden.*

au'gur, *v. t.;* AU'GURED (ô'gŭrd); AU'GUR-ING. [L. *augurari:* cf. F. *augurer.*] **1.** To predict or foretell, as from signs or omens; to betoken; portend; presage; infer.
It seems to *augur* genius. *Scott.*
I *augur* everything from the approbation the proposal has met with. *Sir J. Herschel.*
2. To inaugurate. *Rare.* *Latimer.*
Syn. — Predict, forebode, betoken, portend, presage, prognosticate, prophesy, forewarn. See FORETELL.

au'gur (ô'gŭr), *v. i.* **1.** To make an augury; to conjecture from signs or omens; prognosticate; foreshow. *Shak.*
My *auguring* mind assures the same success. *Dryden.*
2. To anticipate, to foretell, or to indicate a favorable or an unfavorable issue; — with *well* or *ill;* as, it *augurs* well. Followed by *for* or *of.*

au'gu-ral (ô'gū-răl), *a.* [L. *auguralis.*] Of or pert. to augurs or augury; ominous; significant; as, an *augural* staff; *augural* books. "Portents *augural.*" *Cowper.*

au'gu-rate (-rāt), *n.* [L. *auguratus.*] The office of an augur. *Merivale.*

au'gu-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *augurium:* cf. OF. *augurie.*] **1.** Art or practice of foretelling events by auspices or omens; divination. See AUGUR.
2. An omen; prediction; prognostication; indication of the future; presage.
From their flight strange *auguries* she drew. *Drayton.*
He resigned himself . . . with a docility that gave little *augury* of his future greatness. *Prescott.*
3. A rite, ceremony, or observation of an augur.

au-gust' (ô-gŭst'), *a.* [L. *augustus;* cf. *augere* to increase; in the language of religion, to honor by offerings: cf. F. *auguste.* See AUGMENT.] Of a quality inspiring admiration and reverence; having an aspect of solemn dignity or grandeur; sublime; majestic; also, having exalted birth, character, state, or authority. "*August* in visage." *Dryden.* "Forms *august.*" *Pope.* "To shed that *august* blood." *Macaulay.*
So beautiful and so *august* a spectacle. *Burke.*
To mingle with a body so *august.* *Byron.*
Syn. — Grand, magnificent, noble, stately, dignified, imposing, solemn, awful. — AUGUST, VENERABLE, MAJESTIC come into comparison in the sense of *imposing.* That is AUGUST which inspires reverence mingled with admiration or awe; that is VENERABLE which is hallowed by time or dignified by exalted associations; as, "the forms *august*, of king or conquering chief" (*Pope*); "At church, with meek and unaffected grace, his looks adorned the *venerable* place" (*Goldsmith*). That is MAJESTIC which possesses inherent stateliness or grandeur; as, "Siddons, in the prime of her *majestic* beauty" (*Macaulay*). See GRAND.

Au'gust (ô'gŭst), *n.* [L. *Augustus.* See AUGUST, *a.*] The eighth month of the year, having 31 days; — so called in honor of Augustus Cæsar. The old Roman name was *Sextilis*, the *sixth* month from March, the month in which the primitive Roman year began.

Au-gus'ta (ô-gŭs'tȧ), *a.* [From *Augusta*, Arkansas.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the Mississippian period. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

au-gus'tal (-tăl), *n.* An Italian gold coin weighing 30–40 grains (1/5–1/4 gram), struck in the 13th century by the emperor Frederick II., and copied after the aureus.

Au-gus'tan (-tăn), *a.* [L. *Augustanus.* See AUGUST, *n.*]
1. Of or pertaining to Augustus Cæsar or his times; designating, pertaining to, or characteristic of, his age or any age (esp. that of Queen Anne in England) likened to it (see AUGUSTAN AGE, below); hence, correct in taste; classical.
You should disdain, and I despair,
With quite the true *Augustan* air. *Dobson.*
2. Of or pertaining to the town of Augsburg (ancient Lat. name, Augusta Vindelicorum).
Augustan age, in any national literature, the period of its highest state of purity and refinement; — so called because the reign of Augustus Cæsar (B. C. 27 – A. D. 14) was the golden age of Roman literature. The term *Augustan age* has been applied in French literature to the time of Louis XIV., 1643-1715; in English to that of Elizabeth, 1558–1603, and more often to that of Anne, 1702-1714. — **A. Confession**. *Eccl. Hist.* = AUGSBURG CONFESSION.

Au-gus'tan, *n.* **1.** *pl.* [L. *Augustani.*] *Rom. Antiq.* Roman knights appointed by the emperor Nero.
2. A writer in an Augustan age.
The English *Augustans* were not warmed by the favor of any English Augustus. *A. W. Ward.*

Au-gus'tin, **Au-gus'tine** (ô-gŭs'tĭn; ô'gŭs-tĭn; *in the U.S., often* ô'gŭs-tēn, — *usually so for St. Augustine* [Gaz.]), *n.* [L. *Augustinus:* cf. F. *Augustin.* Cf. AUSTIN.] **1.** Lit., belonging to Augustus; — masc. prop. name. L. *Augustinus* (ô'gŭs-tī'nŭs); F. *Augustin* (ō'güs'tăN'); It. *Agostino* (ä'gō-stē'nō); Sp. *Augustino* (ou'gōō-stē'nō); G. *Augustin* (ou'gōō-stēn'). Short form *Austin.*
2. A member of an Augustinian order; an Augustinian.

Au'gus-tin'i-an (ô'gŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo in Northern Africa, or his doctrines, esp. the tenets of absolute predestination and the immediate efficacy of grace.
2. Specif., designating any of several orders deriving their name from St. Augustine.
3. Pertaining or adhering to Augustine of Bohemia, the founder of an obscure sect.
Augustinian canons, an order of canons referring its foundation to St. Augustine, prominent after 1100 and formerly very popular in the British Isles, having there in the time of Henry VIII. over four hundred monasteries. The Augustinian canons wore a long cassock under a white rochet which was covered by a black hood or cloak. They lived together, using a common refectory. Called also *regular canons of St. Austin*, *black canons*, *Austin canons*, etc. — **A. hermits**, an order of friars established in 1256 by Pope Alexander IV. It was introduced into the United States from Ireland in 1790. Also called *Austin friars*, *begging hermits*,

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‖ **au-dit'que vo-ca'tus A-pol'lo.** [L.] And (if) Apollo hears when invoked. *Vergil* (*Georgics*, IV. 7).
au'di-tress, *n.* Fem. of AUDITOR.
au-dit'u-al (ô-dĭt'ū-ăl), *a.* [See AUDIT.] Auditory. *Rare.*
au'di-tur, **au'di-ture**, *n.* [F. *auditoire.*] An auditory; audience. *Obs. Scot.*
Au'du-bon's shear'wa'ter (ô'dōō-bŏnz). [After J. J. *Audubon*, American ornithologist.] See SHEARWATER.
aue. † AWE, float of a wheel.
auen. † EVEN, OWN.
auenterous. † ADVENTUROUS.
auer. † AVER, OVER.
auerte. † ADVERT.
auete. † EFT.
aueyle. † AVALE.
auf, **aufe** (ôf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OAF.
‖ **au-fer'te ma'lum ex vo'bis.** [L.] Put away evil from among you.
‖ **auf'ge-scho'ben ist nicht auf'ge-ho'ben** (ouf'gē-shō'bĕn ĭst nĭkt ouf'gē-hō'bĕn). [G.] Put off is not given up.
auf'ish. † OAFISH.
aufl. *Abbr.* Auflage (Ger., impression of a book; edition).
‖ **au' fond'** (ō'fôN'). [F., lit., at the bottom.] At bottom; fundamentally; essentially.
‖ **au' four'** (ō' fōōr'). [F.] Lit., in the oven; baked.
‖ **au' fro'mage'** (frō'mȧzh'). [F.] With cheese.
au'full. † AWFUL.
‖ **auf' Wie'der-seh'en** (ouf' vē'dẽr-zā'ĕn). [G.] Lit., to the seeing again; au revoir; a rivederci; — a form of farewell.
aufyn. † ALFIN.
Aug., *or* **aug**. *Abbr.* Augmentative; augmented; August; Augustan; Augustus.
auge, *n.* [OF. (cf. Sp. *auge*), fr. Ar. *auj.*] *Obs.* **1.** = APOGEE, 1, 2. **2.** = APSIS, 1.
au'ge-lite (ô'jē-līt), *n.* [Gr. αὐγή brightness + *-lite.*] *Min.* A colorless or white basic phosphate of aluminium. $Al_2(OH)_3PO_4$. Sp. gr., 2.7.
au'gend (ô'jĕnd; ô-jĕnd'), *n.* [L. *augendum.*] See ADDEND.
augh (ôk), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust. *Scot.*
aught (ôkt), *n.* [AS. *ǣht*, fr. *āgan* to own.] Property; possession; — often contemptuously of persons. *Obs. or Scot.*
aught, *a.* Somewhat; hence, worthy; valiant. *Obs.*
aught. † OUGHT.
aught. Obs. or Scot. pret. of OWE, to own.
aught, **aughte**, *a.* Obs. or dial. form of EIGHT.
augh'ter. † ALTAR.
aught'lins (ôkt'lĭnz), *adv.* [*aught* + *-lings*, *-lins*, an adv. suffix perh. akin to *long.*] In the least; in any degree. *Scot.*
Au'gi-a (ô'jĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
au-git'o-phyre' (ô-jĭt'ō-fīr'), *n.* *Petrog.* Porphyry with augite phenocrysts.
aug-ment'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
aug'men-ta'tion-er, *n.* *Scots Law.* An officer of the Augmentation Court. [*Ref. Sp.*]
aug-men'ta-tiv. Augmentative.
aug-ment'er, *n.* One that augments; specif., *Mach.*, a device, consisting essentially of a small steam jet in a diminished aperture, for increasing the vacuum in a steam-engine condenser.
aug-men'tion, *n.* Augmentation. *Obs.*
aug-men'tive, *a. & n.* Augmentative. *Rare.*
augoer, **augor**, **augoure**. † AUGER.
Augoste. † AUGUST.
‖ **au' grand' sé'rieux'** (ō' grăN' sĕr'yû'). [F.] In all seriousness.
‖ **au' gras'** (grä'). [F.] *Cookery.* Lit., in the fat; containing meat: — said of soups so made.
‖ **au' gra'tin'** (grȧ'tăN'). [F.] *Cookery.* With a gratin, or crust made by browning in the oven.
augre. † AUGER.
augrim. † ALGORISM.
augrim stone. A pebble used in numeration. *Obs.*
Augs'burg Church (ouks'bōōrk). The Lutheran Church.
Augs'burg In'ter-im. See INTERIM, *n.*, 2.
Augst. † AUGUST.
augur. † AUGURE.
au'gu-rate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *augurari* to augur.] To augur. *Obs. or R.* — **au'gu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
augure. † AUGER.
au'gure, *n.* [F.] Augury. *Obs.*
au'gure, *n.* [Cf. EEL, and AS. *gār* spear.] An eelspear. *Obs.*
au'gur-er, *n.* An augur. *Obs.*
au-gu'ri-al, *a.* [L. *augurialis.*] Augural.
au'gur-ism, *n.* Augury. *Obs.*
au'gur-ist, *n.* An augur. *Rare.*
au'gur-ize, *v. t.* To augur. *Obs.*
— **au'gur-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.* *Obs.*
au'gu-rous, *a.* Full of augury; foreboding. *Obs.*
au'gur-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
au'gust (ô'gŭst), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *aoûter*, fr. *août* August.] To ripen; also, to turn brown, or make sunburnt. *Rare.*
Au-gus'ta (ô-gŭs'tȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lit., august; — a fem. prop. name. Used specif. as: **a** A title of honor for the mother, wife, sister, etc., of a Roman emperor. **b** A Roman title of London as mentioned by Ammianus.
Au-gus'tal, *a.* [L. *Augustalis.*] Imperial (with reference to the Roman Cæsars). See AUGUSTUS.
Au'gus-ta'li-a (ô'gŭs-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See FORTUNA.
‖ **Au'gus-ta'na Con-fes'si-o** (-nȧ kŏn-fĕsh'ĭ-ō). [NL.] The Augustan Confession. See AUGSBURG CONFESSION.
Au-gus'ta se'ries. [From *Augusta*, Iowa.] *Geol.* = OSAGE.

etc. — **Augustinian nuns**, an order of nuns following the rule of St. Augustine. — **A. rule**, a rule for religious communities, adopted by the Augustinian orders, as conforming to the teachings of St. Augustine, esp. in his 211th letter.

Au′gus-tin′i-an (ô′gŭs-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of St. Augustine; specif.: **a** A member of an Augustinian order. **b** One who maintains that grace is effectual absolutely and creatively, not relatively and conditionally.

Au′gus-tin′i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), **Au-gus′tin-ism** (ô-gŭs′tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical and theological doctrines of St. Augustine (Aurelius Augustinus; 354–430 A. D.), called the *Christian Plato.* He held that God is the highest reality, embodying the supreme beauty of which creation is a transient likeness. In the general beauty of creation the individual and evil are lost to view; but in the unredeemed human life sin and misery, brought on by the original sin of Adam, are intensely real. Only through divine grace, mediated through the Church (whose supremacy Augustine upheld against the Donatists), is effected the deliverance of the elect, for whom is reserved eternal beatitude in the vision and love of God in the life to come. The fundamental necessity of grace vouchsafed, taught by Augustine, was combated by the Pelagians, who insisted upon the effectiveness of the individual's own effort for salvation. See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY, SOUL; cf. DONATISM, PELAGIANISM. With reference to Augustine and his doctrines, Harnack says: "The history of piety and of dogmas in the West was so thoroughly dominated by Augustine from the beginning of the 5th century to the era of the Reformation . . . that the whole time forms one period. . . . As a church teacher he united three great circles of thought . . . (1) a complete circle of [eight] conceptions: God, the soul, alienation from God, irresistible grace, hunger for God, unrest in the world, rest in God, beatitude; (2) a second circle includes six ideas: sin, grace through Christ, grace in general, faith, love, and hope; (3) the third group relates to the Catholic church [in four particulars]: as authority, dispenser of grace, administrator of the sacraments, and as means and aim of all God's ordinances. . . . He refashioned dogmatics proper . . . and gave the first impulse to a study that has become of immense importance for theology. . . . Centuries had to elapse before Augustine found disciples worthy of him."

Augustin process. *Metal.* A process for extracting silver by converting it into chloride by roasting, leaching with salt solution, and precipitating by metallic copper.

Au-gus′tus (ô-gŭs′tŭs), *n.* [L. See AUGUST, *a.*] Lit., august; — a masc. prop. name, used specif. among the Romans as a title of honor and sacred majesty, first conferred upon Octavianus Cæsar, as head of the Roman priesthood and later used commonly by Roman emperors. F. *Auguste* (ō′güst′); G. *August* (ou′gōōst). — Dim. *Gus, Gustus.* — Fem. *Augusta.*

auk (ôk), *n.* [Icel. *ālka*; akin to Dan. *alke*, Sw. *alka.*] Any sea bird of the family Alcidæ; esp., the extinct great auk (*Plautus impennis*), and the razor-billed auk (*Alca torda*). See GREAT AUK, RAZORBILL, ALCIDÆ. The auks breed in the colder parts of the Northern Hemisphere, usually laying their eggs on ledges or crevices of rocky cliffs, sometimes in burrows. They are expert swimmers and divers. See PUFFIN, GUILLEMOT, MURRE.

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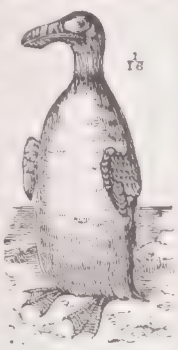

Great Auk.

auk′let (ôk′lĕt), *n.* [*auk* + *-let.*] Any of several small auks of *Simorhynchus* and allied genera, of the North Pacific coasts. The crested auklet (*S. cristatellus*) has when adult a recurved frontal crest. The least auklet (*S. pusillus*) is the smallest species of auk.

au′la (ô′là), *n.*; *L. pl.* AULÆ (-lē). [L., court, hall, Gr. αὐλή.] **1.** A hall or large room, as the hall in which annual school examinations are held in Germany. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The anterior part of the third ventricle of the brain.

au-la′ri-an (ô-lā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *aula* hall. Cf. LL. *aularis* of a court.] Relating to a hall. — *n.* In English universities, a member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian.

auld (ôld; äld), *a.* [See OLD.] Old. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Auld Cloot′ie (klōōt′ĭ; klüt′ĭ), the Devil; — supposed to allude to his *cloven* foot. — **a. extent.** See EXTENT, 1. — **A. Horn′ie** (hôr′nĭ), the Devil. — **a. lang syne** (lăng sīn). **a** Lit., old long since; hence, times long past; the (good) old times.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days of *auld lang syne?* *Scottish Song.*

b [*cap.*] The famous Scottish song usually attributed to Burns, and believed to have been retouched by him. — **A. Licht, A. Light.** *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A member of the conservative party in the Church of Scotland in the latter part of the 18th century. **b** Same as BURGHER, *n.*, 2. — **A. Reek′ie** (rēk′ĭ), Edinburgh, from its *smoky* appearance as seen from a distance; or, according to others, on account of its dirty streets. — **A. Robin Gray**, in the pathetic Scottish ballad of this name written by Lady Anne Barnard (published anonymously, 1771), the old man whom the heroine, Jeanie, marries to save her parents from want, wrongly believing her lover, Jamie, to be lost at sea.

au′lic (ô′lĭk), *a.* [L. *aulicus*, Gr. αὐλικός, fr. αὐλή hall, court, royal court: cf. F. *aulique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a court; courtly.

Ecclesiastical wealth and *aulic* dignities. *Landor.*

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to the aula.
Aulic Council, in the old German empire, a supreme court established by Maximilian I., in 1501, as a rival to the Imperial Chamber. In 1654 it was reorganized, so as to consist of a president, vice president, vice chancellor, and eighteen councilors, six of whom were Protestants, whose united vote constituted a veto. It came to an end at the dissolution of the empire in 1806, but the name was applied to an Austrian military council at Vienna.

au′lic, *n.* [F. *aulique.*] The ceremony formerly observed in conferring the degree of doctor of divinity at the hall of the archbishop's palace in Paris. It began by a harangue of the chancellor addressed to the young doctor, who then maintained in a disputation his thesis, also called the *aulic.*

Au-los′to-ma (ô-lŏs′tō-mà), *n.* [NL.; Gr. αὐλός tube + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of tropical marine hemibranchiate fishes of elongated form with a long tubular snout. It constitutes a family, **Au′lo-sto-mat′i-dæ** (ô′lō-stō-măt′ĭ-dē), syn. **Au′lo-stom′i-dæ** (-stŏm′ĭ-dē; -stō′mĭ-dē). The species are called *flutemouths.* — **au-los′to-mid** (ô-lŏs′tō-mĭd), *n.*

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Aulostoma (*A. maculatum*).

au mil-dar′ (ô′mĭl-där′; ä′-), *n.* [Hind. *'amaldār*, fr. Ar. *'amal* work + Per. *dār*, used to express the agent.] An agent, factor, or manager; specif., a revenue collector. *India.*

au′mous (ô′mŭs; ä′mŭs), *n.* Alms. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

aumous dish. A dish for receiving alms. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

aune (ōn), *n.* [F. See ALNAGE.] An old French measure corresponding to the English ell and varying in different parts of the country, being equal at Paris to 46.77 inches (1.188 m.). It has been superseded by the meter, but survives to a certain extent. The *aune usuelle* (1.20 m., used in France 1812–34) is legal in Switzerland.

aunt (änt), *n.* [OF. *ante*, F. *tante*, L. *amita* father's sister. Cf. AMMA.] **1.** The sister of one's father or mother; — correlative to *nephew* or *niece.* Also applied to an uncle's wife. See CONSANGUINITY, AFFINITY, 1.
☞ *Aunt* is sometimes applied as a title or term of endearment to a woman not thus related.
2. An old woman; an old gossip. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. A bawd, or a prostitute. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Formerly in England, among the alumni of Cambridge, Oxford University; among the alumni of Oxford, Cambridge University.

aunt′ie, **aunt′y** (än′tĭ), *n.* Aunt; — used in familiarity or affection. It is often used in the southern United States of aged negro women.

Aunt Sally. A puppet head placed on a pole, or a wooden effigy of a woman, usually having a pipe in its mouth; also, a game consisting in trying to break the pipe or to knock the figure down by throwing sticks or balls at it.

au′ra (ô′rà), *n.*; *L. pl.* AURÆ (-rē). [L., breeze, air, Gr. αὔρα.] **1.** A light breeze. *Obs. or R.*
2. Any subtle, invisible emanation, effluvium, or exhalation from a substance, as the aroma of flowers, the odor of the blood, a supposed fertilizing emanation from the pollen of flowers, etc.

To say that consciousness is an *aura* or epiphenomenon of the organism, which itself is but a mechanical automaton, is to shirk the difficulty, not to face it. *James Ward.*

3. A supposed emanation or insensible fluid conveying mesmeric and similar influences.
4. *Elec.* **a** A supposed electric fluid, emanating from an electrified body, and forming a mass surrounding it, called the *electrical atmosphere.* See ATMOSPHERE, 2. *Obs.* **b** A draft, or motion of the air, caused by electric repulsion, as when the air near a charged metallic point is set in motion.
5. *Med.* The peculiar sensation, as of a light vapor, or cold air, rising from the trunk or limbs towards the head, a premonitory symptom of epilepsy or hysterics.

au′ral (ô′răl), *a.* [L. *aura* air.] Of or pertaining to the air or an aura.

au′ral, *a.* [L. *auris* ear.] Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; as, *aural* medicine and surgery.

au-ram′ine (ô-răm′ĭn; ô′rà-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [L. *aurum* gold + E. *amine.*] An artificial yellow dye derived from diphenyl methane and used in dyeing silk and cotton and in staining paper, etc. It is prepared in different grades marked respectively O, I, II. **Auramine G** is a similar dye derived from ditolyl methane.

au-ran′ti-a (ô-răn′shĭ-à), *n.* [NL. Cf. ORANGE.] A poisonous orange-yellow dye obtained by the nitration of diphenylamine. It is now used chiefly for coloring leather.

au-ran′ti-a′ceous (ô-răn′tĭ-ā′shŭs), *a.* [Cf. ORANGE.] *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the orange (*Citrus aurantium*) or the group to which it belongs.

au′rate (ô′rāt), *n.* [*aurum* + *-ate.*] A salt of auric acid.

au′rat-ed (ô′rāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *auratus*, p. p. of *aurare* to gild.] **1.** Resembling or containing gold; gold-colored; gilded. **2.** *Chem.* Combined with auric acid. *Obs. or R.*

au′rat-ed, *a.* [L. *auris* ear.] Having ears.

au′re-ate (ô′rē-āt), *a.* [L. *aureatus*, fr. *aureus* golden, fr. *aurum* gold.] Golden; gilded; splendid. *Skelton.*

au-rel′ia (ô-rēl′yà), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *aurelia*, fr. L. *aurum* gold. Cf. CHRYSALIS.] *Zoöl.* **a** A chrysalis, esp. of a lepidopterous insect. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of large discophorous jellyfishes, including common North Atlantic species; also [*l. c.*], a jellyfish of this genus. — **au-rel′ian** (-yăn), *a.*

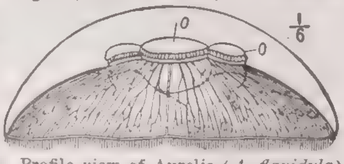

Profile view of Aurelia (*A. flavidula*) of European seas. *o o* Ovaries.

au-re′o-la (ô-rē′ō-là), **au′re-ole** (ô′rē-ōl), *n.* [L. *aureola*, (fem. adj.) of gold (sc. *corona* crown), dim. of *aureus*: cf. F. *auréole.* See AUREATE, ORIOLE.] **1.** *R. C. Theol.* A celestial crown or accidental reward added to the bliss of heaven, for those who have especially triumphed in their conflict with the world, as for virgins (who have overcome the flesh), martyrs (who have overcome the world), and doctors or preachers (who have overcome the Devil).
2. A halo, actual or figurative.

The glorious *aureole* of light seen around the sun during total eclipses. *Proctor.*
The *aureole* of young womanhood. *O. W. Holmes.*

3. In fine art, the indication of a halo around the head or the whole body of a sacred personage. In painting, it is often indicated by a narrow circle at a distance from the head; in relief sculpture by a frame or band, and in church statuary by a gilded ring maintained by slight supports. In Buddhist and other Oriental art it is often very decorative. See GLORY, HALO, MANDORLA, NIMBUS, VESICA PISCIS.

au′re-us (ô′rē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* AUREI (-ī). [L., prop., golden.] A Roman gold coin of varying and continually decreasing weight, from 1/30 libra (10.9 g.) under Sulla to as low as 1/70 libra (4.7 g.) under Diocletian. From the time of Constantine the gold coin is known as the *solidus* (which see).

‖ **au′ re-voir′** (ō′ rẽ-vwȧr′). [F., lit., to the seeing again.] Until we meet again; **auf** Wiedersehen; — said at parting.

au′ric (ô′rĭk), *a.* [L. *aurum* gold.] **1.** Of or pert. to gold. **2.** *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, gold; — said of those compounds in which gold is trivalent; as, *auric* oxide.
auric acid, auric hydroxide, $Au(OH)_3$, in the character of a weak acid. The composition of its salts, called aurates, corresponds to the dehydrated form $HAuO_2$, which is not known free. — **a. chloride**, a compound obtained, by dissolving gold in aqua regia, as a reddish brown deliquescent mass, $AuCl_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, which forms a bright yellow solution in water. It is extensively used for toning in photography. — **a. oxide**, a compound, Au_2O_3, obtained as a brown powder by the action of nitric acid on magnesium aurate.

au′ri-chal′ce-ous (ô′rĭ-kăl′sē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aurichalcum*, for *orichalcum*, brass, Gr. ὀρείχαλκος.] Brass-colored.

au′ri-chal′cite (-sīt), *n.* [See AURICHALCEOUS.] *Min.* A basic carbonate of copper and zinc, found in pale green or blue crystalline incrustations. Sp. gr., 3.54–3.64.

au′ri-cle (ô′rĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris* ear. See EAR.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The external ear; the pinna. **b** The chamber, or one of the two chambers, of the heart, by which the blood is received from the veins and forced into the ventricle or ventricles; — so called from its resemblance to the external ear of some quadrupeds.
2. *Zoöl.* An angular or earlike lobe or process, as the auricula of a sea urchin.
3. *Bot.* An ear-shaped appendage, as of leaves.

au-ric′u-la (ô-rĭk′ū-là), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-làz). [L. *auricula* ear. See AURICLE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A yellow-flowered primrose (*Primula auricula*), native of the Alps and commonly cultivated; — called also *bear's-ear.* **b** The Jew's-ear fungus (*Auricularia auricula-judæ*).
2. *Zoöl.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, the type of a family, **Au′ri-cu′li-dæ** (ô′rĭ-kū′lĭ-dē), having a conoidal spiral shell, with a strongly toothed, ear-shaped aperture. They mostly inhabit brackish marshes, or the vicinity of salt or brackish water. **b** [*l. c.*] One of the five

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au-gust′ly, *adv.* of AUGUST.
August meteors. The Perseids.
au-gust′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
auh (ôh), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust.
auh. † AC, but.
auhte. † AUGHT, EIGHT, OUGHT.
a′u hu′hu′ (ä′ōō′hōō′hōō′), *n.* Also *hola.* [Hawaiian.] A fabaceous herb (*Cracca piscatoria*), used as a fish poison. *Hawaii.*
‖ **au jour′d'hui′ roi′, de-main′ rien′** (ō′zhōōr′düē′ rwä′, dẽ-măN′ ryăN′). [F.] To-day a king, to-morrow nothing.
‖ **au′ jour′ la jour′née′**, *or* **au′ jour′ le jour′** (lȧ zhōōr′nā′; lẽ zhōōr′). [F.] From day to day; hence, from hand to mouth.
‖ **au′ jus′** (ō′ zhü′). [F.] *Cookery.* In juice; in broth or gravy.
auk. † AWK.
Auk (ôk), *n. pl.* A tribe of Alaskan Koluschan Indians.
aukard. † AWKWARD.
‖ **au′ kirsch′** (ō′ kĕrsh′). [F.] With kirschwasser.
aul. † AWL.
Au-lac′o-dus (ô-lăk′ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. αὖλαξ a furrow + ὀδούς tooth.] Syn. of THRYNOMYS.
‖ **au′ lait′** (ō′ lĕ′). [F.] With [milk.
Au′la Re′gi-a *or* **Re′gis.** [L.] See CURIA REGIS.
aulbe. † ALB.
auld′-far′ran (-făr′ăn), **-far′rand** (-făr′ănd), *or* **-far′rant** (-făr′ănt), *a.* Sagacious, as one of years; cunning or wise beyond one's years.
auld′-warld′ (ôld′wärld′; äld′-), *a.* Old-fashioned; antique. *Scot.*
aule. † AWL.
au′lete (ô′lēt), *n.* [Gr. αὐλητής, fr. αὐλός flute.] A flute player. *Rare.* — **au-let′ic** (ô-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*
au-le′tes (ô-lē′tēz), *n.*; *pl.* -TAI (-tī). = AULETE.
‖ **au′ le-vant′** (ō′ lẽ-văN′). [F.] To the East; eastward.
aulf. † OAF.
aulgorism. † ALGORISM.
au′li-cal, *a.* Aulic. *Obs.*
au′li-cism, *n.* A courtly expression. *Obs. & R.*
aulmond. † ALMOND.
aulmoniere. Var. of AUMÔNIERE.
auln. † AAM, AUNE.
auln. † AUNE.
auln-, ault-. For obsolete forms in *auln-*, *ault-*, see those in AL-.
aulnage. † ALNAGE.
aulneger. aulner. † ALNAGER.
au′lo-phyte (ô′lō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. αὐλός tube + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A symbiont.
au′los (ô′lŏs), *n.* [Gr. αὐλός.] A Greek wood-wind musical instrument, commonly called a flute, but being in fact in most cases a reed instrument of the clarinet or oboe type.
aul′tar, aul′ter. † ALTAR.
aulter. † HALTER.
aum (ôm). Var. of AAM.
aum. Scot. var. of ALUM.
au-mail′ (ô-māl′), *n. & v.* [For *amel, enamel.*] Enamel. *Obs.*
aumay. † AMEL.
aum′ber. † AMBER.
aum′ble. † AMBLE.
aum′bry. Archaic var. of AMBRY.
aumelet. aumelette. † OMELET.
aumenere. † ALMONER.
aument. † AUGMENT.
aumere. † ALMONER.
au′mer-y (ôm′rĭ), *n.* Obs., dial., or archaic var. of AMBRY, a closet; but confused with ALMONRY, as if a place for *alms.*
aumesace. † AMBS-ACE.
‖ **au′ mieux′** (ō′ myû′); *pl.* AUX MIEUX (ō′ myû′). [F.] At best; on very good terms.
au′mil (ô′mĭl; ä′-), *n.* [Hind. *'āmil*, fr. Ar. *'āmil* agent.] A revenue collector under a native government; an aumildar; also, a farmer of the revenues managing a district. *India.*
‖ **au mô′nière′** (ō′mō′nyâr′), *n.* [F.] A purse worn hanging from the belt, such as that formerly used for alms.
aum′rie, aum′ry (ôm′rĭ). Obs., dial., or archaic vars. of AMBRY.
aumuce. Var. of AMICE, a hood.
aumulet. † OMELET.
aun. † OWN.
‖ **au′ na′tu′rel′** (ō′ nȧ′tü′rĕl′). [F.] In or according to the natural style or condition; to the life; *Cookery*, without dressing; cooked simply.
aunc-. For obsolete forms beginning *aunc-* see those in ANC-.
aun′cel (ôn′sĕl; än′-), *n.* [AF. *auncele*, prob. fr. LL. *lancella*, dim. of L. *lanx* the scale of a balance.] A rude balance for weighing, and a kind of weight, formerly used in England. *Obs.*
auncessour, auncester. † ANCESTOR.
auncetrie. † ANCESTRY.
auncien, auncient. † ANCIENT.
aund-. For obsolete forms beginning *aund-* see those in AND-.
aundiren. † ANDIRON.
aune. † AWN, OWN.
aungel. † ANGEL, ANGLE.
aunker. † ANCHOR.
aunsetter. † ANCESTOR.
aunsware. † ANSWER.
auntceaunt. † ANCIENT.
auntelere. † ANTLER.
aun′ter. † ADVENTURE. — **in aunters.** perchance; in case that. *Obs.*
aun′ter-ous. † ADVENTUROUS.
aunt′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Aunt Jer′i-cho (jĕr′ĭ-kō). [Corrupt. of *Angelica.*] *Bot.* Any species of *Angelica.*
aunt′ly, *a.* Auntlike. *Rare.*
auntolier. † ANTLER.
aun′tre. † ADVENTURE.
aun′trous, aun′trus. † ADVENTUROUS.
aunt-sa′ry (änt-sā′rĭ), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. of *aunt Sarah.*] A kind of catamaran turned up at both ends. *Canadian.*
aunt′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
auorenon. † AFORNON.
auorye. † AFORNENS.
‖ **au′ pas′ de charge′** (ō′ pä′ dẽ shärzh′). [F.] At the pace of charging; at full tilt.
‖ **au′ pied′ de la′ let′tre** (ō′ pyā′ dẽ lȧ′ lĕt′r′). [F.] To the foot of the letter; literally; exactly.
‖ **au′ pis′ al′ler′** (ō′pē′-zȧ′lā′). [F.] At worst; as a last resort.
‖ **au′ pre-mier′** (ō′ prẽ-myā′). [F.] On the first floor or story, the first being the floor above the ground floor, the expression for the others in order above being *au second, troisième, quatrième, cinquième*, etc.
‖ **au′ qua′tri′ème′** (kȧ′trē′ĕm′). [F.] See AU PREMIER.
Aur., *or* **aur.** *Abbr.* Aurelius; Aurum.
au′ra (ô′rȧ; ou′rä), *n.* A turkey buzzard or carrion crow. *Sp. Amer.*
au′ral-ly, *adv.* of AURAL.
‖ **au′rang, au′rung** (ou′rŭng), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *aurang.*] A depot; a factory. *India.*
Au-ra′nus (ô-rā′nŭs). *Bib.*
‖ **au′ra po′pu-la′ris** (ô′rȧ pŏp′ū-lā′rĭs). [L.] The popular breeze; popular favor or will.
au-ra′ta (ô-rā′tȧ), *n.* [L., a sort of fish; fem. p. p. of *aurare* to gild.] A gold-colored fish, probably the gilthead, **b.**
au′re-al, *a.* [L. *aureus* golden.] Golden; yielding gold. *Obs.*
‖ **au′re-a me′di-o′cri-tas** (ô′rē-ȧ mē′dĭ-ŏk′rĭ-tăs). [L.] The golden mean. Adapted from *Horace* (*Odes*, II. x. 5).
‖ **au′ re-bours′** (ō′ rẽ-bōōr′). [F.] = À REBOURS.
au-re′i-ty (ô-rē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aureus* golden + *-ity.*] Distinctive properties of gold.
Au-re′li-a (ô-rē′lĭ-ȧ; ô-rēl′yȧ), *n.* [L.] Lit., golden; — fem. prop. name; F. *Aurélie* (ō′rā′lē′); It., Sp., D. *Aurelia* (ou-rā′lē-ä); G. *Aurelia* (ou-rā′lē-ä), *Aurelie* (-ē).
au-re′li-an (-ăn), *n.* A collector and breeder of lepidopters. *Obs.*
Au-re′li-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] Lit., golden: — masc. prop. name.
au′re-oled (ô′rē-ōld), *p. a.* Furnished with an aureole.
au-re′o-lin (ô-rē′ō-lĭn; ô′rē-), *n.*, **aureolin yellow.** [L. *aureolus* golden.] = COBALT YELLOW.
au-re′o-line (ô-rē′ō-lĭn), *a.* Gold-colored. *Rare.*
au-re′o-sin, *n.* [L. *aurum* gold + *eosin.*] A dye related to eosin, but no longer in use. It gives rose tints with yellow reflection.
aurequere. † OURWHERE.
‖ **au′ reste′** (ō′ rĕst′). [F.] For the rest; besides.
‖ **au′ rez′-de-chaus′sée′** (ō′ rā′d'-shō′sā′). [F.] On the ground floor.
‖ **au′ri-bus te′ne-o lu′pum** (ô′rĭ-bŭs tē′nē-ō lū′pŭm). [L.] I have a wolf by the ears; that is, I am unable to hold and afraid to let go.
Terence (*Phormio*, III. ii. 21).
au′ri-chal′cum (ô′rĭ-kăl′kŭm), *n.* [L.] = ORICHALCH.
au′ri-chlo′ride, *n.* [*auric* + *chloride.*] = Chloraurate.
au′ri-cl. Auricle. *Ref. Sp.*
au′ri-cled (ô′rĭ-k'ld), *a.* = AURICULATE.
au′ri-come (-kōm), *n.* [See AURICOMOUS.] Any agent for giving the hair a golden color.
au-ric′o-mous (ô-rĭk′ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *auricomus* golden-haired.] Of, pertaining to, or having, golden hair; used to make the hair golden in color.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

arched internal processes of the shell of a sea urchin serving for the attachment of the jaw muscles.

au-ric′u-lar (ô-rĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [LL. *auricularis:* cf. F. *auriculaire.* See AURICLE.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* nerves.
2. Told in the ear; told privately; as, *auricular* confession to the priest. See CONFESSION, *n.*, 3. *Hoccleve.*
3. Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* evidence. "*Auricular* assurance." *Shak.*
4. Received by the ear; known by report. "*Auricular* traditions." *Bacon.*
5. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.
auricular finger, the little finger; — so called because it can be introduced into the ear passage. — **a. method**, a method of teaching the deaf in which effort is made to take advantage of, and to increase, the hearing of those not absolutely deaf. — **a. point**, *Craniol.*, the center of the external auditory meatus. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **a. witness**, one who tells what he has heard.

au-ric′u-lar, *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the loose-webbed feathers overlying the opening of the ear of birds; — usually in *pl.*

au-ric′u-la′ri-a (-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See AURICULAR.] *Zoöl.* In holothurians, a free-swimming larval stage in which the body has short blunt lobes. — **au-ric′u-la′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

au-ric′u-late (ô-rĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [See AURICLE.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having ears or earlike appendages or lobes; eared; auricled; as, an *auriculate* leaf; the *auriculate* foot of some gastropods, etc.

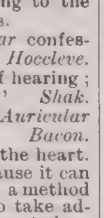
Base of Auriculate Leaf (*Magnolia tripetala*).

au-ric′u-lo- (ô-rĭk′ū-lō-). A combining form for *auricle* (of the ear or heart).

au-ric′u-lo–breg-mat′ic, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to auricle and bregma.

au-ric′u-lo–in′fra-or′bit-al, *a.* Designating the plane which passes through the auricular points and the lowest points of the orbits. See CRANIOMETRY.

au-ric′u-lo–oc-cip′i-tal, *a.* Pert. to auricle and occiput or occipital bone. — **auriculo-occipital angle**, *Craniom.*, the angle between lines from the auricular point to the lambda and opisthion respectively.

au-ric′u-lo–pa-ri′e-tal, *a.* *Craniol.* Relating to auricle and parietal. — **auriculo-parietal angle**. See PARIETAL ANGLE. — **auriculo-parietal index**, the ratio of the breadth of the skull between the auricular points to its greatest breadth, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter.

au-ric′u-lo–tem′po-ral, *a.* Pert. to the auricle and temple.

au-ric′u-lo–ven-tric′u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to an auricle and ventricle of the heart; esp., designating the mitral and tricuspid valves. See HEART.

au-ric′u-lo–ver′ti-cal, *a.* *Craniom.* Designating an index which is the ratio of the height of the skull above the auricular point to its greatest height, usually expressed in hundredths of the height.

au-rif′er-ous (ô-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aurifer; aurum* gold + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *aurifère.*] Gold-bearing; containing or producing gold. — **au-rif′er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

au-rif′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*aurum* + *-fic.*] Producing gold; also, capable of transmuting substances into gold.

Au-ri′ga (ô-rī′gȧ), *n.; gen.* AURIGÆ (-jē). [L., charioteer.] *Astron.* The Charioteer, or Wagoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated between Perseus and Gemini. It contains the bright star Capella.

au′ri-lave (ô′rĭ-lāv), *n.* [L. *auris* ear + *lavare* to wash.] An instrument for cleansing the ear, consisting of a small piece of sponge on an ivory or bone handle.

au′rine (ô′rĭn; -rēn; 184), **au′rin** (ô′rĭn), *n.* [*aurum* + *-ine, -in.*] A red, crystalline, poisonous dyestuff, $C_{19}H_{14}O_3$, obtained by heating phenol with oxalic and sulphuric acids, and in other ways; — called also *rosolic acid*, and *pararosolic acid*. It is related to rosolic acid proper as pararosaniline is to rosaniline. It is now used only for special purposes, as a stain for paper, or a chemical indicator.

au′ri-phryg′i-ate (ô′rĭ-frĭj′ĭ-āt), *a.* [LL. *auriphrigiatus;* L. *aurum* gold + LL. *phrygiare* to adorn with Phrygian needlework, or with embroidery. Cf. ORPHREY.] Embroidered or decorated with gold. *Southey.*

au′ri-scalp (ô′rĭ-skălp), *n.* [L. *auriscalpium; auris* ear + *scalpere* to scrape.] *Surg.* An earpick.

au′ri-scope (-skōp), *n.* [L. *auris* + *-scope.*] An instrument for examining the ear. — **au-ris′co-py** (ô-rĭs′kō-pĭ), *n.*

au′rist (ô′rĭst), *n.* [L. *auris* ear.] One skilled in treating disorders of the ear; an otologist.

au′rochs (ô′rŏks; ou′rŏks; 277), *n.* [G. *auerochs*, OHG. *ūrohso; ūr* (cf. AS. *ūr*) the urus, aurochs + *ohso* ox, G. *ochs.* Cf. OWRE, OX.] The European bison (*Bos bonasus*), once widely distributed, but now nearly extinct, except where protected in the Lithuanian forests, and in the Caucasus. It is claimed that the name originally belonged to the *urus* of Cæsar, a wild ox now extinct.

Aurochs. (1/80)

au′ro-cy′a-nide (ô′rō-sī′ȧ-nĭd; -nīd; 184), *n.* [*aurum* + *cyanide.*] A complex salt formed by the union of aurous cyanide and some other metallic cyanide; as, potassium *aurocyanide*, $KAu(CN)_2$.

au-ro′ra (ô-rō′rȧ), *n.; pl.* E. AURORAS (-rȧz), L. (rare) AURORÆ (-rē). [L., for *ausosa;* akin to Gr. ἠώς, ἕως, dawn, Skr. *ushas*, E. *east.*] **1**. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day; the redness of the sky just before the sun rises.
2. Fig.: The rise, dawn, or beginning. *Hawthorne.*
3. [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* The Roman personification of the dawn of day; the goddess of the morning. She is poetically represented as rising out of the ocean, in a chariot, with rosy fingers dropping dew. Cf. EOS.
4. *Meteor.* The aurora borealis or aurora australis.
5. An orange-red color.
au-ro′ra aus-tra′lis (ôs-trā′lĭs) [L.], a phenomenon in the southern hemisphere corresponding to the aurora borealis in the northern. — **a. bo′re-a′lis** (bō′rē-ā′lĭs) [L.], a luminous phenomenon, visible only at night, and supposed to be of electrical origin; — popularly called *northern lights.* It is seen to best advantage in the arctic regions. This light usually appears in streamers ascending, often in a fan shape, from a dusky line or bank a few degrees above the northern horizon; when reaching south beyond the zenith, it forms what is called the *corona*, about a spot in the heavens toward which the dipping needle points. On very rare occasions the aurora appears as an arch of light across the heavens from east to west. Sometimes it assumes a waving appearance, and the streams of light are then called *merry dancers.* Sometimes they assume a variety of colors, from pale red or yellow to deep red or blood color.

Aurora Borealis.

aurora glory. The corona of the aurora borealis.

au-ro′ral (ô-rō′răl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the aurora; rosy. — **au-ro′ral-ly**, *adv.*
Her cheeks suffused with an *auroral* blush. *Longfellow.*

au-ro′re-an (-rē-ăn), *a.* Auroral. *Keats.*

au′ro-thi′o-sul′phate (ô′rō-thī′ō-sŭl′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of **au′ro-thi′o-sul-phu′ric ac′id**, $H_3AuS_4O_6$. Such salts are believed to be formed by the action of auric chloride on thiosulphates, and the free acid has apparently been obtained by the decomposition of its salts. Cf. SEL D'OR.

au′rous (ô′rŭs), *a.* **1**. Containing gold.
2. *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, gold; — said of compounds in which gold is univalent.
aurous chloride, a compound, AuCl, obtained as a white powder by heating auric chloride. — **a. oxide**, a compound, Au_2O, obtained as a dark violet powder by the action of caustic alkali on aurous chloride.

au′rum (ô′rŭm), *n.* [L.] Gold. Abbr. *au.* (as a chemical symbol, without the period, Au). See GOLD.
‖ **au′rum ful′mi-nans** (fŭl′mĭ-nănz). [L.] See FULMINATE. — ‖ **a. mo-sa′i-cum** (mō-zā′ĭ-kŭm) *or* **mu-si′vum** (mū-sī′vŭm). [LL. *mosaicum*, L. *musivum.*] See MOSAIC GOLD. — ‖ **a. po-ta′bi-le** (pō-tăb′ĭ-lē) [L.], potable gold; a cordial or medicine, formerly used, consisting of some volatile oil in which were put minute particles of gold. — ‖ **a. re-gi′næ** (rē-jī′nē). [L., queen's gold.] *Eng. Hist.* = QUEEN GOLD.

Aus-cul′ta Fi′li (ôs-kŭl′tȧ fī′lī). [L.] A papal bull, known also as the Greater Bull, issued by Boniface VIII. against Philip IV. of France, December, 1301; — so called from its opening words, "Hearken, (my) son." It affirmed the sovereign authority of the Pope, and reproached Philip with scorning the rights of the church and with loading his subjects with vexations. Philip had the bull publicly burned in his presence.

aus′cul-tate (ôs′kŭl-tāt), *v. i. & t.* To practice auscultation; to examine by auscultation.

aus′cul-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *auscultatio*, fr. *auscultare* to listen; fr. *auris*, orig. *ausis*, ear + an uncertain element. See AURICLE; cf. SCOUT, *n.*] **1**. Act of listening or hearkening. *Hickes.*
2. *Med.* Act of listening to sounds produced within the body, esp. the chest and abdomen, as a means of detecting evidences of disorders or pregnancy; — called **immediate auscultation** when done directly with the ear; **mediate auscultation** when done with the aid of the stethoscope. — **aus-cul′ta-tive** (ôs-kŭl′tȧ-tĭv), *a.*

aus′cul-ta′tor (-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L., listener.] *Med.* **a** One who practices auscultation. **b** A stethoscope.

aus-cul′ta-to-ry (ôs-kŭl′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or used in, auscultation.

‖ **Aus′gleich** (ous′glīĸ), *n.; Ger. pl.* -GLEICHE (-ẽ). [G.] Agreement; compromise; arrangement; — applied specif. to various treaties between Austria and Hungary, esp. to that of 1867. A part of this established the political union of the two, in the form of a dual government, with control of matters of foreign relations, war, and finance relating to common affairs of government; another part established a temporary commercial union, regulating the customs, banking, currency, etc. This latter part was renewed by an Ausgleich every ten years until 1897, when there was a failure of renewal. Later the union was prolonged provisionally on a reciprocity basis.

‖ **aus′laut′** (ous′lout′), *n.; Ger. pl.* -LAUTE (-lou′tẽ). [G., fr. *aus* out + *laut* sound.] *Phon.* The final sound of a word or syllable. — **im auslaut**, finally.

Au-so′ni-a (ô-sō′nĭ-ȧ). [L.] Italy; — so called poetically (as in the "Æneid," X. 54) as if named after Auson, son of Ulysses. — **Au-so′ni-an** (-ăn), *a.* *Milton.*

aus′pex (ôs′pĕks), *n.; pl.* AUSPICES (-pĭ-sēz). [L. See AUSPICE.] *Rom. Relig.* An augur. See AUGUR, *n.*, 1.

aus′pi-cate (ôs′pĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *auspicatus*, p. p. of *auspicari* to take auspices, fr. *auspex.* See AUSPICE.] Auspicious. *Obs.* *Holland.*

aus′pi-cate (ôs′pĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* AUS′PI-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); AUS′PI-CAT′ING (-ĭng). **1**. To foreshow; to foretoken. *Obs.*
2. To begin or enter upon as if with auspices; to make auspicious in commencing; to inaugurate.
A health to *auspicate* our travels. *Brome.*
They *auspicate* all their proceedings. *Burke.*

aus′pi-cate (ôs′pĭ-kāt), *v. i.* *Rare.* **a** To make a beginning. *Obs.* **b** To augur; to predict.

aus′pice (ôs′pĭs), *n.; pl.* AUSPICES (-pĭ-sĕz). [L. *auspicium*, fr. *auspex* a bird seer, augur; *avis* bird + *specere*, *spicere*, to see: cf. F. *auspice.* See AVIARY, SPY.] **1**. Divination, primarily from observation of the flight of birds, by extension, from observation of other portents, as the lightning, the manner of feeding of fowls, etc. See AUGUR.
2. An omen or sign in general; an indication (usually auspicious) as to the future.
3. Protection; patronage and care; guidance; — usually in *pl.;* as, under the *auspices* of the king.
Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make. *Dryden.*

aus-pi′cious (ôs-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [See AUSPICE.] **1**. Having omens or tokens, esp. of a favorable issue; giving promise of success, prosperity, or happiness; predicting good; as, an *auspicious* beginning. *Selden.*
Auspicious union of order and freedom. *Macaulay.*
2. Prosperous; fortunate; as, *auspicious* years. "*Auspicious* chief." *Dryden.*
3. Favoring; favorable; propitious; — applied to persons or things. "Thy *auspicious* mistress." *Shak.*
Syn. — See PROPITIOUS.
— **aus-pi′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **aus-pi′cious-ness**, *n.*

aus′ten-ite (ôs′tĕn-īt), *n.* [After Sir Roberts-*Austen.*] *Metal.* A substance determined microscopically as a constituent of steel under certain conditions, and regarded as a solid solution of carbon or iron carbide in iron.

aus′ter (ôs′tẽr), *n.* [L.] The south wind; hence, the south. *Chaucer.*

aus-tere′ (ôs-tēr′), *a.* [F. *austère*, L. *austerus*, fr. Gr. αὐστηρός, fr. αὔειν to parch, dry. Cf. SEAR.] **1**. Sour and astringent; rough to the taste; having acerbity; as, an *austere* crab apple; *austere* wine.
2. Severe or strict in modes of judging, living, or acting; rigorous; stern; as, an *austere* man, look, life.
From whom the *austere* Etrurian virtue rose. *Dryden.*
3. Unadorned; unembellished; severely simple.
Syn. — Harsh, rough, rigid, stern, rigorous. See STRICT.
— **aus-tere′ly**, *adv.* — **aus-tere′ness**, *n.*

aus-ter′i-ty (ôs-tĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). [F. *austérité*, L. *austeritas*, fr. *austerus.* See AUSTERE.] Quality or state of being austere; an austere or ascetic practice.
The *austerity* of John the Baptist. *Milton.*
Partly owing to the studied *austerity* of her dress, and partly to the lack of demonstration in her manners. *Hawthorne.*
I hope, Sir, that notwithstanding the *austerity* of the Chair, your good nature will incline you to some degree of indulgence towards human frailty. *Burke.*

Aus′tin (ôs′tĭn), *n.* [OF. *Aüstin*, L. *Augustinus.* Cf. AUGUSTINE.] **1**. Syncopated form of AUGUSTINE.
2. A member of an Augustinian order; an Augustinian.
Austin canons. = AUGUSTINIAN CANONS. — **Austin friars.** **a** = AUGUSTINIAN HERMITS. **b** [*cap.*] An old monastery of the Augustinian hermits in London, on Broad Street, containing the tombs of various historic persons.

aus′tral (ôs′trăl), *a.* [L. *australis*, fr. *auster:* cf. F. *austral.*] **1**. Southern; lying or being in the south; also, characteristic of the south; as, *austral* land; *austral* ocean; an *austral* day. *Trevisa.*
2. [*cap.*] *Biogeog.* Designating, or pert. to, a zone extending across North America between the Transition and Tropical zones, and including most of the United States and central Mexico except the mountainous parts. It is divided into the **Upper Austral**, including the Carolinian (humid) and Upper Sonoran (arid) subdivisions, and the **Lower Austral**, including the Austroriparian (humid) and Lower Sonoran (arid) subdivisions.
3. [*cap.*] Australian.
Though you are mid the English snows and I in *Austral* sun. *Douglas Sladen.*
austral signs, *Astron.*, the six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator, from Libra to Pisces.

Aus′tral-a′sian (ôs′trăl-ā′shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Australasia; as, *Australasian* regions. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Australasia.

Aus-tra′li-an (ôs-trā′lĭ-ăn; -trāl′yăn), *a.* [From L. Terra *Australis* southern land.] Of or pertaining to Australia or its inhabitants.
☞ The term *Australian*, prefixed to the names of plants usually, and prefixed to the names of animals frequently, denotes species unrelated to those designated by the substantive alone, but possessing some superficial resemblance to them, as in the phrases below.
Australian anteater, the echidna. — **A. ballot**, *Law*, a system of balloting or voting in public elections, originally used in South Australia, in which there is such an arrangement for polling votes that secrecy is compulsorily maintained and the ballot used is an official ballot furnished by the gov-

au-ric′u-la′re (-ū-lā′rē), *n.* [NL.] *Craniol.* The supra-auricular point.
au-ric′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of AURICULAR.
au-ric′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Auriculate.
au-ric′u-late-ly, *adv.* of AURICULATE.
Au′ri-cu′li-dæ (ô′rĭ-kū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See AURICULA, 2 a.
au′ri-cy′a-nide, *n.* [*aurum* + *cyanide.*] A cyanaurate.
aurielet. † OREILLET.
‖ **au′ri-fex** (ô′rĭ-fĕks), *n.* [L.] A goldsmith.
au′ri-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*aurum* + *-fication.*] Working in gold; specif., filling a tooth with gold.
au′ri-flamb, -flambe, -flamme. † ORIFLAMME.
au′ri-form (ô′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *auris* ear + *-form.*] Ear-shaped.
auriform file. See 4th FILE, *n.*, 1.
au′ri-frig′i-a. Var. of AURIPHRYGIA.
au′ri-fy (ô′rĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*aurum* + *-fy.*] To turn into gold.
au-ri′gal (ô-rī′găl), *a.* [L. *aurigalis.*] Of or pertaining to a charioteer. *Rare.*
au′ri-ga′tion (ô′rĭ-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *aurigatio.*] Act of driving a chariot or a carriage. *Rare.*
au-rig′er-ous (ô-rĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *auriger.*] Auriferous.
Au-ri′gid (ô-rī′jĭd), *n.* [*Auriga* + 1st *-id.*] See METEOR.
au-ri′go, *n.* [L. *aurugo.*] Jaundice. *Obs.*
‖ **Au′ril′lac′ lace** (ō′rē′yȧk′). Gold or silver point lace made at Aurillac, France, similar to Spanish point.
au′ri-na′sal, *a.* [L. *auris* ear + *nasal.*] Pert. to ear and nose.
au′ri-phone, *n.* [L. *auris* ear + *-phone.*] A form of ear trumpet.
au′ri-phryg′i-a (ô′rĭ-frĭj′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL. See AURIPHRYGIATE.] Gold embroidery; specif., the orphrey of a miter.
au′ri-pig′ment, *n.* Orpiment.
au′ri-punc′ture, *n.* [L. *auris* ear + E *puncture.*] *Surg.* Puncture of the membrana tympani of the ear.
‖ **au′ri sa′cra fa′mes.** [L.] Accursed craving for gold. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, III. 57).
au′ri-scal′pi-um (ô′rĭ-skăl′pĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -PIA (-pĭ-ȧ). [L.] = AURISCALP.
au′rite (ô′rīt), **au′ri-ted** (ô′rĭ-tĕd), *a.* [L. *auritus*, fr. *auris* ear.] Auriculate; eared.
au-riv′o-rous (ô-rĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*aurum* + *-vorous.*] Gold-devouring; consuming gold; as, man is an *aurivorous* animal. *Rare.* *H. Walpole.*
aurora sauce. *Cookery.* Sauce à l'aurore. See À L'AURORE.
aurora shell. An ear shell.
au-ror′ic, *a.* Auroral.
au-ro′ri-um (ô-rō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See AURORA.] *Chem.* A supposed element observed spectroscopically by Angström in 1867, but not detected so far in any terrestrial substance.
au′ro-tel′lu-rite, *n.* [*aurum* + *tellurite.*] *Min.* Sylvanite.
‖ **au′ ro′yaume′ des a′veu′gles, les bor′gnes sont rois′** (ō′-rwä′yōm′ dā-zȧ′vû′gl′, lā bôr′-ny′ sôɴ rwä′). [F.] In the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed are kings.
aurthwart. † OVERTHWART.
au′ru-lent (ô′rōō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *aurulentus.*] Golden in color.
Aus (ous), *n. pl.* An Arab tribe or faction at Medina in the time of Mohammed.
Aus. *Abbr.* Austria; Austrian.
aus-cult′ (ôs-kŭlt′), *v. i. & t.* [L. *auscultare.*] To auscultate.
aus′cul-ta′tor (*G. pron.* ous′-kōōl-tä′tôr), *n.* [G. *auskultator*, formerly *auscultator.*] In Germany, a young lawyer who has passed his first state examination and practices in the lower courts. — **aus′cul-ta′tor-ship**, *n.*
aus-cul′to-scope (ôs-kŭl′tō-skōp), *n.* [See AUSCULTATE; -SCOPE.] A stethoscope that intensifies auscultatory sounds.
‖ **au′ se-cond′** (ō′ sẽ-gôɴ′). [F.] See AU PREMIER.
‖ **au′ se-cret′** (sẽ-krĕ′). [F.] In the solitary cell; closely.
‖ **au′ sé′rieux′** (ō′ sẽr′yû′). [F.] In earnest; seriously.
ausg. *Abbr.* Ausgabe (Ger., edition).
ausier. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OSIER.
Au-si′tis (ô-sī′tĭs). *D. Bib.*
ausmoner. † ALMONER.
‖ **au′ so′leil′** (ō′ sō′lĕ′y′). [F.] In the sun; in the sunshine.
aus′pi-cal (ôs′pĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *auspicalis.*] Pert. to auspices.
aus′pi-cate-ly, *adv.* of AUSPICATE. See -LY.
aus′pi-ca′tor, *n.* An augur. *Rare.* — **aus′pi-ca′to-ry**, *a.* *Rare.*
aus-pi′cial (ôs-pĭsh′ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to auspices; auspicious.
aus-pi′ci-ate. † AUSPICATE, *v.*
‖ **au-spi′ci-um me′li-o′ris æ′vi** (ô-spĭsh′ĭ-ŭm). [L.] An omen of a better age.
aus′pi-cy (ôs′pĭ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *auspicium.*] = AUSPICE.
‖ **aus′si′tôt′ dit′, aus′si′tôt′ fait′** (ō′sē′tō′ dē′, ō′sē′tō′ fĕ′). [F.] Lit., immediately said, immediately done; no sooner said than done.
aust. † AUGUST.
Aust. *Abbr.* Austria; Austrian; Austria-Hungary; Austin.
Aust-af′ri-can race (ôst-ăf′rĭ-kăn). [*Australian* + *African.*] The black race of Australia and Africa; — so called by Brinton.
Aus′ten. Var. of AUSTIN.
aus′ter. Var. of ASTRE, hearth.
Aus′tin for-ma′tion. [From *Austin*, Texas.] *Geol.* A Texas formation of the Colorado series of the Cretaceous system.
Austral. *Abbr.* Australia; Australasia.
aus′tra-lene, *n.* Dextro-pinene. [See PINENE.]

ernment.—**Australian baobab**, the sour gourd tree. — **A. bear.** = KOALA. — **A. bent grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **A. box tree**, the *Eucalyptus hemiphloia*, having hard tough wood. — **A. cabbage tree**, the fan palm *Livistona australis.* — **A. cherry**, an Australian santalaceous shrub (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*) with cherrylike fruit. — **A. cranberry**, the edible berry of au Australian epacridaceous shrub (*Lissanthe sapida*) resembling the European cranberry in size and color; also, the plant itself.—**A. edelweiss.** = FLANNEL FLOWER **c.** — **A. feather palm**, the palm *Ptychosperma elegans*, commonly cultivated under the name *Seaforthia.*—**A. fever bark.** = BITTER BARK.—**A. gum**, gum arabic yielded by various Australian wattles or acacias. — **A. heath**, any heathlike plant of the family Epacridaceæ. — **A. kino.** See KINO. — **A. ladybird.** See LADYBIRD. — **A. lancewood**, the Australian myrtaceous tree *Backhousia australis.*—**A. love-grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.*—**A. magpie.** = PIPING CROW. — **A. mahogany.** = JARRAH. — **A. manna**, the resinous exudate of the manna gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) or of the cider gum (*E. gunnii*); also, the trees themselves.—**A. millet. a** The grass *Panicum decompositum*, with edible milletlike seeds. **b** *Andropogon halepensis.* See JOHNSON GRASS.—**A. nettle tree**, any of several tall Australian species of *Urticastrum*, esp. *U. gigas*, which often attains a height of 70 feet.—**A. nut**, the large nut of an Australian proteaceous tree (*Macadamia ternifolia*), cultivated in southern California; also, the tree itself. The nut has a flavor like an almond or filbert.—**A. oak.** = SHE-OAK.—**A. oat**, rescue grass. —**A. pitcher plant.** See CEPHALOTUS. —**A. plum**, the edible fruit of the ebenaceous trees *Cargillia arborea* and *C. australis*, related to the persimmon; also, the trees themselves.—**A. red cedar**, the toon tree. —**A. region**, *Zoögeog.*, a region including Australia, Tasmania, and the islands north of it from Celebes eastward (see WALLACE'S LINE), New Zealand, and Polynesia. Some authors exclude Celebes, New Zealand, and Polynesia, and place each in an independent region. The Australian region is remarkable for the survival of many ancient types of animals, as the marsupials (which predominate in the mammalian fauna), the monotremes, and the dipnoan *Neoceratodus.* Among the peculiar birds are the brush turkeys, emu, cassowaries, birds of paradise, bower birds, and lyre bird. Many important groups, as the pheasants, woodpeckers, and finches, are rare or wanting.—**A. rockrose**, any plant of the genus *Hibbertia.*—**A. rose**, an Australian pink-flowered rutaceous shrub (*Boronia serrulata*). See BORONIA. —**A. rosewood.** = BASTARD ROSEWOOD.—**A. saltbush**, any of several Australian chenopodiaceous shrubs, cultivated in the western United States and elsewhere as forage plants; specif., the species *Atriplex semibaccata.*—**A. sandarac.** See SANDARAC.—**A. sarsaparilla**, an Australian fabaceous shrub (*Hardenbergia monophylla*) often cultivated for ornament, and used by the natives as a substitute for sarsaparilla.—**A. sassafras**, a tall monimiaceous tree (*Doryphora sassafras*) with aromatic bark and leaves.—**A. shamrock**, the Menindie clover.—**A. silk oak.** See SILK OAK.—**A. spinach**, any of several chenopodiaceous plants, esp. *Chenopodium auricomum*, used in Australia as a substitute for spinach. — **A. star flower**, an Australian asteraceous plant (*Cephalipterum drummondii*) of the everlasting type, with a pink or red star-shaped involucre surrounding the flower heads. — **A. subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Australian region including Australia and Tasmania.—**A. tamarind**, a sapindaceous tree (*Diploglottis cunninghamii*) which produces pleasant subacid fruits.—**A. tea**, the climbing shrub *Smilax glycyphylla.*—**A. teak**, any of several trees having teaklike timber; esp.: **a** The small lauraceous tree *Endiandra glauca.* **b** The rutaceous tree *Flindersia bennettiana.* **c** The euphorbiaceous tree *Dissilaria baloghioides.*—**A. terrier**, one of an Australian breed of small, rather short-legged, wire-haired terriers, usually grayish or bluish in color, with tan legs.—**A. tulip**, the Australian proteaceous tree *Telopea oreades*, one of the waratahs. See WARATAH.

Australian Nut (with part of Pericarp removed) (½) and Leaf (¼).

Australian Sassafras (*Doryphora sassafras*). *A* Flower (nat. size); *B* Leaf (⅓).

Aus-tra'li-an (ôs-trā'lĭ-ăn; -trāl'yăn), *n.* **1.** An aborigine of Australia, or native "blackfellow." The Australians are of medium or tall stature, poor muscular development, and a chocolate-brown or black color. They are dolichocephalic and of low cranial capacity, with Negroid features, but with coarse, wavy, and abundant hair and beard. They are of low intelligence, but docile and light-hearted in disposition, and of unusual keenness of sense. In culture they are among the lowest races of mankind; and they are ignorant even of the use of the bow and arrow, though possessing a unique weapon in the boomerang. Ethnologists have variously allied them to the Melanesian, Dravidian, and Negro races. Their languages are generally considered to form an isolated family.

2. A native or citizen of the Australian commonwealth.

Aus'tra-loid (ôs'trȧ-loid), *a.* [*Australian* + *-oid.*] Of the ethnic type of the Australian blacks. — **Aus'tra-loid**, *n.*

Aus-tra'sian (ôs-trā'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austrasia, the eastern dominions of the Merovingian Franks, which lay mainly between the Meuse and the Rhine. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Austrasia.

King Pepin was himself an *Austrasian*; the vast estates of his family lay on the Rhine. *Milman.*

Aus'tri-an (ôs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Austria or its inhabitants.

2. Designating bent-wood furniture; as, an *Austrian* chair.

3. *Pol. Econ.* Designating, or pertaining to, the Austrian school (see below); as, the *Austrian* theory.

The commercial theory is that the value of an article is the price which it would command under a system of free and open competition, as distinct from one which is the result of special bargaining or fraudulent concealment. . . . The "*Austrian*" theory of value is nothing more than the commercial theory carried out to its logical conclusion. *A. T. Hadley.*

Austrian brier, the yellow eglantine (*Rosa eglanteria*). — **A. fir.** = AUSTRIAN PINE, below. — **A. Hyena**, Baron Julius Jakob von Haynau, notorious for his sinister appearance and his cruelty to prisoners. — **A. lip**, the thick lower lip characteristic of the House of Hapsburg, and surviving to some extent in the present reigning family of Austria. — **A. oak.** = TURKEY OAK. — **A. pine**, a variety of the Corsican pine (*Pinus laricio austriaca*) distinguished by the spreading crown and grayish twigs. — **A. rose**, the Austrian brier; also, any of a race of cultivated roses descended from the Austrian brier. — **A. school**, *Pol. Econ.*, a group of German economists, notably of Austria, who employ the deductive method, and, like the Ricardians, emphasize utility as the determining principle of value, minimizing the importance of the idea of cost, and who treat economical problems as more nearly allied to those of psychology than to those of mathematics. — **A. vermilion.** = DERBY RED. — **The A. Woman**, Marie Antoinette; — so called in contempt during the French Revolution.

Aus'tri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Austria or, loosely, Austria-Hungary.

2. *Pol. Econ.* A member of the Austrian school.

aus'trin-ger (ôs'trĭn-jẽr; ôs'-), *n.* [Corrupt. of ME. *ostreger.* See OSTREGER.] One who keeps goshawks. *Obs. Shak.*

aus'tro- (ôs'trō-). A combining form from Latin *auster*, the south wind, the south.

Austro-. Combining form for *Austria.*

Aus'tro-gæ'a (-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *austro-* + Gr. γαῖα earth.] *Zoögeog.* A realm or region including all the Australian region except Polynesia. — **Aus'tro-gæ'an** *or* **-ge'an** (-ăn), *a.*

Aus'tro-Hun-ga'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the monarchy of Austria-Hungary, established on its present dualistic basis by the Ausgleich of 1867. See AUSGLEICH.

Aus'tro-Ma-lay'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Australia and the Malay Archipelago.

Austro-Malayan subregion. *Zoögeog.* = PAPUAN SUBREGION.

Aus'tro-ri-pa'ri-an (-ri-pā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [*austro-* + *riparian.*] *Biogeog.* Pertaining to or designating the humid division of the Lower Austral zone including the lower Mississippi valley and the greater part of the South Atlantic and Gulf States from Virginia to eastern Texas.

au-then'tic (ô-thĕn'tĭk), *a.* [ME. *autentik*, OF. *autentique*, F. *authentique*, L. *authenticus* coming from the real author, of original or firsthand authority, from Gr. αὐθεντικός, fr. αὐθέντης one who does anything with his own hand, αὐτός self + a form ἕντης (in comp.), of uncertain origin. Cf. EFFENDI.] **1.** Authoritative. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Esteem their sentences as *authentic* as laws. *Norris.*

2. Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, counterfeit, or apocryphal; being what it purports to be; genuine; not of doubtful origin; real; as, an *authentic* paper or register.

3. Of approved authority; true; trustworthy; credible; as, an *authentic* portrait; *authentic* information. *Chaucer.*

4. *Law.* Vested with due formalities, and legally attested.

5. *Music.* Having an immediate relation to the tonic, in distinction from *plagal*, which has a correspondent relation to the fifth or dominant in the octave below the tonic; as, *authentic* modes, *authentic* melodies, those employing the compass of the octave above their tonic or final. See MODE.

Syn. — Authoritative, reliable, trustworthy, real, true, pure. — AUTHENTIC, GENUINE. The prevailing sense of AUTHENTIC is authoritative, trustworthy, with the implication of accordance with fact; as, "confirmed both by legend and *authentic* record" (*Froude*); "assurances more or less *authentic*" (*Wordsworth*); an *authentic* portrait. The prevailing sense of GENUINE is native, real, true (see REAL), often with the implication of descent from, or correspondence to, an original source or stock; as, a *genuine* merino, *genuine* piety; "true simplicity and *genuine* pathos" (*Wordsworth*); cf. (colloq.) "the *genuine* article" with "the *real* thing." Both terms are used — *genuine* more frequently than *authentic* — as opposed to *spurious, counterfeit, apocryphal*; as, "Let them contrast their own fantastical personages . . . with the *authentic* rustics of Burns" (*Jeffrey*); "What is *genuine* knowledge, and what is its counterfeit" (*J. H. Newman*). The 18th-century distinction between the two terms, as applied to documents — "A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears as the author of it; an *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened" (*Bp. Watson*) — while still often observed, is becoming obliterated in present usage; as, "The criticism which thus so freely diminishes the number of his [Giorgione's] *authentic* works" (*W. Pater*); "Some collectors frankly take the ground that they buy what pleases them, and that age and *authenticity* are minor considerations" (*The Nation*). See REAL, CORRECT.

authentic cadence. See under CADENCE, 3. — **A. Doctor** [L. *Doctor authenticus*], Gregory of Rimini, a medieval scholar (d. about 1357); — an honorary appellation.

au-then'tic, *n.* **1.** One that is authentic. *Addison. Obs. or R.* "*Authentics* and transcripts." *Fuller.*

2. *pl.* A collection, of unknown origin, of 134 of the novels of Justinian, with translations of those promulgated in the Greek; — called also *Liber*, or *Corpus, Authenticarum.*

au-then'ti-cate (ô-thĕn'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; AU-THEN'TI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); AU-THEN'TI-CAT'ING (-ĭng). [Cf. LL. *authenticare.*] **1.** To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit; as the document was *authenticated* by a seal.

2. To prove authentic; to determine as real and true or as genuine; as, to *authenticate* a portrait. *Walpole.*

Syn. — See CONFIRM.

au-then'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of authenticating, or state of being authenticated; the giving of authority or credit by the necessary formalities; confirmation.

Those accounts have . . . received a much stronger *authentication* than any that I could give to mine. *Burke.*

au'then-tic'i-ty (ô'thĕn-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being authentic, or of established authority.

2. Genuineness; the quality of being genuine or not corrupted from the original.

☞ In later writers, esp. those on the evidences of Christianity, *authenticity* is often restricted to the first of the above meanings, and distinguished from *genuineness.*

au'thi-gen'ic (ô'thĭ-jĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. αὐθιγενής born on
au-thig'e-nous (ô-thĭj'ē-nŭs) } the spot.] *Geol.* Formed in place; — said of mineral particles of rocks formed by crystallization in the place they now occupy. Opposed to *allothogenic, allothogenous.*

au'thor (ô'thẽr), *n.* [ME. *autour*, later *authour*, OF. *autor, auctour*, F. *auteur*, fr. L. *auctor*, fr. *augere* to increase, produce. The spelling with *th* was formerly found in France also. See AUCTION, *n.*] **1.** The beginner, former, or first mover of anything; hence, efficient cause of a thing; creator; originator.

Eternal King; thee, *Author* of all being. *Milton.*

2. One who composes or writes a book; a composer, as distinguished from an editor, translator, or compiler; also, elliptically, the writings of an author.

Choose an *author* as you choose a friend. *Roscommon.*
The chief glory of every people arises from its *authors.* *Johnson.*

3. A governor; ruler. *Obs.*

4. An authority; an informant. *Archaic.* *Chaucer.*

5. *pl.* A kind of game played with special cards in sets or books, each set relating to a different author.

au'thor, *v. t.* **1.** To occasion; originate. *Obs.*

Such an overthrow . . . I have *authored.* *Chapman.*

2. To tell; say; declare. *Obs.* *Massinger.*

au'thor-ess, *n., fem.* of AUTHOR. *Authoress* is now seldom used except to emphasize the sex of a female writer, *author* being used of both sexes.

au-tho'ri-al (ô-thō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an author. "The *authorial* 'we.'" *Hare.* — **au-tho'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

au-thor'i-ta-tive (ô-thŏr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having, or proceeding from, due authority; entitled to obedience, credit, or acceptance; determinative; commanding.

The sacred functions of *authoritative* teaching. *Barrow.*

2. Having an air of authority; positive; dictatorial; peremptory; as, an *authoritative* tone.

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift.*

— **au-thor'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **au-thor'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

au-thor'i-ty (ô-thŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *autorite, auctorite*, F. *autorité*, fr. L. *auctoritas.* See AUTHOR, *n.*] **1.** Legal or rightful power; a right to command or to act; power exercised by a person in virtue of his office or trust; dominion; jurisdiction; authorization; as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children; the *authority* of a court.

Thus can the demigod, *Authority*,
Make us pay down for our offense. *Shak.*
By what *authority* doest thou these things? *Matt.* xxi. 23.

2. (Chiefly in *pl.*) Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as, the local *authorities* of the States; the military *authorities.* See also ANGEL, 1.

3. Power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence of character, office, or station, or mental or moral superiority, and the like; claim to be believed or obeyed; as, a historian of no *authority*; a magistrate of great *authority.*

4. One that is claimed, or appealed to, in support of opinions, actions, measures, etc. Hence: **a** Testimony; witness. "And on that high *authority* had believed." *Milton.* **b** A precedent; a decision of a court, an official declaration, or an opinion, saying, or statement taken as a precedent. **c** A book containing such a statement or opinion, or the author of the book. **d** Justification; warrant.

Syn. — See JURISDICTION, INFLUENCE.

au'thor-i-za'tion (ô'thŏr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *autorisation.*] Act of authorizing; sanction; warrant.

The *authorization* of laws. *Motley.*
A special *authorization* from the chief. *Merivale.*

au'thor-ize (ô'thŏr-īz), *v. t.*; AU'THOR-IZED (-īzd); AU'THOR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [ME. *autorize*, F. *autoriser*, fr. LL. *auctorizare.* See AUTHOR.] **1.** To clothe with authority, warrant, or legal power; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle a boundary.

2. To give legal sanction to; to make legal; to legalize; as, to *authorize* a marriage.

3. To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion; to sanction; as, idioms *authorized* by usage.

4. To sanction or confirm by the authority of some one; to warrant; as, to *authorize* a report.

5. To justify; to furnish a ground for. *Locke.*

Syn. — See RATIFY.

to authorize one's self, to assume authority for one's self. *Obs.*

Authorizing himself, for the most part, upon other histories. *Sir P. Sidney.*

au'thor-ized (-īzd), *p. a.* **1.** Possessed of, or endowed with, authority; as, an *authorized* agent.

Aus-tral'ic (ôs-trăl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Australian blacks.

Aus-tra'li-oid (ôs-trā'lĭ-oid), *a.* Australoid.

aus'tral-ize (ôs'trȧl-īz), *v. i.* [See AUSTRAL.] To tend toward the south pole. *Obs.*

aus'trare (ôs'trâr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Aus'tric, *a.* Austrian.

aus'trich. † OSTRICH.

aus'trine (ôs'trĭn), *a.* [L. *austrinus.*] Southerly. *Obs.*

aus'tri-um (ôs'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Austria.*] *Chem.* **a** An element discovered in 1886 in orthite, and now regarded as identical with gallium. **b** An element distinct from the above, found in traces in the same mineral in 1900, but not isolated.

Aus'tro-Co-lum'bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *austro-* + *Columbia.*] *Zoögeog.* The Neotropical region. — **Aus'tro-Co-lum'bi-an**, *a.*

aus'tro-man'cy, *n.* [*austro-* + *-mancy.*] Soothsaying or divination from observing winds.

austrun. † AUSTERE.

austuce. † ASTUCE.

au'su (ou'sōō), *n.* Any of several West Indian myrtaceous trees, esp. the bayberry **b**.

au-su'bo (ou-sōō'bō), *n.* Any one of several sapotaceous timber trees of the West Indies, southern Florida, etc., as the mastic tree and the bustic; also, their valuable dark, heavy, strong wood.

aut. † AUGHT.

au-tæs'the-sy (ô-tĕs'thē-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. αὐτός self + αἴσθησις perception.] Consciousness of self. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **aut a'mat aut o'dit mu'li-er, ni'hil est ter'ti-um.** [L.] A woman either loves or hates, there is nothing third.

‖ **au'tant' de têtes', au'tant' d'a'vis'** (ō'täɴ' dē tât', ō'täɴ' dȧ'vē'). [F.] So many heads (men), so many opinions; tot homines, quot sententiæ.

au'tan-tit'y-py (ô'tăn-tĭt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *antitypy.*] Absolute incompressibility. *Rare.*

au'tarch (ô'tärk), *n.* [Gr. αὔταρχος, lit., self (independent) ruler.] An autocrat; a despot. — **au'tarch-y** (-tär-kĭ), *n.*

‖ **aut Cæ'sar aut ni'hil**, *or* **aut nul'lus.** [L.] Either a Cæsar or nothing (or nobody).

Au-te'as (ô-tē'ȧs). *Bib.*

aut-ech'o-scope, *n.* [*auto-* + *echoscope.*] A device for self-auscultation.

au-te'cious (ô-tē'shŭs). Var. of AUTŒCIOUS.

au'tem (ô'tĕm), *n.* A church. *Old Cant.*

autem cackler. A nonconformist; a dissenter; also, a married woman. *Old Cant.*

autem dipper. An anabaptist.

autem mort. A married woman.

autentik, autentyke, -tycal. † AUTHENTIC, AUTHENTICAL.

autere. † ALTAR, AUTHOR.

au'ter-foits' (ō'tĕr-fwä'; -foi'). Var. of AUTREFOIS.

au'ter-gy. Var. of AUTURGY.

auth. *Abbr.* Authentic; author; authoress; authorized.

au-then'ti-cal, *a.* = AUTHENTIC. *Archaic.*

au-then'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of AUTHENTIC, -TICAL.

au-then'ti-cal-ness, *n.* Authenticity.

au-then'ti-ca'tor, *n.* One who authenticates something.

au-then'tic-ly, *adv.* Authentically.

au-then'tic-ness, *n.* Authenticity.

auther. † EITHER, OUTHER.

au'thi-ge-net'ic, *a.* [Gr. αὐθι on the spot + *-genetic.*] *Geol.* = AUTHIGENIC.

au'thor, *v. i.* To do authors' work. *Nonce word.*

au'thor-craft', *n.* Skill in, or practice of, authorship.

au'thor-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

au'thor-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

au'thor-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

au-thor'i-ta'ri-an, *a.* Advocating the principle of obedience to authority as opposed to individual liberty. — *n.* One who advocates this principle. — **au-thor'i-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

au-thor'i-ta-tiv. Authoritative. *Ref. Sp.*

au'thor-iz'a-ble (ô'thŏr-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

2. Sanctioned or approved by authority.
Authorized Version, *or* **King James Bible**, a thorough revision based on the Bishops' Bible with new headings for chapters and columns. It was proposed by King James I., 1604, executed by about fifty revisers in six companies at Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge, and published in 1611. Its name came from its being authorized by the English privy council for use in the church.

au'thor-ship (ô'thẽr-shĭp), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being an author; function or dignity of an author.
2. Source; origin; origination; as, the *authorship* of a book or review, or of an act, or state of affairs.

author's proof. *Print.* The proof sent to an author, after correction of the compositors' errors.

‖ **au'to** (ou'tō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg.] A kind of short play or drama, usually introducing Biblical or allegorical characters; — used esp. of medieval Spanish and Portuguese miracle plays.

au'to (ô'tō), *n.* Short for AUTOMOBILE. *Colloq.*

au'to, *v. i.*; AU'TOED (-tōd); AU'TO-ING. To run, or tour in, an automobile. *Colloq.*

au'to- (ô'tō-). **1**. Combining form fr. Gr. αὐτός, *self*; as in *auto*mobile, self-propelled, *auto*graph, *auto*biography, etc.
2. An abbr. of *automobile*, used to denote *self-moving*, *self-propelling*; as in *auto*boat, *auto*car, *auto*carriage, *auto*truck, etc., an automobile car, carriage, truck, etc.

Au'to-ba-sid'i-o-my-ce'tes (-bȧ-sĭd'ĭ-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *autobasidium* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A subclass of basidiomycetous fungi in which the sporophore is an autobasidium. It includes most of the higher types, as the mushrooms, puffballs, and their allies. — **au'to-ba-sid'i-o-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

au'to-ba-sid'i-um (-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -BASIDIA (-ȧ). [NL. See AUTO-; BASIDIUM.] *Bot.* An undivided basidium. Cf. HEMIBASIDIUM, PROTOBASIDIUM.

au'to-bi-og'ra-pher (-bī-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*auto-* + *biographer.*] One who writes his own life or biography.

au'to-bi'o-graph'ic (-bī'ō-grăf'ĭk) | *a.* Pertaining to, or **au'to-bi'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) | containing, autobiography; as, an *autobiographical* sketch. — **au'to-bi'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

au'to-bi-og'ra-phy (-bī-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [*auto-* + *biography.*] A biography written by the subject of it; memoirs of one's life written by one's self.

au'to-car' (ô'tō-kär'), *n.* [*auto-*, 2 + *car.*] An automobile. — **au'to-car'ist**, *n.*

au'to-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*auto-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Consisting of the ripened pericarp with no other parts adnate to it.

au'to-ca-tal'y-sis (-kȧ-tăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* *Chem.* Self-catalysis; catalysis of a substance by one of its own products, as of silver oxide by the silver formed by reduction of a small portion of it. — **au'to-cat'a-lyt'ic** (-kăt'ȧ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

au'to-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. αὐτοκέφαλος independent. See AUTO-; CEPHALOUS.] *Eccl.* Independent or self-governing; — usually applied to churches which are in full communion with one another but which have no common government, as the Eastern churches of Russia, Roumania, Greece, Montenegro, Cyprus, Servia, etc.

au-toch'thon (ô-tŏk'thŏn; -thōn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -THONS (-thŏnz; -thōnz), L. -THONES (-thō-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. αὐτόχθων, pl. αὐτόχθονες, from the land itself; αὐτός self + χθών earth, land.] **1**. One supposed to have risen or sprung from the ground or from the soil he inhabits; one of the original inhabitants or aborigines; a native; — commonly in *pl.* This title was assumed by the ancient Greeks, esp. the Athenians.
2. That which is original to a particular country, as a native or indigenous plant or animal.

au-toch'tho-nism (-thō-nĭz'm), *n.* Origin from the soil; state of being aboriginal.

au-toch'tho-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an autochthon; aboriginal; indigenous; native; autochthonal. — **au-toch'tho-nous-ly**, *adv.*

au-toch'tho-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Autochthonous condition.

au'to-clas'tic (ô'tō-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [See AUTO-; CLASTIC.] *Geol.* Broken in place; — said of rocks having a broken or brecciated structure due to crushing, in contrast to those of brecciated materials brought from a distance.

au'to-clave (ô'tō-klāv), *n.* [F.; fr. Gr. αὐτός self + L. *clavis* key.] **1**. A kind of stewpan with a steam-tight lid.
2. A strong metallic vessel, gas-tight when closed, used for heating liquids under pressure.

au'to-co-her'er (-kō-hēr'ẽr), *n.* [*auto* + *coherer.*] *Wireless Teleg.* A self-restoring coherer, as a microphonic detector.

au-toc'ra-cy (ô-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. αὐτοκράτεια. See AUTOCRAT.] **1**. Independent or self-derived power; absolute supremacy.

> The divine will moves, not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute *autocracy*. *South.*

2. Autonomy. *Obs. or R.* *Barlow.*

> This sovereignty comprehended religious as well as temporal *autocracy*. *Milman.*

3. Supreme governing power in an individual; the uncontrolled authority of an autocrat.
4. *Med.* The action of the vital principle toward the preservation of the individual. *Obs. or R.*

au'to-crat (ô'tō-krăt), *n.* [Gr. αὐτοκρατής; αὐτός self + κράτος strength, κρατύς strong: cf. F. *autocrate.* See HARD, *a.*] An absolute sovereign; a monarch ruling by claim of absolute right, without restriction; as, "the *Autocrat* of all the Russias" (a title of the Czar); hence, one who rules with undisputed sway in any company or relation.
Syn. — Despot.
The Autocrat, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, author of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table;" — a sobriquet.

au'to-crat'ic (ô'tō-krăt'ĭk) | *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the **au'to-crat'i-cal** (-krăt'ĭ-kăl) | nature of, autocracy or an autocrat; absolute; despotic. — **au'to-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See DESPOTIC.

au-toc'ra-trix (ô-tŏk'rȧ-trĭks), *n.* [NL.] A female autocrat; — a title given to the empresses of Russia.

‖ **au'to-da-fé'** (ou'tō-dȧ-fā'; ô'-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* AUTOS-DA-FÉ (ou'tōs-; ô'tōz-). [Pg., act of the faith; *auto* act, fr. L. *actus* + *da* of the + *fé* faith, fr. L. *fides.* See ACT, FAITH.] The ceremony accompanying the pronouncement of judgment by the Inquisition, which was followed by the execution, by the secular authorities, of those sentenced as guilty; hence, the execution alone, esp. the burning of a heretic. The auto-da-fé was held usually on a Sunday between Whitsunday and Advent, and often formed a great public solemnity attended by all classes. The penitents and condemned (clad in the sanbenito) were conducted in a procession of ecclesiastics led by Dominicans to church, where, after a sermon on the true faith, they were formally absolved or were sentenced as guilty and delivered to the civil authorities. Autos-da-fé were held as early as the 13th century and as late as 1826, but were most frequent in the latter part of the 16th century; they took place chiefly in Spain, Portugal, and their colonies.

au'to-di'ag-no'sis (ô'tō-dī'ăg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [*auto-* + *diagnosis.*] *Med.* Diagnosis of one's own disease. This may become a subject of monomania.

au'to-di-ges'tion (-dĭ-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [*auto-* + *digestion.*] *Physiol.* Digestion of an organ or tissue by an enzyme produced by its own cells; self-digestion; autolysis; as, the usual digestion of the stomach wall by the gastric juice after death is an instance of *autodigestion.*

au'to-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *dynamic.*] Supplying its own power, as a hydraulic ram.

au-tœ'cism (ô-tē'sĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being autœcious.

au-tœ'cious (-shŭs), *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. οἰκία house.] **1**. *Biol.* Passing through all its stages on the same host, as certain parasitic fungi; — contrasted with *heterœcious.*
2. *Bot.* = AUTOICOUS.

au-tog'a-my (ô-tŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-gamy.*] Self-fertilization; specif., *Bot.*, the fertilization of a flower by its own pollen. —**au'to-gam'ic** (ô'tō-găm'ĭk), **au-tog'a-mous** (ô-tŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.*

au'to-gen'e-sis (ô'tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*auto-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Spontaneous generation.

au'to-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1**. *Biol.* Pertaining to autogenesis; self-generated.
2. *Phys. Geog.* Pertaining to, controlled by, or designating, a system of self-determined drainage, that is, one developed solely by headwater erosion.

au'to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk) | *a.* [Gr. αὐτογενής. See AUTO-; **au-tog'e-nous** (ô-tŏj'ē-nŭs) | -GENOUS.] **1**. Self-generated; produced independently.
2. *Anat.* Ossifying from an independent center.
3. *Phys. Geog.* = AUTOGENETIC, 2.
autogenic soldering, the process of uniting pieces of metal by merely fusing them together.

au-tog'e-ny (ô-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-geny.*] Self-generation; *Biol.*, spontaneous generation.

> There must be an admixture of elements and a self-perpetuating power, demotic composition, and *autogeny*. *F. H. Giddings.*

au'to-graph (ô'tō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *autographum*, neut. of *autographus* autographic, Gr. αὐτόγραφος; αὐτός self + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *autographe.*] **1**. That which is written with one's own hand; an original, or author's own, manuscript; a person's own signature or handwriting. "The *autographs* of the New Testament." *Eberhard Nestle.*
2. A duplicate produced by autography.
3. An autographic recorder. See under AUTOGRAPHIC, *a.*, 3.

au'to-graph, *a.* In the author's own handwriting; as, an *autograph* letter; an *autograph* will.

au'to-graph, *v. t.* **1**. To write with one's own hand.
2. To write one's autograph, or signature, in or on.
3. To make or copy by autography, as a picture.

au'to-graph'ic (ô'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an autograph.
2. Pertaining to, or used in, the process of autography.
3. *Mech.* Of an instrument, self-recording; of a record, recorded by such an instrument. Most autographic recording apparatuses consist essentially of a revolving cylinder with a pencil or stylus having a motion parallel to its axis pressing against it for making a graphic record.

au'to-graph-ism (ô'tō-grȧf-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A peculiar condition of the skin, usually in hysterical patients, in which slight local pressure causes temporary redness, so that a word traced on it with a blunt point appears in red.

au'to-graph-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See AUTOGRAPH; -METER.] *Surv.* An instrument on wheels for automatically recording the topography of places over which it travels.

au-tog'ra-phy (ô-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1**. The science of autographs; a person's own handwriting; an autograph, or collection of autographs.
2. A process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone (or zinc).

au'to-harp' (ô'tō-härp'), *n.* [*auto-* + *harp.*] A zitherlike musical instrument, provided with dampers which, when depressed, deaden some strings, leaving free others that form a chord.

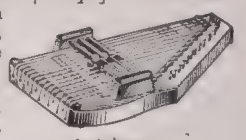

Autoharp.

au'to-hyp-not'ic (-hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *hypnotic.*] Pert. to autohypnotism; self-hypnotizing. — *n.* An autohypnotic person.

au'to-hyp'no-tism (-hĭp'nō-tĭz'm) | *n.* Self-induced **au'to-hyp-no'sis** (-hĭp-nō'sĭs) | hypnotism.

au'to-hyp'no-ti-za'tion (-hĭp'nō-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n.* Act or process of producing autohypnotism.

au-toi'cous (ô-toi'kŭs), *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. οἶκος dwelling.] *Bot.* Having male and female organs on the same plant; — applied to mosses.

au'to-im'mu-ni-za'tion, *n.* [*auto-* + *immunization.*] Immunization produced by natural means within the body.

au'to-in-fec'tion, *n.* [*auto-* + *infection.*] *Med.* Poisoning caused by a virus that originates and develops in the organism itself.

au'to-in-oc'u-la'tion, *n.* [*auto-* + *inoculation.*] *Med.* Inoculation of a person with virus from his own body.

au'to-in-tox'i-ca'tion, *n.* [*auto-* + *intoxication.*] *Med.* Poisoning, or the state of being poisoned, from toxic substances produced within the body; autotoxæmia.

au'to-ki-ne'sis (-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -kī-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *auto-* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] *Physiol.* Spontaneous or voluntary movement; movement due to an internal cause.

au'to-ki-net'ic (-kĭ-nĕt'ĭk; -kī-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *kinetic.*] Self-moving; moving automatically.
autokinetic system, in fire-alarm telegraphy, a system so arranged that when one alarm is being transmitted, no other alarm, sent in from another point, will be transmitted until after the first alarm has been disposed of.

au-tol'a-try (ô-tŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-latry.*] Self-worship.

au'to-lu'mi-nes'cence (ô'tō-lū'mĭ-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* Luminescence not due to any stimulus or excitation from without, but arising from some process or action within the glowing body; as, the *autoluminescence* of radioactive bodies.

Au-tol'y-cus (ô-tŏl'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αὐτόλυκος.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* Son of Mercury and maternal grandfather of Ulysses, famous as the prince of thieves. He could make himself and his plunder invisible or unrecognizable, and was said to have taught Hercules tricks in wrestling.
2. A rogue in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

> My father named me *Autolycus*; who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*

Au-tol'y-tus (-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *auto-* + Gr. λυτός dissolvable.] *Zoöl.* A genus of polychætous annelids of the family Syllidæ, which reproduce asexually by producing numerous new segments at a point near the posterior end. These develop into new individuals, but remain attached for a time. A long chain of worms may thus be formed.

Autolytus. *A* Asexual individual undergoing transverse division into five sexual individuals (1–5). *B* Female with Eggs in a Sac.

au'to-man'u-al (ô'tō-măn'ū-ăl), *a.* [*auto-* + *manual.*] *Railroads.* Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of block-signal system in which the signals are operated by hand, but return to the danger position automatically after a train passes. — *n.* The automanual system.

au'to-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* [See AUTOMATON.] **1**. Having an inherent power of action or motion.

> Nothing can be said to be *automatic*. *Sir H. Davy.*

2. Pertaining to, resembling, or produced by, an automaton; self-acting or self-regulating; — esp. applied to machinery or devices which perform parts of the work formerly or usually done by hand; as, the *automatic* feed of a lathe; *automatic* gas lighting; an *automatic* engine.
3. Not voluntary; not depending on the will; mechanical; as, *automatic* movements, functions, or reasoning.

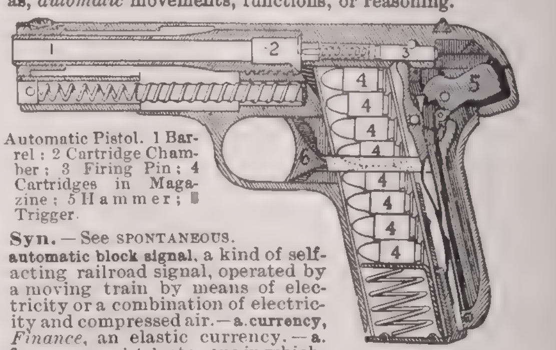

Automatic Pistol. 1 Barrel; 2 Cartridge Chamber; 3 Firing Pin; 4 Cartridges in Magazine; 5 Hammer; 6 Trigger.

Syn. — See SPONTANEOUS.
automatic block signal, a kind of self-acting railroad signal, operated by a moving train by means of electricity or a combination of electricity and compressed air. — **a. currency**, *Finance*, an elastic currency. — **a. firearm, gun, pistol**, etc., one in which, for every shot except the first, the force of the recoil is

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au'thor-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who authorizes.
au'thor-less, *a.* Without an author: specif., anonymous.
au'thor-ling, *n.* [See AUTHOR; 1st -LING.] A petty author.
au'thor-ly, *a.* Authorial. *Rare.*
au'tho-type (ô'thō-tīp), *n.* A type or block containing a facsimile of an autograph.
authour. † AUTHOR.
Auth. Ver. *Abbr.* Authorized Version.
‖ **aut in-sa'nit ho'mo aut ver'-sus fa'cit**. [L.] Either the man is mad or is making verses. *Horace (Satires, II. vii. 109).*
au'to, *n.* Short for AUTO-DA-FÉ.
au'to-al-log'a-mous (-ă-lŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*auto-* + *allo-* + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Having flowers adapted both for cross-fertilization and self-fertilization. — **au'to-al-log'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*
Au'to-ba-sid'i-i (ô'tō-bȧ-sĭd'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* Syn. of AUTOBASIDIOMYCETES.
au'to-bi-og'ra-fer. Autobiographer. *Ref. Sp.*
au'to-bi-og'ra-fy. Autobiography. *Ref. Sp.*
au'to-bi-og'ra-phal, *a.* Autobiographical. *Rare.*
au'to-bi-og'ra-phist, *n.* An autobiographer. *Rare.*
au'to-blast, *n.* [*auto-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* An independent bioblast; a microörganism.
au'to-boat'. See AUTO-, 2.
au'to-car'pi-an, **au'to-car'pic**, *a.* *Bot.* Autocarpous.
au'to-car'riage, *n.* See AUTO-, 2.
au'to-cath'e-ter-ism, *n.* [*auto-* + *catheterism.*] *Med.* Catheterism of one's self.
au'to-chron'o-graph, *n.* [*auto-* + *chronograph.*] An instrument for the instantaneous automatic recording of time.
au-toch'tho-nal (ô-tŏk'thō-năl), **au'toch-thon'ic** (ô'tŏk-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* Autochthonous.
au'to-ci-ne'sis (-sĭ-nē'sĭs; -sī-). Var. of AUTOKINESIS.
au'to-com-bus'ti-ble, *a.* Combustible without addition of fuel, as certain kinds of street refuse.
au'to-cop'ist (ô'tō-kŏp'ĭst; ô-tŏk'ō-pĭst), *n.* [See AUTO-; COPY: cf. F. *autocopiste.*] A kind of manifolding apparatus.
au-toc'ra-sy. Erron. var. of AUTOCRACY.
au-toc'ra-tor, *n.* [Gr. αὐτοκράτωρ.] An autocrat. *Obs. or R.* — **au-toc'ra-tor'ic**, **-i-cal**, *a.* *Obs. or R.*
au-toc'ra-trice, *n.* [F.] A female autocrator. *Obs. & R.*
au'to-crat-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **au'to-de-fe'** (ou'tō-dā-fā'), *n.*; *pl.* AUTOS-DE-FE. [Sp., act of faith.] = AUTO-DA-FÉ.
au'to-de-tec'tor. = AUTOCOHERER.
au'to-di'a-gram-mat'ic, *a.* [*auto-* + *diagrammatic.*] Making a diagram automatically.
au'to-di-dact' (ô'tō-dĭ-dăkt'), *n.* [Gr. αὐτοδίδακτος self-taught.] One self-taught; automath. *Rare.* — **au'to-di-dac'tic**, *a.* *Rare.*
au-tœ'cic (ô-tē'sĭk), *a.* Autœcious.
au-tœ'cous (-kŭs). Var. of AUTOICOUS.
au'to-fac'ture, *n.* [*auto-* + L. *facere* to make.] Self-making.
au'to-fec'un-da'tion, *n.* [*auto-* + *fecundation.*] *Biol.* Self-impregnation.
au'to-gauge', *a.* [*auto-* + *gauge.*] Self-gauging.
au'to-ge'ne-al (ô'tō-jē'nē-ăl), *a.* Autogenous. *Rare.*
au'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of AUTOGENETIC.
au-tog'e-nous-ly, *adv.* of AUTOGENOUS. See -LY.
au'to-graf. Autograph. *Ref. Sp.*
au'to-gram, *n.* An autograph.
au-tog'ra-phal, *a.* Autographic. *Obs. or R.*
au'to-graph'i-cal, *a.* Autographic.
au'to-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of AUTOGRAPHIC, -ICAL. See -LY.
au'to-graph-ist, *n.* *Med.* One affected with autographism.
au'to-gra-vure' (ô'tō-grȧ-vūr'), *n.* [*auto-* + photo*gravure.*] A kind of photo-engraving.
au'to-in-tox'i-cant, *n.* [*auto-* + *intoxicant.*] *Med.* A virus generated within the system.
au'to-ist, *n.* An automobilist. *Colloq.*
au'to-kin'e-sy (-kĭn'ē-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. αὐτοκινησία voluntary motion.] Autokinesis. *Rare.*
au'to-ki-net'i-cal, *a.* Autokinetic. *Rare.*
au'to-la-ryn'go-scope, *n.* [*auto-* + *laryngoscope.*] An instrument for examining one's own larynx. — **au'to-lar'yn-gos'co-py**, *n.*
au'to-lav'age, *n.* *Med.* Lavage of a person by himself.
au-tol'o-gy (ô-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*auto* + *-logy.*] Science or knowledge of one's self.
au-tol'y-sis (ô-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *auto-* + *-lysis.*] *Physiol.* Autodigestion. — **au'to-lyt'ic**, *a.*
au'to-ma, *n.* Erroneous for AUTOMATON.
au-tom'a-cy (ô-tŏm'ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Automaticity. *Rare.*
au'to-mat' (ô'tō-măt'), *n.* [G. See AUTOMATON.] A café or restaurant in which orders are automatically delivered to customers, who place coins or tokens in slots. *Cant.*
au-tom'a-ta, *n.*, *L. pl.* of AUTOMATON.
au-tom'a-tal, *a.* Automatic. *Rare.*
au-tom'a-ta-ry, *a.* Automatic. *Obs.*
au'to-mate, *a.* [F.] Automatic. *Obs.* — *n.* Automaton. *Obs.*
au'to-math, *n.* [Gr. αὐτομαθής;

AUTOMOBILES: TYPICAL FORMS

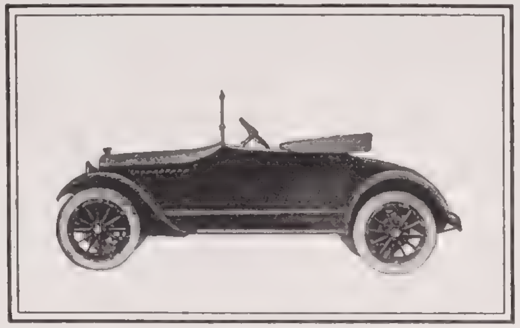
Roadster

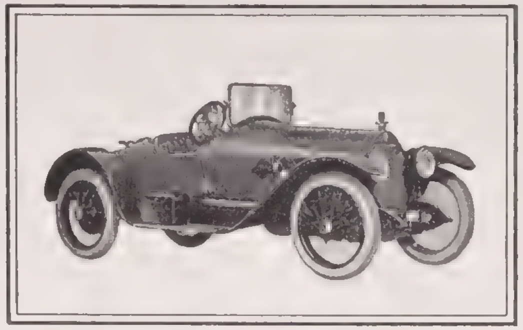
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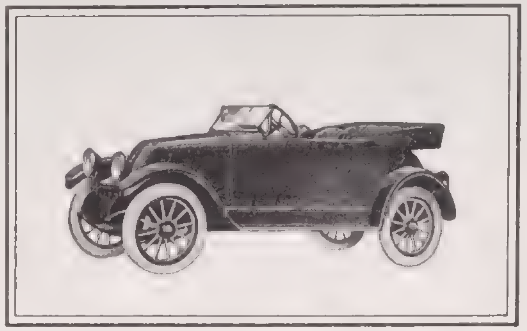
Four-Passenger Roadster

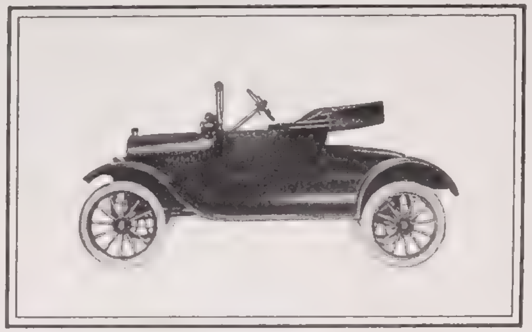
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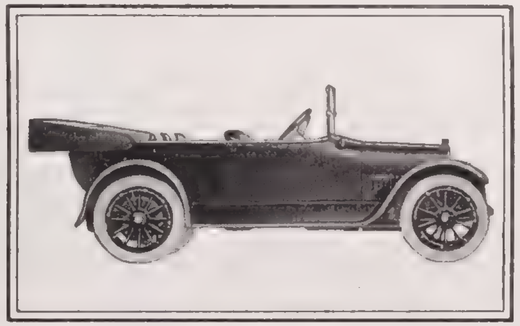
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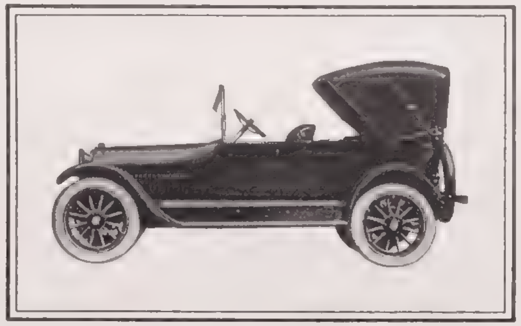
Victoria

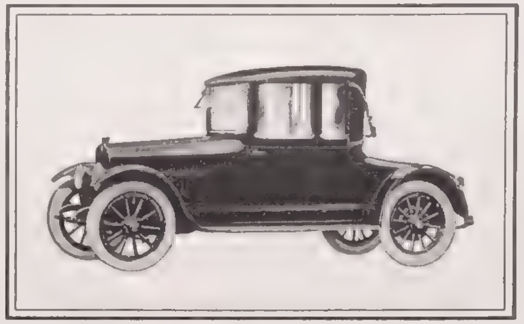
Cabriolet

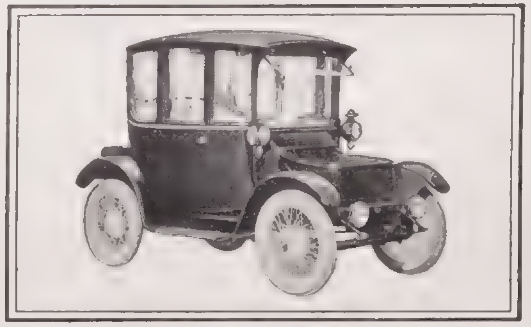
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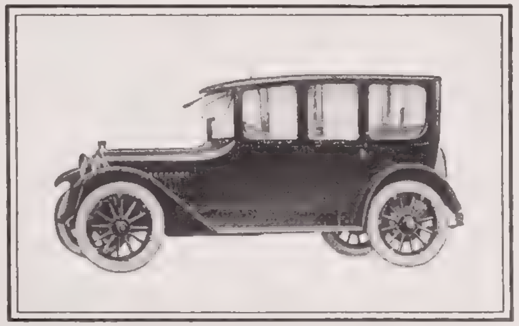
Sedan

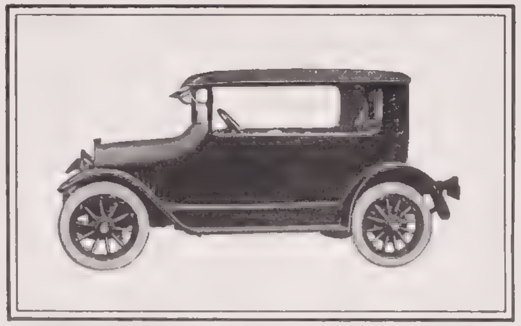
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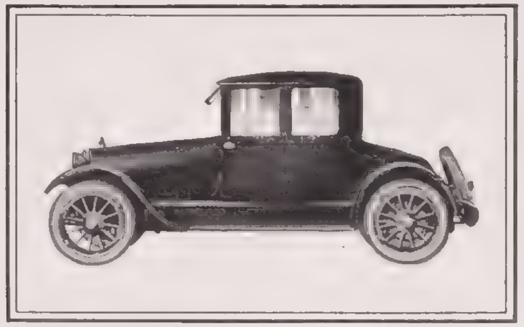
Coupé

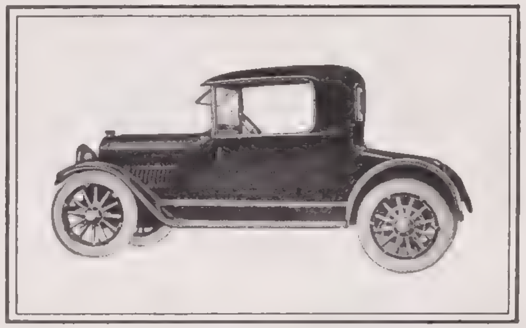
Touring Coupé

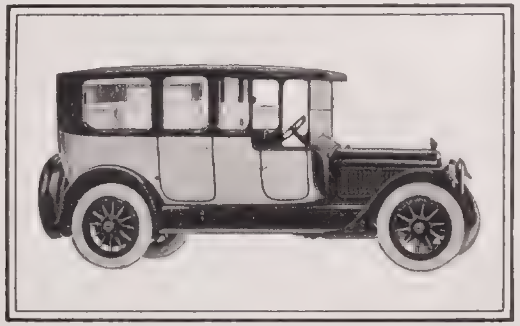
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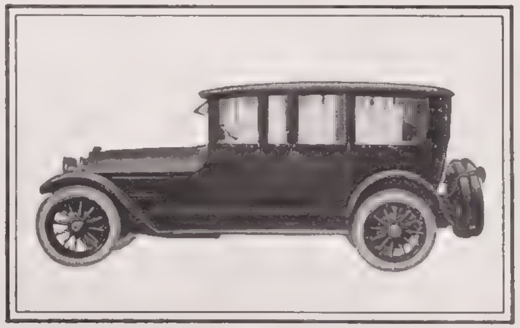
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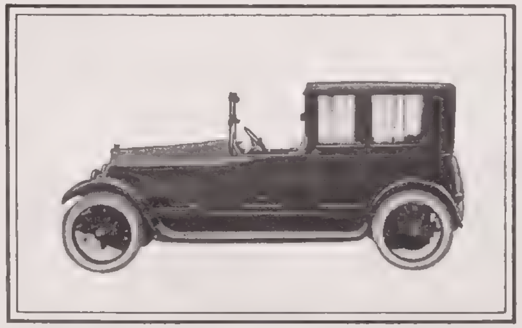
Brougham

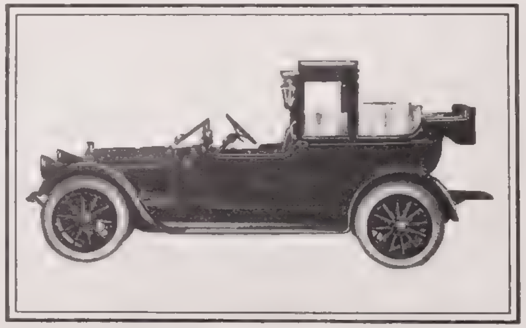
Landaulet

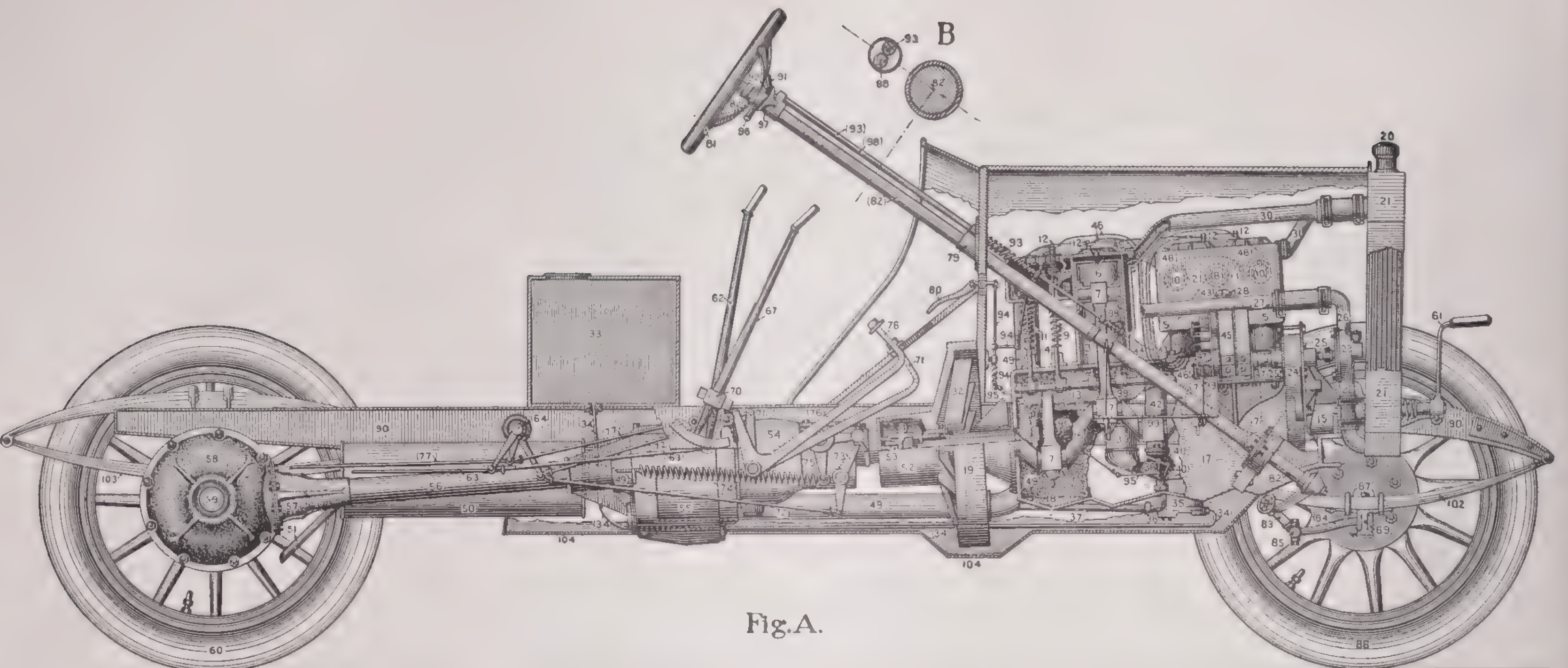

Fig.A.

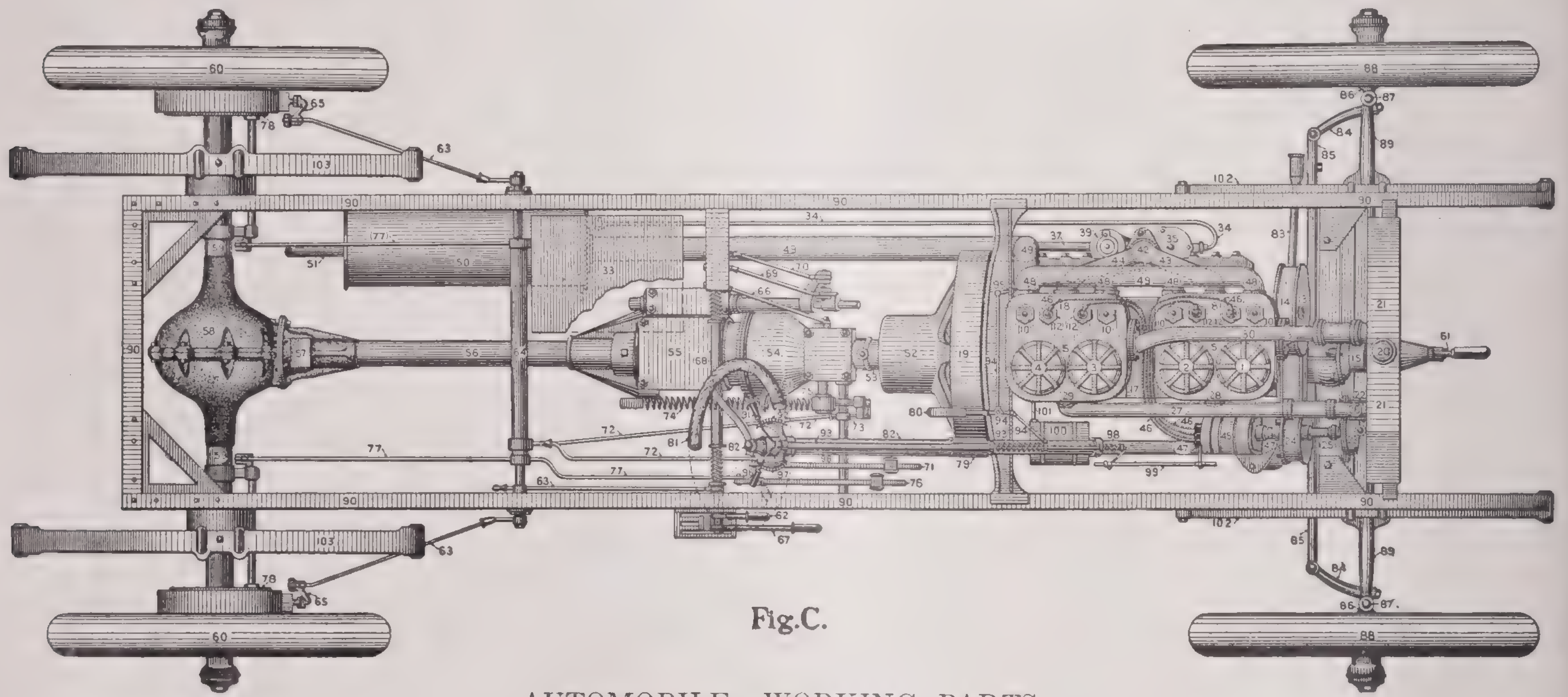

Fig.C.

AUTOMOBILE: WORKING PARTS.

Numbers given thus, 19, refer directly to the parts on which they are marked. Numbers in parentheses, as (49), refer to interior parts concealed by the parts on which the numbers are marked. Numbers shown thus, 62⟶, refer to the parts to which the arrows point.

In each illustration the principal parts of each system, as of the Water Supply, Ignition, etc., are numbered consecutively, approximately in the order in which they work.

GASOLINE AUTOMOBILE. — FIG. A. Partly sectional elevation with various parts removed to show machinery. FIG. C. Plan of same. DIAGRAM B. Cross section of control pillar.

The Engine is of the four-cycle, four-cylinder, vertical type. In Fig. A, *cylinders* **1** and **2** are concealed by *water-jacket casing* **5**; *cylinder* **3** is in vertical cross section, exposing its *piston* **6**, and *connecting rod* **7**; and *cylinder* **4** is removed, entirely, exposing its *inlet-valve chamber* **8**, *inlet-valve rod* **9**, *exhaust-valve chamber* **10**, *exhaust-valve rod* **11**, and *spark plug* **12**, all on the left side of the engine. Inlet and exhaust valve rods of the cylinders are operated by *cam shaft* **13**, through gears in *cam-shaft gear case* **14**, driven from *main shaft* **15**. Connecting rods 7, 7, 7, 7, drive *crank shaft* **16**, in *crank case* **17**, cast with *oil troughs* **18**. The *flywheel* is **19**.

The Water Supply for cooling the cylinders is introduced through the *radiator cap* **20**, into the *radiator* **21**, from which it is drawn through the *pump suction pipe* **22**, by the *pump* **23**, driven from the main shaft 15, through gears in the *pump gear case* **24**, operating the *pump shaft* **25**. The water passes through the *delivery pipe* **26**, into the *lower water connection* **27**; thence into the water jackets of cylinders 1, 2, and 3, 4, through *jacket connections* **28** and **29**, respectively; thence out through the *upper water connection* **30**, and the *branch* **31**, back into the radiator.

Cooling is further effected by means of the *cooling fan* **32**, within flywheel 19.

The Gasoline flows from the *gasoline tank* **33**, down through the *delivery pipe* **34**, to the *carburetor float-feed chamber* **35**, and thence into the *carburetor needle valve* or *spraying chamber* **36**, receiving hot air from the main exhaust 49, through the *air pipe* **37**; thence into the *throttle valve* or *mixing chamber* **38**, receiving fresh air from the *air chamber* **39**; thence through the *carburetor by-pass* **40**, or through the main gas passage, when the *throttle diaphragm* **41** is open, into the *main intake* **42**; thence through the *branch intakes* **43** and **44**, into the inlet valve chambers 8, 8, of cylinders 1, 2, and 3, 4, respectively.

The Ignition is effected by electric sparks from current from *magneto* **45**, through *leads* (wires) **46**, **46**, **46**, **46**, to the spark plugs 12, 12, 12, 12. The *magneto armature shaft* **47** engages the end of the pump shaft 25.

The Exhaust of the burnt gases passes from the *exhaust-valve chambers* **10**, **10**, **10**, **10**, through the *exhaust connections* **48**, **48**, **48**, **48**, to the *main exhaust* **49**; thence through the *muffler* **50**, and the *muffler exhaust* **51**.

The Transmission of Power from the crank shaft to the driving wheels is effected through the *universal joint* **52**, connecting the *main shaft* **15** to *clutch shaft* **53**; the clutch in *clutch case* **54**; the gears in *change-speed gear case* **55**; the driving shaft in *driving-shaft casing* **56**; the pinion in *bevel-gear pinion case* **57**; and the bevel gear and differential in *differential case* **58**, mounted on the *driving axles* **59**, **59**, of the *driving wheels* **60**, **60**.

The Operating Mechanism comprises: The *starting crank* **61**, attached to end of the *main shaft* **15**.

The *external-brake lever* **62**, through *brake rods* **63**, **63**, **63**, attached to the rocker arms on the core rod of the *brake shaft* **64**, operating the *external brakes* **65**, **65**. This lever also actuates the *clutch rod* **66**, for operating the clutch preparatory to starting or stopping the car.

The *gear-shift lever* **67**, on the end of *gear-shift shaft* **68**, actuating *gear-shift rods* **69** and **70**, for shifting the change-speed and reverse gears.

The *clutch lever* **71**, operated by foot, through *clutch-changer rods* **72**, **72**, operating the *clutch-changer bell crank* **73**, for throwing off the clutch preparatory to shifting gears.

The *clutch spring* **74**, actuating the *clutch-spring bell crank* **75**, for automatically throwing on the clutch after all gear-shifting operations.

The *internal-brake lever* **76**, operated by foot, for actuating the *internal-brake rods* **77**, **77**, **77**, attached to the sleeve rod of *brake shaft* **64**, for operating the *internal brakes* **78**, **78**.

The Control Mechanism comprises: The *control pillar* **79**, constructed as shown in the cross-sectional diagram B, and the *pedal-throttle lever* **80**.

The *steering wheel* **81**, attached to the upper end of the *steering rod* **82**, actuates the *steering link* **83**, connecting the lower end of the steering rod with the *steering knuckles* **84**, **84**, connected together by the *parallel rod* **85**, and attached to the *steering axles* **86**, **86**, at the *steering-axle pivots* **87**, **87**, attaching the axles of the *steering wheels* **88**, **88**, to the ends of the *front axle* **89**, immovably fixed to the *main frame* **90**.

The *throttle lever* **91**, movable on the *throttle-lever rack* **92**, is attached to the upper end of the *carburetor rod* or *throttle rod* **93**. The torsion of the throttle rod actuates the *throttle-valve lifting rods* **94**, **94**, **94**, actuating the *throttle-valve rod* **95**, operating the carburetor-throttle diaphragm 41. Ordinarily, the diaphragm remains in the closed position, as shown, sufficient gas passing into the main intake 42, through the carburetor by-pass 40; but, on occasion, the throttle lever is moved forward on its rack, thus pulling the diaphragm to a vertical position, and allowing a larger volume of gas to pass into the main intake. The throttle may be similarly opened by pressing the *pedal-throttle lever* **80**.

The *spark lever* **96**, movable on the *spark-lever rack* **97**, is attached to the upper end of the *magneto rod* or *spark rod* **98**. The torsion of the spark rod actuates the *magneto swing-frame rods* **99** attached to its lower end for transmitting its motion to the magneto armature shaft 47. The forward movement of the spark lever advances the spark for high rates of speed; the backward movement retards the spark for slow speeds.

The Lubricating Oil is carried in the *oil reservoir* **100**, and is supplied to the crank case, for splash lubrication, through the *oil-supply pipe* **101**.

The Supports of the Main Frame comprise the semi-elliptic *front axle springs* **102**, and the elliptic *driving-axle springs* **103**.

The *pan* **104** protects the machinery from dirt.

used to eject the empty shell and bring a fresh cartridge into firing position. The recoil also operates the firing mechanism, except in pistols, which usually require a separate trigger-pull for each shot. — **automatic sight**, *Mil.*, a gun sight, esp. a telescope sight, by means of which the alignment of the laying points or telescope on the object to be hit brings the gun into the proper position as to elevation and direction. — **a. telegraph**, a telegraph in which the sending or the receiving instruments are automatic. — **a. writing**, the act of writing without consciousness of volitional control. It may occur in normal and healthy persons, but is sometimes an accompaniment of hysteria.

au′to-mat′ic (ô′tô-măt′ĭk), *n.* A machine or apparatus which operates automatically; esp., an automatic firearm (which see).

au′to-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Automatic; of or pertaining to that which is automatic.

au-tom′a-tic′i-ty (ô-tŏm′ȧ-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being automatic.

au-tom′a-tism (ô-tŏm′ȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being automatic; also, an automatic act or habit of acting. **2.** **a** *Physiol.* The power or fact of movement (1) independently of external stimuli, as the beating of the heart; or (2) directly from the effect of external stimuli but independent of conscious control. **b** *Psychol.* Any psychic phenomenon, whether a feeling, thought, sensation, or motor impulse, which appears in consciousness with apparent spontaneity, being due neither to an act of will, ordinary association, nor to any objective stimulation; a conscious state issuing directly from subliminal consciousness; also, such phenomena collectively or in general. **c** *Philos.* The theory that consciousness does not control action, but is a mere adjunct of physiological changes.

The modern doctrine of *automatism*, viz., that the observed action of the organism is complete without feeling, and in its absence would go exactly as in its presence. *J. Martineau.*

au-tom′a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** A maker of automatons. **2.** *Philos.* A believer in automatism.

au′to-mat′o-graph (ô′tô-măt′ô-grȧf), *n.* [See AUTOMATON; -GRAPH.] A contrivance to be used in automatic writing or drawing; a planchette.

au-tom′a-ton (ô-tŏm′ȧ-tŏn), *n.; pl.* L. -TA (-tȧ), E. -TONS (-tŏnz). [L., fr. Gr. αὐτόματον, neut. of αὐτόματος self-moving; αὐτός self + a root prob. meaning to move, strive; cf. μάειν to strive.] **1.** A thing regarded as capable of spontaneous motion or action.

So great and admirable an *automaton* as the world. *Boyle.*
These living *automata*, human bodies. *Boyle.*

2. A machine that is self-moving, or has its motive power within itself; — applied esp. to such as appear to imitate spontaneously the motions of men, birds, or other animals. **3.** A living being acting in a mechanical or involuntary manner; esp., a person who follows a routine without active intelligence.

au′to-mixte′ sys′tem (ô′tô-mĭkst′; *F.* ō′tō′mēkst′). *Mach.* A system (devised by Henri Pieper, a Belgian) of driving automobiles employing a gasoline engine and an auxiliary reversible dynamo. When there is an excess of power the dynamo is driven by the engine so as to charge a small storage battery; when there is a deficiency of power the dynamo reverses and acts as an auxiliary motor. Sometimes called *Pieper system.* — **automixte car**, etc.

au′to-mo′bile (ô′tô-mō′bĭl), *a.* [*auto-* + *mobile*: cf. F. *automobile.*] Containing means of propulsion within itself; self-propelling; as, an *automobile* torpedo or car.

au′to-mo′bile (-mō′bĭl; -mō-bēl′), *n.* [F.] An automobile vehicle or mechanism; esp., a self-propelled vehicle suitable for use on a street or roadway. Automobiles are usually propelled by internal combustion engines (using volatile inflammable liquids, as gasoline or petrol, alcohol, naphtha, etc.), steam engines, or electric motors. The power of the driving motor varies from about 4 to 40 H. P. for ordinary vehicles ranging from the runabout to the touring car, up to as high as 200 H. P. for specially built racing cars. Automobiles are also commonly, and generally in British usage, called *motor cars.*

au′to-mo′bil-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The use of automobiles, or the practices, methods, or the like, of those who use them. — **au′to-mo′bil-ist**, *n.*

au′to-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *-morphic.*] **1.** Patterned after one's self.

The conception which any one frames of another's mind is more or less after the pattern of his own mind, — is *automorphic.* *H. Spencer.*

2. *Cryst.* = IDIOMORPHIC.

automorphic function, *Math.*, one that possesses the property of linear periodicity either in general or in special form; one that satisfies identically the equation $F(S_nZ) = F(Z)$, that is, a function unchanged by the substitutions of any group of linear transformations $Z = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$, $ad - bc = 0$; — a generalization of the notion of periodic function.

au′to-mor′phism (-fĭz′m), *n.* The use or practice of automorphic characterization. *H. Spencer.*

au′to-mo′tor (-mō′tẽr), *n.* [*auto-* + *motor.*] An automobile.

au′to-nom′ic (-nŏm′ik), *a.* **1.** Having the power of self-government; autonomous.

Reason is thus ever *autonomic*; carrying its own law within itself. *Hickok.*

2. *Plant Physiol.* Due to internal causes or influences; spontaneous; as, *autonomic* movements. Cf. PARATONIC.

au-ton′o-mist (ô-tŏn′ô-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *autonomiste.*] One who advocates autonomy.

au-ton′o-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. αὐτόνομος; αὐτός + νέμειν to assign, hold sway.] **1.** Of or pert. to an autonomy. **2.** Independent in government; having the right or power of self-government. **3.** *Biol.* Existing independently; not a stage or cycle (as an embryo, larva, or seed) in the life history or development of an organism. **4.** *Plant Physiol.* = AUTONOMIC, 2.

au-ton′o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. αὐτονομία. See AUTONOMOUS.] **1.** The quality or state of being autonomic or autonomous; specif., the power or right of self-government; self-government, or political independence, of a city or a state. **2.** *Metaph.* The sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals; or man's power, as possessed of reason, to give law to himself. In this, according to Kant, consists the true nature of liberty.

au′to-nym (ô′tô-nĭm), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr. ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name: cf. F. *autonyme*, a.] **1.** A real name; — opposed to *pseudonym.* Also, a book or work published under the author's real name. **2.** The name given to itself by a tribe or people, as distinguished from a name given by foreign tribes.

au′to-path′ic (-păth′ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *pathic.*] *Med.* Dependent upon, or due or relating to, the structure and characteristics of the diseased organism; endopathic; as, an *autopathic* disease; — opposed to *exopathic.*

au-top′a-thy (ô-tŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. αὐτοπάθεια one's own feeling.] **1.** Self-consideration. *Rare.* **2.** *Med.* Disease without apparent cause.

au-toph′a-gi (ô-tŏf′ȧ-jī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *auto-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* Birds which are able to run about and obtain their own food as soon as hatched.

au-toph′a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* **1.** Characterized by autophagy. **2.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating autophagi.

au-toph′a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [See AUTO-; -PHAGIA.] *Med.* The feeding of the body upon itself, as in fasting; nutrition by consumption of one's own tissues.

au-toph′o-ny (-ô-nĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr. φωνή a sound.] *Med.* **a** In auscultation, the tone of the observer's own voice while speaking with his head on the patient's chest. **b** A condition in which one's own voice seems abnormal, caused by aural catarrh. — **au-toph′o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

au′to-phyl-log′e-ny (ô′tô-fĭ-lŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *phyllo-* + *-geny.*] *Bot.* Abnormal growth of one leaf from another.

au′to-phyte (ô′tô-fīt), *n.* [*auto-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant not dependent upon organized food materials; — opposed to *saprophyte.*

au′to-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to autoplasty. **2.** Pertaining to or designating a photographic process of portraiture in relief, based on the swelling properties of bichromatized gelatin.

au′to-plas′ty (ô′tô-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* The repairing of lesions by taking a piece of healthy tissue, as from a neighboring part, to supply a deficiency caused by disease or wounds.

au′to-plate′ (-plāt′), *n.* A stereotyping machine that automatically casts and finishes curved plates.

au′to-pneu-mat′ic (-nū-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *pneumatic.*] Acting or moving automatically by means of compressed air.

au′top-sy (ô′tŏp-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Gr. αὐτοψία, fr. αὐτοπτος seen by one's self; αὐτός self + ὀπτός seen. See OPTIC, *a.*] **1.** Personal observation or examination; seeing with one's own eyes; ocular view.

By *autopsy* and experiment. *Cudworth.*

2. *Med.* Dissection of a dead body for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, seat, or nature of a disease; a postmortem examination.

au-top′tic (ô-tŏp′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. αὐτοπτικός: cf. F. *autop-*
au-top′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *tique.*] Seen with one's own eyes, or based on personal observation. — **au-top′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The authentic and *autoptic* character of the Gospel. *W. Sanday.*

au′to-sche′di-asm (ô′tô-skē′dĭ-ăz′m), *n.* [Gr. αὐτοσχεδίασμα.] Something done offhand; an improvisation. *Rare.*

au′to-sche′di-as′tic (-skē′dĭ-ăs′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. αὐτοσχεδια-
au′to-sche′di-as′ti-cal (-ăs′tĭ-kăl) } στικός. See AUTO-; SCHEDIASM.] Extemporary; offhand. *Rare.* *Dean Martin.*

au′to-scope (ô′tô-skōp), *n.* [*auto-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument enabling a patient to examine his own organs.

au-tos′co-py (ô-tŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of one's own organs by means of an autoscope.

au′to-site (ô′tô-sīt), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr. σῖτος food.] *Terat.* **a** A single monster able to exist independently after birth. **b** That part of a double monster which nourishes both itself and the parasite. — **au′to-sit′ic** (ô′tô-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

au′to-sty′lic (-stī′lĭk; -stĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Zoöl.* Having the mandibular arch (or jaws) connected directly with the cranium, instead of indirectly by means of the hyoid arch. Cf. HYOSTYLIC. — **au′to-sty′lism** (-stī′lĭz′m), *n.*

au′to-sug-ges′tion (ô′tô-sŭg-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* [*auto-* + *suggestion.*] *Med.* Self-suggestion as distinguished from suggestion coming from another, esp. in hypnotism. *Autosuggestion* is characteristic of certain mental conditions in which expectant belief tends to produce disturbance of function of one or more organs.

au′to-tel′ic (ô′tô-tĕl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. αὐτοτελής complete in itself; αὐτός self + τέλος end.] Existing for itself alone; containing its own end or purpose; — contrasted with *heterotelic.*

The interests of art, knowledge, and morality are *autotelic* interests. *Henry Sturt.*

au-tot′o-my (ô-tŏt′ô-mĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-tomy.*] *Biol.* Self-division; fission.

au′to-tox′in (ô′tô-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [*auto-* + *toxin.*] *Med.* Any toxin produced by tissue changes within the body.

au′to-trans-form′er (ô′tô-trăns-fôr′mẽr), *n.* [*auto-* + *transformer.*] *Elec.* A transformer in which part of the primary winding is used as a secondary winding, or vice versa; — called also a *compensator* or *balancing coil.*

au′to-troph′ic (-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *trophic.*] *Plant Physiol.* Capable of self-nourishment; — said of all plants in which photosynthetic activity takes place, as opposed to parasitism or saprophytism. Cf. ALLOTROPHIC **b**.

au-tot′ro-pism (ô-tŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*auto-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of plant organs to grow in a straight line when uninfluenced by external stimuli. — **au′to-trop′ic** (ô′tô-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

au′to-type′ (ô′tô-tīp′), *n.* [*auto-* + *-type*: cf. F. *autotype.*] **1.** A facsimile. **2.** *Photog.* The carbon process; also, a picture made by this process. See CARBON PROCESS.

☞ In Germany and Austria the term *autotype* is applied to half-tone photo-engravings.

— **au′to-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.*

au′to-type′, *v. t.* To make or copy by autotypy.

au′to-ty-pog′ra-phy (-tī-pŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [See AUTO-.] A process resembling "nature printing," by which drawings executed on gelatin are impressed into a soft metal plate, from which the printing is done as from copperplate.

au-tot′y-py (ô-tŏt′ĭ-pĭ; ô′tô-tīp′ĭ), *n.* Art or process of making autotypes.

au-tox′i-dize (ô-tŏk′sĭ-dīz), *v. t. & i.* [*auto-* + *oxidize.*] *Physiol. Chem.* To oxidize by direct combination with oxygen at ordinary temperatures; — distinguished from *dysoxidize.* — **au-tox′i-da′tion** (-dā′shŭn), *n.* — **au-tox′i-diz′a-ble** (-dīz′ȧ-b′l), *a.*

‖ **au′tre-fois′** (ō′trē-fwä′; ō′tẽr-), *adv.* [F.] *Law.* Lit., formerly; at another time; — a term used in the phrases **au′tre-fois′ ac-quit′** (formerly acquitted) [AF.] and **au′tre-fois′ con-vict′** (formerly convicted) [AF.], which are pleas in bar of a second prosecution for the same offense.

au′tumn (ô′tŭm), *n.* [ME. *autumpne*, OF. *autompne*, F. *automne*, L. *autumnus*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter, often called "the fall." Astronomically, autumn begins in the northern temperate zone at the autumnal equinox, about September 22, and ends at the winter solstice, about December 21; but in popular language it comprises, in America, September, October, and November; in England, August, September, and October. Autumn in the Southern Hemisphere is at the same time as spring in the Northern Hemisphere.

Fall is better on the merits than *autumn*, in every way: it is short, Saxon (like the other three season names), picturesque; it reveals its derivation to every one who uses it, not to the scholar only, like *autumn*; and we [the English] once had as good a right to it as the Americans; but we have chosen to let the right lapse, and to use the word now is no better than larceny. *The King's English.*

2. The harvest or fruits of autumn. *Milton.*
3. Time of maturity or decline; latter portion; third stage.

Dr. Preston was now entering into the *autumn* of the duke's favor. *Fuller.*

au′tumn, *v. t. & i.* [LL. *autumnare* (in L. to bring on autumn).] To ripen; mature. *Obs. or R.*

au-tum′nal (ô-tŭm′năl), *a.* [L. *autumnalis*: cf. F. *automnal.*] **1.** Of, belonging to, or peculiar to, autumn; as, an *autumnal* tint; produced or gathered in autumn; as, *autumnal* fruits; flowering in autumn; as, an *autumnal* plant.

Thick as *autumnal* leaves that strow the brooks
In Vallombrosa *Milton.*

2. Past the middle of life; in the third stage. "An *autumnal* matron." *Hawthorne.*

autumnal dandelion, the fall dandelion. — **a. equinox.** See EQUINOX. — **a. hawkweed**, the fall dandelion. — **a. point.** See EQUINOCTIAL POINTS. — **a. signs.** See EQUINOX.

autumn bellflower, *or* **autumn bells**. A European gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*); — so called from the shape of the flowers and the time of flowering.

autumn catchfly. A European catchfly (*Silene schafta*) cultivated for its clusters of pink flowers.

autumn mange. *Veter.* A skin affection of domestic animals caused by the bites of harvest mites or ticks. It is characterized by papules and unallayable itching, and is most common in late summer and autumn.

autumn snowflake. The amaryllidaceous plant *Leucojum autumnale*, sometimes cultivated. See SNOWFLAKE.

autumn squill. A hardy European liliaceous plant (*Scilla autumnalis*). It sends up from the bulb in the autumn a naked scape bearing a raceme of pink flowers, and later produces a tuft of leaves which persist through the winter.

Au-tun′i-an (ô-tŭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Autun*, France.] *Geol.* Designating the lowest subdivision of the European Permian; — so called when it presents a lagoon facies.

αὐτός self + μαθεῖν to learn.] = AUTODIDACT. *Rare.* *Young.*

au′to-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of AUTOMATIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

au-tom′a-tize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *automatiser.*] To make an automaton of. *Rare.*

au-tom′a-tous, *a.* [L. *automatus*, Gr. αὐτόματος.] Automatic. *Obs.*

Au-tom′e-don (ô-tŏm′ē-dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αὐτομέδων.] *Class. Myth.* The charioteer and comrade of Achilles, and afterwards of the latter's son, Neoptolemus.

au-tom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-metry.*] Self-measurement; self-estimation. — **au′to-met′ric**, *a.*

au′to-mo′bil-ing (ô′tō-mō′bĭl-ĭng; -mō-bēl′ĭng), *vb. n.* Act or practice of driving, or riding in, an automobile.

au-tom′o-lite (ô-tŏm′ô-līt), *n.* [Gr. αὐτόμολος a deserter; — from its occurrence in an unexpected place.] *Min.* A variety of gahnite. See GAHNITE.

au′to-mor′phi-cal-ly, *adv.* of AUTOMORPHIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

autompne. † AUTUMN.

Au-ton′o-ë (ô-tŏn′ō-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αὐτονόη.] *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Cadmus and mother of Actæon.

au′to-no-et′ic, *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. νοητικός intelligent.] Self-perceiving. *Oxf. E. D.*

au′to-nom′a-sy, *n.* Probably a mistake for ANTONOMASIA. The word has been supposed to be derived from Gr. αὐτός self, and ὀνομασία name, and to designate "the use of a word of common or general significance for the name of a particular thing;" as, "He has gone to *town*," for, "He has gone to New York."

au′to-no′mi-an, *a.* Autonomic. *Rare.*

au′to-nom′i-cal, *a.* = AUTONOMIC.

au′to-nom′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of AUTONOMIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

au-ton′o-mize, *v. t.* To make autonomous, or self-governing.

au-ton′o-mous-ly, *adv.* of AUTONOMOUS. See -LY.

au′to-oph-thal′mo-scope, *n.* An ophthalmoscope modified for use by the patient upon himself. — **au′to-oph′thal-mos′co-py**, *n.*

au′to-ox′i-da′tion, **au′to-ox′i-dize**, etc. Vars. of AUTOXIDATION, AUTOXIDIZE, etc.

au′to-pe-lag′ic, *a.* [*auto-* + *pelagic.*] Pertaining strictly to, or found only in, the surface waters of the sea.

au′to-pep′si-a (ô′tō-pĕp′sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL.; *auto-* + Gr. πέψις digestion.] *Physiol.* Autodigestion.

au-toph′o-by (ô-tŏf′ō-bĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr. φόβος fear.] **1.** Fear of one's self; fear of being egotistical. *Rare.* *Hare.* **2.** Morbid dread of solitude.

au′to-phon (ô′tō-fŏn), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr. φωνή sound.] A kind of barrel organ in which a perforated sheet of millboard determines the notes sounded.

au′toph-thal′mo-scope (ô′tŏf-thăl′mō-skōp). Var. of AUTOOPHTHALMOSCOPE.

au′to-plast, *n.* [*auto-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* = CHLOROPLAST.

au′to-pore, *n.* [*auto-* + *pore.*] *Zoöl.* See HELIOPORIDÆ.

au-top′sic, **au-top′si-cal**, *a.* Autoptical. *Obs.*

au′top-tic′i-ty (ô′tŏp-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Autoptic state or quality.

autor. † AUTHOR. [*Obs. or R.*]

au-to′ri al. Var. of AUTHORIAL.

autorie, **autorite**. † AUTHORITY.

Au′to-sau′ri (ô′tō-sô′rī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *auto-* + Gr. σαῦρος lizard.] *Zoöl.* The Lacertilia.

au′to-sche′di-aze (ô′tō-skē′dĭ-āz), *v. i.* [Gr. αὐτοσχεδιάζειν.] To improvise. *Rare.*

au′to-sight′, *n.* *Mil.* An automatic sight.

au′to-tel′e-graph, *n.* = TELAUTOGRAPH.

au′to-tem′nic, **au′to-tem′nous**, *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Biol.* Dividing spontaneously.

au′to-the′ism, *n.* [*auto-* + *theism.*] **1.** The doctrine of the self-existence of God, esp. of the Christ. **2.** Deification of one's self; self-worship.

au′to-the′ist, *n.* One who believes in, or practices, autotheism.

au′to-tom′ic (-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. τομός cutting.] **1.** Self-intersecting. *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** *Biol.* Characterized by, or pertaining to, autotomy.

au′to-tox-æ′mi-a, *or* **-tox-e′mi-a**, **au′to-tox′i-ca′tion**, **au′to-tox′i-co′sis**, **au′to-tox′is**, *n.* [NL. See AUTO-; TOXÆMIA, TOXIC.] *Med.* = AUTO-INTOXICATION. — **au′to-tox′ic**, *a.*

au′to-trans-fu′sion, *n.* [*auto-* + *transfusion.*] *Med.* The forcing of blood into vital parts by elevation of the limbs and application of elastic bandages.

autour. † AUTHOR.

au-tox′e-ny (ô-tŏk′sē-nĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr. ξένος guest.] *Biol.* = AUTŒCISM.

au-tox′i-da′tor, *n.* [*auto-* + *oxidator.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An autoxidizable substance.

au′to-zo′oid, *n.* *Zoöl.* In alcyonarians, a fully formed zooid, as disting. from a siphonozooid.

‖ **aut prod-es′se vo′lunt, aut de′lec-ta′re po-e′tæ.** [L.] Poets wish either to benefit, or to delight. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 333).

‖ **aut quo-cun′que a′li-o no′mi-ne vo-ca′ris** (nŏm′ĭ-nē). [L.] Or by whatever other name you are called.

au′tre, *or* **au′ter**, **vie′** (ô′tẽr vē′). [Law F.] *Law.* Another's life.

au′tre. † ALTAR.

‖ **au′tres temps′, au′tres mœurs′** (ō′tr′ tän′, ō′tr′ mûrs′; *s sounded in mœurs*). [F.] Other times, other manners, or customs.

‖ **au′ troi′sième′** (ō′ trwä′-zyĕm′). [F.] See AU PREMIER.

au-tum′nal-ly, *adv.* of AUTUMNAL. See -LY.

autumn crocus. = MEADOW SAFFRON.

au-tum′ni-an, *a.* Autumnal. *R.*

au-tum′ni-ty, *n.* [Cf. L. *autumnitas*, *-atis*, autumn, harvest.] Quality or condition characteristic of autumn. *Rare.*

au′tumn-spring′, *n.* The semblance of spring in autumn.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

au′tun-ite (ô′tŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Autun*, France, its locality.] *Min.* A lemon-yellow phosphate of uranium and calcium occurring in tabular crystals with basal cleavage, and in micalike scales. H., 2–2.5. Sp.gr., 3.05–3.19.

‖**Au′ver′gnat′** (ō′vĕr′nyȧ′), *n.* [F.] A native of Auvergne, France, the inhabitants of which are markedly roundheaded, or brachycephalous, short, and dark. They are closely related ethnically to the Savoyards and Bretons, and are considered as typical of the Celtic or Alpine race.

aux′a-nom′e-ter (ôk′sȧ-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. αὐξάνειν to cause to increase + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining and measuring the rate of growth in plants. It consists essentially of a lever with a long and a short arm, the short arm being attached to the plant.

aux-e′sis (ôk-sē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αὔξησις increase, fr. αὔξειν to increase.] **1.** *Rhet.* A figure by which a high-sounding word is put for the proper word; amplification; hyperbole.

2. Increase in size; as, *auxesis* of a member of the body.

aux-et′ic (ôk-sĕt′ĭk) | **aux-et′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Gr. αὐξητικός.] Of or pertaining to auxesis. *Rare.* — **aux-et′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

aux-e′to-phone (ôk-sē′tō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. αὐξητός that may be increased + *-phone*.] A pneumatic reproducer for a phonograph, controlled by the recording stylus on the principle of the relay. It produces much clearer and louder tones than does the ordinary vibrating disk reproducer.

aux-il′iar (ôg-zĭl′yȧr), *a.* [L. *auxiliaris*: cf. F. *auxiliaire*.] Auxiliary. *Archaic.* — *n.* An auxiliary. *Archaic. Milton.* — **aux-il′iar-ly**, *adv.*

The *auxiliar* troops and Trojan hosts appear. *Pope.*

aux-il′ia-ry (-yȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *auxiliarius*, fr. *auxilium* help, aid; cf. *augere* to increase.] Conferring aid or help; assistant; supporting; subsidiary; as, *auxiliary* troops.

Syn. — Ancillary, coöperating, assistant, aiding, helping; subservient, subordinate. — AUXILIARY, SUBSIDIARY agree in the idea of furnishing aid. But SUBSIDIARY usually implies subordinate rank or position, an implication which AUXILIARY may or may not carry; as, "these volumes and the work to which they are *subsidiary*" (*Wordsworth*); "Without the exertion of a coöperating power, . . . without this *auxiliary* impulse, elevated or profound passion cannot exist" (*id.*). See SUBORDINATE, HELP.

auxiliary book, *Commerce*, a supplementary book for explanatory details, which have no place in books of original entry. — **a. circles**, *Math.*, circles described on the major and minor axes of an ellipse as diameters. See ELLIPSE, *Illust.* — **a. note**, *Music*, in counterpoint, the appoggiatura used one degree above or below the principal tone. — **a. quantity**, *Math.*, a quantity introduced for the purpose of simplifying or facilitating some operation, as in equations or trigonometrical formulæ. — **a. rafter**, a rafter used to strengthen the principal rafter in a truss. — **a. scales**, *Music*, the scales of relative or attendant keys. — **a. verb.** *Gram.* See AUXILIARY, *n.*, 3. — **a. vessel, yacht**, etc., one equipped with an engine and propeller to supplement the motive power of her sails.

aux-il′ia-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One that aids or helps; an assistant; a confederate.

2. *Mil.* (*pl.*) Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war; rarely, (*sing.*) a member of such a force.

3. *Gram.* A verb which helps to form the voices, moods, tenses, etc., of other verbs, usually with some loss of its original signification; — called also an *auxiliary verb*; as, *have*, *be*, *may*, *do*, *shall* and *will*, *can*, *must*, in English; *sein*, *haben*, *werden*, in German; *être* and *avoir*, in French.

If . . . a periphrastic form is made up of more than one *auxiliary*, only one of these keeps its finite form, all the others being made into verbals, as in, he *has been* seeing. *H. Sweet.*

4. *Naut.* An auxiliary vessel, esp. a yacht. Cf. NAVAL AUXILIARY.

5. *Math.* = AUXILIARY QUANTITY.

aux-il′i-o-mo′tor (ôg-zĭl′ĭ-ō-mō′tẽr), *a.* [L. *auxilium* aid + *motor*.] *Psychol.* Aiding or leading to movement; kinæsthetic.

aux′o-chrome (ôk′sō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. αὔξειν to increase + *-chrome*.] *Chem.* A group which, when introduced into a colored compound or chromogen, imparts to it marked tinctorial power, thus rendering it a dye. The most important auxochromes are hydroxyl and amidogen. — **aux-och′ro-mous** (ôk-sŏk′rō-mŭs), *a.*

aux-om′e-ter (ôk-sŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. αὔξειν to increase + *-meter*.] *Optics.* An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a lens or system of lenses.

aux′o-ton′ic (ôk′sō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. αὔξειν to grow + *tonic*.] *Plant Physiol.* Determined or induced by growth, not by stimulus; — applied to certain movements of immature plant organs; — opposed to *allassotonic*.

a-vail′ (ȧ-vāl′), *v. i.*; A-VAILED′ (ȧ-vāld′); A-VAIL′ING. [ME. *availen*, fr. *a-* (cf. F. *à*, L. *ad*) + F. *valoir* to be worth (cf. OF. 1st pers. pres. ind. *vail*, pres. subj. *vaille*), fr. L. *valere* to be strong, to be worth. See VALIANT.] To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object; as, the plea in bar must *avail*, that is, be sufficient to defeat the suit. "What signs *avail*?" *Milton.*

Words *avail* very little with me, young man. *Scott.*

Mankind in good earnest have *availed* so far in understanding themselves and their work, that the foremost watchman on the peak announces his news. *Emerson.*

to avail of, to avail one's self of. — **to avail upon**, to impose upon. *Rare.* *Carlyle.*

a-vail′ (ȧ-vāl′), *v. t.* **1.** To turn to the advantage of; to be of service to; to profit; benefit; help.

O, what *avails* me now that honor high! *Milton.*

2. To promote; assist. *Obs.* *Pope.*

3. To give (one) the advantage (of); to inform; assure (of); — with *of*. *Local, U. S.*

to avail one's self of, to make use of; take advantage of.

Then shall they seek to *avail themselves of* names. *Milton.*

I have *availed myself of* the very first opportunity. *Dickens.*

a-vail′, *n.* **1.** Profit; assistance; benefit. *Archaic or Obs.*

The *avail* of a deathbed repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Specif.: Advantage toward success; effective advantage; usefulness for a purpose; — used in prepositional (and chiefly negative) expressions; as, of *avail*, of no *avail*, without *avail*, to little *avail*. *Malory.*

3. *pl.* Proceeds; as, the *avails* of a sale by auction.

The *avails* of their own industry. *Stoddard.*

Syn. — Use, benefit, utility, profit, service.

a-vail′a-bil′i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being available; availableness; specif., of a candidate for an office, likelihood or capability of success.

He was . . . nominated for his *availability*. *Lowell.*

2. An available person or thing.

His list of . . . *availabilities* in the matrimonial line. *Holmes.*

a-vail′a-ble (ȧ-vāl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of availing; having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object; effectual; serviceable; valid; as, an *available* plea. *Obs. or Archaic, except in Law.*

More *available* to Rome, than was any force of arms. *Raleigh.*

2. Such as one may avail one's self of; capable of being used to accomplish a purpose; usable; convertible into a resource; as, an *available* measure; an *available* candidate.

Struggling to redeem, as he did, the *available* months and days out of so many that were unavailable. *Carlyle.*

Having no *available* funds with which to pay the calls on new shares. *H. Spencer.*

available energy. See ENERGY, *n.*, 5.

— **a-vail′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-vail′a-bly**, *adv.*

a′val (ā′văl), *a.* [L. *avus* grandfather.] Of or pertaining to a grandparent or grandparents.

‖ **a′val′** (ȧ′vȧl′), *n.* [F., orig., down; *à* to + *val* valley.] *Civil Law.* A written engagement by one not a drawer, acceptor, or indorser of a note or bill of exchange that it will be paid at maturity.

In Dutch law a party signing a bill otherwise than as drawer, acceptor, or indorser became a surety or *aval*. *Geo. T. Morice.*

av′a-lanche (ăv′ȧ-lȧnch; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *avaler* to descend, to let down, fr. *aval* down, downward; *à* (L. *ad*) + *val*, L. *vallis*, valley. See VALLEY.] **1.** A large mass or body of snow and ice, or of earth, rocks, etc., sliding swiftly down a mountain side, or falling down a precipice.

2. A sudden, great, or irresistible descent or influx.

avalanche blast. *Phys. Geog.* A violent local wind produced by an avalanche.

a-va′lent (ā-vā′lĕnt), *a.* [See A- not; VALENT.] *Chem.* Without valence; having a valence of zero.

Av′a-lon (ăv′ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [F.; cf. LL. *Avallonis insula*.] In medieval romance, an ocean island, "not far on this side of the terrestrial paradise;" also, a castle of loadstone upon it. Avalon is represented as the abode of Arthur and Oberon and Morgan le Fay, being most fully described in the Old French romance "Ogier le Danois." In Celtic mythology it is known as the Land of the Blessed, or Isle of Souls, also the Island of Apples. Avalon has been identified with various localities, esp. Glastonbury in England.

Lay dozing in the vale of *Avalon*. *Tennyson.*

a-vant′- (ȧ-vänt′-; ȧ′väɴ′-). [F. *avant* before, fr. L. *abante*; *ab* from + *ante* before.] A prefix to words of French origin, meaning *before*.

a′vant′-corps′ (ȧ′väɴ′kôr′), *n.* [F.] A part which projects out from the main mass of a building, as a pavilion in front of the façade.

a-vant′-cou′ri-er (ȧ-vänt′kōō′rĭ-ẽr; ȧ-văn′-; ȧ-väɴ′kōō′-rĭ-ẽr; 277), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier*. See AVAUNT; COURIER.] A person dispatched before another person or company, to give notice of his or their approach; specif., *pl.*, formerly, the scouts, skirmishers, or advance guard of an army.

A-va′ri-an (ȧ-vā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Avars.

Avarian rings, vestiges of Avarian fortifications formed by stakes surrounding a settlement.

av′a-rice (ăv′ȧ-rĭs), *n.* [F. *avarice*, L. *avaritia*, fr. *avarus* avaricious; cf. *avēre* to covet (E. *avid*).] Excessive or inordinate desire of gain; greediness after wealth; covetousness; cupidity. Often fig.

To desire money for its own sake, and in order to hoard it up, is *avarice*. *Beattie.*

All are taught an *avarice* of praise. *Goldsmith.*

Rich beyond the dreams of *avarice*. *Johnson.*

av′a-ri′cious (-rĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *avaricieux*.] Actuated by avarice; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property.

Syn. — Greedy, rapacious, griping, sordid, close, parsimonious, penurious, miserly, niggardly. See COVETOUS.

— **av′a-ri′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **av′a-ri′-cious-ness**, *n.*

A′vars (ä′värz), *n. pl.* A people of Eastern origin prominent from the 6th to the 9th century, at first in Dacia and later in Pannonia. At about 600 A. D. their dominion extended from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, and their incursions devastated northern Italy and Germany as far as Thuringia. They were finally subdued by Charlemagne, and nearly extirpated by the Moravians. The Avars are thought to be racially allied to the Huns.

a-vast′ (ȧ-väst′), *interj.* [Corrupt. fr. D. *houd vast* hold fast. See HOLD, *v. t.*; FAST, *a.*] *Naut.* Cease; stop; stay; as, *avast* heaving!

av′a-tar′ (ăv′ȧ-tär′), *n.* [Skr. *avatāra* descent; *ava* down + root *tṛ* to cross, pass over.] **1.** *Hindu Myth.* The descent of a deity to earth, and his incarnation as a man or an animal; — chiefly associated with the incarnations of Vishnu.

2. Incarnation; embodiment; epiphany.

The Christian idea had never yet incorporated itself. It was to make its *avatar* in Dante. *Lowell.*

a-vaunt′ (ȧ-vônt′; ȧ-vänt′), *adv.* [F. *avant*, fr. L. *ab* + *ante* before. Cf. ADVANCE, VAN vanguard.] Forward. *Obs.*

a-vaunt′, *interj.* Begone; depart; — a word of contempt or abhorrence, equiv. to "Get thee gone."

Then, childish fear, *avaunt!* debating, die! *Shak.*

a′ve (ā′vē; ä′vā), *interj.* [L., hail, imperative of *avere* to be well.] Hail! Farewell! — a salutation.

a′ve, *n.* **1.** The salutation *ave*, esp. [*cap.*] an Ave Maria.

He repeated *Aves* and Credos. *Macaulay.*

Their loud applause and *aves* vehement. *Shak.*

2. [*cap.*] **a** The time when the Aves are said. **b** One of the beads of a rosary, which are counted as the Aves are said.

a′vel (ā′v'l), *n.* [Perh. of Scand. origin and akin to AS. *egl* awn.] The awn, or beard, of barley, oats, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

a′vel, *v. t.*; A′VELED or A′VELLED (ā′v'ld); A′VEL-ING or A′VEL-LING. To remove the awns from (grain). *Dial. Eng.*

a′vel-er, *or* **a′vel-ler** (-ẽr), *n.* An awner.

A′ve Ma-ri′a (ä′vā mä-rē′ä) | **A′ve Ma′ry** (ā′vē mā′rĭ) } [L. *ave* hail, *Maria* Mary.] **1.** The salutation of Gabriel and of Elisabeth to the Virgin Mary, combined, as now used in the Roman Catholic Church, with a prayer to her, as mother of God. The devotional Ave Maria of the Roman Catholic Church consists of the angelic salutation of Gabriel (*Luke* i. 28), "Ave [Maria] gratia plena, Dominus tecum; benedicta tu in mulieribus," the greeting of Elizabeth (*Luke* i. 42), "et benedictus fructus ventris tui," and a prayer added by the Church, "Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus nunc et in hora mortis nostræ." Until after the third part came into use (about 1450), the words "Jesus Amen," added by Pope Urban IV., concluded the salutation. The word *Jesus* now appears after "ventris tui" and the word *Amen* at the end; and the English form is now: "Hail, Mary, full of grace! the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God! pray for us sinners, now, and at the hour of our death. Amen." The use of the Ave Maria as a formula of devotion was enjoined before 1200. Cf. ANGELUS.

The whole *Ave Maria* as it now stands is ordered in the breviary of Pius V. (1568) to be used daily before each canonical hour and after compline. *Cath. Dict.*

2. A particular time (as in Italy, at the ringing of the bells about half an hour after sunset, and also at early dawn), when the people repeat the Ave Maria.

Ave Maria! blessed be the hour! *Byron.*

A-ve′na (ȧ-vē′nȧ), *n.* [L., oats.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses having deeply furrowed grains inclosed in the glumes and sometimes adherent to them. The 50 species are widely distributed; the most important is *A. sativa*, the oat. See OAT.

av′e-na′ceous (ăv′ē-nā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *avenaceus*, fr. *avena* oats.] Of or resembling oats or the oat grasses.

a-ven′a-lin (ȧ-vĕn′ȧ-lĭn), *n.* [L. *avena* oats.] *Chem.* A crystalline globulin, contained in oat kernels, very similar in composition to excelsin, but different in reactions and crystalline form.

av′e-ner (ăv′ē-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *avenier*, fr. *aveine* oats, F. *avoine*, L. *avena*.] — *continued*

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au′tur-gy (ô′tŭr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. αὐτουργία personal labor.] Self-action. *Rare.*

‖ **aut vin′ce-re aut mo′ri.** [L.] Either to conquer or to die.

auu. † AWE.

au-vergn′ase′ (ô-vûrn′yāz′). See PETROGRAPHY.

‖ **au vert′ pré′** (ō vâr′ prā′). [F., lit., with the green meadow.] *Cookery.* With sweet or fresh herbs, esp. when they give a green color to the dish.

‖ **au vin′ blanc′** (ō văɴ′ bläɴ′). [F.] *Cookery.* Lit., with white wine; hence, with a sauce containing white wine.

‖ **aux** (ō), *pl.* of AU and À LA. [F.] See À LA.

‖ **aux armes′!** (ō-zȧrm′). [F.] [To arms!

‖ **aux choux′** (ō shōō′). [F.] With cabbage.

‖ **aux con′fi′tures′** (ō kôɴ′fē′-tür′). [F.] With preserved fruit.

‖ **aux cres-sons′** (ō krē-sôɴ′). [F.] With water cresses.

Au′xerre′ (ō′sâr′), *n.* [From *Auxerre*, France.] A kind of Burgundy. See BURGUNDY.

‖ **aux grands′ maux′, les grands′ re-mèdes′** (ō gräɴ′ mō′, lā gräɴ′ rē-mĕd′). [F.] Great ills demand great remedies.

auxil. *Abbr.* Auxiliary.

aux-il′iant, *a.* [L. *auxilians*, *p. pr.*] Auxiliary. *Obs.*

aux-il′i-ate, *v. t.* [L. *auxiliatus*, p. p. of *auxiliari* to help.] To help; assist. *Obs.* — **aux-il′i-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

aux-il′ia-to-ry, *a.* & *n.* Auxiliary. *Obs.*

aux-il′i-um (ôg-zĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Lit., aid; assistance; hence: **a** *Mil.* An ambulance wagon. *Obs.* **b** *O. Eng. Law.* An extraordinary yearly tax.

‖ **au-xi′li-um ab al′to.** [L.] Help from on high.

‖ **aux mo′rilles′** (ō mō′rē′y'). [F.] *Cookery.* With morels.

‖ **aux oi′gnons′** (ō-zō′nyôɴ′). [F.] *Cookery.* With onions.

aux′o-spore, *n.* [Gr. αὔξειν to increase + *spore*.] *Bot.* A form of reproductive cell in diatoms.

‖ **aux′ pe-tits′ pois′** (ō′ p'tē′ pwä′). [F.] *Cookery.* With little (green) peas.

Aux Vases sandstone (ō vȧs′). [From the *Aux Vases* or *Auxvasse* River, Missouri.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Kaskaskia formation.

au′zu (ou′sōō; 268). Var. of AUSU.

av. *Abbr.* Avenue; average.

A. V. *Abbr.* Artillery Volunteers; Authorized Version.

a. v. *Abbr.* Annos vixit (L., he [or she] lived [so many] years).

A/V. *Abbr.* Ad valorem.

A′va (ā′vȧ). *Bib.*

a-va′, a-va′′ (ȧ-vä′), *adv.* Of all; at all. *Scot.*

a′va (ä′vȧ), *n.* [Native name.] = KAVA.

avadavat, avaduvat, *n.* Corrupt. of AMADAVAT.

av′a-dhu′ta (ăv′ȧd-hōō′tȧ), *n.* [Hind. *avadhūt*.] A mendicant religious ascetic. *Southern India.*

av′a-hi (ăv′ȧ-hĭ), *n.* [Native name.] A long-tailed lemur (*Avahis laniger*) of Madagascar.

avail, availe. † AVALE.

a-vail′a-bl. Available. *Ref. Sp.*

a-vaild′. Availed. *Ref. Sp.*

a-vail′er, *n.* One who avails.

a-vail′ful, *a.* Of avail; advantageous. *Obs.* — **a-vail′ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

a-vail′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of AVAIL, *v.* — **a-vail′ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-vail′ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Rare.*

av′a-lanch. Avalanche. *Ref. Sp.*

av′a-lanch-y, *a.* Like an avalanche.

a-vale′. † AVAIL.

a-vale′, *v. t.* [F. *avaler* to descend, to let down. See AVALANCHE.] *Obs.* **1.** To cause to descend; lower; let fall; doff. **2.** To bring low; abase.

a-vale′, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To descend; dismount.

2. To fall; sink; flow down; sail down.

3. To yield; submit.

avalle. † AFALLE.

avalye. † AVAIL.

avance. † ADVANCE, AVENS.

avancers, *n. pl.* † AVANTERS.

avang. Obs. pret. of AFONG.

a′va-ni′a (ä′vȧ-nē′ȧ; ȧ-vä′-nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It. or Pg.] A tax or impost, esp. (with reference to Christians) an excessive or extortionate one. *Turkey.*

a-va′ni-ous (ȧ-vā′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See AVANIA.] Extortionate.

a-vant′. † AVAUNT.

a-vant′, *n.* [For *avant-guard*. Cf. AVAUNT, VAN.] The front of an army. *Obs.* See VAN.

avantage. † ADVANTAGE.

avantaille. † AVENTAIL.

‖ **a′vant′-cou′reur′** (ȧ′väɴ′-kōō′rûr′), *n.* [F.] A forerunner.

a-vant′-cou′ri-er (ȧ-vänt′kōō′-rĭ-ẽr), *v. t.* To herald. *Lowell.*

avanter. † AVAUNTER.

a-van′ters, *n. pl.* [Also *avancers*; cf. F. *avance* advance, what is in front, *avant* before.] Part of the entrails of a deer. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

‖ **a′vant′-fos′sé′** (ȧ′väɴ′fō′sā′), *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A ditch at the foot of the glacis, outside the counterscarp.

‖ **a′vant′-garde′** (-gȧrd′), *n.* [F.] = VANGUARD.

a-vant′-guard′ (ȧ-vänt′gärd′). † AVANT-GARDE.

A-van′ti, *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

a-vant′lay′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *eslais* rush, dash. See AVAUNT; RELAY.] A relay of hounds to chase a deer already hunted by other hounds. *Obs.*

a-vant′-mure′, *n.* [F. *avant-mur*.] *Fort.* A masonry wall the farthest distant from the body of a fortress; also, the outer wall of a fortress. *Hist.*

‖ **a′vant′-pro′pos′** (ȧ′väɴ′prō′-pō′). [F.] Preliminary discourse; preface.

a-van′tu-rine. Var. of AVENTURINE.

Avar, *n.*, *sing.* of AVARS.

Av′a-ran (ăv′ȧ-răn). *Bib.*

A′vare′, L′ (lȧ′vȧr′). [F.] See HARPAGON.

avaria. † AVANIA, AVERAGE.

Av′a-ron (ăv′ȧ-rŏn). *Bib.*

av′a-rous, *a.* [L. *avarus*.] Avaricious. *Obs.* — **av′a-rous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

a-vas′cu-lar-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′-shŭn; -ī-), *n.* [See AB-; VASCULAR.] *Med.* The forcing of blood from one part of the body to another, as by bandages.

avaunce. † ADVANCE, AVENS.

a-vaunt′, *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *avanter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *vanter*. See VAUNT.] To vaunt; boast. *Obs.* — *n.* A vaunt or boast. *Obs.*

a-vaunt′, *v. t.* & *i.* *Obs.* **1.** To advance; forward; elevate.

2. To depart; move away.

a-vaunt′, *n.* An order to be gone; dismissal. *Obs.* *Shak.*

avauntage. † ADVANTAGE.

a-vaun′tance, *n.* [OF. *avantance*.] Boasting. *Obs.* & *R.*

a-vaunt′er, *n.* A boaster. *Obs.*

a-vaunt′ry, *n.* [OF. *soi avanter* to boast.] Boasting. *Obs.*

avdp. *Abbr.* Avoirdupois.

ave. *Abbr.* Avenue.

‖ **A′ve, Cæ′sar! mo′ri-tu′ri te sa′lu-ta′mus** (mŏr′ĭ-tū′rī, săl′-ū-tā′mŭs). [L.] Hail, Cæsar! we (who are) about to die salute thee! — the salutation of the Roman gladiators to the emperor before their combats.

‖ **a′vec′ per′mis′sion′** (pĕr′mē′-syôɴ′). [F.] With permission.

‖ **a′vec′ plai′sir′** (ȧ′vĕk′ plā′-zēr′). [F.] With pleasure.

aveer. † AVER.

ave′-grace′, *n.* [*ave* + *grace*.] The rue. *Dial. Eng.*

aveile. † AVAIL.

a-vel′, *or* **a-vell′**, *v. t.* [L. *avellere*.] To pull away. *Obs.*

avele. † AVALE.

a-vel′lan (ȧ-vĕl′ăn; ăv′ĕl-ăn), **a-vel′lane** (-ān), *a.* [Cf. It. *avellana* a filbert, fr. L. *Avella* or *Abella* a city of Campania.] Designating the filbert or hazel; as, an *avellan* nut; hence, *Her.*, in the form of four unhusked filberts; as, an *avellane* cross. — *n.* A filbert or hazelnut.

avellen. † AFELLE.

a′vel-ler. Var. of AVELER.

av′e-longe, *a.* [Icel. *aflangr* oblong.] Oblong or oval. *Obs.*

a′ve-loz′ (ä′vā-lōs′; 268), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A Mexican plant (*Euphorbia heterodoxa*) the irritant juice of which is used as a remedy for ulcers, etc.

A′ven (ā′vĕn). *Bib.*

av′e-nage (ăv′ē-nāj), *n.* [F. *avenage*, fr. L. *avena* oats.] *Old Law.* Oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent.

av′e-nant, *a.* [F.] *Obs.* **1.** Convenient; suitable.

2. Handsome; shapely.

av′e-nant, *n.* Convenience. *Obs.*

av′e-na-ry, av′e-ner-y, *n.* The office of the avener.

avenaunt. † AVENANT.

avence. † AVENS.

Ave′nel, Mary (āv′nĕl). In Scott's "The Monastery," a young girl who marries Halbert Glendinning, called the **Knight of Avenel**. In the sequel, "The Abbot," she appears as Lady Mary of Avenel.

a-ven′er-y. † AVENARY.

avenew. † AVENUE.

aveng. Obs. pret. of AFONG.

avoine, L. *avena*.] An officer of the king's stables in charge of the provender for the horses. *Hist.*

a-venge′ (*ȧ*-vĕnj′), *v. t.*; A-VENGED′ (*ȧ*-vĕnjd′); A-VENG′ING (-vĕn′jĭng). [OF. *avengier*; L. *ad* + *vindicare* to lay claim to, to avenge, revenge. See VENGEANCE.] **1**. To take vengeance for; to exact satisfaction for by punishing the injuring party; to vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on a wrongdoer; — used with *on*, *upon*, and, archaic, *of*, *against*.

He will *avenge* the blood of his servants. *Deut.* xxxii. 43.
Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold. *Milton.*
He had *avenged* himself on them by havoc such as England had never before seen. *Macaulay.*

2. To treat revengefully; to wreak vengeance on. *Obs.*

Thy judgment in *avenging* thine enemies. *Bp. Hall.*

Syn. — Vindicate, requite, retaliate. — AVENGE, REVENGE. In present usage, to AVENGE is to inflict punishment, either in behalf of one's self or of others, for the sake of vindication or just retribution; as, to *avenge* an insult, to *avenge* the injuries of the helpless and innocent; "He [Moses] . . . *avenged* him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian" (*Acts* vii. 24). To REVENGE is to inflict pain or injury in resentful or malicious retaliation; as, "A man that studieth *revenge* keeps his own wounds green" (*Bacon*); "A kiss . . . sweet as my *revenge*" (*Shak.*). See REQUITAL, VINDICTIVE.

a-venge′, *v. i.* To take vengeance. *Lev.* xix. 18.

a-veng′er (*ȧ*-vĕn′jẽr), *n.* One who avenges.
avenger of blood. See GOEL.

a-veng′ing (*ȧ*-vĕn′jĭng), *p. a.* & *vb. n.* of AVENGE. — **a-veng′ing-ly**, *adv.*
Avenging Angels. = DANITE BAND; — popularly so called.

av′ens (ăv′ĕnz), *n.* [OF. *avence*.] A rosaceous plant of the genus *Geum*. The common avens is *G. urbanum*; the purple or water avens, *G. rivale*.

av′en-tail, av′en-tayle (ăv′ĕn-tāl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *esventail*. See VENTAIL.] **1**. An adjustable flap of a hood of mail, covering the chin and secured to the hood, which it held in place. **2**. The movable front of a helmet; the ventail.

Av′en-tine (ăv′ĕn-tīn; -tĭn), *n.* [L. *Aventinus*.] One of the seven hills of Rome (see SEVEN HILLS), in early times an asylum for refugees; hence, a post of security or defense. — **Av′en-tine**, *a.*

a-ven′tu-rine (*ȧ*-vĕn′tū-rĭn), *n.* [F. *aventurine*: cf. It. *avventurino*.] **1**. A kind of glass, containing gold-colored spangles. It was first produced by the accidental (*par aventure*) dropping of brass filings into a pot of melted glass. **2**. *Min.* A variety of translucent quartz, spangled throughout with scales of mica or other mineral.

a-ven′tu-rine, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, aventurine; as, *aventurine* feldspar; *aventurine* lacquer.

av′e-nue (ăv′ē-nū), *n.* [F. *avenue*, fr. *avenir* to come to, L. *advenire*. See ADVENE.] **1**. An opening or passageway by which a place may be reached or entered; a way of approach or of exit; — often used fig.

The *avenues* leading to the city by land. *Macaulay.*
On every side were expanding new *avenues* of inquiry. *Milman.*

2. The principal walk or approach to a house which is withdrawn from the road; hence, any broad passageway bordered on each side by trees. *Evelyn.*

An *avenue* of tall elms and branching chestnuts. *W. Black.*

3. A broad street; as, the Fifth *Avenue* in New York.
Syn. — See WAY.

a′ver (ā′vẽr), *n.* [AF. *aver* domestic animal, OF. *aveir*, *avoir*, property. Cf. AVERAGE.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1**. Property; possession; hence, *pl.*, domestic animals; cattle.
2. A work horse, or working ox; an old horse.

a-ver′ (*ȧ*-vûr′), *v. t.*; A-VERRED′ (*ȧ*-vûrd′); A-VER′RING. [F. *avérer*, LL. *adverare*, *averare*; L. *ad* + *verus* true. See VERITY.] **1**. To assert, or prove, the truth of. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To avouch or verify; to offer to verify; to prove or justify. See AVERMENT, 3. *Cowell.*
3. To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth.

It is sufficient that the very fact hath its foundation in truth, as I do seriously *aver* is the case. *Fielding.*

Syn. — Assert, asseverate, protest. See AFFIRM.

av′er-age (ăv′ẽr-āj), *n.* [OF. *average*, or LL. *averagium*, perh. fr. OF. *aveir*, *avoir*, F. *avoir*, property, horses, cattle, etc.; prop. infin., to have, fr. L. *habere* to have. Cf. F. *avérage* small cattle, and *avarie* (perh. of different origin) damage to ship or cargo, port dues. See HABIT; cf. AVER, *n.*, AVERCORN, AVERPENNY.] **1**. *Old Eng. Law.* A service of some kind due from a feudal tenant to his lord. It is generally considered to have been a carrying service, as of produce to market; and has been traditionally explained since Sir J. Skene as "service done by the tenant with his beasts of burden." In the form *arriage* it was retained in the expression "arriage and carriage" in Scottish leases until such indefinite services were prohibited by 20 Geo. II., c. 50.
2. [Cf. F. *avarie* damage to ship or cargo, port dues, It. *avaria*.] *Mar. Law & Com.* A tariff or duty on goods, etc. *Obs.*
3. Any charge, payable by the owner or consignor, in addition to the regular charge for freight of goods shipped. *Obs.*, except specif., sundry small charges (called *petty average*, or *averages*) regularly and necessarily defrayed by the master, such as port charges, common pilotage, etc., which formerly were borne partly by the ship and partly by the cargo, but now are usually included in the freight. A customary composition for such charges is designated in the phrase "primage and *average accustomed*," still common in bills of lading, but now usually inoperative.
4. A loss less than total to cargo or ship, or a charge arising from damage done by sea perils; also, the equitable and proportionate distribution of such loss or expense among all chargeable with it; the incidence of the loss or charge. In marine insurance an **average loss** (that is, one which is a charge upon cargo or ship and therefore less than total) is called a **particular**, or less usually **common** or **ordinary**, **average** when chargeable only upon particular goods or interests. A loss or charge which falls upon the ship and cargo generally is called a **general**, or less usually **gross**, **average**. A particular average usually arises from unavoidable accident; a general average arises from an intentional sacrifice or expense made for the safety of all the interests involved in the same adventure under pressure of a common risk. Policies, by a clause called **average clause**, generally exempt the insurer from particular average, and in respect of some things from all average, the policies and clauses being often respectively designated as F. P. A. and F. A. A. Cf. YORK-ANTWERP RULES.
5. A mean proportion, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities; an arithmetical mean. Thus, if A loses 5 dollars, B 9, and C 16, the sum is 30, and the *average* 10.
6. Any medial estimate or generalization derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases; a medium or usual size, quantity, quality, rate, etc. "The *average* of sensations." *Paley.* Since the same *average* may be either the mean rank of a group of which most members are either far above or far below it, or the usual rank in a group of which most members are either at or near it, the latter sense is often specifically indicated; as, "the high individual *average* of our citizenship."

Syn. — AVERAGE, MEAN. In common usage, AVERAGE (usually *a.*) suggests little more than *ordinary*, the "common run," often implying general conformity to prevailing standards; as, the *average* man, *average* ability, the *average* morality. MEAN (usually *n.*) implies a middle point or course between two extremes; as, the happy *mean*.
on an average, taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.

av′er-age (ăv′ẽr-āj), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to an average or mean; medial; containing a mean proportion; of a mean size, quality, ability, etc.; ordinary; usual: as, an *average* profit; an *average* amount of rain; the *average* Englishman.
2. According to the laws of average; as, the loss must be made good by *average* contribution.
average curvature, the total curvature divided by the whole arc length or surface area considered.

av′er-age, *v. t.*; AV′ER-AGED (-ājd); AV′ER-AG-ING (-ā-jĭng). **1**. To find the mean of, when sums or quantities are unequal; to reduce to a mean.
2. To divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to *average* a loss.
3. To do, accomplish, get, etc., on an average.

av′er-age, *v. i.* **1**. To form, or exist in, a mean or medial sum or quantity; to amount to, or to be, on an average; as, the losses of the owners will *average* twenty-five dollars each; these spars *average* ten feet in length.
2. *Stock Speculating.* To buy or sell additional shares so as to obtain an average price more favorable or safe than before, as where 100 shares are bought at 60, and on a fall to 50 in prices 100 shares more are bought, making the average price 55. *Cant.*
to average out, *Stock Speculating*, to close out a transaction without loss or at a profit by averaging. *Cant.*

average adjuster *or* **stater**. *Marine Ins.* One whose profession is to adjust the several liabilities arising from general averages.

average bond. *Marine Ins.* A bond given by consignees to the master of a ship for prompt payment of any chargeable general average when its amount is ascertained.

average book. *Banking.* The book in which the average credit balances of depositors are kept.

average clause. *Insurance.* **a** A clause, in a policy, restricting the amount to be paid to such a sum, not exceeding the value of the property destroyed, as bears the same proportion to the loss as the face of the policy does to the value of the property insured. **b** See AVERAGE, *n.*, 4.

a-ver′ment (*ȧ*-vûr′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *averement*, LL. *averamentum*. See AVER, *v. t.*] **1**. Act of averring, or that which is averred; affirmation; positive assertion.

Signally has this *averment* received illustration in the course of recent events. *I. Taylor.*

2. Verification; establishment by evidence. *Bacon.*
3. *Law.* A positive statement of facts; an allegation; an offer to justify or prove what is alleged. In any stage of common-law pleadings, when either party advances new matter, he *avers* it to be true, by using this form of words: "and this he is ready to verify." This was formerly called an *averment*. In modern pleading it is termed a *verification*.

A-ver′nal (-năl), **A-ver′ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Avernalis*.] Of or pertaining to Avernus.

A-ver′nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L.] The infernal regions; — so called after a small deep lake near Pozzuoli, in Campania, Italy, having high banks, and famous for its unhealthy vapors, which ancient writers fancied were so malignant as to kill birds flying over it.

Av′er-rho′a (ăv′ĕ-rō′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after the Arabian philosopher *Averroës*.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian oxalidaceous pinnate-leaved trees containing two species, *A. bilimbi* and *A. carambola*, both commonly cultivated for their acid fruit. See BILIMBI, CARAMBOLA.

Av′er-ro′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Arabian philosopher Averroës (Ibn Roshd), 1126–98 A. D., one of the first of the medieval interpreters of Aristotle. He taught that God, as a Sovereign Intelligence, is the highest reality, from whom emanates the active intellect (Νοῦς ποιητικός) which is the source of all lower intellects (sense perception, imagination, memory, discursive reason, etc., collectively called νοῦς παθητικό;), and that these are destined to return again to God or be absorbed at the death of the body. See PANTHEISM. *W. T. Harris.*

Av′er-ro′ist (ăv′ĕ-rō′ĭst), *n.* A follower of Averroës; one who adheres to the philosophy of Averroës. See AVERROISM. — **Av′er-ro-is′tic** (-rō-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

av′er-run′cate (ăv′ĕ-rŭŋ′kāt), *v. t.* [L. *averruncare* to avert; *a*, *ab*, off + *verruncare* to turn; formerly wrongly spelt *aberuncate*.] **1**. To avert; to ward off. *Obs.*
2. To root up; — a perverted sense due to the former erroneous derivation. *Obs. or R.*

av′er-run-ca′tion (-rŭŋ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *averroncation*.] **1**. The act of averting. *Obs.*
2. Eradication. *Rare.* *De Quincey.*

av′er-run-ca′tor (-tẽr; -rŭŋ′kā-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for pruning trees, having two blades, or a blade and a hook, fixed on a long rod and operated by a string or wire.

av′er-sa′tion (ăv′ẽr-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *aversatio*.] **1**. Act of turning away; also, a cause of turning away. *Obs.*
2. A turning from with dislike; aversion. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Some men have a natural *aversation* to some vices or virtues, and a natural affection to others. *Jer. Taylor.*

a-verse′ (*ȧ*-vûrs′), *a.* [L. *aversus*, p. p. of *avertere*. See AVERT.] **1**. Turned away or backward. *Obs.*

The tracks *averse* a lying notice gave,
And led the searcher backward from the cave. *Dryden.*

2. Having a repugnance or opposition of mind; disliking; disinclined; unwilling; reluctant. *Daniel.*

Averse alike to flatter, or offend. *Pope.*
Men who were *averse* to the life of camps. *Macaulay.*
Pass by securely as men *averse* from war. *Micah* ii. 8.

3. Opposed; adverse. *Obs.*
4. *Bot.* Turned away from the stem or axis: — opposed to *adverse*.

☞ The prevailing usage now is to employ *to* after *averse* and its derivatives rather than *from*, as was formerly the usage. In this the word agrees with its kindred terms, *hatred*, *dislike*, *dissimilar*, *contrary*, *repugnant*, etc., expressing a relation or an affection of the mind to an object.

Syn. — See ADVERSE, RELUCTANT.
— **a-verse′ly**, *adv.* — **a-verse′ness**, *n.*

a-ver′sion (*ȧ*-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *aversio*: cf. F. *aversion*. See AVERT.] **1**. A turning away. *Obs.*

Adhesion to vice and *aversion* from goodness. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. Act of averting, or getting rid of; esp., a ceremonial of primitive religion for dispelling noxious spirits.
3. A state of mind in which attention to an object is coupled with dislike of it and desire of turning from it.

It is common to say that a person has an *aversion* for a thing, when he is really not feeling any *aversion* at all, when, indeed, he may not even be thinking of the thing. . . . The *aversion* itself only exists when it is being felt. *G. F. Stout.*

☞ *Aversion* is now generally followed by *to* before the object. [See AVERSE.] Sometimes *towards* and *for* are found; *from* is now rare.

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion to* subjection. *Addison.*
His *aversion towards* the house of York. *Bacon.*
It is not difficult for a man to see that a person has conceived an *aversion for* him. *Spectator.*

4. Antipathy or opposition in qualities.
5. An object of dislike or repugnance.

Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

Syn. — Dislike, repugnance, disgust. See ANTIPATHY.

a-vert′ (*ȧ*-vûrt′), *v. t.*; A-VERT′ED; A-VERT′ING. [L. *avertere*; *a*, *ab* + *vertere* to turn: cf. OF. *avertir*. See VERSION.] **1**. To turn aside, or away; as, to *avert* the eyes from an object; to ward off, or prevent, the occurrence or effects of; as, how can the danger be *averted*? "To *avert* his ire." *Milton.*

When atheists and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth *avert* them from the church. *Bacon.*
Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*

2. To turn away from; to have aversion for. *Obs.* "*Averting* the errors of reason." *Sir T. Browne.*
Syn. — See PREVENT.

a-vert′ed, *p. a.* Turned away, esp. as an expression of feeling; also, offended; unpropitious. — **a-vert′ed-ly**, *adv.*

Who scornful pass it with *averted* eye. *Keble.*

A′ves (ā′vēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *avis* bird.] *Zoöl.* The class of vertebrates consisting of the birds. See BIRD.

A-ves′ta (*ȧ*-vĕs′t*ȧ*), *n.* The sacred books of the ancient Zoroastrian religion and of the modified form of it which still survives among the Parsis of Persia and India; — called also *Zend-Avesta*. The *Avesta* consists of four chief divisions, or groups of texts, all more or less fragmentary and varying in antiquity. These are: the **Yasna**, which is the chief liturgical work and includes the **Gathas** or hymns ascribed to Zoroaster himself, forming thus the oldest portion of the Avesta; the **Vispered**, a supplementary ritual; the **Yashts**, which are hymns to angels or lesser divinities; the **Vendidad**, which contains the account of creation, historical and homiletic matter. There are also minor divisions, including hymns, praises, prayers, etc. See ZOROASTRIANISM.

A-ves′tan (-tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Avesta or the language of the Avesta. — *n.* The language of the Avesta. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

a′vi-an (ā′vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aves or birds.

a′vi-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *aviarium*, fr. *avis* bird.] A house, inclosure, large cage, or other place, for keeping birds confined; a bird house.

Lincolnshire may be termed the *aviary* of England. *Fuller.*

a′vi-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* The art or science of locomotion by means of aëroplanes.

a′vi-a′tor (ā′vĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* **a** An experimenter in aviation. **b** A flying machine, as distinguished from a balloon.

Av′i-cen′ni-a (ăv′ĭ-sĕn′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after *Avicenna*, Mo-

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a-venge′, *n.* Vengeance. *Obs.*
a-venge′ance, *n.* Vengeance. *Obs.*
a-venge′ful, *a.* Vengeful.
a-venge′ment, *n.* [OF.] An avenging; vengeance.
a-veng′er-ess, *n.* A female avenger. *Obs.*
avenie. † AVENGE.
a-ve′ni-form, *a.* [L. *avena* oats + *-form*.] Like an oat in form.
a-ven′im, *v. t.* [OF. *avenimer*.] To poison. *Obs.*
a-ve′nin, *n.* [L. *avena* oats.] *Chem.* A mixture of proteid substances obtained from oats.
a-ve′ni-ous, *a.* Avenous.
avennaunt. † AVENANT.
av′e-nor, *n.* = AVENER. *Obs.*
a-ve′nous, *a.* [*a-* not + *venous*.] Without veins.
a-vent′, *v. t.* [OF. *aventer* or *esventer*, F. *éventer*.] To refresh with air, esp. by opening the helmet; also, to open (the helmet) for fresh air. *Obs.*
a-ven′ter. † ADVENTURE.
a-ven′tre, *v. t.* To thrust forward (at a venture), as a spear. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
☞ The meaning and etymology of the word are uncertain; but the foregoing is the sense that has been attributed to it.
a-ven′trous. † ADVENTUROUS.
a-ven′tur. † ADVENTURE.
a-ven′ture, *n.* [See ADVENTURE, *n.*] Accident; chance; adventure. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
a-ven′tu-rin. Var. of AVENTURINE.
a-ven′tur-ous. † ADVENTUROUS.
av′e-ny. † AVANIA.
aver. † EVER.
a-ve′ra, *n.* [LL. See 1st AVER.] *O. Eng. Law.* A form of feudal service. "As to the king's sokemen, their only recorded services are the *avera* and inward. The former seems to be a carrying service done at the sheriff's bidding and to be only exigible when the king comes into the shire, while inward seems to be the duty of forming a body guard for the king while he is in the shire: — if in any year the king did not come, a small sum of money was taken instead." *F. W. Maitland.*
av′er-age (ăv′ẽr-āj), *n.* [Cf. ARRISH, AVER.] Roughage and aftermath in fields after harvest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
av′er-age-ly, *adv.* of AVERAGE.
av′er-ag-er (ăv′ẽr-āj-ẽr), *n.* An average adjuster.
average stater. = AVERAGE ADJUSTER.
‖ **a ver′bis ad ver′be-ra.** [L.] From words to blows.
a′ver-cal′ye. Var. of CAPERCAILLIE.
a′ver-corn′, *n.* [Cf. AVER, *n.*] *O. Eng. Law.* A rent in corn formerly paid to religious houses by tenants or farmers.
☞ This is the usual definition; but the meaning is uncertain.
a-verd′. Averred. *Ref. Sp.*
a′ver-earth′, *n.* [Cf. AVER, *n.*] *O. Eng. Law.* A plowing service due from a tenant for the privilege of using pasture in addition to what is customary.
Averel. † APRIL.
averice. † AVARICE.
a′ver-in (ā′vẽr-ĭn), *n.* The cloudberry. *Scot.*
av′er-ish. Var. of AVERAGE, pasturage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
av′er-ish, *v. t.* To feed upon average. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
a′ver-land′, *n.* [Cf. AVER, *n.*] *O. Eng. Law.* "Those tenements which are singled out for the special duty of carrying the proceeds of the manorial cultivation get the name of *averlands*." *P. Vinogradoff.*
A-vern′ (*ȧ*-vûrn′), *n.* = AVERNUS. *Obs.*
averous † AVAROUS.
a′ver-pen′ny, *n.* [Cf. AVER, *n.*] *O. Eng. Law.* Money paid by a tenant in lieu of avera or average (probably). Cf. AVERA.
a-ver′ra-ble (*ȧ*-vûr′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [*Rare.*]
a-ver′ral (-*ă*l), *n.* Averment.
averre. † AVER.
a-ver′sant (*ȧ*-vûr′s*ă*nt), *a.* [L. *aversans*, p. pr.] *Her.* Turned to show the back; — of a right hand.
a-verse′, *v. t.* & *i.* To turn away. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
a′ver-sil′ver, *n.* [Cf. AVER, *n.*] = AVERPENNY (probably). *Obs.*
a-vert′. † ADVERT.
a-vert′, *v. i.* To turn away. *Archaic.*
a-vert′a-ble. Var. of AVERTIBLE.
a-vert′er, *n.* One who averts.
a-vert′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
a-ver′ti-ment. † ADVERTISEMENT.
a-ver′tion. † AVERSION.
averty, *a.* [OF. *averti* prudent.] Prudent. *Obs.*
averty, *n.* Prudence; cautiousness. *Obs.*
avery. † AVENERY.
‖ **a′ves-truz′** (ä′vā̇s-trōōth′; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A rhea.
a-veu′gle, *v. t.* [F. *aveugler* to blind. Cf. INVEIGLE.] To hoodwink. *Obs.*
‖ **a-via′do** (ä-vyä′thō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] One who works a mine with means provided by another. *Sp. Amer.*
‖ **a′via-dor′** (ä′vyä-thōr′), *n.* [Sp.] One who furnishes money or goods for carrying on an industry, esp. mining. *Sp. Amer.*
a′vi-a-rist, *n.* One who keeps an aviary.

hammedan physician.] *Bot.* A genus of verbenaceous shrubs or trees containing two tropical American and one tropical Old World species. They have opposite evergreen leaves, and terminal clusters of small flowers. *A. officinalis* is the white mangrove, and *A. nitida* the black mangrove. The bark is used for tanning.

Av′i-cen′nism (ăv′ĭ-sĕn′ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrines of the Arabian philosopher Avicenna (Ibn Sina), 980–1037 A. D., who taught that universals are in the mind of God before things; in things in so far as the universal has been actualized in matter; after things in so far as our intellect abstracts the form from the things existing. He held that the active intellect in God thinks, and in thinking causes beings to exist; first he causes the active intellect to exist in the world, and from it descends the chain of emanation down to lower orders of being. Avicenna in general follows Alfarabi (d. 950 A. D.); and unlike Averroës, who came a century and a half later, he held that the rational soul of man survives the body and is not absorbed. *W. T. Harris.*

A-vic′u-la (ȧ-vĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *avis* bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalves of the order Pseudolamellibranchia with pearly shells, allied to (and in some classifications including) the pearl oysters; — so called from the winglike expansions of the hinge of typical species.

a-vic′u-la′ri-um (-lā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See AVICULA.] *Zoöl.* A small prehensile process resembling a bird's head with a movable mandible, found on many polyzoans. See POLYZOA. — **a-vic′u-la′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

a′vi-cul′ture (ā′vĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* [L. *avis* bird + *cultura* culture.] Rearing and care of birds.

av′id (ăv′ĭd), *a.* [L. *avidus*, fr. *avere* to long: cf. F. *avide.*] Longing eagerly for; eager; greedy. "*Avid* of gold, yet greedier of renown." *Southey.*

a-vid′i-ous (ȧ-vĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Avid. — **a-vid′i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

With twisted brow and *avidious* finger. *The Strand Mag.*

a-vid′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aviditas.* See AVID.] **1.** Greediness; strong appetite; eagerness; strength of desire; as, to eat with *avidity.*

His books were received and read with *avidity.* *Milward.*

2. *Chem.* The strength of an acid or base, or its capability of displacing other acids or bases from their salts, measured under strictly equitable conditions, as in aqueous solutions in cases where no product leaves the field of action. It is dependent upon the dissociation. *Strength*, as commonly used, is often not the same as *avidity.* Thus, hydrochloric acid has greater *avidity* than sulphuric acid, yet the latter is often spoken of as being the *stronger* acid because, being less volatile, it can displace hydrochloric acid from its salts.

Syn. — See CUPIDITY.

a′vi-fau′na (ā′vĭ-fô′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *avis* bird + E. *fauna.*] *Zoöl.* The birds, or all the kinds of birds, considered collectively, of a given region. — **a′vi-fau′nal** (-năl), *a.*

A′vi′gnon′ ber′ry (ȧ′vē′nyôɴ′; ȧ-vĭn′yŏn). *Bot.* The fruit of any of several European species of *Rhamnus*, esp. *R. infectoria*; — so called from the city of Avignon, in France. It is used by dyers and painters for coloring yellow.

a-vi′so (ȧ-vī′zō), *n.* [Sp. See ADVICE.] **1.** Information; notification.

2. An advice boat, or dispatch boat.

av′i-zan′dum (ăv′ĭ-zăn′dŭm), *n.* [LL.; prop. fut. pass. p. of *avizare, avisare*, fr. F. *aviser.* See ADVISE.] *Scots Law.* Private consideration; — applied to the act of the judge in withdrawing a record from the files of the court for private examination and consideration.

av′o-ca′do (ăv′ō-kä′dō), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Mexican *ahuacatl*: cf. Sp. *aguacate*, F. *aguacaté, avocat*, G. *avogado* baum.] The pulpy fruit of the tropical American lauraceous tree *Persea persea.* It is similar in size and shape to a large pear, and is usually eaten as a salad, with vinegar; also, the tree itself.

Avocado, showing Flowering Branch and Section of Fruit.

av′o-cate (ăv′ō-kāt), *v. t.*; AV′O-CAT′ED (kāt′ĕd); AV′O-CAT′ING. [L. *avocatus*, p. p. of *avocare*; *a, ab* + *vocare* to call. See VOCAL, *a.*] To call off or away; to withdraw; to transfer to another tribunal; to advocate. *Obs.*

One who *avocateth* his mind from other occupations. *Barrow.*

He, at last, . . . *avocated* the cause to Rome. *Robertson.*

av′o-ca′tion (ăv′ō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *avocatio.*] **1.** A calling away; a diversion. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

2. State of being called away; diversion of attention; distraction.

3. That which calls one away from one's regular employment or vocation; a subordinate occupation.

Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly employments *avocations.* *Fuller.*

By the secular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage the clergy have been furnished with skill in common life. *Atterbury.*

4. (Usually in *pl.*) Customary employment; vocation; usual pursuits; — a use that is unfortunate because it does away with the useful distinction between *avocation* and *vocation.*

In a few hours, above thirty thousand men left his standard, and returned to their ordinary *avocations.* *Macaulay.*

An irregularity and instability of purpose, which makes them choose the wandering *avocations* of a shepherd, rather than the more fixed pursuits of agriculture. *Buckle.*

The use of *avocation* for vocation is gaining ground, but good writers commonly avoid it. In the plural, however, *avocations* has established itself in the sense of "regular and habitual pursuits." *Gardner, Kittredge, Arnold.*

5. = ADVOCATION, 1.

Syn. — See VOCATION.

a-voc′a-to-ry (ȧ-vŏk′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Summoning away or back; as, an *avocatory* letter; avocating.

av′o-cet, av′o-set (ăv′ō-sĕt), *n.* [F. *avocette*, fr. It. *avosetta.*] Any of several limicoline birds of the genus *Recurvirostra.* They have long legs, webbed feet, and a slender upwardly curved bill. The American species (*R. americana*) is found chiefly in the western and southern States and is rapidly becoming scarce.

European Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*). (1/12)

A′vo-ga′dro's hy-poth′e-sis (ä′vō-gä′drōz). *Chem.* The hypothesis that equal volumes of all gases at the same temperature and pressure contain equal numbers of molecules; — called also *Avogadro's law.* It is based on Gay-Lussac's law and is a fundamental conception of modern chemistry. It was announced in 1811 by the Italian scientist Avogadro. It was formulated independently by Ampère in 1814, whence it has sometimes been called *Ampère's law.*

a-void′ (ȧ-void′), *v. t.*; A-VOID′ED; A-VOID′ING. [OF. *esvuidier*; *es* (L. *ex*) + *vuidier, voidier*, to empty, F. *vider.* See VOID, *a.*] **1.** To make empty; to empty. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

2. To eject or throw out; to remove; also, to emit; to void; as, to *avoid* excretions. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To betake (one's self) away; quit or evacuate; depart or withdraw from. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Cursor Mundi.*

Six of us only stayed, and the rest *avoided* the room. *Bacon.*

4. To extricate one's self from (a fallen horse); to dismount from (a horse). *Obs.*

Sir Gareth smote the duke down from his horse. But the duke lightly *avoided* his horse, and dressed his shield and drew his sword. *Malory.*

5. To make void; to annul or vacate; to refute.

How can these grants of the king's be *avoided*? *Spenser.*

6. *Pleading.* To defeat or evade; to invalidate. Thus, in a replication, the plaintiff may deny the defendant's plea, or confess it, and *avoid* it by stating new matter.

7. To keep away from; to keep clear of; to endeavor not to meet; to shun; to abstain from; as, to *avoid* evil.

What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most *avoid*? *Milton.*

He carefully *avoided* every act which could goad them into open hostility. *Macaulay.*

8. To drive away; to expel; to get rid of. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Escape, elude, evade, eschew. — AVOID, SHUN agree in the idea of keeping away from something, or out of contact with it, and may frequently be interchanged. But *shun*, more than *avoid*, carries with it the suggestion of shrinking, or even abhorrence, with regard to the thing kept clear of; as, to *avoid* meeting some one; to *shun* something as one would the plague; "O, that way madness lies; let me *shun* that" (*Shak.*). See EVADE, ABSTAIN.

My engraving . . . in which the draftsman has done his best to *avoid* flattery. *Lamb.*

So let me, if you do not shudder at me,
Nor *shun* to call me sister, dwell with you. *Tennyson.*

a-void′, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To depart; retire; withdraw.

David *avoided* out of his presence. 1 *Sam.* xviii 11.

2. *Law.* To become void or vacant. *Ayliffe.*

a-void′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being vacated; liable to be annulled or made invalid; voidable.

The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's nonage. *Hale.*

2. That should be avoided or shunned. *Obs.*

3. Capable of being avoided, shunned, or escaped.

a-void′ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** An emptying or vacating; removal; also, that by which anything is emptied; outlet. *Obs.*

2. Act of annulling; annulment.

3. Act of becoming vacant, or state of being vacant; — said esp. of a benefice.

Wolsey, . . . on every *avoidance* of St. Peter's chair, was sitting down therein, when suddenly some one or other clapped in before him. *Fuller.*

4. A dismissing or a quitting; removal; withdrawal. *Obs.*

5. Act of avoiding or shunning; keeping clear of. "The *avoidance* of pain." *Beattie.*

a-void′er (ȧ-void′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that carries away. *Obs.*

2. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.

av′oir-du-pois′ (ăv′ẽr-dū-poiz′), *n.* [ME. *aver de peis, avoir de pois*, goods of weight, where *aver* is fr. OF. *aveir, avoir*, goods, and *peis, pois*, is fr. OF. *peis, pois*, weight, F. *poids*, L. *pensum.* See AVERAGE; POISE, *n.*] **1.** Goods sold by weight. *Obs.*

2. Avoirdupois weight.

3. Weight; heaviness; as, a woman of much *avoirdupois.* *Colloq.* *Shak.*

avoirdupois weight, the system in common use in English-speaking countries for weighing all commodities except precious stones, precious metals, and drugs. In it 16 drams (dr.) make 1 ounce (oz.); 16 ounces make 1 pound (lb.). The pound contains 7,000 grains (= 453.59 grams), so that 1 pound avoirdupois = 1.2153 pounds troy. (See TROY WEIGHT.) There are two avoirdupois tons, the **long ton** (2,240 lbs.) and the **short ton** (2,000 lbs.), of which the former is the customary one in Great Britain and the latter in the United States. See TON. A hundredweight is 1-20 of a ton, and so has two values, 112 lbs. and 100 lbs.

a-vouch′ (ȧ-vouch′), *v. t.*; A-VOUCHED′ (ȧ-voucht′); A-VOUCH′ING. [OF. *avochier*, LL. *advocare* to recognize the existence of a thing, to advocate, fr. L. *advocare* to call to; *ad* + *vocare* to call. Cf. AVOW to declare, ADVOCATE; see VOUCH, *v. t.*] **1.** To appeal to; to cite as authority. *Obs.*

They *avouch* many successions of authorities. *Coke.*

2. To maintain as just or true; vouch for; guarantee.

We might be disposed to question its authenticity, if it were not *avouched* by the full evidence in its favor. *Milman.*

3. To declare or assert positively and as a matter of fact; to affirm openly.

If this which he *avouches* does appear. *Shak.*

4. To acknowledge deliberately or openly; avow; admit; confess; sanction.

Thou hast *avouched* the Lord . . . to be thy God. *Deut.* xxvi. 17.

a-vouch′, *v. i.* **1.** To give guarantee or assurance.

2. To declare; assert.

a-vouch′, *n.* Evidence; declaration. *Obs. or R.*

The sensible and true *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shak.*

a-vouch′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of avouching. *Milton.*

a-vow′ (ȧ-vou′), *v. t.*; A-VOWED′ (ȧ-voud′); A-VOW′ING. [F. *avouer*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *vouer* to vow, LL. *votare*, fr. L. *votum.* See VOW. But it was confused in some uses with L. *advocare* to call upon, hence to recognize as one's superior or as one's own, and it is possible to explain all its uses as coming from L. *advocare.* Cf. AVOUCH, ADVOCATE.] **1.** To declare openly, as something one is not ashamed of, or as something believed to be true or right; to own or acknowledge frankly; as, a man *avows* his principles or his crimes.

Which I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test. *Milton.*

2. *Law.* To acknowledge and justify, as an act done; to make avowry of. See AVOWRY, 2.

Syn. — Own, confess, admit. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

a-vow′al (-ăl), *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment; as, an *avowal* of such principles. *Hume.*

a-vow′ance (-ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *avouance.*] **1.** Act of avowing; avowal.

2. Upholding; defense; vindication. *Obs.*

Can my *avowance* of king murdering be collected from anything here written by me? *Fuller.*

a-vow′ant (-ănt), *n.* [F. *avouant*, p. pr.] *Law.* The defendant in replevin, who avows the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking.

a-vowed′ (ȧ-voud′), *p. a.* Openly acknowledged or declared; admitted. — **a-vow′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **a-vow′ed-ness**, *n.*

a-vow′ry (ȧ-vou′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *avouerie* protection, authority, OF. *avouerie.* See AVOW to declare.] **1.** Advocacy, patronage, or protection; also, an advocate; a patron; esp., a patron saint. *Obs.*

Let God alone be our *avowry.* *Latimer.*

2. Act of one who avows anything; esp., the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking in his own right. The distrainer may either make *avowry*, that is, *avow* taking the distress in his own right, or the right of his wife, and state the reason of it; or make *cognizance*, that is, *acknowledge* the taking, but justify it in another's right, as his bailiff or servant.

a-vulse′ (ȧ-vŭls′), *v. t.* [L. *avulsus*, p. p. of *avellere* to tear off; *a* (*ab*) + *vellere* to pluck.] To pluck or pull off. *Obs. or R.* *Shenstone.*

a-vul′sion (ȧ-vŭl′shŭn), *n.* [L. *avulsio.*] **1.** A tearing asunder; a forcible separation.

The *avulsion* of two polished superficies. *Locke.*

2. A fragment torn off. *J. Barlow.*

3. *Law.* The sudden removal of land from the estate of one man to that of another by an inundation or a current, or by a sudden change in the course of a river by which a part of the estate of one man is cut off and joined to the estate of another. The property in the part thus separated continues in the original owner. Cf. ALLUVION; APPULSION.

a-vun′cu-lar (ȧ-vŭŋ′kū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *avunculus* uncle.] Of or pert. to, or like, an uncle or, humorously, a pawnbroker.

a-vi′chi, *or* **a-vi′ci** (ȧ-vē′chē), *n.* [Skr. *avīci.*] *Theosophy.* Hell, conceived as a state of depravity, on earth or elsewhere.

av′i-cide (ăv′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *avis* bird + *-cide.*] Killing of birds.

a-vic′u-lar, *a.* [L. *avicula*, dim. of *avis* bird.] Of or pertaining to a bird or birds.

A-vic′u-la′ri-a (ȧ-vĭk′ū-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl* The genus containing the bird spider. See MYGALE

Av′i-cu′li-dæ (ăv′ĭ-kū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of bivalve mollusks containing the pearl oysters, hammer shells, and allied forms.

av′id-ly, *adv.* of AVID. [*Obs.*]

av′id-ous, *a.* [L. *avidus.*] Avid.

a-vie′, *adv.* [*a-* on + *vie.*] Emulously. *Obs.*

a-view′, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *aveuer* to follow (game) with the eye, formerly *aveuer.*] To view; inspect; survey. *Obs.*

av′i-ga′to (ăv′ĭ-gä′tō). Var. of AVOCADO.

A-vign′on-ese′ (ȧ-vĭn′yŏn-ēz′; -ēs′), *a.* Of or pertaining to Avignon or the residence there of the popes (see BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY).

a-vile′, *v. t.* [OF. *aviler*, F. *avilir*; *a* (L *ad*) + *vil* vile. See VILE.] To abase or debase; to vilify; depreciate. *Obs.* — **a-vile′ment**, *n.* *Obs.*

A-vil′ion (ȧ-vĭl′yŏn), *n.* Var. of AVALON. *Tennyson.*

A′vim (ā′vĭm), **A′vims** (ā′vĭmz), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

‖ **a vin′cu-lo ma′tri-mo′ni-i** (măt′rĭ-mō′nĭ-ī). [L.] From the bond of marriage. See DIVORCE.

a′vine (ā′vīn; -vĭn), *a.* [L. *avis* bird.] Avian.

A′vi-po′nes. Var. of ABIPONES.

avir † AVER.

avirage. † AVERAGE.

‖ **a-vi′rah** (ä-vē′rä), *n.* [Chald. *'abhērāh.*] Sin.

a-vire′, *v. t.* [OF. *avirer.*] To turn. *Obs*

a-vi-roun′, *adv.* [F. *environ.*] Round about. *Obs.*

avisee, avisy. † ADVISY

‖ **a′vise′ la fin′** (ȧ′vēz′ lȧ făɴ′). [F.] Consider the end.

‖ **A′vis In′di-ca** (ā′vĭs ĭn′dĭ-kȧ). [L., bird of India.] *Astron.* = APUS, *n.*, 2.

a-vi′sion, avisioun, *n.* [OF. *avision.*] A vision; dream; warning. *Obs*

av′i-tal (ăv′ĭ-tăl; ȧ-vī′tăl), *a.* [L. *avitus* ancestral.] Ancestral.

A′vites (ā′vīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

A′vith (ā′vĭth). *Bib.*

a-vit′ic, *a.* Avital

‖ **a-vi′to vi′ret ho-no′re.** [L.] He flourishes in, or upon, ancestral honor.

a-vives′ (ȧ-vīvz′), *n* [F. See VIVES.] *Far.* The strangles

a-vize′. † ADVISE.

a-vize′ful. † ADVICEFUL.

avleien † AFLEY.

‖ **a′vo′cat′** (ȧ′vō′kȧ′), *n.* [F.] **1.** An advocate.

2. The avocado.

a-voc′a-tive (ȧ-vŏk′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Calling off. *R.* — *n.* That which calls aside; a dissuasive. *R.*

a-voc′a-to′ri-a (-tō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] An avocatory letter.

av′o-cette′. † AVOCET.

avoerie. † AVOWRY.

a-void′, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Withdrawal of dishes (after meals). *Oxf. E. D.*

2. Excretion. [*Sp.*]

a-void′a-bl. Avoidable. *Ref.*

a-void′a-bly, *adv.* of AVOIDABLE. [indefeasible.]

a-void′less, *a.* Unavoidable;

a-void′ment, *n.* Avoidance.

avoir. *Abbr.* Avoirdupois.

a-voke′, *v. t* [Cf. ADVOCATE.] *Rare.* **1.** To advoke; to summon or advocate

2. [Cf. AVOCATE.] To call from or back again.

avoket. † ADVOCATE.

av′o-late, *v. i.* [L. *avolare*; *a* (*ab*) + *volare* to fly.] To fly away; evaporate; escape *Obs.* — **av′o-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **à vo′lon′té′** (ȧ vō′lôɴ′tā′). [F.] At will; at pleasure.

avong. † AFONG.

avoreward. † AFOREWARD.

avorthi † AFFORD.

av′o-set. Var. of AVOCET.

avoson. † ADVOWSON.

‖ **à vo′tre san′té′** (ȧ vō′tr' säɴ′tā′). [F.] To your health.

avou. † AVOW.

a-vouch′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

a-vouch′er, *n.* One who avouches.

a-voucht′. Avouched. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **a′vou′é′** (ȧ′vōō′ā′), *n.* [F.] In France, a lawyer or solicitor practicing in civil causes.

avouerie. † AVOWRY.

a-voure′, *n.* Avowal. *Obs. & R.*

a-vou′ter, *n.* [OF. *avoutre*, L. *adulter.*] An adulterer. *Obs.*

a-vou′ter-er, *n* [See AVOUTER.] An adulterer. *Obs.*

avouterie. † AVOUTRY.

avoutrer, avoutrere. † AVOUTER.

avoutresse. † ADVOUTRESS.

a-vou′try, *n.* [ME. *avoutrie*, OF. *avoutrie.*] Adultery. *Obs.*

a-vow′, *n.* [Cf. F. *aveu.*] Avowal. *Obs.*

a-vow′, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *avouer*, fr. LL. *votare* to vow, fr. L. *votum* See VOW.] To bind, or to devote, by a vow; to vow; to make a vow. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

a-vow′, *n.* **1.** A vow or determination. *Archaic.*

2. A vowed offering. *Obs.*

avow-. For many words beginning *avow-* see those in AVOU-.

a-vow′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE; AVOW, to acknowledge. — **a-vow′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-vow′a-bly**, *adv.*

a-vowd′. Avowed. *Ref. Sp.*

avowe. † AVOW.

avowe, *n.* Also **avowé, avowee.** [F. *avoué.* Cf. ADVOWEE.] An advocate or patron, as of a benefice, or a patron saint; an advowee. *Obs.*

a-vowed′, *a.* Vowed. *Obs.*

a-vow′er, *n.* One who avows.

a-vow′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *avouement.*] Avowal. *Obs. or R.*

a-vow′ter, etc. † AVOUTER, etc.

a-voy′, *interj.* [OF. *avoi.*] Exclamation, as of surprise or fear. *Obs.*

a-voy′er (ȧ-voi′ẽr; *F.* ȧ′vwȧ′yā′), *n.* [F.] A chief magistrate of a free imperial city or canton, esp. in French Switzerland. *Hist.* — **a-voy′er-ship**, *n.*

‖ **á vues′tra sa-lud′** (ä vwās′trä sä-lōōth′; 146). [Sp.] To your health.

avutrie. † AVOUTRY. [VAT.]

av′va-da-vat′. Var. of AMADA-

a-vye′, *v. t.* [OF. *avier, aveier, avoier*, to put or start on the way.] To go (one's) way; also, to dismiss. *Obs.*

avys, avyse. † ADVICE, ADVISE. — **avysely**, *adv.* — **avysness**, *n.*

aw. † AWE, OUGHT, OWE.

aw. Awe. *Ref. Sp.*

aw-. For various forms beginning *aw-* see those in AU-.

a-wa′ (ȧ-wô′; ȧ-wä′), *adv.* Away. *Scot.*

a′wa′ (ä′wä′), *n.* The milkfish.

a′wa′bi′ (ä′wä′bē′), *n.* [Jap.] The *Haliotis gigantea.* See ABALONE.

A′wa-dhi (ä′wȧ-dē), *n.* The dialect of Hindi used by the Indian poet Tulsi Das. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

a-waft′ (*ȧ*-wȧft′), *adv.* Adrift; afloat; wafted.
a-wait′ (*ȧ*-wāt′), *v. t.*; A-WAIT′ED; A-WAIT′ING. [OF. *awaitier*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *waitier*, *gaitier*, to watch, F. *guetter*. See WAIT.] **1.** To watch for; to look out for; to notice. *Obs.*
2. To wait on, serve, or attend. *Obs.*
3. To wait for; to stay for; to expect. See EXPECT.
Betwixt these rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of the angelic guards, *awaiting* night. *Milton.*
4. To be in store for; to be ready or in waiting for; as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good.
O Eve, some farther change *awaits* us nigh. *Milton.*
a-wait′, *v. i.* **1.** To watch. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To wait; attend; — sometimes with *on* or *upon*. *Obs.*
3. To wait; to stay in waiting. *Darwin.*
a-wait′, *n.* [OF. *await.*] A waiting for; ambush; watch; watching; heed. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
To have, *or* keep, in await, to make, *or* lay, await on, to keep a watch on.
a-wake′ (*ȧ*-wāk′), *v. i.*; *pret.* A-WOKE′ (*ȧ*-wōk′), A-WAKED′ (*ȧ*-wākt′); *p. p.* A-WAKED′, *Obs. or R.* AWOKE, *Obs.* AWAKEN, AWOKEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-WAK′ING. [AS. *āwæcnan* (pret. *āwōc*), and *āwacian* (pret. *āwacode*). See AWAKEN, WAKE.] **1.** To cease to sleep; to come out of a state of natural sleep, or, fig., out of a sleeplike state, as inaction, indifference, or death. "My lute *awake*." *Wyatt.*
The national spirit again *awoke*. *Freeman.*
Awake to righteousness, and sin not. 1 *Cor.* xv. 34.
2. To be or keep awake, or vigilant. *Rare.*
a-wake′ (*ȧ*-wāk′), *v. t.* **1.** To rouse from sleep; to wake; to awaken.
And his disciples came to him, and *awoke* him, saying, Lord, save us; we perish. *Matt.* viii. 25.
2. To rouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity, indifference, or inaction; to put into action; to give new life to; to stir up.
It may *awake* my bounty further. *Shak.*
I was soon *awaked* from this disagreeable reverie. *Goldsmith.*
a-wake′, *a.* [From *awaken*, old p. p. of *awake.*] Not sleeping or lethargic; roused from sleep; in a state of vigilance or action. "Before whom *awake* I stood." *Milton.*
He was *awake* to the danger. *Froude.*
a-wak′en (*ȧ*-wāk′'n), *v. t. & i.*; A-WAK′ENED (-'nd); A-WAK′EN-ING (-'n-ĭng). [ME. *awakenen*, *awaknen*, AS. *āwæcnan*, *āwæcnian*, v. i.; *on-* + *wæcnan* to wake. Cf. AWAKE, *v. i.*] To rouse from sleep or a state likened to sleep, as torpor, indifference, inactivity, etc.; to awake; wake.
Their consciences are thoroughly *awakened*. *Tillotson.*
Syn. — Arouse, excite, stir up, call forth.
a-wak′en-ing, *p. a.* Rousing from sleep; rousing into activity; exciting; as, the *awakening* city; an *awakening* discourse. — **a-wak′en-ing-ly**, *adv.*
a-wak′en-ing, *n.* A rousing from sleep; esp., fig., a rousing from inactivity, sloth, or indifference.
a-ward′ (*ȧ*-wôrd′), *v. t.*; A-WARD′ED; A-WARD′ING. [OF. *eswarder* to look at, consider, decide, judge; *es* (L. *ex*) + *warder*, *garder*, to observe, take heed, keep, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *wartēn* to watch, guard. See WARD.] **1.** To determine or decide after careful consideration; to judge. *Obs.*
2. To give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign or apportion, after careful regard to the nature of the case; to adjudge; as, the arbitrators *awarded* heavy damages.
To review
The wrongful sentence, and *award* a new. *Dryden.*
3. To sentence; consign; appoint. *Obs.* *Udall.*
a-ward′, *v. i.* To make an award; to decide.
a-ward′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *eswart*, *esgart*. See AWARD, *v. t.*] **1.** A judgment, sentence, or final decision; specif., the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted.
An *award* had been given against her. *Gilpin.*
An *award* under arbitration does not usually extinguish a remedial right, unless followed by performance of the award. *T. E. Holland.*
2. The paper containing the decision of arbitrators; that which is awarded.
3. Keeping; custody. *Obs.*
a-ware′ (*ȧ*-wâr′), *a.* [ME. *iwar*, AS. *gewær*, fr. *wær* wary; *ge-* orig. meant *together*, *completely*. See WARY.] **1.** Watchful; vigilant; on one's guard. *Obs. or R.*
2. Apprised; informed; cognizant; conscious; as, he was *aware* of the enemy's designs.
Aware of nothing arduous in a task
They never undertook. *Cowper.*
3. Beware; — used as if an imperative verb. *Obs.*
Syn. — See CONSCIOUS.
a-ware′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being aware; mere apprehension of an object without active attention to it.
a-wash′ (*ȧ*-wŏsh′), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *wash.*] **a** Washed by the waves or tide; — said, as of a rock or strip of shore, an anchor, etc., when flush with the surface of the water, so that the waves break over it. **b** Floating in the water; as, everything movable on deck was *awash*.
A′wa′ta′ pot′ter-y *or* **ware** (ä′wä′tä′). A ware made at Awata, near Kyoto, Japan, usually yellowish with a crackled glaze, sometimes like old Delft, or of a gray white porcelain.
a-way′ (*ȧ*-wā′), *adv.* [AS. *aweg*, *anweg*, *onweg*; *on* on + *weg* way. See WAY.] **1.** On the way; onward; along. *Obs. or Scot. or North. Eng. Dial.*, as in "come away."
2. From a place; hence; as, go *away*.
Have me *away*, for I am sore wounded. 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 23.
3. Aside; off; in another direction.
The axis of rotation is inclined *away* from the sun. *Lockyer.*
4. From one's possession; — with a sense of parting or loss; as, to put or take something *away* from one.
5. From a state or condition of being; out of existence.
Be near me when I fade *away*. *Tennyson.*
6. On; in continuance; without intermission or delay; as, sing *away*. *Colloq.*
7. Absent; gone; at a distance; as, the master is *away* from home.
8. By ellipsis of the verb, equivalent to an imperative: Go or come away; begone; take away.
And the Lord said . . . *Away*, get thee down. *Ex.* xix. 24.
Away with him, crucify him. *John* xix. 15.
☞ *Away* is sometimes used without the verb; as, whither *away* so fast? "Love hath wings, and will *away*." *Waller.* Sometimes it is essentially an intensive.
One world is *away* and by far the largest to me, and that is myself. *W. Whitman.*
away with, bear; abide. *Obs. or Archaic.* "The calling of assemblies I cannot *away with*" (*Isa.* i. 13), i. e., "I cannot bear or endure [it]."
a-way′-go′ing, *a. Law.* Belonging to a tenant upon the termination of his tenancy; — said of emblements (which see).
awe (ô), *n.* [ME. *aʒe*, *aghe*, fr. Icel. *agi*; akin to AS. *ege*, Goth. *agis*; cf. Gr. ἄχος pain, distress.] **1.** Great fear; dread; terror. *Obs. or R.*
His frown was full of terror, and his voice
Shook the delinquent with such fits of *awe*. *Cowper.*
I had as lief not be as live to be
In *awe* of such a thing as I myself. *Shak.*
2. The reverential fear felt for the Divine Being; emotion inspired by something dreadful and sublime; an undefined sense of the dreadful and the sublime; reverential fear, or solemn wonder; profound reverence.
There is an *awe* in mortals' joy,
A deep mysterious fear. *Keble.*
The solitude of the desert, or the loftiness of the mountain, may fill the mind with *awe* — the sense of our own littleness in some greater presence or power. *C. J. Smith.*
3. Power to inspire dread or reverential fear; power to awe.
Shall Rome stand under one man's *awe*? *Shak.*
4. Something that inspires dread, as rage. *Obs.*
Syn. — See REVERENCE.
in awe, in great fear; in profound reverence.
That power which held the Continent *in awe*. *Macaulay.*
awe (ô), *v. t.*; AWED (ôd); AW′ING. To strike with fear and reverence; to inspire with awe; to control by inspiring dread.
That same eye whose bend doth *awe* the world. *Shak.*
His solemn and pathetic exhortation *awed* and melted the bystanders. *Macaulay.*
awe, *n.* [OF. *auve*, *ave*; cf. OF. & F. *aube* in the same sense.] **1.** One of the boards or buckets against which the water acts in an undershot mill wheel.
2. One of the sails of a windmill.
a-wea′ried (*ȧ*-wē′rĭd), *p. p.* Wearied. *Poetic.*
a-wea′ry (-rĭ), *a.* [*a-* + *weary.*] Weary. *Poetic.* "I begin to be *aweary* of thee." *Shak.*
a-weath′er (*ȧ*-wĕth′ẽr), *adv.* [*a-* on + *weather.*] *Naut.* On the weather, or windward, side; in the direction whence the wind blows; — opposed to *alee*; as, helm *aweather!*
a-week′, *adv.* Weekly; in the week.
a-weigh′ (*ȧ*-wā′), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *weigh.*] *Naut.* Just clear of the ground, and hanging perpendicularly, so that a vessel can begin to make headway; — said of the anchor.
awe′some (ô′sŭm), *a.* **1.** Causing awe; appalling; awful; as, an *awesome* sight. *Wright.*
2. Expressive of awe or terror.
An *awesome* glance up at the auld castle. *Scott.*
— **awe′some-ly**, *adv.* — **awe′some-ness**, *n.*
awe′-strick′en, *a.* Awe-struck.
awe′-strike′, *v. t.* To strike with awe.
awe′-struck′, *a.* Struck with awe. *Milton.*
a-we′to (ä-wā′tō; *colloq.* ä-wē′tō), *n.* [Maori *aweto.*] The so-called vegetable caterpillar of New Zealand, a natural curiosity caused by an ascomycetous parasitic fungus (*Cordyceps robertsii*), which attacks living caterpillars, causing them ultimately to become mummified. When dried and burned, the aweto furnishes an excellent black pigment.

½
Aweto.

aw′ful (ô′fo͝ol), *a.* [*awe* + *-ful.*] **1.** Filling with awe; appalling; profoundly impressive.
Be warned by him, then; learn with *awful* eye
To sway a throne as dangerous as his. *Marlowe.*
Heaven's *awful* Monarch. *Milton.*
2. Filled with awe; terror-stricken. *Obs.*
A weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity. *I. Watts.*
3. Reverential; law-abiding. *Now Rare.*
Thrust from the company of *awful* men. *Shak.*
4. Frightful; exceedingly bad; monstrous; — used intensively; as, an *awful* bonnet. *Slang.*
Syn. — See FEARFUL.
— **aw′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **aw′ful-ness**, *n.*
a-wheft′ (*ȧ*-hwĕft′), *adv. Naut.* Like a wheft (which see); — of a flag stopped in the middle.
a-while′ (*ȧ*-hwīl′), *adv.* [*a* (article) + *while* time.] For a while; for some time; for a short time.
awk (ôk), *a.* [ME. *auk*, *awk*. See AWKWARD.] **1.** Turned or done the wrong way, as a backhanded stroke; being at the wrong end; hence, clumsy. *Obs.*
2. Perverse; contrary; odd; out of order. *Obs.*
3. Clumsy in performance or manners; unhandy; not dexterous; awkward. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
awk, *adv.* Perversely; in the wrong way. *Obs.*
awk′ward (ôk′wẽrd), *a.* [ME. *awkeward*, *awkward*, mostly adv., fr. Icel. *öfugr* (neut. *öfukt*) turning the wrong way + E. *-ward.*] **1.** Turned the wrong way; backhanded. *Obs.* *Douglas.*
2. Perverse; adverse; untoward. *Obs.* "*Awkward* casualties." "*Awkward* wind." *Shak.*
3. Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands, or of instruments; not dexterous; without skill; clumsy; unhandy; wanting ease, grace, or effectiveness in movement; ungraceful; as, he was *awkward* at a trick; an *awkward* boy.
And dropped an *awkward* courtesy. *Dryden.*
4. Not easily managed or effected; embarrassing; not easily dealt with.
A long and *awkward* process. *Macaulay.*
An *awkward* affair is one that has gone wrong, and is difficult to adjust. *C. J. Smith.*
Syn. — Unhandy, bungling, blundering, maladroit; inelegant, ungraceful, stiff, constrained; unwieldy, ponderous, lumbering; boorish, clownish, lubberly, gawky. — AWKWARD, CLUMSY, UNGAINLY, UNCOUTH. AWKWARD implies lack of dexterity or grace, whether bodily or mental; as, *awkward* in one's gait, *awkward* at handling tools, the *awkward* squad, an *awkward* blunder. CLUMSY (see etym.) implies heaviness or stiffness of movement; it also applies to that which is misshapen or awkwardly formed; as, *clumsy* fingers, as *clumsy* as an elephant, *clumsy* boots. Fig., *clumsy* denotes what is ill-contrived or bungling; as, a *clumsy* excuse, a *clumsy* forgery. UNGAINLY applies chiefly to awkwardness of carriage, gait, or gesture; as, an *ungainly* figure, an *ungainly* strut. UNCOUTH (see etym.) implies want of training or lack of refinement; as, *uncouth* manners, *uncouth* speech. See BOORISH.
The daughter . . . well-bred and beautiful; the son, an *awkward* booby. *Goldsmith.*
[He] finally drew his sword and cut open his lower lip, by what I should imagine was a very *clumsy* stroke. *Stevenson.*
Through all these things the ill-dressed, coarse, *ungainly* pedant had struggled manfully up to eminence. *Macaulay.*
Had Phœbe been coarse in feature, shaped *clumsily*, of a harsh voice, and *uncouthly* mannered . . . she would have shocked Clifford. *Hawthorne.*
awkward squad. *Mil.* A squad of undrilled or inapt recruits.
— **awk′ward-ly**, *adv.* — **awk′ward-ness**, *n.*
awl (ôl), *n.* [ME. *al*, *all*, AS. *al*, *æl*, *eal*; akin to D. *aal*, G. *ahle*, OHG. *ala*, Icel. *alr*; cf. Skr *ārā.*] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes, as in leather or wood, used by shoemakers, saddlers, cabinetmakers, etc. The blade is differently shaped and pointed for different uses, as in the *brad awl*, *saddler's awl*, *shoemaker's awl*, etc.

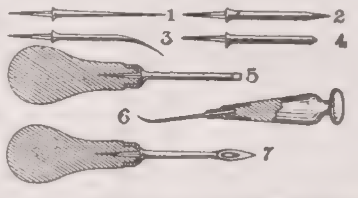

Awls. 1 Scratch Awl; 2 Harness Maker's Awl; 3, 6 Sewing Awls; 4, 5 Brad Awls; 7 Belt Awl.

aw′less, **awe′less** (ô′lĕs), *a.* **1.** Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear. "*Awless* insolence." *Dryden.*
2. Inspiring no awe. *Obs.* "The *awless* throne." *Shak.*
awl′-shaped′, *a.* Subulate.
awl′wort′ (ôl′wûrt′), *n.* A small aquatic brassicaceous plant (*Subularia aquatica*) with awl-shaped leaves.
awn (ôn), *n.* [ME. *awne*, *agune*, fr. Icel. *ögn*, pl. *agnir*; akin to Sw. *agn*, Dan. *avne*, Goth. *ahana*, OHG. *agana*, G. *ahne* chaff, Gr. ἄχνη.] *Bot.* One of the barbed appendages, known collectively as the *beard*, which terminate the flowering glumes or scales of the spikelet in barley, oats, some varieties of wheat, and other grasses; hence, any small pointed process, as that which terminates the anthers in Vacciniaceæ.
awned (ônd), *a. Bot.* Furnished with an awn, or bristle-shaped tip; bearded.
awn′er (ôn′ẽr), *n.* One that awns; specif., a machine for removing awns from grains.
awn′ing, *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. F. *auvent* awning, Pr. *anvan* a protecting cover.] **1.** A rooflike cover, usually of canvas, extended over or before any place as a shelter from the sun, rain, or wind, as over the deck of a vessel to protect the crew or passengers from the weather, or slanting outward before a window to exclude the direct rays of the sun.
2. A shelter resembling an awning; specif., *Naut.*, a part of the poop deck continued forward over the main deck beyond the cabin.
awn′y (ôn′ĭ), *a.* Having awns; bearded.
a-woke′ (*ȧ*-wōk′), *pret. & p. p.* of AWAKE.

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awahte. Obs. pret. of AWECCHE.
awail, **awaill.** † AVALE.
a-wait′, *adv. & a.* Waiting.
a-wait′er, *n.* One that awaits.
a-wak′a-ble (*ȧ*-wăk′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
a-wak′en-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
a-wak′end. Awakened. *Ref. Sp.* [ens.]
a-wak′en-er, *n.* One that awakens.
a-wak′en-ment, *n.* An awakening. *Rare.*
awale. † AVAIL, AVALE.
‖ **a-wa′lim** (*ȧ*-wä′lĭm), *n.*, *Ar.* *pl.* of ALMEH.
a′walt (ä′wȧlt), **a′wald** (ä′wȧld), *adv.* [Origin uncert.] Lying helplessly on the back; — usually said of a sheep. *Scot.*
awame. † AAM, AUM.
A-wan′ (*ȧ*-wän′), *n.* A member of a superior tribe of northwest India, mainly along the Indus.
awance. † ADVANCE.
a-wane′, *adv. & a.* Waning.
awant. † AVAUNT.
awantage. † ADVANTAGE.
a-want′ing, *a.* Wanting.
awaped. † *awhaped*, p. p. of AWHAPE.
a-ward′, *v. t.* [*a-* + *ward*, v.] *Obs.* **a** To guard. **b** To ward off.
a-ward′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
a-ward′er, *n.* One who awards
a-ward′ment, *n.* Award.
After which *awardment*, the fiddlers . . . marched off the green. *M. Johnston.*
a-ward′ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.*
a-ware′dom, *n.* See -DOM.
a-wa′rie, *v. t.* [AS. *āwiergan.*] To curse. *Obs.*
a-warn′, *v. t.* [*a-* + *warn*, AS. *gewarnian.*] To warn. *Obs.*
a-warp′, *v. t.* [AS. *āweorpan.*] To cast down or away; also, to warp. *Obs.*
a-war′rant, *v. t.* [*a-* + *warrant.*] To guarantee. *Obs.*
a-wa-ru′ite (ä′wȧ-ro͞o′īt), *n.* [From *Awarua* Point, New Zealand.] *Min.* A rare natural alloy of nickel and iron.
awaryede. Obs. p. p. of AWARIE.
a-waste′, *adv. & a.* Wasting.
a-watch′, *adv. & a.* Watching.
a-wate′. † AWAIT. [water.]
a-wa′ter, *adv.* In or on the
a-wave′, *adv. & a.* Waving.
awaward. † AVANT-GUARD.
awawns. † ADVANCE.
awawntage. † ADVANTAGE.
a-ways′, *adv.* Away. *Obs.*
a-way′wards, **a-way′ward**, *adv.* Turned away; away. *Obs.*
aw′ber, *n.* [F. *aubour.*] The laburnum. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*
awblast. † ARBALEST.
awb′laster, **awburne**, **awbyrchowne.** † ARBALESTER, AUBURN, HABERGEON.
awd. Awed. *Ref. Sp.*
awdiens. † AUDIENCE.
awe. † OUGHT, OWN.
awe (*Scot.* ô). Obs. or Scot. var. of OWE. [AWECCHE.]
aweahte. Obs. pret. of
awe′band′, *n.* [Cf. Icel *agi* awe, restraint. See AWE; BAND.] A band or rope for tying cattle to a stake; fig., a check or restraint. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
a-wec′che, *v. t.* [AS. *āweccan.*] To awaken. *Obs.*
a-we′de, *v. i.* [AS. *āwēdan*. Cf. WOOD mad.] To become mad; rave. *Obs.*
awede. Obs. pret. of OWE.
awed′ness, *n.* State of being awed. [*Scot.*]
a-wee′, *adv.* A little (while).
a-weel′, *adv. & interj.* Well; well then. *Scot.*
awe′full. † AWFUL.
awehte. Obs. pret. of AWECCHE.
awei. † AWAY. [AWECCHE.]
aweightte. Obs. pret. of
aweite. † AWAIT.
awel. † AWL.
a-weld′, *v. t.* [AS. *ā-* (see A-, 2) + *wealdan* to rule; cf. AS. *geweldan.* See WIELD.] To control; subdue; manage. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be able. *Obs.*
awe′less, **awe′less-ness.** Vars. of AWLESS, AWLESSNESS.
awe′ly. † AWLY.
awen. † OWN. [AVENANT.]
awenand. Obs. Scot. var. of
awenge. † AVENGE.
aweorp Obs. pret. of AWARP.
awer. † OWHER.
awereyen, **awerie.** † AWARIE.
awerte. † AVERTY.
a-west′, *adv.* In the west.
aweue. † AVIEW.
awfish. † OAFISH.
aw′fu′ (ô′fo͞o), *a.* Awful. *Scot.*
awfyn. † ALFIN.
A. W. G. *Abbr.* American wire gauge. See WIRE GAUGE.
awgarde. † AWARD.
awgor. † AUGER.
a-whape′, *v. t.* [Cf. *whap* blow.] To confound; terrify; amaze. *Obs.*
a-wheel′, *adv. & a.* On a wheel or wheels; wheeling. [*Obs.*]
a-wheels′, *adv.* On wheels.
awher. † OWHERE.
a-whet′, *adv. & a.* Whetting.
a-whe′to. Var. of AWETO.
a-whir′, *adv. & a.* Whirring.
a-whirl′, *adv. & a.* Whirling.
a-whit′, *adv.* For a *whit* (a bit, or jot), formerly often written as one word.
a-wide′, *adv.* Widely. *Archaic.* "Branched off *awide*." *Landor.*
awiht. † AUGHT.
awild. † AWELD. [OWN.]
aw′in (ô′ĭn), *a.* Scot. var. of
a-wing′, *adv. & a.* On the wing; flying; fluttering.
a-wink′, *adv. & a.* Winking.
a-win′ne, *v. t.* [AS. *āwinnan* to contend, overcome.] To win; also, to overcome. *Obs.*
awk. † AUK.
awk′ly, *adv.* of AWK. [*Obs.*]
awk′ly, *a.* Perverse; clumsy.
awk′ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
awk′ward-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
awl (ôl), *n. Bot.* Var. of AL.
A. W. L. *Abbr.* Artesian well lease. *Australia.*
awl bird. The green woodpecker of Europe. *Local, Eng.*
awle. † HALL.
aw′less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
awlter. † ALTAR.
aw′ly, *a.* [*awe* + 1st *-ly.*] Awful; terrible. *Obs.* — *adv.* Awfully. *Obs.*
awm, **awme.** † AAM, AUM, AIM.
awmblare. † AMBLER.
awmbrie, **awmbry**, **awmery**, **awmry.** † AMBRY.
awmenere. † ALMONER.
awmer. † ALMONER, AMBER.
aw′mous (ô′mŭs). Scot. var. of ALMOUS.
awmyr. † AMBER.
awn, *v. t.* To remove the awns; — chiefly in *p. pr.*, **awn′ing.**
awn, **awne.** † OWN.
awncient. † ANCIENT.
awnderne. † ANDIRON. [*Scot.*]
awn′ie (ôn′ĭ). Var. of AWNY.
awning deck. *Naut.* A light deck without openings extending over the main deck from stem to stern.
awn′inged (-ĭngd), *a.* Furnished with an awning.
awn′less, *a.* *Bot.* Destitute of an awn. — **awnless brome grass.** See BROME GRASS.
awnter. † ADVENTURE.
awnterows. † ADVENTUROUS.
awoc. † AWOKE.
awode. † AVOID.
awolk. Obs. pret. of AWAKE.
awold. † AWALT.
a-won′der, *v. t.* [AS. *āwundrian* to make a wonder of, or *ofwundrian* to be astonished.]

B C D E F G H I J K L M

a-wry′ (*ȧ*-rī′), *adv.* & *a.* [*a-* on, in + *wry.*] **1.** Turned or twisted toward one side; not in a straight or true direction, or position; out of the right course; distorted; obliquely or obliquely; asquint; with oblique vision; as, to glance *awry*. *Barbour.* "Your crown 's *awry*." *Shak.*

Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues *awry*,
Into the devious air. *Milton.*

2. Aside from the line of truth, or right reason; unreasonable or unreasonably; perverse or perversely.

Nothing more *awry* from the law of God and nature than that a woman should give laws to men. *Milton.*

Syn. — See CROOKED.

ax, axe (ăks), *n.*; *pl.* AXES (ăk′sĕz; -sĭz). [ME. *ax, axe,* AS. *eax, æx, acas;* akin to D. *akse,* OS. *accus,* OHG. *acchus,* G. *axt,* Icel. *öx,* Sw. *yxe,* Dan. *økse,* Goth. *aqizi,* Gr. ἀξίνη, and perh. Lat. *ascia.*] **1.** A tool or instrument for felling trees, chopping and splitting wood, hewing timber, etc.; as, the broad*ax*, fireman's *ax*, double-bitted *ax*, battle *ax*, etc. In modern *axes* the head is of steel, or of iron with a steel edge or blade. This is wielded by a wooden helve or handle, so fixed in a socket or eye as to be in the same plane with the blade.

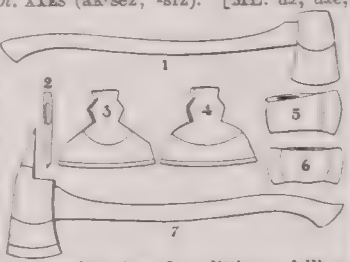

1, 5 American Axes for splitting or felling; 3, 4 Broadaxes; 2 Section of 3 showing edge; 6 Double-bitted Ax; 7 Fireman's Ax.

2. A hammer with a sharp, or chisel, edge for dressing or spalling stone; an axhammer.

☞ "The spelling *ax* is better on every ground, of etymology, phonology, and analogy, than *axe*." *Oxf. E. D.*

an ax to grind, a secret or selfish purpose to promote. *Colloq.*

When I see a merchant over polite to his customers . . . thinks I, that man has *an ax to grind*. *Chas. Miner.*

to put the ax in the helve, to solve a puzzle; to settle a doubtful matter.

ax, axe, *v. t.* To dress or trim with an ax.

The effect of *axing* [stone] is to cover the surface with chisel marks, which are made parallel as far as possible. *Siebert & Biggin.*

ax, *or* **axe, eye.** An eye such as that made for an ax.

ax′break er, axe′break er (ăks′brāk ẽr), *n.* An Australian oleaceous tree (*Notelæa longifolia*) having very hard wood. See NOTELÆA.

axed (ăkst). **1.** *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of AX, *v.*

2. *a.* [See -ED.] Provided with an ax or axes.

ax′ham mer (-hăm′ẽr), *n.* A stone ax having two opposite cutting edges, used for dressing or spalling the rougher kinds of stone.

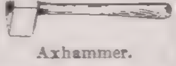
Axhammer.

ax′ham mered (-ẽrd), *p. a.* Finished with an axhammer; axed; — said of stone. See AX, *v. t.*

ax′i-al (ăk′sĭ-*ă*l), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an axis; of the nature of, or resembling, an axis; around an axis.

To take on an *axial*, and not an equatorial, direction. *Nichol.*

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to an axis, esp. the main axis of the body, or the axis vertebra.

axial-flow turbine. See TURBINE. — **axial group.** See QUADRATIC GROUP. — **a. line.** *Magnetism,* the line taken by the magnetic force in passing from one pole of a horseshoe magnet to the other. *Faraday.* — **a. pencil,** *or* **pencil of planes.** *Geom.,* a system of planes intersecting on a straight line called the *axis* or *base* of the pencil. — **a. skeleton,** the skeleton of the head and trunk; — opposed to the *appendicular skeleton,* or that of the limbs.

ax′il (ăk′sĭl), *n.* [L. *axilla* armpit. Cf. AXLE.] *Bot.* The distal angle or point of divergence between a branch or leaf and the axis from which it springs.

ax′ile (ăk′sĭl; -sĭl), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to, or situated in, the axis; as, *axile* placentation.

ax-il′la (ăk-sĭl′*ȧ*), *n.*; *L. pl.* AXILLÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The armpit, or the cavity beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder. It contains the axillary artery and vein, a part of the brachial nerve plexus, and many lymph nodes, with much fat and areolar tissue.

2. *Bot.* An axil.

ax′il-lar (ăk′sĭ-l*ȧ*r), *a.* [Cf. F. *axillaire.*] Axillary.

ax′il-lar, *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the innermost feathers lining the under surface of the wing; — usually in *pl.* In many water birds they are long and stiff in comparison with the surrounding plumage.

2. *Anat.* An axillary vein.

ax′il-la-ry (-l*ā*-rĭ), *a.* [See AXIL.] **1.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the axilla, or armpit.

2. *Bot.* Situated in, or rising from, an axil; also, pertaining to an axil; as, *axillary* buds.

axillary artery, *Anat.,* that part of the main artery of the arm that lies in the axilla. It is a continuation of the subclavian above and the brachial below. — **a. gland,** *Anat.,* any of the numerous lymph nodes of the axilla. — **a. vein,** *Anat.,* the large vein passing through the axilla, a direct continuation of the basilic below and the subclavian above.

ax′il-la-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An axillary feather. = AXILLAR, *n.*, 1; — usually in *pl.*

ax′in (ăk′sĭn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *axina.*] *Chem.* A fatty substance secreted by a Mexican scale insect (*Llaveia axinus*), used for making a varnish, and, in medicine, as a vulnerary and resolvent.

ax′i-nite (ăk′sĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀξίνη an ax.] *Min.* A borosilicate of aluminium and calcium, with varying amounts of iron and manganese, commonly in brown glassy triclinic crystals with sharp edges. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 3.27–3.29.

ax′i-o-lite (-ō-līt), *n.* [*axis* + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* A spherulitic aggregate with grouping about a line or axis instead of a point, often seen in glassy rocks. — **ax i-o-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ax′i-om (ăk′sĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [L. *axioma,* Gr. ἀξίωμα that which is thought worthy, that which is assumed, a basis of demonstration, a principle, fr. ἀξιοῦν to think worthy, fr. ἄξιος worthy, weighing as much as; cf. ἄγειν to lead, drive, also to weigh so much; cf. F. *axiome.* See AGENT.] **1.** *Logic & Math.* A self-evident truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident that no reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; a proposition which it is necessary to take for granted; as, "The whole is greater than a part;" "A thing cannot, at the same time, be and not be."

2. An established principle in some art or science, which, though not a necessary truth, is universally received; as, the *axioms* of political economy.

Syn. — Saw, byword, dictum, precept, motto. — AXIOM, MAXIM, APHORISM, APOTHEGM, ADAGE, PROVERB, SAYING agree in denoting a sententious expression of a general truth. An AXIOM, as here compared (see PRINCIPLE), is a self-evident or universally accepted truth taken for granted as the basis of reasoning; as, the *axioms* of geometry. A MAXIM is a rule or precept sanctioned by experience, and relating especially to the practical concerns of life; as, "they should be realizing their high *maxims* in the concrete" (*J. H. Newman*); "the difference between principles as universal laws, and *maxims* of conduct as prudential rules" (*H. C. Robinson*). An APHORISM is a short and pithy sentence expressing some general truth or sentiment; as, "the great *aphorism,* that there is an external world" (*J. H. Newman*). An APOTHEGM is a terse and sententious *aphorism*; as, "They [*apothegms*] are . . . pointed speeches. . . . Cicero prettily calleth them *salinas,* salt pits, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle it where you will" (*Bacon*). An ADAGE is a saying of long-established authority and universal application; as, "If there is verity in wine, according to the old *adage*" (*Thackeray*). A PROVERB is an adage couched, usually, in homely and vividly concrete phrase; as, "accused (in the phrase of a homely *proverb*) of being 'penny wise and pound foolish'" (*Spectator*). A SAYING is a brief current or habitual expression of whatever form; as, "The *saying* is true, 'The empty vessel makes the greatest sound'" (*Shak.*); "Cosmus, Duke of Florence, had a desperate *saying* against perfidious or neglecting friends" (*Bacon*). See COMMONPLACE, DICTATE, DOCTRINE.

axiom of parallels. = PARALLEL POSTULATE. — **axioms of continuity,** *Math.,* the *axiom of Archimedes,* that by laying off a given segment (however small) a finite number of times any assigned point on a line may be attained or surpassed; and the *axiom of completeness,* that the system of elements (points, lines, planes) cannot be enlarged by adjoining other elements while maintaining all other axioms. — **axioms of order,** *Math.,* those (4 in Hilbert's scheme) that deal with the interrelations of points on a line, and also Pasch's axiom (which see).

ax i-o-mat′ic (ăk′sĭ-ō-măt′ĭk) }
ax i-o-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-k*ă*l) } *a.* [Gr. ἀξιωματικός.] Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of, an axiom; self-evident; characterized by, or abounding in, axioms; aphoristic. "*Axiomatical* truth." *Johnson.* — **ax i-o-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

The stores of *axiomatic* wisdom. *I. Taylor.*

ax′is (ăk′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* AXES (-sēz). [L. *axis* axis, axle, akin to Gr. ἄξων axle, Skr. *aksha,* AS. *eax,* E. *ax* in *axtree,* and prob. to L. *axilla* armpit, shoulder joint, *ala* wing. Cf. AXLE, AISLE.] **1.** Axle of a wheel. *Obs. or R.*

2. A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve; a line passing through a body or system around which the parts are symmetrically arranged.

3. *Math.* A straight line with respect to which the different parts of a magnitude are symmetrically arranged; as, the *axis* of a cylinder, that is, the straight line joining the centers of the two bases; the *axis* of a cone, or of a regular pyramid, that is, the straight line joining the vertex and the center of the base; the *axis* of a circle, the straight line passing through the center perpendicular to the plane of the circle.

4. Specif.: **a** *Anat.* (1) The second vertebra of the neck of the higher vertebrates, which is prolonged anteriorly within the foramen of the first vertebra or atlas, so as to form the *odontoid process* or *peg,* which serves as a pivot for the atlas and head to turn upon. In amphibians the first vertebra has the form and function of the axis, and is often so called; and the atlas is believed to be fused with the skull. See ODONTOID and ATLAS, 3. (2) Any of various central, fundamental, or axial parts; as, the cerebrospinal *axis,* the cœliac *axis.* **b** *Paleon.* The median region of a segment of a trilobite. **c** *Bot.* The stem; the central part, or longitudinal support, on which organs are arranged; the hypothetical central line of any body. **d** *Cryst.* One of several imaginary lines assumed in describing the position of the planes by which a crystal is bounded. **e** *Fine Arts.* (1) An imaginary line supposed to pass through a design, to which are referred the different parts of the design. There are often a primary axis and a secondary axis. (2) In an architectural or other working drawing, a line actually drawn and used as the basis of measurements.

axes of coordinates in a plane, *Geom.,* two straight lines intersecting each other, to which points are referred for the purpose of determining their relative position; they are either rectangular or oblique and are called *axis of abscissas* and *axis of ordinates.* See ABSCISSA. — **axes of coordinates in space,** *Geom.,* the three straight lines in which the coördinate planes intersect each other. — **axes of elasticity,** *Min.,* in biaxial crystals, three axes having the directions in which the velocity of light through the crystal is at its maximum, mean, and minimum; — so called from the assumption that the velocity depends on the variable elasticity of the ether. — **axis in peritrochio** (pĕr′ĭ-trō′kĭ-ō), the wheel and axle, one of the mechanical powers. — **a. of a balance,** that line about which it turns. — **a. of a complex,** *Math.,* a line that the complex may be rotated round or slipped along and remain always self-coincident. — **axis of a curve,** *Geom.,* a straight line that bisects at right angles a system of parallel chords. It thus divides the curve into two symmetrical portions, as in the parabola, which has one such axis, the ellipse, which has two, or the circle, which has an infinite number. The two axes of the ellipse are the *major axis* and the *minor axis,* and the two axes of the hyperbola are the *transverse axis* and the *conjugate axis.* — — **a. of a gun,** the axis, or middle line, of the cylinder of the bore of the gun. — **a. of a lens,** the straight line passing through its optic center perpendicular to the plane of the lens. — **a. of a pencil of planes.** *Geom.* See AXIAL PENCIL. — **a. of a quaternion,** *Math.,* a unit vector perpendicular to the plane of the quaternion. — **a. of a regular pyramid,** *Geom.,* a straight line drawn from the vertex to the center of the base. — **a. of a spherical mirror,** *Physics,* any right line passing through the center of curvature of the mirror. That axis which passes also through the center of the mirror is the *principal axis,* all others being *secondary axes.* — **a. of a telescope** or **microscope,** the straight line coinciding with the axes of the several lenses which compose it. — **a. of collimation.** Same as *line of collimation,* under LINE. — **a. of collineation,** *Math.,* a self-correspondent line in a projective transformation. — **a. of elevation,** *Geol.,* the medial line or crest of an uplifted ridge of the earth's crust. — **a. of homology.** See HOMOLOGY. — **a. of oscillation** (of a pendulum), a right line passing through the center about which it vibrates, and perpendicular to the plane of vibration. It is made up of those points whose movement is free and unaffected by their connection with the rest of the system. — **a. of polarization,** *Optics,* the central line around which the prismatic rings or curves are arranged. — **a. of refraction,** *Physics,* a line perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium at the point of incidence. — **a. of revolution.** See REVOLUTION. — **a. of rotation.** SEE ROTATION. — **a. of similitude,** *Geom.,* any of four lines joining a center of similitude of the first and second of three circles with a center of similitude of the second and third, which is found to pass through a center of similitude of the first and third. — **a. of symmetry,** *Geom.,* any line in a plane figure that divides the figure into two such parts that one part, when folded over along the axis, shall coincide with the other part. — **a. of the equator, ecliptic, horizon** (or other circle of the celestial sphere), that diameter of the sphere which is perpendicular to the plane of the circle.

ax′is (ăk′sĭs), *n.* [L. *axis.*] **1.** A deer (*Cervus,* subgenus *Axis, axis*), of India and other parts of southern Asia, having rusine antlers and white-spotted body; — called also **axis deer.**

Axis Deer.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The subgenus containing the above species, and the allied hog deer (*Cervus porcinus*).

axis cylinder. *Anat.* The neuraxis; the central essential portion of every nerve fiber. It is a protoplasmic process of a nerve cell and transmits the nervous impulse.

ax i-sym-met′ric (ăk′sĭ-sĭ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* Designating symmetry with reference to an axis.

axisymmetric determinant, *Math.,* one in which all conjugate constituents are equal in pairs.

ax′le (ăk′s′l), *n.* [ME. *axel* in *axeltre,* fr. Icel. *öxultrē;* *öxull* axle (akin to AS. *eax;* see AXTREE) + *trē* (akin to E. *tree;* see TREE). See AXIS.] **1.** The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel.

2. A transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car or carriage; an axletree.

3. An axis; as, the sun's *axle.*

axle bar. An iron bar serving as an axletree.

axle box. **1.** A bushing in the hub of a wheel, through which the axle passes.

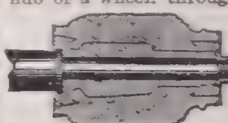
Section of Wagon Hub, showing Axle Box and Axle.

2. The journal box of a rotating axle, esp. a railroad axle. In railroad-car construction, the axle guard, or pedestal, with the superincumbent weight, rests on the top of the box (usually with a spring intervening), and holds it in place by flanges. The box rests upon the journal bearing and key, which intervene between the inner top of the box and the axle.

axle guard. A guide in which an axle box may slide up and down, as with the play of the springs in a railroad car.

Car Axle Box.
1 Tread of wheel; 2 Plate; 3 Hub; 4–7 Axle (4 Wheel Seat, 5 Dust Guard, 6 Journal, 7 Collar); 8 Oil Box; 9, 10 Bearing.

ax′le-tree (-trē), *n.* [Icel. *öxultrē.*] See AXLE.] **1.** A bar or beam of wood or iron, connecting the opposite wheels of a carriage, on the ends of which the wheels revolve.

2. A spindle or axle of a wheel. *Obs.*

3. An axis. *Obs.*

Ax′min-ster (ăks′mĭn-stẽr), *n.*, *or* **Axminster carpet.** **a** More fully *chenille Axminster.* A variety of Turkey carpet, woven by machine or, when more than 27 inches wide, on a hand loom, and consisting of strips of worsted chenille so colored as to produce a pattern on a stout jute backing. It has a fine soft pile. So called from *Axminster,* England, where it was formerly made (1755–1835). **b** A similar but cheaper machine-made carpet, resembling moquette in construction and appearance, but finer and of better material.

ax′ode (ăk′sōd), *n.* [*axis* + 2d *-ode.*] *Kinematics.* The

Obs. To astonish (one); — used impersonally. — *v. i.* To be astonished.
a-wook′. ÷ AWOKE.
a-work′, *adv.* At work; working. "Set *awork.*" *Shak.*
a-work′ing, *adv.* At work; working.
a-wor′ry, *v.* [AS. *āwyrgan.*] To worry; to strangle. *Obs.*
a-worth′, *adv.* Lit., at worth; — in, **to take aworth,** to endure patiently or indifferently. *Obs.*
awp. Var. of WHAUP.
a-wreak′, a-wreke′, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *āwrecan.*] To take vengeance on; avenge; condemn. *Obs.* See WREAK.
a-wreck′, *adv.* & *a.* Wrecked.
a-wro′ken. Obs. p.p. of AWREAK.
a-wrong′, *adv.* Wrongly.
awsk. ÷ ASK, a newt.
aw′some. Var. of AWESOME. — **aw′some-ly,** *adv.* — **aw′someness,** *n.*
awsterne. ÷ AUSTERE.
aw′sum. Awesome. *Ref. Sp.*
awtayne. ÷ HAUTAIN.
awter. ÷ ALTAR.
awterage. ÷ ALTARAGE.
awundre. ÷ AWONDER.
awurie. ÷ AWORRY.
awye. ÷ AVYE.
ax, axe (ăks), *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *axien* and *asken.* See ASK.] To ask; to inquire or inquire of.
☞ This form goes back to the Anglo-Saxon, and was the regular literary English form down to nearly 1600; but it is now either dialectic or a vulgarism.
ax. *Abbr.* Axiom.
ax′al, *a.* Axial. *Rare.*
axan. Obs. pl. of ASH.
axcesse. ÷ ACCESS.
axe. ÷ ASH, ASK.
axe, *n.* [AS. *æx, eax.* See AXLE.] Axis. *Obs.*
axe. Var. of AX. [ASK.]
axede. ÷ ASKED, pret. & p.p. of
axel. ÷ AXLE.
axe′man. Var. of AXMAN.
ax′en. ÷ ASH, ASK.
ax′es (ăk′sēz), *n., pl.* of AXIS.
axes. ÷ ACCESS, ASH.
axestow. Obs. for *askest thou,* dost thou ask.
axe′tree. ÷ AXTREE.
ax′fitch, *n.* [*ax* + *fitch* a vetch.] The hatchet vetch.
ax i-al′i-ty (ăk′sĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being axial.
ax′i-al-ly, *adv.* of AXIAL.
axien. ÷ ASK.
ax-if′u-gal, *a.* [L. *axis* + *fugere* to flee.] Centrifugal. *Rare.*
axil. ÷ AXLE.
ax i-lem′ma (ăk′sĭ-lĕm′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *axis* + Gr. λέμμα husk.] *Anat.* A sheath supposed to surround the axis cylinder of a medullated nerve fiber.
ax-il′lant (ăk-sĭl′*ă*nt), *a.* *Bot.* Forming or subtending an axil; growing in an axil. *Obsoles.*
axin. Ashes. *Obs.*
ax′ine (ăk′sīn; -sĭn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to or like the axis deer.
ax-in′o-man cy (ăk-sĭn′ō-măn sĭ), *n.* [L. *axinomantia,* Gr. ἀξίνη ax + μαντεία divination.] Divination by means of an ax or hatchet.
‖ **ax i-o′ma-ta me′di-a** (ăk′sĭ-ŏm′*ȧ*-t*ȧ* mē′dĭ-*ȧ*). [L.] *Logic.* Middle principles; those general principles which are above simple empirical laws, yet inferior to the highest generalizations, or to such as take root in the categories of experience.
ax-i′on, *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* The brain and spinal cord.
ax i-o-pis′ti-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἀξιόπιστος.] Trustworthy. *Obs.*
ax′i-o-pis ty, *n.* [Gr. ἀξιοπιστία.] Trustworthiness.
axis. ÷ ACCESS. [an axis.]
ax′ised (ăk′sĭst), *a.* Having
ax′l. Axle. *Ref. Sp.*
axle, *n.* [AS. *eaxl.*] The shoulder. *Obs.*
ax′led (ăk′s′ld), *a.* Having an axle; — chiefly used in composition. [*Eng.*]
axle tooth. A molar tooth. *Dial.*
ax′man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. **1.** One who wields an ax.
2. See LEVELING.
ax o-den′drite, *n.* [See AXIS; DENDRITE.] *Anat.* A dendrite

locus of the instantaneous axis of a body having motion in a plane.

ax′o-lotl (ăk′sō-lŏt′l), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several larval salamanders of the genus *Ambystoma* found in the mountain lakes of Mexico and the western United States, remarkable for ordinarily living and breeding in the larval condition, though capable of losing the gills and assuming the adult salamander form under proper conditions. They are esteemed as food by the natives in Mexico. Formerly they were considered a distinct genus, *Siredon.*

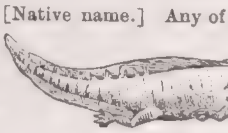

Axolotl (¼).

ax-om′e-ter (ăk-sŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*axis* + *-meter.*] *Optics.* A measuring instrument used by opticians in adjusting the frame of a pair of spectacles to suit the distance between the eyes and their height above the bridge of the nose.

ax′on (ăk′sŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* AXONES (ăk-sō′nēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἄξων axis, vertebra.] *Anat.* **a** The axis of the vertebrate body, or skeleton, represented by the bodies of the vertebræ or by the notochord. **b** The axis-cylinder process of a nerve cell. Sometimes also **ax′one** (-sōn).

ax′o-nom′e-try (ăk′sō-nŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄξων, ἄξονος, axle, axis + *-metry.*] Measurement of, or by means of, axes; specif., *Descriptive Geom.*, the process of determining the parallel projection of a solid by means of the coördinates of its points. — **ax′o-no-met′ric** (-nō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

ax′seed′ (ăks′sēd′), *n.* A European fabaceous plant (*Coronilla varia*) naturalized in the eastern United States, with umbels of pink and white flowers and sharp-angled pods.

ax′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* *Min.* A variety of jade; nephrite. It is used by some savages, particularly the natives of the South Sea Islands, for making axes or clubs.

ax′unge′ (ăk′sŭnj′), *n.* [F. *axonge*, L. *axungia*; *axis* wheel + *ungere* to grease.] Fat; grease; esp., the fat of pigs or geese; usually, *Pharm.*, lard prepared for medicinal use.

ay (ī), *interj.* [Cf. F. & It. *ahi.*] Ah! alas!

ay me, ah me! alas! "*Ay me!* I fondly dream 'Had ye been there.'" *Milton.*

a′yah (ä′yȧ), *n.* [Pg. *aia*, akin to Sp. *aya* a governess.] A native nurse for children; also, a lady's maid. *India.*

aye, *or* **ay** (ā), *adv.* [Icel. *ei*, akin to AS. *ā* always, G. *je* ever, at any time, MHG. *ie*, OHG. *eo*, Goth. *aiw*, Gr. *αἰεί*, *ἀεί*, ever; fr. the n. seen in Goth. *aiws* an age, OHG. *ēwa*, L. *aevum*, Gr. *αἰών* an age; cf. Skr. *āyus* life. Cf. AGE, EITHER, *a.*, EON, ETERNAL.] Always; ever; continually; for an indefinite time. "His mercies *aye* endure." *Milton.*

for aye, always; forever; eternally.

aye, *or* **ay** (ī), *adv.* [Of uncertain origin.] Yes; yea; — expressing assent, or an affirmative answer. It is much used in *viva voce* voting in legislative bodies, in nautical language, and in dialect.

☞ This word is written *I* in the early editions of Shakespeare and other old writers.

aye, *or* **ay** (ī), *n.* An affirmative vote; one who votes in the affirmative; as, "The *ayes* have it."

aye′-aye′ (ī′ī′), *n.* [From native name, prob. from its cry: cf. F. *aye-aye.*] A singular nocturnal lemur (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*) found in Madagascar, remarkable for its long fingers, sharp nails, and rodentlike incisor teeth.

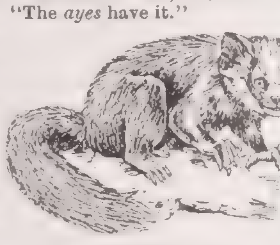

Aye-aye ($\frac{1}{24}$).

Ayles′bur-y (ālz′bẽr-ĭ), *n.* [From *Aylesbury*, England.] One of a breed of domestic ducks much raised in the United States, but originating in England. They have white plumage, a long pinkish bill, long body and neck, and orange legs.

Ay′ma-ra′ (ī′mä-rä′), *n.* An Indian of a race of Quichuan linguistic stock inhabiting the high table-lands of Bolivia. The Aymaras had developed, possibly as early as the beginning of the Christian era, a high grade of culture. Their culminating achievement was the great edifices on the shores of Lake Titicaca, which were still incomplete when they were conquered by the Incas and incorporated in the Peruvian state, about 125 years before the Spanish conquest. — **Ay′ma-ran′** (-rän′), *a.*

Ay′mer, Pri′or (prī′ŏr ā′mẽr). In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the prior of Jorvaulx Abbey, a jovial and voluptuous priest, devoted to drinking and hunting rather than to his duties.

Ay′mon (ā′mŏn), *n.* In medieval romance, a duke of Dordogne, who had four sons, Renaud, the eldest and most renowned, Alard, Guiscard, and Richard, whose exploits are recounted in the Old French poem "Renaud de Montauban" (belonging to the Charlemagne cycle) and its derivatives in and out of France. In the Italian poems of chivalry by Boiardo, Ariosto, Tasso, etc., Renaud appears under the name Rinaldo, as in the earlier verse and prose forms in Italian which are indirectly from the Old French poem. The brothers incur the hostility of Charlemagne (who in the poem has taken the place originally belonging to Charles Martel), and in the warfare that follows perform prodigies of valor and are more than once rescued by their steed Bayard.

Ayr′shire (âr′shẽr; -shĭr; *cf.* SHIRE), *n.* A county of Scotland.

Ayrshire Bard, Poet, *or* **Plowman,** Robert Burns, who was a native and farmer of Ayrshire. — **A. Lassie.** See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

Ayr′shire, *n.* [From *Ayrshire*, Scotland.] One of a Scotch breed of dairy cattle. Ayrshires are hardy, of medium size, and usually of a white and brown color, the patches being well defined. Their milk is especially useful for cheese making.

Ayr stone (âr). [From *Ayr*, Scotland.] A kind of stone used for surfacing and polishing, and as a whetstone.

‖ **a-yun′ta-mien′to** (ä-yōōn′tä-myān′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōs). [Sp.] **1.** A municipal government.
2. The townhouse; the seat of a municipal government; esp. [*cap.*], the central offices of the government of the Philippines at Manila.

A-za′le-a (ȧ-zā′lē-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* AZALEAS (-ȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀζαλέος dry, — so named because supposed to grow best in dry ground.] *Bot.* A large genus of North American and Asiatic ericaceous shrubs, closely related to *Rhododendron*, but differing in having a funnel-shaped corolla and deciduous leaves. All the species have handsome flowers, varying in color from white to yellow and red. Several, as *A. indica* and *A. pontica*, are commonly cultivated; and among the native American species *A. nudiflora*, the pinkster flower, *A. viscosa*, the swamp honeysuckle, and *A. lutea* are familiar. Also [*l. c.*], any plant or flower of this genus.

az′a-role (ăz′ȧ-rōl), *n.* [F. *azerole*, fr. Ar. *az-zo′rūr*: cf. It. *azzeruolo*, Sp. *acerolo.*] The pleasantly flavored fruit of the malaceous shrub *Cratægus azarolus*, of southern Europe; also, the shrub itself.

A-za′zel (ȧ-zā′zĕl; ăz′ȧ-zĕl), *n.* [Heb., '*Azāzēl.*] In Lev. xvi., a name (translated "scapegoat" in the King James's Bible) connected with the ritual of atonement; in later legend, the leader of those sons of God who (as related in Gen. vi. 2–4) took wives among the daughters of men. *Azazel* has been variously regarded as the scapegoat sent into the wilderness for a sin atonement, as the chalky cliff over which it was pushed (thought to be Bethudedun, about twelve miles east of Jerusalem), or as a demon of the desert. The legendary Azazel wrought such evil among men by teaching warfare, personal adornment, witchcraft, and impurity, that the archangel Raphael, at the Lord's command, bound him and chained him in the wilderness. Milton makes him an associate of Satan. Cf. EBLIS.

> [Satan] commands that . . . be upreared
> His mighty standard. That proud honor claimed
> *Azazel* as his right, a cherub tall. *Milton.*

a-zed′a-rach (ȧ-zĕd′ȧ-răk), *n.* [F. *azédarac*, Sp. *acederaque*, Pers. *āzāddirakht* noble tree.] **1.** The China tree.
2. *Pharm.* The bark of the roots of this tree, used as a cathartic and emetic.

az′e-la′ic (ăz′ē-lā′ĭk), *a.* [*azo-* + Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline dibasic acid, $CH_{16}O_4$, formed by the action of nitric acid on castor oil, Chinese wax, cork, etc.

az′ide (ăz′īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*azo-* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A hydrazoate; also, a compound formed by the replacement of the hydrogen of hydrazoic acid by an acid radical.

az′i-muth (ăz′ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [ME. *azimut*, F. *azimut*, fr. Ar. *as-sumūt*, pl. of *as-samt* a way, or perh., a point of the horizon and a circle extending to it from the zenith, *as* being the Arabic article: cf. It. *azzimutto*, Pg. *azimuth*, and Ar. *samt-ar-ras* the vertex of the heaven. Cf. ZENITH.] *Astron. & Geodesy.* **a** An arc of the horizon measured clockwise between the south point of the horizon and the vertical circle passing through the center of any object; as, the *azimuth* of a star; the *azimuth* of a line in surveying. **b** The quadrant of an azimuth circle. *Obs.*

az′i-muth′al (-mŭth′ăl; -mū′thăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the azimuth; used in taking azimuths around a horizontal circle. — **az′i-muth′al-ly**, *adv.*

azimuthal error (of a transit instrument), its deviation in azimuth from the plane of the meridian.

azimuth circle. **1.** One of the great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir; — called also *vertical circle.*
2. A graduated circle for indicating azimuth, as one having sight vanes and screens and attached to a compass, to show magnetic azimuths.

azimuth compass. A compass resembling the mariner's compass, and having vertical sights. It is used for taking the magnetic azimuth of a heavenly body.

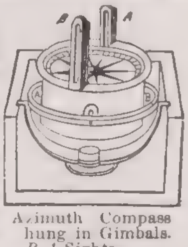

Azimuth Compass hung in Gimbals. *B A* Sights.

azimuth dial. A dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

az′ine (ăz′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in**. [From AZOTE.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large class of compounds characterized by a six-membered ring which contains an atom of nitrogen and at least one other noncarbon atom, as of nitrogen, oxygen, or sulphur. The subclasses are distinguished as *diazines* (containing two nitrogen atoms in the ring), *triazines* (three nitrogen atoms), *oxazines* (one nitrogen, one oxygen), *thiazines* (one nitrogen, one sulphur), etc.

az′o- (ăz′ō-). [See AZOTE.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively, **azo**) sometimes loosely used to form names of compounds having nitrogen variously combined; as, *azo*litmin, *azo*methane. For specific and more customary use, see DIAZO-.

azo blue. See DYE. — **a. dyes**, an important and very numerous class of artificial dyes characterized by the presence of the azo group. See DIAZO-. — **a. mauve, a. yellow**. See DYE.

az′o-ben′zene (ăz′ō-bĕn′zēn; ăz′ō-bĕn-zēn′), *n.* [*azo-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* An orange-red crystalline substance, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$, obtained by reducing nitrobenzene.

‖ **a-zo′gue** (ä-sō′gā; -thō′gā; 268), *n.* [Sp. See AZOTH.] Lit.: Quicksilver; hence: *pl. Mining.* Silver ores suitable for treatment by amalgamation with mercury. *Sp. Amer.*

a-zo′ic (ȧ-zō′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + ζωή life.] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, that part of geologic time which antedates life. It was formerly used as the equivalent of *Archean*, but there is now reason to believe that life existed during some part of the era of the Archean rocks.

az′ole (ăz′ōl; ȧ-zōl′), *n.* [From AZOTE.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large class of compounds characterized by a five-membered ring which contains an atom of nitrogen and at least one other noncarbon atom (nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur). The prefixes *furo-*, *thio-*, and *pyrro-* are used to distinguish three subclasses of azoles, which may be regarded as derived respectively from furfurane, thiophene, and pyrrol by replacement of the CH group by nitrogen; as, *furo*monazole. Names exactly analogous to those for the azines are also used; as, *oxazole*, *diazole*, etc. Cf. AZINE.

az′o-lit′min (ăz′ō-lĭt′mĭn), *n.* [*azo-* + *litmus.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous substance, the coloring principle of litmus.

A-zol′la (ȧ-zŏl′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; said to be fr. Gr. ἄζειν to dry + ὀλλύναι to kill.] *Bot.* A small genus of minute floating cryptogamic salviniaceous plants, the sporophyte consisting of pinnately branching stems with small distichous 2-lobed leaves. *A. caroliniana* is the only American species.

a-zo′ni-um (ȧ-zō′nĭ-ŭm), *a.* [*azo-* + *-onium*, as in *ammonium.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a class of compounds (the **azonium bases**) possessing basic properties due to a peculiar grouping of nitrogen atoms. They have the general formula $R<^{N}_{NR}>^{R}_{OH}$, being related to the azines as the ammonium bases are to the amines. The indulines and safranines are regarded as derivatives.

A-zo′ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Azores or Azorians. — *n.* A native of the Azores.

Azorian fennel, sweet fennel.

az′ote (ăz′ōt; ȧ-zōt′; 277), *n.* [F. *azote*, fr. Gr. ἀ- not + ζωή life; — so named by Lavoisier because it is incapable of supporting life.] Nitrogen. *Rare.*

az′ot-ed (ăz′ō-tĕd; ȧ-zōt′ĕd), *a.* Nitrogenized; nitrogenous.

az′o-te′mi-a (ăz′ō-tē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *azote* + *-emia.*] **a** *Med.* Excess of nitrogenous bodies in the blood. **b** *Veter.* A peculiar disease of the horse in which this symptom occurs. It is brought on by overfeeding and lack of exercise and characterized by sudden onset, profuse perspiration, paralysis of the hind quarters, and bloody urine.

az′oth (ăz′ŏth), *n.* [LL. *azoch*, *azoth*, or F. *azoth*, fr. Ar.

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arising from the axis-cylinder process of a nerve cell.

ax′oid, ax-oi′de-an, *a.* [*axis* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the axis vertebra.

axoltree. † AXLETREE. [RIC.

ax′o-met′ric, *a.* = AXONOMET-

Ax-o′ni-a, *n pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄξων axis.] *Biol.* Organisms having a distinct axis or axes.

ax′o-po′di-um, *n.*; *L. pl.* -PODIA (-pō′dĭ-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. ἄξων axis + *-podium.*] *Zoöl.* A somewhat stiff pseudopodium with an axial fiber, found in Heliozoa and some Radiolaria.

ax′o-sper′mous, *a.* [Gr. ἄξων axis + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having axile placentation; — of ovules

axse. † ASK. [*Obs.*

ax′tree′, *n.* Axle or axletree.

Ax′um-ite (ăk′sŭm-īt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Axum; as, **Axumite empire**, an empire established in Abyssinia by Himyaritic emigrants from Arabia in the 1st or 2d century of the Christian era, with its capital at Axum. It was under this rule that Christianity was introduced. Geez (which see) is derived from the language of the Axumite rulers.

ax′un-gi′e-ty (ăk′sŭn-jī′ē-tĭ), *n.* Axunge. *Obs.*

ax-un′gi-ous (ăk-sŭn′jĭ-ŭs), *a.* Like lard; greasy. — **ax-un′gi-ous-ness**, *n.* [weed.

ax′weed′, *n.* *Bot.* The gout-

ax′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* = AXSEED.

ay. † ANY, AWE, EGG.

ay. Aye. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **a′ya** (ä′yä), *n.* A title added to the names of certain Brahmans, and also often used by natives in addressing any superior, as a European of rank. *India.*

a′yah (ä′yä), *n.* [Ar. *āyah.*] A subdivision of the suras of the Koran, corresponding to a verse.

ayal. † AIEL.

ayans. † AGAINST.

‖ **a′ya-pa′na** (ä′yä-pä′nä), *n.* [Pg. *ayapanna.*] *Bot.* A Brazilian plant (*Eupatorium triplinerve*) the leaves of which are used medicinally.

Ay-den′dron (ī-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr ἀεί always, forever + δένδρον tree.] Syn. of ANIBA.

ayder. † EITHER.

aye. † AGAIN, AWE, EGG.

aye (ā), *interj.* Var. of AY, ah!

a-year′, *adv.* By the year.

aye′green′, *n.* [*aye* ever + *green.*] The houseleek.

ayein, ayen. [ME. *azein.* See AGAIN.] Obs. equiv. of AGAIN.

ayeins. † AGAINST.

ayele. † AIEL.

a-yelp′, *adv. & a.* Yelping.

ayen. † OWE, OWN.

a-yen′bite. *n.* [See AYEIN; BITE, *n.*] Remorse; as, "*Ayenbite* of Inwyt," remorse of conscience, — title of a religious treatise (*c.* 1340) by Dan Michel of Kent. *Obs.*

ayenis, ayens, ayenst. † AGAINST.

a-yen′ward, *adv.* Backward. *Obs.*

ayer. AERIE, AIR, HEIR.

ayery. † AIRY.

ayghe. † AWE.

aygre. † EAGER.

ay′green′. Dial. Eng. var. of AYEGREEN.

ayhen. † AGAIN.

a-yield′, *v.t.* & *i.* [AS. *āgieldan* to pay, render.] To yield up. *Obs.*

′a′yin (ä′yĕn), *n.* Also **ain**. The 16th letter of the Hebrew alphabet (ע), representing a soft guttural trill, now often passed over in pronunciation. Its numerical value is 70.

ayk. † OAK.

ayl. † AIL, AISLE.

ayle. † AIEL.

ay′let (ā′lĕt), *n.* [See AILETTE.] *Her.* The Cornish chough.

A. Y. M. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Ancient York Masonry.

aymbrie. † AMBRY.

ay′me′, *n.* An utterance of the ejaculation "Ay me!" *Obs.*

aymer. † EMBER.

aymont, *n.* [OF. *aimant*, F. *aimant.*] Adamant. *Obs. & R.*

Ay-mo′ros (ī-mō′rōz), *n. pl.* = BOTOCUDOS.

aynd (*Scot.* ānd). Obs. or Scot. form of ANDE.

ayne, *a.* [F. *aîné*, OF. *ainzné.*] Eldest; eigne. *Obs.*

a-yond′, a-yont′, *prep. & adv.* [*a-* on, in + *yond.*] Beyond. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [*Eng.*

ayr. Var. of AIR, a beach. *Dial.*

ayre. † AERIE, AIR, ERE, EYRE, HEIR, OAR, YARE.

ayren. Obs. pl. of EGG.

ayte (āt). † AIT.

ayth. † OATH.

ayther. † EITHER.

Ay-thy′a (ī-thī′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἴθυια a sea bird, prob. a kind of gull.] *Zoöl.* The genus of fuliguline ducks containing the redhead, pochard, canvasback, etc.

‖ **a′yu-dan′te** (ä′yōō-thän′tā; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Lit., an assistant; specif.: **a** A man employed to help on a ranch or hacienda. *Sp. Amer.* **b** A subordinate (native) teacher in the lower schools. *Phil. I.*

‖ **a-yu′yu** (ä-yōō′yōō), *n.* The purse crab (*Birgus latro*). *Guam.*

ay′where, *adv.* [AS. *ǣghwǣr.*] Everywhere. *Obs.*

az. *Abbr.* Azure; *Chem.* [without period, Az], azote or nitrogen.

a-zad′i-rach′ta (ȧ-zăd′ĭ-răk′tȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. AZEDARACH.] The margosa.

Az′a-el (ăz′ā-ĕl). *Bib.*

Az′a-e′lus (ăz′ā-ē′lŭs). *Bib.*

Az′a-hel (ăz′ȧ-hĕl). *D. Bib.*

A′zal (ā′zăl). *Bib.*

a-za′le-ine (ȧ-zā′lē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in**. [*azalea* + *-ine*; — from its color.] The nitrate of rosaniline. See ROSANILINE.

Az′a-li′ah (ăz′ȧ-lī′ȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **a′zam** (ä′zäm), *n.* [Ar. *a′ẓam* greatest.] A Persian title.

‖ **a-zan′** (ȧ-zän′), *n.* [Ar. *adhān.*] The Mohammedan call to prayer, usually uttered by the muezzin, five times a day, from the minaret of a mosque.

Az′a-ni′ah (ăz′ȧ-nī′ȧ). *Bib.*

Az′a-ni′as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

Az′a-not-tha′bor (-nŏt-thā′bŏr). *D. Bib.*

A-za′phi-on (ȧ-zā′fĭ-ŏn). *Bib.*

Az′a-ra (ăz′ȧ-rȧ). *Bib.*

A-za′ra-el (ȧ-zā′rā-ĕl; ăz′ȧ-rā′ĕl). *Bib.* [*Bib.*

A-za′re-el (-rē-ĕl; ăz′ȧ-rĕl).

Az′a-ri′ah (ăz′ȧ-rī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. '*Azaryāh.*] Lit., whom Jehovah helps; — masc. prop. name.

Az′a-ri′as (-ăs). *Bib.* [*Bib.*

A-zar′i-cam (ȧ-zăr′ĭ-kăm). *D.*

az′a-rin, *n.* See DYE.

A′zau (ā′zô). *D. Bib.*

A′zaz (ā′zăz). *Bib.*

Az′a-zi′ah (ăz′ȧ-zī′ȧ). *Bib.*

Az′ba-i (ăz′bā-ī). *D. Bib.*

Az-baz′a-reth (ăz-băz′ȧ-rĕth). *Bib.*

Az′buk (ăz′bŭk). *Bib.* [*Bib.*

A-ze′ca *or* **-cha** (ȧ-zē′kȧ). *D.*

A-ze′kah. *Bib.*

A′zel (ā′zĕl). *Bib.*

Az′el-fa′fa-ge (ăz′ĕl-fä′fȧ-jē), *n.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *al ẓilf al faras* horse's foot or track.] See STAR.

A′zem (ā′zĕm). *Bib.* [*Bib.*

Az′e-phu′rith (ăz′ē-fū′rĭth).

azer. † AZURE.

A′zer-bai-ja′ni (ä′zẽr-bī-jä′nĭ), *n.* An inhabitant of the Persian province Azerbaijan; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC.

A-ze′tas (ȧ-zē′tăs). *Bib.*

Az′gad (ăz′găd). *Bib.*

Az-ha′ (ȧz-hä′), *n.* [Cf. Per. *āshiyā* nest (of the ostrich).] See STAR.

A′zhi Da-ha′ka (ä′zhĭ dȧ-hä′kȧ), *n.* [Avestan *Azhi Dahāka.*] *Iranian Myth.* The destructive serpent, or dragon, mentioned among the demons in the Avestan Yashts; — identical perh. with the Vedic Vritra.

A-zi′a (ȧ-zī′ȧ). *Bib.*

A-zi′am (-ăm). *D. Bib.*

A-zi′e-i (-ē-ī). *Bib.*

A′zi-el (ā′zĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

a′zi-lut′ (ä′tsē-lōōt′), *n.* [Heb. *atsīlūth*, fr *ātsal* to separate.] In the cabala, the emanation or eradiation from the divine nature through which the world came into being.

az′ime. Var. of AZYME.

Az′i-mech′ (ăz′ĭ-mĕk′), *n.* [Ar. *al simāk*, perh. meaning "the exalted one."] = SPICA.

az′i-mene, *n.* *Astrol.* A weak, deficient, or lame degree, which when ascendant at birth causes impediment, esp. by some bodily defect. *Obs.*

az′i-o′la (ăz′ĭ-ō′lȧ), *n.* [It. *assiuolo.*] A kind of owl. *Shelley.*

A-zi′za (ȧ-zī′zȧ). *Bib.*

Az-ma′veth (ăz-mā′vĕth; ăz′mȧ-). *Bib.*

Az′mon (ăz′mŏn). *Bib.*

Az′noth-ta′bor (ăz′nŏth-tā′bŏr: ăz′nŏth-). *Bib.*

a-zo′a-ra (ä-zō′ȧ-rä), *n.* [See ASSURAT.] A sura. *Obs. or R.*

az′o-ben′zol, *n.* [*azo-* + *benzol.*] *Chem.* Azobenzene.

az′o-coc′cin (ăz′ō-kŏk′sĭn), *n.* [*azo-* + L. *coccinus* scarlet.] See DYE.

az′o-cyc′lic (-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* [*azo-* + *cyclic.*] *Chem.* Containing a ring of nitrogen atoms, as hydrazoic acid.

az′o-di-phe′nyl blue. [*azo-* + *di-* + *phenyl.*] See INDULINE.

az′o-im′ide, *n.* Also **-id**. [*azo-* + *imide.*] = HYDRAZOIC ACID.

az′o-meth′ane (ăz′ō-mĕth′ān), *n.* [*azo-* + *methane.*] *Chem.* Hydrocyanic acid, HCN, regarded as a nitrogen derivative of methane.

a-zon′ic (ȧ-zŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀζωνικός; ἀ- not + ζώνη zone, region.] Not zonal or local.

a-zo′ö-sper′mi-a (ȧ-zō′ō-spûr′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄζωος lifeless + σπέρμα seed.] Lack of spermatozoa in the semen.

A′zor (ā′zŏr). *Bib.*

az′o-rite (ăz′ō-rīt), *n.* [From the *Azores*, its locality.] *Min.* A tetragonal mineral, probably identical with zircon.

az′o-ru′bin, *n.* [*azo-* + L. *rubeus* red.] See DYE.

az′o-tate, *n.* [*azote* + *-ate.*] Nitrate. *Rare.*

‖ **a-zo′te** (ä-thō′tā: ä-sō′-; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A switch or whip.

‖ **a′zo-te′a** (ä′thō-tā′ä: ä′sō-), *n.* [Sp.] A flat roof or platform on the top of a house.

az′o-te-ne′sis (ăz′ō-tē-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See AZOTE.] Azotemia.

B C D E F G H I J K L M

az-zauq mercury.] *Alchemy.* **a** The first principle of metals, i. e., mercury, which was formerly supposed to exist in all metals, and to be extractable from them. **b** The universal remedy of Paracelsus.

a-zot′ic (ȧ-zŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to azote, or nitrogen; nitrogenous; nitric; as, *azotic* gas; *azotic* acid. *Rare.*

az′o-tine (ăz′ō-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* *Also* **-tin.** [*azote* + *-ine.*] **1.** An explosive consisting of sodium nitrate, charcoal, sulphur, and petroleum.
2. = 1st AMMONITE, 2.

az′o-tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* AZ′O-TIZED (-tīzd); AZ′O-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To impregnate with azote; to nitrogenize.

az′o-tu′ri-a (-tū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *azote* + *-uria.*] **a** *Med.* Excess of urea or other nitrogenous substances in the urine. **b** *Veter.* Azotemia.

az-ox′ime (ăz-ŏk′sĭm; -sēm), *n.* [See AZO-; OXIME.] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, $\overline{CH:N\cdot O\cdot CH:N}$, one of the furodiazoles; also, a derivative of the same.

az-ox′y- (ăz-ŏk′sĭ-). [*azo-* + *oxy-.*] *Org. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively, **azoxy**), applied to compounds containing a group of two nitrogen atoms and one oxygen atom united to two univalent radicals.

az-ox′y-ben′zene (-bĕn′zēn; -bĕn-zēn′), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_6H_5\overline{N\cdot O\cdot N}C_6H_5$, formed by reduction of nitrobenzene. See AZOXY-.

Az′ra-el (ăz′rȧ-ĕl), *n.* [Ar. *'Azrā'īl.*] *Jewish & Moham. Myth.* The angel of death, who watches over the dying, and separates the soul from the body.

Az′tec (ăz′tĕk), *a.* Of or relating to the Aztecs.

Az′tec, *n.* **1.** An Indian of the Nahuatlan tribe, which founded and developed the Mexican empire conquered by Cortez in 1519. According to tradition, the Aztecs came from the northwest, and after several centuries of wandering reached the valley of Mexico early in the 14th century. Tenochtitlan (the city of Mexico) was founded about 1325, and thenceforward until the conquest the history of the empire was one of constant aggrandizement. The Aztecs absorbed and developed the advanced culture of their Toltec and Chichimec predecessors, but their civilization was marred by hideous human sacrifice, maintained on a scale probably never equaled elsewhere.
2. An Indian of Aztecan or Nahuatlan stock; loosely, any Indian of the territories under Aztec influence.

Under the collective name of *Aztecs* or Nahua are comprised several peoples and tribes who . . . occupied the Pacific slope from Rio de Fuerte (26th degree of N. lat.) to the frontiers of Guatemala, with the exception of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. *J. Deniker.*

Az′tec-an (ăz′tĕk-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aztecs; also, pertaining to or designating the linguistic stock of the Aztecs; Nahuatlan.

az′ure (ăzh′ūr; ā′zhūr; 277), *n.* [F. *azur*, Sp. *azul*, OSp. *azur*, through Ar. fr. Per. *lājaward*, or *lājuward*, lapis lazuli, a blue color, the initial *l* having been dropped, perh. by the influence of the Ar. *azr-aq* azure blue. Cf. G. *lasur*, *lasur*stein, azure color, azure stone, and NL. lapis *lazuli.*]
1. The lapis lazuli. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Azure color; the clear blue color of the sky; also, a pigment or dye of this color. "In robes of *azure.*" *Wordsworth.* "The farthest mountain's *azure.*" *C. E. Craddock.*
3. The blue vault above; the unclouded sky. *Milton.*

Above, the crystal *azure*, perfect, pale. *Palgrave.*

4. *Her.* The color blue, represented in engraving by horizontal parallel lines.

Azure, *Her.*

az′ure, *a.* Sky-blue; resembling the clear blue color of the unclouded sky; cærulean; also, cloudless.

When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the *azure* robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there. *J. R. Drake.*

azure stone, the lapis lazuli; also, lazulite.

az′u-rine (ăzh′ū-rĭn), *a.* [Cf. OF. *azurin*, *asurin*, LL. *azurinus*. See AZURE; cf. AZURN.] Azure. *Rare.*

az′u-rine (ăzh′ū-rĭn), *n.* **1.** The blue roach of Europe, usually considered as a blue variety of the rudd.
2. See DYE.

az′u-rite (-rīt), *n.* *Min.* Blue basic carbonate of copper, $2CuCO_3\cdot Cu(OH)_2$, occurring in beautiful monoclinic crystals, also massive and in earthy form. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr. 3.77–3.83. It is an ore of copper. It has also been used as a pigment, but is not very permanent. Cf. MALACHITE.

Az′y-go-bran′chi-a (ăz′ĭ-gō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ; ȧ-zī′gō-) } *n. pl.*
Az′y-go-bran′chi-a′ta (-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′tȧ) } [NL. See AZYGOUS; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A group of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods having only the left ctenidium well developed. — **az′y-go-bran′chi-ate** (-kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

a-zy′go-spore (ȧ-zī′gō-spōr), *n.* [*azygous* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A reproductive body found among certain phycomycetous fungi. It resembles a zygospore, but is formed parthenogenetically, without conjugation of the gametangia.

az′y-gous (ăz′ĭ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄζυγος; ἀ- not + ζυγόν yoke.] Odd; not one of a pair; as, the *azygous* muscle of the uvula.

azygous veins, *Anat.*, important veins connecting the inferior and superior venæ cavæ, taking the place of these vessels in that part of the chest occupied by the heart. The right, or *vena azygos major*, passes up on the right side of the vertebral column and enters the right superior vena cava; the left, or *vena azygos minor*, passes up on the left side, crosses in front of the vertebral column, and enters the right azygos. In obstructions of the inferior vena cava these veins are the chief means of venous circulation.

az′ym (ăz′ĭm) } *n.* [L. *azyma*, neut. pl. of *azymus*
az′yme (ăz′ĭm; -īm) } unleavened, Gr. ἄζυμος; ἀ- not + ζύμη leaven: cf. F. *azyme.*] **1.** Unleavened bread, esp. that eaten by the Jews at the Passover, or that consecrated by Christians in celebrating the Eucharist.
2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The feast of unleavened bread. *Rare.*

az′y-mous (ăz′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [See AZYM.] Unleavened; unfermented. *Rare.*

B

B (bē); *pl.* B's or Bs (bēz). **1.** The second letter of the English, Latin, and cognate alphabets. It corresponds in position, value, and form to the Greek *Beta* and the Phœnician and Hebrew *Beth*. The small "b" was formed by gradual change from the capital B. B is phonetically and etymologically related to *p*, *f*, *v*, *m*, and *w*, letters representing sounds having close organic affinity to its own sound; as in L. scri*b*ere, scri*p*tum; E. gossi*p* and ME. gossi*b*, godsi*b*; E. *b*ear and L. *f*erre; E. sil*v*er and G. Sil*b*er; E. nim*b*le and ME. ni*m*el; Sp. Ha*b*ana and Ha*v*ana (see *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 132–3). See ALPHABET, *Illust.*
2. As a *symbol* [no period], used for or to denote or indicate: **a** The second in a series; second in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 2; as, Company B; column *b* or b. **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by terrestrial oxygen. **c** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Boron. **d** [*cap.*] *Dyeing.* A bluish tinge; as, ponceau *B.* **e** *Alg.*, etc. A known quantity (which see). **f** In the international signal code, a red burgee. **g** The back or verso of a book leaf; hence, left-hand page. Cf. A, 2 f. **h** *Elec. & Magnetism.* Flux density. **i** [*cap.*] *Stock Exchange.* Bond, class B, or (with figures accompanying) bid or buyer; — used on the tape of stock tickers. **j** [*cap.*] *Music.* (1) The seventh tone in the model major scale (the scale of C major), or the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, *Illust.* **k** A size of shot. See SHOT.
3. As a medieval Roman numeral, B stands for 300, $\overline{B}$ for 3000.
4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **B.**: Various proper names, as Bartholomew, Beatrice, Benjamin, etc.; Bachelor; Balboa; Bancus (that is, Common bench) (*Law*); Baron; Basso; Baumé (*Hydrometry*); Bay; Bible; Boston; British. **b** In the form **b.**, or **B.**: back (*Football*); base or base hit (*Baseball*), bat; bass, basso (*Music*); bay (horse); before; (in the log book) blue (sky), broken (sea) (*Naut.*); book; born; brother; bug (*Cimex lectularius*) (also called *B flat*) (*Humorous or Colloq.*); bishop (*Chess*); bowled, bye, byes (*Cricket*).

B flat, *Music*, the tone (B♭) a half step below B, which was the first tone in the scale to be so modified. The two forms of B, ♭ (*b rotundum*) and ♮ (*b quadratum*), for these two tones afterward came to indicate *flat* and *natural* of all the tones. In German, B stands for our B♭, while our B natural is called H (pronounced hä). In Italian and French this note is called *si.* — **B flat major, B major,** *Music*, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of two flats and five sharps. — **B flat minor, B minor,** *Music*, the minor scales or keys, relative to D flat major, D major, and having the same signatures respectively of five flats and two sharps. — **B kick,** *Teleg.*, in quadruplex working, the momentary action of the spring upon the B relay due to the depression of the A key, thus producing a break in the signal. — **B stock,** *Finance*, preferred common, or ordinary, stock. *Eng.*

baa (bä), *v. i.;* BAAED (bäd); BAA′ING. [Imitative.] To cry baa; to bleat as a sheep.

He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sir P. Sidney.*

baa (bä), *n.; pl.* BAAS (bäz). The cry or bleating of a sheep; a bleat.

Ba′al (bā′ăl), *n.; Heb. pl.* BAALIM (bā′ȧ-lĭm). [Heb. *ba'al* lord.] **1.** Any of a multitude of local deities of the ancient Semitic races, each distinguished by the name of his own place or of some distinctive character or attribute. Each town, sanctuary, natural object, or quality which had a religious significance for the worshipers had its own Baal; and the various Baals were not differentiations of one god, but apparently originally distinct local deities. These were probably of diverse character; but in general they were regarded as the authors of the fertility of the soil and the increase of the flocks, and were worshiped by agricultural festivals and by offerings of fruits and the young of the flocks. There was a Baal of Tyre, of Sidon, of Tarsus, of Lebanon, etc.; but the Baals of chief interest are: **Melkarth**, the Baal of Tyre, sometimes called simply *Baal* in the Bible; and **Baalzebub** (*2 Kings* i.), which means literally (in the Hebrew) "Lord of Flies," but by some is considered to be a contemptuous Jewish modification of the true name, perhaps of *Baal-zebul*, "Lord of the High House." The sanctuaries or altars of Baal were frequently called high places (Heb. **Bamōth**); the priests (in Hebrew called *Chemarim*) represented the learned section of the nation, and frequently, as at Babylon, regulated and controlled all departments of civil life. See HIGH PLACE, ASHERAH, MASSEBAH, MOLOCH. The worship of the Baal of Tyre (Melkarth) was introduced among the Israelite settlers by Ahab; and Jehovah himself was at one time called *Baal*. The name of *Baal* became a common element in Semitic names of places and persons; as, *Baal*-hermon, *Baal*-peor, Hanni*bal* ("favor of Baal"), Hasdru*bal* ("help of Baal"), etc.
2. Fig.: A false god; an idol.

Ba′al-ism (bā′ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* Worship of Baal; idolatry. — **Ba′al-ish,** *a.* — **Ba′al-ist** (-ĭst), **Ba′al-ite** (-īt), *n.* — **Ba′al-it′i-cal** (-ĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Ba′al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

ba′al marriage (bä′äl). [Ar. *ba'al* to be a husband or wife.] Among the desert Arabs, a marriage in which the wife is under the authority of her husband. Ba'al marriage is supposed to have originated in wife capture and is contrasted with *beena marriage.*

ba′ba (bä′bä), *n.* [Per., Ar., Turk. *bābā* father.] A title of respect given in Turkey, Persia, etc., to various persons, as to the Patriarch of Alexandria, various religious ascetics, ushers of the seraglio, Turks by tributary Arabs, etc.

ba′ba (bä′bä; bȧ′bä′), *n.* [F.] A kind of plum cake consisting essentially of a rich brioche paste with fruit, as citron, raisins, etc.; Polish cake.

Ba′ba Ab-dal′la (bä′bä äb-dä′lä). In the "Arabian Nights," a man who is made rich by a dervish, but covetously demands also a box of magic ointment, by the misuse of which he loses both riches and eyesight.

bab′bitt (băb′ĭt), *n.* Babbitt metal; specif., a Babbitt metal lining for a bearing brass.

bab′bitt, *v. t.;* BAB′BITT-ED; BAB′BITT-ING. To line or furnish with Babbitt metal.

bab′bitt-ing jig. *Mach.* A molding box in which bearings or bearing brasses are placed while being babbitted. A short section of shaft is placed inside the bearing or between the brasses to mold the inside correctly.

Bab′bitt met′al. Also **Bab′bitt's met′al** (băb′ĭts). [After Isaac *Babbitt*, of Massachusetts, inventor of the method of using soft metals in journal boxes.] **a** A soft white antifriction metal of varying composition, as of 4 parts of copper, 8 of antimony, and 24 or 96 of tin (the alloy with the smaller proportion of tin being called *hardening*, that with the greater *lining*). **b** Any of several alloys similarly used.

bab′ble (băb′'l), *v. i.;* BAB′BLED (-'ld); BAB′BLING. [Cf. LG. *babbeln*, D. *babbelen*, G. *bappeln*, *bappern*, F. *babiller*,

az′o-tite, *n.* *Chem.* A nitrite. *Rare.*
az′o-tom′e-ter, *n.* [*azote* + *-meter.*] *Chem.* A nitrometer.
a-zo′tous, *a.* Nitrous; as, *azotous* acid. *Rare.*
a-zo′tu-ret, *n.* [*azote* + *-uret.*] *Chem.* Nitride. *Obs*
A-zo′tus (ȧ-zō′tŭs). *Bib.*
a-zox′a-zole, *n.* *Org. Chem.* = FURAZANE.
Az′ra-il. Var. of AZRAEL.
Az′re-el (ăz′rē-ĕl), *n.* *D. Bib.*
Az′ri-el (ăz′rĭ-ĕl), *n.* *Bib.*
Az′ri-kam (ăz′rĭ-kăm; ăz-rī′kăm). *Bib.*
A-zu′ba, A-zu′bah (ȧ-zū′bȧ), *n.* [Heb. *'Azūbāh.*] Lit., deserted; forsaken; — fem. prop. name.
‖ **a′zu-le′jo** (ä′thōō-lā′hō; 268, 189), *n.* [Sp., fr. *azul* blue. See AZURE.] An ornamental enameled earthenware tile of Spanish make, decorated in rich colors, originally in blue.
az′u-line (ăz′ū-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [Sp. *azul* blue + *-ine.*] See DYE.
az-ul′mic, *a.* [*azo-* + *ulmic.*] *Chem.* Designating a brown substance, **azulmic acid,** $C_4H_5ON_5$, formed by reaction between cyanogen and aqueous ammonia.
a-zum′bre (ä-thōōm′brā; ä-sōōm′-; 268), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE.
A′zur (ā′zŭr). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Az′u-ran (ăz′ū-răn; ȧ-zū′răn).
az′ure, *v. t.* To color blue.
a-zu′re-an (ȧ-zū′rē-ăn), *a.* Azure. *Rare.*
az′ured (ăzh′ūrd; ā′zhūrd), *a.* Of an azure color; sky-blue. "The *azured* harebell." *Shak.*
a-zu′re-ous (ȧ-zū′rē-ŭs), *a.* Azure. *Rare.*
az′urn (ăzh′ŭrn; ā′zhŭrn), *a.* [Cf. AZURINE.] Azure. *Obs.*
az′ur-y (ăzh′ū-rĭ; ā′zhū-rĭ), *n.* Azure color. *Obs.*
az′ur-y, *a.* Azure or somewhat azure; blue; bluish.
az′y-gom′a-tous (ăz′ĭ-gŏm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + *zygoma.*] Without zygomatic arches.
az′y-gos (ăz′ĭ-gŏs), *a.* *Anat.* azygous. — *n.* Any azygous part; esp., an azygous vein.
a-zy′go-sperm (ȧ-zī′gō-spûrm), *n.* [*azygous* + *sperm.*] *Bot.* An azygospore.
a-zym′ic (ȧ-zĭm′ĭk; -zĭm′ĭk), *a.* Azymous.
az′y-mite (ăz′ĭ-mīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *azymite.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who uses unleavened Eucharistic bread; — a name of reproach given orig. in the 11th century by the members of the Eastern Church to those of the Western Church. Cf. PROZYMITE.
Az′zah (ăz′ȧ). *Bib.*
Az′zan (-ăn). *Bib.*
az′zle tooth (ăz′'l). Dial. Eng. var. of AXLE TOOTH.
Az′zur (ăz′ŭr). *Bib.*

B

B/-. *Abbr.* *Com.* Bag; bale.
ba (bä), *n.* [Egyptian.] *Egypt. Relig.* The soul, represented by a bird with human head, supposed to leave the body at death, but expected eventually to return, and, if the body be preserved (together with the *chu*, the transfigured soul or intelligence, and the *ka*, or genius of the body), to revivify it. See SOUL.
ba. † BAA, BO.
ba, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *baer* to open the mouth, F. *bayer.*] To kiss. *Obs.*
ba' (bä; bô). Scot. var. of BALL.
Ba. *Chem.* (no period, Ba). Symbol for BARIUM.
Ba-. See BANTU.
B. A. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Agriculture (better **B. Agr.**); British Academy; British America; British Association (for the Advancement of Science).
baad. Obs. var of *bade*, pret. of BID, *v. t.*
baake. † BAKE.
baal. † BALE.
‖ **baal, bail, bale** (bāl), *adv. & interj.* [Aboriginal Australian, Port Jackson dialect.] No; not. *New South Wales Bush*
Ba′a-la (bā′ȧ-lȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ba′a-lah (bā′ȧ-lȧ). *Bib.*
Ba′a-lam (bā′ȧ-lăm). *D. Bib.*
Ba′al-ath (-lăth). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Ba′al-ath-be′er (-bē′ĕr; -bēr′).
Ba′al-be′rith (bā′ăl-bē′rĭth), *n.* [Heb. *ba'al berīth* the Lord of the covenant.] *Bib.* The god of Shechem; — known also as **El-berith.**
baald. † BOLD.
Ba′al-e (bā′ȧ-lē). *Bib.*
ba′al-fire′ (bā′ăl-fīr′). Var. of BALEFIRE.
Ba′al-gad (-găd). *Bib.*
Ba′al-ha′mon (-hā′mŏn). *Bib.*
Ba′al-ha′nan (-hā′năn). *Bib.*
Ba′al-ha′sor (-hā′sŏr). *D. Bib.*
Ba′al-ha′zor (-zŏr). *Bib.*
Ba′al-her′mon (-hûr′mŏn). *Bib.*
Ba′al-i (bā′ȧ-lī). *Bib.*
Ba′al-i′a (bā′ȧ-lī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ba′al-i′a-da (-lī′ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ba′al-im (bā′ȧ-lĭm), *n.*, *Heb. pl.* of BAAL.
Ba′a-lis (bā′ȧ-lĭs). *Bib.*
ba′al-ma′on (bā′ăl-mā′ŏn). *D. Bib.*
Ba′al-me′on (bā′ăl-mē′ŏn). *Bib.*
Ba′al-pe′or (-pē′ŏr), *n.* [Heb. *Ba'al-Peor.*] *Bib.* The Moabite local god of Peor; — also used in the Old Testament as a place name, probably an abbreviation of **Beth-Baal-Peor.**
Ba′al-pe-ra′zim (-pē-rā′zĭm; -pĕr′ȧ-zĭm). *Bib.* [*D. Bib.*]
Ba′al-phar′a-sim (-făr′ȧ-sĭm).
Ba′al-sal′i-sa (-săl′ĭ-sȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ba′al-shal′i-sha (-shăl′ĭ-shȧ). *Bib.*
Ba′al-ta′mar (-tā′mär). *Bib.*
Ba′al-tha′mar (-thā′mär). *D. Bib.*
Ba′al-ze′bub (-zē′bŭb), *n.* [Heb. *ba'al-zebūb*, lord of flies.] *Bib.* See BAAL.
Ba′al-ze′phon (-zē′fŏn). *Bib.*
baan (bän). Obs. or dial. var. of BONE, BOUN.
Ba′a-na (bā′ȧ-nȧ). *Bib.*
Ba′a-nah (bā′ȧ-nȧ). *Bib.*
Ba′a-ni′as (-nī′ăs). *Bib.*
Ba′an-ite (bā′ăn-īt). *Eccl. Hist.* One of a party among the Paulicians; — so called from Baanes (d. 801), its leader. According to some writers he practiced gross immorality.
baar. Var. of BAHAR. See WEIGHT.
baar. † BARE.
Ba′a-ra (bā′ȧ-rȧ). *Bib.*
baas. † BASE.
baas (bäs; bôs), *n.* [D., master.] **1.** A Dutch skipper. **2.** Master; boss. *So. Africa.*
Ba′a-sa (bā′ȧ-sȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ba′a-se′iah (-sē′yȧ; -sī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Ba′a-sha (bā′ȧ-shȧ). *Bib.*
Ba′a-si′ah (-sī′ȧ). *Bib.*
baast. Obs. p. p. of BASTE.
baate. † BATE.
bab (*dial.* bȧb). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of BABE.
bab (bȧb), *n. & v. i.* Dial. Eng. and Scot. var. of BOB. — **bab′ber,** *n.*
Bab (bäb), *n.* [Per.] Lit., gate; — a title given to the founder of Babism, and taken from that of *Bab-ud-Din*, assumed by him.
ba′ba′ (bä′bä′). Child's var. of PAPA.
ba′ba (bä′bä), *n.* [Cf. Hind. & Per. *bābā* father.] A baby; a child. *India.*
Ba′ba (bä′bä), *n.* [Slavic *baba* old woman.] *Slav. Myth.* A thunder witch, grandmother of the Devil.
Baba, Ali. See ALI BABA.
ba′ba-co-ote (bä′bä-kō-ōt), *n.* [Malagasy *babakoto*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A large Madagascan short-tailed lemur (*Indri brevicaudatus*).
ba-bai′ (bȧ-bī′), *interj.* [Gr. βαβαί.] An interjection of surprise or exultation.

Babai! Great Bacchus calls me forth to dance. *Shelley.*

ba′ba-kote (bä′bä-kōt), **ba′ba-ko′to** (-kō′tō). Vars. of BABACOOTE.
‖ **ba-ba′ye** (bä-bä′yā), *n. & a.* [Tag.] A woman; female. *Phil. I.*
bab′ber (bȧb′ĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of BOBBER.
bab′ber-lipped′, *a.* Having thick protruding lips. *Obs.*
bab′bie (băb′ĭ; bȧb′ĭ). Scot. and dial. var. of BABY.
bab′bin. † BAVIN. [BITT.]
bab′bit. Erroneous for BAB-
bab′bla-tive, *a.* Disposed to babble; loquacious.

It. *babbolare*; prob. orig., to keep saying *ba*, imitative of a child learning to talk.] **1**. To utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly; to utter inarticulate sounds; as, a child *babbles*.
2. To talk incoherently; to utter unmeaning words.
3. To talk idly or fatuously; to talk thoughtlessly, as in telling secrets; to chatter; prate.
4. To make a continuous murmuring noise, as shallow water running over stones.

In every *babbling* brook he finds a friend. *Wordsworth.*

5. Of hounds, to give tongue too freely or without reason in the field.

Syn. — Prate, prattle, chatter, gossip. See CHAT.

bab′ble (băb′'l), *v. t.* **1**. To utter in an indistinct or incoherent way; to repeat, as words or phrases, in a childish or unreasoning way.

These [words] he used to *babble* in all companies. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To disclose by too free talk, as a secret.

bab′ble, *n.* **1**. Idle talk; senseless prattle; gabble; twaddle. "This is mere moral *babble*." *Milton.*

It is an unpardonable misunderstanding of the dignity and seriousness of childhood to offer it *babble*, when it asks only simplicity. *Porter MacClintock.*

2. Inarticulate speech; constant or confused murmur.

The *babble* of our young children. *Darwin.*
As it stole onward, the streamlet kept up a *babble*, kind, quiet, soothing, but melancholy. *Hawthorne.*

bab′bler (băb′lẽr), *n.* **1**. One who babbles.

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust. *L'Estrange.*

2. A hound that gives tongue too freely in the field.
3. Any of numerous birds having loud chattering notes, esp. those of the Timaliidæ, an Old World, mostly tropical, oscine family having short wings and a thrushlike bill.

bab′bling (-lĭng), *p. a. & vb. n.* from BABBLE. — **bab′bling-ly**, *adv.*

babbling thrush, any of several thrushlike babblers, as those of the genus *Timalia*. — **b. warbler**, the lesser whitethroat of Europe.

Bab′cock test (băb′kŏk). [After Dr. S. M. *Babcock*, American chemist.] A test for determining the butter value of milk by treating the milk with acid and whirling it, by means of a centrifugal apparatus (**Babcock tester**), in a bottle with a long graduated neck (**Babcock bottle**). The fat is brought to the top and its amount may be read off directly.

babe (bāb), *n.* [ME. *babe, bab, baban*; cf. *ba, babble*, also Ir. *bab, baban*, babe, W. *babun, maban*.] **1**. An infant; a young child of either sex; a baby.
2. A doll for children. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

babe in the wood, a person in the stocks. *Obs. Slang.*

"Let 's see if being a '*babe in the wood*' won't be enough to bring him to reason." The slang term for occupants of the stocks was quite suggestive enough to produce instant result. *P. L. Ford.*

Babes in the Wood. See *Children in the Wood*, under CHILD.

Ba′bel (bā′bĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Bābel*, the name of the capital of Babylonia; in Genesis associated with the idea of "confusion."] **1**. The city and tower in the land of Shinar, where the confusion of languages is related, in the book of Genesis, to have occurred. According to modern higher critics the account of the Tower of Babel probably either alludes to, or was occasioned by, the decay and fall of some ancient Semitic temple tower (zikkurat), such as that at Birs Nimrud (modern Borsippa) or that of the great temple at Babylon.
2. Fig.: A structure impossibly lofty; a visionary scheme.
3. [often *l. c.*] A place or scene of noise and confusion; a confused mixture of sounds, as of voices or languages.

That *babel* of strange heathen languages. *Hammond.*
The grinding *babel* of the street. *Stevenson.*

bab′er-y (băb′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Perh. orig. for *baboonery*. Cf. BABOON, and also BABE.] Grotesque ornamentation or figure, as in carved work or illustrations of books; a fantastic conceit. *Obs.* "Painted *babery*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ba′bhan (bä′bȧn), *n.* A Hindu of a high caste of the Aryo-Dravidian ethnic type, dwelling mainly in Bihar.

Bab′i-a′na (băb′ĭ-ā′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. D. of South Africa; cf. D. *babiaan* baboon; — so named because baboons eat the bulbs.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African bulbous iridaceous herbs, having lanceolate, sword-shaped leaves, and showy red or yellow, scattered, spicate flowers. They are frequently cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

ba′bies′-breath′ (bā′bĭz-brĕth′), *n.* Also **ba′by's-breath′**. **a** A tall European silenaceous plant (*Gypsophila paniculata*), often cultivated in the United States for its clusters of small fragrant white or pink flowers. **b** Any one of several other plants having delicately scented flowers, as the grape hyacinth, wild madder (*Galium mollugo*), and *Androstephium cæruleum*.

bab′ing-ton-ite (băb′ĭng-tŭn-īt), *n.* [After William *Babington*, English mineralogist.] A greenish black silicate of iron, manganese, and calcium, occurring in triclinic crystals. It belongs to the pyroxene group. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 3.35–3.37.

Bab′ing-ton's plot *or* **conspiracy** (băb′ĭng-tŭnz). *Eng. Hist.* A plot (1586), led by Anthony Babington, to assassinate Queen Elizabeth and place Mary, Queen of Scots, upon the throne. It led to Mary's imprisonment at Fotheringay, and subsequent trial and execution. Babington and his fellow-conspirators were executed.

bab′i-rous′sa, **bab′i-rus′sa** (băb′ĭ-rōō′sȧ; bä′bĭ-), *n.* [F. *babiroussa*, fr. Malay *bābī* hog + *rūsa* deer.] A large hoglike quadruped (*Babirussa babyrussa*) of the East Indies, sometimes domesticated. The upper canine teeth or tusks of the male are large and recurved, coming out through the lips.

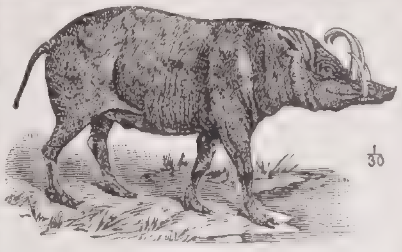
Babiroussa.

Bab′ism (bäb′ĭz'm), **Bab′i-ism** (bäb′ē-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of a modern religious pantheistical sect in Persia, which was founded, about 1844, by Mirza Ali Mohammed ibn Radhik (1820–1850), who assumed the title of Bab-ud-Din (Per., Gate of the Faith). Babism is a mixture of Mohammedan, Christian, Jewish, and Parsi elements. This doctrine forbids concubinage and polygamy, and frees women from many of the degradations imposed upon them among the orthodox Mohammedans. Mendicancy, the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs, and slave dealing, are forbidden; asceticism is discountenanced. — **Bab′ist**, *n.*

ba′boo, **ba′bu** (bä′bōō), *n.* [Hind. *bābū*.] A Hindu gentleman; a Hindu title answering to *Mr.* or *Esquire*; also, a native clerk who writes English; — often applied disparagingly to any native having more or less education in English. — **ba′boo-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **ba′boo-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ba-boon′ (bă-bōōn′), *n.* [ME. *babewin, baboin*, fr. F. *babouin*, or LL. *babewynus*, fr. F. *babouе* grimace, of uncertain origin.] **1**. A grotesque figure in architectural or decorative work. *Obs.*
2. Any of certain large Old World apes constituting *Papio* (syn. *Cynocephalus*) and allied genera. Baboons have doglike muzzles, large canine teeth, cheek pouches, a short tail, and naked callosities on the buttocks. They inhabit Africa and Arabia. See MANDRILL, CHACMA, and DRILL.

Chacma Baboon (*Papio porcarius*).

ba-boon′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1**. Baboons collectively.
2. Baboonish condition or behavior. *Marryat.*

ba-boosh′ (bȧ-bōōsh′), *n.* [Ar. *bābūsh*, fr. Per. *pāpūsh*:
ba-bouche′ cf. F. *babouche*.] A kind of Oriental slipper made without heel or quarters.

Ba-bou′vism (bȧ-bōō′vĭz'm), *n.* [F. *babouvisme*.] A system of absolute equality of all people and communism of all property advocated by François Émile Babeuf (executed 1797), a French Revolutionist. — **Ba-bou′vist** (-vĭst), *n.*

ba-bul′ (bä-bōōl′; bä′bōōl), *n.* [Per. *babūl* a species of mimosa.] **1**. Any of several gum-yielding trees of the genus *Acacia*; specifically, the Egyptian thorn (*A. vera*).
2. **a** The pods of *A. scorpioides* (known as *neb-neb*), or its astringent bark, both of which are used for tanning. **b** The gum produced by this tree. See AMRAD GUM.

ba′by (bā′bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BABIES (-bĭz). [Dim. of BABE.] **1**. An infant of either sex; a babe; — formerly applied to any child, now usually only to an infant in arms.
2. A doll. *Obs.*
3. The minute reflection which one sees of one's self in the pupil of another's eye. *Obs. or Archaic.*

She clung about his neck, gave him ten kisses,
Toyed with his locks, looked *babies* in his eyes. *Heywood.*

4. *pl.* Pictures in books; perh. originally decorative cupids, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. A person or thing babylike in character, size, or the like; as: **a** A childish or simple adult. **b** A very young animal. **c** The jack in the game of bowls.

ba′by, *a.* Like or pertaining to a baby, as in size, age, shape, character, or the like; as, *baby* jib topsail, the smallest jib topsail; *baby* bells, *baby* swans, *baby* figure, etc.

ba′by, *v. t.*; BA′BIED (-bĭd); BA′BY-ING. **1**. To treat as a baby; to humor; fondle. *Young.*
2. In various games, as polo and football, to play (the ball) with gentle strokes so as to avoid losing control of it.

baby act. The act of a baby; an act childishly weak; the act of an infant or minor at law; also, act, or statute, exempting from liability, as for infancy or limitation of time; — chiefly used with an implication of cowardice or baseness; as, **to plead the baby act**, to set up inexperience, weakness, legal infancy, or the like, as an excuse or defense. *Colloq.*

baby blue. A light tint of blue.

ba′by blue′-eyes′. A delicate Californian hydrophyllaceous plant (*Nemophila insignis*) having blue flowers marked with black spots. It is often cultivated.

baby bottle. A bottle holding less than half a pint. *Brit.*

baby farm. A place where nursing and care of babies are offered for hire. — **baby farmer**. — **baby farming**.

ba′by-house′ (-hous′), *n.* A place for children's dolls and dolls' furniture; hence, a weather house.

ba′by-ish, *a.* Like a baby; childish; puerile; simple. — **ba′by-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ba′by-ish-ness**, *n.*

baby jumper. A hoop or frame suspended by an elastic strap in which a baby may be held secure while amusing itself by jumping on the floor.

baby lace. A kind of narrow English pillow lace, much used for trimming.

Bab′y-lon (băb′ĭ-lŏn), *n.* A great ancient Semitic city in the Euphrates valley, which after 2250 B. C. became the capital of Babylonia, whose empire (6th century B. C.) reached into Asia Minor and Egypt. It was a center of the world's commerce, and of the arts and sciences; and its life was marked by luxury and magnificence. Hence, fig., any great and luxurious city; also, in allusion to the Babylonian captivity of the Israelites, a place of captivity or exile. Also, the allegorical Babylon of the Apocalypse, where the name is generally thought to symbolize Rome.

Bab′y-lo′ni-an (-lō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Babylon; Chaldean; hence, fig.: **a** Great; vast. **b** Roman Catholic. *Contemptuous. Obs.* **c** Scarlet. **d** Noisily confused; tumultuous.

Babylonian, *or* **Babylonish, captivity** *or* **exile**. **a** The captivity of the Jews deported by Nebuchadrezzar into Babylon in 597 and 586 B. C., terminating over fifty years later with the return of many under Sheshbazzar and later under Ezra. **b** The residence of the popes at Avignon during the period 1309–77. — **B. Era**, the Era of Nabonassar, beginning 747 B. C. — **B. punctuation** (of Hebrew texts). See VOWEL POINT. — **B. scale**, *Math.*, the sexagenary scale. — **B. Talmud**. See TALMUD. — **B. Targum on the Pentateuch**. See TARGUM. — **B. Targum on the Prophets**. See TARGUM. — **B. willow**. See BAHAN.

Bab′y-lo′ni-an, *n.* **1**. An inhabitant of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia. The originators of the Babylonian civilization are supposed by many authorities to have been the so-called Akkadians or Sumerians, of unknown origin; but very early in history Semites of the northern branch became the dominant race, and so continued until the Persian conquest, 539 A. D. The Assyrians who for some centuries held dominion over Babylonia were closely allied to them in race. See ASSYRIAN, AKKADIAN.

Distinctive of the *Babylonians*, although adopted by other people, was their mode of writing in wedgelike characters, which, however, is far from representing the original ideographs. Distinctive of them especially were their culture, their inventive genius, their intellectual enterprise, and love of knowledge. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

2. The language of Babylonia, specimens of which are preserved, dating from 3500 B. C. Babylonia possessed an extensive literature, chiefly commercial and religious, written in cuneiform characters upon tablets of baked clay, many thousands of which are preserved in modern museums. See CODE OF HAMMURABI, GILGAMESH EPIC, SEMITIC.
3. An astrologer; — so called because the Babylonians were famous for knowledge of astrology. Cf. CHALDÆAN.
4. A Roman Catholic; — used in contempt. *Obs.*

baby primrose. A true primrose (*Primula forbesii*) native of China, and frequently cultivated for its numerous slender scapes of small pale-lilac flowers.

baby ribbon. A narrow grosgrain or satin ribbon.

bac (băk), *n.* [F. See BACK a vat.] **1**. A broad, flat-bottomed ferryboat, usually worked by a rope. *Rare.*
2. A vat or cistern. See 1st BACK, 1.

ba-ca′ba (bȧ-kä′bȧ), *n.*, **bacaba palm**. [From native name.] Any palm of the genus *Œnocarpus*, esp. *Œ. bacaba* and *Œ. distichus*, the drupelike fruits of which afford a pleasant beverage.

bac′a-la′o (băk′ȧ-lä′ō), *n.* [Sp. *bacalao, bacallao*, codfish.] **1**. The codfish.
2. (bä′kä-lä′ō) A large West Indian grouper (*Mycteroperca falcata*), an important food fish of Cuba.

Bac′buc′ (bȧk′bük′), *n.* [Heb. *bakbuk* bottle.] In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," the Holy Bottle, which gave out indecisive oracles. Also, the priestess of the Bottle. It was consulted by Panurge as to whether he ought to marry.

bac′ca-lau′re-ate (băk′ȧ-lô′rē-ât), *n.* [NL. *baccalaureatus*, fr. LL. *baccalaureus* a bachelor of arts, corrupted fr. *baccalaris*, under the influence of L. *laurus* laurel. See BACHELOR.] **1**. The degree of bachelor conferred by universities and colleges. See BACHELOR, *n.*, 3.
2. A baccalaureate sermon. *U. S.*

bac′ca-lau′re-ate, *a.* Of or pertaining to the degree of bachelor of arts.

baccalaureate sermon, in some American colleges, a sermon delivered as a farewell discourse to a graduating class.

Bac′ca-na′rist (băk′ȧ-nä′rĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the order of Regular Clerks of the Faith of Jesus, founded by Nicolao Baccanari (or Paccanari) in 1797, and absorbed by the Society of Jesus in 1814.

‖ **bac′ca-rat′**, **bac′ca-ra′** (băk′ȧ-rä′; *F.* bȧ′kȧ′rȧ′), *n.* [F.] A French game of cards played by a banker and punters. The number of cards to a hand is two, and winning depends solely upon the pip values, a natural being 8 or 9, or 9 only, tens and face cards counting nothing.

bac′cate (băk′āt), *a.* [L. *baccatus*, fr. L. *bacca* berry.] **1**. *Bot.* Pulpy throughout, like a berry; berrylike.
2. Bearing berries.

bac′cat-ed (băk′āt-ĕd), *a.* **1**. Bearing berries.
2. Set or adorned with pearls. *Obs.*

Bac′chæ (băk′ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Βάκχαι.] The mænads, or women companions of Dionysus (Bacchus) in his journeys through the East; also, the women participants in the Dionysian festivals. Euripides's tragedy "The Bacchæ" portrays the mythical introduction of the cult of Dionysus into Thebes. The god with his mænads arrives at Thebes from the East and is imprisoned by the king, Pentheus. The god escapes to the mountains, accompanied by Agave, Pentheus's mother, and other Theban women. The king follows and is torn to pieces by the frenzied women. Cf. MÆNAD.

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bab′ble-ment, *n.* Babble.
bab′ble-ry, *n.* Babble. *Obs.*
bab′blish, *a.* Babbly. — **bab′blish-ly**, *adv.*
bab′bly, *a.* Full of babble.
bab′by (băb′ĭ; bȧb′ĭ). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of BABY.
babee. † BABY.
babe′hood, *n.* Babyhood.
babel. † BABBLE, BAUBLE.
Ba′bel-dom (bā′bĕl-dŭm), *n.* Babel-like state of things; noisy confusion. *Rare.*
babe′let, *n.* See -LET.
Ba′bel-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
Ba′bel-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Noisy confusion of speech. — **Ba′bel-ize**, *v. i.*
babelry. † BAUBLERY.
Ba′bes-Ernst′ bod′y (bä′bĕsûrnst′). [After V. *Babes* (Budapest) and H. C. *Ernst* (Harvard University).] *Bacteriol.* A metachromatic granule.
babe′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
babeurie, babeuwry. † BABERY.
babewine. † BABOON.
Ba′bi (bā′bī). *Bib.*
babi. † BABY.
Bab′i (bäb′ē), *n.* [See BABISM.] A follower of the Bab.
ba′bi-an. † BABOON.
ba′biche′ (bä′bēsh′), *n.* [Canadian French, fr. Amer. Ind. *ababich*.] Thread or thong made of sinew, gut, rawhide, etc. *North American.*
babie. † BAWBEE.
Ba-bie′ca (bä-byā′kä). [Sp.] The Cid's horse.
ba′bies′-feet′ (bā′bĭz-), *n.* The flowering wintergreen.
ba′bies′-slip′pers, *n.* **a** The bird's-foot trefoil, **a**. **b** = BABIES'-FEET.
ba′bies′-toes′, *n.* = BABIES'-FEET. [of BABISM.]
Bab′i-ism (bäb′ĭ-ĭz'm). Var.
babil. † BABBLE, BAUBLE.
bab′il-lard (băb′ĭ-lärd), *n.* [F., a babbler.] The lesser whitethroat of Europe.
Bab′ing-ton's-curse (băb′ĭng-tŭnz), *n.* [After Charles *Babington*, English botanist who introduced it.] The water weed *Philotria canadensis*.
ba′bi-on, *n.* [Cf. F. *babion* a kind of small monkey, and E. *baboon*.] A baboon. *Obs.*
babish, *v. t.* [OF. *baubir*.] To treat with scoffing. *Obs.*
bab′ish (bāb′ĭsh), *a.* Babyish. — **bab′ished** (-ĭsht), *p. a.* — **bab′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **bab′ish-ness**, *n.*
bab′l. Babble. *Ref. Sp.*
bab′lah (băb′lä), *n.* = BABUL.
bab′ld. Babbled. *Ref. Sp.*
bable. † BABBLE, BAUBLE.
babler. † BABBLER.
bab′li-am′i-ny (băb′lĭ-ăm′ĭ-nĭ), *n.* A babbler. *Nonce word.*
baboin. † BABOON.
ba-bool′. Var. of BABUL.
ba-boon′ish, *a.* See -ISH. [bul.]
ba-boot′ (bä-bōōt′), *n.* The ba-
babound. † BABOON.
‖ **ba′boy** (bä′bwē), *n.* Also **babuy′**. [Tag.] The pig; — often used in contempt. *Phil. I.*
bab′-root′, **bab's′-root′**, *n.* An aromatic fabaceous plant (*Psoralea pedunculata*) of the southeastern United States, whose root has tonic properties.
ba′bu (bä′bōō). Var. of BABOO.
bab′u-i′na (băb′ū-ī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] A female baboon.
babulle. † BAUBLE.
ba′burd, *n. & a.* [F. *bâbord*.] Larboard. *Obs. Scot.*
babwyn. † BABOON.
ba′by-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
baby fern. The maidenhair spleenwort.
ba′by-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
ba′by-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
Bab′y-lo′ni-a (băb′ĭ-lō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* See BABYLON.
Bab′y-lon′ic (-lŏn′ĭk), **Bab′y-lon′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Babylonian. — **Bab′y-lon′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Bab′y-lo′nish (-lō′nĭsh), *a.* = BABYLONIAN.
Bab′y-lon-ism (-lŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. Popery; — used opprobriously. *Obs.* **2**. A Babylonian word, idiom, [or usage.]
Bab′y-lon-ite (-īt), *n.* The character used in the Babylonian cuneiform inscriptions.
Bab′y-lon-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make Babylonian. *Rare.*
ba′by-ol′a-try, *n.* [*baby* + *-latry*.] Child worship.
baby pin. A kind of small ornamental bar pin.
babyrouessa. † BABIROUSSA.
ba′by-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
baby threader. A coarse blunt-pointed needle.
bac. † BACK.
Ba′ca (bā′kȧ). *Bib.*
bac′a-la′o bird (băk′ȧ-lä′ō). A guillemot. *Newfoundland.*
bacare. † BACKARE.
‖ **ba-cau′an** (bä-kou′än), *n.* [Tag.] Any of various Asiatic mangroves (genera *Rhizophora, Bruguiera, Ceriops*, etc.). *Phil. I.*
Bac′ba-car (băk′bȧ-kär). *D. Bib.*
bac′ba-ki′ri (băk′bȧ-kē′rē), *n.* [From the sounds made by it.] A short-winged South African shrike (*Telephonus bacbakiri*).
bacbite. † BACKBITE.
bacbon. † BACKBONE.
bac′ca (băk′ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* BACCÆ (-sē). [L. *baca, bacca*.] *Bot.* A berry.
bac-ca′ceous (bă-kā′shŭs), *a.* Like a bacca, or berry; baccate.
bac′ca-laur, *n.* Obs. equiv. of BACHELOR.
bac′ca-lau′re-an (băk′ȧ-lô′rē-ăn), *a.* [See BACCALAUREATE.] Of or distinctive of a bachelor.
bac′ca-lau′ri-an. Var. of BACCALAUREAN. *Rare.*
baccalio. † BACALAO.
bac′car. Var. of BACCHAR.
bac-ca′re (bă-kā′rē; băk′âr). See BACKARE.
bac′ca-ris (băk′ȧ-rĭs). Var. of BACCHAR.

bac′cha-nal (băk′ȧ-năl), *a.* [L. *Bacchanalis*, fr. *Bacchus*. See BACCHUS.] Of or relating to Bacchus or the Bacchanalia; bacchanalian.

bac′cha-nal, *n.* **1.** A devotee of Bacchus; one who celebrates the Bacchanalia; hence, a reveler; a carouser. "Tipsy *bacchanals.*" *Shak.*
2. *pl.* The Bacchanalia; hence, (*sing.*) drunken revelry; carousal; also, a bacchanalian song or dance.

Bac′cha-na′li-a (-nā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. fr. *Bacchanalis*. See BACCHANAL.] **1.** A festival of Bacchus celebrated by the Romans every three years with an orgiastic procession at night. The licentiousness to which it gave rise caused its prohibition in 186 B. C. Cf. LIBERALIA.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, a drunken feast; an orgiastic revel.

bac′cha-na′li-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the festival of Bacchus; relating to, given to, or characterized by, reveling and drunkenness.
Even *bacchanalian* madness has its charms. *Cowper.*
— *n.* A bacchanal. — **bac′cha-na′li-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **bac′cha-na′li-an-ly**, *adv.*

bac′cha-nal-ize (băk′ȧ-năl-īz), *v. i. & t.* To turn into, or indulge in, a bacchanal. — **bac′cha-nal′i-za′tion** (-năl′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

bac′chant (băk′ănt), *n.* [L. *bacchans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *bacchari* to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.] A devotee who takes part in the orgiastic worship of Bacchus; hence, a bacchanal; a reveler. — **bac′chant**, *a.*

bac-chante′ (bȧ-kănt′; băk′ănt; bȧ-kăn′tē; 277; *see note below*), *n.* [F.] A mænad or a woman devotee of Bacchus. See BACCHÆ, MÆNAD; cf. DIONYSUS.
☞ This is the French form of the word, and properly has but two syllables, although often pronounced with three in ignorance or disregard of the etymology. The Italian form is *baccante* (three syllables). The plural, *bacchantes*, is often pronounced bȧ-kăn′tēz, as if Latin.

bac′cha-ris (băk′ȧ-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *baccar*, *bacchar*, *baccaris*, a plant with a fragrant root, Gr. βάκκαρις, βάκχαρις, a kind of plant.] **1.** Bacchar. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of American diœcious asteraceous shrubs or small trees, chiefly tropical. They have alternate aromatic or resinous leaves and rather showy panicled or corymbose heads of tubular and radiate flowers. *B. halimifolia*, the groundsel, *B. artemisioides*, and other species possess medicinal properties.

Bac′chic (băk′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Bacchicus*, Gr. Βακχικός.]
Bac′chi-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pert. to Bacchus or his rites; hence [often *l. c.*], jovial, or riotous, with intoxication.
Bacchic, *or* **Dionysiac, amphora**, an amphora or vase bearing scenes from the festivals or myths of Bacchus.

‖ **bac-chi′us** (bă-kī′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHII (-kī′ī). [L. *Bacchius* (pes), Gr. ὁ Βακχεῖος (sc. πούς foot).] *Pros.* A metrical foot of one short syllable and two long ones (⏑ – –).

Bac′chus (băk′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βάκχος.] *Class. Myth. & Relig.* The god of wine; Dionysus (which see).

bac′ci-form (băk′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-form.*] Having the form of a berry.

bac-civ′o-rous (băk-sĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-vorous.*] Eating, or subsisting on, berries.

Bach′a-rach (băk′ȧ-răk; băk′ȧ-răk), *n.* A kind of Rhine wine made in the neighborhood of Bacharach.

bach′e-lor (băch′ē-lẽr), *n.* [OF. *bacheler* young man, F. *bachelier* (cf. Pr. *bacalar*, Sp. *bachiller*, Pg. *bacharel*, It. *baccalare*), LL. *baccalaris*, *baccalarius*, the tenant of a kind of farm called *baccalaria*, a soldier not old or rich enough to lead his retainers into battle with a banner, a person of an inferior academical degree aspiring to a doctorate. In the latter sense, it was afterward changed to *baccalaureus*. See BACCALAUREATE, *n.*] **1.** A knight who followed the standard of another, either because of his youth or of having too few vassals of his own; hence, a novice in arms. Hence, also, a knight bachelor (which see).
2. A junior member of a trade guild or city company. *Obs.*
3. A man (now also a woman) who has taken the first or lowest degree in the liberal arts, or in some branch of learning at a college, school, or university; as, a *bachelor* of arts. See GOWN.
4. A man of any age who has not married.
As merry . . . an old *bachelor* as ever followed a hound. *Irving.*
5. A woman who has not married. *Rare or Attributive.*
Old maids, or *bachelor* girls, as we much more descriptively term them nowadays. *Current Literature.*
6. a The crappie. **b** Sometimes, any male animal, when without a mate during the breeding time; — esp. applied to male fur seals three to six or more years old, which are prevented from breeding by the older males. These are the seals which may legally be killed for their skins.

bachelor's–button, *n.* **a** Any of several species of *Centaurea*, the flower heads of which resemble buttons, esp. *C. cyanus*, the bluebottle or cornflower, and *C. nigra*, the knapweed. **b** Hence: Any of numerous other plants: as in Europe the tall buttercup, the globe amaranth, the ragged robin, chicory, etc., and in the United States the orange milkwort, blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium*), etc., the last two being often called also *wild bachelor's-button*.

ba-cil′lar (bȧ-sĭl′ȧr; băs′ĭ-lȧr) } *a.* [L. *bacillum* little
bac′il-la-ry (băs′ĭ-lā-rĭ) } staff.] **a** Rod-shaped; consisting of small rods or rodlike bodies. **b** *Bacteriol.* Pertaining to or resembling bacilli.
bacillary, *or* **Japanese, dysentery**, dysentery due to the presence of a certain bacillus in the intestinal canal.

Bac′il-la′ri-a′ce-æ (băs′ĭ-lā′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bacillum* a small staff.] *Bot.* A family of thallophytic plants (also known as *Diatomaceæ*) constituting the order Bacillariales. — **bac′il-la′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bac′il-la′ri-a′les (-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of minute unicellular algæ, the diatoms, constituting with the Desmidiales the class Zygophyceæ. They are found in both fresh and salt water and on damp soil. See DIATOM.

ba-cil′li-form (bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Rod-shaped; bacillar.

ba-cil′lus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* (sense 2) -CILLI (-ī). [NL., for L. *bacillum*, dim. of L. *baculum* stick.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bacteriol.* A very large genus of rod-shaped bacteria of the family Bacteriaceæ, distinguished from *Bacterium* by the presence of flagella. They are found in a wide variety of situations and substances, and include both harmless and pathogenic species. Of the latter class the most important are *B. coli*, often the cause of peritonitis and other abdominal affections; *B. typhosus*, of typhoid fever; *B. tetani*, of tetanus; *B. pestis*, of bubonic plague; *B. feseri*, of symptomatic anthrax in cattle, sheep, etc.; *B. œdematis*, of malignant œdema. Certain destructive plant diseases are also due to parasitic bacilli, for example, *B. amylovorus*, the cause of the blight of pear and apple. The chief nonpathogenic or beneficial microörganisms of this genus are *B. subtilis*, the common hay bacillus; *B. radicicola*, the root tubercle bacillus of leguminous crops; *B. butyricus*, one of the bacteria producing butyric acid in milk. *B. vulgaris* is the common proteus bacillus of putrefying substances; *B. ellenbachiensis*, one of the soil bacteria, possesses the power of fixing free nitrogen.
2. Any individual or species of this genus; hence, any rod-shaped microörganism resembling or related to *Bacillus*; also, loosely (esp. in *pl.*), any of the bacteria.

back (băk), *n.* [D. *bak* tray, bowl: cf. F. *bac*. Cf. BAC, BASIN.] **1.** A large shallow vat; a cistern, tub, or trough, used by brewers, distillers, dyers, glue makers, and others, for mixing or cooling wort, holding water, hot glue, etc.
2. A ferryboat. See BAC, 1. *Rare.*

back, *n.* [AS. *bæc*; akin to Icel., Sw., & LG. *bak*, Dan. *bag*, and to OHG. *bahho* ham. Cf. BACON.] **1.** In human beings, the hinder part of the body, extending from the neck to the end of the spine; the corresponding part of the body in other vertebrates; as, the *back* of a horse or a fish.
2. This part of the body viewed with reference to some special fact, as of its capacity of bearing burdens, its being most protected by the clothing, esp. primitive clothing, its being turned toward those left behind, etc.; hence, the whole body as the recipient of clothes.
Clothing both for her bed and *back*. *Wycliffe.*
3. The whole hinder part or surface of a man's body; the part of anything on the side opposite the front or face; the hinder or rear part; as, the *back* of a chimney; the *back* of the tongue; the *back* of the leg.
4. The entire upper (usually convex) part or surface of any animal; hence, the upper part of anything, as opposed to the inner or lower part; as, the *back* of the foot; the *back* of a hand rail; the *back* of an arch; the *back*, or ridge, of a mountain; the *back*, or darker side, of a flatfish (which is not anatomically its back). Cf. DORSUM, DORSAL.
[The mountains] their broad bare *backs* upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton.*
5. The part opposite to, or most remote from, that which fronts the speaker or actor; the part out of sight, or not generally seen; as, the *back* of an island, of a hill, or of a village; the *back*, or unsettled part, of a region.
Where both of the longer faces of a large building are treated with nearly equal architectural effect, that which has not the principal entrance will be the *back*. *Dict. of Arch.*
A distant group of brumbies (wild horses) threw up their heads, and with a shrill neigh raced off to the *back*, apparently the sole denizens of the waste. *Rolf Boldrewood.*
6. Specif. (of parts or things behind or opposite the face or front): **a** A garment for the back; hence, clothing; also, armor for the back; a backplate. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** A support or resource in reserve.
This project
Should have a *back* or second, that might hold. *Shak.*
c The part of a cutting tool on the opposite side from its edge; as, the *back* of a knife, or of a saw. **d** In certain games, as football, polo, hockey, etc., a position, originally a defensive one, behind the front line of players, esp. that nearest the goal; also, a player stationed in such a position. Cf. FORWARD, *n.* Backs are sometimes called *full back*, *three-quarter back*, *half back*, and *quarter back* according to their relative positions behind those in the front line and the rules under which the game is played. **e** The side opposite to the nick or belly of a type. **f** The part of a book or its leaves where it is sewed when bound. **g** A plate, lining, skin, or other part added to a thing behind or opposite the face, or on the reverse side, for any purpose, as for strengthening it. **h** *Wrestling.* A fall squarely upon the back. **i** The upright hinder part of a chair above the seat. **j** *Phonetics.* A back sound. See BACK, *a.*, 4.
7. Specif. (of parts corresponding or analogous to an animal's back): **a** The convex surface of anything curved, as of a bow. **b** The upper surface of a beam; — opposed to *belly*. **c** *Naut.* The keel and keelson of a ship. **d** The extrados of an arch. **e** *pl.* Among leather dealers, the thickest and stoutest tanned hides. **f** *Mining & Quarrying.* (1) A joint, usually a strike joint, perpendicular to the direction of working. (2) The upper surface of a vein. (3) Of a drift or stope, the material separating it from the next above, or from the surface. **g** The dorsal surface of a leaf.
8. The action of backing; as, the *back* of a dog.
at one's back, close behind, as in support or pursuit.
Cæsar had the people *at his back*. *Froude.*
— **b. and edge**, altogether, completely. *Obs.* — **the b. of beyond**, a place far out of the way or ever so far off. *Humorous.* — **behind the b. of**, without the knowledge of; in the absence, or out of sight or hearing, of. — **to be**, *or* **lie**, **on one's b.**, to be helpless. — **to give**, *or* **make**, **a b.**, to arch the back over, as in playing leapfrog. — **to put**, *or* **get**, **one's b. up**, to assume an attitude of obstinate resistance (from the action of a cat when attacked). *Colloq.* *J. H. Newman.*

back, *v. t.*; BACKED (băkt); BACK′ING. **1.** To make or form a back for; to furnish with a back; to put a back to; also, to form the back of; to be at the back of; as, to *back* up an electrotype.
The chalk cliffs which *back* the beach. *Huxley.*
The copy, on removal from the mold, is strengthened by being *backed* with type metal. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. To support or help by force, or by moral encouragement, financial aid, or the like; to uphold; to second; to strengthen by aid or influence; — often with *up*, intensive.
The Parliament would be *backed* by the people. *Macaulay.*
Have still found it necessary to *back* and fortify their laws with rewards and punishments. *South.*
He prolonged Cæsar's command, and *backed* him up in everything. *Froude.*
3. To bet on the success of; — as, to *back* a race horse.
4. *Sporting.* Of hunting dogs, to point with (another dog that has pointed), whether seeing the game or not.
5. To get upon the back of; to mount.
I will *back* him [a horse] straight. *Shak.*
6. To place or seat upon the back. *Rare.*
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *backed*. *Shak.*
7. To write upon the back of, as by way of countersigning or indorsing so that another may use, by way of preparation for filing, etc.; as, to *back* a warrant for execution in another county; to *back* a note.
8. To drive, force, or cause to move or act, backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to *back* a horse; a locomotive is *backed* by reversing its action; to *back* the oars.
9. *Print.* To print on, or be at, the back of, esp. so as to register exactly; as, to *back* a sheet; to make pages *back* each other.
10. *Bookbinding.* To force the backs of the sheets or sections of (an unbound book) over one another from the center outwards on each side so as to form grooves into which the edges of the cover boards will fit. This was formerly done by clamping the sheets, after rounding, between two boards (**backing boards**) and striking the backs of the sections with a hammer (**backing hammer**); it is now usually done by means of a roller in a machine.
to back an anchor, *Naut.*, to secure another anchor or heavy weights abaft an anchor and to its cable to increase the holding power. — **to b. a sail**, to brace or hold it so that the wind acts upon the front of it and deadens the headway or drives the vessel astern. — **to b. off. a** *Masonry.* To finish at the back by cutting off projecting portions. **b** *Mach.* To cut away or relieve on the back; as, to *back off* a cutter or drill to make a clearance. **c** *Cotton Spinning.* To reverse the direction of rotation of (a spindle), so that the yarn between the nose of the cop and the point of the spindle may be uncoiled. — **to b. the field.** See under FIELD, *n.* — **to b. the worming**, to level the surface of rope by filling the crevices made by the strands. — **to b. water**, *Naut.*, to reverse the action of the oars, paddles, or propeller upon the water, so as to stop or force the boat or ship backward.

back (băk), *v. i.* **1.** To move or go back; as, the horse *backed*.
2. *Naut.* To change direction against the sun, or contraclockwise; — said of the wind. Opposed to *veer*.
3. *Sporting.* To point with another dog which has pointed whether seeing the game or not; — said of a dog.
4. *Print.* To register.
to back and fill, to alternately back and fill the sails of a vessel so as to keep her clear of the shore and obstructions, while the current of a river or channel carries the vessel down. Hence, fig., to take opposite positions alternately; to assert and deny. *Colloq.* — **to b. out, to b. down**, to retreat or withdraw from a promise, engagement, or contest; to recede. *Colloq.*
Cleon at first . . . was willing to go; but, finding that he [Nicias] was in earnest, he tried to *back out*. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

back, *adv.* [Shortened from ABACK.] **1.** To or toward the rear; indefinitely, to or toward a place away from any place treated as the front, center, or the like; as, to move *back*; to step *back*.
2. (Of time) In or into time past; ago. "Sixty or seventy years *back*." *Gladstone.*
3. To or toward the place from which a person or thing came or was taken or derived; as, to go *back* for something left behind; to go *back* to one's native place; to put a book *back* after reading it.
4. To or toward a former condition or station; to a state that renews former conditions or relations; as, to go *back* to private life; to go *back* to barbarism.
5. In withdrawal from a statement, promise, or undertaking; as, he took *back* the offensive words.
6. In concealment or reserve; in one's own possession; as, to keep *back* the truth; to keep *back* part of the money.
7. In a state of restraint or hindrance.
The Lord hath kept thee *back* from honor. *Num. xxiv. 11.*
8. In return, repayment, or requital.
What have I to give you *back*? *Shak.*
9. In arrear; as, to be *back* in one's rent. *Colloq.*
back and forth, backwards and forwards; to and fro. — **to go b. on**, to turn back from; to abandon; betray; as, *to go back on* a friend, one's professions, etc. *Colloq.*

back, *a.* **1.** Being at the back or in the rear; — often with some specific implication, as of distance, remoteness, inferiority, or the like; as, the *back* door; *back* settlements.
We saw only the *back* side of the towns. *Thoreau.*
2. Being in arrear; overdue; as, *back* rent.
3. Moving or operating backward; as, *back* action.
4. *Phon.* Pronounced with closure or narrowing of the oral passage at, or toward, the back of the mouth; guttural; velar; as, ŏ, ōō, *g* (go). See *Guide to Pron.*, § 41.
5. Retrospectively in the rear; no longer current; as, a *back* number of a magazine.
Syn. — See POSTERIOR.
☞ The line of distinction between those cases where *back* is distinctly an adjective or adverb, so that it should be kept separate (as in the *back* part of the room), and those where its identity is so merged in the name or term into which it enters as a part that it should be treated as a prefix (as in *back*bite, *back*bone, *back*fall), is indefinite. In some cases *back* is joined or kept separate according to varying circumstances of accent, emphasis, construction, usage, etc., separation emphasizing the individual force of

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bac′cha-nal-ism (băk′ȧ-năl-ĭz′m). See -ISM.
‖ **bac-chan′tes** (bȧ-kăn′tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] Bacchants, — male or female. [chanalian.]
bac-chan′tic (-tĭk), *a.* Bac-
bac′char, **bac′car** (băk′ȧr), *n.* [See BACCHARIS.] A kind of plant variously identified by botanists. [RACH.]
Bac′cha-rach. Var. of BACHA-
bac′cha-rine (băk′ȧ-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-in.** An alkaloid found in *Baccharis coridifolia.*
bac′cha-roid, *a.* [*Baccharis* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Baccharis.*
bacche. † BATCH.
bacchelaure. † BACHELOR.
bac-chi′ac (bȧ-kī′ăk), *a.* [Gr. Βακχειακός.] Composed of, or pertaining to, bacchii.
bac′chi-an (băk′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Bacchic; Bacchuslike. [*Rare.*]
bac′chic, *n.* A drinking song.
Bac′chi-des (băk′ĭ-dēz; bȧ-kī′-dēz). *Bib.*
bac-chi′i, *n.*, *pl.* of BACCHIUS.
bac′chism (băk′ĭz′m), *n.* Bacchanalianism. *Rare.*
Bac-chu′rus (bȧ-kū′rŭs). *Bib.*
bac-cif′er-ous (băk-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *baccifer*; *bacca* berry + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing berries.
bac′co (băk′ō), **bac′cy** (băk′ĭ), *n.* Illit. abbrevs. of TOBACCO.
bace. † BASE.
bace, *v. i.* To run, as at prisoner's base. *Obs.* [INET.]
bacen, **bacenett.** † BASIN, BAS-
Ba-ce′nor (bȧ-sē′nŏr). *Bib.*
bach. Obs. or ref. sp. of BATCH.
bach (băch), *v. i.* To live like a bachelor; to care for one's self; — often with *it*. *Slang.*
bach. *Abbr.* Bachelor.
-bach See BACHE.
bacha. † BASHAW.
bachare. † BAKER.
bache. † BATCH, BEACH.
bache (*dial.* bāch; băch), *n.* [AS. *bæc.*] A rivulet or stream, or the vale or low ground where it flows. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, except as a suffix, spelt **-bach** and **-batch**, in place names. [URE.]
bach′el (băk′ĕl), *n.* See MEAS-
bach′e-lor-dom, *n.*, **bach′e-lor-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -DOM; -ISM.
bach′e-lor-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
bach′e-lor-ize, *v. i.* To take the bachelor's degree, as of arts.
bach′e-lor-ly, *a.* Bachelorlike.
Bachelor President. The. James Buchanan; — a nickname.
bachelor's hall. The home of a bachelor, or of a man whose wife is absent.
bach′e-lor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bachelor's wife. Such a wife as would realize a bachelor's ideal.
bach′el-ry, *n.* [OF. *bachelerie.*] *Obs.* **1.** The quality of a knight. **2.** Bachelors collectively.
bachinal. † BACCHANAL.
bach′le (băk′'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of BAUCHLE.
Bach′rach. † BACHARACH.
Bach′rites (băk′rīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* [SHEESH.]
bach′shish. Var. of BAK-
ba-cil′li, *n.*, *pl.* of BACILLUS.
ba-cil′li-an (bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* = BACILLAR b.
ba-cil′li-cide (-sīd), *a.* [*bacillus* + *-cide.*] *Bacteriol.* Destructive to bacilli. — *n.* A bacillicide agent. — **ba-cil′li-cid′al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ba-cil′li-cid′ic** (-sĭd′ĭk), *a.*
ba-cil′li-cul′ture (-kŭl′tūr), *n.* The artificial culture of bacilli.
bacin, **bacinet.** † BASIN, -INET.
‖ **ba′cio di boc′ca spes′so il cor non toc′ca** (bä′chō dē bōk′kä spās′sō ēl kôr nōn tŏk′kä). [It.] A kiss of the mouth often does not touch the heart, that is, is not sincere.
Ba′cis (bä′sĭs), *n.* [Egyptian *Bakh*, through Gr. or L.] *Egypt. Myth.* A bull form of Ra worshiped at Hermonthis.

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the word *back*, and combination merging it in the sense of the specific compound. On account of this indefiniteness all the compounds and two-word phrases are included in the main vocabulary in the form most commonly used.

back′ache′ (băk′āk′), *n.* Pain or ache in the back.

back′-act′ing, *a.* Acting backward.
back-acting, *or* **back-action, steam engine**, a steam engine in which the motion is transmitted backward from the crosshead to a crank which is between the crosshead and the cylinder, or beyond the cylinder.

back action. Action reversing the usual or direct action; as, a *back-action* steam engine. See BACK-ACTING.

back′-an′gle, *n.* *Coast Surveying.* The computed angle at a fixed but unvisited point which serves to check the position of some point in the triangulation.

bac-ka′re (bă-kā′rē; băk′ăr), *interj.* Also *baccare.* Stand back! give place! — a word common in the Elizabethan writers, said to be used in ridicule of some one pretending to a knowledge of Latin which he did not possess. *Shak.*
Backare, quoth Mortimer to his sow. *Udall.*

back′band′ (băk′bănd′), *n.* A band for the back, as that holding the sheets of a book together, or that passing over a horse's back and holding up the shafts of a vehicle.

back bar. **1.** In an open fireplace, a horizontal bar in the chimney on which to hang a vessel over the fire.
2. A counter or shelf extending along the wall behind the bar in a barroom. *U. S.*

back′bite′ (-bīt′), *v. t.* [2d *back*, n. + *bite*.] To detract from the character of (one absent); to censure meanly or spitefully (one absent); to slander or speak evil of (one absent). *Wycliffe.*

back′bite′, *v. i.* To censure or revile the absent.
They are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*. *Shak.*

back′bite′, *n.* Act of backbiting. *Obs. or R.*
Sir Benjamin Backbite, a slanderous character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

back block. **1.** A wrest block.
2. Pastoral country remote from the seacoast or from a river. *Australia.* See BLOCK, *n.*, 18.

back′-block′er, *n.* A bushman from a back block. *Australia.*

back′board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* **1.** A board supporting, forming, or placed at, the back of a thing, as athwart the stern of a boat, at the rear of a wagon, or as a backing to a picture, etc.
2. A board at the rim of a water wheel to keep the water from running off the floats into the interior of the wheel.
3. A board worn or fastened across the back to give erectness to the figure. *Thackeray.*
Budding beauties in white muslin, fresh from a *backboard* and a governess. *C. Lever.*

back bond. *Scots Law.* An instrument by which one apparently taking as absolute owner under another instrument acknowledges that he is only a trustee or mortgagee.

back′bone′ (-bōn′), *n.* **1.** The column of bones (vertebræ) in the back which sustains and gives firmness to the frame; the spine; spinal column.
2. Anything like, or serving the purpose of, a backbone.
The lofty mountains on the north side compose the granitic axis, or *backbone* of the country. *Darwin.*
We have now come to the *backbone* of our subject. *Earle.*
3. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* A rope attached fore-and-aft along the center of an awning to support and strengthen it. **b** *Railroads.* A piece of straight track from which other tracks in a railroad yard lead. **c** The center timber of an ice boat.
4. Firmness; moral principle; steadfastness.
Shelley's thought never had any *backbone*. *Shairp.*
to the backbone, through and through; thoroughly; entirely. "Stanch *to the backbone*." *Lord Lytton.*

back′boned′ (băk′bōnd′), *a.* Vertebrate.

back casing. *Mining.* A temporary shaft lining of bricks laid dry, inside of which the permanent lining is built after solid rock (called the *stonehead*) has been reached. *Eng.*

back′-cast′, *a.* Cast or thrown backwards. *Sir P. Sidney.*

back′cast′ (-kȧst′), *n.* A cast or throw backward; a reverse. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* "A sair *backcast*." *Scott.*

back center *or* **centre.** The center in the tailstock of a lathe.

back′chain′ (-chān′), *n.* **1.** A chain used as a backband.
2. *Naut.* A chain attached to each side of a rudder and to a point under the counter, to support the rudder in backing.

back charges. Charges brought forward after an account has been made up.

back cloth. **1.** *Naut.* A piece of canvas secured to the after part of a topsail yard to stow the bunt of the topsail in.
2. *Calico Printing.* A cloth placed under fabric that is being printed.

back cut-off valve. *Steam Engine.* A form of expansion valve in which the two blocks which are its chief essentials are rigidly connected together so that variation of the cut-off is obtained by altering the travel.

back door. A door in the back part of a building; hence, a private or indirect way.

back′door′ (-dōr′), *a.* Acting from behind and in concealment; backstairs; as, *backdoor* intrigues.

back′down′ (-doun′), *n.* A receding from one's position, or from a stand taken; complete surrender. *Colloq.*

back eccentric. *Steam Engine.* That eccentric of a link motion that causes the engine to back or reverse when in gear, that is, when it operates the valve rod to the exclusion of the other eccentric.

backed (băkt), *a.* **1.** Having a back; fitted with a back; as, a *backed* electrotype or stereotype plate. Used chiefly in composition; as, broad-*backed*; hump*backed*.
2. *Archery.* Made of two or more strips of wood glued together so that one piece forms the back and another the inside; — said of bows. Cf. SELF, *a.*
3. *Weaving.* Twofold in warp or woof only; as, *backed* cloth. See DOUBLE CLOTH.

back electromotive force *or* **pressure.** *Elec.* The reversed electromotive force in a primary circuit induced by secondary current; counter electromotive force.

back′en (băk′'n), *v. t. & i.*; BACK′ENED (-'nd); BACK′EN-ING. To set or put back; to move or go back; to throw or draw back; hence, to retard; delay. *Dial. or R.*
They have been *backening* badly in every right thing lately. *A. E. Barr.*

back end. **1.** The hinder end.
2. The latter end of a season, or of the year; hence, the late autumn. *Eng. & Scot.*

back′er (băk′ẽr), *n.* [From BACK, *v.*] **1.** One that backs a person or thing, as in a contest.
2. *Hunting.* A deer whose body and horns are decreasing in size because of old age; — also called *bater.* *Eng.*
3. [From BACK, *n.*] One who carries things on his back.
4. *Naut.* A strap, usually of sennit, secured to the yard and carrying a thimble through which an earing runs.

back′et (băk′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [See BAQUET.] A shallow wooden vessel or trough for holding or carrying coal, salt, etc. *Scot.*

back′fall′ (-fôl′), *n.* A falling back; that which falls back. Specif.: **a** *Music.* An obsolete melodic grace resembling the long appoggiatura. **b** *Wrestling.* A fall on the back. **c** One of the connecting levers in a piano or organ manual. **d** *Paper Making.* The sloping surface down which the pulp passes in a beating or washing engine on leaving the knives.

back fillet. *Arch.* The edge or fillet by which a slightly projecting part, as a quoin or architrave, returns to the face of the wall. — **back′-fil′let-ed**, *a.*

back filling. The filling at the back of a thing, as the rough masonry behind the facing of a wall, material over the back of an arch, coarse brickwork between the studs in some frame buildings, etc.

back fire. **1.** A fire started ahead of a forest or prairie fire to burn only against the wind, so that when the two fires meet both must go out for lack of fuel.
2. A premature explosion in the cylinder of a gas or oil engine during the exhaust or the compression stroke, tending to drive the piston in a direction reverse to that in which it should travel; also, an explosion in the exhaust passages of such an engine.

back′-fire′, *v. i.* **1.** *Engin.* To have or experience a back fire or back fires; — said of an internal-combustion engine.
2. Of a Bunsen or similar air-fed burner, to light so that the flame proceeds from the internal gas jet instead of from the external jet of mixed gas and air. — **back′-fir′ing**, *n.*

back′flap′ (băk′flăp′), **back′fold′** (-fōld′), *n.* A flap or fold that turns back; specif., in a doubly folding door, shutter, etc., the part that folds in nearest to the wall or jamb.

back formation. *Philol.* The formation of a word as an assumed primitive of another (existing) word; also, the word so formed; as, *dizz*, v., from *dizzy.*

back′friend′ (-frĕnd′), *n.* **1.** A secret enemy. *Obs. South.*
2. A person who backs one as a friend; a backer. *Scott.*
3. A hangnail. *Dial. Eng.*

back′gam-mon (băk′găm-ŭn; băk-găm′ŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *back*, adv. + *gammon* game, because the men are often set *back.* Cf. GAME.] **1.** A game of chance and skill, played by two persons on a "board" of two "tables" (usually united by a hinge) each marked off into twelve spaces called "points," six at each end. Each player has fifteen pieces, or "men," the movements of which from point to point are determined by throwing dice. Formerly called *tables.*
2. A game won at backgammon before the loser has "borne," or thrown off, a man or got clear of his adversary's home table. It counts as three hits, or games.

back′gam′mon, *v. t.* To defeat at backgammon; usually, to beat so as to win a backgammon.

back gear. *Mach.* The gearing at the headstock of a lathe for reducing the speed of the spindle from that of the cone pulley. See *Illust.* of *Engine lathe*, under LATHE. — **back′-geared′** (-gērd′), *a.*
The *back-geared* lathe has gear wheels at the back of the headstock by which the rotation of the cone (which runs loose) is transmitted to the spindle and reduced in speed. *Wm. Rogers.*

back′ground′ (băk′ground′), *n.* **1.** Ground or surface that is, or is represented as, in the rear or behind, or in the distance, as opposed to the *foreground.*
2. Specif., in a painting, and sometimes in a bas-relief, mosaic picture, or the like, that part of the scene represented which is farthest from the spectator and therefore usually occupies the upper part of the work of art; hence, the surface between and above the principal figures, which is sometimes plain, sometimes filled with an ornamental pattern, and sometimes continues the scene represented, as in a landscape; also, the general surface upon which any pattern, design, etc., is represented.
3. That which is back of anything and against which it is viewed; — used lit. and fig.
Egypt is the *background* of the whole history of the Israelites. *A. P. Stanley.*
4. A place in obscurity or retirement, or out of sight.
A husband somewhere in the *background*. *Thackeray.*

back′hand′ (-hănd′), *n.* **1.** The hand, or a stroke with the hand, turned backwards; a backhand stroke; hence, the position or play at the left of a right-hand player, or at the right of a left-hand player, — a position in some games requiring less skill than the one which it supports. Also fig.
A fellow who, in the character of the Highland turnkey, held the *backhand* to him admirably well. *Lockhart.*
2. A kind of handwriting in which the downward slope of the letters is from left to right.

back′hand′, *v. i.* To take backhanders, or extra potions.

back′hand′ } *a.* **1.** Made with the back of the hand, or
back′hand′ed } with the back of the hand turned in the direction of the stroke; hence, made with the arm across the body at the moment of striking, cutting, etc.; as, a *backhanded* blow; a *backhanded* sword cut; a *backhand* play.
2. Indirect; awkward; insincere; sarcastic; as, a *backhanded* compliment.
3. Inclining to the left; as, *backhanded* letters; turned, twisted, laid, or the like, in a direction opposite to the usual one; as, *backhanded*, or left-handed, rope, which, having the strands and yarns of the same twist, is very pliable. — **back′hand′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **back′hand′ed-ness**, *n.*

back′hand′er (băk′hăn′dẽr), *n.* **1.** A backhanded blow.
2. An extra glass of wine, the bottle being handed back.

back handicap. *Sports.* Handicap in which the limit man is reckoned as zero.

Backheel.

back′heel′ (-hēl′), *n.* *Wrestling.* A method of tripping by getting the leg back of the opponent's heel on the outside and pulling forward while pushing his body back; a throw made in this way. — *v. t.* To trip in this way.

back′house′ (-hous′), *n.* A building back of the main building; esp., a privy.

back′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one that backs. See BACK, *v. t. & i.*
2. That which is behind, and forms the back of anything, often giving strength or stability; as: **a** A thick layer of wood behind the armor of a warship. **b** The silvering on the back of a mirror. **c** The rough masonwork at the back of a wall. **d** Fixing pieces nailed to a wall behind finishings.
3. Specif.: *Masonry.* Unsquared stones or rubble, this being generally used at the back of the facing; — inaccurately so called.
4. Support or aid given to a person or cause.
5. *Bookbinding.* The operation performed by one that backs an unbound book.
6. Indorsement, as of a warrant by a magistrate.
7. Refuse of wool, flax, or cloth; — usually *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*
backing metal. *Electrotyping*, an alloy, usually type metal, used as a backing for the thin copper shell. — **b. off.** **a** *Weaving.* See TO BACK OFF **c**, under BACK, *v. t.* **b** *Mach.* Clearance, as of a screw tap; — in this sense usually written *backing-off.* — **b.-off lathe.** See LATHE. — **b. out**, *Founding*, the method of producing a pattern or casting equal in thickness all over, from a carved wooden block or a rough plaster cast, by the use of two copes and a thickness of clay, plaster, or the like.

back′joint′ (-joint′), *n.* In masonry, a rabbet or chase left to receive a permanent slab or other filling.

back′lash′ (-lăsh′), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* The jarring reaction or striking back caused in badly fitting machinery by irregularities in velocity or a reverse of motion. Also, the distance or clearance through which one part of connected machinery, as a wheel, piston, or screw, can be moved without moving the connected parts, resulting from looseness in fitting or from wear; hence, the play or movement permitted by this clearance.
2. *Mining.* The backward rush of air after an explosion. — **back′lash′ing**, *n.*

back lining. Lining at the back; specif.: *Arch.* **a** In a cased window frame, the vertical piece at either side opposite the pulley stile. **b** The sheathing against the wall under a recessed window. **c** The wall lining of a shutter box.

back link. *Mach.* In a beam engine, one of the links in a parallel motion connecting the air-pump rod to the beam.

back′log′ (băk′lŏg′; 205), *n.* A large log of wood forming the back of a fire on the hearth. *U. S.*
A *backlog*, from fifteen to four and twenty inches in diameter and five feet long, embedded in the ashes. *S. G. Goodrich.*

back page. *Print.* A verso, or left-hand page, as of a book.

back′piece′ (-pēs′) } *n.* A piece or plate at the back of
back′plate′ (-plāt′) } anything, specif., a piece of armor for the back. See CORSELET.

back pressure. Pressure in a backward direction or opposite to the normal one; specif., in a pressure engine, as in a steam or gas engine, the opposing pressure on the exhaust side of the piston caused by the fact of the working fluid not exhausting into a vacuum. Sometimes back pressure is relieved by a valve, called a **back-pressure valve**, as in a supply pipe to a reservoir.

back rest. A rest at the back; as: **a** In a lathe, a guide for the work attached to the slide rest. **b** In a loom, a bar over which the warp passes from the warp beam.

back′rope′ (-rōp′), *n.* **1.** A rope backband of a harness.
2. *Naut.* A rope or chain extending backward on each side from the lower end of the dolphin striker to the bows of the ship.
3. *Naut.* A rope to connect a cat block with an anchor ring.

back sail. *Naut.* A sail upon which the wind pressure is on the forward side.

back′saw′ (-sô′), *n.* A saw, as a tenon saw, with a blade stiffened by an added metallic back.

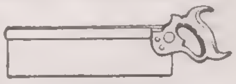
Backsaw.

back′set′ (-sĕt′), *n.* [*back*, adv. + *set*.] **1.** A setting back; reverse; check; relapse; discouragement; setback.
2. Whatever is thrown back in its course, as a counter current of water.
Slackwater, or the *backset* caused by the overflow. *Harper's Mag.*
3. A stick placed across the back of animal carcasses to spread the flank muscles in dressing for market, — most used on lambs.

back′set′, *v. t.* **1.** (*pron.* băk′sĕt′) To set upon in the rear. *Obs.*
2. To plow again, in the fall; — said of prairie land, broken up in the spring. Also, **back′set′**, *v. i.* *Western U. S.*

back′set′ting (-ĭng), *n.* Newly broken prairie land, after the first plowing. *Western U. S.*

back′set′tler (-sĕt′lẽr), *n.* One living in the back or outlying settlements of a district or country.
The English *backsettlers* of Leinster and Munster. *Macaulay.*

back shutter. The backflap of a shutter.

back′side′ (-sīd′), *n.* **1.** The back, or rear, side of anything; — now written as two words.
2. Specif., the back yard with the outhouses to a dwelling. *Now Dial. or R.*

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back. *Abbr.* Backwardation.
back. † BAT.
back. backe. † BAT, the animal.
back′ache′ brake. back′ache′ fern. The lady fern.
backache root. The button snakeroot. [VENTING.]
back airing. *Arch.* = BACK
back air pipe. *Arch.* A ventilating pipe attached to a waste pipe on the sewer side of its trap to prevent siphonage. [RACH.]
Back′a-rack. Var. of BACHA-
back′berend, *or*, *later*, **back′-berind**, *or*, *modernized*, **back′-bear′ing**, *a.* Bearing on the back; — a law term used of a person carrying away stolen property. *Obs.* — **back′bear′**, *n.* *Obs.*
back′bit′er (-bīt′ẽr), *n.* One who backbites.
back′bit′ing-ly, *adv.* of *backbiting*, p. pr. of BACKBITE.
back′blow′, *n.* A blow upon the back or from behind. *Obs. or R.*
back′board′, *v. t.* To compel to wear a backboard. *Rare.*
back breaker. **1.** The leader of a gang of farm laborers. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. A task requiring excessive exertion.
back′cap′, *v. t.* To speak ill of; disparage. *Dial. U. S.*
back choir. = RETROCHOIR.
backe. † BAT.
backed-off, *a.* *Mach.* Having side clearance or angle of relief; — said of a cutter, esp. of a milling cutter for cutting gear teeth.
back′e-nal. † BACCHANAL.
back′er. † BAKER.
back′er, *a.* *Obs.* compar. of BACK, *a.* — **back′er-more**, *a.* — **back′er-most**, *n.*
back′er, back′ey, *n.* Vulgar for TOBACCO.
back′falled′ (-fôld′), *p. a.* *Old Music.* Struck as a backfall.
back′fat′ter, *n.* *Meat Packing.* A very fat hog. *Australia.*
back′-fo′cus, *a.* *Photog.* Focused by moving the ground glass or plate toward or from the lens; — said of cameras. Distinguished from *front-focus.*
back′frame′, *n.* *Rope-making Machine.* The wheel which turns the whirlers.
back′fur′row, *v. i. & t.* To plow by throwing, or turning, the soil from the first two furrows together, leaving clear furrows on the sides.
back′game′, *n.* **1.** Backgammon. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Chess.* A continuation of a game on the hypothesis that a certain move had been made other than the actual one.
back′ground′, *v. t.* To form a background to. [§ a (2). *Scot.*]
backhand rent. See TERM, *n.*,
back head. *Mech.* = TAILSTOCK.
back′house′. † BAKEHOUSE.
back′ie (băk′ĭ; băk′ĭ), *n.* [Gael. *bacaid.*] A wooden vessel or trough, as for fodder, ashes, etc. *Scot.*
back′ie, *or* **back′ie-bird′**, *n.* [Dim. fr. ME. *back.* See BAT.] A bat. *Scot.*
back′in. Obs. p. p. of BAKE.
back′jaw′, *v. t. & i.* To abuse; to altercate. *Dial. Eng.*
back′less, *a.* See -LESS.
back′let, *n.* [*back*, n. + *-let.*] A back yard. *Dial. Eng.*
back letter. = BACK BOND.
back line. = HAULBACK.
back′lings, -lins, *adv.* Backwards. See -LING. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [hank.]
back lock. *Wrestling.* The
back′most, *a.*, *superl.* of BACK.
back overman. *Coal Mining.* The superintendent during the backshift. *Eng.*
back paternoster. The Lord's prayer said backward as a charm; fig., a muttered curse.
Back′rack. † BACHARACH.
back′-rack′et, *n.* The return of a ball in tennis; fig., a countercharge.
back′-rak′ing (-rāk′ĭng), *n.* *Veter.* The removal by hand of feces from the rectum. *Cant.*
back rod. *Railways.* A stub switch rod.
back′sheesh, back′shish. Vars. of BAKSHEESH.
back′shift′, *n.* *Mining.* The second shift of workers for the day.

3. (băk′sīd′) The hinder part, posteriors, or rump of a person or animal; — often in *pl.*

back sight. a *Mil.* = REAR SIGHT. *Rare.* b [In this sense written as one word.] *Surv.* The reading of the leveling staff in its unchanged position when the leveling instrument has been taken to a new position; a sight directed backwards to a previous station. Cf. FORESIGHT.

back sinew, back tendon. The large flexor tendon at the back of the cannon bones of quadrupeds.

back slang. Slang in which every word is written or pronounced as nearly backwards as possible; as, *nam* for *man*.

back′slide′ (băk′slīd′; băk′slīd′; 277), *v. i.; pret.* BACK′SLID′ (-slĭd′); *p. p.* BACK′SLID′DEN (-slĭd′′n), BACK′SLID′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BACK′SLID′ING (-slīd′ĭng). To slide back; to fall away from a state of grace or probity; esp., to abandon gradually the faith and practice of a religion once professed.

Turn, O *backsliding* children, saith the Lord. *Jer.* iii. 14.

Our *backslidings* are many. *Jer.* xiv. 7.

back stairs. Stairs in the back part of a house; specif., in a palace, the private stairs used for other than state visitors; hence, fig., a private or indirect way; an underhanded or intriguing way or course.

Divine and holy things must pass by her grand and royal entry, and will refuse to creep up the *back stairs* of greediness and gain. *J. Martineau.*

back′stairs′ (băk′stârz′), **back′stair′**, *a.* Indirect; secret; intriguing; — as if finding access by the back stairs.

Female caprice and *backstair* influence. *Trevelyan.*

The difficulty of conducting business . . . except by ways of *backstairs* influence. *J. A. Symonds.*

back′stamp′ (-stămp′), *n.* The postmark of the receiving or delivering office; — so called as being put on the back of an envelope containing mail. *Post Office Cant, U. S.*

back′stamp′, *v. t.* To put the backstamp on.

Postmasters are forbidden to *backstamp* postal cards on the side intended for the communication. *U. S. Postal Guide, Jan.,* 1903.

back′stay′ (-stā′), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A rope or stay, or one of a set of ropes or stays, extending from the mastheads to the side of a ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds and stays in supporting the masts.

2. Any of various devices for supporting, strengthening, etc., at the back; as: a A rope or strap to prevent excessive forward motion, as of the carriage in a printing press. b A spring used to keep the cutting edges of purchase shears in contact. c = BACK REST a. d A rod extending from either end of the rear axle of a carriage to the perch.

backstay stools. *Naut.* Small detached channels fixed abaft the main ones, to which the backstays are fastened.

back step. *Mil.* A step backward; a retrograde movement without a change of front.

back′stick′ (băk′stĭk′), *n.* A large stick placed upon the backlog of a hearth.

Then a good-sized stick, called a "*backstick*," was laid on top of it, and the andirons were set in place. *J. T. Trowbridge.*

back′stitch′ (-stĭch′), *n.* 1. A stitch made by setting the needle back of the end of the last stitch, and bringing it out in front of the end, so producing an overlapping stitch. 2. *Knitting.* = PURL.

back′stitch′, *v. t. & i.* To sew with backstitches.

back stone. *Lead Smelting.* The stone at the back of an ore hearth, on which the bellows pipe rests.

back′stop′ (băk′stŏp′), *n.* a In baseball, a fence, prop. at least 90 feet behind the home base, to stop the balls that pass the catcher; also, the catcher himself. b In rounders, the player who stands immediately behind the striking base. c In cricket, the longstop; also, the wicket keeper.

back′strap′ (-străp′), *n.* The backband of a harness extending from the saddle to the crupper. *Sam'l L. Boardman.*

back′-strapped′ (-străpt′), *a.* *Naut.* Forced by adverse winds or currents to leeward of a point to be weathered; — said of sailing vessels, esp. with reference to the passage around Cape St. Roque, Brazil.

back stream. A current running against the main current of a stream; an eddy.

back stretch. In a race track, the part opposite to the home stretch.

back′string′ (-strĭng′), *n.* A leading string for children, to guide or support them from behind. *Cowper.*

back′stroke′ (-strōk′), *n.* 1. A stroke back or in return; a recoil; also, a back-handed or indirect stroke.

2. Specif.: a A discharge of induced electricity following a flash of lightning. b The return stroke of a sounder lever.

back swimmer. Any aquatic hemipterous insect of the family Notonectidæ, which swim with the ventral surface uppermost.

back′sword′ (-sōrd′), *n.* 1. A sword with only one sharp edge; — now usually called a *broadsword*.

2. = SINGLESTICK.

3. A fencer with the backsword.

— **back′sword′ing**, *vb. n.* — **back′sword′man, back′swords′man** (-sōrdz′măn), *n.*

back′tack′ (-tăk′), *n.* *Scots Law.* A lease, often forming part of a mortgage, by which the mortgagee leases the mortgaged premises to the mortgagor, thus giving the mortgagee possession, but insuring to the mortgagor, in case of nonpayment, the speedy remedies of a landlord for acquiring possession of rented premises.

back venting. *Arch.* The application of back air pipes to waste pipes.

back′ward (băk′wẽrd), **back′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* [*back*, adv. + *-ward*, *-wards*.] 1. Toward the back; toward the rear; as, to throw the arms *backward*.

2. With the back in advance or foremost; as, to ride *backward*; to be dragged *backwards*.

3. On the back, or with the back downward.

Thou wilt fall *backward*. *Shak.*

4. From a better to a worse state, as from honor to shame, from religion to sin.

The work went *backward*. *Dryden.*

5. In the direction from which a person or thing came or went; in a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction; contrarily; as, to read *backwards*.

We might have . . . beat them *backward* home. *Shak.*

6. Toward, or in, past time or events; ago.

Some reigns *backward*. *Locke.*

backward and forward, *or* **backwards and forwards,** to and fro.

Going *backward and forward* in his accusation. *Luttrell.*

We may argue *backwards and forwards* between the kingly right and the rights of private landholders. *Pollock & Mait.*

to go b., to evacuate the bowels. *Obs.*

back′ward (băk′wẽrd), *a.* 1. Directed or turned to the back or rear, or in a reverse or opposite direction.

2. Done in a reverse way; reversed.

She mumbles forth her *backward* prayers. *Gay.*

3. Perverse; as, a *backward* destiny. *Obs.*

4. Situated towards the back or rear. *Obs. or R.*

The *backward* garret of a mean house. *Johnson.*

5. Lagging or hanging back in action or progress: specif.: a Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating; bashful; loath.

For wiser brutes were *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*

b Slow in learning; dull; inapt; as, a *backward* child. "The *backward* learner." *South.* c Late or behindhand in growth, development, change of seasons, fruiting, etc.; as, a *backward* season; the country is in a *backward* state.

6. Already past or gone; bygone. *Rare.*

And flies unconscious o'er each *backward* year. *Byron.*

back′ward, *n.* The part behind or past. *Obs.*

In the dark *backward* and abysm of time. *Shak.*

back′ward, *v. t.* To keep back; to hinder. *Obs.*

back′ward-a′tion (băk′wẽr-dā′shŭn), *n.* [*backward*, v. t. + *-ation*.] *London Stock Exchange.* The seller's postponement of delivery of stock or shares, with the consent of the buyer, upon payment of a premium to the latter; also, the premium so paid. See CONTANGO.

back′ward-ly, *adv.* In a backward direction or manner. Specif.: a Again. *Obs.* b Reluctantly; slowly; aversely. *Sir P. Sidney.* c Perversely; ill. *Obs.*

And does he think so *backwardly* of me? *Shak.*

back′wash′ (băk′wŏsh′), *n.* Water or waves washed or thrown back, as by the paddle wheels or oars of a boat.

The foaming *backwash* of the mill wheel. *Hall Caine.*

back′wash′, *v. t.;* BACK′WASHED′ (-wŏsht′); BACK′WASH′ING. 1. To affect with backwash.

2. To clean the oil from (wool) after combing.

back′wa′ter (-wô′tẽr), *n.* 1. Water turned back in its course by an obstruction, an opposing current, or the flow of the tide, as in a sewer or river channel.

2. A body or accumulation of water so turned or held back, esp. when overflowing the lowlands, or forming a body of relatively still water fed by a side channel from the main current or sea.

3. Water thrown back by the turning of a water wheel, or by the paddle wheels of a steamer.

back′way′, *n.* A way at or to the back; hence, an indirect way; a bypath. Now usually as two words, **back way**.

back′woods′ (-wŏŏdz′), *n. pl.* The forests or partly cleared grounds on the frontiers or removed from the centers of population, esp. in the United States and Canada. — **back′wood′, back′woods′**, *a.*

back′woods′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man living in the backwoods. *Fisher Ames.*

ba′con (bā′k'n), *n.* [OF. *bacon*, fr. OHG. *bacho*, *bahho*, flitch of bacon, ham; akin to E. *back*. Cf. BACK the back side.] 1. The back and sides of a pig salted and smoked; formerly, the flesh of a pig salted or fresh; pork.

2. A pig's carcass; also, a live pig. *Obs.*

3. A rustic or clown; — alluding to the fact that pork was the flesh most eaten by rustics. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

to save one's bacon, to save one's self or property from harm or loss. *Colloq.* — **to sell one's b.,** to sell one's body or flesh. *Colloq.*

ba′con-er (-ẽr), *n.* A pig raised for, or fit to be made into, bacon. They weigh much more than those raised for pork.

Ba-co′ni-an (bā-kō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Francis Bacon (1561–1626) or his works or doctrines.

Baconian method, *Logic*, broadly, induction, or inductive method; specif., the form of induction taught by Lord Bacon, the essential feature of which is the collection of particular instances of the phenomenon under investigation and the progressive exclusion of nonessentials, the result being apprehension of its generalized character. — **B. theory,** the theory that Lord Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's dramatic works.

Ba-co′ni-an, *n.* One who supports or believes in Baconian doctrines; also, a believer in the Baconian theory.

Ba-co′ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Baconian philosophy or scientific method.

Ba′con's Re-bel′lion (bā′k'nz). A revolt, in 1676, of the Virginian colonists, chiefly of the lower classes, against the colonial government under William Berkeley. It was led by Nathaniel Bacon, and was caused by abuses in taxation and in the administration. It resulted in more liberal laws, known as **Bacon's Laws**.

ba′con-y (bā′k'n-ĭ), *a.* Resembling bacon; characterized by fat like bacon; fatty; as, *bacony* liver.

bac-te′ri-a (băk-tē′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See BACTERIUM.] A remarkable group of vegetable microörganisms of the class Schizomycetes (which see). They are widely distributed, occurring in air, water, and soil, as well as in the bodies of living animals and plants and in products derived from them. The lower forms are simple unicellular masses of protoplasm without a definite nucleus, and are often provided with flagella or cilia by means of which they move about. Being also destitute of chlorophyll, they are parasites or saprophytes. Reproduction is effected very rapidly by simple fission or division; some species also form asexual resting spores. Bacteria rarely exceed a micromillimeter in breadth, or their smallest diameter, so that thousands may be found in a single drop. The higher forms are filamentous, and show a certain advance in the method of spore production. Bacteria are popularly grouped in three classes according to their shape: *cocci*, or minute spherical cells; *bacilli*, rod-shaped cells; and *spirilla*, spiral filaments. In the economy of life these organisms are of the highest importance. Many species are active agents in converting dead organic matter into soluble food materials for plants; some oxidize nitrites to nitrates, and others possess the power of fixing atmospheric nitrogen; many are concerned in the various processes of fermentation, and a large group are pathogenic, giving rise to various diseases in man and animals as well as plants. See BACILLUS, BACTERIUM, INFECTION, IMMUNITY, TOXIN.

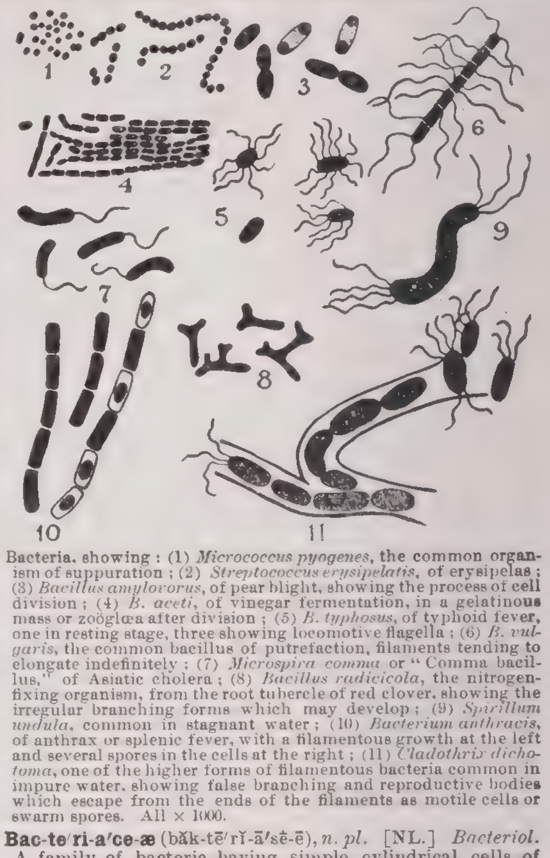

Bacteria, showing: (1) *Micrococcus pyogenes*, the common organism of suppuration; (2) *Streptococcus erysipelatis*, of erysipelas; (3) *Bacillus amylovorus*, of pear blight, showing the process of cell division; (4) *B. aceti*, of vinegar fermentation, in a gelatinous mass or zoöglœa after division; (5) *B. typhosus*, of typhoid fever, one in resting stage, three showing locomotive flagella; (6) *B. vulgaris*, the common bacillus of putrefaction, filaments tending to elongate indefinitely; (7) *Microspira comma* or "Comma bacillus," of Asiatic cholera; (8) *Bacillus radicicola*, the nitrogen-fixing organism, from the root tubercle of red clover, showing the irregular branching forms which may develop; (9) *Spirillum undula*, common in stagnant water; (10) *Bacterium anthracis*, of anthrax or splenic fever, with a filamentous growth at the left and several spores in the cells at the right; (11) *Cladothrix dichotoma*, one of the higher forms of filamentous bacteria common in impure water, showing false branching and reproductive bodies which escape from the ends of the filaments as motile cells or swarm spores. All × 1000.

Bac-te′ri-a′ce-æ (băk-tē′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* A family of bacteria having simple cylindrical cells of variable size, never surrounded by a sheath. The only genera are *Bacterium*, *Bacillus*, and *Pseudomonas*. (See these words.) — **bac-te′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bac-te′ri-al (băk-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, bacteria in the widest sense; resulting from, or caused by, bacteria; as, a *bacterial* cell; a *bacterial* disease.

bac-te′ri-cide (-sīd), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-cide*.] A substance which destroys bacteria. — **bac-te′ri-cid′al** (-sīd′ăl), *a.*

bac-te′ri-o- (băk-tē′rĭ-ō-). Combining form of *bacterium*.

bac-te′ri-o-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to bacteriology. — **bac-te′ri-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bac-te′ri-ol′o-gist (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* An expert in bacteriology.

bac-te′ri-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*bacterio-* + *-logy*.] The science which deals with the study of bacteria. It is a branch of botany; but some of its most important practical relations are with hygiene, medicine, and agriculture.

bac-te′ri-o-ly′sin (-ō-lī′sĭn), *n.* [See BACTERIOLYSIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance or body capable of breaking down bacterial cells. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

bac-te′ri-ol′y-sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bacterio-* + *-lysis*.] a Chemical decomposition brought about by bacteria without the addition of oxygen. b The destruction or dissolution of bacterial cells. — **bac-te′ri-o-lyt′ic** (-ō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

bac-te′ri-o-pur′pu-rin (-pûr′pū-rĭn), *n.* [*bacterio-* + *purpurin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A red coloring matter present in some bacteria. It has the power of reducing highly oxidized compounds by absorption of certain rays of light.

bac-te′ri-os′co-py (băk-tē′rĭ-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*bacterio-* + *-scopy*.] Microscopic examination or investigation of bacteria. — **bac-te′ri-o-scop′ic** (-ō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **-scop′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **bac-te′ri-os′co-pist** (-ŏs′kō-pĭst), *n.*

bac-te′ri-o′sis (-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See BACTERIUM; -OSIS.] *Hort.* Any bacterial disease of plants.

bac-te′ri-um (băk-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. βακτήριον, dim. of βάκτρον a staff.] 1. [*cap.*] *Bacteriol.* A large genus of bacteria typifying the family Bacteriaceæ, and distinguished from *Bacillus* mainly by the absence of cilia. This distinction is, however, in a measure artificial, as certain forms pass through both motile and nonmotile stages. The genus includes both harmless or beneficial and pathogenic species. Of the latter, *B. pneumoniæ* and *B. pneumonicum* are concerned with diseases of the lungs; *B. tuberculosis* is the source of tuberculosis; *B. anthracis*, of anthrax; *B. lepræ*, of leprosy; *B. syphilidis*, of syphilis; *B. influenzæ*, of grip or influenza; *B. diphtheriæ* of diphtheria; many others cause diseases in animals and still others in plants. The most important of

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back′slide′, *n.* Act of backsliding.

back′slid′er (-slīd′ẽr), *n.* One who backslides.

back′slid′ing-ness (băk′slīd′ĭng-nĕs), *n.* State of backsliding.

back′slid′n. Backslidden. *Ref. Sp.*

back′spang′ (băk′spăng′), *n.* [*back* + *spang* a bound.] A retreat from a bargain, as by a legal quirk; an underhand trick. *Scot. & Ir.*

back′speir′ (băk′spēr′), *v. t.* Also **back′spear′, back′speer′**. To speir, or question, again: to cross-question. — **back′speir′er**, *n.* *Scot.*

back spread. *Speculator's Cant.* [See SPREAD.

back′staff′, *n.* An instrument, similar to a cross-staff, but fitted with a reflector, formerly used for taking the altitude of heavenly bodies; — so called because the observer stood with his back toward the object to be observed. Called also *Davis's quadrant*.

back-stand, *n.* Backing. *Obs.*

back′ster, *also* **back′stay**, *n.* A flat piece of wood, held on the foot by a strap, for walking over shingle. *Dial. Eng.*

back′ster. Obs. or dial. var. of BAXTER. [*Dial. Eng.*

back′stone. Var. of BAKESTONE.

back stope. See STOPE, *cit.*

back strapper. *Track Laying.* One of the splicers who follow the head strappers, put in the remaining bolts, and finish tightening the splice.

backt. Backed. *Ref. Sp.*

back tendon. = BACK SINEW.

back′trick′, *n.* A caper backward in dancing. *Obs.* *Shak.*

back′u (băk′ōō), *n.* See MEASURE.

Back′us motor *or* **wheel.** = PELTON WHEEL.

back′ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

back′wards, *adv.* = BACKWARD, *adv.*

back′wash′er, *n.* One that backwashes.

back′wood′, *n.* The part of a carpenter's plane immediately back of the plate iron.

back′woods′y (băk′wŏŏd′zĭ), *a.* Of or like the backwoods.

back′word′, *n.* Word or speech by which one recalls a promise, acceptance, etc.; also, a retort. *Dial. Eng.*

back′worm′, *n.* *Falconry.* A disease of hawks. See FILANDERS. *Sir T. Browne.*

back′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* The comfrey.

back′y (băk′ĭ). Vulgar for TOBACCO.

back yard. The yard at the back of a house or building. Also used attrib. and fig.; as, *back-yard* (i. e., local, special, or private) measures enacted by a State legislature.

bac′lin, *n.* The bur marigold *Bidens cernua*. *Dial. Eng.*

bacon beetle. The larder beetle.

ba′con-face′, -faced′, *a.* Having a fat sleek face.

Ba-con′ic (bā-kŏn′ĭk), **Ba′con-ism** (bā′k'n-ĭz'm). = BACONIAN, BACONIANISM.

Ba′con-ist, *n.* 1. = BACONIAN. 2. A follower of Nathaniel Bacon in Bacon's Rebellion.

ba′con-ize, *v. t.* To make bacon of; to smoke.

ba′con-weed′, *n.* Lamb's-quarters.

bacoun. † BACON.

‖ **bac-tal′** (băk-tăl′), *n.* Among the Tagbanuas, a long traditional song chanted by mourners for several days after a person's funeral. *Phil. I.*

bac′te-ræ′mi-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Bacteriæmia.

bac-te′ri-æ′mi-a *or* **-e′mi-a** (băk-tē′rĭ-ē′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See BACTERIUM, -ÆMIA.] *Med.* A morbid condition due to bacteria in the blood.

bac-te′ri-an, bac-ter′ic (băk-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* Bacterial.

bac-te′ri-form, *a.* [*bacterio-* + *-form*.] Shaped like bacteria.

bac-te′ri-oid, *a.* [*bacterio-* + *-oid*.] Bacteroid.

bac-te′ri-o-pro′te-in, *n.* [*bacterio-* + *protein*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid present in bacteria; a form of mycoprotein.

bac-te′ri-o-ther′a-py, *n.* [*bacterio-* + *therapy*.] The branch of medical science which treats of the application of bacteriology to the cure of diseases. — **bac-te′ri-o-ther′a-peu′tic**, *a.*

bac-te′ri-ous, *a.* Bacterial.

bac′te-rit′ic, *a.* Characterized or caused by bacteria.

bac-te′ri-u′ri-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* See BACTERIUM, -URIA.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

the harmless species are those concerned with fermentation, as *B. aceti*, *B. pasteurianum*, and *B. acidi-lactici*. See FERMENT.
2. *Sing.* of BACTERIA.

bac′te-roid (băk′tē-roid) } *a.* [*bacterio-* + *-oid*.] Resem-
bac′te-roi′dal (-roi′dăl) } bling bacteria; bacterial.

bac′te-roid, *n.* [See BACTERIUM; -OID.] *Bot.* A minute organism found in the root tubercles of nitrogen-fixing plants, as leguminous crops. Bacteroids are regarded as degenerate or modified bacteria. See NITROBACTERIA.

Bac′tri-an (băk′trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bactria, an ancient country in Asia, of which the capital was Bactra, the modern Balkh. The inhabitants were closely related to the Persians.
Bactrian camel, the two-humped camel. See CAMEL. — **The B. Sage**, Zoroaster, the founder of Zoroastrianism, alleged to have been born in Bactria.

Bac′tri-an, *n.* A native inhabitant of Bactria; also, the language of the Bactrians. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Bac′tris (băk′trĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βακτρον a staff. Cf. BACTERIUM.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American pinnate-leaved, usually spiny, palms. The fruit is small, consisting of a fibrous pulp inclosing a hard nut, which in some species is edible. The stems of *B. minor* are used for walking sticks, being called *Tobago canes*.

ba-cu′li-form (bȧ-kū′lĭ-fôrm; băk′ū-), *a.* [L. *baculum* rod + *-form*.] Rod-shaped; as, *baculiform* chromosomes.

bac′u-line (băk′ū-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *baculum* rod.] Of or pertaining to the rod or punishment with the rod.

bac′u-lite (-līt), *n.* [L. *baculum* rod.] *Paleon.* Any fossil cephalopod of the extinct genus *Baculites*. — **bac′u-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

Bac′u-li′tes (băk′ū-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Cretaceous ammonoid cephalopods having the shell straight, like a tapering rod, instead of coiled.

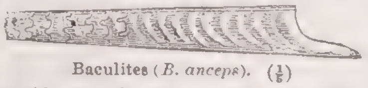

Baculites (*B. anceps*). (½)

bac′u-lom′e-try (-lŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [L. *baculum* staff + *-metry*.] Measurement of distance or height by a staff.

bac′u-lus (băk′ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BACULI (-lī). [L. *baculus*, *baculum*.] A staff or rod, esp. one symbolizing authority, as the pastoral staff of a bishop or of a grand master of the Knights Templars.

bad (băd), *a.*; *compar.* WORSE (wûrs); *superl.* WORST (wûrst). [ME. *bad*, *badde*, prob. fr. AS. *bæddel* hermaphrodite: cf. *bædling* effeminate fellow.] **1.** Of the nature of moral evil; wicked; vicious; perverted. Cf. BAD, *n.*

How sad and *bad* and mad it was —
But then, how it was sweet! *R. Browning.*

There is nothing either good or *bad*, but thinking makes it so. *Shak.*

Generalizing our experiences of choice, we call good those states, experiences, things, and acts that we approve of, and those states, experiences, things, and acts that we disapprove of we call *bad*. *F. H. Giddings.*

2. Injurious or deleterious; hurtful; dangerous; inimical to welfare; as, reading by firelight is *bad* for the eyes; also, of or pertaining to that which is injurious or dangerous; as, *bad* news.
3. Offensive to sense or sensibility; disagreeable; displeasing; annoying; as, a *bad* taste in the mouth; to be in a *bad* temper.

And here beneath it is all as *bad*,
For I thought the dead had peace, but it is not so:
To have no peace in the grave, is that not sad? *Tennyson*

4. Inadequate or unsuited to a designed purpose; inutile or unfit; as, a *bad* plan; unfavorable; as, *bad* weather for a journey; a *bad* outlook.

My Lady falls to play; so *bad* her chance.
He must repair it; takes a bribe from France. *Pope.*

5. Failing to realize its proper type or form; defective; blemished; faulty; as, a *bad* coin; a *bad* apple; specif., not good legally (see GOOD); invalid; void; as, a *bad* delivery of a stock certificate; a *bad* law.
6. Ill; sick; in pain; as, to be *bad* with gout; to feel *bad*.
7. Severe; aggravated; beyond what is usual; as, a *bad* case of mumps.

His torments almost drove him mad: —
Some said it was a fever *bad*. *Shelley.*

Syn. — Poor, inferior, defective, imperfect; pernicious, deleterious, detrimental, noxious, baneful, mischievous, injurious, hurtful; immoral, corrupt, vicious; wrong, sinful, criminal, iniquitous, nefarious. — BAD, EVIL, ILL, WICKED, NAUGHTY. Of these words, BAD alone is now used in a privative sense, frequently implying little more than the defect or absence of good qualities, or lack of value; as, a *bad* correspondent, *bad* English, *bad* debts, a *bad* job. Positively, *bad* frequently applies to that which is injurious or hurtful (as, *bad* for the health, a *bad* fall), and particularly to that which is in its nature morally reprehensible; as, a *bad* man, *bad* conduct, *bad* language. EVIL is now chiefly applied to what is morally bad (rarely, in present usage, to persons); it has frequently a more or less sinister or baleful connotation; as, *evil* deeds, an *evil* life, the *evil* eye; "*evil* dreams" (*Tennyson*); "shaking his *evil* head . . . as he darkly leered at her" (*Dickens*). ILL (see SICK), as a synonym for *evil*, occurs in modern usage chiefly in a few combinations, such as *ill* will, *ill* temper, *ill* nature, an *ill* wind, etc. Its chief use is adverbial. WICKED implies the actual contravention or violation of moral law; as, "God is angry with the *wicked* every day" (*Ps.* vii. 11), *wicked* designs. NAUGHTY was once serious, but is now trivial in its application; as, a *naughty* child. See CORRUPT, INIQUITOUS, FLAGRANT.
bad blood, harsh feeling; bitterness; resentment. — **b. cess.** See CESS. — **b. form**, form, or manner of action, not conventionally approved of. See FORM, *n.* — **b. lands**, barren regions, esp. [*often cap.*] in the western United States, where horizontal strata (Cretaceous and Tertiary) have been eroded into fantastic forms, and where lack of wood, water, and forage increases the difficulty of traversing the country; hence the name, first given by the Canadian French, *Mauvaises Terres* (bad lands). — **bad matter**, *Print.*, dead matter. *Chiefly British.* — **with a b. grace**, in a forced, reluctant, or perfunctory manner; ungraciously.

What might have been done with a good grace would at least be done *with a bad grace*. *Macaulay.*

bad (băd), *n.* That which is bad; sometimes, collectively, evil or wicked persons. See BAD, *a.* The nature of *the bad*, in the moral sense, is sometimes held to be positive, constituting a specific quality or condition; sometimes to be merely negative, an absence of good; sometimes to be purely relative, badness being inadequacy for a given purpose, or lack of adaptation to ends or of capacity to satisfy desire or cause approval.

I cannot go beyond the commandment of the Lord, to do either good or *bad* of mine own mind. *Num.* xxiv. 13.
The strong antipathy of good to *bad*. *Pope.*

to the bad, to a bad condition, implying, variously, illness (in a person), a deficit (in an account), moral ruin, etc.

‖ **ba′daud′** (bȧ′dō′), *n.* [F.] A person given to idle observation of everything, with wonder or astonishment; a credulous or gossipy idler.

badde′ley-ite (băd′lĭ-īt), *n.* [After J. *Baddeley*, who found it.] *Min.* Zircon dioxide, ZrO_2, occurring in colorless, yellow, brown, or black tabular crystals. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 5.5–6.0.

bad′der-locks (băd′ẽr-lŏks), *n.* [Perh. for *Balderlocks*, fr. *Balder*, the Scandinavian deity.] A large black laminariaceous seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*) often eaten as a vegetable in Europe. Also called *murlin*, *honeyware*, and *henware*.

bad′dish, *a.* Somewhat bad; inferior. — **bad′dish-ness**, *n.*

Ba′de-bec′ (bȧ′d′-bĕk′), *n.* In Rabelais's "Pantagruel" (II. 2), the daughter of the king of the Amaurotes of Utopia, wife of the great giant Gargantua, and mother of Pantagruel, at whose birth she died, bearing first 68 muleteers, 68 mules loaded with salt, 9 dromedaries, 7 camels, and 25 wagons, all laden with provisions.

badge (băj), *n.* [ME. *bage*, *bagge*; of unknown origin.] **1.** A distinctive mark, token, sign, or cognizance, worn on the person; as, the *badge* of a society; a policeman's *badge*; — used orig. for a knight's heraldic cognizance.
2. Something characteristic; a mark; a token.

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shak.*

3. *Naut.* A carved ornament formerly found on the stern of a vessel, containing a window or the representation of one.
Badge of Ulster. *Her.* = RED HAND.

badge, *v. t.*; BADGED (băjd); BADG′ING. To mark or distinguish with a badge.

badge, *v. t.* & *i.* To carry on the trade of a badger; hence, to regrate. See 5th BADGER. *Obs.*

badge′man (băj′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man wearing a badge; specif., *Eng.*, a licensed beggar or almsman.

badg′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wears a badge, as a policeman or porter.

badg′er, *n.* [Earlier *bageard*, prob. fr. *badge* + *-ard*, in reference to the white mark on its forehead. See BADGE, *n.*] **1.** A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Meles* or allied genus of the family Mustelidæ. It is a burrowing animal, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. One species (*M. taxus*) inhabits the north of Europe and Asia; another (*Taxidea taxus*), western North America. See TELEDU.

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Badger (*Taxidea taxus*).

2. In the Authorized Version, the conjectural rendering of the Hebrew word תַּחַשׁ, occurring in the name for the outer coverings of the tabernacle, and of the ark and vessels of the tabernacle when carried (*Ex.* xxv., xxvi., *Num.* iv., etc.). Ancient versions understood it to mean a color, as blue or black, while Hebrew tradition and modern criticism favor an animal, as the seal (in the Revised Version), the porpoise, dugong, or dolphin, and a recent view makes it an Egyptian loan word for leather, thus explaining the use of the material for shoes (*Ezekiel* xvi. 10).
3. In Australia: **a** A bandicoot. **b** A rock wallaby. **c** A wombat.
4. A brush made of badgers' hair, as for the use of artists.
5. [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of Wisconsin. *U. S.*
6. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.
7. *Carp.* A wide rabbet plane, having a skew mouth.
8. Badgerweed.

badg′er, *v. t.*; BADG′ERED (-ẽrd); BADG′ER-ING. **1.** To tease or annoy, as a badger when baited; to worry or irritate persistently.
2. To brush or work with a badger brush, as to soften the lines in graining.
3. To extort money from, by the badger game. *Cant.*

badg′er, *v. t.* [From 5th BADGER.] To beat down; cheat; barter; bargain.

badg′er, *n.* [ME. *bager*; orig. uncert.] An itinerant dealer in commodities used for food; a hawker; a huckster; — formerly applied esp. to one who bought grain in one place and sold it in another. *Now Dial. Eng.* By Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI., c. 14, 7 *badgers* were required to be licensed. They were also formerly liable under the statutes against regrating.

badger baiting *or* **drawing**. The brutal sport of setting dogs to pull a badger from an artificial hole, as a barrel.

badg′er-er (băj′ẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who badgers.
2. A kind of dog used in badger baiting; a dachshund.

badger game. The method of blackmailing by decoying a person into a compromising situation and extorting money by threats of exposure. *Cant.*

badg′er-leg′ged (-lĕg′ĕd; -lĕgd′), *a.* Having legs of unequal length, as the badger was thought to have. *Shak.*

badg′er-ly, *a.* Like a badger; hence, having grayish hair; elderly.

ba′di-an (bā′dĭ-ăn; bȧ′dĭ-ăn), *n.* [F. *badiane*, fr. Per. *bādiān* anise.] The carminative fruit of the Chinese anise tree (*Illicium verum*), resembling true anise in flavor.

ba-di′geon (bȧ-dĭj′ŭn), *n.* [F.] A cement or distemper paste (as of plaster and powdered freestone, or of sawdust and glue or lime) used by sculptors, builders, and workers in wood or stone, to fill holes, cover defects, etc.

‖ **ba′di′nage′** (bȧ′dē′näzh′; băd′ĭ-nāj), *n.* [F., fr. *badiner* to joke, OF. to trifle, be silly, fr. *badin* silly.] Playful raillery; banter.
Syn. — See BANTER.

ba′di′nage′, *v. t.*; BA′DI′NAGED′ (bȧ′dē′näzhd′; băd′ĭ-nājd); BA′DI′NAG′ING (-näzh′ĭng; -nāj-ĭng). To affect or effect by badinage.

Ba′din′guet′ (bȧ′dăN′gĕ′), *n.* [F.] Napoleon III.; — a nickname used by his political foes in allusion to the story of his having escaped from the fortress of Ham disguised in the clothes of a mason named Badinguet. Hence the name *Badingueux* for Napoleon's adherents.

bad′ly, *adv.* In a bad manner; poorly; not well; unskillfully; imperfectly; unfortunately; grievously; wickedly; so as to cause harm; disagreeably.
☞ *Badly* is often used colloquially for *very much* or *very greatly*, with words signifying *to want* or *need*.
to be badly off. = *to be ill off*, under ILL.

bad′min-ton (băd′mĭn-tŭn), *n.* [From the name of the seat of the Duke of Beaufort in England.] **1.** A preparation of claret, spiced and sweetened.
2. A game, similar to lawn tennis, played with shuttlecocks on a court 44 ft. long by 20 ft. wide. The net is five feet high. From one to four players play on a side. Badminton is played in India with a woolen ball, on a court 78 ft. by 36 ft., five players on a side.

Ba-dou′ra (bȧ-dōō′rȧ), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," the daughter of the king of China, who marries Prince Camaralzaman. No one had been able to win the love of either of them, but when they saw each other asleep by fairy influence, they at once fell deeply in love.

Ba-droul′bu-dur′, *or* **Ba-droul′bou-dour′** (bȧ-drōōl′bōō-dōōr′), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," the beautiful daughter of the sultan of China, who becomes Aladdin's wife.

Bae′de-ker (bā′dĕ-kẽr), *n.* Any of the guidebooks issued by Karl Baedeker.

bæ′tu-lus (bē′tū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. βαιτυλος a sacred meteorite.] *Antiq.* A meteorite, or similar rude stone, held sacred or worshiped as of divine origin, and sometimes given the form of an idol.

baff (bȧf), *v. t.* & *i.*; BAFFED (bȧft); BAFF′ING. [Scot., prob. imitative; cf. G. *baff*, interj. imitating the sound of a shot.] To strike; to beat; to make a baff *Scot. or Golf.*

baff, *n.* A blow, esp. with or on something flat or soft; a stroke; thud; specif., *Golf*, a stroke in which the sole of the club hits the ground and drives the ball aloft. *Scot. or Golf.*

baff (bȧf), *a.* [Cf. BAUCH.] Worthless; useless; without value; as, the *baff* edge of a plank, that is, the outer or sappy portion. Cf. BAUCH. *Dial. Eng.*

baff′-end′, *n.* A wedge driven back of the timbers of cribs or tubbing to keep them in place, usually cut from worthless (*baff*) ends of timber or planks. *Dial. Eng.*

baf′fle (băf′′l), *v. t.*; BAF′FLED (-′ld); BAF′FLING (-lĭng). [Cf. Lowland Scotch *bauchle* to treat contemptuously, *bauch* tasteless, abashed, jaded, OF. *beffler*, *beffer*, to mock, deceive.] **1.** To subject to a disgraceful punishment or to infamy, as a recreant or perjured knight. *Obs. Edw. Hall.*

He by the heels him hung upon a tree,
And *baffled* so, that all which passed by
The picture of his punishment might see. *Spenser.*

2. To subject to any disgrace or contumely. *Obs.*
3. To cheat; delude; bewilder; confound. *Obs. or R.*

They cry out . . that men will not be gull'd and *baffl'd*. *Milton.*
Let the rude noise of bells enchant dull ears, and bonfires *baffle* eyes. *G. Daniel.*

4. To check or defeat by perplexing; to disconcert; frustrate; thwart; foil.

The mere intricacy of a question should not *baffle* us. *Locke.*
A suitable scripture ready to repel and *baffle* them all. *South.*
The art that *baffles* time's tyrannic claim. *Cowper.*

5. To beat about; to check, turn, or disperse, in its course, by an opposing force or obstacles; as, the ship was *baffled* by wind and weather; plates are used for *baffling* the steam.
Syn. — Thwart, foil, balk, defeat. See FRUSTRATE.

baf′fle, *v. i.* **1.** To practice deceit; to juggle. *Obs. Barrow.*
2. To struggle in vain; as, a ship *baffles* with the winds.
3. To shift about; — said of the wind.

baf′fle, *n.* **1.** Act of baffling.
2. Specif.: Disgrace; infamy; juggling; quibble; confusion; check. *Obs.* "A *baffle* to philosophy." *South.*

After this *baffle* her army had received. *Cotton.*

3. State of one who is baffled, confused, bewildered. *Rare.*
4. *Mech.* Something for deflecting, checking, or otherwise regulating, flow; as: **a** A plate or wall for deflecting gases or other fluids, as in a steam-boiler flue, a reverberatory furnace, a gasoline-engine muffler, a separator in a sugar-

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Bac-tri′tes (băk-trī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βάκτρον a staff.] *Paleon.* A genus of Devonian ammonoids with straight tapering shells and slightly plicated sutures. — **bac′tri-toid** (băk′trĭ-toid), *a.*

bac′ule (băk′ūl), *n.* [F.] A [bascule.]

baculere. † BACHELOR.

bac′u-li, *n.*, *pl.* of BACULUS.

bac′u-lif′er-ous (băk′ū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *baculum* staff + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Bearing canes or reeds.

bacun. † BACON; obs. p. p. of BAKE.

bad. † BODE.

bad. = *bade*, pret of BID. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

bad, *adv.* Badly. (See FLAT ADVERB.) *Colloq.*

bad′a-cer (băd′ȧ-sẽr). *D. Bib.*

Ba-da′ga (bȧ-dä′gȧ), *n.* A member of a Dravidian agricultural tribe of southern India, speaking a dialect of Kanarese. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Ba-da′ias (bȧ-dā′yȧs). *D. Bib.*

badal. † BEADLE.

‖ **ba-dam′** (bä-däm′), *n.* *Bot.* [Per. *bādām* almond.] A kind of bitter almond from Persia, used as money (equiv. to about half a cent) in parts of India.

ba-dar′rah (bȧ-där′ä). Var. of BIDAR.

Badb (bīv; bīb), *n.* [Ir. *badhbh* a vulture, raven, fury, witch.] In Irish legend, a demoness of battle; a fury, inspiring the madness of the fight.

badde. † *bade*, pret. of BID.

badde. † BAD.

baddely, *adv.* † BADLY.

bad′der, bad′dest. Obs. or colloq. compar. and superl. of BAD.

bad′dock (băd′ŭk), *n.* [Scot., of uncertain origin.] The pollack, or coalfish. *Dial Eng.*

bad′dy, *a.* A word of uncertain meaning found in a letter of T. Digges (1585, '86) and misread or miscopied as *paddy* and used by Motley. Dr. J. A. H. Murray suggests that it may be a derivative of *bad* (cf. *goody*), or an obs. var. of *bad* (cf. *badde*), or a var. of *bawdy*, dirty or foul.

bade. † BODE.

bade (băd), *pret.* of BID.

badelar, *n.* [F. *badelaire*.] A kind of curved sword. *Obs.*

badge, *v. t.* Var. of BAG, to cut corn, peas, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **bad′geer′** (băd′gēr′). Var. of [BADGIR.]

badger bird. The marbled godwit. *Local, U. S.*

badger box. A kind of dwelling like an **A** tent. *Australian Slang.*

badger dog. See DACHSHUND.

badg′er-ing-ly, *adv.* of *badgering*, p. pr.

badg′er's-bane′, *n.* A European wolfsbane.

Badger State. Wisconsin. *A nickname, U. S.*

badg′er-weed′, *n.* The American pasque flower.

badg′et (băj′ĕt), *n.* [Cf. BADGER, BADGE.] A badger (the animal). *Dial. Eng.*

badging hook. See BAG, to reap.

‖ **bad′gir′** (băd′gēr′), *n.* [Per. *bād-gīr* windcatch.] A tower or screen for ventilation, as by forcing down the wind. *Oriental.*

‖ **ba-di′a** (bä-dē′ä), *n.* [It.] An abbey church.

bad′i-a′ga (băd′ĭ-ā′gȧ; bȧd-yä′gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *badyaga*.] A fresh-water sponge (*Spongilla*) of northern Europe, the powder of which is applied to bruises.

‖ **ba′di′ner′** (*F.* bȧ′dē′nā′), *v. i.* [F. See BADINAGE.] To talk jestingly; to banter. *Rare. Scott.*

‖ **ba′di′ne-rie′** (bȧ′dē′n′-rē′), *n.* [F.] Badinage.

‖ **ba′di′neur′** (bȧ′dē′nûr′), *n.* [From F. *badiner* to jest.] One who talks badinage.

ba′di-ous (bā′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *badius*.] Bay or reddish brown.

bad′ling, *n.* [AS. *bædling*. Cf. BAD.] A worthless person; an effeminate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **bad-mash′** (bŭd-mäsh′). Var. of BUDMASH.

bad′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bad′och (băd′ŭk), *n.* A jaeger gull. *Dial. Eng.*

bad′rans (bȧd′rȧns). Var. of BAUDRONS. *Scot.*

Ba′du-hen′na (bä′dōō-hĕn′ȧ), *n.* [L. *Baduhennae lucus*.] A sacred grove in ancient Frisian territory where the Romans were defeated and nine hundred of them killed, A. D. 28.

bae (bā). Scot. var. of BAA.

bæch. † BACHE, a rivulet.

bæd. † BED.

bael. † BALE. [plant.]

bael (bēl). Var. of BEL, the

Bael′daeg (băl′dăg). Var. of BALDER.

bære. † BIER.

bærne. † BARN. [LAW.]

Baer's law. See VON BAER'S

baest. Obs. or dial. var. of BASTE. [*Rare.*]

bæ′tyl (bē′tĭl), *n.* A bætulus.

bæ′ty-lus. Var. of BÆTULUS.

baff, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. D. *baffen*.] To bark; yelp. *Obs.*

baf′fe-ta (băf′ē-tȧ), *n.* = BAFT, a fabric.

baffing spoon. *Golf.* = BAFFY.

manufacturing plant, etc. **b** A plate or grating in a channel or a pipe conveying fluid to check eddy currents and thus cause a uniform flow.

baf′fle-ment (băf′'l-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of baffling, or of being baffled; frustration; check.

baffle plate. A plate used as a baffle. See BAFFLE, *n.*, 4.

baf′fler (băf′lẽr), *n.* One that baffles; specif., in *Mech.* = BAFFLE, *n.*, 4.

baf′fling (băf′lĭng), *p. a. & vb. n.* of BAFFLE, *v.*
baffling wind, *Naut.*, a light wind that frequently shifts from one point to another.
— **baf′fling-ly**, *adv.* — **baf′fling-ness**, *n.*

baff week. The week in which no pay is received under the system of fortnightly payments, as in a colliery. A *baff Saturday* is Saturday of a baff week. *Dial. Eng.*

baff′y (băf′ĭ), *n.* [See BAFF, *v.t.*] *Golf.* A short wooden club having a face with a deep pitch or loft.

bag (băg), *n.* [ME. *bagge*; cf. Icel. *baggi*, and also OF. *bague*, bundle, LL. *baga*.] **1.** A sack or pouch, used for holding anything; as, a *bag* of meal or of money.
2. Specif.: **a** A purse for money. **b** *pl.* Bagpipes. *Obs.* **c** A silk pouch to contain the back hair, formerly used by men. **d** A mail pouch; the mail. *Eng.* **e** *Baseball.* A sack of sand or the like marking a base. **f** A handbag. **g** A varying measure, being the quantity contained, or supposed to be contained, in a bag; as, 75 kilos of sugar are counted a *bag* in Brazil. **h** A game bag; hence, the quantity of game or fish bagged. **i** *Wool Trade.* A small package of wool, generally with a tare of 3 lbs. *Australia.*
3. Any of various pouchlike objects, as: **a** A dependent fold of skin containing a gland or other organ, as the udder of a cow. **b** A sac or cavity within the body for containing a fluid or secretion, as the poison *bag* or sac of a snake (see FANG, *Illust.*), the honey *bag* of a bee, etc. **c** The belly; the womb of a domestic animal; also sometimes, *pl.*, entrails. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **d** *Coal Mining.* A cavity filled with water or gas. **e** The part of anything flexible that bags; as, the *bag* of a sail; the *bag* at the knees of trousers. **f** A loose-fitting garment; esp., *pl.*, in England, ordinary loose trousers. *Colloq.*

And the driver cries, "Flowers! Flowers for a pair of old *bags*, sir." — *J. Corbin.*

g *Ceramics.* Any of the small upright chimneys in the common, or up-draft, oven, through which the flames pass into the body of the oven.
4. The process of bagging, or the extent to which anything is bagged.
bag and baggage, all one's belongings; — orig. a military phrase. — **b. and spoon**, a dredge consisting of a bag, as of leather, canvas, or chainwork, having an iron mouthpiece with a sharp edge. — **b. of bones**, a very lean creature. — **to give** (one) **the b. to hold**, to divert the attention of (any one) so as to escape notice in doing something, as going away. — **to give one the b.** **a** To leave without warning. **b** To dismiss (an employee); to sack; to cashier; as, he *gave him the bag* last week. *Colloq. or Dial.*

bag, *v. i.*; BAGGED (băgd); BAG′GING. **1.** To swell or bulge like a full bag; to hang down or loosely in a baglike fashion; as, the skin *bags* from containing morbid matter.
2. To swell with arrogance. *Obs.* — *Chaucer.*
3. To be or become pregnant. *Obs.* *Warner (Alb. Eng.).*

bag, *v. t.* **1.** To swell out like a bag; to distend; to bulge.

A bee, *bagged* with his honeyed venom. — *Dryden.*

2. To put into a bag; as, to *bag* hops.
3. To put (game killed or taken) into a bag; hence, to kill or capture in hunting.
4. To seize; to capture or entrap; to get possession of, esp. by strategy or stealth; as, to *bag* an army.

A stray story may thus be *bagged* in the West-end. *Max Müller.*

bag, *v. t.* To cut (grain, peas, etc.) with a kind of hook or sickle, called a **bagging**, or **badging**, **hook**, at the same time gathering the grain, etc., into bundles. *Eng.*

Ba-gan′da (bä-găn′dä), *n. pl.* A Bantu tribe of the Uganda protectorate, now nearly all Christians, whose native monarchy dates probably from the beginning of the 15th century and who represent the highest culture attained by a Negroid African race. See BANTU.

ba′gasse′ (bȧ′gȧs′), *n.* [F.] Sugar cane as it comes crushed from the mill. It is often dried and used as fuel. Also, sometimes, the beet pulp obtained in crushing the sugar beet.

bag′a-telle′ (băg′ȧ-tĕl′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bagattella*; cf. dial. It. *bagata* trifle, OF. *bague* bundle.] **1.** A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles.* — *Prior.*

2. A game played with a cue and balls on an oblong board, having at one end cups, or cups and arches. There are several varieties, with different rules, including: **bagatelle** (proper) in which each player uses the nine balls; **sans égal**, a French variety in which each player uses four balls, and another ball is spotted; **Mississippi**, in which the balls are driven through numbered arches into the holes, and both arches and holes are scored to the player; **trou madame**, in which the arches are scored to the player and the holes against him; **cockamaroo**, *or* **Russian bagatelle**, a childish variety having holes, pins, arches, and bells. A variety called **cannon** is played like billiards, and with only three balls, usually without the holes.
3. A piece of music or verse in a light or trivial style.

bag fox. *Hunting.* A fox taken to a covert in a bag to be released before the hounds.

bag′gage (băg′āj), *n.* [F. *bagage*, fr. OF. *bague* bundle. In senses 5 and 6 cf. F. *bagasse* a prostitute. See BAG, *n.*] **1.** The trunks, valises, satchels, etc., which one carries along with him on a journey; — now usually called *luggage* by the English.

The baronet's *baggage* on the roof of the coach. — *Thackeray.*
We saw our *baggage* following below. — *Johnson.*

2. The clothes, tents, utensils, and effects of every kind, including arms and munitions, of an army; impedimenta. Also, loosely, the baggage train of an army.
3. Rubbish; trash; refuse; hence, purulent matter. *Obs.*
4. Trashy talk or writing; trash. *Obs.* — *Ascham.*
5. A worthless, good-for-nothing, or vile man or woman; esp., a woman of loose morals; a prostitute.

Out of my door, you witch, you hag, you *baggage*, you polecat, you ronyon! out, out! — *Shak.*

She was a disreputable, daring, laughing, painted French *baggage.* — *Thackeray.*

6. Familiarly or playfully, any young woman; — used with an implication of artfulness, pertness, sauciness, slyness, or the like.

The little *baggage* hath witchcraft in her, I profess. *Hawthorne.*

bag′gage-mas′ter, *n.* A person in charge of baggage, as an official at railway stations or upon other lines of public travel in America, or an officer in the British army responsible for the brigade or divisional baggage in the field.

bagged (băgd), *p. a.* **1.** Pregnant with young. *Obs.*
2. Bulging or loosely pendent like a bag.
3. Inclosed in a bag; also, having a bag or bags.

bag′ging (băg′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Cloth or other material for bags, esp. of a coarse kind.
2. Filtration through a bag, as of sperm oil.
3. (*dial.* bȧg′ĭn; băg′-). Food eaten between meals, esp. an afternoon lunch. *Dial. Eng.*

bag′gy (băg′ĭ), *a.* Like a bag: loose, puffed out, or pendent, like a bag; flabby; as, *baggy* trousers; *baggy* cheeks.

bag′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A commercial traveler.
2. *Hunting.* A bag fox.

bag net. A bag-shaped net for catching fish.

bagn′io (băn′yō), *n.* [It. *bagno* bath, fr. L. *balneum.*] **1.** A house for bathing, sweating, etc. *Obs.*, except as applied to the baths of Italian or Turkish cities.
2. A place for confining slaves in the Orient; hence, a prison; a bagne — uncertain why so called.
3. Brothel; stew; house of prostitution.

bag′pipe′ (băg′pīp′), *n.* A musical wind instrument, now used chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland and in Ireland, Poland, Sicily, etc. Sometimes called *bagpipes.* It consists of a leather bag that receives the air by a tube stopped by a valve, and three or four sounding pipes, into which the air is pressed. One of these pipes, the *chanter*, resembles an oboe with eight holes, and gives the melody; the others, the *drones*, produce continuous low or bass tones.

Bagpipe.

bag′pipe′, *v. t.* To make to look like a bagpipe.
to bagpipe the mizzen, *Naut.*, to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the mizzen rigging. *Rare.*

bag′re (băg′rē; bä′grā), *n.* [Pg. or Sp.] **a** Either of two large Nile catfishes (*Porcus bayad* and *P. docmac*). **b** (*pron.* bä′grā) Any catfish. *Sp. Amer.*

bag′reef′, *n.* *Naut.* The lower reef of fore-and-aft sails.

bag′room′ (băg′rōōm′), *n.* *Naut.* A room on a man-of-war or transport for the stowage of the crew's clothing bags.

‖ **bague** (bȧg), *n.* [F., a ring.] **1.** A ring; a brooch. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* The ring or a plate of an annulated column.

ba-guet′, **ba-guette′** (bȧ-gĕt′), *n.* [F. *baguette*, prop. a rod, It. *bacchetta*, fr. L. *baculum*, *baculus*, stick, staff.] *Arch.* **a** A small molding, like the astragal, but smaller; a bead. **b** Formerly, a molding along the angle between two planes of a hip roof.

bag′wig′ (băg′wĭg′), *n.* A wig, in use in the 18th century, with the hair at the back of the head inclosed in a silk bag. — **bag′wigged′** (-wĭgd′), *a.*

bag′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* Any of several lepidopterous insects which, in the larval state, construct a baglike case of silk, bits of leaves, twigs, etc., and carry it about for protection. The common American species (*Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*) prefers evergreens, but attacks many other trees. It transforms into a pupa in its case, and the female, which is wingless, lays her eggs there. Another (*Oiketicus abbotii*) injures the orange tree.

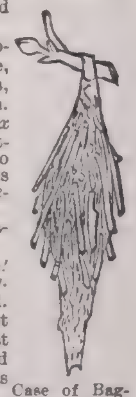
Case of Bagworm (*Thyridopteryx*). (⅓)

bah (bä), *interj.* [Cf. F. *bah.*] An exclamation of extreme contempt.

Twenty-five years ago the vile ejaculation, *Bah!* was utterly unknown to the English. *De Quincey.*

‖ **ba-ha′dur** (bȧ-hô′dōōr; bȧ-hä′-), *n.* [Hind. *bahādur* hero, champion.] A title of respect or honor given to European officers in East Indian state papers, and colloquially, and among the natives, to distinguished officials and other important personages.

Ba-ha′ma (bȧ-hā′mȧ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Bahama Islands.
Bahama grass, Bermuda grass. — **B. hemp**, henequen. — **B. tea**, the common lantana. — **B. whitewood**, wild cinnamon.

ba-hut′ (bȧ-hōōt′; *F.* bȧ′ü′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A chest, or cabinet, esp. an ornamental one used as furniture and often having the lower part deeper than the upper.
2. *Arch.* **a** A low wall raised above the main cornice of a building and carrying the roof; — distinguished from an *attic* in not having a decorative treatment. **b** A parapet wall, solid and generally not decorative.
3. A masquerade costume. *Obs.*

‖ **bai′gnoire′** (bĕn′wȧr′), *n.* [F., lit., bathtub.] **1.** A box of the lowest tier in a theater, where the partitions are low.
2. A pan in which tanners heat water, alum, and tallow for dressing leather.

bail (bāl), *n.* [F. *baille* a bucket, pail.] A bucket used on shipboard; now, only, a scoop or other vessel used in bailing water out of a boat.

The *bail* of a canoe . . . made of a human skull. *Capt. Cook.*

bail, *v. t.*; BAILED (bāld); BAIL′ING. **1.** To lade; to dip and throw; — usually with *out*; as, to *bail* water out of a boat.

Buckets . . . to *bail* out the water. *Capt. J. Smith.*

2. To dip or lade water from; — often with *out* to express completeness; as, to *bail* out a boat.

bail, *v. i.* To dip or lade out water, or the like.

bail, *v. t.* [OF. *baillier* to give, deliver, fr. L. *bajulare* to bear a burden, keep in custody, fr. *bajulus* burden bearer. Perh. in some uses fr. the n.] **1.** To deliver; release. *Obs.*

Ne none there was to rescue her, ne none to *bail.* *Spenser.*

2. *Law.* **a** To deliver, as goods in trust, for some special object or purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee, or person intrusted; as, to *bail* cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment; to *bail* goods to a carrier. *Blackstone. Kent.* **b** To set free, or deliver from arrest, or out of custody, on an undertaking of some other person or persons that he or they will be responsible for the appearance, at a certain day and place, of the person bailed; — said of the magistrate, who is now more commonly said to *admit* (the prisoner) *to bail.* **c** To procure the release of (a prisoner) by giving such an undertaking; — said of the person who gives the security.

bail, *n.* [OF. *bail*, fr. the v. See BAIL to deliver.] **1.** Custody; keeping. *Obs.*

Silly Faunus now within their *bail.* *Spenser.*

2. *Law.* **a** The custody of a prisoner or person under arrest by a person who procures his release from imprisonment by giving surety for his due appearance. *Obs.*, although *bail* orig. had this sense in the phrases *admit to bail*, *let to bail*, in which *bail* is here now taken in sense **b**. **b** The security given for the due appearance of a prisoner in order to obtain his release from imprisonment; as, the man is out on *bail*; to go *bail* for any one.

Excessive *bail* shall not be required. *U. S. Const. Amendment* VIII.

bafft. † BAFT, behind.
bafful. † BAFFLE.
baf′l. Baffle. *Ref. Sp.*
baf′ld. Baffled. *Ref. Sp.*
baft (bȧft), *adv.* [AS. *beæftan.*] **a** Behind; in the rear; after. *Obs.* **b** Abaft; astern.
baft (bȧft), **baf′ta** (băf′tȧ), *n.* Also **baf′tah.** [Cf. Per. *baft* woven.] A coarse stuff, usually of cotton, orig. made in India. Also, an imitation of it made for export.
Ba-fu′ru (bä-fōō′rōō). Var. of BAPFURU.
ba′ga, *n.* Short for RUTABAGA.
bagage. † BAGGAGE.
ba-ga′ni (bä-gä′nē), *n.* In Mindanao, a class of warriors who by their ornaments or dress indicate the number of murders they have committed.
bag′a-ra (băg′ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Cf. BAGRE.] A kingfish of California (*Menticirrhus undulatus*).
ba-gass′ (bȧ-gȧs′). Var. of BAGASSE.
ba-gat′a-way (bȧ-găt′ȧ-wā), *n.* The Canadian Indian game from which lacrosse developed.
bag′a-tel′. Bagatelle. *Ref. Sp.*
Bag′a-tha (băg′ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
Bag′a-than (-thăn). *D. Bib.*
bag′a-tine′ (băg′ȧ-tēn′), *n.* English for BAGATTINO.
ba′gat-ti′no (bä′gät-tē′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -TINI (-tē′nē). [It.] An obsolete Venetian coin worth something less than a farthing.
bagbyte. † BACKBITE.
Bag-dad′ (băg-däd′; băg′dăd), *n.* [From *Bagdad*, Turkey.] **a** A raw lambskin; — so called in Oriental trade. **b** A Bagdad rug.
Bag′di (băg′dĭ), *n.* One of a numerous servile caste of Bengal.
bage. † BADGE.
bagelle. † BAGLE.
bager. † BADGER.
bag′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
bag′gage, *a.* Worthless; trashy; rubbishy; nasty. *Obs.*
baggage agent. The baggage-master of a railroad.
bag′gage-ly, *a.* Rubbishy. *Obs.*
bag′gage-man, *n.* A man who handles or is in charge of baggage, as a baggage-master.
bag′gag-er (băg′ā-jẽr), *n.* One who cares for or carries baggage.
bag′gage-smash′er, *n.* A baggage handler on a railway or steamboat line. *Slang, U. S.*
baggage train. *Mil.* A wagon train carrying baggage.
bag′ga-la (băg′ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [Mahrati *baglā*, *bagalā.*] A two-masted trading vessel used in the Indian Ocean.
baggammon. † BACKGAMMON.
bag′ga-net. Scot. or dial. var. of BAYONET.
baggard. † BOGGARD.
baggatelle. † BAGATELLE.
bag-gat′i-way. Var. of BAGATAWAY.
bagge. † BAG, BADGE.
bagge, *v. i.* To squint, as in leering, ogling, etc. *Obs.*
bag′ger, *n.* One that puts something into bags.
bag′gie (băg′ĭ; *dial.* bȧg′ĭ), *n.* [Dim. of BAG, *n.*] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** The belly.
2. A large minnow; also, the stickleback.
bag′gi-ly, *adv.* In a loose, baggy way.
bag′gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bag′ging, *p. a. & vb. n.* of BAG, *v.*
bagging hook. See BAG, to reap. *Dial. Eng.*
bag′ging-ly, *adv.* [See BAGGE, *v.*] Squintingly; with an ogle or leer. *Obs.*
bag′git, *n.* [Scot., bagged, pregnant.] A female salmon just before spawning, or, sometimes, one just after spawning. *Eng. Encyc. of Sport.*
bag′go-net. Obs. or dial. var of BAYONET.
bagguage. † BAGGAGE.
bag′hash (bȧg′hăsh), *v. t.* To abuse in speech. *Scot.*
Ba-ghe′li (bȧ-gā′lē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
Ba-ghir′mi (bä-gẽr′mĭ), *n. pl.* A powerful Mohammedan tribe of a mixed Negroid stock living southeast of Lake Tchad.
bagige. † BAGGAGE.
Bag′i-mont's, *or* **Bag′i-mond's**, **Roll** (băj′ĭ-mŏnts, -mŏndz). A rent roll of benefices in Scotland made about 1275 by Benemundus de Vicci, commonly called Bagimont, who was employed by Alexander III. to collect the tithes of benefices.
ba′gle, *n.* [Icel. *bagall*, fr. L. *baculum* staff, scepter.] The crosier of a bishop. *Obs.*
bag′-leaves′, *n.* The orpine, or live-forever, the firm epidermis of whose leaves is easily separable from the green tissue.
bagnard. † BAGNIO.
‖ **bagne** (bȧn′y′), *n.*; *pl.* F. BAGNES (bȧn′y′). [F., prison, fr. It. *bagno.*] **1.** A prison; a bagnio; specif., one of the French prisons for convicts condemned to hard labor, after the abolition of the galleys in 1848. These bagnes were abolished in 1852.
2. A bagnio or brothel.
bag′net. Obs. or dial. for BAYONET.
bag′nut′, *n.* The bladder nut [*Staphylea pinnata*].
Ba′go (bā′gō). *Bib.*
Ba-go′as (bȧ-gō′ăs). *Bib.*
Ba-go′bos (bä-gō′bōs), *n. pl.* A tribe of tall robust Malayans of central Mindanao. Most of them practice human sacrifice: a few are Christians. They domineer over adjacent tribes.
bag′o-net (băg′ō-nĕt). Obs. or dial. var. of BAYONET.
bag′pip′er (-pīp′ẽr), *n.* A player on a bagpipe: a piper.
bag′pip′ing (-pīp′ĭng), *n.* Act of playing on the bagpipe.
B. Agr. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Agriculture.
ba-gra′tion-ite (bȧ-grā′shŭn-īt; -tĭ-ŏn-īt), *n.* [After one P. R. *Bagration.*] *Min.* A variety of allanite, in small black crystals.
Bag′shot beds. [From *Bagshot*, England.] *Geol.* A series of beds of the English Eocene.
Bag′stock, Joe. In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a wooden-featured, blue-faced major, self-absorbed, and forever talking of "J. B.," "old J. B.," "Joey B.," etc.
‖ **ba′guio** (bä′gyō), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *bag-yo.*] A typhoon. *Phil. I.*
bag′wyn, *n.* *Her.* A fabulous beast like an antelope, having a goat's horns and a horse's tail.
bah. † BOW.
bah, *v. t.* To say "bah" to. *Rare.*
Ba′ha-lul′ (bä′hä-lōōl′), *n.* In "The Arabian Nights," Harun al-Rashid's court fool, nicknamed "The Crazy."
ba-han′ (bȧ-hăn′), *n.* A species of poplar (*Populus euphratica*) native of Asia Minor, supposed to be the *Babylonian willow* mentioned in Psalm cxxxvii. 2.
ba-har′ (bȧ-här′), *n.* [Ar. *bahār.*] See CANDY (the weight).
Bah′ar-ites (bä′ȧr-īts), **Bah′ar-ides** (-īdz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* BAHARITE, BAHARIDE. [From Ar. *bahr* river (i. e., the Nile).] A dynasty of Mamelukes ruling in Egypt in the 13th and 14th centuries.
Ba-ha′rum-ite (bȧ-hā′rŭm-īt; bā′hȧ-rōō′mīt). *Bib.*
ba-hau′dur, **ba-haw′der.** Vars. of BAHADUR.
ba′hay′ (bä′hī′), *n.* [Tag.] A house. *Phil. I.*
ba′her-a (bä′hẽr-ȧ), *n.* [Bengalee *bahura.*] An East Indian timber tree (*Terminalia bellerica*), one of the myrobalans.
ba′hi (bä′hē), *n.* Fortune; destiny; — a Romany term.
‖ **ba-hi′a** (bä-ē′ä), *n.* [Sp. See BAY inlet.] **1.** A bay; — chiefly used in Spanish place names.
2. [*cap.*] A Brazil diamond from the Bahia district.
Bahia powder. = GOA POWDER.
Ba-hi′ma (bä-hē′mä), *n. pl.* Also **Hima.** The aristocratic Hamites or half-Hamites forming the ruling class of natives in Uganda. Cf. BAGANDA.
ba-his′ti (bȧ-hēs′tē). Var. of BHEESTY.
Bah′ma-ni dy′nas-ty (bä′mȧ-nē). The first Mohammedan dynasty in the Dekkan. It was founded, prob. in 1347, by Allah-ud-din (one of whose assumed names was Bahmani) and continued in power till 1489.
Bah′ma-nid (-nĭd), *n.* Any king of the Bahmani dynasty.
ba′ho. Var. of BAHOO.
bahobab. † BAOBAB.
‖ **ba′hoo** (bä′hōō), *n.* Among certain Alaskan Indians, a small stick which has at one end one or more small feathers, and symbolizes a prayer.
Ba-hu′mus (bȧ-hū′mŭs). *Bib.*
Ba-hu′rim (-rĭm). *Bib.*
Ba′ian-ism (bā′yăn-ĭz'm). Var. of BAJANISM.
baiard. † BAYARD.
baiche. † BEACH.
baid. Obs. pret. of BIDE.
‖ **bai′dak** (bī′däk), *n.* [Russ. *baydak.*] A large river boat used on the Dnieper, usually carrying a mast and sail.
bai′dar (bī′där). Var. of BIDAR.
baide. † BODE.
Baid′ya (bīd′yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vaidya.*] A member of a high caste of eastern Bengal. Traditionally they are physicians.
baie. † BAY.
Bai′er-a (bī′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after one J. J. *Baier* (1677-1735), a German.] Syn. of JEANPAULIA.
baierd. † BAYARD.
baies. † BAIZE.
baight. † BAIT.
bai′gle. Dial. var. of BEAGLE.
baig′net (bāg′nĕt). Obs. or dial. var. of BAYONET.
baik. † BAKE, BECK.
bai′kal-ite (bī′kăl-īt), *n.* [From Lake *Baikal.*] *Min.* A dark green variety of hedenbergite.
baik′ie (bāk′ĭ), *n.* A piece of wood used in tethering a cow; also, in some places, a stake for tethering. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
baik′ie. Var. of BACKIE, a vessel. *Scot.*
baikin. Obs. p. p. of BAKE.

c The person or persons who become surety for the due appearance in court of a prisoner so released. The bail is now liable only for a money forfeit or damages. Cf. MAINPRISE. **d** The temporary delivery or release of a prisoner upon security for his due appearance.
bail above, b. to the action, *or* **special b.**, bail in the nature of a general undertaking, made after the defendant's appearance, that the defendant shall satisfy the judgment of the court in damages, debt, or costs, or, failing to do so, shall surrender himself in person to the court. — **b. below,** *or* **common b.**, bail given by two sureties to the sheriff for the due appearance of the defendant. This later became a mere form with imaginary persons as sureties, used as a method of entering the appearance of the defendant in civil actions.

bail (bāl), *n.* [ME. *beyl;* cf. Dan. *böile* a bending, ring, hoop, Sw. *bögel*, *bygel*, and Icel. *beyla* hump, swelling, akin to E. *bow* to bend.] **1**. A hoop or ring; a half hoop, or horseshoe-shaped piece for supporting something, as the cover of a carrier's wagon, the awning of a boat, etc. Specif.: **a** An iron yoke on a life car to suspend it from the hawser. **b** A yoke to the trunnions of a cannon to raise it from the carriage. It is now little used. **c** *Milling.* A rynd.
2. The arched handle of a kettle, pail, or similar vessel.

bail, *v. t.* To provide with hoops; to hoop.

bail, *v. t.* To secure or confine, as by means of a bail.
to bail up. a To secure by means of a bail; as, *to bail up* a cow at milking time. *Dial. Eng. & Australasia.* **b** To cause (a person) to stand still for the purpose of robbing him; to stick up. See *to stick up*, under STICK. "While one jumped over the counter and *bailed up* the manager, the other shut the door." *Boldrewood.* Also, to stop; to hold secure; to overcome. *Australasia.*

bail, *n.* [OF. *bail*, *baille.* Cf. BAILEY.] **1**. (Usually *pl.*) An outer defense or fortification of palisades or stakes. *Obs.*
2. The outer wall, or one of the outer walls, of a feudal castle; hence, the space it inclosed; a court. *Holinshed.*
3. The bulwarks of a boat. *Obs.*
4. **a** A bar or pole separating the stalls of an open stable. **b** A kind of frame, or stanchion, for confining the head of an ox or a cow, as at milking time. *Dial. Eng. & Australia.*
5. A funnel-shaped passageway terminating in a frame, for trapping and subduing unruly cattle. *Australasia.*
6. *Cricket.* Orig., a single crosspiece placed across the two stumps formerly used; now, either of two crosspieces placed end to end on the wicket. See CRICKET.

bail, *v. i.* To stop, as at the command of a robber; to halt; to yield; — used with *up.* *Australasia.*
A little further on the boar "*bailed up*" on the top of a ridge. *H. Finch Hatton.*

bail′a-ble (bāl′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1**. Entitled to give bail and be released; — of persons. "He's *bailable*, I 'm sure." *Ford.*
2. Admitting of bail; as, a *bailable* offense.
3. Deliverable; admitting of delivery in trust.

bail bond. *Law.* A bond or specialty by which bail, or security, is given.

Bail Court. *Eng. Law.* An ancillary court of the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, dealing particularly with taking bail and with pleading and practice. The *Practice Court* has superseded it.

bail′ee′ (bāl′ē′), *n.* [Cf. OF. *baillié*, p. p. of *baillier.* See BAIL to deliver.] *Law.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust; one who receives goods under a contract of bailment.

bail′er (bāl′ẽr), *n.* One that bails, or lades, as a man employed to bail out a vessel; a bucket or cup, etc., used in bailing out a boat; a machine for bailing water out of a pit.

bail′er, *n.* One who puts on the bails, or handles, of pails, kettles, etc.

bail′er, *n.* *Cricket.* A ball bowled so that it hits and removes one or both bails.

bai′ley (bā′lĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *ballium* bailey, OF. *bail*, *baille*, a palisade, *baillier* to inclose, shut, and E. *bail* line of palisades.] **1**. The outer wall of a feudal castle, or, hence, any of the several walls surrounding the donjon or keep. *Obs.*
2. The space immediately within the external wall of a castle or fortress, or between any two outer walls. *Obs.*
3. A prison or court of justice; — used in certain proper names; as, the *Old Bailey* in London; the *New Bailey* in Manchester. *Eng.*

Bai′ley's met′al (bā′lĭz). An alloy composed of 16 parts of copper, 2.5 parts of tin, and 1 part of zinc.

bail′ie (bāl′ĭ), *n.* [See BAILIFF.] **1**. A bailiff. *Obs.*
2. In Scotland: **a** Formerly, an officer corresponding to the sheriff. **b** Now, an officer corresponding to the English alderman.

bail′i-er-y (bāl′ĭ-ẽr-ĭ; bāl′ĭ-rĭ), **bail′i-a-ry** (-*ȧ*-rĭ), *n.* [See BAILIE.] The jurisdiction of a bailie.

bail′iff (bāl′ĭf), *n.* [OF. *baillif* custodian, magistrate, F. *bailli*, fr. L. *bajulus* porter, through LL. *bajulivus.* See BAIL to deliver.] **1**. In England, an officer or agent appointed by a lord to look after his interests upon estates held of him, collect the rents, enforce duties, etc., and often, formerly, farming the revenues so collected; specif.: **a** A king's officer acting in this capacity, as a sheriff, mayor, or the like; esp., an officer subordinate to the sheriff appointed to collect the king's revenues in a hundred, preside in its court, etc., often farming the revenues; hence, now, the title of the chief magistrates of various towns and of the keepers of some royal castles. **b** The agent or steward of the lord of a manor for the collection of rents, management of the home farm, etc.
2. **a** *Eng. Law.* A sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, etc.; a warrant officer; a catchpoll. **b** In the United States, sometimes, a sheriff's officer or constable.
3. An overseer, under steward, or agent of an estate who directs the husbandry, collects rents, etc.; a person having the custody and management of property for another.
4. Any of various magistrates in countries other than England; as: **a** The medieval bailli. **b** The Scotch bailie. **c** A high administrative official of the Channel Islands. **d** The German landvogt.
bailiff errant, a bailiff or deputy formerly appointed by the sheriff to go from place to place to execute process, etc.

bail′i-wick (bāl′ĭ-wĭk), *n.* [*bailie*, *bailiff* + *wick* a village.] *Law.* The office or jurisdiction of a bailie or bailiff; the limits of a bailie's or bailiff's authority.

‖ **ba′illi′** (*F.* bȧ′yē′), *n.* [F. See BAILIFF.] **1**. In the Middle Ages, an officer representing the king or seignior, and having wide powers of judicial, financial, and military administration.
2. Now, in Switzerland and in some parts of Germany, a kind of civil magistrate.

bail′li-age (bāl′ĭ-âj; *F.* bȧ′y'-äzh′), *n.* [F.] A bailiwick; — now only that of a bailli or other like foreign officer.

bail′ment (bāl′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *baillement.*] *Law.* **a** The action of bailing a prisoner or a person accused. **b** A delivery of goods or money by one person to another in trust, for some special purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed. *Blackstone.* The kinds of bailment, as usually divided, are treated under *depositum*, *commodatum*, *locatio*, *vadimonium.* In Roman law *bailment* was used of land as well as of chattels.

bail′or′ (bāl′ôr′; bāl′ŏr), *n.* *Law.* One who delivers goods or money to another in trust.

bail′piece′ (-pēs′), *n.* *Law.* Orig., a certificate issued to the surety attesting his act of offering bail; now, usually, a warrant issued to the surety upon which he may arrest the person bailed by him.

Bai′ly's beads (bā′lĭz). *Astron.* A row of bright spots observed in connection with total eclipses of the sun. Just before and after a total eclipse, the slender, unobscured crescent of the sun's disk appears momentarily like a row of bright spots resembling a string of beads. The phenomenon (first fully described by Francis Baily, 1774–1844) is thought to be an effect of irradiation, and of inequalities of the moon's edge.

‖ **bain′-ma′rie′** (băN′mȧ′rē′), *n.; pl.* BAINS-MARIE (băN′-). [F.] A vessel for holding hot water in which another vessel may be heated at a temperature not above that of boiling water, as in preparation of food or drugs.

Bai-ram′ (bī-räm′; bī′räm), *n.* [Turk. *baïrām.*] Either of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one (the *Lesser Bairam*) is held at the close of the fast called Ramadan, and the other (the *Greater Bairam*) seventy days after the fast.

bairn (bârn), *n.* [Scot. *bairn*, AS. *bearn*, fr. *beran* to bear; akin to Icel., OS., & Goth. *barn.* See BEAR to support.] A child (of any age). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bait (bāt), *n.* [Icel. *beita* food, *beit* pasture, akin to AS. *bāt* food, Sw. *bete.* See BAIT, *v. t.*] **1**. Anything, esp. food, used in catching fish, or other animals, by alluring them to a hook, snare, inclosure, or net.
2. Anything that allures; a lure; enticement; temptation.
3. Refreshment, esp. on a journey or during work. Specif.: **a** A light or hasty repast, as for travelers; a feed for horses. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** A halt for rest or to take food.
4. A fulcrum, as for a crowbar. *U. S.*

bait, *v. t.;* BAIT′ED; BAIT′ING. [ME. *baiten*, *beiten*, to feed, harass, fr. Icel. *beita*, orig., to cause to bite, fr. *bīta.* See BITE.] **1**. To set on (a dog) to bite or worry; as, to *bait* a dog upon cattle. *Obs.*
2. To worry (an animal) by setting on dogs; esp., to harass or torment with dogs for sport; as, to *bait* a bear.
3. To set upon and worry by biting and tearing.
As chained bear whom cruel dogs do *bait.* *Spenser.*
4. To persecute, harass, or torment; to exasperate with repeated attacks, esp. wantonly or maliciously.
The new Secretary of State had been so unmercifully *baited* by the Paymaster of the Forces. *Macaulay.*
5. To give a portion of food and drink to, esp. upon the road; to feed; as, to *bait* horses. *Illit. or Dial., except as applied to animals.* *Holland.*
6. To furnish or cover with bait, as a trap or hook.
A crooked pin . . . *baited* with a vile earthworm. *Irving.*
7. To allure or entice with bait.
Do their gay vestments his affections *bait?* *Shak.*

bait (bāt), *v. i.* **1**. To bite and tear, as in worrying a bear.
2. To take food; to feed. *Obs., except of animals.* "By him *baytith* his destrer." *Chaucer.*
3. To take food on a journey; to stop for food and drink on a journey; hence, to make a brief halt or sojourn.
Evil news rides post, while good news *baits.* *Milton.*

bait bug. An anomuran crustacean of the genus *Hippa*, found burrowing in sandy beaches, and used for bait.

bait′er, *n.* One who baits; a tormentor.

baize (bāz), *n.* [For *bayes*, pl. fr. OF. *baie;* fr. F. *bai* bay-colored. See BAY a color.] **1**. A coarse woolen stuff often with a long nap, usually dyed in plain colors.
2. A drapery, table cover, etc., made of baize. *Browning.*

baize, *v. t.;* BAIZED (bāzd); BAIZ′ING. To cover or line with baize.

Ba′jan-ism (bā′yăn-ĭz'm; bä′-), *n.* *Ch. Hist.* The distinctive doctrines of Bajus, or Michael de Bay (1513–89), whose studies were chiefly directed to Augustine. His doctrines on the fundamental points of free will, predestination, grace, and the sacraments, were in direct opposition to the orthodox scholastic theology of his day, and in many respects like the later Jansenism. They were condemned by a bull of Pius V. in 1567 and again by a bull of Gregory XIII. in 1579; upon which Bajus himself condemned and abandoned them.

Ba-jo′cian (b*ȧ*-jō′shăn), *a.* [From *Bajocasses* a people of Gaul, whence the old name of Bayeux.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a minor subdivision of the European Jurassic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

bake (bāk), *v. t.;* BAKED (bākt); BAK′ING (bāk′ĭng). [AS. *bacan;* akin to D. *bakken*, OHG. *bacchan*, G. *backen*, Icel. & Sw. *baka*, Dan. *bage*, Gr. φώγειν to roast. Cf. BATCH.] **1**. To prepare, as food, by cooking in a dry heat, either in an oven or under coals, or on heated stone or metal; — distinguished from *roast;* as, to *bake* bread, meat, apples.
2. To dry or harden (anything) by subjecting to heat; as, to *bake* bricks; the sun *bakes* the ground.
3. To harden by cold.
The earth . . . is *baked* with frost. *Shak.*
They *bake* their sides upon the cold, hard stone. *Spenser.*
4. To make into a solid mass; to cake. *Obs. or Colloq.*
This is that very Mab
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And *bakes* the elf locks in foul sluttish hairs. *Shak.*

bake, *v. i.* **1**. To do the work of baking something; as, she brews, washes, and *bakes.* *Shak.*
2. To be baked; to become dry and hard in heat; as, the bread *bakes;* the ground *bakes* in the hot sun.

bake, *n.* **1**. Act, process, or result of baking.
2. A biscuit or cracker. *Scot.*

baked′-ap′ple, *n.* The fruit of the cloudberry; — also called *baked-apple berry.*

bake′house′ (bāk′hous′), *n.* [AS. *bæchūs.* See BAKE, *v. t.;* HOUSE.] A house for baking; a bakery.

bak′er (bāk′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *bæcere.* See BAKE, *v. t.*] **1**. One that bakes; as: **a** A person whose business it is to bake bread, biscuit, etc. **b** A portable oven for baking food. *U. S.*
2. A kind of artificial fly for salmon fishing.
3. A South American clamatorial bird (*Furnarius rufus*); — so called from its ovenlike nest, built chiefly of clay or mud, and with an inner and outer chamber. Cf. OVENBIRD.
a baker's dozen, thirteen. — **The Baker** *and* **The Baker's Wife**, Louis XVI. and his wife, Marie Antoinette; — nicknames given by the revolutionists because they gave bread to the mob at the palace at Versailles on Oct. 6, 1789.

bak′er's itch (bāk′ẽrz). *Med.* A rash on the back of the hand, caused by the irritating properties of yeast.

bak′er-y (bāk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* BAKERIES (-ĭz). **1**. The trade or work of a baker. *Rare.*
2. A place for baking bread; a bakehouse.

bak′ing (bāk′ĭng), *n.* **1**. Act or process of baking.
2. The quantity baked at once, as of bread; batch.

baking powder. A powder used as a substitute for yeast, usually consisting of an acid substance (as cream of tartar or phosphoric acid), a carbonate, and a "filling" of starch or flour. When moistened the acid and carbonate react, liberating carbon dioxide, which raises the dough.

baking soda. Sodium bicarbonate.

‖ **bail**. Var. of BAAL, *adv. & interj.*
bail. Obs. or Scot. var. of BALE.
bail′a-bl. Bailable. *Ref. Sp.*
bail′age (-āj), *n.* [F. *bailler* to give; cf. OF. *baillage* regency, guardianship.] A duty imposed upon the delivery of goods.
baild. Bailed. *Ref. Sp.*
bail′-dock′, bale′-dock′, *n.* Formerly, a small room partitioned off from a corner of the Old Bailey Court in London to keep prisoners in during trials.
‖ **bai′le** (bī′lā), *n.* [Sp.] A dance; a ball.
baile, *interj.* [Cf. OF. *baillier* to deliver, F. *bailler.*] A cry to combatants to engage. *Obs.*
bail′er, *n.* *Law.* A bailor.
bai′ley. † BAILIE.
bail′i-age. Obs. or rare var. of BAILAGE, BAILLIAGE.
bail′i-a-ry. Var. of BAILIERY.
bai′ie. Var. of BAILEY.
bail′ie-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bail′if. Bailiff. *Ref. Sp.*
bail′iff-ry, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a bailiff.
bail′iff-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bail′iff-wick. † BAILIWICK.
bailive. † BAILIFF.
baill. † BALE.
baille. † BAIL.
baillery. † BAILIERY.
bailliary. † BAILIERY.
baillie. † BAILEY, BAILIE.
baillie, *n.* [ME., through OF. fr. L. *bajulus.* See BAILIFF.] Jurisdiction, orig. of a bailiff; bailiwick. *Obs.*
Baillie, *or* **Bailly, Harry**. In Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," the jolly host of the Tabard Inn at Southwark, where the pilgrims assembled.
‖ **bâ′illon′** (bä′yôN′), *n.* [F. *bâillon* a gag.] A gag, specif. one used in surgery or dentistry.
bail′lo-né′ (bȧl′yō-nā′), *a.* [F. *bâillonné*, lit., gagged.] *Her.* Holding a staff or baton in the mouth; — said of animals.
bailly. † BAILLIE.
‖ **bai′lo** (bī′lō), *n.* [It.] The Venetian resident at the Porte.
bails′man, *n.* *Law.* A bail or surety.
bai′ly. † BAILEY, BAILIE, BAILLIE.
bain. † BANE.
bain (bān). Scot. and North. Eng. var. of BONE.
bain, *a.* [Icel. *beinn* straight, direct, hospitable.] **1**. Willing; ready; forward; also, lithe; supple; limber. *Obs.*
2. Direct; near; short, as a road. *Dial. Eng.* — **bain**, *adv.*
bain, *n.* [F. *bain*, fr. L. *balneum.*] A bath; a bagnio. *Obs.*
bain, *v. t. & i.* [F. *baigner.*] To bathe. *Obs.*
baine. † BANE.
bainfire. † BONFIRE.
bain′ie (bān′ĭ). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of BONY, *a.*
bains. † BANNS.
baint. Dial. contr. of BE NOT, are not.
ba-ioc′ (b*ȧ*-yŏk′). Obs. or rare Englished form of BAJOCCO.
ba-ioc′co. Var. of BAJOCCO.
bair. † BARE.
bai-ra′gi (bī-rä′gē), *n.* [Hind. *bairāgī.*] A Hindu ascetic mendicant.
baird. † BARD, BEARD.
Baird's′ sand′pip′er (bârdz). [After S. F. *Baird*, American naturalist.] See SANDPIPER.
baire. † BEAR, BOAR.
bair′man. † BAREMAN. *Scot.*
bairn bishop. See BOY BISHOP.
bairnheid, bairnhede, *n.* See -HEID, -HEDE.
bairn′ie (bâr′nĭ), *n.* Dim. of BAIRN. *Scot.*
bairn′ish, *a.* Childish. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* — **bairn′ish-ness**, *n.*
bairn′ly, *a.* Childlike; childish. — **bairn′li-ness**, *n.*
bairn's part. = LEGITIM.
bairn′-team′, *n.* Also **-teem, -time**. Children collectively; offspring. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Bai′sakh (bī′säk), *n.* See HINDU CALENDAR.
baise′-mains′, *n. pl.* [F., *baiser* to kiss + *mains* hands.] Respects; compliments. *Obs.*
baisk. † BASK.
baisse. † BASE.
baist. Dial. var. of BASTE.
baistell. † BASTILE.
bait. † BATE, BOAT; obs. pret. of BITE.
bait. Var. of BEAT, bundle of flax.
‖ **bait** (bīt), *n.* [Ar. *bait* house, verse, couplet.] A couplet in Persian poetry.
baite. † BATE.
baith (bāth), *a. & adv.* Scot. and dial. var. of BOTH.
baithe. † BOTH.
bait stealer. The cunner.
bait′tle (bāt′'l), *a.* Scot. var. of BATTLE, nourishing. — *n.* Rich, or baittle, grass. *Scot.*
bai′ty-los (bī′tĭ-lŏs). Var. of BÆTULUS.
baix′ter (bāk′stẽr). Var. of BAXTER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
baiz Baize. *Ref. Sp.*
ba′ja-dere′ (bä′y*ȧ*-dẽr′). Var. of BAYADERE.
bajan. Var. of BEJAN.
ba-ja′ra, *or* **ba-ya′ra** (bä-yä′r*ȧ*), *n.* An irrigating device consisting of a vertical capstan geared by means of miter wheels and a horizontal shaft with a wheel containing buckets on its rim. It is turned by horse power. *U. S.*
Ba-jar′do (bä-yär′dō), *n.* [It.] Rinaldo's steed, in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato." See BAYARD.
baj′ar-i-gar′ (băj′*ȧ*r-ĭ-gär′). Var. of BUDGEREEGAH.
Ba-jaus′ (b*ȧ*-jous′), *n. pl.* A tribe of seafaring Malays of Borneo, once notorious pirates.
Baj′i-mont's Roll. Var. of BAGIMONT'S ROLL.
Ba′jith (bā′jĭth). *Bib.*
ba-joc′co (bä-yŏk′kō), *n.; pl.* -CHI (-kē). [It., fr. *bajo* brown, bay, from its color.] See COIN.
bajon. † BEJAN.
‖ **ba′jo-na′do** (bä′hō-nä′thō: 189, 146), *n.* [Cuban Sp., also *bajonao.*] The jolt-head porgy.
baj′ra (bäj′rä), **baj′ri** (-rē), **baj′ree**, *n.* [Hind. *bājrā*, *bājrī.*] The pearl millet. *East India.*
‖ **ba′ju** (bä′jōō), *n.* [Malay *bājū.*] A kind of jacket, worn by both sexes in the East.
baj′u-late (băj′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *bajulare.*] To carry (a burden), as a peddler does. *Obs.*
Ba-ju′ra (b*ȧ*-jōō′r*ȧ*), *n.* Mohammed's standard.
ba′ju-ree, ba′ju-ry (bä′jōō-rē). Vars. of BAJRA. *India.*
bak. † BACK, BAT.
Ba-kai′ri (bä-kī′rē), *n.* One of a Carib tribe dwelling upon the upper Xingú, Brazil.
ba-kal′ (b*ȧ*-kôl′), *n.* [Ar. *baqqāl* a greengrocer.] A shopkeeper; a tradesman. *Oriental.*
Ba-ka′lai (bä-kä′lī), *n.* One of a numerous Bantu tribe of the French Kongo, much engaged as carriers and merchants.
Bak-bak′kar (băk-băk′*ȧ*r). *Bib.*
bakbate. Obs. pret. of BACKBITE.
bakbone. † BACKBONE.
Bak′buk (băk′bŭk). *Bib.*
Bak′bu-ki′ah (-bū-kī′*ȧ*). *Bib.*
bake. † BACK, BAT.
bake′board′, *n.* A board on which to knead and roll out bread; a pasteboard. *Dial. Eng.*
baked (bākt), *a.* **1**. Cooked by heat.
2. Of a horse, affected so that he does not sweat out easily and freely after exercise. It is generally a result of overfeeding with grain. *Turfmen's Cant.*
baked berry. = BAKED APPLE.
bake′meat′, *n.*, *or* **baked meat**. A pie; baked pastry food. *Obs.* *Gen.* xl. 17. *Shak.*
‖ **ba′ken** (bä′k*ĕ*n), *n.* [D.] A landmark; beacon.
baken. † BACON.
bak′en (bāk′'n). Obs. or archaic p. p. & p. a. of BAKE.
baken meat. = BAKEMEAT. *Obs.*
baker bird. = BAKER, 3.
bak′er-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
bak′er-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
bak′er-ite (bāk′ẽr-īt), *n.* [After one R. C. *Baker*, an Englishman.] *Min.* A borosilicate of calcium in white amorphous masses resembling a fine-grained marble. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 2.73.
bak′er-knee′, bak′er-leg′, *n.* *Med.* = KNOCK-KNEE. — **bak′er-kneed′, bak′er-leg′ged** (-lĕg′ĕd; -lĕgd′), *a.*
bak′er-ly, *a. & adv.* Bakerlike.
bak′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
baker's knee, baker's leg. *Med.* = KNOCK-KNEE.
baker's salt. Commercial ammonium carbonate, sometimes used instead of soda or yeast in making bread.
bake′shop′, *n.* A bakery.
bake′ster. Obs. or dial. form of BAXTER.
bake′stone′, *n.* A flat piece of stone or iron upon which cakes, etc., are baked.
bakestre. † BAXTER.
bakeword. † BACKWARD.
bak′ey. Var. of BACKIE, vessel. *Scot.*
bakh′shish. Var. of BAKSHEESH.
bak′ie. Scot. var. of BACKIE, vessel; BAIKIE, a stick.
bak′ing-ly, *adv.* In a hot or baking manner.
bak′is-tre, *n.* † BAXTER.
bakke. † BACK, BAT.
bakon. † BACON.
Ba-kon′go (bä-kŏŋ′gō), *n. pl.* A tribe of the Kongo Free State, who worship a trinity (said to be corrupted from missionary teachings) consisting of a supreme goddess, Nzambi; a god, Deisos; and a son.

C D E F G H I J K L M

bak′sheesh } (băk′shēsh), *n.* [Pers. *bakhshīsh*, fr. *bakhshīdan* to give.] In the Orient, esp. Egypt and the Turkish empire, a gratuity; a "tip." — **bak′sheesh**, *v. t. & i.*
bak′shish }

Ba′laam (bā′lăm), *n.* **1.** The prophet to whom Balak, king of Moab, sent presents to induce him to curse Israel, and who was rebuked by the ass he rode. His utterance, by God's inspiration, was a blessing instead of a curse (*Num.* xxii. 8-xxiv.). Balaam is also connected with the seduction of the Israelites to idolatrous practices (*Num.* xxxi. 8-16).
2. [*l. c.*] A paragraph or matter describing something wonderful, used to fill out a newspaper column; — an allusion to the miracle of Balaam's ass speaking. *Slang.*
balaam basket *or* **box**, the editor's receptacle for rejected articles. *Slang.*

Ba·læ′na (bȧ-lē′nȧ), *n.* [L., a whale.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the right whales.

Ba·læ′ni·dæ (-nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BALÆNA.] *Zoöl.* A family of whales typified by the right whales, usually including the rorquals, humpbacks, etc., and coëxtensive with Balænoidea. — **ba·læ′nid** (bȧ-lē′nĭd), *n.*

Bal′æ·noi′de·a (băl′ē-noi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of Cetacea, including all the whalebone whales. It is a syn. of Mysticete. — **bal′æ·noid** (băl′ē-noid; bȧ-lē′-), *a. & n.* — **bal′æ·noi′de·an** (băl′ē-noi′dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

Bal′æ·nop′ter·a (băl′ē-nŏp′tēr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *balaena* whale + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* The genus of whalebone whales including the rorquals, or finbacks. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Bal′æ·nop·ter′i·dæ** (-nŏp-tĕr′ĭ-dē), distinguished from the right whales by the dorsal fin and short whalebone, and including also the humpbacks.

Ba′la·fré′, le (lē bȧ′lȧ′frā′). [F.] Lit., the gashed or scarred one; — applied to: **a** Francis, 2d Duke of Guise (1519-63). **b** Henry, 3d Duke of Guise (1550-88). **c** In Scott's "Quentin Durward," Ludovic Lesly, a Scotch archer in Louis XI.'s body guard.

ba′la·ghat′ (bä′lä-gôt′), *n.* Also **ba′la·ghaut′**. [Per. *bālā* above + Hind. *ghāṭ* a pass.] Table-land above mountain passes. *Anglo-Indian.* See in the *Gazetteer*.

Ba′lan′ (bȧ′län′), *n.* **1.** In the lost romance of "Balan," which is an early French form of "Fierabras," and which appears in English as "The Sowdan of Babylon," the sultan, father of Fierabras. He is conquered by Charlemagne.
2. (*pron.* bă′lăn) See BALIN AND BALAN.

bal′ance (băl′ăns), *n.* [ME. *balaunce*, F. *balance*, fr. L. *bilanx*, *bilancis*, having two scales; *bis* twice (akin to E. *two*) + *lanx* plate, scale.] **1.** An instrument for weighing; specif.: **a** In its simplest (and oldest) form, a beam or lever supported exactly in the middle, having two scales or pans of equal weight suspended from its extremities. Balances adapted to very accurate work are called **balances of precision**, and have many refinements. The fulcrum of the beam is a knife-edge, turning on a smooth plate of agate or polished steel which forms the top of the supporting pillar. To the middle of the beam is attached a long vertical pointer which moves over a graduated scale at the base. The *sensitiveness* of such a balance is expressed in terms of the deflection produced by the addition of a certain small weight, as a milligram. The beam itself is graduated and a rider is used in the final adjustment of each weighing. According to the length of the beam, the balance is spoken of as a **long-arm balance** or **short-arm balance**. Weighings can be made more quickly on a short-arm balance, but, other things being equal, it is not so sensitive as a long-arm instrument. All the metal parts are noncorrodible and the balance is protected from drafts by a glass case. The *analytical*, *assay*, and *bullion balances* are examples (see these). **b** An instrument based on the same principle (that of a simple lever), but differing from the simple form by inequality of the arms, the use of a sliding weight, or in some other way. The *alloy balance*, *Danish balance*, *Roman balance* or *steelyard*, and the ordinary grocer's *scales* are examples. **c** A device for weighing depending on a combination of levers (platform scales), or based on buoyancy (**Nicholson's balance**), or based on the elasticity of a spring (the **spiral**, or **spring, balance**), or some other principle.

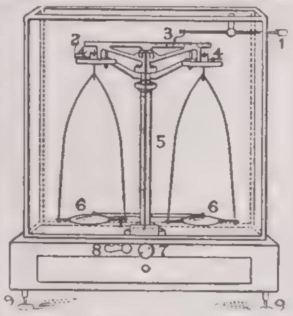

Balance of Precision. 1 Handle to move Rider 3, on Beam 2; 4, 4 Knife-edges; 5 Pointer; 6, 6 Scale pans; 7 Knob to raise knife-edges from plate; 8 Device to release scale pans; 9, 9 Leveling screws.

2. An apparatus in which there is a balance of forces or resistances, as the actinic, or thermic, balance (see BOLOMETER), electric balance, induction balance, steam balance, and torsion balance (which see).
3. Fig.: **a** The imaginary balance by which Justice determines her decisions, or by which Fortune determines the uncertain fates of men; the means by which actions, principles, etc., are weighed or estimated.
The victory depended long in doubtful *balance*. *Holinshed.*
b Uncertainty; hesitation; doubt; risk; hazard. *Obs.* "I dare lay in *balance* all that I have." *Chaucer.*
As they were in such *balances* their child died. *Caxton.*
4. A scale of a balance; hence, any similar dish. *Obs.*
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The sign or constellation Libra. See LIBRA.

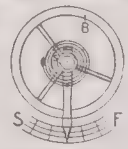

Balance, 6.

6. *Horol.* A vibrating wheel operating in conjunction with a hairspring to regulate the movement of a timepiece. It now usually has adjustable screws on its rim for altering at will its moment of inertia (and therefore its time of vibration) and its temperature compensation.
7. A weight used as a counterbalance in weighing; a counterpoise; a makeweight; the preponderating weight or amount.
If France . . . had ceased to be a *balance* to Spain, she found a new *balance* in Flanders *J. R. Green.*
In Germany the *balance* of unjust interference lay on the imperial side. *Froude.*
8. State of equipoise between the weights in opposite scales; hence, equipoise or equilibrium of any opposing forces, physical or otherwise; equilibrium; steadiness; stability; equal or harmonious effect; even adjustment.
And hung a bottle on each side
To make his *balance* true. *Cowper.*
The order and *balance* of the country were destroyed. *Buckle.*
9. An equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account; also, the excess on either side. "A *balance* at the banker's." *Thackeray.*
I do bring my accounts to a very near *balance*. *Pepys.*
10. Act of balancing; specif.: **a** Act of weighing mentally; comparison; estimate.
A fair *balance* of the advantages on either side. *Atterbury.*
b A movement in dancing. See BALANCE, *v. t.*, 8.
11. The remainder; the rest. [An incorrect use.]
Presently I began to receive letters asking for the rest of it, sometimes for the *balance* of it. *Lowell.*
12. *Mil.* In naval infantry practice, the center of gravity of a rifle with the bayonet unfixed. *U. S.*
Syn. — Equanimity, composure, sanity, serenity. — BALANCE, EQUILIBRIUM, POISE, EQUIPOISE, COUNTERPOISE come into comparison chiefly in their figurative senses. BALANCE and EQUILIBRIUM imply somewhat distinctly the opposing influences or forces whose resultant they are; POISE and EQUIPOISE suggest a state or position more self-centered and assured. COUNTERPOISE applies usually to one of the balancing forces, but is sometimes synonymous with *equilibrium*. See EQUANIMITY, CONFIDENCE.
I went through my reaction so . . . violently that I have been settling backward towards *equilibrium* ever since. *Lowell.*
That sane *equipoise* of the faculties. *Coleridge.*
Laughter is . . . a very good *counterpoise* to the spleen. *Spectator.*
balance of power, *Politics*, such an adjustment of power among sovereign states that no one state is in a position to interfere with the independence of the others; international equilibrium. — **b. of torsion.** = TORSION BALANCE. — **b. of trade**, the net profit or loss to any given party from a series of trading transactions. As ordinarily understood: The difference between the total of the purchases and sales of a nation during a given period, taken as: **a** In the "mercantile" theory, the net amount of precious metals shipped from one country to another during a year or any other specified period. The balance was said to be favorable in case of an excess of imports of precious metals, and adverse in the opposite case. **b** In more recent times, the difference between the total exports and total imports of a country, favorable if there was an excess of exports, and adverse if there was an excess of imports. **c** The balancing item in the account of all commercial transactions between two countries or groups of countries in a given period.

bal′ance (băl′ăns), *v. t.*; BAL′ANCED (-ănst); BAL′ANC·ING (-ăn-sĭng). [From BALANCE, *n.*: cf. F. *balancer*.] **1.** To weigh in a balance; to estimate the weight of; to ponder.
2. To weigh (two things) by each other; to compare in relative force, importance, value, etc.; to estimate.
Balance the good and evil of things. *L'Estrange.*
Truth . . . is determined by *balancing* probabilities. *Grindon.*
3. To counterbalance or counterpoise (one thing *by*, *with*, or *against* another); to set off (*against* or *with*).
A mass of subdued color may be *balanced* by a point of a powerful one. *Ruskin.*
4. To bring to an equipoise, as the scales of a balance; to cause to be in equilibrium; hence, to support, poise, or arrange so that opposing forces neutralize each other; to steady; as, to *balance* a plate on the end of a cane.
The time for an artistically *balanced* picture of English medieval law will come: it has not come yet. *Pollock & Mait.*
5. To equal in number, weight, force, or proportion; to counterpoise, counterbalance, counteract, or neutralize.
One expression . . . must check and *balance* another. *Kent.*
Our duties *balance* each other. *J. H. Newman.*
6. To compute the difference, if any, between the debits and credits of (an account); to arrange or prove, as an account or a book of accounts, so that the sum of the debits equals the sum of the credits; as, to *balance* a set of books.
7. To settle and adjust, as an account; to equalize the total debits and credits of (accounts or an account); as, he paid five dollars to *balance* our accounts; this credit *balances* the account.
I am very well satisfied that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker. *Addison.*
8. *Dancing.* To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally; as, to *balance* partners.
9. *Naut.* To reef with a balance reef.
Syn. — Poise, weigh; adjust, equalize; neutralize, counteract.

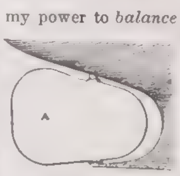

A Balanced Rudder.

balanced ration, *Agric.*, a ration in which the ratio of protein to the fat and carbohydrates conforms to the feeding standard. — **balanced rudder**, a rudder hung with part of its area forward of the vertical axis, to counterbalance the force of the water on the part abaft of the axis; — called also *balance rudder*. — **balanced sentence**, *Rhet.*, a sentence in which one part corresponds to another in the forms of its phrases and the position of its words. — **balanced step**, *Arch.*, any of a series of winders so arranged that their small ends are very little narrower than the fliers, or parallel steps. — **balanced valve.** = BALANCE VALVE.

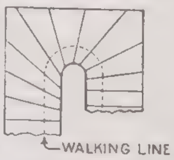

Balanced Step.

bal′ance (băl′ăns), *v. i.* **1.** To have equal weight on each side; to be in equipoise; as, the scales *balance*.
2. To be an equal counterpoise; to be equal; as, the penalty does not *balance* with the offense.
3. To fluctuate; to waver; to hesitate.
He would not *balance* or err in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*
4. To be equal in debits and credits, as accounts.
5. To move with a swaying or swinging motion.
Rann *balanced* away to the next tree in time to see the little brown face come up again. *Kipling.*
6. *Dancing.* To move toward a person or couple, and then back.
7. To be engaged in determining a balance in accounts.

balance beam. The beam of a balance; also, a beam used as a counterpoise, as to a drawbridge.
balance bob. *Mach.* A pump-rod counterweight.
balance book. *Bookkeeping.* A book showing the adjusted accounts of debtor and creditor as recorded in the ledger.
balance cock. *Horology.* The plate that carries the top pivot of the balance staff in watches.
balance crane. A crane in which there is a counterbalancing weight opposite to the load.
balance crank. A crank having a weight to counterbalance the effect of the inertia of the piston and connecting rod.

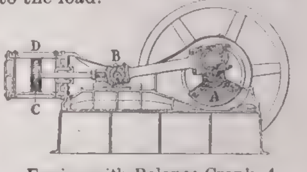

Engine with Balance Crank *A*. *B* Crosshead; *C* Piston; *D* Cylinder.

balance dock. A kind of floating dock which is kept level by pumping water out of, or letting it into, the side chambers.
balance electrometer. *Physics.* An electrometer in which the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified bodies is measured against the force of gravity by balancing weights.
balance engine. An engine with two pistons of opposite motion in the same cylinder.
balance gate. A gate hung in the middle on a horizontal axis, as a flood gate, to facilitate turning in a current.
balance knife. A table knife the handle of which overbalances the blade, and so keeps it from touching the table.
balance level. An instrument consisting of a suspended bar, with a sight on each end, so adjusted that when the bar is in equilibrium the sights indicate a level line.
balance piston. *Mach.* A small piston moving in a steam cylinder and attached directly to a vertically reciprocating piece so as partly to balance its dead weight.
balance pit. *Mining.* A hollow space or shaft in which the counterpoise moves.
balance plow. A plow having two or more sets of colters and shares, to be used without turning, being dragged backward and forward by cables.

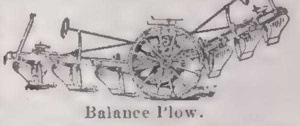
Balance Plow.

bal′anc·er (băl′ăn-sẽr), *n.* One that balances. Specif.: **a** An acrobat. **b** *Zoöl.* In Diptera, one of a pair of small club-shaped organs, probably representing the posterior wings, believed to assist in balancing, or to be sense organs. They are called also *halteres* and *poisers*. **c** *Elec.* A transformer or motor generator for equalizing the voltages in a 3-wire or 5-wire distribution system. *S. P. Thompson.*
balance reef. *Naut.* The last reef used in a fore-and-aft sail, taken diagonally from the throat to the close reef cringle of the leech; also, frequently, the ordinary last, or close, reef used to steady the ship.
balance sheet. *Bookkeeping.* A paper showing a tabular statement of the balances of the open accounts of a business, the debit and credit balances footing up equal. It is generally used to afford a classification of resources and liabilities, etc.
balance staff. The arbor, or spindle, of a balance wheel.
balance thermometer. A thermometer balanced so that the movement of the mercury turns it and closes an electrical circuit or operates a mechanism, as for automatic regulation of temperature, the sounding of a fire alarm, etc.
balance valve. A valve arranged so that only the dead weight of the valve has to be overcome, not including the steam pressure on the valve, in lifting.
balance wheel. A wheel to balance or regulate motion: esp.: **a** *Horol.* The crown or escape wheel in a verge escapement. **b** *Mech.* A fly wheel. **c** *Horol.* = BALANCE, *n.*, 6.
bal′anc·ing band (băl′ăn-sĭng). *Naut.* A band fitted with a link or ring (a *balance*, or *balancing*, *link* or *ring*) on each side of the shank, at the balancing point of the anchor.
ba·lan′dra·na (bȧ-lăn′drȧ-nȧ), *n.* [LL., of uncertain origin; cf. F. *balandran*, *balandras*, Pr. *balandran*, Sp. *balandrán*.] A mantle or wide cloak used in the 12th and 13th centuries by travelers.
Ba·lan′i·dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *balanus* acorn.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the acorn barnacles. See BARNACLE. — **bal′a·nid** (băl′ȧ-nĭd), *n.*
bal′a·ni′tis (băl′ȧ-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βάλανος glans + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the glans penis.
Bal′a·no·glos′sus (-nō-glŏs′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βάλανος acorn + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine burrowing worms, having certain characters (as gill clefts passing through the body wall and that of the alimentary canal, and a structure supposed to represent a notochord) which may indicate a relationship to the vertebrates. With certain closely allied genera, as *Dolichoglossus* (see ENTEROPNEUSTA, *Illust.*), it is now usually regarded as constituting an order or class, *Enteropneusta*, which with the Pterobranchia, and sometimes also the Phoronidea, constitutes in some classifications a class or subphylum, *Hemichordata* or *Adelochorda*, of the phylum Chordata.
bal′a·noid (băl′ȧ-noid), *a.* [Gr. βαλανοειδής; βάλανος acorn + εἶδος form.] **1.** Acorn-shaped.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the acorn barnacles.

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bakoun. † BACON.
bakstere. † BAXTER.
bak′stone. Obs. or dial. var. of BAKESTONE.
Bak′tri·an. Var. of BACTRIAN.
bakun. Obs. p. p. of BAKE.
Ba·kun′da (bä-kōōn′dä), *n. pl.* A semicivilized Bantu tribe of French Kongo.
ba·ku′ol (bȧ-kōō′ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*Baku*, town on the Caspian Sea + 2d *-ol*.] An illuminant prepared from Russian petroleum.
bakwart. † BACKWARD.
bal. † BALE, BALL.
bal (bŏl), *n.* [Corn. *bal* a spade, a collection of tin works.] A mine. *Corn.*
‖ **bal** (bȧl), *n.* [F.] A dance; a ball.
bal. *Abbr.* Balance.
Ba′la (bā′lȧ), *a.* [From *Bala*, in Wales.] *Geol.* = CARADOC.
Ba′laam·ite, *n.* One whose conduct is like Balaam, as in making his religion a means of gain. — **Ba′laam·it′i·cal**, *a.*
Bal′a·an (băl′ā-ăn). *D. Bib.*
Bal′a·ath (-ăth). *D. Bib.*
Ba′lac (bā′lăk). *Bib.*
balace. † BALAS.
bal′a·chan (băl′ȧ-chăn). Var. of BALACHONG.
bal′a·chong (-chŏng), *n.* [Malay *bālachān*.] A Chinese condiment formed of small fishes or shrimps, pounded up with salt and spices, and then dried.
Bal′a·dan (-dăn). *Bib.*
balade. † BALLAD, BALLADE.
bal′a·dine (băl′ȧ-dēn), *n.* [F. *baladin*, *baladine*.] **1.** A public dancer. *Rare.* *R. Browning.* **2.** One who makes or sings ballads. *Obs.*
bal′a·fo (băl′ȧ-fō), *n.* A musical instrument somewhat resembling a xylophone, used by the negroes of western Africa.
ba′la·gan′ (bä′lä-gän′), *n.* [Russ., fr. Per. *bālā-khāna* upper chamber, balcony.] A kind of rude Tatar booth or tent of branches used as a shelter.
Ba′lah (bā′lȧ). *Bib.*
bal′a·hoo (băl′ȧ-hōō). Var. of BALLAHOO.
balais. † BALAS.
Ba′lak (bā′lăk), *n.* See BALAAM, 1.
bal′a·lai′ka (băl′ȧ-lī′kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *balalayka*.] *Music.* An instrument of the guitar kind, of eastern Europe, now used esp. by the gypsies
Bal′a·mo (băl′ȧ-mō). *Bib.*
Bal′a·nan (-năn). *D. Bib.*
bal′ance·a·ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
balance bridge. = BASCULE BRIDGE.
balance fish. = HAMMERHEAD, 1.
balance gear. = DIFFERENTIAL GEAR a.
balance link *or* **ring**. See BALANCING BAND.
balance lug *or* **lugsail**. See LUGSAIL.
bal′ance·ment, *n.* See -MENT.
balance rudder. *Naut.* = BALANCED RUDDER.
balance rynd See RYND.
balance spring. *Horology.* = HAIRSPRING.
balance step. *Mil.* = GOOSE STEP.
bal′ance-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
balancing link. *Naut.* See BALANCING BAND.
ba·lan′dra (bȧ-lăn′drȧ), *n.* [Sp. or Pg.; cf. F. *balandre*, *bélandre*, D. *bijlander*. Cf. BILANDER.] A small coasting vessel.
ba′lan·gay′ (bä′läŋ-gī′), *n.* Also *barangay*. [Tag.] A kind of large swift native canoe or boat, ordinarily paddled. *Phil. I.*
bal′a·nif′er·ous (băl′ȧ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *balanus* acorn + *-ferous*.] Bearing acorns.
bal′a·nism (băl′ȧ-nĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. βάλανος acorn, suppository + *-ism*.] *Med.* Application of pessaries or suppositories.
bal′a·nite, *n.* [L. *balanites*.] **1.** A kind of precious stone (not certainly identified). **2.** [L. *balanus* acorn + *-ite*.] *Paleon.* A fossil balanoid shell.
Bal′a·ni′tes (băl′ȧ-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βαλανίτης acorn-shaped.] *Bot.* Syn. of AGIALID.

bal′a-noid (băl′ȧ-noid), *n.* An acorn barnacle.

Bal′a-noph′o-ra (-nŏf′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βάλανος acorn + φέρειν to bear.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the family Balanophoraceæ.

Bal′a-no-pho-ra′ce-æ (-nō-fō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BALANOPHORA.] *Bot.* A family of peculiar root parasites (order Santalales), of the tropical Old World, embracing 14 genera, most of which are monotypic. They are yellow or red in color, being destitute of chlorophyll; many of them yield waxy resins often used for illuminating purposes. — **bal′a-no-pho-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bal′a-nops (băl′ȧ-nŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βάλανος acorn + ὄψις appearance.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall dicotyledonous trees, natives of New Caledonia, constituting the family **Bal′a-nop′si-da′ce-æ** (-nŏp′sĭ-dā′sē-ē) and order **Bal′a-nop′si-da′les** (-lēz). They have large simple leaves, flowers in aments, and nutlike fruits, inclosed in involucral bracts. They are most nearly related to the Juglandaceæ.

bal′as (băl′ăs), *n., or, now usually,* **balas ruby**. [ME. *bales, balais,* F. *balais,* LL. *balascus,* fr. Ar. *balakhsh,* so called from *Badakhshan* (see *Gaz.*), *Balashan,* or *Balaxiam,* where this ruby is found.] A variety of ruby spinel of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. See SPINEL.

bal′a-ta (băl′ȧ-tȧ), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. native name.] **1.** A West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia retusa*).
2. The bully tree (*Mimusops globosa*); also, its milky juice (**balata gum**), which when dried constitutes an elastic gum called *chicle,* or *chicle gum.* See CHICLE.

ba-laus′ta (bȧ-lôs′tȧ), *n.* [NL. See BALAUSTINE.] *Bot.* Any fruit which, like that of the pomegranate, has a firm rind, is crowned with the lobes of the adnate calyx, and is pulpy within and many-seeded.

ba-laus′tine (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *balaustium* the blossom of the tree, Gr. βαλαύστιον.] The pomegranate tree.

Ba-laus′ti-on (-tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βαλαύστιον the flower of the wild pomegranate.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian myrtaceous plants of which the only species, *B. pulcherrimum,* is a low shrub with handsome flowers, similar to those of the pomegranate.

‖ **ba′la′yeuse′** (bȧ′lȧ′yûz′), *n.* [F., lit., a female sweeper.] A protecting ruffle or frill, as of silk or lace, sewed close to the lower edge of a skirt on the inside.

bal-brig′gan (băl-brĭg′ăn), *n.* A cotton knitted fabric for either hosiery or underwear, resembling the fine unbleached fabric of the hosiery made at Balbriggan, Ireland.

bal-bu′ti-ate (-bū′shĭ-āt) } *v. i.* [L. *balbutire:* cf. F. *bal-*
bal-bu′ci-nate (-sĭ-nāt) } *butier.*] To stammer. *Obs.*

bal-bu′tient (-shĕnt), *a.* [L. *balbutiens.*] Stammering; stuttering. *Obs.*

bal-bu′ti-es (-shĭ-ēz), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The defect of stammering; also, a kind of incomplete pronunciation.

bal′co-ny (băl′kō-nĭ; *formerly* balco′ny, *becoming* bal′cony *early in the 19th c.*), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [It. *balcone;* cf. It. *balco, palco,* scaffold, fr. OHG. *balcho, palcho,* beam, G. *balken.* See BALK beam.] **1.** A platform projecting from the wall of a building, inclosed by a parapet or railing and usually resting on brackets or consoles; as, a *balcony* in front of a window. Also, an interior projecting gallery in a public building, as in a theater.

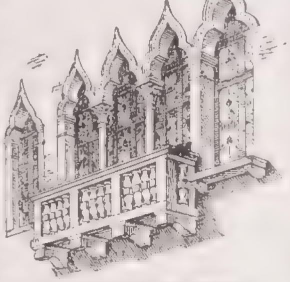

Balcony with Balustrade.

The term [*balcony*] is generally confined to an unroofed structure consisting of a floor and low parapets only, but the *balcony* passes readily into the loggia, . . and no accurate distinction can be made. *Dict. of Arch.*

2. A projecting gallery sometimes found at the stern of large war ships.

bald (bôld), *a.* [ME. *balled, ballid,* perh. fr. *ball,* made round and smooth like a ball. But cf. W. *bali* whiteness in a horse's forehead.] **1.** Destitute of the natural or common covering on the head or top, as of hair, feathers, foliage, trees, etc.; as, a *bald* head; a *bald* oak.

On the *bald* top of an eminence. *Wordsworth.*

2. Destitute of ornament; unadorned; bare; literal.

In the preface to his own *bald* translation. *Dryden.*
Paschasius Radbert propounded the *bald* doctrine of transubstantiation. *G. P. Fisher.*

3. Undisguised. "*Bald* egotism." *Lowell.*
4. Destitute of dignity or value; paltry; mean. *Obs.*
5. *Bot.* Destitute of a beard or awn; as, *bald* wheat.
6. *Zoöl.* **a** Destitute of the natural covering; as, some birds have the top of the head *bald.* **b** Having a white or bare area on the head; as, the *bald* coot; *bald* eagle.
7. *Mach.* Without a flange; as, the *bald* driver of a locomotive.

bald brant, the blue goose (*Chen cærulescens*). — **b. buzzard**, the fishhawk. — **b. coot**, the European coot (*Fulica atra*), which has a whitish horny plate on the front of the head. — **bald cypress**, a large pinaceous tree (*Taxodium distichum*) of eastern North America, growing chiefly in swamps of the Southern States; also, *T. imbricarium,* of the same region. Their hard red wood is much used for shingles; the trees are often planted for ornament. — **b. eagle**, the common eagle (*Haliæetus leucocephalus*) of North America, so called from the white feathers covering the head and neck after they are several years old. Old birds also have the tail white, but in young birds the plumage is entirely dark. The *bald eagle* is represented in the coat of arms, and on the coins, of the United States. — **b. locust**. See ATTACUS. — **b. rush**, any American cyperaceous plant of the genus *Psilocarya.* — **b. tire.** = BLIND TIRE. — **b. wheat**, beardless wheat. See WHEAT, *Illust.*

Bald Eagle.

bald (bôld), *n.* In the southern Appalachian Mountains, a mountain summit or region naturally bare of forest.

bal′da-chin (băl′dȧ-kĭn), *n.* Also *baldachine, baldachino, baldaquin,* etc. [LL. *baldachinus, baldechinus,* a canopy of rich silk carried over the host; fr. *Bagdad* (see *Gaz.*), It. *Baldacco,* whence these rich silks came: cf. It. *baldacchino,* OF. *baudequin,* F. *baldaquin.* Cf. BAUDEKIN.]
1. A rich brocade; baudekin. *Obs.*
2. A canopy of some fabric (originally of baldachin) borne in processions, placed over an altar, etc.
3. *Arch.* A structure in form of a canopy, supported by columns, suspended from the roof, or projecting from the wall, generally placed over an altar; as, the *baldachin* in St. Peter's at Rome is about 95 feet high.

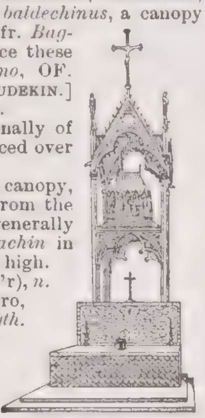

Baldachin.

Bal′der (bôl′dẽr), **Bal′dr** (*Icel.* bäl′d′r), *n.* [Icel. *Baldr,* akin to AS. *bealdor* hero, prince, and to E. *bold.*] *Teut. Myth.* The son of Odin and Frigg, god of light and peace, and of the good, beautiful, eloquent, and wise. He was slain by contrivance of the evil Loki, who placed in the hands of the blind Hoder (Höthr) a dart of mistletoe, the only thing in creation which had not taken an oath to do him no harm. According to a version narrated by Saxo Grammaticus, Balder is slain by Miming's sword in the hands of **Hotherus**, the son of a Swedish king, in a quarrel growing out of their rivalry for the hand of Nanna, the daughter of King Gevarus of Norway. Cf. ÆSIR.

bal′der-dash (bôl′dẽr-dăsh), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. ODan. *balde* to wind about, and E. *dash.*] **1.** A worthless mixture, esp. of liquors.

Indeed beer, by a mixture of wine, hath lost both name and nature, and is called *balderdash.* *Taylor (Drink and Welcome).*

2. Senseless jargon; nonsense; trash.

"Such unscientific *balderdash,*" added the doctor, . . . "would have estranged Damon and Pythias." *Stevenson.*

3. Filthy or obscene talk; ribaldry. *Dial. Eng.*

bal′der-dash, *v. t.* To mix or adulterate, as liquors.

The wine merchants of Nice brew and *balderdash,* and even mix it with pigeon's dung and quicklime. *Smollett.*

Bal′der-stone, Caleb (bôl′dẽr-stōn). In Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," the faithful old butler of Ravenswood. He struggles desperately, without food, furniture, or comfort, to maintain an appearance of affluence, and is always ready with some ludicrous shift to uphold the fallen dignity of his patron.

bald′-faced′ (bôld′fāst′), *a.* Having a white face or a white mark on the face, as a stag.

bald-faced widgeon, the American widgeon.

bald′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A bald-headed person. 2 *Kings* ii. 23.

bald′-head′ed (-hĕd′ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Having a bald head.

bald-headed goose, the blue goose (*Chen cærulescens*).

bald′ly, *adv.* In a bald manner; nakedly; barely; meagerly.

bald′pate′ (bôld′pāt′), *n.* **1.** A bald-headed person. *Shak.*
2. *Zoöl.* The American widgeon (*Mareca americana*).

bald′pate′ (bôld′pāt′) } *a.* Bald-head-
bald′-pat′ed (-pāt′ĕd; -ĭd) } ed. *Shak.* —
bald′-pat′ed-ness, *n.*

bald′rib′ (-rĭb′), *n.* A piece of pork cut nearer the rump than the sparerib, and destitute of fat. *Eng.* *Southey.*

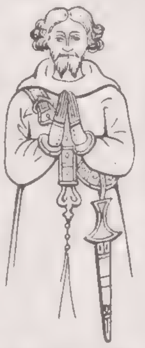

Baldric (1) supporting an Anlace.

bal′dric (bôl′drĭk), *n.* [ME. *baudric, bawdrik,* through OF. (cf. F. *baudrier* and LL. *baldringus, baldrellus*), fr. OHG. *balderich,* perh. akin to E. *belt.* See BELT, *n.*] **1.** A belt, sometimes richly ornamented, worn over one shoulder, across the breast, and under the opposite arm, to support the sword, a bugle, etc.; also, a belt or girdle similarly worn about the waist.
2. Hence: **a** The zodiac. **b** A necklace. *Obs.* **c** A leather support for a bell clapper.

Bald′win (bôld′wĭn), *n.* [OF. *Baldewin, Baldoïn, Baudoïn,* F. *Baudouin,* fr. G. *Balduin;* cf. OHG. *bald* bold, and *wini* friend.] **1.** Lit., bold or courageous friend; — masc. prop. name. L. *Balduinus* (băl′dū-ī′nŭs); F. *Baudouin* (bō′dwăɴ′); It. *Baldovino* (bäl′dō-vē′nō), *Balduino* (bäl-dwē′nō); G. *Balduin* (bäl′dōō-ēn).
2. a The brother of Godfrey of Bouillon in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." **b** The ass in the old beast epic of "Reynard the Fox."
3. A bright red, moderately acid, winter apple. *U. S.*

bale (bāl), *n.* [AS. *bealo, bealu, balu;* akin to OS. *balu,* OHG. *balo,* Icel. *böl,* Goth. *balweins.*] **1.** Evil; an evil, pernicious influence; something causing great injury; specif., in early use, death. "Tidings of *bale* she brought." *Bryant.* *Now chiefly Poetic.*

That day, the day of *bale* and bitterness. *Hampole.*

2. Pain; suffering; calamity; misfortune; sorrow.

Let now your bliss be turned into *bale,*
And into plaints convert your joyous plays. *Spenser.*

bale, *n.* [ME. *bale,* OF. *bale,* F. *balle,* fr. OHG. *balla, palla, pallo,* G. *ball, balle, ballen,* ball, round pack; cf. D. *baal.* Cf. BALL a round body.] A large bundle or package of goods for storage or transportation; now, specif., a large closely pressed package of merchandise bound with cord, wire, or hoops, and usually protected by a wrapping, as of burlap. The approximate weight of a bale of cotton has been stated to be: United States, 480 lbs.; Egypt, 720 lbs., or 228 lbs.; India, 396 lbs.; Brazil, 220 lbs.

bale, *v. t.;* BALED (bāld); BAL′ING (bāl′ĭng). To make up in a bale.

Bal′e-ar′ic (băl′ē-ăr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Balearicus,* fr. Gr. Βαλιαρεῖς the Balearic Islands.] Designating, or of or pertaining to, the isles of Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, etc., in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Valencia.

Balearic crane, a crane (*Balearica pavonina*), found chiefly in northern Africa, having a tuft of erect feathers on the head.

ba-leen′ (bȧ-lēn′), *n.* [F. *baleine* whale and whalebone, L. *balaena* a whale.] **1.** A whale. *Obs.*
2. A horny substance, commonly called whalebone, growing in the mouth of certain whales (Balænoidea), esp. the right whales. It grows in dependent plates, from two to twelve feet long, attached along the upper jaw and forming a fringelike sieve to collect and retain food.

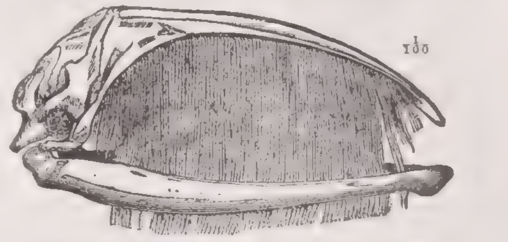

Skull of Right Whale, showing plates of Baleen.

bale′fire′ (bāl′fīr′), *n.* [AS. *bǣlfȳr* the fire of the funeral pile; *bǣl* fire, flame (akin to Icel. *bāl,* OSlav. *bĕlŭ* white, Gr. φαλός bright, white, Skr. *bhāla* brightness) + *fȳr,* E. *fire.*] A great or blazing fire in the open air; — sometimes apparently associated with *bale,* evil; specif., a funeral pyre (*Obs.*); a signal fire; an alarm fire.

I might have beheld the *balefire* of that scarlet letter blazing at the end of our path. *Hawthorne.*
Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glaring *balefires* blaze no more. *Scott.*

bale′ful (-fōōl), *a.* [AS. *bealoful.* See BALE misery.] **1.** Full of deadly or pernicious influence; destructive. "*Baleful* enemies." *Shak.*

Four infernal rivers that disgorge
Into the burning lake their *baleful* streams. *Milton.*

2. Full of pain, grief, or sorrow; woeful; mournful.
Syn. — See PERNICIOUS.
— **bale′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bale′ful-ness**, *n.*

bale hook. A form of hand hook or a hook attached to the end of a crane, used in handling bales, boxes, etc.

bale stick. *Basketwork.* Any of a number of sharpened rods used for plaiting into handles.

bale tie. A device for fastening the ends of straps in baling.

Ba′lin and Ba′lan (bā′lĭn, bā′lăn). In Arthurian legend, two knights who, though brothers, slew each other by mistake. The story is told in Tennyson's "Idyll" of this name, and in a different way in Malory's "Morte Darthur."

bal′in-ger (băl′ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *balengier;* cf. F. *baleinier* a whale ship, *baleine* whale, L. *balaena, balena.*] A small seagoing vessel of the 15th and 16th centuries, apparently a sloop. *Obs. or Hist.*

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bal′a-no-pos-thi′tis (băl′ȧ-nō-pŏs-thī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βάλανος glans + *posth-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the glans penis and of the prepuce.

bal′a-nor-rha′gi-a (-nō-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βάλανος glans + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Balanitis caused by gonorrhea.

ba′lant (bā′lănt), *a.* [L. *balans,* p. pr.] Bleating. *Obs.*

bal′an-tid′i-um co′li (băl′ăn-tĭd′ĭ-ŭm kō′lī). [NL.; Gr. βαλαντίδιον little bag + L. *colum* colon.] A ciliate infusorian found in the human intestine, but not proved to cause disease.

Bal′a-nus, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βάλανος acorn.] *Zoöl.* A genus of acorn barnacles. See BARNACLE.

‖ **ba-la′o** (bä-lä′ō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., prob. fr. native name.] = HALFBEAK. *Sp. West Indies.*

ba′la-o (bä′lä-ō), *n.* [Tag.] A timber tree of the Philippines (*Dipterocarpus vernicifluus*). It yields a valuable resin.

Bal′a-ra′ma (băl′ȧ-rä′mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Bala-rāma; bala* strength + *rāma* beautiful.] *Hindu Myth.* A blond wine-loving elder brother (or, according to some, an avatar) of Krishna, who is dark.

‖ **ba′la-ra′o** (bä′lä-rä′ō), *n.* [Visayan.] A long, wide, two-edged dagger. *Phil. I.*

bal′as (băl′ăs), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *palash* a two-edged short sword.] A Turkish yataghan. [*Bib.*]

Ba-las′a-mus (bȧ-lăs′ȧ-mŭs).

balase. † BALAS, BALLAST.

balast. † BALLAST.

‖ **ba-lat′** (bä-lät′), *n.* [Tag.] The skin; leather; bark; shell. *Phil. I.*

balate. † BALLAD.

‖ **ba-la′te** (bä-lä′tā), *n.* [Visayan.] Bêche de mer. *Phil. I.*

bal′a-tron, bal′a-troon, *n.* [L. *balatro, -onis,* and *blatero,* fr. *blaterare* to babble.] A buffoon. *Obs. or R.* — **bal′a-tron′ic**, *a.*

balaunce. † BALANCE.

balayne. † BALEEN.

bal′bij (băl′bĭj), *n.* The seed of *Abutilon indicum,* reputed in India as a diuretic. *East India.*

bal-bo′a (bäl-bō′ä), *n.* [Sp.] See COIN.

bal′bu-sard, *n.* [F. *balbuzard,* fr. E. *bald buzzard.*] The osprey. *Obs. Eng.*

balche. † BELCH.

balcke. † BALK.

bal′con, *n.* A balcony. *Obs.*

‖ **bal-co′ne** (bäl-kō′nā), *n.* [It.] A large and ornamental window or group of windows.

bal′co-net′, bal′co-nette′, *n.* A railing or balustrade outside of a window, resembling a balcony.

bal′co-nied (băl′kō-nĭd), *a.* Having balconies.

bald. † BOLD.

Bald. *Abbr.* Baldwin.

bal′da-chi′no (băl′dȧ-kē′nō), *or* ‖ **bal′dac-chi′no** (bäl′däk-), *n.; pl.* E. -NOS (-nōz), It. -NI (-nē). [It. *baldacchino.*] A baldachin. [of BALDACHIN.]

bal′da-quin (băl′dȧ-kĭn). Var.

baldare, *n.* [Cf. BALDER-BRAE.] Amaranth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bald′crown′, *n.* The American widgeon (*Mareca americana*).

baldekin. † BALDACHIN.

baldemoin. † BALDMONEY.

bald′en (bôl′dĕn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become bald.

bal′der (bôl′dẽr), **bal′der-brae′** (-brā′), *or* **bald′er's-brae′** (bôl′dẽrz-), *n.* [Icel. *Baldrs-brā,* lit., Balder's brow.] The mayweed. *Dial. Eng.*

bal′der-herb′, *n.* The *Amaranthus hybridus.* *Dial. Eng.*

balderiche. † BALDRIC.

baldfire. † BALEFIRE.

bal′di-coot′ (bôl′dĭ-kōōt′), *n.* **1.** The bald coot. **2.** A monk.

bal′die (bôl′dĭ), *n.* A kind of fishing lugger used on the east coast of Scotland.

bald′ish, *a.* Somewhat bald.

bald′ling, *n.* A little bald thing, as an infant. *Kipling.*

bald′mon′ey (bôld′mŭn′ĭ), *n.* [ME. *baldemoin,* of unknown origin.] **a** Any of several species of *Gentiana,* esp. *G. amarella.* **b** Spicknel.

bald′ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being bald. **2.** *Vet.* White comb of chickens.

Baldr, *n.* See BALDER.

bal′drick. Var. of BALDRIC.

bal′dric-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.

bal-duc′tum, -ta, *n.* [LL. *balducta* "lac pressum," i. e. curd.] *Obs.* **1.** A posset. **2.** Balderdash; trash. *G. Harvey.*

Bal′dur. Var. of BALDER.

bald′y, *a.* Somewhat bald; bald-headed. *Colloq.* [*interj.*]

‖ **bale.** Var. of BAAL, *adv.* &

bale, *n.* [See BALEFIRE.] A great fire or blazing pile: specif., a funeral pyre; a signal fire. *Archaic.* "The *bale* for the dead is builded." *Wm. Morris.*

bale. Var. of BAIL.

bale. † BELLY.

Bal′e-a′ri-an (băl′ē-ā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Balearic.

Bal′e-ar′i-ca (-ăr′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cranes having a tuft of erect feathers on the head. See BALEARIC CRANE.

ba-lec′tion. Var. of BOLECTION.

Bâle green (bäl). [From *Bâle,* F. form of *Basel,* Switz.] = EMERALD GREEN **a**.

‖ **ba′leine′** (bȧ′lĕn′), *n.* [F., lit., whale.] A movable platform to support dumping wagons at work on railroad embankments.

baleis. † BALEYS. [harm.]

bale′less, *a.* See -LESS; BALE,

balene. † BALEEN.

balenger. † BALINGER.

bal′er (bāl′ẽr). Var. of BAILER, one that lades. [chandise.]

bal′er, *n.* One who bales mer-

bales. † BALAS, BELLOWS.

balesith, *n.* [AS. *bealusīþ.*] Evil fate; calamity; mischief. *Obs.*

balest. † BALLAST.

balester. † BALISTER.

balet. † BALLOT.

balette. † BALLET.

balewe. † BALE.

bale′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* The garden poppy. *Dial. Eng.*

bal′eys (băl′ĭz), *n.* [OF. *balei,* acc. pl. *baleis,* broom, F. *balai.*] A rod or twig; a scourge, as of twigs. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Bal′four, David (băl′fōōr). The hero of Stevenson's two novels "Kidnapped" and "David Balfour" (published in England as "Catriona").

balfull. † BALEFUL.

balgh, *a.* [Cf. AS. *belg* bag, belly.] Swelling or full in shape. *Obs.*

bali. † BELLY.

Ba′li (bä′lē), *n. pl.* A Kanarese sect the members of which cannot intermarry. *India.*

baliage. Var. of BAILLIAGE.

baliffe. † BAILIFF.

Ba-li′ja (bȧ-lē′jȧ), *n.* A member of a numerous caste of traders of Madras and the Central Provinces of India.

‖ **ba-li′ki** (bȧ-lē′kē), *n.* [Russ. *balyk,* fr. a Turk. dial. in which it means fish.] Back pieces of sturgeon, salted and smoked.

ba′lim-bing′ (bä′lēm-bēng′). Var. of BILIMBING. *Phil. I.*

‖ **ba′line′** (bȧ′lēn′), *n.* [F.] Coarse woolen material used in packing.

Ba′li-nese′ (bä′lĭ-nēz′; -nēs′), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

C D E F G H I J K L M

Ba'li-sar'da (bä'lē-sär'dȧ), *n.* In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a magic sword which could cleave even enchanted substances, made by a sorceress and given to Ruggiero.

bal'i-saur (băl'ĭ-sôr), *n.* [From native name.] A badger-like animal of India (*Arctonyx collaris*).

balk (bôk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A headline connecting fishing nets.

balk (bôk), *n.* [AS. *balca* ridge; akin to Icel. *bālkr* partition, *bjālki* beam, OS. *balko*, G. *balken*; cf. Gr. φάλαγξ pole. Cf. BALCONY, BALK, *v. t.*, BOLE.] **1.** A ridge or heap of earth; specif.: **a** A grave mound. **b** A sand bar; an isthmus. *All Obs.*
2. A ridge of land left unplowed between furrows, or, as often formerly, between the acres or fields in common lands; also, a piece missed in plowing, as by carelessness.
Bad plowmen make *balks* of such ground. *Fuller.*
3. A blunder or slip; a mistake; also, an omitting or skipping. *Obs. or Colloq.*
4. A hindrance or disappointment; check; defeat.
A *balk* to the confidence of the bold undertaker. *South.*
5. A fish weir. *Dial. Eng.*
6. A large beam, rafter, or timber; esp., the tiebeam of a house. The loft above was called *the balks.*
Tubs hanging in the *balks.* *Chaucer.*
7. a *Dial. Eng.* (1) A beam or bar across a chimney or kiln. (2) The beam of a balance. (3) The rood beam of a church. **b** *Mil.* A connecting beam of a ponton or trestle bridge.
8. That part of a billiard table or bagatelle board between a balk line and the nearest cushion; in the balk-line game, any of the eight outside divisions of the table made by the four balk lines. See BILLIARDS, *Illust.*
9. *Baseball.* Any of various illegal motions, made by the pitcher, calculated to deceive a batsman or base runner as to where the ball will be thrown; esp., any motion made by the pitcher, while in position, as if to deliver the ball to the bat, without delivering it, or to throw to first base, when occupied by a base runner, without completing the throw. A balk entitles the batsman to first base, and other base runners to advance one base.

balk (bôk), *v. t.*; BALKED (bôkt); BALK'ING. [From BALK a beam, ridge; perh. orig. to leave ridges in plowing, hence to omit, to avoid.] **1.** To leave or make balks in. *Obs.*
2. To leave heaped up; to heap up in piles. *Obs.*
Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood did Sir Walter see. *Shak.*
3. *Obsoles., except fig.* To pass by or miss intentionally.
By reason of the contagion then in London, we *balked* the inns. *Evelyn.*
Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayton.*
Specif.: **a** To avoid; shun; refuse; skip; shirk.
Sick he is, and keeps his bed, and *balks* his meat. *Bp. Hall.*
b To let slip or go by; to fail to use, seize, etc.
This was looked for at your hand and this was *balkt.* *Shak.*
4. To omit, miss, or overlook by chance. *Obs.*
5. To check or frustrate; foil; baffle; thwart; disappoint; as, to *balk* expectation.
They shall not *balk* my entrance. *Byron.*
Syn. — See FRUSTRATE.

balk, *v. i.* **1.** To stop short and refuse to go; to stop and stand still obstinately; to jib; swerve; as, the horse *balks.*
Isegrym *balked* and said, ye make much ado, Sir Tybert. *Caxton.*
If he *balked* I knew I was undone. *De Foe.*
2. To engage in contradiction; to argue; quibble. *Obs.*
In strifeful terms with him to *balk.* *Spenser.*

Bal-kan' (bȧl-kăn'; bôl'kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Balkan peninsula (bounded by the Adriatic, Ægean, and Black Seas) or the Balkan mountain range, which crosses Bulgaria from east to west, or the people of these regions. The so-called **Balkan question** is the phase of the Eastern question that arises from the relations of Turkey, the Balkan states, and Russia to each other and the rest of Europe.

balk line. **a** In billiards and bagatelle, a line across a billiard table near one end, marking a limit within which the cue balls are placed in beginning a game. **b** Also, in billiards, one of four lines drawn parallel to the cushions, dividing the table into nine compartments, used in playing the **balk-line game.** See BILLIARDS.

balk'y (bôk'ĭ), *a.* Apt to balk; as, a *balky* horse.

ball (bôl), *n.* [ME. *bal*, *balle*; akin to OHG. *balla*, *palla*, G. *ball*, Icel. *böllr*, ball; cf. F. *balle* (fr. G.). Cf. 1st BALE, *n.*, PALL-MALL.] **1.** Any round or roundish body or mass; a sphere or globe; as, a *ball* of twine; a *ball* of snow.
2. The globe or earth; any celestial body. *Pope.*
Move round the dark terrestrial *ball.* *Addison.*
3. A spherical or ovoid body of any substance or size used to play with, as by throwing, knocking, kicking, etc.
4. A game in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or knocked; esp., now, baseball; as, to play *ball.*
5. In certain games, a ball delivered, as by throwing, bowling, etc., in a certain way; specif.: *Baseball.* A pitched ball, not struck at by the batsman, which fails to pass over the home base not higher than the batsman's shoulder nor lower than his knee. Cf. STRIKE.
6. Of projectiles: Orig., a globular missile for an engine of war, as a catapult; now, a missile of various rounded shapes, spherical or elongated, for a firearm; esp., a solid metal one as distinguished from a *shell*, or hollow one, a fireball, etc.; as, a cannon *ball*; a rifle *ball*; — often used collectively; as, powder and *ball.* Balls for the smaller firearms are commonly distinctively called *bullets.*
7. *Pyrotechnics & Mil.* A roundish body of combustibles, or a case filled with them, intended to give light or set fire.
8. Specif., of various roundish or rounded bodies: **a** A spherical piece of soap. *Obs.* **b** *Veter.* A large pill; a bolus. **c** *Print.* A leather-covered or composition cushion, fastened to a handle called a *ballstock*, formerly used for inking the form. **d** *Puddling.* A bloom. **e** A rounded package. **f** A roundish protuberant part of the body, now esp. that at the base of the thumb or of the great toe. **g** The head of a hammer when spherical. **h** A mandrel upon which steel piping is welded by concave rolls. **i** In the Leblanc process for making soda, a batch of black ash. **j** *Iron Manuf.* = FAGOT.
9. A drink of liquor; — used esp. in the phrase *high ball*, a drink of whisky diluted in a tall glass. *Slang.*
10. A material consisting largely of shoemakers' wax, used by cabinetmakers to wax blackwork.
11. Any small globose fruit or seed pod; as, a potato *ball.*
Syn. — Sphere, globe, orb.
ball-and-socket joint, a joint in which a ball moves within a socket, so as to admit of rotary motion in every direction within certain limits. — **ball of the eye**, formerly, the pupil, or apple, of the eye; now, the entire eyeball.

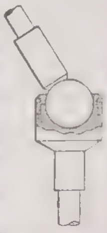
Ball-and-Socket Joint in Section.

ball (bôl), *v. t.*; BALLED (bôld); BALL'ING. **1.** To form or wind into a ball; as, to *ball* cotton.
2. *Metal.* To heat in a puddling furnace and form into balls, or blooms, for rolling or hammering.
3. *Apiculture.* To form in a dense cluster about (a queen bee); — said of bees.
to ball off. *Slang.* **a** To treat. **b** To finish quickly. — **to ball up**, to confuse, — perhaps orig. referring to the balling of a horse's feet. *Slang.*

ball, *v. i.* **1.** To gather into balls, as snow.
2. To gather balls or cakes, as of snow or mud, on the hoof or foot; — usually said of a horse.
3. *Metal.* To collect into balls preparatory to rolling; — used with *up.*

ball, *n.* [F. *bal*, fr. OF. *baler* to dance, F. *baller*, fr. LL. *ballare*; of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. βάλλειν to toss or throw, βαλλίζειν to dance, jump about; or cf. 1st DALL, *n.*]
1. A dance. *Obs.*
2. A social assembly for the purpose of dancing.
to open the ball, to be the first to begin a thing. *Slang.*

ball, *n.* [Cf. BALD.] **1.** A white streak or spot. *Obs.*
2. A horse, originally a white-faced one; — now used as a name like *dun*, *bay.*

bal'lad (băl'ăd), *n.* [ME. *balade*, OF. *balade*, F. *ballade*, fr. Pr. *ballada* a dancing song, fr. *ballar* to dance; cf. It. *ballata.* See 2d BALL, *n.*] **1.** A song suited to accompany a dance; the tune of such a song; specif., a light part song, or madrigal, with a *fa la* burden or chorus, — most common with Elizabethan madrigal composers. *Obs.*
2. A simple song of any kind; now, specif., one of a romantic nature, having two or more stanzas to which the melody is repeated, often with simple instrumental accompaniment. Recent composers have applied the term to more elaborate songs, esp. narrative, in which the melody is not repeated, and to instrumental pieces of a similar character.
3. A popular song; often one having a special application, whether of praise or of scurrilous attack. *Obs.*
4. A proverb or saying, esp. one in couplet form. *Obs.*
5. A popular kind of short narrative poem, adapted for singing; esp., a romantic poem of this kind characterized by simplicity of structure and impersonality of authorship. It is composed typically in stanzas made up each of two riming verses of seven iambic feet, broken into four lines of alternately four and three feet.

bal'lad, *v. i.* To make or sing ballads. — *v. t.* To tell or sing of in ballads. *Rare.*

bal-lade' (bȧ-lȧd'), *n.* [See BALLAD, *n.*] A form of French versification, sometimes imitated in English, in which three or four rimes recur through three stanzas of eight or ten lines each, the stanzas concluding with the same refrain, and the whole poem with an envoy, usually introduced by a vocative, as "Prince!" etc.

bal'lad-er (băl'ăd-ẽr), *n.* A writer of ballads.

bal-lade' roy'al. A ballad form having stanzas of 7 or (later) 8 lines of 10 syllables each, as in the "King's Quair," in which the rimes run *a b a b b c c.* Cf. RIME ROYAL.

bal'la'deur' train (bȧ'lȧ'dûr'). [F. *baladeur* saunterer, stroller.] *Mach.* A gearing in which one train of cogwheels slides along the shaft so as to come into mesh with various other gear wheels, and give different speeds according to the relative sizes of the pair of wheels in mesh.

ballad monger. [See MONGER.] A seller or maker of ballads; a poetaster. *Shak.* — **bal'lad-mon'ger-ing**, *vb. n.*

bal'lad-ry (băl'ăd-rĭ), *n.* [From BALLAD, *n.*] Ballad poetry. "Base *balladry* is so beloved." *Drayton.*

bal'la-hoo } (băl'ȧ-hōō), *n.* [Sp. *balahú.*] *Naut.* A schooner
bal'la-hou } having its foremast raking forward and mainmast aft; hence, contemptuously, a lubberly, untrim ship. *Bermudas & West Indies.*

bal'lan (băl'ăn), *n.*, *or* **ballan wrasse.** [Gael. & Ir. *ballach* spotted, speckled (fr. *ball* spot, speck) + E. *wrasse.*] A European wrasse (*Labrus bergylta*).

bal'last (băl'ȧst), *n.* [Formerly *balase*, *balasse*, etc., fr. D. *ballast*; akin to Dan. *baglast*, *ballast*, OSw. *barlast*, Sw. *ballast.* The first part is perh. the same word as E. *bare*, adj.; the second is *last* a burden, and hence the meaning *a bare*, or *mere*, *load.* See BARE, *a.*; LAST, load.] **1.** *Naut.* Any heavy substance, as stone, iron, water in tanks, etc., put into the hold to sink a vessel in the water, to increase stability or to give the best trim in the water.
2. Anything heavy put into the car of a balloon to steady it.
3. That which gives, or helps to maintain, stability in character, morals, conduct, or the like.
It [piety] is the right *ballast* of prosperity. *Barrow.*
4. Load; burden. *Obs.* *J. Hall.*
5. Gravel, broken stone, etc., such as is laid in a roadbed, esp. of a railroad, to make it solid, or used in building to give stability.
His very first step caused such a slide of shingle and loose *ballast* that he would have been lucky to escape with a broken bone had he followed it. *R. D. Blackmore.*
6. The larger solids, as broken stone or gravel, used in making concrete.
in ballast. **a** In the hold (of a vessel). *Obs.* **b** With ballast as the only load.

bal'last (băl'ȧst), *v. t.*; BAL'LAST-ED; BAL'LAST-ING. **1.** To steady, or equip, as a vessel, with ballast.
2. To steady in mind or conduct; to steady morally.
'T is charity must *ballast* the heart. *Hammond.*
3. To burden; to weigh down; to load. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Their conceits are over *ballasted* with harshness. *Brathwait.*
4. To fill in, as the bed of a railroad, with gravel, stone, etc., in order to make it firm and solid.

ballast car. A kind of freight car, such as is used for carrying ballast, which may be unloaded from the side or bottom.

ballast engine. A steam engine used in excavating and for digging and raising stones and gravel for ballast.

ballast fin. *Naut.* A somewhat fin-shaped metal extension of the keel of a yacht which acts as ballast; a fin keel.

ballast hammer. A hammer with long handle and two faces, used to break stone ballast.

bal'last-ing, *n.* Material used for ballast; ballast.

ballast plant. Any plant growing or originating from seeds discharged with ballast material by vessels. Many plants are so introduced from one country into another.

ballast tank. *Naut.* A tank, in the hold of a vessel, which can be pumped full of, or free from, water ballast.

ball bearing. *Mech.* **a** A bearing in which the journal or revolving part turns upon loose hardened steel balls which roll easily in a race, thus converting sliding friction into rolling friction. **b** Any of the balls in such a bearing.

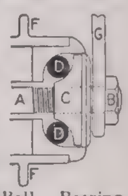

Ball Bearing of a Bicycle. *A* Axle; *B* Nut; *C* Outer Cone; *D* Balls; *F* Flange of Wheel; *G* Fork.

ball cartridge. A cartridge containing a projectile; — disting. from a *blank* cartridge.

ball caster. A caster in which a ball set (loose or fast) into a socket is used in place of a wheel.

ball clay. Sticky clay; clay that has a tendency to ball; pipe clay.

ball cock. An automatic device consisting essentially of a valve and a floating ball at the end of a lever, the rise or fall of the ball causing the lever to shut or open the valve.

bal'let (băl'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *balete*, dim. of *bale* ball. See 1st BALL.] A little ball, esp. as an heraldic bearing, denominated a bezant, plate, etc., according to color.

bal'let' (bȧl'ā'; *occas.* băl'ĕt; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *balletto*, dim. of *ballo* dance. See 2d BALL, *n.*] **1.** An artistic dance performed as a theatrical entertainment, or an interlude, by a number of persons, usually women. Sometimes, a scene accompanied by pantomime and dancing.
2. The company of persons who perform the ballet.

ball'-flow'er, *n.* *Arch.* An ornament resembling a ball placed in the hollow of a circular flower, — usually inserted in a hollow molding. It is a characteristic ornament of the English Gothic of the 13th century.

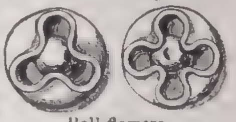
Ball-flowers.

ball grinder. A pulverizing machine one form of which consists of a rotating drum which contains numerous metal balls and has a perforated bottom.

ball gudgeon. A spherical pivot that forms a kind of ball-and-socket joint with the end of the shaft or arbor.

ball'ing, *p. pr. p. a. & vb. n.* of BALL, *v.*
balling furnace. **a** = REHEATING FURNACE. **b** A kind of reverberatory furnace used in making black ash. — **b. head.** An attachment at the end of a carding machine for receiving and balling the wool sliver. — **b. iron**, *Veter.*, a long metal instrument with a cup-shaped depression at one end for placing solid medicine in the form of a ball or cylinder in the posterior part of the mouth of a horse or ox so that it will have to be swallowed without mastication.

ball ironstone. *Mining.* Nodular iron ore.

bal-lis'ta (bă-lĭs'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L. *ballista*, *balista*, fr. Gr. βάλλειν to throw.] An ancient military engine, often in the form of a crossbow, for hurling large missiles; also, formerly, a crossbow.

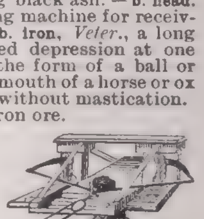
One form of Ballista.

bal-lis'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [*ballista* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pert. to hurling of missiles, or to ballistics.
2. Pertaining to or designating a kind of galvanometer. See BALLISTIC GALVANOMETER, below.
ballistic curve, the actual path of a projectile under the in-

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ba'lin-ha'say (bä'lēn-hä'sī), *n.* An anacardiaceous tree of the Philippines (*Buchanania florida*), yielding an illuminating resin.
[balize.]
‖ **ba'lise'** (bȧ'lēz'), *n.* [F.] A
‖ **ba'li'sier'** (bȧ'lē'zyā'), *n.* [F.] Wild plantain. *West Indies.*
balist. ✝ BALLAST.
ba-lis'ta. Var. of BALLISTA.
‖ **bal'is-ta'ri-us** (băl'ĭs-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ī). [LL.] A crossbowman. *Obs.*
ba-lis'ter, -les'ter, *n.* [Cf. OF. *balestrier*, L. *ballistarius* a maker of ballistæ, LL. *balistarius* a crossbowman. Cf. ARBALESTER.] An arbalester. *Obs.*
ba-lis'ter, *n.* [OF. *balestre.* See BALLISTA.] An arbalest. *Obs.*
Ba-lis'tes (bȧ-lĭs'tēz), *n.* [NL. See BALLISTA.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of trigger fishes. The generic name, as well as one of the popular names (trigger fish), refers to the way in which pressure on the second spine of the dorsal fin causes the first spine to snap down when erected.
Ba-lis'ti-dæ (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. BALISTES.] *Zoöl.* A family of plectognath fishes consisting of the trigger fishes; — sometimes including also the filefishes.
bal'is-tra'ri-a (băl'ĭs-trā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL.] *Anc. Fort.* A narrow opening through which arrows might be discharged. See BARTIZAN, *Illust.* Also, a room for storing crossbows.
ba-li'ta (bä-lē'tä), *n.* [Tag.] See MEASURE. *Phil. I.*
‖ **ba-li'tâ** (bä-lē'tä), *n.* [Tag.] News; rumor; fame. *Phil. I.*
ba-li'ti (bä-lē'tē), *n.* Any of various species of figs. *Phil. I.*
bal'i-val (băl'ĭ-văl), *a.* [LL. *ballivus*, *baillivus*, fr. OF. *baillif.* See BAILIFF.] Of or pertaining to a bailiff or his office.
baliwick. ✝ BAILIWICK.
ba-lize' (bȧ-lēz'), *n.* [F. *balise*; cf. Sp. *baliza.*] A pole or a frame raised as a sea beacon or a landmark. *Rare.*
balk. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLK.
balk (bôk), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. D. *balken* to bray, bawl.] To indicate to (fishermen), by shouts or signals from shore, the direction taken by the shoals of herring, etc. — **balk'er**, *n.*
balk day. A day's demurrage in unloading a ship. *Local, Eng.*
balke. ✝ BACK.
balk'er, *n.* One that balks.
balk'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to balk or frustrate.
Bal'kis (băl'kĭs), *n.* [Ar. *Bilqīs.*] In the Koran, the Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon.
balk'ish (bôk'ĭsh), *a.* Uneven; ridgy. *Rare.*
balkt. Balked. *Ref. Sp.*
ball. ✝ BAWL. [ball. *Rare.*]
ball, *v. i.* To take part in a
ballace. ✝ BALLAST.
ballade. ✝ BALLAD.
bal-lad'ic (bă-lăd'ĭk), *a.* Like or pertaining to a ballad or ballads. — **bal-lad'i-cal**, *a.*
bal'lad-ier', *n.* A street singer of ballads. *Obs.*
balladine. ✝ BALADINE.
bal'lad-ism (-ĭz'm). See -ISM.
bal'lad-ist, *n.* See -IST.
bal'lad-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
bal'lad-ling, *n.* See -LING, dim.
bal'la-hoo, *n.* [Cf. BALAO.] A garfish or halfbeak. *Australia.*
ballais. ✝ BALLAST.
bal'lam (băl'ăm), *n.* A canoe of the Malabar coast.
ballance. ✝ BALANCE.
ballane. ✝ BALEEN.
ballanger. ✝ BALINGER. [*Scot.*]
bal'lant (bȧl'ănt). A ballad.
bal'la-rag. ✝ BULLYRAG.
bal'lard, *n.* A bald person. *Obs.*
bal'last, *p. p. & p. a.* Ballasted.
bal'last-age, *n.* *Law.* A toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast in a port or harbor.
bal'last-er, *n.* One that ballasts something.
ballaster. ✝ BALUSTER.
ballast fever. A fever occurring on ships, thought to be occasioned by impurities in ballast.
ballast hole. = BALLAST PORT.
ballast line. *Naut.* The water line of a ship in ballast.
ballast master. A harbor official who sees that vessels take on and discharge ballast according to regulations.
ballast port. A large port in the side of a vessel for taking in or discharging ballast.
ballast pump. *Naut.* A pump for discharging water ballast.
ballat. ✝ BALLAD, BALLET, BALLOT.
bal'la-ta. Var. of BALATA.
bal'la-toon' (băl'ȧ-tōōn'), *n.* A heavy boat made to carry timber, used on Russian rivers.
ballatry. ✝ BALLADRY.
balld. Balled. *Ref. Sp.*
balled. ✝ BALD, BALLAD.
balled (bôld), *p. a.* **1.** Made into a ball.
2. Freed of balls or lumps. *Obs.*
3. Having balls, as of snow, gathered on the feet.
ballefull. ✝ BALEFUL.
ballen. ✝ BALEEN.
ball'er, *n.* One that makes anything into balls.
ball'er, *n.* One who takes part in a ball or dance. *Obs.*
‖ **bal'le-ri'na** (bäl'lā-rē'nä), *n.*; *pl.* It. -RINE (-nā), E. -RINAS (-nȧz). [It.] A danseuse.
ballester. ✝ BALUSTER.
‖ **bal'les-te'ro** (bäl'yĕs-tā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] An arbalester, or crossbowman.
ballet. ✝ BALLAD, BALLOT.
bal'let', *v. t.* To express by ballet or dancing pantomime.
‖ **bal'let' d'ac'tion'** (bȧ'lĕ' dȧk'syôɴ'). [F.] A pantomimic dance.
bal'let-ry. ✝ BALLADRY.
ball'fish', *n.* = GLOBEFISH.
balliage. Var. of BAILAGE.
balliards. ✝ BILLIARDS.
ballid. ✝ BALD.
bal-lis'mus (bă-lĭz'mŭs; -lĭs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βαλλισμός a dancing.] *Med.* Muscular tremor.
bal'list (băl'ĭst), *n.* A ballista.
bal'lis-ter. ✝ BALUSTER. [TIC.]
bal-lis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of BALLIS-
bal'lis-ti'cian (băl'ĭs-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in ballistics.

fluence of the resistance of the air, etc., as distinguished from the parabola which it would trace if acted on by gravity alone. — **ballistic galvanometer**, a form of galvanometer in which damping is minimized, used to measure electric charges. Measurements with the ballistic galvanometer are made by observing the single throw or impulse imparted to the needle by a sudden flow of current in the coils instead of noting the permanent deflection as in other forms of the instrument. The quantity of electricity which passes is proportional to the sine of half the angle of the first swing of the needle. — **b. pendulum. a** An early machine used to determine the initial velocity of a projectile. It consisted of a pendulum the bob of which was made to receive and retain a projectile fired into it. The velocity was deduced from the fact that the quantity of motion of the projectile before impact was equal to that of the pendulum and projectile after impact. **b** = GUN PENDULUM.

bal-lis'tics (bă-lĭs'tĭks), *n.* The science or art of hurling missile weapons by the use of an engine; the science of the motion of projectiles.

bal'lis-tite (băl'ĭs-tīt), *n.* [See BALLISTA.] A smokeless powder consisting essentially of soluble cellulose nitrates and nitroglycerin, usually in equal parts. It is dark-colored and rubbery.

ball lever. The lever used in a ball cock.

ball lightning. An extremely rare form of lightning, consisting of highly luminous balls which move with moderate velocity and usually disappear with an explosion.

ball mustard. A yellow-flowered European brassicaceous plant (*Neslia paniculata*), introduced as a weed in eastern North America. It has globose silicles.

bal-loon' (bă-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *ballon*, fr. *balle* ball: cf. It. *ballone*. See 1st BALL, *n.*; cf. PALLONE.] **1.** A large inflated leather ball knocked or kicked about for sport; also, the game played with the ball. *Obs.*

2. a *Pyrotechnics.* A bomb or shell. *Obs.* **b** *Arch.* A ball or globe on the top of a pillar, church, etc., as at St. Paul's, in London. **c** *Chem.* A spherical glass vessel, as one with a short neck used as a receiver, etc., or one provided with a stopcock and used in weighing gases.

3. A bag made of silk or other tough light material made nonporous and filled with hydrogen gas, heated air, etc., so as to rise and float in the atmosphere, esp. one with a car attached for aërial navigation. See AERODROME, AIRSHIP.

Balloon — that is to say, any apparatus which displaces a volume of air weighing as much as or more than its own weight (and many thoughtless inventors are apt to neglect this definition). *B. F. S. Baden-Powell.*

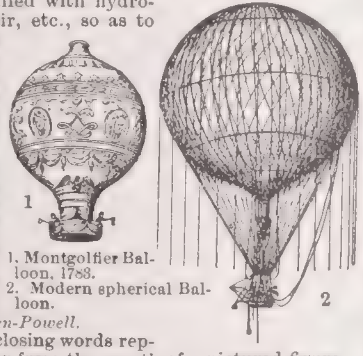

1. Montgolfier Balloon, 1783. 2. Modern spherical Balloon.

4. The outline inclosing words represented as coming from the mouth of a pictured figure.

5. A revolving cylindrical reel used in warp drying.

6. *Hort.* A balloon-shaped frame on which the branches of fruit trees are sometimes trained; hence, *balloon training.*

7. *Cotton Spinning.* The ball-shaped mass assumed by the yarn in ring spinning.

bal-loon', *v. t.* To take up in, or as if in, a balloon.

bal-loon', *v. i.* **1.** To go up or voyage in a balloon.

2. To expand, or puff out, like a balloon; specif., in ring spinning, to form a balloon. (See BALLOON, *n.*, 7.)

bal-loon'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who balloons; an aëronaut.

2. *Naut.* A balloon sail.

bal-loon'-flow'er, *n.* An Eastern Asiatic campanulaceous plant (*Platycodon grandiflorum*) often cultivated in gardens. It has large inflated buds resembling balloons.

balloon foresail, balloon jib. *Naut.* A balloon sail set usually between the foretopmast head and the end of the bowsprit or jibboom with the clew led far abaft the foremast, used chiefly by yachts.

balloon frame. *Carp.* A house frame constructed altogether of small timber.

bal-loon'ing, *n.* **1.** The art or practice of using balloons.

2. The process of temporarily raising the price of stocks or bonds above their intrinsic worth, as by wash sales. *Brokers' Cant, U. S.*

3. *Med.* Distention of a cavity or canal of the body by means of inflated bags, or bags filled with water.

ballooning spider. Any spider (esp. any species of the genus *Lycosa*) which rises and floats in the air by the action of the wind on threads of silk which it spins.

balloon net. A kind of woven lace in which the weft threads are twisted in a peculiar way around the warp.

balloon sail. *Naut.* A very large light sail set in addition to, or in place of, an ordinary light sail, esp. by yachts in moderate weather, such as a spinnaker or a balloon jib.

balloon sickness. *Med.* A disorder occurring at great elevations, due to anoxæmia and characterized by nausea, headache, nosebleed, etc.; mountain sickness.

balloon vine. A handsome tropical American sapindaceous vine (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*), bearing numerous large ornamental bladdery pods. It is widely cultivated, and sometimes occurs spontaneously.

bal'lot (băl'ŭt), *n.* [F., fr. *balle* bale.] A small bale.

bal'lot, *n.* [It. *ballotta*, fr. *balla* ball, bale: cf. F. *ballotte*. See BALL round body.] **1.** Orig., a little ball used for secret voting. Hence: Any object, esp. a printed or written ticket, used in secret voting.

2. Act of secret voting by balls or by written or printed tickets or ballots; the system of voting secretly by balls or tickets, or by any device for casting or (in some jurisdictions) for recording the votes.

3. By extension, loosely, act of voting by a written or printed ticket whether secretly or not; also, a ticket so used.

4. The whole number of votes cast at an election, or in a given territory or electoral district.

bal'lot, *v. i.*; BAL'LOT-ED; BAL'LOT-ING. [Cf. F. *ballotter* to toss, to ballot, It. *ballottare*. See 2d BALLOT.] To vote or decide by ballot; as, to *ballot* for a candidate.

bal'lot, *v. t.* **1.** To vote upon by ballot.

The name of a new member, after being *balloted*, was submitted to the Proveditori. *H. F. Brown.*

2. To select by ballot or casting of lots.

bal'lot, *v. t. & i.* To toss or bound from side to side, as a projectile in the bore of a cannon. See BALLOTING.

Bal-lo'ta (bă-lō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βαλλωτή a plant, perh. black horehound.] *Bot.* A genus of menthaceous plants, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region, having small bracteate flowers in axillary clusters, the calyx with a spreading 5-toothed limb. *B. nigra*, the black or fetid horehound, is naturalized in the United States.

bal'lo-tade' (băl'ō-tād'; -tăd'), *n.* [F. *ballottade*, fr. *ballotter* to toss. See BALLOT, *v. i.*] *Man.* A leap of a horse, as upon a straight line, so that when his four feet are in the air he shows only the shoes of his hind feet.

bal'lot-age (băl'ŭt-āj), *n.* [F. *ballottage*.] In France, a second ballot taken after an indecisive first ballot to decide between two of several candidates.

ballot box. A box for receiving ballots.

bal'lot-ing, *n.* *Gun.* The bounding of a spherical projectile in a smooth-bore gun, due to windage, or space between the bore and projectile.

ball point. A ball-like device for forming a seat for a leg of a divider or the head of a trammel in describing curves around a hole.

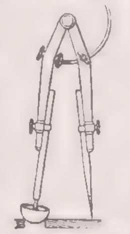

Dividers with Ball Point.

ball'proof' (bôl'prōōf'), *a.* Incapable of being penetrated by small-arm projectiles.

ball rest. *Mach.* A kind of lathe rest having a circular traverse and a hand radial feed, for turning governor balls or the like.

ball'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room for balls or dancing.

ball valve. A valve in which a ball fits into a spherical seating and regulates the aperture by its rise and fall due to suction and its own weight.

balm (bäm), *n.* [ME. *baume*, OF. *bausme*, *basme*, F. *baume*, L. *balsamum* balsam, fr. Gr. βάλσαμον; perh. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *bāsām*. Cf. BALSAM.] **1.** Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Melissa*, esp. *M. officinalis*, widely cultivated as a garden herb and bee plant.

2. a The resinous and aromatic exudation from trees of the genus *Balsamea*. **b** Any balsamic resin. **c** Any fragrant ointment, used either medicinally or in ceremonials.

3. Anything that heals or mitigates pain.

balm of fir, the balsam fir. — **b. of Gilead. a** A small evergreen African and Asiatic balsameaceous tree (*Balsamea meccanensis*). Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent. Also, a balsam obtained from this tree, which is the *balm of Gilead* of the shops, or *balsam of Mecca*. This has a yellowish or greenish color, a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell. It is valued as an unguent and cosmetic by the Turks. **b** The fragrant herb *Dracocephalum canariense*. **c** The balsam fir, **a**. **d** See BALSAM POPLAR. — **b. of heaven**, the California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). — **b. of Mecca.** = BALM OF GILEAD **a**. — **b. of warrior's wound**, the common St. John's-wort.

balm cricket. [Cf. G. *baumgrille*.] A cicada. *Tennyson.*

Bal'mer's formula *or* **law** (bäl'mẽrz). [After E. J. *Balmer*, German mathematician.] *Astron. & Physics.* An algebraic expression of the rhythmic arrangement of lines in the spectrum of a substance, as that of hydrogen.

Bal-mor'al (băl-mŏr'ăl), *n.* [From *Balmoral* Castle, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.] **1.** A kind of figured woolen petticoat, worn next to the dress.

2. A kind of boot, or high-topped shoe, lacing in front.

3. A kind of Scotch cap.

balm'y (bäm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having the qualities of balm; odoriferous; aromatic; assuaging; soothing; refreshing; healing; mild. "The *balmy* breeze." *Tickell.*

Tired nature's sweet restorer, *balmy* sleep! *Young.*

2. Producing balm. "The *balmy* tree." *Pope.*

Syn. — Fragrant, sweet-scented, odorous, spicy.

bal'ne-al (băl'nē-ăl), *a.* [L. *balneum* bath.] Of or pertaining to a bath.

bal'ne-o- (-ō-). Combining form from Latin *balneum*, bath.

bal'ne-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*balneo-* + *-graphy*.] A description of, or treatise on, baths.

bal'ne-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*balneo-* + *-logy*.] The science of bathing, or esp. of the therapeutic use, external and internal, of natural mineral waters. — **bal'ne-o-log'ic** (băl'nē-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **bal'ne-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **bal'ne-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Ba-lo'ghi-a (bȧ-lō'gĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Balogh*, a Hungarian botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs of New Caledonia, Australia, and the East Indies. They have opposite stalked leaves and small diœcious flowers. The bark of many species is used in tanning. *B. lucida* is called *bloodwood*.

Ba-lo'lo (bȧ-lō'lō), *n. pl.* An ethnic and linguistic division of Bantu tribes south of the great bend of the Kongo.

Bal'or (băl'ŏr), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A king of the Fomors, whose eye blighted all upon whom it was turned. It was therefore always kept closed except in war. The "eye of Balor" is an equivalent to "evil eye" among the Irish. In the war with the gods he slays Nuada and is slain by Lugh, who blinds his fatal eye with a magic missile.

bal'sa (băl'sȧ; bäl'sȧ), *n.* [Sp. *balsa*.] **1.** A raft or float, as on the Pacific coast of South America or in the Philippines.

2. *Naut.* A life raft made of two cylinders of metal or wood joined by a framework. Also used for landing through surf.

bal'sam (bôl'sȧm), *n.* [L. *balsamum* the balsam tree or its resin, Gr. βάλσαμον. See BALM, *n.*] **1. a** An aromatic substance flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants, but not necessarily remaining liquid; an oleoresin; specif., any of several oleoresins that contain, in addition to resin and essential oil, benzoic or cinnamic acid. These latter are often distinguished as *true balsams*; among them are the balm of Gilead (the first to be called *balsam*), and the balsams of copaiba, Peru, and Tolu. **b** Any of various pharmaceutical preparations and resinous substances having a balsamic odor, usually employed externally.

2. a Any of several balsam-yielding trees, as the balsam fir, the balsam poplar, etc. **b** Any plant of the genus *Impatiens*, esp. the garden balsam, *I. balsamina*.

3. Anything that heals, soothes, or restores.

Was not the people's blessing a *balsam* to thy blood? *Tennyson.*

balsam of copaiba. See COPAIBA. — **balsam-of-copaiba tree. a** Any tree yielding true copaiba. **b** In Australia, the wilga. — **balsam of fir**, Canada balsam. — **b. of Mecca.** = BALM OF GILEAD **a**. — **b. of Peru**, a reddish brown, sirupy balsam, obtained from a tropical American fabaceous tree (*Toluifera pereiræ*) used as a stomachic and expectorant, and in the treatment of ulcers, etc. It was long supposed to be a product of Peru. — **b. of Tolu**, a fragrant reddish or yellowish brown semisolid or solid balsam, obtained from a South American tree (*Toluifera balsamum*). It is used as a stomachic and expectorant.

bal'sam, *v. t.* **1.** To treat or anoint with balsam; to relieve, as with balsam; to render balsamic.

2. To embalm; to balm. *Rare.* *Motley.*

balsam apple. Either of two East Indian species of *Momordica* (*M. balsamina* and *M. charantia*), small ornamental vines of the gourd family, with red or orange-colored oblong warty fruits, used sometimes for poultices and liniments. They are extensively naturalized in the West Indies. *M. charantia* is also called *balsam pear*.

bal'sam-a'tion (bôl'sȧ-mā'shŭn; băl'-), *n.* Act or process of balsaming.

balsam bog. A curious apiaceous plant (*Azorella glebaria*) of the Falkland Islands and Patagonia, forming dense, woody hillocks often several feet in height, and yielding a gum which has been used as a remedy for diseases.

Bal'sa-me'a (bôl'sȧ-mē'ȧ; băl'-), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of balsameaceous trees of the East Indies and Africa, yielding very important balsamic products. True myrrh is obtained from *B. abyssinica*, of northeastern Africa and Arabia, while an inferior quality comes from *B. myrrha*, a small tree of southern Arabia. *B. meccanensis* is the balm of Gilead; *B. roxburghii* and *B. mukul* of India yield gugal, or Indian bdellium. The resins of *B. schimperi* of Abyssinia, *B. kataf* of Arabia, and other species, are used as substitutes for myrrh. The genus is frequently known by one of the synonyms *Balsamodendron* and *Commiphora*.

Bal'sa-me-a'ce-æ (-mē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees or shrubs (order Geraniales), called also *Burseraceæ*. They have mostly pinnate leaves, small flowers, and dry fruits with a husk splitting into valvelike segments. They yield a variety of commercial gums, balsams, and oils. Of the 14 genera, *Balsamea*, *Protium*, *Canarium*, *Boswellia*, and *Terebinthus* are of special importance. — **bal'sa-me-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

balsam fig. A tropical American clusiaceous shrub (*Clusia rosea*) usually parasitic on trees, and sending its roots to the ground and ultimately strangling the host plant. It has large pink flowers and yields a thick resin.

balsam fir. a An American pinaceous tree (*Abies balsamea*), from which Canada balsam is derived; — called also *fir balsam*, *balm of Gilead*, and *fir pine*. **b** Any of several other species of this genus, as the she-balsam (*A. fraseri*).

balsam groundsel. A North American asteraceous herb (*Senecio balsamitæ*) with oblong basal leaves, pinnatifid stem leaves, and yellow-rayed heads. It is a common weed.

bal-sam'ic (bôl-săm'ĭk; băl-; 277), *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; containing, or resembling, balsam; soft; mitigative; soothing; restorative; balmy. — *n.* *Med.* A healing or soothing application or medicine.

bal'sam-if'er-ous (bôl'sȧ-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs; băl'-), *a.* [*balsam* + *-ferous*.] Producing balsam.

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bal'li-um (băl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] A bailey.

ball joint. = BALL-AND-SOCKET JOINT.

ball mill = BALL GRINDER.

ball mine. = BALL IRONSTONE.

bal'lock (băl'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *beallue*.] A testicle. *Obs or Vulgar.*

ballock grass, *n.* = BALLOCKWORT. *Obs.*

bal'lock-wort', *n.* Any one of several species of *Orchis*. *Obs.*

bal-loen'. Var. of BALLOON, a barge.

‖ **bal'lon' d'es'sai'** (bȧ'lôɴ' dā'sĕ'). [F.] Lit., a trial balloon; hence, a statement circulated to test opinion.

bal'lo-net' (băl'ō-nĕt'), *n.* Also **bal'lo-nette'**. [F. *ballonnet*, dim. of *ballon* balloon.] A compensating air chamber attached to a balloon.

‖ **bal'lon'-sonde'** (bȧ'lôɴ'sôɴd'), *n.*; *pl.* BALLONS-SONDES (bȧ'lôɴ'sôɴd'). [F., lit., balloon plummet.] A balloon containing self-registering instruments, sent up without observers, to get atmospheric records.

bal-loon', **bal-loen'** (bȧ-lōōn'), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *balão*.] A large rowing vessel formerly used in the East Indies; specif., a state barge of Siam.

bal'loon-a'tion (băl'ōōn-ā'shŭn), *n.* Ballooning.

bal-loon'er-y, *n.* Aëronautics.

bal-loon'fish', *n.* See GLOBEFISH.

bal-loon'ist, *n.* An aëronaut.

balloon jib. = BALLOON FORESAIL.

bal'lo-tant, *n.* A balloter. *Obs.*

bal'lo-ta'tion (băl'ō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Voting by ballot. *Obs.*

bal'lot-er, *n.* One who ballots.

bal'lot-ist, *n.* See -IST.

‖ **bal'lot'tade'** (bȧ'lō'tȧd'). Var. of BALLOTADE.

bal'lotte'ment' (bȧ'lŏt'mäɴ'; E. bă-lŏt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. See 3d BALLOT.] *Obstetrics.* Repercussion.

‖ **bal'lot'tine'** (bȧ'lō'tēn'), *n.* [F. *ballotine*, *ballottine*.] A shoulder of lamb boned, stuffed, larded, and braised; also, a chicken's leg or squab cooked similarly.

bal'low, *n.* [E. dial.; of unknown origin.] A stick; cudgel. *Obs.* *Shak.*

☞ This word, occurring in Shakespeare ("King Lear," IV. vi. 247) has been supposed to be a mistake for some other word, but appears to be an obsolete dialectic word. The Eng. Dial. Dict. gives a citation for it from Nottingham records of 1621.

bal'low (băl'ō), *n.* *Naut.* Deep water inside a shoal or bar. *Obs. or R.*

bal'low, *a.* [Cf. ME. *balȝ* rounded, swelling, and AS. *belg* bag, belly.] A word occurring in Drayton's "Polyolbion," usually said to mean, gaunt.

ball screw. A screw attachable to a ramrod, used to extract lead bullets from muzzle-loading guns.

ball seater. A tool to fit a cartridge ball in line with the axis of the shell.

ball stitch. = GLOVER'S STITCH.

ball'stock', *n.* See BALL, *n.*, 8 c.

ball tap. = BALL COCK.

ball thistle. The artichoke.

ball train. *Metal.* A set of rolls to form bars from puddler's loops or balls.

ballu. † BALE.

bal'lup (băl'ŭp), *n.* The codpiece of breeches. *Obs. or Dial.*

bal'lus-ter. † BALUSTER.

ball vein. *Mining.* A sort of iron ore, found in loose masses of a globular form, containing sparkling particles.

ball'weed', *n.* Knapweed.

bal'ly. Obs. or dial. var. of BELLY.

bal'ly (băl'ĭ), *a. & interj.* A euphemism for BLOODY, used as an intensive. *Vulgar Slang.*

bal'ly-hack', *n.* Ruin; destruction. *Slang, U. S.*

bal'ly-rag. Var. of BULLYRAG.

bal'ly-wick. † BAILIWICK.

balm, *v. t.* *Archaic.* **1.** To embalm.

2. To anoint with balm, or with anything medicinal; hence, to soothe; mitigate. *Shak.*

balm apple. The balsam apple.

‖ **bal mas'qué'** (bȧl mȧs'kā'). [F.] A masked ball.

Bal'ma-whap'ple (băl'mȧ-hwăp''l), *n.* A pig-headed personage who figures in Scott's novel of "Waverley."

balm cottonwood. The black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*).

balm'i-fy, *v. t.* [*balm* + *-fy*.] To render balmy. *Obs.* *Cheyne.*

balm'i-ly, *adv.* of BALMY.

balm'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

balm mint. The garden balm. See BALM, 1.

balm oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

bal'mo-ny (băl'mō-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. BALDMONEY.] The turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*).

Bal'mung (bäl'mŏŏng), *n.* [G.] The sword of Siegfried in the Nibelungenlied.

balm'y (bäm'ĭ), *n.* Sleep. *Slang.*

bal'ne-a, *n.*, *L. pl.* of BALNEUM

bal'ne-a-ry (băl'nē-ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *balnearium*.] A bathing place.

bal'ne-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *balneare* to bathe.] Act of bathing. *Rare.*

bal'ne-a-to-ry (băl'nē-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *balneatorius*.] Of or pertaining to a bath. *Rare.*

bal'ne-o-ther'a-peu'tics, *n.* [*balneo-* + *therapeutics*.] *Med.* = BALNEOTHERAPIA.

bal'ne-o-ther-a'pi-a (-thĕr-ā'pĭ-ȧ; -thĕr'ȧ-pĭ'ȧ), **bal'ne-o-ther'a-py** (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [See BALNEO-; THERAPY.] Treatment of disease by baths.

‖ **bal'ne-um** (băl'nē-ŭm), *n.* A bath; specif., a bain-marie (Lat., *balneum Mariæ*).

Bal'ni-bar'bi (băl'nĭ-bär'bĭ), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a land occupied by projectors, or whimsical philosophers.

Bal-nu'us (băl-nū'ŭs), *n.* *Bib.*

Ba-loch', **Ba-lo'chi.** Vars. of BALUCH, BALUCHI.

balok. † BALLOCK.

ba-lo'ne-a (bȧ-lō'nē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = VALONIA.

balot. † BALLOT.

bal'o-tade'. Var. of BALLOTADE.

ba-low', **ba-loo'**, *interj. & n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Lullaby; bye-low. *Obs.*

Balow, my babe, lie still and sleep. *Percy's Reliques.*

balowe. † BALGH.

‖ **bal' pa'ré'** (bȧl' pȧ'rā'). [F.] A dress ball.

Bals (bălz). Contr. of *Balmorals*, pl. of BALMORAL, the shoe.

bal-sam'i-cal, *a.* Balsamic. *Obs. or R.*

bal-sam'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of BALSAMIC.

bal-sam'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bal'sa-mi'na (bôl'sȧ-mī'nȧ), *n.* = BALSAMINE.

Bal′sa-mi-na′ce-æ (bôl′sȧ-mĭ-nā′sē-ē; băl′-), *n. pl.* [NL. See BALSAMINE.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Geraniales) distinguished from Geraniaceæ by the irregular flowers. It includes only *Impatiens* and the monotypic genus *Hydrocera*. See IMPATIENS. — **bal′sa-mi-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bal′sam-ine (bôl′sȧ-mĭn), *n.* [Gr. βαλσαμινη balsam plant: cf. F. *balsamine*.] The garden balsam.

balsam poplar. A North American poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) often cultivated as a shade tree. The buds are thickly coated with an aromatic resin. Also called *tacamahac*. The variety generally cultivated (*P. balsamifera candicans*) is known as *balm of Gilead*.

bal′sam-root′ (bôl′săm-rōōt′), *n.* Any species of *Balsamorhiza*, a genus of coarse perennial asteraceous plants of the western United States. The large roots contain an aromatic balsam, and are used by the Indians as food.

balsam tree. **a** The balsam fir. **b** The mastic tree. **c** The balsam poplar; hence, in general, any tree from which balsam is obtained.
balsam-tree family, *Bot.*, the family Clusiaceæ.

bal′sam-weed, *n.* **a** Either of two American everlastings, *Gnaphalium decurrens* and *G. obtusifolium*; — so called on account of their fragrance. **b** The jewelweed.

bal′sam-y (bôl′sȧ-mĭ), *a.* Like balsam, as in fragrance.

Bal-tha′sar } (băl-thā′zȧr), *n.* [L., *Belshazzar*; fr. Gr. Βαλτάσαρος.] **1.** Var. of BELSHAZZAR; — masc.
Bal-tha′zar } proper name.
2. **a** See *Three Kings of Cologne*, under KING. **b** In Chaucer's "Monk's Tale," the Babylonian king Belshazzar. **c** The name assumed by Portia in the "Merchant of Venice."

bal′the-us (băl′thē-ŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *balteus*.] **1.** A belt worn as an ornament by bishops and priests.
2. A girdle worn by members of religious orders.

Bal′tic (bôl′tĭk), *a.* [NL. mare *Balticum*, perh. fr. L. *balteus* belt, from certain straits or channels surrounding its isles, called belts.] Of or pertaining to the sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Denmark, and Germany; situated on the Baltic Sea.

Bal′ti-more (bôl′tĭ-mōr), *n.* **1.** A city of Maryland.
2. The phaëton butterfly.
Baltimore Belle, a well-known American variety of hardy climbing rose with double pink flowers, descended from the prairie rose. — **B. bird**, **B. oriole**, a common American oriole (*Icterus galbula*), so named because its colors (black and orange) are like those of the coat of arms of Lord Baltimore. Called also *golden robin*, *hangbird*, and *hangnest*. — **B. heater**, a stove set in a fireplace in a lower room, and often having hot-air pipes, for warming a room overhead; — called also a *latrobe*. — **the B. plan**, a plan for currency reform in the United States, proposed by Baltimore bankers in 1894, advocating the replacement of government bonds by a guarantee fund as a basis of security. — **B. truss**, *Engin.* See TRUSS, *n.* — **B. yellow**, a variety of chrome yellow.

Baltimore Oriole. (¼)

Bal′to- (bôl′tō-). Combining form for *Baltic*; as in the compounds: **Bal′to-Slav′**, *n.* One whose native tongue is a Balto-Slavic language. — **Bal′to-Slav′ic**, *or* **Bal′to-Sla-von′ic**, *a.* See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Ba-luch′ (bȧ-lōōch′), **Ba-lu′chi** (bȧ-lōō′chē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Per. *Balūchī*, *Belūchī*.] **1.** An inhabitant of Baluchistan, which is occupied by a conglomeration of semi-independent and semiservile tribes of Iranian, Turkish, Indian, Arab, Mongolian, and Dravidian stocks, many of them of fine physical type.
2. One of the dominant race of Turko-Iranians of Baluchistan, speaking an archaic dialect of Iranian. See INDO-EUROPEAN; cf. BRAHUI.

bal′us-ter (băl′ŭs-tẽr), *n.* [F. *balustre*, It. *balaustro*, fr. L. *balaustium* the flower of the wild pomegranate, fr. Gr. βαλαύστιον; — so named from the similarity of form.] *Arch.* **a** An upright support of the rail of a balustrade. This support may be merely a square, or a turned and otherwise ornamental bar or rod, even less than an inch in thickness; or it may be an exaggeration of this simple condition in the miniature columns employed by some modern architects, and in the bulbed, bellied, and other variations of the *colonnette*, which consist of a base, shaft, and capital, and have been imitated from the examples designed by the later Italian architects. **b** In the Ionic capital, the bolster or pulvination connecting two volutes having an axis perpendicular to the plane of the volutes. **c** *Furniture.* A member, as a splat, or support for the back of a chair, with the outlines of a baluster.

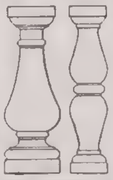

Two forms of Baluster.

baluster stem. A baluster-shaped stem, as in chalices, urns, goblets, etc.

bal′us-trade′ (băl′ŭs-trād′; 277), *n.* [F. *balustrade*, It. *balaustrata*. See BALUSTER.] A row of balusters topped by a rail, serving as an open parapet, as along the edge of a balcony, terrace, bridge, staircase, or the eaves of a building; hence, any low parapet. See BALCONY, *Illust.*

bal′za-rine′ (băl′zȧ-rēn′), *n.* [F. *balzorine*.] A light mixed dress material of worsted and cotton.

bam (băm), *n.* [Prob. a contr. of *bamboozle*.] An imposition; cheat; hoax; trick. *Slang.* *Garrick.*
To relieve the tedium, he kept plying them with all manner of bams. *Prof. Wilson.*

bam, *v. t. & i.* To impose upon the credulity of; to hoax; cheat; wheedle. *Slang.* *Foote.*

‖ **bam-bi′no** (bäm-bē′nō), *n.; It. pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] A child or baby; specif., a representation in art of the infant Christ.

Bambino of Andrea della Robbia.

bam-boc′ci-ade′ (băm-bŏch′ĭ-ād′), *n.* [It. *bambocciata*, fr. *Bamboccio* (lit. child, puppet), a nickname of Peter Van Laer, a Dutch genre painter.] *Paint.* A representation of a grotesque scene from common or rustic life.

bam-boo′ (băm-bōō′), *n.* [Malay *bambu*.] **1.** Any woody or arborescent grass of the genus *Bambos* or of any other related genus, as *Arundinaria*, *Dendrocalamus*, etc. The bamboos are widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics of both hemispheres. The most important bamboo is *Bambos bambos*, the hollow stems of which attain a diameter of five or six inches, and are so hard and durable as to be used for building, and for all sorts of furniture, for water and cooking utensils, for poles to support palanquins, and an infinite variety of other purposes. The smaller stalks are used for walking sticks, flutes, etc., and the young shoots for food. *B. vulgaris* is naturalized in the West Indies. See BAMBUSEÆ.

Bamboo. ($\frac{1}{260}$)

2. Any of various units of length, capacity, or weight used in the East Indies.

bam-boo′, *v. t.* To beat or flog with a bamboo.

bamboo brier. The greenbrier, esp. the bull brier.

bamboo grass. **a** Any grass of the tribe Bambuseæ, or one resembling the bamboo in structure or appearance. **b** See GRASS, *Table II.*

bamboo partridge. Any Indian or Chinese partridge of the genus *Bambusicola*.

bamboo rat. Any of several burrowing ratlike rodents of the genus *Rhizomys*, found in Oriental countries.

bam-boo′zle (-z′l), *v. t.*; BAM-BOO′ZLED (-z′ld); BAM-BOO′ZLING (-zlĭng). [Said to be of Gypsy origin.] To deceive by trickery; to cajole by confusing the senses; to hoax; mystify; humbug. *Colloq.* *Addison.*
What Oriental tomfoolery is *bamboozling* you? *J. H. Newman.*

bam-boo′zle, *v. i.* To practice deception or trickery; to cozen. *Colloq.*

Bam′bos (băm′bŏs), *n.* [NL. See BAMBOO.] *Bot.* A large genus of grasses, sometimes attaining a height of 120 feet, natives of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and South America. They have flowers with 6 stamens, the fruit being a true grain or caryopsis. See BAMBOO.

bam-bou′la (bäm-bōō′lȧ), *n.* [Cf. BAMBOO.] **a** A bamboo drum or tambourine used by negroes formerly in Louisiana, and still in the West Indies, esp. in Haiti. **b** A primitive dance performed to the beat of such a drum.

bam′bu-sa′ceous (băm′bū-sā′shŭs), *a.* Resembling the bamboo; belonging to the tribe Bambuseæ.

Bam-bu′se-æ (băm-bū′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A tribe of woody or arborescent tropical grasses including 25 genera, *Bambos* being the type. They have perennial rootstocks which send up numerous culms, usually forming clumps, although some have solitary and others climbing stems. Some species flower annually, others only at long intervals. The fruit is a true grain (caryopsis), a nut, or a berry. See BAMBOO, also DENDROCALAMUS and ARUNDINARIA.

ban (băn), *n.* [Serv. & Hung. *ban*; cf. Per. *bān*.] An ancient title of the warden of the southern marches of Hungary; now, a title of the governor of Croatia and Slavonia.

ban (băn), *n.* [F. *ban* or LL. *bannum*, of G. origin: cf. D. *ban*, Icel. *bann*, Dan. *band*, OHG. *ban*, G. *bann*, a public proclamation, as of interdiction or excommunication, akin to Gr. φάναι to say, L. *fari* to speak, Skr. *bhan* to speak. Cf. ABANDON, BANDIT, FAME.] **1.** A public proclamation or edict; a public order, notice, or interdict; a summons by public proclamation.
2. In feudal times, the summoning of the king's (esp. the French king's) vassals for military service; also, the body of vassals themselves. In present usage, in the French military system (*pron.* bäN), the younger portion of the national guard, the older reserve being called the *arrière ban*. In the German system (*pron.* bän), one of the divisions of the Landwehr or of those of the Landsturm, — called *first Ban* and *second Ban*. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.
3. *pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in church. See BANNS (the common spelling in this sense).
4. Ecclesiastical interdict, anathema, or excommunication.
5. A curse, bringing evil, as from a supernatural power; specif., a curse upon something devoted to destruction, as among the early Semites. "Hecate's *ban*." *Shak.*
The *ban* . . . was, without doubt, originally a war custom, and consists in the devoting (even before the actual battle) of the enemy and all their belongings to destruction. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*
6. An imprecation; profane exclamation; malediction.
7. A prohibition made by authority; an official interdict, sometimes involving a sentence of outlawry.
8. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban, as a mulct paid to a bishop by one guilty of sacrilege or other crime.
9. Condemnation or prohibition, as by public opinion.
Syn. — See CURSE.
ban of the empire, *German Hist.*, an imperial interdict by which political rights and privileges, as those of a prince, city, or district, were taken away.

ban, *v. t.*; BANNED (bănd); BAN′NING. [ME. *bannen*, *bannien*, to summon, curse, AS. *bannan* to summon; akin to Dan. *bande*, *forbande*, to curse, Sw. *banna* to revile, *bannas* to curse. See BAN an edict; cf. BANISH.] **1.** To summon; to call for. *Obs.*
2. To curse; to anathematize; to invoke evil upon. *Scott.*
3. To forbid; to interdict. *Byron.*

ban, *v. i.* To curse; to swear. *Spenser.*
The serious world will scold and *ban*,
In clamor loud and hard. *J. R. Drake.*

ban′al (băn′ăl; bā′nȧl; 277), *a.* [F., fr. *ban* an ordinance.]
1. Commonplace; trivial; hackneyed; trite.
2. Of or pertaining to compulsory feudal service.
Syn. — See TRITE.

ba-nal′i-ty (bȧ-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *banalité*. See BANAL.] **1.** Something commonplace, hackneyed, or trivial; the commonplace in speech; trivialness.
The highest things were thus brought down to the *banalities* of discourse. *J. Morley.*
2. *OF. & Fr. Can. Law.* A lord's right to require that his own wine press, oven, mill, etc., be used by his vassals.

ba-na′na (bȧ-nä′nȧ; bȧ-năn′ȧ; 277: *the latter pron. has become very common in the U. S.*), *n.* [Sp. *banana*, name of the fruit, fr. some native name.] *Bot.* A perennial herbaceous plant (*Musa sapientum*) native of all tropical countries; also, its edible fruit. (See MUSA.) The banana has a soft, herbaceous stalk similar to a tree trunk, with very large simple leaves. The flowers are enveloped in colored bracts, the whole flower cluster forming a large, pendent bunch. The fruit is five or six inches long, and more than an inch in diameter; the pulp is soft and luscious, seedless through long cultivation. It is eaten either raw or cooked. Hundreds of named varieties exist, but those exported to northern markets are of two types, the yellow and the (less common) red. See PLANTAIN, DWARF BANANA.

Banana. ($\frac{1}{150}$)

banana bird. Any of several tropical American orioles (as *Icterus leucopteryx*), which feed on the banana.

banana quit. Any of several small birds of tropical America, of the genus *Certhiola*, allied to the creepers.

banana solution. A solution used as a vehicle in applying bronze pigments. In addition to acetone, benzine, and a little pyroxylin, it contains amyl acetate, which gives it the odor of bananas.

ban′at, **ban′ate** (băn′ăt), *n.* [Cf. F. & G. *banat*. See BAN a warden.] The territory governed by a ban.

Ban′bur-y (băn′bẽr-ĭ), *n.* A town in Oxfordshire, Eng., celebrated in nursery rime, and famous, esp. during the English Civil War, for the puritanical zeal of its inhabitants, and now for a kind of pastry cake with a rich mince filling.

banc (băŋk), **ban′cus** (băŋ′kŭs), *n.* [OF. *banc*, LL. *bancus*. See BANK, *n.*] Bench (on which the judges of a court sit). — **in banc**, **in banco** (banco ablative of *bancus*), in full

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bal′sam-it′ic (bôl′sȧ-mĭt′ĭk; băl′-), *a.* Balsamic. *Rare.* — **bal′sam-it′ic-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

bal′sam-ize, *v. t.* To balsam; embalm. "Whatever might have been the old Norwegian process of *balsamizing*, it makes ghastlier mummies than even Egypt can show." *Newspaper* (about 1888).

Bal′sa-mo-den′dron (bôl′sȧ-mō-dĕn′drŏn; băl′-), *n.* [NL. See BALSAM; -DENDRON.] *Bot.* Syn. of BALSAMEA.

bal′sam-ous (bôl′sȧ-mŭs), *a.* Balsamic.

balsam pear. See BALSAM APPLE.

bal′sa-mum (bôl′sȧ-mŭm; băl′-), *n.* [L.] = BALSAM.

balsam vine. = BALSAM APPLE.

balsome. † BALSAM.

balstone. † BAUSON.

balsum. † BALSAM.

Balt. *Abbr.* Balthasar; Baltimore.

bal′ter (*dial.* bô′tẽr), *v. t. & i.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To dance or tread clumsily.
2. To tangle; to clot or stick together.

bal′te-us (băl′tē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -TEI (-ī). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A girdle or a baldric worn over the shoulder. **b** = BALUSTER **b**. **c** *Arch.* One of the passages separating Roman auditoriums into higher and lower sections.

Bal′ti (bäl′tĭ), *n.* One of a mixed Mongol and Aryan race inhabiting Baltistan and speaking a Tibetan dialect. See INDO-CHINESE.

bal′ti-mor-ase′ (bôl′tĭ-mōr-āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Balts (bôlts), *n. pl.* [See BALTIC.] Lithuanians, who, together with the Letts, were probably the Æstii of Tacitus.

balu. † BALE.

ba′lu (bä′lōō), *n.* A variegated wild cat (*Felis sumatrana*) of Sumatra.

‖ **ba-lu′** (bȧ-lōō′), *n.* [Hind. *bhalū* the common bear of India.] A bear; — used as a proper name by Kipling in the "Jungle Books."

Ba-lu′ba (bä-lōō′bä), *n. pl.* An important Bantu people of the south central part of the Kongo Free State.

balufull. † BALEFUL.

Ba-lu′gas (bä-lōō′gäs), *n. pl.* Negritos. *Phil. I.*

Ba-lun′da (bä-lōōn′dä), *n. pl.* A powerful Bantu people of south central Africa.

bal′us-tered (băl′ŭs-tẽrd), *a.* Having balusters.

baluster shaft. The shaft of a baluster column; also, the whole column.

bal′us-trad′ed (băl′ŭs-trād′ĕd), *a.* Having a balustrade.

bal′us-trad′ing, *n.* Balustrade work.

balwe. † BALE.

Bal′whid-der, **The Rev. Mi′cah** (băl′hwĭth-ẽr). A Scottish Presbyterian pastor in Galt's "Annals of the Parish," imbued with all old-fashioned national feelings and prejudices, but sincere, kind-hearted, and pious.

baly. † BAILEY, BAILIE, BAILLIE.

balye. † BELLY.

bal′y-saur. Var. of BALISAUR.

bal′za. Var. of BALSA.

bal′ze-rine′, **bal′zo-rine′**. Vars. of BALZARINE.

‖ **ba′mah** (bä′mä), *n.; pl.* BAMOTH (-mōth). [Heb. *bāmāh*.] A high place; sanctuary, orig. one devoted to idolatry, later one where Jehovah was worshiped.

Bam′a-lip (băm′ȧ-lĭp), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.

bam-ba′ra, *or* **bam-bu′i**, **but′ter** (bäm-bä′rä, bäm-bōō′ĭ). Shea butter.

Bam-ba′ras (bäm-bä′rȧz), *n. pl.* A tribe of fetishistic Negroes of the upper Niger.

Bam′berg Bi′ble (bäm′bĕrk). See BIBLE.

bamboo palm. A bamboo.

bamboo ware. A kind of colored Wedgwood ware.

bam-boo′zle, *n.* Bamboozling. *Colloq.*

bam-boo′zle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

bam-boo′zler (băm-bōō′zlẽr), *n.* One who bamboozles.

bam′bosh (băm′bŏsh), *n.* Humbug. *Slang.*

bam-buk′ but′ter (bȧm-bŏŏk′). Shea butter.

Bam-bu′sa (băm-bū′sȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of BAMBOS.

bame. † BALM.

ba′mi-a (bā′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* A Red Sea siluroid fish much used as food in a dried state. *Bib.*

Ba′moth (bā′mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.*

Ba′moth-ba′al (-bā′ăl), *n.* *Bib.*

ban. † BANE, BONE.

Ban (băn), *n.* *Bib.*

ban (băn), *n.; pl.* BANI (bä′nĭ), *n.* [Roumanian *ban*, pl. *bani*.] See COIN.

ban (băn), *n.* A kind of fine muslin, made in the East Indies from the fiber of the banana leafstalks.

Ba′na (bä′nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Bāṇa*, prop., arrow.] *Hindu Myth.* A thousand-armed giant or Titan whose daughter Usha fell in love with, and by magic arts gained control of, Aniruddha, Krishna's grandson. Krishna conquered Bana and freed Aniruddha.

Ban′a-a (băn′ā-ȧ), *n.* *D. Bib.*

ba′na-bá′ (bä′nä-bä′; 133), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. a native name.] An Asiatic lythraceous timber tree (*Lagerstrœmia speciosa*); also, its reddish wood, much used for ship planking. *Phil. I.*

Ba-na′ia (bȧ-nā′yȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ban′a-i′as (băn′ā-ī′ăs). *Bib.*

Ban′ak. Var. of BANNOCK, a tribe.

ban′ak-ite (băn′ȧk-īt), *n.* [From the *Banaks*, an Indian tribe. See BANNOCK.] *Petrog.* An igneous rock consisting of a mixture of feldspars with other minerals, occurring in dikes and lava flows.

ban′al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a ban or banat.

banana bean. = VELVET BEAN.

banana eater. = PLANTAIN EATER.

banana fish. The ladyfish (*Albula vulpes*).

Ba-na′na-land′, *n.* Queensland; — so called from the abundance of bananas produced and exported. *Colloq.*, *Australia.* — **Ba-na′na-land′er**, *n.*

ba-na′nist (bȧ-nä′nĭst; bȧ-năn′ĭst), *n.* Any of various birds feeding on bananas.

ban′a-niv′o-rous (băn′ȧ-nĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* Eating bananas.

ba-na′no (bȧ-nä′nō). Var. of BANANA.

banarer. † BANNERER.

ba-nau′sic (bȧ-nô′sĭk), *a.* [Gr. βαναυσικός.] Mechanical. *R*

court, or with full judicial authority; as, sittings *in banc* (distinguished from sittings at *nisi prius*).

‖ **ban-cal′** (băŋ-kăl′), *n.*; *pl.* -CALES (-kä′lās). [Sp., fr. *banca*, *banco*, bench. Cf. BENCH.] An ornamental covering, as of carpet or leather, for a bench or form.

ban′co (băŋ′kō), *n.* [It. See BANK.] A bank, esp. that of Venice. This term is used in some parts of Europe to indicate bank money or values, as distinguished from depreciated current money or values.

band (bănd), *n.* [ME. *band*, *bond*, Icel. *band*; akin to G., Sw., & D. *band*, OHG. *bant*, Goth. *bandi*, Skr. *bandha* a binding, also to E. *bend*, *bind*. In sense 6 at least it is fr. F. *bande*, older *bende*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *binda* band, fillet (see BIND). Sense 9 is fr. F. *bande* (cf. It. *banda*), also of G. origin (cf. BANNER). See BIND, *v. t.*; cf. BEND, BOND.] **1.** Anything used to make fast or confine the body or limbs, as a fetter, manacle, shackle, or the like. *Archaic or Fig.*

Every one's *bands* were loosed. *Acts xvi. 26.*

2. A cord, string, or ligament with which anything loose, or with which a number of things or parts, may be tied, bound together, held in place, or confined. Specif.: **a** A string or tie, as of hay, straw, rushes, etc., used to bind stalks into a sheaf or bundle. **b** A hinge of a gate or door, esp. a strap hinge. **c** *Bookbinding.* A cord or strip across the back of a book, properly serving as a fastening for the separate sheets or signatures. **d** *Print.* An ornamental strip, as of border type, or of tint between rules. **e** A tether; a leading string. *Obs.* **f** A hyphen. *Obs.* **g** *Logic.* The copula. *Obs. or R.* **h** A came, in a glass window.

3. That which connects, unites, or restrains by an immaterial force or influence, as a moral, spiritual, or legal force; a tie.

Religion being the chief *band* of human society. *Bacon.*

Specif.: **a** A restraining obligation or tie affecting one's relations to another; — now used chiefly in "the *bands* of matrimony." "To join in Hymen's *bands*." *Shak.* **b** A formal promise, pledge, or guarantee; a bond. "Thy oath and *band*." *Shak. Archaic.* **c** A pledge given; a security or surety. *Obs.*

4. Binding quality; also, state of being bound; imprisonment or confinement. *Obs.*

5. A thin flat strip of any material, esp. a flat strip or fillet used to bind around an object. Specif.: **a** A metallic hoop or sleeve, as that used to hold together the barrel and stock of a gun. **b** A ring or endless strip of elastic rubber, for holding objects together. **c** One of the pieces of iron used to keep in place the bows of a saddle. **d** *Naut.* A strengthening piece of canvas sewed across a sail, as at the eyelet holes for reefing. **e** A strip of cloth for swathing the body; a bandage. **f** *Mech.* A strap or flat belt.

6. A narrow strip of cloth or other material on any article of dress, to bind, strengthen, ornament, or complete it, esp. one confining some part or separate article of dress, as a hat, or a waist at the neck or sleeves. "*Band* and gusset and seam." *Hood.* Specif.: **a** The neckband or collar of a shirt, whether merely a confining strip, or expanded ornamentally. Hence, in the 16th and 17th centuries, a wide collar or ruff which originally stood out squarely and horizontally, but later was turned down over the shoulders, and was then called a **falling band**. When small and very plain as worn by the Puritans, it was called a **Geneva band**. **b** [Now only in *pl.*] A pair of strips hanging from the neck in front, as part of a clerical, legal, or academic dress. These bands were orig. part of a falling band.

The *bands* are regarded as an indication that their wearer is the minister of a recognized congregation. *R. A. S. Macalister.*

Clergyman wearing Bands (6 b).

7. A flitch or side of bacon. *Obs.*

8. Anything having the shape or appearance of a flat strip, esp. an elongated flat surface or section with parallel sides separated by some characteristic, as color or texture, or considered apart, from what is adjacent. Specif.: **a** *Arch.* A flat member, usually horizontal (as a continuous tablet, a stripe, or a series of ornaments, as of carved foliage, of color, or of brickwork), dividing or ornamenting a wall or part, as the molding, or suite of moldings, which encircles the pillars and small shafts in Gothic architecture, one of the sections of the banded column used in French Renaissance, etc. **b** *Mining.* A stratum narrow in section. **c** *pl.* Alternating loose and tight stripes caused in a fabric, as flannel or serge, by the uneven shrinkage of a faulty weft. **d** *Zoöl.* A stripe, streak, or other elongated mark, esp. one transverse to the axis of the body. **e** *Bot.* A space between elevated lines or ribs, as of the fruits of apiaceous plants. **f** A ridge (of a small hill); a ridgelike slope or elevation. *Eng.*

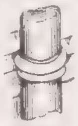

Band, *Arch.*

9. A company of persons (also, sometimes, of animals) united as in any common design; a troop. Specif.: **a** A body of armed men, as of troops or robbers.

Troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot. *Shak.*

b A company of musicians who play together upon portable musical instruments, esp. those suited to marching or open-air performance; as, a military *band*. Also, one of the four groups of instruments in an orchestra; as, the string *band*. A full military band has the orchestral wind instruments (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, trumpets, horns, and trombones) besides saxophones, cornets, and drums. The stringed instruments of the orchestra are replaced by additional clarinets, and one or more flutes and clarinets of high pitch are included.

Syn. — See COMPANY.

Band of Hope, in the United Kingdom, any of many local children's temperance associations, of which the first was organized in England in 1847.

band (bănd), *v. t.*; BAND′ED; BAND′ING. **1.** To bind or tie with a band; also, to mark with a band.

2. To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy. "*Banded* against his throne." *Milton.*

band, *v. i.* To confederate for some common purpose; to unite; to conspire together.

Certain of the Jews *banded* together. *Acts xxiii. 12.*

band′age (băn′dāj), *n.* [F. *bandage*, fr. *bande*. See BAND.] **1.** A fillet or strip of woven material, used in dressing and binding up wounds, etc.

2. Any flexible strip similarly used; that which is bound over or round something to cover, strengthen, or compress it.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes. *Addison.*

3. A strengthening band or strip, as of stone. *Archaic.*

band′age (băn′dāj), *v. t.*; BAND′AGED (-dājd); BAND′AG-ING (băn′dā-jĭng). To bind, dress, or cover, with a bandage; as, to *bandage* the eyes. — **band′ag-er** (-dā-jẽr), *n.*

ban′da-lore (băn′dȧ-lōr), *n.* A kind of toy constructed with an automatically winding cord by which it is brought back to the hand when thrown; — called also *quiz*.

ban-dan′na, **ban-dan′a** (băn-dăn′ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *bāndhnū* a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places to prevent the parts tied from receiving the dye. Cf. BAND, *n.*] **1.** A silk or cotton handkerchief (originally, one dyed as noted in the etymology above) having a uniform ground, usually of red or blue, with white or yellow figures of a circular, lozenge, or other simple form.

2. A style of calico printing in which a pattern of this kind is produced by discharging the color.

band′box′ (bănd′bŏks′), *n.* A light box of pasteboard or thin wood, usually cylindrical, for holding ruffs (the *bands* of the 17th century), collars, caps, bonnets, etc.

band brake. *Mach.* A form of brake, used esp. in vehicles, consisting essentially of a flexible band placed loosely around a revolving circular part and operated by tightening the band.

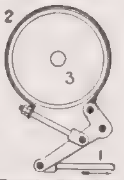

Band Brake. Motion of Rod, 1, in direction of Arrow tightens Band, 2, on Wheel, 3.

band driver. *Bookbinding.* A blunt chisel used on the bands of books with flexible backs to correct irregularities.

ban-deau′ (băn-dō′; băn′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DEAUX (-dōz′). [F.] A narrow band or fillet, as for the hair, part of a headdress, etc.

band′ed (băn′dĕd; -dĭd), *a.* Having a band or bands; marked with or showing bands or stripes; specif., *Her.*, having a band of another color; — said of a garb.

banded anteater. See MYRMECOBIUS. — **b. architrave, pier, shaft**, etc., *Arch.*, an architrave, pier, etc., of which the regular profile is interrupted by blocks or projections crossing it at right angles. — **b. drum**, the common drumfish (*Pogonias cromis*). — **b. mail**, mail armor with alternate bands of rings and ridges like narrow bars encircling the body, arms, etc., represented in manuscripts and carved stone of the 13th century. — **b. pickerel.** See PICKEREL. — **b. pier.** See BANDED ARCHITRAVE, above. — **b. rattlesnake**, the common rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*) of the eastern and central United States. — **b. shaft.** See BANDED ARCHITRAVE, above. — **b. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM. — **b. stilt.** See STILT. — **b. structure**, *Geol. & Min.*, a structure characterized by an arrangement of different minerals in bands, as in a fissure vein, or by bands of different color or texture in the same mineral, as in onyx.

band′e-let, **band′let** (bănd′lĕt), *n.* [F. *bandelette*, dim. of *bande*. See BAND, *n.*; cf. BENDLET.] A small band or fillet; *Arch.*, any little band or flat molding about a column.

ban′de-role, **ban′de-rol** (băn′dẽ-rōl), *n.* [F. *banderole*, dim. of *bandière*, *bannière*, banner; cf. It. *banderuola* a little banner. See BANNER.] **1.** A little banner, flag, or streamer carried at the masthead of a ship, borne in battle, attached to a lance or trumpet, or in *Her.*, fastened to a crosier below the crook.

2. A ribbon bearing an inscription or a device; a scroll representing such a ribbon; specif., *Arch.*, a sculptured band, often bearing an inscription, used as decoration, esp. in the Renaissance period.

3. A flag about one yard square, displayed at funerals of great men.

ban′di-coot (băn′dĭ-ko͞ot), *n.* [Telugu *pandi-kokku* pig-rat.] **a** A very large rat (*Nesokia bandicota*), of India and Ceylon. It does much injury to rice fields and gardens. **b** Any of certain small, active, insectivorous and vegetarian marsupial mammals constituting the genus *Perameles*, found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea. See RABBIT BANDICOOT.

Bandicoot (*Perameles nasuta*).

banding plane. A plane for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work.

ban′dit (băn′dĭt), *n.*; *pl.* -DITS (-dĭts), *or* -DITTI (-dĭt′ĭ). [It. *bandito* outlaw, p. p. of *bandire* to proclaim, to banish, to proscribe, LL. *bandire*, better *bannire*. See BAN edict; cf. BANISH.] An outlaw; hence, a brigand; a lawless marauder, usually one belonging to one of the bands infesting the mountainous districts of Sicily, Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, etc.; — sometimes used in pl. *banditti* as a collective noun, or erroneously as a singular.

No savage fierce *bandit*, or mountaineer. *Milton.*
Deerstealers are ever a desperate *banditti*. *Scott.*

band′mas′ter (bănd′mȧs′tẽr), *n.* Conductor of a musical band.

ban′dog′ (băn′dŏg′: 205), *n.* [*band* + *dog*.] A dog kept tied or chained, either as a watchdog, or because ferocious; hence, usually specif., a mastiff or bloodhound.

The keeper entered leading his *bandog*, a large bloodhound, tied in a leam, or band, from which he takes his name. *Scott.*

ban-do-leer′ (băn′dō-lēr′), *n.* [F. *bandoulière*, fr. Sp. *bandolera*, fr. *banda* band. See BAND, *n.*] **1.** A broad belt formerly worn over the shoulder and across the breast under the arm as a means of suspending articles, as a wallet, at the side. *Obs.* *Gascoigne.*

2. A belt similarly worn by soldiers, originally to support the musket, later to carry the cases for charges of powder, and now only to carry cartridges, which are placed in loops on the belt.

3. A powder case or ammunition box carried on such a belt.

Across his shoulder hung the strap of his *bandoleer* or ammunition box. *Parkman.*

Ancient form of Bandoleer.

bandoleer fruit. The fleshy, berry-like fruit of an East Indian cucurbitaceous vine (*Zanonia indica*).

ban′do-line (băn′dō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* A glutinous pomatum for the hair.

ban′do-line, *v. t.* To stiffen or make glossy with bandoline. — *v. i.* To use bandoline.

ban-dore′ (băn-dōr′; băn′dōr), *n.* [Sp. *bandurria*, or Pg. *bandurra*, fr. L. *pandura*, *pandurium*, a musical instrument of three strings, fr. Gr. πανδοῦρα. Cf. PANDORE, BANJO, MANDOLIN.] *Music.* An old stringed instrument, similar in form to a guitar; a pandore.

band pulley, *or* **belt pulley**. *Mach.* A pulley with a broad face suited to carry a flat belt.

band saw. A saw in the form of an endless steel belt, running over pulleys; also, a power sawing machine using this device.

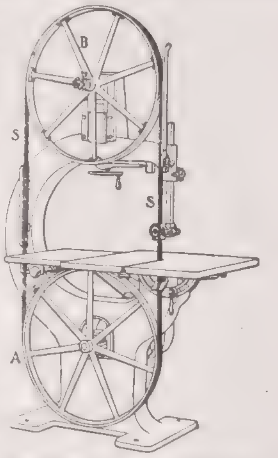

Band Saw. *A* Driving Wheel. *B* Guide Wheel with Tightener; *C* Guide for Saw; *SS* Saw.

bands′man (băndz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A member of a band, esp. of a band of musicians.

2. a A miner who works at the hoisting rope or band. *Local, Eng.* **b** A binder of sheaves. *Scot.*

band′-tailed′ (bănd′tāld′), *a.* Marked by a band upon the tail; as, the **band-tailed pigeon**, a wild pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) of western North America, often mistaken for, or confused with, the nearly extinct passenger pigeon. It has a rounded tail with a black transverse band. It is rapidly becoming rare.

band wheel. *Mach.* **a** = BAND PULLEY. **b** A wheel on which a band saw runs. **c** The wheel on which the band of a band brake operates.

ban′dy (băn′dĭ), *n.* [Telugu *baṇḍi*.] A carriage or cart used in India, esp. one drawn by bullocks.

ban′dy, *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Cf. F. *bandé*, p. p. of *bander* to bind, to bend (a bow), to bandy.] **1.** An old form of tennis; also, a stroke or return of the ball in this game, or the ball when struck. Also fig. *Obs.*

Take this *bandy* with the racket of patience. *Dekker.*

2. The game of hockey; also, the bent club with which the ball is struck in that game. See HOCKEY.

ban′dy, *v. t.*; BAN′DIED (-dĭd); BAN′DY-ING. **1.** To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing at bandy.

Like tennis balls *bandied* and struck upon us. *Cudworth.*

2. To propel or drive by or as if by striking or tossing; to throw aside or away. *Obs.*

The Cardinal would *bandy* me away from Spain. *Marlowe.*

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to exchange. "To *bandy* hasty words." *Shak.*

4. To toss about, as from man to man; to discuss.

Let not obvious and known truth be *bandied* about in a disputation. *I. Watts.*

5. To band together; to league. *Obs.* *J. Harrington.*

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banc. ✝ BANK.

ban′ca (băŋ′kä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *bangca*.] A kind of boat or canoe, used in the Philippines.

‖ **ban′ca ca′va** (bäŋ′kä kä′vä). [It.] A hollow seat used in the Inquisition as an instrument of torture. "Racking one word till its joints be pulled asunder, and squeezing the next all aheap as the Inquisitors do heretics in their *banca cava*." *C. Kingsley.*

‖ **ban′cal′** (bäɴ′kȧl′; *E.* băŋ′kăl), *n.* [F., lit., bow-legged.] *Mil.* A kind of curved saber used in the French armies under Napoleon Bonaparte.

ban-cal′ (bäŋ-käl′), *n.* [Sp.] A rubiaceous hardwood tree (*Nauclea glaberrima*) of the Philippines.

Banca tin. = BANKA TIN.

bancke. ✝ BANK.

bancket. ✝ BANQUET.

banckroute. ✝ BANKRUPT.

ban′co (băŋ′kō), *n.* Used in, and sometimes for, the phrase *in banco*. See BANC.

bancour. ✝ BANKER.

bancquet. ✝ BANQUET.

ban′cus (băŋ′kŭs), *n.* See BANC.

Ban′cus Re′gis (rē′jĭs). [Law L.] King's Bench.

band. ✝ BOND, BOUND.

‖ **band** (bŭnd). Var. of BUND, an embankment.

‖ **ban′da** (bän′dä), *n.* [Sp.] A belt or sash.

ban′da-bust (bŭn′dȧ-bŭst). Var. of BUNDOBUST.

band′ag-ist (băn′dā-jĭst), *n.* A maker of bandages.

ban′dal. Var. of BANDLE.

ban-da′la (bän-dä′lä), *n.* A fabric made in Manila from the older leaf sheaths of the abacá (*Musa textilis*).

ban′dar (bŭn′dȧr), *n.* [Hind. *bandar*.] The rhesus monkey.

ban′dase′ (băn′dāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

band′box′i-cal, **band′box′y**, *a.* Like a bandbox.

band′case′, *n.* = BANDBOX.

ban′dé′ (bäɴ′dā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Bendy dexter.

ban′de-lier′. Var. of BANDOLEER.

ban′de-lore. Var. of BANDALORE.

‖ **Bande′ Noire′** (bäɴd′ nwȧr′). [F., Black Band.] **1.** Any of various companies of French infantry, of the 16th century. **2** The speculators who bought up property confiscated during the French Revolution, and destroyed many works of art to obtain building material.

band′er, *n.* One banded with others. *Rare.*

ban′der-et (băn′dẽr-ĕt). Var. of BANNERET, 3.

‖ **ban′de-ril′la** (bän′dā-rēl′yä), *n.*; *pl.* -LAS (-yäs). [Sp., dim. of *bandera* banner.] A barbed dart carrying a banderole which the banderillero thrusts into the neck or shoulder of the bull in a bullfight.

‖ **ban′de-ril-le′ro** (-rēl-yā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōs). [Sp.] One who thrusts in the banderillas in bullfighting.

ban′de-role, **ban′de-rol**, *v. t.* To provide or secure with a banderole.

bandetto. ✝ BANDIT.

B. & F. B. S. *Abbr.* British and Foreign Bible Society.

band fish. = RIBBON FISH b.

ban′dha-va (bŭn′dȧ-vȧ), *n.* [Hind. *bandhav*, fr. Skr. *bandhu*.] *Hindu Law.* A kinsman; specif., a cognate.

ban′dhu (-do͞o), *n.* [Skr. Cf. BANDHAVA.] *Hindu Law.* A cognate, or relative connected through the female line.

ban′di-coy (băn′dĭ-koi), *n.* Var. of BANDIKAI.

‖ **ban-di′do** (bän-dē′thō; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp.] A bandit.

ban′die (băn′dĭ; băn′-), *n.* The stickleback. *Dial. Scot.*

ban′di-kai (băn′dĭ-kī), *n.* [Hind. *bhindi*, or Telugu *benda* + Telugu *kāya* unripe fruit or nut.] The okra.

ban′di-leer′. Var. of BANDOLEER.

band′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

band′ing, *n.* Material or texture in the form of a band or bands; bands collectively; banded work.

ban′dit, *v. t.* To outlaw; banish. *Obs.*

ban′dit-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

ban′dit-ry, *n.* [*bandit* + *-ry*.] Ladronism; organized highway robbery.

ban′dle (băn′d′l), *n.* [Ir. *bannlamh* cubit, fr. *bann* a measure + *lamh* hand, arm.] See MEASURE.

bandle linen. An Irish homemade linen, narrow and coarse.

band′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **band′less-ly**, *adv.* — **band′less-ness**, *n.*

band′let, *n.* = BANDELET.

band major. = BANDMASTER.

‖ **ban′do** (bän′dō), *n.*; *pl.* BANDOS (*E.* -dōz; *Sp.* -dōs); It. BANDI (bän′dē). [Sp. or It. Cf. 2d BAN.] A public proclamation; — used with reference to Spanish or Italian countries or dependencies.

ban′do-bust (bŭn′dō-bŭst). Var. of BUNDOBUST.

‖ **ban′do-le-ris′mo** (bän′dō-lā-rēs′mō), *n.* [A Sp. formation, fr. Sp. *bandolero* robber.] Highway robbery; ladronism. *Phil. I.*

‖ **ban′do-le′ro** (-lā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōs). [Sp.] A robber or highwayman.

ban′do-lier′. Var. of BANDOLEER.

bandon. ✝ ABANDON.

ban′don, *n.* [OF. *bandon*. See ABANDON.] Jurisdiction or control; disposal; license. *Obs.*

ban-dore′, *n.* [F. *bandeau*.] The veiled headdress worn by widows. *Obs.*

band plant. The large periwinkle (*Vinca major*). *Dial. Eng.*

ban′drol, **ban′drole**, **band′roll.** Vars. of BANDEROLE.

bandroule. ✝ BANDEROLE.

B. & S. *Abbr.* **a** Brandy and soda. *Colloq.* **b** Brown and Sharpe. See WIRE GAUGE.

band′-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.* Narrowly linear, as a leaf.

band spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

band′ster (bănd′stẽr), *n.* [*band* + *-ster*.] One who binds the sheaves after the reapers. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

band′string′, *n.* One of a pair of lace strings used to tie falling bands.

ban-du′ri-on. Obs. pl. of BANDORE.

‖ **ban-dur′ri-a** (bän-do͞or′rē-ä), *n.*; *pl.* -RIAS (-äs). [Sp.] *Music.* A bandore.

band′work′, *n.* **1.** Work done

ban'dy (băn'dĭ), *v. i.* **1**. To bound or carom like a ball that is struck. *Obs. or R.*
2. To contend, as at some game in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.
Fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons. *Shak.*
3. To join together; to form a league or band. *Obs.*
ban'dy, *a.* **1**. [See BAND, *n.*] Striped; marked with bands.
2. [See BANDY, *n.*] Curved laterally, esp. with the convex side outward; as, a *bandy* leg.
ban'dy-ball' (-bôl'), *n.* The game of bandy, or hockey; also, the ball used in this game.
ban'dy–ban'dy, *n.* A common ringed snake (*Vermicella annulata*) of Australia, which, though poisonous, has too small a mouth to be dangerous to man.
ban'dy–leg'ged (băn'dĭ-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having bandy legs.
bane (bān), *n.* [ME. *bane* destruction, murderer, AS. *bana* murderer; akin to Icel. *bani* death, murderer, OHG. *bana* murder, *bano* murderer, Goth. *banja* stroke, wound, Gr. φονεύς murderer, φόνος murder, OIr. *bath* death, *benim* I strike.] **1**. One who has killed another, or a thing that has caused a death; a slayer or murderer. *Obs.*
2. That which destroys life, esp. deadly poison. *Obs. except in combination, as in* ratsbane, henbane, etc.
3. Destruction; murder; death. *Obs.*
The cup of deception spiced and tempered to their *bane*. *Milton.*
4. Any cause of ruin, or of lasting injury; fatal mischief; ruin; harm; woe.
Money, thou *bane* of bliss, and source of woe. *Herbert.*
5. The disease in sheep commonly termed the *rot*.
Syn. — Poison, ruin, destruction, injury, pest.
bane, *v. t.* **1**. To kill. *Obs.*
2. To do injury to; — lit. or fig. *Obsoles.*
For what shall heal, when holy water *banes*? *Keble.*
bane'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The acrid poisonous berry of any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Actæa*; also, the plant itself. See ACTÆA.
bane'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Having poisonous qualities; deadly; destructive; injurious; noxious; pernicious. "*Baneful* hemlock." *Garth.* "*Baneful* wrath." *Chapman.*
Syn. — See PERNICIOUS.
— **bane'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bane'ful-ness**, *n.*
bane'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** The plant belladonna. **b** The lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*). *Eng.*
bang (băng), *v. t.*; BANGED (băngd); BANG'ING. [Icel. *banga* to hammer; akin to Dan. *banke* to beat, Sw. *bångas* to be impetuous, G. *bengel* club, clapper of a bell.] **1**. To beat or thump with a resounding blow; to strike in such a way as to make a loud noise; as, to *bang* a drum or a piano; to *bang* a door (against the doorpost or casing) in shutting it.
2. To beat, as with a club; to thrash; drub; — lit. or fig.
The desperate tempest hath so *banged* the Turks. *Shak.*
3. To make or indicate by banging or with a bang.
That stuttering kitchen clock *banged* out twelve. *Scribner's Mag.*
4. To beat; excel; surpass. *Slang or Dial.* *J. C. Harris.*
bang, *v. i.* **1**. To strike noisily or violently; to make a loud noise as if by striking; as, the shutter *banged* and waked me; he was *banging* on the piano; the gun *banged*.
I could see the brass glisten on the tiller as it *banged* about. *Stevenson.*
2. To move with a spring or bound; to bounce. *Colloq.* "Up he *banged*." *H. Macneill.*
bang, *n.* **1**. A resounding blow; a thump; a whack.
Many a stiff thwack, many a *bang*. *Hudibras.*
2. A beating; a drubbing; defeat. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. A sudden loud noise such as is produced by a heavy blow or an explosion.
With *bangs* and thwacks of driving belts and nails. *Frere.*
4. Sudden forceful movement; dash; bounce; go. *Colloq.*
bang, *adv.* With a violent blow, clap, or explosive noise; also, all of a sudden; bounce. *Colloq.*
bang, *v. t.* To cut squarely or evenly across, as the tail of a horse, or the forelock of a human being.
His hair *banged* even with his eyebrows. *Century Mag.*
bang, *n.* The front hair, or a portion of it, cut short and even and worn hanging down over the forehead.
His hair cut in front like a young lady's *bang*. *W. D. Howells.*
bang, *n.* A West Indian sardine (*Sardinella pseudohispanica*).
ban'ga-low (băŋ'gȧ-lō), *n.* [Native name.] Either of the two palms *Ptychosperma elegans* and *P. cunninghamii*. They are graceful trees with pinnate leaves, and are both in cultivation. The center or "heart" of the former is used as a food by the natives. *Australia.*
bang'er (băng'ẽr), *n.* One that bangs; specif.: **a** A big story; a whopper. *Slang.* **b** A thick clublike cane. *College Slang, U. S.*
ban'gle (băŋ'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *bangrī* bracelet, bangle.] An ornamental circlet, of glass, gold, silver, or other material, worn by women in India and Africa, and in some other countries, upon the wrist or ankle; a ring bracelet. — **ban'gled** (băŋ'g'ld), *p. a.*
bangle ear. A horse's ear that droops.
Ban-go'ri-an (băŋ-gō'rĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bangor; as, the **Bangorian Controversy**, in English church history, a violent controversy lasting for several years, which was started in 1717 by Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Bangor, Wales, who, in a sermon on the text, "My kingdom is not of this world," attacked the divine authority of the clergy. He denied the power of the church over the conscience and its right to determine the condition of men in respect to the favor of God.
bang'tail' (băng'tāl'), *n.* A horse's tail that is banged.— **bang'tailed'** (-tāld'), *a.*
bangtail muster. A round-up of cattle for counting. To distinguish those that have been counted, the tuft at the end of the tail is banged, or cut straight across. *Australia.*

ban'ian (băn'yăn), *n.* [Ult. fr. Skr. *vaṇij* merchant.] **1**. One of a caste of Hindu merchants and traders who abstain from meat; a banya; in Bengal, generally, a sircar in the service of a European.
2. A loose woolen shirt, gown, or jacket worn in India; — from its resemblance to the body garment of the banians.
3. *Bot.* = BANYAN.
banian day. *Naut.* Orig., a day in which no meat was served out to sailors, probably so called in allusion to the banians' abstinence from flesh; now, a day when the food is thought poor. Written also *banyan day*.
banian hospital. A hospital for animals.
ban'ish (băn'ĭsh), *v. t.*; BAN'ISHED (-ĭsht); BAN'ISH-ING. [OF. *banir*, F. *bannir*, LL. *bannire*, fr. OHG. *bannan* to summon, fr. *ban* ban. See BAN an edict; 2d -ISH.] **1**. To put under the ban; to outlaw. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. To condemn to leave a country by sovereign authority. "We *banish* you our territories." *Shak.*
3. To drive out from a home, a wonted place, or the like; — often used with *from* or *out of*.
How the ancient Celtic tongue came to be *banished*. *Blair.*
4. To drive away; to compel to depart; to expel; dismiss. "*Banish* all offense." *Shak.*
5. To clear or free (from or of); to empty. *Obs.*
Syn. — BANISH, EXILE, TRANSPORT, EXPEL agree in the idea of enforced removal. To be BANISHED is to be compelled, by public edict or sentence, to leave a country (which may or may not be one's own) either permanently or for a fixed time, and with or without restriction to a given place. EXILE differs from *banishment* in applying to removal under constraint from one's own country only; in admitting compulsion of circumstances as well as formal sentence or decree; and in emphasizing the element of enforced absence rather than the expulsion itself. Thus, Russians and foreigners alike may be *banished*, but only Russians *exiled* to Siberia; Dante was *banished* from his native Florence, and spent his later years in *exile*. *Exile* is also loosely used for prolonged but voluntary absence from one's native land in the fulfillment of some purpose; as, "That voluntary *exile* of so many years which is such a curious element in Ibsen's biography" (*E. W. Gosse*). TRANSPORT, as here compared, refers specifically to the banishment of convicts, usually to a penal colony. To EXPEL is to eject or banish summarily or authoritatively, commonly under circumstances of disgrace; it applies to ejection from institutions or societies, as well as from a place or country; as, to be *expelled* from college, from a club. See COMMIT.
ban'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bannissement*.] Act of banishing, or state of being banished.
Syn. — Expatriation, ostracism, expulsion, proscription, exile, outlawry.
ban'is-ter (băn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. BALUSTER.] A baluster; *pl.*, the balustrade of a staircase.
ban'jo (băn'jō), *n.*; *pl.* -JOS (-jōz). [Formerly also *banjore*, *banjer*; corrupt. fr. *bandore*, through negro slave pronunciation.] **1**. A stringed musical instrument having a neck like a guitar and a body like a tambourine. It has five strings, which are plucked with the fingers or with a plectrum.
2. A banjo frame.
3. A banjo signal.

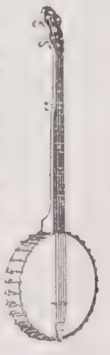
Banjo.

banjo frame. *Shipbuilding.* A metal frame in the stern of a vessel used to hoist or lower an auxiliary screw propeller.
ban'jo-rine' (băn'jō-rēn'), *n.* [From *banjore* banjo. See BANJO.] *Music.* A kind of banjo, with a short neck, tuned a fourth higher than the common banjo; — popularly so called.
banjo signal. *Railroads.* A signal apparatus having a circular box, with a glass window, in which a red disk appears as the danger signal.
bank (băŋk), *n.* [ME. *banke*; akin to E. *bench*, and prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *bakki*. See BENCH.] **1**. A mound, pile, or ridge of earth raised above the surrounding level; hence, anything shaped like a mound or ridge of earth; as, a *bank* of clouds; a *bank* of snow.
2. An elevation or hill. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. An elevation, or rising ground, under the sea; a shoal, shelf, or shallow; as, the *banks* of Newfoundland. See SHOAL.
4. A steep acclivity or slope, as of a hill, the side of a ravine, etc.
5. The margin of a watercourse; the rising ground bordering a lake, river, or sea, or forming the edge of a cutting, or other hollow.

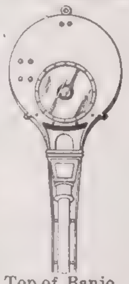
Top of Banjo Signal.

Tiber trembled underneath her *banks*. *Shak.*
6. *Mining.* **a** The face of coal being worked. **b** A deposit of ore or coal worked by excavations above water level. **c** The ground at the top of a shaft; as, the cost of an ore on the *bank*.
7. The cushion of a billiard table.
Syn. — Edge, marge, margin, beach, strand. See SHORE.
The Bank. = BANKSIDE, of London. *Obs.* — **from bank to bank**. *Mining*, from the time when a miner descends into the shaft till his return to the surface. *Eng.*
bank, *v. t.*; BANKED (băŋkt); BANK'ING. **1**. To raise or form a bank or mound about; to inclose, confine, defend, or fortify with a bank; to embank. "*Banked* well with earth." *Holland.*
2. To heap or pile up; as, to *bank* sand.
3. To pass by the banks of. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. *Billiards & Pool.* To drive (a ball) to the bank or cushion; specif., to pocket (the object ball) by playing it against a cushion or cushions so that it rebounds into a pocket; to double.
5. To group in a bank; as, the transformers were *banked*.
to bank, or bank up, a fire, to cover the coals or embers with ashes or cinders, thus keeping the fire low but alive.
bank (băŋk), *v. i.* **1**. To be situated upon a bank. *Obs.*
2. To rise in a bank or banks; to lie in banks, as clouds; — often with *up*.
3. To swing so far as to strike against a banking pin; — said of the lever of a lever escapement in a watch or clock.
4. To come to rest by the bank of a river, etc., as ducks.
bank, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *banc*, of G. origin, and akin to E. *bench*. See BENCH.] **1**. A long seat or bench; a stage or platform. *Obs.*
2. A bench for rowers in a galley; also, a tier of oars.
Placed on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller.*
3. *Law.* The bench or seat on which the judges sit; — chiefly used, as implying the full court, in *in bank*. See BANC.
4. *Music.* A tier or row of keys belonging to a keyboard, as in an organ.
5. A group or series of objects arranged near together; as, a *bank* of electric lamps, etc.
6. In various trades, a table, bench, or shelf, as in a composing room to hold matter on galleys, or in a pressroom to receive the sheets before or after printing.
7. A creel to hold rows of bobbins.
bank, *n.* [F. *banque*, It. *banca*, orig. bench, table, counter, of G. origin, and akin to E. *bench*; cf. G. *bank* bench. See BENCH; cf. BANCO.] **1**. Orig., the table, counter, or place of business of a money changer; now, the building or office used for banking purposes.
2. A sum of money, esp. a fund from deposits or contributions, to be used in transacting business; a joint stock or capital. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Gaming.* The sum of money or the checks which the dealer or banker has as a fund, from which to draw his stakes and pay his losses.
4. In certain games, as dominoes, a fund of pieces from which the players are allowed to draw.
5. An establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, and for facilitating the transmission of funds by drafts or bills of exchange; an institution incorporated for performing one or more of such functions, or the stockholders (or their representatives, the directors), acting in their corporate capacity.
bank of deposit, a bank which receives money for safe keeping. — **b. of issue**, or **circulation**, a bank which issues its own notes payable to bearer. — **B. Royal**. = KING'S BENCH. *Obs.*
bank, *v. i.* **1**. To keep a bank; to do business as a banker.
2. To deposit money in a bank; to have an account with a bank or banker.
3. *Gaming.* To make a bank. See BANK, *n.*, 3.
4. To wager; to rely; — with *on*; as, to *bank* on a person's honesty. *Colloq.*
5. To fail; to become bankrupt. *Dial. Eng.*
bank, *v. t.* To deposit in a bank; also, to exchange for current money.
bank'a-ble (băŋk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Receivable as good at a bank.
bank annuities. The class of British government funds often called *consols*; — the legal name.
bank bill. **1**. In the United States, and sometimes in the English provinces (formerly generally in England), a bank note (which see).
2. In general, a bill of exchange issued or accepted by a bank, usually one drawn by one bank upon another.
3. **a** An obsolete form of Bank of England note, called in full, *sealed bank bill*. **b** Short for BANK POST BILL. *Eng.*
bank book. The depositor's book in which a bank enters the debits and credits of his account.
bank circulation. Specif.: The receipts, which circulated as currency, issued by the Bank of England to contributors to a government loan in 1751.
bank discount. A sum equal to the interest at a given rate on the principal (face) of a bill or note from the time of discounting until it becomes due.
banked (băŋkt), *a.* Having a bank or banks, as of oars or keys; as, a double-*banked* boat.
bank'er (băŋk'ẽr), *n.* **1**. A vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *J. Q. Adams.*
2. A ditcher; a drain digger. *Dial. Eng.*
3. *Hunting.* A horse trained to jump on and off field banks too large to be cleared. *Eng.*
4. A river full to the top of the banks. *Australia.*
5. A stone or a wooden bench or support on which sculptors, masons, or bricklayers shape or gauge their material.
bank'er, *n.* [OF. *banquier*, fr. *banc* bench. See BANK bench.] A covering, as of tapestry, for a bench, chair, etc.
bank'er, *n.* [Cf. F. *banquier*.] **1**. One (either a person or a corporation) who conducts the business of banking; one who, individually, or as a member of a company, keeps an establishment for the deposit or loan of money, or for traffic in money, bills of exchange, etc. See BANKING.
2. *Gaming.* One who keeps the bank.
3. A card game in which the banker divides the pack into a number of piles, placed face downward, each of the punters betting on the chance that the card on the bottom of his chosen pile is higher than the card at the bottom of the pile left to the banker. *Eng.*
ban'ker-a (băŋ'kẽr-ȧ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A stone curlew (*Œdicnemus dominicensis*) of San Domingo, often domesticated by the natives.
ban-ket' (băŋ-kĕt'), *n.* [D. *banket* a kind of confectionery; prob. named from some resemblance.] A gold-bearing conglomerate, or pudding stone. *Transvaal.*

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by people in bands; coöperative work. *Rare.*
2. *Lace Making.* = FILLING **e**.
ban'dy-man (băn'dĭ-măn), *n.* A driver of a bandy. *India.*
bane. Var. of BAIN; dial. var. of BAWN, BONE.
bane. † BAN; obs. sing. of BANNS.
Ba-ne'a (bȧ-nē'ȧ), *n.* *D. Bib.*
Ba-ne'as (-ăs), *n.* *D. Bib.*
banefire. † BONFIRE.
banere. † BANNER.
banerere. † BANNERER.
bang. Var. of BHANG.
bang-a' (bäng-ä'), *n.* [Tag.] A large spherical water jar made of baked clay. *Phil. I.*
ban'ga (băŋ'gȧ), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian cycadaceous plant (*Macrozamia miquelii*). Its large conelike fruit has orange-red seeds, which are baked and eaten by the natives.
bang'al'ay (băng'ăl'ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] Bastard mahogany (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) of Australia.
bang beggar. A constable, parish officer, or beadle; also, a stout staff. *Dial. Eng.*
bangd. Banged. *Ref. Sp.*
bange (bānj), *n.* [Cf. F. *baigner* to bathe.] A fine, light rain. *Dial. Eng.*
bange. † BHANG.
‖ **ban'ghy, ban'gy** (băŋ'gĭ), *n* [Hind. *bahaṅgī*.] *India.* **1**. A kind of shoulder yoke for carrying loads; also, the yoke with its pair of suspended boxes or baskets. *Yule.*
2. A parcel post; — alluding to the way in which the mail was formerly carried.
banghy post. = BANGHY, 2.
bang'ing. *p. a.* Huge. *Colloq.*
bang'le (băng''l; băng''l), *v. t.* [From 1st BANG.] *Obs. or Dial.* 1. To waste by little and little; to fritter (away).
2. To hang loosely; to flap.
bang'le (băng''l; băng''l), *v. i.* *Obs. or Dial.* **1**. Of hawks, to fly about aimlessly or fruitlessly, instead of properly attacking the quarry; hence, to roam about aimlessly; — chiefly used in p. pr., **bang'ling** (-lĭng).
2. To hang loosely; to droop over; to flap.
ban'gled (băŋ'g'ld), *a.* Having, or furnished with, bangles.
bang'ling. *n.* Wrangling; squabbling. *Obs.*
bangs'ring' (băngz'rĭng'). Var. of BANXRING.
bang'ster (băng'stẽr), *n.* [*bang* + *-ster*.] A bully; braggart; also, a winner; a victor. *Obs. or Dial.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
bang'straw', *n.* A thresher.
bangue. † BANG, BHANG.
bang'-up', *a.* [Cf. dial. *bang* to beat, overcome, surpass, *banging* large, huge.] Excelling in quality; first-rate; fine. *Slang.*
bang'y (băng'ĭ). Var. of BANGHY.
Ba'ni (bā'nī), *n.* *Bib.*
bania. Var. of BANIYA.
banian tree. = BANYAN.
Ba'nid (bā'nĭd). *Bib.* [BONY.]
ban'ie (bān'ĭ). Scot. var. of
Ban'i-nu (băn'ĭ-nū). *D. Bib.*
banio. † BAGNIO. [ishes.]
ban'ish-er. *n.* One that ban-
ban'isht. Banished. *Ref. Sp.*
ban'i-ya (băn'ĭ-yä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hind. *banyā*.] = BANIAN, *n.*, 1.
banjara. † BRINJARRY.
ban'jeau-rine' (băn'jō-rēn'). Var. of BANJORINE.
ban'jo-ist, *n.* See -IST.
bank. † BHANG.
bank. *Abbr.* Banking.
ban'ka. Var. of BANCA.
bank'a-bl. Bankable. *Ref. Sp.*
Ban'ka, *or* **Ban'ca, tin** (băŋ'kȧ). Tin from the island of Banka, prized for its purity.
bankat. † BANQUET. [*U. S.*]
bank beaver. The otter. *Local,*
bank cod. See COD.
bank court. *Eng.* **a** The weekly meeting of the officers of a bank. **b** The general court of owners.
bank credit. = CASH CREDIT.
bank cress. **a** Hedge mustard. **b** The yellow cress *Barbarea præcox*.
bank draft. A draft drawn or accepted by a bank, esp. one drawn by one bank on another.
‖ **ban'ken veldt** (băŋ'kĕn vĕlt). [D. *bank* bank + *veld*, field, country.] Terrace lands. *Transvaal.*
banker block. *Stonecutting.* A block used as a banker.
bank'er-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
bank'er-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
Banker Poet. Samuel Rogers; also, Edmund Clarence Stedman; — a name alluding to the business of these men.
bankerupt. † BANKRUPT.

bank′ing (băŋk′ĭng), *n.* The business of a bank or of a banker. The business of banking originally was that of money changing; at present banking, in general, consists in taking money on deposit subject to check or draft, loaning money, as by discounting notes and bills, issuing drafts, and any other associated form of general dealing in money or credit. One or more of these operations if carried on with the public in general may be construed as *banking*.

banking doctrine *or* **principle.** See CURRENCY DOCTRINE.

bank′ing, *p. a.* That makes or serves as a bank or stop.

banking file. See FILE, tool. — **b. pin,** *Horol.*, a pin against which a lever strikes, to limit its motion. — **b. screw,** an adjustable screw in the chronometer escapement, which regulates the locking movement. — **b. stud.** = BANKING PIN. — **b. wax.** = WALLING WAX.

bank money. **1.** See BANCO, money.
2. a Money in the bank. **b** The equivalent of money as a medium of exchange constituted by checks, drafts, or bank credits other than bank notes. Cf. CURRENCY.

bank note. **1.** A promissory note issued by a bank or banking company; formerly, one payable to a specified person at a fixed date (now called a *bank bill*); now, one payable to bearer on demand, and intended to circulate as money (often called a *bank bill* in the United States). In England, specif., a Bank of England note.
2. A promissory note payable at a bank. *Rare.*

bank paper. Bank notes (collectively); also, bankable commercial paper, as drafts or bills accepted by a bank, or notes good enough to be discounted at a bank.

bank post bill. A bill of the Bank of England payable seven or sixty days after sight, used in transmitting funds.

bank rate. The discount rate fixed by a bank or banks, as by the Bank of England, the Bank of France, etc.

bank′rupt (băŋk′rŭpt), *n.* [F. *banqueroute*, fr. It. *bancarotta* bankruptcy; *banca* bank (fr. OHG. *banch* bench, G. *bank*) + *rotta* broken, fr. L. *rupta*, fem. p. p. of *rumpere* to break. At Florence, it is said, the bankrupt had his bench (i. e., money table) broken. See 5th BANK; RUPTURE, *n.*] **1.** Bankruptcy. *Obs.*
2. Any person whose property becomes liable to administration under the bankrupt laws. Under the first bankrupt laws (which were directed against fraudulent traders) the bankrupt was a criminal; but, with the amelioration and extension of these laws, the bankrupt is any person who is insolvent or has done any of the acts (called *acts of bankruptcy*) which the law provides shall entitle his creditors to have his estate administered for their benefit, such as the making of a general assignment, the making of a transfer of his property actually or constructively fraudulent, etc. In England the bankruptcy laws began with the act of 34 & 35 Henry VIII. c. 4; and the principal act now in force is 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 59 (Aug. 10, 1914). In the United States national bankruptcy acts were passed in 1800, 1841, 1867, and 1898, of which only the last with its amendments is now in force. Specific senses of *bankrupt* referring to these laws are:
3. A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. *Obs. or Hist.* *Blackstone.*
4. Loosely, a trader or any debtor who became a refugee to escape his creditors or the laws against debtors. *Obs.*
5. A trader or any person who becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent trader; an insolvent person.
6. Technically, a person who has on the petition of his creditors or on his own petition been judicially declared to be subject to have his estate administered under the bankrupt laws for the benefit of his creditors. In England, until the year 1861, none but a "trader" could be made a bankrupt; a nontrader failing to meet his liabilities being an *insolvent*. But this distinction was abolished by the Bankruptcy Act of 1861. In the United States in the national acts of 1841 and 1867 *bankrupt* was applied to others besides those engaged in trade. Cf. INSOLVENT.

bank′rupt, *a.* **1.** Being a bankrupt or in a condition of bankruptcy; unable to pay, or legally discharged from paying, one's debts; as, a *bankrupt* merchant.
2. Destitute of, or wholly wanting (something once possessed, or something one should possess).
3. Relating to bankrupts or bankruptcy.

bankrupt, *or* **bankruptcy, law,** a law regulating the subject of bankruptcy. Modern bankrupt laws are of a civil nature and have the double object of protecting the creditors and of conferring on the debtor security of person and an ultimate discharge from his bona fide debts. Cf. INSOLVENT.

bank′rupt, *v. t.*; BANK′RUPT-ED; BANK′RUPT-ING. To make bankrupt; to bring financial ruin upon; to impoverish.

bank′rupt-cy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being actually or legally bankrupt; a becoming bankrupt.
2. Complete loss; — followed by *of*.
Syn. — See FAILURE.

Banksia.

bank shot. *Billiards & Pool.* **a** A shot in which the cue ball strikes the bank before hitting a ball. **b** A shot in which the object ball is first driven against the bank.

Bank′si-a (băŋk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir Joseph *Banks*, English naturalist.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of SIRMUELLERA.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Sirmuellera*, of handsome Australasian evergreen trees and shrubs, called also *Australian honeysuckles.*

bank′side′ (băŋk′sīd′), *n.* **1.** The slope of a bank, esp. of the bank of a stream.
2. [*cap.*] The bank of the Thames at Southwark, between Blackfriars and Waterloo bridges, opposite the old city of London.

bank′–sid′ed (-sīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *a.* *Naut.* Having sides inclining inwards, as a ship; — opposed to *wall-sided.*

bank statement. A statement showing the condition of a bank or banks; usually, such a statement issued weekly by a clearing house, showing the average deposits, loans, specie, legal-tender circulation, reserve, and surplus.

bank swallow. A small American and European swallow (*Riparia riparia*) that nests in a hole made by it in a bank. In England usually called *sand martin.*

Bank Swallow, at entrance of its nest. (⅛)

ban′ner (băn′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *banere*, OF. *baniere*, F. *bannière*, *bandière*, LL. *baneria*, *banderia*, fr. *bandum* banner (more or less confused with *bannum*; cf. BAN); cf. Goth. *bandwa*, *bandwō*, a sign. Cf. BAND, a company.] **1.** A piece of cloth attached by its edge, originally on the side, to a pole or staff and used as a standard by a king, a feudal lord, a knight, or the like, and as the rallying point for his men in battle.

Hang out our *banners* on the outward walls. *Shak.*

Now used chiefly historically or figuratively in this sense, as for a nation's flag, or the protection symbolized by it.

And the star-spangled *banner*, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave! *F. S. Key.*

2. Specif.: *Her.* A quadrangular piece of cloth bearing the arms of a person.

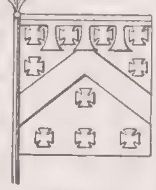
Banner, 2.

3. An ensign or flag displaying, as in a procession, some distinctive, symbolic, or other device or motto borne upon it; specif., such an ensign or flag extended on a crosspiece, in a frame, or between poles. Also used fig.
4. The body of men that follow a banner. *Obs. or Hist.*
5. *Bot.* The upper petal of a papilionaceous flower; the vexillum, or standard.
6. a One of the eight divisions of the Manchu army, each having its peculiar banner. **b** A military subdivision of Mongolian tribes.
7. *Railroads.* A form of switch target; hence, a type of automatic block signal using such a target.
Syn. — See FLAG.

ban′ner, *v. t.* To furnish with a banner or banners. — *v. i.* To raise a standard (against). *Obs.*

ban′ner, *a.* Having or deserving the banner of a leader; foremost; exemplary; leading.

ban′ner-et′, ban′ner-ette′ (băn′ẽr-ĕt′), *n.* [OF. *banerete*, dim. of *baniere* banner.] A small banner. *Shak.*

ban′ner-et (băn′ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [ME. *baneret*, OF. *baneret*, for *banerez*, F. *banneret*, fr. OF. *baniere*. See BANNER.]
1. Orig., a knight who could lead vassals into the field under his own banner, ranking above other knights and next to a baron; hence, the ranking title of such a knight, which was afterwards conferred for bravery displayed in the king's presence on the field of battle, those of this rank later constituting merely an order of knighthood (*bannerets* or *knights banneret*) now extinct.
2. A title of certain civil officers in some of the Swiss cantons and Italian republics.
3. A bannerer, or standard bearer. *Obs.*

ban′ner-ol (-ōl), *n.* A banderole; esp., a banner displayed at a funeral and set over the tomb. See BANDEROLE.

banner plant. Any species of *Anthurium*; — so called from the bright-colored, reflexed, bannerlike spathe. See ANTHURIUM.

banner pompano. A pompano (*Trachinotus palometa*) of the West Indies and southern United States, having long dorsal and anal fins. It is a poor food fish.

banner stone. *Archæol. & Anthropol.* A perforate stone, usually with two symmetric projections or wings, supposed to have been sometimes slidden upon a staff as an emblem of authority.

Banner Stone from Rhea County, Tenn.

ban′nock (băn′ŭk), *n.* [Gael. *bonnach.*] A kind of cake or bread, in shape flat and roundish, commonly unleavened and made of oatmeal or barley meal and baked on an iron plate, or griddle. *Scot. & North. Eng.*

banns (bănz), *n. pl.* Also **bans.** [See BAN.] **1.** Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in a church, or other place prescribed by law, in order that any person may object, if he knows any impediment to the marriage.
2. Hence, the proclamation or prologue of a play. *Obs.*

ban′quet (băŋ′kwĕt; -kwĭt; 7), *n.* [F., a feast, fr. It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco* a bench, counter. See BANK a bench; cf. BANQUETTE.] **1.** A feast; a sumptuous entertainment of eating and drinking; often, a complimentary or ceremonious feast, followed by speeches.
2. A dessert; a sweetmeat or sweetmeats. *Obs.*
3. Specif.: A drinking feast. *Obs.* *Coverdale.*
4. *Fort.* A raised way inside a parapet. = BANQUETTE, 1.
Syn. — See FEAST.

ban′quet (băŋ′kwĕt; -kwĭt; 7), *v. t.*; BAN′QUET-ED; BAN′QUET-ING. To treat with a banquet, or feast; to feast.

Just in time to *banquet*
The illustrious company assembled there. *Coleridge.*

ban′quet, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *banqueter.*] **1.** To regale one's self with good eating and drinking; to feast.

Come, let us *banquet* and carouse the whiles. *Marlowe.*

2. To partake of a dessert course or food. *Obs.*

Where they did both sup and *banquet*. *Cavendish.*

ban′quet-er, *n.* **1.** One who banquets.
2. A broker or banker. *Obs.*

ban-quette′ (băŋ-kĕt′), *n.* [F., prob. fr. Pr. *banqueta*, dim. See BANQUET, *n.*] **1.** *Fort.* A raised way or foot bank, along the inside of a parapet, on which soldiers and guns are posted to fire upon the enemy.
2. A kind of benchlike upholstered seat; hence, a narrow window seat; also, a raised shelf at the back or the top of a buffet or dresser.
3. A bench or seat for passengers on the top of a diligence or other public vehicle.
4. A raised footway beside a thoroughfare; a sidewalk. *Eng., & Local, U. S.*

Sitting in their wonted group under the long, outreaching eaves which shaded the *banquette* of the Rue Burgundy. *G. W. Cable.*

banquette slope. *Fort.* The slope of earth connecting the banquette tread of a fortification with the terreplein or parade. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*

Ban′quo (băŋ′kō; -kwō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a brave and ambitious Scottish thane and fellow general with Macbeth. He is the mythical progenitor of the royal house of Stuart, and his ghost appears after his murder, to Macbeth only, at the royal banquet. See MACBETH.

ban′shee, ban′shie (băn′shē), *n.* [Gael. *bean-shith* fairy; Gael. & Ir. *bean* woman + Gael. *sith* fairy.] *Celtic Folklore.* A supernatural being supposed to warn a family of the approaching death of one of its members, by wailing or singing in a mournful voice.

ban′stick′le (băn′stĭk′'l), *n.* [ME. *ban*, *bon*, bone + *stickle* prickle, sting. See BONE, *n.*, STICKLEBACK.] The three-spined stickleback.

ban′tam (băn′tăm), *n.* [From *Bantam*, Java.] Orig., one of a breed of very small domestic fowl having feathered legs and feet; — so called because believed to have come from Java. Now, a fowl of any one of many small breeds, often named after, and differing from, other well-known breeds chiefly in being of small size, as **bantam Cochin, bantam game,** etc. Also, any duck of certain small domestic breeds, as the call ducks.

ban′tam, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the bantam; diminutive; absurdly combative; saucy. *Colloq.*

bantam weight. *Sport.* A boxer of a weight not exceeding 116 pounds (English rules), or 105 pounds (American rules).

Bantam work. Carved and painted work in imitation of Japan ware.

ban′teng (băn′tĕng), *n.* [From native name.] A wild ox (*Bos sondaicus*) of the Malay peninsula and archipelago.

ban′ter (băn′tẽr), *v. t.*; BAN′TERED (-tẽrd); BAN′TER-ING. [Of unknown origin.] **1.** To address with jest or ridicule; now, usually, to address playful good-natured ridicule to; to rally; as, he *bantered* me about my credulity.

Hag-ridden by my own fancy all night, and then *bantered* on my haggard looks the next day. *Irving.*

2. To jest about; to ridicule (a thing). *Obs. or Archaic.*

If they *banter* your regularity, order, and love of study, *banter* in return their neglect of them. *Chatham.*

3. To delude or trick, esp. by way of jest. *Archaic.*

We diverted ourselves with *bantering* several poor scholars with hopes of being at least his lordship's chaplain. *De Foe.*

4. To challenge or defy to a match. *Dial.*

ban′ter, *v. i.* **1.** To banter a person; to use banter; — often with *with.*
2. To haggle (over a price or bargain). *Dial.*

ban′ter, *n.* **1.** Language uttered by way of ridicule or wanton jest; now, usually, humorous or good-humored raillery; pleasantry.

Part *banter*, part affection. *Tennyson.*

2. An instance or act of such raillery or ridicule or jesting.

Satires upon the nobility of both sexes, *banters* upon good authors. *Dilworth.*

3. A matter or subject of ridicule. *Obs.* *D'Urfey.*
4. A challenge. *Dial.*

Syn. — BANTER, BADINAGE, PERSIFLAGE, RAILLERY agree in the idea of good-humored jesting. *Banter* is playful quizzing or rallying, usually upon something which lays one open to ridicule. *Badinage* is more trifling and delicate, *persiflage* more frivolous or flippant, *raillery* keener and often more sarcastic, than *banter*. See IRONY; cf. REPLY.

He praised the squire's game . . . and *bantered* himself as to his own want of skill. *A. Trollope.*

Love . . . permits itself even gentle mocking and friendly *badinage*. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

There is a turn for *persiflage* . . . among them, which stifles the honest emotions of gayety and lightness of spirit. *Scott.*

The acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency of *raillery*. *Johnson.*

Mistaking bustle for style, *raillery* for *badinage*. *Beaconsfield.*

Ban′ting-ism (băn′tĭng-ĭz'm), *n.* A method of reducing corpulence by avoiding food containing much farinaceous, saccharine, or oily matter; — so called from William Banting, a London cabinetmaker who used it. — **Ban′ting-ize,** *v.i.*

bant′ling (bănt′lĭng), *n.* [Perh. for *bandling*, fr. *band*, and

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banket. ✝ BANQUET.
bankette. ✝ BANQUET.
bank fish. The cod; — so called because caught on the Newfoundland Banks.
bank head. *Mining.* A pit's mouth.
bank holiday. See HOLIDAY.
bank hook. **1.** A large fishhook held by a line to the bank of a stream. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** [*cap.*] A large hook used in cod fishing on the Newfoundland Banks.
bank jug. The European willow warbler. *Dial. Eng.*
bank′lick bass. The calico bass. *Local.*
bank′man, *n.* *Print.* One in charge of the bank.
bank martin. = BANK SWALLOW.
bankor. ✝ BANKER.
ban′ko ware (băŋ′kō). A thin Japanese ware, usually unglazed, and in quaint shapes.
bank′rout (băŋk′rout). Obs. or dial. var. of BANKRUPT.
bank′rupt, *v. i.* To become insolvent. *Obs.*
bank′rupt-ism, *n.* Bankruptcy. *Obs. or R.*
bank′rupt-ly, *adv.* of BANKRUPT.
bank′rupt-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bank′rup-ture (băŋk′rŭp-tūr), *n.* Bankruptcy.
bank′sall, -saul, -soll (băŋk′sôl), etc. Vars. of BANKSHALL.
banks′hal (băŋks′hôl), *n.* [Malay *bangsal* shed.] A warehouse; also, office of a harbor master or port officer. *India.*
Banks′i-an, *a.* Designating the Banks' pine (which see).
bank smack. A Newfoundland fishing smack.
banks′man, *n.* *Mining.* An overseer at the bank of a pit. *Eng.*
Banks oil. Cod-liver oil obtained on the Newfoundland Banks.
Banks' pine (bănks). [After Sir Joseph *Banks*.] The jack pine *Pinus divaricata.*
banks′ring′. Var. of BANXRING.
bankt. Banked. *Ref. Sp.*
Bank War. *U. S. Hist.* The struggle between President Jackson and the United States Bank, which he ruined by withdrawing the government deposits in 1833.
bank′y (băŋk′ĭ), *a.* Full of banks; of or pertaining to a bank; hilly. *Rare or Dial.*
‖ **ban′li-eue′** (băn′lē-ū′; băn′-lū), *n.* Also **ban′li-eu′.** [F. *banlieue*, fr. LL. *bannum leucae*, *banleuca*; *bannum* jurisdiction + *leuca* league.] The territory without the walls, but in the legal limits, of a town, city, etc.
ban′nack. ✝ BANNOCK.
Ban-na′ia (bă-nā′yȧ). *Bib.*
ban′nal (băn′ăl), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Corn. *banal.*] The plant broom. *Dial. Eng.*
ban-na′na. Var. of BANANA.
ban′nat, ban′nate. Vars. of BANAT.
ban′nat (băn′ȧt; băn′-). Scot. var. of BONNET.
banne. ✝ BAN, BAWN.
banneour. *n.* [OF. *baneour.*] A standard bearer. *Obs.*
bannerall. ✝ BANDEROLE.
banner cry. Slogan; rallying cry.
ban′nered (băn′ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Bearing or furnished with banners. **2.** Blazoned or borne on a banner.
ban′ner-er, *n.* **1.** A standard bearer. **2.** = 2d BANNERET, 1. *Obs.*
banner fish. A sailfish (genus *Istiophorus*).
ban′ner-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ban′ner-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. **1.** A standard bearer. **2.** A Manchu belonging to a banner.
banner screen. A pole screen.
ban′ner-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* See -WISE.
ban′net (băn′ĕt; băn′ĕt). Dial. or Scot. var. of BONNET.
banni. ✝ BAN.
bannian. ✝ BANIAN.
bannier. ✝ BAGNIO.
‖ **ban′ni-mus,** *n.* [LL., we banish.] Banishment. *Obs.*
ban′ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BAN.
ban′nis-ter. Var. of BANISTER.
Ban′nis-ter har′ness. *Weaving.* A kind of harness used for weaving wide patterns in fine reeds, from a small Jacquard loom.
ban-ni′tion (bă-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [LL. *bannitio.* See BANISH.] Banishment; expulsion. *Obs.*
Ban′nock (băn′ŭk), *n.* Also **Ban′ak.** An Indian of a Shoshonean tribe now in Idaho.
bannock fluke. The turbot. *Scot.*
bannock stick. A wooden roller used in making bannocks. *Scot.*
bannock stone. = BAKESTONE. *Scot.*
Ban-nu′i (bă-nū′ī). *D. Bib.*
Ban′nus (băn′ŭs). *Bib.*
ban′nut (băn′ŭt; băn′ŭt), *n.* [ME. *bannenote* filbert.] The English walnut. *Dial. Eng.*
bann′yan. Var. of BANIAN, BANYAN.
banor. ✝ BANNER.
banque. ✝ BANK, BHANG.
banquerout. ✝ BANKRUPT.
ban′quet-ant, *n.* [F.] A banqueter. *Obs.* *Rare.*
ban′quet-eer′, *n.* A banqueter.
banquette tread. *Fort.* The standing surface of the banquette.
banquier. ✝ BANKER.
bans. Var. of BANNS.
ban′sa-la′gue (băn′sä-lä′gā), *n.* [Tag., Visayan.] An East Indian sapotaceous timber tree (*Mimusops elengi*); also, its very hard light-colored wood. *Phil. I.*
Bant (bănt), *v. i.*; BANT′ED; BANT′ING. To practice Bantingism. *Humorous & Colloq.*
ban-tay′ (băn-tī′), *n.* [Tag.] *Phil. I.* **1.** A guard or keeper. **2.** A signal and police station.
ban′terd. Bantered. *Ref. Sp.*
ban′ter-er, *n.* One who banters.
ban′ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *bantering*, p. pr.
ban′ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of banter.
ban′ting. Var. of BANTENG.
Bant′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BANT.

C D E F G H I J K L M

meaning a child in swaddling bands; or cf. G. *bänkling* a bastard, fr. *bank* bench. Cf. BASTARD, *n.*] A young child; an infant; — often slightly contemptuous or depreciatory.

In what out of the way corners genius produces her *bantlings*. *Irving.*

Ban'tu (băn'tōō), *n.* A member of one of the great family of Negroid tribes occupying equatorial and southern Africa (see BANTU LANGUAGES). These tribes include, as important divisions, the Kafirs, Damaras, Bechuanas, Swahilis, and many tribes whose names begin with *Aba-*, *Ama-*, *Ba-*, *Ma-*, *Wa-*, variants of the Bantu plural personal prefix *Aba-*, as in *Ba-ntu*, or *Aba-ntu*, itself a combination of this prefix with the syllable *-ntu*, a person. — **Ban'tu**, *a.*

Bantu languages. A family of agglutinative languages (see under AGGLUTINATIVE) constituting the most important linguistic family in Africa south of the Sahara. With exception of the Hottentot and Bushman tongues and possibly some Pygmy dialects, all African languages south of a line extending from the Bight of Biafra, through northern Congo and the lake region, to the neighborhood of Zanzibar, are Bantu. Though the Bantu-speaking tribes vary greatly in physical type, the purest and most archaic dialects are spoken by the sturdy and energetic tribes about the great lakes and on the central Congo, and by the warlike Zulus and Ovaherero of South Africa. The Bantu languages, which are possessed of considerable flexibility, show no trace of inflection except in the preterit formation of the verb. The syntax is effected entirely by prefixes and suffixes, infixes being unknown. There is no sexual gender, but nouns are placed in various classes, the most important being of animate and inanimate beings.

The general deduction to be drawn from a study of the *Bantu languages* as they exist at the present day is that at some period not much more than two thousand years ago a powerful tribe of negroes speaking the Bantu mother language, and allied physically to the negroes of the Western Nile and Southern Lake Chad basins, pushed themselves forcibly into the southern half of Africa, which at that time was probably very sparsely populated except in the northwest, east, and south. *Encyc. Brit.*

banx'ring (băŋks'rĭng), *n.* [Javanese *bangsring.*] Any of several East Indian insectivorous mammals of the genus *Tupaia*, which resemble squirrels in appearance.

ban'yan (băn'yăn), *n.*, *or* **banyan tree**. [So called by the English in allusion to the use of the space sheltered by the tree as a market place by the native merchants, or banians. See BANIAN.] An East Indian moraceous tree (*Ficus bengalensis*), the branches of which send out numerous aërial roots that grow down to the soil and form props or additional trunks, often until a single tree covers so large an area that it will shelter thousands of men.

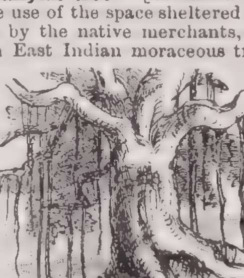
Banyan Tree.

ban'zai' (băn'zä'ē), *interj.* [Jap. *banzai*, *banzei*, ten thousand years, forever.] Lit., May you live ten thousand years; — used in salutation of the emperor and as a battle cry. *Japan.*

ba'o-bab (bā'ō-băb; bä'ō-băb; 277), *n.* [The native name.] An African bombacaceous tree (*Adansonia digitata*), the trunk of which often grows to a diameter of thirty feet. The gourdlike fruit, known as *monkey bread*, contains a pleasantly acid pulp which is eaten and affords a beverage; the leaves and bark are used medicinally, and the bark is also made into cloth and ropes by the natives. See ADANSONIA.

Fruit and Flower of Baobab.

Baph'i-a (băf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βαφή* a dyeing.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees and shrubs of tropical Africa and Madagascar, distinguished by the unifoliolate leaves and bracteolate flowers with a sheathing calyx and 10 free stamens. *B. nitida* of Sierra Leone and Angola yields camwood (which see).

Baph'o-met (băf'ō-mĕt), *n.* [F. *Baphomet*, *Bafomet*, a corruption of *Mahomet* or *Mohammed*, the Arabian prophet.] An idol or symbolical figure which the Templars were accused of using in their mysterious rites. — **Baph'o-met'ic** (-mĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Bap-ti'si-a (băp-tĭz'ĭ-ȧ; -tĭzh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βάπτισις* a dipping (see BAPTISM), alluding to the use of certain species in dyeing.] *Bot.* A genus of branching perennial fabaceous herbs of eastern North America, having showy yellow, blue, or white papilionaceous flowers with the ovary distinctly stipitate and the pod inflated. *B. tinctoria* is the *wild indigo*. Several species are in cultivation.

bap'tism (băp'tĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *baptim*, *baptem*, OF. *baptesme*, *batisme*, F. *baptême*, L. *baptisma*, fr. Gr. *βάπτισμα*, fr. *βαπτίζειν* to baptize. See BAPTIZE.] **1.** Act or ceremony of baptizing; the application of water as a religious ceremony; esp., the application of water to a person by immersing him in it, or, as generally performed in denominations other than Baptist, by pouring or sprinkling it upon him, in the sacrament by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ. Neither the word *baptism* nor *baptize* occurs in the English version of the Old Testament, but the words are commonly used by Hebrews for various religious ablutions, and esp. of the immersion of proselytes as a rite of admission to the faith. The mode of administering baptism in the Christian churches, with reference to which the word was first used in English, is fixed by the doctrines of the particular churches. Baptism by immersion is probably recognized as valid in all denominations, and among the Baptists is considered the only valid form.

Scripture teaches that *baptism*, rightly administered to those who are qualified by repentance and faith to receive it, has various beneficial results. . . . They are mainly regeneration or new birth, divine affiliation, cleansing from sin, admission to the church, union with Christ, gift of the Spirit, salvation. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

The Effects of Baptism. — It remits all sin, original and actual. . . . It remits all the penalties due for sin before God, whether temporal or eternal. . . . It imprints a "character" or indelible mark on the soul, whence it [baptism] cannot be reiterated. It makes the recipient a member of Christ and of the church, and makes it possible for him to receive the other sacraments. *Catholic Dict.*

Baptism. — A religious ablution signifying purification or consecration. . . . *Baptism* is not merely for the purpose of expiating a special transgression, as is the case chiefly in the violation of the so-called Levitical laws of purity; but it is to form a part of holy living and to prepare for the attainment of a closer communion with God. . . . According to rabbinical teachings, which dominated even during the existence of the Temple, *baptism*, next to circumcision and sacrifice, was an absolutely necessary condition to be fulfilled by a proselyte to Judaism. *Jewish Encyc.*

2. Any act or experience by which one is purified, initiated, named, or the like, as in baptism by water, as, formerly, the ceremony of blessing and naming a bell or a ship; hence, any purifying or sanctifying experience or ordeal.

baptism by, *or* **of, desire**, the baptism imputed to a person who earnestly desires baptism but dies unable to obtain it. — **b. for the dead**, the baptism after death, or vicariously, of a person dying unbaptized; — a practice supposed to be referred to in 1 Cor. xv. 29.

The reference is clearly to something abnormal. . . . We have no knowledge that this vicarious *baptism* was practiced by any religious body in St. Paul's day. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

— **b. of blood**, *Eccl. Hist.*, the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized, which was regarded as a full substitute for literal baptism. — **b. of fire.** **a** A spiritual baptism, by the gift of the Holy Spirit. *Acts* ii. 3. 4; *Matt.* iii. 77. **b** Martyrdom. **c** Fig., any very severe ordeal or sorrowful experience.

bap-tis'mal (băp-tĭz'măl), *a.* Pertaining to baptism; as, *baptismal* vows. — **bap-tis'mal-ly**, *adv.*

baptismal name, the Christian name, given at baptism.

Bap'tist (băp'tĭst), *n.* [OF. *baptiste*, L. *baptista*, Gr. *βαπτιστής*.] **1.** [*l. c.*] One who baptizes; a baptizer; — specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ.

2. A member or adherent of a denomination, so called, of Christians who maintain that baptism should be administered to believers only, and almost all of whom hold that it should be by immersion, and who therefore deny the validity of infant baptism, and, generally, of the administration of baptism by sprinkling or pouring. See ANABAPTIST. The Baptists are trinitarian, congregational in polity, and for the most part Calvinistic, but with more or less freedom and moderation, in doctrine. In Great Britain, where formerly, until their union in 1891, they were divided into *General* or *Arminian* (1609) and *Particular* or *Calvinistic* (1633) Baptists, they practice, mostly, open communion, while the Baptists of the United States are mostly close communionists. In the United States the denomination, which traces its origin to Roger Williams, who in 1639 organized in Providence, R. I., a Baptist church, is divided into various bodies, whose names, etc., are given in the following table.

NAME	DATE FROM	DOCTRINE, DISTINCTIVE FEATURES, etc.
Regular (North)	1639	Calvinistic; close communion; form bulk of entire denomination.
" (South)	1639 (divided 1845)	
" (Colored)		
Six-Principle	1639	Arminian; six principles: repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection of dead, eternal life.
Seventh-day	1671	Observe 7th day, or Saturday, as Sabbath, otherwise same as Regular.
Freewill or Free	1780	Arminian and open communion.
Original Freewill	assoc. constituted 1729	
General	17th century	General atonement; like Freewill Baptists.
Separate		Like General Baptists; in 18th century favored the Whitefield revival movement.
United		Moderately Calvinistic.
Baptist Church of Christ	Oldest associations 1808	Hold mild form of Calvinism, general atonement.
Primitive, or Old School, Regular, Antimission, or Hard-shell	About 1835	Extremely Calvinistic: oppose Sunday schools, missions, theological seminaries, and church societies, as unnecessary and unscriptural.
Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian, Regular, Regular Predestinarian, or Regular Two-Seed Predestinarian Primitive		Very conservative, strongly Calvinistic, antinomian, opposed to Sunday schools, etc. Believe there are two seeds, the offspring of God, who will be saved, and the offspring of the Devil, who will be lost.

3. A member of various Oriental non-Christian or Gnostic sects practicing a form of baptism, as the Elkesaites, Hemerobaptists, and Mandæans (still in existence).

Bap'tiste', Jean (zhäɴ bȧ'tēst'). [F., John Baptist.] A French Canadian; — a sobriquet often used collectively.

bap'tis-ter-y (băp'tĭs-tẽr-ĭ), **bap'tis-try** (-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz), -TRIES (-trĭz). [L. *baptisterium*, Gr. *βαπτιστήριον*: cf. F. *baptistère.*] *Arch.* **a** In early times, a separate building, usually round or polygonal, used for baptismal services. **b** A part of a church containing a font and used for baptismal services. **c** In modern Baptist churches, the large tank used for immersion.

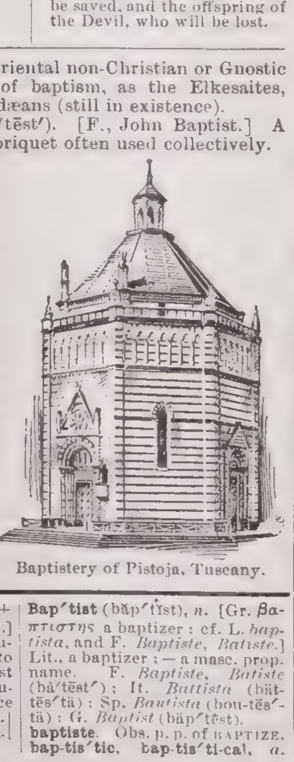
Baptistery of Pistoja, Tuscany.

bap-tize' (băp-tīz'), *v. t.*; BAP-TIZED' (-tīzd'); BAP-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [F. *baptiser*, L. *baptizare*, fr. Gr. *βαπτίζειν*, fr. *βάπτειν* to dip in water.] **1.** To dip or immerse in water, or to pour or sprinkle water upon, as a religious rite or ceremony; to administer the rite of baptism to. See BAPTISM.

I indeed *baptize* you with water unto repentance: but he that cometh after me . . . shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire. *Matt.* iii. 2.

2. To submerge in, or to overflow, cover, or affect with, something after the manner of baptism with water, or so as to cleanse, purify, initiate, etc.; hence, to cleanse; to purify.

John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be *baptized* with the Holy Ghost not many days hence. *Acts* i. 5.

3. To christen (because a name is given to infants at their baptism); to give a name to; to name:

I 'll be new *baptized*;
Henceforth I never will be Romeo. *Shak.*

bap-tize' (băp-tīz'), *v. i.* To administer baptism.

Bap-tor'nis (băp-tôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βάπτειν* to dip in water + *ὄρνις* bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of swimming birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, imperfectly known, but probably related to *Hesperornis*.

bar (bär), *n.* [ME. *barre*, F. *barre*, fr. LL. *barra*, of unknown origin.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, or other material, long in proportion to its breadth and thickness, and having, in general, considerable rigidity, such as one used for a lever, support, hindrance, obstruction, fastening, etc.; as, the *bar* of a door.

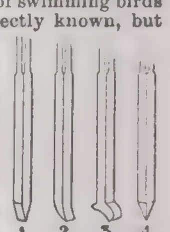

Points of various kinds of Lever Bars. 1 Crowbar; 2 Pinch Bar; 3 Pinch Bar for moving cars; 4 Bridge, or Timber, Bar.

2. Specif.: **a** A heavy rod of wood or iron thrown in contests of strength. **b** The iron rod formerly used in breaking the limbs of criminals on the wheel. **c** A transverse piece of wood making fast the head of a wine cask, below which wine is drawn when the cask is more than half empty. *Oxf. E. D.* **d** The sidepiece joining the pommel and cantle of a saddle.

3. A piece of some substance, of indefinite size, shaped so as to be long in proportion to its breadth and thickness; also, the quantity contained in such a piece; as, a *bar* of gold or of lead; a *bar* of soap. Sometimes used in a collective sense; as, how much *bar* (gold) is there?

4. A broad shaft, band, or stripe, as of light or color.

5. *Her.* A horizontal stripe, usually one of a set, crossing the shield (in any position except in fesse or in chief), and occupying one fifth or less of the field. It is an honorable ordinary. The term **bar sinister** is popularly but erroneously used for *baton*, a mark of illegitimacy. See BATON.

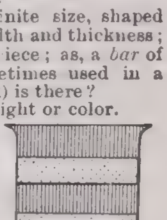
Shield showing Two Bars.

6. *Far.* **a** *pl.* The transverse ridges on the roof of a horse's mouth. **b** The space in front of the molar teeth of a horse, in which the bit is placed. **c** The mouthpiece of a bridle when solid. See BAR BIT, CURB BIT. **d** The part of the wall of a horse's hoof which is bent inward toward the frog at the heel on each side, and extends toward the center of the sole.

7. *Music.* A vertical line across the staff, before the initial metrical accent. Bars thus divide the staff into spaces which represent equal measures of time. *A double bar* marks the end of a strain or main division of a movement, or of a whole piece of music; in psalmody, it marks the end of a line of poetry. The term *bar* is often loosely used for *measure*, that is, for such length of music, or of silence, as is included between one bar and the next; as, a passage of eight *bars*; two *bars'* rest.

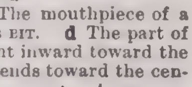

1, 2 Bars: 3 Double Bar.

8. *Arch.* A slender strip of wood which divides and supports the glass of a window; a sash bar.

9. Anything which obstructs, hinders, or prevents; an obstruction, whether material or immaterial; a barrier.

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create? *Dryden.*

10. A barrier closing a road, path, gateway, etc.; hence, specif., the gate or the gatehouse of a castle or fortified town; as, Temple *Bar*; the *Bars* of York, etc.

11. A bank of sand, gravel, or other matter, esp. at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing navigation.

12. *Law.* The complete and permanent destruction of an action or claim; also, a plea or objection which effects such destruction; as, matter in *bar*; defense in *bar*; plea in *bar*.

13. *Law.* **a** The railing that incloses the place about the judge where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence, or where the business of the court is transacted in civil cases. (See AT BAR, below.) In the English courts the king's (or queen's) counsel and certain privileged barristers plead within the bar. **b** Hence, the court itself; a (certain) court or system of courts; as, he practices at the Connecticut *bar*. **c** Formerly, in the English Inns of Court, the barrier (called the *utter bar*) separating the seats of the benchers or readers from the body of the hall occupied by the students, who in time were called to take their place at the "bar" to enter into the debates of the house, and thereby acquired the rank of *utter barrister*. See *to be called to the bar*, under CALL. **d** The whole body of barristers or lawyers qualified to practice in any jurisdiction; also, the profession of a barrister or lawyer.

14. Any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion.

15. Any railing that divides a room, or office, or hall of assembly, in order to reserve a space for those having special privileges; as, the *bar* of the House of Commons.

16. A barrier or counter over which liquor or food is passed to customers; hence, the portion of the room behind the counter where liquors for sale are kept.

17. *Mining.* **a** A drilling or tamping rod. **b** A vein or dike crossing a lode. **c** A placer deposit, generally submerged, in the slack portion of a stream.

18. **a** *Lace Making.* In needle point lace, the joining thread drawn across open spaces and finished with cording, knots, or buttonhole stitch; — called also *bride*. **b** *Sew-*

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ban'ty (băn'tĭ), *n.* & *a.* Bantam. *Colloq.*
Ban'u-as (băn'ū-ȧs). *Bib.*
ban'ya (bŭn'yȧ), *n.* [Hind. *banyā.*] A Hindu trader, money lender, or banker; a banian.
Ban'yai (băn'yī), *n. pl.* A Bantu tribe of the upper Zambezi.
banyan. Var. of BANIAN.
Ban-yo'ro (bän-yō'rō), *n. pl.* A Bantu tribe of Uganda.
bap (băp), *n.* A small loaf or roll of bread. *Scot.* [baptized.]
Bap., *or* **bap.** *Abbr.* Baptist;
Bap-fu'ru (bäp-fōō'rōō), *n.* One of a very numerous Bantu people dwelling on the Alima, a tributary of the Congo. [tiste.]
Bapt. *Abbr.* Baptist; Bap-
Bap-tan'o-don (băp-tăn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βαπτός* dipped + *ἀν-* not + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of American Jurassic reptiles closely related to *Proteosaurus*. They were at first considered completely edentulous, but small teeth have since been found. [† BAPTISM.]
baptem, **baptesme**, **baptim**.
baptis. † BAPTIZE.
Bap'tist (băp'tĭst), *n.* [Gr. *βαπτιστής* a baptizer: cf. L. *baptista*, and F. *Baptiste*, *Batiste*.] Lit., a baptizer; — a masc. prop. name. F. *Baptiste*, *Batiste* (bȧ'tēst'); It. *Battista* (bät-tēs'tä); Sp. *Bautista* (bou-tēs'tä); G. *Baptist* (bäp'tĭst).
baptiste. Obs. p. p. of BAPTIZE.
bap-tis'tic, **bap-tis'ti-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *βαπτιστικός*.] Of or for baptism or Baptists. *Rare.*
bap'ti-tox'ine (băp'tĭ-tŏk'sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also -in. [*Baptisia* + *toxine.*] Cytisine. It occurs in *Baptisia tinctoria*. [See -ABLE.]
bap-tiz'a-ble (băp-tīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*
bap'ti-za'tion, *n.* Baptism. *Obs.*
bap'tiz-ee' (băp'tīz-ē'), *n.* One baptized.
bap-tize'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *baptisement.*] Act of baptizing.
bap-tiz'er (băp-tīz'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who baptizes; a baptist. 2. [*cap.*] = BAPTIST, *n.*, 3.
baque. † BAKE.
‖ **ba'quet'** (bȧ'kā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *bac*. See BACK a tub.] A kind of tub, as for washing.
bar. † BARE, BORE.

ing. The strengthening threads, covered with buttonhole stitch, placed at one or both ends of a buttonhole.
19. *Backgammon.* The raised portion in the board which separates the inner and outer tables from each other.
20. *pl.* Prisoner's base. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
21. A shoe strap buttoning across the instep. *Australia.*
Syn. — Obstacle, obstruction, hindrance, impediment. — BAR, BARRIER, BARRICADE agree in the idea of hindrance or obstruction. As here compared, both BAR and BARRIER apply to that which prevents free communication of any sort; more specifically, *bar* frequently suggests ingress or egress, *barrier*, rather advance, progress, or attack, as that to which the obstacle is opposed; as, the *bars* of a prison, of a gate, a harbor *bar;* "My spirit beats her mortal *bars*" (*Tennyson*); a mountain *barrier*, to erect dikes as a *barrier* against the sea, a *barrier* reef, "a *barrier* . . . against the attacks of despotism" (*Burke*). *Barrier* usually implies greater magnitude or extent than *bar*. BARRICADE is rarely used except in the sense of an obstruction thrown across a street or way to check a hostile advance: as, the fighting at the *barricades* in Paris. See DIFFICULTY.
bar sinister. See def. 5, above. — **at bar**, legally before the court; in open court; specif., esp. in **trial at (the) bar**, a trial before the full court (as distinguished from a *trial at nisi prius*). — **by the bar**, by means of the very obstacle interposed. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **in bar of**, as a sufficient reason against; to prevent.

bar (bär), *v. t.* BARRED (bärd); BAR′RING. [F. *barrer*. See BAR, *n.*] **1.** To fasten with a bar, as a door or gate.
2. To surround with bars; to fence in; as, to *bar* a field.
3. To restrict or confine, or to shut up, by or as if by bars.
He barely looked the idea in the face, and hastened to *bar* it in its dungeon. *Hawthorne.*
4. To obstruct or block up, as by a barrier; to hinder or restrain from progressing, as by obstructing the road.
I, standing at the outlet,
Will *bar* the way, and catch you as you pass. *Shelley.*
The folded gates would *bar* my progress now. *Cowper.*
5. *Law.* To interpose, or serve as, a sufficient and permanent legal objection to, or to the claim of; as, to *bar* an action, a demand, a person.
6. To exclude or shut out; to hinder, prevent, or prohibit; to deprive of.
Though the law of arms doth *bar*
The use of venom'd shot in war *S. Butler.*
I will *bar* no honest man my house. *Shak.*
7. To except; to exclude from consideration; to set aside; hence, to object to; to take exception to.
Nay, but I *bar* to-night: you shall not gauge me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*
Good Prince, be not bawdy, nor do not brag; these two I *bar*. *Beau. & Fl.*
8. To mark with bars; to stripe.
Eyed like a peacock, and all crimson *barr'd*. *Keats.*
9. To make into bars.
10. *Mech.* To move or turn by means of a bar used as a lever or pry, as a flywheel or a locomotive driving wheel.
11. *Sewing.* To stitch across from side to side, for the purpose of strengthening; as, to *bar* a buttonhole.
to bar a vein, *Far.*, to disengage a vein in a horse's leg, preparatory to an operation, tying the vein above and below the affected portion.

bar, *prep.* Except; save; but; as, *bar* none.

Bar′a-bas (băr′ȧ-bȧs), *n.* The "Jew of Malta," in Marlowe's play of that name, — a rich but avaricious and murderous monster, who dies defiantly in one of his own traps.

Bar-ab′bas (bȧ-răb′ȧs; bär-ăb′ȧs), *n.* *Bib.* The robber or insurgent whom the Jewish multitude, urged by the priests, demanded in preference to Christ, whom Pilate had offered to release in observance of the custom at the Passover.

bar′ad (băr′ăd), *n.* [Gr. βάρος weight.] *Physics.* The pressure of one dyne per square centimeter; — used as a unit of pressure.

bar′æs-the′si-om′e-ter, bar′es-the′si-om′e-ter (băr′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. βάρος weight + *æsthesiometer.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining the delicacy of the sense of pressure. — **bar′æs-the′si-o-met′ric, bar′es-the′si-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

‖ **ba′ran-gay′** (bä′räŋ-gī′), *n.* [Tag.] **1.** A group of from 50 to 100 families, about like the hundred, under a *cabeza de barangay* (which see). It was the unit of administration in the ancient communal form of government, and later the division of a village for taxation. *Phil. I.*
2. = BALANGAY.

bar′a-sin′gha (băr′ȧ-sĭŋ′gȧ), *n.* [Hind. *bārah-singhā; bārah* twelve + *siṅg* horn.] The swamp deer of India.

Ba′ra-ta′ri-a (bä′rȧ-tä′rē-ȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. *barato* cheap.] In Cervantes's "Don Quixote," the island city of which Sancho Panza was made governor. When Sancho sat down to eat, a doctor stood by, who, as each dish was brought on, pronounced it in some way injurious to health and had it removed before Sancho could taste of it, thus starving him in the midst of plenty. Sancho's official duties were so many that life became a great burden to him, and in disgust he soon abandoned them for his old liberty.

bar′a-the′a (băr′ȧ-thē′ȧ), *n.* A soft fabric with a kind of basket weave and a diapered pattern.

bar′a-thrum (băr′ȧ-thrŭm), **bar′a-thron** (-thrŏn), *n.; pl.* -THRA (-thrȧ). [L. *barathrum*, fr. Gr. βάραθρον.] A pit or gulf; specif.: **a** A pit near the Acropolis, at Athens, into which criminals and dead bodies of executed criminals were thrown. **b** The bottomless pit; hell. **c** Fig.: An insatiable devourer, as an extortioner or glutton.

barb (bärb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. L. *barba* beard. See BEARD, *n.*] **1.** The beard of a man. *Obs.*
2. An appendage suggestive of a beard at the mouth of any of various animals.
The barbel, so called by reason of his *barbs*, or wattles in his mouth. *Walton.*
3. A plaited linen covering for the throat, often extending over the chin, still worn by some nuns, formerly also by other women, as mourners.

A Barb, *n.*, 3.

4. *pl.* Paps, or little projections, of the mucous membrane, which mark the opening of the submaxillary glands under the tongue in horses and cattle. The name is mostly applied when the barbs are inflamed and swollen.
5. The point that stands backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc., to prevent it from being easily extracted. Hence: Any sharp projection with its point similarly oblique or crosswise to something else.
6. *Zoöl.* One of the side branches of the shaft of a feather, which collectively constitute the vane. See FEATHER.
7. Any of several kingfishes of the eastern and southeastern coasts of the United States.
8. *Bot.* A hair or bristle ending in a double hook.
9. A ridge, or burr, made by a metal worker's tool.
10. *Her.* One of the projecting leaves of the calyx of a rose.

barb (bärb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. It. *barbero.*] **1.** A Barbary horse; one of a race of horses related to the Arabs, noted for speed and endurance, introduced into Spain by the Moors.
2. One of a breed of domestic pigeons related to the carriers, having a short broad beak, much bare skin about the eyes, and the skin about the nostrils swollen.

barb, *v. t.;* BARBED (bärbd); BARB′ING. **1.** To shave or trim the beard of. *Obs.*
2. Hence, specif.: **a** To clip, as coin or wool. **b** To mow. **c** To file off the burrs of, in metal working.
3. To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fishhook, etc.
But rattling storm of arrows *barbed* with fire. *Milton.*
4. To pierce with or as if with a barb. *Rare.*
5. To dress with a muffler or barb.
All ladies down to the degree of a baroness are to be *barbed* above the chin. *Planché.*

Bar-ba′di-an (bär-bā′dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Barbados. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Barbados.

Bar-ba′dos (-dōz), *n.* An island of the Antilles. See *Gaz.*
Barbados aloes, the plant *Aloë vera*, of very wide geographical distribution; also, the drug obtained from it. — **B. brandy.** = BARBADOS LIQUOR. — **B. cherry**, any of several West Indian shrubs of the genera *Malpighia* and *Bunchosia*, esp. *Malpighia urens;* also, one of their slightly acid berries, somewhat resembling a cherry. — **B. gooseberry**, a West Indian cactus (*Pereskia aculeata*); also, its smooth edible fruit, which resembles an olive more than a gooseberry. — **B. leg**, *Med.*, a form of elephantiasis incident to hot climates. — **B. lily**, a bulbous plant of tropical America (*Hippeastrum equestre*) related to *Amaryllis*, and often cultivated under that name. The lilylike flowers vary in the different forms from orange to deep red. — **B. liquor**, rum; — formerly so called in English colonies. — **B. nut.** = PHYSIC NUT. — **B. pride. a** The thorny shrub *Poinciana pulcherrima*, having showy flowers, found in most tropical countries. **b** A tall mimosaceous tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*) of tropical Asia, naturalized in the West Indies, bearing yellow flowers in elongated racemes. Its wood is the red sandalwood. — **B. tar**, *or* **B. petroleum**, a black, thick petroleum of a strong odor. Sp. gr., 0.730 to 0.878. — **B. water**, a cordial flavored with peel of the orange and lemon.

Bar′ba-ra Frietch′ie (frē′chĭ). The heroine of a poem by Whittier. She is represented as an old woman waving a Union flag defiantly from her house window, in Frederick, Md., while "Stonewall" Jackson's troops are marching by.

bar′ba-resque′ (bär′bȧ-rĕsk′), *a.* [Cf. F. *barbaresque.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Barbary in Africa.
2. Barbaric in style, as architecture. *De Quincey.*

bar-ba′ri-an (bär-bā′rĭ-ăn; 277), *n.* [See BARBAROUS.] **1.** A foreigner, esp. in speech and manners. Historically the word *barbarian* (or the word which it translates) has been used to denote: Among the Greeks, a member of any of the nations who were strangers to the language and manners of the Greeks, including the Romans, who as late as the age of Plautus freely gave themselves the name of barbarians; among the Romans, any of the savage or hostile nations beyond the pale of the Roman empire and civilization; in medieval times, one outside of the civilization of Christianity; in the Italian Renaissance, one beyond the borders of Italy; and formerly, as used among the Moors, a native of Barbary.
Therefore if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh a *barbarian*, and he that speaketh shall be a *barbarian* unto me. *1 Cor.* xiv. 11.
2. A man in a rude, uncivilized state; sometimes, specif., one in a state between savagery and civilization.
3. A person devoid of culture; — applied esp., by way of disparagement, to one apathetic to culture. *M. Arnold.*
4. A native of Barbary; also, a Barbary horse. *Obs.*
Syn. — BARBARIAN, PHILISTINE. These words are frequently contrasted (as, "I am not denying that the majority of us are at present either *Barbarians* or *Philistines*," *W. H. Mallock*) in the sense indicated by the quotation from Matthew Arnold which follows.
Philistine gives the notion of something particularly stiffnecked and perverse in the resistance to light and its children; and therein it specially suits our middle class. . . . But the aristocratic class . . . if it does not pursue light, it is not that it perversely cherishes some dismal and illiberal existence in preference to light, but it is lured off from following light by . . . worldly splendor, security, power, and pleasure. . . . I often, therefore, when I want to distinguish clearly the aristocratic class from the *Philistines* proper, or middle class, name the former, in my own mind, the *Barbarians*. *M. Arnold.*

bar-ba′ri-an (bär-bā′rĭ-ăn; 277), *a.* [Cf. OF. *barbarien.*] **1.** Foreign, as non-Hellenic, non-Roman, non-Christian, non-Chinese, — usually in a depreciative sense.
2. Uncivilized; rude; savage.
3. Of or belonging to Barbary. *Obs.*
Syn. — Uncivilized, untutored, unlettered, rude. — BARBARIAN, BARBAROUS, BARBARIC, SAVAGE. BARBARIAN expresses little more than the opposite of *civilized;* as, "She [Rome] saw her glories star by star expire, and up the steep, *barbarian* monarchs ride" (*Byron*). BARBAROUS is frequently used in the sense of *barbarian*, without further implication; as, "Civilized ages inherit the human nature which was victorious in *barbarous* ages" (*Bagehot*). It may also express the harsh and brutal side of civilized life; as, "This sensibility caused Condorcet to abandon the *barbarous* pleasures of the chase" (*J. Morley*). BARBARIC refers to the crudeness of taste and fondness for gorgeous display characteristic of uncivilized peoples; as, "something of indescribable *barbaric* magnificence" (*W. D. Howells*). SAVAGE comes into comparison with both *barbarian* and *barbarous*, occasionally denoting a lower stage of civilization than *barbarian* (as, "still a *barbarian*, but had ceased to be a *savage*," *D. Wilson*), sometimes expressing greater harshness or fierceness than *barbarous;* as, *savage* cruelty. See BARBARIAN, *n.*, FEROCIOUS.

bar-bar′ic (bär-băr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *barbaricus* foreign, barbaric, Gr. βαρβαρικός: cf. OF. *barbarique.*] **1.** Barbarian; foreign; — often with reference to the barbarian nations of the East. "*Barbaric* pearl and gold." *Milton.*
2. Of or pertaining to, or resembling, an uncivilized person or people; barbarian in style or taste; as, a *barbaric* love of display. "Wild, *barbaric* music." *Scott.*
Syn. — See BARBARIAN.

Bar′ba-rin's′ the′o-rem (bär′bȧ-răɴz′). [After M. *Barbarin*, who enounced it.] *Math.* The proposition that each of the three spaces, Euclidean, Lobachevskian, and Riemannian, contains surfaces of constant curvature on which geodesics have the metric properties of straight lines in these spaces.

bar′ba-rism (bär′bȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* [L. *barbarismus*, Gr. βαρβαρισμός: cf. F. *barbarisme.*] **1.** An offense against purity of diction; any word or expression not accepted as in the standard usage of a particular language.
The Greeks were the first that branded a foreign term in any of their writers with the odious name of *barbarism*. *G. Campbell.*
2. An uncivilized state; rudeness of manners; ignorance of arts, learning, and literature; barbarousness. *Prescott.*
3. A barbarous or brutal action; a barbarity. *Obs. or R.*
A heinous *barbarism* . . . against the honor of marriage. *Milton.*
Syn. — See SOLECISM.

bar-bar′i-ty (bär-băr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From BARBAROUS.] **1.** Barbarism (in sense 2). *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Cruelty; inhumanity; also, a cruel or brutal act.
Treating Christians with a *barbarity* which would have shocked the very Moslem. *Macaulay.*
3. Barbarism; impurity of diction. *Obs.* *Swift.*
4. Barbaric style, or violation of good taste, in art.

bar′ba-rize (bär′bȧ-rīz), *v. i.;* BAR′BA-RIZED (-rīzd); BAR′BA-RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *barbariser*, Gr. βαρβαρίζειν.] **1.** To become barbarous.
The Roman empire was *barbarizing* rapidly. *De Quincey.*
2. To adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech.

bar′ba-rize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *barbariser*, LL. *barbarizare.*] To make barbarous. — **bar′ba-ri-za′tion** (-rĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*

Bar′ba-ros′sa (-rŏs′ȧ), *n.* [It.] Lit., red beard; — a surname of Frederick I. (1123-90), Emperor of Germany, who is represented in legend as not dead, but sleeping in a mountain cave in Thuringia, until he shall come forth to rescue Germany and make her chief of nations.

bar′ba-rous (bär′bȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *barbarus*, Gr. βάρβαρος, strange, foreign; later, slavish, rude, ignorant; akin to L. *balbus* stammering, Skr. *barbara* stammering, outlandish. Cf. BRAVE, *a.*] **1.** Not classical or pure, esp. not Greek or Latin; — said of language; hence, unpolished, outlandish, illiterate, or unidiomatic in language.
2. Speaking a foreign language; barbarian; — applied originally to non-Hellenic peoples, later to those not in the Roman empire, sometimes to those not Christian.
The *barbarous* people (of Melita) shewed us no little kindness. *Acts* xxviii. 2.
3. Being in the state of a barbarian; uncivilized; rude; peopled with barbarians; as, a *barbarous* people.
4. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; merciless.
Vile tyrant, *barbarous* bloody Tamburlaine! *Marlowe.*
5. Harsh-sounding or raucous like barbarian speech; as, *barbarous* music.
6. Barbaric. *Rare.* "*Barbarous* gold." *Dryden.*
Syn. — Uncivilized, unlettered, untutored, uncultivated, ignorant; merciless, brutal. See BARBARIAN.

bar′ba-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [F. *barbarie*, L. *barbaria.*] **1.** Barbarous, esp. Saracen or pagan, nationality; pagan lands; paganism.
2. Barbarity; barbarous language. *Obs.*

Bar′ba-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [From Ar. *Barbar* the people of Barbary: cf. F. *Barbarie.*] The countries on the north coast of Africa from Egypt to the Atlantic. Hence, *Obs.:* A Barbary horse; a barb.
Barbary ape, an ape (*Macaca inua*) of North Africa and Gibraltar Rock, being the only monkey inhabiting Europe. It is often trained by showmen. — **B. dove.** = COLLARED DOVE. — **B. fig**, the common prickly pear of the eastern United States (*Opuntia opuntia*), introduced into northern Africa. — **B. gum.** = AMRAD GUM. — **B. horse.** = 2d BARB, 1. — **B. mastic**, a kind of mastic obtained from *Pistacia atlantica*, of the Mediterranean region; also, the tree itself. See MASTIC. — **B. pigeon.** = 2d BARB, 2. — **B. sheep.** = AOUDAD.

Barbary Ape.

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bar. Obs. or dial. var. of BEAR, the animal.
bar (bär), *n.* [F.] The meagre.
bar., *or* **Bar.** *Abbr.* Barleycorn; barometer; barometric; barrel; barrister; Baruch.
Ba′ra (bä′rä), *n. pl.* A mixed tribe of southern Madagascar.
ba′ra. Var. of VARA. See MEASURE.
ba′ra-ba′ra (bä′rȧ-bä′rȧ), **ba′ra-bo′ra** (-bō′rȧ), *n.* [Russ. dial. *barabora.*] *Anthropol.* A sod or turf hut of northern Siberia or of Alaska; esp., a hut of the Aleutian islanders built partly or wholly underground.
Bar′a-boo (băr′ȧ-bōō), *n.* [From *Baraboo*, Wisconsin.] *Geol.* A Proterozoic quartzite formation in south central Wisconsin.
Bar′a-chel (băr′ȧ-kĕl; bȧ-rā′kĕl), *n. Bib.* The father of Job's friend Elihu. *Job* xxxii. 2, 6.
Bar′a-chi′a (băr′ȧ-kī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Bar′a-chi′ah. *Bib.*
Bar′a-chi′as (-ăs), *n.* [L. *Barachias* or Gr. Βαραχίας, fr. Heb. *Berekyāh.*] Whom Jehovah has blessed; — masc. prop. name.
‖ **ba′ra′chois′** (bȧ′rȧ′shwä′), *n.* [F.] A cove or inlet joining the sea by a tortuous channel.
‖ **ba′ra-da-ri′** (bä′rȧ-dȧ-rē′), *n.* [Hind. *bārah-darī*, fr. Hind. *bārah* twelve + Per. *darī* having doors.] A house with many doors; a summer palace; a pavilion; — sometimes used as a tomb after the death of the owner; hence, a mausoleum. *India.*
‖ **ba′ra′gouin′** (bȧ′rȧ′gwăɴ′; băr′ȧ-gwĭn′), *n.* [F.] Outlandish, unintelligible speech; jargon. — **ba′ra-gouin′ish** (băr′ȧ-gwăn′ĭsh; -gwĭn′ĭsh), *a.*
Bar′a-i′a (băr′ȧ-ī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
baraigne, barain. † BARREN.
Ba-rai′thas (bȧ-rī′tȧz), *n. pl.* See MISHNA.
Ba′rak (bā′răk; bâr′ăk), *n.* *Bib.* The Jewish captain who, under Deborah's direction, routed the Canaanite army under Sisera. *Judges* iv., v.
Bar′a-lip′ton (băr′ȧ-lĭp′tŏn), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.
bar′a-mun′da. Var. of BARRAMUNDA.
ba-ran′dos (bä-rän′dōs), *n.* A kind of Chinese grass linen.
barane. † BARREN.
bara-picklet, *n.* [W. *bara pergliad* bread from sifted flour.] A kind of cake. *Obs.*
Bar′a-sa (băr′ȧ-sȧ). *D. Bib.*
barat. † BARRAT.
‖ **ba-ra′to** (bä-rä′tō), *n.* [Sp.] Money given for luck to bystanders by a gambler from his winnings.
baratry. † BARRATRY.
baratter. † BARRATOR.
barb, *n.* Obs. corrupt. of BARD, armor for a horse.
Barb. *Abbr.* Barbados; Barbara.
bar′ba-can-age. † BARBICANAGE.
barbacane. † BARBICAN.
Bar′ba-co′an (bär′bä-kō′ăn), *a.* Designating or pertaining to a South American Indian linguistic stock of Colombia.
bar′ba-cou (bär′bȧ-kōō), *n.* [F.] Any American barbet or puff bird of the Bucconidæ, as disting. from the Capitonidæ.
bar′ba-cue. Var. of BARBECUE.
Bar-ba′does. Var. of BARBADOS.
Bar-ba′does (bär-bā′dōz), *v. t.* To transport (a convict) to Barbados. *Obs.* *Carlyle.*
barbakane. † BARBICAN.
barb′al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the barb, or beard.
barb-al′o-in, *n.* See ALOIN.
barbar. † BARBER.
bar′bar (bär′bȧr), *a. & n.* [F. *barbare.*] Barbarian. *Obs.*
Bar′ba-ra (bär′bȧ-rȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *barbarus* foreign, strange, Gr. βάρβαρος: cf. It. & Sp. *Barbara.*] Lit., foreign; strange; — fem. prop. name. F. *Barbe* (bȧrb); It. & Sp. *Barbara* (bär′bä-rä); G. & D. *Barbara* (bär′bä-rä). — Dim. *Bab.*
Bar′ba-ra (bär′bȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Coined by logicians.] *Logic.* The first word in the mnemonic lines which represent the valid modes of the syllogism. It indicates a syllogism whose three propositions are universal affirmatives. See MODE, first figure.
bar-ba′ri-an-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
bar-ba′ri-an-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
bar-bar′i-cal, *a.* = BARBARIC, 2. *Rare.* [BARIC, BARBARICAL.]
bar-bar′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of BAR-
bar-ba′ri-ous (bär-bā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Barbarous. *R.* "Poor beggars! — *barbarious* wars!" *Kipling.* — **bar-ba′ri-ous-ness**, *n. R.*
bar′ba-roc′ra-cy (bär′bȧ-rŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. βάρβαρος barbarian + *-cracy.*] Government by barbarians.
bar′ba-rous-ly, *adv.* of BARBA-[ROUS.]
bar′ba-rous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

C D E F G H I J K L M

bar′bate (bär′bāt), *a.* [L. *barbatus*, fr. *barba* beard. See BARB beard.] Bearded; *Bot.*, beset with long stiff hairs.
barbe (bärb), *n.* [F.] A short scarf or lappet of lace worn at the throat or on the head.
bar′be-cue (bär′bē-kū), *n.* [From native name in Guiana.] **1.** A frame on which all kinds of flesh and fish are roasted or smoke-dried; also, a frame used for sleeping.
2. A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted or broiled whole for a feast.
3. A social entertainment of many people, usually in the open air, at which one or more large animals are roasted or broiled whole. *U. S.*
4. A floor on which coffee beans, etc., are sun-dried.
bar′be-cue, *v. t.;* BAR′BE-CUED (-kūd); BAR′BE-CU′ING. **1.** To dry or cure by exposure on a frame or gridiron.
2. To roast or broil whole, as an ox or hog.
Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecued*. *Pope.*
barbed (bärbd; bär′bĕd), *a.* Accoutered with defensive armor; barded (the proper term; see BARD, *v. t.*); — said of a horse.
barbed (bärbd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with a barb or barbs; as, a *barbed* arrow; *barbed* wire.
2. *Her.* Depicted with a calyx, often showing between the petals, colored proper; — said of a flower.
barbed cat, a kind of war engine. *Obs.* — **b. wire**, a wire, or a strand of twisted wires, armed with barbs or sharp points. It is used for fences and military defenses.
bar′bel (bär′bĕl), *n.* [OF. *barbel*, F. *barbeau*, dim. of L. *barbus* barbel, fr. *barba* beard. See 1st BARB.] **1.** A slender tactile process on the lips of certain fishes.
2. A large European fresh-water fish (*Barbus vulgaris*), with four barbels on its upper jaw; also, any of various other species of *Barbus*.

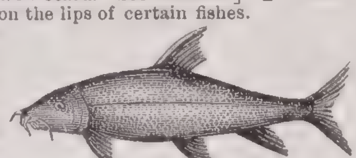
Barbel. (1/10)

3. *pl.* Barbs or paps under the tongue of horses and cattle. See 1st BARB, 4.
4. The chin piece of a helmet. *Obs.*
bar bell. A weight resembling a dumb-bell, but having a long bar for a handle, used in gymnastics.
bar′bel-late (bär′bĕ-lāt; bär-bĕl′āt), *a.* [Dim. See 1st BARB.] *Bot.* Having short, stiff hairs, often barbed, as the pappus of some composite plants.
bar-bel′lu-la (bär-bĕl′ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). *Bot. & Zoöl.* A very small barb or bristle. — **bar-bel′lu-late** (-lāt), *a.*
bar′ber (bär′bẽr), *n.* [ME. *barbour*, OF. *barbeor* (cf. F. *barbier*), fr. an assumed L. *barbator*, fr. *barba* beard. See 1st BARB.] **1.** One whose occupation it is to shave or trim the beard, and to cut and dress the hair of his patrons. Formerly *barbers* were also practitioners in the surgery and dentistry of the day, and were often called *barber-surgeons*. Under Henry VIII. surgery, and about 1750 dentistry, ceased to be regular with them.
2. A storm accompanied by driving ice spicules formed from sea water, esp. one occurring on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; — so named from the cutting ice spicules. *Canada.*
3. The vapor rising from the water on a frosty day. *Canada.*
bar′ber, *v. t.;* BAR′BERED (-bẽrd); BAR′BER-ING. To shave or dress the beard or hair of. *Shak.*
‖ **bar-be′ra** (bär-bâr′ä), *n.* [It.] A kind of red wine made in Piedmont, Italy.
barber fish. **1.** = SURGEON FISH.
2. A red or pink berycoid fish (*Anthias sacer*) of Madeira and the Mediterranean.
bar′ber-ry (bär′bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ME. *barbarin*, *barbere*, OF. *berbere*, LL. *berberis*, *barbaris*.] Any shrub of the genus *Berberis*, esp. *B. vulgaris*, native of Europe and naturalized in the eastern United States. Its oblong red berries are made into a preserve, and have been used in fluxes and fevers. The bark affords a fine yellow dye.

Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), Flowering Branch and Berries. (3/10)

barberry rust. The æciostage of wheat rust (*Puccinia graminis*), which develops on the barberry. It was formerly thought to be a distinct species, and was named *Æcidium berberidis*. See WHEAT RUST, ÆCIUM.
barber's itch. A form of tinea or sycosis affecting the bearded parts of the face and neck and characterized by the formation of reddish, concentric patches covered with dry, fragile hairs and yellow scales or pustules. It is due to the parasitic fungus *Trichophyton tonsurans*.
bar′bet (bär′bĕt), *n.* [F. *barbet*, fr. *barbe* beard, long hair of certain animals. See BARB beard.] **1.** A variety of small poodle, having long curly hair.
2. Any of numerous nonpasserine tropical birds of the family Capitonidæ or Bucconidæ (the latter called also *puff birds*). They have a large stout bill, usually swollen at the base and more or less beset with bristles. See CAPITONIDÆ, PUFF BIRD.
3. A larva that feeds on aphids.

Barbet of the family Capitonidæ (*Megalæma hæmacephala*). (1/3)

bar-bette′ (bär-bĕt′), *n.* [F. Cf. BARBET.] **1.** *Fort.* A mound of earth or a platform, often especially protected, on which guns are mounted to fire over the parapet.
2. On war vessels, a parapet of fixed armor protecting a platform from which guns fire over it. In modern vessels it is usually a cylinder of armor plate, extending from the armored deck above the main deck, in which an elliptical, balanced turret revolves. The guns, in pairs, project through elliptical gun ports in the turret and just clear the barbette.
en barbette, in barbette, of guns, in such a position or mount as to fire over a parapet, and not through embrasures.
barbette carriage. A gun carriage, whether nondisappearing or disappearing, which elevates the gun sufficiently for it to be *en barbette*.
barbette gun. A gun mounted *en barbette*.
barbette turret. A revolving armored turret in a barbette.
bar′bi-can (bär′bĭ-kăn), *n.* [ME. *barbican*, *barbecan*, F. *barbacane*, LL. *barbacana*, *barbicana*, of uncertain origin: cf. Ar. *barbakh* aqueduct, sewer. F. *barbacane* also means, an opening to let out water, loophole.] **1.** *Fort.* An outer defensive work of a city or castle, esp. a tower or towers at a gate or bridge, often large and strong.
2. A narrow vertical opening in the wall of a fortress, through which missiles were discharged. *Obs.*
bar′bi-cel (-sĕl), *n.* [NL. *barbicella*, dim. of L. *barba*. See 1st BARB.] One of the small processes on the barbules of feathers. See FEATHER.
bar bit. A bit for horses in which the mouthpiece is a solid bar of metal, sometimes covered with rubber or the like, having no lever action.
bar′bi-ton (bär′bĭ-tŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. βάρβιτον.] *Music.* An ancient Greek lyrelike instrument.
bar′bi-tu′ric (-tū′rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a crystalline acid, $CH_2(CO{\cdot}NH)_2CO$, got by heating alloxantin, or a mixture of malonic acid and urea; malonyl urea.
Bar′bi′zon′, *or* **Bar′bi′son′**, **school** (bär′bē′zôɴ′). *Painting.* A French school of the middle of the 19th century centering in the village of Barbizon near the forest of Fontainebleau. Its members went straight to nature in disregard of academic tradition, treating their subjects faithfully and with poetic feeling for color, light, and atmosphere. It is exemplified, esp. in landscapes, by Corot, Rousseau, Daubigny, Jules Dupré, and Diaz. Associated with them are certain painters of animals, as Troyon and Jaque, and of peasant life, as Millet and Jules Breton.
bar′bo-tine (bär′bō-tĭn), *n.* [F.] A paste of clay used in decorating coarse pottery in relief; slip.
bar-bu′do (bär-bōō′dō; 146), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Sp. *barbudo* bearded; — in allusion to the barbels.] Any of several market fishes of the threadfin family, esp. *Polydactylus virginicus* of Florida, the West Indies, etc.
bar′bule (bär′būl), *n.* [L. *barbula*, fr. *barba* beard.] **1.** A minute barb or beard.
2. One of the processes along the edges of the barbs of a feather. See FEATHER.
bar′ca-role, bar′ca-rolle (bär′kȧ-rōl), *n.* [F. *barcarolle*, fr. It. *barcaruola*, fr. *barca* bark, barge.] **1.** An Italian boatman. *Rare in Eng.*
2. *Music.* **a** A popular song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers. **b** A piece of music imitating such a song.
Bar-coo′ (bär-kōō′), *n.* A river of Queensland. See *Gaz.*
Barcoo grass. An excellent pasture grass (*Anthistiria membranacea*) of Queensland. — **B. rot**, *Med.*, a severe eruption, chiefly affecting the hands, sometimes bringing away skin and flesh. It is prevalent in dry districts. *Australia.* — **B. vomit**, *Med.*, a sickness, occurring in the interior of Australia, characterized by painless attacks of vomiting after eating.
bard (bärd), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bardd*, Ir. & Gael. *bard.*] **1.** A professional poet and singer, as among the ancient Celts, whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of heroes and their deeds. See DRUID.
2. A wandering musician or minstrel; — used contemptuously in Scotland in the 16th century. *Obs.*
3. A poet; as, the *Bard* of Avon.
Bard of A′von (ā′vŭn), Shakespeare, who was born and buried in Stratford on Avon. — **B. of Ayr′shire** (âr′shẽr; *see* -SHIRE), Robert Burns, who was a native and resident of the county of Ayr. — **B. of Ry′dal Mount** (rī′dăl), William Wordsworth, who for many years lived at Rydal Mount, near Lake Windermere, England.
bard, barde (bärd), *n.* [F. *barde*, of doubtful origin.] **1.** A piece of defensive (or, sometimes, ornamental) armor for a horse's neck, breast, and flanks; — often in *pl.*
2. *pl.* Plate armor formerly worn by a man at arms.
3. *Cookery.* A slice of bacon used to cover meat or game.
bard (bärd), *v. t.;* BARD′ED; BARD′ING. [Cf. F. *barder.*] **1.** To equip or accouter with bards. See BARD, armor, 1, 2.
2. *Cookery.* To cover (meat or game) with a slice of bacon.
Bar-dell′, Mrs. (bär-dĕl′). An emotional widow, landlady of Mr. Pickwick, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers." She interprets some inquiries of his as a proposal of marriage, and sues him for breach of promise.
Bar-des′a-nist (bär-dĕs′ȧ-nĭst), *n.* An adherent of Bardesanes of Edessa in Mesopotamia, founder of a Gnostic sect in the 2d century A. D. — **Bar-des′a-nism** (-nĭz′m), *n.*
bard′ic (bär′dĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the bards, or their poetry. "*Bardic* lays." *G. P. Marsh.*
bar-di′glio (bär-dēl′yō), *n.* [It.] An Italian marble of which the principal varieties occur in the neighborhood of Carrara and in Corsica. It commonly shows a dark gray or bluish ground traversed by veins.
bard′ing (bär′dĭng), *n.* [F. *barde*, of doubtful origin.] Horse armor or armorlike covering; — usually in *pl.*
bard′ism (bär′dĭz′m), *n.* The system of bards; the lore or methods of bards.
Bar′dolph (bär′dŏlf), *n.* **1.** Masc. prop. name.
2. A bibulous and red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Henry IV.," and "Henry V."
bard′y (bär′dĭ), *a.* [Prob. fr. *bard* in the local sense of a strolling minstrel.] Bold-faced; forward; pert; insolent. *Scot.* — **bard′i-ly**, *adv.* — **bard′i-ness**, *n.*
bare (bâr), *a.* [ME. *bar*, *bare*, AS. *bær*; akin to D. & G. *baar*, OHG. *bar*, Icel. *berr*, Sw. & Dan. *bar*, OSlav. *bosŭ* barefoot, Lith. *basas.*] **1.** Without clothes or covering; stripped of the usual covering; naked; as, his body is *bare*; the trees are *bare*.
2. With head uncovered; bareheaded.
When once thy foot enters the church, be *bare*. *Herbert.*
3. Without anything to cover up or conceal one's thoughts or actions; open to view; unconcealed; exposed.
Bare in thy guilt, how foul must thou appear! *Milton.*
4. Destitute of worth, grace, ornament, polish, or the like; plain; simple; unadorned; bald. "Uttering *bare* truth." *Shak.*
Not what we give, but what we share, —
For the gift without the giver is *bare*. *Lowell.*
5. Destitute or deprived of the usual or appropriate furnishing, equipment, array, contents, or the like; empty; unfurnished or scantily supplied; — used with *of* (rarely with *in*) before the thing wanting or taken away; as, a room *bare* of furniture. "A *bare* treasury." *Dryden.*
6. Threadbare; much worn. "*Bare* liveries." *Shak.*
7. Mere; alone; unaccompanied by anything else; as, a *bare* majority. "The *bare* necessaries of life." *Addison.*
8. *Card Playing.* Unaccompanied by others of the same suit; as, a *bare* king.
9. Lacking arms; defenseless. *Obs.*
10. Desolate; worthless. *Obs.*
Syn. — Naked, nude. See MERE.
bare contract, *Law*, a naked contract or pact. — **under b. poles**, *Naut.*, having no sail set. — **b. wind**, a scant wind. *Obs.*
bare, *n.* **1.** Surface; body; substance. *Obs.*
You have touched the very *bare* of naked truth. *Marston.*
2. *Arch.* That part of a roofing slate, shingle, tile, or metal plate, exposed to the weather.
3. A level place without grass, for bowling. *Obs.*
bare, *v. t.;* BARED (bârd); BAR′ING (bâr′ĭng). [AS. *barian.* See BARE, *a.*] To make bare; as, to *bare* the breast.
bare′back′ (bâr′băk′), *adv. & a.* On the bare back of a horse, without using a saddle; as, to ride *bareback*.
bare′backed′ (-băkt′), *a.* Having the back uncovered; unsaddled; as, a *barebacked* horse.
bare′bone′ (bâr′bōn′), *n.* A very lean person whose bones show through the skin. *Shak.* — **bare′boned′** (-bōnd′), *a.*
Bare′bone's Par′lia-ment (bâr′bōnz). The Parliament convened by Cromwell, July 4, 1653, and dissolved about December 12, 1653; — so called from a leather seller named Praise-God Barbon or Barebone, a prominent member.
ba-re′ca, ba-re′ka (bȧ-rā′kȧ), *n.* [See BREAKER.] *Naut.* A small cask; a breaker.
bare′faced′ (bâr′fāst′), *a.* **1.** With the face uncovered; not masked. "You will play *barefaced*." *Shak.*
2. Without concealment; undisguised; hence, shameless; audacious. "*Barefaced* treason." *J. Baillie.*
barefaced tenon, a tenon having a shoulder on one side only.
—**bare′faced′ly**, *adv.*—**bare′faced′ness**, *n.*
bare′foot (bâr′fŏŏt), *a. & adv.* [AS. *bærfōt.*] **1.** With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings.
2. *Arch.* Set up and fastened without a mortise and tenon, as a post or stud in a balloon frame. *Local, U. S.*

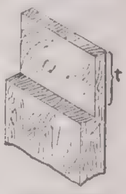

t Barefaced Tenon.

bare′foot-ed, *a.* Having the feet bare; specif., designating branches of Augustinians, Capuchins, Carmelites, Franciscans, etc., who go barefooted, or wear sandals.
Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross. See PASSIONIST.

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barbaryn, *n.* A barbarian. *Obs.*
bar-bas′co (bär-bäs′kō), *n.* [Spanish name in Guayaquil.] **a** Wild cinnamon (*Canella winterania*). **b** Joewood. *Sp. Amer.*
Bar′ba-son (bär′bȧ-sŏn), *n.* A fiend, mentioned in Shakespeare's "Henry V." and "Merry Wives of Windsor."
bar′ba-stel′, -stelle′ (bär′bȧ-stĕl′; bär′bȧ-stĕl′), *n.* [F. *barbastelle.*] A long-eared European bat (*Synotus barbastellus*).
bar′bat-ed (bär′bāt-ĕd), *a.* *Rare.* **1** Having barbed points **2.** Bearded; barbate.
‖ **bar′ba te′nus sa′pi-en′tes.** [L.] Sages as far as the beard, that is, in appearance.
bar-bat′u-lous, *a.* [L. *barbatulus.*] Having a small beard. *Obs.*
barb bolt. = RAG BOLT.
barbd. Barbed. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **bar′beau′** (bȧr′bō′), *n.* [F.] The bluebottle or cornflower.
bar′be-can. † BARBICAN.
bar′be-cute. Var. of BARBECUE, BARBECUED.
‖ **bar-bei′ro** (bär-bā′rō), *n.* [Pg., barber.] = BARBERO.
bar′beled, -belled (bär′bĕld), *a.* [F. *barbelé.*] Having barbels.
bar′bel-ing, bar′bel-ling, *n.* Fishing for barbels.
barbere. † BARBERRY.
bar′ber-ess, *n.* See -ESS. *Rare.*
barberie. † BARBARY.
Bar′be-ri′ni vase (bär′bā-rē′nē). = PORTLAND VASE.
bar′ber-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
bar′ber-mon′ger, *n.* A fop. *Obs.*
bar-be′ro (bär-bā′rō), *n.* [Sp., lit., barber.] A surgeon fish. *Sp. Amer.*
Barber Poet. Jacques Jasmin (1798-1864), a Gascon poet, who was a barber.
barberry fig. Erron. for BARBARY FIG.
barber's block. The block used in making and displaying wigs.
barber's pole. The pole used as a barber's sign.
bar′ber-sur′geon, *n.* See BARBER. *Obs.* — **bar′ber-sur′ger-y.**
bar′ber-y (bär′bẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *barberie.*] A barber's shop; also, the barber's craft or trade. *Obs.*
bar′bet, *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *barbet*, fr. *barbo*, a title of respect for an old man, applied by the Vaudois to the pastor, L. *barba* beard.] *French Hist.* A Camisard.
barbet, *n.* [F. *barbette.*] A barb of a woman's headdress. *Obs.*
bar′bi-can (bär′bĭ-kăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *barbe* beard.] Any African barbet of the genus *Pogonorhynchus* or allied genus of the Capitonidæ.
bar′bi-can-age, *n.* [LL. *barbicanagium*. See BARBICAN.] Money paid for the building or support of a barbican. *Obs.*
bar′bi-cue. † BARBECUE.
bar′biers (bär′bērz), *n.* *Med.* A variety of paralysis, peculiar to India and the Malabar coast.
bar-big′er-ous (bär-bĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *barba* beard + *-gerous.*] Bearded; hairy.
bar′bil. † BARBEL.
barb′ing, *n* = BARDING, trappings.
bar′bi-on (bär′bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Cf. F. *barbe* beard.] Any African barbet of the genus *Barbatula*, or allied genus of Capitonidæ.
bar′bi-tos (-tŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. βάρβιτος.] = BARBITON.
bar′ble. † BARBEL.
bar′ble. Var. of BARBEL, 3.
barb′let, *n.* *Zoöl.* A small barbel, or tactile process.
bar-bo′ne (bär-bō′nā), *n.* [It.] **1.** *Veter.* = BUFFALO CHOLERA. **2.** See COIN.
bar′bor, bar′bour. † BARBER.
bar′bu (bär′bū), *n.* [F., lit., bearded.] *Zoöl.* **a** = BARBET, a bird. *Obs.* **b** = BARBUDO.
bar′bu-late, *a.* Barbellate.
bar-bul′yie (bär-bōōl′yĭ), *v. t.* [F. *barbouiller* to smear, babble.] *Archaic. Scot.* To confuse; perplex. — *n.* Confusion.
bar′bur. † BARBER.
Bar′bus (bär′bŭs), *n.* [L., barbel.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of cyprinoid fishes, including the barbel of Europe. See BARBEL, 2.
barc. † BARK.
‖ **bar′ca** (bär′kä), *n.; pl.* It. BARCHE (-kā), E. BARCAS (-kȧz). [It. or Sp. See BARK, a boat.] A bark or boat; a barge.
bar′ca (bär′kȧ), *n.* A fresh-water fish (*Ophicephalus barca*) of Bengal.
Bar′can (bär′kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Barca, in North Africa.
barce (bärs; bäs), *n.* [See BARSE.] A stickleback. *Dial. Eng.*
bar′ce-lo′na (bär′sē-lō′nȧ), *n.; pl.* -NAS (-nȧz). A kind of silk handkerchief or neckcloth, said to have been made originally at Barcelona, Spain.
Barcelona lace stitch. A lace stitch with buttonhole stitches taken in groups of four, so as to give a checkered surface.
B. Arch. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Architecture.
‖ **bar′chent** (bär′κĕnt), *n.; pl.* -CHENTE (-κĕn′tĕ). [G.] Fustian.
barcke. † BARK.
Bar′clay-an (bär′klā-ăn), **Bar′clay-ite** (-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Rev. John Barclay (1734-98), the founder of the Scotch sect of the Bereans.
‖ **bar′co-lon′go** (bär′kō-lŏŋ′gō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish fishing boat, formerly of large size.
bar-dash′, *n.* [F. *bardache.*] A catamite. *Obs.*
bar-del′, bar-delle′, *n.* [F. *bardelle.*] A pack saddle. *Obs. & R.*
Bar-des′a-nite, *n.* = BARDESANIST. [*Rare.*]
bard′ess, *n.* A female bard.
bardh. † BARD.
bard′i-an, *a.* Bardic. *Rare.*
bard′ie, *n.* Dim. of BARD. *Scot.*
bard′ish, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or written by, a bard or bards. **2.** Rude; insolent. *Dial.*
bard′let, *n.* A poetaster.
bard′ling, *n.* A poetaster.
bar′do (bär′dō), *n.* [Native name.] = PALLETY.
‖ **bar′do-cu-cul′lus** (bär′dō-kū-kŭl′ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CULLI (-lī). [L. *bardocucullus.*] A hooded cloak worn by Gallic peasants, and also by monks. *Obs.* — **bar′do-cu-cul′lat-ed**, *a.* *Obs.*
bard′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Bar′dulph (bär′dŭlf). Var. of BARDOLPH.
bard′wise′, *adv.* In the style of bards, or horse armor.
bare. † BIER, BOAR.
bare. Archaic pret. of BEAR.
bare, *adv.* *Obs.* **1.** Completely. **2.** Barely; scarcely.
bare′-board′, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Lit., a (gaming) table bare of stakes; — in phrase, *to go on bareboard*. **2.** One made penniless at a gaming table. [ed. *Scot.*
bare′fit (bâr′fĭt), *a.* Barefoot-
bare′foot, *n.* The stinking hellebore. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **ba-rége′** (bȧ′rāzh′), *n.* Also, as written by the Fr. Academy, **ba-rège′** (bȧ′rĕzh′). [F. *barège*, so called from *Barèges* (now written *Barèges*) a town in the Pyrenees.] **1.** A gauzelike fabric for women's dresses, veils, etc., of worsted, silk and worsted, or cotton and worsted.
2. A sulphur water from Barèges, France.
bare′hand′ed (bâr′hăn′dĕd; -dĭd), *a.* Having bare hands.
bare′head′ed (-hĕd′ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 87), **bare′head′**, *a. & adv.* Having the head uncovered. — **bare′head′ed-ness**, *n.*
bare′leg′ged (-lĕg′ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd′), *a.* With the legs bare.
bare′ly, *adv.* **1.** Without covering; nakedly; nudely.
2. Without concealment or disguise.
3. Without reserve; unqualifiedly; absolutely. *Obs.*
4. Merely; only. *Archaic.*
R. For now his son is duke.
W. *Barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shak.*
5. But just; without any excess; with nothing to spare (of quantity, time, etc.); hence, scarcely; hardly; as, there was *barely* enough for all; he *barely* escaped.
Syn. — See HARDLY.
bare′necked′ (bâr′nĕkt′), *a.* Having the neck bare.
bare′sark (-särk), *n.* [Lit., *bare sark* or *shirt*, an alteration of *berserk*.] A berserk, or Norse warrior who fought without armor, or shirt of mail. Hence, adverbially: Without shirt of mail or armor. Cf. BERSERK.
bar′gain (bär′gĕn; -gĭn), *n.* [ME. *bargayn*, *bargein*, OF. *bargaigne*, *bargagne*; orig. uncert. Cf. BARGAIN, *v.*] **1.** Discussion of terms of agreement; chaffering or higgling. *Obs.*
2. An agreement between parties settling what each shall give and receive in a transaction between them; an agreement or compact; specif., a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.
And when your honors mean to solemnize
The *bargain* of your faith. *Shak.*
3. An agreement or compact viewed as being advantageous or the reverse; sometimes (when not qualified), an advantageous agreement; as, to buy a thing at a *bargain*.
4. The thing acquired by bargaining; often, a purchase viewed with respect to its advantageousness or the reverse; (when not qualified) an advantageous purchase.
5. A transaction or event involving good or bad consequences; as, to make the best of a *bargain*.
6. Contest; struggle; fight. *Obs.*
7. A small farm holding. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Agreement, stipulation, engagement, compact, covenant, purchase. See CONTRACT.
bargain and sale, *Law*, a species of conveyance, by which the vendor (called the bargainor) contracts for a consideration paid to convey the lands to the vendee (called the bargainee) and becomes by such contract a trustee for and seized to the use of the bargainee. The statute then completes the purchase; i. e., the bargain vests the use, and the statute vests the possession. The payment of a valuable consideration is essential to a bargain and sale; the analogous conveyance for a good consideration is by *covenant to stand seized*. The bargain and sale, though still a valid form of conveyance, is generally replaced by the modern statutory deeds of grant. Cf. LEASE AND RELEASE. — **into the b.**, over and above what is stipulated; besides. — **to strike a b.**, to reach or ratify an agreement.
bar′gain, *v. i.*; BAR′GAINED (-gĕnd; -gĭnd); BAR′GAIN-ING. [ME. *barganien*, OF. *bargaigner*, F. *barguigner*, to hesitate, to chaffer; fr. LL. *barcaniare*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** To negotiate over the terms of an agreement; to haggle.
2. To make a contract for the exchange of property or services; — followed by *with* and *for*.
So worthless peasants *bargain* for their wives. *Shak.*
3. To contend; struggle. *Obs. Scot.*
to bargain for, to expect; to count on in advance.
bar′gain, *v. t.* To transfer for a consideration; to barter; trade; as, to *bargain* one horse for another.
to bargain away, to dispose of in a bargain; — usually with a sense of loss or disadvantage. "The heir . . . had somehow *bargained away* the estate." *G. Eliot.*
Syn. — See SELL.
bargain counter. A counter where goods are displayed at cut prices in a shop.
bar′gain-ee′ (bär′gĕn-ē′), *n.* [See BARGAIN, *v. i.*] *Law.* The vendee in a bargain and sale.
bar′gain-er (bär′gĕn-ẽr), *n.* **a** One who makes a bargain. **b** Sometimes specif., a bargainor.
bar′gain-or′ (-ôr′; bär′gĕn-ŏr), *n.* *Law.* One who makes a bargain; esp., the vendor in a bargain and sale.
barge (bärj), *n.* [OF. *barge*, F. *berge*, *barge*, LL. *barica* (not found), or *barga*; of uncertain origin. Cf. BARK a vessel.] **1.** A pleasure boat; a vessel or boat of state, elegantly furnished and decorated.
2. Any of various boats or vessels; as: **a** A roomy boat, usually flat-bottomed, and used principally in harbors and on rivers and canals, for the conveyance of passengers or goods; as, a coal *barge*. It may have sails or means of self-propulsion, but is more often towed. **b** *Nav.* A large, double-banked boat supplied only to a flagship for the use of the flag officer. **c** A double-decked vessel towed by a tug or steamboat; — used esp. for large pleasure parties. *U. S.* **d** A sailing vessel; a bark. *Obs.*
3. A large omnibus used for excursions and for transferring passengers. *Local, U. S.*
4. *Naut.* A tub or box in which bread for the crew's mess is placed.
5. *Print.* A small box with compartments to hold types or spaces for use in correcting.

barge (bärj), *v. t.*; BARGED (bärjd); BARG′ING (bär′jĭng). To carry by barge.
barge, *v. i.* To use, or travel by, a barge.
barge′board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* [Perh. corrupt. of *vergeboard*.] *Arch.* A piece of board, often elaborately ornamented, covering the roof timbers which project over gables.

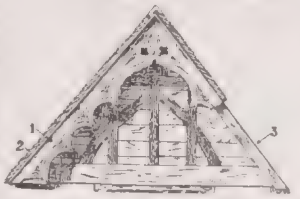

1 Bargeboard. On the right it is cut away to show 3 Bargecouple; 2 Bargecourse.

barge′cou′ple (-kŭp′'l), *n.* [See BARGEBOARD.] *Arch.* One of the two rafters in a gable which project beyond the gable wall and carry the overhanging part of the roof.
barge′course′ (-kōrs′), *n.* [See BARGEBOARD.] *Arch.* **a** A part of the tiling on the sloping edges of a gable roof, usually projecting beyond the principal rafters or bargeboards. **b** The course of bricks laid on edge to form the coping of a wall.
bar-gee′ (bär-jē′), *n.* A bargeman. *Eng.*
barge′man (bärj′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The man who manages a barge, or one of the crew of a barge.
barge stone. *Masonry.* One of the stones which make the sloping edge of a gable.
bar′ghest (bär′gĕst), *n.* Also **bar′guest**. [Perh. G. *berg* mountain + *geist* demon, or *bär* a bear + *geist*.] A frightful goblin, portending misfortune, sometimes appearing in the shape of a large dog.
bari-. Combining form of *barium*.
bar′ic (băr′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to barium.
bar′ic, *a.* [Gr. βάρος weight.] *Physics.* Of or pertaining to weight, esp. the weight or pressure of the atmosphere as measured by the barometer; barometric.
bar′ie (băr′ĭ), *n.* [Gr. βαρύς, fem. βαρεῖα, heavy.] *Physics.* A pressure equal to that of 75 centimeters of mercury, or nearly one atmosphere.
ba-ril′la (bȧ-rĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *barrilla*.] **1.** Either of two European species of *Salsola*, or saltwort (*S. kali* and *S. soda*), yielding soda ash.
2. *Com.* **a** The alkali produced by burning plants of various species of *Salsola*, and lixiviating the ashes. It is an impure carbonate of soda, used for making soap, glass, etc., and for bleaching purposes. **b** Impure soda obtained from the ashes of any seashore plant, or kelp. See COPPER BARILLA.
bar′ing (bâr′ĭng), *n.* **1.** A making bare; an uncovering.
2. That which is removed in making bare; specif., the surface soil removed from ore or rock. In *pl.*, *Coal Mining*, the small coal made in undercutting the coal seams.
bar iron. Wrought iron in the form of bars.
ba′rite (bā′rīt; bâr′īt), *n.* *Min.* Native sulphate of barium, $BaSO_4$, a mineral occurring in colorless, white, or yellow orthorhombic crystals (generally tabular), also in granular form, and in compact massive forms resembling marble. It has a high specific gravity (4.3–4.6), and hence is often called *heavy spar*. H., 2.5–3.5. It is a common mineral in metallic veins. See BARIUM SULPHATE.
ba′ri-um (bā′rĭ-ŭm; bâr′ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βαρύς heavy.] A chemical element of the alkaline earth group, obtained in the free state as a silver-white malleable metal, which rapidly oxidizes in air and decomposes water. Symbol, *Ba*; at. wt., 137.37. Barium occurs only in combination and chiefly as the sulphate (barite, barytes, or heavy spar) and the carbonate (witherite), both of which have a high specific gravity. The metal may be prepared by electrolysis of the fused chloride; it melts at ab. 850° C. and has sp. gr. 3.78. Compounds of barium are poisonous. They color a nonluminous flame yellowish green. Chemically, barium is bivalent and closely related to calcium and strontium.
barium chloride. *Chem.* A salt obtained by fusing barite with calcium chloride and by other methods, crystallizing in colorless rhombic tables, $BaCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. It is used as a reagent in analysis.
barium chromate. A compound, $BaCrO_4$, obtained as a powder of pure yellow color by treating some barium salt, as the chloride, with a soluble chromate in aqueous solution. It is used as a pigment under the names *lemon yellow*, *barium yellow*, *baryta yellow*, *permanent yellow*, *barium chrome*, and *yellow ultramarine*. It does not blacken with hydrogen sulphide.
barium dioxide. *Chem.* A peroxide obtained as a white powder by heating barium monoxide, BaO, in air or oxygen. It is used in the manufacture of oxygen (see BRIN'S PROCESS) and of hydrogen peroxide (by treatment with dilute acids).
barium hydroxide. *Chem.* A strong base crystallizing in tetragonal prisms, $Ba(OH)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$, obtained by causticizing barium carbonate or by dissolving the monoxide in water. It is used in sugar refining.
barium monoxide. *Chem.* A compound, BaO, obtained as a heavy grayish white powder by heating barium nitrate or carbonate, by the oxidation of metallic barium, and in other ways. It is analogous to calcium oxide or quicklime, reacting with water, with evolution of much heat, to form the alkaline hydroxide. See BRIN'S PROCESS.
barium nitrate. A colorless or white crystalline salt, $Ba(NO_3)_2$, used in certain blasting powders.
barium sulphate. *Chem.* A compound, $BaSO_4$, occurring in nature as barite, and formed artificially as a heavy, white, insoluble precipitate. It is used as a pigment under the names of *baryta white*, *permanent white*, *blanc fixe*, etc. It is inferior in covering power to white lead, but is not blackened by hydrogen sulphide. It is also used as a source of other barium compounds and as a filler in paper making.
barium sulphide. *Chem.* Specif., the monosulphide of barium, BaS, obtained as a white mass by the reduction of barium sulphate, and by other methods. It is used in making luminous paints. Cf. BOLOGNA PHOSPHORUS.
bark (bärk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *bark*, Icel. *börkr*, LG. & G. *borke*.] **1.** *Bot.* The tough external covering or investment of a woody perennial stem or root. Technically, bark consists of the tissues external to the cork cambium, which on being cut off from food supplies soon die and dry up. The cracks and furrows seen in most tough barks are due to the growth of the stem. Scaly bark, as that of the plane tree, is found in trees whose peridermal layers do not form complete rings. The dark color of most barks is due to tannins. See CORTEX, CORK.
2. The rind or husk of fruits, grains, or nuts. *Obs.*
3. Outer covering, as of an elephant's tusk; specif., the skin (of man or beast). *Dial. or Colloq.*
Such a lawgiver . . . had power over the *bark* of man. *Golding.*
4. Specif.: **a** Tan bark, or spent bark. **b** *Pharm.* Peruvian bark. Also fig.
This is indeed tonic and *bark* for the mind. *Birrell.*
5. A box, originally of bark, to hold candles. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See SKIN.
bark, *v. t.*; BARKED (bärkt); BARK′ING. **1.** To treat with an infusion of bark; to tan.
2. To strip the bark from; to peel; specif., to girdle.
3. To abrade or rub off the skin from; as, to *bark* one's heel.
4. To cover or inclose with bark, or as with bark; as, to *bark* the roof of a hut.
5. To kill (as squirrels) by the concussion of a bullet shot into the bark of a tree just under the animal.
bark, *v. i.* [ME. *berken*, AS. *beorcan*; akin to Icel. *berkja*, and perh. to E. *break*.] **1.** To make a short, loud, explosive noise with the vocal organs; — said esp. of dogs.
2. To make a clamor; to make importunate outcries.
They *bark*, and say the Scripture maketh heretics. *Tyndale.*
Where there is the *barking* of the belly, there no other commands will be heard, much less obeyed. *Fuller.*
3. To solicit patronage, as for a cheap show or shop, by crying out its merits, etc., at the entrance. *Slang or Cant.*
4. To cough. *Colloq.*
to bark up the wrong tree, to bark at a tree where there is no game; — said of a hunting dog. Hence, to make a mistake in the pursuit of an object; to make an unwarranted noise or stir, esp. of accusation or attack, about something.
Once more in this dull world there had been some very vigorous *barking up the wrong tree*. *J. Fiske.*
bark, *n.* The noise made by one that barks; the short, loud, explosive sound uttered by a dog; a similar sound made by some other animals.
his bark is worse than his bite, his words threaten worse things than he actually does.
bark, **barque** (bärk), *n.* [F. *barque*, fr. Sp. or It. *barca*, fr. LL. *barca*. Cf. BARGE.] **1.** Formerly, any small sailing vessel, as a pinnace, fishing smack, etc.; also, a rowing boat; barge. Now, *Poet.*, any sailing vessel or boat.
Thou wert as a lone star,
whose light did shine
On some frail *bark* in
winter's midnight roar. *Shelley.*

Bark, 2.

2. *Naut.* A three-masted vessel, having her foremast and mainmast square-rigged, and her mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged. A four masted ship that is fore-and-aft rigged on the spanker mast is sometimes called a *four-masted bark*.
bark beetle. Any small beetle of the family Scolytidæ, which bores under or in the bark of trees. They are among the worst pests of forest trees, *Dendroctonus piceaperda* doing immense damage in the spruce forests of North America. *D. frontalis* attacks the pine forests of the southern United States and *D. ponderosæ* those of the Black Hills.

Bark Beetle (*Tomicus xylographus* …)

bark blazer *or* **gouge**. A gouge for blazing trees.
bark′bound′ (-bound′), *a.* Kept from growing by having the bark too firm or close.
bar keel. *Naut.* A keel of rectangular section to which the garboard strakes and keelson are riveted.
bar′keep′er (bär′kēp′ẽr), *n.* One who keeps or tends a bar for the sale of liquors.
bark′en (bär′k'n), *v. t. & i.*; BARK′ENED (-k'nd); BARK′EN… (-k'n-ĭng). **1.** To form into, or cover with, a barklike surface or crust, as blood; to incrust. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
2. To tan with bark. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
bark′en-tine, **bar′quen-tine** (bär′kĕn-tēn), *n.* [See … *n.*, a vessel.] *Naut.* A three-masted vessel having the foremast square-rigged and the two after masts fore-and-aft rigged.
bark′er (bär′kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strips trees of their ba…
2. A machine used in pulp mills to remove bark from logs
3. A tanner. *Obs.*
bark′er, *n.* **1.** An animal that barks; hence, any on… clamors unreasonably.
2. One who barks at the doors of shops or shows. …
3. A pistol. *Slang.* *D…*
4. **a** The black-tailed godwit. **b** The avocet. *Lo…* *Obs. Eng.*
5. *Eccl. Hist.* = JUMPER.

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ba-re′gin, **ba-re′gine** (bȧ-rā′zhĭn), *n.* [F. See BARÉGE.] A substance similar to or identical with *glairin* (which see)
bare′hed′ed. Bareheaded. *Ref. Sp.*
barein. † BARREN.
ba-re′ka. Var. of BARECA.
barele. † BARREL. [*Scot.*
bare-man, *n.* A bankrupt. *Obs.*
baren. † BARREN
barenes. † BARRENNESS.
bare′ness, *n* See -NESS.
barer. † BARRIER.
barester. † BARRISTER.
bar′es-the′si-om′e-ter, *n.*, **bar′es-the′si-o-met′ric**, *a.*, etc. Vars. of BARÆSTHESIOMETER, etc.
baret. † BARRAT.
bar′et. Var. of BARRET, a cap.
ba-ret′ta (bȧ-rĕt′ȧ), *n.* A purple-flowered rutaceous shrub (*Helietta parvifolia*) of Texas.
barewe. † BARROW.
barf (bärf; bäf), **barf′an** (-ȧn). Dial. Eng. vars. of BARGH.
bar fee. Twenty pence formerly paid to the sheriff by every prisoner acquitted of felony. *Eng.*
Barff's process (bärfs). A method of protecting iron from rusting by oxidizing it by superheated steam.
bar′fish′, *n.* [Cf. F. *bar*, *bars*. Cf. BASS.] = CALICO BASS.
bar′fray. † BELFRY.
bar′ful, *a.* Full of obstructions. *Obs.* *Shak.*
barg. † BARGE. [*Sp.*
bar′gaind. Bargained. *Ref.*
bargain penny. Money to bind a bargain; earnest; arles. *Obs.*
bar′gain-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
bargain work. *Coal Mining.* Work let by contract to the lowest bidder. *Dial. Eng.*
bar′gan. Var. of BARRAGAN.
bar′gan-der (bär′găn-dẽr), *n.* [See BERGANDER.] The European sheldrake. *Local, Eng.*
bar′gane. Obs. or Scot. var. of BARGAIN.
bargaret. † BERGERET.
barge, *n.* See WEIGHT.
bar′geer′, **bar′gir′** (bär′gēr′), *n.* [Hind., fr. Per. *bārgīr*.] A trooper whose horse is furnished by another or the state. *India.*
‖ **bar-gel′lo** (bär-gĕl′lō), *n.* [It.] A building used as police headquarters. [nip.
bargeman's cabbage. The tur-
barge master. Proprietor or manager of a barge. [BARGAIN.
bar′gen. Obs. or dial. var. of
bargenet, *n.* = BERGERET. *Obs.*
barg′er (bär′jẽr), *n* A bargeman or bargemaster
bar′ge-ret. Var. of BERGERET.
barget, *n.* [OF. *bargete*.] A small barge. *Obs.*
bargh (bärf; bäf), *n.* [See BARROW a mound.] **1.** A hill or ridge, usually isolated; also, a road up a steep hill. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A mine. *Obs.*
bar′gin. † BARGAIN.
bar′gir′. Var. of BARGEER.
bar′goose′, *n.* Short for BARNACLE GOOSE. [lawyer.
bar gown. Lawyer's gown; a
barh. † BORROW.
barh′al. Var. of BHARAL.
Bar-hu′mite (bär-hū′mīt). *Bib*
Ba′ri (bä′rē), *n. pl.* An important Negro tribe of the Niam Niam group, dwelling mainly in British East Africa.
‖ **ba-ri′a** (bä-rē′ä), *n.* [Sp.] = PRINCEWOOD a. [*Obs.*
ba′ri-a, *n.* [Cf. BARIUM.] Baryta.
Ba-ri′a (bȧ-rī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ba-ri′ah. *Bib.*
barier. † BARRIER.
‖ **ba-ril′** (bä-rēl′), *n.* [Tag.] Any kind of gun. *Phil. I.*
ba-ri′le (bä-rē′lā), *n.* Also **ba-ril′** (bä-rēl′). See MEASURE.
bar′il-let (băr′ĭ-lĕt), *n.* [F.] A little barrel, or something likened to one, as the case for the mainspring of a watch or clock, the piston barrel of a pump, etc.
barin. † BAIRN.
bar′i-on (bâr′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* *Chem.* Ionic barium, Ba^{++}. See ION.
bar′is (băr′ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* BARES (-ēz). [Gr. βᾶρις.] *Egypt. Antiq.* A flat-bottomed rowboat used for freight on the Nile.
bar′ish (bâr′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH; BARE, *a.*
ba-ri′ta. † BARYTA.
bariter. † BARRATER, -TOR.
bar′i-tone. Var. of BARYTONE.
baritur. † BARRATOR.
barium chrome *and* **yellow**. See BARIUM CHROMATE.
Bar′-je′su (bär′jē′sū). *D. Bib.*
Bar′-Je′sus, *or* **-je′sus**, *n.* [Heb. *bar* son.] *Bib.* A sorcerer afflicted by Paul with blindness. Also called *Elymas*. *Acts* xiii. 6–12.
Bar-Jo′na, *or* **-jo′na** (bär-jō′nȧ). *Bib.*
Bar-Jo′nah, *or* **-jo′nah** (-jō′nȧ), *n.* [Heb. *bar* son.] *Bib.* Lit., son of Jonah, — the patronymic of Simon Peter. *Matt.* xvi. 17.
bark, *v. t.* To utter with a bark, or like a bark. [TINE.
bark′an-tine. Var. of BARKEN-
bar′ka-ry, *n.* [LL. *bercaria*, fo *berbicaria*, fr. L. *berbex* wether.] A sheepfold. *Obs.*
bark bed. See BARK STOVE.
bark′en (bär′k'n), *a.* Made of bark *Poetic.* *Whittier.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

Bark'er's mill (bär'kẽrz). A machine, invented by one Dr. Barker in the 17th century, worked by a form of reaction wheel. The water flows into a vertical tube and gushes from apertures in horizontal arms, causing them to revolve.

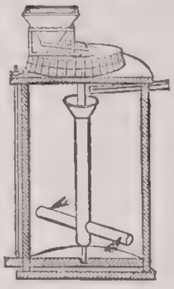
Barker's Mill.

bark'er-y (bär'kẽr-ĭ), *n.* A tanhouse.
bark' graft'ing. Grafting by inserting the scions between the bark and the wood of the stock; — in England usually called *crown grafting.*
bark heat. The heat of a bark bed.
bark'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BARK, *v.*, to strip bark from. — **barking bill,** an instrument for making a certain form of incision in barking trees. — **b. iron,** a kind of spud for barking trees.
bark'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BARK, *v.*, to make a sound.
barking bird, a South American clamatorial bird (*Hylactes tarnii*) whose notes are likened to the barking of a dog. — **b. deer,** a muntjac. — **b. iron,** a pistol. *Colloq.* — **b. sands,** sands occurring in certain localities of the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere, which emit a barking noise when trodden upon. — **b. squirrel,** a prairie dog.
Bar'kis (bär'kĭs), *n.* A carrier in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield," in love with a servant girl, Clara Peggotty, to whom he proposes marriage by a message worded, "Barkis is willin'." See PEGGOTTY.
bark louse. Any scale insect living on the bark of plants.
bark-om'e-ter (bärk-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*bark* + *-meter.*] A hydrometer with a special scale for determining the strength of tanning liquor.
bark stove. *Hort.* A glazed structure for keeping tropical plants, having a bed of tanner's bark (called a *bark bed*) or other fermentable matter producing moist heat.
bark'y (bär'kĭ), *a.* Covered with, or containing, bark.
Bar'la-am and Jos'a-phat, *or, more properly,* **Jo'a-saph** (bär'lā-ăm, jŏs'ȧ-făt, jō'ȧ-săf). A medieval Christianized version of the story of Buddha, first known in a Greek form. It relates how Josaphat's father reared him in seclusion and in Oriental luxury and voluptuousness, apart from disease, sorrow, and death, to keep him from serious thoughts upon life, and to defeat a prophecy that he would become a Christian. Josaphat learns of the world, however, and is disconsolate until he meets Barlaam, a Christian monk, who converts him to Christianity and the monastic ideal. Barlaam and Josaphat are saints in the Greek menology (Aug. 26), and in the Roman martyrology (Nov. 29).
bar'ley (bär'lĭ), *n.* [ME. *barli, barlich,* AS. *bærlic; bere* barley + *līc* (which is prob. the same as E. *like*, adj.). AS. *bere* is akin to Icel. *barr* barley, Goth. *barizeins* made of barley, L. *far* spelt. Cf. FARINA.] **1.** A cereal grass (*Hordeum sativum*); also, the seed or grain obtained from it. Barley is an important article of food where other grains are not available, as it can be raised under widely varying climatic conditions. Its common use, however, is in the manufacture of malt liquors. A number of forms occur in cultivation, varying in the number of rows to the spike, but all distinguishable from wheat by having several spikelets at each joint of the rachis. See HORDEUM.
2. *pl. Mach.* Slight rounded projections produced in engine turning, as on a watch case.
bar'ley (bär'lĭ), **bar'ly,** *or* **bar'la** (-lȧ), *interj.* [Cf. F. *bailler* to give, grant, or E. *parley.*] A cry for a truce among boys at their games. *Scot. or Dial. U. S.*
bar'ley-break' (bär'lĭ-brāk'), *n.* Also **bar'ley-brake',** **bar'li-break',** etc. An ancient rural game, varying somewhat with the locality, in which one couple, or in Scotland one person, stationed in a middle place called *hell*, tries to catch the others, who break or separate when pursued.
bar'ley-bree' (-brē'), *n.* [*barley* + *bree.*] Liquor made from barley; strong ale. *Scot. Burns.*
bar'ley-corn' (-kôrn'), *n.* [See CORN.] **1.** A grain, or "corn," of barley.
2. An old measure of length, equal to the average length of a grain of barley; the third part of an inch. It is still used in measuring the length of shoes.
John Barleycorn, a humorous personification of barley as the source of malt liquor or whisky; hence, the liquor.
barley fork. A fork with a guard at the base of the handle, adapted to gather up barley or other short-stemmed grains.
bar'ley-hood (-hōōd), *n.* A fit of drunkenness or bad temper caused by drinking. *Obs. or Scot.*
barley smut. A disease of barley caused by either of two species of smut fungi (*Ustilago nuda* and *U. hordei*). Both destroy the ear, but in the former, distinguished as *naked smut*, the chlamydospores ripen and are blown away before the harvest, while in the latter, called *covered smut*, the chlamydospores remain in the ear.
barley sugar. A transparent brittle mass formed by heating cane sugar until it melts (320° F.), and then cooling it. It was formerly made by boiling the sugar down with a decoction of barley.
barley water. A decoction of barley, used in medicine as a nutri'..e and demulcent.
bar'ling (bär'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bärling* pole, bar.] A pole. "A *barling* spar 35 feet in length." *Encyc. Brit.*
bar'low (bär'lō), *n.*, *or* **barlow knife.** [From name of the maker.] A kind of one-bladed jackknife. *U. S.*
Bar'low lens. [After Peter *Barlow*, English physicist.] A miniature achromatic combination of lenses, sometimes placed between the object glass and eyepiece of a telescope, to increase its power.
Bar'low's plate (bär'lōz). An iron plate used on shipboard to compensate for the action of part of the ship's magnetism on the compass. Cf. FLINDERS' BAR.
Barlow's wheel. *Elec.* A light toothed wheel of metal having a horizontal axis and just dipping into mercury. When a horseshoe magnet is placed so that the lower part of the wheel is between the arms, and the axis and the mercury are connected with the poles of a battery, the wheel rotates.
barm (bärm), *n.* [ME. *berme*, AS. *beorma*; akin to Sw. *bärma*, G. *bärme*, and prob. L. *fermentum*. Cf. FERMENT.] Yeast formed on brewing liquors. See YEAST.
bar'maid' (bär'mād'), *n.* A girl or woman who attends the customers of a bar, as in a tavern or drinking place.
bar'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* [*berg* + *master*: cf. G. *bergmeister*. Cf. BARROW mound.] Formerly, a local judge among miners; now, an officer of the barmote, who presides at meetings, collects dues, and acts as manager. *Eng.*
Bar'me-cid'al (bär'mē-sīd'ăl; bär'mē-sĭd'ăl), *a.* [See BARMECIDE.] Unreal; illusory; as, a *Barmecidal* feast.
Bar'me-cide (bär'mē-sīd), *n.* A member of the **Bar'me-cides** (-sīdz), a wealthy Persian family which furnished viziers to Harun al-Rashid and earlier caliphs of Bagdad. The fame of their magnificence and patronage of literature and the arts aroused the caliph's suspicions, and they were executed or imprisoned. Of one of them it is told in the "Arabian Nights" that he invited the hungry beggar Schacabac to a feast, at which the host made a pretense of serving and eating imaginary viands. In this the beggar good-naturedly joined him, and was rewarded by a real feast. Hence: **Barmecide feast,** any illusion of plenty.
barm'ing (bär'mĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** The rising of froth on fermenting liquor. *Scot. Rare.*
2. Fig., the increase of money at interest.
bar'mote' (bär'mōt'), *n.* [*berg* + *mote* meeting. Cf. BARROW mound.] A court held in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between miners.
bar movement. A watch movement in which the upper pivots are carried in bars, there being no top plate.
barm'y (bär'mĭ), *a.* Full of barm or froth; in a ferment; fig., flighty; foolish. "*Barmy* beer." *Dryden.*
barm'y-brained', *a.* Light-headed.
barn (bärn), *n.* [ME. *bern*, AS. *berern, bern*; *bere* barley + *ern, ærn*, a close place. See BARLEY.] **1.** A covered building used chiefly for storing grain, hay, and other productions of a farm. In the United States a part of the barn is often used for stables.
2. Hence: **a** A building used for the keeping of horses, their hay and other feed, vehicles, etc. **b** A car barn. *U. S.*
barn, *v. t.* To lay up in a barn.
Bar'na-bas (bär'nȧ-băs), *n.* [L. *Barnabas* or Gr. Βαρνάβας, of Aramaic origin.] *Bib.* Lit., son of prophecy (?); — a surname of Joses, a Levite of Cyprus, a prominent apostle, who was the companion of Paul on his first missionary journey. His day, as a saint, is June 11. *Barnabas* and **Bar'na-by** (-bĭ) [F. *Barnabé*] are used as Christian names. F. *Barnabé* (bȧr'nȧ'bā'); It. *Barna* (bär'nä), *Barnaba* (bär'nä-bä); Sp. *Barnabás* (bär'nä-bäs'), *Bernabé* (bĕr'nä-bā'); Pg. *Barnabe* (bär'nä-bā'); G. & D. *Barnabas* (bär'nä-bäs).
Barnabas, Epistle of. See APOCRYPHA, 2.
Bar'na-bite (bär'nȧ-bīt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a religious order, which was first allowed to preach in the church of St. Barnabas in Milan, about 1530; its official title being, Regular Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul.
bar'na-cle (bär'nȧ-k'l), *n.* [ME. *bernak, bernacle*; cf. OF. *bernac, bernicles* an instrument of torture, and dial. F. (Berri) *berniques* spectacles.] **1. a** *pl. Far.* An instrument for pinching a horse's nose, and thus restraining him (formerly used in the *sing.*). **b** *Her.* A representation of such an instrument, borne as a charge.

Barnacles (*Her.*).

2. An instrument of torture similarly applied to persons.
3. *pl.* Spectacles; — so called from their resemblance to the barnacles used by farriers. *Colloq., Eng. Dickens.*
bar'na-cle, *v. t.* To apply barnacles to.
bar'na-cle, *n.* [Prob. fr. E. *barnacle* a kind of goose, which was popularly supposed to grow from this shellfish. Cf. F. *bernacle*, in both senses, *barnacle, barnache*, formerly also *bernaque*, ME. *bernak, bernacle.*]

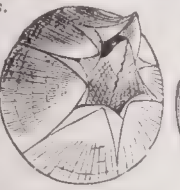
Acorn Barnacle (*Balanus eburneus*), seen from above with cirri retracted. Nat. size.

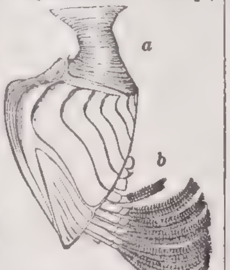

Goose Barnacle (*Lepas fascicularis*). *a* Stalk or Peduncle; *b* Cirri. (⅔)

1. A bernicle goose.
2. *Zoöl.* Any of numerous marine crustaceans of the order Cirripedia, which, though free-swimming in the larval state, are permanently fixed in the adult state and protected by a calcified shell of several pieces. They have usually six pairs of biramous feathery appendages (cirri), which are modified limbs. These are protruded and drawn back with a grasping motion, serving to catch the food that floats within reach. The *acorn barnacles*, or acorn shells (family Balanidæ), are conical and sessile, being often found attached to the rocks along the shore in countless numbers. The *goose barnacles* (family Lepadidæ) are attached by a leathery stalk, and are usually found on floating logs, etc., and on vessels' bottoms, often greatly diminishing the vessel's speed.
3. One who persistently sticks to another, esp. to his hindrance or disadvantage.
bar'na-cle (bär'nȧ-k'l), *v. t.*; BAR'NA-CLED (-k'ld); *Rare*, BAR'NA-CLING (-klĭng). To fasten so as to cling persistently.
barnacle scale. A bark louse (*Ceroplastes cirripediformis*) of the orange and quince trees in Florida. The female scale curiously resembles a sessile barnacle in form.
Barn'burn'er (bärn'bûr'nẽr), *n.* [In allusion to the fable of the man who burned his barn to rid it of rats.] A member of the radical reform section of the Democratic party in New York, about 1850, which was hostile to extension of slavery, public debts, corporate privileges, etc., and supported Van Buren, the Free-soil candidate, for president in 1848; — opposed to *Hunker*. *Political Cant, U. S.*
barn dance. 1. A kind of schottische in which the partners advance side by side for a few steps and then dance a waltz or schottische step; — sometimes called *military schottische.*
2. A dancing party given in a barn.
barn'-door' fowl. The common domestic fowl.
barn'-door' skate. A large North American skate (*Raja lævis*), which becomes four feet or more long.
bar'ney (bär'nĭ), *n.* *Slang or Technical.*
1. A dispute; an altercation; a row; a fight; quarrel. "He and the super had a *barney*, I believe." *R. Boldrewood.*
2. Foolery; also, humbug; cheat.
3. Blunder, or blundering work.
4. *Mining.* A small truck attached to a rope, used to push cars up a slope.

Barn Grass.

barn grass, barnyard grass. A coarse annual grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) common as a weed in cultivated grounds. A form of it is used for fodder, and in India it is cultivated as a grain. Called also *cockspur grass, barnyard millet,* and *Japanese millet.*
barn owl. An owl (*Strix flammea*, syn. *Aluco flammeus*) with plumage mottled with buff brown and gray above, and chiefly white below, which frequents barns and other buildings. It occurs, or is represented by closely related forms, over most of the world. The American form (*S. pratincola*) is rare or wanting in the northern States.

Barn Owl (*Strix flammea*). (¼)

barn'storm'er (-stôr'mẽr), *n.* [*barn* + *storm*, v.] An itinerant actor who plays in barns when a theater is lacking, as was formerly often done in rural districts; hence, an inferior actor, or one who plays in the country away from the larger cities. — **barn'storm'ing,** *n.* & *a.* *Cant.*
barn swallow. Either of two common swallows, *Hirundo erythrogaster* of North America and *H. rustica* of Europe, both having a long, forked tail, and usually attaching their nests to the beams and rafters of barns.
bar'o- (băr'ō-). Combining form from Greek βάρος, *weight.*
bar'o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*baro-* + *-gram.*] *Meteor.* A tracing, usually made by the barograph, showing variations of atmospheric pressure.
bar'o-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*baro-* + *-graph.*] *Meteor.* An automatic instrument for recording variations of atmospheric pressure; a self-registering barometer. — **bar'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

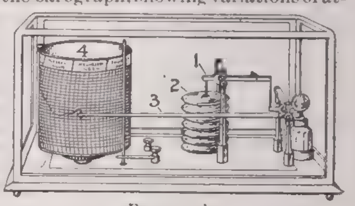

Barograph.
1 Lever from exhausted Box, 2; 3 Pen, in contact with revolving Cylinder, 4.

bar'o-gy'ro-scope (-jī'rō-skōp), *n.* [*baro-* + *gyroscope.*] *Mech.* A form of gyrostat for experimentally demonstrating the earth's rotation.
ba-rol'o-gy (bȧ-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*baro-* + *-logy.*] The science of weight or gravity.
ba-rom'e-ter (bȧ-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*baro* + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence for judging of the probable changes

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bar'ke-vik'ite (bär'kē-vĭk'īt), *n.* [From *Barkevik*, Norway, its locality.] *Min.* A velvet-black amphibole resembling arfvedsonite. Sp. gr., 3.43.
bark'ey, bark'y (bär'kĭ), *n.* Lit., a small bark; — usually a sailor's pet name for his ship.
bark house. A barkery.
bark'ing-ly, *adv.* of BARKING.
bark'it (bär'kĭt), *p. p.* Tanned; clotted; barked. *Scot.*
bark'ly-ite (bärk'lĭ-īt), *n.* [After Sir Henry *Barkly*, Australian statesman.] A magenta-colored, nearly opaque variety of corundum found in Australia.
bark maple. The dwarf maple *Acer glabrum.*
bark mark. *Logging.* A mark cut in the side of a log to indicate ownership.
bark mill. *Mach.* An edging grinder or hog.
Bar'kos (bär'kŏs). *Bib.*
bark parenchyma. *Bot.* = CORTEX PARENCHYMA.
bark pit. A pit filled with bark and water, for use in tanning.
bark spud. A tool for peeling off bark.
bark tree. Any species of *Cinchona.*
bark'y. Var. of BARKEY.
bar'la-fum'ble, -fum'mil, *or* **-fum'mel,** *interj.* [Cf. *barley*, in similar dial. use, and F. *bailler* to grant.] *Obs. Scot.* An exclamation asking for a truce, as by one who has fallen in wrestling. — *n.* Improperly, a fall.
Bar'-le-Duc' (bär'lē-dük'), *n.* [F.] A kind of jam of gooseberries or currants; — after Bar-le-Duc, France, where made. [*Eng.*
bar'ley-bigg', *n.* = BIGG. *Dial.*
barley bird. a The European wryneck. **b** The yellow wagtail of Europe. **c** The nightingale. **d** The European siskin.
barley broth = BARLEY-BREE. *Scot.* [SUGAR.
barley candy = BARLEY
bar'ley-fum'ble, -fum'mil, etc. Vars. of BARLAFUMBLE. *Obs.*
barley grass. Any wild barley (*Hordeum*). [*Obs.*
barley island. An alehouse.
bar'ley-mood'. = BARLEYHOOD. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
bar'ley-sick', *a.* Intoxicated.
barley straw. A stem of barley.
barley wine. A kind of wine or beer made from barley.
barli. † BARLEY.
barlick. † BARLEY. [HOOD.
bar'li-hood. Var. of BARLEY-
barm, *v. t.* [From BARM foam.] *Obs. or Archaic.* To mix with yeast. — *v. i.* To froth; ferment.
barm, *n.* [AS. *bearm*, akin to E. *bear* to support.] The lap or bosom. *Obs. Chaucer.*
bar magnet. See MAGNET, 2.
bar'man (bär'măn), *n.* **1.** A barrister. *Obs.*
2. A metal worker who makes or prepares bars.
3. A barkeeper. *Brit.*
barm'brack (bärm'brăk), *n.* [Ir. *bairin breac* speckled cake.] A currant bun. *Irish or Colloq., Eng. Miss Yonge.*
barm'cloth', *n.* Apron. *Obs. or Archaic.* [CIDE.
Bar'me-kide. Var. of BARME-
barmeteame. † BAIRNTEAM.
barm'fel' (bäm'fĕl'), *n.* [*barm* lap + *fell* hide.] A leather apron. *Dial. Eng.*
barm'ie (bär'mĭ; bĕr'mĭ). Var. of BARMY. *Scot.*
‖ **bar' miz'vah** (bär' mĭz'vä) *or* **miz'wah.** [Heb. *bar mitsvah*, lit., son of command, man of duty.] *Hebrew Law.* A male person who has completed his thirteenth year, and has therefore attained the age of responsibility and religious duty.
barm'kin (bärm'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. BARBICAN.] The rampart or outer defense of a castle. *Archaic. North. Eng.*
barm'skin', *n.* = BARMFEL.
barn. † BERNE.
barn. Var. of BAIRN.
Barn. *Abbr.* Barnard.
bar'na-bee', *n.* A ladybird. *Dial. Eng.*
Bar'na- *or* **Bar'nak-Brah'man** (bär'nȧ-; bär'nȧk-), *n.* A Brahman who performs religious services for low castes. *India.*
Bar'na-by Day (bär'nȧ-bĭ), **Barnaby bright,** *or* **Long Barnaby.** St. Barnabas's Day, June 11th, which in Old Style was regarded as the longest day. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.*
Barnaby Rudge. See RUDGE, BARNABY.
bar'na-cl. Barnacle. *Ref. Sp.*
Bar'na-cle, Lord Decimus Tite (dĕs'ĭ-mŭs). In Dickens's "Little Dorrit," a wordy and solemn functionary of the Circumlocution Office. [GOOSE.
barnacle goose. = BERNICLE
barnacle grass. Eel grass.
barnage. † BARONAGE.
barn'age, *n.* [*barn*, var. of *bairn* + *-age.*] Childhood. *Obs.*
Bar'nak-Brah'man. Var. of BARNA-BRAHMAN. [BERNARD.
Bar'nard (bär'nȧrd). Var. of
bar'nard, *n.* A decoy for swindlers; a sharper. *Obs.*
Bar'nard's com'et (bär'nȧrdz). See COMET. [box car.
barn car. *Railroads.* A large
barnde. Obs. pret. of BURN.
barne. † BAIRN, BARN, BARON, BERNE, BURN.
barné, *n.* [OF.] Baronage. *Obs.*
barnekine. † BARMKIN.
barnesse. † BARONESS.
barneteme. † BAIRNTEAM.
barn gallon. See MEASURE.
barn gun. A skin eruption; specif., shingles. *Dial. Eng.*
barn'hardt-ite (bärn'härt-īt), *n.* [After one D. *Barnhardt.*] *Min.* A brass-yellow sulphide of copper and iron, occurring massive.
bar'ni-cle. † BARNACLE.
barns'-break'ing (bärnz'brāk'ĭn), *n.* Idle frolic; mischievous action. *Scot.*
barnteme. † BAIRNTEAM.
Bar'num-ism (bär'nŭm-ĭz'm), *n.* Advertising or talking in a sensational style, such as that of P. T. Barnum, the American showman. — **Bar'num-ize,** *v. t.*
Barn'well, George (bärn'wĕl). In Lillo's tragedy of the same name, a London apprentice hurried on to ruin and murder by an infamous woman, who at last delivers him up to justice.
barn'yard', *n.* A yard belonging to a barn. [FOWL.
barnyard fowl = BARN-DOOR
barnyard grass *or* **millet.** = BARN GRASS. [shirt. *Phil. I.*
‖ **ba'ro** (bä'rō), *n.* [Tag.] A
‖ **ba-roc'co** (bä-rŏk'kō), *a.* & *n.* [It.] = BAROQUE.
Ba-ro'co (bȧ-rō'kō), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, second figure.
ba-ro'co. Var. of BAROCCO.
Ba-ro'dis (-dĭs). *Bib.*
bar'o-lite (băr'ō-līt), *n.* [*baro* + *-lite.*] = WITHERITE. *Obs.*
bar'o-ma-crom'e-ter, *n.* [*baro-*

of weather, for ascertaining the height of any ascent, etc. The barometer was invented by Torricelli at Florence about 1643. It is made in its simplest form (**cup barometer**, **cistern barometer**) by filling a graduated glass tube about 34 inches long with mercury and inverting it in a cup containing mercury. The column of mercury in the tube descends until balanced by the weight of the atmosphere, and its rise or fall under varying conditions is a measure of the change in the atmospheric pressure. At the sea level its ordinary height is about 30 inches (760 millimeters). **Fortin's barometer** (fôr′tăNz′), used for scientific purposes, is a form of cup barometer having an adjustable cistern. The *marine*, *mountain*, *siphon*, and *wheel barometers* are also mercurial, but the *aneroid barometer* is based on a different principle. See under MARINE, etc.; also see SYMPIESOMETER.

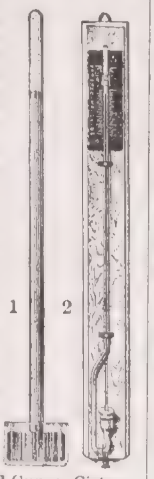

1 Cup, or Cistern, Barometer; 2 Siphon Barometer with adjustable scale.

barometer gauge. A form of manometer, esp. for measuring low pressures.

barometer paper. Paper impregnated with a soluble salt of cobalt, which varies from blue to pink with increasing atmospheric moisture.

bar′o-met′ric (băr′ō-mĕt′rĭk) | *a.* Pertain-
bar′o-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) | ing to the barometer; made or indicated by a barometer. — **bar′o-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

barometric error, *Horol.*, a very small error in the time of a clock caused by changes in the density of the atmosphere. — **b. gradient**, *Meteor.*, the rate of fall in atmospheric pressure between two stations; the slope of an isobaric surface. In England and America it is usually expressed in hundredths of an inch of mercury for one degree (sometimes one quarter of a degree) of 60 nautical miles; thus, a *barometric gradient* of 10 indicates a difference of reading of $\frac{1}{10}$ inch on the barometer for two places one degree (or $\frac{1}{4}$ degree) apart. On the Continent the millimeter is used instead of the hundredth of an inch. Increasing steepness of gradient is accompanied by increasing force of wind; a gradient of 6 represents a strong breeze; of 10, a stiff gale. — **b. pressure**, the pressure of the atmosphere, usually expressed in terms of the height of a column of mercury. See BAROMETER. — **b. tide**, *Meteor.*, a regular daily fluctuation in the barometric pressure. — **b. wave**, *Meteor.*, a progressive change of atmospheric pressure due neither to diurnal variation nor to the passage of a depression.

bar′o-met′ro-graph (băr′ō-mĕt′rō-gråf), *n.* [*baro-* + *metro-* + *-graph.*] A barograph.

bar′o-me-trog′ra-phy (-mē-trŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* *Meteor.* The science which treats of the use of the barometer and the making of barometrical observations.

ba-rom′e-try (bȧ-rŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of making barometrical measurements.

bar′on (băr′ŭn), *n.* [ME. *baron*, *barun*, OF. *baron*, accus. of *ber*, F. *baron*, LL. *baro* man, of uncertain origin; cf. L. *baro* simpleton.] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* Orig., one of a class of tenants in chief of the king or other feudal superior holding by military or other honorable service, and apparently distinguished by the fact that the relief was not a fixed sum, but was to be agreed upon between the baron and his lord. Later *baron* became restricted to the king's barons who were summoned to the council by writ, the *greater*, or *great*, *barons* by personal writ, the *lesser barons* by general writ; and finally to the great barons, or peers, who were personally summoned to Parliament by writ from the time of Henry III., and hence were called **barons by writ**; hence, a peer of the realm; a noble.
2. a In Great Britain, a nobleman of the lowest grade; also, the grade or rank itself. See CORONET, *Illust.* **b** A nobleman of corresponding rank on the continent of Europe.
3. One of the freemen of London, York, and certain other places, who were bound to suit and service as homagers of the king. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
4. *Old Law & Her.* A husband; as, *baron* and *feme*, husband and wife.
5. A title of honor applied to any man; — occurring only as in foreign use. *Rare.*
6. *Cookery.* Two loins or sirloins not cut asunder at the backbone; as, a *baron* of beef, hare, or lamb.

Barons of the Cinque Ports, before the 18th century, the freemen of the Cinque Ports, having the service of bearing the canopy over the sovereign on coronation day; also, before 1832, the members of the House of Commons elected by these ports, two from each port. — **Barons of the Exchequer**, the judges of the Court of Exchequer, one of the three ancient courts of England, now abolished; — so called because originally composed of barons of the realm.

bar′on-age (băr′ŭn-āj), *n.* [ME. *barnage*, *baronage*, OF. *barnage*, F. *baronnage.*] **1.** The whole body of barons or peers. "The *baronage* of the kingdom." *Bp. Burnet.*
2. The dignity or rank of a baron.
3. The land which gives title to a baron; a barony. *Obs.*

bar′on-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A baron's wife; also, a lady who holds the baronial title in her own right.

bar′on-et (-ĕt), *n.* [*baron* + *-et.*] **1.** A young or lesser baron; — according to Spenser orig. applied to gentlemen not barons by tenure summoned by Edward III. to the House of Lords; perh. to the heirs of barons summoned by writ in their fathers' lifetime. In Ireland, the holder of a small barony. Often = 2d BANNERET, 1. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight, having precedency of all orders of knights except those of the Garter. It is the lowest degree of honor that is hereditary. Also, a holder of this dignity. The baronets are commoners. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, and is given by patent. "*Baronets* have the title of 'Sir' prefixed to their Christian names; their surnames being followed by their dignity, usually abbreviated *Bart.*" *Cussans.*

bar′on-et (băr′ŭn-ĕt), *v. t.*; BAR′ON-ET-ED; BAR′ON-ET-ING. To raise to the baronetcy; — usually in *p. p.*

bar′on-et-age (-āj), *n.* **1.** State or rank of a baronet.
2. The collective body of baronets.

bar′on-et-cy (-sĭ), *n.* The rank or patent of a baronet.

ba-rong′ (bȧ-rŏng′), *n.* [Native name. Cf. Malay *pārang.*] A kind of knife or sword with thick back and thin edge, used by the Moros.

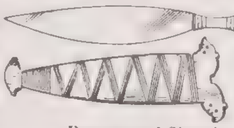
Barong and Sheath.

ba-ro′ni-al (bȧ-rō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *baronnial.*] Pertaining to, or befitting, a baron or a barony.

Bar′ons′ War (băr′ŭnz). *Eng. Hist.* The war (1263–65) between Henry III. and the barons, under the leadership of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, on account of the king's arbitrary rule. It ended with the defeat and death of Earl Simon at Evesham.

bar′o-ny (băr′ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [OF. *baronie*, F. *baronnie.*] **1.** The fee or domain of a baron; the lordship, dignity, or rank of a baron.

There seems to be [in the 13th century] no special rule for tenure by *barony* or for the tenure of a *barony*; it is but tenure by knight's service of a certain number of knights' fees, unless indeed it be — and in some cases it is — tenure by grand serjeanty. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. Specif.: **a** In Ireland, a county division, corresponding somewhat to the English *hundred*. **b** In Scotland, an extensive freehold, though held by a commoner.
3. The whole body of barons. *Obs.*

ba-roque′ (bȧ-rōk′), *a.* [F.; cf. It. *barocco.*] **1.** Grotesque; odd; in corrupt taste. Specif.: *Arch.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style of decoration characteristic of the decline in the Renaissance style beginning in Italy in the latter part of the 16th century, and prevailing in Europe through the greater part of the 18th. **b** As used by some writers, equiv. to ROCOCO. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*
2. Irregular in form; — said esp. of a pearl.

ba-roque′ (bȧ-rōk′), ‖ **ba-roc′co** (bä-rōk′kō), *n.* Baroque work or style.

bar′o-scope (băr′ō-skōp), *n.* [*baro-* + *-scope.*] **1.** Any instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere; also, less appropriately, any instrument that indicates or foreshadows changes of the weather, as a deep vial of liquid holding in suspension some substance which rises and falls with atmospheric changes.
2. *Physics.* An apparatus for showing the loss of weight of objects in air, and that this loss is equal to the weight of the air displaced by them.
— **bar′o-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), **bar′o-scop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Ba-ros′ma (bȧ-rŏs′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βαρύς heavy + ὀσμή smell.] *Bot.* A genus of South African strong-scented evergreen rutaceous shrubs having pentamerous flowers with 5 staminodia. The leaves of *B. betulina*, *B. crenulata*, etc., yield the drug buchu (which see).

bar′o-tax′is (băr′ō-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *baro-* + *taxis.*] *Physiol.* Mechanical stimulation of living substance by change of the pressure relations under which it exists.

bar′o-ther′mo-graph (-thûr′mō-gråf), *n.* [*baro-* + *thermograph.*] An instrument for recording both pressure and temperature, as of the atmosphere.

Ba-rot′se (bȧ-rŏt′sȧ), *n. pl.* Bantu negroes of Barotseland, in Northern Rhodesia. They are governed by a native king under British supervision, and are partially civilized. About 1825 the Barotse were conquered by the Makololos under Sebituane, and although in 1864 the Makololos were overthrown, their language remains the court tongue.

ba-rouche′ (bȧ-rōōsh′), *n.* [G. *barutsche*, It. *baroccio*, *biroccio*, LL. *barrotium*, fr. L. *birotus* two-wheeled; *bi-* = *bis* twice + *rota* wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a seat in front for the driver, two double seats inside, one facing back and the other front, and a folding top over the back seat.

bar point. *Backgammon.* The point nearest the bar on each player's outer table.

bar′ra-can (băr′ȧ-kăn), *n.* [F. *baracan*, *bouracan* (cf. Pr. *barracan*, It. *baracane*, Sp. *barragan*, Pg. *barregana*, LL. *barracanus*), fr. Ar. *barrakān* a kind of black gown, perh. fr. Per. *barak* a garment made of camel's hair.] A fabric of the Levant, orig. a coarse camlet, but loosely any of various other fabrics, some of fine texture; also, a mantle or wrap of such fabric.

bar′rack (băr′ăk), *n.* [F. *baraque*, fr. It. *baracca* (cf. Sp. *barraca*), fr. LL. *barra* bar. See BAR, *n.*] **1.** A temporary hut for shelter, as for soldiers or laborers. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

He lodged in a miserable hut or *barrack*, composed of dry branches and thatched with straw. *Gibbon.*

2. Usually in *pl.* **a** *Mil.* Orig., huts made from branches of trees; later, temporary structures for short occupancy as during a siege; now, a building or set of buildings for lodging soldiers, esp. when in garrison. **b** A plain and large building; a row of houses joined together, erected for workmen. **c** The regular quarters of the Salvation Army.
3. A movable roof sliding on four posts, to cover hay, straw, etc. *Local, U. S.*

bar′rack, *v. t.* To supply with barracks; to establish in barracks; as, to *barrack* troops.

bar′rack, *v. i.* To live or lodge in barracks.

bar′rack, *v. i.* [Etymol. uncertain.] *Dial. Eng. & Austral.* To brag; to give partisan support, as by cheering one side or jeering the other; as, to *barrack* at a football match. — *v. t.* To decry by popular clamor; to jeer.

bar′rack-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who barracks; a noisy partisan. *Dial. Eng. & Australasia.*

bar′ra-cou′ta (băr′ȧ-kōō′tȧ), *n.* **1.** Var. of BARRACUDA.
2. A large marine food fish (*Thyrsites atun*), allied to the family Trichiuridæ, common on the coasts of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc.; — also called *snook.*

bar′ra-cu′da (-dȧ), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several voracious pikelike marine fishes allied to the gray mullets, constituting the genus *Sphyræna* and family Sphyrænidæ. The great barracuda (*S. barracuda*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc., is often six feet or more long, and as dangerous as a shark. In Cuba its flesh is reputed to be poisonous. *S. argentea* of the Pacific coast and *S. sphyræna* of Europe are smaller species, and are used as food.

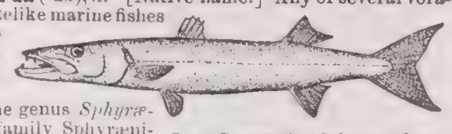
Great Barracuda (*Sphyræna barracuda*). ($\frac{1}{20}$)

bar′rad (băr′ăd), *n.* [Ir. *bairéud*, fr. Eng. *barret* or Fr. *barrette.*] A conical Irish cap.

bar′rage (bär′āj), *n.* [F., fr. *barrer* to bar, fr. *barre* bar.] *Engin.* An artificial bar or obstruction placed in a river or watercourse to increase the depth of water, to divert it into a channel for navigation or irrigation, etc.

bar′ra-mun′di (băr′ȧ-mŭn′dē), *n.* [Native name.] **a** See CERATODUS. **b** Either of two large-scaled Australian river fishes, esp. *Scleropages leichhardtii*, an esteemed food fish.

‖ **bar-ran′co** (bä-rän′kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōs). [Sp.] A ravine or fissure with steep sides.

bar′ra-tor (băr′ȧ-tẽr), *n.* Also **bar′ra-ter**. [ME. *baratour*, OF. *barateor* deceiver, fr. OF. *barater*, *bareter*, to deceive, barter. See BARTER, *v. i.*] **1.** One guilty of barratry.
2. A fighter; a quarrelsome person; bully; rowdy. *Obs.*

bar′ra-trous (-trŭs), *a.* *Law.* Tainted with, or constituting, barratry. — **bar′ra-trous-ly**, *adv.*

bar′ra-try (-trĭ), *n.* [F. *baraterie.* See BARRATOR.] **1.** The purchase or sale of office or preferment in church or state.
2. *Mar. Law.* A fraudulent breach of duty or willful act of known illegality on the part of a master of a ship, in his character of master, or of the mariners, to the injury of the owner of the ship or cargo, and without his consent. It includes every breach of trust committed with dishonest purpose, as by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, etc., or by embezzling the cargo.
3. *Law.* **a** Practice of exciting and encouraging or maintaining lawsuits or quarrels; persistent incitement of litigation. **b** *Scots Law.* The crime of a judge who is influenced by bribery in pronouncing judgment.

barred (bärd), *a.* Having, marked, or divided off by, a bar or bars; as, a *barred* helmet; specif.: *Music.* **a** Divided off by bars. **b** Pressed down with the left-hand forefinger; — a direction in guitar or lute scores for strings to be so pressed.

barred owl, a large American owl (*Syrnium varium*) with bars of dark brown on the breast.

bar′rel (băr′ĕl), *n.* [ME. *barel*, F. *baril*, perh. fr. *barre* bar.] **1.** A round bulging vessel or cask, of greater length than breadth, made of staves bound with hoops, and having flat ends or heads.
2. The quantity constituting a full barrel. This varies for different articles and also in different places for the same article. Thus, in England, the typical barrel for liquids (there is none for solids) holds 36 imperial gallons, though each trade uses its own measure. In the United States a barrel, liquid measure, is usually $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, but a petroleum barrel is 42 gallons; a barrel of flour is 196 lbs., of beef or pork, 200 lbs. In Maine a barrel of fish is 200 lbs. By United States statute of March 4, 1915, the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities, except cranberries (and commodities sold exclusively by weight or numerical count), contains 7056 cubic inches, or 105 quarts; that for cranberries contains 5826 cubic inches, or $86\frac{45}{64}$ quarts.

Barred Owl.

3. The contents of a barrel.
4. Money, as for campaign use. *Chiefly Polit. Slang. U. S.*
5. Quality; sort; brand; — alluding to the custom of sorting herrings in barrels. *Obs.*
6. A drum or cylinder or similarly round part, whether hollow or solid; specif.: **a** The round box or case holding the mainspring of a watch or clock. **b** The metal tube of a gun, from which the projectile is discharged. **c** The upper inside part of a bell. **d** The cylinder in which a piston travels. **e** The large, cylindrical part of a locomotive boiler, containing the tubes. **f** *Anat.* The tympanum or tympanic cavity. **g** The hollow part of the shaft of a feather. **h** The body of a windlass or a capstan, about which the cable winds. **i** The revolving cylinder of a barrel organ. **j** The grip of a sword. **k** *Metal.* A hollow cylinder or drum, on an axis, for polishing, etc.; a rumble.

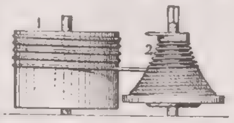

1 Barrel, and 2 Fusee of a Watch or Chronometer.

7. An earthenware jar. *Obs.* 1 *Kings* xvii. 12.
8. The trunk of a quadruped, esp. of a domestic animal.

bar′rel, *v. t.*; BAR′RELED (-ĕld) or BAR′RELLED; BAR′REL-ING or BAR′REL-LING. **1.** To put or to pack in a barrel or barrels.
2. To polish, or the like, in a barrel. See BARREL, *n.*, 6 **k**.

+ *macrometer.*] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of a newborn infant.

bar′o-metz (băr′ō-mĕts), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *baranets* club moss.] See SCYTHIAN LAMB.

bar′o-mo′tor, *n.* [*baro-* + *motor.*] A hand- or foot-power motor turned by a crank.

baron. † BAIRN, BARN.

baron court. = COURT-BARON.

bar′on-et-ess′, *n.* Baronet's wife.

bar′on-et-hood′, *n.* Baronetcy.

bar′on-et′i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a baronet.

bar′on-et-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

bar′on-ism (băr′ŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* Feudalism. *Rare.*

bar′on-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. *Rare.*

baronnesse. † BARONESS.

bar′on-nette′ (băr′ō-nĕt′), *n.* [F.] A baron's daughter; also, a baronet's wife; baroness.

bar′on-ry, *n.* Domain, rank, dignity, or order of barons.

bar′on-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Barosma camphor. A camphor obtained from the volatile oil of *Barosma betulina.*

ba-ro′to (bä-rō′tō), *n.* A dugout canoe, larger and heavier than a banca. *Phil. I.*

ba′rou-chet′ (bȧ′rōō-shā′), **-chette′** (-shĕt′), *n.* A kind of light barouche.

baroun. † BARON.

barow. † BARROW.

bar plate. **1.** See BAR SHOE. **2.** = DRAWPLATE.

bar′post′, *n.* A post to receive the bars closing a barway.

bar′quan-tine (bär′kăn-tēn), **bar′quen-tine** (bär′kĕn-). Vars. of BARKENTINE.

barque. † BARK of a tree.

barque. Var. of BARK, a vessel.

barr. † BAR.

barr, *v. i.* [F. *barrir*, fr. L. *barrire.*] To make the cry of an elephant. *Obs.*

barr, barre. Vars. of BAHAR.

barr. *Abbr.* Barrister.

‖ **bar′ra** (bär′rä), *n.* [Sp.] A sand bar; a shoal.

bar′ra-ble (bär′ȧ-b′l), *a.* *Law.* Capable of being barred.

bar′race (băr′ăs), *n.* [Cf. EMBARRASS.] **1.** A defense in front of a fortification. *Obs.* **2.** The bar of a tribunal. *Rare.* **3.** An obstruction; delay. *Rare.* **4.** Bounds; lists for combatants; hence, struggle. *Obs.*

bar′ra-clade (băr′ȧ-klād), *n.* [D. *baar* bare + *kleed* garment.] A homemade woolen blanket without nap. *Local, New York.*

bar′ra-coon′ (-kōōn′), *n.* [Sp or Pg *barraca.* See BARRACK.] An inclosure or barrack for temporary confinement of slaves, or, by extension, convicts, etc.

bar′ra-coo′ta, **bar′ra-cou′tha**. Rare vars. of BARRACOUTA.

bar′ra-gan (băr′ȧ-găn), **bar′ra-gon** (-gŏn), *n.* [See BARRACAN.] A kind of twilled fustian.

bar′ra-gan′ (băr′ȧ-găn′), *n.* A form of boomerang. *Australia.*

bar′ra-gouin′. Var. of BARAGOUIN.

bar′ra-gu′do (băr′ȧ-gōō′dō). Var. of BARRIGUDO.

barraine. † BARREN.

bar′ra-mun′da (-mŭn′dȧ). Var. of BARRAMUNDI.

bar-ran′ca (bȧ-răŋ′kȧ). Var. of BARRANCO.

bar-ran′dite (bȧ-răn′dīt), *n.* [After J. *Barrande*, a Frenchman.] A pale gray hydrous phosphate of iron and aluminium.

bar′ras (băr′ȧs; bȧ′rä′), *n.* [F.] = GALIPOT.

bar′ras (băr′ȧs), *n.* A kind of coarse linen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bar′ras-ter. † BARRISTER.

bar′rat, *n.* [OF. *barat.*] *Obs.* **1** Deception; cheating. **2.** Distress; grief; pain. **3.** [Icel. *barātta.*] Strife.

‖ **bar′ré′** (bȧ′rā′), *a.* [F.] *Music.* Lit., barred. = BARRED **b**.

bar′ra-tous, *a.* Contentious. *Obs.*

barre. Var. of BAHAR.

barre. † BAR, BEAR.

barreine. † BARREN.

bar′rel-age, *n.* Barrels, collectively.

barrel amalgamation. See BARREL PROCESS.

C D E F G H I J K L M

barrel bolt. A door or sash bolt made to slide into a cylindrical socket, or barrel.
barrel cactus. Any cactus of the genus *Echinocactus*.
barrel copper. *Metal.* Native copper occurring in small masses, separated easily from the matrix and shipped in barrels to the smelter.
barrel drain. *Arch.* A drain cylindrical in form.
bar′reled, bar′relled (băr′ĕld), *a.* Having, or like, a barrel; — chiefly in composition; as, a double-*barreled* gun.
barrel house. A low drinking place. *Slang, U. S.*
barrel organ. An instrument for producing music by the action of a revolving cylinder studded with pegs upon a series of valves, which admit air from a bellows to a set of pipes.
barrel pier. *Mil.* A pier for a floating military bridge composed of casks or barrels made into rafts.
barrel process. *Metal.* A process of extracting gold or silver by treating the ore in a revolving barrel, or drum, with mercury, chlorine, cyanide solution, or other reagent.
barrel pump. A kind of force pump fitted to a barrel or tank, used for spraying trees.
barrel saw. A saw of cylindrical shape used to cut barrel staves, chair backs, brush backs, etc.
barrel vault. A semicylindrical vault having parallel abutments and the same section throughout; also, by extension, one of a similarly curved section but curved in plan or rampant. See VAULT, *Illust.*
bar′ren (băr′ĕn), *a.* [ME. *barain, barein*, OF. *brehaing*, fem. *brehaigne, baraigne*, F. *bréhaigne*; of uncertain origin.] **1**. Incapable of producing offspring; producing no young; sterile; — said formerly of both sexes, now only of women and female animals.
She was *barren* of children. *Bp. Hall.*
2. Not bearing fruit or seed; — said of plants.
3. *Mining.* Not productive; sterile.
4. Not producing vegetation, or useful vegetation; sterile. "*Barren* mountain tracts." *Macaulay.*
5. Unproductive; fruitless; unprofitable; empty.
Brilliant but *barren* reveries. *Prescott.*
Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter. *Swift.*
6. Mentally dull; stupid. *Shak.*
Syn. — See DRY.
barren flower, a flower which is without a gynœcium. — **B. Ground bear**, a peculiar bear inhabiting the Barren Grounds, now believed to be a variety of the brown bear of Europe. — **B. Ground caribou**, any of several small reindeer (esp. *Rangifer arcticus* and *R. grœnlandicus*) found in the Barren Grounds and Greenland. — **b. oak**. **a** The blackjack. **b** The bear oak. — **b. privet**, the alaternus. — **b. strawberry**. **a** In America, a rosaceous herb (*Waldsteinia fragarioides*) closely related to the strawberry, but having the carpels inserted on a dry receptacle. **b** In England, *Potentilla fragariastrum*, resembling the strawberry.
bar′ren, *n.* **1**. A tract of barren land.
2. *pl.* Level more or less wooded tracts of land, commonly characterized by a light sandy soil and a distinctive biota; as, pine *barrens*, oak *barrens*, etc. *U. S.*
bar′ren-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Either of two berberidaceous herbs: **a** *Epimedium alpinum*, of Europe, with bitter leaves said to be sudorific. **b** *Vancouveria hexandra*, a plant of similar habit, of the Pacific coast of North America.
bar′ret (băr′ĕt), *n.* [F. *barrette*, fr. It. *berretta*. See BIRETTA.] A kind of small cap; esp.: **a** A biretta. **b** A cap formerly worn by soldiers.
‖ **bar′rette′** (bȧ′rĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *barre* bar.] **1**. The crossbar of a fencing foil.
2. A pin or bar for holding up a woman's back hair.
bar′ret-ter (băr′ĕt-ẽr; bȧ-rĕt′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *bareter* to exchange. Cf. BARTER.] *Wireless Teleg.* A thermal cymoscope which operates by increased resistance when subjected to the influence of electric waves. The original form consisted of an extremely fine platinum wire loop attached to terminals and inclosed in a small glass or silver bulb. In a later variety, called the **liquid barretter**, the wire is replaced by a column of liquid in a very fine capillary tube.
bar′ri-cade′ (băr′ĭ-kād′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *barricata* or Sp. *barricada*, orig. a barring up with casks; cf. Sp. & Pr. *barrica* cask, perh. fr. LL. *barra* bar. Cf. BARREL, *n.*] **1**. *Mil.* A fortification, usually one in a street, made in haste, of trees, earth, palisades, wagons, or anything that will obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy.
2. Any bar, obstruction, or means of defense.
Such a *barricade* as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere. *Derham.*
3. *Naut.* Formerly, a rail across the quarter-deck of a ship of war, in action banked with hammocks, mats, etc.
Syn. — See BAR.
bar′ri-cade′, *v. t.*; BAR′RI-CAD′ED (-kād′ĕd); BAR′RI-CAD′ING (-ĭng). [Cf. F. *barricader*. See BARRICADE, *n.*] To fortify or close with a barricade or barricades; to stop up, as a passage; to obstruct; as, the workmen *barricaded* the streets.
bar′ri-er (băr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *barrere, barere*, F. *barrière*, fr. *barre* bar. See BAR, *n.*] **1**. *Fort.* A fence, stockade, or other obstacle made in a passage or way to stop an enemy.
Every Gothic castle and city had, beyond the outer walls, a fortification composed of palisades, called the *barriers*, which were often the scene of severe skirmishes. *Scott.*
2. A fortress or fortified town, on the frontier of a country, commanding an avenue of approach.
3. A fence or railing to mark the limits of a place, or to keep back a crowd.
No sooner were the *barriers* opened, than he paced into the lists. *Scott.*
4. Any obstruction; anything which hinders approach or attack. "Constitutional *barriers*." *Hopkinson.*
5. Any limit or boundary; a line of separation.
'Twixt that [instinct] and reason, what a nice *barrier*! *Pope.*
6. In China, an inland subordinate customs station; in European towns, the gate where duties are collected.
7. *pl.* A kind of tournament in which combatants fought on foot with a fence or railing between them. *Obs.*
Syn. — See BAR.
bar′ri-er (băr′ĭ-ẽr), *v. t.* To obstruct or confine by a barrier.
barrier pillar. *Coal Mining.* A mass of coal left standing in a working district as a support.
barrier reef. A coral reef roughly parallel to the shore, but separated from it by a lagoon.
Barrier Treaty. Any of several treaties of the early 18th century, giving or securing to the States of the United Netherlands towns or forts along the border of the Netherlands as barriers, esp. against France; as: **a** One concluded in 1709 between England and the States. **b** One concluded in 1715 between England, Austria, and the States, which secured to the States the right to garrison certain forts in the Austrian (Belgian) Netherlands.
bar′ri-gu′do (băr′ĭ-gōō′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Pg. or Sp. *barrigudo* big-bellied.] Any of several large, dark-colored, prehensile-tailed, South American monkeys of the genus *Lagothrix*.
bar′ring (bär′ĭng), *n.* Bars, collectively; arrangement of bars, as on an animal.
bar′ring, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BAR, *v.*
barring engine, a machine, as a winch, which may be applied to the flywheel or to the shaft of a large steam engine to turn the crank off from its dead center.
bar′ring, *prep. or conj.*, but properly a *participle*. Excluding by exception; excepting; as, *barring* accident.
bar′ring-out′, *n.* Act of closing a schoolroom against a schoolmaster; — a boyish mode of rebellion in schools.
‖ **bar′ri-o** (bär′rē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* BARRIOS (-ōs). [Sp.] In Spain and countries colonized by Spain, a village, ward, or district outside a town or city to whose jurisdiction it belongs.
bar′ris-ter (băr′ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [From BAR, *n.*] **1**. Counselor at law; a counsel admitted to plead at the bar, and undertake the public trial of causes in the superior courts of law, as distinguished from an *attorney* or *solicitor*. See ATTORNEY, ADVOCATE. *Eng.* The *barrister* was so named from being originally called to the *bar* (which see) of an Inn of Court; but the name was later understood to refer to the *bar* of the court at which he had acquired the right to plead. The barristers of an Inn of Court were formerly divided into *utter barristers*, ranking next to the benchers or readers, and so named because they sat uttermost (outmost) at the bar of the house, and *inner barristers*, who ranked below these, and included all the rest of the apprentices at law of the house. The newly called utter barristers, often named *vacation barristers*, had to attend the exercises of the house for the next six long vacations.
2. A prickly-stemmed climbing fabaceous plant (*Mezoneurum scortechinii*). *Australia.*
bar′room′ (bär′rōōm′), *n.* A room containing a bar or counter at which liquors are sold.
bar′row (băr′ō), *n.* [ME. *barow, barewe*, fr. AS. *beran* to bear. See BEAR to support; cf. BIER.] **1**. A support having handles, and with or without a wheel, on which heavy or bulky things can be transported by hand. See HANDBARROW, WHEELBARROW. *Shak.*
2. *Salt Works.* A wicker case in which salt is put to drain.
bar′row, *v. t.* To carry in a barrow.
bar′row (băr′ō), *n.* [ME. *barow, bargh*, AS. *bearg, bearh*; akin to Icel. *börgr*, OHG. *barh, barug*, G. *barch*.] A castrated hog.
bar′row, *n.* [ME. *bergh*, AS. *beorg, beorh*, hill, sepulchral mound; akin to G. *berg* mountain, Goth. *bairgahei* hill, hilly country, and perh. to Skr. *bṛhant* high, OIr. *brigh* mountain. Cf. BERG, BERRY a mound, BOROUGH an incorporated town.] **1**. A mountain; hill; mound; — now used as the last part of names of hills in England.
2. A large mound of earth or stones over the remains of the dead; a tumulus. European *barrows* forming the burial places of prehistoric peoples are distinguished as *long* and *round*. Each variety possesses a characteristic mode of burial, and the crania found in long barrows are characteristically dolichocephalic, those in round barrows brachycephalic, indicating that the barrows were built by different races. Many of these barrows inclose sepulchral cells or apartments built of huge rocks. Cf. REIHENGRÄBER.
3. *Mining.* A heap of rubbish, attle, etc.
bar′row (băr′ō; *dial.* bȧr′ē or băr′ē), *n.*, *or* **barrow coat**. [Origin unknown.] A long sleeveless garment of flannel for a baby. *Eng.*
barrow tram. A shaft or handle of a wheelbarrow.
barrow truck. A two-wheeled truck used for moving baggage or freight at railroad stations, wharfs, etc.
bar′ru-let (băr′ōō-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *bar*, n.] *Her.* A diminutive of the bar, having one fourth its width.
Barrulets are often borne in pairs, and are then called bars gemels. *Woodward.*
bar′ru-ly (-lĭ), *a.* [LL. *barrula*, dim. of *barra* bar.] *Her.* Traversed by ten or more barrulets; — said of the field.
bar′ry (băr′ĭ), *a.* [F. *barré*.] *Her.* Traversed horizontally by an even number of bars of two colors arranged alternately; — said of the field.
bar′ry-bend′y, *a.* *Her.* Divided by bars and bends with colors alternate; — said of a field. See BENDY.

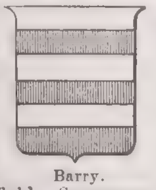
Barry.

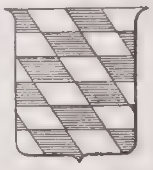
Barry-bendy.

bar′ry-neb′u-ly (băr′ĭ-nĕb′ū-lĭ), *a.* *Her.* Barry with wavy lines. See NEBULY.
bar′ry-pil′y (-pīl′ĭ), *a.* *Her.* Traversed by equal piles arranged barry; — said of a field. See PILY.

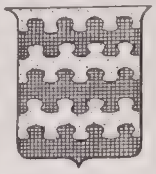
Barry-nebuly.

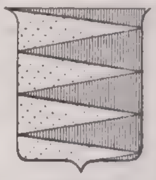
Barry-pily.

barse (bȧrs; băs), *n.* [AS. *bears, bærs*, akin to D. *baars*, G. *bars, barsch*. Cf. 1st BASS, *n.*] The common European perch. *Dial. Eng.*
bars gemels. [See GEMEL.] *Her.* Barrulets borne in pairs. See GEMEL.
bar′-share′ plow, *or* **plough**. A plow having a bar which extends backward from the point of the share.
bar shoe. *Far.* A kind of horseshoe having a flat piece (called a *bar plate*) across the usual opening at the heel, to protect a tender frog from injury.
If *bar shoes* are required to enable a horse to do ordinary work, it is regarded as an unsoundness. *S. L. Boardman.*

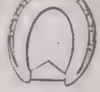
Bar Shoe.

bar shot. *Nav.* A double-headed shot, consisting of a bar with a ball or half ball at each end; — formerly used to destroy the masts or rigging in naval combat.

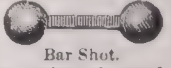
Bar Shot.

bar sight. *Ordnance & Firearms.* A sight consisting of a fixed projection or point of metal near the muzzle as a front sight and a movable bar with an open notch or peep for a rear sight. It is the simplest form of sight in general use.
bar′sow-ite (bär′sō-īt), *n.* [From *Barzovskaya*, not far from Ekaterinburg, its locality.] *Min.* A calcium aluminium silicate occurring with blue corundum in the Urals. It is classed by some with danburite.
bar′tend′er (bär′tĕn′dẽr), *n.* A barkeeper.
bar′ter (bär′tẽr), *v. i.*; BAR′TERED (-tẽrd); BAR′TER-ING. [ME. *bartren*, OF. *barater, bareter*, to cheat, exchange, perh. fr. Gr. πράττειν to do, deal (well or ill), use practices or tricks, or perh. fr. Celtic; cf. Ir. *brath* treachery, W. *brad*. Cf. BARRATOR.] To traffic or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from a *sale* and *purchase*; to truck.
bar′ter, *v. t.* To trade or exchange in the way of barter; to exchange (frequently for an unworthy consideration); to traffic; truck; — sometimes followed by *away*.
Syn. — See SELL.
bar′ter, *n.* **1**. Act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities without the intervention of money; an exchange of goods for goods.
The spirit of huckstering and *barter*. *Burke.*
2. The thing given in exchange. *Obs.*
3. An arithmetical rule for computing the value of different commodities.
Syn. — Exchange, traffic, trade, truck.
Bar-thol′o-me′an (bär-thŏl′ō-mē′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bartholomew.
Bar-thol′o-mew (bär-thŏl′ō-mū), *n.* [OF. *Barthelemieu*, F. *Barthélemy*, L. *Bartholomaeus*, Gr. Βαρθολομαῖος, of Aramaic origin, meaning son of Talmai.] **1**. Masc. prop. name. L. *Bartholomaeus* (bär′thō-lō-mē′ŭs); F. *Barthélemy* (bär′tāl′-mē′), *Bartholomé* (bär′tō′lō′mā′); It. *Bartolomeo* (bär-tō′lō-mā′ō); Sp. *Bartolomé* (bär-tō′lō-mā′); Pg. *Bartolomeu* (bär-tō′lō-mā′ōō); G. *Bartholomäus* (bär-tō′lō-mā′ōōs), *Barthel* (bär′tĕl). — Dim. *Bart, Bat.*
2. *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles. His day in the Roman and Anglican Churches is Aug. 24, and in the Eastern Church, June 11.
Bartholomew Fair. The great annual fair, beginning on St. Bartholomew's Day, held first (1133-1840) at West Smithfield, London, and later (1840-1855) at Islington. *Eng.*
Bartholomew tide. Time of the festival of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24. *Shak.*
Bar-thol′o-mite (-mīt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A member of an order of Basilian monks established about 1308 in Genoa, where they built a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Bartholomew. The order was dissolved by the Pope in 1650. **b** A member of the institute of secular priests established by Bartholomew Holzhauser, at Salzburg, about 1643. It become extinct in 1804.
bar′ti-zan (bär′tĭ-zăn; bär′tĭ-zăn′), *n.* [Cf. BRETTICE.] *Arch.* A small overhanging structure for lookout or defense, usually projecting at an angle of a building or near an entrance gateway. — **bar′ti-zaned** (bär′tĭ-zănd; bär′tĭ-zănd′), *a.*
Bartizan was "apparently first used by Sir Walter Scott and due to a misconception of a 17th c. illiterate Scottish spelling. . . . *Bartizan* is thus merely a spurious 'modern antique,' which had no existence in the times to which it is attributed." *Oxf. E. D.*

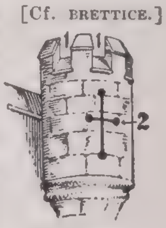

Bartizan.
1, 1 Crenels; 2 Balistraria.

Bart′lett (bärt′lĕt), *n.* A popular variety of pear, which originated in England about 1770, and was called *Williams' Bonchrétien*. It was distributed in America by Mr. Enoch Bartlett of Dorchester, Mass.
bar′ton (bär′tŭn), *n.* [AS. *beretūn* courtyard, grange; *bere* barley + *tūn* an inclosure.] **1**. A farmyard. *Eng.*
2. A demesne farm; the demesne lands of a manor. See BEREWICK. *Eng.* *Burton.*
Bar-to′ni-a (bär-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after B. S. *Barton*, American botanist.] **1**. *Bot.* **a** A genus of very small gen-

barrel bird. The long-tailed titmouse. *Dial. Eng.*
barrel bulk. See MEASURE.
barrel campaign. A political campaign in which money is freely used. *Slang, U. S.*
bar′reld. Barreled. *Ref. Sp.*
bar′rel-et′, *n.* A little barrel, as a firkin. *Obs.*
bar′rel-fer′rer, *n.* [*barrel* + OF. *ferriere* long-necked bottle.] A vessel to contain liquor. *Obs.*
bar′rel-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
barrel gentian. The closed gentian.
barrel pen. A pen with a hollow, split, cylindrical shank.
barrel roof. A roof like the interior of a barrel vault; also, a barrel vault.
barrel sewer. A cylindrical sewer.
barrel tree. = BOTTLE TREE.
barrel work. = BARREL COPPER.
bar′ren, *v. t.* To make barren or sterile. *Obs.*
bar′ren-er, *n.* A cow not in calf, or a barren ewe. *Dial. Eng.*
bar′ren-ly, *adv.* of BARREN.
bar′ren-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
barrer. † BARRIER.
bar′rer (bär′ẽr), *n.* One who bars.
barres. † BARRACE.
bar′res-ter. † BARRISTER.
barret. † BARRAT.
bar′ret, *n.* [F. *barrette*.] A little bar. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **bar′re-te′ro** (bär′rĕ-tā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] A miner who works with a crowbar, pick, or wedge.
bar′re-tor. Obs or rare var. of BARRATOR.
bar′rette′ file (bär′ĕt′). [Cf. F. *barrette*, prop. a little bar.] *Mech.* See FILE, the tool.
barr′fish′. Var. of BARFISH.
bar′ri-cad′er (băr′ĭ-kād′ẽr), *n.* One who constructs barricades.
bar′ri-ca′do (-kā′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). = BARRICADE.
bar′ri-ca′do, *v.* = BARRICADE.
bar-ri′co (bȧ-rē′kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES, -COS (-kōz). [Sp. *barrica*.] A small cask; a keg.
Barrier Act. An act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1697, to check innovations and hasty legislation.
barrier gate. A gate to close the opening through a barrier.
bar′ri-kin (băr′ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *baragouin*.] Jargon; gibberish. *Slang, Eng.*
bar′ris-te′ri-al (băr′ĭs-tē′rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to a barrister.
bar′ris-ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
barron. † BARON.
barronage. † BARONAGE.
barronett. † BARONET.
barronry. † BARONRY.
barroun. † BARON.
Bar′row-ist, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Henry Barrowe, one of the founders of Independency or Congregationalism in England. Barrowe was executed for nonconformity in 1593.
Bar′row's gold′en-eye′ (băr′ōz). See GOLDEN-EYE.
bar′ru-lé′ (băr′ōō-lā′), *a.* = BARRULY.
bar′ru-let′y (băr′ōō-lĕt′ĭ), *a.* = BARRULY.
Barry Lyndon. See LYNDON, BARRY.
Bar′sa-bas (bär′sȧ-băs). *Bib.*
Bar′sac (bär′săk), *n.* [From *Barsac*, France.] A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*
Bar′sa-ith (bär′sā-ĭth). *D. Bib.*
bar sinister. See BAR, *n.*, 5.
‖ **bar′som** (bär′sŭm), *n.* [Per. *barsam*.] A small broom made of slender rods or twigs of some tree, used by Persian priests.
barst. Obs. pret. of BURST.
Bart. *Abbr.* Baronet; Barthelemi; Bartholomaus; Bartholomew.
Bar′ta-cus (bär′tȧ-kŭs). *Bib.*
bar′-tailed′ god′wit (bär′tāld′). See GODWIT.
Bartane. † BRITAIN.
bar′ta-vel′, *n.* [F. *bartavelle*.] The Greek partridge. *Obs.*
Bartelemy. Obs. equiv. of BARTHOLOMEW.
bar′terd. Bartered. *Ref. Sp.*
bar′ter-er, *n.* One who barters.
barter unit. An amount of a commodity used as a unit of exchange.
bar′ter-y. *Obs. or R.* **1**. Barter. **2**. Articles for barter.
barth. † BARD.
barth (bärth; bäth), *n.* [Cf. AS. *beorgan* to protect, shelter.] A shelter for cattle. *Dial. Eng.*
Bar′tho-lin's duct (bär′tō-lĕnz). [After Kaspar *Bartholin*, Danish anatomist.] *Anat.* See DUCTS OF RIVINUS.
Bar′tho-lin's glands. *Anat.* See GLANDS OF BARTHOLIN.
Bar′tho′lo′ (bär′tō′lō′), *n.* In Beaumarchais's "Le Barbier de Séville," Rosine's guardian, who, to marry her himself, vainly endeavors to keep her from her lover, Count Almaviva, of whom he is insanely jealous.
Bartho′lomew baby. A doll: — in allusion to Bartholomew Fair, where many were sold.
Bartholomew Day. St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24.
Bar′ti-mæ′us, *or* **Bar′ti-me′us** (bär′tĭ-mē′ŭs), *n.* *Bib.* The blind beggar healed by Jesus at Jericho. *Mark* x. 46-52.
bar tin. = BLOCK TIN.
Bar′tle-my (bär′t'l-mĭ). Var. of BARTHOLOMEW.
bar′ton-er, *n.* One who manages a barton; a farmer.
Bar′ton's but′ton (bär′tŭnz). A metal button made iridescent by finely engraved lines (cf.

tianaceous herbs consisting of two American species, having insignificant yellowish flowers. **b** Syn. of MENTZELIA. **2**. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any of several large-flowered species of *Mentzelia*, sometimes seen in cultivation. See MENTZELIA.

bar tracery. A form of window tracery. See TRACERY.

Bar'tram oak (bär'trăm). An oak (*Quercus heterophylla*) of the eastern United States, by some considered a hybrid between the blackjack and the willow oak.

Ba'ruch (bā'rŭk; bâr'ŭk), *n.* **1**. Secretary of the prophet Jeremiah, and reputed author of the book of Baruch. **2**. The book of Baruch. See under OLD TESTAMENT.

bar-u'ri-a (băr-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βαρυς heavy + -*uria*.] *Med.* The secretion of urine of abnormally high specific gravity, as in diabetes.

bar winding. *Elec.* An armature winding consisting of a series of metallic bars connected at their extremities. — **bar'-wound'** (bär'wound'), *a.*

bar'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* *Her.* Horizontally.

bar'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* A hard red wood of tropical Africa, probably from the fabaceous tree *Lingoum santalinum*, but by some supposed to be the same as *camwood*, from which it differs in having less soluble coloring matter. It is used as a dyewood, for violin bows, etc.

bar'y- (băr'ĭ-). A combining form of Greek βαρύς, *heavy*.

bar'y-cen'ter | **bar'y-cen'tre** (-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [*bary-* + *center*.] Center of gravity.

bar'y-cen'tric (-trĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the center of gravity.
barycentric calculus, a method of treating geometry by defining a point as the center of gravity of certain other points to which coëfficients or weights are ascribed. — **b. coördinates**. See under COÖRDINATE, *n.*

bar'y-sphere (băr'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [*bary-* + *sphere*.] *Geol.* The heavy interior portion of the earth, within the lithosphere.

ba-ry'ta (bȧ-rī'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. βαρύς heavy. Cf. BARIA.] *Chem.* Barium monoxide; — equivalent, in such phrases as *chloride of baryta*, to *barium*. See LIME, *Note*.

ba-ryt'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to baryta.

ba-ry'to-cal'cite (bȧ-rī'tō-kăl'sīt), *n.* [*baryta* + *calcite*.] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral, white when pure, occurring massive or crystallized and consisting of carbonate of barium and calcium, $BaCO_3 \cdot CaCO_3$. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.64–3.66.

bar'y-tone, bar'i-tone (băr'ĭ-tōn), *n.* [F. *baryton*: cf. It. *baritono*. See BARYTONE, *a.*] **1**. (Usually spelt *baritone* in the United States.) *Music.* **a** A male voice, having the compass of about A to f′, intermediate between and partaking of the bass and the tenor. Cf. VOICE. **b** A person having a voice of such range. **c** The viola di bordone. **d** The smaller bass saxhorn in B♭ or C. See EUPHONIUM **b**. **2**. *Greek Gram.* A word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

bar'y-tone, bar'i-tone, *a.* [Gr. βαρύτονος; βαρύς heavy + τόνος tone.] **1**. *Music.* Grave and deep in tone; having the compass of a barytone. In this sense usually spelt *baritone* in the United States. **2**. *Greek Gram.* Not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

barytone, *or* **baritone**, **clef**. The F clef when placed on the middle line of the staff instead of the fourth line as now.

Bar-zil'la-i (bär-zĭl'ā-ī; -zĭl'ī), *n.* [Heb.] **1**. *Bib.* A Gileadite who befriended David when he was escaping from Absalom and conducted him across the Jordan on his return. **2**. In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," the Duke of Ormond, the friend of Charles II. (David).

bas'al (bās'ăl), *a.* Relating to, situated at, or forming, the base. — **bas'al-ly**, *adv.*
basal cleavage, *Cryst.*, cleavage parallel to the base of a crystal, or to the plane of the lateral axes. — **b. complex**. *Geol.* = FUNDAMENTAL COMPLEX. — **b. conglomerate**, *Geol.*, the conglomerate which often occurs at the base of beds deposited on a surface which was exposed and eroded before the deposition of the new series. — **b. ganglia**, *Physiol.*, ganglia below the cortex of the brain, connecting the cerebrum with lower centers. — **b. leaf**, one of the leaves produced at the base of the stem. Such leaves often differ widely in size or shape from the *cauline* leaves, borne higher up on the stem. In acaulescent plants all the leaves are *basal*. Also called *radical leaf*, *root leaf*. — **b. placenta**, *Bot.*, a placenta arising from the base of the ovary. — **b. plane**, *Cryst.*, a plane parallel to the lateral or horizontal axis. — **b. plates**, *Zoöl.*, specif., in many echinoderms, certain plates of the skeleton. In crinoids they are situated near or immediately about the origin of the column. In sea urchins they form part of the apical system, and, being often perforated by the genital openings, are called *genital* plates. — **b. wall**, *Bot.*, the primary wall in archegoniates, dividing the oöspore into an anterior and a posterior half.

‖ **ba-sa'le** (bȧ-sā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* BASALIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL. See BASAL.] *Zoöl.* A basal element of the paired fin of a fish, connecting the girdle and the radialia; a basipterygium.

bas'al-nerved' (bās'ăl-nûrvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having the nerves radiating from the base; — said of leaves.

ba-salt' (bȧ-sôlt'; băs'ôlt), *n.* [L. *basaltes* (an African word), a dark and hard species of marble found in Ethiopia.] **1**. *Petrog.* **a** Any of several black or dark-colored basic rocks of volcanic origin, whose chief components are plagioclase feldspar and pyroxene (usually augite), with olivine, magnetite, and ilmenite. Basalt occurs both porphyritic and compact, in the form of lava flows, and in sheets, dikes, etc. It often has a prismatic structure, as at the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, where the columns are as regular as if the work of art. It is a very tough and heavy rock, and is one of the best materials for macadamizing roads. The different varieties often cannot be distinguished with the naked eye.

> There is indeed the closest connection between *basalt* and dolerite, the difference . . . arising from the circumstances under which the magma cooled and consolidated. *A. Geikie.*

b Hence, any dark-colored, nonporphyritic, aphanitic, igneous rock, without vitreous luster. **2**. A kind of black porcelain imitating basalt.

basalt glass. *Petrog.* A black glassy form of basalt.

ba-salt'ic (bȧ-sôl'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, formed of, or containing, basalt; as, *basaltic* lava.
basaltic structure. *Geol.* = COLUMNAR STRUCTURE.

ba-salt'i-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* In the form of basalt; columnar.

bas'a-nite (băz'ȧ-nīt), *n.* [L. *basanites* lapis, Gr. βάσανος the touchstone.] *Min.* **1**. Touchstone. **2**. *Petrog.* A volcanic rock composed of feldspar (plagioclase), augite, olivine, and either nephelite or leucite.

bas-cine' case (bȧ-sēn'). [F. boîte *bassine*. Cf. BASIN.] *Horol.* A flush-joining watch case having no bead or projection on the outside of the cover.

bas'cule (bȧs'kūl), *n.* [F., a seesaw. Cf. BACULE, BATTULE.] In mechanics, an apparatus in which one end is counterbalanced by the other, on the principle of the seesaw, or by weights, as in the bascule bridge.

bascule bridge. A counterpoised or balanced drawbridge.

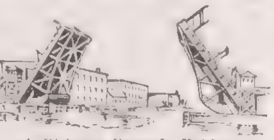

A Chicago Bascule Bridge.

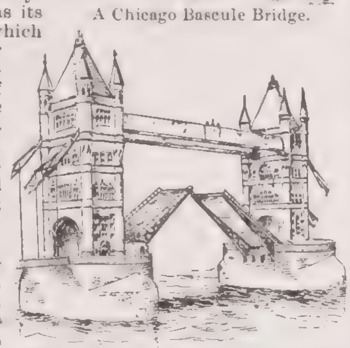

Bascule Bridge called "Tower Bridge," London, Eng.

base (bās), *n.* [F. *base*, L. *basis*, fr. Gr. βάσις a stepping, step, a base, pedestal, fr. βαίνειν to go, step, akin to E. *come*. Cf. BASIS; see COME.] **1**. The bottom of anything, considered as its support; that on which something rests for support; foundation; as, the *base* of a statue. "The *base* of mighty mountains." *Prescott.* **2**. Fig.: The fundamental or essential part of a thing; essential principle; groundwork. **3**. *Arch.* **a** The lower part of a wall, pier, or column, when treated as a separate feature, usually in projection, or especially ornamented. **b** The lower part of a complete architectural design, as of a monument; also, the lower part of any elaborate piece of furniture or decoration. **4**. *Geom.* The line or surface constituting that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand. **5**. *Fort.* The exterior side of the polygon, or the imaginary line connecting the salient angles of two adjacent bastions. **6**. *Cryst.* The basal plane of a crystal.

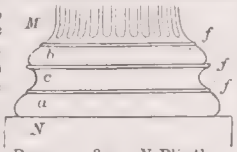

Base, *n.*, 3 **a**. *N* Plinth; *a* Lower Torus; *b* Upper Torus; *c* Scotia; *f f f* Fillets; *M* Shaft, fluted, with fillets between flutings.

7. *Her.* The lower part of the field. See ESCUTCHEON, 1. **8**. *Ordnance.* The rear surface of the breech of an old-time cannon; — more properly called *base of the breech*. **9**. *Mil.* The lowest part of the hilt of a saber. **10**. *Mach.* See BEARING, *n.*, 7 **b**. **11**. The main or chief ingredient of anything, viewed as its fundamental element or constituent; specif.: **a** *Pharm.* The chief ingredient in a compound. **b** *Petrog.* The groundmass of a porphyry, esp. if glassy or not visibly crystalline. **c** *Chem.* A compound capable of reacting with acids to form salts, either with or without the elimination of water, as the caustic alkalies, calcium oxide or lime, ammonia, the alkaloids, etc. Specif.: (1) In the older chemistry, the oxide of a positive element or radical. (2) The hydroxide of a positive element or radical, or, in terms of the dissociation theory, any compound capable of yielding hydroxyl ions by electrolytic dissociation. **d** *Gram.* Stem; theme. **12**. The point or line from which a start is made in any action or operation; as, a price used as a unit from which to calculate other prices is often called a *base*. **13**. A starting place or goal in various games; specif., *Baseball*, any one of the four stations, the bounds between which mark the circuit of the infield. **14**. [Possibly for *bars*, pl. of *bar*.] An old game; — usually called *prisoner's base* (which see). *Shak.* **15**. *Math.* The number from which a mathematical table is constructed; as, the *base* of a system of logarithms. **16**. *Surv.* A line in a survey which, being accurately determined in length and position, serves as the origin for computing the distances and relative positions of remote points and objects by triangulation. **17**. *Mil.* **a** A place or tract of country, protected by fortifications or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed, forward movements are made, supplies are furnished, etc. **b** In military evolutions, a man, troop, or squadron whose line of march remains the same while the order of the lines is being changed. **18**. *Bot. & Zoöl.* That part of an organ by which it is attached to another more central organ. **19**. [See BASE low.] A deep sound; a bass sound, part, voice, instrument, or singer. See BASS, the usual spelling. **20**. *pl.* A kind of skirt (often of velvet or brocade, but sometimes of mailed armor) which hung from the middle to about the knees, or lower. *Obs.* **21**. *pl.* The lower part of a robe or petticoat. *Obs.* **22**. *pl.* An apron. *Obs.* *Marston.* **23**. The housing of a horse. *Obs.* **24**. [Cf. F. *berche*.] *Mil.* The smallest of cannon (of the 16th and 17th centuries). *Obs.*

Syn. — Bottom, ground, groundwork, support. — BASE, BASIS, FOUNDATION agree in denoting the bottom of anything considered as its support. BASE has usually literal, BASIS, chiefly figurative, senses; as, the *base* of a pyramid, the *basis* of exchange. FOUNDATION stresses more than either the idea of a solid underlying groundwork; as, "O fair *foundation* laid whereon to build their ruin" (*Milton*).

base of a range. *Math.* See RANGE, *n.* — **b. of the heart**, *Anat.*, the broad upper attached end of the heart. — **b. of the lungs**, *Anat.*, the lower concave surface of the lungs.

base (bās), *a.*; BAS'ER (bās'ẽr); BAS'EST (-ĕst; -ĭst). [ME. *bas*, *bass*, F. *bas* low, fr. LL. *bassus* thick, fat, short, humble; cf. L. *Bassus*, a proper name. Cf. BASS a part in music.] **1**. Of little, or less than the usual, height; specif., of plants, of low growth; as, *base* shrubs. *Archaic.* *Shak.* **2**. Low in place; specif., low in price; cheap. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3**. Deep or grave in sound. See BASS. **4**. Deep in color; dark. *Obs.* **5**. Of humble birth; of low degree; lowly; mean. *Archaic.* "A peasant and *base* swain." *Bacon.* **6**. Illegitimate by birth; bastard. *Archaic.*

> Why bastard? wherefore *base*? *Shak.*

7. Inferior, poor, or debased in quality; shabby; mean. **8**. Of little comparative value, as metals inferior to gold and silver, which are precious metals. **9**. Alloyed with inferior metal; debased; as, *base* coin. **10**. Morally low; hence, low-minded; unworthy, without dignity of sentiment; ignoble; mean; as, a *base* fellow; *base* motives. "*Base* ingratitude." *Milton.* **11**. Suitable to, or characteristic of, an inferior person or position; menial; degrading; servile. **12**. Not classical or correct. "*Base* Latin." *Fuller.* **13**. *Eng. Law.* Servile; such as was characteristic of the villeins, who held their land at the will of the lord and not upon fixed services; hence, held by villenage; as, *base* services; *base* tenure; *base* tenant.

Syn. — Dishonorable, worthless, ignoble, infamous, sordid, degraded, low, foul, servile, despicable, contemptible, petty, small. — BASE, VILE, MEAN, as expressing moral qualities, are arranged in the order of diminishing strength. BASE (opposed to *high-minded*) expresses extreme moral turpitude; VILE (opposed to *pure*, *noble*), foulness or depravity; MEAN (opposed to *generous*, *magnanimous*), pettiness or small-mindedness; as, *base* ingratitude, treachery, *vile* insinuations, practices, to take a *mean* advantage; "Always subordinating . . . revenge, the manlier sin, to interest, the *meaner*" (*R. Browning*). What is *base* excites abhorrence or indignation; what is *vile* provokes disgust; what is *mean* awakes contempt. See CORRUPT, BAD, CONTEMPTIBLE, PETTY, FLAGRANT, MENIAL.

> When he was a gray-headed old man, the *base* son of a bad mother used it to betray him. *Froude.*
>
> Wisdom and goodness to the *vile* seem *vile*. *Shak.*
>
> The man of low cunning had . . . acquired a mastery over the man of high simplicity. The *mean* man had got the better of the generous man. *Dickens.*

base animals. *Law.* See ANIMAL, *n.*, 2. — **b. broom**, the woadwaxen. — **b. bullion**, crude lead, containing silver, antimony, etc. — **b. course**, *Arch.*, the first or lowest course of a wall, as of a foundation wall (called also *foundation course*), or of the wall of a building above the basement. — **b. fee**, formerly, an estate held at the will of the lord; now, a qualified fee. See BASE, *a.*, 13; FEE, *n.*, 3. — **b. horehound**, the white dead nettle. — **b. metal**, any metal, as iron, lead, etc., readily altered by exposure to air, etc., in contrast with the *noble metals* (see under NOBLE); generally, one of inferior value. — **b. right**. *Scots Law*, the right which a disponee acquires when he takes feudal property to hold it as subvassal. Cf. DOMINIUM UTILE. — **b. rocket**, a yellow-flowered mignonette (*Reseda lutea*). — **b. vervain**, the germander speedwell.

base (bās), *v. t.*; BASED (bāst); BAS'ING (bās'ĭng). [From BASE, *n.*] **1**. To form or make a base, or foundation, for.

> Great roots *based* the tree columns. *G. MacDonald.*

2. To put on a base or basis; to found; to establish, as an argument or conclusion; — used with *on* or *upon*. *Bacon.*

base'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A game of ball, developed from the game of rounders, and so called from the bases (four in number) which designate the circuit which each player must endeavor to make after striking the ball; also, the ball used in this game. The game is played on ground on which there is marked off a square (called the *diamond* or *infield*) with sides 90 feet long the corners of which are called *home base*, *first base*, *second base*, and *third base*. There are nine players on each side, whose positions are indicated in the accompanying diagram. The ground outside the diamond and bounded by the extension of the lines between home and first

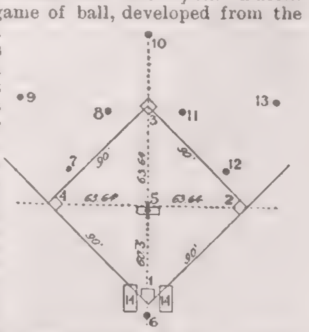

Diagram of Baseball Field. 1 Home Plate; 2, 3, 4 First, Second, Third Bases; 5 Pitcher's Plate; 14 Batter's Box. The dots show approximate fielding positions of 6 Catcher; 7, 11, 12 the 3d, 2d, 1st Basemen; 8 Shortstop; 9, 10, 13 Left, Center, Right Fielders. Italic figures show distances in feet.

DIFFRACTION GRATING); — named from John Barton, the inventor of the engraving process.

Bar'tram (bär'trăm). Var. of BERTRAM.

Bar-tra'mi-a (bär-trā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after William *Bartram*, American naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of mosses typifying the family **Bar-tra'mi-a'ce-æ** (-ā'sē-ē), having globular capsules which dry in ridges and folds.

Bar-tra'mi-an (-ăn), *a.* Lit., pertaining to the naturalist William Bartram (1739–1823). — **Bartramian sandpiper**, the upland plover.

Bartram's sandpiper, *or* **Bartram's tattler** (bär'trămz). The Bartramian sandpiper.

bar'try. † BARTERY.

barun. † BARON.

barunage. † BARONAGE.

barune. † BARREN.

barunrie. † BARONRY.

bar'vel, -vell (bär'vĕl), *n.* [*barm* lap + *fell* skin.] A fisherman's large leather apron. *Local, U. S.*

barvot. † BAREFOOT.

barw. Obs. pret. of BERGH.

bar'way', *n.* A passage into a field or yard, closed by bars made to take out of the posts.

bar'ways', *adv.* = BARWISE.

barwe. † BARROW.

bar'win (bär'wĭn), *n.* A sea bream (*Pagellus centrodontus*). *Local, Ireland.*

barya, *n.* *Chem.* Baryta. *Obs.*

ba-ryd' (bȧ-rēd'), *n.* [Ar. *barīd*.] See MEASURE.

bar'y-e-coi'a (băr'ĭ-ē-koi'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βαρυηκοΐα.] *Med.* Dullness of hearing.

bar'y-glos'si-a (-glŏs'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *bary-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Med.* = BARYPHONY.

bar'y-lite, *n.* [*bary-* + *-lite*.] *Min.* A rare silicate of barium and aluminium, $Ba_4Al_4Si_7O_{24}$, occurring in colorless prismatic crystals. H., 7. Sp. gr., 4.03.

barynes. † BARRENNESS.

ba-ryph'o-ny (bȧ-rĭf'ō-nĭ). **bar'y-pho'ni-a** (băr'ĭ-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*bary-* + Gr. φωνή voice.] *Med.* Difficulty of speech. — **bar'y-phon'ic** (băr'ĭ-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ba-rys'i-lite (bȧ-rĭs'ĭ-līt), *n.* [*bary* + *sil*icon.] *Min.* A rare silicate of lead, $Pb_3Si_2O_7$, occurring in white cleavable masses. H., 3. Sp. gr., 6.11–6.55.

bar'yt. † BARYTA.

baryta green. A pigment, — essentially of barium manganate.

baryta white. See BARIUM SULPHATE.

baryta yellow. See BARIUM CHROMATE.

ba-ry'tes (bȧ-rī'tēz), *n.* [Gr. βαρύς heavy: cf. Gr. βαρύτης heaviness, F. *baryte*, *barytes*.] *Min.* = BARITE.

bar'y-thym'i-a (băr'ĭ-thĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *bary-* + Gr. θυμός mind.] *Med.* Melancholia.

bar'y-tine (băr'ĭ-tĭn), *n.* *Min.* Barite. *Rare.*

bas. † BASE, BASS.

Bas. *Abbr.* Basilius.

Ba-sa'ia (bȧ-sā'yȧ). *D. Bib.*

bas'al (bās'ăl), *n.* *Zoöl.* A basal part or structure: esp., a basal plate of an echinoderm.

Bas'a-loth (băs'ȧ-lŏth). *Bib.*

ba-sal'tes (bȧ-sôl'tēz). [L.] = BASALT, 1.

ba-salt'ine (bȧ-sôl'tĭn), *a.* = BASALTIC.

ba-salt'oid (-toid), *a.* [*basalt* + *-oid*.] Basaltiform.

bas'an (băz'ăn), *n.* [F. *basane*.] = 2d BASIL.

basar. † BAZAAR.

‖ **bas' bleu'** (bä' blû'), *n.* [F.; *bas* stocking + *bleu* blue.] A bluestocking; a literary woman. *Somewhat derisive.*

‖ **Bas' Bre-ton'** (bä' brĕ-tôN'). [F., Low Breton.] = ARMORICAN.

Bas'ca-ma (băs'kȧ-mȧ). *Bib.*

basch'lick. Var. of BASHLYK.

bascin. † BASIN.

bas'ci-net. Var. of BASINET.

Bas-col'o-gy (băs-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See BASQUE; -LOGY.] The science of the language, customs, etc., of the Basques.

Bas'cuence, *n.* [Sp. *vascuence*.] The Basque language. *Obs.*

bas'cu-la'tion (băs'kū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *basculer* to swing.] *Obstetrics.* Correction of the position of a retroverted uterus.

‖ **bas'duk'** (bȧs'dük'), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish paste or confection made of partly evaporated grape juice mixed with flour or starch and dried to a crisp.

base. Obs. or dial. var. of BASS.

base, *v. t.* [See BASE, *a.*; cf. ABASE.] *Obs.* **1**. To abase: to let, or cast, down; to lower. **2**. To reduce the value of; to debase (metals). *Bacon.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

and third base is called the *outfield*. The left-hand, center, and right-hand portions, looking from the home plate, are called *left*, *center*, and *right field* respectively, and the players stationed in those portions *left*, *center*, and *right fielder*, or collectively the *outfield* and individually *outfielders*. The first, second, and third basemen and shortstop are called collectively the *infield* and individually *infielders*.

base′board′ (bās′bōrd′), *n.* A board situated at, or forming, the base of something; as, the *baseboard* of a camera; specif., *Arch.*, a protecting line of board, or other material, carried round the walls of a room and touching the floor.

base′born′ (-bôrn′), *a.* **1.** Of low parentage; plebeian.
2. Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*
3. Vile; mean. "Thy *baseborn* heart." *Shak.*

base′-burn′er, *n.* A furnace or stove in which the fuel is in a hopper or chamber, and feeds the fire as the lower stratum is consumed.

base circle (of an involute gear wheel). *Mech.* The circle from which the involute for shaping the teeth is generated.

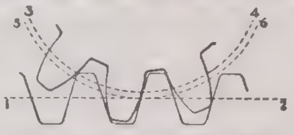

3, 4 Base Circle. 5, 6 Pitch Circle. 1, 2 Pitch Line of Rack.

base′-court′, *n.* [F. *basse-cour.* See BASE, *a.*; COURT, *n.*] **1.** The lower, outer, or inferior court of a castle or mansion; the rear courtyard of a farmhouse.
2. *Law.* An inferior court of law, not of record.

based (bāst), *p. p.* & *a.* **1.** Having a base, or having as a base; supported; as, broad-*based*.
2. [See BASE, *n.*, 20.] Wearing, or protected by, bases. *Obs.* "*Based* in lawny velvet." *Edw. Hall.*

based esquire. See 1st ESQUIRE.

Ba′se-dow′s dis-ease′ (bä′zĕ-dōz). [After *Basedow*, a German physician.] *Med.* A disease characterized by enlargement of the thyroid gland, prominence of the eyeballs, and inordinate action of the heart; — called also *exophthalmic goiter*.

base hit. *Baseball.* A hit by which the batsman makes first base without error by an opponent, except when a base runner is forced out by the play.

base′less, *a.* Without a base; having no foundation; groundless. — **base′less-ness**, *n.*
The *baseless* fabric of this vision. *Shak.*

base level. *Phys. Geog.* The level below which a land surface cannot be reduced by running water. Sea level is the plane to which all erosion by running water tends; but the level of a lake or stream determines the base level of streams flowing into it.

base-level plain, a plain produced by the degradation of a region to its base level. Cf. PENEPLAIN.

base′-lev′el, *v. t. Phys. Geog.* To reduce to, or toward, the condition of a plain at base level.

base line. A main line taken as or representing a base; specif.: **a** *Surv.* An accurately measured line to which all other measurements, usually of angles only, are referred, forming the reference line in a triangulation. **b** In a perspective drawing, the line formed by the intersection of the ground plane and the picture plane. See PERSPECTIVE, *Illust.* **c** In shipbuilding plans, a horizontal line in the sheer plan, parallel to the water lines and used as a base for vertical measurements. **d** In a lawn-tennis court, the line at either end of the court. **e** The line between bases in baseball.

Ba-sel′la (bȧ-sĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a native name in Malabar.] *Bot.* A genus of climbing herbaceous plants, type of the family Basellaceæ, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. The only species, *B. alba*, is cultivated for ornament and also eaten like spinach.

Bas′el-la′ce-æ (băs′ĕ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of usually climbing herbs (order Chenopodiales), formerly included in the Chenopodiaceæ, but distinguished by having the calyx and corolla dissimilar. It includes 5 genera of wide distribution in the tropics, among which are *Basella* and *Boussingaultia*, both frequently cultivated. — **bas′el-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

base′ly, *adv.* **1.** In a base manner; specif., with despicable meanness; dishonorably; shamefully.
2. Illegitimately; in bastardy. *Archaic.* *Knolles.*

base′man (bās′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn); *or* **base man.** A man stationed at a base, as in baseball (usually *baseman*).

base′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Origin uncert. Cf. F. *soubassement*, E. *base*, a.] **1.** The lowest or basal part of anything.
2. *Arch.* **a** The lower part of the wall or walls of a building, esp. when forming a distinct architectural feature, as when designed to support an arcade or a series of pilasters.
It frequently happens that there is a double *basement*; that is to say, the *basement* proper, serving as a foil and a support to the more elaborate story or stories above, has itself a still more massive *basement*, probably without openings. *Sturgis.*
b The story in a building behind a wall or walls forming a basement as above.
3. Popularly, the floor in a house or other building next below the principal floor, esp. when it is wholly or partly below the ground level. Cf. BASEMENT HOUSE.
4. Act of basing, or state of being based.

basement house. A house in which the chief drawing-rooms are on the story above the main entrance. In the **American basement house** the basement main floor is occupied by the reception room, kitchen, etc., in the **French and English** by the dining room and reception room, with the kitchen in the sub-basement. The French basement house has a high stoop. *U. S.*

basement membrane. *Anat.* A delicate membrane, commonly composed of a single layer of flat cells, forming a substratum to the epithelial cells of many organs.

base′ness (bās′nĕs), *n.* Quality or condition of being base; degradation; vileness.

base plate. The foundation plate of heavy machinery, as of a steam engine; the bedplate.

base points *or* **rays.** *Math.* The two points or rays which are taken as fixed in determining an anharmonic ratio.

base ring. *Ordnance.* **a** A projecting band of metal around the breech of old-fashioned muzzle-loading cannon. **b** The circular base of a heavy gun carriage. It supports the rollers on which the carriage turns.

base rocker, *or* **base rocking chair.** A rocking chair fastened upon a base, which is usually mounted on casters.

bash (băsh), *v. t.*; BASHED (băsht); BASH′ING. [Perh. of imitative origin; or cf. Dan. *baske* to strike, *bask* a blow, Sw. *basa* to beat, *bas* a beating.] To strike heavily; to beat; to bruise or dent by a blow; to smash. *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.*
Bash her open with a rock. *Kipling.*

bash, *n.* A heavy blow. *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.*

bash (băsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *baschen*, *baissen*. See ABASH.] To abash; to disconcert or be disconcerted. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

ba-shaw′ (bȧ-shô′), *n.* [See PASHA.] **1.** A Turkish title of honor, now written *pasha*. See PASHA.
2. Fig.: A magnate or grandee.
3. The mud cat.

bash′ful (băsh′fo͝ol), *a.* [See BASH.] **1.** Abashed; daunted; dismayed. *Obs.*
2. Very or excessively modest; constitutionally disposed to shrink from public notice; indicating extreme or excessive modesty; shy; as, a *bashful* person, action, expression.
Syn. — Diffident, retiring, coy, modest, shamefaced, sheepish. See SHY.
— **bash′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bash′ful-ness**, *n.*

‖ **bash′i-ba-zouk′** (băsh′ĭ-bȧ-zo͞ok′), *n.* [Turk. *bashi-bozuq* one whose clothes are not uniform.] A soldier belonging to irregular Turkish troops, notorious for their turbulence and cruelty. — **bash′i-ba-zouk′er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*

Bash-kir′ (băsh-kēr′), *n.* One of a pastoral Mohammedan people of mixed Finnish and Turkish stock, living along the Urals in Orenburg; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC.

ba′si- (bā′sĭ-), **ba′si-o-.** **1.** A combining form used, esp. in anatomy and botany, to indicate *the base* or *position at or near a base*; *forming a base*; as in *basi*branchial.
2. *Craniol.* A combining form signifying *relating to*, *situated at*, or *extending from*, *the basion*; as in *basi*cranial.

ba′si-al-ve′o-lar (-ăl-vē′ō-lȧr; -ăl′vē-ō-lȧr), *a.* *Craniom.* Extending from the basion to the alveolar point.

ba′si-bran′chi-al (-brăŋ′kĭ-ăl), *a.* [*basi-* + *branchial.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a median bone or cartilage at the ventral point of a branchial arch. In the sharks and rays there is a single **basibranchial plate**, with which several arches unite. — **ba′si-bran′chi-al**, *n.*

bas′ic (bās′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the base or essence; fundamental.
2. *Chem.* Relating to, having the character of, or containing, a base. Specif.: **a** Having the base-forming constituents present in excess of the proportion necessary for a normal compound; as, *basic* salts. **b** Showing an alkaline reaction, even though of normal structure.
3. *Petrog.* Having the metallic oxides present in larger amount than about 50 per cent.
4. *Metal.* Pertaining to, or made by, the basic process; as, *basic* steel; *basic* rails.

basic color *or* **dye**, a dye which owes its coloring properties to the base of which it is a salt, although the base itself is colorless. Basic colors are usually sold as the chlorides, but also as acetates, oxalates, etc. All of them dye cotton which is mordanted with tannin. — **b. process**, a steel-making process (now used chiefly in Germany) in which the converter or hearth has a lining that is basic, or not siliceous, and additions of basic material are made to the molten charge during treatment; — opposed to *acid process*. Its special advantage is the removal of phosphorus. Called also the *Thomas-Gilchrist process*. — **b. slag**, a by-product from the manufacture of steel by the basic process, used as a fertilizer. It is rich in lime and phosphates.

ba-sic′i-ty (bā-sĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Quality or state of being a base. **b** The power of an acid to unite with one or more equivalents of a base, according to the number of replaceable hydrogen atoms contained in the acid.

ba′si-cra′ni-al (bā′sĭ-krā′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [*basi-* + *cranial.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the base of the skull.

basicranial axis. **a** A series of bones in the base of the skull, continuing the series represented by the vertebral centra, and consisting of the basioccipital, basisphenoid, and presphenoid. It is continued farther by the mesethmoid. **b** An imaginary median line through these bones.

ba-sid′i-al (bȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, a basidium.

Ba-sid′i-o-li-che′nes (-ō-lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See BASIDIUM; LICHEN.] *Bot.* A class of lichens embracing the few genera in which the fungal symbiont is a basidiomycete.

ba-sid′i-o-my-cete′ (-mī-sēt′), *n.*; *pl.* -MYCETES (-mī-sēts′; see ASCOMYCETE). *Bot.* Any fungus of the Basidiomycetes.

Ba-sid′i-o-my-ce′tes (-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *basidium* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A large class of fungi coördinate with the Ascomycetes, characterized by having a septate mycelium, and bearing the spores on a basidium. It contains two divisions, the *lower* Basidiomycetes, including many fungi parasitic on plants, and the *higher* Basidiomycetes, containing the mushrooms, puffballs, and their allies. — **ba-sid′i-o-my-ce′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

ba-sid′i-o-phore′ (bȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ō-fōr′), *n.* [*basidium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A sporophore bearing a basidium.

ba-sid′i-o-spore′ (-spōr′), *n.* [*basidium* + *spore.*] One of the simple spores or conidia produced by a basidium. — **ba-sid′i-o-spor′ous** (bȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ō-spōr′ŭs), *a.*

ba-sid′i-um (bȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* BASIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. of Gr. βάσις base.] *Bot.* A special form of conidiophore or sporophore characteristic of all fungi of the class Basidiomycetes. It may be either undivided (*autobasidium*) or branched (*protobasidium*) and bears a fixed number (usually four) of basidiospores.

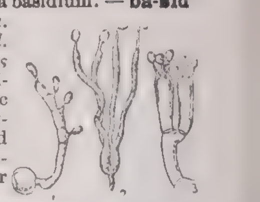
Basidia. 1, 2 Protobasidia; 3 Autobasidium.

ba-sif′u-gal (bȧ-sĭf′ū-găl), *a.* [*basi-* + L. *fugere* to flee.] *Bot.* Tending away from the base; developing from the base upward. — **ba-sif′u-gal-ly**, *adv.*

ba′si-fy (bā′sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; BA′SI-FIED (-fīd); BA′SI-FY′ING. [L. *basis* base + *-fy.*] *Chem.* To convert into a base. — **ba′si-fi-ca-tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **ba′si-fi′er** (-fī′ẽr), *n.*

ba-sig′a-mous (bȧ-sĭg′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*basi-* + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Having the normal position of egg apparatus and antipodal cells reversed in the embryo sac, the oösphere being at the lower end. — **ba-sig′a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

ba′si-hy′al (bā′sĭ-hī′ăl), *a.* [See BASI-; HYOID.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a median element or bone at the ventral point of the hyoid arch. It forms the body of the hyoid bone in man. **b** = HYPOHYAL. — *n.* A basihyal bone. See HYOID, *a.*

bas′il (băz′ĭl), *n.* [OF. *basile*, F. *basilic*, fr. L. *basilicus* royal, Gr. βασιλικός, fr. βασιλεύς king.] **a** Any of several menthaceous plants, esp. species of the genus *Ocimum*, as common, or sweet, basil (*O. basilicum*) and bush, or lesser, basil (*O. minimum*), the leaves of which are used in cookery. **b** Any of several kinds of mountain mint (*Koellia*).

bas′il, *n.* [For earlier *basan*, F. *basane*, LL. *basanium*, *bazana*, fr. Ar. *biṭānah*, prop., lining. Cf. BASAN.] The skin of a sheep tanned with bark; — distinguished from *roan*.

bas′i-lar (băs′ĭ-lȧr) | *a.* [Cf. F. *basilaire*. See BASE, *n.*]
bas′i-la-ry (-lā-rĭ) | Relating to, or situated at, the base; as, the *basilar* bones of the skull; also, basal; fundamental. "*Basilar* instincts." *H. W. Beecher.*

basilar artery, *Anat.*, an unpaired artery formed by the uniting of the two vertebrals, and running forward within the skull just under the pons Varolii. It divides into the two posterior cerebrals. — **b. groove**, the depression on the upper surface of the basilar process, on which the medulla rests. — **b. index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the basialveolar distance to the total length of the skull, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter. — **b. membrane of the ear**, the membrane forming the floor of the ductus cochlearis and supporting the organ of Corti. — **b. process**, an anterior median projection of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum, articulating in front with the body of the sphenoid by the **basilar suture**.

Ba-sil′i-an (bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or established by, Basilius (St. Basil the Great), a zealous orthodox bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, 370–379 A. D. — *n.* A monk of a Basilian order.

Basilian art, art originated by or associated with the monks of St. Basil, in the East or in the West. — **B. liturgies**, the liturgies of St. Basil. See LITURGY, 1, I. & II. — **B. rule**, a monastic rule originated in 358 by Basilius, which requires bodily labor. This rule was a model for the more highly systematized Benedictine rule. It is now almost universal in the monasteries of the Eastern Church, and is found in the United States and Canada.

ba-sil′ic (bȧ-sĭl′ĭk), *n.* [F. *basilique*.] Basilica.

ba-sil′ic (bȧ-sĭl′ĭk) | *a.* [See BASILICA.] Royal; kingly;
ba-sil′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | also, basilican.

basilic vein, *Anat.*, a vein of the upper arm lying along the inner border of the biceps muscle; — so called from its size and importance.

ba-sil′i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CAS (-kȧz), rarely L. -CÆ (-sē). [L. *basilica*, Gr. βασιλική (sc. οἰκία, or στοά), fr. βασιλικός royal, fr. βασιλεύς king.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An oblong building, typically with a broad nave ending in a semicircular apse, and flanked by colonnaded aisles or porticoes, used for the sittings of tribunals and as public halls of exchange or assembly.
2. An early Christian church building consisting of nave and aisles with narthex, and in some instances having a large and high transept from which an apse projects. The basilica type of church is extremely simple, with wooden roof, plain brick walls, and decoration chiefly in the form of interior painting or mosaic.
3. A canopy or shrine of certain medieval tombs. *Obs.*
4. = BASILISK, 4.
5. *Anat.* = BASILIC VEIN.

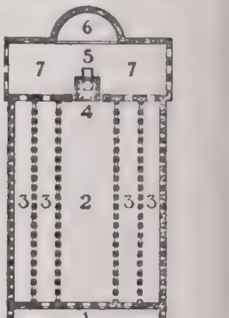

Basilica. Ground plan of St. Paul's, Rome. 1 Narthex; 2 Nave; 3, 3, 3, 3 Side Aisles; 4 Altar; 5 Bema; 6 Apse; 7, 7 Transept.

Ba-sil′i-ca, *or* **Ba-sil′i-cæ** (-sē), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. Gr. βασιλικὰ νόμιμα royal laws.] A Greek digest or codification in sixty books of the laws of Justinian, for the Byzantine empire, published about the beginning of the 10th century. This digest entirely superseded the law books (Digest, etc.) of Justinian in the 11th century. It shows the influence of Christianity, esp. in its treatment of family relations.

ba-sil′i-can (-kăn), *a.* Of, relating to, or resembling, a basilica; basilical.

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base′ball′er, base′ball′ist, *n.* A baseball player.

baseball rounders. An English game which is a combination of baseball and rounders.

base′-bred′, *a.* Of base origin, breeding, or nature.

base clef, base viol, etc. See BASS CLEF, BASS VIOL, etc.

base′-dance′, *n.* [F. *danse basse.*] A slow and stately dance, such as the minuet. *Obs.*

base fuse. See FUSE, *n.*

bas′e-lard (băs′ē-lärd), *n.* [AF. *baselarde*; cf. OF. *badelaire*, *bazelaire.*] A short sword or dagger, much worn from the 14th century to the 16th.

Ba′sel pro′gram *or* **pro′gramme** (bä′zĕl). The Zionist policy adopted at Basel, Switzerland, in 1897.

Bas′e-math (băs′ē-măth). *D. Bib.*

basement complex *Geol.* = FUNDAMENTAL COMPLEX.

base′-mind′ed, *a.* Having a base mind. — **base′-mind′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **base′-mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

basen. † BASIN.

basenette. † BASINET.

base oil. Blown oil.

ba′se-ost (bā′sē-ŏst), *n.* [Gr. βάσις base + ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* A cartilage supporting the bases of the fin rays in certain primitive fishes.

base relief. † BAS-RELIEF.

base stone. = FOOTING STONE.

basha. Var. of BASHAW.

ba-sha′lic, ba-sha′lick, ba-sha′lique, *n.* = PASHALIC. *Obs.*

Ba′shan (bā′shăn). *Bib.*

Ba′shan-ha′voth-ja′ir (-hā′vŏth-jā′ĭr). *Bib.*

ba-shaw′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [-ISM. See -ISM.]

ba-shaw′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Bash′e-math (băsh′ē-măth). *Bib.*

bashful Billy. The slow loris.

Ba′shi-lan′ge (bä′shē-läŋ′gā), *n. pl.* A Bantu tribe of western Kongo Free State. They have the *Riamba*, or *hemp*, *cult*, which enjoins friendship and hospitality on all smokers of hemp, and forbids the sale of girls.

bash′less, *a.* Shameless. *Obs.*

‖ **bash′lyk, bash′lik** (băsh′lĭk), *n.* [Russ. *bashluk.*] A kind of cloth hood covering the ears.

bash′ment. † ABASHMENT.

Bash-mu′ric (băsh-mo͞o′rĭk), *n.* See COPTIC.

bashrag, *n.* A low rascal. Cf. RAGABASH. *Obs.*

bashyle. † BASYLE.

ba′si-al (bā′zĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *basium* kiss.] Osculatory. *Rare.*

ba′si-ate (-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *basiare* to kiss.] To kiss. *Obs. or R.* — **ba′si-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

ba′si-brac′te-o-late (bā′sĭ-), *a.* [*basi-* + *bracteolate.*] *Bot.* Having bracteoles at the base.

ba-sic′er-ite (bȧ-sĭs′ẽr-īt), *n.* [*basi-* + *cerite.*] The second joint (following the coxocerite) of the antenna of crustaceans.

ba′si-chro′ma-tin, *n.* [*basi-* + *chromatin.*] *Biol.* Chromatin.

bas′id (băs′ĭd), *n.* *Bot.* A basidium. *Rare.*

ba′si-dig′i-ta′le (bā′sĭ-dĭj′ĭ-tā′lē), *n.*; *pl.* -TALIA (-tā′lĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A cartilage or bone at the base of a digit; a metacarpal or a metatarsal. — **ba′si-dig′i-tal** (-ĭ-tăl), *a.* & *n.*

ba-sid′i-o-ge-net′ic (bȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*basidium* + *-genetic.*] *Bot.* Produced by, or borne on, a basidium.

ba′si-dor′sal, *a.* & *n.* [*basi-* + *dorsal.*] *Zoöl.* See ARCUALIA.

ba′si-fixed′ (bā′sĭ-fĭkst′), *a.* [*basi-* + *fixed.*] *Bot.* Attached or fixed by the base, as a stamen.

ba′si-gyn′i-um (-jĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GYNIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *basi-* + Gr. γυνή woman.] = GYNOPHORE.

ba′si-hy′oid, *a.* & *n.* = BASIHYAL.

bas′il (băz′ĭl), *v. t.* Corrupt. of BEZEL.

Bas′il (băz′ĭl; bā′zĭl), *n.* [L. *Basilius*, Gr. Βασίλειος, fr. βασιλεύς king: cf. F. *Basile.*] Lit., kingly; royal; — masc. prop. name. L. *Basilius* (bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs); F. *Basile* (bȧ′zēl′); It. & Pg. *Basilio* (bä-zēl′yō); Sp. *Basilio* (bä-sēl′yō); G., D., Dan., & Sw. *Basilius* (bä-zē′lē-o͞os).

bas′il, *n.* [OF. *basile* basilisk and basil the plant.] *Obs.* **1.** = BASILISK, 4. **2.** An ankle iron or fetter for a prisoner.

ba′si-lat′er-al, *a.* [*basi-* + *lateral.*] *Anat.* Pert. to, or in, the lower lateral part.

basil balm. See BASIL THYME.

Ba′sile′ (bȧ′zēl′), *n.* In Beaumarchais's "Le Barbier de Séville" and "Le Mariage de Figaro," a certain slanderous, avaricious hypocrite.

ba-sil′ei-ol′a-try (bȧ-sĭl′ī-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. βασίλειος of a king + *-latry.*] King worship.

basiliard. † BASELARD.

ba-sil′i-cate, *a.* = BASILICAN.

basilicock, *or* **-cok**, *n.* [OF. *basilicoc.*] The basilisk. *Obs.*

‖ **ba-sil′i-con** (bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [L. *basilicon*, Gr. βασιλικόν, neut. of βασιλικός: cf. F. *basilicon*. See BASILICA.] *Med.* An ointment composed of wax, pitch, resin, and olive oil, lard, or other fatty substance.

Ba-sil′ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* = BASILICA.

ba-sil′i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* = BASILICON.

Bas′i-lid′i-an (băs′ĭ-lĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of, pert. to, or taught by, Basilides, a Gnostic of Alexandria in the 2d century; as, *Basilidian* Gnosticism, a system comprising a complicated cosmology and scheme of redemption. — *n.* A follower of Basilides. — **Bas′i-lid′i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

bas′i-lis′cine (-lĭs′ĭn; -īn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a basilisk.

bas′i-lis′co (-kō), *n.* [Cf. It. & Sp. *basilisco.*] **1.** A basilisk. *Obs.* "Thou *basilisco* of wit." *Marston.* **2.** [*cap.*] A braggadocio in an old play called "Soliman and Perseda."

bas′i-lisk (băz′ĭ-lĭsk; băs′-; 277), *n.* [L. *basiliscus*, Gr. βασιλίσκος little king, kind of serpent, dim. of βασιλεύς king.] **1.** A fabulous serpent, lizard, or dragon whose hissing would drive away all other serpents, and whose breath, and even look, was fatal. See COCKATRICE.

Make me not sighted like the *basilisk.* *Shak.*

2. *Her.* A representation of this creature, used as a supporter or a charge.

3. Any of several tropical American lizards of the genus *Basiliscus*, of the iguana family. This genus is remarkable for a membranous bag rising above the occiput, which can be filled with air; also for an elevated crest along the back, that can be raised or depressed at will.

Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*).

4. *Mil.* A large piece of ordnance, generally of brass, and mentioned as throwing stone shot of 200 lbs. *Obs.*

Ba-sil′i-us (bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* **1.** In an episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," Quiteria's lover, who, by the trick of pretending to be dying, gets himself married to her and thus cheats Camacho, the wealthy suitor favored by her father. **2.** In Sidney's "Arcadia," the Prince of Arcadia and lover of Zelmane.

basil thyme. Either of the fragrant mints *Clinopodium acinos* (basil balm) and *C. nepeta* (field balm).

bas′il-weed′ (băz′ĭl-wēd′), *n.* Wild basil (*Clinopodium vulgare*).

ba′sin (bā′s'n), *n.* [OF. *bacin*, F. *bassin*, LL. *bacchinus*, fr. *bacca* a water vessel, of uncertain origin. Cf. BAC.] **1.** A hollow vessel or dish, usually circular and with sloping sides, and wider than its depth, for holding water for washing, or for many other uses.
2. The quantity contained in a basin.
3. A hollow vessel, of various forms and materials, used in the arts or manufactures, as: **a** The scale pan of a balance. **b** The piece of metal used by glass grinders for forming concave glasses. **c** *Hat Making.* = BASON.
4. The hollow part of a dish or plate. *Obs.*
5. = BASINET. *Obs.*
6. A hollow or inclosed place containing water, as a pond, a dock for ships, a little bay. *Pope.*
7. *Phys. Geog.* **a** A large or small depression in the surface of the land, the lowest part of which may be occupied by a lake or pond; as, the *basin* of Lake Michigan; also, a similar depression in the ocean floor, as the Tuscarora deep. **b** An area largely inclosed by higher lands, even though it has an outlet and is drained; as, the Bighorn *basin.* **c** The entire tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries; — called specif. *river basin.* **d** A great depression in the surface of the lithosphere occupied by an ocean; — called specif. *ocean basin.*
8. *Geol.* An area or tract having certain common features throughout, particularly a tract where the strata dip from all sides toward a center; as, the coal *basins* or coal fields.
9. *Agric. & Forestry.* **a** An area inclosed so as to be flooded for subsequent cultivation, as in Egypt. **b** A hollow or inclosure made about the base of a tree to receive water for moistening the roots.
10. *Pomology.* The depression at the apex of an apple or similar fruit.

ba′sined (bā′s'nd), *a.* Inclosed in, or having, a basin.

bas′i-net (băs′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [ME. *bacinet*, *basnet*, OF. *bassinet*, *bacinet*, F. *bassinet*, dim. of OF. *bacin*, F. *bassin*, basin. See BASIN.] A light steel helmet, often pointed, at first open and worn under the battle helmet, but later made with a visor.

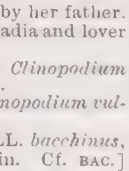

A Basinet; *B* Camail.

ba′si-o- (bā′sĭ-ō-). A combining form for *base*, *basis*, or *basion.* Cf. BASI-.

ba′si-oc-cip′i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [*basi-* + *occipital.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a bone in the base of the cranium immediately in front of the foramen magnum. In man it is represented by the basilar process of the occipital. See BASICRANIAL AXIS. — *n.* The basioccipital bone.

ba′si-on (bā′sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. βάσις a base.] *Craniol.* The middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.

ba-sip′e-tal (bȧ-sĭp′ĕ-tăl), *a.* [*basi-* + L. *petere* to seek.] *Bot.* Developing from the apex toward the base; — applied to inflorescence and to lobed and compound leaves. Opposed to *acropetal.*

ba-sip′o-dite (-ō-dīt), *n.* [*basi-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* **a** The proximal joint of the limbs of arthropods. **b** The second joint, next succeeding the coxopodite, of certain limbs of crustaceans (as the ambulatory limbs of a decapod). — **ba-sip′o-dit′ic** (-dĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ba-sip′ter-yg′i-um (bȧ-sĭp′tēr-ĭj′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -YGIA (-ĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *basi-* + *pterygium.*] *Zoöl.* A basal bone or cartilage of a paired fin of a fish; a basale; as, the large cartilages supporting the radialia of the paired fins in selachians and ganoids (cf. PROPTERYGIUM, MESOPTERYGIUM, etc.) and the single large bone which supports the rays of the pelvic fin of teleosts. — **ba-sip′ter-yg′i-al** (bȧ-sĭp′tēr-ĭj′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

ba′sip-ter′y-goid (bā′sĭp-tĕr′ĭ-goid), *a.* [*basi-* + *pterygoid.*] Pert. to or designating two processes of the basisphenoid body or rostrum in some birds, which sometimes articulate with the pterygoids. — *n.* A basipterygoid process.

ba′sis (bā′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* BASES (-sēz). [L. *basis*, Gr. βάσις. See BASE, *n.*] **1.** The foundation of anything; that on which a thing rests; the base.
2. The pedestal of a column, pillar, or statue. *Obs.*

If no *basis* bear my rising name. *Pope.*

3. One of the board sides of a pair of bellows. *Obs.*
4. The principal component part of a thing.
5. The groundwork; the first or fundamental principle; that which supports or sustains.

The *basis* of public credit is good faith. *A. Hamilton.*

Syn. — See BASE.

ba′si-sphe′noid (bā′sĭ-sfē′noid), *a.* [*basi-* + *sphenoid.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating that part of the base of the cranium between the basioccipital and the presphenoid, which usually ossifies separately, and becomes a part of the sphenoid only in the adult. — *n.* The basisphenoid bone.

ba′si-tem′po-ral (-tĕm′pō-răl), *a.* [*basi-* + *temporal.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a pair of membrane bones of the skull of birds, underlying, and uniting with, the part of the true cranium formed by the basisphenoid and basioccipital bones. — *n.* A basitemporal bone.

bask (bȧsk), *v. i.*; BASKED (bȧskt); BASK′ING. [OScand. *baðask* to bathe one's self, *sk* being reflexive. See BATHE.]
1. To bathe, esp. in warm water; to be bathed. *Obs.*
2. To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat.

Basks in the glare, and stems the tepid wave. *Goldsmith.*

bask, *v. t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm or suffuse with genial heat. *Now Rare.*

Basks at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton.*

bas′ket (bȧs′kĕt; -kĭt), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] **1.** A vessel made of osiers or other twigs, cane, rushes, splints, or other flexible material, interwoven.
2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket contains; as, a *basket* of peaches.
3. In technical senses: **a** A wickerwork or basketlike headpiece. *Obs.* **b** The two back seats facing one another on the outside of a stagecoach. *Eng.* **c** *Mil.* A gabion. *Rare.* **d** *Arch.* The bell or vase of the Corinthian capital; — improperly so used. **e** An oval wicker or wire screen, used in hat making. **f** *Basket Ball.* The elevated basketlike goal; also, the play by which the ball is put in the basket, or the score so made. **g** A centrifugal device for drying sugar.

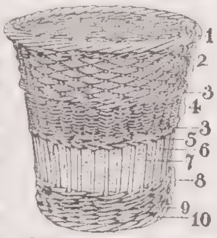

A form of Basket. 1 Border; 2 Slew; 3 Wale; 4 Rand; 5 Fetch; 6 Stake; 7 By-stake; 8 Upset; 9 End of By-stake; 10 Foot.

to go to the basket, to go to prison (where poor prisoners were formerly dependent on an alms basket). *Obs.*

bas′ket, *v. t.* **1.** To put into a basket.
2. To cover with basketwork, as a bottle, etc.

basket ash. The black ash.

basket ball, *or* **bas′ket-ball′** (-bôl′), *n.* A game, invented by Mr. James Naismith, usually played indoors, in which two parties of players contest with each other to toss an inflated ball into opposite elevated goals resembling baskets. There are regularly five players on each side: a center, two guards, and two forwards. Also, the ball so used.

basket boat. A boat made of basketwork, esp. a circular skin-covered one used in India.

basket button. A metal button with a basketwork pattern.

basket cells. *Anat.* Cells in the molecular layer of the cerebellum, whose axis-cylinder processes pass inward and end in a basketlike network around the cells of Purkinje.

basket cloth. Cloth with a basket weave.

basket elm. The cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*).

basket fish. An ophiuran of the genus *Astrophyton.*

bas′ket–flow′er, *n.* An asteraceous plant of the southwestern United States (*Centaurea americana*), often cultivated for its purple-rayed flower heads with basketlike involucres.

bas′ket–han′dle arch. A broadly elliptical, or a low-crowned three-centered, arch. See ARCH, *Illust.* (7).

basket hare. A hare released from a basket to be hunted.

basket hilt. A hilt with a covering wrought like basketwork to protect the hand. Hence, **bas′ket–hilt′ed**, *a.*

basket hoop. An aromatic West Indian shrub (*Croton lucidus*).

basket osier. A European osier willow (*Salix purpurea*). See OSIER.

bas′ket-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The art of making baskets; also, basketware; basketwork.

basket stitch. A kind of stitch in which the threads running one way alternately pass above and below the cross threads; esp., in embroidery, a couching stitch worked over a cord so as to give the appearance of basketwork.

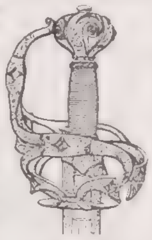

Basket Hilt.

basket weave. A style of weave in which the pattern has the plaited appearance of a basket.

basket withe. A tropical boraginaceous vine (*Tournefortia volubilis*) having tough, pliant stems.

bas′ket-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* A West Indian sapindaceous climbing shrub (*Serjania polyphylla*), the pliant stems of which are used in basketwork.

bas′ket-work′ (bȧs′kĕt-wûrk′; bȧs′kĭt-), *n.* Work consisting of plaited osiers or twigs; wickerwork.

basking shark. *Zoöl.* One of the largest species of sharks (*Cetorhinus maximus*), an inhabitant of the northern Atlantic, so called from its habit of lying at the surface and basking in the sun. It is distinguished by its minute teeth and long gill openings. Though sometimes forty feet long, it is harmless, feeding on minute animals which it strains from the water by means of its whalebonelike gill rakers. Its liver sometimes yields several barrels of oil, for which it is captured.

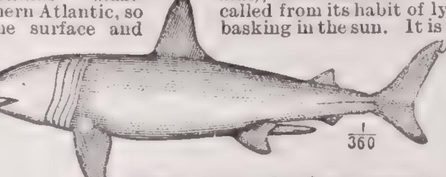

Basking Shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*).

‖ **Ba′soche′** *or* **Ba′zoche′** (bȧ′zōsh′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *basilica* basilica.] In France, the corporation or guild of clerks of the Parliament of Paris and the provincial Parliaments. The members (called **Ba′so′chiens′** [bȧ′zō′shyăN′]) of the Basoche had great privileges and immunities, including the right to have a chief having the title of king (*roi*), a court, a coinage, etc.; and they held annual fêtes, notorious for their license. The Basoche, including both the provincial and Parisian chapters, was abolished in 1790. — **Ba-soch′i-an** (bȧ-zōsh′ĭ-ăn), *n.*

Ba-som′ma-toph′o-ra (bȧ-sŏm′ȧ-tŏf′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. βάσις base + ὄμμα eye + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Pulmonata having the eyes at the base of the tentacles, which are not retractile. It includes the common pond snails. — **ba-som′ma-toph′o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

One of the Basommatophora (*Lymnæa desidiosa*). Nat. size.

ba′son (bā′s'n), *n.* [Cf. BASIN.] *Hat Making.* A bench with a plate of iron or stone flag fitted in it, and a little fire underneath, on which (formerly) the first part of the felting process was performed. *Orf. E. D.*

ba′son, *v. t.* To form and felt (a hat body) on a bason.

ba′so-phile } (bā′sō-fĭl; -fīl), *n.* [*base* + *-phile.*] *Physiol.* One of a group of leucocytes
ba′so-phil } whose granules stain only with basic dyes.

ba′so-phil′ic (bā′sō-fĭl′ĭk) } *a.* *Physiol.* Staining readily
ba-soph′i-lous (bȧ-sŏf′ĭ-lŭs) } with basic dyes, as certain cells and elements of tissue.

Basque (bȧsk), *n.* [F.] **1.** One of a people inhabiting the region of the western Pyrenees on the Bay of Biscay in Spain and France. The Basques present a peculiar ethnical type characterized by a wedge-form face, with the greatest breadth at the temples. Ethnologists consider them to be either a distinct race or a people that has become distinctive through long isolation.
2. The language of the Basques, a unique agglutinative speech, conjectured to be the only surviving language of the ancient Iberians, perhaps related to the Berber languages of North Africa. It employs the Latin alphabet. There is no written Basque previous to the 15th century. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.
3. [*l. c.*] A baked dish of minced mutton, mixed with bread crumbs, eggs, anchovies, wine, etc.
4. [*l. c.*] A short skirtlike continuation of a body garment, formerly of a man's doublet, or doublet and waistcoat, now only of a woman's dress bodice, giving the resemblance of a jacket with a short skirt; — prob. this fashion of dress came from the Basques. Now often, a fitted waist.

Basque, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Basques, their country, or their language.

bas′–re-lief′ (bä′rē-lēf′; bȧs′rē-lēf′), *n.* [F. *bas-relief*; *bas* low + *relief* raised work, *relever* to raise: cf. It. *bassorilievo.*] Sculpture in low relief, but usually higher than the flat relief of a coin or a medallion. See RELIEF, *n.*

bass (băs), *n.* [Corrupt. of *barse.*] Orig., the European perch (*Perca fluviatilis*); now applied, either with or without some qualifying word, to any of numerous edible spiny-finned fresh-water and marine fishes, esp. of the families Serranidæ and Centrarchidæ. The common sea bass of southern Europe is *Dicentrarchus labrax*, syn. *Labrax lupus.* The black, white, striped, calico, and rock bass are well-known American game and food fishes. (See these terms; also SEA BASS.)

bass, *n.* [Corrupt. of *bast.*] **1. a** A bast fiber. See BAST. **b** A coarse mat of bast; formerly, a thick straw cushion.
2. = BASSWOOD.

bass (bās), *n.* [F. *basse*, fr. *bas* low. See BASE, *a.*] **1.** A bass, or deep, sound or tone.
2. *Music.* **a** The lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition. **b** A male voice which sings this part, having the compass of about F to d′. See PITCH. **c** The singer or instrument having a bass voice, part, or compass.

bass, *a.* Deep or grave in tone; of low pitch.

bass, *v. t.* To sound in a deep tone. *Rare.* *Shak.*

Bas-sa′li-a (bă-sā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; LL. *bassus* deep + Gr. ἅλια assembly.] *Zoögeog.* The realm consisting of the deep sea; the abyssal zone or region. Owing to the absence of plants, consequent upon the want of light, the animals of this realm are carnivorous. Some are blind, others are phosphorescent and supply their own light. The fishes of these regions, when brought to the surface, are often shattered by the expansion of the gases within their bodies. — **Bas-sa′li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

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bas′i-lin′na (băs′ĭ-lĭn′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. βασίλιννα.] See ARCHON, 1.

Bas′i-lis (băs′ĭ-lĭs). *Bib.*

bas′i-lis′can (băz′ĭ-lĭs′kăn; băs′-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a basilisk. *Rare.*

‖ **Bas′i-lis′cus** (-kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Zoöl.* See BASILISK, 3.

bas′i-lis′ki-an, *a.* Basiliscan. [*Rare.*]

bas′i-lis′sa (băs′ĭ-lĭs′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. βασίλισσα.] See ARCHON, 1.

ba′sil oil (băz′ĭl). See OIL, *Table I.*

ba-sil′y-sis (bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [BASI- + -LYSIS.] Basiotripsy.

bas′i-lyst (băs′ĭ-lĭst), *n.* *Med.* An instrument for basilysis.

ba′sin, *v. t.* To treat by means of a basin or basins; as: **a** *Hat Making.* = BASON. **b** *Agric. & Forestry.* To water or irrigate by a basin or the basin system.

ba′si-na′sal (bā′sĭ-nā′zăl), **ba′si-na′si-al** (-nā′zĭ-ăl), *a.* *Craniol.* Extending from basion to nasion.

ba′si-nerved′ (-nûrvd′), *a.* *Bot.* = BASAL-NERVED.

basin wrench. A plumber's wrench for use in close spaces.

ba′si-oph′thal′mite, *n.* [*basi-* + *ophthalmite.*] *Zoöl.* The lowest joint of the eyestalk of certain Crustacea.

ba′si-o-tribe′ (bā′sĭ-ō-trīb′), *n.* [*basio-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub, crush.] *Med.* An instrument for performing basiotripsy.

ba′si-o-trip′sy (-trĭp′sĭ), *n.* [*basio-* + Gr. τρῖψις rubbing.] *Med.* The crushing of the fetal skull to facilitate delivery.

ba′si-ra′di-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the base of a ray.

ba′si-rhi′nal, *a.* [*basi-* + *rhinal.*] *Zoöl.* Situated at the base of the rhinencephalon.

ba′si-ros′tral, *a.* [*basi-* + *rostral.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or at, the base of the bill of a bird.

ba′si-scop′ic, *n.* [*basi-* + *-scopic.*] *Bot.* Looking toward the base; — opposed to *acroscopic.*

ba-sis′o-lute, *a.* [*basi-* + *solute*, a.] *Bot.* Prolonged at the base, as certain leaves. *Obsoles.*

ba′si-sphe-noi′dal (-sfē-noi′dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Basisphenoid.

‖ **ba′sis vir-tu′tum con-stan′ti-a.** [L.] Constancy (is) the foundation of virtues.

ba′si-ven′tral, *a. & n.* [*basi-* + *ventral.*] See ARCUALIA.

ba′si-ver′te-bral, *a.* [*basi-* + *vertebral.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the centrum of a vertebra.

bask (bȧsk), *n.* A suffusion of genial warmth. *Rare.*

bask, *a.* [LG. *bask*, *basch*, *barsch*; cf. D. *barsch.*] Bitter or acrid. *Obs. or Dial.*

bask′er, *n.* One that basks.

basket beagle. *Hunting.* A beagle used to course a basket hare.

basket carriage. A carriage with a body of wickerwork.

basket couching. Couching made with the basket stitch.

basket fern. The male fern.

bas′ket-ful (-fŏŏl), *n.* See -FUL.

bas′ket-ing, *n.* Basketwork.

basket oak. The cow oak.

basket pa'm. The talipot palm.

basket willow. Osier willow.

basket worm. = BAGWORM.

baskt. Basked. *Ref. Sp.*

baslarde. † BASELARD.

Bas′le blue (bäl). See DYE.

Bas′lith (băs′lĭth). *Bib.*

Bas′math (-măth). *Bib.*

basme. † BALM.

basnet. † BASINET.

ba′son. Var. of BASIN. *Obs. or* [*Eccl.*]

ba′sos (bā′sŏs), *n.* [See BASI-.] *Zoöl.* = BASIPODITE **b.**

ba-so′te (bä-sō′tā), *n.* The Mexican tea (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*). *Sp. Amer.*

basque (bȧsk), *n.* The velvet scoter. *F. Amer.*

basqued (bȧskt), *a.* Having a [basque.]

basquette. † BASKET.

‖ **bas-qui′ña** (bäs-kē′nyä), *n.* [Sp.] = BASQUINE.

bas′quine′ (bȧs′kēn′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *basquiña.*] A rich outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women.

Bas′quish (bȧs′kĭsh), *a.* Basque. *Obs.*

bass (bȧs). Obs. or dial. var. of [BASE.]

bass. *n. & v.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. BUSS.] Kiss. *Obs.*

bass (bȧs), *n.* *Mining.* Carbonaceous shale; slaty coal; also, indurated clay. *Local, Eng.*

Bas′sa (băs′ȧ). *Bib.*

bassa. † BASHAW.

bassade. † AMBASSADE.

Bas-sa′ni-o (bȧ-sä′nĭ-ō), *n.* The lover of Portia in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." See PORTIA and ANTONIO.

Bas′sa-rid (băs′ȧ-rĭd), *n.* [Gr. βασσαρίς, -ίδος.] A Thracian mænad. Cf. ORPHEUS.

C D E F G H I J K L M

Bas′sa-ris (băs′ȧ-rĭs), **Bas′sa-ris′cus** (-rĭs′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βασσαρίς a Thracian word for fox.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American carnivorous animals related to the raccoon, of which the cacomixle is the best-known species.

bass′-bar′ (bās′bär′), *n.* *Music.* An oblong piece of wood set lengthwise within the body of instruments of the violin class, to withstand the pressure at the bridge.

bass clarinet. *Music.* A large clarinet, lower in pitch by an octave than the ordinary clarinet.

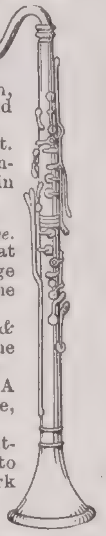

Bass Clarinet.

bass clef. *Music.* The F clef, in modern music on the fourth line of the staff containing the bass part of a musical composition. See CLEF, *Illust.*

bass drum. *Music.* The largest kind of drum, having a cylindrical body with two heads, and emitting a deep, grave sound. See BASS, *a.*

bas′set (băs′ĕt; bȧ-sĕt′), *n.* [F. *bassette*, fr. It. *bassetta.* Cf. BASSO.] A game at cards, resembling the modern faro. It was widely popular in the 18th century.

Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget
Your piquet parties, and your dear *basset.* — *Rowe.*

bas′set (băs′ĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *basset* somewhat low, dim. of *bas* low.] *Geol. & Mining.* The edge of a geological stratum at the surface of the ground; the outcrop.

bas′set, *v. i.*; BAS′SET-ED; BAS′SET-ING. *Geol. & Mining.* To incline upward so as to appear at the surface; to crop out; as, a vein of coal *bassets.*

bas′set, *n.*, *or* **basset hound.** [F. *basset.*] A variety of small hound originating in France, with a long body and short legs.

‖ **basse′-ta′ille** (bäs′tä′y′), *n.* [F., lit., low cutting.] = BAS-RELIEF. Also used adjectively to designate a kind of transparent enamel work with sculptured background.

basset griffon. A rough or wire-haired basset hound.

basset horn. [Cf. It. *bassetto*, n., counter tenor.] *Music.* An instrument answering to an alto or tenor clarinet, having a single reed and a twice-bent wooden tube, with a compass of from 2½ to nearly 4 octaves; — called in It. *corno di bassetto.*

Basset Horn.

bass horn (bās). *Music.* A deep-toned modification of the bassoon, formerly common. It was of wood with a brass bell.

bas′si-net (băs′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F. *bassinet*, dim. of *bassin.* See BASIN; cf. BASINET.] **1.** A wicker basket, with a covering or hood over one end, used as a cradle for young children; also, a child's perambulator of similar shape.
2. = BASINET. — *Lord Lytton.*

bas′so (bás′ō; *It.* bäs′sō), *n.*; *pl.* E. BASSOS (-ōz), It. BASSI (-sē). [It., fr. LL. *bassus.* See BASE, *a.*; cf. BASS, *n.*] *Music.* **a** = 3d BASS, 2. **b** The double bass, or contrabasso.

bas′so buf′fo (bōōf′fō). [It., comic bass.] *Music.* **a** A bass voice esp. adapted for comic song. **b** A person having such a voice. — **b. con-ti′nu-o** (kōn-tē′nōō-ō) [It., bass continued], thorough bass. — **b. pro-fun′do** (prō-fōōn′dō). [It. *profondo* deep.] **a** A deep bass voice with a compass extending to about D below the bass staff. **b** A person having such a voice. — **b. os′ti-na′to** (ŏs′tē-nä′tō) [It., lit., obstinate bass], a ground bass.

bas-soon′ (bă-sōōn′), *n.* [F. *basson*, fr. *basse* bass, or perh. fr. *bas son* low sound. See BASS a part in music.] *Music.* A wind instrument of the double reed kind, having a long curved mouthpiece, and doubled wooden tube furnished with holes, which are stopped some by the fingers and some by keys, as in flutes. It forms the natural bass to the oboe, clarinet, etc. Its compass comprehends three octaves, B♭, to b♭′. See PITCH. For convenience of carriage it is divided into two parts; whence it is also called a *fagot.* **b** A reed-pipe stop in an organ, of a similar quality of tone.

Bassoon.

Bas′so-ra gum (băs′ō-rȧ). [From *Bassora*, Turkey in Asia.] A kind of gum of uncertain origin, supposed by some to be the product of peach or almond trees and by others to come from the East Indian tree *Sterculia urens.* It is partially soluble, nearly transparent, and is used as an adulterant of tragacanth.

bas′so-re-lie′vo (băs′ō-rē-lē′vō), ‖ **bas′so-ri-lie′vo** (*It.* bäs′sō-rē-lyĕ′vō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VOS (vōz); It. BASSI RILIEVI (-sē, -vē). [It. *basso rilievo.*] Low relief. = BAS-RELIEF.

bas′so-rin (băs′ō-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A polysaccharide which is the chief ingredient of Bassora gum, tragacanth, and cherry and plum gums. In water it swells up, forming a mucilaginous liquid.

bass viol (bās). *Music.* A stringed instrument of the viol family, used for playing bass. See 3d BASS, 2 **a**; also VIOLONCELLO.

bass′wood′ (bás′wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** Any tree of the genus *Tilia* or its wood, esp. *T. americana.* Also called *bass.* **b** Incorrectly, the tulip tree or its wood.

bast (bást), *n.* [AS. *bæst*; akin to Icel., Sw., Dan., D., & G. *bast*, origin unknown. Cf. BASS, tree.]
1. *Bot.* = PHLOËM.
2. The strong woody fiber obtained from the phloëm of various trees, and known generally as *bast fiber.* It is of excellent quality in the linden and other trees of the family Tiliaceæ, also in the related families Malvaceæ and Sterculiaceæ. Bast is used esp. in the manufacture of ropes, cordage, matting, etc. Called also *bass.*

Bast, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* A lion- or cat-headed goddess, whose chief seat of worship was Bubastis, representing the life-producing power of the sun and termed in inscriptions "the lady of life." She is commonly represented as wearing either the solar disk or the uræus or both. Cf. SECHET.

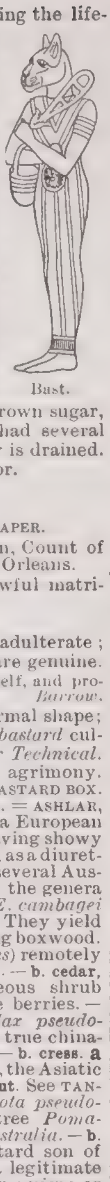

Bast.

bas′tard (băs′tȧrd; 277), *n.* [OF. *bastard, bastart*, n. & a., F. *bâtard*, prob. fr. OF. *bast*, F. *bât*, a pack saddle used as a bed by the muleteers (fr. LL. *bastum*) + *-ard.* OF. fil de *bats* son of the pack saddle; as the muleteers were accustomed to use their saddles for beds in the inns.] **1.** A "natural" child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate child; one born of an illicit union. By the civil and canon laws, and by the laws of many of the United States, a *bastard* is legitimated by the subsequent intermarriage of the parents. But by the common law a child, to be legitimate, must at least be *born* after the lawful marriage of its parents. See LEGITIMATION; cf. NULLIUS FILIUS.
2. An animal of low breed; a mongrel. *Obs.*
3. *Sugar Refining.* **a** An inferior quality of brown sugar, obtained from the sirups that have already had several boilings. **b** A mold of large size, in which sugar is drained.
4. A sweet Spanish wine like muscadel in flavor.
5. A kind of war galley. *Obs.*
6. *Bot.* A hybrid. *Rare.*
7. A writing paper of a particular size. See PAPER.

Bastard of Orleans [F. *Bâtard d'Orléans*], Jean, Count of Dunois (d. 1468), natural son of Louis, Duke of Orleans.

bas′tard, *a.* **1.** Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate. See BASTARD, *n.*, 1.
2. Mongrel; low-bred; hybrid. *Obs.*
3. Lacking in genuineness; spurious; false; adulterate; — applied esp. to things resembling those that are genuine.

That *bastard* self-love which is so vicious in itself, and productive of so many vices. — *Barrow.*

4. Of an unusual make or proportion; of abnormal shape; not of standard size; as, a *bastard* musket; a *bastard* culverin; *bastard* type or screw threads. *Obs. or Technical.*

bastard acacia, the locust. — **b. agrimony,** hemp agrimony. — **b. alkanet,** the corn gromwell. — **b. apple.** See BASTARD BOX. — **b. ash,** the red ash. — **b. ashlar,** *or* **ashler.** *Arch.* = ASHLAR, 1 **b**. — **b. asphodel,** the bog asphodel. — **b. balm,** a European menthaceous plant (*Melittis melissophyllum*), having showy white or pink flowers. It was formerly esteemed as a diuretic. — **b. bar.** *Her.* = BATON, *n.*, 3. — **b box,** any of several Australian or New Caledonian myrtaceous trees of the genera *Eucalyptus* and *Tristania*, esp. *E. goniocalyx, E. cambagei* (called also *bastard apple*), and *T. neriifolia.* They yield a strong hard wood, in many respects resembling boxwood. — **b. bryony,** a West Indian vine (*Cissus sicyoides*) remotely resembling bryony. — **b. bully tree.** = BALATA, 1. — **b. cedar,** the incense cedar. — **b. cherry,** a boraginaceous shrub (*Ehretia tinifolia*) bearing small black edible berries. — **b. chinaroot,** a prickly-stemmed plant (*Smilax pseudo-china*) native of North America, resembling the true chinaroot (*S. china*). — **b. cinnamon,** the cassia bark. — **b. cress.** **a** The field cress. **b** The penny cress. — **b. currant,** the Asiatic boraginaceous tree *Ehretia microphylla.* — **b.-cut.** See TANGENT-CUT. — **b. dittany,** a European mint (*Ballota pseudo-dictamnus*). — **b. dogwood,** the rhamnaceous tree *Pomaderris apetala*, also called *cooper's wood. Australia.* — **b. dory.** See BOARFISH. — **b. eigne** *or* **elder,** a bastard son of parents who afterwards intermarry and have a legitimate son, the latter being technically called *mulier puisne* or *younger.* — **b. elm,** the hackberry. — **b. fallow,** grass land that is plowed up as soon as the hay crop is taken off, and then worked as a fallow for wheat. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* — **b. feverfew,** a West Indian asteraceous plant (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) with small radiate heads of white flowers. It is naturalized as a weed in the southern United States. — **b. file.** See FILE, tool. — **b. gemsbok,** the roan antelope. — **b. gentian,** a North American gentian (*Gentiana acuta*), probably so called on account of its close resemblance to the European *G. amarella.* — **b. gidgee,** the myall. — **b. granite,** gneiss. — **b. halibut,** a large flounder (*Paralichthys californicus*) of the Pacific coast. Its flesh is inferior. — **b. hare's-ear,** an ornamental rubiaceous shrub of the Canary Islands (*Phyllis nobla*). — **b. hartebeest.** See HARTEBEEST. — **b. hellebore,** the orchid helleborine (*Epipactis viridiflora*). — **b. hemp,** the Asiatic herb *Datisca cannabina*, or the related American species *D. glomerata.* — **b. horehound,** the black horehound. — **b. hyssop,** a South European germander (*Teucrium polium*). — **b. indigo.** = FALSE INDIGO. — **b. ipecac.** **a** The bloodflower. **b** The fever root. — **b. ironwood,** a small rutaceous tree (*Fagara fagara*) of the southern United States and tropical America. — **b. jarrah.** = BASTARD MAHOGANY **a**, below. — **b. jasmine,** the matrimony vine. — **b. jute.** = AMBARY. — **b. locust tree,** the tree *Clethra tinifolia. Jamaica.* — **b. lupine,** the lupinaster. — **b. mahogany.** **a** An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Eucalyptus botryoides*); also its timber, which is hard and durable, though inferior to the other so-called mahoganies of the continent. Also called *swamp mahogany, bangalay, bastard jarrah,* and *woolly butt. Australia.* **b** = JARRAH. *Australia.* **c** A sapindaceous tree (*Ratonia apetala*). *West Indies.* — **b. manchineel,** an East Indian poisonous apocynaceous tree (*Cameraria latifolia*). — **b. margaret,** the arrayado. — **b. myall.** See MYALL. — **b. olive,** any plant of the genus *Notelæa*, esp. *N. ligustrina.* — **b. parsley,** any apiaceous plant of the genus *Caucalis.* — **b. pellitory,** the white tansy. — **b. pennyroyal,** blue-curls. — **b. pimpernel.** = CHAFFWEED. — **b. pine.** **a** The loblolly pine *Pinus tæda.* **b** The slash pine *Pinus heterophylla.* **c** The white fir *Abies concolor.* — **b. plantain.** = WILD PLANTAIN. — **b. plover,** the European lapwing. — **b. rocket,** any of several species of *Brassica*, esp. the charlock. — **b. rosewood,** an Australian meliaceous tree (*Synoum glandulosum*); also, its valuable hard timber, resembling rosewood; Australian rosewood. The tree often yields logs two feet in diameter. — **b. saffron,** the safflower. — **b. sago palm,** the jaggery palm. — **b. sandalwood.** **a** The false sandalwood. **b** An Australian myoporaceous tree (*Myoporum tenuifolium*) or its red wood. **c** An ulmaceous tree (*Zelkova cretica*) of Crete. — **bastard senna,** the bladder senna. — **b. sensitive plant,** a West Indian fabaceous plant (*Æschynomene americana*) the leaves of which are sensitive like those of *Mimosa.* — **b. speedwell,** a speedwell of southeastern Europe (*Veronica spuria*), occasionally cultivated for its small blue flowers, borne in panicled racemes. — **b. spruce,** the Douglas spruce. — **b. strangles,** *Veter.*, an infectious febrile disease of equine animals, usually affecting young animals, caused by *Streptococcus equi* and accompanied by congestion of the visible mucous membranes, coryza, and the tendency to abscess formation in various parts of the body, esp. in the intermaxillary space. Mortality is low and one attack confers subsequent immunity. Called also *colt distemper, strangles, febris pyogenica.* — **b. tamarind.** = SILK TREE. — **b. teak.** **a** The palas. **b** The kino tree. — **b. title,** *Print.*, an abbreviated title preceding the full title page. — **b. toadflax.** **a** In England, any plant of the santalaceous genus *Thesium*, the leaves of which resemble those of toadflax. **b** In the United States, a related plant (*Comandra umbellata*) of similar appearance. — **b. trench,** *Hort.*, a trench made by breaking up the land two spits deep by the spade, the subsoil being not brought to the surface. — **b. trumpeter.** **a** An Australian trumpeter fish (*Latris ciliaris*). **b** In Melbourne, the morwong. — **b. turbot,** the brill. *Scot.* — **b. type,** *Print.*, type having the face larger or smaller than the size proper to the body, as a nonpareil face on a brevier body. — **b. weakfish,** a weakfish (*Cynoscion nothus*), found on the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. — **b. wing,** *Zoöl.*, a small jointed process of a bird's wing, bearing a few short quills; the alula. It corresponds to the thumb. — **b. wormwood,** the ragweed. — **b. yellowlegs,** the stilt sandpiper. *Mass. & Long Island.*

bas′tard-i-za′tion (băs′tȧr-dĭ-zā′shŭn; -dī-zā′-), *n.* Act or process of bastardizing.

bas′tard-ize (băs′tȧr-dīz), *v. t.*; BAS′TARD-IZED (-tȧr-dīzd); BAS′TARD-IZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). To make or prove to be a bastard; to stigmatize as a bastard; to declare or decide legally to be illegitimate; hence, to debase.

bas′tard-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To be born as a bastard. *Obs. Shak.*
2. To degenerate; to deteriorate. *Rare.*

bas′tard-ly, *a.* Bastardlike; baseborn; unauthorized or spurious; corrupt. *Obs.* — *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously. *Obs. Shak. Donne.* — **bas′tard-li-ness,** *n.*

bas′tar-dy (băs′tȧr-dĭ), *n.* [OF. *bastardie.*] **1.** State or quality of being a bastard; illegitimacy.

In our English law *bastardy* cannot be called a status or condition. The bastard cannot inherit from his parents or from any one else, but this seems to be the only temporal consequence of his illegitimate birth. — *Pollock & Mait.*

2. The procreation of a bastard child. — *Wharton.*

bast cell. *Bot.* One of the long and tough flexible cells of which bast is composed.

baste (bāst), *v. t.*; BAST′ED (bās′tĕd; -tĭd); BAST′ING (-tĭng). [Cf. Icel. *beysta* to strike, powder; Sw. *basa* to beat with a rod.] **1.** To beat; cudgel; thrash. Also fig.

One man was *basted* by the keeper for carrying some people over on his back through the waters. — *Pepys.*

2. [Of uncertain origin.] *Cookery.* To moisten (roasting meat, etc.) with melted butter, fat, or other liquid to prevent burning and to add flavor.
3. *Candle Making.* To pour melted wax over (the wicks).
4. [Cf. Dial. E. *buist*, in same sense.] To mark with tar, as sheep. *Dial. Eng.*

baste, *v. t.* [ME. *basten*, OF. *bastir*, F. *bâtir*, prob. fr. OHG. *bestan* to sew, MHG. *besten* to bind, fr. *bast* bast. See BAST.] To sew loosely, or tack with long stitches, esp. to hold the work temporarily in position.

bas′tel house (băs′tĕl). [See BASTILE.] A fortified house, usually with its lowest floor vaulted, as on the English and Scottish borders.

bas-tile′, **bas-tille′** (bȧs-tēl′; băs′tĭl; 277), *n.* [F. *bastille* fortress, OF. *bastir* to build, F. *bâtir.*] **1.** *Feud. Fort.* A tower or elevated work, used for the defense of a fortified place; a small fortress.
2. In siege operations: **a** A movable tower or shelter for besiegers. **b** One of a series of intrenched huts.
3. [*cap.*] A castle or fortress in Paris, built in the 14th century, and used as a prison, esp. for political offenders. Its bad repute as an instrument of despotism excited the hatred of the populace, who stormed it, July 14, 1789, and demolished it. In this sense spelt **Bastille.**
4. A prison, esp. one despotically used.

bas-tile′, **bas-tille′** *v. t.* **1.** To fortify with a bastile. *Obs.*
2. To confine in or as if in a bastile.

bas′ti-na′do (băs′tĭ-nā′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *bastonada* (cf. F. *bastonnade*), fr. *baston* (cf. F. *bâton*) a stick or staff. See BASTON.] **1.** A blow with a stick or cudgel.
2. A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; specif., a form of punishment among the Turks, Chinese, and others, consisting in beating an offender on the soles of his feet.
3. A stick; cudgel.

bas′ti-na′do, *v. t.*; BAS′TI-NA′DOED (-dōd); BAS′TI-NA′DO-ING. To beat with a stick or cudgel, esp. on the soles of the feet.

bast′ing (bās′tĭng), *n.* **1.** Action of one who bastes, or stitches loosely; also, the thread so used; tacking.
2. Something basted on. *Obs.*

bast′ing, *n.* Action of one who bastes meat or candles; also, the liquid used.

bas′tion (băs′chŭn), *n.* [F. *bastion*, fr. It. *bastione*, fr. LL. *bastire* to build (cf. F. *bâtir*, It. *bastire*), perh. from the idea of support for a weight, and akin to Gr. βαστάζειν to lift, carry, and to E. *baston, baton.*] *Fort.* A work projecting outward from the main inclosure of a fortification, con-

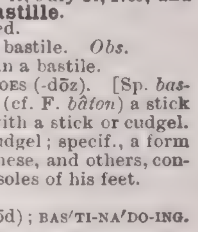

Bastion.
a Gorge; *b b* Flanks; *c* Salient Angle; *d* Ramps; *e* Banquette; *f* Face. Extending from the Flanks *b b* are the Curtains.

bas′sa-risk (băs′ȧ-rĭsk), *n.* An animal of the genus *Bassariscus*; esp., the cacomixle.
Bas′sas (bä′säz), *n. pl.* A Liberian Negro tribe.
bassat. † BASHAW.
bassatour. † AMBASSADOR.
bass deafness (bās). Inability to distinguish low musical notes.
basse. † BASE, BASS.
‖ **basse′-cour′** (bäs′kōōr′), *n.*; *pl.* BASSES-COURS (bäs′kōōr′). [F.] = BASE-COURT, 1.
bassecourt. † BASE-COURT.
bassel. † BASIL.
‖ **basse′-lice′** *or* **-lisse′** (bäs′lēs′), *a.* [F., lit., low warp.] Characterized by a horizontal position of the warp; — said of a manner of weaving tapestry or the loom or tapestry. Opposed to *haute-lice* or *-lisse*, which is applied to a manner of weaving in which the warp is vertical, or to the loom or tapestry.
bass′er, *n.* One who basses, or kisses. *Obs.*
bass′es (bȧs′ĕz; -ĭz), *n., pl.* of BASS, a cushion.
bas′set, *v. t.* To play (a stake) at basset.
basset hound. = 4th BASSET.
bas-set′to (bȧ-sĕt′ō; *It.* bäs-sĕt′tō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TOS (-ōz), It. -TI (-tē). [It., *adj.*, somewhat low; *n.*, counter tenor.] *Music.* A small bass viol, now obsolete.
‖ **bas′si,** *n., pl.* of BASSO.
Bas′si-a (bȧs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Ferdinando *Bassi*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of European chenopodiaceous herbs. **b** Syn. of ILLIPE, 1.
Bassia oil. See OIL, *Table* 1.
bass′ie (bȧs′ĭ), *n.* A large wooden dish for meal. *Scot.*
bassie. † BASHAW.
bassin. † BASIN.
bas′si-net. Var. of BASINET.
‖ **bas′si-ri-lie′vi** (bäs′sē-rē-lyĕ′vē), *n., pl.* of BASSO-RILIEVO.
bass′ist (bās′ĭst), *n.* *Music.* One who sings bass or plays a bass instrument. *Rare.*
bass′ness (bās′nĕs), *n.* See -NESS; BASS, *a.*
basso. † BASHAW.
bass′ock, *n.* [See BASS a cushion.] A hassock.
basson. † BASIN.
‖ **bas′son′ quinte′** (bä′sôɴ′ kăɴt′); *pl.* BASSONS QUINTES. [F.] A small bassoon, a fifth higher than the ordinary bassoon.
bas-soon′ist, *n.* See -IST.
‖ **bas′so-ri-lie′vo.** = BASSO-RELIEVO.
bass pommer (bās). = BOMBARDON **a.**
bass′-re-lief′ (bȧs′rē-lēf′). Var. of BAS-RELIEF.
bast. † BASTE.
bast. Incorrect var. of BASS, a fish.
bast, *n.* [See BASTARD.] Bastardy. *Obs.* — *a.* Bastard. *Obs.*
‖ **bas′ta** (bäs′tä), *interj.* [It.] Enough; stop.
bas′ta (bȧs′tȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *basto* ace of clubs.] The queen of spades in solo.
Bas′taard (bȧs′tärd), *n.* [D. See BASTARD.] = GRIQUA.
Bas′ta-i (bȧs′tā-ī). *Bib.*
bastalyie. † BASTILE.
bastannado. † BASTINADO.
bas′tant, *a.* [F. *bastant*, p. pr. of *baster* to suffice, It. *bastare.*] Sufficient; able. *Obs.*
bas′tard, *v. t.* To bastardize. *Obs.*
bas′tard-ice, -ise, *n.* [F. *bâtardise*, formerly spelt *bastardise.*] Bastardy. *Obs.*
bas′tard-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Bastardy.
bas′tard-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
baste (bāst), *n.* *Card Playing.* = BEAST, 6.
bas′tel. † BASTILE.
bast′en, *a.* [AS. *bæsten.*] Made of bast.
bast′er (bās′tēr), *n.* One that bastes.
bas-ter′na (băs-tûr′nȧ), *n.* [L.] A kind of litter for women, used in the time of the Roman emperors. It was borne by mules.
bast fiber *or* **fibre.** See BAST, 2.
bas-tide′ (bȧs-tēd′; bȧs′tĭd), *n.* [OF., fr. Pr. *bastida.* See BASTION.] **1.** A small fort or a fortified house or tower. *Obs.*
2. A small country house in the south of France.
bastille house. = BASTEL HOUSE.
bas-til′lion (băs-tĭl′yŭn), *n.* [OF. *bastillon.*] Dim. of BASTILE, 1. *Obs. or Hist.*
bas′ti-ment (băs′tĭ-mĕnt), **bas′ti-men′to** (-mĕn′tō), *n.* [Sp. *bastimento* provisions, ship, building.] *Obs.* **a** Military supplies. **b** A building. **c** A ship.
bas′ti-nade′ (băs′tĭ-nād′). Var. of BASTINADO.

sisting of two *faces* meeting in a *salient angle*, usually acute, commanding the foreground and outworks, and two *flanks*, each able to defend by a flanking fire the face of the adjacent bastion and the adjacent curtain, or wall which joins the flank of one *bastion* with the adjacent flank of another. The distance between the flanks of a bastion is called the *gorge*. See RAVELIN.

bas'tioned (băs'chŭnd), *a.* Having a bastion or bastions.
bastioned front, *Fort.*, two half bastions and the connecting curtain.

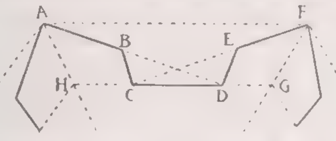

ABCDEF Bastioned Front; *AF* Exterior Side; *HG* Interior Side; *AB, EF* Faces; *BC, ED* Flanks; *CD* Curtain; *HABC* Semibastion; *AD, CF* Lines of Defense; *A, F* Salient Angles; *B, E* Shoulder Angles; *C, D* Curtain Angles; *AFC, FAD* Diminished Angles; *ADE, FCB* Angles of Defense; *CH, DG* Demigorges; *AH, FG* Capitals.

bast'nä-site (băst'nĕ-sīt), *n.* [From *Bastnäs*, Sweden, locality of the first described specimens.] *Min.* A fluocarbonate of the cerium metals, wax-yellow to reddish brown.

bas'to (băs'tō), *n.* [Sp.] The ace of clubs in quadrille and omber. *Pope.*

bas'ton (băs'tŭn), *n.* [OF. *baston*, F. *bâton*, LL. *basto*. See BASTION; cf. BATON, BATTEN, a stick.] **1.** A staff, cudgel, or bat. *Obs.* "To fight with blunt *bastons*." *Holland.*
2. A stanza or stave. *Obs.*
3. *Her.* = BATON, 3.
4. *Old Law.* An officer of the warden of the Fleet who formerly attended upon the king's court, bearing a red staff, to take into custody persons committed by the court, and who also attended prisoners allowed to go at large.
5. *Arch.* A convex round molding; a torus.

bast'ose (băs'tōs), *n.* [*bast* + *-ose*.] A combination of cellulose and lignin occurring in some vegetable fibers.

Ba-su'to (bȧ-sōō'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). One of a warlike South African people of the Bantu stock, divided into many tribes, subject to the English. Formerly cannibals, they are now partly Christianized. See BANTU.

bat (băt), *n.* [ME. *batte*, *botte*, AS. *batt*; perh. fr. Celtic; cf. Ir. *bat*, *bata*, stick, staff; but cf. also F. *batte* a beater (thing), wooden sword, *battre* to beat.] **1.** A stout, solid stick; a club; specif., a piece of wood with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in baseball, cricket, etc.
2. In badminton and similar games, a racket.
3. In cricket, baseball, etc., a batsman; batter.
4. A lump, piece, mass, or wad, as of moist clay; — still used in ceramics. "A *bat* of earth." *Langland.* Specif.: **a** Part of a brick with one whole end. **b** A kind of sun-dried brick. **c** *Mining.* Shale or bituminous shale. **d** Cotton lap prepared for carding; cotton in this form, or a sheet of it, used for filling quilts or comfortables; batting. **e** *Hat Making.* A loosely matted mass of material, as fur, from which one half (from top to bottom) of the body is made. Also written *batt.*
5. A stroke; a sharp blow. *Colloq. or Slang.*
6. A stroke of work. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
7. Rate of motion; speed. *Colloq.* "A vast host of fowl . . . making at full *bat* for the North Sea." *Pall Mall Mag.*
8. A spree. *Slang, U. S.*
9. Manner; rate; condition. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
10. *Ceramics.* A plate of gelatin, used in printing on pottery or porcelain, over the glaze.

bat, *v. t.*; BAT'TED (băt'ĕd; -ĭd; 7); BAT'TING. To strike or hit with or as with a bat; to cudgel; beat. *Holland.*

bat, *v. i.* To use, or hit a ball with, a bat, as in baseball.

bat, *n.* [Corrupt. fr. ME. *back*, *backe*, *balke*; cf. Dan. aften-*bakke* (*aften* evening), Sw. natt-*backa* (*natt* night), Icel. *leðr-blaka* (*leðr* leather), Icel. *blaka* to flutter.] Any one of the numerous flying mammals constituting the order Chiroptera. The bats are the only mammals capable of true flight. Their fore limbs are modified to form wings, having the metacarpals and finger

American Red Bat (*Lasiurus borealis*). (1/6)

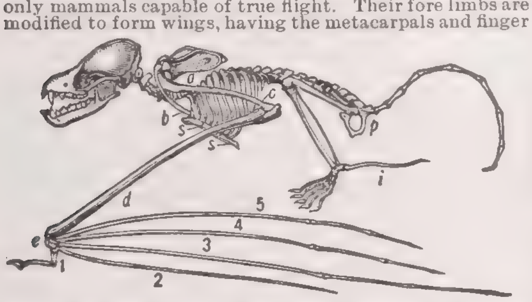

Skeleton of a Bat (*Vespertilio murinus*). *a* Scapula; *b* Clavicle; *c* Humerus; *d* Radius; *e* Carpal Bones; 1, Thumb; 2, 3, 4, 5, Second to fifth Metacarpals; *ss* Sternum; *p* Pelvis; *i* Calcar.

bones (except those of the thumb) greatly elongated. These support, like the ribs of an umbrella, a cutaneous membrane, which also extends a little in front of the arm and embraces the hind limbs except the feet, and sometimes the whole length of the tail. The thumb and toes have claws by which the animal suspends itself (often head downward) when at rest. Bats are nocturnal in habit, and are among the most perfectly aërial of all animals, locomotion other than by flight being comparatively difficult for them. They are most abundant and attain the largest size in warm countries. In colder regions they hibernate. Some are frugivorous, as the flying foxes (which see); the majority are insectivorous; a few suck the blood of other mammals. The ancestry of the bats is unknown; the earliest remains are found in the Eocene. See CHIROPTERA, also VAMPIRE, *Illust.*

bat, **bât** (băt; bä; bät; bô), *n.* [F. *bât* a pack saddle. Cf. BASTARD.] A packsaddle; — used only in combination. See BATHORSE, 1st BATMAN, BAT-MULE.

‖ **ba'tar'deau'** (bȧ'tȧr'dō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A cofferdam.
2. *Fort.* A sharp-topped wall built across the ditch of a fortification, with a sluice gate to regulate the height of water.

ba-ta'tas (bȧ-tā'tȧs), *n.* [NL. See POTATO.] **a** The sweet potato. **b** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of convolvulaceous herbs, natives chiefly of tropical America, having flowers with a bell-shaped corolla and a 4-celled ovary with bilobed stigma. *B. batatas* is the sweet potato.

Ba-ta'vi-an (-vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Batavi or Batavia, or Holland. — **Batavian Republic**, the name given to Holland by the French after its conquest in 1795.

Ba-ta'vi-an, *n.* A native of Batavia; a Dutchman.

bat bolt. A bolt barbed or jagged at its butt or tang to make it hold the more firmly.

batch (băch), *n.* [ME. *bache*, *bacche*, fr. AS. *bacan* to bake; cf. G. *gebäck*. See BAKE, *v. t.*] **1.** The quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking.
2. A quantity of material destined for one operation, as of flour or dough for a baking or corn for a grinding.
3. A quantity of anything produced at one operation; a group or collection of persons or things of the same kind, or taken at a time; sort; lot; as, a *batch* of letters.
4. The mixture of raw materials which by fusion is converted into glass.

batch, *v. t.* To bring together into batches; to mass; specif.: **a** *Cloth Dyeing.* To wind (cloth) on a roller (called the **batch roll**) after dipping in the dye. **b** *Jute Manuf.* To soften, originally by laying in batches and impregnating with oil and water, now by passing through corrugated rollers with the application of oil and water.

bate, *v. i.* [Shortened fr. *debate* or fr. OF. *batre* to beat, F. *battre*.] To contend; to make strife; — with *on*. *Obs.*

bate (bāt), *v. t.*; BAT'ED (bāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 7); BAT'ING (bāt'ĭng). [From ABATE.] **1.** To beat down, back, or away; to put an end to or remove. *Obs.*, except in some fig. senses.

About autumn *bate* the earth from about the roots of olives, and lay them bare. *Holland.*

2. To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing; to diminish; abate; hence, to lower, mitigate, moderate, etc.

He must either *bate* the laborer's wages, or not employ or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To allow by way of abatement or deduction.

To whom he *bates* nothing of what he stood upon with the parliament. *South.*

4. To deprive; — with *of*. *Obs. or R.*
5. To leave out; to except. *Obs.*

Bate me the king, and, be he flesh and blood,
He lies that says it. *Beau. & Fl.*

to bate an ace, to make the least abatement. *Obs.*

bate, *v. i.* **1.** To remit or retrench a part; — with *of*.

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine. *Dryden.*

2. To waste away; fall off, as in quantity or yield; fail. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*

Milking cows . . . soon "*bate*" — i. e., give less milk. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull.*

bate, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *beta* maceration, soaking, G. *beize*, and E. *bait* to set dogs on.] A solution, usually consisting of the dung of certain animals dissolved in water, used by tanners after liming, to remove the lime and soften the hides.

bate, *v. t.* *Leather Manuf.* To steep in bate, as hides.

bate, *v. i.* [F. *battre de l'aile* or *des ailes*. See BATTER, *v. t.*] *Falconry.* To beat the wings with impatience, or spring up in a flutter; to bait; — said of the falcon, hawk, etc.

ba-teau' (bȧ-tō'), *n.; pl.* BATEAUX (bȧ-tōz'). [F. *bateau*, LL. *batellus*, fr. *battus*, *batus*, boat, which agrees with AS. *bāt* boat. See BOAT, *n.*] A boat; esp., a flat-bottomed boat, tapering toward the ends. *Chiefly Canada & Louisiana.*

bateau bridge. A floating bridge supported by bateaux.

bat'ed (bāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *p. a.* [See BATE to abate.] Reduced; restrained; as, to speak with *bated* breath. *Macaulay.*

bate'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [For ABATEMENT.] Abatement; diminution. *Obs. or R.* *Moxon.*

batement light. *Arch.* A window or one division of a window having vertical sides, but with the sill curved or inclined, as where it follows the rake of a staircase, or fits the arched head of a light below.

bat'fish' (băt'fĭsh'), *n.* [From BAT, the animal.] Any of several fishes: **a** The peculiar flattened pediculate fishes constituting the family Ogcocephalidæ, syn. Malthidæ, as *Ogcocephalus vespertilio*, common in the West Indies. **b** The flying gurnard of the Atlantic (*Cephalacanthus spinarella*). **c** A Californian sting ray (*Myliobatis californicus*). **d** In Australia, *Monodactylus argenteus*, a deep-bodied fish with large fins.

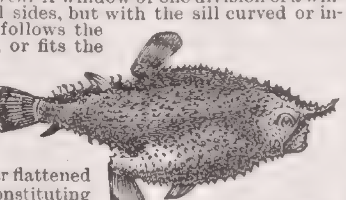

Batfish (*Ogcocephalus vespertilio*). (1/5)

bat'fowl' (băt'foul'), *v. i.* [From BAT a stick.] To capture birds by night by holding a torch or other light and beating their roosts, when the dazed birds fly to the light and are easily caught. — **bat'fowl'er**, *n.* — **bat'fowl'ing**, *n.*

He taught them to throw flies and bait crawfish nets, to *batfowl*, and ferret for rabbits. *T. Hughes.*

bath (băth), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew liquid measure equal to one tenth of the kor, and corresponding to the ephah of dry measure. See MEASURE.

bath (bȧth), *n.; pl.* BATHS (bȧthz). [AS. *bæð*; akin to OS. & Icel. *bað*, Sw., Dan., D., & G. *bad*, G. *bähen* to foment.] **1.** Act of subjecting the body, or part of the body, for purposes of cleanliness, comfort, health, etc., to water, vapor, hot air, mud, or the like; as, a cold or a hot *bath*; a medicated *bath*; a steam *bath*; a hip *bath*.
2. State of being covered with a fluid, as sweat. *Shak.*
3. Water or other liquid or medium for bathing.
4. A receptacle or place where persons may immerse or wash their bodies in water, etc.; an arrangement for bathing.
5. A building containing an apartment or a series of apartments arranged for bathing; esp., *pl.*, the elaborate public establishments of antiquity, comprising also, at their best, conveniences for athletic sports, halls, porticoes, and libraries for rhetorical and literary exercises, and serving most of the purposes of a modern club; as, the *Baths* of Titus, Caracalla, and Diocletian, at Rome.
6. *Chem.*, etc. A medium, as water, air, sand, or oil, for regulating the temperature of anything placed in or upon it; also, the vessel containing such medium. The air *bath* is commonly a small oven heated from below, and the water *bath* a copper or iron vessel having for a top a series of concentric rings, to adapt it to the various sizes of evaporating dishes.
7. Any liquid in which objects are immersed so that it may act upon them; also, the receptacle holding the liquid.

A Water Bath; *B* Evaporating Dish.

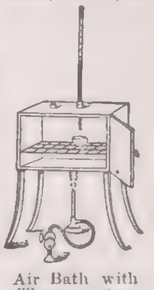

Air Bath with Thermometer.

bath, *v. t.* To put into a bath.

Bath (bȧth), *n.* **1.** A city in the west of England, resorted to for its hot springs.
2. *Her.* Short for Bath King-of-Arms. See KING-OF-ARMS.
Bath brick, a preparation of calcareous or siliceous earth, in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives, polished metal, etc.; — originally made near Bath. — **B. chair**, a kind of chair on wheels, as used by invalids at Bath. — **B. coating**, a light cloth with a long nap, used for petticoats, babies' blankets, etc. *Eng.* — **B. coup**. *Whist.* The refusal, by a player holding the ace, knave, and others of a suit, to win the king led by an adversary. — **B. Guide**, a piece of society verse, popular in the 18th century, and sometimes taken as typical of such verse. — **B. metal**, any one of several varieties of brass. — **B. note**, a folded writing paper, 8½ by 14 inches. — **B. stone**, a species of limestone (oölite) found near Bath, used for building.

bathe (bāth), *v. t.*; BATHED (bāthd); BATH'ING (bāth'ĭng). [ME. *baðien*, AS. *baðian* (akin to Icel. *baða*), *bæð* bath. See 2d BATH; cf. BASK.] **1.** To wash by immersion, as in a bath; to immerse (one's self) in water for hygienic purposes or for pleasure; to subject to a bath.

Chancing to *bathe* himself in the River Cydnus. *South.*

2. To lave; to wet. "The lake which *bathed* the foot of the Alban mountain." *T. Arnold.*
3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid.

And let us *bathe* our hands in Cæsar's blood. *Shak.*

4. To apply water or some liquid medicament to; as, to *bathe* the eye with warm water, or the forehead with camphor.
5. To surround, or envelop, as water surrounds a person immersed. "The rosy shadows *bathe* me." *Tennyson.*

bathe (bāth), *v. i.* **1.** To bathe one's self; to take a bath or baths. "They *bathe* in summer." *Waller.*
2. To immerse or cover one's self as if in a bath. "To *bathe* in fiery floods." *Shak.*
3. To bask in the sun. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

bathe, *n.* The immersion of the body in water, etc.; as, to take one's usual *bathe*. *Edin. Rev.*

bath'er (bāth'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who bathes.
2. An attendant at a bath. *Obs.*

ba-thet'ic (bȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Having, or characterized by, bathos.

bath'house' (bȧth'hous'), *n.* **1.** A house equipped and used for the purpose of bathing.
2. A small house, near a bathing place, where a bather undresses and dresses.

bath'ic (băth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. βαθύς deep.] Of or pertaining to depth, esp. the depths of the sea.

bath'ing (bāth'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BATHE, *v.*
bathing machine, a small bathhouse on wheels, to be driven into the water, for the convenience of bathers, who undress, bathe, and dress in it.

bath'o-lite (băth'ō-līt), **bath'o-lith** (băth'ō-lĭth) *n.* [Gr. βάθος depth + *-lite*, *-lith*.] *Geol.* A great mass of intruded igneous rock, which stopped in its rise a considerable distance below the surface. — **bath'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), **-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

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bastion. † BASTON.
bas'tion-a-ry (băs'chŭn-â-rĭ), *a.* *Fort.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a bastion or bastions.
bas'tion-et. *n.* [*bastion* + *-et*.] A small bastion flanking a ditch.
bas'tite (băs'tīt), *n.* [From *Baste*, in the Harz Mts., its locality.] *Min.* = SCHILLER SPAR.
bas'tle house. Modern var. of BASTEL HOUSE.
bas'to-na'do. † BASTINADO.
bastonet, *n.* [OF. *bastonet* a little stick.] A kind of bit for a horse. *Obs.*
bast palm. The piassaba.
bast parenchyma. *Bot.* = PHLOEM PARENCHYMA.
bast tree. = BASSWOOD **a**.
bas'tun. † BASTON.
bast vessel. *Bot.* A sieve tube.
basulard. † BASELARD.
ba'syle (bā'sĭl; băs'ĭl), *n.* [Gr. βάσις base + ὕλη wood. See -YL.] *Chem.* A positive or non-acid constituent of a compound, either elementary, or, if compound, performing the functions of an element. *Obs.*
ba'syl-ous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a basyle; electropositive; basic; — opposed to *chlorous*. *Obs.*
bat. † BATE, BATZ. [See COIN.]
bat (bät), *n.* [Siamese.] A tical.
bat (băt), *n.* **1.** A heavy laced boot with hobnails. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** An old boot. *Slang, Eng.*
bat, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. BATE.] **1.** To bate or flutter, as a hawk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*] **2.** To wink. *Local, U. S., &*
bat. *Abbr.* Battalion.
‖ **ba'ta** (bä'tä), *n.* [Tag.] A child; a boy or girl; also, a servant. *Phil. I.*
bat'a-ble (bāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Short for DEBATABLE; — chiefly in *batable* (for *debatable*) *ground*.
batable. † BATTABLE, fertile.
‖ **ba'tad** (bä'täd), *n.* [Visayan.] Sorghum. *Phil. I.*
bataile, **bataille**. † BATTLE.
batailled, *a.* Embattled. *Obs.*
batailous. † BATTAILOUS.
batalia. † BATTALIA.
Ba-tan' (bä-tän'), *n.* One of the inhabitants of the Batanes Islands; also, their dialect. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.
batand, *a.* [OF. *batant*, p. pr. of *batre* to beat, F. *battre*.] Hastening; eager. *Obs.*
ba-ta'ra (bȧ-tä'rȧ), *n.* Any of several bush shrikes. *South Am.*
ba-ta'ta (bȧ-tä'tȧ; bȧ-tā'tȧ), *n.* [See POTATO.] The sweet potato.
ba'ta-til'la (bä'tä-tēl'yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *batata*.] In the West Indies, any of numerous species of *Ipomœa*.
bataunt. † BATAND.
Ba-ta'vi (bȧ-tā'vī), *n. pl.* [L.] See ISTVÆONES. [of BACHE.]
batch (bȧch; băch). Dial. var.
batch (băch). Short for BACHELOR. *Slang or Colloq.*
batchelary. † BACHELRY.
batcheler. † BACHELOR. [*v. t.*]
batch roll. *Dyeing.* See BATCH,
bate. † BAIT, BOAT; obs. pret. of BITE.
bate, *n.* [Prob. abbr. fr. *debate*.] Strife; contention. *Obs. Shak.*
bate, *n.* The grain of wood or stone. *Obs. or Dial.*
‖ **ba-te'a** (bä-tā'ä), *n.* [Sp., Pg.] A shallow conical bowl of wood, as for washing out gold.
bate'ful, *a.* [See BATE contention.] Exciting contention; contentious. *Obs.*
batell. † BATTLE.
Ba-te'kes (bä-tā'kāz), *n. pl.* An important Bantu tribe of the French Kongo.
batele. † BATTLE. [*Obs.*]
bate'less, *a.* Not to be abated.
bat'el-late, *v. t.* [OF. *bateillier*, perh. through LL.] *Mil.* To fortify, as a house. *Obs.*
batelouse. † BATTAILOUS.
batelur. † BATTLER.
bateman. † BATMAN.
Ba'ten-kai'tos (bä't'n-kī'tōs), *n.* [Ar. *baṭn al qaiṭos* belly of the whale.] See STAR.
bat'er (bāt'ēr), *n.* A hawk that bates, or flutters.
bat'er, *n.* = BACKER, 2.
batere. † BATTER.
batesme. † BAPTISM.
bat'-fives', *n.* The game of fives played with a wooden bat.
bat'ful, *a.* [Icel. *bati* amelioration; akin to AS. *bet* better.] Rich; fertile. *Obs.*
bath. † BATHE, BOTH.
Bath, **Major**. In Fielding's "Amelia," a poor and pompous but noble gentleman, who swears "by the honor and dignity of man," and is caught cooking gruel for his ailing sister.
bathe. † BOTH. [-ABLE.]
bathe'a-ble (bāth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
bath'er (băth'ēr), *v. i.* [From BATHE, *v.*] To flutter and rub in the dust; — said of birds. *Dial. Eng.*
bath'flow'er, *n.* Either of two species of *Trillium* (*T. grandiflorum* and *T. erectum*).
bathie. † BATHE.
‖ **bath'kol'** (băth'kŏl'), *n.* [Heb., daughter of a voice.] *Rabbinical Theol.* A hidden oracular voice, frequently instanced in the history of Israel, and regarded as paramount after the extinction of prophecy.
bath'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to bathmism.
bath'mism (băth'mĭz'm), *n.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

ba-thom′e-ter (bȧ-thŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. βάθος depth + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring depths, esp. one for taking soundings by gauging the variation in gravity acting upon a tube of mercury.

bat′horse′ (băt′hôrs′; bä′-; băt′-; bô′-; 277), *n.* [*bat* pack saddle (cf. F. cheval de *bât* pack horse) + *horse.* See BASTARD.] A horse which carries baggage, as of an officer or others, during a campaign.

ba′thos (bā′thŏs), *n.* [Gr. βάθος depth, fr. βαθύς deep.] *Rhet.* A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace, in writing or speech; anticlimax.

bath′room′ (båth′rōōm′), *n.* A room to bathe in.

Bath-she′ba (băth-shē′bȧ; băth′shē-bȧ), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* Wife of Uriah the Hittite, with whom David committed adultery, to whom he was married after he had caused the death of her husband, and by whom he was the father of Solomon.
2. In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," the Duchess of Portsmouth, alluded to as a mistress of Charles II. (David).

bath sponge. Any of several varieties of large, coarse commercial sponges, as *Spongia equina* of the Mediterranean.

bath′tub′ (båth′tŭb′), *n.* A tub to bathe in.

bath′y- (băth′ĭ-). A combining form from Greek βαθύς, *deep;* as, *bathy*bius, *bathy*limnetic, *bathy*pelagic, etc.

ba-thyb′i-al (bȧ-thĭb′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Bathybic.
Bathybial zone. *Zoögeog.* = BASSALIA.

ba-thyb′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [See BATHYBIUS.] *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or living in, the deepest parts of the sea.

ba-thyb′i-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *bathy-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Zoöl.* A gelatinous substance found in mud dredged from the Atlantic and preserved in alcohol. Huxley, who gave it this name, supposed that it was free-living protoplasm, covering a large part of the ocean bed. It is now known that it is not of organic origin. — **ba-thyb′i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

bath′y-col′pi-an (băth′ĭ-kŏl′pĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. βαθύκολπος; βαθύς deep + κόλπος bosom, fold.] Deep-bosomed; — an epithet used in the Homeric poems.

bath′y-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* [*bathy-* + *graphic.*] Descriptive of the ocean depths; as, a *bathygraphic* chart.

ba-thym′e-ter (bȧ-thĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*bathy-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for sounding depths at sea; a bathometer.

bath′y-met′ric (băth′ĭ-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
bath′y-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) } bathymetry; relating to the measurement of depths, esp. of depths in the sea. — **bath′y-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ba-thym′e-try (bȧ-thĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* Art or science of sounding, or measuring depths in the sea.

bat′ing (bāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BATE, *v.*

bat′ing, *prep.* [Strictly p. pr. of BATE to abate.] With the exception of; excepting.
We have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating* some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

Ba′tis (bā′tĭs), *n.* [L., samphire, fr. Gr. βατίς a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the family Batidaceæ. The only species, *B. maritima,* is a strong-scented maritime shrub, of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and having much the habit of the samphire.

ba-tiste′ (bȧ-tēst′), *n.* [F. *batiste,* after the alleged first maker, *Baptiste* of Cambrai. *Littré.*] Orig., linen cambric or lawn; now a fine cotton muslin of similar texture.

bat′man (băt′măn; bä′-; băt′-; bô′-; 277), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*bat* pack saddle + *man.* Cf. BATHORSE.] A man who has charge of a bathorse and its load. *Macaulay.*

bat′man (băt′măn), *n.* [Turk. *batman.*] Any of a number of weights in use in Turkey, Persia, etc., varying in value from a few pounds to some hundreds of pounds; a maund or man. The Tabriz batman = 6.49 lbs. or 2.94 kg.

bat′-mon′ey (*pron., see* BAT, *pack saddle*), *n.* [*bat* pack saddle + *money.*] *Mil.* An allowance, as to officers, for the transport of baggage in the field.

Ba-toi′de-i (bȧ-toi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. βάτος a kind of ray + *-oid.*] The suborder or superfamily of elasmobranch fishes which includes the rays and skates; equiv. to Raiæ. See RAY. — **bat′oid** (băt′oid), *a. & n.*

ba′ton′ (bȧ′tôɴ′; băt′ŭn; 277), *n.* [F. *bâton.* See BASTON.]
1. A staff or stick. = BASTON, 1. *Obs.*
2. A staff or truncheon borne as a symbol of office; as, the *baton* of a field marshal.
He held the *baton* of command. *Prescott.*
3. *Her.* An ordinary with its ends cut off, and of one fourth the breadth of the bend sinister, borne sinister as a mark of bastardy.

Baton (*Her.*).

4. *Music.* The stick or wand with which a leader beats time, as for an orchestra.

bat′on (băt′ŭn), *v. t.* To beat or strike with a baton; to cudgel.

bat printing. *Ceramics.* A mode of printing on glazed ware by transferring the impression from the engraving to the ware on a thin slab of gelatin. See 1st BAT, *n.,* 10.

Ba-tra′chi-a (bȧ-trā′kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. βατράχειος belonging to a frog, fr. βάτραχος frog.] *Zoöl.* **a** = AMPHIBIA. **b** In a narrower sense = ANURA.

ba-tra′chi-an (bȧ-trā′kĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Batrachia, esp. the frogs and toads. — *n.* One of the Batrachia.

Ba-trach′i-dæ (bȧ-trăk′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of jugular fishes consisting of the toadfishes (which see).

bat′ra-cho- (băt′rȧ-kō-). A combining form from Greek βάτραχος, *frog.*

Bat′ra-cho-my-om′a-chy (-mī-ŏm′ȧ-kĭ) } *n.* [Gr. βατραχομυομαχία; βά-
Bat′ra-cho-my-om′a-chi′a (-kī′ȧ) } τραχος frog + μῦς mouse + μάχη battle.] The battle between the frogs and mice; — a Greek parody on the Iliad, attributed to Pigres of Caria.

bats′man (băts′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The one who wields the bat in baseball, cricket, etc.

bats′wing′ (băts′wĭng′), *n.* **1.** Lit., the wing of a bat; — always in this sense printed *bat's wing.*
2. A rough gray felt cloth, made in a tubular form, used for seamless petticoats. *Eng.*
3. A batswing burner.

batswing burner. A common form of gas burner having a narrow slit in its dome-shaped top, the gas issuing from which burns in a broad flat flame. Cf. FISHTAIL BURNER.

batswing coral. An Australian fabaceous tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*) having a spongy wood. See HIELAMAN.

bat′tail-ous (băt′ā-lŭs), *a.* [OF. *bataillos,* fr. *bataille.* See BATTLE, *n.*] Arrayed for battle; fit or eager for battle; warlike. *Archaic.* "In *battailous* aspect." *Milton.*
A strange name for a *battailous* craft. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

Bat′tak (bät′äk), *n.* One of a semicivilized, agricultural Indonesian people of the highlands of Sumatra, formerly noted for their cannibalistic executions of offenders. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

bat-ta′lia (bȧ-tăl′yȧ; bȧ-tăl′yȧ), *n.* [LL. *battalia* battle, a body of troops, or It. *battaglia.* See BATTLE, *n.*] **1.** Order of battle; disposition or arrangement of troops (brigades, regiments, battalions, etc.), or of a naval force, for action. *Obs. or R.* "A drawing up the armies in *battalia.*" *Jer. Taylor.*
2. An army in battle array; also, the main battalia or body. *Obs.* *Shak.*

bat-tal′ion (bȧ-tăl′yŭn), *n.* [F. *bataillon,* fr. It. *battaglione.* See BATTALIA.] **1.** A body of troops, or an army, in battle array; the main body of an army. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Milton.*
2. Any considerable division of an army organized to act together; in *pl.,* forces.
It is said that God is always on the side of the biggest *battalions.* *Voltaire (tr.).*
3. *Mil.* An infantry command of two or more companies, forming part of a regiment, which is the tactical unit of the infantry; also, a command of two or more companies of engineers or other special foot troops. In the United States army a battalion consists of four companies, of 250 (formerly 100) men each, and three battalions of infantry form a regiment. The term is also sometimes applied to several batteries of artillery combined into a single command. The English battalion comprises eight or ten companies. European battalions usually number about 1000 men.

bat′tel (băt′'l), *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] **1.** College accounts or charges for board and provisions ordered from the kitchen and buttery; also, loosely, the whole college accounts or charges; — only in the *pl.,* except when used adjectively. *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*
2. At Eton College, England, a small portion of food, which, in addition to the college allowance, the collegers receive from their dames. *Tooke.*

bat′tel, *v. i.* To have a buttery account; to be supplied with provisions from the buttery. *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*

bat′tel-er (băt′'l-ẽr), **bat′tler** (-lẽr), *n.* One who battels in college (see BATTEL, *v.*); formerly, a student at Oxford ranking below a commoner, and paying only for what he ordered. *Eng.*

batte′ment (băt′mĕnt; *F.* băt′mäɴ′), *n.* [F., fr. *battre* to beat.] **1.** A stroke; an impulse.
2. *Music.* An old-fashioned trill-like grace, beginning a half step below the given tone (sometimes a whole step, as to avoid two successive half steps) and running on the two.

bat′ten (băt′'n), *v. i.;* BAT′TENED (-'nd); BAT′TEN-ING. [Icel. *batna* to grow better, akin to AS. *bet,* adv., better. See BETTER.] To thrive; to grow fat in ease and luxury; to glut one's self; to grow fertile or with profusion.
At full length the pampered monarch lay *battening* in ease. *Garth.*
Skeptics, with a taste for carrion, who *batten* on the hideous facts in history, — persecutions, inquisitions. *Emerson.*

bat′ten, *v. t.* **1.** To make fat by plenteous feeding; to fatten. "*Battening* our flocks." *Milton.*
2. To fertilize or enrich, as land. *Obs.*

bat′ten, *n.* [F. *bâton* stick, staff. See BATON.] **1.** A strip of sawed timber, usually 7 inches broad and less than 4 inches thick (some authorities say 2½ inches) and more than 6 feet long (shorter pieces being called *batten ends*) used for flooring, etc.; also, *Eng.,* a deal less than 7 inches wide.
2. A strip of wood used for nailing across two other pieces to hold them together, for covering a crack, to stiffen a spar, etc.
3. *Naut.* **a** A strip of light wood sewed into a sail at approximately right angles to the leech to make it set flat. **b** Either of four iron bars used for stretching and holding a tarpaulin over the hatch covers or gratings. **c** A strip of wood nailed or clamped around the edges of the covering of a hatchway to hold it in place.

bat′ten (băt′'n), *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with battens.
to batten down, to fasten down with battens, as the hatches with tarpaulins over them, during a storm, fire, etc.

bat′ten, *n.* [F. *battant.* See BATTER, *v. t.*] The movable bar of a loom, which strikes home the threads of a woof.

batten door. *Arch.* A door made of boards of the whole length of the door, secured by battens nailed crosswise.

bat′ten-ing, *n.* *Arch.* Woodwork or furring consisting of battens upon a wall or frame.

bat′ter (băt′ẽr), *v. t.;* BAT′TERED (-ẽrd); BAT′TER-ING. [ME. *bateren,* OF. *batre,* F. *battre,* LL. *battere,* for L. *batuere* to strike, beat; of unknown origin. The Eng. word is prob. in part freq. from *bat* to strike or *bate* to flutter. Cf. ABATE, BATE to abate.] **1.** To beat with successive blows; to beat repeatedly and with violence, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish; as, to *batter* a wall or rampart.
2. To wear or impair as if by beating or by hard usage.
3. *Metal.* To hammer (metal) so as to spread it.

bat′ter, *v. i.* **1.** To beat repeatedly, esp. with violence.
On the flank and rear they . . . *battered* at him. *T. Hughes.*
2. To become bruised or indented; to yield to blows.

bat′ter, *n.* [ME. *batere, batire;* cf. OF. *bateure, bature,* a beating, and E. BATTER, *v. t.*] **1.** A semiliquid mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, milk, etc., beaten together and used in cookery.
2. Paste of clay or loam, or, *Scot.,* of flour and water.
3. *Print.* A bruise on the face of a plate or of type in the form; also, the faces or type so injured.

bat′ter, *v. i. & t.* [Of uncertain origin.] To slope gently backward, as a wall, siding, etc.

bat′ter, *n.* *Arch.* An inward slope of the exterior face of a wall, usually making a diminution in thickness as the wall ascends.

bat′ter, *n.* **1.** One who wields a bat; a batsman.
2. *Ceramics.* A mallet for flattening wet clay on the batting block.

batter board. One of a pair of horizontal boards nailed to posts set near the corners of an excavation for a building, used by the builders to indicate a desired level and also as a fastening for stretched strings to mark outlines.

bat′tered (băt′ẽrd), *p. a.* Shattered, bruised, or impaired by beating or hard usage.

bat′ter-ing-ram′, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An engine used in ancient times to beat down the walls of besieged places. It was a great beam, with a head of iron, sometimes made to resemble the head of a ram. It was sometimes suspended so as to swing, and sometimes mounted on wheels, and was impelled by men.

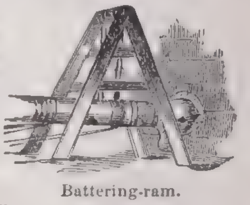
Battering-ram.

2. A blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.

battering train. *Mil.* A train of artillery for siege operations — more often called *siege train.*

batter rule. An instrument consisting of a rule or frame and a plumb line, by which the batter or slope of a wall is regulated in building.

bat′ter-y (băt′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [F. *batterie,* fr. *battre.* See BATTER, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of battering or beating.
2. *Law.* The unlawful beating of another. It includes every willful, angry and violent, or negligent touching of another's person or clothes, or anything attached to his person or held by him.
3. Mark or bruise of battering. *Obs.*
4. A drum beating; specif., a particular drum signal. *Obs.*
5. Assault with artillery; bombardment. Also fig. *Obs.*
To keep the bulwark fronts from *battery.* *Marlowe.*
6. *Mil.* **a** Any emplacement where artillery is mounted for attack or defense. **b** Two or more pieces of artillery arranged under a single command for united action. **c** A tactical division of artillery, including the gunners, guns, caissons, horses, and all equipments, organized as a unit of command. In the United States and England a field battery has usually consisted of from four to six guns. A heavy battery consists of two guns. **d** *Gun.* The position of readiness for firing; as, "the piece returns to *battery.*"
7. *Nav.* **a** The guns of a warship. **b** Any group of a ship's guns; as, "the starboard *battery,*" "the rapid-fire *battery,*" "the six-inch *battery.*"
8. *Elec.* **a** An apparatus for generating voltaic electricity, consisting of one or more cells. See CELL, *n.,* 4. **b** Any

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[Gr. βαθμός a step, a going.] *Biol.* Growth force. "All the mechanisms necessary to the mature life of the individual are constructed by the activity of a special form of energy known as growth energy or *bathmism.*" *E. D. Cope.*

Bath-o′ni-an (băth-ō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Bath,* England.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the European (English) Jurassic. See GEOLOGY.

Bath′-rab′bim (băth′răb′ĭm). *Bib.*

Bath′-shu′a (-shōō′ȧ). *Bib.*

Ba-thu′el (bȧ-thū′ĕl). *D. Bib.*

bath′u-kol′pi-an (băth′ū-kŏl′pĭ-ăn), **bath′u-kol′pic,** *a.* Bathycolpian. *Rare.*

Bath′urst bur *or* **burr** (båth′ŭrst). The spiny cocklebur. *Australia.*

bath′vill-ite (båth′vĭl-īt), *n.* [Fr. *Bathville,* Scotland.] An oxygenated hydrocarbon occurring as brown porous lumps in coal.

bath′y-æs-the′si-a, -es-the′si-a, *n.* [NL.; *bathy-* + *æsthesia.*] *Physiol.* Muscle sensation produced by muscular movement.

bath′y-lim-net′ic, *a.* [*bathy-* + *limnetic.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, the depths of fresh-water lakes.

bath′y-lite, bath′y-lith, *n.* [*bathy-* + *-lite, -lith.*] *Geol.* = BATHOLITE, BATHOLITH. — **bath′y-lit′ic, bath′y-lith′ic,** *a.*

bath′y-pe-lag′ic, *a.* [*bathy-* + *pelagic.*] *Biol.* Pert. to, or inhabiting, both the depths and the surface of the sea.

ba-thys′mal (bȧ-thĭz′măl), *a.* [Gr. βάθυσμα a depth.] Of or pertaining to the bottom of the deeper parts of the sea.

Bath′-zach-a-ri′as (băth′zăk-ȧ-rī′ăs). *Bib.*

bat′i-a′tor root (băt′ĭ-ā′tŏr). The emetic and febrifuge root of an African asteraceous plant (*Vernonia nigritiana*).

‖ **ba-ti′cu-lin′** (bä-tē′kōō-lēn′), ‖ **ba-ti′cu-ling′** (-lēng′), *n.* [Tag.] **a** A bignoniaceous timber tree (*Stereospermum quadripinnatum*) of the Philippines; also, its light hard wood used for carving. **b** A lauraceous timber tree of the same region (*Litsea perrotetii*) or its wood.

Bat′i-da′ce-æ (băt′ĭ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See BATIS. — **bat′i-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

batill † BATTLE.

ba′ti-ti′nan (bä′tē-tē′nän), *n.* A lythraceous tree of the Philippines (*Lagerstrœmia batitinan*); also, its red or brown timber.

bat′l. Battle. *Ref. Sp.*

bat′ld. Battled. *Ref. Sp.*

batle. † BATTLE.

bat′ler, *n.* A word occurring in Shakespeare ("As You Like It," II.iv. 49), probably meaning "a beetle for battling clothes." In modern editions printed **batlet.**

bat′ler. † BATTELER.

bat′ling, *n.* [*bat* + 1st *-ling.*] A small stick; *pl.,* loppings of branches; fagots. *Dial. Eng.*

bat′-mule′, *n.* [*bat* pack saddle + *mule.*] *Mil.* A pack mule. *British.*

ba-tol′o-gy (bȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. βάτος a bramble + *-logy.*] Taxonomic botany treating of the genus *Rubus.* — **ba-tol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **bat′o-log′i-cal** (băt′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

bat′oned (băt′ŭnd), *a.* *Her.* Bearing the baton of bastardy.

‖ **bâ′tons′ rom′pus′** (bä′tôɴ′ rôɴ′pü′). [F., broken sticks.] The short straight billets or portions of molding, usually of rounded section, which form the zigzag molding in Romanesque architecture; — in English used chiefly collectively. *Dict. of Arch.*

ba-toon′ (bȧ-tōōn′), *n. & v.* = BATON, also BASTON. *Archaic.*

bat′o-pho′bi-a (băt′ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gr. βατός passable, confused with *bat* in *acrobat,* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* **a** Morbid fear of passing near high objects, as buildings, etc. **b** Dread of being at a great height.

ba-toum′ tree (bȧ-tōōm′). [From Ar. name.] An anacardiaceous tree of North Africa (*Pistacia atlantica*) yielding a fruit used as food by the Arabs and also an aromatic gum resin.

ba-tra′chi-ate (bȧ-trā′kĭ-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Anuran.

bat′ra-choid (băt′rȧ-koid), *a.* [*batracho-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Like a frog or toad. **b** Of or pertaining to the Batrachidæ.

Bat′ra-choi′di-dæ (-koi′dĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = BATRACHIDÆ.

ba-trach′o-lite (bȧ-trăk′ō-līt), *n.* [*batracho-* + *-lite.*] A fossil batrachian. *Obs.*

bat′ra-choph′a-gous (băt′rȧ-kŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*batracho-* + *-phagous.*] Feeding on frogs.

Bat′ra-cho-phid′i-a (-kō-fĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; see BATRACHO-; OPHIDIA.] = GYMNOPHIONA.

bat′ra-cho-pho′bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *batracho-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of toads and frogs.

batrye. † BATTERY.

bats, batts (băts; bäts), *n. pl.* [See BOTS.] **1.** A disease in animals caused by bots. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. The colic. *Scot.*

bat′ster (băt′stẽr), *n.* = BATSMAN.

batsuein. † BOATSWAIN.

batt. Var. of BAT. *Obs.,* except in certain special senses.

bat′ta (băt′ȧ), *n.* [Prob. through Pg. for Kanarese *bhatta* rice in the husk.] *Anglo-Indian.* **1.** Subsistence money for witnesses, prisoners, etc.
2. Extra pay; esp., an extra allowance on special grounds to English officers, soldiers, and others serving in India.

Bat′ta (bät′ä). Var. of BATTAK.

bat′ta (băt′ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *batta.*] Rate of exchange; agio; also, discount on uncurrent coins. *India.*

bat′ta-ble (-b'l), *a.* [See BATFUL.] Capable of cultivation; fertile; fattening. *Obs.*

bat′ta-ble, *a.* [OF. *batable* that can be beaten.] Malleable. *Obs.*

battag′lio. † BATTALIA.

bat′tail-ant, *a.* [F. *bataillant,* p. pr.] Combatant; warlike. *Obs.* — *n.* A combatant. *Obs.*

bat′tal. † BATTLE.

bat-ta′lia pie. [F. *béatilles* tidbits.] *Cookery.* A pie of various tidbits, as cocks' combs, sweetbreads, gizzards, etc.

bat-tal′ion, *v. t.* To form into a battalion or battalions. *Rare.*

bat′tard, *n.* A small culverin. See BASTARD, *a.,* 4. *Obs. Scot.*

bat′ta-rism (băt′ȧ-rĭz'm), **bat′ta-ris′mus** (-rĭz′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βατταρισμός a stuttering.] *Med.* = BALBUTIES.

batte. † BAT, BATE, BATZ.

bat-teau′. Var. of BATEAU.

bat′tel. † BATTLE.

bat′tel-ous. † BATTAILOUS.

bat′ten, *a.* = BATTLE. *Obs.*

bat′ten (băt′'n; băt′-), *n.* A bundle of straw, usually of two or three sheaves. *Dial. Eng.*

bat′ten-er, *n.* One who battens.

Bat′ten-berg lace (băt′ĕn-bûrg). [From *Battenberg,* Germany.] = RENAISSANCE LACE.

bat′ter, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To beat into batter or paste.
2. To paste; to cover as by pasting. *Scot.*

bat′ter-a-b'e, *a.* See -ABLE.

batter brace. An inclined brace at the end of a truss.

bat′terd. Battered. *Ref. Sp.*

bat′ter-dock′, *n.* [For *butterdock.*] The butterbur. *Dial. Eng.*

bat′ter-er, *n.* One who batters.

bat′ter-fang (băt′ẽr-făng), *v. t.* [*batter* + *fang.*] To attack with fists and nails. *Obs. or Dial.*

‖ **bat′te-rie′ de cui′sine′** (bȧ′t'-rē′ dē kwē′zēn′). [F.] Set of metal kitchen utensils.

bat′ter-ing charge. *Cannons.* The heaviest charge of powder.

battery box. *Mil.* A box to be

combination of apparatus for producing a united electrical effect; as, a *battery* of Leyden jars; a *battery* of dynamos.

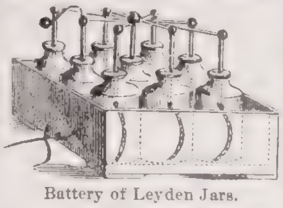

Battery of Leyden Jars.

9. A number of similar machines or devices arranged in a group or set; an apparatus consisting of a set of similar parts; as, a *battery* of boilers, of retorts, condensers, etc.; specif.: **a** *Metallurgy.* A series of stamps operated in one box or mortar, for crushing ores; also, the box itself. A battery has from two to five stamps, usually five. **b** *Pisciculture.* A number of hatching jars arranged in tiers, with a system of supply and waste troughs. **c** *Optics.* A combination of lenses or prisms, or a set of eyepieces. **d** *Pyrotechnics.* A group or combination of various sorts of Roman candles in a large wooden box or magazine.
10. *Baseball.* The pitcher and catcher together.
11. Metal, or metal articles, esp. of brass or copper, wrought by hammering; specif., metallic kitchen utensils.
12. *Hunting.* An oblong flatboat adjusted to float low in the water and to carry a number of hunters.
13. *Mining.* A bulkhead or structure of timber for keeping coal in place; also, sometimes, a wooden platform for miners to stand upon while at work.
14. [*cap.*] **The Battery,** a park at the southern extremity of the island of Manhattan, New York City, on or near the site of old Dutch fortifications.
battery d'enfilade (dän′fē′läd′) [F. *d'enfilade*], *or* **enfilading b.,** a battery that enfilades a work or a line of troops. — **b. en écharpe** (äN′-nä′shärp′) [F. *en écharpe*], one that plays obliquely. — **in b. a** *Mil.* Projecting, as a gun, into an embrasure or over a parapet in position for firing. **b** *Mach.* In a set or battery; in battery arrangement. — **out of b.,** *or* **from b.,** withdrawn, as a gun, to a position for loading.

battery forge. *Mil.* A wagon with an equipment of a forge, anvil, spare parts, horseshoes, and the like, attached to a field or siege battery as a constituent part. In the United States army a combined forge and battery wagon is used.

battery wagon. A wagon to transport the tools and materials for repair of the carriages, etc., of the battery.

‖ **bat′teuse′** (bȧ′tûz′), *n.* [F., prop., beater (fem.).] *Silk Manuf.* A machine for brushing and cleaning cocoons preparatory to throwing.

bat tick. Any member of a family (Nycteribiidæ) of wingless, degraded Diptera, mostly parasitic on bats.

bat′ting (băt′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who bats; the use of a bat, as in playing baseball, beating raw cotton or flax to remove the woody parts, etc.
2. Cotton in sheets, prepared for use in making quilts, etc.; as, cotton *batting.*

Bat Tick (*Nycteribia westwoodi*), enlarged.

batting block. *Ceramics.* A block of wet plaster upon which clay is flattened with the batter before shaping.

batting hammer. A mallet, usually a deeply grooved wooden block furnished with a long curved handle, used in batting flax, cotton, etc.

bat′tle, bat′tel (băt′'l), *a.* [Cf. BATTEN, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Nutritious; fattening.
2. Fertile; fruitful; productive. *Obs.*

bat′tle, bat′tel, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. BATTEN, *v. i.*] To make, or become, nourished, fat, fertile, or fruitful. *Obs.*

bat′tle, *n.* [ME. *bataille, bataile,* F. *bataille* battle, OF. battle, battalion, fr. L. *battalia, battualia,* the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators, fr. *batuere* to strike, beat. Cf. BATTALIA; see BATTER, *v. t.*] **1.** A general fight or encounter between armies or ships of war; an engagement; a combat; as, the *battle* of Marathon. Also fig.; as, the *battle* of life.
The whole intellectual *battle* that had at its center the best poem of the best poet of that day. *H. Morley.*
2. A combat between two individuals; specif., *Law,* the combat by which formerly disputes were legally decided. See TRIAL BY BATTLE.
3. Fighting between armed forces; warfare; war.
And drunk delight of *battle* with my peers. *Tennyson.*
4. A war. *Obs.* "Sylla made civil *battle* with Marius." *Udall.*
5. A division of an army; a battalion. *Obs.*
The king divided his army into three *battles.* *Bacon.*
6. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear; battalia; also, the most important body. *Obs.* *Hayward.*
The cavalry, by way of distinction, was called the *battle,* and on it alone depended the fate of every action. *Robertson.*
Syn. — Encounter, skirmish, brush; contest, combat, conflict, fight, fray, affray. — BATTLE, ENGAGEMENT, ACTION. BATTLE, the most forcible term, is commonly used of a general and prolonged combat; an ENGAGEMENT may be a general encounter, as between entire armies, or a minor encounter, as between subdivisions or outposts; ACTION suggests especially the idea of active, frequently sharp, offensive and defensive operations. See ENCOUNTER, CONTEST, DISPUTE.
Battle above the Clouds, that part of the battle of Chattanooga (Nov. 24, 1863) in the American Civil War in which Federal troops, under Gen. Hooker, captured Lookout Mountain, charging up the mountain through fog and clouds. — **Battle of the Books,** a prose satire by Swift, entitled the "Battle between the Ancient and Modern Books in St. James's Library," on the controversy regarding the respective merits of ancient and modern learning. — **B. of the Brothers,** the battle of Fontenay (841), where Lothaire, son of Louis le Débonnaire, was defeated by his brothers Louis and Charles. — **B. of the Frogs and Mice.** = BATRACHOMYOMACHY. — **B. of the Giants,** the stubborn battle of Marignano, or Melegnano, Italy, in Sept., 1515, in which Francis I. of France was victorious over the Duke of Milan and the Swiss. — **B. of the Kegs,** a mock-heroic ballad by Francis Hopkinson, famous in Revolutionary times. It was occasioned by the British firing at some kegs, supposed to be torpedoes floated down the Delaware by the Americans to damage the British shipping at Philadelphia. — **B. of the Nations,** the battle of Leipzig, Oct. 16 and 18, 1813, in which France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, etc., were represented. It was followed by the retreat of the French, under Napoleon. — **B. of the Spurs. a** The battle of Courtrai, a Flemish manufacturing town, 1302, the first great engagement between the nobles and the burghers, in which the knights and gentlemen of France were entirely overthrown. There were gathered among the spoils a large number of golden spurs. **b** An affair at Guinegate, near Calais, 1513, in which the English under Henry VIII. defeated the French. The allusion is said to be to the hasty flight of the French. — **B. of the Standard,** the battle in which the English forces levied by the Archbishop of York defeated the Scotch supporters of Matilda under King David, her uncle, at Northallerton, Yorkshire, Aug. 22, 1138. It was so called from a great standard of the English, mounted on a cart, and bearing at the top the banners of three churches and the consecrated Host, after the manner of the Italian carroccio. — **B. of the Thirty** [cf. F. *Combat des Trente*], a celebrated combat between thirty English and thirty French knights at a spot known as Midway Oak, halfway between the castles of Josselin and Ploermel, in France, March 27, 1351. — **B. of the Three Emperors,** the battle of Austerlitz, at which Napoleon of France, Alexander of Russia and Francis of Austria were present on the field.

bat′tle (băt′'l), *v. i.*; BAT′TLED (-'ld); BAT′TLING (-lĭng). [ME. *batailen,* OF. *bataillier,* F. *batailler.* See BATTLE, *n.*] To contend in battle; to fight; as, to *battle* over theories.

bat′tle, *v. t.* **1.** To put in battle array. *Obs.*
2. To assail in battle; to fight.

bat′tle, *v. t.* To equip or fortify with battlements; — usually in p. p. **battled.** *Obs. or Poetic.*
Beneath the *battled* tower. *Tennyson.*

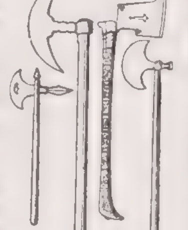

Various forms of Battle-axes.

bat′tle-ax′ } *n.* *Mil.* **1.** A kind of
bat′tle-axe′ } broadax formerly used as an offensive weapon.
2. A halberd or bill formerly carried by guards.

bat′tle-dore (băt′'l-dōr), *n.* [ME. *batyldoure* an instrument for beating, of uncertain origin; cf. Sp. *batallador* a great combatant, he who has fought many battles, Pg. *batalhador,* Pr. *batalhador,* warrior, soldier (cf. BATTLE); or cf. Pr. *batedor* batlet, fr. *batre* to beat, L. *batuere* (cf. BATTER).] **1.** A beetle or bat used in washing or smoothing clothes.
2. An instrument of similar shape; as: **a** A canoe paddle. *Obs.* **b** A tool with a long, flat, square-ended blade, used in glass working to flatten the bottoms of vessels. **c** A long-handled paddle for placing loaves in an oven, etc.
3. An instrument, with a handle and a flat part covered with parchment or crossed with catgut, used to strike a shuttlecock in play; also, the play of battledore and shuttlecock.
4. [ME. *battleder.*] A child's hornbook, esp. one made simply of a wooden tablet or of varnished cardboard. *Obs.*

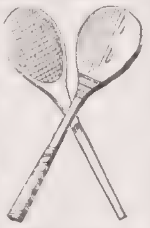

Battledores.

bat′tle-dore, *v. t. & i.* To toss back and forth.

battledore barley. An unimportant variety of two-rowed barley (*Hordeum vulgare zeocriton*), having short broad ears; — also called *peacock,* or *fan, barley,* the names referring to fancied resemblances.

battle lantern. *Nav.* One of the lanterns or, in modern vessels, portable electric lights hung by the guns, esp. between decks, and lighted during battles at night.

bat′tle-ment (băt′'l-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *batelment;* cf. OF. *bataillement* combat, also OF. *bastillier, bateillier,* to fortify. Cf. BATTLE, *n.,* BASTILE, BASTION.] *Arch.* **1.** Also *pl.* A parapet, consisting of alternate solids and open spaces, surmounting the walls of ancient fortified buildings. At first purely a military feature, afterwards copied on a smaller scale with decorative features, as for churches.
2. Usually *pl.* An embattled roof or platform.

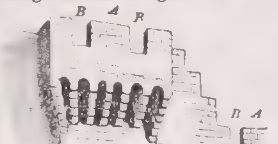

Battlements, from the walls of Avignon. *A A* Merlons; *B B* Crenels; *C* Machicolations.

bat′tle-ment, *v. t.* To build with battlements. — **bat′tle-ment-ed** (-mĕn-tĕd), *p. a.*

battlemented stitch, an ornamental stitch in imitation of the indented line of battlements, used in ticking and other ornamental embroidery.

battle piece. A painting or a musical composition representing a battle.

battle range. *Mil.* The range which secures the maximum danger space for the trajectory of any firearm.

battle royal. A fight between several combatants, esp. gamecocks; hence, a mêlée; a general scrimmage.

bat′tle-ship′ (băt′'l-shĭp′), *n.* *Nav.* One of a class of the largest and most heavily armed and armored vessels, designed to meet the most powerful ships in line of battle. Battleships usually have at least 10-inch armor and carry in the main battery guns of 12-inch or larger caliber. See NAVY, 2.
If we sacrifice some protection and guns to obtain high speed and large coal capacity we have a cruiser: if we have less speed and pay most attention to protection and armament we have a *battleship.* *E. L. Attwood.*

bat-tol′o-gize (bă-tŏl′ō-jīz), *v. t. & i.* To repeat needlessly; to iterate. *Sir T. Herbert.* — **bat-tol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

bat-tol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. βαττολογία; Βάττος, name of a stammerer + λόγος speech.] Needless repetition in speech or writing. *Milton.* — **bat′to-log′i-cal** (băt′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *n.*

‖ **bat′tue′** (bȧ′tü′; bă-tū′), *n.* [F. *battue,* fr. *battre* to beat. See BATTER, *v. t.*; cf. BATTUTA.] *Hunting.* **a** Act of beating the woods, bushes, etc., for game. **b** The game itself. **c** Wanton slaughter, as of helpless crowds.

bat′ty (băt′ĭ), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a bat. "*Batty* wings." *Shak.*

ba-tule′ (bȧ-tōōl′; băt′ūl), *n., or* **batule board.** [See BACULE, BASCULE.] A springboard.

batz (bäts), *n.; pl.* BATZEN (bät′s'n). [G. *batz, batzen,* a coin bearing the image of a bear, G. *bätz, betz,* bear.] **a** A small copper coin, with a mixture of silver, formerly current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland. It was worth three or four cents. **b** A Swiss nickel coin of the value of 10 centimes (2 cents or 1 penny).

bau′ble (bô′b'l), *n.* [ME. *babel;* cf. OF. *bable, baubel* a child's plaything.] **1.** A stick with a mass of lead fastened or suspended at one end, formerly used for various purposes. *Obs.*
2. A child's toy. *Obs.*
3. A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; that which is gay and showy without real value; a cheap, showy plaything.
The ineffective *bauble* of an Indian pagod. *Sheridan.*
4. The fool's scepter. *Obs. or Hist.*

Bauble, 4.

bauch (bäk), *a.* [Cf. BAFF, *a.,* and Icel. *bāgr* uneasy, *bag* clumsy.] Poor, weak, or defective, as in taste, strength, spirits, etc.; insipid; sorry; abashed; as, *bauch,* or soft, ice; a *bauch* man. Cf. BAFF, *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bauch′le (bäk′'l), *n.* [Cf. BAUCH.] **1.** A worn-out shoe, esp. one down at the heel and used as a slipper; a heel-less slipper. *Scot. & Ir.* *Prof. Wilson.*
2. A worthless or contemptible person or thing. *Scot.* "A *bauchle* of a business." *Stevenson.*
3. A clumsy or shambling person. *Scot. & Ir.*

bauch′le, *v. i.* To shamble or shuffle, as in old shoes. *Scot.*

bauch′le, *v. t.* *Scot.* **1.** To treat with contempt; to baffle.
2. To bungle; boggle.
"It was Shuan *bauchled* it," I heard one say. *Stevenson.*

Bau′cis and Phi-le′mon (bô′sĭs, fĭ-lē′mŏn). [L., fr. Gr. Βαῦκις, Φιλήμων.] *Class. Myth.* An aged Phrygian and her husband, who entertained Zeus and Hermes traveling in disguise. They were rewarded, when their inhospitable neighbors were destroyed by floods as punishment, by having their cottage changed into a stately temple, in which they held the priestly office for the rest of their lives. Praying that they might not be separated by death, they were converted at the same moment into trees. The story is told in Ovid's "Metamorphoses;" it is used in Gounod's opera "Philemon et Baucis."

bau′de-kin (bô′dē-kĭn), *n.* [ME. *bawdekin* rich silk stuff, OF. *baudequin.* See BALDACHIN.] The richest kind of stuff used in garments in the Middle Ages, the warp being gold thread and the woof silk, with embroidery; — made orig. at Bagdad. Later also applied to rich brocade and shot silk.

Bau′er-a (bou′ēr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Gottfried *Bauer* (1695-1763), German jurist.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Australian escalloniaceous shrubs having attractive nodding pink or purple long-stalked flowers, resembling single roses, whence the name *native rose.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Bau-hin′i-a (bō-hĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jean and Gaspard *Bauhin,* Swiss botanists.] *Bot.* A large genus of cæsalpiniaceous trees and shrubs, often climbing lianes, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, the leaves usually consisting of two twin leaflets or two nearly equal lobes. The bark furnishes a tough fiber used in making ropes. *B. vahlii* of India is called the *Maloo climber.* The wood of *B. variegata* of the East Indies is called *mountain ebony.*

Bau′mé′ (bō′mā′), *a.* Designating or conforming to either of the scales used by the French chemist Antoine Baumé in the graduation of his hydrometers; of or relating to Baumé's scales or hydrometers. There are two Baumé hydrometers. One, which is used with liquids heavier than water, sinks to 0° in pure water, and to 15° in a 15 per cent salt solution; the other, for liquids lighter than water, sinks to 0° in a ten per cent salt solution and to 10° in pure water. In both cases the graduation, based on the distance between these fundamental points, is continued

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filled with earth for making emplacements or parapets in the absence of gabions, etc.
battery gun. A gun capable of firing a number of shots without reloading; a machine gun. *Rare.*
bat′tish, *a.* Like a bat (the animal).
bat′tle, *v. t.* [Freq. of *bat,* v.] To beat (clothes) in process of washing. *Obs. or Dial.*
Bat′tle, Sarah. A gentlewoman with a great fondness for whist, mentioned in Lamb's "Essays of Elia." [DORE.
bat′tle-door. Var. of BATTLE-
bat′tle-field′, *n.* Field of battle.
bat′tle-ful, *a.* Contentious.
battle gaff. *Nav.* A gaff sometimes hoisted on a military mast to carry a battle flag.
battle quoit. See CHAKRA.
bat′tler. † BATTELER.
bat′tler, *n.* One who battles or fights, as a soldier.
bat′tle-stead (-stĕd), *n.* A place of battle. *Archaic.* [*Eng.*
battle twig. An earwig. *Dial.*
bat′tle-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* In order of battle.
battle word. A war cry. *Milman.*
bat′tling (băt′lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BATTLE, *v.*
bat′ton. † BATON, BATTEN.
battoone. † BATOON. [nolia.
bat tree. The evergreen mag-
‖ **bat′tre la cam′pa′gne** (bȧ′tr' lȧ käN′pän′y'). [F.] To beat or scour the country; fig., to give vague reasons so as to gain time or disguise thought; more often, to be lost in divagations.
battune. † BATOON.
‖ **bat′ture′** (bȧ′tür′; bă-tūr′), *n.* [F.] An elevated river bed or sea bed; land formed from a river or body of water.
‖ **bat-tu′ta** (bät-tōō′tä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** The measuring of time by beating. **b** A measure. **c** A harmonic progression from the tenth on an up beat to an octave on the down beat, forbidden in old counterpoint.
bat′ty (băt′ĭ). Var. of PADDY, rice. *Anglo-Ind.*
bat′ty (băt′ĭ; bȧt′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz): *or* **batty cake.** A kind of small cake. *Dial. Eng.*
batune. † BATOON.
ba-tuz′ work (bȧ-tōōz′). [Cf. OF. *batu,* nom. sing. masc. and acc. pl. masc. *batuz,* p. p. of *batre* to beat, F. *battre.*] An obsolete embroidery (once much used) technically known as "silk beaten with gold and silver."
Bat′wa (bät′wä), *n.* A Pygmy of a people of the Kongo region, averaging about 4¼ feet in height
bat′wing′, *n., or* **batwing burner** = BATSWING BURNER.
Ba′u (bä′ōō), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* A goddess of agriculture and fertility of the older pantheon, later identified with *Gula.*
bau-. For various obsolete forms beginning in *bau-* see the forms beginning in BAW-.
B. A. U. *Abbr.* British Association unit. See OHM.
bau-bee′, bau-bie′. Var. of BAWBEE.
bau′bl. Bauble. *Ref. Sp.*
bau′ble, *v. i.* [From BAUBLE, *n.*] To trifle. *Obs.*
bau′ble-ry, *n.* Foolery; childish trifling. *Obs.*
bau′bling, *p. a.* Trifling; insignificant; contemptible. *Obs.*
Bau′bo (bô′bō), *n.* [Gr. Βαυβώ.] *Gr. Myth.* A slave woman who endeavored to cheer Demeter by coarse jokes when the goddess was in search of Persephone. The legend was given in explanation of the ribald talk indulged in in the Eleusinian procession. Also *Iambe.*
baubyn. † BABOON. [*Scot.*
bauch′el. Var. of BAUCHLE.
baucine. † BAUSON.
bauck′ie (bôk′ĭ; bäk′ĭ), **bauck′ie-bird.** Var. of BACKIE, the bat. *Scot.*
baud, *a.* [OF. *balt, baut.* See BAWD, *n.*] Joyous; merry. *Obs.*
baud. † BAWD.
baudelaire. † BADELAR.
bau′der-icke. † BALDRIC.
baud′er-y. † BAWDRY.
baud′kin. Var. of BAUDEKIN.
Bau′dou-in's′ test (bō′dōō-ăNz′). *Chem.* A test made with a solution of sugar in hydrochloric acid for sesame oil, which yields a cherry-red color with the reagent.
bau′dre. † BAWDRY.
bau′drike. † BALDRIC.
bau′drons (bô′drŭnz), *n.* The cat; puss; — a name used like "reynard" for the fox. *Scot.*
bau′dry. † BALDRIC.
bau′dy. † BAWDY.
‖ **bau′er** (bou′ēr), *n.*; *Ger. pl.* BAUERN (bou′ērn). [G., prop. peasant.] *Chess.* A pawn.
bau′frey, *n.* [Cf. F. *beffroi* belfry.] A beam. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **bauge** (bōzh), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of coarse drugget, made at Bauge in Burgundy.
2. Mortar for plastering, in which straw is used instead of hair
baugh (bäk; bäf), *a.* Var. of BAUCH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
bauk (bôk). Obs. or dial. var. of BALK.
bauk′ie (bôk′ĭ; bäk′ĭ), **bauk′ie-bird′.** Vars. of BACKIE, bat. *Scot.*
‖ **Bau′kunst′ — ei′ne er-starr′te Mu-sik′** (bou′kōōnst′, ī′nē ĕr-shtär′tē mōō-zēk′). [G.] Architecture — frozen music. *Goethe* (recorded in *Eckermann's Gespräche mit Goethe*).
baul. † BAWL.
bauld. Dial. var. of BOLD.
baulde † BALD.
baul′dricke. † BALDRIC.
baule. † BALL.
bau′le-ah (bô′lē-ȧ; bou′lē-ȧ), *n.* Also **bau′le-a.** [Bengali *bāūlia.*] A light river boat, provided with a cabin, used in Bengal.
baulk (bôk). Var. of BALK.
baulme. † BALM.
baul′ter. † BALTER.
Baumann-Schotten reaction. = SCHOTTEN-BAUMANN REACTION.
baume. † BALM.
‖ **bau′mier′** (bō′myā′), *n.* [F.] Balm-of-Gilead tree. *Fr. Amer.*
baundune. † BANDON.

along the stem as far as desired. Since all the degrees on a Baumé scale are thus equal in length, while those on a specific-gravity scale grow smaller as the density increases, there is no simple relation between degrees Bé. and Sp. gr. However, readings on Baumé's scale may be approximately reduced to specific gravities by the following formulæ (x in each case being the reading on Baumé's scale): *(a)* for liquids heavier than water, sp. gr. $= 144 \div (144 - x)$; *(b)* for liquids lighter than water, sp. gr. $= 144 \div (134 + x)$.

bau′son (bô′s'n), *n.* [ME. *bawson, baucyne,* badger (named from its color), OF. *baucent, bauçant,* spotted with white, pied. See BAUSOND.] *Archaic.* **1.** A badger. *B. Jonson.* **2.** A fat, unwieldy, or obstinate person; — contemptuous.

bau′sond (bô′s'nd), *a.* [OF. *baucent, bauçant,* prob. for *balcenc,* and derived fr. L. *balteus* belt. Cf. BELT.] Having a white spot or streak on a dark ground, esp. a white patch on the forehead or face; — said of animals. *Obs. or Scot.*

baux′ite (bō′zīt), *n.* [F., fr. *Baux* or *Beaux,* near Arles.] *Min.* A ferruginous hydrate of alumina, essentially $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, occurring in oölitic masses and in earthy form. Sp. gr., 2.55. It is largely used in the preparation of aluminium and alumina, and for the lining of furnaces which are exposed to intense heat.

Ba-va′ri-an (bȧ-vā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the kingdom of Bavaria, in southern Germany, or its inhabitants.

Bavarian blue. See DYE. — **B. cream,** a dessert preparation of gelatin, cream, sugar, and eggs, whipped. — **B. sauce,** *Cookery,* a modified Dutch sauce of vinegar, eggs, and butter, flavored with crawfish.

Ba-va′ri-an, *n.* A native of Bavaria; also, the High German dialect of Bavaria. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

The *Bavarians* and Swabians . . . are . . . a cross between the blond Teutonic race and a thickset, broad-headed Alpine one. *W. Z. Ripley.*

‖ **ba′va′roise′** (bȧ′vȧ′rwȧz′), *n.* [F., lit., Bavarian (fem.).] *Cookery.* A dish of Bavarian cream.

Ba-ve′no twin (bä-vā′nō). [From *Baveno,* Italy.] *Cryst.* A twin crystal of a kind shown by orthoclase, in which the twinning plane is the clinodome, resulting in a nearly square form. — **Baveno twinning.**

bav′in (băv′ĭn), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *baban* tuft, tassel.] **1.** A bundle of brushwood, or other light combustible matter, for kindling, fencing, draining, etc.; refuse of brushwood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **bav′in,** *a.*

The skipping king, he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits
Soon kindled and soon burnt. *Shak.*

2. Impure limestone. *Dial. Eng.*

baw-bee′ (bô-bē′), *n.* [Perh. fr. the name of a mintmaster, the laird of *Sillebawby.*] **a** A Scotch billon (afterward copper) coin first issued in 1542 and then worth 3d., and afterward 6d., Scotch. **b** A halfpenny. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

baw′cock (bô′kŏk), *n.* [From F. *beau* fine + *coq* cock the bird; or cf. OF. *baut* bold, gay.] A fine fellow; — a term of jocose familiarity. "How now, my *bawcock?*" *Shak.*

bawd (bôd), *n.* [ME. *baude;* cf. OF. *balt, baut,* bold, merry, fr. OHG. *bald* bold; or cf. W. *baw* dirt. Cf. BOLD, BAWDY.] A person who keeps a house of prostitution, or procures women for a lewd purpose; a procurer or procuress; a lewd person; — now usually applied only to a woman.

bawd′ry (bôd′rĭ), *n.* [ME. *baudery:* cf. OF. *bauderie, balderie,* boldness, joy. See BAWD.] **1.** The practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust. **2.** Illicit intercourse; fornication. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3.** Obscenity; filthy, unchaste language. "The pert style of the pit *bawdry.*" *Steele.*

bawd′y (bôd′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. W. *baw* dirt, and E. BAWD.] **1.** Dirty; foul. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **2.** Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a bawd; obscene; lewd; unchaste. "A *bawdy* story." *Burke.*

bawd′y-house′ (-hous′), *n.* A house of ill fame.

bawl (bôl), *v. i.;* BAWLED (bôld); BAWL′ING. [Icel. *baula* to low, bellow, as a cow, or LL. *baulare* to bark.] **1.** To cry out with a loud, full sound; to cry with vehemence, as in calling or exultation; to shout; to vociferate. **2.** To cry loudly, as from pain or vexation; to howl.

bawl, *v. t.* To proclaim with a loud voice, or by outcry, as a hawker or town-crier does. *Swift.*

bawl, *n.* A loud, prolonged cry; an outcry.

bawn (bôn), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *babhun* inclosure, bulwark.] *Obs. or Ir.* **1.** An inclosure of mud or stone walls about a house or castle, for protecting the cattle, etc., from marauders; fortified outwork of a castle. **2.** Any cattlefold.

bax′ter (băk′stẽr), *n.* [ME. *bakstere, bakestre,* AS. *bæcestre,* fem. of *bæcere* baker. See BAKER.] A baker; orig., a female baker. *Old Eng. & Scot.*

Bax-te′ri-an (băk-stē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Richard Baxter (1615–91), an English Puritan divine, or his doctrines, which aimed to mediate between Arminianism and Calvinism. — *n.* An adherent of Baxter. — **Bax-te′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

bay (bā), *n.* [F. *baie;* cf. LL. *baia;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** *Geog.* An inlet of the sea, usually smaller than a gulf, but of the same general character. The name is loosely used, often for large tracts of water, around which the land forms a curve, or for any recess or inlet between capes or headlands; as, Hudson *Bay;* the *Bay* of Biscay. **2.** A small body of water set off from the main body, as a compartment containing water for a wheel, the portion of a canal just outside of the gates of a lock, etc.

bay (bā), *n.* [F. *baie, bée,* OF. *baée,* an opening, fr. *baer, beer,* to open, be open, akin to It. *badare* to pay heed; prob. influenced by *bay* an inlet.] **1.** A principal compartment of the walls, roof, or other part of a building or structure, or of the whole building or structure, as marked off by the buttresses, pillars, main ribs of vaulting, mullions of a window, beams, girders, etc.; one of the main divisions of any structure, as the part of a bridge between two piers. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Arch.* A window with its usual setting or framing, as jambs, window back, window seat, etc. **b** A compartment in a barn, for depositing hay, or grain in the stalk; a similar recess for some special purpose; as, a horse *bay.* **c** *Naut.* The forward part of a ship on each side between decks, often used as a ship's hospital. See SICK BAY. **3.** [Cf. BAY, an inlet.] A recess or indentation, as that formed by part of a plain within a curve in a hill range, or, *U. S.,* by an opening of prairie in the edge of a forest. **4.** A tract of land (usually of prairie more or less surrounded by woods) containing a deep accumulation of humus, muck, or peat. Called also *bayhead.* *U. S.*

bay, *n.* [F. *baie,* fr. L. *baca* (also spelt *bacca*).] **1.** A berry, esp. of the laurel. *Obs.* **2. a** The laurel tree (*Laurus nobilis*). Hence, *pl.,* an honorary garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently consisting of branches of the laurel.

The patriot's honors and the poet's *bays.* *Trumbull.*

b Any of several shrubs or trees more or less resembling the laurel, as species of *Magnolia, Myrica, Gordonia,* etc.

bay, *v. i.;* BAYED (bād); BAY′ING. [ME. *bayen, abayen,* OF. *baier, abaier,* F. *aboyer* to bark; origin uncert.] To bark, esp. with deep, prolonged tones, as a dog in the chase.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bayed.* *Dryden.*

bay, *v. t.* **1.** To bark at; to beset with barking.

I had rather be a dog, and *bay* the moon,
Than such a Roman. *Shak.*

2. To utter, as a welcome, by barking. *Byron.* **3.** To pursue with barking. **4.** To bring or drive to bay; as, to *bay* the bear. *Shak.*

bay, *n.* [See BAY, *v. i.*] **1.** The barking of dogs; prop., the deep-toned, prolonged barking, esp. of hounds in the chase. "The *bay* of curs." *Cowper.* **2.** [ME. *bay, abay,* OF. *abai,* F. *aboi* barking, pl. *abois,* prop. the extremity to which the stag is reduced when surrounded by the dogs, barking (*aboyant*); *aux abois* at bay.] State or position of one obliged to face an antagonist or a difficulty, when escape has become impossible.

Embolden'd by despair, he stood at *bay.* *Dryden.*

3. State or position of one checked in pursuit or aggression.

The most terrible evils are just kept at *bay* by incessant efforts. *I. Taylor.*

bay, *a.* [F. *bai,* fr. L. *badius.* Cf. BAIZE.] Reddish brown; chestnut-colored; — used chiefly of the color of horses, esp. those of a light reddish chestnut color.

bay-breasted warbler, a handsome American warbler (*Dendroica castanea*). The male has the breast and crown of the head of a chestnut, or bay, color. — **bay cat,** a wild cat (*Felis aurata*) of the East Indies, etc. — **b. lynx.** See LYNX. — **bay-winged bunting,** the grass finch.

bay, *n.* An animal of a bay color; esp., a bay horse.

ba′ya-cu′ra root′ (bä′yȧ-kōō′rȧ). [Tupi *guaycurú, baycurú,* name of the plant.] The powerfully astringent root of a South American plumbaginaceous plant (*Limonium brasiliense*); also, the plant itself.

ba′ya-dere′ (bä′yȧ-dēr′), *n.* [F. *bayadère,* fr. Pg. *bailadeira* a female dancer, *bailar* a dance.] **1.** A female dancer and singer of India, esp. one attached as ministrant to a temple in southern India, as distinguished from the nautch girls of the north. **2.** Material having designs which run across it in stripes, whether of ribbons, laces, dress goods, or silks.

ba-ya′mo (bä-yä′mō), *n.* *Meteor.* A violent thunder squall occurring on the south coast of Cuba, esp. near Bayamo. The gusts, called *bayamo winds,* are modified foehn winds.

bay′-ant′ler, *n.* [See BEZ-ANTLER.] The second tine (from the base) of a stag's antler. See ANTLER.

bay′ard (bā′ȧrd), *n.* **1.** [OF. *bayard, baiart,* bay horse; *bai* bay + *-ard.* See BAY, *a.;* -ARD.] A bay horse. **2.** [*cap.*] (*Fr. pron.* bȧ′yär′) In the old romances, Rinaldo's steed, a wonderful animal of a bright bay color, which had formerly belonged to Amadis de Gaul. **3.** A mock heroic name for any horse; — commonly in the phrases *blind* or *bold bayard.* **4.** A stupid, clownish, or blindly reckless, fellow. *Obs.*

Bay′ard (bā′ȧrd), *n.* A gentleman of high courage and honor; — so called in allusion to the Chevalier Bayard (1476–1524), the knight "sans peur et sans reproche" (without fear and without reproach).

bay′ard, *a.* [OF. *bayard, baiart.*] Bay-colored; — said esp. of a horse.

bay bean. A cosmopolitan tropical fabaceous vine (*Canavali obtusifolium*), growing on the seashore; also, one of its brown seeds, which retain their vitality after long immersion in sea water, and are hence widely distributed.

bay′ber-ry (bā′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **a** The fruit of the bay tree. **b** A myrtaceous tree of the West Indies (*Pimenta acris*), nearly related to the allspice tree. It yields an essential oil known as *oil of myrcia.* Also called *wild clove, Jamaica bayberry,* and *wild cinnamon.* See BAY RUM. **c** The fruit of the wax myrtle (which see), or the shrub itself.

bayberry tallow. A fragrant green wax obtained from the bayberry, or wax myrtle; — called also *myrtle wax.*

bay bird. Any of numerous species of plover, snipe, curlews, godwits, and birds of related families, which frequent the shores of bays and inlets.

bay cod. A large New Zealand ophidioid fish (*Genypterus blacodes*).

bayed (bād), *a.* **1.** Inclosed; encompassed. *Obs.* **2.** Having a bay or bays. "The large *bayed* barn." *Drayton.* Also, formed as a bay.

Ba′yeux′ tap′es-try (bȧ′yû′). A piece of linen about 1 ft. 8 in. wide by 213 ft. long, covered with embroidery representing the incidents of William the Conqueror's expedition to England, preserved in the town museum of Bayeux in Normandy. It is probably of the 11th century, and is attributed by tradition to Matilda, the Conqueror's wife.

bay floe, *or* **bay ice.** New ice, such as forms first in the shelter of a bay, fiord, or the like.

bay′gall′ (bā′gôl′), *n.* **1.** The red bay (*Persea borbonia*). **2.** A tract of boggy land, esp. one overgrown with bay trees and gall-berry bushes. *Southern U. S.*

bay lavender. A West Indian boraginaceous shrub (*Tournefortia gnaphalodes*) having silky, gray leaves in clusters near the ends of the branches, and white spicate flowers.

bay leaf. The aromatic leaf of the bay, used in medicine, cookery, etc.

bay′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *U. S. Navy.* A sick-bay nurse; — now called *hospital apprentice.*

bay′man, *n.* One who lives or works on or about a bay; in British Honduras, a mahogany cutter on the coast.

bay oil. **a** A fragrant oil yielded by the West Indian bayberry (*Pimenta acris*); oil of myrcia. **b** Laurel oil.

bay′o-net (bā′ō-nĕt), *n.* [F. *bayonnette, baïonnette;* — because bayonets were first made at Bayonne.] **1.** *Mil.* A short flat dagger. *Obs.* **2.** *Mil.* A weapon of the dagger kind made to be fitted on the muzzle end of a musket or rifle. Orig., the bayonet, when in use, was fitted into the bore of the musket. Modern bayonets are attached so as not to interfere with firing, and are usually carried in a scabbard at the side when not in use. They are of various shapes, and are often used as intrenching tools, as well as for assault. **3.** *Mach.* A pin which plays in and out of holes made to receive it, serving to engage or disengage parts of the machinery.

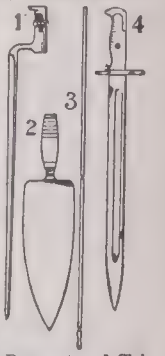

Bayonets. 1 Triangular; 2 Trowel; 3 Rod; 4 Knife.

bay′o-net, *v. t.;* BAY′O-NET′ED; BAY′O-NET′ING. **1.** To stab with a bayonet. **2.** To compel or drive by the bayonet.

To *bayonet* us into submission. *Burke.*

bayonet clasp. *Mil.* A movable ring encircling the socket, by which a bayonet is locked to a gun.

bayonet clutch. *Mach.* A clutch in which connection is made by bayonets attached to arms sliding on a feathered shaft. The bayonets slide through holes in a crosshead fastened on the shaft.

bayonet joint. A form of coupling or socket joint similar to that by which a bayonet is fixed on the barrel of a gun.

bay′ou (bī′ōō), *n.; pl.* BAYOUS (-ōōz). [North Am. Indian *bayuk,* in F. spelling *bayouc, bayouque.*] An inlet from the Gulf of Mexico, from a lake, or from a large river, sometimes sluggish, sometimes without perceptible movement except from tide and wind. *Southern U. S.*

A dark slender thread of a *bayou* moves loiteringly northeastward into a swamp of huge cypresses. *G. W. Cable.*

Bayou State. Mississippi; — from its numerous bayous.

bay rum. A fragrant liquid, used for cosmetic and medicinal purposes. The original bay rum, from the West Indies, is prepared by distillation from the leaves of the bayberry (*Pimenta acris*). The bay rum of the Pharmacopœia (spirit of myrcia) is prepared from oil of myrcia (see BAYBERRY), oil of orange peel, oil of pimenta, alcohol, and water.

bay salt. The large crystalline salt of commerce, esp. that obtained from sea water by evaporation in shallow pits or basins by the heat of the sun.

bay stall. *Arch.* A seat fixed in a window bay.

Bay State. Massachusetts, — which had been called the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

bay tree. **a** The laurel tree. See 3d BAY, 2. **b** The California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).

bay willow. **a** A European willow (*Salix pentandra*) with shining coriaceous leaves. **b** The great willow-herb.

bay window. *Arch.* A windowed bay or recess in a room, projecting outward from the wall, either in a rectangular, polygonal, or semicircular form; — often called a *bow window,* properly when semicircular.

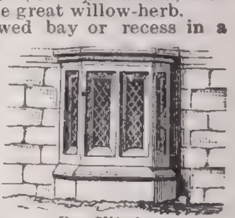
Bay Window.

bay′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* Any of several kinds of mahogany, esp. that from Campeche Bay.

ba-zaar′ } (bȧ-zär′), *n.* [Ultimately fr. Per. *bāzār.*]
ba-zar′ }
1. In the East, an exchange,

baunk. ✝ BANK.
baun′scheidt-ism (boun′shīt-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A form of acupuncture introduced by a German named Baunscheidt.
bau′son-faced′ (bô′s'n-fāst′), *a.* Having a white spot on the face. *Scot.*
bau′ta (bou′tȧ), *n.* [Dan. & Norw. *bautasten,* fr. Icel. *bautasteinn;* i. e. bauta stone.] *Scand. Archæol.* An upright stone sometimes 20 feet high, like a menhir, but often placed at the summit of a barrow. [Bib.]
Bav′a-i (băv′ā-ī; bȧ-vā′ī).
‖ **ba′var′dage′** (bȧ′vȧr′dȧzh′), *n.* [F.] Prattle; chatter. *Byron.*
bav′a-roy (băv′ȧ-roi), *n.* [F. *bavarois* Bavarian.] A kind of cloak or surtout. *Obs.*
‖ **bave** (bȧv), *n.* [F., prop., drivel.] The double thread of silk of which the silkworm forms its cocoon. [bib.]
‖ **ba′vette′** (bȧ′vĕt′), *n.* [F.] A
ba′vi-an (bā′vĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. D. *baviaan.*] A baboon.
ba′vière′ (bȧ′vyâr′), *n.* [F.] = 2d BEAVER. [ins. *Obs.*]
bav′in, *v. t.* To bind into bav-
bavowre. ✝ BEAVER. [BALL.]
baw. Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of
baw (bô), *interj.* Bah!
baw-. For obsolete forms in *baw-* see those in BAU-.
baw′ble. ✝ BAUBLE.
bawd, *v. t.* [See BAWDY, *a.*] To defile or dirty. *Obs.*
bawd, *v. i.* To pander. *Rare.*
bawd, *n.* [See BAWTIE.] A hare. *Dial. Eng.*
baw′de-kin. ✝ BAUDEKIN.
baw′der-icke. ✝ BALDRIC.
bawd′i-ly, *adv.* of BAWDY.
bawd′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
baw′drick. Var. of BALDRIC.
baw′drik. ✝ BALDRIC.
bawd′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bawds′trot, *n.* [AF. *baudestrote,* OF. *baudetrot.*] A bawd; a pander. *Obs.*
bawdy basket. A vender of obscene literature. *Obs.*
bawed. ✝ BAWD.
bawk′le, bawk′le-bird′. Vars. of BACKIE, bat. *Scot.*
bawl. ✝ BALL.
baw′la (bô′lȧ), *n.* A palm-leaf matting, used in the Pacific islands for thatching.
bawld. Bawled. *Ref. Sp.*
bawlde. ✝ BOLD.
bawl′er, *n.* One who bawls.
baw′ley (bô′lĭ), *n.,* or **baw′ley boat.** A broad-beamed, light-draft, jib and gaff-mainsail fishing boat of the Thames. *Eng.*
bawlme, bawme. ✝ BALM. [*Obs.*]
baw′rel, *n.* A kind of hawk.
bawsand. ✝ BAUSOND.
bawson, bawstone. ✝ BAUSON.
bawt. ✝ BATE.
baw′tie, baw′ty (bô′tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *baud* a kind of hound.] As a titular name: **a** A dog, esp. one of large size. **b** A hare. *Scot.*
bax′e-a (băk′sē-ȧ), *or* **bax′a** (băk′sȧ), *n.; pl.* -Æ (-sē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A sandal, woven of leaves, fiber, etc., worn by comic actors and by philosophers.
bax′tone (băk′stŭn; bȧk′-). Dial. var. of BAKESTONE.
bay. ✝ BOY.
bay-. ✝ BAI-.
bay, *n.* [OF. *baie.* See BAIZE.] Baize, orig. finer than now; — usually *pl.* (whence *baize*). *Obs.*
bay, *v. t.* [Cf. BATHE.] To bathe. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
bay, *n.* [Origin uncert.] A bank or dam to keep back water.
bay, *v. t.* To dam, as water; — with *up* or *back.*
bay, *v. i.* To turn to bay; to stand at bay. — *v. t.* To stand at bay against. *Oxf. E. D.*
ba′ya (bä′yä), *n.* A grouper (*Mycteroperca jordani*), an important food fish on the Pacific coast of Mexico.
ba-ya′ (bȧ-yȧ′), *n.* [Hind. *bayā.*] A weaver bird (*Ploceus baya*) of India, often kept in confinement. See WEAVER BIRD, *Illust.*
ba-yad′ (bȧ-yăd′), **ba-yatte′** (-yăt′), *n.* [Ar. *bayad.*] = BAGRE.
ba′ya-deer′. Var. of BAYADERE.
‖ **ba′yan** (bä′yän), *n.* [Tag.] A town or township; also, a country. *Phil. I.*
bay′ard-ly (bā′ȧrd-lĭ), *a.* Blind; stupid. *Obs.* — **bay′ard-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Obs.*
bay′bolt′, *n.* A bolt with a barbed shank.
bay′bush′, *n.* The sweet gale.
bay-cu′ru (bī-kōō′rōō), *n.* = BAYACURA ROOT. [BAY, *v.*]
bayed (bād), *pret.* & *p. p.* of
Bay′er's acid (bī′ẽrz). [After F. *Bayer,* a German.] See NAPHTHOLSULPHONIC.
Bayes (bāz), *n.* The principal character in "The Rehearsal," a farce (1671), by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, satirizing the heroic riming plays of his time. The name Bayes refers to the laureateship, and the person is a caricature of Dryden.
bayes. ✝ BAIZE.
‖ **ba-ye′ta** (bä-yā′tä), *n.* [Sp.] A thin woolen stuff or flannel.
bayganet. ✝ BAYONET.
bay goose. = HUTCHINS' GOOSE.
bay grass. = LOVE GRASS.
bay′head′, *n.* = 2d BAY, 4.
bay holly. The loblolly bay.
bay ice. = BAY FLOE.
bay′ing, *vb. n.* Act of coloring bay; also, the barking of dogs, etc.
bay′ish, *a.* See -ISH; BAY, *a.*
bay laurel. = BAY, the tree.
bay′-leaf′ willow. = BAY WILLOW **a.**
bayne. ✝ BONE.
bay′ness, *n.* See -NESS; BAY, *a.*
‖ **ba-yon′** (bä-yōn′), *n.* [Tag.] A coarse sugar sack. *Phil. I.*
bay′o-net-ed, *a.* Furnished or armed with a bayonet or bayonets.
bay′o-net-eer′, *n.* One armed or fighting with a bayonet. *Rare.*
bayonet grass. See GRASS, *Table II.*
bayonet leg. Deformity of the leg due to a backward displacement of the tibia and fibula.
bayonet plant. Any yucca, esp. *Yucca filamentosa.*
bayou bass. The large-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS.
bay plum. The guava.
bay-rum tree. = BAYBERRY **b.**
Bays (bāz), *n.* [From the *Bays* Mountains, Tennessee.] *Geol.* An Ordovician sandstone in the Appalachian Mountains.
bay snipe. = BAY BIRD.
bay stone. A stone laid on the ground as part of a surface foundation for a slight structure.
bay yarn. [*bay,* the cloth + *yarn.*] Woolen yarn. *Obs.*
Ba′za (bä′zȧ), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *bāz* hawk.] See FALCOPERN.
baz′an. Var. of BASAN.
Baz′a-tha (băz′ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
baze (bāz), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *bazen*

market place, or assemblage of shops, or group of streets more or less covered and lined with shops or stalls where goods are exposed for sale. It is often divided into districts, each occupied by the artisans and venders of one class of merchandise.
2. A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods, as at a fair; also, a fair for the sale of fancy wares, toys, etc., commonly for a charitable object.

bdel'li-um (děl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. βδέλλιον; cf. Heb. *b'dōlakh* bdellium (in sense 1).] **1.** A substance mentioned in the Bible (*Gen.* ii 12, and *Num.* xi. 7), variously taken to be a gum or resin, a precious stone, or a pearl.
2. A gum resin obtained from various balsameaceous trees of the genus *Balsamea*, similar to myrrh and used for the same purposes. African bdellium is the product of *B. africana;* Indian bdellium, of *B. mukul* and *B. agallocha*, this variety being a frequent adulterant of myrrh.

bdel'loid (děl'oid), *a.* [Gr. βδέλλα leech + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to a leech. — *n.* Any leech.

be (bē), *v. i.; pret.* WAS (wŏz); *p. p.* BEEN (*see* BEEN, *in vocabulary*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE'ING. [ME. *been, beon*, AS. *bēon* to be, *bīom* I am, akin to OHG. *bim, pim*, G. *bin*, I am, Gael. & Ir. *bu* was, W. *bod* to be, Lith. *bu-ti*, O. Slav. *by-ti*, to be, L. *fu-i* I have been, *fu-turus* about to be, *fo-re* to be about to be (and perh. to *fieri* to become), Gr. φῦναι to be born, to be, Skr. *bhū* to be. Cf. FUTURE, PHYSIC.] This verb, which, with its conjugational forms, is often called the *substantive verb*, is defective, and the parts lacking are supplied by verbs from other roots, those of *is, was.* Its various forms in the two inflectional moods are thus as follows: Indicative present, sing., 1st person, **am**; 2d, **art**, [you] **are**; 3d, **is**. Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, **are**; formerly also **be**: "They that *be* with us are more than they that *be* with them." 2 *Kings* vi. 16. In "the powers that *be*" and in archaic and dial. usage this pl. *be* still survives. Preterit, sing., 1st and 3d persons, **was**; 2d, **wast**, [you — originally, thou] **were**; in Shakespeare and later writers also **wert**: "Bird thou never *wert.*" *Shelley.* Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, **were**. Subjunctive present, sing. and pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, **be**: "But if it *be* a question of words and names" (*Acts* xviii. 15); 2d sing. also **beest**, esp. in 16th and 17th centuries: "If thou *beest* he." *Milton.* The indicative forms *is* and *are*, however, with *if*, are now more commonly used. Preterit, sing. and pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, **were** (in the 17th and 18th centuries also **was** in sing., sometimes in pl.; *were* is now rare as 2d sing.); 2d sing. **wert**. Although subjunctive forms are now less used, *were* is obligatory in dependent clauses to predicate what is supposed to be contrary to fact, esp. in inverted clauses of condition; as, "I would n't, if I *were* you." "She wishes she *were* home." "*Were* he my brother, he should not escape."
☞ In the archaic phrase *I* (*he*, etc.) *were better* (or *best*), the pronoun takes the place of an earlier dative, *me*, etc., the sense being *it were better for me*, now usually expressed *I had better.* (See HAVE.)
☞ In certain phrases of time, as *Sunday week*, the earlier form was *Sunday was a week*, signifying a date a week before the Sunday designated. See COME, *v. i., Note.*
1. To hold or obtain as true with respect to some condition, thing, or quality; to have or enter into a real relation with a specified object or idea.

Blessed *are* the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy. *Matt.* v. 7.
The quality of mercy *is* not strained. *Shak.*

In this broadest use, the verb *to be* serves as the simplest expression of the act of relating one term or idea to another. So taken it signifies: (1) that, within the range of thought assumed by any given discourse, the ideas related have real meaning, and (2) that they enter into a real relationship with one another. In a nonsensical proposition, as, "happiness *is* square," the verb is meaningless, because there is no thinkable relation which the verb can express. From this general necessity that the relationship affirmed be true (or thinkable as true) arises (3) the significance of *be* whereby it is equivalent to *exist.*
Be does not, however, mean *exist*, always in the same sense. The RELATION expressed may be either *real* or *ideal*, and of any of various types; as, for example: the relation of subject and attribute; as, gold *is* yellow; of name to what is named; as, this *is* John; of equivalence or identity; as, 2 and 2 *are* four; to be good *is* to be happy; etc. When the kind of existence affirmed is taken as real (cf. defs. 2, 3, and 4) its reality is usually implicitly defined by the context. The EXISTENCE referred to may be hypothetical, as in the phrases: *so be*, meaning *if it be so; be it that*, meaning *if it be the case*, or *fact, that;* or it may be relative, as in *being that*, meaning *since it is so that;* or it may be wholly indeterminate, as in *howsoever it be.* In every case the relationship expressed or referred to is tacitly recognized as possible. (Cf. COPULA, UNIVERSE OF DISCOURSE.)
In the cases where *to be* is used as an AUXILIARY with participles and infinitives, as limited or specified by the action of these verbal forms, it still carries its threefold significance (viz., real meaning of the terms, real relationship, and existence in the sense taken). With the infinitive, it has in certain uses idiomatically acquired added significances, such as: (1) necessity or obligation; as, I *am* to thank you for this; it *is* to seek; it *is* to be returned; we *are* to pay just debts (cf. HAVE, 4); (2) contingent futurity; as, they *were* to have come; *are* you to go? the battle *is* yet to fight; (3) propriety or fitness; as, they *are* to be depended upon. The verb *be* is regularly used in forming the PASSIVE VOICE of other verbs; as, John has *been* struck by James. With the present participle it enters into the formation of the DEFINITE TENSES, both active and passive; as, they *are* hastening; the house *is* building; the child *is* being trained. It is also USED WITH THE PAST PARTICIPLES of many intransitive verbs, as those of motion and position, to express a state of the subject; as, "Ye have come too late — but ye *are come.*" "The minstrel boy to the war *is gone.*" But *have* is now more commonly used as the auxiliary, though expressing a sense of completed action rather than of resulting state. *Have*, or *had, been*, followed by *to* or a noun denoting movement, is used with a like distinction for *have* or *had gone;* as, I *have been* to Paris; he *had been* the rounds; *have* you *been* to Franchard?

2. To exist; to partake of reality; to have place as a fact among facts; specif., to exist as a living being; to live.

To *be* contents his natural desire. *Pope.*
To *be*, or not to *be:* that is the question. *Shak.*

3. To exist with reference to an event, or in respect to time; specif.: **a** To come to pass; to come into existence; to happen; as, the bride to *be.* **b** To continue in existence; to last; as, this state of affairs cannot *be* forever.
4. To exist with reference to a certain place or condition; to hold a relation determined by place or condition; as, to *be* here; to *be* at ease; *were* you at the station? "Where *are* the snows of yester-year?" *D. G. Rossetti* (*Villon*).
5. To signify; to mean; — either as representing or symbolizing, or as amounting or answering to, as implying or necessitating; as, it *was* almost the death of me; often, in an indefinite query, to signify; as, what *is* it to you?

The field *is* the world. *Matt.* xiii. 38.
The seven candlesticks which thou sawest *are* the seven churches. *Rev.* i. 20.
Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? *Lam.* i. 12.

6. To belong or pertain; to befall; — usually with *to* or *unto;* as, Woe *be* unto you! Woe *is* me! Cf. WORTH, *v. i.*

To thine and Albany's issue *be* this perpetual. *Shak.*

7. To stand good for expense, in a treat or the like. *Obs.* or *Dial.*
Syn. — BE, EXIST, SUBSIST. BE (here compared in its absolute use only) applies to whatever has any place in the realm of fact; EXIST, to that which has substantive or actual *being;* SUBSIST, to that which continues to *exist;* as, "Whatever *is*, is right" (*Pope*); "Our relation . . . *exists* — it 's a reality" (*H. James*); "Firm we *subsist*, yet possibly to swerve" (*Milton*). *Be*, as here compared, carries no implication beyond the possession of reality; as, "To *be*, contents his natural desire" (*Pope*). With *exist* are often associated certain accompaniments or limitations of being, in time, place, or circumstances; as, the danger *exists* only in imagination, vast quantities of water *exist* as vapor. *Subsist* (see LIVING) frequently connotes dependence, either in mode or duration of existence; as, "The unexempt condition by which all mortal frailty must *subsist*" (*Milton*); "Those secret distributions without which the body cannot *subsist* in its vigor" (*Addison*). *Exist*, although sometimes seemingly a mere copula (as, there *exists* no reason for alarm), always retains some implication of substantive being or actuality.
☞ Various phrases which sometimes occur with *be* as the first word will be found under the main nouns, adjectives, or the like, of the phrases.
to be at, to be engaged in with design; to design; wish. — **to be for.** **a** To be a match for. *Obs.* **b** To be bound, or destined, for. **c** To be in favor of or to act for. — **to be off** *or* **away.** **a** To start and depart; go immediately or quickly; as, the racers *were off* at the shot. **b** To be abandoned, as an agreement or purpose; as, the bet *was off.* *Colloq.* — **be it so**, assume or let it be so; — implying a supposition or permission. *Shak.* — **if so be**, in case. — **to be up to.** **a** To be equal to, or prepared for; as, he *is up to* the business, or the emergency. *Colloq.* **b** To be engaged in; to purpose, with the idea of doing ill or mischief; as, I don't know what he 's *up to.* *Colloq.* **c** To devolve upon or fall to as a duty or burden; as, it *is up to* you. *Slang.*

be- (bē-). [AS. *be*, and in accented form *bī*, akin to OS. *be* and *bi*, OHG. *bi, pi*, and *pī*, MHG. *be* and *bī*, G. *be* and *bei*, Goth. *bi*, and perh. Gr. ἀμφί about (cf. AS. *beséon* to look about). Cf. BY, AMBI-.] A prefix of verbs forming: **1.** Derivative verbs denoting *around, on all sides, to and fro, throughout;* as in *be*brush, to brush all over; *be*seam, to seam all over or around; *be*tinged, tinged throughout.
2. Intensive verbs denoting *thoroughness, completeness, utterness*, often with a derogatory implication of *excess* or *ridicule;* as in *be*dare, to dare completely, to defy; *be*scorn, to scorn thoroughly or utterly; *be*shiver, to shiver to pieces.
3. Formerly, derivative verbs denoting *off, away;* as in *be*reave, to take away; *be*deal, to deprive of; *be*nim, to take away (from).
4. Transitive verbs by the addition of a prepositional relation of *for, to, at, on, by, over, against*, etc.; as in *be*ride, to ride upon; *be*shout, to shout at; *be*sigh, to sigh for; *be*smile, to smile on; *be*cry, to cry at or against.
5. Causative verbs from adjectives and nouns with the force of *to make or cause to be*, sometimes weakened to *to name, to style, to dub;* as in *be*brave, to make brave; *be*grim, to make grim; *be*coward, to make or to call a coward; *be*brother, to call brother; *be*rascal, to call a rascal.
6. Transitive verbs from nouns in an *instrumental* relation with the force of *to affect with or by means of, to cover with, to provide with;* as in *be*chalk, to cover with chalk; *be*flannel, to provide or cover with flannel; *be*witch, to affect with witchcraft; *be*guile, to affect or overcome by guile.
7. Transitive verbs from nouns, with the sense of *privation;* as in *be*limb, to deprive of the limbs; *be*head, to take off the head of.
☞ Many words formed with *be-* may have, or admit of being understood in, two or more of the above senses, and this has in some cases been indicated by reference to more than one of the subdivisions.
☞ The reference See BE- is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *be-*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the prefix and root.

beach (bēch), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Pebbles, collectively; shingle.
2. The shore of the sea or of a lake washed by the waves, esp. the sandy or pebbly part borne up by the waves and left between the lines of high and low water; the strand.
Syn. — See SHORE.

beach, *v. t. & i.; BEACHED* (bēcht); BEACH'ING. To run or drive (as a boat) upon a beach; to strand; as, to *beach* a ship.

beach bird. Any of various species of the plover, snipe, and allied families, which frequent beaches, as the knot, dunlin, and esp. the sanderling.

beach comber. **1.** A long, curling wave rolling in from the ocean. See 1st COMBER **c.** *Amer.*
2. A loafer or vagrant along the seacoast; esp., an unclassed white man living as a loafer in any of the islands of the Pacific.
3. *New Zealand.* **a** A black-sander. **b** One who collects, by legal or, usually, illegal means, for his own use or benefit, the flotsam and jetsam cast up by the sea.

beached (bēcht), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Having a beach. *Shak.*
2. Driven or drawn up on a beach.

beach flea. Any of numerous species of amphipod Crustacea, of the family Orchestiidæ, living on sea beaches, and leaping like fleas.

Beach Flea (*Orchestia agilis*) of New England. × 1½

beach goldenrod. A handsome goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*) growing near the seacoast in the eastern United States.

beach grass. A coarse grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), growing on the sandy shores of lakes and seas, and binding the sand by its interlacing rootstocks. It is often planted as a sand binder, esp. in Australia. Also called *marram grass.*

beach heather. A small cistaceous plant (*Hudsonia tomentosa*) growing on beaches in Canada and the northeastern United States.

beach'man (bēch'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who works for his living on the beach, as, on the African coast, by acting as a traders' interpreter.

beach'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* *Nav.* An officer appointed to superintend the landing of troops and munitions of war.

beach pea. A wild pea (*Lathyrus maritimus*) with long tough roots, and purple flowers, found along seashores of the north temperate zone. It is valuable as a sand binder.

beach plum. A shrub (*Prunus maritima*) with shining leaves, found along the seacoast of the United States; also, its crimson globose drupe.

beach wagon. A light open wagon with two or more seats.

beach'y (bēch'ĭ), *a.* Having a beach or beaches; formed by a beach or beaches; pebbly; shingly.

The *beachy* girdle of the ocean. *Shak.*

bea'con (bē'k'n), *n.* [ME. *bekene*, AS. *béacen, bēcen;* akin to OS. *bōkan*, Fries. *baken, beken*, sign, signal, D. *baak*, OHG. *bouhhan*, G. *bake;* of unknown origin. Cf. BECKON, BUOY.] **1.** An ensign. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. A signal, esp. a signal fire on a pole, building, or other eminence, to notify of the approach of an enemy, or to give any notice, commonly of warning.

No flaming *beacons* cast their blaze afar. *Gay.*
Modest doubt is called
The *beacon* of the wise. *Shak.*

3. *Her.* A fire basket or cresset, usually depicted inflamed, set up on a pole against which leans a ladder.
4. A watchtower or station for signaling; — in England, applied to certain hills near the shore; as, Dunkery *Beacon.*
5. A division of a wapentake; prob., a district within view of a beacon, or assigned the furnishing of one. *Obs.*
6. A signal or mark erected on an eminence near the shore, or in shoal water, as a guide to mariners, or for surveying purposes; also, an unattended light-bearing structure.

bea'con, *v. t.;* BEA'CONED (-k'nd); BEA'CON-ING. **1.** To raise or display as a beacon. *Obs.*
2. To give light to, as a beacon; to light up; to illumine.

That *beacons* the darkness of heaven. *Campbell.*

3. To furnish or mark with a beacon or beacons.

bea'con, *v. i.* To shine as a beacon.

Not in vain the distance *beacons.* *Tennyson.*
Something eminently human *beaconed* from his eye. *Stevenson.*
Then Adventure *beaconed* from far off, and his heart leapt to greet the light. *Maurice Hewlett.*

bea'con-age (-āj), *n.* Charges levied for the maintenance of beacons; also, beacons, collectively.

beacon fire. A signal fire.

bead (bēd), *n.* [ME. *bede* prayer, prayer bead, AS. *bed, gebed*, prayer; akin to D. *bede*, G. *bitte*, AS. *biddan* to ask, bid, G. *bitten* to ask, and perh. to Gr. πείθειν to persuade, L. *fidere* to trust. See BID, in *to bid beads;* BIDE.] **1.** Prayer; a prayer; later, esp. as told off on a rosary. *Obs.*
2. A little perforated ball to be strung on a thread, and used (1) in a rosary for counting prayers, as by Roman Catholics and Mohammedans; whence, *to tell beads, to be at one's beads, to bid beads*, etc., to be at prayer; (2) for ornament.
3. Any small globular body; as: **a** One of the bubbles formed by effervescence in beer, some wines, etc.; hence, collectively, the foam or head formed by such bubbles. **b** A drop of sweat or other liquid. "Cold *beads* of midnight dew." *Wordsworth.* **c** A small knob of metal on a firearm near the muzzle, used for a front sight in aiming (whence, *to draw a bead*, to take aim). **d** *Chem.* A glassy drop of flux, as borax or microcosmic salt, used as a solvent and color test for several mineral earths and oxides, as of iron, manganese, etc., before the blowpipe; as, the borax *bead*, the iron *bead*, etc. **e** *Assaying.* The globule of precious metal obtained by the cupellation process.
4. *Arch.* **a** A small salient molding of rounded surface, the section being usually an arc of a circle. It may be continuous, or broken into short beadlike embossments, whence the name; — often called an *astragal*, esp. when cut into rounded embossments and projecting above the level of the adjoining surface. **b** Any of various pieces or members, as a parting strip, usually having a section somewhat like such a molding. See MOLDING, *Illust.*
5. Hence, a similarly rounded or cordlike projecting band, as the roll at the headband of a book, a projecting band round a metal box, etc.
6. A beading plane, or the iron guide inserted in the sole of such a plane.

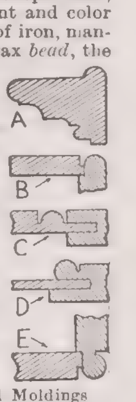

Bead Moldings
A Cock Bead; *B, D* Quirk Beads; *C* Bead and Butt; *E* Double-quirked Bead.

bead and butt, *Carp.*, framing in which the panels are flush, having beads stuck or run upon the two edges with the grain. — **b. and flush**, bead-flush work. — **b. and quirk**, a bead set off by one or two

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to rave, *verbazen* to astonish.] To abash or stupefy with fright. *Obs.* or *Dial.*
Baz'i-o'thi-a (băz'ĭ-ō'thĭ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Baz'lith (băz'lĭth), [(-lūth). *Bib.*] **Baz'luth**
Ba'zoche', **Ba-zoch'i-an.** Var. of BASOCHE, BASOCHIAN.
ba-zoo' (bȧ-zōō'), *n.* A kind of wind instrument; also, the mouth. *Dial. or Slang, U. S.*
BB. See SHOT.
B. B., or **b. b.** *Abbr.* Burning Bush, *Freemasonry;* bill book, *Com.;* Blue Book.
BBB. See SHOT.
B. B. C. *Abbr.* Baseball club.
bbl. *Abbr.* Barrel. **bbls.** Barrels.
B. C., or **b. c.** *Abbr.* Before Christ; Board of Control; British Columbia; bad character; bicycle club; boat club.
B/C. *Abbr.* Bill for collection
B. C. E. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Civil Engineering.
B. Ch. *Abbr.* Baccalaureus Chirurgiæ (L., Bachelor of Surgery).
Bch. *Abbr.* Burchard. [Law.]
B. C. L. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Civil
B. Comm. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Commerce.
B. C. S. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Chemical Science; Bachelor of Commercial Science; Bengal Civil Service. [ity.]
B. D. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Divin-
B/d. *Abbr.* *Bookkeeping.* Brought down. [bound.]
bd. *Abbr.* Band; board; bond;
Bdel-loi'da (dĕl-oi'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See BDELLOID.] *Zoöl.* An order of Rotifera which both swim freely by means of the cilia of the disk and creep after the manner of a leech. The tail is telescopic and forked distally.
Bdel-loi'de-a (dĕl-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = HIRUDINEA. — **bdel-loi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
bdel-lom'e-ter (dĕl-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. βδέλλα leech + *-meter.*] *Med.* A cupping glass to which are attached a scarificator and an exhausting syringe.
Bdel'lo-mor'pha (dĕl'ō-môr'fȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βδέλλα leech + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* A group of Nemertinea having no stylets on the proboscis and a sucker at the posterior end of the body. They are parasitic in bivalves.
Bdel-los'to-ma (dĕl-ŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βδέλλα leech + *-stoma.*] Syn. of EPTATRETUS.
Bdel'lo-sto-mat'i-dæ (dĕl'ō-stō-măt'ĭ-dē), **Bdel'lo-stom'i-dæ** (-stŏm'ĭ-dē; -stŏ'mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of EPTATRETIDÆ.
bdel-lot'o-my (dĕl-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. βδέλλα leech + *-tomy.*] *Med.* The operation of cutting a sucking leech to increase its capacity of drawing blood.
bdl. *Abbr.* Bundle. **bdls.** Bundles.
bds. *Abbr.* (Bound in) boards.
B. D. S. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
be. † BEE, BUY.
be. Obs. or dial. var. of BY.
Be *Chem.* [Without period, **Be]** Beryllium.
Bé. *Abbr.* Baumé.
B. E., or **b. e.** *Abbr.* Bachelor of Engineering; bill of exchange.
B/E. Bill of exchange.
bea. † BAA.
beach, *v. t.* [OF. *bechier, bequier.* See BEAK.] *Falconry.* To give a beakful of food to, as a young bird; specif., to give a little food to, as an appetizer. *Obs.*
beach clam. The sea clam (*Spisula solidissima*).
beach crab. Any of various crabs living on sea beaches, esp. the sprite crab.
beach rest. A chair back to use in sitting on the beach.
beach robin. The robin snipe.
beack. † BEAK.
bead. Obs. pret. of BID.

quirks. — **bead and reel**, a round convex molding with disks alternating, singly or in pairs, with oblong beads or "olives." — **b. butt and square**, like *bead and butt*, but with the panels flush on the beaded face only.

Bead and Reel

bead (bēd), *v. t.*; BEAD′ED; BEAD′ING. To ornament or provide with beads or beading; to make beadlike or into beads; to form beads upon.

With *beaded* bubbles winking at the brim. *Keats.*
This *beaded* forehead, and this quailing flesh. *S. Phillips.*

bead, *v. i.* To form beads or beadlike bubbles.

bead′ed (bēd′ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *p. p. & p. a.*, fr. BEAD, *v. t.*

beaded hair. *Med.* = MONILITHRIX.

bead′er (-ẽr), *n.* A tool or machine for making a bead, as about a tin box or on the end of a fire tube for a boiler.

bead′-flush′, *a.* Designating a panel or paneling work in which the panel is surrounded by a bead, usually worked in the edges of the frame, so that the panel, bead, and frame are flush at their front faces.

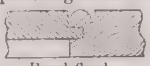

Bead-flush.

bead furnace. A furnace in which small cylinders of glass are rounded into beads. They are heated to softening and revolved in a drum.

bead′house′, **bede′house′** (bēd′hous′), *n.* [ME. *bede* prayer + E. *house*. See BEAD, *n.*] An almshouse for poor people who are to pray daily for their benefactors.

bead′ing, *n.* **1.** Action of one that beads.

2. Material or a part or a piece consisting of a bead or beads; a bead; beads collectively; specif.: **a** A kind of molding or rounded projecting band. See BEAD, 4 & 5. **b** The beads or bead-forming quality of certain liquors; as, the *beading* of a brand of whisky. **c** A kind of lace edging usually made of loops; also, a kind of openwork trimming through which ribbon is run. **d** Work done with beads of glass, etc., on fabrics, leather, etc. **e** *Med.* A formation of nodules on the ribs at the junction of the costal cartilages and the ribs, occurring in rickets; the rachitic rosary.

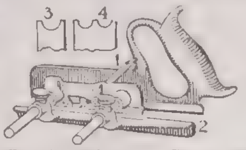

Beading Plane. 1 Cutter; 2 Guide, or Fence; 3, 4 Single and Double Beading Tools.

beading plane. A plane for cutting a bead molding.

bea′dle (bē′d′l), *n.* [ME. *bedel*, OF. *bedel*, F. *bedeau*, fr. OHG. *bitil*, *pitil*, G. *pedell*, fr. the v. seen in G. *bitten* to ask, AS. *biddan* (see BEAD); in ME. confused with AS. *bydel*, the same word as OHG. *butil*, G. *büttel*, fr. OHG. *biotan* to bid, G. *bieten* = AS. *bēodan* to offer (see BID).] **1.** A herald. *Obs.*

2. A messenger or crier, as a court crier or usher, summoner or servitor, under bailiff, warrant officer, etc. *Obs.*

3. An apparitor whose office it is to walk before dignitaries; a mace bearer; specif.: **a** An officer in a university, who precedes processions of officers and students. *Eng.* In this sense the archaic spellings *bedel* (Oxford) and *bedell* (Cambridge) are preserved. **b** The apparitor of a trade guild.

4. An inferior parish officer in England having a variety of duties, as the preservation of order in church service, the chastisement of petty offenders, etc.

bea′dle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The characteristics of beadles as a class; hence, red-tapism; stupid officialism.

bead mold *or* **mould.** Any of various mold fungi, as *Penicillium*, etc., having acrospores in necklacelike chains.

bead proof. A degree of strength of alcoholic liquor as determined: **a** Formerly, by the floating or sinking of glass globules of different specific gravities thrown into it. **b** Supposedly, by bubbles remaining for some time on its surface after shaking.

bead′roll′ (bēd′rōl′), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A catalogue of persons for whose souls' rest a certain number of prayers are to be said or counted off on the beads of a chaplet.

2. Any catalogue; a series.

On Fame's eternal *beadroll* worthy to be filed. *Spenser.*

3. A rosary.

4. *Bookbinding.* A brass roll used in gilding, with dots or beads cut in its edge.

bead′-ru′by (bēd′-), *n.* A small two-leaved convallariaceous plant (*Unifolium canadense*) of the United States and British America, having spicate white flowers and ruby-red berries.

bead slick. A molder's tool for slicking a bead molding.

beads′man, **bedes′man** (bēdz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn).

1. A man who prays, esp. for another.

2. One paid or pensioned to pray for his benefactor.

3. A poor man supported in a beadhouse and required to pray for the soul of its founder; an almsman. *Eng.*

4. A public almsman; specif., a licensed beggar who received on the king's birthday certain alms including a blue gown to be worn as a badge. *Scot.*

One of that privileged class which are called in Scotland the King's *Bedesmen*, or, vulgarly, Bluegowns. *Scott.*

5. A petitioner. *Archaic.*

bead snake. A small poisonous coral snake of North America (*Elaps fulvius*), banded with yellow, red, and black.

bead tool. A tool with a concave edge for cutting a bead.

bead′work′ (bēd′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Ornamental work in beads.

2. *Joinery.* Beading.

bead′y (bēd′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling beads; small, round, and glistening. "*Beady* eyes." *Thackeray.*

2. Covered or ornamented with or as with beads.

3. Characterized by beads; as, *beady* liquor.

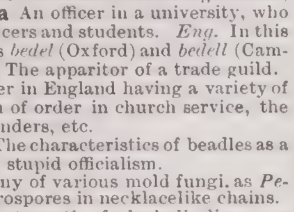

Beagle. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

bea′gle (bē′g′l), *n.* [ME. *begle*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A small, short-legged, smooth-coated hound, twelve to fifteen inches high, with pendulous ears. It is used in hunting hares and other small game.

2. Fig.: A spy or detective; a constable.

beak (bēk), *n.* [ME. *bek*, F. *bec*, fr. Celtic; cf. Gael. & Ir. *bac*, *bacc*, hook, W. *bach*.] **1. a** The bill or nib of a bird; also, the bill of some other animals, as the turtles. See BILL, *Illust.* **b** The long projecting sucking mouth of some insects, and other invertebrates, as in the Hemiptera. **c** The umbo of a bivalve shell. **d** The prolongation of certain univalve shells containing the canal.

2. Anything projecting or ending in a point, like a beak; as: **a** A promontory of land. **b** The tapering tube of a retort. **c** The spout of a vessel. **d** The horn of an anvil. **e** *Carp.* The crooked end of the holdfast of a carpenter's bench. **f** One of the jaws of a forceps. **g** *Nav.* A beam, shod or armed at the end with a metal head or point, projecting from the prow of an ancient galley, to pierce the vessel of an enemy; a beakhead. **h** *Naut.* That part of a ship, before the forecastle, which is fastened to the stem, and supported by the main knee. **i** *Arch.* A continuous slight projection ending in an arris or narrow fillet; that part of a drip from which the water is thrown off. See DRIP, 2, *Illust.* **j** *Bot.* Any process somewhat like the beak of a bird, terminating the fruit or other parts of a plant. **k** *Far.* A toe clip. See CLIP, *n.*, *Far.*

3. A magistrate, esp. a stipendiary magistrate. *Slang, Eng.*

You 'll bail me, . . . if I have to make my bow to the *beak*, won't you? *G. Meredith.*

4. A gas burner with a round hole, $\frac{1}{28}$ in. in diameter.

Syn. — BEAK, BILL. In ordinary (not ornithological) usage, BEAK is applied almost exclusively to birds of prey, and is associated with striking or tearing, or with prominence in size or shape; as, an eagle's, vulture's, hawk's *beak*; cf. the *beak* of a ship, "each *beaked* promontory" (*Milton*). BILL is the common term, applied to all other birds or fowls; as, a humming bird's, robin's, duck's *bill*; cf. "*billing* and cooing."

Although the kite soar with unbloodied *beak*. *Shak.*
In his *bill*
An olive leaf he [the dove] brings. *Milton.*

beak, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *bequier*. See BEAK, *n.*] To strike or seize with the beak; to peck; to reach with the beak.

beaked (bēkt), *a.* **1.** Having a beak or a beaklike point or process; beak-shaped; rostrate. "Each *beaked* promontory." *Milton.*

2. *Her.* Of birds other than those of prey, having the beak tinctured in a specified manner.

beaked hazel, an American hazel (*Corylus rostrata*) in which the involucral bracts inclosing the nut form a tubular beak. — **b. parsley**, chervil. — **b. whale**, any ziphioid whale, esp. *Hyperoödon rostratum*, a medium-sized whale of the Northern Hemisphere.

A form of Beaker, 1

beak′er (bēk′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *biker*; akin to Icel. *bikarr*, Sw. *bägare*, Dan. *bæger*, G. *becher*; — all fr. LL. *bicarium*, prob. fr. Gr. βῖκος wine jar. Cf. PITCHER a jug.] **1.** A large drinking cup, with a wide mouth, supported on a foot or standard.

2. A deep, open-mouthed, thin vessel, of glass, porcelain, copper, etc., often with a projecting lip for pouring, chiefly used by chemists, pharmacists, etc.

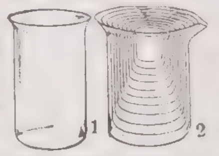

Laboratory Beakers. 1 Plain; 2 Nest of Lipped Beakers.

beak′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* An ornament used in rich Norman doorways, resembling a head with a beak.

2. *Naut.* **a** A small platform at the fore part of the upper deck of a vessel, which contains latrines for the crew; — called also *head*. **b** *Nav.* = BEAK, 2 **g**.

beak′horn′ stake (bĕk′hôrn′). *Mech.* A stake or small bench anvil with one side consisting of a slender beakiron.

beak′ing, *p. a.* Projecting like a beak; also, provided with a beak.

beaking joint, a joint formed by the meeting in a continuous line of several heading joints.

beak′i′ron (-ī′ẽrn), *n.* [From BICKERN.] The horn of an anvil; also, a small anvil having a horn; a beakhorn stake; a bickern.

beak molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* A molding of beaklike profile. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

beak sedge. Any species of *Rynchospora*; — from the beaklike tubercle crowning the achene. See RYNCHOSPORA.

beak wattles. Carunculous fleshy formations at the base of both mandibles of carrier pigeons.

beal (bēl), *n.* [See BOIL a tumor.] A small inflammatory tumor; a pustule. *Obs. or Dial.*

beal, *v. i. & t.* To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple; to suppurate. *Obs. or Dial.*

be′-all′, *n.* The whole; all that is to be. "The *be-all* and the end-all here." *Shak.*

Beal′ti-ne (bĕl′tĭ-nē; băl′-; -tĭn), *n.* [Ir. *bealtaine*.] The Celtic festival of the first of May, celebrating the return of vegetation. Cf. LUGNASSAD, SAMHAIN.

beam (bēm), *n.* [AS. *bēam* beam, post, tree, ray of light; akin to OFries. *bām* tree, OS. *bōm*, D. *boom*, OHG. *boum*, *poum*, G. *baum*, Icel. *baðmr*, Goth. *bagms*. Cf. BOOM a spar.] **1** The rood tree. *Obs.*

2. Any large piece of timber or metal long in proportion to its thickness, and prepared for use, such as the squared timber of a whole tree; specif., *Mech.*, a horizontal member supported at its ends and loaded in any way.

3. One of the principal horizontal timbers or metal supports of a building or ship.

The *beams* of a vessel are strong pieces of timber stretching across from side to side to support the decks. *Totten.*

4. The extreme breadth of a vessel at the widest part; as, one vessel is said to have more *beam* than another.

5. A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled as it is woven, — one being called the *fore beam*, the other the *back beam*.

6. The part of a plow to which the standard or sheath, colter, clevis, and other parts are attached and by which the implement is drawn.

7. The bar of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended.

The doubtful *beam* long nods from side to side. *Pope.*

8. The pole of a carriage. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Dryden.*

9. A long quill feather, esp. in the wing of a hawk; — called also **beam feather**.

10. *Steam Engine.* A lever having an oscillating motion on a central axis, connected at one end with the piston rod from which it receives motion, and at the other with the crank or its equivalent.

11. The main stem of a deer's horn.

12. *Tanning.* A sloping board or frame upon which hides are worked.

13. A ray or collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body; as, a *beam* of light, or of heat.

How far that little candle throws his *beams*! *Shak.*

14. Fig.: A ray; a gleam; as, a *beam* of comfort.

Mercy with her genial *beam*. *Keble.*

Syn. — BEAM, RAY. In popular usage, a *ray* is a single line of light; a *beam* (see etym.) is a broader shaft of light, or a collection of parallel rays. See RADIANT, PILLAR.

Ye little stars! hide your diminished *rays*. *Pope.*
And the slope sun his upward *beam*
Shoots against the dusky pole. *Milton.*

beam and scales, a balance. — **on the b.**, in a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel. — **to be on her b. ends**, to incline, as a vessel, so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position.

beam (bēm), *v. t.*; BEAMED (bēmd); BEAM′ING. **1.** To shed light on: to illumine. *Obs.*

2. To send forth; to emit; — followed ordinarily by *forth*; as, to *beam* forth light.

3. *Weaving & Tanning.* To use or work on the beam; as: **a** To stretch (cloth) over it. **b** To roll (yarn or warp) on it. **c** To dress or work (hides, etc.) on it.

4. To shore up with beams.

beam, *v. i.* To emit beams of light.

He *beamed*, the daystar of the rising age. *Trumbull.*

beam′age (bēm′āj), *n.* A deduction made in weighing the freshly dressed carcass of an animal to cover the loss of weight by evaporation while hung on the beam for the flesh to cool. It is usually two pounds per side for a pig.

beam anchor. The form of anchor used in building to tie the walls firmly to the floors.

beam arm. *Shipbuilding.* **a** A forked timber bolted to a beam next a deck opening; — also called *fork beam* and *crowfoot*. **b** A split end of a deck beam bent over so as to be bolted to the frame, where it forms a knee.

beam center *or* **centre.** *Mach.* The fulcrum or pin on which the beam of a beam engine vibrates.

beamed (bēmd), *a.* Furnished with or having beams.

Tost his *beamed* frontlet to the sky. *Scott.*

beam engine. A steam engine having a vibrating beam through which the piston effort is transmitted to the crank or its equivalent, in distinction from one having its piston rod attached directly to the connecting rod which turns the crank.

beam′fill′ing (bēm′fĭl′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Masonry built in between the ends of beams in a wall.

2. *Naut.* The part of cargo stowed between beams.

beam′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) BEAM, *v.* — Hence: *p. a.* Emitting beams; radiant. — **beam′ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See RADIANT.

beaming machine. **1.** A machine for working hides by means of a sliding or rolling carriage and a hanging slicking tool.

2. A machine for filling the beams of looms with yarn.

beam knife, *or* **beaming knife.** A currier's two-handled knife, used to shave hides stretched over the beam.

beam light. *Eccl.* A candle light kept burning before the rood, or cross.

beam roll. *Cloth Making.* The spool-shaped roll on which are wound the warp threads.

beam sea. A sea rolling on the beam.

beam′y (bēm′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Emitting beams of light; radiant; shining. "*Beamy* gold." *Tickell.*

2. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massive.

His double-biting ax, and *beamy* spear. *Dryden.*

3. Having horns, or antlers.

Beamy stags in toils engage. *Dryden.*

4. *Naut.* Having considerable beam.

Syn. — See RADIANT.

bean (bēn), *n.* [ME. *ben*, *bene*, AS. *bēan*; akin to D. *boon*, G. *bohne*, OHG. *pōna*, Icel. *baun*, Dan. *bönne*, Sw. *böna*, and perh. to Russ. *bob*, L. *faba*.] **1. a** The characteristic and highly nutritious seed of certain leguminous plants of the family Fabaceæ, hence called the bean family. The bean of history, or *broad bean*, is *Faba faba*. The cultivated forms of this are very popular in the Old World, but in America they are chiefly replaced by *Phaseolus*, which includes the kidney beans, Lima, or Sieva, beans, and string beans. Other genera yielding edible beans are *Dolichos* and *Vigna*. The origin of many cultivated varieties is uncertain. **b** Any plant which yields beans.

2. Any of various other plants, or their beanlike seeds or fruits; as, the coral *bean*, the castor *bean*, black *bean*, etc. (See CORAL BEAN, CASTOR BEAN, BLACK BEAN, etc.)

3. A protuberance on the upper mandible of waterfowl, esp. of certain geese.

4. *pl. Mining.* Small coals; specif., such as will not pass through half-inch meshes. *Eng. Dial.*

5. *pl.* A piece of money, esp. a gold piece. *Slang.*

bean cake. A material consisting of beans or some substitute, as taro root, deprived of oil and compressed into cakes. It is used in China as a food and fertilizer.

bean caper. Any plant of the genus *Zygophyllum*, esp. *Z. fabago*, a small tree of the Levant, having very ill-smelling foliage. Its flower buds are used as capers. The

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bead edging. = BEADING, 2 c.
bea′del. Var. of BEADLE.
bead fern. Any of various species of *Dicranopteris*. *Australia.*
bead frame. An abacus.
bead grass. A common American grass (*Paspalum setaceum*), the spike of which resembles a chain of beads. [hook. *Obs.*]
bead′hook′, *n.* A sort of boat
bead′i-ness (bēd′ĭ-), *n.* See -NESS: BEADY, *a.*
bea′dl. Beadle. *Ref. Sp.*
bea′dle-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
bea′dle-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
bea′dle-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a beadle.
bea′dle-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bead′let, *n.* See -LET, dim.
bead′man. Var. of BEADSMAN.
bead′row, *n.* = BEADROLL, 2. *Obs.*
beads′wom′an (bēdz′wŏŏm′ăn), *n.*, *fem.* of BEADSMAN.
bead tree. **a** The China tree. **b** The necklace tree.
bead′us (bēd′ŭs). North. Eng. dial. form of BEADHOUSE.
beaft. ✝ BAFT.
bea′gl. Beagle. *Ref. Sp.*
bea′gling (bē′glĭng), *n.* Hunting with beagles.
beak. Obs. or dial. var. of BEEK.
beake. ✝ BECK.
beak′er, *n.* [Cf. BEAK.] A piked shoe; a crakow. *Obs.*
beak′ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.
beakhead beam. = CATBEAM.
beakt. Beaked. *Ref. Sp.*
beak′y (bēk′ĭ), *a.* Having a beak, esp. a noticeable one.
beal (bēl), *n.* = BULL, weak drink. *Australia.* [See BELAR.]
beal, *n.* [Native name.] *Bot.*
beal (bēl; bāl), *n.* [Gael. *bèul* mouth.] A mouth or narrow pass, as of a river or valley. *Scottish Highlands.*
bea′che. ✝ BELCH.
bea′d. ✝ BIELD.
Be′a-li′ah (bē′ȧ-lī′ȧ). *Bib.*
bealme. ✝ BEAM. [lōth]. *Bib.*
Be′a-loth (bē′ȧ-lŏth; bē-ā′-
Bealtuinn. Var. of BEALTINE.
bealye. ✝ BELLY.
beam′bird′, *n.* **a** The European spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). **b** The garden warbler.
beam board. The platform of a steelyard or balance.
beam caliper *or* **calliper.** *Mech.* = CALIPER SQUARE.
beam compass. See COMPASS, *n.*
beamd. Beamed. *Ref. Sp.*
beame. ✝ BEME.
beam′er, *n.* **1.** One who beams. **2.** = BEAMING MACHINE.
beam′ful, *a.* Beamy: radiant.
beam′i-ly, *adv.* of BEAMY.
beam′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
beam′ish, *a.* Beaming. *Archaic.*
beam knee. *Shipbuilding.* A knee supporting a beam. Sometimes, = BEAM ARM **b**.
beam′less, *a.* See -LESS.
beam′let, *n.* See -LET.
beam′ling, *n.* See -LING. *Obs.*
beam net. = BEAM TRAWL.
beam′some, *a.* Beaming.
beam′ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*beam* + *-ster*.] One who beams hides.
beam trawl. A trawl net with its mouth spread open by a beam.
beam′-trawl′, *v. i.* To fish with a beam trawl.
beam tree. = WHITEBEAM.
bean. Dial. var. of BOON.
Be′an (bē′ăn). *Bib.*
bean aphis. = BEAN LOUSE.
bean crake. Corn crake. *Eng.*

large aromatic seeds of *Z. coccineum* are used by the Arabs in place of pepper.

bean′feast′ (bēn′fēst′), *n.* A dinner given annually by employers to work people. *Eng.*—**bean′feast′er** (-fēs′tẽr), *n.*

bean goose. One of the common European species of wild goose (*Anser fabalis*).

bean ladybird. A spotted ladybird (*Epilachna corrupta*) which feeds on the leaves of the bean plant.

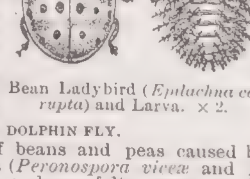

Bean Ladybird (*Epilachna corrupta*) and Larva. × 2.

bean leaf beetle. A reddish or yellowish beetle (*Ceratoma trifurcata*), usually with black markings, which in the adult state feeds on the leaves of beans and peas. It is troublesome in the southern United States.

bean louse. Any of several species of aphids injurious to beans, as *Aphis gossypii* and *Aphis rumicis.* See also DOLPHIN FLY.

bean mildew. A disease of beans and peas caused by parasitic fungi of two species (*Peronospora viciæ* and *P. trifoliorum*). It appears as a dense felty mass on the leaves and young pods. Called also *pea mildew.*

bean ore. A siliceous iron ore occurring in globular forms made up of concentric layers.

bean pod. The legume or fruit of any kind of bean.

bean tree. a A handsome fabaceous tree of Australia (*Castanospermum australe*) having bright yellow flowers and large pods containing three or four chestnutlike seeds, often roasted and eaten by the natives; — also called *Moreton Bay chestnut.* The timber is known in trade as *black bean.* **b** Any of several other trees of the same family, as the laburnum, the coral tree, etc. **c** Any of various trees of other families having fruit more or less resembling a bean pod, as the catalpa.

bean trefoil. A fabaceous shrub (*Anagyris fœtida*) of southern Europe, with trifoliolate leaves and yellow flowers. See ANAGYRIS.

bean weevil. Any of several small weevils which deposit their eggs in the pods of beans and peas. The larva burrows in and feeds on the seed. The common American species (*Bruchus obtectus*) is the worst enemy of the bean grower, as it continues to breed in dried stock as well as in growing pods. Other injurious species are *Bruchus rufimanus* of Europe, and *Spermophagus pectoralis* of Mexico, etc.

bear (bâr), *v. t.; pret.* BORE (bōr), formerly BARE (bâr); *p. p.* BORN (bôrn), BORNE (bōrn) (see *Note*, below); BEAR′ING. [ME. *beren*, AS. *beran;* akin to D. *baren* to bring forth, G. *gebären*, Goth. *bairan* to bear or carry, Icel. *bera*, Sw. *bära*, Dan. *bære*, OHG. *beran*, *peran*, L. *ferre*, Gr. φέρειν, OSlav. *brati* to take, carry, OIr. *berim* I bear, Skr. *bhr* to bear. Cf. FERTILE.] **1.** To support and move; to carry; to convey.

I 'll *bear* your logs the while. *Shak.*

2. To render or give; to bring forward; to give as if by bringing or carrying; as, to *bear* testimony.

His faithful dog shall *bear* him company. *Pope.*
Bear welcome in your eye. *Shak.*

3. To conduct; to bring; — said of persons. *Obs.*

Bear them to my house. *Shak.*

4. To manage, wield, or direct. "Thus must thou thy body *bear.*" *Shak.* Hence: To behave; to conduct.

Hath he *borne* himself penitently in prison? *Shak.*

5. To possess and use, as a function or power; to exercise.

Every man should *bear* rule in his own house. *Esther* i. 22.

6. To possess or carry, as a mark of authority or distinction; to wear; to show, esp. as a characteristic feature; as, to *bear* a sword, badge, name.

So get the start of the majestic world
And *bear* the palm alone. *Shak.*
Falsehood . . . shall hereafter *bear* a blacker aspect. *Steele.*

7. To possess mentally; to carry or hold in the mind; to entertain; to harbor. *Dryden.*

The ancient grudge I *bear* him. *Shak.*

8. To carry on, or maintain; to have; as, *bearing* a part in the conversation; to have as a property or relation.

His mind *bears* a singular analogy to his body. *Macaulay.*

9. To gain or win. *Obs.*

Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word. *Bacon.*
She was . . . found not guilty, through *bearing* of friends and bribing of the judge. *Latimer.*

10. To support or sustain; to hold up.

The shafts do indeed *bear* as much as they are ever imagined to *bear.* *Ruskin.*

11. To sustain, or be answerable for, as blame, expense, responsibility, etc.

He shall *bear* their iniquities. *Is.* liii. 11.
Somewhat that will *bear* your charges. *Dryden*

12. To admit or be capable of; that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change.

In all criminal cases the most favorable interpretation should be put on words that they can possibly *bear.* *Swift.*

13. To endure; to tolerate; to undergo; to suffer.

I cannot *bear*
The murmur of this lake to hear. *Shelley.*
My punishment is greater than I can *bear.* *Gen.* iv. 13.

14. To exalt or plume (one's self); — with *on.* *Obs.*

15. To sustain, or have on (written or inscribed, or as a mark or impression); as, the tablet *bears* this inscription.

16. To attribute or charge; — with *upon.* *Obs.*

Christ was . . . scourged, and false *borne* upon. *Wycliffe.*

17. To press; to thrust; to drive.

Clan Alpine's best are backward *borne.* *Scott.*

18. To bring forth or produce; to yield; as, to *bear* apples; to *bear* children; to *bear* interest.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore.* *Dryden.*

19. *Backgammon.* To remove (a piece) from the board.

☞ In the passive form of this verb, the best modern usage restricts the past participle *born* to the sense of *given birth to*, when not followed by *by* (the mother). In the active form, *borne* alone is used as the past participle.

Syn. — Uphold, support, sustain, maintain; undergo, suffer, tolerate, abide, put up with, submit to. — BEAR, ENDURE, STAND, BROOK agree in the idea of sustaining something trying or painful. BEAR may refer to either small or great, temporary or permanent, discomforts or ills; as, water as hot as one can *bear* it; to *bear* the brunt of battle, "the *bearing* well of all calamities" (*Milton*). ENDURE refers chiefly to great or lasting hardships or evils, borne without yielding or giving in; as, "to *endure* exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain" (*Milton*); "If they could not bring us to enjoy life, they would at least teach us to *endure* it" (*Goldsmith*). STAND (frequently in negative constructions) is more colloquial, and implies bearing or putting up with something without flinching; as, he cannot *stand* teasing, "She did not mind death, but she could not *stand* pinching" (*Barham*). BROOK, now rather literary and in negative constructions only, implies a certain self-assertion against insult, opposition, limitation, or restraint; as, "He is fierce, and cannot *brook* hard language" (*Shak.*); "Restraint she will not *brook*" (*Milton*). *Bear*, *endure*, and *stand* (usually in negative clauses) have also the sense of *suffer*, *tolerate* (see ALLOW); as, I cannot *bear* him, *endure* him, *stand* him. In such negative uses, *bear* commonly implies personal dislike; *endure*, intolerance; *stand*, impatience or distaste. See PATIENCE.

☞ For many phrases in which *bear* occurs, interchangeably with other verbs, see the noun or other key word of the phrase; as, for *bear*, or *carry*, *away the bell*, see under BELL, etc. — **to bear a hand**, to help; to give assistance; to lend a hand. — **to b. a rein upon**, to drive or hold up or back with a bearing rein. — **to b. arms**, to serve as a soldier. — **to b. date**, to have its date named on the face of it; — said of a writing. — **to b. down. a** To force into a lower place; to carry down; to depress or sink. "His nose, . . . large as were the others, *bore* them *down* into insignificance." *Marryat.* **b** To overthrow or crush by force; as, to *bear down* an enemy. **c** To maintain forcibly. *Obs.* — **to b. in**, *Mining*, to hole; to kirve. — **to b. in hand. a** To maintain; to affirm against. *Obs. or R.*

The continued irony with which Socrates *bears* them all *in hand* and soothes the great man after disconcerting him. *Encyc. Brit.*

b To keep (one) up in expectation, usually by promises never to be realized; to delude by pretenses. *Obs.* "How you were *borne in hand*, how crossed." *Shak.* — **to b. in mind**, to keep in memory. — **to b. low sail**, to comport one's self humbly. *Obs.* — **to b. off. a** To restrain; to keep from approach; to drive apart. **b** *Naut.* To remove to a distance; to keep clear from rubbing against anything; as, to *bear off* a boat. **c** To gain; to carry off, as a prize. — **to b. one hard**, to owe one a grudge. *Obs.* "Cæsar doth *bear me hard.*" *Shak.* — **to b. out. a** To maintain and support; to defend to the last. "Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing." *South.* **b** To corroborate; to confirm. "Nature will not *bear* you *out.*" *Emerson.* **c** To render endurable. "Let summer *bear* it *out.*" *Shak.* — **to b. the bag**, to have control of the money. — **to b. up. a** To support; to keep from falling or sinking. "Religious hope *bears up* the mind under sufferings." *Addison.*

The schoolboy, with his satchel in his hand,
Whistling aloud to *bear* his courage *up.* *Robert Blair.*

b To check (a horse's head) up with the bearing rein.

bear (bâr), *v. i.* **1.** To carry burdens; to suffer, as in carrying a burden. "Man is born to *bear.*" *Pope.*

2. To withstand a strain, esp. in a structure; as, the timber will not *bear.* Fig., to withstand a test; to hold good.

3. To endure with patience; to be patient.

I cannot, cannot *bear.* *Dryden.*

4. To presume; — with *on.* *Obs.*

5. To have a certain meaning, intent, or effect; to purport.

Her sentence *bore*, that she should stand a certain time upon the platform. *Hawthorne.*
Instruments of seizin are valid if they *bear* to have been subscribed by one notary. *Erskine's Principles*

6. To press; — with *on* or *upon*, or *against.*

These men *bear* hard on the suspected party. *Addison*

7. To take effect; to have influence or force; as, to bring matters to *bear.*

8. To relate or refer; — with *on* or *upon;* as, how does this *bear* on the question?

9. To be situated, as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; as, the land *bears* N. by E.; to have (a certain or the proper) bearing or direction, as a ship or gun.

10. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful.

This age to blossom, and the next to *bear.* *Dryden.*

to bear against, to approach for attack or seizure; as, a lion *bears against* his prey. *Obs.* — **to b. away**, *Naut.*, to change the course of a vessel, esp. to leeward. — **to b. back**, to retreat. "*Bearing back* from the blows of their sable antagonist." *Scott.* — **to b. down on** *or* **upon. a** To press grievously or adversely, as with injury or blame.

The moment they know I'm a backslider, they 're going to *bear down on* me pretty heavy. *Hamlin Garland.*

b *Naut.* To approach from the windward, or, in steam vessels, from either side: as, the fleet *bore down upon* the enemy. — **to b. in with**, *Naut.*, to run or tend toward; as, a ship *bears in with* the land. — **to b. off**, *Naut.*, to steer away, as from land. — **to b. up. a** To be supported; to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink; as, to *bear up* under afflictions. **b** To keep pace (with). "Fain he would *bear up* with his neighbors in that." *Milton.* **c** *Naut.* To put the helm up (or to windward) and so change the vessel's course to leeward; to bear away. — **to b. up for**, *Naut.*, to sail for (a place), esp. to leeward. — **to b. upon**, *Mil.*, to be pointed or situated so as to affect; to be pointed directly against, or so as to hit (the object); as, to bring or plant guns so as to *bear upon* a fort or a ship; the artillery *bore upon* the center. — **to b. up to**, to tend or move toward; as, to *bear up to* one another. — **to b. with**, to endure; to be indulgent to; to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.

bear (bâr), *n.* [ME. *bere*, AS. *bera;* akin to D. *beer*, OHG. *bero*, *pero*, G. *bär*, Icel. & Sw. *björn*, and possibly to L. *fera* wild beast, *ferus* fierce. Cf. FIERCE.] **1.** Any species of the family Ursidæ, large, heavy Carnivora with plantigrade feet, long shaggy hair, and rudimentary tail. Bears feed largely on fruit and insects as well as on flesh, and though slow and clumsy in their ordinary movements can move very fast for a short distance, especially on rough or steep ground. All except the heaviest can climb trees. The European brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), the white polar bear (*U.* or *Thalarctos maritimus*), the grizzly bear (*U. horribilis*), the American black bear (*U. americanus*), and its variety the cinnamon bear, the Syrian bear (*Ursus syriacus*), and the sloth bear, are among the notable species. They are widely distributed in cold and temperate as well as warm climates. None are found in Africa, and but one species in South America. In Australia the koala is called *bear.*

1/50 Bear of Palestine (*Ursus syriacus*).

2. An animal likened to a bear; as, the woolly *bear;* ant *bear;* water *bear.*

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* See URSA MAJOR, URSA MINOR.

4. A brutal, coarse, uncouth, or morose person.

You are a great *bear* . . . to abuse my relations. *Sheridan.*

5. *Stock Exchange.* **a** Formerly, stock which, though not in possession, one has contracted to deliver at a future date, expecting to buy it in, meanwhile, at a lower price. **b** A person who sells stocks or securities for future delivery in expectation of a fall in the market. *Bear* in this sense, orig. *bearskin jobber*, was probably first used in allusion to the proverb, "To sell the bear's skin before one has caught the bear." The *bears* and *bulls* of the Stock Exchange, whose interest it is, the one to depress, and the other to raise, prices, are now said to be so called in allusion to the bear's habit of pulling down, and the bull's of tossing up.

6. In technical senses: **a** *Mach.* A portable punching machine. **b** *Naut.* A block covered with coarse matting; — used to rub the deck. Also, a kind of door matting. **c** *Metal.* = SALAMANDER.

bear (bâr), *v. t.* **1.** *Stock Exchange.* To endeavor to depress the price of, or prices in; as, to *bear* a railroad stock; to *bear* the market. See BEAR, *n.*, 5.

2. *Mech.* To punch (holes) with a bear. See BEAR, *n.*, 6 **a.**

bear′a-ble (bâr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being borne or endured; tolerable. — **bear′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **bear′a-bly**, *adv.*

bear animalcule. One of the Tardigrada; a water bear.

bear′ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **a** A trailing ericaceous plant (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) having tonic, astringent foliage, and glossy red berries, of which bears are said to be fond. **b** The large cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*). **c** A holly of the southern United States (*Ilex decidua*). **d** The cascara buckthorn.

bear′bine (bâr′bīn), *n.* [*bear* = *bere* barley + *bine.*] **a** Any of various European species of *Convolvulus*, as *C. arvensis* and *C. soldanella;* — so called from their occurrence in barley or other grain fields. *Eng.* **b** The black bindweed (*Polygonum convolvulus*).

bear brush. A cornaceous shrub of the western United States (*Garrya fremontii*), also known as *California fever bush.* It has oblong leaves, shining above and gray beneath, and bears a black berry.

bear caterpillar. A woolly bear.

beard (bērd), *n.* [ME. *beard*, *berd*, AS. *beard;* akin to Fries. *berd*, D. *baard*, G. *bart*, Lith. *barzdà*, OSlav. *brada*, Pol. *broda*, Russ. *boroda*, L. *barba*, W. *barf.* Cf. 1st BARB.] **1.** The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the human face, chiefly of male adults; — often used as excluding the *mustache.* Cf. WHISKER.

2. Any of certain appendages likened to the beard of man, as: **a** The long hairs about the face in animals, as in the goat. **b** The cluster of fine hairlike feathers at the base of the bill in some birds. **c** The appendages to the jaw in some Cetacea, or the barbels about the mouth of some fishes. **d** The byssus of certain bivalves, as mussels. **e** The gills of some bivalves, as the oyster. **f** The hairs of the labial palpi of moths and butterflies. **g** *Bot.* Bristlelike, often barbed, hairs or awns; as, the *beard* of grain.

3. Any of various points or projections: **a** A barb or point projecting backward or outward, as on an arrow to prevent it from being easily drawn out, on a crochet needle to pull the thread through, etc. **b** That part of the under side of a horse's lower jaw which is above the chin, and bears the curb of a bridle. **c** *Carpentry.* The sharp edge of a board. **d** *Organ Building.* A crosspiece fastened just below the upper lip of a flue pipe. **e** A spring piece on the back of a lock bolt to prevent its rattling. **f** *Print.* That part of a type which is between the shoulder of the shank and the face. **g** *Mining.* A working or passage cut across the grain of the coal. *Dial. Eng.*

4. An imposition; a trick. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

to one's beard, to one's face; in open defiance.

beard, *v. t.;* BEARD′ED; BEARD′ING. **1.** To take by the beard; to seize, pluck, or pull the beard of (a man), in anger or contempt.

2. To oppose to the face; to set at defiance.

And dar'st thou then
To *beard* the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his hall? *Scott.*

3. a To deprive (a shellfish) of the gills. **b** Formerly, to cut off the bad portions of (a fleece). **c** *Carpentry.* To bevel or round the edges of (timber) to a required angle or curve.

4. To furnish with a beard.

beard′ed (bēr′dĕd; -dĭd; 7), *a.* Having a beard.

bearded argali. = AOUDAD. — **b. darnel.** See DARNEL. — **b. eagle**, the lammergeier. — **b. fescue.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **b. griffin**, the lammergeier. — **b. lizard**, the Jew lizard. — **b. pink**, the swamp pink. — **b. pinnock**, the reedling. — **b. seal**, a large seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) of the Arctic seas. — **b. titmouse**, the reedling. — **b. tortoise**, the matamata. — **b. vulture**, the lammergeier. — **b. wheat**, any variety of wheat in which the outer glumes are provided with prominent awns. — **b. wheat grass**, a kind of wheat grass (*Agropyron caninum*) having rough awns on the flowering glumes. It is sometimes used for early pasturage.

beard grass. a Any grass of the genus *Polypogon*, esp. *P. monspeliensis;* — so called on account of the densely bearded aspect of the spike. **b** Any of several common species of *Andropogon*, as *A. scoparius.*

beard′ie (bēr′dĭ), *n.* [From BEARD, *n.*] **a** The common loach (*Nemachilus barbatulus*) of Europe. *Scot.* **b** An Australian gadoid fish (*Lotella callarias*).

beard′ing, *n.* **1.** A beardlike growth.

2. *Shipbuilding.* **a** The rounding or shaping of a timber, as one of the deadwoods, so as to fit the body of a vessel. **b** The forward edge of the rudder or the corresponding edge of the sternpost.

beard′less, *a.* Without a beard; hence, not having arrived at puberty or manhood; youthful. — **beard′less-ness**, *n.*

beardless wheat, any variety of wheat in which the outer glumes are without prominent awns.

beard moss. A grayish pendulous lichen (*Usnea barbata*) growing on trees.

beard′tongue′ (bērd′tŭng′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Pentstemon;* — from the bearded, tongue-shaped sterile stamen.

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bean curd. A thick white jelly made of beans, common in north China and adjacent countries.

bean cutworm. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Ogdoconta cinereola*) which feeds on the growing pods and leaves of the bean. It is rarely injurious.

beand. Obs. p. pr. of BE.

bean dolphin. = DOLPHIN FLY.

beane. † BAIN, BEAN, BENE.

bean′er-y (bēn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A restaurant of the cheaper class, where beans are frequently served. *Slang, U. S.*

bean leaf roller. The larva of a skipper butterfly (*Eudamus proteus*) which sometimes injures the foliage of beans, peas, etc., in the Gulf States.

bean straw. The dried stems of the bean plant.

be′ant (bē′ănt; bĕnt). Dial. contraction of *be not.*

bean′weed′, *n.* Common butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

bean′y (bēn′ĭ), *a.* High-fed and full of life; as, a *beany* horse. *Slang.*

bear. Obs. or dial. var. of BEER, BERE, BIER.

bear′a-bl. Bearable. *Ref. Sp.*

bear′ance. *n.* **1.** Endurance; patience in suffering. *Archaic.* **2.** *Mech.* A bearing. *Obs. or R.*

bear baiting. The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

bear′bane′, *n.* Wolfsbane.

bear′bind′ (bâr′bīnd′), *n.* = BEARBINE **a.**

bear cat. a = BINTURONG. **b** The panda.

bear′coot′ (bâr′kōōt′). Var. of BERGUT.

bear corn. The American hellebore.

beard′ed-joint′, *n.* A grass (*Panicum barbulatum*) strongly bearded at the nodes or joints.

beard′er, *n.* One who beards.

bearding line. *Shipbuilding.* The curved line to which a timber is cut to fit a vessel's body.

bearding piece *Shipbuilding.* = BEARDING, 2 **b.**

beard′ling, *n.* A bearded man, as opposed to a *shaveling* or priest: a layman. *Obs. & R.*

bear dog. A dog used in baiting or hunting bears.

Bear Driver. *Astron.* = BOÖTES.

beard tree. The hazel. *Eng.*

beard′y (bēr′dĭ), *a.* Bearded.

C D E F G H I J K L M

bear′er (bâr′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bears, holds, sustains, or carries. "*Bearers* of burdens." *2 Chron.* ii. 18. "The *bearer* of unhappy news." *Dryden.* Specif.: **2.** One who assists in carrying a body to the grave; a pallbearer. *Milton.* **3.** A palanquin carrier; also, a house servant charged with the care of his master's clothes, furniture, etc. *India.* **4.** A tree or plant yielding fruit; as, a good *bearer*. **5** *Com.* One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of money; specif., the person in possession of a check payable to bearer, whether so drawn or having become so by being last indorsed in blank. **6.** *Her.* A supporter. *Scot.* **7.** One of various mechanical supporting pieces; specif.: **a** *Print.* A strip of reglet or other furniture to bear off the impression from a blank or exposed place in a form of type or on a press; also, a type, or type-high piece of metal, placed in a blank part or around a page or form to protect the type in making a plate, or to support the plate when it is shaved. **b** One of the supporting crossbars beneath the grate bars of a furnace, esp. in the furnace of a steam boiler. **c** *Arch. & Engin.* Any small member, esp. one of a series, used primarily to support another member or structure, as one of the short pieces of quartering supporting the winders of winding stairs, or one of several small beams carrying a gutter. **d** The metal support for the joint soldered to the middle of a watch case.

bearer company *or* **corps.** *Mil.* That division of the organized medical service of an army which establishes a dressing station in the field, and hunts up and carries the wounded to it.

bearer securities. Securities not registered, the full title to which is transferred by mere delivery.

bear garden. **a** A place where bears are kept for diversion or fighting. **b** Fig., any place where riotous conduct is common or permitted. *M. Arnold.*

bear grass. Any of several species of *Yucca*, esp. *Yucca filamentosa* and *Y. glauca*; also, either of the two somewhat similar plants *Quamasia esculenta* and *Dasylirion texanum*. These plants all have grasslike foliage. *Southern & Western U. S.*

bear′herd′ (bâr′hûrd′), *n.* A man who tends a bear.

bear′hound′ (-hound′), *n.* A hound for hunting bears.

bear′ing (bâr′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that bears. **2.** The manner in which one bears or conducts one's self; mien; behavior; carriage.

I know him by his *bearing*. *Shak.*

3. *Her.* Any single emblem or charge in an escutcheon or coat of arms; — commonly in the *pl.*

A carriage covered with armorial *bearings*. *Thackeray.*

4. Patient endurance; suffering without complaint. **5.** An object, surface, or point that supports; supporting power; point of support. **6.** *Arch.* **a** That part of any member of a building which rests upon its supports; as, a lintel or beam may have four inches of *bearing* upon the wall. **b** Improperly, the unsupported span; as, the beam has twenty feet of *bearing* between its supports.

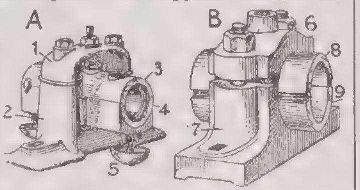

A Pivoted self-adjusting Bearing. *B* Common pedestal Bearing. 1, 6 Cap; 2, 7 Base; 3, 4 Brasses with Babbitt-metal Lining; 5 Drip Cup for oil; 8, 9 Brasses.

7. *Mach.* **a** A shaft journal. *Rare.* **b** A part in which a journal, gudgeon, pivot, pin, or the like turns or revolves. The bearing is often an adjustable cast-iron *block* (a **bearing block**) consisting of the *base*, which is secured to a machine frame, bracket, etc., by holding-down bolts, and the *cap*, which fits over and secures in position the brass or bronze steps or bushing in which the shaft journal, etc., runs. Cf. BALL BEARING, ROLLER BEARING. **8.** Purport; meaning; intended significance; aspect. **9.** **a** The situation of one point or object, with respect to another, or its direction from another, esp. with respect to the points of the compass; in *pl.*, relative positions or directions, as by reference to landmarks or to the compass. **b** Hence, fig., relation; connection. **10.** *Naut.* **a** The direction of an object from a ship; — called *true, magnetic*, or *compass* bearing when its direction is referred to the geographical pole, the magnetic pole, or the compass needle respectively; and *relative bearing* when referred to the fore-and-aft line of the ship. Beginning ahead *relative* bearings are: dead ahead; in points of the compass (1, 2, or 3) on the (port or starboard) bow; broad off the bow; in points (3, 2, or 1) forward of the beam; abeam (or right abeam); in points (1, 2, or 3) abaft the beam; broad off the quarter; in points (3, 2, or 1) on the quarter; and astern. **b** *pl.* The widest part of a vessel below the planksheer. **c** *pl.* The line of flotation of a vessel when properly trimmed with cargo or ballast. **11.** *Music.* **a** = BEARING NOTE. **b** The variance from its true pitch of a note tuned to conform to temperament. *Obs.* **12.** The power or time of producing or giving birth or of yielding fruit; as, a tree in full *bearing*; a tree past *bearing*. Also, that which is borne; a crop.

[His mother] in travail of his *bearing*. *R. of Gloucester.*

13. *Mining.* = STRIKE.

Syn. — Manner, demeanor, port; behavior, conduct; direction, relation, tendency, influence. See DEPORTMENT.

to bring one to his bearings, to bring one to his senses. — **to lose one's bearings**, to become bewildered.

bearing cloth. A cloth with which a child is covered when carried to be baptized. *Shak.*

bearing door. *Coal Mining.* A main door in a pit to regulate the ventilation. *Eng.*

bearing feeler. *Mach.* An automatic device, operated by the melting of a piece of fusible metal, for calling attention to the overheating of a journal bearing.

bearing metal. *Mach.* Metal for bearings, usually brass, bronze, or some antifriction metal.

bearing note. One of the notes first tuned and taken as the basis in tuning others; — used of a piano or other tempered instrument.

bearing rein. A short rein looped over the check hook or the hames to keep the horse's head up; a checkrein. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

bearing ring. In a balloon, the braced wooden ring attached to the suspension ropes at the bottom, functionally analogous to the keel of a ship.

bear′ish (bâr′ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Partaking of the qualities of a bear; hence, rough or harsh in temper or manners; gruff. **2.** *Stock Exchange.* Inclined to bear the market; tending to fall in price.

bear leader. One who leads about a performing bear for money; hence, facetiously, one who takes charge of a young man on his travels.

bear oak. A shrubby oak of the northeastern United States (*Quercus pumila*), usually in dense thickets, rarely becoming a small tree. It is related to the blackjack, which it resembles somewhat in foliage, but the bark is gray.

bear′s′-breech′ (bârz′brēch′), *n.* **a** A species of *Acanthus* (*A. mollis*) having rough-pubescent leaves. **b** Incorrectly, the English cow parsnip (*Heracleum sphondylium*).

bear′s′-ear′, *n.* An alpine primrose (*Primula auricula*) having fragrant yellow flowers and basal woolly leaves, supposedly resembling a bear's ears. Also called *auricula.*

bear′s′-foot′, *n.* **a** A species of hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*), with digitate leaves. It has an offensive smell and acrid taste, and is a powerful emetic, cathartic, and anthelmintic. **b** The lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*).

bear′s′-head′, *n.* An edible mushroom fungus (*Hydnum caput-medusæ*) growing on trees in irregular masses; — so named in allusion to the shaggy appearance caused by groups of spines at the ends of the branches.

bear′skin′ (bâr′skĭn′), *n.* **1.** The skin of a bear. **2.** A coarse, shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats. **3.** A cap made of bearskin, esp. one worn by soldiers.

The towering *bearskins* which mark a battalion of the English Guards. *Kinglake.*

bear′s′-paw′ (bârz′-), *n.* A large East Indian bivalve (*Hippopus maculatus*), often used as an ornament.

bear′-trap′ dam. *Engin.* A kind of movable dam, in one form consisting of two leaves resting against each other at the top when raised and folding down one over the other when lowered, for deepening shallow parts in a river.

bear′ward′ (bâr′wôrd′), *n.* [*bear* + *ward* a keeper.] A bear keeper.

beast (bēst), *n.* [ME. *best, beste*, OF. *beste*, F. *bête*, fr. (assumed) LL. *besta* for L. *bestia.*] **1.** Any living creature; an animal; — including man, insects, etc. *Obs. Chaucer.* **2.** Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects; esp., one of the larger animals that may be used for labor, food, or sport; as, a *beast* of burden. Hence, specif.: **a** Among farmers, cattle in general, or, esp. in England, fattening cattle. **b** A horse.

A righteous man regardeth the life of his *beast*. *Prov.* xii. 10.

3. As opposed to *man*: Any irrational animal. **4.** Fig.: A coarse, brutal, filthy, or degraded person. **5.** [*cap.*] Specif., the blasphemous "Beast" with seven heads and ten horns of the Apocalypse (chap. xiii. & xvii.); Antichrist. Beyond its general symbolizing of Rome as the antichristian power, the historical signification of the Beast has been variously understood. Its number 666 is commonly interpreted as made up from the number values of Hebrew letters spelling *Nero Cæsar*, the omission of final נ of *Nero* giving the variant 616, which has also been taken as made up from the number values of Greek Γαιος καισαρ (Caligula). Other interpretations of 666 apply it to the Roman empire, to Chaos, or make it symbolical in falling short of the holy number seven. See NUMBER. **6.** A game at cards similar to loo. *Obs.* **7.** A penalty at beast, omber, quadrille, etc.

Syn. — See ANIMAL.

beast of burden, an animal employed in carrying burdens. — **b. of chase**, a wild creature that is hunted. — **b. of prey**, a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals. — **b. royal**, the lion; Leo. *Obs. Chaucer.*

beast, *v. t.* **1.** To make or treat as a beast. *Obs.* **2.** *Card Playing.* To beat or penalize at beast, omber, etc.; — only in the passive.

beast fable. A short story in which the characters are animals (sometimes with men) represented as acting from motives, or with designs, similar to man's. Such stories may be meant merely to amuse, to explain an animal's habits or peculiarities, or to point a moral applicable to human conduct. Only the last kind is in strictest sense a *beast fable*, which is thus a type of the more general category, the **beast tale**. Such stories are universal among primitive peoples, and form the basis of much of the fabulous literature of the civilized world (cf. BESTIARY, REYNARD).

beast′ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having the form, nature, or habits of, a beast; bestial. *Thos. Usk.*

Beastly divinities and droves of gods. *Prior.*

2. Characterizing the nature of a beast; contrary to the nature and dignity of man; brutal; filthy.

The *beastly* vice of drinking to excess. *Swift.*

3. Abominable; as, *beastly* weather. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Bestial, brutish, irrational, sensual, degrading.

beat (bēt; bāt), *n.* Also *beet, bait.* [Cf. *bait* food.] A small sheaf or bundle of flax or hemp. *Eng.*

beat, *n.* [Origin unknown.] Rough sod or matted growth of vegetation pared off from moorland or fallow land and burned for a fertilizer before plowing. *Eng.*

beat, *v. t.* To pare off the beat of. *Dial. Eng.*

beat (bēt), *v. t.*; *pret.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEAT′EN (bēt′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEAT′ING. [ME. *beaten, beten*, AS. *bēatan*; akin to Icel. *bauta*, OHG. *bōzan*. Cf. BUTT to strike, BUTTON.] **1.** To strike repeatedly: to lay repeated blows upon, often with the effect of impelling, pulverizing, working, thrashing, mixing, etc., implied; as, to *beat* eggs and sugar; to *beat* a drum.

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates. *Ex.* xxxix. 3.

2. To tread, as a path.

Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way. *Blackmore.*

3. To punish by blows; to thrash. **4.** **a** To dash against or strike, as water, sun, wind, or other physical agent.

A frozen continent . . . *beat* with perpetual storms. *Milton.*

b To strive or urge against (water or weather).

The tossed navies *beat* the heaving main. *Pope.*

5. To overcome in a battle, contest, strife, race, game, etc.; to vanquish or conquer; to surpass.

He *beat* them in a bloody battle. *Prescott.*
For loveliness, it would be hard to *beat* that. *M. Arnold.*

6. To measure or mark off by strokes; as, to *beat* time; to *beat* half seconds. **7.** To try to lower, or better the terms of, by haggling. *Obs.* **8.** To overlay, inlay, emboss, or embroider with gold, silver, or the like; — usually in *p. p. Obs. or Archaic.* **9.** *Print.* To ink with beaters. **10.** To scour or range over in hunting, accompanied with the noise made by striking bushes, etc., to rouse the game.

To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey. *Prior.*

11. Fig.: To exercise severely; to perplex; to trouble.

Why should any one . . . *beat* his head about the Latin grammar who does not intend to be a critic? *Locke.*

12. *Mil.* To give the signal for by beat of drum or other instrument; to sound by beat of drum; as, to *beat* an alarm, a charge, a retreat; to *beat* the general, the reveille, the tattoo; the drums *beat* the tattoo. **13.** To cheat; defraud; — often with *out. Colloq.*

Syn. — Strike, pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, baste, thwack, thrash, pommel, cudgel, belabor; conquer, defeat, vanquish, overcome.

to beat down. **a** To lower the spirits of; to deject.

Until his friend's arrival, Tom was thoroughly *beaten down* and wretched. *T. Hughes.*

b To haggle with (any one) to secure a lower price; also, to force down by haggling. *Colloq.* — **to b. into**, to teach or instill by repetition. — **to b. money**, to coin money. *Obs. Raleigh.* — **to b. off**, to repel or drive back. — **to b. out of a thing**, to cause to relinquish it, or give it up. "Nor can anything *beat* their posterity *out of it* to this day." *South.* — **to b. the air**, **wind**, *or* (*formerly*) **water**, to strike wide of the mark, to no purpose, or against no opponent. — **to b. the bounds**, to trace out by perambulation the bounds of a parish, striking with a rod certain points in passing, by way of calling to witness. This is still done, as formerly, by bands of persons as a means of preserving the traditional memory of parish boundaries. *Eng.* — **to b. the Dutch**, to be very surprising or astonishing. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to b. the wing**, to flutter; to move with fluttering agitation. — **to b. to a mummy**, to beat to a senseless mass; to beat soundly. — **to b. up.** **a** To attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb; as, to *beat up* an enemy's quarters. **b** *Engraving.* To remove (a depression or mark) from the face of a plate by striking its back.

beat (bēt), *v. i.* **1.** To strike repeatedly; to inflict repeated blows; to knock vigorously or loudly.

The men of the city . . . *beat* at the door. *Judges* xix. 22.

2. To come or act with violence; to dash or fall with force; to strike anything as rain, wind, and waves do.

Sees rolling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*
They [winds] *beat* at the crazy casement. *Longfellow.*
The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die. *Jonah* iv. 8.
Public envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon ministers. *Bacon.*

3. To move with pulsation or throbbing.

A thousand hearts *beat* happily. *Byron.*

4. To be in agitation or doubt. *Poetic.*

To still my *beating* mind. *Shak.*

5. *Music & Acoustics.* To sound rhythmically, or with more or less rapid alternations of greater and less intensity, so as to produce a pulsating effect; — said of the ictus or accent of music or of instruments, tones, or vibrations, not perfectly in unison. See BEAT, *n.*, 4 **a** & 6.

The magic music in his heart
Beats quick and quicker. *Tennyson.*

6. *Naut.* To make progress to windward by sailing in a zigzag line by tacking or wearing. **7.** *Hunting.* **a** To run or make headway, esp. up a stream; — said of the animal pursued; as, a stag is said to *beat* up and down, that is, to run first one way and then another. **b** To range or scour for game. **8.** To make a sound when struck; as, the drums *beat*. **9.** *Mil.* To make a succession of strokes on a drum; as, the drummers *beat* to call soldiers to their quarters. **10.** To win the victory; as, which team *beat*? *Colloq.* **11.** To undergo a process of beating, as eggs.

Syn. — See THROB.

to beat about, to try to find; to search by various means or ways. *Addison.* — **to b. about the bush**, to approach a thing in a roundabout manner; — a metaphor taken from hunting. — **to b. up for recruits**, to go diligently about in order to get helpers or participators in an enterprise.

beat (bēt), *n.* **1.** A stroke; a blow.

He, with a careless *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryden.*

2. A recurring stroke; a throb; a pulsation; as, a *beat* of the heart; the *beat* of the pulse. **3.** *Fencing.* A smart tap delivered on the opponent's blade. **4.** *Music.* **a** The rise or fall of the hand, baton, foot, etc., marking the time units, or divisions of time, and the ictus; a division of the measure so marked, or the ictus or accent. *Beat* may be used at the same time with regard both to duration and to degree of stress; as, "Prolong the first *beat* of the measure, and shorten the weaker *beat*." In the rhythm of music the *beat* is the unit. See RHYTHM, TIME. **b** A grace resembling a short trill, commonly understood as identical with the *mordent*, but sometimes identified with the *battement*, sometimes with the *acciaccatura*. **5.** In a watch or clock, the stroke or sound made by the action of the escapement. A clock is *in beat* or *out of beat*, according as the stroke is at equal or unequal intervals. **6.** *Acoustics & Music.* **a** A sudden swelling or reënforcement of a sound recurring at regular intervals and produced by the interference of sound waves of slightly different

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beare. † BEER, BERE, BIER, BIRR.
bearer bar. = BEARER, 7 **b.**
bear′ess, *n.* A she-bear. *Rare.*
bearing gear. The gear, usually of twisted withe, by which the swingletree of a plow or the crossbar of a wagon pole was formerly fastened to the horses' collars for support. *Obs.*
bearing neck. A shaft journal.
bearing robe. A garment used as a bearing cloth; — once a common present to the child from its sponsors.
bear′ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bear′-lead′ (bâr′lēd′), *v. t.* To act as bear leader to. *Kipling.*
bear′like′, *a.* Bearish.
bear moss. Common haircap [moss.
bearn. † BAIRN, BERNE, BURN.
‖ **Bé′ar′nais′, Le** (lẽ bā′år′nā′). [F.] Henry IV. of France, who was a native of Béarn.
‖ **bé′ar′naise′ sauce** (bā′år′nâz′). [F. *béarnaise*, fem. of *béarnais* of *Béarn.*] A thick sauce made of vinegar, chopped onion, oil or butter, egg yolks, and seasoning, served with meats or fish.
bearor. † BEARER.
bear pig. A badgerlike mammal (*Arctonyx collaris*) of India and China.
bear pit. A pit in which bears [are kept.
bears. † BARSE.
bear′sark. Var. of BERSERK.
bear′s′-bane′, *n.* The wolfsbane of Europe.
bear′s′-bed′, *n.* One of the haircap mosses (*Polytrichum juniperinum*), so called on account of its soft, cushionlike growth.
bear's garlic. The ramson. *Dial. Eng.*
bear′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bear's moss. Adam's-needle **a.**
bear′s′-paw′ root. The male fern, or its thick, scaly rootstock.
Bear State. Arkansas; — popularly so called from the many bears once inhabiting its forests.
bear′s′-thread′, *n.* = ADAM'S-NEEDLE **a.**
bear′s′-weed′, *n.* See YERBA [SANTA.
bear′-tongue′, *n.* See CLINTONIA.
bear′wood′, *n.* The cascara [buckthorn.
bear′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* The mew or spicknel.
beasom. † BISSON.
beasome. † BESOM.
beast′bane′, *n.* = WOLFSBANE.
beast′dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
beas′tee. Var. of BHEESTY.
beastelich. † BEASTLY.
beast fly. A gadfly. [*Eng.*
beast gate. A pasture. *North.*
beast′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
beast′i-al, **beast′i-a-ry**, etc. Obs. or rare vars. of BESTIAL, etc.
beast′ie. Var. of BHEESTY.
beast′ie (bēs′tĭ), *n.* A little beast. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
beast′i-ly, *adv.* Bestially.
beast′ings. Var. of BEESTINGS.
beast′ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **beast′ish-ness**, *n.*
beast′li-head, **beast′li-hood**, *n.* Beastliness. *Obs.*
beast′like′, *a.* See -LIKE.
beast′li-ly, *adv.* of BEASTLY.
beast′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
beast′ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.
beast′lings, *n.* Beestings.
beast′ly, *adv.* **a** Like a beast. *Obs.* **b** Abominably; offensively. *Slang or Colloq.*
beast′ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.*
beast tale. See BEAST FABLE.

periods of vibration, as when two tones not quite in unison are sounded together; also, the pulsation or throbbing so produced. See BEAT, *v. i.*, 5. **b** Hence, the phenomenon analogous to this in other wave motions, as of light.
7. A round or course frequently gone over; an apportioned or habitual range or resort; as, a watchman's *beat*.
8. In Mississippi, a subdivision of the county.
9. *Naut.* **a** An act of beating to windward. **b** One of the reaches in the zigzag course so traversed; a tack. *Rare.*
10. One who habitually fails to make return for what he gets; an unprincipled sponger on others; — often emphasized by *dead*; as, a *dead beat*. *Slang.*
11. One that beats, or surpasses, another or others; as, the *beat* of him. *Colloq.*

I expect the world don't contain the *beat* of that. *Haliburton.*

12. Act of one that beats a person or thing; as: **a** *Newspaper Cant.* Act of obtaining and publishing a piece of news by a newspaper before its competitors; also, the news itself.

It's a *beat* on the whole country. *Scribner's Mag.*

b *Hunting.* Act of scouring a tract of land to rouse or drive out game; also, those so engaged, collectively.

Bears coming out of holes in the rocks at the last moment, when the *beat* is close to them. *Encyc. of Sport.*

13. *Paper Making.* The third operation in preparing the pulp, consisting of its reduction in the beating engine.
14. The facing or bearing part of a valve.
15. The natural grain on the surface of a board.

beat of drum, *Mil.*, a succession of strokes varied according to its particular purpose, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to arms or to quarters, to direct an attack, etc.

beat (bēt), *p. a.* [Prop. p. p.] Weary; fatigued; exhausted; baffled. *Colloq.*

Quite *beat*, and very much vexed and disappointed. *Dickens.*

beat′en (bēt′'n), *p. a.* **1**. Wrought, or worked upon, by beating; as: **a** Made smooth by beating or treading; worn by use. "A broad and *beaten* way." *Milton.* **b** Hammered thin or fine, or into a required shape; as, *beaten* gold; *beaten*, or repoussé, work. **c** Whipped into a mixture or to a certain consistency; as, *beaten* cream. **d** Overlaid, inlaid, or embossed, with metal applied or prepared by beating; as, *beaten* velvet.
2. Vanquished; conquered; baffled.
3. Exhausted; tired out.
4. Become common or trite; as, a *beaten* phrase. *Obs.*
5. Tried; practiced. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

beaten biscuit. = MARYLAND BISCUIT.

beat′er (bēt′ẽr), *n.* One that beats. Specif.: **a** *Basket Making.* A heavy iron for beating the work into compactness. **b** A scutcher for cotton, flax, or hemp. **c** The jack of a knitting machine. **d** A hatter's mallet. **e** A tool for packing stemming on a charge of powder in a blast hole. **f** *Weaving.* The lathe or batten of a loom for driving the weft into the shed. **g** *Hunting.* One who beats up the game. **h** *Paper Manuf.* A pulping machine.

beater press. A baling machine which beats the materials into bales, or a machine for packing the materials by beating, before applying the pressure.

be′a-tif′ic (bē′ȧ-tĭf′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *béatifique*, L. *beatificus*.
be′a-tif′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } See BEATIFY.] Having the power to impart or complete blissful enjoyment; — making blessed; blissful. — **be′a-tif′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

beatific vision, the immediate sight of God in the glory of heaven, as enjoyed by the blessed dead.

be-at′i-fi-ca′tion (bē-ăt′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *béatification.*] Act of beatifying, or state of being beatified, as in the Roman Catholic Church. See CANONIZATION.

be-at′i-fy (bē-ăt′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; BE-AT′I-FIED (-fīd); BE-AT′I-FY′ING. [L. *beatificare*; *beatus* happy (fr. *beare* to bless) + *facere* to make: cf. F. *béatifier*.] **1**. To pronounce or regard as happy, or supremely blessed, or as conferring happiness.

The common conceits and phrases that *beatify* wealth. *Barrow.*

2. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. "*Beatified* spirits." *Dryden.*
3. *R. C. Ch.* To ascertain and declare, by a public process and decree, that (a deceased person) is one of "the blessed," or has attained the second degree of sanctity, entitling him to public religious honor. Beatifying is usually a stage in the process of canonization. It is now a prerogative of the Pope, and is conducted through an elaborate process of inquiry in 13 or 14 stages covering many years.

beat′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BEAT. Specif.: **1**. *vb. n.* The action of one that beats; specif.: **a** *Acoustics* & *Music.* Pulsative sounds. See BEAT, *n.*, 6. **b** *Naut.* Sailing against the wind by zigzag tacks; working to windward. **c** A process of rendering flax and hemp pliable for dressing. **d** The process of hammering gold or silver into leaf. **e** *Bookbinding.* The process of flattening buckled or unevenly pressed book leaves by hammering.
2. *p. pr.* Breeding; as, "a woman *beating* with child." *Obs. or Dial.*

Or shall hear of a wedding fresh a *beating*. *Lyly.*

beating bracket, *Weaving*, a movable bar for closing up the wool threads; the loom lathe or batten. — **b. engine**, *Paper Manuf.*, a pulping machine. — **b. machine**, a machine for opening and beating bale cotton to clean it and leave it loose. — **b. orders**, *Mil.*, in the British army, instructions or orders to recruiting parties before leaving regimental headquarters, obtained by commanding officers from the Secretary of State for War. — **b. up**, *Weaving*, act or process of driving the weft into its proper position in a fabric.

be-at′i-tude (bē-ăt′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *beatitudo*: cf. F. *béatitude*. See BEATIFY.] **1**. Felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; blessedness.
2. Any of the eight or nine declarations (called *the Beatitudes*) made in the Sermon on the Mount (as recorded in Matt. v. 3–12), with regard to the blessedness of those who are distinguished by certain specified virtues, or, less usually, of those recorded in Luke vi. 20–22 in what is sometimes known as the Sermon on the Plain. Others of Christ's declarations of blessedness, as that in Matt. xi. 6, have also been called *beatitudes*.
3. *R. C. Ch.* Beatification. *Milman.*

Syn. — See HAPPINESS.

Be′a-trice (bē′ȧ-trĭs), *n.* [L. *beatrix* she that makes happy, fr. L. *beare* to make happy: cf. It. *Beatrice*, F. *Béatrice*, *Béatrix*.] **1**. Lit., she that makes happy; — fem. prop. name. L. *Beatrix* (L. bē-ā′trĭks; E. bē′ȧ-trĭks), F. *Béatrice* (bā′ȧ′trēs′), *Béatrix* (-trēs′); It. *Beatrice* (bā′ä-trē′chā); Sp. & Pg. *Beatriz* (Sp. bā′ä-trēth′; Pg. -trēsh′); G. & D. *Beatrix* (bā-ä′trēks).
2. (bē′ȧ-trĭs; *It.* bā′ä-trē′chā). A Florentine lady of the noble family of Portinari, immortalized by Dante. The theme of his "Vita Nuova" (New Life) is his highly idealized love for her, begun at nine years of age. After her early death in 1290, as the wife of Simone de' Bardi, Dante's love for her assumed a spiritual and mystical form, and he makes her the central figure of his "Divine Comedy," in which she symbolizes divine knowledge, or theology. It is she who sends Vergil to guide Dante through Hell and Purgatory, and who herself conducts him through Paradise.
3. In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a witty young lady who rails at love, but by a trick is made to fall in love with Benedick. See BENEDICK.

be′a-trix an′te-lope (bē′ȧ-trĭks). An Arabian antelope (*Oryx beatrix*), considerably smaller than the African species of oryx. See ORYX, *Illust.*

beat tone. *Acous.* A tone of the same frequency as the beats; a differential tone. See COMBINATIONAL TONE.

beau (bō), *n.*; *pl.* F. BEAUX (*E. pron.* bōz), E. BEAUS (bōz). [F., a fop, fr. *beau* fine, beautiful, fr. L. *bellus* pretty, fine. See BELLE, BEAUTY.] **1**. A man who takes great care to conform in dress, etc., to the latest fashion; a dandy.

Dandy has been voted vulgar, and *beau* is now the word. *Beaconsfield.*

2. A man who escorts, or pays attentions to, a lady; an escort; a lover.

beau (bō), *v. t.*; BEAUED (bōd); BEAU′ING. To act as a beau to; to escort (a lady). *Colloq.*

beau (bō; *in ME. perh.* bū, *like beauty*), *a.* [ME. *beau*, *beu*. See BEAU, *n.*] Fair; good; — esp. in address. *Obs.*

Beau′ Brum′mell (bō′ brŭm′'l). George Bryan Brummell (1778–1840), a famous society leader, and an intimate of the Prince Regent, afterward George IV., with whom he finally quarreled. He died an imbecile pauper.

beau′fort (bō′fẽrt; bū′-), *n.* The ordinary cutaway coat, usually buttoning only at the top. *Eng.*

Beau′fort's scale (bū′fẽrts). A scale devised by Sir F. Beaufort, R. N., in 1805, in which the strength of the wind is indicated by numbers from 0 to 12. The corresponding terms are: calm, light air, light breeze, gentle breeze, moderate breeze, fresh breeze, strong breeze, moderate gale, fresh gale, strong gale, whole gale, storm, hurricane. See WIND SCALE.

beau′ i-de′al (bō′ ĭ-dē′ăl). [F. *le beau* the beautiful, beauty + *idéal*, adj., ideal.] Lit., (the) ideally beautiful; a conception or image of consummate beauty, moral or physical, formed in the mind, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes seen in actual existence; an ideal or faultless standard or model.

beau′mon′ta-gue (bō′mŏn′tȧ-gū), *n.* A cement used in making joints, filling cracks, etc. For iron, the principal constituents are iron borings and sal ammoniac; for wood, white lead or litharge, whiting, and linseed oil.

Beau-mon′ti-a (bō-mŏn′shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Elie de *Beaumont*, a Frenchman.] *Bot.* A genus of apocynaceous climbing shrubs, containing several East Indian species. *B. grandiflora* yields a pure white fiber or "vegetable silk," consisting of the hairs clothing its seeds.

‖ **beau′sé′ant′** (bō′sā′äɴ′), *n.* [F. *beaucéant*, *bauçant*.] The black-and-white standard of the Knights Templars. Also, their battle cry.

beau′te-ous (bū′tē-ŭs), *a.* Full of beauty; beautiful to see. — **beau′te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **beau′te-ous-ness**, *n.*

beau′ti-ful (bū′tĭ-fŏŏl), *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty; full of beauty; exciting pleasure in the higher faculties of sense perception, or analogously in the mind.

I cannot but feel, with him, considerable doubt whether the word *beautiful* connotes the same property when we speak of a *beautiful* color, a *beautiful* face, a *beautiful* scene, a *beautiful* character, and a *beautiful* poem. *J. S. Mill.*

Syn. — Handsome, lovely, fair, pretty; elegant, charming, graceful. See COMELY.

Beautiful Parricide, Beatrice Cenci (1577–99), who in a conspiracy with her brothers and sisters and stepmother murdered her inhumanly brutal father, an Italian nobleman. For this she was hanged. — **The B. Ropemaker** [F. *La Belle Cordière*], Louise Labé (1526–66), the French poet; — a sobriquet given to her because she was the wife of a wealthy ropemaker, Ennemond Perrin.

— **beau′ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **beau′ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

beau′ti-ful, *n.* That which is beautiful; esp., with *the*, the abstract or ideal essence or principle of that which appeals to æsthetic tastes and instincts; the general nature which characterizes all beautiful things. See BEAUTY.

beau′ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.*; BEAU′TI-FIED (-fīd); BEAU′TI-FY′ING. [*beauty* + *-fy*.] To make, or to become, beautiful; to add beauty to; to adorn; deck; grace; embellish.

The arts that *beautify* and polish life. *Burke.*

Syn. — Adorn, grace, ornament, decorate, deck.

beau′ty (bū′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *beaute*, *beute*, OF. *beauté*, *beuté*, *belté*, F. *beauté*, fr. an assumed LL. *bellitas*, fr. L. *bellus* pretty. Cf. BELLE.] **1**. An assemblage of graces or properties, or some one of them, satisfying the eye, the ear, the intellect, the æsthetic faculty, or the moral sense; also, the abstract quality characteristic of such properties; the beautiful. In æsthetics, *beauty* broadly comprises the sublime, tragic, comic, etc., as well as the sensuous qualities which characterize *beauty* in the narrower sense. Historically, beauty has been interpreted: by Socrates, as being essentially moral and useful; by Plato, as characterized by measure and symmetry and as constituted by the presence of the ideal beautiful; by Plotinus, as being the supremacy of the higher over the lower, of form over matter; by Cicero, as distinguished from the useful, and as comprising as distinct types dignity and charm or grace; by the Scholastics, as a relation to a mind perceiving proportion, and resting in its contemplation. In modern thought there have been three classes of interpretation: *beauty* has been conceived: (1) as due to some intrinsic characteristic of things themselves; for example, harmony in diversity; (2) as an objectification of the mind's idealizations; for example, as pleasure objectified; (3) as due to the character of bodily and mental reactions, as to the zest of the perceptive activity or to liveliness of associations aroused; and often as connected with some biological benefit, for example, sexual selection, play activities, etc. Cf. SUBLIME.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of color and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

The old definition of *beauty*, in the Roman school, was, "multitude in unity;" and there is no doubt that such is the principle of *beauty*. *Coleridge.*

Beauty results from adaptation to our faculties, and a perfect state of health, physical, moral, and intellectual. *C. E. Norton.*

2. A particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence; anything beautiful; as, the *beauties* of nature.
3. A beautiful person or thing, esp. a beautiful woman.

All the admired *beauties* of Verona. *Shak.*

4. Prevailing style or taste; rage; fashion. *Obs.*

She stained her hair yellow, which was then the *beauty*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Beauty and the Beast, an ancient favorite tale told, among others, by Straparola (16th century) in his "Facetious Nights," and in the form of a nursery tale by Mme. Le Prince de Beaumont, a French writer (1711–80). Beauty saved her father's life by going to live with an ugly but benevolent monster, who, upon her promising to marry him, became a handsome prince.

beauty sleep. Sleep before midnight; — reputed to be the most refreshing. *Colloq.*

beauty spot. A patch or spot put on the face to heighten the beauty, as of the complexion, by contrast; — formerly affected by women of fashion; hence, a nævus or mole, which makes a dark spot on the skin.

Beau′vais′ car′pet (bō′vē′). A kind of fine hand-made carpet manufactured formerly at Beauvais, France, but now at the Gobelin establishment in Paris.

Beauvais tapestry. A French tapestry for panels and furniture made at Beauvais since 1664. The subjects are flowers, fruit, landscapes, and pastoral scenes.

bea′ver (bē′vẽr), *n.* [ME. *bever*, AS. *beofor*; akin to D. *bever*, OHG. *bibar*, G. *biber*, Icel. *björr*, Lith. *bebrus*, Russ. *bobr*, L. *fiber*, and Skr. *babhrus* large ichneumon; also as an adj., *brown*, the animal being probably named from its color. See BROWN.] **1**. An amphibious rodent, of the genus *Castor*. It has palmated hind feet, and a broad, flat tail. It is remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges, or "houses," and dams across streams. It is valued for its fur, and for yielding the material called *castor*. (See CASTOR.) The European species is *Castor fiber*; the closely related American form is *C. canadensis*.

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Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

2. The fur of the beaver.
3. A hat, formerly made of the fur of the beaver, but now usually of silk in imitation.

A brown *beaver* slouched over his eyes. *Prescott.*

4. Beaver cloth, a heavy felted woolen cloth, with one face shorn smooth, used chiefly for making overcoats.
5. *Organ Building.* One of the thin wooden pieces on the upper side of a sound board to guide the register slides commanding the openings between wind chest and pipes.

bea′ver, *n.* [ME. *baviere*, fr. F. *bavière*, fr. *bave* slaver, drivel, foam, OF., also, prattle, drivel, perh. orig. an imitative word. *Bavière*, according to Cotgrave, is the bib put before a (slavering) child.] That piece of armor which protected the lower part of the face, as distinguished from the *visor* above. It was movable, forming a part of the helmet, or was fixed to the breastplate. Later, as in Shakespeare's time, the visor.

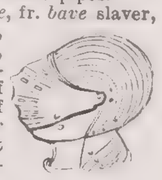

Helmet with Beaver.

Ham. Then saw you not his face?
Hor. O, yes, my lord: he wore his *beaver* up. *Shak.*

bea′vered (bē′vẽrd), *a.* Furnished with, or wearing, a beaver. "His *beavered* brow." *Pope.*

beaver finish. *Woolen Manuf.* Orig., a finish resembling beaver fur; hence, a finish in which the raised fibers are laid in one direction.

beaver kill fly. *Angling.* An artificial fly with lead-

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beat. Dial var. of BEET.
beat′a-ble (bēt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
‖ **be-a′tæ me-mo′ri-æ**. [L.] Of blessed memory.
beat′ ax *or* **axe** (bēt′; bāt′). A kind of mattock or adz used for paring off beat or turf. *Eng.*
beatch. † BEACH.
beat′ee′ (bēt′ē′), *n.* One who is beaten. *Facetious.*
beath. † BATH, BOTH.
beath (bēth), *v. t.* [AS. *beðian* to foment.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1**. To foment; to bathe in warm liquid. **2**. To dry or harden by exposing to heat, as unseasoned wood.
be′a-tif′i-cate, *v. t.* To beatify. *Obs. or R.*
beatilia, beatilla. Vars. of *battalia*, in BATTALIA PIE.
‖ **bé′a′tille′** (bā′ȧ′tē′y'), *n.* [F.] A tidbit, such as a cock's comb, a sweetbread, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.* See BATTALIA PIE.
‖ **be-a′ti pa-ci′fi-ci** (bē-ā′tī pȧ-sĭf′ĭ-sī). [L.] Blessed (are) the peacemakers.
beat′n. Beaten. *Ref. Sp.*
beau′catch′er (bō′kăch′ẽr), *n.* A small flat curl worn on the temple by women. *Humorous.*
beau′clerk, **beau′clerc** (bō′-klärk), *n.* [F. *beau* fine + *clerc* clerk.] Scholar; man of learning; — esp. as a surname of Henry I. (1068–1135) of England.
Beau′ de Ro-chas′ cy′cle (bō′dē rō-shäs′). = OTTO CYCLE.
Beau′ Feild′ing (fēl′dĭng). Robert Feilding (c. 1651–1712), also called "Handsome Feilding," an English gallant and rake of the Restoration period. Under the name of Orlando the Fair he is described by Steele in two Tatler papers (50 and 51).
beau′fet (bō′fĕt), **beauf′fet**, *n.* Erron. (but formerly common) form of BUFFET, cupboard.
beau′fet-ier′ (bō′fĕt-ēr′), *n.* [Cf. F. *buffetier*.] One in charge of a beaufet. *J. G. Lockhart.*
beau′fin (bō′fĭn; bĭf′ĭn). Var. of BIFFIN.
‖ **beau′ gar′çon′** (bō′ gȧr′sôɴ′). [F.] Lit., a handsome fellow; a society exquisite; a beau.
beaugle. † BUGLE.
beau′ greg′o-ry (bō′ grĕg′ō-rĭ). The cockeye pilot, a.
beau′ish, *a.* Like a beau; characteristic of a beau; foppish.
Beau′jo-lais′ (bō′zhō-lā′), *n.* [From *Beaujolais*, an old French district.] A kind of Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY.
beau′li-ah (bō′lĭ-ȧ). Var. of BAULEAH.
beaulty. † BEAUTY.
Beaumé. Incorrect var. of [BAUMÉ.
‖ **beau′ monde′** (bō′ môɴd′). [F. *beau* fine + *monde* world.] The fashionable world.
beau-mon′tage (bō-mŏn′tāj), *n.* = BEAUMONTAGUE.
beau′mont root (bō′mŏnt). The Culver's root.
Beau Nash (năsh). Richard Nash (1674–1761), an English society leader, also called "King of Bath," where he was master of ceremonies.
Beaune (bōn), *n.* Wine made at Beaune. See BURGUNDY.
beau′pere′, *n.* [F. *beau père*; *beau* fair + *père* father.] *Obs.* **1**. A father; — used esp. as a term of address to a priest. **2**. A companion; a comrade.
beau′pers (*prob.* bū′-, *as in beauty*), **bew′pers**, *n.* [Perh. fr. *Beaupréau*, a town near Nantes, in France.] A fabric, prob. of linen, used for flags. *Obs.*
beau′plead′er (bō′plēd′ẽr), *n.* [F. *beau* fair + *plaider* to plead.] *Old Law.* Amendment of a bad plea; also, a writ founded upon the statute of 52 Henry III. c. 11, prohibiting the levying of fines for permission to amend.
beau′pot′ (bō′pŏt′). Var. of BOUGHPOT.
Beau′ Sa′breur′, Le (lẽ bō′ sȧ′-brûr′). [F.] Lit., the handsome swordsman; — applied to Joachim Murat (1771–1815), Napoleon's famous cavalry commander.
beau′ship (bō′shĭp), *n.* See [-SHIP.
beausire, *n.* [F. *beau* fair + *sire* lord, sir.] Fair sir. *Obs.*
beaute. † BEAUTY.
Beau Tibbs (tĭbz). In Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," a dandy, "unrivaled in his finery, his vanity, and his poverty."
beau′tied (bū′tĭd), *p. a.* Beautiful; embellished. *Poetic. Shak.*
beau′ti-fi-ca′tion (bū′tĭ-fĭ-kā′-shŭn), *n.* A beautifying, or beautified state. *Rare.*
beau′ti-fi′er (-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that beautifies.
beau′ty, *v. t.* To beautify. *Archaic.*
beau′ty-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See [-DOM.
beau′ty-of-the-night′, *n.* The marvel-of-Peru, or four-o'clock.
beau′ty-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
beauty wash. A liquid cosmetic.
beauvrage. † BEVERAGE.
beaux (bōz), *n.*, *pl.* of BEAU, and BEL (in *bel esprit*).
beaux′ite (bō′zīt). Var. of BAUXITE.
‖ **beaux′ yeux′** (bō′-zyû′). [F.] Beautiful or handsome eyes; attractive looks; fair face.
bea′ver. Dial. var. of BEVER.
beaver eater. The wolverene.
bea′ver-kin, *n.* A small beaver (hat).

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food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); ᴋ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

gray wings, white silk body wound with brown harl, gray tail, and brown legs.

beaver rat. An aquatic web-footed rodent of Australia and Tasmania (*Hydromys chrysogaster*, or allied species).

bea′ver-y (bē′vẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BEAVERIES (-ĭz). A place in which beavers live or are kept.

be-bee′rine (bē-bē′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n. Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}O_3N$, obtained from the bark of the bebeeru and other plants. It is a tonic, antiperiodic, and febrifuge, and is used as a substitute for quinine.

be-bee′ru (-rōō), *n.* [Native name.] A tropical South American lauraceous tree (*Nectandra rodiæi*). Its bark yields bebeerine; its wood is known as *greenheart*.

‖ **be′bung** (bā′bŏŏng), *n.* [G., lit., a trembling.] *Music.* A tremolo effect, such as that produced on the piano by vibratory repetition of a note with sustained use of the pedal.

be-calm′ (bē-käm′), *v. t.*; BE-CALMED′ (-kämd′); BE-CALM′ING. **1.** To render calm or quiet; to calm; to still; to appease; to tranquilize.

Soft whispering airs . . . *becalm* the mind. *Philips.*

2. *Naut.* To keep from motion, or stop the progress of, by lack of wind; as, the fleet was *becalmed*.

bec′ard (bĕk′ȧrd), *n.* [Cf. F. *bec* beak.] Any of several South American clamatorial birds with large bills, esp. those of the genus *Tityra*.

be-cause′ (bē-kôz′), *adv. & conj.* [ME. *bycause*; *by* + *cause*.] **1.** By or for the cause that; for the reason that; since; — formerly often with *that*, sometimes preceded by *for*.

For because that Saturn is of so late stirring. *Sir J. Mandeville.*

2. In order that; to the end that. *Obs.*

And the multitude rebuked them, *because* they should hold their peace. *Matt.* xx. 31.

Syn. — BECAUSE, FOR, SINCE, AS, INASMUCH AS. BECAUSE assigns a cause or reason immediately and explicitly; as, I hid myself, *because* [i. e., for the express reason that, or, as caused to do so by the fact that] I was afraid; he must have passed this way, *because* [i. e., owing to the specific fact that] there is no other road; cf., he must have passed this way, *because* [i. e., as is directly proved by the fact that] his footprints are here. FOR, in modern usage, is a particle of less immediate reference than *because*; it regards the statement to which it is subjoined as relatively independent, and proceeds to adduce for it some ground, reason, evidence, proof, explanation, or justification; as, I hid myself, *for* [i. e., as I may add by way of explanation] I was afraid; he must have passed this way, *for* [i. e., as you may readily see] here are his footprints; I like him, *for* [i. e., I ask, in justification of the fact] who can help it? SINCE (originally denoting sequence in time) is less formal and more incidental than *because*; AS assigns a reason even more casually than *since*; each of them frequently begins its sentence; as, *Since* (or *as*) I was afraid, I hid myself; I will come, *since* you ask me; *as* I knew him to be out of town, I did not call. INASMUCH AS assigns a reason in a somewhat concessive or qualified fashion; as, *Inasmuch as* [i. e., in view of, or considering, the fact that] I was afraid, I hid myself; I am ready to accept your proposal, *inasmuch as* [i. e., seeing that] I believe it is the best you can offer. See THEREFORE.

because of. **a** By reason of; on account of. "*Because of* these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience." *Eph.* v. 6. **b** For the sake of. Also, negatively, for fear of. *Obs.* — **b. to**, in order to. *Obs.*

‖ **bec′ca-fi′co** (bĕk′ȧ-fē′kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). [It., fr. *beccare* to peck + *fico* fig.] Any of various song birds, esp. the garden warbler, esteemed by Italians as a delicacy, esp. in the fall when the birds have fed on figs, grapes, etc.

Bec′chi's test (bĕk′kēz). [After E. *Becchi*, Italian chemist.] *Chem.* A qualitative test for cottonseed oil, based on the fact that this oil imparts a maroon color to an alcoholic solution of silver nitrate.

‖ **bé′cha′mel′** (bā′shȧ′mĕl′), *n.* [F. *béchamel*, after Louis de *Béchamel*, steward of Louis XIV.] *Cookery.* A rich white sauce, of butter, flour, white stock, seasoning, and cream.

be-chance′ (bē-chȧns′), *v. t. & i.* To befall; to chance.

God knows what hath *bechanced* them. *Shak.*

‖ **bêche′ de mer′** (bâsh′ dē mâr′). [F., lit., a sea spade; an alteration of Pg. *bicho do mar* sea slug.] A trepang.

Bech′u-a′nas (bĕch′ōō-ä′nȧz), *n. pl.* A division of the Bantus, dwelling between the Orange and Zambezi rivers, supposed to be the most ancient Bantu population of South Africa. They are divided into totemic clans; they are intelligent and progressive. See BANTU.

beck (bĕk), *n.* [ME. *bek*, AS. *becc* (or perh. Icel. *bekkr*); akin to Icel. *bekkr* brook, OHG. *pah*, G. *bach*.] A small brook, esp. one with a stony bed; also, the valley in which a brook flows. *Eng.*

The brooks, the *becks*, the rills. *Drayton.*

beck (bĕk), *v. i.*; BECKED (bĕkt); BECK′ING. [Contr. of *beckon*.] **1.** To nod; to signal with the head or hand. *Archaic.*

2. To show recognition or respect by a slight bow or curtsy. *Chiefly Scot.*

beck, *v. t.* **1.** To notify or call by a nod, or a motion of the head or hand; to intimate a command to. *Archaic.*

When gold and silver *becks* me to come on. *Shak.*

2. To express by a beck. *Rare.*

beck, *n.* **1.** A significant nod, or motion of the head or hand, esp. as a call or command.

They have troops of soldiers at their *beck*. *Shak.*

2. A gesture of salutation or respect; a bow, curtsy, or nod. *Chiefly Scot.*

I was ashamed of . . . their *becks* and bows. *Scott.*

beck′et (bĕk′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. D. *bek* beak, and E. *beak*.] *Naut.* A simple device for holding something in place, esp. a small grommet, or a loop of rope with a knot at one end to catch in an eye at the other; sometimes, a ring of rope or metal, a bracket, a pocket, a handle of rope, or a hook.

beck′et, *v. t.*; BECK′ET-ED; BECK′ET-ING. To secure by beckets; to provide with beckets.

becket bend. *Naut.* A sheet bend. See KNOT, 1.

Beck′mann re′ar-range′ment (bĕk′män). [After Ernst O. *Beckmann*, German chemist.] *Org. Chem.* A rearrangement by which a ketoxime changes into an amide derivative, probably with the formation of intermediate compounds. Thus, the oxime of benzophenone, $(C_6H_5)_2C{:}NOH$, treated with phosphorus pentachloride and water, passes over into benzoic anilide, $C_6H_5CONHC_6H_5$.

beck′on (bĕk′'n), *v. i.*; BECK′ONED (-'nd); BECK′ON-ING. [ME. *beknen*, *bekenen*, AS. *bȳcnian*, *béacnian*, fr. *béacen* a sign. See BEACON; cf. BECK to nod.] To make a sign to another, by a motion of the hand or finger, or by nodding, or the like, as a summons or signal, or as a hint or intimation.

Stood and *beckoned* at the doorway. *Longfellow.*

beck′on, *v. t.* To make a significant sign to; hence, to summon, as by a motion of the hand.

His distant friends he *beckons* near. *Dryden.*

It *beckons* you to go away with it. *Shak.*

beck′on, *n.* A signaling gesture; a beck. "At the first *beckon*." *Bolingbroke.* "A *beckon* of farewell." *Bunyan.*

Beck's scale (bĕks). A hydrometer scale on which the zero point corresponds to sp. gr. 1.00, and the 30° point to sp. gr. 0.85. From these points the scale is extended both ways, all the degrees being of equal length.

be-cloud′ (bē-kloud′), *v. t.* To obscure; to dim; to cloud.

If thou *becloud* the sunshine of thine eye. *Quarles.*

be-come′ (bē-kŭm′), *v. i.*; *pret.* BE-CAME′ (-kām′); *p. p.* BE-COME′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-COM′ING (-kŭm′ĭng). [ME. *bicumen*, *becumen*, AS. *becuman* to come to, to happen; akin to D. *bekomen*, OHG. *biqueman*, Goth. *biqiman* to come upon, G. *bekommen* to get, suit. See BE-; COME.] **1.** To come; get (to a place); go. *Obs.*

But, madam, where is Warwick then *become*? *Shak.*

2. To come to pass; befall; come into being. *Obs. or R.*

3. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition by a change from another state, or by assuming or receiving new properties or qualities, additional matter, or a new character.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man *became* a living soul. *Gen.* ii. 7.

That error now which is *become* my crime. *Milton.*

4. To be fitting or proper. *Obs.*

to become of, to be the state or place of; to be the fate of; to be the end of.

What is then *become of* so huge a multitude? *Raleigh.*

be-come′, *v. t.* To suit or be suitable to; to be congruous with; to befit; to accord with, as in character; specif., of an accessory, appendage, or the like (esp. an article of dress), to accord with so as to adorn, grace, or cause to appear well.

It *becomes* me so to speak of so excellent a poet. *Dryden.*

I have known persons so anxious to have their dress *become* them, as to convert it, at length, into their proper self, and thus actually to *become* the dress. *Coleridge.*

be-com′ing, *n.* **1.** A befitting; that which is becoming or appropriate. *Obs.*

2. Any form of beginning or ceasing, for example, change which leads to some distinct stage or condition in a series.

be-com′ing (bē-kŭm′ĭng), *p. a.* Appropriate or fit; congruous; suitable; graceful; befitting.

A low and *becoming* tone. *Thackeray.*

Formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

Such discourses as are *becoming* of them. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Seemly, comely, decorous, decent, proper.

— **be-com′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-com′ing-ness**, *n.*

Becque′rel′ rays′ (bĕk′rĕl′ rāz′). *Physics.* Radiations first observed by the French physicist Henri Becquerel, in working with uranium and its compounds. They consist of a mixture of α, β, and γ rays. See ALPHA RAYS, BETA RAYS, and GAMMA RAYS. See also RADIUM.

bed (bĕd), *n.* [AS. *bed*, *bedd*; akin to OS. *bed*, D. *bed*, Icel *beðr*, Dan. *bed*, Sw. *bädd*, Goth. *badi*, OHG. *betti*, G. *bett*, *bette*, bed, *beet* a plat of ground; all of uncertain origin.] **1.** An article of furniture to sleep or take rest in or on; a couch. Specif.: A flat sack or mattress filled with some soft material, in distinction from the bedstead on which it is placed (as, a feather *bed*), or this with the bedclothes added. In a general sense, any thing or place used for sleeping or reclining on or in, as a quantity of hay or twigs.

And made for him [a horse] a leafy *bed*. *Byron.*

In *bed* he slept not for my urging it. *Shak.*

2. Specif.: Marriage bed; hence, marriage.

George, the eldest son of his second *bed*. *Clarendon.*

3. A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, often a little raised above the adjoining ground.

4. A mass or heap of anything arranged like, or lying in the general form of, a bed; as, a *bed* of ashes or coals.

5. The bottom of a watercourse, or of any body of water; as, the *bed* of a river.

So sinks the daystar in the ocean *bed*. *Milton.*

6. *Geol. & Mining.* A layer or seam; a stratum; as, a *bed* of coal, iron, etc.

7. *Ordnance.* = MORTAR BED.

8. *Masonry.* **a** A horizontal surface of a stone in position; as, the upper and lower *beds*. **b** A course of stone or brick in a wall. **c** The place or material in which a block or brick is laid. **d** The lower surface of a brick, slate, or tile.

9. *Mech.* **a** A foundation for a machine; as, the *bed* of an engine. **b** A rigid part in a machine on which something is supported and to which the working parts are usually secured. **c** The inclined face of a plane against which the plane iron bears. **d** The lower die of a punching machine.

10. The superficial earthwork, or ballast, of a railroad.

11. *Print.* The part of the press on which the form is laid.

12. *Naut.* The cradle of a ship on the stocks.

13. *Bookbinding.* A water solution of gum tragacanth used as a couch in the process of marbling book edges.

14. *Masonry.* = BED JOINT.

bed of justice. *French Hist.* See LIT DE JUSTICE. — **b. of Procrustes.** See PROCRUSTES. — **b. of Ware**, a famous bed capable of holding twelve persons, formerly preserved at the Saracen's Head Inn at Ware, England, and now at the Rye House. *Shak.* — **from bed and board.** = A MENSA ET THORO.

bed, *v. i.*; BED′DED; BED′DING. [AS. *beddian*.] **1.** To go to bed; to cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife. *Wiseman.*

2. *Mech.* To lie on or as on a bed; to lie flat against another part; as, countersunk rivets *bed* well against a flat plate.

3. To form a compact cluster or bedlike layer.

bed. *v. t.* **1.** To place in a bed; to put to bed; to lodge for the night.

2. To make partaker of one's bed; to cohabit with. *Obsoles.*

I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with a bed or bedding; — often with *up*, *down*; as, to *bed* down a horse.

4. To plant or arrange in beds; to set, or cover, as in a bed of soft earth; as, to *bed* the roots of a plant in mold.

5. To lay or put in any hollow place, or place of rest and security, surrounded or inclosed; to embed; to furnish with, or place upon, a bed or foundation; as, to *bed* a stone; it was *bedded* on a rock.

Among all chains or clusters of mountains where large bodies of still water are *bedded*. *Wordsworth.*

6. *Masonry.* To dress or prepare the bearing surfaces, or beds, of (a stone).

7. To lay flat, as one surface plate to or against another in testing either or both; to lay in order; to place in a layer or in a recumbent position. "*Bedded* hair." *Shak.*

be-dab′ble (bē-dăb′'l), *v. t.* To dabble; to sprinkle or wet.

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beaver lily (lĭl′ĭ). Beaverroot.
beaver poison. Water hemlock.
bea′ver-root′, *n.* The yellow pond lily, or spatterdock.
beaver sight. The eyehole of a helmet.
beaver stones. Two glandular pouches in a beaver's groin which secrete the castoreum.
bea′ver-teen′, *n.* [*beaver* + *-teen* in velve*teen*.] **1.** A twilled cotton cloth, having the warp drawn up into loops, forming a pile which is left uncut. **2.** A fustian of coarse twilled cotton, shorn after dyeing.
beaver tree. The sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*). Beavers eat its bark. *Southern U. S.*
bea′ver-wood′, *n.* Hackberry.
beavie. † BEVY.
beawpere. † BEAUPERE.
beayell. † BESAIEL.
beazil. † BEZEL.
bea′zor nuts (bē′zōr). [See BEZOAR.] Nicker nuts.
beb, *v.* Obs. or Scot. for BIB.
be-back′, *v.t.* See BE-, 6; BACK, *n.*
Beb′a-i (bĕb′ā-ī; bē′bā-ī). *Bib.*
be-bait′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2; BAIT, to worry.
be-balled′ (bē-bôld′). See BE-, 6.
beballv, *a. Her.* = Party per pale. See PARTY, *a. Obs. & R.*
be-bang′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-bar′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1; BAR, *v.*
be-bark′. See BE-, 4.
be-bar′on, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-baste′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-bat′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-bathe′, *v. i.* See BE-, 2.
be-bat′ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-bay′, *v. t.* To bay about; hem in.
be-beast′, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To make beastly. **2.** To treat as a beast; to call (one) "beast."
be-bed′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-bee′ric, be-be′ric (bē-bē′rĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid from bebeeru bark.
be-belt′ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-be′rine. Var. of BEBEERINE.
be-bil′ya (bē-bĭl′yȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The Australian bustard (*Eupodotis australis*).
be-bi′rine (bē-bē′rĭn; -rēn). Var. of BEBEERINE.
be-bish′op, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-bite′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be′bi-za′tion (bē′bĭ-zā′shŭn), *n. Music.* A system of solmization using the syllables *la*, *be*, *ce*, *de*, *me*, *fe*, *ge*, proposed in 1628 by Daniel Hitzler.
be-blain′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-blast′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-blear′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-bleed′, *v. t.* To make bloody. *Obs. or Archaic.*
be-bless′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-blind′ (-blīnd′), *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-blis′ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-blood′ (bē-blŭd′), *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-blood′y (-ĭ), *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-bloom′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-blot′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-blotch′. See BE-, 1, 2.
be-blub′ber, *v. t.* To affect or disfigure by blubbering.
be-blur′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-bog′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-boot′ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-boss′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-botch′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-both′ered (bē-bŏth′ẽrd), *p.a.* See BE-, 2.
be-brave′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-breech′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-brine′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-broth′er, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-broyde′, *v. t.* [See BE-, 1; BROIDER.] To embroider. *Obs.*
be-brush′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-bump′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-bur′y (bē-bĕr′ĭ), *v. t.* [AS. *bebyrigan*.] To bury. *Obs.*
be-bus′y (-bĭz′ĭ), *v.t.* See BE-, 2.
be-but′ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-but′toned, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
bec. † BACK, BEAK.
be-cack′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
‖ **becafica**, ‖ **becafico.** Vars. of BECCAFICO.
be-call′, *v. t.* [See BE-, 4, 2; CALL.] **1.** To accuse; also, to call upon; to summon. *Obs.* **2.** To call names; to miscall.
be-calmd′. Becalmed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-calm′ment, *n.* State of being becalmed.
be-came′, *pret.* of BECOME.
be-cap′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-car′pet, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-carve′, *v. t.* [AS. *beceorfan*.] **1.** To cut off. *Obs.* **2.** To cut or open up (land). *Obs.* **3.** To cut in pieces.
‖ **bé-casse′** (bā-kȧs′), *n.* [F. *bécasse*.] A woodcock.
‖ **bé′cas′sine′** (bā′kȧ′sēn′), *n.* [F. *bécassine*.] A snipe.
be-cas′socked (bē-kăs′ŭkt), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-catch′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-ca′ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
Bec′be-ci′a (bĕk′bē-sī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
becc. † BECK.
bec′ca-bun′ga (bĕk′ȧ-bŭŋ′gȧ), *n.* [NL. (cf. It. *beccabunga*, G. *bachbunge*), fr. G. *bach* brook + *bunge*, OHG. *bungo*, bulb. See BECK brook.] The brooklime, a.
‖ **bec′co** (bĕk′kō), *n.*; *pl.* BECCHI (-kē). [It.] A cuckold. *Obs.*
‖ **bec′-de-cor′bin′** (bĕk′dē-kôr′băN′); *pl.*, **becs-de-corbin** (bĕk′-). [F., lit., crow's beak.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** The pointed end, or beak, of the martel-de-fer. **b** A kind of halbert having such a beak. **2.** In 18th-cent. usage, a beak-shaped head of a walking cane.
be-cense′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-chained′, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-chalk′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-chance′, *adv.* [*be-* for *by* + *chance*.] By chance. *Obs.*
be-charm′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-chase′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-chat′ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
beche. † BEECH.
‖ **bêche** (bâsh), *n.* [F., lit., spade.] *Artesian Well Boring.* A grab.
be-check′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-cheke′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
bechen. † BEECHEN.
Be′cher (bē′kẽr). *Bib.*
Be′cher-ites (-īts). *D. Bib.*
be′chic (bē′kĭk; bĕk′ĭk), *a.* [L. *bechicus*, adj., for a cough, Gr. βηχικός, fr. βήξ cough: cf. F. *béchique*.] *Med.* Pert. to, or relieving, a cough. — *n.* A medicine for relieving coughs. — **be′chi-cal** (bē′kĭ-kăl; bĕk′ĭ-), *a.*
be-chi′gnoned (bē-shĭn′yŏnd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-chirm′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-chirp′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
Be-cho′rath (bē-kō′răth). *Bib.*
be-civ′et, *v. t.* See BE-, 6
beck. † BEAK.
beck, *n.* A vat. See BACK.
beck, *n.* [AS. *becca*.] A kind of mattock. *Eng.*
Beck, *n.* Short for REBECCA.
becke. † BEAK.
beck′el-ite (bĕk′ĕl-īt), *n.* [After Fr. *Becke* of Vienna + *-lite*.] *Min.* A silicate of calcium and the cerium metals occurring in light yellow grains, also in octahedrons and dodecahedrons. H., 5. Sp. gr., 4.15.
beck′er, *n.* The braise, a.
beck′ern (bĕk′ẽrn). Var. of BEAKIRON.
beck′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BECK.
beck′i′ron. Obs. or dial. var. of BEAKIRON.
beck′ite. Var. of BEEKITE.
beck′ond. Beckoned. *Ref. Sp.*
beck′on-er, *n.* One who beckons.
be-clad′, *p. p.* of BECLOTHE.
be-clag′. Var. of BECLOG.
be-clam′or, -our, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-clang′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-clap′, be-clappe′, *v. t.* To catch; grasp; insnare. *Obs.*
be-clart′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-clasp′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-clat′ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-claw′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-clepe′, *v. t.* [AS. *becleopian*, *beclypian*.] *Obs.* **1.** To complain against; to indict. **2.** To address; to accost as. **3.** To summon to a higher court; to advoke. Also, *v. i.*, to appeal.
be-clip′, *v.t.* [AS. *beclyppan*; *be-* + *clyppan* to embrace.] To embrace; clasp; surround. *Obs.*
be-cloak′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-clog′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-close′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-clothe′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-clout′, *v. t.* To cover or dress up with a clout or cloth.
be-clown′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-clumpse′, *v. t.* [*be-* + *clumse*, *clumpse*.] To benumb. *Obs.*
be-cob′web′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-coiffed′ (-koift′), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-col′lier, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-colme′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-col′or, -our, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-combed′, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-com′ed (bē-kŭm′ĕd), *a.* Proper; decorous. *Obs. & R.*
be-com′ma, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-com′pass, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-com′pli-ment, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
becon. † BECKON.
becoom, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-cost′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-cov′et, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-cow′ard, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
Be′craft, *n.* [From *Becraft* Mt., New York.] *Geol.* An early Devonian formation in New York.
be-cram′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-cramp′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-cram′pon, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-crawl′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-crime′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-crim′son, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-crin′o-lined (-krĭn′ō-lĭnd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-crip′ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-croak′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-cross′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2; CROSS, *v. t.*; also BE-, 6; CROSS, *n.*
be-crowd′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-crown′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-crush′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-crust′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-cry′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
Bec′ti-leth (bĕk′tĭ-lĕth). *Bib.*
be-cuffed′ (bē-kŭft′), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-cui′ba (bē-kwē′bȧ), *n.*, **becuiba nut.** [From native name.] The nut of the Brazilian tree *Myristica bicuhyba*, which yields a medicinal balsam.
becuiba fat, oil, *or* **tallow.** See OIL, *Table I*.
be-cum′. Become. *Ref. Sp.*
be-cum′ber, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-cum′ing. Becoming. *Ref. Sp.*
be-cu′na (bā-kōō′nä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *becuna*, F. *bécune*, and F. *bec*, E. *beak*.] A barracuda.
be-curl′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-cur′ry, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-curse′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-cur′tained (-kûr′tĭnd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-cush′ioned (-kŏŏsh′ŭnd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-cut′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
bed. † BEAD; obs. pret. of BID, BIDE.
be-dab′l. Bedabble. *Ref. Sp.*
be-dab′ld. Bedabbled. *Ref. Sp.*
be-dad′ (bē-dăd′), *interj.* For, "By God!"; — an oath. *Irish.*
Be′dad (bē′dăd). *Bib.*
be-daff′, *v. t.* To make a daff or fool of. *Obs.*
be-dag′. = BEDAGGLE. *Obs.*
be-dag′gle, *v. t.* To daggle.
Bed′a-i′ah (bĕd′ā-ī′ȧ). *Bib.*
bed ale. A feast given at a birth or a christening; sometimes, incorrectly, the liquor prepared for the feast. *Obs.*
be-damn′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-damp′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
Be′dan (bē′dăn). *Bib.*

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be-dash′ (bē-dăsh′), *v. t.* To wet by dashing or throwing water or other liquid upon; to bespatter; to dash against. "Trees *bedashed* with rain." *Shak.*

be-daub′ (bē-dôb′), *v. t.* **1.** To daub over; to besmear or soil with anything thick, dirty, or sticky.

His sin *bedaubs* him, mars all his good impression. *Emerson.*

2. To bedizen; to ornament with vulgar excess.

be-daz′zle (bē-dăz′′l), *v. t.* To dazzle; to make dim or confuse by a strong light.

bed bolt. *Naut.* A bolt passing horizontally through the two brackets of an old-time gun carriage on which rested the forward end of the stool bed.

bed′bug′ (bĕd′bŭg′), *n.* A wingless bloodsucking hemipterous insect (*Cimex lectularius*), sometimes infesting houses and esp. beds. In England called simply *bug*. See CONE-NOSE.

bed′cham′ber (-chām′bẽr), *n.* A bedroom.

bed′clothes′ (-klōthz′), *n. pl.* Blankets, sheets, coverlets, etc., for a bed.

bed′ded (-ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *a.* Provided with a bed; as, a double-*bedded* room; placed, grown, or arranged in a bed or beds.

bed′der (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who puts to bed; specif., one who litters cattle. *Oxf. E. D.*

2. A maker of beds; an upholsterer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. A bedstone; the lower stone of a mill.

4. *Hort.* A bedding plant.

bed′ding (-ĭng), *n.* [AS. *bedding, beding.* See BED.] **1.** A bed and its bedclothes; the materials of a bed; litter.

2. *Geol.* The arrangement of rock in layers; stratification. See STRATIFICATION.

3. A foundation of any kind; a bottom layer.

bed′ding, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BED, *v.* Specif.: *p. a. Hort.* Appropriate or adapted for culture in beds in the open air; as, a *bedding* geranium.

bedding block, *Founding*, a block of hard wood, having its under surface smooth and edges rounded, for forcing down the patterns with the hammer in the process of bedding in. — **b. in**, *Founding*, a process for obtaining an impression in the sand of the lower or under side of the pattern, by driving the pattern into the sand.

Bede, Adam (bēd). The hero of George Eliot's novel of the same name, a young carpenter having some knowledge of books and good common sense. He is in love with Hetty Sorrel, but in the end marries Dinah Morris.

be-deck′ (bē-dĕk′), *v. t.* To deck out; to ornament profusely; to adorn; to grace.

Bedecked with boughs, flowers, and garlands. *Pennant.*

bed′e-guar, bed′e-gar (bĕd′ē-găr), *n.* [F. *bédeguar, bédégar*, fr. Per. *bād-āward*, or *bād-āwardah*, prop., a kind of white thorn or thistle.] **1.** A kind of thistle. *Obs.*

2. A mosslike gall, once supposed to be medicinal, produced on rosebushes, esp. on the sweetbrier or eglantine, by a gallfly (*Rhodites rosæ*, or allied species).

be-dev′il (bē-dĕv′′l), *v. t.*; -ILED or -ILLED (-′ld); -IL-ING or -IL-LING. **1.** To treat with devilish violence or abuse.

Bedeviled and used worse than St. Bartholomew. *Sterne.*

2. To bring under diabolical influence.

3. To drive frantic; to throw into utter disorder and confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits; to worry.

Never was a noble and sweet-spirited man *bedeviled* by a scrupulosity more trivial. *E. Eggleston.*

4. To degrade to a devil's condition; spoil; corrupt.

be-dew′ (bē-dū′), *v. t.* To moisten with dew, or as with dew. — **be-dew′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

bed′fast (bĕd′făst), *a.* Confined to bed; bedridden.

bed′fel′low (bĕd′fĕl′ō), *n.* One who lies with another in the same bed; a person who shares one's bed.

Bed′ford (bĕd′fẽrd), *n.* [From the towns of *Bedford* in Ohio and Indiana.] *Geol.* **a** A Mississippian formation, in Ohio; — called also **Bedford shale**. **b** = BEDFORD LIMESTONE.

Bedford cord. A firm cloth with heavy ribs running lengthwise in the fabric, woven without floats.

Bedford limestone, Bedford stone. A light-colored oölitic Mississippian limestone from the vicinity of Bedford, Indiana. It occurs in two colors, blue and buff, cuts easily but hardens on exposure, and is one of the most important of American building stones.

Bedford willow. A hybrid (sometimes called *Salix russelliana*) between the white willow and the crack willow. Its bark is rich in tannin and salicin.

bed′gown′ (bĕd′goun′), *n.* **1.** A nightgown.

2. A jacket resembling a dressing sack worn by peasant women in Great Britain.

be-dight′ (bē-dīt′), *v. t.* To deck out; to array; to equip; to adorn. *Archaic.* *Milton.*

be-dim′ (bē-dĭm′), *v. t.* To make dim; to becloud. *Shak.*

Bed′i-vere, Sir (bĕd′ĭ-vẽr). In Arthurian legend, a knight (Tennyson calls him the "first made and latest left of all the knights") of the Round Table. He was sent by the dying Arthur to throw the sword Excalibur into the lake, and witnessed the departure of Arthur for the vale of Avalon.

be-diz′en (bē-dĭz′′n; -dī′z′n; 277), *v. t.*; -ENED (-′nd); -EN-ING. To dress out; esp., to adorn tawdrily or with false taste; to deck out with vulgar finery.

Remnants of tapestried hangings, . . . and shreds of pictures, with which he had *bedizened* his tatters *Scott.*

bed joint. **1.** *Masonry.* A horizontal joint.

2. A split or fissure in rock parallel to the ground surface.

bed′key′ (bĕd′kē′), *n.* A kind of spanner for tightening or loosening the parts of a bedstead.

bed′lam (bĕd′lăm), *n.* [ME. *Bedlem, Bethlem*, Bethlehem. See BETHLEHEM.] **1.** [*cap.*] Bethlehem, the town. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, founded as a priory in 1247, but used as a hospital for lunatics as early as 1402. Its original site was in Bishopsgate; its present one is in Lambeth.

3. Hence: A lunatic asylum; a madhouse.

4. A lunatic; madman; also, madness; specif., a discharged, often imperfectly cured, patient of Bedlam hospital, licensed to beg, and hence called also *bedlam beggar*. *Obs.*

5. Any place or scene where uproar and confusion prevail.

bed′lam, *a.* Belonging to, or fit for, a madhouse. *Shak.*

bed′lam-ite (-īt), *n.* Inmate of a madhouse; a madman.

bed′-mold′ing, bed′-mould′ing *n. Arch.* The molding of a cornice immediately below the corona and above the frieze; also, any molding below a deep projection.

Bed′ou-in (bĕd′o͞o-ĭn; bĕd′o͞o-ēn; 277), *n.* [F. *bédouin*, fr. Ar. *bedawī* rural, living in the desert, fr. *badw* desert.] A nomadic Arab of the Arabian, Syrian, or North African deserts. See ARAB. — **Bed′ou-in-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

Bed′ou-in, *a.* Pertaining to the Bedouins; nomad.

bed′pan′ (-păn′), *n.* **a** A pan for warming beds. **b** A shallow vessel so constructed that it can be used by a sick person in bed for urination or defecation.

bed piece. **1.** A bed plate.

2. *Bank Note Engraving.* A die consisting of a flat, hardened, hand-engraved steel plate from which the printing plates are made by transference.

bed place. The space, when permanent, esp. a recess, reserved for a bed and its fittings; a bedsite.

bed′plate′ (-plāt′), *n.* A plate or framing used as a bed or support for something; as: **a** *Mach.* The heavy foundation framing or plate affording support and stability to the lighter parts in a machine; as, an engine *bedplate*. **b** *Metal.* An iron plate forming a bottom for a furnace.

bed′post′ (-pōst′), *n.* **1.** One of the four standards that support a bedstead or the canopy over a bedstead.

2. A bedstaff. *Obs.*

bed′quilt′ (-kwĭlt′), *n.* A quilt for a bed; a coverlet.

be-drab′ble (bē-drăb′′l), *v. t.* To befoul with rain and mud; to drabble.

be-drag′gle (bē-drăg′′l), *v. t.* To draggle; to soil, as garments which are dragged in the dust, mud, etc. *Swift.*

bed′ral (bĕd′răl), **bed′er-al** (bĕd′ẽr-ăl), *n.* [Cf. BEADLE.] In Scotland, a church officer answering to the English beadle, and often serving as clerk, sexton, and bell ringer.

Bed′red-din′ Has′san (bĕd′rĕd-dēn′ hăs′săn). In the "Arabian Nights," the handsome son of the vizier Nureddin Ali. He was kidnaped by a genie, adopted by a pastry cook, and finally discovered by the excellence of his tarts, which his mother had taught him to make.

bed′rid′ (bĕd′rĭd′), **bed′rid′den** (-′n) *a.* [ME. *bedrede*, AS. *bedreda, bedridda*; from *bed, bedd*, a bed or couch + *ridda* a rider. See BED, *n.*; RIDE, *v. i.*] Confined to bed by sickness or infirmity; hence, fig., worn out; impotent. "Her decrepit, sick, and *bedrid* father." *Shak.* "The estate of a *bedridden* old gentleman." *Macaulay.*

bed rock. The solid rock underlying superficial formations.

bed′room′ (-ro͞om′), *n.* **1.** A room or apartment intended or used for a bed; a lodging room.

2. Room in a bed. In this sense preferably *bed room.*

Then by your side no *bed room* me deny. *Shak.*

bed′screw′ (-skro͞o′), *n.* **1.** A form of screw jack.

2. A long screw formerly used to fasten a bedpost to an adjacent side piece.

bed′side′ (-sīd′), *n.* **1.** Side of a bed; place beside a bed.

2. A kind of rug for the bedside. *Australia.*

bed′sore′ (-sōr′), *n. Med.* A sore due to pressure against the bed. It is particularly common in wasting diseases.

bed′spread′ (-sprĕd′), *n.* A bedquilt; counterpane. *U. S.*

bed′staff′ (-stăf′), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz′). A staff formerly used in one way or another about a bed, often serving as a weapon; as: **a** A bed slat. **b** A stick used to spread the bedclothes in making a bed. **c** "A wooden pin . . . to hold the clothes from slipping on either side." *Johnson.*

Hostess, accommodate us with a *bedstaff.* *B. Jonson.*

Say there is no virtue in cudgels and *bedstaves.* *Brome.*

bed′stead (-stĕd), *n.* [*bed* + *stead* a frame.] A framework for supporting a bed.

bed′stock′ (-stŏk′), *n.* The piece at either side of a bedstead supporting the bedstaves; a bedstead. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bed stone. A stone which forms a bed for something; as: **a** A large foundation stone, as to support girders. **b** *Mach.* The stationary lower stone of a pair of millstones.

bed′straw′ (-strô′), *n.* **a** Any rubiaceous herb of the genus *Galium*; — from being anciently used as straw for beds. See GALIUM. **b** The tick trefoil *Meibomia uncinata.*

bed′tick′ (-tĭk′), *n.* A flat, oblong tick or bag of stout cloth, used for inclosing the materials of a bed.

bed′time′ (bĕd′tīm′), *n.* The time to go to bed.

bed′ward (-wẽrd), **-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* **1.** Towards bed.

2. Towards bedtime. *Obs.*

bee (bē), *n.* [AS. *béah* ring, akin to *būgan* to bend. See BOW, to bend.] **1.** A metal ring or torque, usually an ornament for the arm or neck. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* A piece of hard wood bolted to the side of the bowsprit, having metal sheaves to reeve the fore-topmast stays through; — called also *bee block*.

bee (bē), *n.* [AS. *béo*; akin to D. *bij*, Icel. *bȳ*, Sw. & Dan. *bi*, OHG. *bini*, G. *biene*, and perh. Ir. *beach*, Lith. *bitis*, and perh. to G. *beben* to tremble, Skr. *bhī* to fear.] **1.** Any insect of the order Hymenoptera and superfamily Apoidea. They differ from the wasps in the habit of storing up the pollen of flowers for food, and often also honey, instead of provisioning their nests with spiders, or other insects. Many of them are of solitary habits; others, as the honeybee, form colonies having a high degree of organization. The bees have usually been divided into two families, the *Apidæ*, comprising the *honeybees, carpenter bees, bumblebees*, etc., and the *Andrenidæ* or solitary bees, which are mostly of burrowing habits. (See these terms.) Recent classifications divide them into a larger number of families. Aside from their usefulness as producers of honey and wax, bees are of the greatest service in securing the cross pollination of flowers, by means of the pollen which they carry from flower to flower clinging to the hairs on their bodies and legs. Without this means of transporting the pollen, many plants would not mature seed.

2. A neighborly gathering of people who engage in united labor for the benefit of an individual, or of some joint concern; as, a quilting, husking, or raising *bee*. *Orig. U. S.*

The cellar . . . was dug by a *bee* in a single day. *S. G. Goodrich.*

3. A fly. *Dial. Eng.* *Tennyson.*

to have a bee in one's head *or* **bonnet. a** To be choleric. *Obs.* **b** To be uneasy. *B. Jonson.* **c** To be full of fancies; to be a little crazy. "She 's whiles crack-brained, and *has a bee in her head.*" *Scott.* **d** To entertain a foolish or uneasy hope or aspiration for something. *Colloq.*

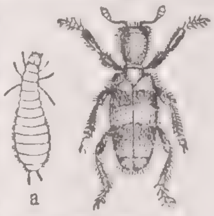

Bee Beetle, enlarged. *a* Larva (Bee Wolf).

bee balm. The garden balm. See BALM. Oswego tea is often called *American bee balm.*

bee beetle. A beetle (*Trichodes apiarius*) parasitic in beehives.

bee bird. Any of several birds reputed to eat bees, as the European flycatcher and the American kingbird.

bee′bread′ (bē′brĕd′), *n.* A yellowish brown bitter substance consisting of pollen, stored up in honeycomb cells. It is used by bees as food, mixed with honey. It supplies nitrogenous material.

beech (bēch), *n.*; *pl.* BEECHES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [ME. *beche*, AS. *bēce*; akin to AS. *bōc* beech, D. *beuk*, OHG. *buohha*, G. *buche*, Icel. *bōk*, Russ. *buk*, L. *fagus*, oak, φαγεῖν to eat, Skr. *bhaksh*; Gr. φηγός the tree being named originally from the esculent fruit. Cf. BOOK, BUCKWHEAT.] **1.** A tree of the genus *Fagus*, characterized by its smooth gray bark and deep green foliage. The fruit is a small sweet-flavored edible triangular nut inclosed in a bur. The beech often attains a height of 100 feet, and generally occurs in groves. Its wood is hard and fine-grained, and is extensively used in tool manufacture. The common European beech, *F. sylvatica*, is very similar to the American, *F. americana*. See FAGUS.

2. In Australia, any of numerous trees resembling the true beech, esp. in their timber; as those of the genera *Callicoma, Cryptocarya, Elæocarpus, Flindersia, Gmelina, Monotoca, Schizomeria, Trochocarpa*, etc. See FLINDOSA.

Beech Leaf, Ripe Bur, and Nut, entire and in section.

beech agaric. An agaricaceous fungus (*Armillaria mucida*) parasitic on the beech. It has a white, glutinous thallus, considered edible.

beech′drops′ (-drŏps′), *n.* **a** An orobanchaceous plant (*Leptamnium virginianum*), parasitic on the roots of beeches; cancerdrops. **b** Improperly, the squawroot.

beech′en (bēch′′n), *a.* [AS. *bēcen.*] Consisting, or made, of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech.

beech fern. Any fern of the genus *Phegopteris*. They grow frequently in beech woods. See PHEGOPTERIS.

beech mast. Beechnuts, esp. as they lie under the trees.

beech′nut′ (-nŭt′), *n.* The nut of the beech tree.

beech′-seed′ling mil′dew. A parasitic phycomycetous mildew fungus (*Phytophthora omnivora*) commonly attacking seedlings of the European beech, but injurious also to many other seedling plants, as those of the locust, ash, maple, various conifers, cacti, etc.

beech′y (-ĭ), *a.* Of, relating to, or abounding in, beeches.

bee eater. **a** Any member of a family (Meropidæ) of brightly colored, slender-billed Old World picarian birds,

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be-dan′gled (bē-dăŋ′g′ld), *p. a.* Beset with dangling things.
be-dare′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-dark′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5; DARK, *a.*
be-dark′en, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-daw′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
Bed′a-wee, -wi, -wy; *pl.* -WEEN, -WIN. Vars. of BEDOUIN.
be-dawn′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-day′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-daze′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-daze′ment, *n.* Dazed state.
be-daz′zle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-daz′zling-ly, *adv.* of BEDAZZLING, *p. pr.*
bed′chair′, *n.* An adjustable frame for the sick, to support them while sitting up in bed.
bed′cord′, *n.* A cord or rope interwoven in a bedstead so as to support the bed.
bed′cov′er, *n.* A quilt or spread for covering a bed.
bedde. † BE, BED; obs. pret. of BID.
beddefere. † BEDFERE.
beddell. † BEADLE.
bede. † BED, BID.
bede. Obs. or dial. var. of BEAD.
bede (bēd), *n. Mining.* A kind of pickax.
be-dead′ (-dĕd′), *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-deaf′ (-dĕf′), *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-deaf′en (-′n), *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-debt′ (-dĕt′), *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-deckt′. Bedecked. *Ref. Sp.*
be-deen′. Obs. or dial. var. of BEDENE.
bede′house′. Var. of BEADHOUSE.
Be-de′iah (bē-dē′yȧ). *Bib.*
bedein. † BEDENE.
be′del, be′dell (bē′d′l; bē-dĕl′). Vars. of BEADLE.
bedelem. † BEDLAM.
be-delve′, *v. t.* [AS. *bedelfan.*] *Obs.* **a** To dig about. **b** To bury.
bede′man. † BEADSMAN.
bed′en (bĕd′ĕn; bē′dĕn), *n.* The jaal goat.
be-dene′, *adv.* [ME. *bedene, bidene, bedein*, E. dial. *bedene, bedeen.*] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** Together; in a body; also, one after another; throughout. anon. **2.** Straightway; forthwith;
bed′er-al. Var. of BEDRAL.
bederepe, bederipe. † BEDRIP.
bed′er (bĕd′ẽr), *or* **bed′er-y** (-ĭ), **ware** Vars. of BIDDERY WARE.
bede sedge. The bur reed. *Eng.*
bedes′man. Var. of BEADSMAN. — **bedes′wom′an**, *n.*
be-dev′ild. Bedeviled. *Ref. Sp.*
be-dev′il-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-dewd′. Bedewed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-dew′y (-dū′ĭ), *a.* Dewy. *Obs. & R.*
bed′fel′low-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bed′fere′, *n.* [*bed* + *fere*, AS. *fera.*] A bedfellow. *Obs.*
bed′flow′er, *n.* The yellow bedstraw *Galium verum.*
bed fuel. The bottom layer of fuel in a cupola furnace.
bedg′er-y (bĕj′ẽr-ĭ). Var. of PITURI.
be-di′a-demed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6; DIADEM.
be-di′a-mond-ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-di′a-per, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-did′lik, *n.* See COIN.
be-dight′ (bē-dīt′), *p. p.* & *p. a.* Bedighted.
be-dimd′. Bedimmed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-dim′ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-din′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-dip′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-dirt′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6; DIRT. — **be-dirt′er**, *n.*
be-dirt′y, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-dis′mal, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-diz′en-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
bedlam cowslip. Lungwort. *Dial. Eng.* *Obs.*
bed′lam-er, *n.* A bedlamite.
bed′lam-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A characteristic or trait of insanity.
bed′lam-it′ish (bĕd′lăm-ĭt′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
bed′lam-ize, *v. t.* To craze.
bed′lar, *a.* [Cf. LIE, LAY.] Bedridden. — *n.* One confined to bed. *Obs. or Dial.*
be′dle. † BEADLE.
bed′less, *a.* See -LESS.
bed linen. Sheets, pillow cases, etc., for beds.
Bed′ling-ton ter′ri-er (bĕd′lĭng-t′n). [From *Bedlington*, England.] One of a breed of rough-coated terriers originating in Northumberland, England. They are of light wiry build, variously colored, and about fifteen inches high.
be-do′ (bē-do͞o′), *v. t.* [*be-* + *do.*] To defile; also, to bedeck. *Obs.*
be-doc′tor, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-dog′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5, 2.
be-dolt′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-dot′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-dote′, *v. t.* To cause to dote; to deceive; befool. *Obs.* *Scot.*
be-dow′, *v. t.* To sadden. *Obs.*
be-down′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6; DOWN, soft feathers. *Rare.*
be-down′, *prep.* Adown; down.
be-dowse′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
bed′phere. † BEDFERE.
be-drag′gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-drag′l. Bedraggle. *Ref. Sp.*
be-drag′ld. Bedraggled. *R. Sp.*
be-drape′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-drav′el, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-dread′, *p. a.* Dreaded. *Obs.*
bedrede. † BEDRID.
be-dreint′. Obs. p. p. of BEDRENCH.
bed′rel, *a.* Bedridden. *Obs.*
be-drench′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-drencht′. Bedrenched. *R. Sp.*
be-dress′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-drib′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-drib′ble. See BE-, 4.
bed′rid′den-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bed′rid′n. Bedridden. *Ref. Sp.*
be-drift′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1
bed′right′, bed′rite′, *n.* [*bed* + *right, rite.*] The duty or privilege of the marriage bed. *Shak.*
bed′rip′ (bĕd′rēp′), *n.* [AS. *bedrīp* the reaping on request. See BEAD prayer, REAP.] *Feudal Law.* A day's reaping; — a service due from some tenants at their lord's request. *Obs. Eng.*
be-drive′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-driv′el, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-driz′zle, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-drop′, *v. t.* To sprinkle, as with drops.
be-dropt′. Bedropped. *Ref. Sp.*
be-drown′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-drowse′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-drug′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
Beds. *Abbr.* Bedfordshire.
bed sandwort. The sand spurrey.
bed's′-foot′, *n.* The field basil.
bed sister. A concubine, in her relation to the lawful wife. *Obs.*
bed′site′, *n.* A recess for a bed.
bedstead truss. See TRUSS, *n.*
bedstead wrench. A bedkey.
bed′sted. Bedstead. *Ref. Sp.*
bed steps. Steps for mounting a bed of unusual height.
bed′swerv′er, *n.* One unfaithful to the marriage vow. *Obs.*
bed′tick′ing. = TICKING.
bed timber. A timber serving as a foundation for other work.
be-dub′, *v. t.* **a** To heap on; to adorn. *Obs.* **b** To dub, or call.
be-duch′ess, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-duck′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
Bed′u-in. Var. of BEDOUIN.
be-duke′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-dull′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-dumb′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-dunce′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-dunch′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-dung′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-dusk′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-dust′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-dwarf′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 5.
bed′way′, *n. Mining.* An appearance of stratification, or parallel marking, in granite.
be-dwell′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
bed wrench. A bedkey.
be-dye′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
bee. † BE.
be-earn′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-east′, *prep.* [AS. *be éastan.*] East of.
bee′bee (bē′bē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *bībī* lady.] A lady; sometimes, a (Hindu) mistress. *India.*
bee block. *Naut.* = 1st BEE, 2.
beech cherry. = BRUSH CHERRY.
beech marten. A stone marten.
beechnut oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
beech tree. The beech.
beech wheat. Buckwheat.
beed. † BE, BED.
be-edged′ (-ĕjd′), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
bee′dom (bē′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

having a swallowlike flight and insectivorous habits. One species (*Merops apiaster*) is European and has occurred in England. **b** An African bird (genus *Rhinopomastus*) related to the hoopoe.

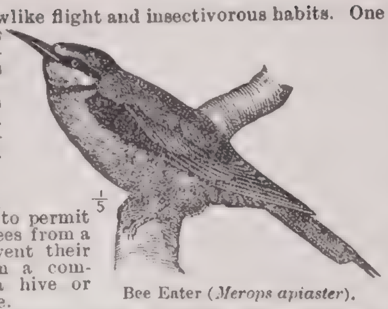

Bee Eater (*Merops apiaster*). 1/5

bee escape. *Apiculture.* A device adapted to permit the escape of bees from a place but prevent their return, as from a compartment of a hive or from a beehouse.

beef (bēf), *n.* [ME. *beef, befe, boef*, OF. *boef, buef*, F. *bœuf*, fr. L. *bos, boris*, ox; akin to Gr. βοῦς, Skr. *gō* cow, and E. *cow*. See cow, the animal.] **1.** *pl.* BEEVES (bēvz), *or, esp. in U. S.*, BEEFS. An animal of the genus *Bos*, esp. the domestic species, *B. taurus*, including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full-grown state; esp., an ox or cow fattened for food.

Flesh of muttons, *beefs*, or goats. *Shak.*

2. The flesh of an ox or cow, or of any adult bovine animal, when slaughtered for food.

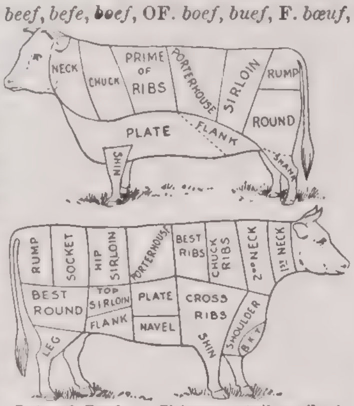

Cuts of Beef. 1 Chicago retail method; 2 Another common method. (B'k't in Illust. = Brisket.)

"Great meals of *beef* and iron and steel." *Shak.*

3. Applied colloq. to human flesh: brawn.

beef cattle. Cattle of those breeds adapted and raised for producing beef, which differ from dairy cattle in their heavy rectangular body, broad level back well covered with flesh, thick short neck, etc.

beef′eat′er (-ēt′ẽr), *n.* [*beef* + *eater*; prob. one who eats another's *beef*, as his servant. Cf. AS. *hlāfǣta* servant, properly a loaf eater.] **1.** One who eats beef; hence, a large, fleshy person. **2.** One of the yeomen of the royal guard, in England, who since the accession of Henry VII., in 1485, have formed part of the monarch's train on certain state occasions, dressed in medieval uniform. Also, one of the warders of the Tower of London, who wear a similar antique uniform. **3.** Either of two small dull-colored starlinglike birds of the genus *Buphaga*, both confined to Africa. They alight on the backs of cattle and large wild animals, to feed on the bots and other insects infesting them. Cf. RHINOCEROS BIRD.

Beefeater, 2.

bee feeder. *Apiculture.* A small trough or similar arrangement for feeding sirup or honey to bees.

beef extract. An extract of the soluble constituents of beef, or beef blood. It contains creatine and other purine bases, lactic and butyric acids, salts, esp. potassium phosphate and magnesium phosphate, and substances which give it flavor. See BEEF TEA.

bee fly. Any of numerous flies constituting the family Bombyliidæ, many of which superficially resemble bees in their appearance and flight.

Bee Fly, nat. size.

beef′steak′ (bēf′stāk′), *n.* **1.** A steak of beef; a slice of beef, esp. one cut from the hind quarter, suitable for broiling or frying. **2.** The beefsteak fungus.

beefsteak fungus. A boletaceous fungus (*Fistulina hepatica*), growing on dead trees in bright red shelving masses, and esteemed as a table delicacy. Called also *beef tongue, oak tongue, chestnut tongue*.

beefsteak plant. Any of several plants having red or purple foliage; as: **a** The beefsteak saxifrage. **b** A menthaceous plant (*Perilla frutescens nankinensis*) cultivated for its handsome crisped foliage. **c** The wood betony. **d** Any species of *Begonia*; — called also *beefsteak geranium*.

beefsteak saxifrage. An eastern Asiatic saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) with numerous creeping stolons, round leaves, and racemes of small red and white flowers. It is an old garden favorite, and is known also as *strawberry geranium, mother-of-thousands*, etc.

beef tea. A beverage prepared by extracting finely cut lean beef with hot water, or by dissolving the commercial beef extract in boiling water. It is mildly stimulating, though but slightly nourishing. See BEEF EXTRACT.

beef′-wit′ted (bēf′wĭt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Stupid; dull. — **beef′-wit′ted-ness**, *n.*

beef′wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* **a** Any of several Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina*, or their hard red wood, used for cabinet work. **b** Either of three proteaceous trees, *Stenocarpus salignus* and *Grevillea striata* of New South Wales and *Sirmuellera integrifolia* of Queensland. **c** In the West Indies, the nyctaginiaceous tree *Pisonia obtusata*.

beef′y (-ĭ), *a.* Having much beef; of the nature of beef; resembling beef; fleshy; brawny; stolid.

bee gum. A hollow gum tree in which wild bees hive or from which beehives are made; hence, a beehive, orig. one made from such a tree. *Southern & Western U. S.*

bee′head′ (bē′hĕd′), *n.* A crazy or light-headed person. — **bee′head′ed** (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.*

bee′hive′ (bē′hīv′), *n.* A hive for bees. A common and typical form of *beehive* was a dome-shaped inverted basket, whence certain conical Irish and Scotch architectural remains of a period between the 7th and 12th centuries are called **beehive houses**, and certain Greek tombs of the Mycenæan period are called **beehive tombs**.

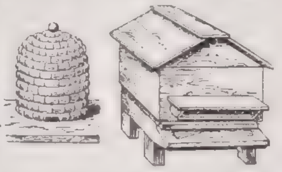

Beehives.

beehive coke. Coke made in a beehive oven. See COKE OVEN.

bee′keep′ing (bē′kēp′ĭng), *n.* The process or art of raising and caring for bees. — **bee′keep′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

bee killer. Any large robber fly of the family Asilidæ, some species of which occasionally kill bees, though useful as destroyers of many injurious insects.

bee larkspur. A kind of larkspur (*Delphinium elatum*) having a flower somewhat resembling a bee.

bee line. The shortest line from one place to another, like that of a bee to its hive when laden with honey; an air line. "A *bee line* for the brig." *Kane.*

bee louse. A minute wingless dipterous insect (*Braula cæca*), parasitic on hive bees, chiefly in southern Europe.

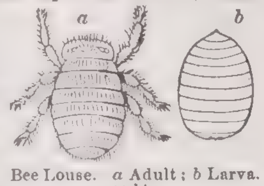

Bee Louse. *a* Adult; *b* Larva. × 14

Be-el′ze-bub (bē-ĕl′zē-bŭb), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βεελζεβούβ, Βεελζεβούλ; cf. Heb. *ba'al-zebūb* lord of flies.] **1.** In the Bible, the sovereign of the evil spirits or prince of the devils; hence, the Devil or a devil. Cf. BAAL. **2.** In Milton's "Paradise Lost," the fallen angel next to Satan in power and crime. **3.** A South American howling monkey (*Alouatta beelzebul*).

bee martin. The kingbird, which occasionally eats bees.

bee milk. *Apiculture.* The special food on which the bees feed larvæ to produce queen bees; royal jelly.

bee moth. A moth (*Galleria mellonella*) whose larva feeds on the wax of honeycombs, esp. those of the common black bees, sometimes destroying the colony of bees. The female creeps in and lays her eggs in the hive at night, and the larva also feeds at night when the bees are inactive.

been (bĭn; bēn; 277: *see note below*). [ME. *beon, ben, bin*, p. p. of *been, beon*, to be. See BE.] The past participle of BE. In old authors it is also the pr. pl. indic. & inf. of BE.

Assembled *been* a senate grave and stout. *Fairfax.*

☞ The accepted and usual pronunciation in the U. S. is *bĭn*; in England, *bēn* is the customary pronunciation, often becoming *bĭn* when unaccented. The pronunciation *bēn* is now heard to some extent in the U. S., esp. in the East, probably in imitation of the English.

bee′na mar′riage (bē′nȧ). [Ar. *bīnah* distinct, separate.] Marriage in which the husband enters the household, clan, or tribe of the wife, and has no recognized authority over her or their children. Such marriage appears primarily in matriarchal societies. See MARRIAGE; cf. BA′AL MARRIAGE.

bee orchis. A European orchid (*Arachnites apifera*) whose flowers bear a resemblance to bees, flies, or other insects.

bee plant. Any plant much frequented by bees for honey; specif.: **a** The heavy-scented capparidaceous herb *Cleome serrulata*, with copious pink flowers. **b** The figwort *Scrophularia californica*, of the Pacific slope.

beer (bēr), *n.* [ME *beor, ber*, AS. *bēor*; akin to Fries. *biār*, OHG. *bior*, D. & G. *bier*, and possibly to Icel. *bygg* barley. Cf. BIGG barley.] **1.** A brewed liquor made with malted grain (commonly barley malt), with or without other starchy material, and with hops or other substance to give a bitter flavor. See BREWING. *Bock beer, lager beer, schenk beer*, and *weiss beer* are well-known varieties (see these terms). Local peculiarities of manufacture have given rise to many types, such as Budweiser, Pilsner, and Würzburger beer, which are now made in various places. Ale, porter, and stout are included under *beer* in the broad sense. In Great Britain and the United States *beer* frequently signifies the lighter kinds and *ale* the heavier kinds of malt liquors. See ALE.

2. Any of various fermented but undistilled liquors, esp. a fermented extract of the roots or other parts of certain plants, as spruce, ginger, sassafras, sorghum, etc.

beer and skittles, fig., easy living; self-gratification. *Colloq.*

The life of a country parson in New Zealand is not all *beer and skittles*, if it be pardonable to use such a phrase in connection with the ministerial calling. *Weekly News (Auckland).*

— **in beer**, more or less intoxicated with beer. *Colloq.*

beer (bēr), *n.* [Cf. BIER.] *Weaving.* One of the groups, usually consisting of 40 threads, into which the threads of the warp are divided, or the corresponding group of dents, or splits, usually 20, on the reed; — called in Scotland a *porter*.

beer fall. *Brewing.* An apparatus consisting of a series of artificially cooled pipes down over or through which the wort is made to flow in order to cool it.

beer garden. A garden where beer and other liquors are sold and served at tables.

beer money. **a** An allowance of a penny per day to noncommissioned officers and soldiers in the British army, established in 1800 in place of an issue of beer or spirits. It continued till 1873. **b** A similar allowance to servants. *Eng.*

beer pump. A pump for drawing up beer from casks, esp. one for raising beer from the cellar to the bar.

beer′y (bēr′ĭ), *a.* Of or resembling beer; affected by, or due to, beer; maudlin.

His face had the *beery*, bruised appearance of a continual drinker's. *Stevenson.*

bee smoker. *Apiculture.* An arrangement for blowing smoke to subdue bees so that they may be handled.

bee space. *Apiculture.* A space (a little less than one quarter of an inch) that will admit of the passage of a bee.

beest′ings, biest′ings (bēs′tĭngz), *n. pl.* [ME. *bestynge*, AS. *bȳsting*, fr. *bȳst, bēost*; akin to D. *biest*, OHG. *biost*, G. *biest*; of unknown origin.] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

bees′wax′ (bēz′wăks′), *n.* The wax secreted by bees, and of which the honeycomb is constructed. See WAX, 1.

bees′wax′, *v. t.* To treat with beeswax; to wax.

bees′wing′ (-wĭng′), *a.* Similar or likened in shape to a bee's wing; as, a *beeswing* fan.

bees′wing′, *n.* A film of shining scales of tartar formed in port and some other wines after long keeping; also, wine in which this appears. — **bees′winged′** (-wĭngd′), *a.*

beet (bēt), *n.* [AS. *bēte*, fr. L. *beta*.] **1.** A biennial plant of the genus *Beta*, esp. of the garden species *B. vulgaris*. It produces large thick leaves the first year and stores up nourishment in the root for use the following season in developing flowers and seed. See BETA. **2.** The large esculent root of this species, long cultivated as a garden vegetable, and also employed for feeding stock. Its chief commercial use is in the manufacture of beet sugar, for which purpose the beet root should contain over 12 per cent of sugar. See BEET ROOT, *Note.*

beet army worm. An army worm (*Laphygma exigua*) injurious to garden and sugar beets in the southwestern United States, eating the foliage and crown of the plant.

bee′tle (bē′t'l), *n.* [ME. *betel*, AS. *bietel, bītel, bȳtel*, mallet, hammer, fr. *bēatan* to beat. See BEAT, *v. t.*] **1.** A heavy hammering or ramming instrument, usually with a wooden head, used for driving wedges, ramming pavements, etc. **2.** Specif.: A wooden pestle or bat for beating linen, mashing potatoes, or other domestic uses. **3.** A machine in which fabrics are finished by being hammered over rollers, as in cotton mills.

between the beetle and the block, in a dangerous or inextricable plight.

bee′tle, *v. t.*; BEE′TLED (-t'ld); BEE′TLING (-tlĭng). **1.** To beat, drive, or ram with a beetle. **2.** To finish by subjecting to a hammering process in a beetle or beetling machine; as, to *beetle* cotton goods.

bee′tle, *n.* [ME. *bityl, bittle*, AS. *bitula*, fr. *bītan* to bite. See BITE, *v. t.*] **1.** Any insect of the order Coleoptera, having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when they are folded. See COLEOPTERA. **2.** In popular language, any of various insects more or less resembling Coleoptera, esp. those of large size and dark color, as the cockroach.

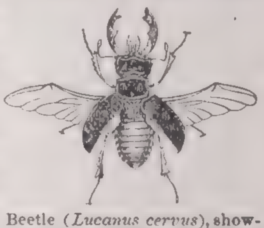

Beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), showing Elytra (Wing Cases) and expanded Wings.

bee′tle, *v. i.* [See BEETLE-BROWED.] To extend over and beyond the base or support; to overhang; to jut; hence, to overhang ominously.

To the dreadful summit of the cliff
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea. *Shak.*

☞ *Beetle* was apparently used as a nonce word by Shakespeare, from whom it was taken by later writers. *Oxf. E. D.*

bee′tle, *a.* [Cf. BEETLE-BROWED.] Projecting; lowering.

beetle brow. An overhanging brow.

bee′tle-browed′ (-broud′), *a.* [ME. *bitelbrowed*; cf. ME.

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beef, *v. t.* **1.** To fatten or kill (a beef animal) for food. *Cant.* **2.** *Med.* To apply raw beef to.

beef apple. = BULL APPLE.

beef′-brained′, *a.* = BEEF-WITTED. *Obs.*

beef dodger. A kind of biscuit of beef and maize. *Local, U. S.*

beef ham. Beef cured as a ham is, by salting, smoking, etc.

beef′head′, *n.* A beef-witted fellow; a blockhead. [FIN.]

beef′in (bēf′ĭn). Var. of BIF-

beef′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

beef′ing, beef′in, *n.* A bullock for slaughter. *Dial. Eng.*

Beef′ing-ton, Mi-lor′ (mē-lôr′ bēf′ĭng-t'n). A character in the "Rovers, or the Double Arrangement," in the poetry of the "Anti-Jacobin." He is an English nobleman exiled by John before he signed Magna Charta.

beef′ish, *a.* Beefy. *Rare.*

bee′flow′er, *n.* The bee orchis.

beef measles. **a** See MEASLES. **b** *Med.* A disease, occurring in the Philippines, believed to be caused by eating the flesh of cattle infected with the larvæ of tapeworms. [STEAK PLANT d.]

beefsteak geranium. = BEEF-

beef′-su′et tree′. The buffalo berry. [fungus.]

beef tongue. The beefsteak

bee′ger-ite (bē′jẽr-īt), *n.* [After one H. *Beeger*.] *Min.* A massive gray sulphide of lead and bismuth, $Pb_6Bi_2S_9$. Sp. gr., 7.27.

bee glue. *Apiculture.* Propolis.

bee′gum. Var. of BEGUM, *n.*

bee hawk. The honey buzzard.

bee′herd′, *n.* A keeper of bees.

bee′hive′, *v. i.* To swarm or cluster like bees in a hive. *Rare.*

beehive oven. See COKE OVEN.

bee′house′, *n.* A house for bees; an apiary.

beek (bēk), *v. t.* [Of uncert. origin.] *Scot. or North. Eng.* **1.** To expose to genial heat, as of the sun or a fire; to warm; bask. **2.** To season or harden, as wood, by exposure to heat; to beathe.

beek (bēk), *v. i.* *Scot. or North. Eng.* **1.** To expose one's self to genial heat; to bask. **2.** To shine brightly; to diffuse warmth, as the sun.

beek, *n.* Act of beeking; a basking. *Scot.*

beeke. † BEAK.

bee′ken. † BEACON.

bee kite. The honey buzzard.

beek′ite (bēk′īt), *n.* [After one Dr. *Beek*.] *Min.* A pseudomorph of chalcedony after coral or shell. See PSEUDOMORPH.

Beek′man-town (bēk′măn-toun), *n.* [From *Beekmantown*, New York.] *Geol.* The lowest subdivision of the Ordovician in the State of New York and elsewhere. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

beel. † BOIL.

bee′la. Var. of BELAR.

be-el′bow, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

bee′ld. Scot. or dial. var. of BIELD. [BUILD.]

beeld. Obs. or dial. var. of

beele (bēl), *n.* *Mining.* A pick used to detach ores. *Obs. or Dial.* — **beele′man**, *n.*

Be′e-li′a-da (bē′ē-lī′ȧ-dȧ; bē-lī′-). *Bib.* [Bib.]

Be′el-me′on (bē′ĕl-mē′ŏn). *D.*

Be-el′phe-gor (bē-ĕl′fē-gôr; bē′ĕl-fē′gôr). *D. Bib.* [Bib.]

Be-el′sa-rus (-sȧ-rŭs; -sā′rŭs).

Be-el′se-phon (-sē-fŏn; -sē′fŏn). *D. Bib.*

be′el-teth′mus (bē′ĕl-tĕth′mŭs), *n.* [Gr. Βεελτεεθμος, fr. Heb. *Be'ēl-te'ēm*, lord of judgment.] The title of a Persian official, translated in Ezra iv. 8 "chancellor" and in 1 Esdras ii. 25 "story writer."

Be-el′ze-bub′i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Beelzebub.

Be-el′ze-bul (bē-ĕl′zē-bŭl; -bo͝ol), *n.* = BEELZEBUB. Cf. BAAL.

beem. † BEAM.

bee′mas′ter, *n.* One who keeps bees; a beekeeper.

beeme † BEME.

bee′mol′. † BEMOL.

Bee′-mouthed′, the (bē′-mouthd′; -moutht′). Plato: — so called because, according to legend, bees once settled on his lips when a child, thus presaging his honeyed eloquence.

been (bēn), *n.* [Hind. *bīn*.] *Music.* The vina. *India.*

been. † BE, BEAN, BEIN; obs. pl. of BEE.

been. Dial. var. of BOON.

been. Var. of BEHEN.

beend. † BEND.

bee nettle. The hemp nettle.

beenfete. † BENEFIT.

beenge. † BEING.

beenge (bēnj). Var. of BINGE.

be′ënt (bē′ĕnt), *a.* [*be* + *-ent*.] Having the form of being: — a word used to translate German *seyend*, in the Hegelian sense. *J. H. Stirling.*

beer, *v. i.* To drink, or tipple in, beer. *Colloq.*

Be′er (bē′ẽr; bēr). *Bib.*

Be′er (bē′ẽr), *n.* [*be* + *-er*.] One who is; specif., the self-existent; God.

beer. † BIER, BIRR.

beer. Obs. or dial. var. of BEAR.

Be-e′ra (bē-ē′rȧ; bē′ẽr-ȧ). *Bib.*

Be-e′rah. *Bib.*

beer cellar. A cellar for storing beer; also, a place for drinking beer and other liquors, properly one partly underground.

beer chiller. A funnel-shaped tin pot used to take off the chill from beer over a fire. *Eng.*

beerde. † BEARD. [BIRR.]

beere. † BEAR, BEER, BIER,

beer′e-gar, *n.* [*beer* + *eager*.] Sour beer, or vinegar from it. *Obs.*

Be′er-e′lim (bē′ẽr-ē′lĭm; bēr-ē′lĭm). *Bib.*

beer engine. = BEER PUMP.

beer faucet. A faucet with an air-pump attachment for injecting air into beer.

beer grains Brewers' grains.

beer′house′, *n.* A house licensed to sell only malt liquors. *Eng.*

Be-e′ri (bē-ē′rī; bēr′ī). *Bib.*

beer′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

beer′ish, *a.* Beery. — **beer′ish-ly**, *adv.*

Be′er-la-hai′-roi (bē′ẽr-lȧ-hī′roi′; bēr′lȧ-). *Bib.*

beern. † BARN.

beer-oc′ra-cy (bēr-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*beer* + *-cracy*.] The brewing and beer-selling interest or constituency. *Humorous.* [Bib.]

Be-e′roth (bē-ē′rŏth; bēr′ōth).

Be-e′roth-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* A tribe of Canaanites.

beer′pull′, *n.* The handle of a beer pump; also, a beer pump.

Be′er-she′ba (bē′ẽr-shē′bȧ; bē-ûr′shē-bȧ). *Bib.*

beer vinegar. See VINEGAR.

beer yeast. See YEAST.

bees′-ant′ler. Var. of BEZ-ANTLER.

bee scap, bee skep. A beehive, esp. of straw. *Dial. Eng.*

Be-esh′te-rah (bē-ĕsh′tē-rȧ). *Bib.* [carrot.]

bee's′-nest′ plant. The wild

bee′som. Obs. or dial. var. of BESOM.

beesome. † BISSON.

beest (bēst), *n.* = BEESTINGS.

beest. † BEAST, BEST.

beest (bēst; bĭst). Obs. or dial. 2d sing. pres. of BE.

beestaile. † BESTIAL.

beet. Obs. pret. of BEAT.

beet. Dial. var. of BATE, BEAT.

beet, beete (bēt), *v. t.* [AS. *bētan*, fr. *bōt*. See BOOT profit.] To make better; specif., to mend, amend, correct, relieve (hunger, etc.), aid, kindle or renew (a fire), etc. *Obs. or Dial.*

beetch. † BEECH.

be′eth. Archaic or dial. 3d person sing. pres. indic. of BE.

bee′tl. Beetle. *Ref. Sp.*

bee′tle-bung′ (bē′t'l-bŭng′), *n.* The sour gum. *Dial., Southern U. S.*

bee′tled (bē′t'ld), *a.* Projecting

bitel, adj., sharp, projecting, n., a beetle (insect).] Having prominent, overhanging brows; hence, lowering or sullen.
bee'tle-head' (bē'l'l-hĕd'), *n.* [*beetle* a mallet + *head*.] **1.** A stupid fellow; a blockhead. *Scott.*
2. The black-bellied plover.
bee'tle-head'ed, *a.* Stupid; blockheaded.
bee'tle-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The handle of a beetle.
beet pulp. The pulp, or bagasse, remaining after the extraction of sugar from the sugar beet.
bee tree. **1.** A hollow tree in which bees have a nest.
2. The basswood or American linden, the flowers of which are rich in honey.
beet'root' (bēt'rōōt'), *n.*, *or* **beet root.** **1.** The root of the beet.
☞ In British usage the root is always called *beetroot* (one word); in the United States *beet* is used for the whole plant or its root, in the same way as *turnip* and *carrot*.
2. The pigweed *Amaranthus retroflexus. Southwestern U. S.*
beet rot. A disease or rot of the beetroot, caused by the parasitic fungus *Sphærella tabifica*.
beet rust. A disease of the leaves of beets due to a parasitic fungus (*Uromyces betæ*). It causes yellowish spots and renders the tops unfit for use. Also, the fungus itself.
beet tops. The foliage and leafstalks of the beet developed the first season from seed, and eaten like spinach.
beet webworm. A webworm (*Loxostege sticticalis*) injurious to the beet, introduced into the Pacific Coast States.
beeve (bēv), *n.* [Formed from *beeves*, pl. of *beef*.] A beef; a beef creature. *Irving.*
bee'way' (bē'wā'), *n.* *Apiculture.* A space or opening for the passage of bees, esp. between section boxes.
bee wolf. The larva of the bee beetle. See BEE BEETLE.
be-fall' (bē-fôl'), *v. i.*; *pret.* BE-FELL' (-fĕl'); *p. p.* BE-FALL'EN (-fôl''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-FALL'ING. [AS. *befeallan*; *be-* + *feallan* to fall.] **1.** To fall; — esp. in a figurative sense. *Obs.*
2. To fall due; to pertain; — often with *to* or an indirect object. *Archaic.*
3. To come to pass; to happen; — now commonly with an indirect object, but sometimes, archaically, with *to*.
I have revealed . . . the discord which *befell*. *Milton.*
I beseech your grace that I may know
The worst that may *befall* me. *Shak.*
4. To become. *Obs.* "What hath *befall'n* of them." *Shak.*
Be-fa'na, La (lä bā-fä'nä), *or* **St. Befana.** [It., corrupt. fr. Gr. Ἐπιφάνια the Epiphany.] In Italy, a common personification of the Epiphany. She is a sort of Italian *Santa Claus*, believed by the children to fill their stockings on Twelfth Night with toys, sweetmeats, etc. *Befana* means also an Epiphany present. The tradition and custom refer to the gifts of the Magi to the child Jesus.
be-fit' (bē-fĭt'), *v. t.*; BE-FIT'TED; BE-FIT'TING. **1.** To be suitable to; to suit; to become.
That name best *befits* thee. *Milton.*
2. To fit out (with). *Obs.* *Sterne.*
be-fit'ting, *p. a.* Suitable; proper; becoming; fitting. — **be-fit'ting-ly**, *adv.* — **be-fit'ting-ness**, *n.*
be-fog' (bē-fŏg'), *v. t.*; BE-FOGGED' (-fŏgd'); BE-FOG'GING (-ĭng). To involve in fog; hence, to confuse; mystify.
be-fool' (bē-fōōl'), *v. t.*; BE-FOOLED' (-fōōld'); BE-FOOL'ING. [ME. *befolen*; *be-* + *fol* fool.] **1.** To fool; to delude or lead into error; to infatuate; to deceive.
This story . . . contrived to *befool* credulous men. *Fuller.*
2. To treat as a fool; to call (one) fool.
3. To squander; to fool away. *Rare.*
4. To cause to behave like a fool; to make foolish. "Some *befooling* drug." *G. Eliot.*
be-fore' (bē-fōr'), *adv.* [ME. *before*, *beforen*, *biforen*, AS. *beforan*; *be-* + *foran* before. See BE-; FORE.] **1.** On the fore part; in front, or in the forward direction.
The battle was *before* and behind. 2 *Chron.* xiii. 14.
2. In advance. "I come *before* to tell you." *Shak.*
3. In time past; previously; already.
You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*. *Dryden.*
4. Earlier; sooner; until then.
When the butt is out, we will drink water; not a drop *before*. *Shak.*
be-fore', *prep.* **1.** In front of; preceding in space; ahead of; as, to stand *before* the fire; *before* the house. Sometimes with causal action implied; as, "Down goes all *before* them." *Shak.*
His angel, who shall go
Before them in a cloud and pillar of fire. *Milton.*
2. Preceding in time; earlier than; previously to.
Brave men were living *before* Agamemnon. *Byron.*
3. In advance of; farther onward, in place or time.
The golden age . . . is *before* us. *Carlyle.*
4 Prior or preceding in dignity, order, rank, right, or worth; rather than.
He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me. *John* i. 15.
5. In presence or sight of; face to face with; facing.
Abraham bowed down himself *before* the people. *Gen.* xxiii. 12.
Wherewith shall I come *before* the Lord? *Micah* vi. 6.
6. Under the cognizance or jurisdiction of.
If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*
7. Open for; free of access to; in the power of.
The world was all *before* them where to choose. *Milton.*
before the beam, *Naut.*, in an arc of the horizon included between a line that crosses the ship at right angles to the keel and that point of the compass toward which the ship heads. — **b. the mast**, *Naut.*, as a common sailor, — because the sailors live in the forecastle, forward of the foremast.

— **before the wind**, *Naut.*, in the direction of the wind and aided by its impulse; having the wind aft.
be-fore' (bē-fōr'), *conj.* **1.** Previous to the time when; — sometimes with the additional idea of purpose; in order that.
Before Abraham was, I am. *John* viii. 58.
Before this treatise can become of use. *Swift.*
☞ Formerly *before*, in this sense, was followed by *that*. "*Before that* Philip called thee . . . I saw thee." *John* i. 48.
2. Sooner than; rather than; as, he will starve *before* he will steal.
be-fore'hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* [*before* + *hand*.] **1.** In anticipation; in advance, as by way of forethought.
Take no thought *beforehand* what ye shall speak. *Mark* xiii. 11.
2. Previously; aforetime. *Obs.*
to be beforehand with, to anticipate or forestall.
Agricola . . . resolves *to be beforehand with* the danger. *Milton.*
The last cited author *has been beforehand with* me. *Addison.*
be-fore'hand', *a.* In comfortable circumstances as regards property; forehanded.
Rich and much *beforehand*. *Bacon.*
be-fore'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* Formerly; aforetime.
be-for'tune (bē-fôr'tūn), *v. t.* To befall. *Poetic.*
I wish all good *befortune* you. *Shak.*
be-foul' (bē-foul'), *v. t.*; BE-FOULED' (-fould'); BE-FOUL'ING. [See FOUL, *a.*] **1.** To make foul; to soil.
2. To entangle or run against so as to impede motion. — **be-foul'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **be-foul'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
be-friend' (bē-frĕnd'), *v. t.*; BE-FRIEND'ED; BE-FRIEND'ING. To act as a friend to; to favor; to aid, benefit, or countenance. "By the darkness *befriended*." *Longfellow.* — **be-friend'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **be-friend'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* *Rare.*
be-fud'dle (bē-fŭd''l), *v. t.*; BE-FUD'DLED (-'ld); BE-FUD'DLING (-lĭng). To becloud and confuse, as with liquor.
beg (bĕg; *Turk.* bā), *n.* [Turk. Cf. BEY, BEGUM.] A title of honor in Turkey and in some other parts of the East. See BEY.
beg (bĕg), *v. t.*; BEGGED (bĕgd); BEG'GING. [ME. *beggen*, perh. fr. AS. *bedecian* (akin to Goth. *bidagwa* beggar), *biddan* to ask (cf. BID, *v. t.*); or cf. *beghard*, *beguin*.] **1.** To ask for as a charity, esp. habitually or from house to house.
Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed *begging* bread. *Ps* xxxvii. 25.
2. To ask earnestly for; to entreat or supplicate for; to beseech; — sometimes implying deferential and respectful, rather than earnest, asking; as, I *beg* your pardon; I *beg* leave to disagree with you.
I do *beg* your good will in this case. *Shak.*
[Joseph] *begged* the body of Jesus. *Matt.* xxvii. 58.
3. To make petition to; to entreat; as, to *beg* a person to grant a favor.
4. To take for granted; to assume without proof.
5. *Old Law.* To ask to be appointed guardian for, or to ask to have a guardian appointed for. Hence: **to beg one for a fool**, to take him for a fool.
Else some will *beg* thee, in the court of wards. *Harrington.*
Syn. — Crave, solicit, petition, pray. — BEG, BESEECH, ENTREAT, IMPLORE, SUPPLICATE, IMPORTUNE agree in the idea of urgent asking. To BEG (see ASK) is to ask earnestly, as a favor; BESEECH implies still greater solicitude or eagerness; as, "On my knees I *beg* that you 'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food" (*Shak.*); "I *beseech* you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice" (*Rom.* xii. 1). To ENTREAT is urgently to solicit or petition; as, "Praying us with much *entreaty* that we would receive the gift" (2 *Cor.* viii. 4). IMPLORE implies either increased fervor of entreaty, or greater humility, or both; as, "Very frankly he confessed his treasons, *implored* your highness' pardon, and set forth a deep repentance" (*Shak.*). SUPPLICATE expresses extreme, sometimes even desperate, urgency of entreaty, and implies still greater humility; as, "I have attempted, one by one, the lords, either at home, or through the high street passing, with *supplication* prone and father's tears, to accept of ransom for my son" (*Milton*). To IMPORTUNE is to solicit persistently, often with the implication of wearisome pertinacity; as, "there with my cries *importune* Heaven" (*Milton*). See LONG, DESIRE, CONJURE, PRAYER.
to beg off, to obtain release for, through entreaty. — **I beg to**, is an elliptical expression for *I beg leave to*; as, *I beg to* inform you. — **to beg the question.** See PETITIO PRINCIPII. — **begging the question.** *Logic.* = PETITIO PRINCIPII.
beg, *v. i.* **1.** To ask alms or charity, esp. to ask habitually by the wayside or from house to house; to live by asking alms.
I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke* xvi. 3.
2. To make petition; to entreat; to supplicate; as, to *beg* off, or obtain release by entreaty.
3. *Seven-up.* To ask for a point, or three additional cards and a new trump; — said of the eldest hand.
be-gem' (bē-jĕm'), *v. t.*; BE-GEMMED' (-jĕmd'); BE-GEM'MING. To adorn with gems, or as with gems.
Begemmed with dewdrops. *Scott.*
Those lonely realms bright garden isles *begem*. *Shelley.*
be-get' (bē-gĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* BE-GOT' (-gŏt'), *Archaic* BE-GAT' (-găt'); *p. p.* BE-GOT'TEN (-gŏt''n), BE-GOT'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-GET'TING. [ME. *bigiten*, *bigeten*, to get, beget, AS. *begitan* to get; *be-* + *gitan*. See GET, *v. t.*] **1.** To get; acquire. *Obs.*
2. To procreate as a father or sire; to generate.
Yet they a beauteous offspring shall *beget*. *Milton.*
3. To get (with child). *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. To produce as an effect; to cause to exist.
Love is *begot* by fancy. *Granville.*

beg'gar (bĕg'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *beggere*, *beggare*, *begger*. See BEG.] **1.** One who begs; one who makes it his business to ask alms.
Beggars should be no choosers. *J. Heywood.*
Beggars, like ξένοι [strangers], were [in ancient Greece] peculiarly under divine protection. *Liddell & Scott.*
2. One who asks or entreats earnestly, or with humility; a petitioner.
3. One dependent on others for support; an indigent person; — a contemptuous or sarcastic use.
4. A mendicant friar or a Beghard. *Obs.*
5. A rogue, wretch, or low fellow. Also playfully; as, "a good-hearted little *beggar*."
the Beggars. See GUEUX. — **Beggars of the Sea**, the fleet of roving Dutch cruisers that preyed upon Spanish commerce during the revolt of the Netherlands in the 16th century.
beg'gar, *v. t.*; BEG'GARED (-ẽrd); BEG'GAR-ING. **1.** To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Milton.*
2. To cause to seem very poor and inadequate.
It *beggared* all description. *Shak.*
beg'gar-lice', *or* **beg'gar's-lice'**, *n.* The prickly or adhesive fruits of species of *Lappula*, *Meibomia*, and *Galium*, which cling readily to clothing; also, the plant itself.
beg'gar-ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling a beggar; suitable for a beggar; extremely indigent; mean; contemptible. "A bankrupt, *beggarly* fellow." *South.* "A *beggarly* fellowship." *Swift.* "*Beggarly* elements." *Gal.* iv. 9.
2. Relating or belonging to beggars; as, "my *beggarly* sympathies." *Lowell.* *Rare.*
Beggarly sins, that is, those sins which idleness and beggary usually betray men to; such as lying, flattery, stealing, and dissimulation. *Jer. Taylor.*
beg'gar-ly, *adv.* In an indigent, mean, or despicable manner; in the manner of a beggar.
beg'gar-my-neigh'bor *or* **-neigh'bour**, *n.* A game of cards, in which the object is to gain all the opponent's cards.
beggar's lace. A simple pillow-made lace resembling torchon, formerly made in France. Called also *gueuse lace*.
beg'gar-ticks', *or* **beg'gar's-ticks'**, *n.* **a** The achenes of species of *Bidens*, or bur marigold (which see); also, the plant itself. **b** = BEGGAR-LICE.
beg'gar-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** Any of various plants that grow in waste ground, as knotweed, and species of dodder, spurry, and tickseed. **b** The fabaceous plant *Meibomia tortuosa*, cultivated for forage in the southern United States.
beg'gar-y (bĕg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GARIES (-ĭz). [ME. *beggerie*. See BEGGAR, *n.*] **1.** Act of begging; state or quality of being a beggar; mendicancy; penury. Also, fig., meanness.
2. Beggars collectively; a dwelling or resort of beggars.
The fetid *beggaries* of Bethnal. *Lamb.*
3. Beggarly appearance; bareness. *Rare.*
The freedom and the *beggary* of the old studio. *Thackeray.*
4. The common fumitory.
Syn. — Mendicancy, indigence, want, penury.
Beg'gi-a-to'a (bĕj'ĭ-ȧ-tō'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the Italian botanist *Beggiato*.] *Bot.* A genus of bacteria consisting of motile filaments without a distinct sheath. Some species, as *B. alba*, possess the power of reducing sulphur compounds, and are hence called *sulphur bacteria*. Cf. THIOTHRIX.
Beg'hard (bĕg'ȧrd; bē-gärd'), *n.* [F. *bégard*, *béguard*; cf. LL. *Beghardus*, *Begihardus*, *Begardus*; fr. *béguine* (or its source) + *-ard*. See BEGUINE.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of an association of religious laymen living under the same general regulations as the Beguines. Both associations are traced to Lambert le Bègue, a priest of Liége in the 12th century, and both names are nicknames. Both associations were persecuted as heretics, and undoubtedly there were heretics among them. The Beghards were suppressed, but the Beguines survive. See BEGUINE.
be-gin' (bē-gĭn'), *v. i.*; *pret.* BE-GAN' (-găn'); *p. p.* BE-GUN' (-gŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-GIN'NING. [AS. *beginnan* (akin to OS. *biginnan*, D. & G. *beginnen*, OHG. *biginnan*, Goth. *du-ginnan*, Sw. *begynna*, Dan. *begynde*); *be-* + an assumed *ginnan*, of uncertain origin. Cf. GIN to begin.] **1.** To do the first act or the first part of an action; to enter upon or commence some course or operation; to set about some action; to take the first step; to start.
When I *begin*, I will also make an end. 1 *Sam.* iii. 12.
2. To come into existence; to take rise; to commence.
Vast chain of being! which from God *began*. *Pope.*
Syn. — BEGIN, COMMENCE are identical in meaning. *Begin* is preferred, except in more formal use. See INITIATE.
Things never *began* with Mr. Borthrop Trumbull; they always *commenced*. *G. Eliot.*
be-gin', *v. t.* **1.** To enter on; to set about; to start; to commence.
Ye nymphs of Solyma! *begin* the song. *Pope.*
2. To trace or lay the foundation of; to make or place a beginning of.
The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*
to begin the board, to sit at the head at table. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
be-gin'ner (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who begins anything; specif., a young or inexperienced practitioner or student; a tyro.
A sermon of a new *beginner*. *Swift.*
2. That which leads off. *Obs.*
be-gin'ning (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of doing that which begins anything; commencement of an action or state; entrance into being or upon a course; a first act, effort, or state.

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and overhanging: as, *beetled* brows. [beetles (cloth).]
bee'tler (bē'tlẽr), *n.* One who
bee'tle-stone', *n.* A nodule of clay ironstone.
bee'tle-weed', *n.* The plant *Galax aphylla*. See GALAX.
beetling machine. = 1st BEETLE, 3.
beet'mas'ter, *n.* [*beet* to repair + *master*.] That which meets a want; a substitute. *Scot.*
beet'mis'ter, *n.* Corrupt var. of BEETMASTER. *Scot.*
beet radish. = BEETRAVE.
beet'rave', *n.* [F. *betterave*; *bette* beet + *rave* radish.] The common beet.
beet'root'y, *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a beetroot.
beeves (bēvz), *n.*, *pl.* of BEEF, the animal.
beevs. Beeves. *Ref. Sp.*
bee'weed', *n.* A common woodland aster (*Aster cordifolius*), the heads of which are attractive to bees; also, any of several closely related species.
bee wine. The nectar of a flower. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
bee worm. The larva of the bee.
bee'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The sweet flag.
beezel. † BEZZLE.
be-fall'n. Befallen. *Ref. Sp.*
be-fame', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-fan', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2
be-fan'cy, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-fanned' (bē-fănd'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-fast', *v. t.* [AS. *befæstan*. See FAST.] To fasten. *Obs.*
be-fa'thered (bē-fä'thẽrd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6. [BE-, 2.]
be-fa'vor, **be-fa'vour**, *v. t.* See
befe. † BEEF.
be-feath'er, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-fel'. Befell. *Ref. Sp.*
be-fell', *pret.* of BEFALL.
be-fet'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
beff. † BEEF.
beffroy. † BELFRY.
be-fid'dle, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-filch', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-file', *v. t.* [AS. *befȳlan*.] To soil; defile. *Obs.*
be-fil'let-ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-filmed' (-fĭlmd'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-filth', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-fin'ger, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-fire', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-fist', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-flag', *v. t.* See BE-, 6; FLAG, piece of cloth.
be-flan'nel, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-flap', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-flat'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-flay', *v. t.* [AS. *beflēan*.] To flay. *Obs.*
be-flea', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-fleck', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-flee', *v. t.* [AS. *beflēon*.] To flee. *Obs.*
be-flounce', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-flour', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-flout', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-flow', *v. t.* [AS. *beflōwan*.] To flow by or around; to overflow. *Obs.* [BE-, 6.]
be-flow'er (bē-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* See
be-flum', *v. t.* See BE-, 6; FLUM, to deceive. *Scot.*
be-flus'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-foam', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
befoir. † BEFORE.
be-fold', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-fong', *v. t.* [AS. *befōn*, p. p. *befangen*.] To lay hold upon; to grasp; encompass. *Obs.*
be-foold'. Befooled. *Ref. Sp.*
be-fool'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-fop', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-fore'said (-sĕd'), *p. a.* Aforesaid. *Archaic.*
be-fore'say', *v. t. & i.* To prophesy. *Obs.* — **be-fore'say'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
beforne. † BEFORE.
beforrow. † BEFORE.
be-fould'. Befouled. *Ref. Sp.*
be-fraught', *p. a.* See BE-, 2.
be-freck'le, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-freeze', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-freight', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-frend'. Befriend. *Ref. Sp.*
be-fret', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-frill', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-fringe', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-friz', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-frog', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-frounce', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
befroy. † BELFRY.
be-frum'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-fume', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-fur'be-lowed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-furred', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be'ga (bē'gȧ). Var. of BIGHA.
be-ga'bled, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-gad', *interj.* Corruption of "By God!" used as an oath.
be-gair', *v. t.* [F. *bigarrer*.] To variegate, as with stripes. *Obs.* *Scot.*
be-gall', *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 6.
be-gan', *pret.* of BEGIN.
be-gar' (bē-gär'). Var. of BEGAD.
be-gar'land-ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-gar'nish, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-gar'tered, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-gash', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-gasse'. Var. of BAGASSE.
be-gat'. Archaic pret. of BEGET.
be-gaud', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-gaud'y, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-gay', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-gaze', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
begd. Begged. *Ref. Sp.*
be-geck', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
begele. † BEAGLE.
begenild, *n.* [Cf. BEGUINE.] A beggar. *Obs.*
beger. † BUYER.
be-get', *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Act of getting or begetting.
2. That which is got or begot.
be-get'tal (bē-gĕt'ăl), *n.* Act or process of begetting.
be-get'ter, *n.* One that begets.
beg'ga-ble (bĕg'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; BEG.
beg'gar-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
beg'gar-er, *n.* One who beggars some one.
beg'gar-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
beg'gar-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
beg'gar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
beg'gar-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
beggars' bolts. Stones. *Obs.*
beggar's brown. Scotch snuff. *Colloq.*, *Scot.*
beg'gar's-but'tons, *n.* Burdock flower heads.
beggar's ranter. = GLOVER'S STITCH. *Eng.* [*Scot.*]
beg'gar-tie, *n.* Beggary. *Obs.*
beg'gar-y, *a.* Beggarly. *Obs.*
begged, *pret. & p. p.* of BEG.
beg'ger. † BEGGAR, BUYER.
Beg'gi-a-to-a'ce-æ (bĕj'ĭ-ȧ-tō-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of bacteria consisting of the single genus *Beggiatoa*. — **beg'gi-a-to-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
beg'ging, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEG. — **beg'ging-ly**, *adv.*
begging hermits. = AUGUSTINIAN HERMITS.
beghe † BEE.
be-gift', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-gild', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
begile. † BEGUILE.
be-gin' (bē-gĭn'), *n.* Beginning. *Obs. or R.*
begine. † BEGUINE.
be-gin'ger, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

C D E F G H I J K L M

2. An initial point of time or space; the first part or initial stage of anything.

In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth. *Gen.* i. 1.
Mighty things from small *beginnings* grow. *Dryden.*

3. That which begins or originates something; the first cause; origin; source.

I am . . . the *beginning* and the ending. *Rev.* i. 8.

Syn. — Inception, prelude, opening, threshold, origin, outset, foundation.

be-gird′ (bē-gûrd′), *v. t.; pret.* BE-GIRT′ (-gûrt′), BE-GIRD′ED; *p. p.* BE-GIRT′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-GIRD′ING. [AS. *begyrdan*; *be-* + *gyrdan* to gird. See GIRD.] **1**. To bind with a band or girdle; to gird.
2. To surround as with a band; to encompass.

beg′ler-beg′ (bĕg′lẽr-bĕg′), *n.* [Turk. *beglerbeg*, fr. *beg*, pl. *begler*. See BEG, *n.*] The governor of a province of the Ottoman empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier.

be-gnaw′ (bē-nô′), *v. t.; p. p.* BE-GNAWED′ (-nôd′), rarely BE-GNAWN′ (-nôn′). [AS. *begnagan*; *be-* + *gnagan* to gnaw.] To gnaw; to eat away; to corrode.

The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul. *Shak.*

be-go′ (bē-gō′), *v. t.* [ME. *begon*, AS. *bigān*, *begān*; *be-* + *gān* to go.] *Obs.*, except in p. p. in *woebegone*. **1**. To go about; to encompass; to get round.
2. To attire; to dress.
3. To beset, as a hostile influence; to environ.

Woe was this wretched woman tho [then] *begone*. *Chaucer.*

beg′ohm′ (bĕg′ōm′), *n.* *Elec.* A unit of resistance equal to one billion ohms, or one thousand megohms.

be-gone′ (bē-gŏn′; 205), *interj.* [*be*, v. i. + *gone*, p. p.] Go away; depart; get you gone.

be-go′ni-a (bē-gō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Michel *Begon*, French promoter of botany.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of succulent herbs or undershrubs, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. They are distinguished by their peculiar inequilateral leaves, and by the monœcious flowers succeeded by 3-winged capsules.
2. *Hort.* A plant of this genus. Cultivated begonias, of which there are many species and horticultural varieties, may be divided into the following groups: **fibrous-rooted begonias**, including species with ornamental flowers, as *B. semperflorens*, and used mostly as house plants for winter blooming; **semituberous begonias**, as *B. socotrana*, having somewhat tuberous roots, and employed like the first class; **tuberous begonias**, as *B. veitchii*, having large tubers, and cultivated as summer bedding plants for the sake of their large flowers, often three inches broad; **rex**, or **ornamental-leaved, begonias**, including species with beautifully colored and marked foliage, as *B. rex*, and propagated by leaf cuttings.

Begonia (*B. rosæflora*). (1/8)

Be-go′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Hypericales), distinguished by the asymmetrical leaves and monœcious flowers. It consists of 4 tropical genera, of which *Begonia* is much the largest and most important. — **be-go′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

be-grime′ (bē-grīm′), *v. t.; BE-GRIMED′* (-grīmd′); BE-GRIM′ING (-grīm′ĭng). To soil with grime or dirt deeply impressed or rubbed in. — **be-grim′er** (-grīm′ẽr), *n.*

Books falling to pieces and *begrimed* with dust. *Macaulay.*

be-grudge′ (bē-grŭj′), *v. t.; BE-GRUDGED′* (-grŭjd′); BE-GRUDG′ING. To grumble at; to grudge; to envy the possession of; to give unwillingly.

be-guile′ (bē-gīl′), *v. t.; BE-GUILED′* (-gīld′); BE-GUIL′ING (-gīl′ĭng). **1**. To delude or overreach by guile, artifice, or craft; to deceive or impose on, as by a false statement.

The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat. *Gen.* iii. 13.

2. To deprive by guile; to cheat; — with *of* or *out of*.

Wild roses over furrowed ground
Which Labor of his frown *beguile*. *Cowper.*

3. To elude or evade by craft; to foil. *Obs.*

When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage. *Shak.*

4. To gain the interest or notice of by the use of wiles; to charm; amuse. *Shak.*
5. To cause the time of to pass without notice; to relieve the tedium or weariness of; to while away; to divert.

Ballads . . . to *beguile* his incessant wayfaring. *Irving.*

Syn. — Insnare, mislead; amuse, divert, entertain. See WHILE.

be-guile′, *v. i.* To practice beguilement; use wiles; cheat.

Beg′uine (bĕg′ĭn; bā′gēn′), *n.* [F. *béguine*; fr. Lambert *le Bègue* (the Stammerer) the founder of the order. (*Du Cange*.)] A woman belonging to one of certain religious and charitable associations or communities in the Netherlands and elsewhere, whose members do not renounce the right of private property nor bind themselves by perpetual vows. The association dates from the 13th century and still survives in Belgium and Holland. See BEGHARD.

be-half′ (bē-häf′), *n.; obs. pl.* BEHALVES (-hävz′). [ME. *on-behalve* in the name of, *bihalven* by the side of, fr. AS. *healf* half, also side, part; akin to G. *halb* half, *halber* on account of. See BE-; HALF, *n.*] Side; part; advantage; stead; benefit; interest; matter; affair; support; defense; — used only in prepositional phrases: as: **for the behalf of**, for the interest or advantage of. — **in b. of**. **a** In the name of. *Obs. Shak.* **b** In the interest, support, or defense of; for the benefit of.

In *behalf of* his mistress's beauty. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Against whom he had contracted some prejudice *in behalf of* his nation. *Clarendon.*

— **in this**, *or* **that, b.**, in, or with regard to, this or that matter or phase of a matter; in this or that respect. *Archaic.* — **on b. of**. **a** On the side of, literally. *Obs.* **b** On account of; on the part of (another); in the name of; for. **c** With regard or respect to; as concerns. *Obs.* — **on this**, *or* **that, b.** = *in this*, or *that*, *behalf* (above).

be-have′ (bē-hāv′), *v. t.; BE-HAVED′* (-hāvd′); BE-HAV′ING (-hāv′ĭng). [Cf. AS. *behabban* to surround, restrain, detain (akin to G. *gehaben* (obs.) to have, *sich gehaben* to behave or carry one's self); *be-* + *habban* to have. See HAVE, *v. t.*] **1**. To carry; conduct; comport; manage; bear; — used reflexively; often, to conduct (one's self) well or properly; as, he will *behave* himself without advice.

Those that *behaved* themselves manfully. 2 *Macc.* ii. 21.

2. To discipline; handle; restrain; regulate. *Obs.*

He did *behave* his anger ere 't was spent. *Shak.*

be-have′, *v. i.* To act; to conduct one's self or itself; to bear or carry one's self; as, to *behave* well or ill; also (without a qualifying word), to act or conduct one's self well or properly; as, you must *behave*; — often used with *towards* or *to* governing the object affected by the behavior; as, he *behaved* kindly to him.

be-hav′ior, be-hav′iour (bē-hāv′yẽr), *n.* [From *behave*; cf. HAVIOR.] Act or manner of behaving, either absolutely or in relation to others; mode of conducting one's self; conduct; deportment; manners; carriage; sometimes, specif., good behavior; correct deportment. *Shak.*

A gentleman that is very singular in his *behavior*. *Steele.*

Syn. — Bearing, demeanor, manner, deportment. — BEHAVIOR, CONDUCT. BEHAVIOR applies to our mode of acting in the presence of others or towards them, and frequently refers to purely external relations or to particular instances; it is especially used with reference to children. CONDUCT applies rather to the general tenor of our actions (particularly in their ethical relations) in the more serious concerns of life; when used of specific actions, it implies their moral aspects more definitely than *behavior*. *Behavior* is also applied at times to praiseworthy conduct, especially under difficulties; as, "high *behavior* in man or maid" (*Emerson*). See DEPORTMENT.

When they are within observation, they fret at each other's carriage and *behavior*; when alone, they revile each other's person and *conduct*. *Spectator.*

be-head′ (bē-hĕd′), *v. t.; BE-HEAD′ED*; BE-HEAD′ING. [ME. *biheden*, *bihefden*, AS. *behēafdian*; *be-* + *hēafod* head. See HEAD.] To sever the head from; to take off the head of.

beheaded river *or* **stream**, *Phys. Geog.*, a river or stream reduced in length and volume by the diversion of its headwaters to another drainage basin.

be′he-moth (bē′hē-mŏth; bē-hē′mŏth), *n.* [Heb. *behēmōth*, prop., pl. of *behēmah* beast.] An animal, probably the hippopotamus, described in Job xl. 15–24; hence, as a general expression, a very large and strong animal.

be′hen (bē′hĕn), **behn** (bĕn; bā′h′n), *n.* [Per. & Ar. *bahman*, *behmen*, an herb, whose leaves resemble ears of corn, saffron.] **a** The saw-leaved centaury (*Centaurea behen*). **b** The bladder campion. **c** The sea lavender.

be-hen′ic (bē-hĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline fatty acid, $C_{22}H_{44}O_2$, occurring (as the glyceryl ester) in the oil of ben and elsewhere.

be-hest′ (bē-hĕst′), *n.* [ME. *bihest*, *biheste*, promise, command, AS. *behǣs* promise, fr. *behātan*. See BEHIGHT, HEST, HIGHT.] **1**. A vow; a promise. *Obs.*
2. That which is willed or ordered; a command; a mandate; an injunction.

To do his master's high *behest*. *Scott.*

Syn. — See MANDATE.

be-hight′ (bē-hīt′), *v. t.; pret.* BE-HET′, BE-HIGHT′, etc.; *p. p.* BE-HIGHT′, BE-HIGHT′ED, BE-HITE′, BE-HOTE′, BE-HOT′EN, etc. [ME. *bihaten*, AS. *behātan* to vow, promise; *be-* + *hātan* to call, command. See HIGHT, *v.*] *Obs.* **1**. To vow; to promise; to give assurance of.

Behight by vow unto the chaste Minerve. *Surrey.*

2. To certify the truth of anything to; warrant. *Chaucer.*
3. As erroneously used by Spenser and other archaists: **a** To commit; intrust; adjudge. **b** To command; ordain. **c** To call; name; address. **d** To declare to be; pronounce. **e** To mean, or intend. **f** To bespeak; invoke. *Oxf. E. D.*

be-hind′ (bē-hīnd′), *adv.* [AS. *behindan*; *be-* + *hindan*. See HIND, *a.*] **1**. Back or to the rear in place; in the place, position, or state from which another or others referred to have gone or departed; as, to stay *behind*.

Leave not a rack *behind*. *Shak.*

2. Back in time; past; in the past.

Forgetting those things which are *behind*. *Phil.* iii. 13.

3. Not yet brought forward, produced, or exhibited to view; out of sight; remaining; still to come.

We cannot be sure that there is no evidence *behind*. *Locke.*

4. Relatively in the back or rear; less advanced or completed than that which is referred to; specif.: **a** At the back part; in the rear. "I shall not lag *behind*." *Milton.* **b** In a backward state; behindhand; in arrears; as, I shall not be *behind* in so doing; he is *behind* in his rent.
5. After the set or proper time; late; slow, as a watch.
6. Backing up, or in support of, a person or plan. *Rare.*
7. Toward the back; backward; as, to look *behind*.

be-hind′ (bē-hīnd′), *prep.* **1**. In a place, state, or time, gone or departed from by (the one or ones referred to), whether by lapse of time or change of condition, or by death.

A small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

2. After the going of; in the absence of. *Obs.*
3. Left at a distance by, in progress of improvement. Hence: Inferior to in dignity, rank, knowledge, or excellence, or in any achievement.

I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles. 2 *Cor.* xi. 5.

4. Of time, after; later than (the time appointed); subsequent to; as, *behind* time.

If you . . . come one minute *behind* your hour. *Shak.*

5. On or to the side opposite the front or nearest part of; on or at the back side of; in the rear of; specif.: **a** Following in motion; after.

[A fiend] doth close *behind* him tread. *Coleridge.*

b At the back of, by way of support; supporting; backing up. **c** In back of, so as to be concealed. **d** To or at the back of, so as to be out of the notice or consideration. **e** On or to the farther, remote, or less settled side of; beyond.

A vast migratory wave of population had been set in motion *behind* the Rhine and the Danube. *Froude.*

6. In a backward direction from (one's self); towards what is back of; as, he dared not look *behind* him.

Syn. — See AFTER.

behind one's back, fig., when one is absent; without one's knowledge; as, to ridicule a person *behind his back*. — **b. the curtain**, behind the scenes; in secret. — **b. the scenes**, behind the scenery of a theater; out of the view of the audience, but in the view of the actors, etc.: hence: **a** Out of public view; in secret. **b** In a position to see the hidden agencies or workings of things. — **b. the times**, backward in adopting things proper or suitable to the present; not up to date. *Colloq.* — **b. time**, late.

be-hind′, *n.* **1**. The back side; specif., the posteriors; rump. *Colloq. or Vulgar.*
2. *Sport.* In some games of football and in polo, a back player; a back; also, a kicking or driving of the ball over the opponents' goal line. *Eng. & Australia.*

be-hind′hand′ (-hănd′), *adv. & a.* [*behind* + *hand*.] **1**. In arrears financially; in a state where expenditures have exceeded the receipt of funds; in debt.
2. In a state of relative backwardness, esp. in respect to what is seasonable or appropriate, or as to what should have been accomplished; behind the times; dilatory; backward; late; as, *behindhand* in studies or in work.

Be′his-tun′ in-scrip′tion (bā′hĭs-tōōn′). An inscription on a limestone mountain, near the ruined town of Behistun, Persia, in cuneiform characters and in three languages, Persian, Median, and Assyrian. It recounts the genealogy and conquests of Darius I. (6th century B. C.). Its decipherment by Sir Henry Rawlinson furnished the key to our knowledge of Assyrian and Babylonian records.

be-hold′ (bē-hōld′), *v. t.; pret.* BE-HELD′ (-hĕld′); *p. p.* BE-HELD′, *Archaic* BE-HOLD′EN (-hōl′d′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-HOLDING. [ME. *bihalden*, *biholden*, AS. *behealdan* to hold, have in sight; *be-* + *healdan* to hold, keep; akin to G. *behalten* to hold, keep. See HOLD.] **1**. In obsolete uses: **a** To hold to; retain; maintain. **b** To pertain or belong to; concern. **c** To contain as meaning; signify; mean. **d** To observe; regard. **e** To look towards; face. **f** To look upon; consider.
2. To have or keep in sight; look at; watch. *Archaic.* Hence, now usually, to receive ocular impression of; see.

When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived. *Num.* xx. 9.
A truth . . . so central that it shall commend itself to the eye at whatever angle *beholden*. *Emerson.*

Syn. — Scan, gaze upon, regard, descry, view, discern.

be-hold′, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1**. To hold; keep; — with *to*.
2. To hold on; belong; — with *by* or *to*.
3. To attend; have regard; — with *unto* or *to*. *Oxf. E. D.*
4. To look. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

Then would she . . . piteously into the sea *behold*. *Chaucer.*
And I *beheld*, and, lo, in the midst of the throne, . . . a lamb as it had been slain. *Rev.* v. 6

5. To face or look, as a structure toward some point.
6. To wait or stop; hold. *Scot.*

be-hold′, *interj.* Lo! — used to call attention.

Behold, the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world! *John* i. 29 (*Rev. Ver.*)

be-hold′en (bē-hōl′d′n), *p. p. & p. a.* of BEHOLD. *Archaic* except as *p. a.*: Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

But being so *beholden* to the Prince. *Tennyson*

be-hold′er (-dẽr), *n.* One who beholds; spectator.

Syn. — See LOOKER-ON.

be-hold′ing, *n.* **1**. Act of one that beholds.
2. That which is beheld: **a** An image or specter. *Obs.* **b** A vision. *Archaic.*

be-hold′ing, *a.* [Cf. BEHOLDEN.] Obliged; beholden; also, dependent. *Obs. or Dial.* — **be-hold′ing-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

be-hoof′ (bē-hōōf′), *n.; obs. & rare pl.* BEHOOVES. [ME. *to bihove* for the use of, AS. *behōf* advantage; akin to Sw. *behof*, Dan. *behov*, G. *behuf*, and E. *heave*, the root meaning *to seize*, hence the meanings "to hold, make use of." See HEAVE, *v. t.*] Advantage; profit; benefit; interest; use.

No mean recompense it brings
To your *behoof*. *Milton.*
Importers for their own *behoof* of provisions and corn. *Carlyle.*

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be-gir′dle, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-girt′, *p. p.* of BEGIRD.
be-glad′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-glare′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be′gle. ✝ BEAGLE.
beg′ler-beg′lic, **-lik**, **-luc**, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a beglerbeg.
beg′ler-beg′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
beg′ler-bey′ (-bā′). Var. of BEGLERBEG.
be-glew′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6. *Obs.*
beg′lic (bĕg′lĭk; bā′-), **-lik**, **-luc**. Vars. of BEYLIC.
be-glide′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-glit′ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-globed′ (bē-glōbd′), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-gloom′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-gloze′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-glue′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-gnawn′, *p. p.* of BEGNAW.
Be-go′a-i (bē-gō′ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
be-gob′, *interj.* Corrupt. of "By God!" as an oath. *Dial. Irish.*
be-god′, *v. t.* To deify. *Obs.*
begon. ✝ BEGO; obs. pret. & p. p. of BEGIN.
be-gon′. Begone. *Ref. Sp.*
be-gone′ (bē-gŏn′), *p. p.* of BEGO.
be-gore′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-got′. Pret. and p. p. of BEGET.
be-got′n. Begotten. *Ref. Sp.*
be-got′ten, *p. p. & p. a.* of BEGET.
be-got′ten-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
be-goud′ (bē-gōōd′), *pret.* of BEGIN. *Scot. & Dial.*
be-gouth′ (*dial.* bē-gōōth′). Obs. or dial. var. of BEGOUD.
be-gowk′, *v. t.* To make a gowk of; befool. *Scot.*
be-gowned′, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-grace′, *v. t.* To entitle or address as (your, his, or her) grace.
be-grain′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-grave′, *v. t.* [AS. *begrafan* to bury. See BE-; GRAVE.] To bury; also, to engrave. *Obs.*
be-gray′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-grease′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-gre′de, *v. t.* [*be-* + ME. *greden* to cry out. AS. *grǣdan*.] To exclaim against; reproach; also, to weep for. *Obs.*
be-green′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-greet′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
‖ **Be-griff′** (bē-grĭf′), *n.* [G.] Concept or notion. "Hegel means by *Begriff* or notion not some particular general notion — for example, animal, man, horse, or ship — but the one mental activity involved in all special acts of conception, i. e. self-activity." *W. T. Harris.*
be-grim′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-gripe′, *v. t.* To take hold of; to take in. *Obs.*
be-groan′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-grove′. Obs. pret. of BEGRAVE.
be-grown′, *p. a.* See BE-, 1.
be-grudg′ing-ly, *adv.* of *begrudging*, p. pr.
be-grun′tle, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-grut′ten (bē-grŭt′′n), *p. a.* [*be-*, 4 + *grutten*, dial. p. p. of *greet* to weep.] Disfigured with weeping. *Scot.*
beg′ster, *n.* A beggar; — properly fem. (see -STER). *Obs.*
beg′ti (bĕg′tē), *n.* [Bengali.] The cockup. *India.*
Be-gu′a-i (bē-gū′ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
be-guess′, *adv.* By guess; at random. *Scot.*
Be-gu′i (bē-gū′ī). *D. Bib.*
be-guild′. ✝ BEGILD.
be-guile′ (bē-gīl′), *n.* Deception; trick; disappointment. *Scot.*
be-guile′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
be-guile′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-guil′er (bē-gīl′ẽr), *n.* One who beguiles some one.
be-guil′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEGUILE. — **be-guil′ing-ly**, *adv.*
Beg′uin (bĕg′ĭn; *as mod. Fr.*, bā′găN′), *n.* [F. *béguin*.] A Beghard.
be′gui′nage′ (bā′gē′nȧzh′; bĕg′ĭn-āj), *n.* [F. *béguinage*.] A community or establishment of Beguines.
beguld. Obs. pret. pl. of BEGIN.
be-gulf′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-gum′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
‖ **be′gum** (bē′gŭm), *n.* [Hind. *begam*, fr. a Turk. dial. fem. form of *beg*. See BEG, *n.*] In India, a queen, princess, or lady of high rank.
be-gun′, *p. p. & p. a.* of BEGIN.
be-gunk′, *v. t.* [Cf. BE-; GAWK, GOWK.] To cheat; trick; jilt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
be-gunk′ (bē-gŭnk′), *n.* A trick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
beh. ✝ BEE, BOW.
be-hack′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-hale′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-hal′low, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-ham′mer, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-hang′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-hap′, *v. t. & i.* [See BE-, 2; HAP.] To happen; befall. *Obs.*
be-hap′pen, *v. t.* To happen to; befall. *Obs.*
be-har′, *n.* [See BAHAR.] See CANDY (the weight).
behate. ✝ BEHIGHT.
be-hate′. See BE-, 2.
be-hat′ted, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
behave. ✝ BEHALF.
be-hav′iored, **be-hav′ioured** (bē-hāv′yẽrd), *p. a.* See -ED; BEHAVIOR.
be-head′al, *n.* Beheading.
be-head′er, *n.* One that beheads.
be-hearse′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-he͡ht′. ✝ BEHIGHT.
be-hed′. Behead. *Ref. Sp.*
behede. ✝ BEHEAD.
be-height′. ✝ BEHIGHT.
be-heild′. Obs. pret. of BEHOLD.
beheinde. ✝ BEHIND.
be-held′, *pret. & p. p.* of BEHOLD.
be-he′le, *v. t.* [AS. *behelian*.] To cover; conceal. *Obs.*
be-help′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be′hen-ol′ic (bē′hĕn-ŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline unsaturated acid, $C_{22}H_{40}O_2$, prepared indirectly from behenic acid.
beheold. Obs. pret. of BEHOLD.
be-hest′, *v. t.* To vow; promise. *Obs.*
behete. ✝ BEHIGHT.
behevede. ✝ BEHEAD.
be-hew′, *v. t.* [AS. *behēawan*.] To hew about; carve. *Obs.*
be-hide′, *v. t.* [AS. *behȳdan*.] To conceal. *Obs.*
be-hield′. Obs. pret. of BEHOLD.
be-hight′, *n.* A promise. *Obs.*
be-hind′sight′, *n.* Hindsight. *Rare.*
be-hint′ (*dial.* bē-ĭnt′). Dial. var. of BEHIND.
be-hith′er (bē-hĭth′ẽr), *prep.* On this side of. *Obs.*
Beh′men-ism. Var. of BOEHMENISM.
behofe. ✝ BEHOOF, BEHOOVE.
be-hold′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
be-hon′ey, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-hoove′ (bē-hōōv′), **be-hove′** (bē-hōōv′; bē-hōv′), *v. t.*; BE-HOOVED′ (-hōōvd′), BE-HOVED′ (-hōōvd′; -hōvd′); BE-HOOV′ING, BE-HOV′ING. [ME. *bihoven, behoven*, AS. *behōfian*, to have need of, fr. *behōf*. See BEHOOF.] **1.** To have need of, or use for; need; require. *Obs.*
2. To be necessary or requisite for (now only of moral necessity); to be fit, meet, or proper for, or incumbent upon, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience; — mostly used impersonally.
And thus it *behooved* Christ to suffer. *Luke* xxiv. 46.

be-hoove′, be-hove′, *v. i.* **1.** To be necessary, fit, incumbent, proper, or suitable; to befit; belong; suit; — chiefly used with *it* as the subject.
2. By confusion, to be in duty bound; must needs; ought; — with a person as subject. *Obs., or chiefly Scot.*

be-howl′ (bē-houl′), *v. t.* To howl at; lament with howls.
The wolf *behowls* the moon. *Shak.*

‖ **beige** (bāzh), *a.* [F.] Having the natural color; — said of fabrics made of undyed or unbleached wool. — *n.* A soft woolen dress fabric.

be′ing (bē′ĭng), *p. pr. & p. a.* of BE. Existing.
☞ *Being* was formerly used where we now use *having*. "*Being* to go to a ball in a few days." *Miss Edgeworth.*
☞ In modern usage, *is, are, was*, or *were being*, with a past participle following (as *built, made*, etc.) indicates the process toward the completed result expressed by the participle. The earlier form is, or *was, building*, etc., is an idiom the original form of which was *is*, or *was, a-building* or *in building*, where *building* is the gerund or verbal noun. The idiom *is*, or *was, building*, etc., is still in elegant use, but on account of its frequent ambiguity the later idiom is now generally used in its stead.
A man who *is being* strangled. *Lamb.*
While the article on Burns *was being* written. *Froude.*
Fresh experience *is* always *being* gained. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

be′ing, *n.* **1.** Existence, as opposed to nonexistence; specif., life; conscious existence; lifetime; mortal existence.
In Him we live, and move, and have our *being*. *Acts* xvii. 28.
All the current of my *being* sets to thee. *Tennyson.*
Claudius, thou
Wast follower of his fortunes in his *being*. *Webster (1654).*
2. Existence in relation to a specified place or condition; as, my *being* there was a mere chance.
3. Station in life; standing; place. *Obs.*
4. That which exists; specif.: **a** With various qualifying adjectives, as supreme, infinite, etc.: God. **b** A human being; a person.
The *being* he loved best in all the world. *Tennyson.*
5. *Philos.* **a** That which is more abstract and has less intention than existence, nonexistence, or any other predicate; — in this sense used especially by Hegelians.
Pure *being* is the empty absolute. *W. T. Harris*
b That which exists whether actually or potentially; that which has or may have reality.
I am speaking all through of *being* as it is for knowledge; not of the ontological, and, to my mind, fruitless question, how *being* can be apart from a consciousness. *B. Bosanquet.*
c That which exists as an actuality or entity in time or space, in idea or matter.
Being: originally the present participle of a verb which in one of its meanings is exactly equivalent to the verb *exists*; and therefore suitable, even by its grammatical formation, to be the concrete of the abstract existence. *J. S. Mill.*
6. Livelihood; living; also, abode; home. *Obs. or Dial.*
It was a relief to dismiss them [Sir Roger's servants] into little *beings* within my manor. *Steele.*

be′ing, *conj.* [Prop., p. pr.] Since. *Obs. or Colloq.*
And *being* you have
Declined his means, you have increased his malice. *Beau. & Fl.*

be-jew′el (bē-jū′ĕl; bē-jōō′-), *v. t.*; -ELED or -ELLED (-ĕld); -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To ornament with jewels; to spangle.

‖ **be-ju′co** (bā-hōō′kō; 189), *n.* [Sp., a reed or woody vine.] Any climbing woody vine of the tropics with the habit of a liane; in the Philippines, esp. any of various species of *Calamus*, the cane or rattan palm.

be-know′ (bē-nō′), *v. t.* [*be-*, 2 + *know*.] *Obs.* **1.** To come to know; to recognize.
2. To make known; to confess; acknowledge.

‖ **bel** (bĕl), *a.* [F.] Beautiful; fair; — used as equiv. to *grand-*, in *bel*father, *bel*moder, *bel*sire, etc. *Obs.*

bel (bĕl), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *bilva*.] A thorny rutaceous tree (*Ægle marmelos*) of India, and its aromatic, orangelike fruit; — called also *Bengal quince, golden apple, wood apple*. The fruit is used medicinally, and the rind yields a perfume and a yellow dye.

Bel (bĕl; bāl), *n.* [Babylonian.] *Babylon. Myth.* A deity belonging in the theological system of the Babylonian priests to the supreme triad which comprised Anu, god of the heavens, Bel, god of the earth, and Ea, god of the waters. Bel is styled *En-lil* in the oldest inscriptions, designating him as chief god (or demon), and was originally the chief deity of Nippur; later, his attributes were transferred to Marduk, the chief deity of Babylon. *Bel* is the Babylonian form of *Baal*, signifying "lord."

Bel and the Dragon. See under OLD TESTAMENT.

be-la′bor, be-la′bour (bē-lā′bẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To ply; to work carefully upon; to labor or work at. "If the earth is *belabored* with culture, it yieldeth corn." *Barrow.*
2. To beat soundly; to thrash; fig., to assail, as with ridicule. "Ajax *belabors* there a harmless ox." *Dryden.*

bel a-mour′ (bĕl′ȧ-mōōr′; bĕl′ȧ-mōōr), *n.* [F. *bel amour* fair love.] *Obs.* **1.** One beloved; specif., a fair lady. *Spenser.*
2. A flower of unknown kind.

be′lar (bē′lär), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian beefwood (*Casuarina glauca*). See BEEFWOOD **a**.

Be-la′ri-us (bē-lā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," a wrongfully banished nobleman, who stole away Cymbeline's sons for revenge, but long after rescued the king and restored them.

be-late′ (bē-lāt′), *v. t.*; BE-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd); BE-LAT′ING (-ĭng). To retard or make late; to delay. *Davenant.*

be-lat′ed (bē-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd), *p. a.* Overtaken by night; benighted; delayed beyond the usual time; too late. "Some *belated* peasants." *Milton.* — **be-lat′ed-ness**, *n.*

be-lay′ (bē-lā′), *v. t.*; BE-LAYED′ (-lād′); BE-LAY′ING. [ME. *bileggen*, AS. *belecgan*: cf. D. *beleggen*. See BE-; LAY to place.] **1.** To lay on or cover; environ; invest; adorn. *Obs.*
Jacket . . . *belayed* with silver lace. *Spenser.*
2. Specif., in obsolete uses: To besiege; invest; beset; waylay; make ready for; to invest (words) with a sense or meaning to disguise; encircle. *Obs.*
3. *Naut.* To wind, or make a turn or turns with (a running rope, etc.), round a pin, cleat, etc., in order to hold secure; to make fast or stop by so doing; — often used in the imperative, as in **belay that**, *or* **there**, make fast; stop; hence, *Colloq.*, quit; that's enough.

belaying pin. *Naut.* A strong pin round which ropes are belayed to make them fast.

belch (bĕlch; 140), *v. i.*; BELCHED (bĕlcht); BELCH′ING. [AS. *bealcian*.] **1.** To eject wind or gas spasmodically from the stomach through the mouth; to eructate.
2. To eject its contents, as a gun. *Carlyle.*
3. To issue spasmodically; to gush out. *Dryden.*

belch, *v. t.* **1.** To eject, esp. violently; to throw out or cast forth; to give vent to; to vent forcibly; to emit; ejaculate.
[The gates] stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame. *Milton.*
2. To eject or throw up from the stomach, etc., with sudden violence; to eruct.
I *belched* a hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

belch, *n.* **1.** A belching; that which is belched; eructation.
2. Small or poor beer; — vulgarly so called.

Belch, Sir Toby. In Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," Olivia's uncle, an irresponsible, mischievous, jolly, tippling old idler and sponge.

belch′er (bĕl′chẽr), *n.* [After Jim *Belcher*, English pugilist.] A blue neckerchief having large white spots with dark blue spots at their centers; also, any party-colored handkerchief worn about the neck. *Dickens.*

bel′dam } (bĕl′dăm), *n.* [From *bel-* (F. *bel, belle*, fair,
bel′dame } beautiful) + *dame*: cf. F. *belle dame* fair lady. See BELLE, DAME; cf. BELLADONNA.] **1.** A grandmother, or, sometimes, a remoter female ancestor.
To show the *beldam* daughters of her daughter. *Shak.*
2. An old woman in general, esp. one ugly or loathsome; a hag; also, a virago or fury, without regard to age.
Around the *beldam* all erect they hang. *Akenside.*

be-lea′guer (bē-lē′gẽr), *v. t.*; BE-LEA′GUERED (-gẽrd); BE-LEA′GUER-ING. [D. *belegeren*; *be-* = E. *be-* + *leger* bed, camp, army, akin to E. *lair*. See LAIR.] To surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to besiege; blockade; hence, to beset; surround; invest; encompass.
The wail of famine in *beleaguered* towns. *Longfellow.*

bel′em-nite (bĕl′ĕm-nīt; bē-lĕm′nīt; 277), *n.* [Gr. βελεμνον dart.] *Paleon.* A conical calcareous fossil, tapering to a point at the lower extremity, with a conical cavity at the other end, where it is ordinarily broken; a thunderstone. When perfect it contains a small chambered cone, called the *phragmacone* (see PHRAGMACONE), prolonged, on one side, into a delicate concave blade, the *proöstracum*. It is the internal shell of a cephalopod related to the sepia, and belonging to an extinct family, the **Bel′em-nit′i-dæ** (bĕl′ĕm-nĭt′ĭ-dē), consisting of a number of genera of which **Bel′em-ni′tes** (-nī′tēz) is the best known. The belemnites are found in Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks. — **bel′em-nit′ic** (bĕl′ĕm-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

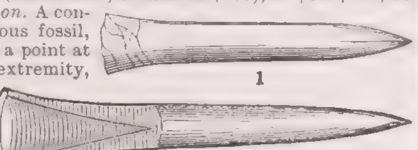

Belemnite. 1 Exterior view; 2 Partly in section.

bel′em-noid (bĕl′ĕm-noid; bē-lĕm′noid), *a.* [Gr. βελεμνον dart + *-oid*.] Dart-shaped; also, like a belemnite.
belemnoid process. *Anat.* = STYLOID PROCESS.

bel′-es-prit′ (bĕl′ĕs-prē′), *n.*; *pl.* BEAUX-ESPRITS (bō′zĕs-prē′). [F., fine wit.] **1.** A fine genius, or man of wit. "A man of letters and a *bel-esprit*." *Irving.*
2. Wit; cleverness in speaking or writing. *Rare in Eng.*

bel′fry (bĕl′frĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -FRIES (-frĭz). [ME. *berfray* movable tower used in sieges, OF. *berfrei, berfroi*, of G. origin; cf. MHG. *bervrit, bercvrit*, G. *bergfriede*, fr. MHG. *bergen* to protect (G. *bergen* to conceal) + *vride* peace, protection, G. *friede* peace; in compounds often taken in the sense of security, or place of security; orig. therefore a place affording security. G. *friede* is akin to E. *free*.] **1.** *Mil. Antiq.* A wooden tower, usually movable, used by besiegers. *Obs.*
2. A shed for shelter of cattle, carts, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A bell tower, usually attached to a church or other building, but sometimes separate; a campanile.
4. A room in a tower in which a bell is or may be hung; or a cupola, turret, or framework for the same purpose.
5. The lower floor or room under the bells in a tower from which the bell or bells are rung. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
6. *Naut.* The framing on which a ship's bell is suspended.

Belfry of S. Giorgio in Velabro.

Bel′gæ (bĕl′jē), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of Low German stock, in Cæsar's time occupying northern France and Belgium, prob. the ancestors of the modern Belgians.

Bel′gi-an (bĕl′jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Belgium.
Belgian block, a nearly cubical block of some tough stone, esp. granite, used as a material for street pavements. Its usual diameter is 5 to 7 inches. — **B. canary**, one of a breed of domestic canaries with a small head, very short neck, and broad humped shoulders. Various colors are bred. — **B. furnace.** See ZINC. — **B. hammer**, a kind of hammer used in laying Belgian pavement. — **B. hare**, a variety of domestic rabbit, of rufous red color, about 8 pounds in weight, bred by fanciers to imitate the wild English hare, by crossing and selecting stock originally from Belgium. Other larger varieties are known as the Ostend rabbit, red giant, and the slate-colored Flemish giant. — **B. pavement**, a pavement of Belgian blocks. — **B. process.** *Metal.* See ZINC. — **B. rammer.** See RAMMER. — **B. system** (of tunneling), *Civil Engin.*, a system of working in which the main heading is driven through the upper part of the tunnel, the excavation proceeding from the arch down. — **B. tile**, a channeled roofing tile, having also hollows and lugs to fit corresponding lugs and hollows in a similar overlapping tile. — **B. truss.** See TRUSS, *n.*

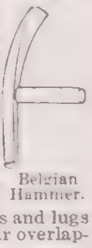
Belgian Hammer.

Bel′gi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Belgium. Cf. FLEMING, WALLOON.
2. Short for *Belgian canary, hare*, etc.

Bel′gic (-jĭk), *a.* [L. *Belgicus*.] Of or pertaining to the Belgæ or the Netherlands or Belgium.
Belgic Confession. *Eccl.*, a Calvinistic confession used in the Reformed Churches in Belgium and Holland and the Reformed Dutch Church in America, written in French by Guy de Bres of Brabant in 1561, translated into Dutch, and adopted in a revised form by the synod of Dort, 1619.

Bel-gra′vi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Belgravia, a fashionable residence district in the West End of London; fashionable; aristocratic. — **Bel-gra′vi-an**, *n.*

Be′li-al (bē′lĭ-ăl; bēl′yăl), *n.* [Heb. *beli ya'al*; *beli* without + *ya'al* profit.] **1.** A word of doubtful meaning in the Scriptures and in Rabbinical and apocryphal literature, commonly taken as meaning primarily "worthlessness,"

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be-hooped′ (bē-hōōpt′), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-hoot′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-hoov′a-ble (bē-hōōv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Supplying need; profitable; needful. *Obs.* — **be-hoov′a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
be-hoove′. ÷ BEHOOF.
be-hoove′ful, *a.* Advantageous; profitable; needful. *Archaic.* — **be-hoove′ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **be-hoove′ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
be-hoov′ing, *p. a.* of BEHOOVE. *Archaic.* — **be-hoov′ing-ly**, *adv.*
be-horn′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-hor′ror, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-hote′. ÷ BEHIGHT.
be-hourd′ (bē-hōōrd′), *n.* [OF. *behort*; cf. *behorder* to just.] An ancient tourney or combat with lances.
be-hov′a-ble (bē-hōōv′ȧ-b'l; bē-hōv′-), **be-hove′ful**, etc. Vars. of BEHOOVABLE, etc.
be-hove′. ÷ BEHOOF.
be-hove′. Var. of BEHOOVE.
be-hove′ly, *a.* [AS. *behōflic*.] Useful; profitable; needful. *Obs.* — **be-hove′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
be-hov′en (bē-hōōv′'n; bē-hōv′-), *p. a.* Beholden. *Rare.*
behowe. ÷ BEHOOF, BEHOOVE.
be-hud′, *pret. & p. p.* of BEHIDE. *Obs.*
be-huf′. ÷ BEHOOF, BEHOOVE.
be-huif′. ÷ BEHOOF, BEHOOVE.
be-huld′. Obs. pret. of BEHOLD.
be-hung′, *p. a.* of BEHANG.
be-hus′band, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-hymn′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-hyp′o-crite, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-ice′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
beid. ÷ BEAD.
Beid (bād), *n.* [Ar. al *baīd* the egg.] *Astron.* A star. See STAR.
beid′man, beids′man. ÷ BEADSMAN.
bele. ÷ BEE.
beife. ÷ BEEF.
beighe. ÷ BEY.
beight. Obs. or dial. var. of BIGHT.
‖ **bei′gnet′** (bĕn′yĕ′), *n.*; *pl.* -GNETS (-yĕ′). [F.] A fritter.
beih. ÷ BOW.
beik (bēk). Scot. for BEEK, BIKE.
beild. Var. of BIELD.
beim. ÷ BEAM.
bein (bēn), **bein′ly**, etc. Vars. of BIEN, etc.
bein. ÷ BEAN; obs. pl. of BEE.
bein bouse. ÷ BIEN BOWSE.
be′ing-less, *a.* See -LESS.
be′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
be-inked′ (bē-ĭnkt′), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
bein′ly (bēn′lĭ), *adv.* of *bein*, var. of BIEN. *Scot.*
bein′ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Scot.*
beir. ÷ BEAR, BEER, BERE, BIER, BIRR.
bei′ra (bī′rȧ), *n.* A small gazellelike antelope (*Dorcatragus megalotis*) of Somaliland.
Bei′ram. Var. of BAIRAM.
beird. ÷ BEARD.
beire. ÷ BIRR; genitive of BO, both. *Obs.*
beis. ÷ BEETH, BES; obs. pl. of BEAST.
bei′sa (bī′sȧ), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *beidah*, Somali *beid*, Tigri *b'eza*.] An antelope (*Oryx beisa*) found in Somaliland and northeast Africa. See ORYX.
beise. ÷ BEAST.
beist. ÷ BEAST, BEST.
beite. ÷ BEAT, BEET.
beit′en. ÷ BAIT.
bei′zle. ÷ BEZZLE.
Be′ja (bā′jȧ), *n.* A Hamite of a pastoral tribe in the region between the Nile and the Red Sea.
be-jade′, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To jade or tire out. *Milton.*
2. To make a jade of.
be′jan (bē′jăn), **be′jant** (bē′jănt), *n.* [F. *béjaune* a novice; *bec* beak + *jaune* yellow; — in allusion to young birds.] At the Scotch universities, a freshman. *Obs. at Univ. of Edinburgh.*
be-jape′, *v. t.* [See BE-; JAPE.] To make sport of; to trick. *Obs.*
be-jaun′dice, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-jes′u-it, *v. t.* To make Jesuitical. *Obs.*
be-jig′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-jug′gle, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-jum′ble, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
bek. ÷ BEAK, BECK.
be′kah (bē′kä), *n.* [Heb.] Half a shekel. See WEIGHT.
beke. ÷ BEAK, BECK, BEEK.
beken. ÷ BECKON.
be-ken′, *v. t.* [*be-* + *ken*.] *Obs.* **a** To make known. **b** To deliver. **c** To commend; intrust.
bekene. ÷ BEACON.
bekenne. ÷ BEKEN.
be-ker′chief, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-kick′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-kit′ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
bekin. ÷ BEACON.
be-king′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
bekir. ÷ BICKER.
be-kiss′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
bekke. ÷ BECK.
be-knave′, *v. t.* To call knave; to treat as a knave.
bekne. ÷ BEACON.
be-knight′ (-nīt′), *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-knit′ (-nĭt′), *p. a.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-knot′ted, *p. a.* See BE-, 2. — **be-knot′ted-ness**, *n.*
bel. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of BELL.
Bel. Dim. of ARABELLA, and ISABEL or ISABELLA.
Bel. *Abbr.* Belgian; Belgic; Belgium; Belinda.
be′la (bē′lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *belā*.] The Arabian jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*).
Be′la. *Bib*
be-la′bord. Belabored. *Ref. Sp.*
bel′-ac-coile′, bel′-ac-coyle′ (bĕl′-ȧ-koil′), *n.* [F. *bel* beautiful + OF. *acoil*, F. *accueil*, reception.] Kind or favorable reception or salutation. *Obs.*
be-lace′, *v. t.* A misprint for BELAY, occurring first in Bailey's Dictionary of 1730. *Oxf. E. D.*
be-laced′ (-lāst′), *a.* Bordered or adorned with lace.
be-la′dle, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-la′dy, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-lage′, *v. t.* Early form of, or misprint for, BELAY.
Be′lah (bē′lȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **bel′ air′** (bĕl′-âr′). [F.] Fine air, appearance, or bearing; manners of high society.
Be′la-ites (bē′lȧ-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* The descendants of Bela, forming a division of the tribe of Benjamin. *Num.* xxvi. 38.
be-lam′, *v. t.* To beat or thrash. *Obs. or Dial.* *Todd.*
Bel′am-can′da (bĕl′ăm-kăn′dȧ), *n.* *Bot.* Syn. of GEMMINGIA.
bel′a-my (bĕl′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [F. *bel ami* fair friend.] Good friend; dear friend. *Obs.*
be-lans′. ÷ BALANCE.
be-lard′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-lash′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-last′, *p. a.* [Cf. AS. *behlæstan* to load.] Laden; charged. *Obs.*
be-lat′ticed (-lăt′ĭst), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-laud′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2; LAUD, praise. — **be-laud′er**, *n.*
be-lave′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1; LAVE. *Obs. or R.*
be-lav′en-dered (-lăv′ĕn-dẽrd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-lay′, *v. i.* **1.** To strike blows; lay; — with *about*. *Obs. & R.*
2. *Naut.* To be belayed or secured; — said of a rope.
be-layd′. Belayed. *Ref. Sp.*
belaye. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BELIE.
belch. Var. of BILCH. *Scot.*
belch′er, *n.* One that belches.
belcht. Belched. *Ref. Sp.*
bel-co′ny. ÷ BALCONY.
beld. ÷ BOLD.
beld. Scot. var. of BALD.
beld. Belled. *Ref. Sp.*
bel′dam-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
belde. ÷ BIELD, BUILD.
bel′der-root′, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *biolaire* water cresses, Ir. *biolar*, Corn. *beler*, W. *berwr*.] The water hemlock of Europe (*Œnanthe crocata*). *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **bel-du′que** (bĕl-dōō′kā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., fr. Sp. *verdugo* a kind of sword.] A kind of narrow sheath knife. *Southwestern U. S.*
bele. ÷ BOIL.
be-lead′ (bē-lēd′), *v. t.* [AS. *belǣdan*.] To lead away; conduct; treat; use. *Obs.*
be-leaf′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-lea′ger, be-lea′gerd. Beleaguer, beleaguered. *Ref. Sp.*
be-lea′guer-er, *n.* A besieger.
be-lea′guer-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-leap′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-leave′, be-leve′, *v. t.*; BE-LEFT′. [AS. *belǣfan*.] To leave or leave behind; hence, specif., to abandon; omit; forsake; leave off; let go. *Obs.*
be-leave′, be-leve′, *v. i.* To be left; remain over or behind; survive; continue; abide. *Obs.*
belection. Var. of BOLECTION.
be-lec′ture, *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 6.
be-lee′, *v. t.*; BE-LEED′. To place under the lee, or unfavorably to the wind. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
beleefe. ÷ BELIEF.
beleeve. ÷ BELIEVE.
be-left′. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BELEAVE.
be-legge. ÷ BELAY.
be-leif′. ÷ BELIEF.
Bel′em-noi′de-a (bĕl′ĕm-noi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon. & Zoöl.* A suborder of dibranchiate cephalopods consisting of the belemnites and the existing genus *Spirula*.
Bel′e-mus (bĕl′ē-mŭs). *Bib.*
be-lep′er, *v. t.* To cause to be a leper. *Obs.*
be-ler′ic. Var. of BELLERIC.
‖ **bel′ é′tage′** (bĕl′-ā′täzh′). [F. *bel* fine + *étage* floor, story.] *Arch.* The chief story of a house.
be-let′ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
beleve. ÷ BELIEF, BELIEVE.
Bel′fa-gor (bĕl′fȧ-gôr). Var. of BELPHEGOR.
bel′fried (bĕl′frĭd), *a.* Having a belfry.
Belg. *Abbr.* Belgian; Belgic; Belgium.
Bel′ga-i (bĕl′gā-ī). *D. Bib.*
bel-gard′ (bĕl-gärd′), *n.* [It. *bel guardo*.] A loving look. *Obs.*
bel′gare′ (bĕl′gâr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Bel-ga′um wal′nut (bĕl-gä′ōōm). [From *Belgaum*, India.] = INDIAN WALNUT.
Bel′gic (bĕl′jĭk), *n.* A Low German. *Oxf. E. D.*
Bel′gies, *n. pl.* Belgians. *Obs.*
beli. ÷ BELLOWS
Bel′i (bĕl′ĭ), *n.* See BELINUS.

"wickedness," and secondarily "destruction." Usually in the Old Testament it is used with another word, as *daughter, thing, man, son,* etc., and rendered literally as "Belial;" as "sons of Belial," as if a proper name, in both the Authorized and Revised Versions, the margin in the latter giving variant renderings such as "base fellows," "wicked woman," "wicked men," etc. In the later Jewish literature and in the New Testament the name became identified with *Satan* as meaning the spirit of evil or lawlessness.

What concord hath Christ with *Belial?* *2 Cor.* vi. 15.

2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the fallen angels.

a son, *or* **man, of Belial,** a worthless, wicked, or thoroughly depraved person; a base fellow.

Now the sons of Eli were *sons of Belial* [R. V. margin, wicked men]: they knew not the Lord. *1 Sam.* ii. 12

The *sons of Belial* had a glorious time. *Dryden.*

be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.* [AS. *beliegan.*] To lie about or with; encompass; surround; besiege. *Obs.*

'T is slander . . . whose breath
Rides on the posting winds and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shak.*

be-lie', *v. i.* To lie or be situated near (to); pertain; belong. *Obs.*

be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.;* BE-LIED' (bē-līd'); BE-LY'ING (-lī'ĭng). [ME. *bilien, bilizen,* AS. *belēogan; be-* + *lēogan* to lie. See LIE, *v.*] **1.** To tell lies about; to calumniate; slander; defame; — often with *in,* formerly with *to* or *of.*

Thou dost *belie* him, Percy, thou dost *belie* him. *Shak.*

2. To allege or assert falsely. *Obs.*

3. To give a false representation or account of; to put a false appearance upon; to misrepresent.

Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shak.*

4. To counterfeit; to mimic. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

5. To charge with falsehood; give the lie to. *Obs. Jer.* v. 12.

6. To give the lie to in conduct; to be false or unfaithful to.

Her life as a nation will not *belie* her great gifts as a country. *G. Duff.*

7. To show or prove to be false; to falsify.

Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See MISREPRESENT.

be-lief' (bē-lēf'), *n.* [ME. *bileafe, bileve;* cf. AS. *gelēafa.* See BELIEVE.] **1.** A state or habit of mind in which trust, confidence, or reliance is placed in some person or thing; trust; confidence; faith.

2. *Theol.* A persuasion of the truths of religion; faith; specif., *R. C. Ch.,* assent to a revealed truth on the authority of God, who revealed it.

3. Conviction or feeling of the truth of some proposition or the reality of some being or phenomenon, esp. such conviction when it comes after doubt as to the truth or reality of the thing believed in; reflective assurance.

Belief admits of all degrees, from the slightest suspicion to the fullest assurance. *Reid.*

The perception of truth or falsehood; which I apprehend to be exactly the meaning of an act of *belief,* as distinguished from simple conception. *J. S. Mill.*

We ought first to notice that the use of the word *belief* in our language is changing: formerly it denoted something taken as definite and certain on the basis of some external authority; now it has grown rather to denote credit given to a statement on a more or less sufficient balancing of probabilities. *Karl Pearson.*

4. Immediate assurance or feeling of the reality of something; as, *belief* in sensation; *belief* in one's own activity.

In its inner nature, *belief,* or the sense of reality, is a sort of feeling more allied to the emotions than to anything else. *Wm. James.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief; specif., a tenet, or the body of tenets, held by the advocates of any class of views; doctrine; creed.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*

6. *Eccl.* A statement of doctrines believed; a creed; specif. [*cap.*], the Apostles' Creed. *Archaic.*

Syn. — Assent, credence, assurance, confidence, trust, reliance. — BELIEF, FAITH, PERSUASION, CONVICTION agree in the idea of assent. BELIEF and FAITH, in modern usage, differ chiefly in that *belief,* as a rule, suggests little more than intellectual assent; *faith* implies in addition the element of trust or confidence (cf. "*belief* in God" with "*faith* in God"); as, "One in whom *persuasion* and *belief* had ripened into *faith*" (*Wordsworth*). A PERSUASION is an assured opinion; as, "It was the avowed opinion and *persuasion* of Callimachus . . . that Homer was very imperfectly understood even in his day" (*Cowper*). PERSUASION (see INDUCE) sometimes implies that this assurance is induced by one's feelings or wishes, rather than by argument or evidence; CONVICTION, on the other hand, stands for a fixed and settled belief; as, "His *belief* is likely to have been *persuasion* rather than *conviction*" (*Carlyle*). See TRUST, CREDENCE, OPINION, IDEA; cf. CONFIDENCE.

be-liev'a-ble (bē-lēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; BELIEVE. — **be-liev'a-ble-ness. be-liev'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

be-lieve' (bē-lēv'), *v. i.;* BE-LIEVED' (-lēvd'); BE-LIEV'ING. [ME. *bileven* (with *be-* for AS. *ge-*), fr. AS. *gelēfan, gelȳfan;* akin to D. *gelooven,* OHG. *gilouban,* G. *glauben,* OS. *gilōbian,* Goth. *galaubjan,* and Goth. *liubs* dear. See LIEF, *a.,* LEAVE, *n.*] **1.** To have faith or confidence; — with *in* and *on,* formerly with *into, unto,* and, rarely, *of.*

2. To have a firm persuasion, esp. of the truths of religion; to exercise belief or faith.

Lord, I *believe;* help thou mine unbelief. *Mark* ix. 24.
With the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness. *Rom.* x. 10.

3. To think; judge.

I will not *believe* so meanly of you. *Fielding.*

4. To give belief or credence; trust; — with *to. Obs. Wycliffe.*

to believe in. a To have faith in; to rely upon; to trust to. "Let not your heart be troubled: ye *believe in* God, *believe* also *in* me." *John* xiv. 1. **b** To believe that a thing is beneficial, genuine, or good; as, to *believe in* total abstinence. **c** To believe that a thing has or will have real existence or occurrence; — as, to *believe in* the resurrection of the dead. — **to b. on,** to accept implicitly as an object of religious trust or obedience; to have faith in; to believe in.

be-lieve' (bē-lēv'), *v. t.* **1.** To exercise belief in; to credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of, upon evidence furnished by reasons, arguments, and deductions of the mind, or by circumstances other than personal knowledge; to regard, accept, or hold as true; to place confidence in; to think; to consider; as, to *believe* a person, a statement, or a doctrine.

Our Conqueror (whom I now
Of force *believe* almighty). *Milton.*

King Agrippa, *believest* thou the prophets? *Acts* xxvi. 27.

Often followed by a dependent clause.

I *believe* that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. *Acts* viii. 37.

2. To have faith in the existence of; to believe in. *Obs.*
"Shall we *believe* a God?" *Berkeley.*

be-liev'er (bē-lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who believes; specif.: **a** One who believes in religious doctrines; esp., a Christian. **b** *Eccl. Hist.* Any lay full member of the early church, in distinction from a catechumen and a clergyman.

be-like' (bē-līk'), *adv.* [*be-* (for *by*) + *like.*] Probably; perhaps. *Obs. or Archaic. Kipling.* — **be-like'ly,** *adv.*

Belike, boy, then you are in love. *Shak.*

Be-lin'da (bē-lĭn'dȧ), *n.* **1.** A feminine Christian name.

2. The heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock," whose real name was Arabella Fermor. Her anger at the cutting off of a lock of her hair by Lord Petre in a frolic was the occasion of the poem.

3. The heroine of Maria Edgeworth's novel "Belinda."

Be'lis (bē'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βέλος arrow, dart; — named from the shape.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees consisting of a single species, *B. lanceolata,* native of China, frequently cultivated under the name *Cunninghamia sinensis.* It grows to be a tall tree.

Be-lit' (bā-lēt'), *or* **Bel'tis** (bĕl'tĭs), *n.* [Babylonian, fem. of *Bel.*] *Babylon.-Assyr. Myth.* The wife of Bel, one of the most ancient of Babylonian goddesses. In the Assyrian pantheon, as the divine "lady," she was by various kings identified with different goddesses, as Ishtar and the consort of Ashur.

be-lit'tle (bē-lĭt''l), *v. t.;* BE-LIT'TLED (-'ld); BE-LIT'TLING. To make little or less, or to appear so; to speak of in a depreciatory or contemptuous way; to dwarf. *Jefferson.*

bell (bĕl), *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *bel* a bubble.] Bubble. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Scott.*

bell, *n.* [AS. *belle,* akin to D. *bel,* and perh. to AS. *bellan* to bellow. Cf. BELLOW.] **1.** A hollow metallic vessel, usually shaped somewhat like a cup with a flaring mouth, containing a clapper or tongue, and giving forth a ringing sound on being struck. Bells are usually made of the alloy *bell metal.* The common heraldic bell is the hawk's (globular) bell; the ordinary bell is distinguished as a *church bell.*

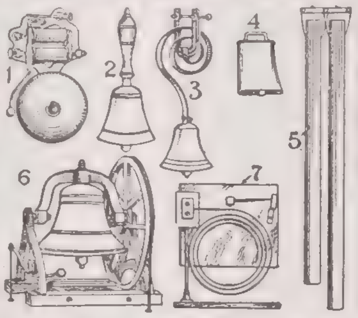

1 Electric Bell; 2 Hand Bell; 3 Jingle Bell; 4 Cow Bell; 5 Tubular Bells for clock chimes; 6 Factory Bell; 7 Coil Gong for clocks.

Bells, which are to be regarded as curved plates, never vibrate as a whole, but, when they give their fundamental note, in four equal parts which are separated by nodal lines. . . . *Bells* are also capable of vibrating in 6, 8, 10, or 12 parts, producing thus a corresponding series of overtones. The note of a *bell* is higher in proportion as the surface is smaller and the substance thicker. *Ganot's Physics.*

2. Specif.: **a** A bell, as of a clock, rung to tell the hours; also (usually in *pl.*), the stroke of such a bell, esp. on shipboard. **b** The time so indicated, *Naut.,* a half hour. On shipboard 4, 8, and 12 o'clock are marked by 8 bells, 4.30, 8.30, and 12.30 o'clock by 1 bell, 5, 9, and 1 o'clock by 2 bells, and so on until 8 bells, which marks the end of the (ordinary) watch. On British and Japanese ships during the dogwatches (see DOGWATCH) the bells are 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 2, 3, 8.

3. A hollow perforated sphere of metal containing a loose ball which causes it to sound when moved.

4. Anything in the form of a bell: as: **a** The cup or corolla of a flower. "In a cowslip's *bell* I lie." *Shak.* **b** [Perh. a different word.] The strobile of the hop plant. See HOP, *n.* **c** *Arch.* That part of the capital of a column included between the abacus and neck molding, esp. the nearly bell-shaped naked core assumed to exist within the leafage of a capital. **d** The flaring mouth of a trumpet or other wind instrument. **e** The body of a helmet. **f** *Metal.* See *bell and hopper,* below. **g** A place, in early times often a bell-shaped hut, for storing the arms and accouterments of a native regiment in British India. **h** See MOOSE **a.**

bell and hopper, *Metal.,* the apparatus (consisting of a large hopper, or cup, closed by a bell, or cone, pulled up from below by the apex or point) at the top of a blast furnace, through which the charge may be introduced without the escape of the gases. *U. S.* — **b., book, and candle,** the accompaniments of a certain form of excommunication. (See *to curse by bell, book, and candle,* below.) Hence, the terrors of excommunication; the punitive or repressive powers or resources of the church; also, humorously, religious forms or ritual accessories. *Shak.* — **bell of arms.** *Mil.* = BELL, 4 **g.** — **to bear** *or* **carry away the b.,** to win the prize at a race in which the prize was a bell; hence, to be superior in something. *Fuller.* — **to bear the b.,** to be the first or leader; — in allusion to the bellwether of a flock, or the leading animal of a team or drove, when wearing a bell. — **to curse, excommunicate,** etc., **by** *or* **with b., book, and candle,** to curse, excommunicate, etc., according to a solemn form of excommunication used in the medieval church, which closed with the words "Do to the book, quench the candle, ring the bell." — **to deserve, give, lose** (or the like) **the b.,** to deserve, give, lose (or the like) the prize in a contest.

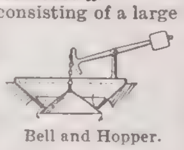
Bell and Hopper.

bell (bĕl), *v. t.;* BELLED (bĕld); BELL'ING. **1.** To put a bell upon; to provide with a bell.

2. To make bell-mouthed, or flaring; as, to *bell* a tube.

to bell the cat, to do a daring or risky deed; — an allusion to the fable of the mice who resolved in convention to protect themselves from the cat's stealthy approaches by hanging a bell upon her neck, but found none bold enough to do it. Hence, *Scot.,* to dare to contend (with); to grapple (with).

No difficulty in finding a man to *bell the cat.* *T. Hughes.*

bell, *v. i.* To take the form of a bell; specif., to develop bells or corollas; to blossom; as, hops *bell.*

bell, *v.i. & t.* [AS. *bellan.* See BELLOW.] To bellow, as the deer in rutting time; to make a bellowing sound; to roar.

As loud as *belleth* wind in hell. *Chaucer.*
The wild buck *bells* from ferny brake. *Scott.*

bell, *n.* The noise of one that bells; a bellow; a roar.

bel'la-don'na (bĕl'ȧ-dŏn'ȧ), *n.* [It., lit., fine lady; *bella,* fem. of *bello* beautiful (L. *bellus*) + *donna* lady (L. *domina*). Cf. BELDAM.] **1.** A European solanaceous plant (*Atropa belladonna*) with reddish bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries. The whole plant is very poisonous, and the root and leaves are used as a mild narcotic and anodyne, and a powerful mydriatic. Its properties are largely due to the alkaloid atropine which it contains. Called also *deadly nightshade.*

2. The belladonna lily.

Belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*). (¼)

belladonna lily. A bulbous plant (*Amaryllis belladonna*) having fragrant rose-colored lilylike flowers; also, its flower. See AMARYLLIS.

bel'la-don'nine (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}O_2N$, obtained as a resinous, yellow mass from belladonna root. It is isomeric (probably stereoisomeric) with atropamine.

bell animalcule. Any of many bell-shaped, stalked, ciliated infusorians of *Vorticella* and allied genera common in fresh water. See VORTICELLA.

bell arch. An arch, of rare form, having on each side an ogee curve, therefore resembling the cross section of a bell.

bel'lar-mine (bĕl'är-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* A stoneware jug of a pattern originated in the neighborhood of Cologne, Germany, in the 16th century. It has a bearded face or mask supposed to represent Cardinal Bellarmine, a leader in the Roman Catholic counter reformation; — called also *graybeard, longbeard.*

Bellarmine.

Bel-la'trix (bĕ-lā'trĭks), *n.* [L., a female warrior.] *Astron.* A bright star in Orion, the nearest to Aldebaran of the four forming the rectangle; Gamma (γ) Orionis. It is a typical helium star

bell bird. Any of several birds whose notes are likened to the sound of a bell; esp.: **a** The campanero (*Chasmorhyncus niveus*) of South America, which has snow-white plumage, and a fleshy caruncle on the head that was formerly supposed to be erected as the bird uttered its note. **b** *Manorhina melanophrys* of Australia, and *Anthornis melanura* of New Zealand, both of the honeysucker family. **c** *Oreoica cristata,* a West Australian shrike.

Bell Bird (*Anthornis melanura*). (⅕)

bell canopy. An open structure intended to protect a large bell from rain, etc.

bell cot *or* **cote.** A small or subsidiary construction, frequently corbeled out from the walls of a structure, and used to contain and support one or more bells.

bell crank. A lever whose two arms form a right angle, or nearly a right angle, having its fulcrum at the apex of the angle. — **bell'-cranked'** (-krănkt'), *a. Rare.*

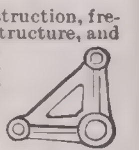
Bell Crank.

bell deck. The floor of a belfry made water-tight to serve as a roof to the rooms below.

belle (bĕl), *a.* [F. *belle,* fem. of *bel, beau.* See BEAU.] Handsome; beautiful. *Obs., exc. in Fr. phrases.*

belle, *n.* [F. See BELLE, *a.*] **1.** [*cap.*] Lit., beautiful; — fem. prop. name.

2. A beautiful girl or woman; esp., a girl or woman whose personal charms make her attractive in society; a reigning "beauty."

belled (bĕld), *a.* Furnished or hung with bells; specif., having bell-shaped flowers, as the hyacinth or the gentian.

Bel-leek' ware (bĕ-lēk'). A porcelain-like kind of decora-

Be'li-al'ic (-ăl'ĭk), *a.* Of or like Belial.
Be'li-al-ist, *n.* See -IST.
Belianis, *n.* See DON BELIANIS.
be-li'bel, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
belice. † BELLOWS.
be-lick', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
Bel'i-des, *n., pl.* of BELIS.
be-lief'ful, *a.* Prone to believe. *Rare.* — **be-lief'ful-ness,** *n. Rare.*
be-lief'less, *a.* See -LESS.
be-li'er (bē-lī'ẽr), *n.* One who belies.
be-liev'. Believe. *Ref. Sp.*
be-liev'a-bl. Believable. *Ref. Sp.*
be-lievd'. Believed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-liev'ing, *p. a.* That believes. — **be-liev'ing-ly,** *adv.*
be-lif'. † BELIVE.
be-light', *v. t.* To illuminate.
Be-li'li (bē-lē'lē), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* A goddess of the lower world, sister of Tammuz.
be-lim', *v. t.* [*be-,* 3 + ME. *lim.* See LIMB.] To dismember; maim. *Obs.* [birdlime.]
be-lime' (bē-līm'), *v. t.* To
be-limp', *v. i.* [AS. *belimpan.*] To occur; to pertain. *Obs.*
Bel'i-nus (bĕl'ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [L. *Belenus,* a deity worshiped by the Gauls, and LL. *Bellinus,* a Latinized form of *Beli,* a fabulous British king.] *Celt. Myth.* A sun god of the Gauls; also, a mythical king (called also *Beli*) of Britain who in company with his brother Brennius (which see) conquered Gaul and Italy.
be-li'on, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-liq'uor, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-lirt', *v. t.* [AS. *belyrtan.* *Oxf. E. D.*] To deceive; cheat. *Obs.*
Be'lis (bē'lĭs), *n;* *pl.* BELIDES (bĕl'ĭ-dēz). [L.] A female descendant of Belus.
Bel'i-sa'ma (bĕl'ĭ-sä'mȧ), *n.* [Fr. Gaulish stem *belo* bright + *-sama* like.] A river goddess of the Gauls, identified by the Romans with Minerva.
belise. † BELLOWS.
Bé'lise' (bā'lēz'), *n.* In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," one of the learned ladies, who imagines that every man is in love with her.
be-lit'l. Belittle. *Ref. Sp.*
be-lit'ld. Belittled. *Ref. Sp.*
be-lit'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-lit't'e-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-lit't'er (bē-lĭt'lẽr), *n.* One who belittles.
be-live', *v. i.* [AS. *belīfan.*] To remain. *Obs.*
be-live' (bē-līv'), *adv.* [Cf. LIVE, *a.*] Forthwith; quickly. *Obs. or Scot.* — **as belive,** as soon as possible; at once; immediately. *Obs.*
belk. Obs. or dial. var. of BELCH.
bell, *v. i.* [Cf. BOWL.] To swell; to be puffed up. *Obs.*
Bell, Adam. A noted outlaw archer in old English ballads.
Bell, Peter. The subject of Wordsworth's poem of the same name, a tinker, whose hard heart is softened by an ass's fidelity to its dead master.
Bel'la (bĕl'ȧ), *n.* Dim. of ARABELLA, ISABELLA.
Bel'la-coo'la (-kōō'lȧ), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe dwelling in British Columbia.
‖ **bel'la, hor'ri-da bel'la.** [L.] Wars, horrid wars. *Vergil* (*Æneid,* VI. 86).
bellamoure. † BELAMOUR.
Bel'la Pen'nu (bĕl'ȧ pĕn'ōō). [Khond *bella* sun + *pennu* god.] The sun god, chief beneficent deity of the Khonds of India.
‖ **bel-la'que ma'tri-bus de'te-sta'ta** (măt'rĭ-bŭs dē'tĕs-tā'tȧ). [L.] And wars detested by mothers. *Horace* (*Odes,* I. 1).
bel'la-som'bra (bĕl'ȧ-sŏm'brȧ), *n.* [Sp., beautiful shade.] = UMBRA TREE.
Bel'las-ton, Lady (bĕl'ȧs-t'n). In Fielding's "Tom Jones," a fashionable woman of haughty manner and profligate life.
bell'-bear'er, *n.* A Brazilian leaf hopper (*Bocydium tintinnabuliferum*), having four bell-shaped thoracic appendages.
bell'bind' (bĕl'bīnd'), **bell'-bind'er** (-bīn'dẽr), **bell'bine,** *n.* [*bell* (as in *bluebell*) + *bind, binder.*] The greater or lesser bindweed. *Dial. Eng.*
bell'bot'tle, *n.* = BLUEBELL **b.**
bell boy. A boy who answers, or attends at the call of, a bell.
bell buoy. See BUOY.
bell cage. *Arch.* A timber frame constructed to support one or more large bells.
bell canopy. a A bell gable. **b** An open, roofed structure for a bell.
bell carriage. A bell cage, or its stock and wheel, or the stock alone; — loosely used
bell chuck. See CHUCK, *n.,* 4.
bell-co'ny. † BALCONY.
‖ **belle' a'mie'** (bĕl'-ȧ'mē'). [F.] Fair or fine woman friend; hence, a mistress.
Belle' Cor'dière', La (lȧ bĕl' kŏr'dyâr'). [F.] See BEAUTIFUL ROPEMAKER, THE.
‖ **belle' dame'** (bĕl' dȧm'). [F.] A belle, or fair lady.
bel'le'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
‖ **belle' fleur'** (-flûr'), *n.* [F.] = BELLFLOWER, apple.
belle'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Belle' Isle' cress (bĕl īl'). The Bermuda cress.
‖ **belle'-mère'** (bĕl'mâr'), *n.* [F.] Mother-in-law.

tive pottery with a high gloss, which is sometimes iridescent. A very fine kind is made at Belleek in Ireland.

bel-ler'ic (bĕ-lĕr'ĭk), *n.* [F. *belléric*, fr. Ar. *balīlaj*, Per. *balīlah*.] The fruit of *Terminalia bellerica*. See MYROBALAN.

Bel-ler'o-phon (bĕ-lĕr'ō-fŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βελλεροφῶν.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A Corinthian hero, sent to the king of Lycia with a letter asking that he be put to death. The king commissioned him to slay the Chimera, which he did with the aid of Pegasus. According to Pindar, on his presuming to try to mount to heaven, he fell from Pegasus upon the Aleian field in Lycia, where he perished.

Bellerophon and Pegasus.

2. *Paleon.* A genus of extinct rhipidoglossate gastropods, having a thick massive shell coiled in a flat symmetrical spiral with the aperture cleft by a median notch or slit. It occurs from the Ordovician to the Permian, but is especially abundant in the Carboniferous. It is the type of a family, **Bel-ler'o-phon'ti-dæ** (-fŏn'tĭ-dē).

Bellerophon, 2 (*B. sublævis*). (⅝)

‖ **belles'-let'tres** (bĕl'lĕt'r'; 277), *n. pl.* [F.] Polite or elegant literature; — formerly sometimes used as equiv. to the humanities, but now applied somewhat vaguely to literary works in which imagination and taste are predominant.

Syn. — See LITERATURE.

bel'le-tris'tic (bĕl'lĕ-trĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to belles-lettres. *M. Arnold.*

bell'-faced' (bĕl'fāst'), *a.* Having the striking surface convex; — said of hammers.

bell'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **a** A plant of the genus *Campanula*. **b** The daffodil. *Dial. Eng.*

bell'flow'er, *n.* [F. *bellefleur*, lit., beautiful flower.] A kind of apple. The yellow bellflower is a large winter apple.

bell gable. A piece of walling pierced with openings, which are usually arched, and arranged for the hanging of large bells; often, an upward prolongation above the roof of a gable wall, as of a church or chapel.

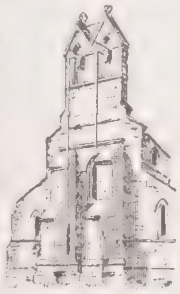

Bell Gable.

bell'hang'er (bĕl'hăng'ẽr), *n.* One who hangs or puts up bells, esp. as a trade. — **bell'hang'ing**, *n.*

bell heather. Either of two European heaths or heathers, *Erica tetralix* and *E. cinerea*, the flowers of which are somewhat bell-shaped; heather bell.

bell horse. A horse wearing a bell, esp. one with a bell, flowers, ribbons, etc., to celebrate May Day, which is sometimes called **bell-horse day**.

bell'house' (bĕl'hous'), *n.* **1.** A structure for containing a bell or bells, as (properly) a detached building, or (by extension) any belfry. **2.** *Archæol.* A kind of ancient round tower, as in Ireland, probably connected with uses of defense.

bel'li-cose (bĕl'ĭ-kōs; bĕl'ĭ-kōs'; 277), *a.* [L. *bellicosus*, fr. *bellicus* of war, fr. *bellum* war. See DUEL.] Inclined to contention; warlike; pugnacious. —**bel'li-cose'ly**, *adv.*

Arnold was, in fact, in a *bellicose* vein. *Irving.*

Syn. — See BELLIGERENT.

bel'lied (bĕl'ĭd), *a.* Having a belly, or (such) a belly; specif., big-bellied; corpulent; fig., inflated; puffed out; bulging; — esp. in comb., as, pot-*bellied*, shad-*bellied*.

bel-lig'er-ence (bĕ-lĭj'ẽr-ĕns) } *n.* Quality of being bel-
bel-lig'er-en-cy (-lĭj'ẽr-ĕn-sĭ) } ligerent; status of a belligerent; act or state of waging war; warfare.

bel-lig'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *belligerans*, p. pr. of *belligerare* to wage war, fr. *belliger* waging war; *bellum* war + *gerere* to wage. See BELLICOSE, JEST.] **1.** Waging war; carrying on war. When a colony, a province, or a revolutionary party or section is engaged in waging war against its general government, it has no standing in international law until it is recognized as belligerent by neutral powers. Such recognition protects it by, and subjects it to, the laws of war. It cannot be so recognized until it is maintaining an independent *de facto* government.
2. Pertaining or tending to war; warlike; of or relating to belligerents; as, a *belligerent* tone; *belligerent* rights.

Syn. — Warlike, hostile; irascible, choleric; disputatious, wrangling. — BELLIGERENT, BELLICOSE, PUGNACIOUS, QUARRELSOME, CONTENTIOUS, LITIGIOUS agree in the idea of aptness to contend. That is BELLIGERENT which is of a warlike character or actually engaged in hostilities; that is BELLICOSE which is inclined to fight; as, a *belligerent* gesture, the *belligerent* powers; a *bellicose* mood, in a *bellicose* vein. PUGNACIOUS differs from *bellicose* (which is sometimes given a semihumorous or mock-heroic turn) in applying more commonly to disposition or character; it does not convey the impression of pettiness or ill-nature implied in QUARRELSOME; as, "The Scotch are certainly a most *pugnacious* people; their whole history proves it" (*G. Borrow*); "The snake, though high-spirited, is not *quarrelsome*; he considers his fangs to be given for defense, and not for annoyance" (*Sidney Smith*). CONTENTIOUS frequently suggests a certain perversity of temper and wearisome persistence in dispute; as, "A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike" (*Prov.* xxvii. 15). LITIGIOUS is now commonly confined to fondness for legal contention; as, a *litigious* client; "If the spirit be not tamed and broken by these happy methods, it is stubborn and *litigious*" (*Burke*). See MARTIAL, DISPUTE, CONTENTION; cf. ANGRY.

bel-lig'er-ent (bĕ-lĭj'ẽr-ĕnt), *n.* A belligerent nation, state, or person.

bel-lip'o-tent (bĕ-lĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *bellipotens*; *bellum* war + *potens* powerful.] Mighty in war. *Rare.*

That *bellipotent* and unmeasurable wag, Falstaff. *Leigh Hunt.*

Bel'lis (bĕl'ĭs), *n.* [L., the English daisy.] *Bot.* A small genus of scapose asteraceous herbs, the true daisies. They have flattened achenes and the involucral bracts nearly equal. *B. perennis*, the English daisy, is cultivated in the United States. The only indigenous species in the United States, *B. integrifolia*, is the *western daisy*. See DAISY.

bel'lite (-īt), *n.* An explosive consisting of five parts of ammonium nitrate to one of metadinitrobenzene, usually with some potassium nitrate.

bell jar. A kind of glass vessel open at the bottom and closed at the top like a bell.

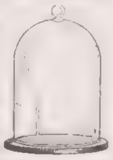

Bell Jar.

bell'man (bĕl'măn), *n.* A man who rings a bell, as a town-crier, or a night watchman.

bell mare. A mare wearing a bell and used as a leader, as in mule herding.

bell metal. A hard alloy or bronze, consisting usually of three to four parts of copper to one of tin, used for making bells. — **bell-metal ore**, *Min.*, stannite.

bell'mouth' (bĕl'mouth'), *v. t.* To make or furnish with a belled, or flaring, mouth.

bell'-mouthed' (-mouthd'; -moutht'), *a.* Flaring at the mouth; as, a *bell-mouthed* gun. *Byron.*

Bel-lo'na (bĕ-lō'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *bellum* war.] *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of war, closely associated with Mars. Before her temple, which stood near the Circus Maximus, was the **Columna Bellica**, from which, when war was declared, a bloody spear was cast into a neighboring plat, feignedly foreign territory. A second *Bellona*, with whom the first became identified, was the Cappadocian **Mâ** or **Mâ-Bellona**, whose priests, **Bel'lo-na'ri-i** (bĕl'ō-nā'rĭ-ī), danced frenziedly and gashed themselves in order to read the future. Bellona was also identified with the Greek *Enyo*.

bel'low (bĕl'ō), *v. i.*; BEL'LOWED (-ōd); BEL'LOW-ING. [ME. *belwen*, *belowen*, AS. *bylgean*; prob. akin to AS. *bellan*, G. *bellen*, Lith. *balsas* voice, Skr. *bhash* to bellow. Cf. BELL, *n. & v.*] **1.** To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull.
2. To bawl; vociferate; clamor; roar. *Dryden.*
3. To make a loud, hollow sound; to roar.

The *bellowing* voice of boiling seas. *Dryden.*

bel'low, *v. t.* To emit with a loud, deep voice or bellow; — with *out* or *forth*. "Would *bellow* out a laugh." *Dryden.*

bel'low, *n.* A loud, deep, resounding cry or noise, as of a bull; a roar. "Hear the *bellow* of fear." *C. A. Keeler.*

bel'lows (bĕl'ōz; -ŭs; 277: *see note below*), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *bely*, *below*, belly, bellows, AS. *belg*, *belig*, bag, bellows, belly. *Bellows* is prop. a pl. and the orig. sense is bag. See BELLY.] **1.** An instrument, utensil, or machine, which, by alternate expansion and contraction, or by rise and fall of the top, draws in air through a valve or orifice and expels it more or less forcibly through a tube for various purposes, as blowing fires, ventilating mines, or filling the pipes of an organ with wind. Also, by extension, any of various forms of rotary and other blowers. See BLOWER, *n.*, 2 **b**.

Old Roman Lamp, with figure of man using a pair of Bellows

2. Fig., that which fans the flame of passion, evil, or the like. "My voice is not a *bellows* unto ire." *Keats.*
3. The lungs. *Donne.*
4. The expansible part of the ordinary photographic camera.

☞ Walker and the other orthoëpists of the early 19th century have bĕl'ŭs only, but within recent times this has largely been superseded by bĕl'ōz. Cf. GALLOWS.

a pair of bellows, an instrument for blowing fires consisting of two nearly heart-shaped boards with handles, connected by leather, and having a valve and tube.

bel'lows, *v. t.* To blow with or as with bellows.

The fire being *bellowsed* up. *R. D. Blackmore.*

bellows fish. **a** Any of several hemibranchiate fishes so called from their deep, compressed body and long tubular snout. *Macrorhamphosus*, syn. *Centriscus*, *scolopax* is the European species. Called also *trumpet fish*, *snipe fish*, etc. **b** The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*). *Local, U. S.*

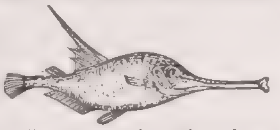

Bellows Fish (*Macrorhamphosus scolopax*). (¼)

bell pepper. *Capsicum annuum*, the red pepper of the gardens.

Bell process. *Metal.* The process of washing molten pig iron by adding iron oxide, proposed by I. Lowthian Bell of England about 1875.

bell pull. A cord, handle, or knob, connecting with a bell to ring it.

bell punch. A kind of hand punch provided with a bell.

bell ringer. One who rings a bell or bells. — **bell ringing**.

bell roof. A roof having the general lines of a bell.

bell screw. A bell-shaped device with an internal thread, used in well boring to recover tools broken off in the well.

bell'-shaped' (bĕl'shāpt'), *a.* Having the general shape of a bell; campanulate, as some corollas.

Bell's law (bĕlz). [After Sir Charles *Bell*, English neurologist.] *Physiol.* The law that the roots of the spinal nerves coming from the anterior portion of the spinal cord are motor in function, those from the posterior sensory.

Bell's palsy. Paralysis of the facial nerve, producing distortion of one side of the face.

bell trap. A kind of bell-shaped stench trap.

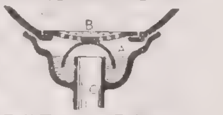

Bell Trap. *A* Bell with edges sealed by water; *B* Strainer; *C* Waste Pipe.

bell'weth'er (bĕl'wĕth'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A wether, or sheep, which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.
2. Hence: **a** A leader. *Mostly contemptuous. Swift.* **b** A noisy, clamorous, or talkative person. *Shelton.*

bell'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* *Bot.* **a** Any campanulaceous plant. **b** Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Uvularia*, having yellow, bell-shaped flowers. *U. S.*

bel'ly (bĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [ME. *bali*, *bely*, AS. *belg*, *belig*, bag, bellows, belly: akin to Icel. *belgr* bag, bellows, Sw. *bälg*, Dan. *bælg*, D. & G. *balg*, Goth. *balgs* wine skin; cf. W. *bol* the paunch or belly, dim. *boly*, Ir. *bolg*, L. *follis* bellows, bag. Cf. BELLOWS, FOLLICLE, FOOL, BILGE.]
1. That part of the human body between the breast and the thighs, containing the bowels; the abdomen.
2. The part of a garment that covers a person's belly.

Such a sleeve, such a shirt, *belly* and all. *B. Jonson.*

3. The under part of the body of animals, corresponding to the human belly. "The *belly* of their steeds." *Shak.*
4. The stomach and its adjuncts; hence, appetite or need for food. *Walton.*
5. *Obs.* **a** A glutton. **b** The bowels. **c** The womb. "Before I formed thee in the *belly* I knew thee." *Jer.* i. 5.
6. The internal cavity of the body; hence, any part likened to it in its interior or middle position or in being hollow; the inside; as, the *belly*, or inside, of a curved timber. "Over the *belly* of all Asia." *Ussher.*
7. The part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance; bulging part; as, the *belly* of a flask.
8. The front or anterior, or the lower, surface of anything, as opposed to the back, esp. when bulging; as, the *belly* of a printing type, that is, the front, or nicked side; the *belly* of a beam.
9. Specif.: **a** The part of a sail that swells out when filled with wind. **b** The wooden casing of the axletree of a coach. **c** The belly piece of a hide. **d** *Saddlery.* A piece of leather fixed to the back of the cantle. **e** The upper plate of the sounding box of instruments of the violin class; also, an analogous part in certain other musical instruments. **f** The inner side of a bow, which is nearest the archer when he bends it. **g** That part of a blast furnace at the top of the boshes, where the diameter is greatest. **h** *Mining.* A bulging or suddenly widened portion of a vein. **i** The piece of wool from the sheep's belly; — usually in *pl.*

bel'ly, *v. t. & i.*; BEL'LIED (-ĭd); BEL'LY-ING. **1.** To swell out; to bulge or fill out; specif., *Obs.*, to become corpulent.

The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. *Wool Trade.* To remove the wool on the belly of (a sheep) before shearing. *Australia.*

bel'ly-band' (-bănd'), *n.* A band that passes around or across the belly; specif.: **a** A band that goes around or under the belly of a horse and holds the saddle, harness, or shafts in place; a girth. **b** *Naut.* A strengthening band of canvas sewed across a sail below the lower reef band.

belly brace. **a** A brace joining the frames of a locomotive and stayed to the under side of the boiler. **b** See TRUSS.

bel'ly-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as satisfies the appetite; hence, a great abundance. *Lloyd.*

King James told his son that he would have his *bellyful* of parliamentary impeachments. *Johnson.*

bel'ly-god', *n.* One who serves his appetite as a god.

belly guy *or* **stay**. A guy or stay attached to the belly, or middle, of a piece, as of a spar, as to prevent buckling.

bel'ly-pinch' (-pĭnch'; 140), *n.* Hunger pains in the belly.

bel'ly-pinched' (-pĭncht'), *a.* Pinched with hunger; starved. "The *belly-pinched* wolf." *Shak.*

belly worm. An intestinal worm.

be-long' (bē-lŏng'; 205), *v. i.*; BE-LONGED' (-lŏngd'); BE-LONG'ING. [ME. *belongen* (akin to D. *belangen* to concern, G. *belangen* to attain to, to concern); *be-* + *longen* to belong. See 2d LONG.] [Usually construed with *to* or, arch., *unto*; formerly sometimes used with an *indirect object*.]
1. To be connected (with) as an adjunct, attribute, function, duty, part, or the like; hence, in specific or secondary senses, to be appendant or related.

We know what *belongs* to a watch. *Shak*

‖ **belle' pas'sion'** (pä'syôN'). [F.] Love.

Bel-le'rus (bĕ-lē'rŭs), *n.* A giant, fabled guardian of Land's End (Roman *Bellerium*), Eng.

bel-let'rist, belle-let'trist (bĕl-lĕt'rĭst), *n.* A person devoted to belles-lettres.

bellewe. † BELLOW.

bell'-flow'ered (-flou'ẽrd), *a.* Having bell-shaped flowers.

bell-flowered squill. The Spanish jacinth.

bellflower family. *Bot.* The family Campanulaceæ.

bell gamba = CONE GAMBA.

bell glass. = BELL JAR.

bell harp. *Music.* A kind of harp instrument, commonly inclosed in a box so as to be swung like a bell while its strings were twanged.

bell horn. A horn giving a tone [like a bell.]

bel'li-bone (bĕl'ĭ-bōn), *n.* [F. *belle et bonne*, beautiful and good.] A fair maid; a bonny girl. *Obs.*

bel'lic, bel'li-cal, *a.* [L. *bellicus*.] Of war; martial. *Obs.*

bel'li-cos'i-ty (bĕl'ĭ-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Bellicose inclination.

bel'li-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Bellicose.

bel'lies. † BELLOWS.

bel-lif'er-ous (bĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bellifer*; *bellum* war + *ferre* to bring.] Bringing war. *Bailey.*

Our God is not a *belliferous* God. *H. W. Beecher.*

bel-lig'er-ent-ly, *adv.* of BELLIGERENT.

bel-lig'er-ous (bĕ-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Belligerent. *Obs. & R.*

bell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BELL, *v.*

bell'ing, *n.* The use of the diving bell in submarine work.

Bel-li'ni's tubes (bĕl-lē'nĭz). See under TUBE.

bel'isand, *a.* [Prob. fr. OF. *belissant*, p. pr. of *belir* to please.] Elegant. *Obs.* [for BALD COOT.]

bell kite. Scot. and dial. Eng.

bell ling. The Scotch, or black, heath of Europe (*Erica cinerea*).

bell magpie. = PIPING CROW.

bell'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

bell moth. Any of a group of tortricid moths which when at rest suggest the outline of a bell.

bell'mouth'ing (bĕl'mouth'ĭng), *n.* *Iron & Steel Manuf.* = TAILORING. *Eng.*

bel-lol'o-gy (bĕ-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *bellum* war + *-logy*.] The science of war.

bel'lon (bĕl'ŭn), *n.* Lead colic.

‖ **Bel'lo-na'ri-i** (bĕl'ō-nā'rĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] See BELLONA.

Bel-lo'ni-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Bellona or war; warlike.

bel-lo'ni-on, *n.* A machine-played musical instrument of 24 trumpets and 2 drums.

bel-loot' (bĕ-lo͞ot'), *n.* Also *belote* and *ballote*. [Sp. *bellota* acorn.] The edible acorn of the holm oak (*Quercus ilex*).

Bel-lov'a-ci (bĕ-lŏv'ȧ-sī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Belgian tribe, dwelling near the mouth of the Seine. Cæsar conquered them.

bel'low-er, *n.* One that bellows.

bel'lows-ful, *n.* See -FUL. *Obs.*

bell polyp. A bell animalcule.

bell rose. The daffodil. *Rare.*

Bell's purchase, *or* **tackle**. See TACKLE.

bell team. A team of horses decorated with bells.

bell tent. A circular conical-topped tent.

Bell'-the-Cat', *n.* A sobriquet given to Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus. In 1482, when the Scottish nobles sought to remove Cochrane, Earl of Mar, and other court favorites of James III., Lord Grey asked, "Who will bell the cat?" "I will," answered Douglas.

bell'-tongue'. Corrupt. of BILTONG.

bell'top'per, *n.* A tall silk hat, or Paris hat. *Colloq., Australia.*

bell'top'per-dom (-dŭm). See -DOM.

bell tree = SILVER-BELL TREE.

bell tubing. Tubing for the passage of a bell wire.

Bel'lu-æ (bĕl'ū-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bellua* beast.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of ungulate mammals. In the Linnæan system it included those with incisors in both jaws. *Obs.*

bellue. † BELLOW.

bel'lu-ine (bĕl'ū-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [L. *belluinus*, fr. *bellua* beast.] Pert. to, or like, a beast; brutal. *Obs.*

‖ **bel'lum in'ter-ne-ci'num**. [L.] Internecine war.

‖ **bel'lum le-tha'le**. [L.] Deadly [war.]

bel'lust, *p. p.* Phonetic spelling of *bellowsed*, p. p. of BELLOWS.

bell'ware', *n.* Kelp. *Rare. Scot.*

bell'wa'ver, *v. i.* To waver or swing like a bell; hence, to fluctuate; to wander or ramble, as the wits. *Obsoles. Scot.*

bel'ly-ache' (-āk'), *n.* Pain in the bowels; colic. *Vulgar.*

bel'ly-ache' bush, **bel'ly-ache' weed**. The euphorbiaceous plant *Jatropha gossipiifolia*. Its seeds are purgative.

bel'ly-blind', *n.* [See BLIND, *a.* *Belly-* is of uncert. origin.] A blindfolded person, esp. in the game of blindman's buff; also, the game itself. *Scot.*

bel'ly-bound', *a.* Constipated.

bel'ly-cheat', **bel'ly-chete'**, *n.* *Obs. Slang.* A thing for the belly; specif.: **a** Food. **b** An apron.

bel'ly-cheer', *n.* Gratification of the belly; gluttony; hence, food. *Obs.* [feast. *Obs.*]

bel'ly-cheer', *v. i.* To revel; to

belly doublet. A doublet of the 16th century, hanging down so as to cover the belly. *Shak.*

bel'ly-flaught' (-fläkt'), *a.* Headlong; face downwards. *Scot.*

bel'ly-ing (bĕl'ĭ-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BELLY, *v.*

belly metal. Belly timber. *Obs.*

belly offal. See HIDE, *Illust.*

bel'ly-piece', *n.* The piece or part that forms or covers the belly. *Obs.* of the human body.

belly rail. A transverse rail forming part of the main body of a pianoforte frame.

belly roll. A roller bulging in the middle, as for rolling land.

belly stay. See BELLY GUY.

belly timber. Food. *Formerly serious; now dial. or facetious.*

belly truss. See TRUSS.

belly wash. Poor liquor; inferior drink. *Vulgar.*

Bel'ma-im (bĕl'mā-ĭm). *Bib.*

Bel'-Mar'duk (bĕl'mär'do͝ok), *n.* See BEL, MARDUK.

Bel'men. *Bib.*

be-loam', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-lock', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

Bel'o-don (bĕl'ō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. βέλος arrow + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PHYTOSAURUS. — **bel'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *n.*

beloe. † BELOW.

be'loid, *a.* **1.** Arrow-shaped. **2.** *Craniol.* Having a contour broad in the occipital and narrow in the frontal regions, when seen from the norma verticalis.

belok. † BELOUKE.

bel'o-man'cy (bĕl'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. βέλος arrow + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of arrows.

Bel'o-ne (bĕl'ō-nē), *n.* [NL.,

C D E F G H I J K L M

2. To be the property (of); as, the book *belongs* to me.
3. To be the proper concern, business, or function (of); to appertain (to). "Do not interpretations *belong* to God?" *Gen.* xl. 8.
4. To be suitable or meet (for); to be due (to); — also, formerly with *indirect object*.
Strong meat *belongeth* to them that are of full age. *Heb.* v. 14.
More evils *belong* us than happen to us. *B. Jonson.*
5. To have relation or reference (to). *Archaic.*
Nor *belong* these my words only to you, but generally to all nations. *Coverdale.*
6. To be attached or bound (to) or connected (with) by some relation, as of birth, allegiance, residence, dependency; specif., to have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy.
The mighty men which *belonged* to David. 1 *Kings* i. 6.
be-long'ing (bē-lŏng'ĭng; 205), *n.* **1**. [Commonly in *pl.*] A thing or person that belongs to one; specif.: **a** That which pertains to one. **b** *pl.* Goods or effects. "Thyself and thy *belongings.*" *Shak.* **c** That which is connected with a principal or greater thing; an appendage; an appurtenance. **d** *pl.* Family; relations; household. *Colloq.*
Few persons of her ladyship's *belongings* stopped, before they did her bidding, to ask her reasons. *Thackeray.*
2. The fact of belonging or appertaining. "Cases of doubtful *belonging.*" *W. D. Whitney.*
bel'o-nite (bĕl'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. βελόνη a needle.] *Min.* A needle-shaped crystallite. See CRYSTALLITE.
be-lord' (bē-lôrd'), *v. t.* **1**. To address as "lord."
2. To act the lord over.
be-love' (bē-lŭv'), *v. t.* [ME. *bilufien.* See BE-; LOVE, *v. t.*] To love; — now only in *passive*. Used with *with* (*obs.*), *of* (*archaic or poetic*), and *by*. *Wodroephe.*
Antony, so well *beloved* of Cæsar. *Shak.*
be-loved' (*as p. p.* bē-lŭvd'; *as adj.*, bē-lŭv'ĕd or bē-lŭvd'), *p. p. & a.* Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart. "This is my *beloved* Son." *Matt.* iii. 17. — *n.* (bē-lŭv'ĕd; bē-lŭvd'). One greatly loved.
My *beloved* is mine, and I am his. *S. of Sol.* ii. 16.
beloved disciple, John the evangelist and apostle. (See *John* xiii. 23; xix. 26, 27; xx. 2; xxi. 7, 20.) — **b. physician**, St. Luke; — so called by the apostle Paul (*Col.* iv. 14).
be-low' (bē-lō'), *adv.* [*be-* by + *low*, a.] In a lower place, with respect to any object; in or to a lower position; beneath. Specif.: **1**. On the earth, as being below the heavens.
The fairest child of Jove
Below for ever sought, and blessed above. *Prior.*
2. Below the earth; specif., in hell, or the regions of the dead; in Hades.
3. Lower on a page; hence, in some part following.
4. On or to a lower floor or deck; below stairs; downstairs; below deck. "Lord Marmion waits *below.*" *Scott.*
5. In or to a lower rank or station; specif., in or to a court or tribunal of inferior jurisdiction.
be-low', *prep.* **1**. Under, or lower than, in place; not so high as; directly under; beneath; as, *below* the moon; *below* the knee. *Shak.*
2. Beneath on a page or sheet; hence, after, on any page.
3. Inferior to, or lower than, in rank, worth, dignity, value, amount, etc. "One degree *below* kings." *Addison.*
4. Unworthy of; unbefitting; beneath.
Who thinks no fact *below* his regard. *Hallam.*
5. So low as to be unaffected or uninfluenced by.
It is possible to be *below* flattery as well as above it. *Macaulay.*
6. Later than in time; after. *Rare.*
Syn. — BELOW, UNDER, BENEATH, in their literal senses, indicate lower position relatively to some other object or place. BELOW (opposed to *above*, which see) applies to that which is anywhere in a lower plane than the object of reference; UNDER (opposed to *over*; see ABOVE), to that which is below in a relatively vertical line, it sometimes implies actual covering; as, *below* sea level, the valley far *below* us; *under* a tree, *under* the bed; to hide one's light *under* a bushel; the Whirlpool Rapids are *below*, the Cave of the Winds is *under*, Niagara Falls; the whole visible landscape is *below*, but only a small portion of it *under*, an observer in a balloon. BENEATH is a somewhat literary equivalent of both *below* and (esp.) *under*; as, "heaven above, or . . . the earth *beneath*" (*Ex.* xx. 4); "*beneath* the spreading tree" (*Goldsmith*). In their figurative senses, BELOW and UNDER agree in expressing inferiority, but differ (like *above* and *over*) in the immediacy of the relation expressed; thus, one officer may be *below* another in rank, without being *under* him in immediate subordination. Similarly, with reference to deficiency, *below* is commonly used in general, *under* in more specific, relations; as, a gold dollar weighing *under* 28.5 grains is *below* the standard; *under* six years of age, *below* the average. BENEATH frequently suggests unworthiness or lack of desert; as, to marry *beneath* one, *beneath* one's notice, *beneath* contempt.
below decks, in or to a place under the main deck of a vessel, usually in or to the hold. — **b. stairs**, on or to a lower floor, esp. the ground floor; hence, in the kitchen or place where the servants work.
At such a table I . . . often think of the hurry and anxiety *below stairs.* *Scribner's Mag.*

— **to strike, tackle** (or the like) **below the belt**, to strike, tackle (or the like) lower down than the waist line (where the belt is worn), which is forbidden by the rules of some sports; hence, to take an unfair advantage of. *Cant or Colloq.*
Bel'phe-gor (bĕl'fē-gôr), *n.* **1**. Baalpeor.
2. A certain archdemon. According to an old story he was chosen by lot to live on earth for ten years with a wife to test the truth of the statement that wives brought their husbands to hell. He fled, dismayed, from the terrors of the married state.
Bel-shaz'zar (bĕl-shăz'ăr), *n. Bib.* The last king of Babylon, son of Nebuchadrezzar. He was slain by the Medes and Persians. See MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.
bel'sire' (bĕl'sīr'), *n.* [F. *bel* fair, beautiful + *sire.* Cf. BEAUSIRE; BELDAM.] A grandfather, or ancestor. *Obs.* "His great *belsire* Brute." *Drayton.*
belt (bĕlt), *n.* [AS. *belt*; akin to Icel. *belti*, Sw. *bälte*, Dan. *bælte*, OHG. *balz*; all fr. L. *balteus.*] **1**. A broadish strip of leather, cloth, or the like, used to girdle the person, whether to hold the dress, to support weapons, ornaments, etc., to serve as a bandage for warmth or protection, or to be an ornament; as, a lady's *belt*; a sword *belt.*
The shining *belt* with gold inlaid. *Dryden.*
2. Specif.: Such a strip worn as a token or badge of distinction, as of the rank of an earl or knight.
3. Any encircling, girdling, or extended strip, stripe, or series of things resembling or suggesting a belt (in sense 1); specif.: **a** A band or stripe, as of color, around or across an organ or part, a circular ridge or series of ridges, etc. **b** *Geog.* A narrow passage or strait; as, the Great *Belt* and Little *Belt*, leading to the Baltic Sea. **c** *Biogeog.* An area distinctively characterized by its species or forms of life; as a pine *belt*, a forest *belt*, etc. **d** *Astron.* One of certain girdles or zones on the surface of a planet, as Jupiter and Saturn, supposed to be of the nature of clouds. **e** *Arch.* = BAND, *n.*, 8 **a**. A very broad band is more properly termed a *belt.* **f** *Shipbuilding.* A series of thick armor plates extending along the water line of an armored vessel. **g** A strip of wool that frequently becomes soiled on the buttocks and tail of a sheep. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. *Mach.* A flexible band, usually endless, broad, flat, and made of leather, passing round two or more pulleys, cylinders, cones, or the like for communicating motion, transmitting power, changing velocity ratios of shafts (by using pulleys of different diameters), etc.
5. A blow or whack, as with the fist. *Slang.*
belt of calms, the doldrums. See DOLDRUM, 3.
belt, *v. t.*; BELT'ED, *Obs.* BELT; BELT'ING. **1**. To encircle, girdle, mark, or stripe, or invest with or as with a belt; to encompass; surround.
A coarse black robe *belted* round the waist. *C. Reade.*
They *belt* him round with hearts undaunted. *Wordsworth.*
2. To gird or equip by means of a belt.
Belt he was with a sword of metal bright. *Douglas.*
3. To make fast with a belt; to gird on.
Ane sword was *belt* about his [loins] *J. Rolland.*
4. To beat with or as with a belt; to strap; hence, *Slang*, to inflict a blow upon, as with the fist; to strike. *Hogg.*
Bel'tane (bĕl'tān), *n.* [Gael. *bealltainn*, *bealltuinn.*] **a** The first day of May (Old Style). **b** = BEALTINE.
belt course. *Arch.* A horizontal band forming part of an architectural composition, as on the face of a building, or in an elaborate interior where it may break around pillars, engaged columns, etc.

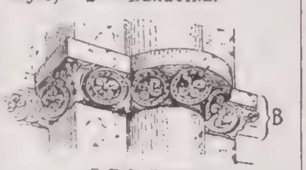

B Belt Course.

belt'ed (bĕl'tĕd; -tĭd; 7), *a.* **1**. Encircled by, or secured with, a belt; as, a *belted* plaid; girt with a belt as an honorary distinction; as, a *belted* earl.
A prince can make a *belted* knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that. *Burns.*
2. Marked or furnished with a band; as, a *belted* stalk.
3. Worn in, or suspended from, the belt.
Three men with *belted* brands. *Scott.*
belted cattle, cattle, orig. from Dutch stock, having a broad band of white round the middle, with the rest of the body black. — **b. kingfisher**. See KINGFISHER. — **B. Will**, Lord William Howard (1563–1640), warden of the Western Marches.
belt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BELT. Specif.: *vb. n.* The material of which a belt or belts are made; also, belts collectively.
belt line. A railroad line, esp. a street-car line, which makes a complete circuit, as around a town.
belt perch. *Mach.* A rest over which an endless belt is placed when unshipped.
belt pipe. A steam pipe encircling a steam-engine cylinder.
belt punch. A punch for making holes in a belt.

Belt Punch.

belt speeder. A device consisting of two cone pulleys by means of which the speed of a belt may be varied.

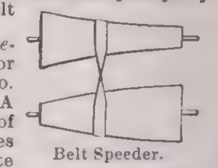

Belt Speeder.

be-lu'ga (bē-lōō'gȧ), *n.* **1**. [Russ. *byeluga*, fr. *byely* white.] The huso, or great sturgeon of Europe. See HUSO.
2. [Russ. *byelukha* or *byeluga.*] A cetacean (*Delphinapterus leucas*) of the dolphin family, which becomes about ten feet long, and is white when adult; the white whale. It occurs chiefly in northern seas and esp. in the lower St. Lawrence River.

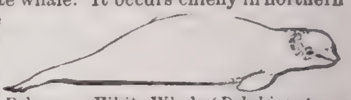

Beluga, or White Whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*). (1/80)

beluga caviar. Caviar prepared from the roe of the huso.
beluga isinglass. Isinglass prepared from the swimming bladder of the huso.
Be'lus (bē'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βῆλος.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* **a** A son of Libya, father of Ægyptus, Danaus, Cepheus, and Phineus. **b** A king of Tyre, father of Dido and Pygmalion.
2. A legendary king of Assyria, father of Ninus.
bel've-dere' (bĕl'vē-dēr'; bĕl'vā-dā'rā), *n.* [It., fr. *bello*, *bel*, beautiful + *vedere* to see.] **1**. In Italian architecture, a building commanding a fine prospect. The most celebrated one is that formerly north of the Vatican palace, now replaced by the northernmost galleries of the palace, which retain the name (see APOLLO OF THE BELVEDERE).
2. *Hort.* Mock cypress.
‖ **be'ma** (bē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* BEMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [Gr. βῆμα step, platform.] **1**. **a** In an early Christian church, or the modern Greek church, the part reserved for the higher clergy; the inner or eastern part of the chancel. See BASILICA, *Illust.* **b** Erroneously, a pulpit.
2. *Gr. Antiq.* See MEASURE.
be-maze' (bē-māz'), *v. t.* [ME. *bimasen*; *be-*, 2 + *masen* to maze.] To bewilder; stupefy.
Intellects *bemazed* in endless doubt. *Cowper.*
be-mean' (bē-mēn'), *v. t.* To make mean; to lower; — now usually with a reflexive pronoun. *C. Reade.*
be-mire' (bē-mīr'), *v. t.*; BE-MIRED' (-mīrd'); BE-MIR'ING (-mīr'ĭng). To drag through, encumber with, or fix in, the mire; to befoul with mud or dirt. — **be-mire'ment**, *n.*
Bemired and benighted in the bog. *Burke.*
The purest innocence will be *bemired* by malice. *Spurgeon.*
be-mist' (bē-mĭst'), *v. t.* To envelop, cover, involve, or obscure in or as if in a mist; fig., to bewilder; dim.
God *bemisted* the . . . minds of those proud sophists. *T. Gale.*
be-moan' (bē-mōn'), *v. t.*; BE-MOANED' (-mōnd'); BE-MOAN'ING. [ME. *bimenen*, AS. *bemǣnan*; *be-* + *mǣnan* to moan. See MOAN.] **1**. To express deep grief for by moaning; to express pity or sorrow for; to bewail; to pity or sympathize with; with *reflex.*, to bewail one's lot; to lament.
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans.* *Dryden.*
People grieve and *bemoan* themselves, but it is not half so bad with them as they say. *Emerson.*
2. To express by moans. *Obs.* *Gower.*
Syn. — See DEPLORE.
be-moan', *v. i.* To lament; grieve.
be-mock' (bē-mŏk'; 205), *v. t.* To mock; to mock at. *Shak.*
be-muse' (bē-mūz'), *v. t.*; BE-MUSED' (-mūzd'); BE-MUS'ING (-mūz'ĭng). [*be-* + *muse*, v.] To muddle, daze, or stupefy.
A parson much *bemused* in beer. *Pope.*
His blue-gray eyes looking bleared and *bemused* in unexpectedly facing the light. *W. Black.*
ben (bĕn), *adv.* [AS. *binnan*; *be-* by + *innan* within, *in* in.] Within; in; in or into the inner or the more interior part of a house; in or into the parlor or chamber; — opposed to *but.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
The words *but* and *ben* have special reference to the structure of dwelling houses formerly prevalent . . . in which there was only one outer door, so that it was usual to enter through the kitchen into the parlor, and through the latter to an inner chamber, bedroom, or the like . . . These phrases are retained even in more modern houses, where the parlor has a separate entrance. "go *but*" = "go into the kitchen;" "come *ben*" = "come into the parlor," etc. Also apartments on opposite sides of a passage are said to be *but and ben* with each other. *Oxf. E. D.*
ben, *prep.* In or into the interior part of (a house); within. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ben, *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Inner; interior; hence, of or pertaining to the parlor. — *n.* The ben, or inner, room; — opposed to *but.*
ben, *n.*, **ben nut**. [Ar. *bān* the ben tree.] The seed of any species of *Moringa.* The oil expressed from it, called *oil of ben*, is used for extracting perfumes and for lubricating delicate machinery. See MORINGA.
be-name' (bē-nām'), *v. t.*; *p. p.* BE-NAMED' (-nāmd'), BE-NEMPT', BE-NEMPT'ED. **1**. To declare or promise solemnly or on oath. *Obs.*
2. To name; to call; to style as. *Obs. or (in p.p.) Archaic.*
be-nam'i (bĕ-näm'ē), *adv.* Also **be-nam'ee**. [Hind.,

fr. Gr. βελόνη needle.] *Zool.* Typical genus of needlefishes.
be-longd'. Belonged. *Ref. Sp.*
be-long'er, *n.* One that belongs. *Rare.*
Be-lon'i-dæ (bē-lŏn'ĭ-dē), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See NEEDLEFISH.
bel'o-noid, *a.* [Gr. βελόνη needle + *-oid.*] Needlelike in shape: styloid.
Be-loo'chee, **Be-loo'che** (bē-lōō'-chē). Vars. of BALUCHI.
be-look', *v. t. & i.* [*be-* + ME. *lokien*, *loken*, to look, AS. *lōcian.*] To look at; to look about. *Obs.*
Be-los'to-ma (bē-lŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βέλος arrow + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of very large aquatic bugs. See FISH KILLER.
Be-los'to-mat'i-dæ (bē-lŏs'tō-măt'ĭ-dē), **Bel'os-tom'i-dæ** (bĕl'-ŏs-tŏm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See FISH KILLER.
be-lote'. Var. of BELLOOT.
be-lou'ga. Var. of BELUGA, 1.
be-lou'ke, *v. t.* [AS. *belūcan.*] To shut in; to include. *Obs.*
be-lout', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
below. † BELLOW, BELLOWS.
be-low', *v. t.* [*be-* + *low* to lower.] To lower; humble. *Obs.*
belowen. Obs. p. p. of BELIE.
be-loz'enged (bē-lŏz'ĕnjd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
Bel-phœ'be (bĕl-fē'bē), *n.* [*bel*, a. + *Phœbe* Diana.] In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a huntress, intended as a likeness of Elizabeth the woman, as distinguished from Elizabeth the queen, imaged in Gloriana.
bel'swag'ger, *n.* [Perh. for *bellyswagger.*] A lewd man; a pander: also, a bully. *Obs.*
belt. Obs. pret. of BUILD.
Bel'tain-e (bĕl'tĭn-ē). Var. of BEALTINE.
belt conveyor. A conveyor consisting of a belt.
Bel'te-ne-bros' (bĕl'tĭ-nā-brōs'), *n.* [Sp.: cf. OF. & Pr. *bel* beautiful, and *tenebros* gloomy: the beautiful gloomy one.] Amadis of Gaul; — a name assumed by him on retiring to a hermitage.
belt'er, *n. Dial.* A heavy blow: also, anything very large of its kind: a whopper.
Bel'te-shaz'zar (bĕl'tē-shăz'-ăr), *n. Bib.* Daniel; — so called by Nebuchadrezzar. *Dan.* iv. 8.
Bel'tis, *n.* See BELIT.
bel'tong. Var. of BILTONG.
belt pulley. = BAND PULLEY.
bel tree. The bel.
belt saw. = BAND SAW.
Belt series. *Geol.* The series of Proterozoic rocks of the Little Belt Mountain region, Montana.
belt shifter *or* **shipper**. A contrivance, usually a fork operated by a lever, for shifting a belt from one pulley to another.
belt'wise' (bĕlt'wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
belu. † BELLOWS.
belufien. † BELOVE.
be-lull', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-lute', *v. t.* [*be-*, 6 + L. *lutum* mud, or E. *lute* cement.] To cover with mud or lute.
beluve. † BELOVE.
be-luv'ed, **be-luvd'**. Beloved. *Ref. Sp.*
bel've-dered' (bĕl'vē-dērd'), *a.* Furnished with a belvedere.
Bel'vi-de'ra (bĕl'vĭ-dē'rȧ; -dā'rȧ), *n.* The unfortunate heroine of Otway's tragedy of "Venice Preserved."
bel'vi-dere'. Var. of BELVEDERE.
belw. † BELLOWS.
belwe. † BELLOW.
bely-. For obsolete forms in *bely-* see those in BELI-.
bely. † BELIE, BELLY, BELLOWS.
be-ly'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BELIE, *v.*
bezaar. † BEZOAR.
Bel'ze-bub. Var. of BEELZEBUB.
bel'ze-buth (bĕl'zē-bŭth), *n* [Cf. BEELZEBUB.] A Brazilian spider monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*).
bem. † BEAM.
be-mad', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-mad'am, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-mad'den-ing, *p. a.* See BE-, 2.
be-mail', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-maim', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-man', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
beman. Obs. pl. of BEME.
be-man'gle, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-man'tle, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-mar', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-mar'tyr, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-mask', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-mas'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-mat', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be'ma-tist, *n.* [Gr. βηματιστής.] *Gr. Antiq.* Official road measurer.
be-maul', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
beme. † BEAM.
beme, *n.* [AS. *bēme*, *bȳme.*] A trumpet. *Obs.*
beme, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *bȳmian.*] To trumpet. *Obs.*
be-meal', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-mean', *v. i.* [Cf. MEAN intermediate.] To intercede. *Obs.*
be-mean', *v. t.* To signify; to mean: also, to signify to. *Obs.*
be-med'aled, *or* **be-med'alled** (-mĕd'ăld), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
bemene. † BEMEAN, BEMOAN.
be'ment-ite. *n.* [After C. S. *Bement.*] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of manganese occurring in grayish yellow radiated masses.
be-mer'cy, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-mete', *v. t.* To mete, or measure. *Obs.* *Shak.*
be-mew', *v. t.* See BE-, 4; MEW, to molt. *Obs.*
bemfelling. † BEAMFILLING.
be-min'gle, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-min'strel, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-mir'ror, *v. t.* See BE-, 2: MIRROR, *v. t.* — **be-mir'ror-ment**, *n.*
be-mis'tress, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-mi'tered, *or* **be-mi'tred** (-mī'-tērd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-mix', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-moan'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
be-moand'. Bemoaned. *Ref. Sp.*
be-moan'er, *n.* One who bemoans.
be-moan'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEMOAN. — **be-moan'ing-ly**, *adv.*
be-moat', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-mockt'. Bemocked. *Ref. Sp.*
be-moil', *v. t.* [*be-*, 1 + *moil*, v. t.] To soil or encumber with mire and dirt. *Obs.* *Shak.*
be-moist', **be-mois'ten** (bē-mois'-'n), *v. t. & i.* See BE-, 2.
be-mol' (*F. pron.* bā'mŏl'), *n.* [F. *bémol*, fr. *bé* + *mol* soft.] *Music.* **a** Orig., B flat (B♭); hence, a flat on any note. *Obs., except as French.* **b** A semitone. *Obs.*
be-mole', *v. t.* See BE-, 6: MOLE, a spot.
be-molt', *or* **be-moult'**, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-mon'ster, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-moon', *v. t.* [See BE-, 6; MOON.] To make moonstruck.
be-mot'to, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-mourn', *v. t. & i.* To mourn over; lament. *Obs.*
be-mouth', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-mow', *v. t.* [*be-* + *mow* a grimace.] To grimace at. *Obs.*
be-muck', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-mud', *v. t.* **a** To cover or daub with mud; also, to muddle.
be-mud'dle, *v. t.* To muddle; to confuse. — **be-mud'dle-ment**, *n.*
be-mud'dy, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-muf'fle, *v. t.* To cover as with a muffler; to wrap up.
be-mur'mur, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-musk', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-mus'lined (-mŭz'lĭnd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-mute', *v. t.* See BE-, 4; MUTE, to dung.
be-muz'zle, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
bemy. † BEAMY.
ben. † BEAN, BEHEN.
ben. Var. of BENE.
ben. Obs. or dial. var. of BEEN.
ben. Obs. pl. pres. ind., pl. subj., and inf. of BE.
ben, *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *beann.*] A mountain, hill, or peak; — often used in the names of mountains, as *Ben Nevis.* *Scot. & Irish.*
Ben. *Bib.*
Ben. *Abbr.* Benjamin.
Ben'a-bin'a-dab (bĕn'ȧ-bĭn'ȧ-dăb). *D. Bib.*
Ben'a-cus, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very large aquatic Heteroptera. See FISH KILLER.
Ben-a'dad (bĕn-ā'dăd). *D. Bib.*
Be-na'iah (bē-nā'yȧ; bē-nī'ȧ). *Bib.*
bename. Obs. pret. of BENIM.
be-nam'i-dar' (bē-näm'ē-där'), *n.* See BENAMI.
Ben'-am'mi (bĕn'ăm'ī). *Bib.*
Ben Bolt (bōlt). A sentimental song (1843) by Thomas Dunn English, referring to a character called "sweet Alice," set to an old German air. Du Maurier's

fr. Per. *ba-nām-i* in the name of.] *Hindu Law.* In the name of (another). — *a.* Made, held, done, or the like, benami; — used to designate a transaction, contract, property, or the like, done, held, made, etc., under a name that is fictitious or is that of a third party (called a **benamidar**) who holds as ostensible owner for the principal or beneficial owner.

bench (bĕnch; 140), *n.* [ME. *bench, benk*, AS. *benc*; akin to Sw. *bänk*, Dan. *bænk*, Icel. *bekkr*, OS., D., & G. *bank*. Cf. BANK.] **1.** A long seat, differing from a *stool* in its length.
Mossy *benches* supplied the place of chairs. *Scott.*
2. A thwart or seat in a boat.
3. The seat where the judges sit in court; the seat of justice; hence, the office or dignity of a judge.
To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*. *Shak.*
4. The persons who sit as judges, collectively; also, the place where justice is administered; a court; as, the opinion of the full *bench*; the common *bench*; the King's (or Queen's) *Bench*. See KING'S BENCH.
5. A seat where a number of officials sit together in the exercise of their duties; hence, the officials themselves, or the character or dignity pertaining to their office; as, the bishops' *bench* in the House of Lords.
I do not allude to the whole of the Treasury *bench*. *J. Bright.*
6. Something like, or likened to, a bench (in sense 1); as, a *bench* of keys on an organ.
7. A footstool. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
8. A long worktable; as, a carpenter's *bench*.
9. *Mach.* Any of various machines, developments of the simple work bench with drawplates, for drawing wires, tubes, or the like.
10. A platform or series of raised boxes, etc., on which animals, as dogs, are exhibited; hence, a public exhibition of animals, esp. dogs.
11. A nearly horizontal surface raised and narrow like the top of a settee, or a conformation having such a surface, as a ledge formed by a jutting portion of a building, a level layer worked separately in a mine, a natural terrace, etc.
12. *Gas Works.* A group of retorts in an oven or furnace; also, the complete oven or furnace containing a set or group of retorts for generating illuminating gas.
13. *Hort.* A raised platform in a greenhouse or conservatory, the top of which is boxed in to contain soil to a given depth, in which plants may be grown.

bench (bĕnch), *v. t.*; BENCHED (bĕncht); BENCH'ING. **1.** To furnish with a bench or benches.
'T was *benched* with turf. *Dryden.*
2. To seat on a bench, esp. a bench of justice or honor.
Whom I . . . have *bench'd* and reared to worship. *Shak.*
3. To exhibit (animals, esp. dogs) in a bench show; to arrange the bench for (a dog or other animal show).

bench, *v. i.* **1.** To sit on a seat of justice. *Shak.*
2. To form benches or terraces. *Rare.*

bench'er (bĕn'chẽr; 140), *n.* One who sits on a bench; hence, specif.: **a** An oarsman. **b** One who frequents the benches of a tavern. **c** One who sits on an official bench, as a judge, magistrate, senator, alderman, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.* **d** *Eng. Law.* One of the senior and governing members of an Inn of Court. See *Inns of Court*, under INN.

bench hardening. The hardening of wire by drawing after annealing. — **bench'-hard'ened** (-här'dĕnd), *a.*

bench hook. *Carp.* Any of various stops to hold work on the bench.

bench'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BENCH, *v.* Specif.: *vb. n.* Benches collectively, as in a mine.

bench mark. A mark affixed to a permanent object in tidal observations, or along a line of survey, to furnish a datum level.

bench plane. Any plane, as a jack plane or a smoothing plane, used by a carpenter or joiner in bench work.

bench screw. A long screw used to close the vise jaw of an ordinary carpenter's bench vise.

bench show. An exhibition of animals, esp. dogs, in competition for prizes on the basis of physical formation and condition. Cf. FIELD TRIAL.

bench stop. A stop to hold work on a bench.

bench table. *Arch.* A projecting course at the base of a building, or round a pillar, sufficient to form a seat.

bench warrant. *Law.* A warrant issued by a presiding judge or by a court against a person guilty of some contempt, or indicted for some crime; — so called in distinction from a *justice's warrant*.

bench'y (bĕn'chĭ; 140), *a.* *Mining.* Occurring in benches, or tending to split horizontally, as a bed of coal or stone.

bend (bĕnd), *v. t.*; BENT (bĕnt) or BEND'ED (bĕn'dĕd; -dĭd); BEND'ING. [AS. *bendan* to bend, fr. *bend* a band, bond, fr. *bindan* to bind. See BIND, *v. t.*, and cf. 3d & 4th BEND.]
1. To constrain or strain to tension by a band or string; — formerly used of the bow, arbalest, catapult, etc., but now used only of the bow and understood in sense 5 (below), because of the resulting curve.
2. Hence: To cock (an arquebus, pistol, etc.). *Obs.*
3. Fig.: To strain, brace, or bring into a tense condition; — usually with *up*. *Obs. or Archaic.*
I am settled, and *bend up*
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shak.*
4. *Naut.* To fasten, as one rope to another, a sail to its yard or stay, or a cable to the ring of an anchor.
5. To strain or move (something possessing some rigidity) out of a straight line; to crook by straining; to make crooked; to curve; to bow; to make ready for use by drawing into a curve; as, to *bend* a bow; to *bend* the knee; also, by extension, to change the curvature of in any direction by constraint; as, to *bend* a crooked bar straight.
6. To cause to bow, stoop, or yield; to render submissive; to subdue. "Except she *bend* her humor." *Shak.*
7. To turn toward some certain point; to deflect; to turn; to direct by turning or deflecting, as one's steps; hence, to incline; to dispose; also, formerly, to make liable, prone, or ready. "*Bend* thine ear to supplication." *Milton.*
Towards Coventry *bend* we our course. *Shak.*
Bending her eyes . . . upon her parent. *Scott.*
8. To apply closely or with interest; to direct.
To *bend* his mind to any public business. *Sir W. Temple.*
But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will. *Pope.*
9. To drink; guzzle. *Scot.*
to bend the brow, orig., to arch the eyebrows; now, to knit the brow, as in deep thought or in anger; to scowl; frown. *Camden.* — **to b. the head** *or* **face**, to incline or lower the head or face by bending the neck; to bow the head.

bend (bĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To be moved or strained out of a straight line or away from a given line, to crook or be curving; to bow.
The green earth's end
Where the bowed welkin slow doth *bend*. *Milton.*
2. To curve over from an upright or vertical line or position.
There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully in the confined deep. *Shak.*
3. Specif., of persons, to incline the body; to stoop.
4. To bend the body in token of submission or of reverence, as in prayer; to bow; fig., to yield; submit; give way.
While each to his great Father *bends*. *Coleridge.*
Yet fairest dames and bearded men . . .
Bended with joy to his behest. *Emerson.*
5. Of the head or face, to be inclined or lowered by a bending of the neck. *Thackeray.*
6. To have a direction or inclination away from the straight line or any given line; to trend.
The island . . . *bending* from him full west. *Hakluyt.*
7. To incline or lean; also, to be directed; to tend. *Obs.*
To whom our vows and wishes *bend*. *Milton.*
8. To apply one's self closely or vigorously; as, to *bend* to the oars, that is, to row hard.
9. To direct one's self; take one's course; turn. *Archaic.* "My best train . . . who for Bohemia *bend*." *Shak.*
10. a To spring; bound. *Scot.* **b** To drink; guzzle. *Scot.*

bend, *n.* [See BEND, *v. t.*; cf. BENT, *n.*] **1.** Act of bending; a turn or deflection from a straight line or from the proper direction or normal position; state of being bent; as, a graceful *bend* of the body.
A wave just on the *bend*, and about to break over. *Hawthorne.*
2. Turn of mind; bent; inclination. *Obs.*
Farewell, poor swain; thou art not for my *bend*. *Fletcher.*
3. A bent thing, or bent part of anything, as of a river or road; a curve; crook; bow.
4. Specif. **a** *pl. Naut.* The thickest and strongest planks in the sides of a ship, more generally called *wales*. Also, the frames or ribs. **b** A piece of curved pipe, as a flat coil or an elbow. **c** In a carding machine of the roller and clearer type, the semicircular frame on which the rollers are borne in brackets; also, loosely, in a carding machine of the revolving flat type, the curved surface or plate which sustains the endless chain of flats and on which it slides.
5. a A leap. *Obs. Scot.* **b** A long draft of liquor. *Scot.*
6. *pl. Med.* Caisson disease. *Colloq.*

bend, *n.* [AS. *bend*. See BAND; cf. the preceding noun.]
1. A band, clamp, or fetter; variously, moral restraint, confinement at childbirth, etc. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* A knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to some object. See KNOT.
3. A band, or thin, flat strip, or stripe, as a ribbon, strap, ligament; specif., a decorative scroll or ribbon. *Obs.*
4. [OF. *bende, bande*, F. *bande*. See BAND.] *Her.* One of the honorable ordinaries consisting of a band one fifth of the field in breadth (one third if charged) extending diagonally across the field from dexter chief to sinister base.
5. *Leather Trade.* The half of a butt, or hide trimmed of the thinner parts, containing best quality of sole leather, called *bend leather*. See BUTT, HIDE, *Illust.*
6. *Mining.* Hard, indurated clay; bind.
in bend, *Her.*, placed across the field bendwise.

bend'er (bĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bends; specif.: **a** An instrument used for bending, as a pair of pliers. **b** A flexor muscle. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **c** A drinker; guzzler. *Obs. Scot.* **d** A leg. *Slang, U. S.*
2. A sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*
3. A drunken spree; a spree. *Slang, U. S.*
4. A fine or very large specimen of its kind; a whopper. *Slang or Dial. Eng.* "It's a *bender* of a night." *Kipling.*

bend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEND, *v.* — **bend'ing-ly**, *adv.*
bending moment. *Mech.*, the moment tending to bend a beam, etc. At any particular section it is equal to the algebraic sum of the moments of all the forces on either side of the section. Cf. MOMENT OF RESISTANCE.

Ben'dis (bĕn'dĭs), *n.* [Gr. Βενδῖς.] *Class. Relig.* A Thracian goddess, probably a counterpart of Cybele. By the Greeks, who adopted her worship, she was generally identified with *Artemis*.

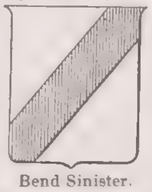
Bend Sinister.

bend'let (bĕnd'lĕt), *n.* [*bend* + *-let*; cf. *bandlet*.] *Her.* A diminutive of the bend, one half its width.

bend sinister. *Her.* An ordinary like a bend but drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base; — a mark of bastardy.

bend'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* *Her.* In the direction of a bend; diagonally.

bend'y (bĕn'dĭ), *a.* [OF. *bendé*, F. *bandé*.] *Her.* Divided into an even number (usually six) of bends; — said of a shield or its charge.
bendy wavy, *Her.*, bendy with wavy lines.

Bendy.

bendy tree. [Of East Indian origin.] An ornamental tree (*Thespesia populnea*) native of tropical Asia and Polynesia, and introduced into the West Indies; — called also *portia tree*. Its flowers yield a dye, and its seeds (**portia seeds**) an oil. The wood and bast fiber are also of value.

be-neath' (bē-nēth'; bē-nēth'; 277), *adv.* [ME. *benethe, bineoðen*, AS. *beneoðan, benyðan*; *be-* + *neoðan, nyðan*, downward, beneath, akin to E. *nether*. See NETHER.] **1.** In a lower place than some other place; below.
Pure water in a font *beneath*. *Southey.*
2. Specif.: **a** On earth; below. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Ye are from *beneath*; I am from above. *Tyndale.*
b Beneath the earth; in hell or Hades.
3. Directly below something; under a covering; underneath; specif., underground.
His roots shall be dried up *beneath*. *Job* xviii. 16.
4. Lower in rank, dignity, quality, or the like. *Archaic.*
Thou shalt be above only and not *beneath*. *Coverdale.*

be-neath' (bē-nēth'; -nēth'; 277), *prep.* **1.** Lower than in place; below; specif., directly under; overhung or covered by (something directly above); under; underneath; hence, at the foot of. "*Beneath* the mount." *Ex.* xxxii. 19.
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies. *Pope.*
2. Under, in relation to something that is superior, or that exerts pressure, burdens, influences, controls, etc.
Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke. *Shak.*
3. Lower than in rank, dignity, or excellence, or the like; below; as, brutes are *beneath* man; man is *beneath* angels. Hence: Unworthy of; unbecoming or lowering to.
He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station. *Atterbury.*
Syn. — See BELOW.

be-neath', *a.* Lower. *Nonce use.* "This *beneath* world." *Shak.*

ben'e-dic'i-te (bĕn'ē-dĭs'ĭ-tē; -dĭ'sĭ-tĭ), *interj.* [L., (imperative pl.) bless ye.] An exclamation: **1.** Of desire: Bless you! "Grace go with you, *Benedicite!*" *Shak.*
2 Of surprise, remonstrance, etc., or merely expletive.
The god of love, a! *benedicite*,
How mighty and how great a lord is he! *Chaucer.*

ben'e-dic'i-te, *n.* **1.** Invocation of a blessing, as at table.
2. A blessing; deliverance or freedom from ill. *Obs.*
3. [*cap.*] The canticle, in the Book of Common Prayer, beginning "O all ye Works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord!" or, in Latin, "*Benedicite*, omnia opera Domini," taken from "The Song of The Three Holy Children" in the Apocrypha. It is an alternative in the morning service for the *Te Deum*, being used esp. during Lent.

Ben'e-dick (bĕn'ē-dĭk), *n.* [See BENEDICTUS.] **1.** In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a young lord of Padua, a confirmed bachelor, who marries Beatrice, after a courtship which is a contest of wit and raillery.
2. [*l. c.*] = BENEDICT.

ben'e-dict (-dĭkt), *n.* [See BENEDICK.] A married man, usually a man newly married, esp. one long a bachelor.

Ben'e-dic'tine (-dĭk'tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Benedict or the monks of his order.

Ben'e-dic'tine, *n.* [Cf. F. *bénédictin*.] **1.** A member of the order of monks established by St. Benedict of Nursia (now Norcia) first at Subiaco, later, about 529, at Monte Cassino. The order was introduced into England about 600 and into the United States in 1846. From their black clothing they are sometimes called *Black Monks*. The order was originally open to both laymen and clergy, and in its rule the community idea is prominent, with labor and obedience as the chief principles of conduct.
2. [*l. c.*] A liqueur somewhat like chartreuse, made at Fécamp, France, originally by Benedictines, as is said.

ben'e-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *benedictio*: cf. F. *bénédiction*. See BENISON.] **1.** Act of blessing; a blessing; an expression of blessing, prayer, or kind wishes; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness.
So saying, he arose; whom Adam thus
Followed with *benediction*. *Milton.*
Specif.: **a** The form of instituting an abbot or abbess. **b** The short prayer with which public worship is closed. **c** The blessing or grace before or after meals. **d** *R. C. Ch.* The rite of solemnly blessing and often (as in case of bells, vestments, etc.) formally dedicating to God; specif. [*cap.*], the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.
2. Realized blessedness; happiness; state of grace.
Syn. — See BLESSING.
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, *R. C. Ch.*, a blessing of the people by making in silence the sign of the cross over them with the monstrance, after the Host has been placed in it, with incensing, singing, and prayer.

ben'e-dic'tion-al (-ăl), *n.* [LL. *benedictionalis liber.*] A book of benedictions, formerly in use.

ben'e-dic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to bless; — said specif. of a Sanskrit optative mood also called "precative." — **ben'e-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.*

ben'e-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or expressing benediction; as, a *benedictory* prayer. *Thackeray.*

Ben'e-dic'tus (-dĭk'tŭs), *n.* [L., blessed.] **1. a** The short canticle (*Ps.* cxviii. 26; *Matt.* xxi. 9) called distinctively "*Benedictus qui venit*" (*in nomine Domini*), usually following the *Sanctus* in the Roman Catholic Mass. **b** Its English version, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," etc. **c** A musical setting of it, forming, in the Mass, a separate movement.
2. a The song of Zacharias at the birth of John the Baptist (*Luke* i 68), beginning, in the Latin version, *Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel*, and, in English, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel." **b** A musical setting of this song.

ben'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *benefactio*, fr. *benefacere* to do good to one; *bene* well + *facere* to do. See BENEFIT.] **1.** Act of benefiting; lit., a doing good. *Johnson.*
2 A benefit conferred; esp., a charitable donation.
Syn. — Gift, present, donation, gratuity, boon, alms.

ben'e-fac'tor (bĕn'ē-făk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who confers a benefaction, benefit, or benefits. *Bacon.* — **ben'e-fac'tor-ship**, *n.* — **ben'e-fac'to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.*

ben'e-fac'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman benefactor.

be-nef'ic (bē-nĕf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *beneficus*. See BENEFICE.] Favorable; beneficent; benign, as, *Astrol.*, a star. *Milton.* "That terrific or *benefic* force." *Emerson.* — *n.* *Astrol.* A benefic star or planet, as Venus.

ben'e-fice (bĕn'ē-fĭs), *n.* [F. *bénéfice*, L. *beneficium* a kindness, in LL. a grant of an estate, fr. L. *beneficus* beneficent; *bene* well + *facere* to do. See BENEFIT.] **1.** A good deed; kindness; benefit. *Obs.*

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novel "Trilby" (1894) gave it a revived temporary popularity.
bench clamp. A clamp on a bench for holding work.
bench'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bench holdfast. = BENCH HOOK.
bench hole. A privy. *Obs. Shak.*
bench key *or* **winder.** A watchmaker's adjustable key.
bench knife. *Carp.* An adjustable stop with a projecting knife or hook which holds a piece of work on the bench.
bench'let, *n.* See -LET.
bench'man, *n.* A man whose work is done at a bench.
bench reel. A reel on the pirn of which sailmakers wind their yarn.
bench strip. A kind of bench stop.
ben-chu'cha (bĕn-chōō'chä), *n.* A large South American blood-sucking bug that attacks man.
bench winder. = BENCH KEY.
Ben-coo'len. Var. of BENKULEN.
bend. † BAND.
bend'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
Ben Da'vis. A yellow and red American winter apple.
Ben-de'car (bĕn-dē'kär). *D. Bib.*
bend'ed, *a.* Striped; *Her.*, bendy. *Obs.*
ben'dee. Var. of BENDY, *n.*
Ben'-de'kar (bĕn'dē'kär). *Bib.*
bend'el, *n.* [OF. *bendel* (F. *bandeau*), *bendele*.] A little band; ribbon; fillet; *Her.*, bendlet. *Obs.*
bend'ing, *n* The marking of the clothes with bands or horizontal stripes. *Obs.*
bend pipe. Any curved pipe not having a distinct elbow.
bend'some (-sŭm), *a.* Flexible.
bend'ways', *adv.* Bendwise.
bend'with' (bĕnd'wĭth'), *n.* The English wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*). Its shoots are used to tie up fagots. *Obs.*
ben'dy, ben'dee, *n.* [Hind. *bhindi*.] The okra.
bene. Var. of BENNE.
bene. Obs. or dial. var. of BEIN.
be'ne (bē'nē; bĕ'nā), *adv.* [L. & It.] Well.
bene (bēn), *n.* [AS. *bēn*.] A prayer; boon. *Archaic.*
What is good for a bootless *bene!* *Wordsworth.*
‖ **ben'e** (bĕn'ĕ), **ben** (bĕn), *n.* [Native name.] A wild hog of New Guinea (*Sus papuensis*).
be-neaped', *a.* *Naut.* = NEAPED.
Ben'e-be'rak (bĕn'ē-bē'răk). *Bib.*
bene bowse. For BIEN BOWSE.
Bened. *Abbr* Benedict.
ben'e-dict (bĕn'ē-dĭkt), *a.* [L. *benedictus*, p. p. See BENISON; cf. BENNET.] Blessed; benign; specif., *Med.*, mild. *Obs.*
Ben'e-dict, *n.* [L. *Benedictus*.] Lit., blessed; — masc. prop. name. L. *Ben'e-dic'tus*; F. *Benoît* (bē-nwȧ'); It. *Benedetto* (bĕ'nā-dĕt'tō); Sp. *Benedicto* (bā'nā-dēk'tō), *Benito* (bā-nē'tō); Pg. *Benedicto* (bā'nā-dē'tōō), *Bento* (bāɴ'tōō); G. *Benedikt* (bā'nē-dĭkt).
Ben'e-dic'ta (bĕn'ē-dĭk'tȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. of BENEDICT; — proper name. L. id.; F. *Benoîte* (bē-nwȧt'); It. *Benedetta* (bĕ'nā-dĕt'tä); Sp. *Benita* (bā-nē'tä); Pg. *Benedicta* (bā'nā-dē'tȧ); G. *Benedikta* (-nē-dĭk'tä).
Ben'e-dic'tin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
ben'e-dic'tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to benediction.
ben'e-dic'tion-a-ry, *n.* A benedictional.
ben'e-dight (bĕn'ē-dīt), *a.* [L. *benedictus*.] Blessed. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **be'ne es'se** (bē'nē ĕs'ē). [LL.] Well-being.
ben'e-fac'tion, *v. t.* To endow with a benefaction. *Rare.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

2. A feudal estate in lands; a fief. Such an estate was granted at first for life only, and held on the mere good pleasure of the donor; but afterward, becoming hereditary, it received the appellation of *fief*, and the term *benefice* became appropriated to church livings.
3. An ecclesiastical living or church preferment; specif., one with cure of souls, esp. a rectory, vicarage, or perpetual curacy. Cf. ADVOWSON. In England church preferments to which rank or public office is attached, which are described in the books as ecclesiastical dignities or offices, are technically *benefices*, though they are not usually popularly so called, and are distinguished in modern statute law, in which a *benefice* is a living with cure of souls.

ben′e-fice (bĕn′ē-fĭs), *v. t.* To endow or invest with a benefice. — **ben′e-ficed** (-fĭst), *p. a.*

be-nef′i-cence (bē-nĕf′ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, fr. *beneficus*: cf. F. *bénéficence*. See BENEFICE.] **1.** The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity; bounty springing from purity and goodness.
And whose *beneficence* no charge exhausts. *Cowper.*
2. A beneficent act, gift, or work; a benefaction. *Carlyle.*

be-nef′i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Doing or producing good; specif., performing acts of kindness and charity; characterized by beneficence. — **be-nef′i-cent-ly**, *adv.*
The *beneficent* fruits of Christianity. *Prescott.*

ben′e-fi′cial (bĕn′ē-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *bénéficial*, LL. *beneficialis*.] **1.** Beneficent. *Obs.*
2. Conferring benefits; useful; profitable; helpful; advantageous; contributing to a good end; — followed by *to.*
The war which would have been most *beneficial* to us. *Swift.*
3. *Law.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or having, a benefice. *Obs.* **b** Receiving, or entitled to have or receive, in one's own right and for one's own advantage, use, or benefit, which need not be of a monetary character; as, the *beneficial* owner of an estate; the interest of a cestui que trust is a *beneficial* interest, as distinguished from that of a trustee.
Syn. — Useful, serviceable, helpful; lucrative, remunerative.—BENEFICIAL, ADVANTAGEOUS, PROFITABLE. BENEFICIAL refers to that which is in general productive of good; ADVANTAGEOUS, to that which more directly conduces to personal advancement or to some special end; PROFITABLE, to that which yields useful or lucrative returns; as, a *beneficial* remedy, a climate *beneficial* to rheumatism; an *advantageous* offer, position; a *profitable* investment, study.
beneficial hidation, *Eng. Hist.*, the rating of a manor at a smaller number of hides than it really contained, to lighten the taxes upon it. — **b. society.** = BENEFIT SOCIETY.
— **ben′e-fi′cial-ly**, *adv.* — **ben′e-fi′cial-ness**, *n.*

ben′e-fi′ci-a-ry (-fĭsh′ĭ-ā-rĭ; -fĭsh′á-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *bénéficiaire*, LL. *beneficiarius*.] **1.** Holding, or held as, a benefice; of or pertaining to the holding of a benefice; holding by feudal tenure; feudatory.
A feudatory or *beneficiary* king of England. *Bacon.*
2. Bestowed as a gratuity; as, *beneficiary* gifts.
beneficiary heir. *Scots Law*, an heir who enters upon the estate of his predecessor with benefit of inventory.

ben′e-fi′ci-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who holds a benefice; a feudatory or vassal.
2. One who holds an ecclesiastical benefice or living.
3. One who receives anything as a gift; one who receives a benefit or advantage; the recipient of another's bounty. Specif.: **a** The person designated to receive the income of a trust estate. **b** The person named in a policy of insurance, an annuity policy, etc., as the one who is to receive the proceeds or benefits accruing thereunder.

ben′e-fi′ci-ate (bĕn′ē-fĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Sp. *beneficiar* to benefit, to work mines.] *Mining.* To reduce (ores). — **ben′e-fi′ci-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

ben′e-fit (bĕn′ē-fĭt), *n.* [ME. *benefet*, *benfeet*, *bienfet*, F. *bienfait*, fr. L. *benefactum*; *bene* well (adv. of *bonus* good) + *factum*, p. p. of *facere* to do. See BOUNTY, and FACT.]
1. A good deed. *Obs.* *Gower.*
2. Act of kindness; favor conferred; gift; benefaction.
Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Ps.* ciii. 2.
3. Whatever promotes prosperity and personal happiness; advantage; profit; good.
Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit*. *Burke.*
4. Specif.: **a** *pl.* Natural advantages; endowments. *Rare.* "The *benefits* of your own country." *Shak.* **b** Pecuniary advantage or profit. *Steele.* **c** Pecuniary help in time of sickness, old age, loss of employment, or the like. See BENEFIT SOCIETY.
5. A theatrical performance, a concert, etc., the proceeds of which are given to some particular person or purpose.
6. A lottery prize; a winning ticket. *Obs.* *Steele.*
7. An ecclesiastical living or benefice. *Obs.*
Syn. — Profit, service, use, avail.
benefit of clergy. *Law*, the privilege, claimed by the medieval church, of demanding a trial and punishment by an ecclesiastical court (which could not inflict the death penalty) when accused of crime before a temporal court. On the Continent this privilege was very generally allowed; and in England at the time of the Norman Conquest it was allowed to clerks in orders accused of a felony, except high treason. The privilege was extended by degrees to all who could read, and by 6 Anne, c. 9 (1706), to all, without reference to the ability to read. The trial (by compurgation) and punishment became a scandal because of their laxity, and the privilege was abridged, until its final abolishment in 1827 by the Criminal Law Act (7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28, s. 6). — **benefit of inventory**, *Law*, in the Civil law, and formerly in Scots law, the privilege secured by an heir who rendered a formal inventory of his ancestor's estate upon making entry within the *annus deliberandi*. This act limited his liability for his ancestor's debts to the amount of the assets of the estate. See HEIR. — **b.**, or **social dividend**, **theory of taxation**, *Economics*, the theory that taxes ought to be considered as payments for services rendered by the state to the taxpayers, and so proportioned.

ben′e-fit (bĕn′ē-fĭt), *v. t.*; BEN′E-FIT′ED; BEN′E-FIT′ING. To be beneficial to; to do good to; to advance; improve; profit.

ben′e-fit, *v. i.* To gain advantage; to receive benefit; to profit; as, he will *benefit* by the change.

benefit certificate. The form of life-insurance contract made by an assessment association.

benefit society *or* **association.** **a** = BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. *Chiefly Eng.* **b** A form of association by which life insurance, sick allowances, the payment of funeral expenses, provision for old age, or other similar benefits, are secured by means of regular dues or special assessments, to be paid by the members. Many labor organizations are of this character. Such societies are usually called *friendly societies* in Great Britain.

be′ne-pla′ci-to (bā′nē-plä′chĭ-tō), *adv.* At or during pleasure; — short for L. *durante beneplacito* referring to tenure of office. — *n.* Holding of office beneplacito.

be-net′ (bē-nĕt′), *v. t.*; BE-NET′TED; BE-NET′TING. To cover or catch with a net; to insnare. *Shak.*

be-nev′o-lence (bē-nĕv′ō-lĕns), *n.* [OF. *benevolence*, L. *benevolentia*. See BENEVOLENT.] **1.** The disposition to do good; good will; charitableness; love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote men's happiness.
The wakeful *benevolence* of the gospel. *Chalmers.*
Benevolence may be said to be a due regard for the needs of others, as justice is a due regard for their rights. *Dict. of Philos.*
2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given.
I suppose he comes to crave some *benevolence*, as an ancient follower o' the house. *Scott.*
3. A compulsory contribution or tax levied by certain English kings without other authority than the pretense of prerogative. Sometimes, any similar tax. The tax was first so called in 1473, when Edward IV. asked it "as a mark of good will towards his rule." It is now illegal by statute.

be-nev′o-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *benevolentia*.] Quality of being benevolent; also, a benevolence. *Obs. or R.*

be-nev′o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *benevolens*, *-entis*; *bene* well (adv. of *bonus* good) + *volens*, p. pr. of *volo* I will, I wish: cf. OF. *benivolent*. See BOUNTY; VOLUNTARY.] Having a disposition to do good; possessing or manifesting love to mankind, and a desire to promote men's prosperity and happiness; disposed to give to good objects; kind; charitable. — **be-nev′o-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **be-nev′o-lent-ness**, *n. Rare.*
Syn. — Generous, liberal, munificent, benignant, benign, philanthropic.

Ben-gal′ (bĕn-gôl′), *n.* **1.** A division of India.
2. A cloth or stuff from Bengal; formerly, any of various cloths or stuffs (apparently of no certain kind) imported into England about the beginning of the 18th century.
Bengal cardamom, a kind of cardamom, also called *Nepal cardamom*, obtained from the seeds of *Amomum subulatum* in India. — **B. catechu.** See CATECHU. — **B. coffee**, a kind of inferior coffee yielded by the plant *Coffea bengalensis*, of northern India. — **B. grass**, Italian millet. — **B. hemp.** = SUNN. — **B. isinglass.** = AGAR, 1 a. — **B. kino.** See KINO. — **B. light.** *Pyrotechnics*, a blue fire or blue light composed usually of a mixture of saltpeter (6 parts), sulphur (2 parts), and sulphide of antimony (1 part), and used in making signals, etc. — **B. lily**, a South African species of *Crinum* (*C. longifolium*) cultivated for its handsome white lilylike flowers, which have the perianth rose-tinted on the outside. — **B. monkey**, the rhesus monkey. — **B. quince**, the bel. — **B. root.** **a** = ZEDOARY. **b** Cassumunar. — **B. rose.** = CHINA ROSE. — **B. sage**, an Abyssinian mint (*Meriandra dianthera*) cultivated in India. — **B. silk.** See BENGAL, 2. — **B. stripes**, striped gingham, originally brought from Bengal. — **B. tiger.** The tiger. See TIGER.

Ben′ga-lese′ (bĕn′gà-lēz′; -lēs′), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Bengal.

Ben-gal′i (bĕn-gôl′ē), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal.

Ben-gal′i, *n.* **1.** A native of Bengal, which is peopled by mixed Aryans, Mongolians, and Dravidians.
2. The language spoken in Bengal, a modern Indian dialect of the analytic type. The literary language, which differs widely from the ordinary tongue, uses Sanskrit more freely than any other modern Indian language. It employs a form of the Nagari alphabet. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. A small African weaver bird (*Estrilda bengala*), often kept as a cage bird, — orig. supposed to come from Bengal.

ben′ga-line (bĕŋ′gà-lēn), *n.* A soft, fine, corded fabric of silk and wool, resembling poplin.

Ben-gue′la cur′rent (bĕŋ-gā′là). [From *Benguela* district, Angola.] A cold ocean current moving northward along the west coast of South Africa. It is a deflected portion of a west wind drift which approaches the Cape of Good Hope from the direction of Cape Horn.

be-night′ (bē-nīt′), *v. t.*; BE-NIGHT′ED; BE-NIGHT′ING. Now archaic or rare except in p. a. *benighted*. **1.** To overtake by night or darkness, esp. before the end of a day's journey or task.
2. To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night; to obscure; darken.
The clouds look heavy and *benight* the sky. *Garth.*
3. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance; to cloud, as with sorrow or disappointment.
4. To take away the vision of; to blind; dazzle.

be-night′ed, *p. a.* from BENIGHT. Specif.: **a** Overtaken by night or darkness.
Some virgin, sure, . . . *benighted* in these woods. *Milton.*
b Involved in, or due to, moral darkness or ignorance; as, *benighted* heathen or prejudice. — **be-night′ed-ness**, *n.*
Shall we to men *benighted*
The lamp of life deny? *Heber.*

be-nign′ (bē-nīn′), *a.* [ME. *benigne*, *bening*, OF. *benigne*, F. *bénin*, fem. *bénigne*, fr. L. *benignus*, contr. from *benigenus*; *bene* well + root of *genus* kind. See BENEFIT; GENUS.] **1.** Of a kind or gentle disposition, gracious; generous; favorable; benignant.
Creator bounteous and *benign*. *Milton.*
2. Exhibiting or manifesting kindness, gentleness, favor, etc.; mild; kindly; salutary; wholesome.
Kind influences and *benign* aspects. *South.*
3. Of a mild type or character; as, a *benign* disease.
Syn. — See BENIGNANT.
benign tumor. = INNOCENT TUMOR.

be-nig′nan-cy (bē-nĭg′năn-sĭ), *n.* Benignant quality or state; kindliness.

be-nig′nant (-nănt), *a.* [LL. *benignans*, p. pr. of *benignare*, fr. L. *benignus*. See BENIGN.] Kindly (to inferiors or dependents); gracious; favorable; also (of things), beneficial; salutary. — **be-nig′nant-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Kind, propitious, bland, genial, salubrious, salutary, favorable, gracious, liberal. — BENIGNANT, BENIGN. BENIGNANT is now more commonly used of, or in connection with, persons (frequently with a suggestion of complaisance or condescension); BENIGN, chiefly of influences or aspects; as, a *benignant* sovereign, a *benignant* smile, a *benignant* interest in one's small affairs; a *benign* sun, climate, under *benign* stars. See BENEFICIAL, PROPITIOUS.
Stern Lawgiver! yet thou dost wear
The Godhead's most *benignant* grace. *Wordsworth.*
She pity'd, but her pity only shed
Benigner influence on thy nodding head. *Pope.*

be-nig′ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *benignite*, F. *bénignité*, OF. also *benigneté*, fr. L. *benignitas*. See BENIGN.] **1.** Quality or state of being benign. "*Benignity* of aspect." *Scott.*
The *benignity* or inclemency of the season. *Spectator.*
2. A kind or generous deed; a kindness; a favor.
Syn. — Kindness, graciousness, mildness, salubrity.

ben′i-son (bĕn′ĭ-z′n; -s′n), *n.* [ME. *beneysun*, *benesoun*, OF. *beneïçun*, *beneïson*, fr. L. *benedictio*, fr. *benedicere* to bless; *bene* (adv. of *bonus* good) + *dicere* to say. See BOUNTY, DICTION; cf. BENEDICTION.] Blessing; beatitude; benediction. *Shak.*
More precious than the *benison* of friends. *Talfourd.*

bé′ni′tier′ (bā′nē′tyā′), *n.* [F., fr. *bénir* to bless.] A holy-water stoup.

Ben′ja-min (bĕn′jà-mĭn), *n.* [Heb. *Binyāmīn*.] **1.** Lit., son of the right hand: — masc. prop. name. F. *Benjamin* (băN′zhà′măN′); It. *Beniamino* (bĕn′yä-mē′nō); Sp. *Benjamín* (bĕn′hä-mēn′; 189); Pg. *Benjamin* (bĕN′zhä-mēN′). — Dim. *Ben*, *Benny*.
2. *Bib.* Jacob's youngest son, called Benoni by Rachel, his mother, who died at his birth, but renamed by his father (*Gen.* xxxv. 18). The tribe of Benjamin occupied a small territory north of Judah, including Jerusalem, Jericho, and Bethel.
3. [*l. c.*] A kind of men's overcoat. *Obs. or Slang, Eng.*

ben′ja-min, *n.* [Corrupt. of benjoin, earlier form of *benzoin*.] Gum benzoin. See BENZOIN.

benjamin bush. The spicebush.

benjamin tree. **a** The benzoin tree (*Styrax benzoin*). **b** The East Indian tree *Ficus benjamina*. **c** = BENJAMIN BUSH.

Ben-ku′len (bĕn-kōō′lĕn), *n.* Also **Ben-coo′len**. Residency and seaport of Sumatra.
Benkulen clove, a superior variety of clove grown in Sumatra. — **B. tea**, an infusion of leaves of the Malaysian myrtaceous tree *Leptospermum pubescens*; also, the plant.

ben′ne (bĕn′ē), *n.* [Malay *bijen*.] The sesame (*Sesamum indicum*), from the seeds of which an oil is expressed, called *benne oil*, used mostly for making soap. In the southern United States the seeds (called also *benni* or *benny* seeds) are used in candy making.

ben′net (bĕn′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [F. *benoîte* (OF. *beneeite*), fr. L. *benedicta*, fem. of *benedictus*, p. p., blessed. See BENEDICT, *a.*] **a** The herb bennet or yellow avens of Europe (*Geum urbanum*); also, the American species *G. virginianum* and

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ben′e-fice-less, *a.* See -LESS.
be-nef′i-cen-cy (bē-nĕf′ĭ-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* Beneficence. *Obs. or R.*
be-nef′i-cen′tial (-sĕn′shăl), *a.* Of or relating to a beneficence.
‖ **be′ne-fi′ci-a** (bĕn′ē-fĭsh′ĭ-à), *n., pl.* of BENEFICIUM.
beneficience, *n.*, **-ficiency**, *n.*, **-ficient**, *a.* Obs. misspellings of BENEFICENCE, -FICENCY, etc.
ben′e-fi′cious (bĕn′ē-fĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Beneficent.
‖ **be′ne-fi′ci-um** (bĕn′ē-fĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., kindness, favor.] A benefice; as, in *Civil Law*: **beneficium ab′sti-nen′di** (ăb′stĭ-nĕn′dī). See HERES. — **b. ce-den′da-rum ac′ti-o′num** (sē-dĕn′dà-rŭm ăk shĭ-ō′-nŭm), a surety's right to have actions ceded, that is, of being subrogated, when he has paid the principal's debt. — **b. cle′ri-ca′le** (klĕr′ĭ-kā′lē). = BENEFIT OF CLERGY. — **b. com′pe-ten′ti-æ** (kŏm′pē-tĕn′shĭ-ē), the right of a gratuitous grantor to reserve, if indigent, a competency to himself out of the subject of his grant. In Scots law this right is extended to fathers and grandfathers with respect to provisions granted to their children.—**b. di-vi′si-o′nis** (dĭ-vĭzh′ĭ-ō′nĭs), the right of a cosurety to demand that the creditor shall prorate his claim among all the sureties. — **b. in′ven-ta′ri-i** (ĭn′vĕn-tā′rĭ-ī). = BENEFIT OF INVENTORY. — **b. or′di-nis** (ôr′dĭ-nĭs), *or* **ex-cus′si-o′nis** (ĕks-kŭs′ĭ-ō′nĭs), the surety's right to demand pursuit, or excussion, of his principal before he is compelled to pay the debt. — **b. se′pa-ra′ti-o′nis** (sĕp′à-rā′shĭ-ō′nĭs). See HERES.
‖ **be′ne-fi′ci-um ac-ci′pe-re, li′ber-ta′tem est ven′de-re** (ăk-sĭp′ē-rē, lĭb′ēr-tā′tĕm). [L.] To accept a favor is to sell (your) liberty. {*Eng.*}
benefit club. A benefit society.
ben′e-fit′ed, *p. a.* **1.** Having received benefit or profit.
2. Carrying a benefit, or prize, as a lottery ticket. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
ben′e-fit′er (-ēr), *n.* One who benefits.
benefit ticket. A lottery ticket that carries a benefit. *Obs.*
be-ne′gro, *v. t.* To make negro; hence, to blacken. *Obs.*
Be′ne-ja′a-can (bē′nē-jā′à-kăn). *D. Bib.*
Be′ne-ja′a-kan. *Bib.*
be-neme′, *v. t.* [AS. *benǣman*. Cf. BENIM.] To deprive (*of*), or take away (*from*). *Obs.*
be-nempt′ (-nĕmpt′), **be-nempt′ed**, *pret. & p. p.* of BENAME, to declare, name. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Ben′en-ge′li, Cid Ham′et (sĭd hăm′ĕt bĕn′ĕn-gē′lī: bā′n n-hā′lē; 172). An imaginary Moorish chronicler from whom Cervantes professes to get his account of Don Quixote's adventures.
‖ **be′ne o-ras′se est be′ne stu′du-is′se.** [L.] To have prayed well is to have studied well.
be′ne-pla′cit, *a.* [L. *beneplacitus* pleasing, acceptable; *bene* well + *placitus* pleasing.] Well pleased. *Obs. & R.*
beneplacit, *n.* [L. *beneplacitum*.] Good pleasure. *Obs.* —
beneplaciture, *n.* *Obs.*
benes Obs. pl. of BEAN.
benesoun. ✝ BENISON.
ben′et (bĕn′ĕt), *n.* [OF. *beneeit*, *beneït*, blessed, F. *bénit*, L. *benedictus*. Cf. BENNET, BENISON.] *R. C. Ch.* The third of the four minor orders; an exorcist.
be-neth′. ✝ BENEATH.
Be-net′nasch (bē-nĕt′năsh), *n.* [Ar. *qā′id banāt al na′sh* the governor of the daughters of the bier; i. e., the chief of the mourners.] See STAR.
be-net′tle, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-neu′red, *a.* [OF. *beneüré*, *bieneüré*.] Happy. *Obs.* — **be-neu′re-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
be-neu′rous, *a.* [OF. *bien eüros*, F. *bienheureux*.] Happy. *Obs.*
be-neur′te, *n.* [OF. *beneürté*.] Happiness. *Obs.*
be-nev′o-list, *n.* A professor of benevolence.
be-nev′o-lous, *a.* [L. *benevolus*.] Kind; *Astrol.*, auspicious. *Obs.*
beneysun ✝ BENISON.
benfait. ✝ BENEFIT.
benfes. Obs. pl. of BENEFIT.
benfet. ✝ BENEFIT.
benfice. ✝ BENEFICE.
B. Eng. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Engineering.
beng. Var. of BHANG. [*Bib.*]
Ben-ga′ber (bĕn-gā′bēr). *D.*
Ben-gal′an, Ben-gal′i-an, *a. & n.* = BENGALI. *Obs.*
Ben-gal′ee. Var. of BENGALI.
Ben-gal′ic (bĕn-gôl′ĭk), *a.* Bengali. *Rare.*
Ben-go′la (bĕn-gō′là), *n.*, *or* **Bengola light.** A Bengal light.
Ben′ha′dad (bĕn′hā′dăd). *Bib.*
Ben′-ha′il (-hā′ĭl; -hāl′). *Bib.*
Ben′-ha′nan (-hā′năn). *Bib.*
Ben′-he′sed (-hē′sĕd). *D. Bib.*
Ben′-hur′ (bĕn′hûr′). *Bib.*
Ben′-Hur′. The hero of a novel (1880) of the same name by Gen. Lew Wallace. He is a young Jew of the time of Christ, who is converted to Christianity.
Ben′i-A′mer (bĕn′ē-ä′mēr), *n.* A Hamitic tribe of Eritrea.
ben′ic (bĕn′ĭk), *a.* = BEHENIC.
Be′ni-car-ló′ (bā′nē-kär-lō′), *n.* A red wine from Benicarló, Spain, often sold as Bordeaux.
benifice. ✝ BENEFICE.
benifit. ✝ BENEFIT. [*Rare.*]
be-night′en, *v. t.* To benight.
be-night′er, *n.* One who benights people.
be-night′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-nign′ly (bē-nīn′lĭ), *adv.* of BENIGN.
‖ **be-ni′gno nu′mi-ne** (bē-nĭg′nō). [L.] By or with benignant divine sway.
Horace (*Odes*, IV. iv. 74).
Ben′i-Is′ra-el (bĕn′ē-ĭs′rä-ĕl), *n.* [From Ar., sons of Israel.] A people of Jewish descent living in the Bombay Presidency, India, known to history at least as early as the 12th century. They claim to have lived in India over sixteen hundred years.
be-nim′, *v. t.* [AS. *beniman*. See BENUMB.] To take away; to rob; deprive. *Obs.*
Be-nin′ (bĕ-nēn′), *n.* A Negro people and nation of Southern Nigeria. Human sacrifice was practiced on a vast scale before the British conquest in 1897.
beninge. beningne. ✝ BENIGN.
Be-ni′nu (bē-nī′nū; bĕn′ĭ-nū). *Bib.*
benione. ✝ BENZOIN.
Benj. *Abbr.* Benjamin.
benj. Var. of BHANG.
Ben′ja-mite, *n.* One of the tribe of Benjamin. *Judg.* iii. 15.
ben-jar′ry. ✝ BRINJARRY.
benjoin. ✝ BENZOIN.
ben′jy (bĕn′jĭ), *n.* A straw hat, usually wide-brimmed. *Slang, Eng.*
benk. ✝ BENCH.
benke. ✝ BINK.
ben′most, *a.* Farthest ben; innermost in a house. *Scot.*
benn. Var. of BEN, a seed.
ben′nel (bĕn′′l), *n.* The giant reed (*Trichoön phragmites*). *Dial. Eng.*
benne oil. Sesame oil.
ben′net. Var. of BENT, a stalk of grass. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Ben′net, *n.* [OF. *Beneeit*, F. *Benoît*, L. *Benedictus*. See BENEDICT.] Masc. prop. name.
ben′net, *n.* A fish of the African seas. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Ben′net, Elizabeth. In Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," the vivacious and high-minded heroine, whose prejudice makes her for a time reject her proud suitor, Mr. Darcy.
Ben′net-ti-ta′ce-æ (bĕn′ĕt-ĭ-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BENNETTITALES.] *Bot.* A family of gymnospermous fossil plants now regarded as distinct from Cycadaceæ, the corresponding family of living plants, esp. in their mode of reproduction. — **ben′net-ti-ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

G. canadense. See HERB BENNET, AVENS. **b** In the writings of early herbalists, the hemlock and the wild valerian.

Ben net-ti-ta′les (bĕn′ĕt-ĭ-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., after John J. *Bennett*, English botanist.] *Bot.* An order of fossil plants coördinate with the living Cycadales. They differ from Cycadales in having the reproductive organs on the body of the trunk, embedded in a thick external covering, called the *armor*, consisting of the bases of the leafstalks surrounded by a dense mat of ramenta, or fine hairs.

bent (bĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of BEND, *v.* Used as *p. a.*: **1**. Changed by the act of bending; constrained so as to be no longer straight; crooked; as, a *bent* pin; a *bent* lever. **2**. Made ready for action by bending; hence, formerly, braced for action, as a weapon; leveled; set. **3**. Strongly inclined toward something, so as to be resolved, determined, bound, set, etc.; — said of the mind, character, disposition, desires, etc., and now used with *on*, *upon*, *that*, and formerly or archaically with *to*, *against*, etc.; as, to be *bent* on going to college; he is *bent* on mischief.

He does not know the way into the heavens, and is merely *bent* that I should admire his skill to rise like a fowl or a flying fish. *Tennyson.*

Nobody *bent* on psychological precision would speak of ideas as either conscious or intelligent. *James Ward.*

bent, *n.* [See BEND, *n. & v.*] **1**. The state of being curved, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity; as, the *bent* of a bow. *Obs. or R.* *Wilkins.* **2**. A curved or bent part or piece; specif., a bow. *Obs.* **3**. Turn or inclination in a particular direction; tendency; flexion; course. "*Bents* and turns of the matter." *Locke.* **4**. A leaning or bias; proclivity; tendency of mind; inclination; disposition; purpose; aim. *Shak.*

With a native *bent* did good pursue. *Dryden.*

5. *Carp.* A transverse frame of a framed structure. **6**. Tension; force of acting; energy; impetus. *Archaic.*

The full *bent* and stress of the soul. *Norris.*

7. Specif., extent of tension or flexure that a bow is capable of; hence, power of endurance; capacity; — now used only in the phrase "to the top of one's *bent*," or the like.

They fool me to the top of my *bent*. *Shak.*

8. A carpenter's or wood carver's gouge or V tool which is abruptly curved in the length. **9**. *Arch.* A framed section pieced together on the ground and afterwards raised to its final (vertical) position.

Bent, 8.

Syn. — Turn, inclination, leaning, tendency, disposition, predisposition, prepossession, penchant, prejudice. — BENT, BIAS, PROCLIVITY, PROPENSITY, PRONENESS agree in the idea of a strong, often innate, tendency or disposition. BENT, the widest term, denotes a fixed tendency of the mind or character in a given direction: BIAS applies particularly to the judgment, through which it is regarded as acting with permanent force upon the character: as, a *bent* toward mathematics, reflection; the *bias* of early education, of class prejudice. *Bent* is more frequently native, *bias* oftener acquired: as, "the proper *bent* of his genius" (*Spectator*); "the *bias* of thought . . . given by a training in the Roman law" (*Sir H. Maine*). PROCLIVITY denotes a tendency of more compelling force than *bent*; PROPENSITY usually adds to *proclivity* the implication of fondness or appetite; both *proclivity* and *propensity* are frequently used of a faulty or excessive tendency; as, a *proclivity* to steal; "such vehement *propensities* as drove Romeo, Antony, Coriolanus, to their doom" (*A. C. Bradley*). PRONENESS suggests evil as the end toward which inclination tends; as, *proneness* to self-indulgence. See PREDILECTION, TURN, TENDENCY, VEIN, GIFT.

The *bent* of his mind, which was at all times much to metaphysical theology, had there been fixed in this direction. *Wordsworth.*

Though it be difficult to resist the mechanic impulse and *bias* of our own temper, it is yet possible. *T. Gray.*

Proclivity to sin, through a being given up to hardness of heart. *J. Edwards.*

There is a *propensity* belonging to common house cats that is very remarkable; I mean their violent fondness for fish. *Gilbert White.*

And this declining *proneness* unto naught,
Is e'en that sin that we are born withal. *Sir J. Davies.*

bent, *n.* [AS. *beonet*; akin to OHG. *pinuz*, G. *binse*, rush, bent grass; of unknown origin.] **1**. A reedlike grass; a stalk of stiff, coarse grass; a grasslike reed; — also used collectively in *sing.*

His spear a *bent*, both stiff and strong. *Drayton.*

2. **a** Any of numerous stiff, wiry grasses, as beach grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), dogtail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*), etc.; specif., in America, any species of *Agrostis*. Also called **bent grass**. **b** Any of various cyperaceous or juncaceous plants of similar habit, as *Carex arenaria*, *Juncus squarrosus*, etc. *Eng.* **c** A race of barley in which the ripe ears bend down nearly parallel with the stem. **d** The Scotch heather; — so called because it grows on bents. **e** The seeding stalk or head of the plantain (*Plantago major* and *P. lanceolata*). *Eng.* **3**. Any field or broken ground; uninclosed pasture, as a common; a moor; a heath. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Wright.*

Bowmen bickered upon the *bent*. *Chevy Chase.*

4. [Cf. BENT, a curve.] A hillside; slope; declivity. *Chaucer.*

to flee, *or* **take, to the bent**, to flee to the open country or moors, as to escape from danger or creditors. *Scott.*

ben′thal (bĕn′thăl), *a.* [See BENTHOS.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the benthos, or bottom of the sea.

Ben′tham-ism (bĕn′thăm-ĭz′m), *n.* That phase of the doctrine of utilitarianism taught by Jeremy Bentham; the doctrine that the morality of actions is estimated and determined by their utility; also, the theory that the sensibility to pleasure and the recoil from pain are the only motives which influence human desires and actions, and that these are the sufficient explanation of ethical and jural conceptions. "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" was Bentham's criterion of moral goodness. — **Ben-tham′ic** (bĕn-thăm′ĭk), *a.* — **Ben′tham-ite** (bĕn′thăm-īt), *n.*

ben′thos (bĕn′thŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βένθος depth of the sea.] The bottom of the sea, esp. of the deep oceans; hence, *Biol.*, the fauna and flora of the sea bottom; — opposed to *plankton*. — **ben-thon′ic** (bĕn-thŏn′ĭk), *a.*

bent′ing (bĕn′tĭng), *n.* **1**. Seeking, or eating, bents, or plantain seeds. *Obs. or Rare*, except in the phrase **benting**, or **ben′net-ing, time**, the time when pigeons are forced to feed on bents.

Bare *benting times* . . . may come. *Dryden.*

2. A bent, or seeding stalk of a plantain. *Eng.*

bent′-wood′, *a.* Made of parts bent and not framed into the required shape; — said specif. of a kind of furniture, often called *Austrian* or *Vienna furniture*, because largely imported from Vienna in Austria.

bent′y (bĕn′tĭ), *a.* **1**. Of the nature of a bent, or coarse grass stalk; of or pertaining to bent or bent grass. *Holland.* **2**. Abounding in bents or bent grass.

be-numb′ (bē-nŭm′), *v. t.*; BE-NUMBED′ (-nŭmd′); BE-NUMB′ING. [ME. *binomen*, p. p. of *binimen* to take away, AS. *beniman*; *be-* + *niman* to take. See NUMB, *a.*] To make torpid; to deprive of sensation or sensibility; to stupefy; deaden; as, a hand or foot *benumbed* by cold. "The creeping death *benumbed* her senses first." *Dryden.*

Some feelings time cannot *benumb*. *Byron.*

be-numbed′ (-nŭmd′), *p. a.* Made torpid; numbed; stupefied; deadened. — **be-numbed′ness**. *n.*

ben-zac′e-tin (bĕn-zăs′ē-tĭn), *n.* [*benzo-* + *aceto-* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A crystalline substance used as a sedative. Chemically, it is acetamido-ethylsalicylic acid.

ben′zal (bĕn′zăl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *al*dehyde.] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH$, of which benzoic aldehyde may be regarded as the oxide; — called also *benzylidene*.

benzal chloride. A colorless liquid, $C_6H_5CHCl_2$, manufactured from the toluene of coal tar, and used in the production of artificial dyes.

ben-zal′de-hyde (bĕn-zăl′dē-hīd), *n.* [*benzo-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* Benzoic aldehyde.

ben zal-dox′ime (bĕn′zăl-dŏk′sĭm; -sēm), *n.* [*benzaldehyde* + *oxime.*] *Org. Chem.* Either of two isomeric crystalline compounds, $C_6H_5CH{:}N{\cdot}OH$, oximes of benzaldehyde. The existence of two compounds of this formula is explained by assuming a difference in *spatial* arrangement (see ANTI- **d**; SYN-):

"Anti-" form: $\begin{matrix} C_6H_5CH \\ \| \\ HO{\cdot}N \end{matrix}$ "Syn" form. $\begin{matrix} C_6H_5CH \\ \| \\ N{\cdot}OH \end{matrix}$

ben′za-mide (bĕn′zȧ-mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* [*benzoic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* The amide of benzoic acid, $C_6H_5CONH_2$, a white crystalline substance obtained by the action of ammonia on benzoyl chloride and by other methods.

ben′ze-in (bĕn′zē-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a class of carbinols derived from triphenyl methane, in which two benzene nuclei are hydroxylated. They are generally red-colored, with metallic luster.

ben′zene (bĕn′zēn; bĕn-zēn′), *n.* [From BENZOIN.] *Chem.* A volatile and inflammable hydrocarbon, C_6H_6, formed by distilling benzoic acid with lime, and by the action of heat on various organic substances. It is a colorless liquid of ethereal odor, boiling at 80.4° C., and burning with a luminous flame. It is obtained commercially from the destructive distillation of coal, and is used as an illuminant in gas, as a solvent for fats and resins, as a material in the manufacture of dyes, etc. In chemistry it is important as the type of a large number of substances called the aromatic compounds. See BENZENE NUCLEUS.

☞ The early name was *benzine*, given by Mitscherlich; this was superseded by Liebig's name, *benzol*, which is still retained in common use in German, and occurs in English to a certain extent. According to the best usage, however, the form *benzene*, suggested by Hofmann, is applied to the compound, the name *benzol* being applied only to a commercial mixture of aromatic hydrocarbons.

benzene nucleus *or* **ring**. *Chem.* A ring of six carbon atoms believed to exist in all the so-called "aromatic" compounds. (See BENZENE.) The six atoms are united in some way, not well understood, which gives distinctive properties to compounds containing the ring. In the case of benzene, the simplest aromatic compound, six hydrogen atoms are attached to the ring (see *Illust.*); substitution of one or more of these by other atoms or groups gives the various benzene derivatives. The ring being symmetrical, there is but one variety of each mono-substitution product. Of every di-substitution product there are three possible varieties, in which the carbon atoms in union with the substituting atoms or groups are, respectively, adjacent, separated by another carbon atom, or opposite, in the ring. These three positions are known respectively as the ortho (*o*), meta (*m*), and para (*p*) positions. Tri-substitution products all of whose groups are alike are called *vicinal* or *consecutive* (*v*) when all three groups are adjacent, *asymmetrical* or *irregular* (*a*) when two are adjacent, and *symmetrical* (*s*) when all three are separated. For convenience in designating derivatives in general, the six carbon atoms of benzene are numbered from 1 to 6 in order around the ring. Thus, *m*-dinitrobenzene or 1,3-dinitrobenzene is understood to mean benzene in which two hydrogen atoms in the meta relation have been replaced by two nitro groups.

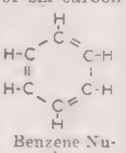

Benzene Nucleus (Kekule's Formula).

benzene series. *Chem.* A series of liquid and solid hydrocarbons containing the benzene nucleus, of which benzene is the simplest member. Several occur in coal tar.

ben′zi-dine (bĕn′zĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* [From BENZINE.] *Org. Chem.* A basic substance, $(C_6H_5NH_2)_2$, prepared by a series of reactions from nitrobenzene, and crystallizing in silvery scales. It is much used in preparing the **benzidine colors** or **dyes** (see CONGO GROUP).

ben′zil (bĕn′zĭl), *n.* [From BENZOIN.] *Chem.* A yellowish crystalline substance, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CO{\cdot}C_6H_5$, formed from benzoin by the action of oxidizing agents, and consisting of a doubled benzoyl radical.

ben-zil′ic (bĕn-zĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline acid, $(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CO_2H$, obtained by warming benzil with alcohol and caustic potash. It is a diphenyl derivative of glycolic acid.

ben′zine (bĕn′zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* **1**. See BENZENE, *Note. Rare.* **2**. **a** A volatile inflammable liquid derived from petroleum and used, on account of its solvent power, in cleaning, dyeing, painting, etc. See PETROLEUM, *Table.* **b** An inflammable liquid obtained in the distillation of coal tar, and used as a solvent for resins, as a cleaning agent, etc. It contains xylenes, cumene, and other hydrocarbons.

ben′zo-, benz-. *Org. Chem.* Combining forms denoting *relation to benzene*, or the *presence of the benzene nucleus*.

ben′zo-ate (bĕn′zō-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of benzoic acid.

ben′zo-at ed (bĕn′zō-āt′ĕd), *p. a.* **a** Mixed or treated with benzoic acid. **b** = BENZOINATED.

ben zo-gly-ox′a-line (-glī-ŏk′sȧ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds containing the glyoxaline ring in union with the benzene ring, the simplest member having the formula $C_7H_6N_2$; — called also *benzimidazole*.

ben-zo′ic (bĕn-zō′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or obtained from, benzoin. **benzoic acid**, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO_2H$, an acid crystallizing in the form of light, white, satiny flakes. It occurs in benzoin and other resins and in cranberries, and (combined) in the urine of herbivorous animals; but commercially it is prepared chiefly from toluene. It finds considerable use in medicine and in color manufacture. Called also *flowers of benzoin*. — **b. aldehyde**, the aldehyde, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CHO$, intermediate in composition between benzyl alcohol and benzoic acid; oil of bitter almonds. It is a thin colorless liquid, used in making dyes and other organic substances.

ben′zo-in (bĕn′zō-ĭn; -zoin), *n.* [Cf. F. *benjoin*, Sp. *benjuí*, Pg. *beijoin*; all fr. Ar. *lubān-jāwī* incense from Sumatra (named Java in Arabic), the first syllable being lost. Cf. BENJAMIN.] **1**. A balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax benzoin*, a tree of Malacca, Sumatra, and Java, and possibly from other species of *Styrax*. It has a fragrant odor and aromatic taste, and is used in making benzoic acid, as a stimulant and expectorant, and as a perfume and incense. Called also *gum benzoin*, *benjamin*, and *gum benjamin*. **2**. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of aromatic lauraceous shrubs or rarely trees, native of eastern North America and eastern Asia. *B. benzoin* and *B. melissæfolium* are the two North American species, the former being known as the *spicebush*, *spicewood*, or *benjamin bush*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. **3**. *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, obtained from oil of bitter almonds and some other sources.

ben′zo-in-at ed (bĕn′zō-ĭ-nāt′ĕd), *p. a.* *Pharm.* Containing or impregnated with benzoin; as, *benzoinated* lard.

ben′zol (bĕn′zōl; bĕn′zŏl), *n.* Also **ben′zole**. [*benzo-* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* **a** Benzene. See BENZENE, *Note.* **b** A mixture of hydrocarbons of the benzene series, obtained in the refinement of coal tar. It is used as a solvent and cleaning agent, in color manufacture, etc. The two principal varieties are known as (1) "ninety per cent benzol," which actually contains about 70 per cent benzene, 24 per cent toluene, and 6 per cent xylene, carbon disulphide, and other substances; (2) "fifty per cent benzol," containing relatively more toluene and xylene, and almost no carbon disulphide.

ben′zo-lat ed (-lāt′ĕd), *p.a.* *Pharm.* Mixed, treated, or combined with benzol or benzene, or some derivative thereof.

ben zo-naph′thol (-năf′thōl; -thŏl), *n.* Also **ben zo-naph′tol**. [*benzo-* + *naphthol.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline powder used as an intestinal antiseptic; beta-naphthol benzoate.

ben zo-phe′none (-fē′nōn), *n.* [*benzo-* + *phenol* + 2d *-one.*] *Chem.* A crystalline ketone, $C_6H_5COC_6H_5$, produced by the distillation of calcium benzoate and in other ways. It is known in two modifications, stable and unstable (labile).

ben′zo-sol (bĕn′zō-sōl; -sŏl), *n.* *Pharm.* Guaiacol benzoate, used as an intestinal antiseptic and as a substitute for creosote in phthisis. It is a colorless crystalline powder.

ben zo-thi′a-zole (-thī′ȧ-zōl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *thiazole.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of feeble bases containing the benzene ring in union with the thiazole ring, the simplest member having the formula C_7H_5NS.

ben zo-thi′o-phene (-ō-fēn), *n.* [*benzo-* + *thiophene.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound, $C_6H_4CH{:}CH{\cdot}S$, containing a benzene ring and a thiophene ring in union; — called also *thionaphthene*. It is a solid melting at 31° C., with an odor like naphthalene, and has a large number of derivatives.

ben zo-tri-chlo′ride (-trī-klō′rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* [*benzo-* + *trichloride.*] *Chem.* A highly refracting liquid, C_6H_5-CCl_3, obtained by the action of chlorine on toluene. It is used in the manufacture of dyes and other substances.

ben-zox′a-zole (bĕn-zŏk′sȧ-zōl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *oxazole.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of feeble bases containing the benzene ring in union with the oxazole ring, the simplest member having the formula C_7H_5ON. Some are used as dyes.

ben′zo-yl (bĕn′zō-ĭl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, C_6H_5CO, known only in combination. It is called the radical of benzoic acid, that acid being the hydroxide, $C_6H_5CO{\cdot}OH$, of the radical. Benzoyl chloride, $C_6H_5CO{\cdot}Cl$, and benzaldehyde or benzoyl hydride, C_6H_5-$CO{\cdot}H$, are also well-known compounds. The series of *benzoyl* compounds was the first of its kind to be clearly un-

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Ben net-ti′tes (bĕn′ĕ-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of fossil gymnospermous plants typifying the family Bennettitaceæ, and differing from Cycadeoidea only in having the seeds and parts of the fruit preserved. See CYCADEOIDEA.

ben′net-weed′, *n.* Slender foxtail grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*).

ben′nick, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *benny.*] A minnow. *Local, Eng.*

ben′ni seed. See BENNE.

ben′ni-son. ÷ BENISON.

Ben-no′i (bĕ-nō′ī). *D. Bib.*

Ben-nu′i (bĕ-nū′ī). *Bib.*

bennure. ÷ BENURE.

ben nut. See BEN, the seed.

ben′ny seed. See BENNE.

Be′no (bē′nō). *Bib.*

ben oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

benome. ÷ BENUMB; obs. p. p. of BENIM.

Ben′-o′ni (bĕn′ō′nī), *n.* [Heb. *Ben-Onī.*] Lit., son of my sorrow. See BENJAMIN.

be-north′, *adv. & prep.* To the north; north of. *Obs. or Scot.*

be-note′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6; NOTE, to annotate.

be-noth′ing, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-now′, *adv.* By now. *Dial. Eng.*

ben′sel (bĕn′s′l), *n.* Also **bensell**, **bensall**, **bensail**, **bensil**, etc. [Icel. *benzl* tension, bending, fr. *benda* to bend; or cf. LG. *benseln* to beat.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Tension or force; impetus; also, a severe rebuke.

ben′sel, *v. t.* To drive; to beat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ben′shi, **ben′shie** (bĕn′shē). Vars. of BANSHEE.

ben′-teak′, *n.* [Origin unknown.] The wood of an East Indian tree (*Lagerstrœmia lanceolata*). It resembles teak.

Ben′ten, *n.* See *Seven Gods of Happiness*, under SEVEN.

bent grass. = 3d BENT, *n.*, 2 **a**.

Ben′tinck boom. [After John A. *Bentinck*, English sailor.] A boom used to stretch the foot of the foresail in some small square-rigged vessels. *Rare.*

Ben′tincks (bĕn′tĭnks), *n. pl.* *Naut.* Triangular courses, — superseded by storm staysails. *Obs.*

Bentinck shrouds. Extra shrouds to assist in supporting the lower masts. *Obs.*

bent′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS; BENTY.

bent land. = 3d BENT, *n.*, 3.

Ben′ton, *n.* [From Fort *Benton*, Montana.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Colorado series in the western United States.

‖ **ben tro-va′to** (bĕn trō-vä′tō). [It.] Well found or invented.

bent′-star′, *n.* Beach grass.

be-num′. Benumb. *Ref. Sp.*

be-numb′ment (bē-nŭm′mĕnt), *n.* See -MENT.

be-numd′. Benumbed. *Ref. Sp.*

be-nure′, *a.* = BONAIR. *Obs.* — **be-nure′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

benurte, *n.* = BONAIRTY. *Obs.*

benvenue. ÷ BIENVENUE.

ben ve-nu′to *or* **ben′ ve-nu′to** (bĕn′vā-nōō′tō). [It.] Welcome.

Ben-vo′li-o (bĕn-vō′lĭ-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the moody and quarrelsome nephew of Montague and friend of Romeo.

ben′ward (bĕn′wẽrd), *adv.* Inward (in a house). See BEN.

ben′weed′, *n.* The ragwort *Senecio jacobæa*. *Scot.*

benz-. See BENZO-.

benzal green. Malachite green. See DYE.

ben-zau′rin (bĕn-zô′rĭn), **ben-zau′rine** (-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* [*benzein* + *aurine.*] *Chem.* A brick-red crystalline compound, $C_6H_5{\cdot}C(OH){:}(C_6H_4OH)_2$, closely related to aurine; phenol benzein.

ben′ze-noid, *a.* [*benzene* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Like benzene; of the benzene series.

benzidine rearrangement. See DIPHENYL REARRANGEMENT.

ben zi-mid′a-zole (bĕn′zĭ-mĭd′ȧ-zōl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *imidazole.*] *Chem.* = BENZOGLYOXALINE.

ben′zi-mide (bĕn′zĭ-mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. [*benzo-* + *imide.*] A compound, $C_{23}H_{18}O_2N_2$, formed from benzoic aldehyde by action of hydrocyanic acid and alcoholic caustic potash.

ben-zin′du-line (bĕn-zĭn′dū-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [*benzo-* + *induline.*] *Chem.* See INDULINE.

ben zo-az′u-rine, *n.* [*benzo-* + *azurine.*] See DYE.

Ben -zo′heth (bĕn′zō′hĕth). [*Bib.*]

ben′zo-in′di-go blue. See DYE.

ben′zo-line (-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Amarine. *Obsoles.* **b** Commercial benzene. **c** = BENZOL **b**. **d** Ligroine.

ben′zo-lized (-līzd), *a.* Benzolated.

ben zo-ni′trile (bĕn′zō-nī′trĭl; -trīl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *nitrile.*] *Chem.* See NITRILE.

ben zo-ni′trol, *n.* *Dyeing.* Diazotized para-nitraniline, used as a developer for direct cotton dyes.

ben zo-pur′pu-rin, *n.* [*benzoin* + *purpurin.*] See DYE.

ben zo-pyr′rol (-pĭr′ōl; -ŏl), **ben zo-pyr′role**, *n.* [*benzo-* + *pyrrol.*] *Chem.* = INDOL.

ben zo-quin′one, *n.* [*benzo-* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* See QUINONE.

ben zo-yl-for′mic (bĕn′zō-ĭl-

C D E F G H I J K L M

derstood. The corresponding radicals of other acids are named similarly, as *acetyl*, *formyl*.

ben'zyl (bĕn'zĭl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The radical, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH_2$, of which toluene is the hydride, from whose compounds benzoic acid is obtained by oxidation.

benzyl alcohol. *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2$-OH, obtained by the action of caustic potash on benzoic aldehyde, and in other ways. It is isomeric with the cresols, but in behavior is like the primary alcohols of the paraffin series.

ben'zyl-am'ine (bĕn'zĭl-ăm'ĭn; -á-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*benzyl* + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* A strongly basic liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2NH_2$, obtained by the action of ammonia on benzyl chloride, and in various other ways.

ben'zyl-ate (bĕn'zĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To introduce benzyl into; to combine with benzyl. — **ben'zyl-a'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

benzyl chloride. *Chem.* An oil, C_7H_7Cl, usually made by treating boiling toluene with chlorine, and much used in the color industry.

Be'o-wulf (bā'ō-wo͝olf), *n.* A prince, and later king, of the Geatas, the hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic poem of the same name, preserved in a MS. of the 10th century. In the hall of Hrothgar, king of the Danes, he tears out an arm of the man-devouring monster Grendel, who dies in the fens; and in a cavern under water he slays Grendel's revenging mother. When old he rids his country of a treasure-guarding dragon, receiving from it his death wound.

be-paint' (bē-pānt'), *v. t.* To smear or cover with paint; to paint; hence, to tinge; color.

Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek. *Shak.*

be-queath' (bē-kwēth'), *v. t.*; BE-QUEATHED' (bē-kwētht'); BE-QUEATH'ING. [ME. *biquethen*, AS. *becweðan* to say, affirm, bequeath; *be-* + *cweðan* to say. See QUOTH.] **1.** To appoint, give, or transfer by formal declaration; to transfer or deliver (property) so as to pass at once. *Obs.*

Wilt thou forsake thy fortune,
Bequeath thy land to him and follow me? *Shak.*

2. To give or leave by will; to give by testament. It has often been decided in modern legal cases that in gifts by will *bequeath* and *bequest* are the more appropriate words for use in making a gift of personalty and *devise* the more appropriate word for a gift of realty. This distinction, however, is modern and not everywhere observed; and in any case *bequeath* will operate to convey realty and *devise* to convey personalty where this is shown to be the intent with which the words were used. There is, moreover, no reason for such a distinction in the history of the words. Both were originally used without distinction to give either personalty or realty, *bequeath* and *bequest* being the earlier English words, in addition to which *devise*, *v.*, came into use from the French, towards the end of the 14th century, apparently, and *devise*, *n.*, in the 16th century, with the same meanings as *bequeath* and *bequest*. Subsequent attempts to discriminate between them have caused the modern efforts to restrict the one to personalty and the other to realty.

My heritage, which my dead father did *bequeath* to me. *Shak.*

3. To hand down, to transmit.

To *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it. *Glanvill.*

4. To give; offer; commit; commend. *Obs. or Archaic*

To whom, with all submission, on my knee
I do *bequeath* my faithful services. *Shak.*

be-quest' (bē-kwĕst'), *n.* [ME. *biquest*, corrupted fr. *biquide*; *be-* + AS. *cwide* a saying, fr. *cweðan* to say; cf. also AS. *cwis* a saying. The ending *-est* is perh. due to confusion with *quest*. See BEQUEATH, QUEST.] Act of bequeathing, or leaving by will; also, that which is left by will, esp. personal property; a legacy.

Nature's *bequest* gives nothing, but doth lend. *Shak.*

be-rat' (bĕ-răt'), *n.* [Ar. *barāt.*] An Oriental sovereign's patent or instrument granting a dignity or privilege.

be-rate' (bē-rāt'), *v. t.*; BE-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); BE-RAT'ING (-ĭng). To rate or chide vehemently; to scold. *Rare or Obs. in England.* *Holland. Motley.*

be-raun'ite (bē-rôn'īt), *n.* [From *Beraun*, Bohemia, its locality.] *Min.* A hydrated basic phosphate of iron, commonly in brown or dark-red druses or radiated globules.

Ber'ber (bûr'bẽr), *n.* [See BARBARY.] A Hamite of northern Africa west of Tripoli. The Berbers are closely related to the southern Europeans, the Egyptians, and the Ethiopians, varying in type from blue-eyed blonds, common among the Riffs and in the Atlas Mountains, to the black-skinned inhabitants of the oases. As a rule the Berbers are distinguished from the nomadic Arabs by their attachment to agriculture and town life. See HAMITIC, KABYLE, LIBYAN, TUAREG.

Ber'ber-i-da'ce-æ (bûr'bẽr-ĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BARBERRY.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Ranunculales), the barberry family, distinguished by having the sepals and petals imbricated in several series, and the fruit either a berry or a capsule. There are about 20 genera and 105 species, widely distributed, of which *Berberis*, *Podophyllum*, and *Jeffersonia* are representative. — **ber'ber-i-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ber'ber-ine (bûr'bẽr-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{17}O_4N$, obtained in the form of bitter yellow crystals from the root of the barberry, goldthread, and numerous other plants, and used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic. It is a derivative of benzene and of pyridine.

ber'ber-ine tree. An African annonaceous tree (*Xylopia polycarpa*) yielding an indelible yellow dye containing berberine.

Ber'ber-is (-ĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs, type of the family Berberidaceæ, natives of Asia, Europe, North America, and the Andes to Tierra del Fuego. *B. vulgaris* is the common barberry of Europe, naturalized in America. Numerous exotic species are cultivated as landscape ornamentals. See BARBERRY.

ber'ber-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid obtained by the oxidation of berberine. See PYRIDINE.

‖ **ber'ceuse'** (bĕr'sûz'), *n.*; *pl.* BERCEUSES (*F.* -sûz'). [F.] *Music.* A cradle song; hence, a vocal or instrumental composition of a similar soothing character.

Ber-che'mi-a (bûr-kē'mĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of mostly woody rhamnaceous vines, of Africa, Asia, and the southern United States. *B. scandens* is the supple-jack.

bere, bear (bēr), *n.* [AS. *bere.* See BARLEY.] Originally, barley of any kind; now specif., *Dial. Eng.*, the six-rowed or sometimes the four-rowed variety. See BIGG, *n.*

Be-re'a grit (bē-rē'à). [From *Berea*, Ohio.] An Ohio sandstone used for grindstones and building purposes. Geologically, it belongs to the lower part of the Mississippian system.

Be-re'an (-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the ancient Berea or the Bereans. See BEREAN, *n.*, 1, 2.

Be-re'an, *n.* **1.** A native or resident of the ancient city Berea, either of Macedonia (modern Verria), Palestine (modern Bireh), or Syria (modern Aleppo).
2. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a nearly extinct Scotch Calvinistic sect founded by Rev. John Barclay in Edinburgh in 1773, professedly to teach the doctrine of the Scriptures alone. (See *Acts* xvii. 10, 11.)

be-reave' (bē-rēv'), *v. t.*; BE-REAVED' (-rēvd'), BE-REFT' (-rĕft'); BE-REAV'ING. [ME. *bireven*, AS. *berēafian.* See BE-; REAVE.] **1.** To deprive; dispossess; strip; make destitute; — with *of* before the person or thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me of all words. *Shak.*
Bereft of him who taught me how to sing. *Tickell.*

2. To take away (from). *Obs.*

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *bereft* you; all is lost. *Shak.*

3. To take away. *Obs.*

Shall move you to *bereave* my life. *Marlowe.*

☞ The pret. and p.p. form *bereaved* is not used in reference to immaterial objects. We say *bereaved* or less usually *bereft* by death of a relative, *bereft* of hope and strength.

Syn. — Dispossess, divest, deprive.

be-reave'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State or fact of being bereaved; deprivation; esp., the loss of a loved one by death.

Ber'en-ga'ri-an (bĕr'ĕn-gā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* Any follower of Bérenger de Tours in denying transubstantiation. — *a.* Of or pert. to Berengarians. — **Ber'en-ga'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Ber'e-ni'ce's Hair *or* **Locks** (bĕr'ē-nī'sēz). *Astron.* = COMA BERENICES; — so called from a story that Berenice, queen of Ptolemy III., hung up her hair in the temple of the war god in obedience to a vow. The hair disappeared, and was fabled to have been carried to heaven and changed into a constellation.

‖ **bé'ret'** (bā'rē'), *n.* [F. Cf. BIRETTA.] **1.** A round, flat cap of soft material, esp. wool, such as is worn by the Basque peasants.
2. A biretta.

berg (bûrg), *n.* A great mass of ice. Short for ICEBERG.

Ber'ga-mask (bûr'gá-mȧsk), *n.* [It. *Bergamasco.*] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Bergamo, in Italy, a town formerly much ridiculed for the outlandishness of its people. *Byron.*
2. A kind of rustic dance; — so called in ridicule of the people of Bergamo. *Shak.*

ber'ga-mot (-mŏt), *n.* [F. *bergamote*, fr. It. *bergamotta*, prob. fr. Turk. *beg-armūdi*, lit., prince's pear.] **1.** A fine juicy variety of pear.
2. *Bot.* **a** A variety of the orange (*Citrus aurantium bergamia*) having a roundish or pear-shaped fruit, whose rind yields an essential oil much used in perfumery; also, the fruit. **b** Any of several menthaceous plants, esp. *Mentha aquatica*, *Monarda fistulosa*, and *M. didyma.*
3. The essence or perfume made from bergamot fruit.
4. A variety of snuff scented with this perfume.
5. A coarse tapestry manufactured from flock of cotton or hemp mixed with ox's or goat's hair. It is said to have been invented at Bergamo, Italy.

ber-gap'tene (bẽr-găp'tēn), *n.* [*bergamot* + *-optene* as in *elæoptene.*] *Chem.* A greasy, solid lactone, $C_{12}H_8O_4$, occurring in oil of bergamot. The corresponding acid is called **ber'gap-ten'ic acid** (bûr'găp-tĕn'ĭk).

‖ **ber'gère'** (bĕr'zhâr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A shepherdess.
2. A style of chair, fashionable in the 18th century; also, a style of sofa in vogue under Louis XVI.

Bergère, 2.

‖ **Berg'schrund** (bĕrk'shro͝ont'), *n.* [G., lit., mountain gap.] *Phys. Geog.* The crevasse or series of crevasses, usually deep and often broad, frequently occurring near the head of a mountain glacier, about where the névé field joins the valley portion of the glacier.

‖ **ber'i-ber'i** (bĕr'ĭ-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [Singhalese *beri* weakness.] An acute disease occurring in certain tropical regions, chiefly in India and Ceylon, characterized by multiple inflammatory changes in the nerves, producing great muscular debility, a painful rigidity of the limbs, and cachexy. — **ber'i-ber'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

ber'i-gor'a (-gôr'à), *n.* [Native name.] *Zoöl.* A small Australian falcon (*Hieracidea berigora*), related to the sparrow hawks.

be-rime', be-rhyme' (bē-rīm'), *v. t.*; BE-RIMED', -RHYMED' (-rīmd'); BE-RIM'ING, -RHYM'ING (-rīm'ĭng). **1.** To mention in rime or verse; to rime about; — often depreciative.
2. To make a rime of; to put into rime.

Be'ring Sea Controversy (bē'rĭng; bā'rĭng). A controversy (1886-93) between Great Britain and the United States as to the right of Canadians not licensed by the United States to carry on seal fishing in the Bering Sea, over which the United States claimed jurisdiction as a mare clausum. A court of arbitration, meeting in Paris in 1893, decided against the claim of the United States, but established regulations for the preservation of the fur seal.

Berke-le'ian (bûrk-lē'ăn), *a.* Of or relating to Bishop Berkeley or his system of idealism. — *n.* One who believes in or advocates Berkeleianism.

Berke-le'ian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The system of idealism first taught by George Berkeley (1685-1753), bishop of Cloyne. Berkeley taught that the essence of all save spiritual being is perceptibility, and hence that so-called material things exist only in being perceived; that the physical universe is not independent reality, but exists as a perception of the divine mind, and also, partially, as perceived by finite minds.

Berk'shire (bûrk'shĭr; *in England, also* bärk'shẽr. Cf.

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fôr'mĭk), *a.* = PHENYLGLYOXYLIC.
ben'zo-yl green. Malachite green. See DYE.
ben-zyl'ic (bĕn-zĭl'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to benzyl.
ben-zyl'i-dene (-ĭ-dēn), *n.* = BENZAL.
benzyl violet. = METHYL VIOLET 6 B. See DYE.
beo. ÷ BE, BETH, IBEN (form of BE).
be-ode', *v. t.* See BE-, 6; ODE, a poem.
beodemon ÷ BEADSMAN.
beoff. ÷ BEEF.
beoh. ÷ BOW.
beon. ÷ BE, BEEN, BEN.
Be'on (bē'ŏn). *Bib.*
Be'or (bē'ŏr). *Bib*
beord. ÷ BEARD.
beore. ÷ BEAR.
beorme. ÷ BARM.
beorn. ÷ BERNE.
beornen. ÷ BURN.
beot. Obs. pret. of BEAT.
beot, *n.* & *v.* [AS. *béot*, n., *béotian*, v.] Promise; boast. *Obs.*
beoth. ÷ BETH.
Be'o-thuks (bā'ō-tho͝oks), *n. pl.* The aborigines (extinct since 1827) of Newfoundland, constituting a distinct linguistic stock. — **Be'o-thuk-an** (-tho͝ok-ăn), *a.*
beoves. Obs. pl. of BEEF.
be-pad'dle, *v. t.* & *i.* See BE-, 6.
be-paid', *p. p.* See BE-, 2; PAY (p. p. *paid*), to requite.
be-paint'ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 2, 6.
be-pale', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-pa'per, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-parch', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-par'o-dy, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-parse', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-part', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-paste', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-pas'tured, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-pat', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-patched', *p. a.* See BE-, 2.
be-paw', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-pearl', *v. t.* See BE-, 6
be-pelt', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-pen', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-pep'per, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-per'i-wigged (-wĭgd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-pes'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-pewed', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-phil'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-phrase', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-pic'ture, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-piece', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-pierce', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-pile', *v. t.* See BE-, 2; PILE, to heap.
be-pill', *v. t.* See BE-, 2; PILL, to pillage.
be-pil'lared, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-pim'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-pinch', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-pink', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-pitch', *v. t.* See BE-, 6; PITCH, bitumen.
be-pit'y, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-plague', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-plaid'ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-plas'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-plumed' (-plo͞omd'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-pom'mel (-pŭm'ĕl), *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-pow'der, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-praise', *v. t.* See BE-, 2; PRAISE, *v. t.* — **be-praise'ment**, *n.* — **be-prais'er**, *n.*
be-prank', *v. t.* See BE-, 1; PRANK, to adorn.
be-pray', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-preach', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-press', *v. t.* [See BE-, 2; PRESS.] To oppress.
be-pret'ty, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-pride', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-prose', *v. t.* To reduce to prose; also, to discuss in prose.
be-pud'dle, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-puff', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-pur'fu-rate, *p. a.* [Prob. for *bepurpurate*. See BE-; PURPURA.] Purpled. *Obs.* & *R.*
be-pur'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-puz'zle, *v. t.* See BE-, 2. — **be-puz'zle-ment**, *n.*
bepyr. ÷ BEAUPERE.
be-qual'i-fy, *v. t.* To tell the qualities of. *Obs.* & *R.*
be-qualm', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
Bequard. Var. of BEGHARD.
bequarre, *n.* [OF. *bequarre*, F. *bécarre*, fr. It. *beqquadro*, *biqquadro*; prop. square *b.*] *Music.* B♮. See B. *Obs.*
be-quar'rel, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-quash', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-queath', *n.* Bequest. *Obs.*
be-queath'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
be-queath'al, *n.* Act of bequeathing.
be-queathd'. Bequeathed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-queath'er, *n.* One who bequeaths something.
be-queath'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-quest', *v. t.* To bequeath. *Obs.*
bequethe, **beqweythe**. ÷ BEQUEATH.
be-quir'tle, *v. t.* To besprinkle.
be-quit', *v.* [See BE-, 2; QUIT.] To acquit one's self.
be-quote', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
ber. ÷ BEAR, BEER, BERE, BOAR.
ber. Obs. or dial. var. of BIRR.
ber. Obs. pret. of BEAR.
Ber. *Abbr.* Berlin.
Be'ra (bē'rȧ). *Bib.*
Ber'a-cha, **Ber'a-chah** (bĕr'à-kä; bē-rā'kä). *Bib.*
Ber'a-chi'ah (bĕr'à-kī'à). *Bib.*
beræfde. Obs. pret. of BEREAVE.
be-raft'. ÷ BEREFT, p. p.
Be'rah (bē'rȧ). *Bib.*
Ber'a-i'ah (bĕr'ā-ī'à; bē-rī'à). *Bib.*
be-rain', *v. t.* To rain upon; to wet as with rain. *Obs.*
be-rai'rou (bē-rī'rou), *n.* The red kauri pine (*Dammara lanceolata*). See KAURI.
be-rake', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
berall. ÷ BERYL.
be-rapt', *p. a.* See BE-, 1.
berar. ÷ BEARER.
be-ras'cal, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-rat'tle, *v. t.* To rattle; also, to scold at; to cry down. *Obs.*
be-ray', *v. t.* [*be-*, 2 + *ray* to defile.] To defile. *Obs.*
ber-bam'ine (bûr-băm'ĭn; bûr'bá-mēn'), *n.* Also **-in.** [*berberine* + *amine.*] An alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}O_3N$, found in barberry root.
‖ **berbe** (bûrb), *n.* [Cf. BERBER, BARB a Barbary horse.] An African genet (*Genetta pardina*).
ber'ber-al, *n.* *Chem.* An aldehyde, $C_{20}H_{17}O_5N$, obtained by oxidation of berberine.
Ber'ber-a'les (bûr'bẽr-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the barberry family, etc. — **ber'ber-al** (-ăl), *a.*
ber'ber-id (bûr'bẽr-ĭd), *n.* A plant of the Berberidaceæ.
ber'ber-ry (bûr'bĕr-ĭ), **ber'ber-y** (-bẽr-ĭ). Var. of BARBERRY.
berbikan. ÷ BARBICAN.
‖ **ber'ceau'** (bĕr'sō'), *n.* [F.] Cradle; arbor; bower; foliage-covered walk.
berd. ÷ BEARD, BIRD, BURD.
ber-dash'. Obs. or rare var. of BURDASH.
‖ **ber-du'que** (bĕr-do͞o'kā). Var. of BELDUQUE.
bere. ÷ BEER, BIER, BIRR, BOAR.
bere. Obs. or dial. var. of BEAR.
bere, *n.* A pillow case. See PILLOW-BERE. *Obs.*
bere, *n.* & *v.* [ME. *bere* clamor, cry, *ibere* cry, bearing, gesture, AS. *gebǣru* bearing, demeanor.] Clamor; roar; also, gesture. *Obs.*
Be're-a (bē'rē-à; bĕr'ē-à). [Gr. Βερέα.] *Bib.* 1 *Macc.* ix. 4.
Be-re'a (bē-rē'à). [Gr. Βέροια.] *Bib.* 2 *Macc.* xiii. 4; *Acts* xvii. 10, 13, *and* xx. 4.
be'rea-ger. Var. of BEEREGAR.
be-rea'son, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-reav'. Bereave. *Ref. Sp.*
be-reavd'. Bereaved. *Ref. Sp.*
be-reav'en, *p. a.* Bereaved. *Poetic.*
be-reav'er, *n.* One who bereaves.
Ber'e-chi'ah (bĕr'ē-kī'à). *Bib.*
Ber'e-cyn'thi-an (bĕr'ē-sĭn'thĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Βερεκύνθιος.] Of or pert. to Cybele, styled **Ber'e-cyn'thi-a** (-à) from Mt. Berecyntus in Phrygia.
Be'red (bē'rĕd). *Bib.*
be-rede', *v. t.* [See BE-, 2; REDE.] To advise; to plan. *Obs.*
berefreid. ÷ BELFRY.
be-reft', *pret.* & *p. p.* of BEREAVE.
be-reft', *v. t.* To bereave. *Obs.*
berein. ÷ BERAIN.
beren. ÷ BARN.
be-rend', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
berenes. ÷ BURINESS.
be-ren'ge-lite (bē-rĕŋ'gē-līt), *n.* [From San Juan de *Berengela*, Peru.] *Min.* A brown resinous substance used in calking ships.
‖ **be'ren-ge'na** (bā'rĕn-hā'nä; 172), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several species of *Solanum*, as *S. inclusum*; esp., the eggplant. *Sp. Amer.*
berenjal. ÷ BRINJAL.
berere. ÷ BEARER.
be-ret'ta. Var. of BIRETTA.
ber'et-ti'na. Var. of BERRETTINA.
bereve. ÷ BEREAVE.
bereward. ÷ BEARWARD.
ber'e-wick (bĕr'ē-wĭk; bûr'wĭk), *n.* [AS. *berewīc.*] *Eng. Hist.* Lit., a wick or village in which barley is grown; often, apparently, a detached portion of land belonging to a manor, but, like the barton and the grange of later days, in part independent of the main body.
berfray, **berfreit.** ÷ BELFRY.
berg. Obs. or dial. form of BARROW, a mountain, hill.
berg (běrk), *n.* [D.] A mountain. *South Africa.*
berg, *n.* [Icel.] A rock. *Dial.*, *Shetland & Orkneys.*
ber'gall (bûr'gôl), *n.* [See BERGLE.] **1.** = BERGLE. **2.** The cunner.
bergamot camphor. Bergaptene.
bergamot mint. = BERGAMOT, 2 b.
bergamot oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
bergan. ÷ BARGAIN.
ber'gan-der (bûr'găn-dẽr; bûr'găn'dẽr), *n.* [*berg*, for *burrow* + *gander* a male goose? Cf. G. *bergente*, Dan. *gravgaas.*] = SHELDRAKE, 1.
bergantine, *n.* [Sp. *bergantín.*] A brigantine. *Obs.*
berg crystal. Rock crystal, or limpid quartz. See QUARTZ.
berge. ÷ BARGE.
ber'gell. Var. of BERGLE.
ber'gen-ase' (bûr'gĕn-āz'), *n.*, **ber-gen'i-are'** (bẽr-gĕn'ĭ-âr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
ber'ger (bûr'jẽr), *n.* [F. *bergère* shepherdess, also a style of dressing the hair.] A lock or curl of hair as worn by English ladies in the time of Charles II. *Rare*.
ber'ger-et, *n.* [OF. *bergerete*, F. *bergerette.*] A pastoral song or dance. *Obs.*
berg'gylt. Var. of BERGYLT.
bergh. ÷ BARROW.
bergh, **berge**, *v. t.* [AS. *beorgan.*] To shelter; preserve; deliver. *Obs.* — *n.* [Cf. AS. *gebeorg.*] Shelter; protection. *Obs.* — **bergh'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
berg'haan' (běrk'hän'), *n.* [D., lit., mountain cock.] Any of several eagles found in South Africa, esp. *Helotarsus ecaudatus.*
ber'gle (bûr'g'l), *n.* [Cf. BERGYLT.] The ballan. *Orkney.*
berg'let, *n.* See -LET.
berg'mas'ter. ÷ BARMASTER.
‖ **berg'mehl'** (běrk'māl'; *E.* bûrg'māl'), *n.* Also, incorrectly, **berg'meal'**. [G., lit., mountain meal.] = ROCK MEAL.
berg'mote (bûrg'mōt). ÷ BARMOTE.
berg'stock' (běrk'shtŏk'; bĕrg'stŏk'), *n.* [G., lit., mountain stick.] An alpenstock.
ber'gut (bûr'go͞ot), *n.* [Tatar *burgut.*] An eagle, prob. the golden eagle, trained by the Tatars to hunt animals, as antelopes.
berg'y (bûr'gĭ), *a.* Like an iceberg; abounding in icebergs.
ber'gylt (bûr'gĭlt), *n.* [Norw. dial. *berggylta.*] **a** The rosefish. **b** The cunner.
berhayn. ÷ BARREN.
Be'ri (bē'rī). *Bib.*
Be-ri'a (bē-rī'à). *D. Bib.*
Be-ri'ah (bē-rī'à), *n.* [Heb. *Berī'āh.*] Lit., in calamity; — masc. prop. name.
berial. ÷ BERYL.
beriall. ÷ BURIAL.
be-rib'band-ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-rib'boned, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-ride', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
berie. ÷ BERRY.
berieles. ÷ BURIELS.
berien. ÷ BURY.
berieve. ÷ BEREAVE.
Be-ri'ites (bē-rī'īts). *Bib.*
berile. ÷ BERYL.
be-ringed', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-ring'let-ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-rinse', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
Be'rites (bē'rīts). *Bib.*
Be'rith (bē'rĭth). *Bib.*
berive. ÷ BEREAVE.
berk. ÷ BARK.
berk-. For various forms beginning *berk-*, see those in BARK-.
Berke'ley-ism (bûrk'lĭ-ĭz'm). Var. of BERKELEIANISM
Berke'ley-ite (-īt), *n.* = BERKELEIAN, *n.*
berkere. ÷ BARKER.
ber'ko-vets (bĕr'kō-vĕts), *n.* [Russ.] See WEIGHT.
berlady. ÷ BYRLADY.
berlaw. ÷ BYRLAW.
berlepe, *n.* A basket for carrying. *Obs.*
ber'ley. ÷ BARLEY.
ber'ley (bûr'lĭ), *n.* Ground fish bait; chum. *Australia.*
ber'lik. ÷ BARLEY.

-SHIRE), *n.* A domestic hog of a breed that originated in Berkshire, England, but is now the most popular breed in many parts of the world. Berkshires are large, fatten rapidly, and are generally black with white markings on the face and often on the body.

ber·lin′ (bûr′lĭn′; bûr′lĭn; 277), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] (*pron.* bûr′-lĭn′; *G.* bĕr-lēn′). The capital of Prussia.
2. A four-wheeled carriage with a separate sheltered seat behind the body, invented in the 17th century, in Berlin.
3. Short for BERLIN GLOVE, BERLIN WARE, BERLIN WOOL, etc.
Berlin black, a black varnish, drying with almost a dead surface; — used for coating the better kinds of ironware. — **B. blue.** Prussian blue. — **B. canvas**, a kind of embroidery canvas with square meshes, used esp. in worsted work. — **B. Congress.** = CONGRESS OF BERLIN. — **B. decree.** See CONTINENTAL SYSTEM. — **B. glove**, a knitted glove made of Berlin wool. — **B. green**, Prussian green. — **B. iron**, a very fusible variety of cast iron, from which figures and other delicate articles are manufactured. These are often stained or lacquered in imitation of bronze. — **B. pancake**, a kind of doughnut with jam in the center. *Colloq., Eng.* — **B. porcelain**, a hard resistant variety of porcelain. — **B. shop**, a shop for the sale of embroidery and embroidery materials, such as Berlin canvas, Berlin wool, etc. — **B. ware.** Berlin porcelain ware. — **B. warehouse.** = BERLIN SHOP. — **B. wool**, fine worsted for fancywork. — **B. work**, embroidery done on Berlin canvas, esp. in cross-stitch.

berm, **berme** (bûrm), *n.* [F. *berme*, of G. or D. origin; cf. D. *berm*, G. *brame*, *bräme*, border, akin to E. *brim*.] A narrow, approximately level shelf, path, or edge, as at the bottom or top of a slope, or along a bank; a bench; specif., *Fort.*, such a ledge between the foot of a parapet and the top of the scarp. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*

Ber-mu′da (bĕr-mū′dȧ; 277), *n.* **1.** One of a group of small islands, east of Cape Hatteras.
2. A kind of rolled tobacco or cigar. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* Certain obscure and intricate alleys in London used for cheap lodgings or concealment. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent Garden. *Obs. Cant.*
Bermuda arrowroot. See ARROWROOT. — **B. catfish.** = COELHO. — **B. chub**, the chopa blanca (*Kyphosus sectatrix*). — **B. cedar**, a juniper (*Juniperus bermudiana*) native of Bermuda and the Bahamas. It has a tough, hard wood. — **B. cress**, a yellow-flowered cress (*Barbarea præcox*), cultivated to some extent as a salad vegetable. — **B. grass**, a kind of grass (*Capriola dactylon*) of trailing and stoloniferous habit, esteemed for pasture in the southern United States, in Hindustan (where it is called *doob*), etc. It is a native of southern Europe, but is now widespread in warm countries. Called also *scutch grass*, *Bahama grass*, and, in Bermuda, *devil grass*. — **B. lily**, the large white lily (*Lilium longiflorum eximium*) extensively cultivated in Bermuda, and sold under the name *L. harrisii*. See EASTER LILY **b**. — **B. mulberry.** = FRENCH MULBERRY.

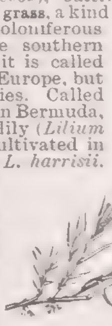
Bermuda Grass (*Capriola dactylon*).

Ber′nar-dine (bûr′nȧr-dĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Bernard of Clairvaux, or the branch of the Cistercian monks instituted (1115) by him. — *n.* A Bernardine monk.

Bern-ese′ (bûr-nēz′; -nēs′), *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Bern, Switzerland. — *a.* Pert. to Bern, Switzerland, or the Bernese.

ber′ni-cle (bûr′nĭ-k′l), *n.*, or **bernicle goose.** [See BARNACLE.] A European goose (*Branta leucopsis*) breeding in the far north, related to, but larger than, the brant. It occasionally strays to America.

Bernicle Goose. ($\frac{1}{15}$)

Ber-noul′li-an (bĕr-nōōl′yăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, members of the Bernoulli family, distinguished for their mathematical ability. The most illustrious were James (1654–1705) and John (1667–1748).
Bernoullian numbers. = BERNOULLI'S NUMBERS.

Ber noul li's′ func′tion (bĕr′nōō′yēz′). *Math.* A function defined by the relation $\phi^m(x+1) - \phi^m(x) = mx^{m-1}$.

Bernoulli's numbers. *Math.* The important series of coefficients of $\frac{x^{2n}}{2n}$ in the expansion of $\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{e^x+1}{e^x-1}$, viz., $B_1 = \frac{1}{6}$, $B_3 = \frac{1}{30}$, $B_5 = \frac{1}{42}$, $B_7 = \frac{1}{30}$, $B_9 = \frac{5}{66}$, ...

Bernoulli's theorem. *Math.* A proposition in the theory of probability, which states that in a sufficiently large number of trials the ratio of the number of occurrences to the total number of trials may be made to differ from the probability of the event's happening in any one trial by less than any assignable quantity.

ber′ried (bĕr′ĭd), *a.* Furnished with berries; consisting of a berry; as, a *berried* shrub.
berried lobster, a female lobster bearing its eggs attached to the limbs, or swimmerets, under the abdomen.

ber′ry (bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* BERRIES (-ĭz). [ME. *berie*, AS. *berie*, *berige*; akin to D. *bes*, G. *beere*, OS. and OHG. *beri*, Icel. *ber*, Sw. *bär*, Goth. *basi*.] **1.** *Bot.* Any simple fruit having a pulpy or fleshy pericarp, as the currant, grape, cranberry, or banana.
2. In general, any pulpy fruit of small size, irrespective of its structure; as, the strawberry, raspberry, checkerberry, hagberry, **hip** of the rose, etc. Specif., *Scot. and North. Eng.*, the gooseberry.
3. The dry seed or kernel of certain plants, as the coffee *berry*, the *berry* of grain, etc.
4. One of the eggs of a fish or lobster.
5. *Zoöl.* The black knob on the bill of the mute swan.
berry-bearing poplar, the necklace poplar. — **in berry**, containing ova or spawn.

ber′ry, *v. i.*; BER′RIED (-ĭd); BER′RY-ING. **1.** To bear or produce berries.
2. To gather berries; to go berrying.

berry cone. *Bot.* The ripened cone or strobile of certain coniferous plants, as the juniper, in which the scales are fleshy and fused together.

ber-seem′ (bûr-sēm′), *n.* [Ar. *bershīm* clover.] An Egyptian clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum*) extensively cultivated as a forage plant and soil-renewing crop in the alkaline soils of the Nile valley, and now introduced into the southwestern United States. It is more succulent than other clovers or than alfalfa. Called also *Egyptian clover*.

ber′serk (bûr′sûrk), **ber′serk-er** (-ẽr), *n.* [Icel. *berserkr*; pl. *berserkir*. Cf. BEAR, the animal; SARK.] In Norse tradition and folklore, one of a class of wild warriors or champions of the heathen age. They were supposed to be capable of assuming animal shapes, esp. those of the bear and of the wolf (cf. WEREWOLF), and wore the skins of these animals. When in these shapes, a rage or frenzy came upon them, they howled like wolves or growled like bears, foamed at the mouth, and were believed to have enormous strength and to be invulnerable to fire and iron.

berth (bûrth), *n.* [From the root of *bear* to produce, like *birth* nativity. See BIRTH.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** Convenient sea room; sufficient room to maneuver under way or to swing at anchor; — esp. in phrases, and often fig.; as, to give a wide *berth* to. **b** A room in which a number of the officers or ship's company mess and reside. *Rare.* **c** The place where a ship lies when she is at anchor, or at a wharf.
2. An allotted place; an appointment; situation or billet; as, he has a good *berth*.
3. A place in a ship to sleep in; a long box or shelf on the side of a cabin, stateroom, or railway car, to sleep in.

berth, *v. t.*; BERTHED (bûrtht); BERTH′ING. **1.** To give an anchorage to, or a place to lie at; to place in a berth; as, she was *berthed* alongside the Adelaide.
2. To allot or furnish a berth or berths to, on shipboard; hence, to provide with a situation or place.

berth, *v. i.* To come to a berth; — said of a ship.

berth, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *byrði* side of a vessel. *Oxf. E. D.*] To cover with boards; to board over; — chiefly in shipbuilding.

Ber′tha (bûr′thȧ), *n.* [F. *Berthe* or G. *Bertha* (or a Latinized *Bertha*), OHG. *Perahta*. Cf. PERCHTA.] **1.** Lit., bright; — fem. prop. name. F. *Berthe* (bĕrt); It. & Sp. *Berta* (bĕr′tä); G. & D. *Bertha* (bĕr′tä). — Dim. *Berty*.
2. *Teut. Myth.* = PERCHTA.
3. [*l. c.*] A kind of cape or collar, sometimes of lace. It is often used for dress trimming and attached to the edge of a low-necked waist.

Bertha, 3.

ber′thi-er-ite (bûr′thĭ-ẽr-īt), *n.* [After *Berthier*, a French naturalist.] *Min.* A sulphide of antimony and iron, of a dark steel-gray color. Sp. gr. 4.0.

berth′ing, *n.* [See BERTH to board.] *Naut.* The planking outside of a vessel above the sheer strake; less strictly, the upright planking of the sides and partitions.

Ber′thol-le′ti-a (bûr′thŏ-lē′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. L. *Berthollet*, French chemist.] *Bot.* A genus of tall South American lecythidaceous trees having flowers with 6 petals and a 2-parted deciduous calyx, succeeded by hard-shelled capsules. There are 2 species, *B. excelsa* and *B. nobilis*. See BRAZIL NUT.

Ber til lon′ sys′tem (bĕr′tē′yôɴ′). [After Alphonse *Bertillon*, French anthropologist.] A system for the identification of persons by a physical description based upon anthropometric measurements, notes of markings, deformities, color, impression of thumb lines, etc.

Ber′tram (bûr′trăm), *n.* [Cf. G. *Bertram*, F. *Bertrand*, OF. also *Bertran*, *Bertram*; fr. OHG. *Berahtram*, *Berahthraban*, fr. OHG. *beraht* bright and *hraban*, *hram*, raven. See BRIGHT, RAVEN.] **1.** Lit., bright raven; — masc. prop. name. F. *Bertrand* (bĕr′träɴ′); It. *Bertrando* (bĕr-trän′dō); Sp. *Beltran* (bĕl-trän′); Pg. *Bertrão* (bĕr-trouɴ′); G. *Bertram* (bĕr′träm), *Bertrand* (bĕr′tränt). — Dim. *Bert*.
2. In Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well," the haughty and dissolute young Count of Rousillon, forced by the king to marry Helena, who finally wins his devotion.

ber′trand-ite (bûr′trăn-dīt), *n.* [After E. *Bertrand*, who first described it.] *Min.* A beryllium silicate, $H_2Be_4Si_2O_9$, occurring in hard, colorless or pale yellow, prismatic crystals. H., 6–7. Sp. gr., 2.59–2.60.

Be-ryc′i-dæ (bĕ-rĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. BERYX.] *Zoöl.* A family of spiny-rayed fishes having a narrow compressed body and thoracic ventral fins. They are usually black or bright scarlet, and are found chiefly in rather deep water. It is the type of a group, **Ber′y-coi′de-i** (bĕr′ĭ-koi′dē-ī) or **Ber′y-coi′de-a** (-dē-ȧ), usually ranking as a superfamily or suborder, and characterized by the presence of an orbitosphenoid bone and other primitive features. — **ber′y-cine** (bĕr′ĭ-sĭn; -sīn), *a.* — **be-ryc′i-form** (bĕ-rĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **ber′y-coid** (bĕr′ĭ-koid), *a.* — **ber′y-coi′de-an** (-koi′dē-ăn), *a.*

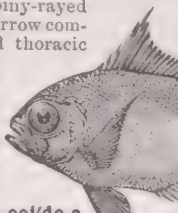
$\frac{1}{8}$
One of the Berycidæ (*Beryx delphini*).

ber′yl (bĕr′ĭl), *n.* [F. *béryl*, OF. *beril*, L. *beryllus*, Gr. βήρυλλος, prob. fr. Skr. *vaidūrya*. Cf. BRILLIANT.] *Min.* A silicate of beryllium and aluminium, $Be_3Al_2(SiO_3)_6$, of great hardness, and, when transparent, of much beauty. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, commonly green or bluish green, but also yellow, pink, or white. Aquamarine and emerald are varieties. H., 7.5–8. Sp. gr., 2.63–2.80.

be-ryl′li-a (bĕ-rĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See BERYLLIUM.] *Chem.* Oxide of beryllium, BeO, prepared as a white, loose powder.

be-ryl′li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *beryl*.] A chemical element (called also *glucinum*) occurring only in combination in a few comparatively rare minerals, as beryl, chrysoberyl, and phenacite. At. wt., 9.1. Symbol, *Be* [no period]. As separated from its compounds by electrolytic reduction it is a hard, silver-white metal having a sp. gr. of 1.93 and melting at about 1400° C. (2550° F.). It has a limited use in alloys. Chemically, beryllium is bivalent and belongs to the magnesium group. Its compounds do not color the testing flame and are in general colorless or white.

ber′yl-loid (bĕr′ĭ-loid), *n.* [*beryl* + *-oid*.] *Cryst.* A form consisting of a double twelve-sided pyramid; — so called because exhibited by crystals of beryl.

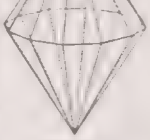
Berylloid.

be-ryl′lo-nite (bĕ-rĭl′ō-nīt), *n.* *Min.* Sodium beryllium phosphate, $NaBePO_4$, occurring in light-colored, topazlike, orthorhombic crystals. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.85.

ber-ze′li-an-ite (bĕr-zē′lĭ-ăn-īt), *n.* [After the chemist *Berzelius*.] *Min.* Copper selenide, Cu_2Se, having a silver-white color when freshly broken. Sp. gr., 6.7.

Bes (bĕs), *n.* [Egyptian *besa*, name of an animal of the cat kind, the god wearing the skin of the animal.] *Egypt. Myth.* A god of varied attributes, but chiefly a deity averting the evils of omens and witchcraft, and god of pleasure. Though his worship is of extreme antiquity, it is only in the Saitic period that he becomes prominent, developing eventually into a polythe-

Bes.

berlin, **berling.** ÷ BIRLINN.
Ber line′ (*F.* bĕr′lēn′). [F.] = BERLIN, 2, 3.
‖ **ber-lo′ga** (bĕr-lô′gä), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-gē). [Russ.] The den in which a bear hibernates. *Russia.*
‖ **ber loque′** (bĕr′lōk′), *n.* [F.] *Mil. Music.* A drumbeat in which one stick beats twice to the other's once, used as a signal for certain fatigues, as at breaking ranks; also, a corresponding trumpet call.
berm. Obs. or dial. var. of BARM.
ber′man, *n.* [AS. *bǣrman*. See BIER, MAN.] Bearer; porter. *Obs.*
berme. Var. of BERM, shelf.
Ber-moo′thes (bĕr-mōō′thēz). Obs. form of BERMUDAS; — a rendering of the Spanish pronunciation. *Shak.*
Ber-mu′di-an (-mū′dĭ-ăn), *n.* An inhabitant of the Bermudas. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Bermudas or Bermudians. [BURN.
bern. ÷ BAIRN, BARN, BERNE,
Bern. *Abbr.* Bernard; Bernhard.
ber′na-cle. ÷ BARNACLE.
Ber′na-dou′ pow′der (bĕr′nȧ-dōō′). [From the inventor's name.] A smokeless powder consisting of nitrates of cellulose made colloidal by treatment with certain solvents.
bernag, **bernake.** ÷ BARNACLE.
Ber′nard (bûr′nȧrd), **Bar′nard** (bär′nȧrd), *n.* [LL. *Bernardus* or F. *Bernard*, fr. G. *Bernhard*; cf. G. *bär* bear, OHG. *bero*, and *hart* hard.] **1.** Lit., bold as a bear; — masc. prop. name. L. *Bernardus* (bĕr-när′dŭs); F. *Bernard* (bĕr′när′), *Bernardin* (bĕr′när′dăɴ′); It. *Bernardo* (bĕr-när′dō), *Bernardino* (bĕr′-när-dē′nō); Sp. *Bernardo* (bĕr-när′dō), *Bernal* (bĕr-näl′); G. *Bernhard* (bĕrn′härt), *Barend* (bä′rĕnt), *Berend* (bā′rĕnt). — Dim. *Barney* (bär′nĭ).
2. The sheep in the beast epic "Reynard the Fox."
bernard. ÷ BARNARD.
Bern′cas tler Doc′tor (bûrn′-kás′tlẽr). Eng. form for BERNKASTLER DOKTOR. [BURN.
berne. ÷ BAIRN, BARN, BEAR,
berne, *n.* [AS. *beorn*.] A warrior or hero; a man. *Obs.*
bernekke. ÷ BARNACLE.
ber′ner, *n.* [OF. *bernier*, *brenier*.] A keeper of hounds. *Obs.*
Ber′ners, **Is′o-pel** (ĭz′ō-pĕl bûr′nẽrz). In George Borrow's "Lavengro," a vagrant girl with many fine traits of character. The original was a girl born in Long Melford Workhouse, whom Borrow met while traveling as a hedgesmith.
Ber-nesque′ (bĕr-nĕsk′), *a.* [It. *bernesco*. See -ESQUE.] After the manner of Francesco Berni (d. 1536), an Italian writer of an elegant form of burlesque poetry.
Bernh. *Abbr.* Bernhard.
Ber-ni′ce (bĕr-nī′sē). *Bib.*
Ber′ni-cla (bûr′nĭ-klȧ), *n.* [NL. See BERNICLE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of geese. Syn. of BRANTA.
Ber ni-esque′ (bĕr′nĭ-ĕsk′), *n.* = BERNESQUE.
Bern′kas tler Dok′tor (bĕrn′-käs′tlẽr dŏk′tŏr). [G., lit., Bernkastel (a town in Prussia) doctor.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
bernous. Var. of BURNOOSE.
bernston. ÷ BRIMSTONE.
be-rob′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2. *Obs.*
be-robed′, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
Be-ro dach-bal′a-dan (bē-rō′-dăk-băl′ȧ-dăn). *Bib.*
Ber′o-ë (bĕr′ō-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βερόη, name of a nymph.] *Zoöl.* The only genus of Beroida (which see). It constitutes a family, Beroidæ.
Be-rœ′a (bē-rē′ȧ). *Bib.*
be-rogue′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
Be-ro′i-da (bē-rō′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Beroe*.] *Zoöl.* A group of Ctenophora having no tentacles. The mouth is very wide, and the gullet occupies the greater part of the interior of the body, which is thimble-shaped.
Be-ro′i-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* See BEROË.
be-roll′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
Be-ro′mi (bē-rō′mī). *D. Bib.*
Be′roth (bē′rŏth; -rōth). *Bib.*
Be-ro′tha (bē-rō′thȧ). *D. Bib.*
Be-ro′thah (-thȧ), **Be-ro′thai** (-thī). *Bib.*
Be′roth-ite. *Bib.*
be-rouged′ (bē-rōōzhd′), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-round′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
berour. ÷ BEARER.
berral. ÷ BERYL.
‖ **ber-ren′do** (bĕ-rĕn′dō), *n.*; *fem.* -DA (-dä). [Amer. Sp.] The pronghorn. *Texas.*
berrer. ÷ BEARER.
berret. Var. of BERET. [*Bib.*
Ber-re′tho (bē-rē′thō; bĕr′ē-).
ber-ret′ta. Var. of BIRETTA.
‖ **ber ret-ti′no** (bĕr′rĕt-tē′nō), **ber ret-ti′na** (-nä), *n.* [It. *berrettino*, dim. of *berretta*.] A cardinal's scarlet skullcap.
ber′ri (bĕr′rē), *n.* [Turk.] See MEASURE.
ber′ri-gan (bĕr′ĭ-găn), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] The emu bush.
‖ **ber′ro** (bĕr′rō), *n.* [Sp.] The water cress. *Sp. Amer.*
ber′ru-gate (bĕr′ōō-gāt), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *verruga* wart.] A food fish (*Lobotes pacificus*) of the tripletail family, found at Panama.
ber′ry. Obs. or dial. for BURY.
ber′ry, *v. t.* [Icel. *berja*.] To beat; to thresh. *Obs. or Dial.*
ber′ry, *n.* [AS. *beorh*. See BARROW a hill.] A mound; a hillock. *Obs. or Dial.*
ber′ry, *n.* [See BURROW.] A burrow, esp. of a rabbit. *Obs.*
berry tree. The garden gooseberry. *Dial. Eng.* [*Bib.*
Ber-sa′be-e (bĕr-sā′bē-ē). *D.*
‖ **Ber sa-glie′re** (bâr′säl-yā′rā), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rē). [It., fr. *bersaglio* a mark.] *Mil.* In the Italian army, a member of a certain corps of infantry organized (by Victor Emmanuel, about 1850) as sharpshooters or riflemen.
ber′sark. Var. of BERSERK.
berserkar, **berserkir.** Vars. of BERSERKER.
bersim. Var. of BERSEEM.
berst. ÷ BURST.
berstle. ÷ BRISTLE.
Bert. *Abbr.* Bertram.
Bertane. ÷ BRITAIN.
berth. ÷ BIRTH.
berth′age (bûr′thāj), *n.* Anchorage; moorage.
berth deck. *Naut.* The deck where the hammocks of the crew are swung; in old-time war vessels that next below the lower gun deck.
Berthe (bĕrt), *n.* [F.] = BERTHA, *n.*, 3. [with a berth.
berthed (bûrtht), *a.* Provided
Ber thier′ ri fle (bĕr′tyā′). A rifle with a box magazine holding four cartridges, used by the French cavalry, and to some extent by the French navy.
berth′ing, *n.* = BERTH, sea room.
Ber tin's′ col′umns (bĕr′tăɴz′). *Anat.* = COLUMNS OF BERTIN.
ber′tram (bûr′trăm), *n.* [Corrupted fr. L. *pyrethrum*. See PELLITORY.] **a** Pellitory of Spain. **b** Feverfew.
be-ruffed′, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-ruf′fled, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-run′, *v. t.* [AS. *berinnan* to wet, bedew. See RUN.] To run about; to flow over. *Obs.*
be-rust′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
berward. ÷ BEARWARD.
berwe. ÷ BERGH.
ber′wick. Var. of BEREWICK.
bery. ÷ BURY.
beryll. ÷ BARREL.
ber′yl-line (bĕr′ĭ-lĭn), *a.* Like a beryl, esp. in color.
berynes. ÷ BURINESS.
Ber′yx (bĕr′ĭks), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the Berycidæ. See BERYCIDÆ, *Illust.*
ber-ze′li-ite (bĕr-zē′lĭ-īt), *n.* [After the chemist *Berzelius*.] *Min.* A bright yellow arsenate of calcium, magnesium, and manganese. Sp. gr., 4.03.
ber-ze′li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after J. J. *Berzelius*, Swedish chemist.] A supposed chemical element of atomic weight about 212, obtained (in combination) by fractionating thoria. [*Bib.*
Ber-zel′la-i (bĕr-zĕl′ā-ī). *D.*
Ber-ze′lus (bĕr-zē′lŭs). *Bib.*
bes. Obs. pres. ind. and imperative of BE.
bes, *n.* See WEIGHT.
bes-. For various forms in *bes-*, see those in BE- and BEZ-.
bes′a-bol. Var. of BISABOL.
be-saf′fron, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-sagne′ (bē-sān′), *n.* In plate armor, a plate protecting a joint, usually being a roundel of steel.
bes′a-gue, **bes′a-gew** (bĕs′ȧ-gū), *n.* [OF. *besague*, F. *besaiguë*.] A double-edged ax. *Obs.*
Be′sai (bē′sī). *Bib.*
be-saiel′, **be-saile′**, **be-sayle′** (bē-sāl′), *n.* [OF. *besaiol*, *beseel*, F. *bisaïeul*, fr. L. *bis* twice + a dim. of L. *avus* grandfather.] **1.** A great-grandfather. *Obs.*
2. *Old Law.* The action or writ of aiel upon the seizin of a great-grandfather. See AIEL.
be-saint′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-sanc′ti-fy, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
besande. ÷ BEZANT.
besant. Var. of BEZANT.
bes-ant′ler. Var. of BEZ-ANTLER.
be-sauce′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-scab′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-scarf′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-scat′ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 4.
be-scent′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 6.
be-scorch′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-scorn′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-scoun′drel, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-scour′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-scourge′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-scram′ble, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-scrape′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-scratch′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

istic or pantheistic god whose image was used as a charm by the Gnostics. In some myths he plays the important rôle in creation, separating heaven and earth from their primordial union.

be-screen′ (bē-skrēn′), *v. t.* To cover with a screen, or as with a screen; to shelter; conceal. *Shak.*

be-seech′ (bē-sēch′), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BE-SOUGHT′ (-sôt′), *Obs. or R.* BE-SEECHED′ (-sēcht′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-SEECH′ING. [ME. *bisechen*, *biseken* (akin to G. *besuchen* to visit); *be-* + *sechen*, *seken*, to seek. See SEEK.] **1.** To seek for; to try to get. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To ask or entreat with urgency; to supplicate; implore.
I *beseech* you, punish me not with your hard thoughts. *Shak.*
I do *beseech* you by the love you bear *Tennyson.*
3. To ask earnestly for; to solicit; beg; crave.
I *beseech* your worship's name. *Shak.*
Syn. — Entreat, implore, supplicate, importune. See BEG.

be-seech′, *v. i.* To make supplication or entreaty.

be-seem′ (bē-sēm′), *v. i.*; BE-SEEMED′ (-sēmd); BE-SEEM′ING. [*be-* + *seem*.] **1.** To seem; appear. *Obs.* "As *beseemed* best." *Spenser.*
2. To appear or seem (*well, ill, best*, etc.) for (one) to do or to have; hence, specif., to befit; be proper; become; — used with an object construed as a dative, rarely with an objective after *to*; also, absol., to be seemly or fitting.
A duty well *beseeming* the preachers. *Clarendon.*
What form of speech or behavior *beseemeth* us, in our prayers to God? *Hooker.*

be-seem′ing, *n.* **1.** Appearance; look; garb. *Obs.*
I . . . did company these three in poor *beseeming*. *Shak.*
2. Comeliness. *Baret.*

be-seem′ing, *p. a.* Becoming; suitable. *Archaic.* — **be-seem′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-seem′ing-ness**, *n.*

be-set′ (bē-sĕt′), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BE-SET′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-SET′TING. [AS. *besettan* (akin to OHG. *bisazjan*, G. *besetzen*, D. *bezetten*); *be-* + *settan* to set. See SET.] **1.** To set or stud (anything) with ornaments or prominent objects.
A robe of azure *beset* with drops of gold. *Spectator.*
The garden is . . . *beset* with all manner of sweet shrubs. *Evelyn.*
2. To set upon on all sides; to assail; perplex; harass. "Adam, sore *beset*, replied." *Milton.*
[I] drew to defend him, when he was *beset*. *Shak.*
Incommodities which *beset* old age. *Burke*
3. To hem in; surround; besiege; blockade.
We 'll follow him that 's fled;
The thicket is *beset*, he cannot scape. *Shak*
Let thy troops *beset* our gates. *Addison.*
4. To bestow; to set; employ; allot; arrange. *Obs.*
5. To befit; become; set off (well). *Obs.*
Syn. — Surround, inclose, environ, hem in, besiege, encircle, encompass; embarrass, urge, press.

besh′lik (bĕsh′lĭk), *n.* [Turk., fr. *besh* five.] A Turkish silver coin, .185 to .225 fine, orig. worth 5 piasters, but since 1880 of a nominal value of 2½ piasters (about 11 cents).

be-show′ (bē-shō′), *n.* [Native name.] A food fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*) related to the scorpænoids of the north Pacific.

be-shrew′ (bē-shrōō′), *v. t.* **1.** To deprave; to make evil or wicked; to corrupt. *Obs.*
His heart is all *beshrewed*. *Gower.*
2. To treat evilly; to abuse. *Obs.*
3. To curse; to call down evil upon. *Archaic.*
Beshrew me, but I love her heartily. *Shak.*
☞ Used in imprecatory expressions, often of a mild form; sometimes so far from implying a curse as to be uttered coaxingly, or even with tenderness.

be-side′ (bē-sīd′), *adv.* [ME. *biside*, *bisiden*, *bisides*, prep. and adv., beside, besides; *be-* by + *side*. Cf. BESIDES; see SIDE, *n.*] **1.** By the side; near by. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. In addition. = BESIDES, *adv.*, 2.
3. On one side; aside; by. *Obs.*

be-side′, *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of; on one side of; near by; hence, fig., compared with. "*Beside* him hung his bow." *Milton.*
He leadeth me *beside* the still waters. *Ps.* xxiii. 2.
Beside Latin our language is imperfect. *Douglas.*
2. Over and above. = BESIDES, *prep.*, 2.
Wise and learned men *beside* those whose names are in the Christian records. *Addison.*
3. To one side of; by; aside from; out of. *Obs.*, except in certain figurative uses; as, *beside* the question.
[You] have done enough
To put him quite *beside* his patience. *Shak*
Syn. — BESIDE, BESIDES. In present usage, *beside* is employed, with rare exceptions, as a preposition only, the adverbial sense being taken by *besides*. *Besides* is also used as a preposition (in the senses "in addition to," "other than"), but chiefly as an adverb. See BESIDES, EXCEPT.

beside one's self, out of one's wits or senses; mad; crazy.
Paul, thou art *beside thyself*. *Acts* xxvi. 24.
— **b. the mark**, *or* **point** aside from the point aimed at; amiss; irrelevant or irrelevantly.

be-sides′ (bē-sīdz′), *adv.* [ME. Same as *beside*, adv.; the ending *-s* is an adverbial one, prop. a genitive sign.] **1.** By the side. = BESIDE, *adv.*, 1. *Obs.*
2. Over and above; in addition; other than what has been mentioned; moreover; else.
The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*? *Gen.* xix 12.
The air, *besides*, was fresh and stirring. *Stevenson*
3. To one side; by. *Obs.*
Syn. — BESIDES, MOREOVER. Of the two words, *moreover* is the more formal and emphatic. See EXCEPT.

be-sides′, *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of. = BESIDE, *prep.*, 1.
2. Over and above; in addition to; other than; else than. See Syn. under BESIDE.
Besides your cheer, you shall have sport. *Shak.*
Labienus reached it, but few *besides* him. *J. A. Froude.*
3. = BESIDE, 3. *Obs.*

be-siege′ (bē-sēj′), *v. t.*; BE-SIEGED′ (-sējd′); BE-SIEG′ING (-sēj′ĭng). [ME. *bisegen*; *be-* + *segen* to siege. See SIEGE.] To beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender; to lay siege to; beleaguer; beset.
Till Paris was *besieged*, famished, and lost. *Shak.*
When . . . our minds are *besieged* at night by a subject which has occupied us during the day. *G. F. Stout.*
Syn. — Environ, hem in, invest, encompass.

be-smear′ (bē-smēr′), *v. t.*; BE-SMEARED′ (-smērd′); BE-SMEAR′ING. [AS. *besmierwan*.] To smear with any viscous, glutinous matter; to bedaub; soil. — **be-smear′er** (-ēr), *n.*
Besmeared with precious balm. *Spenser.*

be-smirch′ (bē-smûrch′), *v. t.*; BE-SMIRCHED′ (-smûrcht′); BE-SMIRCH′ING. To smirch or soil; to discolor; obscure. Hence: To dishonor; to sully. *Shak.*

be-smut′ (bē-smŭt′), *v. t.*; BE-SMUT′TED; BE-SMUT′TING. To blacken or foul with smut or soot.

be-snow′ (bē-snō′), *v. t.*; BE-SNOWED′ (-snōd′); BE-SNOW′ING. [ME. *bisnewen*, AS. *besnīwan*; *be-* + *snīwan* to snow.] To cover or whiten with or as with snow.

be′som (bē′zŭm), *n.* [ME. *besme*, *besum*, AS. *besma*; akin to D. *bezem*, OHG. *pesamo*, G. *besen*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom; anything which sweeps away or destroys. *Archaic or Fig.*
I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction. *Isa.* xiv. 23.
2. *Bot.* **a** The broom. **b** The heath. *Dial. Eng.*
3. (*Scot. pron.* bĭz′ŭm) A sloven; drab; prostitute. *Contemptuous. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

be-sot′ (bē-sŏt′), *v. t.*; BE-SOT′TED (-ĕd); BE-SOT′TING. To make sottish, dull, or stupid; to stupefy; infatuate.
Fools *besotted* with their crimes. *Hudibras.*

be-sot′ted, *p. a.* Made sottish, senseless, or infatuated; muddled with drunkenness or infatuation. "*Besotted* devotion." *Scott.* — **be-sot′ted-ly**, *adv.* — **be-sot′ted-ness**, *n.*

be-span′gle (bē-spăŋ′g'l), *v. t.*; BE-SPAN′GLED (-g'ld); BE-SPAN′GLING (-glĭng). To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant or glittering.
The grass . . . is all *bespangled* with dewdrops. *Cowper.*

be-spat′ter (bē-spăt′ēr), *v. t.*; BE-SPAT′TERED (-ērd); BE-SPAT′TER-ING. **1.** To soil by spattering; to sprinkle, esp. with dirty water, mud, or anything which will spot or stain.
2. To asperse with calumny or reproach.
Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift.*
3. To scatter, or spatter about.

be-speak′ (bē-spēk′), *v. t.*; *pret.* BE-SPOKE′ (-spōk′), *Archaic* BE-SPAKE′ (-spāk′); *p. p.* BE-SPOKE′, BE-SPO′KEN (-spō′k'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESPEAKING. [ME. *bispeken*, AS. *besprecan*, to speak to, accuse; *be-* + *sprecan* to speak. See SPEAK.] **1.** To speak against or about; to discuss. *Obs.*
2. To speak or arrange for beforehand; to order, engage, or stipulate for, against a future time; as, to *bespeak* goods.
To gratify his avarice was to *bespeak* his favor. *Scott.*
3. To show beforehand; to foretell; to indicate. *Rare.*
[They] *bespoke* dangers . . . in order to scare the allies. *Swift.*
4. To betoken; to show; to indicate, as by appearances.
When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little the figure of a man that it *bespoke* him rather a monster. *Locke.*
5. To speak to; to address. *Archaic.*
He thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

be-spit′ (bē-spĭt′), *v. t.*; *pret.* BE-SPIT′; *p. p.* BE-SPIT′, BE-SPIT′TEN (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-SPIT′TING. To daub or soil with spittle.

be-spot′ (bē-spŏt′), *v. t.*; -SPOT′TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 7); -SPOT′TING. To mark with or as with spots. — **be-spot′ted-ness**, *n.*

be-spread′ (bē-sprĕd′), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BE-SPREAD′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-SPREAD′ING. To spread or cover over.

be-sprent′ (bē-sprĕnt′), *p. p.* [ME. *bespreynt*, p. p. of *besprengen*, *bisprengen*, to besprinkle, AS. *besprengan*, akin to D. & G. *besprengen*; *be-* + *sprengan* to sprinkle. See SPRINKLE.] Sprinkled over; strewed.
The floor with tassels of fir was *besprent*. *Longfellow.*

be-sprin′kle (-sprĭŋ′k'l), *v. t.* To sprinkle over. — **be-sprin′kler** (bē-sprĭŋ′klēr), *n.*

Bes-sel′ian (bĕ-sĕl′yăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, F. W. Bessel (1784-1846), a distinguished German astronomer and mathematician.
Besselian day, *or* **star, numbers**. = BESSEL'S DAY NUMBERS. — **B. elements**, *Astron.*, mathematical-astronomical data employed by Bessel, and now given in the Nautical Almanac, for facilitating precise prediction of a solar eclipse at any place on the earth. — **B. function** (of *n*th order), *Math.*, the coefficient of z^n in the expansion of $e^{\frac{x}{2}\left(z+\frac{1}{z}\right)}$, being

$$J_n = \frac{x^n}{2^n\Pi(n)}\left\{1-\frac{x^2}{2^2(n+1)}+\frac{x^4}{2\cdot2^4(n+1)(n+2)}\cdots\right\}.$$

Bes′sel's day, *or* **star, numbers** (bĕs′ĕlz). *Astron. & Navig.* Four numbers, *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, the same for all stars, at any given date, by which four other numbers, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* (or *a′*, *b′*, *c′*, *d′*), the same for all dates but varying from star to star, are multiplied to find apparent change in right ascension (and declination) for any date from any date (usually the beginning of the year). The logarithms of *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, are given in the Nautical Almanac.

Bessel's equation. *Math.* The equation
$x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+x\frac{dy}{dx}=(n^2-x^2)y$, the solution of which gives rise to Bessel's functions, of great importance in physics.

Bessel's functions. [See BESSELIAN, *a.*] *Math.* A class of transcendental functions occurring in physics and astronomical investigations. Also called *cylindrical harmonics.*

Bes′se-mer (bĕs′ē-mēr), *n.* Bessemer steel.

Bessemer copper. Copper refined by the Bessemer process.

Bessemer iron *or* **pig**. A cast iron containing not more than 0.10 per cent phosphorus, suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel by the acid process.

Bes′se-mer-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To treat with a blast of air, as in the Bessemer process.

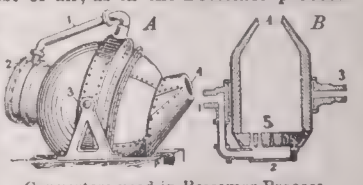

Converters used in Bessemer Process.
A Eccentric form in charging position; *B* Concentric form in blowing position. 1 Pipe; 2 Wind box; 3 Trunnion; 4 Mouth; 5 Tuyères.

Bessemer process. A process of making steel from cast iron by burning out carbon and other impurities through the agency of a blast of air which is forced through the molten metal; — so called from Sir Henry Bessemer, an English engineer, who invented it. Also, the process of refining copper matte by burning out the sulphur in a similar way. In steel making the blowing is usually continued till all the carbon is removed, and the desired proportion is restored, together with manganese, by adding ferromanganese or spiegeleisen. The metal is then poured into a large ladle, from which the ingot molds are filled. The Bessemer process is either *acid* or *basic* according to the nature of the refractory lining of the *converter*, or vessel in which the blowing is conducted. See IRON, BASIC PROCESS.

Bessemer steel. Steel made by the Bessemer process.

Bes′ser-a (bĕs′ēr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after W. S. J. G. *Besser*, Russian botanist.] A genus of small bulbous liliaceous plants of Mexico, consisting of a single species, *B. elegans*, commonly cultivated under the name of *Mexican coral drops*. It has umbels of pendulous scarlet flowers with a white corona and long purple stamens.

best (bĕst), *a.*; *superl. of* GOOD. [AS. *best*, contr. fr. *betest*, *betst*; akin to Goth. *batists*, OHG. *pezzist*, G. *best*, D. *best*, Icel. *beztr*, Dan. *bedst*, Sw. *bäst*. This word has no connection in origin with *good*. See BETTER.] **1.** Having good qualities in the highest degree; specif.: **a** Most good in qualities, physical, mental, or moral; most kind, desirable, etc.; most excellent; as, the *best* road; the *best* cloth; the *best* abilities; old friends are *best*.
When he is *best*, he is a little worse than a man. *Shak.*
b Most productive of good; most beneficent; most advantageous, serviceable, etc.; as, what were *best* to do?
It was thought not *best* to employ his people then. *Ld. Berners.*
c Most; largest; as, the *best* part of a week.
2. *Iron Manuf.* Denoting a quality of wrought iron made from puddled bar and used for forgings, or of rolled iron plates. The qualities, taken in order from the poorest to

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be-scrawl′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 6.
be-scrib′ble, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-scum′ber, **be-scum′mer**, *v. t.* See BE-, 4. *Obs*
be-scurf′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-scur′vy, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-scutch′eon, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
bese. † BES.
be-seam′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
Bes′e-cath (bĕs′ē-kăth). *D. Bib.*
beseche. † BESEECH.
be-see′, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *beséon*; *be-* + *séon* to see.] *Obs.* **1.** To see; look; mind; consider. **2.** To provide for; to treat (well or ill); also, to look to; arrange.
be-seech′, *n.* Solicitation; supplication. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
be-seech′er, *n.* One who beseeches.
be-seech′ing, *p. pr. & v. n.* of BESEECH. — **be-seech′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-seech′ing-ness**, *n.*
be-seech′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
beseek, **beseeke**. † BESEECH.
be-seemd′. Beseemed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-seem′ing, *adv.* [Contract. of *by seeming*.] Seemingly.
be-seem′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
be-seem′ly, *a.* Fit; suitable; becoming. *Archaic.*
be-seen′, *p. a.* *Archaic or Obs.* **1.** Seen; appearing. **2.** Decked or adorned; clad. **3.** Accomplished; versed.
besege. † BESIEGE.
beseke. † BESEECH.
Bes′e-lam (bĕs′ē-lăm). *D. Bib.*
Be-se′le-el (bē-sē′lē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
besely. † BUSILY.
besem. † BESOM.
be-sen′na. Var. of MESENNA.
be-sen′ti-nel, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
besert. † BEZOAR.
be-serve′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-set′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-set′ter, *n* One that besets.
be-sew′, *v. t.* [AS. *besīwian*.] To sew up
be-shack′le, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-shade′, *v. t.* [AS. *besceadian*.] To shade; overshadow.
be-shad′ow, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-shag′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-shake′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-shame′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
besh′a-mel (bĕsh′ȧ-mĕl). Eng. form of BECHAMEL.
be-shawled′, *p. a.* See BE-, 6
be-shear′, *v. t.* [AS. *bescieran*.] To shear all round; to shear off.
be-shed′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
besher. † BEAUSIRE. [SHUT.
beshet. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BE-
be-shield′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-shine′, *v. t.* [AS. *bescīnan*.] To shine upon; to illuminate
be-shiv′er, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
besh′lik. Var. of BASHLYK.
be-shod′, *p. p.* See BE-, 2.
be-shone′, *pret. & p. p.* of BESHINE.
be-shout′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-show′er (bē-shou′ēr), *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-shriek′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-shriv′el, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-shroud′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-shut′, *v. t.* [See BE-, 1.] To shut up or out. *Obs.*
besie. † BESEE.
be-sieged′ (bē-sējd′), *p. a.* *Astrol* Situated between two malevolent planets.
be-siege′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-sieg′er (bē-sēj′ēr), *n.* One who besieges. [p. pr.
be-sieg′ing-ly, *adv.* of *besieging*,
be-sigh′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-sight′, *n.* [See BESEE, SIGHT.] Provision; determination. *Obs.*
besike. † BESEECH.
be-sil′ver, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
besily. † BUSILY.
be-sin′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
besines. † BUSINESS.
be-sing′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-singe′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-sink′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-si′ren, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-sit′, *v. t.* [*be-* + *sit*: cf. AS. *besittan* to sit round, to possess.] *Obs.* **1.** To sit or weigh upon. **2.** To suit; fit; become.
B. ès L. *Abbr.* Bachelier ès Lettres (F., Bachelor of Letters).
be-slab′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-slab′ber, **beslaber**, *v. t.* Vars. of BESLOBBER.
be-slap′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-slash′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2
be-slave′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-slav′er (bē-slăv′ēr), *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 6.
be-sleeve′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-slime′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6. — **be-slim′er** (-slĭm′ēr), *n*
bes′lings, *n.* Dial. Eng. equiv of BEESTINGS.
be-slip′per, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-slob′ber, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-slow′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-slub′ber, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
‖ **be-sluit′** (bē-sloit′), *n.* [D.] *Law.* A resolution or decree, as of a legislative body.
be-slur′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-slur′ry, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2; SLURRY. *Obs.*
besme. † BESOM. [*Sp.*
be-smeard′. Besmeared. *Ref.*
be-smell′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-smile′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-smoke′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 6.
be-smooth′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-smoth′er (bē-smŭth′ēr), *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-smot′tered, *p. a.* Stained; dirtied; bespattered. *Obs. & R.*
be-smouch′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-smudge′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-smutch′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-snare′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-sniv′el, *v. t.* See BE-, 4, 6.
be-snuff′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-sob′, *v. t.* To soak. *Obs.*
Bes′o-de′iah (bĕs′ō-dē′yȧ; -dī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Bes′o-di′a (-dī′ȧ). *D. Bib*
be-sogne′, **besognie**, *n.* Also **be-so′gnier**, **be-so′gnio**, **be-so′gno**. [OF. *bisogne*, fr. It. *bisogno*. See BEZONIAN.] = BEZONIAN. *Obs.*
be-soigne′, *n.* [OF., F. *besogne*.] Business. *Obs.*
be-soil′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
‖ **be-soin′** (bē-zwăN′), *n.* [F.] Need; necessity; want.
‖ **be′so las ma′nos** (bā′sō läs mä′nōs). [*Sp.*] I kiss the (your) hands; — a salutation.
be′som (bē′zŭm), *v. t.* To sweep, as with a besom. *Archaic or Poetic.* — **be′som-er** (-ēr), *n.*
besom moss. The common hair-cap. *Dial. Eng.*
be-so′ni-an. † BEZONIAN.
be-son′net, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-soot′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-soothe′, *v. t.* To soothe — **be-sooth′ment**, *n.*
Be′sor (bē′sŏr). *Bib.*
be-sort′, *v. t.* To sort with; fit; become. *Obs.*
be-sort′, *n.* Fit company. *Obs.*
be-sot′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-sot′ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BESOT. — **be-sot′ting-ly**, *adv.*
be-sought′ (bē-sôt′), *pret. & p. p.* of BESEECH.
be-soul′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-sour′, *v. t* See BE-, 5.
be-span′gl. Bespangle. *Ref. Sp.*
be-span′gld. Bespangled. *Ref. Sp.* [GLE.
be-span′kle. Var. of BESPAN-
be-spar′age, *v. t.* To disparage. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
be-spar′kle, *v. t* To bespatter.
be-spat′. Obs. or rare pret. of BESPIT. [spit.
be-spate′, *p. p.* of BESPETE to be-
be-spat′terd. Bespattered. *Ref. Sp.* [spatters.
be-spat′ter-er, *n.* One who be-
be-spat′ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-spawl′, *v. t.* To cover with spawl, or spittle. *Obs.*
be-speak′, *v. i.* To exclaim; to speak. *Obs.* *Milton.*
be-speak′, *n.* A bespeaking. Among actors, a benefit (when a particular play is bespoken).
be-speak′er, *n.* One who bespeaks.
be-specked′, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-speck′le, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-speck′le-ment, *n.* See -MENT
be-spec′ta-cled (bē-spĕk′tȧ-k'ld), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-sped′, *p. p.* of BESPEED
be-speech′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-speed′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-spend′, *v. t* See BE-, 2.
bespete, *v. t.* [ME. *bespeten*.] To bespit. *Obs.*
be-spew′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-spice′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-spill′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-spin′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1
be-spirt′. Var. of BESPURT.
be-splash′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-split′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-spoke′, *pret. & p. p.* of BESPEAK. [SPEAK.
be-spo′ken, *p. p. & p. a.* of BE-
be-spouse′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-spout′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-spray′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 6.
be-spred′. Bespread. *Ref. Sp.*
be-spreng′, *v. t.* [See BESPRENT.] To besprinkle. *Obs.* except in the p. p. *besprent*.
besprengil. † BESPRINKLE.
be-sprent′, **bespreynt**, *pret.* of BESPRENG. *Obs.*
be-spring′. † BESPRENG.
be-sprin′kl. Besprinkle. *Ref. Sp.* [*Sp.*
be-sprin′kld. Besprinkled. *Ref.*
be-sprong′. Obs. p. p. of BESPRING.
be-spurred′, *p. a.* See BE-, 6, SPUR.
be-spurt′, *v. t.* To spurt on or over; to asperse. *Obs.* *Milton.*
be-spur′tle (bē-spûr′t'l), *v. t.* To bespurt often or much. *Obs.*
be-sput′ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-spy′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4, 6.
be-squeeze′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-squib′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-squirt′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
bes′ra (bĕs′rȧ), *n.* [Hind. *besarā*.] A small East Indian falcon.
Bess, *n.* Short for ELIZABETH.
Bess, Good Queen. Queen Elizabeth of England; — a popular epithet.
besse. † BASE.
Bes′sel's el-lip′soid (bĕs′ĕlz). See ELLIPSOID.
bessem. † BESOM.
Bes′si (bĕs′ī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient tribe of rude Thracian mountaineers, guardians of a famous oracle of Dionysus.
Bes′sie, *n.* Dim. of ELIZABETH.
bes-sogne′. † BESOGNE.
Bes′sus, *n.* A cowardly, bragging captain in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "A King and No King."
best. † BEAST, BEEST.
best, *v. t.* To get the better of; overmatch. *Colloq.*

the best, are known as *common best; best best*, or *double best;* and *best best best*, or *treble best*.
best best. See BEST, *a.*, 2. — **b. bower**. **a** = JOKER, a card. **b** *Naut.* See ANCHOR, 1. — **b. foot** (*or* **leg**) **foremost** (*or* **forward**), the better part to the fore; one's best appearance in evidence; as, to put one's *best foot foremost*, to make a good showing, or to do one's best.
East was evidently putting his *best foot foremost*. *T. Hughes.*
— **b. man**, the principal groomsman at a wedding.

best (bĕst), *adv.; superl.* of WELL. **1**. In the best way; to the most advantage; with the most success, ease, profit, benefit, or propriety.
Had we *best* retire? I see a storm. *Milton.*
Had I not *best* go to her? *Thackeray.*
The man who does *best* what multitudes do well. *Macaulay.*
2. In the best or highest degree; to the fullest extent; most. "Thou serpent! That name *best* befits thee." *Milton.*

best, *n.* That which is best; the best part.
The *best* is, she hath no teeth to bite. *Shak.*
Specif.: **a** *pl.* (formerly also *sing.*) The best people.
Observe how seldom e'en the *best* succeed. *Pope.*
b Best clothing; — usually with a possessive; as, their Sunday *best*. **c** Best state, or course of action; highest endeavor; utmost; — usually with a possessive; as, to do one's *best*.
I have . . . to my *best*, avoided that rashness. *Sandys.*
at best, under the most favorable circumstances; at most; as, life is *at best* very short. — **for b.**, finally. *Obs.* "Constitutions . . . established *for best*, and not to be mended." *Milton.*

be-stead' (bē-stĕd'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BE-STEAD' or BE-STED', also, *Obs.*, BE-STAD'. In sense 3 *pret.* also BE-STEAD'ED. [*be-* + *stead.*] **1**. To put in a certain situation or condition; to locate; arrange; place. Only in *p. p.*
They shall pass through it, hardly *bestead*. *Is.* viii. 21.
Many far worse *bestead* than ourselves. *Barrow.*
2. To put in peril; to beset. Only in *p. p.* *Chaucer.*
3. To set, as with ornaments. *Obs.*
4. To serve; assist; profit; avail. *Milton.*

bes'tial (bĕs'chăl; 277), *a.* [F. *bestial*, L. *bestialis*, fr. *bestia* beast. See BEAST.] **1**. Belonging to a beast, or to beasts as a class; animal. *Gower.*
Among the *bestial* herds to range. *Milton.*
2. Having the qualities of a beast; specif.: **a** Brutish; below the dignity of reason or humanity; irrational; as, *bestial* ignorance. **b** Beastly; sensual; degradedly carnal. *Shak.*
Syn. — Brutish, beastly, brutal; carnal, vile, low, depraved, sensual, filthy.

bes'tial, *n.* [Cf. F. *bestiaux*, pl., and F. *bétail*, OF. *bestail*, *bestaille*, in collective sense.] A domestic animal; also, collectively, cattle; as, other kinds of *bestial*. *Obs. or Scot.*

bes-tial'i-ty (bĕs-chăl'ĭ-tĭ; bĕs'chĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *bestialité.*] **1**. State or quality of being bestial; beastly indulgence; brutality. *Chaucer.*
2. Unnatural connection with a beast.
3. = BESTIAL. *Obs.*

bes'tial-ize (bĕs'chăl-īz), *v. t.;* BES'TIAL-IZED (-īzd); BES'TIAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make bestial; to degrade; brutalize.
The process of *bestializing* humanity. *Hare.*

‖ **bes'ti-a'ri-i** (bĕs'tĭ-ā'rĭ-ī), *n. pl.; sing.* BESTIARIUS (-ŭs). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Men who fought against beasts in the public games; — distinguished from *gladiators*. The *bestiarii* were usually either defenseless criminals and captives, or paid fighters bearing arms.

bes'ti-a-ry (bĕs'tĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *bestiarium*, fr. L. *bestiarius* pert. to beasts, fr. *bestia* beast: cf. F. *bestiaire.*] **1**. A treatise on beasts; esp., one of the moralizing or allegorical descriptions of beasts or their habits written in the Middle Ages. See PHYSIOLOGUS.
A *bestiary* . . . in itself one of the numerous medieval renderings of the fantastic mystical zoölogy. *Saintsbury.*
2. The zodiac. *Obs.*

be-stick' (bē-stĭk'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BE-STUCK' (-stŭk'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-STICK'ING. To stick over; to mark by infixing points or spots here and there; to pierce.

be-stir' (bē-stûr'), *v. t. & i.;* BE-STIRRED' (-stûrd'); BE-STIR'RING. [*be-* + *stir;* cf. AS. *bestyrian* to heap up.] To stir up; to put, or rouse, into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigor; — usually with the reciprocal pronoun.
You have so *bestirred* your valor. *Shak.*
Rouse and *bestir* themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*

be-stow' (bē-stō'), *v. t.;* BE-STOWED' (-stōd'); BE-STOW'ING. [*be-* + *stow.*] **1**. To set in position; to place; put. *Archaic.* *Chaucer.*
2. To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping; to stow. *Gower.* "He *bestowed* it in a pouch." *Scott.*
3. To place or quarter; to lodge. *Holinshed.*
See that the women are *bestowed* in safety. *Byron.*
4. To confer or give in marriage. *Chaucer.*
5. To use; to apply; to devote, as time or strength in some occupation.
6. To give or confer; impart; — often with *on* or *upon*.
Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 3.
Empire is on us *bestowed*. *Cowper.*
7. To conduct; behave; — with a reflexive pronoun. *Obs.*
How might we see Falstaff *bestow* himself to-night in his true colors, and not ourselves be seen? *Shak.*
Syn. — Grant, present, confer, accord. See GIVE.

be-stow'al (bē-stō'ăl), *n.* Act of bestowing; disposal.

be-stow'ing, *n.* *Brickmaking.* A casing of burnt brick on the upper part of a clamp.

be-stow'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of giving or bestowing; bestowal; also, that which is bestowed; gift.
If we consider this *bestowment* of gifts in this view. *Chauncy.*

be-straught' (bē-strôt'), *p. a.* [*be-* + *straught;* prob. here used for *distraught.*] Bereft (of one's senses); distracted; mad; — used also as the preterit of a verb. *Obs.* *Shak.*

be-strew' (bē-strōō'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BE-STREWED' (-strōōd'), also, *p. p.*, BE-STREWN' (-strōōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-STREW'ING. [AS. *bestrēowian.*] To strew or scatter over; to besprinkle. *Milton.*

be-stride' (bē-strīd'), *v. t.; pret.* BE-STRODE' (-strōd'), also, *Obs. or R.*, BE-STRID' (-strĭd'); *p. p.* BE-STRID'DEN (-strĭd''n), also, *Obs. or R.*, BE-STRID', BE-STRODE'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-STRID'ING (-strīd'ĭng). [AS. *bestrīdan; be-* + *strīdan* to stride.] **1**. To stand or sit astride of (something), or with the legs astride of; to stand over; to straddle.
That horse that thou so often hast *bestrid*. *Shak.*
Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
Like a Colossus. *Shak.*
2. Fig.: To stand over to defend; to support; protect.
When I *bestrid* thee in the wars and took
Deep scars to save thy life. *Shak.*
3. To stride over or across; as, to *bestride* a threshold.

bet (bĕt), *n.* [Prob. from ME. *abet* abetting, OF. *abet*, fr. *abeter* to excite, incite. See ABET.] That which is laid, staked, or pledged, as between two parties, upon the event of a contest or any contingent issue; the act of giving such a pledge; a wager. "Having made his *bets*." *Goldsmith.*

bet, *v. t. & i.;* BET, also BET'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151); BET'TING. To stake upon the event of a contingent issue; to wager.
John a Gaunt . . . *betted* much money on his head. *Shak.*
I'll *bet* you two to one I'll make him do it. *O. W. Holmes.*
to bet on the field. See FIELD, *n.*

be'ta (bē'tȧ; bā'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. $\beta\tilde{\eta}\tau\alpha$.] The second letter of the Greek alphabet, Β, β. See B, and cf. etymology of ALPHABET. *Beta* (Β, β) is used variously for classifying, as: **a** *Astron.* To designate some bright star, usually the second brightest, of a constellation; as, β Aurigæ. **b** *Chem.* To distinguish one of two or more isomers; also, to indicate the position of substituting atoms or groups in certain compounds; as, β-naphthol. With acids, it commonly indicates that the substituent is in union with the carbon atom next to that to which the carboxyl group is attached.

Be'ta (bē'tȧ), *n.* [L., the beet.] *Bot.* A small genus of glabrous succulent chenopodiaceous herbs, natives of the European coasts, the Caucasus, and Asia Minor. *B. vulgaris* is the common beet, *B. cicla* is the chard, and *B. maritima* is the wild sea beet.

be'ta-cism (bē'tȧ-sĭz'm), **be'ta-cis'mus** (-sĭz'mŭs; -sĭs'mŭs), *n.* Excessive or extended use of the *b* sound in speech, due to conversion of other sounds into it, as through inability to distinguish them from *b*, or because of difficulty in pronouncing them.

be'ta-ine (bē'tȧ-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [From *Beta*, generic name of the beet.] *Org. Chem.* **a** A nonpoisonous crystalline base of sweetish taste, $(CH_3)_3N(OH)CH_2CO_2H$, occurring in beet juice and other plant substances and in putrefying flesh; also, the cyclic or "inner" salt, $(CH_3)_3\overline{N \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot O}$, easily formed by heating the base till it loses water. **b** By extension, any cyclic salt, formed by the union of an acid and a basic OH group in the same molecule with elimination of H_2O. Cf. LACTONE.

be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. t.; pret.* BE-TOOK' (-tŏŏk'); *p. p.* BE-TAK'EN (-tāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). [*be-* + *take.*] **1** To take (to); to deliver over (to); to give (to) for disposal; to grant; to give up (to). *Obs. or R.*
And thence did all the spoils and treasures take . . .
Of which the best he did his love *betake*. *Spenser.*
The stoic Juarez . . . had to clap his hat on the government and *betake* it to Saltillo. *Harper's Mag.*
2. To commend or intrust (to); to commit (to). *Obs.*
Now to the devil I thee *betake*. *Skelton.*
3. To have recourse to; to apply; resort; go; — with a reflexive pronoun.
They *betook* themselves to treaty and submission. *Burke.*
Whither shall I *betake* me, where subsist? *Milton.*
4. To take or seize; to catch. *Obs. or Dial.*
5. To take to one's self; to take on; to assume.
It had *betaken* a dusky brown color. *C. E. Craddock.*

be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. i.* To deliver one's self; to have recourse (to something); to go. *Obs.*
Then do no further go, no further stray,
But here lie down, and to thy rest *betake*. *Spenser.*

be'ta rays (bē'tȧ; bā'tȧ). *Physics.* Penetrating rays readily deflected by a magnetic or electric field, emitted by radioactive substances, as radium. They consist of negatively charged particles or electrons, apparently the same in kind as those of the cathode rays, but having much higher velocities (about 35,000 to 180,000 miles per second).

be-teach' (bē-tēch'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BE-TEACHED' (-tēcht'), BE-TAUGHT' (-tôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-TEACH'ING. [ME. *bitechen*, *bitæchen*, AS. *betǣcan; be-* + *tǣcan*, *tǣcean*, to teach. See TEACH.] *Obs.* **1**. To hand over; to deliver. *Sir J. Mandeville.*
2. To give in trust; to consign, commit, or commend; — often used in connection with leave-taking.
Now such a rime the devil I *biteche*. *Chaucer.*
3. To teach. *Rare.*
to beteach one good day, to bid or wish one good day.

be-teem' (bē-tēm'), *v. t.* [*be-* + an old verb *teem* to be fitting; cf. D. *betamen* to beseem, G. *ziemen*, Goth. *gatiman*, and E. *tame*. See TAME, *a.*] *Obs.* **1**. To vouchsafe; bestow; grant; accord; consent. *Spenser. Milton.*
2. To allow; permit; suffer.
So loving to my mother.
That he might not *beteem* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly. *Shak.*

be'tel (bē't'l), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tamil *veṭṭilei*, prop. meaning, a mere leaf.] A climbing species of pepper (*Piper betle*). Its ovate leaves are chewed, with the betel nut and a little shell lime, by the natives of the East Indies. This stains the teeth black.

Bet'el-geuse', **Bet'el-geux'** (bĕt'ĕl-gûz'), *n.* Also **Bet'el-gueze'** and **Bet'el-guese'**. [F. *Bételgeuse*, prob. fr. Ar. *beit al-jauzā* constellation of the Twins, also Orion, confused with *yed al-jauzā*, lit., arm of Orion, name of this star.] *Astron.* A variable star of the first magnitude, near one shoulder of Orion; Alpha (α) Orionis. It shows a fluted spectrum, and is believed to be of extraordinary size.

betel nut. The nutlike seed of the betel palm.

betel palm. An Asiatic pinnate-leaved palm (*Areca catheeu*) having a slender ringed trunk and an orange-colored nutlike drupe with an outer fibrous husk. The nut is used as a masticatory; it is pungent and astringent, and stains the teeth black. See BETEL, ARECA.

‖ **bête' noire'** (bât' nwär'). [F.] Lit., a black beast; an object of deep dread or aversion; bugbear.

beth'el (bĕth'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-el* house of God.] **1**. A house of worship; a hallowed spot or structure; — from Bethel in Palestine, the scene of Jacob's vision of a ladder with angels ascending and descending. *Gen.* xxviii. 12.
2. Specif.: **a** A chapel for nonconformists. *Eng.* **b** A place of worship for seamen.

Be-thes'da (bē-thĕz'dȧ), *n.* **1**. *Bib.* A pool at Jerusalem, now usually identified with that between the Temple and the Via Dolorosa. *John* v. 2.
A more probable site for *Bethesda* is the Virgin's Pool . . . at the foot of the Ophel slope southeast of the Temple. . . . This . . . still presents the phenomenon of intermittent "troubling of the water," which overflows from a natural siphon under the cave, and . . . it is still the custom of the Jews to bathe in the waters of the cave, when this overflow occurs, for the cure of rheumatism and of other disorders. *C. R. Conder.*
2. A hallowed place; a chapel. Cf. BETHEL.

be-think' (bē-thĭŋk'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BE-THOUGHT' (-thôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-THINK'ING. [AS. *beþencan; be-* + *þencan* to think. See THINK.] To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration; to think; to consider; — generally followed by a reflexive pronoun, often with *of* or *that* before the subject of thought. *Obs.*, except with a clause, or with a reflexive.
This joye may not written be with ink,
This passeth all that herte may *bethink*. *Chaucer.*
I have *bethought* me of another fault. *Shak.*
We *bethink* a means to break it off *Shak.*
Syn. — Recollect, remember, reflect.

be-think', *v. i.* To think; consider; reflect; deliberate. *Archaic.* "*Bethink* ere thou dismiss us." *Byron.*

Beth'le-hem (bĕth'lē-hĕm; -ĕm), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-lekhem* house of food; *bēth* house + *lekhem* food, *lākham* to eat. Cf. BEDLAM.] **1**. The town in Judea. (See *Gaz.*)
2. = BEDLAM, 2 & 3.
3. *Arch.* In the Ethiopic Church, a small building attached to a church, in which the eucharistic bread is made.

Beth'le-hem-ite (-īt), **Beth'lem-ite** (-lĕm-īt), *n.* **1**. An inhabitant of Bethlehem in Judea. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 1.
2. An inmate of a Bethlehem; a bedlamite.

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be-stab', *v. t.* See BE-, 2
be-stad', *p. a.* † BESTEAD. *Bestad* was used by Spenser both as a *pret.* and as a *p. p.*
be-stain', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-stamp', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-stand', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-star', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-stare', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-starve', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-stay', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-stayed', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
beste. † BEAST, BEEST, BEST.
be-stead', *v. t.* To take (one's) place; go instead of. *Obs.*
be-steal', *v. i.* [AS. *bestelan.*] To steal or steal away. *Obs.*
be-steer', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
bestely. † BEASTLY.
be-stench', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-stent'ed, *p. a.* [*be-*, 2 + *stent*, v.] Distended. *Obs. & R.*
best'er, *n.* One who bests another; a sharper. *Slang, Eng.*
bes'tial. Obs. corrupt. of BASTILE.
bes'tial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
bes'tial-ist, *n.* See -IST.
bestiallich, *a.* [See -LY, LIKE.] Bestial. *Obs.*
bes'tial-ly, *adv.* of BESTIAL.
Bes'tian, *a.* [L. *bestia* beast.] Pert. to the Beast (of the Apocalypse). *Obs.* — **Bes'tian-ism**, *n.* *Obs.* — **Bes'tian-ize**, *v. i.* *Obs.*
bes'ti-a'ri-an (bĕs'tĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn). *n.* One who is concerned for the beasts, esp. an opponent of vivisection. — **bes'ti-a'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
bes'ti-a-ry (bĕs'tĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* One of the bestiarii. *Obs.*
bes'ti-ate, *v. t.* To bestialize.
be-still', *v. t.* To make still.
be-stink', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-stird'. Bestirred. *Ref. Sp.*
best'ly. † BEASTLY.
best'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
be-stock', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-store', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-storm', *v. t. & i.* To assail with storm; to storm.
bestoule. Obs. pret. of BESTEAL.
be-stow'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
be-stow'age, *n.* Stowage. *Rare.*
be-stowd'. Bestowed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-stow'er, *n.* One who bestows.
be-strad'dle, *v. t.* To bestride.
be-strad'l. Bestraddle. *Ref. Sp.*
be-strad'ld. Bestraddled. *Ref. Sp.*
be-straw', *v. t.* See BE-, 6
be-streak', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-stream', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-strew'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-strid', *pret. & p. p.* of BESTRIDE. *Obs. or R.*
be-strip', *v. t* See BE-, 2.
be-stripe', *v. t.* See BE- 1, 2.
be-strode', *pret & p. p.* of BESTRIDE.
be-strow', *v. t.; pret & p. p.* BESTROWED'; also *p. p.* BESTROWN'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESTROW'ING. Var. of BESTREW.
be-strut', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
bestuall. † BESTIAL.
be-stuck', *pret. & p. p.* of BESTICK.
be-stud', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2, 6.
be-sug'ar, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
‖ **be-su'go** (bā-sōō'gō), *n.* [Sp.] The European red porgy (*Pagrus pagrus*).
be-suit', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-sul'ly, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
besum. † BESOM.
be-swad'dle, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-swarm', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-sweat' (bē-swĕt'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-sweet'en, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-swel'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-swike', *v. t.* [AS. *beswīcan; be-* + *swīcan* to depart, desert.] To deceive; to cheat. *Obs.* — **be-swik'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
be-swim', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-swing', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-swinge', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-swink', *v. t.* [AS. *beswincan.*] To work for; earn. *Obs.*
be-switch', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
besy, besyly, besynes. † BUSY, BUSILY, BUSINESS.
bet. Obs. or dial. var. of BEET.
bet, *pret. & p. p.* of BEAT. *Obs. or Scot.*
bet, *a.*, *adv.*, & *n.* [AS *bet*, adv.] Early form of BETTER. *Obs.* — **to go bet**, to go fast; to hurry. *Obs.*
be-tag', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
Be'tah (bē'tȧ). *Bib.*
be-tail', *v. t.* See BE-, 7.
be-taint', *v. t.* [*be-*, 1 + *taint.*] To tinge. *Obs.*
betaken. † BETOKEN.
be-talk', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-tall', *v. t.* [D. *betalen.*] To pay. *Obs.*
be-tal'low, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
beta naphthol. See NAPHTHOL.
beta-naphthol orange. Orange II. See DYE.
be-tane'. Dial. p. p. of BETAKE.
Bet'a-ne (bĕt'ȧ-nē). *Bib.*
be-tan'gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
betany. † BETONY.
be'ta-or'cin, *n.* See ORCIN.
be-task', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-tas'sel, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-tat'tered, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-taught', *pret. & p. p.* of BETEACH *Obs.*
be-taxed', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
betch'er-i (bĕch'ĕr-ĭ). Var. of BUDGEREE.
betch'er-ry-gah' (-gä'). Var. of BUDGEREEGAH. *Australia.*
bete. † BEAT; obs. or dial. var. of BEET; obs. pret. of BITE.
‖ **bête** (bât), *a.* [F.] Foolish or silly; stupid.
‖ **bête**, *n.* [F.] A beast; a beastlike person; a stupid person; also, a bête noire.
be-tear' (bē-tēr'), *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
beteche. † BETEACH.
beted. Obs. pret. of BETIDE.
be-tee', *v. t.* [AS. *betēon.*] To draw over; cover; bestow; also, to betray. *Obs.*
be-tee'la, *n.* [Pg. *beatilha.*] An East India muslin, formerly used for cravats, veils, etc. *Obs.*
be-teem', *v. t.* [*be-*, 2 + *teem.*] To give birth to; bring forth. *R.*
beteich. Obs. pret. of BETEACH.
be'tel. † BEETLE.
be-tell', *v. t.* To speak of, for, or against; to claim; to conquer. *Obs.*
betelle. † BEETLE.
betel pepper. = BETEL.
beten. † BEAT.
Be'ten (bē'tĕn). *Bib.*
betere. † BETTER.
be'ter-schap' (bā'tĕr-skăp'), *n.;* *pl.* -SCHAPPE (-ē). [D.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* Improvement or betterment.
beth (bĕth; bāth), *n.* [Heb. *bēth*, lit., house or tent.] The second letter (ב, ב) of the Hebrew alphabet, representing the sound of Eng. *b*, or the corresponding spirant, about like Eng. *v* (see DAGHESH). Its numerical value is 2. See B.
beth. † BATH.
beth. Obs. northern form of pres. pl. indic. and imperative of BE.
Beth, *n.* Short for ELIZABETH
Beth'-ab'a-ra (bĕth'ăb'ȧ-rȧ; -ȧ-bā'rȧ). *Bib.*
Beth-ab'a-ra wood (bĕth-ăb'ȧ-rȧ) An (unidentified) highly elastic African wood.
Beth'-ac'a-ram, *or* **Beth'-ach'a-ram** (bĕth'ăk'ȧ-răm) *D. Bib.*
Beth'ac'a-rem (-rĕm). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-a'nath (bĕth'ā'năth). *Bib.*
Be-tha'ni-a (bē-thā'nĭ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Beth'a-nite (bĕth'ȧ-nīt). *D. Bib.*
be-thank', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-thank'it. (God) be thanked; — sometimes denoting a grace after meat. *Scot.*
Beth'-a'noth (bĕth'ā'nŏth; -nōth). *Bib.*
Beth'a-ny (bĕth'ȧ-nĭ). *Bib.*
Beth'-ar'a-ba (bĕth'ăr'ȧ-bȧ). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-ar'a-bah. *Bib.*
Beth'-a'ram (bĕth'ā'răm). *Bib.*
Beth'-a'ran (-răn). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-ar'bel (-är'bĕl). *Bib.*
Beth'-a'ven (-ā'vĕn). *Bib.*
Beth'-az-ma'veth (-ăz-mā'vĕth). *Bib.*
Beth'-ba'al-me'on (-bā'ăl-mē'ŏn). *Bib.*
Beth'-ba'rah (-bā'rȧ). *Bib.*
Beth'-ba'si (-bā'sī). *Bib.*
Beth'-be'ra (-bē'rȧ) *D. Bib.*
Beth' Ber'a-i (bĕr'ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-bir'e-i (-bĭr'ē-ī), *or* **Beth'-bir'i** (-bĭr'ī). *Bib.*
Beth'-car' (-kär'). *Bib.*
Beth'-da'gon (-dā'gŏn). *Bib.*
Beth'-dib'la-tha'im (-dĭb'lȧ-thā'ĭm). *Bib.*
bethe. † BATHE, BEATH, BETH, BOTH.
Beth'-e'den (bĕth'ē'dĕn). *Bib.*
Beth'-el-ite (-ĕl-īt). *Bib.*
Beth'-e'mec (-ē'mĕk). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-e'mek. *Bib.*
Be'ther (bē'thĕr). *Bib*
beth'er-al (bĕth'ĕr-ăl). Var. of BEDRAL. *Scot.*
Beth'-e'zel (bĕth'ē'zĕl). *Bib.*
beth'-flow'er (bĕth'flou'ĕr), *n.* [For *birth flower.*] Birthroot (*Trillium erectum*). *Dial. Eng.*
Beth'-ga'der (-gā'dĕr). *Bib.*
Beth'-ga'mul (-gā'mŭl; -găm'ŭl). *Bib.*
Beth'-hac'ce-rem (-hăk'sē-rĕm), *or* **Beth'-hac-che'rem** (-hă-kē'rĕm). *Bib.*
Beth'-ha'ran (-hā'răn; -hâr'ăn). *Bib.*
Beth'-hog'la, *or* **Beth'-hog'lah** (-hŏg'lȧ). *Bib.*
Beth'-ho'ron (-hō'rŏn; -hŏr'ŏn). *Bib.*
Be-thi'a (bē-thī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
bethien. † BATHE.
Beth'i-es'i-moth (bĕth'ĭ-ĕs'ĭ-mŏth). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-jesh'i-moth (-jĕsh'ĭ-mŏth; -mōth) *or* **Beth'-jes'i-moth** (-jĕs'-). *Bib.*
Beth'-le-ba'oth (-lē-bā'ŏth; -ōth). *Bib.*
Beth'le-hem Eph'ra-tah (ĕf'rȧ-tȧ) *or* **Ju'dah**. *Bib.* The home of David; the birthplace of Jesus.
Beth'-le-hem-ju'dah. *Bib.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

3. *Eccl.* **a** One of an obscure English order of monks introduced at Cambridge, 1257, distinguished from the Dominicans by wearing a red and blue star. **b** One of a South and Central American order of monks founded in Guatemala by Pedro de Bethencourt (1617–67), for the care of the sick, and placed in 1687 under the rule of St. Augustine.

Bethlehem sage. A European boraginaceous plant (*Pulmonaria saccharata*), occasionally cultivated for its purple bell-shaped flowers, produced in terminal cymes.

Beth-pha'ni-a (bĕth-fā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **Beth'pha-nie, Beth'pha-ny** (bĕth'fȧ-nĭ). [LL. *Bethphania*, fr. Heb. *bēth* house + L. *epiphania* epiphany.] The divine manifestation (by the turning of water into wine) in the house at Cana of Galilee; — a Scholastic term. *Obs. or Hist.*

be-tide' (bē-tīd'), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* BE-TID'ED (-tīd'ĕd), *Obs.* BE-TID' (-tĭd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-TID'ING (-tīd'ĭng). [ME. *bitiden*; *bi-, be-* + *tiden*, fr. AS. *tīdan*, to happen, fr. *tīd* time. See TIDE.] **1.** To happen; to befall; to come to pass; to occur; as, woe *betide* the wanderer; —used with a dative or indirect object, or with *to* or *unto* and an objective.

> A strange adventure that *betided*
> Betwixt the fox and the ape. *Spenser.*
> What will *betide* the few? *Milton.*

2. To befit or become (one); — with indirect object. *Obs.*

to betide of *or* **on**, to become of. *Obs.* *Shak.*

be-tide', *v. t.* To betoken; presage. *Cowper.*

be-times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* [*be-* (for *by*) + *time*; that is, by the proper time. The *-s* is an adverbial ending.] **1.** In good season or time; before it is late; seasonably; early.

> To measure life learn thou *betimes*. *Milton.*

2. In a short time; soon; speedily; forthwith.

> He tires *betimes* that spurs too fast betimes [early]. *Shak.*

3. At times; occasionally. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

Syn. — See EARLY.

be-to'ken (bē-tō'k'n), *v. t.*; BE-TO'KENED (-k'nd); BE-TO'KEN-ING. **1.** To express (verbally); denote. *Obs.*

2. To symbolize. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*

> A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow . . .
> *Betokening* peace from God, and covenant new. *Milton.*

3. To foreshow by present signs; to indicate (something future); as, a dark cloud often *betokens* a storm.

4. To signify (by some visible object); to show (by signs or tokens); to give evidence of. *Shak.*

> Looks *betokening* rage. *H. F. Cary (Dante).*

Syn. — Presage, portend, indicate, mark, note.

be'tol (bē'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*beta* + naphth*ol*.] *Med.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{17}H_{12}O_3$, known to chemists as beta-naphthol salicylate. It is used as a remedy for rheumatism and other complaints.

‖ **bé'ton'** (bā'tôɴ'), *n.* [F. *béton* concrete, fr. L. *bitumen* bitumen.] *Masonry.* Concrete made after the French fashion by mixing gravel or other material with a mortar of cement and sand.

Be-ton'i-ca (bē-tŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L. See BETONY.] *Bot.* A genus of European menthaceous plants, united with *Stachys* by some authors, but distinguished by having the corolla tube greatly exceeding the calyx. A few species are cultivated for their showy spikes of purple flowers.

bet'o-ny (bĕt'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *betony, betany*, F. *bétoine*, fr. L. *betonica, vettonica.*] A plant of the genus *Betonica*. The purple or wood betony (*B. officinalis*) is common in Europe, being formerly used in medicine, and (according to Loudon) in dyeing wool a yellow color.

be-trap' (bē-trăp'), *v. t.* [AS. *betræppan*; *be-* + *træppan, treppan.* See TRAP.] To entrap; insnare; circumvent; as, to *betrap* an army. *Rare.*

be-trap', *v. t.* To put trappings on; to clothe; deck. *Rare.*

be-tray' (bē-trā'), *v. t.*; BE-TRAYED' (-trād'); BE-TRAY'ING. [ME. *betraien, bitraien*; *be-* + OF. *trair* to betray, F. *trahir*, fr. L. *tradere.* See TRAITOR.] **1.** To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; to give up treacherously or faithlessly; as, an officer *betrayed* the city.

> Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Matt. xvii. 22.*

2. To prove faithless or treacherous to, as to a trust or one who trusts; to be false or recreant to; to fail or desert in a moment of need; as, to *betray* a friend or a cause.

> But when I rise, I shall find my legs *betraying* me. *Johnson.*

3. To mislead; to expose to inconvenience not foreseen; to lead into error, sin, or danger. *Chaucer.*

> Genius . . . often *betrays* itself into great errors. *T. Watts.*
> How many lambs might the stern wolf *betray*,
> If like a lamb he could his looks translate. *Shak.*

4. To lead astray, as a maiden; to seduce (as under promise of marriage) and then abandon.

5. To violate the confidence of, by disclosing a secret or that which one is bound in honor not to make known.

> Willing to serve or *betray* any government for hire. *Macaulay.*

6. To disclose or discover, as something which prudence would conceal; to reveal unintentionally.

> Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *T. Watts.*

7. To show or to indicate; — said of what is not obvious at first, or would otherwise be concealed.

> Eternal smiles his emptiness *betray*. *Pope.*
> All the names in the country *betray* great antiquity. *Bryant.*

be-tray' (bē-trā'), *v. i.* To perform the act of betraying (a person or thing). *Shak.*

> Who tells whate'er you think, whate'er you say,
> And if he lie not, must at least *betray*. *Pope.*
> Manhood's dark and tossing waves,
> And youth's smooth ocean, smiling to *betray*. *Shelley.*

be-tray'al (bē-trā'ăl), *n.* Act of betraying.

be-troth' (bē-trŏth'; -trōth'; 205, 277), *v. t.*; BE-TROTHED' (-trŏtht'; -trōthd'); BE-TROTH'ING. [*be-* + *troth*, i.e., *truth*; ME. *bitreuðien*. See TROTH, TRUTH.] **1.** To promise to take (as a future spouse); to plight one's troth to. *Deut.* xx. 7.

2. To contract (to any one) for a marriage; to engage or promise in marriage; to affiance; — used esp. of a woman.

> He, in the first flower of my freshest age,
> *Betrothèd* me unto the only heir. *Spenser.*

3. To give or pledge to in religious faith and affiliation; — said of the relation of the Church to God, or people to the Church or God.

be-troth'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of betrothing, or fact of being betrothed; a mutual promise or contract for a future marriage; affiance; espousal. Cf. SPONSALIA.

> The theory of the Teutonic races . . . attached more importance to the *betrothal* than to the subsequent wedding. *Betrothal*, "Verlobung," seems to have been a sale of the woman by her guardian for a pretium puellæ. *T. E. Holland.*

bet'ter (bĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who bets, or lays a wager.

bet'ter, *a.*; *used as compar.* of GOOD. [ME. *betere, bettre*, and as adv. *bet*, AS. *betera*, adj., and *bet*, adv.; akin to Icel. *betri*, adj., *betr*, adv., Goth. *batiza*, adj., OHG. *bezziro*, adj., *baz*, adv., G. *besser*, adj. and adv., *bass*, adv., E. *boot.* See BOOT advantage; cf. BEST, BATTEN to grow fat.] **1.** Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; as, a *better* man; a *better* physician; a *better* house; a *better* air.

> If ever you have looked on *better* days. *Shak.*

2. Preferable in regard to rank, value, use, fitness, acceptableness, safety, or in any other respect.

> To obey is *better* than sacrifice. *1 Sam.* xv. 22.

3. Greater in amount or extent; larger; more.

4. Improved in health; less affected with disease or ailments; as, the patient is *better*.

better arm, foot, hand, etc., the right arm, foot, hand, etc. *Obs., R., or Dial.* — **b. half,** the more than half (of one); — said of a very intimate companion, esp. a wife.

> My dear, my *better half* (said he), I find I must now leave thee. *Sir P. Sidney.*

— **b. hand,** the superiority; the upper hand. *Ld. Berners.*

bet'ter, *adv.*; *used as compar.* of WELL. **1.** In a superior or more excellent manner; with more skill and wisdom, courage, virtue, advantage, or success; as, Henry writes *better* than John; veterans fight *better* than recruits.

> I could have *better* spared a better man. *Shak.*
> The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge. *Locke.*

2. In a higher or greater degree; more.

> Never was monarch *better* feared, and loved. *Shak.*

3. More, in reference to value, distance, time, etc.

> Forty fathom and *better*. *Hall Caine.*

better off, in a better condition, or in better circumstances.

bet'ter, *n.* **1.** That which is better.

> I never looked for *better* at his hands. *Shak.*

2. One who has a claim to precedence; a superior, as in merit, social standing, etc.; — usually in *pl.*

> Their *betters* would hardly be found. *Hooker.*

3. Advantage, superiority, or victory; — usually with *of*; as, to get the *better* of an enemy.

for the better, in the way of improvement; so as to produce improvement.

> If I have altered him anywhere *for the better*. *Dryden.*

bet'ter, *v. t.*; BET'TERED (-ẽrd); BET'TER-ING. [AS. *beterian, betrian*, fr. *betera* better. See BETTER, *a.*] **1.** To improve or ameliorate; to increase the good qualities of.

> He thought to *better* his circumstances. *Thackeray.*

2. To improve the condition of, morally, physically, financially, socially, or otherwise.

> The constant effort of every man to *better* himself. *Macaulay.*
> Seeing me *bettered* and able to sit up a little. *S. Weir Mitchell.*

3. To surpass in excellence; to exceed; excel.

> The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered*. *Hooker.*

4. To give advantage to; to support; strengthen. *Obs.*

Syn. — Meliorate, ameliorate, mend, amend, correct, emend, reform, advance, promote. See IMPROVE.

bet'ter, *v. i.* To become better; to improve. *Carlyle.*

bet'ter-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A making better; amendment; improvement. *W. Montagu.*

2. *Law.* An improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing would do. Betterment includes any addition to, or alteration of the condition of, the estate which is not a mere act of restoration involved in repair, whether new buildings, new appliances, improved draining, opening or widening of adjacent streets, etc.

bet'ter-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being better or superior; superiority.

2. The difference by which fine gold or silver exceeds the standard in fineness.

bet'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BET, to wager.

bet'tong (bĕt'ŏng), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several small leaping Australian marsupials constituting the genus *Bettongia*. They have a prehensile tail, though they live on, or burrow in, the ground. Also called *jerboa kangaroo.*

bet'ty (bĕt'ĭ), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Elizabeth; — a nickname, often used to imply relation to household or rustic duties.

> Her dingy dust clout *Betty* brings,
> And singing brushes it away. *Gertrude Hall.*

2. A man who interferes with the household duties of women, or who busies himself with womanish affairs. *Contemptuous.*

3. A Florence flask for oil or the like.

4. [In the Canting Dict. (1725) also called *Bess*, and *Jenny.*] A short bar used by thieves; a jimmy. *Thieves' Cant.*

Bet'u-la (bĕt'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., birch tree.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of aromatic trees or shrubs, the birches, type of the family Betulaceæ, having the fruiting bracts 3-lobed or entire and deciduous. The fruit is a small samara. The species are natives of north temperate and arctic regions; several are valuable timber trees. See BIRCH.

Bet'u-la'ce-æ (-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Fagales), the birch family, distinguished by the simple leaves, monœcious, rarely diœcious, flowers, and 1-seeded nutlike fruit. There are 6 genera and about 75 species, of wide distribution, including *Betula*, the birch, *Alnus*, the alder, and *Corylus*, the hazel. — **bet'u-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bet'u-lin (bĕt'ū-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{36}H_{60}O_3$, obtained from the outer bark of the common European birch (*Betula alba*), or from the tar prepared therefrom; — called also *betula*, or *birch, camphor*.

be-tween' (bē-twēn'), *prep.* [ME. *bytwene, bitweonen*, AS. *betwēonan, betwēonum*; *be-* by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two, akin to Goth. *tweihnai* two apiece. See TWAIN; cf. ATWEEN, BETWIXT.] **1.** In the space which separates; betwixt; as, New York is *between* Boston and Philadelphia.

2. From one to another of; — used in expressing motion from one body or place to another.

> If things should go so *between* them. *Bacon.*
> O, what a war of looks was then *between* them! *Shak.*

3. In common to; in the joint possession, action, agency, etc., of; by the united action of.

> *Between* you and the women the play may please. *Shak.*
> Castor and Pollux with only one soul *between* them. *Locke.*

4. In participation by, and involving the reciprocal action or affecting the mutual relation of; with reference to, or involved in, the interrelation or interaction of.

> An intestine struggle, open or secret, *between* authority and liberty. *Hume.*

5. In point of comparison of; — used of two or more persons or things; as, to judge *between* or to choose *between* courses; to distinguish *between* you and me.

> *Between* two girls, which hath the merriest eye. *Shak.*

6. In intermediate relation to, in respect of time, quantity, quality, or degree; as, *between* nine and ten o'clock.

Syn. — BETWEEN, AMONG. BETWEEN, in its literal sense (see etym.), applies to only two objects; as, *between* Scylla and Charybdis, *between* two fires. When used of more than two objects, it brings them severally and individually into the relation expressed; as, a treaty *between* three powers; the three survivors had but one pair of shoes *between* them; "I . . . hope that *between* public business, improving studies, and domestic pleasures, neither melancholy nor caprice will find any place for entrance" (*Johnson*). AMONG always implies more than two objects, which it brings less definitely into the relation expressed; as, *among* so many candidates one must find a good one; *among* the survivors were two children; "Five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they *among* so many?" (*John* vi. 9). See AMONG.

between ourselves, b. you and me, b. themselves, in confidence; with the understanding that secrecy is to be maintained. — **b. wind and water,** *Naut.*, about at the water line, so as often to be alternately above and below water, esp. with reference to injuries.

be-tween', *adv.* In an intermediate position or relation in space or time; in the midst; in the interval; at intervals.

> Broad vales *between*
> Of frozen floods, unfathomable deeps. *Shelley.*

be-tween', *n.* **1.** Intermediate time, space, state, way, etc.; interval. *Poetic & R.* *Shak.*

2. A size of needle. See NEEDLE.

between decks. be-tween'-decks', *adv.* Colloq., *'tween decks. Naut.* In the space between decks. — *n.* (Generally written *between-decks.*) The space itself.

be-twixt' (bē-twĭkst'), *prep., adv., & n.* [ME. *betwix, bitwix*, rarely *bitwixt*, AS. *betweox, betweohs, betweoh, betwih*; *be-* by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two. See BETWEEN.] Between.

> From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*
> There was some speech of marriage
> *Betwixt* myself and her. *Shak.*

betwixt and between, in a midway position; so-so; neither one thing nor the other. *Colloq.*

beu'dant-ite (bū'dănt-īt), *n.* [After F. S. *Beudant*, a Frenchman.] *Min.* A ferric lead phosphate or arsenate, with sulphate, occurring in green to black rhombohedral crystals.

Beu'lah (bū'lȧ), *n.* [Heb. *be'ūlāh.*] **1.** Lit., married (said of a woman); — an allegorical name prophetically applied to Israel. *Isaiah* lxii. 4. Used as a fem. proper name.

2. Short for LAND OF BEULAH.

‖ **beur'ré'** (bû'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *beurre* butter.] *Bot.* A pear having soft and melting flesh; — used with a distinguishing word; as, *Beurré* d'Anjou; *Beurré* Clairgeau.

Beth'lem. ✝ BEDLAM. [ITE
Beth'lem-ite. See BETHLEHEM-
Beth'-lo'mon (bĕth'lō'mŏn). *Bib.* [ȧ-kȧ). *Bib.*
Beth'-ma'a-cah, -chah (-mā'-
Beth'-mar'ca-both (-mär'kȧ-bŏth; -bōth). *Bib.*
Beth-me'on (-mē'ŏn). *Bib.*
Beth'-nim'rah (-nĭm'rȧ). *Bib.*
be-thorn', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
Beth'-o'ron (bĕth'ō'rŏn). *Bib.*
be-thought', *pret. & p. p.* of BETHINK.
Beth'-pa'let (-pā'lĕt). *Bib.*
Beth'-paz'zez (-păz'ĕz). *Bib.*
Beth'-pe'let. *Bib.*
Beth'-pe'or (-pē'ŏr). *Bib.*
Beth'pha-ge (bĕth'fȧ-jē; bĕth'fāj). *Bib.* [D. *Bib.*
Beth'-pha'leth (bĕth'fā'lĕth).
Beth'-phe'let. *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Beth'-phe'ses (bĕth'fē'sēz). *D.*
Beth'pho'gor (-fō'gŏr). *D. Bib.*
beth'ral (bĕth'răl). Var. of BEDRAL, a beadle. [BE-, 5.
be-thrall' (bē-thrôl'), *v. t.* See
Beth'-ra'pha (bĕth'rā'fȧ). *Bib.*
be-threat'en, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
Beth'-re'hob (-rē'hŏb). *Bib.*
beth'rel (bĕth'rĕl). Var. of BEDRAL, a beadle.
beth'root' (bĕth'rōōt'). Dial. var. of BIRTHROOT.
be-throw', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
Beth'-sa'be-e (bĕth'sā'bē-ē). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-sa'i-da (-sā'ĭ-dȧ). *Bib.*
Beth'-sa'mes (-sā'mēz). *D. Bib.*
Beth'sa-mite (-sȧ-mīt). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-sa'mos (-sā'mŏs). *Bib.*
Beth'-san' (-săn'), **Beth'-shan'** (-shăn'), **Beth'-she'an** (-shē'ăn). *Bib.*
Beth'-she'mesh (bĕth'shē'mĕsh; bĕth'shē-mĕsh). *Bib.*
Beth'-she'mite (-shē'mīt). *Bib.*
Beth'-shit'tah (-shĭt'ȧ). *Bib.*
Beth'si'moth (-sī'mŏth). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-su'ra (-sū'rȧ). *Bib.*
Beth'-tap'pu-ah (-tăp'ū-ȧ). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Beth'-thaph'u-a (-thăf'ū-ȧ). *D.*
Be-thu'el (bē-thū'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Bethūēl.*] Lit., man of God; — masc. prop. name. [*Bib.*
Beth'ul (bĕth'ŭl; bē'thŭl).
Beth'u-li'a (bĕth'ū-lī'ȧ; bē-thū'lĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
be-thumb', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-thump', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-thun'der, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-thwack', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
Beth'-zach'a-ram (bĕth'zăk'ȧ-răm). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-ze'cha (-zē'kȧ). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-zur' (-zûr'). *Bib.*
be-tide', *n.* Betiding.
be-tid'er (bē-tīd'ẽr), *n.* That which betides.
be-tie', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-tight' (bē-tīt'). Corrupt p. p. of BETIDE. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
be-time', *adv.* Betimes. *Shak.*
be-tinge', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-tip'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-tire', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
‖ **be'tis** (bā'tēs *or, as bot. specific name,* bē'tĭs), *n.* [Sp.] A sapotaceous hardwood tree (*Payena betis*) of the Philippines.
‖ **bê'tise'** (bā'tēz'), *n.* [F.] Silliness; folly; stupidity; an act or a piece of foolishness; a toy or trifle; a light, risqué word.
be-ti'tle, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be'tle. ✝ BEETLE. [fruit.
be'tle. Var. of BETEL, the
be-toc'sin, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-toil', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
betok. Obs. pret. of BETAKE.
be-to'ken-er, *n.* One that betokens. [**to'li-us** (-ŭs). *Bib.*
Be-to'li-on (bē-tō'lĭ-ŏn), *or* **Be-**
Bet'o-mas'them (bĕt'ō-măs'thĕm), *or* **Bet'o-mes'tham** (-mĕs'thăm). *Bib.*
beton. ✝ BEET.
be-tongue', *v. t.* To attack with the tongue; to rail at; to flout.
Bet'o-nim (bĕt'ō-nĭm). *Bib.*
be-took', *pret.* of BETAKE.
be-tor'cin (bē-tôr'sĭn), *n.* [*beta* + *orcin.*] *Chem.* See ORCIN.
betore. ✝ BITTERN.
be-torn', *p. a.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-toss' (bē-tŏs'), *v. t.* To toss violently or much; to agitate.
be-tow'el, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-tow'ered, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
Be-to'ya (bā-tō'yȧ), *n.* An Indian of a Colombian tribe constituting a distinct linguistic stock. — **Be-to'yan** (-tō'yăn), *a.*
be-trace', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-trail', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
betraise, betraish, *v. t.* [See BETRAY.] To betray; insnare. *Obs.*
be-tram'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-trav'ail, *v. t.* To work at or for. *Obs.*
be-trav'el, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-tray', *n.* = BETRAYAL. *Rare.*
be-tray'er, *n.* One that betrays.
be-tray'ment, *n.* Betrayal. *Rare.*
betre. ✝ BETTER.
be-tread', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-trend', *v. t.* [*be-*, 4 + *trend.*] To bend about; encircle. *Obs.*
be-trim', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-trod'den, *p. p.* of BETREAD.
be-troth'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-trotht'. Betrothed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-trump'et, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-trust', *v. t.* To trust. *Obs.* — **be-trust'ment**, *n.* *Obs.*
Bet'sey (bĕt'sĭ), *n.* Dim. of ELIZABETH
Bet'si-le'os (bĕt'sĭ-lā'ōz), *n. pl.* A mixed race of central Madagascar.
Bet'si-mi-sa'ra-ka (bĕt'sē-mē-sä'rȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* See MALAGASY.
bet'so (bĕt'sō). Anglicized var. of BEZZO. See COIN.
bett. Obs. pret. of BEAT.
bett-. For various forms in *bett-*, see those in BET-. [BEET.
bette. ✝ BEAT; obs. pret. of
bet'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of BET.
bettele. ✝ BETEL.
betten. ✝ BEET.
bet'terd. Bettered. *Ref. Sp.*
bet'ter-er, *n.* One who betters.
bet'ter-gates', *adv.* [Cf. GATE a way.] In a better way. *Scot.*
bet'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BETTER. — **bettering house**, a reformatory. *Obs.* [*Dial.*
bet'ter-ly, *a.* Superior; better.
bet'ter-most (-mōst), *a. & n.* Best. *Colloq. or Dial. Rare.*
Bet-ti'na (bĕ-tē'nä), *n.* The pet name of Elisabeth (Brentano) von Arnim in her "Correspondence of Goethe with a Child."
bet'tle. ✝ BEETLE.
Bet-ton'gi-a (bĕ-tŏn'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] See BETTONG.
bet'tor (bĕt'ẽr), *n.* A better.
Betty lamp. A primitive kind of lamp usually hung by a chain.
be-tuck'ered, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
betuix. ✝ BETWIXT.
betula camphor. = BETULIN.
bet'u-lase (bĕt'ū-lās), *n.* *Chem.* Gaultherase; — from its occurrence in *Betula lenta.*
be-tum'ble, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-tur'baned, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-turn', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-tu'tor, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-tween'brain', *n.* *Anat.* The thalamencephalon.
be-tween'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
be-tween'whiles' (-hwīlz'), *adv.* At or during intervals.
be-twine', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-twit', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
betwixe, be-twix'en, *prep.* Betwixt. *Obs. or Archaic.*
be'tyl, be'ty-lus. Vars. of BÆTULUS.
beu. ✝ BEAU.
beu'chit (bū'kĭt). Scot. var. of BOWED
beuk (bük). Scot. var. of BOOK.
beuk. Obs. pret. of BAKE.
‖ **beurre** (bûr), *n.* [F.] Butter.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, åsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

bev'el (bĕv'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *biveau*, earlier *buveau*, Sp. *baivel*, and OF. *bever* to slant.] **1.** The angle which one surface or line makes with another when they are not at right angles; the slant or inclination of such surface or line; a beveling; as, to give a *bevel* to the edge of a table or a stone slab. A *bevel* when the angle is acute is called an *under bevel*; when obtuse, a *standing bevel*.
2. An instrument consisting of two rules or arms jointed together and opening to any angle, for drawing angles or for adjusting the surfaces of work to a given inclination; — called also a *bevel square*.

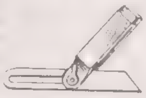
Bevel, 2.

3. a A bevel angle. **b** = BEVEL WHEEL.

bev'el, *v. t.*; BEV'ELED (-ĕld) or BEV'ELLED; BEV'EL-ING or BEV'EL-LING. To cut or shape to a bevel angle; to slope the edge or surface of.

bev'el, *v. i.* To deviate or incline so as not to be at right angles with a given line or surface; to slant.
Their houses are very ill built, the walls *bevel*. *Swift.*

bev'el, *a.* **1.** Having the slant of a bevel; slanting; oblique; as, a *bevel* angle; hence, morally distorted; not upright.
I may be straight, though they themselves be *bevel*. *Shak.*
2. *Her.* Broken and continued in a parallel direction; — said of a bearing. *Rare.*

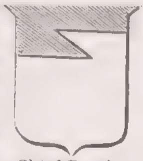
Chief Bevel.

bev'eled, bev'elled (-ĕld), *p. a.* **1.** Madebevel; sloping; as, the *beveled* edge of a table.
2. *Min.* Replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge; having its edges replaced by sloping planes, as a cube.

bevel gear. *Mach.* **a** A combination of two or more bevel wheels, or of a bevel wheel and disk wheel, working together; bevel gearing. **b** A bevel wheel.

bevel gearing. The apparatus constituting bevel gears; bevel gear.

bev'el-ing, bev'el-ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEVEL, *v.*

bevel protractor. A protractor with a pivoted arm so as to serve also as a bevel.

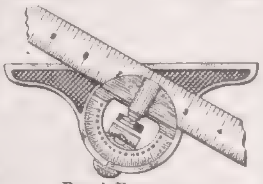
Bevel Protractor.

bevel wheel. A cogwheel or friction wheel whose working surface is inclined to the axis. When the axes of two bevel wheels working together would meet at some point if produced, the rolling surfaces form the frusta of two cones with a common apex in this point. If, as commonly, each wheel has a bevel of 45°, it is called a **miter wheel**. When the axes do not lie in the same plane, the wheels are **skew bevel wheels**, and form the frusta of two hyperboloids of revolution.

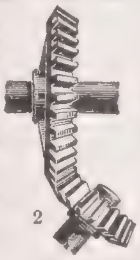

be'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *bever* a drink, drinking time, OF. *beivre* to drink, fr. L. *bibere*.] **1.** Drink; a drinking. *Obs.*
2. A light repast between meals; a lunch. *Eng., now chiefly Dial.*

bev'er-age (bĕv'ẽr-âj), *n.* [OF. *bevrage*, F. *breuvage*, fr. *beivre* to drink, L. *bibere*. Cf. BIB.] **1.** Liquid for drinking; drink; usually, drink artificially prepared and of an agreeable flavor; as, an intoxicating *beverage*.

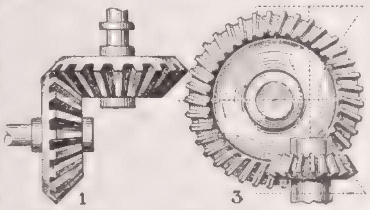

Bevel Wheels. 1 Miter; 2 Bevel Gear; 3 Skew Bevel.

2. Specif., any of various drinks, esp. of a mild sort, that are essentially sweetened water flavored with fruit juice.
3. A draft; drinking. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
4. A treat, or drink money, esp. when exacted of a person first wearing new clothes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Be'vis of Hamp'ton, Sir (bē'vĭs). [OF. *Bueves*, *Bueve*, nom. of *Bovon*.] A knight of medieval romance, who performed marvelous exploits. He had a wonderful sword, Morglay, and a wonderful steed, Arundel, both given to him by Josian, daughter of the King of Armenia and afterwards his wife. Among his great deeds were the slaying of a terrible dragon and the overthrow of Ascopart, a giant thirty feet high, whom he made his follower.

bev'y (bĕv'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BEVIES (-ĭz). [Perhaps orig. a drinking company, fr. OF. *bevée* (cf. It. *beva*) a drink, beverage; then, perh., a company in general, esp. of ladies; and last applied by sportsmen to larks, quails, etc. See BEVERAGE.] A company; an assembly or collection, — properly of ladies, quails, larks, or roes.
What a *bevy* of beaten slaves have we here! *Beau. & Fl.*
A *bevy* of fair women, richly gay. *Milton.*
Syn. — See FLOCK.

be-wail' (bē-wāl'), *v. t.*; BE-WAILED' (-wāld'); BE-WAIL'ING. To express deep sorrow for; to lament; to wail over.
Hath widowed and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shak.*
Syn. — Bemoan, grieve. See DEPLORE.

be-wail', *v. i.* To express grief; to lament. *Shak.*

be-ware' (bē-wâr'), *v. i.*; (as an inflected verb) BE-WARED' (-wârd'); BE-WAR'ING. [*be*, imperative of verb *to be* + *ware*, a. See WARE, WARY.] **1.** To be on one's guard; to be cautious; to take care; — commonly followed by *of* or *lest*.
Beware of all, but most *beware* of man! *Pope.*
2. To have a special regard; to heed. *Obs.*
Behold, I send an Angel before thee. . . . *Beware* of him, and obey his voice. *Ex.* xxiii. 20, 21.
☞ The use of *beware* as one word dates as early as the year 1300. It is still chiefly used in the imperative and infinitive modes, and with such auxiliaries (*shall*, *should*, *must*, etc.) as go with the infinitive; but it began to be used as an inflected word as early as 1600.

be-ware', *v. t.* To avoid; to take care of; to have a care for. "Priest, *beware* your beard." *Shak.*
To wish them *beware* the son. *Milton.*
Since I am a dog, *beware* my fangs. *Shak.*

be-weep' (bē-wēp'), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* BE-WEPT' (-wĕpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-WEEP'ING. [AS. *bewēpan*. See BE-; WEEP.] To weep over; to deplore; to bedew with tears. — **be-weep'er** (-ẽr), *n.*
His timeless death *beweeping*. *Drayton.*

bew'et, bew'it (bū'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *buie* bond, chain, fr. L. *boja* neck collar, fetter.] *Falconry.* A slip of leather by which bells are fastened to a hawk's legs.

be-wil'der (bē-wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.*; BE-WIL'DERED (-dẽrd); BE-WIL'DER-ING. [*be-* + *wilder*.] **1.** To cause to lose one's bearings; to perplex or confuse through want of a plain path.
An unfrequented wood in which they might probably be *bewildered* all night. *Cook.*
2. To perplex or confuse by a complexity, variety, or multitude of objects or considerations; to puzzle.
The Bible does not *bewilder* us with abstruse definitions. *Lubbock.*
3. To bring to utter confusion; to amaze; daze; dumfound. "*Bewildering* income." *Dickens.*
A compliment so unexpected, so *bewildering*. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*
The blaze of liberty may at first dazzle and *bewilder* nations. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — To perplex, confuse, confound, mystify, embarrass, lead astray. See PUZZLE.

be-wil'dered (bē-wĭl'dẽrd), *p. a.* Lost and perplexed; hence, confused; puzzled; dazed; also, mazy; bewildering.
Wandering in vain about *bewilder'd* shores. *Keats.*
— **be-wil'dered-ly**, *adv.* — **be-wil'dered-ness**, *n.*

be-wil'der-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being bewildered; also, a bewildering tangle or confusion.
He . . . soon lost all traces of it amid *bewilderment* of tree trunks and underbrush. *Hawthorne.*

be-witch' (-wĭch'), *v. t.*; BE-WITCHED' (-wĭcht'); BE-WITCH'ING. **1.** To gain an ascendancy over by charms or incantations; to affect (esp. to injure) by witchcraft or sorcery.
Look how I am *bewitched*; behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling withered up. *Shak.*
2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance; to enchant.
The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Enchant, charm, entice. See CAPTIVATE.

be-witch'er-y (bē-wĭch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Power or action of bewitching or fascinating; bewitchment; charm; fascination.
There is a certain *bewitchery* or fascination in words. *South.*

be-witch'ing, *p. a.* Having power to bewitch; fascinating; enchanting; captivating; charming. — **be-witch'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-witch'ing-ness**, *n.*

be-witch'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or power of bewitching; state of being bewitched. *Shak.*

be-wray' (bē-rā'), *v. t.*; BE-WRAYED' (-rād'); BE-WRAY'ING. [ME. *bewraien*, *biwreyen*; *be-* + AS. *wrēgan* to accuse, betray; akin to OS. *wrōgian*, Fries. *wrōgia*, OHG. *ruogēn*, G. *rügen*, Icel. *rægja*, Goth. *wrōhjan* to accuse.] **1.** To accuse; malign. *Obs.*
2. To expose; to divulge the character of; betray. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee." *Matt.* xxvi. 73.
3. To make known; reveal; disclose. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Write down thy mind; *bewray* thy meaning so. *Shak.*

bey (bā), *n.* [See BEG, *n.*] **1.** A governor of a district or minor province in the Turkish dominions; also, a title of courtesy, as for military and naval officers.
2. Specif., the title of the rulers of Tunis since about 1705.

bey'lic, bey'lik (-lĭk), *n.* [Turk.] The territory ruled by, or the jurisdiction of, a bey. — **bey'li-cal** (-lĭ-kăl), *a.*

be-yond' (bē-yŏnd'), *adv.* [ME. *biyonde*, *bizeonde*, AS. *begeondan*, prep. and adv.; *be-* + *geond* yond, yonder. See YON, YONDER.] Farther away; at a distance; yonder.
Lo, where *beyond* he lyeth languishing. *Spenser.*

be-yond', *prep.* **1.** Of space or time: On or to the farther side of; in the same direction as, and farther on or away.
Beyond all date, even to eternity. *Shak.*
A thing *beyond* us, even before our death. *Pope.*
2. Out of the reach or sphere of; further than; greater than; past; as, *beyond* medical aid; *beyond* one's strength.
3. In a degree or amount surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree than; above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind. "*Beyond* expectation." *Barrow.*
Beyond any of the great men of my country. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Syn. — See ABOVE.
beyond compare, surpassing comparison; out of the reach of comparable rivals. — **b. expression**, beyond the power of description. "*Beyond expression* bright." *Milton.* — **b. measure**, exceedingly; excessively. — **b. one's self.** = BESIDE ONE'S SELF. — **b. sea.** *Law.* See under SEA.

be-yond' (bē-yŏnd'), *n.* That which is on the farther side or beyond; that which is beyond the present life.
They show that the objective continuum has no definite limits, and they constitute a field for future advance. Such a *beyond* we are never without. *James Ward.*

Be-zal'e-el (bē-zăl'ē-ĕl; bĕz'ȧ-lēl), *n.* [Heb. *Betsalēl*.] Lit., in the shadow (protection) of God. The artificer mentioned in Ex. xxxi. as the chief architect of the tabernacle; hence, a cunning workman. — **Be-zal'e-el'i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.*

bez'ant (bĕz'ănt; bē-zănt'; 277), *n.* Also *besant*. [ME. *besant*, *besaunt*, F. *besant*, fr. LL. *Byzantius* Byzantine, fr. *Byzantium*.] **1.** A gold coin issued by the emperors at Byzantium, or Constantinople, and circulated in Europe from the 6th to the 15th or 16th century. It varied in weight and value, usually (in England) between a sovereign and a half sovereign. Also, a silver coin of the same period and place of issue, called specif. *white bezant*. See SOLIDUS.
2. In England, the king's offering of gold at receiving the sacrament, made also at festivals.
3. A flat disk used in architectural ornament, sometimes as one of many overlapping circular scales arranged in a single row, as in a molded jamb or archivolt.
4. *Her.* A small, flat circle, always assumed to be *or*, i. e., gold.

be-zan'tée' (bē-zăn'tā'; bē-zăn'tē), *a.* [F. *besanté*.] Set with bezants, — in *Her.* usually in indefinite number.

bez'-ant'ler (bĕz'ănt'lẽr; bāz'-), *n.* [L. *bis* twice (through OF. *bes-*) + E. *antler*.] The second branch of a stag's horn; the bay-antler. See ANTLER.

bez'el (bĕz'ĕl), *n.* Also *bezil*. [From an old form of F. *biseau* sloping edge. Cf. BASIL sloping edge.] **1.** A sloping edge or face, esp. on a cutting tool; — often spelt *basil*.
2. *Jewelry.* **a** The oblique side or face of a cut gem; specif., the upper faceted portion of a brilliant between the table and the girdle; the crown. It projects from the setting. See BRILLIANT, *n.*, *Illust.*; cf. PAVILION, *n.* **b** The top part of a ring, which is usually expanded and which receives the stone or stones, device, or other ornament; also, the top including the stone, etc.; the chaton. **c** The part of a setting that receives and holds a gem.
3. The grooved rim or flange in which a watch crystal is set.

be-zet'ta (bē-zĕt'ȧ), *n.* Also **be-zette'** (-zĕt'). [F. *bezette* or It. *pezzetta*; apparently dim. of It. *pezza* piece.] A dyeing or coloring material consisting of linen rags saturated with certain coloring matters. **Red bezetta** is colored with cochineal; the blue variety is prepared from the euphorbiaceous plant *Chrozophora tinctoria*.

be-zique' (bē-zēk'), *n.* [F. *bésigue*.] **1.** A card game in which the points are made chiefly by winning tricks (esp. those containing brisques) and thereupon declaring any of certain combinations in the hand, as a marriage, a sequence, or four of a kind. *Bezique* is similar to pinochle, but is played with piquet packs in number equal to the players.
2. In the game of bezique, the combination of the queen of spades and the knave of diamonds, commonly scored as forty. **Double bezique**, the like combination of two queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds, counting 500.

be'zoar (bē'zōr), *n.* [F. *bézoard*, fr. Ar. *bāzahr*, *bādizahr*, fr. Per. *pād-zahr* bezoar; *pād* protecting + *zahr* poison; cf. Pg. & Sp. *bezoar*.] **1.** A counter poison; antidote. *Obs.*
2. Any of various concretions found chiefly in the alimentary organs of certain ruminants. They were formerly supposed to have remarkable medicinal properties, esp. as antidotes to poison. The kind most prized was the **Oriental bezoar**, composed principally of resinous organic matter arranged in concentric layers about some hard foreign nucleus. It is found in the bezoar goat, the gazelle, etc. The **Western**, *or* **Occidental, bezoar**, found in the Peruvian llama, etc., consists chiefly of calcium phosphate. **German bezoars**, from the gemsbok, etc., are composed of interlaced fibers or hairs with organic cementing material. Bezoars are still used in the East as medicines and pigments.

bezoar antelope. The common antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*) of India.

bez'o-ar'dic (bĕz'ō-är'dĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *bézoardique*, *bézoartique*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, bezoar. — *n.* A medicine containing bezoar; an antidote.
bezoardic acid, *Chem.*, ellagic acid.

bezoar goat. The wild goat (*Capra ægagrus*) of Persia and adjacent regions.

be-zo'ni-an (bē-zō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [It. *bisogno*, prop., need; cf. F. *besoin* need, *bisogne* a recruit.] A recruit or raw soldier; hence, a low fellow or scoundrel; a beggar. *Obs.*

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beurre' à l'an'glaise' (á läN'-glâz'), plain butter sauce. — **b. fon'du'** (fôN'dü'), melted butter. — **b. frais** (frĕ'), fresh (unsalted) butter. — **b. noir** (nwár'), butter melted and browned. — **b. sa'lé'** (sá lā'), salted butter.
beute. † BEAUTY.
beu'te-ous, beu'ti-ful, beu'ti-fy, beu'ty. Beauteous, beautiful, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
beuvrage. † BEVERAGE.
bevalle. † BEFALL.
bevapid. Obs. p. p. of BEWHAPE.
be'var, *n.* [Cf. *bever* to tremble.] A word found in the phrase *bevar hoir* (hoar), probably meaning an old man. *Obs.*
‖ **Be-var'ing** (bē-vâr'ĭng), *n.* [Sw.] See VÄRNPLIGTIGE.
be-veil', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
bev'el, *n.* A strong push or blow. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
bev'eld. Beveled. *Ref. Sp.*
bevel gauge. A bevel square.
bev'el-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
bevel square. = BEVEL, *n.*, 2.
bev'el-ways', *adv.* See -WAYS.
bev'el-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
be-ven'om, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be'ver. † BEAVER.
be'ver, *v. i.* To eat between meals. *Obs.*
be'ver, *v. i. & n.* [ME. *beveren*, freq. of AS. *beofian*.] Quiver. *Dial. Eng.*
bevere. † BEAVER. [*Obs.*
be'ver-en, *a.* Beaver-colored.
be-verse', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-ves'seled, *or* **be-ves'selled** (bē-vĕs'ĕld), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-ve'to, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
bev'il. Var. of BEVEL.
be-vil'lain, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-vined' (bē-vīnd'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be'vis. Obs pl. of BEEF.
be-vom'it, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
‖ **be-vue'** (bē-vü'), *n.* [F. *bévue*.] An inadvertent error or mistake.
bew. † BOUGH.
be-wail'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
be-waild'. Bewailed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-wail'er, *n.* One who bewails.
be-wail'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEWAIL. — **be-wail'ing-ly**, *adv.*
be-wail'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-wake', *v. t. & i.* To keep watch over; to keep awake. *Obs.*
be-wall', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-wal'low, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-wash', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-waste', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-wave', *v. t.* To drive about; waft away. *Obs.*
be-wea'ry, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-wel'come, *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 6.
be-wel'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-wend', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *bewendan*.] To turn. *Obs.*
be-wept', *pret. & p. p.* of BEWEEP.
be-west', *adv. & prep.* [See BE-, BY; WEST.] West; westward of. *Scot.*
be-wet', *v. t.* To wet.
bewete. † BEAUTY.
be-whape', *v. t.* [Cf. WHAP to beat.] To confound. *Obs.*
be-whig', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-whisk'er, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-whis'per, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-whis'tle, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-white', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-whit'en (bē-hwīt'ĕn), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-whore' (-hōr'), *v. t.* **1.** To call a whore. *Shak.*
2. To make a whore of.
be-wich'. Bewitch. *Ref. Sp.*
be-wicht'. Bewitched. *Ref. Sp.*
be-wid'ow, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-wield', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-wig', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-wigged' (bē-wĭgd'), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with a wig.
2. Governed or influenced by official red tape.
be-wil'derd. Bewildered. *Ref. Sp.*
be-wil'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEWILDER. — **be-wil'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*
be-wim'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-winged' (bē-wĭngd'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-win'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-wired', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-wist', *n.* [AS. *bīwist* food, nourishment; *bī* by + *wist* subsistence, food, fr. *wesan* to be. Cf. WAS.] State or place of living. *Obs.*
be-witch'ed-ness, *n.* State of being bewitched.
be-witch'er, *n.* One who bewitches.
be-witch'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*
be'with (bē'wĭth), *n.* [*be*, v. + *with*, prep.] A substitute; a makeshift. *Scot.*
be-wiz'ard, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-won'der, *v. t.* To fill with wonder; also, to wonder at. *Obs.*
be-work', *v. t.* [AS. *bewyrcan*.] To work; embroider. *Obs.*
be-worm', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-worn', *p. a.* See BE-, 2.
be-wor'ship, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-wound', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
bewpeer. † BEAUPERE.
bew'pers. † BEAUPERS.
be-wrap', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-wrathed', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-wray'. Corrupt. of BERAY.
be-wrayd'. Bewrayed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-wray'er, *n.* One that bewrays.
be-wray'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEWRAY. — **be-wray'ing-ly**, *adv.*
be-wray'ment, *n.* Betrayal. *Rare.*
be-wreak', be-wreke', *v. t.* [*be-*, 4 + *wreak*.] To wreak; to avenge. *Obs.*
be-wreath', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-wreck', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-write', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-wrought', *p. p.* of BEWORK. *Obs.*
be-wry', *v. t.* [AS. *bewréon*.] To cover over. *Obs.*
be-wry', *v. t.* To make wry. *Obs.*
bewshere. † BEAUSIRE.
bewte. † BEAUTY.
bewteous. † BEAUTEOUS.
bex. Obs. pl. of BEAK.
bey. † BEE, BOY, BUY.
bey, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *bēgan*, *biégan*, causative of *būgan*. See BOW to bend.] To bend; bow; incline. *Obs.*
beyard. † BAYARD.
bey'dom (bā'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
beye. † BUY.
beyer. † BO.
beyete. † BEGET.
beyl. † BAIL.
bey'ler-bey' (bā'lẽr-bā'). Var. of BEGLERBEG.
bey'rich-ite (bī'rĭk-īt), *n.* [After E. *Beyrich*, German geologist.] A sulphide of nickel, like millerite, but containing also cobalt and iron.
bey'ship (bā'shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.
bezaar. † BEZOAR.
Be'za-i (bē'zā-ī). *Bib.*
Bez'a-lel (bĕz'ȧ-lĕl). *Bib.*
be-zan'té'. *Her.* Var. of BEZANTÉE.
bez'an-tee' (bĕz'ăn-tā'), *n.* *Arch.* A bezant.
be-zan'ty, *a.* *Her.* Bezantée.
bezar. † BEZOAR.
bezeche. † BESEECH.
Be'zek (bē'zĕk). *Bib.*
bez'el (bĕz'ĕl), *v. t.* To form the edge of to an angle; to bevel.
Be-ze'le-el (bē-zē'lē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
bez'el-wise' (bĕz'ĕl-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
Be'zer (bē'zẽr). *Bib.*
bez'e-stan (bĕz'ē-stăn), **bez'e-stein** (-stēn), **bez'e-sten** (-stĕn). Vars. of BEZESTEEN.
bez'e-steen (-stēn), *n.* [Per. *bazistān*.] A bazaar. *Oriental.*
Be'zeth (bē'zĕth). *Bib.*
bez'il. Var. of BEZEL.
bezoar mineral. *Old Chem.* Oxide of antimony, esp. that prepared from the chloride, or butter, of antimony.
bez'o-ar'tic (bĕz'ō-är'tĭk), **bez'o-ar'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Bezoardic.
‖ **Bez'po-pov'tsy** (bĕs'pŏ-pôf'-tsĭ), *n.* [Russ.; *bez* without + *popovtsy*, a derivative of *pop* priest.] A Russian sect. See RASKOLNIK.
bez'-tine', bez'-tyne' (bĕz'tīn'; bāz'-), *n.* The bez-antler.
be-zu'go (bā-sōō'gō), *n.* [Sp. *besugo* a kind of fish.] A buffalo fish. *Southwestern U. S.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

bez′zle (bĕz′'l), *v. t.*; BEZ′ZLED (-'ld); BEZ′ZLING (-lĭng). [OF. *besillier* to maltreat, pillage; or shortened fr. *embezzle*. Cf. EMBEZZLE.] To plunder; to waste in riot; to consume. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Lydgate.*

bez′zle, *v. i.* To drink to excess; to gluttonize; to revel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Bha′ga-vad-Gi′ta (bŭg′á-vŭd-gē′tä; 134), *n.* [Skr. *Bhagavadgītā* the song of the exalted one, Krishna or Vishnu.] A compend of philosophy inserted in the Mahabharata, supposed to date from the 2d or 3d century A. D. It is the best of all sources for a knowledge of the pantheistic philosophy of India. It teaches the Karma Yoga doctrine of action instead of the doctrine of refraining from action (Yoga of Patanjali). Both Yogas seek emancipation from the world, the latter by avoidance of action, the former by intellectual insight into the illusory character of things and actions which makes doing as harmless as refraining from doing.

bhai′ya-cha′ra (bī′yá-chä′rä), **bhai′a-cha′ra**, *or* **-cha′ri** (-chä′rē), *n.* [Hind. *bhā′i-chārā*, lit., relationship.] *Hindu Law.* Village lands, property, or privileges held so that the proprietors hold in severalty and their rights are determined by what they have actually in possession, but the village remains liable in solido for arrears of chargeable revenues. Cf. PATTIDARI, ZAMINDARI.

bhang, **bang** (băng), *n.* [Hind. *bhāng*, *bhang*, fr. Skr. *bhaṅgā* hemp: cf. Per. *bang*.] **a** The hemp plant. *India.* **b** A narcotic and intoxicant made in India, etc., of its dried leaves and seed capsules. *Bhang* is dark brownish green in color, having little taste and a faint, heavy odor. It is used chiefly for chewing or smoking with or without tobacco, as a drink when infused in water, and as an ingredient in majoon. See HASHISH, GANJA.

bhar′al (bŭr′ăl), *n.* A wild sheep (*Ovis nahura*) of the Himalayas.

bhees′ty, **bhees′tie** (bēs′tĭ), *n.* [Per. *bihishtī*, lit., heavenly.] A water carrier, as to a household or a regiment. He carries the water in a mussuk, or skin, usually slung on his back. *India.*

Bheesty.

Bhil (bēl; 134), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *Bhīl*, name of a mountain people, Skr. *Bhilla*.] One of a numerous caste, mainly agriculturists, dwelling in Rajputana, Bombay, and Central India. Their original Munda language has been replaced by the Sanskritic Bhili.

Bhu-tan′ (bōō-tän′; 134), **Bho-tan′** (bō-tän′), *n.* A state of India. **Bhutan**, *or* **Bhotan, cypress**, a lofty East Indian cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*), venerated by the natives. — **B. pine**, a Himalayan pine (*Pinus excelsa*), resembling the white pine of America, but very resinous.

bi- (bī-). [L., akin to *bis* twice, and E. *two*. See BIS-, TWO; cf. DI-, DIS-, BIN-.] **1**. A prefix denoting in general *two*, and specif.: **a** *Two, twice, doubly;* as, *bi*dentate, two-toothed; *bi*ternate, doubly ternate; *bi*serrate, doubly serrate; *bi*convex, doubly convex. **b** (*Lasting or occurring every*) *two;* as in *bi*ennial, appearing every two years, *bi*-weekly, *bi*monthly. **c** (*Occurring or coming*) *twice;* as in *bi*-weekly, twice a week. In this sense equiv. to *semi*-, which is preferable to avoid ambiguity.
2. Specif.: *Chem.* Denoting the *presence of two atoms or equivalents* of the constituent to the name of which it is prefixed, or that this constituent is *present in double the proportion of the other component*, or in *double the ordinary proportion;* as, *bi*carbonate, *bi*sulphate, *bi*tartrate (acid salts formed with twice as much acid as is required for a neutral salt); *bi*chloride, *bi*borate, etc. *Bi-* and *di-* are sometimes interchangeable, but *di-* is now usually preferred.
3. *Anat.* Often specif. indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, each of two symmetrically paired parts* or *points* (indicated); as, *bi*auricular, *bi*-iliac, etc.

Bi-an′chi (bē-äŋ′kē), *n. pl.* [It.] Lit., Whites; — specif.: **a** In Italian history, a political faction, the popular party in Tuscany about 1300, composed of adherents of the rich but recent Cerchi family, and opposed to the faction of the Neri, or Blacks, composed of adherents of the poor but old Donati family. The factions arose from a quarrel in Pistoia between two branches of the Cancellieri family, distinguished by the names of Bianchi and Neri. The Neri, who accused the Bianchi of being Ghibellines and enemies of the Pope and France, were, by the help of Prince Charles of Valois, in the end victorious, and hundreds of the Bianchi, among them Dante, were exiled. **b** In Rome, the anticlericals, who support the Italian monarchy.

bi-an′gu-lar (bī-ăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* Having two angles or corners. — **biangular coördinates**. See under COÖRDINATE, *n.*

bi-an′nu-al (bī-ăn′ū-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *annual*.] Occurring twice a year; semiannual. — **bi-an′nu-al-ly**, *adv.*

bi′ar-tic′u-late (bī′är-tĭk′ū-lāt), **bi′ar-tic′u-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [*bi-* + *articulate*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having, or consisting of, two joints.

bi′as (bī′ăs), *n.*; *pl.* BIASES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [F. *biais*, of uncertain origin.] **1**. A diagonal or slant, esp. of a seam, cut, or line across a fabric; hence, a cut or seam made in a piece of cloth so as to take out a gore or pointed piece and leave edges oblique to the texture; a dart.
2. *Bowls.* **a** The peculiarity in construction or shape of a bowl causing it to swerve when rolled on the green. **b** The tendency of the bowl to swerve, or the impulse causing this tendency; also, the swerve, or curved path, of the bowl.
3. A leaning of the mind; propensity or prepossession toward an object or view, not leaving the mind indifferent; bent; tendency; inclination; prejudice.

Strong love is a *bias* upon the thoughts. *South.*
Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

4. Established or habitual procedure; settled way or course. *Obs. or Dial.* *Dekker.*
Syn. — Prejudice, partiality, inclination. See BENT.
on the bias, diagonally; obliquely to the texture (of cloth); on the cross.

bi′as (bī′ăs), *a.* **1**. Diagonal; slanting; diagonal to the texture or outline; — now used chiefly of fabrics.
2. Oblique; swelled or weighted on one side. *Obs.* *Shak.*

bi′as. *adv.* In a slanting manner; crosswise; obliquely; diagonally; as, to cut cloth *bias*.

The wide world runs *bias*. *Herbert.*

bi′as, *v. t.*; BI′ASED *or* BI′ASSED (bī′ăst); BI′AS-ING *or* BI′AS-SING. To give a bias to; to incline to one side; to give a particular direction to; to influence; prejudice; prepossess; as, he was *biased* by his ignorance.

Me it had not *biased* in the one direction, nor should it have *biased* any just critic in the counter direction. *De Quincey.*

bi′au-ric′u-lar (bī′ô-rĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [*bi-* + *auricular*.] *Anat.* **a** Having two auricles. **b** Of or pertaining to the two auditory openings; joining the two auricular points; as, the *biauricular* diameter of the skull.

bi′au-ric′u-late (-lāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *auriculate*.] **1**. *Anat.* Having two auricles; as, the heart of mammals, birds, and reptiles is *biauriculate*.
2. *Bot.* Having two earlike projections at the base, as a leaf.

bi-ax′al (bī-ăk′săl), **bi-ax′i-al** (-sĭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *axal*, *axial*.] *Optics.* Having two axes; as, *biaxial* polarization. — **bi-ax′i-al′i-ty** (-ăk′sĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **bi-ax′i-al-ly**, *adv.*

bib (bĭb), *n.* [From BIB, *v.*, because the *bib* receives the drink that the child slavers from the mouth.] **1**. A small piece of cloth worn over the breast, esp. by children, to protect the clothes; also, a similarly protecting piece forming the upper part of an apron.
2. An arctic fish (*Gadus luscus*), allied to the cod.
3. A bibcock.
4. *Naut.* = BIBB, 1. *Obs.*

bib, *v. t. & i.*; BIBBED (bĭbd); BIB′BING. [L. *bibere*. See BEVERAGE; cf. IMBIBE.] To drink; sip; tipple. *Obs. or Dial.*

This miller hath . . . *bibbed* ale. *Chaucer.*

bi-ba′cious (bĭ-bā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *bibax*, *bibacis*, fr. *bibere*. See BIB.] Addicted to drinking.

bi-bac′i-ty (bĭ-băs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Addiction to drink; tippling.

bibb (bĭb), *n.* **1**. *Naut.* A side piece of timber bolted to the hounds of a mast to support the trestletrees.
2. A bibcock.

bib′ber (bĭb′ẽr), *n.* One addicted to drinking; a tippler; — chiefly used in composition; as, wine*bibber*.

bib′ble (bĭb′'l), *v. t. & i.*; BIB′BLED (-'ld); BIB′BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of BIB, *v.*] **1**. To drink often or much. *Obs.*
2. To drink with a dabbling or bubbling noise, as a duck, or to make such a noise in drinking.

bib′ble-bab′ble, *n.* [Redupl. of BABBLE.] Idle talk; babble. *Shak.* "Cease such *bibble-babble*." *Paul L. Ford.*

bib′cock (bĭb′kŏk′), *n.* A cock or faucet having a bent-down nozzle.

Bibcock.

‖ **bi′be-lot′** (bē′blō′; bĭb′lō), *n.* [F.] A small decorative article of virtu.

bi′ble (bī′b'l), *n.* [F. *bible*, L. *biblia*, pl. fr. Gr. βιβλία, pl. of βιβλίον, dim. of βίβλος book, prop. Egyptian papyrus.] **1**. A book. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. [*cap.*] The BOOK, by way of eminence; — i. e., the book made up of the writings accepted by Christians as inspired by God and of divine authority; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments; sometimes in a restricted sense, the Old Testament. Also, the book made up of writings similarly accepted by the Jews; as, a rabbinical *Bible*, i. e., a Bible with the notes of the rabbins. No MANUSCRIPT of the Old Testament in the original Hebrew antedates the 9th century, and none of the New in the Greek is earlier than the 4th; but critics are certain that we have the text of the 1st century substantially intact. The origin of the customary DIVISION INTO CHAPTERS (formerly attributed to Hugues de St. Cher and dated about 1262) is now dated about 1200 and assigned to Stephen Langton, later Archbishop of Canterbury, and the numbering of verses to Robert Stephen's Greek Testament, 1551 (an adaptation of the system of Rabbi Isaac Nathan, in his Hebrew Concordance, 1437–47; published, Venice, 1523).
The Bible as a whole was known to the Middle Ages in the Western Church through the *Vulgate*. Versions (translations) in vernacular, often constituted the earliest or most important literary monuments, as of Gothic, Basque, and Slavonic. Among partial versions, or more properly paraphrases, in Anglo-Saxon are the **Cædmonian poems** and several renderings of the Gospels. The first complete translation into English was made from the Vulgate by **Wycliffe** about 1382, and revised by John Purvey about 1388. During the Renaissance editions of the Bible in the original Hebrew and Greek afforded a broader textual basis, on which William **Tyndale** founded his version of the New Testament (Worms, 1525–26), the Pentateuch, and other parts of the Old Testament. Miles **Coverdale**, who may have been one of his assistants, published the first complete English Bible in 1535. **Luther's Bible** (which see) was completed about the same time. Subsequent important English versions and editions are: *Matthew's Bible*, 1537; *Great Bible*, 1539; *Cranmer's Bible*, 1540; *Geneva Bible*, 1560; *Bishops' Bible*, 1568; *Authorized Version*, or *King James Bible*, 1604–11; *Rheims N. T.*, 1582; *Douay Bible*, 1609–10; *Revised Version*, 1881, 1885; *American Revised Version*, 1901. These are treated in the general Vocabulary. Various ancient versions, as the *Targums*, *Septuagint*, and *Peshitta*, have been used as aids toward reëstablishing the original text. For ancient texts, see CODEX. For the contents, see OLD TESTAMENT, NEW TESTAMENT. See also TRADITION, APOCRYPHA, CANON, etc.

There are many other editions, or names for editions, the chief importance of which is due to some special circumstance, such as a mistake or peculiarity in printing or translation. Many of these, with the passage or fact from which the names arose, are here given: **Adulterous Bible**. = WICKED BIBLE, below. — **Berleburg Bible**, a German translation (1726–42), with mystical tendencies, based partly on Luther's version, partly on the Zurich Bible. — **Bible of Fer-ra′ra** (fĕr-rä′rä), 1553, the first edition of the Old Testament in Spanish, by Duarte (Edward) Pinel, made directly from the Hebrew expressly for the Jews. Another edition was prepared for the Christians and issued there in the same year. — **Bible of 42 lines**. See MAZARIN BIBLE, below. — **Bible of 36 lines**, a folio edition of the Biblia Latina (the second Latin edition) with pages of two columns having 36 lines; — also called the *Bamberg Bible*, because probably printed there, 1460; *Schelhorn's Bible*, because described by him in 1760; and *Pfister's Bible*, because printed by Albert Pfister. — ‖ **Bi′bli-a del O′so** (bē′blē-ä dĕl ō′sō) [Sp., Bible of the Bear], the first published (1567–69) Spanish translation of the whole Bible, so called from the bear which appeared as the frontispiece, done by Cassiodoro de Reyna. It was published at Basel. — **Breeches Bible**, the Geneva Bible, 1560, reading in Gen. iii. 7, "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves *breeches* [aprons]." — **Bug Bible** (1551), reading in Psalm xci. 5, "So that thou shalt not need to be afraid for any *bugges* [terrors] by night." The same expression is found in Coverdale and Taverner. — **Chained Bible**, the Great Bible, which was often chained in churches for public reading. — **Discharge Bible** (1806), reading in 1 Timothy v. 21, "I *discharge* [charge] thee before God." — **Ears-to-ear Bible** (1810), reading in Matthew xiii. 43, "Who hath ears to ear [hear], let him hear." — **He Bible**, the first edition (1611) of the King James Bible, having a certain passage (Ruth iii. 15) translated "*he* went into the city" instead of "*she* went into the city," as in the subsequent editions. The Revised Version also gives "he." — **Kralitz**, *or* **Brothers', Bible**, the most important Bohemian version, published in six volumes at Kralitz in Moravia (1579–93), and so named in allusion to the work of the United Brethren upon it. — **Leopolita Bible**, a Polish translation (1561), made by John of Lemberg (*Leopolis* in the Latin form), published at Cracow. It is based on the Vulgate and was intended for Roman Catholic use, but was not sanctioned by the Pope. — **Mazarin Bible**. Also *Bible of 42 lines*, or *Gutenberg Bible*. An edition of the Vulgate printed at Mentz, about 1450–55, by Gutenberg and others, which was the first Bible, and probably the first complete book, printed with movable metal type; — so called from its being found about 1760 in the library of Mazarin. — **Murderer's Bible** (about 1801), reading in Jude 16, "These are *murderers* [murmurers]." — **Old Cracow Bible**, the Leopolita Bible. — **Ostrog Bible**, the first complete Bible printed in Slavonic; — so called from Ostrog, where it was printed in 1581. — **Placemaker's Bible** (about 1562), reading in Matt. v. 9, "Blessed are the *placemakers* [peacemakers]." — **Printer's Bible** (about 1702), reading in Psalm cxix. 161, "Printers [princes] have persecuted me without a cause." — **Prote-Bibel**, *or* **Proof Bible**, the first impression of Luther's German Bible, as revised by order of the Eisenach German Protestant Church Congress, of which the final revised edition appeared in 1892. — **Rebekah's-camels Bible** (1823), reading in Genesis xxiv. 61, "And Rebekah arose, and her *camels* [damsels]." — **Rosin Bible**, the Douay Bible of 1609, having in Jeremiah viii. 22, "Is there no rosin [balm] in Galaad [Gilead]?" — **Septemberbibel**, Luther's translation of the New Testament which appeared in September, 1522, at Wittenberg, without any date or name of the publisher on its title-page. — **She Bible**, the edition (1611) correcting the supposed error of the "He Bible." — **Standing Fishes' Bible** (1806), reading in Ezek. xlvii. 10, "The *fishes* [fishers] shall stand upon it." — **Taverner's Bible**, a revision (1539) of Matthew's Bible, made by Richard Taverner (d. 1575). — **Thumb Bible** (Aberdeen, about 1607), about the size of the thumb, one inch square and half an inch thick. — **To-remain Bible** (Bible Society at Cambridge, 1805), having the words "to remain" inserted in Gal. iv. 29 instead of a comma. — **Treacle Bible**, a Bishops' Bible (1568), reading in Jeremiah viii. 22, "Is there no tryacle [treacle] in Gilead?" ["Is there no balm in Gilead?"] — **Vinegar Bible** (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1717), having the title "Parable of the Vinegar [Vineyard]," over Luke xx. — **Wenzel Bible**, *or* **St. Wenceslaus Bible**, a Roman Catholic edition in Bohemian edited by Jesuits (1677–1715) and published at Prague; — so called because published at the expense of the society named after this saint. — **Wertheim Bible**, a German rationalistic version of 1735, published at Wertheim. — **Wifehater Bible** (1810), reading in Luke xiv. 26, "If any man come to me and hate not his father . . . yea, and *his own wife also*." — **Wicked Bible**, *or* **Adulterous Bible** (1631), having the seventh commandment (Ex. xx. 14) printed "Thou shalt commit adultery." — **Wuyeck's**, *or* **Wujek's, Bible**, the Authorized Polish Roman Catholic version of the Bible, made by the Jesuit Jacob Wujek (d. 1593) and published at Cracow, N. T. 1593, O. T. 1599. — **Zurich Bible**, a German version of 1530, chiefly Luther's translation with the addition of translation of the Prophets and Apocrypha.

3. [*cap.*] A copy or an edition of the Scriptures.
4. [*cap.*] A book containing the sacred writings of any religion; as, the Mohammedan *Bible*, that is, the Koran.
5. A book looked upon as authoritative. *Emerson.*
6. A library or collection of books. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
7. *Mil.* In medieval times, a machine for hurling stones.
8. *Naut.* A small holystone. *Slang.*

Bible Christians. A Methodist body in England, founded by William O'Bryan in 1815, not differing materially from the great Wesleyan body and now united with it; — commonly called *Bryanites*.

Bible society. An association for securing the wide distribution of the Bible.

Bible text. *Print.* Great primer roman type; — sometimes so called, because formerly often used in Bibles.

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bez′zo (bĕt′sō), *n.*; *pl.* BEZ′ZI (bĕt′sē). [It.] See COIN.
b. f., b. fir. *Abbr.* Firkin of beer.
B/F. *Abbr. Com.* Brought forward.
b. g., *or* **B. G.** *Abbr.* Bay gelding; Birmingham gauge.
bg. adj. *Abbr.* Brigade adjutant.
bg. c. *Abbr.* Brigade commander.
bg. sf. p. o. *Abbr.* Brigade staff petty officer.
B. H., *or* **b. h.** *Abbr.* Bachelor of Humanics; bay horse.
Bha′don (bä′dōn; 134), *n.* See HINDU CALENDAR.
Bha′ga (bŭg′á), *n.* *Vedic Myth.* One of the Adityas, bestower of wealth and patron of marriages.
Bhai′ra-va (bī′rá-vá; 134), *n.* [Skr.] Lit., the terrible; — an epithet of Siva.
‖ **bhak′ti** (bŭk′tē), *n.* [Skr.] Religious devotion.
bhar. Var. of BAHAR.
Bhar (bŭr), *n.* One of a minor Kolarian people of northern India, anciently dominant there.
Bha′ra-ta (bä′rá-tá), *n.* **1**. In the Ramayana, Rama's younger half brother, who acts as viceroy during Rama's exile.
2. In the Mahabharata, a prince from whom were descended the Pandavas, hence called also *Bharatas*. Also, the Mahabharata (which see).
Bhat (bät), *n.* [Hind. *bhāṭ*.] In India, a member of a low caste, formerly heralds and bards, but latterly chiefly carriers.
bheel (bēl), *n.* [Bengali *bhīl*.] = JHEEL.
bhel (bēl). Var. of BEL.
bhik′ku (bĭk′ōō; 134), *n.* [Pali.] A Brahman mendicant ascetic or a Buddhist monk.
bhik′shu (-shōō), *n.* [Skr.] = BHIKKU.
bhik′ty (bĭk′tĭ), *n.* [Bengali *begti*.] The cockup. *India.*
Bhi′li (bē′lē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
Bhi′ma (bē′má), *n.* See MAHABHARATA.
bhis′tee, **bhis′ti** (bēs′tĭ). Var. of BHEESTY. *India.*
B. H. N. *Abbr.* Brotherhood of the Holy Name (of Jesus).
Bhoj′pu-ri (bŏj′pōō-rē), *n.* Primarily, the language of Bhojpur, in the district of Shahabad, India. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
bhoo′sa (bōō′sá), *n.* [Hind. *bhus*, fr. Skr. *bhusa*.] The broken straw and husks from the threshing floor, used as food for cattle. *India.*
Bho′tan-ese′ (bō′tăn-ēz′; -ēs′). Var. of BHUTANESE.
Bho′ti-a (bō′tĭ-ä), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
b. h. p. *Abbr.* Brake horse power
B. H. T. *Abbr.* Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity (Oxford).
bhun′der (bŭn′dẽr; 134). Var. of BANDAR.
bhu′sa. Var. of BHOOSA.
bhut (bōōt), *n.* [Skr. *bhūta*, prop., produced, formed.] Among the animistic Dravidians of India, a ghost; also, a demon or goblin.
Bhu′tan-ese′ (bōō′tăn-ēz′; -ēs′), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Bhutan, northern India, belonging to the Tibetan Mongolians. — **Bhu′tan-ese′**, *a.*
bi. ✝ BE, BUY.
bi. Obs. or dial. var. of BY.
Bi. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Bi*]. Bismuth.
bi-. For various obsolete words beginning *bi-* see forms in *be-*.
B. I. *Abbr.* British India.
biace. ✝ BIAS.
bi-ac′id (bī-ăs′ĭd), *a.* [*bi-* + *acid*.] *Chem.* = DIACID.
bi′a-cro′mi-al, *a.* See BI-.
bi′a-cu′mi-nate, *a.* [See BI-.] *Bot.* Doubly acuminate.
biaften. ✝ BAFT.
biala′oil. ✝ BELACCOILE.
bi-a′late, *a.* Having two wings.
Bi-an′ca (bĭ-ăŋ′ká; *It.* bē-äŋ′kä), *n.* [It.] = BLANCHE; — fem. prop. name. *Bianca* is the name of many characters, esp. in Elizabethan and Jacobean dramas; specif. of: **a** A mild and lovely daughter of Baptista in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," who, in Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Tamer Tamed," vivaciously aids and abets Petruchio's second wife Katharine. **b** In Shakespeare's "Othello," Cassio's mistress.
bi-an′gu-late, **bi-an′gu-lat′ed**, *a.* Biangular. [*Rare.*]
bi-an′gu-lous, *a.* Biangular.
bi-an′nu-late, *a.* See BI-.
bi′arch-y (bī′är-kĭ), *n.* [*bi-* + *-archy*.] Government by two persons.
bi-arc′u-ate, **bi-arc′u-at′ed**, *a.* Twice arcuate, or curved.
bi′as-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bi′ast. Biased. *Ref. Sp.*
bi′as-ter′ic (bī′ăs-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [See BI-; ASTERION.] *Craniol.* Connecting the two asterions.
bi′as-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* Obliquely; skewingly.
Bi′a-tas (bī′á-tăs). *Bib.*
Bib. *Abbr.* Bible; Biblical.
bibarre. ✝ BEBAR.
bi-ba′sic, *a.* [*bi-* + *basic*.] = DIBASIC.
bi-ba′tion (bĭ-bā′shŭn; bī-), *n.* Act of bibbing. *Rare.* *Carlyle.*
bib′bel-er. Var. of BIBBLER.
bib′bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BIB.
bib′bler, *n.* One who bibbles.
bibb nozzle, **bibb valve**. Vars. of BIB NOZZLE, BIB VALVE.
bib′by, *n.* An intoxicating liquor made from palmetto sap.
Bibel, **Bibil.** ✝ BIBLE.
bib′ey, **bib′ie**. Vars. of BIBBY.
bi-bi′rine (bē-bē′rĭn), *n.* Var. of BEBEERINE.
bi-bi′ru (-rōō). Var. of BEBEERU.
bib′i-to-ry (bĭb′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [From L. *bibitor* a toper.] Pert. to drinking or tippling. *Rare.*
Bibl., *or* **bibl.** *Abbr.* Biblical, bibliographical, bibliotheca, etc.
bible. ✝ BIBBLE.
Bible clerk. A Bible student; specif., a student in certain colleges at Oxford University, Eng., required to read the lessons in chapel or say grace in Hall.
bib′ler. Var. of BIBBLER.
bib′less, *a.* See -LESS.

‖**Bi′bli-a Pau′pe-rum** (bĭb′lĭ-ȧ pô′pē-rŭm). [L., lit., Bible of the poor.] A medieval picture book representing the chief events of man's salvation through Christ, and used as a substitute for the Bible. It was one of the first books printed (after previous manuscripts) by block book printing.
Bib′li-cal (bĭb′lĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or in accord with, the Bible; as, *Biblical* learning; *Biblical* authority. — **Bib′li-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Biblical doctor. See BIBLICIST. — **B. Hebrew.** See HEBREW, *n.*, 2. — **B. psychology**, *Theol.*, the theory and doctrine of the condition and nature of man and the human soul. See ANTHROPOLOGY, *Theol.*; SOUL. — **B. theology**, theology based on the study of the Bible, independent of dogma or tradition.
Bib′li-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Adherence to the letter of the Bible.
2. Learning or literature relating to the Bible. *Rare.*
Bib′li-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One versed in, or who adheres to, the letter of the Bible; specif., one of the medieval doctors (sometimes called **Biblical doctors**) who based their teachings upon the literal teachings of the Bible. Cf. SCHOLASTIC.
Bib′li-co- (bĭb′lĭ-kō-). A combining form equiv. to *Biblical*; as in *Biblico*-legal.
bib′li-o- (-ō-). A combining form from Greek βιβλίον, *book.*
bib′li-o-clasm (bĭb′lĭ-ō-klăz'm), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] Destruction of books, esp. the Bible.
bib′li-o-clast (-klăst), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] A destroyer or mutilator of books.
bib′li-og-nost (-ŏg-nōst; -nŏst), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. γνώστης one who knows.] One versed in knowledge about books and in bibliography. — **bib′li-og-nos′tic** (-nŏs′tĭk), *a.*
bib′li-og′ra-pher (bĭb′lĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. βιβλιογράφος, fr. βιβλίον book + γράφειν to write.] **1.** A scribe or copyist; a writer of books. *Obs.*
2. One who writes, or is versed in, bibliography.
bib′li-o-graph′ic (-ō-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *bibliographique.*]
bib′li-o-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, bibliography. — **bib′li-o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
bib′li-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. βιβλιογραφία the writing of books: cf. F. *bibliographie.*] **1.** The writing or transcription of books. *Obs.*
2. The history or description of books and manuscripts, with notices of the editions, the dates of printing, etc.
3. A list of the books relating to a given subject or author.
bib′li-ol′a-ter (-ŏl′ȧ-tẽr) } *n.* A person characterized by
bib′li-ol′a-trist (-trĭst) } bibliolatry.
bib′li-ol′a-trous (-trŭs), *a.* Characterized by bibliolatry.
bib′li-ol′a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *-latry.*] Book worship, esp. of the Bible; — applied by Roman Catholic divines to the setting of the authority of the Bible over that of the Pope or the Church, and by Protestants to an excessive regard to the letter of the Bible.
bib′li-ol′o-gist (-ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in bibliology.
bib′li-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *-logy.*] **1.** An account of books; book lore; bibliography.
2. The literature or doctrine of the Bible.
bib′li-o-man′cy (bĭb′lĭ-ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by books, esp. by passages of Scripture taken at random. See SORTES VIRGILIANÆ.
bib′li-o-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *mania*: cf. F. *bibliomanie.*] A mania for acquiring books.
bib′li-o-ma′ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One affected with bibliomania.
bib′li-o-ma′ni-ac (-mā′nĭ-ăk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to,
bib′li-o-ma-ni′a-cal (-mȧ-nī′ȧ-kăl) } or characterizing, a bibliomaniac; also, given to bibliomania.
bib′li-o-peg′ic (-pĕj′ĭk), *a.* [*biblio-* + Gr. πηγνύναι to make fast.] Relating to the binding of books.
bib′li-op′e-gist (bĭb′lĭ-ŏp′ē-jĭst), *n.* A bookbinder. — **bib′li-op′e-gis′tic** (-jĭs′tĭk), **-gis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*
bib′li-op′e-gy (-ŏp′ē-jĭ), *n.* Art of binding books.
bib′li-o-phile (bĭb′lĭ-ō-fīl; -fĭl), *or* **-phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. φίλος friend: cf. F. *bibliophile.*] A lover of books. — **bib′li-o-phil′ic** (-fĭl′ĭk), *a.*
bib′li-oph′i-lism (-ŏf′ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* Love of books. — **bib′li-oph′i-list** (-lĭst), *n.* — **bib′li-oph′i-lis′tic** (-lĭs′tĭk), *a.*
bib′li-o-pole′ (bĭb′lĭ-ō-pōl′), *n.* [L. *bibliopola*, Gr. βιβλιοπώλης; βιβλίον book + πώλης seller.] One who sells books, esp. rare or curious books.
bib′li-o-pol′ic (-pŏl′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to booksellers
bib′li-o-pol′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or the sale of books. "*Bibliopolic* difficulties." *Carlyle.* — **bib′li-o-pol′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
bib′li-op′o-lism (-ŏp′ō-lĭz'm), *n.* The trade or art of selling books.
bib′li-op′o-ly (-lĭ), *n.* The selling of books.
bib′li-o-taph (bĭb′lĭ-ō-tăf), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. τάφος a burial.] One who hides away books, as in a tomb. — **bib′li-o-taph′ic** (-tăf′ĭk), *a.*
bib′li-o-thec (bĭb′lĭ-ō-thĕk; -ŏth′ĕk; 277), *n.* [See BIBLIOTHEKE.] A library or librarian.
bib′li-o-the′ca (bĭb′lĭ-ō-thē′kȧ), *n.* [L. See BIBLIOTHEKE.] **1.** A library.
2. The Bible. *Obs.*
bib′li-o-the′cal (-thē′kăl), *a.* [L. *bibliothecalis.*] Belonging to a library. *Byrom.*
bib′li-oth′e-ca-ry (-ŏth′ē-kā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *bibliothecarius*: cf. F. *bibliothécaire.*] A librarian; also, formerly, a library. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a bibliothecary.
bib′li-o-theke (bĭb′lĭ-ō-thēk; bĭb′lĭ-ŏth′ēk; -ĕk), *n.* [L. *bibliotheca*, Gr. βιβλιοθήκη; βιβλίον book + θήκη a case, box, fr. τιθέναι to place; cf. F. *bibliothèque.*] A library. *Obs.* *Bale.*
Bib′list (bĭb′lĭst; bī′blĭst; 277), *n.* **1.** One who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith.
2. A Biblical scholar; a Biblicist. *I. Taylor.*
bib nozzle. A bent-down nozzle of a cock or faucet.
bib′u-lous (bĭb′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *bibulus*, fr. *bibere* to drink. See BIB, *v. t.*] **1.** Readily imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; as, *bibulous* blotting paper.
Porous to thought and *bibulous* of the sea of light. *Emerson.*
2. Inclined to drink; addicted to tippling.
3. Of or pertaining to drink or drinking.
bib valve. A form of bibcock with a reciprocatory slide in place of the usual rotary spigot.
bi-cam′er-al (bī-kăm′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *camera.*] Consisting of, or including, two chambers, or legislative branches.
bi-cam′er-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in the system of government by a bicameral legislature.
bi-car′bon-ate (bī-kär′bŏn-āt), *n.* [*bi-* + *carbonate.*] *Chem.* An acid carbonate. See BI-, 2.
bi-car′bu-ret′ed *or* **-ret′ted** (bī-kär′bū-rĕt′ĕd), *a.* [*bi-* + *carbureted.*] *Chem.* Combined with two atoms or equivalents of carbon. *Obsoles.*
bicarbureted hydrogen, ethylene. *Obsoles.*
bi-car′i-nate (bī-kăr′ĭ-nāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *carinate.*] Having two keel-like projections, as the upper palea of grasses.
bi-car′pel-la-ry (bī-kär′pĕ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [*bi-* + *carpellary.*] *Bot.* Having two carpels; as, a *bicarpellary* ovary.
bice (bīs), *n.* [F. *bis* dark gray, akin to It. *bigio* light gray, tawny.] **1.** An azurelike shade of blue. *Lydgate.*
2. *Paint.* A blue or a green pigment, prepared from native carbonate of copper (azurite or malachite) or from smalt. Cf. VERDITER. **Green bice** is sometimes prepared from the blue, by adding yellow orpiment. *Obsoles.*
bi-cen′te-na-ry (bī-sĕn′tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [*bi-* + *centenary.*] Of or pertaining to two hundred, esp. two hundred years; as, a *bicentenary* celebration. — *n.* = BICENTENNIAL, *n.*
bi′cen-ten′ni-al (bī′sĕn-tĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *centennial.*] **1.** Consisting of two hundred years.
2. Occurring every two hundred years.
bi′cen-ten′ni-al, *n.* The two hundredth year or anniversary, or its celebration.
bi′ceps (bī′sĕps), *n.* [L., two-headed; *bis* twice + *caput* head. See CAPITAL.] *Anat.* A muscle having two heads or origins; esp.: **a** The ‖**bi′ceps flex′or cu′bi-ti** (flĕk′sŏr kū′bĭ-tī), called also ‖**bi′ceps bra′chi-i** (brā′kĭ-ī) and ‖**bi′ceps hu′me-ri** (hū′mẽr-ī), the large flexor muscle of the front of the upper arm. It arises by its short head from the coracoid process, by its long head from the upper margin of the glenoid cavity, and is inserted into the tuberosity of the radius. **b** The ‖**bi′ceps flex′or cru′ris** (flĕk′sŏr krōō′rĭs), *or* ‖**bi′ceps fe′mo-ris** (fĕm′ō-rĭs), a muscle that arises by its long head from the ischial tuberosity, and by its short head from the shaft of the femur. It is inserted into the head of the fibula, and its tendon forms the outer hamstring.
bich′ir (bĭch′ẽr; bē-shẽr′), *n.* A crossopterygian fish (*Polypterus bichir*) of the Nile (esp. its upper part) and certain other neighboring waters, where it is esteemed as food. See POLYPTERUS.

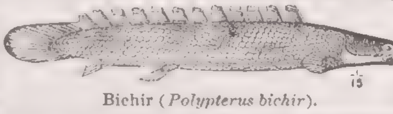

Bichir (*Polypterus bichir*).

bi-chlo′ride (bī-klō′rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* [*bi-* + *chloride.*] **1.** *Chem.* = DICHLORIDE.
2. Bichloride of mercury, or mercuric chloride, $HgCl_2$. See CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.
bi′chord (bī′kôrd), *a.* [*bi-* + *chord.*] *Music.* Having two strings; specif., having two strings in unison for each note; — applied to the mandolin and other instruments.
bi-chro′mate (bī-krō′māt), *n.* [*bi-* + *chromate.*] *Chem.* A dichromate, or salt of dichromic acid; specif., potassium dichromate (which see).
bichromate cell. *Elec.* A zinc-carbon cell having as the exciting fluid an acid bichromate solution and provided with means of raising the zinc, or both zinc and carbon, from the fluid when not in use. E. M. F., about two volts. It is valuable for temporarily producing a strong current.
bi-chro′ma-tize (-mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To combine or treat with a bichromate, esp. with bichromate of potassium.
bi′chrome (bī′krōm), *n.* *Com.* Potassium dichromate.
bi-cip′i-tal (bī-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *biceps*, *bicipitis.* See BICEPS.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** Having two heads or origins, as certain muscles. **b** Pertaining to a biceps muscle.
2. *Bot.* Dividing into two parts at one extremity.
bicipital fascia, an aponeurosis given off from the tendon of the biceps of the arm, continuous with the deep fascia of the forearm. — **b. groove**, a furrow on the upper part of the humerus occupied by the long head of the biceps. — **b. ridges**, the lips of the bicipital groove. — **b. tuberosity**, the rough eminence on the anterior inner aspect of the neck of the radius, into which the tendon of the biceps is inserted.
bi-cir′cu-lar (bī-sûr′kū-lȧr), *a.* [*bi-* + *circular.*] **1.** Consisting of, or like, two circles.
2. *Math.* Designating a class of quartic curves which have as double points the circular points at infinity. Such a curve is the envelope of a circle whose center remains on a conic and which is constantly orthogonal to a fixed circle. Similarly, the envelope of a sphere whose center remains on a conicoid and which is constantly orthogonal to a fixed sphere is a *bicircular surface of the fourth order.*
bicircular coördinates. See under COÖRDINATE, *n.* — **b. quartics.** *Math.* = ANALLAGMATIC CURVES.
bick′er (bĭk′ẽr), *n.* [See BEAKER.] A small vessel to hold a liquid, as a drinking cup or bowl, or a wooden vessel of staves and hoops for porridge, etc. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
bick′er, *v. i.*; BICK′ERED (-ẽrd); BICK′ER-ING. [ME. *bikeren*; perh. akin to E. *beak.*] **1.** To skirmish; fight. *Obs.*
Two eagles had a conflict, and *bickered* together. *Holland.*
2. To contend in petulant altercation; to wrangle.
Petty things about which men cark and *bicker*. *Barrow.*
3. To move quickly and unsteadily, or with a rapidly repeated noise, as of clattering, brawling, shattering, pattering, etc.; to quiver; to be tremulous, as flame.
Windmills *bickering* together in a fresh breeze over a woody country. *Stevenson.*
The fiery Sirius alters hue,
And *bickers* into red and emerald. *Tennyson.*
4. To make a quick short run; to sprint. *Scot.* *Burns.*
bick′er, *n.* **1.** Skirmishing; an encounter. *Obs.*
2. A scrimmage, fight, or brawl. *Scot.*
3. Contention; altercation; a wrangle; also, a noise, as in contention. *Robert of Brunne.*
My *bicker* is not with ye, but with your girl. *Paul L. Ford.*
4. A short race. *Scot.* *Burns.*
Syn. — See DISPUTE.
bick′ern (-ẽrn), *n.* [F. *bigorne.* See BICORN; cf. BEAKIRON.] A kind of anvil. See BEAKIRON.
Bick′ford fuse *or* **fuze**, *or* **Bickford match** (bĭk′fẽrd). A fuse used in blasting, consisting of a long cylinder of explosive material inclosed in a varnished wrapping of rope or hose. It burns from 2 to 4 feet a minute.
Bi-col′ (bē-kōl′), *n.* One of a numerous Christian Malayan people occupying southeastern Luzon and adjacent islands. They were advanced in civilization even before the Spanish occupation. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.
bi′col-lat′er-al (bī′kō-lăt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *collateral.*] *Bot.* Alike on both sides. — **bi′col-lat′er-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
bicollateral bundle, *Bot.*, a collateral bundle in which there are two phloëm strands, as in the Cucurbitaceæ.
bi′col′or, bi′col′our (bī′kŭl′ẽr) } *a.* [L. *bicolor*; *bi-* + *color* color.] Of two colors.
bi′col′ored, bi′col′oured (-ẽrd) }
bi-con′cave (bī-kŏn′kāv), *a.* [*bi-* + *concave.*] Concave on both sides; as, *biconcave* vertebræ. — **bi′con-cav′i-ty** (bī′kŏn-kăv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
bi-con′ic (bī-kŏn′ĭk) } *a.* [*bi-* + *conic.*] *Geom.* Similar in
bi-con′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } form to two cones placed base to base. — **bi-con′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
bi-con′ju-gate (bī-kŏn′jōō-gāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *conjugate*, a.] *Bot.* Twice paired, as when each branch of a forking petiole bears a pair of leaflets; — called also *bigeminate.*
bi-con′vex (bī-kŏn′vĕks), *a.* [*bi-* + *convex.*] Convex on both sides; as, a *biconvex* lens.
bi′corn (bī′kôrn), *a.* [L. *bicornis*, *bi-* + *cornu* horn: cf. F. *bicorne.* Cf. BICKERN.] Two-horned; crescentlike.
bi′corne (bī′kôrn), *n.* [F.] A two-horned animal. Specif. [*cap.*], in old French satirical poetry, a monster that has grown fat from eating patient husbands. Contrasted with *Chichevache.*
bi′cor-nute′ (bī′kŏr-nūt′; bī-kôr′nūt) } *a.* [*bi-* + L. *cornutus* horned, *cor-*
bi-cor′nu-ate (bī-kôr′nū-āt) } *nuatus* like horn.] Having two horns or hornlike processes.
bi-cor′po-ral (bī-kôr′pō-răl), *a.* [*bi-* + *corporal.*] Having two bodies.
bi-cor′po-rate (-rāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *corporate.*] *Her.* Double-bodied, as a lion.

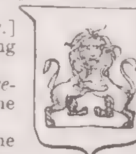

Bicorporate.

bi-cos′tate (bī-kŏs′tāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *costate.*] *Bot.* Having two principal ribs running longitudinally, as a leaf.
bi-cre′nate (bī-krē′nāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *crenate.*] *Bot.* Twice crenated, as in the case of leaves with crenate crenatures.
bi′cro- (bī′krō-). A prefix (formed on the analogy of *micro-* one millionth) signifying *one billionth* (.000,000,001); as, **bi′cro-far′ad**, a unit equal to one billionth of a farad.
bi′cron (bī′krŏn; bĭk′rŏn), *n* *Physics.* A unit equal to one billionth (.000,000,001) of a meter. Symbol, $\mu\mu$.
bi-cur′sal (bī-kûr′săl), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *cursus* course.] *Math.* Having two paths, one for each of two moving points; — said of a curve. Opposed to *unicursal.*
bi-cus′pid (bī-kŭs′pĭd } *a.* [See BI-; CUSPIDATE.] Hav-
bi-cus′pid-ate (-pĭ-dāt) } ing two points or prominences; ending in two points, as teeth, etc.
bicuspid valve, *Anat.*, the mitral valve of the heart.
bi-cus′pid, *n.* *Human Anat.* Either of the two double-pointed teeth which intervene between the canines (cuspids) and the molars, on each side of each jaw; a premolar tooth. See TOOTH, *n.*, *Illust.*
bi-cy′a-nide (bī-sī′ȧ-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A dicyanide.
bi′cy-cle (bī′sĭ-k'l), *n.* [*bi-* + Gr. κύκλος circle, wheel: cf. F. *bicycle.*] **1.** A light vehicle having two wheels one behind the other. It has a steering handle and a saddle seat or seats, and is propelled by the feet acting upon treadles connected with cranks or levers. In its early forms the driving wheel of the bicycle was very large, being either in front or in the rear, the small wheel serving

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‖**Bi′bli-a del O′so** (bē′blē-ȧ dĕl ō′sō). [Sp., Bible of the Bear.] See BIBLE.
‖ **Bi′bli-a Re′gi-a** (bĭb′lĭ-ȧ rē′jĭ-ȧ). [L.] See POLYGLOT.
Bib′lic, *a.* Biblical.
Bib′li-cize, *v. t.* To bring under the influence of the Bible. *Rare.*
bib′li-co-psy′cho-log′i-cal, *a.* Pert. to Biblical psychology.
bibliog. *Abbr.* Bibliography.
bib′li-o-gen′e-sis, *n.* [*biblio-* + *-genesis.*] Production of books.
bib′li-og′o-ny (bĭb′lĭ-ŏg′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *-gony.*] Production of books.
bib′li-og′ra-fer. Bibliographer. *Ref. Sp.*
bib′li-og′ra-fy. Bibliography. [*Ref. Sp.*]
bib′li-o-graph′, *n.* [Cf. F. *bibliographe.*] = BIBLIOGRAPHER.
bib′li-og′ra-phize, *v. t.* To make a bibliography of.
bib′li-o-klept′, *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. κλέπτης thief.] One who steals books. — **bib′li-o-klep′to-ma′ni-ac**, *n.*
bib′li-o-log′i-cal (bĭb′lĭ-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to bibliology.
bib′li-o-mane′, *n.* [F.] A bibliomaniac.
bib′li-o-ma′ni-an, *a.* & *n.* Bibliomaniac.
bib′li-o-ma′ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), **bib′li-om′a-nism** (bĭb′lĭ-ŏm′ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* Bibliomania. — **bib′li-om′a-nist**, *n.*
bib′li-o-phag′ic (bĭb′lĭ-ō-făj′ĭk), *a.* [*biblio-* + *-phagic.*] Devouring books. — **bib′li-oph′a-gist** (-ŏf′ȧ-jĭst), *n.*
bib′li-oph′i-ly (-ŏf′ĭ-lĭ), *n.* = BIBLIOPHILISM. — **bib′li-oph′i-lous** (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.*
bib′li-o-pho′bi-a, *n.* [*biblio-* + *-phobia.*] Dread or dislike of books. *Rare.*
bib′li-o-po′lar, *a.* Bibliopolic.
bib′li-o-pole′ry (bĭb′lĭ-ō-pōl′rĭ), *n.* = BIBLIOPOLY.
bib′li-op′o-list, *n.* = BIBLIOPOLE. — **bib′li-op′o-lis′tic**, *a.*
bib′li-o-the-ca′ri-an, *a.* & *n.* = BIBLIOTHECARY.
Bib′lism (bĭb′lĭz'm; bī′blĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to Scripture as the sole rule of faith.
‖ **Bi′bli-um Hi-sto′ri-a′le** (bĭb′lĭ-ŭm hĭs-tō′rĭ-ā′lē). A résumé of Bible history translated between 1291 and 1295, by Guyards des Moulins, from the "Historia Scholastica" of Peter Comestor, dating from 1170.
bib′lus, bib′los, *n.* [L. *biblus*, Gr. βίβλος.] Papyrus.
bi-bo′rate (bī-bō′rāt), *n.* *Chem.* See BI-. — **biborate of soda**, borax.
bib pout. = BIB, 2.
bi-brac′te-ate (bī-brăk′tē-āt), *a.* See BI-.
bi-brac′te-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* See [BI-.]
Bibul. ✝ BIBLE.
bib′u-lous-ly, *adv.* of BIBULOUS.
bi-cal′ca-rate, *a.* [*bi-* + *calcarate.*] Having two spurs, as the legs of certain birds.
bi-cal′lose, bi-cal′lous, *a.* [*bi-* + *callose*, *callous.*] *Bot.* Having two callosities.
bi-cap′i-tate, *a.* [*bi-* + *capitate.*] Having two heads.
bi-cap′su-lar, *a.* *Bot.* **a** Having two capsules. **b** Having a bilocular capsule.
bi-car′pel-late, *a.* *Bot.* Bicar-[pellary.]
bi-cau′dal, bi-cau′date, *a.* [*bi-* + *caudal*, *caudate.*] Having, or terminating in, two tails.
bi-cause′. ✝ BECAUSE.
bicche. ✝ BITCH.
bicched, *a.* An old word of unknown origin and meaning, used generally with the force of an execration. As used in the phrase *bicched bones* (as in Chaucer), that is, dice, it has been explained as being for the D. *bikked been*, lit., a picked, or nicked, bone. *Obs.*
bi-cef′a-lous. Bicephalous. *Ref.* [*Sp.*]
bi-cel′lu-lar, *a.* *Biol.* Having, or composed of, two cells.
bi′ce-phal′ic, *a.* Bicephalous.
bi-ceph′a-lous, *a.* [*bi-* + *cephalous.*] Having two heads.
biche. ✝ BITCH.
bicheche. ✝ BESEECH.
‖ **bi′cho** (bē′chō), *n.* [Sp.] See JIGGER.
‖ **bi′cho de mar′** (dā mär′) [Sp.] The trepang, or bêche de mer.
‖ **bi′cho do mar′** (bē′shō dō mär′). [Pg.] See BÊCHE DE MER.
Bich′ri (bĭk′rī). *Bib.*
bi-chro′mate, *v. t.* = BICHROMATIZE.
bi′chro-mat′ic, *a.* Dichromatic.
bi-chro′mic, *a.* **a** Pert. to bichromate. **b** *Chem.* Dichromic.
bich′y (bĭch′ĭ), *n.* [Named by De Candolle, Lunanea *Bichy*, said to be fr. the name of a slave dealer *Biche* or *Bassan.*] The cola nut. *West Indies.*
bi-cil′i-ate, bi-cil′i-at′ed (bī-sĭl′ĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.* Having two cilia.
bi-cip′i-tous (bī-sĭp′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Having two heads.
bi-cir′rhose, *a.* See BI-.
bick, *n.* Scot. form of BITCH.
bick′er, *v. t.* To attack or assail, as with missiles. *Obs.*
bick′erd. Bickered. *Ref. Sp.*
bick′er-er, *n.* One who bickers.
bick′er-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BICKER.
bick′er-ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
Bick′er-staff, Isaac, Esq., Astrologer (bĭk′ẽr-stȧf). The ostensible editor of the "Tatler:" — an assumed name previously used by Swift in his "Predictions" (1709), a pamphlet proving the death of the living and protesting almanac maker, Partridge.
biclagge. ✝ BECLOG.
biclappe, *v. t.* [*bi-* (= *be-*) + *clap.*] To catch; grasp. *Obs.*
bi-cla′vate, *a.* See BI-.
bicokett ✝ BYCOKET.
bi-col′li-gate, *a.* [*bi-* + *colligate.*] *Zoöl.* Having the three anterior toes connected by webs.
bi-colme′. ✝ BECOOM.
bi-con′dy-lar, *a.* See BI-.
bi-con′so-nan′tal, *a.* See BI-.
bi-con′vex, *a.* Convexo-convex.
bi′corned (bī′kôrnd), **bi-corn′ous** (bī-kôr′nŭs), *a.* = BICORN.
bi-cor′nu-ous (-nū-ŭs), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *cornu* horn.] Bicorn. *Rare.*
bi′cor-po′re-al, *a.* Bicorporal.
bicquest. ✝ BEQUEST.
bi′cres-cen′tic, *a.* [*bi-* + *crescentic.*] Doubly crescentic.
bi-cru′ral, *a.* [*bi-* + *crural.*] Having two legs.
bicuhyba. Var. of BECUIBA.
bi-cui′ba. Var. of BECUIBA.
bi′cul′ord. Bicolored. *Ref. Sp.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

to steer in the latter case; in the modern bicycle the wheels are usually equal in size, and the effect of a large wheel is obtained by a chain-and-sprocket gear or by a bevel gear.

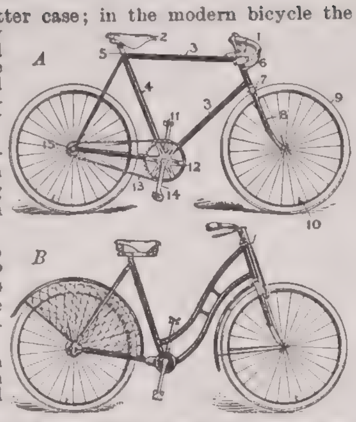

A Man's Chain Bicycle. 1 Handle Bar; 2 Saddle; 3, 3 Frame Tubes; 4 Saddle Pillar; 5 Saddle Post; 6 Lantern Bracket; 7 Crown; 8 Front Fork; 9 Tire; 10 Valve; 11, 14 Pedals; 12, 15 Front and Rear Sprocket Wheels; 13 Chain. *B* Woman's Chainless Bicycle.

2. *Logging.* A traveling block used on a cable in skidding logs by steam power.

bi'cy-cle (bī'sĭ-k'l), *v. i.;* BI'CY-CLED (-k'ld); BI'CY-CLING (-klĭng). To ride a bicycle. — **bi'cy-cler** (-klẽr), *n.*

bicycle chain. An endless block chain such as that used on bicycles.

bi-cyc'lic (bī-sĭk'lĭk), *a.* [*bi-* + *cyclic.*] **1**. Consisting of, or arranged in, two cycles, circles, or, *Bot.*, whorls.
2. Relating to bicycles.

bi'cy-clism (bī'sĭ-klĭz'm), *n.* Habit or art of bicycling.

bi'cy-clist (-klĭst), *n.* One who rides a bicycle; a bicycler.

bid (bĭd), *v. t.; pret.* BADE (băd), BID, *Obs.* BAD; *p. p.* BIDDEN (bĭd''n), BID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'DING. [ME. *bidden*, prop. to ask, beg, AS. *biddan;* akin to OS. *biddian*, Icel. *biðja*, OHG. *bittan*, G. *bitten*, to pray, ask, request, and E. *bead*, and perh. to Gr. πείθειν to persuade, L. *fidere* to trust, E. *faith*, and *bide*. But this word was early confused with ME. *beden*, *beoden*, AS. *béodan*, to offer, command; akin to Icel. *bjóða*, Goth. *biudan* (in comp.), OHG. *biotan* to command, bid, G. *bieten*, D. *bieden*, to offer, also to Gr. πυνθάνεσθαι to learn by inquiry, Skr. *budh* to be awake, to heed, present, OSlav. *buděti* to be awake, E. *bode*, v. The word now has the form of ME. *bidden* to ask, but the meaning of ME. *beden* to command, except in "to bid beads."] **1**. To offer. *Obs.*, except in sense 2 (below) and in phrases, as to *bid* defiance to, to *bid* fair.
2. To offer to pay (a certain price, as for a thing put up at auction), or to take (a certain price, as for work to be done under a contract).
3. To make known; to declare; reveal. *Obs.* Also, to declare publicly; to proclaim. *Obs.*, except in archaic phrases, as to *bid* the banns.
4. To order; direct; enjoin; command.

That Power who *bids* the ocean ebb and flow. *Pope.*
Lord, if it be thou, *bid* me come unto thee. *Matt.* xiv. 28.
I was *bid* to pick up shells. *D. Jerrold.*

5. To ask insistently; entreat; beg; pray. *Obs. or Archaic.*

I *bidde* god I never mot have joye. *Chaucer.*

6. To invite; to call in; to request to come.

As many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 9.

7. To express or utter, as a wish, a greeting, a farewell, etc.; as, to *bid* one welcome; to *bid* good morning, etc.

Neither *bid* him God speed. *2 John* 10.
To thee and thy company I *bid*
A hearty *welcome*. *Shak.*

8. To bid not to do; to forbid. *Obs.*

Syn. — Offer, proffer, tender, propose; order, command, direct, charge, enjoin.

to bid base, in the game of base, to challenge (an opponent) to pursuit; hence, to challenge to an encounter. *Obs.* "I *bid the base* for Proteus." *Shak.* — **to b. beads**, to pray with beads; to distinguish each bead by a prayer. Cf. BEAD, *n.* — **to b. in**, in an auction, to overbid in the interest of the owner the highest offer for (the property placed on sale) made by a bona fide customer; — said only of the owner or his agent. *To bid in* is often erroneously used of the purchasing at auction by parties other than the owner. — **to b. the banns**, to publish or proclaim the banns; perhaps orig., to ask the banns. — **to b. up**, in an auction, to raise by bids the price of (the property auctioned).

bid, *v. i.* **1**. To entreat; to pray. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To make a bid; specif., to state what one will pay or take; as, the candidate *bids* for the support of the radicals.

to bid fair, to offer a good prospect; to make fair promise; to seem likely. — **to b. to the board**, *Card Playing*, to bid where there is no seller, the highest bidder obtaining the privilege bid for.

bid, *n.* **1**. Act of one who bids something; an offer, as of a price at an auction; a statement of what one will give or do for something to be received, or will take for something to be done or furnished; also, that which is offered.
2. An invitation; as, a *bid* to a wedding. *Slang, U. S.*

bid'da-ble (bĭd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Obedient; docile.

What is the use of white servants? They are not *biddable.* *Charles Reade.*

— **bid'da-ble-ness**, *n.* — **bid'da-bly**, *adv.* *Scot.*

bid'dance (-ăns), *n.* Act of bidding; invitation; command.

bid'der (bĭd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *biddere* a petitioner.] One who bids; specif.: **a** A beggar. *Obs.* **b** One who commands, invites, offers a price, etc.

bid'der-y ware (bĭd'ẽr-ĭ). [From *Beder* or *Bidar*, a town in India.] Ware made in India by inlaying or damascening bidri with patterns in gold and silver.

bid'ding, *n.* **1**. Act of making bids; an offer of a price.
2. Command; order; a proclamation or notifying. *Shak.*
3. Entreaty; prayer. *Obs.*
4. An invitation or summons.

bidding prayer. **a** *R. C. Ch.* The prayer for the souls of benefactors, said before the sermon. **b** *Angl. Ch.* The prayer before the sermon with petitions for specified objects or classes of persons. The meaning of "*bidding prayer*" arises from the older meaning of *bidding of prayers*, meaning "praying of prayers"; later, *bidding* came to be understood in the sense of "enjoin" or "direct" (cf. BID, *v. t.*), the objects being specified and enjoined.

bid'dy (bĭd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Etymology uncertain.] A hen or chicken. *Shak.*

bid'dy, *n.* [A familiar form of *Bridget*.] An Irish serving woman or girl; a maidservant. *Colloq.*

bid'dy-bid' (-bĭd'), *n.* Also **bid'dy-bid'dy**. [Corrupt. of Maori *piripiri*.] The piripiri or its bur. *New Zealand.*

bide (bīd), *v. i.; pret.* BODE (bōd), *Obs.* BAD, BADE; *pret. & p. p.* BID'ED (bīd'ĕd; -ĭd), *Obs.* BID, BIDEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'ING (bīd'ĭng). [ME. *biden*, AS. *bīdan;* akin to OHG. *bītan*, Goth. *beidan*, Icel. *bīða;* perh. orig., to wait with trust, and akin to *bid* (AS. *biddan*). See BID, *v. t.;* cf. ABIDE.] **1**. To dwell; inhabit; abide; stay.

All knees to thee shall bow of them that *bide*
In heaven or earth, or, under earth, in hell. *Milton.*

2. To remain; to continue or be permanent in a place, state, or action; to continue to be. *Shak.*

to bide by, to maintain; stick to; as, to *bide by* a bargain.

bide, *v. t.* **1**. To wait for; as, I *bide* my time. See ABIDE.
2. To encounter; withstand; to remain firm under (a hardship); also, to endure; suffer; tolerate.

For it seems that, powerful as the Gordons always were, the Swintons could then *bide* a bang with them. *Lockhart.*

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm. *Shak.*
Tho' I can drink wine I cannot *bide* water. *Tennyson.*

to bide tryst, to wait, at the appointed time, for one with whom a tryst is made; to keep an appointment.

Bi'dens (bī'dĕnz), *n.* [NL. See BIDENT.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, natives of the warmer parts of both hemispheres. The usually flattened achenes are armed with barbed awns. *B. frondosa*, the beggar-ticks, and *B. bipinnata*, the Spanish needles, are troublesome weeds. Some species have showy yellow or white ray flowers, and are known as *bur marigold* or *tickseed sunflower*.

Bidens (*B. frondosa*). 1 Leaf; 2 Head of Flowers; 3 Achene.

bi'dent (bī'dĕnt), *n.* [L. *bidens*, *-entis*, two-pronged; *bi-* + *dens* tooth.] **1**. A two-pronged instrument. *Miss Yonge.*
2. A two-year-old sheep.

bi-den'tal (bī-dĕn'tăl), *n.; L. pl.* BIDENTALIA (bī'dĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A place struck by lightning, which was consecrated to Jupiter Fulgur and inclosed by a structure; also, the structure itself.

bi-den'tal, *a.* Having two prongs or teeth. *Swift.*

bi-den'tate (-tāt), *a.* Having two teeth or two toothlike processes; two-toothed.

bi-det' (bĭ-dĕt', bē'dā'; 277), *n.* [F. *bidet*.] **1**. A small horse, esp. for pack or courier service in an army.
2. A form of sitz bath.

bi-dig'i-tate (bī-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *digitate.*] Having two fingers or fingerlike projections.

bid'ing (bīd'ĭng), *n.* **1**. A waiting; an awaiting; also, *Obs.*, the thing awaited.
2. A place of waiting; dwelling.

biding place, a place of abode.

Bid'pai, *or* **Pil'pai** (bĭd'pī; pĭl'pī), *n.* The reputed author of a body of animal fables, Sanskrit in origin but transmitted through many languages. The oldest extant Sanskrit recension of these fables is the *Panchatantra*, lit., the Five Books (about the 5th century A. D.), an abridgment of which was the *Hitopadesa*, lit., Good Counsel, compiled shortly afterward.

bid'ri, bid'ree (bĭd'rē), *n.* [Hind. *bidrī*, fr. *Bidar*, a town in India.] Also *bidry*, *bidery*, etc. A pewterlike alloy of zinc, lead, and copper, with occasionally tin, used for making ware inlaid with gold or silver; also, the ware so made; biddery ware. Also called *tutenague*.

bid'u-ous (bĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *biduus;* *bis* + *dies* day.] Lasting, or remaining open, two days, as some flowers.

Bie'ber test (bē'bẽr). *Chem.* A test consisting in treating five volumes of a fixed oil with one volume of a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid, fuming nitric acid, and water. The color produced varies with the nature of the oil.

Bie'la's com'et (bē'läz). [After W. von *Biela*, who observed it in 1826.] *Astron.* A comet having a period of revolution about the sun of 6.7 years. It was first observed in 1772. In 1846 it had separated into two comets, which have not been seen since 1852. The late November meteors (Andromedes, or Bielids) move in its orbit, and are probably fragments of this comet. See COMET.

bield (bēld), *n.* [Cf. ME. *belde* courage, confidence, protection, AS. *byldo* boldness, fr. *beald* bold.] **1**. Boldness; courage; confidence; comfort. *Obs.*
2. Resource; help; *Scot.*, means of sustenance; food. *Obs.*
3. A shelter; hence, a habitation; den. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bield, *v. t.* **1**. To embolden; hearten. *Obs.*
2. To shelter; protect. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Bielded me as if I had been a sister. *Scott.*

3. To nourish; sustain. *Obs.*

bi'e-lec-trol'y-sis (bī'ē-lĕk-trŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*bi-* + *electrolysis.*] *Physics.* Simultaneous deposition of two metals by the electrolysis of a mixture of their salts.

bien, bein (bēn), *a.* **1**. Pleasant; genial. *Obs.*
2. Comfortable; thriving; cozy; bountifully supplied with material comforts. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

His mittens and hose were cozie and *bien*. *J. Baillie.*

— **bien, bien'ly**, *adv.* — **bien'ness**, *n.*

bi-en'ni-al (bī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *biennalis*, fr. *biennium* a space of two years; *bis* twice + *annus* year. Cf. ANNUAL.] **1**. Happening, or taking place, once in two years; as, a *biennial* election.
2. Continuing or lasting for two years; — applied specifically, in *Bot.*, to plants that last but two years, producing only leaves the first year, and storing up food in the roots or other organs to be expended the following year in the development of fruit and seeds, as in the carrot, beet, cabbage, hollyhock, and mullein. In botanical works often indicated by the sign ②, ♂, or ⊙.

bi-en'ni-al, *n.* **1**. Something which takes place or appears once in two years, as a biennial examination.
2. *Bot.* A biennial plant.

bier (bēr), *n.* [ME. *bære*, *beere*, AS. *bǣr*, *bǣre;* akin to D. *baar*, OHG. *bāra*, G. *bahre*, Icel. *barar*, Dan. *baare*, L. *feretrum*, Gr. φέρετρον, from the same root as E. *bear* to produce. See BEAR; cf. BARROW.] **1**. A handbarrow or portable frame; a litter. *Obs.*, except as the name of the frame or stand on which a corpse is placed, or borne to the grave. Also, rarely, fig., the corpse.

The dolefulest *bier* that euer man did see,
Was Astrophel. *Spenser.*

2. A place of sepulture; a grave. *Obs.*

bier right. A former ordeal to test the guilt of one accused of murder by requiring him to vindicate himself in the presence of the corpse. It was believed that the victim's wounds would bleed afresh if the body were touched by the murderer. Cf. *Shak.*, *Richard III.*, I. ii. 55, 56.

bi-fa'cial (bī-fā'shăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *facial.*] **1**. Having the opposite surfaces alike.
2. Having two fronts or faces; specif., having two human faces turned opposite ways, as the Roman Janus.
3. *Bot.* = DORSIVENTRAL.

bi-fa'ri-ous (bī-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bifarius;* *bi-* + *fari* to speak. Cf. Gr. διφάσιος twofold; δίς twice + φαναι to say.] **1**. Twofold; arranged in two rows.
2. *Bot.* Pointing two ways, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch; in two vertical rows.

biff (bĭf), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. BAFF, *n.*, BUFF to strike.] A blow; a whack. *Slang, U. S.*

biff (bĭf), *v. t.;* BIFFED (bĭft); BIFF'ING. To hit a blow; to whack. *Slang, U. S.*

bif'fin (bĭf'ĭn), *n.* Also *beefin*, *beaufin*, etc. [For *beefing*, from its red color resembling raw beef.] **1**. An English variety of apple cultivated especially in Norfolk. It is often sold after being dried in the oven. Hence:
2. Any apple baked and flattened into a cake. *Eng.*

bi'fid (bī'fĭd), *a.* [L. *bifidus;* *bi-* + root of *findere* to cleave or split.] Split to the middle; divided into two equal lobes or parts by a median cleft. — **bi-fid'i-ty** (bī-fĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **bi'fid-ly**, *adv.*

bi-fi'lar (bī-fī'lȧr), *a.* [*bi-* + *filar.*] Two-threaded; involving the use of two threads; as, *bifilar* suspension; a *bifilar* balance. — *n.* A bifilar micrometer. — **bi-fi'lar-ly**, *adv.*

bifilar micrometer, an instrument for measuring minute distances or angles by means of two very minute filaments (usually spider threads), one of which, at least, is movable; — more commonly called a *filar micrometer*.

bi-fis'tu-lar (bī-fĭs'tū-lȧr), *a.* [*bi-* + *fistular.*] Having two tubes.

bi-flag'el-late (bī-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *flagellate.*] Having two long, narrow, whiplike appendages.

bi-flec'node (bī-flĕk'nōd), *n.* [*bi-* + *flecnode.*] *Math.* On a curve, a point that is at the same time a node and a point of inflexion for each branch passing through it.

bi-fo'cal (bī-fō'kăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *focal.*] Having two foci. Specif.: = PANTOSCOPIC. — *n.* A bifocal glass.

bi'fold (bī'fōld), *a.* [*bi-* + *fold.*] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, etc. *Shak.*

bi-fo'li-um (bī-fō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [*bi-* + L. *folium*

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bi-cyc'li-cal, *a.* Bicyclic.
bi-cyc'u-lar, *a.* Pert. to bicycling.
bid. [For *behooved*.] Scot. pret. of BUS, must. *Oxf. E. D.*
bid. Obs. p. p. of BIDE.
bid, *pret. & p. p.* of BID; *obs. pret. & p. p.* of BIDE.
bid'-a-bid'. Var. of BIDDYBID.
bi-dac'tyl, bi-dac'tyle, bi-dac'tyl-ous, *a.* = DIDACTYL.
bi'dar (bī'där), *n.* [Russ. *baidara*.] A kind of large skin-covered canoe or boat used by the Aleutians, Kurilians, etc.
bi-dar'ka (bī-där'kȧ), **bi-dar'kee** (-kē), *n.* [Russ. *baidarka*, dim.] A portable boat made of stretched skins. *Alaska.*
bid'cock', *n.* The water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). *Local, Eng.*
bidd. † BED.
Bid-del'i-an, Bid-del'li-an, *n.* An adherent of the doctrines of John Biddle (d. 1662), one of the earliest English Unitarians.
bid'den, *p. p.* of BID; *obs. p. p.* of [BIDE.
bid'der-y. Var. of BIDRI.
bid'dicks, bid'dix (bĭd'ĭks). Vars. of BEAT-AX. *Dial. Eng.*
bid'dry. Var. of BIDRI.
bide, *n.* Act of biding; stay; a dwelling. *Obs.*
bidel. † BEADLE. [LIAN.
Bi-del'li-an. Var. of BIDDE-
bi-del'li-um. † BDELLIUM.
bi-dene'. Obs. or dial. var. of BEDENE.
bi-den'ted, *a.* Bidentate. *Rare.*
bi-den'tial (bī-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Having two prongs or teeth.
bi'den-tic'u-late, *a.* *Biol.* Having two small teeth. [bides.
bid'er (bīd'ẽr), *n.* One who
bid'er-y. Var. of BIDRI.
bid'hook'. Var. of BEADHOOK.
bi-dig'i-tal (bī-dĭj'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Bidigitate.
bid'i-ri. Var. of BIDRI.
bi'di-ur'nal, *a.* Happening once in two days.
Bid'kar (bĭd'kär). *Bib.*
bi-do'gyn (bī-dō'gĭn), *n.* [W. Cf. BODKIN.] *Celt. Antiq.* A dagger.
bid'-prayer', *n.* = BIDDING PRAYER.
bid'ree, bid'ry. Var. of BIDRI.
bidwele. *v. t.* [See BE-; DWELL.] To seduce; mislead. *Obs.*
bie. † BEE, BUY, BY.
bie'ber-ite (bē'bẽr-īt), *n.* [From *Bieber*, town in Hesse, Germany.] *Min.* Native cobalt sulphate, $CoSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, occurring in pale red crusts, stalactites, etc.
Bie'brich scar'let (bē'brĭk). [Fr *Biebrich*, Prussia.] See DYE.
biefe. † BEEF.
bieh. † BOW.
biel. † BOIL.
biel (bēl). Scot. var. of BIELD.
bield (bēld), *v. i.* **1**. To be or become bold. *Obs.*
2 To find refuge; also, to dwell. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. or Scot.*
bield, *p. a.* Sheltered; cozy. *Scot.*
bield'y, *a.* Giving shelter. *Scot.*
Bie'lid (bē'lĭd), *n.* [From *Biela's* comet.] *Astron.* = ANDROMEDE. [BUY.
bien. Dial. var. of BEIN, BEN,
‖ **bien' ai'mé'** (byăN'-nĕ'mā'), *fem.* **bien' ai'mée'** (-nĕ'mā'). [F.] Well-beloved.
‖ **Bien'-ai'mé', le** (lẽ). [F.] Louis XV. of France (1715-74); — from his popularity as compared with Louis XIV.
bien' bowse' (bēn' bouz'; bōōz'). Good drink. *Cant. Obs.* — **bien'-bows'ie**, *a.* *Obs.*
biend. † BEND.
‖ **bien' en'ten'du'** (byăN'-näN'täN'dü'). [F.] Well understood; of course.
‖ **bie'nes** (byā'nās), *n. pl.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* See BONUM.
‖ **bien'-ê'tre** (byăN'-nâ'tr'), *n.* [F.] Well-being; comfort.
bienfait. † BENEFIT.
bi-en'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of BIENNIAL.
bi-en'ni-um (bī-ĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [L.] A period of two years.
‖ **biens** (byăN), *n. pl.* [F.] *French Law.* See BONUM.
bien sé'ance' (byăN'sā'äNs'). [F.] Becomingness; propriety.
‖ **bien' ven'gas, mal, si vie'nes so'lo** (byān' vān'gäs, mäl, sē vyā'nās sō'lō). [Sp.] Thou art welcome, misfortune, if thou comest alone.
‖ **bien've-nue'** (*F.* byăN'vẽ-nü'), *n.* [F., fr. *bienvenu* welcome, a., orig. *bien venu* well come.] **1**. Welcome. *Obs.*
2. **a** Admission into an association or fellowship. **b** A fee, or pourboire, demanded of a new workman by his fellows. *Obs.* ☞ *Bienvenue* was formerly commonly used in English (cf. ADIEU), but is now used only as a French word.
bienvoillance. *n.* [OF., F. *bienveillance*.] Good will. *Obs.*
bier. † BERE, BUYER.
bier. *Wearing.* Var. of BEER.
‖ **Bier** (bēr), *n.* [G.] Beer, the malt liquor.
bier'balk' (bēr'bôk'), *n.* [See BIER; BALK, *n.*] A church road or path for funerals. *Obs.*
bieren. † BERNE.
‖ **Bier'stu'be** (bēr'shtōō'bĕ), *n.* [G.] A room in a public house where beer and other liquors, and often lunches, are served.
biest, biest'ings. Var. of BEEST, BEESTINGS.
bieste. † BEAST.
biet. Obs. pret. of BEAT.
bieth. † BETH.
bie'tle (bē't'l), *n.* A deerskin jacket used by Apache women.
bieu. † BEAU.
bieves. Obs pl. of BEEF
bi-fall'. † BEFALL. [fanged.
bi'fanged' (bī'făngd'), *a.* Two-
bif'a-ra (bĭf'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. dial. (Naples), *bifero* pipe, piper, and It. *pifara*, *piffero*, *pifero*, pipe.] *Music.* An organ stop of 8-ft. or 4-ft. pitch in which each pipe has two mouths of which one is cut a little higher than the other, causing a gentle vibrato effect. Also, a similar stop with two ranks of pipes, one of which is slightly sharpened. *Audsley.*
bi-fa'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* of BIFARIOUS. See -LY.
bifeng. † BEFONG.
bif'er-ous (bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bifer;* *bi-* + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing fruit twice a year. *Rare.*
‖ **bif'fé'** (bē'fā'), *a.* [F.] Crossed out; canceled.
bif'i-date, bif'i-dat'ed (bĭf'ĭ-dāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *bifidatus*.] Bifid.
bi'fla-bel'late, *a.* [*bi-* + *flabellate*.] *Zoöl.* Designating a form of antenna in which the joints are short with long flattened processes on opposite sides.
bi-flect'ed, *a.* [*bi-* + L. *flectere* to bend.] Bent or curved twice; — said specif., in the Bertillon system, of an ear the border of which turns squarely on the side next the cheek and then joins the posterior border at a right angle.
bi'flex, *a.* [See BI-; 1st FLEX.] Bent in two directions; having two bends.
bi-flo'rate, bi-flo'rous, *a.* [*bi-* + L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.] Bearing two flowers.
bi'foil, *n.* [*bi-* + *foil* leaf.] The twayblade. [Two-leaved.
bi-fo'li-ate, *a.* [*bi-* + *foliate.*]
bi-fo'li-o-late, *a.* [*bi-* + *foliolate.*] *Bot.* Having two leaflets, as some compound leaves.
bi'fol-lic'u-lar, *a.* *Bot.* Having two follicles or twin pods.

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leaf.] *Math.* A plane curve of two portions separated by a double point or by symmetrically placed depressions.

bi-fo′rate (bī-fō′rāt; bĭf′ō-rāt), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *foratus* pierced.] *Bot.* Having two perforations.

bif′o-rine (bĭf′ō-rĭn; -rīn), *n.* [L. *biforis*, *biforus*, having two doors; *bi-* + *foris* door.] *Bot.* An oval sac or cell containing raphides, found in the leaves of some Araceæ. It is filled with a mucilaginous sap, causing it to burst when wet, the crystals being discharged at each end.

bi′form (bī′fôrm), *a.* [L. *biformis*; *bi-* + *forma* shape.] Having two forms or bodies; combining characteristics of two forms, as a satyr. — **bi-for′mi-ty** (bī-fôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.*

bi′front (bī′frŭnt), *a.* [L. *bifrons.*] Having two faces or fronts. — *n.* Janus.

bi-front′ed (bī-frŭn′tĕd; -tĭd; 7, 151), *a.* Having two fronts. "*Bifronted* Janus." *Massinger.*

Bif′rost (bēf′rŏst), *n.* [Icel. *bifröst.*] *Norse Myth.* The rainbow bridge connecting Asgard and the lower world.

bi-fur′cate (bī-fûr′kāt) } *a.* [*bi-* + *furcate.*]
bi-fur′cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd; bī′fŭr-kāt′ĕd) } Two-pronged.

bi-fur′cate (bī-fûr′kāt; bī′fŭr-kāt), *v. i.* To divide into two branches.

bi′fur-ca′tion (bī′fŭr-kā′shŭn), *n.* A forking, or division into two branches.

big (bĭg), *a.*; BIG′GER (-ẽr); BIG′GEST. [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Of great strength or power; of great force or vehemence; strong; valiant; forceful. *Obs.*

Sir Marhaus was then *bigger* and *bigger*. *Sir T. Malory*

2. Large in size, bulk, or extent; of great bulk or magnitude. "The stature, bulk, and *big* assemblance of a man." "He 's too *big* to go in there." *Shak.*

3. Great with young; pregnant; swelling; ready to give birth or produce; — often figuratively.

[Day] *big* with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*

4. Having greatness, fullness, inflation, distention, etc.; — either in a good sense, as indicating importance, impressiveness, or significance, or in a bad sense, as indicating haughtiness, pretentiousness, or pomposity; as, a *big* heart; a *big* voice; *big* looks; to look *big*.

God hath not in heaven a *bigger* argument. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Bulky, large, massive, gross. See GREAT.

big bedbug, the cone-nose. — **B. Beggarman**, Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot (1775-1847); — so called by the landlords. — **B. Ben**, the great hour bell attached to the "Westminster clock" in the Parliament clock tower, London. It is nine feet in diameter, and weighs 13 tons 11 hundredweight. — **b. bluestem**, a tall grass (*Andropogon furcatus*) with smooth bluish leaf sheaths and slender spikes borne in pairs or clusters. Called also *forked beard grass.* — **b. buckeye**, the yellow buckeye. — **b. bud**, **b.-bud hickory**, the mockernut. — **b. bug**, a person of wealth, eminence, or social importance. *Colloq.* — **b. coat**, an overcoat; greatcoat. *Scot.* — **big-cone pine**, a tall pine (*Pinus coulteri*) of the southern portions of the Coast range, in California, having sharp-pointed cones, often over a foot long. — **big cottonwood**, the cottonwood, or necklace, poplar (*Populus deltoides*). — **b. daisy**, the oxeye daisy. *Eng.* — **b. dog**, a watch dog. — **b. end**, *Mach.*, the crank-pin end of an engine connecting rod. — **B. Four**, *Railroads*, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, & St. Louis Railroad. *Cant.* — **b. game**, the larger quadrupeds hunted as game, as distinguished from birds and small mammals. — **b. gun.** = BIG BUG, above. *Colloq.* — **b. hellebore**, the American hellebore. — **B. Injun sand.** See POCONO SANDSTONE. — **b. jaw.** = ACTINOMYCOSIS. — **b. laurel. a** The evergreen magnolia. **b** The rhododendron. — **B. Lime.** See MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE. — **b. pine. a** The bull pine *Pinus ponderosa.* **b** The sugar pine. — **b. sarsaparilla**, the Dutchman's-pipe vine. — **b. shellbark**, **b. shellbark hickory**, a hickory (*Hicoria laciniosa*) of the eastern United States, resembling the shagbark (*H. ovata*) but having a much larger nut, which is of good flavor; — called also *king nut.* — **B. Tom**, the bell in Christ Church College tower, Oxford, on which curfew is rung. Its weight is 7 tons 12 cwt.

big′a-mist (bĭg′ȧ-mĭst), *n.* One who practices bigamy. — **big′a-mis′tic** (-mĭs′tĭk), *a.*

big′a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *bigamus.*] Guilty of bigamy; involving bigamy. — **big′a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

big′a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [ME. *bigamie*, fr. L. *bigamus* twice married; *bi-* + Gr. γάμος marriage; prob. akin to Skr. *jāmis* related, and L. *gemini* twins, the root meaning to *bind, join*: cf. F. *bigamie.* Cf. DIGAMY.] **1.** The act of ceremonially marrying one person when already legally married to another. In England bigamy was only an ecclesiastical offense until 1603, when, by act of 1 Jas. I. c. 11 (1604), it was made a felony; and now it is a crime in all Christian or civilized countries. In general, to constitute the act an offense, it must be done willfully and with knowledge of the existence of a prior ceremonial marriage (a nonceremonial or common-law marriage not being sufficient to support an indictment). Strictly, bigamy is a species of *polygamy*; but the term *bigamy* is generally used for the offense, however often repeated.
2. *Canon Law.* **a** Act of marrying two persons successively, whether the first spouse be alive or dead, or of marrying a widow; called *real bigamy.* "Base declension and loathed *bigamy.*" *Shak.* **b** Act of marrying a person already known carnally by another, as a harlot; — called *interpretative bigamy.* **c** Act of one who being already in sacred orders or under a vow of continence (spiritually married) marries a person. Any of these three forms of ecclesiastical bigamy at canon law disqualified a man for orders, and for holding ecclesiastical offices.

big′a-rade (bĭg′ȧ-rād), *n.* [F.] The bitter orange.

big′ar-reau′ (bĭg′ȧ-rō′) } *n.* [F. *bigarreau*, fr. *bigarré*
big′a-roon′ (bĭg′ȧ-rōōn′) } variegated.] A race of cherries descended from *Prunus avium*, having a sweet flavor and firm flesh.

bi-gem′i-nal (bī-jĕm′ĭ-năl), *a.* *Anat.* Double; paired; specif., of or pertaining to the corpora bigemina.

big′-end′i-an (bĭg′ĕn′dĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the big end of an egg or to the Big-endians; setting store by matters of little consequence; foolish or fatuous, esp. in controversy.

Big′-end′i-ans, *n. pl.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a religious party (satirizing the English Catholic party) in the imaginary empire of Lilliput. They made it a matter of duty to break their eggs at the big end, and were regarded as heretics by the Little-endians (the Protestant party) and by the law, which, under severe penalties, required all persons to break the little end of their eggs. See LILLIPUT.

big′-eyed′ (bĭg′īd′), *a.* Having big eyes.

big-eyed herring. a The bony fish (*Elops saurus*). **b** The alewife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*). **c** The oxeye (*Megalops cyprinoides*). — **b. mackerel**, the chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*). — **b. scad**, the goggler.

bigg, *or* **big** (bĭg), *n.* [ME. *big*, *bigge*, fr. Icel. *bygg*; akin to Dan. *byg*, Sw. *bjugg.*] The four-rowed variety of barley. *Dial. Eng.* See BERE.

Barley is generic: bear includes the six-rowed and four-rowed kinds; *bigg* the four-rowed only. But bear interchanges in local use, now with barley, now with *bigg* *Oxf. E. D.*

big′gen (bĭg′'n), *v. t.*; BIG′GENED (-'nd); BIG′GEN-ING. To make big; enlarge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To become big; also, to gain strength after confinement. *Dial. Eng.*

big′ger (bĭg′ẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of BIG, *a.* — *n.* One who is superior in size or station; as, one's *biggers* and betters.

big′gin (bĭg′ĭn), *n.* [F. *béguin*, prob. from the cap worn by the *Béguines.*] A child's cap; a cap or hood; a nightcap; specif., in England, the coif of a sergeant at law.

An old woman's *biggin* for a nightcap. *Massinger.*

big′gin, *n.* A kind of coffeepot in which the coffee is held in a percolator, invented about 1800 by one Mr. Biggin.

big′gon-net (bĭg′ō-nĕt), *n.* [OF. *beguinet*, dim. of *béguin*. See BIGGIN, a cap.] A woman's cap or hood with pieces covering the ears.

big′horn′ (bĭg′hôrn′), *n.* The Rocky Mountain sheep. See MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

Bighorn (*Ovis canadensis*).

bight (bīt), *n.* [ME. *bizt* a bending, fr. AS. *byht*, fr. *būgan* to bend. Cf. BOUT; see BOW, *v.*] **1.** A corner, bend, or angle; a hollow; as, the *bight* of a horse's knee; the *bight* of an elbow.
2. *Geog.* A bend or curve, as in a river or a mountain chain; specif., a bend in a coast forming an open bay; also, the bay itself; as, the *Bight* of Benin.
3. *Naut.* The double part of a rope when bent; that is, a round, bend, or coil not including the ends; a loop.

bight, *v. t.*; BIGHT′ED; BIGHT′ING. *Naut.* **a** To arrange, lay, or fasten in bights; — said of a rope. **b** To fasten with a bight or bights of rope; as, to *bight* the canvas of a sail.

Big′low, Mr. Hosea (bĭg′lō). The imaginary author of "The Biglow Papers," two series of humorous satirical poems, etc., in the Yankee dialect, written by James Russell Lowell, and directed mainly against the war with Mexico in 1846-48 and against slavery.

big′ly (bĭg′lĭ), *adv.* [From BIG, *a.*] **1.** Strongly; forcefully; violently. *Obs.*
2. In a swelling, blustering manner; haughtily; pompously.

He brawleth *bigly.* *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

big′-mouth′, *n.* Any of several fishes having a very large mouth; esp., the squawfish *Ptychocheilus oregonensis.*

big′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being big. See -NESS.

Big-no′ni-a (bĭg-nō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after the Abbé *Bignon*, librarian of Louis XV.] *Bot.* A large genus of American, mostly tropical, climbing shrubs, typifying the family Bignoniaceæ. They have compound leaves and showy somewhat tubular flowers. *B. crucigera* is the cross vine. Several species are cultivated.

Big-no′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BIGNONIA.] *Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, or rarely herbs (order Polemoniales), growing widely in the tropics, a few in temperate regions. They have opposite leaves and somewhat irregular flowers with 2 or 4 stamens. There are about 60 genera and 500 species, embracing many ornamental plants, as *Bignonia*, *Tecoma*, and *Catalpa.* — **big-no′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

big′ot (bĭg′ŭt), *n.* [F. *bigot* bigot, hypocrite, in OF. a name once given to the Normans in France. Of unknown origin; possibly akin to Sp. *bigote* a whisker; hombre de *bigote* a man of spirit and vigor; cf. It. *s-bigottire* to terrify, to appall.] **1.** A hypocrite, esp. a superstitious one. *Obs.*
2. A person who regards his own faith and views in matters of religion as unquestionably right and any belief or opinion differing from them as unreasonable or wicked. Hence, a person intolerant of opinions conflicting with his own, as in politics or morals; one obstinately and blindly devoted to his own church, party, belief, or opinion.

To doubt, where *bigots* had been content to wonder and believe. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See ENTHUSIAST.

big′ot, *a.* Bigoted. *Dryden.*

big′ot-ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward others' opinions. "*Bigoted* to strife." *Byron.* — **big′ot-ed-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Prejudiced, intolerant, narrow-minded.

big′ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *bigoterie.*] State of mind of a bigot; obstinate and unreasoning attachment to one's own belief and opinions, with intolerance of beliefs opposed to them; also, acts or beliefs ensuing from such a condition.

big′root′ (bĭg′rōōt′), *n.* A cucurbitaceous plant of California (*Micrampelis fabacea*), having an enormous tuberous root.

big tree. a The giant sequoia. See SEQUOIA. **b** Occasionally, the noble fir (*Abies nobilis*).

big′wig′ (-wĭg′), *n.* [*big*, a. + *wig.*] A person of consequence; as, the *bigwigs* of society. *Jocose.*

In our youth we have heard him spoken of by the *bigwigs* with extreme condescension. *Dickens.*

big′wigged′ (-wĭgd′), *a.* Characterized by pomposity of manner. — **big′wig′ged-ness** (-wĭg′ĕd-nĕs; -ĭd-nĕs), *n.*

‖ **bi′jou′** (bē′zhōō′; bē′zhōō), *n.*; *pl.* BIJOUX (-zhōō′; -zhōōz′; bē′-). [F., prob. fr. Arm. *bizou* ring.] A trinket; a jewel; — applied to anything small and of elegant workmanship.

‖ **bi′jou′te-rie′** (bē′zhōō′t'-rē′; bē-zhōō′tē-rē), *n.* [F.] Bijoux, collectively; elegant trinkets or articles of virtu.

bi′ju-gate (bī′jōō-gāt; bī-jōō′gāt; 277), *a.* [L. *bi-* + *jugatus*, p. p. of *jugare* to join.] **1.** *Numis.* Bearing two heads in profile, one overlapping the other.
2. *Bot.* Having two pairs of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf.

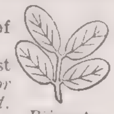

Bijugate Leaf.

bike (bīk), *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] **1.** A nest of wild bees, wasps, or ants; a swarm. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* *Scott.*
2. Hence: **a** A swarm or crowd of people. **b** Anything likened to a beehive, as a place or den swarming with people; a domelike stack; a storehouse.

bike, *v. i.* To swarm like bees in a bike. *Scot.*

Bi′ku-kul′la (bī′kū-kŭl′ȧ), *n.* Also *Bicuculla.* [NL., fr. L. *bi-* + *cuculla* hood.] *Bot.* A genus of papaveraceous herbs having dissected leaves and racemose irregular flowers. The species are natives of North America and Asia, and include the Dutchman's-breeches (*B. cucullaria*) and the bleeding-heart (*B. spectabilis*), the latter being commonly cultivated as *Dicentra.* See DICENTRA.

bi′labe (bī′lāb), *n.* [*bi-* + L. *labium* lip.] *Med.* A two-bladed instrument for removing foreign bodies from the bladder through the urethra.

bi-la′bi-al (bī-lā′bĭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *labial.*] **1.** Bilabiate.
2. *Phon.* Of certain consonants, formed or articulated with the aid of both lips, as *p*, *b*, *m*. — *n.* A bilabial consonant.

bi-la′bi-ate (bī-lā′bĭ-āt), *a.* [*bi-* + *labiate.*] *Bot.* Having two lips, as the corollas of certain flowers. Flowers with bilabiate corollas are of necessity zygomorphic: they are frequent among the Menthaceæ and Scrophulariaceæ.

Bilabiate Corolla.

bi′la-cin′i-ate (bī′lȧ-sĭn′ĭ-āt), *a.* [*bi-* + *laciniate.*] Doubly fringed, or laciniate.

bi′la-mel′lar (bī-lȧ-mĕl′ȧr; -lăm′ĕ-lȧr) } *a.* [*bi-* + *lamellar*, *lamellate.*]
bi-lam′el-late (bī-lăm′ĕ-lāt) } Formed of two
bi-lam′el-lat′ed (bī-lăm′ĕ-lāt′ĕd) } plates, as the stigma in *Mimulus*; also, having two elevated ridges, as in the lip of certain flowers.

bi-lam′i-nar (-ĭ-nȧr) } *a.* [*bi-* + *laminar*, *laminate.*]
bi-lam′i-nate (-nāt) } Formed of, or having, two lam-
bi-lam′i-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd) } inæ, or thin plates.

bil′an-der (bĭl′ăn-dẽr; bī′lăn-), *n.* [D. *bijlander*; *bij* by + *land* land.] *Naut.* A small two-masted merchant vessel, used only for coasting, or on canals, as in Holland.

bi-lat′er-al (bī-lăt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *lateral.*] **1.** Having two sides; arranged upon two sides; affecting two sides or two parties.

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bifon. † BEFONG.
bifore. † BEFORE.
bi′forked (bī′fôrkt), *a.* Bifurcate.
bi′formed (bī′fôrmd), *a.* Biform.
bif′o-rous (bĭf′ō-rŭs; bī-fō′rŭs), *a.* [L. *biforis* having two doors; *bi-* + *foris* door.] = BIFORATE.
bi-fron′tal (bī-frŏn′tăl), *a.* Bifront.
‖ **bif′teck′** (bēf′tĕk′), *n.* [F., corrupt. of *beefsteak.*] Beefsteak.
bi-fur′cal, *a.* Bifurcate. *Rare.*
bi-fur′cate-ly, *adv.* of BIFURCATE. See -LY.
bi-fur′cous (bī-fûr′kŭs), *a.* [L. *bifurcus*; *bi-* + *furca* fork.] Bifurcate. *Rare.*
bi-fu′si-form, *a.* Doubly fusiform.
big. Var. of BIGG, *n.*
big, **bigg**, *v. t.*; BIGGED (bĭgd); BIG′GING. [ME. *biggen*, fr. Icel. *byggja* to inhabit, to build, akin to *būa* to dwell, to make ready. See BOOR; BOUND, on the way (to).] **1.** To dwell in; also, to place (one's self). *Obs.* **2.** To build; build up; erect. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
big, **bigg**, *v. i.* To dwell; reside. *Obs.*
bi′ga (bī′gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -GÆ (bī′jē). [L.] *Antiq.* A two-horse chariot.
big′am, **big′ame** (bĭg′ăm), *a.* [L. *bigamus* twice married: cf. F. *bigame.* See BIGAMY.] Bigamous. *Obs.* — *n.* A bigamist. *Obs.*
bi-gam′ic (bī-găm′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to bigamy.
big′a-mize, *v. i.* To practice bigamy.
bigan. † BEGO; obs. pret. of BEGIN.
biganne. Obs. pret. pl. of BEGIN.
‖ **bi-gas′** (bē-gäs′), *n.* [Tag.] Uncooked rice. *Phil. I.*
bigate. † BEGET.
big′bloom′, *n.* The large-leaved cucumber tree.
big′-cone′ spruce. A pinaceous tree of the western United States (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*) resembling the Douglas spruce.
bigeet. † BEGET.
Big′e-lo′vi-a (bĭg′ē-lō′vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Jacob *Bigelow*, American botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of CHRYSOTHAMNUS.
Big′e-low wil′low. = ARROYO WILLOW.
bi-gem′i-na (bī-jĕm′ĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -INUM (-ĭ-nŭm). *Anat.* = CORPORA BIGEMINA.
bi-gem′i-nate (bī-jĕm′ĭ-nāt), **bi-gem′i-nat′ed** (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* [See BI-; GEMINATE.] Twice geminate; having two pairs: **a** *Bot.* = BICONJUGATE. **b** *Min.* Having two pairs of crystal forms.
bi′ge-ner (bī′jē-nẽr), *n.* [L. See BI-; GENUS.] A hybrid between species of different genera. — **bi′ge-ner′ic** (bī′jē-nĕr′ĭk), *a.*
bi′gent (bē′jĕnt). Var. of BEJAN.
bi-gen′tial (bī-jĕn′shăl), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *gens*, *gentis*, tribe.] Including two tribes or races.
bigeten. † BEGET.
big′-eye′, *n.* A small widely distributed spiny-finned food fish (*Priacanthus cruentatus*).
bigg. Obs. or dial. var. of BIG.
big′gah. Var. of BIGHA. See MEASURE.
big′-gait′ed, *a.* Having a long, easy stride; — said of horses.
big′gand, *n.* [See BIG, to build.] Building; a builder. *Obs.*
bigge. † BUY.
big′gen. † BIG.
big′ger, *n.* One who bigs, or builds.
big′ger. † BUYER.
big′gest, *a.*, *superl.* of BIG.
big′gin, **bigging** (bĭg′ĭn), *n.* [ME. *bigging.* See BIG, BIGG, *v. t.*] **1.** A sojourn; a habitation; hence, a building. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** Act or style of building. *Dial. Eng.*
big′gish, *a.* See -ISH.
big′git (bĭg′ĭt), *p. a.* Built. *Scot.*
big′gi-ty. Var. of BIGOTTY.
bi′gha (bē′gä), *n.* [Hind. *bīghā.*] See MEASURE.
big′head′, *n.* *Veter.* A bone disease of horses and mules causing an enlargement of the head.
bi-gib′bous, *a.* See BI-.
bigile. † BEGUILE.
biginne. † BEGIN.
bigiten. † BEGET.
bi-glan′du-lar, *a.* See BI-.
big′-leaf′ lau′rel. The rhododendron or rose bay. *Pennsylvania.*
big′-leaf′ ma′ple. The Oregon maple.
bi′glot (bī′glŏt), *a.* [*bi-* + Gr γλῶττα tongue.] = BILINGUAL.
big′ly, *a.* [From *big* to dwell.] Habitable; pleasant. *Obs.*
Big′no-na′les (bĭg′nō-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the modern family Bignoniaceæ and allies. — **big-no′nal** (bĭg-nō′năl), *a.*
bigon. Obs. pret. of BEGIN; obs. p. p. of BEGO.
bi-go′ni-ac, *or* **bi-go′ni-al** (bī-gō′nĭ-ăk; -ăl), *a.* Joining the two gonions.
‖ **bi-go′te** (bē-gō′tā), *n.* [Sp.] Mustache.
bi′go-the′ro, *n.* [Sp. *bigotera.*] A leather cover for the whiskers or mustache. *Obs.*
bi-got′ic (bĭ-gŏt′ĭk), **bi-got′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Bigoted. *Obs.* — **bi-got′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
big′ot-ish (bĭg′ŭt-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
big′ot-ty (-ĭ), *adj.* & *adv.* [From *bigot*; cf. *bigoted* similarly used.] Conceited or conceitedly self-important; saucily independent. *Dial. or Colloq.*, *Southern U. S.*
bigradden. Obs. pret. of BEGREDE.
bigrave. † BEGRAVE.
bigrucche. † BEGRUDGE.
Big′tha (bĭg′thȧ). *Bib.*
Big′than (bĭg′thăn), **Big-tha′na** (bĭg-thā′nȧ; bĭg′thȧ-nȧ). *Bib.*
big′thatch′, *n.* The Mexican palmetto (*Sabal mexicanum*).
bi-gua′nide, *n.* = DIGUANIDE.
bi-gun′. Obs. pret. pl. of BEGIN.
bi-gut′tate, *a.* Doubly guttate.
bi-gut′tu-late, *a.* Doubly guttulate.
Big′va-i (bĭg′vā-ī). *Bib.*
big′wig′ger-y (-wĭg′ẽr-ĭ), **big′wig′gism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Assumption or show of self-importance.
bihalde. † BEHOLD.
bi-half′. † BEHALF.
bi-ha′mate, *a.* See BI-.
Bi-ha′ri (bē-hä′rē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN.
bi-har′ tree (bē-här′). The lac tree.
biheaste. † BEHEST.
bihede. † BEHEAD.
bi-he′de, *v. t.* [AS. *behēdan.* See HEED.] To observe; guard against. *Obs.*
bi-hef′den. † BEHEAD.
bi-hen′de. † BEHIND.
biheste. † BEHEST.
bi-he′ve, *a.* [AS. *behēfe.* See BEHOOF.] Profitable. *Obs.* — *n.* Profit. *Obs.*
bi-hin′de. † BEHIND.
bi-hof′the, *n.* [See BEHOOVE, 1st -TH.] Behoof; use. *Obs.*
bi-hol′de. † BEHOLDEN.
bihote. † BEHIGHT.
bi-hour′ly (bī-our′lĭ), *a.* Once in two hours.
bi-hove′. † BEHOOF, BEHOOVE.
bihufe. † BEHOOF.
bi-il′i-ac, *a.* [*bi-* + *iliac.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the two most prominent points of the crests of the iliac bones; as, the *bi-iliac* line.
bi′-is′chi-at′ic (bī′ĭs′kĭ-ăt′ĭk), *a.* = BISISCHIADIC.
bi′ja (bē′jȧ), **bi′ja-sal** (-săl), *n.* [Cf. Skr. *bīja* seed, Canarese *muttaga-bija*, the seed of a tree from which kino is obtained.] The kino tree (*Lingoum marsupium*). *India.*
bi-jou′try (bē-zhōō′trĭ). Var. of BIJOUTERIE.
bi-ju′gal (bī-jōō′găl), *a.* See BIJUGATE.
bi′ju-gous (bī′jōō-gŭs; bī-jōō′-), *a.* [L. *bijugus.*] *Bot.* Bijugate.
bik. Var. of BIKH.
Bik′ath-a′ven (bĭk′ăth-ā′vĕn). *Bib.*
bike. † BEAK.
bike, *n.* & *v.* Slang for BICYCLE.
biken. † BECKON.
bikene. † BEACON.
bikenne. † BEKEN.
biker. † BEAKER, BICKER.
bikh (bĭk), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *visha* poison.] A virulent poison extracted from species of aconite, also, the plant itself. *India.*
bik′ker. † BICKER.
bik′shu. Var. of BHIKSHU.
bil. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of BILL.
bilæf. Obs. pret. of BELIVE.
bi-la′lo (bē-lä′lō), *n.* [From native name.] A two-masted passenger boat or small vessel, used in Manila Bay.
‖ **bi′lan′** (bē′läN′), *n.* [F.] Lit. a balance sheet; in Louisiana, an account book containing a record of assets and liabilities.
bi′land. † BYLAND.
Bi-la′nes (bē-lä′nās), *n. pl.* A

2. *Biol.* **a** Of or pertaining to the right and left sides of a central area or organ, or of a central plane. **b** Possessing bilateral symmetry.
3. *Bot.* = BISYMMETRICAL.
bilateral surface, *Math.*, a simple surface having two sides or faces (as one white, one black) on either of which a point is so confined that, to pass by continuous motion from any position on either face to the corresponding (opposite, coincident) position on the other face, it must either pierce through the surface or cross the boundary, as a (segment of a) sphere surface, a cylinder, etc. See UNILATERAL SURFACE, MÖBIUS'S SHEET. — **b. symmetry**, the condition of having the right and left sides of the body similar, and symmetrical with respect to a median dorsoventral anteroposterior plane (the *sagittal plane*). The majority of animals exhibit bilateral symmetry in their external form, but in their internal organs it is much less frequent. See also RADIAL SYMMETRY.
bil'ber-ry (bĭl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. Dan. *böllebær* bilberry.] **1**. The European whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); also, its edible bluish black fruit.
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberry*. *Shak.*
2. Any similar plant or its fruit; esp., in America, *Vaccinium myrtilloides*, *V. cæspitosum*, or *V. uliginosum*.
bil'bo (bĭl'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOES (-bōz). **1**. A rapier; a sword; — so named from Bilbao, in Spain. *Shak.*
2. *pl.* A long bar or bolt of iron with sliding shackles, and a lock at the end, to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders, esp. on board of ships.
bil'bo-quet' (bĭl'bō-kĕt'), *n.* [F., earlier *billeboquet*; of uncertain origin.] **1**. A line with attached pegs used by gardeners for making measurements. *Obs.*
2. The implement or game called cup and ball (which see).
3. *Mil.* A small eight-inch mortar. *Obs.*
bile (bīl), *n.* [ME. *byle*, *bule*, *bele*, AS. *byle*, *bȳl*; akin to D. *buil*, G. *beule*, and Goth. *ufbauljan* to puff up. Cf. BOIL, a tumor.] A boil. *Obs. or Dial.*
bile (bīl), *n.* [L. *bilis*: cf. F. *bile*.] **1**. *Physiol.* A yellow, or greenish, viscid fluid, usually alkaline in reaction, secreted by the liver. It passes into the intestines, where it aids in the digestive process by emulsifying fats, promoting peristalsis and absorption, and preventing putrefactive changes. Its characteristic constituents are the bile salts and coloring matters (the bile pigments). As one of the four *humors* of early physiology the normal bile was commonly called *choler*, a morbid form, called black bile or *melancholy*, being distinguished as another humor. See these terms.
2. Fig.: Choler; ill humor; as, to stir one's *bile*.
bile'stone' (bīl'stōn'), *n.* [*bile* + *stone*.] A gallstone, or biliary calculus. See BILIARY.
bilge (bĭlj), *n.* [Variant of *bulge*.] **1**. The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.
2. *Naut.* **a** That part of a ship's underwater body extending from the keel to the part having the sharpest curvature, generally about midway between the keel and the water line. **b** The space next the keelson in the bottom of a ship.
3. = BILGE WATER. *Rare.*
bilge, *v. i.*; BILGED (bĭljd); BILG'ING (bĭl'jĭng). **1**. *Naut.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge; to rest on the bilge; — said of a vessel.
2. To bulge.
bilge, *v. t.* **1**. *Naut.* To fracture the bilge of, or stave in the bottom of (a ship or other vessel).
2. To cause to bulge.
bilge block. *Naut.* One of the blocks supporting the bilge of a vessel, at the turn of the bilge, while in a dry dock or under construction.
bilge keel. *Shipbuilding.* A keel secured for a distance along a ship about at the turn of the bilge on either side, to check rolling; — called also *bilge piece*.

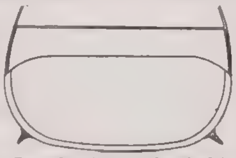
Cross Section of a Battleship showing Bilge Keels.

bilge keelson. *Shipbuilding.* A keelson about at the turn of the bilge.
bilge pump. A pump to draw the bilge water from the hold of a ship.
bilge water. *Naut.* Water that collects in the bilge or bottom of a ship or other vessel. If it stands long it becomes very offensive in odor; it may be of commercial value because of containing leakage from the cargo.
bilge ways. **a** The timbers which support the cradle of a ship upon the ways, and slide upon the launching ways in launching the vessel. **b** In a dry dock, transverse timbers or supports on the bottom, on which the bilge blocks travel.
Bil-har'zi-a (bĭl-här'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Theodor *Bilharz*, a helminthologist.] *Zoöl.* A genus of trematode worms parasitic in blood. *B. hæmatobia* is one of the most dangerous human parasites, esp. in Egypt and other parts of Africa. The worms infest chiefly the veins of the pelvic region and of the urinary organs, causing hæmaturia and other symptoms.

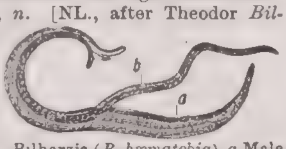

Bilharzia (*B. hæmatobia*). *a* Male with Female (*b*) attached. Enlarged.

bil'i- (bĭl'ĭ-; bĭ'lĭ-). Combining form from Latin *bilis*, bile.
bil'i-a-ry (bĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ; -yȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *bilis* bile: cf. F. *biliaire*.] *Physiol.* Pert. to or conveying bile; as, *biliary* acids or ducts.
biliary calculus, *Med.*, a gallstone, or a concretion formed in the gall bladder or its duct.
bil'i-a'tion (bĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn; bĭl'ĭ-), *n.* *Physiol.* The production and excretion of bile.
bil'ic (bĭl'ĭk; bĭl'ĭk; 277), *a.* Of, from, or pert. to, bile.
bilic acid, *Chem.*, bilianic acid.
bil'i-cy'a-nin (bĭl'ĭ-sī'ȧ-nĭn; bĭ'lĭ-), *n.* [*bili-* + Gr. κύανος dark blue.] *Physiol. Chem.* A blue pigment found in gallstones, an oxidation product of bilirubin; cholecyanin.

bi-lif'er-ous (bĭ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*bili-* + *-ferous*.] Generating bile.
bil'i-fus'cin (bĭl'ĭ-fŭs'ĭn; bĭ'lĭ-), *n.* [*bili-* + L. *fuscus* dark.] *Physiol. Chem.* A brown pigment found in human gallstones and in old bile. It is a derivative of bilirubin.
bi-lim'bi (bĭ-lĭm'bĭ) | *n.* [Malay *balimbing*.] **a** The fruit
bi-lim'bing (-bĭng) | of an East Indian oxalidaceous plant (*Averrhoa bilimbi*). It is very acid, and esteemed for a preserve or pickle. The juice is used as a remedy for skin diseases. Also, the plant itself. **b** The carambola.
bil'i-ment (bĭl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [See HABILIMENT.] *Obs.* An ornament, or an ornamental part, of a woman's dress; esp.: **a** A headdress or a neck ornament such as was used in the 16th century. **b** More commonly **biliment lace**. A kind of lace popular in the same period.
bi-lin'e-ar (bī-lĭn'ē-ȧr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or included by, two lines; as, *bilinear* coördinates; specif., *Math.*, designating a form or a transformation in which each of two sets of variables is involved only in the first degree.
bilinear coordinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.* — **b. transformation**. = LINEAR SUBSTITUTION **b**.
bi-lin'gual (bī-lĭŋ'gwăl), *a.* [L. *bilinguis*; *bi-* + *lingua* tongue, language.] **1**. Containing, or consisting of, two languages; expressed in two languages; as, a *bilingual* inscription; a *bilingual* dictionary.
2. Having or using two languages; as, a *bilingual* population. — **bi-lin'gual-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **bi-lin'gual-ly**, *adv.*
bi-lin'guist (-gwĭst), *n.* One versed in two languages.
bil'ious (bĭl'yŭs), *a.* [L. *biliosus*, fr. *bilis* bile: cf. F. *bilieux*.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the bile.
2. Disordered in respect to the bile; troubled with an excess of bile; as, a *bilious* patient; dependent on, caused by, or characterized by, an excess of bile; as, *bilious* symptoms; *bilious* fever.
3. Choleric; passionate; ill-tempered. "A *bilious* old nabob." *Macaulay.*
These two men, of hard *bilious* natures both, rarely came into contact but they chafed each other's moods. *C. Brontë.*
bilious temperament. See TEMPERAMENT.
— **bil'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **bil'ious-ness**, *n.*
bil'i-ru'bin (bĭl'ĭ-rōō'bĭn; bĭ'lĭ-), *n.* [*bili-* + L. *ruber* red.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline, reddish yellow pigment, $C_{32}H_{36}O_6N_4$, normally present in human bile, and in that from carnivorous and herbivorous animals. It closely resembles hæmatin, of which it is probably a derivative.
bi-lit'er-al (bī-lĭt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *literal*.] Consisting of two letters. — *n.* A word, syllable, or root, consisting of two letters. — **bi-lit'er-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ). A noun termination corresponding to *-ble*. See -ABLE.
bil'i-ver'din (bĭl'ĭ-vûr'dĭn; bĭ'lĭ-), *n.* [*bili-* + F. *verd*, *vert*, green. Cf. VERDURE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A green pigment present in the bile, formed from bilirubin by oxidation.
bilk (bĭlk), *v. t.*; BILKED (bĭlkt); BILK'ING. [Origin unknown. Cf. BALK.] **1**. To balk the crib of, in cribbage.
2. To evade payment of, as a debt or score.
He cannot drink five bottles, *bilk* the score,
Then kill a constable, and drink five more. *Cowper*
3. To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud by nonfulfillment of engagement; to leave in the lurch; to give the slip to; as, to *bilk* a creditor.
bilk, *n.* **1**. A thwarting of an adversary's crib in cribbage; a balk.
2. A cheat; a trick; a hoax. *Hudibras.*
3. Nonsense; vain words. *Obs.*
4. An untrustworthy, tricky person; a cheat.
bill (bĭl), *n.* [ME. *bile*, *bille*, AS. *bile* beak of a bird, proboscis. Cf. BILL a weapon.] **1**. The beak or nib of a bird, consisting of a horny sheath covering the jaws. The form varies much according to the food and habits of the bird.

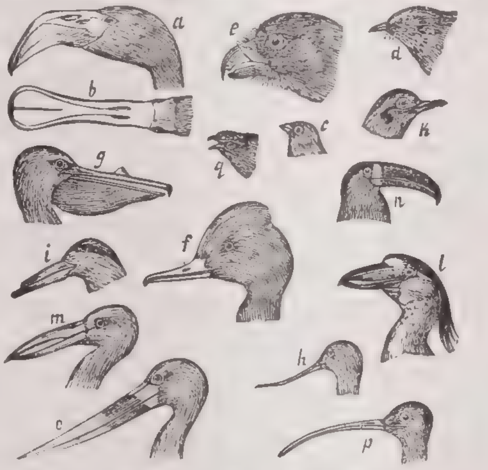

Bills of Birds. *a* Flamingo; *b* Spoonbill; *c* Finch; *d* Thrush; *e* Falcon; *f* Merganser; *g* Pelican; *h* Avocet; *i* Skimmer; *k* Pigeon; *l* Boatbill; *m* Openbill; *n* Toucan; *o* Saddle-billed Stork; *p* Curlew; *q* Swift.

2. A similar beak in other animals, as the turtles.
Syn. — See BEAK.
bill, *v. i.*; BILLED (bĭld); BILL'ING. **1**. To strike; peck. *Obs.*
2. To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness. "As pigeons *bill*." *Shak.*
to bill and coo, to interchange caresses, as doves or demonstrative lovers.

bill (bĭl), *n.* The bell, or boom, of the bittern. "The bittern's hollow *bill* was heard." *Wordsworth.*
bill, *n.* [ME. *bil*, AS. *bill*, *bil*; akin to OS. *bil* sword, OHG. *bill* pickax, G. *bille*. Cf. BILL beak.] **1**. A kind of broadsword. *Obs.*
2. A military weapon used as late as the 17th century mainly by infantry, and far into the 18th by civic guards, consisting essentially of a long staff terminating in a hook-shaped blade, usually with pikes at the back and top. (Cf. HALBERD.) *Black bills* and *brown bills* were probably so called from being colored with paint or varnish.
Many a time, but for a sallet, my brainpan had been cleft with a brown *bill*. *Shak.*

Head of a Bill, 2.

3. One who wields a bill; a billman.
4. A pickax, or mattock. *Obs.*
5. A cutting instrument with a hook-shaped point, fitted with a handle, used in pruning, etc.; a billhook. When short, called a **hand bill**; when long, a **hedge bill** or **scimitar**.

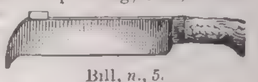
Bill, *n.*, 5.

6. *Naut.* The point of an anchor, at the end of the arm.
bill, *v. t.* To work upon (as to dig, hoe, hack, or chop anything) with a bill.
bill, *n.* [ME. *bill*, *bille*, fr. LL. *billa* (or AF. *bille*), for L. *bulla* anything rounded, LL., seal, stamp, letter, edict, roll; the *i* perh. due to the influence of F. *bille* a ball, prob. fr. G.; cf. MHG. *bickel*, D. *bikkel*, dice. Or the AF. and LL. words may be fr. F. *bille* a cylindrical piece of wood; the *bill* being named from its shape when rolled up. Cf. BULL papal edict, BILLET a paper, BILLET a piece of wood.] **1**. A written document (orig. under seal); a memorandum; note. *Obs.* Specif., *Obs.*: **a** A bull of the Pope. **b** A leaflet containing a menace, slander, or lampoon. **c** A deed. **d** A medical prescription.
2. A document containing a petition or prayer; also, sometimes, an oral supplication or request.
3. **a** Orig., a petition to the sovereign praying the enactment of some act or statute usually set forth with the petition. **b** Hence, a form or draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment; a proposed or projected law. The petitionary form is still used in private bills in Great Britain. See STATUTE.
4. *Law.* A declaration in writing stating some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a breach of law by some person; — now chiefly in, or as short for, various phrases, as *bill of complaint*, *bill of indictment*, *true bill*, etc. In equity the bill (called **bill in equity**) was the process by which an action or proceeding was instituted, and included a prayer for relief. It is characterized according to the nature of the relief demanded, as **bill of peace**, **bill of interpleader**, **bill of discovery**, etc.
5. A paper written or printed, and posted up or given away, to advertise something, as a lecture, a play, or the sale of goods; a placard; a poster; a handbill.
She put up the *bill* in her parlor window. *Dickens.*
6. **a** Short for BILL OF EXCHANGE. **b** A promissory note; — in this sense still used in the United States of bank notes, treasury notes, and silver certificates; as, a ten-dollar *bill*.
7. An account of goods sold, services rendered, or work done, with the price or charge; a statement of a creditor's claim, in gross or by items; as, a grocer's *bill*.
8. Any paper containing a statement of particulars; as, a *bill* of quantities, containing specifications of materials and labor required for the erection of a building; a weekly *bill* of mortality; a *bill* of fare; a *bill* for a font of type.
bill in aid of an execution. *Law.* See CREDITOR'S BILL. — **b. of adventure**, *Com.*, a writing setting forth that the goods shipped are at the owner's risk. — **b. of attainder**, *Law*, a bill, or statute, attainting a person. See ATTAINDER, 1. — **b. of costs**. *Law.* See COST, *n.*, 5. — **b. of credit**. *Com.* **a** A letter of credit. **b** *U. S. Constitutional Law.* A bill issued by a State, involving the faith and credit of the State, and designed to circulate as money on the credit of the State. "No State shall . . . emit *bills of credit*." *U. S. Const., Art I. sec.* 10. — **b. of debt**, *or* **b. obligatory**, a promissory note acknowledging and promising payment of a debt. — **b. of divorce**, in the Jewish law, a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved. *Jer.* iii. 8. — **b. of entry**, a written account of goods entered at the customhouse, whether imported or intended for exportation. — **b. of exceptions**, *Law*, a statement of exceptions to the rulings or decision of a judge in the trial of a cause, made for the purpose of a writ of error or an appeal to a superior court. — **b. of exchange**, *Com.*, an unconditional written order from one person to another to pay at some fixed or determinable time to some person designated a certain sum of money therein named. As defined by statute in Great Britain and her colonies and in the majority of the United States, an unconditional order in writing addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer. A *bill of exchange* is the same as a *draft*; but the latter word is often specif. used of domestic bills. Cf. DRAWER, DRAWEE, ACCEPTOR, PAYEE, NEGOTIABLE. — **b. of fare**, a written or printed enumeration of the dishes in a restaurant, etc., to be served at a meal, or of the dishes (with prices annexed) which may be ordered; a menu; fig., a program. — **b. of health**, a duly authenticated certificate of the state of health as to infectious diseases of a ship's company and of a port, given to the ship's master at the time of leaving the port. The bill is said to be *clean* when entire absence of infection is certified, *foul* when the presence of infection is certified, and *suspected* or *touched* when stating that there were rumors of infection. — **b. of indictment**. See INDICTMENT, *n.*, 2. — **b. of lading**, a written account of goods shipped by any person, signed by the agent of the owner of the vessel, or by

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peaceable Malay or Indonesian people of central Mindanao.
bi-lat'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), **bi-lat'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), **bi-lat'er-al-ness**, *n.* Bilateral symmetry.
bi-lat'er-al-ly, *adv.* of BILATERAL. See -LY.
bilawe. † BY-LAW.
bi-laye. Obs. pret. of BELIE.
bil'ber-ry-ing, *n.* Picking or gathering bilberries.
bilch (bĭlsh), *n.* *Scot.* **1**. A plump, lusty person or animal. **2**. A little, insignificant person; a brat; also, a monster.
bil'cock', *n.* The European water rail.
bild. † BIELD, BUILD.
bild. Billed. *Ref. Sp.*
Bil'dad, *n.* *Bib.*
bil-dar' (bĭl-där'), *n.*; *pl.* BILDARS (-därz'). [Hind. & Per. *beldār* a spade wielder.] In India, a digger or excavator; also, a camp follower or servant.
bil'ders, *n.* [See BELDER-ROOT.] Any of several plants growing in the water or in wet places, as the water cress, the water dropwort, the cow parsnip, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **bild'stein'** (bĭld'stīn'; G. bĭlt'shtīn'), *n.* [G.; *bild* image + *stein* stone.] *Min.* = AGALMATOLITE.
bile, *n.* † BILL; obs. or dial. var. of BOIL.
bileafe. † BELIEF. [*Bib.*
Bil'e-am (bĭl'ē-ăm; bĭ'lē-).
bi-lec'tion. Var. of BOLECTION.
bileggen. † BELAY.
bileid. Obs. p. p. of BELAY.
bilek. Obs. pret. of BELOUKE.
bileve. † BELEAVE, BELIEF, BELIEVE.
bileyn. Obs. p. p. of BELIE.
Bil'gah (bĭl'gȧ). *Bib.*
Bil'ga-i (bĭl'gā-ī). *Bib.*
bilge boards = LIMBER BOARDS.
bilge coad. [See COAD a cushion.] = BILGE WAYS.
bilge log. *Naut.* See WAY, *n.*
bilge piece. = BILGE KEEL.
bilge strake. *Shipbuilding.* One of the strakes at the turn of the bilge of ships, sometimes heavier than the other strakes.
bilg'y (bĭl'jĭ), *a.* Having the smell of bilge water.
Bil'ha, *or* **Bil'hah** (bĭl'hȧ). *Bib*
Bil'han (-hăn). *Bib.*
bil-har'zi-o'sis (bĭl-här'zĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Bilharzia* + *-osis*.] *Veter.* A disease caused by species of the blood fluke, *Bilharzia* (which see).
bil'i-an'ic (bĭl'ĭ-ăn'ĭk; bĭ'lĭ-), *a.* [L. *bilis* bile.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline, tribasic, ketonic acid obtained by the oxidation of cholic acid.
bilife † BELIVE.
bil'i-fi-ca'tion (bĭl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; bĭl'ĭ-), *n.* = BILIATION.
bil'i-ful'vin, *n.* [*bili-* + L. *fulvus* reddish yellow.] *Chem.* Bilirubin (in an impure form).
biliggen. † BELIE.
bil'i-hu'min, *n.* [*bili-* + *humin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A residue left after extracting gallstones with chloroform, alcohol, and ether.
bi'lin (bī'lĭn; bĭl'ĭn), *n.* [L. *bilis* bile.] *Physiol. Chem.* A mixture of the sodium salts of the bile acids.
bi-lin'e-ate, *a.* See BI-.
bil'i-neu'rine, *n.* [*bili-* + *neurine*.] *Chem.* Choline.
bil'ing (bīl'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of *bile*, obs. or dial. var. of BOIL.
bi-lin'guar (bī-lĭŋ'gwȧr), *a.* = BILINGUAL.
bi-lin'guous (-gwŭs), *a.* [L. *bilinguis*.] Having two tongues or languages. *Obs.*
bil'i-phæ'in (bĭl'ĭ-fē'ĭn; bĭ'lĭ), *n.* [*bili-* + Gr. φαιός dusky.] *Physiol. Chem.* Bilirubin.
bil'i-pra'sin (-prā'sĭn), *n.* [*bili-* + L. *prasinus* leek green, Gr. πράσον leek.] *Physiol. Chem.* A green pigment from gall stones.
bil'i-pur'pu-rin, *n.* [*bili-* + *purpurin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline purple pigment obtained from ox bile.
bi'lith (bī'lĭth), **bi-lith'on** (bī-lĭth'ŏn), *n.* [*bi-* + Gr. λίθος stone.] *Archæol.* A monument composed of two stones, usually a pillar capped by a slab.
bilive. † BELIVE.
bilkt. Bilked. *Ref. Sp.*
bill. † BELL.

its master, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and promising to deliver them safe at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted. It is usual for the master to sign two, three, or four copies of the bill; one of which he keeps in his possession, one is kept by the shipper, and one is sent to the consignee of the goods. Also, a similar instrument issued by a common carrier by land. In general, at common law, a bill of lading is negotiable subject to equities, except that of right of stoppage in transitu and that of rescission of sale for fraud. — **bill of mortality**, formerly, in London and vicinity, a periodical official statement of the number of deaths (later, also, births) in a district within a given time; hence, such a district was said to be *within*, or *in, the bills of mortality*. — **b. of pains and penalties**, a legislative act imposing upon those who have previously committed a certain designated act or acts punishment or disability by which the act was not punishable at the time of its commission. Strictly, the term includes a bill of attainder, but it is mostly used of bills imposing a penalty less than death. Cf. EX POST FACTO. — **b. of parcels**, an account given by the seller to the buyer of the several articles purchased, with the price of each. — **b. of particulars**, *Law*, a detailed statement of the items of a plaintiff's demand in an action, or of the defendant's set-off or counterclaim. — **b. of rights**, a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people, as the declaration presented by the Lords and Commons of England to the Prince and Princess of Orange in 1689, and enacted in Parliament after they became king and queen. In America a *bill*, or *declaration, of rights* is prefixed to most of the constitutions of the several States, and the term is also generally applied to the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States. — **b. of sale**, a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of goods and chattels. — **b. of sight**, in England, a form of entry at the customhouse, by which goods respecting which the importer is not possessed of full information may be provisionally landed for examination. — **b. of store**, a license granted at the customhouse to merchants, to carry such stores and provisions as are necessary for a voyage, custom free; also, a license permitting the reimportation of exported dutiable goods.

bill (bĭl), *v. t.* **1**. To charge or enter in a bill; to make a bill, inventory, or list of; as, to *bill* goods; to *bill* passengers.
2. To indict, lampoon, or petition, in a bill. *Obs.*
3. To advertise by bills or posters; also, to post or placard with bills; as, to *bill* a circus; to *bill* a town for a circus.

bil′la-bong′ (bĭl′*ȧ*-bŏng′), *n.* [Native name.] In Australia, a blind channel leading out from a river; — sometimes called an *anabranch*. This is the sense of the word as used in the Public Works Department; but the term has also been locally applied to mere backwaters forming stagnant pools and to certain water channels arising from a source.

bill′bee′tle (bĭl′bē′t'l), *or* **bill′bug′** (-bŭg′), *n.* Any of numerous species of weevils and related families of beetles; — so called from the long snout.

Bill-ber′gi-a (bĭl-bûr′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after J. G. *Billberg*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American bromeliaceous epiphytes having stiff spiny-edged leaves and spikes of showy flowers with 3 sepals, 3 long petals, and 6 exserted stamens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

bill′board′ (bĭl′bōrd′), *n.* *Naut.* A projection or ledge fixed on the bow of a vessel for the anchor to rest on.

bill′board′, *n.* A flat surface, as of a panel or of a fence, on which bills are posted; a bulletin board.

bill book. *Com.* A book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills, bills of exchange, etc., thus showing all that he issues and receives.

bill broker. One who negotiates the discount of bills of exchange, either as agent or usually by buying and selling them, or buying them and carrying them with money borrowed upon them as security. — **bill′bro′king**, *n.*

Bill Chamber. *Scots Law.* A department of the Court of Sessions in which urgency cases may be brought at any time of the year. It is presided over by the Lord Ordinary on the Bills.

billed (bĭld), *a.* Furnished with or having a bill, as a bird; — used in composition; as, broad-*billed*.

billed, *p. a.* Entered in a bill or list; specif., *Mil.*, of the English Foot Guards, placed in the list or bill of those who are to undergo drill and confinement to barracks.

bil′let (bĭl′ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [Dim. of *bill* a writing: cf. LL. *billetta*, OF. *billete*; also F. *billet*. See BILL a writing.]
1. A small paper; a note; a short letter. "I got your melancholy *billet*." *Sterne.*
2. A written order or ticket; a pass; specif., *Mil.*, an official requisition upon a person for the lodging of a soldier; as, a *billet* of residence.
3. Quarters or place to which one is assigned, as by a billet or ticket; berth; position; appointment; also fig., as in the saw, "Every bullet has its *billet*."

The men who cling to easy *billets* ashore. *Harper's Mag.*
His shafts of satire fly straight to their *billet*, and there they rankle. *Pall Mall Mag.*

4. A bill of fare. *Obs. & R.*

bil′let, *v. t.*; BIL′LET-ED; BIL′LET-ING. [From BILLET a ticket.] **1**. To enroll; enlist. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* To direct by a ticket or note where to lodge; hence, to quarter, or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.

Billeted in so antiquated a mansion. *Irving.*

3. To serve with a billet requiring lodgings, as for soldiers.

I am *billeted* full already. *Marryat.*

4. To assign a billet, or quarters, place, or destination, to.

Bullets which are *billeted*, so far as I know, do not sing on their way. *Scribner's Mag.*

5. To choose by ballot. *Obs.*

bil′let, *v. i.* To have quarters; to lodge. *Rare.*

bil′let, *n.* [F. *billette*, fr. *bille* log, round stick; of unknown origin; a different word from *bille* ball. Cf. BILLIARDS, BILLOT.] **1**. A small stick of wood, as for firewood; hence, *Obs.*, firewood, collectively.

They shall beat out my brains with *billets*. *Shak.*

2. *Metal.* **a** A bar of metal, as of gold or iron. **b** A short slab of steel sheared from a larger rolled piece for subsequently rolling into a plate.
3. *Arch.* An ornament in Norman moldings, resembling a billet of wood of rounded, or sometimes polygonal, cross section.

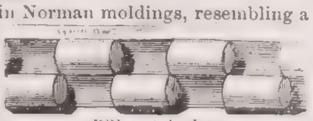
Billets (*Arch.*).

4. *Saddlery.* **a** A strap which enters a buckle, as the ends of the reins or of the cheek pieces which buckle on the bit. **b** A loop which receives the end of a buckled strap.
5. *Her.* A bearing in the form of an oblong rectangle.
6. *pl.* Fox dung; billeting.

‖ **bil′let-doux′** (bĭl′ĕ-dōō′; *F.* bē′yĕ′dōō′), *n.*; *pl.* BILLETS-DOUX (bĭl′ĕ-dōōz′; *F.* bē′yĕ′dōō′). [F. *billet* note + *doux* sweet, L. *dulcis*.] A love letter or note.

A lover chanting out a *billet-doux*. *Spectator.*

bil′let-head′ (bĭl′ĕt-hĕd′; bĭl′ĭt-), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A round piece of timber at the bow or stern of a whaleboat, around which the harpoon line may be run out. **b** A scroll or ornamental carving used in place of a figurehead on a ship.

billet note. A size of paper. See PAPER.

bill′fish′ (bĭl′fĭsh′), *n.* **1**. Any of numerous fishes having long slender jaws like a bird's bill, as the saury or the marine or fresh-water garfishes.
2. A sailfish or spearfish.

bill′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A printed form of spaced paper, usually with a business address or card at the top, used for making out bills, or accounts of charges.

bill holder. **1**. A person who holds a bill or acceptance.
2. A device by means of which bills, etc., are held.

bil′liard (bĭl′y*ȧ*rd), *n.* [See BILLIARDS.] In billiard and pool games, a carom. *Colloq., U. S.*

billiard cloth. Fine woolen cloth, usually green broadcloth, manufactured as a covering for billiard tables.

bil′liard-ist, *n.* One who plays billiards, esp. professionally.

bil′liards (bĭl′y*ȧ*rdz), *n.* [F. *billard* billiards, OF. *billart* staff, cue for playing, fr. *bille* log. See BILLET a stick.] Any of several games played on an oblong table, surrounded by an elastic ledge or cushions, with balls which are impelled by a cue. In most games three balls are now used, a red, plain white, and spot white. In the **English game** the standard table is twelve by six feet and has six pockets, the balls are $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter, and points are scored by caroms and by winning and losing hazards. In the **American** or **French game** the standard table is ten by five feet and is without pockets, the balls are $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and points are scored by caroms only. Smaller tables are often used. In the **balk-line game** chalk lines are drawn parallel to and at a certain distance, usually 14 or 18 inches, from each cushion. If the two object balls rest in one of the resulting rectangles (except the center one) at least one object ball must be driven out at the second shot (**two shots in**) or at each shot (**one shot in**). The *sing.* form, **billiard**, is used attributively, as in **billiard ball**, **billiard cue**, **billiard table**, etc.

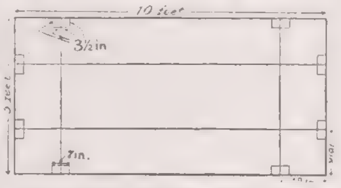

Plan of Billiard Table as marked for the Balk-line Game. The rectangles at the ends of the Balk Lines are the Anchor Spaces.

bil′lings-gate′ (bĭl′ĭngz-găt′), *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] A fish market near the Billingsgate in London, which as early as the 17th century became celebrated for foul and abusive language.
2. Coarsely abusive, foul, or profane language; vituperation; ribaldry.
3. A foul-mouthed person. *Obs.*

bil′lion (bĭl′y*ŭ*n), *n.* [F. *billion*, arbitrarily formed fr. L. *bis* twice, in imitation of *million* a million. See MILLION.] According to the French and American method of numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; according to the English and German method, a million millions, or 1,000,000,000,000. See NUMERATION.

bil′lion-aire′ (-âr′), *n.* [Cf. MILLIONAIRE.] One whose wealth is a billion or more, as of francs or dollars.

bil′lionth (bĭl′y*ŭ*nth), *a.* The ordinal of a billion. — *n.* The billionth part of a unit.

bill′man (bĭl′m*ă*n), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses, or is armed with, a bill. "A *billman* of the guard." *Savile.*

bil′lon (bĭl′*ŭ*n), *n.* [F., earlier meaning lump, mass. Cf. BILLET a stick.] *Coinage.* An alloy of gold or silver with a considerable amount of some less valuable metal; specif. and usually, an alloy of silver with more than its weight of copper, tin, or the like.

bil′lot (bĭl′*ŭ*t), *n.* [F., dim. of *bille*. See BILLET a stick.]
1. Obs. var. of 4th BILLET.
2. Bullion in the bar or mass.

bil′low (bĭl′ō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bylgja* billow, Dan. *bölge*, Sw. *bölja*; akin to MHG. *bulge* billow, bag, and to E. *bulge*. See BULGE.] **1**. An undulation of waters; a wave; a swell; esp., a great wave or surge, caused usually by violent wind.

Whom the winds waft where'er the *billows* roll. *Cowper.*

2. Any great wave or flood, as of clouds, fire, warriors.
Syn. — See WAVE.

bil′low, *v. i.*; BIL′LOWED (-ōd); BIL′LOW-ING. To surge; to rise and roll in waves or surges; to undulate. "The *billowing* snow." *Prior.*

bil′low-y (bĭl′ō-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to billows; swelling or swollen into large waves; full of billows or surges; resembling billows. — **bil′low-i-ness**, *n.*

And whitening down the many-tinctured stream,
Descends the *billowy* foam. *Thomson.*

bill′post′er (bĭl′pōs′tẽr) } *n.* One whose occupation is to
bill′stick′er (bĭl′stĭk′ẽr) } post handbills or posters in public places. — **bill′post′ing**, **bill′stick′ing**, *n.*

bil′ly (bĭl′ĭ), *n.*; BILLIES (-ĭz). **1**. [*cap.*] A familiar form for "Willie," pet form of WILLIAM.
2. *Wool Manuf.* A slubbing or roving machine.
3. A bludgeon; a club; esp., a policeman's club.
4. A bushman's kettle; a cylindrical tin vessel with separate lid and a wire bail; — called also *billy can*. *Australia.*
5. Short for BILLY GOAT.
6. *Mining.* A very hard homogeneous light gray quartzite. In some localities it is associated with sapphires. *Australia.*

bil′ly, *n.* [Cf. BULLY.] A comrade; mate; familiarly, fellow; chap; brother. — **bil′ly-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bil′ly-boy′ (-boi′), *n.* A flat-bottomed bluff-bowed river or coasting vessel, usually rigged as a ketch or sloop and carrying leeboards. *Eng.*

bil′ly-cock (-kŏk), *n.*, *or* **billycock hat**. [Perh. from *bully* + *cock*; that is, cocked like the hats of the bullies.] A round, low-crowned soft felt hat; a wide-awake; sometimes, a stiff felt hat, or bowler. *British.*

billy goat. A male goat. *Colloq.*

billy tea. Tea made in a billy. *Australia.*

bi-lo′bate (bī-lō′bāt) } *a.* [*bi-* + *lobate.*] Divided into
bi-lo′bat-ed (-bāt-ĕd) } two lobes.

bi′lo-cel′late (bī′lō-sĕl′āt), *a.* [*bi-* + *locellate.*] *Bot.* **a** Having two locelli, or secondary cells, as an ovary, an anther, etc. **b** Also, improperly, bilocular.

bi-loc′u-lar (bī-lŏk′ū-l*ȧ*r), *a.* [*bi-* + *locular.*] Divided into two cells or compartments.

Section of Bilocular Ovary.

bil′tong (bĭl′tŏng), *n.* Sometimes **bil′tongue** (-tŭng). [S. African D. *Orf. E. D.*] Jerked meat. *S. Africa.*

bim′a-nal (bĭm′*ȧ*-n*ă*l) } *a.* [*bi-* + L. *manus* hand.]
bim′a-nous (bĭm′*ȧ*-n*ŭ*s) } *Zoöl.* Having two hands; two-handed.

bi-man′u-al (bī-măn′ū-*ă*l), *a.* [*bi-* + *manual.*] Done with two hands; requiring the use of both hands; as, *bimanual* version, or turning; *bimanual* examination. — **bi-man′u-al-ly**, *adv.*

bim′bil (bĭm′bĭl), *n.*, *or* **bimbil box**. [Native name in New South Wales.] The Australian eucalypt *Eucalyptus populifolia*. Its flowers yield a good honey. *Australia.*

bi-me′di-al (bī-mē′dĭ-*ă*l), *a.* [*bi-* + *medial.*] *Geom.* Designating a line which is the sum of two lines commensurable only in power (as the side and diagonal of a square).

bi′me-tal′lic (bī′mē-tăl′ĭk), *a.* [*bi-* + *metallic*: cf. F. *bimétallique*.] **1**. Composed of two different metals; formed of two parts, each of a different metal; as, *bimetallic* wire; *bimetallic* thermometer, etc.
2. Using a double metallic standard (as gold and silver) for coins or currency; of or pertaining to bimetallism.

bi-met′al-lism (bī-mĕt′*ă*l-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *bimétallisme*.] The policy of employing, or the employment of, two metals (as gold and silver) to form at the same time, in combination with each other, the standard of value (*Dict. of Pol. Econ.*); esp., and usually, such employment under the conditions of free coinage to either metal with the right of debtors to discharge their debts at their option in either of the two metals at a ratio fixed by law.

A policy which by allowing free coinage of more than one metal gives the debtor the chance of using the cheaper metal, and which at the same time undertakes to protect the creditor by keeping both metals in concurrent or at any rate in alternating use, is known as *bimetallism*. *A. T. Hadley.*

bi-met′al-list (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of bimetallism.

bi-mil′le-na-ry (bī-mĭl′ĕ-nā-rĭ), *n.* [*bi-* + *millenary.*] That which comprises two thousand; specif., two thousand years taken as a unit.

Bi′mi-ni′ (bē′mē-nē′), *n.* A fabulous island said to belong to the Bahama group, where, according to Indian tradition, was the fountain possessing the power of restoring youth, which was the great object of quest of the Spanish navigator Juan Ponce de León.

bi-mod′u-lus (bī-mŏd′ū-l*ŭ*s), *n.* [*bi-* + *modulus.*] *Math.* The double of the modulus in a system of logarithms. — **bi-mod′u-lar** (-l*ȧ*r), *a.*

bi′mo-lec′u-lar (bī′mō-lĕk′ū-l*ȧ*r), *a.* [*bi-* + *molecular.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or formed from, two molecules; as, a *bimolecular* reaction (a reaction between two molecules).

bi-month′ly (bī-mŭnth′lĭ), *a.* [*bi-* + *monthly.*] Occurring, done, or coming, once in two months; as, *bimonthly* visits; *bimonthly* publications. — *n.* A bimonthly publication. — *adv.* Once in two months.

bin (bĭn), *n.* [ME. *binne*, AS. *binn* manger, crib; perh. akin to D. *ben*, *benne*, basket; cf. L. *benna* a kind of carriage (a Gallic word), W. *benn*, *men*, wain, cart.] **1**. A box, frame, crib, or inclosed place, used as a receptacle for any commodity; as, a corn *bin*; a wine *bin*; a coal *bin*.
2. Specif.: A manger; a stall. *Obs.*
3. Sometimes confused with BING.

bin, *v. t.*; BINNED (bĭnd); BIN′NING. To put into a bin; as, to *bin* wine.

bin-. For BI-, confused with L. *bini* two by two.

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bill, *n.* Short for SPARABLE.
bil′la (bĭl′*ȧ*), *n.* = BELAR. *Australia.*
bill′a-ble, *a.* Subject to a bill; indictable.
bil′lage (bĭl′āj). ‡ BILGE.
bil′lard, *n.* A young pollack or coalfish. *Local, Eng.*
bill′ber-ry. Var. of BILBERRY.
bil′let, *n.* = BILLARD.
bil′le-tée′, **bil′le-té′** (bĭl′ĕ-tā′; bĭl′ĕ-tĭ), *a.* Vars. of BILLETY.
bil′let-er, *n.* *Mil.* One who billets, or one who is billeted.
bil′let-ing, *n.* The dung of the fox. *Fox Hunters' Cant.*
billeting rolls. = ROUGHING ROLLS.
billets-doux, *n.*, *pl.* of BILLET-DOUX.
bil′let-y (bĭl′ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Also **bil′let-té′**, **bil′let-ty**. [F. *billeté*.] *Her.* Charged or studded with billets; also, divided into billets.
bill′head′ing, *n.* A billhead.
bill′hook′, *n.* [*bill* + *hook*.] = BILL, *n.*, 5.
bil′liard-ly, *a.* Pertaining to billiards.
bil′lie. Var. of BILLY, a comrade. *Scot.*
bil′ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BILL.
bil′lit, *n.* = BILLARD.
Billy Blind, **Billy Blin**. *Scot.* **1**. In the old ballads, a friendly demon; a familiar spirit. **2**. The game of blindman's buff.
bil′ly-bong′. Var. of BILLABONG.
bil′ly-but′ton, *n.* Any of a number of plants, as burdock, field scabious, daisy, red campion, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
billy can. See 1st BILLY, 4.
billy gate. *Wool Manuf.* The moving carriage in a billy, or slubbing machine.
bil′ly-wix′, *n.* The tawny owl. *Local, Eng.*
bi′lobe′, *n.* *Mach.* A bilobate gear wheel.
bi′lobed′ (bī′lōbd′), *a.* Bilobate.
bi-lob′u-lar (-lŏb′ū-l*ȧ*r), *a.* Having, or divided into, two lobules.
biloc. Obs. pret. of BELOUKE.
bi′lo-ca′tion, *n.* State or power of being in two locations at the same time. *Rare.*
bi-loc′u-late, *a.* *Bot.* Bilocular.
Bi-loc′u-li′na (bī-lŏk′ū-lī′n*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. *bi-* + *loculus*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of calcareous imperforate Foraminifera extraordinarily abundant in the North Sea, where their remains form much of the ooze covering the bottom.
biloogbe. ‡ BELOW.
bi-loph′o-dont, *a.* [*bi-* + *lophodont*.] *Zoöl.* Having two transverse ridges or crests, as the molar teeth of the tapirs.
bi-lo′qui-al (bī-lō′kwĭ-*ă*l), *a.* [*bi-* + *-loquial*, as in *colloquial*.] Having, or characterized by, two different voices.
bi-love′. ‡ BELOVE.
bilowen. Obs. p. p. of BELIE.
Bi-lox′i (bĭ-lŏk′sĭ), *n.* An Indian of a Siouan tribe dwelling mainly in Louisiana.
bilsh. Var. of BILCH. *Scot.*
Bil′shan (bĭl′shăn). *Bib.*
Bil′skir′nir (bēl′skēr′nēr), *n.* [Icel.] See ASGARD.
bil′sted (bĭl′stĕd), *n.* The sweet gum. *U. S.*
bilt, *v. i.* To limp; to go lame. *Scot.*
bilt, *n.* *Scot.* **1**. A limp. **2**. A blow.
biluve. ‡ BELOVE.
Bilwis. Var. of PILWIZ.
bi-mac′u-late (bī-măk′ū-lāt), **bi-mac′u-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Marked with two maculæ.
bi-ma′lar, *a.* See BI-.
Bim′a-na (bĭm′*ȧ*-n*ȧ*; bī-mā′n*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See BIMANAL.] *Zoöl.* See QUADRUMANA. — **bi′mane** (bī′mān), *a. & n.*
bi-mar′gin-ate (bī-mär′jĭ-nāt), *a.* See BI-.
bi′ma-rine′ (bī′m*ȧ*-rēn′), *a.* [L. *bimaris*, *bi-* + *mare* sea.] Between two seas.
bimasen. ‡ BEMAZE.
bi-mas′tic, *a.* [See BIMASTISM.] *Anat.* Having two mammæ.
bi-mas′tism (bī-măs′tĭz'm), *n.* [*bi-* + Gr. μαστός breast.] *Anat.* State of having two mammæ.
bi-mas′toid, *a.* *Craniol.* Relating to or joining the two mastoid processes.
bi′mas′ty (bī′măs′tĭ), *n.* Bimastism.
‖ **bim-bash′i**. Var. of BINBASHI.
bim′bo (bĭm′bō), *n.* A kind of cognac punch.
bimene. ‡ BEMEAN, BEMOAN.
bi-mes′tri-al (bī-mĕs′trĭ-*ă*l), *a.* [L. *bimestris*; *bi-* + *mensis* month.] Continuing two months; bimonthly.
bi-met′al-lis′tic, *a.* Pertaining or inclining to bimetallism.
Bim′hal (bĭm′hăl). *Bib.*
bi-mong′. Among. *Obs.*
bi-mu′cro-nate, *a.* See BI-.
bi-mus′cu-lar, *a.* [*bi-* + *muscular*.] *Zoöl.* Having two adductor muscles, as most bivalves.
bin. Obs. or dial. for BEEN, BEN.
bin, *adv. & prep.* [AS. *binnan*. See BE-, BY, IN.] Within. *Obs.*
bi′na (bē′n*ȧ*), *n.* [See BEEN.] Var. of VINA.
bin-ac′id, *a.* [*bin-* + *acid*.] Diacid.
bi′nal (bī′n*ă*l), *a.* [See BINARY.] Twofold. *Rare.*
bi-nam′. Obs. pret. of BENIM.
bi-na′ri-um (bī-nā′rĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* = BINARY, *n.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

bi′na-ry (bī′nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *binarius*, fr. *bini* two by two, two at a time, fr. root of *bis* twice; akin to E. *two.*] Compounded or consisting of two things or parts; characterized by two things.

binary arithmetic, that in which numbers are expressed according to the binary scale, or in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used, in lieu of ten; the cipher multiplying everything by two, as in common arithmetic by ten. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four, etc. — **b. color**, a color made by mixing two primary colors; a secondary color. — **b. compound**, *Chem.*, a compound of two elements, of an element and a radical that acts as an element, or of two such radicals. — **b. coördinates**. See COÖRDINATE, *n.* — **b. form**. **a** *Math.* See FORM. **b** *Music*, a form consisting of two sections or divisions, as in a sonata. — **b. heat engine**, *Thermodyn.*, a heat engine working through two successive ranges of temperature with two fluids, the more volatile fluid working through the lower range. *Ewing.* — **b. logarithms**, a system of logarithms devised by Euler to facilitate musical calculations, in which 1 is the logarithm of 2, instead of 10, as in the common logarithms, and the modulus is 1.442695 instead of .43429448. — **b. measure**, *Music*, measure divisible by two or four; common time. — **b. nomenclature.** = BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE. — **b. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition of second adjacent. — **b. salt**, *Old Chem.*, a salt of an oxyacid conveniently regarded as composed of two ingredients (analogously to a haloid salt), viz., a metal or metal-like group and a negative radical. — **b. scale**, *Arith.*, the scale used in binary arithmetic. — **b. star**, *Astron.*, a double star whose members revolve round their common center of gravity. — **b. theory**, *Chem.*, the theory that all chemical compounds consist of two constituents of opposite and unlike qualities; the dualistic theory; — opposed to *unitary theory.*

bi′na-ry, *n.*; -RIES (-rĭz). That which is constituted of two figures, things, or parts; two; specif., *Astron.*, a binary star.

bi′nate (bī′nāt), *a.* [L. *bini* two by two.] *Bot.* Double; growing in pairs or couples. — **bi′nate-ly**, *adv.*

bin-au′ral (bĭn-ô′răl), *a.* [*bin-* + *aural.*] Having or relating to two ears; involving the use of both ears.

bind (bīnd), *v. t.*; *pret.* BOUND (bound); *obs. pret. sing.* BAND, BOND, BINDED; *obs. pret. pl. & p. p.* BUNDEN, BOUNDEN, BONDEN; *p. p.* BOUND; *obs. p. p.* IBUNDE, IBOUNDE or YBOUNDE, -BOUNDEN, -BOUNDOUN, -BOWNDE, etc.; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIND′ING. [AS. *bindan*, past tense *band*, *bundon*, p. p. *bunden*; akin to D. & G. *binden*, Dan. *binde*, Sw. & Icel. *binda*, Goth. *bindan*, Skr. *bandh* (for *bhandh*) to bind.] **1.** To tie, or confine with a cord, band, ligature, chain, etc.; to make fast with a band or bond; as, to *bind* grain in bundles; to *bind* a prisoner.

And thou shalt *bind* them for a sign upon thine hand. *Deut.* vi. 8.

2. To confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind; as, attraction *binds* the planets to the sun; frost *binds* the earth, or the streams.

He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing. *Job* xxviii. 11.
Whom Satan hath *bound*, lo, these eighteen years. *Luke* xiii. 16.

3. Specif., to cause to cohere; to give consistency to by means of an agent, as by an egg in a food mixture.
4. To cover as with a bandage; to bandage or dress; — sometimes with *up*; as, to *bind* up a wound.
5. To make fast (a thing) *about* or *upon* something, as by tying; to encircle *with* something; as, to *bind* a belt about one; to *bind* a compress upon a part.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come. *Shak.*

6. To prevent or restrain from customary or natural action; as, certain drugs *bind* the bowels.
7. To protect or strengthen by a band or binding, often ornamental; as, to *bind* the edge of a carpet or garment.
8. To sew or fasten together and inclose in a cover; as, to *bind* a pamphlet; to *bind* a book.
9. Fig.: To oblige, restrain, or hold, by authority, law, duty, promise, vow, affection, or other moral tie; as, to *bind* the conscience; to be *bound* by affection.

Who made our laws to *bind* us, not himself. *Milton.*

10. *Law.* **a** To bring (any one) under definite legal obligations, as the obligation of a bond or covenant. **b** To place under legal obligation to serve; to indenture; as, to *bind* an apprentice; — sometimes with *out*; as, *bound* out to service.
11. *Fencing.* To control (an adversary's blade) by continuous pressure. See BIND, *n.*, 5.

Syn. — Fetter, fasten; restrain, restrict. See TIE.

to bind over, to put under bonds to do something, as to appear at court, to keep the peace, etc. — **to b. to**, to contract; as, to *bind* one's self *to* a wife. — **to b. up in**, to cause to be wholly engrossed with; to absorb in.

bind, *v. i.* **1.** To tie up anything.

They that reap must sheaf and *bind*. *Shak.*

2. To grow hard or stiff; to cohere or stick together in a mass; as, clay *binds* by heat. *Mortimer.*
3. To be restrained from motion, or from customary or natural action, as by friction.
4. To exert a binding or restraining influence; in an obs. specif. sense, to pledge one's self.

Those canons or imperial constitutions which have not been received here do not *bind*. *Sir M. Hale.*
He would voluntarily *bind* for it. *Hogg.*

5. *Falconry.* To close with, or fasten upon, quarry while in the air; — said of a hawk.

bind, *n.* **1.** That which binds or ties; act or place of binding; state of being bound.
2. *Bot.* **a** = BINE. **b** = BINDWEED.
3. *Mining.* Indurated clay, esp. when mixed with iron oxide.
4. *Music.* A tie, slur, or brace; specif., the value stroke for grouped quavers and other tailed notes with pennants. In printer's cant these are distinguished as *quick*, *rapid*, or *steep* when having a rise or fall of one em in two; *slow* or *sloping* when having a rise or fall of ⅓ em in two.
5. *Fencing.* An attack in which the aggressor's blade by continuous pressure controls that of his adversary.
6. A unit of measurement for salmon or eels; as, a *bind* of eels contains ten sticks, or 250 eels. *Eng.*

The barrel *bind* of salmon should . . . contain the assize and measure of fourteen gallons. *Sc. Act Jas. III.*

7. Measure; capacity; — as in "I 'm at my *bind*," I 've got my full measure (of drink). *Scot.*

Our Lady's binds, confinement at childbirth. *Obs.*

bind′er (bīn′dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who binds; as, a *binder* of sheaves; one whose trade is to bind; as, a *binder* of books.
2. Anything that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band; specif.: **a** A beam, girder, or frame, intended to bind together the parts of any structure. **b** *Masonry.* A bondstone; a header. **c** *Agric.* A band, as of straw, for binding sheaves of grain. **d** A cover or other device for holding together loose papers, pamphlets, music sheets, etc. **e** The sheet of tobacco that binds the filler in a cigar, next to the wrapper. **f** *Obstetrics.* A broad bandage applied around the abdomen after delivery. **g** *Woolgrowing.* One of the fibers connecting the staples so as to form a piece or fleece of wool.
3. Anything which causes cohesion in loosely assembled substances, as cement in a wall, crushed stone in a macadam road, fire clay in a graphite crucible, etc.
4. Any mechanical device for applying a band or binding; also, one that restrains or controls by binding; specif.: **a** *Agric.* An attachment to a reaper for tying the grain in sheaves; also, a machine that both reaps and binds. **b** An attachment to a sewing machine for putting on bindings. **c** *Weaving.* A lever in a shuttle box which prevents the rebound of the shuttle. **d** *Logging.* A springy pole used for tightening a chain binding together a load of logs.

binder frame. *Mach.* A hanging frame with adjustable bearings for inclining the axis of the supported shafting.

bind′er's board (bin′dẽrz). A smooth, hard, and tough pasteboard much used for sides by bookbinders.

binder's title. The title printed on the outside of the cover of a book, by the binder.

bind′er-y (bīn′dẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place where books, etc., are bound; a bookbinder's establishment.

bind′heim-ite (bĭnd′hīm-īt), *n.* [After J. J. *Bindheim*, German chemist.] *Min.* An amorphous antimonate of lead, produced from the alteration of other ores, as jamesonite.

bind′ing (bīn′dĭng), *p. a.* That binds or serves to bind.

Syn. — Obligatory, restraining, restrictive; stringent, astringent, styptic.

bind′ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that binds.
2. One that binds, as a piece of timber, metal, cloth, cement, or other substance; specif.: **a** The fastening of the sections of a book, esp. this fastening with the cover. **b** Tape, braid, ribbon, or other stuff, used to strengthen or decorate the edge of a garment, blanket, or other fabric. **c** A band of masonry so laid as to fasten together or strengthen adjoining parts. **d** *Naut.* The iron ring surrounding a deadeye; *pl.*, the transoms, knees, beams, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the parts of a vessel. **e** *Cookery.* An ingredient, as flour, eggs, starch, etc., added to give coherence or consistency; a thickening; liaison.
3. State of being bound.
4. That which is bound; bundle; bunch. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

binding course. *Masonry.* A row as of bricks set across an inner and an outer course to bind them together.

binding post. *Elec.* A metallic post attached to electrical apparatus for convenience in making connections.

binding rafter. A longitudinal timber, as a purlin, between the plate and ridge of a roof, to support rafters.

binding screw. A set screw used to bind parts together, esp. one for making a connection in an electrical circuit.

binding twine. A coarse slack-twisted twine or thin rope used in harvesting machines to bind the grain after cutting.

bind rail. *Engin.* A tie or beam for securing the heads of piles, and serving as a foundation for a superstructure.

bind′weed′ (bīnd′wēd′), *n.* A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*; as, greater *bindweed* (*C. sepium*); lesser *bindweed* (*C. arvensis*), etc.; — so called from their twining habit. For *black bindweed*, *rough bindweed*, etc., see the adjectives.

The fragile *bindweed* bells and bryony rings. *Tennyson.*

bine (bīn), *n.* [Var. of BIND; cf. WOODBINE.] Any twining stem, or flexible shoot; specif.: **a** The stem of hop and its varieties. **b** The woodbine. **c** The bindweed.

bi-nerv′ate (bī-nûr′vāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *nervate.*] Two-nerved.

bing (bĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bingr*, Sw. *binge.*] **1.** A heap or pile, as of ore, stones, earth, grain, wood. *Obs.* or *Dial.* "Potato *bings.*" *Burns.* "A *bing* of corn." *Surrey.*
2. **a** *Mining.* (1) Eight hundredweight of lead ore. (2) The best quality of lead ore. *Eng.* **b** The kiln of a smelter. *Obs.*
3. = BIN, a receptacle. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

bin′na-cle (bĭn′ȧ-k'l), *n.* [For earlier *bittacle*, corrupted (perh. by influence of *bin*) fr. Pg. *bitacola* binnacle, fr. L. *habitaculum* dwelling place, fr. *habitare* to dwell. See HABIT.] *Naut.* A case, box, or stand containing a ship's compass, and a lamp for use at night.

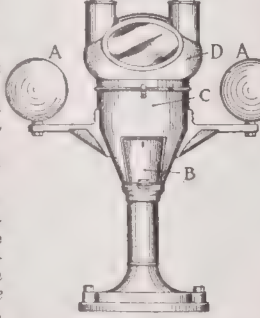

Binnacle. *A A* Quadrantal Spheres; *B* Magnet Chamber; *C* Compass Chamber; *D* Hood; *E E* Lamps.

bin′na-cle, bin′o-cle (bĭn′ŏ-k'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *binnen* within, inner, and *kil* channel (see KILL).] A subdivision of the main stream of a river, as a mill pond, a mill race, or a secondary channel. *Local, U. S.*

bin′ny (bĭn′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BINNIES (-ĭz). A large barbel (*Barbus bynni*), of the Nile. It is esteemed for food.

bin′o-cle (bĭn′ŏ-k'l), *n.* [F. *binocle*; L. *bini* two at a time + *oculus* eye.] *Optics.* A binocular telescope; a double-barreled field glass or an opera glass.

bin-oc′u-lar (bĭn-ŏk′ū-lȧr; bī-nŏk′-; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *binoculaire*. See BINOCLE.] **1.** Having two eyes. *Obs.*
2. Pertaining to both eyes; employing both eyes at once; as, *binocular* vision. Also, adapted to the use of both eyes; as, a *binocular* microscope or telescope.

binocular parallax, the apparent difference in position of an object as seen separately by one eye, and then by the other, the head remaining unmoved. It is the same as the angle (sometimes called the *optic angle*) between the optic axes of the two eyes when directed to the same point.

— **bin-oc′u-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **bin-oc′u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

bin-oc′u-lar, *n.* A binocular glass, whether opera glass, telescope, or microscope.

bi-nod′al (bī-nōd′ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *nodal.*] Consisting of, or having, two nodes; as, a *binodal* stem of a plant; a *binodal* quartic, a curve of the fourth order with two double points.

bi′node′ (bī′nōd′), *n.* [*bi-* + *node.*] *Math.* A point on a surface at which there are two tangent planes.

bi-no′mi-al (bī-nō′mĭ-ăl), *a.* Consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials; as, a *binomial* root.

binomial coefficient, the coefficient of any term resulting from the expansion of the binomial $(x+y)^n$. — **b. equation**, *Math.*, an equation having two terms, as $ax^m = by^n$. — **b. nomenclature**, *Biol.*, the system of nomenclature in which each species receives two names, the first being that of the genus to which it belongs, the second that of the species itself. This system, which is now the accepted one for animals and plants, was first standardized by Linnæus, though binary names had been used occasionally by pre-Linnæan writers. Also called *binary nomenclature*. See NOMENCLATURE. — **b. theorem**, *Alg.*, the theorem propounded by Sir Isaac Newton by means of which a binomial may be raised to any power without performing the multiplications. According to it,

$$(x+y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{1\,.\,2}x^{n-2}y^2 + \frac{n(n-1)\,(n-2)}{1\,.\,2\,.\,3}x^{n-3}y^3 + \;.\;.\;.$$

The development, when convergent, is valid for any value of n.

bi-no′mi-al, *n.* [L. *bi-* + *nomen* name: cf. F. *binôme*, LL. *binomius* (or fr. *bi-* + Gr. νομή distribution?). Cf. MONOMIAL.] **1.** *Alg.* An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (−), as $a+b$ or $7-3$.
2. *Biol.* A name consisting of two terms, as *Ranunculus acris*. See BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE.

bi-no′mi-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Biol.* The theory or use of the binomial system of nomenclature. See under BINOMIAL.

bi-nor′mal (bī-nôr′măl), *n.* *Math.* With relation to a twisted curve, the normal perpendicular to the osculating plane.

bin-ox′a-late (bĭn-ŏk′sȧ-lāt; bī-nŏk′-), *n.* [*bin-* + *oxalate.*] *Chem.* An acid oxalate formed from oxalic acid by the replacement of half the acid hydrogen; as, potassium *binoxalate*, KHC_2O_4.

bi-nu′cle-ar (bī-nū′klē-ȧr) } *a.* [*bi-* + *nuclear*, *nucleate.*]
bi-nu′cle-ate (-nū′klē-āt) } Having two nuclei.
bi-nu′cle-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) }

bi′o- (bī′ō-). A combining form from Greek βίος, *life*, used to indicate *relation to*, or *connection with*, *life*, *vital phenomena*, or *living organisms*; as, bioblast, biodynamics, etc.

bi′o-blast (bī′ō-blăst), *n.* [*bio-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* **a** A biophore. *Beale.* **b** A bioplast; a cell. *Obs.* — **bi′o-blas′tic** (-blăs′tĭk), *a.* *Obs.*

bi-oc′el-late (bī-ŏs′ĕ-lāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *ocellate.*] Having two ocelli.

bi′o-chem′is-try (bī′ō-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *chemistry.*] The chemistry of living organisms; biological chemistry. — **bi′o-chem′ic** (kĕm′ĭk), **bi′o-chem′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **bi′o-chem′ist**, *n.*

bi′o-dy-nam′ics (bī′ō-dī-năm′ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* [*bio-* + *dynamics.*] The branch of physiology which treats of the active vital phenomena of organisms; — opposed to *biostatics*. — **bi′o-dy-nam′ic** (-ĭk), **bi′o-dy-nam′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

bi′o-gen (bī′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*bio-* + *-gen.*] *Biol.* **a** The supposed ultimate protoplasmic unit of which cells are built up. See BIOPHORE. **b** The substance of the supposed spiritual body.

bi′o-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs) } *n.* [*bio-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.*
bi-og′e-ny (bī-ŏj′ē-nĭ) } **a** The doctrine that the genesis or production of living organisms can take place only through the agency of living germs or parents; — opposed to *abiogenesis*. **b** The history of the evolution of organisms. See ONTOGENY, PHYLOGENY. — **bi′o-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), **bi′o-ge-net′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **bi′o-ge-net′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bi′o-ge-og′ra-phy (-jē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *geography.*] The branch of biology which deals with the geographical distribution of animals and plants. It includes both zoögeography and phytogeography. — **bi′o-ge′o-graph′ic** (-jē′ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **bi′o-ge′o-graph′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

bi′o-graph (bī′ō-grȧf), *n.* [*bio-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An animated picture machine for screen projection; a cinematograph.
2. [Cf. BIOGRAPHY.] A biographical sketch. *Rare.*

bi-og′ra-pher (bī-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who writes biography.

bi′o-graph′ic (bī′ō-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to biog-
bi′o-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } raphy; containing biography. — **bi′o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bi-og′ra-phy (bī-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. βιο-

‖ **bin-bash′i** (bĭn-băsh′ĭ), *n.* [Turk., prop., chief of a thousand.] *Mil.* A major in the Turkish army.
binc. † BINK.
binde, **binden**. † BIND.
bind′ed. Obs. p. p. of BIND.
binding guide. *Sewing Machines.* A binder.
bind′ing-ly, *adv.* of BINDING.
bind′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bind′with (bīnd′wĭth′), *n.* The *Clematis vitalba*.
bind′wood′, *n.* The English ivy. *Scot.*
Bin′e-a (bĭn′ē-ȧ; bĭ′nē-ȧ). *Bib.*
bineme. † BENEME.
bineothe, **bineth**. † BENEATH.
bine′weed. Var. of BINDWEED.
bing, *v. i.* To go. *Obs. Slang.*
binge (bĭnj), *v. i.* [Perh. fr. *bend* influenced by *cringe.*] To bow low; to cringe. *Scot.* — *n.* A low or servile obeisance. *Scot.*
bin′gey, **bin′gy** (bĭn′jĭ), *n.* [Native name.] Stomach; belly. *Australia.*
Bing′ley ter′ri-er (bĭng′lĭ). [From *Bingley*, town in Yorkshire, England.] = AIREDALE TERRIER. *Obs.* [*Slang.*]
bin′go (bĭŋ′gō), *n.* Brandy.
bing′y (bĭng′ĭ), *a.* Beginning to sour, as milk. *Dial. Eng.*
bingy. Var. of BINGEY.
binime. † BENIM.
bin-i′o-dide, *n.* [*bin-* + *iodide.*] = DIIODIDE.
bink, *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A bench; also, a shelf; esp., a rack for holding dishes.
bin′key (bĭŋ′kĭ), *n.* [Native name.] The bottlebrush tree of Australia.
bin′na (bĭn′ȧ), *v.* Be not. *Scot.*
bin′na-cl. Binnacle. *Ref. Sp.*
binnacle list. A sick list posted at or near the binnacle for the use of the officer of the deck. *U. S. Navy.*
bin′na-guy this′tle (bĭn′ȧ-gī). The prickly poppy. *Australia.*
binne. Obs. or dial. var. of BIN.
bin′nick. Var. of BENNICK.
bin′nite (bĭn′īt), *n.* [From the *Binnenthal*, Switzerland.] *Min.* A steel-gray to iron-black mineral compound of copper, arsenic, and sulphur. Sp. gr., 4.48.
bin′nogue (bĭn′nōg), *n.* [Ir. *beannōg.*] A headdress formerly worn by Irish peasant women.
Bin′nu-i (bĭn′ū-ī; -ū′ī). *Bib.*
bin′o-chle, **bin′o-cle** (bĭn′ō-k'l). Var. of PINOCHLE.
bin′o-cl. Binocle. *Ref. Sp.*
bin′o-cle. Var. of BINNACLE, a stream. *New York.*
bin-oc′u-late (bĭn-ŏk′ū-lāt; bī-nŏk′-), *a.* Having two eyes. *R.*
bi-nod′ose (bī-nōd′ōs), **bi-nod′ous** (-ŭs), *a.* See BI-.
binom. Obs. pret. of BENIM.
binomen. † BENUMB.
bi-nom′i-nal, *a.* Binomial.
bi-nom′i-nat′ed (bī-nŏm′ĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Bearing two names. *R.*
bi-nom′i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Binominated. *Rare.*
bin-ot′ic (bĭn-ŏt′ĭk; bī-nŏt′-), *a.* [*bin-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] = BINAURAL.
bi-not′o-nous (bī-nŏt′ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *bini* two at a time + *tonus*, fr. Gr. τόνος, tone.] Consisting of two notes; as, a *binotonous* cry.
bi′nous (bī′nŭs), *a.* = BINATE.
bin-ox′ide (bĭn-ŏk′sīd; bī-nŏk′-; -sĭd; 184), *n.* [*bin-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* A dioxide.
bin′tu-rong (bĭn′tū-rŏng), *n.* An Asiatic prehensile-tailed civet (*Arctictis binturong*). [nucleoli.]
bi-nu′cle-o-late, *a.* Having two
binumen. Obs. p. p. of BENIM.
bin′wood′. Var. of BINDWOOD.
bi′o-bib′li-o-graph′i-cal, *a.* Dealing with an author's biography and writings.
bi′o-cen′tric, *a.* [illegible] Cen[illegible] a ce[illegible]
bi′o-[illegible]
bi′o-[illegible] Bioc[illegible]y.
bi′od (bī′ŏd; -ōd), *n.* [*bio-* + *od.*] See OD.
biofte. † BIHOFTHE. [raphy.]
biog. *Abbr.* Biographical; biog-
bi′o-gen′e-sist (bī′ō-jĕn′ē-sĭst), *n.* *Biol.* A biogenist.
bi-og′e-nist (bī-ŏj′ē-nĭst), *n.* One who believes in biogenesis.
bi-og′e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [*bio-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Growing on living organisms, as many bacteria.
bi′og-no′sis (bī′ŏg-nō′sĭs), *n.* [*bio-* + Gr. γνῶσις investigation.] *Biol.* The investigation of life. [*Sp.*]
bi-og′ra-fer. Biographer. *Ref.*
bi-og′ra-fy. Biography. *Ref. Sp.*
bi-og′ra-phist (bī-ŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A biographer.
bi-og′ra-phize, *v. t.* To write a biography of.

γραφία; βίος life + γράφειν to write. See GRAPHIC.] **1.** The written history of a person's life.
2. Biographical writings in general, esp. such writings considered as a species of composition.
3. The life history of any living being.
bi′o-log′i-cal (bī′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or relating to biology. — **bi′o-log′ic** (bī′ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* — **bi′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
bi-ol′o-gist (bī-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* A student of biology; one versed in the science of biology.
bi-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *biologie.*] The science of life; the branch of knowledge which treats of organisms. In its broadest sense it includes zoölogy, botany, physiology, anatomy, cytology, embryology (see these terms), and allied sciences, but in common usage it implies the study of the principles of widest application to the origin, development, structure, functions, and distribution of plants and animals, and the more generally occurring phenomena accompanying their life, growth, and reproduction. (Cf. SCIENCE.) Among the important and now accepted principles of biology are the cell theory, the doctrine of evolution, belief in the accompaniment of all vital processes by chemical change or metabolism, — the old theories of spontaneous generation, and of the separate creation of species, having been abandoned. See CELL, EVOLUTION, ABIOGENESIS, METABOLISM.
bi′o-mag′net-ism (bī′ō-măg′nĕt-ĭz′m), *n.* [*bio-* + *magnetism.*] Animal magnetism. — **-mag-net′ic** (-măg-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*
bi-om′e-try (bī-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *-metry.*] **1.** Calculation of the probable duration of human life.
2. *Biol.* The statistical study of variation.
— **bi′o-met′ric** (bī′ō-mĕt′rĭk), **-ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **bi-om′e-tri′cian** (bī-ŏm′ē-trĭsh′ăn), *n.*
bi′on (bī′ŏn), *n.* [Gr. βιῶν living, p. pr. of βιοῦν to live.] *Biol.* The physiological individual, characterized by definiteness and independence of function, in distinction from the morphological individual, or *morphon.*
bi′o-nom′ic (bī′ō-nŏm′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to bionomics or
bi′o-nom′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } bionomy. — **-nom′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
bionomic forces, external forces (that is, other than vital forces) which influence the development of life.
bi′o-nom′ics (-nŏm′ĭks), *n.* [*bio-* + *-nomics* as in eco*nomics.*] The branch of biology which deals with the relations of organisms to their environment; ecology.
bi-on′o-mist (bī-ŏn′ō-mĭst), *n.* A student of bionomics.
bi-oph′a-gous (bī-ŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*bio-* + *-phagous.*] *Biol.* **a** Deriving sustenance from living organisms; as, a *biophagous* plant. **b** Parasitic. *Rare.* — **bi-oph′a-gism** (-jĭz′m), *n.*
bi′o-phore, **bi′o-phor** (bī′ō-fōr), *n.* [*bio-* + *-phore.*] *Biol.* The smallest body of matter capable of life; the hypothetical ultimate supramolecular vital unit. *Weismann.* The *biophore* is more or less nearly equivalent to *bioblast* (Altmann), *pangen* (De Vries), *plasome* (Wiesner), and *biogen* (Verworn). Biophores are conceived of by Weismann to be successively aggregated into larger groups called: **a** *Determinants*, still beyond the limits of microscopical vision; **b** *Ids*, identified with the visible granules of chromatin; and **c** *Idants*, or chromosomes.
bi′o-pho′to-phone (-phō′tō-fōn), *n.* [*bio-* + *photo-* + *-phone.*] An instrument combining a cinematograph and a phonograph so that the moving figures on the screen are accompanied by the appropriate sounds.
bi′o-plasm (bī′ō-plăz′m), *n.* [*bio-* + *plasm.*] *Biol.* Protoplasm in a living, forming, or germinal state. *Beale.* — **bi′o-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*
bi′o-plast (-plăst), *n.* [*bio-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A tiny mass of bioplasm, in itself a living unit and having formative power. Nearly or exactly equivalent to CELL, 8. *Obs.*
bi′o-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Bioplasmic.
bi′o-psy′chic (bī′ō-sī′kĭk) } *a.* [*bio-* + *psychic*, *-cal.*] Per-
bi′o-psy′chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } taining to psychical phenomena in their relation to the living organism or to the general phenomena of life.
bi′or′gan (bī′ôr′găn), *n.* [*bio-* + *organ.*] *Biol.* A physiological organ as distinguished from a morphological organ or *idorgan.*
bi′o-scope (bī′ō-skōp), *n.* [*bio-* + *-scope.*] **1.** A view of life; that which gives such a view. *Oxf. E. D.*

> Bagman's *Bioscope*: Various Views of Men and Manners. [*Book Title.*] *W. Bayley* (1824).

2. An animated picture machine for screen projection; a cinematograph (which see).
bi′o-stat′ics (-stăt′ĭks), *n.* [*bio-* + *statics.*] *Biol.* The study of the structure of organisms in relation to their functions; — opposed to *biodynamics.* — **bi′o-stat′ic**, **bi′o-stat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
bi-o′ta (bī-ō′tȧ), *n.* [NL. See BIOTIC.] *Biol.* The animal and plant life of a region.
bi-ot′ic (bī-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. βιωτικός pert. to life.] *Biol.* Relating to life; as, the *biotic* principle.
bi′o-tite (bī′ō-tīt), *n.* [After J. B. *Biot*, French naturalist.] *Min.* A species of mica, generally black or dark green, forming a common constituent of crystalline rocks. It is a silicate of iron, magnesium, potassium, and aluminium. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 2.7–3.1. See MICA. — **bi′o-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*
bi-pal′mate (bī-păl′māt), *a.* [*bi-* + *palmate.*] *Bot.* Palmate with the segments again palmate.
bip′a-rous (bĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a* [*bi-* + *-parous.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Bringing forth two young at a birth.
2. *Bot.* Having two branches or axes; — said of a cyme.
bi-par′ti-ble (bī-pär′tĭ-b′l), *a.* [See BIPARTITE.] Capable of being divided into two parts.
bi-par′ti-ent (-tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *bipartiens*, p. pr. of *bipartire.*] Dividing into two parts. — *n.* A number that divides another into two equal parts without a remainder.
bi-par′tile (bī-pär′tĭl; -tīl; 182), *a.* Divisible into two parts.
bi-par′tite (-tīt; 277), *a.* [L. *bipartitus*, p. p. of *bipartire*; *bi-* + *partire.* See PARTITE.] **1.** Being in two parts; having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party; shared by two; as, a *bipartite* treaty.
2. Divided into two parts almost to the base, as a leaf; consisting of two parts or subdivisions.
3. *Math.* Having all its real points comprised in two distinct continuous series of points.
bipartite curve, *Math.*, a curve of two parts not continuous with each other. — **b. number.** See PARTITION OF NUMBERS.
bi′par-ti′tion (bī′pär-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Act of dividing, or state of being divided, into two parts, or two correspondent parts.
bi′ped (bī′pĕd), *n.* [L. *bipes*; *bi-* + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]
1. A two-footed animal, as man.
2. *Vet.* Any two of the legs of a horse or other quadruped. The two fore legs constitute the **anterior biped**; the two legs of one side a **lateral biped**; a fore leg and the opposite hind leg a **diagonal biped.**
bi′ped, *a.* Two-footed.

> By which the man, when heavenly life was ceased,
> Became a helpless, naked, *biped* beast. *Byrom.*

bi′pe-dal (bī′pē-dăl; bĭp′ē-; 277), *a.* [L. *bipedalis.* See BIPED, *n.*] **1.** Having two feet; biped.
2. Of or pertaining to a biped.
bi-pet′al-ous (bī-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*bi-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having two petals.
bi′pin-na′ri-a (bī′pĭ-nā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *bi-* + L. *pinna* feather.] *Zoöl.* A bilaterally symmetrical, free-swimming larval stage of certain starfishes. It swims by the motion of cilia borne on cells arranged in rings or bands.
bi-pin′nate (bī-pĭn′āt) } *a.* [*bi-* + *pinnate.*] Doubly pin-
bi-pin′nat-ed (-nāt-ĕd) } nate. Cf. BIPINNATISECT.
bi′pin-nat′i-fid (bī′pĭ-năt′ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*bi-* + *pinnatifid.*] *Bot.* Pinnatifid with the segments or divisions also pinnatifid.

Bipinnate Leaf.

bi′pin-nat′i-part′ed (-pär′tĕd) } *a.* [*bi-*
bi′pin-nat′i-par′tite (-pär′tīt) } + *pinnatiparted*, *-partite.*] *Bot.* Twice pinnately parted; — differing from *bipinnatifid* in having the divisions extending nearly to the midrib.
bi′pin-nat′i-sect (-năt′ĭ-sĕkt) } *a.* [*bi-*
bi′pin-nat′i-sect′ed (-sĕk′tĕd) } + *pinnatisect.*] *Bot.* Twice pinnately cut or divided; — differing from *bipinnatiparted* in having the divisions extending to the midrib, but sessile. The next degree of differentiation, when the segments are stalked or otherwise wholly distinct, is known as *bipinnate.*
bi-pla′nar (bī-plā′nȧr), *a.* Lying in two planes.
biplanar point of a surface, *Math.*, a double point at which the proper cone of tangent lines degenerates into two intersecting planes. See CONICAL POINT.
bi′plane (bī′plān), *n.* [*bi-* + *plane.*] An aëroplane having two main supporting planes, in typical forms one above the other.
bi-plo′sion (bī-plō′zhŭn), *n.* [*bi-* + ex*plosion*, im*plosion.*] *Phon.* The combined effect produced by the implosion and subsequent explosive release of the breath in the formation of a stop. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 56. *Lloyd.* — **bi-plo′sive** (-sĭv), *a.* & *n.*
bi-po′lar (bī-pō′lȧr), *a.* Having two poles; as, a *bipolar* dynamo; — in anatomy said esp. of cells running out into a process at each end. — **bi′po-lar′i-ty** (bī′pō-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
Bi′pont (bī′pŏnt), **Bi-pon′tine** (bī-pŏn′tĭn), *a.* *Bibliog.* Relating to Zweibrücken, or Deuxponts (Lat. *Bipontium*), in Bavaria; — said of certain editions of the classics, the first of which were printed at Zweibrücken, and the last at Strassburg, in the latter part of the 18th century.
bi′prism (bī′prĭz′m), *n.* [*bi-* + *prism.*] **a** A prism whose refracting angle is very nearly 180 degrees. **b** A combination of two short rectangular glass prisms cemented together at their diagonal faces so as to form a cube; — called also *optical cube.* It is used in one form of photometer.
bi-punc′tal (bī-pŭŋk′tăl), *a.* Having, or pert. to, two points.
bipunctal coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*
bi-pyr′a-mid (-pĭr′ȧ-mĭd), *n.* A bipyramidal form or crystal.
bi′py-ram′i-dal (bī′pĭ-răm′ĭ-dăl), *a.* Consisting of two pyramids placed base to base; having a pyramid at each of the extremities of a prism, as in quartz crystals.
bi′quad-ran′tal (bī′kwŏd-răn′tăl), *a.* *Math.* Of or pertaining to two quadrants.
biquadrantal versor, a versor that turns all points in space about a given axis through two right angles.
bi-quad′rate (bī-kwŏd′rāt), *n.* [*bi-* + *quadrate.*] *Math.* The fourth power, or the square of the square. Thus $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 16 = 256$, the *biquadrate* of 4.
bi′quad-rat′ic (bī′kwŏd-răt′ĭk), *a.* [*bi-* + *quadratic.*] *Math.* Of or pertaining to the biquadrate, or fourth power.
biquadratic equation, *Alg.*, an equation of the fourth degree, or an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the fourth. — **b. root**, the square root of the square root; fourth root; as, 3 is the *biquadratic* root of 81. — **b. transformation**, *Math.*, a transformation by aid of which the variables of one system are represented as biquadratic functions of the variables of a second system.
bi′quad-rat′ic, *n.* *Math.* **a** A biquadrate. **b** A biquadratic equation.
bi′quartz (bī′kwôrts), *n.* [*bi-* + *quartz.*] *Min.* A quartz plate of two sections which turn the plane of polarization in opposite directions. It is used with a polariscope.
bi′qua-ter′ni-on (bī′kwȧ-tûr′nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [*bi-* + *quaternion.*] *Math.* **a** A quantity of the form $p + q\sqrt{-1}$, in which p and q denote quaternions. **b** A quaternion, $w + xi + yj + zk$, in which w, x, y, and z are complex numbers.
bi-quin′tile (bī-kwĭn′tĭl; -tīl; 182), *n.* [*bi-* + *quintile.*] *Astrol.* An aspect of the planets when their positions are twice the fifth part of a great circle apart, that is, at an angle of 144 degrees.
bi-ra′di-ate (bī-rā′dĭ-āt) } *a.* [*bi-* + *radiate.*] Having two
bi-ra′di-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) } rays.
bi-ra′mous (bī-rā′mŭs), *a.* [*bi-* + *ramous.*] Having, or consisting of, two branches.
bi-ra′tion-al (bī-răsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* *Math.* Pertaining to or designating a transformation in which each set of variables is expressed rationally through the other set.
birch (bûrch), *n.*; *pl.* BIRCHES (bûr′chĕz; -chĭz). [ME. *birche*, *birk*, AS. *birce*, *bierce*, *beorc*; akin to Icel. *björk*, Sw. *björk*, Dan. *birk*, D. *berk*, OHG. *piricha*, MHG. *birche*, *birke*, G. *birke*, Russ. *bereza*, Pol. *brzoza*, Serv. *breza*, Skr. *bhūrja.*] **1.** **a** Any tree of the genus *Betula*, the species often being indicated by an adjective, as *white birch*, *river birch*, etc. Birches are valuable timber trees, most of them having a hard close-grained wood which takes a fine polish. The smooth outer bark of the sweet or cherry birch is spicy and aromatic. That of the white birch of Europe is used for tanning; that of the paper birch splits into thin plates having a good writing or drawing surface. Several varieties of the native species are cultivated for ornament. See BETULA; also PAPER BIRCH, WHITE BIRCH, RIVER BIRCH, YELLOW BIRCH, SWEET BIRCH. **b** In Australia, the piripiri. **c** In New Zealand, any of various trees considered to resemble true birches. The name *birch* (qualified by various adjectives, — *white*, *black*, *red*, *silver*, etc.) is given to the native beeches (*Fagus*) and to many small-leaved forest trees.
2. The wood or timber of the birch.
3. A birch twig or birch twigs, used for flogging. The tough twigs of the common European birch (*B. alba*) were formerly much used for rods in schools. They were also made into brooms.

> The threatening twigs of *birch.* *Shak.*

4. A birch-bark canoe.
birch of Jamaica. See JAMAICA BIRCH.
birch, *a.* Of or pertaining to the birch; birchen.
birch, *v. t.*; BIRCHED (bûrcht); BIRCH′ING. To whip with a birch rod or twig; to flog.
birch′en (bûr′ch′n), *a.* Of or relating to birch. *Scott.*
birch′ing, *vb. n.* **1.** A whipping with a birch; a flogging.
2. The cutting and hauling of birch timber. *U. S.*
birch oil. **a** An oil obtained by dry distillation of the bark of the European white birch, used in the manufacture of Russia leather (to which it gives the characteristic odor), and sometimes in medicine. **b** An essential oil from the cherry birch. It consists almost entirely of methyl salicylate, and is used as a substitute for oil of wintergreen.
birch wine. Wine made of the spring sap of the birch.
bird (bûrd), *n.* [ME. *brid*, *bred*, *bird*, young bird, bird, AS. *bridd* young bird.] **1.** The young of any animal; as: **a** The young of a feathered vertebrate (a bird in sense 2), as a chick, eaglet, duckling; a nestling. *Obs. or Dial.* [In the oldest preserved instances of its use *bird* has this sense.]

> As that ungentle gull, the cuckoo's *bird*,
> Useth the sparrow. *Shak.*

b The young of mammals, reptiles, fishes, insects. "A serpent . . . brought forth his *birds* there." *Gesta Romanorum.* *Obs.* **c** The human young; a youngster. *Obs.*, except in the specific sense of girl or maiden (early confused with BURD, and perhaps with BRIDE), which has come to be understood as fig. or as a term of endearment.

> His bastard *birds* bear some witness. *John Knox.*

2. Any member of a class of warm-blooded vertebrates, distinguished from all other animals by the body being more or less completely covered with feathers. Birds are the most highly developed animals excepting the Mammalia. They are descended from the reptiles, which they resemble anatomically, and with which they form the group Sauropsida (see SAUROPSIDA). They have a four-chambered heart and fully separated pulmonary and systemic blood circulations, and one aortic arch (the right). They are oviparous, laying very large eggs with a hard chalky shell. The fore limbs are modified into wings (sometimes rudimentary), fitted for

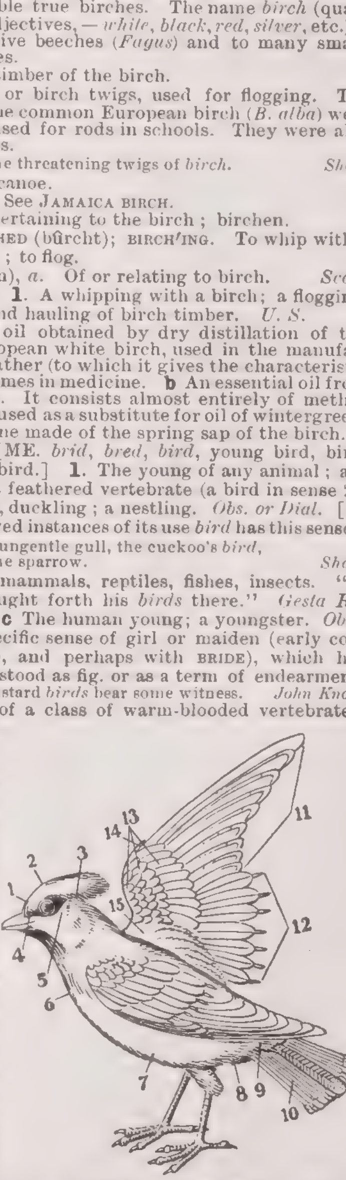

Bird (Waxwing). 1 Forehead; 2 Crown; 3 Occipital Region; 4 Lore; 5 Auricular Region; 6 Breast; 7–8 Abdomen; 9 Crissum (Under Tail Coverts); 10 Tail (Rectrices); 11 Primaries; 12 Secondaries; 13 Upper Wing Coverts; 14 Alula or Bastard Wing; 15 Scapulars.

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biol. *Abbr.* Biological; biology.
bi-ol′o-gize (bī-ŏl′ō-jīz), *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To hypnotize. *Obs.* **2.** To pursue biological investigations; to treat biologically.
biological geography. See GEOGRAPHY.
bi-ol′y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*bio-* + *-lysis.*] *Biol.* The destruction of life. — **bi′o-lyt′ic** (bī′ō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
bi′o-met′rics (-mĕt′rĭks), *n.* Biometry. — **bi′o-met′ri-cist** (bī′ō-mĕt′rĭ-sĭst), *n.*
bi′on-er′gy (bī′ŏn-ûr′jĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + Gr. ἐνέργεια energy.] Vital force.
bi-on′o-my (bī-ŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *-nomy.*] **1.** Physiology. **2.** = BIONOMICS.
bi-oph′i-lism (bī-ŏf′ĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* [*bio-* + *-phil* + *-ism.*] Belief [illegible] the rights of animals. — **bi-oph**[illegible]**i-list**, *n.*
bi′o-phys′ics, *n.* [See BI[illegible]] The physics of living organisms.
bi′o-phys′i-og′ra-phy, *n.* *Biol.* Descriptive zoölogy and botany.
bi′o-phyte, *n.* [*bio-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A biophagous plant.
bi-o′ral, *a.* See BI-.
bi-or′bit-al, *a.* See BI-.
bi-or′di-nal, *a.* [*bi-* + *ordinal.*] *Math.* Of the second order. — **bi-or′di-nal**, *n.* *Rare.*
bi′os (bī′ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βίος life.] *Biol.* Animal and plant life; organic nature.
bi-os′co-py (bī-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of the body to determine whether life is present or not.
bi′ose (bī′ōs), *n.* [*bi-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* a [illegible]IDE. **b** A [illegible] nding to a dihydric alcohol.
bi-o′sis (bī-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. [illegible], fr. βίος life.] Vitality; life.
bi′o-sta-tis′tics, *n.* [*bio-* + *statistics.*] Vital statistics.
bi′o-tax′y (bī′ō-tăk′sĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *-taxy.*] *Biol.* Taxonomy.
bio′te (byō′tā), *n.* The acorn of *Quercus emoryi.* *West. U. S.*
bi-ot′i-cal, *a.* Biotic.
bi-ot′ics (bī-ŏt′ĭks), *n.* The science of vital activities.
bi′o-tome, *n.* [*bio-* + *-tome.*] *Zoöl.* Any of the stages in the life of certain animals, esp. intestinal worms, that undergo metamorphosis.
bi-ot′o-my (bī-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* = VIVISECTION.
bi-o′vu-late, *a.* See BI-.
bi-pa′le-o-late, *a.* *Bot.* Having two paleolæ.
bi-par′a-sit′ic, *a.* *Biol.* Parasitic upon or in a parasite.
bi′pa-ri′e-tal, *a.* *Craniol.* Joining the two parietal eminences.
bi-part′ed, *a.* = BIPARTITE.
bi-par′ti-san, *a.* [*bi-* + *partisan.*] Representing, or composed of members of, two parties.
bi-par′tite-ly, *adv.* of BIPARTITE. See -LY.
bi-pas′chal, *a.* [*bi-* + *paschal.*] *Theol.* Including two passover feasts; — applied to a theory that limits Christ's public ministry to a little over a year.
bipath. ✝ BYPATH.
bi-pec′ti-nate (bī-pĕk′tĭ-nāt), **bi-pec′ti-nat′ed** (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* [*bi-* + *pectinate.*] *Biol.* Having two margins toothed like a comb.
bi′pe-dal′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being two-footed.
bi-pel′tate, *a.* Having a shell or covering like a double shield or two shields. [See BI-.]
bi-pen′nate, **bi-pen′nat-ed**, *a.*
bi-pen′ni-form, *a.* *Anat.* Resembling a feather barbed on both sides; — of certain muscles, from the arrangement of their fibers.
bi-pen′nis (bī-pĕn′ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PENNES (-ēz). [L.] *Antiq.* A double-bladed ax.
bi-pen′nu-la, *n.* [*bi-* + L. *pennula* a little wing.] The garden burnet.
bi-per′fo-rate, *a.* See BI-.
bi′phase′, *a.* *Elec.* Two-phase.
bi-phe′nyl, *n.* *Chem.* Diphenyl.
bi-pil′ien, *v. t.* To peel. *Obs.*
bi-pin′nate-ly, *adv.* of BIPINNATE. See -LY.
bip′li-cate (bĭp′lĭ-kāt; bī′plĭ-), *a.* Twice folded. — **bi-plic′i-ty** (bī-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
bi-po′rose (bī-pō′rōs; -pō-rōs′), **bi-po′rous** (-pō′rŭs), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *porus* pore.] Having two pores or openings.
bi′prong′, *n.* A fork with two prongs.
bi-punc′tate (bī-pŭŋk′tāt), *a.* See BI-.
bi-punc′tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a* Bipunctate.
bi-pu′pil-late, *a.* Designating an eyelike spot with two dots within it of a different color.
bi-quad′rate, *v. t.* *Math.* To raise to the fourth power. *Rare.*
bi-quar′ter-ly, *a.* Appearing twice every three months.
biquest. ✝ BEQUEST.
biquethen. ✝ BEQUEATH.
bir, *v. t.* [AS. *byrian*, *gebyrian.*] To pertain; behoove. *Obs.*
bir. Obs. or dial. var. of BIRR.
bi-ra′di-al, *a.* *Biol.* Both bilateral and radial in arrangement.
birall. ✝ BERYL.
bi-ra′mose (bī-rā′mōs; bī′rȧ-mōs′), *a.* Biramous.
bir′bine (bûr′bīn), Bearbine.
birch camphor. = BETULIN.
birch′leaf′ ma-hog′a-ny. A subspecies (*Cercocarpus parvifolius betuloides*) of mountain mahogany, with birchlike leaves.
bird. Var. of BURD.

C D E F G H I J K L M

flight (in flying birds) by means of feathers, instead of folds of skin or membranes, as in all other flying animals. Existing birds have the jaws or bill covered with a horny or leathery sheath, but no teeth; and in most cases the breast bone has a deep ridge or keel for the attachment of the pectoral muscles which move the wings. There are often extensive air cavities under the skin and in certain bones, which communicate with the lungs. The class AVES, which includes all birds, is divided into the following primary subdivisions:

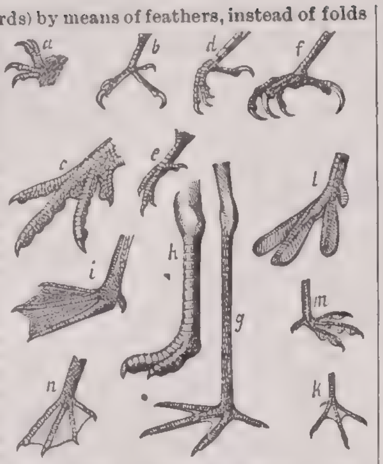

Feet of Birds. *a* Adhamant (Swift); *b* Scansorial or Zygodactyl (Cuckoo); *c* Rasorial (Fowl); *d* Insessorial (Finch); *e* Syndactyl (Kingfisher); *f* Raptorial (Hawk); *g* Grallatorial (Stork); *h* Cursorial (Ostrich); *i* Palmate (Duck); *k* Semipalmate (Sandpiper); *l*, *m* Lobate (Grebe and Coot); *n* Totipalmate (Pelican).

Subclass I. Archæornithes. Includes only the extinct *Archæopteryx*.
Subclass II. Neornithes.
Division A. Ratitæ. Birds with a keelless sternum, incapable of flight. Includes the ostriches, rheas, emu, cassowaries, the genus *Apteryx* and related extinct forms.
Division B. Odontolcæ. Extinct, toothed swimming birds, *Hesperornis* and related forms. Sternum keelless.
Division C. Carinatæ. Birds with a keeled sternum. Includes all living birds except the above-mentioned Ratitæ.

3. Specif., among sportsmen, a game bird.
4. A saucer of pottery or other material made to be thrown from a spring trap, and used as a substitute for a live bird in trap shooting; a clay pigeon.
5. A person or thing of peculiar character, whether in respect to excellence, oddity, incapacity, offensiveness, etc. (Cf. RARA AVIS.) *Colloq. or Slang.*

There we fell in with a *bird* in mahogany tops, and, as usual, Drysdale began chumming with him. He knew all about the fishing of the next three counties. I daresay he did. *T. Hughes.*

☞ *Bird* is used in many combinations, phrases, proverbs, and figurative senses, based originally upon real or supposed habits or characteristics of birds, as: in sense 5 above, in *jail bird*; in **bird-witted**, flighty, lacking the faculty of attention; **the bird in one's bosom**, one's secret or secret thought, one's conscience; **a bird of one's own brain**, one's own idea; "**a little bird tells me**," etc.

a bird in the hand, a present or possessed advantage or good. — **b. of freedom**, the bald eagle, which is represented on the coat of arms and coins of the United States. — **b. of Jove**, the eagle. — **b. of Juno**, the peacock. — **b. of Minerva**, the owl. — **b. of night**, the owl. *Shak.* — **b. of paradise**. **a** (1) Any of a number of very beautiful oscine birds of the family Paradiseidæ and subfamily Paradiseinæ, inhabiting New Guinea and the adjacent islands, notable for the brilliant colors, elegant plumes, and often remarkably developed tail feathers of the adult males. The females and young are without plumes and are plainly colored. Among the best-known and most beautiful species are: the **great emerald** (*Paradisea apoda*) and the **lesser emerald** (*P. minor*), which are killed in large numbers for their plumes for millinery purposes; the **red** (*P. sanguinea*); the **king** (*Cincinnurus regius*); the **superb** (*Lophorhina superba*); the **magnificent** (*Diphyllodes magnifica*); and the **six-shafted** (*Parotia sexpennis*). The subfamily Epimachinæ of the same family (Paradiseidæ) also includes beautiful species, as the **twelve-wired** (*Seleucides ignotus*), with six long recurved feathers on each side ending in slender filaments. (2) In New South Wales, the lyre bird; — so called by the early settlers. See LYRE BIRD. **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = APUS, 2. — **b.-of-paradise flower**, an ornamental musaceous plant (*Strelitzia reginæ*), often cultivated for its scapes of peculiarly shaped orange and purple flowers. See STRELITZIA. — **b. of passage**, a migratory bird. — **b. of prey**, any carnivorous bird of the groups Raptores and Striges, including the hawks, eagles, etc., and the owls. — **b. of Washington**, the American eagle. — **b. of wonder**, the phœnix. — **birds of a feather**, those of like character.

King Bird of Paradise (*Cincinnurus regius*). (⅛)

Birds of a feather flock together. *W. Thompson.*

— **my bird sings**, *Card Playing*, a variety of commerce.

bird (bûrd), *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds.

bird bolt. A short blunt bolt, or arrow, for killing birds without piercing them. Hence: Anything which smites without penetrating. *Shak.*

bird cactus. A succulent, cactuslike, euphorbiaceous shrub (*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*) of tropical America, cultivated for its bright red, oddly shaped inflorescences.

bird cage, *or* **bird′-cage′**, *n.* **1**. A cage for confining birds. **2**. *Sporting.* The paddock in which horses are generally saddled at a racecourse. *British.*

bird′call′ (bûrd′kôl′), *n.* The note or cry of a bird, or a sound made in imitation of it; also, any instrument, as a whistle, used in imitating a birdcall.

bird′catch′ing (-kăch′ĭng), *n.* Art, act, or occupation of catching birds. — **bird′catch′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

bird cherry. **a** A European cherry tree (*Prunus padus*) or its small black fruit. **b** A similar shrub or tree of the United States (*Prunus pennsylvanica*) or its fruit.

bird′-egg′ pea. A milk vetch (*Phaca longifolia*) of the western United States, having an ovoid inflated pod.

bird′-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Having eyes like those of a bird; hence, quick-sighted; catching a glance as one goes.

bird grape. A wild grape (*Vitis munsoniana*) of Florida and the Bahamas, closely related to the muscadine or bullace.

bird′ie (bûr′dĭ), *n.* A little bird; — a pet name. *Tennyson.*

bird′ing, *n.* Birdcatching or fowling. *Shak.*
birding piece, a fowling piece. *Shak.*

bird′lime′ (-līm′), *n.* [*bird* + *lime* viscous substance.] An extremely adhesive viscid substance, usually made from the bark of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), but also from other plants, as the European mistletoe, breadfruit, etc.; — so called because a twig smeared with it will hold small birds that light upon it. Hence: Anything that insnares.

O what a strong *birdlime* is a benefit! All generous birds are taken with it. *Caussin (tr.).*

bird′lime′, *v. t.* To smear with or as with birdlime; to catch with birdlime; to insnare.

bird louse. Any of numerous wingless insects of the order Mallophaga, mostly parasitic on birds, a few on mammals. Their mouths are adapted to biting, not sucking, as in true lice, and they feed on the hair or feathers of the host.

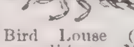
Bird Louse (*Lipeurus squalidus*). Much enlarged.

bird mite. Any of numerous small mites parasitic upon birds, esp. *Dermanyssus avium*, infesting cage birds, and *D. gallinæ*, infesting poultry; — called also *bird tick*.

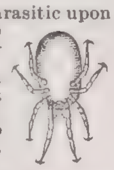
Bird Mite (*Dermanyssus avium*). Much enlarged.

bird pepper. A kind of capsicum (*Capsicum baccatum*), whose small, conical, coral-red fruit is among the most pungent of all red peppers.

bird plant. A Mexican campanulaceous herb (*Heterotoma lobelioides*) having yellow flowers, which suggest the form of a bird; — called also *canary-bird flower*.

bird's′-bill′ (bûrdz′-), *n.* A European fabaceous herb (*Trigonella ornithorhynchus*) having trifoliolate leaves and beak-shaped pods.

bird′seed′ (bûrd′sēd′), *n.* **1**. Canary seed, hemp, millet, or other small seed used for feeding cage birds.
2. The common groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*).

bird's eggs. **1**. The eggs of a bird.
2. (Better *bird's-eggs.*) Bladder campion. *Dial. Eng.*

bird's′-eye′ (bûrdz′ī′), *a.* **1**. Seen from above, a if by a flying bird; embraced at a glance; hence, general; not minute, or entering into details; as, a *bird's-eye* view.
2. Marked with spots resembling birds' eyes; as, *bird's-eye* diaper; *bird's-eye* maple.

bird's′-eye′, *n.* **1**. **a** A primrose (*Primula farinosa*) having pale lilac flowers with a yellow eye. **b** Any of numerous other plants having small, bright-colored flowers, as in England the germander speedwell, the pheasant's-eye, the herb Robert, etc., and in the western United States various species of *Gilia* and *Nemophila*.
2. A fine-cut smoking tobacco prepared from leaves from which the midribs have not been removed, thus leaving cuttings fancifully resembling the eyes of birds. *Eng.*

bird's-eye maple. A variety of the wood of the rock maple in which the wavy grain causes eyelike markings. It is prized for cabinet work. Also called *curly maple*.

bird's-eye rot. A disease of the grape caused by the parasitic fungus *Sphaceloma ampelinum*. See ANTHRACNOSE.

bird's′-foot′, **bird′-foot′**, *n.* Any of numerous plants having leaves or flowers resembling the foot of a bird; — commonly used attributively (see below). Specif., any plant of the genus *Ornithopus*, having bent and jointed pods.

bird's-foot fern. The European fern *Cheilanthes radiata*.

bird's-foot trefoil. **a** Any European plant of the genus *Lotus*, esp. *L. corniculatus*. It has clawlike pods. Also called *babies'-slippers*. **b** The related plant *Trigonella ornithopodioides*.

bird's-foot violet. A common violet (*Viola pedata*) of the eastern United States, with pedate leaves and large, pansylike, pale blue or purple flowers. The so-called *pansy violet* is a form of this species.

bird's nest, *or* **bird's′-nest′**, *n.* **1**. The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young.
2. *Cookery.* The edible bird's nest used in making soups. See *Illust.*, under EDIBLE.
3. *Naut.* Same as CROW'S NEST.
4. **a** The wild carrot; — from its concave fruiting umbels. **b** Any of several other plants in which there is a resemblance to a bird's nest; — commonly used attributively, as in *bird's-nest* cactus, *bird's-nest* fern, etc. (See below.)
5. A bird's-nest pudding.
bird's nest of the cerebellum, *Anat.*, either of the two fossæ each side of the uvula, in which the amygdalæ lie.

bird's′-nest′, *v. i.* To hunt for, or take, birds' nests or their contents. — **bird's′-nest′ing**, *n.*

bird's-nest cactus. Nipple cactus (*Cactus missouriensis*).

bird's-nest fern. The Australian fern *Asplenium nidus*, the fronds of which form a large nestlike tuft.

bird's-nest fungus. Any fungus of the order Nidulariales, in which the sporiferous cavities resemble small nests. See NIDULARIA, *Illust.*

bird's-nest moss. A Mexican species of *Selaginella* (*S. lepidophylla*) possessing strong hygroscopic properties. When dry it curls into a tight ball, but when moistened thoroughly the fronds expand and turn green.

bird's-nest orchis. A European orchid (*Neottia nidus-avis*) having closely matted roots.

bird's-nest plant. **a** Indian pipe. **b** = BIRD'S NEST, 4 **a**.

bird's-nest pudding. **a** A baked batter pudding containing apples or similar fruit. **b** A jelly containing egg-shaped molds of cornstarch, custard, or blancmange.

bird tick. **a** Any of certain dipterous insects of the family Hippoboscidæ (which see) parasitic on birds. **b** = BIRD MITE.

Bird Tick (*Olfersia americana*). × 2.

bird′-wit′ted, *a.* Flighty; not having the faculty of sustained attention. *Bacon.*

bi′re-frin′gent (bī′rē-frĭn′jĕnt), *a.* [*bi-* + *refringent.*] *Optics.* Having, or characterized by, the power of double refraction, which is said to be *high* or *low* according as the difference between the refractive indices is large or small. — **bi′re-frin′gence** (-jĕns), *n.*

bi′reme (bī′rēm), *n.* [L. *biremis*; *bi-* + *remus* oar.] A galley with two banks of oars, a common form of war vessels in the early classical period. See GALLEY, 2. — **bi′reme**, *a.*

bi-ret′ta (bĭ-rĕt′ȧ), *or* **ber-ret′ta** (bĕ-rĕt′ȧ), *n.* [It. *berretta*, fr. LL. *birretum*, *barretum*, a cap, dim. of L. *birrus*, *birrum*, a cloak to keep off rain, cf. Gr. πυρρός tawny, red: cf. Sp. *birreta*, Pg. *barrete*, and E. BARRET.] **1**. Lit., a cap.
2. A square cap with three or four projections above the crown, extending from the center outward, and usually with a tassel at the center. It is worn in the Roman Catholic Church by ecclesiastics in the choir and by priests approaching the altar at Mass. The Pope's *biretta* is white, a cardinal's scarlet, a bishop's purple. Those of other clerics are black. It is sometimes worn unofficially by clergymen of the Anglican Communion.

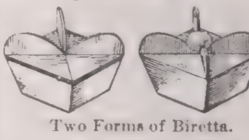
Two Forms of Biretta.

3. A similar cap worn by doctors of divinity, and formerly by Spanish ecclesiastics generally.

Bir-ke′ni-a (bûr-kē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Birkenhead* Burn, England, where found.] *Paleon.* A genus of ostracophores found in the Upper Silurian rocks. It has no cephalic armor and the body is covered with small, obliquely placed, vertically elongated scales. It is the type of a family, **Bir′ke-ni′i-dæ** (bûr′kē-nī′ĭ-dē), containing also a scaleless genus (*Lasanius*), and of an order, **A-nas′pi-da**.

birk′ie (bûr′kĭ), *n.* *Scot.* **1**. A lively, assertive, or mettlesome fellow; also, an assuming, "uppish" fellow. *Jocular.*
2. *Card Playing.* The children's game of cards also called *beggar-my-neighbor*.

birl (bûrl), *v. t. & i.* [Perh. imitative.] **1**. To revolve or cause to revolve; to spin, as a coin on a table. *Scot.*
2. To revolve or spin so as to make a whirring noise; hence, to make such a noise in any way. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

True Thomas played upon his harp,
That *birled* and brattled to his hand. *Kipling.*

birling the bawbee, clubbing for drink. *Scot.*

birl, **birle**, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *byrlian* to pour out.] To pour (beer or wine); to ply with drink; to drink; to carouse. *Obs. or Dial.* *Skelton.*

Men like Red Fox sitting *birling* the wine and oppressing the poor at home. *Stevenson*

bir′linn (bēr′lĭn), *or* **bir′ling** (-lĭng), *n.* [Gael. *biorlinn.*] A galley or large rowing vessel used about the Western Islands of Scotland.

Bir′ming-ham school (bûr′mĭng-ăm). A group of English economists (often called **Birmingham economists**) led by Thomas Attwood (1783–1856), who advocated the maintenance of high prices by inflation of the currency.

birn (bûrn), *n.* [G. *birne* pear.] The pear-shaped socket of an instrument of the clarinet class, into which the mouthpiece is fitted.

bi′ro-ta′tion (bī′rō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [*bi-* + *rotation.*] *Chem.* A comparatively large optical rotation shown by certain sugars when freshly dissolved in water, but decreasing slowly on standing or rapidly on heating to constant and normal value; multirotation. — **bi-ro′ta-to-ry** (bī-rō′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

birr (bûr), *n.* [Cf. ME. *bur*, *bir*, wind, storm wind, fr. Icel. *byrr* wind. Perh. imitative.] **1**. A strong wind. *Obs.*
2. Force, as of the wind or of an onslaught in battle; onward rush; impetus.

Lo! in a great *birr* all the drove went headlong into the sea. *Wycliffe (Matt. viii 32).*

3. Bodily might or power when in exercise; a blow, thrust, or push.

Dashed my head with such a *birr* against the branch of a prostrate tree. *Galt.*

4. A whirring sound, as of a spinning wheel; a burr.

birr, *v. i.*; BIRRED (bûrd); BIRR′ING. To make, or move with, a whirring noise, as of wheels in motion.

bir′rus (bĭr′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BIRRI (-ī). [LL., fr. L. *birrus* a

bird bell. One of the rattlesnake-roots (*Nabalus altissimus*).
bird′bolt′ (bûrd′bōlt′), *n.* Corrupt. of BURBOT.
bird brier. The dog-rose.
bird′clap′per, *n.* A kind of scarecrow. *Dial. Eng.*
bird duffer. One who artificially colors or otherwise disguises live birds or birds' skins to promote their sale.
birde. † BURD.
birden. † BURDEN.
bird′er, *n.* **1**. A birdcatcher; a fowler. *Obs.* **2**. A breeder of birds. **3**. A wild cat. *Local, Eng.*
bird fancier. See FANCIER.
bird fly. = BIRD TICK **a**.
bird′-foot′, *n.* = BIRD'S-FOOT.
bird′gaze′, *n.* Auspice; augury from birds. — **bird′gaz′er** (-gāz′ẽr), *n.*
bird glue. Birdlime.
bird grass. Knotgrass.
bird′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
bird′i-kin, *n.* A young bird.
bir′din. † BURDEN.
bird′let, *n.* See -LET.
bird′like′, *a.* See -LIKE.
bird′ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim. suff.*
bird′-mouthed′ (-mouthd′; -moutht′), *a.* Hampered in speech; overnice or backward in expression. *Obs.*
bird nest, *or* **bird′nest′**. = BIRD'S NEST.
bird′-on-the-wing′, *n.* The flowering wintergreen (*Polygala paucifolia*); — from the shape of the flower.
bird organ. A small organ for teaching birds to sing or whistle.
bird pest. Fowl plague.
bird's′-beak′, *n.* *Arch.* A molding with a beaklike section.
bird's′-bread, *n.* The yellow stonecrop (*Sedum acre*).
bird's cherry. = BIRD CHERRY.
bird′-seed′ grass. Canary grass.
bird's′-eye′ per-spec′tive. See PERSPECTIVE.
bird's′-mouth′, *n.* *Arch.* An interior angle or notch cut across the end of a piece of timber, for the reception of the edge of another piece.
bird's′-nie′, **bird's′-nye′**, *n.* [*bird's* + *nye* for *eye* (*n* being prob. due to an originally preceding *an*, *mine*, or *thine*).] Lit., bird's eye; — a term of endearment (cf. BIRD, *n.*, 1 **c**).
Bird's opening. [After H. E. *Bird*, English chess player.] See CHESS.
bird's′-pep′per, *n.* The wild pepper grass (*Lepidium virginicum*).
bird spider. See MYGALE.
bird's′-tongue′ (-tŭng′), *n.* **a** The knotgrass. **b** The scarlet pimpernel.
bird's-tongue flower. = BIRD-OF-PARADISE FLOWER.
bird vetch. The cow vetch.
bird′weed′, *n.* The knotgrass.
bire. † BYRE.
bi′rec-tan′gu-lar, *a.* See BI-.
birefe. † BEREAVE.
bi′re-fract′ing, **-frac′tive**, *a.* = BIREFRINGENT.
bi′re-frac′tion, *n.* = BIREFRINGENCE.
birein. † BERAIN.
birell. † BERYL.
bi-reu′sy, *v. t.* [AS. *behréowsian.*] To repent. *Obs.*
bireve. † BEREAVE.
bi-rew′e, *v. t.* [See BE-; RUE, *v.*] To repent; rue; pity. *Obs.*
birgander. † BERGANDER.
biribiri. Var. of BERIBERI.
biride. † BERIDE.
biriel. † BURIAL.
birieles. † BURIELS.
birien. † BURY.
bi-ri′mose, *a.* [*bi-* + *rimose.*] Having two slits, or rimæ, as an anther.
birin. † BURY.
biringal. † BRINJAL.
birk (bĭrk; bûrk), *v. i.* To speak curtly, sharply, or spiritedly. *Scot.*
birk (bĭrk; bû(r)k), **birk′en**, **birk′in**. Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of BIRCH, BIRCHEN.
birladie. † BYRLADY.
bir′law. Var. of BYRLAW.
bir′law-man. Var. of BYRLAWMAN.
bir′ley, **byr′lie**. Scot. vars. of BYRLAW.
bir′lie-man. Var. of BYRLAWMAN. *Scot.*
Bir′ming-ham (bûr′mĭng-ăm), *n.* [From *Birmingham*, England.] A supporter of the Exclusion Bill in 1680. *A nickname.* (Cf. BRUMMAGEM.) "In allusion to their spurious groats, the Tory party had fixed on demagogues who hypocritically affected zeal against popery, the nickname of *Birminghams*." *Macaulay.*
Bir′ming-ham-ize, *v. t.* To make up artificially. *Rare. Emerson.*
Birmingham wire gauge, *or* **Birmingham gauge**. See WIRE GAUGE.
birn. † BERNE.
birn (*Scot.* bĭrn). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of BURN.
birn, *n.* *Scot.* [Cf. BURN.] A dry withered stem of a plant; specif., *pl.*, charred stems of heather remaining on burnt moors. — **birn′y** (bĭr′nĭ), *a.*
birne. † BERNE, BURN.
birny. † BYRNIE.
Bir′on (bĭr′ŏn; bē′rôN′), *n.* A lord attending on the king of Navarre in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost."
bi-ros′trate (bī-rŏs′trāt), **bi-ros′trat-ed** (-trāt-ĕd), *a.* See BI-.
birrall. † BERYL.
bir′rell-er (bûr′ĕl-ẽr), *n.* One, esp. an essayist or paragrapher, who writes in a light and epigrammatic style and is dogmatic in the expression of opinions; — so called after the English essayist Augustine Birrell. — **bir′rell-ing**, *n.*
bir-ret′ta. Var. of BIRETTA.
birse (bûrs; *Scot.* bĭrs), *n.* [AS. *byrst.* See BRISTLE.] **1**. Bristle or bristles. *Obs. except Scot.* **2**. Temper; irritation; — in allusion to the bristling up of animals. *Scot.*
Bir′sha (bĭr′shȧ). *Bib.*
birs′it, *a.* [See BIRSE bristle.] Bristled; bristly. *Scot.*
bir′sle (bûr′s'l; bĭr′s'l), *v. t. &*

kind of cloak. See BIRETTA.] **1**. A heavy cloak with a hood, in use during the Roman Empire, and later a similar coarse garment worn by monks and nuns.
2. A coarse kind of thick woolen cloth, worn by the poor in the Middle Ages.

birth (bûrth), *n.* [ME. *burth*, *birth*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *burðr*, OSw. *byrþ*, akin to AS. *gebyrd*, *beorþor*, D. *geboorte*, OHG. *burt*, *giburt*, G. *geburt*, Skr. *bhṛti* bringing, care, support; all from the root seen in E. *bear* to carry, bring forth. See BEAR; cf. BERTH.] **1**. Act or fact of coming into life, or of being born; also, act of bringing forth.
2. That which is born; that which is produced. "The *births* of Intellect." *Young.*
Poets are far rarer *births* than kings. *B. Jonson.*
Others hatch their eggs and tend the *birth* till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*
3. That which is borne in the womb; the fetus. *Obs.*
4. Lineage; extraction; descent; sometimes, high or noble birth. "Elected without reference to *birth*." *Prescott.*
5. The condition to which a person is born; natural state or position; inherited disposition or tendency.
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden.*
6. Origin; beginning; as, the *birth* of an empire.
The *birth* of trembling winter. *Shak.*
7. *Astrol.* Nativity. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Parentage, extraction, lineage, race, family.

birth′day′ (bûrth′dā′), *n.* **1**. The day in which any person is born; day of origin or commencement.
Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
The *birthday* of invention. *Cowper*
2. The day of the month in which a person was born, in whatever year it may recur; the anniversary of one's birth.
This is my *birthday*; as this very day
Was Cassius born. *Shak.*

birth′land′ (-lănd′), *n.* The land of one's birth.

birth′mark′ (-märk′), *n.* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth; a nævus (which see).
Most part of this noble lineage carried upon their body for a natural *birthmark*, . . . a snake. *Sir T. North.*

birth′night′ (-nīt′), *n.* The night in which a person is born; the anniversary of that night in any succeeding year; formerly, in England, specif., the celebration on the evening of a royal birthday.

birth′place′ (-plās′), *n.* The town, city, or country where a person is born; place of origin or birth, in its more general sense. "The *birthplace* of valor." *Burns.*

birth rate. The relation or ratio of the number of births to the population.

birth′right′ (-rīt′), *n.* Any right, privilege, or possession to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution; esp., the rights or inheritance of the first-born.
Lest there be any . . . profane person, as Esau, who for one morsel of meat sold his *birthright*. *Heb.* xii. 16.

birth′root′ (-rōōt′), *n.* Any of various species of *Trillium*, esp. of *T. erectum*, which has an astringent rootstock.

birth stone. A precious stone considered as appropriate to, or symbolizing the influences due to, the month of one's birth. As now commonly chosen they are: for January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, pearl; July, ruby; August, sardonyx; September, sapphire; October, opal; November, topaz; December, turquoise.

birth′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any of several species of *Aristolochia*, esp. *A. longa*, *A. pistolochia*, or *A. clematitis*, the aromatic roots of which are reputed to aid in parturition; also, sometimes, the American *A. serpentaria*, or allied species. **b** Either of two European papaveraceous herbs (*Capnoides fabaceum* and *C. tuberosum*) whose roots are reputed to have similar properties. **c** = BIRTHROOT.

bis (bĭs), *adv.* [L. *bis* twice, for *duis*, fr. root of *duo* two. See TWO; cf. BI-.] Twice; — used to direct or ask repetition, as of a passage of music, or an item in accounts.

bis-. [L. *bis* twice.] A prefix denoting *twice*, sometimes used, instead of *bi-*, before *s*, *c*, or a vowel.

bis′a-bol } (bĭs′ȧ-bŏl), *n.* [Native name.] A gum resin
bis′sa-bol } resembling true myrrh obtained from the African tree *Balsamea kataf*; — also called *opopanax*.

Bis′cay-an (bĭs′kā-ăn; bĭs-kā′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Biscay in Spain. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Biscay.
Biscayan forge, *Metal.*, a Catalan forge.

bis′co-tin (bĭs′kō-tĭn), *n.* [F. *biscotin*. See BISCUIT.] A sweet biscuit of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.

bis′cuit (bĭs′kĭt), *n.*; *pl.* BISCUIT or BISCUITS. [F. *biscuit* (cf. It. *biscotto*, Sp. *bizcocho*, Pg. *biscouto*), fr. L. *bis* twice + *coctus*, p. p. of *coquere* to cook, bake. See COOK; cf. BISQUE a kind of porcelain.] **1**. A kind of unraised bread, plain, sweet, or fancy, formed into flat cakes, and baked hard; — commonly called *cracker* in the United States.
According to military practice, the bread or *biscuit* of the Romans was twice prepared in the oven. *Gibbon*
2. A small loaf or cake of bread, raised and shortened, or made light with soda or baking powder. *U. S.*
3. Earthenware or porcelain which has undergone the first baking, before it is subjected to the glazing; bisque.
4. *pl.* A pitcher plant (*Sarracenia flava*) of the southern United States; — prob. from the shape of the ovary.

biscuit beetle. The bread beetle (*Sitodrepa panicea*).

bis′cuit fa′ience′ (bĭs′kĭt fȧ′yäɴs′). Faience pottery of fine paste, porous, and not enameled or glazed.

bis′cuit-ing (bĭs′kĭt-ĭng), *vb. n.* The first baking of earthen or similar ware, by which biscuit is formed.

biscuit ware. Porcelain or pottery in the biscuit state.

biscuit worm. The larva of the biscuit beetle.

bi-scu′tate (bī-skū′tāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *scutate.*] Resembling two shields placed side by side; as, a *biscutate* leaf.

‖ **bise** (bēz), *n.* [F.] A cold, dry north wind of southern Europe; — nearly the same as the *mistral*.

bi-sect′ (bī-sĕkt′), *v. t.*; BI-SECT′ED; BI-SECT′ING. [L. *bi-* + *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] To divide into two parts, specif., *Geom.*, into two equal parts.

bi-sect′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BISECT.
bisecting compass. See COMPASS, *n.* — **b. dividers**, proportional dividers so adjusted that the distance between the two pairs of points is maintained at a ratio of one half.

bi-sec′tion (bī-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* Division into two parts, esp. two equal parts; also, one of the parts.

bi-sec′tor (-tẽr; -tôr), *n.* One that bisects; esp., *Geom.*, a straight line that bisects an angle or a line segment.

bi-sec′trix (-trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -TRICES (bī′sĕk-trī′sēz). A bisector; specif., a line bisecting the angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal. That which bisects the acute angle is called the *acute bisectrix* (or simply *bisectrix*) or *first mean line* (symbol, *Bxa*); that which bisects the obtuse angle is called the *obtuse bisectrix* or *second mean line* (symbol, *Bxo*).

bi-se′ri-al (bī-sē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *serial.*] In two rows or series; hence, specif., *Bot.*, applied to achlamydeous flowers, which have only two whorls or series. — **bi-se′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

bi-ser′rate (bī-sĕr′āt), *a.* [*bi-* + *serrate.*] **1**. Doubly serrate; having the serratures serrate, as in some leaves.
2. *Zoöl.* Serrate on both sides.

bi-se′tose (bī-sē′tōs) } *a.* [*bi-* + *setose*, *setous.*] Having
bi-se′tous (bī-sē′tŭs) } two bristles.

bi-sex′u-al (-sĕk′shū-ăl; 250), *a.* [*bi-* + *sexual.*] *Biol.* Of both sexes; hermaphrodite, as an animal having both ovaries and testes, or a monoclinous flower. — **bi-sex′u-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **bi-sex′u-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

bish′op (bĭsh′ŭp), *n.* [ME. *bischop*, *biscop*, *bisceop*, AS. *bisceop*, *biscop*, L. *episcopus* overseer, superintendent, bishop, fr. Gr. ἐπισκοπος; ἐπί over + σκοπός inspector, fr. root of σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to look to. See SCOPE; cf. EPISCOPAL.] **1**. A spiritual overseer, superintendent, or director.
Ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and *Bishop* of your souls. 1 *Pet.* ii. 25.
In the language of the New Testament the same officer in the church is called indifferently "*bishop*" (ἐπισκοπος) and "elder" or "presbyter." *J. B. Lightfoot.*
2. *Eccl.* A clergyman of the highest order in Christian churches. According to the episcopalian theory, the office of bishop is held in direct succession from the apostles; according to the presbyterian theory, the bishop has become superior to the presbyter merely as an administrative officer. In the Eastern Church the bishop claims succession from the apostles, has jurisdiction over a specified diocese, and is usually chosen from a monastic order. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches the apostolic succession is recognized, and jurisdiction is specified by see, or diocese, but in the one case appointment is by the Pope, while in the other the bishop is elected by virtue of a license from the English crown. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States the bishop lacks political recognition and is chosen by a convention of delegates. In the Reformed Episcopal Church, as in the Presbyterian Church, the view is that the bishop is a presbyter presiding over a presbytery and not a member of a different order of clergy, but the doctrine of apostolic succession is maintained. In the Methodist Episcopal and some other churches bishops are merely administrative superiors, or superintendents, and are elected by the General Conference. Lutheran bishops are overseers or superintendents of churches; in Scandinavian countries they have, like some of the Anglican bishops, seats in their national parliaments. Moravian bishops claim succession from the apostles, but exercise joint, not diocesan, jurisdiction. In the Mormon Church the bishop is an administrative and judicial officer belonging to the lesser order of priesthood.
3. A chief priest of a non-Christian religion.
4. An overseer; inspector. *Rare.*
5. [*cap.*] The Lord, or Abbot, of Misrule. *Eng.*
6. *Chess.* A piece moving diagonally any number of unoccupied squares; — formerly called *archer*. See CHESS.
7. A beverage of port wine, oranges or lemons, and sugar.
8. A woman's bustle. *Obs. U. S.*
9. A child's smock or apron. *Dial. Eng.*

bishop in partibus infidelium (pär′tĭ-bŭs ĭn′fĭ-dĕl′ĭ-ŭm). = TITULAR BISHOP.

bish′op (bĭsh′ŭp), *v. t.*; BISH′OPED (-ŭpt); BISH′OP-ING. **1**. To admit into the church by confirmation; to confirm; hence, to receive formally to favor. *Herrick.*
2. To appoint as bishop; to make a bishop of. *Milton.*
3. To let burn while cooking. *Dial. Eng.* This sense alludes to the two sayings mentioned in the citation.
If the porridge be burned to, or the meat overroasted, we say the *bishop* hath put his foot in the pot, or the *bishop* hath played the cook, because the bishops burn who they lust and whosoever displeaseth them. *Tyndale.*

bish′op, *v. i.* To act as bishop; to perform a bishop's duties; — often with indefinite object *it*.
The archdeacon . . . really understood the business of *bishoping*. *Trollope.*

bish′op, *v. t.* [From the name of the scoundrel who first practiced it. *Youatt.*] *Far.* To make (a horse) seem younger, by operating on the teeth.
Bishoping . . . is to cut off all the nippers with a saw to the proper length, and then with a cutting instrument the operator scoops out an oval cavity in the corner nippers, which is afterwards burnt with a hot iron until it is quite black. *J. H. Walsh.*

bish′op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* [AS. *bisceoprīce*; *bisceop* bishop + *rīce* dominion. See -RIC.] **1**. A diocese.
2. The office of a bishop; office of a spiritual overseer, as of an apostle, bishop, or presbyter. *Acts* i. 20.
3. A bishop's seat or residence. *Obs.*

Bish′ops′ Bi′ble (bĭsh′ŭps). The Great Bible revised with a new Psalter (1568); — so called because many of the revisers under Archbishop Parker were bishops.

bishop's lawn. A variety of fine lawn often used for the sleeves of a bishop's vestments; — called also *bishop cotton* and *Victoria lawn*.

bishop sleeve. A wide sleeve similar to the sleeve of an Anglican bishop's robe.

bish′op's length. A canvas, 58 by 94 inches, for a portrait. The half bishop measures 45 by 56.

bish′op's-mi′ter *or* **-mi′tre**, *n.* **a** A handsome species of miter shell (*Mitra episcopalis*). **b** Any of various fruit-eating Hemiptera.

bishop's pine. A California pine (*Pinus muricata*) having a spreading, flattened crown, and small prickly cones that remain attached to the tree for many years.

Bishop's ring. [After S. E. *Bishop* (1827–1909), who first published the true theory of explanation.] A dusky reddish ring, of about 20° radius, around the sun, esp. noticeable during the Krakatao glows of 1883.

bish′op's-weed′, **bish′op-weed′**, *n.* **a** An apiaceous plant of the genus *Ammi*. The species are coarse herbs with dissected leaves and rather large flowers. The rays of the umbel become tough and hard, and those of *A. viznaga* are used for toothpicks. **b** Goutweed.

bi-sil′i-cate (bī-sĭl′ĭ-kāt), *n.* *Min. Chem.* A metasilicate. See SILICATE. The bisilicates include two very important groups of minerals, the pyroxenes and the amphiboles.

bis′mar (bĭs′mȧr), *n.* [Icel. *bismari*; cf. Dan. *bismer*, Sw. *besman*, Lett. *besmens*, *besmers*, Lith. *bezmenas*, Russ. *bezmen*, Pol. *bezmian.*] **1**. A steelyard. *Scot.*, *Orkney*, & *Shetland*.
2. The fifteen-spined stickleback.

Bis′marck brown (bĭz′märk). A brown disazo dye; — called also *resuvine*, *phenylene brown*, etc.

Bis-marck′i-an (bĭz-mär′kĭ-ăn; bĭs-), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Bismarck, who was noted for his aggressiveness, executive capacity, relentlessness, and far-sighted scheming in diplomacy.

bis′mite (bĭz′mīt; bĭs′-), *n.* *Min.* Bismuth trioxide, Bi_2O_3, occurring as a straw-yellow earth.

bis′muth (bĭz′mŭth; bĭs′mŭth), *n.* [G. *bismuth*, *wismuth*; cf. F. *bismuth.*] One of the chemical elements, a brittle, reddish white metal crystallizing in rhombohedrons. Symbol, *Bi*; atomic weight, 208.0. Bismuth occurs native in veins, usually in arborescent, foliated, or granular forms, and also in combination in bismuthinite, aikinite, tetradymite, bismite, bismutite, etc., from which it is obtained by roasting and smelting. The metal melts at 268° C. (514° F.) and has the sp. gr. 9.8. Weight per cu. ft., about 612 lbs. It is used chiefly in the formation of alloys, which are characterized by low fusibility and by expanding on solidification. Salts of bismuth are used in medicine, in calico printing, and in the manufacture of cosmetics, glass, porcelain, etc. Chemically, bismuth is trivalent and pentavalent and resembles arsenic and antimony; its trioxide, however, is not acidic. It is the poorest conductor of heat among the metals.

bis′muth-al (-mŭth-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to bismuth.

bis′muth-ate (-āt), *n.* A salt of bismuthic acid.

bismuth glance. Bismuth sulphide; bismuthinite.

bis′muth-ic (-ĭk; -mū′thĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, bismuth, esp. in the pentavalent condition; as, *bismuthic* oxide, Bi_2O_5. — **bismuthic acid**, an acid of bismuth corresponding to the pentoxide, Bi_2O_5. The ortho acid, H_3BiO_4, analogous to orthophosphoric acid, is not known, but *metabismuthic acid*, $HBiO_3$, may be obtained by passing chlorine into a caustic potash solution containing bis-

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i.; BIR′SLED (-s'ld); BIR′SLING. To scorch, or toast, as before a fire; to broil. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
bir′sle, *n.* A scorching; also, a scorched or toasted surface. *Scot.*
birst. † BREAST
birs′tle. Var. of BIRSLE.
birs′y, *a.* Bristly. *Scot.*
birt (bûrt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bertonneau*, and E. BRET.] The brill. *Dial. Eng.*
birt. † BIR.
birth, *n.* [Cf. BIRTH nativity.] Burden. *Obs.*
birth. † BERTH.
birth′dom (-dŭm), *n.* [*birth* + *-dom.*] Land of one's birth. *R.*
birth′en. † BURDEN.
birth′gaz′er (bûrth′gāz′ẽr), *n.* A caster of nativities. *Obs.*
birth′ing. Var. of BERTHING.
birth′less, *a.* Of mean extraction; also, abortive; fruitless. *R.*
birth sin. *Theol.* Original sin.
birthwort family. *Bot.* The family Aristolochiaceæ.
birth′y, *a.* Prolific. *Scot.*
biry. † BURY.
Bir-za′vith (bûr-zā′vĭth; bûr′-zȧ-vĭth). *Bib.*
birze. Var. of BIRSE.
bis. † BYSS.
bis. Var. of BICE.
bis. *Abbr.* Bissextile.
bi′sa an′te-lope. = BEISA.
bi-sac′cate (bī-săk′āt), *a.* See BI-.
bi-sa′gre (bē-sä′grā), *n.* A spiny cactus (*Echinocactus horizonthalonius*) of Mexico and southwestern United States. [*Obs.*
bis-an′nu-al, *a.* & *n.* Biennial.
bis′ant′ler (bĭz′ănt′lẽr). Var. of BEZ-ANTLER.
Bi-sa′ya (bē-sä′yä; 133), **Bi-sa′yan** (-yăn). Vars. of VISAYAN.
Bisc. *Abbr.* Biscayan.
bis-ca′cha (bĭs-kä′chȧ; 133). Var. of VISCACHA.
bi-sca′lar (bī-skā′lȧr), *n.* [*bi-* + *scalar.*] *Math.* The sum of a real and an imaginary scalar.
Bis′cay-an-ism, **Bis′can-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Biscayan language; Basque.
bis′cay-en, *n.* [Cf. F. *biscaïen.*] *Mil.* A musket first used in Biscay; also, the ball used in it.
Bis′cay-ner, **Bis′cay-neer′**, *n.* A Biscayan; also, a Biscayan ship. [BESHUT.
bischet. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
bisch′of-ite (bĭsh′ŏf-īt), *n.* [After K. G. *Bischoff*, German geologist.] *Min.* Native crystallized magnesium chloride, $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$.
bis-coc′ti-form (bĭs-kŏk′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See BISCUIT; -FORM.] *Bot.* Biscuit-shaped; as, *biscoctiform* spores.
biscop. † BISHOP.
biscorne. † BESCORN.
biscot, *v. t.* [OF. *biscoter.*] To caress amorously. *Obs.*
‖ **bis′cro′ma** (bĭs′krō′mȧ; *It.* bēs-krô′mä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A sixteenth note.
biscuit fire. See POTTERY.
bis′cuit-leaves′, *n.* The common greenbrier.
bis′cuit-root′, *n.* The camas plant.
biscuit weevil. The bread beetle (*Sitodrepa panicea*).
‖ **bis dat qui ci′to dat**. [L.] He gives twice who gives promptly.
bis′di-a-pa′son, *n.* [*bis-* + *diapason.*] *Music.* A fifteenth.
bise. † BUSY, BYSS.
bise (bĭs). Var. of BICE.
biseche. † BESEECH, BESIEGE.
bi-sec′tion-al, *a.* Of the nature of bisection. — **bi-sec′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
biseem. † BESEEM.
bisege. † BESIEGE.
bi-seg′ment, *n.* [*bi-* + *segment.*] One of two equal parts of a line or other magnitude.
biseid. † BESIDE.
biseien. † BESEE.
biseke. † BESEECH.
bi-sel′li-um (bī-sĕl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A seat of honor made large enough for two.
bisemar. † BISMAR.
bisen. † BESEE, BISSON, BYSEN.
bisen, *v. t.* [AS. *bȳsenian.*] To represent or use as an example. *Obs.*
bi-sen′na (bī-sĕn′ȧ), *n.* = MESENNA.
biseon. † BESEE. [BI-.
bi-sep′tate (bī-sĕp′tāt), *a.* See
bi-se′ri-ate (bī-sē′rĭ-āt), *a.* = BISERIAL. — **bi-se′ri-ate-ly**, *adv.*
biset. † BESET. [ual. *R.*
bi′sexed (bī′sĕkst), *a.* Bisex-
bi-sex′ous, *a.* [*bi-* + L. *sexus* sex.] Bisexual. *Obs.*
bisext, *n.* [L. *bisextus* (*bissextus*) *dies*. See BISSEXTILE.] *Obs.* **1**. The bissextile day.
2. = BISSEXTILE.
bi-sex′u-ous, *a.* Bisexual.
biseye, *p. p.* of BESEE. *Obs.*
bish (bĭsh). Var. of BIKH.
Bi′sha′mon (bē′shä′mōn), *n.* See *Seven Gods of Happiness*, under SEVEN.
Bish′a-reen′. Var. of BISHARIN.
Bish′a-rin′ (bĭsh′ȧ-rēn′), *n. pl.* Hamites of a Nubian tribe, speaking a Beja dialect.
Bish′lam (bĭsh′lăm). *Bib.*
bishop cotton. = BISHOP'S LAWN. [opric.
bish′op-dom (-dŭm), *n.* Bish-
bish′op-ess, *n.* The wife of a bishop; also, jocularly, a female bishop.
bish′op-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
Bishop Hatto. See HATTO.
bish′op-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
bish′op-ist, *n.* An advocate of episcopacy.
bish′op-less, *a.* See -LESS.
bish′op-let, *n.* See -LET.
bish′op-like′, *a.* & *adv.* See -LIKE.
bish′op-ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim. suff.* [like. *Obs.*
bish′op-ly, *a.* & *adv.* Bishop-
bishop ray. = OBISPO.
bish′op's-cap′, *n.* The miterwort.
bishop's court. **a** *Eccl.* The court of a diocesan bishop; a consistorial. **b** *Scots Law.* The commissary court. [WEED.
bishop's elder. = BISHOP'S-
bishop's gambit. See CHESS.
bish′op's-hat′, *n.* The barrenwort **a**.
bish′op-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bish′op's-leaves′, *n.* The water figwort.
bishop's ring. A ring worn by bishops on the third finger of the right hand, signifying that the bishop is wedded to his diocese.
bishop's staff. A crosier. [see.
bishop stool. A bishop's seat or
bish′op's-wig′, *n.* The alpine rock cress (*Arabis alpina*).
bish′op's-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** The wood betony. **b** Love-in-a-mist **a**.
bishrewe. † BESHREW.
bisi. † BUSY.
biside. † BESIDE.
bisides. † BESIDES. [BI-ILIAC.
bis-il′i-ac, *a.* [*bis-* + *iliac.*] =
bisi′iche. † BUSILY.
bi-sil′i-quous, *a.* *Bot.* See BI-.
bisily. † BUSILY.
bi-sin′u-ate (bī-sĭn′ū-āt), *a.* Having two sinuate edges. — **bi-sin′u-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*
bis-is′chi-ad′ic, **bis-is′chi-at′ic**, *a.* [*bis-* + *ischiadic.*] Of or pertaining to both ischia, as the **bisischiadic diameter**, or the line joining the ischial tuberosities.
bisit. † BESIT.
bisk. Var. of BISQUE.
Bis′ka-ra boil (bĭs′kȧ-rȧ). **Biskara button**. [From *Biskara*, or better *Biskra*, in Algeria.] *Med.* = ALEPPO BOIL.
bis′ket. † BISCUIT. [BRISKET.
bis′ket. Obs. or Scot. var. of
bis′lings (bĭz′lĭn(g)z; bēz′-). Var. of BEESTINGS. *Local, U. S.*
bis′mal (bĭz′măl; bĭs′-), *n.* *Pharm.* The astringent bismuth salt of a tannic acid derivative.
bis′ma-rine′, *a.* [*bis-* + *marine.*] Between two seas. [SON.
bisme. † ABYSM, BESOM, BIS-
bismeoruwie † BESMEAR.
bis′mer. Var. of BISMAR.
bis′mer, *n.* [AS. *bismer*, *bismor.*] *Obs.* **1**. Shame; also, scorn. **2**. A shameful person.
bis′mer-pund (bĭs′mẽr-pōōn(d)), *n.* [Dan.] See WEIGHT.
‖ **bis-mil′lah** (bĭs-mĭl′ȧ), *interj.* [Ar., in the name of God!] A Mohammedan adjuration or exclamation.
bismotered † BESMOTTERED.
bismuth blende. = EULYTITE.

C D E F G H I J K L M

muth trioxide in suspension, and decomposing, with nitric acid, the potassium bismuthate so formed.

bis′muth-ide (bĭz′mŭth-id ; -ĭd ; bĭs′- ; 184), *n.* A binary compound of bismuth with another element or a radical.

bis-muth′in-ite (bĭz-mŭth′ĭ-nīt ; bĭs-), *n.* Sometimes, **bis′muth-ine** (bĭz′mŭth-ĭn ; -ēn ; bĭs′-). Native bismuth sulphide, Bi_2S_3, usually in foliated or fibrous masses of lead-gray color and metallic luster. H., 2. Sp. gr., 6.4–6.5.

bis′muth-ous (bĭz′mŭth-ŭs ; bĭs′-), *a.* *Chem.* Of or containing bismuth in the trivalent condition.

bismuth yellow. Bismuth chromate, used as a pigment. It is not permanent.

bis′muth-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*bismuth* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A radical, BiO, regarded as existing in some basic salts of bismuth.

bis′mut-ite (-mŭt-īt), *n.* *Min.* A basic bismuth carbonate, earthy and amorphous, usually dull white or yellowish.

bis′mut-o- (bĭz′mŭt-ō- ; bĭs′-). A combining form of *bismuth*, as in : **bis′mut-o-smalt′ite** (-smôl′tīt), *n.* *Min.* Bismuthiferous skutterudite. — **bis′mut-o-sphæ′rite** (-sfē′rīt), *n.* *Min.* A basic bismuth carbonate occurring in spherical forms with radiated structure.

bis-na′ga (bĭs-nä′gȧ), *n.* [Sp. *biznaga*, Ar. *bīsnāj*, *bashnāqa*, *bastināj*, L. *pastinaca* parsnip.] Any of several thorny cactaceous plants of the southwestern desert regions of the United States, esp. *Cactus pusillus*, *C. sphæricus*, and *Echinocactus cornigerus*.

bi′son (bi′sŭn ; 277), *n.* [L. *bison*, Gr. *βίσων*, a wild ox ; fr. a native (Germanic) name ; cf. OHG. *wisunt*, *wisant*, G. *wisent*, AS. *wesend*, Icel. *visundr* : cf. F. *bison*.] **a** The aurochs or European bison (*Bos bonasus*). **b** The American bison or buffalo (*Bos bison*), a large, gregarious bovine quadruped, with shaggy mane and short black horns, which formerly roamed in herds over most of the temperate portion of North America, but is now extinct except for small herds in Yellowstone Park and in captivity.

American Bison, male.

bisque (bĭsk), *n.* [F.] In tennis and like games, odds of a point to be taken when desired ; in croquet, odds of an extra turn.

bisque, *n.* [F.] A thick, rich soup made of crawfish or other shellfish or flesh of birds or rabbits. Cf. MOCK BISQUE.

bisque, *n.* [Corrupt. of *biscuit.*] *Ceramics.* Biscuit ; — often so called by retail dealers and connoisseurs.

Bis′sell truck (bĭs′ĕl). A truck for railroad rolling stock, consisting of two ordinary axle boxes sliding in guides attached to a triangular frame ; — called also *pony truck*.

bis-sex′tile (bĭ-sĕks′tĭl), *a.* [L. *bissextilis* annus, fr. *bissextus* (*bis* twice + *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six) the sixth of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day.] Containing or designating the *bissextus*, or day intercalated in leap years in the Julian calendar ; as, *bissextile* year ; the *bissextile* day, now generally Feb. 29th. See LEAP YEAR. — *n.* Leap year.

bis′ter } (bĭs′tẽr), *n.* [F. *bistre* ; of unknown origin.] *Paint.*
bis′tre } A dark brown pigment prepared from the soot of wood and used in water color ; also, the color of this.

bis′tered } (-tẽrd), *a.* Colored with or as if with bister ;
bis′tred } swarthy.

Bistered or umbered beauties of mingled blood. *Holmes.*

bis′tort (bĭs′tôrt), *n.* [L. *bis* + *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist : cf. F. *bistorte.*] A European herbaceous plant (*Polygonum bistorta*) ; also, the related American species *P. bistortoides*. The twisted root is used as an astringent.

bis′tou-ry (bĭs′tōō-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *bistouri.*] **1**. A large dagger or knife. *Obs.* **2**. *Med.* A surgical instrument consisting of a small slender knife, either straight or curved, sharp or probe-pointed.

bi-sul′cate (bī-sŭl′kāt) } *a.* [*bi-* + *sulcate.*] **1**. Having
bi-sul′cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd) } two grooves or furrows. **2**. *Zoöl.* Cloven ; — said of a foot or hoof.

bi-sul′phate (-fāt), *n.* *Chem.* An acid sulphate. See BI-, 2.

bi-sul′phite (-fīt), *n.* *Chem.* An acid sulphite. See BI-, 2.

bi′sym-met′ric (bī′sĭ-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* [*bi-* + *symmetrical.*]
bi′sym-met′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } Lit., doubly symmetrical ; specif., *Bot.*, divisible into two similar halves by either of two longitudinal planes passing through the axis at right angles to each other, as shoots in which the leaves are alternate and two-ranked. Cf. RADIOSYMMETRICAL, MONOSYMMETRICAL. — **bi′sym-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **bi-sym′me-try** (bī-sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.*

bit (bĭt), *n.* [ME. *bitt*, *bite*, AS. *bite* bite, fr. *bītan* to bite. See BITE, *n.* & *v.* ; cf. BIT a morsel.] **1**. Act of biting ; a bite ; also, eating ; grazing. *Obs.* **2**. *Mech.* The biting or cutting edge or part of a tool ; also, the tool itself or the cutting piece in a compound tool. Specif. : **a** The blade of an ax, hatchet, or like tool ; also, *Obs.*, the edge of a hoe or of a spade. **b** The cutting iron of a plane ; a plane iron. **c** One of the removable blades or cutters on a cutter head. **d** A tool for drilling or boring, of any of various forms and sizes, as used in a brace, drilling machine, etc.

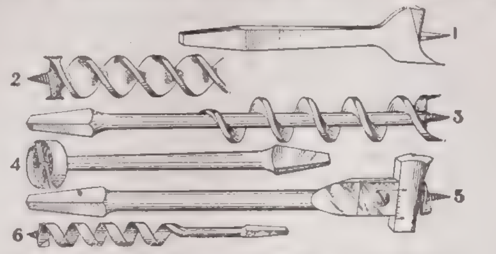

Various Bits for Boring. 1 Center Bit ; 2, 3, 6 Spiral or Twist Bits ; 4 Forstner Bit ; 5 Expanding Bit.

e A removable tooth of a circular saw. **3**. *Mech.* **a** The copper head of a soldering iron. **b** The part of a key which enters the lock and acts upon the bolt and tumblers. **c** The joint connecting the rib and stretcher of an umbrella. **d** *Masonry.* A pointed hammer for dressing hard stone, as granite. **e** *Music.* A short supplementary piece of tube used in the cornet and similar instruments to alter the pitch. **f** *pl.* The jaws or nippers of tongs, pincers, or a like tool. **g** *pl.* The earlike projections above the bowl of a spoon. *Oxf. E. D.* **4**. The part of a bridle, usually of steel, which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, together with its appendages, such as the rings to which the reins are fastened. See BAR, 6 **c**, BRIDOON, CURB SNAFFLE. **5**. Anything that curbs or restrains.

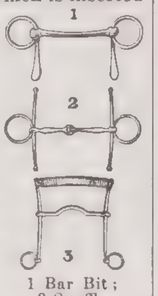

1 Bar Bit ; 2 Snaffle ; 3 Curb.

to take, get, etc., the bit in the teeth, of a horse, to hold the bit between the teeth so that its pressure fails to control ; hence, of a person, to refuse to be controlled or directed.

bit (bĭt), *v. t.* ; BIT′TED ; BIT′TING. To put a bridle upon ; to put the bit in the mouth of ; also, to accustom to, or pull by, the bit ; to curb ; check ; bridle.

The noble animal . . . *bitted* sharply by the rider . . . reared again. *Ld. Lytton.*

bit, *n.* [ME. *bite*, AS. *bita*, fr. *bītan* to bite ; akin to D. *beet* bit, morsel, G. *bissen*, Icel. *biti*. See BITE, *v.* ; cf. BIT act of biting.] **1**. A part of anything, such as may be bitten off or taken into the mouth ; a morsel ; a bite.

He 'll eat but half a dozen *bits* and rise immediately. *Fletcher.*
The fragments, scraps, the *bits*, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith. *Shak.*

2. A small piece, portion, or quantity of anything ; a little ; a mite ; hence, the smallest or an insignificant amount or degree; an iota; a jot; a tittle ; a whit ; as, a *bit* of wood, a *bit* of scenery, a *bit* of one's mind ; not a *bit* sweet.

This *bit* of criticism shows genuine perspicacity. *Trevelyan.*

3. Somewhat; something, but not very great.

My young companion was a *bit* of a poet. *T. Hook.*

4. Specif., of time : **a** A short time ; a little while ; as, to rest a *bit*. *Colloq.* **b** Nick of time ; exact moment ; as, he came at the *bit*. *Scot.* **c** A term in prison. *Slang.* **5**. Specif., of money : **a** Money. *Obs. Thieves' Slang.* **b** A small coin ; as, a threepenny *bit* ; also, *Slang*, fourpence. *Eng.* **c** A small silver coin (as the Mexican real, formerly current) ; now, usually, the sum of 12½ cents (generally in the phrases two *bits*, four *bits*, six *bits*). A *long bit* is fifteen cents ; a *short bit*, ten cents. *Southern & Western U. S.* **d** A fourpenny piece, or groat. *British West Indies.* **6**. *Scot.* **a** A small space ; a spot ; as, a blithe *bit*, a pleasant spot. **b** A small piece or size ; — elliptical for *a bit of*, or *a bit of a* ; as, a *bit* bread, a *bit* lassie.

bit by bit, piecemeal.

bi-tan′gent (bī-tăn′jĕnt), *a.* [*bi-* + *tangent.*] *Math.* Possessing the property of touching at two discrete points. — *n.* The coincidence of two nonconsecutive tangents to a curve regarded as an envelope of lines. — **bi′tan-gen′tial** (bī′tăn-jĕn′shăl), *a.*

bitangential curve, "a curve passing through the points of contact of the double tangents of a given curve." *Salmon.*

bi-tar′trate (bī-tär′trāt), *n.* An acid tartrate. See BI-, 2.

bitch (bĭch), *n.* [ME. *biche*, *bicche*, AS. *bicce* ; cf. Icel. *bikkja*, G. *betze*, *petze.*] **1**. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox. **2**. Opprobriously, a woman, esp. a lewd woman ; also, formerly, less offensively, a man. "Landlord is a vast comical *bitch*." *Fielding.* *Now Low.*

bitch′wood′ (bĭch′wŏŏd′), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The hard wood of a tropical American fabaceous tree (*Lonchocarpus latifolius*), used for furniture ; also, the tree itself.

bite (bīt), *v. t.* ; *pret.* BIT ; *obs. pret.* BOT, BOTE, etc., *pl.* BITEN ; also, *sing.* BETT, BETE, BITED, etc. ; *p. p.* BIT′TEN (bĭt′'n), BIT ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BIT′ING (bīt′ĭng). [ME. *biten*, AS. *bītan* ; akin to D. *bijten*, OS. *bītan*, OHG. *bīzan*, G. *beissen*, Goth. *beitan*, Icel. *bīta*, Sw. *bita*, Dan. *bide*, L. *findere* to cleave, Skr. *bhid* to cleave. Cf. BAIT, *v. t.*, FISSURE.] **1**. To seize with the teeth, so that they enter, nip, or grip the thing seized ; to lacerate, crush, or wound with the teeth ; as, to *bite* an apple ; the dog *bit* a man.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords atwain. *Shak.*

2. **a** To seize, pinch, or lacerate with the jaws, as of a snapping turtle, or with a jawlike organ, as the claw of a lobster. **b** To puncture or sting with any sharp-pointed organ pertaining to the mouth, as the fangs of a snake, or the proboscis of a mosquito. **3**. To cut, gash, or pierce, as an edged weapon.

Who heaved his blade aloft . . . and *bit* the bone. *Tennyson.*

4. To eat ; also, to partake of (drink), as ale or beer. *Obs.* **5**. To cause sharp pain or smarting to ; to hurt ; as, pepper *bites* the mouth. "Frosts do *bite* the meads." *Shak.* **6**. To take hold of ; to hold fast ; to adhere to ; as, the jaws of vises are usually cut like a file to make them *bite* the work. **7**. To act upon chemically ; as, the acid *bites* the plate. **8**. To seize ; impress ; affect profoundly.

That worship which *bites* not the spirit, is most specious to the eye. *Rogers.*

9. To slander ; criticize spitefully. Cf. BACKBITE. *Obs.* **10**. To cheat ; to trick ; to take in. *Colloq.* *Pope.*

to bite in. **a** To repress, restrain, or conceal (thoughts or feelings), as when one bites the lip. "How manly he could *bite in* his secret want." *Bp. Hall.* *Obs.* **b** *Etching.* To corrode or eat into metallic plates by means of an acid. — **to b. the dust, to b. the ground**, to fall in the agonies of death. — **to b. the thumb at** (any one), formerly a mark of contempt, designed to provoke a quarrel ; to defy. "Do you *bite your thumb at* us?" *Shak.* — **to b. the tongue, to** keep silence. *Shak.*

bite (bīt), *v. i.* **1**. To seize something forcibly with the teeth or jaws ; to wound with the teeth ; to sting or pierce with fang, proboscis, or similar organ ; to have the habit of so doing ; as, does the dog *bite*?

At the last it [wine] *biteth* like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder. *Prov. xxiii. 32.*

2. To cut, pierce, or take hold, as a weapon or tool ; — said usually in reference to the power or quality of the weapon ; as, the saw *bites* well.

I have a sword ; and it shall *bite* upon my necessity. *Shak.*

3. To eat ; to partake of food. *Obs.*

Fain to *bite* upon beans to keep himself from sleeping. *Bp. Hall.*

4. To cause a smarting ; to be pungent, as mustard. **5**. To corrode, or eat, as a mordant. **6**. To produce an impression ; as, such thoughts *bite*. **7**. To take a bait ; to take a tempting offer. **8**. To take or keep a firm hold ; as, the anchor *bites*. **9**. *Print.* To make a bite in an impression. See BITE, *n.*, 7.

to bite at, to snap at ; hence, to snarl or carp at. "You *bite* so sharp at reasons." *Shak.*

bite, *n.* [ME. *bite*, *bit*, *bitt*, AS. *bite* bite, fr. *bītan* to bite, akin to Icel. *bit*, OS. *biti*, G. *biss*. See BITE, *v.* ; cf. BIT.] **1**. Act or manner of seizing with the teeth or mouth, or of bringing the teeth together as in seizing ; act of wounding or separating with the teeth or mouth ; a seizure with the teeth or mouth, as of a bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*. *Walton.*

2. Act of puncturing or abrading with an organ connected with the mouth, as is done by some insects. **3**. A morsel ; as much as is taken at once by biting. **4**. Food ; victuals ; as in the phrase "*bite* and sup ;" also, food for cattle ; herbage.

He had stopped on the pretext of asking for a *bite*, saying that he had traveled far over the mountain. *C. E. Craddock.*

5. A wound made by biting ; as, the pain of a dog's *bite*. **6**. A cheat ; trick ; fraud ; also, a sharper ; cheater. *Obsoles.* *Colloq.*

The baser methods of getting money by fraud and *bite*, by deceiving and overreaching. *Humorist.*

7. *Print.* A blank on the edge or corner of a page, owing to a portion of the frisket, or something else, intervening between the type and paper. **8**. *Etching.* The corrosion of the metal by the acid. **9**. The hold or grip by which friction is created or purchase obtained, as the hold of the short end of a lever upon the thing to be lifted, or of one part of a machine upon another part.

With very cold ice . . . it will be found difficult to obtain "*bite*" — a state of things skaters are familiar with. *J. Thomson.*

10. A surface which creates friction or is brought into contact with another for the purpose of obtaining a hold ; specif., the holding surfaces of the jaws of a chuck. **11**. A sharp impact, as of a stamping machine. **12**. The keenness, smart, tang, or penetrating effect of a sharply impinging sensation ; as, the *bite* of a strong liquor, or of a harsh wind.

bit′er (bīt′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that bites ; specif., one that bites often, or is inclined to bite, as a dog or fish. "Great barkers are no *biters*." *Camden.* **2**. One who cheats ; a sharper. *Colloq.*

bi-ter′nate (bī-tûr′nāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *ternate.*] *Bot.* Doubly ternate, as when each division of a ternate leaf is also ternate. — **bi-ter′nate-ly**, *adv.*

bit′ing (bīt′ĭng), *vb. n.* **1**. Action or process denoted by BITE, *v.* **2**. A wound made by a bite. *Obs.*

bit′ing, *p. a.* That bites ; sharp ; cutting ; sarcastic ; caustic. "A *biting* affliction." "A *biting* jest." *Shak.*

biting angle, *Gunnery*, the smallest angle of impact against armor at which a projectile will penetrate, this angle being equal to the angle between the axis of the projectile and a

bis′muth-if′er-ous, *a.* See -FEROUS.
bis′muth-ite (bĭz′mŭth-īt ; bĭs′-), *n.* Bismutite. [MITE.]
bismuth ocher *or* **ochre**. = BIS-
bismuth white. Oxychloride of bismuth, BiOCl, a pigment.
bisne. † BISSON, BYSEN.
bisnewen. † BESNOW.
‖ **bi-so′gnio**, **bi-so′gno** (*It.* bē-zō′nyō), *n.* [It. *bisogno*, lit., need.] A bezonian. *Obs.*
bisognion. † BEZONIAN.
bisohte. Obs. pret. of BESEECH.
bison. Var. of BYSEN.
bi-so′nant (bī-sō′nănt ; bĭs′ō-nănt), *a.* [*bi-* + *sonant.*] Having two sounds.
bisouhte. Obs. pret. of BESEECH.
bisp, *n.* & *v.* [ME., for *biscop*. See BISHOP.] Bishop. *Obs.*
bispac. Obs. pret. of BESPEAK.
bi-spar′ren, *v. t.* [*be-* + *spar* to bolt.] To shut in ; inclose. *Obs.*
bispatte. Obs. pret. of BESPETE.
‖ **bis pec-ca′re in bel′lo non li′cet**. [L.] To blunder twice in war is not permissible.
bispeken. † BESPEAK.
bi-sphe′noid, *n.* See SPHENOID.
bi-spi′nous (bī-spī′nŭs), **bi-spi′nose** (-nōs), *a.* [*bi-* + *spinose.*] Having two spines.
bi′spore (bī′spōr), *n.* [*bi-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* An asexual spore produced in pairs by certain red algæ. Cf. TETRASPORE. — **bi-spo′rous** (bī-spō′rŭs), *a.*
bisprint. Obs. p. p. of BESPRENG.
‖ **bis pu′e-ri se′nes** (sē′nēz). [L.] Old men (are) twice boys.
bisquet, **bisquite**. † BISCUIT.
bis′sa-bol (bĭs′ȧ-bŏl). Var. of BISABOL.
bissart. † BUZZARD.
bisse (bĭs), *n.* [F.] *Her.* A snake borne as a charge.
bis′set, *n.* [F. *bisette* (Cotgrave).] A lace or binding of gold, silver, silk, etc. *Obs.* *Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*
bis-sex′til. Bissextile. *Ref. Sp.*
bissh-. For obsolete words beginning in *bissh-*, see the forms beginning BISH-.
bisshop. † BISHOP.
bis′some. † BESOM.
bis′son (bĭs′ŭn), *a.* [ME. *bisen*, *bisne*, AS *bisen*, prob. for *bīsēne* ; *bi* by + *sēne* clear, akin to *sēon* to see ; clear when near, hence short-sighted. See SEE.] Blind or purblind ; also, blinding. *Obs.* "*Bisson* rheum." *Shak.*
bis′sus. † BYSSUS.
bis′sy-bis′sy (bĭs′ĭ-bĭs′ĭ), *n.* [See BICHY.] The kola nut. *West Indies.*
bis-syl′la-ble, *n.* [*bis-* + *syllable.*] Dissyllable. *Obs.*
bist. Dial. var. of BEEST.
bistad, **bisted**. † BESTEAD.
bi-stek′en, *v. t.* [ME. *bi-* + *steken* to close.] To shut. *Obs.*
bi-stel′late, *a.* [*bi-* + *stellate.*] Marked by, or in the form of, two stars.
bi′ste-phan′ic, *a.* [*bi-* + *stephanic.*] *Craniol.* Joining the two stephanions. [See COIN.]
bi′sti (bē′stē), *n.* [Per. *bīstī.*]
bi-stip′u-lar, *a.* [*bi-* + *stipular.*] *Bot* Having two stipules.
bi-stip′u-late, *a.* Bistipular.
bi-stip′uled (bī-stĭp′ūld), *a.* Bistipular.
bis′tour-nage (bĭs′tōōr-nāj), *n.* [F., fr. *bistourner* to twist.] *Vet.* Castration by torsion of the spermatic cord, causing atrophy.
bistowe. † BESTOW.
bi-stra′tose, *a.* [*bi-* + *stratose.*] *Bot.* Having cells in two layers.
bis′tre. Var. of BISTER.
bi-stri′ate, *a.* See BI-.
bi-sub′sti-tut′ed, *a.* Doubly substituted.
bi-sub′sti-tu′tion, *n.* *Chem.* Disubstitution
bi′sulc, **bi-sul′cous**, *a.* [L. *bisulcus.*] Bisulcate. *Obs.*
bi-sul′phide, *n.* Also **bisulfid**. = DISULPHIDE.
bi-sul′phu-ret, *n.* A disulphide.
‖ **bis vin′cit, qui se vin′cit in vic-to′ri-a.** [L.] He conquers twice who conquers himself in victory.
biswike. † BESWIKE.
bisy. † BUSY.
bi′syl-lab′ic, *a.* Dissyllabic. — **bi-syl′la-bism** (-bĭz'm), *n.*
bit. † BITE. [deth. *Obs.*]
bit, *3d sing. pr.* of BID, for *bid-*
bit, *pret.* & *p. p.* of BITE.
bit′a-ble (bīt′ȧ-b'l), **bite′a-ble**, *a.* See -ABLE.
bi-take′, *v. t.* † BETAKE.
bitaken. † BETOKEN.
bitald. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BETELL.
bit′brace′, *n.* = BITSTOCK.
bitch, *n.* = BÊCHE.
bitch′er-y, *n.* Harlotry. *Obs.*
bite. † BIT.
bite. Var. of BIGHT.
biteche. † BETEACH.
bitelle. † BETELL.
bi-tem′po-ral, *a.* *Craniol.* Pert. to the two temporal bones, or joining the opposite posterior roots of the zygomatic processes.
bi′ten-tac′u-late, *a.* See BI-.
biter. † BITTER. [tiary.]
bi-ter′ti-a-ry, *a.* Doubly ter-
bite′sheep′, *n.* A pun upon BISHOP. *Obs.* "Ye are become rather *bite-sheepe* than true bishops." *Foxe.*
bite′-tongue′, *n.* The water pepper.
bith. † BEETH.
bi′the-ism (bī′thē-ĭz'm ; bī-thē′ĭz'm), *n.* [*bi-* + *theism.*] Belief in the existence of two gods, as in a good and an evil god. [*Bib.*]
Bi-thi′ah (bĭ-thī′ȧ ; bĭth′ĭ-ȧ).
Bith′ron (bĭth′rŏn). *Bib.*
bithumen. † BITUMEN.
bi′ti (bē′tē), *n.* [Native name.] The blackwood a.
biticle. † BINNACLE.
bitiden. † BETIDE.
bitime. † BETIME.

tangent to the projectile at the point. The soft cap on an armor-piercing projectile diminishes this angle. — **biting dragon**, the tarragon. — **b. louse**. See LOUSE.

A B C Biting Angle; *B C* Surface of Plate; *A B* Axis of Projectile.

biting in. *Etching.* The process of eating into metallic plates by means of an acid. See ETCH.

Bi′tis (bī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus of venomous snakes including the African puff adders. See PUFF ADDER.

bi′to (bē′tō), *n.*, *or* **bito tree**. [Etym. uncertain.] A small scrubby tree (*Agialid ægyptiacum*) growing in dry regions of tropical Africa and Asia. It has a hard yellowish white wood; the bark yields a fish poison; the ripe fruit is edible, and when green it is an anthelmintic; the fermented juice is used as a beverage; the seeds yield a medicinal oil called *zachun*. See AGIALID.

bi′tri- (bī′trī-). A prefix consisting of *bi-* and *tri-*, and denoting that the characteristic denoted by the last element may occur either two or three times; as: **bi′tri-par′tite** (-pär′tīt), divided into two or three parts; **bi′tri-pin-nat′i-fid** (-pĭ-năt′ĭ-fĭd); **bi′tri-sep′tate** (-sĕp′tāt), etc.

bit′stock′ (bĭt′stŏk′), *n.* A stock for rotating a bit; a brace. See BRACE, *Illust.*

bitt (bĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bitte*, Icel. *biti*, a beam.] **1.** *Naut.* A vertical piece of heavy timber or an iron casting firmly fastened to the deck of a vessel and used for securing hawsers or cables, ropes, etc. Bitts are usually placed in pairs.
2. [Prob. of different origin.] *Mech.* Either of a pair of chilled iron blocks used with a tilting hammer and placed one under, and one over, a piece of steel, to give it a good surface while being hammered.

bitt, *v. t.* *Naut.* To put round the bitts; as, to *bitt* the cable, in order to fasten it or so as to slacken it gradually, which is called *veering*.

bitt′er (bĭt′ẽr), *n.* [See BITT.] *Naut.* A turn of the cable round the bitts.

bit′ter (bĭt′ẽr), *a.*; BIT′TER-ER; BIT′TER-EST. [AS. *biter*; akin to Goth. *baitrs*, Icel. *bitr*, Dan., Sw., D., & G. *bitter*, OS. *bittar*, fr. root of E. *bite*. See BITE, *v. t.*] **1.** Having or designating a peculiar, characteristically disagreeable taste, like that of wormwood or an infusion of hops; as, a *bitter* medicine; *bitter* as aloes.
2. Painful; distressful; grievous; sore; as, a *bitter* feeling; a *bitter* soul; a *bitter* lot.

Nor can I utter all our *bitter* grief. — *Shak.*

The Egyptians . . . made their lives *bitter* with hard bondage. — *Ex.* i. 14.

3. Causing pain or smart; as, a *bitter* cold day, a *bitter* hurt; hence, calamitous; poignant; galling. "A *bitter* message of hopeless grief." — *Bryant.*

It is an evil thing and *bitter*, that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God. — *Jer.* ii. 19.

How *bitter* a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes! — *Shak.*

4. Expressing grief or pain; as, *bitter* tears.

And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding *bitter* cry. — *Gen.* xxvii. 34.

5. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; also, characterized by animosity; virulent; caustic; as, *bitter* reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* against them. — *Col.* iii. 19.

Faust is no longer the same *bitter* and contemptuous man. — *Carlyle.*

Syn. — Acrid, sharp, harsh, pungent; stinging, cutting, severe, acrimonious. See SOUR.

bitter almond. See ALMOND. — **b.-almond oil**. See OIL. *Table I.* — **b. aloes**, *Pharm.*, a drug consisting of the dried juice of various species of *Aloe*, esp. *A. vera* and *A. succotrina*. It is intensely bitter, and is used as a tonic and purgative. — **b. apple**. See COLOCYNTH. — **b. ash**. **a** In the West Indies, the bitterwood (*Picrasma excelsa*). **b** In the United States, the wahoo (*Evonymus atropurpureus*). — **b. bugle**, an American mint (*Lycopus americanus*) with bitter-flavored foliage. — **b. buttons**, tansy. — **b. cassava**. See CASSAVA. — **b. cherry**, a variety of bird cherry of the western United States, having bitter astringent fruit. — **b. clover**, bitterbloom. — **b. cottonwood**, the narrow leaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*). — **b. cress**, any plant of the genus *Cardamine*, esp. *C. amara*. — **b. cucumber**. See COLOCYNTH. — **b. damson**, mountain damson. — **b. dock**, a European dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), introduced as a weed into the United States. It has broad, obtuse leaves and bitter rootstocks. — **b. earth**, magnesia. — **b. fitch**. Var. of BITTER VETCH. — **b. ginger**, a variety of ginger (*Zinziber zerumbet*) having a rootstock with a very bitter flavor and larger than that of common ginger. It is used in the West Indies as a medicine. — **b. gourd**, colocynth. — **b. grass**, the colicroot. — **b. herb**. **a** The lesser centaury. **b** The turtlehead. — **b. hickory**, the bitternut. — **b. king**, a simaroubaceous shrub or small tree (*Soulamea amara*) of the Moluccas, Fiji Islands, and New Guinea, possessing intensely bitter properties and used as an antiperiodic. — **b. oak**. **a** The cerris. **b** In the United States, the bear oak. — **b. pecan**, the water hickory. — **b. pepper**, any of several Asiatic rutaceous trees of the genus *Evodia*. — **b. pignut**, the bitternut. — **b. principles**, *Chem.*, a class of neutral substances extracted from vegetable products and having a strong bitter taste. Many of them are valuable medicinally. — **b. rot**, a very destructive disease of apples, grapes, and other fruit, induced by the parasitic fungus *Glomorella rufomacularis*, and resulting in speedy decay. Also, the fungus itself. — **bitter salt**, Epsom salts. — **b. spar**, dolomite. It contains magnesia, the soluble salts of which are bitter. — **b. thistle**, the blessed thistle. — **b. trefoil**, the buckbean. — **b. vetch**, any of several European vetches of the genus *Lathyrus*, as *L. sativus*, or of *Vicia*, as *V. orobus*. They are good forage plants, but the seeds contain a bitter poisonous alkaloid. — **b. waternut**, the nutmeg hickory. — **b. willow**, the purple willow. — **b. wintergreen**, the pipsissewa. — **to the b. end**. [Perh. from or confused with *bitter end* of a cable.] To the last extremity, however calamitous.

bit′ter (bĭt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which is bitter; bitter quality.
2. A sensation of taste, the quality of which is normally given by quinine or aloes. The sensation is characteristically disagreeable, when pure, except where the stimulus is of low intensity. See TASTE.

Bitter, unfortunately, does not contrast with any other taste, and hence cannot be eliminated by compensation. — *E. B. Titchener.*

3. = BITTERS, a drink. *Rare.*
4. Bitter beer. *Eng.*

bit′ter, *v. t. & i.*; BIT′TERED (-ẽrd); BIT′TER-ING. [AS. *biterian*.] To make, or become, bitter; as, to *bitter* ale.

bit′ter-bark′ (-bärk′), *n.* **a** Any of several Australian trees having bitter bark, esp. *Alstonia constricta*, *Petalostigma quadriloculare*, and *Tabernæmontana orientalis*. **b** In the United States, the Georgia bark and the cascara buckthorn, having bark with similar properties.

bit′ter-blain′ (-blān′), *n.* A scrophulariaceous herb (*Lindernia diffusa*) of tropical America, reputed a febrifuge.

bit′ter-bloom′ (-blōōm′), *n.* The American centaury.

bitter end. [See BITT, *n.*] *Naut.* The inboard end of a cable.

bit′ter-ling (bĭt′ẽr-lĭng), *n.* [G.] A European cyprinoid fish (*Rhodima amarus*).

bit′tern (bĭt′ẽrn), *n.* [ME. *bitoure*, *betore*, *boture*, *botor*, fr. F. *butor*; of unknown origin.] Any member of a subfamily (Botaurinæ) of the heron family, including species of small and medium size, frequenting bogs and reedy swamps, usually nesting on the ground and more or less nocturnal in their habits. The typical bitterns are notable for their soft streaked and speckled plumage and for the peculiar sounds they utter. The common European species is *Botaurus stellaris*; that of America, *B. lentiginosus*, is often called *stake driver* from the sound of its notes. The least bittern (*Ardetta exilis*) of America and the little bittern (*A. minuta*) of Europe are among the smallest herons. See STAKE DRIVER, SUN BITTERN.

1/18
European Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).

bit′tern, *n.* [From BITTER, *a.*] **1.** The bitter mother liquor that remains in salt works after the salt has crystallized out. From it are obtained magnesium chloride and sulphate, sodium sulphate, and bromides and iodides.
2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, etc., used in adulterating beer.

bit′ter-ness (bĭt′ẽr-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *biternys*; *biter* bitter + *-nys* = *-ness*.] Quality or state of being bitter.

The lip that curls with *bitterness*. — *Percival.*
Thou art in the gall of *bitterness*. — *Acts* viii. 23.

bit′ter-nut′ (-nŭt′), *n.* A species of hickory (*Hicoria minima*) of the eastern half of the United States. It is a slender tree, having rough bark, and leaves with seven or nine leaflets. The thin-shelled nut is very bitter. Also called *bitter hickory*, *swamp hickory*, *bitter pignut*, etc.

bit′ter-root′ (-rōōt′), *n.* **a** A portulacaceous plant (*Lewisia rediviva*) with fleshy, farinaceous roots and handsome pink flowers, growing in the mountains of Idaho, Montana, etc. It gives the name to the Bitterroot mountains and river. **b** The bigroot (*Micrampelis fabacea*). **c** Dogbane.

bit′ters (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* **1.** A liquor, generally spirituous, in which a bitter herb, leaf, or root is steeped. Medicinally, bitters are mild tonic or aromatic stimulants, employed chiefly to increase the appetite and improve digestion.
2. = 2d BITTERN, 1.

bit′ter-sweet′ (-swēt′; 87), *a.* Mingling bitter and sweet.

Bittersweet hunger of desire. — *Hamlin Garland.*

bit′ter-sweet′, *n.* **1.** Anything which is bittersweet.
2. A kind of apple. *Obs.*
3. **a** A climbing solanaceous plant (*Solanum dulcamara*) with purple flowers and oval coral-red berries. The whole plant is poisonous, and has a taste at first sweetish and then bitter. The branches yield officinal *dulcamara*. **b** An American celastraceous climbing shrub (*Celastrus scandens*), whose yellow capsules open late in autumn, and disclose the red aril.

Bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*). Fruit and Leaves, 1/6. Flower, nat. size.

bit′ter-weed′ (wēd′), *n.* Any of several American plants containing a bitter principle; as: **a** Ragweed. **b** Horseweed. **c** The sneezeweed *Helenium tenuifolium*.

bit′ter-wood′ (bĭt′ẽr-wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** A West Indian simaroubaceous tree (*Æschrion excelsum*), from the wood of which Jamaica quassia is obtained. **b** The paradise tree (*Simarouba glauca*).

bit′ter-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* The yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea*) of Europe.

bitt′head′ (bĭt′hĕd′), *n.* *Naut.* The upper end of a bitt.

bit′u-lith′ic (bĭt′ū-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* [*bitumen* + *lithic*.] Designating a kind of paving the main body of which consists of broken stone cemented together with bitumen or asphalt. — *n.* Bitulithic pavement.

bit′u-mas′tic (-măs′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a kind of bituminous paint or cement; — a trade-mark name.

bi-tu′men (bĭ-tū′mĕn; bĭt′ū-; 277), *n.* [L. *bitumen*: cf. F. *bitume*. Cf. BÉTON.] Orig., mineral pitch, or asphalt (see ASPHALT). By extension, any of a number of inflammable mineral substances consisting mainly of hydrocarbons, and including the hard, solid, brittle varieties called asphalt, the semisolid maltha and mineral tars, the oily petroleum, and even the light, volatile naphthas.

bitumen of Judea. = JEW'S PITCH.

bitumen process. *Photog.* Any process in which advantage is taken of the fact that prepared bitumen is rendered insoluble by exposure to light, as in photolithography.

bi-tu′mi-nize (bĭ-tū′mĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; BI-TU′MI-NIZED (-nīzd); BI-TU′MI-NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To prepare or treat with bitumen. — **bi-tu′mi-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′-), *n.*

bi-tu′mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *bituminosus*: cf. F. *bitumineux*.] Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

bituminous coal, coal that yields, when heated, considerable volatile bituminous matter; soft coal. See COAL. — **b. limestone**, a mineral, brown or black, emitting an unpleasant smell when rubbed. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap. — **b. shale**, a shale impregnated with bitumen, often found with coal. — **b. macadam**, bitulithic pavement.

bi-typ′ic (bī-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* [*bi-* + *typic*.] *Biol.* Consisting of two species; — said of a genus.

bi-u′rate (bī-ū′rāt), *n.* [*bi-* + *urate*.] *Chem.* An acid salt of uric acid. See BI-, 2.

bi′u-ret (bī′ū-rĕt), *n.* [*bi-* + *urea*.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_2H_5O_2N_3 \cdot H_2O$, formed by heating urea. It is intermediate between urea and cyanuric acid.

biuret reaction. *Organic Chem.* A reaction that occurs when biuret or certain other substances, as the albumins and peptones, are treated in solution with caustic alkali and copper sulphate, and gives a red or violet color.

bi′va′lence (bī′vā′lĕns; bĭv′ȧ-lĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of
bi′va′len-cy (bī′vā′lĕn-sĭ; bĭv′ȧ-) } being bivalent.

bi′va′lent (bī′vā′lĕnt; bĭv′ȧ-lĕnt; 277), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] **1.** *Chem.* Having a valence of two. See VALENCE.
2. *Biol.* Double; — said esp. of chromosomes which consist of two chromosomes united (usually end to end).

bi′valve (bī′vălv), *n.* [*bi-* + *valve*: cf. F. *bivalve*.] Any mollusk of the class Lamellibranchia (syn. Pelecypoda) distinguished by the shell consisting of a right valve and a left valve connected by a dorsal hinge. The oysters, clams, and mussels are examples.

bi′valve, *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Having a shell composed of two valves or parts which open and shut, as the oyster.
2. *Bot.* Having two valves, as a capsule or a diatom.

bi-va′ri-ant (bī-vā′rĭ-ănt), *a.* [*bi-* + *variant*.] *Phys. Chem.* Having two variable factors.

bi-vec′tor (bī-vĕk′tẽr; -tôr), *n.* [*bi-* + *vector*.] *Math.* A quantity of the form $\rho + \rho_1\sqrt{-1}$, ρ and ρ_1 being vectors.

biv′i-ous (bĭv′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bivius*; *bi-* + *via* way.] Having, or leading, two ways.

bi-vit′tate (bī-vĭt′āt), *a.* [*bi-* + *vittate*.] **1.** *Bot.* Having two vittæ, or oil tubes, as the fruit in the family Apiaceæ.
2. *Zoöl.* Having two longitudinal stripes.

biv′ouac (bĭv′wăk; bĭv′ōō-ăk; 277), *n.* [F. *bivouac*, *bivac*, prob. fr. G. *beiwache*, or *beiwacht*; *bei* by, near + *wachen* to watch, *wache* watch, guard. See BY; WATCH.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** The watch of a whole army by night, when in danger of surprise or attack. *Obs.* **b** An encampment for a very short sojourn under improvised shelter or none.
2. A night's encampment without shelter; a camping out.

biv′ouac, *v. i.*; BIV′OUACKED (-wăkt; -ōō-ăkt); BIV′OUACK-ING. **1.** *Mil.* **a** To watch at night, as an army. *Obs.* **b** To encamp, as for the night, without tents or housing.
2. To encamp for the night in the open air.

bi′week′ly (bī′wēk′lĭ), *a.* [*bi-* + *weekly*.] Occurring or appearing every two weeks; fortnightly; also, semiweekly. — *n.* A biweekly publication. — **bi′week′ly**, *adv.*

Bix′a (bĭk′sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *bicha*, a native name.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American shrubs or small trees having cordate leaves and large yellow flowers. The only species, *B. orellana*, the achiote, has been transported to nearly all tropical countries. See BIXIN, ANNATTO, ORELLIN.

bix′in (bĭk′sĭn), *n.* [From BIXA.] *Chem.* A coloring principle, $C_{15}H_{18}O_4$, occurring together with orellin in annatto. It is amorphous, resinous, and of cinnabar-red color.

bi-zarre′ (bĭ-zär′), *a.* [F., fr. Sp. *bizarro* gallant, brave, liberal, prob. of Basque origin; cf. Basque *bizarra* beard, whence the meaning *manly, brave*.] Characterized by un-

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bit′ing-ly, *adv.* of BITING. — **bit′ing-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.
bitit. Obs. 3d sing. pres. of BETIDE.
bit key. A key with alterable bits for permutation locks.
bit′less, *a.* See -LESS.
bit′n Bitten. *Ref. Sp.*
bi′to (bē′tō), *n.* Contr. of *abito*, var. of ABOIDEAU. *Dial. U. S.*
bitoken. † BETOKEN.
bitore. † BITTERN.
bit pincers. *Locksmithing.* Pincers having curved jaws.
bitraie. † BETRAY.
bitrappe. † BETRAP.
bitre. † BITTER.
bi-trea′dle (bī-trĕd′′l), *a.* Having two treadles.
bitrissh. † BETRAISE.
bi-tro′chan-ter′ic, *a.* See BI-.
bitt. † BITE.
bit′ta-cle (bĭt′ȧ-k′l). † BINNACLE.
bittarde. † BITTERN.
bit′ted, *a.* Furnished with a bit; as, a double-*bitted* ax.
bit′ten. *p. p.* of BITE.
bit′ter. † BITTERN.
bit′ter, *adv.* = BITTERLY. *Archaic or Dial.*
bit′ter-bump′. Var. of BUTTERBUMP.
bit′ter-bush′, *n.* The bear oak.
bit′ter-ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
bit′ter-head′, *n.* The calico bass.
bit′ter-ing, *n.* = 2d BITTERN, 2.
bit′ter-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter. — **bit′ter-ish-ness**, *n.*
bit′ter-ly, *adv.* of BITTER.
bit′ter-sweet′ing, *n.* = BITTERSWEET, an apple. *Obs.*
bit′ter-worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* The buckbean.
bit′tie (bĭt′ĭ), *n.* A little bit. *Scot.*
bittill. † BEETLE.
bit′ting rig, *or* **bitting rigging**. A rig for breaking colts to the bit, consisting of bridle, saddle or surcingle, and crupper.
bit′tle (bĭt′′l). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of BEETLE.
bit′tock (bĭt′ŭk), *n.* [*bit* + *-ock*.] A little bit. *Scot.*
bittonie. † BETONY.
bit′tor (bĭt′ẽr), **bit′tour**, **bit′oure**. † BITTERN.
bitt pin. *Naut.* A pin thrust through the bitthead to keep the cable from slipping off.
bit′ty, *a.* Composed of bits; scrappy; as, "*bitty* literature."
bi′tu-ber′cu-late, **-lat′ed**, *a.* See BI-.
bituex. † BETWIXT.
bituine. † BETWEEN.
bi-tume′ (bĭ-tūm′), *n.* [F.] Bitumen. *Obs. or Poetic.*
bi-tumed′ (bĭ-tūmd′), *a.* Smeared with bitumen. *Rare.*
bi-tu′men-ize. Var. of BITUMINIZE.
‖ **bi-tu′men Ju-da′i-cum** (jōō-dā′ĭ-kŭm; 243). [L.] Asphalt; Jew's pitch.
bi-tu′mi-nate, *v. t.* [L. *bituminare* to bituminate.] = BITUMINIZE.
bi-tu′mi-nif′er-ous (bĭ-tū′mĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.
bi-tu′mi-noid (-noid), *a.* [*bitumen* + *-oid*.] Like bitumen.
bi-tu′mi-nose (-nōs), *a.* [L. *bituminosus*.] Bituminous.
bi-tun′, *v. t.* [AS. *betȳnan*.] To hedge in; inclose. *Obs.*
bituxe. † BETWIXE.
bitweone. † BETWEEN.
bitwien. † BETWEEN.
bit′wise′, *adv.* [*bit* + *-wise*.] Bit by bit.
bi-twix′. † BETWIXT.
bityl. † BEETLE.
bi-u′ni-al (bī-ū′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *unus* one.] Combining two in one. *Rare.*
bi-u′ni-ty, *n.* [*bi-* + *unity*.] A unity of two. *Rare.*
bivalle. † BEFALL.
bi′valv. Bivalve. *Ref. Sp.*
bi′valved (bī′vălvd), *a.* Bivalve.
Bi-val′vi-a (bī-văl′vĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See BIVALVE.] *Zoöl.* The Lamellibranchiata. In the Linnæan classification the Brachiopoda were also included.
bi-val′vi-an (-ăn), *n.* A bivalve.
bi-valv′ous (bī-văl′vŭs), *a.* Bivalve.
bi-val′vu-lar (-vū-lȧr), *a.* Bivalve.
bi-vas′cu-lar, *a.* Having two vascular vessels.
bi-vault′ed, *a.* See BI-.
bi-ven′ter, *n.*, *or* **bi-ven′ter cer-vi′cis** (bī-vĕn′tẽr sûr-vī′sĭs). [NL.; *bi-* + L. *venter* belly.] *Anat.* A small muscle of the back of the neck, beneath and often blended with the complexus, having a tendon intervening between two fleshy bellies. It arises from the transverse processes of two or more upper dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted in the superior curved line of the occipital.
bi-ven′tral, *a.* [*bi-* + *ventral*.] *Anat.* Digastric. — **biventral lobe**. = DIGASTRIC LOBE.
biverage. † BEVERAGE.
bi′verb (bī′vûrb), *n.* [*bi-* + L. *verbum* word.] A name made up of two words.
bi-ver′bal, *a.* [*bi-* + *verbal*.] Pert. to two words; punning.
biv′i-um (bĭv′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a place with two ways.] *Zoöl.* The two posterior rays or ambulacral areas of a five-rayed echinoderm: — opposed to the *trivium*. — **biv′i-al**, *a.*
bi-vo′cal, *n.* [*bi-* + *vocal*.] A diphthong. *Oxf. E. D.*
bi-vo′cal-ized, *a.* Intervocalic.
bi-vol′tine (bī-vŏl′tĭn), *a.* [F. *bivoltin*, fr. *bi-* (see BI-) + It. *volta* time.] Producing twice a year; — said of certain silkworms.
bi′vo-lu′mi-nous, *a.* Of two volumes.
biw-. For obsolete forms in *biw-* see the forms in BEW-, BYW-.
bi′wa (bē′wä′), *n.* [Native name.] The loquat, a Japanese fruit.
biwaill, **biweile**. † BEWAIL.
biwelde. † BEWIELD.
biwende. † BEWEND.
biwepe. † BEWEEP.
biwich. † BEWITCH.
bi-win′ter, *a.* [*bi-* + *winter*.] Occurring twice in a winter.
biwreyen. † BEWRAY.
biwrie. † BEWRY.
Bix-a′ce-æ (bĭk-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Hypericales) consisting of the single genus *Bixa*. — **bix-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
bix′by-ite (bĭks′bĭ-īt), *n.* [After one Maynard *Bixby*.] *Min.* An oxide of iron and manganese, $FeO \cdot MnO_2$, occurring in black isometric crystals. H., 6.–6.5. Sp. gr., 4.95.
bi-year′ly, *a.* Occurring twice a year.
biyete. † BEGET.
bi-yond′. † BEYOND.
Bizantine. Var. of BYZANTINE.

C D E F G H I J K L M

natural, extravagant, or sensational contrasts; fantastical; as, *bizarre* coloration; a *bizarre* costume.
Syn. — See FANCIFUL.

bi-zarre′ (bĭ-zär′), *n.* **1.** That which is bizarre; — with *the.* **2.** *Hort.* A strain of carnation having flowers in which a pure white or yellow ground is flaked or striped with two or three colors; also, a plant or flower of this type.

Bi′zen′ ware (bē′zĕn′). Fine, hard, unglazed pottery, usually grayish white, made in Bizen, Japan. Fantastic and grotesque figures in this ware are of especial excellence.

bi-zy′go-mat′ic (bī-zī′gō-măt′ĭk; bī-zĭg′ō-), *a.* [*bi-* + *zygomatic.*] *Craniol.* Joining the most widely separated points of the two zygomatic processes; designating the width of the face across the cheek bones.

biz′za-ri′a (bĭz′ȧ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [It. *bizzarria* oddity. See BIZARRE.] A peculiar form of orange, intermediate between the citron and bitter orange, and possibly a graft hybrid. It was originally produced in Italy.

blab (blăb), *v. t.*; BLABBED (blăbd); BLAB′BING. [Cf. ME. *blaberen*, or Dan. *blabbre*, G. *plappern*; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. also BLUBBER, *v.*] **1.** To chatter; babble; talk to no advantage.

A foolish mouth *blabbeth* out . . . foolishness. *Coverdale (Prov. xv. 2).*

2. To utter or tell unnecessarily, or thoughtlessly; to publish (secrets or trifles) without reserve or discretion.

And yonder a vile physician *blabbing*
The case of his patient. *Tennyson.*

blab, *v. i.* To talk thoughtlessly; tattle; tell tales.

Although I promised to keep his secret, I must *blab*; it was Sir George Dashwood was with me. *C. Lever.*

blab, *n.* [ME. *blabbe.*] **1.** One who blabs; babbler; telltale. "Avoided as a *blab.*" *Milton.*

For who will open himself to a *blab* or a babbler? *Bacon.*

2. Chatter; idle talk; babbling; taletelling.

blab′ber (blăb′ẽr), *n.* A tattler; a telltale.

black (blăk), *a.*; BLACK′ER; BLACK′EST. [ME. *blak*, AS. *blæc*; akin to Icel. *blakkr* dark, swarthy, Sw. *bläck* ink, Dan. *blæk*, OHG. *blach*, LG. & D. *blaken* to burn with a black smoke.] **1.** Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; of the color of soot or coal; of the darkest or a very dark color, the opposite of *white;* characterized by such a color; as, *black* cloth; *black* as ebony.

O night, with hue so *black!* *Shak.*

2. Enveloped or shrouded in darkness; very dark or gloomy; as, a *black* night; the heavens *black* with clouds.
3. In reference to pigmentation: Having dark skin, hair, and eyes; pertaining or belonging to a race characterized by dark pigmentation; — said: **a** Of Negroes, Negritos, and native Australians; as, the *black* races; *black* law (a law referring to colored people); *Black* Belt (see below).

The *black* blood that I now knew to circulate in my veins. *Stevenson.*

b Of dark-skinned or swarthy non-European peoples; as, a *black* Moor; "the *black* [Hindu] officers." **c** Of dark-complexioned Europeans; brunet. *Now Rare.*
4. Stained or soiled with dirt; unclean; foul.
5. Characterized by black uniform or garb.
6. Dismal, gloomy, or forbidding, like darkness; cruel; mournful; baneful; calamitous. "This day's *black* fate." "*Black* despair." *Shak.*
7. Expressing menace or discontent; threatening; sullen; foreboding; as, to regard one with *black* looks.
8. Destitute of moral light or goodness; atrociously wicked; less emphatically, disgraceful; dishonorable; indicating disgrace or dishonor, or culpability.

That hit the Strong Man hard, for the last appointment to the Foreign Office had been by *black* favor, and he knew it. *Kipling.*

9. Evil or baneful as a result of sorcery or magic; connected with dark or forbidden practices; as, *black* art, *black* magic, *black* mass. The obs. or obsoles. expressions, **to say black is his (her) eye (eyebrow, nail)** — that is, to accuse; to blame — probably originated in connection with belief in the "evil eye," and from the use of hair and nail parings in sorcery.
Syn. — Dark, murky, pitchy, inky, somber, dusky, gloomy, swart, Cimmerian, ebon, atrocious.
☞ The phrases beginning with *black*, a., are for facility of reference distributed in the main *Vocabulary.*

black, *n.* **1.** The darkest color, ideally that represented by total absence of light or resulting from total absorption of all light rays; in practice, the completest possible negation of white; or, freely, an extremely dark shade of gray, or of some other color.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the suit of night. *Shak.*

2. A black pigment or dye.
3. **a** A black garment or dress; as, she wears *black.* **b** *pl.* Black mourning garments; funereal drapery. *Obs.*

That was the full time they used to wear *blacks* for the death of their fathers. *Sir T. North.*

4. The pupil of the eye. *Obs.*
5. A stain; a spot; a smooch.
6. A Negro, Negrito, or native Australian; loosely, a dark-skinned person or a member or descendant of a dark-skinned race.
7. *pl. Eng. Hist.* Disorderly persons, esp. poachers operating in bands, who, disguised by blackened faces, committed many outrages in the 18th century, and against whom the Black Act was specially directed.
8. *Print.* **a** An unintended mark upon a printed sheet due to the raising up of a space, lead, furniture, etc., in printing. **b** A kind of ink, prepared from grape residue, used in copperplate printing. **c** = BLACK LETTER.
9. *Games & Sports.* **a** The player of the dark pieces, as in chess or draughts; also, these pieces collectively. **b** A shot which hits the black part of a target, as in archery.
10. The black larva of the turnip sawfly.
11. [*cap.*] *pl. It. Hist.* The Neri. See BIANCHI.

black (blăk), *adv.* **1.** Sullenly; threateningly; maliciously; so as to produce blackness.
2. Exceedingly; wholly; completely. *Scot.*

black, *v. t.*; BLACKED (blăkt); BLACK′ING. [See BLACK, *a.*; cf. BLACKEN.] **1.** To make black; to soil; sully.

Sins which *black* thy soul. *J. Fletcher.*

2. To make black and shining, as boots or a stove, by applying blacking.
3. To poach. (See BLACK, *n.*, 7.) *Obs.*
to black down, *Naut.*, to treat (a ship's rigging) with a mixture of tar and tar oil.

black acre. *Law.* In legal documents, any particular piece of ground arbitrarily so called, as for purposes of reference.

Black Act. *Eng. Law.* The act of 9 George I. c. 22 (1722), making capital offenses of certain acts of poaching, marauding, etc., committed by the so-called "blacks" or others. It was repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27 (1830), milder penalties being imposed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30. Other acts inflicting heavy penalties for malicious injuries to cattle and machinery have been called *black acts.*

Black Ag′nes (ăg′nĕs; -nĕz). Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and March, born 1312, noted for her successful defense of Dunbar Castle in 1337 against an attack by the Earl of Salisbury; — so called because of her swarthy complexion.

black alder. **a** The alder buckthorn. **b** The winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*).

black′a-moor (blăk′ȧ-mo͝or; 201), *n.* [*black* + *Moor.*] A black; esp., an African black; an Ethiop; a negro or negress.

black and blue, *or, attributively used*, **black-and-blue**, *a.* Showing both black and blue coloration; specif., of the flesh, having the dark discoloration of a bruise due to rupture of blood vessels and effusion of blood in the tissues.

black and tan, *or, attributively used*, **black-and-tan**, *a.* Black mixed or spotted with tan color or reddish brown; — used specif. in describing certain breeds of dogs.
black-and-tan terrier, one of a breed of small smooth-haired terriers of delicate and graceful build, usually weighing from 7 to 22 pounds, chiefly black in color, with tan over the eyes and on the jaws and on parts of the legs.

black and white, *or, attributively used*, **black-and-white**, *a.* Showing both black and white coloration.
black-and-white coot, the American eider (*Somateria dresseri*). — **b. creeper.** See CREEPER. — **b. work**, *Housebuilding*, timber framework filled in between with rough masonry or coarse plastering.

black and white. **a** Writing or print; as, I must have that statement in *black and white.* **b** *Art.* Drawing or printing in black and white or in monochrome, sepia, or the like.

black angel fish. A large dark-colored angel fish (*Pomacanthus arcuatus*) of the West Indies.

black antimony. *Chem.* Black sulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_3, used in pyrotechnics, etc.

black apple. The fruit of the sapotaceous tree *Sideroxylon australe.* It resembles a very large plum, but has a coarse, insipid flavor. Called also *brush apple, native plum*, and *wild plum. Australia.*

black art. **1.** The art practiced by conjurers and witches; necromancy; conjuration; black magic. This name is probably due to the Late Latin *nigromantia* for *necromantia*, as if the first part of the word came from L. *niger* black instead of from Greek νεκρός a dead person.
2. Burglary. *Obs. Thieves' Cant.*

black ash. **1.** **a** A North American ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) having dark brown heavy wood; — called also *hoop ash* and *basket ash.* **b** In Australia, a species of *Eucalyptus* (*E. stellulata*). **c** Incorrectly, the box elder.
2. See LEBLANC PROCESS.

black′-a-vised′ (blăk′ȧ-vīst′; -vīzd′), *a.* [F. *vis* face.] Dark-visaged; swart. "A *black-a-vised* westland carle." *Scott.*

black′-backed′ (-băkt′), *a.* Having the back black or marked with black. — **black-backed gull**, any of several gulls having when adult the back and upper surface of the wings of a very dark slate color, as the **great black-backed gull** (*Larus marinus*) and **lesser black-backed gull** (*L. fuscus*), both European, the former occurring also on the Atlantic coast of America.

black′ball′ (-bôl′), *n.* **1.** A composition for blacking shoes; also, one for taking impressions of engraved work.
2. A ball of black color, esp. one used as a negative in voting; — in this sense usually two words.

black′ball′, *v. t.*; BLACK′BALLED′ (-bôld′); BLACK′BALL′ING.
1. To vote against by putting a black ball into a ballot box; to reject or exclude, as by voting against with black balls; to ostracize.

He was *blackballed* at two clubs in succession. *Thackeray.*

2. To blacken (leather, shoes, etc.) with blacking.

black′band′ (-bănd′), *n. Mining.* An earthy carbonate of iron containing considerable carbonaceous matter. It is valuable as an iron ore.

black bass. **1.** Either of two widely distributed and highly prized fresh-water game fishes of eastern North America, the **large-mouthed**, or straw, **bass** (*Micropterus*

Black Bass (*Micropterus salmoides*). ($\frac{1}{6}$)

salmoides) and the **small-mouthed bass** (*M. dolomieu*). The large-mouthed species has the wider range, extending south to Texas and to Florida, where it sometimes grows to a weight of twelve pounds. The small-mouthed does not exceed five pounds in weight. It has been introduced into many regions where it is not native. Both species vary in color, and have numerous local names.
2. The black sea bass. See BLACKFISH, 2 **b**.

black bean. The seed of the *Castanospermum australe;* also, the tree or its timber. See BEAN TREE **a**.

black bear. The common American bear (*Ursus americanus*).

black beetle. The common large cockroach (*Stylopyga orientalis*) of temperate regions. See COCKROACH, *Illust.*

black′-bel′lied (blăk′bĕl′ĭd), *a.* Having the belly black or marked with black.
black-bellied plover, a large plover (*Squatarola squatarola*) breeding in the Arctic regions of both continents, but migrating to Africa and South America. Its throat and under parts are jet black in the breeding plumage. It is one of the finest game birds of its family, occurring in the United States as a migrant, and, though very wary, has been greatly diminished in numbers. — **b. sandpiper**, the American dunlin. See DUNLIN.

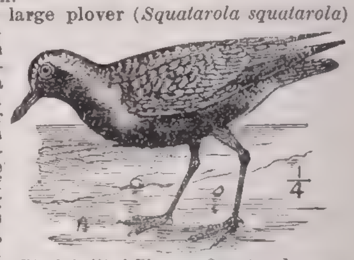

Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*) in summer plumage. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

Black Belt. A belt or region of the southern United States in which the percentage of colored population is greatest, stretching from South Carolina across Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi to Louisiana.

black′ber-ry (blăk′bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ME. *blakberye*, AS. *blæc berie*; *blæc* black + *berie* berry.] **1.** The fruit of any of numerous species of *Rubus* belonging to the section *Eubatus.* It is berrylike in appearance, but is composed of a number of small drupes (the *fruit* proper) crowded upon a fleshy and juicy torus, or receptacle, the drupes being always black or very dark purple when ripe.
2. Any of the species of *Rubus* bearing this fruit. *R. fruticosus* is the common bramble of England; *R. nigrobaccus* is the high blackberry of the United States, and has given rise to the best of the cultivated varieties, as the Lawton, etc. *R. villosus* is the dewberry. See RUBUS.

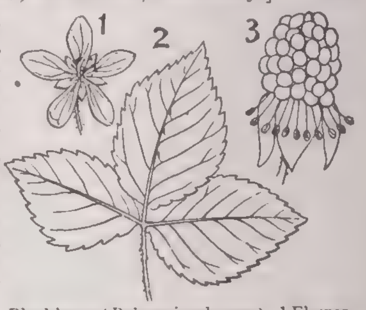

Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. ($\frac{2}{3}$)

blackberry lily. An iridaceous garden plant (*Gemmingia chinensis*) with pointed linear leaves and mottled orange-colored lilylike flowers borne in clusters. The capsule is fig-shaped, its thin walls falling away when ripe, disclosing a blackberrylike mass of seeds.

black bindweed. **a** The black bryony (*Tamus communis*). **b** A twining herb (*Polygonum convolvulus*) naturalized in America from Europe, and frequently a troublesome weed. Its leaves resemble those of the lesser bindweed.

black birch. **a** The cherry birch (*Betula lenta*); also, less commonly, the river birch (*B. nigra*) or any of several western birches (*B. occidentalis*, etc.). **b** In New Zealand, the native beech *Fagus fusca.*

black′bird (blăk′bûrd), *n.* **1.** Any of a number of different birds so called because the males are largely or entirely black; as: **a** In England, a common and familiar thrush (*Merula merula*), a well-known singing bird; the merle. **b** In America, any of several birds of the family Icteridæ, as the crow blackbird, the redwing, the rusty grackle, etc. **c** In the West Indies, the ani.
2. *Cant.* A black; esp., *Australia*, a Melanesian or Papuan.

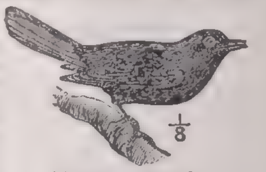

Blackbird (*Merula merula*). ($\frac{1}{8}$)

black′bird-er (-bûr-dẽr), *n.* A slave ship. *Cant.*

black′bird-ing, *n.* Kidnaping of blacks to be sold as slaves; also, *Australia*, the act or practice of importing "blackbirds" for service on Queensland plantations. *Cant.*

black′board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* A broad board painted black, or any dark smooth surface, as slate, on which writing, drawing, etc., can be done with chalk or crayons.

black book. Any of various books so called from the color of their binding, the style of their type, or the nature of their contents; esp.: **a** A book, probably compiled by Nigel, Bishop of Ely (d. 1169), containing a description of the Court of Exchequer of England, an official statement of the revenues of the crown, etc.; — called in full **Black Book of the Exchequer.** **b** A book of admiralty law, of the highest authority, based essentially upon the laws of Oleron and apparently published in the reign of Edward III.; — called in full **Black Book of the Admiralty.** **c** A book detailing the enormities practiced in the English monasteries and religious houses, compiled by order of their visitors under Henry VIII., presented to Parliament in 1536, and followed by their dissolution. The reports still existing are considered maliciously extravagant. **d** A book registering the names of persons liable to censure or punishment, as that of the English universities, or the English armies, or the list of habitual criminals published in England since 1877. **e** Any book which treats of necromancy.
to be in one's black books, to have incurred one's displeasure.

black′boy′ (-boi′), *n.* The grass tree; — so called because its trunk when blackened by fire is fancied to resemble a native with a tuft of grass on his head. *Australia.*

black bread. Dark-colored bread; esp., rye bread such as is used by the poorer classes of northern Europe. It is heavy and sourish, but keeps moist and edible a long time.

‖ **bi′zarre′rie′** (bē′zär′rē′), *n.* [F.] Bizarre quality or thing.
biz-ca′cha (bĭs-kä′chä; 133, 268). Var. of VISCACHA.
bize. Var. of BISE, the wind.
bizel. Var. of BEZEL.
Biz-ioth′iah (bĭz-yŏth′yȧ), *or* **Biz-joth′jah** (-jŏth′jȧ). *Bib.*
bizle. † BEZZLE.
biz-mel′lah (-mĕl′ȧ). Var. of BISMILLAH.
biz-na′ga. Var. of BISNAGA.
Biz′tha (bĭz′thȧ). *Bib.*
bizz. Var. of BUZZ. *Scot.*
bjel′kite (byĕl′kīt), *n. Min.* A variety of cosalite from the Bjelke mine in Sweden.
bk. *Abbr.* Backwardation; bank; book.
bkg. *Abbr.* Banking.
B kick. See under B in vocab.
bklr. *Abbr. Bibliog.* Black letter.
bkt. *Abbr.* Basket.
bl. *Abbr.* Bale; barrel; black.
B. L. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Laws; also [*l. c.*] bill of lading; breech loader; breech loading.
B/L. *Abbr.* Bill of lading.
bla. Obs. or dial. var. of BLAE.
blaad. † BLADE.
blaak. † BLACK.
‖ **blaauw′ wil′de-beest′** (blou′ vĭl′dē-bāst′). [D. *blauw* blue + *wildebeest.*] The brindled gnu. *South Africa.*
blaaw′bok′ (blou′bŏk′). Var. of BLAUBOK. *South Africa.*
blab. *n.* [Cf. BLEB, BLOB.] A swelling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
blab. *v. t.* To swell. *Obs.*
blab′ber. *a.* [Cf. BLAB a swelling.] Swollen or protruding (lips or cheeks).
blab′ber. *v. i.* [Cf. BLAB.] To utter inarticulate sounds; also, to blab; babble. *Obs.* — **blab′ber-er.** *n. Obs.*
blab′bing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLAB.
blabd. Blabbed. *Ref. Sp.*
blaber. † BLABBER.
blac. † BLAKE.
bla′chong (blä′chŏng). Var. of BALACHONG.
Black′a′cre, Widow (blăk′ā′kẽr). A perverse, bustling, masculine, pettifogging, and litigious character in Wycherley's comedy of "The Plain Dealer."
black alkali. See ALKALI SOIL.
black-a-lyre, *n.* A kind of black cloth. See LYRE, a town. *Obs.*
black amber. An old and popular name for *jet.*
black-and-yellow warbler. The magnolia warbler.
black archangel. See ARCHANGEL.
Black Assize. *Eng. Hist.* The assize held at Oxford in July, 1577, which was followed by a virulent epidemic of jail fever.
black′-a-vis′aged (blăk′ȧ-vĭz′ājd), *a.* = BLACK-AVISED.
black′back′, *n.* **a** = BLACK-BACKED GULL. **b** The Menominee whitefish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).
black′balld′. Blackballed. *Ref. Sp.*
black′ball′er, *n.* One who blackballs.
black balsam. Balsam of Peru.
black′-bark′ pine. The Jeffrey pine.
black bead. = CAT'S-CLAW **a** (2).
black beast. = BÊTE NOIRE.
black′bel′ly, *n.* The summer herring (*Pomolobus æstivalis*).
black bent, black bent grass. **a** The slender foxtail. **b** The wire bent. **c** Switch grass.
black′-ber′ried heath. The crowberry.
black′ber-ry-ing, *n.* The gathering of blackberries.
Black Bess. The swift mare ridden by Dick Turpin, the highwayman executed in 1739.
black bile. Atrabile. See MELANCHOLY, HUMOR.
black bill. See under BILL, 2, a weapon.
blackbird bindweed. The black bindweed.
black′-blood′ed, *a.* Melancholy; moody; atrabilious.
black bonnet. The black-headed bunting (*Emberiza schœniclus*) of Europe. *Local, Scot.*
black bowl. A drinking bowl. *Obs.*
black box. Any of various eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus bicolor*, *E. baueriana*, *E. boormani*, etc.; — so called from the dark hue of their foliage. *Australia.*
blackboy gum. Acaroid resin.
black brant. See BRANT.

black bream. **a** An Australian sparoid food fish (*Chrysophrys australis*). **b** In Tasmania, a marine food fish (*Girella tricuspidata*). See BLACKFISH, 2 **h**.

black′-breast′ed (blăk′brĕs′tĕd ; -tĭd ; 7, 151), *a.* Having the breast black or marked with black.
black-breasted flycatcher, the thunder bird. *Australia.* — **b. plover**. = BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.

black′-browed′ (blăk′broud′), *a.* Having black eyebrows ; hence, scowling ; gloomy ; forbidding.

black buffalo. A buffalo fish (*Ictiobus urus*) of the Mississippi valley.

black′-bulb′ ther-mom′e-ter. A thermometer, for determining the intensity of solar radiation, in which the bulb is blackened to prevent loss of heat by reflection and is inclosed in a vacuum tube to obviate cooling by convection.

black bunch grass. A coarse perennial grass (*Hilaria mutica*) of the southwestern United States, where it is used for forage and hay.

Black-bur′ni-an war′bler (blăk-bûr′nĭ-ăn). [After Mrs. *Blackburn*, an English lady.] A North American warbler (*Dendroica blackburniæ*). The male is strongly marked with orange, yellow, and black on the head and neck, and has an orange-yellow breast.

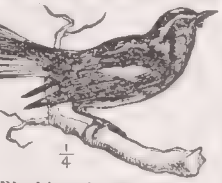

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Blackburnian Warbler.

black′butt′ (blăk′bŭt′), *n.* Any of several Australian timber trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*, esp. *E. pilularis*, in which the bark of the lower part of the trunk resembles charred wood.

black cake. A cake containing so much molasses, fruit, spices, etc., as to be nearly black, such as that often called *wedding cake* or *bride's cake*.

black calabash. A bignoniaceous tree (*Crescentia ovata*) of South Florida and tropical America, having an ovoid thin-shelled fruit resembling a gourd. See CALABASH TREE.

black calla. An ornamental aroid (*Arum palæstinum*), cultivated in greenhouses for its dark purple or almost black spathe, somewhat resembling that of the calla.

black canker. **a** A disease in turnips and other crops, produced by a species of caterpillar. **b** *Med.* = MELANOSIS.

black′cap′ (-kăp′), *n.* **1.** Any of several different birds with black heads or crowns ; esp.: **a** A small European warbler (*Sylvia atricapilla*), with a black crown. **b** The chickadee. **c** In England, locally, any of various titmice, the reed bunting, stonechat, or black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). **d** The laughing gull. **e** Wilson's warbler.
2. *Cookery.* An apple roasted till black, to be served in a dish of boiled custard.

1/5

Blackcap of Europe (*Sylvia atricapilla*).

3. A species of raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) having black fruit ; — often called *black raspberry*. It is native in the eastern United States, and has produced several varieties in cultivation, as the Ohio, the Gregg, etc.

black caraway. A ranunculaceous herb of the Mediterranean region (*Nigella sativa*), whose pungent seeds are used like those of caraway ; — also called *black cumin*.

black cattle. Beef cattle of any color. *Eng. & Scot.*
Black cattle: "oxen, bulls, and cows" (Johnson) ; prob. at first properly applied to the black breeds found in the highlands of Scotland, Wales, and other districts, to which it is still by some restricted. *Oxf. E. D.*

black Ca-yu′ga (kā-yōō′gȧ). [From *Cayuga* county, New York.] One of a breed of large domestic ducks having plumage of a lustrous black color and dark bill and legs. It is supposed to have originated in central New York.

black chalk. A kind of carbonaceous clay or shale, of a bluish black color. It soils the fingers when handled.

black cherry, black choke. **a** The sweet cherry of Europe (*Prunus avium*). **b** An American wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*) of the eastern United States and Canada. It is a large tree, with black bark, thick oval leaves, and white flowers succeeded by black astringent fruits. **c** Any black-fruited variety of the cultivated cherry.

black′cock′ (blăk′kŏk′), *n.* The male of the black grouse.

black coral. Any antipatharian coral having a black hornlike axis. Sometimes, also, any of certain gorgonians.

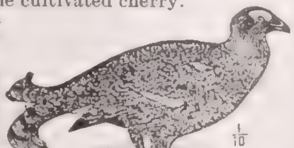

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Blackcock.

black cottonwood. Any of several species of *Populus* or cottonwood, esp. *P. trichocarpa*, a tree of the Pacific coast of North America, with leaves dark green and shining above and rusty or silvery beneath.

black currant. **a** A European currant (*Ribes nigrum*) with loosely flowered drooping racemes of yellow flowers, and black, unpleasantly flavored fruit, which possesses medicinal properties. **b** The related American species *R. americanum*, often called *American black currant*.

black death. A very virulent form of plague (which see) which ravaged Asia and Europe in the 14th century, raging in England from August 1348 - summer 1349, August 1361 - May 1362, and July 1368 - Michaelmas 1369. The mortality in some places was probably as high as two thirds of the entire population. In England, the sudden rise in wages, on account of scarcity of laborers, contributed largely to the emancipation of the laboring classes. Much property fell to the church, which helped to bring about the confiscation of church lands under Henry VIII.

black dog. **1.** A pewter or counterfeit coin. *Obs. Cant.* **2.** The spirit of ill humor, melancholy, or dumps.
I was under the *black dog* — sulkin' like a child. *Kipling.*

Black Doug′las (dŭg′lăs). A Douglas of the elder branch of that Scottish family. James, in Scott's "Castle Dangerous," was the eighth Lord Douglas. William (killed 1452) was the eighth Earl of Douglas.

black draft *or* **draught**. *Med.* A cathartic, of senna and magnesia.

black drop. *Med.* **1.** Vinegar of opium.
2. An optical phenomenon observed in transits of Mercury and Venus, near the instant of internal contact, when the planet seems for the moment attached to the sun's limb by a dark ligament, probably due to irradiation and the imperfections of the telescope.

black duck. A common duck (*Anas obscura*) of the northeastern United States and Canada, related to the mallard, but having the plumage of both sexes chiefly dusky brown with lighter edging to the feathers ; the dusky duck. It is a favorite game bird.

black earth. Mold ; dark earth ; specif., chernozem.

black East Indian duck. One of a breed of small domestic ducks having the plumage black with greenish reflections, and the bill olive green.

black′en (blăk′'n), *v. t.* ; BLACK′ENED (-'nd) ; BLACK′EN-ING. [See BLACK, *a.* ; cf. BLACK, *v. t.*] **1.** To make black or dark ; to darken ; cloud. "*Blackened* the whole heavens." *South.*
While the long funerals *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*
2. To defame ; to sully, as reputation ; to make infamous ; as, vice *blackens* the character.
Lying about the living and *blackening* the dead. *Hall Caine.*
Syn. — Denigrate, defame, vilify, slander, calumniate, traduce, malign, asperse.

black′en, *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

black eye. **1.** An eye with a very dark iris ; also, *pl.*, a person having black eyes.
2. A darkening of the skin about the eye, as from a bruise.

black′-eyed′ (blăk′īd′ ; 87), *a.* Having a black eye or eyes.
black-eyed bean, the cow pea. — **b. pea**, the seed of a tropical fabaceous vine (*Dolichos sphærospermus*), used in the West Indies for food ; also, the plant. — **B. Susan**. **a** The heroine of a popular nautical ballad by John Gay, and of one of Dibdin's sea songs. **b** The coneflower, or yellow daisy (*Rudbeckia hirta*). **c** The bladder ketmie. **d** The jequirity bean.

Black′feet′ (blăk′fēt′), *n. pl.* A tribe of Algonquian Indians, formerly inhabiting the region between the upper Missouri River and the Saskatchewan, but now gathered on reservations. They include the Siksika, or Blackfeet proper, the Bloods, and the Piegans.

black′fel′low (-fĕl′ō), *n.* An Australian aboriginal. See AUSTRALIAN, *n.*

black′fel′lows′ po-ta′toes (-fĕl′ōz). In Australia, the seeds or nuts of various cycadaceous plants of the genus *Macrozamia* ; also, the tubers of the araceous plant *Alocasia macrorhiza*. Both of these products are rich in starch and furnish food to the natives.

black′-fig′ured, *a.* *Class. Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, vases in which the decoration consists of black figures painted upon a red (the natural clay) or a white ground. The *black-figured* style of decoration was developed at Athens about the middle of the 6th century B. C. and continued until early in the 5th, when it gave way to the red-figured style. There are two types of black-figured vases : those in which the body of the vase is the natural red glaze of the clay, or the white of a slip put on over this ; and those in which the body of the vase is covered with a black varnish, panels of red clay being left, within which the designs are drawn. The latter approach in appearance the red-figured ware. Details in the designs are often indicated by white and purple pigments as well as by incised lines. The subjects in this ware are usually mythological, and the style is archaic and stiff as compared with the red-figured (which see). Cf. POLYCHROME.

black′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **1.** **a** Any of several small toothed whales of the genus *Globicephala*, which are found in large schools. **b** Sometimes, any of certain other and larger whales.
2. Any of a number of fishes so called from their dark color ; as: **a** The tautog (*Tautoga onitis*). **b** The black sea bass *Centropristes striatus* of the Atlantic coast. **c** A stromateoid fish (*Centrolophus niger*) of the Atlantic Ocean. **d** The female salmon just after spawning. **e** A Californian cyprinoid fish (*Orthodon microlepidotus*). **f** A small but important food fish (*Dallia pectoralis*) of Alaska and Siberia, remarkable for its ability to revive after having been frozen for a long time. **g** In Australia and Tasmania, a fresh-water blennylike fish (*Gadopsis marmoratus*). **h** Any of several marine Australian basslike food fishes of the genus *Girella*, esp. *G. simplex* and *G. tricuspidata*.

Blackfish of the North Atlantic (*Globicephala melas*). (1/150)

Blackfish of Alaska (*Dallia pectoralis*). (1/2)

black flag. The flag of a pirate, often bearing a skull and crossbones ; a signal of defiance to society.

Black Flags. An organization composed originally of Chinese rebels that had been driven into Tonkin by the suppression of the Taiping rebellion, but later increased by bands of pirates and adventurers. It took a prominent part in fighting the French during their hostilities with Anam, 1873-85.

black flea. A flea beetle (*Haltica nemorum*) injurious to turnips.

black flux. *Metal.* A flux obtained as a dark-colored mass (consisting essentially of potassium carbonate and finely divided carbon) by the deflagration of tartar with half its weight or less of saltpeter.

black fly. **a** In the United States, a small, venomous, two-winged fly of the genus *Simulium*, of several species, of which the Adirondack black fly (*S. molestum*) is exceedingly abundant and troublesome in the northern forests. The larvæ are aquatic. **b** The bean plant louse.

Black Fly (*Simulium*) enlarged.

Black′foot′ (blăk′fo͝ot′), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Blackfeet; as, a *Blackfoot* Indian.

Black′foot′, *n.* **1.** A Blackfoot Indian.
2. [*l. c.*] A matchmaker ; matrimonial go-between. *Scot.*

Black Friar. A Dominican friar. See DOMINICAN. Also, sometimes, a Benedictine.

Black′fri′ars (-frī′ẽrz), *n.* The quarter of a town in which the black friars dwell or have dwelt ; esp., a locality in the center of London a short distance southwest of St. Paul's, where a monastery of the black friars once stood.

Black Friday. **a** Good Friday ; — so called from the black vestments worn by the clergy on that day. **b** Any Friday on which a public disaster has occurred ; as: In England, December 6, 1745, when the news of the landing of the Pretender reached London, and May 11, 1866, when a financial panic commenced. In the United States, September 24, 1869, and September 19, 1873, on which financial panics began.

black frost. Frost or cold so intense as to blacken vegetation, usually unaccompanied by white or hoar frost.

black ginger. The scalded and dried but unscraped root of the ginger plant. It is the ordinary inferior commercial product, distinguished by its dark color from *white* or *Jamaica* ginger. See JAMAICA GINGER.

black gnat. *Angling.* An artificial fly with dark gray wings and black body and legs.

black grass. **a** A grasslike rush (*Juncus gerardi*), growing commonly on salt marshes, and making good hay. **b** The slender foxtail grass. **c** The black medic. **d** In Australia, a grass (*Spinifex hirsutus*) with long creeping stems, rooting freely at the joints, thus valuable as a sand binder ; — also called *spiny rolling grass* and *matgrass*.

black grouper. **a** A very large grouper (*Garrupa nigrita*), sometimes weighing several hundred pounds, found from South Carolina to Brazil ; — called also *black jewfish*. **b** The bonaci (*Mycteroperca bonaci*).

black grouse. A large grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*), widely distributed in Europe and western Asia and occurring in most of the heath districts of England and Scotland. The male is chiefly black with white wing patches and outwardly curved tail feathers, and is known as the *blackcock*. The female has barred and mottled plumage, and is called *gray hen*.

black′guard (blăg′ärd), *n.* Orig., and usually in senses 1-3, written **black guard**. [*black* + *guard*.] **1.** The scullions and lower menials of a great household ; also, the servants and hangers-on of an army. *Obs.*
A lousy slave, that . . . rode with the *black guard* in the duke's carriage, 'mongst spits and dripping pans. *Webster* (1612).
2. A guard of soldiers or attendants in black dress ; a member of such a guard. Also fig. *Obs.*
The great Lord of Limbo did therefore command all his *Black Guard* that stood about him, to bestir them. *Dekker.*
3. The criminals and vagabonds of a community. *Obs.*
4. A person of low character, esp. one who uses scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse ; a scoundrel.
A man whose manners and sentiments are decidedly below those of his class deserves to be called a *blackguard*. *Macaulay.*
5. A vagrant ; a gamin. *Obs.*
6. A kind of snuff.
7. *Fives.* As played at Eton, a return of a served ball, which strikes the front wall above the *line* but to the left of a vertical line (called the **blackguard line**) 3 ft. 8 in. from the right wall, without hitting the right wall. When the serving or "in" side has 14 points (i. e., within one of game) they must play a blackguard (called in this case *blackguard cut*). Otherwise the in side may refuse a blackguard, the score and service remaining as before. See FIVES.

black′guard, *v. t.* ; BLACK′GUARD-ED ; BLACK′GUARD-ING. To revile or abuse in scurrilous language.

black′guard, *v. i.* To act as a blackguard or vagabond.
Loafing led to *blackguarding* ; *blackguarding* brought on a quarrel. *Gow.*

black′guard, *a.* **1.** Belonging or pertaining to a menial class or condition ; as, a *blackguard* boy. *Obs.*
2. Scurrilous ; abusive ; low ; as, *blackguard* language.

black′guard-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard ; ruffianism.

black′guard-ly, *adv. & a.* In the manner of, or resembling, a blackguard ; abusive ; scurrilous; ruffianly.

black gum. **a** A cornaceous tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*) of the eastern United States, having close-grained wood, entire leaves, and small blue-black drupaceous fruits ; — called also *tupelo*, *sour gum*, and *pepperidge*. **b** The white fir (*Abies concolor*). *Utah.* **c** In Australia, the black sally.

black Ham′burg (hăm′bûrg). A sweet and juicy variety of European grape, of a dark purplish black color, much grown under glass in northern latitudes.

black haw. **a** A caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum prunifolium*) bearing cymes of white flowers and bluish black drupes. **b** The sheepberry (*V. lentago*), a shrub of somewhat similar appearance. **c** Either of two sapotaceous trees (*Bumelia tenax* and *B. lanuginosa*) of the southern United States. **d** A hawthorn (*Cratægus douglasii*) of the western United States.

black′head′ (blăk′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** A scaup duck.
2. *Med.* **a** Comedo. **b** *Veter.* Infectious enterohepatitis, a fatal infectious disease of turkeys, peacocks, etc. The principal lesions are in the liver and cæcum.

black′-head′ed, *a.* Having a black or black-marked head.
black-headed grosbeak, a grosbeak (*Zamelodia melanocephala*) closely allied to and replacing the rose-breasted grosbeak in western North America. The adult male has the

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black′breast′, *n.* **a** The black-bellied plover. **b** The American dunlin.
Black Bruns′wick-ers (brŭnz′wĭk-ẽrz), *or* **Death's-head corps**. A body of 2,000 horse raised in 1809 to avenge the death of the Duke of Brunswick in the war against Napoleon. They had black uniforms and a badge of a skull and crossbones. Also called *Black Hussars*.
black buck. **a** The common antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*) of India. **b** The sable antelope.
black bullhead. See BULLHEAD.
black bur *or* **burr**. The yellow avens (*Geum strictum*).
black cabbage tree. See MELANODENDRON.
black canons. See AUGUSTINIAN CANONS.
black cat. = FISHER, 2.
black character. *Print.* = BLACK LETTER
black cinnamon. The bayberry of the West Indies (*Pimenta acris*). See BAYBERRY **b**
black clergy. *East. Ch.* Monks, as distinguished from *white clergy*, or parish clergy.
black′coat′, *n.* **1.** A clergyman; — familiarly so called.
2. *pl.* German mercenaries of the 16th and 17th centuries ; — so called from their black garb
black cockatoo. See COCKATOO.
black coffee. = CAFÉ NOIR.
black cohosh. The bugbane *Cimicifuga racemosa*
black copper. **a** = MELACONITE. **b** = BLISTER COPPER.
black couch grass. **a** The slender foxtail. **b** Purple bent or redtop. [simpai.
black′-crest′ed mon′key. The
black crop. A crop of peas or beans, as opposed to one of corn. *Oxf. E. D.*
black′-crowned′ thrush. The thunderbird. *Australia.*
black′-crown′ tam′a-rind. = VELVET TAMARIND.
black cumin. = BLACK CARAWAY.
black current. The Japanese current.
black cypress. = BALD CYPRESS.
black dammar. A resin probably obtained from the East Indian balsameaceous tree *Canarium strictum*. See CANARIUM.
black damp. = CHOKE DAMP.
black diamond. **1.** *pl.* Coal. **2.** *Min.* = CARBONADO
black dogwood **a** The alder buckthorn. **b** The bird cherry.
black drink. A drink prepared from the leaves of *Ilex vomitoria*, used by the Indians of the southern United States as a medicine and ceremonial beverage. See YAUPON.
black drongo. See KING CROW.
black drum. The common drumfish (*Pogonias cromis*).
Black Eagle. See ORDER.
black elderberry. The pale elder (*Sambucus glauca*).
black′end. Blackened. *Ref. Sp.*
black′en-er, *n.* One that blackens.
black′en-ing, *n.* = BLACKING.
black′er, *n.* One that blacks.
black′ey. Var. of BLACKY.
black′-eye′ bean. = BLACK-EYED BEAN. [PEA.
black′-eye′ pea = BLACK-EYED
black′-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Having a black or gloomy face.
black fast. *R.C.Ch.* The severe fast prescribed for Christmas Eve, Ash Wednesday, and Good Friday. — **black′-fast′ing**, *a.*
black′fin′, *n.* = BLUEFIN.
black′-fin′ snap′per. The sesi.
black′fish′er, *n.* One who catches blackfish (see BLACKFISH, 2 **d**) in the close season. *Eng. & Scot.* — **black′fish′ing**, *n.*
blackfish oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
black flower. The bunchflower (*Melanthium virginicum*).
black flycatcher. The phainopepla. [crescence.
black galls. See GALL, an ex-
black game. **a** The black grouse. **b** One of a black variety of the exhibition game fowl. [*Sp.*
black′gard. Blackguard. *Ref.*
black grama. See GRAMA GRASS.
black′guard-ize. *v. t.* See -IZE.
black′guard-ry, *n.* Blackguards, collectively. *Rare.*
black guava. A rubiaceous tree of Jamaica and Guiana (*Guettarda argentea*) with black, edible fruit. [MOT.
black guillemot. See GUILLE-
Black Hand. [A trans. of Sp. *mano negra*.] **a** A Spanish anarchistic society, many of the members of which were imprisoned in 1883. **b** A lawless or blackmailing secret society, esp. among Italians. *U. S.*
Black Harry The black sea bass *Centropristes striatus*.
Black Hawk War. A war (June, 1831, to Aug., 1832) between the United States and the Sac and Fox Indians under Black Hawk, resulting from a treaty requiring the Indians to move west of the Mississippi.
black hazel. The hop hornbeam.
black′-head′ grass. The common woodrush.

C D E F G H I J K L M

head black, and the neck, rump, and under parts orange brown, becoming yellow on the belly and under the wings. — **black-headed gull**, any of certain gulls, mostly of rather small size, which have the head black and the under parts usually of a rosy tint in the breeding plumage. The common European species is *Larus ridibundus.* The laughing gull (*L. atricilla*) is a well-known American form.

black′heart′ (blăk′härt′), *n.* **a** A heart cherry having a dark flesh and skin, as the Black Tartarian.
b Any of several species of *Polygonum* having black seeds.
c The European whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

black′-heart′ed, *a.* Having a wicked, malignant disposition; morally bad. — **black′-heart′ed-ness**, *n.*

black heat. A heat, just below a dull red heat, at which iron or steel turns black.

black hemlock. A hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) of western North America. It attains a large size; its valuable timber is harder than that of the eastern hemlock.

black hole. A dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a military lock-up or guardroom; — commonly with allusion to the Black Hole, a cell 14 ft. 10 in. by 18 ft. in a fort at Calcutta, into which 146 English prisoners were thrust by the nawab Siraj-ud-daula on the night of June 20, 1756. The heat and lack of air killed 123 of them before morning.

black horehound. An ill-smelling European herb of the mint family (*Ballota nigra*), with ovate, rugose leaves and whorls of dark purple flowers; — called also *fetid*, *stinking*, and *bastard, horehound.*

black horse. A fish of the Mississippi valley (*Cycleptus elongatus*), of the sucker family; the Missouri sucker.

black ice. Compact transparent ice on a pond or the like.

black′ing, *n.* **1**. Any preparation for making things black; esp.: **a** One for giving a black luster to boots and shoes, or to stoves. **b** *Founding.* A carbon facing for molds, as charred wood, coal, or graphite, ground to a powder.
2. The act or process of making black.

black ipecac. A tropical American rubiaceous shrub (*Psychotria emetica*); also, its powerfully emetic root.

black ironwood. **a** A rhamnaceous shrub or small tree (*Krugiodendron ferreum*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having hard, dark wood. **b** An oleaceous tree of South Africa (*Olea laurifolia*) yielding useful timber.

black′jack′ (blăk′jăk′), *n.*, *or* **black jack**. **1**. A capacious vessel for beer, ale, etc., orig. of tar-coated leather, now usually of japanned metal.
2. A jerkin or jack of black leather.
3. Caramel or burnt sugar, used to color wines, spirits, etc.
4. A pirate flag; the black flag.
5. A small leather-covered club or billy weighted at the head and having an elastic shaft.
6. *Mining.* Sphalerite, or zinc blende; also, sometimes, dark hornblende.
7. *Bot.* **a** A common oak (*Quercus marilandica*) of the eastern United States, often forming dense thickets in poor soil. The bark is black, and the wood hard, but of little value. **b** = TURKEY OAK **b**.
8. *Zoöl.* **a** The mustard beetle. *Eng.* **b** The larva of the turnip sawfly. *Eng.* **c** A scaup duck.

black knot. **1**. A fast, or hard, knot.
2. A disease of plum and cherry trees, characterized by black excrescences on the branches due to the fungus *Plowrightia morbosa;* also, the fungus itself. It is the most serious of the diseases attacking these fruits, often killing the trees. A remedy is pruning and burning.
3. The plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).

black latten. Brass in milled sheets used by braziers, and for drawing into wire.

black lead (lĕd). **1**. Graphite or plumbago; — so called from its leadlike appearance and streak.
2. A lead (graphite) pencil, or markings made with it.

black′lead′ (-lĕd′), *v. t.* To apply black lead to, as the surface of a mold; also, to draw or write in black lead.

black′leg′ (blăk′lĕg′), *n.* **1**. *Veter.* = BLACK QUARTER.
2. A swindler; esp., a dishonest gambler. *Colloq.*
3. A strike breaker; — so called in opprobrium.

black letter. **a** A style of letter or of type characterized by black face and angular outlines, which was imitated by the early printers from a current form of manuscript letter. It still prevails in Germany, and in English-speaking countries is in occasional use, as *Old English* and *Gothic.* See TYPE. **b** Any heavy-faced type.

black′-let′ter, *a.* **1**. Written or printed in black letter.
2. Devoted to old books; hence, out of date.
3. Of or pert. to, or marked by, black letters; — said esp. of days (black on the calendar) not saints' days. Hence, unlucky; inauspicious; unfortunate. Cf. RED-LETTER, *a.*

black lily. Either of two bulbous liliaceous plants (*Fritillaria biflora* and *F. camschatcensis*), natives of the Pacific coast of North America, having the perianth dark purple.

black list. A list of persons thought deserving of censure, punishment, or adverse discrimination; esp., a list of persons stigmatized as bad debtors (as insolvent persons) or untrustworthy (as discharged employees), made for the protection of tradesmen or employers.

black′list′ (blăk′lĭst′), *v. t.* To put in a black list; esp., to put in a tradesmen's or employers' black list.
If you *blacklist* us, we will boycott you. *John Swinton.*

black′ly (blăk′lĭ), *adv.* In a black manner; darkly, in color; gloomily; threateningly; atrociously. "Deeds so *blackly* grim and horrid." *Feltham.*

black′mail′ (-māl′), *n.* [*black* + *mail* rent, tribute.] **1**. A tribute of money, corn, cattle, or other thing, anciently exacted in the north of England and south of Scotland by freebooting chiefs for protection from pillage. Payment or receipt of it was made a felony by 43 Eliz. c. 13 (1601).
2. Payment of money exacted by means of intimidation; also, extortion of money from a person by threats of public accusation, exposure, or censure.
3. *Eng. Law.* Black rent, paid in corn, flesh, or the lowest coin, as opposed to *white rent*, paid in silver.

black′mail′, *v. t.;* BLACK′MAILED′ (-māld′); BLACK′MAIL′-ING. To extort money from by intimidation, esp. by threats of exposure to public accusation, censure, or disgrace; to exact blackmail from; as, to *blackmail* a merchant by threatening to expose alleged or actual fraud.

black′mail′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who blackmails.

black mangrove. **a** A verbenaceous tree (*Avicennia nitida*) of the South Florida coast and the West Indies, usually occurring in dense, mangrovelike thickets. It has numerous short apogeotropic roots. **b** A somewhat similar Australian verbenaceous plant (*Ægiceras majus*).

black maple. A sugar maple (*Acer saccharum nigrum*) distinguished by black bark and dark pubescent foliage.

black Maria. The close wagon in which prisoners are carried to or from jail. *Colloq.*

black mass. **1**. *Eccl.* A mass for the dead, in which the priest's vestments are black.
2. [*cap.*] A travesty of the Christian Mass ascribed to the reputed worshipers of Satan. See SATANISM.

black measles. **1**. *Med.* A dangerous form of measles characterized by hemorrhages into the skin.
2. A disease of the grape in California caused by the parasitic fungus *Plasmodiophora californica.*

black′meat′ (blăk′mēt′), *n.* The larvæ, or veligers, of various mollusks of the genus *Rissoa*, sometimes found at the surface of the sea in vast numbers.

black medic. A trailing fabaceous herb (*Medicago lupulina*), closely allied to the hop clover, which it resembles in the head of small yellow flowers, but from which it differs in having curved pods. It is a native of Europe and Asia, but is rapidly becoming a cosmopolitan weed.

Black Monday. **1**. Easter Monday; — so called from its severity in 1360, when many of Edward III.'s soldiers died before Paris from the cold.
2. The first Monday after the holidays; — so called by English schoolboys.
Black Monday massacre, a massacre of English settlers in Ireland on March 30, 1209.

black mulberry. **a** A European mulberry (*Morus nigra*) with dark foliage and fruit. **b** The red mulberry (*M. rubra*).

black oak. **1**. Any of several American oaks having dark bark or foliage; specif.: **a** The blackjack. **b** The red oak. **c** The scarlet oak. **d** The yellow oak. **e** Either of the two western American oaks *Quercus emoryi* and *Q. californica.*
2. In Australia, the she-oak.

black oat grass. An oat grass of the eastern United States (*Stipa avenacea*), having the third scale of the spikelet black.

black olive. A West Indian combretaceous tree (*Buceras buceras*), with dark-colored, very durable wood. The fruit is an olivelike one-seeded drupe.

black ox, the. *Folklore.* Misfortune; ill luck; also, in *the black ox has trod on* (one's) *toes*, old age.

black oxide of iron. Magnetic oxide of iron, Fe_3O_4.

black oxide of manganese. Manganese dioxide.

black pea. A European bitter vetch (*Lathyrus niger*) the foliage of which turns black in drying.

black pepper. A pungent condiment consisting of the ground fruit of an East Indian plant (*Piper nigrum*). Its husk when dry is black. See PEPPER. Also, the plant.

black perch. **a** A common surf fish (*Embiotoca jacksoni*) of the Pacific coast. **b** The black sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*). **c** The small-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.* **d** The flasher (*Lobotes surinamensis*).

black pigment. A kind of lampblack obtained by burning common coal tar, chiefly used for printers' ink.

black pine. **1**. Any of several American pines having dark-colored bark; as: the lodgepole pine; the Jeffrey pine; the pitch pine; the loblolly pine; the jack pine.
2. The Corsican pine of Europe (*Pinus laricio*).
3. In Australia and New Zealand, any of various coniferous trees; as: **a** The red pine (*Callitris calcarata*). **b** The camphorwood (*Callitris robusta*). **c** Either of two species of *Podocarpus* (*P. ferruginea* and *P. spicata*).

black′poll′ (-pōl′), *n.* A North American warbler (*Dendroica striata*), having the top of the head of the male bird black when in full plumage.

black poplar. **a** A European poplar (*Populus nigra*) of which the Lombardy poplar is a variety. See LOMBARDY POPLAR. **b** The swamp cottonwood or its timber. *U. S.*

black′pot′ (blăk′pŏt′), *n.* **1**. A beer or ale mug (cf. BLACKJACK, 1); fig., a toper. *Obs.*
2. Coarse crockery exposed while burning to dense smoke which permeates its pores and answers for glazing.
3. A sausage made of fat and blood.

black powder. Ordinary gunpowder, as distinguished from brown or cocoa powder and smokeless powders.

Black Prince. Edward, Prince of Wales, the son of Edward III. of England; — alluding either to the color of his armor, or, more probably, to the terror of his arms.

black pudding. A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, etc., thickened with meal; a blood pudding.

black quarter. *Veter.* An infectious disease of young cattle caused by the bacillus of blackleg and characterized by high fever and formation of more or less extensive crackling swelling under the skin. Death results in nearly all cases. Called also *blackleg, symptomatic anthrax.*

black race. The Ethiopian race; — loosely so called. See MAN.

black rat. A species of rat (*Mus rattus*), infesting houses. It is now rare, having been driven out by the brown rat.

black rattlesnake. A rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus*) formerly common in the prairie regions of the central United States. It frequents low ground.

Black Republican. A member of the Republican party considered as favoring the cause of the negroes; — first applied in Civil War times by proslavery men. *U. S.*

Black Rod, *abbr.* for *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:* **a** The usher to the Chapter of the Garter, who carries a black rod. He is of the king's chamber, and also usher to the House of Lords. *Eng.* **b** An usher in the legislature of British colonies.

black′root′ (blăk′rōōt′), *n.* **a** The Culver's root. **b** The colicroot. **c** A perennial asteraceous plant of the southern United States (*Chænolobus undulatus*) having large black tuberlike rootstocks, sometimes used medicinally.

black rot. **a** A disease of cultivated plants due to fungi or bacteria, and resulting in discoloration and decay. The black rot of the sweet potato is caused by *Ceratocystis fimbriata;* of the tomato, by a species of *Macrosporium;* of the grape, by *Guignardia bidwellii;* of the cabbage and allied plants, by one of the bacteria (*Pseudomonas campestris*). **b** Any organism producing this disease.

Black Rubric. The declaration in the Book of Common Prayer in 1661 respecting kneeling at the administration of the Lord's Supper. It was a revision of the declaration enjoining kneeling contained in the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI., issued in 1551.

black rust. **a** A form of a disease of wheat and other cereals and grasses caused by the parasitic fungus *Puccinia graminis;* also, the fungus itself. See WHEAT RUST. **b** Any similar fungal disease causing discoloration.

black sage. **a** A tropical American boraginaceous shrub (*Cordia cylindristachya*) with sagelike leaves. **b** A woolly-leaved menthaceous plant (*Trichostema lanatum*), native of southern California and Mexico.

black sally. [*black* + *sally* = *sallow.*] An Australian tree (*Eucalyptus stellulata*) with rough, dark-colored bark near the butt. It yields a red kino. See KINO.

black′-sand′er, *n.* One who washes the black sand of the sea beach for gold; a beach comber. *New Zealand.*

black sanicle. A European apiaceous herb (*Astrantia major*), whose aromatic root is used as an alterative.

black scale. A destructive scale (*Lecanium oleæ*) infesting olive, orange, and other trees. See LECANIUM, *Illust.*

black shafting. *Mach.* Shafting made of bars of ordinary rolled iron made cylindrically true only where the couplings, journal bearings, etc., come.

black sheep. One in a family or company who is unlike the rest, and makes trouble.

black sloe. A wild plum (*Prunus umbellata*) of the southern United States. It bears a profusion of white flowers, succeeded by small sour fruits.

black′smith′ (blăk′smĭth′), *n.* [*black* (in ref. to the color of the metal) + *smith.* Cf. WHITESMITH.] **1**. A smith who works in iron with a forge.
2. A blackish Pacific coast fish (*Chromis punctipinnis*).

black snake, *or* **black′snake′** (-snāk′), *n.* **1**. Any of several snakes of a black or very dark color; esp.: **a** In the United States, *Zamenis constrictor*, the black or blue racer, which reaches a length of six feet or more, and the somewhat larger pilot snake (which see). Both are widely distributed and common, and quite harmless. **b** In Jamaica, *Ocyophis ater*, also harmless. *Pseudechis porphyriaceus, Hoplocephalus superbus*, and *Notechis scutatus*, venomous snakes widely distributed in Australia (the latter two also in Tasmania), are also called *black snake.*
2. A long braided whip consisting usually of rawhide or leather, very heavy near the butt (to which a short handle is sometimes joined) and tapering to a slender end which terminates in a leaf-shaped piece as a snapper. It is used esp. in driving long teams of oxen, mules, or horses.

black solder. An alloy of copper, zinc, and a little tin.

black Spanish. One of an old and well-known Mediterranean breed of domestic fowls with glossy black plumage, blue legs and feet, bright red comb and wattles, and white face. They are remarkable as egg layers.

black spleenwort. A European maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*) used as an astringent.

black spruce. A spruce (*Picea mariana*) of the northeastern United States and Canada, extending southward in the Alleghenies. It is a slender tree with spreading branches, deep green and very dense foliage, and oval persistent cones. The wood is soft and light. See SPRUCE.

black spurge. A trailing weed of North America (*Euphorbia maculata*), with dark green blotched leaves.

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black hellebore. The Christmas rose.
black hickory. **a** The mockernut. **b** The pignut.
Black Host. The Host in the Black Mass. [WICKERS.
Black Hussars. = BLACK BRUNS-
black′ies (blăk′ĭz), *n., pl.* of BLACKY. [hemp.
black Indian hemp. Canadian
black′ing-in′ paste. Paste made of glue or gelatin, molasses, and lampblack, used in the production of plates in a gelatin process of photo-engraving.
black iron liquor. = IRON LIQUOR.
black′ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **black′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **black′ish-ness**, *n.*
black′it, *a.* Blackened. *Scot.*
black ivory. Negro slaves. *Commercial Slang.*
Black Jack. John A. Logan, a Union major general in the American Civil War; — affectionately so called by his men, alluding to his swarthiness.
blackjack pine. = JACK PINE.
black jewfish. See BLACK GROUPER **a**.
Black Jura. *Geol.* The German Lias. See GEOLOGY.
Black Knight See FAINEANT, LE NOIR. [poplar.
black lady. The Lombardy
black larch. The tamarack.
black laurel. The loblolly bay.
black-led. Black-lead. *Ref. Sp.*
black′legs′, *n.* = BLACKLEG, *n.*, 1 & 2.
blackleg vaccine. *Veter.* A powdered immunizing vaccine made from the affected muscles of animals dead of blackleg.
black leopard. A black or melanistic variety of the common leopard.
Black′ley blue (blăk′lĭ). [From *Blackley*, near Manchester, England.] An impure coloring matter prepared by the action of aniline on crude magenta, used in tinting paper pulp, etc.
black lime. The American linden or basswood.
Black Line. See BLACK WAR.
black ling. Common heather.
black linn. The cucumber tree.
black liquor. = IRON LIQUOR.
black lobster A lobster whose dark-colored, dingy shell shows that it is about to molt. *Trade Cant, U. S.*
black locust. **a** The common locust. **b** The honey locust.
black′-mack′, *n.* The blackbird. *Obs. Eng.* [COALSACK.
black Magellanic cloud. See
black magic. See MAGIC.
black maidenhair. The black spleenwort. [*Ref. Sp.*
black′maild′. Blackmailed.
black′mail′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLACKMAIL.
black mallard. The black duck. *Local, U. S.*
Black Man. The Devil.
black manganese. Pyrolusite.
black ma′pa-u (mä′pä-ōō; mä′pou). The evergreen tree *Pittosporum tenuifolium.* *New Zealand.*
black′-mark′, *v. t.* To put a black mark against the name of, as a token of disfavor, condemnation, etc. Cf. BLACKLIST. — **black′-mark′er**, *n.*
black martin. The common European swift. See SWIFT.
black mercury. The poison ivy.
black millet. African millet.
black mint. The cultivated peppermint (*Mentha piperita vulgaris*).
black mitch′am (mĭch′ăm). = BLACK MINT. [monk.
Black Monk. A Benedictine
black′moor (-mōōr), **black′more** (-mōr). Vars. of BLACKAMOOR.
black moss. = LONG MOSS.
black′mouth′, *n.* A foul-speaking or slanderous person. — **black′-mouthed′** (-mouthd′; -moutht′), *a.*
black mustard. See MUSTARD.
black mustard oil. See MUSTARD OIL.
black′neb′, *n.* [*black* + *neb* nose.] **1**. The carrion crow, or other black-billed bird. *Scot.* **2**. A sympathizer with the French Revolution. *Scot. Obs.* **3**. A scab; blackleg. *Cant, Eng.*
black′-necked′ stilt (blăk′-nĕkt′). See STILT. [SWAN.
black′-necked′ swan. See
black′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
black nightshade. See NIGHTSHADE. [pine.
black Norway pine. The pitch
black oak fern. = BLACK MAIDENHAIR.
black oat. = MEXICAN OAT.
black ocher *or* **ochre**. = WAD.
black oldwife. The galafate.
black onyx. Chalcedony colored as a substitute for jet.
black oyster catcher. See OYSTER CATCHER.
black parsley. **a** The stone parsley (*Sison amomum*). **b** A Madeiran apiaceous shrub (*Thapsia decipiens*). [LIN.
black partridge. See FRANCO-
black paternoster. See PATERNOSTER, 2. [PERSIMMON.
black persimmon. = MEXICAN
black pilot. The cockeye pilot.
black plantain. The ribwort.
black plate. Sheet iron before it is tinned.
black plum. The Australian date plum *Diospyros microcarpa.*
black pool. A variety of English pool in which a black ball is placed upon the center spot, and, with certain restrictions, may be played at by any player who has pocketed another ball.
black pope. The head or general of the Jesuits, or Society of Jesus; — so called from the habit of the order and the great power its generals had during the papacy of Pius IX.
black poppy. A black-seeded variety of the opium poppy.
Black Priest of St. Paul's. See ALBERT OF GEIERSTEIN.
black purslane. Black spurge.
black rail. See RAIL.
black rain. Rain blackened by gathering, in its fall, particles of smoke, black fungus spores, or atmospheric dust.
black raspberry. = BLACKCAP, 3.
black rent. = BLACKMAIL, 3.
Black Republic. Haiti, whose citizens are mostly negroes.
black rhinoceros. The smaller species of African rhinoceros.
Black River limestone. [From the *Black River*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Middle Ordovician series, esp. in New York.
black rockfish. The priest fish.
Black Rood of Scotland. A relic reputed to have been a part of the true cross. It was brought to Scotland in the 11th century by Margaret, wife of King Malcolm, and was taken by the English at the battle of Neville's Cross (1346). At the time of the Reformation it disappeared.
black rush. **a** The great bulrush. **b** The piassaba.
black salsify. The winter asparagus.
black salt. A crude form of sodium or potassium carbonate. — **black′salt′er**, *n.* [WORT.
black saltwort. = SEA MILK-
black sampson. The purple coneflower. *Southern U. S.*
black sand. *Founding.* Sand which through repeated use has been burnt, eliminating clay, etc., and has become mixed with coal dust or charcoal.
Black Saturday. In Scottish history, August 4, 1621, notable for legislation favoring episcopacy.
black sea bass. **a** The common sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*). **b** The jewfish (*Stereolepis gigas*) of California.
black′-seed′, *n.* **a** The black medic. **b** Smut grass.
black sickness. See KALA AZAR.
black silver. *Min.* Stephanite.
black skimmer. See SKIMMER, 2.
black′smith′ing, *n.* The craft or employment of a blacksmith.
black snakeroot. **a** The black cohosh. **b** The sanicle.
black snaps. The huckleberry (*Gaylussacia resinosa*). *U. S.*
black soap. Knapweed.
black spot. = APPLE CANKER.

black squall. A squall attended with dark, heavy clouds.
black′strap′ (blăk′străp′), *n.* **1**. A mixture of spirituous liquor (usually rum) and molasses.
2. Any common wine of the Mediterranean. *Sailors' Cant.*
black′-tailed′, *a.* Having a black tail.
black-tailed deer. **a** A deer (*Odocoileus columbianus*) of British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, etc. It is in many characters intermediate between the mule deer and Virginia deer. **b** The mule deer. — **b. godwit**. See GODWIT.
black tern. Any of several very small, short-tailed terns with largely dark gray or black plumage, which breed in marshes. They constitute the genus *Hydrochelidon*. *H. nigra* is the common European species, represented in America by a variety (*H. nigra surinamensis*).
black′thorn′ (blăk′thôrn′), *n.* **1**. A European amygdalaceous tree or shrub (*Prunus spinosa*), with stiff thorny branches, small white flowers, and small yellow or reddish astringent fruits. The hard wood is often used for canes, etc.; the fruit, called *sloe* or *sloe plum*, is used to flavor gin.
2. Either of the hawthorns *Cratægus douglasii* and *C. tomentosa*. *U. S.*
black tin. *Mining.* Tin ore (cassiterite) when ready for smelting. It is a black powder, like fine sand.
black′tongue′ (-tŭng′), *n.* *Med.* **a** A dark discoloration of the tongue from accumulated impurities. **b** *Veter.* A form of anthrax affecting cattle and horses, characterized by dark ulcerations of the tongue.
black tracker. An aboriginal Australian employed by the government for tracking criminals.
A *black tracker* of the native police can pursue a trace at full gallop. *Lumholtz.*
black varnish tree. An anacardiaceous tree of Burma (*Melanorrhœa usitata*), which yields a black varnish.
black vomit. *Med.* A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter. It is one of the most fatal symptoms in yellow fever, the fever itself being often called the black vomit.
black vulture. An American vulture (*Catharista urubu*) found from the southern United States to Argentina. It is smaller than the turkey buzzard and heavier in flight.
black walnut. A tall North American timber tree (*Juglans nigra*) with chocolate-brown wood, which is hard, strong, and heavy, formerly much used for furniture and implements. The meat of its nuts is oily and bitterish.
black warrior. A large dark-colored hawk (*Buteo borealis harlani*) of the southern United States.
black wash, *or* **black′wash′** (-wŏsh′), *n.* **1**. *Med.* A lotion of calomel and lime water, used on syphilitic sores.
2. A wash that blackens, as opposed to *whitewash;* hence, figuratively, calumny.
To remove as far as he can the modern layers of *black wash*, and let the man himself, fair or foul, be seen. *C. Kingsley.*
3. *Founding.* A wash, consisting of blacking and other ingredients and water, used for coating the surfaces of molds to prevent their being burned by the molten metal.
black′wash′, *v. t.* To color with a black liquid; also fig., to calumniate. (Cf. WHITEWASH.)
Black Watch. Formerly, a body of Scottish Highlanders formed early in the 18th century for maintaining order, and later (1739) made a line regiment (the 42d Foot); now, a territorial regiment (district 42) officially known as *The Royal Highlanders*, of which the old 42d Foot forms the first battalion; — from the color of their uniforms.
black wattle. In Australia, any of a number of species of *Acacia*. See WATTLE.
black willow. **a** An American willow tree (*Salix nigra*) with dark bark and linear leaves, growing along streams and on lake sides throughout the United States and southern Canada. **b** Any of several other willows with dark bark, as *S. lasiandra*, *S. lævigata*, and *S. nuttallii*.
black witch. **a** The ani (*Crotophaga ani*). **b** A large handsome noctuid moth (*Erebus odora*) of the West Indies, occasionally found in the United States.
black wolf. A black variety of the European wolf common in the Pyrenees, or of the American gray wolf.
black′wood′ (blăk′wo͝od′), *n.* Any of several hardwood trees or their dark-colored wood: **a** In the East Indies, the fabaceous tree *Amerimnon latifolium* (also called *biti* and *East Indian rosewood*), having a useful dark purple wood. **b** In the West Indies, the black mangrove. **c** In Australia, the lightwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*).
black′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1**. Blacksmith's work.
2. Forgings, rolled work, etc., which have not undergone a process that gives a bright finish, as filing or machining.
black′y (blăk′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A black creature, as a black man, or negro, a blackbird, a rook, etc.
"I wonder if the old *blackies* [rooks] do talk," said Tom, looking up at them. *T. Hughes.*
black′y, *a.* Somewhat black; blackish.
blad (blȧd; blôd), *n.* [Perh. imitative.] A slap; a blow; also, a squall with rain. *Scot.*
blad′der (blăd′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *bladder, bleddre*, AS. *blǣdre, blǣddre;* akin to Icel. *blaðra*, Sw. *blåddra*, Dan. *blære*, D. *blaar*, OHG. *blātara* the bladder in the body of animals, G. *blatter* blister, pustule; all fr. the same root as AS. *blāwan*, E. *blow*, to puff. See BLOW to puff.] **1**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A membranous sac in animals that serves as the receptacle of some fluid or contains gas; as, the urinary *bladder;* the gall *bladder;* often specif., the urinary bladder. See URINARY BLADDER, GALL BLADDER, AIR BLADDER.
2. Hence, fig., anything inflated, empty, or unsound. "To swim with *bladders* of philosophy." *Rochester.*
3. A vesicle or blister, esp. if filled with air or watery fluid.
4. *Bot.* A distended membranaceous pericarp.
blad′der (blăd′ẽr), *v. t. & i.;* BLAD′DERED (-ẽrd); BLAD′DERING. **1**. To swell out like a bladder with air; to inflate. *Obs.*
2. To put up in bladders; as, *bladdered* lard.
bladder campion. A silenaceous plant (*Silene vulgaris*), having white flowers with a much inflated calyx; behen.
bladder fern. Any fern of the genus *Filix;* — so called from the bladderlike indusium. See FILIX.
bladder kelp. **a** The bladder wrack. **b** Any Pacific-coast seaweed of the genus *Nereocystis* (which see).
bladder ketmie *or* **ketmia**. A malvaceous garden plant (*Hibiscus trionum*) having ephemeral yellow flowers with a purple center.
bladder nut. **a** The bladderlike seed pod of any shrub of the genus *Staphylea*. **b** The tree itself. See STAPHYLEA.
bladder plum. A plum in which the stone or seed is aborted, leaving an interior cavity with dried flesh; also, the disease itself. It is caused by a parasitic fungus (*Exoascus pruni*) which develops within the tissues of young branches. The remedy is pruning and spraying. Also called *plum bladder, pocket bladder, plum pocket*, and *fool*.
bladder pod. Any of certain plants having inflated pods, as the Australian fabaceous plants *Kennedya macrophylla* and *K. glabrata*, common in greenhouses; the American brassicaceous herbs of the genera *Physaria* and *Lesquerella;* the Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*); the related European plants of the genus *Vesicaria;* and the capparidaceous shrub *Isomeris arborea*, of California.
bladder saltbush. An Australian saltbush (*Atriplex vesicaria*), cultivated to some extent as a forage plant.
bladder seed. Any plant of the European apiaceous genus *Physospermum*, the seeds of which are somewhat inflated and have large oil tubes.
bladder senna. Any fabaceous shrub of the genus *Colutea*, esp. *C. arborescens*, a European species occasionally cultivated for its yellow flowers and bladdery pod.
bladder worm. The bladderlike larval stage of a tapeworm; a cysticercus or cœnurus; a hydatid.
blad′der-wort′ (blăd′ẽr-wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Utricularia;*— orig., any aquatic species. See UTRICULARIA.
bladder wrack. **a** The common black rockweed of the seacoast (*Fucus vesiculosus*), used in preparing kelp and as a manure. **b** The related plant *Ascophyllum nodosum*.
blad′der-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having bladders; resembling a bladder.
blade (blād), *n.* [ME. *blade, blad*, AS. *blæd* leaf, blade (of an oar); akin to Icel. *blað*, Dan. & Sw. *blad*, D. *blad* leaf, OHG. *blat*, G. *blatt*, and perh. to L. *folium*, Gr. φύλλον. Prob. fr. same root as AS. *blōwan*, E. *blow*, to blossom. See BLOW to blossom.] **1**. A leaf of a plant, esp. of an herb; specif., *chiefly Dial.*, a broad, flat leaf, as of cabbage.
First the *blade*, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. *Mark* iv. 28.
2. *Bot.* The flat or expanded portion of a leaf; the lamina, as distinct from the petiole; — applied esp. to grasses, in which the leaf consists of *blade* and *sheath*.
3. The cutting part of an instrument; as, the *blade* of a knife or a sword.
4. Fig., a sword; also, one who bears an edged weapon.
And by his side he bare a rusty *blade*. *Chaucer.*
5. An object or part of an object having a resemblance to the blade of a leaf, sword, etc.; as, the *blade* of an oar; the *blades* of a forceps. Specif.: **a** A float of a paddle wheel. **b** One of the arms of a screw propeller. **c** A fluke of a whale's tail. **d** *Phon.* The flat part of the tongue immediately behind the tip, or point; — usually applied to the upper surface only, *lower blade* being used to indicate the lower surface. *H. Sweet.* **e** *Naut.* The part of an anchor's arm behind the palm. See ANCHOR. **f** A spindle, or the upper part of a spindle, on which yarn is wound. **g** The long arm of a T square. **h** A shaft or pole. *Obs.* **i** *Arch.* One of the principal rafters of a roof. **j** A piece of mace. **k** *pl.* The four large shell plates on the sides, and the five large ones of the middle, of the carapace of the sea turtle, which yield the best tortoise shell. **l** *Poultry.* The rear part of a single comb of a fowl, usually extending beyond the crown of the head.
6. A sharp-witted, dashing, wild, or reckless fellow.
He saw a turnkey in a trice
Fetter a troublesome *blade*. *Coleridge.*
blade, *v. t.;* BLAD′ED (blād′ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151); BLAD′ING (-ĭng).
1. To furnish with a blade.
2. To remove blades from; as, to *blade* kail. *Dial.*
blade, *v. i.* **1**. To put forth or have a blade.
As sweet a plant, as fair a flower, is faded
As ever in the Muses' garden *bladed*. *P. Fletcher.*
2. To fight with swords; — with indefinite object *it*. *Obs.*
blade, *a.* *Phon.* Of certain speech sounds, formed or articulated with the aid of the blade of the tongue, as *s* and *z*. Cf. POINT, BLADE-POINT.
blade′bone′ (-bōn′), *n.* The scapula; shoulder blade.
blad′ed (blād′ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* **1**. Having a blade or blades.
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass. *Shak.*
2. Divested of blades; as, *bladed* corn. *Dial.*
3. *Min.* Composed of plates shaped like knife blades.
4. *Her.* Having blades or leaves of a specified tincture.
blade′-point′, *a.* *Phon.* Formed or articulated with the aid of the blade of the tongue, the tip being raised; as, *sh* in *she* is a *blade-point* consonant.
blae (blā; blē), *a.* [Icel. *blār*, akin to AS. *blāw*. Cf. BLUE.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Dark blue or bluish gray; lead-colored; of the color of the skin when bruised; livid; hence: **a** Of the weather, bleak; sunless.
The scald, in the *blae* mist wandering. *W. B. Scott.*
b Of linen or cotton cloth, unbleached. *Ireland.*
blae, *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. Blae linen.
2. *Mining.* A soft shale or slate of a bluish color.
Blag′den's law (blăg′dĕnz). [After Sir Charles *Blagden* (1748–1820), English physician.] *Physics & Chem.* The law (of limited application) that the lowering of the freezing point is proportional to the amount of the dissolved substance.
blain (blān), *n.* [ME. *blein, bleyn*, AS. *blēgen;* akin to Dan. *blegn*, D. *blein*.] **1**. An inflammatory swelling or sore; a bulla, pustule, or blister.
Blotches and *blains* must all his flesh emboss. *Milton.*
2. A bladder growing on the root of the tongue of a horse, against the windpipe, tending to cause suffocation.
blam′a-ble (blām′*a*-b'l), *a.* [F. *blâmable*.] Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible. — **blam′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **blam′a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
blame (blām), *v. t.;* BLAMED (blāmd); BLAM′ING (blām′ĭng). [ME. *blamen*, F. *blâmer*, OF. *blasmer*, fr. L. *blasphemare* to blaspheme, LL. also to blame, fr. Gr. βλασφημεῖν to speak ill, to slander, to blaspheme; fr. βλάσφημος evil speaking, perh. for βλαψίφημος; βλάψις injury (fr. βλάπτειν to injure) + φήμη a saying, fr. φάναι to say. Cf. BLASPHEME; see FAME.] **1**. To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; to reproach; to fix responsibility upon; also, *Obs.*, to rebuke; to chide.
We have none to *blame* but ourselves. *Tillotson.*
Go, girl, I cannot *blame* thee now to weep. *Shak.*
2. To bring reproach upon; to blemish. *Obs.*
She . . . *blamed* her noble blood. *Spenser.*
to blame, to be blamed, or deserving blame; in fault; as, the conductor was *to blame* for the accident.
You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you. *Shak.*
Syn. — See CENSURE.
blame, *n.* [ME. *blame*, fr. F. *blâme*, OF. *blasme*, fr. *blâmer*, OF. *blasmer*, to blame. See BLAME, *v.*] **1**. Expression of disapprobation; imputation of fault; censure.
Let me bear the *blame* forever. *Gen.* xliii. 9.
2. An accusation. *Obs.*
3. That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation; culpability; fault; crime; sin.
Holy and without *blame* before him in love. *Eph.* i. 4.
4. Hurt; injury. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
Syn. — Reprehension, condemnation, reproach.
blame′ful (blām′fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Faulty; meriting blame; culpable; blameworthy.
2. Attributing blame or fault; fault-finding; censorious. — **blame′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **blame′ful-ness**, *n.*
blame′less, *a.* Free from blame or fault.
We will be *blameless* of this thine oath. *Josh.* ii. 17.
— **blame′less-ly**, *adv.* — **blame′less-ness**, *n.*
blame′wor′thy (-wûr′thĭ), *a.* Deserving blame; culpable; reprehensible. — **blame′wor′thi-ness**, *n.*
blanch (blȧnch; 140), *v. t.;* BLANCHED (blȧncht); BLANCH′ING. [ME. *blanchen, blaunchen*, F. *blanchir*, fr. *blanc* white. See BLANK, *a.*] **1**. To take the color out of, and make white; to bleach; as, to *blanch* linen; age has *blanched* his hair. Specif.: **a** To bleach by excluding the light, as the stalks or leaves of plants by earthing them up or wrapping them up. **b** *Confectionery & Cookery.* To make white by removing the skin of, as by scalding; as, to *blanch* almonds; also, to whiten or scald, as meat, by plunging into boiling water and afterwards into cold. **c** To give a white luster to (silver, before stamping, in the process of coining), with acids, etc. **d** To cover (sheet iron) with a coating of tin.
2. To give a favorable appearance to; whitewash.
Blanch over the blackest and most absurd things. *Tillotson.*
Syn. — See WHITEN.
blanching liquor, a solution of bleaching powder.
blanch, *v. i.* To grow or become white; as, his cheek *blanched* with fear; the rose *blanches* in the sun.
[Bones] *blanching* on the grass. *Tennyson.*
blanch, *a.* [F. *blanche*, fem. of *blanc* white. See BLANK, *a.*] **1**. White; pale. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. **a** *Eng. Law.* Designating a white rent, or one paid in silver. See BLACKMAIL, *n.*, 3. **b** *Scots Law.* Specif., designating a nominal or very small duty paid as a quitrent, or the holding or tenure held by payment of such rent.
3. *Her.* Argent.
Blanch Lion *or* **Lyon**. *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.
blanch, *n.* **1**. A white cosmetic. *Obs.*
2. A white spot, as of diseased skin. *Obs.*
3. *Mining.* Ore mixed with other minerals.
4. *Eng. & Scots Law.* **a** A blanch rent; — called also **blanch farm** *or* **ferme**. **b** *Scots Law.* Blanch holding or tenure.
blanch, *v. t. & i.* [See BLENCH.] **1**. To cheat; deceive. *Obs.*
Books will speak plain, when counselors *blanch*. *Bacon.*
2. To avoid, as from fear; to evade; to pass by. *Obs.*
Ifs and ands to qualify the words of treason, whereby every man might express his malice and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon.*
I suppose you will not *blanch* Paris in your way. *Reliq. Wot.*
3. To cause to turn aside or back; as, to *blanch* a deer.

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black squirrel. Any of various black or blackish varieties of the gray squirrel or fox squirrel.
Black Stone of Mecca. See CAABA [rent.]
Black Stream. The Japan Cur-
black sugar. Spanish licorice juice. [MAPLE.]
black sugar maple. = BLACK
black sumac. The dwarf sumac.
black swan See SWAN.
blackt. Blacked. *Ref. Sp.*
black′tail′, *n.* **a** The ruffe (fish). **b** A black-tailed deer.
black tamarind. = VELVET TAMARIND.
black tang. See TANG.
black Tartarian. A kind of sweet blackheart cherry.
black tea. See TEA.
black tellurium. Sylvanite.
black′-throat′ed bun′ting. The dickcissel.
Black Thursday. February 6, 1851, date of a devastating bush fire in Victoria, Australia.
black′tree′, *n.* The black mangrove.
black trefoil. The black medic.
black turnip. The lion's-leaf.
black turnstone. See TURNSTONE.
black turpeth. The blackish brown oxide of mercury, Hg_2O; mercurous oxide. *Archaic.*
black udder. *Veter.* Contagious gangrenous mammitis. *N. Z.*
black vitriol. *Com.* Impure dark-colored copperas.
Blackwall hitch. See KNOT, *Illust.*
Black War. An ineffectual attempt made in 1830 by the English in Tasmania to capture the natives, by driving them to a peninsula, a line of men (called the **Black Line**) being formed for this purpose. [fever.]
black′wa′ter, *n.* *Veter.* Texas
black′-wa′ter fe′ver. *Med.* A malarial fever of the tropics marked by bloody urine.
black wax. A black soil which is sticky when moist. *Texas.*
black′weed′, *n.* **a** Ragweed. **b** The bur reed *Sparganium simplex*.
black weevil. The rice weevil.
black whale. The sperm whale.
black wildebeest. See GNU.
black will. The black sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*).
black′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* The comfrey. *Dial. Eng.*
blad. † BLADE.
blad (blăd), *n.* A fragment. *Scot.*
blad. *n.* [Cf. Dan. & Sw. *blad* leaf. See BLADE.] A portfolio; blotting pad. *Scot.*
blad. *v. t.* [Perh. imitative.] To slap heavily. *Scot.*
blad apple (blăd) The Barbados gooseberry.
bladder brand. = 2d BUNT, *n.*
bladder catchfly. The bladder campion.
bladder cherry. The alkekengi.
blad′der-et. *n.* A little bladder.
blad′der-fish′, *n.* = GLOBEFISH.
bladder herb. = BLADDER CHERRY. [seal.]
blad′der-nose′, *n.* The hooded
bladder snout. = BLADDERWORT. [WRACK.]
bladder tangle. = BLADDER
bladder tree. = BLADDER NUT **b**.
blad′ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLAD. *Scot.*
blade fish. = CUTLASS FISH.
blade′let, *n.* A small blade.
blade ore. Any seaweed of the genus *Laminaria*. *Dial. Eng.*
blad′er (blād′ẽr), *n.* **1**. A maker of blades; also, a swordsman. *Obs.* [ten-*blader*.]
2. A bladed implement; as, a
blader † BLADDER. [*Obs.*]
blade′smith′, *n.* A sword cutler.
blad′ish (blăd′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH; BLADE.
Bla′dud (blā′dŭd), *n.* A legendary British king, a wonder worker, said to have built the city of Bath, and to have perished, like Icarus, in an accident to a flying machine invented by him. He was the father of the legendary King Lear. See LEAR.
blad′y (blād′ĭ), *a.* Consisting of blades. *Rare.*
blad′y-grass′, *n.* Either of the Australian grasses *Imperata arundinacea* and *Poa cæspitosa*.
blae′ber-ry (blā′bẽr-ĭ; blē′-), *n.* [*blae* + *berry*. Cf. BLUEBERRY.] The bilberry. *North. Eng. & Scot.*
blae′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blæ′si-tas (blē′sĭ-tăs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *blaesus* stammering.] *Med.* A defect of speech; stammering; lisping. *Rare.*
blae′wort′, *n.* See BLAWORT.
blaf′lum (blăf′lŭm), *n.* A deception. *Scot.* [*Scot.*]
blaf′lum, *v. t.* To impose upon.
blaf′lum-ry, **blae-flum′mer-y**, *n.* Imposition or deception. *Scot.*
‖ **blague** (blȧg), *n.* [F.] Brag; humbug.
blague, *v. i.* [F. *blaguer*.] To lie pretentiously or jestingly. — **blag′uer** (blȧg′ẽr), *n.*
blăh′laut′ (blā′lout′), *n.* [G.; *blähen* to inflate + *laut* sound.] *Phon.* The sound of the voice continued during the pause, or stop, preceding the explosion of a voiced stop (*b, d, g*).
blaid. † BLADE. [BLACKEN.]
blaik′nit. Obs. Scot. p. p. of
blain (blān), *v. t.* To blister; inflame. [BLAZE.]
blaise. Obs. or Scot. var. of
blait. † BLACK, BLAKE, BLEAT.
blait. Obs. or Scot. var. of BLATE.
blake. † BLACK.
blake (blāk), *a.* [AS. *blāc*.] 1. Pale; wan; colorless. *Obs.* 2. Yellow, as butter. *Dial. Eng.*
blake, *v. i.* [AS. *blācian*.] To grow pale. *Obs.*
blakeberyed. A term found only in Chaucer, and explained by Skeat as meaning lit., "blackberrying," and hence, "wandering at will, astray." Others have explained it as alluding to the lower world. [CROPHONE.]
Blake′ trans-mit′ter. See MI-
blam′a-bl. Blamable. *Ref. Sp.*
blame′a-ble, **blame′a-ble-ness**, **blame′a-bly**. Vars. of BLAMABLE, etc. [blames.]
blam′er (blām′ẽr), *n.* One who
blame′wur′thy. Blameworthy. *Ref. Sp.*
blam′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLAME. — **blam′ing-ly**, *adv.*
blan. Obs. or dial. pret. of BLIN.
‖ **blanc** (bläɴ), *n.* [F., white.] 1. A white cosmetic.
2. A white sauce of fat, broth, and vegetables. [BLANK, *n.*]
3. (blăŋk; bläɴ) A coin. See
blanc. † BLANK.
blan′card (blăŋ′kȧrd), *n.* [F.] A French linen cloth woven of partly blanched thread.
‖ **blanc′ fixe′** (bläɴ′ fēks′). [F.] See BARIUM SULPHATE.
blanch, *v. i.* To blandish. *Obs.*
Blanch (blȧnch; 140), **Blanche**, *n.* [F. *Blanche*, orig. fem. of *blanc* white, of G. origin. Cf. BLANK, *a.*] Lit., white; — used as a fem. proper name. F. *Blanche* (bläɴsh); It. *Bianca* (byäŋ′kä); Sp. *Blanca* (bläŋ′kä); G. *Blanca* (bläŋ′kä).
blanchard, *a.* [OF. *blanchart*.] Whitish. *Obs.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

Blan′chard lathe (blăn′chẽrd). [After Thomas *Blanchard*, American inventor.] *Mach.* A kind of wood-turning lathe for making noncircular and irregular forms, as felloes, gunstocks, lasts, spokes, etc., after a given pattern. The pattern and work rotate on parallel spindles in the same direction with the same speed, and the work is shaped by a rapidly rotating cutter whose position is varied by the pattern acting as a cam upon a follower wheel traversing slowly along the pattern.

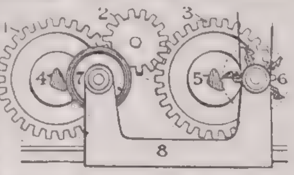

Blanchard Lathe. 1, 2, 3 Gear Wheels giving motion to Pattern 4 and Work 5; 7 Wheel guided by Pattern and controlling, by connection 8, the revolving Cutter 6.

blanch′er (blȧn′chẽr), *n.* One that blanches or whitens; esp., one that anneals and cleanses money.
blanch′er, *n.* One that blanches, or turns aside. *Obs.*
blanc-mange′ (blȧ-mänzh′; -mänzh′; 277), *n.* [F. *blanc-manger*, lit., white food; *blanc* white + *manger* to eat.] A dessert made from gelatinous or starchy substances and milk, usually sweetened, flavored, and shaped in a mold. Sometimes chocolate, fruit juice, etc., are added.
bland (blănd), *a.* [L. *blandus*, of unknown origin.] **1.** Smooth and soothing in manner; gentle; suave; as, a *bland* temper; *bland* persuasion. "The smile that was childlike and *bland*." *Bret Harte.*

Blest from his birth with all *bland* impulses,
Which gently in his noble bosom wake
All kindly passions and all pure desires. *Shelley.*

2. Having soft and soothing qualities; not drastic or irritating; not stimulating; as, a *bland* oil; a *bland* diet.

Like the bountiful season *bland*. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See SUAVE.
Bland′–Al′li-son Act. *U. S.* The act of Feb. 28, 1878 (20 Stat. 25). It made the silver dollar of 412½ grains troy to be legal tender, and required monthly purchase and coinage of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 of silver. Congressman Richard P. Bland of Missouri and Senator Wm. B. Allison of Iowa were its authors. The part requiring the monthly purchase of silver was repealed by act of July 14, 1890 (26 Stat. 289).
Bland-for′di-a (blănd-fôr′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after George, Marquis of *Blandford*.] *Bot.* A small genus of Australian tuberous-rooted liliaceous plants, having linear leaves and large nodding orange or crimson flowers, borne in short racemes. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
blan′dish (blăn′dĭsh), *v. t. & i.*; BLAN′DISHED (-dĭsht); BLAN′DISH-ING. [ME. *blaundisen*, F. *blandir*, fr. L. *blandiri*, fr. *blandus* mild, flattering.] **1.** To flatter with kind words or affectionate actions; to caress; cajole.
2. To make agreeable and enticing.

Mustering all her wiles,
With *blandished* parleys. *Milton.*

blan′dish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *blandissement*.] Act of blandishing; a word or act expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart; soft words and artful caresses; cajolery; allurement.

Cowering low with *blandishment*. *Milton.*
Attacked by royal smiles, by female *blandishments*. *Macaulay.*
In the midst of love's fair *blandishments*. *Kyd.*

blank (blăŋk), *a.* [ME. *blank*, *blonc*, *blaunc*, *blaunche*, fr. F. *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, fr. OHG. *blanch* shining, bright, white, G. *blank*; akin to E. *blink*. See BLINK; cf. 1st BLANCH.] **1.** Of a white or pale color; without color.

To the *blank* moon
Her office they prescribed. *Milton.*

2. Free from writing, printing, or marks; having an empty space or spaces to be filled in with some special writing; — said of checks, official documents, etc.
3. Utterly confounded or discomfited.

Adam . . . astonied stood, and *blank*. *Milton*

4. Empty; void; fruitless; as, a *blank* space; a *blank* day.
5. Lacking characteristics that give variety; as, a *blank* desert; a *blank* wall; destitute of interests, affections, hopes, etc.; as, to live a *blank* existence.
6. Lacking animation; expressionless; vacant. "*Blank* and horror-stricken faces." *C. Kingsley.*

The *blank* . . . glance of a half returned consciousness. *G. Eliot.*

7. Absolute; downright; unmixed; as, *blank* terror.

The *blank* impossibilities of Lilliput. *De Quincey.*

8. Showing a solid, plain, or unbroken surface where an opening, interruption of continuity, or the like, is usual, esp. as a result of being unfinished; hence, not shaped to the final or finished form; as, a *blank* key, or one in which the slots have not been made; a *blank* bolt; a **blank arch**, **arcade**, **window**, etc., that is, a semblance of one without an opening, for ornament or for a constructional purpose.
9. = BLIND, *a.*, 18.
Syn. — See EMPTY.
blank assay, an assay of the nature of a blank determination. — **b. bar.** *Law.* = COMMON BAR. — **b. book**, a book, usually of ruled paper, for accounts, memoranda, etc.; also, a number of blanks bound in book form. — **b. cartridge**, a cartridge without a projectile. — **b. charter**, a charter given to a crown agent in Richard II.'s time, with liberty to fill it out as he pleased; hence, liberty to do as one pleases; carte blanche.

Our substitutes at home shall have *blank charters*. *Shak.*

— **b. credit.** *Banking*, credit given to a customer on his personal security only, as by accepting a draft on his account. — **b. determination** *or* **experiment.** *Anal. Chem.*, a determination made as nearly as possible under the same conditions as a true determination, but with the omission of the substance to be tested. Its purpose is to ascertain the effect due to impurities in the reagents, etc. — **b. file**, *Mil.*, any file that has no rear-rank man. — **b. indorsement**, *Law*, an indorsement (of commercial paper) which omits the name of the person in whose favor the indorsement is made, usually made by simply writing the name of the indorser on the back of the paper. Such an indorsement makes the paper payable to bearer. — **blank line**, *Print.*, a vacant space of the breadth of a line, on a printed page; a line of quadrats. — **b. tire**, *Mech.*, a tire without a flange. — **b. tooling.** See BLIND TOOLING. — **b. signature**, *Law*, a signature appended to a document which still has essential parts to be added, as to a blank stamped bill or note. In general such a signature operates as an authority to any person to whom the paper is delivered to fill it up as a bill for any amount the stamp will cover. — **b. verse**, unrimed verse; specif., the iambic pentameter characteristic of English dramatic and epic poetry.
blank (blăŋk), *n.* **1.** Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written or printed instrument; an interval void of consciousness, action, result, etc.; a void.

I cannot write a paper full, as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*
A long *blank* in the history of French legislation. *Hallam.*
I was ill. I can't tell how long — it was a *blank*. *G. Eliot.*

2. A nonplus. *Obs.*
3. A lot or a lottery ticket by which nothing is gained.
4. A paper not written or printed; specif., a blank ballot.
5. A paper with spaces left to be filled with names, date, descriptions, or such other matter as may be desired or appropriate; specif., a paper containing the substance of a document or legal instrument, as a deed, release, charter, etc., with blanks to be filled in before execution.
6. The bull's-eye of a target; hence, anything aimed at.

Let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye. *Shak.*

7. Aim; shot; range. *Obs.*

I have stood . . . within the *blank* of his displeasure
For my free speech. *Shak.*

8. A silver coin of low-grade metal and varying value, current in France in the 14th to 18th centuries. The blank coined by Henry V. of England for his French realms was valued at eight pence.
9. *Mech.* A piece of metal prepared to be made into something, as a coin, key, screw, etc., by a further operation.
10. *Dominoes.* A piece, or division of a piece, without spots; as, the "double *blank*;" the "six *blank*."
11. Blank verse; poetry without rime.

And rime and *blank* maintain an equal race. *Byron.*

12. *Ordnance.* A smooth sector in the screw box or breech block of some breech-loading cannon.
13. *Chem.* A blank determination.
14. See WEIGHT.
in blank, with an essential portion left to be filled in; as, to make out a check *in blank*.
blank, *v. t.*; BLANKED (blăŋkt); BLANK′ING. **1.** To whiten; to render pale or colorless. *Obs.*

The coral dye is *blankt* at lips so red. *Benlowes.*

2. To nonplus; foil; disconcert. *Archaic.*

Which fairly *blanked* the bold visage of Adam Woodcock. *Scott.*

3. To make void; annul; frustrate.

All former purposes were *blanked*. *Spenser.*

4. To divert; turn. *Obs.*
5. To execrate; — a euphemism for "damn," and often indicated typographically by a dash, as, ——.
6. *Sport.* To keep from scoring. *Colloq.*
blan′ket (blăŋ′kĕt; -kĭt; 7), *n.* [AF. *blankete*, fr. OF. *blanquet*, *blanchet*, a white woolen stuff for garments, F. *blanchet* the blanket of a printing press, dim. of *blanc* white. See BLANK, *a.*] **1.** White or undyed woolen cloth. *Obs.*
2. A heavy, loosely woven fabric, usually of wool, and having a nap, used in bed clothing; also, a similar fabric used as a robe, or as a cover for a horse or dog.

Nor heaven peep through the *blanket* of the dark. *Shak.*

3. Hence, any similar piece of cloth; as: **a** *Print.* A piece of rubber, felt, or woolen cloth, used in the tympan to make it soft and elastic. **b** A band of thick felt running beneath the cloth in a cloth-printing machine. **c** An endless band of felt upon which the pulp is laid in paper making. **d** *Mining.* The piece of cloth used in blanket sluices (which see).
4. A streak or layer of blubber in whales.
blan′ket, *v. t.*; BLAN′KET-ED; BLAN′KET-ING. **1.** To cover with or as with a blanket.

The ocean bed, *blanketed* with modern deposits, usually gives but scant information. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

2. To toss in a blanket, as by way of punishment.

We'll have our men *blanket* 'em i' the hall. *B. Jonson.*

3. To take the wind out of the sails of (another vessel) by sailing to windward of her.
blanketed cattle. = BELTED CATTLE.
blanket ballot. A ballot containing the names of all the candidates to be voted upon.
blanket clause. *Law.* A clause, as in a blanket mortgage or policy, that includes a group or class of things, rather than a number mentioned individually and having the burden, loss, or the like, apportioned among them.
blanket flower. Any flower or plant of the genus *Gaillardia*.
blan′ket-ing, *n.* **1.** Cloth for blankets; supply of blankets.
2. Act or punishment of tossing in a blanket.

That affair of the *blanketing* happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of. *Smollett.*

3. *pl. Mining.* The material caught upon the blankets used in concentrating gold-bearing sands or slimes.
blanket mortgage *or* **policy.** One that covers a group or class of things or properties instead of one or more things mentioned individually, as where a mortgage secures various debts as a group, or subjects a group or class of different pieces of property to one general lien.
blan′ket piece (blăŋ′kĕt; -kĭt-). *Whaling.* One of the elongated pieces in which the blubber is stripped from a whale.
blanket roll. *Mil.* A blanket, tarpaulin, or the like rolled about the kit of a soldier to form a cylindrical bundle. It is worn passing over one shoulder and under the opposite arm, where the loose ends are brought together near the hip. It has largely superseded the knapsack and blanket bag for use in time of war.
blan′ket-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Blanket work; blankets collectively.
blanket scum. *Sugar Manuf.* A thick scum of calcium salts, albuminoids, fiber, etc., that forms on the juice as a result of the defecation with lime.
blanket sheet. A newspaper of folio size.
blanket sluice. *Mining.* A sluice in which water containing suspended matter flows over coarse blankets that retain the heavier particles, as of gold, amalgam, etc.
blanket stitch. A buttonhole stitch worked wide apart on the edge of material, as blankets, too thick to hem.
blank′ly (blăŋk′lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a blank manner; without expression; vacuously; as, to stare *blankly*.
2. Directly; flatly; point blank.
3. Utterly; completely. "*Blankly* atheistic doctrines." *J. B. Brown.*
‖ **blan′quette′** (bläN′kĕt′), *n.* [F., fr. *blanc* white.] **1.** *Cookery.* A white fricassee; also, a mince of white meat, as of chicken, veal, or lamb, served with velouté sauce, etc.
2. A crude soda prepared at Aigues-Mortes, France, from certain plants, with only 3 to 8 per cent of sodium carbonate.
blan-quil′lo (blăŋ-kēl′yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *blanco* white.] **1.** *Caulolatilus chrysops* of the West Indies, Florida, etc., or *C. princeps* of southern California, — two large fishes related to the tilefish.
2. See COIN.
blare (blâr), *v. i.*; BLARED (blârd); BLAR′ING. [ME. *blaren*, *bloren*, to cry, weep; cf. G. *plärren* to bleat, D. *blaren*, to bleat, cry, weep. Prob. imitative.] **1.** To utter a prolonged cry or roar, as a cow bellowing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To sound with the loud and somewhat harsh tone characteristic of a trumpet. "The trumpet *blared*." *Tennyson.*
blare, *v. t.* To cause to sound like the blare of a trumpet; to proclaim loudly.

To *blare* its own interpretation. *Tennyson.*

blare, *n.* The noise made by one that blares; the harsh noise of a trumpet or a noise like the blast of a trumpet.

With *blare* of bugle, clamor of men. *Tennyson.*
His ears are stunned with the thunder's *blare*. *J. R. Drake.*

blar′ney (blär′nĭ), *n.* [From *Blarney*, a village and castle near Cork.] Smooth, wheedling talk; flattery. *Colloq.*
Blarney stone, a stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland, said to make those who kiss it proficient in the use of blarney.
blar′ney, *v. t.*; BLAR′NEYED (-nĭd); BLAR′NEY-ING. To influence by blarney; to wheedle with smooth talk.

Had *blarneyed* his way from Long Island. *S. G. Goodrich.*

‖ **bla′sé′** (blȧ′zā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *blaser*.] Having the sensibilities deadened by excess or frequency of enjoyment; sated or surfeited with pleasure; used up.
blas-pheme′ (blȧs-fēm′), *v. t.*; BLAS-PHEMED′ (-fēmd′); BLAS-PHEM′ING (-fēm′ĭng). [ME. *blasfemen*, L. *blasphemare*, fr. Gr. βλασφημεῖν: cf. F. *blasphémer*. See BLAME, *v.*] **1.** To speak of or address with impious irreverence; to revile impiously (a sacred thing); as, to *blaspheme* the Holy Spirit.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compared with idols,
Disglorified, *blasphemed*, and had in scorn. *Milton.*

2. Hence, to calumniate; revile; abuse.

You do *blaspheme* the good in mocking me. *Shak.*

blas-pheme′, *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.

He that shall *blaspheme* against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness. *Mark* iii. 29.

blas′phe-mous (blȧs′fē-mŭs; *formerly also accented* blas-phe′mous, *after the Latin, as in Milton*), *a.* [L. *blasphemus*, Gr. βλάσφημος.] Speaking or writing blasphemy; uttering or exhibiting anything impiously irreverent; profane; as, a *blasphemous* person; a *blasphemous* book.

Nor from the Holy One of Heaven
Refrained his tongue *blasphemous*. *Milton.*

— **blas′phe-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **blas′phe-mous-ness**, *n.*
blas′phe-my (blȧs′fē-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [L. *blasphemia*, Gr. βλασφημία: cf. OF. *blasphemie*.] **1.** In Jewish law, cursing or reviling God or the king, who was God's representative; in later usage, pronouncing the forbidden name of God (see TETRAGRAMMATON). In Biblical times the penalty for blasphemy was death by stoning.
2. Indignity offered to God in words, writing, or signs, as speaking evil of God; also, act of claiming the attributes or prerogatives of deity. Besides being an ecclesiastical offense, blasphemy is a crime at the common law, as well as generally by statute, as tending to a breach of the peace and being a public nuisance or destructive of the foundations of civil society; when written or printed it is a libel.
3. Abusive expression or action; calumny; vilification.

Punished for his *blasphemy* against learning. *Bacon.*
Error may be dull if it chooses; but there is no artistic *blasphemy* equal to so placing the harp of truth as to make it sound harsh and wooden when you strike it fairly. *Josiah Royce.*

Syn. — Sacrilege, impiety, irreverence; imprecation, execration, malediction, anathema. — BLASPHEMY, PROFANITY, CURSING, SWEARING agree in the idea of impious or irreverent speech. BLASPHEMY, the strongest term, is intentional indignity or defiance offered to God or sacred things; PROFANITY has wider range, and includes all irreverent reference to holy things, esp. the light or impious mention of the names, titles, attributes, or acts of God. SWEARING is properly a broader term than CURSING, which properly implies imprecation. *To swear at*, however, is the same as *to curse*, and the two words are in general somewhat freely interchanged. See CURSE, PROFANATION, IRRELIGIOUS.

Blanche flor′ (blȧnsh′flōr′), *n.* See FLORE AND BLANCHEFLOR.
blanch-im′e-ter (blȧnch-ĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [1st *blanch* + *-meter*.] A chlorometer.
blanch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLANCH. — **blanch′ing-ly**, *adv.*
blancht. Blanched. *Ref. Sp.*
blanc-man′ger′ (blȧ-män′zhā′; blȧ-mäN′zhā′), *n.* [F. See BLANCMANGE.] **1.** A sort of fricassee with white sauce. *Obs.* **2.** Blancmange. *Obs.*, except as quasi French.
blan′co (blăŋ′kō), *n.* [Sp., white.] Silver gray cochineal. See COCHINEAL.
Blan′co, *n.* [From *Blanco*, Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Pliocene in Texas.
bland, *n.* [Icel. *ī bland* among (in mixture).] **1.** Combination; mixture; — in *in bland*. *Obs.* **2.** [Cf. Icel. *blanda* mixed hot whey and water.] A drink of buttermilk and water. *Orkneys.*
bland, *v. t.* [AS. *blandan* or Icel. *blanda*. Cf. BLEND.] To mix. *Obs.*
bland, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BLANDEN, BLANDIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLANDING. [See BLANDISH.] To blandish; flatter. *Obs.*
blan-da′tion (blăn-dā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *blanditia*, *blandities*, fr. *blandus*. See BLAND.] Flattery; also, illusion. *Obs.*
blan-dil′o-quence (-dĭl′ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *blandiloquentia*; *blandus* mild + *loqui* to speak.] Blandiloquous speech. *Rare.*
blan-dil′o-quous (-kwŭs), **blan′di-lo′qui-ous** (-dĭ-lō′kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Fair-spoken; flattering. *Rare.*
blan′di-ment, *n.* [L. *blandimentum*: cf. OF. *blandiment*.] Blandishment. *Obs.*
blan′dish-er, *n.* One who blandishes.
blan′disht. Blandished. *R. Sp.*
bland′ly, *adv.* of BLAND.
bland′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blane. ‡ BLAIN.
blane. Obs. pret. of BLIN.
blank. ‡ BLONK
blan-keel′ (blăŋ-kēl′), *n.* [Sp. *blanquilla*, dim. fr. *blanco* white.] See COIN
blanket. ‡ BLUNKET.
blanket boat. *Mil.* A rude boat made by covering a framework of sticks with a soldier's rubber blanket.
blanket deposit. A deposit of ore in a sheet, or thin bed. *Western U. S.*
blan′ket-eer′, *n.* **1** One who aids in tossing in a blanket. *Obs.* **2.** *pl.* A body of Lancashire operatives, many of them provided with blankets, who in 1817 began a march to London, to lay their grievances before the government. In March they held near Manchester the so-called "Blanket Meeting," soon after which the band was broken up. — **blan′ket-eer′ing**, *vb. n.*
blanket Indian. An Indian who wears a blanket in adherence to tribal custom, refusing to adopt modern dress. *U. S.*
blan′ket leaf. Common mullein.
blan′ket-y, *a.* Blanketlike.
blan-kil′lo. Var. of BLANQUILLO, the coin.
blank′ing, *vb. n.* The making of blanks.
blank′ish, *a.* Somewhat blank.
blankmanger. ‡ BLANCMANGE.
blank′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blank′y (blăŋ′kĭ), *a.* Abounding in blanks. *Colloq.*
blann. Obs. pret. of BLIN.
blanne. Obs. pret. of BLIN.
blanquet. ‡ BLANKET.
blare, *n.* *Naut.* A paste of hair and tar used for calking.
Blar′ney, Lady (blär′nĭ). In Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," one of two ladies of loose morals introduced by Squire Thornhill to the Primroses to aid him in ruining Olivia.
blar′ney-er, *n.* One who blarneys.
blas, *n.* **1.** [Cf. BLAST.] A blast. *Obs.* **2.** [Prob. suggested by D. *blazen* to blow, G. *blasen*.] A material influence supposed to emanate from the stars and produce changes in the weather; — coined by Van Helmont. *Obs.*
blase. ‡ BLAZE.
blasen. ‡ BLAZON.
blas-feme′. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of BLASPHEME. [*Ref. Sp.*
blas′fe-mous. Blasphemous.
blas′fe-my. Blasphemy. *Ref. Sp.*
blash (blȧsh), *n.* [Imitative.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A splash; a plash. **b** Thin or weak liquid; wishy-washy stuff. **c** A sudden flash or blazing up.
blash, *v. t. & i.* To splash heavily; to plash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
blash boggart. A boggart, or bogy, that appears and disappears in a flash; hence, a weird person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
blash′y (blȧsh′ĭ), *a.* Splashy; watery; also, thin or weak; wishy-washy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
blasin. ‡ BLAZE.
blason. ‡ BLAZON.
blasoun. ‡ BLAZON.
blas′phe-ma′tion, *n.* Calumniation; blasphemy. *Obs.*
blas-phe′ma-to-ry (blȧs-fē′mȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Blasphemous. *Obs.*
blas-pheme′, *a.* [L. *blasphemus*, a., and F. *blasphème*, n.] Blasphemous. *Obs.* — *n.* Blasphemer; also, blasphemy.
blas-phem′er (blȧs-fēm′ẽr), *n.* One who blasphemes.

blast (blȧst ; 277), *n.* [AS. *blǣst*, a puff of wind, a blowing, or the kindred Icel. *blāstr* ; akin to OHG. *blāst*, and fr. a verb akin to Icel. *blāsa* to blow, OHG. *blāsan*, G. *blasen*, Goth. *blēsan* (in comp.) ; all prob. fr. same root as E. *blow*. See BLOW to puff.] **1.** A violent gust of wind.
And see where surly Winter passes off,
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian *blasts*. *Thomson.*
2. A forcible stream of air or other gas from an orifice, as from a bellows, the mouth, etc. ; hence, the continuous blowing to which one charge of ore or metal is subjected **in a furnace** ; as, to melt so many tons of iron at a *blast*. In a **hot blast** the current is heated before entering the furnace ; in a **cold blast** it is not. A blast furnace is said to be **in blast** while in operation, and **out of blast** when not in use.
3. The exhaust steam from an engine, driving a column of air out of a boiler chimney, and thus creating an intense draft through the fire ; also, the draft created.
4. *Mil. & Nav.* The exterior rush of gases and air at the discharge of a cannon, causing a great and sudden air pressure at the sides and rear of the muzzle.
5. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument ; strictly, the sound produced at one breath ; also, the sound made by the blowing of a steam whistle or similar instrument.
One *blast* upon his bugle horn
Were worth a thousand men. *Scott.*
The *blast* of triumph o'er thy grave. *Bryant.*
6. A sudden pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind, esp. on animals and plants ; a blight.
By the *blast* of God they perish. *Job iv. 9.*
Virtue preserved from fell destruction's *blast*. *Shak.*
7. A blighted bud or blossom. *Obs.*
Thou shalt hang like a *blast* among the fair blossoms. *Lyly.*
8. Act of rending, or attempting to rend, heavy masses of rock, earth, etc., by the explosion of dynamite, or the like ; also, the charge used for this purpose.
9. A flatulent disease of sheep.
10. An explosion of gas in a mine.
11. A smoke (of tobacco) ; a whiff or puff at a pipe. *Scot.*
Syn. — See WIND.
blast, *v. i.* ; BLAST'ED ; BLAST'ING. **1.** To blow ; to puff violently or noisily ; also, to blow on a trumpet. *Obs.*
A great multitude of fiends *blasting* and roaring. *Caxton.*
[He] toke his blake trumpe faste
And gan to puffen and to *blaste*. *Chaucer.*
2. To become inflated. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To smoke tobacco ; to puff on a pipe. *Scot.*
4. To become withered or blighted.
5. To curse ; to utter imprecations.
blast, *v. t.* **1.** To blow ; to blow abroad ; proclaim. *Obs.*
2. To injure as by a noxious wind ; to stop or check from growth or fruit bearing ; to wither ; stunt ; blight ; shrivel.
Seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind. *Gen. xli. 6.*
3. Hence, to affect with some sudden violence, plague, calamity, or blighting influence, which destroys or thwarts ; to curse ; ruin ; as, to *blast* pride, hopes, or character.
I'll cross it, though it *blast* me. *Shak.*
4. To confound by a loud blast or din. *Obs. or R.*
Trumpeters,
With brazen din *blast* you the city's ear. *Shak.*
5. To rend open or shatter by any explosive agent, as dynamite ; as, to *blast* rocks.
6. To smoke (tobacco). *Scot.*
-blast (-blăst). [Gr. βλαστος sprout, shoot.] A suffix used in naming certain embryonic or formative structures, etc., esp. the germ layers of the embryo ; as, epi*blast*, hypo*blast*.
blast draft *or* **draught**. The draft produced by a blower, as by blowing in air beneath a fire or drawing out the gases from above it ; a forced draft.
blast'ed (blȧs'tĕd ; -tĭd ; 7, 151), *p. a.* **1.** Blighted ; withered.
Upon this *blasted* heath. *Shak.*
2. Confounded ; accursed ; detestable.
Some of her own *blasted* gypsies. *Scott.*
3. Rent by an explosive.
4. *Her.* Without leaves ; — said of a tree.
blas-te'ma (blăs-tē'mȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TEMATA (-tĕm'ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. βλάστημα bud, sprout.] **1. a** *Embryol.* The protoplasmic tissue of a germinating egg. *Obs.* **b** The primitive basis of an organ yet unformed, from which it grows.
2. *Bot.* The lichen thallus. *R.* — **blas-te'mal** (-tē'măl), **blas'te-mat'ic** (-tē-măt'ĭk), **blas-tem'ic** (-tĕm'ĭk ; -tē'mĭk), *a.*
blast'er (blȧs'tẽr), *n.* One that blasts ; specif., *pl.* [*cap.*], a former society of freethinkers formed in Ireland about 1738.
blast furnace. *Metal.* A furnace in which combustion is forced by a current of air under pressure, esp. in the smelting of ores. Specif., *Iron Manuf.*, such a furnace for obtaining iron by the reduction of the ore with suitable fuel and fluxes at a great heat. (See IRON.) Blast furnaces are designated as **cold-blast** or **hot-blast** according to the temperature of the air used for the blast. They are usually vertical, but vary greatly in shape and size ; a typical form is that shown in the illustration.

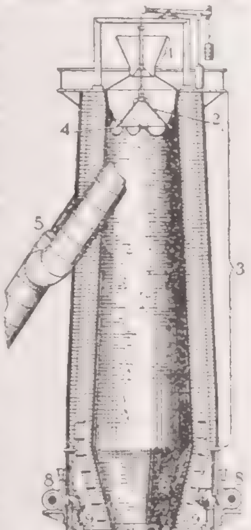

One form of Blast Furnace. 1 Hopper; 2 Bell; 4 Gas Outlets to Downcomer 5; 3 Stack; 6 Boshes; 7 Hearth; 8, 8 Bustle Pipe; 9, 9 Tuyères; 10 Iron Runner.

blast hearth. *Metal.* A hearth in connection with which a blast is used, as in reducing lead ore.
blast hole. **1.** A hole in the bottom of a pump stock through which water enters.
2. The hole into which a blasting charge is inserted.
-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk). [*-blast* + *-ic*.] A suffix denoting *germinal, formative*, etc. ; as, epi*blastic*, meso*blastic*.
blas'tid (blăs'tĭd), *n.* *Paleon.* One of the Blastoidea.
blast'ing, *vb. n. & p. pr.* of BLAST.
I have smitten you with *blasting* and mildew. *Amos iv. 9.*
blasting cartridge. A cartridge containing an explosive to be used in blasting.
blasting fuse. A slow-burning fuse used for igniting blasting charges.
blasting gelatin *or* **gelatine**. An explosive of jellylike consistency composed of a solution of nitrates of cellulose in nitroglycerin, with sometimes a little camphor.
blasting needle. A needlelike instrument for making an opening for a fuse.
blasting powder. Gunpowder, usually slow burning, used for blasting.
blasting tube. India-rubber tubing used for holding nitroglycerin.
blast lamp. A lamp provided with some arrangement for intensifying combustion by means of a blast.
blast'ment. *n.* A blasting process or influence ; a blighting.
In the morn and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shak.*
blast meter. An anemometer for measuring the force of a blast.
blast nozzle. A fixed or variable outlet of a blast pipe.
blas'to- (blăs'tō-). A combining form from Greek βλαστος, *sprout, shoot*, used in biology, botany, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *a bud, budding, a germ*, and esp. *the early stages of the embryo* ; as, *blasto*colla, *blasto*derm, *blasto*genesis, etc.
blas'to-cœle (-sēl), *n.* [*blasto-* + *-cœle*.] *Embryol.* The cavity of the blastula, or segmentation cavity. See BLASTULA.
blas'to-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*blasto-* + *cyst*.] *Embryol.* **a** The germinal vesicle. **b** A blastodermic vesicle.
blas'to-derm (-dûrm), *n.* [*blasto-* + *-derm*.] *Embryol.* A membrane formed by the repeated segmentation of the blastomeres ; specif., that formed by the actively segmenting part of the eggs of most vertebrates in their early stages. It soon becomes differentiated into the germ layers, and from it the embryo forms.
blas'to-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the blastoderm.
blastodermic vesicle, the hollow sphere or sac of cells formed by the segmentation of the egg of mammals.
blas'to-disc, *or* **blas'to-disk** (blăs'tō-dĭsk), *n.* [*blasto-* + *disc, disk*.] *Embryol.* The germinal disk.
blas'to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*blasto-* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* **a** Reproduction by budding. **b** The theory of the transmission of inherited characters by germ plasm ; — opposed to *pangenesis*. *Weismann.*
blas'toid (blăs'toid), *a.* *Paleon.* Of or pertaining to the Blastoidea. — *n.* One of the Blastoidea.
Blas-toi'de-a (blăs-toi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *blasto-* + *-oid*.] *Paleon.* A group (now usually ranking as a class) of extinct, Paleozoic, short-stemmed or stemless, pelmatozoan echinoderms, which are shaped more or less like a flower bud, and have five ambulacral areas with slender appendages, called pinnules, along their margins and flattened tubes, called hydrospires, along their internal surface. The group was formerly considered a division of the Crinoidea. It is divided into two orders, *Regulares*, including symmetrical stalked forms, and *Irregulares*, including sessile forms having one ambulacral area differing in size and form from the others.

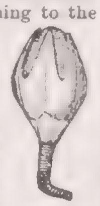
One of the Blastoidea (*Pentremites pyriformis*). (½)

blas'to-mere (blăs'tō-mēr), *n.* [*blasto-* + *-mere*.] *Embryol.* One of the large cells formed as a result of the first few cell divisions of the egg. — **blas'to-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.*
Blas-toph'a-ga (blăs-tŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *blasto-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididæ, containing the fig wasp (*B. grossorum*) and allied species. See CAPRIFICATION.
blas'to-pore (blăs'tō-pōr), *n.* [*blasto-* + *pore*.] *Embryol.* In embryos, the primitive opening into the archenteron or cavity formed by gastrulation. See GASTRULA. — **blas'to-po'ral** (-pō'răl), **blas'to-por'ic** (-pŏr'ĭk), *a.*
blas'to-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [*blasto-* + *sphere*.] *Embryol.* **a** A blastula. **b** The blastodermic vesicle of the mammalian egg. — **blas'to-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.*
blast pipe. The exhaust pipe of a steam engine, or any pipe delivering steam or air so as to cause a blast, as the exhaust pipe of a locomotive engine.
blast'plate' (blȧst'plāt'), *n.* *Gun.* An iron plate on a deck or land work under the muzzle of a great gun to protect the surface from the blast when the gun is fired.
blas'tu-la (blăs'tū-lȧ), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. βλαστός sprout.] *Embryol.* A form of embryo found in the early development of many animals. In typical cases the cells of which it is composed are arranged in the form of a sphere with walls of a single layer bounding a completely closed central cavity (the *blastocœle*). Cf. MORULA ; GASTRULA. — **blas'tu-lar** (blăs'tū-lȧr), *a.*

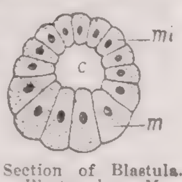

Section of Blastula. *c* Blastocœle ; *m* Macromeres ; *mi* Micromeres.

blat (blăt), *v. i.* ; BLAT'TED ; BLAT'TING. [Cf. BLEAT.] To cry, as a calf or sheep ; to bleat ; to make a senseless or raucous noise ; to talk inconsiderately. *Colloq.*
The tireless musicians *blatted* inspiringly through it all. *Booth Tarkington.*
blat, *v. t.* To utter raucously or inconsiderately. *Colloq.*
If I have anything on my mind, I have to *blat* it right out. *W. D. Howells.*
bla'tan-cy (blā'tăn-sĭ), *n.* Blatant quality.
bla'tant (blā'tănt ; *the first "a" was prob. short formerly*), *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Bellowing, as a calf ; bawling ; brawling ; clamoring.
Glory, that *blatant* word, which haunts some military minds like the bray of the trumpet. *Irving.*
2. Offensively obtrusive ; demanding undue or involuntary attention, as by vulgar ostentation or by tasteless or inconsiderate conduct ; coarse ; "loud."
Roses are sweet, but their perfume is more *blatant* than that of the violet, if you know what I mean. *Sarah Grand.*
Insulting the crystal clearness of the heavens with the intrusion of their own ludicrous, *blatant*, and imbecile personalities, incapable even of being silent and ashamed. *Ouida.*
3. Conspicuous and unmistakable ; "clear as daylight ;" as, a *blatant* fraud.
Syn. — See VOCIFEROUS.
Blatant, *or* **Blattant**, **Beast**, **the**. A bellowing monster, pictured by Spenser in the "Faërie Queene," typical of slander or calumny ; or, an impersonation of what we now call the "mob." See PELLEAS, SIR.
One of the most "*blatant beasts*" of the Reign of Terror. *Miss Mulock.*
blate (blāt, *dial. also* blĕt), *a.* [Cf. AS. *blāt* livid, pale.] **1.** Pale ; ghastly. *Obs.*
2. Blunt or dull, as in feeling, courage, discernment. *Obs.*
3. Bashful ; diffident, esp. by nature ; sheepish ; also, loath ; slow. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
Do not be too *blate*. *Stevenson.*
— **blate'ly**, *adv.* — **blate'ness**, *n.*
blate (blāt), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. BLEAT, BLAT.] To bleat ; bellow ; roar ; also, to blab ; to talk inconsiderately.
He *blates* to me what has passed between other people and him. *Pepys.*
blath'er (blăth'ẽr ; *dial.* blȧth'ẽr, blĕth'-), *v. i. & t.* ; BLATH'ERED (-ẽrd) ; BLATH'ER-ING. Also **bleth'er**. [Icel. *blaðra*.] To talk foolishly or nonsensically. *G. Eliot.*
A *blethering*, blustering, drunken blellum. *Burns.*
blath'er, *n.* Also **bleth'er**. [Icel. *blaðr* nonsense.] Voluble, foolish, or nonsensical talk ; — often in *pl.*
Blat'ta (blăt'ȧ), *n.* [L., a cockroach.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cockroaches typical of the cockroach family, **Blat'ti-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). It formerly included the common domestic species of cockroaches, though these have now been transferred to other genera. See COCKROACH. — **blat'tid** (-ĭd), *n.* — **blat'ti-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **blat'toid** (-oid), *a.*
blat'ter (blăt'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* ; BLAT'TERED (-ẽrd) ; BLAT'TER-ING. [L. *blaterare* to babble ; cf. F. *blatérer* to bleat.] To prate ; babble ; rail ; to make a senseless noise ; to express volubly ; to patter. "The rain *blattered*." *Jeffrey.*
They procured . . . preachers to *blatter* against me. . . . so that they had place and time to belie me shamefully. *Latimer.*
blau'bok' (blou'bŏk'), *n.* [D. *blauwbok*, lit., blue buck.] **a** A South African antelope (*Ozanna leucophæa*) now exterminated. It was closely related to the sable antelope. **b** Any of several small African antelopes of the genus *Cephalophus*, some of which are no larger than a hare.
blaze (blāz), *n.* [ME. *blase*, AS. *blæse*. *blase* ; akin to OS. *blas* whitish, G. *blass* pale, MHG. *blas* torch.] **1.** A torch or firebrand. *Obs.*
2. A stream of gas or vapor emitting light and heat in the process of combustion ; a bright flame ; a fire. "To heaven the *blaze* uprolled." *Croly.*
Withered dry sticks with which they made a *blaze*. *De Foe.*
3. Intense, direct light accompanied with heat.
O dark, dark, dark, amid the *blaze* of noon ! *Milton.*
4. A bursting out, or active display of any quality ; an outburst. "Fierce *blaze* of riot." "His *blaze* of wrath." *Shak.*
5. Splendor ; glory ; effulgence ; brilliant display, as of jewels ; glare ; white light. "The *blaze* of publicity." *Lecky.*
Beauty, where is thy *blaze* ? *Lyly.*
The rich geranium's scarlet *blaze*. *Southey.*
6. In poker, a hand (not much used) of five court cards, ranking between two pairs and three of a kind.
in a blaze, on fire ; burning with flame ; filled with, giving, or reflecting light ; excited or exasperated.
☞ As a euphemism or slang term *blazes* is often used for *hell, perdition*, and hence as an intensive : as in, "the *blazes*," "as hot as *blazes*." Hence "*Old Blazes*," Satan.
blaze, *v. i.* ; BLAZED (blāzd) ; BLAZ'ING (blāz'ĭng). **1.** To burn with bright flame ; to glow with or as with flame.
Say all thy say,
But *blaze* not out before the Frenchmen here. *Tennyson.*
2. To send forth or reflect glowing or brilliant light ; to show a blaze ; to be resplendent ; to be conspicuous.
And far and wide the icy summit *blazed*. *Wordsworth.*
Mighty names have *blazed* upon the world. *Bryant.*
Syn. — See FLAME.
to blaze away, to shoot, or continue shooting, with a firearm. Also fig. *Colloq.* — **to b. out**. **a** To burn out with a flare ; to subside from blazing. **b** To come to a blaze ; to blaze up or forth.

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blass. ✝ BLAZE.
blast. *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout, shoot.] *Biol.* = EXOTOSPORE.
blast-. Var. of BLASTO-.
blas-tæ'a (blăs-tē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See BLASTO-.] *Zoöl.* = PLANÆA.
blas'te-las'ma (blăs'tē-lăz'mȧ ; -lăs'mȧ), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -MATA (mȧ-tȧ). [NL. ; *blasto-* + Gr. ἔλασμα metal plate.] *Biol.* Any secondary germ layer formed after the endoderm and ectoderm.
blast engine. An engine for producing a blast, as a draft.
blast'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
blast gate. An apparatus, as a cock or slide, to open and close blast pipes, exhaust pipes, etc.
blast'ie (blȧs'tĭ), *n.* Something small, as if blasted ; a dwarf. *Scot.*
blasting oil. Nitroglycerin.
blas'to-car'pous. *a.* [*blasto-* + *carpous*.] *Bot.* Germinating in the pericarp, as the mangrove.
blas'to-cheme (blăs'tō-kēm), *n.* [*blasto-* + Gr. ὄχημα vehicle.] *Zoöl.* One of the special reproductive buds of certain medusæ.
blas'to-chyle (-kīl), *n.* [*blasto-* + *chyle*.] *Embryol.* The fluid that fills the blastocœle.
blas'to-col'la (-kŏl'ȧ), *n.* [*blasto-* + Gr. κόλλα glue.] *Bot.* The gummy or balsamic varnish on the buds of certain plants, as the horse-chestnut.
blas'to-der-mat'ic. *a.* Blastodermic.
blas'to-ge-net'ic. *a.* [*blasto-* + *genetic*.] *Biol.* Blastogenic.
blas'to-gen'ic. *a.* [*blasto-* + *-genic*.] *Biol.* Originating in the germ or germ cells.
blas-tog'e-ny (blăs-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*blasto-* + *-geny*.] *Biol.* The history of the ontogeny of the body as a whole. *Haeckel.*
blas-to'ma (blăs-tō'mȧ), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (-tō'mȧ-tȧ). [NL. ; *blasto-* + *-oma*.] *Pathol.* Infective granuloma.
Blas'to-my-ce'tes, *n. pl.* [NL. ; *blasto-* + *-mycetes*.] *Bot.* Syn. of SACCHAROMYCETACEÆ. — **blas'to-my-ce'tous**, *a.*
blas'to-neu'ro-pore, *n.* [*blasto-* + *neuropore*.] *Embryol.* A temporary opening formed by the union of the blastopore and neuropore in some embryos.
blas'to-phore, *n.* [*blasto-* + *-phore*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A portion of a spermospore not converted into spermoblasts. *Obs.* **b** In certain protozoans, as the malaria parasite, the cell that produces the zygotoblasts.
2. *Bot.* The part of the embryo that gives rise to the plumule. *Richards.* — **blas-toph'o-ral** (blăs-tŏf'ō-răl), **blas'to-phor'ic** (blăs'tō-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*
blast orifice. = BLAST NOZZLE.
blas'to-style. *n.* [*blasto-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Zoöl.* In certain hydroids, a process that may be regarded as a zooid without mouth or tentacles, whose function is to produce medusoid buds. — **blas'to-sty'lar** (-stī'lȧr), *a.*
blas'to-zo'oid. *n.* [*blasto-* + *zooid*.] *Zoöl.* A zooid or individual produced by gemmation ; — distinguished from *oözooid*.
blas'tu-la'tion (blăs'tū-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Zoöl.* The process of formation of a blastula.
blas'tule (-tūl), *n.* A blastula.
Blas'tus (blăs'tŭs). *Bib.*
blast'y (blȧs'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Affected by blasts ; gusty.
2. Causing blast or injury.
bla'tant-ly, *adv.* of BLATANT.
blatch, *n.* [Cf. AS. *blæc* ink. Cf. BLACK.] Blacking. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To blacken. *Obs.*
blate. Var. of BLEAT.
blat'er-ate, *v.* [L. *blaterare* to babble.] To babble. *Obs.* —
blat'er-a'tion. *n.* *Obs.*
blat'er-oon' (blăt'ẽr-ōōn'), *n.* [L. *blatero, -onis*.] A babbler or boaster. *Obs.*
blather. ✝ BLADDER.
blath'er-skite (blăth'ẽr-skīt ; cf. BLATHER), *n.* [*blather* + *skite*.] A blustering or noisy talkative fellow ; also, nonsense. *Dial. or Colloq., U. S.*
blath'er-y (blăth'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Trash ; nonsense. *Scot.* — **blath'er-y** (-ĭ), *a.* *Scot.*
blat'ta (blăt'ȧ), *n.* [L., a blood clot, purple.] Purple ; also, a purple silk. *Obs. or Hist.*
blat'tant. ✝ BLATANT.
blat'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of BLAT.
blat'ter. *n.* A sound as of blattering. *Scot.*
blat'ter-a'tion. Var. of BLATERATION.
blat'ter-er, *n.* One who blatters.
blat'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLAT.
blau. ✝ BLOW.
blaud. Scot. var. of BLAD.
Blaud's pills (blōdz). *Pharm.* Pills consisting essentially of ferrous carbonate, used as a tonic and emmenagogue.
blaunche. ✝ BLANCH.
blaunchmer. ✝ BLAUNNER.
blaundemere. ✝ BLAUNNER.
blaun'dish. ✝ BLANDISH.
blaun'ner, *n.* [ME. ; cf. ME. *blaundemere, blaunchmer*. The first part is prob. fr. F. *blanc* white.] A kind of fur. *Obs.*
blaw (blô), *v. t. & i.* Scot and north of Eng. var. of BLOW. — **To blaw in one's lug**, to cajole or flatter a person.
blawin. Obs. p. p. of BLOW.
blaw'-in-my-lug' (blô'ĭn-mĭ-lŭg'), *n.* Flatterer ; parasite. *Scot.*
bla'wort (blā'wûrt ; blā'ẽrt), **blae'wort'** (blā'-, blē'-,-wûrt' ; -ẽrt), *n.* [See BLAE.] *Scot. Bot.* **a** The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*). **b** The harebell.
blay. Var. of BLAE.
blay. Obs. or dial. var. of BLEA.
blay (blā), *n.* [AS. *blǣge*, akin to G. *bleihe*.] = BLEAK, the fish.
blay'ber-ry (blā-). Dial. var. of BLAEBERRY.
blayke. ✝ BLEIKE.

C D E F G H I J K L M

blaze (blāz), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to blaze; to burn.
2. To shine with; to be resplendent with.
Fiery eyes *blaze* forth her wrong. *Shak.*
All conspired to *blaze* promiscuous light. *Congreve.*
to blaze off, to temper (previously hardened steel) by heating it, after first covering with a film of grease or oil, until the grease or oil ignites. Another method is to heat the oil to a blaze and dip and redip the hardened steel into it until the oil freely blazes all over the steel.
blaze, *v. t.* [ME. *blasen* to blow, prob. fr. Icel. *blāsa*; perh. confused with *blaze* a flame, and *blazon.* See BLAST.] **1.** To blow as with a trumpet.
He gan to *blasen* out a soun
As lowde as beloweth wynde in helle. *Chaucer.*
2. To make public far and wide; to render conspicuous.
On charitable lists he *blazed* his name. *Pollok.*
To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*
3. *Her.* To blazon. *Obs.*
blaze, *n.* [Cf. D. *bles*, Icel. *blesi*; akin to E. *blaze* light.] **1.** A white mark on the face of a horse, cow, or other animal, esp. a white stripe running down the face to the lips. **2.** A spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark.
Three *blazes* in a perpendicular line on the same tree indicating a legislative road, the single *blaze* a settlement or neighborhood road. *Carlton.*
blaze, *v. t.* **1.** [From BLAZE a white spot.] To mark (a tree) by chipping off a piece of the bark.
I found my way by the *blazed* trees. *Hoffman.*
2. To designate by blazing; to mark out, as by blazed trees; as, to *blaze* a line or path.
Champollion died in 1832, having done little more than *blaze* out the road to be traveled by others. *Nott.*
blaz′er (blāz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** Anything that blazes or glows.
2. A light jacket, usually of wool or silk and of a bright color, for wear at tennis, cricket, or other sport.
3. The dish used when cooking directly over the flame of a chafing-dish lamp, or the coals of a brasier.
blaz′er, *n.* **1.** One who spreads reports or blazes matters abroad. "*Blazers* of crime." *Spenser.*
2. A blazoner. *Obs.*
blaz′er, *n.* One who blazes a path.
blaz′ing (blāz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLAZE.
blazing star. a A comet. *Obs.* **b** A brilliant center of attraction; cynosure. **c** (1) Any of several American plants having conspicuous flower clusters, as *Chamælirium luteum*, of the Melanthaceæ; *Aletris farinosa*, of the Liliaceæ; and *Lacinaria squarrosa*, of the Asteraceæ. (2) Any iridaceous plant of the genus *Tritonia*. (3) The yellow-flowered loasaceous plant *Mentzelia lævicaulis*.
bla′zon (blā′z'n), *n.* [ME. *blason*, *blasoun*, shield, fr. F. *blason* coat of arms, OF., shield, perh. fr. a G. word akin to AS. *blæse* blaze, applied to a light-colored shield. See 1st BLAZE.] **1.** A shield. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* **a** A heraldic shield; also, a coat of arms, or armorial bearings.
Their *blazon* o'er his towers displayed. *Scott.*
b The proper description or representation of heraldic or armorial bearings.
3. Description or representation of anything; esp., ostentatious display or description; publication; show.
Obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier*
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, actions, and spirit,
Do give thee fivefold *blazon*. *Shak.*
bla′zon, *v. t.*; BLA′ZONED (-z'nd); BLA′ZON-ING (-z'n-ĭng). [From *blazon*, n.; confused with 4th *blaze*: cf. F. *blasonner*.] **1.** To depict or inscribe in colors; to display; to exhibit conspicuously; to publish far and wide.
There pride sits *blazoned* on th' unmeaning brow. *Trumbull.*
To *blazon* his own worthless name *Cowper.*
2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.
She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form. *Garth.*
3. *Her.* To describe (heraldic or armorial bearings) in proper technical language; also, popularly, to delineate (armorial bearings); to emblazon.
The coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*
bla′zon, *v. i.* To shine; to be conspicuous. *Rare.*
bla′zon-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who blazons; esp., one who blazons coats of arms; a herald.
bla′zon-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** = BLAZON, *n.*, 3.
2. A coat of arms; an armorial bearing or bearings.
3. Artistic or brilliant representation or display. "What . . . *blazonry*, what pomp of colors!" *W. D. Gallagher.*
-ble (-b'l). [OF. *-ble*, L. *-bilem*.] An adj. suffix, usually appearing as *-able* or *-ible*. See -ABLE.
bleach (blēch), *v. t.*; BLEACHED (blēcht); BLEACH′ING. [ME. *blechen*, v. t. & v. i., AS. *blǣcan*, to grow pale; akin to Icel. *bleikja*, Sw. *bleka*, Dan. *blege*, D. *bleeken*, G. *bleichen*, AS. *blāc* pale. See BLEAK, *a.*] To make white, or whiter; to remove the color, or stains, from; blanch; whiten. The bleaching of natural fibers to remove coloring matter, resin, wax, etc., includes washing, or scouring, and bleaching proper, or chemical treatment. The chief methods of bleaching cotton cloth are the *market bleach*, *Turkey-red bleach*, and *madder bleach* (which see).
Immortal liberty, whose look sublime
Hath *bleached* the tyrant's cheek in every varying clime. *Smollett.*
Syn. — See WHITEN.
bleach, *v. i.* To grow white or lose color; to whiten.
bleach, *n.* [See BLEACH to whiten. For sense 1 cf. AS. *blǣco* paleness, leprosy.] **1.** Whiteness; also, a kind of skin disease. *Obs.*
2. Act or process of bleaching; also, a chemical for bleaching, as bleaching powder.
3. Color, or degree of whiteness, obtained by bleaching.
bleach′er (blēch′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bleaches, or whitens; specif., a vessel used in bleaching.
2. A roofless bench or seat in the open air for spectators at outdoor games; — usually in the *pl.* *U. S.*

bleach′er-y (blēch′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place or an establishment where bleaching is done.
bleach′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLEACH.
bleaching board. = BLEACHER, 2. — **b. powder,** a powder for bleaching; specif., chloride of lime. — **b. process,** a process of bread making in which the dough is supposed to be whitened while rising. *Southern U. S.*
bleach liquor. A liquid for bleaching, as eau de Javelle, or a solution of chloride of lime.
bleak (blēk), *a.* [Cf. ME. *bleyke* pale, AS. *blǣc*, Icel. *bleikr*; which are akin to G. *bleich*, D. *bleek*, AS. *blīcan* to shine, OHG. *blīchan*. Cf. BLEACH.] **1.** Without color; pale; pallid. *Obs.*
When she came out she looked as pale and as *blake* as one that were laid out dead. *Foxe.*
2. Exposed and, usually, desolate; swept by cold winds.
At daybreak, on the *bleak* sea beach. *Longfellow.*
3. Cold and cutting; bitter; as, a *bleak* blast.
— **bleak′ish,** *a.* — **bleak′ly,** *adv.* — **bleak′ness,** *n.*
bleak, *n.* [Cf. BLEAK, *a.*, BLAY.] A small European river fish (*Alburnus lucidus*), of the family Cyprinidæ; the blay. The silvery pigment lining its scales is used in making artificial pearls.
blear (blẽr), *a.* [See BLEAR, *v.*] **1.** Dim or sore with water or rheum; — said of the eyes.
His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin. *Dryden.*
2. Causing or caused by dimness of sight; dim.
Power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion. *Milton.*
blear, *n.* A bleared state or appearance; the film or the like that causes the eyes to be bleared.
blear, *v. i.*; BLEARED (blẽrd); BLEAR′ING. [ME. *bleren*; cf. ME. *blereyed* blear-eyed, G. *blerr* a disease of the eyes.] To have dimmed or watery eyes. *Obs.*
blear, *v. t.* To make somewhat sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim, or blur, as the sight; hence, to deceive; hoodwink.
bleared (blẽrd), *p. a.* Dimmed, as by a watery humor; affected with rheum. — **blear′ed-ness** (blẽr′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*
blear′eye (blẽr′ī′), *n.* *Med.* A disease of the eyelids, consisting in chronic inflammation of the margins with a gummy secretion of sebaceous matter; lippitude.
blear′-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Having blear eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted. — **blear′-eyed′ness,** *n.*
blear-eyed herring, the alewife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*).
blear′y (blẽr′ĭ), *a.* Somewhat blear; blear-eyed.
bleat (blēt), *v. i.*; BLEAT′ED; BLEAT′ING. [ME. *bleten*, AS. *blǣtan*; akin to D. *blaten*, *bleeten*, OHG. *blāzan*, *plāzan*; prob. imitative.] To make the noise of, or one like that of, a sheep; to cry like a sheep, goat, or calf.
The ewe that will not hear her lamb when it baas, will never answer a calf when he *bleats*. *Shak.*
bleat, *v. t.* To utter or give forth with a bleat.
They ate rice and dried fish with their fingers, and *bleated* psalms. *Annie Linden.*
bleat, *n.* The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a sound imitating or resembling it; as, "the Arabic *bleat*." *A. J. Ellis.*
bleat′er (blēt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bleats; a sheep.
2. The common European snipe; — so called from its note.
bleb (blĕb), *n.* [Dial. E. *bleb*, *bleib*, *blob*, bubble, blister. *Bleb* belongs with *blub*, *blubber*, *blab*, suggesting a bubbling sound.] A vesicle or bulla, usually containing a serous fluid; a blister; a bubble, as in water, glass, etc. — **bleb′by** (-ĭ), *a.*
Arsenic abounds with air *blebs*. *Kirwan.*
Blech′num (blĕk′nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βλῆχνον a kind of fern.] A genus of chiefly tropical polypodiaceous ferns having rather stiff fronds, with the sori linear and parallel to the midrib. *B. serrulatum* occurs in Florida.
bled (blĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of BLEED.
bled ingot, *Steel Manuf.*, an ingot from the interior of which, while cooling, liquid steel has been permitted to escape.
blee (blē), *n.* [AS. *blēo*.] Complexion; color; hue; likeness; form. *Archaic.*
For him which is so bright of *blee*. *Lament. of Mary Magd.*
That boy has a strong *blee* of his father. *Forby.*
bleed (blēd), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* BLED (blĕd), *Obs.* BLEED′ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLEED′ING. [ME. *bleden*, AS. *blēdan*, fr. *blōd* blood. See BLOOD.] **1.** To emit blood; to lose blood; to run with blood, by whatever means; as, the arm *bleeds*; the wound *bled* freely; to *bleed* at the nose.
2. To withdraw blood from the body; to let blood.
3. To lose or shed one's blood, as in case of wounds; to die by violence. "Cæsar must *bleed*." *Shak.*
4. To issue forth, or drop, as blood from an incision; to pass away, as by bleeding.
Retaining but a quantity of life, which *bleeds* away. *Shak.*
5. Of crime, to reveal guilt; — from the medieval belief that the wounds of a murdered man would bleed on the approach of the murderer.
6. *Bot.* To exude water, or sap, from a wounded surface or opening, primarily because of root pressure, but also because of tension of the cells of the wood parenchyma.
7. To pay or lose money; to have money drawn or extorted; as, to *bleed* freely for a cause. *Colloq.*
8. *Dyeing.* To diffuse or run when wetted; — said of dyes in yarns, fabrics, etc.
9. To yield return; — said of grain. *Dial. Eng.*
bleed, *v. t.* **1.** To let blood from; to take or draw blood from, as by opening a vein.
2. To lose, as blood; to emit or let drop, as sap.
A decaying pine of stately size, *bleeding* amber *H. Miller.*
3. To cover or smear with blood.
And left his headless body *bleeding* all the place. *Spenser.*
4. To draw money from (one); to induce to pay; as, they *bled* him freely for this fund. *Colloq.*
5. To draw the sap from (a tree).
6. To drain or empty of liquid, gas, or other contents that will run out; as: **a** To empty of accumulated water, as a steam cylinder, air reservoir, or a leaking buoy in which water has accumulated. **b** To let out the air from (an air brake), so as to lighten the pressure. **c** To let out grain from (a sack) by slitting it, as in stowing a cargo.
7. *Bookbinding.* To cut down the margins of (a book) so as to damage the printed text.
8. *Dyeing.* To cause to diffuse out, or run; — said of a dye.
bleed′er (blēd′ẽr), *n.* One that bleeds; specif.: *Med.* **a** One who draws blood. **b** One in whom slight wounds give rise to profuse or uncontrollable bleeding.
bleed′ing, *p. a.* Emitting, or appearing to emit, blood, sap, or the like; also, expressing anguish or compassion.
bleeding bread, bread containing reddish patches due to the action of a bacillus (*Bacillus prodigiosus*). — **b. heart. a** A graceful papaveraceous garden plant (*Bikukulla spectabilis*) with racemes of deep pink, drooping, heart-shaped flowers. See BIKUKULLA. **b** The wallflower *Cheiranthus cheiri*. *Eng.* **c** The coral pea (*Kennedya prostrata*). *Australia.* **d** The wahoo or burning bush (*Evonymus atropurpureus*). *Southern U. S.* **e** The taro. *West Indies.* — **b. tooth,** a marine univalve shell (*Nerita peloronta*) having reddish toothlike projections bordering its aperture.
bleed′ing, *n.* Act or process of that which bleeds; specif., a hemorrhage; operation of letting blood, as in surgery.
blem′ish (blĕm′ĭsh), *v. t.*; BLEM′ISHED (-ĭsht); BLEM′ISH-ING. [ME. *blemissen*, *blemishen*, OF. *blemir*, *blesmir*, to strike, injure, soil, F. *blêmir* to grow pale, fr. OF. *bleme*, *blesme*, pale, wan, F. *blême*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To mark with deformity; to injure or impair, as anything well formed, or excellent; to mar; sully.
Sin . . . *blemisheth* the beauty of thy soul. *Brathwait.*
An expedient, which, though *blemished* in the execution, was itself reasonable and prudent. *Froude.*
2. To discredit; to defame. *Obs. or R.*
blem′ish, *n.* **1.** Any mark of deformity or injury; anything that diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect what is otherwise well formed; a flaw; defect.
He shall take two he lambs without *blemish*. *Lev.* xiv. 10.
Those little *blemishes* and imperfections that discover themselves in an illustrious character. *Spectator.*
2. *Hunting.* A sign that shows a deer's course. *Obs.*
Syn. — Spot, stain, taint, defacement, disfigurement, deformity; lack, want, deficiency, imperfection, failing, fault; breach, rift, fissure, crack. — BLEMISH, DEFECT, FLAW agree in the idea of an imperfection. BLEMISH applies to what is external or superficial, as marring the appearance of an object; as, "on their sustaining garments not a *blemish*" (*Shak.*); "a lamb without *blemish* and without spot" (1 *Pet.* i. 19). DEFECT (see DEFECTIVE) implies the lack or want (which may or may not appear superficially) of something which is essential to completeness or perfection; as, a *defect* in the mechanism, in the organs of vision; cf. *defective* hearing, pronunciation. A FLAW is a defect in continuity or cohesion; as, a *flaw* in a crystal; "Or some frail china jar receive a *flaw*" (*Pope*). So, fig., a *blemish* is that which mars or disfigures, a *defect* is a shortcoming or failing, a *flaw* is an impairment of soundness or continuity. See FAULT.
Some stain or *blemish* in a name of note. *Tennyson.*
To supply those *defects* and imperfections which are in us living single and solely by ourselves, we . . . seek communion and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*
My love to thee is sound, sans crack or *flaw*. *Shak.*
blench (blĕnch; 140), *v. i.*; BLENCHED (blĕncht); BLENCH′ING. [ME. *blenchen* to deceive, blench, AS. *blencan* to deceive; akin to Icel. *blekkja* to impose upon. Perh. a causative of *blink*, to make to wink, deceive. See BLINK.] **1.** To shrink; to start back; to draw back, from lack of courage or resolution; to flinch; quail.
Blench not at thy chosen lot. *Bryant.*
2. To fly off; to turn aside; to heel over, as a ship. *Obs.*
Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that. *Shak.*
Syn. — See SHRINK.
blench, *v. t.* **1.** To deceive. *Obs.*
2. To baffle; disconcert; also, to obstruct; hinder. *Obs.*
3. To draw back from; to deny from fear. *Obs.*
blench, *n.* **1.** A trick; wile; stratagem. *Obs.*
2. A looking aside or askance. *Obs.*
These *blenches* gave my heart another youth. *Shak.*
blench, *v. i. & t.* [See 1st BLANCH.] To grow pale; to bleach; whiten.
blend (blĕnd), *v. t.*; BLEND′ED or BLENT (blĕnt); BLEND′ING. [ME. *blenden*; cf. ME. *blanden*, AS. *blandan* to blend, mix; akin to Goth. *blandan* to mix, Icel. *blanda*, Sw. *blanda*, Dan. *blande*, OHG. *blantan* to mix; of unknown origin.] **1.** To mix or mingle together; esp., to mingle, combine, or associate so that the separate things mixed, or the line of demarcation, cannot be distinguished; hence, to confuse; confound.
2. To pollute; spoil; corrupt; blot; stain. *Obs. Spenser.*
3. Of whisky, coffee, wine, etc., to prepare by mingling different varieties or grades. See under BLENDED.
Syn. — Merge, coalesce, fuse, amalgamate, commingle, harmonize. See MINGLE.
blend, *v. i.* To unite intimately; to pass or shade insensibly into each other, as colors; merge.
There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that *blends* with our conviviality. *Irving.*
blend, *n.* A thorough mixture of things; blending; as: **a** A blended whisky, wine, or the like. **b** A shading or merging of one color, tint, etc., into another.
blend, *v. t.*; *pret.* BLENDE, BLENTE, etc.; *p. p.* IBLENDE, IBLENT, BLENDED, etc. [AS. *blendan*, fr. *blind* blind. See BLIND, *a.*] To blind; deceive; also, to conceal. *Obs.*
Ah foolish boy, that is with love *yblent*. *Spenser.*
blende (blĕnd), *n.* [G., fr. *blenden* to blind, fr. *blind* blind; — alluding to its dazzling luster; or (*Dana*) because, though often resembling galena, it yields no lead.] **a** = SPHALERITE. **b** Any of several minerals, chiefly metallic sulphides, with somewhat bright but nonmetallic luster.
blend′ed, *p. a.* of BLEND, *v.* — **blended whisky, wine, etc.,** that

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blaz′ing-ly (blāz′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *blazing*, p. pr. See -LY.
bla′zon-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
blaz′y (blāz′ĭ), *a.* Blazing; characterized by blazes.
bldg. *Abbr.* Building.
ble. † BLEA, BLEE.
blea. Var of BLAE.
blea (blē), *n.* Alburnum; sapwood. *Obsoles.* [*Obs.*
blea, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To bleat.
blea′ber-ry (*dial.* blā′-; blē′-). Var. of BLAEBERRY.
bleach, *a.* Bleak. *Obs*
bleach, *n.* [Cf. BLACK.] Blacking. *Obs*
bleached (blēcht), *p. a.* Whitened; made white.
bleacht. Bleached. *Ref. Sp.*
blead. † BLEED.
bleak (blēk), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. BLEACH.] To bleach; to make or become white. *Obs.*
bleak, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *blek* ink.] To blacken. *Obs.*
bleak′y (-ĭ), *a.* Bleak. [BLARE.
blear. Obs. or dial. var. of
blear, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *bleren*, of uncertain origin.] To protrude (the tongue). *Obs.*
bleard. Bleared. *Ref. Sp.*
blear′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blear′ness. *n.* See -NESS.
blear′-wit′ted, *a.* Dull of mind.
blear′y. Var. of BLEERY. *Scot.*
bleat. Obs. or dial. var. of BLATE.
bleat′ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLEAT.
bleaunt. *n.* [OF. *bliaut*, *blialt*.] A medieval tuniclike garment; also, a rich cloth. *Obs.*
bleb. *v. t. & i.* To cover with blebs or bubbles; to bubble.
blecere. † BLECHURE.
bleche, *v. t.* [OF. *blechier*, dial. form of *blecier*, F. *blesser*.] To wound. *Obs.* — **blechure,** *n.* *Obs.*
bleche. † BLEACH.
bleck, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *blek* ink, akin to E. *black*.] *Obs. or Dial.* A black substance or person: a black particle, as of soot: specif.: **a** Black grease round an axle or bearing. **b** A blackamoor; also, a blackguard. [*Obs. or Dial.*
bleck, blek. *v. t.* To blacken.
bled′dre. † BLADDER.
bledsen. † BLESS.
blee. † BLEA.
bleef. Obs pret. of BELIVE.
bleek′bok′ (blēk′bŏk′), *n.* [Cape D.; D. *bleek* pale + *bok* (see BUCK).] An oribi antelope. *South Africa.*
bleeke. † BLEAK.
bleer. † BLEAR.
bleer′it (blēr′ĭt), **bleert** (blērt), *p. a.* = BLEARED. *Scot.*
bleer′y (-ĭ), *n.* A firebrand. *Scot.* [*Scot.*
bleer′y, *n.* A kind of thin gruel.
bleet. † BLEAT.
bleeze (blēz). Scot. var. of BLAZE.
bleeze, *v. t.* To cause (milk) to sour. *Scot.*
bleeze, *v. i.* [Cf. BLAZE to shine, to make known.] To declaim; boast or talk officiously. *Scot.*
bleez′y (blēz′ĭ), *a.* Excited; inflamed. *Scot.*
blefte. Obs pret. of BELEAVE.
Ble-fus′cu (blĕ-fŭs′kū), *n.* In "Gulliver's Travels," an island near Lilliput, inhabited by pygmies. It satirizes France.
blegh. Obs pret. of BLOW.
bleid. † BLEED.
bleike, *a.* [Icel. *bleikr* pale.] Pallid; also, yellow. *Obs.*
bleine. † BLAIN.
bleinte. Obs pret. of BLENCH.
bleir. † BLARE. [*Scot.*
bleir′ie. Var. of BLEERY, gruel.
bleir′it. † BLEARED.
bleise. † BLAZE. [*Dial. Eng.*
bleit. Var of BLATE. *Scot. &*
blek. † BLECK.
bleke. † BLEAK.
blel′lum (blĕl′ŭm), *n.* A talkative idler. *Scot.* [ishes.
blem′ish-er, *n.* One that blem-
blem′ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
blem′isht. Blemished. *Ref. Sp.*
blemissen. † BLEMISH.
Blem′my-es (blĕm′ĭ-ēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Βλέμμυες.] An ancient Ethiopian Hamitic people.
blench. † BLEMISH.
blench (blĕnch; 140), *a. & n.* *Law.* Var. of BLANCH, *a. & n.*
blench′er, *n.* [See BLENCH to flinch.] **1.** A blancher. *Obs.* **2.** One who blenches.
blench′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLENCH. — **blench′ing-ly,** *adv.*
blencht. Blenched. *Ref. Sp.*
blen′corn′, blend′-corn′, *n.* Wheat and rye grown together. *Dial. Eng.*
blend. Blende. *Ref. Sp.*
blende. † BLIND.

which is prepared by mingling different grades, varieties, or brands, whether for purposes of adulteration or to produce a certain flavor or bouquet.

blend'er (blĕn'dẽr), *n.* One that blends; specif., an instrument, as a blunt brush, used in blending.

blend'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one that blends. **2.** *Paint.* **a** The method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle while wet, and shade into each other insensibly. **b** A method of causing colors to blend or soften by light touches of a blender.

blend'ous (blĕn'dŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, blende.

blend'wa'ter (blĕnd'wô'tẽr), *n.* A distemper incident to cattle, in which their livers are affected.

Blen'heim span'iel (blĕn'ĕm; -ĭm). [From *Blenheim* Palace, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, in England.] A variety of small spaniel, having a short head and very long ears. It is usually smaller than the King Charles spaniel and differs in color, being white with red or yellow head, ears, and blotches on the body, and a white mark between the eyes.

Blenheim Spaniel.

Blen-ni'i-dæ (blĕ-nī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BLENNY.] *Zoöl.* A family of jugular fishes. See BLENNY. — **blen'ni-id** (blĕn'ĭ-ĭd), *n.* — **blen-ni'i-form** (blĕ-nī'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **blen'ni-oid** (blĕn'ĭ-oid), *a. & n.*

blen'no-, blenn-. [Gr. βλέννος slime, βλέννα mucus.] A prefix denoting the presence of, or relation to, *mucus.*

blen'nor-rhe'a, blen'nor-rhœ'a (blĕn'ŏ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *blenno-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* **a** An inordinate secretion and discharge of mucus. **b** Gonorrhea. — **blen'nor-rhe'al, blen'nor-rhœ'al** (-rē'ăl), *a.*

blen-nos'ta-sine (blĕ-nŏs'tȧ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* [*blenno-* + Gr. στασις a standing still.] *Pharm.* Hydrobromide of cinchonine, a bitter yellowish substance used as a remedy for catarrhs of the respiratory tract.

blen'ny (blĕn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [L. *blennius, blendius, blendea,* Gr. βλέννος, fr. βλέννα slime, mucus.] Any of numerous jugular fishes constituting the family Blenniidæ, and allied families, having the ventral fins jugular or wanting, the body elongated, tapering to the more or less rounded tail, and a long dorsal and anal fin. They are mostly of small or moderate size, and are found about rocky places on the shores of all regions. A few inhabit fresh water.

Ocellated Blenny or Butterfly Fish of Europe (*Blennius ocellaris*).

blent (blĕnt), *pret. & p. a.* of BLEND, to mix.

bleph'a-ral (blĕf'ȧ-răl), *a.* [Gr. βλέφαρον eyelid.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to the eyelids.

bleph'a-ri'tis (-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the eyelids. — **bleph'a-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bleph'a-ro- (blĕf'ȧ-rō-), **blephar-.** A combining form from Greek βλέφαρον, *eyelid.*

bleph'a-ro-plast' (-plăst'), *n.* [*blepharo-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* A specialized protoplasmic body found in pairs in the spermatogenous cells of certain cycadaceous plants and of some ferns. It gives rise to the cilia-bearing membrane of the spermatozoids, and is by some regarded as a form of centrosome. See CENTROSOME.

bles'bok' (blĕs'bŏk'), *n.* [D., fr. *bles* a white spot on the forehead, a blaze + *bok* buck.] A South African bubaline antelope (*Bubalis albifrons*), resembling the bontebok, having a large white spot on the face, divided by a dark crossbar between the eyes.

bless (blĕs), *v. t.;* BLESSED (blĕst; *in verse, or in liturgical reading, the p. p. is sometimes pronounced* blĕs'ĕd), BLEST; BLESS'ING. [ME. *blessien, bletsen,* AS. *blētsian, blēdsian, bloedsian,* fr. *blōd* blood; prob. orig. to consecrate by sprinkling with blood. See BLOOD.] **1.** To consecrate or hallow by religious rite or word; to make or pronounce holy.

And God *blessed* the seventh day, and sanctified it. *Gen.* ii. 3.

2. To make happy, blithesome, or joyous; to confer prosperity or happiness upon; to grant divine favor to.

The quality of mercy is . . . twice *blest;*
It *blesseth* him that gives and him that takes. *Shak.*

3. To confer a blessing upon; to pray for the happiness of; to invoke or confer beneficial attributes upon.

Bless them which persecute you. *Rom.* xii. 14.

Then he took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven, he *blessed* them. *Luke* ix. 16.

4. To make the sign of the cross upon, as in defense against evil powers; to cross (one's self). *Archaic.*

5. To guard; keep; protect. *Obs.*, except as preserved in exclamations; as, "God *bless* me," "*Bless* me," etc.

6. To praise, or glorify; to extol for excellences.

Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, *bless* his holy name. *Ps.* ciii. 1.

7. To esteem or account happy; to felicitate.

The nations shall *bless* themselves in him. *Jer.* iv. 2.

8. To damn; curse; — in modern instances used as a euphemism or ironically.

For he said: Lest perhaps my sons have sinned and have *blessed* God in their hearts. *Job* i. 5 (*Douay Version*).

9. [An old sense possibly connected with *bless* to wound.] To wave; brandish. *Obs.*

And burning blades about their heads do *bless.* *Spenser.*

bless the mark, an ejaculation used by way of deprecation, irony, scorn, etc. Cf. *save the mark*, under SAVE.

The Jew, my master, . . . God *bless the mark*, is a kind of devil. *Shak.*

— **to bless from**, to secure, defend, or preserve from. "*Bless* me *from* marrying a usurer." *Shak.* — **to b. one's self**, to ejaculate "God bless me," or a like expression. — **to b. with, to be blessed with**, to favor or endow with; to be favored or endowed with; as, God *blesses* us *with* health; we are *blessed with* happiness.

bless'ed (blĕs'ĕd; -ĭd; *sometimes, as in verse,* blĕst, *but usually only when spelled* blest), *p. a.* **1.** Hallowed; consecrated; worthy of blessing or adoration; heavenly; holy.

Our most *blessed* Lord and Saviour. *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

2. Enjoying happiness or bliss; favored with blessings; happy; highly favored.

All generations shall call me *blessed.* *Luke* i. 48.

3. Imparting or fraught with happiness; blissful; joyful. "A *blessed* time." "So *blessed* a disposition." *Shak.*

4. Enjoying, or pertaining to, spiritual happiness.

Cast out from God and *blessed* vision. *Milton.*

5. *R. C. Ch.* Beatified.

6. Used euphemistically, ironically, or intensively.

Not a *blessed* man came to set her [a boat] free. *R. D. Blackmore.*

blessed bread. See EULOGIA. — **b. herb**, the herb bennet (*Geum urbanum*). — **b. thistle**, an annual thistlelike herb (*Cnicus benedictus*) having large sessile heads of yellow tubular flowers; — from its supposed healing properties.

bless'ed-ness, *n.* Blessed state or quality.

Syn. — Beatitude, felicity, bliss. See HAPPINESS.

bless'ing, *n.* [AS. *blētsung.* See BLESS, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of one who blesses; a benediction.

This is the *blessing*, wherewith Moses the man of God blessed the children of Israel. *Deut.* xxxiii. 1.

2. A means of happiness or welfare; a beneficent gift.

Nature's full *blessings* would be well dispensed. *Milton.*

3. In analogous or derived senses: **a** *Bib.* A gift. *Hebraism. Gen.* xxxiii. 11. **b** Praise; worship. **c** *pl.* The Beatitudes. *Obs.* **d** A charm or spell. *Obs.* **e** A curse; — used euphemistically.

Syn. — BLESSING, BENEDICTION. *Blessing* is the general term, *benediction* being now practically confined to the official and authoritative invocation of divine favor by a priest or clergyman, esp. at the close of public worship.

blest, *p. a.* Blessed. "This patriarch *blest.*" *Milton.*

While these *blest* sounds my ravished ear assail. *Trumbull.*

blet (blĕt), *n.* [F. *blet, blette,* soft from overripeness.] A kind of internal decay in fruit. — *v. i.;* BLET'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd); BLET'TING. To so decay.

Bligh'i-a (blī'ĭ-ȧ; blĭ'gĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Admiral William *Bligh.*] *Bot.* A genus of sapindaceous trees native of Guinea, but now widely distributed in the tropics. *Blighia sapida*, the only species, is the akee.

blight (blīt), *v. t.;* BLIGHT'ED; BLIGHT'ING. [Perh. fr. the same root as E. *bleak.* The meaning "to blight" comes in that case from to be, grow, or make white or pale, bleach. Cf. BLEACH, BLEAK.] To affect with blight; to blast; to prevent the growth and fertility of; hence, to ruin; frustrate; as, to *blight* one's prospects.

[This vapor] blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to man. *Woodward.*

Seared in heart and lone and *blighted.* *Byron.*

blight, *v. i.* To be affected by blight; to blast.

blight, *n.* **1.** Any disease or injury of plants resulting in withering, decay, or cessation of growth. It may be due to the attacks of insects or parasitic fungi or to unfavorable climatic conditions. By botanists, *blight* is used only of fungous diseases. **2.** Any insect causing blight, as *Schizoneura lanigera*, an aphid very injurious to the apple, called *apple blight*, and, in Australia, *American blight.* **3.** Act of blighting, or state or result of being blighted. **4.** That which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes; that which impairs or destroys.

A *blight* seemed to have fallen over our fortunes. *Disraeli.*

5. *pl.* A rashlike eruption on the human skin. *U. S.* **6.** *Med.* In Australia, a painful prurient ophthalmia in which the eyelids discharge a thick mucous substance that often seals them up for days. The minute pustules inside the lid make the eye feel as if filled with sand. Also called *sandy blight.*

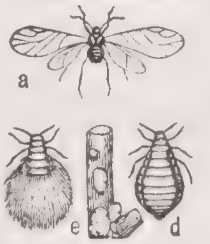

Apple Blight (*Schizoneura lanigera*); *a* Mature insect, sexual form; *c* Wingless, asexual form; *d* The same with downy secretion removed; *e* Piece of twig with the insect in place, nat. size. *a c d* are enlarged.

blight'bird' (blīt'bûrd'), *n.* The white-eye (*Zosterops cœrulescens*), which clears trees of insect blight. *New Zealand.*

blight'ing, *p. a.* Causing blight. — **blight'ing-ly**, *adv.*

blind (blīnd), *a.;* BLIND'ER; BLIND'EST. [AS.; akin to D., G., OS., Sw., & Dan. *blind*, Icel. *blindr*, Goth. *blinds;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Destitute of the sense of seeing, either by natural defect or by deprivation; without sight.

He that is strucken *blind* cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eyesight lost. *Shak.*

2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable or unwilling to understand or judge; as, *blind* to one's own defects.

3. Existing apart from intelligent direction; deprived of customary or natural intelligent direction; as, *blind* will.

This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor to *blind* reprobation. *Jay.*

4. Blinding; misleading; deceitful. *Obs.*

5. Without consciousness; as, *blind* mechanism.

6. Difficult or impossible to see; wrapped in darkness; dim; gloomy; not well marked or easily discernible; hidden; unseen; concealed; as, a *blind* path. "Into a dungeon deep and *blind.*" *Spenser.*

7. Specif.: Designating a ditch, drain, or the like, that consists of a cut in the soil filled with irregular or rounded stones allowing the passage of water between them.

8. Involved; intricate; not easily followed or traced.

The *blind* mazes of this tangled wood. *Milton.*

9. Having no opening for light or passage; blank; as, a *blind* wall; — often said specif. of a structural member when made without an opening in the semblance of a member that normally has an opening; as, a *blind* door, *blind* port, *blind* window, etc.

10. Having but one opening; closed at one end; as, a *blind* alley, *blind* gut, *blind* siding, *blind* socket.

11. Defective; incomplete, as not fulfilling a proper end or function; abortive; as, a *blind* candle, one unlighted.

12. Unintelligible, or not easily intelligible; as, a *blind* passage in a book; illegible; as, *blind* writing.

13. *Hort.* **a** Abortive. **b** Producing leaves rather than flowers or fruit; as, *blind* buds or shoots.

14. For blind persons; for the sightless; as, *blind* asylum; *blind* education.

15. *Mining.* Not appearing in an outcrop at the surface; — applied to mineral veins.

16. *Photog.* Not sensitive to light; — said of plates, etc.

17. *Railroads.* Noting a certain kind of target, or its position when turned edgewise. See TARGET, *n.*, 4.

18. Finished dull; not polished; as, *blind* enamel.

19. *Bookbinding*, etc. Designating an operation, as tooling (indenting with heated tools), blocking, stamping, etc., that produces an indented impression, as on a book back, without gilding or inking.

Syn. — See PURBLIND.

blind area, *Arch.*, an area outside of the wall of a building covered wholly or in great part, and intended to keep moisture from the wall. — **b. axle**, an idle axle. — **b. baggage**, *Railroading*, the front of the baggage car, where there is usually a platform but no door to the inside. *Cant.* — **b. beetle**, any of various beetles which fly against persons or objects as if they were blind. — **b. blocking.** = BLIND TOOLING (below). — **b. bridle**, a bridle provided with blinders. — **b. buckler**, *Naut.*, a solid buckler. — **b. catfish**, a species of catfish (*Gronias nigrilabris*) nearly destitute of eyes, living in caverns in Pennsylvania. — **b. coal**, coal that burns without flame; anthracite coal. — **b. flange**, a plate for covering or closing the end of a pipe. — **b. gentian**, the closed gentian. — **b. gut.** = CÆCUM. — **B. Harry.** **a** Henry the Minstrel, a wandering Scottish poet of the 15th century. **b** A puffball. *Scot.* **c** Blindman's buff. *Scot.* — **b. hazard**, a game at cards. — **b. head**, *Chem.*, a cover without outlet, for a cucurbit or like vessel; also, the whole apparatus. *Obs.* — **b. hookey**, a gambling game at cards, in which all the players except the dealer bet on the denomination of the cards they will cut as compared with that cut by the dealer. — **b. ink**, writing ink that causes the paper to swell, forming raised characters which can be read by touch. — **b. level.** *Mining.* **a** A level not connected with other workings. **b** A level or drainage gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end, and acts as an inverted siphon. — **b. man.** **a** A person who is blind or blinded; — used as a single word in some phrases. **b** A blind reader. *Eng.* — **b. mouse.** The mole. *Local, Eng.* — **b. nettle.** = DEAD NETTLE. — **b. piles**, hemorrhoids which do not bleed. — **b. poker**, a form of poker in which the betting takes place before the cards are examined. — **b. rat.** = MOLE RAT. — **b. reader**, a post-office clerk whose duty is to decipher obscure addresses. — **b. roaster**, *Metal.*, a muffle furnace. — **b. sag**, *Railroads*, a soft place under the track in such a short stretch that the track springs back to the surface when relieved of pressure, the yielding character of the roadbed not being apparent except while a train is passing. — **b. shaft**, *Mining*, a winze. — **b. shell**, *Ordnance*, a blind-loaded shell. — **b. side**, the side on which one is least able or disposed to see danger. — **b. snake**, any of various harmless burrowing snakes with small eyes, as those of the family Typhlopidæ; also applied to various limbless burrowing lizards. — **b. spot**, a point in the retina, not sensitive to light, where the optic nerve enters the eyeball. See EYE, *Illust.* — **b. stitch**, a stitch so made as to be

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blend'ling, *n.* *Bot.* A hybrid between two races.

blend'ure (blĕn'dūr), *n.* Mixture. *R.*

blene. † BLIN.

blenk, *v. t.* To blanch. *Obs.*

blenk, *v. t.* [Cf. BLENCH.] To deceive; to turn aside. *Obs.*

blenk, *v. i.* [Cf. BLENCH, BLINK.] *Obs.* **a** To swerve; flinch. **b** To shine; also, to glance; look; awaken. [*Obs.*

blenk, *n.* A gleam; a glance.

blen'nad-e-ni'tis (blĕn'ăd-ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βλέννα mucus + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of mucous follicles.

blenne. † BLEND.

Blen'ni-us (blĕn'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See BLENNY.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical blennies.

blen'no-gen'ic (blĕn'ō-jĕn'ĭk), **blen-nog'e-nous** (blĕ-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*blenno-* + *-genic*, *-genous.*] Generating or secreting mucus.

blen'noid, *a.* [*blenno-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Mucous; mucoid.

blen'nor-rha'gi-a (blĕn'ŏ-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *blenno-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Blennorhea. — **blen'nor-rhag'ic** (-răj'ĭk), *a.*

blen-nos'ta-sis (blĕ-nŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *blenno-* + Gr. στάσις a standing still.] Suppression of a mucous discharge. — **blen'no-stat'ic** (blĕn'ō-stăt'ĭk), *a.*

blen'no-tho'rax, *n.* [See BLENNO-; THORAX.] *Med.* Pulmonary catarrh.

blen-nu'ri-a (blĕ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *blenno-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Presence of mucus in the urine.

blensch. † BLEMISH.

blenshe. † BLANCH.

blent. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BLENCH, BLENK.

blent. *pret. & p. p.* of BLEND to blind. Also (*Chaucer*), 3d sing. *pres.* Blindeth. *Obs.*

bleo. † BLEE.

bleomon. † BLOMAN.

bleph'a-rad'e-ni'tis (blĕf'ȧ-răd'ē-nī'tĭs), **bleph'a-ro-ad'e-ni'tis**, *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

bleph'a-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Spasm of the eyelids.

bleph'a-ro-ad'e-no'ma, *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *adenoma.*] *Med.* Glandular tumor of the eyelid.

bleph'a-ro-ath'er-o'ma, *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *atheroma.*] *Med.* A sebaceous cyst of the eyelid.

bleph'a-ro-chro'mi-dro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *chromidrosis.*] *Med.* The formation of a colored secretion on the eyelids.

bleph'a-ron'cus (blĕf'ȧ-rŏŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *oncus.*] *Med.* Tumor of the eyelid.

bleph'a-ro-phi-mo'sis (-rō-fī-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *blepharo-* + Gr. φίμωσις a stopping up.] *Med.* Agglutination of the eyelids at the outer angle of the eye.

bleph'a-ro-plas'toid, *n.* *Bot.* One of the two bodies appearing in the mother cell before development of blepharoplasts.

bleph'a-ro-plas'ty, *n.* [*blepharo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation upon an eyelid. — **bleph'a-ro-plas'tic**, *a.*

bleph'a-ro-ple'gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of an eyelid.

bleph'a-rop-to'sis (blĕf'ȧ-rŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* = PTOSIS.

bleph'a-ror'rha-phy (-rŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*blepharo-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Stitching together of the eyelids.

bleph'a-ro-spasm', *n.* [*blepharo-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids.

bleph'a-ro-stat' (-stăt'), *n.* [*blepharo-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] An instrument for holding the eyelids apart.

bleph'a-ro-ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Abnormal narrowing of the space between the eyelids.

bleph'a-ro-syn'e-chi'a, *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *synechia.*] *Med.* Adhesion of the eyelids.

bleph'a-rot'o-my (blĕf'ȧ-rŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*blepharo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of an eyelid.

bler. † BLEAR.

blered, blerid. † BLEARED.

bles. † BLAS.

bles'buck, *n.* = BLESBOK.

blese. † BLAZE.

bles'ful. † BLISSFUL.

bless. † BLISS.

bless, *v. t.* [OF. *blecier*, F. *blesser.*] To wound; also, to thrash. *Obs.*

bless'bok', bless'buck'. Vars. of BLESBOK.

bless'ed-ly, *adv.* of BLESSED.

bless'er, *n.* One who blesses.

bless'ful. † BLISSFUL. — **bless'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bless'ful-ness**, *n.*

bless'ing-ly, *adv.* of BLESSING, *p. pr.*

blest. † BLAST.

bles'ter. † BLISTER.

blete. † BLEAT.

bleth. † BLEED.

blethe, *a.* [AS. *blēað.*] Timid. *Obs.*

blethe'ly, *adv.* Kindly; blithely. *Obs.*

bleth'er (blĕth'ẽr). Var. of BLATHER.

bleth'er (blĭth'ẽr). Scot. or dial. var. of BLADDER.

bleth'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Nonsense. *Scot.*

bleth'er-skate. bleth'er-skite. Vars. of BLATHERSKITE.

Blet'on-ism (blĕt'ŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* Power of locating subterranean waters, as by sensation; — after one Bleton, a Frenchman, who (early 19th century) claimed this faculty. — **Blet'on-ist**, *n.*

blet'ting, *n.* [See BLET, *n.*] A form of internal decay in fleshy, overripe fruit. *Rare.*

bleu. † BLUE; obs. pret. of BLOW.

‖ **bleu'-de-roi'** (blû'dē-rwä'), *n.* [F., lit., king's blue.] *Ceramics.* Cobalt blue.

‖ **bleu' lu'mière'** (lü'myâr'). [F.: *bleu* blue + *lumière* light.] A variety of blue verditer.

bleume. † BLOOM.

bleve. † BELEAVE, BELIVE.

blew (bloo), *pret.* of BLOW.

blew. † BLUE.

ble'wart (blē'wẽrt; -ẽrt), *n.* [Cf. BLAWORT.] The germander speedwell. *Scot.*

blew'ish. † BLUISH.

blew'its (blōō'ĭts), *n.* [Cf. BLUET.] An edible agaricaceous fungus (*Tricholoma personatum*), pale lilac when young.

b'ewnesse. † BLUENESS.

bley. Var. of BLAE, BLAY, BLEE.

bleyme, *n.* [F. *bleime.*] Inflammation in a horse's foot. *Obs.*

bleynt. Obs. pret. of BLENCH.

blicen. † BLESS.

blick, *n.* ≐ BLEAK.

blick, *n.* [G., lit., a flash, glance.] *Assaying.* = FULGURATION.

blick'ey. blick'ie (blĭk'ĭ), *n.* [D. *blik* tin.] A tin dinner pail. *Local, U. S.*

blif. † BELIVE.

Bli'fil (blī'fĭl), *n.* A hypocrite and sneak in Fielding's "Tom Jones."

blight'er (blīt'ẽr), *n.* One that blights.

blihant. † BLEAUNT.

blim'bi (blĭm'bĭ), **blim'bing** (-bĭng). Vars. of BILIMBI, etc.

blin (blĭn), *v. t. & i.;* *pret.* BLANN, BLANNE, BLINNED; *p. p.* BLUNNEN, BLUN. [ME. *blinnen*, AS. *blinnan;* *be* + *linnan* to cease.] To stop; cease; desist; also, to tarry. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

blinck. † BLINK.

blind (blīnd), *n.* = BLENDE.

C D E F G H I J K L M

invisible on one or both sides of the material. — **blind teat**, a teat (of a cow) from which no milk can be obtained. — **b. tiger**, a place where intoxicants are secretly sold without a license. *Slang, U. S.* — **b. tire**, *Railroads*, a tire without a flange. — **b. tooling**, *Bookbinding, etc.*, an impressed pattern made by heated tools, without gilding or coloring.

blind (blīnd), *v. t.;* BLIND′ED ; BLIND′ING. **1**. To make blind ; to deprive of sight or discernment. "To *blind* the truth and me." *Tennyson.*

A blind guide is certainly a great mischief ; but a guide that *blinds* those whom he should lead is . . . a much greater. *South.*

2. To deprive partially of vision ; to make vision difficult for and painful to ; to dazzle.

3. To obscure to the eye or understanding ; to darken.

Such darkness *blinds* the sky. *Dryden.*

The state of the controversy between us he endeavored, with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To dim by greater brilliancy ; outshine ; eclipse.

Her beauty all the rest did *blind*. *P. Fletcher.*

5. *Mil.* To protect with blindages or with blinds.

6. To cover with a coating of sand and gravel, as a road newly paved, in order that joints may be filled.

7. *Bookbinding.* To impress with blind tooling.

blind, *v. i.* To be or become blind. *Archaic.*

blind, *n.* **1**. Something to hinder sight or keep out light ; a screen ; a cover ; specif. : **a** A screen for a window, either, as commonly in the United States, a hinged shutter, or, as commonly in England, a flexible shade mounted on a roller. Cf. VENETIAN BLIND. **b** A blinker for a horse. **c** *Naut.* A shutter for a porthole.

2. A place or means of concealment ; an ambush ; covert ; esp., a screen used by duck hunters.

3. Something to mislead the understanding, or to conceal some covert deed or design ; a subterfuge.

4. [Cf. F. *blindes*, pl., fr. G. *blende*, fr. *blenden* to blind, fr. *blind* blind.] *Mil.* **a** A blindage. **b** A strong frame of uprights and crosspieces used to support a blindage.

5. *Poker Playing.* A compulsory stake put into the pool by the age in draw poker before the deal ; — distinguished from an *ante*, which, except in jack pots, is voluntary and is put in after seeing the cards.

6. *Bookbinding.* Blind tooling.

blind′age (blīn′dāj), *n.* [Cf. F. *blindage.*] **1**. *Mil.* A protection, esp. any earth-covered screen supported by a blind, for an advanced trench or approach.

2. A hood that can be made to cover a horse's eyes if he starts to run.

blind′ed (blīn′dĕd ; -dĭd ; 7), *a.* **1**. Furnished with a blind or blinds ; as, *blinded* batteries ; a *blinded* house.

2. Having the window blinds closed. *Addison.*

blind′er (-dẽr), *n.* **1**. One that blinds.

2. A blinker for horses.

blind′fish′ (blīnd′fĭsh′), *n.* Any of several small fishes with rudimentary and functionless eyes, found in the waters of caves, as *Amblyopsis spelæus* of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

1/3 Blindfish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*).

blind′fold′ (-fōld′), *v. t. ;* BLIND′FOLD′ED ; BLIND′FOLD′ING. [ME. *blindfolden*, *blindfelden*, *blindfellen*, to blindfold, to blind ; AS. *blind* blind + prob. *fellan*, *fyllan*, to fell, strike down.] **1**. To strike blind ; to make blind. *Obs.*

2. To cover the eyes of, as with a bandage ; to hinder from seeing, either physically or mentally.

And when they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face. *Luke* xxii. 64.

blind′fold′, *a.* **1**. Having the eyes covered ; blinded ; having the mental eye darkened ; hence, heedless ; reckless ; as, *blindfold* zeal ; *blindfold* fury.

Fate's *blindfold* reign the atheist loudly owns. *Dryden.*

2. Dark ; obscure ; concealed ; as, a *blindfold* alley. *Obs.*

blindfold chess, chess played without sight of the chessboard or chessmen.

blind′ing, *p. a.* Making blind or as if blind ; depriving of sight or of understanding ; obscuring ; as, *blinding* tears.

blinding tree, the tree blind-your-eyes.

blind′ing, *vb. n.* **1**. Act of making blind.

2. The sand and fine gravel used to blind a road.

3. Blindage.

blind′-load′ed, *a.* *Gun.* **a** Containing no bursting charge but loaded with sand to bring it to service weight ; — said of a shell. **b** Sometimes, without a fuse, the bursting charge being exploded by the heat of impact.

blind′ly, *adv.* In a blind way ; specif. : **a** Without reason or understanding ; without purpose of one's own. **b** Without an opening ; as, an oviduct ending *blindly*.

blind′man's buff (blīnd′mănz). [See BUFF a buffet.] A play in which one person is blindfolded, and tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.

Surely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him, for he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stillingfleet.*

blind′ness (blīnd′nĕs), *n.* **1**. State or quality of being blind, lit. or fig. *Blindness* may be congenital or a result of injury to the eyes, optic nerves, or optic centers of the brain. Psychic *blindness* does not involve loss of visual sensation, but failure to recognize objects seen.

2. Concealment. *Shak.*

blind′sto′ry (blīnd′stō′rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Arch.* A story without windows ; specif., the triforium of a Gothic church without windows in the outer wall.

blind′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* **a** A small, burrowing, snakelike, limbless lizard with minute eyes, esp. the European *Anguis fragilis*, popularly believed to be blind ; the slowworm. "Newts and *blindworms* do no wrong." *Shak.* **b** Formerly, the adder.

blind′-your-eyes′, *n.* An Australian euphorbiaceous tree (*Excæcaria agallocha*) which yields a volatile, acrid, milky juice ; — called also *milky mangrove*, and *poison tree*.

blink (blĭŋk), *v. i. ;* BLINKED (blĭŋkt) ; BLINK′ING. [Cf. ME. *blenken ;* akin to Dan. *blinke*, Sw. *blinka*, G. *blinken* to shine, glance, wink, twinkle, D. *blinken* to shine ; and prob. to D. *blikken* to glance, twinkle, G. *blicken* to look, glance, AS. *blīcan* to shine, E. *bleak*. See BLEAK ; cf. 1st BLENCH.]

1. Var. or equiv. of BLENK, *v. i.* *Obs.*

2. To look or glance ; get glimpses ; also, to see with the eyes half shut, or indistinctly ; to see with winking eyes.

Show me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne. *Shak.*

3. To wink ; to twinkle with or as with the eye.

One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

4. To ignore while looking ; to look evasively or with indifference ; as, he *blinks* at their peccadillos.

5. To shine, esp. with intermittent light ; to twinkle ; to flicker ; to glimmer, as a lamp.

The sun *blinked* fair on pool and stream. *Scott.*

6. To turn slightly sour, as beer, milk, etc.

Syn. — See WINK.

blink, *v. t.* **1**. To trick ; cheat. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. To shut out of sight ; to avoid, or purposely evade ; to shirk ; as, to *blink* the question.

These mere facts I could not *blink*. *Kipling*

3. To catch (a glimpse of) ; also, to wink. *Rare.*

4. To cause to blink. "The sun . . . *blinking* my eyes." *Kane.*

5. To blindfold. *Landor.*

6. To cause to sour or make liable to sour.

blink, *n.* [ME. *blink*. See BLINK, *v. i.*] **1**. A trick ; a stratagem.

2. A glimpse or glance.

This is the first *blink* that ever I had of him. *Bp. Hall.*

3. Gleam ; glimmer ; sparkle. "A *blink* of light." *Wordsworth.*

4. A very brief time. "Bide a *blink*." *Scott.*

5. *Naut.* The dazzling whiteness about the horizon caused by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea ; ice blink.

6. *pl.* [Cf. BLENCHER.] *Sporting.* Boughs cast where deer might pass to turn or check them. *Dial. Eng.*

blink′ard (blĭŋk′ȧrd), *n.* [*blink* + *-ard.*] **1**. One who blinks with or as with weak eyes.

Among the blind the one-eyed *blinkard* reigns. *Marvell.*

2. That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star, which appears and disappears. *Obs. or R.* *Hakewill.*

3. One who is stupid, slow-witted, or obtuse.

Walked out, calling himself a *blinkard* for having demeaned himself to such a company. *C. Kingsley.*

4. One who ignores or evades something. *Rare.*

blink′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that blinks ; also, in a less than reputable sense, a girl ; an ogling coquette. "The witching, cursed, delicious *blinkers*." *Burns.*

2. A flap on a horse's bridle to prevent sight of objects at his side ; hence, an obstruction to sight or discernment.

3. *pl.* A kind of goggles, used to shield the eyes.

4. An eye. *Slang.*

5. A young mackerel, smaller than a *tinker*. See MACKEREL.

blink′-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Habitually winking. *Marlowe.*

blinks (blĭŋks), *n.* A small portulacaceous herb (*Montia fontana*) of northern regions ; — so called from the minute white flowers peeping from the axils of the uppermost leaves. Called also *blinking chickweed* and *water chickweed*.

bliss (blĭs), *n.* [ME. *blis*, *blisse*, AS. *blis*, *blīðs*, fr. *blīðe* blithe. See BLITHE.] **1**. Blithesomeness ; gladness ; enjoyment.

2. Exalted happiness ; heavenly joy or the heavenly estate.

And then at last our *bliss*
Full and perfect is. *Milton.*

3. A cause of bliss or felicity.

A wither'd violet is her *bliss*. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Blessedness, beatitude, felicity, joy, enjoyment. See HAPPINESS.

bliss′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Full of, characterized by, or causing bliss ; supremely happy. "*Blissful* solitude." *Milton.*

2. Blessed ; beatified ; glorified ; holy. *Obs.*

— **bliss′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bliss′ful-ness**, *n.*

blis′ter (blĭs′tẽr), *n.* [ME. ; akin to OD. *bluyster*, fr. the same root as *blast*, *bladder*, *blow*. See BLOW to puff.]

1. A vesicle of the skin containing watery matter or serum, whether caused by a burn or other injury, by a vesicatory, or by a cutaneous affection ; a collection of serous fluid causing a bladderlike elevation of the cuticle.

And painful *blisters* swelled my tender hands. *Grainger.*

2. Any inclosed cavity or bleb made by the separation of the skin or a film from the surface, as by a bruise on a plant, or by an air bubble in a casting.

3. A vesicatory ; a blistering plaster, or other agent.

4. *Bot.* A disease of plants caused by parasitic fungi of the genus *Taphrina*, resulting in large swollen patches on the leaves. *T. bullata* causes the pear-leaf blister.

5. An oyster smaller than a quarter dollar. *Local, U. S.*

blis′ter, *v. i. ;* BLIS′TERED (-tẽrd) ; BLIS′TER-ING. To be affected with a blister or blisters ; to have a blister form.

Let my tongue *blister*. *Shak.*

blis′ter, *v. t.* **1**. To raise a blister or blisters upon.

2. To give pain to, or to injure, as if by a blister.

This tyrant, whose sole name *blisters* our tongue. *Shak.*

blis′ter, *a.* Designating blister steel (which see), or bars or the like of such steel.

blister beetle. **a** A beetle which, when dried and powdered, is used to raise blisters on the skin, esp. *Cantharis vesicatoria*, called *cantharis* or *Spanish fly* by druggists. See CANTHARIS. **b** Any beetle of the family Meloidæ, to which the cantharis belongs. They are soft-bodied beetles remarkable for their complex metamorphosis (see HYPERMETAMORPHOSIS). Several species are injurious to vegetables ; in the East, esp. the ash-gray blister beetle (*Macrobasis unicolor*) ; and in the West, Nuttall's blister beetle (*Cantharis nuttalli*), a metallic green and copper-colored species. Both feed on bean and pea plants.

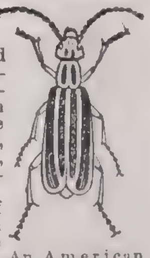

An American Blister Beetle (*Epicauta vittata*).

blister copper. *Metal.* Metallic copper of a black blistered surface. It is produced in the English process by calcining pimple metal, and should be 96-99 per cent pure.

blister mite. A mite producing a blisterlike gall on leaves, as *Eriophyes pyri*, a pear-tree pest.

blister pearl. A pearly excrescence raised on the inside of the shell by the oyster in its effort to exclude a parasite.

blister steel. Crude steel formed from wrought iron by cementation ; — so called from its blistered surface.

blis′ter-y (blĭs′tẽr-ĭ), *a.* Full of blisters. *Hooker.*

blite (blīt), *n.* [L. *blitum*, Gr. βλιτον.] Any of several chenopodiaceous herbs ; specif. : **a** Any species of *Blitum*. **b** The sea blite. **c** Good-King-Henry.

blithe (blīth ; 277), *a.* [AS. *blīðe* blithe, kind ; akin to Goth. *bleiþs* kind, Icel. *blīðr* mild, gentle, Dan. & Sw. *blid* gentle, D. *blijd* blithe, OHG. *blīdi* kind, blithe.] **1**. Kind; gentle ; friendly. *Obs.*

2. Of a jocund or well-pleased character or disposition ; joyous ; glad ; cheerful.

A daughter fair,
So buxom, *blithe*, and debonair. *Milton.*

Syn. — See JOCULAR.

blithe′some (-sŭm), *a.* Cheery ; gay ; merry.

The *blithesome* sounds of wassail gay. *Scott.*

— **blithe′some-ly**, *adv.* — **blithe′some-ness**, *n.*

Bli′tum (blī′tŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. βλιτον a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of chenopodiaceous plants, the blites, consisting of two species, one of South Europe, the other (*B. capitatum*, the strawberry blite) widely distributed in the north temperate zone. The calyx becomes pulpy and bright red in fruit.

bliz′zard (blĭz′ȧrd), *n.* [Cf. BLAZE to flash.] **1**. A violent blow. *Virginia Literary Museum*, 1829.

2. A volley of shots ; also, a sudden or effective shot.

I saw two more bucks, very large fellows too. I took a *blizzard* at one of them, and up he tumbled. *David Crockett.*

3. Fig. : An effective retort ; a "squelcher."

4. A dry, intensely cold, violent storm, with high wind and fine driving snow, such as those which originate on the eastern slope of the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

bliz′zard-ly, **bliz′zard-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a blizzard ; as, *blizzardly* snow or weather.

bloat (blōt), *v. t. ;* BLOAT′ED ; BLOAT′ING. [Cf. ME. *blot*, prob. meaning soft, *blout* soft, Icel. *blotna* to become soft, *blautr* soft, wet, Sw. *blöt* soft, *blöta* to soak.] **1**. To make turgid, as with water or air ; to cause a swelling of the surface of, from effusion of serum in the cellular tissue, producing a morbid and often soft enlargement.

2. To inflate ; to puff up ; to make vain. *Dryden.*

bloat, *v. i.* To grow turgid as by effusion of liquid in the cellular tissue ; to puff out ; to swell. *Arbuthnot.*

bloat, *a.* Bloated ; puffy. *Shak.*

bloat, *n.* **1**. One that is bloated ; esp., a drunkard. *Slang.*

2. *Veter.* A condition, accompanied with distention of the abdomen with gas, seen principally in the ox and horse, arising from eating watery foods and eating too rapidly.

bloat, *v. t.* [Cf. BLOAT to swell, and Sw. *blötfisk* soaked fish.] To cure (herrings) in smoke. See BLOATER, a herring.

bloat′ed (blōt′ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *p. a.* Distended beyond the natural size, as by water, serum, etc. ; swollen ; as, a *bloated* face. Also, fig., puffed up with pride ; pompous.

bloat′er, *n.* [See BLOAT to swell.] A prune which has swelled to an abnormal size in the process of evaporation.

bloat′er, *n.* [See BLOAT to cure.] **1**. The common herring, esp. when of large size and cured by being salted, smoked for a short time, and half dried.

2. A North American whitefish (*Argyrosomus prognathus*) of the Great Lakes ; — called also **bloater whitefish**.

blob (blŏb), *n.* [See BLEB.] **1**. A bubble or blister ; a bleb ; also, a pimple or pustule. *Chiefly Dial.*

2. A small drop, globule, or lump of something viscid or thick ; hence : **a** An oval or roundish mass of colors ; a daub. "Barbaric *blobs* of color." *Birdwood.* **b** An oval mass of iron forming the base of one of the beams supporting a ship's deck.

3. A pouting lip ; blobber lip. *Rare.*

4. A sound as of a bubble breaking, or of something, as a fish, breaking through the surface of the water.

The *blob* of a big salmon rising to a fly. *W. Black.*

5. An extremely loose place in a plate or saw blade.

6. A miller's-thumb (fish).

blob, *v. t.* To blot ; mark ; splotch.

blob, *v. i.* To boil or bubble ; also, to make a sound, as of breaking the surface of water.

blob′ber (blŏb′ẽr), *n. & v.* [Obs. or dial. var. of BLUBBER.] Blubber.

blob′ber, *a.* Thick or swollen ; blubber.

blobber lip, a thick, protruding lip.

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blind′ball′ (blīnd′bôl′), *n.* A puffball.
blinde (blĭnd), *n.* = BLENDE.
blind′eyes′ (blīnd′īz′), *n.* The corn poppy (*Papaver rhœas*) ; also, *P. dubium*.
blind′fast′, *n.* A window-blind fastener.
blindfellen. ✝ BLINDFOLD.
blind′fold′, *n.* A blinder. *Rare.*
blind′fold′ed, *p. a.* of BLINDFOLD. — **blind′fold′ed-ness**, *n.*
blind′fold′er, *n.* One who blindfolds. *Rare.*
blind′fold′ly, *adv.* of BLINDFOLD.
blind′ing-ly, *adv.* of BLINDING.
blind′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
blind lift. A catch for raising or lowering a window blind.
blind′ling, *n.* [*blind* + 1st *-ling*.] A blind person.
blind′man's-ball′, *n.* = BLIND-BALL.
blind′man's hol′i-day. Twilight. *Humorous.*
blind officer. A blind reader. *Eng.*
blind pull. A blind lift.
blind′stitch′, *v. t.* To sew with blind stitches.
blind′weed′, *n.* The shepherd's-purse.
blind′wurm′. Blindworm. *R. Sp.*
bline. ✝ BLIN.
blink, *a.* **1**. Habitually winking. 2. Sour. *Dial.*
blink beer. [Dial. E. *blink* to turn sour.] Beer kept unbroached until it is sharp.
blinked (blĭŋkt ; blĭŋk′ĕd), *a.* Affected with blinking.
blink′er, *v. t.* To put blinkers on ; to hoodwink.
blink′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLINK.
blinking chickweed. = BLINKS.
blink′ing-ly, *adv.* of BLINKING.
blinkt. Blinked. *Ref. Sp.*
blink′y (blĭŋk′ĭ), *a.* Blinking; blink.
blinne. ✝ BLIN.
blirre. ✝ BLEAR.
blirt (blûrt), *n.* Scot. var. of BLURT, *n.* — **blirt′y**, **blirt′ie**, *a.*
blis. ✝ BLESS, BLISS.
blisce. ✝ BLESS.
bliscen. ✝ BLISS.
blische. ✝ BLUSH.
bliscing. ✝ BLESSING.
blisful. ✝ BLISSFUL.
blising. ✝ BLESSING.
bliss. ✝ BLESS.
bliss, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *blīðsian*, *blissian*.] To gladden. *Obs.*
blissen. ✝ BLESS.
blissing. ✝ BLESSING.
bliss′less, *a.* See -LESS.
blis′som (blĭs′ŭm), *a.* [Icel. *blæsma* (of a goat) in heat.] Lascivious ; also, in heat ; — said of ewes. — *v. t.* To copulate with (a ewe). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
blist. ✝ BLAST, BLESS, BLISS, BLUSH.
blis′terd. Blistered. *Ref. Sp.*
blistered copper. = BLISTER COPPER.
blistered steel. = BLISTER STEEL.
blister flower (flou′ẽr). = BLISTERWEED.
blister fly. A blister beetle.
blister pine. The balsam fir. *Local, U. S.*
blister plant. A species of *Ranunculus*, esp. *R. acris* and *R. sceleratus*, from their acrid juice.
blister plaster. A plaster for blistering.
blis′ter-weed′, *n.* The tall buttercup.
blis′ter-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* The cursed crowfoot.
B. Lit. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Literature.
blite. ✝ BLIGHT.
blithe, *adv.* Blithely ; *Obs.*, kindly.
blithe, *n.* A blithe person ; also, mercy ; gladness. *Obs. & R.*
blithe, *v. i. & t.* To rejoice ; also, to gladden. *Obs.*
blithe′bread′, *n.* See BLITHEMEAT.
blithe′ful, *a.* Gay ; joyous. — **blithe′ful-ly**, *adv.*
blithe′ly, *adv* of BLITHE.
blithe′meat′, **blithe′bread′**, *n.* Meat or bread prepared for a feast at a childbirth ; — a custom in Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Orkneys.
blith′en (blīth′'n), *v. t.* To make blithe.
blithe′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blith′er (blīth′ẽr), *n.* One who makes blithe.
blith′er (blĭth′ẽr). Dial. for BLATHER.
blithe′sum. Blithesome. *Ref. Sp.*
B. Litt. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Literature or Letters.
blit′ter (blĭt′ẽr), *n.* = BITTERN. *Local, Scot.*
b′live. ✝ BELIVE.
blix′en. ✝ BLESS.
blk. *Abbr.* Black ; block.
B. LL. *Abbr.* = LL. B., the usual form.
blo. ✝ BLEE.
blo, *a.* [Icel. *blār* livid. Cf. BLUE.] Blue black ; blae. *Obs.*
bloa. ✝ BLAE.
bloak. Var. of BLOKE, a man. *Slang.*
bloat, *a.* [Cf. *bloat* to make swollen, *bloat* to cure in smoke.] Soft ; moist ; marshy. *Obs.*
bloat, *n.* A herring bloater.
bloat colic. = BLOAT, *n.*, 2.
bloat′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bloat herring. = 2d BLOATER, 1.
bloat′ing, *n.* *Veter.* = BLOAT, *n.*, 2.
blobbe. ✝ BLAB.
blobbed (blŏbd), *a.* Pimpled.
blob′ber-lipped′ (-lĭpt′), *a.* Having thick lips.
blob′by, *a.* Covered or filled with blobs ; like a blob.
blober. ✝ BLUBBER.
blob kite. The burbot. *Local, Eng.*
blobure. ✝ BLUBBER.
bloc, *a.* Pale. *Obs.*
‖ **blo′cage′** (blō′kȧzh′), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* Rough cheap masonry, usually with a facing, built up of irregular stones, esp., small ones, laid in mortar.
bloch. Blotch. *Ref. Sp.*

block (blŏk), *n.* [ME. *blok*, fr. F. *bloc;* of G. origin: cf. G. *block*, OHG. *bloh*, D. *blok*. Cf. BLOCK, *v. t.*, BLOCKADE.] **1**. A piece of wood, stone, or the like, more or less bulky, usually solid, and usually with one or more plane, or approximately plane, faces; as, a *block* on which a butcher chops his meat; a *block* by which to mount a horse; children's building *blocks*, etc.

All her labor was but as a *block*
Left in the quarry. *Tennyson.*

2. A blockhead; a man without intelligence or sympathy.

What a *block* art thou! *Shak.*

3. The solid piece of wood on which condemned persons lay their necks when they are beheaded.

Noble heads which have been brought to the *block*. *E. Everett.*

4. A mold or form upon which articles are shaped or displayed; specif.: **a** The wooden mold upon which hats, bonnets, etc., are shaped; hence, the pattern or style of a hat.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shak.*

b A support for a wig. **c** A person's head. *Colloq.*

Too good an idea to have arisen spontaneously in my *block*. *Darwin.*

d *Saddlery.* A form upon which damp leather is molded. **5**. An auction stand. **6**. *Falconry.* The perch on which a bird of prey is kept. **7**. A grooved pulley or sheave incased in a frame or shell which is provided with a hook, eye, or strap, by which it may be attached to an object. It is used to change the direction of motion, as in raising a heavy object that cannot be conveniently reached, and also, when two or more such sheaves are compounded, to change the rate of motion, or to exert increased force; — used especially in the rigging of ships, and in tackles. Blocks are classed as single, double, threefold, etc., according to the number of pulleys contained in them. They are measured by the length or diameter of the shell; as, a 10-inch *block*.

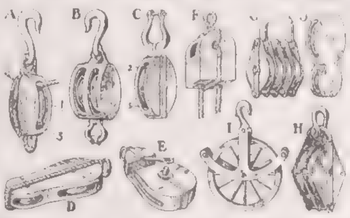

Block, 7. *A* Wooden Block with a rope passed through the Swallow and over the Sheave (1); 2 Strap; 3 Breech; *B* Double Block; *C* Iron-strapped Block; *D* Long-Tackle Block; *E* Snatch Block; *F* Clew-line Block; *G* 4-sheaved Block; *H* Square-checked Block; *I* Gin Block; *J* Fiddle Block.

8. A piece of wood or metal used to strengthen or sustain; specif.: **a** *Carpentry*, etc. A square or short length glued into an interior angle to strengthen a joint, a support placed behind a wainscot to hold it out from the wall, etc. **b** *Ordnance.* A rectangular prism of wood used in mechanical maneuvers for a support in raising or lowering heavy cannon; — according to thickness, a *whole*, *half*, or *quarter block*. **c** *Shipbuilding.* One of the supports upon which the keel of a ship is laid. **d** *Sawmills.* A frame for supporting a log. **e** A piece placed above or beneath the springs of a carriage. **f** *Print.* A piece of hard wood or metal on which a stereotype or electrotype plate is mounted to make it type-high.

9. In various technical senses: **a** *Arch. & Building.* (1) A small mass of stone left projecting from a larger stone which has been cut down, usually for attachment of ropes for lifting or transportation. Cf. BOSS. (2) A unit in terra-cotta or earthenware building, differing from a brick by being larger and usually hollow. **b** *Dentistry.* A mass of gold for filling teeth. **c** *Ordnance.* Short for BREECHBLOCK. *Now Rare.* **d** *Printing, Engraving*, etc. (1) A piece of box or other wood for engravers' work. (2) An engraved block or stamp from which impressions are made, as on cloth or paper. (3) A bookbinder's stamp too large for hand work. (4) The wooden core of a lithographer's roller.

10. A quantity, number, or section of something dealt with as a unit; as, a *block* of shares or bonds. Hence: **a** A collection of sheets of paper laid together and glued on the edge; a pad. **b** A section of a belt for splints in a match-making machine. **c** In tile making, a vertical series of drying shelves. **d** *Railroads.* Any of the arbitrary sections of a road using the block system (which see).

11. A large or long building divided into separate houses or shops, or a number of houses or shops built in contact with each other so as to form one building; a row of houses or shops.

12. A square, or portion of a city inclosed by streets, whether occupied by buildings or not; also, the distance of the length of one side of such a square.

The new city was laid out in rectangular *blocks*, each *block* containing thirty building lots. Such an average *block*, comprising 282 houses and covering nine acres of ground, exists in Oxford Street. *Lond. Quart. Rev.*

13. In Australia, one of the large lots into which public land, when opened to settlers, is divided by the government. **14**. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; a stoppage or blocking; a hindrance; an obstacle. **15**. *Cricket.* **a** The position of a batsman or his bat when the ball is about to be bowled before the bat is lifted for striking. **b** The popping crease. *Rare.* **c** The block hole. **16**. *Sports.* An obstruction of an opponent's play. **17**. Short for *block coal.* **18**. *Baseball.* = BLOCK BALL.

block and block. *Naut.* = CHOCKABLOCK. — **b. and cross bond.** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**. — **b. and tackle**, pulley blocks with rope, etc., for hoisting or hauling. — **b.-in-course bond**, *Masonry*, a bond for uniting the concentric courses of an arch by the insertion, at intervals, of transverse courses or of voussoirs. — **the Block**, the fashionable promenade in Melbourne and in Sydney. *Colloq., Australia.*

block, *v. t.;* BLOCKED (blŏkt); BLOCK′ING. [Cf. F. *bloquer*, fr. *bloc* block. See BLOCK, *n.*] **1**. To obstruct so as to prevent passage or progress; to prevent passage from, through, or into, by obstructing the way; to blockade; to invest; — used both of persons and things; — often followed by *up;* as, to *block* up a road or harbor.

A city . . . besieged and *blocked* about. *Milton.*

2. To sketch or plan without working up details; as, the image was roughly *blocked;* — sometimes used with *in.* **3**. To shape on, or stamp with, a block; as, to *block* a hat. **4**. To hammer smooth, or into shape, on a block; planish. **5**. To obstruct the passage or way of, either lit. or fig.; as, the carriage was *blocked* by an excavation in the street; his plans were *blocked* by this action of the opposition. **6**. To form into blocks; as, to *block* coal. **7**. To emboss (book covers) with a frame or block containing the entire device. **8**. To secure, support, or provide, with blocks; as, to *block* a wheel; to *block* a plate for printing; specif., to secure, as two boards at their angles of intersection, by pieces of wood glued to each. **9**. In the British Parliament, to obstruct the passage of (a bill), esp. by giving such notice of opposition as will prevent the passing of the bill after midnight. **10**. *Print.* To print with a solid shading at the side and bottom, as by a second impression in a lighter tint and in projecting position. **11**. *Railroads.* To run (trains) by the block system.

to block down, to force sheet metal into a die by covering with a thick blanket of lead which is then hammered down. — **to b. in**, to put in roughly (the principal line of a drawing, or the like); — said esp. of curves. — **to b. out**, **a** To mark out the outline or leading lines of; to lay out; as, to *block out* a plan. **b** To shut from view; screen; specif., *Photog.*, in printing, to prevent (a part of the negative) from printing by painting it over, or the like. **c** *Mining.* (1) To excavate (ore, gravel, etc.) by making a drive (called the **blocking drive**) in the wall and taking out the ore, etc., in blocks or strips along the sides of the drive. (2) In lode mining, to subdivide (the lode) into blocks in advance of the working stopes by shafts, winzes, and intersecting drives or levels, so as to be ready for stoping and to keep a known amount of reserve ore in sight.

block (blŏk), *v. i.* **1**. To act in opposition or by interference, as in boxing, football, cricket, etc. **2**. To bargain. *Obs. or R. Scot.* **3**. *Mining.* To block out ore, gravel, etc., or, in lode mining, a lode.

block·ade′ (blŏk-ād′), *n.* [Cf. It. *bloccata*. See BLOCK, *v. t.*] **1**. The shutting up of a place by troops or ships so as to prevent ingress or egress, or the reception of supplies, as by an investment with war vessels. According to the practice of England and the United States and generally of modern warfare: "Blockades in order to be binding must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." (*Declaration of Paris, rule* 4.) Under this a blockade need not actually prevent all access, but it must render attempts to violate the blockade so dangerous as to come reasonably near so doing. A blockade, also, is binding only when instituted as a war measure, and only against neutrals to whom the intention to blockade has been communicated. **2**. The force maintaining a blockade. **3**. An obstruction to passage.

Syn. — BLOCKADE, SIEGE. A *blockade* differs from a *siege* in that the latter technically implies an attack upon the place invested, which the former does not; also, from the fact that most *blockades* are necessarily made by sea, the terms *siege* and *blockade* are commonly (though not of necessity technically) distinguished as referring, the one to land operations, the other to those by water.

block·ade′, *v. t.;* BLOCK-AD′ED (-ād′ĕd); BLOCK-AD′ING (-ād′ĭng). **1**. To invest with troops or vessels of war so as to prevent ingress or egress, or the introduction of supplies: to subject to a blockade. See BLOCKADE, *n.* Also fig.

Till storm and driving ice *blockade* him there. *Wordsworth.*

2. To obstruct entrance to or egress from.

Huge bales of British cloth *blockade* the door. *Pope.*

block·ad′er (-ād′ẽr), *n.* One that blockades; specif., a vessel employed in blockading a port.

block ball. *Baseball.* A batted or thrown ball touched, stopped, or handled, when in play, by a person not a player. When the umpire declares *block ball*, base runners are entitled to run bases without being put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

block book. A book printed from engraved wooden blocks instead of movable types.

block chain. *Mach.* A chain made up of parts fastened together by pivots so that transverse blocks or cylinders will engage with the teeth of a sprocket wheel, as in a bicycle.

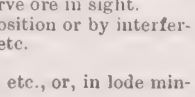

Block Chain.

block coefficient. *Shipbuilding.* The coefficient of fineness of the immersed part of a hull.

block colors *or* **colours**. Colors laid on as in block printing.

block diamond. *Mach.* A tool with rough diamonds or equivalent substitutes embedded in its working face, used for truing up the rims of emery wheels.

blocked (blŏkt), *p. p. & p. a.* of BLOCK, *v.*

blocked ball. *Baseball.* = BLOCK BALL.

block′er (blŏk′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that blocks, as one who shapes hats, or a tool used in blocking. **2**. A bowler, or derby hat. *Colloq., North of Eng.*

block′head′ (blŏk′hĕd′), *n.* [*block* + *head.*] **1**. A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

The bookful *blockhead*, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head. *Pope.*

2. An image of a head; a bust. *Hawthorne.*

blockhead board. *Weaving.* A device, consisting of a pair of conspicuously numbered boards one of which rises while the other falls, used as a detector on a Jacquard loom to show if the cards are working correctly. *T. W. Fox.*

block′head′ed, *a.* Stupid; dull. — **block′head′ed·ness**, *n.*

block hole. **1**. *Cricket.* A mark or small hole made in the ground in front of the wicket, usually in or near the popping crease opposite the center stump, to indicate the block position for the bat. See BLOCK, *n.*, 15 **a**. **2**. A blasting hole drilled in a detached block of rock or ore.

block′house′ (-hous′), *n.* [*block* + *house;* cf. G. *blockhaus*, F. *blocus* (fr. G.).] **1**. Orig., a detached fort blocking or covering the access to a landing, bridge, pass, etc. *Oxf. E. D.* **2**. *Mil.* An edifice or structure of heavy timbers or logs for military defense, having its sides loopholed and pierced for rifle and gun fire and often an upper story projecting over the lower or so placed upon it as to have its sides make an angle with the sides of the lower story, thus enabling the defenders to fire downward, and in all directions. **3**. A house of squared logs. *West. & South. U. S.*

One Form of Blockhouse.

block′ing (blŏk′ĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of one that blocks; specif.: **a** Act of obstructing, supporting, shaping, or stamping with or as if with a block or blocks. **b** Act or process of signaling by the block system. **2**. Blocks taken collectively; specif.: **a** Blocks used to support a building, etc., temporarily. **b** The blocking course.

blocking course. *Arch.* The finishing course of a wall showing above a cornice, usually serving as a solid parapet and forming a small architectural attic.

blocking hammer. A hammer so shaped as to be adapted for giving a draw blow, directing the force in a particular direction. It is used in straightening saws.

blocking press. *Bookbinding.* A press for stamping titles and designs on the covers of books.

block′ish, *a.* Like a block; deficient in understanding; stupid; dull. "*Blockish* Ajax." *Shak.* — **block′ish·ly**, *adv.* — **block′ish·ness**, *n.*

block letter. A large wooden type or letter for printing.

block′like′, *a.* Like a block; stupid.

block mold *or* **mould**. A mold which may be parted in the middle, made from a model of a piece of pottery.

block plane. A small plane having the plane iron set at a more acute angle with the face than in ordinary planes and with the bevel upwards. It is used chiefly for planing across the ends of boards, etc.

block print. *Founding.* A large core print the impression of which receives a core which also replaces a part of the mold. The core is termed a **block core**.

block printing. The art or practice of printing from engraved blocks; specif.: **a** A mode of printing by laying paper, vellum, or the like on the inked surface of a carved wooden block and rubbing with a brush or other instrument; xylography. The art has been practiced in China and Japan for many centuries and was common in Europe during the period preceding the invention of typography. **b** A method of printing cotton cloth and paper hangings with colors, by pressing upon them an engraved block coated with coloring matter. — **block′-print′ed**, *a.*

block′ship′ (blŏk′shĭp′), *n.* [*block* + *ship.*]. *Nav.* A man-of-war not fitted for seagoing, but used as a storeship, as a rendezvous for small vessels, defense of a port, etc. *Eng.*

block signal. *Railroads.* One of the danger signals or safety signals that guide the movement of trains in a block system. The signal is often so coupled with a switch that the act of opening or closing the switch also operates the signal. — **block signaling**.

block sugar. Cube sugar.

block system. *Railroads.* A system by which the track is divided into short sections, as of three or four miles, and trains are so run by the guidance of electric, or combined electric and pneumatic, signals that no train enters a section or block until the preceding train has left it, as in **absolute blocking**, or that a train may be allowed to follow another into a block as long as it proceeds with excessive caution, as in **permissive blocking**. See CAUTION CARD.

block teeth. Two or more artificial teeth in one piece, formerly carved from ivory, now molded of porcelain.

block tin. *Metal.* Commercial tin, cast into blocks, and partially refined, but containing small quantities of various impurities, as copper, lead, iron, arsenic, etc.; solid tin as distinguished from tin plate; — called also *bar tin.*

block truck. A heavily built truck without handles or shafts.

block′y (blŏk′ĭ), *a.* Filled with, or characterized by, blocks or patches, as of contrasting light and shade; also, heavily or squarely built; chunky; as, a *blocky* steer.

blö′dite } (blû′dīt), *n.* [After the chemist *Blöde.*] *Min.*
bloe′dite } A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and sodium, $Na_2Mg(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, colorless or white when pure, and occurring in monoclinic crystals or massive.

bloke (blōk), *n.* **1**. A man; a fellow; a chap; — often used in disrespect. *Cant or Vulgar Slang.* **2**. An employer; a boss. *London Cant.*

blol′ly (blŏl′ĭ), *n.* **a** A nyctaginiaceous shrub or small tree of southern Florida and the West Indies (*Pisonia obtusata*) with smooth oval leaves and a hard, 10-ribbed fruit. **b** The rubiaceous shrub *Chiococca racemosa*, of the same region.

blond, **blonde** (blŏnd), *a.* [F., fair, light, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *blonden-feax* gray-haired, old, prop. blended-haired, as a mixture of white and brown or black. See BLEND, *v. t.*] **1**. Of a fair color; light-colored.

If the *blond* girl were forsaken. *George Eliot.*
Red loosestrife and *blond* meadowsweet. *M. Arnold.*

2. *Anthropol.* Of light or relatively light pigmentation; having blond characteristics; as, a *blond* race; — used with reference to the hair, when yellowish brown, flaxen, or light auburn; to the eyes, when blue or gray; to the skin, when pale or rosy white.

blond metal, a variety of clay ironstone, in Staffordshire, England, used for making tools.

blond, *fem.* **blonde**, *n.* [F.] **1**. A person of fair complexion, with light hair and eyes.

Negative or washed *blondes*, arrested by nature on the way to become albinesses. *Holmes.*

2. *Anthropol.* A person normally having blond hair, eyes, or complexion. **3**. (In this sense usually *blonde.*) [F. *blonde*, from its color.] A kind of pillow-made silk lace orig. of the color of raw silk, now usually dyed; — called also **blond**, *or* **blonde**, **lace**.

Blon·del′ (blŏn-dĕl′; *F.* blôN′dĕl′), *n.* A French trouvère, companion and friend of Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) of England. According to tradition he sang a song composed by the king and himself under a tower of the Castle of Dürrenstein in Austria, where he suspected the king to be imprisoned. The king responded, and this led to his deliverance.

blood (blŭd), *n.* [ME. *blod*, *blood*, AS. *blōd;* akin to D. *bloed*, OHG. *bluot*, G. *blut*, Goth. *blōþ*, Icel. *blōð*, Sw. & Dan. *blod;* perh. fr. the same root as E. *blow* to bloom. Cf. BLEED, BLESS.] **1**. The fluid which circulates in the principal vascular system of animals, carrying nourishment and oxygen to all parts of the body, and bringing away waste products to be excreted. See CIRCULATION, RESPIRATION.

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block′age, *n.* Act of blocking up; state of being blocked up.
block bond. See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**.
block coal. A superior bituminous coal that cleaves in blocks.
block core. See BLOCK PRINT.
block furnace. A bloomery.
block′head′ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **block′head′ish·ness**, *n.*
block′head′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
block′head′ly, *a.* Stupidly. *Rare.*
block′hed′. Blockhead. *Ref. Sp.*
block′i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blocking drive. *Mining.* See *to block out* **c** (1), under BLOCK, *v. t.*
block′pate′, *n.* A blockhead.
block plan. An outline sketch or plan.
[BLOCK SYSTEM.]
block′-sig′nal sys′tem. =
blockt. Blocked. *Ref. Sp.*
blod. blodde. † BLOOD.
blode. † BLOOD, BLOODY.
blody † BLOODY.
bloe † BLO, *a.;* BLOW.
bloide. † BLOODY.
blok. † BLOCK.
blom. † BLOOM.
blo′man. *n.* [*blo* + *man.*] A negro or blackamoor. *Obs.*
blomary. † BLOOMERY.
blome. † BLOOM.
blonck′et. † BLUNKET.
‖ **blond** (blôN), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Concentrated meat juice or stock added to a sauce to strengthen or color it; as, **blond de veau** (dĕ-vō′), veal broth.
‖ **blonde′ de fil′** (blôNd′ dĕ fēl′). [F.] = MIGNONETTE LACE.
blon·dine′ (blŏn-dēn′), *a. & n.* [F., fem.] Blonde, or blond.
Blond′lot′ rays (blôN′lō′). [After R. *Blondlot*, a French physicist.] = N RAYS.
blond′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blon′dre. † BLUNDER.
blonk, *n.* [AS. *blanca*, *blonca*, prop. a white or gray horse. Cf. BLANK white.] A horse. *Obs.*
blonk′et. † BLUNKET.
blont. † BLUNT.
bloo. † BLO.

C D E F G H I J K L M

Blood consists of a fluid or *plasma*, in which colorless or colored cells called *corpuscles* are suspended. In invertebrates it is either colorless or variously colored; in *Amphioxus* it is colorless; but in the remaining vertebrates it is red, due to pigment (hæmoglobin) contained in the corpuscles. (See HÆMOGLOBIN.) In mammals these *colored* or *red corpuscles*, called also *blood disks*, are disk-shaped with thick edges, circular in outline (except in the camels and llamas, where they are slightly oval), and without a nucleus. Healthy human blood contains about 5,000,000 to the cubic millimeter, and they are from 0.007 to 0.008 millimeter in diameter. In the other classes of vertebrates the red corpuscles are more or less oval, and always have a nucleus. Even in mammals they are nucleated in the blood of the fetus. The red corpuscles carry the oxygen from the lungs to the various parts of the body. The blood of all vertebrates contains also a smaller number (in man about 10,000 to the cubic millimeter) of colorless, nucleated, amœbalike cells, called *white corpuscles* or *leucocytes* (see LEUCOCYTE). When removed from the body, the blood of man and many vertebrates rapidly solidifies or *clots*, due to the formation of threads of insoluble fibrin. See FIBRIN, BLOOD PLAQUES.

Blood Corpuscles of Man 1; of Snake 2; of Frog 3; of Proteus 4. Greatly enlarged.

2. Blood shed in the taking of life, as in sacrifice, specif., in the atonement offered by Christ.

Blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. *Bartlett, Fam. Quot.*

3. The shedding of blood; the taking of life; murder; manslaughter; hence, murderous habit or deed; also, bloodguiltiness.

He was a thing of *blood*, whose every motion
Was timed with dying cries. *Shak.*
His *blood* be on us, and on our children. *Matt. xxvii. 25.*

4. A living creature. *Obs.*
5. Relationship by descent from a common ancestor (called **half blood** when through one parent only, and **whole blood** when through both parents); kinship; consanguinity; as, of royal *blood*; consanguineous character; as, his *blood* is Indian; hence, persons related by blood or of the same race or family; kindred; kinsman; relation.

To share the *blood* of Saxon royalty. *Scott.*
I have so many cousins, and uncles, and aunts, and *bloods* that grow in Norfolk. *H. Walpole.*

6. Descent; lineage; esp., honorable birth; the highest royal lineage; as, "first prince of the *blood*." *Macaulay.*

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shak.*

7. *Stock Breeding.* Descent from parents of recognized breed; excellence or purity of breed; also, elliptically, an animal of pure breed. In stock breeding **half blood** is descent showing one half only of pure breed. **Blue blood, full blood,** or **warm blood**, is the same as *blood*.
8. The vital principle; life; — as, in reference to animals, "in *blood*," vigorous; "out of *blood*," debilitated. *Obs.*
9. Temper; disposition; state of the passions; — as if the blood were the seat of emotions. See HUMOR, SANGUINE. Often, in this sense, qualified by some word, as *bad*, *cold*, *warm*, etc. (See those words.) Qualified by *up*, excited feeling or passion is signified; as, my *blood* was *up*.

When you perceive his *blood* inclined to mirth. *Shak.*
Her *blood* was up, and she could stand no orders. *F. Stockton.*

10. A man of fire or spirit; a fiery spark; a gay, showy man; a rake.

Seest thou not . . . how giddily 'a turns about all the hot *bloods* between fourteen and five and thirty? *Shak.*
It was the morning costume of a dandy or *blood*. *Thackeray.*

11. Animal appetite; the fleshly nature of man.

Beauty is a witch
Against whose charms faith melteth into *blood*. *Shak.*

12. A disease of sheep and swine. *Obs.*
13. *Com.* Red coral.
14. The juice of anything, esp. if red.

He washed . . . his clothes in the *blood* of grapes. *Gen. xlix. 11.*

15. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Ethnol.* A division of the Blackfeet.

blood′-on-bread′. = BLOOD RAIN, 2.

blood (blŭd), *v. t.*; BLOOD′ED; BLOOD′ING. **1.** To bleed; to let the blood of. *Obs. or Archaic.*

He was *blooded* by Dr. Rush several times. *S. Weir Mitchell.*

2. To stain, smear, or wet, with blood. *Archaic.*

Reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points. *Dryden.*

3. To give (hounds or soldiers) a taste or sight of blood.

It was most important too that his troops should be *blooded*. *Macaulay.*

4. To heat the blood of; to exasperate. *Obs.*

The auxiliary forces of the French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Bacon.*

blood′ber-ry (blŭd′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* A tropical American phytolaccaceous herb (*Rivina humilis*) with racemes of red berries somewhat resembling those of pokeweed.

blood′bird′ (-bûrd′), *n.* An Australian honey eater (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*). The male is bright red.

blood blister. A blister or bleb containing blood or bloody serum, usually caused by an injury.

blood′-bol′tered (-bōl′tẽrd), *a.* [*blood* + Dial. Eng. *bolter*, *balter*, to mat in tufts.] Having the hair matted with clotted blood. *Rare.*

The *blood-boltered* Banquo smiles upon me. *Shak.*

blood clam. A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Arca* and allied genera, as *Argina pexata* of the American coast; — so named from the color of its flesh.

blood count. A counting of the number of corpuscles in a definite volume of the blood.

blood crystals. *Physiol.* Crystals of oxyhæmoglobin or hæmoglobin obtained from the red corpuscles of several varieties of blood, the crystal habit differing for different animals.

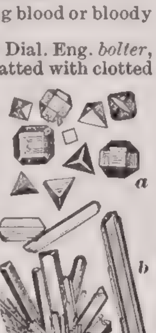

Blood Crystals, *a* from Guinea Pig; *b* from Horse.

blood cup. A cup-shaped ascomycetous fungus of the genus *Peziza*, esp. *P. coccinea*, a scarlet European species.

blood′drop′ (blŭd′drŏp′), *n.* Any bright red terebelloid annelid of the genus *Polycirrus* and allied genera, looking like a spattered drop of blood.

blood′ed (blŭd′ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Having (such) blood; entirely or largely of pure blood; of approved breed; of the best stock.

blood feud. A feud of revenge or retaliation between the members of different clans or families arising out of a crime of violence, esp. slaughter, committed by a member of one upon a member of the other. Cf. WEREGILD, BLOOD MONEY.

blood′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* **a** The tropical *Asclepias curassavica*, with orange-red flowers. **b** = BLOOD LILY.

blood fluke. Any trematode worm of the genus *Bilharzia* or allied genus. See BILHARZIA.

blood′guilt′y (-gĭl′tĭ), *a.* Guilty of murder or bloodshed. — **blood′guilt′i-ness** (-gĭl′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **blood′guilt′less**, *a.*

blood′hound′ (-hound′), *n.* One of a breed of large and powerful dogs, with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, long head, and wrinkled face, and remarkable for acuteness of smell. It is employed to recover game or prey which has escaped wounded from a hunter, and for tracking criminals. Formerly it was used for pursuing runaway slaves. The Cuban bloodhound is said to be a variety of the mastiff.

Head of Bloodhound.

blood islands. *Embryol.* Reddish areas in the extra-embryonic mesoblast of developing vertebrate eggs, where blood vessels and corpuscles are forming.

blood′less, *a.* [AS. *blōdlēas.*] **1.** Destitute of blood, or apparently so; as, *bloodless* cheeks; lifeless; dead.

The *bloodless* carcass of my Hector sold. *Dryden.*

2. Not attended with shedding of blood, or slaughter; as, a *bloodless* victory. *Froude.*
3. Without spirit or activity.

Thou *bloodless* remnant of that royal blood! *Shak.*

4. Cold of heart; unfeeling; inhuman.

Joy pervades his *bloodless* heart when thousands groan. *Shelley.*

— **blood′less-ly**, *adv.* — **blood′less-ness**, *n.*

blood′let′ (-lĕt′), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *blōdlǣtan*; *blōd* blood + *lǣtan* to let.] To bleed; to let blood. — **blood′let′ter**, *n.*

blood′let′ting, *n.* *Med.* Act or process of letting blood or bleeding, as by opening a vein or artery, or by cupping or leeches; phlebotomy; — esp. applied to venesection.

blood lily. Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Hæmanthus*. Several species are cultivated for their brilliant red flowers. See HÆMANTHUS.

blood money. **1.** Money paid by a manslayer or members of his family, clan, or tribe to the next of kin of a person killed by him. See WEREGILD.
2. Money obtained as the price, or at the cost, of another's life; — said of a reward for supporting a capital charge, of money obtained for betraying a fugitive or for committing murder, or of money obtained from the sale of that which will destroy the purchaser.

blood orange. An orange with dark red pulp.

blood pheasant. Any of several species of pheasants of the genus *Ithagenes*, of the mountains of India, remarkable for the bright red colors of their throat and breast.

blood plaques (plăks), **blood plates**, *or* **blood platelets.** *Anat.* Colorless disks, smaller than either the red or white corpuscles and very readily disintegrated, that occur in varying numbers in the blood of mammals.

blood poisoning. *Med.* A morbid state of the blood caused by the introduction of poisonous or infective matters from without, or the absorption or retention of such as are produced in the body itself. When caused by the absorption of the toxins alone of pathogenic bacteria the condition is termed **toxæmia**; when bacteria as well as their toxins are absorbed and circulated in the blood it is called **septicæmia**; when associated with development of multiple abscesses in various organs or parts of the body, **pyæmia.**

blood rain. **1.** Rain colored red by dust from the air.
2. **a** A peculiar coloration resembling drops of blood, found sometimes on bread and other starchy substances. It is ascribed to the bacterium *Micrococcus prodigiosus* and to one of the yeast plants (*Saccharomyces glutinosus*). **b** Any organism producing this appearance. Cf. RED SNOW.

blood relation, blood relative, etc. One that is consanguineous.

blood′root′ (-rōōt′), *n.* **1.** A scapose papaveraceous plant (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) having a red root and red sap and bearing a solitary lobed leaf and pretty white flower in early spring; — called also *puccoon*, *redroot*, *bloodwort*, *tetterwort*, *turmeric*, and *Indian paint*. It has acrid emetic properties, and the rootstock is used as a stimulant expectorant. See SANGUINARIA.
2. In England, the tormentil.

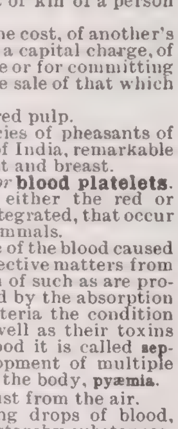
Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*). (⅓)

blood serum. *Physiol.* The pale yellowish fluid that exudes from the clot formed in the coagulation of the blood; the liquid portion, or plasma, of the blood after removal of the corpuscles and the fibrin. See ANTITOXIN.

blood′shed′ (-shĕd′), *n.* [*blood* + *shed.*] **1.** The shedding or spilling of blood; act of shedding human blood, or taking life, as in war or murder; slaughter.
2. Bloodshot. *Obs.*

blood′shed′der (-ẽr), *n.* One who sheds or spills blood.

blood′shed′ding, *n.* Bloodshed. *Shak.*

blood′shot′ (-shŏt′), *a.* [*blood* + *shot*, p. p. of *shoot* to variegate.] Red and inflamed; suffused with blood, or having the vessels turgid with blood, as when the conjunctiva is inflamed or irritated; — said of the eye.

His eyes were *bloodshot*, . . . and his hair disheveled. *Dickens.*

blood′shot′, *n.* A bloodshot condition.

blood spavin. *Veter.* A distention of the veins of a horse in the vicinity of the hock, causing a soft swelling.

blood′stain′ (-stān′), *n.* A discoloration caused by blood. — **blood′stain′**, *v. t.* — **blood′stained′** (-stānd′), *a.*

blood′stone′ (blŭd′stōn′), *n.* *Min.* **a** A stone consisting of green chalcedony sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood; — called also *heliotrope*. **b** Hematite.

blood′suck′ (-sŭk′), *v. t. & i.*; BLOOD′SUCKED′ (-sŭkt′); BLOOD′SUCK′ING. To suck blood from; hence, to extort money from. *Obs.* except in p. pr. & vb. n. **blood′suck′ing.**

bloodsucking bats. See VAMPIRE.

blood′suck′er (-sŭk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any animal that sucks blood; esp., a leech.
2. One who sheds blood; a cruel, bloodthirsty man; one guilty of bloodshed; a murderer. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. A hard and exacting master, landlord, or money lender; an extortioner.
4. An agamoid lizard of India of the genus *Calotes*; — so called from the red color of the throat.

blood′thirst′y (-thûrs′tĭ), *a.* Eager to shed blood; cruel; sanguinary; murderous. — **blood′thirst′i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **blood′thirst′i-ness**, *n.*

blood tree. A small euphorbiaceous tree (*Croton gossypifolius*) of the West Indies, yielding a red kino.

blood′-vas′cu-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to blood vessels; as, the *blood-vascular* system.

blood-vascular gland, *Anat.*, a ductless gland.

blood vessel. *Anat.* Any vessel or canal in an animal in which blood circulates, as an artery, vein, or capillary.

blood′wite′ (blŭd′wīt′), *n.* Also **blood′wit.** [AS. *blōdwīte*; *blōd* blood + *wīte* wite, fine.] **1.** *Early Law.* **a** A fine or amercement for the shedding of blood, payable to the king, lord, or other superior in compensation for the breach of his peace. It was distinct from the *weregild*. Hence, a penalty for murder. **b** The right to levy the fine; also, exemption from payment of it.
2. *Scots Law.* A broil or riot in which blood is spilt.

No trial, even for a *bloodwite*, i. e. a broil in which blood is spilt. *Erskine's Principles.*

blood′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* Any of numerous trees having a red juice or red wood; as: **a** In Australia, any of several eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus corymbosa*; also, the euphorbiaceous tree *Baloghia lucida*, the sap of which is used as a paint. **b** In the West Indies, the logwood and the false logwood (*Hæmocharis hæmatoxylon*). **c** In the East Indies, the crape myrtle *Lagerstrœmia flos-reginæ*.

blood′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* **a** The red aquatic larva of certain dipterous flies of the genus *Chironomus* and allied genera. **b** A parasite inhabiting the blood.

blood′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any plant of the family Hæmodoraceæ, the members of which contain a deep red coloring matter in the roots. **b** A European dock (*Rumex sanguineus*) with red-veined leaves. **c** The European elder (*Sambucus ebulus*), from the red juice of its berries. **d** The centaury (*Erythræa centaurium*), from its red flowers. **e** The common or garden burnet, from its supposed property of stanching blood. **f** Yarrow. **g** Bloodroot.

blood′y (-ĭ), *a.*; BLOOD′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); BLOOD′I-EST. [AS. *blōdig.*] **1.** Containing or resembling blood; of the nature of blood; as, *bloody* sweat.
2. Smeared or stained with blood; as, *bloody* hands.
3. Given or tending to the shedding of blood; having a cruel, savage disposition; murderous; cruel.

Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame. *Shak.*

4. Attended with, or involving, bloodshed; sanguinary; esp., marked by great slaughter or cruelty; as, a *bloody* battle; also, portending bloodshed; as, a *bloody* augury.
5. Springing from the appetitive nature; passionate.

Lust is but a *bloody* fire. *Shak.*

6. Having blood in the body; — said of animals. *Obs.*
7. Of the color of blood. "The *bloody* sun." *Coleridge.*
8. Infamous; contemptible; — variously used for mere emphasis or as a low epithet. *Vulgar.* *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Bloodstained, ensanguined, gory; bloodthirsty, murderous, cruel. — BLOODY, SANGUINARY. BLOODY alone applies to that which is covered with blood or is of the nature of blood; as, a *bloody* knife, *bloody* wounds, *bloody* sweat. SANGUINARY applies to that which is attended by, or bent upon, bloodshed; as, a *sanguinary* conflict, a *sanguinary* disposition, a *sanguinary* code. For both these senses of *sanguinary*, the more emphatic *bloody* may also be used; as, a *bloody* battle. See FEROCIOUS.

Bloody Assizes, the, *Eng. Hist.*, the judicial massacre of participants in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion against King James II., perpetrated in 1685 by George Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Over 300 were executed and nearly 1000 transported. — **b. bread.** = BLOOD RAIN, 2. — **b. butcher**, the male orchis. *Dial. Eng.* — **b. dock.** = BLOODWORT **b.** — **b. eagle**, a form of killing, practiced by the Norsemen, in which the ribs were cut away near the spine and the victim's lungs drawn out. It is supposed to have been a sacrificial rite. — **b. flux**, any form of diarrhea in which there is more or less blood mixed with the intestinal evacuation; — specif., dysentery. — **b. hand.** **a** A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison. **b** *Her.* A red hand, as in the arms of Ulster, which is now the distinguishing mark of a baronet of the United Kingdom. — **b.-man's-finger**, the cuckoopint. *Dial. Eng.* — **B. Mary, Mary I.**, Queen of England (1516–58), sometimes so called by Protestants on account of the religious persecutions during her reign. — **b. murrain.** *Veter.*, any of the acute infectious diseases of animals, esp. cattle, such as Texas fever, anthrax, black quarter, hemorrhagic septicæmia, etc.; — loosely and popularly so used. — **B. Statute.** See STATUTE. — **b. sweat**, a sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood; hæmatidrosis. — **B. Tower**, the tower of the Tower of London in which the two young sons of Edward IV. are supposed to have been murdered by order of Richard III. — **b. twig**, the wild cornel (*Cornus sanguinea*) of England; — so called from the red bark of the smaller branches. — **b. urine**, hæmaturia. — **b. veined dock.** = BLOODWORT **b.** — **b. warrior.** **a** The wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), esp. one of the darker varieties. **b** The scarlet painted cup (*Castilleja coccinea*) of the United States.

blood′y, *adv.* **1.** With blood.
2. Very; exceedingly; abominably; — a low intensive formerly in general colloquial use in England.

blood′y, *v. t.*; BLOOD′IED (-ĭd); BLOOD′Y-ING. To make bloody; to stain with blood.

blood albumin. = SERUM ALBUMIN.
blood′alp′ (blŭd′ălp′; -ȧlp′), *n.* [*blood* + *alp*, *ulf*, bullfinch.] The bullfinch. *Dial. Eng.*
blood baptism. = BAPTISM OF BLOOD.
blood brother. Brother by birth.
blood carcake. See CARCAKE.
blood corpuscles. See BLOOD, 1.
Blood Council, *or* **Council of Blood.** The supreme tribunal (called the *Council of Troubles*) established in 1567 in the Netherlands by the Duke of Alva to punish the enemies of Spanish rule and of the Roman Church.
blood′cur′dling (blŭd′kûr′dlĭng), *p. a.* Horrifying.
blood disks. See BLOOD, 1.
blood drier. One who prepares blood for use in sugar refining.
blood′-drops′, *n.* A California poppy (*Papaver crassifolium*).
blood′ ea′gle. = BLOODY EAGLE.
blood′er, *n.* A bloodletter.
blood fine. A bloodwite or weregild.
blood gland. = DUCTLESS GLAND.
blood′guilt′, *n.* Bloodguiltiness.
blood heat. See ANIMAL HEAT.
blood′ied (blŭd′ĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of BLOODY, *v.* [BLOODY.
blood′i-ly (blŭd′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
blood′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blood′ing, *n.* A blood pudding, or a black pudding. *Obs.*
blood′olph (blŭd′ŏlf). Var. of BLOODALP. [BLOOD.
blood plasma. *Physiol.* See
blood plum. The edible crimson fruit of the West African anacardiaceous tree *Hæmatostaphis barteri*; also, the tree.
blood pudding. A pudding largely of blood; black pudding.
blood′ripe′, *a.* So ripe that the juice is red. — **blood′ripe′ness**, *n.*
blood′-shot′ten (-shŏt′′n), *a.* Bloodshot. — **-shot′ten-ness**, *n.*
blood snow. = RED SNOW.
blood′stanch′ (-stȧnch′; 140), *n.* The horseweed.
blood′stick′, *n.* *Far.* A stick loaded at one end with lead for striking the fleam into a vein.
blood′strange′, *n.* [*blood* + a syllable of uncert. origin.] The mousetail (*Myosurus minimus*).
blood′stroke′, *n.* [Cf. F. *coup de sang.*] = APOPLEXY.
blood′thirst′, *n.* Desire for bloodshed. — **blood′thirst′er**, *n.* — **-thirst′ing**, *a.* [BLOODALP.
blood′ulf (blŭd′ŭlf). Var. of
blood′-warm′, *a.* As warm as blood in the living body. See ANIMAL HEAT.
blood′weed′, *n.* = BLOOD LILY.
bloodwort family. *Bot.* The family Hæmodoraceæ.
blood′y-back′, *n.* A British

bloom (blōōm), *n.* [ME. *blome*, fr. Icel. *blōm*, *blōmi*; akin to Sw. *blom*, Goth. *blōma*, OS. *blōmo*, D. *bloem*, OHG. *bluomo*, *bluoma*, G. *blume*; fr. the same root as AS. *blōwan* to blow, blossom. See BLOW to bloom; cf. BLOSSOM.] **1.** **a** A blossom; the flower of a seed plant; — chiefly used collectively. "Sight of vernal *bloom*." *Milton.* **b** The flowering state; as, the roses are in *bloom*. *Bloom* conveys the idea of the culmination or perfection of floral beauty, while *blossom* implies the promise of fruit. *Bloom* in the singular as a synonym of *blossom* or *flower* is now chiefly dialectic or poetical.
2. A state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor; an opening to higher perfection, analogous to that of buds into blossoms; as, the *bloom* of youth.

Every successive mother has transmitted a fainter *bloom*, a more delicate and briefer beauty. *Hawthorne.*

3. The rosy color of the cheek giving an appearance of attractive freshness; a flush; a glow.
4. A surface coating or appearance. Specif.: **a** The delicate, powdery coating upon certain growing or newly gathered fruits or leaves, as on grapes, plums, etc. Also fig.

A new, fresh, brilliant world, with all the *bloom* upon it. *Thackeray.*

b A surface appearance analogous to that of fruits; as, the *bloom* of newly struck coins. **c** The clouded appearance which varnish sometimes takes upon the surface of a picture. **d** A yellowish deposit or powdery coating which appears on well-tanned leather. **e** The fluorescence of petroleum. **f** An appearance of brightness on dyed material.
5. A mineral that is frequently found as an efflorescence; as, cobalt *bloom*; antimony *bloom*.
6. A variety of raisin.

bloom, *v. i.*; BLOOMED (blōōmd); BLOOM'ING. **1.** To produce or yield blossoms; to blossom; to flower or be in flower.

A flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to *bloom*. *Milton.*

2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor; to show beauty and freshness, as of flowers; to give promise, as by or with flowers.

A better country *blooms* to view
Beneath a brighter sky. *Logan.*

3. To be rosy or warm-colored; to glow.
4. To impart a bloom or surface coating.
to bloom out, to form an efflorescence; as, salts with which alkali soils are impregnated *bloom out* upon the surface of the earth in dry weather following rain or irrigation.

bloom, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to blossom or flourish.

Charitable affection *bloomed* them. *Hooker.*

2. To bestow a bloom upon; to make blooming or radiant; to impart a bloom to; to cloud, as a varnished surface.

While barred clouds *bloom* the soft-dying day. *Keats.*

bloom, *n.* [AS. *blōma* a mass or lump, *isenes blōma* a lump or wedge of iron.] **1.** *Metal.* **a** A mass of wrought iron from the Catalan forge or from the puddling furnace, deprived of its dross and shaped, usually in the form of an oblong block, by shingling. **b** A large bar of steel formed directly from an ingot by hammering or rolling. **c** = 4th BILLET, 2 **b**. **d** A mass of iron or steel formed by consolidating scrap at a high temperature by hammering or rolling.
2. A lump or mass of molten glass.

bloom'er (-ẽr), *n.* A plant which blooms.

bloom'er, *n.* [After Mrs. *Bloomer*, an American, who sought to introduce this costume.] **1.** A costume for women, consisting of a short dress, loose trousers gathered round the ankles, and (commonly) a broad-brimmed hat.
2. A woman who wears a bloomer costume.
3. *pl.* Loose trousers gathered near the knee, worn by women in gymnasium practice, etc.

bloom'er-y (blōōm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). *Iron Manuf.* A furnace and forge in which wrought iron blooms are made directly from the ore, or (more rarely) from cast iron.

bloom'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Opening in blossoms; flowering.
2. Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor; indicating the freshness and beauties of youth or health.
3. Having a bloom, as fresh fruit.
4. Causing or producing bloom. *Rare.*
5. Full-blown; utter; — used intensively and in almost any sense from disgust or irony to commendation. *Slang.*
blooming sally, **blooming willow**, the willow herb (*Chamænerion angustifolium*).

bloom'ing, *n.* *Metal.* Process of making blooms.

bloom poison. Either of two poisonous Australian fabaceous shrubs (*Gastrolobium ovalifolium* and *Oxylobium retusum*). See POISON BUSH.

bloom side. *Tanning.* The hair side of a skin or hide.

bloom'y (blōōm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth; as, a *bloomy* spray.

But all the *bloomy* flush of life is fled. *Goldsmith.*

2. Covered with bloom, as fruit.

blos'som (blŏs'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *blosme*, *blostme*, AS. *blōstm*, *blōsma*, *blōstma*, blossom; akin to D. *bloesem*, L. *flos*, and E. *flower*; fr. root of E. *blow* to blossom. Cf. BLOOM a blossom.] **1.** The flower of a seed plant; bloom; — applied esp. to flowers having a colored or conspicuous perianth, usually of delicate texture, rarely to apetalous flowers. Also, the mass of bloom on a single plant, or the state of bearing flowers; as, an apple tree in *blossom*. *Blossom* is more commonly used than *flower* or *bloom* when the reference is to plants producing edible fruits; as, a cherry *blossom*, a currant *blossom*, etc. Cf. BLOOM, FLOWER.
2. A blooming period or stage of development; something lovely that gives rich promise.

In the *blossom* of my youth. *Massinger.*

Only when the world has reached its *blossom* will that be, and then come decay and dissolution. *Century Mag.*

3. The color of a horse that has white hairs mixed with sorrel or bay hairs; — also called *peach color*.
4. The weathered outcrop of a coal bed or a mineral vein.
in blossom, having the blossoms open; in bloom.

blos'som, *v. i.*; BLOS'SOMED (-ŭmd); BLOS'SOM-ING. [AS. *blōstmian*. See BLOSSOM, *n.*] **1.** To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower.
2. To flourish and prosper.

blos'som (blŏs'ŭm), *v. t.* To bear as its blossom. *Rare.*

If you sowed therein
The seed of Hate, it *blossom'd* Charity. *Tennyson.*

blossom bud. In fruit trees and shrubs, the bud that produces the flowers the next season; — opposed to *leaf bud*.

blos'som-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of blossoms; like a blossom; flowery.

blot (blŏt), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *blot* bare, naked, Sw. *blott*, D. *bloot*, G. *bloss*.] **1.** *Backgammon.* **a** An exposure of a single man to be taken up. **b** A single man left on a point, exposed to be taken up.
2. A weak point; a failing; an exposed point or mark.

He is too great a master of his art to make a *blot* which may be so easily hit. *Dryden.*

blot, *n.* [Cf. OF. *blotte*, *bloutte*, a clod or clot of earth (Cotgrave), earlier *bloute*, *blostre*.] **1.** A spot or stain, as of ink; a blur. "Inky *blots* and rotten parchment bonds." *Shak.*
2. An obliteration of something written or printed; an erasure. *Dryden.*
3. A spot on reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish; also, a person who is a stain or disgrace.

This deadly *blot* in thy digressing son. *Shak.*

a blot on the escutcheon *or* **scutcheon**, a disgrace in a family record; a stain in reputation.

blot, *v. t.*; BLOT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd); BLOT'TING. [Cf. OF. *blotter* to blot, stain (Cotgrave), *blotte*, *bloutte*, a clod of earth. See BLOT, *n.*, stain.] **1.** To spot, stain, or bespatter, as with ink.

The brief was writ and *blotted* all with gore. *Gascoigne.*

2. To impair; to damage; to mar; to soil.

It *blots* thy beauty, as frosts do bite the meads. *Shak.*

3. To paint; esp., to paint coarsely; to daub.
4. To stain with infamy; to disgrace.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

5. To obliterate, as writing with ink; to cancel; to efface; — generally with *out*; as, to *blot* out a word or a sentence. Often fig.; as, to *blot* out offenses.

One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes. *Dryden.*

6. To obscure; to eclipse; to shadow.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane. *Cowley.*

7. To dry, as writing, with blotting paper or sand.
Syn. — Obliterate, expunge, erase, efface, cancel; smear, smutch, tarnish, blur; sully, disgrace.

blot, *v. i.* **1.** To make a blot or blots; to make an erasure.
2. To take a blot; as, this paper *blots* easily.

blotch (blŏch), *n.* [Cf. OF. *bloche* a clod of earth, and E. *blot*.] **1.** A blot or spot, as of color or of ink; esp., a large or irregular spot. Also fig.; as, a moral *blotch*.

Spots and *blotches* . . . some red, others yellow. *Harvey.*

2. *Med.* A large pustule, or a coarse eruption.

blotch, *v. t. & i.*; BLOTCHED (blŏcht); BLOTCH'ING. To cover with blotches; to make or cause a blotch.

To give their *blotched* and blistered bodies ease. *Drayton.*

blotch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having blotches; like a blotch.

blot'ter (blŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that blots; esp., something used for absorbing superfluous ink.
2. A book in which entries of transactions or occurrences are made as they take place, as in keeping the record of accounts, services, arrests, etc.

blot'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLOT, *v.*
blotting book. **a** A book made of blotting paper. **b** = BLOTTER, 2. — **b. case**, a case for blotting paper. — **b. pad**, a pad of blotting paper. — **b. paper**, a kind of bibulous, unsized paper used to absorb ink from freshly written manuscript.

blouse (blouz; blous; *F.* blōōz; 277), *n.* [F. Of unknown origin.] **1.** A loose shirtlike overgarment sometimes reaching about to the knees, as the smock frock of the English workman, or just below the waist, as the blouse of the French peasant, artist, etc., or well below the knee and belted, as that of the Russian peasant.
2. Hence: **a** The undress uniform coat of the United States army. **b** A loose waist, usually belted, worn by women or children.
3. One wearing a blouse; esp., a French workman.

1 Russian Blouse; 2 Child's Blouse.

blouse (blouz), *v. i.*; BLOUSED (blouzd); BLOUS'ING. To assume a blouselike form.

A much patched heavy sail bellied into place, *bloused* for a moment fitfully — then fell limp. *The Outlook.*

bloused (blouzd), *a.* Wearing a blouse; also, made full like a blouse; as, a *bloused* front to a waist.

blous'ing (blouz'ĭng), *n.* Material for making into blouses.

blow (blō), *v. i.*; *pret.* BLEW (blōō; 243); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn), *Obs.* BLOWE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOW'ING. [ME. *blowen*, AS. *blōwan* to blossom; akin to OS. *blōjan*, D. *bloeijen*, OHG. *pluojan*, MHG. *blüejen*, G. *blühen*, L. *florere* to flourish, OIr. *blāth* blossom. Cf. BLOW to puff, FLOURISH.] To flower; to blossom; to bloom.

How *blows* the citron grove. *Milton.*

blow, *v. t.* To cause to blossom; to put forth (blossoms or flowers). "Banks that *blow* flowers." *Milton.*

blow, *n.* **1.** A blossom; a flower; also, state of blossoming; mass of blossoms. "Such a *blow* of tulips." *Tatler.*
2. *Mining.* A large mass of quartz or other gangue, isolated or forming a sudden enlargement in a lode. *Australia.*

blow, *n.* [ME. *blaw*, *blowe*; cf. OHG. *bliuwan*, *pliuwan*, to beat, G. *bläuen*, Goth. *bliggwan*.] **1.** A forcible stroke with the hand, fist, or some instrument, as a rod, ax, sword.

Well struck! there was *blow* for *blow*. *Shak.*

2. A sudden or forcible act or effort; an assault.

A vigorous *blow* might win [Hanno's camp]. *T. Arnold.*

3. The infliction of evil; a sudden calamity; something which produces mental, physical, or financial suffering or loss (esp. when sudden); a buffet.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*. *Shak.*

at a blow, suddenly; at one effort; by a single vigorous act. "They lose a province *at a blow*." *Dryden.* — **to come to blows**, to engage in combat; to fight; — said of individuals, armies, and nations.
Syn. — Buffet, knock, rap; shock, calamity, disaster, reverse. — BLOW, STROKE. BLOW carries the implication of violence or force; STROKE, rather of suddenness, or of definiteness or precision of movement; as, a *blow* with the fist, with a club, with an ax; the loss of his fortune was a terrible *blow*, "a knockdown *blow*" (*Colloq.*); a *stroke* of lightning, of paralysis, a *stroke* of genius, the *stroke* of an oar, of a pen, of a piston. Cf. the *blows* of a hammer (connoting force) with the *strokes* of a hammer (connoting regularity); a *blow* with (the flat of) a sword, and a *stroke* with (the edge of) a sword. See SHOCK, STRIKE.

A violence calling up the hot blood as a *blow* across the mouth might have called it. *H. James.*

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The wate. which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shak.*

blow (blō), *v. i.*; *pret.* BLEW (blōō; 243); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn), *Occasional or Dial.* BLOWED (blōd), *Obs.* BLOWEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOW'ING. [ME. *blawen*, *blowen*, AS. *blāwan* to blow, as wind; akin to OHG. *plājan*, G. *blähen*, to blow up, swell, L. *flare* to blow, and to E. *bladder*, *blast*, *inflate*.] **1.** To move, as air, esp. to move rapidly or with power; as, the wind *blows*. "Hark how it rains and *blows*!" *Walton.*
2. To send forth a forcible current of air or gas, as from the mouth or from a pair of bellows.
3. To sound on being blown into, as a trumpet.

There let the pealing organ *blow*. *Milton.*

4. To produce a noise by blowing, as in hissing, whistling, trumpeting; as, the snake *blows*; whistles *blow*.

I will *blow* for them and gather them together. *Coverdale* (*Zech.* x. 3).

5. To breathe hard or quick; to pant; to puff.

Here is Mistress Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*. *Shak.*

6. Of cetaceans, to eject the moisture-laden air from the lungs through the blowholes or blowhole. See WHALE.
7. To be carried or moved by the wind; as, the dust *blows*.

The grass *blows* from their graves to thy own. *M. Arnold.*

8. To talk loudly; to boast; to storm. *Colloq.*

You *blow* behind my back, but dare not say anything to my face. *Bartlett.*

9. To expand; to inflate; to swell, as cement.
10. To deposit eggs; — said of flies. *Obs.* See FLYBLOW.
to blow great guns, to blow furiously and with roaring blasts; — said of the wind. — **to b. hot and cold** (a saying derived from a fable of Æsop's), to favor a thing at one time and treat it coldly at another; or to appear both to favor and to oppose. — **to b. off**, to let steam escape through a passage provided for the purpose; as, the engine or steamer is *blowing off*. — **to b. out**. **a** To be driven out by the expansive force of a gas or vapor; as, a steam cock or valve sometimes *blows out*. **b** *Mining.* To explode without doing any useful work, as a shot in a bore. **c** To be extinguished by a current of air; as, the flame *blew out*. **d** *Elec.* To burn; — said of an electric fuse. — **to b. over**, to pass away without effect; to cease, or be dissipated; as, the storm and the clouds have *blown over*. — **to b. up**. **a** To be torn to pieces and thrown into the air, as by an explosion of powder or gas or the expansive force of steam; to burst; to explode; as, a powder mill or steam boiler *blows up*. "The enemy's magazines *blew up*." *Tatler.* **b** To increase in force or intensity. "The gale had *blown up* again." *Marryat.*

blow, *v. t.* **1.** To force a current of air upon with the mouth, or by other means; as, to *blow* the fire.
2. To cause air to pass through by the action of the mouth, or otherwise; to cause to sound, as a wind instrument; as, to *blow* a trumpet; to *blow* an organ.

Boy, *blow* the pipe until the bubble rise,
Then cast it off to float upon the skies. *Parnell.*

3. To spread by report; to publish; disclose.

Through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryden.*
His language does his knowledge *blow*. *Whiting.*

4. To drive by a current of air; to impel; as, the tempest *blew* the ship ashore.

Off at sea northeast winds *blow*
Sabean odors from the spicy shore. *Milton.*

5. To utter; — generally said of emotional expression; as, to *blow* psalms, threats, boastings, etc.; to "*blow* into some one's ear," to tell of privily. *Obs.*
6. To inflate, as with pride; to puff up.

Look how imagination *blows* him. *Shak.*

7. To form by inflation; to swell by injecting air; as, to *blow* bubbles; to *blow* glass; to *blow* meat.
8. To clear of contents by forcing air through; as, to *blow* an egg; to *blow* one's nose.
9. To deposit eggs or larvæ upon or in (meat, etc.).

To suffer the flesh fly *blow* my mouth. *Shak.*

10. To burst, shatter, or destroy by an explosion; — with *up*, *down*, *open*, or similar adverb; as, to *blow* up a building.
11. To put out of breath; to cause to blow from fatigue; as, to *blow* a horse.
12. *Slang.* **a** To betray; inform against or of; — formerly in respectable usage. **b** *Imprecation.* To curse; confound. **c** To spend (money), or spend money upon; esp., to spend freely; — often with a reflexive, or with *in*. "He *blew in* the check." *R. H. Davis.*
13. To sprinkle (tobacco) with water before packing in the process of curing.
to blow down. = TO BLOW OFF. See below. — **to b. in**, *Metal.*, to start (a blast furnace) in operation. — **to b. off**, to e[illegible] (a boiler) of water through the blow-off pipe, whil[illegible] der steam pressure; also, to eject (steam, water, sediment, etc.) from a boiler. — **to b. one's brains out**, to shoot one through the head. — **to b. one's own trumpet**, to vaunt one's own exploits, or sound one's own praises. — **to b. out**. **a** To extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. **b** To put (a blast furnace) out of operation; — reverse of *blow in*. **c** To drive or force out by blowing. — **to b. the bellows**, **the coals**, **the fire**, to stir up passion, strife, or discord. *Obsoles.*

It is you
Hath *blown* this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Shak.*

— **to b. the buck's horn**, to have one's trouble for one's p[illegible] to go whistle. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* — **to b. the gaff**, *Naut. Slang*, to betray or let out a secret. — **to b. the grampus**, *Na*[illegible], to pour buckets of water on a person, esp. when shi[illegible]ng. *Colloq.* — **to b. through**, to eject the air from the b[illegible]lers, tubes, cylinders, etc., of (a steam engine) by means o[illegible] a jet of steam sent through them. — **to b. up**. **a** To fill wit[illegible]; to swell; as, to *blow up* a bladder or a bubble. **b** [illegible]flate, as with pride, self-conceit, etc.; to puff up; a[illegible]

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soldier; a redcoat. *Obs.* or *Archaic. Slang.* *Paul L. Ford.*
blood'y-bones', *n.* Formerly also **blood'y-bone'**. A hobgoblin; specter; — used in connection with *rawhead* as a bugbear.
blood'y-mind'ed, *a.* Cruel; merciless; bent on murder.
bloom'age (blōōm'ĭj), *n.* Blooms or blossoms collectively.
bloom'a-ry. Var. of BLOOMERY.
bloomd. Bloomed. *Ref. Sp.*
bloom'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM: 2d BLOOMER.
bloomer pit A tan pit in which hides are treated with tanning liquor.
bloom'fell', *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil **a**.
bloom hook. A tool for manipulating metal blooms.
bloom'ing-ly, *adv.* of BLOOMING.
bloom'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bloom'kin, *n.* See -KIN.
bloom'y-down', *n.* The sweet William.
blooth (blōōth). Dial. var. of BLOWTH.
blore, *n.* A bladder. *Obs.*
blore, *v. i.* Equiv. of BLARE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
blore, *n.* [Perh. var. of *blare*, v. i.; or cf. Gael. & Ir. *blor* loud noise.] A blowing; a roaring wind; a blast; bluster. *Obs.*
blosche. ✝ BLUSH.
blose. ✝ BLAZE.
blosme, *or* **blosm**, *n.* Blossom. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Tennyson.*
blos'my, *a* Blossomy. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Tennyson.*
blos'somd. Blossomed. *Ref. Sp.*
blos'som-less, *a.* See -LESS.
blostme. ✝ BLOSSOM.
blote ✝ BLOAT.
blot'less, *a.* See -LESS.
blot'ter. ✝ BLATTER.
blot-tesque' (blŏt-ĕsk'), *a.* *Painting.* Characterized by blots or heavy touches; coarsely depicted. *Contemptuous.* — **blot-tesque'ly**, *adv.*
blot'ting-ly, *adv* of BLOTTING.
blot'ty, *a.* Covered with blots; dauby.
bloud. ✝ BLOOD.
bloudie ✝ BLOODY.
bloume. ✝ BLOOM.
bloun. Obs. p. p. of BLOW.
blounder. ✝ BLUNDER
bloure. ✝ BLORE.
blouse, **blous'y.** Var[illegible] BLOWZE, BLOWZY.
bloustreous. ✝ BLUSTEROUS.
blout (blout), *n.* A sto[illegible] burst of wind, rain, etc. [illegible]
bloute. ✝ BLOAT.
blouth. ✝ BLOWTH.
blouwen ✝ BLOW.
Blouz'a-lin'da (blouz'ȧ-lĭn'dȧ), *or* **Blouz'a-lind** (-lĭnd), *n.* An unromantic milkmaid in Gay's "The Shepherd's Week."

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fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately prec[illegible] the Vocab[illegible]ry.

blow one *up* with flattery. "*Blown up* with high conceits engendering pride." *Milton.* **c** To excite; as, to *blow up* a contention. **d** To burst, to raise into the air, or to scatter, by an explosion; as, to *blow up* a fort. **e** To cause or bring by blowing; as, to *blow up* a rain. **f** To scold violently; as, to *blow up* a person for some offense. *Colloq.* — **to blow upon.** **a** To blast; to taint; to bring into discredit; to render stale, unsavory, or worthless.

A lady's maid whose character had been *blown upon*. *Macaulay.*

b To inform against. *Colloq.*

blow (blō), *n.* **1.** A blowing, esp. a violent blowing of the wind; a gale; as, a heavy *blow* drove the ship into port.
2. Act of forcing air from the mouth, or through or from some instrument; as, to give a hard *blow* on a whistle or horn; to give the fire a *blow* with the bellows.
3. The spouting of a whale.
4. *Metal.* A single heat or operation of the Bessemer converter; also, the quantity of metal so operated upon.
5. An egg, or a larva, deposited by a fly on or in flesh, or the act of depositing it. *Chapman.*
6. A boast; also, boasting; brag.

blow'er (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *blāwere.*] **1.** One that blows; as, a glass *blower.*
2. *Mech.* A device for producing a current of air; as: **a** A metal plate temporarily placed before the upper part of a grate or open fire. **b** A rotary fan or other machine for producing an artificial blast or current of air by pressure, as for increasing the draft of a furnace, ventilating a building or shaft, cleansing grain, etc.

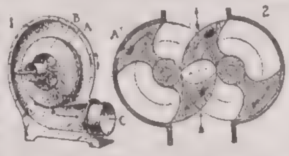
1 Centrifugal Blower. Vanes *A* revolve in direction of Arrow, draw air from the center and force it into space *B* and through opening *C.* 2 Portion of Rotary Blower. Arrows show direction of revolution of vanes and of air current.

3. A blowing out or excessive discharge of gas from a hole or fissure in a mine.
4. The whale; — so called by seamen, from the circumstance of its spouting up a column of water or spray.
5. A swellfish or puffer. See PUFFER.
6. A braggart, or loud talker. *Slang.* *Bartlett.*

blow'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A puffer or any similar fish which can inflate its body. **b** The wall-eyed pike.

blow'fly' (-flī'), *n.* Any of various species of true flies that deposit their eggs or maggots on meat and other provisions, or in wounds on living animals or man; esp., *Calliphora erythrocephala*, a species larger than the house fly and having a dark steel-blue abdomen and hairy thorax. It is widely distributed in many parts of the world.

blow'gun' (-gŭn'), *n.* A tube, as of cane or reed, sometimes twelve feet long, through which an arrow or other projectile may be impelled by the for of the breath. It is a weapon much used by certain Indians of America and the West Indies. See SUMPITAN.

blow'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole for the escape of air or gas.
2. A nostril or spiracle in the top of the head of a whale or other cetacean. There are two in the whalebone whales, but only one in the toothed whales.
3. A hole in the ice to which whales, seals, etc., come to breathe.
4. *Founding.* A spot in a casting weakened by a bubble of air; an air hole.

blow'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or action denoted by BLOW, *v. i. & t.*
2. A noise caused by the forcible ejection of air, steam, or gas, as in hard breathing, or in an irruption of repressed gas in founding.
3. An imperfection in china due to faulty glazing or firing.
4. *Veter.* A sound produced by the vibration of the nostrils in some horses (called *high blowers*) during breathing. It is not an unsoundness and has no connection with roaring.

blow'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLOW, to puff, etc.
blowing adder. = HOGNOSE SNAKE. — **b. charge**, *Gun.*, a small charge of powder, or a mixture of powder and coal dust, with just sufficient strength to blow out the fuse plug of a shell without rupturing the shell. — **b. cylinder**, *Mech.*, the air cylinder of a blast engine. — **b. engine**, a motor for driving a blower, or a motor in combination with a blower; a blast engine. — **b. fan**, a rotary fan used to produce a blast. — **b. furnace**, a furnace in which glassware is held to soften when it becomes stiff in working. — **b. iron.** *Glass Making.* = BLOWTUBE, 3. — **b. machine**, any machine for producing a blast. — **b. pipe.** *Glass Making.* = BLOWTUBE, 3. — **b. pot**, *Ceramics*, an apparatus for applying potter's slip, consisting of a pot with a tube for blowing into it and a quill-like spout for the emission of the slip. — **b. tube.** = BLOWTUBE.

blow'line' (blō'līn'), *n.* A fishing line so light that the wind will carry it out over the stream.

blown (blōn), *p. p. & p. a.* Opened; in bloom or having bloomed, as a flower. *Shak.*

blown (blōn), *p. p. & p. a.* **1.** Moved or acted upon by air, etc., in any sense of BLOW, *v. i. & t.*
2. Swollen; inflated; distended; puffed up, as cattle when gorged with green food which develops gas.
3. Stale; worthless; tainted.

The marriage would prove the best cure for the girl's *blown* fame. *Atlantic Monthly.*

4. Out of breath; tired; exhausted. "Their horses much *blown.*" *Scott.*
5. Covered with the eggs and larvæ of flies; flyblown.
blown joint, *Plumbing*, a joint formed in soft metal, as lead, by means of a blowpipe. — **b. oil**, an oil which has been oxidized by forcing through it a stream of air. Many vegetable oils are thickened in this way.

blow'-off', *n.* **1.** A blowing off of steam, water, etc.
2. An apparatus for blowing off steam, etc. Also, *adj.*; as, a *blow-off* cock or pipe.

blow'-out', *n.* **1.** Act of blowing out something, or place where something has been blown out; specif.: **a** A valley or depression blown out by the wind in areas of shifting sand, as among the sand hills of Nebraska. *U. S.* **b** The cleaning of the flues of a boiler from scale, etc., by a blast of steam; also, a sudden or violent escape of air or gas.
2. A reception, dinner, or other celebration, esp. when of the nature of a carousal. *Slang.*
3. *Elec.* A magnetic device for suppressing an arc, as the arc formed by the separation of two conductors forming part of a circuit.

blow'-out' grass. Any of several grasses growing on prairies in the western United States, esp. *Redfieldia flexuosa* and *Muhlenbergia pungens.*

blow'pipe' (blō'pīp'), *n.* **1.** An instrument for directing a jet of air or other gas into a fire or flame so as to concentrate and increase the heat. The common mouth blowpipe is a tapering tube with a very small orifice from which the blast issues. It is much used in **blowpipe analysis**, in which the nature of substances is studied by means of their **blowpipe reactions**, that is, their characteristic behaviors when exposed to a blowpipe flame. These include fusibility, flame coloration, coloration of beads, formation of volatile coatings on charcoal or plaster, etc. See FLAME. There are also blowpipes worked by bellows, compressed gas, etc. Of the various kinds the oxyhydrogen blowpipe produces the most intense heat. See OXYHYDROGEN.

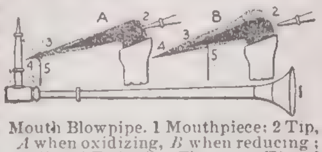

Mouth Blowpipe. 1 Mouthpiece; 2 Tip, *A* when oxidizing, *B* when reducing; 3 Tip of Reducing Flame; 4 Tip of Oxidizing Flame; 5 Borax Bead.

2. A blowgun; a blowtube.

blow'torch' (-tôrch'), *n.* A small automatic blast lamp or torch, used in plumbing, etc.

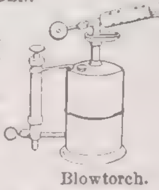
Blowtorch.

blow'tube' (-tūb'), *n.* **1.** A blowgun.
2. A similar instrument, commonly of tin, used by boys for discharging paper wads and other light missiles.
3. *Glass Making.* A long wrought-iron tube, on the end of which the workman gathers a quantity of "metal" (melted glass), and through which he blows to expand or shape it.

blow valve. *Steam Engine.* A snifting valve in a cylinder or condenser.

blow'y (blō'ĭ), *a.* Windy; as, *blowy* weather; a *blowy* place.

blowze (blouz), *n.* [Prob. fr. same root as *blush.*] A ruddy, fat-faced woman; a wench. *Obs.* *Shak.*

blowzed (blouzd), *a.* Having high color, as from exposure to the weather; ruddy-faced; blowzy; disordered.

Huge women *blowzed* with health and wind. *Tennyson.*

blowz'y (blouz'ĭ), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored; frowzy.
Syn. — See SLOVENLY.

blub (blŭb), *v. t. & i.*; BLUBBED (blŭbd); BLUB'BING. [See BLEB.] **1.** To swell; to puff out, as with weeping. *Obs.*
2. To blubber. — **blub'ber** (-ẽr), *n.*

You always ... on me and told me I was a coward when I *blubbed.* *Kipling.*

blub'ber (blŭb'ẽr), *n.* [See BLEB.] **1.** Foaming of waters; also, a bubble. *Obs. or Colloq.*

At his mouth a *blubber* stood of foam. *Henryson.*

2. The fat of whales and other large marine mammals from which oil is obtained. It lies next to the skin and over the muscular flesh, and serves as a protection against cold.
3. A large sea nettle or medusa.
4. The action of blubbering.

blub'ber, *a.* Swollen; thick; blubbered; as, *blubber* lips.

blub'ber, *v. i.*; BLUB'BERED (-ẽrd); BLUB'BER-ING. **1.** To bubble; seethe; boil up. *Obs.*
2. To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face; to cry in a childish manner.

She wept, she *blubbered*, and she tore her hair. *Swift.*

blub'ber, *v. t.* **1.** To swell or disfigure (the face) with weeping; to wet with tears.

How *blubbered* is that pretty face! *Prior.*

2. To give vent to (tears) or utter (broken words or cries); — with *forth* or *out.*

blub'bered (-ẽrd), *p. p. & a.* Swollen; turgid; as, a *blubbered* lip. *Spenser.*

blub'ber-ing, *n.* A noisy weeping. — **blub'ber-ing-ly**, *adv.*

blub'ber-y (blŭb'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Swollen; protuberant.
2. Like blubber; gelatinous and quivering.

blu'cher (bloo'chẽr; -kẽr), *n.* **1.** A kind of half boot, named from the Prussian general Blücher; also, a shoe in which the tongue and toe are one piece of leather. *Thackeray.*

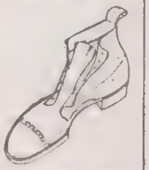
Blucher Shoe.

2. *Card Playing.* See NAPOLEON, 2.

bludg'eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A short stick, with one end loaded, or thick and heavier than the other, used as an offensive weapon.

bludg'eon, *v. t. & i.* To hit with or as if with a bludgeon. "*Bludgeoning* the protesting waves." *F. T. Bullen.*

blue (bloo; 243), *a.*; BLU'ER (-ẽr); BLU'EST. [ME. *bleu, blew*, fr. F. *bleu*, OF. also *blou, blau, blef*, LL. *blavus*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *blāo*, G. *blau*, akin to D. *blauw*, AS. *blāw*, Icel. *blār.*] **1.** Having the color of the clear sky, or a hue resembling it, whether lighter or darker; as, the deep *blue* sea; as *blue* as a sapphire; *blue* violets. "The *blue* firmament." *Milton.*
2. In various specific uses: **a** Pale, without redness or glare, — said of a flame; hence, of the color of burning brimstone, betokening the presence of ghosts or devils; as, the candle burns *blue*; the air was *blue* with oaths. **b** Of the skin, livid, esp. with cold or from a blow. **c** Designating venous blood, which shows blue in the veins through the skin, as distinguished from the *red* or arterial blood. **d** *Magnetism.* Designating the south (south-seeking) pole of a magnet, which is usually left of its natural steel-blue color; also, the magnetism of this pole; — opposed to *red.* **e** *Worsted Manuf.* Designating the long wool from the neck of a sheep, etc., which is the best quality.
3. Low in spirits; melancholy; as, to feel *blue.*
4. Suited to produce low spirits; gloomy in prospect; as, things looked *blue.* *Colloq.*
5. Severe or over strict in morals; gloomy; as, *blue* and sour religionists; suiting one who is over strict in morals; inculcating an impracticable, severe, or gloomy morality; as, *blue* laws.
6. Literary; — applied to women; — an abbreviation of *bluestocking.* *Colloq.*

The ladies were very *blue* and well informed. *Thackeray.*

☞ Phrases beginning with *blue* are for facility of reference distributed in the *Vocabulary.*

blue (bloo), *n.* **1.** A color of the spectrum; the color of the clear sky, or a color resembling that, whether lighter or darker. Blue occurs in the spectrum between wave lengths .505 and .415 micron, most characteristically from .487 to .460. Sometimes, rhetorically or poetically, the sky or the sea.

The stars, too, came out of the *blue* one after another. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

2. Blue clothing or cloth; specif., *Obs.*, a particular variety of cloth.
3. Any pigment or dye that colors blue; also, a powder or bluing for use in laundering.
4. An object of blue color or belonging to a group whose characteristic color is blue, as a kind of Nanking china, a badge of ribbon, etc.
5. A person dressed in blue or belonging to a military, athletic, or other organization or party whose uniform or badge is blue; specif.: **a** A Union soldier in the Civil War. *U. S.* **b** An English university athlete, those of Cambridge being called the *light blues*, those of Oxford the *dark blues.*
6. A pedantic woman; a bluestocking. *Colloq.*
7. *pl.* [Short for *blue devils.*] Low spirits; a fit of despondency; melancholy; — commonly used with *the*, and sometimes as a singular. *Colloq.*
8. Any of numerous small blue butterflies of the family Lycænidæ, esp. of the genus *Lycæna* (which see).
9. The gray winter coat of deer.
10. *Worsted Manuf.* Blue wool. See BLUE, *a.*, 2 **e**.

blue, *v. t.*; BLUED (blood; 243); BLU'ING or BLUE'ING. To make blue; specif.: **a** To dye of a blue color. **b** To apply blue or bluing to, in laundering. **c** To make blue by heating, as steel springs or screws. See BLUE HEAT.

blue, *v. i.* To turn blue.

The brown flesh *blued* where the bay'net kissed. *Kipling.*

blue ash. **a** An ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata*) of the central and southern United States, having bluish green foliage and hard brown wood. **b** The green ash (*F. lanceolata*).

blue baby. *Med.* An infant with congenital heart malformation producing cyanosis.

blue'back' (bloo'băk'), *n.* **1.** One of the legal-tender notes issued by the Confederacy during the Civil War; — so called in contrast to the Northern *greenback.* *U. S.*
2. Any of several fish so called from their color, as the *blueback* salmon, trout, etc.

blueback salmon. A salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) which in the spring ascends the rivers of Alaska and other streams south to the Columbia River and rarely beyond. Next to the chinook salmon it is the most important species commercially; it reaches a weight of seven pounds.

blueback trout. **a** The oquassa trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*) of Maine. **b** *Salmo beardsleei*, a trout known only from Crescent Lake, State of Washington.

Blue'beard' (-bẽrd'), *n.* The hero of a story of the same name. He marries a beautiful young woman, Fatima. Leaving with her the keys of his castle, he forbids her to open a certain chamber; but she out of curiosity enters it, and discovers the remains of his six previous wives. A bloodstain on the key betrays her to Bluebeard, and she is saved from death at his hands only by the arrival of her brothers, who slay him. Although apparently in origin one of the folk tales of "punished curiosity," the story appears in French in literary form first as related by Charles Perrault, which was its English source. The story has been associated with the history of Giles de Laval, Lord of Retz, or Rais, made Marshal of France in 1429, and hanged and burned in 1440 for his debaucheries and murders.

blue beech. The American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), the bark and leaves of which resemble those of the beech. See HORNBEAM.

blue'bell' (bloo'bĕl'), *n.* **a** A plant of the genus *Campanula*, many species of which bear bell-shaped flowers; esp., *C. rotundifolia*, the *bluebell of Scotland* or *harebell.* **b** Either of two European liliaceous plants having racemes of drooping bell-shaped blue flowers, — the wood hyacinth, and the grape hyacinth. **c** Any of a number of American plants having blue flowers somewhat of this shape, as *Clematis crispa, Mertensia virginica, Polemonium reptans, Veronica americana.* — **blue'belled'** (-bĕld'), *a.*

blue'-bel'lied, *a.* Having a blue belly.
blue-bellied lorikeet, the warrin. — **b. parrot**, the warrin.

blue bent, blue bent grass. The grass *Andropogon provincialis*, used in the western United States for hay.

Blue Bent (*Andropogon provincialis*).

blue'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). [Cf. BLAEBERRY.] **1.** The sweet, edible blue or blackish berry of any of several species of *Vaccinium*; also, the plant itself. The blueberry differs from the huckleberry in containing numerous minute seeds

blow'age (blō'āj), *n.* *Com.* Of wines or liquors, loss through the blowing out of the corks.
blow'back', *n.* Act of blowing back, as of gunpowder.
blow'ball', *n.* A fluffy seed ball, as of the dandelion; also, the plant itself.
blow'cock', *n.* A blow-off cock.
blowe. † BLO, BLOW.
blowed (blōd), *pret. & p. p.* of BLOW, *v.* *Now chiefly Slang or Dial.*
blow'en, *n.* A wench; a strumpet. *Low.*
blow'er. *n.* A bloomer. *Rare.*
blow'ess. † BLOWZE.
blow'hard', *n.* A braggart. *Slang. U. S.*
blow'ing, *n.* [From BLOW to bloom.] A blooming; also, *Obs.*, a bloom or blossom. *Eng.*
blow milk. Skimmed milk.
blow'point', *n.* A kind of child's game. *Obs.*
blow post. A pneumatic postal system. *Eng.*
blowse (blouz). Var. of BLOWZE.
blows'er (blouz'ẽr), *n.* One who aids in landing the fish in pilchard fishing. *Dial. Eng.*
blows'y. Var. of BLOWZY.
blowte. † BLOAT.
blowth (blōth), *n.* [*blow* to blossom + 1st *-th*; cf. GROWTH.] A blossoming; a bloom. *Obs. or R.*
blow'-through', *a.* *Engin.* Pertaining to, or used in, the operation of blowing through the cylinders, valves, etc., of a steam engine, for purposes of cleansing; as, a *blow-through* valve.
blow'up', *n.* **1.** A blowing up. **2.** *Sugar Refining.* A tank where the crude sugar is dissolved; also, one in which the solution is defecated.
blow well. An artesian well. *Dial. Eng.*
Blowz'a-lin'da Var. of BLOUZALINDA.
blowz'ing, *a.* Becoming blowzy.
B. L. R. *Abbr. Ordnance.* Breech-loading rifle; breech-loading rifled (gun).
bls. *Abbr.* Bales; barrels.
blu. † BLUE; obs. pret. of BLOW.
blub, *a.* Swollen; puffed.
blub'berd. Blubbered. *Ref. Sp.*
blub'ber-er, *n.* One who blubbers.
blubber grass. A kind of chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*).
blubber lip, blub'ber-lipped'. Var. of BLOBBER LIP, -LIPPED.
blub'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Blubber.
blubber spade. A spadelike knife for stripping blubber from whales.
bluber. † BLUBBER.
blud. † BLOOD.
blude (blüd). Scot. var. of BLOOD.
bludg'eoned (blŭj'ŭnd), *a.* Beaten with a bludgeon; also, armed with a bludgeon.
bludg'eon-er, bludg'eon-eer', *n.* One who has or uses a bludgeon.
bludy. † BLOODY.
blue. *Obs.* pret. of BLOW.
blue Andalusian fowl. The Andalusian fowl.
blue angel fish. See ANGEL FISH b.
blue asbestos. Crocidolite.
blueback herring. **a** The lake herring (*Argyrosomus artedi*) **b** The glut herring.
blueback mullet. The white mullet (*Mugil curema*).
blue bass. The black sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*).
blue bear. = GLACIER BEAR.

instead of ten nutlets. *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum* is the dwarf, *V. vacillans*, the low, and *V. corymbosum*, the tall, blueberry. See HUCKLEBERRY.
2. The blue cohosh.
3. **a** The edible berry of the Australian tree *Myoporum serratum*; — called locally *native currant* and *palberry*; also, the tree itself, known as *native myrtle*, *native juniper*, and *cockatoo bush*. **b** The fruit of plants of the genus *Elæocarpus* (the *blueberry tree* or *blueberry ash*), and of species of *Dianella*. *Australia.*

blueberry ash. Any of several Australian elæocarpaceous trees of the genus *Elæocarpus*, as *E. obovatus*. They yield a valuable strong white wood. The fruit is an edible berrylike drupe.

blue′bird′ (blōō′bûrd′), *n.* A small song bird (*Sialia sialis*), very common in the eastern United States, and, in the north, one of the earliest to arrive in spring. The male is bright blue above, with the breast reddish. Related species are found in the western States. In India the name is applied to a bird of the genus *Irenia* (see FAIRY BLUEBIRD), and in the Southern Ocean to the sooty albatross.

$\frac{1}{4}$
Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*).

blue′-black′, *a.* Of, or having, a very dark blue color, almost black. — **blue′-black′ness**, *n.*

blue black. A pigment of a blue-black color, esp. one made by charring vine shoots.

blue blood. The blood of noble or aristocratic families; hence, a member of an old aristocratic family. The phrase originated in Spain, where light-complexioned persons, whose veins have a blue appearance, claimed pure descent from the old Spanish stock, without Moorish or Jewish admixture. See also BLOOD, *n.*, 7.

blue′bon′net (blōō′bŏn′ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.*, *or* **blue bonnet**. **1**. A broad, flat Scottish cap of blue wool, or one wearing such a cap; a Scotchman.
2. The European blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).
3. *Bot.* = BLUEBOTTLE, 1.

blue′book′ (-bŏŏk′), *n.*, *or* **blue book**. **1**. A parliamentary publication, so called from its blue paper covers. *Eng.*
2. The United States official "Biennial Register."
3. A register or directory of persons of social prominence. *Colloq., U. S.*

blue′bot′tle (-bŏt′'l), *n.* **1**. A European asteraceous plant (*Centaurea cyanus*) having attractive flower heads with blue, pink, or white bottle-shaped rays. It is common in grain fields, and is often cultivated in the United States. Called also *bachelor's-button*, *cornflower*, *bluebonnet*, etc.
2. Any of several species of true flies, larger than the house flies, having the abdomen or the whole body steel-blue in color, and making a loud buzzing noise in their flight; esp., the blowfly (*Calliphora erythrocephala*), having the abdomen dark steel-blue and the thorax hairy, and the more iridescent *Lucilia cæsar*, both often found in houses.

blue′bush′ (-bŏŏsh′), *n.* **a** A Mexican rhamnaceous shrub (*Ceanothus azureus*) bearing a profusion of blue flowers. **b** In Australia, any of various plants: (1) A kind of saltbush (*Kochia pyramidata*). (2) A species of *Acacia* or wattle (*A. brachybotrya*). (3) Any one of several other shrubs.

blue′cap′ (-kăp′), *n.* **1**. **a** A salmon one year old. *Local, Eng.* **b** The blue titmouse.
2. A Scot; a bluebonnet.

blue cat, blue catfish. A catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*) of the Mississippi valley, which reaches a weight of one hundred pounds or more. It is an important food fish.

blue′coat′ (blōō′kōt′), *n.* One dressed in blue, as a soldier, a sailor, or a policeman. — **blue′-coat′ed**, *a.*

blue cod. **a** The buffalo cod. **b** A common marine acanthopterygian fish (*Percis colias*) of New Zealand.

blue cohosh. A berberidaceous herb of the eastern United States and Japan (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), having triternate leaves and small greenish yellow or purplish flowers which are succeeded by large blue berrylike fruits. The thick knotty rootstock is used medicinally as a sedative, antispasmodic, and oxytocic. Called also *papoose root*, *squaw root*, *blueberry root*, etc.

blue crab. The common edible crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The *soft-shelled* crabs of the markets are also of this species, being individuals which have recently shed their shells.

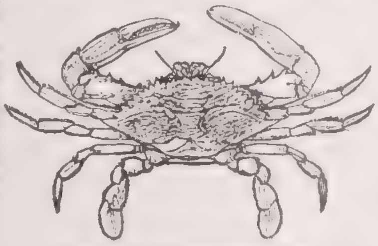
Blue Crab (*Callinectes sapidus*). ($\frac{1}{4}$)

blue creeper. An Australian polygalaceous plant (*Bredemeyera volubilis*) having handsome blue flowers.

blue′-curls′, *n.*, *or*, *oftener*, **blue curls**. **a** Any plant of the genus *Trichostema*, of the mint family, esp. *T. dichotomum* of the eastern United States, and *T. lanceolatum* of California. They are herbs with very irregular blue flowers, and are called also *bastard pennyroyal*. **b** The self-heal.

blue daisy. **a** An Australian asteraceous plant (*Felicia amellodes*), cultivated in greenhouses for its blue-rayed flowers, resembling those of the marguerite. **b** The Michaelmas daisy. *Eng.* **c** The chicory.

blue dawn flower. The blue flower of the commonly cultivated *Ipomœa learii*; also, the plant. See IPOMŒA.

blue devil. **1**. A baleful demon.
2. *pl.* Apparitions supposed to be seen by persons suffering with delirium tremens; hence, very low spirits. "Can Gumbo shut the hall door upon *blue devils*, or lay them all in a red sea of claret?" *Thackeray.* — **blue′-dev′il-age, blue′-dev′il-ism**, *n.*
3. **a** A common blue-rayed aster (*Aster lowrieanus*) of the eastern United States. **b** *pl.* = BLUEWEED **a**.

blue dogwood. The *Cornus alternifolia*, of the eastern United States and Canada, a shrub or small tree with greenish bark and small white flowers which are succeeded by blue fruit.

blue duck. A species of duck (*Hymenolæmus malacorhynchus*), largely lead-blue in color, of the mountain streams of New Zealand.

blue′-eye′ (blōō′ī′), *n.* **1**. An Australian honey eater (*Entomyza cyanotis*).
2. The germander speedwell.

blue′-eyed′, *a.* Having blue eyes.
blue-eyed babies, bluets. — **b. grass**, any iridaceous plant of the genus *Sisyrinchium*, having grasslike foliage and delicate blue flowers. — **b. Mary**. **a** A European navelwort (*Omphalodes verna*), with small blue flowers. **b** The plant innocence (*Collinsia verna*). **c** Blue-eyed grass. **d** The common spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginica*).

blue fescue. A grass (*Festuca glauca*) closely related to the sheep's fescue (*F. ovina*) but with silvery blue foliage.

blue′fin′ (blōō′fĭn′), *n.* **a** The whitefish (*Argyrosomus nigripinnis*) of Lake Michigan; sometimes, any of certain other whitefishes. **b** The bluegill.

blue fire. A composition that burns with a bright blue light, used in pyrotechny, marine signaling, etc. One formula is: chlorate of potash, 54.5 parts; charcoal, 18.1 parts; ammoniacal copper sulphate, 27.4 parts.

blue′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **1**. A very active and voracious fish (*Cheilodipterus saltatrix*), allied to the Carangidæ, but usually regarded as constituting a separate family, Cheilodipteridæ. It is distributed in many seas, and is an important food fish on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is commonly from three to five pounds in weight, though sometimes much larger, and is very destructive to other fishes, esp. the menhaden. The young are called *snappers*.

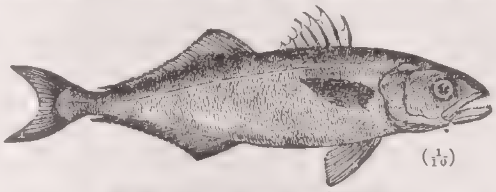
($\frac{1}{15}$)
Bluefish (*Cheilodipterus saltatrix*).

2. Any of various other fishes; as: **a** A Californian weakfish (*Cynoscion parvipinnis*). **b** The blue parrot fish (*Scarus cæruleus*). **c** In Australia, *Girella cyanea* of the family Kyphosidæ. **d** The greenfish (*Girella nigricans*). *California.* **e** The pudding wife (*Halichæres radiatus*). *Bermuda.* **f** The saury (*Scombresox saurus*). **g** Locally, any of various other fishes, as the cunner, sea bass, squeteague, etc.

blue flag. The common iris of the eastern United States (*Iris versicolor*). Occasionally, any blue-flowered species of *Iris*.

blue fox. The Arctic fox, esp. the variety of the Aleutian Islands, whose fur is more tinged with bluish gray than that of individuals from the mainland.

blue gentian. **a** A fringed gentian. **b** Soapwort gentian.

blue′gill′ (blōō′gĭl′). A sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*) of the Mississippi valley. It reaches nearly a pound in weight, and is an excellent food fish.

blue goose. A North American wild goose (*Chen cærulescens*) having a grayish plumage resembling that of the young snow goose, found chiefly during its migrations in the Mississippi valley.

blue grape. A native grape (*Vitis bicolor*) of the eastern United States, with bluish glaucous stems, 3-lobed leaves, and bluish black sour berries.

blue grass. Any of several grasses of the genus *Poa*, having bluish green culms, esp. *P. compressa* and *P. pratensis*. See KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS.
Blue-Grass State, the State of Kentucky; — so called from the famous blue-grass region, where fine horses are bred.

blue′-green′ al′gæ (ăl′jē). *Bot.* A group of unicellular algæ constituting the class Schizophyceæ, and so called on account of their color. See SCHIZOPHYCEÆ.

Blue Grotto. A beautiful cavern, about 175 feet long and 40 feet high, on the north side of Capri, Italy, celebrated for the dazzling blue light within. Objects seen in the water are silvery. It is entered from the sea by a narrow passage about three feet high.

blue gum. **a** Any of several Australian myrtaceous trees, of the genus *Eucalyptus*; specif., *E. globulus*, now cultivated in tropical and warm temperate regions for its timber. See EUCALYPTUS. — **b** *Med.* A discoloration of the gums, in the form of a blue line, indicative of lead poisoning; — called also **blue gums**.

$\frac{1}{9}$
Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*).

blue heat. A temperature (about 550°–600° Fahr.) at which iron or steel becomes bluish. See TEMPER, *v. t.*

blue′-hot′ (blōō′hŏt′), *a.* Having the temperature of a blue heat.

Blue Hen State. The State of Delaware: — a popular sobriquet. It is said, though the story lacks proof, to have taken its origin from the insistence of a Delaware Revolutionary captain, named Caldwell, that no cock could be truly game unless the mother was a blue hen, whence Blue Hen's Chickens came to be a nickname for the people of Delaware.

blue indigo. A wild indigo (*Baptisia australis*) of the eastern United States, having racemes of showy blue flowers.

blue′jack′ (blōō′jăk′), *n.*, *or* **blue jack**. **1**. Blue vitriol; sulphate of copper.
2. An inferior oak (*Quercus brevifolia*) of the southern United States, having entire cuneate leaves and numerous small acorns.

blue′jack′et (jăk′ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* An enlisted man in the navy; — often as disting. from a *marine*.

Bluejacket.

blue jay. The common jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) of the eastern United States. It has a handsome crest, and the plumage of the upper parts is chiefly bright blue. In the western United States other jays, largely blue in color, belonging to the same genus, and to *Aphelocoma*, in which there is no crest, are also called *blue jays*.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*). ($\frac{1}{8}$)

blue john. A beautiful fibrous or columnar variety of fluor spar found in Derbyshire, England, used for making vases and other ornamental articles.

blue′joint′ (-joint′), *n.* Either of two tall American hay and fodder grasses (*Agropyron glaucum* and *Calamagrostis canadensis*) having bluish green or glaucous culms.

blue laws. Certain laws of extreme rigor alleged by Rev. Samuel A. Peters, in his "General History of Connecticut," to have been enacted in the early days of the New Haven colony; hence, any puritanical laws. Formerly these laws were supposed to have been mostly maliciously invented by Peters, but nearly all of them have now been found in the New Haven statutes or in the works of one Neal, an earlier writer than Peters. See W. F. Prince's "An Examination of Peters's Blue Laws."

blue lead (lĕd). *Mining.* An ancient channel deposit of gold-bearing cemented gravel. *California.*

blue lettuce. Any species of *Lactuca* having blue-rayed flower heads, as *L. floridana*. See LACTUCA.

Blue Lights. A nickname given to the American Federalists by their political opponents during the war of 1812. The Federalists were accused of making signals traitorously with blue lights to the British vessels.

blue lodge. *Freemasonry.* A lodge in which the first three degrees are conferred; — so called because of the color of the decorations of these degrees.

blue mantle. The dress, and hence [*cap.*] the title, of one of the four pursuivants of the Herald's College, England. See PURSUIVANT, 1.

blue mass. *Pharm.* A preparation of mercury from which is formed the blue pill.

blue metal. **1**. *Copper Metal.* See METAL, *n.*
2. Broken bluestone or basalt, for macadam. *Australia.*

blue mold *or* **mould**. A common mold fungus (*Penicillium glaucum*), producing blue patches on bread, cheese, etc.; also, any of several other mold fungi of this genus.

blue myrtle. **a** A handsome blue-flowered rhamnaceous shrub or small tree (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*) native of western California. Also called *blue blossom* and *California lilac*. **b** The common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*).

Blue′nose′ (blōō′nōz′), *n.* A Nova Scotian; also, a Nova Scotian ship (called also **Blue′nos′er** [-nōz′ẽr]), a Nova Scotian potato, etc.

blue oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus oblongifolia*) of the southwestern United States, with dull-green, entire leaves. **b** The bur oak *Q. macrocarpa*. **c** The oak *Q. douglasii*, of the western United States.

blue oil. A mixture of heavy oils and paraffin, obtained in the distillation of ozocerite.

blue palm. **a** A dwarf fan palm of the southern United States (*Sabal adansonii*) with a subterranean stem and glaucous leaves, the petioles spineless. **b** A palm of Lower California (*Erythea armata*) with very glaucous fan-shaped leaves, the segments clothed with white filaments.

blue palmetto. A dwarf fan palm of the southern United States (*Rhapidophyllum hystrix*). It has a creeping stem clothed with the fibrous leaf sheaths and occasional spines; the leaves are long-stalked and somewhat glaucous.

blue paper. Paper made sensitive to light, for use in making blue prints. See CYANOTYPE.

blue pea. A fabaceous vine (*Clitoria ternatea*) widely distributed through the tropics. It has pinnate leaves and bright blue flowers with a yellow center.

blue′-pen′cil, *v. t.* To edit, or excise from, with a blue pencil; — said of printer's copy; as, the editor *blue-penciled* the manuscript. Hence, **blue′-pen′cil**, *a.*

blue perch. **a** The cunner. *Local, U. S.* **b** The striped surf fish (*Tæniotoca lateralis*) of the Pacific coast.

blue peter. **a** *Naut.* A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, etc. It is a corruption of *blue repeater*, one of the British signal flags. **b** *Whist.* The conventional trump signal.

blue pigeon. **1**. An Australian cuckoo shrike (*Graucalus melanops*).
2. A sounding lead. *Sailor's Slang.*

blue pill. *Med.* **a** A pill of prepared mercury, used as an aperient, etc. **b** Blue mass.

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blueberry cornel. The silky cornel (*Cornus amonum*), bearing globose blueberrylike fruits.
blueberry root. Blue cohosh.
blueberry tree. Blueberry ash.
blue′bill′, *n.* = SCAUP DUCK.
blue billy. The residue left on roasting copper pyrites.
blue bindweed. The bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), which bears violet-blue flowers.
blue birch. The river birch (*Betula nigra*). [*Dial. Eng.*
blue′blaw′, *n.* The bluebottle.
blue blazer. A drink made of Scotch whisky, etc., which, after being set on fire, is mixed by pouring back and forth from one vessel to another.
blue blind. Color blind to blue.
blue blossom. = BLUE MYRTLE **a**.
blue boneset. The mistflower (*Eupatorium cœlestinum*).
blue brant. = BLUE GOOSE.
blue bream. = BLUEGILL.
blue′breast′ (-brĕst′), *n.* The European bluethroat.
blue buck. = BLAUBOK.
blue bull. The nilgai.
blue butter. Mercurial ointment. *Colloq.* [bious.
blue′but′tons, *n.* The field scabious.
blue camomile. The Michaelmas daisy. [WEED **a**.
blue cat's clover. = BLUEWEED **a**.
Bluecoat boys, Bluecoat School. See CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.
blue copperas. Blue vitriol.
blue coral. See HELIOPORA.
blue cordon. = CORDON BLEU.
blue crane. Great blue heron.
blue′cup′, *n.* = BLUEBLAW.
blue dahlia. Anything rare or anomalous; — so called from the fact that blue does not enter into the color combinations possible to the dahlia flower. *Colloq.*
blue dandelion. Chicory.
blue darter. Rainbow darter.
blue disease. = CYANOSIS.
blue earth. = KIMBERLITE.
blue eddoes. The tania *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*.
blue′-eyd′. Blue-eyed. *Ref. Sp.*
blue eye. = BLACK EYE, 2.
blue fig. = BRISBANE QUANDONG.
blue flame. See FLAME.
blue funk. A state of great depression or fear. *Slang.*
blue galls. See GALL, an excrescence.
blue gas. Gas burning with a blue flame, as water gas before being carbureted.
blue ginseng. The blue cohosh.
blue glede. The European harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).
blue′gown′, *n.* See BEADSMAN, 4.
blue grama. See GRAMA GRASS.
blue gray *or* **grey**. **a** A cross between shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. **b** A cross between a shorthorn and a Galloway.
blue groper. See GROPER.
blue ground. = KIMBERLITE.
blue grouse. The dusky grouse.
blue hawk. Any of several hawks; as the European harrier, the peregrine, or the American goshawk.
blue′hearts′, *n.* An American blue-flowered scrophulariaceous herb (*Buchnera americana*).
blue heron. See HERON.
blue huckleberry. The tangleberry.
blue′ing. Var. of BLUING.
blue iron earth. Earthy vivianite. [of BLUISH, BLUISM, etc.
blue′ish, blue′ism, etc. Vars.
blue jaundice. = CYANOPATHY.
blue jessamine *or* **jasmine**. The blue-flowered *Clematis crispa*, of the southern United States.
blue kite. The European harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).
blue lac. Litmus.
blue′leg′, *n.* A bluestocking.
blue lice. The true lice of the group Anoplura, which infest cattle, in distinction from the biting lice, or Mallophaga.
blue light. = BLUE FIRE.
blue line. *Med.* Blue gum.
blue locust. *Bot.* The common locust.
blue′ly, *adv.* of BLUE.
blue malachite. = AZURITE.
blue′man. † BLOMAN.
blue marguerite. = BLUE DAISY **a**. [fore Lent.
Blue Monday. The Monday before Lent.
Blue Mountain tea. The sweet goldenrod (*Solidago odora*) of the eastern United States, from the dried leaves of which a medicinal tea is sometimes made.
blue′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blue note. *Stock Exchange.* A note given for a call loan; — so called because often made out on blue paper. *Colloq.* [ment.
blue ointment. Mercurial ointment.
blue parrot fish. A large parrot fish (*Scarus cæruleus*) common in the West Indies.
blue pearmain. A rather large, round variety of red winter apple with bluish streaks.
blue pike. The young of the wall-eyed pike. *Local, U. S.*

blue plum. An Australian oleaceous tree (*Notelæa quadristaminea*) having an edible plumlike fruit. See NOTELÆA.
blue point. An oyster from a bed near Blue Point, Long Island, much used for eating raw; hence, any similar oyster.
blue print. Often **blue′print′** (blōō′prĭnt′; 243), *n.* A blue photograph. See CYANOTYPE.
blue ribbon. **a** The ribbon worn by members of the order of the Garter. Hence, a member of that order. **b** Anything the attainment of which is an object of great ambition; a distinction; a prize. Usually where several prizes are given, as at a horse or dog show, the blue ribbon denotes the first class or highest honor. "These [scholarships] were the *blue ribbon* of the college." *Farrar.* **c** The distinctive badge of certain temperance or total abstinence organizations, as of the *Blue Ribbon* Army.
blue ruin. *Eng. Slang.* **a** Utter ruin. **b** Gin.
blue saltbush. An Australian chenopodiaceous plant (*Chenopodium auricomum*) with bluish gray foliage, valuable as a forage plant in arid regions.
blue shark. A voracious and very active pelagic shark (*Prionace glaucus*) widely distributed in warm and temperate seas. It becomes twenty to twenty-five feet long, and is one of the commonest man-eating sharks.
blue spiræa *or* **spirea**. A verbenaceous shrub (*Caryopteris mastacanthus*) often cultivated in gardens for its spiræalike clusters of blue flowers, produced in autumn.
blue spruce. **a** The spruce *Picea parryana*, of the Rocky Mountain region. **b** = BLACK SPRUCE.
blue′stem′ (blōō′stĕm′), *n.* **a** A tall coarse grass (*Andropogon furcatus*), of the eastern United States, having glaucous culms. It is useful for hay. **b** A similar grass (*Agropyron glaucum*) of the western United States; — called also *blue joint.* **c** Blueweed. *U. S.*
blue′stock′ing (-stŏk′ĭng), *n.* **1**. A literary woman; a female pedant. *Colloq.*
☞ As explained in Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson," this term is derived from the name *bluestocking clubs* given in his time to the conversazioni held by ladies with literary lions, because Mr. Stillingfleet, a popular conversationalist, who attended them, always wore blue stockings.
2. The American avocet.
blue′stock′ing, *a.* **1**. Wearing the ordinary blue worsted stockings; — orig. used when knee breeches were commonly worn, and black silk stockings were a part of the customary full dress; hence, in ordinary instead of full dress.
That *Bluestocking* Parliament, Barebone Parliament, a company of fellows called together by Cromwell, the army and council thereof picked out for the purpose. *Sir J. Bramston.*
2. Having or affecting learning or literary tastes; — said of women. See BLUESTOCKING, *n.*, 1.
blue′stock′ing-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The character or manner of a bluestocking; female pedantry.
blue′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* **1**. Blue vitriol.
2. A building or paving stone of bluish gray color; specif., a sandstone quarried in New York State, near the Hudson River.
blue succory. A South European cichoriaceous plant (*Catananche cærulea*) cultivated for its long-peduncled heads of flowers with flat blue rays.
blu′et (blōō′ĕt; -ĭt; 243), *n.* [F. *bluet, bleuet*, dim. of *bleu* blue. See BLUE, *a.*] **1**. A kind of bluish woolen cloth.
2. **a** The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*). *Eng.* **b** The tree huckleberry (*Batodendron arboreum*). *U. S.* **c** (More often in *pl.*) A delicate rubiaceous plant of the United States (*Houstonia cærulea*) with 4-parted bluish flowers and tufted stems. See HOUSTONIA. Also called *innocence*, *quaker-ladies*, etc.

Bluets (*Houstonia cærulea*).

blue′throat′ (-thrōt′), *n.* A singing bird of northern Europe and Asia (*Cyanecula suecica*), related to the European redstart; — called also **blue′-throat′ed rob′in** and **blue′-throat′ed war′bler**.
blue′tongue′ (-tŭng′), *n. Veter.* A form of South African horse sickness in which the lesions are most marked about the head. It is infectious, characterized by dilatation of the blood vessels and excessive œdema, and usually fatal. Called also *thickhead.*
blue vervain. A tall verbenaceous weed (*Verbena hastata*) of the eastern United States, having hastate leaves and slender spikes of blue flowers.
blue vitriol. Sulphate of copper, $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, a blue crystallized salt, used in electric batteries, calico printing, manufacture of copper pigments, etc.; — called also *bluestone.* It is prepared by roasting copper sulphide ores.
blue water lily. **a** The blue Egyptian lotus (*Castalia cærulea*). See EGYPTIAN LOTUS. **b** A blue-flowered variety of *Castalia zanzibariensis*, common in cultivation.
blue′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **a** A coarse, prickly boraginaceous weed (*Echium vulgare*) of Europe, naturalized in the United States. It has handsome blue flowers in scorpioid spikes. Called also *blue thistle*, and *viper's bugloss*, etc. **b** Chicory.
blue whale. A rorqual (*Balænoptera sibbaldii*) of the North Atlantic. It is one of the largest species of whales, sometimes exceeding 80 feet in length.
blue′wing′ (blōō′wĭng′; 243), *n.* **a** The blue-winged teal. See TEAL. **b** The shoveler duck.
blue′-winged′ (-wĭngd′), *a.* Having blue wings; as: **blue-winged goose**. = BLUE GOOSE. — **b. shoveler**, the shoveler duck. — **b. teal**. See TEAL.
blue′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* A rhamnaceous chaparral shrub (*Condalia obovata*) of western Texas and northern Mexico.
blue wren. An Australian singing bird (*Malurus cyaneus*). The male in summer is largely bright blue and black.
blue′y (blōō′ĭ; 243), *a.* Bluish. *Southey.*
blue′y, *n.; pl.* BLUEYS (-ĭz). [From BLUE, *a.*] *Australasia.* **1**. A bushman's blanket, shirt, or blouse; — from its color. **2**. A bushman's bundle or luggage; a swag; swag; — so called because a blanket is sometimes used as the covering.

bluff (blŭf), *a.* [Cf. OD. *blaf* flat, broad, *blaffaert* one with a broad face, also, a boaster; or G. *verblüffen* to confuse, LG. *bluffen* to frighten; of unknown origin.] **1**. Having a broad, flattened front; as, the *bluff* bows of a ship. "*Bluff* visages." *Irving.*
2. Rising steeply with a flat or rounded front. "A *bluff* or bold shore." *Falconer.*
Its banks, if not really steep, had a *bluff* and precipitous aspect. *Judd.*
3. Surly; churlish; gruff; blunt.
4. Abrupt; roughly frank; unceremonious; blunt; brusque; — generally with an element of heartiness or open-minded good nature; as, a *bluff* answer; a *bluff* manner of talking; a *bluff* sea captain. "*Bluff* King Hal." *Scott.*
There is indeed a *bluff* pertinacity which is a proper defense in a moment of surprise. *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — Short, abrupt, unceremonious, uncivil, impolite, rude, surly. — BLUFF, BLUNT, BRUSQUE, CURT, CRUSTY agree in the idea of abruptness in speech or manner (see CONCISE). BLUFF, the only term of the group used in a good sense, connotes heartiness, good nature, unconventionality; as, a *bluff* countenance, *bluff* honesty, the *bluffness* of a soldier or sailor. BLUNT (see BLUNT) implies lack of consideration for others' feelings, and some disregard for the amenities of life; as, a *blunt* reply, *blunt* manners. *Bluntness* is often wrongly used as synonymous with *frankness* (see FRANK), as if one could not be frank without being discourteous. BRUSQUE suggests a certain (real or apparent) tartness of temper and ungraciousness of speech; as, a *brusque* refusal. CURT denotes excessive brevity or rude conciseness; as, a *curt* answer, nod. CRUSTY (see SULLEN) adds to *curt* the implication of greater crabbedness or harshness, sometimes, however, belying real kindness of heart; as, a *crusty* old bachelor.
The old gentleman was burly and *bluff*, very kind and generous, but passionate. *H. C. Robinson.*
I have authentic intelligence of his being a critical character in all its forms, acute, sour, and *blunt*. *Cowper.*
He did the external John Bull to perfection, even threw in a bit of *brusquerie*, a possibility of rudeness. *T. E. Brown.*
"Why?" said Lydgate, who was very much given to use that inconvenient word in a *curt* tone. *G. Eliot.*
He was a *crusty* old fellow, as close as a vise. *Hawthorne.*
Bluff King Hal *or* **Harry**, a common sobriquet of Henry VIII. (1509-47) of England.
bluff, *n.* A high, steep bank, as by a river or the sea, or beside a ravine or plain; a cliff with a broad face.
Beach, *bluff*, and wave, adieu. *Whittier.*
bluff, *v. t.;* BLUFFED (blŭft); BLUFF′ING. [Of unknown origin.] **1**. To blindfold; hoodwink. *Bailey.*
2. [Possibly a different word; cf. D. *bluffen* to boast.] *Poker.* To deter (opponents) from taking the risk of betting on their hands of cards by a show of assurance in the strength of one's own hand, esp. when it is weak, manifested by a large bet or by one's manner.
3. To deceive by manner, speech, or expression, so as to accomplish some hidden purpose or ward off some danger; to frighten or deter from accomplishing a purpose by making a show of confidence in one's strength or resources; as, he *bluffed* me off.
bluff, *v. i.* To bluff one's opponents, by a fictitious show of strength, as in poker.
bluff, *n.* **1**. A blinker or blinder, as for a horse.
2. Act of bluffing or deception; esp., deception produced by manner, speech, or expression; often, a pretense of assurance covering real uncertainty or weakness; as, his talk was all *bluff*.
Under such circumstances the only available resource was a game of *bluff*. *John Fiske.*
3. A game at cards resembling draw poker.
bluff′-bowed′ (-boud′), *a. Naut.* Having broad and flat bows; — the opposite of *sharp* or *lean*.
blu′ing, *or* **blue′ing** (blōō′ĭng; 243), *n.* **1**. Act of rendering blue; as, the *bluing* of steel.
2. Something to give a bluish tint, as a preparation of indigo or various other substances used in laundering to counteract the yellowish tinge of white linen or cotton.
blu′ish, *a.* Somewhat blue. "*Bluish* mists." *Dryden.* — **blu′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **blu′ish-ness**, *n.*
blun′der (blŭn′dẽr), *v. i.;* BLUN′DERED (-dẽrd); BLUN′DERING. [ME. *blunderen, blondren*, to stir, confuse, blunder; perh. allied to *blend* to mix, to confound by mixture, or cf. Icel. *blunda* to doze, blink.] **1**. To move in an awkward, clumsy manner; to flounder and stumble.
I was never distinguished for address, and have often even *blundered* in making my bow. *Goldsmith.*
Yet knows not how to find the uncertain place,
And *blunders* on, and staggers every pace. *Dryden.*
2. To act blindly; to make a serious error or commit a fault through ignorance, stupidity, overconfidence, or mental confusion.
We *blondren* ever and pouren [pore] in the fyr. *Chaucer.*
For want of experience we may *blunder*, but not sin. *J. Martineau.*
to blunder on *or* **upon**. **a** To continue blundering. **b** To find or reach (something desirable) as if by an accident involving more or less stupidity.
blun′der, *v. t.* **1**. To mix; to mingle confusedly; to roil; muddle; also, to derange.
He *blunders* and confounds all these together. *Stillingfleet.*
2. To cause to blunder.
"One 's the old cripple that brought us all here and *blundered* us down to this." *Stevenson.*
3. To utter awkwardly, stupidly, or blunderingly; — usually with *out;* as, he *blundered* out an apology.
4. To do or treat blunderingly: to mismanage; bungle.
They must have *blundered* that siege terribly. *Wellington.*
blun′der, *n.* **1**. Confusion; disturbance. *Obs.*
2. A gross error or mistake, resulting from mental confusion or blindness, carelessness, stupidity, or ignorance.
Syn. — See ERROR.

blun′der-buss (blŭn′dẽr-bŭs), *n.* [Either fr. *blunder* + D. *bus* tube, box, akin to G. *büchse* box, gun, E. *box;* or corrupt. fr. D. *donderbus* (lit.) thunder box, gun, musket.]

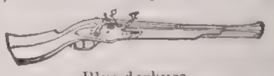
Blunderbuss.

1. An obsolete short gun or firearm, with a large bore and usually a bell muzzle, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution at close quarters, without exact aim.
2. A stupid, blundering fellow. *Halliwell.*
blun′der-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* [*blunder* + *head.*] A stupid, blundering fellow. — **blun′der-head′ed**, *a.* — **blun′der-head′ed-ness**, *n.*
blun′der-ing, *p. a.* Characterized by blunders; given to making blunders. — **blun′der-ing-ly**, *adv.*
blunge (blŭnj), *v. t.;* BLUNGED (blŭnjd); BLUNG′ING (blŭn′jĭng). [Cf. *plunge* and *blend.*] To amalgamate and blend; to beat up or mix in water, as clay.
blung′er (blŭn′jẽr), *n.* A wooden blade with a cross handle, used for mixing the clay in potteries; a plunger; also, a pug mill, or a vat with mechanical stirrers.
blunt (blŭnt), *a.* [ME. *blunt* not sharp, stupid; of uncertain origin.] **1**. Insensitive; obtuse in feeling or spiritual perception.
Undevotion through which a man is so *blunt*, . . . and hath such a languor in soul. *Chaucer.*
I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions. *Pope.*
2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment; stupid; — opposed to *acute*. "His wits are not so *blunt*." *Shak.*
3. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp or keen.
The murderous knife was dull and *blunt*. *Shak.*
4. Barren or unfruitful, as soil. *Obs.*
5. Abrupt in address; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners or speech; plain; unceremonious; bluff. "Hiding his bitter jests in *blunt* behavior." "A plain, *blunt* man." *Shak.*
Syn. — BLUNT, DULL, OBTUSE, STUPID come into comparison primarily as associated with sensibility or perception. BLUNT so used (for its application to speech, see BLUFF) implies a certain (sometimes temporary) callousness or lack of nice perception; as, *blunt* sensibilities; "And Enid could not say one tender word, she felt so *blunt* and stupid at the heart" (*Tennyson*); "She [Emilia] . . . is *blunt* in perception and feeling, and quite destitute of imagination" (*A. C. Bradley*). DULL implies a heavy and sluggish habit of mind, or a lack of vividness and intensity; OBTUSE, lack of sensitiveness, and even a certain impenetrability to emotions or ideas; as, a *dull* pupil, a *dull* book, a *dull* color, a *dull* ache or pain; an *obtuse* audience, his understanding was *obtuse;* "*obtuseness* of moral sense" (*Lowell*); "the obstinate *obtuseness* of our country in regard to one . . . of the fine arts" (*De Quincey*). STUPID denotes excessive dullness, when the faculties are, as it were, benumbed; as, "*stupid* with age" (*Shak.*); *stupid* as an owl; a *stupid* blunder. *Blunt*, *dull*, and *obtuse* also come into comparison as applied to tools, instruments, etc. *Blunt* and *dull* (opposed to *sharp, keen*, with reference to either point or edge) are sometimes interchanged. In present usage, however, BLUNT appears to be more commonly used of instruments or tools so made that a cross section near the edge subtends a relatively large angle; DULL, of a tool or instrument whose edge or point has lost its keenness or sharpness by use; thus, an ax, even when sharp, is a *blunt* instrument as compared with a razor; a crowbar is *blunter* than a chisel, though neither may be *dull* (cf., to strike a blow with the *blunt* — not *dull* — side of an ax or sword, as opposed to its flat or edge); a *dull* pencil is made so by use, but one may purposely put a *blunt* (not a *dull*) point on a pencil in sharpening it; the *blunt* nose of the beaver. OBTUSE (opposed to *acute*) suggests esp. the angle of the edge or point; it applies more frequently to the parts of plants or (sometimes) animals than to instruments or tools; as, an *obtuse* leaf, cf. an *obtuse* weapon (but not, an *obtuse* ax, pencil, sword). See LIFELESS, INSIPID; cf. SHARP.
A man possessed of such warm imagination commands all nature, and arrogates possessions of which the owner has a *blunter* relish. *Goldsmith.*
Know, Eusden thirsts no more for sack or praise;
He sleeps among the *dull* of ancient days. *Pope.*
A certain something which an *obtuse* auditor might have mistaken for asperity. *Hawthorne.*
Like all poetical natures, he loved ignorant people. . . . But he could not stand *stupid* people, especially those who are made *stupid* by education. *O. Wilde.*
blunt file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
blunt, *n.* **1**. A fencer's foil. *Obs.*
2. A short needle with a strong point. See NEEDLE.
3. Money. *Cant.* *Beaconsfield.*
blunt, *v. t.;* BLUNT′ED; BLUNT′ING. **1**. To dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; to make blunt. *Shak.*
2. To repress or weaken, as any appetite, desire, or power of the mind; to impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility, of; as, to *blunt* the feelings.
3. *Fort.* To replace a salient angle of by a right line, or pan coupé; as, a *blunted* redan.
blunt, *v. i.* To become blunt.
blunt′ly, *adv.* In a blunt manner; coarsely; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility.
Sometimes after *bluntly* giving his opinions, he would quietly lay himself asleep until the end of their deliberations. *Jeffrey.*
blunt′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being blunt.
blur (blûr), *v. t.;* BLURRED (blûrd); BLUR′RING. [Perh. of same origin as *blear.*] **1**. To render obscure by making the form or outline of confused and uncertain, as by soiling; to smear; to make indistinct and confused; as, to *blur* manuscript by handling it while damp.
But time hath nothing *blurred* those lines of favor
Which then he wore. *Shak.*
Or would it be better to . . . *blur* into an indeterminate mess perception, reasoning, imagination, passion? *J. Martineau.*

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blue pimpernel. **a** Common pimpernel. **b** Mad-dog skullcap.
blue′pipe′, *n.* The lilac. *Obs.*
blue′point′er, *n.* = MAKO.
blue pole. The south pole of a magnet.
blue poplar. The tulip tree.
blue poppy. The bluebottle. *Dial. Eng.*
blu′er, *n.* One that blues.
blue racer. The black snake (*Zamenis constrictor*). [digo.
blue rattlebush. The blue in-
blue′-rib′bon-er, *n.* A member of a blue-ribbon, or temperance, society; a taker of a blue-ribbon prize.
blue′-rib′bon-ism, *n.* The advocacy or doctrine of total abstinence. — **blue′-rib′bon-ist**, *n.*
blue rock. **a** The rock dove. **b** A target similar to a clay pigeon, but made of a composition of coal tar. [*Eng.*
blue rocket. The monkshood.
blue rock pigeon. The rock dove.
blues (blōōz), *n., sing. & pl.* See BLUE, *n.*, 7.
blue′-sail′ors, *n.* Chicory.
blue-shade alizarin. See ALIZARIN, 2 **a**. [seal.
blue′sides′, *n.* A young harp
blue spar. = LAZULITE. [*n.*, 3.
blue squadron. See ADMIRAL,
blue′-star′ry, *n.* The European columbine *Aquilegia vulgaris*.
blue′stock′ing-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
Bluestring, **Robin**. See ROBIN BLUESTRING.
blue stuff. = KIMBERLITE.
blue sunfish. The bluegill.
blue tangle, *or* **blue tangles**. = TANGLEBERRY.
blue tarweed. A Californian menthaceous blue-flowered plant (*Trichostema lanceolatum*).
blue thistle. **a** = BLUEWEED. **b** In Australia, the prickly poppy.
blue timber. A diseased condition of various woods, as pine, hemlock, and spruce, marked by a blue discoloration caused by the mycelium of a fungus.
blue′tops′, *n.* Knapweed.
blue turbot. A West Indian trigger fish (*Balistes vetula*).
blue verdigris. See VERDIGRIS.
blue verditer. See VERDITER.
blue water. The open sea.
blue′-wat′tled crow. A starlinglike passerine bird (*Callæas wilsoni*) of the North Island of New Zealand.
blue wavey. = BLUE GOOSE.
blue wildebeest. See GNU.
bluf. Bluff. *Ref. Sp.*
bluff′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
bluff′er, *n.* One who bluffs.
bluff formation. *Geol.* = LOESS.
bluff′-head′ed, *a.* Bluff-bowed.
bluff′ly, *adv.* of BLUFF.
bluff′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bluff′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Having bluffs, or bold, steep banks. **2**. Inclined to be bluff; brusque.
bluft (blŭft), *v. t.* Corruption of BLUFF, to blind. *Dial. Eng.*
bluft. Bluffed. *Ref. Sp.*
bluft′er, *n.* A blinker or blinder; a bluff. *Dial. Eng.*
bluid (blüd). Scot. var. of BLOOD.
blu′ism (blōō′ĭz′m), *n.* = BLUESTOCKINGISM. [BLOOM.
blume. Obs. or Scot. var. of
Blu′me-a (blōō′mē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the German botanist K. L. *Blume.*] Syn. of PLACUS.
Blun′der-bore, *n.* A giant in the tale of "Jack the Giant Killer."
blun′der-bush. Obs. or dial. var. of BLUNDERBUSS.
blun′derd. Blundered. *Ref. Sp.*
blun′der-er, *n.* One who blunders.
blun′der-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
blun′der-hed′. Blunderhead. *Ref. Sp.*
blun′der-some, *a.* See -SOME.
blunk (*Scot.* blōōŋk), *v. t.* To mismanage; to bungle. *Scot.* — [*Scot.*
blunk′er, *n.*
blunk′er, *n.* A maker of blunks.
blunk′et, *a. & n.* [Cf. OF. *blanquet* whitish. Cf. BLANKET.] Gray or grayish blue; hence, a fabric of this color. *Obs.*
blunks (blŭŋks; *Scot.* blōōŋks), *n. pl.* Certain uncolored fabrics of cotton or linen or both. *Scot.*
blunt′er, *n.* One that blunts.
blunt′head′, *n.* See AMBLYCEPHALUS.
blunt′ie (*Scot.* blōōn′tĭ). Var. of BLUNTY. *Scot.*
blunt′ish, *a.* Somewhat blunt. — **blunt′ish-ness**, *n.*
blunt′-wit′ted, *a.* Dull; stupid.
blunt′y, **blunt′ie** (blŭn′tĭ), *a.* Blunt in kind or tendency. — *n.* A stupid person; a dolt.

2. To cause imperfection of vision in ; to dim ; darken.
Her eyes are *blurred* with the lightning's glare. *J. R. Drake.*
3. To sully ; to stain ; to blemish, as reputation.
Sarcasms may eclipse thine own,
But cannot *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras.*
Syn. — Spot, blot, sully, stain, disfigure.
blur (blûr), *v. i.* To become blurred or obscure ; to make blurs.
His pen goes blotting, *blurring*. *R. Browning.*
blur, *n.* **1**. That which obscures without effacing ; a stain ; a blot, as upon paper or other substance.
As for those who cleanse *blurs* with blotted fingers, they make it worse. *Fuller.*
2. A dim, confused appearance ; indistinctness of vision. "A *blur*, or indeterminate aspect." *Emerson.*
3. A moral stain or blot.
Lest she . . . will with her railing set a great *blur* on mine honesty and good name. *Udall.*
blurt (blûrt), *v. t.* ; BLURT'ED ; BLURT'ING. [Prob. imitative ; cf. *blirt*, *blare*.] **1**. To treat contemptuously. *Obs.*
2. To utter suddenly and unadvisedly ; to divulge inconsiderately ; to ejaculate ; — commonly with *out*.
Others . . . cannot hold, but *blurt* out, those words which afterward they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*
blurt, *v. i.* **1**. To breathe noisily or with an eruptive or puffing sound, esp. when asleep ; also, to make a contemptuous puffing grimace with the lips. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To ejaculate ; speak or utter impulsively.
To *blurt* upon the ears of a judicious parliament with such a . . . proem. *Milton.*
3. To burst into tears ; blirt ; bawl. *Rare.*
to blurt at, to speak contemptuously of. *Obs.* *Shak.*
blurt, *n.* **1**. Act of blurting out anything ; an abrupt impulsive utterance ; an ejaculation.
2. A sudden burst of tears ; also, a gust of rain driven by the wind. *Dial. Eng.*
blush (blŭsh), *v. i.* ; BLUSHED (blŭsht) or BLUSHT ; BLUSH'ING. [ME. *bluschen* to shine, look, turn red ; cf. AS. *blyscan* to glow, *blysa* a torch, *āblȳsian* to blush, D. *blozen*, Dan. *blusse* to blaze, blush.] **1**. To shine with broad brightness, as the sun ; also, to glance. *Obs.*
2. To become red, esp. in the cheeks or face, from some mental shock, as a sense of shame, modesty, confusion, or the like ; to flush ; to color. The redness is due to a suspension of the action of the local vasomotor nerves allowing the arteries and capillaries to dilate so that there is an increased flow of blood to the parts that redden.
To the nuptial bower
I led her *blushing* like the morn. *Milton.*
3. To grow red ; to have a red or rosy color.
The sun of heaven, methought, was loath to set,
But stayed, and made the western welkin *blush*. *Shak.*
4. To have a warm and delicate color, as a flower.
Full many a flower is born to *blush* unseen. *T. Gray.*
to blush to the earth, to fall face downwards. *Obs.*
blush, *v. t.* **1**. To suffuse with a blush ; to redden. *Obs.*
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shak.*
2. To express or make known by blushing.
I'll *blush* you thanks. *Shak.*
blush, *n.* **1**. A gleam ; a shining. *Obs.*
2. A glance; look; blink. *Obs.*, except in *at* or *in first blush*.
Tom, *in the first blush* of his hero worship, felt it a high privilege to receive orders from . . . old Brooke. *T. Hughes.*
3. A look ; appearance ; likeness. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. A suffusion of the cheeks or face with red, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty.
The rosy *blush* of love. *Trumbull.*
5. A red or reddish color ; a rosy tint.
Light's last *blushes* tinged the distant hills. *Lyttleton.*
blush, *a.* Ruddy ; of the color of a blush.
blush'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of blushes ; also, ruddy ; rosy.
While from his ardent look the turning Spring
Averts her *blushful* face. *Thomson.*
— **blush'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **blush'ful-ness**, *n.*
blush'ing, *p. a.* Showing blushes; flushing; ruddy ; roseate.
The dappled pink and *blushing* rose. *Prior.*
blush'ing, *n.* The act of one that blushes ; a certain appearance of a reddish color or flush upon the cheeks.
blush'wort' (blŭsh'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the gesneraceous genus *Trichosporum*, often cultivated for its rich orange-yellow or scarlet flowers. **b** Any pink-flowered plant of the gentianaceous genus *Erythræa*.
blus'ter (blŭs'tẽr), *v. i.* ; BLUS'TERED (-tẽrd) ; BLUS'TER-ING. [Prob. allied to *blast*.] **1**. To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind ; to be windy and boisterous, as the weather.
And ever-threatening storms
Of Chaos *blustering* round. *Milton.*
2. To talk with noisy violence ; to swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person ; to act in a noisy, tumultuous way ; to play the bully ; to storm ; to rage.
Your ministerial directors *blustered* like tragic tyrants. *Burke.*
blus'ter, *v. t.* **1**. To utter, or do, with noisy violence ; to force by blustering ; to bully.
He bloweth and *blustereth* out . . . his abominable blasphemy. *Sir T. More.*
As if therewith he meant to *bluster* all princes into a perfect obedience to his commands. *Fuller.*
2. To blow violently upon ; also, to blow into disorder.
Blustering the curls that streamed . . . from the silken band. *G. Meredith.*
blus'ter, *n.* **1**. Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm ; violent winds; boisterousness. *Milton.*
2. Noisy and violent or threatening talk ; noisy and boastful language. *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — Noise, boisterousness, tumult, turbulence, confusion, boasting, swaggering, bullying.
blus'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that blusters; a noisy swaggerer.
blus'ter-ing, *p. a.* **1**. Exhibiting noisy violence, as the wind; stormy ; tumultuous. "A *blustering* day." *Shak.*

2. Uttering noisy threats ; noisy and swaggering : boisterous. "A *blustering* fellow." *L'Estrange.*
blus'ter-ous (blŭs'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Inclined to bluster ; blustering.
BN powder. Also, **B. N. powder**. A French smokeless powder consisting of guncotton, barium and potassium nitrates, and sodium carbonate.
bo (bō), *interj.* An exclamation used to startle or frighten.
bo'a (bō'ȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* BOAS (bō'ȧz). [L., a kind of water serpent.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of large and powerful nonvenomous snakes of tropical America, typical of the family Boidæ. See BOIDÆ. **b** Popularly, any large snake which crushes its prey.
2. A long, round scarf of fur, feathers, etc., for the neck.
boa constrictor. [See BOA ; CONSTRICTOR.] **a** A large boa (*Boa constrictor*) of tropical America. Contrary to the common belief, it is not usually over ten or eleven feet long, and is exceeded in size by a number of other snakes. **b** Popularly, any large snake which crushes its prey, as the several kinds of python, or the anaconda.
Bo'a-ner'ges (bō'ȧ-nûr'jēz), *n.* [Gr. Βοανεργές, of Aramaic origin ; cf. Heb. *benai hargem*, lit., sons of thunder.] *pl.* An appellation given by Christ to James and John. See Mark iii. 17. Hence, as a *sing.* (with pl. *-ges* or *-gesses*), any declamatory and vociferous preacher or orator.
O'Connell, a *Boanerges* of passionate declamation. *Goldwin Smith.*
— **bo'a-ner'gism** (-jĭz'm), *n.* — **bo'a-ner'gy** (-jĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
boar (bōr ; 201), *n.* [ME. *bar*, *bor*, *bore*, AS. *bār* ; akin to OHG. *pēr*, MHG. *bēr*, G. *bär*, boar (but not *bär* bear), and perh. Russ. *borov*.] **a** The uncastrated male of swine. **b** The wild hog (*Sus scrofa*). See WILD BOAR. **c** The male of the guinea pig.

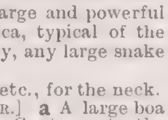
Head of Wild Boar.

board (bōrd ; 201), *n.* [ME. *bord* board, plank, and also shipboard, AS. *bord*, also in both senses ; in the former akin to *bred* plank, Icel. *borð*, Goth. *fōtubaúrd* footstool, D. *bord* board, G. *brett*, *bort* ; for the sense shipboard see def. 8.] **1**. A piece of timber sawed thin, relatively broad, and of very considerable length compared with its thickness. The minimum dimensions for a board vary in different places, but usually what is technically called a board is upwards of 4 to 6 inches in width and less than 1¼ to 2½ inches in thickness, according to locality. See also BATTEN, *n.*, 1, DEAL, PLANK.
2. A table ; esp., a table to put food upon.
Fruit of all kinds . . .
She gathers, tribute large, and on the *board*
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton.*
3. Hence : What is served on a table as food ; stated meals ; provision ; entertainment ; — usually as furnished for pay ; as, to work for one's *board* ; the price of *board*.
4. A table at which a council or court is held. Hence : A council, convened for business, or any authorized assembly or meeting, public or private ; a number of persons appointed or elected to sit in council for the management or direction of some public or private business or trust ; as, the *Board* of Admiralty ; a *board* of trade ; a *board* of directors, trustees, commissioners, etc.
Both better acquainted with affairs than any other who sat then at that *board*. *Clarendon.*
We may judge from their letters to the *board*. *Porteus.*
5. A square or oblong piece of thin wood or other material used for some special purpose ; as, a molding *board* ; a board or surface painted or arranged for a game ; as, a chess*board* ; a backgammon *board* ; an apparatus devised for some special purpose made chiefly of boards or resembling a board ; as, a black*board* ; a bulletin *board* ; a sounding *board* ; a spring*board*.
6. A thick and stiff sheet composed of layers of paper pasted, or made of paper pulp of any kind ; pasteboard ; specif., *Bookbinding*, the stiff foundation piece for the side of a book cover, usually of pasteboard, but sometimes of wood. A book bound *in boards* has the outside covering of paper, instead of cloth or leather.
7. *pl.* The stage in a theater ; as, to go upon the *boards*, to enter upon the theatrical profession.
8. [In this use orig. a different word meaning *border*, *margin* ; cf. D. *boord*, G. *bord*, shipboard, and G. *borte* trimming, Icel. *borð* ; also F. *bord* (fr. G.) the side of a ship, border. Cf. BORDER.] The border, side, or edge of anything ; as in sea*board* ; specif., *Naut.* : **a** The side of a ship. "Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row." *Dryden.* See ON BOARD, below. **b** The stretch which a ship makes on one tack or course in beating to windward ; a tack ; — called **a good board** when the ship sails straight, or loses little to windward.
9. In Australia, the floor of a woolshed ; hence, the whole number of shearers employed in a single woolshed.
10. A shield. *Obs.*
board and batten, *or* **board and brace**, **work**, partition work constructed with thick and thin boards alternately, the latter fitting in grooves in the former. — **b. and board**, *Naut.*, side by side. — **b. and pillar**. *Mining.* = POST AND STALL. — **B. of Control**, a board of six privy councilors created by 24 Geo. III. c. 25 (1784) to control the affairs of the British East Indies. It was remodeled in 1793, and abolished in 1853 (21 & 22 Vict. c. 108). — **b. of trade**. **a** [*cap.*] A committee of the privy council appointed to consider matters relating to trade and foreign plantations ; — popularly so called. *Eng.* **b** In the United States, a body of men appointed for the advancement and protection of business interests. Cf. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. *U. S.* — **by the b.**, over the board, or side ; as, the mast went *by the board*. Hence, fig., **to go by the b.**, to suffer complete destruction or overthrow. — **on board**. **a** On shipboard ; in a ship or a boat ; on board of ; as, I came *on board* early ; to be *on board* ship. **b** In or into a railway car or train. *U. S.* — **to enter on the boards**, to inscribe the name of on a board or tablet in a college as a student. *Cambridge, Eng.* "Having been *entered on the boards* of Trinity College." *Hallam.*
board (bōrd), *v. t.* ; BOARD'ED ; BOARD'ING. **1**. To cover with boards or boarding ; as, to *board* a house.
2. To come up against or alongside of (a ship), as for the purpose of attacking. *Obs.*
3. To go on board of, or enter, as a ship, whether in a hostile or a friendly way.
4. To enter, as a railroad car, or similar vehicle. *U. S.*
5. To furnish with regular meals, or with meals and lodgings, for compensation ; to supply with daily meals.
6. To place at board, for compensation ; as, to *board* one's horse at a livery stable.
7. To work or rub with a board, as in the process of making leather supple and giving it a granular appearance by means of a graining board.
to board a tack. *Naut.*, to haul (the tack of a course) down to the deck or bumkin.
board, *v. i.* **1**. To obtain or have meals, or meals and lodgings, statedly for compensation ; as, he *boards* at the hotel.
We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house. *Spectator.*
2. *Naut.* To tack.
board, *v. t.* [F. *aborder*. Cf. BOARD, *n.*, sense 8.] To approach ; accost ; address, or pay addresses to. *Obs.*
I will *board* her, though she chide as loud
As thunder when the clouds in autumn crack. *Shak.*
board'er (bōr'dẽr ; 201), *n.* **1**. One who has food statedly at another's table, or meals and lodgings in his house, for pay, or compensation of any kind ; one that boards.
2. *Naut.* One who boards a ship ; one of a party selected to board an enemy's ship.
3. One who covers books with boards.
board foot. A volume equal to that of a board 1 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 in. or 144 cubic inches, used in measuring lumber. Thus, a board 2″×4″×12′ contains eight board feet.
board'ing, *p. a.* & *vb. n.* of BOARD, *v.* Hence : *n.* Boards, collectively ; also, a covering made of boards.
boarding house, a house in which boarders are kept, as distinguished from an *inn* or *hotel*. See BOARDER. — **b. nettings**, *Naut.*, a strong network of cords or ropes formerly erected at the side of a ship to prevent an enemy from boarding it. — **b. pike**, *Naut.*, a pike used by sailors in boarding a vessel, or in repelling an attempt to board it. *Obs. or Hist.* — **b. school**, a school in which pupils are boarded and lodged as well as taught.
board measure. Measurement in board feet.
board rule. A measuring stick, provided with various scales, for finding without calculation the number of board feet in a board, joist, or the like.
board school. **1**. A boarding school. *Obs.*
2. A school under control of a school board. *Great Britain.*
board wages. **a** Food and lodging supplied as compensation for services ; as, to work hard, and get only *board wages*. **b** Money wages which are barely sufficient to buy food and lodging. **c** A separate or special allowance of wages for the procurement of food, or food and lodging, as often, in England and on the Continent, when a domestic servant is not fed at the table of the employer.
board walk. A walk or promenade constructed of planking, esp. one along the beach at a watering place. *U. S.*
boar'fish' (bōr'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several fishes which have a projecting hoglike snout ; as : **a** *Capros aper*, a deep-bodied fish of the Mediterranean. **b** *Histiopterus recurvirostris*, or *H. labiosus*, Australian percoid fishes valued as food. **c** A New Zealand fish (*Cyttus australis*) related to the john dory.

Head of Australian Boarfish (*Histiopterus recurvirostris*). (1/10)

boar hound. A large dog used in hunting wild boars ; specif., the Great Dane or any of certain allied breeds of continental Europe.
boar'ish, *a.* Swinish ; brutal ; cruel.
In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs. *Shak.*
— **boar'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **boar'ish-ness**, *n.*
boast (bōst), *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Stonecutting & Sculpture.* To shape roughly with a broad chisel, in preparation for finer work to follow.
boast, *v. t.* *Court Tennis & Rackets.* To return (the ball) in play by striking it against either of the side walls, or against the end wall on that side on which the striker is ; also, to make (a stroke) that so returns the ball. *Julian Marshall.*
boast, *n.* *Court Tennis & Rackets.* A return stroke of the ball by driving it against a wall. See BOAST, *v. t.*, above.
boast, *v. i.* ; BOAST'ED ; BOAST'ING. [ME. *bosten*, *boosten*, v., *bost*, *boost*, n. ; of unknown origin : cf. AF. *bost*.] **1**. To utter threat or menace. *Obs.*
2. To vaunt one's self ; to brag ; to say or tell things which are intended to give others a high opinion of one's self or of things belonging to one's self ; as, to *boast* of one's exploits, courage, descent, wealth.
By grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: . . . not of works, lest any man should *boast*. *Eph.* ii. 8, 9.
3. To speak in exulting language of another ; glory ; exult.
In God we *boast* all the day long. *Ps.* xliv. 8.
Syn. — Bluster, vapor, crow ; swagger, flourish. — BOAST, VAUNT, BRAG agree in the idea of vainglorious and ostentatious speech. BOAST is the general term ; VAUNT is more literary, and stresses the idea of vain display ; BRAG is more colloquial, and suggests boastful exaggeration of what one is, has, has done, or can do. See PRIDE.
What folly then to *boast* what arms can do. *Milton.*
Charity *vaunteth* not itself, is not puffed up. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 4.
Cæsar's thrasonical *brag* of "I came, saw, and overcame." *Shak.*

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blurd. Blurred. *Ref. Sp.*
blure, *n.* [Perh. akin to *blow* to puff.] A blister. *Obs.*
blurr. Var. of BLUR.
blurred, *pret.* & *p. p.* & *p. a.* of [BLUR.
blurred'ness (blûrd'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
blur'rer, *n.* One that blurs.
blur'ring, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BLUR.
blur'ry (blûr'ĭ), *a.* Full of blurs ; blurred.
blurt, *adv.* In a blurting man-[ner.
bluschen. † BLUSH.
blush'er, *n.* One that blushes.
blush'et, *n.* A modest girl. *Obs.*
blush'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blush'ing-ly, *adv.* of BLUSHING.
blush'less, *a.* See -LESS.
blush rose. A rose of a delicate pink color.
blusht. Blushed. *Ref. Sp.*
blush'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a blush ; rosy ; also, accompanied by blushes. *Rare.*
bluss. † BLUSH.
blus'ter. † BLISTER.
blus'ter, *v. i.* To wander blindly or uncertainly. *Obs.*
blus'ter-a'tion (blŭs'tẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Bluster. *Colloq.*
blus'terd. Blustered. *Ref. Sp.*
blus'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of BLUSTERING. See -LY.
blus'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Blusterous.
blustringe, *n.* Prob. error for *bluschinge*, obs. p. pr. of BLUSH, to glance. *Obs.*
blus'trous (blŭs'trŭs), **blus'try** (-trĭ). Vars. of BLUSTEROUS, BLUSTERY.
‖ **Blut ist ein ganz be-son'drer Saft** (blo͞ot ĭst īn gänts bē-zōn'drẽr zäft). [G.] Blood is a very peculiar fluid ; — said by Mephistopheles to Faust when the compact is being made. *Goethe* (*Faust*, I.).
blut'ter, *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] Dirty. *Obs.*
‖ **Blut und Ei'sen** (blo͞ot o͝ont ī'zĕn). [G.] See EISEN UND BLUT.
blvd. *Abbr.* Boulevard.
blw-. For obsolete forms in *blw-*, see those in BLU-, BLOO-.
blwe. † BLUE.
bly-. For various obsolete forms in *bly-*, see those in BLI-.
blype (blīp), *n.* A piece or shred, as of skin. *Scot.*
B. M., *or* **b. m.** *Abbr.* Baccalaureus Medicinæ (L., Bachelor of Medicine) ; Baccalaureus Musicæ (L., Bachelor of Music) ; Beata Maria (L., the blessed Mary) ; brigade major ; British Museum ; balneum marinum (L., sea-water bath) ; bay mare ; beatæ memoriæ (L., of blessed memory) ; bene merenti (L., to the well deserving) ; board measure.
B. M. A. *Abbr.* British Medical [Association.
B. M. E. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Mining Engineering.
B mi (bē mē). *Music.* The third note of Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT **b**, *Illust.* *Obs.*
B. Mus. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Music ; British Museum.
Bn. *Abbr.* Baron ; battalion.
B. N. A. *Abbr.* British North America.
B'nai B'rith (b'nī brēth). [Heb. *benai berīth* the sons of the covenant.] A Jewish fraternity founded in New York City in 1843, and since extended over the United States, various European countries, Palestine, and Egypt. It admits members without regard to dogma and ceremonial custom
B N K. *Abbr.* Bank ; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
B. O., *or* **b. o.** *Abbr.* Board of Ordnance ; branch office ; buyer's option.
B/o. *Abbr.* *Bookkeeping.* Brought over.
bo. Obs. pres. imperative of [BE, *v.*
bo, *conj.* [AS. *bā*, fem. of *bēgen* masc., both.] Both. *Obs.*
boa. † BO, BUOY.
boad. Obs. or dial. var. of BODE.
bo-aire', *n.* See AIRE.
bo-al' (bō-äl'), *n.* [Pg.] A kind of wine. See MADEIRA.
boal. † BOWL.
boal. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLE.
boanefire. † BONFIRE.
bo-an'thro-py (bō-ăn'thrō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. βοῦς ox + ἄνθρωπος man.] Mania in which a man believes himself to be an ox. Cf. *Daniel* iv. 33.
boapeep. † BOPEEP.
boar. † BOOR, BORE.
board. Var. of BORD.
board'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
board'-land', *n.* Modernized equiv. of BORD-LAND.
board'ly, *a.* Eng. of BUIRDLY.
board scale. Board measure.
boar grunt. The yellow grunt.
boar's'-foot' (bōrz'fo͝ot'), *n.* Any species of *Helleborus*, esp. *H. fœtidus* and *H. viridis*.
boar'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
boarspright. † BOWSPRIT.
boar stag. A castrated boar. *Local, Eng.*
boart. Var. of BORT.

C D E F G H I J K L M

boast (bōst), *v. t.* **1**. To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation, with a view to self-commendation; to extol.

Lest bad men should *boast*
Their specious deeds. *Milton.*

2. To try to intimidate; threaten; scold. *Obs.*
3. To display vaingloriously or with pride; as, to *boast* one's wealth.
4. To show or exhibit as one's own; to possess or have; as, to *boast* a name.
to boast one's self, to speak with unbecoming confidence in, and approval of, one's self; — followed by *of* and the thing to which the boasting relates. *Archaic.*

Boast not *thyself of* to-morrow. *Prov.* xxvii. 1.

boast, *n.* **1**. Clamor; outcry; also, pomp; display. *Obs.*
2. Boasting; vaunting or bragging.

Reason and morals? and where live they most,
In Christian comfort, or in Stoic *boast?* *Byrom.*

3. Menace; threatening speech or act. *Obs.*

He could not be broken by *boast*. *J. Melvill.*

4. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride or exultation — sometimes of laudable pride or exultation.

The *boast* of historians. *Macaulay.*

boast′er (bōs′tẽr), *n.* A stonecutter's chisel, generally a drove chisel, used for rough preparatory work.
boast′er, *n.* One who boasts; a braggart.
boast′ful (bōst′fo͝ol), *a.* Given to, or full of, boasting; inclined to boast; vaunting; vainglorious; self-praising. — **boast′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **boast′ful-ness**, *n.*
boast′ing, *p. a.* & *vb. n.* of BOAST, *v.* Specif., vaunting; vainglory; ostentatious display. — **boast′ing-ly**, *adv.*

When *boasting* ends, then dignity begins. *Young.*

boat (bōt), *n.* [ME. *boot, bat*, AS. *bāt*; akin to Icel. *beit*; cf. Icel. *bātr*, Sw. *båt*, Dan. *baad*, D. & G. *boot*. Cf. BATEAU.]
1. A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars or paddles, but often by a sail or power mechanism.
2. Hence, any vessel; — usually with some epithet descriptive of its use or mode of propulsion; as, pilot *boat*, packet *boat*, passage *boat*, advice *boat*, the American Line *boats*, etc.
3. A vehicle, utensil, or device somewhat resembling a boat in shape; as: **a** A stone boat. **b** A dish for holding gravy, melted butter, etc. **c** *R.C.Ch.* A vessel for incense. **d** *Mach.* The wooden device used to obtain a plain selvage in weaving. **e** A device to direct lubricating oil. **f** *Chem.* In analysis by combustion, a platinum or porcelain receptacle for holding the substance to be burned.

Boat, 3 f.

in the same boat, in the same situation or predicament. *Colloq.* *F. W. Newman.*
boat, *v. t.*; BOAT′ED; BOAT′ING.
1. To transport in a boat.
2. To place in a boat; as, to *boat* oars.
3. To supply with boats.
boat, *v.i.* To go or row in a boat.
boat′a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1**. Such as can be carried in a boat.
2. Navigable for boats, or small river craft.
boat′age (bōt′āj), *n.* Carriage by boat; also, a charge for such carriage.

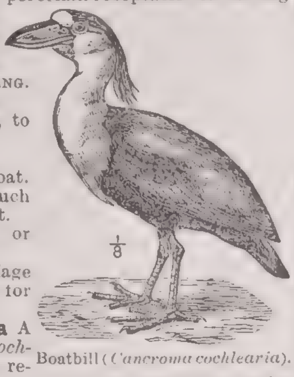
1/8
Boatbill (*Cancroma cochlearia*).

boat′bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* **1**. **a** A wading bird (*Cancroma cochlearia*) of South America, related to the night herons. Its bill is somewhat like an inverted boat. An allied species (*C. zeledoni*) is found in Central America. **b** = BROADBILL, 3.
boat bug. Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects of the families Notonectidæ and Corixidæ; — so called because one pair of legs are modified into long oarlike paddles.

Boat Bug (*Notonecta undulata*). Nat. size.

boat cloth. In the United States navy, a large, square, dark blue cloth placed in the stern sheets of boats used by officers on official occasions. It has stripes of black braid around it corresponding to the rank stripes on sleeves designating the rank of the officer using it.
boat′ful (bōt′fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much or as many as a boat will hold.
boat hook. *Naut.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push into place a boat, raft, log, etc.

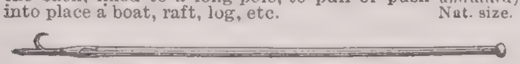
One form of Boat Hook.

boat′house′ (bōt′hous′), *n.* A house for sheltering boats.
boat′ing, *n.* **1**. Boats, collectively.
2. Act or practice of rowing or sailing, esp. as an amusement; carriage in boats.
3. In ancient Persia, a punishment of capital offenders, by leaving them to perish face upwards in a boat.
boat′load′ (-lōd′), *n.* The load of a boat; in the grain trade, the load of a canal boat, averaging about 8000 bushels.
boat shell. **a** Any of numerous marine gastropods of the genus *Crepidula*; — so named from its form and interior deck. **b** Any of several marine gastropods of the genus *Cymbium*.

Boat Shell (*Crepidula convexa*). Nat. size.

boat′swain (bōt′swān; *naut.* bō′s'n), *n.* [*boat* + *swain*.] **1**. On a war vessel, a warrant officer having charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, cordage, etc. He calls the crew for evolutions, superintends letting go and weighing the anchor, and, in general, all work in the forward part of the ship. Also, on some merchant ships, a superior seaman having similar duties.
2. **a** A jaeger gull. **b** A tropic bird.
boat′swain's chair (bōt′swānz; *naut.* bō′s'nz). *Naut.* A strip of wood slung by a rope through a hole at each end, and used to sit on while at work aloft.
boatswain's mate. *Naut.* An assistant of the boatswain. In the United States navy he is a petty officer.
boat′-tailed′ grack′le (bōt′tāld′). A large grackle or blackbird (*Megaquiscalus major*) of the southern United States; — so called from the shape of its tail, which presents a distinct keel when spread.
bob (bŏb), *n.* [ME. *bob* bunch, *bobben* to strike; perh. orig. imitative, expressing a quick, jerky motion.] **1**. A bunch, as of leaves or flowers; a cluster, as of grapes; in general, anything that hangs so as to play loosely, or with a short abrupt motion, as at the end of a string; a pendant.

In jewels dressed and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden.*

2. Specif.: A knob, ball, or weight, at the end of a rod or line; as: **a** The ball or weight of a pendulum. **b** The adjustable weight on the arm of a steelyard. **c** The weight at the end of a plumb line. **d** *Angling.* (1) A grub or worm suitable for bait. *Obs.*

Or yellow *bobs*, turned up before the plow,
Are chiefest baits, with cork and lead enow. *Lawson.*

(2) A knot of worms or of rags used in angling, as for eels; also, a bunch of rags, bait, feathers, and hooks. (3) A float.
3. A lump or nodule of clay or earthenware.
4. A knot or short curl of hair; also, a bob wig.

A plain brown *bob* he wore. *Shenstone.*

5. A horse's docked tail; a bobtail.
6. A short, jerking motion; act of bobbing; as, a *bob* of the head; in Scotland, a kind of dance.
7. A blow; a shake or jog; a rap, as with the fist.
8. [Cf. OF. *bobe* trickery. See BOB to cheat.] A jeer or flout; a sharp jest or taunt; a trick.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit,
Doth very foolishly, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the *bob*. *Shak.*

9. A modification of the coursing order in change ringing (which see).
10. *Steam Engine.* A working beam.
11. The refrain of a song; specif., a short and abrupt refrain, often of only two syllables; — hence, **bob and wheel**, or **bob wheel**, an appendage to a stanza or a terminating stanza to a poem, riming in a more or less complicated form on the basis of such a short refrain.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song. *L'Estrange.*

12. (*pl.* BOB.) A shilling. *Slang, Eng.*
13. A small polishing wheel of leather, with rounded edges.
14. A bobsled. *U. S.*
bob, *v. t.*; BOBBED (bŏbd); BOB′BING. [ME. *bobben*. See BOB, *n.*] **1**. To strike; to pommel; to buffet with the fist or a blunt or knobbed instrument. *Obs.*
2. To strike with a quick, light blow; to tap.

If any man happened by long sitting to sleep . . . he was suddenly *bobbed* on the face by the servants. *Elyot.*

3. [ME. *bobben* to mock, deceive, OF. *bober* to trick.] To cheat; to gain by fraud or cheating; to filch.

Gold and jewels that I *bobbed* from him. *Shak.*

4. To mock or delude; to make sport of.

To play her pranks, and *bob* the fool,
The shrewish wife began. *Turbervile.*

5. To cause to move in a short, jerking manner; to move (a thing) with a bob. "He *bobbed* his head." *Irving.*
6. To make with a bob, or short jerky up-and-down motion; as, to *bob* a curtsey.
7. To cut short; as, to *bob* the hair, or a horse's tail.
8. To carry or transport on a bob, as logs.
bob, *v. i.* **1**. To have a short, jerking motion; to play to and fro, or up and down; to play loosely against anything. "*Bobbing* and curtseying." *Thackeray.*
2. To angle with a bob. See BOB, *n.*, 2.

He ne'er had learned the art to *bob*
For anything but eels. *Saxe.*

3. To dance a bob. *Scot.*
to bob at, *or* **for**, **an apple**, **cherry**, etc., to attempt to bite or seize with the mouth an apple, cherry, or other round fruit, while it is swinging on a string or floating in water.
Bob′a-dil, **Captain** (bŏb′*ȧ*-dĭl). In Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man in his Humor," a beggarly and cowardly adventurer, who passes himself off with young and simple people for a Hector. — **Bob′a-dil′ian** (-dĭl′yăn), **Bob′a-dil′ish**, *a.* — **Bob′a-dil′ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
bob′ber-y (bŏb′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BOBBERIES (-ĭz). [Prob. an Anglo-Indian form of Hindi *bāp re* O thou father! an exclamation of surprise or grief.] A squabble; a tumult; a noisy disturbance; hubbub; as, to raise a *bobbery*.

You say, "We 'd ha' scared 'em by growin' in peace
A plaguy sight more then by *bobberies* like these"? *Lowell.*

bob′bin (-ĭn), *n.* [F. *bobine*; of uncertain origin.] **1**. A small pin or cylinder, as of bone, ivory, or wood, used in making pillow lace. Each thread is wound on a separate bobbin, which hangs down holding the thread at a slight tension.
2. A spool or reel, of various material and construction, with a head at one or both ends, and sometimes with a hole bored through its length by which it may be placed on a spindle or pivot. It is used to hold yarn or thread, as in spinning or warping machines, looms, sewing machines, etc.
3. The little rounded piece of wood at the end of a latch-string, which is pulled to raise the latch.
4. A fine cord or narrow braid; a cord for making a ribbed edge to a fabric by inclosing it in a bias strip.
5. *Elec.* A cylindrical or spool-shaped coil of insulated wire, commonly containing a core of soft iron that becomes magnetic when the wire is traversed by an electric current.
6. A hank of Russian flax.
7. *Plumbing.* A boxwood cylinder with an axial hole and rounded edges, forming part of a device for shaping a pipe dented or buckled after bending. A piece of sash cord is passed through the hole, and a weight, fastened on the cord, is jerked repeatedly against the bobbin to force it through the pipe.

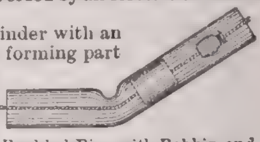
Buckled Pipe with Bobbin and Weight for straightening.

bobbin and fly frame, *Cotton Spinning*, a kind of roving machine that draws and twists the sliver and winds the roving on a bobbin; also, a machine that converts the roving into coarse yarn. — **b. bit**, *Mech.*, a single flute wood drill.
bob′bi-net′ (bŏb′ĭ-nĕt′; bŏb′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* Sometimes *bobbin net*. [*bobbin* + *net*.] A kind of machine-made lace or netting of cotton, or sometimes of silk, having a nearly hexagonal mesh. It was made originally to imitate pillow lace.

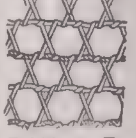
Bobbinet. Enlarged.

bob′bin lace. Lace made on a pillow with bobbins; pillow lace.
bob′bish (bŏb′ĭsh), *a.* Hearty; in good spirits. *Dial. or Slang.* — **bob′bish-ly**, *adv.*

I have much to say to you, and should you spare me a day about the end of next week, I trust you will find me pretty *bobbish*. *Scott.*

bob′ble (bŏb′'l), *v. i.*; BOB′BLED (-'ld); BOB′BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of BOB, *v.*] To bob continually. *Colloq.*
bob′ble, *n.* Act of bobbling; bobbing motion or agitation of the surface of water, as of the sea. *Colloq.*

When some sudden shift of wind would churn the long rollers into *bobbles* and then into frenzied seas. *F. H. Smith.*
He pulled out in a bit of a *bobble* of a sea. *Kipling.*

bob′by (bŏb′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). A policeman; — a nickname given after Sir Robert Peel, who reorganized the London police force. See PEELER. *Slang, Eng.*
bob′cat′ (bŏb′kăt′), *n.* [*bob* + *cat*.] The bay lynx, or allied species. See LYNX.
bob′fly′ (-flī′), *n.* *Angling.* The fly at the end of the leader; an end fly.
bob′o-link (bŏb′ō-lĭŋk), *n.* [Earlier *boblincoln*; named from its call.] A common American song bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) of the family Icteridæ. In breeding plumage the male is mostly black and white, and the female streaked with yellowish and brown. In the fall the male resembles the female. The bobolink makes extensive migrations, reaching from Canada to Paraguay, and in fall collects in large flocks which frequent the rice fields of the South, where it is known as *ricebird* or *reedbird*.

1/6
Male Bobolink.

bob′sled′ (bŏb′slĕd′), **bob′sleigh′** (-slā′), *n.* A short sled, mostly used as one of a pair joined by a reach or coupling; also, the compound sled so formed; a double-ripper. *U. S.*

Bobsled.

bob′stay′ (-stā′), *n.* [*bob* + *stay*.] *Naut.* A rope, chain, or bar, to hold the bowsprit down. The bobstays are secured to the stem or cutwater.
bob′tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* [*bob* + *tail*.] **1**. A kind of big-headed arrow. *Obs.*
2. An animal (as a horse or dog) with a short tail.
3. A worthless fellow; cur. Cf. RAG, TAG, AND BOBTAIL. *Obs.*
4. Anything cut short or suggestively deficient.

There are those who cannot fly a kite without the *bobtail* of a sneer — which is good wit. *S. Weir Mitchell.*

5. *Poker.* A bobtail flush or straight.
bob′tail′, *v. t.* To dock the tail of; to cut short; to curtail.
bob′tail′, *a.* Having the tail cut short; as, a *bobtail* horse or dog; hence, deficient; abbreviated.
bobtail flush *or* **straight**, *Poker*, a hand lacking but one card to make it a flush or straight. — **b. car**, a short horse car without a conductor. — **b. wig**, a bob wig.
bob veal. Veal too immature to be suitable for food. The sale of such veal is generally prohibited by statutes limiting the age of veal that may be sold to not less than four weeks, one month, or the like.
bob′white′ (bŏb′hwīt′), *n.* [So called from the note, which is accented upon the last part.] Any quail of the genus *Colinus*, of which the best-known species, *C. virginianus*, ranges over the eastern and central United States northward to the southern parts of New England and Minnesota, and is a favorite game bird. In Cuba, Texas, Mexico, etc., it is replaced by allied varieties and species. The bobwhite is about ten inches long, mottled above with gray, rufous, and whitish, the male having the head striped with black and white, and a white throat patch. It is commonly called *quail* in the North and *partridge* in the South.

1/5
Bobwhite. (1/5)

bob wig. A short wig with bobs or short curls.
bo-cac′cio (bō̇-kä′chō), *n.* [Cf. Sp.

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boast′ance, *n.* Boasting. *Obs.*
boast′ive, *a.* Boastful.
boat. Scot. equiv. of BUS, *r.*
boat′a-bl. Boatable. *Ref. Sp.*
boat′er, *n.* One who boats.
boath. † BOTH.
boat insect. = BOAT BUG.
bo-a′tion (bō̇-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *boare* to roar.] A crying out; bellowing; reverberation. *Obs.*
boat′ly, *a.* Befitting a boat. *Rare.* *T. F. Day.*
boat′man (bōt′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A man who manages a boat; a rower.
2. = BOAT BUG.
boat′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
boat pan. *Chemical Tech.* A form of concentrating pan resembling a boat in cross section and having its lowest part protected from the fire.
boats′man (bōts′măn), *n.* A boatman. *Archaic.* Also, *Obs.*, a boatswain.
boat′tail′, *n.* The boat-tailed [grackle.
boat′wom′an (-wo͝om′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn). A woman who manages a boat.
boat′wright′, *n.* A builder of boats.
boat′y (-ĭ), *a.* Habituated to, or fond of, boating. *Colloq.*
Bo′az (bō′ăz). *Bib.* [*Rare.*
bob, *a.* Cut short or bobbed.
bob, *adv.* Suddenly, or with a sudden or jerky motion.
bo′bac (bō′băk), *n.* [Pol. *bobak*.] A marmot (*Marmota bobac*) of eastern Europe and Asia.
bob′a-chee (bŏb′*ȧ*-chē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *bāwarchī*, fr. Per. *bāwar* true; prop., the taster at a great man's table.] A cook. *Anglo-Indian.* [BAC.
bo′back, **bo′bak**. Vars. of BOBAC.
bo-bance′, *n.* [OF.] Boasting; arrogance; pomp. *Obs.*
bobbaunce. † BOBANCE.
bobbed (bŏbd), *a.* Formed into a bob; furnished with a bob; polished by a bob.
bob′ber, *n.* **1**. One that bobs; specif., *Angling*, a float; also, a bobfly or dropper. [*Eng.*
2. A fellow workman. *Slang*,
bob′bin, *v. t.* To wind on a bobbin.
Bobbin Boy. General N. P. Banks; — from his working when a boy in a cotton factory.
bob′bing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BOB.
bobbin net. Var. of BOBBINET.
bob′bin-work′, *n.* Work woven with bobbins.
bob′by, *n.* A calf of an age of about two months or less. Cf. BOB VEAL. *Cant. Australia.*
bob-cherry, *n.* A child's game. See *to bob at a cherry*, under BOB, *v. i.*
bobd. Bobbed. *Ref. Sp.*
bob′et, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. BOB, *n.*, a blow.] Slap; box; cuff. *Obs.*
bo-bier′rite (bō̇-byĕr′īt), *n.* [After A. *Bobierre* (1823-81), French chemist.] *Min.* Hydrated magnesium phosphate, $Mg_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$, occurring massive or in crystals in guano.
bob′in. Var. of BOBBIN.
bob′i-net′. Var. of BOBBINET.
bob-lin′con (bŏb-lĭŋ′kŭn). Var. of BOBOLINK.
Bo-bœuf′ pow′der (bō̇-bûf′). A variety of picrate powder.
bob punch. A prick punch.
Bobs, *n.*, *or* **Bobs Ba-ha′dur** (bŏbz b*ȧ*-hō′do͞or; -hä′-). [Hind. & Per. *bahādur* hero, champion.] An affectionate nickname given by the British soldiers in India to General Sir Frederick Roberts, afterward Earl Roberts. See BAHADUR.
bob's′-root′. Var. of BAB'S-ROOT.
bob′stick′, *n.* A bob, or shilling. *Obs. Slang, Eng.*
bob′taild′. Bobtailed. *Ref. Sp.*
bob′tailed′, *a.* = BOBTAIL.
bob′-weight′, *n.* *Mach.* Either of two reciprocating weights sometimes used to balance those in the engine.
bob wheel. See BOB, *n.*, 11.
boc. † BOOK.
‖ **bo′ca** (bō′k*ȧ*), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *bucca* cheek.] A mouth or entrance, as of a harbor. *Sp. Amer.*
‖ **bo′cage′** (bō′kȧzh′), *n.* [F.] Boscage.
bo′cal (bō′k*ă*l; bō′kȧl′), *n.* [F.] **1**. A cylindrical glass vessel, with a short large neck.
2. *Music.* The mouthpiece of a brass instrument, as the horn, trumpet, or trombone.
bo′can (bō′kăn). Var. of BUCCAN.
bo-car′do (bō̇-kär′dō), *n.* [A mnemonic word.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Logic.* See MODE, third figure.
2. A prison; — orig. the old north gate in Oxford, which was used as a prison. *Eng.*
bocare. † BOOKER.
boc′a-sine (bŏk′*ȧ*-sĭn), *n.* [F. *bocassin*, *boucassin*.] A sort of fine buckram.
boc′ca (bŏk′*ȧ*), *n.* [It., mouth.] The mouth of a glass furnace.
boc-ca′le (bŏk-kä′lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lē). [It.] See MEASURE.
boc′ca-rel′la (bŏk′*ȧ*-rĕl′*ȧ*), *n.* [It.] A small aperture on either side of the bocca.
Boc′cas (bŏk′*ȧ*s). *Bib.*

bocacha, aug. of *boco* mouth.] A large and abundant rockfish (*Sebastodes paucispinis*) of the California coast.
boce (bōs), *n.* [L. *box*, *bocis*, Gr. βόαξ, βῶξ.] A European sparoid fish (*Box vulgaris*), having a compressed body and bright colors.
bock (bŏk), *n.* [Hind. *bok* he-goat, goat leather.] A grade of leather made in India from sheepskin. It is sometimes used as a cheap substitute for morocco in bookbinding.
bock, *n.* Bock beer.
bock beer. [G. *bockbier*, a corruption of *einbecker bier*, from the town *Einbeck* in Germany.] A kind of beer brewed, usually in spring, from concentrated wort. It contains some five per cent of alcohol and much extract.
Bo′co-a (bō′kō-*ȧ*), *n.* [From a native name, *boco*, of a species in Guiana.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic and Polynesian fabaceous trees with unifoliolate leaves and axillary spikes of small yellow flowers, the stamens and petals united into a tube. *B. edulis* is the Polynesian chestnut.
bode (bōd), *v. t.*; BOD′ED (bōd′ĕd); BOD′ING (-ĭng). [ME. *bodien*, AS. *bodian* to announce, tell, from *bod* command, message, fr. the root of *bēodan* to command. See BID.]
1. To announce; proclaim; foretell. *Obs.*
2. To indicate by signs, as future events; to be the omen of; to portend; presage; foreshow; forebode.

A raven that *bodes* nothing but mischief. *Goldsmith.*
Good onset *bodes* good end. *Spenser.*

bode, *v. i.* To foreshow something; to augur.

Whatever now
The omen proved, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden.*

bode, *n.* [AS. *bod*. See BODE, *v. t.*] **1. a** A command; also, a message. *Obs.* **b** An omen; a foreshadowing. *Obs.*

The owl eke, that of death the *bode* bringeth. *Chaucer.*

2. A bid; an offer. (*Obs. or Dial.*
bode, *n.* [AS. *boda*; akin to OFries. *boda*, OS. *bodo*, G. *bote*. See BODE, *v. t.*] A messenger; a herald. *Archaic.*
bode, *n.* [See ABIDE.] A stop; a halting; delay. *Obs.*
bode′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An omen; prognostic; prophecy.

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these *bodements*. *Shak.*

Bo′de's law (bō′dĕz). [After J. E. *Bode*, Ger. astronomer (1747-1826).] *Astron.* An approximative empirical expression for the distances of planets from the sun as follows: —

Mer.	Ven.	Earth	Mars	Ceres	Jup.	Sat	Uran.	Nep.
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
0	3	6	12	24	48	96	192	384
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	7	10	16	28	52	100	196	388
3.9	7.2	10	15.2	27.7	52	95.4	192	300

where each distance is the sum of 4 and a multiple of 3 by the series 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, etc. (as shown), the true distances being given in the lower line. Ceres, Uranus, and Neptune were undiscovered when the law was first announced by its real originator, J. D. Titius, a German mathematician (1729-96).
bo′dhi-sat (bō′dĭ-săt), **bo′dhi-satt′va**, **bo′dhi-satt′wa** (-săt′wȧ), *n.* [Skr. *bōdhisattva* (perh. through Pali *bōdhisattō*); fr. *bōdhi* knowledge, enlightenment + *sattva* being, essence.] *Buddhism.* One who has reached the highest degree of saintship, so that in his next incarnation he will be a Buddha, or savior of the world. — **bo′dhi-sat ship**, *n.*
bod′ice (bŏd′ĭs), *n.* [Prop. pl. of BODY. Cf. CORSET.] **1.** An inner garment stiffened with whalebone, worn esp. by women; corset; stays. Also *pair of bodies*, and *a bodies. Obs.*
2. a A close-fitting outer waist of a woman's dress. **b** A woman's outer garment reaching from waist to bust, often used in some European national costumes; hence, loosely, a wide girdle or belt.
bod′iced (bŏd′ĭst), *a.* Wearing a bodice.
bod′ied (bŏd′ĭd), *a.* Having a body; — usually in composition; as, able-*bodied*.
bod′i-less (bŏd′ĭ-lĕs), *a.* Having no body; also, incorporeal; immaterial. — **bod′i-less-ness**, *n.*
bod′i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a body, or material form; physical; corporeal; consisting of matter.

You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the *bodily* part of us. *Tatler.*

2. Of or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind. "*Bodily* defects." *L'Estrange.*
3. Real; actual; put in execution. *Obs.*

Be brought to *bodily* act. *Shak.*

Syn. — BODILY, PHYSICAL, CORPOREAL, CORPORAL. BODILY has the sense of pertaining or belonging to the body; it is opposed to *mental*; as, *bodily* labor, *bodily* pain. PHYSICAL is often synonymous with *bodily*; as, *physical* discomfort, *physical* suffering. It also applies more broadly to that which the body has in common with all material objects, and is thus opposed to *psychical*, *spiritual*, *moral*; as, the *physical* universe, *physical* force, courage. CORPOREAL refers more specifically to substance or nature; it is opposed to *immaterial*, *spiritual*; as, the *corporeal* frame, "to exclude spiritual substance with *corporeal* bar" (*Milton*). CORPORAL, originally synonymous with *bodily* in all its senses (as, "*corporal* soundness," *Shak.*; "*corporal* servitude," *Milton*), in present usage applies almost exclusively to bodily infliction of some sort; as, *corporal* (never *corporeal*) punishment; "He publicly professed his resolution of a violent and *corporal* revenge" (*Johnson*). See BODY.
bodily fear, apprehension of physical injury. — **b. oath.** *Law.* = CORPORAL OATH.
bod′i-ly (bŏd′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Corporeally; in bodily form; in union with a body or matter; in the body.

For in him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead *bodily*. *Col.* ii. 9.

2. In respect to, or so as to affect, the whole body; entirely; all at once; completely. "Leapt *bodily* below." *Lowell.*
bod′ing (bōd′ĭng), *n.* A prognostic; an omen; foreboding.

A *boding* of unknown foreshadowed things. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

bod′ing, *p. a.* Foreboding; ominous; as, *boding* fears. "*Boding* screech owls." *Shak.* — **bod′ing-ly**, *adv.*
bod′kin (bŏd′kĭn), *n.* [ME. *boydekyn* dagger; of uncertain origin; cf. W. *bidog* hanger, short sword, Ir. *bideog*, Gael. *biodag*.] **1.** A dagger; a short pointed weapon, as a poniard, a stiletto, etc. "A bare *bodkin*." *Shak. Obs.*
2. *Needlework.* A sharp-pointed implement of steel, bone, ivory, etc., for making holes; stiletto; eyeleteer.
3. A kind of pin used by women to fasten the hair.
4. A kind of blunt needle with a large eye for drawing tape, ribbon, etc., through a loop or a hem; a tape needle.

Wedged whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye. *Pope.*

5. *Print.* A sharp tool, like an awl, used for picking out letters from a body of set type in making corrections.

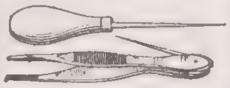
Bodkins, 5.

to sit, ride, *or* travel bodkin, to sit closely wedged between two persons. *Colloq.* *Thackeray.*
bod′y (bŏd′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BODIES (-ĭz). [ME. *bodi*, AS. *bodig*; akin to OHG. *botah*. Cf. BODICE.] **1.** The total organized substance of an animal or plant, whether living or dead; the aggregate of tissues, viewed as an entity; the physical organism; — in the case of human beings *body* is commonly contrasted with *soul*; in the case of animals or plants it is distinguished from the animal or plant considered as a bionomic organism.

Absent in *body*, but present in spirit. *1 Cor.* v. 3.

2. The trunk, or main part (esp. of a person, animal, or plant), as distinguished from the limbs and the head; the main, central, or principal part, as of a tree, army, country, structure, etc.

Who set the *body* and the limbs
Of this great sport together? *Shak.*
The van of the king's army was led by the general; . . . in the *body* was the king and the prince. *Clarendon.*
Rivers that run up into the *body* of Italy. *Addison.*

3. Specif.: **a** The nave or central portion of a church. **b** The bed or box of a vehicle, on or in which the load is placed. **c** The hull or a section of the hull of a ship; as, the after *body*; the fore *body*. **d** The main part of a document or journal, as distinguished from titles, preambles, appendices, etc. **e** The resonance box or pipe of a musical instrument. **f** *Print.* The part of a type between the shoulder and feet, by the depth of which the size is indicated; as, a nonpareil face on an agate *body*. See TYPE, *Illust.* **g** The main, or larger, part of a tool or weapon; as, the *body* of a square is its larger arm. **h** The working part of an agricultural implement, as distinguished from the stock. **i** The dominant part of a fortification; enceinte. **j** *Ordnance.* In a built-up cannon, that portion forming the bore, in modern steel construction known as the *tube*. **k** That part of a pier or pillar other than a column corresponding to the shaft of a column; the upright part between base and capital or impost block.
4. A person; a human being; — frequently in composition; as, any*body*; no*body*.

A dry, shrewd kind of a *body*. *Irving.*

5. *Theol.* **a** The bread in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, held by some to be, by some to represent, Christ's body. **b** The Church of which Christ is the head (and which is, hence, his body) conceived as a mystical living being.

Now ye are the *body* of Christ, and members in particular. *1 Cor.* xii. 27

c The real, as opposed to the symbolical; the substance, as opposed to the shadow.

Which are a shadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Christ. *Col.* ii 17.

6. A kind or form of matter; a material substance; as, the seven *bodies* of the alchemists (see below); simple *bodies*, or chemical elements; compound *bodies*, formed from combinations of these. In modern usage careful writers prefer *substance* in this sense.
7. A number of individuals spoken of collectively, usually as united by some common tie, or as organized for some purpose; a collective whole or totality; a corporation; as, a legislative *body*; a clerical *body*.

A numerous *body* led unresistingly to the slaughter. *Prescott.*

8. A number of things or particulars embodied in a system; a general collection; as, a great *body* of facts; a *body* of laws or of divinity.
9. A vessel for distilling; the cucurbit.
10. That part of a garment covering the body, as distinguished from the parts covering the limbs.
11. A mass or portion of matter distinct from other masses; as, a moving *body*. "A *body* of cold air." *Huxley.*

By collision of two *bodies*, grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton.*

12. *Geom.* A figure that has length, breadth, and thickness; any solid figure. *Body* in the mathematical sense is conceived merely as occupying space; in the physical sense, a body not only occupies space, but also, as a necessary character, exerts force.
13. Amount; quantity; extent.
14. *Metaphysics.* **a** An entity or subject. "Whatsoever is, is a *body* and a subject." *Stanley. Obs.* **b** That which has sensible qualities or is a cause of sensation.

Body . . . the unknown external cause to which we refer our sensations. *J. S. Mill.*

c Anything possessing metaphysical materiality.

The material world, Spinoza calls . . . *body* or bodily substance. *Josiah Royce.*

15. Consistency; thickness; substance; strength; as, this color has *body*; wine of a good *body*. Colors **bear a body** when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color.

Body [of pigments] is often taken to mean opacity, but is more correctly defined as tingeing power. *Thorpe's Dict. Chem.*

16. A nonmaterial entity; a form of the spirit.

There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual *body*. *1 Cor.* xv. 44.

17. See POTTERY.
18. *Law.* See DECLARATION.
Syn. — BODY, CORPSE, CARCASS. BODY refers to the animal organism, living or dead. CORPSE and CARCASS (of man and beast respectively) refer to the dead body; as, "Make a ring about the *corpse* of Cæsar" (*Shak.*); "There was a swarm of bees and honey in the *carcass* of the lion" (*Judges* xiv. 8). *Carcass* is also used as a term of contempt for the human body, dead or alive; as, "On the bleak shore now lies th' abandoned king, a headless *carcass*, and a nameless thing" (*Dryden*); "to pamper his own *carcass*" (*South*). See BODILY.
bodies of Arantius (*ȧ*-răn′shĭ-*ŭ*s). = CORPORA ARANTII. — **bodies of Langerhans** (läng′ĕr-häns), *Anat.*, rounded masses of modified acini in the pancreas, richly supplied with blood vessels but without efferent ducts. — **body corporate**, *Law*, a corporation. — **b. of a law.** *Law*, the main and operative part. Cf. TITLE. — **b. politic**, a corporation, or body corporate; now usually specif.: **a** The state as a politically organized body of persons, or as exercising political functions. **b** An organized society, as in a church. — **the bodies seven**, *Alchemy*, the metals corresponding to the planets. *Obs.* "Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe (= call), Mars yren (= iron), Mercurie quicksilver we clepe, Saturnus lead, and Jupiter is tin, and Venus coper." *Chaucer.* — **the body of heaven**, heaven itself. *Hebraism.* *Ex.* xxiv. 10.
bod′y (bŏd′ĭ), *v. t.*; BOD′IED (-ĭd); BOD′Y-ING. To furnish with or as with a body; to produce in definite shape; to embody. — **to body forth**, to give form or shape to mentally.

Imagination *bodies forth*
The forms of things unknown. *Shak.*

— **to body out**, to fill out with body or substance.
body blight. A disease of the pear tree formerly believed to be caused by a bacillus, but now to be produced by the fungus of apple canker (*Sphæropsis malorum*).
body cavity. *Zoöl.* The space which in most animals intervenes between the body walls and those of the alimentary viscera. See CŒLOM.
body cloth; *pl.* BODY CLOTHS. A cloth or blanket for covering horses.
body clothes, *pl.* Clothing for the body; esp., underclothing.
body coat. **1.** A close-fitting coat.
2. A coat of opaque paint laid on before translucent coats, as in carriage painting.
body color *or* colour. **a** *Paint.* Pigment that is opaque as laid on paper or canvas, often made so in the case of a transparent color by an admixture of white. **b** *Gems.* The basic or ground color of a gem, as an opal, which shows sparkling or iridescent colors.
bod′y-guard′ (-gärd′), *n.* **1.** A guard to protect or defend the person; a lifeguard.
2. Retinue; attendance; following. *Bp. Porteus.*
body plan. *Shipbuilding.* An end elevation, showing the contour of the sides, or the transverse vertical cross sections, of a ship at certain points of her length.

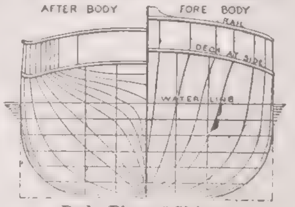

Body Plan of Ship.

body snatcher. One who without right or authority removes a dead body from a grave, vault, etc., usually for the purpose of dissection; a resurrectionist.
body snatching. *Law.* The unauthorized removal of a dead body from the grave.
body varnish. Varnish used to form a surface for rubbing; usually, heavy varnish (commonly called *rubbing varnish*) that dries quickly, forming a hard surface.
body whorl. *Zoöl.* The outer whorl of a univalve shell.

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bocchen. ✝ BOTCH.
Boc′ci-a′u (bŏk′sĭ-ā′ū). *D. Bib.*
boce. ✝ BOSS.
boce, *n.* [OF. *bos* wood. See BUSH.] Bush. *Obs.*
boceler. ✝ BUCKLER.
boch. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of BOTCH.
bocher. ✝ BUTCHER. [*Bib.*
Bo′che-ru (bō′kē-rōō; bŏk′ē-).
bochery. ✝ BUTCHERY.
bochier. ✝ BUTCHER.
Bo′chim (bō′kĭm). *Bib.*
boch′ka (bŏch′k*ȧ*), *n.* [Russ.] See MEASURE.
bochour. ✝ BUTCHER.
bocht. Botched. *Ref. Sp.*
bochte. ✝ BOUGHT.
bock. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLK, to vomit; BOOK.
bockelet. ✝ BOCKERET.
bock′er-el, **bock′er-et**, *n.* A kind of falcon; — said to have been applied to the male and female respectively. *Obs.*
bock′ey (bŏk′ĭ), *n.* [D. *bokaal*.] A bowl or vessel made from a gourd. *Local, U. S.*
bock′ing (bŏk′ĭng), *n.* [D. *bokking*.] A smoked herring.
bock′ing, *n.* [From *Bocking*, England.] A coarse woolen fabric, used for floor cloths, etc.
bock′land. ✝ BOOKLAND.
bock′man. ✝ BOCMAN.
bock′pot′. Var. of BUCKPOT.
‖ **bock′wurst′** (bŏk′vōōrst′), *n.* [G.] Sausage of goat meat or, often, of veal. [of BOOKLAND.
boc′land, *n.* Obs. or hist. var.
bocle. ✝ BUCKLE.
bocler. ✝ BUCKLER.
boc′man, *n.* A holder of bookland. *Obs. or Hist.*
boc′sum. ✝ BUXOM.
bocule. ✝ BUCKLE.
bod. Obs. pret. of BID, BIDE.
bod. Obs. or dial. var. of BODE.
bod′ach (bōd′äк). [Gael.] **1.** An old man; a bugaboo. *Scot.*
2. A churl. *Ir.*
bo-da′cious-ly (bō-dā′sh*ŭ*s-lĭ), *adv.* Bodily; altogether; completely; — often with an idea of violent, reckless, or sudden action. *Dial. U. S.* Cf. BOLDACIOUSLY.
bod′agh. Var. of BODACH.
bo′dark. Var. of BODOCK.
Bodb (bōv), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* In Irish legend, a son of Dagda, whom he succeeded as king of the Tuatha De Danann. He maintained a long war against his brother, Mider.
bodd-. For various obsolete forms in *bodd-* see those in BOD-.
bodde. ✝ BUD. [BOTHER.
bod′der. Obs. or dial. var. of
bod′dice. Var. of BODICE.
bod′din. ✝ BODEN.
bod′dle. Var. of BODLE.
bod′dum. Dial var. of BOTTOM.
bode. Var. of BOOD, *v.* *Obs.*
bode, *v. t.* To bid; offer for *Scot.* [of BID.
bode. ✝ BODY; obs. pret. & p.p.
bode, *pret. & p. p.* of BIDE. Abode. "There that night they *bode*." *Tennyson.*
bode, *p. p.* of BID. Bid or bidden. *Obs.* [nous.
bode′ful, *a.* Portentous; omi-
bo-de′ga (bō-dē′g*ȧ*; *Sp.* bō-thā′gä: 146), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish wine cellar: a shop where wine is sold; also, a storeroom.
bodel. ✝ BODLE.
‖ **bo′dem-e-rij** (bō′dĕm-ē-rī), *n.* [D.] *Dutch Law.* Bottomry.
bo′den, *v. t.* = BODE. *Obs.*
boden. Obs. p. p. of BID.
bod′en (bōd′ĕn), *a.* [Icel. *boðinn* ready, p. p. of *bjōða* to bid, offer.] Furnished; fitted out: also, provided with arms; accoutered. *Scot.*
Bo′den-heim′er (bō′dĕn-hīm′-ĕr), *n.* [From *Bodenheim*, near Mainz, Germany.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
bode′wash′, *n.* [F. *bois-de-vache*, lit., cow's wood.] Buffalo chips.
bodeword. Var. of BODWORD.
bodge. ✝ BUDGE.
bodge (bŏj), *n.* [See BOTCH.] A botch; a patch. *Obs. or Dial.*
bodge (bŏj), *v. t.* To botch; to patch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **bodg′er**, *n.* — **bodg′er-y**, *n.*
bodge, *n.* See MEASURE.
bodg′er (bŏj′ĕr), *n.* = BADGER, a huckster. [tree.
bo′dhi tree (bō′dĭ). The bo
bodi. ✝ BODY
bo′di-e′ron (bō′dĭ-ē′rŏn), *n* [Origin uncertain.] A greenling (*Hexagrammos decagrammus*), a food fish of the Pacific coast; also, sometimes, any of various other species of the genus.
bod′i-kin, **bod′i-kie**, *n.* [*body* + *-kin*.] A tiny body; an atom; — also used as an oath; as '*Od's bodikins!* = God's body. *Obs.*
bod′i-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bod′i-ment, *n.* Embodiment. *R.*
bod′in. Var. of BODEN, furnished. *Scot.*
bod′i-ness, *n.* State of having or being a body; corporeality. *Rare.*
bo′di-sat. Var. of BODHISAT. — **bo′di-sat′ship**, *n.*
bod′ken, **bod′kin.** ✝ BAUDEKIN.
bod′kin. ✝ BODIKIN.
bod′le (bōd′'l), *n.* A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland, first issued in the reign of Charles II., and worth two Scotch pence or about one sixth of an English penny. *Scott.*
Bod-lei′an (bŏd-lē′*ă*n; bŏd′lē-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, or to the celebrated library at Oxford, projected by him in 1597 and opened in 1602. It contains many valuable manuscripts, including Biblical codices, much rabbinical literature, and English historical matter, and also, a large art and coin collection.
Bo′do (bō′dō), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
bo′dock (bō′dŏk), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *bois d'arc*.] The Osage orange. *Southwestern U. S.*
bodomery. ✝ BOTTOMRY.
Bo-do′ni (bō-dō′nē), *n.* [It.] A book printed by the Italian printer Giambattista Bodoni (1740-1813).
bod′rage, *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin: cf. BORDRAG.] A raid. *Obs.* [BOTTSTICK.
bod′stick′ (bŏd′stĭk′). Var. of
bodwart. ✝ BODWORD.
bod′word, *n.* [1st *bode*, n. + *word*.] Commandment; message: also, prediction or premonition. *Obs. or Dial.*
body bag. A bag for sleeping in.
body Brussels. See BRUSSELS **a.**
body cell. *Biol.* A somatic cell; — opposed to *germ cell*.
body centrode. See CENTRODE.
bod′y-gard′. Bodyguard. *R. Sp.*
bod′y-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
body lifter. A body snatcher.
body linen. Linen underclothes.
body loop. The iron strap or bracket which attaches the body of a vehicle to the gearing.
body louse. See LOUSE. [plasm.
body plasm. *Biol.* Somato-
body post. The sternpost of a single-screw steamer that also has a rudder post.
body servant. A valet.
body stealing. Body snatching.
body tube. The main tube of an organ pipe.
body white. = FLAKE WHITE, 1.
boe. ✝ BO, BOUGH, BOW.
‖ **boe′del-hou′ding** (bōō′dĕl-hou′dĭng), *n.* [D.; *boedel* possession + *houding* holding.] *Roman Dutch Law.* The holding by an administrator or trustee (called **boe′del-hou′der** [-dĕr]) of the community property of husband and wife as still subject to the community rights after the decease of either of them.
‖ **boe′del-schei′ding** (bōō′dĕl-skī′dĭng), *n.* [D.] *Dutch Law.* Partition or division of an estate.
Bo′ë-dro′mi-a (bō′ē-drō′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [Gr. Βοηδρόμια.] A festival in honor of Apollo, as helper in battles, celebrated by the ancient Athenians in Boëdromion.
Bo′ë-dro′mi-on (-ŏn), *n.* [Gr.

Boeh′men-ism (bû′mĕn-ĭz′m), *n.* The teaching of Jakob Böhme (1575–1624), known in England as Behmen, the greatest Lutheran mystic. He undertook to explain how the creative power of God makes all things, and how each thing manifests the divine cause; that material and moral powers are substantially one; and that evil is a proof of the divine anger with man, but in the end love conquers and evil is destroyed. — **Boeh′men-ist**, *a.* & *n.*

Bœh-me′ri-a (bû-mē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. R. *Böhmer* (1723–1803), German botanist.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of urticaceous shrubs and herbs with stingless 3-nerved leaves and glomerate flowers in spikes. Several species yield valuable fibers. See RAMIE.

bœ′o-tarch (bē′ō-tärk; bē-ō′-), *n.* [Gr. βοιωτάρχης. See BŒOTIAN; -ARCH.] *Class. Hist.* One of the chief magistrates of the Bœotian confederacy, two being named by Thebes and one each by the other cities of the league.

Bœ-o′tian (bē-ō′shăn), *a.* [L. *Boeotia*, Gr. Βοιωτία, noted for its moist, thick atmosphere, and the dullness and stupidity of its inhabitants.] Of or pertaining to Bœotia; hence, stupid; dull; obtuse. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — *n.* One of the people of Bœotia, the inhabitants of which, in classic times, were of Thessalian origin.

Bœotian Confederacy *or* **League**, a very early league of the cities of Bœotia, headed by Thebes. It attained its greatest power after the battle of Leuctra, 371 B. C.; it had only a nominal existence after the destruction of Corinth (146 B. C.).

Boer (bōōr), *n.* [D., a farmer. See BOOR.] A colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch or Huguenot descent.

Boer-ha′vi-a (bōōr-hä′vĭ-ȧ; -hä′vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Hermann *Boerhaave*, Dutch physician.] A genus of widely distributed nyctaginiaceous pubescent or glandular tropical herbs with opposite leaves and forking stems, small apetalous flowers, and club-shaped ribbed fruit. The roots of some species are used as laxatives and vermifuges.

bog (bŏg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bog* soft, tender, moist: cf. Ir. *bogach* bog, moor, marsh, Gael. *bogan* quagmire.] **1.** A quagmire filled with decayed moss and other vegetable matter; wet spongy ground, where a heavy body is apt to sink; a marsh; a morass.
2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, roots, and grass, in a marsh or swamp. *Local, U. S., or Dial. Eng.*

bog, *v. t.* & *i.*; BOGGED (bŏgd); BOG′GING (bŏg′ĭng). To sink, as into a bog; to submerge in a bog; to mire.

bog asphodel. Either of two melanthaceous bog plants, *Abama ossifraga* of Europe and *A. americana* of the United States, resembling the true asphodel. See ABAMA.

bog′ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The small cranberry (*Oxycoccus oxycoccus*), which grows in bogs.

bog bilberry. The evergreen shrub *Vaccinium uliginosum*.

bog butter. A fatty substance similar to adipocere found in the peat bogs of Ireland.

bog earth. *Min.* A soil composed for the most part of fine siliceous matter and partially decomposed vegetable fiber.

bo′gey (bō′gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BOGEYS (-gĭz). Also *bogie*. **1.** A goblin; a bugbear. See BOGY.
I have become a sort of *bogey* — a kill-joy. *Wm. Black.*
2. *Golf.* A given score or number of strokes, for each hole, against which players compete; — said to be so called because assumed to be the score of an imaginary first-rate player called Colonel Bogey.

bo′gey, *n.* A truck. See 2d BOGIE.

bog garden. *Hort.* A garden consisting of a natural or artificial bog, in which may be grown various ornamental plants not adapted to any other environment.

bog′gart (bŏg′ërt), **bog′gard** (-ërd), *n.* [Cf. BOGY, BOGLE.] A bogy; specter; spook; bugbear.

bog′gle (bŏg′′l), *v. i.*; BOG′GLED (-′ld); BOG′GLING (-lĭng). [See BOGLE, *n.*] **1.** To stop or hesitate as if suddenly frightened, or in doubt, or impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to take alarm; to exhibit hesitancy and indecision.
We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance. *Glanvill.*
Boggling at nothing which serveth their purpose. *Barrow.*
2. To do anything awkwardly or unskillfully.
3. To play fast and loose; to dissemble.
Syn. — Double, hesitate, shrink, stickle, demur.

bog′gle, *v. t.* **1.** To frighten. *Rare.*
2. To embarrass with difficulties; to bungle; botch. *Local, U. S.*

bog grass. Any sedge of the genus *Carex*.

bog′gy (bŏg′ĭ), *a.*; BOG′GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); BOG′GI-EST. Consisting of, or containing, a bog or bogs; of the nature of a bog; swampy; as, *boggy* land.

Boghead coal, *or* **Bog′head′** (-hĕd′), *n.* [From *Boghead*, Scotland.] A dark brown variety of cannel coal valuable as a source of paraffin oils and gas.

bo′gie (bō′gĭ), *n.* **1.** A goblin. See 1st BOGY.
2. *Golf.* = BOGEY, *n.*, 2.

bo′gie, *n.* Also **bo′gey**, **bo′gy**. [A dialect word. *North. Eng. & Scot.*] **1.** A low, strongly built truck or cart.
2. *Railroads.* = TRUCK, *n.* *British.*

bogie engine. Also *bogey engine*. *Railroads.* A switching engine the running gear and driving gear of which are on a bogie, or truck.

bog iron ore, *or* **bog iron**. A porous variety of limonite.

bo′gle (bō′g′l; bŏg′′l), *n.* Also *boggle*. [Scot. and North. Eng. *bogle*, *bogill*, *bugill*, specter; as a verb, to terrify; fr. W. *bwgwl* threatening, fear, *bwg*, *bwgan*, specter, hobgoblin. Cf. BUG.] A goblin; specter; frightful phantom; bogy; bugbear; also, a scarecrow.

bog manganese. A mineral substance mainly hydrous oxide of manganese, but often containing iron, alumina, etc.

bog moss. Any moss growing in bogs; specif., any species of *Sphagnum*, which usually grows in such situations.

Bog′o-mile (bŏg′ō-mĭl), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *Bog* God, and *milost′* grace; or perh. named from a Bulgarian priest *Bogomil*.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a Bulgarian sect of the 11th and 12th centuries, which held that the Creator had two sons, Satanaël, or Satan, and Christ, or Logos. Satan was the elder and the creator of the world, which the second son was sent to redeem from his power. — **Bog′o-mil′i-an** (-mĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.*

bo′gong′ (bō′gŏng′), *n.* [Native name.] A large Australian noctuid moth (*Agrotis spina*), eaten by the aborigines.

bog onion. **a** The jack-in-the-pulpit; — so named from its onion-shaped corm. **b** The royal fern. **c** A meliaceous tree of Australia (*Owenia venosa*). See OWENIA.

bog orchis. A small European orchid (*Malaxis paludosa*) with inconspicuous green flowers.

bog rush. **a** Any species of *Juncus*, or true rush, growing in bogs. **b** Any of several cyperaceous plants, esp. *Schœnus nigricans* of Europe.

bog spavin. *Veter.* A soft swelling usually appearing on the inner surface of the hock of horses and due to a distention of the synovial bursæ with accumulation of joint oil.

bog′suck′er (bŏg′sŭk′ẽr), *n.* The American woodcock.

bog′trot′ (-trŏt′), *v. i.* To traverse or rove over bogs; to live on bogland. — **bog′trot′ting**, *pr.* & *vb. n.*

bog′trot′ter (-trŏt′ẽr), *n.* One who lives in a boggy country; one who roves over bogs or uses them as a refuge; — applied in derision to the lowest class of Irish.

bo′gus (bō′gŭs), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain; cf. E. dial. *tankerabogus*, *tantarabobus*, devil, goblin.] Spurious; fictitious; sham; — orig. a cant term applied to counterfeit coin, or to a counterfeiting outfit or machine. *Colloq., U. S.*

bog′wood′ (bŏg′wŏŏd′), *n.* The wood of trees preserved in peat bogs. It is of a shining black or ebony color, and is largely used for making ornaments. Bog oak is the most common variety, but bog pine is also found.

bo′gy (bō′gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BOGIES (-gĭz). Also *bogey*, *bogie*. [See BOGLE.] A specter; a hobgoblin; a bugbear.
There are plenty of such foolish attempts at playing *bogy* in the history of savages. *C. Kingsley.*

bo′gy, *n.* A truck. See 2d BOGIE.

Bo-hai′ric (bō-hī′rĭk), *a.* Designating a dialect of Coptic; as, the *Bohairic* version of the Bible. See VERSION. — *n.* The Bohairic dialect. See COPTIC.

bo-hea′ (bō-hē′; *formerly also accented* bo′hea), *n.* [From *Wu-i*, pronounced by some Chinese *bu-i*, the name of the hills where this kind of tea is grown.] An inferior kind of black tea. The name was formerly applied to black tea in general, or to the better grades.

Bo-he′mi-a (bō-hē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1.** A country of Europe.
2. Fig.: The region or community of social Bohemians. See BOHEMIAN, *n.*, 4.

Bo-he′mi-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Bohemia or its ancient inhabitants, or designating or belonging to their language. See BOHEMIAN, *n.*, 2; cf. CZECH.
2. Of or pertaining to a Bohemian or Bohemians (in sense 4); vagabond; unconventional; free and easy.
Artists have abandoned their *Bohemian* manners and customs nowadays. *W. Black.*

Bohemian Brethren. *Eccl. Hist.* A sect founded in Bohemia in 1457 out of remnants of the Hussites who would not join the Roman Church. Its members called themselves "The Unity of the Brethren." The name "Brethren of the Law of Christ" was used in the 16th century, but did not become general. In 1670 the sect became extinct. Their spiritual descendants are the Moravians. — **B. chatterer**. See WAXWING. — **B. glass**. **a** Ornamental glass from Bohemia, noted for its rich colors and incised or engraved patterns. **b** A hard, resistant, potash-lime glass first made in Bohemia, and much used as a material for chemical ware. — **B. olive**, the oleaster. — **B. ruby**, a red variety of rock crystal (quartz). — **B. waxwing**. See WAXWING.

Bo-he′mi-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Bohemia.
2. The language of the Czechs, one of the richest dialects of the Slavic family. It employs a Latin alphabet of forty letters, the supplementary symbols being distinguished by various diacritics. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. An idle stroller or gypsy (common in France), thought to be from Bohemia. *Rare.*
4. In highly civilized communities, one who makes a livelihood by, or is much interested in, art, literature, or other intellectual pursuits, and who takes an attitude of protest against, or of indifference to, the common conventions of society, in favor of freedom from care, naturalness, and originality, esp. renouncing the conventional formalities and distinctions in social relations.
The *Bohemian* is the man who with small means desires and contrives to obtain the intellectual advantages of wealth, which he considers to be leisure to think and read, travel, and intelligent conversation. *P. G. Hamerton.*

Bo-he′mi-an-ism (bō-hē′mĭ-ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* The characteristic conduct or methods of Bohemians (in sense 4).

Bo′i-dæ (bō′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *boa*.] *Zoöl.* A family of nonvenomous snakes, sometimes very large, that feed chiefly on warm-blooded animals, which they kill by crushing. They have rudiments of hind limbs in the form of two hooks or spurs. The most important species are the boas and anaconda of tropical America. The pythons, found chiefly in the Old World, are sometimes included.

boil (boil), *v. i.*; BOILED (boild); BOIL′ING. [ME. *boilen*, OF. *boillir*, *buillir*, F. *bouillir*, fr. L. *bullire* to be in a bubbling motion; cf. *bulla* bubble. Cf. BUDGE, *v.*; EBULLITION.] **1.** To be agitated, or tumultuously moved, by the generation and rising of bubbles of vapor; to be in a state of, or vaporize by, ebullition; — said of a liquid.
2. To be agitated like boiling water, by any cause; to seethe; as, the *boiling* waves.
He maketh the deep to *boil* like a pot. *Job* xli. 31.
3. To be moved or excited with passion; to be hot or fervid; as, his blood *boils* with anger.
Then *boiled* my breast with flame and burning wrath. *Surrey.*
4. To be in boiling water, as food in cooking.
to boil over, to run over the top of a vessel, as a boiling liquid; to be excited with ardor or passion so as to lose self-control. — **to b. up**. **a** To move or come up with violent agitation; to bubble or gush up; as, water and sand *boiled up*. **b** To increase in volume while boiling.

boil, *v. t.* **1.** To heat to the boiling point, or so as to cause ebullition; as, to *boil* water.
2. To form or separate by boiling or evaporation involving ebullition; as, to *boil* sugar or salt.
3. To subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid, so as to produce some specific effect, as cooking or cleansing; — distinguished from *stew*; as, to *boil* meat; to *boil* clothes.
4. To steep or soak in warm water. *Obs.*
5. To betray. *Obs. Slang, Eng.*
to boil down, to reduce in bulk by boiling; as, *to boil down* sap or sirup; fig., to condense; as, *to boil down* a narrative. — **to b. off**, to remove by boiling; also, to subject to the process of removing something from by boiling.

boil, *n.* **1.** Act or state of boiling.
2. That which is boiling, or has been, or is to be, boiled.

boil, *n.* [Influenced by *boil*, v. See BILE a boil.] **1.** A hard, painful, inflamed tumor, which on suppurating discharges pus mixed with blood, and discloses a small fibrous mass of dead tissue, called the *core*; furuncle. Single boils are usually caused by local irritation.
2. A swelling likened to a boil; a blister, as of paint.

boiled (boild), *p. a.* Subjected to boiling; dressed, cooked, etc., by boiling; as, *boiled* clothes; *boiled* meat.
boiled oil. *Paint.*, an oil (esp. linseed oil) whose drying properties have been increased by high heating in the presence of a current of air, often with the addition of some drier. The changes so produced are not well understood, but oxidized and easily oxidizable substances appear to be formed. See DRYING OIL. — **b. shirt** (*humorous or illit.* bild), a white shirt with a starched bosom. *Slang or Illit.* — **b. silk**, **boiled-off silk**. See SILK.

boil′er (boil′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who boils something.
2. A vessel in which anything is boiled, as kettles, saucepans, clothes boilers, evaporators, coppers, retorts, etc.
3. *Mech.* A strong metallic vessel in which steam is generated for driving engines. Early boilers were usually approximately spheroidal, were fired from underneath, and usually made of thick cast metal. Later types had side flues added, as in the **wagon**, or **caravan**, **boiler**, so called from its shape, which resembled that of a covered wagon. Most modern steam-engine boilers are made of thin wrought iron, mild steel, or copper plates, riveted together, and (when used for high-pressure steam) strengthened against explosion or collapse by internal stays and stay tubes. High efficiencies are obtained by increasing the heating surface, as by internal and corrugated flues, fire tubes, water tubes of various kinds, etc. Modern boilers can be broadly separated into three classes: (1) using internal flues but no fire or water tubes; (2) using fire tubes; (3) using water tubes. In the first two classes the fire and the combustion products are more or less surrounded by water space. In the third the flames more or less surround the water, which passes through the tubes.
Class (1) includes: **a** The **Cornish boiler**, with has one internal flue. **b** The **Lancashire boiler**, with two internal

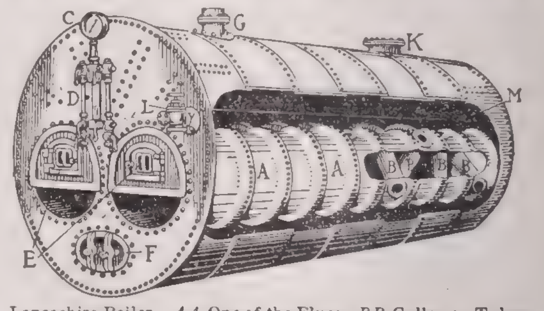

Lancashire Boiler. *AA* One of the Flues; *BB* Galloway Tubes; *C* Pressure Gauge; *D* Water Gauges; *E* Fire Doors; *F* Mudhole; *G* Connection for Steam Stop valve; *K* Manhole; *L* Feed-water Valve; *M* Water Line.

flues. **c** The **Galloway boiler**, with two internal flues converging into a single flue. These three boilers are all long and cylindrical, and have external flues as well.

Βοηδρομιών.] The third Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.
boef. † BEEF.
Boeh′men-ite, *n.* = BOEHMENIST.
Boehm flute (bûm). See FLUTE, *n.*, 1.
boel. † BOWEL.
boen. † BONE.
Bœ-ot′ic (bē-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* Bœotian.
‖ **Bœ-o′tum in cras′so ju-ra′res a-ë′re na′tum**. [L.] You would swear that he was born in the heavy atmosphere of the Bœotians, — referring to the proverbial dull-wittedness of the Bœotians.
Horace (*Epistles*, II. i. 244).
boepeepe. † BOPEEP.
Boer′dom (bōōr′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
boes. † BUS.
bo′es, *3d sing. pr.* of BEHOVE. Behoves or behooves. *Obs.*
boeth. † BOTH.
Bo-ë′thi-an (bō-ē′thĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to the Roman philosopher and author Boëthius (475?–525), famous for translations of Aristotle, a treatise on music, and the book "De Consolatione Philosophiæ," written while in prison under false accusation.
‖ **bœuf** (bûf), *n.* [F.] Beef.
‖ **bœuf′ de chasse′** (dē shȧs′). [F.] The sportsman's round of beef, that is, the biggest joint.
boezar. † BEZOAR.
bofet, **boffet**. † BUFFET.
bof′fle (bŏf′′l). Dial. for BAFFLE.
B. of H. *Abbr.* Band of Hope.
bog, *a.* [Cf. AS. *bogan* to boast.] *Dial. Eng.* Bold; forward; saucy; bug. — *n.* Boastfulness. — *v. i.* To boast.
bog, *n.* [Cf. BOGY, BUG.] A bugbear; a bogy. *Obs.*
bo′ga (bō′gȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp.; cf. Sp. & Pg. *boga* the bogue.] A West Indian basslike fish (*Emmelichthys vittatus*).
bogard, **bogart**. Vars. of BOGGART.
bog bean. = BUCK BEAN.
bog birch. The yellow buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*).
bog blitter. The European bittern. *Dial. Eng.*
bog blueberry. = BOG BILBERRY.
bog′ bluit′er (blüt′ẽr). The bittern. *Scot.*
bog bull, **bog bumper**. The European bittern. [Eng.
bog′-down′, *n.* Cotton grass.
boge. † BOW.
bogen. † BOW.
boget. † BOUGET, BUDGET.
bo′gey-ism. Var. of BOGYISM.
bog fern. Common chain fern.
bog fir. = BOG PINE.
bog′gard, *n.* A latrine. *Obs.*
bog′gart-y (-ĭ), *a.* Frequented by boggarts. *Dial. Eng.*
bogge. Var. of BOG; also of BODGE, a measure.
bog′ger (bŏg′ẽr), *n.* A shoemaker who works at the house of his employer. *Dial. Eng.*
bog′gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bog′ging, *n.* The practice of working as a bogger. *Dial. Eng.*
bog′ging, *n.* [Cf. 4th BADGER.] Peddling; hawking. *Obs.*
bog′gish, *a.* [*bog*, a. + 1st *-ish*.] Given to brag or bluster. — **bog′gish-ly**, *adv.*
bog′gish, *a.* Boggy.
bog′gle, *n.* **1.** Act of boggling. **2.** A scruple; difficulty; demur; also, blunder; botch.
bog′gle, *n.* **1.** Dial. var. of BOGLE, a goblin.
2. A jug or pitcher shaped in the form of a man. [Scot.
bog glede. The marsh harrier.
bog′gle-de-botch′, *or* **bog′gle-dy-botch′**, *n.* An utter bungle or botch. *Colloq.*
bog′gler (bŏg′lẽr), *n.* One who boggles.
bog′gling-ly, *adv.* of BOGGLING.
bog′glish, *a.* Doubtful; skittish. *Obs.*
bog′gy-bo (-ĭ-bō). Dial. var. of BUGABOO. *Eng.*
bogh. † BOUGH, BOW.
boghe. † BOG, BOUGH, BOW.
bog hop. Buck bean.
boght. † BOUGHT; obs. pret. of BITE.
bog jumper. The European bittern. *Dial. Eng.*
bog′l. Boggle. *Ref. Sp.*
bog′land′, *n.*, *or* **bog land**. Boggy land or country; humorously, Ireland. — **bog′land′er**, *n.*
bog′ld. Boggled. *Ref. Sp.*
bog′le (bŏg′′l; bō′g′l). Scot. & dial. var. of BOGGLE.
bo′gle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
bog′let, *n.* A little bog.
bog mine, **bog′-mine′ ore**. Bog ore.
bog′mire′, *n.* A quagmire.
bog myrtle. **a** The sweet gale. **b** The buck bean.
bog nut. The buck bean.
bog oak. See BOGWOOD.
Bo-go′do La′ma (bō-gō′dō). See LAMAISM.
bog ore. *Min.* **a** Bog iron ore. **b** Bog manganese.
‖ **bo′go-ta′na** (bō′gō-tä′nä), *n.* [Sp., prop., of Bogotá.] A variety of plain undyed cotton cloth. *Sp. Amer.*
bog peat. See PEAT.
bog pine. See BOGWOOD.
bog pink. The cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*).
bog rhubarb. The butterbur.
bog spruce. The white spruce.
bog strawberry. See COMARUM.
bog timber. = BOGWOOD.
bog trefoil. The buck bean.
bogue (bōg), *n.* [F.] The boce; — called also **bogue bream**.
bogue (bōg), *v. i.* *Naut.* To fall off from the wind; to fall away to leeward. *Rare.* — **to bogue in**, to "sail in;" to "take a hand." *Dial., New England.*
bo′gus, *n.* A liquor made of rum and molasses. *Local, U. S.*
bog violet. The butterwort.
bog willow. The pussy willow.
bog′wort (bŏg′wûrt′), *n.* The small cranberry.
bogy. † BUDGE, fur.
bo′gy-dom (bō′gĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM; BOGY, bugbear.
bo′gy-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
bogyll. † BUCKLE.
boh (bō). Var. of BO, *interj.*
boh (bō), *n.* A leader of dacoits. *East Indian.*
Boh. *Abbr.* Bohemia or Bohemian.
Bo′han (bō′hăn). *Bib.*
Bohem. *Abbr.* Bohemian.
bo-he′mare (bō-hē′mâr), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
‖ **bo-hi′o** (bō-ē′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OS (-ōs). [Sp.] A thatched hut. *West Indies.*
bo-ho′, **bo-hoo′**. Vars. of BOOHOO.
bo′hor (bō′hôr), *n.* [Amharic *bohor*.] An East African reedbuck (*Cervicapra bohor*).
Bo′hort, Sir (bō′hôrt). See BORS, SIR.
bohte. † BOUGHT.
bo′hun u′pas (bō′hŭn). See UPAS.
bohut. † BOUGHT.
boi′ar. Var. of BOYAR.
boiche. † BOTCH.
boidekyn. † BODKIN.
boidin. † BODEN.
boidkene. † BODKIN.
boier. † BEVER, BOWYER.
boil′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
boil′a-ry. Var. of BOILERY.
boild. Boiled. *Ref. Sp.*

Boilers included under class (2) are called **fire-tube, multitubular,** or **tubular boilers,** and occur in various typical forms, as: **a** The **locomotive boiler,** used principally on locomotives, which has a nearly rectangular fire box and a series of longitudinal fire tubes passing from the fire box through a

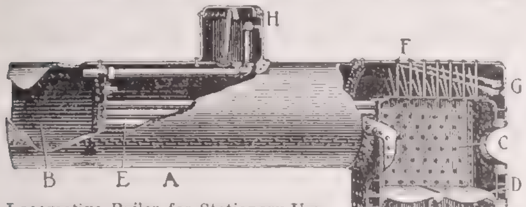

Locomotive Boiler for Stationary Use. *A* Barrel; *B* Smoke Box; *C* Fire Box; *D* Fire Bars; *E* Fire Tubes; *F* Crown Stays; *G* Gusset Stays; *H* Steam Dome; *K* Ash Pit.

cylindrical barrel to the smoke box. **b** The **marine,** or **Scotch, boiler,** which is usually a short cylindrical boiler with one or more internal flues leading to a combustion chamber at the end and return fire tubes to the uptake in the front. This boiler is sometimes made *double-ended,* thus comprising two *single-ended* boilers back to back. **c** The **vertical boiler,** a cylindrical boiler set on end and often resembling the Scotch boiler in general design. The boilers in class (3) are called **water-tube,** or **tubulous, boilers,** and are broadly subdivided into **drowned-tube boilers,** in which the steam-generating tubes emerge below the water line in the steam drum, and **priming boilers,** in which the tubes discharge at or above the water line. In the prevailing designs there are one or more steam drums at the top connected by straight or curved water tubes with one or more water drums at the bottom, and the flames from the fire are constrained to pass around and among these nests or coils of tubes so as to insure a free and rapid circulation of their contents. There are many special varieties. Water-tube boilers designed to get up steam with very great rapidity are known as **express boilers,** and are largely used on torpedo boats and destroyers. A

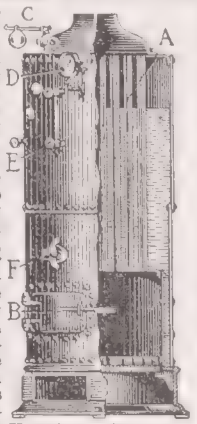

Vertical Fire-tube Boiler. *A* Fire Tubes; *B* Fire Door; *C* Safety Valve; *D* Pressure Gauge; *E* Water Gauge; *F* Hand-hole.

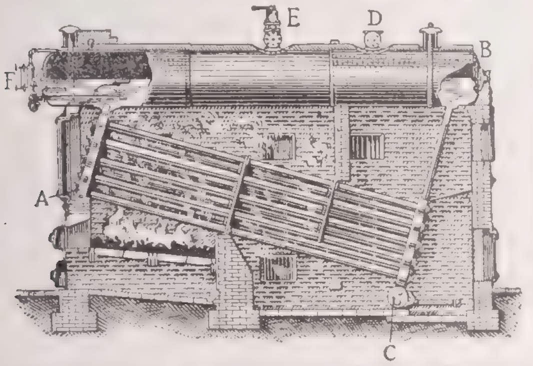

Water-tube Boiler. *A* Stack of Water Tubes; *B* Water and Steam Drum; *C* Mud Drum; *D* Steam-pipe Connection; *E* Safety Valve; *F* Water Gauges.

particular variety of water-tube boiler used principally in steam automobiles is called the **flash boiler.** It consists of a nest of strong tubes with very little water space, kept nearly red hot so that the water as it trickles drop by drop into the tubes is immediately flashed into steam and superheated. The usual fittings for boilers include safety valves, pressure and water gauges, gauge cocks, fusible plugs, blow-out cocks, injectors or feed pumps, steam traps, etc.
4. A tank or reservoir in which hot water is stored.
5. A sunken reef; esp., a coral reef where the sea breaks.
6. An article of food, as a vegetable, suitable to be cooked by boiling. *Colloq.*

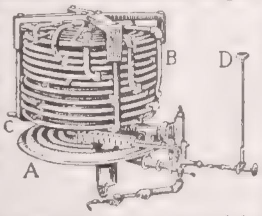

Flash Boiler for Automobile. *A* Burner; *B* Coil of Tubes; *C* Steam Pipe; *D* Gas Valve

boiler plate. Plate or rolled iron of about a quarter to a half inch in thickness, used for making boilers and tanks, for covering ships, etc.
boil′er-y (boil′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *bouillerie.*] A place and apparatus for boiling something.
boil′ing, *p. a.* Heated to the point of bubbling; heaving with bubbles; in tumultuous agitation, as boiling liquid; surging; seething; swelling with heat, ardor, or passion. **boiling spring,** a spring that gives out very hot water, or water and steam, often with much force; a geyser.
boil′ing, *n.* **1.** Action denoted by the verb BOIL.
2. Exposure to the action of a hot liquid.
3. That which is boiled, is being boiled, or is to be boiled; fig. and colloq., a quantity, batch, party.
The handsomest woman of her day, and the cleverest, the nicest, the best of the whole *boiling.* *George Meredith.*
4. *Metal.* See PUDDLING, 2.
boiling heat, the heat of anything at the boiling point. — **b. point,** the temperature at which a liquid is converted into vapor, with the phenomena of ebullition. This is different for different liquids, and for the same liquid under different pressures. For water, at the level of the sea, barometer 30 in., it is 212° Fahrenheit; for alcohol, 172.96°; for ether, 94.8°; for mercury, about 675°. The boiling point of water is lowered one degree Fahrenheit for about 550 feet of ascent above the level of the sea. — **to be at the b. point,** to be very angry.
boil′-o′ver, *n.* An event with an unexpected or unforeseeable issue; as, the race was a *boil-over.* *Colloq., Australia.*
bo-io′bi (bō-yō′bē), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name: cf. Pg. *bojobi.*] A South American snake (*Xiphosoma caninum*) of the boa family, largely green above and yellow beneath.
bois′ter-ous (bois′tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *boistous;* of uncertain origin; cf. W. *bwystus* ferocious.] **1.** Rough or rude; unyielding; strong; powerful. *Obs.* "*Boisterous* hand." *Shak.*
2. Massive; cumbrous; also, coarse in quality. *Obs.* *Caxton.*
3. Exhibiting tumultuous violence and fury; acting with noisy turbulence; violent; rough; stormy.
The waters swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shak.*
The brute and *boisterous* force of violent men. *Milton.*
4. Noisy; rough; turbulent; as, *boisterous* mirth.
I like not that loud, *boisterous* man. *Addison.*
5. Vehement; excessive. *Rare.*
The heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous.* *Woodward.*
Syn. — Loud, roaring, violent, stormy, turbulent, furious, tumultuous, noisy, impetuous, vehement.
bo′lar (bō′lȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to bole or clay; clayey.
bo′las (bō′lăs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sp.] A kind of missile weapon consisting of two or three balls of stone, iron, or other material, attached to the ends of a thong or cord (when three balls are used, the third is attached to a cord nearly half as long as the main cord and at a point bisecting it); — used by the Gauchos of South America, and others, for hurling at and entangling an animal.
bold (bōld), *a.;* BOLD′ER; BOLD′EST. [ME. *bald, bold,* AS. *bald, beald;* akin to Icel. *ballr,* OHG. *bald,* MHG. *balt,* D. *boud,* Goth. *balþei* boldness. In G. there remains only *bald,* adv., soon.] **1.** Forward to meet danger; venturesome; daring; not shrinking from risk; brave; courageous.
A *bold* bad man, that dar'd to call by name
Great Gorgon, prince of darkness and dead night. *Spenser.*
2. Exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger; planned with courage; daring; vigorous. "The *bold* design pleased highly." *Milton.*
3. In a bad sense, too forward; taking undue liberties; over assuming or confident; lacking proper modesty or restraint; rude; impudent.
Thou art too wild, too rude and *bold* of voice. *Shak.*
4. Strong or powerful; big or fierce, as a wind or fire; big, in the sense of full or great development; as, *bold* grain; a *bold* mother-of-pearl shell, that is, a very thick one. (*Obs.,* except dial. or in special uses.
5. Confident; wholly assured. *Obs.*
I am *bold* her honor will remain hers. *Shak.*
6. Somewhat overstepping usual bounds or conventional rules; as, *bold* views; *bold* tales; also, having free, daring, or striking qualities; as, a *bold* imagination; *bold* art.
The cathedral church is a very *bold* work. *Addison.*
7. Standing prominently out to view; markedly conspicuous; striking the eye; in high relief.
Shadows in painting . . . make the figure *bolder.* *Dryden.*
8. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a vessel with a *bold,* or bluff, bow; also, deep; — said of water near a steep shore.
Where the *bold* cape its warning forehead rears. *Trumbull.*
Syn. — Courageous, daring, brave, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, valiant, manful, audacious, stout-hearted, high-spirited, adventurous, confident, forward, impudent.
bold eagle, an Australian eagle (*Uroaëtus audax*), which destroys lambs and even the kangaroo.
bold′en (bōl′d'n), *v. t.;* BOLD′ENED (-d'nd); BOLD′EN-ING. To make bold; to encourage; to embolden.
Ready speakers, being *boldened* with their present abilities to say more, . . . use less help of diligence and study. *Ascham.*
bold′face′ (bōld′fās′), *n.* **1.** A bold-faced person.
2. *Print.* Bold-faced type or printing.
bold′-faced′ (bōld′fāst′), *a.* **1.** Bold in manner or expression; indecorously forward; as, a *bold-faced* woman.
I have seen enough to confute all the *bold-faced* atheists of this age. *Bramhall.*
2. *Print.* Having a conspicuous or heavy face.
☞ **This line is *bold-faced* nonpareil.**
bold′ly, *adv.* In a bold manner or state.
bold′ness, *n.* State or quality of being bold.
Syn. — Bravery, intrepidity, dauntlessness, hardihood, brazenness, assurance. See CONFIDENCE, COURAGE.
Bol′du (bŏl′dū), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. (in Chile) *boldo.*] *Bot.* A genus of Chilean monimiaceous plants consisting of a single species, *B. boldus,* the **bol′do** (-dō). It is an evergreen shrub with sweet, edible fruit. The leaves are used as a tonic and antispasmodic.
bole (bōl), *n.* [ME. *bole,* fr. Icel. *bolr;* akin to Sw. *bål,* Dan. *bul,* trunk, stem of a tree, G. *bohle* a thick plank or board; cf. LG. *boll* round.] The trunk or stem of a tree, or that which is like it. "Elm-tree *boles.*" *Tennyson.*
bole, *n.* [LL. *bolus,* Gr. βῶλος a clod or lump of earth: cf. F. *bol,* and also L. *bolus* morsel. Cf. BOLUS.] **1.** Any of several varieties of friable earthy clay, usually colored more or less strongly red by oxide of iron. It is used to color and adulterate various substances; it was formerly used in medicine. It consists essentially of hydrous silicates of aluminium, or less often of magnesium. See CLAY.
2. A bolus; a dose. *Coleridge.*
bole armoniac *or* **armoniak,** Armenian bole. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
bole, *n.* [Etym. doubtful.] An aperture, with a shutter, in the wall of a house, for giving, occasionally, air or light; also, a closet, crypt, or locker in the wall of a building. *Scot.*
bole, *n.* **1.** Var. of BOWL, the vessel.
2. A place, usually a round cavity on a hill, where lead was formerly smelted. *Dial. Eng.*
bo-lec′tion (bō-lĕk′shŭn), **bi-lec′tion** (bī-), *n.* *Arch.* That portion of a group of moldings which projects beyond the general surface of a panel. — **bo-lec′tioned** (-shŭnd), **bi-lec′tioned,** *a.* *Rare.*

Bolection Molding

bo-le′ro (bō-lā′rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp.] **1.** *Music.* A Spanish dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, commonly with castanets, or the lively music for it.

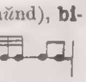

Bolero Rhythm.

2. A kind of short outer waist garment, with or without sleeves, worn by women.
Bo′le-ta′ce-æ (bō′lē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Boletus.*] *Bot.* A family of basidiomycetous fleshy fungi of the pore-bearing group, having the pores easily separating from the pileus and from each other. The principal genera are *Boletus, Fistulina,* and *Strobilomyces.* By some the family is included in the Polyporaceæ. — **bo′le-ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Bo-le′tus (bō-lē′tŭs), *n.* [L. *boletus,* Gr. βωλίτης.] *Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi, type and principal representative of the family Boletaceæ. They are soft, early decaying fungi, having the sporiferous tubes easily separating from the pileus. There are over 100 species, some, as *B. edulis,* edible, others very poisonous. They vary widely in color, and some species are very beautiful.
bo′lide (bō′lĭd; bō′lĭd; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bolis,* fr. Gr. βολίς missile, βάλλειν to throw.] A brilliant meteor, followed by a train of light or sparks; esp., one which explodes. See METEOR.
Bo-liv′i-an (bō-lĭv′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bolivia. — *n.* A native of Bolivia.
boll (bōl), *n.* [ME. *bolle* boll, bowl, AS. *bolla.* See BOWL a vessel.] **1.** Obs. equiv. of BOWL, a vessel.
2. A bubble; also, a knoblike protuberance. *Obs.*
3. The pod or capsule of a plant, esp. of flax or cotton; a pericarp of a globular form.
4. Also *bole.* An old Scotch measure: for wheat and beans it contained about 4, for oats, barley, and potatoes, about 6, Winchester bushels. In some north English localities the use of an old boll of 6, and a new boll of 2, imp. bushels has continued to recent times.
boll (bōl), *v. i.;* BOLLED (bōld). **1.** To swell up; grow. *Obs.*
2. To form a boll or seed vessel; to go to seed.
Bol′land-ist (bŏl′ăn-dĭst), *n.* Any of the editors (Jesuits) of the "Acta Sanctorum," or Lives of the Saints; — named from John Bolland, who began the work.
bol′lard (bŏl′ȧrd), *n.* [Cf. BOLE the stem of a tree; POLLARD.] An upright wooden or iron post, as in a boat or on a dock, around which to fasten, or take a turn with, a rope.

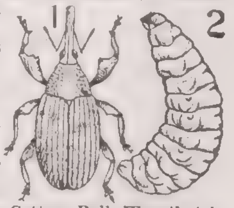

Cotton Boll Weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*). 1 Imago; 2 Larva. × 2

bollard timber. *Naut.* A timber, also called a *knighthead,* rising, just within the stem in a ship, on either side of the bowsprit to secure its end.
boll weevil. A grayish weevil

boiler alarm. An automatic whistling device for indicating low water in a steam boiler.
boiler compound. A compound used to prevent formation of scales in boilers; an antiincrustator.
boiler deck In a steamer, the deck on which the boilers are.
boiler float. A float operating a feed valve to a steam boiler.
boil′er-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
boiler iron. = BOILER PLATE.
boiler shell. The outer inclosing plates of a steam boiler.
boil′er-smith′, *n.* A blacksmith who works at making boilers.
boiler tube. One of the tubes of a boiler. See BOILER.
Boi′ley's blue (boi′lĭz). A purplish crystalline dyestuff prepared by fusing indigo with an excess of acid sodium sulphate.
boil′ing-ly, *adv.* of BOILING.
boil′y (boil′ĭ), *a.* Infested with, or characterized by, boils.
boil′y, *n.* [F. *bouillie.*] Flour or bread boiled with milk, used as food for infants. *Dial. Eng.*
boin. † BOON. [*Scot.*
boin. Var. of BOYNE, a tub.
boi′nard, *n.* [OF. *buisnart, buinart.*] Fool; rogue. *Obs.*
boir. Obs. or dial. var. of BORE.
boire. † BOWER.
‖ **bois** (bwä), *n.* Wood; — a French word used in various phrases; as: **bois′ blanc′** (blän′) [F., white wood], the American linden. *Fr. Amer.* — **b. cô′te-let′** (kō′t'lĕ′) [F., fiddlewood], the fiddlewood. *West Indies.* — **b. d'arc′** (därk′) [F., bow wood, from its use by the Western Indians], the osage orange. *Fr. Amer.* — **b. de fer′** (dē fâr′) [F., lit., wood of iron], the hop hornbeam. *Fr. Amer.* — **b. dur′ci′** (dür′sē′) [F., hardened wood], a hard, highly polishable composition of fine hard-wood sawdust mixed with blood, and pressed. — **b. im′mor′tel′** (ē′-mōr′tĕl′) [F., lit., immortal wood], a fabaceous shrub or tree (*Erythrina umbrosa*) used to shade young cacao plantations. *West Indies.* — **b. in′con′-nu′** (ăn′kō′nü′) [F., lit., unknown wood], the sugarberry. *Louisiana.* — **b. puant′** (pwän′). [F., lit., stinking wood.] **a** The hardy catalpa. *Fr Amer.* **b** The sycamore. *Louisiana.*
‖ **Bois′ brû′lé′** (bwä′brü′lā′), *n.* [Canadian F., lit., burnt wood.] A Canadian half-breed, esp. of French and Indian blood; — from their dark complexion.
Bois Guil′bert′, Bri-an′ de (brē-än′ dē bwä gēl′bĕr′). A brave but cruel and sensual commander of the Knights Templars in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe."
‖ **bois′seau′** (bwȧ′sō′), *n.* [F. See BUSHEL.] **a** An old French dry measure varying with the locality, that of Paris being equal to 13.01 liters. From 1812 to 1840 its legal value was 12.5 liters (1.4 pecks). **b** Among Parisian tradesmen, the decaliter. **c** In Belgium, a measure of 15 liters.
boist. † BOAST.
boist, *n.* [OF. *boiste,* F. *boîte.*] **1** A box. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. (boist; bīst). A laborer's shanty; a hut. *Dial. Eng.*
boisteous. † BOISTOUS. [OUS.
bois′ter-ous-ly, *adv.* of BOISTER-
bois′ter-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bois′tous, *a.* Boisterous. *Obs* — **bois′tous-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.* — **bois′tous-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
boitt. † BOAT.
Bo-ja′nus or′gan (bō-jā′nŭs; bō-yä′nōōs). See ORGAN OF BOJANUS.
bo′jar. † BOYAR.
bo-jo′bi. Var. of BOIOBI.
bok. † BOLK, BOOK.
bok. Obs. var. or Dutch equiv. of BUCK, the animal.
bo′ka-dam (bō′kȧ-dăm), *n.* An aquatic East Indian poisonous snake of the genus *Cerberus.*
bo′kark (bō′kärk), *n.* A basket of birch bark used by Indians about Lake Superior.
boke. Obs. pret. of BAKE; obs. var. of BOOK.
boke. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLK.
boke, *v. t. & i.* To poke; to thrust. *Obs. or Dial.* [BUCKLER.
bokel, bokeler. † BUCKLE,
bokeram. † BUCKRAM.
boket. † BUCKET.
Bo-kha′ra clo′ver (bō-kä′rȧ). [Named from *Bokhara,* Russian Asia.] The white or sweet melilot (*Melilotus alba*).
bol. † BOLE, BOLL, BULL.
Bol. *Abbr.* Bolivia.
bolace. † BULLACE.
bo′lar-y (bō′lȧr-ĭ), *a.* = BOLAR.
bolas. † BULLACE.
bolbanac, bolbonac. The plant honesty. *Obs.*
bolck. † BOLK.
bold, *n.* [AS.] A house; a building. *Obs.*
bold, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *bældan* to encourage, *bealdian* to be brave.] To make, or to be or become, bold. *Obs.* *Shak.*
bold, *n.* A bold person. *Obs.*
bold, *adv.* Boldly. (See FLAT ADVERB.)
bol-da′cious-ly (bōl-dā′shŭs-lĭ), *adv.* [*bold* + *audacious.*] Boldly; audaciously; impudently. *Dial. Eng.* Cf. BODACIOUSLY.
bolden. † BOLNE.
bol′der (bōl′dẽr; bō′-), *n.* The bulrush. *Dial. Eng.*
bold′-faced′ness (bōld′fāst′nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
bold′hede, *n.* [*bold* + *-hede* (= *-head*).] Boldness. *Obs.*
bol′dine (bōl′dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** A poisonous alkaloid found in the leaves of the boldo.
bol′do-glu′cin, *n.* [*boldo* + *glucin,* for *glucina.*] *Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{30}H_{52}O_8$, found in the leaves of the boldo.
boldspreet. † BOWSPRIT.
bole. † BULL.
bole. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLL.
bo′le, *n.* [Gr. βολή a throw.] *Physics.* A proposed unit of momentum, — the momentum of one gram moving with a velocity of one centimeter per second.
bo-leau′ (bō-lō′), *n.* [F. *bouleau* birch.] The paper birch. *Quebec.*
boled (bōld), *a.* Characterized by or having a bole.
bo-le′ite (bō-lā′īt; bō-lē′-), *n.* [From *Boleo,* Lower California.] An argentiferous percylite.
bolesprit. † BOWSPRIT.
bo-let′ic (bō-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* [From *Boletus.*] *Chem.* Fumaric. *Obs.*
bo′ley (bō′lĭ). Var. of BOOLY.
bol′i-a, bol′i-ah (bŏl′ĭ-ȧ; bō′lĭ-ȧ). Vars. of BAULEAH.
bo′line. † BOWLINE.
bo′lis (bō′lĭs; bŏl′ĭs), *n.* [L. See BOLIDE.] A bolide. *Rare.*
‖ **bo-li′ta** (bō-lē′tä), *n.* [Sp. dim. of *bola* ball.] = MATACO.
bol′i-var (bŏl′ĭ-vȧr; *Sp.* bō-lē′vär), *n.* [Amer. Sp., after Simon *Bolivar,* the liberator of Bolivia, Venezuela, etc.] See COIN.
bo′li-via′no (bō′lē-vyä′nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz; *Sp.* nōs). [Amer. Sp.] See COIN.
bolk, boke (bōk), *v. & n.* [ME. *bolken* to belch.] Vomit; belch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bolke † BULK.
boll. † BOIL, BOLE, BOW.
boll, *v. i.* [Cf. BOWL.] To drink; booze. *Obs.*
boll (bōl), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A specter; bogy. *Dial. Eng.*
bolle. † BOWL, BULL.
bolled, *pret. & p. p.* of BOLL, *v.*
bolled, *p. a.* Swollen or inflated; also, embossed; adorned. *Obs.*
bollen. † BOLN.
boll′en (bōl′'n), *a.* [ME. *bollyn, bollun, bollen,* p. p. of *bellen* to swell.] Swollen; puffed out. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
Bolle, *or* **Bolle's, poplar** (bōl; bōlz). A cultivated variety (*Populus alba bolleana*) of white poplar, having deeply lobed leaves.
boll′er, *n.* A tippler. *Obs.*
boll′ing (bōl′ĭng), *n.* [Cf. BOLE stem of a tree; POLL, *v. t.*] A tree from which the branches have been cut; a pollard. *Rare or Obsoles.*
Boll′man truss (bōl′mȧn). See TRUSS, *n.*
bol′lock (bŏl′ŭk), *n.* [Cf. BALL.] *Naut.* Either of two blocks fastened to the middle of the topsail yards of large ships, through which the topsail tyes pass.
bollun. † BOLLEN.

C D E F G H I J K L M

(*Anthonomus grandis*) about a quarter of an inch long, which infests the cotton plant, puncturing, and laying its eggs in, the squares and bolls. The larvæ live in, and feed on, the interior substance of the buds and bolls. This insect is a native of southern Mexico and Central America, but crossed the Rio Grande in 1893, and has since spread northward till it seriously threatens the cotton-growing industry.

boll′worm′ (bōl′wûrm′), *n.* The larva of a noctuid moth (*Heliothis armigera*) which devours the bolls or unripe pods of the cotton plant, often doing great damage. It also feeds on the ears of corn and on tomatoes, beans, etc. Called also *corn-ear worm.*

Bollworm and Adult Moth. (⅔)

bo′lo (bō′lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp.] A kind of large single-edged knife, resembling a machete. *Phil. I.*

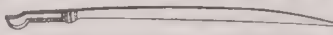

A Bolo (the form used in fighting).

Bo-lo′gna (bō-lō′nyȧ), *n.* **1.** A city of northern Italy.
2. A Bologna sausage.
Bologna flask, vial, *or* **phial,** a bottle of unannealed glass which will fly into pieces when its surface is scratched as by a fragment of flint dropped. Cf. RUPERT'S DROP. — **B. phosphorus,** a phosphorescent sulphide of barium made by reducing Bologna stone or some other form of barium sulphate; — applied also to other compounds having similar properties, as the sulphides of calcium and strontium. It is used in the preparation of luminous paint. — **B. sausage** [It. *salsiccia di Bologna*], a large sausage made of beef, veal, and pork, chopped fine, seasoned, and inclosed in a skin. — **B. stone,** *Min.,* barite, when found in roundish masses composed of radiating fibers, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent when calcined.

Bo′lo-gnese′ (bō′lō-nyēz′; -nyēs′), *a.* [Cf. It. *bolognese.*] Of or pertaining to Bologna. — *n.* A native of Bologna.
Bolognese vial *or* **phial,** a Bologna flask. — **B. phosphorus,** Bologna phosphorus.

bo′lo-graph (bō′lō-gräf), *n.* [Gr. βολή stroke + *-graph.*] An automatic record or tracing made with the bolometer. — **bo′lo-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **bo′lo-graph′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **bo-log′ra-phy** (bō-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

bo-lom′e-ter (bō-lŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. βολή stroke + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An electrical instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat, esp. in different parts of the spectrum, by measuring the changes in resistance of a blackened platinum strip exposed to the radiations.

bo′lo-met′ric (bō′lō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a bolometer.
bolometric method, *Elec.,* the method of detecting electric waves by the change in resistance due to the heat produced by them in a fine wire. Cf. BARRETTER.

bol′son (bōl′sŭn; *Sp.* bōl-sōn′), *n.* [Sp., a large purse.] A broad desert valley without external drainage. *Southwestern U. S.*

bol′ster (bōl′stẽr), *n.* [AS. *bolster;* akin to Icel. *bōlstr,* Sw. & Dan. *bolster,* OHG. *bolstar, polstar,* G. *polster;* perh. fr. the same root as E. *bowl* a hollow vessel.] **1.** A long pillow or cushion used to support the head of a person lying on a bed, generally used under the pillows and often laid under the sheets.

And here I 'll fling the pillow, there the *bolster,*
This way the coverlet, another way the sheets. — *Shak.*

2. A soft pad, cushion, or support like a bolster used to relieve pressure on any part of the body or to fill it out. Specif.: **a** A cushion to lean or sit upon; also, a pad used by porters. *Obs.* **b** A pad or compress applied to any part of the body, as in surgery. **c** Padding put into a garment to give an appearance of roundness to the figure. *Obs.*
3. Any of various solid objects made in a form suggestive of, or suggested by, a bolster, or cushion; specif.: **a** *Arch.* (1) A rounded projection, as a pulvination, or the baluster in the Ionic capital. (2) One of the small pieces of scantling nailed across the outer curve of the centering for an arch, and taking the weight of the arch masonry. **b** The raised ridge on the wrest plank of a piano, holding the tuning pins. **c** *Bot.* The slight excrescence at the junction of branch and stem or of the leafstalk and its axis, resulting in a scar upon removal. **d** A plate of iron or a mass of wood under the end of a bridge girder, to keep the girder from resting directly on the abutment. **e** A transverse bar above the axle of a wagon, on which the bed or body rests. **f** The crossbeam forming the bearing piece of the body of a railroad car; the central and principal crossbeam of a car truck. **g** The perforated plate in a punching machine on which anything rests when being punched. **h** *Cutlery.* (1) That part of a knife blade which abuts upon the end of the handle. (2) The metallic end of a pocketknife handle. **i** A short timber or block set horizontally upon a post so as to give greater bearing surface for girders, or to shorten their span, or to allow the erection of an upper post between their ends. **j** A crosspiece connecting the ribs of the centering which supports the voussoirs of an arch. **k** The spindle bearing in the rail of a spinning frame. **l** = BUNK, *n.,* 2 **a.**

1 Bolster; 2 Beam.

4. A padded or soft part of a mechanism, used to relieve pressure, prevent chafing, deaden noise, etc.; also, a mechanical device or mechanism or a structural part intended to afford support or a bearing for something; specif.: **a** A padded part of a saddle. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* (1) A cushion or a piece of soft wood covered with tarred canvas, placed on the trestletrees and against the mast, for the collars of the shrouds to rest on, to prevent chafing. (2) Any similar contrivance used to prevent chafing. **c** *Ordnance.* A block of wood on the carriage of an old-time siege gun, upon which the breech of the gun rested when arranged for transportation. *Obs.*

bol′ster (bōl′stẽr), *v. t.;* BOL′STERED (-stẽrd); BOL′STER-ING. **1.** To support with a bolster or pillow.
2. To support, hold up, or maintain; esp., to support with difficulty or unusual effort; — often with *up.*

To *bolster* baseness. — *Drayton.*
Shoddy inventions designed to *bolster* up a factitious pride. — *Compton Reade.*

3. To pad or fill out the form of.
4. To belabor with bolsters. — *T. Hughes.*

bol′ster, *v. i.* To lie together on the same bolster. *Rare.*

Mortal eyes do see them *bolster.* — *Shak.*

bolster work. *Arch.* Courses of masonry, or other members, which are bellied or curved outward like cushions.

bolt (bōlt), *n.* [AS. *bolt;* akin to Icel. *bolti,* Dan. *bolt,* D. *bout,* OHG. *bolz,* G. *bolz, bolzen;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A shaft or missile intended to be shot from a crossbow or catapult, esp. a short, stout, blunt-headed arrow; a quarrel; an arrow, or that which resembles an arrow; a dart; also (modern), rarely, an elongated artillery projectile.

Look that the crossbowmen lack not *bolts.* — *Scott.*
A fool's *bolt* is soon shot. — *Shak.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.
3. A sliding catch, or fastening, as for a door or gate; the portion of a lock which is shot or withdrawn by the key.
4. A shackle; a fetter. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Away with him to prison! lay *bolts* enough upon him. — *Shak.*

5. A strong pin, of iron or other material, used to fasten or hold something in place, often having a head at one end and a screw thread cut upon the other end. Bolts are of many kinds and are given various names, according to: (1) The general shape of the head, as *cheese head, countersunk head, round head, square head,* etc. (see HEAD). (2) Some peculiarity in the shape of the head, as *eye, ring,* etc. (3) The mode of securing, as *screw, fox, key, jag, bay, clinch,* etc. (4) The use or application, as *bell, bridge, carriage, coupling, elevator, fish, king, roof, stud, stove, tire,* etc. Definitions of such as are distinctive enough to call for special treatment will be found in their vocabulary places. Cf. TAP BOLT, SCREW BOLT, STUD BOLT.

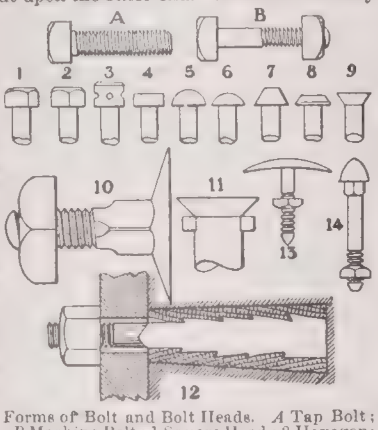

Forms of Bolt and Bolt Heads. *A* Tap Bolt; *B* Machine Bolt; 1 Square Head; 2 Hexagon; 3 Capstan; 4 Cheese; 5 Snap; 6 Oval, or Button; 7 Conical; 8 Pan; 9 Countersunk Head; 10 Elevator Bolt; 11 Countersunk-headed Bolt with Stop, to prevent rotation; 12 Fang, or Rag, Bolt; 13 T-headed Bolt for Carriage Shaft; 14 Cone-headed Bolt.

6. A compact package or roll of cloth, as of canvas or silk, often containing about forty yards.
7. A bundle, as of osiers or straw.
8. A block of timber to be sawed or cut into shingles, staves, etc.; also, a bundle of boards joined by an end not sawed through.
9. A boltlike or cylindrical jet; as, a *bolt* of water.
10. The uncut ends or edges of the leaves of a book.
11. *Firearms.* In breech-loading rifles (small arms), a breech closure which resembles in appearance and general action the ordinary door bolt, being moved back and forth in prolongation of the axis of the piece to open and close the bore and usually rotated to lock it in position against the action of the charge. Most magazine rifles have the bolt system, though in some cases ("straight pull") the bolt has only the sliding motion, the locking being effected by other means. To the bolt are usually attached various important parts of the breech mechanism, extractor, firing pin, mainspring, safety lock, etc. Called also *breech bolt.*
bolt and tun, *Her.,* a birdbolt in pale piercing through a tun.

bolt, *v. t.;* BOLT′ED; BOLT′ING. **1.** To shoot; to discharge or drive forth. "All your devils we will *bolt.*" *Fletcher.*
2. To utter precipitately; to blurt or throw out.

I hate when Vice can *bolt* her arguments. — *Milton.*

3. To swallow without chewing; as, to *bolt* food.
4. *U. S. Politics.* To refuse to support, as a policy determined upon or a nomination made by a party with which one is identified or by a caucus in which one has taken part.
5. *Sporting.* To cause to start or spring forth; to dislodge, as conies, rabbits, etc.
6. To absent one's self from, as a recitation or lecture, without leave or notice. *College Slang, U. S.*
7. To fasten or secure with or as with a bolt or bolts, as a door, a timber, fetters; to shackle; restrain.

Let tenfold iron *bolt* my door. — *Langhorn.*
Which shackles accidents and *bolts* up change. — *Shak.*

8. To make into bolts or blocks; as, logs are *bolted* up into eighteen-inch blocks; to make up in bolts, as cloth.

bolt, *v. i.* **1.** To start forth like a bolt or arrow; to spring abruptly; to come or go suddenly; to dart; to dart off; as, to *bolt* out of the room.

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt, . . .
And oft out of a bush doth *bolt.* — *Drayton.*

2. To strike or fall suddenly like a bolt.

His cloudless thunder *bolted* on their heads. — *Milton.*

3. *U. S. Politics.* To bolt the nominee, policy, or the like, of one's party. See BOLT, *v. t.,* 4.
4. *Hort.* To produce seed prematurely.

bolt, *n.* [From BOLT, *v. i.*] **1.** A sudden spring or start; a sudden spring aside; as, the horse made a *bolt.*
2. A sudden flight, as to escape creditors.

This gentleman was so hopelessly involved that he contemplated a *bolt* to America — or anywhere. — *Compton Reade.*

3. *U. S. Politics.* A refusal to support a nomination, policy, or the like, of one's party. See BOLT, *v. t.,* 4.
4. Act of bolting or swallowing up; also, that which is bolted or gulped down.

bolt (bōlt), *v. t.;* BOLT′ED; BOLT′ING. [ME. *bulten, boulten,* OF. *buleter,* F. *bluter,* fr. LL. *buletare, burature,* cf. F. *bure* coarse woolen stuff. See BUREAU; cf. BOULTEL.] **1.** To sift or separate the coarser from the finer particles of, as bran from flour, by means of a bolter; to separate, assort, refine, or purify by other means.

Ill schooled in *bolted* language. — *Shak.*

2. To separate, as if by sifting or bolting; — with *out.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things. — *L'Estrange.*

3. *Law.* To discuss or argue; esp., to argue for practice in a moot court, as formerly in the Inns of Court. *Obs. Eng.*
Syn. — See SIFT.
to bolt to the bran, to examine thoroughly, so as to separate or discover everything important. — *Chaucer.*

bolt, *n.* A flour or meal sieve; a bolter. *B. Jonson.*

bolt, *adv.* In the manner of a bolt; suddenly; straight; unbendingly.

[He] came *bolt* up against the heavy dragoon. — *Thackeray.*

bolt upright. a Perfectly upright; perpendicular; straight up. *Addison.* **b** Lying with face upright; on the back at full length. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **bolt′-up′right′ness,** *n.*

bol′tel (bōl′tĕl), *n.* *Arch.* **1. a** A convex rounded molding, esp. one the convexity of which is one fourth of a circle, being a member just below the abacus in the Tuscan and Roman Doric capital; a torus; an ovolo. **b** One of the shafts of a clustered column.
2. A rounded border stiffening a cover, dish, etc.

bolt end. *Hardware.* A short iron or steel rod, with a screw thread on one end and a nut for use in welding to another rod so that the whole can be used as a bolt.

bolt′er (bōl′tẽr), *n.* One that bolts; esp.: **a** A horse given to suddenly breaking away from control. **b** A voter who refuses to support his party.

bolt′er, *n.* One that bolts or sifts; specif., an instrument or machine for bolting flour, meal, or the like, as a piece of bolting cloth, a sieve, or a bolting machine.

bolt′head′ (bōlt′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** The head of a bolt.
2. *Chem.* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations; — called also *matrass* or *receiver.*

bol′ti (bōl′tĭ), *n.* [Ar. *bultī.*] A cichlid food fish (*Tilapia nilotica*) of the Nile.

bolt′ing, *n.* Act or process of bolting or sifting; also, *pl.,* the refuse or bran separated; siftings.
bolting cloth. a Wire, hair, silk, or other sieve cloth of different degrees of fineness, used by millers for sifting flour. **b** A kind of fine fabric used in fancy work. — **b. house,** a house for sifting meal. — **b. hutch,** a bin or tub for the bolted flour or meal; fig., a receptacle. — **b. tub,** a bolting hutch.

bolt′rope′ (bōlt′rōp′), *n.* *Naut.* A rope stitched to the edges of a sail, awning, etc., or the fine quality of hemp rope used.

bolt′strake′ (-strāk′), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A strake through which the beam bolts or fastenings pass.

bo′lus (bō′lŭs), *n.; pl.* BOLUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [LL.; cf. Gr. βῶλος lump of earth, and L. *bolus* a nice morsel. Cf. BOLE, *n.,* clay.] **1.** A rounded mass of anything, esp. a large pill, such as those used in veterinary practice.
2. = 2d BOLE, 1.

bo′mah nut (bō′mȧ). [Prob. fr. native name.] The seed of an African euphorbiaceous shrub (*Pycnocoma macrophylla*), used in tanning, and yielding a fixed oil.

Bo-ma′re-a (bō-mā′rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. C. Valmont de *Bomare* (1731–1807), French naturalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of twining amaryllidaceous plants, of tropical America. They have showy, often spotted flowers, usually in umbels. See SALSILLA.

bomb (bŏm; bŭm; 277: bŭm, *given by the older orthoëpists, as Walker and Smart, is still preferred by some, esp. in England*), *n.* [F. *bombe* bombshell, fr. L. *bombus* a humming or buzzing noise, Gr. βόμβος.] **1.** *Mil.* A shell; esp., a spherical shell, like those fired from mortars. See SHELL.
2. Any similar missile or device; as, a dynamite *bomb,* or a pyrotechnic *bomb.*
3. A small war vessel carrying bomb-throwing mortars.
4. An explosive head to a whaler's harpoon or lance.
5. A more or less rounded mass of lava, of variable size, projected from a volcano by an explosion of steam.
6. The combustion chamber of a calorimeter fitted for use in making explosive combustions.

bomb, *v. t.* To bombard. *Obs. or R.*

Bom′ba-ca′ce-æ (bŏm′bȧ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BOMBAX.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Malvales), the silk-cotton trees, allied to the Malvaceæ, but having palmate leaves and large capsular fruit containing seeds invested with copious silky hairs. There are 20 genera and about 120 species, widely distributed in the tropics, including *Bombax, Adansonia,* and *Ceiba.* — **bom′ba-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bom′bard (bŏm′bärd; bŭm′-), *n.* [F. *bombarde,* LL. *bombarda,* fr. L. *bombus* + *-ard.* See BOMB.] **1.** *Gun.* A piece of heavy ordnance formerly used for throwing stones and other ponderous missiles; the earliest kind of cannon; also, a portable firearm; bombardelle.
2. Hence, the missile fired by a bombard; also, a shot from a bombard or a volley from several. *Obs.*
3. A large drinking vessel or can, or a leather bottle, for carrying liquor or beer; fig., a toper. *Obs.*

Yond same black cloud, yond huge one, looks like a foul *bombard* that would shed his liquor. — *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Padded breeches. *Obs.*
5. A bomb vessel. = BOMB, *n.,* 3.

bom-bard′ (bŏm-bärd′; bŭm-), *v. t.;* BOM-BARD′ED; BOM-BARD′ING. [Cf. F. *bombarder.* See BOMBARD, *n.*] **1.** To attack (formerly) with bombards or (now) with artillery; esp., to throw shells, shot, etc., at or into.

Next, she means to *bombard* Naples. — *Burke.*

2. To assail vigorously or persistently; as, to *bombard* one with questions.
3. To stuff (a fillet of veal). — *Oxf. E. D.*

bom-bard′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who has charge of a bombard; a bombardier. *Obs.*
2. One that bombards; specif., a bombarding vessel.

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boln, bolne (bōln), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *bolnen, bollen;* cf. Dan. *bulne.*] To swell; to puff; also, to cause to swell. *Obs.*
bo′lo, *v. t.;* BO′LOED (-lōd); BO′LO-ING. To cut, hack, or kill with a bolo.
Bo-lo′gnan (bō-lō′nyăn), **Bo-lo′gnian** (bō-lō′nyăn), *a. & n.* Bolognese. — **Bolognian phosphorus,** Bologna phosphorus. — **B. stone.** Bologna stone.
bo′lo-man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man armed with a bolo.
bo′lon-ga′ro (bō′lŏŋ-gā′rō; -gä′rō), *n.* A kind of snuff.
bolroysche. † BULRUSH.
‖ **bol′sa** (bōl′sä), *n.* [Sp., lit., purse.] A business exchange.
bol′ster-er, *n.* A supporter.
bolster plate. A metal plate serving as a bearing surface for the bolster of a vehicle.
bolt auger. A large auger such as is used to make holes for the bolts used by shipwrights.
bolt chisel. A cold chisel for cutting bolts. [fishing line.]
bolt′er. Var. of BOULTER, a
bolt′hed′. Bolthead. *Ref. Sp.*
bolt hook. *Harness.* A hook made with a screw and nut at one end, so that it can be fastened or used like a bolt, as on a saddletree for a check rein.
bolt′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BOLT, to start forth. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Courant; — of a hare or a rabbit.
bolt′ing, *n.* Also **boltin, bolton.** A bundle of straw weighing from 12 to 24 pounds. *Dial. Eng.*
bolting cord. A stiffened cord or rope, having one end unraveled, used for removing obstructions from an animal's throat.
bolt knife. A bookbinder's knife used for cutting the bolt.
bolt′less, *a.* See -LESS.
bol′ton-ite (bōl′tŭn-īt), *n. Min.* A greenish granular variety of forsterite found in Bolton, Mass.
bolt's′-head′ (bōlts′-), *n.* = BOLTHEAD.
bolt′spreet. † BOWSPRIT.
bol′ty. Var. of BOLTI.
bolwerk. † BULWARK.
bolye. † BOOLY.
bom. Bomb. *Ref. Sp.*
bom (bŏm), **bo′ma** (bō′mȧ). Forms for ABOMA.
bomah-nut oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
bomb. † BOOM, BUM.
Bom′ba (bŏm′bä), *n.* Ferdinand II. (1810–59), King of the Two Sicilies; — a sobriquet given prob. from the Italian *bomba,* "puff cheek," "wind bag."
bom′bace, *n.* [OF.] Cotton; padding. *Obs.*
bom′bar-delle′ (bŏm′bȧr-dĕl′; bŭm′-), *n.* [F., dim. of *bombarde.*] A crude early form of

bom′bar-dier′ (bŏm′bȧr-dēr′ ; bŭm′-), *n.* [F. *bombardier.*] **1.** *Mil.* **a** One who uses or manages a bombard ; an artilleryman ; a gunner. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A noncommissioned officer in the British artillery.
2. A bomb vessel. *Obs.*

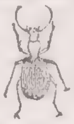

Bombardier Beetle (*Brachinus fumans*). (⅜)

bombardier beetle. Any of numerous carabid beetles of the genus *Brachinus*, or allied genus, so called because, when disturbed, they make an explosive discharge of a pungent and acrid vapor from the anal glands. *B. displosor* can produce ten or twelve explosions successively. The common American species is *B. fumans.*

bom-bard′ment (bŏm-bärd′mĕnt ; bŭm-), *n.* [Cf. F. *bombardement.*] Act of bombarding ; a sustained attack upon a fortified place with shot, shell, etc.

bom′bar-don (bŏm′bȧr-dŏn ; bŏm-bär′-), *n.* [It. *bombardone*, aug. of *bombardo.*] *Music.* **a** A deep-toned instrument of the oboe or bassoon family ; hence, a bass reed stop on the organ. Hence : **b** A valved brass instrument, the bass tuba, resembling the ophicleide in tone, and having a compass as low as F in the contra octave (see PITCH). **c** The lowest of the saxhorns.

bom′bast (bŏm′bȧst ; bŭm′bȧst ; *see note below*), *n.* [OF. *bombace* cotton, LL. *bombax* cotton ; cf. LL. *bombasium* a doublet of cotton ; hence, padding, wadding, fustian. See BOMBAZINE.] **1.** Orig., cotton, or cotton wool. *Obs.*
2. Cotton, or any soft, fibrous material, used as stuffing for garments ; stuffing ; padding. *Obs. or Hist.*

How now, my sweet creature of *bombast!* *Shak.*

3. Fig.: High-sounding words ; an inflated style ; language above the dignity of the occasion ; fustian.

Yet noisy *bombast* carefully avoid. *Dryden.*

☞ The older pronunciation was bŭm-bȧst′ or bŭm′bȧst. The more recent pron. *bŏm′-* is superseding *bŭm′-* (cf. BOMB). In the verb the accent remains on the final syllable.

bom′bast, *a.* **1.** Padded ; stuffed. *Obs.*
2. High-sounding ; inflated ; big without meaning ; magniloquent ; bombastic.

[He] evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,
Horribly stuffed with epithets of war. *Shak.*
Nor a tall metaphor in *bombast* way. *Cowley.*

bom-bast′ (bŏm-bȧst′ ; bŭm- ; *see note under the noun*), *v. t.* To pad or stuff ; to swell out ; to inflate. *Obs.*, except fig.

Not *bombasted* with words vain ticklish ears to feed. *Drayton.*

bom-bas′tic (bŏm-băs′tĭk ; bŭm-), *a.* Characterized by bombast ; high-sounding ; inflated.

A theatrical, *bombastic*, windy phraseology. *Burke.*

Syn. — Tumid, pompous, grandiloquent. See TURGID.

bom-bas′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Padded ; swelled out. *Obs.* **2.** Bombastic.

bom′bast-ry (bŏm′bȧst-rĭ ; bŭm′-), *n.* Swelling words with little meaning ; bombastic language ; bombast.

Bombastry and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all. *Swift.*

Bom′bax (bŏm′băks), *n.* [LL., cotton. See BOMBAST, *n.*] *Bot.* A large genus of trees, type of the Bombacaceæ, chiefly of South America, a few of India and one of Africa. They have flowers with gamosepalous calyx, the numerous long, slender stamens being arranged in five bundles.

Bom-bay′ (bŏm-bā′), *n.* A place in India.
Bombay catechu. See CATECHU. — **B. ceiba.** See CEIBA. — **B. duck**, a fish, the bummalo. — **B. furniture**, a hybrid style combining European forms and Indian ornamentation. — **B. hemp.** **a** = AMBARY. **b** = SUNN. — **B. mastic**, a mastic derived from *Pistacia mutica* and *P. khinjuk*, of East India ; also, the trees themselves. See MASTIC, PISTACIA.

bom′ba-zine′, bom′ba-sine′ (bŏm′bȧ-zēn′ ; bŭm′-), *n.* [F. *bombasin*, L. *bombycinus* silken, *bombycinum* a silk or cotton texture, fr. *bombyx* silk, silkworm, Gr. βόμβυξ. Cf. BOMBAST.] **1.** Raw cotton. *Obs.*
2. A twilled dress fabric having a silk warp and a worsted weft ; also, such a fabric of cotton and worsted. Black bombazine has been much used for mourning garments.

bomb chest. *Mil.* **a** A chest filled with bombs, or only with gunpowder, used as an underground mine. **b** A chest in which bombs, etc., are kept.

bom′bi-late (bŏm′bĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [LL. *bombilare*, for L. *bombitare.* See BOMB, *n.*] To hum ; to buzz. *Rare.*

bom′bi-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* A humming or buzzing sound; a booming. "*Bombilation* of guns." *Sir T. Browne.*

bom′bi-nate (bŏm′bĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [Cf. BOMBILATE.] To hum ; to boom. — **bom′bi-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

bomb ketch. *Naut.* A small ketch or vessel, very strongly built, on which mortars are mounted to be used in naval bombardments ; — called also *mortar vessel.* *Obs. or Hist.*

bom′bo-lo (bŏm′bō-lō), *n.* ; *pl.* -LOES (-lōz). [It. *bombola* a pitcher.] A thin spheroidal glass retort or flask, used in the sublimation of crude camphor.

bomb′proof′ (bŏm′proof′ ; bŭm′-), *a.* Secure against the explosive force of bombs. — *n.* A structure that shell will not penetrate. Such structures are usually partly below ground level. They are used especially in fortified places as retreats during bombardment.

bomb′shell′ (-shĕl′), *n.* A bomb. See BOMB, *n.*

Bom′bus (bŏm′bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *bombus*, Gr. βόμβος a buzzing.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical bumblebees. See BUMBLEBEE.

Bom-byc′i-dæ (bŏm-bĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Bombyx.*] *Zoöl.* A family of Lepidoptera consisting, as now restricted, of the silkworms of the genus *Bombyx* and their near allies ; — in older classifications often including all the silkworms, and allied forms which are now divided among several families. — **bom′by-cid** (bŏm′bĭ-sĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **bom-byc′i-form** (bŏm-bĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Bom′by-ci′na (bŏm′bĭ-sī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See BOMBYX.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of moths containing the silkworms and a greater or less number of allied families.

bom′by-cine (bŏm′bĭ-sĭn), *a.* [L. *bombycinus.*] **1.** Of silk.
2. Cotton ; hence, of paper made of cotton.
3. (*pron.* -sin ; -sĭn ; 183) *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the silkworms or Bombycina.

Bom′by-li′i-dæ (bŏm′bĭ-lī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bombylius* a bumblebee.] *Zoöl.* A family of Diptera, consisting of the bee flies. They are hairy flies superficially like bees in appearance, and in their habit of frequenting flowers.

Bom′byx (bŏm′bĭks), *n.* [L., silkworm. See BOMBAZINE.] A genus of moths of which the common silkworm moth (*Bombyx mori*) is the type. See SILKWORM.

Bon (bŏn), *n.* [Jap.] A great Buddhist festival of Japan, held July 13 to 16, when the spirits of ancestors are supposed to revisit the household altars ; — sometimes called by foreigners *Feast of Lanterns.* Cf. PARENTALIA.

Bon (bŏn), *n.* One of the two chief religions of Tibet, the other being Lamaism. Probably a survival of the original Shamanism of the country, it has borrowed much from Buddhism, and has convents, rituals, priests, etc.

‖ **bo′na** (bō′nȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *bonus* good.] *Law.* Property, of any kind, real or personal. In Roman and Civil law *bona* included both real and personal property of all kinds (corresponding in the Civil law to the F. *biens* and Sp. *bienes*), being chiefly used in Roman law, however, of real property. In common-law writers *bona* is generally used only of movables.
bona activa (ăk-tī′vȧ) [L.], *Roman Law*, the claims of a person against others. — **b. confiscata** (kŏn′fĭs-kā′tȧ) [L.], lit., property appropriated to the fiscus ; — applied by the Civilians to property forfeited for felony. — **b. fiscalia** (fĭs-kā′lĭ-ȧ) [L.], *Roman & Civil Law*, fiscal, or public, property. — **b. forisfacta** (fŏr′ĭs-făk′tȧ) [LL.]. = BONA CONFISCATA. — **b. notabilia** (nō′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-ȧ) [L.], *Eng. Law*, lit., notable goods ; — used to designate the amount of effects (fixed at £5 by the 93d canon of 1603) which if left by a decedent and at the time of his death situate in some other diocese than that in which he lived and died required probate of his will, or grant of letters of administration, before the metropolitan of the province. Cf. PREROGATIVE COURT. — **b. passiva** (pă-sī′vȧ) [L.], *Roman Law*, liabilities. — **b. peritura** (pĕr′ĭ-tū′rȧ) [L.], *Law*, perishable property, such as grain, etc. ; specif., such goods from a wreck as will not last for a year and a day. — **b. vacantia** (vȧ-kăn′shĭ-ȧ) [L.], *Civil & Eng. Law*, goods without an apparent owner, such as shipwrecks, treasure trove, etc. ; any property of which at the time no owner appears, and which is, therefore, held to belong to the finder, or, in some cases, to the sovereign. — **b. waviata** (wā′vĭ-ā′tȧ) [LL.], *Law*, waifs.

bon′ace tree (bŏn′ās). [Etym. uncertain.] A small West Indian thymelæaceous tree (*Daphnopsis tinifolia*) the bast of which is known as *burn-nose bark*, and *noseburn.*

bo′na-ci′ (bō′nä-sē′), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *bonasí*, prob. fr. native name.] Any of several groupers of Florida, the West Indies, etc., valuable as food fishes; esp., the **bonaci a′ra-rá′** (ä′rä-rä′) (*Mycteroperca bonaci*), the **b. car′de-nal′** (kär′dā-näl′) (*M. apua*), the **b. ga′to** (gä′to) (*M. tigris*), and the **b. de pie′dra** (dā pyā′drä) (*M. venenosa*).

Bo′na De′a (bō′nȧ dē′ȧ). [L., the good goddess.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient goddess of the fertility of fields and of the fruitfulness and chastity of women. She was the sister of Faunus, and was hence called **Fauna.** In later times she was identified with **Damia**, a Greek goddess of health, whose worship, like her own, was confined to women.

‖ **bo′na fi′de** (fī′dē). [L.] In or with good faith ; without fraud or deceit ; real or really ; actual or actually ; genuine or genuinely; as, he acted *bona fide;* a *bona fide* transaction.
bona fide holder, *Negotiable Paper*, a holder who before maturity acquired title in the ordinary course of business and without notice (actual or constructive) of any defect in title or lack of consideration. — **bona fide purchaser**, *Law*, a purchaser in good faith, that is, without notice of any defect and for a valuable consideration.

‖ **bo′na fi′des** (fī′dēz). [L.] Good faith ; honesty ; freedom from fraud or deception ; quality of being, intending, doing, etc., what is purported to be, intended, done, etc.

bo-nan′za (bō-năn′zȧ), *n.* [Sp., prop., calm, fair weather, prosperity, fr. L. *bonus* good.] In mining, a rich ore body or pocket, esp. of silver or gold ; hence, anything that is a mine of wealth or yields a large income. A mine working exposing such a body is said to be **in bonanza.** *Colloq., U.S.*

Bo′na-part-ism′ (bō′nȧ-pär-tĭz′m′), *n.* The policy of Bonaparte or of the Bonapartes.

Bo′na-part′ist (-pär′tĭst), *n.* One attached to the policy or family of Bonaparte or of the Bonapartes.

bon′bon′ (bôɴ′bôɴ′ ; bŏn′bŏn′ ; 277), *n.* [F. *bonbon*, fr. *bon bon* very good, a superlative by reduplication, fr. *bon* good.] Sugar confectionery ; a sugarplum ; hence, any dainty.

‖ **bon′bon′nière′** (bôɴ′bō′nyâr′), *n.* [F.] A small fancy box or dish for bonbons.

bonce (bŏns), *n.* [Etymol. unknown : cf. BOUNCER.] A boy's game played with marbles ; also, a marble. *Eng.*

bond (bŏnd), *n.* [ME. *bond*, *bonde*, peasant, serf, AS. *bonda*, *bunda*, husband, householder, from Icel. *bōndi* husbandman, for *būandi*, fr. *būa* to dwell. See BOOR, HUSBAND.] **1.** A householder; a husband; also, a peasant; a husbandman. *Obs.*
2. A vassal or serf ; a slave. *Obs. or Archaic.*

bond (bŏnd), *a.* **1.** In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

By one Spirit are we all baptized . . . whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 *Cor.* xii. 13.

2. Servile ; slavish. *Obs.*

bond, *v. t.* To inflict bondage upon. *Rare.*

bond, *n.* [The same word as *band* a fastening.] **1.** That which binds, ties, fastens, or confines, or by which anything is fastened or bound, as a cord, chain, etc. ; a band ; a ligament ; a shackle or a manacle.

Gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* in sunder. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* State of being bound ; imprisonment ; restraint.
3. A binding force or influence ; a cause of union ; a uniting tie ; as, the *bonds* of fellowship.

A people with whom I have no tie but the common *bond* of mankind. *Burke.*

4. Moral or political duty or obligation.

I love your majesty
According to my *bond*, nor more nor less. *Shak.*

5. A binding agreement ; a covenant.

I will bring you into the *bond* of the covenant. *Ezek.* xx. 37.

6 *Law.* A writing under seal by which a person binds himself to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. This is a **single**, or **simple**, **bond.** Usually a condition is added, that if the obligor shall do (or abstain from doing) a certain act on or before a time specified the obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall remain in full force. The principal sum mentioned in the obligatory part of a conditional bond is a *penal sum*, which is forfeited if the condition is not performed ; but courts of equity will often restrict the forfeiture to compensatory damages.
7. Specif. : *Finance.* Such an instrument made by a government or corporation as an evidence of debt, usually for the purpose of borrowing money ; hence, loosely, any interest-bearing certificate issued by a government or corporation, esp. when a date is set for the payment of the principal. These evidences of debt when issued by governments are sometimes called *stock*, esp. in England. (Cf. COUPON.) The bonds issued by corporations, private or municipal, are usually secured by a lien or mortgage upon property ; those by governments are not, as a citizen could not enforce his lien. There are many forms or kinds of bonds, many of which are sufficiently described by their names, as **coupon bonds, mortgage bonds, first-mortgage bonds, sinking-fund bonds**, etc. Various other species of bonds are defined in their alphabetical places, as *consolidated bonds*, *equipment bonds*, etc.
8. One who acts as bail or surety.

The King of England shall be *bond* for him. *Pepys.*

9. State of goods placed in a bonded warehouse till the duties are paid ; as, merchandise in *bond.*
10. A connection or system of connections in which adjacent parts of structure are made to overlap and are so tied or bound together; also, a timber, brick, stone, or the like, used in bonding; specif.: **a** *Masonry.* The union or tie of the several stones or bricks which together form a wall. The bricks may be arranged for this purpose in several different ways, as in **English bond**, where the courses consist alternately of *headers* (bricks with their ends toward the face of the wall) and *stretchers* (bricks with their lengths parallel to the face of the wall) ; **Flemish bond**, where each course consists of headers and stretchers alternately, so laid as always to break joints ; **cross bond**, in which courses of Flemish bond alternate with courses of stretchers. **English cross bond**, called also **cross bond**, is a modification of English bond in which the stretcher courses break joints with each other. The term **block bond** has been applied to both Flemish and English bond. **American bond**, called also in the United States **common bond**, differs from English bond in that headers recur every fifth or sixth course, instead of every other course. The stretcher courses that come together are laid so as to break joints. **Raking bond** is characterized by diagonal headers. It may be either **diagonal**, in which these headers are all parallel, or **herringbone**, forming, in the plan, a herringbone pattern. **Clip bond** is a bond formed by clipping off the inner corners

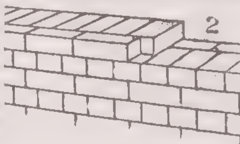

English Bond.

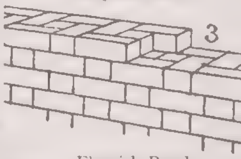

Flemish Bond.

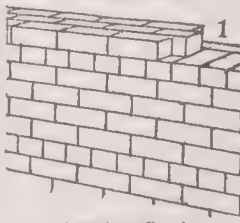

American Bond.

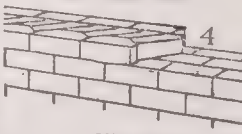

Clip Bond.

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portable firearm, consisting of a tube on a long staff.
‖ **bom-bar′di** (bôm-bär′dē), *n.* It. pl. of BOMBARDO.
Bom′bar-din′i-an (bŏm′bȧr-dĭn′ĭ-ăn ; bŭm′-), *n.* In Carey's "Chrononhotonthologos," the king's bombastic general.
bom′bard-man. *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN. One who carried liquor or beer in a can or bombard. *Obs.*
bom-bar′do (bôm-bär′dō), *n.* ; *pl.* It. -DI (-dē), E. -DOS (-dōz). [It.] = BOMBARDON **a.**
bom′bar-do′ne (bŏm′bär-dō′nā). Var. of BOMBARDON.
bombard phrase. Inflated language; bombast. *Obs. B. Jonson.*
bombase. ✝ BOMBACE.
bom′ba-sine′, *or* **bom′ba-sin′.** Vars of BOMBAZINE.
bombast. ✝ BUMBASTE.
bom-bast′er, *n.* One who pads (garments, and the like). *Obs.*
Bom-bas′tes Fu′ri-o′so (bŏm-băs′tēz foo′rĭ-ō′sō). Hero and title of a burlesque tragic opera by William Barnes Rhodes.
bom-bas′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of BOMBASTIC, -ICAL.
bombaze. Obs. or dial. var. of BUMBAZE.
bombazeen. ✝ BOMBAZINE.
bom′ba-zet′, bom′ba-zette′ (bŏm′bȧ-zĕt′ ; bŭm′-), *n.* [Cf. BOMBAZINE.] A sort of thin woolen cloth, of various colors, plain or twilled.
‖ **bom′bé′** (bôɴ′bā′), *a.* [F.] Puffed, rounded, or bulged, as embroidery, upholstery, etc.
bombed (bŏmbd ; bŏm′bĕd), *a.* Rounded ; convex. *Browning.*
‖ **bombe′ gla′cée′** (bôɴb′ glȧ′sā′). [F.] A confection consisting of a cone of ice inclosing a flavored cream.
bom′ber-nick′el. Var. of PUMPERNICKEL.
‖ **bom-bil′la** (bōm-bēl′yä; 195), *n.* [Sp.] A small tube having at one end a strainer. It is used esp. in drinking maté. *South Amer.*
bomb′ing (bŏm′ĭng ; bŭm′-), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BOMB.
bomb lance. A lance with an explosive head.
bom′ble. ✝ BUMBLE.
bom′bo. Var. of BUMBO. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
bombo. ✝ BOMB.
bombon. ✝ BOOM.
bom′bonne (bŏm′bŏn), *n.* [F.] A large globular bottle, usually of glass or earthenware.
bom′bous (bŏm′bŭs ; bŭm′-), *a.* 1. Humming ; buzzing. *Obs.* 2. Of a convex rounded surface, like a segment of a bomb.
bomb thrower. One who throws a bomb ; hence, an anarchist.
bomb vessel. = BOMB KETCH.
bom-byc′i-nous (bŏm-bĭs′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *bombycinus.* See BOMBAZINE.] 1. Silken. *Obs.* 2. Of the color of the silkworm ; transparent and yellowish.
bom-byl′i-ous (bŏm-bĭl′ĭ-ŭs ; -yŭs), *a.* [L. *bombylius* a bumblebee, Gr. βομβυλιός.] Buzzing, like a bumblebee. *Obs.*
bome. ✝ BOMB.
bomerang. Var. of BOOMERANG.
bominable, bomination. ✝ ABOMINABLE, -NATION.
bomme. ✝ BOOM.
‖ **bo′mos** (bō′mŏs), *n.* [Gr. βωμός.] See ALTAR.
bom′shel′. Bombshell. *Ref. Sp.*
bon. ✝ BANE, BONE, BOON.
‖ **bon** (bôɴ), *a.* [F., fr. L. *bonus.*] Good.
bon′-ac-cord′ (bŏn′-ă-kôrd′), *n.* [F.] Good will ; good fellowship ; agreement. *Scot.*
‖ **bo′næ fi′de-i** (bō′nē fī′dē-ī). [L.] Genitive of BONA FIDES.
bon′age. ✝ BOONAGE.
bonagh, *n.* [Ir. *buanna* bondman, mercenary soldier.] A permanent soldier or military attendant. *Obs. Ireland.*
bon′aght (bŏn′äкt), *n.* Also **bonaught.** [Ir. *buannacht.*] A tax or tribute formerly levied by Irish chiefs for the maintenance of soldiers. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
bonail, bonaillie. ✝ BONALLY.
bo-nair′, bo-naire′, *a.* [ME., also *bonere*, OF. *bonnaire*, Cotgr., abbr. of *debonnaire.* See DEBONAIR.] Gentle ; courteous ; complaisant; yielding. *Obs.* — **bo-nair′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **bo-nair′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
bo-nair′ty, *n.* [OF. *bonaireté.* See DEBONAIR.] Bonairness. *Obs.*
bo-nal′ly (bō-năl′ĭ), *n.* [F. *bon*, *bonne*, good + *allée* a going : cf. OF. *bienalée.*] Good speed ; farewell; esp., a festive drinking at departure. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **bo′na-ma′no**, *n.*, *or* **bo′na ma′no** (bō′nä mä′nō). [It.] Drink money ; gratuity.
‖ **bon′ a′mi′** (bôɴ′-nȧ′mē′), *masc.*, ‖ **bonne′ a′mie′** (bŏn′ (bŭn′) ȧ′mē′), *fem.* [F.] Good friend ; also, lover ; sweetheart.
bo-nang′ (bō-năng′), *n.* A Javanese musical instrument consisting of a series of gongs.
Bo′na-par′te-an (bō′nȧ-pär′tē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Napoleon Bonaparte or his family.
Bo′na-parte's-crown′ (bō′nȧ-pärts-), *n.* The cypress spurge.
Bo′na-parte's gull. [After C. L. J. L. *Bonaparte*, American ornithologist.] A small North American black-headed gull (*Larus philadelphia*) about the size of a pigeon.
Bo′na-parte's sandpiper. See SANDPIPER.
‖ **bo′na ro′ba** (bō′nȧ rō′bȧ). [It., prop., "good stuff."] A showy wanton; courtesan. *Shak.*
Bo-na′sa (bō-nā′sȧ), *n.* [Said to be fr. L. *bonum assum* (neut. of *assus* roasted) good roast.] *Zoöl.* The genus of grouse containing the ruffed grouse and allied Old World species.
‖ **bo′na si su′a no′rint.** [L.] If they knew their own good fortune or blessings. *Vergil* (*Georgics*, II. 458, said of husbandmen).
bo-na′sus (bō-nā′sŭs), **bo-nas′sus** (-năs′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr βόνασος, βόνασσος.] The aurochs.
bonat. ✝ BONNET.
bonaught. Var. of BONAGHT.
bo′na-ven′ture, *n.* [F. *bonne aventure* or It. *buona ventura*, good luck.] *Obs. Naut.* **a** A kind of vessel. **b** A mizzenmast.
‖ **bon′ a′vo′cat′, mau′vais′ voi′sin′** (bôɴ′-nȧ′vō′kȧ′, mō′vĕ′ vwȧ′zăɴ′). [F.] Good lawyer, bad neighbor.
Bon′bo′ (bŏn′bō′), *n.* An adherent of the Bon religion.
bonc. ✝ BANK.
‖ **bon′ ca′ma′rade′** (bôɴ′ kȧ′mȧ′rȧd′). [F.] Good comrade.
bonch. ✝ BUNCH.
‖ **Bon Che-va′lier′, sans peur′ et sans re-proche′, Le** (lē bôɴ shē-vȧ′lyā′, säɴ pûr′-ā säɴ rē-prôsh′). [F.] See GOOD KNIGHT, etc.
bon′chief, *n.* [OF. *bon chief* good end. Cf. CHIEF.] Good fortune ; happiness. *Obs.*
bon′ chré′tien′ (bôɴ′krā′tyăɴ′), *n.* [F., good Christian.] See BARTLETT.
bon′ci-late. Var. of BONSILATE.
bond, *n.* [D.] League ; association ; confederacy. Cf BUND, league. *South Africa.*

of face bricks, and is used where it is desired to unite diagonal bond with a face composed entirely of stretchers. The resulting face arrangement, and also the entire method, is known as **plumb bond**. **Split bond**, which accomplishes the same result, is formed by using face stretchers which are split lengthwise. **Running bond** is a term applied to overlapping stretchers (see face of Fig. 4), and also to English and American bond.

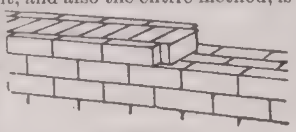

Split Bond.

Combinations, as **block and cross bond**, **cross and English bond**, are formed by laying the inner part of a wall in one way and the outer part in another. Other forms of bonds described in their proper places are: *block in course bond, chain bond, dog's-tooth bond, flying bond, in-and-out bond, quarrystone bond, ranging bond.* **b** *Carp.* The jointing together of timbers or beams to insure solidity; also, *pl.*, the whole system of timbers used in a wall, as bond timbers, lintels, etc. **c** *Slating.* The distance between the top of one slate and the bottom or drip of the second slate above, i. e., the space which is covered with three thicknesses; also, the distance between the nail of the under slate and the lower edge of the upper slate.
11. *Elec.* An electrical connection between any two consecutive rails of an electric railway using the rails as part of the return circuit. Flexible copper rods or bundles of wire, joined to the rails, by riveting, soldering, etc., are largely used as bonds. In many cases, the rails themselves are welded together, and plastic bonds applied to chemically cleaned rails have proved successful.
12. *Chem.* A unit of chemical attraction; as, oxygen has two *bonds* of affinity. It is often represented in graphic formulæ by a short line or dash. See BENZENE NUCLEUS, *Diagram:* VALENCE; DOUBLE BOND; TRIPLE BOND.
Syn. — Chains, fetters, captivity, imprisonment.
bond and disposition in security. See HERITABLE SECURITY.
bond (bŏnd), *v. t.*; BOND'ED; BOND'ING. **1**. To dispose in building, as the materials of a wall, so as to secure solidity. **2**. To place under the conditions of a bond; specif.: **a** To secure the payment of the duties on (goods or merchandise) by giving a bond. **b** To mortgage, or issue bonds secured by mortgage upon (property). **c** To convert into a debt secured by bonds; as, to *bond* a debt in order to postpone the time of payment. **d** To give or secure an option upon, as a mine or other property, by a bond tying up the property till the option has expired.
3. To bind together or connect, as by bonds; as, to *bond* rails for a track circuit.
bond, *v. i.* To hold together or solidify by, or as if by, means of a bond or of a binder.

The track is free from dust and vegetation, but the ballast does not seem to *bond* well. *W. M. Camp.*

bond'age (bŏn'dāj), *n.* [LL. *bondagium.* See BOND, *a.* & *n.*, serf.] **1**. Formerly, in Great Britain, the service, tenure, or condition of the bond or cultivator; villein service or tenure. *Obs. or Hist., except: Scot.* Services due from a cultivator or cottager to his superior, esp. from a bondager.
2. State or quality of being bound; restraint of personal liberty by compulsion; involuntary servitude; serfdom; slavery; captivity.

The King, when he designed you for my guard,
Resolved he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

3. Obligation; tie of duty; subjection to some binding power, motive, appetite, or the like. "The *bondage* of sin and vice." *Coverdale.*

He must resolve by no means to be . . . brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South.*

Syn. — Thraldom, bond service. See SERVITUDE.
bond'age, *v. t.* To enslave. *Archaic.*
bond'ag-er (bŏn'dā-jẽr), *n.* A field worker, esp. a woman who works in the field. *Scot.*
bond course. *Masonry.* A course of bondstones or headers.
bond'ed (bŏn'dĕd; -dĭd; 7), *p. a.* **1**. Held by a bond; provided with bonds.
2. Placed under, or covered by, a bond, as for the payment of customs duties, or for conformity to certain regulations.
bonded goods, goods placed in a bonded warehouse; goods for the duties on which bonds are given at the customhouse. — **b. store.** = BONDED WAREHOUSE. *Chiefly British.* — **b. warehouse**, a warehouse in which goods on which the duties are unpaid are stored under bond in the joint custody of the importer, or his agent, and the customs officers.
bond'er (-dẽr), *n.* **1**. One who places goods under bond or in a bonded warehouse.
2. *Masonry.* A bonding stone or brick; a bondstone.
bon'der (bŏn'dẽr), *n.* [Norw. *bonde*; pl. *bönder.*] *Early Scand. Hist.* A landed freeman; a petty or peasant freeholder. — **bon'der-man**, *n.*
bond'hold'er (bŏnd'hōl'dẽr), *n.* A person who holds a bond, esp. a holder of a money bond or bonds of a government or of a public or private corporation. — **bond'hold'ing**, *a.* & *n.*
bond'maid' (-mād'), *n.* [*bond*, a. or n. + *maid.*] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages.
bond'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*bond*, a. or n. + *man.*] **1**. A bond, or peasant; a churl. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A serf or villein; a man slave, or one bound to service without wages. "To enfranchise *bondmen.*" *Macaulay.*
bond paper. A kind of firm uncalendered paper made of superior stock, used for printing bonds, etc.
bond servant. A slave; one bound to service without wages. — **bond service**.
bond'slave' (bŏnd'slāv'), *n.* A person in a state of slavery.
bonds'man (bŏndz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*bond*, a. or n. + *man.*] **1**. A slave; villein; serf; a bondman.
2. *Law.* A surety on a bond; one who is bound for another.
bond'stone' (bŏnd'stōn'), *n.* [*bond*, n. + *stone.*] *Masonry.* A stone running through a wall from one face to another, to bind it together; a binding stone.
bond timber. A timber used as a bond, as in a chain bond.
bond'wom'an (bŏnd'wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). [*bond*, a. or n. + *woman.*] A woman slave.
bone (bōn), *n.* [ME. *bon, ban*, AS. *bān*; akin to Icel. *bein*, Sw. *ben*, Dan. & D. *been*, G. *bein* bone, leg; cf. Icel. *beinn* straight.] **1**. One of the pieces or parts of a vertebrate's skeleton; as, a rib or thigh *bone*; a *bone* of the arm or leg.
2. The tissue of which the bones are composed. It is a dense form of connective tissue, impregnated with inorganic matter (chiefly calcium phosphate) to which its hardness and rigidity are due. Bones are composed externally of compact tissue covered (except on the articular surfaces) with a fibrous coat of vascular connective tissue, the *periosteum*. Internally they are porous, containing cavities of various sizes, and sometimes a large cavity more or less filled by the marrow. (See MARROW.) Even compact bone contains canals, the *Haversian canals*, transmitting blood vessels, about which the bone substance is arranged in concentric lamellæ. Between the lamellæ are small spaces, the *lacunæ*, occupied during life by the flat nucleated *bone cells*. Minute channels, *canaliculi*, connect the lacunæ with the Haversian canals and with each other. See OSSIFICATION, SKELETON.

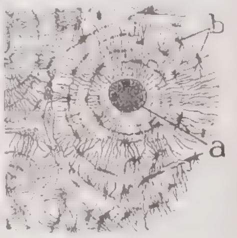

Cross Section of Bone. *a* Haversian Canal; *b* Lacunæ.

3. Any of various other hard animal substances or structures; as the whalebone or baleen of whales (see BALEEN, 2), the internal calcareous shell of the cuttlefish, ivory, etc.
4. *pl.* The skeleton; by extension, the body, either the living body or the more enduring parts of the dead body.

Night hangs upon mine eyes, my *bones* would rest. *Shak.*
And Moses took the *bones* of Joseph with him. *Ex.* xiii. 19.

5. The stone of a drupe. *Obs.*
6. A bone with meat adhering to it; an article of food; as, a knuckle *bone*; soup *bone*.
7. Something originally or usually made of bone, ivory, or the like; specif.: **a** *pl.* Dice.

I 'll make his *bones* rattle. *Swift.*

b *pl.* Short strips of bone, ivory, or wood, held in pairs between the fingers and used to mark time or produce musical rhythms; clappers.

Let us have the tongs and the *bones*. *Shak.*

c A strip of whalebone or of steel for a corset. **d** *pl.* Bobbins for weaving lace. **e** A domino.
8. *pl.* One who performs with bones; specif., one of the end men in a negro minstrel performance.
9. *Mining.* A seam of calcareous or slaty material in a bed of coal; also, such material.
10. A dollar. *Slang.*
11. Half the stake in the game of bone-ace.
a bone of contention, a subject of contention or dispute. — **a bone to pick**, something to investigate, or to busy one's self about; a dispute to be settled (with some one). — **ten bones**, the ten fingers; — formerly used in petty oaths. "By these *ten bones.*" *Shak.* — **to carry, have,** *etc.*, **a bone in the mouth** *or* **teeth**, *Naut.*, to cause the water to foam white under the bows; — said of a vessel. — **a bone in the (throat**, *etc.*), an impediment (of speech, etc.); incapacity. — **without more bones**, without further hesitation or scruple.
bone, *v. t.*; BONED (bōnd); BON'ING (bōn'ĭng). **1**. To withdraw bones from the flesh of, as in cookery. "To *bone* a turkey." *Soyer.*
2. To put whalebone into; as, to *bone* stays.
3. To fertilize with bone.
4. *Slang.* **a** To steal; to take. **b** To beg; to demand importunately.
bone, *v. t.* [Also *bourne* in dial. use; fr. F. *borner* to set bounds. See BOUND a limit.] To sight along an object or set of objects, to see if it or they be level or in line.

Joiners, etc., *bone* their work with two straight edges. *W. M. Buchanan.*

bone, *v. i.* [Perh. from the idea of working one's fingers to the bone.] To work hard, esp. in study. *Slang.*
bone ash. The white, porous residue from calcined bones, composed chiefly of calcium phosphate, used for making cupels and for cleaning jewelry.
bone black, *or* **bone'black'** (bōn'blăk'), *n.* *Chem.* The black, carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels; — called also *animal black* or *charcoal*. It is used as a decolorizing material in filtering sirups, extracts, etc., and as a black pigment.
bone breaker. Any of several large birds, as the giant fulmar, the lammergeier, and the osprey.
bone breccia. *Geol.* A deposit of bones, earth, sand, etc.
bone brown. A pigment made by gently calcining bones.
boned (bōnd), *a.* **1**. Having (such) bones; — chiefly in comp.

No big-*boned* men framed of the Cyclops' size. *Shak.*

2. *p. a.* of BONE, *v.* Specif.: **a** Deprived of bones. **b** Manured with bone. **c** Stiffened with whalebone.
bone'dog' (bōn'dŏg'), *n.* The dogfish *Squalus acanthias.*
bone'-dry', *a.* Dry as a weathered bone.
bone dust. Bone ground for use as a fertilizer, usually after extraction of the larger part of the fat and gelatin; bone meal. See FERTILIZER.
bone glass. A kind of glass of a milky white color due to presence of bone ash or other form of calcium phosphate.
bone lace. Lace made on a cushion with bobbins, orig. of bone. — **bone'-laced'** (bōn'lāst'), *a.*
bone'less, *a.* [AS. *bānleás.*] Without bones. "*Boneless* gums." *Shak.* — **bone'less-ness**, *n.*
bone oil. An ill-smelling oil obtained by heating bones, and containing, among its numerous constituents, pyrrol, pyridine, picoline, lutidine, collidine, and quinoline; — called also *Dippel's oil*. It is used in denaturing alcohol and in preparing certain antiseptics.
bone phosphate. Calcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, the chief mineral constituent of bone, guano, and phosphate rock.
bone porcelain. A kind of soft porcelain made with an admixture of bone dust or phosphate of lime.
bone'set' (bōn'sĕt'), *n.* An asteraceous herb of the eastern United States (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), distinguished by its opposite perfoliate leaves and white-rayed flower heads. It possesses diaphoretic and tonic properties. Also called *thoroughwort, agueweed*, etc.
bone'set', *v. i.* To set, or practice the setting of, broken bones. Chiefly used in *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*, **bone'set'ting**.
bone'set'ter (-sĕt'ẽr), *n.*, *or* **bone setter**. One who sets broken or dislocated bones; esp., one, not a regular surgeon, who makes an occupation of setting bones.
bone spavin. *Veter.* An exostosis or new growth of bone appearing on any part of the hock joint of the horse. It is the result of inflammation, causes more or less severe lameness, and is very resistant to treatment.
bone spirit. An ammoniacal liquid obtained along with oil in making bone black.
bone waste. Refuse of bones after extraction of the gelatin.
bon'fire' (bŏn'fīr'), *n.* [ME. *bonefire, banefire*, orig. a fire of bones; *bone* + *fire.*] **1**. A fire for consuming bones; hence: **a** A fire for burning corpses. *Obs.* **b** A fire for burning heretics, the symbols of heresy, or other articles under proscription.
2. A large fire built in the open air (orig. on certain anniversaries, esp. the eves of St. Peter and St. John), as an expression of public joy, for sport, etc.

Full soon by *bonfire* and by bell,
We learnt our liege was passing well. *Gay.*

bon'ho-mie', **bon'hom-mie'** (bŏn'ō-mē'; *F.* bô'nô'mē'), *n.* [F.] Good nature; pleasant and easy manner.
bon'i-fi-ca'tion (bŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *bonification.*] **1**. A making good or better; amelioration. *Obs.*
2. The paying or giving of something by way of bettering or ameliorating; as: **a** The payment of a bonus. **b** [G. *bonifikation.*] *German Customs.* Remittance of part of the customs duty on bonded goods when they are exported.
bon'ing (bōn'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BONE, to remove bones, to insert bones or stays, etc.
bon'ing, *n.* [From BONE to sight.] A method of leveling a line or surface by sighting along the tops of rods (**boning rods**) or straight edges or along a range of poles.
bon'i-ta'ri-an (bŏn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn) } *a.* [L. *bonitas* goodness,
bon'i-ta-ry (bŏn'ĭ-tā-rĭ) } fr. *bonus* good.] *Roman Law.* Beneficial or equitable, as opposed to statutory, civil, or quiritarian; specif., designating or pertaining to ownership or possession not protected by the jus civile, but protected by prætorian edict. Cf. PRÆTORIAN.
bo-ni'to (bō-nē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp. & Pg. *bonito*, LL. *boniton*, of uncertain origin.] Any of several different marine fishes, esp. certain robust and active species of the mackerel family; as: **a** The skipjack (*Sarda sarda*), an abundant though rather poor food fish of the Atlantic coasts, and *S. chilensis* of the Pacific, which grow to a length of two or three feet, and are bluish with black oblique stripes.

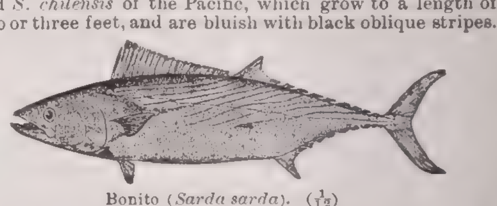

Bonito (*Sarda sarda*). (1/12)

b The frigate mackerel (*Auxis thazard*). **c** Any of certain fishes of other families, as the medregal and sergeant fish, locally so called.

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bond. † BOUND; obs. pret. of BIND.
bon'dar (bŏn'där), *n.* [Native name.] A palm civet (*Paradoxurus bondar*) of India.
bond debt. A debt secured by a bond.
‖ **bon'de** (bôn'dĕ), *n.* [Norw.] = BONDER, a peasant.
bondel. † BUNDLE.
bondfire. † BONFIRE.
bond'folk', *n. pl.* Persons in bondage.
bondgrace. † BONGRACE.
‖ **bon' di-a'ble** (bôɴ' dyä'bl'). [F.] Lit., good devil; good fellow.
bond'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BOND, *v.* — **bonding course**. = BOND COURSE.
bond'-land', *n.* Land held by bondage tenure, — an early form of copyhold land. *Oxf. E. D.* *Obs. or Hist.*
bond'less, *a.* See -LESS.
bondman blind. Blindman's buff. *Obs.*
bond'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bon'don' (bôɴ'dôɴ'), *n.*, *or* **bondon cheese**. [F. *bondon*, prop., bung.] Neufchâtel cheese resembling a bung in form. [*or R.*
bond'ship, *n.* Bondage. *Obs.*
Bonds'man (bŏndz'măn), *n.* [See BOND a league.] A member of the Afrikander Bond.
bonds'wom'an (bŏndz'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* = BONDWOMAN.
bon'duc (bŏn'dŭk), *n.*, *or* **bonduc tree**. [F. *bonduc*, fr. Ar. *bunduq* hazelnut, filbert.] Any cæsalpiniaceous tree of the genus *Guilandina*, esp. *G. crista.*
bone. † BANE, BEAN, BEEN, BEN (n. & form of BE), BIN, BOON, BOUND; obs. pl. of BEE.
bone, *a.* [Cf. F. *bon* good.] Good. *Obs.* *Thieves' Cant.*
bone'-ace', *n.* An old game at cards in which the highest third card took the bone (half the stake); also, the ace of diamonds, which was the highest card.
bone'ache' (bōn'āk'), *n.* Pain in the bones. *Shak.*
bone'bind'er. = OSTEOCOLLA.
bone cartilage. = OSSEIN.
bone cells. See BONE, *n.*, 1.
bone char, **bone charcoal**. = BONE BLACK. [LAIN.
bone china. = BONE PORCE-
bone corpuscle. = BONE CELL.
bone'dish', *n.* A small platter for receiving waste food at table.
bone earth. = BONE ASH.
bone'fire'. † BONFIRE.
bone'fish', *n.* The ladyfish (*Albula vulpes*).
bone'flow'er (bōn'flou'ẽr), *n.* The English daisy. *North. Eng.*
bonegrace. † BONGRACE.
bone house. An ossuary; also, a coffin; fig., the human body.
bone'let, *n.* A small bone; an ossicle.
bone meal. = BONE DUST.
‖ **bon' en'fant'** (bôɴ'-näɴ'-fäɴ'). [F.] Lit., good child; good boy, fellow, girl, or creature.
bone pot. **1**. A pot in which bones are carbonized.
2. A funeral urn; esp., a prehistoric mortuary vessel.
bonere. † BONAIR.
bone shark. The basking shark.
bone'shaw', **bone'shave'**, *n.* *Med.* Sciatica. *Archaic.*
bonet. † BONNET.
bo-ne'ta (bō-nē'tȧ), **bo-net'ta** (-nĕt'ȧ). Vars. of BONITO.
bone tallow. Inferior grease obtained from fresh bones.
bone turquoise. = ODONTOLITE.
bone whale. A whalebone whale, esp. a right whale.
bone'wood', *n.* = CHEESEWOOD.
bone'work', *n.* = BONE LACE.
bone'wort' (bōn'wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *bānwyrt.*] A plant so named from supposed healing properties, as the common daisy, goldenrod, centaury, etc. *Obs. Eng.*
Bo'ney (bō'nĭ), *n.* Napoleon Bonaparte; — contemptuous.
bone yard. **1**. *Dominoes.* The bank of bones, or dominoes.
2. A cemetery. *Vulgar. U. S.*
3. A storage place for bones.
boneyre. † BONAIR.
bonfice. † BENEFICE.
‖ **bong'a** (bŏng'ä), *n.* [Tag.] The betel palm or nut. *Phil. I.*
‖ **bon'gar** (bŭŋ'gär), *n.* A poisonous snake of the genus *Bungarus*. *India.* [WEIGHT.
bong-kal'. Var. of BUNCAL. See
Bon'go (bŏŋ'gō), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of eastern Sudan, remarkable for reddish skin. They are agriculturists and efficient metal workers.
bon'grace' (bŏn'grās'), *n.* [F. *bon*, fem. *bonne*, good + *grâce* grace.] A projecting bonnet or wide-brimmed hat. *Obs.*
bongre, *adv.* [F. *bon gré* willingly.] Agreeably. *Obs.* — *prep.* Agreeably to. *Obs.*
‖ **bon' gré'**, **mal' gré'** (bôɴ' grā', mȧl' grā'). [F.] (With) good grace, (or) bad grace.
bon'ham (bŏn'ăm), *n.* [Ir. *banbh.*] A young pig. *Dial. Eng.*
Bon'homme', **Jacques** (zhäk bō'nôm'). [F., lit., Jack, or James, Goodman.] A peasant; — derisively so called by the French barons of the 14th century. See JACQUERIE.
Bon Homme' Ri'chard' (bō-nôm' rē'shär'). [So named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, who wrote "Poor Richard's Almanac" (F. *Almanach du bonhomme Richard*).] The vessel commanded by John Paul Jones when he captured the British frigate Serapis in the English Channel in September, 1779.
boni. † BONNY.
Boni. *Abbr.* Boniface.
bo-nia'ta (bō-nyä'tä), *n.* [Corrupt. of Sp. *boniato, buniato.*] The root of the yam; in Cuba, any cultivated yam.
Bon'i-face (bŏn'ĭ-fās), *n.* [L. *Bonifacius, Bonifatius*; cf. L. *bonifatus* lucky, fortunate, fr. *bonus* good + *fatum* fate: cf. F. *Boniface.*] **1**. Masc. prop. name. L. *Bonifacius* (bŏn'ĭ-fā'shĭ-ŭs); It. *Bonifacio* (bō'nē-fä'chō); *Bonifazio* (-fät'sē-ō); Sp. *Bonifacio* (bō'nē-fä'thē-ō; 138); Pg. *Bonifacio* (-fä'sē-ō); G. & D. *Bonifacius* (*G.* bō'nē-fät'sē-o͝os; *D.* -fä'sē-o͝os).
2. The sleek, jolly landlord in Farquhar's "The Beaux' Stratagem;" hence, an innkeeper.
bon'i-form (bŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *bonus* good + *-form.*] Sensitive to moral excellence.
bon'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *bonus* good + *-fy*: cf. F. *bonifier.*] To convert into, or make, good.
‖ **Bo'ni Ho'mi-nes** (bō'nī hŏm'ĭ-nēz). [L., good men.] *Eccl.* The members of any of several monastic brotherhoods of the Latin Church. [-NESS.
bon'i-ness (bōn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
‖ **bo'nis a'vi-bus** (ăv'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Lit., with good or fortunate birds; with or under good auspices. Cf. MALIS AVIBUS.
‖ **bo'nis no'cet, si quis ma'lis pe-per'ce-rit**. [L.] If any one shall have spared the bad, he does harm to the good.
‖ **bo-ni'to** (bō-nē'tō), *masc. a.*,
‖ **bo-ni'ta** (-tä), *fem. a.* [Sp., dim. of *bueno* good.] Pretty; nice; — sometimes a term of endearment. *Southwestern U. S. & Sp. Amer.*
bon'i-ty, *n.* [L. *bonitas.* Cf. BOUNTY.] Goodness. *Obs.*
‖ **bon' jour'** (bôɴ' zho͞or'). [F.] Good day; good morning.
‖ **bon' jour'**, **bonne œu'vre** (bō-nû'vr'). [F.] Lit., good day, good work; the better the day, the better the deed.

‖ **bon′ mot′** (bôɴ′ mō′); *pl.* BONS MOTS (bôɴ′ mōz′; *F.* mō′). [F., *bon* good + *mot* word.] A witty repartee; a piquant, adroit, or happy expression.

bon′net (bŏn′ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [ME. *bonet*, OF. *bonet*, *bonete*, F. *bonnet*, fr. LL. *bonneta*, *bonetum*; orig. the name of a stuff, and of unknown origin.] **1**. A headdress for men and boys; a cap. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A soft, elastic, very durable cap, made of thick, seamless woolen stuff, and worn by men in Scotland.

And plaids and *bonnets* waving high. *Scott.*

3. A covering for the head, worn by women and children out of doors, usually tied on with strings and protecting more or less the back and sides of the head, and sometimes projecting in front. Some fashionable forms differ from hats chiefly in having strings.

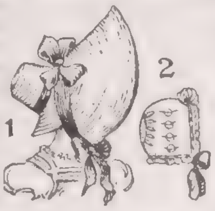

4. A headdress analogous to one of the foregoing; as: **a** *Her.* The cap, usually of velvet, within a coronet. **b** The bonnet rouge of the French Revolutionists. **c** The ornamental headdress of a North American Indian.
5. Something resembling a bonnet in shape or use; as: **a** *Fort.* (1) A small two-faced outwork at a salient angle. (2) A part of a parapet elevated to screen the other part from oblique fire. **b** A covering, canopy, or projection, for protection, inclosure, etc.; as: (1) A cover for an open fireplace, or a cowl or hood to increase the draft of a chimney, etc. (2) A spark arrester for a locomotive funnel. (3) *Mach.* A metal covering for valve chambers, jackets, cylinders, etc. (4) A projecting hood, as over the platform of a railroad car. (5) *Automobiles.* The metal cover or shield over the motor. (6) *Mining.* The cover or roof of a cage.

1 Poke Bonnet; 2 Child's Bonnet; 3 Indian War Bonnet.

6. [Cf. F. *bonnette.*] *Naut.* An additional piece of canvas laced to the foot of a jib or foresail in moderate winds.
7. The reticulum, or second stomach, of a ruminant.
8. An accomplice of a gambler, auctioneer, etc., who entices others to bet or to bid; a decoy.
9. *pl.* The common spatterdock.

bon′net, *v. t.*; BON′NET-ED; BON′NET-ING. **1**. To provide or dress with a bonnet.
2. To crush a bonnet or hat down over the eyes of (one).

bon′net, *v. i.* To doff the bonnet. *Obs.*

bon′net-head′ed, *a. Arch.* Having a reveal at the top splayed more than at the sides; — said of a door or window.

bonnet monkey. A monkey (*Macaca sinica*), of India and Ceylon, having a bonnetlike tuft of hair on its head; the munga.

bonnet piece. A gold coin of the time of James V. of Scotland, of an intrinsic value of about 14 shillings, or $3.50. It has a bonneted head of the king.

‖ **bon′net′ rouge′** (bō′nĕ′ rōōzh′). [F.] The red cap adopted by extremists in the French Revolution, which became a sign of loyalty to the republic at that epoch; hence, a revolutionist; a Red Republican.

bon′ny (bŏn′ĭ; *Scot. often* bŏn′ĭ, *sometimes* bōō′nĭ), *a.*; BON′NI-ER (-ẽr); BON′NI-EST. Also *bonnie.* [ME. *boni*, prob. fr. F. *bon*, fem. *bonne*, good, fr. L. *bonus* good. See BOUNTY; cf. BONUS, BOON.] **1**. Handsome; beautiful; pretty; attractively lively and graceful.

Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*
Far from the *bonny* banks of Ayr. *Burns.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Be you blithe and *bonny.* *Shak.*

3. Fine; strong; in modern dialect, plump; healthy. *Obs. or Dial.* "The *bonny* beast he loved so well." *Shak.*

☞ *Bonny* is used in various vague senses of approbation or irony; as, by way of endearment, in "*bonny* bairn;" by way of vague or general commendation, in "a *bonny* word;" ironically, in "a *bonny* mess" (cf. FINE, PRETTY, etc.); expressing considerable quantity, in "a *bonny* deal," etc.

bon′ny-clab′ber (-klăb′ẽr), *n.* [Ir. *bainne* milk + *clabar* mire, clabber.] Coagulated sour milk; clabber. *B. Jonson.*

Bon′ Si′lène′ (bôɴ′ sē′lân′). [F., lit., good Silenus.] A hardy, very fragrant tea rose of a deep salmon-rose color.

Bon′sor's black (bŏn′sŏrz). A paste of iron and copper lakes of logwood, used in dyeing black.

bon′te-bok (bŏn′tē-bŏk), *n.* [D., lit., spotted buck.] A South African bubaline antelope (*Bubalis pygargus*) of a peculiar purplish red color with a white face and rump. Formerly found in large herds, it is now quite rare.

‖ **bon′ ton′** (bôɴ′ tôɴ′). [F., good tone, manner.] Fashionable manner or style; good breeding; high society.

bont tick (bŏnt). A tick (*Amblyomma hebræum*) found on cattle, ostriches, and man, in South Africa, which transmits the heartwater disease of sheep.

bo′nus (bō′nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BONUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [L. *bonus* good. Cf. BONNY.] Something given in addition to what is ordinarily received by, or strictly due to, the recipient; specif.: **a** A premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company. **b** An extra dividend to the shareholders of a company, out of accumulated profits. **c** Money, or other valuable, given in addition to an agreed compensation. **d** *Life Insurance.* An addition or credit allotted to policy holders out of accumulated profits, as in mutual companies, usually, by reduction of the premium; — in America usually called *dividend.*

bo′nus (bō′nŭs), *v. t.* To give a bonus to.

‖ **bon′ vi′vant′** (bôɴ′ vē′väɴ′); *pl.* BONS VIVANTS (bôɴ′-vē′väɴz′; *F.* -väɴ′); *fem.* **bonne′ vi′vante′** (bôn′ vē′-väɴt′); *pl.* BONNES VIVANTES (vē′väɴts′; F. -väɴt′). [F., *bon* good + *vivant*, p. pr. of *vivre* to live.] A lover of good living, esp. of the table; a gourmet.

A *bon vivant's* relish for a dinner. *H. W. Beecher.*

bon′y (bōn′ĭ), *a.*; BON′I-ER (-ẽr); BON′I-EST. **1**. Consisting of bone, or of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones.
2. Having large or prominent bones.
3. Resembling bone; hard, inflexible, and close in texture.

bony pike, a gar pike (genus *Lepisosteus*).

bony fish, *or* (in senses **a**, **b**, & **c**) **bon′y-fish′**, *n.* **a** The menhaden. **b** The chiro (*Elops saurus*). **c** The ladyfish (*Albula vulpes*). **d** *pl.* The fishes of the group Teleostei, including most living fishes; — opposed to *cartilaginous fishes.* They usually have a well-ossified skeleton.

bonze (bŏnz; bŏn′zē), *n.* [Pg. *bonzo*, fr. Jap. *bonzō*, of Chin. origin: cf. F. *bonze.*] A Buddhist or Foïst priest, monk, or nun; — orig. applied to the bonzes of Japan, later extended to those of China, Cochin China, etc.

boo, booh (bōō), *interj.* [Cf. BO, interj.] An exclamation used to imitate the low of a cow, to express contempt, aversion, etc., or to startle or frighten.

boo, *v. i.*; BOOED (bōōd); BOO′ING. **1**. To low, as a cow.
2. To say or utter boo; to hoot.

boo′book′ (bōō′bŏŏk′), *n.* [Native name, of imitative origin.] A small Australian owl (*Ninox boobook*); — called also *morepork.*

1/8

Boobook (*Ninox boobook*).

boo′by (bōō′bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Sp. *bobo* dunce, idiot; cf. L. *balbus* stammering.] **1**. A dunce; a stupid fellow; also, an awkward lubberly fellow.
2. **a** Any of several gannets of warm or tropical countries, smaller than the common gannet, so called on account of their apparent stupidity. The common booby (*Sula sula*) and the red-footed booby (*S. piscator*) are found on the coasts of Central America and southern North America. **b** A species of penguin of the antarctic seas. **c** The ruddy duck.
3. In card playing, etc., the player whose score is lowest.
4. A sleigh with a coupélike body. *U. S.*

boo′by, *a.* Having the traits of a booby; stupid.

boo′by-al′la (bōō′bĭ-ăl′ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] **a** An Australian wattle (*Acacia longifolia*) used for ornamental hedges, etc.; — called also *native willow.* **b** An Australian myoporaceous tree (*Myoporum acuminatum*).

booby hatch. *Naut.* A raised framework with a sliding cover over a hatch, esp. an after hatch leading to the cabin.

boo′dle (bōō′d′l), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1**. The whole collection or lot; caboodle. *Contemptuous, U. S.*
2. Money paid or taken for votes or political influence; bribe money; graft. *Polit. Cant.*

boo′dle, *v. i.*; BOO′DLED (bōō′d′ld); BOO′DLING (-dlĭng). To obtain money through the practice of political corruption. *Polit. Cant.* — **boo′dler** (bōō′dlẽr), *n.*

boo′hoo′ (bōō′hōō′; bōō′hōō′), *interj. & n.* [Imitative.] The sound of loud weeping or laughter; act of making such a sound.

boo′hoo′ (bōō′hōō′; bōō′hōō′), *v. i.*; BOO′HOOED′ (-hōōd′); BOO′HOO′ING. To bawl; cry loudly; also, to hoot; shout.

book (bŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *book*, *bok*, AS. *bōc*; akin to Goth. *bōka* a letter, in pl. book, writing, Icel. *bōk*, Sw. *bok*, Dan. *bog*, OS. *bōk*, D. *boek*, OHG. *puoh*, G. *buch*; and fr. AS. *bōc*, *bēce*, beech; because the ancient Saxons and Germans in general wrote runes on pieces of beechen board. Cf. BEECH.] **1**. In general, a written or printed narrative, record, representation, or series of these, designed to perpetuate information or literary art. Specif.: **a** A formal written document; esp., a deed of conveyance of land; a charter. See BOOKLAND. *Obs. or Hist.*

Our Anglo-Saxon charters or *books* are mostly grants of considerable portions of land made by kings to bishops and religious houses, or to lay nobles. *Pollock & Mait.*

b A collection of tablets of wood or ivory, of sheets of paper, parchment, or similar material, blank, written, or printed, strung or bound together; commonly, many folded and bound sheets containing continuous printing or writing. When blank, it is called a *blank book.* When printed, the term often distinguishes a bound volume, or a volume of some size, from a pamphlet. See COPYRIGHT. **c** A literary composition; esp., a systematic treatise of considerable length.

A good *book* is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. *Milton.*

By the term "*book*" in the copyright law [of the United States] is understood a literary composition. All copyright legislation is based on the provision of the Constitution (Art. I. sec. 8) granting to Congress the power to legislate to protect the writings of authors. For this reason, the mere fact that an article is printed, such as a mere list of words, or a sheet of disjointed phrases or sentences, or a blank form or a blank book, does not enable it to obtain protection. Nor does the fact that an article is made up to resemble a book in form justify its registration for copyright protection. It must be a *book* in literary substance. *U. S. Information Circular on Copyrights.*

d A part or subdivision of a treatise or literary work; as, the tenth *book* of "Paradise Lost." **e** A volume in which accounts are kept; a register of debits and credits, receipts and expenditures, etc.
2. [*cap.*] By way of eminence, the Bible; as, to swear on the *Book.*
3. A libretto; hence, the text of a play.
4. A record of bets; esp., a record of bets on horse races, the bookmaker usually betting against all the horses (that is, taking bets in favor of any horse), so that he wins wagers on all unsuccessful horses and loses only on such as gain the position at the finish specified in the bet. Hence the phrase **to suit one's book**, to meet one's desires, mental attitude, or circumstances. "Prosper suited his conversation to her *book.*" *Maurice Hewlett.*
5. Six tricks taken by one side, in whist; in certain other games, as authors, cards forming a set.
6. A commercial packet of certain commodities; as: **a** A package of objects, as of postage stamps, railroad tickets, gold leaf, samples of paper, cloth, etc., bound together, or held between sheets of paper, or the like, bound up like a book. **b** A bundle of skeins of raw silk.

Book of Books, the Bible. — **B. of Changes**. See FIVE CLASSICS. — **B. of Common Order**, the service book of the Church of Scotland introduced in 1565. — **B. of Common Prayer**, the service book of the Anglican Communion, the full title being "The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church." It was a revision and translation of the service books earlier used in England, made mainly by Cranmer, and was first published in 1549, as the First Prayer Book of Edward VI. The Second Prayer Book of Edward VI., which appeared in 1552, was more Protestant in character. Subsequent changes under Elizabeth (1559) were rather Roman Catholic in tendency. It was revised again in 1604, under James I., and in 1662, under Charles II., since when it has been changed but little. The American Book of Common Prayer is a modified form of the English book, adopted by the General Convention in 1789. It was fully revised in 1892. — **B. of Concord**, a collection of confessions of faith generally accepted by Lutheran churches. It was published in 1580, and contains besides the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian creeds, six others peculiar to the Lutheran Church, viz., the Augsburg Confession, the Apology, or defense, of this by Melanchthon, the Schmalkald Articles, the Larger and Smaller Catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord. — **B. of Fiefs**. = CONSUETUDINES FEUDORUM. — **B. of Good Counsel** [translation of the Skr. title *Hitōpadēça* salutary instruction], a collection of fables which originated in India and passed into almost all the literatures of Europe and Asia. — **B. of History**. See FIVE CLASSICS. — **B. of Homilies**, two series or collections of homilies designed for use in the Church of England, the first appearing in 1547 and the second in 1563. — **B. of Hours**, a book containing prayers or offices appointed to be said at the canonical hours. — **b. of life**, the record of those who inherit eternal life; — a phrase of the Bible (*Rev.* iii. 5). — **B. of Martyrs**, an account of religious persecutions, esp. in England, from the year 64 to 1558 inclusive, the closing year of the reign of Queen Mary. It was written by John Foxe and first printed, in Latin, 1559; in English, 1563. — **B. of Mencius**. See FOUR BOOKS. — **B. of Mormon**, the sacred book of the Mormons, claimed by Joseph Smith to be a divine revelation. It purports to give a history of America from its settlement after the dispersion from the Tower of Babel until the final destruction, 420 A. D., of a New World nation of Christians who had received a revelation from Christ after his resurrection. — **B. of Odes**. See FIVE CLASSICS. — **B. of Rites**. See FIVE CLASSICS. — **B. of the Covenant**, *Script.*, in the analysis of the Pentateuch, the Jehovistic section, Exodus xx. 23–xxiii. 33, regarded by some Biblical critics as the book referred to in Exodus xxiv. 7. — **B. of the Dead**, *Egypt. Relig.*, a collection of formulæ, prayers, and hymns, knowledge of which was supposed to enable the soul in its journey into Amenti (which see) to pass successfully the foes set to impede its progress, to call upon the helpful gods, and to answer properly the forty-two assessors, or judges, in the hall of Osiris. Its authorship was ascribed to the god Thoth, but its actual

bonk. ✝ BANK.
bon′ka (bŏŋ′kȧ), *n.* Roasted beet root used as an adulterant for coffee.
Bon′ Mar′ché′ (bôɴ′ mȧr′shā′), *or, in full,* **Au Bon Marché** (ō). [F., lit., bargain.] A noted department store in Paris, built up by Jacques Aristide Boucicaut, who finally became its sole owner.
bon′nack. Var. of BANNOCK.
bon′nag (bŏn′ȧᴋ). Var. of BANNOCK. *Isle of Man.*
bonnage. ✝ BONAGE.
bonnaille, bonnally. ✝ BONALLY. *Scot.*
bonne. ✝ BONE.
‖ **bonne** (bŏn, *almost* bŭn), *n.* [F., prop., good woman.] A maidservant.
‖ **bonne′ bouche′** (bōōsh′); *pl.* BONNES BOUCHES (bŏn′ bōōsh′). [F. *bon*, fem. *bonne*, good + *bouche* mouth.] A pleasant taste or savor; hence, a delicious morsel; a tidbit.
‖ **bonne′ et belle′** (bŏn′-nā bĕl′). [F.] Good and fine.
‖ **bonne′ foi′** (fwä′). [F.] Good faith; bona fides.
‖ **bonne′ for′tune′** (fôr′tün′). [F.] Good fortune; success.
‖ **bonne′ grâce′** (gräs′); *pl.* BONNES GRÂCES (bŏn′ gräs′). [F.] Good grace; gracefulness; in *pl.*, good graces; favor.
‖ **bonne′ mine′** (mēn′). [F.] Good appearance or show.
‖ **bonne′ re-nom′mée′ vaut′ mieux′ que cein′ture′ do′rée′** (rē-nō′mā′ vō′ myû′ kē säɴ′tür′ dō′rā′). [F.] Good report is worth more than gilded girdle: a good name is better than riches.
Bon′ner-ing, *n.* Burning for heresy; — so called after Bonner, Bishop of London under Henry VIII. (1539–47) and Queen Mary (1553–59), and famous for persecution of Protestants under the latter sovereign.
bon′net-ed, *a.* Furnished with or wearing a bonnet.
bon′net-er, *n.* = BONNET, 8.
bonnet fluke. The brill. *Scot.*
bonnet gourd. The loofah.
bonnet grass. Redtop.
bonnet head. The shovelhead [shark.
bonnet laird. A petty landowner, wearing the yeomen's dress. *Scot.*
bon′net-less, *a.* See -LESS.
bonnet limpet. See CALYPTRÆA.
bonnet macaque. = BONNET MONKEY.
bon′net-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A Highlander; — from the characteristic Scottish bonnet.
bonnet shark. = BONNET HEAD.
bonnet shell. = BONNET LIMPET.
bonnet wire. Slender wire, covered with silk or cotton.
bon′ni-bel′ (bŏn′ĭ-bĕl′), *n.* [F. *bonne et belle*, good and beautiful. Cf. BELLIBONE.] A handsome girl. *Archaic.*
bon′nie. Var. of BONNY, *a.*
bonnien. ✝ BAN.
bon′ni-lass′, *n.* [*bonny* + *lass.*] A "bonny lass." *Obs.*
bon′ni-ly, *adv.* of BONNY.
bon′ni-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bon′nock (bŏn′ŭk). Scot. var. of BANNOCK.
bon′ny. ✝ BUNNY.
bon′ny, *n. Mining.* A compact bed of ore. *Obs.*
Bon′ny, *or* **Bon′nie, Dun-dee′** (dŭn-dē′). John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, a famous royalist and Jacobite who fell at Killiecrankie, 1689; — so called in Scott's "The Bonnets of Bonny Dundee."
bon′ny-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
Bo′no, Johnny (bō′nō). An Englishman; — an epithet used in the East.
‖ **bo-no′rum pos-ses′si-o** (bō-nō′răm pŏ-sĕsh′ĭ-ō). [L.] *Roman Law.* The right of possession of the property of a deceased person given by the prætor to the person equitably entitled to it. It constituted one of the forms of universal succession.
Bon′po. Var. of BONBO.
Bons′dorff's el-lip′soid (bŏns′dôrfs). See ELLIPSOID.
bon′si-late (bŏn′sĭ-lāt), *n.* [Trade name.] A composition used esp. for making billiard balls.
bon′so. ✝ BONZE.
‖ **bon′ soir′** (bôɴ′ swȧr′). [F.] Good evening; — a salutation.
bon′spiel (bŏn′spēl; -spĕl), *n.* [Scot.; of uncertain origin.] A formal match, as at archery or some game. *Obs.*, except as applied to a match, as at curling or golf, between clubs. *Scot.*
bonte. ✝ BOUNTY.
‖ **bon′té′** (bôɴ′tā′), *n.* [F.] Goodness; — as an abstract moral quality usually connoting sweetness, benignity, kindliness; the goodness that wins the heart rather than that which is austere.
bontee. ✝ BOUNTY.
Bon′temps′, Ro′ger′ (rō′zhā′ bôɴ′täɴ′). [F., lit., Roger Goodtime.] A popular personification, in France, of a state of leisure and freedom from care.
bontevous. ✝ BOUNTEOUS.
‖ **bo′num** (bō′nŭm), *n.* [L.] Good; goodness.
‖ **bon′ vo′yage′** (bôɴ′ vwȧ′yȧzh′). [F.] A good journey or voyage; — chiefly used as an expression of farewell.
bonx′ie (bŏŋk′sĭ), *n.* The great skua (*Megalestris skua*). *Scot.*
bony. ✝ BONNY.
bony. Var. of BONEY.
bon′y-tail′ (bōn′ĭ-tāl′), *n.* = GILA TROUT.
bonz′er-y (bŏn′zẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *bonzerie.*] A Buddhist monastery or religious house. *Rare.*
bonz′i-an (-zĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to bonzes.
bon′zo-line′ (bŏn′zō-lēn′), *n.* A composition used esp. for making billiard balls. *Eng.*
boo. Obs. or dial. var. of BO.
boo. Var. of BU. See ITZEBU, MEASURE.
boo′bi-ly, *a.* Like a booby.
boo′by, *v. i.* To act the booby. *Rare.*
Boo′by, Lady. A coarse, immoral woman in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews," who is unable to seduce her footman Andrews. [BY, *n.*, 4. *Local, U.S.*
booby hack, booby hut. = BOO-
booby hutch. A clumsy covered carriage or seat, used in the eastern part of England.
boo′by-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
boo′by-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
booby prize. A prize for the booby. See BOOBY, *n.*, 3.
booche. ✝ BOTCH.
bood (bōōd), *v.* **1**. Contr. of *behoved*, pret. of BEHOOVE; — chiefly used impersonally, in sense: (it) behooved; was obligatory upon. Cf. BUS, *v.*, behooves. *Obs.*
2. Must; ought; — used both as a pret. and a present 1st, 2d, or 3d person. *Scot. & Ir.*
Boodh (bōōd), **Bood′dha**, **Boodh′ism**, etc. Vars. of BUDDHA, BUDDHISM, etc.
boo′die (bōō′dĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *bodach.*] A hobgoblin. *Scot.*
boo′dle. Var. of BUDDLE.
boo′dle, *n.* A stupid person; a noodle. *Slang.* [-DOM.
boo′dle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See
boo′dle-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
boo′dle-ize. *v. t.* See -IZE.
boo′dy (bōō′dĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *bouder.*] To pout; sulk; mope. *Rare.* [scare.
boof (bōōf), *n. Local, U.S.* **1**. A
2. Peach brandy.
booget. ✝ BUDGET.
booh. = BOO, *interj.*
boo′hoo′ (bōō′hōō′), *n.* The sailfish *Istiophorus nigricans.*
book. Obs. pret. of BAKE, BIDE; ✝ BUD.
book. Obs. or dial. var. of BOUK.

C D E F G H I J K L M

composition was spread through many centuries. Copies of it, or of some of its chapters, were buried with the mummy or inscribed on the sarcophagus or tomb. — **Book of the Law of Moses.** = PENTATEUCH. — **B. of Wisdom.** See *Wisdom of Solomon*, under OLD TESTAMENT. — **Books of Chilan Balam** (chē-län′ bä-läm′) [Maya *chilan* mouthpiece, interpreter + *balam* priest], books in the Maya language, but in Latin characters, compiled by natives of Yucatan, and containing accounts of the customs and rites of the Maya peoples previous to the Spanish conquest. — **by the book**, according to the rules or course laid down in a book regarded as authoritative; in the prescribed way; formally; correctly; accurately; as, to speak or play *by the book*.

We quarrel in print, *by the book*. *Shak.*

—**in one's bad books**, in disfavor with one. — **in one's books**, or **in one's good books**, in one's favor. "I was so much *in his books*, that at his decease he left me his lamp." *Addison.* — **without book. a** By memory. **b** Without authority.

book (bŏŏk), *v. t.*; BOOKED (bŏŏkt); BOOK′ING. [AS. *bōcian* to give by charter.] **1.** To convey by book, or deed. *Obs.*
2. To enter, write, or register in a book or list; esp., to register (one's name), as in order to engage service or accommodation; hence, to engage conveyance for; as, to *book* freight to New York; to be *booked* for Southampton.

Let it be *booked* with the rest of this day's deeds. *Shak.*

3. To mark out for; to destine or assign for. *Colloq.*

Here I am *booked* for three days more in Paris. *Charles Reade.*

4. To make or put into a book, as gold leaf.
5. To register (a couple or either of them) in the Sessions record, previous to the banns. *Scot.*

book, *v. i.* To register one's name or buy a ticket so as to engage something in advance.

book′bind′er (-bīn′dẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to bind books. — **book′bind′er-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

book′bind′ing, *n.* Bookbinders' art or trade.

book′case′ (bŏŏk′kās′), *n.* A case with shelves for books.

booked (bŏŏkt), *a.* **1.** Having studied books. *Rare.*
2. *p. p.* of BOOK, *v.* Specif.: **a** Entered or placed in a book; registered. **b** Engaged; destined; bound. *Colloq.*

book′er (bŏŏk′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *bōcere.*] **1.** A scribe. *Obs.*
2. A recorder; a bookkeeper. *Rare.*

book′hold′er (-hōl′dẽr), *n.* **1.** A prompter at a theater. *Obs.*
2. A support for holding a book open.

book′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making into a book.
2. Act of entering in a book; specif., a registering for the purpose of engaging accommodations, or the like.
3. *Mil.* Act of memorizing from a book, as by a drill master. *U. S.*

booking clerk. One who registers passengers, baggage, etc., for conveyance, or sells tickets at a booking office.

booking office. 1. An office where passengers, baggage, etc., are registered for conveyance.
2. An office where passage tickets are sold. *Eng.*

book′ish, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a book or books. *Now Rare.*
2. Fond of, or learned in, books; acquainted with books rather than with men. "A *bookish* man." *Addison.*
3. Characterized by, or affecting, literary form or precision; literary; hence, formal; pedantic; as, *bookish* speech. — **book′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **book′ish-ness**, *n.*

book′keep′er (bŏŏk′kēp′ẽr), *n.* One who keeps accounts; one whose business or profession is bookkeeping.

book′keep′ing, *n.* Art or practice of keeping a systematic record of business transactions, so as to show their relation to each other, and the state of the business in which they occur; art of keeping accounts. The books or special accounts commonly used are a *daybook*, *cashbook*, and *ledger*, often with an *invoice book*, *sales book*, *purchase book*, or special form of *journal*.

book′land (bŏŏk′lănd), **bock′land** (bŏk′-), *n.* [AS. *bōcland*; *bōc* book + *land* land.] *O. Eng. Law.* Orig., land granted by a book or charter; hence, later, any land not folkland. See BOOK, *n.*, 1 **a**.

There is great reason to believe that a grant of *bookland* usually made no difference at all to the actual occupation of the soil. It was a grant of lordship and revenues and in some cases of jurisdiction and its profits. *Pollock & Mait.*

book′-learned′ (-lûrnd′; -lûr′nĕd), *a.* Versed in books; bookish. "*Book-learned* blockheads." *Dryden.*

book learning. Learning acquired from books, as distinguished from practical knowledge.

book louse. Any of several species of minute wingless insects of the order Corrodentia, esp. *Troctes divinatoria*, of the family Psocidæ, injurious to old books and papers.

book lung. *Zoöl.* A lunglike saccular breathing organ containing numerous thin folds of membrane arranged like the leaves of a book, as the lungs of many arachnids.

book′mak′er (bŏŏk′māk′ẽr), *n.* One who makes books, esp. by compilation from other books; a compiler; also, one who makes a book of bets. See BOOK, *n.*, 4.

book′mak′ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The making of books.
2. Specif.: The making of a betting book.

book′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who has to do with books; as: **a** A studious man; a scholar. **b** One who has to do with the sale of books. *Colloq.*

book′mark′ (-märk′), *n.* Something placed in a book to guide in finding a particular passage; also, a bookplate.

book muslin. Bookbinders' muslin; also, a thin white muslin for women's dresses.

book name. A name of an animal or plant, other than the scientific name, used only in books on zoölogy or botany.

book palm. An East Indian palm (*Corypha taliera*) closely related to the talipot palm. The leaves furnish a valuable substitute for paper. Also called *taliera*.

book′plate′ (bŏŏk′plāt′), *n.* A label placed upon or in a book, showing its ownership or its position in a library.

book′rack′ (bŏŏk′răk′), *n.* A rack for supporting an open book; also, a rack for holding a number of books.

book scorpion. Any minute arachnid of the order Pseudoscorpionida, as *Chelifer cancroides*, found among papers. It can run sidewise and backward, and feeds on insects.

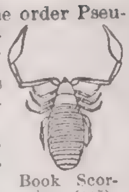
Book Scorpion. (×5)

book′sell′er (bŏŏk′sĕl′ẽr), *n.* One who sells books. — **book′sell′er-ish**, *a.* — **book′sell′er-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

book′sell′ing, *n.* Business of selling books.

book′shelf′ (-shĕlf′), *n.*; *pl.* -SHELVES (-shĕlvz′). A shelf for books.

book′stack′ (-stăk′), *n.* A fixed rack provided with bookshelves; esp., one of a system in a library stack room.

book′stall′ (-stôl′), *n.* A stall where books are sold.

book′stand′ (-stănd′), *n.* A bookstall; also, a bookrack.

book′store′ (-stōr′), *n.* **1.** A store where books are the main commodity sold. *U. S. and, locally, Canada.*
2. A room in a library in which books are kept. *Eng.*

book tile. *Building.* A hollow tile shaped like a book with one long edge concave and the other convex. It is used for roofing, ceilings, and as a light fireproof filling.

book value. *Finance.* The value of anything as shown in the books of account of the corporation or firm owning it; specif., of stock, the value as determined by the net profits or deficit of a corporation as shown by its books.

book′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** *Printing.* Work done for or as for books, in distinction from newspaper work (which is less particular) and job work, or display work.
2. Study; application to books; esp., the use of books in giving instruction, — considered as a pedagogic method.

book′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* **1.** Any of various insects (moths or beetles) whose larvæ injure books, feeding on the binding and paste, and often piercing the leaves. Among the species commonly met with are the bread beetle (*Sitodrepa panicea*) and a small spider beetle (*Ptinus brunneus*).
2. One unusually devoted to reading or studying books.

book′y (-ĭ), *a.* Bookish; devoted to books.

boo′ly (bōō′lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BOOLIES (-lĭz). [Prob. fr. Ir. *buaile* fold, place for milking cows.] *Irish Hist.* A company of herdsmen wandering with their cattle; also, a temporary inclosure for the shelter of cattle or their keepers.

boom (bōōm), *n.* [D. *boom* tree, pole, beam, bar. See BEAM.]
1. *Naut.* **a** A long pole or spar used esp. to extend the foot or bottom of a particular sail; as, the jib *boom*, the main *boom*, the spinnaker *boom*, etc. **b** In Scotland, any outrigged spar either fore or aft, including the bowsprit. **c** *pl.* That part of a ship's deck where the spars are stored.
2. *Mech.* **a** A long spar or beam projecting from the mast of a derrick, to support or guide the body to be lifted or swung. **b** The upper or lower member of a rib or girder.
3. A pole set up to mark the channel in a river or harbor.
4. *Mil.* A chain cable or line of spars extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor, to obstruct passage.
5. *Lumbering.* **a** A line of connected floating timbers stretched across a river, or inclosing an area of water, to keep saw logs, etc., from floating away; also, the inclosed area. **b** By extension, an obstruction formed of floating logs, or the like, retarding the flow of the stream.

boom, *v. t.*; BOOMED (bōōmd); BOOM′ING. **1.** *Naut.* To extend, or push, with a boom or pole; as, to *boom* out a sail.
2. *Lumbering.* To confine, as logs, by means of a boom; also, to supply (a body of water) with a boom or booms.

boom, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. ME. *bommen* to hum, D. *bommen* to drum, sound as an empty barrel, also W. *bwmp* a hollow sound; *aderyn y bwmp*, the bird of the hollow sound, i.e., the bittern. Cf. BUM to hum, BUMP to boom.]
1. To make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon; to cry with a hollow note, as a bittern; to hum sonorously, as an insect.

At eve the beetle *boometh*. *Tennyson.*
Alarm guns *booming* through the night air. *Irving.*

2. To move with a booming noise, as a ship under full sail.

She comes *booming* down before it. *Totten.*

3. To have a rapid growth in market value or in popular favor; to develop rapidly in resource and population, as a town or district.

☞ The first use of *boom* in this sense was probably in the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," July 18, 1878: "The Grant movement is *booming*." J. B McCullogh, the author of the phrase, in a letter to the editors of the Century Dictionary, says: "I cannot explain how I came to use it, except that, while on the gunboats on the Mississippi river during the war, I used to hear the pilots say of the river, when rising rapidly and overflowing its banks, that it (the river) was 'booming.' The idea I wished to convey was that the Grant movement was rising — swelling, etc. The word seemed to be a good one to the ear and I kept it up. It was generally adopted about a year afterward. I used it as a noun after a while, and spoke of 'the Grant boom.' It is doubtful whether *booming*, as used by the pilots, derives from the sound made by the river or from the sudden rise following the breaking up of a boom."

boom, *v. t.* **1.** To give forth with a resonant or booming sound; — usually with *out*.
2. To cause a rapid growth or increase of in favor, price, sales, commercial development, political influence, etc.; to work or contrive for such a growth or increase of; to push; as, to *boom* a stock; to *boom* a town, or a candidate.

boom, *n.* Formerly also *bomb*. **1.** A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon; also, the hollow cry of the bittern; a booming.

A pillar of iron . . . which if you had struck, would make . . . a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. A strong, rapid, and expanding movement, as: **a** Advocacy and growth into favor of an aspirant for political office. **b** Rapid (often forced) settlement and development of a town or district; as, the Klondike *boom*. **c** Marked and sustained advance in the market price of a commodity.

boom′age (bōōm′āj), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A duty levied for the purpose of satisfying harbor dues, anchorage, etc.
2. A tax or toll for the use of a log boom, as in storing logs.

boom′boat′ (bōōm′bōt′), *n.* *Naut.* A boat carried amidships and stowed in the booms of a vessel.

boom′das′ (bōōm′dȧs′), *n.* [D. *boom* tree + *das* badger.] Any of several small tropical African conies of the genus *Dendrohyrax*, of arboreal habits.

boom′er (bōōm′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that booms; specif., as, *Western U. S.*, one who joins in a rush of settlers, as to a newly opened district.
2. a The sewellel. **b** A large male kangaroo.

boom′er-ang (bōōm′ẽr-ăng), *n.* [From the native name in Australia.] **1.** A curved or angular club used, mainly by the natives of Australia, as a missile weapon. A typical style is twenty to thirty inches long, two to three wide, and half or three quarters of an inch thick. When thrown, it may be made to describe very remarkable curves, the most notable being that in which it moves first nearly horizontally, then curves upward, and finally, taking a retrograde direction, falls near the place from which it was thrown. Weapons similar to the Australian boomerang were used by the ancient inhabitants of Egypt and Ethiopia, and are still employed by some of the wild tribes of India, and by Indians of the southwestern United States.

Boomerangs.

2. Any story, scheme, or project, esp. a scandalous or disreputable one, which reacts to the damage of its originator.

boom′ing, *p. a.* **1.** Making the sound of one that booms; also, rising or swelling with a hollow sound.

O'er the sea-beat ships the *booming* waters roar. *Falconer.*

2. Increasing rapidly; as, *booming* prices.

boom′ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that booms; a rising or onward movement accompanied by a heavy roar; a deep, hollow sound; as, the *booming* of the sea; the *booming* of bitterns.
2. *Gold Mining.* The process of forming a dam and causing the sudden discharge of the accumulated water down a hillside or gorge, thus washing out deposits of gold which are collected by leading the water through sluices.

booming out (or **in**), *Mil. Engin.*, forming (or dismantling) a bridge by adding (or withdrawing) pontoons. *Eng.*

boom iron. *Naut.* One of the iron rings on the yards through which the studding-sail booms traverse; also, a similar ring on a stationary spar or part through which a movable spar traverses.

boom jigger. *Naut.* A tackle for rigging in or out studding-sail booms; — called *in-and-out jigger* in U. S. navy.

boo′mo-rah (bōō′mō-rä), *n.* [Native name.] A small West African chevrotain (*Dorcatherium aquaticus*).

boom′slang′e (bōōm′slăng′ē), *n.* [D. *boom* tree + *slang* snake.] A large South African tree snake (*Bucephalus capensis*).

boom tackle. A tackle used on or with a boom; specif., *Naut.*, a double purchase used to rig out booms.

boon (bōōn), *n.* [ME. *bone*, *boin*, a petition, fr. Icel. *bōn*; akin to Sw. & Dan. *bön*, AS. *bēn*; but influenced by F. *bon* good, fr. L. *bonus* (cf. BOON, *a.*).] **1.** A prayer or petition; hence, a command or order in the form of a request. *Obs.*

For which to God he made so many an idle *boon*. *Spenser.*

2. That which is asked or granted, or is enjoyed, as a benefit or favor; a gift; benefaction; grant; present.

Every perfect *boon* is from above. *James* i. 17 (*Rev. Ver.*)

3. *Feudal Law.* Unpaid services in labor or kind not fixed in time or amount due from a tenant (of the lower grades) to his lord. Whence: **boon day**, erroneously **bind day**, a day on which boon was to be rendered; **boon earth**, plowing by way of boon service; **boon loaf**, a loaf allowed for boon service; **boon work**, work done as boon service, etc. (cf. WEEK WORK).

Syn. — See PRESENT.

boon, *a.* [F. *bon*, L. *bonus*. See BOUNTY.] **1.** Good; prosperous; as, *boon* voyage. *Obs.*
2. Kind; bountiful; benign.

Which . . . Nature *boon*
Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain. *Milton.*

3 Gay; merry; jovial; convivial.

A *boon* companion, loving his bottle. *Arbuthnot.*

boon, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *bun* in the same sense, AS. *bune* reed, stalk.] The woody portion of flax, separated from the fiber by retting, braking, and scutching.

boon′ga-ry (bōōŋ′gȧ-rĭ), *n.* [Native name.] A small tree kangaroo (*Dendrolagus lumholtzi*) native of Queensland.

boor (bōōr), *n.* [D. *boer* farmer, boor, earlier *geboer*, prob. fr. LG. *gebur*, akin to AS. *gebūr* countryman, which is fr. *būr* a dwelling, and orig. meant one dwelling in the same place with others. See BOWER; cf. NEIGHBOR, BOER.] **1.** A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic; esp., a clownish or unrefined countryman.

The [Anglo-Saxon] *boor* is put before us as a tenant with a house and a yardland or virgate, and two plow oxen. . . . But he is a very dependent person; his beasts, even the poor furniture of his house, his pots and crocks, are provided for him by his lord. Probably it is this that marks him off from the ordinary villanus or "townsman," and brings him near the serf. In a sense he may be a free man. *F. W. Maitland.*

2. A Dutch, German, or Russian peasant; esp. [*cap.*], a Dutch colonist in South Africa, Guiana, etc.; a Boer.
3. A rude, ill-bred person; one clownish in manners.

boor′ish (bōōr′ĭsh), *a.* Like a boor; clownish; uncultured; unmannerly.

Which is in truth a gross and *boorish* opinion. *Milton.*

Syn. — Rustic, rude, awkward, clumsy, ungainly, lubberly; surly, sullen, crabbed. — BOORISH, CHURLISH, CLOWNISH, LOUTISH. BOORISH refers to gross lack of breeding or to rudeness of manner; CHURLISH, to surliness or incivility, frequently of speech. CLOWNISH suggests ungainly rusticity, LOUTISH, stupid clumsiness, of bearing or demeanor. See AWKWARD, RURAL.

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book bearer. = BOOKHOLDER, 1. *Obs.*
book clamp. A bookbinder's vise; also, a device for carrying books.
book′craft′, *n.* Book learning; also, authorship; literary skill.
book credit. An amount to one's credit in an account book.
book debt. A debt which is charged to one in a book of accounts.
book English. Literary English.
book′er-y, *n.* **1.** Acquaintance with books. *Obs.* **2.** A collection of books.
book fell. [*book* + *fell* skin.] A sheet of vellum or parchment prepared for writing. *Obs. or Hist.*
book′fold′, *n.* A piece of muslin 24 yards long.
book′ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. As much as will fill a book. — *a.* Filled with book learning. *Rare.*
book gill. A form of gill (found in the king crabs) consisting of membranous folds arranged like the leaves of a book.
book′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
book′ie (bŏŏk′ĭ), *n.* *Horse Racing.* A bookmaker. *Slang.*
book′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
book′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM. *R.*
book′lare′, **book′lear′** (bŏŏk′-lâr′). Scot. vars. of BOOKLORE.
book′-leaf′ tra′che-a = BOOK LUNG.
book′-lered′, *a.* = BOOK-LEARNED. *Obs.*
book′less, *a.* Without books; also, unlearned.
book′let, *n.* A little book.
book′ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim.*
book′lore′, *n.* Book learning.
book madness. Bibliomania.
book′mark′er, *n.* A bookmark.
book′mate′, *n.* A schoolfellow; an associate in study.
book′mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* A dealer in books.
Book oath. An oath made on the Bible.
book packet. A packet to be sent by book post. *Eng.*
book post. The postal system or rate for carrying books, etc. *Eng.* — **book postage.** *Eng.*
book′press′, *n.* A bookcase.
book′shop′, *n.* A bookstore.
bookt. Booked. *Ref. Sp.*
book tray. A rack consisting of a board with upright end pieces for holding books.
book′wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.
book′ways′, **book′wise′**, *adv.* See -WAYS; -WISE.
book′wise′, *a.* Book-learned.
book′wright′ (-rīt′), *n.* A maker of books; an author. [*Sp.*]
book′wurm′. Bookworm. *Ref.*
bool (bōōl). Var. of BEAL, drink.
bool. Dial. var. of BOWL.
boold. † BOLD.
boole. † BOLE, BOWL, BULL.
Bool′i-an (bōōl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the theories of George Boole (1815–64), an English mathematician and logician who elaborated mathematical or symbolic logic.
bool′ie (bōōl′ĭ). Var. of BOWLY, crooked. *Scot.*
boolt. † BOLT.
bool′work′ (bōōl-), *n.* Var. of BULLWORK.
boom. † BOMB.
boo′mah nut. Var. of BOMAH NUT.
boombas. † BOMBASE.
boom′brace′. *Naut.* A rope or brace leading from the end of a topmast studding-sail boom to the main rigging.
boomd. Boomed. *Ref. Sp.*
boom′-end′ed, *a.* *Naut.* Having a studding sail or its yard hauled well up and out to the boom end.
boom foresail. A foresail set to a boom.
boom′ing-ly, *adv.* of BOOMING.
boom′kin. Var. of BUMKIN.
boom′let, *n.* See -LET.
boom mainsail. *Naut.* A mainsail set to a boom.
boom rat. *Logging.* A worker on a boom. *Cant.*
boom sail. *Naut.* A sail set to a boom.
boom′ster (bōōm′stẽr), *n.* A boomer, as of prices. *Slang.*
boon. † BONE.
boon. Dial. var. of BOUN.
boon′age (bōōn′āj), *n.* [*boon* a gift + *-age.*] Boon work.
boone. † BOND.
Boone (bōōn), *n.* [From *Boone* County, Arkansas.] *Geol.* A chert formation of the Mississippian system in Arkansas.
boonegrace. † BONGRACE.
boonfire. † BONFIRE.
boonk (bōōŋk), *n.* The European little bittern. *Dial. Eng.*
boon′less, *a.* See -LESS.
boopeep. † BOPEEP.
bo-ö′pis (bō-ō′pĭs), *a.* [Gr. βοῶπις.] Ox-eyed (which see).
boor, boore. † BOAR.
boor. Obs. or dial. var. of BOWER.
boord, boorde. † BOARD, BOURD.
boorde Alisaundre. † BORD ALEXANDER.
boorder. † BORDER, BOURDER.
boord′ly. Var. of BUIRDLY.
boore. Obs. pret. of BEAR.

boost (bōōst), *v. t. & i.*; BOOST′ED; BOOST′ING. [Of uncertain origin; cf. E. dial. (Scot.) *boose* force, energy, *pouse, poose*, to push.] To lift or push from behind (one who is endeavoring to climb); to push or raise up; to raise; hence, to assist over obstacles, or to advance; as, to *boost* a candidate; to *boost* prices. *Colloq., U. S.*

boost, *n.* A push from behind, as to one who is endeavoring to climb; a push or shove that aids one in rising or advancing; help. *Colloq., U. S.*

boost′er (bōōs′tẽr), *n.* One that boosts; specif.: *Elec.* An instrument or machine for regulating or modifying the electromotive force in an electric circuit; — so called because used to "boost," or raise, the pressure in the circuit. A dynamo is sometimes inserted in a distribution system for this purpose.

boot (bōōt), *n.* [ME. *bot, bote*, advantage, amends, cure, AS. *bōt*; akin to Icel. *bōt*, Sw. *bot*, Dan. *bod*, Goth. *bōta*, D. *boete*, G. *busse*; prop., a making good or better, from the root of E. *better*, adj.] **1.** Remedy; relief; help, esp. in time of peril; hence, one who brings relief. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Saint George to *boot!*" *Shak.*

He gaf the sike man his *boote*. *Chaucer.*
Next her Son, our soul's best *boot*. *Wordsworth.*

2. Something given to equalize an exchange, or to make up for deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged.

I 'll give you *boot*, I 'll give you three for one. *Shak.*

3. Profit; gain; advantage; avail; use. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Then talk no more of flight, it is no *boot*. *Shak.*

4. Less usual form for BOTE, BOT, repair, compensation.

to boot, in addition; over and above; as a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered; as, he traded and gave ten dollars *to boot*.

Helen, to change, would give an eye *to boot*. *Shak.*

boot, *v. t.*; BOOT′ED; BOOT′ING. **1.** To remedy; cure; give relief to. *Obs.*

2. To profit; advantage; avail; — often followed by *it*; as, what *boots* it?

What *booteth* it to others that we wish them well, and do nothing for them? *Hooker.*
What *boots* to us your victories? *Southey.*

3. To enrich; to benefit; to give in addition, or as boot (in sense 2). *Obs.*

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside
Thy modesty can beg. *Shak.*

boot, *v. i.* To be of avail; — used impersonally.

boot, *n.* [Cf. BOOT profit, or BOOTY.] Booty; spoil; as, to make *boot*. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

boot, *n.* [ME. *bote*, OF. *bote*, F. *botte*, LL. *botta*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A covering, usually of leather, for the leg, sometimes reaching only just above the ankles, sometimes reaching to the hip. In the United States *boot* is often distinctively applied, esp. of men's wear, to the form that reaches at least well up the calf of the leg and is not laced, buttoned, or made with elastic sides, other forms being called *shoe*; otherwise, both in England and the United States, the word *boot* is used as a general term for all forms extending above the ankle.

2. An instrument of torture for the leg, formerly used to extort confessions, particularly in Scotland.

So he was put to the torture, which in Scotland they call the *boots*; for they put a pair of iron *boots* close on the leg, and drive wedges between them and the leg. *Bp. Burnett.*

3. A partial covering for the hoof and leg of a horse, intended to prevent injury from interference.

4. Of a coach: **a** A seat at the side for attendants. *Obs.* **b** A low outside compartment before or behind the body. *Obs.* **c** A place for baggage at either end of a stagecoach.

5. An apron or cover (of leather or rubber cloth) for the driving seat of a vehicle, to protect from rain and mud.

6. Something constructed on the analogy of a boot; as: **a** A leathern drinking vessel. *Obs.* **b** A leather case for a violin. *Obs.* **c** The metal casing and flange fitted about a pipe where it passes through a roof. **d** In a grain elevator, the box in which the lower pulley runs. **e** A leather case attached to a cavalry saddle to contain a carbine; a bucket. **f** In a reed pipe of an organ, the box or compartment containing the reed. See REED PIPE, *Illust.*

7. The lowest leaf-bearing internode of a wheat stalk. *U. S.*

boots and saddles, *Cavalry Tactics*, the trumpet call which is the signal for mounted formations.

boot, *v. t.*; BOOT′ED; BOOT′ING. **1.** To put boots on, esp. for riding.

2. To torture with the boot.

3. To kick with a booted foot. *U. S.*

4. To beat with a leather strap or belt, formerly with a long jackboot. *Mil. Slang, Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

boot, *v. i.* To boot one's self; to put on one's boots.

boot′black′ (bōōt′blăk′), *n.* One who blacks or polishes boots.

boot crimp. A frame or device used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

boot′ed (bōōt′ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151), *a.* **1.** Wearing boots; esp., equipped for riding; as, a *booted* squire.

2. *Zoöl.* Having a continuous horny, bootlike covering; — said of the tarsus of some birds in distinction from those covered with plates or scales, or soft skin. It is considered a mark of high specialization.

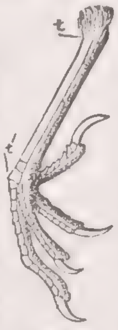

Booted Tarsus (*t-t′*) of Robin.

Bo-ö′tes (bō-ō′tēz), *n.*; *gen.* BOÖTIS (-tĭs). [L. *Bootes*, Gr. βοώτης herdsman, fr. βοῦς, gen. βοός, ox, cow.] *Astron.* A northern constellation, containing the bright star Arcturus. In pictorial maps Boötes is represented as a man with a crook, accompanied by the Canes Venatici (Hunting Dogs), driving the Great Bear.

Boötes.

booth (bōōth; bōōth; 277), *n.* [ME. *bothe*; prob. fr. ODan. *bōð*, Dan. *bod*; akin to Icel. *būð*, Sw. *bod*, MHG. *buode*, G. *bude*, *baude*; from the same root as AS. *būan* to dwell, E. *boor*, *bower*, *be*.] **1.** A house or shed built of boards, boughs, or other slight materials, for temporary occupation.

2. A covered stall or temporary structure in a fair, at a polling place, in a railroad station, for a telephone, etc.

boot′hose′ (bōōt′hōz′), *n.* **1.** Stocking hose, or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots. *Shak.*

2. Hose made to be worn with boots.

Bo-ö′tid (bō-ō′tĭd), *n.* [*Boötes* + 1st *-id*.] *Astron.* Any of the meteors the radiant of which is in the constellation Boötes. Cf. LEONID.

boot′i-kin (bōōt′ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [*boot* + *-kin*.] **1.** A little boot, legging, or gaiter; also, a covering for the foot or hand, worn as a cure for the gout.

2. An instrument of torture; a boot.

boot′ing, *n.* **1.** Torture by the boot. See 5th BOOT, 2.

2. Kicking, as with a booted foot.

boot′jack′ (bōōt′jăk′), *n.* A device for pulling off boots.

boot′leg′ (-lĕg′), *n.* **1.** The part of a boot made to cover the leg.

2. *Mech.* **a** A large locking lever in a spinning mule. **b** A box to protect parts of the gearing of a railroad gate.

boot′leg′, *v. t.* To carry liquor about on the person and sell it in places where the sale of liquor is prohibited. *Slang, U. S.* — **boot′leg′ger** (-lĕg′ẽr), *n.* — **boot′leg′ging**, *vb. n.*

boot′less, *a.* [From BOOT profit.] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* Not expiable or compoundable by a boot, or bote. (See BOTE, BOT, repair, compensation.)

2. Incurable; remediless. *Obs.*

3. Unavailing; unprofitable; useless; to no advantage.

I 'll follow him no more with *bootless* prayers. *Shak.*

Syn. — See USELESS.

— **boot′less-ly**, *adv.* — **boot′less-ness**, *n.*

boot powder. Powder, as of soapstone, used to dust the inside of a boot to aid or ease the entrance of the foot.

boots (bōōts), *n.* [*pl.* in form, but construed as a *sing.*] **1.** A servant at a hotel or elsewhere who cleans and blacks the boots and shoes.

2. The youngest officer in a regiment; also, the junior member of a club. *Slang, Eng.*

3. The black haw (*Viburnum prunifolium*).

boot top. **1.** The upper part or top of a boot; esp., an ornamental one, as a flaring top, a lace ruffle formerly worn so as to conceal the top of the boot, etc.

2. = BOOT-TOPPING.

boot′-top′ping, *n.* *Naut.* **a** The process of cleaning a vessel's hull about the water line and coating it with some antifouling material. **b** That portion of a vessel's hull between the light and the load water lines (that portion being usually painted red, as boot tops were in the early part of the 19th century). **c** In the United States navy, the anticorrosive paint used on this part of a vessel's hull.

boot′-tree′, *n.* [*boot* + *tree* wood, timber.] An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot or to preserve the form of a shoe, usually consisting of adjustable pieces moved by a wedge or screw.

The pretty boots trimly stretched on *boot-trees*. *Thackeray.*

A form of Boot-tree.

boo′ty (bōō′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *butin*, of LG. or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *býti* exchange, barter, Sw. *byte* barter, booty, Dan. *bytte*, D. *buit* booty, G. *beute*, also Icel. *byta*, Sw. *byta*, Dan. *bytte*, to distribute, exchange. The word was influenced in English by *boot* profit.] **1.** That which is seized by violence or obtained by robbery, esp. collective spoil taken in war; plunder; pillage. *Milton.*

2. Specif.: *Internat. Law.* Spoil taken on land, as distinguished from *prize*, or that captured on the high seas. The property in *booty* passes to the captor by the act of seizure.

3. Any rich gain, without especial reference to the manner of its taking.

I have spread the nets o' the law to catch rich *booties*,
And they came fluttering in. *Fletcher.*

Syn. — BOOTY, PLUNDER, LOOT, PILLAGE, SPOIL, PREY agree in denoting that which is seized by violence. BOOTY and PLUNDER are alike used of seizures in war; the words also apply to that which is gotten by robbery or theft. *Booty* frequently suggests the richness, *plunder* the considerable amount or varied character, of the spoil. LOOT is strictly the booty from a sacked city; it sometimes implies the illicit or dishonorable acquisition of such spoils. SPOIL (commonly *pl.*) and PILLAGE usually suggest the violence of the act of seizing. In recent usage *spoil* is frequently applied to the emoluments of office, regarded as the rightful booty of a victorious political party; as, "To the victors belong the *spoils*." PREY, in modern usage, is confined, in its literal sense, to that which is seized by carnivorous birds or animals; fig., it is applied to the victims of any overwhelming force or power; as, "For who, to dumb forgetfulness a *prey*" (*Gray*). See RAVAGE.

booze (bōōz), *v. i.*; BOOZED (bōōzd); BOOZ′ING. [Cf. D. *buizen*; akin to G. *bausen*.] To drink greedily or immoderately, esp. liquor; to tipple.

booze, *n.* A carouse; a drinking; also, what is drunk; liquor; drink. *Colloq.*

booz′er (bōōz′ẽr), *n.* One who boozes; toper; bouser.

booz′y (-ĭ), *a.* Somewhat intoxicated; fuddled; stupid with liquor; bousy. *Colloq.* *C. Kingsley.*

bo-peep′ (bō-pēp′), *n.* [*bo* + *peep*.] The play or act of suddenly looking out, as from behind a screen, and withdrawing, so as to startle some one (as by children in play).

bo′ra (bō′rȧ), *n.* [It., dial. var. of *borea* north wind, L. *boreas*. Cf. BOREAS.] A violent, cold, dry northeast wind that prevails over the Adriatic from about October to April.

bo-rach′io (bō-răch′yō), *n.* [Sp. *borracha* a leather bottle for wine, *borracho* drunk.] A large leather bottle for liquors, etc., made of skin. Hence: A drunkard. *Obs.*

bo′ra-cite (bō′rȧ-sīt), *n.* *Min.* A borate and chloride of magnesium, $Mg_7Cl_2B_{16}O_{30}$, occurring in hard, glassy crystals and in softer, white masses. H., 7 (crystals). Sp. gr., 2.9–3. It is strongly pyroelectric.

bor′age (bŭr′āj), *n.* [ME. *borage*, fr. OF. *bourage*, *bourace*, F. *bourrache*, LL. *borago*, *borrago*, prob. fr. LL. *borra*, F. *bourre*, hair of beasts, flock; — from its hairy leaves.] A rough-hairy blue-flowered European herb (*Borago officinalis*), used, esp. in France, as a demulcent and diaphoretic, also as in salad. It is a widely naturalized weed.

Bo-rag′i-na′ce-æ (bō-răj′ĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BORAGE.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Polemoniales), the borage family, distinguished mainly by the circinate inflorescence and nutlike fruit. There are 86 genera and about 1500 species, which are of wide distribution. Representative genera are *Borago*, *Alkanna*, *Lithospermum*, *Cordia*, *Heliotropium*, and *Myosotis*. — **bo-rag′i-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bo-ra′go (bō-rā′gō), *n.* [NL. See BORAGE.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs typifying the family Boraginaceæ, distinguished by a rotate corolla and large scar at the base of the nutlet. They are natives of the Mediterranean region.

bo′ral (bō′răl), *n.* [*borate* + *al*uminium] *Pharm.* A fine white astringent powder used by dermatologists. It is a borate and tartrate of aluminium.

bo-ras′ca (bō-răs′kȧ), **bo-ras′co** (bō-răs′kō), **bo-rasque′** (bō-răsk′) [F. *bourrasque* or Sp., Pg., or It. *burrasca*. Cf. BORRASCA.] A squall, often attended with a thunderstorm, occurring esp. in the Mediterranean.

Bo-ras′sus (bō-răs′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βόρασσος the palm fruit.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of palms of tropical Asia, Africa, and the Sunda Islands. See PALMYRA.

bo′rate (bō′rāt), *n.* [From BORIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of boric acid; specif., an orthoborate.

bo′rat-ed (bō′rāt-ĕd), *a.* Mixed or impregnated with borax or boric acid.

bo′rax (bō′răks), *n.* [ME. *boras*, fr. F. *borax*, earlier spelt *borras*; cf. LL. *borax*, Sp. *borraj*; all fr. Ar. *būraq*, fr. Pers. *būrah*.] A crystalline salt, sodium tetraborate, $Na_2B_4O_7$, colorless or white when pure, with a slight alkaline taste. Ordinary borax crystallizes in large monoclinic prisms containing ten molecules of water, but an octahedral form containing only five molecules of water is obtainable. Both of these forms, when heated, lose water and finally fuse to a transparent glass. Borax occurs native in Tibet (see TINCAL), California, and Nevada. It is also made from soda and the boric acid of hot springs. It is used as a flux, cleansing agent, and antiseptic, and in soldering metals, making enamels, fixing colors on porcelain, etc.

borax carmine. *Micros.* An alkaline staining fluid composed of borax, carmine, and water. It is used with dilute hydrochloric acid to produce a permanent red nuclear stain.

bord (bōrd), *n.* **1.** *Mining.* = FACE, 14 **b**. *Eng.*

2. *Coal Mining.* An opening driven in the coal parallel to the main rise heading; — called also *bord gate*.

bord-and-pillar system, a method of mining coal in which the field is divided into strips by bords cut across so as to leave a series of pillars arranged checkerwise.

bor′dage (bôr′dāj), *n.* [LL. *bordagium*.] *Feudal System.* The tenure or services of a bordar.

bor′dar (bôr′dȧr), or, *Lat. form*, **bor-da′ri-us** (bôr-dā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RII (-ī). [LL. *bordarius*, fr. *borda* a cottage.] *Feudal System.* A tenant who holds a cottage, and usually a few acres of land, at the will of his lord, and is bound to menial service; — often included, with the term *cottier*, under the term *villein*.

Bor′da's′ mouth′piece′ (bôr′däz′). [After J. C. *Borda*, French mathematician and engineer.] *Hydraul.* A horizontal reëntrant mouthpiece for a vessel discharging fluid, of a length such that the jet is clear of the orifice at the outer wall of the vessel. Its coefficient of discharge is theoretically ½.

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boor′ish-ly, *adv.* of BOORISH.
boor′ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **boor′ka.** Var. of BURKA.
boorn. † BOURN.
boor-nouse′. Var. of BURNOOSE.
boor's mustard. **a** The pennycress. **b** A kind of peppercress (*Lepidium ruderale*). *Eng.*
boort (bōrt), *n.* [D.] = BORT.
boor′-tree′. Var. of BOUR-TREE.
boos. † BOSS. [a drink.
boo′sa (bōō′zȧ). Var. of BOZA,
boose (bōōz). Var. of BOOZE.
boose (bōōs, *Eng. Dial. Dict.*), *n.* [AS. (assumed) *bōs*; cf. AS. *bōsig* cow stall.] A stall or crib, as for an ox. *Dial. Eng.* [ER.
boos′er (bōōz′ẽr). Var. of BOOZ-
boos′ey (-ĭ). Var. of BOOSY.
boosome. † BESOM, BOSOM.
boost. † BOAST, BOIST.
boost (bōōst), *v.* Must. See BOOD, 2. *Scot. & Ir.*
booster. † BOASTER.
boos′y (bōōz′ĭ). Var. of BOOZY.
boos′y (bōōz′ĭ), *n.* [AS. *bōsig*.] = BOOSE, stall, crib. *Dial. Eng.*
boot. † BOAT; obs. pret. of BITE.
boot. Dial. var. of BOUT.
boot (bōōt). Var. of BOOD. *Scot. & Ir.*
boot′a-kin. Var. of BOOTIKIN.
Boo′tan pine. Var. of BHUTAN PINE.
boot catch, boot catcher. = BOOTS, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*
boot closer. One that sews together the uppers of boots.
boote. † BOOT.
boot-ee′, *n.* A kind of boot or shoe for a woman or child; — a trade name.
boot′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
booth. † BOTH.
Booth (bōōth), *n.* The husband of Amelia in Fielding's novel "Amelia." His frailties exhibit, it is said, some of the author's.
booth′age, *n.* A fee for the privilege of erecting a booth. *Obs.*
boot′hale′ (bōōt′hāl′), *v. t. & i.* [*boot*, equiv. to *booty* + *hale*.] To forage for booty; to plunder. *Obs.* — **boot′hal′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
booth′er (bōōth′ẽr). Obs. or dial. var. of BOULDER.
booth′ite (bōōth′īt), *n.* [After one Edward *Booth*.] A hydrous sulphate of copper occurring in indistinct monoclinic blue crystals. Sp. gr., 1.94. [on boots.
boot hook. A hook for pulling
booth′y. Var. of BOTHY.
boo′tied (bōō′tĭd), *a.* Laden with spoil.
boot′ing, *n.* Plunder; booty; also, the act of plundering. *Obs.*
boot′last′, *n.* = BOOT-TREE. — **boot′last′er**, *n.*
boo′tle-blade′, *n.* A word of uncertain meaning used by J. R. Drake in the "Culprit Fay," the part *bootle* apparently being coined by him.
boot′less, *a.* Without boots.
boot′lick′, *n.* A toady. *Vulgar or Colloq., U. S.*
boot′lick′, *v. t. & i.* To flatter; toady. *Vulgar or Colloq., U. S.* — **boot′lick′er**, *n.*
boot′mak′er (-māk′ẽr), *n.* A maker of boots. — **-mak′ing**, *n.*
boot stocking. A heavy stocking worn over the boot as an extra protection against cold.
boot stretcher. A boot-tree.
boo′ty, *a.* Sharing. *Obs.*
boo′ty, *n.* [Cf. BOOT profit.] A boot or remedy. *Obs.*
boo′ty-less, *a.* See -LESS.
boowe. † BOUGH, BOW.
booz. Booze, boose. *Ref. Sp.*
Bo′oz (bō′ŏz). *Bib.*
boo′za (bōō′zȧ). Var. of BOZA.
booz′i-ly, *adv.* of BOOZY.
booz′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
boo′zy. Var. of BOUZY, bulky.
Bo-peep′, Little. A little shepherdess (in a well-known nursery rime) who lost her sheep.
bo-peep′er, *n.* A mask. *Obs.*
bor. † BEER, BOAR, BOWER; obs. p. p. of BEAR.
bor (bôr), *n.* [Cf. NEIGHBOR.] Neighbor; friend; — a word of address. *Dial. Eng.*
bor. *Abbr.* Boron; borough.
bo′ra (bō′rȧ), *n.* [Native name.] *Anthropol.* A rite of Australian aborigines by which boys, on reaching puberty, are initiated into men's estate.
bor′a-ble, bore′a-ble (bōr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; BORE.
boracha, borracha. Incorrect spellings of BURUCHA.
bo-rac′ic (bō-răs′ĭk), *a.* Boric.
bo′ra-cif′er-ous (bō′rȧ-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See BORAX; -FEROUS.] Containing or yielding borax.
bo′ra-cous (bō′rȧ-kŭs), *a.* Of or relating to, or from, borax.
bor′ak (bôr′ȧk), *n.* [Native name.] Banter; chaff; fun. *Colloq., Australia.*
Bo-rak′, *n.* Short for ALBORAK.
bo′ral (bō′răl). Var. of BORREL, auger. [of BAROMETZ.
bor′a-mez (bŏr′ȧ-mĕts). Var.
boras. † BORAX. [BURATO.
borato, boratta, boratto. †
borax bead. See BEAD, *n.*, 3 **d**.
borbecu. † BARBECUE.
Bor′bo rite (bôr′bō-rīt), *n.* [L. *Borboritae*, n. pl., fr. Gr. βόρβορος filth.] Opprobriously: **a** An Ophite. **b** Esp., one of a branch of Mennonites. *Obs.*
bor′bo-rygm (-rĭm), *n.* = BORBORYGMUS.
bor′bo-ryg′mus (-rĭg′mŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βορβορυγμός, fr. βορβορύζειν to rumble in the bowels.] *Med.* A rumbling or gurgling noise produced by wind in the bowels.
Bor′chardt-Lu′ger pis′tol (bôr′kärt-lōō′gẽr). A German semi-automatic pistol, utilizing the recoil for extracting the shell and for reloading. It is the standard of the Swiss army.
bord. † BOURD. [BOARD.
bord. Obs. or dial. var. of
bord, *n.* A shilling. *Obs. Cant.*
bor′dage (bôr′dāj), *n.* [F.] That which forms a border.
bord Al′ex-an′der. Also **borde Alisaundre.** A kind of striped silk. *Obs.*
borde † BORD, BOURD.

C D E F G H I J K L M

Bor′deaux′ (bôr′dō′), *n.* **1**. A city and seaport in the south of France.

2. Wine from the region about Bordeaux, France, esp. that from the department of Gironde; also, wine, of any locality, resembling Bordeaux in its properties. Bordeaux wines are in general dry (except sauterne), still, full, and of pleasant bouquet, and contain 8–11 per cent of alcohol by volume. They receive their names from the districts, towns, or estates (*châteaux*) where they are produced, from the name of the grape, as *cabernet*, etc. Distinction is also made as to wines produced on light gravelly lands (*graves*), on the hills (*côtes*), and on alluvial soils (*palus*). Of the red wines, to which the name *claret* is usually applied, those of *Médoc* include the best. These are carefully classified. To the "first growths" belong four: **Château Lafite** (often spelt **Lafitte**), **Ch. Margaux**, **Ch. Latour**, **Ch. Haut-Brion**. To the second belong **Ch. Larose**, **Ch. Léoville**, and **Ch. Ducru**, from *St. Julien*; **Cos d'Estournel** and **Ch. Montrose**, from *St. Estèphe*, etc. *St. Emilion* also produces good red wine. The best white wines are those of the *Sauterne* district, south of Bordeaux. Of these **Château Yquem** (**Haut Sauterne**) takes first rank, while several others, as **Ch. La Tour-Blanche**, are very fine. *Barsac* produces sauternes of both qualities.

3. Any of several red azo dyes derived from beta naphthol; as, *Bordeaux B* (fast red B), *Bordeaux G*, *Bordeaux R* (used as a stain in microscopy).

Bordeaux mixture, *Hort.*, a fungicidal mixture composed of blue vitriol, lime, and water. The formula in common use is: blue vitriol, 6 lbs.; lime, 4 lbs.; water, 35–50 gallons.

bor′del (bôr′dĕl), *n.* [F. *bordel*, orig. a little hut, OF. *borde* hut, cabin; of German origin, and akin to E. *board*, n. See BOARD, *n.*] A brothel. *Obs.*

‖ **Bor′de-lais′** (bôr′d'-lĕ′), *masc.*, **Bor′de-laise′** (-lâz′), *fem.*, *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to Bordeaux or its environs.

Bordelaise sauce, sauce à la bordelaise.

bor′der (bôr′dẽr), *n.* [ME. *bordure*, F. *bordure*, OF. *bordeüre*, fr. *border* to border, fr. *bord* a border; of German origin. See BOARD, *n.*; cf. BORDURE.] **1**. The outer part or edge of anything; margin; verge; brink.

Upon the *borders* of these solitudes. *Bentham.*

2. A boundary; also, a frontier of a state or of the settled part of a country; a frontier district.

3. A strip or stripe along or near the edge, as of a garment, as an ornament or finish; hence, a narrow flower bed.

4. A plait or braid of hair about the forehead. *Obs.*

5. *pl.* Scenery in a theater forming side wings, etc.

Syn. — Bound, boundary, limit, confine, frontier. — BORDER, MARGIN, VERGE, EDGE, RIM, BRIM, BRINK agree in the idea of a bounding or dividing line or surface. A BORDER is that part of a surface which is just within its boundary line; it is sometimes the boundary line itself; as, the *border* of a rug, of a flower bed, the Scotch *border*, over the *border*. A MARGIN is a *border* of definite width, or distinguished in some way from the remaining surface; it also applies to the space immediately contiguous to a body of water; as, the *margin* of a page, the *margin* of a lake or river. VERGE (frequently fig.) denotes an extreme or remote border; as, "to the furthest *verge* that ever was surveyed by English eye" (*Shak.*); on the *verge* of ruin. An EDGE is a sharply defined terminating line; as, the *edge* of a table, of a cliff, of a knife; the water's *edge*. RIM usually applies to the edge of something circular or curving; BRIM, to the upper rim of a hollow vessel, or to the line of junction between land and water; as, the *rim* of the moon, the *rim* of a kettle, of a wheel; the *brim* of a teacup, full to the *brim*, the river's *brim*. A *rim* is regarded as an inclosing boundary; a *brim* as a terminating limit. BRINK denotes the edge of something steep; as, the *brink* of a precipice, on the *brink* of the grave, the river's *brink* (which differs from the river's *brim* in stressing the abruptness of the bank or shore rather than the close approach of the water to the edge). See SHORE, BOUND.

the border, **the borders**, the contiguous districts of Scotland and England.

bor′der, *a.* Pert. to a boundary district or frontier; hence, rude; unconventional; as, *border* thieves; *border* manners.

bor′der, *v. t.*; BOR′DERED (-dẽrd); BOR′DER-ING. **1**. To make a border for; to furnish with a border, as for ornament; as, to *border* a garment or a garden.

2. To be, or to have, contiguous to; to touch, or be touched, as by a border; to be, or to have, near the limits or boundary; as, the region *borders* a forest.

Shebah and Raamah . . . *border* the sea. *Raleigh.*

3. To confine within bounds; to limit. *Obs.*

That nature, which contemns its origin,
Cannot be *bordered* certain in itself. *Shak.*

bor′der, *v. i.* **1**. To touch at the edge or boundary; to be contiguous or adjacent; — with *on* or *upon*; as, Connecticut *borders* on Massachusetts.

2. To approach; to come near to; to verge.

Wit which *borders* upon profaneness deserves to be branded as folly. *Abp. Tillotson.*

bor′dered (-dẽrd), *a.* **1**. Having a margin differentiated by its structure, marking, or the like, as a leaflike organ.

2. *Her.* Having a border or edge of a specified tincture.

Gules, a bend vert *bordered* or. *Woodward.*

bordered determinant, *Math.*, one formed from another by affixing the same number of new rows and new columns, the square form being completed generally with zeros. — **b. pit**, *Bot.*, a pit or thin spot in the cell wall of certain wood cells, surrounded by a thickened border. Bordered pits act as valves regulating the passage of water, and are developed only in cells that are soon to lose their living contents. They are esp. characteristic of conifers.

bor′der-er (-dẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who dwells in a border or frontier region. "*Borderers* of the Caspian." *Dyer.*

bor′der-land′ (-lănd′), *n.* Land on the frontiers of two adjoining countries; — often used fig.; as, the *borderland* of science; the *borderland* of dreams, the state of consciousness between dreaming and waking, etc. — **bor′der-land′er** (-lăn′dẽr), *n.*

border rider. A freebooter on the English border.

border ruffian. *U. S. Hist.* One of those proslavery men of Missouri who, during the Border War, used to cross the border into Kansas and Nebraska to vote illegally or to intimidate the antislavery settlers.

Border States. In the U. S., before the Civil War, the States bordering on the free States, viz., Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Besides these, Delaware, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas were frequently included within this designation.

Border War. *U. S. Hist.* The conflict in Kansas between proslavery and antislavery men, in the years 1854–58.

bor′dure (bôr′dūr), *n.* [F. *bordure*. See BORDER, *n.*]

1. *Her.* A border surrounding the shield, one fifth of the width of the shield when plain, larger when charged. It is often used as a difference between the chief and a cadet of the same family.

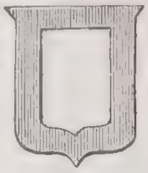

Bordure.

2. A border. *Archaic.* *R. Browning.*

bordure of England, *Her.*, a bordure *gules* charged with eight lions passant gardant *or*. — **b. of France**, *Her.*, a bordure *azure* charged with eight fleurs-de-lis *or*.

bore (bōr), *v. t.*; BORED (bōrd); BOR′ING (bōr′ĭng). [ME. *borien*, AS. *borian*; akin to Icel. *bora*, Dan. *bore*, D. *boren*, OHG. *porōn*, G. *bohren*, L. *forare*, Gr. *φαρᾶν* to plow.] **1**. To perforate or penetrate (a body), as by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or other instrument against it; to pierce; as, to *bore* a plank. Technically, wood is said to be *bored* and metal *drilled* when a hole is made in it by a rotating tool. Metal is said to be *bored* when a hole is made in it by rotating it against a stationary tool, or when a hole previously made in it is enlarged and trued by revolving either the metal or the tool.

2. To form or make by penetrating with or as with an auger; as, to *bore* a hole; to *bore* a well or a tunnel; specif., *Metal Working*, to form (a hole) by rotating the work against a stationary tool; also, to enlarge and true up (a hole) by successive cuts.

3. To make (a passage) by laborious effort; to force a difficult passage through; as, to *bore* one's way through a crowd. "What bustling crowds I *bored*." *Gay.*

4. To push or thrust aside; as, in racing one horse may *bore* another out of his course.

5. To befool; trick. *Obs.*

6. [Perh. a different word.] To weary by tedious iteration or by dullness; to afflict with ennui by forcing one's conversation or presence upon.

Used to come and *bore* me at rare intervals. *Carlyle.*

bore, *v. i.* **1**. To make a hole or perforation with or as with a boring instrument; to cut a circular hole by the rotary motion of a tool; as, to *bore* for water or oil (i. e., to sink a well); to *bore* into a tree (as insects).

2. To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that cuts as it turns; as, this timber does not *bore* well.

3. To push forward with laborious effort.

They take their flight . . . *boring* to the west. *Dryden.*

4. *Man.* To shoot out the nose or toss it in the air.

bore, *n.* [Cf. BORE, *v.*, and Icel. *bora* hole made by boring.] **1**. A hole made by boring; a perforation; also, a hole or opening bearing, or fancied to bear, some resemblance to one so made, as the tubular outlet of a geyser.

2. An internal cylindrical cavity, as of a pipe or tube.

The *bores* of wind instruments. *Bacon.*
Love's counselor should fill the *bores* of hearing. *Shak.*

Specif., *Ordnance:* **a** In old muzzle-loading ordnance, the entire interior tube, including cylinder, chamber, if one, and the part connecting these. **b** In modern breech-loading ordnance, that portion of the interior tube in front of the breechblock, including powder chamber, shot chamber, slopes, and the rifled portion of the tube.

3. The size of a hole; the interior diameter of a tube or gun barrel; the caliber. The size of the bore of a firearm was early designated by the number of spherical bullets fitting it which it took to weigh a pound, the larger the bore the smaller being the number. Shotguns still preserve this peculiarity, although the size of the bore no longer bears any relation to the number of the shot actually used which it takes to weigh a pound. In all other modern firearms the bore is designated by the *caliber* (which see).

4. [AS. *bor.*] A tool for boring, as an auger.

5. Caliber; importance. *Obs.*

Yet are they much too light for the *bore* of the matter. *Shak.*

6. A crevice; chink; opening.

It was the first blue *bore* . . . in our cloudy sky. *Baillie.*

7. A perforated piece of iron to receive the shanks of nails while the heads are being hammered to shape.

8. [Perh. a different word.] Ennui or dullness as a state or malady (orig. referred to as a French disposition); also, one who suffers from this affliction. *Obs.*

9. A person or thing that wearies by prolixity or dullness; a tiresome person or affair; one that causes ennui.

It is as great a *bore* as to hear a poet read his own verses. *Hawthorne.*

bore, *n.* [Icel. *bāra* wave.] *Phys. Geog.* **a** A tidal flood which regularly or occasionally rushes with a roaring noise into certain rivers of peculiar configuration or location, in one or more waves which present a very abrupt front of considerable height, dangerous to shipping, as at the mouth of the Amazon, in South America, the Hugli and Indus, in India, and the Tsientang, in China. **b** Less properly, a very high and rapid tidal flow, when not so abrupt, such as occurs at the Bay of Fundy and in the British Channel.

bo′re-al (bō′rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *borealis*: cf. F. *boréal*. See BOREAS.] **1**. Of or pertaining to Boreas; hence, northern.

So from their own clear north in radiant streams,
Bright over Europe bursts the *boreal* morn. *Thomson.*

2. [*cap.*] *Biogeog.* Designating or pertaining to a terrestrial division consisting of the northern and mountainous parts of both the Old and the New World; — equivalent to the *Holarctic region* exclusive of the Transition, Sonoran, and corresponding areas. The term is used by American authors and applied by them chiefly to the Nearctic subregion. The *Boreal* region includes approximately all of North and Central America in which the mean temperature of the hottest season does not exceed 18° C. (= 64.4° F.). Its subdivisions are the Arctic zone and the **Boreal zone**, the latter including the area between the Arctic and Transition zones and having as subdivisions the Hudsonian and Canadian zones.

boreal signs, the signs of the zodiac from Aries to Libra, which lie wholly or in part north of the celestial equator.

bo′re-as (bō′rē-ăs), *n.* [L. *boreas*, Gr. *Βορέας*.] The north wind; — usually [*cap.*] a personification.

bore bit. A rock-boring chisel.

bore′dom (bōr′dŭm), *n.* **1**. = BOREISM. *Geo. Eliot.*

2. State of being bored, or pestered; a state of ennui.

3. The realm of bores; bores, collectively.

Syn. — See TEDIUM.

bor′ee′ (bŏr′ē′), *n.* [Native name.] Any one of several Australian wattle trees, esp. *Acacia pendula*, the silver-leaf boree, and *A. glaucescens*. See MYALL.

bo-reen′ (bō-rēn′), *n.* [Ir. *botharin*, dim. of *bothar* a street, lane.] A lane; a narrow byroad. *Irish.*

bor′e-gat (bŏr′ē-găt), *n.* A greenling or rock trout (*Hexagrammos decagrammus*) of California.

bor′e-le (bŏr′ē-lĕ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] The black rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros bicornis*) of Africa. See RHINOCEROS.

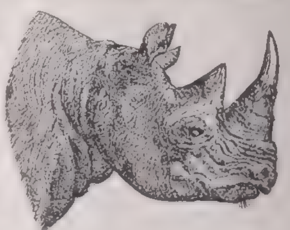

Head of Borele. (1/50)

bor′er (bōr′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that bores; an instrument for boring; specif., *Man.*, a horse that bores.

2. Any of various animals that burrow in wood or other substances; as: **a** The shipworm. **b** Any of various bivalve mollusks (as those of the genera *Saxicava*, *Aspergillum*, and *Lithodomus*) which bore in limestone rock. Cf. PIDDOCK. **c** The oyster drill (*Urosalpinx cinerea*). **d** Any of numerous insects of different orders which in the larval or adult condition bore in the woody parts or bark of plants. Among beetles are the locust, apple, and hickory borers (which see), the fruit-tree bark beetle (*Scolytus rugulosus*), etc.; among moths, the peach-tree borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*), the peach-twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella*), etc.

3. A hagfish.

4. The ovipositor of an insect, when fitted for boring.

bor-eth′yl (bŏr-ĕth′ĭl; bōr-), *n.* [*boron* + *ethyl*.] *Chem.* Ethyl boride, $B(C_2H_5)_3$, obtained as a liquid of penetrating odor, which ignites spontaneously in the air.

Bor-ghe′se (bōr-gā′sā), *a.* Of or pertaining to a noble Sienese family, the Borghese, one of whom became Pope Paul V. in 1605. The Palazzo *Borghese* and the Villa *Borghese* are among the most famous buildings in Rome.

Borghese Gladiator, a statue in the Louvre taken as representing a man defending himself with the shield and about to strike with the sword or spear, or, less commonly, a man with shield and spear in a pyrrhic dance. The base is inscribed with the name of Agasias, son of Dositheus of Ephesus, whose date is conjectured to have been about 350 B. C.

Borghese Gladiator.

bo′ric (bō′rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, boron.

boric acid, any acid derived from boric oxide; specif., a white crystalline substance, $B(OH)_3$, easily obtained from its salts, and occurring in solution in the hot lagoons of Tuscany; — called also *orthoboric acid*, *boracic acid*. It is used as a preservative, and in coloring gold, making flint glass, etc. — **b. nitride**, a light white powder, BN, formed by direct union of the elements boron and nitrogen, or by heating borax with sal ammoniac. Heated in the blowpipe flame it exhibits a brilliant phosphorescence, hence the name *æthogen*, formerly applied to it.

bo′ride (bō′rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A binary compound of boron with a more positive (basic) element or radical; — formerly called *boruret*.

bo′rine (bō′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A compound derived from boron hydride, BH_3, by the replacement of hydrogen by a hydrocarbon radical; as, triethyl *borine* (borethyl). Cf. AMINE.

bor′ing (bōr′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BORE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1**. Act or process of one that bores; as, the *boring* of cannon; the *boring* of piles and ship timbers by teredos.

One of the most important applications of *boring* is in the formation of artesian wells *Tomlinson.*

2. A borehole; a bore.

3. A chip or cutting made by boring; — usually in *pl.*

boring bar, a revolving or stationary bar carrying one or more cutters for boring holes. — **b. block**. *Mech.* **a** A slotted block for holding work to be bored. **b** The cutter holder on a boring bar. — **b. collar**, *Mech.*, a circular, piv-

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bor′del-er. *n.* [F. *bordelier*.] Also **bor′del-ler**, **bor′del-lar**, **bor′dil-ler**. A keeper or frequenter of brothels. *Obs.*

bor-del′lo, *n.* [It.] = BORDEL.

border. † BORDAR.

bor′derd. Bordered. *Ref. Sp.*

bordere. † BOURDER.

‖ **bor′de-reau′** (bôr′dẽ-rō′), *n.*; *pl.* -REAUX (-rō′). [F.] A note or memorandum, esp. one containing an enumeration of documents.

bor′der-ism (bôr′dẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Habits, speech, or character of dwellers in a border district.

Bor′der Leices′ter (lĕs′tẽr). One of a race of Leicester sheep originating near the borders of England and Scotland.

bor′der-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Bor′der Min′strel. Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832).

border pricker. = BORDER RIDER.

border stone. A boundary stone; a curbstone.

border warrant. *Eng. Law.* A writ of arrest issued on one side of the Scottish border for execution on the other side.

bord gate. = BORD, *n.*, 2.

bordier, *n.* [F.] *Feudal System.* = BORDAR. *Hist.*

bordis. † BOURDIS.

bord′land′, *n.* [*bordar* (or perh. *bord* a board) + *land*.] *Eng. Feudal System.* Land held by a bordar; or, less prob., the land kept by a lord for the maintenance of his board, or table. *Hist.*

bord′lode′, *n.* [*bordar*, prob. + *lode* way.] *Eng. Feud. Law.* The service, formerly required of certain tenants, of carrying timber from the woods to the lord's house. *Obs.*

bord′man, *n.* [*bordar* + *man*.] A bordar. *Obs.*

bordore. † BORDER.

bordrag, **bordraging**, *n.* [Prob. for *bodrage*, influenced by *border*.] A border raid. *Obs.*

bord service. Service due from a bordar; bordage. *Obs.*

bor′dured (bôr′dūrd), *a.* *Her.* Having a bordure.

bore. † BOAR, BOOR.

bore, *pret.* & *obs. p. p.* of BEAR.

bore. Var. of BOR.

bo′re-ad (bō′rē-ăd; bō-rē′ăd), *a.* = BOREAL.

bo′re-a′lis (bō′rē-ā′lĭs), *n.* Short for AURORA BOREALIS.

bo′re-an, *a.* Boreal.

boreau. † BOURREAU.

bore′cole′ (bōr′kōl′), *n.* [Cf. D. *boerenkool* lit., husbandman's cabbage.] = KALE.

bo′ree (bō′rē). † BOURRÉE.

bore′hole′, *n.* A hole made by boring; a bore.

Bo′re-iad (bō′rē-ăd; bō-rē′ăd), *n.* [Gr. *Βορηϊάδης*, patronymic of *Βορέας* Boreas.] *Myth.* A descendant, esp. a son, of Boreas.

bore′ism (bōr′ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM; BORE, *n.*, 9.

borel. † BORREL, BUREL.

borelich, **bore′ly**. † BURLY.

bore meal. The crushed débris brought up by boring.

boreson. † BAUSON.

boresprit. † BOWSPRIT.

bore′-tree′. Var. of BOUR-TREE.

Bo-re′us (bō-rē′ŭs; bō′rē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βόρειος* of the north wind, northern.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wingless mecopterous insects often found on snow in the northern United States.

borg (bôrg), *n.* [See BOROUGH.] A Danish borough (in England); — so used by Charles Kingsley.

borgage. † BURGAGE.

borgeis. † BURGESS.

borgh, *n.* See BORROW, pledge, tithing. *Hist.*

borghalpenny. Var. of BURGHALPENNY.

borghe. † BOROUGH, BORROW.

borghen. Obs. p. p. of BERGH.

borgoune. † BURGEON.

borh. † BOROUGH, BORROW.

bor′ick-ite (bŏr′ĭk-īt), *n.* [After *Boricky*, Czechic mineralogist.] *Min.* A reddish brown, compact, hydrated basic phosphate of iron and calcium.

borin. Obs. p. p. of BEAR.

bor′ing, *n.* [See BOREE.] A certain dancing step. *Obs.*

boring clam. A piddock.

bor′ing-ly, *adv.* of BORING.

Bo′rin-que′ño (bō′rēn-kā′nyō), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name.] One of the extinct aboriginal Indians of Porto Rico.

bor′ish (bōr′ĭsh), *a.* Tedious; tiresome.

bor′ism (bōr′ĭz'm). Var. of BOREISM.

bo′rism (bō′rĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Poisoning caused by the continued use of borax.

Bo′rith (bō′rĭth). *Bib.*

bo′rith, *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *bōrīth*.] A plant, possibly the soapwort, used formerly for cleaning. *Obs.*

oted back plate in a lathe, having a number of tapering holes, any of which may be brought in line to steady the piece to be bored. — **boring gauge**, a clamp attached to a boring tool to regulate the depth of its penetration. — **b. head**, the cutting end of a boring tool; specif., the cutter head of a diamond drill. — **b. mill**, *Mach.*, an adaptation of the face lathe having a revolving horizontal table in place of a vertical faceplate, used esp. for heavy work. The tool is held stationary in a kind of slide rest, as in a planing machine, or in a turret head. — **b. rod**, a rod made up of segments, carrying at its lower end a tool for earth boring or rock drilling. — **b. sponge**, a sponge of the genus *Cliona* or allied genera, which penetrates the substance of shells, etc. *C. sulphurea* of the Atlantic coast is very injurious to oysters.

Boring Gauge.

bo′rize (bō′rīz), *v. t.* To treat with, or subject to the action of, boric acid, as food for preservation.

born (bôrn), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of BEAR, *v. t.* (For distinction between *born* and *borne* see note under BEAR, *v. t.*) Hence: *p. a.* Having from birth a certain character; by birth or nature; inborn; as, a *born* liar; a *born* matchmaker.
born again, *Theol.*, regenerated; renewed; having received spiritual life. "Except a man be *born again*, he cannot see the kingdom of God." *John* iii. 3. — **b. days**, days since one was born; lifetime. *Colloq.* — **b. on the wrong side of the blanket**, illegitimate. — **b. in the purple**, of princely birth; highborn. See PORPHYROGENITE. — **b. with a silver spoon in one's mouth**, born to wealth or good fortune.

borne (bōrn), *p. p.* of BEAR. Supported; carried; conveyed; brought forth (by the mother); defrayed, etc. See BEAR, *v. t.*, and note at end.

bor′ne-ëne (bôr′nē-ēn), *n.* [*borneol* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A volatile oil found in *Dryobalanops camphora*, containing borneol in solution. It is a mixture of terpenes.

bor′ne-ol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*Borneo* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A kind of camphor, $C_{10}H_{17}{\cdot}OH$, existing in three optically different varieties, corresponding to those of true camphor, which it closely resembles and into which it is converted on oxidation; — called also *camphol*. **d-borneol**, called variously **Borneo camphor**, **Malay camphor**, **Sumatra camphor**, etc., occurs in masses in the tree *Dryobalanops aromatica*. The supply is almost wholly consumed in the East, being highly prized as an embalming material. **l-borneol** is the **ngai camphor** of the Asiatic asteraceous tree *Placus balsamifer*. It is found also in certain oils, as that of valerian.

born′ite (bôr′nīt), *n.* [After I. von *Born*, Austrian mineralogist.] *Min.* A brittle, metallic-looking sulphide of copper and iron, Cu_3FeS_3, copper-red or brownish on fresh fracture. H., 3. Sp. gr., 4.9–5.4. It is a valuable ore of copper. Called also *horseflesh ore*, and *purple copper ore* (or *erubescite*), in allusion to the colors shown upon the tarnished surface. — **bor-nit′ic** (bôr-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

bor′nyl (bôr′nĭl), *n.* [*borneol* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent alcohol radical, $C_{10}H_{17}$, of which borneol is the hydroxide.

bo′ro- (bō′rō-). *Chem.* Combining form of *boron*, *borate*, etc.

bo′ro-glyc′er-ide (-glĭs′ẽr-īd; -ĭd) } *n.* Also **bo′ro-glyc′er-ine**. *Pharm.* A
bo′ro-glyc′er-in (-glĭs′ẽr-ĭn; 184) } compound of boric acid and glycerin, used as an antiseptic.

bo′ro-lan′ite (-lăn′īt), *n.* [From Loch *Bor(r)olan* in Scotland, by which it is found.] *Petrog.* A rare, granular, igneous rock related to nephelite syenite and containing melanite.

bo′ron (bō′rŏn), *n.* [NL. See BORAX.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring only in combination, as in borax, ulexite, colemanite, boracite, and sassolite, also in datolite, tourmaline, etc. Symbol, *B*; at. wt., 10.9. Pure boron is a gray, extremely hard solid melting at over 2200° C. (4000° F.); the metal has also been obtained as a brown powder. Boron is trivalent.

boron carbide. *Chem.* The compound B_6C, the hardest substance known except the diamond. It is made by heating boron and carbon in the electric furnace.

Bo-ro′ni-a (bō-rō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Francesco *Borone*, companion of Dr. Sibthorp, botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian rutaceous shrubs having highly scented brown, yellow, or pink tetramerous flowers with a persistent calyx and corolla. *B. serrulata* is the Australian rose.

bo′ro-sil′i-cate (bō′rō-sĭl′ĭ-kāt), *n.* [*boro-* + *silicate.*] *Chem.* A double salt of boric and silicic acids, as in the natural minerals tourmaline, datolite, etc.

bo′ro-tung′stic (-tŭng′stĭk), *a.* [*boro-* + *tungstic.*] *Chem.* Designating any of several complex acids of boron and tungsten. Their salts are called **bo′ro-tung′states** (-stāts).

bor′ough (bŭr′ō), *n.* [ME. *burgh*, *burw*, *boru*, port, town, burrow, AS. *burh*, *burg*; akin to Icel., Sw., & Dan. *borg*, OS. & D. *burg*, OHG. *puruc*, *purc*, MHG. *burc*, G. *burg*, Goth. *baúrgs*; and prob. akin to AS. *beorg* hill, mountain, or perh. to AS. *beorgan* to hide, save, defend. See BURY, *v. t.*; cf. BURROW, BURG, BURY, *n.*, BURGESS, ICEBERG, HARBOR, HAUBERK.] **1**. Among the Anglo-Saxons, the inclosure or close protecting a house; hence: **a** A fortified house, as of a manor; a manor house; a castle; a citadel or fortress. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A fortified group of houses; specif., *A.-S. & Early Eng. Hist.*, such a group of houses forming a town with certain special duties and privileges. This early borough, maintained by a district for military purposes, passed insensibly into the modern borough (sense 2 below), becoming a market place with a peace of its own enforced by its own courts, and with the right of citizenship or burgherhood inheritable. By the time of the Norman Conquest it came under the king's peace, receiving a charter from the king, standing out as the scene of burgage tenure, sending representatives to the national council or parliament, etc.
2. *Eng. Law.* **a** A town, or urban constituency, that sends a member or members to Parliament. **b** A town incorporated for purposes of self-government; — so defined in the *Interpretation Act*, 1889, s. 15.
3. In Scotland, a burgh, or incorporated town; specif., one returning or contributing to return a member to Parliament. See BURGH.
4. In some States of the United States (as in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Minnesota) a form of municipal corporation proper corresponding in general to the incorporated town or village of other States. In Connecticut the borough is governed by a warden and a unicameral legislative body called the court of burgesses; in Pennsylvania the legislative body is a unicameral common council, and the official head of the borough is the chief burgess.
5. In New Zealand, a village, township, or town having a special governing body called a borough council.
6. In New South Wales, a municipal corporation of not less than 1000 inhabitants and not more than 9 square miles in area. In Victoria, such a municipality of not less than 300 inhabitants.

bor′ough-Eng′lish, *n.* *Eng. Law.* A custom or right, still existing in some cities and ancient boroughs, by which lands and tenements descend to the youngest son, or sometimes to the youngest daughter or collateral heir.

A famous case of 1327 drew the attention of lawyers to the fact that while the burgages of the "burgh Francoys" descended to the eldest son, those of the "burgh Engloys" descended to the youngest. It was natural for the lawyers . . . to call it the custom of the *borough-English*, or the custom of *borough-English*, for such a custom came before them but rarely. *Pollock & Mait.*

bor′ough-mas′ter (bŭr′ō-mȧs′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. BURGOMASTER.]
1. The mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough.
2. Sometimes, incorrectly, a burgomaster.

bor′ough-mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* One who buys or sells the parliamentary seats of boroughs. — **bor′ough-mon′ger-ing**, **bor′ough-mon′ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

bor′rel (bŏr′ĕl), *a.* [Prob. from BUREL, *n.*] **1**. Belonging to the laity. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer.*
2. Unlearned; rude; rough. *Archaic.*
borrel loons, low rustic rogues. *Scot.*

bor′row (bŏr′ō), *v. t.*; BOR′ROWED (-ōd); BOR′ROW-ING. [ME. *borwen*, AS. *borgian*, fr. *borg*, *borh*, pledge; akin to D. *borg*, G. *borg*; perh. fr. root of AS. *beorgan* to protect. See BOROUGH.] **1**. To receive from another on a pledge or security given for its return or the return of an equivalent; to receive with the implied or expressed intention of returning the identical article or its equivalent in kind; — the opposite of *lend*.
2. *Arith.* To take (one or more) from the next higher denomination in order to add it to the next lower; — a term of subtraction when the figure of the subtrahend is larger than the corresponding one of the minuend.
3. To make one's self indebted for; to appropriate; to take, receive, or derive.

Any drop thou *borrowedst* from thy mother. *Shak.*

4. To copy or imitate; to adopt; as, to *borrow* the style, manner, or opinions of another; to feign or counterfeit.

The *borrowed* majesty of England. *Shak.*

It is not hard for any man, who hath a Bible in his hands, to *borrow* good words and holy sayings in abundance; but to make them his own is a work of grace only from above. *Milton.*

5. To be surety for; to redeem. *Obs.*
borrowed light. **a** Light in an inner room or passage received from an outer one that is directly lighted. **b** A window in the interior wall admitting it. — **borrowing days**, the last three days of March, Old Style, coming about the middle of our April, and often cold and stormy. Scottish folklore says:

"March borrowed frae Aprile
Three days, and they were ill;
The first o' them was wind and weet,
The second o' them was snaw an' sleet,
The third o' them was sic a freeze,
That the birds' legs stack to the trees."

— **to borrow trouble**, to be needlessly troubled; to be overapprehensive.

bor′row, *v. i.* **1**. To borrow something; to take, get, or receive something from another, as by way of a loan, by way of imitation, etc.

Who goeth a *borrowing*
Goeth a sorrowing. *Tusser.*

2. *Golf.* To play a ball up a hill or slope, instead of straight across it, so that the slope will cause the ball to return towards the hole. *Encyc. of Sport.*

bor′row, *n.* [AS. *borg*, *borh*.] **1**. Something deposited as security; a pledge; a surety; a hostage. *Obs.*

Ye may retain as *borrows* my two priests. *Scott.*

2. Act of borrowing; thing borrowed. *Rare.*

Of your royal presence I 'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shak.*

This symbol of "the tree of life" had no doubt been a *borrow* by Zoroaster from Holy Writ. *Daniel Rock.*

3. *Early Eng. Law.* A tithing; a frankpledge. [In this sense now usually spelt, as in A.-S., *borgh* or *borh*.]

4. *Civil Eng.* A bank or a pit from which earth is taken for use in filling or embanking; — called, in full, **borrow pit**.

bors′hold′er (bôrs′hōl′dẽr), *n.* [ME. *borsolder*; prob. fr. AS. *borg*, gen. *borges*, pledge + *ealdor* chief. See BORROW, ALDERMAN.] *Eng. Law.* The head or chief of a borrow, or tithing; a headborough. Later, a parish officer corresponding to the petty constable. See TITHINGMAN.

bort (bôrt) } *n.* Also **boort**. [Cf. F. *bort*, D. *boort*, a de-
bortz (bôrts) } fective diamond.] Material consisting of imperfectly crystallized or coarse diamonds, or fragments made in cutting good diamonds. Bort is used as an abrasive. — **bort′y** (bôr′tĭ), *a.*

bo′ryl (bō′rĭl), *n.* [*boron* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical BO, present in certain boron compounds.

Bos (bŏs), *n.* [L., ox, cow.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ruminant quadrupeds, including the wild and domestic cattle, distinguished by a stout body and hollow curved horns, standing out laterally from the skull.

bos′cage (bŏs′kāj), *n.* [OF. *boscage* grove, F. *bocage*, fr. LL. *boscus*, *buscus*, thicket, wood. Cf. 1st BUSH.] **1**. A growth of trees or shrubs; underwood; a thicket; thick foliage; a wooded landscape.
2. *O. Eng. Law.* Food or sustenance for cattle, obtained from bushes and trees; also, a tax on wood.

bosch (bŏsh; *D.* bŏs), *n.* [D. Cf. BUSH.] Woods or forest; the bush. *S. Africa.*

bosch, **bosh** (bŏsh), *n.* [From 's Hertogen*bosch*, Holland, where it is made.] Butterine. *Eng.*

bosch′bok (bŏsh′bŏk; *D.* bŏs′-), *n.* [D., *bosch* wood + *bok* buck.] A small South African harnessed antelope (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*) frequenting forests. Also applied to related species.

bosch′vark′ (-värk′; *D.* bŏs′-), *n.* [D., *bosch* wood + *varken* pig.] A South African wild hog (*Potamochœrus africanus*).

bosh (bŏsh), *n.* [Turk.] Empty talk; trash; humbug. *Colloq.*

bosh, *v. t.* *Slang*, *Eng.* **1**. To render ineffectual; to spoil.
2. To humbug; also, to call humbug.

bosh, *n.*; *pl.* BOSHES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [Cf. G. *böschung* a slope.]
1. *pl.* The lower part of a blast furnace, which slopes inward, or the widest space at the top of this part.
2. In forging and smelting, a trough in which tools and ingots are cooled.

bosk (bŏsk), *n.* [See BOSKET.] **1**. A bush. *Obs.*
2. A thicket; small wood. "Through *bosk* and dell." *Scott.*

bos′ket, **bos′quet** (bŏs′kĕt), *n.* [F. *bosquet* a little wood, fr. It. *boschetto*. Cf. BOSCAGE, BOUQUET.] A grove; a thicket; shrubbery; a plantation of shrubs or trees in a park or garden.

bosk′y (bŏs′kĭ), *a.* [From BOSK bush; cf. BUSHY.] **1**. Woody or bushy; covered with boscage or thickets. *Milton.*
2. Caused by boscage.

Darkened over by long *bosky* shadows. *H. James.*

3. Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang or Dial., Eng.*

Bos′ni-an (bŏz′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bosnia. See *Gaz.* — *n.* A native of Bosnia, esp. a member of the tall Slavic-speaking race which predominates there and is allied to the Montenegrins. Cf. ADRIATIC RACE.

bos′om (bo͝oz′ŭm; 277), *n.* [AS. *bōsm*; akin to D. *boezem*, Fries. *bōsm*, OHG. *puosum*, G. *busen*, and prob. AS. *bōg*, *bōh*, bough, shoulder. See BOUGH.] **1**. The breast of a human being; the part, between the arms, to which anything is pressed when embraced by them.
2. The breast, considered as the seat of the passions, affections, and operations of the mind; secret thoughts. "Hiding my iniquity in my *bosom*." *Job* xxxi. 33.

Tut, I am in their *bosoms*, and I know
Wherefore they do it. *Shak.*

3. Embrace; loving or affectionate inclosure; fold.

Within the *bosom* of that church. *Hooker.*

4. Any thing or place resembling the breast; a supporting surface; an inner recess; the interior; as, the *bosom* of the earth. "The *bosom* of the ocean." *Addison.*
5. A hollowed or incurving part; a cavity; sinus; as: **a** A cavity or hollow in the body, as of the stomach, the heart, etc. *Obs.* **b** An indentation in a coast line; a bay. *Obs.* **c** A depression round the eye of a millstone.
6. The part of the dress worn upon the breast; an article, or a portion of an article, of dress to be worn upon the breast; as, the *bosom* of a shirt; a linen *bosom*.

He put his hand into his *bosom*: and when he took it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow. *Ex.* iv. 6.

7. Inclination; desire. *Obs.* *Shak.*

bos′om, *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to the bosom.
2. Intimate; confidential; familiar; trusted; cherished; beloved; as, a *bosom* friend.

bos′om, *v. t.*; BOS′OMED (-ŭmd); BOS′OM-ING. **1**. To inclose or carry in the bosom; to keep with care; to cherish.

Bosom up my counsel. *Shak.*

2 To conceal; to hide from view; to embosom.

To happy convents *bosomed* deep in vines. *Pope.*

bos′om, *v. i.* To form a bosom; also, to have intimacy. *Obs.*

bos′omed (bo͝oz′ŭmd), *a.* Having, or resembling, a bosom; kept in the bosom; hidden.

bos′om-y (-ĭ), *a.* Characterized by recesses or sheltered hollows; bosomlike.

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borke. Obs. pret. pl. of BARK.
bor′lase (bôr′lās), *n.* The blackfish *Centrolophus niger*.
borler. † BURLER.
borlich. † BURLY.
Bor′li-net′to pow′der (bôr′lĭ-nĕt′ō). An explosive composed of picric acid, sodium nitrate, and potassium chromate in the proportions 10 : 10 : 8.5.
bor′ling (bôr′lĭng), *n.* The river lamprey. *Local, Eng.*
born. Var. of BONE, to take a level.
born. Obs. pret. of BURN.
born-. For obsolete forms in *born-*, see the forms in BURN-.
borne. † BERNE, BORN, BOURN, BURN, to burnish.
‖ **bor′né′** (bôr′nā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *borner* to limit.] Limited; narrow; narrow-minded.
Bor′ne-an (bôr′nē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Borneo.
Bor′ne-o (bôr′nē-ō), *n.* An island of the East Indies. — **B. camphor**. See BORNEOL. — **B. tallow**. See OIL, *Table I.*
born′ing rods′. = BONING RODS. See 2d BONING.
bor-nous′. Var. of BURNOOSE.
boro. † BORROW.
bo′ro-cal′cite (bō′rō-kăl′sīt), *n.* *Min.* Hydrous calcium borate, $CaB_4O_7{\cdot}6H_2O$.
bo′ro-flu-or′ic (-flo͞o-ŏr′ĭk; 243), *a.* *Chem.* = FLUOBORIC.
bo′ro-flu′or-ide (-flo͞o′ŏr-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. See FLUOBORATE.
bo′ro-na′tro-cal′cite (-nā′trō-kăl′sīt), *n.* [*boro-* + *natrium* + *calcium* + *-ite.*] = ULEXITE.
bo′ro-phe′nol, *n.* [*boro-* + *phenol.*] A disinfectant made of borax and carbolic acid.
Bo-ro′ros (bō-rō′rōz), *n. pl.* An Indian people of Matto Grosso, Brazil, now somewhat civilized.
borough. † BROUGH, BURROW.
bor′ough, *n.* Erroneous for BORROW, pledge, tithing.
boroughe. † BURROW.
bor′ough-head′. Incorrect for BORROWHEAD. *Obs.*
bor′ough-hold′er, *n.* *Eng. Law.* **a** A borsholder; — the sense commonly, but perh. mistakenly, given. **b** A tenant by burgage tenure in certain Yorkshire boroughs. *Oxf. E. D.*
bor′ough-kind′, *n.* Borough-English. *Obs.*
bor′ough-let (bŭr′ō-lĕt), *n.* See [-LET.
bor′ough-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bor′ough-ten′ure, *n.* *Eng. Law* Borough-English. *Obs.*
borow. † BORROW, BURROW.
borowe. † BOROUGH, BORROW.
borrachio, **borracho-**. † BORACHIO. [AGE.
bor′rage (bŏr′āj). Var. of BOR-
‖ **bor-ras′ca** (bŏr-räs′kä), *n.* [Sp., prop., storm.] *Mining.* Barren ground.
borre. † BUR. [auger. *Scot.*
bor′rel, *n.* [See BORE, *v.*] An
bor′row (bŏr′ō), *v. t.* *Naut.* To sail nearer to wind or shore. *R.*
bor′row-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [rowing.
bor′row-age (-āj), *n.* Act of bor-
bor′rowd. Borrowed. *Ref. Sp.*
bor′row-er, *n.* One who borrows. "Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be." *Shak.*
bor′row-gang′, *n.* [*borrow*, n. + *gang* going.] Suretyship. *Obs.*
bor′row-head′, **bor′row-hood′**, *n.* [*borrow*, n. + *-head*, *-hood*.] Suretyship. *Obs.*
borrow pit. = BORROW, *n.*, 4.
borrowstown. † BURROWSTOWN.
Bors (bôrs), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a king of Gaul and uncle of Sir Lancelot. He gave aid to Arthur when he took the throne
Bors, **Bo′hort** (bō′hôrt), *or* **Bort** (bôrt), **Sir** In Arthurian legend, a knight of the Round Table, the nephew of Lancelot and one of the few privileged to see the vision of the Grail.
borsch (bŏrsh). [Little Russian *borshch*.] A Little Russian ragout of several ingredients, colored with red beet juice, fermented and fresh.
borsolder. † BORSHOLDER.
bor′stall, *or* **bor′stal** (bûr′st'l; bôr′-), *n.* [AS. *beorh* hill + *steall* a standing, a place.] A path up a steep hill. *Dial. Eng.*
borsten. Obs. p. p. of BURST.
Bort, **Sir**. See BORS, SIR.
boru. † BORROW.
borun. Obs. p. p. of BEAR.
bo′ru-ret, *n.* A boride. *Obs.*
Bo-rus′sian (bō-rŭsh′ăn), *n.* See PRUSSIAN.
borw, **borwe**. † BORROW, BOROUGH, BURROW.
‖ **bor′zoi** (bôr′zoi), *n.* [Russ. *borzoy*, fr. *borzoy* swift.] The Russian wolf hound.
bos. † BOSS, BUS.
bo′sa (bō′zȧ). Var. of BOZA.
bosard. † BUZZARD.
Bos′cath (bŏs′kăth). *Bib.*
bosce. † BOSS.
bosche. † BUSH.
bosch′veld (bŏsh′fĕlt′; *D* bŏs′-), **bush′felt′** (bo͝osh′fĕlt′). *n.* [D. *bosch* wood + *veld* field.] An open plain covered with bush. *S. Africa.*
bose. Obs. or dial. var. of BOSS.
Bos-el′a-phus (bŏs-ĕl′ȧ-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; *Bos* + Gr. ἔλαφος deer.] *Zoöl.* A genus of antelopes consisting only of the nilgai.
bosh. Var. of BOSCH, butterine.
bosh, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Figure; outline; show. *Obs.*
bosh, *v. i.* To cut a figure; to flaunt. *Obs.*
bosh′bok′. Var. of BOSCHBOK.
bosholder. † BORSHOLDER.
bosh′vark′ (bŏsh′värk′), *n.* Var. of BOSCHVARK.
‖ **bos in lin′gua**. [L., transl. of Gr. βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ, *Æschylus*, *Agamemnon*, 36.] Lit., an ox on the tongue; hence, a weighty reason for silence.
‖ **bos′jes-man** (bŏs′yĕs-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [D. *boschjesman*.] = BUSHMAN.
bosk. † BUSK.
bos′kage. Var. of BOSCAGE.
bos′ki-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bosm. † BOSOM.
Bos′ni-ac (bŏz′nĭ-ăk), *a.* = BOSNIAN.
Bo-so′la (bō-sō′lȧ), *n.* In Webster's "The Duchess of Malfi," the Duchess's gentleman of the horse, — cynical, villainous, bloodthirsty, but humorous.
bos′om-er (bo͝oz′ŭm-ẽr), *n.* One that embosoms. *Rare.*
bosom staff. An instrument for testing the symmetry of millstone bosoms, or the straightness of their faces.
bo′son (bō′s'n). † BOATSWAIN.
Bo′sor (bō′sŏr). *Bib.*
Bos′o-ra (bŏs′ō-rȧ). *Bib.*
Bos′pho-rus (bŏs′fō-rŭs). Var. of BOSPORUS.

C D E F G H I J K L M

Bos-po'ri-an (bŏs-pō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Thracian or the Cimmerian Bosporus.

Bos'po-rus (bŏs'pō-rŭs), *n.* [L. *Bosporus*, Gr. Βοσπόρος.] A strait or narrow sea between two seas, or between a lake and a sea; as, the *Bosporus* between the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora, the ancient Bosporus Thracius, or Thracian Bosporus, separating Europe from Asia; the Cimmerian *Bosporus*, between the Black Sea and Sea of Azof. Cf. BOSPORUS, in the *Gazetteer*.

boss (bŏs; 205), *n.; pl.* BOSSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [ME. *boce*, *bose*, OF. *boce*, F. *bosse*, of uncertain origin. Cf. BOTCH a swelling.] **1.** Any protuberant part; a round, swelling part or body; a knoblike process; as, a *boss* of wood.
2. Specif.: *Obs.* **a** A bulky animal. **b** A fat woman.
3. A protuberant ornament on any work, esp. beaten or carved work, either of different material from that of the work or of the same, as upon a buckler or bridle; a stud; a knob; the central projection of a shield. See UMBILICUS.
4. *Arch.* A projecting block or mass, as an ornamental block used as a stop for a projecting group of moldings, as a window sill, or at the intersection of ribs in Gothic vaulting, or a block left in the rough to be carved in position.

Boss, *Arch.*

5. [Cf. D. *bus* box, Dan. *bösse*.] A wooden vessel for the mortar used in tiling or masonry, hung by a hook from the laths, or from the rounds of a ladder.
6. *Mech.* **a** The enlarged part of a shaft, on which a wheel is keyed, or at the end, where it is coupled to another. **b** A small projection above the general surface of a part to form a seating for another part; often, a raised rim around a hole, as about the axle hole in a wheel. **c** A swage or die used for shaping metals. **d** A cast-iron plate secured to the back of a traveling-forge hearth. **e** A projecting part of a screw-steamer sternpost, pierced for the passage of the propeller shaft. **f** That part of a ship's propeller from which the blades stand out.
7. A head or reservoir of water. *Obs.*
8. A cask, esp. a small one; a leather wine bottle. *Obs. Scot.*
9. A cushion or pad, as of soft leather or of silk, used for smoothing or making uniform the colors applied with oil in porcelain and glass making, for cleansing gilded surfaces, etc.
10. *Geol.* A protuberant, esp. a domelike, mass of igneous rock congealed beneath the surface and laid bare by erosion; also, any body of rock of similar shape and relations.
11. [Perh. a different word.] A water conduit having the form of a gor-bellied figure. *Obs.* *Bailey.*
12. [Perh. a different word; cf. 2d BASS, 1 **b**.] A low seat made of straw, or the like; a hassock. *Obs. or Dial.*

boss, *v. t.*; BOSSED (bŏst); BOSS'ING. [ME. *bocen*, fr. OF. *bocier*. See the preceding word.] **1.** To stuff out; to emboss.
2. To ornament with bosses; to stud.
3. *Ceramics & Glass Making.* To smooth and make uniform by tapping with a boss, or pad. See BOSS, *n.*, 9.
4. *Mech.* To provide or furnish with a boss or bosses.

boss, *v. t.* [Cf. BOTCH, BOSS a hump.] To bungle or botch (a piece of work). *Dial. Eng.*

boss, *n.* [D. *baas* master.] A master workman or superintendent; a director or manager; a political dictator. — **boss**, *a.* *Slang, U. S.*

boss, *v. t.* To hold mastery over; to direct or superintend; as, to *boss* the house. *Colloq., chiefly U. S.*

A club of thegns or knights, or at a later day of merchants, may aspire (the phrase may be pardoned, for it seems apt) to *boss* the town. *Pollock & Mait.*

boss, *v. i.* To be master; to act the boss. *Colloq., U. S.*

boss (bŏs), *n.* A cow or other bovine animal; — used chiefly in calling. See BOSSY. *U. S.*

boss, *n.* A person who has the proper use of only one eye; also, a squint-eyed person. *Dial. Eng.*

bos'se-lat'ed (bŏs'ĕ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [Cf. F. *bosseler* to ornament with bosses.] Set or covered with bosses or small protuberances, as a shell.

bos'set (-ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. BOSS a stud.] The rudimental antler of a young male red deer.

boss'-eyed' (bŏs'īd'), *a.* **1.** Having only one good eye; also, squint-eyed. *Dial. Eng.*
2. Of a piece of work: Unbalanced or otherwise out of true, as if made by a person of defective vision. *Cant, Eng.*

boss'ing, *n.* A boss, or a swelling resembling a boss.

boss'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BOSS.

boss'ing, *n.* A film of boiled oil spread over earthenware to hold the coloring matter.

boss'ism (bŏs'ĭz'm; 205), *n.* The rule, practices, or system of bosses, esp. political bosses. *Slang, U. S.*

boss'y (-ĭ), *a.* Ornamented with bosses; studded; swollen in or like a boss.

bos'sy (bŏs'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *busscalf* a young calf.] A cow or calf; — chiefly a pet name. *U. S.*

bos-tan'gi (bŏs-tăn'jĭ), *n. pl.* Also **bos-tan'ji**. [Turk. *bostanji*, fr. *bostan* garden, fr. Per. *bustān*.] The royal gardeners of Turkey; now also, the military guards, oarsmen, and attendants of the royal household, about 600 in number.

Bos'ton (bŏs'tŭn; 205), *n.* **1.** A city of Massachusetts.
2. [*l. c.*] [F.] A game at cards, played by four persons, with two packs of fifty-two cards each; — said to be so called from Boston, Mass., and to have been invented by officers of the French army in America during the Revolutionary War.

Boston baked beans, beans flavored with molasses and baked slowly so as to leave the beans whole. — **B. brown bread.** See BROWN BREAD b. — **B. fern**, a cultivated luxuriant form of the sword fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*) especially adapted to indoor cultivation. Although not botanically distinct from the type, it is often designated as *N. exaltata bostoniensis*. — **Boston ivy.** = JAPANESE IVY. — **B. Massacre**, a disturbance which occurred in Boston, Mass., on the evening of March 5, 1770, when a sergeant's guard of the British garrison fired upon a crowd who were pelting them with snowballs, and killed three men besides wounding several others. — **B. pink**, the soapwort, or bouncing Bet. — **B. Port Bill** *or* **Act**, *Eng.*, an act (14 Geo. III., 1774) closing the port of Boston, Mass. It was in retaliation for the Tea Party. — **B. Tea Party**, the assemblage of citizens in Boston, Dec. 16, 1773, that met to carry out the nonimportation resolves of the colony. Disguised as Indians, they went on board three ships which had just arrived and emptied several hundred chests of tea overboard. — **B. terrier**, one of a recently established breed of smooth-coated dogs, more correctly described as a small bulldog than a terrier. They are usually brindle in color, with a smooth face, and straighter legs than a bulldog, and weigh from 15 to 30 pounds.

bos'ton-ite (bŏs'tŭn-īt), *n.* [So named because found at Marblehead Neck, near *Boston*, Mass.] *Petrog.* A trachytic igneous rock consisting almost wholly of feldspar (usually soda-orthoclase) and occurring in dikes and sheets.

bos'try-choid (bŏs'trĭ-koid) | *a.* [Gr. βόστρυχος a curl + **bos'try-choi'dal** (-koi'dăl) | *-oid.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a bostryx. Cf. SCORPIOID.

bos'tryx (bŏs'trĭks), *n.* [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. βόστρυχος a curl.] *Bot.* A form of cymose inflorescence with all the flowers on one side of the rachis, usually causing it to curl; — called also a *uniparous helicoid cyme*. See MONOCHASIUM.

Bos-wel'li-a (bŏz-wĕl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. John *Boswell* of Edinburgh.] *Bot.* An important genus of incense-bearing balsameaceous trees of northern Africa and India distinguished by the triangular 3-celled fruit with winged seeds. *B. carteri* yields olibanum, or Oriental frankincense; *B. frereana* produces a gum elemi called *mattí*; *B. serrata*, the salai tree, yields gugal resin.

Bos-well'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Relating to, or characteristic of, Dr. Johnson's biographer, James Boswell, whose hero worship made his narrative a faithful but often uncritical record of details. — **Bos'well-ize** (bŏz'wĕl-īz), *v. i. & t.* — **Bos'well-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

bo-tan'ic (bō-tăn'ĭk) | *a.* [Cf. F. *botanique*. See BOTANY.] **bo-tan'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) | Of or pertaining to botany; relating to the study of plants; as, a *botanical* arrangement, textbook, expedition. — **bo-tan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

botanic garden, a garden for culture of plants collected chiefly to illustrate taxonomic or systematic botany. — **b. geography.** = PHYTOGEOGRAPHY. — **b. physician**, a physician whose medicines consist chiefly of herbs and roots.

bot'a-nist (bŏt'ȧ-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *botaniste*.] A specialist in botany or in any branch of it; a student of the structure, habits, relationship, etc., of plants.

bot'a-nize (-nīz), *v. i.*; BOT'A-NIZED (-nīzd); BOT'A-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *botaniser*.] To collect plants for botanical investigation; to study plants in the field.

bot'a-nize, *v. t.* To explore for botanical purposes.

bot'a-niz'er (-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One who botanizes.

bot'a-no- (bŏt'ȧ-nō-). A combining form from Greek βοτάνη, *plant*; as in *botanology*, *botanomancy*, etc.

bot'a-ny (bŏt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* (in sense 2) BOTANIES (-nĭz). [F. *botanique*, a. & n., fr. Gr. βοτανικός botanic, fr. βοτάνη herb, plant, fr. βόσκειν to feed, graze.] **1.** The science of plants; the branch of biology dealing with plant life. Botany, in its broadest sense, comprises many subordinate sciences, each with a distinctive terminology. The most important of these are: *cytology*, treating of the cell; *morphology*, of external form; *anatomy* or *histology*, of internal structure; *physiology*, of life processes; *paleobotany*, of fossil plants; *ecology*, of the mutual relationship between plants and their environment; *taxonomy* or *systematic botany*, of plant classification; *phytogeography*, of plant distribution; *pathology*, of plant diseases. (See these terms.) **Applied**, or **economic, botany** deals with the uses of plants to mankind, and includes many branches, such as agriculture, horticulture, forestry, pharmacognosy, etc. The scientific study of botany began probably with Aristotle (384-322 B. C.), who recognized three divisions, trees, shrubs, and herbs. (See PLANT.) The herbalists, as Fuchs (1501-66) and Brunfels (1500-34), revived the science; their works dealt chiefly with plants of real or reputed medicinal value. Tournefort (1656-1708) and Linnæus (1707-78) were the fathers of modern systematic botany. Since 1890 researches have added much to the knowledge of plant physiology, morphology, and cytology, which had been subordinated to taxonomic study.
2. A book which treats of the science of botany.

Botany Bay. A harbor on the east coast of Australia, proposed site of an English convict settlement; — so called from the number of new plants found on its shore at its discovery by Cook in 1770. See *Gaz.* Hence, any distant penal colony or place to which desperadoes resort.

Botany Bay gum. See ACAROID GUM. — **B. B. kino.** See KINO. — **B. B. oak**, the wood or timber of the she-oak (*Casuarina*) of Australia; — so called in English markets. — **B. B. tea.** = AUSTRALIAN TEA.

Bo-tau'rus (bō-tô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. F. *butor* bittern.] *Zoöl.* A genus of the heron family consisting of the typical bitterns, the type of a subfamily, **Bo'tau-ri'næ** (bō'tô-rī'nē).

botch (bŏch), *n.; pl.* BOTCHES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [ME. *boche*, OF. *boche*, a dial. form of OF. *boce*. See BOSS a stud.] **1.** A swelling on the skin. *Obs. or Dial.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss. *Milton.*

2. [See BOTCH to mend.] A patch clumsily put on.
3. Bungling or clumsy work; a piece of work, or a place in work, marred in the doing; a bungle.

To leave no rubs nor *botches* in the work. *Shak.*

4. A botcher; a bungling workman.

botch, *v. t.*; BOTCHED (bŏcht); BOTCH'ING. [See BOTCH, a swelling.] **1.** To mark with or as with botches.

Young Hylas, *botched* with stains. *Garth.*

2. [ME. *bocchen*, of uncertain origin.] To repair; mend; esp., to patch clumsily.

Sick bodies . . . to be kept and *botched* up for a time. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

3. To insert as a patch. *Obs. or R.*
4. To put together unsuitably or unskillfully; to express or perform in a bungling manner; to spoil; mar.

For treason *botched* in rime will be thy bane. *Dryden.*

botch (bŏch), *v. i.* To do mending; esp., to repair clumsily; bungle.

botch'er (bŏch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who mends or patches, esp. a tailor or cobbler. *Shak.*
2. A clumsy or careless workman; a bungler.
3. A young salmon; a grilse.

botch'er-ly, *a.* Bungling; awkward. Also as *adv.* *Rare.*

botch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A botching, or that which is done by botching; clumsy or careless workmanship.

botch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Marked with, or full of, botches; botched; poorly done. "This *botchy* business." *Bp. Watson.*

bote (bōt), **bot**, *n.* [Old form of *boot*; — used in composition. See 1st BOOT.] **1.** Remedy; help; advantage. = BOOT, now the more usual form in these senses.
2. *Law.* (Now usually spelt *bote*.) **a** Repair of buildings, fences, bridges, etc., or an assessment levied for this purpose; — formerly only in combination, and still chiefly so, as in burh*bot*, brig*bote*, burgh*bote*, etc. **b** A right of a tenant to take timber or other things to make repairs or for other necessaries; common of estovers; — chiefly in combination, as in cart*bote*, plow*bote*, for repair of carts or plows, fire*bote*, for firewood, etc.
3. *Old Law.* (Usually in the form *bot*.) A compensation paid by way of composition for a wrong or injury; amends; satisfaction. The *bot* originated as a payment made by or for the offender to buy off the injured person, or his family or clan, from the infliction of punishment or vengeance by self-help. In its widest sense it included any payment made by way of such composition, as the *wer*, and the *wite*.

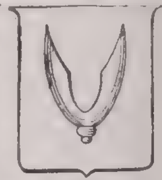

Boterol.

bot'er-ol | (bŏt'ẽr-ŏl), *n.* [F. *bouterolle*.] **bot'er-oll** | *Her.* A representation of the metal end of a sheath or scabbard of a sword, used as a charge. *Woodward.*

bot'fly' (bŏt'flī'), *n.* [See BOTS.] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous dipterous insects of the family Œstridæ, whose larvæ are parasitic on mammals. A common species infesting the horse is *Gastrophilus equi*. Its eggs are usually laid on the fore legs or shoulders of the horse and, when mature, hatch if licked by the animal. The larvæ, called *bots*, are thus taken into the stomach and intestines, where they live until ready to change into pupas. The sheep botfly (*Œstrus ovis*) lays its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, and the larvæ develop in the frontal sinuses, sometimes causing the death of the sheep. In tropical America one species sometimes lives under the human skin, and another in the stomach. See WARBLE FLY.

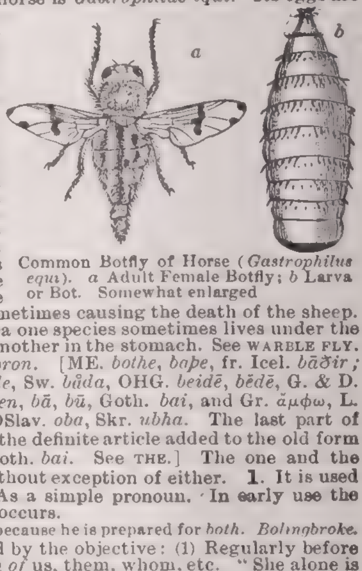

Common Botfly of Horse (*Gastrophilus equi*). *a* Adult Female Botfly; *b* Larva or Bot. Somewhat enlarged

both (bōth), *a.* or *pron.* [ME. *bothe*, *boþe*, fr. Icel. *bāðir*; akin to Dan. *baade*, Sw. *båda*, OHG. *beidē*, *bēdē*, G. & D. *beide*, also AS. *begen*, *bā*, *bū*, Goth. *bai*, and Gr. ἄμφω, L. *ambo*, Lith. *abà*, OSlav. *oba*, Skr. *ubha*. The last part of the word is due to the definite article added to the old form seen in AS. *bā*, Goth. *bai*. See THE.] The one and the other; the two, without exception of either. **1.** It is used substantively: **a** As a simple pronoun. In early use the possessive, *both's*, occurs.

He will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both*. *Bolingbroke.*

b With *of* followed by the objective: (1) Regularly before pronouns; as, *both of* us, them, whom, etc. "She alone is heir to *both of* us." *Shak.* (2) Colloquially, before nouns (as, "*both of* the brothers"), where *both* without *of* (as, "*both* the brothers") is to be preferred. **c** In apposition with nouns or pronouns. When the verb *be* or other auxiliary is used, *both* follows it.

This said, they *both* betook them several ways. *Milton.*
Thy weal and woe are *both* of them extremes. *Shak.*

2. It is used adjectively: **a** Generally with nouns; as, *both* horses ran away. It now precedes any other attributive word, as a demonstrative or possessive, but formerly sometimes followed it; as, *both* these armies; *both* his eyes. "The *both* horns." *Chapman.* **b** With pronouns, now usually following; as, I changed them *both*. But in Middle English *both* might precede, and *both which* still regularly occurs. The pleonastic *both two*, *both twain*, and even *all both* were formerly used. **c** Formerly, with a pl. possessive and a noun, and sometimes inflected, as *bother*, *botheres*; as, "It was *both* our misfortune" (that is, the misfortune of both of us). The noun was later often made pl. "Were you *both* our mothers" (that is, the mother of both of us). *Shak.*

both, *conj. & adv.* [i. e., both (things). See BOTH, *a.*] **1.** As well; not only; equally. *Both* precedes the first of two coördinate words or phrases and is followed by *and* before the other, *both* . . . *and* . . . . It is also sometimes followed by more than two coördinate words connected by *and* expressed or understood. In this construction *both* is now not preceded by a possessive or adjective.

To judge *both* quick *and* dead. *Milton.*
A masterpiece *both* for argument *and* style. *Goldsmith.*
To whom *bothe* heven *and* erthe *and* see is sene. *Chaucer.*
Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, *and* hound. *Goldsmith.*

2. As well; also; too; — following two words or phrases connected by *and*.

Malice mars logic and charity *both*. *W. Barlow.*

both'er (bŏth'ẽr), *v. t.*; BOTH'ERED (-ẽrd); BOTH'ER-ING. [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To bewilder, as with noise; to confuse. *Obs.*
2. To annoy; trouble; worry; perplex. See POTHER. The imperative is sometimes used as a mild imprecation.

"Oh, *bother* that thing!" she answered. *F. R. Stockton.*

‖ **bos'que** (bôs'kā), *n.* [Sp.] Lit., woods; hence, a thinly inhabited district. Cf. BUNDOC. *Colloq., Phil. I.*
bos'quet. Var. of BOSKET.
Bos'rah (bŏz'rȧ). *Bib.*
boss (bŏs). Dial. form of BUSS.
boss, *a.* Hollow; empty. *Scot.* — **boss window**, bay window.
boss'age (bŏs'āj), *n.* [F. *bossage*, fr. *bosse*. See BOSS a stud.] *Arch.* Bosses collectively, as those left in the rough to be carved in position, those in bolster work, etc.
Bos'sard-ville, *n.* [From *Bossardville*, Pennsylvania.] *Geol.* A Silurian limestone formation in the northern Appalachians.
bossed (bŏst), *a.* Embossed; also, bossy; covered with bosses.
boss'er, *n.* One who bosses.
boss fern. The shield fern.
boss'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS; BOSSY.
boss plate. *Shipbuilding.* In single-screw ships, one of the after plates on each side, covering the boss for the stern tube.
boss'-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
boss'y (bŏs'ĭ), *a.* Inclined to play the boss. *Colloq., U. S.*
bost. † BOAST, BOIST.
bost. Bossed. *Ref. Sp.*
bosteous. † BOISTOUS.
boster. † BOASTER.
Bos-to'ni-an (bŏs-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Boston. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Boston.
bostour. † BOASTER.
bot. Obs. pret. of BITE; † BOOT, BOUT, BUT.
bot (bŏt), *n.* See BOTS.
bot. Var. of BOTE.
bot. *Abbr.* Botanical; botanist; botany; bottle; bought.
B. O. T. *Abbr.* Board of Trade.
bo-tan'ic, *n.* A botanist. *Obs.*
bo-tan'ics, *n.* Botany. *Obs.*
bot'a-nism (bŏt'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* Botany. *Obs.*
bot'a-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*botano-* + *-logy*.] Botany. *Obs.* — **bot'a-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Obs.* — **bot'a-nol'o-ger** (-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* *Obs.*
bot'a-no-man'cy (-nō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*botano-* + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of plants.
Botany card. [From *Botany Bay*.] A carding machine for carding merino wools.
bo-tar'cha (bō-tär'kȧ). Var. of BOTARGO.
bo-tar'go (-gō), *n.* [It. *bottarga*, *bottarica*, or Sp. *botarga*.] A relish of salted mullet roes.
botch'ed-ly (bŏch'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *botched*, p. p. of BOTCH.
botch'i-ly, *adv.* of BOTCHY.
bote. † BOAT, BOOT, BUT; obs. pret. of BAT, BITE.
Bo-tein' (bō-tān'), *n.* [Ar. *butain* the second moon station, marked by three small stars in the belly of Aries, dim. of *batn* belly.] *Astron.* See STAR.
botel. † BOTTLE.
botelees. † BOOTLESS.
boteler. † BUTLER.
bo-tel'la (bō-tĕl'yä), *n.* [Sp., lit., bottle.] See MEASURE.
boten. † BUT, BUTTON.
boterace. † BUTTRESS.
botere. † BUTTER.
boterflye. † BUTTERFLY.
botery. † BUTTERY.
boteswaine. † BOATSWAIN.
both. † BOOT, BOOTH.
botham, bothem. † BOTTOM.
bothe. † BOOTH.

both'er (bŏth'ẽr), *v. i.* To feel care or anxiety; to make or take trouble. "Without *bothering* about it." *H. James.*
both'er, *n.* One that bothers: state of perplexity or annoyance; embarrassment; worry; petty disturbance.
both'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of bothering, or state of being bothered; also, a thing that bothers. *Colloq.*

John Burnet is dinning into the ears of the Court a *botheration* about the politics of the magnificent city of Culross. *Scott.*

Both'ni-an (bŏth'nĭ-ăn) } *a.* Of or pert. to Bothnia. See
Both'nic (bŏth'nĭk) } *Gaz.* — **Both'ni-an**, *n.*
Both'ri-o-ceph'a-lus (bŏth'rĭ-ō-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *bothrium* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tapeworms having two bothria, or suckers, on the head. The broad tapeworm (*Dibothrocephalus latus*) which infests man, attaining a length of twenty or thirty feet, was formerly placed in this genus. Its larvæ live in fishes, especially the pike.
Both'ri-ol'e-pis (-ŏl'ē-pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bothrium* + Gr. λεπίς scale.] *Paleon.* A genus of Silurian ostracophores of the order Antiarcha, related to *Pterichthyodes.*
both'ri-um (bŏth'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. βοθρίον, dim. of βόθρος trench.] *Zoöl.* A sucker, as on the head of a tapeworm. See TAPEWORM, *Illust.*
both'y (bŏth'ĭ), **booth'y** (bōōth'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Scottish. Cf. BOOTH.] A hut or humble cot; a booth; specif.: **a** A shepherd's or hunter's hut. **b** A rude hut or barrack for unmarried farm servants, or for masons, quarrymen, or other laborers, in the same employ. *Scot.*
Bo'to-cu'dos (bō'tō-kōō'dōz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -DO (-dō). [Pg., pl., fr. *botoque, batoque,* stopple. So called because they wear a wooden plug in the pierced lower lip.] Brazilian Indians of short stature and small cranial capacity who wander about the forests in small unorganized groups. They are naked and filthy cannibals, have an almost formless language, and form one of the lowest of human races.
bot'o-nee (bŏt'ō-nā), **bot'o-né** (-nā), *or* **bot'o-ny** (bŏt'ō-nĭ), *a.* Also **bot'on-né**, **bot'on-nee**, etc. [F. *boutonné*, fr. *boutonner* to bud, button.] *Her.* Having a bud or button, or a kind of trefoil, at the end; furnished with knobs or buttons; — said of a cross (see CROSS, *Illust.*), etc.
bo tree (bō). [Singhalese *bo*, Skr. *bōdhi*, prop. enlightenment, akin to *buddha*. Cf. BUDDHA.] The pipal tree; specif. [*cap.*], the sacred tree at Buddh Gaya in Gaya district, Bihar, under which Gautama is said to have received the heavenly light. Buddhists say that this tree still exists, but this is very doubtful. The bo tree now in the ruins of the temple at Buddh Gaya is, however, much reverenced for its associations, though the very ancient specimen at Anuradhapura in Ceylon, grown from a slip of the original sacred tree, is perhaps to-day the most famous. See PIPAL TREE.
bot'ri-o-my-co'sis (bŏt'rĭ-ō-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes + *mycosis.*] *Veter.* A disease of the severed end of the spermatic cord in castrated horses and rarely in other parts of the body. It is due to infection with *Micrococcus ascoformans*, and is characterized by the presence of a hard tumorous growth in the scrotal region.
Bo-trych'i-um (bō-trĭk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes, in allusion to the cluster of sporangia; cf. Gr. βότρυχος grapestalk.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of low fleshy fern allies, the grape ferns or moonworts, of the family Ophioglossaceæ, having a lobed or compound sterile leaf, and a sporophyll bearing distinct sporangia in spikes or panicles.
bot'ry-o-gen (bŏt'rĭ-ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes + *-gen.*] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of iron and magnesium, deep red or yellow, and usually botryoidal.
bot'ry-oid (bŏt'rĭ-oid) } *a.* [Gr. βότρυς a cluster of grapes
bot'ry-oi'dal (-oi'dăl) } + *-oid.*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. — **bot'ry-oi'dal-ly**, *adv.*
bot'ry-ose (-ōs), *a.* [Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes.] *Bot.* **a** In the form of a cluster of grapes. **b** Belonging to or designating the racemose or acropetal type of inflorescence.
Bot'ry o-spo'ri-um (-ō-spō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βότρυς a cluster of grapes + *spore.*] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly saprophytic fungi, belonging to the Fungi Imperfecti, found on decaying vegetable tissues. *B. pulchrum* is parasitic on various grasses or grains, as wheat, attacking those plants which have been weakened through other causes, and producing the so-called **botryosporium disease**.
bots, botts (bŏts), *n. pl.*; *sing* BOT, BOTT. [Of uncertain origin; cf. Gael. *botus* belly worm, *boiteag* maggot.] The larvæ of the botfly, esp. the species infesting the horse.
bott (bŏt), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** *Founding.* A plug of clay for closing the tap hole of a cupola.
2. *Lace Making.* A round cushion to weave lace on.
Bött'ger ware (bĕt'gẽr). *Ceramics.* A fine reddish brown stoneware made by the chemist Böttger about 1708.
bot-tine' (bŏ-tēn'), *n.* [F. See BOOT (for the foot).] **1.** A kind of buskin or legging. *Obs.*
2. A small boot; a lady's boot; a half boot.
3. A bootlike brace for correcting distortion in the legs.

Chemical Bottles. 1, 2 Washing Bottles, 1 for precipitates, 2 for gases; 3 Pressure Bottle; 4 Weighing Bottle; 5 Screw-capped Bottle; 6 Woulff Bottle; 7 Salt-mouth Bottle; 8 Reagent Bottle for Liquids; 9 Dropping Bottle.

bot'tle (bŏt''l), *n.* [ME. *botel, botelle*, F. *bouteille*, fr. LL. *buticula*, dim. of *butis, buttis, butta*, flask. Cf. BUTT a cask.] **1.** A hollow vessel, usually of glass or earthenware, with a comparatively narrow neck or mouth and without handles. Bottles of skins of animals, as of goats, sewn up in the form of a bag and tied at the neck, were used by the Hebrews, and are still more or less in use, esp. among the ruder peoples. *Bottle* is now so loosely used that its limit of application is not well defined; it is generally distinguished from such vessels as the *jug* and *demijohn.*

No man putteth new wine into old *bottles;* else the new wine doth burst the *bottles*, and the wine is spilled. *Matt.* ii. 22.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains, as, to drink a *bottle* of wine; hence, fig., intoxicating liquor; as, to drown one's reason in the *bottle.*
3. Something resembling or likened to a bottle as above; specif., the stand of a bottle jack.
bot'tle (bŏt''l), *v. t.*; BOT'TLED (-'ld); BOT'TLING (-lĭng). To put into bottles; to inclose in or as in a bottle; to keep or restrain as in a bottle, as, to *bottle* wine; to *bottle* up one's wrath.
to bottle off, to draw from the cask into bottles.
bot'tle, *n.* [ME. *botel*, OF. *botel*, dim. of F. *botte*, of uncertain origin.] A bundle, esp. of hay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bottle boot. A leather case to hold a bottle being corked.
bottle brush. **1.** A brush for cleansing bottles.
2. Any of several plants, as: **a** The common mare's-tail. **b** The field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*). **c** The large handsome flower of any Australian myrtaceous tree of the genus *Callistemon*; also, the tree itself. **d** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Sirmuellera*; also, its flower.
bottle-brush grass, a tall erect grass (*Hystrix hystrix*) of the eastern United States; — so called in allusion to the shape of its flowering spikes.
bottle chart. A marine chart of surface currents as determined by means of sealed bottles set adrift at certain dates and points and subsequently picked up.
bot'tled (bŏt''ld), *a.* **1.** Shaped like a bottle; protuberant.
2. Put into bottles; pent up in or as in a bottle.

Bottle Gourds (*Lagenaria lagenaria*). 1/16

bottled type, *Print.*, type wider at the bottom than at the top.
bottle fish. A fish of the genus *Saccopharynx* (which see).
bottle glass. Common glass used in the manufacture of bottles, often dark green or brown.
bottle gourd. The common gourd of cultivation (*Lagenaria lagenaria*), whose shell is used for bottles, etc. See LAGENARIA.
bottle green. A dark shade of green, like that of bottle glass. — **bot'tle-green'**, *a.*
bot'tle-head' (bŏt''l-hĕd'), *n.* Any of several small whales, as the beaked whale and blackfish.
bot'tle-hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that holds a bottle or bottles; specif., an attendant upon a pugilist in a prize fight (who uses a bottle of water).
2. One who assists or supports another in a contest; an abettor; a backer. *Colloq.*

Lord Palmerston considered himself the *bottle-holder* of oppressed states. *The London Times.*

bottle jack. **1.** A bottle-shaped jack for roasting meat.
2. A kind of jack for lifting.
bot'tle-nose', *n.* **a** Any of several cetaceans of the dolphin family, esp. *Tursiops tursio*, common in the North Atlantic. See DOLPHIN. **b** = BOTTLEHEAD.

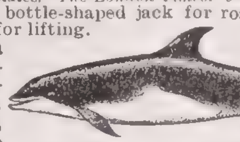

Bottlenose (*Tursiops tursio*). 1/60

bot'tle-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having short but abruptly projecting jaws or nose.
b. dolphin. = BOTTLENOSE **a**. — **b. whale.** = BOTTLEHEAD.
bottle ore. *Bot.* Either of the common rockweeds of the Atlantic (*Fucus vesiculosus* and *Ascophyllum nodosum*).
bottle pool. A game of pool played with two object balls, one cue ball, and the pool bottle, which is stood on its neck. Scoring is done for making a carom, pocketing an object ball, or overturning the bottle after hitting an object ball.
bottle tit. The European long-tailed titmouse; — so called from the shape of its nest.
bottle tree. **a** Any Australian tree of the genus *Sterculia*, esp. *S. rupestris*, so called from the swollen trunk. See KURRAJONG. **b** The sour gourd.
bot'tom (bŏt'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *botme*, perh. of different origin from *bottom* the lowest part.] A clue or nucleus to wind thread on; also, a ball or skein of thread; a cocoon. *Obs.*

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in . . . fifteen days. *Mortimer.*

bot'tom, *v. t.* To wind; coil. *Obs.*

As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should ravel and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shak.*

bot'tom, *n.* [ME. *botum, botme*, AS. *botm*; akin to OS. *bodom*, D. *bodem*, OHG. *podam*, G. *boden*, Icel. *botn*, Sw. *botten*, Dan. *bund* (for *budn*), L. *fundus* (for *fudnus*), Gr. πυθμήν (for φυθμήν), Skr. *budhna* (for *bhudhna*). Cf. FOUND to establish, FUND, *n.*] **1.** The part of anything which is beneath and supports the contents or bulk, as the part of a chair on which a person sits, the circular base or lower head of a cask or tub, or the plank floor of a ship's hold; the under surface; the base.

Barrels with the *bottoms* knocked out. *Macaulay.*
No two chairs were alike; such high backs and low backs and leather *bottoms* and worsted *bottoms.* *Irving.*

2. That which underlies a thing; that upon which anything rests, is put, or is founded, lit. or fig.; foundation; groundwork; footing.
3. The bed of a body of water, as of a river, lake, or sea.
4. Liquor poured into a glass to be diluted before it is drunk. *Colloq.*

He added a small portion of water to a *bottom* of brandy. *Irving.*

5. The fundament; the buttocks.
6. An abyss. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
7. Low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; low-lying ground; a dale; a valley; an intervale. "The *bottoms* and the high grounds." *Stoddard.*
8. The lowest part or point of anything; the foot; as, the *bottom* of a tree or well; the *bottom* of a hill, or a page; the remotest or inmost part of a recess; as, the *bottom* of a lane; a bay. "The *bottom* of the deep." *Shak.*
9. *Naut.* The part of a ship which is ordinarily under water; hence, the vessel itself; a ship.

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted. *Shak.*

10. Power of endurance; as, a horse of good *bottom.*

He was jist beginnin' to warm on the subject, and I knew if he did, what wonderful *bottom* he had; how he would hang on forever a'most. *Haliburton.*

11. Often *pl.* Dregs or grounds; lees; sediment; also, a heavy residuum of impure metal, as in copper smelting.
12. *Mil.* **a** A round disk with holes in it for inserting the rods to form a gabion. **b** In ordnance, a plate used in building up grape or canister into a cylinder for loading.
13. The ballasting about railroad ties.
14. *Dyeing.* A color applied as a fundamental hue before the fabric is subjected to a given dye.
15. *Mining.* = GUTTER, *n.*, 8. *Australia.*
at bottom, at the bottom, at the foundation or basis; in reality. "He was *at the bottom* a good man." *J. F. Cooper.* — **to be at the bottom of**, to be the cause or originator of; to be the source of; — usually in an opprobrious sense.

He *was at the bottom* of many excellent counsels. *Addison.*

bot'tom (bŏt'ŭm), *a.* Of or pertaining to the bottom; fundamental; lowest, under; as, *bottom* rock; *bottom* prices. Also, *Colloq.*, last; as, his *bottom* dollar.
bottom stope. See STOPE.
bot'tom (bŏt'ŭm), *v. t.*; BOT'TOMED (-ŭmd); BOT'TOM-ING.
1. To furnish with a bottom; as, to *bottom* a chair.
2. To serve as basis for; to establish. *Obs. or R.*

A sound and efficient technique must *bottom* American literature. *Richard Burton.*

3. To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; to base; — followed by *on* or *upon.*

Action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon principle. *Atterbury.*
Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many *bottom* their eternal state. *South.*

4. To reach or get to the bottom of; to empty; to understand fully; to fathom.

All this is likely enough, though for the life of me I cannot *bottom* it. *M. Hewlett.*

5. *Mining.* To underrun with a level for drainage, etc., as a gold deposit which is to be worked by the hydraulic method.
6. To cleanse thoroughly, or treat with a bottom or a mordant, preparatory to dyeing.
bot'tom, *v. i.* **1.** To rest, as upon an ultimate support; to be based or grounded; — usually with *on* or *upon.*

Find on what foundation any proposition *bottoms.* *Locke.*

2. To reach or impinge against the bottom; specif., *Mach.*, to do this so as to impede free action, as when the point of a cog strikes the bottom of a space between two other cogs, or a piston the end of a cylinder.
3. To develop a turf; — said of a grass.
Bottom, Nick. In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," an Athenian weaver who is given an ass's head by Puck, and upon whom the fairy queen, Titania, is made by magic spells to dote. He is also principal actor in the burlesque interlude of "Pyramus and Thisbe."
bottom boards. *Boating.* Boards at the bottom of a boat to protect the outer planking, as from the feet.
bottom disease. *Veter.* A disease of horses and cattle appearing in low-lying swampy lands, the cause of which is unknown. It is accompanied by icterus, ascites, and esp. cirrhosis of the liver. It is reported from New Zealand, Nova Scotia (*Pictou disease*), South Dakota, and Europe.
bot'tomed (bŏt'ŭmd), *a.* Having a bottom; having at the bottom, or as a bottom; resting upon a bottom; — mostly in composition; as, sharp-*bottomed*; well-*bottomed.*
bottom fermentation. A slow alcoholic fermentation during which the yeast cells collect at the bottom of the fermenting liquid. It takes place at a temperature of 4°–10° C. (39°–50° F.). It is used in the production of lager beer and for wines of low alcohol content but fine bouquet. Cf. TOP FERMENTATION.
bottom glade. A low glade or open place; valley; dale.
bottom grass. **a** Grass growing on bottom lands. **b** Any grass of low stature, grown in mixtures for turf or sod.
bottom heat. *Hort.* A soil temperature higher than that of the surrounding atmosphere, required by many tender plants, and esp. in propagation by cuttings.
bot'tom-less, *a.* Without a bottom; hence, baseless; unfathomable; as, a *bottomless* abyss. — **bot'tom-less-ly**, *adv.* — **bot'tom-less-ness**, *n.*
bottom lift. *Mining.* The deepest lift of a pump; the deepest pump or tier of pumps.
bottom plate. A plate at the bottom; specif.: **a** *Print.* An iron plate in the mold of a press, to which the carriage is fixed. **b** The bed of knives below the cylinder of a pulping engine. **c** *Ordnance.* = BOTTOM, 12 **b**. **d** *Founding.* A plate supporting a mold.
bot'tom-ry (bŏt'ŭm-rĭ), *n.* [From 3d BOTTOM in sense 9: cf. D. *bodemerij*. Cf. BUMMERY.] *Mar. Law.* A contract in the nature of a mortgage, by which the owner of a ship, or the master as his agent, hypothecates and binds the ship (and sometimes the accruing freight) as security for the repayment of money advanced or lent for the use of the ship if she terminates her voyage successfully. If the ship be lost by perils of the sea, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrive safe, he receives, with his loan, the interest or premium stipulated, usually exceeding the legal rate of interest. With bottomry bonds priority is in the inverse order of their dates; they are subject to the lien of seamen's wages. See HYPOTHECATION; cf. RESPONDENTIA.
bot'tom-ry, *v. t.*; BOT'TOM-RIED (-rĭd), BOT'TOM-RY-ING. To pledge by a bottomry bond.

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both'erd. Bothered. *Ref. Sp.*
both'er-er, *n.* One who bothers.
both'er-head'ed, *p. a.* Muddle-headed.
both'er-ment, *n.* Bother; botheration. *Colloq.*
both'er-some (-sŭm), *a.* See -SOME.
both'-hand'ed, *a.* Ambidextrous. — **both'-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*
both'-hands' (bōth'hăndz'), *n.* A factotum. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*
both'ie (bŏth'ĭ). Var. of BOTHY. *Scot.*
bothome. † BOTTOM.
Both'ri-o-don (bŏth'rĭ-ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βοθρίον a small trench + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of Miocene and lower Pliocene ungulates closely related to *Anthracothirium.*
bothum. † BUTTON.
both'um (*dial.* bŏth'ŭm). Obs. or dial. var. of BOTTOM.
botiler. † BUTLER.
botill. † BOTTLE.
botken. † BODKIN.
bot'l. Bottle. *Ref. Sp.*
bot'ld. Bottled. *Ref. Sp.*
botle. † BOTTLE.
botler. † BUTLER.
bot'ling, *n.* [Cf. D. *bot* blunt.] The European chub. *Obs.*
botoler. † BUTLER.
botome. † BOTTOM.
boton. † BUTTON.
‖ **bo-ton'** (bō-tōn'), *n.*; *pl.* BOTONES (-tō'nās). [Sp.] A button; knot at the end of a rope or lariat. *Mexico & Southwestern U. S.*
botore. † BITTERN.
botoun. † BUTTON.
botre. † BUTTERY.
botry. † BUTTERY.
bot'ry-o-lite (bŏt'rĭ-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr βότρυς cluster of grapes + *-lite.*] *Min.* A variety of datolite, usually botryoidal.
bot'ry-o-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr βότρυς cluster of grapes + *therapy.*] = GRAPE CURE.
bott. † BUTT.
bott. *Zoöl.* See BOTS.
botte. † BAT, BOAT.
bot'te-kin (bŏt'ē-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. BOOTIKIN.] A small fancy boot.
bottelar. † BUTLER.
bot'ter-oll. Var. of BOTEROL.
bott'-ham'mer, *n.* [Cf. BAT a club.] A heavy hammer with a fluted face, used in breaking flax.
bot'tle, *v.* To put up (hay) into bottles or bundles. *Dial. Eng.*
bot'tle. Corrupt. for BOLTEL.
bot'tle, *n.* [AS. *botl.*] A house; a building. *Obs.*
bottle bird. Any of various weaver birds which build bottle-shaped nests.
bottle bump. The bittern. *Local, Eng.*
bottle coaster. An old kind of tray on which to pass decanters.
bottle cod. The cod, or pod, of the caper *Capparis cynophallophora*; also, the plant. *Jamaica.*
bottle fern. The brittle fern.
bottle flower. The bluebottle, 1.
bot'tle-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
bottle gentian. The closed gentian.
bottle grass. **a** The foxtail grass. **b** The rabbit-foot clover.
bottle heath. The bell heather.
bottle imp. = CARTESIAN DEVIL.
bot'tle-nest', *n.* = BOTTLE TIT.
bottlenose oil. Doegling oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
bot'tler (bŏt'lẽr), *n.* One that bottles.
bottle screw. A corkscrew.
bottle slider. A bottle coaster.
bottle swallow. The fairy martin. *Australia.*
bottle track. The path in the ocean of a drifting bottle. See BOTTLE CHART.
bot'tling (bŏt'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BOTTLE, *v.*
bot'tom-er, *n.* One that bottoms.
bottom ice. = GROUND ICE.
bot'tom-ing hole. *Glass Making.* The furnace opening at which a globe of crown glass is exposed to soften it.
bottoming tap. See TAP, *n.*
bottom land. See 3d BOTTOM, 7.
bot'tom-most, *a.* See -MOST.
bottom rake = CLEARANCE, 5 **e**.
bot'tom-road' bridge. A bridge

bottom tool. *Mech.* Any tool held under a piece of work used in conjunction with another tool working on top, as the lowermost of a pair of dies or fullers.

bott′-stick′ (bŏt′stĭk′), *n.* A rod for inserting the bott in a cupola tap hole.

bot′u-li-form′ (bŏt′ū-lĭ-fôrm′; bō-tū′lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *botulus* sausage + *-form*.] Sausage-shaped.

‖ **bouche** (bōōsh), *n.* [F. *bouche* mouth, victuals.] **1.** An allowance of meat and drink for inferior officers or servants in a nobleman's palace, on a military expedition, etc. *Obs.* **2.** A mouth, esp. of a firearm; as, bullet in *bouche*. *Obs.* **3.** *Medieval Armor.* A slit in the edge of a shield for the sword blade, or a rounded opening for the shaft of the lance.

Foot Soldier bearing a Shield with a Bouche.

bou′doir′ (bōō′dwär′), *n.* [F., fr. *bouder* to pout, be sulky.] A small elegantly furnished room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or to receive intimate friends; a lady's (or sometimes a gentleman's) private room.

‖ **bouf′fant′** (bōō′fäN′) } *a.* [F., p. pr. of *bouffer* to swell.] Puffed out; full; bulging, as a dress skirt. — **bouf′fan-cy** (bōō′făn-sĭ), *n.*
‖ **bouf′fante′** (bōō′fäNt′) }

bouge (bōōj), *n.* [OF. *bouge* a leathern sack or bag. Cf. BUDGET.] **1.** A wallet or bag, esp. one of leather. = BULGE, 1. *Obs.* **2.** A swelling or hump. = BULGE, 2. *Obs.* **3.** The bulging part of a cask; the bilge.

bough (bou), *n.* [ME. *bogh*, AS. *bōg*, *bōh*, bough, shoulder; akin to Icel. *bōgr* shoulder, bow of a ship, Sw. *bog*, Dan. *bov*, OHG. *buog*, G. *bug*, and to Gr. πῆχυς (for φῆχυς) forearm, Skr. *bāhu* (for *bhāghu*) arm. Cf. BOW of a ship.] **1. a** An animal's shoulder. *Obs.* **b** A limb; a leg. *Scot.* **2.** An arm or branch of a tree, esp. a main branch. **3.** A gallows. *Archaic.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — Shoot, offshoot, twig, sprig, spray. — BOUGH, LIMB, BRANCH are here compared only as terms for parts of a tree. BRANCH, now the general term, applies indifferently to large or small subdivisions; BOUGH, orig. used of either large or small branches, but now perhaps chiefly poetical, is in ordinary usage applied to the larger only; a LIMB is commonly a large branch, whether growing directly from the main trunk or from another branch. But the three words are frequently interchanged.

bough′pot′ (bou′pŏt′), *n.* Also **bowpot**. [*bough* + *pot*.] **1.** (*dial.* bōō′pŏt) A vase for cut flowers or boughs; a flower pot; a bouquet.

"We have made her a *bowpot*." "Say a bouquet, sister Jemima, 't is more genteel." *Thackeray.*

2. *Art.* A conventionalized vase of flowers; a kind of anthemion.

bought (bout), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *bugt* bend, turning, Icel. *bugða*. Cf. BIGHT, BOUT; see BOW to bend.] *Obs.* **a** A flexure; a bend; twist; turn; coil, as of rope. "The *boughts* of the fore legs." *Sir T. Browne.* **b** The fold of a cloth. **c** The part of a sling that contains the stone.

bought (bôt), *pret. & p. a.* of BUY.

bought note. See CONTRACT NOTE.

bought′en (bôt′'n), *p. a.* Purchased; — now chiefly *Poetic* in use; or (*Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*) applied to things not obtained or produced at home.

bou′gie′ (bōō′zhē′; bōō′jĭ; 277), *n.* [F. *bougie* wax candle, bougie, fr. *Bougie*, *Bugia*, a town of North Africa, from which these candles were first imported into Europe.] **1.** A wax candle. **2.** *Med.* A long, flexible instrument, as of waxed linen, rubber, etc., for introduction into the urethra, esophagus, etc., as to remove obstructions, or for medication. When intended for medication it is often made of gelatin or other substance that melts at the temperature of the body.

‖ **bou′gie′ dé′ci′male′** (bōō′zhē′ dā′sē′mȧl′) [F., lit., decimal candle], a French photometric standard having the value of one twentieth of the Violle platinum standard, or slightly less than a British standard candle; — called also *decimal candle*.

‖ **bou′illon′** (bōō′yôN′; bōōl′yŏn′), *n.* [F., fr. *bouillir* to boil.] **1** A liquid food made by a slow boiling of beef, or other meat, in water; a clear soup or broth. Cf. BEEF TEA. **2.** *Far.* An excrescence on a horse's frog.

bou-lan′ger-ite (bōō-lȧn′jẽr-īt), *n.* [After *Boulanger*, a French mineralogist.] *Min.* A bluish gray, metallic-looking sulphide of antimony and lead, $Pb_5Sb_4S_{11}$, occurring usually in plumose masses. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 5.75–6.0.

Bou-lan′gism (-jĭz'm), *n.* [F. *boulangisme*.] The spirit or principles of a French political movement identified with Gen. Georges Boulanger (d. 1891), whose militarism and advocacy of revenge on Germany attracted to him a miscellaneous party of monarchists and Republican malcontents. — **Bou-lan′gist** (bōō-lȧn′jĭst), *n.*

bou′le (bōō′lē), *n.* [Gr. βουλή.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A legislative council of elders or chiefs; a senate. The *boule* of Homeric times was an aristocratic body of princes and leaders, merely advisory to the king. The Athenian *boule* of Solon's time was an elective senate of 400, acting as a check on the popular *ecclesia*, for which it examined and prepared bills for discussion. It later increased to 500, chosen by lot, and extended its functions to embrace certain matters of administration and oversight. Cf. STRATEGOS, HIPPARCH, DEMIURGE. **2.** The legislature of modern Greece. See LEGISLATURE.

bou′le-vard (bōō′lē-värd; *F.* bōōl′-vär′), *n.* [F. *boulevard*, *boulevart*, fr. G. *bollwerk*. See BULWARK.] **1.** *Fort.* Orig., the flat top of a bulwark or rampart. **2.** A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications; hence, a broad avenue in or around a city, esp. one decoratively laid out with trees, belts of turf, etc.

boul′ter (bōl′tẽr), *n.* [Etymol uncertain.] A long, stout fishing line to which many hooks are attached.

boun (boun), *a.* [See BOUND ready.] Ready; prepared; destined; tending. = BOUND, *a.* *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

boun, *v. t. & i.* To make ready; to dress; to start. *Archaic.*

We will all *bowne* ourselves for the banquet. *Scott.*

bounce (bouns), *v. t.*; BOUNCED (bounst); BOUNC′ING (boun′sĭng). [ME. *bunsen*; cf. D. *bonzen* to strike, bounce, *bons* blow, LG. *bunsen* to knock; all prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To bump, thump, or bang. *Obs.* **2.** To cause to bound or rebound; sometimes, to toss. **3.** To proclaim or address with big talk; to bully; to scold. *Colloq.* *J. Fletcher.* **4.** To eject violently, as from a room; to discharge unceremoniously, as from employment. *Slang, U. S.*

bounce, *v. i.* **1.** To strike or thump, so as to rebound, or to make a sudden noise; to bang; to knock loudly.

Against his bosom *bounced* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

2. To boast; to talk big; to bluster. *Obs.* **3.** To leap or spring suddenly or unceremoniously; bound.

Out *bounced* the mastiff. *Swift.*

bounce, *n.* **1.** A heavy, sudden, often noisy, blow or thump.

The *bounce* burst open the door. *Dryden.*

2. An explosion, or the noise of one. *Obs.* **3.** A sudden leap or bound; a rebound, as of a ball. **4.** Bluster; brag; untruthful boasting; audacious exaggeration; an impudent lie; a bouncer. **5.** A spotted dogfish of Europe. See DOGFISH. *Eng.* **6.** A peremptory discharge or expulsion. *Slang, U. S.*

bounce, *adv.* With a sudden leap; suddenly.

This impudent puppy comes *bounce* in upon me. *Bickerstaff.*

bounc′er (boun′sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bounces; a large, heavy person who makes much noise in moving. **2.** A boaster; a bully; a liar; also, a bold lie. *Colloq.* **3.** Something big; a good stout example of the kind.

The stone must be a *bouncer*. *De Quincey.*

4. A man employed at a theater, hotel, or other place of resort, to eject disorderly persons. *Slang, U. S.*

bounc′ing (boun′sĭng), *a.* **1.** Stout; lusty; buxom.

Many tall and *bouncing* young ladies. *Thackeray.*

2. Excessive; big. "A *bouncing* reckoning." *B. & Fl.*

bouncing Bet, the common soapwort.

bound (bound), *n.* [ME. *bounde*, *bunne*, OF. *bonne*, *bonde*, *bodne*, F. *borne*, fr. LL. *butina*, *bodina*, *bodena*, *bonna*; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Arm. *boun* boundary, limit, and *boden*, *bod*, a tuft or cluster of trees, by which a boundary or limit could be marked. Cf. BOURNE.] **1.** A landmark. *Obs.* **2.** The external or limiting line of any object or space; hence, that which limits or restrains, or within which something is limited or restrained; limit; confine; boundary.

He hath compassed the waters with *bounds*. *Job* xxvi. 10.
On earth's remotest *bounds*. *Campbell.*
And mete the *bounds* of hate and love. *Tennyson.*

3. Borderland; also, the tract within bounds; domain.

Syn. — Limit, term, termination, barrier, bourne, verge; border, march, precinct. — BOUND, BOUNDARY, CONFINE, FRONTIER agree in denoting that which limits or confines. BOUND applies to the limit itself, and is often used of that to which no concrete or definite term can be set; as, "I overleaped the *bounds* of modesty and use" (*Gibbon*); "He pass'd the flaming *bounds* of place and time" (*Gray*); his ambition knew no *bounds*, to break *bounds*. A BOUNDARY marks or indicates a *bound*; it usually implies for the object bounded a definite extent; as, the St. Lawrence forms part of the southern *boundary* of Canada; his knowledge has certain sharply defined *boundaries* (cf. realms beyond the *bounds* of knowledge); "a map of the *boundaries* which propriety sets to fancy" (*Cowper*). But *bound* and *boundary* are sometimes interchanged. CONFINE (chiefly *pl.*) often denotes a common *boundary*, or the borderland (lit. or fig.) between two countries or regions; as, the eastern *confines* of Russia; "The *confines* met of empyrean Heaven and of this world" (*Milton*). FRONTIER denotes that part of one country which fronts another, or (esp. in U. S.) the border of the settled and cultivated part of a country; it often connotes remoteness, difficulty, or danger; as, a *frontier* garrison, *frontier* life. See BORDER.

bound (bound), *v. t.*; BOUND′ED; BOUND′ING. **1.** To set limits to; to establish the bounds of; to confine. *Obs.*

He shall *bound* his reign with earth's wide bounds. *Milton.*

2. To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension of; to lie along, or form, a boundary of; to inclose; circumscribe; restrain; confine.

Where full measure only *bounds* excess. *Milton.*
Phlegethon . . .
Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryden.*

3. To name the boundaries of; as, to *bound* France.

bound, *v. i.* To have its boundary (on); to abut (on) or be contiguous (with); to adjoin.

bound, *v. i.* [F. *bondir* to leap, OF. *bondir*, *bundir*, to leap, resound; cf. L. *bombitare* to buzz, hum, fr. *bombus* a humming, buzzing, and E. *bomb*.] **1.** To move with a sudden spring or leap, or with a succession of springs or leaps.

And the waves *bound* beneath me as a steed
That knows his rider. *Byron.*

2. To rebound, as an elastic ball.

Syn. — See SKIP.

bound, *v. t.* **1.** To make to bound or leap. *Rare.* **2.** To cause to rebound; to bounce, as a ball.

bound, *n.* **1.** A leap; an elastic spring; a jump. **2.** A rebound; a bounce, as of a ball. *Johnson.* **3.** *Dancing.* A spring from one foot to the other. **4.** *Ordnance.* The path described by a shot between two points of grazing. *Obs.*

bound, *a.* [Past p. of ME. *bounen* to prepare, fr. *boun* ready, prepared, fr. Icel. *būinn*, p. p. of *būa* to dwell, prepare; akin to E. *boor* and *bower*. See BOND, *a. & n.*, serf; cf. BUSK, *v.*] Prepared; ready or intending to go; on the way toward; going; — with *to* or *for*, or with an adverb of motion; as, a ship is *bound* to Cadiz, or *for* Cadiz. "The mariner *bound* homeward." *Cowper.*

bound, *v. i.* [ME. *bounen*. See BOUND, *a.*] To lead; to go. — *v. t.* to direct (one's self). *Rare.*

bound, *p. a.* [See BIND.] **1.** Restrained or fastened by a band, bond, chain, fetters, or the like; tied; confined. **2.** Pregnant; — of a woman. *Obs.* **3.** Cohering; glutinous in consistency. *Obs.* **4.** Inclosed in a binding or cover; as, a *bound* volume. **5.** Under legal or moral restraint or obligation; obliged.

I will be highly *bound* to you would you comply with this Eastern custom. *Scott.*

6. Constrained or compelled; destined; certain; — followed by the infinitive; as, he is *bound* to succeed. **7.** Resolved; as, I am *bound* to do it. *Colloq., U. S.* **8.** Constipated; costive.

bound bailiff, *Eng. Law*, a sheriff's officer who serves writs, makes arrests, etc. He is usually under *bond*. The term appears to have been coined by Blackstone as an explanation of the vulgar term *bumbailiff*. — **b. charge**, *Elec.*, a charge so influenced inductively by a neighboring charge that it will neither affect an electroscope nor escape to the earth. A charge not so held is called a **free charge**. — **b. up in**, entirely devoted to; inseparable from.

bound′a-ry (boun′dȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From BOUND a limit; cf. LL. *bonnarium* piece of land with fixed limits.] **1.** That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent, or marks a bound, as of a territory; a bounding or separating line. In a deed of land where the boundary is stated in general words to be *along*, *on*, or *by*, a bank, ditch, highway, road, street, stream, pond, harbor, seashore, or other object of some width, the grantee is generally prima facie presumed to grant all his interest to the center of the object so named, or to the low-water mark, as the case may be, unless by some specific limitation the object is excluded. Cf. FILUM AQUÆ, RIPARIAN RIGHTS, SEASHORE, etc.

Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts. *Locke.*

2. *Cricket.* **a** An arbitrary limiting line to a cricket field. A ball hit to the boundary counts a definite number of runs. **b** A hit to the boundary.

Syn. — See BOUND.

boundary problems. *Math.* A class of problems in the theory of functions, which involve the determination of a function within a given region from its assigned values upon the boundary.

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having its roadway carried upon the lower chord in a truss bridge, or at the bottom in a tubular bridge.

bottom sawyer. See SAWYER.

bottom yeast. Yeast producing bottom fermentation.

botton. † BUTTON.

bot′to-né, **bot′to-nee**, **bot′to-ny**. Vars. of BOTONE, etc.

bottre. † BUTTER.

botts. Var. of BOTS.

‖ **bot′tu** (bŏt′tōō), *n.* [Canarese *bottu*.] A caste mark, as a dot on the forehead. *India.*

bot′u-line (bŏt′ū-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [L. *botulus* sausage.] *Med.* A poisonous ptomaine found in spoiled sausages and canned, or tinned, meats.

bot′u-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *botulus* sausage + *-ism*.] *Med.* Sausage poisoning; allantiasis.

boture. † BUTTER.

boty. † BOOTY.

bou. † BOUGH, BOW.

B. O. U. *Abbr.* British Ornithologists' Union.

bou′at (bōō′ȧt). Var. of BOWET. [*Scot.*

bou′can (bōō′kăn). Var. of BUCCAN.

bou′ca-nelle′ (bōō′kȧ-nĕl′), *n.* The sesi (*Lutianus buccanella*).

bouch. † BOTCH.

‖ **bouche** (bōōsh), *n. & v. t.* [Cf. F. *bouche* mouth, opening.] = BUSH, lining of a hole.

‖ **bou′chée′** (bōō′shā′), *a.* [F.] *Mus.* **a** Muted; — of horns, etc. **b** Stopped; — of organ pipes.

‖ **bou′chée′**, *n.*; *pl.* -CHÉES (*F.* -shā′). [F., morsel, mouthful, fr. *bouche* mouth.] *Cookery.* A small patty or cake; often, a pie of puff paste and forcemeat.

boucher. † BUTCHER.

boucher, *n.* [Cf. OF. *bouge* a leathern sack, and E. *budget*.] A bursar; a treasurer. *Obs.*

bou′cher-ize (bōō′shẽr-īz), *v. t.* [After Dr. Auguste *Boucherie*, a French chemist.] To impregnate with a preservative solution of copper sulphate, as timber.

bouchery. † BUTCHERY.

bou-chette′ (bōō-shĕt′), *n.* [Cf. F. *bouchette*, dim. of *bouche* mouth, or OF. *bocete*, *bochete*, dim. of *boce*, *boche*, a boss.] A large buckle fastening the lower part of the breastplate, in medieval armor.

bouchier. † BUTCHER.

boucho. Var. of BUCHU.

‖ **bou′chon′** (bōō′shôN′), *n.*; *pl.* -CHONS (*F.* -shôN). [F.] **1.** A cork. **2.** A hard bush for a pivot hole in a watch or clock plate. **3.** A French game at billiards, played with three balls and three corks.

boucht (bōōKt). Var. of BOUGHT, a sheepfold. *Scot.*

bouchte. † BOUGHT.

‖ **bou′clé′** (bōō′klā′), *a.* [F., buckled.] *Fabrics.* Woven so as to have a knotted and curled appearance, by using a two-ply yarn one thread of which is partly drawn out into a loop.

boud (bōōd). Var. of BOOD. *North. Eng. Dial.*

boud (boud; bōōd), *n.* A weevil infesting malt or provisions. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bou′der-ie (bōō′dẽr-ĭ; *F.* bōō′d'-rē′), *n.* [F.] Pouting; sulks.

‖ **bou′din′** (bōō′dăN′); *pl.* BOUDINS (-dăN′). [F.] A kind of entrée prepared with delicate forcemeat.

‖ **bou′din′ or′di′naire′** (ôr′dē′nȧr′) *or* **bou′din′ noir′** (nwȧr′). [F. *ordinaire* ordinary, *noir* black.] Black pudding.

boudoir photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.*

boue. † BOW.

boueer. † BOOR, BOWER.

bouel. † BOWEL. [*Scot.*

bou′et (bōō′ĕt). Var. of BOWET.

bouf. † BEEF. [puff. *Obs.*

bouffe. *n.* [Cf. F. *bouffée*.] A

‖ **bouffe** (bōōf), *n.* [F., buffoon.] Short for OPERA BOUFFE.

Bou′gain-vil-læ′a (bōō′gĭn-vĭ-lē′ȧ; *commonly* -vĭl′ē-ȧ), *n.* Syn. of BUGINVILLÆA.

bou′gar (bōō′gȧr), *n.* One of a set of cross spars used to form part of a cottage roof. *Scot.*

bouge. † BUDGE.

bouge (bōōj), *v. i.* [Var. of *bulge*.] **1.** To swell out. *Obs.* **2.** To bilge, as a ship. *Obs.*

bouge, *v. t.* To stave in; to bilge. *Obs.* *Holland.*

bouge, *n.* [F. *bouche* mouth, victuals.] Bouche (see BOUCHE, 1); food and drink; provisions. *Obs.*

bougeren. † BUCKRAM.

bougeron, *n.* [OF.] A sodomite. *Obs.* Cf. BUGGER.

bou′get (bōō′jĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bougette* sack, bag. Cf. BUDGET.] *Her.* = WATER BOUGET.

bough. † BO, *interj.*, BOW.

boughed (boud), *a.* Having boughs; covered with boughs; also, stripped of boughs.

bought, **bught** (bouKt; bŭKt; bōōKt), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** A sheep pen or fold; specif., a pen for ewes at milking time. **2** A square pew in a church; a table seat.

bought, **bught**, *v. t.* To pen; inclose. *Scot.*

bought, *v. t. & i.* [See BOUGHT a bend.] To bend; wind. *Obs.*

bough′y (bou′ĭ), *a.* Full of boughs.

bou′gong′ (bōō′gŏng′). Var. of BOGONG.

bouhte. † BOUGHT.

Bouides Var. of BUYIDES.

‖ **bou′illa′baisse′** (bōō′yȧ′bĕs′; -bās′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A kind of stew of fish and various vegetables, seasoned with onion, orange peel, saffron, oil, etc.

‖ **bou′illi′** (bōō′yē′), *n.* [F., fr. *bouillir* to boil.] *Cookery.* Boiled or stewed meat.

bouillie. Var. of BOOLY.

‖ **bou′illon′né′** (bōō′yō′nā′), *n.* [F.] *Dressmaking.* A puff.

‖ **bou′illotte′** (bōō′yŏt′), *n.* [F.] A French gambling game at cards, similar to poker.

bouk, **bouke**. Obs. Scot vars. of BUCK, lye.

bouk (bouk). Dial. Eng. & Scot. var of BOLK, *v.*; BOWK, a pail.

bouk (bōōk), *n.* [AS. *būc* belly; akin to G. *bauch*, Icel. *būkr* body.] **1.** The belly or abdomen. *Obs.* **2.** The trunk of the body; the body. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Scot.* **3.** Bulk; volume. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bouken. † BUCK.

bouk′y (bōōk′ĭ). Scot. form of BULKY.

boul (bōōl), *n.* [Cf. D. *beugel*, G. *bügel*, hoop, ring, E. *bow* to bend.] *Obs., or Scot. & Eng. Dial.* **1** A bend or curvature. **2.** A curved handle; *pl.*, a jointed pot handle of two parts. *Scott*

boul. † BOWL.

bould. † BOLD.

boul′der (bōl′dẽr), **boul′der-y** (-ĭ), etc. Vars. of BOWLDER, etc.

boule. † BOLL, BOWL.

boule (bōōl). Var. of BUHL.

boulene. † BOWLINE.

‖ **bou′lette′** (bōō′lĕt′), *n.*; *pl.* -LETTES (*F.* -lĕt). [F., dim. of *boule* ball.] *Cookery.* A little ball, as of dough or meat. — ‖ **boulettes de hachis** (dē hȧ′shē′), forcemeat balls.

‖ **bou′leu-te′ri-on** (bōō′lū-tē′rĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [Gr. βουλευτήριον.] A Greek chamber or place of assembly.

‖ **bou′le-var′dier′** (bōōl′vär′dyā′), *n.* [F.] A frequenter of a city boulevard, esp. in Paris

bou′le-vard-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

‖ **bou′le-ver′se-ment′** (bōōl′vĕr′sē-mäN′; *E.* bōōl-vûrs′mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Complete overthrow; convulsion; disorder.

boule′work′ (bōōl′wûrk′). Var. of BUHLWORK.

boulge. † BOUGE, BULGE.

bou-lim′i-a (bōō-lĭm′ĭ-ȧ; bou-). Var. of BULIMIA.

bou′li-my. † BULIMY.

boulin. † BOWLINE.

boulle (bōōl). Var. of BUHL.

boul′spret. † BOWSPRIT.

boul′ster. † BOLSTER.

boult. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLT.

boultar. † BOLTER.

boul′tel, **boul′tell** (bōl′tĕl). Var. of BOLTEL.

boul′tel (bōl′tĕl), *n.* [ME. *bultelle*, OF. *bultel*, *buletel*, F. *bluteau*. See BOLT to sift.] *Obs.* **1.** A cloth for sifting; a bolter; also, the degree of fineness determined by its mesh. **2.** Bran of meal after dressing.

boulten. † BOLT.

boult′er. Var. of BOLTER, sieve.

boul′tin, **boul′tine**. † BOLTEL.

boult′spret. † BOWSPRIT.

Boul′vin's′ re-cip′ro-cal di′a-gram (bōōl′văNz′). [After J. *Boulvin*, Belgian scientist.] *Engin.* A four-part plane diagram having four axes at right angles representing temperature, entropy, specific volume, and absolute pressure respectively, used in converting an indicator diagram into a temperature-entropy diagram.

boum. † BALM.

bou′man. Var. of BOWMAN, tenant.

boun. † BOON.

bounce′a-ble (boun′sȧ-b'l), *a.* *Colloq.* **1.** Given to bounce or bluster. *Eng.* **2.** Capable of being bounced. — **bounce′a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

bounch. † BUNCH.

bounc′ing-ly. *adv.* of *bouncing*, p. pr. of BOUNCE.

bound. † BOON.

bound′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

bound′age. † BONDAGE.

bound′age. *n.* [*bound* to limit + *-age*.] *Obs.* **1.** A bounding. **2.** Bounds; compass.

boundance. † ABUNDANCE.

boundary rider. One who rides round the boundaries of a station and keeps the fences in order. *Australasia.*

bound′ed, *p. p. & p. a.* of BOUND, *v. t. & i.* — **bound′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **bound′ed-ness**, *n.*

bound′en (boun′d′n), *p. p.* & *a.* [Old p. p. of *bind.*] **1.** Bound; fastened by bonds. *Obs.*
2. Under obligation, as for a favor; obliged; beholden.
I am much *bounden* to your majesty. *Shak.*
3. Made obligatory; imposed as a duty; binding.
This holy word, that teacheth us truly our *bounden* duty toward our Lord God in every point. *Ridley.*

bound′er (-dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that limits; a boundary.
2. A borderer. *Obs.*
3. An apparently prosperous and inherently vulgar person of obtrusive manners. *Colloq., Eng.* Possibly connected with *brass bounder.*

bound′ing, *p. a.* Moving with a bound or bounds; exuberant.
The *bounding* pulse, the languid limb. *Montgomery.*

bound′less, *a.* Without bounds or confines; illimitable; vast. — **bound′less-ly**, *adv.* — **bound′less-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Unlimited, unconfined, immeasurable, illimitable, infinite. For distinction in mathematics, see INFINITE, *a.*, 4.

boun′te-ous (boun′tē-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *bountevous*, OF. *bontif*, fr. *bonté*. See BOUNTY.] **1.** Characterized by bounty; giving, or disposed to give, freely; liberal; munificent.
But O, thou *bounteous* Giver of all good. *Cowper.*
2. Valiant. *Obs.*
3. Liberally bestowed; plentiful; ample.
— **boun′te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **boun′te-ous-ness**, *n.*

boun′teth (bōōn′tĕth), **boun′tith**, *n.* [OF. *buntét*, *bonté*. See BOUNTY.] Bounty; reward; esp., a stipulated gift supplementing money wages. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

boun′ti-ful (boun′tĭ-fŏŏl), *a.* **1.** Free in giving; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors.
God, the *bountiful* Author of our being. *Locke.*
2. Plentiful; abundant; as, a *bountiful* supply of food.
Syn. — Generous, munificent, bounteous. See LIBERAL.
— **boun′ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **boun′ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

Boun′ti-ful, Lady. In Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem," a country gentlewoman whose benevolence to the poor and sick has become proverbial.

boun′ty (boun′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *bounte* goodness, kindness, F. *bonté*, fr. L. *bonitas*, fr. *bonus* good, for older *duonus.*] **1.** Goodness; kindness; virtue; worth. *Obs.*
2. Valor; prowess; rarely, a valorous deed. *Obs.*
3. Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; gracious or liberal giving; generosity; munificence.
My *bounty* is as boundless as the sea. *Shak.*
4. That which is given generously or liberally. "Thy morning *bounties.*" *Cowper.*
5. A reward; esp., a premium offered to induce men to enter public service or to encourage an industry.
A *bounty* is, in principle, something received by producers in addition to the price received from consumers through the ordinary operation of the market. In political economy the term is usually confined to such additions as are given by governments. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
A *bounty* brings the burden of supporting the favored industry upon the shoulders of the whole body of taxpayers. *A. T. Hadley.*
Syn. — Munificence, generosity, beneficence. See SUBSIDY.

bounty jumper. One who, during the latter part of the Civil War, enlisted in the United States service to get the bounty, and then deserted. *Colloq.*

Bou-pho′ni-a (bōō-fō′nĭ-ȧ; bou-), *n.* [Gr. τα βουφόνια (sc. ἱερά); deriv. fr. βοῦς ox + φόνος slaughter.] *Gr. Relig.* The chief rite of the Dipolia. It comprised: the sacrifice of an ox; the trial and condemnation of the ax with which the ox was slain, and the casting of it into the sea as punishment; and the stuffing of the ox's skin with grass and yoking the effigy to a plow. The ox has been explained as a vegetation spirit, as a totemistic animal, etc.

bou-quet′ (bōō-kā′; 277), *n.* [F. *bouquet* bunch, bunch of flowers, trees, feathers, for *bousquet*, *bosquet*, thicket, a little wood, dim. of LL. *boscus*. See BUSH thicket; cf. BOSKET.] **1.** A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.
2. A perfume; an aroma; as, the *bouquet* of wine.
3. Any of various clusterlike things like, or fancied to be like, a nosegay; as: **a** A bunch of herbs for flavoring. **b** A large flight of rockets, etc., in fireworks. **c** The flight of a flock of pheasants from the central meeting point of the beaters; also, the meeting spot itself.
4. A medium-sized cigar tapered at both ends.

Bour′bon (bōōr′bŭn), *n.* [From the castle and seigniory of *Bourbon* in central France.] **1.** A member of the noble French family of Bourbon, derived from Baron Aimar of the 9th century, whose descendants founded dynasties in France (Henry IV., 1589), Spain (Philip V., 1700), and Naples (Charles III., 1735).
2. A ruler or politician who clings obstinately to ideas adapted to an order of things gone by; — sometimes applied to Democrats of the southern United States.
3. *Hort.* **a** A rose (*Rosa borbonica*) of compact upright growth, with shining leaves, prickly branches, and clustered flowers. It is generally considered an accidental hybrid between the Bengal and Damask roses. **b** A race of roses descended from this type, embracing many garden varieties, of which **Souvenir de la Malmaison** and **Hermosa** are examples. Also, any rose of this race.
4. [*l. c.*] Bourbon whisky.
Bourbon lily, the common white lily (*Lilium candidum*). — **B. style.** *Arch.* See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.* — **B. tea.** *Bot.* = FAHAM. — **b. whisky**, whisky produced from corn in Bourbon (*local pron.* bûr′bŭn) County, Kentucky; by extension, a similar whisky made from a mash of corn only, or principally of corn with some rye or malt added.

Bour′bon-ism (bōōr′bŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* Adherence to the Bourbons; legitimism; obstinate conservatism. — **Bour′bon-ist**, *n.*

bourd (bōōrd), *n.* [F. *bourde* fib, OF. *borde*, *bourde*, jest.] A jest; merry tale; fun; also, mockery. *Obs. or Archaic.*
bourd, *v. i.* & *t.* To jest; to mock. *Obs. or Archaic.*
bourd′er (bōōr′dẽr), *n.* A jester; a mocker. *Obs. or Archaic.*

bour′don (bōōr′dŏn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *burdo* mule, esp. one used for carrying litters. Cf. Sp. *muleta* a young she mule; also, crutch, prop.] **1.** A pilgrim's staff.
2. A baton or wand, as the official staff of a prior.
3. A cudgel; sometimes, a tilting spear.

bour′don (bōōr′dŏn), *n.* [F. See BURDEN a refrain.] *Music.* **a** A drone bass, as in a bagpipe, or a hurdy-gurdy; a monotonous undersong or accompaniment. See BURDEN (of a song). **b** An organ stop, usually of 16 feet tone.

Bour′don′ gauge (bōōr′dôɴ′). [After Louis *Bourdon*, inventor.] *Mech.* A manometer consisting essentially of a blind curved tube, oval in section, open at one end to the gas, steam, etc., whose pressure is to be registered. A variation of pressure in the fluid causes anticlastic bending of the tube, the free (blind) end of which carries or actuates the registering pointer. Cf. DIAPHRAGM GAUGE.

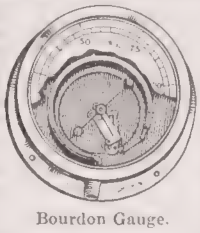
Bourdon Gauge.

bourg (bōōr; bōōrg), *n.* [F. See BURGESS; BOROUGH, a town.] A town or village; specif.: **a** One neighboring a castle. **b** One on the Continent, as distinguished from an English town. **c** A market town (the modern French sense).

bour-geois′ (bûr-jois′), *n.* [After *Bourgeois*, a French type founder; or fr. F. *bourgeois* of the middle class, as being between brevier and long primer: cf. G. *bourgeois*, *borgis*. Cf. BURGESS.] *Print.* A size of type between long primer and brevier. See TYPE.
☞ This line is printed in *bourgeois* type.

‖ **bour′geois′** (bōōr′zhwȧ′), *n. masc.* } [F., fr. *bourg* town;
‖ **bour′geoise′** (-zhwȧz′), *n. fem.* } of German origin. See BURGESS.] **1.** A man of middle rank in society; a citizen, as between a gentleman on one hand, and a peasant on the other; one of the shopkeeping class. *France.*
2. See COIN.

‖ **bour′geois′**, *a. masc.* } [F.] Characteristic of the middle
‖ **bour′geoise′**, *a. fem.* } class; hence, common; lacking distinction or refinement.

‖ **bour′geoi′sie′** (bōōr′zhwȧ′zē′), *n.* [F.] The French bourgeois collectively; hence, sometimes, the same class in other countries.

Bou-rign′ian (bōō-rĭn′yăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Pertaining to, or derived from, Antoinette Bourignon (1616–80), a religious mystic, who taught in Holland, Flanders, etc., and had some following in Scotland. — **Bou-rign′ian-ism** (-ĭz′m), **-on-ism**, *n.* — **Bou-rign′ian-ist** (-yăn-ĭst), **-on-ist**, *n.*

bourn } (bōrn), *n.* [ME. *burne*, *borne*, AS. *burna*; akin
bourne } to OS. *brunno* spring, G. *born*, *brunnen*, OHG. *prunno*, Goth. *brunna*, Icel. *brunnr*. The root is perh. that of *burn*, v., because the source of a stream seems to issue forth boiling from the earth.] A stream or rivulet; a burn; — applied esp. in southern England to the winter streams of the chalk downs. In the north the form *burn* is used.
My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn*. *Spenser.*

bourn } (bōrn; bōōrn; 277), *n.* [F. *borne*. See BOUND a
bourne } limit.] **1.** A bound; a boundary, a limit; hence, point aimed at; goal.
The undiscovered country, from whose *bourn*
No traveler returns. *Shak.*
Sole *bourn*, sole wish, sole object of my song. *Wordsworth.*
To make the doctrine . . . their intellectual *bourne*. *Tyndall.*
2. Domain; realm. *Obs. or Poetic.*
In water, fiery realm, and airy *bourne*. *Keats.*

bour′non-ite (bōōr′nŏn-īt), *n.* [After Count *Bournon*, a mineralogist.] *Min.* A steel-gray or black, metallic-looking sulphide of antimony, lead, and copper, $PbCuSbS_3$, occurring crystallized, often in twin crystals shaped like cogwheels (wheel ore), also massive. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 5.7–5.9.

bou′rock (bōō′rŭk), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** A hut.
2. A stone heap; mound; confused heap; cluster; crowd.

‖ **bour′rée′** (bōō′rā′), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A lively old French dance tune in duple time; a composition with the rhythm of such a dance.

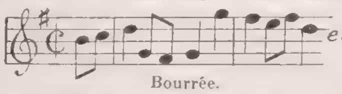

Bourrée.

‖ **bour′re-let′** (bōōr′lā′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A burlet.
2. A cloth wreath or turban, worn on a helmet.
3. A ridgelike protrusion; a rounded edge.

bourse (bōōrs), *n.* [F. *bourse* purse, exchange, LL. *bursa*, fr. Gr. βύρσα skin, hide, of which a purse was usually made. Cf. PURSE, BURSE.] An exchange, or place where merchants, bankers, etc., meet for business at certain hours; esp. [*cap.*], the Stock Exchange of Paris, or various other cities of continental Europe. Merchants, merchandise brokers, bankers, etc., transact business on the Bourse of Paris and that of Berlin. The official members of the French Bourse are called *agents de change.*

bouse, bowse (bous), *v. t.* & *i.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* To pull or haul by means of a tackle; also, to haul well taut and belay, as a purchase; — now usually with *taut.*

bouse (bōōz; bouz), *n.* Drink, esp. alcoholic drink; also, a carouse. See BOOZE. "A good *bouse* of liquor." *Carlyle.*
bouse, *v. i.* & *t.* To drink; to carouse. See BOOZE.

Bous′sin-gaul′ti-a (bōō′sĭn-gôl′tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. B. J. D. *Boussingault*, French chemist.] *Bot.* A small genus of graceful climbing perennial basellaceous herbs of tropical America. *B. baselloides* is the Madeira vine.

bous′sin-gault′ite (-tīt), *n.* [After J. B. J. D. *Boussingault*, French chemist.] A crystallized double sulphate of magnesium and ammonium, $(NH_4)_2Mg(SO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, from the boric-acid lagoons of Tuscany. (See BORIC ACID.)

bou′stro-phe′don (-strō-fē′dŏn; bou′-; 277), *n.* [Gr. βουστροφηδόν turning like oxen in plowing; βοῦς ox + στρέφειν to turn.] An ancient mode of writing alternate lines in opposite directions, one line from left to right, and the next from right to left. — **bou′stro-phe′don**, *adv.* — **bou′stroph′e-don′ic** (bōō-strŏf′ē-dŏn′ĭk; bou-), *a.*

bous′y (bōōz′ĭ; bouz′ĭ), *a.* Drunken; sotted; boozy.

bout (bout), *n.* [A different spelling and application of *bought* bend.] **1.** A circuit; a roundabout way. *Obs.*
2. As much of an action as is performed in a consecutive movement or time; a going and returning, as of workmen in mowing; a turn; a round.
In notes with many a winding *bout*
Of linked sweetness long drawn out. *Milton.*
3. A conflict; contest; attempt; trial; a set-to at anything; as, a fencing *bout*; a drinking *bout*.
The gentleman will, for his honor's sake, have one *bout* with you; he cannot by the duello avoid it. *Shak.*
4. *Music.* An inward curve of a rib, forming the waist of an instrument of the violin class.

bou-tade′ (bōō-tȧd′), *n.* [F., fr. *bouter* to thrust. See BUTT.] *Obs.* **1.** An outbreak; a caprice; a whim.
2. *Music.* **a** An old-fashioned instrumental piece of an impromptu, whimsical character. **b** An old French dance; a short, impromptu, and spectacular dance.

Bou′te-lou′a (bōō′tē-lōō′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Claudio *Boutelou*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of North American forage grasses, distinguished by the one-sided spikes of the inflorescence. They are most abundant in Mexico and the southwestern United States. *B. oligostachya* is the grama grass; *B. hirsuta*, the hairy mesquite grass.

‖ **bou′ton′nière′** (bōō′tô′nyâr′), *n.* [F., buttonhole.] A bouquet worn in a buttonhole.

Bou-var′di-a (bōō-vär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Charles *Bouvard*, French physician.] *Bot.* A genus of rubiaceous herbs and shrubs with corymbs of showy tubular red, scarlet, yellow, and white flowers. They are natives of Mexico, Central America, and northern South America, and are often cultivated in greenhouses. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Bo′va′ry′, Ma′dame′ (mȧ′dȧm′ bō′vȧ′rē′). In Gustave Flaubert's novel of the same name, a young Frenchwoman of ardent, romantic temperament who is induced to marry a humdrum provincial physician. Growing distaste for her life leads her into unfaithfulness to her husband, and at last, in dread of exposure, she poisons herself.

bo′vate (bō′vāt), *n.* [LL. *bovata*, fr. *bos*, *bovis*, ox.] An obsolete English unit of land measure, being the eighth part of a carucate; an oxgang. The area of the bovate varied widely, from as little as 7 to as much as 32 acres in extreme cases. See HIDE, PLOWGANG.

Bov′ey coal (bŭv′ĭ). *Min.* A kind of brown coal, or lignite (of the Miocene period), burning with a weak flame, and generally a disagreeable odor; — found at Bovey, England, and elsewhere.

Bo′vi-dæ (bō′vĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox.] *Zoöl.* A large family of ruminants containing the true antelopes, oxen, sheep, and goats, distinguished from the deer family by the polycotyledonary placenta, the hollow nondeciduous unbranched horns, usually present in both sexes, and by the nearly universal presence of a gall bladder.

bo′vine (bō′vīn; -vĭn; 277), *a.* [LL. *bovinus*, fr. L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow: cf. F. *bovine*. See COW.] Of or pert. to the genus *Bos*; relating to, or resembling, the ox or cow; oxlike; hence, having qualities characteristic of oxen or cows; sluggish and patient; dull; as, a *bovine* temperament.
The *bovine* gaze of gaping rustics. *W. Black.*

bo′void (bō′void), *a.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow + *-oid.*] Like or pertaining to the genus *Bos* or family Bovidæ; bovine. — *n.* A bovoid animal.

bow (bou), *v. i.*; BOWED (boud); BOW′ING. [ME *bowen*, *bogen*, *bugen*, AS. *būgan* (generally v. i.); akin to D. *buigen*, OHG. *biogan*, G. *biegen*, *beugen*, Icel. *boginn* bent, *beygja* to bend, Sw. *böja*, Dan. *böie*, *bugne*, Goth. *biugan*; also to L. *fugere* to flee, Gr. φεύγειν, and Skr. *bhuj* to bend. Cf. FUGITIVE.] **1.** To bend; bend down; stoop. *Is.* xlvi. 2.

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bound′en-ly, *adv.* of BOUNDEN, *p. p.* & *a.* [ING.
bound′ing-ly, *adv.* of BOUND-
bound′ly, *a.* Finite; bounden: — used, prob. in this sense, by Keats.
bound′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
boundoun. Obs. p. p. of BIND.
bound′ure, *n.* A bound. *Obs.*
boun′fire. ✝ BONFIRE.
boung. ✝ BUNG.
boun-grace. ✝ BONGRACE.
boun′tied (boun′tĭd), *a.* Having the benefit of a bounty.
boun′ti-head. boun′ty-hood, *n.* Goodness; generosity. *Obs.*
boun′tith (bōōn′tĭth). Var. of BOUNTETH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
boun′tree (bōōn′trē), *n.* [Cf. BOUR-TREE.] The elder. *Scot.*
boun′ty-fed′, *a.* Supported by a bounty; as, *bounty-fed* sugar. *Slang or Cant.* — **boun′ty-feed′ing**, *n.*
‖ **bou′quet′ gar′ni′** (bōō′kĕ′ gȧr′nē′). [F.] A tied bunch of parsley, onions, bay leaf, and thyme, used in soups.
‖ **bou′que-tin′** (bōōk′tăɴ′; bōō′kĕ-tĭn), *n.* [F.] See IBEX.
bour. ✝ BOOR, BOWER.
bou′rach (bōō′rȧᴋ). Var. of BOUROCK. *Scot.*
bou-rasque′ (bōō-ràsk′), *n.* [F. *bourrasque*. Cf. BORASCO.] A storm; a tempest.
Bour-bo′ni-an (bōōr-bō′nĭ-ăn), **Bour-bon′ic** (-bŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or like, the Bourbon family, or their political tenets.
Bourchier's knot. *Her.* See HERALDIC KNOT.
bourd. ✝ BOARD.
bourder. ✝ BORDER.
bourdis, *n.* A tilting with lances; a just. *Obs.*
bourdon. ✝ BURDEN.
bourdonasse, *n.* [OF. *bourdonnasse.*] A light, hollow-shafted lance. *Obs.*
bourdour. ✝ BOURDER.
bourdurer. ✝ BORDERER.
bou-rette′ (bōō-rĕt′), *n.* [Cf. F. *bourrette* coarse silk on the outside of a cocoon.] A method of weaving fabric in which loops or knots of yarn are woven in at intervals, forming patterns or creating an evenly arranged rough surface.
‖ **bour′gade′** (bōōr′gȧd′), *n.* [F.] A village, or straggling unfortified town; — now used only of French or other Continental villages.
bourgamot. ✝ BERGAMOT.
bourgeis. ✝ BURGESS.
Bour′geois′ Gen′til′homme′, Le (lē bōōr′zhwȧ′ zhäɴ′tē′yôm′). [F.] See JOURDAIN, M.
bour′geoi-sit′ic (bōōr′zhwä-zĭt′ĭk), *a.* Bourgeois.
bour′geon. Var. of BURGEON.
bourginot, bourgoinette. Vars. of BURGONET.
‖ **Bour′gui′gnon′** (bōōr′gē′nyôɴ′), *n.*, *masc.*; *pl.* -GNONS (-nyôɴ). [F.] A Burgundian.
‖ **Bour′gui′gnonne′** (bōōr′gē′nyŏn′), *n.*; *pl.* -NONNES (-nyŏn). [F.] **1.** Fem. of BOURGUIGNON. **2.** *pl.* Snails baked with a dressing of shallots, garlic, lemon juice, and butter.
bou′ri (bōō′rē), *n.* [Native name.] A gray mullet (*Liza capito*) of the Mediterranean.
Bou-rign′on-ist (bōō-rĭn′yŭn-ĭst), *n.* A Bourignian.
bour′law′ (bōōr′lô′). Local Scot. var. of BYRLAW. — **bour′law′man**, *n.*
bour′ly. ✝ BURLY.
bourn, *v. t.* To limit or bound. *R.*
bourne (bōrn). Var. of BONE, to take a level.
bourne. ✝ BURN. [-LESS.
bourne′less, bourn′less, *a.* See
bour-nous′ (bōōr-nōōs′). Var. of BURNOOSE.
bourran. Var. of BURAN.
‖ **bour′ré′** (bōō′rā′), *a.* [F.] Stuffed or wadded; — often used of quilted articles, also of embroidery.
‖ **bour′reau′** (bōō′rō′), *n.* [F.] An executioner; a torturer. *Obs. or French.*
bour′ser. ✝ BURSAR.
bour′-tree (bōōr′trē), *or* **bu′′-tree** (bōō′trē). The shrub elder of Europe (*Sambucus nigra*). *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
bousarde. ✝ BUZZARD.
bouse (bous; bōōs), *n.* *Mining.* Lead ore in the rough or mixed with veinstone. *Local, Eng.*
bous′er (bōōz′ẽr; bouz′ẽr), *n.* A toper; a boozer.
bouste. ✝ BOIST.
bous′tous. ✝ BOISTOUS.
Bou′stra′pa′ (bōō′strȧ′pȧ′), *n.* Napoleon III.; — a nickname formed from the first syllables of Boulogne, Strassburg, and Paris, at which places he made attempts to obtain the throne.
bou-stroph′ic (bōō-strŏf′ĭk; bou-), *a.* [Gr. βουστροφηδόν ox-guiding.] Boustrophedonic.
bous′y. Var. of BOUZY.
bout (bout; bōōt), *adv.* & *prep.* [AS. *būtan.*] *Obs. or Dial.* **a** Outside; without. **b** Apart from; devoid of. **c** Except; over; but.
bout. ✝ BOOT, BOUGHT.
bout. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLT.
boutant, *a.* See ARC BOUTANT.
bou′ta-ra′ga. Var. of BOTARGO.
‖ **bou′targue′** (bōō′tärg′), *n.* [F.] Botargo.
boute. ✝ BOUT.
boutefeu, *n.* [F.; *bouter* to thrust, put + *feu* fire.] An incendiary. *Obs.*
bou′tel (bō′tĕl). Var. of BOLTEL.
bouteler. ✝ BUTLER.
boutifeu. ✝ BOUTEFEU.
bou′to (bōō′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). The inia, a dolphin.
‖ **bou′tre** (bōō′tr′), *n.* [F.] A kind of small Arabian coasting vessel.
bou′try (bōō′trĭ). Corrupt. of BOUR-TREE.
‖ **bouts′-ri′més′** (bōō′rē′mā′), *n. pl.* [F. *bout* end + *rimé* rimed.] Riming words proposed to fill out verses.
boutte. ✝ BEAUTY.
bouty. ✝ BOOTY.
bou-tyl′ka (bōō-tĭl′kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *butylka*, prop., bottle.] See MEASURE.
bouwe. ✝ BOUGH.
bouwery. ✝ BOWERY.
bouxom. ✝ BUXOM.
bou′za (bōō′zȧ). Var. of BOZA.
bouze (bōōz). Var. of BOUSE, BOOZE.
bouz′y (bōōz′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. BUSHY.] Wooded; bushy. *Scot.*
boven. ✝ ABOVE.
bo′vi-cide (bō′vĭ-sīd; bŏv′ĭ-), *n.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox + *-cide.*] A slayer of oxen; — an affected or humorous term for a butcher.
bo′vi-cul′ture, *n.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox + E. *culture.*] Breeding and rearing of cattle. *Rare.*
bo′vid, *a.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow.] *Zoöl.* Bovine. — *n.* A bovine animal.
bo′vi-form, *a.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox + *-form.*] Resembling an ox.
Bo′vill's Act (bō′vĭlz). *Eng.* Either of two acts that originated with Sir William Bovill (1814–73), English judge: 23 & 24 Viet. c. 34, 1860, simplifying proceedings in petitions of right; and 28 & 29 Viet. c. 86, 1865, amending the partnership law.
Bo-vis′ta (bō-vĭs′tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *bofist* puffball.] *Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi of the family Lycoperdaceæ, including various puffballs having a thin peridium at maturity.
bow. ✝ BOUGH.

C D E F G H I J K L M

2. To turn or swerve ; to wend. *Obs.*
3. To bend the head, knee, or body, in token of reverence or submission ; — often with *down.*

O come, let us worship and *bow* down. *Ps.* xcv. 6.

4. To incline the head or body in token of salutation, civility, or assent ; to make a bow.
5. (*pron.* bō) To bend into a bow shape ; to curve ; as, the wall "*bows*" inwards.
bow (bou), *v. t.* **1**. To cause to incline ; to bend ; as, the wind *bows* the tree tops.
2. To exercise powerful or controlling influence over ; to bend ; turn ; incline.

Adversities do more *bow* men's minds to religion. *Bacon.*

3. To bend or incline, as the head or body, in token of respect, gratitude, assent, submission, or condescension.

The whole nation *bowed* their necks to . . . tyranny. *Prescott.*

4. To prostrate ; depress ; crush.

Whose heavy hand hath *bowed* you to the grave. *Shak.*

5. **a** To express by bowing ; as, to *bow* one's thanks. **b** To usher (*in* or *out*) with bowing.
6. (*pron.* bō) To cause to become curved or bow-shaped ; to inflect ; as, to *bow* out a wall.

We *bow* things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness. *Milton.*

bow (bou), *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission ; an obeisance ; as, a *bow* of deep humility.
bow (bou), *n.* [Prob. of LG. or Scand. origin ; cf. D. *boeg* shoulder, bow of a ship, Dan. *boug, bov*, Sw. *bog*, Icel. *bōgr* ; the same word orig. as E. *bough.* See BOUGH.] **1**. The forward part of a vessel ; the part where the sides trend inward terminating in the stem or prow ; hence, the forward end of an airship or dirigible balloon.
2. One who rows in the forward part of a boat ; the bow oar. **bow**, *or* **bows, on**, with the bow foremost, or fronting ; as, to keep a boat *bows on* to a heavy sea. — **on the bow**, *Naut.*, on that part of the horizon bearing within 4 points of 45° on either side of the line ahead. See BEARING, 10.
bow, *v. t.* *Naut.* To cut (the water) with the bow or stem.
bow (bō), *n.* [ME. *bowe, boge*, AS. *boga*, fr. AS. *būgan* to bend ; akin to D. *boog*, G. *bogen*, Icel. *bogi.* See BOW, to bend.] **1**. Anything bent, or in the form of a simple curve, as the rainbow ; a bend.

I do set my *bow* in the cloud. *Gen.* ix. 13.
The *bows* her eyes above. *T. Cooke.*

2. A weapon made of a strip of wood, or other elastic material, with a cord to connect the two ends when bent, by means of which an arrow is propelled. The string side of the bow is called the **belly**, the other side the **back**. The distance to which the bow will throw an arrow is its **cast**. Bows made of a single piece of wood are called **self bows** ; those of two or more pieces and having the belly of one piece and the back of another are called **backed bows or union bows**, and these are often specifically designated as **two-woods**, or **two-piece**, bows, **three-woods**, or **three-piece**, bows, etc., according to their construction. A bow made so as to be taken apart for convenience in transportation is called a **carriage bow.** Compare CROSSBOW, ARROW, ARROW RELEASE.

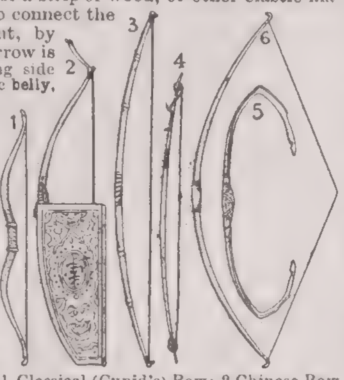

1 Classical (Cupid's) Bow ; 2 Chinese Bow in Quiver ; 3 African Cane Bow ; 4 Brazilian Indian Bow ; 5 Hindu Bow ; 6 Modern Bow.

3. A structure of bowed or curved form, as : **a** An arch, as of a bridge or gateway. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** *Arch.* A part of a building projecting from a straight wall, either curved or polygonal in plan.
4. A bow-shaped contrivance or implement, as : **a** The **U**-shaped piece which embraces the neck of an ox and fastens it to the yoke ; the yoke itself. **b** *Saddlery. Sing. or pl.* Two pieces of wood which form the arched forward part of a saddletree. **c** *Music.* An appliance consisting of an elastic wooden rod (originally curved), with a number of horsehairs stretched from end to end of it, used in playing on an instrument of the violin class. **d** An early type of nautical instrument (a rude sort of quadrant) for measuring arcs, chiefly the sun's altitude. **e** An arcograph. **f** A metal ring or loop forming a handle, as in a key or pair of scissors. **g** The guard of a sword hilt or trigger. **h** A bent slat supporting a carriage or wagon hood, cover, etc. **i** *pl.* A bow compass. **j** *Mech. & Manuf.* An instrument consisting of an elastic rod with ends connected by a string, employed for various purposes, as for giving reciprocating motion, as to a drill, for wood turning, for preparing and arranging the hair, fur, etc., used by hatters. **k** A knot, esp. an ornamental slipknot, formed by doubling a ribbon or string into one or two loops, which usually can be readily drawn through the knot in untying. See KNOT, 1. **l** *Basketwork.* A bent rod ; esp., a rod bent twice at right angles so as to form three sides of a rectangle. **m** A frame for a lens of spectacles or eyeglasses ; also, a curved sidepiece passing over the ear to support spectacles.
5. A stroke of the bow in playing a viol instrument ; as, the up *bow* ; the down *bow.*
bow (bō), *v. t. & i.* ; BOWED (bōd) ; BOW'ING. [From BOW, *n.*, 4 **c** & **j**. Cf. 1st BOW, *v. i. & t.*, above.] **1**. *Music.* To play with a bow ; to perform with or manage the bow.
2. To separate and distribute by a bow. See BOWING, *n.*, 2.
bow (bō), *a.* Bent into the shape of a bow ; bowed.

bow (bōō), *n.* [Icel. *bū* ; akin to AS. *bū* habitation.] A herd of cattle ; the cattle on a farm. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
bow'back' (bō'băk'), *n.* The common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*) of the Great Lakes.
Bow–bell' (bō'bĕl'), *n.* One born within hearing distance of Bow-bells ; a cockney.
Bow'–bells' (bō'bĕlz'), *n. pl.* The bells of Bow Church, or St. Mary-le-Bow (so called from the bows or arches of its steeple), nearly in the center of London ; cockneydom.
bow chaser (bou). *Naut.* A gun so placed as to be able to fire ahead, as at a vessel chased. — **bow chasing**.
bow compass (bō). **1**. An arcograph.
2. A small pair of compasses, one leg of which carries a pencil, pen, or point. Its legs are often connected by a bow-shaped spring, instead of by a joint, this kind being usually called *spring bows.*

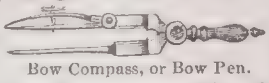
Bow Compass, or Bow Pen.

3. A pair of compasses, with a bow or arched plate riveted to one of the legs, and passing through the other.
Bow-dich'i-a (bou-dĭch'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after T. E. *Bowdich*, English traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical South American fabaceous trees, often of large size, having odd-pinnate leaves, blue or white flowers, and very hard wood. Only two species are known. See ALCORNOQUE.
bowd'ler-ize (boud'lẽr-iz), *v. t.* ; BOWD'LER-IZED (-īzd) ; BOWD'LER-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [After Dr. Thomas *Bowdler*, an English physician, who published an expurgated edition of Shakespeare in 1818.] To expurgate, as a book, by omitting or modifying parts considered indelicate or offensive. — **bowd'ler-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **bowd'ler-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
bow drill (bō). A drill worked by a bow and string.

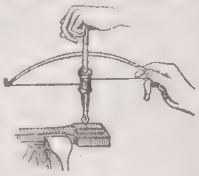
Bow Drill.

bowed (bōd), *a.* **1**. Having a bow ; played or operated with a bow.
2. Embowed ; bulging ; convex.
bow'el (bou'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *bouel, bouele*, OF. *boel*, F. *boyau*, fr. L. *botellus* a small sausage, in LL. also intestine, dim. of L. *botulus* sausage.] **1**. One of the intestines of an animal ; an entrail, esp. of man ; a gut ; — generally in *pl.*
2. *pl.* The interior part of anything, as of the earth.

[His soldiers] rushed into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* The seat of pity or kindness ; hence, tenderness ; compassion. "Thou thing of no *bowels.*" *Shak.*

That corpulent tyrant, full (as one said) of guts, and empty of *bowels.* *Fuller.*

4. *pl.* Offspring. *Obs.* *Shak.*
bow'el, *v. t.* ; BOW'ELED OR BOW'ELLED (-ĕld) ; BOW'EL-ING OR BOW'EL-LING. To eviscerate ; disembowel.
bow'eled, bowelled (-ĕld), *a.* Having bowels ; hollow. "The *boweled* cavern." *Thomson.*
bow'en-ite (bō'ĕn-īt), *n.* [After G. T. *Bowen*, who analyzed it.] *Min.* A hard, compact, light green variety of serpentine resembling nephrite. H., 5.5–6.
bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* [From BOW, *v. & n.*] **1**. One that bows, or bends, as (*Obs.*) a muscle that bends a limb.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned bowers
Were wont to rive steel plates and helmets hew. *Spenser.*

2. *Naut.* An anchor carried at the bow. See ANCHOR, 1.
bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* [G. *bauer* a peasant, fr. OHG. *gibūro*, akin to E. *neighbor.* So called from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards. Cf. BOOR, BOER, NEIGHBOR, BOWER, a dwelling.] *Card Playing.* In euchre, one of the two highest cards commonly used. The higher is the **right bower**, the knave of the trump suit ; the other being the **left bower**, the knave of the same-colored suit as the trump. The joker is often called the **best bower**.
bow'er (bō'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who makes bows ; a bowyer. *Obs.*
2. A performer with a bow on the violin, etc.
bow'er (bōō'ẽr), *n.* [See BOW a herd.] One who rents the dairy stock of a farm, with pasture and fodder, paying the rent out of its produce ; or one who puts in his time and labor for a share of the profits of managing the stock. *Scot.*
Bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *bour, bur*, room, dwelling, AS. *būr*, fr. the root of AS. *būan* to dwell ; akin to Icel. *būr* chamber, storehouse, Sw. *būr* cage, Dan. *buur*, G. *bauer* cage, OHG. *būr* dwelling, G. *bauer* a peasant, OHG. *gibūro.* Cf. BOOR, BYRE, BOWER, name of a card.] **1**. A rustic cottage ; an attractive abode or retreat. *B. Jonson.*
2. A chamber ; esp., a lady's private apartment.

Give me my lute in bed now as I lie,
And lock the doors of mine unlucky *bower.* *Gascoigne.*

3. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees or vines, etc., twined together ; an arbor.
Bower of Bliss, a lovely place devoted to the pleasures of sense and situated on an enchanted island, in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" (see ARMIDA) and in Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (see ACRASIA, 2).
bow'er, *v. t.* To embower ; inclose. — *v. i.* To lodge. *Obs.*
bower bird. Any of a group of oscine birds of the Australian region, usually included in the bird-of-paradise family, though without the plumes and elongated feathers of some of that family. They build *bowers*, or *runs*, consisting of chambers or passages arched over with twigs and grasses, and often adorned with bright-colored objects, as shells, feathers, etc., which are used as playhouses and to attract the females, not as nests. Among the best-known species are the satin bower bird (*Ptilorhynchus violaceus*), the spotted bower bird (*Chlamydodera maculata*), and the regent bird (*Sericulus melinus*).

Satin Bower Bird (*Ptilorhynchus violaceus*).

bower cable. *Naut.* The cable belonging to the bower.
bower plant. An Australian bignoniaceous climbing shrub (*Tecoma jasminoides*) with large pink-and-white flowers.
bow'er-y (bou'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Like a bower ; full of bowers.

A *bowery* maze that shades the purple streams. *Trumbull.*

bow'er-y, *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [D. *bouwerij.*] **1**. A farm or plantation with its buildings (among the Dutch settlers of New York).
2. [*cap.*] A wide street in New York City running from Chatham Square north to the junction of Third and Fourth Avenues at Cooper Union. It was formerly preëminent in America as the street of cheap theaters, dance halls, drinking gardens, low saloons, "fake" auction rooms, pawnshops, and the like.
Bow'er-y, *a.* Characteristic of the Bowery ; meretricious ; flashy ; tawdrily improper ; vulgar.
bow'fin' (bō'fĭn'), *n.* A voracious ganoid fish (*Amia calva*) of the order Holostei, found in the fresh waters of the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, etc. ; the mudfish. It is of little value as food, but is remarkable as the only living representative of the suborder Cycloganoidei.

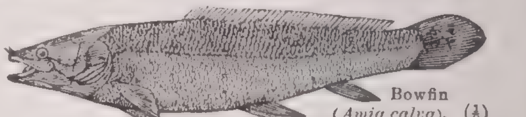
Bowfin (*Amia calva*). (1/8)

bow'grace' (bou'grās'), *n.* *Naut.* A frame or fender of rope or junk laid out at the sides or bows of a vessel to secure it from injury by floating ice.
bow hand (bō). **1**. *Archery.* The hand that holds the bow, i. e., the left hand ; hence, **on the bow hand**, away from the mark or correct place or opinion.

That were still somewhat *on the bow hand* of fair justice. *Scott.*

2. *Music.* The hand (the right) that draws the bow.
bow'head' (bō'hĕd'), *n.* The Arctic right whale.
bow'ie (bou'ĭ), *n.* A cask with the head taken out ; a tub ; a wooden milk pail or bowl. *Scot.* — **bow'ie-ful**, *a.*
bow'ie knife (bō'ĭ ; bōō'ĭ ; 277 : *the personal name was pronounced* bōō'ĭ). [After its inventor, Colonel James *Bowie* (d. 1836).] A knife with a strong blade from ten to fifteen inches long, a single edge, and with its back straight throughout most of its length and then curved concavely to the point, to which the edge curves convexly.
bow'ing (bō'ĭng), *n.* **1**. *Music.* Act or art of managing the bow in playing on stringed instruments. The down strokes and up strokes in a passage are marked by signs, commonly ⊓ for a down stroke and ∧ for an up stroke.
2. Act or process of separating and distributing fiber by means of the vibrating string of a bow, as fur or hair for felting, or the fiber of cotton in cleaning it.
bow'knot' (bō'nŏt'), *n.* A kind of knot with loops. See 6th BOW, *n.*, 4 **k**.
bowl (bōl), *n.* [ME. *bolle*, AS. *bolla* ; akin to Icel. *bolli*, Dan. *bolle*, G. *bolle* ; cf. OHG. *bolōn* to roll. Cf. BOLL.] **1**. A concave vessel of various forms, usually hemispherical or approximately so, to hold liquids, etc.
2. Specif., a drinking vessel for wine or other spirituous liquors ; hence, convivial drinking.
3. The contents of a full bowl ; what a bowl will hold.
4. The hollowed or bowl-shaped part of anything ; as : **a** The hollow of a spoon, flagon, candlestick, tobacco pipe, etc. **b** The scale pan of a balance. **c** A floor surface sloping towards a center, as in a theater. **d** The basin of a fountain.
bowl (bōl), *n.* [F. *boule*, fr. L. *bulla* bubble, stud. It has been influenced by *bowl* a hollow vessel. Cf. BULL an edict.] **1**. A ball or globe. *Obs.* Hence : A ball for rolling on a level surface in play ; a ball of hard wood having one side heavier than the other, so as to give it a bias when rolled.
2. *pl.* **a** An ancient game, popular in Great Britain, played with biased balls on a level plat of greensward, the aim being to roll them near a stationary ball called a jack. **b** The game of ninepins, skittles, or tenpins. **c** The game of marbles. *Scot.*
3. *Mach.* A cylindrical roller or drum variously used, as for an antifriction wheel or bearing, in pairs as a means of drawing or pressing fabrics in manufacture, etc.
4. A cast or delivery of the ball in bowling ; a turn in the game of bowling.
bowl, *v. i.* ; BOWLED (bōld) ; BOWL'ING. **1**. To play with bowls.
2. To roll a ball on a plane, as in the game of bowls ; specif. : *Cricket*, to pitch the ball from behind the bowling crease to the batsman with a smooth movement of the arm ; — distinguished from *throw* or *jerk.*
3. To move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball.

Dan . . *bowled* off in hot haste to tell the Bishop. *Hall Caine.*

bowl, *v. t.* **1**. To roll or deliver, as a bowl or cricket ball.

Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel,
And *bowl* the round nave down the hill of heaven. *Shak.*

2. To roll or carry smoothly on or as on wheels ; as, we were *bowled* rapidly along the road.
3. To pelt or strike with anything rolled.

Alas, I had rather be set quick i' the earth,
And *bowled* to death with turnips ! *Shak.*

4. *Cricket.* To put out (a batsman) by bowling ; — often with *out.* Also, to hit (a wicket) so as to remove a bail.
to bowl over *or* **down**, to knock over or down, by the ball in bowling ; hence, *Colloq. or Slang*, to knock or strike down ; to cause to fall, lit. or fig., as by shooting ; to overcome.

Then there was a wife, and a slip of a girl who *bowled over* Blake there, and half a dozen ragged brats. *T. Hughes.*

bowl'der, boul'der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bullra* to roar, rattle, Dan. *buldre*, dial. Sw. *bullersteen*, larger kind of pebbles ; perh. akin to E. *bellow.*] Any detached and

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bow. Scot. var. of BOLL, a measure.
bow'a-ble (bou'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs.*
bowalle. † BOWEL.
boward. † BOURD.
bow arm (bō). The arm that holds the bow, as in archery.
bow'at (bōō'ăt). Var. of BOWET. *Scot.*
bow'-backed' (bō'băkt'), *a.* Bent in the back like a bow.
bow bearer (bō). *O. Eng. Law.* An under officer of the forest who looked after trespasses affecting vert and venison.
bow'bells' (bō'bĕlz'), *n.* The European wood anemone.
bow'bent' (bō'bĕnt'), *a.* Bent like a bow.
bow brace. = BRACER, 2.
bow'cher. † BUTCHER.
bowd. Bowed. *Ref. Sp.*
bow'dark. Var. of BODOCK.
bowde. Dial. form of BOLD, *a.* ; var. of BOUD, *n.* *Obs.*
bow'den (bō'dĕn). Obs. or dial. var. of BOLDEN.
bow'der (bō'dẽr). Dial. form of BOWLDER.
bow dye (bō). A scarlet dye ; — so called from *Bow* near Stratford in Essex. *Oxf. E. D.*
bow'-dye', *v. t.* To dye scarlet.
bowed'ness (boud'-), *n.* See -NESS.
bow'el (bō'ĕl). Rare var. of BOLE, a recess.
bowel hive *or* **hives**. *Med.* Inflammation or like affection of the bowels. *Dial. Eng.*
bow'el-hive' grass. The parsley piert.
bow'el-less, *a.* See -LESS.
bowen. † BOUN.
Bow'en's knot (bō'ĕnz). *Her.* See HERALDIC KNOT.
bow'er (bou'ẽr), *v. i.* To form bowers.
bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* [From BOUGH ; cf. BRANCHER.] *Falconry.* A young hawk when it begins to leave the nest. *Obs.*
bow'er, *n.* [D. *bouwer* or G. *bauer.*] A peasant ; farmer. *Obs.*
bower anchor. *Naut.* = BOWER.
bowerdur. † BORDER.
bow'er-let (bou'ẽr-lĕt), *n.* See -LET.
bow'er-ly (*dial.* bô'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* [See BURLY.] Large ; stout ; buxom. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bow'er-maid' (bou'ẽr-), **-maid'en**, *n.* Chambermaid. *Archaic.*
bow'er-may', *n.* A bowermaid. *Archaic.*
bow'er-wom'an, *n.* A chamber woman ; a bowermaid. *Archaic.*
Bow'er-y-ish (bou'ẽr-ĭ-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
bow'es, bows (*Scot.* bōō'ĕs ; bōōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. BULL (of the Pope).] The conditions of tenure of a papal benefice. *Obs. Scot.*
bow'ess (bou'ĕs), *n.* *Falconry.* = BOWER. *Obs.*
bow'et (bōō'ĕt), *n.* [ME. *bowett*, F. *boîte* box.] A small lantern. *Scot.*
bow fast (bou). See FAST, *n.*
bow file (bō). A file with a curved edge ; a riffler.
bowge. Var. of BOUGE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bowgle † BUGLE.
bow'head' bird (bō'-). The red phalarope.
bowiare. † BOWYER.
Bowides. Var. of BUYIDES.
bowie. † BUOY.
bow'ie, *n.* A bowie knife.
bow'ing (bōō'ĭng), *n.* Also
bow'in. [From BOW a herd.] A lease of a dairy farm with its live stock ; a small dairy-farm holding. *Scot.*
bow'ing-ly (bou'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *bowing*, p. pr. of BOW.
bow'ing stone (bou'ĭng). A cromlech.
bowk. † BULK. *North of Eng.*
bowk. Var. of BUCK, to boil, steep, or soak. *Dial. Eng.*
bowk, *n.* A kind of wooden or iron bucket or pail. *Dial. Eng.*
bow'kail' (*Scot.* bōō'kāl'), *n.* [Cf. BORECOLE, KALE.] Cabbage. *Scot.*
bowl, *v. t.* To shape like a bowl.
bow'la (bō'lȧ), *n.* A round

rounded or much worn mass of rock, distinctly larger than a cobblestone. Many bowlders have been transported from their original sources, as by rivers or glaciers; others have been worn, as by waves, without much transportation; others have weathered into somewhat roundish forms without transportation, and are bowlders of weathering.

bowl′der, boul′der (bōl′dẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To make into bowlders. *Rare*, except in *p. p.*

2. *Mach.* To smooth (a revolving polishing wheel) by the pressure of a smooth quartz stone or bowlder held against it.

bowl′der-ing, *or* **boul′der-ing, stone**. Pebbles of smooth flint used in abrading the faces of emery wheels and glazers.

bow′leg′ (bō′lĕg′), *n.* A crooked leg, esp. one bowed outward. — **bow′-leg′ged** (-lĕg′ĕd; -lĕgd′), *a.*

bowl′er (bōl′ẽr), *n.* [From 2d BOWL.] A derby hat. *Eng.*

bowl′er, *n.* One who plays at bowls, or who bowls the ball in cricket or any other game.

bowl′er, *n.* The workman who makes or shapes bowls, as of spoons.

bow′line (bō′lĭn; -līn; 277), *n.* [Cf. D. *boelijn*, Icel. *bōglína*, Dan. *bovline*; prop., the line attached to the shoulder or side of the sail. See BOW (of a ship); LINE.] **1.** *Naut.* A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of a square sail, by a subordinate rope, called *bridle*, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail taut forward, when the ship is close-hauled.

2. A bowline knot. See KNOT, 1.

on a bowline. *Naut.*, close-hauled.

bowl′ing (bōl′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BOWL, *v. t. & i.* Hence: *n.* The sport of playing bowls, or tenpins, or the game itself. See TENPINS.

bowling alley. An alley for playing bowls; now, a covered place, usually with a smooth board floor 42 inches broad and 60 feet long, for playing at bowls, or tenpins.

bowling green. A level piece of greensward or ground for bowling, as [*cap.*], the small park in lower Broadway, New York, where the Dutch of New Amsterdam played.

bow′man (bō′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An archer.

bow′man (bou′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Naut.* The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat; the bow oar.

Bow′man's glands (bō′mănz). *Anat.* Branching tubular glands in the olfactory mucous membrane.

bowman's root. a The Indian physic. **b** The Culver's root. **c** The flowering spurge.

bow net (bō). **1.** A trap for lobsters, being a wickerwork cylinder with a funnel-shaped entrance at one end.

2. A net attached to a wooden bow, for catching birds.

bow oar (bou). **1.** The oar used by the bowman.

2. One who rows at the bow of a boat.

3. In a whaleboat, sometimes the foremost oar but one.

bow pen (bō). Bow compasses, one leg of which carries a drawing pen. See BOW COMPASS.

bow′pin′ (bō′pĭn′), *n.* **1.** A cotter or pin for securing in place the bows of an ox yoke.

2. *Hat Making.* A wooden pin with a head, used to set the string vibrating in the process of bowing.

bow saw (bō). A saw with a thin narrow blade set in a strong frame. It is used for making curved cuts.

bow′shot′ (bō′shŏt′), *n.* The distance traversed by an arrow shot from a bow. The ordinary range of the English long bow used in war was from 300 to 400 yards.

Bow's no-ta′tion (bōz). [After R. H. *Bow*, English engineer.] *Engin.* A method of lettering the cells and outside spaces formed by the directions of the stresses and forces in and on a framed structure so that these stresses and forces can be traced by similar letters in the reciprocal diagram. Called also *Henrici's notation.*

bow′sprit (bō′sprĭt; bou′-; 277), *n.* [*bow* + *sprit*; akin to D. *boegspriet*; *boeg* bow of a ship + *spriet*, E. *sprit*, also Sw. *bogspröt*, G. *bugspriet.*] *Naut.* A large boom or spar projecting forward from the stem of a ship or other vessel to carry sail forward and to support the masts in a fore-and-aft line by means of stays.

bowsprit cap. *Naut.* The cap or iron band fitted to the outer end of the bowsprit, with a ring on top for the jib boom to run through.

bowsprit shrouds. *Naut.* Ropes or chains extending from the head of the bowsprit to the sides of the vessel.

Bow Street (bō). A once fashionable street near Covent Garden in London, now noted as containing the principal police court of the metropolis.

Bow Street officer *or* **runner.** A (London) policeman; esp., *pl.*, *Hist.*, eight famous officers appointed about 1805, attached to the Bow Street Court, and also known as *Robin Redbreasts*, from their red waistcoats. *Eng.*

bow′string′ (bō′strĭng′), *n.* The string of a bow.

bow′string′, *v. t.*; BOW′STRINGED′ (-strĭngd′) *or* -STRUNG′ (-strŭng′); -STRING′ING (-strĭng′ĭng). To strangle with a bowstring.

bowstring beam *or* **girder.** One consisting of an arched beam strengthened by a tie connecting its two ends.

bowstring bridge. A bridge supported by bowstring girders.

bow′stringed′ (-strĭngd′), *a.* Furnished with bowstrings.

bowstring hemp. The soft, tenacious fiber of various Asiatic and African liliaceous plants of the genus *Cordyline.* It is used for rope making, packing, and for cloth. Varieties are: *African bowstring hemp* (*C. guineënsis*); *moorva* (*C. roxburghiana*); *neyanda* (*C. hyacinthoides*).

bow window (bō). *Arch.* A bay window, esp. one with a curved ground plan.

bow′wow′ (bou′wou′), *n.* An imitation of a dog's bark; the bark of a dog; also, a dog.

bowwow theory of language, the theory that language originated in imitations of natural sounds, as those of birds and dogs, of thunder, etc. Cf. POOHPOOH THEORY.

Two theories have been started to solve this problem, which, for shortness' sake, I shall call the *bowwow theory* and the poohpooh theory. *Max Müller*

bow′wow′ (bou′wou′), *v. i.* To bark; also, fig., to snarl.

bow′yer (bō′yẽr), *n.* [*bow* + *-yer.*] One who makes or sells bows; also, *Rare*, an archer.

box (bŏks), *n.* [L. See BOCE.] A European food fish, the boce.

box, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *baske* to slap, *bask* slap, blow. Cf. PASH.] A blow; now, specif., a buffet on the head or ear with the hand.

A good-humored *box* on the ear. *Irving.*

box, *v. i.* To fight with the fist; to combat with or as with the hand or fist; specif., to spar with gloves.

box, *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist, esp. to strike on the ear, or on the side of the head.

box, *n.* [AS. *box*, L. *buxus*, fr. Gr. πύξος. Cf. BOX a case.] **1.** An evergreen shrub or small tree of the genus *Buxus*, esp. *B. sempervirens*, extensively used for hedges and borders in gardens, being capable of maintaining almost any shape to which it is pruned. See BUXUS, BOXWOOD.

2. In Australia: **a** Any of several trees of the genera *Eucalyptus*, *Tristania*, and *Murraya*, which have timber resembling boxwood. **b** A pittosporaceous forage plant (*Bursaria spinosa*); — called also *boxthorn* and *native olive.*

box, *n.*; *pl.* BOXES (bŏk′sĕz; -sĭz). [AS. *box* a small case or vessel with a cover; akin to OHG. *buhsa* box, G. *büchse*; fr. L. *buxus* boxwood, anything made of boxwood. See BOX a tree; cf. PYX, BUSHEL.] **1.** A receptacle of any firm material characteristically having, or adapted for having, a lid or cover. *Box* is the general term for closed receptacles, esp. such as are readily portable, and includes *case*, *casket*, *chest*, *coffer*, *pyx*, etc., and in Great Britain *trunk.* In early use *box* was commonly restricted to small receptacles.

Yet, since his neighbors give, the churl unlocks,
Damning the poor, his triple-bolted *box.* *J. Warton.*

2. Specif., with a qualifying word or with a limiting context: **a** The pyx. *Obs.* **b** A surgeon's box for cupping. *Obs.* **c** A receptacle for foundlings at the gate of a hospital. *Oxf. E. D.*

3. A present in a box; a gift; esp., a Christmas gift.

4. The driver's seat on a carriage or coach; — so named from the receptacle under it.

5. The quantity that a box contains.

6. A space with a few seats or a limited compartment partitioned off in a public place; also, the occupants of such seats; as: **a** In a theater, or other place of amusement.

Laughed at by the pit, *box*, galleries, nay, stage *Dorset.*

b In the common room of an eating house or tavern. **c** In a court room, for the jury or for witnesses. **d** In a stable or railroad car, for a horse. **e** In the hinder part of a boat, for the coxswain.

7. A boxlike shed for shelter; as, a sentry *box.*

8. A small country house. "A shooting *box.*" *Wilson.*

9. *Mach.* **a** An axle box, journal box, journal bearing, or bushing. **b** (1) A chamber or section of tube in which a valve works; the bucket of a lifting pump. (2) A hollow plunger with a lifting valve. **c** The pulley case in a draw loom on which rest the rollers that conduct the tail cords. **d** The receptacle for a shuttle at the end of a loom lathe. **e** In a screw vise, the socket for the screw. **f** A die for cutting the thread on a wooden screw. **g** The opening for the end of a ridge saw. **h** A tool or cutter holder. Cf. BOX TOOL. **i** A recessed block into which a blank is fastened to be shaped into a wooden gear tooth.

10. *Carp.* A trough for cutting miters; a miter box.

11. *Founding.* A flask or frame for sand molding.

12. A compartment in a printer's case.

13. A sinkbox for shooting wild fowl; a battery.

14. A hole cut into the trunk of a tree for collecting its sap.

15. *Baseball.* The space where the pitcher stands; also, that for the batter. See BASEBALL, *Illust.*

16. *Arch.* **a** That part of a window frame (called a **box frame**) for sash windows in which the weight to counterpoise the sash moves up and down. **b** An inclosure, commonly of brick, for protecting a drain trap below a cellar floor. **c** A recess in a window trim into which the shutters may fold when not in use. **d** A socket on a door jamb for the bolt of a lock.

17. *Naut.* A centerboard trunk.

18. A confused intermixture of flocks of sheep, etc. *Australasia.*

in a box, in a perplexity or an embarrassing position; in difficulty. *Colloq.*

box, *v. t.*; BOXED (bŏkst); BOX′ING. **1.** To furnish with boxes, as a wheel.

2. To inclose in or as in a box; to confine; to stow; — often with *up*, *in.*

3. *Arch.* To inclose with boarding, lathing, etc., so as to bring to a required form; — usually with *out* or *up.*

4. To overturn (a watchman, etc.) in his box. *Slang, Eng.*

The . . . sinner was abroad *boxing* the watch. *Thackeray*

5. To cut a hole into (a tree) for sap, or to ascertain the quality of timber.

6. To mix (flocks or herds) in confusion. *Australasia.*

7. To make in the shape of a box; as, to *box* a cushion.

8. *Eng. & Scots Law.* To file or lodge with a court of law.

9. *Naut.* To boxhaul.

to box off. a To divide into tight compartments. **b** *Naut.* To turn the head of (a vessel) either way by bracing the headyards aback. — **to box the compass**, *Naut.*, to name the thirty-two points of the compass in their order; hence, fig., to make a complete turn.

box, *v. i.* To fit with compactness, as in a box; specif., to fit with a scarf joint.

box barrow. A large wheelbarrow with upright sides.

box bed. a A bed boxed over with wooden sides, ends, and roof, opening in front with shutters or sliding panels. **b** A bed which folds up into the form of a box.

box brier *or* **briar.** A tropical American spiny rubiaceous shrub (*Randia aculeata*) with black fruits and leaves like those of the box; — also called *inkberry*, *indigoberry*, and *wild box.*

box calf. A kind of calfskin tanned with chrome salts; — so called from the square markings on the grain due to rolling it lengthwise and then crosswise.

box cañ′on *or* **canyon.** A cañon with vertical walls.

Box Coat, 2.

box car. *Railroads.* A roofed freight car, usually with sliding doors in the sides and sometimes with a small door in one end for loading and unloading long articles. Called usually *box wagon* by the British.

box chronometer. A ship's chronometer mounted in gimbals, to preserve its proper position and to protect it from sudden changes of temperature.

box cloth. Thick coarse melton cloth, usually dyed buff, for riding garments, etc.

box coat. 1. A thick overcoat for driving, sometimes with a heavy cape.

2. A plain loose-fitting outer coat fitted only at the shoulders.

box coil. A box-shaped series of straight steam-heating pipes, connected at the ends.

box coupling. A metal collar uniting the ends of shafts or other parts in machinery; — called a **lap box coupling** when the ends of the shafts overlap, and **butt box coupling** when they abut against each other.

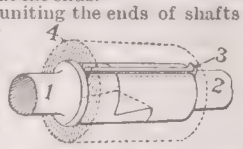

Lap Box Coupling. 1, 2 Ends of Shafts; 3 Key; 4 Collar.

box crab. A crab of the genus *Calappa*, or allied genus. See CALAPPA.

box day. a = BOXING DAY. *Eng.* **b** *Scots Law.* One of the days in vacation appointed for boxing, or depositing papers with the Court of Sessions.

box drain. A drain with upright sides, flat top and bottom.

boxed plane (bŏkst). *Carp.* A plane having part of its working surface of boxwood.

box elder. Any tree of the genus *Rulac*, esp. *R. negundo*, of the eastern United States. It is distinguished from the related maples by the 3-5-foliolate leaves. It is valuable as a shade tree on account of its rapid growth, though much attacked by insects. Also called *ash-leaved maple.*

Box Elder (*Rulac negundo*); Leaf and Fruits.

box end. *Mach.* A connecting-rod big end having a strap forming an integral part of the rod.

box′er (bŏk′sẽr), *n.* One who boxes (in the sense of either verb *box*); as: **a** One who fights with his fists. **b** One who puts things in boxes.

Box′er, *n.* A member of a Chinese secret society, the *I⁴ ʻhé² chʻüan²*, "righteous league of fists," which in 1900 spread through the northern provinces of China, committing outrages on Europeans and Christian converts in an uprising which culminated in a siege of the legations in Peking.

box front. *Tailoring.* A plain unfitted front of a garment, as in a box coat.

box gauge. *Naut.* The ordinary form of tide gauge, consisting essentially of a long vertical box with graduated rod and float inside.

box girder. *Arch.* A girder of plates bolted together like a long box, so as to have the strength of a solid beam without its weight.

box groove. *Metal Working.* A closed groove between two rolls, formed by a collar on one roll fitting between collars on another.

box hardening. *Metal.* A process of casehardening by cementation in an iron box.

box′haul′ (bŏks′hôl′), *v. t.*; BOX′HAULED′ (-hôld′); BOX′HAUL′ING. *Naut.* To put (a square-rigged vessel) on the other tack within a narrow compass by luffing into the wind and then veering short round on her heel; — so called from the bracing of the head yards abox (i. e., sharp aback).

box′ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of inclosing (anything) in a box, as for storage or transportation.

2. Material used in making boxes or casings.

3. Any boxlike inclosure or recess; a casing.

4. *Arch.* The external case of thin material used to bring any member to a required form.

5. The scarf joint uniting a ship's stem with the keel.

6. *pl. Milling.* Coarse flour separated in bolting.

Boxing Day, the first week day after Christmas, a legal holiday on which Christmas boxes are given to postmen, errand boys, employees, etc. The night of this day is **Boxing Night.** *Eng.* — **b. shutters**, shutters made to fold back into a box.

box′ing, *n.* Act of fighting with the fists; sparring.

boxing glove, a large mitten or glove, padded on the back, for use in sparring.

box iron. A smoothing iron containing a heater.

box′keep′er (bŏks′kēp′ẽr), *n.* An attendant at a theater who has charge of the boxes.

box kite. Also called *Hargrave*, or *cellular*, *kite.* A kite, invented by Lawrence Hargrave, of Sydney, Australia, which consists of two light rectangular boxes, or cells open on two sides, and fastened together horizontally, as shown in *Illust.* It is much used in meteorological experiments.

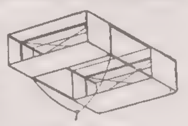
Box Kite.

box level. A spirit level in which a glass-covered box is used instead of a tube.

box metal. *Mach.* Any alloy used in making or lining journal bearings; bearing metal.

box nut. *Mech.* A nut with a blind hole.

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tart made of sugar, apple, and bread. *Local, Eng.*

bowlder, *or* **boulder, clay.** See TILL, *n.*, a clay deposit.

bowlder, *or* **boulder, flat.** A level tract strewn with bowlders.

bowl′der-head′, *or* **boul′der-head′**, *n.* A row of piles before a dike forming a kind of sea wall.

bowl′der-ing, boul′der-ing, *n.* Pavement of, or paving with, bowlder stones.

Bowlder, *or* **Boulder, period.** The Glacial period. See DRIFT.

bowl′der-y (-ĭ), *a.* Characterized by bowlders.

bowle. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLL.

bow′less, *a.* See -LESS.

bowl′ful, *n.* See -FUL.

bow′lin. Bowline. *Ref. Sp.*

bowline bridle. *Naut.* A rope by which the bowline is connected to the leech of the sail. See BOWLINE CRINGLE.

bowline cringle. *Naut.* A loop or eye in the leech of a sail for attaching the bowline or a bowline bridle.

Bow′ling, Tom. (bō′lĭng). A typical sailor in Smollett's "Roderick Random," and in Charles Dibdin's sea song of this name.

bowling crease. See CRICKET, *n.*

Bowling ring. *Steam Boilers.* A collapse ring, usually rolled without a weld, of ⁀ section. Its natural springiness makes it also an expansion joint.

bowling stump. See CRICKET, *n.*

bowln. † BOLLEN.

bowls (bōlz), *n. pl.* See BOWL, a ball, a game.

bowl spirit. *Dyeing.* Scarlet spirit.

bowl′ster. † BOLSTER.

bowlt. † BOLT, *v.*

bow′ly (bō′lĭ; bōō′lĭ), *a* Bent or rounded. *Scot.*

bow′man (bōō′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Icel. *bū* farm, stock on a farm + E. *man.*] A tenant of a bowing; a bower. *Scot.*

Bow′man's cap′sules (bō′mănz). [After William *Bowman*, English surgeon.] *Anat.* The Malpighian capsules.

bown, bowne. Vars. of BOUN.

bowne. † BOUND.

bow piece (bou). A gun carried at the bow of a ship.

bow′pot. Var. of BOUGHPOT.

Bow River series (bō). [From *Bow River*, Alberta, Canada.] *Geol.* A thick series of Cambrian rocks in western Canada.

bowrne. † BOURN.

bow′rock (*Scot.* bōō′rŭk; bōōr′ŭk). Var. of BOUROCK. *Scot.*

bows. † BOWES.

bowse (bouz; bōōz). Var. of BOUSE, BOOZE.

bow′ser, *n.* [Cf. BURSAR.] A bursar or treasurer. *Obs.*

bow′ser-y, *n.* A bursary. *Obs.*

bows′ie (bouz′ĭ; bōōz′ĭ). Var. of BOOZY, BOUSY.

bow′som. † BUXOM.

bowsprit bed. *Naut.* The part of the stem on which the bowsprit rests.

bows′sen (bou′s′n), *v. t.* [Cf. Corn. *beuzi* to immerse, drown.] To immerse, esp. in a holy well as a cure for madness. *Obs.*

bow′staff′ (bō′stăf′), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz). A stick for making into a bow.

bow′ster (bō′stẽr), *n.* Scot. for BOLSTER.

bowstring creeper. = JETEE.

bowstring girder. = BOWSTRING BEAM.

bows′y (bouz′ĭ; bōōz′ĭ). Var. of BOUSY, BOOZY.

bowt. † BOUT.

bowt. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLT.

bow′t (bout; bōōt). Var. of *bowit*, Scot. for BOWED, bent.

bowte. † BOUGHT, BOUT.

bow′tel, bow′tell (bō′tĕl). Vars. of BOLTEL.

bow′ter. † BOLTER.

bow′wood′ (bō′wŏŏd′), *n.* The Osage orange.

bow′za. Var. of BOZA.

bowze (bouz; bōōz), **bowz′y** (-ĭ). Vars. of BOOZE, BOOZY.

Bow′zy-be′us (bou′zĭ-bē′ŭs), *n.* In Gay's "Shepherd's Week" (1714), a drunkard who sings many of the songs.

box beam. *Arch.* A box girder.

box′ber-ry, *n.* **a** Wintergreen. **b** Partridgeberry. *Local, U. S.*

box′bush, *n.* = BURBUSH.

box chisel. A chisel with a broad bifurcated edge, used for opening wooden boxes.

box chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.

box′en (bŏk′s′n), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, boxwood or the box. *Rare.*

box′er, *n.* A derby hat. *Australia.*

box′fish′, *n.* A trunkfish.

box frame. See BOX, *n.*, 16 **a**.

box′ful, *n.* See -FUL.

box′hauld′. Boxhauled. *Ref. Sp.*

box′head′, *n.* A squawfish.

box holly. The butcher's broom.

box key. = BOX WRENCH.

box oak. The post oak.

C D E F G H I J K L M

box office. In a theater, the office where tickets of admission are sold.
box plait *or* **pleat**. A plait that doubles both to the right and the left. — **box′-plait′ed** *or* **-pleat′ed**, *a*. — **box plaiting** *or* **pleating**.
box sextant. A small sextant inclosed in a cylindrical case to make it more portable.
box stall. An inclosure in a barn or stable in which a horse or other animal may be kept without tying; a loose box.
box staple. The box, or keeper, for the bolt of a lock.
box tenon. *Carp.* An angle tenon, as in a corner post.

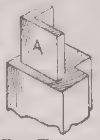

A Box Tenon.

box′thorn′ (bŏks′thôrn′), *n*. **a** A solanaceous plant of the genus *Lycium*, esp. *L. barbarum*. **b** In Australia, the native box (*Bursaria spinosa*). See 5th BOX, *n.*, 2 **b**.
box toe. *Shoe Manuf.* In boots and shoes, a toe made with a stiff, shaped lining.
box tool. *Mach.* A lathe tool for use esp. in a turret head or a screw machine, containing a cutter or cutters, and usually adapted also for guiding the work while it is being shaped.
box tortoise. Either of two North American species of land tortoises or turtles of the genus *Cistudo*; — so named because they can withdraw entirely within their shell, which can be closed by hinged joints in the lower shell.

Box Tortoise (*Cistudo carolina*) with shell closed. (¼)

box tree. The common box grown to standard form.
box′wood′ (bŏks′wŏŏd′), *n*. **1**. The very close-grained, tough, hard wood of the box (*Buxus*). It is white or light yellow in color, and takes a fine polish, rendering it especially valuable in wood engraving. It is also much used in the manufacture of musical instruments, rules, handles of tools, carvings, etc. Boxwood is among the heaviest of known woods, its specific gravity in the dry state being 0.96, and its average weight 60 pounds per cubic foot.
2. Any of several hardwood trees of the United States, as *Cornus florida* and *Schæfferia frutescens*; also, in the West Indies, *Tecoma pentaphylla*.
box wrench. *Mach.* A wrench or spanner with a socket head to fit over a nut or a bolt head.

Box Wrench with Ratchet (*R*) attachment.

boy (boi), *n*. [Cf. D. *boef*, Fries. *boi*, *boy*; akin to G. *bube*, Icel. *bofi* rogue.] **1**. A male child from birth to puberty; by extension, a lad in the school or preparatory years of life; a youth; — also used as a term of familiarity, as by parents of their sons at any age.
2. Contemptuously, knave; rascal; rogue; varlet. *Obs.*
3. A male servant; — sometimes applied to waiters in imitation of the French *garçon*.
4. A male servant, laborer, or slave of a native or inferior race; also, any man of such a race.
He reverted again to the labor difficulty, and spoke of importing *boys* from Cape Town. *Frances Macnab.*
boy, *v. i. & t.* To act as a boy; — alluding, with reference to the stage, to the former acting of women's parts by boys.
I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness. *Shak.*
bo-yar′ (bō-yär′; boi′ăr), **bo-yard′** (bō-yär′; boi′ărd), *n*. [Russ. *boyarin*.] A member of a Russian aristocratic order next to the *kniazes*, or ruling princes, and possessed of many exclusive privileges. It was abolished by Peter the Great. Also, one of a privileged class in Roumania. — **bo-yard′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n*.
☞ English writers sometimes erroneously call Russian landed proprietors *boyars*.
bo′yar palm (bō′yăr). [Cf. *baveu*, the native name in Queensland.] An Australian cycadaceous plant (*Macrozamia fraseri*), the nuts of which are eaten by the natives.
boy bishop. **1**. [*cap.*] St. Nicholas (4th century); — so called on account of his early piety. He was patron of schoolboys.
2. Hence, a boy (usually a chorister) anciently elected mock bishop by his fellows on St. Nicholas's day (Dec. 6).
boy′cott (boi′kŏt), *v. t.*; BOY′COTT-ED; BOY′COTT-ING. [From Captain *Boycott*, a land agent in Mayo, Ireland, so treated in 1880.] **1**. To combine against (a landlord, tradesman, employer, or other person), to withhold social or business intercourse from him, and to deter others from holding such intercourse; to subject to a boycott.
2. To refrain from the use of; to keep aloof from.
The word *boycotting* is now frequently used in a wider sense, meaning simply avoiding, holding aloof from, and in that sense it has also been introduced into foreign languages (German, *boykottiren*; French *boycottier*). *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
boy′cott, *n*. The process, fact, or pressure of boycotting; a combining to withhold or prevent dealings or social intercourse with a tradesman, employer, etc.; social and business interdiction for the purpose of coercion or punishment.
boy′hood (boi′hŏŏd), *n*. [See -HOOD.] State or condition of being a boy; the years or experience of boy life.
boy′ish, *a*. Like, pertaining to, or in the manner of, a boy; immature. — **boy′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **boy′ish-ness**, *n*.
Syn. — See YOUTHFUL.

Boyle's law (boilz). [After Robert *Boyle*, Irish physicist.] *Physics.* The law that when a gas is subjected to compression, and kept at a constant temperature, the product of the pressure and volume is a constant quantity, i. e., the volume is inversely proportioned to the pressure; — known also as *Mariotte's law*, and the *law of Boyle and Mariotte*. It is not exact, except for small variations of pressure.
Boz (bŏz), *n*. A pseudonym under which Dickens contributed a series of "Sketches of Life and Character" to the "London Morning Chronicle." Dickens relates: —
"*Boz*, my signature in the 'Morning Chronicle,' was the nickname of a pet child, younger brother, whom I had dubbed Moses, in honor of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' which, being facetiously pronounced through the nose, became *Boses*, and being shortened, *Boz*."
bo′za (bō′zȧ), *n*. Also *bosa*, *bozah*, etc. [Ar. *būza*; cf. Per. *būzah*.] An acidulated fermented drink of the Arabs and Egyptians, made from millet seed and various astringent substances; also, an intoxicating beverage made from hemp seed, darnel meal, and water.
brab′ble (brăb′′l), *v. i.*; BRAB′BLED (-′ld); BRAB′BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. D. *brabbelen* to talk confusedly. Cf. BLAB, BABBLE.] To dispute, or contest, noisily; brawl. *Archaic or Dial.*
A miniature glen between the semblance of two hills, down which, in mockery of a torrent, *brabbled* a slim brown stream. *Mary Johnston.*
brab′ble, *n*. Noisy or contentious chatter; broil; wrangle.
This petty *brabble* will undo us all. *Shak.*
I 'm not to be mollified by any woman's *brabble*. *Paul L. Ford.*
brab′ble-ment (-mĕnt), *n*. A brabble; brabbling.
brab′bler (-lẽr), *n*. One who brabbles. *Shak.*
Bra-be′ium (brȧ-bē′yŭm), *n*. [NL., fr. Gr. βραβεῖον a prize.] A genus of South African proteaceous trees with coriaceous toothed leaves in whorls and axillary spikelike racemes of small flowers. The only species, *B. stellatifolium*, is the African almond.
brac′cate (brăk′āt), *a*. [L. *bracatus* wearing breeches, fr. *bracae* breeches.] *Zoöl.* Feathered on the tarsus and feet, as the legs of certain birds.
brace (brās), *n*. [OF. *brace* the two arms, embrace, fathom, F. *brasse* fathom, fr. L. *bracchia* the arms (stretched out), pl. of *bracchium* arm; cf. Gr. βραχίων.] **1**. Armor for the arm; vambrace; hence, harness; warlike preparation. *Obs.*
For that it stands not in such warlike *brace*. *Shak.*
2. *Print.* A curved line, usually upright, connecting two or more words or lines, which are to be taken together; thus, *boll* } *bowl* }; or, in music, used to connect staves.
3. The reach of the extended arms; a fathom. *Obs.*
4. *Mech.* A curved instrument or handle of iron or wood, for holding and turning bits, etc.; a bitstock.
5. That which connects or fastens, as a clamp or buckle.
Fasten'd it with bolt and *brace* secure. *Cowper.*
6. *pl.* Straps or bands to sustain trousers; suspenders; gallowses.
A beautiful pair of *braces*. *Thackeray.*

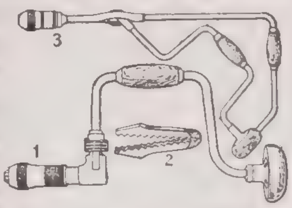

1 Brace; 2 Jaws; 3 Angle Brace for use in corners.

7. A cord, ligament, or rod, for producing or maintaining tension, as a cord on the side of a drum.
The little bones of the eardrum do in straining and relaxing it as the *braces* of the war drum do in that. *Derham.*
8. Short for THOROUGH-BRACE.
9. *Naut.* **a** A rope rove through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is swung and trimmed horizontally. **b** A rudder gudgeon.
10. A pair; a couple, orig. of dogs; as, a *brace* of ducks; — now rarely applied to persons, except familiarly or with some contempt. "A *brace* of greyhounds." *Shak.*
He is said to have shot . . . fifty *brace* of pheasants. *Addison.*
But you, my *brace* of lords. *Shak.*
11. That which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly; that which gives rigidity or power of resistance; a bandage or prop.
12. *Arch. & Engin.* A piece of material used to transmit, divert, or resist, weight or pressure; any one of the pieces, in a frame or truss, which divide the structure into triangular parts. It may act as a tie, or as a strut, and serves to prevent distortion of the structure, and transverse strains in its members. See TRUSS, *Illust.* A boiler *brace* is a diagonal stay, connecting the head with the shell.
13. State of being braced, tight, or resistant; tension.
The laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder.*
14. *Mining.* The mouth of a shaft. *Cornwall.*
15. An arm of the sea. *Obs.* *Caxton.*
16. A mantelpiece. *Scot.*
17. One of the leather or metal and leather slides on the cords of a drum, governing the tension of its head; — also called an *ear*.
18. A support for curved shoulders, a weak back, or the like.
Syn. — See COUPLE.

brace (brās), *v. t.*; BRACED (brāst); BRAC′ING (brās′ĭng). [Cf. OF. *braçoier* to embrace, and E. *embrace*, *brace*, *n.*]
1. To embrace. *Obs.*
2. To encircle; gird; also, to cause to surround.
With leathern girdle *braced*. *Cowper.*
3. To bind or tie; to fasten tightly.
Some who spurs had first *braced* on. *Scott.*
4. To draw tight; to put in a state of tension; to strain; to make firm; as, to *brace* a bow; to *brace* the nerves.
And welcome war to *brace* her drums. *Campbell.*
He *braced* himself for an effort. *J. D. Forbes.*
5. To place in a position for resisting pressure; to hold firmly; to support in such position as to give firmness; as, he *braced* himself against the crowd.
A sturdy lance in his right hand he *braced*. *Fairfax.*
6. To furnish or support with braces; to give support to; prop; as, to *brace* a beam in a building.
7. *Print.* To unite with a brace.
8. *Needlework.* To sew over the first and last stitches of (a buttonhole) from side to side, two or three times.
9. To ask a loan or favor from. *Slang.*
10. *Naut.* To move around by means of braces; as, to *brace* the yards.
to brace aback. See ABACK. — **to b. about** *or* **around**, to turn or brace (a yard) round for the contrary tack. — **to b. by**, to swing (the yards) so that some sails are aback and some drawing; — also used absolutely. — **to b. in** *or* **to**, to turn (a yard), laying it more thwartwise, by hauling in the weather brace. — **to b. sharp** *or* **up sharp**, *or* **to b. sharp up**, to turn (a yard or the yards) to the most oblique position possible, in order to keep the ship well up to the wind. — **to b. up**, to bring (a yard) nearer the direction of the keel by hauling in the lee brace.
brace (brās), *v. i.* **1**. To bluster; swagger; act defiantly. *Obs.*
2. To get tone or vigor; to rouse one's energies; — often with *up*. *Colloq.*
to brace abox, *Naut.*, to lay the head yards aback.
brace bit. A bit for use in a brace.
braced (brāst), *p. p. & p. a.* of BRACE, *v. t. & i.* Specif.: *p. a.* *Her.* Linked; interlaced; — said of chevronels, etc.
braced frame *or* **framing**, *Building*, one in which the timbers are heavy enough to be mortised, and in which diagonal bracing is used.
brace head *or* **key**. An attachment, as a long-handled wrench, for turning a boring rod.
brace′let (brās′lĕt), *n*. [F. *bracelet*, dim. of OF. *bracel* armlet, prop. little arm, dim. of *braz* arm, F. *bras*, fr. L. *bracchium*. See BRACE, *n.*] **1**. An ornamental band, ring, or chain, usually worn about the wrist or arm, and, among modern civilized people, chiefly by women.
2. A piece of armor, as the vambrace, for the wrist or arm.
3. A handcuff. *Colloq. or Slang.*
4. *Palmistry.* A mark across the inside of the wrist.
brace′let-ed, *a*. Fitted with a bracelet or bracelets.
brace molding *or* **moulding**. A molding composed of two ogees connected so as to resemble in outline a printer's brace.

Brace Molding.

brac′er (brās′ẽr), *n*. **1**. That which braces, binds, or makes firm; a brace.
2. A guard for the arm or wrist; as, in armor, a brassart; or in archery, fencing, and ball playing, a wrist guard.
A *bracer* serveth . . . to save his arm from the stripe of the string. *Ascham.*
3. A tonic or stimulant.
brach (brăch; brăk), *n*. [ME. *brache* a kind of scenting hound or setting dog, F. *brachet*, dim. fr. OHG. *braccho*, G. *bracke*; possibly akin to E. *fragrant*, fr. L. *fragrare* to smell.] Orig., a hound that hunts by the scent; now, a bitch of the hound kind. *Shak.*
brach′et (brăch′ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n*. [F., a hunting dog.] *Archaic.*
1. A brach. "Keeping eight *brachets*." *Pollock & Mait.*
2. A little brat; bratchet; — usually in contempt.
bra′chi-al (brā′kĭ-ăl; brăk′ĭ-ăl; 277), *a*. [L. *brachialis* (*bracch-*), from *brachium* (*bracch-*) arm.] **1**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to the arm or an armlike process.
2. Of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.
brachial artery, the chief artery of the upper arm, a direct continuation of the axillary artery. It divides into the radial and ulnar arteries just below the elbow. — **b. ossicle**, *Zoöl.*, an actinost of the pectoral fin of a fish. — **b. plexus**, a complex network of nerves formed chiefly by the lower four cervical and first dorsal nerves. It lies partly within the axilla and supplies nerves to the chest, shoulder, and arm. — **b. veins**, a pair of veins accompanying the course of the brachial artery. They unite with each other and with the basilic to form the axillary vein.
Brach′i-a′ta (brăk′ĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See BRACHIATE.] *Zoöl.* The Crinoidea, in the narrower sense (excluding Cystoidea and Blastoidea).
bra′chi-ate (brā′kĭ-āt; brăk′ĭ-āt; 277), *a*. [L. *brachiatus* (*bracch-*) with boughs or branches like arms, from *brachium* (*bracch-*) arm.] **1**. *Bot.* Having widely spreading branches arranged in alternate pairs, as the maple; decussate.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Brachiata.
bra′chi-ate, *n*. One of the Brachiata.
bra-chif′er-ous (brȧ-kĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a*. [L. *brachium* arm + *-ferous*.] *Zoöl.* Bearing armlike organs or processes.

box′om. † BUXOM.
box oyster. A choice large oyster; — perh. because formerly shipped in boxes.
box poison. A poisonous Australian fabaceous shrub (*Oxylobium parviflorum*).
box shutter. A boxing shutter.
box sleigh. A sleigh with a boxlike body.
box stew. A stew of superior oysters, orig. of box oysters.
box string. = CLOSE STRING.
box′sum. † BUXOM.
boxt. Boxed. *Ref. Sp.*
box turtle. = BOX TORTOISE.
box wagon *or* **waggon**. = BOX CAR. *Brit.*
box′wal′lah (bŏks′wôl′ä), *n*. [Hind. *bakswālā*, fr. E. *box* + Hind. *wālā* man.] A native peddler. *Anglo-Indian.*
box white oak. *n*. The post oak.
boy. † BUOY.
bo′yang (bō′yăng), *n*. A band worn about the trousers below the knee by laborers. *Australia.*
‖ **boy′au′** (bwä′yō′; boi′ō), *n.*; *pl.* BOYAUX or BOYAUS (bwä-yōz′; boi′ōz). [F. *boyau*, lit., a gut.] *Fort.* A winding or zigzag trench forming a communication; also, one of the zigzags.
boy′cott-ism (-ĭz′m), *n*. See -ISM.
boy′de-kin, **boy′de-kynne**. † BODKIN.
boy′dom, *n*. See -DOM.
boye. † BUOY.
boy′er (boi′ẽr), *n*. [D. *boeijer*; — because these vessels were employed for laying the *boeijen*, or buoys.] *Naut.* A small Flemish war vessel with a castle at each end. *Hist.*
boy′er-y, *n*. Boyhood. *Obs.*
boy′ism (-ĭz′m), *n*. **1**. Boy nature; childishness. **2**. Boyhood. *Obs.*
boy′kin, *n*. See -KIN, *dim. suff.*
boyne (boin), *n*. [Cf. Norw. dial. *buine*, *buna*.] A wide-bottomed tub or bowl. *Scot.*
Boy Pope. **a** John XII., Pope from 955 to 964, elected at the age of eighteen. **b** Benedict IX., Pope from 1032 to 1044, elected at ten years of age.
boys′-and-girls′, *n*. The Dutchman's-breeches.
boy′ship, *n*. See -SHIP.
boy's′-love′, *n*. Southernwood. *Dial. Eng.*
boy's mercury. The pistillate plant of the dog's mercury.
Boy′thorn, Lawrence (boi′thôrn). A character in Dickens's "Bleak House." He hides a tender and chivalrous nature under a superficial ferocity. The original was Walter Savage Landor.
boy′tle. † BEETLE.
boze. † BONZE.
Boze′man (bōz′măn), *n*. [From *Bozeman* creek and city, Montana.] *Geol.* A late Tertiary formation in Montana.
Bo′zez (bō′zĕz). *Bib.*
Boz′kath (bŏz′kăth). *Bib.*
Boz′rah (bŏz′rȧ). *Bib.*
Boz′zy (bŏz′ĭ), *n*. Nickname of James Boswell (see *Biog. Dict.*).
bp. *Abbr.* Birthplace; bishop.
B. P., *or* **b. p.** *Abbr.* Bachelor of Philosophy; Beatus Paulus, or Petrus; below proof; bill of parcels; bills payable; boiling point; bonum publicum (L., public good); British Pharmacopœia; British public; brown powder.
B/P. *Abbr.* Bills payable.
b. p. b. *Abbr.* Bank post bills.
B. Pd. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Pedagogy.
B. P. E. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Physical Education.
bpl. *Abbr.* Birthplace. [gan.]
Bp. Suff. *Abbr.* Bishop Suffragan.
b. q. Bene quiescat (L., May he (she) rest well).
bque. *Abbr.* Barque.
Br., *or* **br.** *Abbr.* Brig; British; bromine [no period, *Br*]; brother; (*Turf*) brown.
B. R., *or* **b. r.** *Abbr.* Banco Regis, or Reginæ (LL., the King's, or Queen's, Bench); bills receivable.
B/R. *Abbr.* Bills receivable.
bra. † BRAE.
braach. † BRACH.
braas. † BRACE.
brab (brăb), *n.*, *or* **brab tree**. [Prob. fr. Pg. *brava* wild (in *palmeira brava* wild palm).] The palmyra palm.
‖ **Bra′ban′çon′** (brȧ′bäN′sôN′), *n*. [F.] *Mil.* = BRABANTER.
Bra′ban′çonne′, La (lȧ brȧ′bäN′sôn′). [F.] The national song of Belgium, words by Louis Alexandre Déchet, music by François van Campenhout, composed during the revolution of 1830; — so called from the province of Brabant.
Bra-bant′ (brȧ-bănt′), *n*. A kind of linen cloth manufactured at Brussels, Antwerp, and Utrecht, formerly in Brabant.
Bra-bant′er, *n*. *Mil.* One of a class of mercenary soldiers from Brabant and Germany, widely employed in the Middle Ages.
Bra-bant′ine (brȧ-băn′tĭn), *a*. Of or pertaining to Brabant.
Bra-ban′tio (brȧ-băn′shō), *n*. In Shakespeare's "Othello," the father of Desdemona.
Brabant rose. *Jewelry.* See ROSE.
brab′bling-ly, *adv.* of *brabbling*, p. pr. of BRABBLE.
brabeler. † BRABBLER.
brabil, **brable**. † BRABBLE.
bra′ça (brä′sä), *n*. [Pg.] See MEASURE.
‖ **bra′cæ** (brā′sē), *n. pl.* [L.] Breeches. Erron. vars. **braccæ**, **bracchæ**.
brac′ci-a′le (brăk′sĭ-ā′lē; *It.* brät′chē-ä′lā), *n*. [It., armlet.] A bracket or standard to hold a torch, flagpole, etc.
brac′cio (brät′chō), *n.*; *pl.* BRACCIA (-chä). [It., lit., arm.] See MEASURE.
brace game. A game in which one or more participants are swindled or cheated, esp. by preconcerted action. *Cant.*
brace pendant. *Naut.* A pendant by which a brace block is attached to a yard. [*Scot.*]
brace piece, *n*. A mantelpiece.
brache. † BRACE, BREACH.
Bra-chel′y-tra (brȧ-kĕl′ĭ-trȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] A superfamily of brachelytrous beetles. It consists principally of the rove beetles.
bra-chel′y-trous (-trŭs), *a*. [Gr. βραχύς short + ἔλυτρον a covering.] *Zoöl.* Having short elytra.
brachen. † BRACKEN.
bracher. † BRACER.
bra′chi-a, *n.*, *pl.* of BRACHIUM.
brach′i-al′gi-a (brăk′ĭ-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n*. [NL. See BRACHIUM; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain, esp. neuralgia, in the arm.
‖ **bra′chi-a′lis an-ti′cus** (-ā′lĭs ăn-tī′kŭs). [NL., foremost brachial.] *Anat.* A flexor muscle in front of the lower part of the humerus, whence it arises. It is inserted into the ulna.
bra-chig′er-ous (brȧ-kĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a*. [L. *brachium* arm + *-gerous*.] *Zoöl.* = BRACHIFEROUS.
Bra-chi′nus (-kī′nŭs), *n*. [NL., fr. Gr. βραχύς short.] *Zoöl.* The genus of carabids consisting of the bombardier beetles.

brach′i-o- (brăk′ĭ-ō-). [See BRACHIUM.] *Anat.* A combining form denoting *connection with the arm*, or *brachium*.

Brach′i-o-ga-noi′de-i (brăk′ĭ-ō-gȧ-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *brachio-* + *Ganoidei.*] = CROSSOPTERYGII. — **brach′i-og′a-noid** (-ŏg′ȧ-noid), *a.* & *n.*

brach′i-o-la′ri-a (-ō-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *brachiolum* (*bracch-*), dim. of *brachium* (*bracch-*) arm.] *Zoöl.* An early larval stage of certain starfishes, which is a modification of the bipinnaria. — **brach′i-o-la′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

brach′i-o-pod′ (brăk′ĭ-ō-pŏd′), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Brachiopoda. — *n.* One of the Brachiopoda.

Brach′i-op′o-da (-ŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *brachio-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A class of Molluscoidea having bivalve shells, each valve of which is bilaterally symmetrical. The valves occupy positions usually regarded as dorsal and ventral, not lateral as in bivalve mollusks. The animal is often attached by a stalk. Living species are few; the fossil forms very numerous and varied. Within the shell is a pair of "arms," often long and spirally coiled, bearing rows of ciliated tentacles by which a current of water is made to flow into the mantle cavity, bringing the microscopic food to the mouth between the bases of the arms. The shell is both opened and closed by special muscles. Formerly the Brachiopoda were regarded as mollusks. They are generally divided into two orders, *Lyopomata* and *Arthropomata* (which see). — **brach′i-op′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

bra-chis′to-chrone (brȧ-kĭs′tō-krōn), *n.* Also, incorrectly, *brachystochrone.* [Gr. βράχιστος shortest (superl. of βραχύς short) + χρόνος time.] *Math.* A curve in which a body starting from a given point and acted on by a single force will reach another given point in a shorter time than it could by any other path. This *curve of quickest descent*, as it is sometimes called, is a *cycloid*, in case the force is that of gravity. — **bra-chis′to-chron′ic** (-krŏn′ĭk), *a.* — **brach′is-toch′ro-nous** (brăk′ĭs-tŏk′rō-nŭs), *a.*

bra′chi-um (brā′kĭ-ŭm; brăk′ĭ-ŭm; 277), *n.*; *L. pl.* BRACHIA (-ȧ). [L. *brachium*, or *bracchium*, arm; cf. Gr. βραχίων.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* **1.** The upper segment of the arm or fore limb from the shoulder to the elbow.
2. Any of certain processes likened to an arm; as: **a** The rays of a crinoid. **b** The tentacles of a cephalopod. **c** The tentaculiferous processes of certain jellyfishes. **d** Certain bands of white matter passing outward and forward from the nates and testes of the optic lobes of the brain.

brach′y- (brăk′ĭ-). A combining form from Greek βραχύς, *short*; as, *brachy*cephalic, *brachy*podous, etc.

brach′y-ax′is (-ăk′sĭs), *n.* *Cryst.* The brachydiagonal axis.

brach′y-cat′a-lec′tic (-kăt′ȧ-lĕk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. βραχυκατάληκτος; βραχύς short + καταλήγειν to leave off; cf. καταληκτικός incomplete.] *Gr.* & *Lat. Pros.* Wanting two syllables or the final foot of the last dipody; — applied properly to verse measured by dipodies, as iambic or trochaic verse. — *n.* A verse so wanting at the end.

brach′y-ce-phal′ic (-sē-făl′ĭk) } *a.* [*brachy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Anthropom.* Short-headed or broad-headed; having a cephalic index of 80 or above. See CEPHALIC INDEX.
brach′y-ceph′a-lous (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs) }

brach′y-ceph′a-ly (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ) } *n.* The condition of being brachycephalic.
brach′y-ceph′a-lism (-lĭz′m) }

Bra-chyc′er-a (brȧ-kĭs′ēr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *brachy-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* A division of orthorrhaphous Diptera with one- or two-jointed palpi and usually short, three-jointed antennæ. The horseflies and robber flies are examples. In older classifications the cyclorrhaphous Diptera, as the house fly, were included.

bra-chyc′er-al (-ăl) } *a.* *Zoöl.* Having short antennæ; specif., of or pert. to Brachycera.
bra-chyc′er-ous (-ŭs) }

brach′y-di-ag′o-nal (brăk′ĭ-dī-ăg′ō-năl), *n.* [*brachy-* + *diagonal.*] *Cryst.* The shorter diagonal; the shorter lateral axis in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems. — *a.* Pertaining to, designating, or developed along, the brachydiagonal; as, the *brachydiagonal* axis.

brach′y-dont (brăk′ĭ-dŏnt), *a.* [*brachy-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having or designating teeth with short crowns and well-developed roots, as in man; — opposed to *hypsodont.* Such teeth have only narrow canals in the roots connecting with the pulp cavity and cannot grow after the roots are formed. — **brach′y-dont-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

brach′yg-nath′i-a (-ĭg-năth′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *brachy-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Med.* Abnormal shortness of the lower jaw. — **bra-chyg′na-thous** (brȧ-kĭg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.*

bra-chyg′ra-pher (brȧ-kĭg′rȧ-fēr), *n.* A stenographer.

bra-chyg′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*brachy-* + *-graphy.*] Stenography; — now chiefly used of disused systems. — **brach′y-graph′ic** (brăk′ĭ-grăf′ĭk), **brach′y-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

bra-chyl′o-gy (brȧ-kĭl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. βραχυλογία; βραχύς short + λόγος discourse.] Conciseness of expression; brevity; a condensed expression; specif., *Gram.*, an expression omitting a word or words essential to the construction.

Brach′y-u′ra (brăk′ĭ-ū′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *brachy-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] A suborder of decapod Crustacea consisting of the common crabs, characterized by a small and short abdomen, which is closely folded beneath the large cephalothorax. See BLUE CRAB.

brach′y-u′ral (brăk′ĭ-ū′răl), **brach′y-u′rous** (-rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Brachyuran.

brach′y-u′ran (-răn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Brachyura. — *n.* One of the Brachyura.

brac′ing (brās′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of bracing, or state of being braced.
2. Any system of braces; braces collectively; as, the *bracing* of a truss.

brac′ing, *p. a.* Imparting strength or tone; strengthening; invigorating; as, a *bracing* north wind. — **brac′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **brac′ing-ness**, *n.*

brack (brăk), *n.* [D. *brak*, adj., salt.] Salt or brackish water; the sea. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

brack, *a.* Brackish; briny. *Rare.*

brack (brăk), *n.* [Cf. D. *braak*, Dan. *bræk*, a breaking, Sw. & Icel. *brak* a crackling, creaking. Cf. BREACH.] **1.** An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a crack or breach; a flaw, esp. in cloth. Also fig.

> Stain or *brack* in her sweet reputation. *J. Fletcher.*

2. A burst of water, as in a thaw or heavy downpour; a sliding of snow, earth, or detritus. *Scot.*

brack, *v. t.*; BRACKED (brăkt); BRACK′ING. [G. *bracken.*] To sort or inspect (merchandise) officially; — used only with reference to the Baltic ports. — **brack′er** (-ēr), *n.*

brack, *n.* [See BRACK to sort.] Act or system of bracking merchandise; also, inferior goods, as timber, as sorted by bracking.

brack′en (brăk′′n), *n.* [ME. *braken.* Cf. BRAKE a fern.] A brake, or large fern, esp. the common brake (*Pteris aquilina*) and related species. — **brack′ened** (-′nd), *a.*

brack′et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [Cf. OF. *braguette* codpiece, F. *brayette*, Sp. *bragueta*, also a projecting mold in architecture; dim. fr. L. *bracae* breeches; cf. also OF. *bracon* beam, prop, support; of unknown origin. Cf. BREECHES.] **1.** An overhanging member, simple or composite, projecting from a wall or pier or other body to support weight falling outside of the same, or a similar piece to strengthen an angle. Architectural brackets are often carved or sculptured, and are sometimes merely decorative features only seemingly giving support. *Bracket* is the general term for all projecting supports, whether a piece of projecting timber or stone, a triangular frame, or of some other form; and includes various forms which are ordinarily called by specific names, such as the *brace*, *cantilever*, *console*, *corbel*, *strut*, *cul-de-lampe*, *modillion* (which see).

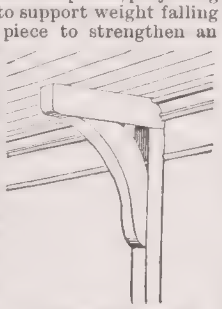
One form of Bracket.

2. A shelf or set of shelves so supported against a wall.
3. Hence: **a** A gas fixture or lamp holder projecting from the face of a wall, column, or the like. **b** The cheek or side piece supporting a trunnion in an ordnance carriage; also, an entire gun carriage as mounted on shipboard or in a casemate. *Obs. or R. in U. S.* **c** *Naut.* A short, crooked timber, resembling a knee, used as a support. **d** *Mining.* A platform over the mouth of a shaft.
4. In writing and printing, either of the characters [ ], also called *square brackets* and formerly *crotchets*, or rarely of the characters ( ), also called *round brackets* and now commonly *parentheses*, used to set something off from context. The square brackets are now chiefly used: in ordinary writing or printing, to inclose interpolated matter and mark it as extraneous or merely incidental to the context, as esp. a reference, variant reading, correction, or comment of an editor or reporter; in mathematics, to indicate that the quantities included by the two parts are subject to the same operation. The brace, { used alone or in pairs, is also sometimes called a *bracket*, } esp. in mathematics and music, as is also the vinculum, or horizontal line used as a tie.
5. Formerly at Cambridge University, England, the position or class in which students were grouped as determined by the first three days' examinations.
6. *Gunnery.* A figure determined by firing a projectile beyond a target and another short of it, as a basis for ascertaining the proper elevation of the piece; — only used in the phrase, *to establish a bracket.* After the bracket is established shots are fired with intermediate elevations until the exact range is obtained. In the United States navy it is called *fork.*

brack′et (brăk′ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *v. t.*; BRACK′ET-ED; BRACK′ET-ING. **1.** To place within brackets; to connect by a bracket or brace; to furnish with a bracket or brackets.
2. To couple together as of the same class or as equal, by means of a brace or bracket.
3. *Gunnery.* To shoot so as to establish a bracket for (an object).

bracket capital. *Arch.* A capital with one or more projecting brackets or corbels to help carry a beam or girder by diminishing the unsupported stretch. It occurs in Indian and Syrian architecture and in many primitive styles.

bracket fungus. Any polyporaceous fungus of the order Agaricales, forming shelflike growths on tree trunks, etc.

brack′et-ing (brăk′ĕt-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The action denoted by the verb *bracket.*
2. *Arch.* A series or group of brackets; brackets, collectively; specif., a framework of wooden ribs to support a cornice, cove, or the like.

bracket trail. *Mil.* The trail of a steel gun carriage formed by prolonging the brackets or cheeks, and uniting them with transoms.

brack′ish (brăk′ĭsh), *a.* [See BRACK salt water.] Saltish, or salt in a moderate degree, as water in saline soil; hence, distasteful; nauseous. — **brack′ish-ness**, *n.*

> Springs in deserts found seem sweet, all *brackish* though they be. *Byron.*
> The *brackish* woe of futile weeping. *C. E. Craddock.*

Bra-con′i-dæ (brȧ-kŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A very large family of small ichneumon flies, some of which are parasitic on living caterpillars, others on aphids. See ICHNEUMONIDES. — **brac′o-nid** (brăk′ō-nĭd), *a.* & *n.*

‖ **bra′con′nière′** (brȧ′kō′nyâr′), *n.* [F.] In 16th century armor, a protection for the thigh composed of narrow hoop-shaped plates of steel lapping over one another and moving freely. It replaced the earlier tasset.

bract (brăkt), *n.* [See BRACTEA.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A leaf from the axil of which a flower or floral axis arises. **b** A leaf borne on the floral axis itself, esp. one subtending the flower or flower cluster; — in this sense more properly called *bractlet* or *bracteole.* See INVOLUCRE; also, cf. SCALE. Bracts are ordinarily smaller than foliage leaves, but are occasionally large and showy, simulating petals, as in the fever bark (*Pinckneya*). The spathes of aroids and the glumes of grasses are examples of specialized bracts.

Flower of *Campanula medium*, showing: 1, 1 Bractlets; 2 Bract.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** = HYDROPHYLLIUM. **b** A flattened leaflike part of certain crustacean appendages; specif., the distal exite of the limb of a phyllopod.

brac′te-a (brăk′tē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a thin plate of metal or wood, gold foil.] *Bot.* A bract.

brac′te-al (-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Resembling a bract.

brac′te-ate (brăk′tē-āt), *n.* [L. *bracteatus* covered with gold plate.] **1.** *Archæol.* A thin plate of metal, usually gold or silver, chased on one side and often inscribed with runes. Bracteates are usually found in graves of Teutonic peoples, and date from the 6th century onward.
2. A coin struck on a broad and very thin flan, common on the Continent in the 12th and 13th centuries.

brac′te-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Having a bract or bracts.

bract′ed (brăk′tĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with bracts.

bracted plantain, a troublesome weed of the western United States (*Plantago bracteata*), having a prominently bracted spike of flowers.

brac-te′i-form (brăk-tē′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*bractea* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form or nature of a bract.

brac′te-ose (brăk′tē-ōs; brăk′tē-ōs′), *a.* [*bractea* + *-ose.*] *Bot.* Having numerous or conspicuous bracts.

bract′let (brăkt′lĕt), *n.* [*bract* + *-let.*] *Bot.* A bract situated on the floral axis, and usually smaller than the main bract from which the latter springs. Also called *bracteole.* See BRACT, 1 **b**, and *Illust.*

bract scale. *Bot.* In coniferous plants, the scale immediately below the seed-bearing scale.

brad (brăd), *n.* [Cf. ME. *brod*, Dan. *braad* prick, sting, *brodde* ice spur, frost nail, Sw. *brodd* frost nail, Icel. *broddr* any pointed piece of iron or steel; akin to AS. *brord* point, spire of grass.] **a** A thin, usually small, nail, of the same thickness throughout, but tapering in width, and with a slight projection at the top on one side instead of a head; sometimes, a small, tapering, square-bodied finishing nail, with a countersunk head. Square brads are now little used. **b** A slender wire nail, with a small, deep round head.

brad, *v. t.*; BRAD′DED; BRAD′DING. To fasten with brads.

Bra′da-man′te (brä′dä-män′tā), *n.* Anglicized **Brad′a-mant** (brăd′ȧ-mănt). In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," the so-called Virgin Knight, sister to Rinaldo. She wears white armor and bears an irresistible spear. See RUGGIERO.

brad′awl′ (brăd′ôl′), *n.* A straight awl with chisel edge, used to make holes for brads, screws, and the like.

Brad-bu′ry-a (brăd-bū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Bradbury*, Amer. traveler and collector.] *Bot.* A genus of American chiefly tropical fabaceous vines having pinnately trifoliolate leaves and handsome lilac or white flowers with a straight keel and standard spurred at the base. *B. virginiana*, of the United States, is called *butterfly pea.* The synonym *Centrosema* is used in horticulture.

brad′y- (brăd′ĭ-). Combining form from Greek βραδύς, *slow.*

brad′y-car′di-a (-kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *brady-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Med.* Slow action of the heart.

brad′y-crot′ic (-krŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*brady-* + Gr. κροτεῖν to knock, strike.] *Med.* Marked by slowness of the pulse.

brad′y-pep′si-a (-pĕp′sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βραδυπεψία; βραδύς slow + πέψις digestion.] *Med.* Slow or delayed digestion. — **brad′y-pep′tic**, *a.*

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brach′i-o-ce-phal′ic, *a.* [*brachio-* + *cephalic.*] *a.* Pert. to the arm and head; — sometimes applied to the innominate artery.

brach′i-o-cu′bit-al, *a.* [*brachio-* + *cubital.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the upper arm and forearm.

brach′i-o-cyl-lo′sis (-sĭ-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *brachio-* + Gr. κύλλωσις a crooking.] Curvature of the arm.

brach′i-o-pode′. Rare var. of BRACHIOPOD.

brach′i-o-ra-chid′i-an, *a.* [*brachio-* + *rachidian.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the arm and spine.

brach′i-o-ra′di-a′lis (-rā′dĭ-ā′lĭs), *a.* [NL.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the brachium and radius; — applied to the supinator longus.

brach′i-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*brachio-* + *-tomy.*] Amputation or dissection of the arm.

bra-chis′to-ceph′a-li (brȧ-kĭs′tō-sĕf′ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Brachistocephalic persons.

bra-chis′to-ce-phal′ic (-sē-făl′ĭk), **bra-chis′to-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. βράχιστος, superl. of βραχύς short + *cephalic*, *cephalous.*] *Craniol.* Having a very broad head; specif., brachycephalic with a cephalic index of 85 or more. — **bra-chis′to-ceph′a-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

‖ **bra′chi-um sæ′cu-la′re aut ci-vi′le** (brā′kĭ-ŭm sĕk′ū-lā′rē ôt sĭ-vī′lē). [L.] The secular or civil arm.

Brach′man. *n.* [L. *Brachmanae*, pl., Gr. Βραχμᾶνες.] = BRAHMAN. *Obs.*

brach′y-car′di-a, *n* [NL. See BRACHY-; CARDIA.] *Med.* Bradycardia.

brach′y-ceph′al (brăk′ĭ-sĕf′ăl), *n.*; *pl.* -CEPHALI (-sĕf′ȧ-lī) or -CEPHALES (-lēz). [NL.] A brachycephalic person.

brach′y-dac-tyl′i-a (-dăk-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *brachy-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger.] Abnormal shortness of the fingers or toes.

bra-chyd′o-drome (brȧ-kĭd′ō-drōm), **brach′y-dod′ro-mous** (brăk′ĭ-dŏd′rō-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* = BROCHIDODROME.

brach′y-dome (brăk′ĭ-dōm), *n.* [*brachy-* + *dome.*] *Cryst.* See DOME. — **bra-chyd′o-mal** (brȧ-kĭd′ō-măl), **brach′y-do-mat′ic** (brăk′ĭ-dō-măt′ĭk), *a.*

brach′y-el′y-trous (brăk′ĭ-ĕl′ĭ-trŭs). Var. of BRACHELYTROUS.

brach′y-fa′cial (brăk′ĭ-fā′shăl), *a.* [*brachy-* + *facial.*] *Anthropom.* Having a short, broad face. [*Ref. Sp.*]

bra-chyg′ra-fy. Brachygraphy.

brach′y-me-tro′pi-a (brăk′ĭ-mē-trō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *brachy-* + Gr. μέτρον measure + *-opia.*] *Med.* Shortsightedness; myopia. — **brach′y-me-trop′ic** (-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

brach′y-o-dont′ (brăk′ĭ-ō-dŏnt′). Var. of BRACHYDONT.

Brach′y-ou′ra (-ōō′rȧ; -ou′rȧ), **brach′y-ou′ral**, etc. Vars. of BRACHYURA, BRACHYURAL, etc.

brach′y-pin′a-coid, *n.* [*brachy-* + *pinacoid.*] *Cryst.* See PINACOID. — **brach′y-pin′a-coi′dal**, *a.*

brach′y-pleu′ral (-plōō′răl), *a.* [See BRACHY-; PLEURON.] *Paleon.* Having short pleura; — said esp. of certain trilobites.

bra-chyp′o-dous (brȧ-kĭp′ō-dŭs), *a.* [*brachy-* + *-podous.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Short-legged. **2.** *Bot.* Having a short stalk.

brach′y-prism (brăk′ĭ-prĭz′m), *n.* [*brachy-* + *prism.*] *Cryst.* See under PRISM.

Bra-chyp′ter-æ (brȧ-kĭp′tēr-ē), **Bra-chyp′ter-i** (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = BRACHYPTERES.

Bra-chyp′ter-es (-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *brachy-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] A group of birds having short wings, including the auks, divers, and penguins. *Obs.*

bra-chyp′ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. βραχύπτερος.] Short-winged.

brach′y-pyr′a-mid, *n.* [*brachy-* + *pyramid.*] See PYRAMID.

bra-chys′to-chrone. Var. of BRACHISTOCHRONE.

brach′y-stom′a-tous (-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-), **bra-chys′to-mous** (brȧ-kĭs′tō-mŭs), *a.* [*brachy-* + *-stomatous*, *-stomous.*] Having a short proboscis; — said of certain Diptera, as the Syrphidæ and allies, formerly placed in the group **Brach′y-sto′ma-ta** (-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ).

brach′y-ty′pous (brăk′ĭ-tī′pŭs; brȧ-kĭt′ĭ-pŭs), *a.* [*brachy-* + *type* + *-ous.*] *Min.* Of a short form.

brach′y-ure (-ūr), *n.* [See BRACHYURA.] *Zoöl.* Any of several short-tailed animals; as: **a** A bird of the genus *Pitta.* **b** A monkey of the genus *Brachyurus.* **c** A brachyuran crustacean.

Brach′y-u′rus (brăk′ĭ-ū′rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CACAJAO.

brack, *n.* [Cf. BREAK, *v.*] A rock or crag. *Obs.*

brack, **bracke** (brăk), *pret.* of BREAK. *Scot.*

bracke. † BRACH.

brack′e-busch-ite (brăk′ē-bōōsh-īt), *n.* [After D. L. *Brackebusch.*] *Min* A vanadium mineral near descloizite in composition.

brack′en, *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *breacan*, fr. *breac* speckled, spotted.] A tartan. [*Amer.*]

brack′et, *n.* The merganser.

brack′et, *v.i.* *Gunnery.* To shoot so as to establish a bracket.

brack′et. Var. of BRAGGET.

bracket crab. A hoisting crab placed like a bracket against a wall, post, or the like.

bracket plate. *Shipbuilding.* One of the plates in the framing of a ship connecting the main and reverse frame angles and the longitudinals.

brack′et-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.

Brack′man. † BRAHMAN.

brack′mard, *n.* [F. *braquemart.*] An old kind of straight broadsword.

brack′y (brăk′ĭ), *a.* Brackish.

brack′y, *a.* Covered with, or of the nature of, brake, or fern.

bracon. † BRACKEN.

brac′te-o-late (brăk′tē-ō-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with bracteoles.

brac′te-ole (brăk′tē-ōl), *n.* [L. *bracteola.*] *Bot.* = BRACTLET.

bract′less, *a.* See -LESS.

brad Dial. var. of BREAD.

brade. Obs. or dial. var. of BRAID, BREAD, BREDE, BROAD.

bra-doon′. Var. of BRIDOON.

Brad′war-dine, Baron (brăd′wȧr-dĭn). In Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley," a gallant and pedantic old soldier. He is the father of **Rose Bradwardine**, the Rose of Tully Veolan, who saves Waverley's life and becomes his wife.

brad′y-ar′thri-a (brăd′ĭ-är′thrĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *brady-* + Gr. ἀρθροῦν to articulate.] *Med.* Abnormal slowness of speech.

brad′y-crote (brăd′ĭ-krōt), *n.* [See BRADYCROTIC.] *Med.* An agent that diminishes the number of pulsations of the heart.

brad′y-di-as′to-le, *n.* [*brady-* + *diastole.*] *Med.* Abnormal prolongation of the diastole.

brad′y-la′li-a (-lā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *brady-* + Gr. λαλεῖν to talk.] *Med.* = BRADYARTHRIA.

brad′y-pha′si-a (-fā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *brady-* + *-phasia.*] = BRADYPHRASIA.

brad′y-phra′si-a (-frā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *brady-* + Gr.

C D E F G H I J K L M

Brad′y-pod′i-dæ (brăd′ĭ-pŏd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BRADYPUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of edentates, consisting of the true sloths. — **brad′y-pod** (brăd′ĭ-pŏd), **brad′y-pode** (-pōd), *n.* — **bra-dyp′o-doid** (brȧ-dĭp′ō-doid), *a.*

Brad′y-pus (brăd′ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βραδύπους slow of foot; βραδύς slow + πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the three-toed sloth. See SLOTH.

brad′y-seis′mal (-sīs′măl), **brad′y-seis′mic** (-mĭk), **brad′y-seis′mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl) *a.* [See BRADY-; SEISMIC.] Pert. to or designating the slow, secular movements of the earth's crust. — **brad′y-seis′mism** (-mĭz′m), *n.*

brae (brā; brē), *n.* [Icel. *brā* eyelid, akin to AS. *brǣw* and G. *braue* eyebrow.] **1.** A hillside; a slope; a bank, as of a river valley; a hill. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Burns.*
2. Wood imperfectly burned in a charcoal pit. *Local, U. S.*

brag (brăg), *v. i.*; BRAGGED (brăgd); BRAG′GING. [ME. *braggen* to resound, blow, boast (cf. F. *braguer* to lead a merry life, flaunt, boast, OF. *brague* ostentation), perh. fr. Icel. *braka* to creak, *brak* noise; cf. E. *break*.] **1.** To sound loudly; to make a loud sound; to bray.
2. To talk about one's self, or things pertaining to one's self, in a manner intended to excite admiration, envy, or wonder; to talk boastfully; to boast; as, to *brag* of one's exploits, courage, or money.

Conceit, more rich in matter than in words,
Brags of his substance, not of ornament. *Shak.*

3. Swagger; strut. *Obs.*

Syn. — Swagger, vapor, bluster, talk big. See BOAST.

brag, *v. t.* **1.** To blow (a trumpet).
2. To challenge; defy; threaten. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To boast of; to vaunt; — now usually with a clause for its object; as, he *bragged* that he won the race. "He *brags* his service." *Shak.*
4. To bluff in the game of brag.

brag, *n.* **1.** A boast or boasting; bragging; ostentatious pretense or self-glorification.

Cæsar . . . made not here his *brag*
Of "came," and "saw," and "overcame." *Shak.*

2. The thing which is boasted of.

Beauty is Nature's *brag*. *Milton.*

3. A boaster; braggart.
4. A game at cards similar to bluff. *Chesterfield.*

brag, *a.* [See BRAG, *v. i.*] *Archaic.* **1.** Brisk; full of spirits; valiant.
2. Boasting; pretentious; conceited.

A *brag* young fellow. *B. Jonson.*

brag, *adv.* Proudly; boastfully. *Obs.* *Fuller.*

Brag′ga-doc′chi-o (brăg′ȧ-dō′shĭ-ō; -kĭ-ō), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a character who personifies vain boasting.

brag′ga-do′ci-an (-dō′shĭ-ăn), *a.* Given to, or of the nature of, braggadocio. — *n.* A braggadocio. — **brag′ga-do′ci-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

brag′ga-do′ci-o (-ō), *n.* [From BRAGGADOCCHIO.] **1.** A braggart; a boaster; a swaggerer. *Dryden.*
2. Empty boasting; mere brag; pretension.

brag′gart (brăg′ȧrt), *n.* [OF. *bragard* flaunting, vain, bragging. See BRAG, *v. i.*] A boaster.

O, I could play the woman with mine eyes,
And *braggart* with my tongue. *Shak.*

brag′gart, *a.* Boastful. — **brag′gart-ly**, *a.*

brag′gart-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Boastfulness; act of bragging.

brag′ger-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *braguerie*.] Bragging.

brag′get (brăg′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [ME. *braket*, *bragot*, fr. W. *bragawd*, *bragod*, fr. *brag* malt.] A liquor made of ale and honey or sugar fermented and flavored with spices, etc.

bra-guette′ (brȧ-gĕt′), *n.* Also **bra-guet′to** (-gĕt′ō). [F. *braguette*.] In armor of the 15th century and later, a piece answering to the codpiece of ordinary costume.

brah′ma (brä′mȧ; *popularly often* brā′mȧ), *n.* [From *Brahma*putra. (See *Gaz.*)] One of a breed of domestic fowl of large size, having a pea comb and feathered legs, valuable both as egg layers and for the market. They are the largest of domestic fowls. Two varieties are recognized, the *light*, chiefly white, with black or greenish black wing and tail feathers and black stripes on the hackle feathers, and the *dark*, in which the cock has the breast black, and the hen has the plumage penciled with dark steel gray.

Brah′ma (brä′mȧ), *n.* [Cf. BRAHMAN.] *Hindu Myth.* The first member of the Trimurti, or Hindu trinity; the Creator. In the Rig-Veda *brahmă* (neuter, accented on the first syllable) signifies power, especially of prayer or devotion; later, it denotes the supreme soul or essence of the universe, immaterial, uncreated, illimitable, eternal. *Brahma* (or *Brahm* as it is also written) is the designation of God in the teachings of the Brahmo Samaj, and is conceived as comprising the trinity, Brahmā, Vishnu, and Siva. *Brahmā* (masculine, accented on the ultima) is the personification of the supreme *Brahm*, and is conceived as the creator of the world, which endures for 2,160,000,000 years and then is destroyed, only to be recreated by him after a like duration. Each period of this sort constitutes a day and night of Brahma, and after a hundred years of such days he himself, together with the whole universe, is resolved back to primordial elements. Cf. YUGA. *Brahmā* is represented as red with four heads. Originally he had five, but one was destroyed by Siva. His consort is Sarasvati, the goddess of eloquence.

Brahma.

Brah′ma-hood (-hood), *n.* State of Brahma; absorption into the divine essence.

Brah′man (brä′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Skr. *Brāhmaṇa* (cf. *Brahman* worship, holiness; the god Brahma; also, a Brahman): cf. F. *Brahmane*, *Brachmane*, *Bramine*, L. *Brachmanae*, *-manes*, *-mani*, pl., Gr. Βραχμᾶνες, pl.] **1.** A person of the highest or sacerdotal caste among the Hindus, whose chief duty is the study and teaching of the Vedas and the performance of religious ceremonies, though now only a minor percentage of the Brahmans are so engaged. The ideal life of the devoted Brahman consists of four periods, those of student, householder, anchoret, and religious mendicant, the proper living of them assuring eventual welfare.
2. = BRAHMA.

Brah′ma-na (brä′mȧ-nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *brāhmaṇa*.] One of a class of prose Vedic writings devoted chiefly to matters of ritual and dogma, but also containing legends and sometimes mystical and metaphysical speculations.

Brahman bead. The seed of the East Indian tree *Elæocarpus ganitrus*, used for rosaries, necklaces, etc.

Brahman bull. A white male zebu, considered sacred by the Hindus.

Brah′ma-ni (brä′mȧ-nē), *n.* Also **Brah′ma-nee**. [Skr. *Brāhmaṇī*.] Any Brahman woman.

Brah-man′ic (brä-măn′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brahmans or their doctrines and worship.

Brah′man-ism (brä′măn-ĭz′m), *n.* The religion or system of doctrines and institutions of the Brahmans and orthodox Hindus. Brahmanism is a later development of the early Vedic religion of the Aryan invaders of India, being marked by the development of pantheistic conceptions and the anticipation of blessedness in the extinction of desire. Socially, the great institution of Brahmanism is the caste system, which has gradually become dominant throughout India. See CASTE. — **Brah′man-ist**, *n.*

Brah′man-y (-ĭ), **Brah′min-y** (brä′mĭn-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brahmans; Brahmanic.

Brahmany, *or* **Brahminy, bull.** = BRAHMAN BULL. — **B. duck**, the ruddy sheldrake. See SHELDRAKE. — **B. kite**, a kitelike bird of prey (*Haliastur indus*) found from India to Australia, and regarded as sacred by the Hindus.

Brah′mo Sa-maj′ (brä′mō sȧ-mäj′). [Bengali, assembly, or church, of Brahma.] A sect of reformed theistic Hinduism, founded in Bengal by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a Brahman, in 1830, and reorganized in 1858 by Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. It opposes child marriage and caste restrictions. See under BRAHMA.

Bra-hu′i (brä-hoo′ĭ), *n.* A member of a pastoral race, dominant in central Baluchistan, having short stature, olive complexion, and thin beard. Their race affinities are undetermined; their language is Dravidian. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

braid (brād), *v. t.*; BRAID′ED; BRAID′ING. [ME. *braiden*, *breiden*, to pull, reach, braid, AS. *bregdan* to move to and fro, to weave; akin to Icel. *bregða*, D. *breiden* to knit, OS. *bregdan* to weave, OHG. *brettan* to brandish. Cf. BROID.] **1.** To move suddenly or violently; to jerk; brandish; snatch; hand over; cast (forth). *Obs.*
2. To weave, interlace, or entwine together, as three or more strands or threads; to form into a braid; to plait.
3. To bind (the hair) as with a braid.

Braid your locks with rosy twine. *Milton.*

4. To trim, ornament, or outline with braid.
5. To mingle, or to bring to a uniformly soft consistence, by beating, rubbing, or straining.

braided wares, goods faded in color or tarnished. *Obs.* — **to braid St. Catherine's tresses**, to lead a virgin's life.

braid, *v. i.* **1.** To move suddenly or violently; to start; to awake; to break into speech. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To change suddenly; to alter in appearance; hence, **to braid of** (or, formerly, **after**, **on**), to resemble; to take after. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To become nauseated; to vomit. *Dial. Eng.*

braid, *n.* **1.** A quick motion; a start; an onset; a hostile gesture; an outburst of passion. *Obs.*
2. A fancy; freak; caprice; a trick; an adroit turn. *Obs.*
3. A moment; a jiffy; as, at, or in, a *braid*. *Obs.*
4. [Cf. AS. *gebregd* a moving to and fro. See BRAID, *v. t.*] A plait, band, or narrow fabric formed by intertwining or weaving together different strands.

A *braid* of hair composed of two different colors twined together. *Scott.*

5. A string or band for confining the hair.
6. A narrow fabric, as of wool, silk, linen, or strands of other material, variously used, as for binding, trimming, or other ornamentation, designs, outlines, etc., in lacework or crocheting, etc. There are many varieties of more or less intricate designs, named often from their use or appearance, as, in lacework, *hole braid*, *ladder braid*, *Honiton braid*, etc.

braid, *a.* [AS. *brǣd*, *brēd*, deceit, fo *brægd*, *bregd*; fr. AS. *bregdan* to move to and fro, to turn into; cf. Icel. *bragð* a quick movement, trick. See BRAID, *v. t.*] Deceitful. *Obs.*

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry that will, I live and die a maid. *Shak.*

braid′er (brād′ẽr), *n.* One that braids; specif.: *Sewing Machines.* An attachment for sewing braid in place.

braid′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making or using braids.
2. Braids, collectively; trimming.

Braid′ism (brād′ĭz′m), *n.* **a** The theories advanced by Dr. James Braid of Manchester, England (d. 1860), to explain mesmerism, hypnotism, etc. **b** A method of hypnotizing similar to that suggested by Braid. — **Braid′ist**, *n.*

brail (brāl), *n.* [ME. *brayle* furling rope, OF. *braiol*, *braioel*, *braiel*, a band placed around the breeches, fr. F. *braies*, pl., breeches, fr. L. *braca*, *bracae*, breeches, a Gallic word; cf. Armor. *bragez*. Cf. BREECHES.] **1.** *Naut.* A rope fastened to the leech or corner of a sail, and leading through a block, by which the sail can be hauled up or in, preparatory to, or in place of, furling.
2. *Falconry.* **a** A thong of soft leather to bind up a hawk's wing. **b** *pl.* The feathers at a hawk's rump.
3. A stick at each end of a seine to keep it stretched.

A Bawley with Mainsail partly Brailed up. *BB* Brails.

brail (brāl), *v. t.* **1.** *Naut.* To haul up by the brails; — used with *up*.
2. To confine by a brail, as a hawk's wings.

brail, *n.* [F. *brelle*.] A boom filled with logs which is towed down stream; a section of a log raft; also, the chain or rope holding it together.

brail, *v. t.* To fasten (logs) into a brail.

‖ **Braille** (brā′y′; *E.* brāl: *the pron. as if written* Braillé *is incorrect*), *n.* A system of printing or writing for the blind in which the characters are represented by tangible points or dots. It was invented by Louis Braille, a French teacher of the blind. See INTERPOINT BRAILLE TYPE.

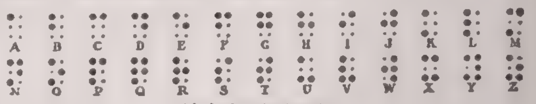

Alphabet in Braille.

brain (brān), *n.* [ME. *brain*, *brein*, AS. *bragen*, *brægen*; akin to LG. *brägen*, *bregen*, D. *brein*, and perh. to Gr. βρεχμός, the upper part of the head.] **1.** In vertebrate animals, the large mass of nerve tissue inclosed in the skull or cranium, in which the anterior end of the spinal cord terminates.

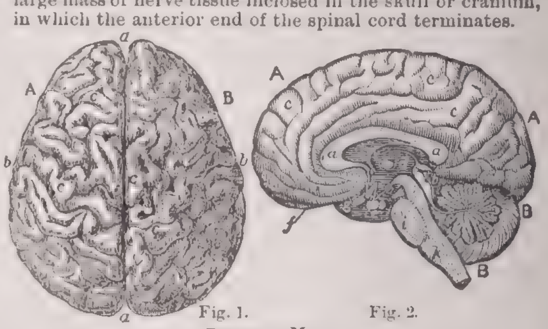

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.
BRAIN OF MAN.

Fig. 1. Upper surface, showing Right and Left Cerebral Hemispheres *A B*, separated by the Longitudinal Fissure *aa*; *b* Fissure of Rolando; *c c c c* Convolutions, or Gyri, separated by Sulci. Fig. 2. Right half, shown by vertical section through the Longitudinal Fissure; *AA* Cerebrum; *BB* Cerebellum; *aa* Corpus Callosum; *b* Pineal Gland; *c c c* Convolutions; *d* Third Ventricle; *e* Pituitary Body; *f* Olfactory Lobe; *g* Optic Nerve; *i* Pons Varolii; *k* Medulla Oblongata, which connects the brain with the spinal cord.

The brain consists of *gray matter* made up largely of nerve cells, and *white matter* made up chiefly of nerve fibers arising from the nerve cells of the brain, or reaching it from other parts of the body (see NERVE). In man the largest of the parts of the brain is the *cerebrum*, consisting principally of two *hemispheres*, separated by a longitudinal fissure and having an external layer or *cortex* of gray matter. The hemispheres are connected by a transverse commissure of nerve fibers, the *corpus callosum*. The surface of the hemispheres is raised into irregular ridges called *gyri* or convolutions, separated by *fissures* and *sulci*. Each hemisphere contains a cavity or *ventricle* (the *lateral ventricles*, or the first and second ventricles of the brain). The cerebrum and certain adjacent parts constitute the **prosencephalon**, or first division of the brain. On account of the great development of the human brain, they overlap and conceal the upper or dorsal surface of the next two divisions, and partly also the fourth. The second division, or **thalamencephalon**, has a *median* cavity, the *third ventricle*, which communicates with each lateral ventricle by an opening, the *foramen of Munro*. Each side of the third ventricle are oblong masses of gray matter, the *optic thalami*. The pineal gland is attached to this part of the brain. See PINEAL GLAND. The third ventricle opens posteriorly into a short canal, the *aqueduct of Sylvius*. The structures surrounding the aqueduct constitute the third division of the brain, or **mesencephalon**, whose ventral portion is formed largely of two large bundles of nerve fibers, the *crura cerebri*, which connect the cerebral hemispheres directly with the medulla oblongata (see below) and spinal cord. Its dorsal surface has four eminences, the *corpora quadrigemina*. (In many vertebrates these are only two in number and are often called the *optic lobes*.) The fourth division, the **epencephalon**, includes the *cerebellum*, a large mass of gray and white matter lying beneath the posterior part of the cerebral hemispheres, and the *pons Varolii*, another great commissure or mass of transverse fibers, which lies on the lower or ventral surface of the brain. The fifth division, or **metencephalon**, consists of the medulla oblongata, directly continuous with, and resembling an enlarged part of, the spinal cord. Its cavity, continuous with the aqueduct of Sylvius and with the central canal of the spinal cord, is called the *fourth ventricle*.

In the higher mammals the cerebrum, though much smaller than in man, is relatively larger than in the lower forms. The complexity of the convolutions depends as well on the size of the animal as on the grade of its intelligence. In the lowest mammals the corpus callosum is rudimentary or wanting. It is not found in other classes. Birds have smooth cerebral hemispheres and very large optic lobes. In the lowest vertebrate, Amphioxus, there is no distinct brain, but in many invertebrates, as in the arthropods, there are

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φράσις speech.] Slowness of speech.

brad′y-sper′ma-tism (-spûr′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [*brady-* + *spermatism*.] *Med.* Abnormally slow emission of the semen.

brad′y-u′ri-a (-ū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *brady-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* Abnormally slow micturition.

brae′man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who lives on the braes, esp. on those on the south of the Grampian Hills.

Brag, Jack (brăg). The hero of Theodore Hook's novel of the same name, spiritedly representing a vulgar pretender attempting to creep into aristocratic society, but finally discomfited.

Brag, Sir Jack. General John Burgoyne, who figures in the old ballad "Sir Jack Brag;" — a sobriquet.

Bra-gan′za di′a-mond, *or* **Bra-gan′za** (brä-găn′zȧ), *n.* [After *Braganza*, the reigning house of Portugal.] A famous precious stone, found in Brazil, weighing 1680 carats, and now among the Portuguese crown jewels. It is said by some to be a white topaz.

‖ **bra′gas** (brä′gäs), *n. pl.* [Sp.] A kind of breeches; specif., a pair of wide breeches or drawers; gaskins.

bragd. Bragged. *Ref. Sp.*

brager. † BROGGER.

braget. † BRACKET, BRAGGET.

brag′gard-ism, *n.* Braggartism.

brag′gart-ry, *n.* Braggartism.

brag′gat. Var. of BRAGGET, mead.

brag′gen. † BRAG. [boaster.

brag′ger, *n.* One who brags; a

brag′get. † BRACKET.

Bragget Sunday. *Eccl.* The fourth Sunday in Lent: — so called in England because it was the custom to drink bragget on that day.

brag′ging-ly, *adv.* Boastingly.

brag′gle (brăg′′l). Var. of BROGGLE.

Bra′gi (brä′gē), **Bra′ge**, *n.* [Icel. *Bragi*.] *Norse Myth* One of the Æsir, god of poetry, and husband of **Ithunn**.

brag′ite (brăg′īt), *n.* [From *Bragi*, a Norse god.] *Min.* A variety of fergusonite.

brag′less, *a.* See -LESS. [*Obs.*

brag′ly, *adv.* Finely; proudly.

Brag′man. † BRAHMAN.

Brag′mar′do′, Ja′no′tus′ de (zhȧ′nō′tüs′ dē brȧg′mȧr′dō′). In Rabelais's "Gargantua," a sophister, who harangues Gargantua to recover from him the great bells of the cathedral of Notre Dame.

brag′ot. Obs. or dial. of BRAGGET.

bra-gue′ro (brȧ-gā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] A horse girth sometimes used behind the cinch. *Western U. S.*

brag′wort, **brag′wud**. Scot. var. of BRAGGET.

Brah-ma′ic (brä-mā′ĭk), *a.* Brahmanic.

Brah′ma-na-spa′ti (brä′mȧ-nȧ-spŭt′ĭ), *n.* [Skr. *Brahmanaspati*.] See BRIHASPATI.

Brah′man-ess, *n.* A Brahmani.

Brah′man-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

Brah′man's beads. = BRAHMAN BEADS.

brah′ma-poo′tra (brä′mȧ-poo′trȧ), *n.* = 1st BRAHMA.

Brah′ma Sa-maj′. = BRAHMO SAMAJ.

Brah′mi al′pha-bet (brä′mē). An alphabet of Semitic descent, perhaps the oldest in India. In writing, the characters, which are distinguished by stiff, straight lines, are hung from a line instead of standing upon it.

Brah′mic (brä′mĭk), *a.* **1.** Brahmanic. **2.** Pert. to the Brahmo Samaj.

Brah′min, **Brah-min′ic**, **Brah′min-ism**, etc. Vars. of BRAHMAN, BRAHMANIC, etc.

Brah′min-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

Brah′min-y, etc. Var. of BRAHMANY.

Brah′mo-ism (brä′mō-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrines and practices of the Brahmo Samaj.

brai. † BRAE.

braid. Obs. or dial. var. of BREAD; † BREDE.

braid (*Scot.* brād). Obs. or Scot. var. of BROAD.

braid, *v. t.* To upbraid; to reproach. *Obs.*

braid bonnet. See COIN.

braid′ie (brād′ĭ), *a.* [See BRAID, *a.*] Deceitful. *Obs. Scot.* — **braid′ie-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

braie. † BRAY.

braik. Obs. or dial. var. of BRAKE.

brail (brāl), *n.* The plaice (*Paralichthys dentatus*).

brain, *a.* Mad; furious. *Obs.*

large ganglia (see CEREBRAL GANGLION) corresponding to it in part, both in position and function, and often called the brain. The brain of man is actually larger than that of any other animal, however large, except the elephants and large whales. Vertebrates of past geological periods had as a rule very small brains, compared to their living representatives. In some of the gigantic dinosaurs the brain was much smaller than the lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord. For the development of the brain, see NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The cerebrum, or, more narrowly, the gray matter of the cerebrum, is usually regarded as the seat of CONSCIOUSNESS. Permanent alterations or injuries in this region are accompanied by alterations in conscious life, and while it is unlikely that every physiological brain change in this region is accompanied by a change in consciousness, it is believed that all such changes eventually affect conscious states. Reflex and other involuntary actions may continue after the destruction of the brain, but the organ is essential to all voluntary activity. That the brain is the bodily organ most directly associated with consciousness has been recognized more or less clearly since the time of Hippocrates and Plato, but it is only in modern times that advance has been made toward a definite analysis of the functions of its different parts. This was attempted early in the 19th century by the phrenologists (see PHRENOLOGY), though on an erroneous basis and with erroneous results. Phrenology, however, served as an incentive to the scientific investigations which have led to the doctrine of **cerebral localization**, viz., that different areas of the cerebral cortex are ultimately connected with different functions of consciousness. Only a few of these cortical centers have been positively determined, though many are approximately certain. It is probable, however, that localization varies somewhat in individuals, and in cases of injury there is evidence of *substitution*, that is, the taking over of the function of the injured area by another area. For the chief areas whose functions have been determined or inferred, see *Illust.* The function of the cerebellum is supposed to be regulation of various reflex and instinctive actions.

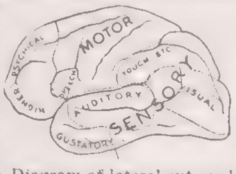

Diagram of lateral external surface of the Cerebrum, showing localization of functions.

2. (Often in the *pl.*) Understanding; intellect. "My *brain* is too dull." *Scott.*

> O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their *brains!* *Shak.*

3 Fancy; imagination. *Rare.* *Shak.*

on the brain, constantly in one's thoughts, as a sort of monomania; as, he has politics *on the brain.* *Colloq.*

brain (brān), *v. t.*; BRAINED (brānd); BRAIN'ING. **1.** To dash out the brains of; to kill by beating out the brains; hence, to destroy; to put an end to; to defeat.

> There thou mayst *brain* him. *Shak.*
> It was the swift celerity of his death . . .
> That *brained* my purpose. *Shak.*

2. To conceive; understand. *Obs.*

> 'T is still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen
> Tongue, and *brain* not. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with a brain.

> If th' other two be *brained* like us. *Shak*

brain box *or* **case**. The bony or cartilaginous case inclosing the brain; the cranium proper, as distinguished from the facial part of the skull.

brain cap. The upper part of the skull.

brain coral. A massive reef-building coral having the surface covered by ridges separated by furrows so as to resemble the surface of the brain, as in the genus *Mæandra.*

brain fever. *Med.* Fever in which the brain is specially affected; any acute cerebral affection attended by fever.

brain'less, *a.* Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless. — **brain'less-ly**, *adv.* — **brain'less-ness**, *n.*

brain'pan' (brān'păn'), *n.* The brain case or brain cap.

brain sand. *Anat.* Small grains of calcareous matter in the pineal gland and Pacchionian bodies of the brain.

brain'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Disordered, or resulting from disorder, in the understanding. — **brain'sick'ly**, *adv.* — **brain'sick'ness**, *n.*

> You do unbend your noble strength, to think
> So *brainsickly* of things. *Shak.*

brain stem. The bundles of nerve fibers connecting the front and upper parts of the brain with the spinal cord.

brain'y (brān'ĭ), *a.* Acute or vigorous in mind. *Colloq.*

braird (brârd), *n.* [Scot., akin to Icel. *broddr* a spike on a plant.] **1.** The first shoots or sprouts of grass, grain, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *pl.* = BREARDS. *Scot.*

braird, *v. i.*; BRAIRD'ED; BRAIRD'ING. To sprout or spring up from the ground; to germinate, as grain. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

braise (brāz), *n.* [So called from its iridescent colors.] **a** A European sea bream (*Pagrus pagrus*) allied to the American scup. The name is sometimes applied to other related species. **b** The European roach. *Local, Scot.*

braise, *n.* [F.] **1.** Charcoal powder; breeze.

2. *Cookery.* Braised meat.

braise, *v. t.*; BRAISED (brāzd); BRAIS'ING. [F. *braiser*, fr. *braise* coals.] *Cookery.* To stew or broil in a covered kettle or pan.

> A *braising* kettle has a deep cover which holds coals; . . . the cooking is done from above, as well as below. *Mrs. Henderson.*

brais'er (brāz'ẽr), *n.* A kettle or pan for braising.

Braj' Bha'sha (brăj' bä'shä; 134). [Hind. *braj-bhāshā* the dialect spoken in the district of Braj.] A dialect of Western Hindi noted for its poetic literature. It is spoken by over eight million people, mainly in the vicinity of Agra and Muttra. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

brake (brāk), *n.* **1.** [ME. *brake* fern; cf. Dan. *bregne* fern. Cf. BRACKEN.] A fern of the genus *Pteris*, esp. *P. aquilina* and related species, some of which are common in almost all countries. It has ternately compound fronds. Less properly, any fern.

2. [Cf. LG. *brake* willow bush, G. *brach* fallow, prob. orig. the growth on rough broken ground, fr. the root of E. *break*, v. t.] A thicket; a dense growth of shrubs; a brushwood.

> He stayed not for *brake*, and he stopped not for stone. *Scott.*

brake (brāk), *n.* [ME. *brake*; cf. LG. *brake* an instrument for breaking flax, G. *breche*, fr. the root of E. *break*. In some of the senses below the word is perh. of different origin. See BREAK, *v. t.*; cf. BREACH.] **1.** An instrument or machine to break or bruise the woody part of flax or hemp so that it may be separated from the fiber.

2. Any of various instruments; as: **a** A baker's kneading machine. **b** An instrument to crush and extract the juices from fruits, vegetables, etc. **c** An ancient instrument of torture; a rack. **d** *Agric.* A large, heavy harrow; a drag. **e** *Basket Making.* A scissorslike tool used to peel the bark from willows. **f** A bridle and powerful bit. *Obs.* **g** The lever or winch of a crossbow; hence, a weapon worked by such a lever, as a crossbow. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **h** The handle of a pump, esp. an extended handle by means of which a number of men can unite in working a pump. **i** *Mining.* A lever with a crook for suspending the rods in boring for coal. **j** A turner's lathe. *Obs.*

3. A cage with bars; a trap; a snare; dilemma. *Obs.*

4. A frame for confining a horse while being shod; also, an inclosure to restrain cattle, horses, etc.

> A horse . . . which Philip had bought . . . and because of his fierceness kept him within a *brake* of iron bars. *J. Brende.*

5. Any device for retarding or stopping by friction; esp., a device including a block, lever, or band applied to the rim, hub, or drum on the axle, of a wheel, as of a vehicle, or a shoe or ratchet applied to the track or roadway to check a vehicle. See FRICTION BRAKE. Fig., anything that retards or checks.

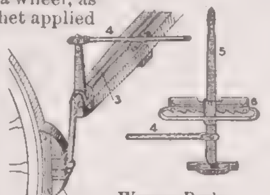

Wagon Brake
1 Brake Block; 2 Shoe; 3 Brake Beam; 4 Brake Bar; 5 Lever; 6 Ratchet Bar with Ratchet.

6. Short for BRAKE VAN. *Brit.*

7. That part of a carriage, as of a battery or engine, which enables it to turn.

8. = BREAK, a carriage.

brake, *v. t.*; BRAKED (brākt); BRAK'ING (brāk'ĭng). **1.** To crush or break (flax or hemp) in a brake.

2. To break up (lumpy ground) with a harrow.

3. To knead (bread), as with a baker's kneading machine.

4. To apply a brake to; to retard or stop by a brake.

5. To furnish or equip with a brake or brakes.

brake, *v. i.* To manage a brake; hence, to manage a winding or hoisting engine, as at a coal mine.

brake'age (brāk'āj), *n.* The action of a brake, or the act or process of applying a brake.

brake beam. The beam that connects the brake blocks of opposite wheels.

brake block. The part of a brake holding the brake shoe, or the shoe itself.

brake'man (brāk'măn), *or* **brakes'man** (brāks'-), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man in charge of a brake or brakes, as on a railroad car or train.

☞ *Brakeman* is generally used in the United States; *brakesman*, in British usage.

2. *Mining.* The man in charge of the winding (or hoisting) engine for a mine.

brake shoe. The part of a brake which rubs against a relatively moving part, as a wheel or the ground.

brake wheel. **a** A hand wheel for operating a brake, as on a vehicle. **b** A wheel or pulley on which a friction brake acts. **c** A heavy wheel provided with cams for controlling the movement of a trip hammer.

brak'y (brāk'ĭ), *a.* Full of brakes; abounding with brambles, shrubs, or ferns; rough; thorny.

> In the woods and *braky* glens. *W. Browne.*

Bram'ah (*properly* brăm'ȧ; *often* brā'mȧ *or* brä'mȧ), *n.* **1.** Joseph Bramah;—used attributively to designate certain devices invented by him, as a kind of desk, pen, etc.

2. Short for BRAMAH KEY.

Bramah lock, a lock in which the tumblers are thin flat notched bars receiving endwise movement from the key (called **Bramah key**) instead of the swinging movement of the tumblers of an ordinary lock. — **B. press**, a form of hydrostatic press. See under HYDROSTATIC.

bram'ble (brăm'b'l), *n.* [ME. *brembil*, AS. *brēmel*, *brembel*, *bræmbel* (akin to OHG. *brāmal*), fr. the same root as E. *broom*, AS. *brōm*. See BROOM.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Rubus*, including the raspberry and blackberry; esp., the common English blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; hence, any rough, prickly shrub.

> The thorny *brambles*, and embracing bushes. *Shak.*

2. The brambling.

bramble bush. The bramble, or a thicket of brambles.

bram'bled (brăm'b'ld), *a.* Covered or infested with brambles; as, a *brambled* field; *brambled* wool.

bramble shark. Any shark of the genus *Echinorhinus* or allied genus, having scattered spiny tubercles on the skin.

bram'bling (brăm'blĭng), *n.* [Formerly *bramline*. See BRAMBLE, *n.*] A handsomely colored finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*) which breeds in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, migrating southward in winter.

Brambling. (1/7)

bram'bly (brăm'blĭ), *a.* Like or full of brambles. "*Brambly* wildernesses." *Tennyson.*

Bran (brăn), *n.* [Cf. W. & Ir. *bran* raven.] *Celt. Myth.* An ancient British god of the underworld, said to have been a British king (cf. BRENNIUS). According to the Welsh legend, he gave in marriage his sister, *Branwen*, to the king of Ireland. Abuse of her caused Bran to attack and destroy the Irish, but he was poisoned by a dart in the fight and commanded his seven surviving followers to behead him. For eighty-seven years his head conversed uncorrupted, but upon the opening of a forbidden door its conversation ceased, and the seven hastened to bury it on Tower Hill, London, as Bran had bidden. There it remained until dug up by King Arthur, whereupon ensued the disastrous invasions of the Saxon barbarians.

bran (brăn), *n.* [ME. *bren*, *bran*, OF. *bren*, F. *bran*, of uncertain origin; cf. Armor. *brenn*, W. *bran.*] **1.** The broken coat of the seed of wheat, rye, or other cereal grain, separated from the flour or meal by sifting or bolting; the coarse, chaffy part of ground grain.

2. [Perh. a different word.] Quality; case; brand. *Obs.*

bran, *v. t.*; BRANNED (brănd); BRAN'NING. *Dyeing & Tanning.* To boil in bran drench.

branch (brȧnch; 140), *n.*; *pl.* BRANCHES (brȧn'chĕz; -chĭz). [ME. *braunche*, F. *branche*, fr. LL. *branca* claw of a bird or beast of prey.] **1.** *Bot.* A shoot or secondary stem growing from the main stem, or from one of the primary divisions of the latter; — applied to any ramification of an axis.

2. Any division extending like a branch; any arm or part connected with the main body of a thing; a ramification; as, the *branch* of an antler; the *branch* of a chandelier; a *branch* of a river; a *branch* of a railroad.

3. Specif.: **a** A small stream; a creek. *Local, U. S.*

> Most of the *branches*, or streams, were dried up. *Irving.*

b *Arch.* A rib in Gothic vaulting, generally one of the smaller ribs in a complicated vault. **c** *Mech.* An axle or beam of a pump or the like. **d** *Fort.* Either wing of a crownwork or hornwork; a boyau; also, any straight part joined to another at an angle. **e** The metal piece to which a nozzle is screwed on the hose of a fire engine. **f** Either side of a horseshoe. **g** In a bridle, either of the two parallel pieces of metal which are attached at the sides to the mouthpiece of a curb bit, and act as levers upon the curb chain; — usually in *pl.* **h** Either side of a sword hilt, forming one of the guards. **i** *Plumbing.* A forked piece of pipe; called a *double branch* when there are two offshoots from the main pipe.

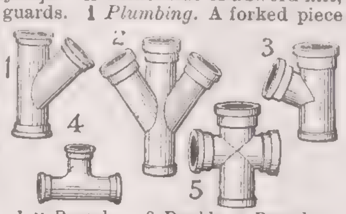

1 Y Branch; 2 Double Y Branch; 3 V Branch; 4 Tee; 5 Crossheads.

4. *Geom.* One of the portions of a curve, as of a hyperbola, that extends outward indefinitely.

5. **a** *Genealogy.* A division of a family descended from a particular ancestor, as distinguished from divisions descended from this ancestor's relatives; also, any descendant in such a line; as, the English *branch* of a family.

> His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock. *Carew.*

b *Zoöl.* A primary division of the animal kingdom. See PHYLUM. **c** *Ethnol.* A classificatory division, used esp. in the subdivision of linguistic families and stocks. It is more inclusive than the *group* and less so than the *stock.*

6. A member or part of any complex body or work; a distinct article, section, subdivision, or department. "*Branches* of knowledge." *Prescott.*

> It is a *branch* and parcel of mine oath. *Shak.*

7. A subordinate local office.

8. *Naut.* A warrant or commission given to a pilot, authorizing him to pilot vessels in certain waters.

Syn. — Limb, shoot, offshoot, twig, sprig. See BOUGH.

branch, *a.* **1.** Diverging from, or tributary to, a main stock, line, way, theme, etc.; as, a *branch* line or store.

2. Of or pertaining to a branch; as, a "*branch* train."

branch, *v. i.*; BRANCHED (brȧncht); BRANCH'ING. **1.** To shoot or spread in branches; to separate into branches; to put forth branches; to ramify.

> Friths that *branch* and spread
> Their sleeping silver thro' the hills. *Tennyson.*

2. To spring off or out from the main branch, stem, or root, as a shoot of a plant; to diverge; to deviate; — usually with *out* or *off*; as, here a bypath *branches.*

> To *branch* out into a long disputation. *Spectator.*

3. To spring, as a branch from a root; to be derived; — with *from*; as, his family *branches* from the Puritans. *Obs.*

to branch out, to extend one's activities; to enlarge one's business; to do anything on a larger scale.

branch, *v. t.* **1.** To divide into or as into branches.

2. To embroider with figures of branches, flowers, or foliage.

> The train whereof loose far behind her strayed,
> *Branchèd* with gold and pearl, most richly wrought. *Spenser.*

3. To furnish with branches or horns. *Obs.*

branched (brȧncht; 140), *p. a.* of BRANCH. Specif.: *Her.* Having branches of a specified tincture.

Bran-chel'li-on (brăŋ-kĕl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., shortened fr. *Branchiobdellion*; Gr. βράγχια gills + βδέλλα leech.] *Zoöl.* A genus of leeches having external gills along the sides of the body. They are parasitic on fishes, etc.

branch'er (brȧn'chẽr), *n.* That which shoots forth branches; also, fig., one who shows growth in various directions.

branch'er, *n.* [F. *oiseau branchier*. See BRANCH, *n.*] *Fal-*

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braind. Brained. *Ref. Sp.*

brain'-fag', *n.* *Med.* Brain weariness. See CEREBROPATHY.

brainge (brānj), *v. i.* [Cf. Scot. *brainyell* in same sense.] *Scot.* To move in an impetuous, clumsy, or noisy manner.—**brainge**, *n.*

brain'ish, *a.* Hot-headed; furious. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*

brain'stone', *n.*, *or* **brainstone coral**. = BRAIN CORAL.

brain storm. *Pathol.* A period of abnormally rapid breaking down of brain cells resulting in violent mental derangement.

brain'-tire', *n.* Brain-fag.

Brain'tree, *n.* [From *Braintree*, Mass.] *Geol.* A Middle Cambrian formation in Massachusetts.

brain'ward, *adv.* & *a.* See -WARD.

brain wave. A hypothetical psychical vibration producing the phenomena of telepathy.

brain'wood', *n.* [*brain* + *wood* mad.] Mad; frenzied. *Scot.*

Brain'worm' (brān'wûrm'), *n.* In Jonson's comedy "Every Man in his Humor," a tricky servant of the elder Knowell, appearing in various disguises.

brais. † BRACE.

‖ **brai'sière'** (brā'zyâr'), *n.* [F.] = BRAISER.

brait (brāt), *n.* A rough diamond.

brait. Obs. p. p. of BRAID.

braith. † BRATH.

braith'ly. † BRATHLY.

braize, **braiz'er**, etc. Vars. of BRAISE, BRAISER, etc.

brak. † BRACK, BRAKE.

brak (brăk), *pret.* & *p. p.* of BREAK. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

brakan. † BRACKEN.

brake, *pret.* of BREAK. *Archaic.*

brake, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. D. *braken*, and E. *break.*] To vomit. *Obs.*

brake bar. = BRAKE BEAM.

brake compartment. See BRAKE VAN. *Brit.*

brake hanger. A bar or link suspending brake beams.

brake head. A fastening on a brake beam serving as a brake block and brake shoe.

brake horse power. See HORSE POWER.

brake'less, *a.* See -LESS.

brak'en. Obs. or dial. var. of BRACKEN, a fern.

brake rubber. = BRAKE SHOE.

brakes'man, *n.* = BRAKEMAN.

brak'et. Obs. or dial. form of BRAGGET.

brake van *or* **compartment**. *Railroads.* A car or compartment containing means for operating the brakes; in a passenger train, usually the luggage van. *Brit.*

braking. † BRACKEN.

brak'y. Var. of BRACKY.

brall, **braller**, etc. † BRAWL, BRAWLER, etc.

Br. Am. *Abbr.* British America.

Bra'ma (brä'mȧ). Var. of BRAHMA.

Bra'man. † BRAHMAN.

‖ **bra'man-tes'co** (brä'män-tĕs'-kō), *a.* [It.] = BRAMANTESQUE.

Bra'man-tesque' (brä'mȧn-tĕsk'), *a.* [It. *bramantesco.*] In the style of, or relating to, the art of Bramante d' Urbino (1444-1514), the original designer of St. Peter's; specif., designating a Renaissance style of architecture in Lombardy marked by classical forms and lightness and grace of treatment, as in Santo Maurizio in Milan.

Bram'an-tip (brăm'ȧn-tĭp; brȧ-măn'-), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE.

bram'bl. Bramble. *Ref. Sp.*

bram'ble, *v. i.* To pick blackberries. *Dial. Eng.*

bram'ble, *n.* = BRAMBLING.

Bram'ble, Matthew. In Smollett's "The Expedition of Humphry Clinker," a character, described as "an odd kind of humorist," afflicted with the gout, and "always on the fret," but generous and benevolent. His sister, Miss **Tabitha Bramble**, is a very homely maiden of forty-five soured by her unsuccessful endeavors to get married. She finally marries Captain Lismahago, who is content to take her on account of her fortune of £4,000.

bram'ble-ber'ry, *n.* The fruit of the bramble; also, the plant itself. *Eng.*

bramble finch. The brambling.

bramble net. A net to catch birds.

bramble rose. The dog-rose.

bramble worm. = BRANDLING **a**.

brame (brām), *n.* [Cf. It. *brama* longing.] Passion; desire. *Obs.*

Bra'min (brä'mĭn), **Bra-min'ic** (brä-mĭn'ĭk), etc. Vars. of BRAHMAN, BRAHMANIC, etc.

Braminy † BRAHMANY.

bran, *n.* The carrion crow. *Local, Eng.*

bran boil. *Dyeing*, etc. A boiling in water containing bran, to remove or lighten the coloring; also the bath itself.

bran bread. Bread made of unbolted flour, or bran.

bran'card (brăŋ'kȧrd), *n.* [F.] A horse litter.

branch'age (brȧn'chāj), *n.* Branches, collectively.

branch chuck. See CHUCK.

branch cut. *Math.* See RIEMANN'S SURFACE.

C D E F G H I J K L M

conry. A young hawk which has left the nest and takes to the branches of the tree.

branch'er-y (brån'chẽr-ĭ), *n.* A system of branches.

bran'chi- (brăŋ'kĭ-). *Zoöl.* A combining form denoting *connection with* or *relation to branchiæ*, or *gills.*

bran'chi-a (brăŋ'kĭ-*ȧ*), *n.; pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. βράγχια, pl. of βράγχιον.] *Zoöl.* A gill. See GILL, *n.*, 1.

-bran'chi-a (-brăŋ'kĭ-*ȧ*). [NL.] A neuter plural or feminine singular suffix, from Greek βράγχια, *gills*, used in zoölogical terms.

bran'chi-al (brăŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to branchiæ, or gills.

branchial arches, bony or cartilaginous arches or curved bars extending dorsoventrally, and placed one behind the other posterior to the hyoid arch on each side of the pharynx. They support the gills of fishes and amphibians. In all the higher vertebrates, including man, corresponding bars or ridges are present in the embryo, and are also called branchial arches, although they never bear gills and disappear or become modified in the adult. — **b. basket**, the basketlike cartilaginous structure supporting the gills of cyclostomes. — **b. clefts**, in vertebrates which breathe by gills, the openings or clefts between the branchial arches, situated in the walls of the pharynx, and placing that part of the alimentary canal in more or less direct communication with the exterior. The water taken in at the mouth passes out through these clefts, bathing the gills borne by the branchial arches. Rudimentary branchial clefts represented by grooves or furrows in the neck region are also present in the embryos of all the air-breathing vertebrates, including man. — **b. hearts**, *Zoöl.*, in cephalopods, muscular enlargements of the veins just before they enter the gills. Their contraction drives the blood into the gills. — **b. pouches**, the pouchlike respiratory cavities in the branchial clefts of cyclostomes. Often extended to the branchial clefts of other vertebrates, esp. selachians. — **b. sac**, in tunicates, the dilated pharyngeal part of the alimentary canal (which is enormously developed in the simple ascidians) having vascular walls pierced with clefts or stigmata and functioning as a gill.

Bran'chi-a'ta (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *branchia.*] *Zoöl.* Any of several groups of animals provided with gills; as: **a** The Crustacea, as distinguished from the tracheate arthropods **b** The amphibians and fishes, as distinguished from the higher vertebrates. **c** The Branchiogastropoda, etc. *Not in common use.*

bran'chi-ate (-kĭ-āt), *a. Zoöl.* Furnished with branchiæ.

bran'chi-hy'al (-hī'ăl), *a.* [*branchi-* + *hy*oid + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating the elements or segments composing the branchial arches. — *n.* An element or segment of a branchial arch.

branch'ing, *p. a.* Furnished with branches; shooting out branches; extending in a branch or branches.

Shaded with *branching* palm. *Milton.*

branch'ing, *n.* Act or state of one that branches; also, a division or branch; a collection of branches.

bran'chi-o- (brăŋ'kĭ-ō-). [Gr. βράγχιον fin, *pl.* βράγχια gills.] A combining form indicating *connection with* or *relation to branchiæ*, or *gills;* as, *Branchio*poda.

bran'chi-o-pal'li-al (-păl'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [*branchio-* + *pallial.*] Pertaining to the gill and mantle of mollusks.

Bran'chi-op'o-da (-ŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *branchio-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A suborder of Phyllopoda, including the more typical forms, as *Artemia, Apus, Estheria*, etc.; — opposed to *Cladocera.* **b** = PHYLLOPODA **a**. — **bran'chi-o-pod'** (-ō-pŏd'), *a. & n.* — **bran'chi-op'o-dan** (-op'ō-dăn), *a. & n.* — **bran'chi-op'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

Bran'chi-o-sau'rus (brăŋ'kĭ-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *branchio-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of small extinct salamander-like stegocephalous amphibians, sometimes made the type of a suborder, **Bran'chi-o-sau'ri-a** (-rĭ-*ȧ*). Their remains are found beautifully preserved in the Permian of Germany, and the larval stages, having gills, have also been discovered.

bran'chi-os'te-gal (-ŏs'tē-găl), *a.* [*branchio* + Gr. στέγειν to cover.] Covering the gills; pertaining to or designating the fold of skin or membrane which in most fishes covers the lower part of the gills and is supported by bony raylike processes of the hyoid arch, called **bran'chi-os'te-gals** (-gălz), or **branchiostegal rays**.

bran'chi-o-stege' (brăŋ'kĭ-ō-stēj'), *n.* [F. *branchiostège*, a.] *Zoöl.* The branchiostegal membrane.

bran'chi-os'te-gous (-ŏs'tē-gŭs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Branchiostegal. **b** Having the gills covered.

Bran'chi-os'to-ma (-tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *branchio-* + *-stoma.*] The typical genus of lancelets. See AMPHIOXUS.

Bran'chi-pus (brăŋ'kĭ-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *branchi-* + Gr. πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* A genus of European fresh-water phyllopod crustaceans resembling the brine shrimp. Related forms inhabit America.

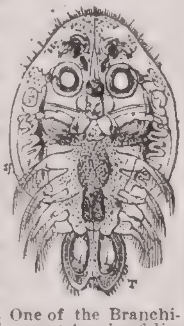

One of the Branchiura (*Argulus foliaceus*), ventral surface of male. *sf* Swimming feet; *T* Tail, with testes. Much enlarged.

Bran'chi-u'ra (-ū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *branchio-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] A suborder of Entomostraca, with suctorial mouths, including species parasitic on fishes, as the carp lice (*Argulus*). — **bran'chi-u'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

branch pilot. A pilot who has a branch, as from Trinity House, England, for special navigation.

branch point. *Math.* A fixed point in the plane at which two or more branches of an algebraic function of a complex variable coincide in value, these branches permuting regularly among themselves when the variable travels round the point. Called also *point of ramification.* See RIEMANN'S SURFACE.

branch'y (brån'chĭ), *a.* Full of or bearing branches; ramifying; covered with branches; as, *branchy* bowers.

Here we sit in a *branchy* row. *Kipling.*

brand (brănd), *n.* [ME. *brand, brond*, AS. *brand, brond*, brand, sword, from *byrnan, beornan*, to burn; akin to D., Dan., Sw., & G. *brand* brand, Icel. *brandr* a brand, blade of a sword. See BURN, *v. t.;* cf. BRANDISH.] **1**. A burning; conflagration; fire; also, a burning ray, as lightning.

2. A burning piece of wood; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt, whether burning or after the fire is extinct.

A *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Zech.* iii. 2.

3. A sword. *Archaic.*

Paradise, so late their happy seat,
Waved over by that flaming *brand.* *Milton.*

4. A mark put upon criminals with a hot iron; hence, any mark of infamy or vice; a stigma.

The *brand* of private vice. *Channing.*

5. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a cask, to designate the quality, manufacturer, etc., of the contents, or upon an animal, to designate ownership; — also, a mark for a similar purpose made in any other way, as with a stencil; hence, quality; kind; grade; sort; class; make; as, a good *brand* of flour.

6. *Bot.* Any rust fungus producing a burnt appearance in plants. See RUST, *n.;* UREDINALES.

7. An instrument to brand with; a branding iron.

Syn. — See STIGMA.

brand, *v. t.;* BRAND'ED; BRAND'ING. To burn or mark with or as with a hot iron; to place a brand upon, esp. as a mark of quality, ownership, or manufacture, or as a stigma of criminality; hence, to mark as infamous; stigmatize; as, a *branded* criminal; to impress indelibly; to sear.

The Inquisition *branded* its victims with infamy. *Prescott.*
It is as if it were *branded* on my mind. *Geo. Eliot.*

brand'ed (brăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 7, 151), *p. p. & p. a.* of BRAND.

branded drum, the red drumfish (*Sciænops ocellatus*); — so called from the dark spots at the base of the tail.

Bran'den-burg (brăn'dĕn-bûrg), *n.* [From *Brandenburg*, in Prussia.] A kind of decoration for the breast of a coat, sometimes only a frog with a loop, but in some military uniforms enlarged into a broad horizontal stripe.

He wore a coat . . . trimmed with *Brandenburgs.* *Smollett.*

brand'er (brăn'dẽr), *n.* **1**. One that brands; a branding iron.

2. [Cf. BRAND IRON.] **a** A gridiron. *Scot. Scott.* **b** A trivet. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *pl.* The supports of a grain stack. *Dial. Eng.*

4. [G.] A student in his second term. *Ger. Univ. Slang.*

brand'er (brăn'dẽr), *v. t. & i.;* BRAND'ERED (-dẽrd); BRAND'ER-ING. **1**. To broil on a brander. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Plastering.* To nail battens or furring strips to (girders or joists), to take the plastering laths.

brand'er-ing, *n.* [Cf. BRANDER a gridiron.] Battens, fillets, or small knobs of wood, used to brander girders or joists.

brand goose. [Prob. fr. 1st *brand* + *goose:* cf. Sw. *brandgås.* Cf. BRANT.] The European brant.

bran'died (brăn'dĭd), *p. a.* Mingled or blended with brandy; flavored or treated with brandy; as, *brandied* peaches.

brand'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BRAND.

branding chute, a corral narrowing inward through which cattle are driven to be branded.

brand iron. A brander or a branding iron.

bran'dish (brăn'dĭsh), *v. t.;* BRAN'DISHED (-dĭsht); BRAN'DISH-ING. [ME. *braundisen*, F. *brandir*, fr. *brand* a sword, fr. OHG. *brant* brand. See BRAND, *n.*] To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise and move in various directions; to shake or flourish.

My horsemen *brandish* their unruly blades. *Marlowe.*

Syn. — Wave, shake, flutter. — BRANDISH, FLOURISH, FLAUNT agree in denoting a waving motion. BRANDISH implies menace or threat; FLOURISH, parade, bravado, or triumph; FLAUNT (frequently fig.), impudent or brazen ostentation or display. See SHAKE.

His bloody sword he *brandished* over me. *Shak.*
With an oratorical *flourish* of his pipe. *Dickens.*
Smirking damsels . . . *flaunting* and bridling in all the tawdry dresses and fashionable airs of the time. *Opie.*

bran'dish, *v. i.* **1**. To make a flourish; to swagger. *Obs.*

2. To glitter; coruscate.

3. To move or wave; as, his sword *brandishes.*

bran'dish, *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon, whip, etc. "*Brandishes* of the fan." *Tatler.*

brand'ling (brănd'lĭng), *n.* [See BRAND, *n.;* -LING.] **a** A small earthworm (*Allolobophora fœtida*) found in dunghills and used as bait by anglers. It is yellowish with brownish purple rings. **b** A young salmon, or parr.

brand'-new', *a.* [See BRAND; cf. BRAN-NEW.] Quite new; as if fresh from the forge; fire-new. — **brand'-new'ness**, *n.*

bran'don (brăn'dŭn), *n.* [F.] **1**. A torch. *Obs.*

2. A kind of rustic dance round bonfires, formerly celebrated in France the first Sunday of Lent.

bran drench. *Leather Manuf.* A fermented infusion of bran in water in which the skins are placed to complete the removal of the lime used in liming.

bran'dreth (brăn'drĕth; -drĭth), *n.* [Icel. *brandreið* grate; *brandr* brand, firebrand + *reið* carriage, vehicle, akin to E. *ride.*] **1**. An iron trivet or tripod; a gridiron. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A wooden framework for support, as piling for a house, a stand for a hayrick or cask, or a fence round a well.

bran duster. A machine for shaking and sifting flour from bran after it has been bolted.

bran'-dust'er flour, flour sifted out by the bran duster.

Bran-duster flour is black in color, and lumpy. It has . . . little grain and a small portion of bran. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Bulletin.*

bran'dy (brăn'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [From older *brandywine, brandwine*, fr. D. *brandewijn*, fr. *branden* to burn, distill + *wijn* wine, akin to G. *branntwein.* See BRAND.] Prop., a spirituous liquor distilled from wine; hence, any similar liquor, as that distilled from the fermented juice of peaches, cherries, apples, or other fruit. Genuine cognac, which best deserves the name *brandy*, is distilled from the white wines of Charente, France. It contains 45-55 per cent alcohol by weight, and small amounts of esters and volatile oils, to which its flavor is due. Brandy, when first distilled, is colorless, or "white," but by storing in oak casks acquires a yellowish color, when it is known as *pale brandy.* A deep color is obtained by the use of caramel. Commercial brandy is often factitious, being made from silent spirit with flavoring and coloring matters.

bran'dy (brăn'dĭ), *v. t.;* BRAN'DIED (-dĭd); BRAN'DY-ING.

1. To flavor, blend, or treat with brandy.

2. To provide or refresh with brandy. *Dickens.*

bran'dy-wine' (-wīn'), *n.* **1**. Brandy.

2. **a** A russet-yellow, juicy variety of pear. **b** A large, late, fine-flavored strawberry.

bran'gle (brăŋ'g'l), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *brangle* to shake, menace; or perh. a variant of *wrangle*, confused with *brawl.*] A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy dispute. *Now Rare.*

A *brangle* between him and his neighbor. *Swift.*

bran'gle (brăŋ'g'l), *v. i.;* BRAN'GLED (-g'ld); BRAN'GLING (-glĭng). To wrangle; dispute contentiously; squabble; to brawl.

Thus wrangled, *brangled*, jangled they a month. *R. Browning.*

bran'gle-ment (-ment), *n.* Wrangle; brangle. *Obs. or R.*

Brang'tons, the (brăng'tŭnz). In Miss Burney's novel "Evelina," a lower middle-class family whose name in literature stands for vulgarity, malice, and jealousy.

brank (brăŋk), *n.*, *or, more commonly*, **branks**, *n. pl.* (sometimes used as a *sing.*) [Cf. Gael. *brangus, brangas*, a sort of pillory, Ir. *brancas* halter, or D. *pranger* fetter, G. *pranger* pillory, Goth. *anapraggan* to afflict]. **1**. A sort of bridle with wooden side pieces. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. An instrument formerly used for correcting scolding women. It was an iron frame surrounding the head and having a triangular piece entering the mouth.

3. (In form *branks*, as *sing.*) The mumps. *Scot.*

brank, *v. i.* **1**. To hold up and toss the head; — applied to horses as spurning the bit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To prance; to caper. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

When Donald came *branking* down the brae. *Scott.*

brank'ur-sine (brăŋk'ŭr-sĭn), *n.* [F. *branc-ursine, branche-ursine*, fr. LL. *branca* claw + L. *ursinus* belonging to a bear (fr. *ursus* bear), i. e., bear's claw, because its leaves resemble the claws of a bear. Cf. BRANCH.] The bear's-breech *Acanthus mollis.*

bran'ny (brăn'ĭ), *a.* Of, like, or containing, bran.

bran pie. A large pan or tub filled with bran or the like, in which are buried various small presents. Cf. GRAB BAG.

bran'sle (brăn's'l), *n.* [OF. *bransle*, F. *branle.*] **1**. A brawl, or dance, very popular in the 16th and 17th centuries.

2. A song for dance music.

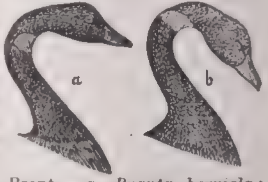

Brant. *a Branta bernicla;* *b* Black Brant (*B. nigricans*).

brant (brănt), *n.* [Cf. BRAND GOOSE, BRENT.] Any of several species of geese of the genus *Branta*, of dark colors and small size, breeding in the Arctic regions and migrating southward, chiefly along the coasts of both continents. The common European species is *B. bernicla.* That of eastern North America is considered a variety (*glaucogastra*) of it. A darker-colored species, the black brant (*B. nigricans*), is found on the Pacific coast. They are favorite game birds. The snow goose and the blue goose, of the genus *Chen*, are also called *white brant* and *blue brant*, respectively.

Bran'ta (brăn'tȧ), *n.* [NL. See BRANT, *n.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of wild geese, including the Canada goose and brant geese.

bran'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* [For *brandtail.*] The European redstart; — so called from its red tail.

brant'-fox', *n.* [For *brand-fox;* cf. G. *brandfuchs;* — from its partly black color. See BRAND.] A variety of the common fox having black on the feet, ears, and tip of the tail.

Bran'wen (brăn'wĕn), *n.* [Cf. W. *bron-wen* white-breast; *bron* breast + *gwen* white.] *Celt. Myth.* An ancient British goddess of love, called "of the Fair Bosom." She was Bran's sister, and died of grief after his beheading.

Bra-se'ni-a (brȧ-sē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; of unknown origin.]

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branch herring. The alewife *Pomolobus pseudoharengus.*

bran'chi-at'ed (brăŋ'kĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Branchiate.

bran-chic'o-lous (brăŋ-kĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*branchi-* + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Parasitic on gills.

‖ **bran'chier'** (bräɴ'shyā'), *n.* [Cf. BRANCHER a young hawk.] The wood duck. *Local, U. S.*

bran-chif'er-ous (brăŋ-kĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*branchi-* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Branchiate.

bran'chi-form (brăŋ'kĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*branchi-* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a gill. [See -NESS.]

branch'i-ness (brån'chĭ-nĕs), *n.*

bran'chi-o-car'di-ac, *a.* [*branchio-* + *cardiac.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the gills and heart.

Bran'chi-o-gas'ter-op'o-da (-găs'tẽr-ŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = BRANCHIOGASTROPODA.

Bran'chi-o-gas-trop'o-da, *n. pl.* [NL.; *branchio-* + *gastropoda.*] *Zoöl.* Those Gastropoda that breathe by branchiæ, including the Prosobranchiata, Opisthobranchiata, and Heteropoda.

bran'chi-o-mere' (brăŋ'kĭ-ō-mēr'), *n.* [*branchio-* + *-mere.*] *Anat.* A branchial segment or metamere, esp. one of the segments indicated by the visceral arches and clefts of the embryo. — **bran'chi-o-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* — **bran'chi-om'er-ism** (-ŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.*

Bran'chi-o-pul'mo-na'ta (-pŭl'mō-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *branchio-* + L. *pulmo, pulmonis*, lung.] A subclass of Arachnida comprising the king crab and fossil eurypteroids and trilobites. — **bran'chi-o-pul'mo-nate**, *a. & n.*

bran'chi-os'te-gite (-ŏs'tē-jīt), *n.* [*branchiostege* + *-ite.*] *Zoöl.* In Crustacea, the extended pleural part of the carapace forming one wall of the gill chamber.

bran'chi-reme (brăŋ'kĭ-rēm), *n.* [*branchi-* + L. *remus* oar.] *Zoöl.* Any limb of the Branchiopoda serving both for respiration and locomotion.

branch'less, *a.* See -LESS.

branch'let, *n.* See -LET.

bran'cho- (brăŋ'kō-). Equiv. to BRANCHIO-.

branch'stand', *v. t. Falconry.* To cause (a hawk) to follow from branch to branch until the quarry is sprung.

brancht. Branched. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **bran'dade'** (bräɴ'dȧd'), *n.*, *or, in full*, **bran'dade' de mo'rue'** (dẽ mō'rü'). [F.] *Cookery.* A ragout of salt or fresh codfish.

brand'ed, *p. a.* [Cf. BRINDED.] Brindled. *Obs. or Dial.*

brandeis. † BRANDISH.

brandewine. † BRANDYWINE, 1.

bran'di-fy (brăn'dĭ-fī), *v. t.* See -FY.

bran'dise (brăn'dĭs), *n.* [AS. *brandīsen.*] A trivet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [dishes.]

bran'dish-er, *n.* One who bran-

bran'dis-ite (brăn'dĭs-īt), *n.* [After Clement, Count of *Brandis.*] A variety of seybertite.

bran'dle, *v. t. & i.* [F. *brandiller.*] To shake; totter. *Obs.*

brand'less, *a.* See -LESS.

brand'lin. Var. of BRANDLING.

Bran'don, St. St. Brendan; — former spelling.

bran'drith. Var. of BRANDRETH.

brand'schatz (bränt'shäts), *v. t.;*

brand'schatzed (-shätst). [G. *brandschatzen; brand* burning + *schatzen* to tax.] To enforce contribution from in lieu of burning, as an expedient of war. *Rare.* *Motley.*

brand spore. A teliospore.

brand'stick'le (brănd'stĭk''l), *n.* [Cf. *banstickle.*] A stickleback. *Local, Orkney.*

brand'tail'. Var. of BRANTAIL.

brand'wine. † BRANDYWINE.

brand'y, *a.* Branded; brindled. *Dial. Eng.*

bran'dy-ball', *n.* A little ball of toffy filled with brandy. *Eng.*

bran'dy-bot'tle, *n.* The yellow water lily of Europe (*Nymphæa lutea*). *Dial. Eng.*

brandy fruit. Fruit, usually sweetened, preserved in brandy.

Brandy Nan. Queen Anne of England; — popularly so called from her fondness for brandy.

bran'dy-paw'nee (-pô'nĭ), *n.* [*brandy* + Hind. *pānī* water.] Brandy and water. *India.*

brandy smash. Brandy and broken ice, often with mint. *U. S.*

brandy snap. A kind of gingersnap flavored with brandy.

brane. † BRAIN. [*Scot.*]

brang (brăng), *pret.* of BRING.

bran'gl. Brangle. *Ref. Sp.*

bran'gld. Brangled. *Ref. Sp.*

bran'gle (brăŋ'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [F. *branler* to shake.] To shake; totter; waver; also, to brandish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bran'gle, *n.* **1**. An impulse or shake. *Obs.*

2. = BRANSLE. *Scot.*

bran'gler (brăŋ'glẽr), *n.* A quarrelsome person. [*Rare.*]

bran'gling (-glĭng), *n.* Quarrel.

Brang'waine (brăng'wān), *n.* In the story of Tristan and Isolde, the maid of Isolde.

bra'ni-al (brā'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Relating to the brain; cerebral.

brank (brăŋk), *n.* [Cf. L. *brance, brace*, the Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn.] Buckwheat. *Local, Eng.*

branke, *n.* [OF. *branc.*] A sword. *Obs.*

bran'kie (brăŋ'kĭ), *a.* [*brank*, v. i. + *-ie.*] Gaudy; showy; pranked up. *Scot.*

brank'-new'. For BRAND-NEW.

‖ **bran'le** (bräɴ'l'), *n.* [F.] A kind of dance. See BRANSLE.

bran'lin, bran'ling. Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of BRANDLING.

branned (brănd), *pret. & p. a.* of BRAN, *v.*

bran'ner, *n.* One that brans.

bran'-new'. For BRAND-NEW.

bran'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BRAN.

bran steep. = BRAN DRENCH.

brant. Var. of BRAND, blight.

brant, *a.* [See BRENT.] *Obs. or Dial.* Steep; sheer; also, unwrinkled. — *adv.* Steeply; straight. [*cal, U. S.*]

brant bird. The turnstone. *Lo-*

brant goose. = BRANT.

bran'tle, *n.* = BRANSLE.

brant'ness, *n.* Steepness.

brant snipe. The American dunlin. *Local, U. S.*

bran'y (brån'ĭ). Scot. dial. var. of BRANDY.

braquemard, braquemart. Var. of BRACKMARD.

bras. † BRASS.

brasar. † BRACER.

brasche. † BRACH.

braschelet. † BRACELET.

brase. † BRACE, BRASS, BRAZE

Brasell. † BRAZIL.

bra'sen. † BRAZEN.

braser. † BRACER.

‖ **bra-se'ro** (brä-sā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp. See BRAZIER a pan.] A brazier.

Bot. A monotypic genus of nymphæaceous plants. *B. purpurea* is the *water shield* (which see).

brash (brăsh), *a.* [Cf. Gael. *bras* or G. *barsch* harsh, sharp, tart, impetuous, D. *barsch*, or E. *brash*, n.] Hasty in temper; impetuous; hence, saucy; bold; impudent. *Colloq.*

brash, *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1**. Brittle; breaking short without splinters, as vegetables or, esp., some timber.
2. Sickly. *Dial.*
brash oak, the post oak.

brash, *n.* **1**. A mass of fragments or débris; rubbish, as clippings of hedges, fragments of ice, etc.
2. Wood that is brash, or brittle.

brash, *n.* [Cf. BRASH brittle.] **1**. An attack; a bout; also, a burst of activity, as in work; a spell or turn, as at churning. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A fit of sickness; rash or eruption.
3. A burst of rain.

brash'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Resembling, or of the nature of, brash, or broken fragments; broken; crumbly.
Our progress was not at all impeded by the few soft, *brashy* floes that we encountered. *F. T. Bullen.*
2. Showery; characterized by brashes, or showers.
3. Subject to ailments, as brash; delicate. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bras'i-lin (brăz'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *brésiline*. See 2d BRAZIL.] *Chem.* A substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$, extracted from brazilwood as a yellow crystalline powder which is white when pure. It is colored intensely red by alkalies on exposure to the air, being oxidized to **bra-sil'e-in** (brȧ-zĭl'ē-ĭn), $C_{16}H_{12}O_5$, to which brazilwood owes its dyeing properties.

‖ **brasque** (brȧsk), *n.* [F.] *Metal.* A paste made by mixing powdered charcoal, coal, or coke with clay, molasses, tar, or other suitable substance. It is used for lining hearths, crucibles, etc. Called also *steep*.

brass (brȧs), *n.* [ME. *bras, bres*, AS. *bræs*. Cf. BRAZE to cover with brass, BRAZEN, *a.*] **1**. Formerly, any alloy of copper with a base metal, usually tin, or later zinc; now, an alloy consisting essentially of copper and zinc in variable proportions (often two parts of copper to one of zinc), with sometimes tin and rarely other metals. Cf. BRONZE. Brass has usually a yellow color, is harder than copper, and is very malleable and ductile; but its properties vary widely with the composition.
2. **a** Copper, brass, or bronze coin. *Obs.*
Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor *brass* in your purses, nor scrip for your journey. *Matt.* x. 9.
b Money in general; cash. *Dial. or Colloq.*
Keen o' making *brass*, and getting forrards. *C. Brontë.*
3. Impudence; a brazen face. *Colloq.*
4. A brass plate engraved with a figure or device; esp., one used as a memorial to the dead. See ARMOR, *Illust.*
5. *pl.* Brass utensils, ornaments, musical instruments, etc.
The very scullion who cleans the *brasses*. *Hopkinson.*
6. *Mach.* Any of the brass, bronze, or gun-metal linings or steps in a bearing. Brasses are often babbited and are usually two in number.
7. *pl. Mining.* Lumps of iron pyrites.

brass, *v. t.* **1**. *Metal.* To coat with brass.
2. To brazen; to bear or carry with impudence.

bras'sage (brȧs'āj), *n.* [F., from *brasser* to stir, as fused metal, OF. *bracier*.] The sum levied to pay the expense of coinage; — sometimes, less properly, called *seigniorage*.

bras'sard (brăs'ȧrd; brȧ-särd'), *n.* [F. See BRASSART.] A brassart; also, a badge worn on the arm.

bras'sart (brăs'ȧrt), *n.* [F. *brassard*, fr. *bras* arm. See BRACE, *n.*] Armor for the arm: (1) for the upper arm from shoulder to elbow; (2) for the whole arm and consisting, in the 15th and 16th centuries, of many parts. See ARMOR, *Illust.*, and cf. REREBRACE, VAMBRACE.

brass band. *Music.* A band of musicians who play upon wind instruments made of brass, as trumpets, cornets, etc.

brass bounder. On ships of the English companies, a boy bound as a cadet or apprentice on shipboard for four years, and, in consideration of a premium paid by his parents, given certain privileges not allowed to the common sailors; — so called in allusion to the brass on their uniforms. *Slang, Eng.*

brass color *or* **colour**. A block powder made by oxidizing brass, used in glass to produce green and bluish tints.

brass'found'er's a'gue (brȧs'foun'dẽrz). *Med.* An intermittent fever common among workers in brass foundries, caused by inhaling the fumes of deflagrating zinc.

bras'sic (brăs'ĭk), *a.* [From BRASSICA.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$, formed from, and stereoisomeric with, erucic acid by treatment with nitrous acid. Cf. ERUCIC.

Bras'si-ca (brăs'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L., cabbage.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants, type of the family Brassicaceæ, natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa. They are distinguished by the cylindrical pod, tipped with a conical beak, and containing one row of seeds. The genus includes the cabbage (*B. oleracea*), rape (*B. napus*), turnip (*B. rapa*), rutabaga (*B. campestris*), and black mustard (*B. nigra*).

Bras'si-ca'ce-æ (-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Papaverales), the cabbage, mustard, or cress family, also known as Cruciferæ. They are easily recognized by the cruciate 4-merous flowers with tetradynamous stamens, and by the fruit, which is a silique or silicle. There are about 185 genera and 1500 species, of wide distribution. Among these are *Brassica*, including the cabbage, turnip, etc.; *Sinapis*, the white mustard; *Iberis*, the candytuft; *Raphanus*, the radish; *Arabis*, the tower mustard. All the members of the family possess an acrid or pungent watery juice. — **bras'si-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

brass powder. A powder of copper or one of its alloys, used in varnishing.

brass rule. *Print.* A strip of rolled brass, type-high, with face finished to print a continuous line or lines.

brass'y (brȧs'ĭ), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to brass; having the nature, appearance, or hardness, of brass.
The stopped tone is soft and veiled . . . , but by the special blowing needed to produce a blaring, *brassy* quality it may be made into one of the ugliest sounds of the orchestra. *A. Elson.*
2. Impudent; impudently bold; brazen. *Colloq.*
3. Degenerate; base. "In such a *brassy* age I could not move a thistle." *Tennyson.*

brass'y (brȧs'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). Also *brassie, brassey*. *Golf.* A wooden club soled with brass.

brat (brăt), *n.* [ME. *bratt* coarse garment, AS. *bratt* cloak, fr. the Celtic; cf. Gael. *brat* cloak, apron, rag, Ir. *brat* cloak; prob. coming to mean a child through the sense of a child's bib or clout.] **1**. A coarse garment or cloak; also, coarse clothing, in general. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A coarse kind of apron; a bib. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
3. A child; an offspring; — now usually contemptuous. "This *brat* is none of mine." *Shak.*
O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham's *brats*! O brood of blessed seed! *Gascoigne.*
4. The young of an animal. *Obs.* *L'Estrange.*
5. A film or scum, as on porridge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
6. *Mining.* A thin bed of coal mixed with pyrites or carbonate of lime.

brat'tice (brăt'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *bretasce, bretage*, parapet, OF. *bretesche* wooden tower, F. *bretèche*, LL. *breteschia, bertresca*, prob. fr. OHG. *bret*, G. *brett*, board; akin to E. *board*. See BOARD, *n.*; cf. BARTIZAN.] **1**. *Fort.* A temporary breastwork, gallery, or other construction of woodwork erected as or on an advanced work, esp. on a battlement. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A partition; esp., *Mining*: **a** A wall of separation in a shaft or gallery used for ventilation. **b** Planking to support a roof or wall.

brat'tice (brăt'ĭs), *v. t.;* BRAT'TICED (-ĭst); BRAT'TIC-ING (-ĭs-ĭng). *Mining.* To provide with a brattice for separation or support; — often with *up*.

brattice cloth. Heavy cloth or canvas, often with waterproofing covering.

brat'tic-ing (brăt'ĭs-ĭng) } *n.* Anciently, in medieval for-
brat'tish-ing (brăt'ĭsh-) } tifications, woodwork forming a temporary brattice; later, an inclosure like hoarding; still later, decorative work, as lattice or carving.

brat'tle (brăt''l), *v. i.;* BRAT'TLED (-'ld); BRAT'TLING (-lĭng). [Of imitative origin.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. To produce a smart rattling or clattering noise.
2. To rush with a patter or clatter; to scamper.

brat'tle, *n.* [See BRATTLE, *v. i.*] A smart clattering noise; hence, a noisy rush or scamper; a noisy onset or conflict. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Brau-ne'ri-a (brou-nē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. *Brauner*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of American asteraceous perennial herbs having large flower heads with drooping pink or purple rays and conical disk. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus: — in cultivation often called *purple coneflower*.

braun'ite (broun'īt), *n.* [After M. *Braun*, of Gotha.] *Min.* A brittle, brownish black or steel-gray basic silicate of manganese, $3Mn_2O_3 \cdot MnSiO_3$, occurring in octahedrons or massive. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 4.75–4.82.

Brauns's so-lu'tion (broun'sĭz). *Petrog.* Methylene iodide, a heavy liquid used for separating minerals of different specific gravities. Its sp. gr. is 3.32, at 16° C.

Braun tube (broun). [After F. K. *Braun* (b. 1850), German physicist.] *Physics.* A cathode-ray tube with a diaphragm through which a beam of these rays can pass and a fluorescent screen on which the beam is received. It is used in studying various magnetic and electric phenomena.

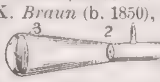

Braun Tube. 1 Cathode; 2 Diaphragm; 3 Screen.

Brau-ro'ni-a (brô-rō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Βραυρώνια, fr. Βραυρών a town in Attica.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival held every fourth year in Attica, in honor of Artemis Brauronia, at which young Attic girls performed a ceremony in which they imitated bears. See ARTEMIS.

Brau-ro'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Attic deme of Brauron, its inhabitants, the local Artemis, or the Brauronia.

bra-va'do (brȧ-vä'dō; -vā'dō; 277), *n.; pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [Sp. *bravada, bravata*, boast, brag: cf. F. *bravade* (fr. It. *bravata*). See BRAVE.] **1**. Boastful behavior; a boastful menace; ostentatious show of bravery.
In spite of our host's *bravado*. *Irving.*
2. A bravo; a swaggerer. *Obs.*
Syn. — See BRAVERY.

bra-va'do, *v. i.;* BRA-VA'DOED (-dōd); BRA-VA'DO-ING. To show bravado; to hector; storm.

brave (brāv), *a.;* BRAV'ER (brāv'ẽr); BRAV'EST (-ĕst; -ĭst; 7). [F. *brave*, It. *bravo*, (orig.) fierce, wild, savage, prob. from L. *barbarus*. See BARBAROUS; cf. BRAVO.] **1**. Characterized by courage; ready to meet or incur danger without flight or flinching; encountering peril or enduring pain without surrendering to one's fears or weaknesses; as, a *brave* man: a *brave* act; — opposed to *cowardly*.
None but the *brave* deserves the fair. *Dryden.*
2. Superior; excellent; fine.
Iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*
It being a *brave* day, I walked to Whitehall. *Pepys.*
3. Making a fine show or display.
Wear my dagger with the *braver* grace. *Shak.*
Frog and lizard in holiday coats
And turtle *brave* in his golden spots. *Emerson.*
Syn. — Courageous, gallant, daring, valiant, valorous, bold, heroic, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, stout-hearted.
brave celandine, the marsh marigold. *Obs.*

brave (brāv), *n.* **1**. A brave person; one who is daring.
2. A man daring beyond discretion; a bully; a bravo.
Hot *braves* like thee may fight. *Dryden.*
3. A North American Indian warrior. Cf. BUCK.
4. A challenge; a defiance; bravado. *Obs.*
Demetrius, thou dost overween in all;
And so in this, to bear me down with *braves*. *Shak.*

brave, *v. t.;* BRAVED (brāvd); BRAV'ING (brāv'ĭng). [Cf. F. *braver*.] **1**. To encounter with courage and fortitude; to set at defiance; defy; dare.
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryden.*
2. To adorn; to make fine or showy. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To boast.
4. To make brave; to embolden. "All the pride of the Castros rose up and *braved* her for it." *Mary Austin.*

brave, *v. i.* To vaunt or boast; to swagger; also, to make a brave show; — often with *it*. *Obs. or R.*

brave'ly, *adv.* **1**. In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly; valiantly; splendidly; nobly.
2. Finely; gaudily; gayly; showily.
And [she] decked herself *bravely* to allure the eyes of all men that should see her. *Judith* x. 4.
3. Well; thrivingly; prosperously. *Colloq.*

brav'er-y (brāv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *braverie*.]
1. Quality of being brave; courage.
2. Act of braving; defiance; bravado. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
3. Brave show; fine dress or appearance.
With scarfs and fans and double change of *bravery*. *Shak.*
4. A fine thing; an adornment; a thing to exhibit; specif., a showy person; a fine gentleman; a beau. *Obs.*
A man that is the *bravery* of his age. *Beau. & Fl.*
Syn. — BRAVERY, BRAVADO, BRAVURA. BRAVERY, earlier equivalent to *bravado*, stands in modern usage for the quality (see COURAGE) of which *bravado* is the affectation or pretense. BRAVADO may be ostentatious and defiant; it may also serve merely as a shift to cover conscious lack of courage; as, "I . . . maintained as good a countenance in the midst of my perplexities as a man need desire. It is not *bravado*; I literally feel myself strong and resolute" (*Scott*). BRAVURA connotes spirit, brilliancy, or dash of execution; as, "This burning of Habelschwert by way of mere *bravura*" (*Carlyle*); but it is commonly confined to its technical musical sense (see def.), which is sometimes applied, by transfer, to other than musical composition; as, "That careless fling of the voice, that happy rapture, that *bravura*, which makes the listener's heart go near to burst with . . . joy" (*M. Hewlett*); "Occasionally he writes in simplicity as well as sincerity, without labored linguistic *bravuras*" (*The Nation*).

brav'ing (brāv'ĭng), *n.* A bravado; a boast.

bra'vo (brä'vō; brā'vō; 277), *n.; pl.* -VOES or -VOS (-vōz). [It. See BRAVE, *a.*] **1**. A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; a professional assassin or murderer.
2. Bravado; daring. *Obs.*

bra'vo (brä'vō), *interj.* [It. See BRAVE.] Well done! excellent! — an exclamation expressive of applause. — *n.; pl.* BRAVOS (-vōz). An exclamation of "bravo;" a shout of applause.

bra'vo, *v. t.;* BRA'VOED (-vōd); BRA'VO-ING. **1**. = BRAVE.
2. To greet with the interjection "bravo."

bra-vu'ra (brä-vōō'rȧ), *n.* [It., prop., bravery, spirit. See BRAVE.] **1**. A show of daring or brilliancy; dash.
2. *Music.* A florid, brilliant style of music, written to display the range and flexibility of a voice, or the technical force and skill of a performer; virtuoso music.
Syn. — See BRAVERY.

braw (brô), *a.* [See BRAVE, *a.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. Well-dressed; handsome; smart; brave; as, a *braw* lad. *Burns.*
2. Good; fine. "A *braw* night." *Scott.*

brawl (brôl), *n.* [F. *branle* a sort of dance, shake.] *Obs.* **a** A kind of movement or pace in dancing. **b** A kind of sprightly dance; also, the music or air of the dance. *Shak.*

brawl, *v. i.;* BRAWLED (brôld); BRAWL'ING. [ME. *braulen* to quarrel, boast, *brallen* to cry, make a noise; cf. LG. *brallen* to brag, MHG. *prālen*, G. *prahlen*, D. *brallen*, W. *bragal* to vociferate, brag, Armor. *bragal* to romp, to strut.]
1. To quarrel noisily and outrageously.
Let a man that is a man consider that he is a fool that *brawleth* openly with his wife. *Golden Boke.*
2. To complain loudly; to scold.
3. To make a loud confused noise, as the water of a rapid stream running over stones.
Where the brook *brawls* along the painful road. *Wordsworth.*
Syn. — Wrangle, squabble, contend.

brawl, *v. t.* **1**. To scold; revile. *Obs.*
2. To dispute about; to utter clamorously.
3. To drive or force by brawling; — used with *down*, *out*, etc.

brawl, *n.* Noisy quarrel; loud, angry contention; a broil; wrangle; tumult; as, a drunken *brawl*. Hence, a noise like, or likened to, wrangling; as, the *brawl* of a brook.
His sports were hindered by thy *brawls*. *Shak.*
Syn. — Quarrel, uproar, row, tumult. See DISPUTE.

brawn (brôn), *n.* [OF. *braon* fleshy part, muscle, fr. OHG. *brāto* flesh, G. *braten* roast meat; akin to Icel. *brāð* flesh, food of beasts, AS. *brǣde* roast meat, *brǣdan* to roast, G. *braten*, and possibly to E. *breed*.] **1**. A muscle; flesh. *Obs.*
Formed well of *brawns* and of bones. *Chaucer.*

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brash, *v. t. & i.* To attack. *Obs.*
brash'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bra'sier (brā'zhẽr). Var. of BRAZIER.
brasil. ✝ 1st BRAZIL.
‖ **bra'si-le'te** (brä'sē-lā'tā), *n.* [Sp.] Brazilwood.
bra'si-let'to (brä'sē-lĕt'ō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. & Pg. *brasilete*, It. *brasiletto*.] Any of various species of *Cæsalpinia*. *West Indies.*
brasin. ✝ BRAZEN.
brask. Anglicized spelling of BRASQUE.
brason. ✝ BRAZEN.
brasque (brȧsk), *v. t.;* BRASQUED (brȧskt); BRAS'QUING (brȧs'kĭng). [Cf. F. *brasquer*.] To line with brasque.
Brass, Sampson. In Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," a knavish attorney, servile, dishonest, and affectedly sentimental. He is surpassed in villainy by his sister, **Sally Brass**.
brass bass. The yellow bass (*Morone interrupta*).
brasse. ✝ BRACE.
brass edge. *Horol.* A brass rim round the pillar plate.
brasselat. ✝ BRACELET.
brassen. ✝ BRAZEN.
brasser. ✝ BRACER.
‖ **bras'se-rie'** (brȧs'rē'), *n.* [F.] In France, a brewery: also, in France and elsewhere, a beer shop or saloon, esp. one also serving food.
bras'set (brăs'ĕt; -ĭt), *n. Armor.* = BRASSART.
‖ **bras'seur'** (brȧ'sûr'), *n.* [Canadian F.] The harp seal. *Fr Amer.*
brass'ey, *n.* *Golf.* Var. of BRASSY.
bras-sid'ic (brȧ-sĭd'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* = BRASSIC.
brass'ie, *n.* *Golf.* Var. of BRASSY.
brass'i-ly, *adv.* of BRASSY.
brassin. ✝ BRAZEN.
brass'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
brass'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
brass meridian. See MERIDIAN, *n.*, 7 c.
brass'-smith', *n.* An artificer who works in brass.
brassure. ✝ BRACER.
brass'-vis'aged (-vĭz'ājd), *a.* Impudent; bold.
brass wind. See WIND INSTRUMENT.
bras-syl'ic (brȧ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [See BRASSIC; -YL.] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{20}O_4$, formed by oxidation of behenolic acid or erucic acid.
brast (brȧst), *v. t. & i.* [See BURST.] To burst. *Obs. or Dial.*
braste. ✝ BURST.
bras'tle (brȧs''l), *v. i.* [AS. *brastlian* to crackle, to crash.] **1**. To clatter or crack. *Obs.* **2**. To brag; boast. *Dial. Eng.*
brasun. ✝ BRAZEN.
bratch. Obs. or dial. var. of BRACH.
bratch'et (brăch'ĕt; -ĭt). Var. of BRACHET.
brath. ✝ BROTHE.
brath, *n.* [Icel. *brāð* haste, suddenness. See BROTHE.] *Obs.* Wrath; anger; ire; impetuosity; violence. — **brath**, *a.* — **brath'ly**, *adv.*
‖ **brat'sche** (brät'shĕ), *n.* [G., fr. It. viola da *braccio* viola held on the arm.] The tenor violin, or viola.
brat'tach (brăt'ȧĸ), *n.* [Gael. *bratach*. See BRAT.] A standard or flag. *Scot.*
brat'tish, *a.* Like a brat; childish.
brat'ty, *n.* Also **brat'tie**. A brat or apron. *Scot.*
‖ **brat'wurst'** (brät'vōōrst'): G. *pl.* -WÜRSTE (-vür'stĕ), *n.* [G.] Sausage.
brauch (brôch), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **1**. A twig, as of hazel, used in pegging down straw. **2**. Rakings of straw, used in kindling fire.
brauden. ✝ BROWDEN.
brauder. ✝ BROIDER.
braule. ✝ BRAWL.
brau'na (brô'nȧ), *n.* A Brazilian tree (*Melanoxylon brauna*) with dark fine-grained wood.
braunch. ✝ BRANCH.
braunchelet. ✝ BRANCHLET.
braune. ✝ BRAWN.
‖ **bräu'ne** (broi'nĕ), *n.* [G.] = BRUNISSURE.
braunk. ✝ BRANKE.
bra-vade', *n.* [F.] Bravado. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Fanshawe.*
bra-vade', *v. t. & i.* To show bravado; to dare; defy. *Archaic.*
bra-va'do-ism (brȧ-vä'dō-ĭz'm; brȧ-vā'dō-), *n.* See -ISM.
Bra'va's Knight (brä'vȧz). Orlando Furioso; — so called as being the Marquis of Brava.
brave'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
brav'er (brāv'ẽr), *n.* One who braves danger, etc.; also, formerly, a boaster.
‖ **bra'vi** (brä'vē). It. pl. of BRAVO.
brav'ing-ly, *adv.* of *braving*, p. pr. of BRAVE.
brav'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
‖ **bra-vis'si-mo** (brä-vēs'sē-mō), *superl.* of BRAVO, interj. [It.]
brav'i-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *bravete* elegance.] Bravery. *Obs.*
bra-vu'ra-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
bra'vy, *n.* [LL. *bravium*, Gr. βραβεῖον.] A prize given in sports. *Obs.* *Lydgate.*
brawde, *v. t.* [See BRAID, *v.*] To embroider; braid. *Obs.*
brawden. Obs. p. p. of BRAID.
brawdrye. ✝ BROIDERY.
brawl, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *branler*.] To vibrate; waver. *Obs.*
brawl, *n.* A brawler. *Obs.*
brawld. Brawled. *Ref. Sp.*
brawl'er, *n.* One that brawls.
braw'lie (brô'lĭ). Var. of BRAWLY. *Scot.*
brawl'ing, *p. pr.* of BRAWL. "An irksome *brawling* scold." *Shak.* — **brawl'ing-ly**, *adv.*
brawl'some, *a.* See -SOME.
braw'ly, *adv.* of BRAW. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
braw'lys (brô'lĭs), *adv.* = BRAWLY. *Scot.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

2. Full, strong muscles, esp. of the arm or leg; muscular strength; a protuberant muscular part of the body; sometimes, the arm.

Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

It was ordained that murtherers should be brent on the *brawn* of the left hand. *E. Hall.*

And in my vantbrace put this withered *brawn*. *Shak.*

In the Great Bible and in Coverdale's Bible *brawn* is used to translate the Hebrew חֵלֶב which in the King James, Geneva, and Revised Versions (*Ps.* cxix. 70), is translated "grease." The Douay Bible, after the Vulgate, follows a different pointing, and has instead "is curdled like milk."

3. The flesh of a boar; specif., pickled or potted flesh of a boar, as headcheese; hence, *Obs. or Dial.*, a boar.

4. Thickened or calloused skin.

brawn (brôn), *v. t. & i.* **1**. To render, or grow, hard or callous.

2. To fatten, as a pig.

brawned (brônd), *a.* Brawny. — **brawn'ed-ness** (brôn'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

brawn'y (brôn'ĭ), *a.* **1**. Having large, strong muscles; muscular; fleshy; strong. "*Brawny* limbs." *Irving.*

2. Callous; hardened. *Obs.*

Syn. — Sinewy, athletic, stalwart, powerful, robust.

braws (brôz), *n.* Fine clothes; bravery. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

brax'y (brăk'sĭ; bràk'-), *n.* [Cf. AS. *breac* rheum, *broc* sickness, Ir. *bracha* corruption. *Jamieson.*] **1**. A fatal infectious disease of sheep, most common in cold weather, closely resembling anthrax, caused by the microörganism *Bacillus gastromycosis* of the stomach and intestines. It is common in Iceland, Scotland, and Norway.

2. A diseased sheep, or its mutton.

bray (brā), *v. t.;* BRAYED (brād); BRAY'ING. [ME. *brayen*, OF. *breier*, F. *broyer*, to pound, grind, fr. OHG. *brehhan* to break. See BREAK.] To pound, beat, rub, or grind small or fine; as, to *bray* ink in printing.

Though thou shouldest *bray* a fool in a mortar, . . . yet will not his foolishness depart from him. *Prov.* xxvii. 22.

bray, *v. i.* [ME. *brayen*, F. *braire* to bray, OF. *braire* to cry; cf. LL. *bragire* to whinny; perh. fr. the Celtic and akin to E. *break*; or perh. of imitative origin.] **1**. To utter a loud harsh cry; — now chiefly used of the ass or donkey.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray*. *Dryden.*

2. To make a loud harsh, grating, or discordant noise.

And Christës people proudly curse
With broad books, and *braying* bell. *Plowman's Tale.*

bray, *v. t.* To make or utter (a loud harsh or discordant sound); — often used with *out*.

And varying notes the war pipes *brayed*. *Scott.*

bray, *n.* A harsh cry, esp. of an ass; also, any harsh, grating, or discordant sound.

The *bray* and roar of multitudinous London. *Jerrold.*

bray'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that brays or grinds; specif.: **a** An implement for braying and spreading ink in hand printing. **b** A beam supporting the bridge tree of a compound lever used in a corn mill to raise or lower the upper grindstone.

bray'er, *n.* One that brays like an ass. *Pope.*

bray'ing, *p. a.* Making a harsh noise; blaring. "*Braying* trumpets." *Shak.*

bray'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **a** A porous sandstone used for scrubbing. *Local, Scot.* **b** A very porous sandstone of the Lower Cretaceous. *Australia.*

Bray'ton's al-loy' (brā'tŭnz). An alloy composed of equal parts of zinc and tin, used for eyelets.

bra'za (brä'thä; brä'sä; 268), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A Spanish measure of length corresponding to the fathom. In Spain it is equal to 5.48 feet (1.672 m.), in the Argentine Republic to 5.69 feet (1.733 m.). **b** A measure of area. See MEASURE.

braze (brāz), *v. t.;* BRAZED (brāzd); BRAZ'ING (brāz'ĭng). [F. *braser*, of G. or Scand. origin. Cf. BRAZIER a pan.] **1**. To solder with hard solder, esp. with an alloy of copper and zinc.

2. To harden. "Now I am *brazed* to it." *Shak.*

braze, *v. t.* [AS. *bræsian*, fr. *bræs* brass. See BRASS.] To make, cover, or ornament with or as if with brass.

brazed (brāzd), *p. a.* United or formed by brazing.

braze'-joint'ed, *a.* United by a brazed joint or joints.

bra'zen (brā'z'n), *a.* [ME. *brasen*, AS. *bræsen*. See BRASS.]

1. Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, brass.

2. Sounding harsh and loud, like resounding brass.

3. Impudent; immodest; shameless.

brazen age, *Myth.*, the bronze age. — **b.**, *or* **molten, sea**, *Jewish Antiq.*, a large laver or basin of copper or bronze, resting on twelve brazen oxen, placed in Solomon's temple for the use of the priests. 1 *Kings* vii. 23-26; 2 *Chron.* iv. 2-5.

bra'zen (brā'z'n), *v. t.;* BRA'ZENED (-z'nd); BRA'ZEN-ING.

1. To face brazenly; to carry impudently or shamelessly; usually with *out* or *through*; as, to *brazen* it through.

Sabina *brazened* it out before Mrs. Wygram, but inwardly she was resolved to be a good deal more circumspect. *W. Black.*

2. To make bold or brazen; harden.

bra'zen-browed' (-broud'), *a.* Shamelessly impudent.

bra'zen-face' (-fās'), *n.* An impudent or shameless person. "Well said, *brazenface*; hold it out." *Shak.*

bra'zen-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Impudent; shameless. — **bra'zen-faced'ly** (-fāst'lĭ), *adv.*

bra'zier (brā'zhẽr), *n.* [ME. *brasiere*. See BRASS.] An artificer who works in brass.

bra'zier, *n.* [F. *brasier*, *braisier*, fr. *braise* live coals, OF. *brese*, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *brasa* live coal, Sw. *brasa* to flame, Dan. *brase* to roast. Cf. BRAZE to solder.] A pan for holding burning coals.

braz'il (brăz'ĭl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] *Mining.* Iron pyrites; also, coal containing much pyrites; any hard impure coal. *Dial. Eng.*

bra-zil' (brȧ-zĭl'; *formerly, and still in Eng. dial.*, brăz'ĭl), *n.* [ME. *brasil*, LL. *brasile* (cf. Pg. & Sp. *brasil*, Pr. *bresil*); perh. from Sp. or Pg. *brasa* a live coal (cf. BRAZE, BRAZIER a pan); or Ar. *wars* plant for dyeing red or yellow. This name was given to the wood from its color; and it is said that King Emanuel, of Portugal, gave the name *Brazil* to the country in South America on account of its producing this wood.] **1**. The hard red wood usually called *brazilwood*. This wood was taken as a type of hardness, whence the common dial. Eng. expression *as hard as brazil*, sometimes referred to *brazil*, iron pyrites.

Are my bones *brazil*, or my flesh of oak? *Quarles.*

2. The red dyestuff and dye obtained from brazilwood; also, stuff dyed with it. *Obs.*

Bra-zil' (brȧ-zĭl'), *n.* **1**. A country of South America.

2. A Brazil nut.

Brazil Nut. 1 Fruit showing arrangement of nuts; 2 Nut.

Brazil Current, a warm current flowing southward along the coast of Brazil. — **B. nut**, an oily 3-angled nut, the seed of the lecythidaceous Brazilian tree *Bertholletia excelsa*. See OIL, *Table I.* The large, globular fruit contains 18 to 24 closely packed nuts. — **B. wax.** = CARNAUBA WAX.

Bra-zil'ian (-yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Brazil. — *n.* Native or inhabitant of Brazil.

Brazilian arrowroot, a nutritious starch obtained from the bitter cassava. See CASSAVA. — **B. clover**, lucern. — **B. cocoa**, guarana. — **B. elemi**. See ELEMI. — **B. emerald**, a green, transparent variety of tourmaline. — **B. gum**. **a** Courbaril copal. **b** Angico gum. — **B. morning-glory**, an ornamental Brazilian pink-flowered ipomœa (*Ipomœa setosa*) with setose stems densely covered with bristly hairs. — **B. nutmeg**, the aromatic fruit of the lauraceous tree *Cryptocarya moschata*. — **B. pebble**. See PEBBLE, *n.*, 2. — **B. sapphire**, a blue transparent variety of tourmaline. — **B. sassafras**, the South American lauraceous tree *Nectandra puchury*, whose seed is the pichurim bean. — **B. snakeroot**, the tropical South American rubiaceous shrub *Chiococca anguifuga*. — **B. spiderflower**, any of certain Brazilian melastomaceous plants of the genus *Tibouchina*, having hairy stamens. — **B. subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Neotropical region including tropical South America. — **B. tea**. **a** The dried leaves of *Lantana pseudothea*, used in Brazil as a substitute for tea. **b** The dried leaves of *Valerianodes mutabilis*, used as a substitute for tea. **c** = MATÉ. — **B. wax palm**, the carnauba.

bra-zil'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [See 2d BRAZIL.] **1**. The heavy dyewood of *Biancæa sappan*. See SAPAN WOOD.

2. The similar wood of various tropical American species of *Cæsalpinia* or related genera. It is used in cabinetwork, but more especially in the preparation of red and purple dyes, being one of the soluble redwoods. The best is the heartwood of *C. echinata*, but it is also obtained from *C. brasiliensis*, *C. crista*, and other species, known as *brasiletto*. See REDWOOD.

‖ **bre'a** (brā'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., in senses 1 **b**, 2.] **1**. **a** Any species of *Canarium*, esp. *C. indicum* (**brea blanca**) and *C. pimela* (**brea negra**). **b** The elemi from these trees. See CANARIUM.

2. Maltha, or mineral tar.

breach (brēch), *n.* [ME. *breche*, AS. *brece* (in comp.) a (broken) piece, fr. *brecan* to break; cf. also F. *brèche* breach, of G. origin, akin to E. *break*. See BREAK; cf. BRAKE (the instrument), BRACK a break.] **1**. Act of breaking, or state of being broken, breached, or broken through; rupture; fracture; — now only fig. or in secondary senses.

Ordnance that . . . may . . . save the walls from *breach*. *Marlowe.*

2. A breaking of waters, as over a vessel; the waters themselves; surge; surf.

The Lord hath broken forth upon mine enemies before me, as the *breach* of waters. 2 *Sam.* v. 20.

3. A breaking or infraction of a law, or of any obligation or tie; violation; nonfulfillment; as, a *breach* of contract.

4. A breaking out upon; an inroad; an assault.

The Lord had made a *breach* upon Uzza. 1 *Chron.* xiii. 11.

5. A breaking up of amicable relations; rupture.

There 's fallen between him and my lord
An unkind *breach*. *Shak.*

6. The leap of a whale out of water.

7. A bruise; a wound; also, a rupture or hernia.

Breach for *breach*, eye for eye. *Lev.* xxiv. 20.

8. A gap or opening made by breaking or battering, as in a wall or fortification; the space between the parts of a solid body rent by violence; a break; a rupture.

Once more unto the *breach*, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our English dead. *Shak.*

9. A break in a coast line; a harbor. *Archaic. Judges* v. 17.

10. A pause; interruption; interval. *Obs.*

11. Land broken up preparatory to sowing. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Rent, cleft, chasm, rift, gap, aperture; break, disruption, fracture, rupture; infraction, infringement, violation; quarrel, dispute, difference, misunderstanding.

breach of arrest, *Mil.*, the offense, committed by an officer in arrest, of leaving without authority the limits within which he is ordered to remain. — **b. of faith**, a failure to keep a promise; a betrayal of confidence or trust. — **b. of prison**. = PRISON BREACH. — **b. of privilege**, a violation of the rights of a privileged assembly, as those of the English Parliament, of Congress, or of a State legislature. — **b. of promise**, violation of one's plighted word, esp. of a promise to marry.

Actions for *breach of promise* of marriage seem to have first gained a footing in England in the reign of Charles I., when it was held that the promise is a good and not merely a spiritual consideration. Modern Continental law admits very sparingly of such an action. *T. E. Holland.*

— **b. of the peace**, disorderly conduct disturbing the public peace. See PEACE. — **b. of trust**, violation of one's duty or faith in a matter intrusted to one.

breach (brēch), *v. t.;* BREACHED (brēcht); BREACH'ING. To make a breach or opening in; as, to *breach* the walls of a city.

breach, *v. i.* **1**. To make or cause a break, or quarrel. *Obs.*

2. To break the water, as by leaping out; — said of a whale.

breach'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Having a breach or breaches.

2. Brackish. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. Apt to break fences; as, *breachy* cattle.

bread (brĕd), *n.* [AS. *brēad* fragment, morsel, bread; akin to OFries. *brād*, OS. *brōd*, D. *brood*, G. *brod*, *brot*, Icel. *brauð*, Sw. & Dan. *bröd*.] **1**. An article of food made from flour or meal by moistening, kneading, and baking. Previous to baking the dough is usually treated in some way to render it light and porous, as by mixing it with yeast or leaven or baking powder, or by moistening with carbonated water (giving **aërated bread**), or even by beating it so as to inclose bubbles of air. The yeast or leaven sets up fermentation, giving off the gas carbon dioxide, which inflates, or "raises," the dough; the same gas is generated by the interaction of the acid and the carbonate in baking powder or of sour milk and soda, or escapes from the carbonated water. In **salt-rising bread** fermentation is set up by germs from the air, the salt preventing undesirable processes.

2. A piece or portion of bread; a roll; a loaf; as, an altar *bread*. *Now chiefly Eccl.*

Smaller *breads* or wafers for the communicants. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

3. Food; sustenance; support of life, in general.

Give us this day our daily *bread*. *Matt.* vi. 11.

4. A preparation resembling bread, as (formerly) pie crust.

5. Bee bread.

bread-and-cheese, sorrel. — **Bread-and-cheese War**, a revolt of the famine-stricken peasants, or **Bread-and-cheese Folk**, in Holland in 1491-92, due to extortion of the rulers.

bread (brĕd), *v. t.;* BREAD'ED; BREAD'ING. **1**. To provide with bread, or sustenance.

2. *Cookery.* To treat with bread, as in covering with bread crumbs preparatory to cooking; as, *breaded* cutlets.

bread and butter, *or* (esp. when used adjectively or in sense 2) **bread-and-butter**, *n.* **1**. Bread spread with butter; hence, *Colloq.*, livelihood. As an attributive adjective phrase: **a** Suggestive of those who eat bread and butter, that is, children; juvenile; boyish or girlish. **b** Associated or connected with getting a livelihood; mercenary; workaday; prosaic.

2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Toadflax. **b** Greenbrier.

bread beetle. A small beetle (*Sitodrepa panicea*) of cylindrical shape, about one tenth of an inch long, and light brown in color, belonging to the family Ptinidæ. It is found both in America and Europe in provisions and stored vegetable products, including tobacco and many kinds of drugs, as well as bread, biscuit, seeds, etc., and in old books. Called also *drug-store beetle* and *biscuit beetle*.

bread corn. Corn or grain of which bread is made.

bread crumb. **1**. A crumb of bread; crumbled bread.

2. The soft or crumbly part of bread.

bread'en (brĕd''n), *a.* Made of bread. *Rare.*

bread'fruit' (-frōōt'), *n.* **1**. **a** The large round fruit of a Polynesian moraceous tree (*Artocarpus communis*). It is from four to seven inches in diameter, and when baked somewhat resembles bread. It is a staple food throughout the South Pacific islands. **b** The tall tree (**breadfruit tree**) which bears this fruit. Cloth is made from the bark; the timber is useful; and a birdlime is obtained from the sticky juice. The tree is cultivated throughout the tropics.

2. The screw pine *Pandanus pedunculatus*. *Australia.*

Breadfruit. 1 Fruit; 2, 3 Staminate and Pistillate Flower clusters.

bread'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **a** The nut of a moraceous tree (*Brosimum alicastrum*) of Jamaica and Mexico. It is roasted and ground into a flour from which bread is made. **b** The seeded or fertile variety of the breadfruit.

bread'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* The root of a fabaceous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of the western United States. It abounds in starch, and affords a nutritious food. It was the *pomme blanche* of Canadian voyageurs.

bread sauce. A rich seasoned sauce containing bread crumbs, usually served with game.

bread'stuff' (-stŭf'), *n.* That of which bread is made; also, bread; biscuit; — used chiefly in the *pl.*

breadth (brĕdth), *n.* [ME. *brede*, *breede*, whence later *bredethe*, AS. *brǣdu*, fr. *brād* broad. See BROAD, *a.*]

1. Distance from side to side of any surface or thing; measure across, or at right angles to the length; width.

2. Anything considered with reference to, or measured by, its width or breadth; as, a *breadth* of cloth.

Transplanted large *breadths* of . . . firs. *J. Simpson.*

3. Spaciousness or extent; distance.

If there be *breadth* enough in the world. *Shak.*

4. Largeness; liberality; catholicity.

5. Freedom from restraint; undue license; grossness.

6. Quality of having the details so massed as to produce an impression of largeness and unity.

Breadth of coloring is a prominent character in the painting of all great masters. *Weale.*

7. *Logic.* Extension or denotation.

breadth'ways' (-wāz'), **breadth'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.

bread tree. **a** The breadfruit. **b** In Africa, a simaroubaceous tree (*Irvingia barteri*) with edible nuts.

bread'win'ner (brĕd'wĭn'ẽr), *n.* The member of a family whose labor supplies its food; one who works for his living; also, a means of gaining a livelihood.

bread'win'ning, *n.* The gaining of a livelihood.

break, *or* **brake** (brāk), *n.* [Cf. BRAKE an instrument.] A kind of large wagonette, sometimes covered and usually designed to carry about twenty people.

break (brāk), *v. t.;* *pret.* BROKE (brōk), *Archaic* BRAKE; *p. p.* BRO'KEN (brō'k'n), *Obs. or Archaic* BROKE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREAK'ING. [ME. *breken*, AS. *brecan*; akin to OS. *brekan*, D. *breken*, OHG. *brehhan*, G. *brechen*, Icel. *braka* to creak, Sw. *braka*, *bräkka*, to crack, Dan. *brække* to break, Goth. *brikan* to break, L. *frangere*. Cf. BRAY to pound, BREACH, FRAGILE.] **1**. In general, to separate into parts or fragments as a result of concussion or of stress; to strain apart or cause to fall apart by any force, whether a thrust, pull, or shear. The separation is characteristically sudden and violent, as distinguished from the gradual process of *tearing*, and the effect of the force is distributed over a relatively wide area, while in *cutting* there is gradual separation along a line of contact of the cutting instrument.

brawn'er, *n.* A boar killed for the table.
brawn'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
brax'ied (brăk'sĭd; bràk'-), *a.* Braxy. *Scot.* [BRAID, BREY.
bray. Obs. or dial. var. of BRAE,
brayd. Brayed. *Ref. Sp.*
brayd, **brayde**. † BRAID.
braye, *n.* [F. *braie*.] *Fort.* A breastwork or outwork. *Obs.*
bra'yette' (brĕ'yĕt'). Var. of BRAGUETTE.
braygirdle. † BREECHGIRDLE.
brayl, **brayle**. † BRAIL.
brayn, **brayne**. † BRAIN.
brays. Var. of BREEZE, cinders.
Braz. *Abbr.* Brazilian.
braze. † BRAISE.
brazed (brāzd). Var. of BRACED.
bra'zen-ly, *adv.* of BRAZEN.
bra'zen-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bra'zier-y (brā'zhẽr-ĭ), *n.* Work of braziers.
bra-zil'e-in, *n.* = BRASILEIN.
braz'i-let'to (brăz'ĭ-lĕt'ō). = BRASILETTO.
braz'i-lin, *n.* *Chem.* = BRASILIN.
bra-zil'ite (brȧ-zĭl'īt), *n.* [From *Brazil*, its locality.] *Min.* A variety of baddeleyite.
braz'ing (brāz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BRAZE.
bre. Obs. or dial. var. of BREE.
breac. Obs. pret. of BREAK.
breace. † BRACE.
breache. † BREECH.
breach'er, *n.* One that makes or commits a breach.
breach'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
breach'i-ly, *adv.* of BREACHY.
breacht. Breached. *Ref. Sp.*
bread. Var. of BREDE. *Archaic.*
bread. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BREED, *v.*
bread berry. Bread softened with hot water and sweetened.
breade. Obs. or dial. var. of BRAID, BREAD, BREDE.
bread flake. A hanging rack to hold oatcakes. *Dial. Eng.*
bread'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **bread'less-ness**, *n.*
bread meal. **1**. Flour of barley and peas; unrefined flour for brown bread. *Dial. Eng.* 2. Rock meal.
bread-stitch. Var. of BRED-STITCH. *Archaic.*
bread study. A study fitting the student to earn a livelihood.
breadth'en (brĕd'th'n), *v. t.* = BROADEN.
breadth index. The cephalic index.
breadth'less, *a.* See -LESS.
breadth molded *or* **moulded**. *Shipbuilding.* The greatest beam measured to the inside of the shell plating.
breadth'rid'ers (-rīd'ẽrz), *n. pl.* Strengthening timbers near the broadest part of a ship.
bread weight. Troy weight.
bread'y (brĕd'ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of bread; breaden.
bre'aghe, *n.* [Ir. *breith* judgment, sentence.] *Irish Tribal Law.* Blood money. *Spenser.*
break. Dial. var. of BRAKE.

2. Hence, to sever or separate violently, roughly, inexactly, or accidentally (sometimes with the idea of roughly *cutting* or *tearing*); specif.: **a** To tear; rend; as, to *break* a gown. *Dial. Eng. or Obs.* **b** To cut or tear up (game or fowl); to carve. **c** *Carding.* To comb roughly. *Obs. or R.* **d** To rupture the surface of; specif., to plow (land) preparatory to sowing; — sometimes used with *in* and *up*.

Verse *breaks* the ground, and penetrates the brake. *Dryden.*

e To crack (the skin), or the skin of (the head, etc.), as in cudgeling; bruise; wound.

3. To destroy, impair, disable, or overcome by or as if by breaking; specif.: **a** To shatter; to reduce to fragments; also, to crush.

The victim *broke* in pieces the musical instruments. *Prescott.*

b To crumble; to make to dissolve. *Obs.* **c** To destroy the completeness of; to remove a part from; as, to *break* a set; to *break* a bottle of wine; to *break* a five-dollar bill by exchanging it for small currency. **d** To destroy the arrangement of; to throw into disorder; pierce; as, to *break* ranks; to *break* the balls at pool. **e** To destroy the strength, firmness, or consistency of; as, to *break* flax.

4. Hence, of immaterial things or states: To destroy the tone, firmness, or resiliency of; specif.: **a** To exhaust; to crush the strength or spirit of.

An old man, *broken* with storms of state. *Shak.*

b To reduce to subjection; to make tractable; discipline; tame; as, to *break* a colt; to *break* a horse to the saddle.

Why, then thou canst not *break* her to the lute? *Shak.*

c To destroy the financial credit of; bankrupt; ruin.

With arts like these rich Matho, when he speaks,
Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*. *Dryden.*

d To destroy the official character and standing of; to cashier; degrade; dismiss; deprive (a person *of* rank, commission, or the like).

I see a great officer *broken*. *Swift.*
The lieutenant of the guard . . . was *broken* of his rank. *Stevenson*

e To go beyond or exceed (a record); as, he *broke* the record for the high jump.

5. To lay open by or as if by breaking; to part (barriers or bonds) so as to obtain ingress or egress; hence, to lay or force open and to pass in or out; to burst in, through, or out; to penetrate. Specif.: **a** To force a way into, or a passage through. **b** To escape by forcing a way from.

The faithless slave that *broke* her bower. *Byron.*

c To lay open as by breaking; as, to *break* a package. **d** To tear away, separate, or free, by breaking.

Break his yoke from off thy neck. *Gen.* xxvii. 40.

e To make or open by or as if by breaking; as, to *break* a path; to *break* a hole in a wall.

6. Hence, of immaterial things: **a** To transgress or violate; to do violence to by disregarding; as, to *break* a law, an obligation, or a promise.

Out, out, hyena! these are thy wonted arts . . .
To *break* all faith, all vows, deceive, betray. *Milton.*

b To lay open, as a purpose; to disclose; divulge.

Katharine, *break* thy mind to me. *Shak.*

c To impart, as news or information; to broach; — with *to*, and often with a word implying some reserve; as, to *break* news gently; to *break* a purpose cautiously. **d** To utter or give expression to; as, to *break* a joke.

7. To penetrate; cleave.

What beam shall *break* my night? *Byron.*

8. To sever the continuity of or alter the character of the connection of, as by an irruption; to cause an alteration, cessation, or termination of the continuity of; to interrupt. Specif.: **a** To destroy the continuity of; to cause to be discontinuous; as, to *break* joints (as in Flemish bond; see BOND, *Illust.*); fig., to dissolve or terminate; to interrupt; as, to *break* silence; to *break* one's sleep; to *break* one's journey.

Go, release them, Ariel;
My charms I 'll *break*, their senses I 'll restore! *Shak.*

b To open or interrupt (an electric circuit or current); — opposed to *make*. **c** To diminish or turn aside the force of; to lessen or avert the shock of, as of a fall or the wind.

I 'll rather leap down first, and *break* your fall. *Dryden.*

d To change the direction of, as a line. **e** *Cricket.* To impart break to (a ball) in bowling. **f** *Music.* To divide (a chord) by rendering its component tones separately, as in an arpeggio; to divide (a note) into an equivalent series of shorter notes.

Frangere voces means to *break* the long notes into ornamental flourishes; hence musica fracta, broken music. *C. F. A. Williams.*

g *Teleg.* To stop (the sending operator) to verify a message.

9. To cause in (one) the discontinuance (of a habit or practice); as, to *break* any one of a bad habit; also, with *off*, to discontinue. "*Break* off thy sins." *Dan.* iv. 27.

10. To alter the character of; specif.: **a** Of hard water, to soften (lye). **b** Of colors, to alter the tone of by an admixture of another color or shade.

Syn. — Dispart, rend, tear; shatter, batter; violate, infringe; demolish, destroy; burst, dislocate.

to break a gun, *Firearms*, to open a breech-loading gun or pistol. — **to b. a house**, *Law*, to remove or set aside with violence and a felonious intent any part of a house or of the fastenings provided to secure it. The breaking is actual; or it may be constructive, as where an entrance is gained by fraud, conspiracy, or threats. — **to b. a lance**, to engage in a tilt or contest. — **to b. a straw**, to fall out; quarrel. *Humorous.* — **to b. bread**, to partake of or dispense bread or food, as in the Communion. — **to b. bulk**, to destroy the entirety of a load, package, etc., as in beginning to unload, or in transferring in detail, as from boats to cars, or otherwise removing or taking away a part of it; specif., of a bailee, to treat that which is held by bailment in such a manner as to destroy its entirety in the eyes of the law, as by opening a package and removing part of the contents. Such an act if done in breach of trust terminates the bailment, so that in the commission of any subsequent wrongful act the bailee no longer has that character. — **to b. camp**, to take the camp to pieces; pack up and abandon the camping ground. — **to b. cover** *or* **covert**, to start from a covert or lair; — said of game. — **to b. down**. **a** To break (anything) so as to force or cause (it) to fall downward; to demolish; destroy. **b** To crush; overwhelm; as, to *break down* one's strength; to *break down* opposition. **c** To shape or crush by rolling, stamping, or the like, as in the preliminary processes of metal working, in granulating the mill cake of gunpowder, etc. **d** To qualify; tone down; as, to *break down* a color. — **to b. ground**. **a** To open the earth as for planting; to commence excavation, as for building, siege operations, and the like; as, to *break ground* for a foundation, a canal, or a railroad: hence, to begin to execute any project. **b** *Naut.* To raise the anchor from the bottom. — **to b. in**. **a** To force in; as, to *break in* a door. **b** To train; discipline; as, to *break in* a horse. — **to b. jail**, to make an unlawful escape from jail. See PRISON BREACH. — **to break no squares**, to create no disturbance; make no difference. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **to b. one's neck**, to hasten or strive in a breakneck manner. *Colloq.* — **to b. out**. **a** To take or force out by or as if by breaking; as, to *break out* a pane of glass. **b** *Naut.* To take out, open up, or loosen, preparatory to using; as, to *break out* stores or a sail. A sail is often hoisted in stops and broken out by breaking the stops. — **to b. out a cargo**, to unstow a cargo, so as to unload it easily. — **to b. parle**, to begin a parley. *Obs.* — **to b. Priscian's head**, to infringe or violate the rules of grammar. See PRISCIAN, *Biog. Dict.* — **to b. prison** *or* **jail**, *Law*, to commit prison breach. — **to b. sheer**, *Naut.*, to ride out of sheer. See SHEER. — **to b. soil**, *Hunting*, to cross a stretch of water; — said of a stag. *Obs. or R.* — **to b. squares**, to depart or vary from an accustomed order. *Obs.* — **to b. step**, *Mil.*, to cease keeping step; march out of time. — **to b. the back**. **a** To dislocate the backbone; hence, to disable totally. **b** To get through the hardest part; as, to *break the back* of an undertaking. **c** *Naut.* To break the keel and keelson; — said of a ship. — **to b. the bank**, *Gaming*, to win the whole bank, or the money staked by the banker at one sitting. — **to b. the heart of**. **a** To bring to despair or hopeless grief; to cause to be utterly cast down by sorrow. **b** To bring almost to completion; to finish very nearly; as, he has *broken the heart* of the task. — **to b. the ice**, to get through first difficulties; to overcome obstacles and make a beginning; to introduce a subject. — **to b. the neck**. **a** To dislocate the joints of the neck. **b** To destroy the main force; to get the hardest part done; to break the back.

What they presume to borrow from her sage and virtuous rules . . . *breaks the neck* of their own cause. *Milton.*
A capital spinner of a yarn when he had *broken the neck* of his day's work and got plenty of ale under his belt. *T. Hughes.*

— **to b. up**. **a** To separate into parts by or as by breaking; to interrupt the continuity of. "*Break up* this capon." *Shak.* **b** To open up, as a mine, by digging new or fallow ground, by plowing, etc. **c** To burst open; to open forcibly, as a letter, a house, etc. **d** To dissolve; to put an end to. "*Break up* the court." *Shak.* **e** To unsettle or disconcert completely; to upset; confuse; — often with *all*; as, the news *broke* me *all up*. *Colloq.* — **to b. upon a wheel**, to execute or torture by stretching upon a wheel or wooden frame, as a Saint Andrew's cross, and breaking the limbs with an iron bar.

Breaking on the wheel was abolished in France at the Revolution, but was used in Germany as late as 1827. *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.*

break (brāk), *v. i.* **1**. To come apart or divide into two or more pieces, usually with suddenness and violence; to part; to burst asunder; to dash in pieces; specif., of waves or a sea, lake, etc., to curl over and fall in foam or so as to form surf.

Break, break, break on thy cold gray stones, O sea! *Tennyson.*

2. To open spontaneously, or by pressure from within, as a bubble, a tumor, a seed vessel, a bag.

Else the bottles *break*, and the wine runneth out. *Matt.* ix. 17.

3. To come apart gradually, or part by part; to disintegrate or dissolve; as, the cream *breaks* in the churn; the frost *breaks* under the influence of the rising sun.

4. To fail, weaken, or succumb as if by breaking. Specif.: **a** To dissolve; relax.

She *broke* into wild weeping. *Kingsley.*

b To open up; to be scattered or dissipated; to give way; as, the enemy *broke* before them.

At length the darkness begins to *break*. *Macaulay.*

c To be crushed, or overwhelmed with sorrow or grief; as, my heart is *breaking*. **d** To become weakened in constitution or faculties; to lose health or strength.

See how the dean begins to *break*;
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

e To fail in business; to become bankrupt.

He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon.*

5. To emerge or depart by breaking bonds or restraints; to burst forth violently; as, a cry *broke* from his lips.

And from the turf a fountain *broke*,
And gurgled at our feet. *Wordsworth.*

6. To enter forcibly; to force a way or passage.

The Lacedæmonians afterwards *broke* into Attica. *Hobbes.*

7. To come suddenly (into sight or notice); specif., to dawn; as, the scene *broke* on his sight.

The day begins to *break* and night is fled. *Shak.*

8. To make a beginning by or as if by breaking; specif., to enter into communication; to communicate. *Obs.*

With him to *break* of some intended act. *Drayton.*

9. To make an abrupt or sudden change. Specif.: **a** To change the gait; as, to *break* into a run. **b** *Cricket.* To change direction on touching the ground; — said of a ball.

10. To cease to have relations; to fall out; as, he has *broken* with the past; hence, to terminate friendship.

To *break* upon the score of danger or expense is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Collier.*

11. Of fish, to leap wholly or partly out of the water, as after the bait.

12. *Hort.* **a** To sport; to exhibit variation, as the flowers from hybrid seedlings. **b** To flower before the proper time, as when a carnation bursts the calyx before maturity.

13. *Music.* **a** To fail in musical quality; as, a singer's voice *breaks* when it is strained beyond its compass. Also, to change in tone, as a boy's voice at puberty. **b** To change from one register to another, as certain wind instruments. **c** To change from one combination of pipes to another, as when there are several pipes to one note; — said of an organ stop.

14. *Teleg.* To break the sending operator.

to break across, *Tilting*, to break a lance crosswise instead of shattering it by a blow with the point. — **to b. away**. **a** To disengage one's self abruptly; to leave suddenly; to come or go away against resistance.

Fear me not, man; I will not *break away*. *Shak.*

b To dissolve; to disappear, as clouds or mist. **c** *Sports.* To start before the proper signal has been given.

A horse that gets control of his driver, and jumps and runs at the score or when getting the word, is said to "*break away*." *S. L. Boardman.*

— **to b. back**. **a** To revert, as after an interval or interruption; specif.: (1) *Arch.* To return inward from a projection. (2) *Biol.* To revert to an ancestral type. **b** *Cricket.* To break toward the wicket from the off; — said of a ball. — **to b. down**. **a** To come down by breaking; collapse; as, the coach *broke down*. **b** To fail in health or strength. **c** To fail; to fail in the performance of an undertaking or obligation; to give way, as to grief, despair.

He had *broken down* almost at the outset. *Thackeray.*

— **to b. forth**. **a** To issue; to burst out; to come out suddenly, as sound, light, etc. "Then shall thy light *break forth* as the morning." *Is.* lviii. 8; — often with *into* in expressing or giving vent to one's feelings. "*Break forth* into singing, ye mountains." *Is.* xliv. 23. **b** To cast off or escape from restraint; as, to *break forth* in riot. *Obs. or R. Shak.* **c** To burst into speech; to exclaim suddenly. — **to b. in**. **a** To enter forcibly; to interrupt. **b** *Cricket.* To break toward the wicket from the on; — said of a ball. — **to break in upon**, to intrude upon; to approach or interrupt violently or unexpectedly. "This, this is he; softly awhile; let us not *break in upon* him." *Milton.* — **to b. off**. **a** To part or become separated by rupture, or with suddenness and violence. **b** To desist or cease suddenly. "Nay, forward, old man, do not *break off* so." *Shak.* **c** To deviate. **d** *Naut.* When sailing by the wind, to veer from the course because of the wind drawing ahead. — **to b. out**. **a** To burst forth; to break forth; to appear suddenly, as a fire or an epidemic. "For in the wilderness shall waters *break out*, and streams in the desert." *Is.* xxxv. 6. **b** To show itself in cutaneous eruptions; — said of a disease. **c** To have a rash or eruption on the skin; — said of a patient. **d** *Arch.* To project, as a chimney breast from a wall. **e** To escape from or cast off restraint; to break forth. **f** To begin speaking abruptly. — **to b. up**. **a** To become separated into parts or fragments; as, the ice *breaks up* in the rivers. **b** To disperse. "The company *breaks up*." *I. Watts.* — **to b. with**. **a** To fall out; to terminate friendship. "It cannot be the Volsces dare *break with* us." *Shak.* **b** To come to an explanation; to confer. *Obs.* "I will *break with* her and *with* her father." *Shak.*

break (brāk), *n.* [See BREAK, *v. t.*; cf. BRAKE (the instrument), BREACH, BRACK a crack.] **1**. An act or the action of breaking or fracturing; rupture; fracture; also, the action of breaking in or breaking forth; irruption; inburst or outburst. Hence, specif.: **a** A departure or escape by or as if by breaking; as, a *break* for freedom. **b** A grinding of grain or meal. **c** A breaking of flax or hemp. **d** The first appearing, as of light in the morning; the dawn; as, the *break* of day; the *break* of dawn.

2. An effect of breaking; the condition produced by breaking; a gap, rent, or breach; hence, a lapse in a continuity of any sort; an interruption; specif.: **a** A cessation; a pause; as, a *break* in friendship; a *break* in the conversation. **b** An interruption in the rhythm of verse; cæsura. **c** An interruption in continuity in writing or printing, as where there is an omission, an unfilled line, a gap between two paragraphs, or the like; also, marks [. . .] indicative of such interruptions. **d** A change of direction, esp. more or less abrupt; as, a *break* in a wall. **e** That part of a tree trunk where a limb diverges.

3. That which breaks or is used in breaking; esp., that which serves to interrupt; something interposed so as to cause a rupture of continuity.

4. That which is broken out or broken off; a fragment; a part produced by or as by breaking; hence, a part resulting from a division; a modicum; a quantity; specif.: **a** A lot or consignment, as of tea. **b** *Dial.* A large quantity; a great number.

5. In various technical senses: **a** *Fort.* A change of direction in the line of the parapet of a curtain. **b** The angle where the brim and body of a hat meet. **c** *Geol. & Mining.* A fault. **d** *Naut.* A part in a ship or deck where a partial deck ends and there is a drop to a deck on a lower level. **e** *Elec.* An opening or lack of continuity in a circuit, interrupting the electric current. **f** *Teleg.* A commutator. **g** *Type Founding.* A rough jet of metal on the shank as cast, removed in finishing. **h** *Mach.* The gap in a break or gap lathe. **i** *Stock Exchange.* A sudden and abrupt decline of prices. *Amer.* **j** *Print.* The last line of a paragraph; a break line. **k** A bench or machine used in kneading dough. **l** A public sale of tobacco; also, the previous opening of the hogsheads. *Amer.*

6. Of lands: **a** A portion of land distinct or divided off from that adjacent; also, one plowed preparatory to sowing or the like; a breach. **b** An irregular rough piece of ground; *pl.*, a line of cliffs, and associated spurs and small valleys, at a mesa's edge or a river's head. *West. U. S.*

7. *Music.* **a** An abrupt change in the quality or pitch of a tone. **b** The point where one register changes to another, as of a voice, or of instruments in which increased blowing raises the tone an octave. **c** In compound organ stops, a point where the relative pitch of the pipes changes.

8. *Sports and Games.* **a** *Tenpins.* A failure to get a strike or a spare on a frame. **b** *Pool.* The shot that scatters the balls, as at the opening of a game. **c** A sequence of successful shots in billiard or pool games or in croquet; a run; as, a *break* of eight balls, at pool; the score counted in such a sequence; as, a sixty *break*. **d** *Cricket.* Deviation of a bowled ball after striking the ground; also, amount of such deviation when the ball reaches the plane of the wicket. **e** *Pugilism.* Act of separating after a clinch.

9. **a** An amusing incident; a jest or joke. *Dial. or Vulgar.* **b** A blunder; esp., the saying or doing of something which should not have been said or done. *Colloq., Amer.*

10. A counting of driven sheep or cattle by driving or guiding them through an improvised gate or passageway, as a break in a fence, or the like. *Australia.*

break and catch, a way of driving so as to make the horse catch quickly after breaking. — **b. of forecastle**, *Naut.*, the extreme end of the forecastle toward the waist. — **b. of poop**, *Naut.*, the extreme end of the poop toward the waist.

break′a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Susceptible or capable of being broken. — **break′a-ble-ness**. *n.*

break′age (brāk′āj), *n.* **1**. Act or result of breaking; a break; a breaking; articles broken. **2**. An allowance or compensation for things broken. **3**. *Naut.* Space left unfilled in stowing the hold.

break′age, *n.* Action of applying a break. = BRAKEAGE.

break′a-way′ (-*ȧ*-wā′), *n.* [*break* + *away*.] **1**. A wild rush of sheep, cattle, horses, or camels (esp. at the smell or the sight of water); a stampede; also, an animal that breaks away from a herd. *Australasia.* **2**. *Sports.* The start of competitors or antagonists in a contest, esp. when premature; also, in pugilism, a break.

break′ax′ } (-ăks′), *n.* Any of various hard woods difficult
break′axe′ } to chop; specif., the wood of a tiliaceous tree (*Sloanea jamaicensis*) of Jamaica; also, the tree itself.

break′back′ (-băk′), *a.* Back-breaking; crushing.

break′back′, *n.* *Cricket.* A break which comes into the wicket from the off.

break′bone′ fe′ver (-bōn′). Dengue.

break′bones′ (-bōnz′), *n.* **1**. = OSSIFRAGE. **2**. The stichwort. *Dial. Eng.*

break′-cir′cuit, *n.* *Elec.* A device for breaking a circuit.

break′down′ (-doun′), *n.* **1**. Act or result of breaking down (see *to break down*, under BREAK, *v. t.*); esp., a breaking that causes a collapse; downfall; failure. **2**. A noisy, rapid, shuffling dance, esp. one engaged in competitively by groups or pairs in succession.

Don't clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a *breakdown* to wind up with. *New Eng. Tales*

C D E F G H I J K L M

break'er (brāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that breaks ; specif. : **a** A machine or plant for breaking rocks, or for breaking coal. **b** *Paper Making.* A tub in which rags are washed and cut. See HOLLANDER. **c** *Leather Manufacture.* One of a series of perforated projections used in a revolving tumbler or drum for treating skins. **d** *Spinning.* A machine to break wool or cotton. **e** *Rope Making.* One of a pair of frames for breaking hemp. **f** *Fur Dressing.* A knife for scraping the skin to break the membrane.
2. [Cf. Sp. *barrica.*] *Naut.* A small water cask.
3. A wave breaking into foam against the shore, or against a sand bank, or a rock or reef near the surface.
4. A transverse ridge in a road to facilitate drainage.
Syn. — See WAVE.

break'fast (brĕk'fȧst), *n.* [*break* + *fast.*] **1.** The first meal in the day, or that which is eaten at the first meal.
A sorry *breakfast* for my lord protector. *Shak.*
2. A meal after fasting ; also, food.
The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death. *Dryden.*

break'fast, *v. i.* ; BREAK'FAST-ED ; BREAK'FAST-ING. To break one's fast in the morning ; to eat breakfast.
First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast.* *Prior.*

break'fast, *v. t.* To furnish or entertain with breakfast.

break flour (brāk). Flour obtained from a break in the process of milling ; also, a grade of flour made by mingling the flour obtained from the different breaks.

break'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BREAK. Specif. : *vb. n. Phon.* **a** A sound change consisting in the conversion of a simple vowel sound into a diphthong through the influence of a contiguous sound. The process was common in Anglo-Saxon or Old English, where it took place in combinations of vowels, as *a* or *e*, and a following consonant group beginning with *r*, *l*, or *h* (or *x* = *hs*), *a* becoming "broken" to *ea*, and *e* to *eo* ; as, OS., etc., *half*, AS. *healf* ; AS. *were*, *weorc* (work). This breaking is still partly preserved in some pronunciations, and is clearly visible in the spelling of such words as Eng. *beard*, *earth*, *learn*, etc. **b** A diphthong formed by the process called breaking.
breaking load, *Engin.*, the steady and gradually applied load under which a material of construction will break asunder or collapse. — **b. of the monsoon.** = BURSTING OF THE MONSOON. — **b. pieces,** *Mach.*, short shafts made weaker, as a safety device, than the rolls of a rolling mill, to which they transmit power.

break iron. The iron, in front of the cutting iron in a carpenter's plane, that breaks the shaving as it is cut.

break'neck' (-nĕk'), *a.* Involving danger of a broken neck.
The *breakneck* pace and skill of some . . . horsemen. *The Century.*

break'-off', *n.* In a breechloader, esp. a shotgun, the metal work of the stock immediately behind the breech.

break'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **a** The saxifrage. **b** Any plant growing in stony places, as the parsley piert, the burnet saxifrage, or the pearlwort.

break'-up', *n.* **1.** Disruption ; dispersion.
2. *Engin.* In tunneling from bottom headings, an excavation upwards to the arch level to provide a new face.

break'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* A structure for breaking the force of waves, as a mole or a sea wall.
The distinction between piers and *breakwaters* is rather shadowy. A pier carried into deep water becomes a *breakwater.* A *breakwater* joined to the shore, and formed with a roadway or a promenade on the top, becomes a pier. *D. K. Clark.*

break'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* **1.** A screen ; a windbreak.
Having no fire, they made a little *breakwind.* *M. A. H. Clarke.*
2. A disease of sheep. *Dial. Eng.*

bream (brēm), *n.* [ME. *breme*, *brem*, F. *brême*, OF. *bresme*, of G. origin ; cf. OHG. *brahsema*, *brahsina*, OLG. *bressemo*, G. *brassen.* Cf. BRASSE.] **1.** A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Abramis brama*) of little value as food, having a rather narrow deep body; also, any of certain allied fishes.

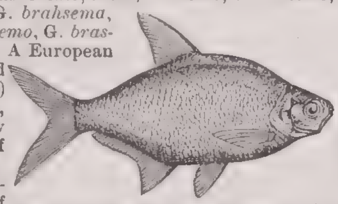

European Bream (*Abramis brama*). (⅛)

2. Also: **a** Any of various marine fishes of the family Sparidæ, more exactly termed *sea breams.* See SEA BREAM, SCHNAPPER. **b** Any of various fresh-water sunfishes (genus *Pomotis* and allies). **c** The rosefish (*Sebastes marinus*).

bream, *v. t.* ; BREAMED (brēmd) ; BREAM'ING. [Cf. BROOM, and G. ein schiff *brennen.*] *Naut.* To clean, as a ship's bottom, by means of fire and scraping.

breast (brĕst), *n.* [ME. *brest*, *breost*, AS. *brēost* ; akin to Icel. *brjōst*, Sw. *bröst*, Dan. *bryst*, Goth. *brusts* (pl.), OS. *briost*, D. *borst*, G. *brust.*] **1.** The fore or ventral part of the body, between the neck and the belly ; the front of the chest ; as, the *breast* of a man or of a horse.
2. Either one of the protuberant glands (situated on the front of the chest or thorax in man and some other mammalia) in which milk is secreted by the female ; a mammary gland when thoracic in position ; a teat.
My brother, that sucked the *breasts* of my mother. *Cant.* viii. 1.
3. Anything resembling or likened to the human breast, or bosom ; the front or forward part, or a swelling or bulging part, of anything ; as, the *breast* of a hill.
Mountains on whose barren *breast*
The laboring clouds do often rest. *Milton.*
4. Specif. : **a** *Mining.* The face of a working or the excavation of which this forms an end ; also, a wooden partition in a coal-mine shaft. **b** *Arch.* (1) The under side of a member, as a hand rail, beam, or rafter ; — opposed to *back.* (2) The portion of wall between the floor and a window sill. (3) = CHIMNEY BREAST. **c** In a shaft furnace, that side of the hearth containing the metal notch. **d** In a plow, the front part of the moldboard, which turns the furrow.
5. The seat of consciousness, esp. of the emotions ; hence, secret thought ; the affections ; courage ; spirit.
He has a loyal *breast.* *Shak.*
6. Power of singing ; a musical voice ; — prob. from the connection of the voice with the lungs. *Obs.*
By my troth, the fool has an excellent *breast.* *Shak.*
7. *Naut.* A breastfast (which see, below).
8. *Hydraul.* = BREASTING **c**.

breast (brĕst), *v. t.* ; BREAST'ED ; BREAST'ING. **1.** To meet with the breast ; to apply the breast to ; to struggle with or oppose manfully ; as, to *breast* the storm or waves.
The court *breasted* the popular current by sustaining the demurrer. *Wirt.*
2. To give the breast to ; nourish.
3. To bring or haul broadside on ; — commonly used with *in* ; as, the ship was *breasted* in to the wharf. *Naut. or Colloq.*
to breast up a hedge, to cut the face of it on one side so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants.

breast, *v. i.* To force one's way with the breast.

breast'band' (-bănd'), *n.* **1.** A band for the breast ; esp., in harness, a band extending across the breast to take the pull of the tugs.
2. *Naut.* A band or rope fastened at both ends to the rigging to support the man who heaves the lead in sounding.

breast'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A beam where the quarter-deck or forecastle breaks.
2. *Weaving.* = BREASTROLL.
3. *Mach.* The front transverse beam of a locomotive.

breast board. A board placed at the breast ; specif. : **a** = MOLDBOARD, 1. **b** *Rope Making.* A weighted carriage to hold the yarns tense while being twisted.

breast'bone' (brĕst'bōn'), *n.* The sternum.

breast cylinder. *Carding.* The first large roller, serving as a miniature swift.

breast drill. A portable driller with a plate which is pressed by the breast in forcing the drill against the work.

Breast Drill.

breast'ed, *a.* Having a breast ; as, a single-*breasted* coat.

breast'fast' (brĕst'fȧst'), *n. Naut.* A large rope to fasten the midship part of a ship to a wharf, or to another vessel.

breast harness. Harness with a breastband instead of a collar.

breast'height' (-hīt'), *n.* The interior slope of a parapet or trench, against which the garrison lean in firing.

breast'-high', *a.* High as the breast.

breast'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n. Shipbuilding.* A V-shaped timber or plate connecting the timbers or stringers of opposite sides where they run into the stem ; also, a similar connecting piece at the stem, more properly called *crutch.*

breast'ing, *n.* The action of the verb BREAST ; also, a covering for the breast ; specif. : **a** A breast shield. **b** *Fort.* A breastwork. **c** *Hydraul.* The curved retaining channel in which a breast wheel turns. See BREAST WHEEL. **d** *Paper Making.* A bed armed with knives against which the wheel of the rag engine works. **e** *Hunting.* In high grass, a method of hunting deer by riding abreast and shooting from the saddle.

breasting knife. *Shoemaking.* A knife for cutting a clean face on the side of the heel next to the waist.

breast line. a *Naut.* A breastfast. **b** *Mil.* A rope or cable connecting two or more pontoons.

breast molding *or* **moulding.** A molding on the breast of a wall ; also, one on the window sill.

breast'pin' (brĕst'pĭn'), *n.* A pin worn on the breast or at the throat.

breast'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* **1.** A plate of metal covering the breast as defensive armor. See ARMOR, *Illust.*
2. A piece against which the workman presses his breast in operating a breast drill, or similar tool.
3. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.
4. *Jewish Antiq.* A vestment of the high priest. It was a double piece of embroidered stuff, set with twelve gems bearing the names of the tribes of Israel. See EPHOD.
5. The plate for inscriptions on a coffin.
6. *Arch.* = BREASTSUMMER.
7. *Zoöl.* A hard or bony covering of the breast of an animal, as the plastron of a turtle, the plate between the bases of the legs of a spider, etc.

breast'plow' } (-plou'), *n.* A kind of plow, for cutting turf,
breast'plough' } driven by the breast of the workman.

breast'rail' (-rāl'), *n.* The upper rail of a parapet or a balcony; the railing of a quarter-deck of a ship.

breast strap. *Harness.* A strap attached to the collar and supporting the neck yoke.

breast'sum'mer (-sŭm'ẽr), *n.* [*breast* + *summer* a beam.] *Arch.* A beam, girder, or lintel placed horizontally over an opening, as a window, to support the superstructure.

breast wheel. A type of water wheel on to which the water is led at about half the height of the wheel. It acts partly by impulse and partly by the weight of the descending water in the buckets. Cf. OVERSHOT WHEEL, UNDERSHOT WHEEL.

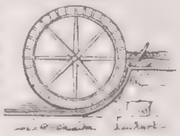

Section of Breast Wheel.

breast'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n. Hort.* Shoots coming from the front of the branches of fruit trees growing on espaliers or against walls.

breast'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A defensive work of moderate height, hastily thrown up.
2. *Naut.* A railing on the quarter-deck and forecastle.

breath (brĕth), *n.* [ME. *breth*, *breeth*, AS. *brǣð* odor, scent, breath ; cf. OHG. *brādam* steam, vapor, breath, G. *brodem*, and possibly E. BRAWN, and BREED.] **1.** Odor ; smell. *Obs.*
2. A vapor given off ; an exhalation, as steam, smoke, or reek ; esp., a fragrant or odorous exhalation or emanation from something, or the air charged with its fragrance or odor. [This sense is now influenced by, or taken as derived from, sense 3, below.]
Hast thou look'd upon the *breath*
Of the lilies at sunrise? *Tennyson.*
3. Air inhaled and exhaled in respiration ; air which, in the act of respiration, has parted with some of its oxygen and has received carbon dioxide, aqueous vapor, warmth, etc.
4. A very slight breeze ; air in gentle motion.
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*
5. Power of respiration ; hence, life ; strength.
Thou takest away their *breath*, they die. *Ps.* civ. 29.
The earthquake voice of victory,
To thee the *breath* of life. *Byron.*
☞ In early and Scriptural uses, the derivative sense, "life," "strength," is generally influenced by the primitive conception of the soul as the "*breath.*" See SOUL.
6. A single respiration ; hence, a single act ; an instant.
He smiles and he frowns in a *breath.* *Dryden.*
7. Act or power of breathing naturally or freely ; as, out of *breath* ; also, time to breathe ; respite ; pause.
Give me some *breath*, some little pause. *Shak.*
8. Gentle exercise, causing a quicker respiration.
An after dinner's *breath.* *Shak.*
9. That which is produced by the breath, as a film of moisture condensed from the breath upon a cold object ; specif., utterance or speech, esp. a single utterance ; hence, the slightest effort ; a word ; a trifle.
A *breath* can make them, as a *breath* has made. *Goldsmith.*
Princes and lords are but the *breath* of kings,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God." *Burns.*
No *breath* is heard adverse to the law. *Jowett.*
10. *Phon.* Voiceless expiration of air, as in uttering those speech sounds which are unaccompanied by vibration of the vocal cords (as *f*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *t*, etc.) and which are hence called *breath*, or *voiceless*, sounds. Cf. VOICELESS, and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 29.

breath'-of-heav'en, a small South African rutaceous shrub (*Haenkea fragrans*), with small coriaceous leaves and white or pink flowers. It is commonly cultivated in California. — **under one's breath,** in low tones.

breathe (brēth), *v. i.* ; BREATHED (brēthd) ; BREATH'ING. [From BREATH.] **1.** To give forth vapor ; evaporate. *Obs.*
2 To emit an odor ; to exhale a perfume or fragrance.
He *breathed* of Heaven. *Dryden.*
3. To inhale and exhale air ; respire (see RESPIRATION) ; hence, to take breath ; to rest ; pause ; also, to draw the breath of life; to live. "I am in health, I *breathe.*" *Shak.*
Breathes there a man with soul so dead? *Scott.*
Well! *breathe* awhile, and then to it again! *Shak.*
4. To pass like breath ; exhale ; emanate ; blow gently.
The air *breathes* upon us here most sweetly. *Shak.*
There *breathes* a living fragrance from the shore. *Byron.*
5. To feel desire or aspiration ; long ; pant.
Breathing after our destruction. *Knolles.*
6. To speak, sing, or the like, by means of breath.
to breathe again, to feel a sense of relief, as from danger, responsibility, or press of business. — **to b. freely,** to be at ease. — **to b. upon,** to exhale breath upon ; hence, to contaminate with one's breath ; soil ; tarnish ; also, to calumniate.

breathe, *v. t.* **1.** To exhale; as, the flowers *breathe* fragrance.
2. To inject by breathing ; to infuse ; — with *into.*
Able to *breathe* life into a stone. *Shak.*
And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and *breathed* into his nostrils the breath of life. *Gen.* ii. 7.
3. To inhale and exhale in the act of respiration ; respire.
To view the light of heaven, and *breathe* the vital air. *Dryden.*
4. To utter, esp. softly ; whisper ; as, to *breathe* a vow.
He softly *breathed* thy name. *Dryden.*
Or let the church, our mother, *breathe* her curse,
A mother's curse, on her revolting son. *Shak.*
5. To express ; manifest ; give forth.
Other articles *breathe* the same severe spirit. *Milner.*
6. To suffer to take breath, or recover the natural breathing ; to rest ; as, to *breathe* a horse.
His old brace of hates
Were *breathed* and vigilant and venomous now. *R. Browning.*
7. To promote free respiration in ; to exercise.
And every man should beat thee. I think thou wast created for men to *breathe* themselves upon thee. *Shak.*
8. To put out of breath ; to exhaust.
The geographer of this Lilliput may visit all its corners without sitting down, and not yet begin to be *breathed.* *Stevenson.*
9. To act upon by the breath; to cause to sound by breathing. "They *breathe* the flute." *Prior.*
10. *Phon.* To utter without vocality, as the nonvocal consonants.
to breathe a vein, to open a vein ; to let blood. *Dryden.* — **to b. one's last,** to die ; to expire.

breathed (brĕtht), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of BREATHE. Hence, specif.: *p. a. Phon.* Uttered without voice. See BREATH, *n.*, 10.

breath'er (brēth'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who breathes; hence, one who lives or speaks ; one who animates or inspires.
2. That which puts one out of breath or stimulates breathing, as violent exercise. *Colloq.*
3. A pause to take breath.

breath group. *Phon.* All the words or sounds spoken with a single inspiration of air, that is, without pausing to take breath.

breath'ing (brēth'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BREATHE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of inhaling and exhaling air ; respiration ; hence : **a** Stop or pause for respiration ; a pause ; delay.
You shake the head at so long a *breathing.* *Shak.*
b Promotion of respiration ; exercising. **c** Utterance ; communication or publicity by words.
I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose. *Shak.*
2. Fig. : Inspiration ; also, aspiration.
Earnest desires and *breathings* after that blessed state. *Tillotson.*
3. Air in gentle motion ; also, a vent or breathing place.
4. The sound caused by the friction of the outgoing breath in the throat, mouth, etc., when the glottis is wide open ; aspiration ; the sound expressed by the letter *h.*
5. *Gr. Gram.* A mark to indicate aspiration or its absence. See SPIRITUS ASPER, SPIRITUS LENIS.
breathing capacity, *Physiol.*, vital capacity. — **b. mark,** *Music*, a comma, less often an asterisk or other small mark (V), placed over a vocal score to show the singer where to take breath. — **b. place. a** A pause. "That cæsura, or *breathing place*, in the midst of the verse." *Sir P. Sidney.* **b** A vent. — **b. pore.** *Bot.* **a** A stoma. See STOMA. **b** In liverworts and lichens, an intercellular space or opening leading from the exterior to the interior of the thallus.

breath'less (brĕth'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without breath ; hence, dead ; as, a *breathless* body.

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break'fast-er. *n.* One who breakfasts.
breakfast food. A food (esp. cereal) for breakfast.
break'fast-less, *a.* See -LESS.
break'-in', *n.* **1.** That which interrupts or varies.
2. A hole in brickwork to receive the end of a timber, a plug, etc.
break'ing-in', *vb. n.* Act of breaking in.
break lathe. *Mach.* A gap lathe whose bed can be disconnected so as to widen the gap.
break'man. Var. of BRAKEMAN.
break'neck', *n.* **a** A fall that breaks the neck; fig., ruin ; destruction. **b** A steep place endangering the neck.
break'-prom'ise, *n.* One who habitually breaks promises.
break'sha (brāk'shȧ), **break'-shugh,** *n.* = BRAXY. *Scot.*
breaks'man. Var. of BRAKESMAN.
break van. Var. of BRAKE VAN.
bream. Dial. var. of BREME.
bream (brēm), *v. t.* & *i.* Dial. Eng. var. of BRIM, to rut.
bream, *n.* [Cf. D. *brem* broom.] The heather. *Dial. Eng.*
brean (brēn), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *braana* to melt, Icel. *brāðna.*] To sweat. *Dial. Eng.*
brear. † BRIER.
breards (brârdz), *n. pl.* [See BRAIRD.] Flax taken from tow at a second hackling. *Scot.*
breare. † BRIER.
breas'kit (brĕs'kĭt). Scot. var. of BRISKET.
breast backstay. *Naut.* A forward backstay set up to sustain an upper mast when the wind is before the beam.
breast cut. The brisket cut.
breast'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
breast hoe. A hoe which is pushed by the breast.
breast hole. *Founding.* In a cupola, a hole at the bottom for raking out the cinders.
breast'ie, *n.* Dim. of BREAST. *Scot.*
breast'it. Scot. pret. & p. p. of BREAST, *v.*
breast knee. = BREASTHOOK.
breast laws. The body of traditional laws formerly administered by the Manx deemsters.
breast'less, *a.* See -LESS.
breast'mark', *n. Surv.* A mark placed abreast of some prominent landmark.
breast pang. = ANGINA PECTORIS.
breast pump. An apparatus for drawing milk from the breast.
breast'roll', *n.* The cloth beam of a loom ; also, a roll of newly woven cloth from it.
breast'rope', *n.* A rope used as a breastband.
breast wall. See RETAINING WALL.
breast'weed', *n.* The lizard's-tail.
breast'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Abreast.
breastwork log. = FENDERSKID.
breath'a-bl. Breathable. *Ref. Sp.*
breath'a-ble (brēth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **breath'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
breathd. Breathed. *Ref. Sp.*
breath'ful (brĕth'fŏŏl), *a.* See -FUL.
breath'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
breath'ing-ly, *adv.* of *breathing*, p. pr. of BREATHE.

2. Spent with labor or violent action; out of breath.
3. Not breathing; holding the breath, on account of fear, expectation, or intense interest; attended with a holding of the breath; as, *breathless* attention.
— **breath'less-ly**, *adv.* — **breath'less-ness**, *n.*

breath'y (brĕth'ĭ), *a.* *Phon.* Accompanied with, or characterized by, audible emission of breath, esp. when the sound of breathing is of a marked or unusual degree; — said of the voice, as in singing, and of sounds.

brec'cia (brĕch'ȧ), *n.* [It., breach, pebble, fragments of stone, fr. F. *brèche*; of German origin. See BREACH.] *Geol.* A rock composed of angular fragments larger than sand grains, cemented together, and often presenting a variety of colors. — **brec'cial** (-ăl), *a.*

breccia marble. A breccia used as an ornamental stone.

brec'ci-at'ed (brĕch'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Converted into, or resembling, a breccia. — **brec'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Bre-chi'tes (brē-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βρέχειν to wet.] *Zoöl.* The genus of acephalous mollusks consisting of the watering-pot shells.

bred (brĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of BREED.
bred out, degenerated. "The strain of man 's *bred out* into baboon and monkey." *Shak.* — **b. to arms**, educated in the profession of a soldier.

brede (brēd), *n.* [See BRAID woven cord.] Braid; embroidery. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Half lapped in glowing gauze and golden *brede*. *Tennyson.*

bree (brē), *n.* [AS. *brǣw*, *brēaw*, eyelid; akin to Icel. *brā*, G. *braue* eyebrow, OHG. *brāwa*. Not akin to E. *brow*.]
1. The eyelid. *Obs.*
2. The eyebrow; brow. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bree, *n.* [ME. *bre*, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *brīw*, G. *brei*.] Broth; liquor; the juice in which anything has been boiled or steeped. *Obs. or Scot.*

breech (brēch; 277), *n.* [See BREECHES.] **1.** Breeches. *Obs.*
2. The lower part of the body behind; the buttocks.
3. The hinder or lower part of anything; esp.: **a** The rear part of a cannon, or other firearm, at the rear of the bore. **b** The end of a cylindrical chamber, as in a gasoline engine.
4. *Naut.* The external angle of a knee timber, the inside of which is called the *throat*.
5. In a block, or pulley, the bottom of a block, or the end opposite the swallow.
6. The short, coarse wool on the breech and hind legs of a sheep or goat.

breech (brēch; brĭch; 277), *v. t.*; BREECHED (brēcht; brĭcht); BREECH'ING. **1.** To put into, or clothe with or as with, breeches.
A great man . . . anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was *breeched*. *Macaulay.*
Their daggers unmannerly *breeched* with gore. *Shak.*
2. To fit or furnish with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.
3. To whip on the breech. *Obs.*
4. To fasten with breeching.

breech action. The breech mechanism in breech-loading small arms and certain special guns, as automatic and machine guns; — used frequently in referring to the method by which the movable barrels of breech-loading shotguns are locked, unlocked, or rotated to loading position.

breech'block' (brēch'blŏk'), *n.* *Ordnance.* In the mechanism of breech-loading firearms, the steel block which closes the rear of the bore against the force of the charge. In cannon the block usually enters either transversely to the axis of the bore, as in the Krupp system, or in prolongation of the axis, as in the system with interrupted screw. The variations in the different systems and calibers occur in the arrangements for opening, closing, and locking the block, in the obturation and firing mechanism. In portable firearms the block may be either sliding or rotating, or it may combine both motions. In many modern breechloaders it takes the form of a bolt. Obturation in all portable firearms is secured by the use of metallic cartridges, also in machine guns, machine cannon, and rapid-fire guns.

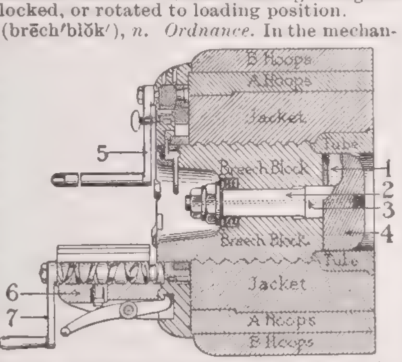

Breechblock and surrounding parts of a Modern Twelve-inch Gun. 1 Gas-check Pad; 2 Spindle; 3 Vent; 4 Obturator, or Mushroom, Head; 5 Rotating Crank, to revolve the Breechblock; 6 Tray for Breechblock; 7 Translating Crank.

breech'cloth' (-klŏth'; 205), *n.* A cloth worn around the breech.

breech'es (brĭch'ĕz; -ĭz), *n. pl.* [ME. *brech*, AS. *brēc*, pl. of *brōc* breech, breeches; akin to Icel. *brōk* breeches, ODan. *brog*, D. *broek*, G. *bruch*; cf. L. *bracae*, *braccae*, which is of Celtic origin. Cf. BRAIL.] **1.** A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; smallclothes.
His jacket was red, and his *breeches* were blue. *Coleridge.*
2. Trousers; pantaloons. *Colloq.*

breeches boiler. *Steam Engin.* A modified form of Galloway boiler in which the two furnace tubes unite beyond the bridge into a single flat tube stayed by Galloway tubes.

breeches buoy. In the life-saving service, a pair of canvas short-legged breeches depending from an annular or beltlike life buoy usually of cork. This contrivance, inclosing the person to be rescued, is hung by short ropes from a block which runs upon the hawser stretched from the ship to the shore, and is drawn to land by hauling lines.

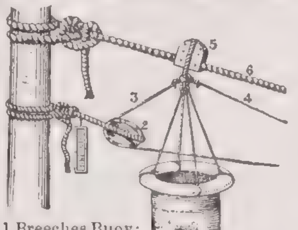

1 Breeches Buoy; 2, 3, 4 Tackle for hauling back and forth; 5 Supporting Block running on the Hawser, 6.

breech'ing (brĭch'ĭng; brēch'ĭng; 277), *n.* **1.** Act of clothing with breeches.
2. A whipping on the breech. *Marlowe.*
3. That part of a harness which passes round the breech of a horse, enabling him to hold back a vehicle.
4. = BREECH, 6.
5. *Naut.* A strong rope formerly rove through the cascabel or breeching loop of a cannon and secured to bolts in the ship's side to limit the recoil of the gun when it is discharged.
6. The breech or breech action of a gun.
7. The sheet-iron casing at the end of boilers to convey the smoke from the flues to the smokestack.

breeching loop. *Ordnance.* In some muzzle-loading cannon, a loop of metal in, or in place of, the knob of a cascabel through which the breeching was rove.

breech'load'er (brēch'lōd'ẽr), *n.* A firearm which receives its load at the breech.

breech'-load'ing, *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech. — *n.* The action or method of loading at the breech.

breech mechanism. *Mil.* The mechanism for opening and closing the breech of any breech-loading firearm.

breech piece. *Ordnance.* The jacket of a heavy gun; — so called in some modern built-up guns. In the later Krupp guns it receives the breechblock and relieves the central tube of the longitudinal strain.

breech plug. *Ordnance.* **a** A plug for closing the breech of a gun, as of a field gun; a breechblock. **b** In old-fashioned built-up muzzle-loading guns, a solid cascabel plug screwed through the breech to support the inner tube.

breech reinforce. The part of the body of a cannon of greatest strength surrounding the rear of the charge, between the breech and the trunnion band.

breech screw. **a** *Firearms.* In muzzle-loading muskets and rifles, a solid screw plug closing the bottom of the bore. **b** *Ordnance.* A breechblock having an interrupted screw.

breech sight. The rear sight of a firearm.

breed (brēd), *v. t.*; BRED (brĕd); BREED'ING. [ME. *breden*, AS. *brēdan* to nourish, cherish, keep warm, from *brōd* brood; akin to D. *broeden* to brood, OHG. *bruoten*, G. *brüten*. See BROOD.] **1.** To produce as offspring; to bring forth; to bear; procreate; generate; beget; hatch.
Yet every mother *breeds* not sons alike. *Shak.*
2. To take care of in infancy and through the age of youth; to bring up; to nurse and foster.
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden.*
Born and *bred* on the verge of the wilderness. *Everett.*
3. To give birth to; to be the native place of; as, a pond *breeds* fish; a northern country *breeds* stout men.
4. To engender; cause; occasion; originate; make; produce; as, to *breed* a storm; to *breed* disease.
My quaint habits *breed* astonishment. *Milton.*
5. To produce by any natural process. *Obs.*
Children would *breed* their teeth with less danger. *Locke.*
6. To propagate, as any kind of stock; specif., to propagate by artificial pollination, as fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc.
7. To educate; instruct; form by education; train.
But no care was taken to *breed* him a Protestant. *Bp. Burnet.*
Syn. — Engender, generate, beget, produce, hatch, originate; bring up, nourish, rear, train, instruct.

breed, *v. i.* **1.** To bear and nourish young; to reproduce or multiply itself; to be with young.
That they may *breed* abundantly in the earth. *Gen.* viii. 17.
Ant. Is your gold and silver ewes and rams?
Shy. I cannot tell. I make it *breed* as fast. *Shak.*
2. To be formed in the parent or dam; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth.
3. To have birth; to be produced or multiplied; originate.
Heavens rain grace
On that which *breeds* between them. *Shak.*
4. To raise a breed; to get progeny.
The kind of animal which you wish to *breed* from. *Gardner.*
to breed in and in. = INBREED, *v.*, 2. — **to b. true**, to produce offspring with general characteristics like the parents.

breed, *n.* **1.** A race or variety of animals, or sometimes a group of plants, related by descent and similar in most characters; race; stock; strain; — in popular language, often loosely applied to the groups technically designated as species and varieties. In more exact usage, a race of domestic animals (or group of plants) developed through the influence of man, either intentionally or unintentionally, and requiring control by man to prevent mixtures with other races, and consequent loss of the distinctive characters. Generally these characters involve differences of shape, and the breed may comprise several color varieties. *Breed*, in this sense, designates a more extensive group than *strain*, and does not imply directly traceable descent from a particular individual. With respect to plants *breed* corresponds closely to *variety* in the horticultural sense.
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed*. *Shak.*
Greyhounds of the best *breed*. *Carpenter.*
2. Class; sort; kind; — of men, things, or qualities.
Are these the *breed* of wits so wondered at? *Shak.*
This courtesy is not of the right *breed*. *Shak.*
3. A number produced at once; a brood; an offspring. *Obs.*
4. Act of breeding; generation.

breed'er (brēd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that breeds.
The *breeder* of my sorrow. *Shak.*
2. Specif.: **a** An animal or plant used for propagation. **b** *Hort.* A seedling tulip in which the flowers are self-colored and have not yet broken into variegations.

breed'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of generating or bearing.
2. Descent; extraction. *Obs.*
Honest gentlemen, I know not your *breeding*. *Shak.*
3. Nurture; education; formation of manners.
She had her *breeding* at my father's charge. *Shak.*
4. Deportment or behavior in the external offices and decorums of social life; manners; knowledge of, or training in, the ceremonies and polite observances of society.
Delicacy of *breeding*, or that polite deference and respect which civility obliges us either to express or counterfeit towards the persons with whom we converse. *Hume.*
5. The propagation of plants or animals, particularly for the purpose of improving them.
Syn. — Instruction, nurture, training; manners, deportment. See EDUCATION.
in-and-in breeding, the continued interbreeding of related individuals through successive generations.

breeze (brēz), *n.*, **breeze fly**. [ME. *brese*, AS. *brīosa*; cf. G. *brausen* to roar, rush, Sw. *brusa*, Dan. *bruse*.] Any of various species of horseflies and botflies that buzz about animals and torment them. See HORSEFLY, GADFLY.

breeze, *n.* [F. *braise* cinders, live coals. See BRAZIER a pan.] Refuse left in making coke or charcoal; also, refuse coal, coal ashes, and cinders, used in the burning of bricks.

breeze, *n.* [From F. or Sp.; cf. F. *brise*, akin to It. *brezza* breeze, Sp. *briza*, *brisa*, a breeze from northeast, Pg. *briza* northeast wind; of uncertain origin; cf. F. *bise*, Pr. *bisa*, OHG. *bisa*, north wind, Armor. *biz* northeast wind.] **1.** A light, gentle wind; a fresh, soft-blowing wind.
Into a gradual calm the *breezes* sink. *Wordsworth.*
2. An excited or ruffled state of feeling; a flurry of excitement; a disturbance; a quarrel. *Colloq.*
3. A whisper; a vague report; rumor. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See WIND.

breeze, *v. i.*; BREEZED (brēzd); BREEZ'ING. To blow gently.
to breeze up, *Naut.*, to freshen; — said of the wind.

breeze, *v. t.* *Horse Training.* To drive or ride at a brisk, or breeze-making, gait, as in exercising. *Cant.*

breez'y (brēz'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or having, breezes; airy. "A *breezy* day in May." *Coleridge.*
'Mid lawns and shades by *breezy* rivulets fanned. *Wordsworth.*
2. Fresh; brisk; airy; vivacious; full of life. *Colloq.*

breg'ma (brĕg'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. βρέγμα front of the head.] *Craniol.* The point of junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures of the skull. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **breg-mat'ic** (brĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.*

Bré'guet' key (brā'gĕ'). [After *Bréguet*, French horologist.] *Horol.* The winding device of a "keyless" watch, turned by a knurled knob on the outside of the watch, and provided with a ratchet wheel and click.

Bréguet spring. A balance spring in the form of a flat spiral, but with the outer coil raised above, and carried towards the center of, the rest of the spring.

Bréguet Spring.

bre'hon (brē'hŏn), *n.* [Ir. *breitheamh* judge.] An ancient Irish lawyer or judge. The brehons constituted a class of professional lawyers and judges, whose occupation in later days became hereditary to their pupils or literary foster sons. They administered a body of legal rules (called the **brehon law**) developed by them from the ancient pagan laws, Scriptural laws, and the canon law. The chief records of these laws are the "Book of Aicill" and the Senchus Mor; they were finally abolished in the reign of James I.

breis'lak-ite (brīs'lȧk-īt), *n.* [After S. *Breislak*, Italian geologist.] *Min.* A dark, wool-like variety of amphibole.

breit'haupt-ite (brīt'houpt-īt), *n.* [After J. A. F. *Breithaupt*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* Nickel antimonide, NiSb, a copper-colored mineral usually arborescent.

‖ **bre-lan'** (brē-län'), *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* **a** A French gambling game somewhat like poker. **b** In French games, a pair royal, or triplet.
‖ **bre-lan' car-ré'** (kȧ'rā'). [F. *carré* square], a double pair royal. — **b. fa'vo'ri'** (fȧ'vō'rē') [F. *favori* favorite], a pair royal composed of 2 cards in the hand and the card turned.

bre-loque' (brē-lŏk'), *n.* [F.] A seal or charm for a watch chain. "His chains and *breloques*." *Thackeray.*

breme (brēm; *dial. also* brĭm), *a.* [ME. *breme*, *brime*, AS. *brēme*, *brȳme*, famous.] **1.** Famous; well known. *Obs.*
2. Brilliant; clear; distinct. *Obs.*
3. Fierce; sharp; severe; cruel. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
From the septentrion cold, in the *breme* freezing air. *Drayton.*
— **breme'ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **breme'ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

Bren'dan, Saint (sānt brĕn'dăn). In Irish legend, a sainted priest and traveler of the 6th century who is related to have been guided by heavenly powers on a voyage to unknown and marvelous islands. His day in the calendar is May 16. See ISLAND OF ST. BRENDAN.

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breawis. Dial. var. of BREWIS.
‖ **bre'ba** (brā'bä; 133), *n.* [Sp. *breva*.] *Hort.* A fig of the first crop, ripening on the old wood.
brec. † BREAK.
b. rec. *Abbr.* Bills receivable.
brecate. † BRACKET.
brech. † BREECH.
brech'am (brĕk'ȧm) *n.* [Cf. AS. *beorgan* to protect and E. *hame*.] The collar of a work horse. *Scot.*
breche. † BREACH, BREECH.
brèche vio'lette' (brĕsh vyō'lĕt'). [F.] A kind of reddish violet or bluish breccia marble.
breck (brĕk), *n.* [Cf. BREAK.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A breach; break; blemish.
2. A field; a piece of land.
breck'an, breck'en (brĕk'ĕn). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of BRACKEN.
brecke. † BRECK.
bred. † BIRD, BREED, BREDE; obs. pret. of BRAID.
bred. Bread. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
bred, *n.* [AS. *bred*. See BOARD.] A tablet; a bakeboard; a lid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bredale. † BRIDAL.
bred'berg-ite (brĕd'bûrg-īt), *n.* [After B. G. *Bredberg*.] *Min.* A variety of andradite (see GARNET, 1), containing magnesium.
brede. † BIRD, BRED, BREED.
brede. Obs. or dial. var. of BREAD.
brede (brēd), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *brǣdan*.] To breaden; overspread; extend. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
brede, *n.* [AS. *brǣdu*.] Breadth. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
brede, *v. t.* [AS. *brǣdan* to roast.] To roast; toast; boil. *Obs.* — *n.* Roast meat. *Obs.*
bredgome. † BRIDEGROOM.
bre'di (brā'dē), *n.* A dish of raw meat and vegetables, as cabbage or carrots, cooked together. *South Africa.*
bred'-stitch', *n.* Also *brede-stitch* (the better spelling) and, incorrectly, *bread-stitch*. [Cf. BRAID, *n.*] *Needlework.* A kind of old embroidery stitch still in use, giving the same pattern on both sides of the cloth.
bredth. Breadth. *Ref. Sp.*
bree. † BREEZE.
bree, *v. t.* [AS. *brēgan* to terrify, fr. *brōga* fear.] To terrify; scare. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
bree, *n.* Commotion; disturbance. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
breead. Dial. var. of BRAID, BROAD.
breech band. = BREECHING, 3.
breech bolt. = BOLT, *n.*, 11.
breech'clout', *n.* = BREECHCLOTH.
Breeches Bible. See BIBLE.
breeches-flower, *n.* The Dutchman's-breeches.
breech'es-less, *a.* See -LESS.
breeches pipe. A forked pipe.
breech'gir'dle, *n.* A girdle worn at the waist. *Obs.*
breech'less, *a.* See -LESS.
breech pin. = BREECH PLUG.
breecht. Breeched. *Ref. Sp.*
breed. Var. of BRAID; obs. or dial. var. of BREAD; † BREDE.
breed'bate', *n.* One who stirs up quarrels. *Obs.*
breed'er, *n.*, **breeding sore**. A boil or whitlow. *Dial.*
breed'ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim. suff.* *Obs.*
breed'y, *a.* Prolific. — **breed'i-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
breef. Obs. or dial. var. of BRIEF.
breek. Obs. or dial. form of BREAK.
breek (brēk; brĭk), *n.* Var. of BREECH. *Chiefly Dial. or Scot.*, and now only in *pl.*
breek'less. See -LESS.
breek'ums (brēk'ŭmz), *n. pl.* Knee breeches. *Scot.*
breem. † BREAM, BREME.
breer. Obs. or dial. for BRIER.
breer (brēr), *n. & v.* = BRAIRD. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
breese (brēz). Var. of BREEZE.
breest. † BREAST.
breeth. † BREATH, BREATHE.
breez. Breeze (wind). *Ref. Sp.*
breeze'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
breeze'less, *a.* See -LESS.
breez'i-ly, *adv.* of BREEZY.
breez'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bref. † BRIEF.
breg-. For obsolete forms in *breg-*, see those in BRIG-.
bregantine. † BRIGANTINE.
bregge. † BRIDGE.
breht. † BRIGHT.
breid. Obs. or Scot. var. of BREAD, BREED, BREDE.
breid. Obs. or dial. var. of BRAID.
Brei'da-blik (brā'dȧ-blĭk), **Brei'dha-blik** (brā'thä-blēk), *n.* [Icel. *Breiðablik*.] *Norse Myth.* The home of Balder, according to the sagas "the land of fewest crimes." See ASGARD.
breif. † BREVE.
breif. Obs. or Scot var. of [BRIEF.
breik. † BREAK.
breine. † BRAIN.
breir. † BRIER.
breird (brārd; brērd). Obs. or Scot. var. of BRAIRD.
breist. † BREAST.
breithe, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *bregða*.] To rush. *Obs.*
brek. † BRACK, BREAK, BRICK; obs. or dial. var. of BRECK.
breker. † BREAKER.
brek'fast. Breakfast. *Ref. Sp.*
brekil. † BRICKLE.
brekke. † BRECK.
brek'kle. Dial. var. of BROCKLE.
brem. † BREAM, BREME.
brem'bel. † BRAMBLE.
breme. † BREAM.
breme. Obs. or dial. var. of BRIM.
Brem'en blue, Brem'en green (brĕm'ĕn). [From *Bremen*, Germany.] Pigments, now little used, consisting essentially of copper hydroxide. Both are blue, but the latter when mixed with oil soon changes to green.
brem'ston. † BRIMSTONE.
bren. † BRAN; obs. pl. of BREE.
bren (brĕn), **bren'ne**, *v. t. & i.* Obs. or dial. forms of BURN.
brende. † BRINDED; obs. pret. of BURN.
breng. † BRING.
brenk. † BRINK.
bren'nage (brĕn'āj), *n.* [OF. *brenage*; cf. LL. *brennagium*, *brenagium*. See BRAN.] *O. Eng. Law.* A tribute paid in, or in lieu of, bran by feudal tenants to furnish food for their lord's hounds.
brenne. † BURN. [*Obs.*
bren'ning-ly, *adv.* Burningly.

C D E F G H I J K L M

Bren′ni-us (brĕn′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* An ancient British king, possibly a mythic form of *Bran* (which see), who after making war upon his brother Belinus became reconciled to him and joined in his conquests.

brent (brĕnt), **brant** (brănt), *a.* [AS. *brant*; akin to Dan. *brat*, Icel. *brattr*.] **1.** Steep; high. *Obs.*
2. Of the forehead: High; bold; also, smooth; unwrinkled; clear. *Scot.*
Your bonnie brow was *brent*. *Burns.*

Bren′this (brĕn′thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βρένθος arrogance.] *Zoöl.* A genus of butterflies related to and resembling in color those of the genus *Argynnis*, but usually smaller.

breph′ic (brĕf′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. βρεφικός childish.] Designating, or pertaining to, an early or primitive stage of growth.

Bress (brĕs), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A Fomor, son of Elathan, known for his great beauty. He married Brigit and became king of the Tuatha De Danann, who deposed him because of his exactions. In his attempt to recover his kingship, he roused the Fomors to the war in which they were overthrown by the gods.

bre′tes-sé′ (brĕt′ĕ-sā′; brĕt′ĕ-sā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Embattled on each side with the projections opposite each other.

breth′ren (brĕth′rĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of BROTHER. This form of the plural is used, for the most part, in solemn address, and in speaking of religious sects or fraternities, or their members. The members of some sects are often styled simply *Brethren*, as those of the Dunkers, the Plymouth Brethren, and the River Brethren.
Brethren in Christ. See RIVER BRETHREN. — **b. of the coast**, marauders, chiefly French, English, and Dutch, in the West Indies toward the end of the 16th century. — **B. of the Free Spirit**, members of a heretical pantheistic and mystical sect of the 13th and 14th centuries, holding that man attains to a state in which he cannot sin on becoming conscious of his identity with God.

Bret′on (brĕt′ŭn; brĭt′ŭn; *F.* brĕ-tôN′), *a.* [F. *breton*, L. *Britto* a Briton or Breton. Cf. BRITON, BRITISH.] Of or relating to Bretagne or the Bretons.

Bret′on, *n.* One of the natives of Bretagne, or Brittany; also, their language. The Bretons are of shorter stature, broader head, and more conservative disposition than their neighbors. Their Armorican speech is closely related to the extinct Cornish and the Welsh of Great Britain, and in the 5th century they are known to have received immigrants from the British coasts. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Bret-wal′da (brĕt-wôl′dȧ), *n.* [AS., ruler of the British. See BRITON, WIELD.] In the Old English Chronicle, a title given to King Egbert and seven earlier Anglo-Saxon kings, and assumed by some later kings, in token of supremacy over kingdoms outside their own. — **Bret-wal′da-ship**, *n.*

bre′va (brā′vä), *n.* [Sp.] A large cylindrical cigar, often somewhat roughly finished.

breve (brēv), *n.* [It. *breve* or F. *brève*, and (in sense 2) LL. *breve*; all fr. L. *brevis* short. See BRIEF.] **1.** *Music.* The third kind of note used in the Middle Ages, equivalent to one half of the long (one third in "perfect" time). See MENSURABLE MUSIC. It is the longest modern note, now rarely used and only as equivalent to two semibreves or four minims.

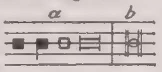
Breve. *a* Obsolete forms; *b* Modern form.

2. *Law.* An original writ; any writ or precept under seal, issued out of any court.
3. **a** *Gram. & Pros.* A short syllable. *Obs.* **b** A curved mark [˘] used commonly to indicate a short vowel, as in *ăm*, or a short syllable.
4. Any of numerous short-tailed birds of the family Pittidæ.

breve, *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *breviare*, or Icel. *brēfa* to give a brief account of. See BREVE, BRIEF, *n.*] *Obs.* **a** To write down; compose. **b** To tell. **c** To enter or make up (accounts).

bre-vet′ (brē-vĕt′; brĕv′ĕt; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *brevis* short. See BRIEF.] **1.** A written official or authoritative message, as a papal indulgence. *Obs.*
2. A warrant from the government, granting a privilege, title, or dignity. *French usage.*
3. *Mil.* A commission giving an officer higher nominal rank than that for which he receives pay; an honorary promotion of an officer. In the United States army and marine corps rank by *brevet* is conferred, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for "gallant actions or meritorious services." A *brevet* rank gives no right of command in the particular corps to which the officer brevetted belongs, and can be exercised only by special assignment of the President. In the British army *brevet* rank does not extend higher than regimental officers, and carries the right of command of that rank when detachments of different regiments are acting together in the field.

bre-vet′, *v. t.*; BRE-VET′TED; BRE-VET′TING; *or* BREV′ET-ED; BREV′ET-ING. *Mil.* To confer rank upon by brevet.

bre-vet′, *a.* *Mil.* Taking or conferring rank by brevet.

bre-vet′cy (-vĕt′sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Mil.* Rank or condition of a brevet officer.

brev′i-. A combining form from Latin *brevis*, short.

bre′vi-a-ry (brē′vĭ-ȧ-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *breviarium* summary, abridgment, neut. noun fr. *breviarius* abridged, fr. *brevis* short. See BRIEF; cf. BREVIER.] **1.** An abridgment; a compend; an epitome; a brief account or summary. *Obs. or R.*
A book entitled the abridgment or *breviary* of those roots that are to be cut up or gathered. *Holland.*
2. A book containing the daily public or canonical prayers of the Roman Catholic or of the Eastern Church for the canonical hours; — distinguished from the *missal*, which contains the altar service. The daily recital of the breviary is obligatory on all those in major orders and on all choir members. The *breviary* has separate parts for winter, spring, summer, and autumn, each containing the psalter, the proper of the season, the proper of the saints, the common of the saints, etc. Its present form is due mainly to the revision under Pius V. and the slighter changes under Clement VIII. and Urban VIII.
Breviary of Alaric, an important collection of Roman laws, compiled by order of Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, and promulgated in 506 A. D. It is also known as *Lex Romana Visigothorum*, *Liber Aniani*, *Lex Theodosiana*, *Corpus Theodosianum*, and *Liber Legum*.

bre′vi-ate (brē′vĭ-āt), *n.* [L. *breviatus*, p. p. of *breviare* to shorten, *brevis* short.] **1.** A short compend; a summary.
The same little *breviates* of infidelity have . . . been published and dispersed with great activity. *Bp. Porteus.*
2. A brief note or dispatch; also, a lawyer's brief. *Obs.*

bre-vier′ (brē-vēr′), *n.* [Prob. fr. (assumed) OF. *brevier*, and named from being originally used in printing a *breviary*. See BREVIARY.] *Print.* A size of type between bourgeois and minion. See TYPE.
☞ This line is printed in *brevier* type.

brev′i-ros′tral (brĕv′ĭ-rŏs′trăl) } *a.* [*brevi-* + *rostral*, *rostrate*.] *Zoöl.* Short-billed; as, *brevirostrate* birds.
brev′i-ros′trate (brĕv′ĭ-rŏs′trāt) }

brev′i-ty (brĕv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *brevitas*, fr. *brevis* short: cf. F. *brièveté*. See BRIEF.] **1.** Shortness of duration; briefness of time; as, the *brevity* of human life.
2. Contraction into few words; conciseness.
Brevity is the soul of wit. *Shak.*
Syn. — Shortness, conciseness, succinctness, terseness.

brew (broo), *v. t.*; BREWED (brood); BREW′ING. [ME. *brewen*, AS. *brēowan*; akin to D. *brouwen*, OHG. *priuwan*, MHG. *briuwen*, *brūwen*, G. *brauen*, Icel. *brugga*, Sw. *brygga*, Dan. *brygge*, and perh. L. *defrutum* must boiled down, Gr. βρῦτον (for φρῦτον?) kind of beer. The original meaning seems to have been *to prepare by heat*. Cf. BROTH.]
1. To prepare, as beer or other liquor, from malt and hops, or from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation, or infusion and fermentation. See BREWING.
2. To prepare by steeping and mingling; to concoct.
Go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely. *Shak.*
3. To foment or prepare as if by brewing; to contrive; to plot; concoct; hatch; as, to *brew* mischief.
Hence with thy *brewed* enchantments, foul deceiver! *Milton.*

brew, *v. i.* **1.** To attend to the business, or go through the processes, of brewing or making beer.
I wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour. *Shak.*
2. To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming, or gathering; as, a storm *brews* in the west.
There is some ill a-*brewing* towards my rest. *Shak.*

brew, *n.* That which is brewed or formed by brewing.

brew′age (-āj), *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed; also, a brewing. "Some well-spiced *brewage*." *Milton.*

brew′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who brews; specif., one whose business or occupation is to prepare malt liquors.

brew′ers′ grains (broo′ẽrz). The insoluble residue left from the grain in making beer, much used for fodder.

brew′er's pitch. A resinous preparation used for coating the inside of casks, etc., in which malt liquors are kept.

brew′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A brewhouse; the building and apparatus where brewing is carried on.
2. Brewing process or trade; also, brewers collectively.

brew′ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of preparing liquors which are brewed, as beer and ale. The customary operations of brewing comprise: (1) Malting, often performed in separate establishments. (2) Mashing (see MASH, *v. t.*). (3) Boiling the wort, with the addition of hops. (4) Cooling the wort. (5) Fermentation, conducted in large oak butts, and started by the addition of yeast. In *bottom fermentation* the temperature is kept low (5°–8° C.), the action continues for a week or ten days, and the yeast finally settles to the bottom. The liquor is then drawn off and stored for several months, during which it undergoes a slow after fermentation. This is the method used for lager beers. In *top fermentation* the liquid is kept at 15°–18° C., the action proceeds rapidly to completion (in 3–5 days), and most of the yeast rises to the top and is removed by skimming or otherwise. The liquor is soon ready for the market. This is the common method in Great Britain, and is practiced in the United States for ales, etc. (6) Clarification, as with isinglass. (7) Bottling and barreling. See BEER, YEAST.
2. The quantity brewed at once.
A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer. *Bacon.*
3. A mixing together; concoction.
I am not able to avouch anything for certainty, such a *brewing* and sophistication of them they make. *Holland.*
4. *Naut.* A gathering or forming of a storm or squall, indicated by thick, dark clouds.

brew′is (broo′ĭs), *n.* [ME. *brewes*, *brouwys*, *browesse*, *brewet*, *browet*, OF. & F. *brouet*, -*s* being the OF. ending of the nom. sing. and acc. pl.; dim. of OF. *breu*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *brod*. See BROTH; cf. BROSE.] **1.** Broth or pottage, properly that in which beef has been boiled.
2. Bread soaked in broth, drippings of roast meat, milk, or water and butter.

brew′ster-ite (broo′stẽr-īt), *n.* [After Sir David *Brewster*.] *Min.* A zeolite resembling heulandite, but containing barium and strontium and occurring in prismatic crystals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 2.45.

Brew′ster's law (broo′stẽrz). [After Sir David *Brewster*, Scottish physicist.] *Physics.* An expression of the fact that when light reflected from the plane surface of a transparent substance is plane-polarized, the tangent of the angle of incidence is equal to the index of refraction of the substance.

Bri′an′chon′s′ the′o-rem (brē′äN′shôNz′) *Math.* A theorem discovered by Charles Julien Brianchon, a French mathematician (1785-1865), to the effect that the three lines which join the opposite vertices of a hexagon circumscribed about a conic meet at the same point.

Bri-a′re-an (brī-ā′rē-ăn), *a.* [L. *Briareius*, fr. *Briareus* a mythological hundred-handed giant, Gr. Βριάρεως, fr. βριαρός strong.] Pert. to or like **Bri-a′re-us** (-ŭs), one of the Hecatoncheires; hence, hundred-handed or many-handed.

bribe (brīb), *n.* [F. *bribe* a lump of bread, scraps, leavings of meals (that are generally given to a beggar), LL. *briba* scrap of bread; cf. OF. *briber*, *brimber*, to beg.] **1.** A gift begged; a present. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A price, reward, gift, or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct of a person in a position of trust, as an official or a voter.
Undue reward for anything against justice is a *bribe*. *Hobart.*
3. That which seduces; seduction; allurement.

bribe, *v. t.*; BRIBED (brībd); BRIB′ING (brīb′ĭng). **1.** To rob; steal. *Obs.*
2. To give or promise a bribe to; to induce or influence by a bribe; to influence corruptly by some consideration.
3. To gain by a bribe; to induce as by a bribe.

bribe, *v. i.* **1.** To commit robbery or theft. *Obs.*
2. To give a bribe to a person; to practice bribery.
An attempt to *bribe*, though unsuccessful, has been holden to be criminal, and the offender may be indicted. *Bouvier.*

brib′er (brīb′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *bribour*, OF. *bribeur* beggar, vagabond.] **1.** A vagabond; also, a rascal or scoundrel. *Obs.*
2. A robber, blackmailer, or extortioner. *Obs.*
3. One who gives or one who takes a bribe.
4. That which bribes; a bribe. *Obs.* *Shak.*

brib′er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *brybery* rascality; cf. OF. *brimberie* beggary. See BRIBE, *n.*] **1.** Robbery or theft; extortion. *Obs.*
2. Act or practice of giving or taking bribes; act of influencing the action of another by corrupt inducements.

bric′-a-brac′ (brĭk′ȧ-brăk′), *n.* [F. *bric-à-brac*.] Curious or antique articles of virtu; miscellaneous objects of an artistic kind, as antiquated furniture or metal work; odd knickknacks. — **bric′-a-brack′er-y**, *n.* *Humorous.*

brick (brĭk), *n.* [ME. *brik*, F. *brique*; cf. F. dial. *brique* piece, AS. *brice* breaking, fragment; prob. of G. or D. origin, and akin to E. *break*.] **1.** A building and paving material made from clay (either pure or mixed, as with sand, lime, etc.) by molding into blocks while moist and hardening it in the sun or by fire. Sun-dried brick, used extensively in ancient times, and still made in warm countries, is much less durable than baked or burned brick. (See CLAY.) Brick is burned either in a kiln or in stacks or "clamps." The ordinary red color is due to the presence of iron compounds which are converted into the red oxide. This color may be altered to a greenish blue by a heat high enough to vitrify the surface, or into brown or yellow by mixing lime or magnesia with the clay.
2. An individual molded block of the above material, usually rectangular. The average dimensions of an English brick may be taken as $2\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{8} \times 9$ inches; of an American brick, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 4 \times 8$ inches.
3. Any oblong rectangular mass; as, a *brick* of maple sugar; a penny *brick* (of bread); specif., *Hort.*, a compressed block of dried manure containing mushroom mycelium, or spawn, used for planting in mushroom beds.
4. A good fellow; a merry person; as, you 're a *brick*. *Slang or Colloq.* "He 's a dear little *brick*." *Thackeray.*
to have a brick in one's hat, to be drunk. *Slang.*

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bren′ston. † BRIMSTONE.
brent. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BURN.
brent. Var. of BRANT, the goose.
brent′-fox′. Var. of BRANT-FOX.
brent goose. Var. of BRANT GOOSE.
breny. † BRINIE.
breo-. For obsolete forms in *breo-*, see those in BRE-, BREA-.
breost. † BREAST.
bre′o-then, *v. i.* [AS. *brēoðan* (in comp.).] To perish. *Obs.*
bre-quet′ chain (brĕ-kĕt′). [Orig. uncert.] A watch guard.
brer. † BRIER.
brerd. † BRAIRD.
brerd′ful, *a.* [ME., fr. *brerd* top, brim, AS. *brerd*.] Brimful. *Obs.*
brere. Archaic or dial. Eng. var. of BRIER.
brere. Braird. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Bres′cian (brĕsh′yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Brescia (see *Gaz.*), Italy, or its 16th-century school of painters, represented by Moretto, Moroni, and Romanino.
brese. † BREEZE, BRUISE.
bresil. † BRAZIL, BRISEL.
Breslau table (brĕs′lou). See MORTALITY TABLE.
bresse. † BRACE.
bres′som-er, **bres′sum-er** (brĕs′ŭm-ẽr). Archaic vars. of BREASTSUMMER.
brest. † BURST.
brest. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of BREAST.
brest, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *brestr* crash, fissure, want, loss, or AS. *berst* loss.] Injury; defect. *Obs.*
breste. † BURST.
bres′tel. † BRISTLE.
brest′sum′mer. Var. of BREASTSUMMER.
bret. † BREDE.
bret, *n.* [Cf. BIRT.] *Local, Eng.* **a** The brill. **b** The turbot.
Bret. *Abbr.* Breton.
bretage. † BRATTICE.
bretasce. † BRATTICE.
Bretayne. † BRITAIN.
bretch. † BREACH.
bre-telle′ (brĕ-tĕl′), *n.* [F.] *Dressmaking.* An ornamental suspenderlike shoulder strap.
bre-tesse′ (brĕ-tĕs′), *n.* [See BRATTICE.] = BRATTICE, *n.*, 1.
bre-tessed′ (-tĕst′), *a.* Bretessé.
Breteyne. † BRITAIN.
bret′ful. † BRERDFUL.
breth. Breath. *Ref. Sp.*
breth, *n.* [Icel. *bræð*, fr. *brāðr* sudden, hasty, hot-tempered.] Rage; fury. *Obs.*
brethe. † BREATH, BREATHE.
breth′el, *n.* [See BROTHEL.] A wretch; a good-for-nothing. *Obs.*
breth′er (brĕth′ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. & Scot. pl. of BROTHER.
bretherhed. † BROTHERHOOD.
brethil. † BRITTLE.
brethre. Obs. pl. of BROTHER.
bretise. † BRATTICE.
Bretone. † BRITON.
brett, *n.* Short for BRITZKA.
brettessé. Var. of BRETESSE.
bret′tice (brĕt′ĭs) Earlier form of BRATTICE.
bret′tis. Var of BRATTICE.
Bret-wal′da-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
breu. † BREW.
breu-. For obsolete forms in *breu-*, see forms in BREV-, BREW-.
breull. † BROIL.
breun′ner-ite (broi′nẽr-īt), *n.* [After Count *Breunner*.] *Min.* = BROWN SPAR
breuster. † BREWSTER.
brev. *Abbr.* Brevet, brevetted.
brevada. † BRAVADO.
breve. † BRIEF.
‖ **bre′ves bre′vi-an′tes** (brē′vēz brē′vĭ-ăn′tēz). [L., shorts shortening.] *Phon.* The permanent shortening of the ultima in words originally iambic in form; as, Lat. *tibĭ*, from *tibī*.
‖ **bre-vet′ d'in′ven′tion′** (brĕ-vĕ′ dăN′văN′syôN′). [F.] A patent.
‖ **Bre′vi-a′ri-um A-la′ri-ca′num** *or* **A-la′ri-ci** (brē′vĭ-ā′rĭ-ŭm ȧ-lăr′ĭ-kā′nŭm *or* ȧ-lăr′ĭ-sī). [LL.] = BREVIARY OF ALARIC.
bre′vi-ate, *v. t.* To abbreviate. *Obs.* — **bre′vi-a′tor**, *n.* *Obs.*
bre′vi-ate, *a.* Abbreviated. *Obs.*
bre′vi-ate-ly, *a.* Briefly. *Obs.*
bre′vi-a-ture (brē′vĭ-ȧ-tūr), *n.* An abbreviature. *Obs.*
brev′i-cau′date (brĕv′ĭ-kô′dāt), *a.* [*brevi-* + *caudate*.] *Zoöl.* Short-tailed.
brev′i-con′ic (brĕv′ĭ-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* In the form of a short cone.
brev′i-fo′li-ate, *a.* [*brevi-* + *foliate*.] *Bot.* Short-leaved. *Rare.*
‖ **brev′i-ger** (brĕv′ĭ-jẽr), *n.* [LL., fr. *breve* (see BREVE) + L. *gerere* to carry.] One who carries briefs; a mendicant friar. *Obs. or Hist.*
brev′i-lin′gual (-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* [*brevi-* + *lingual*.] *Zoöl.* Short-tongued.
bre-vil′o-quence (brē-vĭl′ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *breviloquentia*.] A brief and pertinent mode of speaking. *Rare.* — **bre-vil′o-quent** (-kwĕnt), *a.*
‖ **bre′vi ma′nu** (brē′vī mā′nū). [L.] With a short hand; immediately; without delay; — in *Civil Law* said of a species of fictitious transfer (L. *traditio*), or delivery, of a person's property to another already in possession of it by feigning it to have been again transferred for a new cause, where the one in possession is to acquire title by purchase or otherwise.
brev′i-ped (brĕv′ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*brevi-* + *-ped*.] Having short legs. — *n.* A breviped bird.
brev′i-pen (brĕv′ĭ-pĕn), *n.* [*brevi-* + L. *penna* wing.] A brevipennate bird.
brev′i-pen′nate (-pĕn′āt), *a.* [*brevi-* + *pennate*.] *Zoöl.* Short-winged; — said of birds that cannot fly, owing to their short wings, as the ostrich.
‖ **bre′vis es′se la-bo′ro, ob-scu′rus fi′o** [L.] I strive to be concise, I become obscure. *Horace (Ars Poetica, 25).*
brew, *n.* [Cf. BROW.] A steep incline. *North of Eng.*
brew′ard (brū′ẽrd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of BRAIRD, BRERD.
brewd. Brewed. *Ref. Sp.*
brewe. † BROW.
brewe, *n.* A kind of fowl. *Obs.*
Brew′er's black′bird *or* **grack′le.** [After T. M. *Brewer*, Am. ornithologist.] See GRACKLE.
brew′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Brew′er's spruce. The weeping spruce (*Picea breweriana*).
brew′house′, *n.* A brewery.
brew′ster, *n.* [*brew* + *-ster*.] **1.** A brewer; orig., a female brewer. *Now Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** The sweet bay. *Local, U. S.*
brey (brā), *n.* [OF. (assumed) *breie*, F. *broie*.] *Her.* A barnacle; — often in collective *pl.* See 1st BARNACLE, 1 **b**. *Woodward.*
brey. † BRAYE.
breye. † BREE.
brey′er. † BRIER.
brez′i-lin. Var. of BRAZILIN.
br. g. *Abbr.* Brown gelding.
br. h. *Abbr.* Brown horse.
Bri′an (brī′ăn), *n.* [Ir.] Masc. prop. name. It. *Briano* (brē-ä′nō).
bri′an (brī′ăn), *v. t.* To keep a fire at the mouth of (an oven), either to give light or to preserve the heat. *Dial. Dict.*
Brian Boroihme *or* **Boru**. The hero king of the Irish. See *Biog. Dict.*
Bri′an′chon's′ hex′a-gram (brē′äN′shôNz′). See HEXAGRAM.
Bri′an′çon′ man′na (brē′äN′sôN′). [From *Briançon*, town in France.] A kind of manna obtained from the European larch.
bri′ar (brī′ẽr). Var. of BRIER.
bri′ar, *n.* A crosscut saw.
bri′ared (-ẽrd). Var. of BRIERED.
bri′ar-wood′. Var of BRIERWOOD.
bri′ar-y. Var. of BRIERY.
brib′a-ble (brīb′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **brib′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
brib′age (brīb′āj), *n.* [*bribe* + *-age*.] Bribery. *Obs. & R.*
bribe′a-ble, **bribe′a-bil′i-ty.** Var. of BRIBABLE, BRIBABILITY.
brib′ee′ (brīb′ē′), *n.* One who receives a bribe.
bribe′less, *a.* That cannot be bribed; unbribable.
brib′er-ous, *a.* Like a briber; thievish; corrupt. *Obs.*
bribery oath. An oath by a voter that he has not been bribed. *Eng.*
bribouré. † BRIBER.
brich. Obs. or dial. var. of BREECH.
bri-chette′ (brĭ-shĕt′), *n.* In medieval armor, the covering for the hips and thighs
bricht. † BRIGHT.
brick. Dial. var. of BREAK, BRECK.
brick, *v. i.* To work at or with bricks.
Brick, Mr. Jefferson (brĭk). In

brick (brĭk), *v. t.*; BRICKED (brĭkt); BRICK'ING. **1.** To lay or pave with bricks; to surround, line, or construct with bricks.
2. To counterfeit brick construction on (a wall or the like).
3. To make into bricks or briquettes.
to brick up, to fill up, inclose, or line, with brick.
brick ax *or* **axe**. A two-edged ax used to cut off bricks.
brick'bat' (-băt'), *n.* A fragment of a brick. See BAT, 4.
brick beam. A lintel of bricks laid in courses with iron straps built in to hold the bricks together.
brick clamp. A stack of bricks arranged for burning, as with alternating layers of breeze.
brick clay. Any clay suitable for making bricks.
brick dust. Powdered brick, esp. red brick.
brick-dust deposit, *Med.*, a sediment of urates in urine resembling brick dust. It occurs in febrile conditions.
brick earth. Clay or earth for making bricks.
brick'field' (-fēld'), *n.* A field in which bricks are made.
brick'field'er (brĭk'fēl'dẽr), *n.* *Australia.* **1.** Orig., at Sydney, a cold and violent south or southwest wind, rising suddenly, and regularly preceded by a hot wind from the north; — now usually called *southerly buster.* It blew across the *Brickfields*, formerly so called, a district of Sydney, and carried clouds of dust into the city.
2. By confusion, a midsummer hot wind from the north.
brick'kiln' (-kĭl'; -kĭln'), *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt; or a pile of green bricks, arched to receive underneath the fuel for burning them.
brick'lay'er (-lā'ẽr), *n.* One who works at bricklaying.
The Bricklayer, Ben Jonson; — a nickname given by his contemporaries, in allusion to the trade of his stepfather, which he is said to have followed.
brick'lay'er's itch (-ĕrz). An itching eczema of the hands occurring among bricklayers, caused by contact with lime.
brick'lay'ing, *n.* Act, occupation, or art of laying bricks, or building with bricks.
brick'le (brĭk''l), *a.* [ME. *brekil, brokel, bruchel*, fr. AS. *brecan*, E. *break.*] Brittle; easily broken. *Obs. or Dial. Spenser.* — **brick'le-ness**, *n.* *Obs. or Dial.*
brick'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make bricks. — **brick'mak'ing**, *n.*
brick nog *or* **nogging**. *Arch.* Brickwork filled in between the timbers of a wood-framed wall or partition. — **brick'-nogged'** (-nŏgd'), *a.*
brick red. A dark orange-red like that of common bricks.
brick stitch. *Needlework.* A kind of flat couching, creating the appearance of regular courses of bricks.
brick tea. Tea leaves and young shoots, or refuse tea, steamed or mixed with fat, etc., and pressed into small bricks. It is used in Mongolia as a medium of exchange.
brick trimmer. *Arch.* A brick arch between the trimmer beams, that is, sprung from the chimney wall to the header, and serving to support the hearth.
brick'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Anything made of bricks.
2. Act of building with or laying bricks.
3. A place where bricks are made; — chiefly *pl.*
brick'y (brĭk'ĭ), *a.* Full of bricks; formed of bricks; resembling bricks or brick dust. — *n.* A bricklayer. *Colloq.*
brick'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A place where bricks are made.
bri-cole' (brĭ-kōl'; brĭk'ŭl), *n.* [F.] **1.** A catapult.
2. In court tennis, the rebound of a ball from a wall; also, the side stroke or play by which the ball is driven against the wall; hence, fig., indirect action or stroke.
3. *Billiards.* A shot in which the cue ball is driven first against the cushion.
4. *Mil.* A kind of traces with hooks and rings, with which men drag guns where horses cannot be used.
The simplest harness for men is, in military phrase, the *bricole*, which is a loop to go over the head and a piece of loose rope or line extending therefrom constituting the single trace. The reindeer in Lapland now wear it, and so do men innumerable on the canals and at the fishing shores. *Smithson. Rep.*
brid'al (brīd'ăl), *n.* [ME. *bridale, brudale*, AS. *brȳdealo* bride-ale, bridal feast. See BRIDE; ALE, 2.] A nuptial festival or ceremony; a marriage.
Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky. *Herbert.*
brid'al, *a.* [See BRIDAL, *n.*] Of or pert. to a bride or a wedding; nuptial; as, *bridal* ornaments; a *bridal* chamber.
bridal duck, the wood duck. — **b. lace**. = CARNIVAL LACE. — **b. myrtle**, the common myrtle. — **b. wreath**. **a** A rosaceous shrub (*Spiræa hypericifolia*) frequently cultivated for its copious umbels of small white flowers, appearing in spring. Also called *St.-Peter's-wreath.* **b** A somewhat similar saxifrageous shrub of Chile (*Francoa ramosa*).
bride (brīd), *n.* [F.] **1.** A bridle. *Obs.*
2. A loop, bar, or tie, in needlework, etc. See BAR, *n.*, 18 **a**.
3. A bonnet string.
bride, *n.* [ME. *bride, brid, brude*, AS. *brȳd*; akin to OFries. *breid*, OSax. *brūd*, D. *bruid*, OHG. *prūt, brūt*, G. *braut*, Icel. *brūðr*, Sw. & Dan. *brud*, Goth. *brūþs*; cf. L. *Frutis*, a name of Venus.] **1.** A woman newly married, or about to be married.
Has by his own experience tried
How much the wife is dearer than the *bride*. *Lyttelton.*
2. A spouse, of either sex. *Obs.*
3. **a** A popular white-flowered variety of tea rose. **b** The white Japanese anemone (*Anemone japonica alba*).
bride, *v. i.* To appear or act as a bride.
bride, *v. t.* To make a bride of. *Obs.*
bride'-ale', *or* **brid'ale'** (brīd'āl'), *n.* [See BRIDAL.] A rustic wedding feast; a bridal. See ALE, 2.
bride'cake' (brīd'kāk'), *n.* Rich or highly ornamented cake for a wedding feast.
bride'cham'ber (-chām'bẽr), *n.* The nuptial apartment.
bride'cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* A cup or bowl used by those at a bridal; specif., a spiced cup prepared for the bridal couple at night.
bride'groom' (brīd'grōōm'), *n.* [ME. *bridegome, brudgume*, AS. *brȳdguma* (akin to OS. *brūdigumo*, D. *bruidegom, bruigom*, OHG. *prūtigomo*, MHG. *briutegome*, G. *bräutigam*); AS. *brȳd* bride + *guma* man, akin to Goth. *guma*, Icel. *gumi*, OHG. *gomo*, L. *homo*; the insertion of *r* being perh. caused by confusion with *groom.* See BRIDE; cf. GROOM, HOMAGE.] A man newly married, or about to be married. — **bride'groom'ship**, *n.*
bride'knot' (-nŏt'), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn by a guest at a wedding; a wedding favor.
bride'lace' (-lās'), *n.* A ribbon of lace or the like formerly given as a favor at weddings and used to bind sprigs of rosemary or worn as a decoration.
brides'maid' (brīdz'mād'), *n.* A maid or woman who attends on a bride at her wedding.
brides'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A groomsman.
bride'stake' (brīd'stāk'), *n.* A stake or post formerly set in the ground for guests at a wedding to dance round.
bride'wain' (-wān'), *n.* A wain, or wagon, bearing the wedding presents of the bride; hence, a carved chest for the bride's clothing and other presents; the wedding presents; also, a wedding with invited guests. *Dial. Eng.*
bride'well (-wĕl), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A house of correction standing till 1864 in London near Blackfriars Bridge. It was formerly a palace built by Henry VIII. on the site of a Norman tower, and given to the city by Edward VI. So called from St. Bride's (or Bridget's) well near by.
2. A house of correction; loosely, a jail or prison. *Eng., chiefly London.*
bridge (brĭj), *n.* [ME. *brig, brigge, brug, brugge*, AS. *brycg, bricg*; akin to Fries. *bregge*, D. *brug*, OHG. *brucca*, G. *brücke*, Icel. *bryggja* pier, bridge, Sw. *brygga*, Dan. *brygge*, and prob. Icel. *brū* bridge, Sw. & Dan. *bro* bridge, pavement.] **1.** A structure erected over a depression or an obstacle, as over a river, chasm, roadway, railroad, etc., carrying a roadway for passengers, vehicles, etc. Cf. AQUEDUCT. Bridges may be divided into three principal classes: **a** Those built of masonry, usually on the principle of the arch. **b** Those built of wood, iron, or steel, and supported on piers. **c** Suspension bridges. The second class (**b**) may be still further subdivided into (1) fixed bridges, including bowstring, cantilever, tubular, and other bridges, and (2) movable bridges, including bascule, pontoon, swing, traversing, and vertical-lift bridges, etc. See also DRAWBRIDGE, PONTOON BRIDGE.

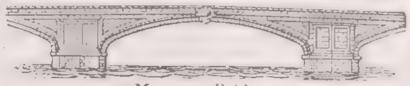
Masonry Bridge.

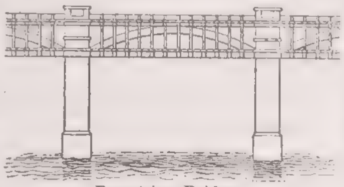
Bowstring Bridge.

Composite-steel Bridge.

2. A movable landing stage or gangway for boats; also (now *Obs.* or *Hist.*), a pier float, jetty, or the like, for landing from boats.
3. A ridge rising from the bed of a body of water or waterway. *British.*
4. *Naut.* A platform elevated above the rail and extending across or over the deck of a vessel. Sometimes there are two, called respectively the **forward bridge** and **after bridge** according to their situation, and the gangway sometimes connecting them is called the **fore-and-aft bridge**. When a bridge has two platforms one above the other they are respectively known as the **upper bridge** and **lower bridge**.

Bottom-road Bridge.

5. Anything supported above a place or object after the manner of a bridge and serving as a support for something or as a way over which something may be passed or conveyed; in general, anything resembling or likened to a bridge in form or position; specif.: **a** (1) The upper bony part of the nose; also, the curved part of a pair of spectacles which rests upon this part. (2) The pons Varolii. **b** *Music.* The small arch or bar at right angles to the strings of a violin, guitar, etc., serving to raise them and transmit their vibrations to the body of the instrument. **c** The part of the shell of a turtle which unites the carapace and plastron on each side of the body. **d** A low separating wall, usually of fire brick, in a furnace, esp. in a reverberatory furnace the one between the hearth and the grate (**fire bridge**), or, sometimes, that between the hearth and the flue (**flue bridge**); — often called **bridge wall**. **e** *Iron Works.* A plank way or platform to convey fuel or ore to the mouth of the furnace. **f** *Arch.* = BRIDGING JOIST. **g** = BRIDGE BRACKET. **h** *Dentistry.* A device for securing artificial crowns in spaces where teeth are missing, by anchorage to natural teeth as abutments. **i** *Mech.* The metal in a valve seat separating the ports. **j** A hanging scaffold, as that suspended before a canvas in scene painting. **k** *Railroads.* A framework spanning railroad tracks to support signals. **l** *Astron.* A band across a sun spot. **m** *Billiards and Pool.* (1) The hand in a position as a rest for the cue in striking the ball. (2) A contrivance consisting of a notched or crossed piece at the end of a thin wooden rod used as a cue rest when the ball is in an inaccessible position. **n** *Wrestling.* The position of a wrestler who, already on his back, keeps his shoulders from touching by arching his body so that he is supported by his head and feet, and sometimes elbows. **o** *Elec.* (1) A device to measure the resistance of a wire or other conductor forming part of an electric circuit. See WHEATSTONE'S BRIDGE. (2) A group of heavy conducting rods connecting an electric generator with the main conductors of a lighting system.
6. [Perh. a different word.] A card game resembling whist. The trump, if any, is determined by the dealer or his partner, the value of each trick taken over six being: for "no trumps" 12, hearts 8, diamonds 6, clubs 4, spades 2. The opponents of the dealer can, after the trump is declared, double the value of the tricks, in which case the dealer or his partner can redouble, and so on. The dealer plays his partner's hand as a dummy. The side which first reaches or exceeds 30 points scored for tricks wins a *game*; the side which first wins two games wins a *rubber.* The total score for any side is the sum of the points scored for tricks, for rubbers (each of which counts 100), for honors (which follow a special schedule of value), and for *slam, little slam*, and *chicane* (see these terms).
bridge by conversion. See CONVERSION, 5 **c**. — **b. of boats**, a passageway across a stretch of water resting on boats moored abreast. — **B. of Sighs** [It. *Ponte dei Sospiri*], the covered passageway which connects the Doges' Palace in Venice with the state prisons. It was constructed about 1595-1605 by Antonio Contino. Prisoners were taken over this bridge to and from the hall of judgment. The term was colloquially used of the covered way formerly over Franklin Street between the criminal court and the Tombs prison in the city of New York. — **in b.**, *Elec.*, in multiple or in parallel (with a circuit); — opposed to *in series.*
bridge (brĭj), *v. t.*; BRIDGED (brĭjd); BRIDG'ING. **1.** To build or make a bridge or bridges on or over; as, to *bridge* a river.
2. To open or make (a passage, way, etc.) by a bridge.
Xerxes . . . over Hellespont
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia joined. *Milton.*
3. *Elec.* To connect together (two parts of a circuit); to connect in multiple or in parallel.
bridge'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A notched board to support the treads and risers of wooden stairs.
2. A board used as a bridge.

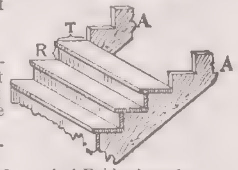

A A Bridgeboards; *T* Tread; *R* Riser.

bridge bracket. *Cotton Spinning.* A small slotted bracket bridging a gap in the end frame of a reeling machine, to facilitate doffing the hanks.
bridge crane. *Mach.* A traveling crane.
bridge grafting. A form of grafting used in the case of exposed wounds or girdles in valuable trees. The scions are placed closely together over the wound and ultimately unite into a continuous covering.
bridge guard. *Railroads.* A guard, placed at bridges, gantlet tracks, etc., consisting of two rails gradually drawn in to meet in the center of the track.
bridge'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* *Fort.* A defensive work covering or commanding the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy; a tête-de-pont.
bridge house. **1.** A house connected with a bridge, as for protection, care, or control.
2. *Naut.* A structure amidships above the main deck (often formed by carrying the ship's sides up and over), the top of which forms a **bridge deck**.
bridge islet. *Phys. Geog.* An island which becomes a peninsula at low water.
bridge joint. *Railroads.* A fished rail joint coming between ties, but supported beneath by a plate resting on the two adjoining ties. Cf. SUSPENDED JOINT.

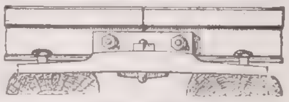
Bridge Joint.

bridge piece. *Shipbuilding.* A plate over the propeller opening.
bridge'pot' (brĭj'pŏt'), *n.* *Milling.* The adjustable socket, or step, of a millstone spindle.
bridge rail. *Railroads.* A rail in the form of an inverted trough.

Cross Section of a Bridge Rail.

bridge tower. A tower on a bridge, as for the support of cables, or for defense; also, a tower serving as a bridgehead.
bridge'tree' (-trē'), *n.* [*bridge* + *tree* a beam.] *Milling.* The beam by which the spindle socket of the runner is supported.
bridg'ing (brĭj'ĭng), *p. pr., p. a.,* & *vb. n.* of BRIDGE. Specif.: *n.* *Arch.* The braces, or system of bracing, used between floor or other timbers to stiffen them and to distribute the weight. — **bridging joist**, a joist or beam resting on the binding joists and supporting the flooring. — **b. piece**, a piece between opposite beams acting as a strut.
bri'dle (brī'd'l), *n.* [ME. *bridel*, AS. *brīdel*; akin to OHG. *britil, brittil*, D. *breidel*, and possibly to E. *braid.* Cf. BRIDOON.] **1.** The headgear with which a horse is governed

Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit," a fiery young American politician and journalist.
brick'bat', *v. t.*; BRICK'BAT'TED; BRICK'BAT'TING. To assail with brickbats. *Colloq.*
brick'en (brĭk''n), *v. t.* To hold up, or bridle (the head). *Dial. Eng.*
brick'en, *a.* Of brick.
brick-ette'. Var. of BRIQUETTE.
brick'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
brick'ing, *vb. n.* Brickwork, or imitation of brickwork, as in making the brick stitch. [LOW.]
brick'low (-lō). Var. of BRIGA-
brickmaker's anæmia *or* **anemia**. Ankylostomiasis.
brickoll. † BRICOLE.
brick'set'ter, *n.* A bricklayer.
brick'stone, *n.* A brick. *Obs.*
brickt. Bricked. *Ref. Sp.*
brick tile. A brick. *Dial. Eng.*
brick'-tim'ber. *n.* Mountain holly (*Ilicioides mucronata*).
brick'wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Having, or resembling, the arrangement of bricks in a wall. — *adv.*
brict. † BRIGHT.
brid. † BRIDE. [BRED.]
brid. Obs. or dial. var. of BIRD,
brid'ale' (brīd'āl'). Var. of BRIDE-ALE.
brid'al-ler (brīd'ăl-ẽr), *n.* A participant in a bridal. *Rare.*
brid'al-ly, *adv.* of BRIDAL.
brid'al-ty (brīd'ăl-tĭ), *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast. *Obs. or R.*
brid'dle. † BRIDLE.
bride'bed', *n.* Marriage bed.
bride'bowl', *n.* = BRIDECUP.
bride'god', *n.* The god of marriage; Hymen.
bride'groom', *v. t.* To wed. *Rare.*
bride'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
bride'house', *n.* A house where a wedding is being celebrated. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bridel. † BRIDAL, BRIDLE.
bride'less, *a.* See -LESS.
bride'ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *brȳdlic.*] Bridal; nuptial. *Obs. & R.*
bride'maid'. † BRIDESMAID.—
bride'maid'ship, *n.* *Obs.*
bride'maid'en, *n.* A bridesmaid. *Archaic.*
bride'man. Var. of BRIDESMAN.
bride'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bride's'-lac'es, *n.* **a** The dodder. **b** Ribbon grass. *Eng.*
brides'maid'ing, *vb. n.* Serving as bridesmaid.
bride'wel. Bridewell. *Ref. Sp.*
bride'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Meadowsweet.
bridge. Short for ABRIDGE. *Obs.*
bridge bar. **1.** The load-bearing bar in a car coupling.
2. A straight lever or crowbar with a point in the form of a right pyramid.
bridge'-bot' *or* **-bote'**. See BOTE.
bridge deck. *Naut.* A bridge large enough to serve as a partial deck. See BRIDGE HOUSE, 2.
bridge'less, *a.* See -LESS.
bridge'man, *n.* A bridge keeper; also, a bridge builder.
bridge'mas'ter, *n.* An officer in control of a bridge. *Eng.*
bridge note. *Music.* In the tonic sol-fa system, a note marking the transition into a new key.
bridge perch. The crappie. *Local, U. S.*
Bridg'er (brĭj'ẽr), *n.* [From the Fort *Bridger* basin, Wyoming.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Eocene in the western United States. See GEOLOGY.
bridge stay. = GIRDER STAY.
bridge stone. **a** A stone spanning a gutter or sunken area. **b** Stone used in building bridges.
Bridg'et (brĭj'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [F. *Brigitte* or LL. *Brigitta*, of Ir. origin; cf. Ir. *Brighid* and also Ir. *brigh* virtue, strength.] Lit., strength: — fem. prop. name. F. *Brigitte* (brē'zhēt'); It. *Brigida* (brē'jē-dä); Sp. *Brigida* (brē'hē-thä; 146); G. *Brigitte* (brē-gĭt'ē). — Dim. *Biddy.*
Bridgeton formation. [From *Bridgeton*, New Jersey.] *Geol.* An early nonglacial Pleistocene formation of the Atlantic coast of North America.
bridge train. *Mil.* The wagons, animals, personnel, and equipments of an army train carrying bridge and pontoon materials.
Bridg'et-tine. Var. of BRIGITTINE.
bridge wall. = BRIDGE, 5 **d**.
bridge'ward' (-wôrd'), *n.* **1.** A warden for a bridge; also, wardship of a bridge. *Obs.*
2. The principal ward of a key.
bridge'ward. *adv.* See -WARD.
bridge'wa'ter, *n.* A woolen cloth made originally at Bridgewater, England.
Bridge'wa'ter Trea'tis-es (brĭj'wô'tẽr). Eight treatises on "*The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as Manifested in the Creation*," written by eminent authors, as Thomas Chalmers, Charles Bell, and William Whewell, for publication (1833-40) under a bequest of the last Earl of Bridgewater.
bridge whist. = BRIDGE, *n.*, 6.
bridgome. † BRIDEGROOM.
bridg'y (brĭj'ĭ), *a.* Full of bridges. *Rare.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

and restrained, consisting of a headstall, a bit, and reins, often with other appendages.
2. A restraint; a curb; a check.
3. A scolding bridle. See BRANK.
4. The action of a person who bridles, or assumes a dignified or offended air.
5. Any of various parts or things like, or suggestive of, a bridle in form or use; as: **a** *Med.* An irregular band or membranous fold stretching from one part to another and causing abnormal adhesions. **b** *Anat.* = FRÆNUM. **c** *Anthropom.* The lid of a bridled eye. See BRIDLED. **d** *Mach.* A strip of metal joining two parts in a machine; also, a similar piece, as a band or flanges, for limiting or restraining motion. **e** A clevis on a plow. **f** A cord or the like tightening or strengthening the sides of a net. **g** *Arch.* = TRIMMER. *Eng.* **h** *Firearms.* The piece in the interior of a gun lock which holds in place upon the lock plate the tumbler, sear, etc. **i** A span consisting of one or more ropes, lines, or chains having the ends made fast to an object or objects so that another rope, line, or chain may be attached between the ends; as the two chains passing from the mooring swivel; the cord or system of cords by which a kite is attached to its line; also, sometimes, the line forming one leg of such a span. **j** *Logging.* A short rope having a pair of hooks at one end to fix into the first log of a turn on a skid road and having a clamp at the other end which runs over the controlling cable. *Western U. S.*

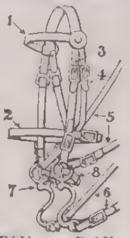

Riding Bridle. 1 Front; 2 Nose Band; 3 Cheek Piece; 4 Throatlatch; 5 Snaffle Rein; 6 Curb Rein; 7 Bit; 8 Curb Strap.

Syn. — Check, curb, restraint.
bri'dle (brī'd'l), *v. t.*; BRI'DLED (-d'ld); BRI'DLING (-dlĭng). [AS. *brīdlian.*] **1.** To put a bridle upon; to equip with a bridle; as, to *bridle* a horse.
2. To restrain, guide, or govern with or as with a bridle; to check, curb, or control; as, to *bridle* the passions.
Savoy and Nice, the keys of Italy, and the citadel in her hands to *bridle* Switzerland, are in that consolidation. *Burke.*
3. To carry or move as one who bridles, or assumes a stiff or dignified air; as, to *bridle* the head. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Check, curb, control, repress, master, subdue.
bri'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment; to assume a lofty manner. "His *bridling* neck." *Wordsworth.*
By her *bridling* up I perceived she expected to be treated hereafter not as Jenny Distaff, but Mrs. Tranquillus. *Tatler.*
2. To bend in response to the action of a bridle; — said of a horse's neck.
Syn. — See SIMPER.
bridle cable. *Naut.* A cable bent to a bridle. See BRIDLE, 5 i.
bri'dled (brī'd'ld), *p. a.* of BRIDLE. Specif.: *Anthropom.* Having the upper eyelid drawn down and attached at one extremity so as to form a double fold, as with the Mongolian eye.
bridle hand. The hand which usually holds the bridle in riding; hence, the left hand.
bridle iron. *Arch.* A strong flat iron bar so bent as to support, as in a stirrup, one end of a floor timber, etc., where no sufficient bearing can be had.
bridle joint. *Carp.* A joint uniting the deeply grooved end of a timber with the slightly recessed sides of another timber.

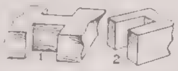

Bridle Joint. The grooved piece, 2, fits over 1.

bridle path. A path or way allowing, or open only to, the passage of saddle horses and pack horses, as distinguished from a road for vehicles.
bridle port. *Naut.* A porthole or opening in the bow through which hawsers, bridle cables, etc., are passed.
bridle rein. A rein attached to the bit.
bridle rod. *Railroads.* An iron tiebar used to join the ends of two switch rails to hold them to gauge.
bridle stricture. *Med.* A stricture caused by a narrow band stretched across a canal, as in the urethra.
bri'dle-wise', *a.* Responsive to the action of the reins upon the bridle.
bridle wrist. The wrist of the bridle hand.
bri-doon' (brĭ-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *bridon*, from *bride*; of G. or D. origin. See BRIDLE, *n.*] *Mil.* The snaffle and rein of a military, or double, bridle (one having both snaffle and curb bits), which may be used independently at the pleasure of the rider.
The curb is buckled to the front straps, and the *bridoon* to the rear straps, and a trifle higher than the curb bit. *Col. W. H. Carter.*
Brie (brē), *n.*, **Brie cheese.** A kind of soft cream cheese made in the district of Brie, in France; also, cheese of the same type made elsewhere.
brief (brēf), *a.* [ME. *bref*, F. *brief*, *bref*, fr. L. *brevis*; akin to Gr. βραχύς short, and perh. to Skr. *barh* to tear. Cf. BREVE.] **1.** Short in duration or space; curtailed.
How *brief* the life of man! *Shak.*
2. Concise; terse; succinct; also, curt; abrupt.
The *brief* style is that which expresseth much in little. *B. Jonson.*
3. Rife; common; prevalent. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Transitory, short-lived, ephemeral, fleeting; concise, succinct, summary, compendious, condensed, terse, curt. — BRIEF, SHORT. BRIEF refers to duration only; SHORT, to both duration and linear extent; as, a *brief* interview, discourse, a *short* sermon, a *short* time, distance, *short* legs, grass. As applied to duration, *brief* and *short* are sometimes complete synonyms. But *short* frequently (not always) suggests incompleteness, curtailment, or sudden stoppage; *brief* sometimes (but not always) implies condensation; as, he cut his speech *short*, he made a *brief* speech. See TRANSIENT, CONCISE.
brief, *adv.* *Obs. or Poetic.* Briefly; specif.: **a** In a few words; concisely. **b** In short; in brief. *Shak.*
brief, *n.* [OF. *brief*, F. *bref*. See BRIEF, *a.*; cf. BREVE.] **1.** An official letter or mandate, such as a notice, summons, a letter of credentials, as to a friar, etc. *Obs.*
2. Hence: **a** An apostolical brief. **b** A circumstantial statement of the causes of a person's poverty used as a begging petition; a begging letter. *Dial. Eng.* **c** Any formal letter or dispatch.
3. A short concise writing or letter; a statement in few words; hence, a summary or epitome.
Bear this sealed *brief*,
With winged haste, to the lord marshal. *Shak.*
Each woman is a *brief* of womankind. *Overbury.*
4. A catalogue or list; a memorandum or invoice. *Obs. or R.*
5. *Law.* **a** A writ or precept, esp. an original writ; a breve. **b** *Scots Law.* = BRIEVE. **c** *Eng. Law.* A letter patent issued (formerly) by the sovereign, as the head of the Established Church, authorizing a collection to be made in the churches for some specified purpose. **d** An abridgment or concise statement of a client's case, made out for the instruction of counsel in a trial at law; — specif. called *trial brief.* In England, where a cause is conducted by a solicitor and argued or tried by a barrister or counselor, the brief is prepared by the solicitor. A similar practice is sometimes observed in the United States. (Cf. BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR.) **e** A statement, with more or less detail, of the heads or points of a legal argument; specif., one used on error or appeal. **f** A brief of title (see below).
6. A spell; a charm. *Scot.* *Dial. Dict.*
Ye surely hae some warlock-*breef*
Owre human hearts. *Burns.*
7. *Music.* A kind of note. See BREVE, 1. *Obs.*
Syn. — See COMPENDIUM.
brief of title, an abstract or abridgment of all the deeds and other papers constituting the chain of title to any real estate. — **in brief**, in a few words; in short; briefly. "Open the matter *in brief.*" *Shak.*
brief (brēf), *v. t.*; BRIEFED (brēft); BRIEF'ING. **1.** To make a brief of (pleadings); to make an abstract or abridgment of. "The charge for *briefing* the Dutch document." *C. H. Van Zyl.*
2. To provide with a brief; to instruct by a brief; hence, to retain as counsel. *Eng.*
And for unwritten history — thou nor I
Can *brief* it in our cause: 't will speak the truth. *W. G. Wills.*
3. To make brief, or short.
brief'less, *a.* Having no brief; without clients. — **brief'less-ly**, *adv.* — **brief'less-ness**, *n.*
bri'er (brī'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *brere*, *brer*, AS. *brēr*, *brǣr*; cf. Ir. *briar* prickle, thorn, brier, pin, Gael. *preas* bush, brier, W. *prys*, *prysg.*] **1.** Any plant with a woody stem bearing thorns or prickles; esp., any species of *Rosa*, *Rubus*, or *Smilax* (which see); in England, specif., the wild rose.
2. A group or mass of brier bushes.
Through bush, through brake, through *brier.* *Shak.*
3. A thorn or twig of a brier; a branch of brier.
The thorns and *briers* of reproof. *Cowper.*
bri'er, *n.* [F. *bruyère* heath, LL. *brucaria*, prob. of Celt. origin.] **1.** The white or tree heath of southern Europe (*Erica arborea*), the root of which is used in the manufacture of pipes, and is known in the trade as *French brier.*
2. A pipe made of brierwood.
brier root. **1.** The root of the brier.
2. The root of various plants, used in the manufacture of smoking pipes known as *brierwood* pipes; specif.: **a** In Europe, that of *Erica arborea.* See 2d BRIER, 1. **b** In the United States, the root of the mountain laurel, also of *Smilax laurifolia* and *S. walteri.*
bri'er-wood' (brī'ẽr-wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** **a** The root wood of the brier (*Erica arborea*). See 2d BRIER, 1. **b** Any of various other woods used in the manufacture of tobacco pipes.
2. A pipe made of this wood.
bri'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of briers. — *n.* A briery place.
briery thistle, the eryngo.
brieve (brēv), *n.* [See BRIEF, *n.*; BREVE.] *Scots Law.* A chancery writ directing trial, usually by jury, to be made of certain matters specified therein. Anciently actions proceeded upon brieves issued to the justiciar or judge ordinary; but the use of a brieve is now virtually obsolete, except in the proceeding for the appointment of a curator to an insane person, when it is directed to a special judge.
brig (brĭg), *n.* [Short for BRIGANTINE.] *Naut.* A two-masted, square-rigged vessel. See HERMAPHRODITE BRIG.

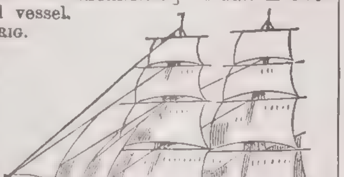
Brig.

brig, *n.* [Origin unknown.] On a United States man-of-war, the place of confinement for offenders.
bri-gade' (brĭ-gād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *brigata* troop, brigade, orig., a contending troop, fr. *briga* quarrel. See BRIGAND.] **1.** A band of people. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* A body of troops, whether cavalry, artillery, or infantry (or, formerly, mixed) consisting of two or more regiments, or similar units, under the command of a brigadier general. In the United States army, since 1917, two infantry regiments or three artillery regiments constitute a brigade.
3. Any body of persons organized for acting or marching together under authority; as, a fire *brigade.*
bri-gade' (brĭ-gād'), *v. t.*; BRI-GAD'ED (-gād'ĕd); BRI-GAD'ING (-ĭng). **1.** *Mil.* To form into a brigade, or into brigades.
2. To arrange in a group or collection; classify.
The two classes (Reptilia and Aves) have been *brigaded* together by Prof. Huxley under the name of Sauropsida. *A. Newton.*
brigade major. *Mil.* In the British and, formerly, the United States service, an officer temporarily assigned to a brigade to assist the brigadier as a sort of adjutant.
brig'a-dier' (brĭg'ȧ-dēr'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* One in command of a brigade; specif.: **a** In the United States army, a brigadier general. **b** In the British service, an officer of any rank temporarily in command of a brigade. He returns to his former rank on the disbandment of the brigade.
brigadier general. *Mil.* An officer in command of a brigade, ranking next above a colonel, and below a major general; — sometimes called *brigadier* (which see). In the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps is a single silver embroidered star. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*
brig'a-low' (brĭg'ȧ-lō'), *n.* [Native name.] In Australia, any of several species of *Acacia*, esp. *A. harpophylla* and *A. doratoxylon.* The wood is hard, heavy, and elastic.
brig'and (brĭg'ănd), *n.* [F. *brigand*, OF. *brigant* light-armed soldier, fr. LL. *brigans* light-armed soldier (cf. It. *brigante* brigand, *brigare* to strive, contend, fr. *briga* quarrel); prob. of G. origin, and perh. akin to E. *break*; cf. Goth. *brikan* to break, *brakja* strife. Cf. BRIGUE.] **1.** A light-armed, irregular foot soldier. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; one of a band of robbers; esp., one of a gang living in mountain retreats; a highwayman; a freebooter.
Giving them not a little the air of *brigands* or banditti *Jeffrey.*
brig'and, *v. t.* To set upon as a brigand.
brig'and-age (-ăn-dāj), *n.* [F. *brigandage.*] Life and practices of brigands; also, brigands collectively.
brig'an-dine (-ăn-dēn; -dīn), *n.* [F. *brigandine* (cf. It. *brigantina*), fr. OF. *brigant.* See BRIGAND.] A medieval coat of body armor consisting of scales or plates, sometimes overlapping each other, generally of metal, and sewed to linen, leather, or other material. *Jer.* xlvi. 4.
Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet,
And *brigandine* of brass. *Milton.*
brig'and-ish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a brigand or brigands. — **brig'and-ish-ly**, *adv.*
A truculent, *brigandish*, bearded old fellow. *H. van Dyke.*
brig'and-ism (-ăn-dĭz'm), *n.* Brigandage.
brig'an-tine (-ăn-tēn; -tin), *n.* [F. *brigantin*, fr. It. *brigantino*, orig., a piratical vessel. See BRIGAND; cf. BRIG.] **1.** **a** A piratical vessel. *Obs.* **b** Any of various light, swift vessels used in the Mediterranean and the Levant. *Rare.*
2. **a** A two-masted, square-rigged vessel, differing from a brig in that she does not carry a square mainsail. **b** In Great Britain, and sometimes elsewhere, a hermaphrodite brig (which see).
Briggs'i-an (brĭg'zĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the English mathematician Henry Briggs (1561-1630) or his mathematical discoveries.
Briggsian logarithms. See LOGARITHM.
bright (brīt), *a.*; BRIGHT'ER; BRIGHT'EST. [ME. *briht*, AS. *beorht*, *bryht*; akin to OS. *berht*, OHG. *beraht*, Icel. *bjartr*, Goth. *bairhts.* Cf. ALBERT.] **1.** Radiating or reflecting light; shedding or having much light; shining; luminous; not dark.
The earth was dark, but the heavens were *bright.* *Drake.*
2. Transmitting light; clear; transparent.
From the *brightest* wines
He 'd turn abhorrent. *Thomson.*
3. Having qualities that render conspicuous or attractive, or that affect the mind as light does the eye; resplendent with charms; as, *bright* beauty.
Bright as an angel new-dropped from the sky. *Parnell.*
4. Having or displaying a clear, quick intellect; intelligent; clever; alert; animated; vivacious; also, cheerful; cheery.
Be *bright* and jovial among your guests. *Shak.*
5. Illustrious; glorious.
In the *brightest* annals of a female reign. *Cotton.*
6. Manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes; clear.
That he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *I. Watts.*
7. Conspicuous in shade or tone: **a** Of brilliant color; of light or lively hue or appearance; as, *bright* Virginia tobacco.
Here the *bright* crocus and blue violet grew. *Pope.*
b Ringing; clear; — said of sounds.
8. *Naut.* Of woodwork, scraped and cleaned, usually with sand and canvas, but not painted.
Syn. — Luminous, lustrous, splendid, resplendent, effulgent, refulgent, radiant, sparkling, gleaming, flashing, glittering, glistening, lucid, beamy, clear, transparent; illustrious, witty, clever, vivacious, sunny. — BRIGHT, SHINING, BRILLIANT. BRIGHT (opposed to *dull*) is the most general term, and applies to any object which emits or reflects light; as, a *bright* fire, a *bright* sword. SHINING applies to objects which emit or reflect light strongly or steadily; BRILLIANT, to those which shine brightly by gleams or flashes; as, "a burning and a *shining* light" (*John* v. 35); "the *shining* levels of the lake" (*Tennyson*); *brilliant* as an electric light, a *brilliant* gem; cf. *bright* eyes, *shining* eyes, *brilliant* eyes. Fig., *bright* is still opposed to *dull*; *shining* suggests illustrious or distinguished, *brilliant*, striking or splendid, qualities; as, a *bright* idea, a *bright* pupil; a *shining* example, *shining* talents; a *brilliant* writer, a *brilliant* exploit. See RADIANT, TRANSPARENT; cf. FLASH, SCINTILLATE.
bright rope, wire rope whose wires have not been galvanized, tinned, or otherwise coated. — **b. shafting**, *Mach.*, shafting made cylindrically true by special rolling processes or by being turned up in the lathe; — distinguished from *black shafting.* — **b. work**, polished metal work, as on the deck of a ship; also, woodwork scraped bright.
bright, *n.* [AS. *beorht.*] **1.** Splendor; brightness. *Poetic.*
Dark with excessive *bright* thy skirts appear. *Milton.*
2. One that is bright; specif.: **a** A beautiful woman. *Obs.* **b** A piece of American timber that has been kept dry in transit, so that it retains its bright color. *Eng.* **c** Tobacco of a certain light shade.
bright, *adv.* [AS. *beorhte.*] Brightly. *Chaucer.*
I say it is the moon that shines so *bright.* *Shak.*
bright, *v. t.* To illumine; to make bright. *Rare.*
The sun that *brights* the fairest morn. *Paul L. Ford.*
bright'en (brīt''n), *v. t.*; BRIGHT'ENED (brīt''nd); BRIGHT'EN-ING. [From BRIGHT, *a.*] **1.** To make bright or brighter; to make to shine; to increase the luster of; to give a brighter hue to.
2. To make illustrious; to add luster or splendor to.
The present queen would *brighten* her character, if she would exert her authority to instill virtues into her people. *Swift.*
3. To improve or relieve by dispelling gloom; to make cheerful; as, to *brighten* one's prospects.
An ecstasy, which mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart and *brightens* all my sorrow. *Philips.*
4. To make acute or witty; to enliven. *Johnson.*

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bridle bar. = BRIDLE ROD.
bridle bridge. A bridge for horses but not vehicles.
bridle chain. *Mining.* One of the safety chains attaching a cage to the hoisting rope.
bridle gate. A gate at the entrance of a bridle path.
Bri'dle-goose'. Judge (brī'd'l-gōōs'). [F. *Juge Bridoie* or *Bridoye.*] See BRIDOIE.
bri'dle-less, *a.* See -LESS.
bri'dler (brī'dlẽr), *n.* One who bridles.
bridle road, bridle track, bridle way. = BRIDLE PATH.
bri'dling (brī'dlĭng), *n.* *Arch.* The member forming a trimmer. *Eng.*
bridling cast. A stirrup cup. *Obs.*
Bri'doie', or Bri'doye' (brē'dwä'), *n.* In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," a naïve judge who decides cases by throwing dice.
Bri'd'oi'son' (brē'dwä'zôN'), *n.* In Beaumarchais's "Le Mariage de Figaro," a ridiculous judge, a copy of Rabelais's Bridoie.
brid'well. † BRIDEWELL.
brie (brē). Obs. or Scot. var. of BREE, broth.
briebor. † BRIBER.
briech. † BREECH.
brief'ly, *adv.* of BRIEF.
brief'man, *n.* **1.** One who makes a brief.
2. A copier of a manuscript.
brief'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
brieft. Briefed. *Ref. Sp.*
Bri'e-ites (brī'ē-īts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
brier bamboo. The common greenbrier. *Southern U. S.*
brierd. † BRAIRD.
bri'ered (brī'ẽrd), *a.* Set with briers; caught in briers.
brier rose. The dog-rose.
briese. † BREEZE.
brieve. † BREVE.
brife. † BRIEF.
brig (brĭg). Obs. or dial. var. of BRIDGE.
Brig. *Abbr.* Brigade; Brigadier.
brig'a-dier'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bri-gan'der. † BERGANDER.
brigander, *n.* **1.** = BRIGANDINE. *Obs.*
2. A soldier equipped with a brigandine; also, a brigand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
brig'an-dine. Var. of BRIGANTINE.
brig'ant. † BRIGAND.
bri'gan-taille', *n.* [Cf. BRIGAND.] Prob., irregular troops. *Obs.*
brig'an-tine (brĭg'ăn-tēn; -tīn). Var. of BRIGANDINE, armor.
brig'a-try. Var. of BRIGETTY.
brig'bote', *n.* [AS. *brycgbōt.*] *Old Law.* Bote for the repair of a bridge. *Obs. or Hist.*
brige. † BRIDGE, BRIGUE.
brig'et-ty (brĭj'ĭ-tĭ), *a.* [Prob. corrupt. of *bigotty.*] Saucily bold or independent; smart; bigotty. *Dial. U. S.*
briggad. † BRIGADE.
brigge. † BRIDGE.
Brig. Gen. *Abbr.* Brigadier General.
Briggs's logarithms (brĭg'zĭz). See LOGARITHM, *n.*
Bri-ghel'la (brē-gĕl'ȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *briga* trouble, restlessness.] See MASKED COMEDY.
bright. Corrupt. of BRITE, *v. i.*

5. *Fabrics.* To subject to some process that increases the luster; as, in calico printing the colors are *brightened* by boiling in a solution of soda and other materials.

Silk is usually *brightened*, or given the scroop feel, after dyeing, by working it in a dilute solution of acetic, sulphuric, or tartaric acid for a short time. *G. S. Fraps.*

bright′en (brīt′'n), *v. i.* To grow bright, or more bright; to clear up; to become bright or cheerful.

And night shall *brighten* into day. *N. Cotton.*
And, all his prospects *brightening* to the last,
His heaven commences ere the world be past. *Goldsmith.*

bright′ly, *adv.* [AS. *beorhtlice.*] **1**. Brilliantly; splendidly; with luster; as, *brightly* shining armor.
2. With lively intelligence; intelligently.

Looking *brightly* into her mother's face. *Hawthorne.*

bright′ness (brīt′nĕs), *n.* [AS. *beorhtnes.* See BRIGHT.] **1**. The quality or state of being bright; splendor; luster; brilliancy; clearness.
2. Acuteness (of the faculties); sharpness of wit.

The *brightness* of his parts . . . distinguished him. *Prior.*

Syn. — Radiance, resplendence, effulgence, glory.

Bright's′ dis-ease′ (brīts′ dĭ-zēz′). [After Dr. Richard *Bright* of London, who first described kidney diseases in 1827.] *Med.* Any of several forms of disease of the kidney attended with albumin in the urine, including esp. acute and chronic nonsuppurative nephritis. See NEPHRITIS.

Brig′it (brĭj′ĭt), *n.* [Cf. BRIDGET.] *Celt. Myth.* The Gaelic goddess of the fire and hearth and also of poetic inspiration, daughter of Dagda and spouse of Bress.

Brig′it-tine (-ĭ-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [See BRIDGET.] A member of the Augustinian order (also called the Order of the Savior) founded, for men as well as women, by St. Bridget (or Brigit) of Sweden about 1344. It spread from Sweden throughout northern Europe, and still exists in scattered monasteries, as in Portugal, Holland, and Bavaria. It has been recently revived in Belgium, Spain, and England.

brigue (brēg), *n.* [F. *brigue*, fr. LL. *briga* quarrel. See BRIGAND.] Cabal, intrigue, faction, or quarrel. *Obs. or R.*

brigue, *v. t.*; BRIGUED (brēgd); BRI′GUING (brē′gĭng). [F. *briguer* to intrigue for.] To beguile or insnare; also, to gain by intrigue. *Obs.*

brigue, *v. i.* To contend or solicit by intrigue. *Obs.*

brill (brĭl), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *brilli* mackerel, fr. *brith* streaked, speckled.] A European flatfish (*Bothus rhombus*) allied to the turbot, esteemed as food.

bril′liance (brĭl′yăns), *n.* Brilliancy. *Tennyson.*

bril′lian-cy (brĭl′yăn-sĭ), *n.* [See BRILLIANT.] Quality or state of being brilliant; splendor; glitter; great brightness.

bril′liant (-yănt), *a.* [F. *brillant*, p. pr. of *briller* to shine, sparkle (cf. Pr. & Sp. *brillar*, It. *brillare*), fr. L. *beryllus* a sea-green precious stone. See BERYL.] **1**. Sparkling with luster; glittering; very bright; as, a *brilliant* star.
2. Distinguished by qualities which excite admiration; splendid; shining; as, *brilliant* talents.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform *brilliant* exploits. *Fisher Ames.*

3. Brilliant-cut; — said of gems, as diamonds.

Syn. — See BRIGHT.

brilliant crocein, a vivid red disazo dyestuff, used for dyeing wool, silk, cotton, and paper, and as a lake. — **b. green**. See DYE. — **B. Madman**. Same as MADMAN OF THE NORTH. — **b. ponceau**. See DYE. — **b. scarlet**. **a** Mercuric iodide, HgI_2. Its color, though brilliant, is very fugitive. **b** Cochineal red A. See DYE. — **b. yellow**. See DYE.
— **bril′liant-ly**, *adv.* — **bril′liant-ness**, *n.*

bril′liant, *n.* [F. *brillant.* See BRILLIANT, *a.*] **1**. *Jewelry.* A diamond or other gem cut in a particular form with numerous facets so as to have especial brilliancy; also, the form itself. The ordinary modern form resembles two cones placed base to base, the upper being truncated comparatively near its base and the lower having the apex only cut off. It has at the top a principal face, called the **table**, which is surrounded by a number of sloping facets forming the **bezel**, or **crown**; at the bottom, it has a small flat facet called the **culet**, parallel to the table and connected with the **girdle** by a **pavilion** of elongated facets. The ordinary modern brilliant has, besides the table and the culet, 56 facets, 32 above the girdle and 24 below. Sometimes 8 extra facets are added around the culet. Similarly, the **double**, **split**, or **trap brilliant** has 72 facets, 40 above and 32 below, and the **single** or **half brilliant**, 28 or 32 facets, 16 above and 12 or 16 below. The **twentieth-century cut** or **brilliant** is a new form of cutting, with more numerous and differently shaped and arranged facets than the ordinary brilliant. It has been cut with 88 and with 80 facets, the table being replaced by a low pyramidal range of facets carried to a central point.

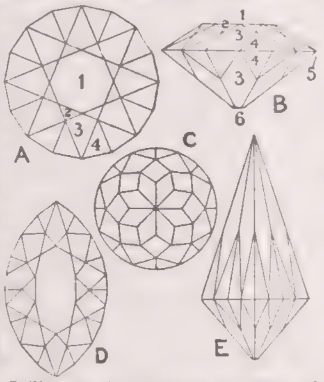

Brilliant. *A*, *B* Top and Side View of American cut; 1 Table, 2 Star facets, 3 Main facets, 4 Corner facets, 5 Girdle (all above the girdle is the Bezel, all below is the Pavilion), 6 Culet; *C* Top of 20th-Century cut; *D* Marquise; *E* Briolette.

2. *Print.* A minute size of type, smaller than diamond, and seldom used. See TYPE.

☞ This line is printed in *brilliant* type.

3. A kind of cotton goods, figured in the weaving, and sometimes having a colored design.

bril′liant-cut′ (brĭl′yănt-kŭt′), *a.* *Jewelry.* Cut in the form of a brilliant. See BRILLIANT, *n.*

bril′lian-tine (brĭl′yăn-tēn), *n.* [F. *brillantine.* See BRILLIANT, *a.*] **1**. An oily composition used to make the hair glossy.
2. A dress fabric, as of mohair or goat's wool, glossy on both sides, and resembling alpaca but of superior quality.

brim (brĭm), *n.* [ME. *brim*, *brimme*, AS. *brymme* edge, border; akin to Icel. *barmr*, Sw. *bräm*, Dan. *bræmme*, G. *brame*, *bräme.* Possibly same word as AS. *brim* surf, sea, and properly meaning, line of surf at the border of the sea, and akin to L. *fremere* to roar, murmur.] **1**. The edge or margin, as of a fountain, or of the water contained in it; the brink; border; — formerly used with defining words in the sense of "shore" or "bank."

The feet of the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Josh.* iii. 15.

2. The rim, border, or upper edge of a cup, dish, or any hollow vessel.

Saw I that insect on this goblet's *brim*,
I would remove it with an anxious pity. *Coleridge.*

3. The rim of a hat.

Syn. — See BORDER.

brim of the pelvis, *Anat.*, the upper boundary of the true pelvis formed by the iliopectineal line, the crests of the pubic bones, and the front margin of the base of the sacrum.

brim, *v. t.*; BRIMMED (brĭmd); BRIM′MING. To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

Arrange the board and *brim* the glass. *Tennyson.*

brim, *v. i.* To be full to the brim. "The *brimming* stream." *Milton.*

to brim over, to be so full as to overflow.

He asked nothing, sought nothing, save to be near the beloved object, and *brimmed over* with ecstasy. *Hawthorne.*

brim′ful′ (brĭm′fo͝ol′; *often — in poetry usually —* brĭm′fo͝ol), *a.* Full to the brim; completely full; ready to overflow. "Her *brimful* eyes." *Dryden.* — **brim′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **brim′ful-ness**, *n.*

brimmed (brĭmd), *a.* **1**. Having a brim.
2. Full to, or level with, the brim.

brim′mer (brĭm′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that brims, or fills to overflowing, as a swelling wave.
2. A brimful bowl; a bumper.

brim′mer, *v. t. & i.*; BRIM′MERED (-ẽrd); BRIM′MER-ING. To fill (a glass) to the brim; to drink brimmers.

brim′stone (brĭm′stōn; *in Eng. usage often* -stŭn), *n.* [ME. *brimston*, *bremston*, *bernston*, *brenston*; cf. Icel. *brennisteinn.* See BURN, *v. t.*; STONE.] **1**. Sulphur. See SULPHUR.
2. A spitfire; virago.

brim′stone-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Either of two European apiaceous plants (*Peucedanum palustre* and *P. officinale*) the dried roots of which, when burned, emit the odor of brimstone; — called also *sulphurweed* and *sulphurwort.*

brim′ston′y (-stōn′ĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling brimstone; sulphurous.

brin (brĭn), *n.* [F.] One of the radiating sticks of a fan.

brin′ded (brĭn′dĕd), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *bröndōttr* brindled, fr. *brandr* brand; and ME. *bernen*, *brinnen*, to burn. See BRAND, BURN.] Brindled. "*Brinded* cows." *Dryden.*

The *brinded* catamount, that lies
High in the boughs to watch his prey. *Bryant.*

brin′dle (brĭn′d'l), *n.* [See BRINDLED.] Brindled state or color; also, a brindled animal. — **brin′dle**, *a.*

brin′dled (brĭn′d'ld), *a.* [A dim. form of *brinded.*] Having dark streaks or spots on a gray or tawny ground; streaked; brinded. "A *brindled* lion." *Churchill.*

brindled gnu. See GNU.

brine (brīn), *n.* [AS. *brȳne*, akin to OD. *brine*, D. *brijn.*] **1**. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt; pickle; hence, any strong saline solution.
2. The ocean; the water of an ocean, sea, or salt lake.

Not long beneath the whelming *brine* . . . he lay. *Cowper.*

3. Tears. "What a deal of *brine* hath washed thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline!" *Shak.*

brine, *v. t.*; BRINED (brīnd); BRIN′ING (brīn′ĭng). **1**. To steep or saturate in brine.
2. To sprinkle with salt or brine; as, to *brine* hay.

brine fly. Any of various acalyptrate dipterous flies of the genus *Ephydra* and allied genera whose larvæ live in artificial brines and in salt lakes.

brine pump. *Marine Engin.* A pump for withdrawing the brine from a ship's boiler when it becomes too strong.

brine shrimp, **brine worm**. A phyllopod crustacean of the genus *Artemia.* See ARTEMIA, *Illust.*

bring (brĭng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BROUGHT (brôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRING′ING. [ME. *bringen*, AS. *bringan*; akin to OS. *brengian*, D. *brengen*, Fries. *brenga*, OHG. *bringan*, G. *bringen*, Goth. *briggan.*] **1**. To convey to the place where the speaker is or is to be; to bear from a more distant to a nearer place.

To France shall we convey you safe,
And *bring* you back. *Shak.*

2. To make to come; procure; produce; draw to.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honor . . . than to do what right in justice you may. *Bacon.*

3. To convey; carry or conduct; move.

In distillation, the water . . . *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. To persuade; induce; draw; lead; guide.

It seems so preposterous a thing . . . that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it. *Locke.*

5. To procure in exchange; to sell for; fetch; as, what does coal *bring* per ton?
6. To advance; adduce; specif., *Law*, to prefer, as a charge; institute, as an action.
7. To derive; deduce; as, to *bring* a pedigree. *Obs.* *Shak.*
8. To cause to come or to become.

Thou *bring'st* me out of tune. *Shak.*

Syn. — Bear, carry, transport. — BRING, FETCH, CARRY. To BRING is to come with, to FETCH is to go to, get, and *bring* something; as, *bring* me the book you are reading, *fetch* me a chair from the next room. *Bring* implies that the bearer is already near or in possession of the object asked for; *fetch*, that he is at some distance from it. To CARRY is to convey from one place to another, neither of which may be that of the person from whose point of view the action is contemplated; as, *carry* yonder basket from the garden to the house. See CONVEY.

He called to her and said, *Fetch* me, I pray thee, a little water in a vessel, that I may drink. And as she was going to *fetch* it, he called to her, and said, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thine hand. 1 *Kings* xvii. 10, 11.

to be brought to bed, to be delivered of a child; as, *to be brought to bed* of a son. — **to bring about**. **a** To cause to take place; effect; accomplish. **b** To complete.

We have enough to live and *bring* the year *about*, but not an ounce to impart or to invest. *R. W. Emerson.*

— **to b. by the lee**, *Naut.*, to turn so rapidly to leeward, when a ship sails large, as to bring the lee side suddenly to windward, and, by laying the sails aback, expose her to danger of capsizing; — opposite to *broach to.* — **to b. down**. **a** To cause to come down; reduce; lower; humble; abase. **b** To carry on or continue; as, to *bring* information *down* to date. — **to b. down the house**, to cause tremendous applause. *Colloq.* — **to b. forth**. **a** To bear, as fruit. **b** To bring to light; make manifest. — **to b. grist to the mill**, to bring profit to one. *Colloq.* — **to b. forward**. **a** To introduce; produce to view; adduce; as, *to bring forward* arguments. **b** *Bookkeeping.* To carry; as, to *bring forward* a sum. **c** *Arch.* To prime or paint (old and new work in juxtaposition) so as to make the whole uniform in finish and color. — **to b. home**. **a** To prove conclusively; to cause one to feel or appreciate by personal experience; as, *to bring home* a charge of treason. **b** *Naut.* To lift to its place, as an anchor. — **to b. in**. **a** To fetch from without; to import. **b** To introduce, as a bill in a legislature. **c** To return or report to, or lay before, a court or other body; to render; as, *to bring in* a verdict. **d** To produce, as income. **e** To induce to join. **f** To reduce to submission. *Obs.* **g** *Baseball.* To enable (a base runner) to reach the home base, as by a hit. — **to b. off**. **a** To bear or convey away; hence, to clear from condemnation; cause to escape. **b** To carry to a successful issue; to put through. — **to b. on**. **a** To cause to come forward, into action, existence, or the like; as, *to bring on* a disease. **b** To fasten; weld; join. — **to b. one on one's way**, to accompany, guide, or attend one. — **to b. one round**. **a** To cause one to change his opinions or conduct. **b** To restore one to health. *Colloq.* — **to b. one's eggs**, *etc.*, **to a bad**, *or*, *ironically*, **fair**, **fine**, **market**, to have one's schemes or projects come to naught. — **to b. out**, to cause to come out, as from concealment; specif.: **a** To detect; expose; make manifest. **b** To establish clearly; demonstrate. **c** To set forth; introduce (a young lady to society); publish (a book); produce (a play); offer (a loan for public subscription). **d** To draw (one) out. — **to b. over**, to cause to change sides or an opinion; convert. — **to b. to**. **a** To resuscitate, as a fainting person; also, *Obs.*, to bring to "reason" or acquiescence. **b** *Naut.* (1) To check the course of; to cause to lie to or come to a standstill; as, to *bring* a ship *to* by dropping the anchor, or by counterbracing the sails. (2) To cause (a vessel) to lie to, as by firing across her bows. (3) To bend (a sail). (4) To take (a cable) around a capstan. — **to b. to bear**, to bring into range; cause to operate or have influence. — **to b. to book**. **a** To compel to give an account. **b** To compare with an admitted authority. "*To bring* it manifestly *to book* is impossible." *M. Arnold.* — **to b. to light**, to disclose; discover; make clear; reveal. — **to b. to pass**, to accomplish; effect. "Trust also in Him; and He shall *bring* it *to pass.*" *Ps.* xxxvii. 5. — **to b. to terms**, to compel to agree, assent, or submit; to force to come to terms. — **to b. to the hammer**. See under HAMMER. — **to b. under**, to subdue; restrain. — **to b. up**. **a** To nurse; rear; educate. **b** To cause to stop suddenly. **c** [*v. i.* by dropping the reflexive pronoun.] To stop suddenly; to come to a standstill. *Colloq.* **d** To cause to advance or come nearer; as, to *bring up* the reserves. **e** *Print.* To make high enough to print properly, as type, etc., that is low, by underlaying or overlaying. — **to b. up the rear**, to come last or behind. — **to b. up with a round turn**, to stop abruptly. *Colloq.*

‖ **brin-jar′ry** (brĭn-jär′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). *Also* **brin-jar′ee**. [Hind. *banjārā*, perh. influenced by Per. *birinj* rice.] **1**. A traveling dealer in grain, salt, etc. *India.*
2. A rough-haired East Indian variety of the greyhound.

brink (brĭŋk), *n.* [Dan. *brink* edge, verge; akin to Sw. *brink* declivity, hill, Icel. *brekka*; cf. LG. *brink* a grassy hill.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice; hence, a bank or edge, as of a river or pit; a verge; a border; as, the *brink* of a chasm.

Seek'st thou the plashy *brink*
Of weedy lake. *Bryant.*

Syn. — See BORDER.

Brin's process (brăɴz). A process for manufacturing oxygen, in which barium monoxide is converted into the dioxide by heating in air, and the dioxide by further heating is decomposed into the monoxide and oxygen.

brin′y (brīn′ĭ), *a.* [From BRINE.] Of, like, or pertaining to, brine or the sea; salt; as, a *briny* taste; the *briny* flood.

‖ **bri′oche′** (brē′ōsh′), *n.* [F.] **1**. A light cake made with flour, butter, yeast, and eggs.
2. A knitted foot cushion.

bri′o-lette′ (brē′ō-lĕt′), *n.* [F.] An oval or pear-shaped diamond having its entire surface cut in triangular facets. See BRILLIANT, *Illust.*

bri-quette′ (brĭ-kĕt′), *n.* Also *briquet.* [F. *briquette*, dim. of *brique* brick.] A brick-shaped mass, usually of fine stuff mixed with cementing material. Briquettes are made of coal dust mixed with pitch for fuel, of ore dust mixed with lime for smelting, etc. — *v. t.* To form into briquettes.

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bright′end. Brightened. *Ref. Sp.*
bright′en-er, *n.* One that brightens.
bright′en-ing, *vb. n.* of BRIGHTEN. Specif.: = FULGURATION.
bright′-eyes′, *n.* Bluets.
bright′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
bright-line spectrum. See SPECTRUM.
bright′n. Brighten. *Ref. Sp.*
Brigh′ton (brī′tŭn), *n.* A grape resembling the Catawba.
bright′smith′, *n.* A whitesmith.
bright′some, *a.* Bright. — **bright′some-ness**, *n.*
bri′gnole′ (brē′nyōl′), *n.* [F., fr. *Brignoles*, a city of France.] A European variety of plum.
bri-gose′ (brĭ-gōs′), **brig′ous** (brĭg′ŭs), *a.* [LL. *brigosus.* See BRIGUE, *n.*] Contentious; disputable. *Obs.*
Brih′a-spa′ti (brē′ȧ-spŭt′ĭ), *n.* [Skr. *Bṛhaspati.*] *Vedic Myth.* An abstract deity termed "lord of strength," signifying the power of prayer or devotion, and represented as red or golden.
briht. † BRIGHT.
brik. † BRICK.
brike. † BRICK.
brike, *n.* [Cf. OF. *bricque*, *briche*, trap, snare.] A trap; snare; dilemma. *Obs.*
bril′lant, *n.* [F.] Brilliancy. *Obs.*
‖ **bril-lan′te** (brēl-län′tā), *a. & adv.* [It. See BRILLIANT, *a.*] *Music.* Of or in a gay, showy, and sparkling style.
bril′liant-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
bril′lio-lette′. Var. of BRILLOLETTE.
bril′lo-lette′ (brĭl′yō-lĕt′; -ō-lĕt′), *n.* = BRIOLETTE.
brills (brĭlz), *n. pl.* The hair on a horse's eyelids. *Obs.*
brim. Var. of BREAM. *Dial. Eng.*
brim. Var. of BREME. — **brim′ly**, *adv.*
brim, *n.* [AS., surf, sea.] The sea; water. *Obs.*
brim, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *brimmen*; cf. ME. *breme*, *brem*, wild, fierce, OD. *bremen* to burn with lust.] To rut; to copulate with; — said of swine. — **brim**, *n.*
brim, *n.* [Prob. short for *brimstone.*] A strumpet. *Slang.*
brimbil. † BRAMBLE.
brim-bo′ri-on, **brim-bo′ri-um**, *n.* [F. *brimborion.*] A charm; — used derisively.
brime. † BREME, BRIM.
brim′ing (brĭm′ĭng; *dial.* brēm′ĭn; brĭm′ĭn), *n.* Also *brimming.* [Cf. AS. *bryne* burning, E. *burn*, v.] Phosphorescence of the sea. *Dial. Eng.*
brim′less, *a.* See -LESS.
brimme. † BRIM.
brim′ming, *a.* Full to the brim. — **brim′ming-ly**, *adv.*
brims (brĭmz), *n.* [Cf. D. *brems*, G. *bremse.*] A gadfly. *Obs. or Dial.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
brim sand. Sea sand. *Obs. or*
brimstone acid. Sulphuric acid made from brimstone; — distinguished from *pyrites acid.*
brimstone butterfly. A sulphur butterfly.
brin. † BRINE, BURN.
brin (brĭn: *F.* brăɴ), *n.* [F.] A kind of stout cloth of linen, sometimes partly cotton.
brince, *v. t.* [It. *brindisi*, also (Florio) *brinsi*, *brins*, a health, a toast.] To pledge in drinking; to give or make to drink. *Obs.*
brinch. † BRINCE.
brinck. † BRINK.
‖ **brin′di-si** (brēn′dē-zē), *n.* [It., prop. a toast.] A drinking song.
brin′dl. Brindle. *Ref. Sp.*
brin′dld. Brindled. *Ref. Sp.*
brine cock. A cock in a steam boiler for drawing off brine.
brine gauge. A salimeter.
brine′less, *a.* See -LESS.
brine pan. A pan in which salt is formed from brine.
brine pit. A salt spring or well.
brine valve. A valve in a boiler to let off the brine.
brine worm. A brine shrimp.
brin′gall (brĭn′gôl), **brin-gel′a** (brĭn-jĕl′ȧ). Vars. of BRINJAL.
bring′er, *n.* One who brings.
brin′ie (brĭn′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. BYRNIE.] A coat of mail; body armor. *Obs. or Hist.*
brin′i-ness (brīn′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS; BRINY.
brin′ish (brīn′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH; BRINE. — **brin′ish-ness**, *n.*
brin′jal, **brin′jaul** (brĭn′jôl), *n.* [Pg. *bringella*, *beringela*, fr. Ar. *badinjān*; cf. Per. *bādinjan*, Skr. *bhaṇṭākī.*] Eggplant. *India.*
brink′less, *a.* See -LESS.
brinne. Obs. inf. of BURN.
brint. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BURN.
Brin′ton root′ (brĭn′tŭn). Culver's root.
brint′stane, **brin′ston**, **brint′stone**. † BRIMSTONE.
‖ **bri′o** (brē′ō), *n.* [It.] Vivacity; dash; spirit; fire.
bri′o-let′ (brē′ō-lĕt′). Var. of BRIOLETTE.
bri′o-nine. Var. of BRYONIN.
bri′o-ny. Var. of BRYONY.

C D E F G H I J K L M

Bri-sac′, Charles (brē-săk′; -zăk′). A bookworm in the comedy "The Elder Brother" of Fletcher and Massinger. His father plans to disinherit him, in favor of his foppish younger brother Eustace, for refusing to marry Angelina. Charles falls in love with Angelina, however, and marries her.

Bris′bane (brĭz′bān; *colloq.* -băn), *n.* A seaport and county in Queensland, Australia.

Brisbane box, an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Tristania conferta*) with evergreen foliage, cultivated for shade in New South Wales and in California. — **B. daisy.** = SWAN RIVER DAISY. — **B. lily**, an amaryllidaceous bulbous plant (*Eurycles sylvestris*), native of Australia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. It bears umbels of numerous white, lilylike flowers. — **B. quandong**, an Australian elæocarpaceous tree (*Elæocarpus grandis*) having hard white timber and edible fruit.

Brisbane Box (*Tristania conferta*): *A* Leaves (1/5); *B* Flower (1/3).

Bri-se′is (brī-sē′ĭs), *n.* [Gr. Βρισηίς.] In the Iliad, Achilles's captive, whose taking away by Agamemnon, after the latter had been forced to give up Chryseis, caused the feud between the two heroes. Her proper name was Hippodamia. Cf. CHRYSEIS.

‖ **brise′ment′** (brēz′mäN′), *n.* [F., a breaking, fr. *briser* to break.] *Med.* A breaking apart; specif., **brise′ment′ for′cé′** (fôr′sā′), rupture of adhesions of an ankylosed part.

Bri′sin-ga′men (brē′sēn-gä′mĕn), *n.* [Icel. *Brísingamen*; *brísingr* flame + *men* necklace.] The necklace of Freya.

Bri-sin′gi-dæ (brĭ-sĭn′jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Brisingamen.*] *Zoöl.* A family of starfishes with numerous slender rays distinct from the disk, and the ambulacral grooves not extended to the mouth. — **bri-sin′gid** (-sĭn′jĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **bri-sin′goid** (-sĭŋ′goid), *a.* & *n.*

brisk (brĭsk), *a.* [Cf. W. *brysg*, fr. *brys* haste, Gael. & Ir. *briosg* quick, lively, crisp: and cf. Norw. dial. *brisk* lively.] **1.** Full of liveliness and activity; characterized by quickness of motion or action; lively; spirited; quick.

Cheerly, boys; be *brisk* awhile. *Shak.*
Brisk toil alternating with ready ease. *Wordsworth.*

2. Effervescing, as liquors; sparkling; as, *brisk* cider. **3.** Smartly dressed; spruce. *Obs.* *Shak.* **4.** Vivid; distinct. *Obs.*

Syn. — Lively, agile, alert, nimble, quick; sprightly, vivacious, gay, spirited, animated. See ACTIVE.

brisk, *v. t.* & *i.*; BRISKED (brĭskt); BRISK′ING. To make or become brisk; to enliven; animate; to take, or cause to take, an erect or bold attitude; — usually with *up*.

brisk′en (brĭs′k′n), *v. t.* & *i.*; BRISK′ENED (-k′nd); BRISK′ENING. To make or become brisk or lively; to brisk; enliven; — often with *up*. "It will *brisken* you up." *Stevenson.*

Meanwhile our artillery fire *briskened*. *Scribner's Mag.*

bris′ket (brĭs′kĕt; -kĭt; 7), *n.* [ME. *bruskette*; cf. OF. *bruschet*, F. *bréchet*, *brichet*; perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *brysced* the breast of a slain animal, brisket, Corn. *vrys* breast, Armor. *brusk*, *bruched*, the front of the chest, Gael. *brisgein* the cartilaginous part of a bone.] In domestic animals and quadrupeds used as food, the breast or lower part of the chest in front of and between the fore legs, sometimes including the part extending back some distance behind the fore legs. See BEEF, *Illust.* (marked "B'K'T").

bris′tle (brĭs′′l), *n.* [ME. *bristel*, *brustel*, fr. AS. *byrst*; akin to D. *borstel*, OHG. *burst*, G. *borste*, Icel. *burst*, Sw. *borst*, and to Skr. *bhṛshṭi* edge, point, and prob. L. *fastigium* extremity, and perh. to E. *brush*.] **1.** **a** A short, stiff, coarse hair, as on the back of swine. **b** *Zoöl.* Any of various stiff hairlike structures, as a hairlike feather. **2.** A stiff, short hair of a plant.

Bristle of heather and bracken. *A. Conan Doyle.*

bris′tle, *v. t.* **1.** To erect the bristles of; to cause to stand up, as the bristles of an angry hog; — sometimes with *up*.

Boy, *bristle* thy courage up. *Shak.*

2. To furnish with bristles; to fix a bristle to. **3.** To make bristly; to ruffle.

bris′tle, *v. i.*; BRIS′TLED (-′ld); BRIS′TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To rise or stand stiff or erect, like bristles.

His hair did *bristle* upon his head. *Scott.*

2. To appear as if covered with bristles.

Ports *bristling* with thousands of masts. *Macaulay.*

3. To show, or rise in, defiance or indignation.

His . . . fury seemed to *bristle* among his hair. *Hawthorne.*

to bristle up, to show anger or defiance.

bristle bird. Any one of three Australian wrenlike birds of the genus *Sphenura*, having two or three pairs of strong, recurved bristles at the angles of the mouth.

bristle fern. Any fern of the genus *Trichomanes*, esp. *T. boschianum*, of the southern United States.

bristle grass. Any grass of the genus *Chætochloa*.

bristle moss. Any moss of the genus *Orthotrichum*.

bris′tle-point′ed, *a.* *Bot.* Terminating in a very fine, sharp point, as some leaves; apiculate.

bris′tle-tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* Any wingless insect of the order Thysanura, bearing slender bristlelike appendages at the end of the body. *Lepisma* (which see) is the best-known genus.

Bristletail (*Campodea*). × 2½

bris′tle-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the family Centrolepidaceæ.

bris′tly (brĭs′lĭ), *a.* Bristlelike; thick set with bristles; rough.

bristly carrot, a kind of wild carrot (*Daucus pusillus*) having fruit covered with barbed prickles. It is a very troublesome weed in the southwestern United States. — **bristly crowfoot**, an American crowfoot or buttercup (*Ranunculus pennsylvanicus*) with hispid stems and sharp-beaked achenes. — **b. locust**, the rose acacia. — **b. sarsaparilla**, an American araliaceous herb (*Aralia hispida*), having bristly stems and black fruit. The bark has medicinal properties like those of sarsaparilla.

Bris′tol (brĭs′tŭl), *n.* [AS. *brycgstōw*, *Bricgstōw*, lit., bridge place.] **1.** A seaport city in the west of England. **2.** Short for BRISTOL STONE, etc. **3.** See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

Bristol board, a kind of fine pasteboard, made with a smooth but usually unglazed surface. — **B. brick**, a brick of siliceous matter used for cleaning and polishing cutlery. — **B. diamond.** See BRISTOL STONE. — **B. fashion**, *Naut.*, in good order; shipshape. — **B. gem.** See BRISTOL STONE. — **B. metal**, a bright yellow brass composed, approximately, of 16 parts of copper to 6 of zinc. — **B. milk**, a rich mixed beverage containing wine, usually sherry. — **B. paper.** = BRISTOL BOARD. — **B. stone**, rock crystal, or brilliant crystals of quartz, found in the mountain limestone near Bristol, and used in making ornaments, vases, etc. When polished, it is called *Bristol diamond* or *Bristol gem*. — **B. water**, a medicinal water found near Bristol. — **B. weed**, dog's mercury.

bri-sure′ (brē-zür′; brĭzh′ŭr), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Her.* A mark of cadency; a difference. **2.** *Fort.* A deviation in a rampart or parapet from its general direction, esp. in a curtain near a bastion with orillons.

brit, britt (brĭt), *n.* **a** The young of the common herring; also, certain small species of herring, as the sprat. **b** The minute marine animals (largely Entomostraca) upon which the right whales feed.

Bri-tan′ni-a (brĭ-tăn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** Orig., the island of Great Britain, esp. its southern part; — the Roman name. Now, *Poet.*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the female figure symbolizing it, as on coins.

Rule, *Britannia*, rule the waves. *Thomson.*

2. [*l. c.*] Short for **britannia metal**, a silver-white alloy of tin, antimony, and copper, and often also zinc and bismuth. It is largely used for tableware.

britannia ware. Ware made of britannia.

Bri-tan′nic (brĭ-tăn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Britannicus*, fr. *Britannia*.] Of or pert. to Great Britain; British; as, his *Britannic* Majesty. — **Bri-tan′ni-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Brit′i-cism (brĭt′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* A linguistic usage, word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Great Britain or characteristic of the British.

Brit′ish (brĭt′ĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Brittisc*, *Bryttisc*, fr. *Bryttas*, *Brittas*, *Brettas*, Britons, the early Celtic inhabitants of Britain; of Celtic origin. Cf. BRITON, BRYTHON.] Of or pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants, sometimes, esp., the original Britons. See BRITON, 1.

British Association unit *or* **ohm.** *Elec.* See OHM. — **B. barilla.** **a** Kelp. **b** Crude soda ash made from common salt; black ash. — **B. brandy**, an artificial brandy imitating genuine cognac. — **B. gum**, a commercial dextrin. — **B. lion**, the lion figuring as the national emblem of Great Britain; fig., the British as a nation or state. — **B. North America Act, 1867**, *Law*, the act of 30–31 Vict. c. 3 (1867) by which the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were confederated to form the Dominion of Canada. — **B. oak**, the common oak of England (*Quercus robur*). — **B. oil**, a rubefacient liniment containing oil of turpentine and other vegetable oils, and petroleum. — **B. seas**, the four seas which surround Great Britain. — **B. thermal unit**, *Physics*, the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at or near its point of maximum density (39.1° F.). Abbr., *B. T. U.* 1 B. T. U. = 0.252 Cal. — **B. tobacco**, coltsfoot.

Brit′ish, *n.* The language of the ancient Britons; Cymric (which see). Also, collectively, people of Great Britain.

Brit′ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* A subject of Great Britain of British descent.

Brit′o- (brĭt′ō-). A combining form for *British*; as in **Brit′o-Ice-lan′dic**.

Brit′o-mar′tis (brĭt′ō-mär′tĭs), *or* **Brit′o-mart** (brĭt′ō-märt), *n.* [L. *Britomartis*, fr. Gr. Βριτόμαρτις.] **1.** A Cretan goddess, identified with Artemis as patron of fishers and sailors; — called also *Dictynna*. Cf. GREAT MOTHER. **2.** In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a lady knight, representing Chastity. She marries Artegal, or Justice.

Brit′on (brĭt′ŭn), *n.* [OF. *Breton* Briton, Breton, L. *Britto*, *Brito*. Cf. BRETON, BRITISH.] **1.** A member of one of the tribes inhabiting Britain previous to the Anglo-Saxon invasions. Tacitus distinguished the Caledonians, or Scotch, and the small and dark Silures of western Wales from Britons of the same race as the Gauls. The Picts, also, are generally considered as distinct, but the majority of the Britons were doubtless Cymric Celts, intermixed with earlier non-Aryan peoples. Cf. BRYTHON. **2.** A native or British-born subject of Great Britain, esp. an Englishman. Cf. ANGLO-SAXON.

Brit′ta-ny cloth (brĭt′ȧ-nĭ), *or* **Brittany**, *n.* A kind of cotton or linen and cotton fabric made in Brittany.

brit′tle (brĭt′′l), *a.* [ME. *britel*, *brutel*, fr. AS. *brēotan* to break; akin to Icel. *brytja*, *brjōta*, Sw. *bryta*, Dan. *brylde*.] **1.** Easily broken; apt to break; fragile; not tough or tenacious.

Farewell, thou pretty, *brittle* piece
Of fine-cut crystal. *Cotton.*

2. Hence, frail; unstable; inconstant; as, *brittle* honor.

Syn. — Frangible, breakable; weak, feeble, infirm, slight. — BRITTLE, FRAGILE, FRAIL. BRITTLE has special reference to substances, which it characterizes as easily fractured or snapped; as, *brittle* as an eggshell or a glass rod. FRAGILE has wider range than *brittle* (thus, spun glass is both *brittle* and *fragile*; a spider's web is a *fragile*, but not a *brittle*, structure), and applies esp. to objects which are easily broken or destroyed, or are of delicate constitution; as, a *fragile* vase, *fragile* as a flower. FRAIL and *fragile* are frequently convertible, but *frail* usually carries a stronger implication of weakness or inadequacy for a given purpose, and applies esp. to moral infirmity; as, to shoot the rapids in a *frail* canoe; "any taint of vice whose strong corruption inhabits our *frail* blood" (*Shak.*); "a child of the *frail* Abbess of Leominster" (*E. A. Freeman*).

brittle fern, a delicate polypodiaceous fern (*Filix fragilis*) of wide distribution in Europe, Asia, and America. It has thin 2- or 3-pinnatifid fronds, the sori with a fugacious indusium. — **b. mica.** *Min.* See CLINTONITE GROUP. — **b. silver ore**, stephanite. — **b. star**, an ophiuran. — **b. thatch**, the silver thatch. — **b. willow**, the crack willow.

— **brit′tle-ly** (brĭt′′l-lĭ), *adv.* — **brit′tle-ness**, *n.*

brit′tle-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** A plant of the family Characeæ; — so called from their fragile stems. **b** A diatom; — so called from the brittle siliceous valves.

britz′ka, brits′ka (brĭts′kȧ), *n.* Also **britzs′ka**. [Pol. *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka* freight wagon.] A long carriage, with a calash top and space for reclining.

Bri′za (brī′zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βρίζειν to nod, prob. influenced by βρίζα a grain like rye.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses, natives of the Old World and South America, distinguished by the large cordate spikelets. See QUAKING GRASS.

broach (brōch), *n.* [ME. *broche*, F. *broche*; perh. of Celtic origin, but cf. L. *broccus*, *brocchus*, projecting (of teeth). Cf. BROOCH.] **1.** A pointed rod of wood, iron, etc., as an awl, a bodkin, a lance, or spear. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** Any of various pointed or spikelike tools, implements, or parts; as: **a** A spit for roasting meat. **b** The stick from which candle wicks are suspended for dipping. **c** A spindle or spool; also, the yarn wound upon it. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **d** A wooden rod or pin, sharpened at each end, used by thatchers. *Dial. Eng.* **e** *Carding.* The steel tooth of a comb. **f** *Mech.* A tool of steel, generally tapering and with two or more cutting edges for smoothing or enlarging holes, esp. in metal; a reamer. The broach for gun barrels is commonly square and without taper. **g** A more or less tapering steel tool with file teeth or a succession of cutting edges, used to enlarge or even up irregular holes that cannot be dressed by revolving tools; a drift. **h** A tapering tool used in tapping or broaching casks. **i** *Lock Making.* The pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key; also, in a key, the part of the stem beyond the web or bit, made to enter a socket. **j** *Masonry.* A sharp-pointed chisel, used esp. for rough-dressing stone. **3.** Any of various things resembling a broach. Specif.: **a** A spitlike start, on the head of a young stag. **b** *Arch.* A spire rising directly from a tower without a parapet at its base. *Local, Eng.* Also, formerly, any spire. **4.** An incision; boring; perforation. **5.** A clasp pin, as for fastening a garment. See BROOCH.

Broach, 2 f.

broach, *v. t.*; BROACHED (brōcht); BROACH′ING. [F. *brocher*. See BROACH, *n.*; cf. BROKER.] **1.** To stab; pierce; also, to prick with the spur; spur. **2.** To spit; to pierce, as with a spit; to fix on a spit.

I'll *broach* the tadpole on my rapier's point. *Shak.*

3. To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out; to shed, as blood.

Whereat with blade, with bloody blameful blade,
He bravely *broached* his boiling bloody breast. *Shak.*

4. To open for the first time, as stores, a mine, etc.; hence, *Slang*, to steal.

I will open the old armories, I will *broach* my store, and will bring forth my stores. *Knolles.*

5 To make public; utter; publish first; put forth; to introduce as a topic of conversation.

Those very opinions themselves had *broached*. *Swift.*

6. To cause to begin or break out. *Obs.*

What hath *broached* this tumult but thy pride? *Shak.*

7. *Masonry.* To shape roughly, as a block of stone, by chiseling with a coarse tool. *Scot. & North of Eng.* **8.** To enlarge, dress, or cut (a hole), by using a broach. **9.** To violate; deflower. *Obs.* *Court of Love.*

broach, *v. i.* & *t.* [Perh. a different word.] *Naut.* Used only in the phrase: **to broach to**, to veer suddenly into the wind, so as to lay the sails aback, and expose the vessel to the danger of capsizing; — said usually of a vessel running with the wind quartering.

broach′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that broaches; specif.: **a** A first publisher, promoter, or suggester. **b** *Mech.* A broach. **c** A spit. *Obs.*

broad (brôd), *a.*; BROAD′ER (-ẽr); BROAD′EST. [ME. *brod*, *brad*, AS. *brād*; akin to OS. *brēd*, D. *breed*, G. *breit*, Icel. *breiðr*, Sw. & Dan. *bred*, Goth. *braids*. Cf. BREADTH.] **1.** Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side; — opposed to *narrow*; as, a *broad* street; an inch *broad*. **2.** Specif.: Designating, or pertaining to, certain fabrics, esp. textiles, now or formerly distinguished by their breadth, or their manufacture or sale; as, *broad* glass, or window glass; *broad* silk (that is, silk cloth as disting. from silk ribbons, etc.); *broad* trade, etc. Cf. BROADCLOTH. **3.** Extending far and wide; spacious; vast; as, the *broad* expanse of ocean. **4.** Extended, in the sense of diffused or expanded; open; clear; full. "*Broad* and open day." *Bp. Porteus.*

As *broad* and general as the casing air. *Shak.*

5. Plain; evident; obvious; as, a *broad* hint; also, pronounced; strongly marked; as, a *broad* Scotch accent.

That word . . . proves thee far and wide a *broad* goose. *Shak.*

6. Unrestrained in language; outspoken; without reserve, esp. without the reserve of refinement or propriety; coarse; indelicate; as, a *broad* compliment; a *broad* joke.

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briscat. ✝ BRISKET.
brise. ✝ BREEZE, BRUISE.
brise, *n.* [F. (Cotgrave); cf. F. *briser* to break.] Fallow. *Obs.*
bris′el, *a.* [AS. *brȳsan* to break.] Fragile; brittle. *Obs.*
brise′wort′. ✝ BRUISEWORT.
Brisk, Fastidious. In Ben Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humor," a lively, pert, and vain coxcomb and fop.
brisk′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
bris′kit. Scot. var. of BRISKET.
brisk′ly, *adv.* of BRISK.
brisk′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bris′lie. ✝ BRISTLY.
bris′mac, *or* **bris′mak** (brĭs′măk), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *brosme*, Icel. *brosma*.] The cusk. *Scot.*
brisque. ✝ BRISK.
brisque (brēsk; brĭsk), *n.* [F.] *Card Games.* **a** In bézique, an ace or ten, counting ten points each toward game, and being scored on the winning of the trick in which it is played. **b** In cinq-cents, any of the cards counted for game at the end of the hand, having the respective values: ace 11, king 4, queen 3, jack 2, ten 10.
briss (brĭs), *n.* Dust. *Dial. Eng.*
brisse. ✝ BRUISE. [*Scot.*]
bris′sil, bris′sle. ✝ BIRSLE.
brissly. ✝ BRISTLY.
Bris′so-tin (brĭs′ō-tĭn; *F.* brē′sō′tăN′), *n.* Also **Bris′so-tine.** [F. *brissotin*.] A Girondist; — after Jean Pierre Brissot (1754–93), one of their leaders.
brist. ✝ BREAST, BREST, BURST.
briste. ✝ BURST.
bris′tel. ✝ BRISTLE.
bris′tld. Bristled. *Ref. Sp.*
bris′tle (brĭs′′l), *v. t.* & *i.* To parch; toast. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bris′tled (brĭs′′ld), *a.* Having bristles; bristly.
bris′tler (brĭs′lẽr), *n.* One that bristles; a boar.
bristle rat. = HEDGEHOG RAT.
bris′tle-thighed′ cur′lew. A curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*) widely distributed in the Pacific islands. Its thigh feathers terminate in bristlelike points.
bris′tli-ness (brĭs′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
bris′tlings (brĭs′lĭngz), *n. pl.* Small European fish resembling sardines, which are packed in oil for food.
brit. ✝ BRET.
brit. Var. of BRITE. *Dial. Eng.*
brit, britt, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *bryttian* to divide into fragments.] To break; bruise. *Dial. Eng.*
Brit. *Abbr.* Britain; Britannia; Britannicus or -nica; British.
Brit′ain's burse. Exeter 'Change; — formerly so called.
brit′an-nare′ (brĭt′ă-nâr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Britannia joint. *Mech.* A joint for wire, as for telegraph wire, formed by binding together and soldering the overlapping ends.
Bri-tan′ni-an, *a.* British.
Bri-tan′nish, *a.* British.
Brit′an-ny. Var. of BRITTANY.
britch. Obs. or dial. form of BREECH.
britch′el (brĭch′′l), *a.* [ME. *bruchel*.] Brittle. *Obs. or Dial.*
brite, bright (brīt), *v. i.* [Cf. E. dial. *brit* to fall out of the husk, of overripe grain, AS. *bryttian* to divide into fragments, Icel. *brjōta* to break.] To be or become overripe, as wheat, barley, or hops. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
briten. ✝ BRITTEN.
brith. ✝ BRIGHT.
brith′er (brĭth′ẽr). Scot. form of BROTHER.
britherhede. ✝ BROTHERHOOD.
Brit′ish-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Brit′ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
brit′l. Brittle. *Ref. Sp.*
britle. ✝ BRITTLE.
Brit. Mus. *Abbr.* British Museum.
Brit′on-er, *n.* A man of Brittany. *Obs.*
Brit′on-ess, *n.* A British woman. *Rare.*
brits′ka. Var. of BRITZKA.
britt. Var. of BRIT, to break.
brit′ten, *v. t.* [AS. *brytnian* to distribute.] To cut to pieces; butcher. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
brit′tle, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *bryttian* to divide into fragments, to dispense.] To cut up. *Obs.*
brit′tle-stem′, *n.* The bristly sarsaparilla.
brit′tle-wood′, *n.* Yellow buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*).
brit′tling (brĭt′lĭng), *n.* [From BRITTLE.] The slowworm.
brit′ton. ✝ BRITTEN.
brix′el, *n.* & *v.* [Icel. *brigzla* to upbraid.] Reproach. *Obs.*
brize. ✝ BREEZE.
brizure. Var. of BRISURE.
brl., *pl.* **brls.** *Abbr.* Barrel, barrels.
br. m. *Abbr.* Brown mare.
bro. *Abbr.* Brother.
bro. ✝ BRAE.
broach′-post′, *n.* *Carp.* A king-post.
broacht. Broached. *Ref. Sp.*
broad, *v. t.* To broaden. *Obs.*

7. Free ; unfettered ; unrestrained ; as, *broad* farce.
8. Extended in amount or range ; extensive ; general ; comprehensive ; as, education in the *broadest* sense.

The words in the Constitution are *broad* enough to include the case. *D. Daggett.*

9. Hence : Liberal ; catholic ; as, the severest test of a *broad* man is his tolerance of a narrow man.

In a *broad*, statesmanlike, and masterly way. *E. Everett.*

10. Main and essential ; general, as opposed to detailed or minute ; as, the *broad* aspects of the case.

Interested as I here am in the *broad* outlines and not in the details. *Josiah Royce.*

11. *Fine Arts.* Characterized by breadth. See BREADTH, 6.
12. *Phon.* **a** Of a vowel, pronounced with a wide opening of the articulating organs, as the *a* in *father*, or the *a* in *man*. Cf. WIDE, with which *broad* is often confused.

Very open vowels are called *broad.* "a" in man is a *broad* front vowel. *H. Sweet.*

b Of a consonant, formed by a broad current of breath.

The "*broad*" sibilant (sh) in German is formed by the breath escaping in a broad current between the upper and lower teeth rows. *W. Viëtor.*

13. Of strong quality ; straight-fibered ; — said of wool. *Australia.*

Syn. — Large, ample, spacious, roomy, extensive, expanded, comprehensive, vast ; liberal, tolerant. — BROAD, WIDE, THICK. BROAD (opposed to *narrow*) and WIDE (opposed to *narrow, close*) apply to surfaces or areas, as measured from side to side ; THICK (opposed to *thin*), to solids, as measured from surface to surface ; as, a *broad* plank, three feet *wide* and two inches *thick*. *Broad* and *wide* are frequently convertible ; as, a *broad* or *wide* street, ribbon, margin. But *broad* commonly applies only to surfaces or areas as such ; as, "two *broad* suns" (*Milton*), a *broad* leaf, a *broad*-headed tack, *broad*-shouldered, *broad*-chested. *Wide* applies also to apertures, or to that which (lit. or fig.) opens or spreads ; as, *wide* wounds, a *wide*-open door, *wide*-eyed wonder, *wide*spread, *wide*-stretched, far and *wide* ; cf. the *broad* world, the *wide* world ; the *broad* sea, the *wide* sea. See GREAT.

as broad as long, having the length equal to the breadth ; hence, the same one way as another.

It is *as broad as long*, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Estrange.*

— **b. arrow. a** An arrow with a broad head. **b** *Her.* A pheon engrailed on the outer edge. See PHEON. **c** A similar mark placed upon British ordnance and government stores. — **b. bean.** See BEAN, 1 a. — **b.-bean rust**, a disease of the broad bean caused by the parasitic rust fungus *Uromyces fabæ.* — **B. Church**, *Eccl.*, in the Church of England and churches in communion with her, a party or rather school of theological thought consisting of persons holding liberal views as to doctrine and fellowship ; — a popular designation dating from about the middle of the 19th century and chiefly used adjectively. They occupy a position aside from both the High Church and Low Church parties, but maintain no party organization. Thomas Arnold, F. D. Maurice, Chas. Kingsley, Dean Stanley, and F. W. Robertson are regarded as the chief 19th-century leaders of this school. The term is sometimes applied to similar schools or groups in other Christian bodies. — **B. Churchman.** — **b. gauge.** See GAUGE. — **b. glass**, cylinder glass. — **b. jump**, *Athletics*, the long jump, as distinguished from the *high jump.* — **b. ligaments**, the two lateral ligaments of the uterus passing from the sides of the uterus to the side walls of the pelvis. Between the two layers of each ligament the Fallopian tubes and ovary are contained. — **b. pennant.** See under PENNANT. — **b. tool.** *Masonry.* = DROVE. — **b. twelves**, a size of paper. See PAPER.

Broad Arrow. c.

broad (brôd), *adv.* Broadly ; — now used chiefly in phrases.
broad awake, fully awake ; wide awake.

Broad awake after this internal cold aspersion. *Stevenson.*

— **b. on** *or* **off**, *Naut.*, considerably away from the bearing taken as a basis. See BEARING, *n.*, 10.

broad, *n.* **1**. The broad part of anything, as of the hand.
2. An expansion of a river ; a flooded fen. *Eng.*
3. = BROADPIECE.
4. A lathe tool for turning down the insides of cylinders.
5. *pl.* Playing cards. *Cant.*
6. *Print.* Furniture four picas, or 48 points, wide.

broad'ax' } (brôd'ăks'), *n.* An ax with a broad blade, as
broad'axe' } any of various battle-axes, or a kind of ax used for hewing timber. See AX, *Illust.*

broad'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* **a** = SCAUP DUCK. **b** The shoveler. **c** Any of certain nonoscine perching birds constituting the family Eurylæmidæ, found in the warm parts of the Old World. They have a wide, short bill, often bright plumage, and are of quiet, inactive habits.

broad'-bot'tomed (-bŏt'ŭmd), *a.* Having a broad bottom.
Broad-bottomed Administration, *Eng. Hist.*, the ministry of Henry Pelham as reconstructed in 1744 ; — so called because it included men of almost all parties.

broad'brim' (-brĭm'), *n.* **1**. A hat with a very broad brim, such as those worn by men of the Society of Friends.
2. [*cap.*] Hence, a Friend ; a Quaker. *Sportive.*

broad'-brimmed' (-brĭmd'), *a.* Having a broad brim.

broad'cast' (-kȧst'), *n.* *Agric.* A casting or throwing seed in all directions, as from the hand in sowing.

broad'cast', *a.* **1**. Cast or dispersed in all directions, as seed from the hand in sowing ; widely diffused.
2. Scattering in all directions (as a method of sowing) ; — opposed to planting in hills, drills, or rows.

broad'cast' (brôd'kȧst'), *adv.* So as to scatter or be scattered in all directions ; so as to spread widely.

broad'cast', *v. t.* ; BROAD'CAST' ; BROAD'CAST'ING. To scatter or sow broadcast ; to disseminate widely.

broad'cloth (brôd'klŏth ; 205), *n.* **a** A fine smooth-faced woolen cloth for men's garments, usually of double width (i. e., a yard and a half or a yard and three quarters), as disting. from woolens three quarters of a yard wide.

All *broadcloths* are fulled or felted, which entangles the wool hairs of the weft and the warp so that these cloths never unravel when cut. *Dry Goods Economist.*

b A fabric for women's wear with a slightly napped surface.

broad'en (-'n), *v. i. & t.* ; BROAD'ENED (-'nd) ; BROAD'EN-ING (-'n-ĭng). [From BROAD, *a.*] To grow, or to make, broad ; to become, or to render, broader or wider.

The *broadening* sun appears. *Wordsworth.*

broad'-gauge' (-gāj'), *a.* Large or generous ; liberal.

broad'-horned' (-hôrnd'), *a.* Having spreading horns.

broad'leaf' (-lēf'), *n.* **a** A combretaceous tree (*Terminalia latifolia*) of Jamaica, the wood of which is used for boards, scantling, shingles, etc. **b** A cornaceous tree of New Zealand (*Griselina littoralis*). See PUKA.

broadleaf tree. a The broadleaf. **b** Any angiospermous hardwood tree, such as the maple or oak, distinguished by the relatively broad, flat leaves from coniferous trees, as the pine or spruce.

broad'-leaved' (-lēvd'), **broad'-leafed'** (-lēft'), *a.* Having broad, or relatively broad, leaves.
broad-leaved apple, either of two Australian trees : **a** The myrtaceous tree *Angophora subvelutina*, the large leaves of which are used as food for stock. **b** The lecythidaceous tree *Careya australis*, which has edible fruits and seeds. — **b. laurel**, the mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). — **b. maple**, a maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) forming large forests on the Pacific coast of the United States, characterized by its very large leaves. — **b. tree.** = BROADLEAF TREE **b**.

broad'-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd ; -dĭd ; 7, 87), *a.* Having a broad or liberal mind. — **broad'mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

broad'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* An English gold coin, a twenty-shilling piece of James I., Charles I., or the Commonwealth ; — so called after the introduction in 1663 of the guinea, which was narrower and thicker. Called also *broad.*

broad seal. The public seal of a country or state.

broad'share' (-shâr'), *n.* A form of plowshare used for surface cultivation, cutting weeds, etc. — *v. t.* To plow with a broadshare.

broad'side' (-sīd'), *n.* **1**. *Naut.* The side of a ship above the water line, from the bow to the quarter.
2. A broad surface of any object, as a nearly unbroken side or front of a house, the side of an animal, etc.
3. All the guns, collectively, that can be trained to fire to one side of a ship, or their simultaneous discharge.
4. A similar attack with any kind of weapon ; a volley of abuse or denunciation. *Colloq.*
5. *Print.* A sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only ; — called also *broadsheet.*

broad'sword' (brôd'sōrd'), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge ; esp., a claymore.

The word *broadsword* may be taken to include all kinds of cut-and-thrust swords. It is the generic term for ship's cutlass, infantry sword, and heavy cavalry saber. *Allanson-Winn.*

Broad'well ring (-wĕl). [After L. W. *Broadwell*, its inventor.] *Ordnance.* A gas check used with the Krupp wedge fermeture. It is made of steel with a groove and lip and is supported by a hardened steel plate in the face of the breechblock.

brob (brŏb), *n.* [Cf. BROG, *n.*] **1**. *Carp.* A brad-shaped spike to be driven alongside the end of an abutting timber to prevent its slipping.
2. *Mining.* A prop for underpinning coal. *Local, Eng.*

Brob'ding-nag (brŏb'dĭng-năg), *n.* Often incorrectly **Brob'dig-nag.** In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," an imaginary country where everything is on an enormous scale. The inhabitants are represented as giants about "as tall as an ordinary spire steeple."

Brob'ding-nag'i-an (-năg'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Incorrectly **Brob'dig-nag'i-an.** Colossal ; of extraordinary height ; gigantic. "A *Brobdingnagian* pie." *Harper's Mag.* — *n.* A giant.

bro-cade' (brō-kād'), *n.* [Sp. *brocado* (cf. It. *broccato*, F. *brocart*), fr. LL. *brocare* to prick, to figure (textile fabrics), to emboss (linen), to stitch. See BROACH.] **1**. Silk stuff, woven with gold and silver threads, or ornamented with raised flowers, foliage, etc. ; — also applied to other stuffs thus wrought and enriched. *Prior.*
2. A kind of powder used for bronzing.

bro-cade', *v. t.* ; BRO-CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd) ; BRO-CAD'ING (-ĭng). To work or weave into, or as if into, brocade ; to adorn ; embellish.

bro-cad'ed (-kād'ĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Woven or worked, as brocade, with gold and silver, or with raised flowers, etc.

Brocaded flowers o'er the gay mantua shine. *Gay.*

2. Dressed in brocade.

broc'ard (brŏk'ȧrd ; brō'kȧrd), *n.* [F., fr. *Burkhard*, Bishop of Worms, author of a collection of ecclesiastical canons.] **1**. An elementary principle or maxim ; a short, proverbial rule, as in law, ethics, or metaphysics.
2. (*pron.* brō'kȧr') A sharp speech ; a gibe or sarcasm. *A Gallicism.* *Carlyle.*

Brocard circle (brō'kȧr'). [After H. *Brocard*, French mathematician.] *Math.* A circle passing through the circumcenter, the symmedian, and five other notable points of a triangle ; — called also *seven-point circle.*

Brocard points. *Math.* Two points in the plane of a triangle at which the angles subtended by the sides of the triangle are all equal. The common value of the six angles is called the **Brocard angle.**

bro'ca-tel (brō'kȧ-tĕl ; brŏk'ȧ-), *n.* Also **broc'a-telle'** (brŏk'ȧ-tĕl'). [F. *brocatelle*, fr. It. *broccatello* : cf. Sp. *brocatel.* See BROCADE.] **1**. A kind of fabric originally of coarse texture, figured like brocade, usually made of wool and silk, and used chiefly for tapestry, carriage linings, etc.
2. A dull yellow or drab marble, clouded and veined with dark red. It is now brought from Catalonia.

broc'co-li (brŏk'ō-lĭ), *n.* [It. *broccoli*, pl. of *broccolo* sprout, cabbage sprout, dim. of *brocco* splinter. See BROACH, *n.*] A hardy variety of cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*). See CAULIFLOWER.

broch (brŏk ; brŭk), *n.* [Icel. *borg* castle. See 1st BOROUGH ; cf. BROUGH.] One of the prehistoric circular stone towers found on the Orkney and Shetland Islands and the neighboring mainland. They usually consist of double walls inclosing small apartments about a central court.

bro'chant (brō'shănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *brocher* to spit, pierce.] *Her.* Overlying ; surmounting (something debruised). See DEBRUISED.

broch'an-tite (brŏk'ăn-tīt ; brō-shăn'tīt), *n.* [After *Brochant* de Villiers, French mineralogist.] *Min.* A basic sulphate of copper, $CuSO_4 \cdot 3Cu(OH)_2$, in emerald-green orthorhombic crystals, or massive. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.91.

bro'chette' (brō'shĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *broche.* See BROACH, *n.*] *Cookery.* A small spit or skewer. — **en bro'chette'** (äN) [F.], on a brochette ; skewered.

bro-chid'o-drome (brō-kĭd'ō-drōm) } *a.* [Gr. βροχίς
broch'i-dod'ro-mous (brŏk'ĭ-dŏd'rō-mŭs) } (dim. of βρόχος a loop) + δρόμος a running.] *Bot.* Forming loops ; — said of nervation in leaves in which the nerves form loops within the blade of the leaf, as in *Aristolochia*, *Olea*, *Sapindus*, etc. Called also *brachydodrome.*

Brochidodrome Nervation.

bro-chure' (brō-shür'), *n.* [F., fr. *brocher* to stitch. See BROACH, *v. t.*] A printed and stitched book containing only a few leaves ; a pamphlet ; a treatise or article published in such form.

brock (brŏk), *n.* [AS. *broc*, fr. W. *broch* ; akin to Ir. & Gael. *broc*, Corn. & Armor. *broch* ; cf. Ir. & Gael. *breac* speckled.] The European badger ; — sometimes used as an opprobrious epithet. "This self-conceited *brock.*" *Peele.*

brock'age (brŏk'ăj), *n.* [From BREAK, *v.*, BROKEN.] **1**. Coin imperfectly minted.
2. Broken or damaged stuff, as crockery. *Scot. Oxf. E. D.*

Brock'en spec'ter *or* **spec'tre** (brŏk''n). [Trans. of G. *Brockengespenst.*] A mountain specter (which see), esp. that observed on the Brocken, in the Harz Mountains.

brock'et (brŏk'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 7), *n.* [ME. *broket*, F. *brocard* fallow deer a year old, fr. the same root as E. *broach*, meaning point (hence tine of a horn).] **1**. A male red deer two years old ; — sometimes called *brock.*
2. Any of several small South American deer having unbranched horns. They are generally regarded as constituting the genus *Mazama*, syn. *Coassus.*

brod'er-er (brŏd'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* Archaic form of BROIDERER ; specif. [*cap.*], *pl.*, the London City company representing the guild of embroiderers.

bro'gan (brō'găn), *n.* A stout, coarse shoe ; a brogue.

brög'ger-ite (brûg'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After W. C. *Brögger*, Norwegian mineralogist, who discovered it.] *Min.* A radioactive mineral provisionally classed as a variety of uraninite. It occurs in octahedral crystals. Sp. gr., 9.03.

brogue (brōg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog* shoe.] **1**. A kind of stout, coarse shoe, usually of half-dressed or untanned leather fastened in shape with thongs, worn, esp. formerly, in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands ; hence, loosely, a coarse heavy shoe, esp. one with a hobnailed sole ; a brogan.
2. *pl.* Trousers ; hose. *Obs.*
3. A dialect pronunciation ; esp., a strongly marked dialectal accent such as characterizes the Irish pronunciation of English. In the 18th century citations it is frequently said of an Irishman that he "has a *brogue* on his tongue."

Aim. Altering your language won't do, sir, this fellow knows your person, and will swear to your face.
Foig. Faash! Fey, is dere *brogue* upon my faash too? *Farquhar.*

Though the phrase "to speak with the *brogue* on the tongue" does not occur until 1729, yet this phrase is implied in the 1707 extract from Farquhar. It will be observed, too, that an Irishman seems to an Englishman to speak "thick." Is it unreasonable to conclude that "speaking with the *brogue* on the tongue" is equivalent to "speaking with an Irish shoe on the tongue," that is, "speaking thick, as Irishmen do"? *Albert Matthews.*

broid'er (broid'ẽr), *v. t.* ; BROID'ERED (-ẽrd) ; BROID'ER-ING.

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broadbill dipper. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
broad'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a broad or open face; undisguised.
broad'-head'ed, *a.* = BRACHYCEPHALIC. — **broad'-head'ed-ness**, *n.* [*Western U. S.*]
broad'horn', *n.* See ARK, 4.
broad'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
broad'ling, *adv.* [*broad* + 2d *-ling.*] Breadthwise; broadly. *Obs.*
broad'ly, *adv.* of BROAD.
broad'man, *n.* On the Norfolk Broads, a wherryman. *Dial. Eng.*
broad'mouth', *n.* = BROADBILL c.
broad'nd. Broadened. *Ref. Sp.*
broad'ness, *n* See -NESS.
broad'seal', *v. t.* To stamp with the broad seal ; to authorize, guarantee, or warrant. *Obs.*
broad'sheet', *n.* *Print.* = BROADSIDE. [broadsides.]
broad'side', *v. i.* To discharge
broad'side', *adv.* **1**. Broadside on or to.
2. In one volley ; all together.
broads'man. ✝ BROADMAN.
broad'-spo'ken, *a.* Using broad or plain language; plain-spoken.
broad'spread', *a.* Widespread.
broad'-spread'ing, *a.* Spreading widely; wide-spreading.
broad stone. 1. *Arch.* = ASHLAR. **2.** Paving stone cut in broad, thin pieces. *Eng.*
broad'-tailed' humming bird. See HUMMING BIRD.
broad'throat', *n.* = BROADBILL c.
broad'way', *n.* A wide road or way ; — now usually two words except as the name of a street ; as, *Broadway*, New York City.
broad'way', **broad'ways'**, *adv.* Broadwise. [ZARD.]
broad'-winged' hawk. See BUZ-
broad'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Breadthwise. *Archaic.*
broath (brôth). Obs. or Scot. var. of BROTH.
brob, *v. t.* To pierce with or as with a bodkin. *Dial. Eng.*
broc. ✝ BROKE, BROOK.
broc. Obs. or dial. var. of BROCK.
bro'cage. Var. of BROKAGE.
bro-car'dic (brō-kär'dĭk), *n.* A brocard, or maxim.
Bro'ca's' con'vo-lu'tion (brō'-kȧz'). [After Paul *Broca*, French surgeon.] *Anat.* = CONVOLUTION OF BROCA.
broc'a-tel'lo (brŏk'ȧ-tĕl'ō), *n.* Brocatel marble.
broch. ✝ BROACH, BROOCH.
brochad. ✝ BROCADE.
broch'an (brŏk'ăn), *n.* [Gael. *brochan.*] Porridge, esp. oatmeal porridge. *Scot & Ir.*
broche (brōch), *n.* [F. See BROACH, *n.*] **1.** A broach. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
2. (*F.* brōsh) *Cookery.* A spit ; — used chiefly as a French word.
‖ **bro'ché'** (brō'shā'), *a.* [F.] **1.** Woven with a raised figure. **2.** Stitched; — said of a book with no cover or only a paper one.
bro-ché' (brō-shā'), *v. i. & t.* ; BRO-CHÉED' (-shād') ; BRO-CHÉ'ING. To weave with a raised figure.
bro-ché', *n* Broché fabric.
broched (brōcht), *a.* Worked with stitches. *Obs. or R.*
broch'et. ✝ BROCKET
broch'it (brŏk'ĭt), **brocht** (brŏkt). Scot. var. of BROCHED.
brock. Dial. var. of BROKE.
brock, *v. t.* [Cf. BREAK, BROKE a fragment.] To crumble ; break to bits. *Scot.* [brocket.]
brock, *n.* [See BROCKET.] A
brock, *n.* [AS. *broc.*] A horse, esp. a farm horse ; also, a cow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
brocked (brŏkt), *a.* [Cf. Dan. *broget.* Sw. *brokig.*] Mottled with black and white, as on the face. *Dial. Eng. & Scot*
brock'ett. ✝ BRACKET.
brock'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Marked with a white streak on the face like a badger.
brock'ish, *a.* Badgerlike ; beastly ; brutal. *Obs.*
brock'it cow (brŏk'ĭt ko͞o). A brock-faced cow. *Scot.*
brock'le (brŏk''l), *a.* [Cf. BRICKLE, BREAK.] Likely to break ; specif., of weather, variable ; of cattle, apt to break fence. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
brock'le, *n.* Refuse ; rubbish ; fragments ; specif., excavated waste from a mine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
brock'ly (brŏk'lĭ), *a.* Brockle.
brock'ram (brŏk'răm), *n.* [Cf. BREAK, BROKEN.] A breccia ; esp., a calcareous breccia of the English Permian. *Dial. Eng.*
brock'y (brŏk'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. BROCKED.] Dirty ; spotted ; hence, pockmarked. *Dial.*
brocle. ✝ BROCKLE.
broc'o-li. Var. of BROCCOLI.
brocor. ✝ BROKER.
brod. Obs. or dial. var. of BROOD.
brod (brŏd : brōd). Obs. or Scot. form of BOARD.
brod (brŏd), *n.* [See BRAD.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A sprout ; a thorn ; also, a goad. **2.** A prick; stimulus; incentive. **3.** Something resembling a brod, as a short nail or a weeding hoe.
brod, *v. t.* To goad ; urge by prodding. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Brodall. ✝ BRODHULL.
brod'dle (brŏd''l), *v. t.* To probe; pierce; goad. *Dial. Eng.*
brode. ✝ BROOD.
‖ **bro'dé'**, *or* **bro'dée'** (brō'dā'), *a.* [F.] *Fabrics.* Embroidered.
brode'kin (brōd'kĭn), *n.* [F. *brodequin* ; cf. OF. *brossequin*, OD. *broseken*, *brosekin*, It. *borzacchino*, Sp. *borcegui.* Cf. BUSKIN.] A buskin. *Obs.*
brodel, brodelle. ✝ BROTHEL.
brode'quin. Var. of BRODEKIN.
broder. ✝ BROIDER, BROTHER.
brodered. ✝ BROTHERHOOD.
broderhede. ✝ BROTHERHOOD.
Broderield, *n.* = BRODHULL. *Obs.*
brodery. ✝ BROIDERY.
Brodhull, *n.* *Cinque Ports.* The Brotherhood. See GUESTLING. *Obs.*
Bro'di-æ'a (brō'dĭ-ē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. J. *Brodie*, Scotchman.] **1.** Syn. of HOOKERA. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Hookera.*
brod'kin. ✝ BRODEKIN.
broe (bro͞o). Scot. var. of BROO.
brog. ✝ BROGUE.
brog (brŏg ; brōg), *n.* [Cf. BROB.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** A pointed instrument, as an awl. [goad.]
2. A branch or stick, as a pole or
brog, *v. t. & i.* To prod ; prick ; also, to broggle. *Dial.*
brog (brŏg), *n.* A swampy or bushy spot. *Dial. Eng.*
brogat. ✝ BRAGGET.
broge. ✝ BROGUE.
brog'ger, *n.* [Cf. BROKER.] A jobber; a broker. *Obs.*
brog'gle (brŏg''l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *brog* to broggle.] To sniggle, or fish with a brog. *Dial. Eng.*
brogh. Var. of BROCH, a tower.
broght. Obs. pret. of BRING.
brogue (brōg), *n.* A trick ; a fraud. *Obs. or Scot.* *Burns.*
brogue (brōg), *v. t.* ; BROGUED (brōgd) ; BRO'GUING (brō'gĭng). To utter with a brogue.
brogue'ful. *a.* See -FUL.
bro'gue-neer', **bro'gui-neer'** (brō'gĭ-nēr'), *n.* One speaking with a brogue. *Humorous.*
broid. ✝ BRAID.
broiden. Obs. p.p. & p.a. of BRAID.
broid'er-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of BROIDERER.

C D E F G H I J K L M

[ME. *broiden, brouden*, F. *broder*, confused with E. *braid*; F. *broder* is fr. OF. *brosder*, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *brathu* to sting, stab, Ir. & Gael. *brod* goad, prickle; but also Icel. *broddr* a spike, a sting, AS. *brord* a point, E. *brad*.] To embroider. *Archaic.* — **broid′er-er** (broid′ẽr-ẽr), *n.* *Archaic.*

They shall make a *broidered* coat. *Ex.* xxviii. 4.

broid′er-y (broid′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *broderie.*] Embroidery. *Archaic.*

broigne (broin), *n.* [OF., of G. origin. Cf. BYRNIE.] A medieval defensive garment consisting of leather or woven fabric on which were sewn metal rings, plates, etc.

broil (broil), *n.* [F. *brouiller* to disorder; origin uncert.] A confused or noisy disturbance; a tumult; esp., a quarrel; brawl.

Syn. — Contention, fray, affray, tumult, altercation, dissension, discord, contest, conflict, brawl. See DISPUTE.

broil, *v. t.* **1.** To mix confusedly; to involve in confusion; agitate. *Obs.* "*Broiled* with melancholy." *More.*
2. To embroil. *Rare.*

broil, *v. i.* To quarrel; to engage in a broil.

broil, *v. t.*; BROILED (broild); BROIL′ING. [ME. *broilen*, AF. *broiller* to burn, OF. *bruillir* to be hot; of uncertain origin; cf. G. *brodeln* to boil, bubble, and F. *brûler* to burn, OF. *brusler*.] **1.** To burn; to char. *Obs.*
2. To cook by direct exposure to heat over a fire, esp. upon a gridiron or on live coals; — distinguished from *fry*.
3. To subject to great (commonly direct) heat.

broil, *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, as meat over the fire; to be greatly heated, or to be made uncomfortable with heat. "He *broiled* with impatience." *Sterne.*

broil, *n.* **1.** Act of broiling; also, an excessively hot condition. "The *broil* o' the brazier." *Browning.*
2. Something broiled, as a broiled steak; a grill.

broil′er (broil′ẽr), *n.* One who excites broils; one who engages in or promotes noisy quarrels.

What doth he but turn *broiler*, . . make new libels against the church? *Hammond.*

broil′er, *n.* One that broils; specif.: **a** One who cooks by broiling. **b** A utensil, as a gridiron, used in broiling. **c** A chicken or other bird fit for broiling. *Colloq.* **d** A very hot day. *Colloq.*

bro′kage (brō′kāj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *brocage.*] The trade, business, or recompense of a broker; brokerage. *Brokage* was formerly much used with an implication of immoral or illegal jobbery, as in buying or selling offices, acting as a procurer, etc.; it is now little used, except in *marriage brokage*, which is more common than *marriage brokerage*.

broke (brōk), *pret.* & *obsoles. p. p.* of BREAK.

broke, *v. i.*; BROKED (brōkt); BROK′ING (brōk′ĭng). [See BROKER.] **1.** To transact business as or through a broker; to traffic; to deal. *Rare.*
2. To act as procurer or go-between in love matters. *Obs.*

We do want a certain necessary woman to *broke* between them, Cupid said. *Fanshawe.*

broke, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gebroc* a breaking, fragment, and E. *break*.] **1.** A fragment, as of kitchen leavings. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. A wound; a break. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* Locks of short wool found on the edge of the fleece, esp. about the neck and belly; skirtings or shorts, often classed as *super*, *middle*, and *common*, according to differences in quality.

bro′ken (brō′k′n), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of BREAK, *v. t.* Specif.: **1. a** Violently separated into parts or pieces; in fragments. **b** Fractured; sundered; strained apart; rent; as, *broken* friendship. **c** Made infirm or weak, as by disease, age, or hardships. "The *broken* soldier." *Goldsmith.*

The one being who remembered him as he had been before his mind was *broken*. *G. Eliot.*

d Subdued; crushed; as, a *broken* spirit. **e** Made submissive; trained to use; as, a *broken* horse. **f** Violated; as, a *broken* vow. **g** Ruined financially; bankrupt.
2. Disconnected; not continuous; bent; also, rough; uneven; as, a *broken* surface; *broken* antennæ of an insect.
3. Imperfectly spoken, as by a foreigner; as, *broken* English; also, imperfectly spoken on account of emotion.

Amidst the *broken* words and loud weeping of those grave senators. *Macaulay.*

4. *Philol.* **a** Designating a vowel which has undergone breaking. **b** Pertaining to or designating certain plurals in Arabic which vary considerably from the singular forms.
5. Of uneven quality, as paper, soiled or spotted more than retree. Such paper is sold in Great Britain in packages marked with three crosses.
6. Dulled or saddened; — said of colors, as russet or slate, which contain an admixture of gray.

broken ashlar, ashlar in which the stones are rectangular, but of different sizes and shapes. — **b. beer**, remnants or leavings of beer. — **b. breast**, abscess of the mammary gland. — **b. coal**, a size of anthracite coal. See COAL. — **b. function**, *Math.*, one expressed for successive finite intervals by different formulæ or developments, all, however, comprehensible under the same Fourier's series; one represented graphically by contiguous portions of different elementary curves, as a line segment followed by a circular arc followed by a cycloidal arc, etc. Fourier first showed that a single function may have a graph made up of such arbitrary portions. — **b. line**, *Geom.*, a line made up of straight lines which join a number of given points taken in some specified order. — **b. lot**, *Stock Exchange*, a lot of bonds or shares aggregating less than $10,000 in value. *Cant.* — **b. man**, an outlaw. *Scot.* — **b. meat**, fragments of meat or other food. — **b. music**. **a** Music with its chords broken into arpeggios. **b** Music for different instruments playing together or alternately; concerted music. — **b. number**, a fraction. — **b. pediment**, a pediment, frequent in the rococo style, having a gap at the apex, as for a statue, vase, etc. See No. 5 of "Renaissance" in ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* — **b. stowage**, *Naut.*, stowage of cargo in which vacant spaces are left. — **b. tea**, tea siftings, which are considered inferior to *unbroken tea*.

— **broken transit**, *Astron.*, a transit whose axis forms part of the right-angled telescope tube, the eyepiece remaining stationary in one of the pivots. — **b. weather**, unsettled weather. — **b. wind**. *Veter.* = HEAVES.

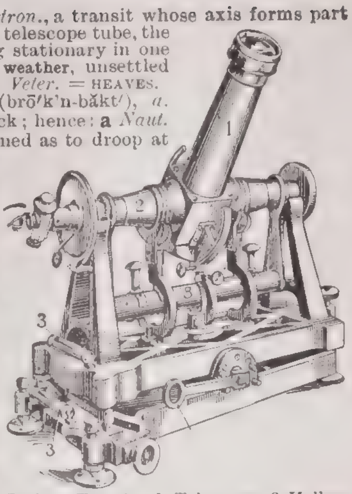

Broken Transit. 1 Telescope; 2 Hollow Axis forming part of Telescope Tube; 3, 3 Levels.

bro′ken-backed′ (brō′k′n-băkt′), *a.* Having a broken back; hence: **a** *Naut.* Hogged; so weakened as to droop at each end; — said of a ship. **b** Having bones of the back or loins ankylosed, or united by a bony growth rather than a ligament; — said of horses; chinked in the chine.

bro′ken-down′, *a.* Broken or infirm in strength, force, power, health, morals, or the like.

bro′ken-heart′ed (-här′tĕd, -tĭd; 87), *a.* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair. — **bro′ken-heart′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **bro′ken-heart′ed-ness**, *n.*

She left her husband almost *broken-hearted*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Heartbroken, disconsolate, inconsolable, comfortless, woe-begone, forlorn.

bro′ken-mouthed′ (-mouthd′; -moutht′), *a.* Having lost some of the teeth, as aged sheep and cattle.

bro′ker (brō′kẽr), *n.* [ME. *brocour*, prob. fr. (assumed) OF. *broqueor*, fr. *broquier* or *brokier*, dial. form of *brochier*. The *broker* was accordingly in the first place a retail vender of wine, hence in general a middleman, an agent. *Oxf. E. D.* See BROACH (to tap).] **1.** A retailer or petty dealer; a peddler. *Obs.*
2. A dealer in secondhand goods; a pawnbroker. *Eng.*
3. A dealer in money, notes, bills of exchange, etc.; — often with a qualifier; as, *bill broker*, *exchange broker*. Unlike the *factor*, the *broker* does not, as broker, take possession of, nor have a lien upon, the subject matter of the negotiation; nor does he contract in his own name except where this rule is varied by local custom, or the like. He is primarily the agent of the party by whom he is originally employed, but for some purposes, as the execution of the broker's note, he is the agent of both parties.

Brokers are mere mediums of communication between buyer and seller. *T. E. Holland.*

4. A go-between in affairs of love or marriage. *Obs. Shak.*

bro′ker-age (-āj), *n.* The business or employment of a broker; also, the fee, reward, or commission for transacting business as a broker, as that given to a life-insurance agent for insurance effected by him; brokage.

broker's note. *Law.* The memorandum given by a broker to the parties for whom he is acting, stating the terms of the contract entered into.

bro′ker-y (brō′kẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The business of a broker. *Obs.*
2. The wares of a broker.

bro′king (-kĭng), *a.* Pert. to a broker or brokerage. *Obs.*

bro′ma (brō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βρῶμα food, βιβρώσκειν to eat.] **1.** *Med.* Aliment; food.
2. An easily digested form of cocoa from which the oil has been thoroughly extracted.

bro′ma-ce′tic (-sē′tĭc; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*bromo-* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three crystalline acids corresponding to the three chloracetic acids, and called respectively: **monobromacetic acid**, CH_2BrCO_2H; **dibromacetic acid**, $CHBr_2CO_2H$; and **tribromacetic acid**, CBr_3CO_2H. Specif., pert. to or designating the mono acid.

bro′mal (brō′măl), *n.* [G.; *brom* bromine + *al*kohol alcohol.] *Chem.* An oily, colorless fluid, $CBr_3{\cdot}COH$, related to bromoform as chloral is to chloroform, and obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

bro′ma-lide (-mȧ-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid**. *Chem.* A compound exactly analogous to chloralide, but containing bromine instead of chlorine. See CHLORALIDE.

bro′ma-lin (-lĭn), *n.* [From BROMINE.] *Pharm.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, $(CH_2)_6N_4C_2H_5Br$, used as a sedative in epilepsy.

brom′an′il (brōm′ăn′ĭl), *n.* [*bromo-* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* A substance analogous to chloranil but containing bromine in place of chlorine.

bro′mate (brō′māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of bromic acid.

bro′mate, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with bromine; as, *bromated* camphor.

brome grass (brōm). [See BROMUS.] Any grass of the genus *Bromus*. Most of the species are coarse, troublesome weeds, but the *awnless brome grass* (*B. inermis*) is cultivated for forage.

Bro-me′li-a (brō-mē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Olaf *Bromel* (1639–1705), Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American plants, type of the Bromeliaceæ, and closely allied to *Ananas*, from which it differs in the deeply cut calyx. *B. pinguin* is the pinguin, or wild pineapple. This and other species yield a valuable fiber. See PINGUIN.

Bro-me′li-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of monocotyledonous plants, natives chiefly of tropical America, containing about 40 genera and 900 species, among which are *Bromelia*, *Ananas*, *Tillandsia*, and *Pitcairnea*. They are epiphytic or terrestrial herbs, with regular and perfect bracteate flowers, and basal, often spiny, leaves. Many are ornamental greenhouse plants. — **bro-me′li-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bro′me-lin (brō′mē-lĭn), *n.* [From *Bromelia*, former generic name of the pineapple.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteolytic enzyme present in the juice of the pineapple.

brom′eth′yl-ene (brōm′ĕth′ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A bromine derivative of ethylene; specif., vinyl bromide, $CH_2{:}CHBr$.

brom′hy′drin (-hī′drĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds similar to the chlorhydrins, but containing bromine in place of chlorine.

Bro′mi-an (brō′mĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Bromius*, Gr. Βρόμιος.] Of or pertaining to Bromios, or Dionysus (which see). — *n.* Bromian drink; wine.

bro′mic (brō′mĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, bromine; — said esp. of those compounds in which this element has a valence of five; as, *bromic* acid, $HBrO_3$, an acid similar to chloric acid.

bro′mide (brō′mīd; -mĭd; 184, 277), *n.* Also **-mid**. *Chem.* A binary compound of bromine with another element or a radical; a salt or ester of hydrobromic acid; as, potassium *bromide*; ethyl *bromide*. The bromides constitute an important class, several being used in medicine or the arts. See POTASSIUM BROMIDE, SILVER BROMIDE, etc.

bromide, *or* **bromid**, **paper**. *Photog.* A sensitized paper coated with gelatin impregnated with bromide of silver, used in contact printing and in making enlargements.

bro′mid-i′on (brō′mĭd-ī′ŏn), *n.* *Chem.* Ionic bromine, Br^-, present in aqueous solutions of bromides. See ION.

bro′mi-nate (brō′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* *Chem.* To subject to the action of bromine, esp. so as to cause substitution of bromine for hydrogen; to bromate. — **bro′mi-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

bro′mine (brō′mĭn; -mēn, 184), *n.* Also **bro′min**. [F. *brome* bromine (fr. Gr. βρῶμος bad smell) + E. chlor*ine*.] *Chem.* One of the elements, which is normally a deep reddish brown caustic liquid of offensive odor, and emits a brownish vapor. Symbol, *Br*; **at. wt.**, 79.916. It occurs in nature only in combination, being found in minute quantities in sea water, in many saline springs, in salt deposits, and also in the mineral bromyrite. Free bromine is commonly prepared by the action of chlorine on bromides. Its sp. gr. is 3.188 at 0°; it boils at 63° C. (145.4° F.) and solidifies at −7° C. (19° F.). It closely resembles chlorine chemically. Bromine is used in the manufacture of dyes, in medicine, in chemical operations, and as a disinfectant.

bro′mism (brō′mĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* A diseased condition produced by the excessive use of bromine or its compounds. It is characterized by mental dullness, muscular weakness, and an eruption upon the skin.

bro′mize (brō′mīz), *v. t.* To treat with bromine or a bromide, as a photographic plate. — **bro′miz-er** (-mīz-ẽr), *n.*

brom′lite (brŏm′līt), *n.* [From *Bromley* Hill, near Alston, Cumberland, Eng.] A mineral, $(Ba,Ca)CO_3$, intermediate between witherite and strontianite; — called also *alstonite*.

bro′mo- (brō′mō-), **brom-**. *Chem.* Combining form indicating *bromine* as an ingredient; as, *bromo*form. See CHLORO-.

bro′mo-ben′zene (-bĕn′zēn; -bĕn-zēn′), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any bromine derivative of benzene, produced by direct bromination or by some other method; specif., the mono derivative, C_6H_5Br, a colorless oily liquid.

bro′mo-form (brō′mō-fôrm), *n.* [*bromo-* + *formyl.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $CHBr_3$, having an agreeable odor and sweetish taste, and resembling chloroform in its effects. In composition it is the same as chloroform with the substitution of bromine for chlorine.

bro′mo-gel′a-tin (-jĕl′ȧ-tĭn), *a.* [*bromo-* + *gelatin.*] *Photog.* Designating, or pertaining to, a process of preparing dry plates with an emulsion of bromides and silver nitrate in gelatin.

bro′mo-i′o-dism (-ī′ō-dĭz′m), *n.* [*bromo-* + *iodine* + *-ism.*] *Med.* Poisoning induced by large doses of bromine and iodine or of their compounds.

bro′mo-i′o-dized (-dīzd), *a.* *Photog.* Treated with bromides and iodides.

bro′mol (brō′mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [Abbr. fr. tri*bromo*phen*ol*.] *Pharm.* A crystalline substance (chemically, tribromophenol, $C_6H_2Br_3OH$), used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

bro′mo-pi′crin (brō′mō-pī′krĭn; -pĭk′rĭn), *n.* Also **brom′-pi′crin**, and **-pi′krin** (brōm′-). [G. *brompikrin*; *brom* bromine + *pikrin*säure picric acid.] *Chem.* A pungent colorless explosive liquid, CNO_2Br_3, analogous to and resembling chloropicrin.

Bromp′ton stock (brŏmp′t′n). [From *Brompton*, England.] A tall garden biennial or perennial of the mustard family (*Matthiola incana*) having white or purple single or double flowers in a terminal raceme. It is distinguished from the *ten-weeks stock* by its autumn-blooming habit.

Bro′mus (brō′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *bromos*, Gr. βρόμος, a kind of oats.] *Bot.* A large genus of grasses, the brome grasses, natives of temperate regions. They are distinguished by the large, mostly drooping spikelets, the scales of which are usually awned. See BROME GRASS.

brom′vo′gel (brŏm′fō′gĕl), *n.* [D. *brommen* to buzz, drone + *vogel* bird.] A South African hornbill (*Bucorvus cafer*) of large size and more or less terrestrial habits.

bro′my-rite (brō′mĭ-rīt), *n.* [*bromine* + Gr. ἄργυρος silver.] *Min.* Native silver bromide, AgBr, yellow in color; — called also *bromargyrite*.

bron′chi-a (brŏŋ′kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. βρόγχια, pl. Cf. BRONCHUS.] *Anat.* The bronchial tubes, esp. the subdivisions of the bronchi.

bron′chi-al (-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the bronchi and their ramifications in the lungs. — **bron′chi-al-ly**, *adv.*

bronchial arteries, branches of the descending aorta or first intercostal, accompanying the bronchi in all their ramifications. — **b. glands**, lymphatic glands situated at the bifurcation of the trachea and along the bronchi. — **b. respiration**, *Med.*, respiration characterized by bronchophony (which see). — **b. tubes**, the bronchi, or their branches. — **b. veins**, the veins accompanying the bronchi and their branches, and emptying into the azygos and superior intercostal veins.

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broil, *n.* *Mining.* Fragmentary ore on the surface, indicating a vein below. *Cornwall.*
broild. Broiled. *Ref. Sp.*
broil′er-y, *n.* [F. *brouillerie.*] Disturbance; dissension. *Obs.*
broil′ing, *p.pr.* & *vb.n.* of BROIL.
broil′ing-ly, *adv.* of BROILING.
broitherhede. † BROTHERHOOD.
brok. † BROCK, BROKE, BROOK.
broked (brōkt). Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of BREAK, *v.* Broke; broken.
brokel. † BRICKLE.
brokelet, *n.* [Dim. of *brockle*, n.] A fragment. *Obs.* & *R.*
bro′ken-bel′lied, *a.* Ruptured.
bro′ken-ly, *adv.* of BROKEN.
bro′ken-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bro′ken-wind′ed, *a.* *Veter.* Affected with broken wind.
bro′ker-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of BROKER.
bro′ker-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
broket. † BROCKET.
brokke. † BROCK.
brokke, *v. i.*; BROK′KING. To give utterance quaveringly or querulously. *Obs.* & *R.*
brokle. † BROCKLE.
‖ **bro-let′to** (brō-lĕt′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] In Italy, esp. in Lombardy, a municipal building.
broll (brōl), *n.* [ME. *brol*, of uncertain origin.] Child; brat. *Obs.*
brol′ly (brŏl′ĭ), *n.* Umbrella. *Slang, Eng.* & *Australia.*
brom. † BROOM.
brom-. See BROMO-.
bro-mar′gy-rite (brō-mär′jĭ-rīt), *n.* [*bromo-* + *argyro-* + *-ite.*] = BROMYRITE.
bro′ma-tog′ra-phy (brō′mȧ-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* = BROMOGRAPHY.
bro′ma-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. βρῶμα, βρώματος, food + *-logy.*] The science of aliments. — **bro′ma-tol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
bro′ma-tox′ism (-tŏk′sĭz′m), *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. βρῶμα food + *toxic.*] *Med.* Poisoning by food.
brom′ben′zene (brōm′bĕn′zēn; -bĕn-zēn′), *n.* Bromobenzene.
brome. † BROOM.
‖ **brome** (brōm), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* Bromine. *Archaic.*
brome, *n.* = BROME GRASS.
bro-me′li-ad (brō-mē′lĭ-ăd), *n.* Any plant of the family Bromeliaceæ.
brom′hy′drate (brōm′hī′drāt), *n.* A hydrobromide.
brom′hy′dric, *a.* Hydrobromic.
bro′mi-dro′sis (brō′mĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βρῶμος stench + ἱδροῦν to sweat.] *Med.* = OSMIDROSIS.
bro′min. Var. of BROMINE.
bro′min-ism (brō′mĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* Bromism.
Bro′mi-os (brō′mĭ-ŏs), **Bro′mi-us** (-ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Βρόμιος, fr. βρέμειν to roar.] See DIONYSUS.
bro′mo-bo′rate, *n.* *Chem.* A double salt of hydrobromic and boric acids.
bro′mo-cy-an′o-gen (brō′mō-sī-ăn′ō-jĕn), *n.* *Chem.* = CYANOGEN BROMIDE.
bro-mog′ra-phy (brō-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. βρῶμα, βρώματος, food + *-graphy.*] A treatise on food.
bro′mo-ma′ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *bromo-* + *mania.*] *Med.* Mania caused by use of bromine.
bromstone. † BRIMSTONE.
brom′u-ret (brŏm′ū-rĕt; brōm′-), *n.* = BROMIDE. *Obs.*
bronch. † BRANCH.
bron-chad′e-ni′tis (brŏŋ-kăd′ē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *broncho-* + *adeno-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the bronchial glands.
bron′chi (brŏŋ′kī), *n.*, *pl.* of BRONCHUS.
bron′chi-arc′ti-a (brŏŋ′kĭ-ärk′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *bronchus* + L. *arctus*, *artus*, narrow.] *Med.* Abnormal narrowing of the bronchial tubes. [Bronchial.]
bron′chic (brŏŋ′kĭk), *a.* *Anat.*

bron′chi-ec′ta-sis (brŏŋ′kĭ-ĕk′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bronchus* + *ectasis.*] *Med.* Dilatation of one or more of the larger bronchial tubes. — **bron′chi-ec-tat′ic** (-ĕk-tăt′ĭk), *a.*

bron′chi-ole (brŏŋ′kĭ-ōl), *n.* *Anat.* [Dim. fr. *bronchia.*] A minute bronchial tube.

bron-chi′tis (brŏŋ-kī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bronchus* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation, acute or chronic, of the bronchial tubes or any part of them. — **bron-chit′ic** (-kĭt′ĭk), *a.*

bron′cho, bron′co (brŏŋ′kō), *n.* [Sp. *bronco* rough, wild.] A small horse or pony, of the plains of western North America, of a type used chiefly as saddle horses and pack animals. They are of unusually hardy constitution, and often of vicious habits, and in former times were either entirely wild, having probably descended from stock escaped from early settlers in Mexico, or were allowed such freedom and extent of range as to be in a practically wild condition. Cf. CAYUSE, MUSTANG.

bron′cho- (brŏŋ′kō-). [Gr. βρόγχος windpipe.] A prefix denoting *connection with,* or *relation to, the bronchi.*

bron′cho-cav′ern-ous (-kăv′ẽr-nŭs), *a.* *Med.* Both bronchial and cavernous; as, *bronchocavernous* respiration.

bron-choph′o-ny (brŏŋ-kŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*broncho-* + *-phony.*] *Med.* The resonant sound of the voice normally heard in auscultation over a healthy bronchus, and observed over other portions of the chest in cases of consolidation of the lung tissue. — **bron′cho-phon′ic** (brŏŋ′kō-fŏn′ĭk), *a.*

bron′cho–pneu-mo′ni-a (brŏŋ′kō-nū-mō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *broncho-* + *pneumonia.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs; catarrhal or lobular pneumonia.

bron′cho-pul′mo-na-ry (-pŭl′mō-nā-rĭ), *a.* [*broncho-* + *pulmonary.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the bronchi and lungs.

bron′cho-rhe′a, bron′chor-rhœ′a (brŏŋ′kō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *broncho-* + *-rhea, -rhœa.*] *Med.* Profuse discharge of mucus from the bronchia.

bron′cho-tome (brŏŋ′kō-tōm), *n.* [*broncho-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for cutting into the bronchial tubes.

bron-chot′o-my (brŏŋ-kŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* An incision into the windpipe or larynx, including the operations of *tracheotomy* and *laryngotomy.* — **bron-chot′o-mist**, *n.*

bron′cho-ve-sic′u-lar (brŏŋ′kō-vē-sĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [*broncho-* + *vesicular.*] *Med.* Both bronchial and vesicular; as, *bronchovesicular* respiration.

bron′chus (brŏŋ′kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kī). [NL., fr. Gr. βρόγχος windpipe. Cf. BRONCHIA.] *Anat.* One of the subdivisions of the trachea or windpipe; esp., either of the two primary divisions formed by bifurcation of the trachea, each leading to a lung. The larger bronchi resemble the trachea in structure; in the smaller branches the cartilages become reduced to irregular plates and finally disappear.

bron-gniar′dite (brŏn-yär′dīt), *n.* [After A. *Brongniart,* French mineralogist.] *Min.* A grayish black sulphide of lead, silver, and antimony, $PbAg_2Sb_2S_5$, occurring in octahedrons and massive. Sp. gr., 5.95.

bron′to- (brŏn′tō-). Combining form fr. Gr. βροντή, *thunder.*

bron′to-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*bronto-* + *-graph.*] *Meteor.* **a** A tracing or chart showing the phenomena attendant on thunderstorms. **b** An instrument for making such tracings, as a recording brontometer.

bron-tom′e-ter (brŏn-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*bronto-* + *-meter.*] *Meteor.* An instrument for noting or recording the phenomena attendant upon thunderstorms.

Bron′tops (brŏn′tŏps), *n.* [NL.; *bronto-* + Gr. ὤψ face.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct perissodactyl Oligocene mammals, related to, if not identical with, *Titanotherium.*

Bron′to-sau′rus (brŏn′tō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *bronto-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of American Jurassic dinosaurs of the order Sauropoda. They grew to a length of over fifty feet and a height of ten feet. They were doubtless herbivorous.

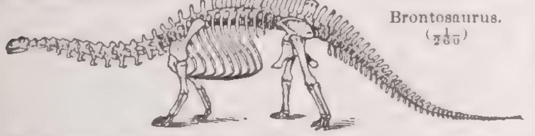

Brontosaurus. ($\frac{1}{200}$)

Bron′to-zo′um (-zō′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *bronto-* + Gr. ζῷον animal.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic extinct reptiles, known from its three-toed footprints in the Mesozoic sandstone of the Connecticut valley. The tracks, sometimes eighteen inches long, were referred to gigantic birds.

bronze (brŏnz), *n.* [F. *bronze,* fr. It. *bronzo,* prob. fr. the town *Brundisium,* the modern Brindisi, in Italy.] **1.** An alloy of copper and tin, with sometimes small proportions of other elements, as zinc and phosphorus. See ALUMINIUM BRONZE. It is hard and sonorous, and is used for statues, bells, etc., the proportion of the ingredients being varied to suit the purpose. The varieties containing the higher proportions of tin are brittle, as in bell metal and speculum metal.

Footprint of Brontozoum. ($\frac{1}{18}$)

2. A statue, bust, etc., cast or wrought in bronze.

A print, a *bronze,* a flower, a root. *Prior.*

3. A yellowish or reddish brown, the color of bronze; also, a pigment, powder, or wash for imparting a bronze or other brilliant metallic surface; as, in printing, gold *bronze* or silver *bronze.*

4. Boldness; impudence; "brass."

Imbrowned with native *bronze,* lo! Henley stands. *Pope.*

bronze (brŏnz), *v. t.*; BRONZED (brŏnzd); BRONZ′ING. [Cf. F. *bronzer.*] **1.** To give the appearance of bronze to, by coating with bronze powder, by exposure to the sun, or by other means; to make of bronze color; as, to *bronze* plaster casts; to *bronze* coins, medals, or print.

The tall *bronzed* black-eyed stranger. *W. Black.*

2. To make hard or unfeeling; to brazen.

The lawyer who *bronzes* his bosom. *Scott.*

bronze, *v. i.* To become bronzelike, as in color.

bronze, *a.* Made of bronze; resembling bronze, as in color. **bronze liquor**, any liquor used in bronzing. — **b. powder**, any powder which, when suitably applied to a surface, gives the appearance of bronze. Mosaic gold and various alloys are used for this purpose. See MOSAIC GOLD. — **b. steel**, a hard tough alloy of tin, copper, and iron, which can be used for guns. — **b. turkey**, a large variety of domestic turkey having dark plumage with a brilliant metallic luster.

bronzed (brŏnzd), *a.* Made of a bronze appearance or color; hence, browned; sunburnt.

bronzed grackle. See CROW BLACKBIRD. — **bronzed′-skin′ disease′.** *Med.* = ADDISON'S DISEASE.

bronze′wing′ (brŏnz′wĭng′), *n.* Any of numerous species of pigeons of the Australian region, conspicuous for the metallic spots or areas on the wings. The **common bronzewing** is *Phaps chalcoptera;* the **bush bronzewing**, *P. elegans;* the **crested bronzewing**, *Ocyphaps lophotes;* the **partridge bronzewing**, or **squatter** (so called because it crouches down to escape notice), is *Geophaps scripta.*

bronz′ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of imparting a bronze appearance, as by powders, painting, or chemical process.
2. A material for bronzing.
3. A bronzelike color or iridescence.

bronz′ite (brŏn′zīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bronzite.*] *Min.* A ferriferous variety of enstatite, often having a bronzelike luster.

bronz′y (brŏn′zĭ), *a.* Like bronze.

brooch (brōch; brōōch; 277: *usually and properly pronounced like* broach, *the same word historically, but the second pronunciation is becoming common through the influence of the spelling*), *n.* [See BROACH, *n.*] An ornamental clasp, in various forms, as a boss, shield, etc., with a tongue, pin, or loop for attaching it to a garment. Brooches are worn now mostly by women, but formerly also by men on the hat.

Brooch of 14th Century.

Honor 's a good *brooch* to wear in a man's hat. *B. Jonson.*

brooch, *v. t.*; BROOCHED (brōcht; brōōcht); BROOCH′ING. To adorn as with a brooch. *Rare.*

brood (brōōd), *n.* [ME. *brod,* AS. *brōd;* akin to D. *broed,* OHG. *bruot,* G. *brut,* also G. *brühe* broth. Cf. BREED, *v. t.*] **1.** The young of animals, esp. of such as breed from eggs. Specif.: **a** The young of birds, etc., hatched or cared for at one time; a hatch; as, a *brood* of chickens.

As a hen doth gather her *brood* under her wings. *Luke* xiii. 34.

b The young from the same dam, whether produced at the same time or not; offspring of the same mother, esp. if nearly of the same age; progeny.

The lion roars and gluts his tawny *brood.* *Wordsworth.*

c The eggs and young of the bee.
2. A brooding, hatching, or breeding. *Archaic.*
3. A particular kind bred or produced; breed; species.

Flocks of the airy *brood*
(Cranes, geese, or long-necked swans). *Chapman.*

4. *Mining.* Heavy waste in tin and copper ores.

brood, *v. t.*; BROOD′ED; BROOD′ING. **1.** To sit on or incubate (eggs); to hatch; to sit over, cover, and cherish; as, a hen *broods* her chickens.
2. To cherish with care. *Rare.*
3. To think anxiously or moodily upon; to ponder.

You 'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

brood, *v. i.* **1.** To sit on and cover eggs, as a fowl, for hatching them; to sit over and cover young, as a hen her chickens, in order to warm and protect them; hence, to sit quietly, as if brooding.

Birds of calm sit *brooding* on the charmèd wave. *Milton.*

2. To have the mind dwell continuously or moodily on a subject; to be in a state of gloomy, serious thought; — usually followed by *over* or *on.*

Brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*
Brooding over all these matters, the mother felt like one who has evoked a spirit. *Hawthorne.*
When with downcast eyes we muse and *brood.* *Tennyson.*

brood, *a.* **1.** Sitting or inclined to sit on eggs.
2. Kept for breeding from; as, a *brood* mare; *brood* stock; also, having or producing young, or new individuals; as, a *brood* sow.

brood bud. *Bot.* **a** A bulbil. **b** A soredium. — **b. cell**, *Bot.,* a gonidium. — **b. gemma.** *Bot.* See GEMMA.

brood′er (brōōd′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that broods.
2. Specif., a building or inclosed place capable of artificial heating and used for raising young fowl.

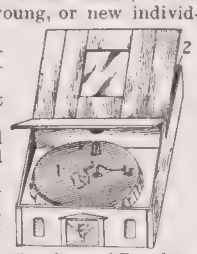

One form of Brooder. 1 Hover; 2 Sun Room.

brood pouch. *Zoöl.* A sac or cavity of the body of an animal into which the eggs or embryos are received and where they undergo a part of their development.

brood′y (-ĭ), *a.* Inclined to brood.

brook (brōōk), *n.* [ME. *brok, broke, brook,* AS. *brōc;* akin to D. *broek* marshy ground, LG. *brōk,* OHG. *pruoh,* G. *bruch;* prob. fr. the root of E. *break,* so that it signifies water breaking through the earth, a spring or brook, as well as a marsh. See BREAK, *v. t.*] A natural stream of water smaller than a river or creek.

brook, *v. t.*; BROOKED (brōōkt); BROOK′ING. [ME. *bruken, brouken, broken,* to use, enjoy, digest, AS. *brūcan;* akin to D. *gebruiken* to use, OHG. *prūhhan,* G. *brauchen, gebrauchen,* Icel. *brūka,* Goth. *brūkjan,* and L. *frui* to enjoy. Cf. FRUIT.] **1.** To use; to enjoy. *Obs.*
2. To bear; to endure; to put up with; to tolerate; — now chiefly in negative constructions; as, young men cannot *brook* restraint. *Spenser.*

Shall we, who could not *brook* one lord,
Crouch to the wicked ten? *Macaulay.*

3. To make (good) use of; — used in the phrase "to brook a name well." *Obs.* *R. Hawkins.*

Syn. — See BEAR.

Brooke, Dorothea (brōōk). The heroine of Geo. Eliot's "Middlemarch," whose intellectual ideals lead her to marry Rev. Edward Casaubon, a timid, selfish old pedant. Disappointed in the realization of her ideals, she afterwards marries Will Ladislaw, a mediocre young artist, with whom she is happy in ordinary wifehood.

Brooke gun. [After John M. *Brooke,* American physicist.] *Ordnance.* A cast-iron, muzzle-loading, rifled gun, having about the seat of the charge one or more reënforcing bands made up of wrought-iron rings not welded; — much used by the Confederates in the American Civil War.

Brook Farm. A farm at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, on which a communistic experiment was tried, 1841 to 1847, by a group of famous Americans, including George Ripley (the leader), Hawthorne, George W. Curtis, Charles A. Dana, and Margaret Fuller. It figures in Hawthorne's "The Blithedale Romance" (1852).

brook′ite (brōōk′īt), *n.* [After H. J. *Brooke,* English mineralogist.] *Min.* Titanium dioxide, TiO_2, identical in composition with rutile and octahedrite, but occurring in orthorhombic crystals commonly brown and translucent, or brown to black and opaque. H., 5.5-6. Sp. gr., 3.87-4.08.

brook′lime′ (-līm′), *n.* [Earlier *broklempe, -lympe,* fr. ME. *brok* brook + *lemeke, leomeke,* a kind of plant, AS. *hleomoc.*] **a** A scrophulariaceous plant (*Veronica beccabunga*) having small blue racemose flowers. The American brooklime is the closely related species *V. americana.* **b** The water cress. **c** Any species of *Gratiola.* *Australia.*

brook′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* Either *Samolus valerandi* of Europe or *S. floribundus* of the United States, small white-flowered primulaceous herbs growing in wet places; — called also *water pimpernel.*

broom (brōōm), *n.* [ME. *brom, brome,* AS. *brōm;* akin to LG. *bram,* D. *brem,* OHG. *brāmo* broom, thornbush, G. *brombeere* blackberry. Cf. BRAMBLE, *n.*] **1.** Any of several European fabaceous shrubs; specif.: **a** The plant *Cytisus scoparius,* which has long, slender branches, small leaves, and showy yellow flowers; also, any other species of *Cytisus.* **b** Any of several species of *Genista.*
2. An implement for sweeping floors, walks, etc. Common brooms are made of the panicles or tops of broom corn bound together, and were also formerly made of the twigs of the plant broom. The coarse brooms used in street sweeping are manufactured chiefly from the twigs of the cohune palm. Brooms are also made of piassaba fiber and other materials.
3. Fiber partly disintegrated from a piece of wood by crushing, as on the head of a pile.

broom, *v. t.* **1.** To sweep with or as with a broom.
2. To fray; to splinter, as by crushing.

The fibers of the tie are often *broomed.* *W. M. Camp.*

3. *Naut.* = BREAM.

broom brush. **1.** A shrubby American St. John's-wort (*Hypericum prolificum*) with showy yellow flowers.
2. A brush broom.

broom corn. A variety of sorghum having a jointed stem bearing a stiff-branched panicle, of which brooms are made.

broom′–corn′ mil′let. A European grass (*Panicum miliaceum*), naturalized in the United States. See MILLET.

broom crowberry. A small empetraceous shrub (*Corema conradii*) of northeastern North America, resembling the common crowberry but with flowers in terminal heads.

broom cypress. A European chenopodiaceous plant (*Kochia scoparia*) with cypresslike foliage.

broom moss. A common moss (*Dicranum scoparium*) the tufts of which resemble miniature brushes.

broom rape. Any of various root-parasitic plants of the family Orobanchaceæ, esp. of the genus *Orobanche.* See OROBANCHE, THALESIA.

broom′root′ (brōōm′rōōt′), *n.* A Mexican grass (*Epicampes macroura*) used in making brushes and whisk brooms.

broom sedge. **a** Any of several species of *Andropogon,* or beard grass, esp. *A. scoparius, A. virginicus,* and *A. argyræus;* — called also *broom grass.* **b** The grass *Aristida purpurascens.*

broom′staff′ (-stȧf′), *n.* A broomstick. *Obs.* *Shak.*

broom′stick′ (-stĭk′), *n.* A handle of a broom.

broom′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **a** A scrophulariaceous herb (*Scoparia dulcis*) with small whitish flowers, growing in waste places in tropical and subtropical regions; — called also *sweet broomweed.* **b** The tropical American *Corchorus siliquosus,* used for making brooms. **c** Any of several tropical species of *Sida* and *Triumfetta,* similarly used.

broom′y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to broom; overgrown with broom; resembling broom or a broom.

If land grow mossy or *broomy.* *Mortimer.*

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bron′chi-o-lec′ta-sis (brŏŋ′kĭ-ō-lĕk′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bronchiole* + *ectasis.*] *Med.* Dilatation of the bronchioles.

bron′chi-o-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the bronchioles.

bron′chi-os′te-no′sis (-ŏs′tē-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Bronchostenosis.

bron′cho-bust′er, bron′co-bust′er, *n.* One who breaks bronchos; hence, a cowboy. *Slang, Western U. S.*

bron′cho-cele (brŏŋ′kō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. βρογχοκήλη; βρόγχος windpipe + κήλη tumor.] *Med.* See GOITER.

bron′cho-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [*broncho-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion in a bronchus.

bron′cho-my-co′sis, *n.* [NL.; *broncho-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Any bronchial disease caused by microörganisms.

bron-chop′a-thy (brŏŋ-kŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*broncho-* + *-pathy.*] Any disease of the bronchial tubes.

bron-choph′o-nism (-kŏf′ō-nĭz′m), *n.* = BRONCHOPHONY.

bron′cho-plas′ty, *n.* [*broncho-* + *-plasty.*] The operation for closing a fistula of the trachea.

bron′cho-ple′gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *broncho-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the bronchial tubes.

bron′chor-rha′gi-a (brŏŋ′kō-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *broncho-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the bronchial tubes.

bron′cho-ste-no′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal narrowness of the bronchial tubes.

bron′cho-tra′che-al, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to, or situated in, both the bronchi and trachea; as, the *bronchotracheal* syrinx of birds.

bron′co, bron′co-bus′ter. Vars. of BRONCHO, BRONCHOBUSTER.

brond. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of BRAND.

bronne. † BRAND.

bron′ston. † BRIMSTONE.

bron′strops, *n.* [Cf. BAWDSTROT.] A bawd or procuress. *Obs.*

bront. † BRUNT.

bron-te′um (brŏn-tē′ŭm), **-te′on** (-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. βροντεῖον.] In the ancient theater, a device for making stage thunder, by means of echea.

bron′to-lite, bron′to-lith, *n.* [*bronto-* + *-lite, -lith.*] An aërolite. *Rare.*

bron-tol′o-gy (brŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*bronto-* + *-logy.*] A treatise upon thunder.

Bron′to-the′ri-um, *n.* [NL.; *bronto-* + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of ungulates prob. not distinct from *Titanotherium.*

bronz. Bronze. *Ref. Sp.*

bronze age. See AGE, *n.*, 7, and *ages of mythology,* **a** (under AGE, *n.*).

bronz′en (brŏn′zĕn), *a.* Bronze. [*Rare.*]

bronz′i-fy (-zĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make or represent in bronze; to turn into bronze. *Rare.*

bronz′ine (brŏn′zĭn), *a.* Made of or like bronze. *Rare.*

bronz′ist, *n.* One who makes, imitates, collects, or deals in, bronzes. *Rare.*

Bron′zo-mar′te (brŏn′zō-mär′tē), *n.* In Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves," Sir Launcelot's steed.

broo. Dial. var. of BROW.

broo (brōō; *Scot.* brü, brü), *n.* [Cf. OF. *breu* broth, and E. *brewis.*] *Dial. Eng. or Scot.* **1.** Broth; juice; water. *Burns.* **2.** [Of uncertain origin.] Good opinion; inclination.

brood. † BROAD.

brood′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

brood′ing-ly, *adv.* of *brooding,* p. pr. of BROOD.

brood′let, *n.* See -LET.

brood′ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim.*

brook′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

brook bean. The buck bean.

brook betony. The water betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*).

brook celandine. The jewelweed. *U. S.*

brook′ed (brōōk′ĭd), *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] Streaked, as with dirt; spotted; dirty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

brooker. † BROKER.

brook-flower, *n.* The waterleaf. [*U. S.*]

brook′ie (brōōk′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. BROOKED.] Dirty; sooty. *Scot.* — *n.* A dirty-faced person. *Scot.*

brook′let, *n.* See -LET.

brook mint. The water mint.

brook runner. *Zoöl.* The European water rail.

brook′side′, *n.* The bank of a brook.

Brooks's (brōōk′sĭz), *n.* See ALMACK'S, 2.

Brooks's comet. See COMET.

brook sunflower. The bur marigold.

brook trout. See TROUT.

brook′y, *a.* Full of brooks.

brool (brōōl), *n.* [Cf. G. *brüllen* to roar.] A low roar; a deep murmur or humming. *Carlyle.*

broom bush. The wild wormwood.

broom clover. = INDIGO BROOM.

broom′dash′er, *n.* One who makes and sells brooms, fagots, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

broom goosefoot. The broom cypress.

broom grass. **a** Broom sedge, **a.** **b** Brome grass.

broom heath. A small European heath (*Erica tetralix*).

broom hickory. The pignut.

broomstick marriage. A marriage over the broomstick. See under MARRY. *Eng.*

broom tea tree. = MANUKA.

broom toadflax. The broom cypress.

broom tree. The shrub *Baccharis scoparia* of Jamaica.

C D E F G H I J K L M

broose (brōōz ; *Scot.* brŭz, brüz), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A race at country weddings, to see who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from the ceremony. *Scot.*

brose (brōz), *n.* [ME. *brouwys, browesse.* See BREWIS ; cf. BROTH.] Pottage made by pouring some boiling liquid on meal (esp. oatmeal), and stirring it ; — called beef *brose*, water *brose*, etc., according to the nature of the liquid. *Scot.*

Bro-si′mum (brō-sī′mŭm ; brō′sĭ-mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βρώσιμος edible, fr. βιβρώσκειν to eat.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American moraceous trees, among the species of which are *B. alicastrum*, the breadnut tree, *B. galactodendron*, the cow tree, and *B. aubletii*, the letterwood.

broth (brŏth; 205), *n.* [AS. *broð* ; akin to OHG. *brod.* Cf. BREWIS, BREW.] Liquid in which flesh (and sometimes other substances, as barley or rice) has been boiled ; thin or simple soup. Cf. STOCK.

a broth of a boy, a fine boy or fellow. *Colloq., Irish.*

broth′el (brŏth′ĕl ; brŏth′ĕl ; 277), *n.* [ME. *brothel, brodel, brethel*, a prostitute, a worthless fellow, fr. AS. *bréoðan* to ruin, destroy, p. p. *broðen.* The term *brothel house* was confused with *bordel* brothel. Cf. BORDEL.] **1.** A worthless fellow ; a lewd man or woman ; a prostitute. *Obs.*
2. A house of lewdness or ill fame ; a house frequented by prostitutes; a bawdyhouse. At common law, and generally by statute, the keeping of such a house is a misdemeanor.

broth′er (brŭth′ẽr), *n. ; pl.* -ERS (-ẽrz) or BRETHREN (brĕth′rĕn). See BRETHREN. [ME. *brother*, AS. *brōðor* ; akin to OS. *brothar*, D. *broeder*, OHG. *pruodar*, G. *bruder*, Icel. *brōðir*, Sw. & Dan. *broder*, Goth. *brōþar*, Ir. *brathair*, W. *brawd*, pl. *brodyr*, Lith. *brolis*, Lett. *brahlis*, Russ., Pol., & Serv. *brat*, OSlav. *bratrŭ*, L. *frater*, Skr. *bhrātṛ*, Zend *bratar* brother, Gr. φράτηρ, φράτωρ, a clansman. The common plural is BROTHERS ; in the solemn style, BRETHREN, ME. pl. *brether, bretheren*, AS. dat. sing. *brēðer*, nom. pl. *brōðor, brōðru.* Cf. FRIAR, FRATERNAL.] **1.** A male person, or, by extension, a male animal, considered in his relation to another person, or animal, having the same parents (*whole brother*), or one parent only in common (*half brother*). Also see DESCENT; BROTHER GERMAN ; UTERINE; BLOOD, *n.*, 5 ; and CONSANGUINITY.
2. A kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents, as in Scripture ; one of a common family or race ; in a more general sense, a fellow-man.

> For of whom such massacre
> Make they but of their *brethren*, men of men? *Milton.*

3. One related or closely united to another by some common tie or interest, as of rank, profession, membership in a society, toil, suffering, etc. "A *brother* of your order." *Shak.*

> We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*,
> For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
> Shall be my *brother*. *Shak.*

4. One that resembles another in qualities or traits.

> He also that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

Brothers and Sisters of the Free Spirit, a sect that arose in the Rhine country in the 13th century, asserting that the doctrine, "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," gave release not only from church discipline, but even from certain social restraints, as the marriage tie. Abuses led to their persecution and dispersion. — **Brothers of the Christian Schools**, *R. C. Ch.*, a widespread organization devoted to teaching, founded by Saint John B. de la Salle in Rheims in 1684, and elevated into a religious congregation by the Pope in 1725. — **Brothers**, *or* **Clerks and Brothers, of the Common Life** *or* **Lot**, a clerical and lay fraternity, founded about 1376 in the Netherlands, and maintaining community of goods, industry, and care for educating the young, without formal vows. Thomas à Kempis was a member. — **Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis**, the Franciscan Brothers.

broth′er, *v. t.* ; BROTH′ERED (-ẽrd) ; BROTHERING. To make a brother of ; to call or treat as a brother ; to admit to a brotherhood.

brother german. *Law.* A brother through both father and mother. Early writers also used *brother german* for "uterine brother ;" it has been proposed in modern times to restrict it to "brother on the father's side." *Oxf. E. D.*

broth′er-hood (brŭth′ẽr-hŏŏd), *n.* [*brother* + *-hood.*] **1.** State or quality of being brothers or a brother.
2. **a** An association for any purpose, as a society of monks ; a fraternity, guild, etc. **b** Specif. [*cap.*], a certain assembly of delegates of the Cinque Ports. See GUESTLING.
3. The whole body of persons engaged in the same business or profession ; as, the legal *brotherhood.*
4. Persons, and, poetically, things, of a like kind.

> A *brotherhood* of venerable trees. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Fraternity, sodality, fellowship, association.

broth′er-in-law′, *n. ; pl.* -ERS-IN-LAW (brŭth′ẽrz-). The brother of one's husband or wife ; also, the husband of one's sister ; sometimes, inaccurately, the husband of one's wife's (or husband's) sister. The relation existing between brothers-in-law is called *affinity.* See FORBIDDEN DEGREES.

> When two men marry two sisters they do not thereby become *brothers-in-law* ; and yet many people regard them as such (1 Van Leeuwen, 1, 8, 9). *C. H. Van Zyl.*

Brother Jonathan. The United States, personified ; — a humorous designation said to have originated from Washington's referring to Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, as "Brother Jonathan."

broth′er-ly (brŭth′ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to brothers ; natural for brothers ; becoming to brothers ; kind ; affectionate ; as, *brotherly* love. — **broth′er-li-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Kind, affectionate, tender. — BROTHERLY, FRATERNAL. *Brotherly* often connotes more warmth of feeling or intimacy of relation than *fraternal.* See MOTHERLY.

broth′er-ly (brŭth′ẽr-lĭ), *adv.* Like a brother ; affectionately ; kindly. "I speak but *brotherly* of him." *Shak.*

Bro-tu′li-dæ (brō-tū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [From NL. *brotula*, a fish name given by Cuvier ; perh. fr. Sp. *brótula*, the name of the fish in Cuba.] *Zoöl.* A family of fishes mostly inhabiting the deep sea. Though superficially resembling the cods, they are more nearly related to the blennies. **Brot′u-la** (brŏt′ū-lȧ) is the typical genus. — **brot′u-lid** (-lĭd), *n.*

brough′am (brōō′ŭm ; brōōm ; brō′ŭm ; 277 : *see note below*), *n.* [After Lord *Brougham.*] A light, close carriage, with seats inside for two or four, and with the fore wheels so arranged as to turn short.

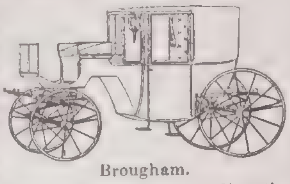
Brougham.

☞ According to the Oxf. E. D., the pron. brō′ŭm is now the most general in British educated speech, superseding the other older pronunciations, while "brōm" is vulgar.

brought (brôt), *pret. & p. p.* of BRING.

Brous′so-ne′ti-a (brōō′sō-nē′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Pierre M. A. *Broussonet*, French naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic moraceous trees differing from the mulberry (*Morus*) in having the staminate flowers racemose, the pistillate capitate. *B. papyrifera* is the paper mulberry.

brow (brou), *n.* [ME. *browe, bruwe*, AS. *brū* ; akin to Icel. *brūn*, OSlav. *brŭvĭ*, Russ. *brov'*, Gr. ὀφρύς, Skr. *bhrū.*]
1. The eyelid. *Obs.*
2. The hair on the ridge over the eye ; the eyebrow.

> 'T is not your inky *brows*, your black silk hair. *Shak.*

3. The prominent ridge forming an arch above the eye.

> And his arched *brow*, pulled o'er his eyes,
> With solemn proof proclaims him wise. *Churchill.*

4. The forehead ; as, a feverish *brow.*

> Beads of sweat have stood upon thy *brow.* *Shak.*

5. The general air of the countenance ; formerly also, specif., unabashed mien ; "face."

> To whom thus Satan with contemptuous *brow.* *Milton.*
> Men of more *brow* than brain. *Fuller.*

6. The edge or projecting upper part of a steep place ; as, the *brow* of a precipice ; the *brow* of a hill.
7. A steep slope or acclivity ; a brae. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

brow, *v. t.* **1.** To be at, or form, the edge of ; bound. *Rare.*

> Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts
> That *brow* this bottom glade. *Milton.*

2. To confront ; to browbeat. *Scot.*

Bro-wal′li-a (brō-wăl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. *Browall*, Swedish botanist and theologian.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American solanaceous annual plants, having numerous blue, violet, or white flowers, the corolla with a slender tube and an expanded limb. They are common in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

brow antler. The first branch of a stag's antler (next to the head). See ANTLER, *Illust.*

brow′beat′ (brou′bēt′), *v. t.* ; *pret.* BROW′BEAT′ ; *p. p.* BROW′BEAT′EN (-bēt′'n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROW′BEAT′ING. To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech ; to abash or disconcert by impudence or abuse ; to bully ; as, to *browbeat* witnesses.

> My grandfather was not a man to be *browbeaten.* *Irving.*
> The imperious *browbeatings* and scorn of great men. *L'Estrange.*

browed (broud), *a.* Having (such) a brow ; — used in composition ; as, dark-*browed*, stern-*browed.*

brown (broun), *a.* ; BROWN′ER (-ẽr) ; BROWN′EST. [ME. *brun, broun*, AS. *brūn* ; akin to D. *bruin*, OHG. *brūn*, Icel. *brúnn*, Sw. *brun*, Dan. *bruun*, G. *braun*, Lith. *brunas*, Skr. *babhru.* Cf. BRUIN, BEAVER, BURNISH, BRUNETTE.] Of a dusky color, of various shades between black and red or yellow.

> Cheeks *brown* as the oak leaves. *Longfellow.*

☞ The phrases beginning with *brown*, a., are for facility of reference distributed in the main *Vocabulary.*

brown, *n.* **1.** A dark color inclining to red or yellow, resulting from the mixture of red, yellow, and black, or, perhaps less correctly, from a mixture of red and black.
2. A copper coin ; a penny or a halfpenny. *Slang, Eng.*
3. Any pigment or dye which colors brown.

brown, *v. t.* ; BROWNED (bround) ; BROWN′ING. **1.** To make brown or dusky.
2. To make brown by scorching slightly, as meat or flour.
3. To give a bright brown color to, as gun barrels, by forming a thin coat of oxide on the surface.

brown, *v. i.* To become brown.

Brown, Tom. The hero of Thomas Hughes's "Tom Brown's School Days," and its sequel "Tom Brown at Oxford." He is represented as a hearty young fellow, the typical British schoolboy and undergraduate.

brown algæ. Algæ of the class Phæophyceæ (which see).

brown′back′ (broun′băk′), *n.* The red-breasted snipe in the brown-backed or summer plumage.

brown bent grass. A common meadow grass of Europe and America (*Agrostis canina*) with dark-colored panicles. It is of little agricultural value.

brown Bess. The old regulation flintlock smoothbore musket, with bronzed barrel, formerly used in the British army. The name was applied before the browning process was introduced (1808), perhaps from the brown walnut stock, or in imitation of *brown bill.*

brown Betty. **1.** The coneflower. *U. S.*
2. A baked pudding of apples and bread crumbs in layers.

brown bill. [*brown* + *bill* cutting tool.] A bill or halberd formerly used by foot soldiers. See 4th BILL, 2. *Shak.*

brown bread. **a** Dark-colored bread made formerly in England of rye, or of rye and wheat ; now, a kind made of unbolted wheat flour, sometimes called in the United States *Graham bread.* "He would mouth with a beggar though she smelt *brown bread* and garlic." *Shak.* **b** Dark-colored steamed bread made usually of rye and Indian meal, Graham or wheat flour, molasses, and milk or water. Often called *Boston brown bread.* *U. S.*

brown creeper. **a** A small North American creeper (*Certhia familiaris americana*) which climbs up the trunks of trees, supporting itself by the stiff, pointed tail feathers as well as by its feet. It is a variety of the common tree creeper (*C. familiaris*) of Europe. (See CREEPER, *Illust.*) **b** A small New Zealand bird (*Finschia novæ-zealandiæ*) confined to the South Island.

brown hen. The female of the black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*).

brown holland. Linen cloth unbleached or half bleached.

Brown′i-an (broun′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Dr. Robert Brown, who first demonstrated (about 1827) the commonness of the **Brownian movement** *or* **motion**, the peculiar rapid vibratory movement exhibited by the microscopic particles of both organic and inorganic substances when suspended in water or other fluids.

brown′ie (-ĭ), *n.* [From its supposed tawny or swarthy color.] **1.** *Folklore.* A good-natured goblin supposed often to perform important services around the house by night, such as threshing, churning, sweeping.
2. A rough sweetened cake made with currants. *Australia.*

brown′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BROWN. Hence : *n.* **a** *Masonry.* A smooth coat of brown mortar, usually a second coat preparatory to the finishing coat. **b** *Cookery.* A preparation, as of caramel, port wine, spices, etc., for coloring and flavoring gravy and made dishes. **c** See THREE-COAT.

Brown′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The views or teachings of Robert Browne (about 1550?–1633?), an English Puritan who taught that every church community is complete and independent in itself when organized and composed of members meeting in one place, with full power to elect and depose its officers. — **Brown′ist**, *a. & n.* — **Brown-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), **Brown-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Brown′ism, *n.* *Med.* The doctrines of the Brunonian system of medicine. See BRUNONIAN, *a.*, 1. — **Brown′ist**, *n.*

brown paper. Dark-colored paper, esp. coarse wrapping paper, made of unbleached materials.

brown pink. *Paint.* A fugitive yellow lake prepared from buckthorn berries or bark, or from quercitron bark.

brown powder. A kind of gunpowder having a brown color due to incomplete baking of the charcoal, and also differing from the ordinary black powder in the proportions of its ingredients.

brown race. The Malay or Polynesian race ; — loosely so called. See MAN.

brown rat. The common domestic or Norway rat (*Mus norvegicus*). See RAT.

brown rot. A destructive disease of orchard fruits and their wild allies, caused by fungi of the order Moniliales, esp. by *Monilia fructigena* ; also, any fungus producing it.

brown rust. A disease of wheat in Europe produced by a fungus of the order Uredinales (*Puccinia rubigo-vera*) ; also, the fungus itself. Its æciospores are developed on bugloss and various other boraginaceous plants.

Brown segmental wire gun. A breech-loading rifled steel cannon, consisting essentially of a steel tube enveloped by a segmental jacket wrapped with steel wire.

brown snake. In Australia, any of several venomous snakes of the genus *Diemenia.*

brown spar. A ferruginous dolomite or magnesite.

brown′stone′ (broun′stōn′), *n.* A reddish brown sandstone used for building purposes.

brownstone front. A house the front of which is brownstone. *U. S.*

brown stout. A strong kind of porter or malt liquor.

brown Swiss. One of a breed of hardy active dairy cattle, of medium size and compact build, originating in Switzerland. The color is brown, of various shades, the head, neck, legs, and quarters being usually darkest.

brown′-tailed′ moth (-tāld′). A lymantriid moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhea*) of Europe, introduced into America, injurious to many trees. The larvæ, which are covered with long hairs that are more or less irritating or poisonous to the human skin, form nests or tents of silk and leaves. The moth has white wings, the female having a brown-tipped abdomen.

Brown-tailed Moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhea*). 1 Adult Female ; 2 Larva. (2/3)

brown thrasher, *or* **brown thrush**. The common thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) of the eastern United States. It is red-brown above and streaked below. Like the mocking bird, to which it is allied, it is a fine singer.

Brown Thrush. (1/8)

brown trout. The small-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*

brown′wort′ (broun′wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any of several species of *Scrophularia*, or figwort ; — so called on account of the brown stems and greenish brown flowers. **b** The self-heal, **a.**

brow piece. **1.** *Arch.* A breastsummer. *Obs.*
2. *Mining.* A heavy upright timber used for underpinning in opening a station for a new level in a mine.

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broose. † BRUISE.
Bror′sen's com′et (brôr′sĕnz). See COMET.
bros. *Abbr.* Brothers.
brose. † BROWSE, BRUISE.
brost. Obs. p. p. of BURST.
bros′y (brōz′ĭ), *a.* Fed or smeared with brose ; hence, fat ; sluggish. *Dial. Eng & Scot.*
brot′an (brŏt′ăn), **brot′a-ny** (-ȧ-nĭ), *n.* Short for ABROTANUM.
brot′e-kin. † BRODEKIN.
brot′el, *a.* Brittle ; frail ; unstable. *Obs.* — **brot′el-ness**, *n. Obs.*
brothe, *a.* [Icel. *brāðr.*] Violent ; impetuous. *Obs.*
broth′el-er, *n.* One who frequents brothels. *Obs. or R.*
broth′el-ry, *n.* **1.** Lewdness ; harlotry *Obs. or R.* **2.** A place of lewdness ; a brothel. *Obs. or R.*
brother. † BROIDER.
broth′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
broth′er-red, *n.* Brotherhood. *Obs.*
Brothers' Bible. See BIBLE.
broth′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
broth′er-wort′ (brŭth′ẽr-wûrt′), *n.* The wild thyme.
Brotheryeeld. † BRODERIELD.
broth′y, *a.* Of or like broth.
brotille. † BROTEL.
brott (brŏt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *bréotan* to break, *gebrot* fragment.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Shaken or refuse corn. **2.** Fragments ; odds and ends.
brouch. † BROOCH.
brouchant. Var. of BROCHANT.
broud. † BROWDEN.
broud, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *bregdan* to weave, and E. *broider.*] To braid ; to embroider. *Obs.*
brouder, broudre. † BROIDER.
brouge. † BROGUE.
brough (brŭk ; brŭf), *n.* [Cf. BROCH.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A luminous ring ; a halo. **2.** *Curling.* One of several concentric circles about the tee.
‖ **brou′ille-rie′** (brōō′y'-rē′). [F.] Disunion ; variance ; discord.
brouke. † BROOK.
broun. † BROWN.
brounte. † BRUNT.
brouse. † BRUISE, BRUSH.
brouse. Obs. or dial. var. of BROWSE.
brouwys. † BROSE.
brouze. † BROWSE.
brow (brou ; brōō), *n.* [Icel. *bru* bridge.] An inclined plane or gangway of planks. *Obs. or Local.*
brow ague (brou). *Med.* Supraorbital neuralgia.
brow′beat′er, *n.* One who browbeats.
brow′bound′, *a.* Crowned.
browch. † BURGH. *Scot.*
browd. † BROUD.
brow′den, *p. p.* [AS. *brogden*, p. p. of *bregdan.* See BRAID.] Plaited ; woven ; embroidered ; fig., fond. *Obs.*
brow′din. † BROWDEN.
brow′dre. † BROIDER.
brow′dyng, *n.* Embroidery. *Obs.*
browes. † BROSE, BROWIS.
brow′et, *n.* [F. *brouet.* Cf. BREWIS.] Broth or pottage. *Obs.*
brow′is (brō′ĭs), *n.* [See BREWIS.] Brewis ; also, brose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
brow′less (brou-), *a.* Shameless. *Obs. or R.*
brown ash. **a** The red ash. **b** The black ash.
brown atrophy. See ATROPHY, 1.
brown bass. The small-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*
brown bear. The common bear (*Ursus arctos*) of North Europe.
brown cedar. **a** Any of several West American cedars, as *Juniperus monosperma.* **b** An Australian boraginaceous tree (*Ehretia acuminata*).
brown clover. European pasture clover, *Trifolium badium.*
brown coal. Lignite.
brown coati. See COATI.
brown cress. The water cress.
brown cypress. The mock cypress.
brownd. Browned. *Ref. Sp.*
brown daisy. The coneflower.
brown dragon. The jack-in-the-pulpit.
brown drawing. *Worsted Trade.* Wool from the haunches.
browne. † BRAWN, BROWN ; obs. p. p. of BREW.
brown George. **a** A loaf of coarse brown bread. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** A hard coarse biscuit. **c** A kind of brown wig. *Obs.* **d** A brown earthenware vessel.
brown hematite, *or* **brown iron ore.** = LIMONITE.
brown hen fly. *Angling.* An artificial fly with brown mottled wings, body of peacock harl with red silk tag, and brown legs.
brown Indian hemp. = AMBARY.
brown′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Brown′ing pis′tol. = COLT PISTOL.
brown′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
brown jolly. Corrupt. of BRINJAL. *West Indies.*
Brown Jura. *Geol.* = DOGGER.
brown kurrajong. The Australasian sterculiaceous shrub or tree *Commersonia platyphylla.*
brown′ly, *adv.* of BROWN.
brown mustard. Black mustard. See MUSTARD.
brown′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
brown pelican. See PELICAN.
brown pine. The Georgia, or longleaf, pine.
brown sauce. = ESPAGNOLE SAUCE.
brown study. Reverie.
brown sugar. See SUGAR.
brown tick. A tick (*Rhipicephalus shipleyi*) that transmits the cattle disease prevalent in Rhodesia.
brown′ware′, *n.* A kind of brown pottery.
brown′y. Var. of BROWNIE.
brown′y (broun′ĭ), *a.* Brown, or somewhat brown. *Shak.*
brow point. = BROW ANTLER.
brow′post (brou′pōst′), *n.* A beam going across a building.

browse (brouz), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] *Metal.* An imperfectly smelted mass of ore, slag, etc.

browse (brouz), *n.* [OF. *brost, broust*, sprout, shoot, F. *brout* browse, browsewood, prob. of G. origin; cf. OHG. *burst*, G. *borste*, bristle. Cf. BRISTLE, *n.*] **1**. The tender shoots or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals; green food.

Sheep, goats, and oxen, and the nobler steed,
On *browse*, and corn, and flowery meadows feed. *Dryden.*

2. Browsing; as, flocks at *browse*.

browse, *v.t.*; BROWSED (brouzd); BROWS'ING. [For *broust*, OF. *brouster, bruster*, F. *brouter*. See BROWSE, *n.*] **1**. To eat or nibble off, as the tender branches of trees, shrubs, etc.

Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shak.*

2. To feed on, as pasture; to pasture on; to graze.

Fields . . . *browsed* by deep-uddered kine. *Tennyson.*

browse, *v. i.* To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs or trees, as do cattle, sheep, and deer.

brows'ing, *n.* Browse; also, a place abounding with shrubs where animals may browse.

Bru'chi-dæ (broo'kĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bruchus* a kind of wingless locust, Gr. βροῦχος, βροῦκος.] *Zoöl.* A family of small beetles, related to the leaf beetles. The larvæ live mostly in the seeds of leguminous plants, grain, etc. **Bru'chus** (-kŭs), containing the bean and pea weevils, is the typical genus.

bruc'ine (broos'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **bruc'in**. [After James *Bruce*, Scottish traveler.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}O_4N_2$, found, with strychnine, in the seeds of species of *Strychnos*, esp. in nux vomica, and prepared as a white powder or colorless crystals. It is less powerful than strychnine.

bruc'ite (-īt), *n.* [After Dr. A. *Bruce*, of New York.] *Min.* **a** Native magnesium hydroxide, $Mg(OH)_2$, occurring in thin, pearly folia, and also in fibrous form. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.38–2.40. **b** Chondrodite. *Rare.*

bru'in (broo'ĭn), *n.* [D. *bruin* brown. In the beast epic "Reynard the Fox" the bear is so called from his color. See BROWN, *a.*] A bear; — so called in popular tales.

bruise (brooz), *v. t.*; BRUISED (broozd); BRUIS'ING. [ME. *brusen, brisen, brosen, bresen*, AS. *brȳsan*; or fr. OF. *bruisier, bruser*, to break, shiver; of uncertain origin; cf. F. *briser*.] **1**. To injure, as by a blow or collision, without laceration; to contuse; as, to *bruise* one's finger with a hammer; to *bruise* the bark of a tree with a stone; to *bruise* an apple by letting it fall.

2. To batter or indent, as with the fists or a blunt tool.

3. To break, as in a mortar; to bray; crush.

Nor *bruise* her flowerets with the armed hoofs. *Shak.*

Syn. — Pulverize, bray, triturate, pound; contuse.

bruise, *v. i.* To fight with the fists; to box.

Bruising was considered a fine, manly . . . custom. *Thackeray.*

to bruise along, to ride recklessly in hunting, without regard to fences, crops, or the horse. *Slang, Eng.*

bruise, *n.* An injury to the flesh of animals, or to plants, fruit, etc., with a blunt or heavy instrument, or by collision with some other body; a contusion.

From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds, and *bruises*. *Is.* i. 6.

bruis'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that bruises.

2. A boxer; a pugilist. *R. Browning.*

3. A tool used in grinding lenses or speculums.

bruit (broot), *n.* [ME. *bruit, brut*, noise, bruit, F. *bruit*, fr. LL. *brugitus*, fr. (assumed) LL. *brugere* to roar; of uncertain origin; cf. L. *rugire* to roar, and F. *braire*, E. *bray*.] **1**. Noise; clamor; din. *Archaic.*

2. Report; rumor; fame.

The *bruit* thereof will bring you many friends. *Shak.*

3. (*Fr. pron.* brwē.) *Med.* Any of several kinds of sounds, generally abnormal, heard on auscultation.

bruit, *v. t.*; BRUIT'ED; BRUIT'ING. To report; noise abroad.

I find thou art no less than fame hath *bruited*. *Shak.*

bru'mal (broo'măl), *a.* [L. *brumalis*, fr. *bruma* winter: cf. F. *brumal*.] Of or pertaining to winter; winterlike. "The *brumal* solstice." *Sir T. Browne.*

brum'bo pul'ley (brŭm'bō). *Mach.* A pendulum reducing motion for an indicator drum, consisting of a sector (from which the cord is carried to rotate the drum) pivoted at its center and secured to a swinging link actuated by a shorter link connected with the engine crosshead.

brum'by (brŭm'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). Also **brum'bie**, **brum'bee**. [Origin uncertain.] A wild horse. *Australia.*

brume (broom), *n.* [F. *brume* winter, mist, L. *bruma* winter.] Mist; fog; vapors. "The drifting *brume*." *Longfellow.*

brum'ma-gem (brŭm'ȧ-jĕm), *a.* [From a vulgar form of *Birmingham*, Eng., "the great mart and manufactory of gilt toys, cheap jewelry," etc.] **1**. Counterfeit; gaudy but worthless; sham. *Slang.*

2. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the Brummagems of 1680.

brum'ma-gem (brŭm'ȧ-jĕm), *n.* **1**. An article of Birmingham manufacture, as a counterfeit coin or a spur.

2. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A "Birmingham (counterfeit) Protestant;" — a nickname applied to supporters of the Exclusion Bill in 1680.

bru'mous (broo'mŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *brumeux*. See BRUMAL.] Foggy; misty.

bru-net' (broo-nĕt'), *a.* [F. *brunet, brunette*, brownish, dim. of *brun*, fem. *brune*, brown, fr. OHG. *brūn*. See BROWN, *a.*] *Anthropol.* Of dark pigmentation or pertaining to a dark type; having brown or olive skin and brown or black hair and eyes; — applied esp. to the darker divisions of the Caucasic race. Cf. MELANOCHROI. — *n.* A person displaying predominant brunet traits.

bru-nette' (broo-nĕt'), *n.* [F. See BRUNET.] A girl or woman with decided brunet traits. — **bru-nette'**, *a.*

Brun'hild (broon'hĭlt), *n.* [G. *Brunhilde*, MHG. *Prünhilt*, OHG. *Brunihilt*, a Valkyrie; prob. fr. *brunia, brunna*, coat of mail + *hilti, hiltia*, battle.] In the Nibelungenlied, a young and stalwart queen whom Siegfried, by magic, wins and later tames for Gunther, his prospective brother-in-law. When she learns the deceit from Siegfried's wife, Kriemhild, she induces Hagen to avenge her by the crafty murder of Siegfried. Cf. BRÜNNEHILDE, BRYNHILD.

Bru'ni-a'ce-æ (broo'nĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., after K. de *Bruyn*, a Dutchman.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales) comprising 12 genera and about 30 species. They are mostly branching, heathlike shrubs of South Africa and Madagascar, bearing the flowers in terminal heads. Several genera, as *Brunia*, are cultivated. — **bru'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bru'nis'sure' (brü'nē'sür'), *n.* [F., prop., a browning.] *Hort.* A disease of the grapevine produced by the development of an excessive amount of oxidase, due to defective nutrition. It causes discoloration and loss of the foliage.

Brün'ne-hil'de (brün'ẽ-hĭl'dẽ), *n.* [See BRUNHILD.] In Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs," a Valkyrie who aids Siegmund against the will of Wotan (Woden), by whom she is placed in a fire-guarded stronghold to sleep until awakened by Siegfried (which see), upon whose pyre she eventually immolates herself. Cf. BRUNHILD, BRYNHILD.

Brun'ner's glands (broon'ẽrz). [After J. C. *Brunner*, Swiss anatomist.] *Anat.* Compound racemose glands in the submucous layer of the duodenum.

Bru-no'ni-an (broo-nō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [LL. *Bruno* Brown.] **1**. Of or pert. to the system of medicine of Dr. John Brown (1735–88), based on the doctrine that disease consists in excess or deficiency of excitation of external agents upon the body.

2. Of or pert. to Brown University, at Providence, R. I.

Bru-no'ni-an, *n.* **1**. Alumnus or student of Brown University.

2. = BROWNIST.

Bruns'wick (brŭnz'wĭk), *n.* **1**. Duchy and city in Germany.

2. [*l. c.*] A close-fitting outdoor coat for women, worn in the 18th century.

Brunswick black, Japan black. — **B. blue**, a mixture of Prussian blue and barite, used as a pigment. — **B. green**. [G. *Braunschweiger grün*.] **a** An oxychloride of copper, used as a green pigment; also, a carbonate of copper. **b** A green pigment essentially a mixture of chrome yellow and Prussian blue, with the addition of barite or gypsum. It has good body and coloring power and is fairly permanent.

brunt (brŭnt), *n.* [ME. *brunt, bront*; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *bruna* to rush, and Icel. *brenna* to burn. Cf. BURN, *v. t.*] **1**. A blow. *Obs.*

2. An onset; attack; a sudden or strenuous effort. *Obs.*

Myself will bide the danger of the *brunt*. *Marlowe*

3. The force of a blow; the shock of an onset or utmost heat of any contention; collision; as, the *brunt* of a battle. "And heavy *brunt* of cannon ball." *Hudibras.*

It is instantly and irrecoverably scattered by our first *brunt* with some real affair of common life. *I. Taylor.*

brunt, *v. t.* To bear the brunt of; to face. *Rare.* "We must *brunt* it." *G. Meredith.*

brush (brŭsh), *n.* [ME. *brusshe, brusche*, OF. *brosse, broisse*, F. *brosse*, LL. *brustia*; perh. fr. OHG. *brusta, burst*, bristle, G. *borste* bristle, *bürste* brush. See BRISTLE, *n.*; cf. BROWSE, BRUSH underbrush.] **1**. An instrument composed of bristles, or the like, set in a suitable back or handle, and used for various purposes. *Brushes* have different shapes and names according to their use; as, clothes *brush*, paint *brush*, etc.

2. The bushy tail of a fox.

3. *Elec.* **a** One of two or more plates, rods, or bundles of strips, wire, gauze, etc., of some conducting material, esp. copper or carbon, bearing against a commutator, collector ring, or slip ring, and providing a passage for the electric current from a dynamo through an outside circuit, or for an external current through a motor; also, a similar device on some electric trains for picking up the current from the live rail. **b** A form of electric discharge characterized by a brushlike appearance of luminous rays diverging from an electrified body.

4. *Optics.* A striated bundle of light rays, usually of feeble intensity.

5. [From the verb.] Act of brushing; as, to give one's clothes a *brush*; a rubbing or grazing with a quick motion; a light touch; as, we got a *brush* from the wheel as it passed.

[As leaves] have with one winter's *brush*
Fell from their boughs. *Shak.*

6. A graze, esp. on a horse's leg. *Oxf. E. D.*

7. *Bot.* **a** An asteraceous plant (*Ratibida columnaris*) of the western United States, resembling the coneflower, but having a greatly elongated brushlike disk. **b** The young strobile or gynœcium of the hop.

8. A farm implement made of small trees or of boughs and used as a harrow.

brush (brŭsh), *v. t.*; BRUSHED (brŭsht); BRUSH'ING. [ME. *bruschen*; cf. F. *brosser*. See BRUSH an instrument.] **1**. To apply a brush to, according to its particular use; to rub, smooth, clean, paint, etc., with a brush. "A *brushes* his hat o' mornings." *Shak.*

2. To touch or rub in passing, or to pass lightly over, as with a brush.

Brushed with the kiss of rustling wings. *Milton.*

3. To remove or gather by brushing, or by an act like that of brushing; — commonly with *off*.

As wicked dew as e'er my mother *brushed*
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen. *Shak.*

to brush up, to paint, or make clean or bright with a brush.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you *up* like your neighbors. *Pope.*

brush, *v. i.* *Veter.* To interfere slightly so as to produce abrasion or injury; — said of horses.

brush, *n.* [ME. *brusche*, OF. *broche, broce, brouce*, F. *brosse* (cf. LL. *bruscia, brucia, brocia*); of uncertain origin; prob. confused with *brush* an instrument.] **1**. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood.

2. A thicket of shrubs or small trees; the shrubs and small trees in a wood; underbrush.

3. In Australia, a dense growth of vegetation in good soil, including shrubs and trees, mostly small. Cf. SCRUB.

brush, *v. t.* To set, plant, or cover with brushwood; as, to *brush* a hillside or road.

brush, *v. i.* [Cf. ME. *bruschen* to rush, drive, F. *brosser* to pass through underbrush.] **1**. To rush forcibly. *Obs.*

2. To move nimbly in haste; specif., to rush abruptly away; make (off).

Snatching his hat, he *brushed* off like the wind. *Goldsmith.*

3. To move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; to move so as to graze, skim over, or sweep anything; as, to *brush* by or against something.

brush, *n.* [Cf. BRUSH to rush.] **1**. A skirmish; a short, brisk encounter; a shock or collision; as, to have a *brush* with the enemy.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shak.*

2. A short contest, trial, or spurt of speed.

Let us enjoy a *brush* across the country. *Cornhill Mag.*

Syn. — See ENCOUNTER.

brush burn. *Med.* An injury of the skin due to intense friction, and appearing like a burn.

brush cherry. **a** The native myrtle, an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia myrtifolia*); also, its edible fruit, known as *rose apple*. **b** An epacridaceous Australian shrub (*Trochocarpa laurina*); — called also *beech cherry*.

brush hook. A short heavy hook for cutting brush.

Brush Hook.

brush'ing, *p. a.* **1**. Made or used to brush with.

2. Brisk; light; as, a *brushing* gallop.

brush'ing, *vb. n.* of BRUSH.

Specif.: *pl.* Things or material collected by brushing.

brush'ite (-īt), *n.* [After George J. *Brush*, American mineralogist.] *Min.* A nearly colorless acid phosphate of calcium, $HCaPO_4 2H_2O$, in slender crystals or massive.

brush'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses a brush; in painting, one skilled in brushwork.

brush ore. An iron ore in brushlike stalactitic forms.

brush turkey. A large gallinaceous bird (*Talegalla lathami*) of the family Megapodiidæ, of the wooded regions of eastern Australia; also, any of several allied species of New Guinea, the Aru Islands, etc. The brush turkeys construct a large mound of decaying vegetable matter which generates heat enough to hatch their eggs, which they lay in it. Several females often lay their eggs in the same mound. The young are active as soon as hatched, and soon fly.

Brush Turkey (*Talegalla lathami*). ($\frac{1}{24}$)

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brows'er (brouz'ẽr), *n.* One that browses.

browse'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Shrubs and bushes upon which animals browse.

browst (broust; broost), *n.* [Cf. BREW.] A brewing, as of malt; the amount brewed at one time; hence, the consequences of one's conduct. *Scot.*

brow'ster. Dial. var. of BREWSTER.

browte. Obs. pret. of BRING.

browz. Browse. *Ref. Sp.*

broyn. † BRINE.

brt. *Abbr.* Brought.

Brth *Abbr.* Berthold.

bru. † BREW.

Bru. *Abbr.* Bruno.

‖ **bru-ang'** (broo-ăng'), *n.* [Native name.] The sun bear.

bruche. † BROOCH, BROOK.

bruchel. † BRICKLE, BRITCHEL.

bru'ci-a (broo'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* Brucine.

bru-ci'na (broo-sī'nȧ), *n.* Brucine.

bruck'le (brŭk''l), *a.* [See BRICKLE.] Breakable; brittle; frail; changeable; inconstant. *Dial., Scot., or Rare.* — **bruck'le-ness**, *n.* *Dial., Scot., or Rare.*

bruck'le, *v. t.* [Akin to E. dial. *brook* grimy.] To dirty; begrime. *Obs. or Dial.* — **bruck'led** (-'ld), *p. a.* *Obs. or Dial.*

Bruck'ner's curve (brŏŏk'nẽrz). *Civil Engin.* A curve whose abscissæ are the distances of the various cross sections of a line to be leveled or graded and whose ordinates are the algebraic sums of the cuts and fills, cuts being considered positive and fills negative, the points thus obtained being joined by straight lines or parabolic curves. It is useful in economic calculations.

brudale. † BRIDAL.

brude. † BRIDE, BROOD.

bruder. † BROTHER.

brudgume. † BRIDEGROOM.

brudlac, *n.* [AS. *brȳdlāc*.] Marriage *Obs.*

brue. † BREW, BROW.

brue. Var. of BROO, broth. *Scot.*

Brue'der-hoef Men'non-ite Church (brü'dẽr-hûf). See MENNONITE, *n.*

bruet. † BROWET.

brug † BRIDGE.

Bru'gère' pow'der (brü'zhâr'). A smokeless powder consisting of ammonium picrate and potassium nitrate.

Bru'ges lace (broo'jĕz; brüzh) A pillow lace of two varieties, made at Bruges, one resembling Valenciennes, the other, a kind of Honiton, or duchesse.

brugge. † BRIDGE.

brugh (brŭĸ), *n.* A borough. *Obs. or Scot.*

brugh. Var. of BROUGH, halo.

brugh (brŭĸ). Var. of BROCH.

‖ **bruh** (brû; broo), *n.* [Native name.] The pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) of the East Indies; also, any of various other macaques.

bruik (*Scot.* brük). Obs. or Scot. form of BROOK.

bruill. † BROIL.

bruil'zie (brül'yĭ; -ĭ; brŏŏl'ĭ; see CAPERCAILZIE). Var. of BRULYIE. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

bruise'wort' (brooz'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant supposed to heal bruises, as the English daisy, the soapwort, and the comfrey.

bruis'ing (brooz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BRUISE, *v.*

bruit. † BRUTE.

bruit'er, *n.* One who bruits.

bruke. Obs. or Scot. var. of BROOK.

bruke, *n.* [L. *bruchus*, Gr. βροῦχος or βροῦκος.] An unknown injurious insect or larva. *Obs.*

bruk'kil. † BRUCKLE.

Brû'lé (broo'lā), *n.* [F., burnt.] One of a powerful Sioux tribe now on reservations mainly in the State of South Dakota. See SIOUX.

Bru'le (broo'lā), *n.* [From *Brule*, Nebraska.] *Geol.* An early Tertiary formation of Nebraska and adjacent States

brule. † BROIL.

brû'lée (broo'lā), *n.* [F., fem. p. p. of *brûler* to burn.] A piece of burned-over woodland. *Canada.*

brullynge. † BROILING.

brul'ly (brŏŏl'ĭ). Var. of BRULYIE. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

brul'yie, **brul'zie** (brŏŏl'ĭ; brül'yĭ), *n.* [See BROIL.] A disturbance; a broil. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* — **brul'yie-ment**, *n.*

‖ **Bru'maire'** (brü'mâr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bruma* winter.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

brume. † BROOM.

‖ **brum'mer** (broom'ẽr), *n.* [G.] = BOMBARDON **a**.

brum'stone, **brum'stane** (broom'stŭn). Dial. Eng. or Scot. vars. of BRIMSTONE.

brun (broon). Obs. or dial. Eng. form of BROWN, BURN.

brune. † BROWN.

bru-nel', **bru-nelle'**, *n.* [From BRUNELLA.] The self-heal. *Obs.*

Bru-nel'la (broo-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* *Bot.* Syn. of PRUNELLA.

Bru-nel'li-a (-ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. *Brunelli*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of West Indian and South American trees constituting the family Brunelliaceæ (order Rosales). They have unisexual, panicled, apetalous flowers, with a 4–5-parted calyx, and a fruit consisting of several 2-seeded carpels.

Bru-nel'li-a'ce-æ (-ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See BRUNELLIA. — **bru-nel'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bru-nel'lo (broo-nĕl'ō), *n.* In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a base-born dwarf in the service of King Agramante, finally hanged for his thieving and other knavish practices.

bru-nette'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Brun-hil'da (broon-hĭl'dä), *n.* = BRÜNNEHILDE.

Brun-hil'de (-dē). Var. of BRUNHILD.

brunie. † BRINIE.

brun'ion (brŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *brugnon* fr. L. *prunum*. See PRUNE, *n.*] A nectarine.

Bru-nis'tic (broo-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, like, or pert. to, the theories of Giordano Bruno (1548–1600), an Italian philosopher who taught that God and the universe are one and that individual organisms are composed of living monads each of which reflects the whole of reality.

brun'ne-ous (brŭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [See BROWN.] *Zoöl.* Dark brown.

Brunn-hil'de (broon-hĭl'dē). Var. of BRUNHILD.

Brün'nich's guil'le-mot' (brün'ĭks). [After Dan. zoölogist *Brünnich*.] See GUILLEMOT.

Bru'no (broo'nō), *n.* [OHG., fr. *brūn* brown, G. *braun*: cf. It. *Bruno*.] Lit., brown; — masc. prop. name.

brun'stone, **brun'stane** (broon'stŭn). Obs., dial. Eng., or Scot. forms of BRIMSTONE.

Bruns'wick (brŭnz'wĭk), *n.* [From *Brunswick*, New Jersey.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Newark (Trias) in New Jersey. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Bruns'wick-er, *n.* See BLACK BRUNSWICKERS.

brunt. Obs. or dial. pret. & p. p. of BURN.

brunt, *v. i.* To make a sudden start or onset. *Obs.*

brus. † BREWIS.

brusche. † BRUSH.

brus'cus (brŭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL.] The butcher's broom.

bruse. † BRUISE.

brush'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*

brush apple. = BLACK APPLE.

brush ax *or* **axe**. = BRUSH HOOK.

brush bird. = SCRUB BIRD.

brush bloodwood. = BLOODWOOD **a**. *Australia.*

brush box. Any species of *Tristania*. See 5th BOX, 2 **a**. *Australia.*

brush bush. An Australian shrub (*Eucryphia pinnata*) with handsome white flowers.

brush discharge. = 1st BRUSH, 3 **b**.

brush'er, *n.* One that brushes.

brush'es (brŭsh'ĕz; -ĭz), *n.* *Bot.* The bluebottle. *Dial. Eng.*

brush'et, *n.* [OF. *brocete, brouschete*, bush, bramble.] Thicket; underwood. *Obs.*

brush'-foot'ed but'ter-flies'. See NYMPHALIDÆ.

brush'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

brush'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

brush kangaroo. = WALLABY.

brush'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **brush'less-ness**, *n.*

brush'let, *n.* See -LET.

brush myrtle. = BRUSH CHERRY **a**.

brusht. Brushed. *Ref. Sp.*

brush'-tailed' (-tāld'), *or* **brush'-tail'**, **por'cu-pine**. Any of certain Old World porcupines constituting the genus *Atherurus*, having a tuft of large spines on the tail.

brush'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having the tongue papillæ long

C D E F G H I J K L M

brush wheel. **1.** A wheel without teeth, used to turn a similar one by the friction of bristles or something brushlike attached to the circumference. **2.** A circular revolving brush used by turners, lapidaries, silversmiths, etc., for polishing.

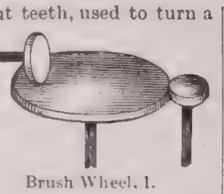

Brush Wheel, 1.

brush′wood (brŭsh′wo͝od), *n.* A thicket composed of shrubs and small trees; also, small branches of trees cut off.

brush′y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough.

brush′y, *a.*; BRUSH′I-ER (-ẽr); BRUSH′I-EST. Covered with, or abounding in, brush or brushwood.

brusque (bro͝osk; brŭsk; *F.* brüsk), *a.* [F., fr. It. *brusco* brusque, tart, sour.] **1.** Tart. *Obs.*
2. Rough and short in manner; blunt; abrupt; bluff; as, a *brusque* man; a *brusque* style.
Syn. — See BLUFF.
— **brusque′ly**, *adv.* — **brusque′ness**, *n.*

brusque, *v. t.* To treat brusquely.
to brusque it, to take on a brusque manner; to "carry it off" brusquely.

Brus′sels (brŭs′ĕlz), *n.* **1.** A city of Belgium.
2. Brussels lace, net, carpet, or the like.
Brussels biscuits. = ZWIEBACK. — **B. carpet.** **a** More fully *body Brussels.* A kind of carpet made of variously colored worsted yarns fixed in a foundation web of strong linen thread. The worsted, which alone shows on the upper surface, is drawn up in loops to form the pattern. In ordinary Brussels carpet the loops of both pattern and ground are left uncut; in the *imperial Brussels*, those of the pattern are raised above the ground and cut so as to form a pile. So called from being originally made at Brussels. **b** More fully *tapestry Brussels.* A cheap substitute for body Brussels, either made of a single colored yarn, a variety of color being produced by dyeing the yarn at intervals, or made of yarn undyed or of one color, the pattern being afterwards printed upon it. — **B. Conference.** **a** A conference of the European powers at Brussels in 1874 to consider the usages of war. No changes of any importance were agreed to. **b** A conference of the European powers at Brussels in 1876, at which an international association for the purpose of exploring and civilizing Central Africa was formed. **c** A conference of the powers at Brussels in 1889–90 concerning the slave trade. An act for suppressing it was ratified by all in 1892. — **B. lace**, an expensive kind of lace of several varieties, both point and pillow, originally made in Brussels, — as Brussels point, needle-point, English point, flat point, point gaze. — **B. net**, a machine-made imitation of Brussels-lace ground, used for dresses. — **B. sprouts**, a variety of cabbage producing in the lower axils of the upright stem numerous small green heads, or "sprouts," each resembling a diminutive cabbage, but flavored like a cauliflower. The tuft of large leaves at the apex of the stem is not eaten. — **B. wire ground**, a silk ground for lace, with meshes partly straight and partly arched.

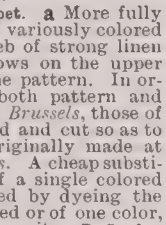

Brussels Sprouts.

brus′tle (brŭs′'l), *v. i.*; BRUS′TLED (-'ld); BRUS′TLING (-lĭng). [ME. *brustlien*; cf. ME. *brastlien*, AS. *brastlian*, fr. *berstan* to burst, akin to G. *prasseln* to crackle. See BURST, *v. i.*] **1.** To crackle; to rustle, as a silk garment. *Obs.* *Gower.*
2. To make a show of fierceness or defiance; to bristle. *Obs. or Dial.* *Lowell.*
to brustle up, to bristle up. *Obs.* *Otway.*

brus′tle, *n.* *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A bristle. *Chaucer.*
2. A crackling or rustling noise. "The *brustle* of the worthless paper money." *P. L. Ford.*

‖ **brut** (brüt), *a.* [F. See BRUTE, *a.*] Lit., natural, raw, or crude; — applied originally to new and unmanipulated sparkling wine, but now to champagne with one to three per cent of liqueur added.

Brut (bro͞ot; brŭt), *or* **Bru′tus** (bro͞o′tŭs), *n.* [F. or OW. *Brut*, fr. LL. *Brutus*, a Latinized form, under influence of L. *Brutus*, for the Old Celtic name from which came L. *Brito*, *Britto.* See BRITON.] In British legend, a great-grandson or descendant of Æneas, who led a Trojan colony to Britain and founded New Troy (Trinovantum, London). The story is found: in Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Regum Britanniæ" (soon after 1135); in the French "Brut" of Wace (1155), mainly a translation from Geoffrey; in Middle English in Layamon's "Brut" (c.1200), based on Wace; and before the time of Geoffrey in Nennius, "Historia Britonum." Still earlier is found a similar story of a Trojan origin of the Franks (in the 7th century), and from the Franks it seems to have spread to other peoples. Cf. ÆNEAS.

bru′tal (bro͞o′tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *brutal.* See BRUTE, *a.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a brute; brutish; as, *brutal* nature. "Above the rest of *brutal* kind." *Milton.*
2. Like a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman; gross; coarse; as, *brutal* manners. "*Brutal* intemperance." *Macaulay.*

bru-tal′i-ty (bro͞o-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *brutalité.*] **1.** State or quality of being brutal; savageness; grossness; coarseness; brutishness.
2. A brutal act.
The . . *brutalities* exercised in war. *Brougham.*

bru′tal-i-za′tion (bro͞o′tăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of brutalizing, or state of being brutalized.

bru′tal-ize (bro͞o′tăl-īz), *v. t.*; BRU′TAL-IZED (-īzd); BRU′TAL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *brutaliser.*] **1.** To make brutal, beastly, unfeeling, or inhuman.
2. To treat brutally. *Rare.*

bru′tal-ize (bro͞o′tăl-īz), *v. i.* To become brutal, inhuman, barbarous, or coarse and beastly; to live like a brute. *Rare.*
He mixed . . . with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habits and manners. *Addison.*

brute (bro͞ot), *a.* [F. *brut*, masc., *brute*, fem., raw, rough, rude, brutish, L. *brutus* stupid, irrational.] **1.** Not possessing reason; irrational; unthinking; as, a *brute* beast; the *brute* creation.
[Not] *brute* as other creatures, but endued
With sanctity of reason. *Milton.*
2. Without life or sensibility; inanimate; unconscious; soulless; as, the *brute* earth; the *brute* powers of nature.
There remains, then, an element of *brute* fact, a residuum, if you choose, of spiritual caprice, in their world. *Josiah Royce.*
3. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a brute beast; hence, brutal; cruel; savage; as, *brute* violence. *Macaulay.*
The influence of capital and mere *brute* labor. *Playfair.*
4. Having the physical powers predominating over the mental; coarse; dull; sensual.
A great *brute* farmer from Liddesdale. *Scott.*
5. Rough; unpolished; uncivilized; harsh. *Rare.*
Syn. — Brutal, brutish, animal, bestial, beastly.

brute, *n.* **1.** Any animal other than man; a beast.
2. A brutal person; an unfeeling or coarse person.
An ill-natured *brute* of a husband. *Franklin.*
Syn. — See ANIMAL.

bru′ti-fy (bro͞o′tĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.*; BRU′TI-FIED (-fīd); BRU′TI-FY′ING. [*brute* + *-fy.*] To make, or to become, like a brute; to make, or to become, senseless, stupid, or unfeeling; to brutalize. — **bru′ti-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*
Any man not quite *brutified* and void of sense. *Barrow.*

brut′ish (bro͞ot′ĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a brute or brutes; irrational; stupid; gross; coarse; rude.
O, let all provocation
Take every *brutish* shape it can devise. *Leigh Hunt.*
Man may . . . render himself *brutish*, but it is in vain that he would seek to take the rank and destiny of the brute. *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — Insensible, stupid; unfeeling, savage, cruel, brutal, barbarous, inhuman; gross, carnal, sensual, bestial.
— **brut′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **brut′ish-ness**, *n.*

Bru′tus (bro͞o′tŭs), *n.*, *or* **Brutus wig.** A wig with roughly cropped or tumbled hair; also, the hair dressed in the fashion of this wig; — said to have been so called in allusion to busts of the Roman Brutus. The style probably originated in Paris in the Revolution (1793).

Bry-a′ce-æ (brī-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bryon* moss, lichen, Gr. βρύον.] *Bot.* A family of acrocarpous mosses, typical of the Bryales, and having symmetric, often pendent capsules with a double peristome, the inner ciliate. It includes *Bryum* and other genera. — **bry-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bry-a′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See BRYACEÆ.] *Bot.* One of the three orders of the Musci, or mosses, embracing 27 families, of which Bryaceæ may be considered typical. See MUSCI; cf. ANDREÆ, SPHAGNALES.

Bry′an-ite (brī′ăn-īt), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the sect of Bible Christians (which see).
2. *Politics, U. S.* A political follower of Wm. J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1896, 1900, and 1908.

Bryn′hild (brün′hĭlt), *n.* [Icel. *Brynhildr.* See BRUNHILD.] In the Volsunga Saga, a Valkyrie who, disobeying Odin, was condemned to become a mortal, though placed by him in an enchanted fortress whence only a hero could claim her. Sigurd wakes her from her enchanted sleep to a mutual falling in love, but afterwards, as a result of a magic drink, forgets her and marries Gudrun. He later wins Brynhild for his brother-in-law Gunnar. Brynhild, in grief at the betrayal of her love, procures the murder of Sigurd, but slays herself with the same sword and is burned on the same pyre. Cf. BRUNHILD, BRÜNNEHILDE.

bry-ol′o-gy (brī-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. βρύον moss + *-logy.*] The science of mosses; the branch of botany which relates to the study of mosses. — **bry′o-log′i-cal** (brī′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **bry-ol′o-gist** (brī-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

Bry-o′ni-a (brī-ō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. βρυωνία, fr. βρύειν to swell.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial Old World cucurbitaceous vines having diœcious flowers, the staminate borne in racemes. See BRYONY.

bry′o-nin (brī′ō-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white substance, $C_{34}H_{48}O_9$, the bitter principle of the root of *Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica.* It is styptic and vesicatory.

bry′o-ny (brī′ō-nĭ), *n.* [See BRYONIA.] Any plant of the genus *Bryonia*, esp. *B. alba* and *B. dioica.* They are annual or perennial vines with small white or yellowish flowers, red or black fruit, and powerfully cathartic roots.

Bry′o-phyl′lum (brī′ō-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βρύειν to be full of + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of crassulaceous plants consisting of 1 species of South Africa, 2 of Madagascar, and 1, *B. pinnatum*, of the tropics of both hemispheres. See LIFE PLANT. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Bry-oph′y-ta (brī-ŏf′ĭ-t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. βρύον moss + φυτόν plant.] *Bot.* A phylum of plants comprising the mosses and liverworts. They are characterized by the presence of archegonia of complex structure, and by a certain degree of differentiation into stem and leaf. The alternation of generations in the mosses is very pronounced, the sporophyte being without chlorophyll and remaining attached to the gametophyte, by which it is nourished. The group shows many features of structure linking it with the Pteridophyta on the one hand and with the Thallophyta on the other. Fossil bryophytes occur in the Tertiary. The ancestral type is supposed to have been similar to the modern algæ. — **bry′o-phyt′ic** (brī′ō-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

bry′o-phyte (brī′ō-fīt), *n.* Any plant of the Bryophyta.

Bryth′on (brĭth′ŏn), *n.* [W., fr. the old Celtic name from which came L. *Brito*, *Britto*, and AS. *Brittisc*, *Bryttisc.* Cf. BRITISH.] **1.** In medieval Welsh tradition, one of the three so-called social tribes forming the Cymric-speaking immigrants into England and Wales. They were reputed to have come from Armorica. Cf. BRITON, 1.
2. Broadly, a Cymric-speaking Celt. See CELT.

Bry-thon′ic (brĭ-thŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Cymric Celts or designating their speech. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Bry′um (brī′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βρύον moss.] *Bot.* A genus of mosses, typifying the Bryaceæ, and containing nearly 500 species of wide distribution. The species have chiefly green foliage and symmetrical short-necked capsules.

bub (bŭb), *n.* **1.** Strong malt liquor. *Cant.* *Prior.*
2. A mixture of meal or flour and yeast with warm wort and water, used to produce fermentation.

bu′ba-lis (bū′b*ȧ*-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βούβαλις an African antelope.] **1.** A large antelope (*Bubalis buselaphus*) of Egypt, the Sahara, Arabia, and Syria. It is closely related to the hartebeest.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of antelopes including the bubalis, hartebeest, and allies. — **bu′ba-line** (-lĭn; -līn), *a.*

bub′ble (bŭb′'l), *n.* [Cf. ME. *burble*, *burbulle*, D. *bobbel*, Dan. *boble*, Sw. *bubbla.* See BUBBLE, *v. i.*; cf. BLOB, *n.*]
1. A thin film of liquid inflated with air or gas; as, to blow soap *bubbles.*
Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow,
Like *bubbles* in a late disturbed stream. *Shak.*
2. A small body of air or gas within a liquid; as, *bubbles* rising in champagne or aërated waters.
3. A globule of air, or a globular vacuum, in a transparent solid; as, *bubbles* in window glass, or in a lens.
4. A hollow globule of blown glass, esp. a small floating bead, formerly used for testing the strength of spirits.
5. *Rom. Hist.* A bulla. *Obs.*
6. The globule of air in the spirit tube of a level.
7. Anything that wants firmness, solidity, or reality; a false show; a delusive scheme; a dishonest speculation; as, the South Sea *bubble.*
Then a soldier . . .
Seeking the *bubble* reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shak.*
8. A bubbling, as of boiling water.
9. A person deceived by an empty project; a dupe. *Obs.*
bubble and squeak, beef and cabbage fried together. *Byron.*

bub′ble, *a.* Bubblelike; delusive; empty.
Many so dote upon this *bubble* world,
Whose colors in a moment break and fly. *Tennyson.*

bub′ble, *v. i.*; BUB′BLED (-'ld); BUB′BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. ME. *burblen*, *burbilen*, D. *bobbelen*, Dan. *boble*; prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To rise in bubbles, as gas through liquid; to form bubbles, as liquids when boiling or agitated; to foam; to contain bubbles.
The milk that *bubbled* in the pail. *Tennyson.*
2. To run or pour out with a gurgling noise, as if forming bubbles; as, a *bubbling* stream.
3. To sound like bubbling water; hence, to make gurgling or warbling sounds.
At mine ear
Bubbled the nightingale and heeded not. *Tennyson.*
4. To blubber. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
to bubble up *or* **over**, to overflow spontaneously (with mirth, joy, etc.).
He frisked around her *bubbling over* with joy. *Hawthorne.*

bub′ble, *v. t.* **1.** To make bubble; to send out like bubbles. "*Bubble* your story to us, lad." *P. L. Ford.*
2. To cheat; deceive; delude.
She has *bubbled* him out of his youth. *Addison.*

Bubble Act. *Eng. Hist.* An act passed in 1719 (6 Geo. I. c. 18) restraining the actual or pretended formation of joint stock companies, and making acts connected therewith unlawful after June 24, 1720 — supposedly in the interest of the South Sea Company. It was ineffectual, but was not repealed till 1825.

bub′bler (bŭb′lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes bubble schemes; a swindler. "All the Jews, jobbers, *bubblers*, subscribers, projectors, etc." *Pope.*
2. The fresh-water drumfish. See DRUMFISH.

bubble shell. A marine univalve shell of the genus *Bulla* or allied genera, of the suborder Tectibranchiata. They are of oval form, the outer whorl enveloping the others.

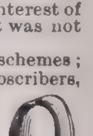

Bubble Shell (*Haminea solitaria*) Nat. size.

bubble tube. *Surv.* A glass tube bent or ground so that its inside upper surface is circular on a longitudinal section. The tube is nearly filled with ether, ether vapor forming the bubble, the position of which is noted with reference to graduations on the tube. See SPIRIT LEVEL.

bub′bly (bŭb′lĭ), *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling. *Nash.*

bub′by (bŭb′ĭ), *n*; *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [Cf. G. dial. *bübbi*, or It. *poppa*, Pr. *popa*, OF. *poupe*, a woman's breast.] A woman's breast. *Now Vulgar.*

bub′by, *n.* [Perh. corrupt. of *brother.*] A term of familiar or affectionate address to a small boy.

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and slender, forming a brushlike organ, as the lorikeets.
brush turpentine. The myrtaceous tree *Rhodamnia trinervia.* *Australia.*
brush′work′, *n.* Work done with a brush, as in painting.
bru′sit, *p. a.* Ornamented; embroidered. *Obs.* *Scot.*
brusk. ✝ BRUSQUE. — **brusk′ly**, *adv.*, **brusk′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
brus′ket. Obs. or dial. var. of BRISKET.
‖ **brus′que-rie′** (brüs′kĕ-rē′), *n.* [F.] Brusqueness.
brus′sel. ✝ BRUSTLE.
brust. ✝ BREAST, BIRSE, BURST.
brust, *n.* [AS. *burst.* See BRISTLE.] A bristle. *Obs.* — *a.* Bristled; bristling. *Obs.*
brus′tel. ✝ BRISTLE.
brus′tle (brŭs′'l; *dial. also* bro͞oz′'l; bro͞os′'l), *v. t.* To dry; to crackle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bru′sure, *n.* [OF. *bruiseüre*; cf. F. *brisure.* See BRUISE.] A bruise; a breach. *Obs.*
brut. ✝ BRET, BRUIT.
brut (brŭt), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *brouter*, OF. *brouster.* See BROWSE, *n.*] To browse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Bru′ta (bro͞o′t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *brutus* heavy.] *Zoöl.* In the Linnæan and other old classifications, an order of mammals including the Edentata, elephants, and walrus; — in recent usage equiv. to *Edentata.*
bru′tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
bru′tal-ly, *adv.* of BRUTAL.
Brutayne. ✝ BRITAIN.
brute. ✝ BRUIT.
Brute, Sir John (bro͞ot). In Vanbrugh's "The Provoked Wife," a character who is intolerably insolent to his wife.
brutel. ✝ BROTEL.
brute′ly, *adv.* of BRUTE.
brute′ness, *n.* See NESS.
Brutiner. ✝ BRITONER.
bru′ting (bro͞o′tĭng), *vb. n.* [AS. *bryttian* to divide in fragments.] **1.** Cutting to pieces. *Obs. & R.* *Langland.* **2.** Process of cutting diamonds by rubbing one against another.
Brutish. ✝ BRITISH.
brut′ism (bro͞ot′ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM; BRUTE.
brut′ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who looks upon or treats men as brutes. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
brut′ize (-īz), *v. i.* & *t.* To be, or to render, brutelike. *Obs.*
Brutone. ✝ BRITON.
brut′ted (brŭt′ĕd; -ĭd), *pret.* & *p. p.*, **brut′ting**, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*, of BRUT. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
brut′ten. ✝ BRITTEN.
Bruttische. ✝ BRITISH.
‖ **bru′tum ful′men** [L., prop. insensible thunderbolt.] A thunderbolt striking blindly; an ineffectual display of force.
bruwe. ✝ BROW.
bruxle. ✝ BRIXEL.
‖ **bru′yère′** (brü′yâr′), *n.* [F.] The European tree heath (*Erica arborea*).
bruytale. ✝ BRIDAL
bruze. ✝ BRUISE.
bruzz (brŭz; bro͞oz), *n.*, *or* **bruzz iron.** A wheelwright's corner chisel.
bry-. For obsolete forms beginning *bry-*, see those in BRI-.
Bry-an′thus (brī-ăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βρύον moss + *-anthus.*] Syn. of PHYLLODOCE.
bryd. ✝ BRIDE.
bryn, *n.* = BRINIE. *Obs.*
bryn, *n.* [Icel. *brȳnn*, pl. of *brūn.* Cf. BROW.] Eyebrow. *Obs*
Bry′o-zo′a (brī′ō-zō′*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. βρύον moss + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* = POLYZOA. — **bry′o-zo′an** (-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*
bry′o-zo′um (-ŭm), **bry′o-zo′ön** (-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** An individual zooid of a bryozoan colony. **b** One of the Bryozoa.
B. S., *or* **b. s.** *Abbr.* Bachelor of Surgery; Bachelor of Science (= B. Sc.); balance sheet; bill of sale; British Standard.
B/S. *Abbr.* Bill of Sale.
B/s. *Abbr.* Bags; bales.
B. S. A. *Abbr.* Botanical Society of America
B. Sc. *Abbr.* Baccalaureus Scientiæ (L., Bachelor of Science).
B.S.C. *Abbr.* Bengal Staff Corps.
bsh. *Abbr.* Bushel.
B. S. L. *Abbr.* Botanical Society, London.
B stock. *Finance.* See under B.
Bt., *or* **bt.** *Abbr.* Baronet; bought.
Bt. C. *Abbr.* Battalion Commander.
B. Th. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Theology.
bt. sf. *Abbr.* Battalion staff.
B. T. U. *Abbr.* British thermal unit; Board of Trade unit, *Elec.*
bu. ✝ BOW.
bu. *Abbr.* Bushel.
bu (bo͞o), *n.* [Jap.] **a** Short for ITZEBU. **b** See MEASURE.
bu′an-su′ (bo͞o′*ȧ*n-so͞o′), **bu′an-su′ah** (-ä), *n.* [Native name.] A wild dog of northern India.
bu′aze (bū′āz), *n.* [Native name.] An African polygalaceous climbing shrub (*Securidaca longepedunculata*), yielding a valuable flaxlike fiber, **buaze fiber** *or* **fibre.**
bub (bŭb; bo͝ob), *n.* A blast or gust. *Obs.* *Scot.*
bub. Short for BUBBY, a child.
bub, *v. t.* [Cf. BUBBLE.] To bubble. *Obs. & R.*
Bu′bach (bū′băch), *n.* A large, round-conical, well-flavored, American variety of strawberry.
bu′bale (bū′băl), *n.* [F. *bubale* or L. *bubalus.*] The bubalis.
Bu-bas′tid (bū-băs′tĭd), **Bu-bas′tite** (-tīt), *a.* [L. *Bubastites*, Gr. Βουβαστίτης.] Of or belonging to Bubastis, an ancient Egyptian city.
bub′ber, *n.* A tippler. *Obs.*
bub′ble-bow′, **-boy′**, *n.* [Cf. *bubble* to deceive, and *beau.*] A lady's tweezer case. *Obs.*
bub′bling (bŭb′lĭng; bo͝ob′-), *n.* [Dial. *bub* + 1st *-ling.*] An unfledged bird. *Dial. Eng.*
bubbling fish. = BUBBLER, 2.
bub′bling jock. The male turkey, the gobbler; — so called in allusion to its notes. *Colloq.*
bub′bling-ly, *adv.* of BUBBLING, p. pr.
bub′bly-jock′ (*dial.* bo͝ob′lĭ-jŏk′), *n.* = BUBBLING JOCK. *Colloq.*

Bu'bo (bū'bō), *n.* [L., owl, horned owl.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large horned owls, including in most classifications the eagle owl of Europe and the great horned owls of America.

bu'bo (bū'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOES (-bōz). [LL. *bubo* the groin, a swelling in the groin, Gr. βουβών.] *Med.* An inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, esp. in the groin, due to the absorption of infective material, as in gonorrhea, syphilis, or the plague. — **bu'boed** (-bōd), *a.*

bu-bon'ic (bū-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a bubo or buboes; characterized by, or attended with, buboes.
bubonic plague. *Med.* See PLAGUE.

Bu-bon'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BUBO.] *Zoöl.* A family including the horned owls and allied forms (all owls except the barn owls). It is sometimes ranked only as a subfamily, called **Bu'bo-ni'næ** (bū'bō-nī'nē). Cf. STRIGIDÆ.

bu-bon'o-cele (bū-bŏn'ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. βουβών groin + *-cele.*] *Med.* An inguinal hernia, esp. that incomplete variety in which the hernial pouch descends only as far as the groin, forming a swelling there like a bubo.

buc'cal (bŭk'ăl), *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek: cf. F. *buccal.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the cheeks or the cavity of the mouth.
buccal cavity, *Anat.*, the mouth cavity. — **b. glands**. *Anat.* **a** Small racemose mucous glands in the mucous membrane lining the cheeks. **b** Lymphatic glands situated near the buccinator muscle. — **b. mass.** *Zoöl.*, in mollusks, except bivalves, the mouth parts and the muscles by which they are operated, generally forming a more or less compact mass.

buc'can (bŭk'ăn; bŭ-kăn'), *n.* [F. *boucan.* See BUCCANEER.] **a** A wooden frame or grid for roasting, smoking, or drying meat over fire. **b** A place where meat is smoked. **c** = BARBECUE, 4. **d** Buccaned meat.

buc'can, *v. t.* [F. *boucaner.* See BUCCANEER.] To expose (meat) in strips to fire and smoke upon a buccan.

buc'ca-neer' (bŭk'ȧ-nēr'), *n.* [F. *boucanier*, fr. *boucaner* to smoke or broil meat and fish, to hunt wild beasts for their skins, *boucan* a buccan: a word of American origin.] **1.** One who dries and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians; — first applied to the French settlers in Haiti, or Hispaniola, who hunted wild cattle and swine.
2. A robber upon the sea; a pirate; a filibuster; — applied esp. to the piratical adventurers who made depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

buc'ca-neer', *v. i.* To act the part of a buccaneer; to live as a piratical adventurer or sea robber.

buc'che-ro (bōōk'kā-rō), *a.* [It. Cf. BUCARO.] *Class. Archæol.* Designating, or pert. to, a type of pottery, characteristic of ancient Etruria, dating from about the 7th century B. C. It is black throughout and is ornamented with incised lines, and with stamped or raised figures, imitating Greek, Egyptian, and Asiatic decorations. A similar ware has been found in Cyprus.

buc'ci-nal (bŭk'sĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *bucina*, *buccina*, a crooked horn.] Shaped or sounding like a trumpet; trumpetlike.

buc'ci-na'tor (bŭk'sĭ-nā'tēr), *n.* [L., a trumpeter, fr. *bucinare* to sound the trumpet.] *Anat.* A thin broad muscle of the cheek, occupying the interval between the jaws at the sides of the face. — **buc'ci-na-to-ry** (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

Buc'ci-num (-nŭm), *n.* [L. *bucinum*, *buccinum*, a shellfish used in dyeing purple.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods consisting of the typical whelks, type of a family, **Buc-cin'i-dæ** (bŭk-sĭn'ĭ-dē). See WHELK. — **buc-cin'i-form** (-fôrm), *a.* — **buc'ci-noid** (bŭk'sĭ-noid), *a. & n.*

Buc'co (bŭk'ō), *n.* [L. *bucco* a babbler, fr. *bucca* a cheek distended, as in speaking or eating.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the typical puff birds. It is the type of a family, **Buc-con'i-dæ** (bŭ-kŏn'ĭ-dē), or of a subfamily, **Buc'co-ni'næ** (bŭk'ō-nī'nē), of the family Galbulidæ.

buc'co- (bŭk'ō-). [L. *bucca* cheek.] A combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the cheeks*.

bu-cen'taur (bū-sĕn'tôr), *n.* [Gr. βοῦς ox + κένταυρος centaur.] **1.** A fabulous monster, half ox, half man; a centaur with a bull's body.
2. [It. *bucentoro.*] The state barge of Venice, used annually by the doge in the ceremony of the marriage of the Adriatic (see under MARRIAGE).

Bucentaur (1/80)

Bu-ceph'a-lus (bū-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. βουκέφαλος, lit., ox-headed; βοῦς ox + κεφαλή head.] **1.** The celebrated war horse of Alexander the Great.
2. Hence, any riding horse. *Jocose.* *Scott.*

Bu'ce-ros (bū'sē-rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βούκερως horned like an ox; βοῦς ox + κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the hornbills, type of the family **Bu'ce-rot'i-dæ** (-rŏt'ĭ-dē). See HORNBILL.

bu'chu (bū'kū; bōō'kōō; 277), *n.* Also *bucco.* [Zulu *bucu*, the name of a mixture of aromatic leaves, fr. *buca* to mix, to compound.] The aromatic leaves of several South African rutaceous shrubs of the genus *Barosma*, used in medicine as a stimulant, diuretic, and stomachic.

buck (bŭk), *n.* [Akin to LG. *büke*, Dan. *byg*, Sw. *byk*, G. *bauche.*] **1.** Lye or suds in which cloth or yarn is soaked or boiled in bleaching, or in which clothes are washed.
2. The cloth, clothes, etc., so soaked or washed. *Obs.*

buck, *v. t.*; BUCKED (bŭkt); BUCK'ING. [ME. *bouken*; akin to LG. *büken*, Dan. *byge*, Sw. *byka*, G. *bauchen*, *beuchen*. Cf. BUCK lye.] **1.** To soak, steep, or boil, in lye or suds; — a process in bleaching.
2. To wash (clothes) in lye or suds, or, in later usage, by beating them on stones in running water.

buck (bŭk), *n.* [Cf. BULK mass.] **1.** The body of a wagon, esp. the front part. *Dial. Eng.*, or, in U. S., in combination, as *buck*board.
2. The front crosspiece of a plow beam to which the horses are attached. *Dial. Eng.*

buck, *n.* [ME. *buk*, *bucke*, AS. *bucca*, *buc*, he-goat; akin to D. *bok*, OHG. *pocch*, G. *bock*, Ir. *boc*, W. *bwch*, Corn. *byk*; cf. Zend *būza*, Skr. *bukka*. Cf. BUTCHER, *n.*] **1.** The male of deer or antelopes, or of goats, hares, and rabbits. In England, sometimes applied specifically (and perhaps originally) to the male fallow deer. It is not properly applied to the males of the elk or moose, which are called *bulls*, or of the red deer, which are called *stags*. The word *buck* is much used in composition for the names of antelopes; as, bush *buck*, spring*buck*.
2. Any antelope. *South Africa.*
3. A dashing young fellow; a fop; a dandy. *Archaic.*
The leading *bucks* of the day. *Thackeray.*
4. A male Indian or negro. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*
5. The mark of a cuckold. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. In various card games, a counter or other object placed on the table before the dealer and passed by him to the next dealer, to prevent mistakes as to the position of the deal; also, in poker, a marker sometimes put into a jack pot, another jack pot being in order when the deal passes to him who holds the *buck*. *Cant.*
buck and ball, an old-time cartridge for smoothbore guns, containing a spherical bullet and three buckshot. — **b. of the first head**, a male fallow deer in its fifth year.

buck, *v. i.* **1.** To copulate, as bucks and does.
2. To spring with a quick plunging leap, arching the back, and descending with the fore legs rigid and the head held as low down as possible; — said of a horse or mule.

buck, *v. t.* **1.** *Mil.* To subject to a bygone mode of punishment which consisted in tying the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and putting a stick across the arms and in the angle formed by the knees.
2. To throw by bucking. See 5th BUCK, *v. i.*, 2.
The brute that he was riding had nearly *bucked* him out of the saddle. *W. E. Norris.*

buck, *n.* The act of bucking, as of a horse.
He gave easily to the first excited *bucks* of his pony. *Kipling.*

buck, *v. t.* **1.** To butt. *Colloq. or Dial.*
2. *Football.* To charge against (the "line"); — said of the player carrying the ball. *U. S.*
3. To carry; as, to *buck* water. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*
4. To buck against (something). *Slang*, *U. S.*
to buck the tiger, to play against the bank in a gambling game, esp. at faro. *Slang.*

buck, *v. i.* To charge against something as if butting; — usually with *against*; as, to *buck* against fate. *Slang*, *U. S.*
to buck up, to make one's self smart or courageous; to dress up; to brace up. *Colloq. or Dial.*

buck, *v. t.* To narrow down (staves for kegs) to the correct width by shaving with knives or cutters.

buck, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *boken* to beat, D. *beuken.*] *Mining.* To break up or pulverize, as ores.

buck, *n.* [Cf. D. *zaagbok* sawbuck. See BUCK the animal.] **1.** **a** A sawhorse; a sawbuck. *U. S.* **b** A frame or table on which leather is glazed.
2. *Gymnastics.* A thick leather-covered vaulting block.

buck, *v. t.* To saw (a felled tree) into logs or lengths. *U. S.*

buck, *n.* [Cf. BOWK.] A basket for catching eels. *Eng.*

buck basket. See 1st BUCK.] A clothes basket.

buck bean. A plant (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) growing in bogs in Europe and America, having racemes of white or reddish flowers and trifoliolate, intensely bitter leaves, sometimes used in medicine; — called also *bog bean*, *bog myrtle*, *marsh trefoil*, etc. See MENYANTHES.

buck'ber-ry (bŭk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* A huckleberry of the southern United States (*Gaylussacia ursina*) having black insipid fruit, eaten by deer.

buck'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board or frame bearing the seat or seats, and resting on the bolsters, or in back directly on the axle.

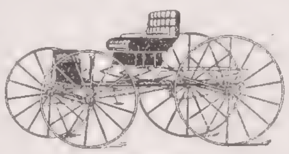

Buckboard.

buck'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* Either of two species of *Symphoricarpos* (*S. occidentalis* and *S. symphoricarpos*) of the western United States. See WOLFBERRY, CORALBERRY.

buck-een' (bŭk-ēn'), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *buicīn* a young buck.] In Ireland, a young man of the lesser gentry or a younger son of the poorer aristocracy aping the style of living of the rich; a shabby-genteel idler. *Anglo-Irish.*

buck'er (bŭk'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who bucks staves for kegs, or a machine containing knives or cutters for performing this operation.
2. One who carries water, wood, etc. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

buck'er, *n.* *Mining.* One who bucks ore, or a broad-headed hammer used in bucking ore.

buck'er, *n.* One who cuts up felled trees. *U. S.*

buck'et (bŭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [ME. *boket*; cf. E. dial. *bowk*, *bouk*, bucket, AS. *būc* pitcher, or Corn. *buket* tub.] **1.** A vessel for drawing up water from a well, or for catching, holding, or carrying water, sap, or other liquids, or salt, coal, ashes, etc.
The moss-covered *bucket*, which hung in the well. *Woodworth.*
2. Hence: **a** A vessel (as a tub or scoop) for hoisting and conveying coal, ore, grain, etc. **b** *Mach.* One of the receptacles on the rim of a water wheel into which the water rushes, causing the wheel to revolve; also, a float of a paddle wheel. **c** The valved piston of a lifting pump. **d** A leather socket in which to rest a whip, carbine, or lance. **e** *Naut.* A frame covered with canvas, sometimes used as a signal for boats.
3. The quantity a bucket contains; specif., a half bushel.
4. *Rowing.* A plunge forward with the body when the stroke is concluded before the arms have straightened and the hands have passed the knees. *Eng. Encyc. of Sport.*

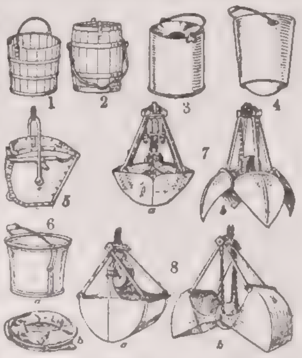

1 Ordinary Wooden Bucket; 2 Well Bucket; 3 Grease Bucket; 4 Fire Bucket; 5 Self-dumping Bucket for hoisting coal, etc.; 6 Collapsible Bucket, *a* Open, *b* Closed; 7, 8 Orange-peel and Clamshell Automatic Buckets for excavating, *a* Closed, *b* Open.

buck'et (bŭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *v. t.*; BUCK'ET-ED (-ĕd; -ĭd); BUCK'ET-ING. **1.** To draw or lift in or as if in buckets; as, to *bucket* water.
2. To pour over from a bucket; to drench.
3. To ride (a horse) hard or mercilessly; hence, *Colloq.*, to drive or push forward hurriedly.
We 've cut their base, and now we 'll *bucket* 'em to pieces. *Kipling.*
4. *Rowing.* To make, or cause to make (the recovery), with a bucket. See BUCKET, *n.*, 4. *Eng.*

buck'et, *v. i.* **1.** To dip with or use a bucket.
2. To drive or push forward rapidly; to hurry. *Colloq.*, *Eng.*
3. To row the stroke with a bucket. *Eng.*

buck'et, *v. t.* *Stock Gambling.* **1.** To deal with (an order) in or as in a bucket shop.
2. To cheat; to swindle. *Slang.*

buck'et, *v. i.* To do a bucket-shop business. *U. S.*

bucket engine. A water-power machine consisting of an endless chain carrying buckets and running over sprocket wheels, for use with a somewhat high fall of small volume.

bucket shop. An office or a place where facilities are given for making bets in the form of orders or options based on current exchange prices of stocks, grain, petroleum, etc., but without any actual buying or selling of the property, stocks, grain, etc. Bucket-shop transactions are legally wagers, and the maintaining of a bucket shop is generally made an offense by statute.

bucket wheel. A wheel having buckets attached to its rim, or to a rope or chain passing over it, as for raising water.

buck'eye' (bŭk'ī'), *n.* **1.** Any of several American trees of the genus *Æsculus*, esp. *Æ. glabra*. See ÆSCULUS.
2. [*cap.*] A native of Ohio. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*
3. *Naut.* A two-masted, triangular-sailed, flat-bottomed, centerboard vessel peculiar to Chesapeake Bay; — called also *bugeye*.
4. An American butterfly (*Junonia cœnia*). See JUNONIA.

Buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*). Leaf and Fruit. (1/12)

buck'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having bad or speckled eyes.

buck fever. Excitement at the sight of game, such as often unnerves a novice in hunting. *Colloq.*

buck'horn' (bŭk'hôrn'), *n.* **1.** The horn of a buck.
2. = DEERHORN, 2.

buckhorn plantain. Any of several plantains whose leaves suggest a buck's horns; esp., *Plantago coronopus* and *P. lanceolata* of Europe, and *P. aristata* of the United States.

buck'hound' (bŭk'hound'), *n.* A hound for hunting deer.

buck'ie (-ĭ), *n.* A large spiral marine shell, esp. the common whelk. See WHELK. *Scot.*

buck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUCK, to soak in lye, to wash. Hence, a quantity bucked at one time; also, the liquid used.
bucking kier, *Manuf.*, a large circular boiler, or kier, used in bleaching. — **b. stool**, a washing block.

buck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUCK, to break up.
bucking iron, *Mining*, a broad-faced hammer for bucking ores; a bucker. — **b. plate.** = BUCKPLATE.

buck'le (bŭk''l), *n.* [ME. *bocle* buckle, boss of a shield, OF. *bocle*, F. *boucle*, boss of a shield, ring, fr. L. *buccula* a little cheek or mouth, dim. of *bucca* cheek; this boss or knob resembling a cheek.] **1.** A device for uniting two loose ends, as of a belt or strap, consisting of a frame fixed to one end and holding the other end, which is passed through the frame by a catch of some kind, commonly by a tongue which goes through a hole in the end.
2. An ornamental device resembling a buckle as above, used chiefly by women to adorn the hair, waistband, shoes, etc.
3. [Cf. BUCKLE to bend.] A distortion, as a bulge, bend, kink, or twist in a beam web, a tube, a sheet of metal, a saw blade, etc.
4. A curl of hair, esp. a kind of crisp curl formerly worn; also, the state of being curled. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Earlocks in tight *buckles* on each side of a lantern face. *Irving.*
Lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Addison.*
5. A contorted expression, as of the face. *Rare.*
6. An iron loop for fastening a mill saw to its frame.

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bub'by, *n.*, **bubby bush.** The strawberry shrub.
bub'l. Bubble. *Ref. Sp.*
bub'ld. Bubbled. *Ref. Sp.*
bu'bon-al'gi-a (bū'bŏn-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: Gr. βουβών groin + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the groin.
bubukle, *n.* A term (evidently a combination of *bubo* and *carbuncle*) put into the mouth of Fluellen in Shakespeare's "Henry V." (III. vi. 108). *Obs.*
bu'bu-lin, bu'bu-line (bū'bū-lĭn), *n.* [L. *bubulus* of cattle, fr. *bos* ox.] *Chem.* A supposed substance in the dung of cattle and other beasts, to which the virtues of the dung, as used in calico printing, have been ascribed. See DUNG, *v. t.*, 2.
buc. † BUCK.
bucan. Var. of BUCCAN.
buc'a-nier' (bŭk'ȧ-nēr'). Var. of BUCCANEER.
‖ **bu'ca-ro** (bōō'kä-rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp. Cf. BUCCHERO.] A jug of rough earthenware, esp. one of dark clay, such as is used in parts of South America and in Spain.
buc'ca (bŭk'ȧ), *n.* [Corn.] *Cornish.* **a** A hobgoblin or bogle. **b** A stupid person.
buc'ca-neer'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
buc'cate (bŭk'āt), *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek.] Having protuberant cheeks.
‖ **buc'che-ro** (bōōk'kā-rō), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rē). [It.] *Archæol.* A bucchero vessel or bucchero ware. See BUCCHERO, *a.* Also called **buc'che-ro ne'ro** (nā'rō) [It. *nero* black].
buc'cin (bŭk'sĭn), *n.* [F.] = BUCCINA.
buc'ci-na (bŭk'sĭ-nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L. *bucina*, *buccina*, a crooked horn or trumpet.] *Music.* An ancient trumpet; originally, an ox or cow horn.
Buc'co, *n.* [See BUCHU.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of HARTOGIA **a**. **b** *Pharm.* [*l. c.*] Var. of BUCHU.
buc'co-la'bi-al, *a.* [*bucco-* + *labial.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the cheeks and lips.
buc'co-lin'gual, *a.* [*bucco-* + *lingual.*] Pertaining to the mouth and tongue.
buc'co-phar-yn'ge-al, *a.* Of or pert. to mouth and pharynx.
buc'cra. Var. of BUCKRA.
buc'cu-la (bŭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *bucca* cheek.] Double chin.
Buc'cu-la'trix (-lā'trĭks), *n.* [NL.] A genus of tineid moths. See APPLE BUCCULATRIX.
buce † BUSS.
Bu-cel'las (bū-sĕl'ȧs), *n.* [From *Bucellas*, a village near Lisbon.] A Portuguese white wine.
Bu'cer-o-ti'næ (bū'sĕr-ō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily comprising all the hornbills except the ground hornbills.
buch † BOW.
Bu-chan'an (bŭ-kăn'ăn; bū-), *a. & n.* [Fr. *Buchanan* County, Iowa.] See GLACIAL PERIOD.
Buchan Builers. = BULLERS OF BUCHAN.
Buch'an-ite (bŭk'ăn-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an extinct sect, followers of Elspeth Simpson (1738-91), wife of Robert Buchan, a Scotch enthusiast who believed herself to be the woman of Rev. xii. The Buchanites were Adventists, did not marry, lived in common, and worked little, refusing all wages.
buchement. † AMBUSHMENT.
bucher. † BUTCHER.
Bu-chlo'ë (bū-klō'ē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βοῦς ox + χλόη green herb.] *Bot.* Syn. of BULBILIS.
buch'olz-ite (bŭk'ōlz-īt), *n.* [After C. F. *Bucholz*, German chemist.] *Min.* = FIBROLITE.
bucht (bōōkt). *Scot.* form of BOUGHT, a fold.
buck, *n.* [See BEECH, *n.*] The beech tree or mast. *Scot.*
buck ague. = BUCK FEVER.
buck beer. Bock beer.
buck'er, *n.* A horse or mule that bucks.
buck'er-els, *n. pl.* An old English game. *Obs. or Hist.*
bucket fever. *Med.* Dengue.
buck'et-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
buck'et-y (-ĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of *buckwheat.*] Paste used to dress weavers' webs.
Buckeye State. Ohio; — from the buckeye trees there.
buck finch. The chaffinch.
buck grass. A common club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*).
buckhorn brake *or* **fern.** The royal fern.
buckhorn sight. A rear sight with a deep notch, formerly used on the Springfield rifle.
buck'ish, *a.* Dandified; foppish. — **buck'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **buck'ish-ness**, *n.*
buck'jump', *n.* = 7th BUCK.
buck'jump', *v. i.* = 5th BUCK, 2. — **buck'jump'er**, *n.*
buck knees. Knees inclining inwards. *Horseman's Cant.*
buck'l. Buckle. *Ref. Sp.*
buck'land-ite (bŭk'lănd-īt), *n.* [After Dr. W. *Buckland*, English geologist.] *Min.* A variety of epidote; also, a variety of the related mineral allanite.
buck'ld. Buckled. *Ref. Sp.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

7. In the manufacture of white lead, one of the thin openwork plates of lead, sometimes buckle-shaped, which are exposed to the action of carbonic acid.

buck′le (bŭk′'l), *v. t.* ; BUCK′LED (-'ld) ; BUCK′LING. [ME. *boclen*, F. *boucler*. See BUCKLE, *n.*] **1.** To fasten or confine with a buckle or buckles ; as, to *buckle* a harness.
2. To prepare for action ; to apply with vigor and earnestness ; — generally used reflexively.
Cartwright *buckled* himself to the employment. *Fuller.*
3. To join closely ; specif. : **a** To grapple with. *Obs.* **b** To marry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. [See BUCKLE, *v. i.*, 3.] To bend ; to cause to kink, or to become distorted.

buck′le, *v. i.* [Cf. BUCKLE to fasten with a buckle.] **1.** To equip or prepare for a contest or undertaking, as, orig., by buckling on the armor ; hence, to apply one's self with vigor ; — often used with *to* or *down to*. "As we *buckled* down to work like men." *Hamlin Garland.*
To make our sturdy humor *buckle* thereto. *Barrow.*
2. To join in close fight ; to struggle ; grapple ; contend ; — now usually with *with*.
In single combat thou shalt *buckle* with me. *Shak.*
3. [Perh. a different word ; cf. D. *bukken* to bow, stoop, Dan. *bukke*, which are akin to E. *bow* to bend ; but cf. also F. *boucler* to bulge (of a wall).] To bend permanently ; to become distorted ; to bow ; curl ; kink.
Buckled with the heat of the fire like parchment. *Pepys.*
4. To bend or twist out of its own plane, as a wall, or the web of a girder.
5. To yield ; to give way ; to be subservient. *Obs.*
6. To marry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

buck′led (bŭk′'ld), *p. a.* Bent, crinkled, or wavy.
buckled plate, *Building*, a form of iron plate, generally square or oblong, slightly convex in the middle with a flat rim, used for flooring, etc.

buck′ler (bŭk′lẽr), *n.* One that buckles, as a device in a printing press that turns back the edges of sheets of paper.

buck′ler (bŭk′lẽr), *n.* [ME. *bocler*, OF. *bocler*, F. *bouclier*, a shield with a boss, from OF. *bocle*, *boucle*, boss. See BUCKLE, *n.*] **1.** A kind of shield, of various shapes and sizes, worn on one of the arms (usually the left) to protect the front of the body. In the sword and *buckler* play of the Middle Ages in England, the *buckler* was a small shield, generally round and held by a handle at arm's length, and used, not to cover the body, but to stop or parry blows.

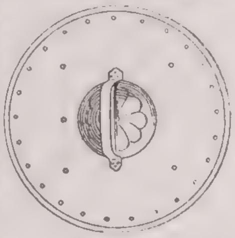
Buckler.

2. a One of the large bony external plates found on many ganoid fishes. **b** The anterior segment of the shell of trilobites.
3. *Naut.* A block or shutter of wood or iron made to fit a hawse hole or other opening, to confine the packing and prevent water from entering when the vessel pitches.
4. A crab whose shell is sufficiently firm to give only slightly under the fingers ; — also *bucklum*. *Local, U. S.*

buck′ler, *v. t.* **1.** To shield ; to defend.
Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falsehood with a pedigree? *Shak.*
2. To ward (blows). *Obs.* *Shak.*

buckler fern. Any fern of the genus *Dryopteris* ; — so called from the shape of the indusium. Also *shield fern*.
buckler mustard. A plant of the genus *Biscutella*, with yellow flowers like those of mustard. The open valves of the pod resemble twin shields or bucklers.

Buck′ley-a (bŭk′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after S. B. *Buckley*, American botanist.] A genus of santalaceous shrubs of a single species, *B. distichophylla*, native of the southern United States, where it is very rare. It has opposite leaves and branches, small greenish flowers, and an oily nutlike drupe.

buck′ling (bŭk′lĭng), *n.* [Cf. BUCKLE to bend.] *Founding.* Scabs on a casting due to too much slicking and lack of venting. *Bolland.*

buck′o (bŭk′ō), *n.*; *pl.* BUCKOES (-ōz). [Cf. BUCK a gay young fellow.] A blustering, bullying fellow ; a bully ; — chiefly of men who domineer over employees or subordinates.

buck′plate′ (-plāt′), *n.*, *or* **bucking plate**. *Mining.* A flat plate of chilled cast iron upon which ores are bucked.

buck′ra (bŭk′rȧ), *n.* [In the language of the Calabar coast, *buckra* means "demon, a powerful and superior being." *J. L. Wilson.*] A white man ; — used by negroes of the African coast, West Indies, etc. *Southern U. S. & West Indies.*

buck′ra, *a.* White; white man's ; strong ; good ; as, *buckra* yam, a white yam.

buck′ram (bŭk′rȧm), *n.* [ME. *bokeram*, *bougeren*, OF. *boqueran*, F. *bougran* ; cf. MHG. *buckeram*, LL. *buchiranus*, *boquerannus*, It. *bucherame* ; of uncertain origin ; perh. orig. fr. the same source as *barracan*, influenced by E. *buck*, G. *bock*.] **1.** Formerly, a fabric of fine linen or cotton for wearing apparel, etc.
2. A coarse cloth of linen or hemp, stiffened with size or glue, used in garments to keep them in shape, for wrappers to cover merchandise, for binding books, etc.
3. A buckram bag used by lawyers. *Obs.*
4. Stiffness ; precise formality ; starchiness of manner.
5. [Cf. RAMSON.] *Bot.* = RAMSON.

buck′ram, *a.* **1.** Made of buckram ; as, a *buckram* suit.
2. Stiff ; precise. "*Buckram* dames." *Brooke.*

buck′ram, *v. t.* ; BUCK′RAMED (-rămd) ; BUCK′RAM-ING. To strengthen with buckram ; to stiffen. "His *buckramed* habit of clerical decorum." *Hawthorne.*

buck′saw′ (bŭk′sô′), *n.* A saw set in a frame and used for sawing wood on a sawbuck, or sawhorse.

buck′shot′ (bŭk′shŏt′), *n.* A coarse leaden shot, larger than swan shot, used in hunting large game. See SHOT, *n.*, *Table*.

buck′skin′ (-skĭn′), *n.* **1.** The skin of a buck.
2. A strong leather, usually yellowish or grayish in color, made soft and pliable by dressing with oil or brains.
3. Hence : **a** A person clothed in buckskin, esp. [*cap.*], an American soldier of the Revolutionary War. **b** *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin. **c** A buckskin purse. *Western U. S.* **d** A buckskin-colored horse. *Western U. S.*
4. Buckskin cloth.

buck′skin′, *a.* Made of buckskin, or having the color of buckskin; as, a *buckskin* pony.

buckskin cloth. A species of cream-white, closely woven woolen cloth.

buck′stay′ (bŭk′stā′), *n.* Either of two connected girders used one on each side of the masonry structure of a furnace or flue to take the thrust of an arch ; also, any girder similarly used as a stay.

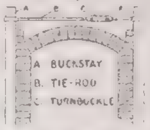

Buck′tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* *U. S. Hist.* An adherent of a political faction which sprang up in New York about 1815, and opposed the administration of Governor De Witt Clinton ; — so called in allusion to the tail of a buck worn in the hat by some members of the Tammany Society of the same political faith as Governor Clinton's opponents.

buck′thorn′ (-thôrn′), *n.* **a** Any shrub or tree of the genus *Rhamnus*, some species of which have thorny branches. **b** A sapotaceous tree of the southern United States (*Bumelia lycioides*).

buck′tooth′ (-tooth′), *n.* Any tooth that juts out.
When he laughed, two white *buckteeth* protruded. *Thackeray.*

buck′wash′ (-wŏsh′), *v. t. & i.* To wash in buck, or lye.— **buck′wash′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

buck′wheat′ (-hwēt′), *n.* [*buck* a beech tree (see BEECH) + *wheat* ; akin to D. *boekweit*, G. *buchweizen*.] **1.** A polygonaceous herb of the genus *Fagopyrum*, esp. the Asiatic *F. fagopyrum*, widely cultivated as a food plant, thriving even on poor soils. It has alternate, cordate leaves and clusters of small white flowers yielding a good quality of honey.
2. The triangular seed of this plant ground into flour and used extensively in the United States for pancakes. Though less nutritious than wheat, it is superior to rice.
3. Sorghum. *Eng.*

buckwheat coal. A size of anthracite coal. See COAL.

bu-col′ic (bū-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [L. *bucolicus*, Gr. βουκολικός, fr. βουκόλος cowherd, herdsman, the first part of which is akin to E. *cow*.] Of or pertaining to the life and occupation of a shepherd ; pastoral ; rustic.
Syn. — See RURAL.
bucolic diæresis *or* **dieresis**, *Gr. & Lat. Pros.*, in the dactylic hexameter, a diæresis occurring after the fourth foot ; — so called from its common use in pastoral poetry.

bu-col′ic, *n.* [L. *bucolicon* poëma.] **1.** A pastoral poem; an eclogue or idyl ; as, the *Bucolics* of Theocritus.
2. A writer of pastoral poetry.
3. A rustic ; a farmer. *Humorous.*

Bucranium.

bu-cra′ni-um (bū-krā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -NIA (-nĭ-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. βουκράνιον ox head.] A sculptured ornament representing an ox skull adorned with wreaths, etc., used esp. on Roman altars and on the frieze in the Roman Ionic and Corinthian orders.

bud (bŭd), *n.* [ME. *budde*, of uncertain origin ; cf. D. *bot*.] **1.** *Bot.* An undeveloped shoot or stem ; a small axillary or terminal protuberance on the principal axis of a plant, consisting of rudimentary foliage or floral leaves in successive layers overarching the apex of the vegetative cone. Buds are often protected by specialized outer leaves (bud scales), or by a coating of resin or of hairs.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A protuberance of a part of the body of an organism, which develops into a new organism, subsequently separating off or remaining attached; a gemma. See GEMMATION ; HYDRA, *Illust.*
3. *Anat.* Any structure or organ likened to a bud, as a tactile corpuscle.

Terminal and Axillary Buds of Horse-chestnut.

bud, *v. i.* ; BUD′DED ; BUD′DING. **1.** To put forth or produce buds ; to develop, as a bud, into a flower or shoot ; hence, to be like a bud in youth and freshness, or growth and promise.
2. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn.
Syn. — Sprout, germinate, blossom.

bud, *v. t.* **1.** To put forth as buds ; to cause to bud.
Where prickly furze *buds* lavish gold. *Keats.*
2. *Hort.* To graft by inserting a bud from one plant into an opening in the bark of another. Budding is the usual form of graftage with nursery stock.

bud brush. A half-shrubby asteraceous perennial of the western United States (*Artemisia spinescens*) valuable as a forage plant in sheep ranges.

bud′dage (bŭd′āj), *n.* *Hort.* The art or process of budding. See BUD, *v. t.*, 2. *L. H. Bailey.*

Bud′dha (bŏŏd′ȧ), *n.* [Skr. *buddha* awakened, enlightened, wise, fr. *budh* to awake, know.] The title of an incarnation of self-abnegation, virtue, and wisdom, or a deified religious teacher of the Buddhists, esp. Gautama Siddhartha, the founder of Buddhism. Cf. ADI BUDDHA, DHYANI BUDDHA.

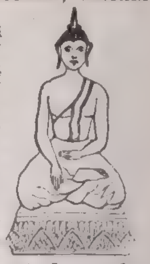
An Image of Buddha.

In reading the Pali Scriptures one is impressed with the strong personal influence exercised by the *Buddha* over the hearts of his followers. He was regarded, not as a mere formulator of dry metaphysical propositions, but as a very wise and compassionate friend of his fellow men. He was full of tact, and all his ways were ways of peace. *Henry Clarke Warren.*

Bud′dhism (bŏŏd′ĭz'm; 277), *n.* The religion based upon the doctrine originally taught by the Hindu sage Gautama Siddhartha, surnamed Buddha, "the awakened or enlightened," in the 6th century B. C., and adopted by a large part of the inhabitants of central and eastern Asia and the Indian islands. Buddha's teaching is believed to have been atheistic. It presents release from existence (a beatific enfranchisement, *Nirvana*) as the greatest good. Nirvana is only to be attained by escape from the causal nexus, or *Karma*, whereby the unenlightened are doomed to endless rebirths (see TRANSMIGRATION). Buddha's "Four Truths" are : (1) that life is sorrow ; (2) that the chain of reincarnation results from desire ; (3) that the only escape is through annihilation of desire ; (4) that the way of escape is the "Eightfold Path" of right belief, right resolve, right word, right act, right life, right effort, right thinking, right meditation. Buddha denied the special virtue of caste, ritualism, and asceticism, and insisted upon the necessity of pity, kindliness, and patience, for salvation.

Bud′dhist (bŏŏd′ĭst), *n.* An adherent of Buddhism.
Bud′dhist, *a.* Of or pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism.

bud′ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUD. Specif.: *vb. n.*, *Bot. & Zoöl.*, gemmation.

bud′dle (bŭd′'l ; *dial.* bŏŏd′'l), *n.* [E. dial., to cleanse ore, also a vessel for this purpose ; cf. G. *butteln* to shake.] *Mining.* An apparatus, esp. an inclined trough or plane, where stamped ore is concentrated by running water which washes out the lighter and less valuable portions.

bud′dle, *v. t.* *Mining.* To wash (ore) in a buddle.

Bud′dle-ia (bŭd′lē-ȧ ; bŭd-lē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Adam *Buddle* (d. 1715), English botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of loganiaceous shrubs or trees with opposite leaves and terminal clusters of yellow or violet tetramerous flowers. The species are natives of tropical America, Asia, and Africa.

Bude′ burn′er (būd′). [From *Bude*, in Cornwall, the residence of Sir G. Gurney, the inventor.] A burner consisting of two or more concentric Argand burners (the inner rising above the outer) and a central tube by which oxygen gas or common air is supplied.

budge (bŭj), *v. i.* ; BUDGED (bŭjd) ; BUDG′ING. [F. *bouger* to stir, move (akin to Pr. *bojar*, *bolegar*, to stir, move, It. *bulicare* to boil, bubble), fr. L. *bullire*. See BOIL, *v. i.*] To move off ; to stir ; to walk away ; specif., usually with a negative, to give way resistingly.
I 'll not *budge* an inch, boy. *Shak.*
These playthings can do our race great harm, and when these come we must *budge*. *J. Fiske.*

budge, *v. t.* To move or stir (something heavy, resistant, or inert). "An ancient bureau which I have no power in me to *budge* an inch." *Scribner's Mag.*

budge, *a.* [Cf. BUDGE, *v.*] Brisk ; jocund. *Obs. or Dial.*

budge, *n.* [Cf. ME. *bouge* bag, OF. *boge*, *bouge*, and E. *budget*.] A kind of fur prepared from lambskin dressed with the wool outward.

budge, *a.* **1.** Lined or trimmed with budge, as a scholar's gown ; hence, scholastic. "*Budge* gowns." *Milton.*
2. Austere or stiff, like scholastics ; pompous.
Those *budge* doctors of the stoic fur. *Milton.*

budge bachelor. One of a company clothed in long gowns trimmed with budge, who formerly accompanied the lord mayor of London in his inaugural procession.

budg′er-ee-gah′ } (bŭj′ẽr-ē-gä′ ; -gär′), *n.* [Native name.]
budg′er-i-gar′ } The zebra parrakeet.

budg′et (bŭj′ĕt ; -ĭt ; 7, 151), *n.* [ME. *bogett*, *bouget*, F. *bougette* leather bag, wallet, dim. of OF. *boge*, *bouge*, leather bag, fr. L. *bulga*, a Gallic word ; cf. OIr. *bolc*, Gael. *bolg*. Cf. BULGE, BOUGET.] **1.** A pouch or wallet, esp. of leather. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Specif. : **a** A skin or leather bottle. *Obs.* **b** A luggage boot in a carriage. **c** A leather socket for a carbine butt, used by some cavalry on the march. **d** A tiler's pocket for holding nails. **e** *Her.* = WATER BOUGET.
3. A bag or sack with its contents ; hence, a stock or store ; an accumulation ; as, a *budget* of inventions.
4. The annual financial statement which the British Chancellor of the Exchequer submits in behalf of the ministers to the House of Commons for approval. It comprehends a general view of the finances of the country, with the proposed financial measures for the ensuing year. Also, the financial condition shown by such a statement, or the measures proposed in it. Sometimes, a similar statement in other countries or of a quasi-public body.

budg′et, *interj.* [Origin uncertain.] An exclamation enjoining secrecy ; — used with *mum*.
In his head at once again are word and wink,
Mum here and *budget* there. *R. Browning.*

budg′et-a-ry (bŭj′ĕ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to a financial budget.

bud moth. Any of several species of moths that destroy the buds of fruit trees ; esp., *Tmetocera ocellana* and *Ecopsis malana* of the apple tree.

bud rudiment. *Bot.* The primordium of a shoot or branch.

bud scale. *Bot.* One of the scalelike leaves which form the external covering of a bud in winter. They often have dense coatings of hair, gum, or resin.

bud variation. *Hort.* A marked deviation from the normal

buckle beggar. A hedge priest.
buckle chain. A swivel chain.
buck′ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.
buck′ling (bŭk′lĭng), *n.* [G. *bückling*.] *Com.* A large fat herring salted and smoked.
buck′lum, *n.* = 2d BUCKLER, 4.
buck mast. Beech mast. *Obs.*
buckone, *also* **buccoon**, *n.* [It. *boccone* mouthful, fr. *bocca* mouth.] A morsel. *Obs.*
buck′pot′, *n.* A kind of clay cooking pot made in British Guiana. *Cent. Dict.*
Bucks. *Abbr.* Buckinghamshire.
bucks′beard′, *n.* Goatsbeard.
buck′sheesh, buck′shish. Vars. of BAKSHEESH.
buck's′-horn′, *n.* **a** The buckhorn plantain. **b** The buck grass. **c** The swine's-cress.
buck′skinned′ (bŭk′skĭnd′), *a.* Clad or dressed in buckskin.
buck′some. † BUXOM.
buck′stall′ (bŭk′stôl′), *n.* A toil or net to take deer.
buckt. Bucked. *Ref. Sp.*
buckthorn barbed wire fencing, *or* **buckthorn strip fencing.** Fencing of a steel band or ribbon with saw-tooth barbs.
buck′u. Var. of BUCHU.
buck′wag′on, *n.* A buckboard.
buck′wheat′er, *n.* A greenhorn at lumbering. *Slang, U. S.*
buckwheat tree. = TITI.
buck′y. Var. of BUCKIE.
buclere. † BUCKLER.
bu-col′i-cal, *a.* Bucolic.
bu-col′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of BUCOLIC.
Bu-cor′vus (bū-kôr′vŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *Buceros* + *Corvus*.] *Zoöl.* An exclusively African genus consisting of the ground hornbills, differing from the other hornbills in their longer legs and terrestrial habits. It constitutes a subfamily **Bu′cor-vi′næ** (bū′kŏr-vī′nē).
bu-crane′ (bū-krān′ ; bū′krān), *n.* [Cf. F. *bucrane*. See BUCRANIUM.] A bucranium.
bud (bŏŏd). Var. of BOOD. *Scot.*
bud, *n.* [Cf. BODE a bid.] *Obs. Scot.* A gift, esp. a bribe. — *v. t.* To bribe.
bu′da (bōō′dȧ), *n.* The Italian millet. *Afghanistan.*
bud′da, bud′dah (bŭd′ä), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian myoporaceous forage plant (*Pholidia mitchelli*), having seeds which are eaten by emus.
bud′ded, *pret. & p. p.* of BUD.
Buddh (bŏŏd). Var. of BUDDHA.
Bud′dha-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Bud′dha-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bud′dhi (bŏŏd′ē), *n.* [Skr.] *Theosophy.* The soul, or discernment, constituting with *atman* and *manas* the trinity of elements comprised in the immortal being of man.
Bud′dhic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Buddha.
Bud-dhis′tic (bŏŏd-ĭs′tĭk), **Bud-dhis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to Buddhism ; Buddhist.
Bud′dir al Bud′door (bŏŏd′ĕr ăl bŏŏd′ōōr). Var. of BADRULBUDUR.
bud′dle. † BOODLE.
bud′dler (bŭd′lẽr), *n.* One that buddles.
budel. † BEADLE.
buden. Obs. pret. pl. of BID.
budge, *n.* *Obs. Slang.* A thief. Also, *a.*, thieving.
budge barrel. *Mil.* A small barrel with only one head, the other end being closed by a piece of leather, drawn together with strings like a purse, — formerly used for carrying powder or small cartridges from the magazine to the battery, in siege or seacoast service.
budge′ness, *n.* Sternness : severity. *Obs.*
budg′er (bŭj′ẽr), *n.* One who budges.
budg′er-ee (bŭj′ẽr-ē), *or* **betch′er-i** (bĕch′ẽr-ē), *a.* [Aboriginal Australian, Port Jackson dialect.] Good ; fine, handsome, or pretty ; — a bush word. *New South Wales.*
budg′er-ow (bŭj′ẽr-ō), *n.* Also **budg′er-o.** [Hindi *bajrā*.] A large, cumbrous, keelless barge, used on the Ganges.
budg′et-eer′ (bŭj′ĕt-ēr′), *n.* One who makes up a budget.
budg′et-er, *n.* One who carries a wallet ; a strolling player.
bud grafting. *Hort.* Budding.
budg′y (bŭj′ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, budge, a kind of fur. *Obs. & R.*
Budh (bŏŏd), *n.* = BUDDHA.
budj′er-i-gar′. Var. of BUDGEREEGAH.
bud′let, *n.* See -LET.
bud-mash′ (bŭd-mäsh′ ; bŭd′-mäsh), *n.* [Hind. *badma'āsh* ; Per. *bad* evil + Ar. *ma'āsh* sustenance.] A bad character ; a worthless fellow. *India.*
Bu-dor′cas (bū-dôr′kȧs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βοῦς ox + δορκάς gazelle.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the yakin.
bud sport. = BUD VARIATION.
bud′tha. Var. of BUDDA.

in the development of a shoot from the bud; a sport, as a red-flowered branch developed from a bud on a white-flowered plant. Numerous garden varieties have originated in this manner. The causes of bud variation are not clearly understood. See MUTATION, VARIATION.

bud worm. **a** The larva of a small noctuid moth (*Heliothis rhexiæ*) which eats into the buds and stalks of the tobacco plant. **b** The cotton-boll worm (*Heliothis armigera*), which does similar damage to tobacco plants.

buff (bŭf), *n.* [Formerly *buffe* buff, buffalo, F. *buffle* buffalo. See BUFFALO.] **1.** A buffalo; a wild ox. *Obs.*
2. A sort of superior leather prepared with a velvety or fuzzy finish from the skin of the buffalo, or of the ox, elk, etc., and dressed with oil, like chamois, — formerly much used for military coats, etc. See BUFFING.
3. A military coat made of buff leather.
4. The bare skin; as, to strip to the *buff*. *Colloq.*
5. *Mech.* A wheel covered with buff leather, muslin, etc., and used in polishing cutlery, spoons, etc.
6. A buff stick; also, a stick faced with cloth, velvet, or the like, to which polishing material is applied.
7. The color of buff; a saddened yellowish orange.
8. [*cap.*] *pl.* The old 3d regiment of the line in the British army, now the East Kent Regiment; — popularly so called from the former color of their facings.
9. *Med.* The grayish viscid substance constituting the buffy coat. See BUFFY COAT.

buff, *a.* Made of or like buff; of the color of buff.

buff, *v. t.*; BUFFED (bŭft); BUFF'ING. **1.** To polish with a buff. See 1st BUFF, 5.
2. To give a buff or velvety surface to (leather). See BUFFING, *n.*, 1.
3. To color or stain buff, as willow rods by boiling them before stripping.

buff, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *bufer* to cuff, buffet. See BUFFET a blow.] **1.** To strike. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To take, or deaden, the shock of, as a buffer.

buff, *n.* [Cf. OF. *bufe.* See BUFFET.] A buffet, a blow. *Obs.*, except in the phrase "blindman's *buff*."

Nathless so sore a *buff* to him it lent
That made him reel. *Spenser.*

buff, *a.* [Of uncertain etymol.] Firm; sturdy.

And for the good old cause stood *buff*. *Hudibras.*

buff, *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. PUFF.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
1. To burst out, as into laughter; to stammer; stutter.
2. To whack or thump.

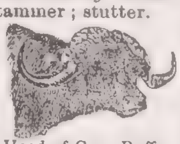
Head of Cape Buffalo. ($\frac{1}{25}$)

buf'fa-lo (bŭf'ȧ-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES or -LOS (-lōz). [Sp. *búfalo* (cf. Pg. *bufalo*, It. *bufalo*, F. *buffle*), fr. L. *bubalus*, *bufalus*, a kind of African stag or gazelle; also, the buffalo or wild ox, fr. Gr. βούβαλος buffalo, prob. fr. βοῦς ox. See COW the animal; cf. BUFF the color, BUBALE.] **1.** Any of several species of wild ox, esp.: **a** The water buffalo (*Bos bubalus*), originally from India, but now domesticated and used as a draft animal in most of the warmer countries of the eastern continent. It is larger and less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. **b** The Cape buffalo (*B. caffer*), a large and very savage species of South Africa, said to be the most dangerous animal of Africa. **c** The American bison.
2. **a** Short for BUFFALO ROBE. **b** Buffalo horn. *Commercial Cant.* **c** Short for BUFFALO FISH.
3. *Cotton Manuf.* A leather hamper for carrying bobbins.
4. [*cap.*] A nickname of North Carolina coast dwellers.

buf'fa-lo-back' (-băk'), *n.* The common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*) of the Great Lakes.

buffalo berry. **a** The edible scarlet berry of either of two elæagnaceous shrubs of the western United States (*Lepargyrea argentea* and *L. canadensis*) having silvery foliage; — called also *rabbit berry*, *bullberry*. **b** Either of these shrubs; — called also *beef-suet tree*.

buffalo bird. Any of several small birds of the starling family, which perch upon buffaloes and cattle in search of parasites, and often warn them of danger, as those of the genera *Buphaga* and *Sturnopastor*.

buffalo bug. The carpet beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*).

buffalo chips. Dry dung of the buffalo, or bison, formerly much used for fuel on the plains of North America.

buffalo cholera. *Vet.* An epizoötic disease of the domestic buffalo, communicable to most domestic animals, except dogs. Also called *barbone*.

buffalo clover. Either of two species of clover (*Trifolium reflexum* and *T. stoloniferum*) found in the western United States throughout the former range of the bison.

buffalo cod. A large, coarse, marine food fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*) of the greenling family, of the Pacific coast.

buffalo currant. An ornamental hardy currant of the western United States (*Ribes aureum*) having fragrant yellow flowers and brown or black fruit.

buffalo dance. A dance of the plains Indians of North America imitative of the actions of the buffalo. It probably originated as a magic rite to insure plenty of buffalo.

buffalo fish. Any of several large fishes of the sucker family mostly found in the Mississippi valley. Some are important food fishes; esp., the common buffalo fish (*Ictiobus cyprinella*); the black buffalo (*I. urus*); the small-mouthed or white buffalo (*I. bubalus*); about Lake Champlain, the lake carp sucker (*Carpiodes thompsoni*).

Buffalo Fish (*Ictiobus cyprinella*). $\frac{1}{12}$

buffalo gnat. **a** Any of several small dipterous insects of the genus *Simulium*, allied to the black fly of the North. They are often so abundant as to do great damage, in the lower Mississippi valley, killing domestic animals by their innumerable bites. **b** The horn fly. See HORN FLY. *Local, U. S.*

buffalo grass. **1.** In the United States: **a** A low-growing diœcious grass (*Bulbilis dactyloides*) very common on the western plains or former feeding grounds of the bison. **b** Any species of *Bouteloua*, or grama grass.
2. In Australia, the grass *Stenotaphrum americanum*, introduced from the United States, and first noticed near Buffalo Creek in New South Wales.

Buffalo Grass. *a Bulbilis dactyloides*; *b Bouteloua oligostachya.*

buffalo moth. The larva of a carpet beetle.

buffalo nut. The oily drupaceous fruit of the rabbitwood (*Pyrularia pubera*); also, the shrub itself. Also called *elk nut* and *oil nut*.

buffalo pea. **a** The ground plum. **b** The American vetch *Vicia americana*.

buffalo robe. The skin of the American bison, prepared with the hair on; — formerly much used as a lap robe.

buff coat, *or* **buff'coat'** (bŭf'kōt'), *n.* **1.** A coat of buff leather; specif., a close short-sleeved military coat, worn for defense in the 17th century. Hence, a soldier.
2. = BUFFY COAT.

buffed (bŭft), *a.* Having a buffy coat or surface; buffy.
buffed leather, leather finished with a velvety or ooze surface by buffing.

buff'er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* [Prop., a *striker*. See BUFFET a blow.]
1. *Mech.* **a** An elastic apparatus or fender, for deadening the jar caused by the collision of bodies; as, a *buffer* at the end of a railroad car or at the end of a piece of track. **b** A pad or cushion on the end of a fender, which receives the blow; a buffing apparatus.

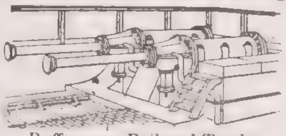
Buffer on a Railroad Track.

2. Anything serving to deaden a shock or to bear the brunt of opposing forces; as, a *buffer* state between two rival nations.

buff'er, *n.* [ME. *buffere* a stammerer, *boffen* to stammer.]
1. A stammerer. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. A fellow; — esp. used of an elderly man, and generally humorously or disparagingly.

"See those old *buffers*, bent and gray." *O. W. Holmes.*

buff'er, *n.* **1.** One who polishes with a buff.
2. A wheel for buffing; a buff.
3. A farrier's tool provided with a chisel blade to remove the clinch heads of nails and a point or prod to drive out nails embedded in the hoof.

buffer bar. The heavy iron bar in a railroad car which receives the impact of other cars.

buffer beam. A cross timber at the end of a railroad car.

buffer block. A block serving as a buffer.

buff'er-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The head of a buffer, which receives the concussion, in railroad cars.

buf-fet' (bōō-fā'; bŭf'ĕt; *F.* bü'fĕ'; 277), *n.* [F. *buffet*; cf. LL. *bufetum*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A cupboard or set of shelves, either movable or fixed at one side of a room, for the display of plate, china, etc.; a sideboard.

Not when a gilt *buffet's* reflected pride
Turns you from sound philosophy aside. *Pope.*

2. (*pron.* bōō-fā'; bü'fĕ') A counter for refreshments; a restaurant at a railroad station, or place of public gathering.
3. A small stool; a footstool or hassock.

Go fetch us a light *buffet*. *Towneley Myst.*

4. The cabinetwork of an organ inclosing the pipes.

buf'fet (bŭf'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [ME. *buffet*, *boffet*, OF. *buffet* a slap in the face, a pair of bellows, fr. *buffe* blow, cf. F. *bouffer* to blow, puff; prob. akin to E. *puff*. For the meaning *slap*, *blow*, cf. F. *soufflet* a slap, *souffler* to blow. See PUFF, *v. i.*; cf. BUFFOON.] **1.** A blow with the hand; a slap; a cuff.

When on his cheek a *buffet* fell. *Scott.*

2. A blow from any source, or that which affects like a blow, as the violence of winds or waves; a stroke; an adverse action; an affliction; a trial; adversity.

Fortune's *buffets* and rewards. *Shak.*

buf'fet, *v. t.*; BUF'FET-ED; BUF'FET-ING. [ME. *buffeten*, OF. *buffeter*. See the preceding noun.] **1.** To strike with the hand or fist; to box; beat; cuff; slap.

They spit in his face and *buffeted* him. *Matt.* xxvi. 67.

2. To affect as with blows; to strike repeatedly; to strive with or contend against; as, to *buffet* the billows.

You are lucky fellows who can live in a dreamland of your own, instead of being *buffeted* about the world. *W. Black.*

3. [Cf. BUFFER.] To muffle the clapper (of a bell).

buf'fet, *v. i.* **1.** To exercise or play at boxing; to strike; smite; strive; contend. "If I might *buffet* for my love." *Shak.*
2. To make one's way by blows or struggling.

Strove to *buffet* to land in vain. *Tennyson.*

buf-fet' car (bōō-fā'; bü'fĕ'). A railroad car provided with a buffet, or luncheon compartment.

buff'ing (bŭf'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BUFF, *v.* Hence: *n.*
1. The action of one that buffs; specif., act or process of removing the grain surface of leather to produce a soft, velvety, or ooze finish, this being formerly accomplished by working the grain side with a blunt knife on a beam, later by grinding off the surface with an emery wheel, and now usually by splitting it off with a machine (called a **buffing machine**) in a thin sheet.
2. The thin sheet of leather so split off; also, such sheets collectively. Buffing is a cheap grade of leather; it is largely used for bookbinding, ornamental purposes, etc.

buff jerkin. Orig., a buff-leather jacket, worn by soldiers under the corselet; afterward, a jacket or waistcoat, whether of leather or of a buff-colored cloth. *Obs.*

buf'fle (bŭf''l), *n.* [F. *buffle*. See BUFFALO.] **1.** **a** A buffalo. *Obs.* **b** The bufflehead duck.
2. A fool; a bufflehead. *Obs.*

buf'fle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [*buffle* + *head*.] **1.** A heavy, stupid fellow; a clown; fool. *Obs.*
2. A small North American duck (*Charitonetta albeola*), allied to the golden-eye; — so named from dense soft plumage which increases the apparent size of the head of the male bird. Also called *butterball*.

Bufflehead. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

buf'fle-horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* [*buffle* + *horn*.] A small rubiaceous tree (*Burchellia capensis*) of South Africa, having very hard, tough wood.

buf'fon, *or* **buf'font,** *n.* Also **buf'foon.** [F. *bouffante*.] A projecting covering of gauze or linen for a lady's breast, worn in the 18th century.

buf-foon' (bŭ-fōōn'; *accented* buf'foon *in 17th c.*), *n.* [F. *bouffon*, fr. It. *buffone*; akin to It. *buffo* puff of wind, as *a.*, comical, ridiculous, *buffa* vanity, nonsense, trick, *buffare* to puff, blow, F. *bouffer* to puff out; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. BUFFET a blow.] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, antic gestures, etc.; a droll; harlequin; clown; merry-andrew.

buf-foon', *a.* Belonging to, characteristic of, or like, a buffoon. "*Buffoon* stories." *Macaulay.*

buf-foon', *v. i.* To act the part of a buffoon.

buf-foon', *v. t.* To treat with buffoonery; to ridicule.

buf-foon'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *bouffonnerie*.] The arts and practices of a buffoon, as low jests, ridiculous pranks, vulgar tricks and postures.

buff stick. *Mech.* A strip of wood covered with buff leather, used in polishing.

buff'-tipped' moth (bŭf'tĭpt'). A moth (*Pygæra bucephala*) whose caterpillars feed on the leaves of elm, beech, birch, oak, and fruit trees.

buff wheel. An emery wheel. Cf. 1st BUFF, *n.*, 5.

buff'y (bŭf'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of a buff, or somewhat buff, color.
2. *Physiol.* Pertaining to a buffy coat or its color.
buffy coat, the coagulated plasma of blood when the red corpuscles have so settled out that the coagulum appears nearly colorless.

Bu'fo (bū'fō), *n.* [L. *bufo*, *bufonis*, a toad.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A large genus of toads containing the common toads of America and Europe and the agua toad, etc. See TOAD, AGUA.
2. [*l. c.*] A black tincture used by alchemists. *Obs.*

Bu-fon'i-dæ (bū-fŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BUFO.] *Zoöl.* A large family of toads of the suborder Phaneroglossa. They have procœlous vertebræ without ribs, and no teeth.

bug (bŭg), *n.* [ME. *bugge*, fr. W. *bwg*, *bwgan*, hobgoblin, scarecrow, bugbear. Cf. BOGY.] **1.** A bugbear; bogy. *Obs.*

Sir, spare your threats:
The *bug* which you would fright me with I seek. *Shak.*

2. **a** In popular language, an insect of almost any kind, esp. a beetle or an insect which creeps or crawls like a beetle; as, the lady*bug*, potato *bug*, etc.; but often, an animal of some other class which resembles an insect, such as a spider or a small crustacean; as, bait *bug*, pill *bug*, etc. Now mostly *Dial.* in Eng., but common in U. S.

This *bug* with gilded wings. *Pope.*

b Specif.: The bedbug.
3. *Zoöl.* Any insect of the suborder Heteroptera; in a broader sense, any insect of the order Hemiptera.

bug, *v. i.*; BUGGED (bŭgd); BUG'GING. To search for or collect bugs, as for study or to destroy them. *Colloq.*

bug'a-boo (bŭg'ȧ-bōō'), *n.* [*bug* goblin + *boo*, interj.] An imaginary object of fright; a bugbear; a bogy.

The *bugaboo* of the liberals is the church party. *S. B. Griffin.*

Syn. — Hobgoblin, goblin, specter, ogre, scarecrow.

bug'bane' (-bān'), *n.* A perennial ranunculaceous herb (*Cimicifuga racemosa*) with a large decompound basal leaf, and a wandlike raceme of white flowers supposed to be distasteful to insects. Also, any other species of this genus.

bug'bear' (-bâr'), *n.* [*bug* goblin + *bear* the animal.] Lit., a bear goblin; hence, something frightful, as a specter; anything imaginary that causes, or the name of which is used to excite, needless fear, as in children.

But, to the world no *bugbear* is so great
As want of figure and a small estate. *Pope.*

bug'bear', *v. t.* To alarm with idle fears.

bug'ger (bŭg'ẽr), *n.* [F. *bougre*, fr. LL. *Bulgarus*, a Bulgarian, also a heretic; — buggery was attributed to Bulgarian heretics.] **1.** A heretic; esp., an Albigensian. *Obs.*
2. One guilty of buggery or unnatural vice; a sodomite.
3. A wretch; — sometimes used playfully. *Low.*

bug'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *bougrerie*, *bogrerie*, heresy. See BUGGER.] Unnatural sexual intercourse; sodomy.

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bue. † BE, BOW.
Buech'ner's fun'nel (bük'nẽrz). *Chem.* A kind of porcelain funnel with a perforated false bottom, used in filtering.
buefs. Obs. pl. of BEEF.
buegle. † BUGLE.
buel. † BOWEL.
buen. † BEEN, BEN.
bueth. † BETH.
buf. Buff. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs. Cant.*]
bufe, *n.* [Imitative.] A dog.
bufen. † ABOVE.
bufet. † BUFFET.
buff (bŭf; bōōf), *n.* [Cf. BUFFER a slow-witted fellow.] A dull fellow; a buffer. *Colloq. & Obs. or Dial.* *Smollett.*
buff, *n.* [Cf. It. *buffa.*] The chin-piece of the burgonet, pierced with breathing holes.
buff (bŭf; bōōf), *v. i.* *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [Of imitative origin; cf. PUFF.] **1.** To stutter; stammer. **2.** To burst into laughter.
buff (bŭf), *interj.* An imitative exclamation, often contemptuous. — *n.* Nonsense; idle talk. *Scot.* — **buff nor baff,** *Obs.*, **buff nor stye,** (neither) one thing nor another. *Scot.*
‖ **buf'fa** (bōōf'fä), *n. fem.*; *pl.* BUFFE (-fā). *Music.* [It. See BUFFOON.] The comic actress in an opera. — *a.* Comic; farcical.
buffalo apple, buffalo bean. The ground plum.
buffalo bur *or* **burr.** = SAND BUR.
buffalo bush. = BUFFALO BERRY.
buffalo disease. = BUFFALO CHOLERA.
buffalo fly. = BUFFALO GNAT.
buffalo jack. The jurel *Carangus crysos.*
buffalo mange. Texas itch.
buffalo perch. **a** The fresh-water drumfish. **b** A buffalo fish.
buffalo tree hopper. See TREE HOPPER.
buffalo weed. The great ragweed.
buf'fel duck, buf'fel-head', etc. Vars. of BUFFLE DUCK, etc.
buffell. † BUFFLE.
buff'er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *buff* to bark gently.] *Obs. Cant or Slang.* **a** A dog. **b** A pistol.
buf'fet-er, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer. *Johnson.*
buf'fet-ier' (bŭf'ĕt-ēr'), *n.* Erroneous for BEEFEATER (in sense 2); — due to supposed etymological connection with 1st *buffet.*
buf'fet-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BUFFET.
buffian, *n.* A buffoon. *Obs.*
buff'in, *n.* [From resembling *buff* leather.] A sort of coarse stuff; as, *buffin* gowns. *Obs.*
buff'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BUFF.
buffing apparatus, buffing block, etc. = BUFFER, *n.*, 1, BUFFER BLOCK, etc.
Buff'ing-ton car'riage (bŭf'ĭng-tŭn). A mobile steel carriage for artillery, used in the United States army.
Buff'ing-ton-Cro'zier disappearing gun carriage (krō'zhẽr). See DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE.
buffle duck. The bufflehead.
buf'fle-head'ed, *a.* Dull; stupid. *Obs.*
buf'fo (bōōf'fō), *n. masc.*; *pl.* BUFFI (-fē). [It. See BUFFOON.] A comic actor or singer in an opera. — **buf'fo,** *a.*
buf-foon'esque' (bŭ-fōōn'ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.
buf-foon'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
buf-foon'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Buffoonery.
buf-foon'ize, *v. i.* To play the buffoon.
buf-foon'ly, *a.* Low; vulgar. *R.*
bufolo. † BUFFALO.
bu'fon-ite (bū'fŏn-īt), *n.* [L. *bufo* toad.] *Paleon.* A fossil consisting of the petrified teeth and palatal bones of pycnodont fishes; toadstone; — formerly supposed to have been formed in the head of a toad.
bug, *v. i.* To grow big; bulge; — generally used with *out*; as, its eyes *bugged out*. *Colloq., U. S.*
bug, *a.* Conceited; self-important; forward; stuck-up. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* **a** A self-important or vain person. *Obs.* Perhaps the American colloquialism *big bug*, an aristocrat or person of station, is a survival of this meaning. **b** A crazy person, scheme, idea, etc. *Low Slang.*
bug agaric. = FLY AGARIC.
bug'an (bŭg'ăn; bōōg'-), *n.* [W. *bwgan* a bogy.] A hobgoblin; evil spirit; ghost. *Dial. Eng.*
bug'bear'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
Bug Bible. See BIBLE.
buge. † BUDGE.
‖ **Bü'gel-kan'ne** (bü'gĕl-kän'ĕ), *n.* [G.] = PSEUDAMPHORA.
bugen. † BOW.
bug'eye'. † BUCKEYE, 3.
bug'fish', *n.* The menhaden. *Local, U. S.*
bug'ga-low (bŭg'ȧ-lō). Var. of BAGGALA. [*Dial. Eng.*]
bug'gan, -gane. Vars. of BUGAN.
bug'gard, bug'gart. Var. of BOGGARD, BOGGART.
bugge. † BUG.
buggell. † BOGGLE.
buggen. † BUY.
bugger. † BUYER.
bug'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

C D E F G H I J K L M

bug′gy (bŭg′ĭ), *a.* [From BUG.] **1.** Infested or abounding with bugs; also, like or pertaining to a bug or bugs. **2.** Foolish or demented; scatter-brained. *Low Slang.*

bug′gy, *n.; pl.* -GIES (-ĭz). **1.** A light vehicle or carriage. The English buggy is a two-wheeled, usually one-horse, vehicle. That of India is distinguished by a hood. The American buggy has four wheels and may be drawn by either one or two horses. **2.** A small wagon or truck used for short transportations of heavy materials, as of coal in a mine, lumber, steel ingots, etc. **3.** The caboose of a freight train. *Local, U. S.*

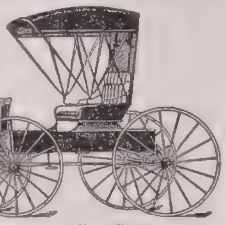
American Box Buggy.

bug′gy-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who has charge of a truck or buggy, as in a rolling mill.

Bu′gin-vil-læ′a (bōō′gĭn-vĭ-lē′*ȧ*; *often* -vĭl′ē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. *Buginvillæa* (so spelt by Commerson, the author of the genus), after L. A. de *Bougainville*.] *Bot.* A small genus of very ornamental tropical American nyctaginiaceous shrubs, commonly cultivated in greenhouses for the brilliant red or purple floral bracts; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

bu′gle (bū′g'l), *n.* [F. *bugle*; cf. It. *bugola*, L. *bugillo.*] **a** Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Ajuga*, esp. *A. reptans*, a low European annual with spikes of blue flowers, adventive in the United States. **b** = BUGLEWEED.

bu′gle, *n.* [Cf. LL. *bugulus* a woman's ornament, G. *bügel* a bent piece of metal or wood, G. *biegen* to bend, which is akin to E. *bow* to bend.] An elongated glass bead, commonly black.

bu′gle, *a.* [From *bugle* a bead.] Like a bugle; adorned with bugles; also, jet black. "*Bugle* eyeballs." *Shak.*

bu′gle, *n.* [ME. *bugle* buffalo, buffalo's horn, OF. *bugle*, fr. L. *buculus* a young bullock, steer, dim. of *bos* ox. See cow the animal.] **1. a** A wild ox, esp. a buffalo. *Obs.* **b** A young bull. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A horn used by hunters. **3.** *Music.* A brass or copper wind instrument, shorter and more conical than the trumpet, curved and sometimes keyed; — formerly much used in military bands, very rarely in the orchestra, but now superseded.

1 Huntsman's Bugle; 2 Military Bugle.

bu′gle, *v. t. & i.*; BU′GLED (-g'ld); BU′GLING (-glĭng). To give forth or sound by means of or like a bugle; also, to summon by a bugle call. "To *bugle* forth the rights of men." *Richard Hovey.*

bu′gled (bū′g'ld), *a.* Ornamented with bugles.

bugle horn. **1.** A bugle.

> One blast upon his *bugle horn*
> Were worth a thousand men. *Scott.*

2. A drinking vessel made of a horn. *Obs.*

> And drinketh of his *bugle horn* the wine. *Chaucer.*

bu′gler (bū′glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who plays on a bugle. **2.** A bellows fish. *Tasmania.*

bu′gle-weed′ (bū′g'l-wēd′), *n.* Any mint of the genus *Lycopus*, esp. *L. virginicus*, which has mild narcotic and astringent properties, and is sometimes used as a remedy for hemorrhage.

bu′gloss (bū′glŏs), *n.; pl.* -ES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [F. *buglosse*, L. *buglossa*, *buglossus*, fr. Gr. βούγλωσσος oxtongue; βοῦς ox + γλῶσσα tongue.] **a** Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Anchusa*, esp. *A. officinalis*, also called *oxtongue* and *alkanet.* **b** The German madwort (*Asperugo procumbens*).

bug′seed′ (bŭg′sēd′), *n.* A chenopodiaceous annual herb (*Corispermum hyssopifolium*) of north temperate regions; — so called from its flat, oval seeds.

buhl (bōōl), **buhl′work′** (-wûrk′), *n.* [From A. Ch. *Boulle*, a French carver in wood.] *Furniture.* Inlaid decoration, developed under Louis XIV. by André Charles Boulle the elder, in which tortoise shell, yellow metal, white metal, etc., are inlaid in cabinetwork, forming scrolls, cartouches, etc. Also, an article so decorated.

buhl and counter, decorative work in which a material is divided into two parts by sawing out a pattern, and each part is made complete again by inlay.

buhr (bûr), *n.* Siliceous rock; also, a whetstone. See BURR, BUHRSTONE.

buhr′stone′, **burr′stone′** (bûr′stōn′), *n.* [Cf. BUR a rough seed vessel.] Any siliceous rock used as a material for millstones, esp. a rock of a cellular structure found in the Eocene system. Also, a millstone cut from such rock.

☞ Etymologically *burrstone* or *burstone* is preferable; but in usage this word is generally spelt *buhrstone.*

build (bĭld), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BUILT (bĭlt), or, *Archaic*, BUILD′ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUILD′ING. [ME. *bulden*, *bilden*, AS. *byldan* to build, fr. *bold* house, also *botl*; cf. Icel. *bōl* farm, abode, Dan. *bol* small farm, OSw. *bol*, *böle*, house, dwelling, fr. root of Icel. *būa* to dwell; akin to E. *be*, *bower*, *boor.*] **1.** To erect or construct, as an edifice or fabric of any kind; to form by uniting materials into a regular structure; to fabricate; make; raise; rear.

> Nor aught availed him now
> To have *built* in heaven high towers. *Milton.*

2. To shape or fashion; as, to *build* materials into an edifice.

> The Lord God *bildide* the rib . . . in to a woman. *Wycliffe* (*Gen.* ii. 22).

3. To construct after the manner of a builder of an edifice or for an end analogous to his; to fashion or frame according to a systematic plan or by a definite process; to create; as, to *build* up a mold; to *build* a reputation; to *build* up an organic body from inorganic matter. "*Build* the lofty rime." *Milton.*

4. To raise or place on a foundation; to establish.

> Who *builds* his hopes in air of your good looks. *Shak.*

5. To increase and strengthen; to increase the power and stability of; to settle, or establish, and preserve; — frequently with *up*; as, to *build up* one's constitution.

> I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to *build* you up. *Acts* xx. 32.

6. *Games.* To form (as a numerical combination) or to raise (a denomination); as, in cassino, to *build* a five by combining a two with a three, or, in logomachy, to *build* a word by assembling letters.

Syn. — Erect, construct, raise, found, frame.

to build a chapel, *Naut.*, to chapel a ship. See CHAPEL, *v. t.* — **to b. up. a** To build or erect; hence, to rebuild; also, to develop; as, to *build up* an impoverished community; to *build up* a new country. **b** To obstruct or close in by building; as, to *build up* a doorway or window.

build (bĭld), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act, exercise the art, or practice the business, of building something; as, the birds are *building.*

> He *builded* better than he knew:
> The conscious stone to beauty grew. *Emerson.*

2. To rest or depend, as on a foundation; to ground one's self or one's hopes or opinions upon something deemed reliable; to rely; as, to *build* on the aid of others. **3.** To develop; to arise; to work efficiently.

> A blister *build* upon that traitor's tongue. *Robert Greene.*

build, *n.* **1.** Form or mode of construction; general figure; make; as, the *build* of a ship, of a horse.

> The circle has a certain nature, a structure, a make, a *build*, whereby, for instance, you distinguish it from an oval or a square. *Josiah Royce.*

2. *Games.* A combination, as of cards, formed by building. **3.** *Masonry.* A vertical joint.

build′er (bĭl′dẽr), *n.* One who builds or oversees building operations; one whose occupation is to build, as a carpenter, a shipwright, or a mason; specif., one who undertakes the supervision of all the arts and trades involved in building operations.

> In the practice of civil architecture, the *builder* comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it. *Eng. Cyc.*

builder's jack. **a** A bracket which rests on a window sill and projects outside to stand or sit upon in repairing a window; also, a bracket fastened to a wall to support a scaffold. **b** A jack, as a jackscrew, used by builders.

builder's knot. A clove hitch. See KNOT, 1.

build′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making, erecting, or establishing.

> Hence it is that the *building* of our Sion rises no faster. *Bp. Hall.*

2. That which is built; specif.: **a** As now generally used, a fabric or edifice, framed or constructed, designed to stand more or less permanently, and covering a space of land, for use as a dwelling, storehouse, factory, shelter for beasts, or some other useful purpose. *Building* in this sense does not include a mere wall, fence, monument, hoarding, or similar structure, though designed for permanent use where it stands; nor a steamboat, ship, or other vessel of navigation. **b** As interpreted under some statutes, a portion of a house occupied as a separate tenement; an apartment or tenement.

3. The art of constructing edifices, or the practice of civil architecture.

> The execution of works of architecture necessarily includes *building*; but *building* is frequently employed when the result is not architectural. *Hosking.*

4. A rookery, or a flock of rooks. *Obs.*

Syn. — BUILDING, EDIFICE, STRUCTURE agree in meaning, but differ slightly in application. BUILDING is the common, and in most cases the adequate, term; as, "the *buildings* of the temple" (*Matt.* xxiv. 1). EDIFICE usually applies to large and elegant buildings only; as, "Should I go to church, and see the holy *edifice* of stone" (*Shak.*). STRUCTURE retains more frequently than the others the sense of something constructed, often in a particular way; as, a tumble-down *structure*, a modern steel *structure*. Like *edifice*, *structure* is often used of buildings of some size or magnificence; as, "many a towered *structure* high" (*Milton*).

building and loan association, *Law*, a society, generally incorporated, organized to afford a safe investment for savings, and to aid its members in building houses or other edifices, or buying land, esp. for improvement. It does business by the collection of dues or assessments, usually paid in small sums, from its members, and lending the fund so collected on mortgage to its members, usually to the one willing to pay the largest premium, making the interest and principal payable in small payments. Under this general name are usually included variously designated organizations having similar purposes and methods, such as *mutual loan associations*, *homestead aid benefit associations*, *coöperative banks*, *building societies*, *benefit societies*, etc. In the United States the so-called *national* and *local* associations differ chiefly in the fact that the former do an interstate business which is within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. — **b. block**. **a** A support for a ship's keel during construction. **b** A child's toy block. — **b. iron**, a tool for melting and adding wax in the preparation of an electrotype mold. — **b. lease**, *Law*, a lease of land made wholly or in part in consideration of the erection, repair, or execution by the lessee, of some building or improvement in connection with building purposes on the land leased, other rent being often merely nominal. — **b. paper**, heavy paper used in walls and roofs either to give warmth or to deaden sound. — **building slip**, the inclined structure on which a vessel is built. See SLIP, *n.*

built (bĭlt), *p. a.* **1.** Formed; shaped; constructed; made; — often used in composition and preceded by the word denoting the form; as, frigate-*built*, clipper-*built*, etc.

> Like the generality of Genoese country women, strongly *built.* *Landor.*

2. Composed of pieces or parts joined systematically; built-up; as, a *built* arch or beam.

built′-up′, *a.* Made of several pieces rigidly fastened together; built; as, a *built-up* gun.

built-up gun, *Ordnance*, a gun in the construction of which the parts are formed separately and then so united, by any of various methods, as to utilize to the best advantage the elastic qualities of the metals. Modern guns of this construction are of two classes. The first is composed entirely of steel forgings, an inner tube extending the length of the bore, with superposed concentric forgings of varying lengths and thicknesses. The second is constructed of an inner steel tube around which is superposed rectangular, circular, or ribbon-shaped wire, the wire being supplemented by exterior steel hoops.

bulb (bŭlb), *n.* [L. *bulbus*, Gr. βολβός; cf. F. *bulbe.*] **1.** A variously shaped large bud, usually subterranean, consisting of a short, thick stem emitting roots from below, and bearing a number of membranous or fleshy, overlapping scalelike leaves. It was formerly called a *coated*, or *tunicated*, *bulb*, to distinguish it from the so-called *solid bulb*, which is a corm. See CORM. The bulb is the resting stage of the plant, and contains food for use when growth is resumed. Bulbs are formed by many monocotyledonous plants, as the lily, onion, hyacinth, tulip.

Bulb of Meadow Lily.

2. A fleshy tuber or corm resembling a bulb in appearance; as, a dahlia *bulb*; a crocus *bulb.* **3.** Any bulbous plant or flower; as, a spring-blooming *bulb.* **4.** An expansion, protuberance, or part resembling a bulb; specif.: **a** A rounding dilatation or expansion of something cylindrical, esp. on the stem or tube of a thermometer, which may be of any form, as spherical, cylindrical, curved, etc. **b** *Anat.* Any of various parts; esp., a rounded enlargement of one end of a part; as, the *bulb* of the corpus spongiosum; an end *bulb* of a nerve, etc. **c** The upper portions of the heels of a horse's hoof. **d** The thickened edge or rib of a bulb angle, bar, beam, etc.

bulb of a hair, the "root," or part whence the hair originates. — **b. of a tooth**, the vascular and nervous papilla contained in the cavity of the tooth. — **b. of the aorta**. See BULBUS ARTERIOSUS. — **b. of the eye**, the eyeball. — **b. of the spinal cord**, the medulla oblongata. — **b. of the urethra**, the posterior part of the spongy portion of the urethra contained in the bulb of the corpus spongiosum.

bulb, *v. i.* **1.** To take the shape of a bulb; to swell. **2.** *Hort.* To develop a head, as the cabbage.

bulb′-an′gle, *a.* *Mech.* Designating an angle iron with one edge thickened out into a bulbous rib.

bulb′ar (bŭl′bȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a bulb; esp., in medicine, pertaining to the bulb of the spinal cord, or medulla oblongata; as, *bulbar* paralysis.

bulb bar, **beam**, **iron**, *or* **plate**. A rolled bar, beam, etc., of iron or steel, thickened along one edge so as to have a cross section bulbous at that edge.

bulbed (bŭlbd), *p. a.* Bulb-shaped; bulbous; having a bulb or bulbs.

bulb-if′er-ous (bŭl-bĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*bulb* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Producing bulbs.

bulb′il (bŭl′bĭl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *bulb.*] **1.** *Bot.* A small or secondary bulb; hence, now almost exclusively: An aërial bulb or deciduous bud, produced in the leaf axils, as in the tiger lily, or replacing the flowers, as in some onions, and capable, when separated, of propagating the plant; — called also *bulblet* and *brood bud.* **2.** *Anat.* A small hollow bulb, such as an enlargement in a small vessel or tube.

Bul′bo-co′di-um (bŭl′bō-kō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βολβός bulb + κώδιον a little fleece.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous melanthaceous plants consisting of a single species, *B. vernum*, native of the Mediterranean region, and commonly cultivated for its purple, crocuslike flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

Bul′bo-phyl′lum (-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βολβός bulb + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A large genus of orchids, natives chiefly of the tropics of the Old World. A few are in cultivation; they have small pseudobulbs, stiff leaves, and racemose flowers with a jointed lip. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

bulb′ous (bŭl′bŭs), *a.* [L. *bulbosus*: cf. F. *bulbeux.* See BULB, *n.*] Having or containing bulbs, or a bulb; growing from bulbs; bulblike in shape or structure; bulbar.

bulbous crowfoot, a common European crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) having a bulblike base. It is naturalized in the United States. — **b. iris**, any of various species of *Iris* having a bulblike rootstock, as the Spanish iris (*I. xiphium*).

bulb scale. *Bot.* One of the leaves of a bulb. The scales can be plainly distinguished in a bulb like that of the lily; but coated bulbs like the onion appear solid.

bulb′-tee′, *a.* *Mech.* Designating a T bar or beam with the web thickened into a bulbous rib at its edge.

bul′bul (bōōl′bōōl), *n.* [Per.] **a** A Persian song bird frequently mentioned in poetry. It is probably *Luscinia hafizi*, a kind of nightingale. **b** Any of a group of Asiatic and East African oscine birds, often included in the Timaliidæ, or regarded as a separate family (Pycnonotidæ). They

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bugging machine. A device for removing insects from plants.
buggy cultivator. A cultivator with a driver's seat.
buggy plow *or* **plough**. A sulky plow.
bugh. † BOUGH, BOW.
bug′head′, *n.* The menhaden. *Local, U. S.*
bughsom. † BUXOM.
bught. Obs. or Scot. var. of BOUGHT.
Bu′gi (bōō′gĭ), *n.* A member of a semicivilized Malayan tribe of Celebes and adjacent islands, speaking a distinctive tongue. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.
bugiard, *n.* [It. *bugiardo.*] A liar. *Obs. & R.*
bug juice. Whisky, or other strong liquor. *Slang.*
bug′la, **bug′lah** (bŭg′lȧ). Var. of BAGGALA.
bugle. † BOGLE.
bu′gling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUGLE.
bugloss cowslip. Lungwort.
bu′gong (bōō′gŏng). Var. of BOGONG.
bugull. † BUGLE.
bug word, *or* **bug's word**. Swaggering or threatening language; — usually *pl.* *Obs.*
bug′wort′(-wûrt′), *n.* Bugbane.
bu′hach (bū′hăch), *n.* [Servian *bukhacha* fleawort.] See PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.
buhl′buhl. Var. of BULBUL.
buhsum. † BUXOM.
buick. † BOOK, BOUK.
Bu′ids. Var. of BUYIDES.
buif. † BEEF.
buik. † BAKE.
buik (bōōk; būk). Scot. var. of BOOK.
build′ed. Archaic pret. and p. p. of BUILD. [*Rare.*]
build′ress, *n.* A female builder.
built (bĭlt), *n.* Shape; build; also, act of building. *Obs.*
buir. Obs. pret. of BEAR.
buird (bürd). Obs. or Scot. var. of BOARD.
buird′ly (-lĭ). [Cf. BURLY.] Strong; athletic. *Scot.*
‖ **buire** (bwēr), *n.* [F.] A jug or pitcher with handle and spout, resembling the aiguière but usually less slender.
buirn. † BERNE.
‖ **buis′son′** (bwē′sôN′), *n.* [F., bush.] **1.** *Hort.* A fruit tree trained to grow with a low stem, and pruned closely. *Rare.* **2.** *Cookery.* A dish disposed in a prickly-looking pyramid.
buist (büst), *n.* [See BOIST.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** A box, chest, or similar receptacle. **2.** An ownership brand on cattle.
buist, *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** To inclose in or as in a box. **2.** To mark or brand (cattle, sheep, etc.).
buistous. † BOISTOUS.
buisy. † BUSY.
buiting. † BUTIN.
buk, **buke**. † BOOK, BOUK, BUCK.
buket. † BUCKET.
bukke. † BUCK.
Buk′ki (bŭk′ī). *Bib.*
Buk-ki′ah (bŭ-kī′ȧ). *Bib.*
buk′ram. † BUCKRAM.
buk′sheesh, **buk′shish** (bŭk′shēsh). Vars. of BAKSHEESH.
‖ **buk′shi**, ‖ **buk′shee** (bŭk′shē), *n.* [Per. *bakhshī*, lit., giver.] *Mil.* A paymaster. *India.*
bul. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of BULL.
Bul (bŏŏl), *n.* [Heb., lit., rain.] Old Hebrew name for HESHVAN. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
bul. *Abbr.* Bulletin.
Bu-la′ma boil (bōō-lä′mȧ). *Med.* A boil observed in the island of Bulama and elsewhere on the west coast of Africa, caused by the larva of an insect.
Bu′lam fe′ver (bōō′lăm). [From *Bulama*, an island near Senegambia.] Yellow fever.
bulas. † BULLACE.
bul-ba′ceous (bŭl-bā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *bulbaceus.*] Bulbous.
bulb′el. Var. of BULBIL.
bulb′i-form, *a.* [*bulb*, n. + *-form.*] Bulb-shaped.
Bul′bi-lis (bŭl′bĭ-lĭs), *n.* [NL. See BULB.] The genus of grasses including the buffalo grass.
bul-bil′la (bŭl-bĭl′ȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL. dim.] *Zoöl.* A hydroid bud capable of living separately.
bulb iron. See BULB BAR.
bulb′less, *a.* See -LESS.
bulb′let, *n.* *Bot.* A small bulb. See BULBIL.
bulb mite. A mite of the genus *Rhizoglyphus* that burrows in the bulbs of lilies, orchids, etc.
bul′bo-cap′nine (bŭl′bō-kăp′nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin** *Chem.* See CAPNOIDES.
bul-bo′di-um (bŭl-bō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βολβώδης bulblike.] *Bot.* A corm. *Obs.*
bul′bo-nu′cle-ar, *n.* [*bulb*, n. + *nuclear.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the medulla oblongata and the nuclei of the cranial nerves.
bulb′ose (bŭl′bōs; bŭl-bōs′), *a.* Bulbous.
bul′bo-tu′ber, *n.* [*bulb*, n. + *tuber.*] *Bot.* A corm.
bulb plate. See BULB BAR.
bulb syringe. A syringe operated by means of a rubber bulb.
bulb′ule (bŭl′būl), *n.* [L. *bulbulus*, dim. of *bulbus.* See BULB, *n.*] A small bulb; a bulblet. *R.*

are gregarious arboreal birds, feeding on fruits, berries and insects.

bul′bus (bŭl′bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BULBI (-bī). [L.] [illegible] (ā-ôr′tē). [illegible]′**bus ar-te ri-**[illegible] (är-tē rĭ-ō′[illegible] [NL.], *Anat.*, [illegible] verte-brate [illegible] ryos [illegible] adult [illegible] ver ver-[illegible] dilat-[illegible] rt of the aor-[illegible] t in front of [illegible] heart, from [illegible] h the aortic [illegible] es [illegible] ise. — **b.** [illegible] **to′ri-us** (ŏl′-[illegible] ō′rĭ-ŭs). [NL.] [illegible] *tl.* = OLFAC-[illegible] LB. See OLFACTORY LOBE.

Bulbul of Madras (*Pycnonotus hæmorrhous*). (¼)

Bul′gar (bŏŏl′gàr; bŭl′-), *n.* [Orig. name of Tatars settled in what is now Bulgaria; supposed to be akin to *Volga*, river name.] **1.** A person of Bulgarian nationality or race. **2.** A Russian leather originally from Bolgar, a former city on the Volga.

Bul-ga′ri-an (bŏŏl-gā′rĭ-ăn; bŭl-), *n.* One of a people of Finnic origin who in the 7th century migrated from the region between the Volga and the Ural Mountains to the lower Danube, where they eventually formed the kingdom of Bulgaria. They exchanged their original Finnic speech for a Slavonic dialect, and are largely intermixed with Slavonic Caucasians. Also, the language of the Bulgarians, written in a modified Russian alphabet. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Bul-ga′ri-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Bulgaria or the Bulgarians.

Bulgarian Church, a Christian church, established by a firman of the Sultan of Turkey in March, 1872, in Bulgaria and adjacent regions. It occupies an anomalous position among the Eastern churches, having been pronounced schismatical by some of the patriarchates of the Orthodox Eastern Church, because its head is independent of the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople. See EASTERN CHURCH.

bulge (bŭlj), *n.* [ME. *bulge* a swelling, prob. fr. L. *bulga* leathern bag, through OF. *bouge*. See BUDGET; cf. BILGE, BELLY, BILLOW, BOUGE.] **1.** A wallet, pouch, or flask of hide. *Obs.*
2. A swelling, protuberant part; a hump; a bending outward, esp. when caused by pressure; as, a *bulge* in a wall.
3. The bilge of a vessel, or of a cask.
4. The swirl that a rising salmon makes.
5. Advantage; esp., a slight but telling advantage; — used chiefly in "to get, or have, the *bulge* on." *Slang.*
6. An upward movement in price, as of stocks. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See PROJECTION.

bulge, *v. i.*; BULGED (bŭljd); BULG′ING (bŭl′jĭng). **1.** To bilge, as a ship; to founder. *Obs. or Archaic.*
And scattered navies *bulge* on distant shores. *Broome.*
2. To swell or jut out; to bend outward, as a wall when it yields to pressure; to be protuberant.

bulge, *v. t.* **1.** To stave in, as a ship's bottom. *Obs. or R.*
2. To cause to bulge.

bulg′er (bŭl′jẽr), *n.* [From BULGE.] *Golf.* A driver or a brassy with a convex face.

bulg′y (bŭl′jĭ), *a.* Bulged; bulging; protuberant. — **bulg′i-ness** (-jĭ-nĕs), *n.*

bu-lim′i-a (bū-lĭm′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βουλιμία, lit., ox hunger; βοῦς ox + λιμός hunger.] *Med.* A disease in which there is a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food; a diseased and voracious appetite.

bu-lim′ic (-ĭk), **bu-lim′i-ac** (-ĭ-ăk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. βουλιμιακός.] *Med.* Affected with bulimia; voracious.

bu′li-moid (bū′lĭ-moid), *a.* [*Bulimus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a shell of the genus *Bulimus.*

Bu-li′mus (bū-lī′mŭs; bū′lĭ-mŭs), *n.* [NL. *bulimus* hunger, Gr. βούλιμος. See BULIMIA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pulmonate land snails of the family Helicidæ, with ovate somewhat elongated shells having an ovate aperture. As now restricted it consists of South American species (some of large size). Formerly it included nearly all land snails with shells of this shape. — **bu-lim′i-form** (bū-lĭm′ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

bulk (bŭlk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bālkr* a beam, partition. Cf. BALK, *n.* & *v.*] A small structure projecting from a shop, booth, or like building, or from a printer's frame.
Here, stand behind this *bulk*. *Shak.*

bulk, *n.* [ME. *bulke*, *bolke*, heap; cf. Dan. *bulk* lump, clod, OSw. *bolk* crowd, mass, Icel. *būlkast* to be bulky.] **1.** A heap; specif.: **a** A pile in which salted fish are laid for curing. *Obs.* **b** A pile of tobacco arranged for curing.
2. Magnitude or volume; spatial dimension; esp., considerable volume; great extent; imposing dimension.
Extension being adopted as the essence of body, the curious result follows, that the quantity of matter is in all cases to be measured by *bulk* and not by mass. *J. Martineau.*
The Romans ought in prudence to have interfered before Mithridates had grown to so large a *bulk*. *Froude.*
3. *Naut.* The hull or hold of a ship; also, the cargo.
4. The body of a man or an animal, whether living or dead; esp., the trunk or main body; as, an ox of great *bulk*; also, specif., the body of a church or of a vehicle.
My liver leaped within my *bulk*. *Turberville.*
5. Body; a mass or aggregate; esp., a considerable mass or quantity.
The moonlight dappled the square with still pools of splendor. The *bulk* of the houses rose black against them. *Century Mag.*
6. The main mass or body; the largest or major portion; as, the *bulk* of a debt.
The *bulk* of the people must labor, Burke told them, "to obtain what by labor can be obtained." *J. Morley.*
Syn. — Size, magnitude, dimension, bigness, largeness, massiveness. — BULK, VOLUME, MASS are here compared in their nontechnical senses. BULK commonly implies an object of more or less definite shape; VOLUME frequently applies to that which cannot be considered as having outline; MASS stresses the idea of (real or apparent) solidity and coherence; as, "the *bulk* of ancient minster" (*Wordsworth*), "the largeness or *bulk* of your letter" (*A. Behn*); a great *volume* of water, of sound; the towering *mass* of the Jungfrau, a *mass* of putty. Fig., *bulk* and *mass* (with the article) are equivalent to the greater part; *volume*, to the aggregate or amount; as, "the *bulk* of the nation" (*Hallam*), "the *mass* of religious Englishmen" (*J. H. Newman*), the *volume* of travel, of trade. See SIZE, BULKY.
He is swelled into jolly dimensions by frequent potations of malt liquors, and his *bulk* is still farther increased by a multiplicity of coats. *Irving.*
It [the voice] rose through progressive gradations of sweetness and power, until its *volume* seemed to envelop her. *Hawthorne.*
And a huge *mass*, to bury or to hide,
Approached this glory of the firmament. *Wordsworth.*
in bulk, in a mass; not inclosed in separate packages or divided into parts; in such shape that any desired quantity may be taken or sold.

bulk (bŭlk), *v. i.*; BULKED (bŭlkt); BULK′ING. **1.** To swell or expand; — with *up*.
2. To be of bulk; to present a bulky appearance; to loom large; to be weighty, significant, or impressive.
The fame of Warburton possibly *bulked* larger for the moment. *Sir Leslie Stephen.*
3. To form into a cohesive bulk or mass; as, esparto paper pulp *bulks* well.

bulk, *v. t.* **1.** To swell or bulge; — with *out*. *Obs.*
2. To pile in a heap, as fish for salting or tobacco for curing.
3. To ascertain the bulk of, as a cargo.
4. To hold in its bulk or mass, as a huge body.
Like an old-world mammoth *bulked* in ice. *Tennyson.*

bulk′er (bŭl′kẽr), *n.* **1.** A low-lived person. *Obs. Slang.*
2. *Naut.* A person employed to ascertain the bulk of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or dues payable on them.

bulk′head′ (bŭlk′hĕd′), *n.* [See BULK part of a building.] **1.** *Naut.* Any of the upright partitions separating the various compartments of a vessel.
2. A structure of wood or stone to resist the pressure of earth or water; a partition wall or structure, as in a mine; the limiting wall along a water front.
3. A boxlike structure rising above a floor, roof, etc., as for a cover for an elevator or stairway. *U. S.*

bulk′head, *v. t.* To inclose with bulkheads; — with *in*.

bulkhead line. A line beyond which a wharf must not project; — usually the harbor line.

bulk′y (bŭl′kĭ), *a.* Of great bulk or dimensions; of great size; large; massive; as, *bulky* volumes; hence, clumsy; unwieldy; occupying a large space in proportion to weight.
A *bulky* digest of the revenue laws. *Hawthorne.*
Syn. — BULKY, MASSIVE, PONDEROUS. BULKY refers to voluminous size, sometimes with the implication of a discrepancy between volume and contents or effectiveness (see BULK); MASSIVE refers to solidity; PONDEROUS to weight and size together, frequently with the implication of unwieldiness; as, *bulky* volumes, a *bulky* report, *massive* folios, a *ponderous* locomotive, his humor was somewhat *ponderous*. See HEAVY, GREAT, SIZE.

bull (bŏŏl), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A grotesque blunder in language; — now usually applied to expressions containing apparent congruity, but real incongruity, of ideas.

bull, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Weak drink such as that made by pouring water into an emptied spirit cask, or, as among some Australian aborigines, rinsing out a sugar bag, or steeping honey-laden flowers.

bull, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *bouler* to cheat, and E. *bull* a blunder.] To make a fool of; to cheat. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To make a bull, or blunder; — with indefinite object *it*.

bull, *n.* [ME. *bulle*, fr. L. *bulla* bubble, stud, knob, LL., a seal or stamp: cf. F. *bulle*. Cf. BILL a writing, BOWL a ball, BOIL, *v. i.*] **1.** A seal. See BULLA, 2.
2. A papal letter sealed with a bulla, or with a red-ink imprint of the device on the bulla. Bulls since 1878 have been written in Roman letters on ordinary parchment, and since 1910 have been dated by the civil calendar. Prior to this they were written on rough parchment and dated "a die Incarnationis," i. e., "from the day of the Incarnation." Cf. APOSTOLIC BRIEF.
3. Sometimes, an imperial edict, as of an emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
Bull of Demarcation, the bull of Alexander VI., issued in 1493, awarding all discoveries east of a meridian 100 leagues west of the Azores to Portugal, and all west of that meridian to Spain. On the strength of this Spain laid claim to all the American continent.

bull, *n.* [ME. *bule*, *bul*, *bole*; akin to D. *bul*, G. *bulle*, Icel. *boli*, Lith. *bullus*, Lett. *bollis*, Russ. *vol*; prob. fr. the root of AS. *bellan*, E. *bellow*.] **1.** The male of any species of wild or domestic cattle of the genus *Bos*; hence, the male of any very large quadruped, as the elephant; also, the male elk or moose, or the male of certain other animals, as the whale, fur seal, sea lion, sea elephant, walrus, or terrapin. ☞ The *wild bull* of the Old Testament is thought to be the oryx, a large species of antelope.
2. One that resembles a bull in character or action, as in size, violence, or loud roaring.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = TAURUS.
4. *Stock Exchange.* One who operates in expectation of a rise in the price of stocks, or in order to effect such a rise; — contrasted with *bear*.
5. A crown piece. *Slang, Eng.*
6. *Mining.* **a** = CLAY IRON. **b** = COW, 3.
bull in a china shop, fig., one whose position or action is suggestive of that of a bull in a china shop. — **b. of**, *Stock Exchange*, long of (a particular stock or the market). *Eng.* — **b. of Bashan**, *or* **kine of Bashan**, a bull, or kine, raised in the fertile country east of the upper Jordan.
Bashan was celebrated for its breed of cattle . . . which are also the types throughout [the] Old Testament of cruel and loud-mouthed oppressors; similarly, Amos calls the censorious and tyrannical matrons of Samaria "*kine of Bashan.*" *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*
— **bull of brass**, a brazen bull used as an engine of torture by roasting the victim alive inside. See PHALARIS. — **b. of the bog**, the European bittern.

bull (bŏŏl), *v. i.* To be in heat; to take the bull; — said of a cow. — *v. t.* To serve (the cow); — said of a bull.

bull, *v. t.* *Stock Exchange.* To endeavor to raise the market price of; as, to *bull* bonds or stocks; to endeavor to raise prices in; as, to *bull* the market.

bull, *a.* [From 5th BULL.] Large or big of its kind; as, a *bull* ladle; a *bull* lathe, etc. (See phrases in Vocab.)
The larger types of lathes, which are designated in the machine shop as *bull* lathes, usually have what is termed a "double-slide compound tool rest." *J. T. Usher.*

bul′la (bŏŏl′ȧ; bŭl′ȧ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., bubble. See BULL an edict.] **1.** *Antiq.* A locketlike ornament, of Etruscan origin, worn by Roman boys and girls as a talisman or protective charm, and at maturity dedicated to a household or other deity.
When now my golden *bulla* (hung on high
To household gods) declar'd me past a boy. *Dryden.*
2. A seal affixed to a document; esp., the round leaden seal attached to the papal bulls, which has on one side a representation of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other the name of the Pope who uses it.
3. A rounded ornament, esp. when used as a pendant.
4. *Med.* A bleb; a vesicle, or an elevation of the cuticle, containing a transparent watery fluid.
5. *Anat.* A hollow, thin-walled, bony prominence of rounded form, as the **bul′la tym′pa-ni** (tĭm′pȧ-nī) [NL.], situated just beneath the opening of the ear of many mammals, usually formed of the tympanic bone.
6. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine shells. See BUBBLE SHELL.

Bulla, 2, of Pope Sixtus IV. (½)

bul′lace (bŏŏl′ās), *n.* [ME. *bolas*, *bolace*, F. *beloce*; of uncertain origin; cf. Arm. *bolos*, *polos*.] **a** A small wild or half-domesticated European plum (*Prunus spinosa insititia*) related to the damson, but of inferior quality. See PLUM. **b** The bully tree.

bull apple. a The sweet, yellowish brown fruit of *Sideroxylon rugosum*, of Jamaica and northern South America. It is about the size of a cherry. **b** The tree itself.

bul′la-ry (bŏŏl′ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *bullarium*: cf. F. *bullaire*.] A collection of papal bulls.

bul′late (bŏŏl′āt; bŭl′-), *a.* [L. *bullatus*, fr. *bulla* bubble.] **a** *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Appearing as if blistered; puckered; as, a *bullate* leaf. **b** *Anat.* Resembling, or provided with, a bulla.

bull baiting. The practice of baiting bulls with dogs.

bull boat. A rude, ill-formed canoe made of hides stretched over a wooden frame; — originally the canoe of the Mandan Indians. *U. S.*

bull brier *or* **briar.** A species of *Smilax* of the eastern United States (*S. pseudo-china*), having very large tuberous and farinaceous rootstocks, formerly used by the Indians for a sort of bread, and by the negroes in beer; — called also *bamboo brier* and *China brier*.

bull chain. *Logging.* A heavy chain to which are attached a number of short chains having each a hook on one end and dogs on the other, used for drawing logs; also, a jack chain (which see).

bull′dog′ (bŏŏl′dŏg′; 205), *n.* **1.** A variety of short-haired dog, of very compact muscular build, and of remarkable courage and tenacity of grip; — so named, probably, from being formerly employed in baiting bulls.
2. a A cannon, esp. on shipboard. *Obs.* **b** A pistol or a revolver; — now confined to one of large caliber and short barrel.
3. a A sheriff's officer. *Obs.* **b** In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, a proctor's attendant.
4. *Metal.* A refractory material used as a furnace lining, obtained by calcining mill cinder.

Bulldog.

bull′dog′, *a.* Characteristic of, or like, a bulldog; stubborn; as, *bulldog* courage; having a grip like a bulldog; as, a *bulldog* wrench.
bulldog ant, a large, pugnacious, and venomous Australian ant. — **b. bat**, any of numerous bats of *Molossus*, *Nyctinomus*, or allied genera; — so called from the shape of the face. — **b. forceps**, *Surg.*, spring forceps for grasping an artery, etc., to arrest hemorrhage. — **b. wrench**, an alligator wrench.

bull donkey. *Logging.* A large donkey engine, fitted with drum and cable for hauling logs.

bull′doze′ (bŏŏl′dōz′), *v. t.*; BULL′DOZED (-dōzd′); BULL′DOZ′ING (-dōz′ĭng). To restrain or coerce by intimidation or violence; — used originally of the intimidation of negro voters, in Louisiana. *Colloq., U. S.*

bull′doz′er (-dōz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bulldozes; also, that which is used as a means of intimidating, as a pistol. *Colloq.*
2. *Mach.* An upsetting machine, as a forging or bending press, esp. one operated by a hydraulic ram.

bull earing. *Naut.* An earing fixed to the yard instead of to the sail. See SAIL, *Illust.*

bul′len-nail′ (bŏŏl′ĕn-nāl′), *n.* [*bull* large, having a large head + *nail*.] A nail with a round head and short shank, tinned and lacquered.

bul′let (bŏŏl′ĕt; -ĭt; 7, 151), *n.* [F. *boulet* cannon ball, dim. of *boule* ball; cf. also F. *boulette* a small ball. See BULL an edict.] **1.** A small ball.
2. A missile, usually of lead, and round or elongated, to be discharged from a rifle, musket, pistol, or the like.
3. A cannon ball; also, a missile for a sling. *Obs. or R.*

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bulb′y (-bĭ), *a.* Like a bulb.
bulch. † BULGE.
bulch, *n.* = BULCHIN.
bul′chin, *n.* [Dim. of *bull*.] A bull calf; — also used as a term of endearment. *Obs. or Dial.*
bulde. † BUILD.
bul′der (bŏŏl′dẽr; bŏŏl′ẽr). Var. of BULLER *Scot.*
bule. † BOIL, BULL.
bule (būl). Dial. Eng. var. of BOUL, BULLE.
bu′le. Var. of BOULE.
bu′leu-te′ri-um (bōō′lū-tē′rĭ-ŭm; bū′-). Var. of BOULEUTERION.
Bulg. *Abbr.* Bulgaria; Bulgarian.
Bul-gar′ic (bŏŏl-găr′ĭk; bŭl-), *a.* = BULGARIAN.
bulge hoop. The hoop nearest the middle of a cask.
bulge water. = BILGE WATER.
bulge ways. = BILGE WAYS.
bulies. † BELLOWS.
bulimong Var. of BULLIMONG.
bu′li-my (bū′lĭ-mĭ), *n.* *Med.* = BULIMIA.
bulk. Obs. or dial. equiv. of BOLK.
bulked (bŭlkt), *a.* Having bulk: — usually in composition.
bulk′i-ly, *adv.* of BULKY.
bul′kin, *n.* Bulchin. *Obs.*
bulk′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bulk′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
bulk modulus. = MODULUS OF CUBIC COMPRESSIBILITY.
bulk′some, *a.* See -SOME. — **bulk′some-ness**, *n.* [*Eng.*]
bulk′y, *n.* A policeman. *Slang*,
bull. † BOIL.
bull (bŏŏl), *n.* [Cf. Dan. dial. *bul* beam of a harrow.] A main bar of a harrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
bull, *n.* [F. *bulle*, fr. L. *bulla*.] A bubble. *Obs. & R.*
Bull, John. See JOHN BULL.
bullace grape. The muscadine.
bullace tree. = BULLACE.
bul′la-hoo′ (bŭl′ȧ-hōō′). Var. of BALLAHOO.
bull ant. The bulldog ant.
bul′lar. † BULLER.
bul′la-ry. † BOILARY.
bul′lat-ed (bŏŏl′āt-ĕd; bŭl′-) *a.* Having a bulla; bullate.
bul-la′tion (bŭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* A bullate growth or form.
bull bait. = BULL BAITING.
bull bat. The night hawk.
bull bay. The evergreen magnolia of the southern United States (*Magnolia fœtida*).
bull′bear′, *n.* A bugbear. *Obs.*
bull′beg′gar (bŏŏl′bĕg′ẽr), *n.* A bogy; bugbear; specter.
bull′ber′ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*bull* + *berry*.] The buffalo berry.
bull′comb′er (-kōm′ẽr), *n.* A scaraboid beetle, esp. *Typhæus vulgaris* of Europe.
bull daisy. The oxeye daisy.
bull′dog′gy (-dŏg′ĭ), *a.* Like a bulldog.
bull′dog′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
bulldog pipe. A kind of short brierwood pipe.
bulle. † BOIL.
bulled, *a.* [Cf. BOLN, *v. i.*] Swollen. *Obs.*
bul′len, *n.* The awn or chaff from flax or hemp.
bul′len-bul′len (bŏŏl′ĕn-bŏŏl′ĕn), *n.* [Native Australian name, from its cry.] The lyre bird.
bul′ler (bŏŏl′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *bullra* to make a noise, Dan. *buldre*, and E. *boil*.] *Scot.* **a** To roar; bellow. **b** To boil; foam; seethe. *Obs.*
bul′ler, *n.* *Scot.* **1.** A roaring or seething turmoil of waters. **2.** A caldronlike place on the seacoast in which the water is in turmoil; — used esp. of the **Bullers of Buchan** (bŭк′ăn), such a recess on the coast of Buchan, Scotland.
bul-les′cence (bōō-lĕs′ĕns; bŭ-), *n.* [L. *bullescens*, p. pr. of *bullescere*, incho. fr. *bullare* to bubble.] State of being bullate. *R.*

C D E F G H I J K L M

4. The fetlock of a horse.
5. *Angling.* A sinker.

bul'le-tin (bŏŏl'ē-tĭn ; 277), *n.* [F. *bulletin*, fr. It. *bullettino*, dim. of *bulletta*, dim. of *bulla, bolla*, an edict of the Pope, from L. *bulla* bubble. See BULL an edict.] **1.** A brief or condensed statement of news to the public, esp. as issued by an acknowledged authority ; a public notice or announcement of some important current event ; as, the War Department's *bulletins ;* newspaper *bulletins.*
2. A periodical publication, esp. one containing the proceedings of a society.

bul'le-tin, *v. t.;* BUL'LE-TINED (-tĭnd) ; BUL'LE-TIN-ING. To make public by a bulletin ; to give out bulletins of.

bulletin board. A board on which bulletins are posted.

bull'fight' (bŏŏl'fīt'), **bull'fight'ing**, *n.* A spectacle in which men torment, and fight with, a bull or bulls in an arena, for public amusement.
It is of great antiquity, but has been abandoned among civilized peoples, except in Spanish- or Portuguese-speaking countries.
— **bull'fight'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula europæa*)

bull'finch' (-fĭnch' ; 140), *n.* Any of several birds of the genus *Pyrrhula* and other related genera, esp. *P. europæa*, a bird of Europe allied to the grosbeaks, having the breast, cheeks, and throat red. As a cage bird it is highly valued for its remarkable power of learning to whistle correctly various musical airs.

Bullfrog (*Rana catesbiana*). (⅛)

bull'frog' (-frŏg'), *n.* A very large North American frog (*Rana catesbiana*), sometimes becoming eight inches long; — so named from its loud bellowing notes and heavy build. Also, sometimes, the allied species *R. aurora*, of the Pacific States.

bull'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** Any of various fishes so called from their large head ; esp. : **a** Any of several catfishes of the genus *Ameiurus*, abundant in the fresh waters of the United States. The commonest species in the East, *A. nebulosus*, does not usually exceed a foot in length ; the black bullhead (*A. melas*) is still smaller. **b** = MILLER'S-THUMB. **c** = SCULPIN. **d** In New Zealand, a fresh-water gobioid fish (*Eleotris gobioides*). **e** A marine sciænoid food fish (*Larimus fasciatus*) of the southern United States.

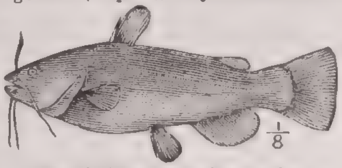
Black Bullhead (*Ameiurus melas*).

2. a The black-bellied plover ; — called also *beetlehead.* **b** The golden plover. **c** The golden-eye duck. *Local, U. S.*
3. The tadpole. *Local.*
4. A stupid fellow ; a lubber. *Colloq.* *Johnson.*
5. *Bot.* An abnormal flower in which the corolla is partly or wholly replaced by foliage leaves ; — applied especially to violets, among which it is of common occurrence.
6. *Mech.* A head of approximately bulbous section, as of a rivet or a rail ; also, a bullheaded rail.

bull'head'ed (bŏŏl'hĕd'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 87, 151), *a.* **1.** Headstrong ; obstinate ; stupidly stubborn.
2. *Mech.* Having a bullhead ; specif., *Railroads*, designating a kind of double-ended rail with one bulbous end larger than the other, the small end being designed to fit in a chair.
— **bull-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

bullhead shark. The Port Jackson shark, or other related cestraciont shark.

bull'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BULL. Specif. : *vb. n.* The dislodging of rock by exploding blasting charges in fissures.
bulling bar, a bar to ram clay into cracks before blasting.

bul'lion (bŏŏl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. the earlier spelling *bullyon* a hook used for fastening the dress, a button, stud, an embossed ornament of various kinds, e. g., on the cover of a book, on bridles or poitrels, for purses, for breeches and doublets, LL. *bullio* the swelling of boiling water, a mass of gold or silver, F. *bouillon* bubble, boiling, *boulon* a small round mass, a bolt, pin, L. *bulla* boss, stud, bubble (see BULL an edict). But sense 2 is prob. fr. F. *billon* base coin, LL. *billio* bullion, influenced by some derivative fr. L. *bulla* bubble. Cf. BILLON, BILLET a stick.] **1.** A place where precious metals are tested, minted, or exchanged. *Obs.*
2. *Coinage.* **a** Gold or silver, considered merely as so much metal, without regard to any value imparted to it by its form ; as, the *bullion* contained in a silver dollar ; specif., uncoined gold or silver, in the shape of bars, ingots, or the like, or even in plate or other form ; as, coin and *bullion.* Hence, uncurrent coin. **b** Formerly, any metal in the mass ; as, brass *bullion.* **c** Billon. *Obs.* **d** Unrefined precious metal. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. A rounded metallic ornament, or boss, as of gold, silver, or copper, on bridles, saddles, rings, books, etc. *Obs.*
The clasps and *bullions* were worth a thousand pound. *Skelton.*
4. Puffed-out trunk hose of Elizabethan style. *Obs.*
5. Heavy twisted fringe, esp. that made of fine gold or silver wire and used for epaulets.
6. *Glass Manuf.* In making crown glass, the point or lump of glass which eventually becomes the bull's-eye. See BULL'S-EYE, 8.

bullion balance. A sensitive beam balance of heavy construction, used for weighing bullion and specie.

bullion bar. *Glass Blowing.* A bar upon which the molten glass at the end of a blowing tube is rested to assist in bringing it to spherical shape.

bullion point. **1.** *Glass Blowing.* = BULLION, *n.*, 6.
2. *Finance.* In foreign exchange, the rate at which bullion can be shipped without loss in payment of accounts. See GOLD POINT.

bull'ish (bŏŏl'ĭsh), *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull, or a blunder.

bull'ish, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a bull ; headstrong ; as, a *bullish* nature.
2. *Stock Exchange.* Inclined to bull the market ; tending to rise in price ; as, a *bullish* feeling ; a *bullish* market.

bull mallee. Any large, deeply rooted mallee. *Australia.*

bull'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Having a short and thick neck.

bull nettle. A coarse and prickly solanaceous weed (*Solanum carolinense*) with purplish flowers and yellow fruit. It abounds in waste land throughout the eastern and southern United States.

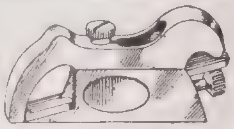
Bullnose, 2.

bull'nose' (bŏŏl'nōz'), *n.* **1.** An overgrown hard clam. *Local.*
2. A small plane, having the iron set near the fore end of the stock; — called also **bull-nosed plane.**
3. *Arch. & Carpentry.* = BULL'S-NOSE.

bull'ock (-ŭk), *n.* [AS. *bulluc* a young bull. See BULL.] **1.** A young bull, or any male of the ox kind. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A castrated bull ; an ox or steer.

bull'ock, *v. t.* To bully. *Obs.*
She shan't think to *bullock* and domineer over me. *Foote.*

bul'lous (bŏŏl'ŭs ; bŭl'-), *a.* *Med.* Resembling, or characterized by, bullæ ; vesicular.

bull pen. **1.** A pen for a bull or bulls.
2. The barracks in a lumbering camp. *Lumberers' Cant.*
3. An inclosure, like a cattle pen or corral, in which prisoners are kept in time of riot. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

bull pine. **a** A common and widely distributed pine of the western United States (*Pinus ponderosa*). It attains a height of 100 feet, and is an important timber tree. The leaves are long, the bark yellowish (whence the name *yellow pine*), and the wood strong and reddish in color. **b** Any of several other pines, as the shortleaf pine, the pond pine, the loblolly, the Jeffrey pine, and the limber pine.

bull pump. *Mining.* A direct single-acting pumping engine, with the steam cylinder placed above the pump.

bull riveter. *Mach.* A large stationary riveter operated by a kind of ram.

bull'-roar'er, *n.* A slat of wood tied to the end of a thong, so called because whirling the slat causes an intermittent roaring. It is used, notably by the Australian aborigines, in religious rites, and is supposed to be of extreme antiquity. It survives as a toy among civilized peoples.

bull rope. **1.** In well boring, the rope from which the boring tools are suspended and by which they are worked.
2. *Naut.* A rope working through a bull's-eye, esp. one used in securing a light yard or mast.

bull set. A kind of small hammer for breaking stone, often used with a striking hammer.

Bull's Eye (bŏŏlz). *Astron.* Aldebaran (which see), a star in Taurus, or the Bull.

bull's'-eye', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A small circular or oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it and a hole through it.
2. a A small round cloud, with a ruddy center, supposed by sailors to portend a storm. *Rare.* **b** The eye of a storm (see EYE, *n.*); — also used adjectively.
3. A small thick disk of glass inserted in a deck, roof, floor, ship's side, etc., to let in light.
4. A circular or oval opening for air or light.
5. A lens of short focal distance used for concentrating rays of light ; — called also **bull's-eye condenser.** Also, a lantern with such a lens.
6. The center of a target ; also, a shot which hits it.
7. A thick knob or protuberance left on glass by the end of the pipe through which it was blown.
8. A thick old-fashioned watch. *Colloq.*
9. A kind of very hard globular candy or sweet.
Huge *bull's-eyes* and unctuous toffy. *T. Hughes.*
10. An ornament of gold lace, for a uniform.
11. a The golden plover. **b** The black-bellied plover. *Local, Ireland.*
12. The oxeye daisy.

bull's-foot, *n.* **a** A claw bar in shape resembling a bull's foot. **b** A circular file, with handle bent at a right angle, used for filing depressed surfaces.

bull snake. The pine snake of the United States.

bull's'-nose' (bŏŏlz'nōz'), *n.* *Arch.* An external angle when obtuse or rounded.

Bull Terrier.

bull terrier. One of a breed of dogs produced by crossing the bulldog and terrier, possessing much of the strength and courage of the former with the activity of the latter. They are symmetrical and graceful, with compact muscles and smooth coat, and should be entirely white.

bull thistle. A European thistle (*Carduus lanceolatus*) extensively naturalized as a weed in the United States. It has rather large heads and very prickly leaves.

bull trout. **a** In England, any of several kinds of sea trout, as *Salmo trutta* and *S. cambricus.* **b** The Dolly Varden trout.

bull'whack' (bŏŏl'hwăk'), *n.* *West. U. S.* A long heavy whip with short handle. — *v. t.* To strike with a bullwhack.

bull wheel. A wheel, or drum, on which a rope is wound for hauling or lifting logs, well-boring tools, etc.

bul'ly (bŏŏl'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [Cf. dial. *bully* a tumult, riot.] **1. a** *Eton Football.* A scrimmage. **b** *Association Football.* A sort of scrimmage or mixed-up and exciting play ; as, a *bully* in front of goal.
2. *Field Hockey.* The putting of the ball in play, two players, one from each side, being stationed opposite one another, with the ball between, to be played at a signal.
3. *Rackets & Fives.* = RALLY

bul'ly, *v. t.* *Field Hockey.* To put (the ball) in play by means of a bully.

bul'ly, *n.* [Cf. LG. *bullerjaan, bullerbäk, bullerbrook*, a blusterer, D. *bulderaar* a blusterer, *bulderen* to bluster ; prob. of imitative origin ; or cf. MHG. *buole* lover, G. *buhle.*] **1. a** Sweetheart ; darling; — applied to either sex. *Obs.* **b** Good fellow ; fine chap. *Obs.* **c** Companion ; "mate ;" "pardner." *Dial. Eng.*
2. A blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous ; one given to browbeating, threatening, and quarreling.
Bullies seldom execute the threats they deal in. *Palmerston.*
3. Specif. : **a** The protector of a prostitute. **b** A hired ruffian or bravo. *Obsoles.*
4. A kind of two-masted sailboat. *Newfoundland.*
5. Any of several blennioid fishes, as the shanny.

bul'ly, *a.* **1.** Jovial ; dashing ; good or gallant ; — esp. in *bully boy*, a term of familiarity or good-natured address.
2. Fine ; excellent ; first rate ; as, a *bully* horse. *Slang, U. S., & Colonial Eng.*
3. Like or characteristic of a bully.

bul'ly, *interj.* Good; well done; bravo. *Slang, U. S. & Colonial Eng.*

bul'ly, *v. t. ;* BUL'LIED (-ĭd) ; BUL'LY-ING. To intimidate by an overbearing, swaggering demeanor or by threats ; to act the part of a bully toward ; to domineer.

bul'ly, *v. i.* To act as a bully.
Syn. — Bluster, swagger, hector, domineer.

bul'ly (bŏŏl'ĭ), *n.*, **bully beef.** [F. *bouilli* boiled meat, fr. *bouillir* to boil. See BOIL, *v.* The word *bouilli* was formerly commonly used on the labels of canned beef.] Pickled or canned beef.

bul'ly-rag (bŏŏl'ĭ-răg), *v. t.* [Cf. BULLY, n. & v., and RAG to scold, rail.] To intimidate by bullying ; to scold abusively ; to rally contemptuously ; to badger.

bully tree. Any of several West Indian sapotaceous trees, esp. *Mimusops globosa*, species of *Dipholis*, and *Achras zapota.* The first yields balata gum.

bul'rush' (bŏŏl'rŭsh'), *n.* [ME. *bulrysche, bolroysche ;* of uncertain origin, perh. fr. *bole* stem + *rush.*] A kind of large rush, growing in wet land or in water ; esp.: **a** In England : (1) The cat-tail or reed mace (*Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*). (2) The lake club-rush (*Scirpus lacustris*). **b** In America : (1) The common rush *Juncus effusus.* (2) Any of various species of *Scirpus*, or club-rush. See RUSH. — **bul'rush'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

bul'tow (bŏŏl'tō), *n.* A trawl ; a boulter ; the mode of fishing with a boulter or spiller.

bul'wark (bŏŏl'wärk ; 277), *n.* [Cf. D. *bolwerk*, G. *bollwerk*, Sw. *bolverk*, Dan. *bolværk, bulværk* rampart ; prob. akin to G. *bohle* plank, and *werk* work, defense. See BOLE stem, WORK, *n. ;* cf. BOULEVARD.] **1.** A solid, wall-like structure raised for defense, usually not too high for the defenders to fire over ; a rampart ; a parapet ; also, a breakwater or sea wall.
2. That which secures against an enemy, or defends from attack ; any means of defense or protection.
3. The side of a ship above the upper deck ; — usually *pl.*
Syn. — See RAMPART.

bul'wark, *v. t. ;* BUL'WARKED (-wärkt) ; BUL'WARK-ING. To fortify or secure with or as with a bulwark ; to secure by a fortification ; to protect.
Of some proud city, *bulwarked* round and armed
With rising towers. *Glover.*

bulwark plating. The light plating which projects above the hull plating of a vessel to serve as a bulwark.

bum (bŭm ; *dial.* bōōm), *v. i. ;* BUMMED (bŭmd; bōōmd); BUM'MING. [See BOOM, *v. i.*, to roar.] To make a murmuring or humming sound. *Obs. or Dial.*

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bullet. † BILLET.
bul'let-ed, *a.* Provided with bullets ; also, bullet-shaped.
bul'let-head', *n.* **1.** A round or bullet-shaped head.
2. A pig-headed person. *Colloq., U. S.* — **bul'let-head'ed-ness**, *n.*
bul'let-proof', *a.* Proof against bullets.
bullet screw. A screw at the end of a ramrod for drawing a bullet from a gun barrel.
bullet shell. An explosive bullet.
bullet tree. = BULLY TREE.
bullet wood. The wood of the bully tree.
bull'faced' (bŏŏl'fāst'), *a.* Large-faced.
bull'feast', *n.* A bullfight or bull baiting.
bull'finch', *n.* [Perh. for *bull fence.*] Hedge too high for a mounted hunter to leap. *Eng.*
bull'finch', *v. i.* To force one's way through a bullfinch. *Eng.*
bull'finch'er, *n.* = BULLFINCH, a hedge.
bull'fist (-fĭst), **bull'fice** (-fĭs), *n.* [Cf. G. *bofist*, AS. *wulfes fist* puffball, E. *fist* a foul odor.] The giant puffball.
bull flower. The marsh marigold.
bull'foot', **bull's'-**, *n.* Coltsfoot.
bull grape. The muscadine.
bull grass. The soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*).
bullhead kelp. The bladder kelp (*Nereocystis lütkeana*).
bullhead lily. The spatterdock.
bull hoof, *n.* A West Indian passion flower (*Passiflora murucuja*) with leaves suggestive of a cloven hoof. *Jamaica.*
Bul'li-dæ (bŏŏl'ĭ-dē; bŭl'-), *n. pl.* [NL. See BULLA.] *Zoöl.* The family of tectibranchiate mollusks containing the bubble shells and allied forms. See BUBBLE SHELL and ACERA **a**.
bul'li-form (-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* [L. *bulla* bubble + *-form.*] Bullate.
bul'li-mong (bŏŏl'ĭ-mŭng), *n.* A mixture of various grains and forage plants sowed together. *Eng.*
bul'lion-er, *n.* A dealer in bullion. *Obs.*
bul'lion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Advocacy of a metallic medium of exchange. — **bul'lion-ist**, *n.*
bullion lace. Lace made of gold and silver thread. Cf. BULLION, 5.
bul'lion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
bul'li-rag. Var. of BULLYRAG.
bull'ish-ly, *adv.* of BULLISH.
bull'ism (bŏŏl'ĭz'm), *n.* The making of verbal blunders, or bulls.
bull'ist, *n.* [See -IST.] [See BULL an edict.]
bul'lit grape (bŏŏl'ĭt). = BULLACE GRAPE.
bul-li'tion (bŭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *bullire, bullitum*, to boil. See BOIL, *v. i.*] A boiling. *Obs.*
bull mackerel. The chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*).
bull'neck', *n.* **a** The canvasback duck. **b** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
bull net. A hoop-shaped fish net of considerable size.
bull'nut', *n.* The mocker nut.
bull oak. Either of two Australian beefwood trees (*Casuarina equisetifolia* and *C. glauca*).
bul'lock's-eye', *n.* **1.** Houseleek. **2.** = BULL'S-EYE, 4.
bul'lock's-heart', *n.* Custard apple.
bullock's lungwort. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Common lungwort. **b** Mullein.
bul'lock-y (bŏŏl'ŭk-ĭ), *n.* Driver of a bullock wagon. *Australia.*
bulloes. † BULLACE.
bul'lose (bŏŏl'ōs ; bŭl'-), *a.* Bullous.
bullot. † BULLET.
bull'pates', *n.*, or **bull'pates' grass** (bŏŏl'pāts'). Tufted hair grass (*Deschampsia cæspitosa*).
bull plum. The sloe.
bull'-poll' (-pōl'), *n.* = BULLPATES.
bull'pout' (-pout'), *n.* The common bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) or related catfish.
bull pup. A young bulldog.
bull rattle. **a** The white campion. **b** The bladder campion.
bull redfish. The red drumfish.
bull ring. **a** An arena for bullfights or bull baiting. **b** A ring for fastening a bull.
bull'-rout' (bŏŏl'rout'), *n.* An Australian scorpænoid fish (*Notesthes robusta*) of both fresh and salt water, noted for the poisonous spines on its head.
bull'-run', or **bull'-run'ning**, *n.* A bull baiting.
bull'rush'. Var. of BULRUSH.
bull'seg' or **-segg'**, *n.* [Cf. BULRUSH, SEDGE.] The cat-tail. *Dial. Eng.*
bull seg or **segg.** [Cf. dial. *segg* a bull or pig castrated when full-grown.] A bull stag. *Dial. Eng.*
bull's'-eyed' (bŏŏlz'īd'), *a.* Containing or formed into a bull's-eye.
bull's feather. A mark of cuckoldry. *Obs.*
bull's-heart, *n.* = BULLOCK'S-HEART.
bull's noon. Midnight. *Dial. Eng.*
bull stag. A castrated bull.
bulls'wool' (bŏŏlz'wŏŏl'), *n.* See STRINGYBARK. *Colloq., Australia.*
bull tongue. A single-shovel plow.
bull'weed', *n.* [*bole* a stem + *weed.*] Knapweed.
bull'whack'er (bŏŏl'hwăk'ẽr), *n.* A driver of oxen. *Colloq., Western U. S.*
bull'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Bishop's-weed. **b** Water betony.
bul'ly (bŏŏl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). Kind of miner's hammer. *Eng.*
bul'ly-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
bul'ly-huff', *n.* A bragging bully.
bul'ly-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
bul'ly-rook', *n.* Also **bul'ly-rock'.** *Obs.* **a** A boon companion. **b** A bully or bravo.
buln'-buln' (*native* bŏŏl'n-bŏŏl'n). Var. of BULLEN-BULLEN.
bulne. † BOLN.
bul-ree'dy (bŏŏl-rē'dĭ), *n.* Corrupt. of PURIRI.
bulse (bŭls), *n.* [Pg. *bolsa.* Cf. BOURSE.] A purse or bag in which to carry or measure diamonds, gold dust, etc. ; hence, a parcel or quantity of jewels.
bult. † BOLT.
bultell. † BOULTEL.
bulten. † BOLT.
bulter. † BOLTER.
bul'ter (bŭl'tẽr), or **bul'tey** (bŭl'tĭ), *n.* [Etym uncertain.] A boulter.
bul'tong (bŏŏl'tŏng). Var. of BILTONG.
bulture. † BOLTER.
bul'wand' (bŏŏl'wŏnd'), *n.* The common mugwort.
bum (bŭm), *n.* [Origin uncert.] The buttocks. *Obs. or Low.*
bum, *n.* Short for BUMBAILIFF. *Great Britain.*
bum, *v. i.* To manage or handle a bumboat. *Eng. Rare.*
bum (bŭm ; *dial.* bōōm), *v. t.*

bum (bŭm; *dial.* bōōm), *v. t.* To sound with a humming noise; to din. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

Best remembered that this favor would be *bummed* into his ears by every stupid wretch whom he met with. *Basil Hall.*

bum, *n.* A humming noise; din. *Obs. or Dial.*

The *bum* and bustle of the High Street. *D. M. Moir.*

bum (bŭm), *v. i.* **1.** To drink. *Obs.*

2. To guzzle or drink to excess; to sponge upon others, as for drink; to lead the life of a vagabond; to indulge in a "bum." *Slang, U. S.*

bum, *n.* **1.** Drink. *Obs.*

2. *Slang, U. S.* **a** A spree; facetiously, a frolic or boisterous outing. **b** A guzzler or idle drunkard or vagabond; [illegible] drinks, or the like.

bum′bail′iff (-bāl′ĭf), *n.* [Prob. *bum* buttocks + *bailiff*; i. e., a bailiff who is close behind.] A bailiff; — contemptuously so called. Cf. BOUND BAILIFF. *Eng.*

bum′ble (bŭm′b'l), *n.* [See BUMP to boom.] A bumblebee; also, *local Eng.* (*pron.* bōōm′b'l; bōōm′'l), the bittern.

bum′ble, *v. i.* To make a hollow or humming noise, like that of a bumblebee; to cry as a bittern.

As a bittern *bumbleth* in the mire. *Chaucer.*

bum′ble, *n.* Also *bomble, bummil*, etc. [Cf. 1st BUNGLE.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A bungle; botch; jumble. **2.** A bungler; a blunderer; an awkward person.

bum′ble-bee′ (bŭm′b'l-bē′), *n.* [ME. *bumblen* to make a humming noise (freq. of *bum* to hum) + *bee*. Cf. HUMBLEBEE.] Any of numerous species of true bees of the genus *Bombus*. They are mostly of large size and are named from the loud humming sound made in their flight. Like the honeybees, they store up honey in their nests, which are frequently underground burrows, often using the cells which the young have left to contain the honey. Their colonies are usually rather small. Most of the individuals are killed by cold in winter, only a few fertile females surviving to start new colonies in the spring.

Bumblebee. Nat. size.

bum′ble-foot′ (bŭm′b'l-fo͝ot′; *dial.* bōōm′b'l-, bōōm′'l-), *n.* **1.** A misshapen foot; clubfoot. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A disease of poultry characterized by a warty growth on the ball of the foot.

bum′ble-pup′py (bŭm′b'l-pŭp′ĭ), *n.* [Origin unknown; cf. BUMBLE a bungle.] **1.** The old game of nineholes. **2.** *Card Playing.* Whist played in an unscientific way.

Bumblepuppy is persisting to play whist, either in utter ignorance of all its known principles, or in defiance of them, or both. *Pembridge.*

bum′bo (-bō), *n.* Also *bombo*. [Cf. It. *bombo*, a child's word for drink.] A drink made of rum or gin, sugar, water, and nutmeg. *Smollett.*

bum′boat′ (bŭm′bōt′), *n.* [From *bum* the buttocks, on account of its clumsy form; or fr. D. *bun* a box for holding fish in a boat.] *Naut.* **a** A scavenger's boat for removing refuse from ships. *Obs.* **b** A boat for conveying provisions, fruit, etc., for sale, to vessels in port or off shore.

Bu-me′li-a (bū-mē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βουμελία a large kind of ash.] *Bot.* A genus of American sapotaceous trees and shrubs, ranging from Virginia to Colombia. They are tough and more or less spiny and bear fleshy edible berries. *B. lycioides* is the southern buckthorn, *B. angustifolia* is the saffron plum, and *B. retusa* is the bastard bully tree of the West Indies.

bum′kin, bump′kin (bŭmp′kĭn), *n.* Also **boom′kin.** [*boom* a beam + *-kin*. See BUMPKIN.] *Naut.* A projecting beam or boom, as: **a** One projecting from each bow of a vessel, to haul the fore tack to, called *tack bumkin*. **b** One from each quarter, for the main-brace blocks, called *brace bumkin*. **c** A small outrigger over the stern of a vessel, to extend the mizzen, etc.

☞ *Bumpkin* is the more usual modern spelling.

bum′ma-lo (bŭm′ȧ-lō), *n.* [Native name.] A small marine Asiatic fish (*Harpodon nehereus*) used in India as a relish; — called also *Bombay duck*.

bum′mer (bŭm′ẽr), *n.* **1.** An idle, worthless fellow, without visible means of support; a bum. *Slang, U. S.*

2. *Logging.* A low two-wheeled truck for skidding logs.

bump (bŭmp), *v. i.*; BUMPED (bŭmpt); BUMP′ING. [See BOOM to roar.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; to boom. — **bump**, *n.*

bump, *v. t.* [Prob. imitative of the sound of bumping or thumping.] **1.** To strike, as with or against anything large or solid; to thump; as, to *bump* the head against a wall.

2. *Boat Racing.* To hit or touch (the boat in advance). See BUMPING RACE.

bump, *v. i.* **1.** To come in violent contact with something; to move, or come against something, with a jolt.

2. To make a thumping sound; — said of a liquid which does not boil steadily, but, being heated above its boiling point, suddenly gives off a quantity of vapor, often with great violence.

3. To bulge; swell; — usually with *up* or *out*. *Obs.*

bump (bŭmp), *n.* [From BUMP to strike, to thump.] **1.** A thump; a heavy blow.

2. A swelling or prominence resulting from a bump or blow; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow
A *bump* as big as a young cockerel's stone. *Shak.*

3. *Phren.* One of the protuberances on the cranium associated with the various faculties. *Colloq.*

4. The act of striking the boat in advance with the prow of the boat following. See BUMPING RACE. *Eng.*

bump′er (bŭm′pẽr), *n.* [Perh. fr. *bombard* a large drinking vessel; influenced by *bump*.] **1.** A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over, particularly in drinking a health or toast.

He frothed his *bumpers* to the brim. *Tennyson.*

2. Anything unusually large or great in aggregate. *Colloq.* "A *bumper* crop." *Census of India*, 1901.

3. *Whist.* A rubber of eight points. *Eng.*

bump′er, *v. t.*; BUMP′ERED (-pẽrd); BUMP′ER-ING. To fill brimful, as a cup, wineglass, etc.; also, to toast with a bumper. — *v. i.* To drink bumpers.

bump′er (bŭm′pẽr), *n.* **1.** That which bumps or causes a bump; also, anything deadening a bump or shock, as in a piano action (see ACTION, *Illust.*).

2. A carangoid fish (*Chloroscombrus chrysurus*) of the southern United States and West Indies.

bump′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUMP.

bumping post, a post placed as a buffer at the end of a spur of railroad track. — **b. race**, a rowing race in which the boats start at a fixed distance behind one another and each boat endeavors to overtake and bump the boat in advance of it, taking its place in the next race if successful. — **b. table**, *Ore Dressing*, a vibrating table upon which heavy minerals are separated by the vibration (in a stream of water) from the lighter particles.

bump′kin (bŭmp′kĭn), *n.* [The same word as *bumkin*, which Cotgrave defines thus: "*Bumkin*, Fr. chicambault, the luffe-block, a long and thick piece of wood, whereunto the fore-sayle and sprit-sayle are fastened, when a ship goes by the winde." Hence, a clumsy man may easily have been compared to such a block of wood; cf. OD. *boomken* a little tree. See BOOM a pole.] **1.** See BUMKIN.

2. An awkward, heavy country fellow; a clown; a country lout. "Bashful country *bumpkins*." *Irving.*

bump′tious (bŭmp′shŭs), *a.* Self-conceited; self-assertive; forward. — **bump′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **bump′tious-ness**, *n.*

He put two or three plates of food on the table, and drew up a chair, sneering *bumptiously*. *W. A. White.*

bump′y (bŭm′pĭ), *a.* Covered with bumps.

bun, bunn (bŭn), *n.* [ME. *bunne, bonne*; cf. Ir. *bunna*, Gael. *bonnach*, or OF. *buigne* a swelling from a blow, F. dial. *bugne* a kind of pancake.] A kind of cake or bread; sometimes, as in the north of Ireland, a round loaf of ordinary bread; more commonly, a slightly sweetened, often spiced, raised cake or biscuit with a glazing of sugar and milk on the top crust.

bun, *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *bun* stump, stock, root. Cf. 1st BUNT.] **a** The tail of a hare or rabbit; a bunt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A squirrel or a rabbit. *Dial. or pet name.*

bunch (bŭnch; 140), *n.* [Cf. OSw. & Dan. *bunke* heap, Icel. *bunki* heap, pile, *bunga* tumor, protuberance. Cf. BUNK.] **1.** A protuberance; hunch; knob; lump; hump; swelling. "The *bunches* of camels." *Is.* xxx. 6.

2. A cluster or tuft, properly of things of one kind, growing or fastened together; as, a *bunch* of grapes or of keys.

3. *Mining.* A small isolated mass of ore; a pocket.

4. An aggregate of things of the same kind, whether existing as a natural group or considered together; esp., a group of animals; a flock or herd; as, a *bunch* of cattle.

5. A given quantity of various commodities; as, a *bunch* of linen yarn (sixty hanks).

Syn. — See BUNDLE.

bunch of fives, the hand or fist. *Slang.*

bunch, *v. i.*; BUNCHED (bŭncht; 140); BUNCH′ING. **1.** To swell out into a bunch or protuberance; to be protuberant.

Bunching out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward.*

2. To gather in a bunch or bunches.

Her heart was out on the sloping hills, where the cattle were *bunching* and crowding with tossing heads. *Ralph Connor.*

bunch, *v. t.* To form into a bunch, or aggregate; to group together; to assemble; as, to *bunch* cattle; to *bunch* hits (in baseball) or shots (in target practice).

bunch′-backed′, *a.* Having a bunch on the back; crooked. "*Bunch-backed* toad." *Shak.*

bunch′ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **a** The dwarf cornel (*Cornus canadensis*), which bears a cluster of red, edible berries. **b** The fruit of the European stone bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*).

bunch′er (bŭn′chẽr; 140), *n.* One that bunches; specif., a machine for forming bunches for market; as, an asparagus *buncher*.

bunch′flow′er (bŭnch′flou′ẽr), *n.* A melanthaceous plant (*Melanthium virginicum*) of the eastern and southern United States, bearing a panicle of small greenish flowers; also, any other species of *Melanthium*.

bunch grass. Any of several grasses of cespitose habit found chiefly in the western United States, as *Oryzopsis cuspidata, Sporobolus heterolepis, Elymus condensatus, Poa tenuifolia*, and various species of *Stipa*.

Bunch Grass (*Oryzopsis cuspidata*).

bunch′y (bŭn′chĭ; 140), *a.* **1.** Swelling out in bunches.

2. Growing in bunches, or resembling a bunch; having tufts; as, the bird's *bunchy* tail.

3. *Mining.* Yielding irregularly; sometimes rich, sometimes poor; as, a *bunchy* mine.

bun′combe, bun′kum (bŭŋ′kŭm), *n.* [From *Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina.] Speechmaking for the gratification of constituents, or to gain public applause; anything said, written, or done for mere show; insincere public action or speech. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

☞ The phrase **to speak for Buncombe**, that is, for mere show or popularity, "originated near the close of the debate on the famous 'Missouri Question,' in the 16th Congress. It was then used by Felix Walker — a naïve old mountaineer, who resided at Waynesville in Haywood, [a] . . . county of North Carolina, near the border of the adjacent county of *Buncombe*, which formed part of his district. The old man rose to speak, while the house was impatiently calling for the 'Question,' and several members gathered round him, begging him to desist. He persevered, however, for a while, declaring that the people of his district expected it, and that he was bound to 'make a speech for *Buncombe*.'" *W. Darlington.*

bund (bŭnd), *n.* [Hind. *band*.] **1.** An artificial embankment, as a dam or dike. *India.*

2. Specif.: An embanked quay; an embankment along a river or the sea, used for business or as an esplanade. *China, Japan, etc.*

bun′der (bŭn′dẽr), *n.* [Pers. *bandar* a landing place.] In the East, a landing place; quay; pier; harbor.

‖ **Bun′des-rat′, Bun′des-rath′** (bo͝on′dĕs-rät′), *n.* [G.; *bund* confederacy + *rat* council.] Lit., a federal council, esp. of the German Empire. See LEGISLATURE.

bun′dle (bŭn′d'l), *n.* [ME. *bundel*; cf. D. *bondel, bundel*, G. *bündel*, dim. of G. *bund* bundle, and AS. *byndele* a binding, fr. the root of E. *bind*. See BIND.] **1.** A number of things bound together, esp. into a mass or package convenient for handling or conveyance, as by a cord or envelope; a loose package; a roll; as, a *bundle* of straw or of paper; a *bundle* of old clothes.

2. A given quantity of some article bound together so as to form a specified unit of the commodity; as, a *bundle* of paper (two reams); a *bundle* of linen yarn (twenty hanks).

3. A number or group considered together; a lot; a collection; as, a *bundle* of follies.

4. *Bot.* A fascicle composed of strands of conducting tissue traversing the body of a plant. They consist usually of a xylem portion, made up of tracheal tissue, and a phloëm or sieve-tube portion. The united strands form what is known as a *vascular* or *fibrovascular bundle*, which is protected by a layer of cells constituting the *bundle sheath*.

Syn. — BUNDLE, BUNCH, PARCEL, PACKAGE, PACK, PACKET apply to things done up for storage or transportation. A BUNDLE is a collection of articles bound or rolled together, often loosely; as, a *bundle* of papers, linen, hay; a *bundle* tied up in a handkerchief. A BUNCH is a collection of things, usually of the same sort, fastened closely together; as, a *bunch* of keys, of flowers, of radishes. A PARCEL is a bundle of moderate or small size; as, "his brown-paper *parcel*" (*Dickens*), *parcel* post. A PACKAGE is specifically something packed (as in a box or receptacle of moderate size, or in a compact bundle), esp. for transportation; as, an express *package*, a *package* of envelopes, "original *package*." A PACK is a bundle made up to be carried on the back, esp. by a peddler; as, "A peddler's *pack*, that bows the bearer down" (*Cowper*). A PACKET is a small package or parcel; as, (esp.) a *packet* of letters. *Bundle, bunch, parcel*, and *pack* (cf. FLOCK, COMPANY) are all used contemptuously, in the sense of a "lot;" as, a *bundle* of heresies, (colloq.) the biggest rascal in the *bunch*, a *parcel* of lies, a *pack* of fools.

bundle of rays. *Geom.* See PENCIL OF RAYS.

bun′dle, *v. t.*; BUN′DLED (-d'ld); BUN′DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; to bring together in a collection, mass, or bundle.

2. To hustle or hurry unceremoniously.

They unmercifully *bundled* me and my gallant second into our own hackney coach. *T. Hook.*

to bundle off, to send off in a hurry, or without ceremony. — **to b. up**, to wrap up warmly or cumbrously.

bun′dle, *v. i.* **1.** To prepare for departure; to set off or come in a hurry or without ceremony; to hurry.

A group of servants came *bundling* from the kitchen. *C. Brontë.*

To beat; to hurl; to drive hurriedly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bum′a-ree′. Var. of BUMMAREE.

bum′bail′iff-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

bum′ba-lo. Var. of BUMMALO.

bum′bard. † BOMBARD.

bum′bard (bŭm′bärd), *n.* [Cf. BOOM to roar.] A drone. *Obs.*

bum′bard, *a.* Indolent. *Obs.*

bum′ba-ree′. Var. of BUMMAREE.

bum′barge′ (-bärj′), *n.* = BUMBOAT.

bum′ba-sine. † BOMBASINE.

bumbast. † BOMBASE, BOMBAST.

bum-baste′, *v. t.* To beat on the buttocks; to beat; thrash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bum-baze′ (bŭm-bāz′), *v. t.* [Cf. BAMBOOZLE and E. dial. *baze* to puzzle, bewilder.] To bamboozle; mystify; confuse. *Chiefly Scot.*

bumbecarde. † BUMCARD.

bum′bee′ (bŭm′bē′; bōōm′-). A bumblebee. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bum′be-lo (bŭm′bē-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES (-lōz). Var. of BOMBOLO.

bum′be-loe. Var. of BUMMALO.

bum′bl. Bumble. *Ref. Sp.*

bum′ble (*dial.* bōōm′b'l; bōōm′'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. BUNGLE, *v. i.*] To bungle; blunder. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bum′ble, *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *bumblen* to boom, to buzz.] To blame. *Obs.*

bum′ble (*dial.* bōōm′'l), *n.* The great bulrush. *Dial. Eng.*

bum′ble, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] The bramble. *Dial. Eng.*

Bum′ble, Mr. (bŭm′b'l). A pompous beadle in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."

bumblebee coot. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

bumblebee hawk moth. A clearwing hawk moth (*Hemaris diffinis* or related species) of the United States, having the body largely yellow and resembling a bumblebee when in flight.

bumblebee root. The birthroot (*Trillium erectum*).

bum′ble-ber′ry, *n.* [*bumble* bramble + *berry*.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The fruit of the bramble. **b** The fruit of the dog-rose.

Bum′ble-dom (bŭm′b'l-dŭm), *n.* [From Mr. *Bumble*, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."] The dullness and pomposity of petty officials.

bum′ble-kite′ (bōōm′'l-kīt′), *n.* [Perh. fr. *bumble* to rumble + *kite* belly, from a notion that eating them caused flatulency.] = BUMBLEBERRY. *Dial. Eng.*

bum′bo (bŭm′bō), *n.* [Prob native name.] A West African cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Daniella thurifera*) or its wood; also, the fragrant gum which it yields.

bum′bo-lo. Var. of BOMBOLO.

bum′card′, *n.* A card marked for use in cheating. *Obs.*

bum′clock′ (bŭm′klŏk′; bōōm′-), *n.* [*bum* to hum + *clock* a beetle.] A dorbeetle. *Scot.*

bum-feage′, bum-feg′, *v. t.* To beat; thrash. *Obs.*

bum′kin. † BUMPKIN.

bum′ma-ree′ (bŭm′ȧ-rē′), *n.* [Cf. BOTTOMRY.] *London Cant.* **a** A speculator or middleman in the fish trade at Billingsgate. **b** A usurer.

Bum′ma-yon′ (bōōm′ä-yōn′), *n.* See IGORROTE.

bummecarde. † BUMCARD.

bummed, *pret. & p. p.* of BUM.

bum′mer, *n.* That which bums, or hums, as a bull-roarer.

bum′mer-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

bum′mer-y, *n.* See BOTTOMRY. *Obs.*

bum′ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUM.

bum′mle (bōōm′'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of BUMBLE.

bumm′ler (bōōm′lẽr), *n.* A blunderer. *Scot or Dial. Eng.*

bum′mock, bum′mack, *n.* *Scot.* **a** A brewing of ale for a convivial meeting. **b** A Christmas entertainment given to landlords by their tenants. *Obs.*

bump, *n.* **1.** A kind of matting. **2.** Loosely twisted threads or fibers for coarse fabrics, etc.

bump′er, *v. i.* To cause jolting, as an ill-gaited saddle horse.

bump′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bump′ing, *a.* Big; huge. — **bump′ing-ly**, *adv.*

bump′kin-et, *n.* Dim. of BUMPKIN.

bump′kin-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

bump′kin-ly, *a.* See -LY.

bump-ol′o-gy (bŭmp-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Phrenology. *Facetious.*

Bump′po, or **Bum′po, Natty** (năt′ĭ bŭm′pō). See LEATHER-STOCKING.

bump′sy (bŭmp′sĭ), *a.* Tipsy. *Obs. or Dial.*

bumpt. Bumped. *Ref. Sp*

bum′wood′, *n.* The poisonwood *Rhus metopium*.

bun. † BEN, BOON.

bun (*dial.* bo͝on). Obs. or dial. var. of BOUN, BOUND.

bun, *n.* [AS. *bune.*] Stem; stalk; stubble. *Obs. or Dial.*

bun, *n.* A flat-bottomed, punt-like boat. *Canadian.*

Bu′nah (bū′nȧ). *Bib.*

bun-cal′ (bŭŋ-käl′), *n.* [Of Malay origin.] See WEIGHT.

bunce (bŭns), *n.* [Cf. BONUS.] Money; bonus; advantage. *Slang.*

bunch (*dial.* bo͝onsh), *v. t.* To thump; kick; also, to hobble; to hurry away. *Obs. or Dial.*

bunch evergreen. A club moss (*Lycopodium obscurum*) of erect, bushy habit.

bunchflower family. *Bot.* The family Melanthaceæ.

bunch grape. The summer grape.

bunch′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bunch pink. The sweet William.

bunch plum. = BUNCHBERRY **a**.

buncht. Bunched. *Ref. Sp.*

Bun′cle, John (bŭŋ′k'l). The hero of Thomas Amory's (1691? -1788) once famous book "The Life of John Buncle, Esq." He wedded seven wives.

bun′co. Var. of BUNKO.

‖ **Bund** (bo͝ont), *n.* [G.] League; confederacy; esp., the confederation of German states.

bund. † BOND.

Bun′da (bo͝on′dȧ), *n. pl.* An extensive group of Bantus of Angola, West Africa.

Bun-de′li (bo͝on-dā′lē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

bun′den. Obs. p. p. of BIND.

bun′der. Var. of BANDAR.

‖ **bun′der** (bo͝on′dẽr), *n.* [D.; cf. LL. *bonnarium*, OF. *bonnier.*] See MEASURE.

Bun′des Con′fer-ence (bo͝on′dĕs). See MENNONITE, *n.*

‖ **Bun′des-Ver-samm′lung** (bo͝on′dĕs-fĕr-zäm′lo͝ong), *n.* [G.; *bund* confederacy + *versammlung* assembly.] *Switzerland.* See LEGISLATURE.

bun′ding (bŭn′dĭng), *n.* *Mining.* A staging or platform.

bun′dl. Bundle. *Ref. Sp.*

bun′dld. Bundled. *Ref. Sp.*

bundle pillar. *Arch.* A clustered column or pillar.

bun′dler (bŭn′dlẽr), *n.* One that bundles.

bundle sheath. See BUNDLE, *n.*, 4.

bun′dlet (bŭn′dlĕt), *n.* A small bundle.

bun′dling (-dlĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUNDLE.

C D E F G H I J K L M

2. To sleep or lie on the same bed without undressing; — said of a man and woman, esp. lovers. According to G. E. Howard ("History of Matrimonial Institutions"), the custom of *bundling*, and the similar Dutch custom of *questing*, prevailed in the less sophisticated portions of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and also in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. As a custom it was found in remote localities in New York in 1804 and in Pennsylvania in 1845.

Van Corlear stopped occasionally in the villages to eat pumpkin pies, . . . and *bundle* with the Yankee lasses. *Irving.*

bun′do-bust (bŭn′dō-bŭst), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *band-o-bast* tying and binding.] Arrangement, settlement. *India.*

‖ **bun-doc′** (bōōn-dŏk′), *n.* Also *bondoc.* [Tag.] A mountain. Also, in colloq. English (usually *pl.*, pronounced bŭn′dŏŏks), the hills and woods in general; the wilds; any place at a distance from a center of population. *Phil. I.*

bung (bŭng), *n.* [Cf. D. *bom*, OD. *bonne*, *bonde*, *bonge*, G. dial. *punt*, *bunde*, prob. fr. L. *punctum* point, puncture, *puncta* prick, puncture (cf. POINT); also W. *bwng* orifice, bunghole, Ir. *buinne* tap, spout, OGael. *buine.*] **1**. The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask; also, the orifice itself; the bunghole.
2. A purse; also, a pickpocket. *Obs. Thieves' Cant. Shak.*
3. One who serves grog. *Slang.*
4. A bundle of hemp stalks. *Eng.*
5. *Ceramics.* A pile of seggars.

bung, *v. t.*; BUNGED (bŭngd); BUNG′ING (bŭng′ĭng). To stop, as the orifice in the bilge of a cask, with a bung; to close, as a cask, or to inclose, as in a cask; — usually with *up*. Hence, *Slang*, to bruise so as to unfit for action.

He had *bunged* up his mouth that he should not have spoken these three years. *Shelton (Trans. Don Quixote).*

bun′ga-low (bŭŋ′gȧ-lō), *n.* [Bengali *bānglā.*] A lightly built, usually thatched or tiled, house or cottage, of a single story, usually surrounded by a veranda.

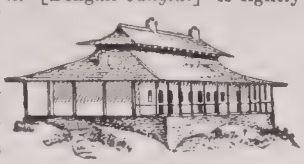

Bungalow.

bun′ga-rum (bŭŋ′gȧ-rŭm), *n.* [*bungar*, the native name.] Any of several venomous snakes of the genus *Bungarus*; esp., the krait, of India.

bun′gle (bŭŋ′g'l), *v. i.*; BUN′GLED (-g'ld); BUN′GLING (-glĭng). [Perh. akin to *bang*; cf. G. dial. *bungen* to beat, bang, OSw. *bunga.*] To act or work in a clumsy, awkward manner.

bun′gle, *v. t.* To make or perform clumsily; to manage awkwardly; to botch; — sometimes with *up*.

I always had an idea that it would be *bungled*. *Byron.*

bun′gle, *n.* A clumsy or awkward performance; a botch; a gross blunder.

Those errors and *bungles* which are committed. *Cudworth.*

bun′gler (bŭŋ′glẽr), *n.* A clumsy, awkward workman; one who bungles.

bun′gling (bŭŋ′glĭng), *p. a.* Unskillful; awkward; clumsy; as, a *bungling* workman. — **bun′gling-ly**, *adv.*

bung start, *or* **bung starter**. A mallet or a broad-headed stave used for starting the bung of a cask.

bun′ion, **bun′yon** (bŭn′yŭn), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *bunny* a small swelling, OF. *buigne* a swelling from a blow. Cf. BUN.] *Med.* An enlargement and inflammation of a small membranous sac (one of the *bursæ mucosæ*), usually occurring on the first joint of the great toe.

bunk (bŭŋk), *n.* [Cf. OSw. *bunke* heap, also boarding, flooring. Cf. BUNCH.] **1**. A case or frame, attached to a wall or partition, which serves as a bed or sleeping place, as in a ship's forecastle or a lumber camp, often forming one of a series in tiers.
2. *Logging.* **a** A heavy timber serving as a head rest for logs on a logging sled. **b** A crossbeam on a car or truck, on which the logs rest. **c** A logging car or truck. *U. S.*

bunk, *v. i.*; BUNKED (bŭŋkt); BUNK′ING. To go to bed in a bunk; — sometimes with *in*; hence, loosely, to occupy or share a bed. *Colloq., chiefly U. S.*

bunk, *v. t.* *Logging.* To place (logs) on bunks. *U. S.*

bunk′er (bŭŋk′ẽr), *n.* [Scot. *bunker*, *bunkart*, a bench, or low chest, serving for a seat. Cf. BUNK, BANK, BENCH.] **1**. (*Scot. pron.* bŏŏŋk′ẽr) A sort of chest or box, as in a window, the lid of which serves for a seat. *Scot.*
2. A large bin or similar receptacle; esp., one of several large compartments for coal for the boilers on shipboard.
3. A small sand hole or pit, as on a golf course. *Scot.*
4. *Golf.* Hence, any rough hazardous ground on the links; also, an artificial hazard with built-up faces.

bunk′er, *v. t.* *Golf.* To drive (the ball) into a bunker.

bun′ko (bŭŋ′kō), *n.* Also **bun′co**. [Cf. Sp. *banco* bank, *banca* a sort of game at cards. Cf. BANK (in the commercial sense).] A swindling game or scheme, as by means of cards or by a sham lottery; a confidence game.

bun′ko, *v. t.*; BUN′KOED (-kōd); BUN′KO-ING. Also **bun′co**. To swindle by a bunko game or scheme; to cheat or victimize in any similar way, as by passing a bad check.

bun′ny (bŭn′ĭ), *n.* A rabbit or a squirrel; — pet name.

bu′no-dont (bū′nō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. βουνός hill, mound + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having tubercles on the crown of the molar teeth; — opposed to *lophodont.* — *n.* One of the Bunodonta.

Bu′no-don′ta (bū′nō-dŏn′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] A division of the Artiodactyla, including the hogs and hippopotami; — so called because the molar teeth are tuberculated.

Bun′sen bat′ter-y (bōōn′sĕn). A battery of one or more Bunsen cells.

Bun′sen, *or* **Bun′sen's**, **burn′er** (-sĕnz). A kind of burner, invented by Professor R. W. Bunsen of Heidelberg, consisting typically of a straight tube, four or five inches long, with small holes for the entrance of air at the bottom. Illuminating gas being also admitted at the bottom, a mixture of gas and air is formed which burns at the top with a feebly luminous but intensely hot flame.

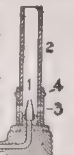

Bunsen Burner. 1 Gas Orifice; 2 Tube for mixture of gas and air; 3 Holes for admission of air; 4 Collar to regulate air supply.

Bunsen cell. *Elec.* A zinc-carbon cell in which the zinc (amalgamated) is surrounded by dilute sulphuric acid, and the carbon by nitric acid or a chromic acid mixture, the two plates being separated by a porous cup.

bunt (bŭnt; *dial.* bōōnt), *n.* [Cf. BUN.] The tail of a hare or rabbit. *Eng.*

bunt (bŭnt), *n.* **a** A disease of wheat caused by either of two smut fungi (*Tilletia tritici* and *T. fœtens*) which convert the kernels into a mass of dark brown, ill-smelling, powdery spores. It is especially common in European wheat fields. **b** The fungus causing this disease, more often called *stinking smut* in the United States. See SMUT.

bunt, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bunt* bundle, Dan. *bundt*, G. *bund*, E. *bundle.*] **1**. The central or bagging portion of a fishing net, or the like.
2. *Naut.* The middle part of a square sail; the part of a furled sail which is gathered up in a bunchy roll at the center of the yard; hence, rarely, the middle part of a yard.

bunt, *v. i.* *Naut.* To swell out; as, the sail *bunts*. *Obs.*

bunt, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. BUTT.] **1**. To strike or push with the horns or head; to butt; as, the ram *bunted* the boy.
2. *Baseball.* To bat or tap (the ball) slowly within the infield by meeting it with the bat without swinging at it.
3. To strike or push (a car) without coupling to the striking car or locomotive.

bunt, *n.* A push or shove, esp. a push with the head; a butt; specif., *Baseball*, act of bunting the ball; also, the bunted ball; a hit made by bunting.

bunt′ed (bŭn′tĕd; -tĭd), *a.* Affected with bunt, as wheat.

bunt′er (bŭn′tẽr; *dial. also* bōōn′tẽr), *n.* A woman ragpicker; hence, a low, vulgar woman. *Cant or Dial.*

bunt′er dog (bŭn′tẽr). *Mech.* A gripping device for a planing machine, consisting of a piece having a hook end to engage in the T-slot of the table, and a set screw. *J. Rose.*

bunt′ing, *p. a.* [Cf. 3d BUNT, and for sense 3, cf. BUTT, *v.*]
1. *Naut.* Bellying; filling out; — said of a sail. *Obs.*
2. Plump; stocky or rounded; dumpy.
3. Given to butting; as, a *bunting* lamb.
4. Slovenly; untidy. *Dial. Eng.*
5. A term of endearment, surviving in the nursery rime "Bye, baby *bunting.*"

bun′ting (bŭn′tĭng), *n.* [Scot. *buntlin*, *corn buntlin*, ME. *bunting*, *buntyle*; of unknown origin.] Any of various conirostral oscine birds of the genus *Emberiza* and allied genera, usually included in the finch family, distinguished from typical finches by their more angular gape and often by a bony knob on the palate. Among the European species are the common or corn bunting (*E. miliaria*), the yellowhammer (*E. citrinella*), the reed bunting (*E. schœniclus*), and the ortolan (*E. hortulanus*). Among American buntings are the bay-winged bunting, the snow bunting, the lark bunting, the chewink, etc. The cowbird and bobolink, of a different family, are sometimes called buntings.

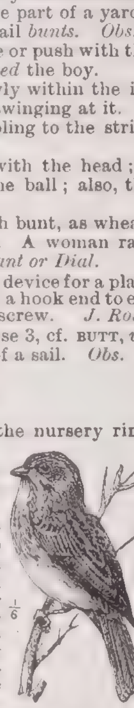

Corn Bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*).

bun′ting (bŭn′tĭng), **bun′tine** (-tĭn), *n.* [ME. *bonten* to sift, hence prob. material used for that purpose.] A thin woolen stuff, used chiefly for flags; also, a cotton stuff imitating this; hence, flags collectively.

bunt′line (bŭnt′lĭn; -līn), *n.* [*bunt* part of a sail + *line.*] *Naut.* One of the ropes attached to the foot of a sail, used to haul the sail up to the yard for furling. See SAIL, *Illust.*

buntline cloth. *Naut.* A strengthening piece of canvas on the forward part of the sail from foot to bellyband, where the strain and chafe of the buntlines is greatest.

bun′ya (bŭn′yȧ) *or* **bun′ya–bun′ya**, *n.* [Native name.] **a** An Australian coniferous tree (*Araucaria bidwillii*) bearing seeds about two inches long, which have the flavor of roasted chestnuts when ripe. They are a staple food of the blacks, among whom the tree is hereditary property and is protected by law, each tribe having a certain number. **b** The alligator apple of the West Indies (*Annona palustris*).

bun′yip (bŭn′yĭp), *n.* [Aboriginal.] A fabulous animal, usually represented as amphibious and of enormous size; hence, impostor; sham. *Australia.*

buoy (boi; bōō′ĭ; bwoi; 277: *the first is the universal nautical pronunciation and has now generally prevailed over the others*), *n.* [D. *boei* buoy, fetter, fr. F. *bouée* a buoy; of G. origin; cf. OHG. *bouhhan* a sign, signal, MHG. *bouchen*, akin to E. *beacon.*] **1**. *Naut.* A float; esp., a floating object moored to the bottom, to mark a channel or to point out the position of something beneath the water, as an anchor, shoal, rock, etc. Buoys are of different shapes and colors with reference to their position or the nature of the object marked. A **nun**, *or* **nut**, **buoy** is conical in shape; a **can buoy** is truncated or flat; both are usually constructed of sheet iron or steel. A **spar buoy** is a spar anchored at one end. Where form is a distinctive character, buoys on the starboard side of a channel (from the sea) are *conical*; those on the port side *can* or *spar*. In the United States buoys are painted *red* when situated on the starboard side of a vessel coming in from sea, *black* when on the port side. *Red and black* horizontally striped buoys mark obstructions in a channel. *Black and white* vertically striped buoys mark the middle of a channel. *Green* buoys mark sunken wrecks; *yellow* ones mark quarantine grounds; buoys marking the limits of anchorage are usually *white.* Buoys marking turns in a channel bear squares or perches. Buoys are numbered beginning from the sea, the *red* buoys bearing the even and the *black* the odd numbers. The general features of this system are adhered to by governments having a uniform system of buoyage. In addition to the above, **bell buoys** bear a bell which is rung by the action of the waves; **whistling buoys** are similarly operated. There are other special forms, the significance of which is usually indicated on charts.

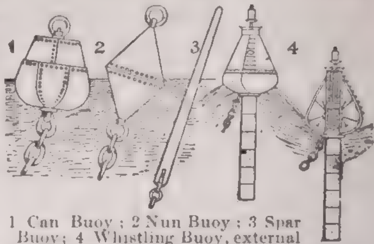

1 Can Buoy; 2 Nun Buoy; 3 Spar Buoy; 4 Whistling Buoy, external and sectional views.

2. A buoyant float to be thrown to a person fallen overboard. It often bears a flare light for use at night. Usually called *life buoy.*

buoy (boi; bōō′ĭ; bwoi; 277), *v. t.*; BUOYED (boid; bōō′ĭd; bwoid); BUOY′ING. **1**. To keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air; to keep afloat; hence, to support or sustain; to preserve from sinking into ruin or despondency; — with *up*.

Those old prejudices, which *buoy* up the ponderous mass of his nobility, wealth, and title. *Burke.*

2. To fix buoys to; to mark by or as by a buoy or buoys; as, to *buoy* an anchor; to *buoy* or *buoy off* a channel.

Not one rock near the surface was discovered which was not *buoyed* by this floating weed. *Darwin.*

buoy, *v. i.* To float; to rise like a buoy. "Rising merit will *buoy* up at last." *Pope.*

buoy′age (boi′āj; bōō′ĭ-; bwoi′-), *n.* Buoys, collectively; a system of buoys; the providing of buoys.

buoy′ance (-ăns), *n.* Buoyancy.

buoy′an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1**. The property of floating on the surface of a liquid, or in a fluid, as in the atmosphere; specific lightness, which is inversely as the weight compared with that of an equal volume of some standard, as water.
2. Power of supporting a floating body; the upward pressure exerted upon an immersed or floating body by a fluid. It is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
3. Cheerfulness; vivacity; liveliness; sprightliness.
4. *Commerce.* Tendency, as of stocks, to rise in price.

buoy′ant (-ănt; 277), *a.* [From BUOY, *v. t. & i.*] **1**. Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid; tending to rise or float; as, iron is *buoyant* in mercury.
2. Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body by being heavier. "The water under me was *buoyant.*" *Dryden.*
3. Light-hearted; vivacious; cheerful; as, *buoyant* spirits or disposition.
Syn. — See ELASTIC.
— **buoy′ant-ly**, *adv.* — **buoy′ant-ness**, *n.*

buph-thal′mi-a (bŭf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βοῦς ox + ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Med.* Marked enlargement of the eye, usually congenital.

Buph-thal′mum (-mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βούφθαλμον the oxeye; βοῦς ox + ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous perennial herbs known as oxeyes, natives of Europe and Asia. They are sometimes cultivated in gardens for their bright yellow-rayed heads of flowers.

Bu-pres′ti-dæ (bū-prĕs′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BUPRESTIS.] *Zoöl.* A large family of beetles having rather short serrate antennæ and an elongate form, usually sharply tapering behind. Their integument is exceedingly thick and hard and often of brilliant metallic colors. The larvæ usually bore in wood and are often destructive to trees. — **bu-pres′tid** (-tĭd), *a. & n.* — **bu-pres′ti-dan** (-tĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

One of the Buprestidæ (*Chalcophora virginica*). Nat. size.

Bu-pres′tis (bū-prĕs′tĭs), *n.* [L. *buprestis*, Gr. βούπρηστις, a poisonous beetle, which, being eaten by cattle in the grass, caused

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Bund′schuh′ In′sur-rec′tions (bōōnt′shōō′). A series of insurrections of peasants in Germany from 1492 to 1514; — from the Bundschuh, or peasant's clog, borne as an emblem.
bund′weed′ (bōōnd′wēd′; bōōn′-), *n.* [Also *benweed*, *bunweed*; of uncertain origin.] Any of various plants, as the knapweed, ragwort, scabious, and cow parsnip. *Dial. Eng.*
bune ✝ BOON, BOUN.
Bu-ne′ne (bōō-nā′nā), *n.* [Assyrian *Bunēnē.*] *Babylon. Myth.* A deity who becomes an attendant of Shamash.
bung′a (bŭng′ä). Var. of BONGA.
bun′gall′, *n.* [Ir. *bonn* a coin + *gall* a foreigner.] See COIN.
Bun′ga-rus (bŭŋ′gȧ-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *bungar*, the native name.] *Zoöl.* A genus of exceedingly venomous Asiatic snakes related to the cobra, but without a dilatable hood. It includes the krait.
bung′bo (bŭng′bō). Var. of BUMBO.
bun′ger-ly, *a.* Bungling. *Obs.* — *adv.* Bunglingly. *Obs.*
bung′fu′ (bōōng′fōō′), *a.* [i. e., *bungfull*; fr. E. dial. *bung* intoxicated.] Tipsy. *Scot.*
bung′hole′, *n.* The orifice in the bilge of a cask.
bun′gl. Bungle. *Ref. Sp.*
bun′gld. Bungled. *Ref. Sp.*
bun′gle-some, *a.* See -SOME.
bun′go (bŭŋ′gō), *n.* A kind of large canoe.
bun′grace. ✝ BONGRACE.
bun-ja′ra, **bun-jar′rah**, **bun-jar′ree** (bŭn-jä′rä; -rē). Vars. of BRINJARRY.
bunk, *v. i.* To leave; be off; skedaddle. *Slang or Colloq., Eng.*
bunk, *n.* **a** Chicory. **b** Poison hemlock.
bunk chain. = TOGGLE CHAIN.
bunke. ✝ BANK.
bunk′er, *n.* [From MOSSBUNKER, understood as a compound.] The mossbunker. See MENHADEN.
bunk′er, *v. i.* *Naut.* To fill the bunkers (with coal); to coal.
bunker coal. *Naut.* The coal on a collier for its own use; — distinguished from *cargo coal.*
bunk′ie (bŭŋk′ĭ), *n.* Mate; berth mate. *Colloq., U. S.*
bunko steerer. A person employed as a decoy in bunko. *Slang, U. S.*
bun′kum. Var. of BUNCOMBE.
bunk′y (bŭŋk′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). Var. of BUNKIE.
bunn. Var of BUN, a cake; BUN, a tail.
bunne. ✝ BOUND.
bun′ne-ah (bŭn′ē-ȧ). Var. of BANIYA.
bun′nell (bŭn′ĕl), *n.* A beverage, properly that made from the crushed apples after cider making. *Obs. or Dial.*
bun′net. ✝ BONNET.
Bun′ni (bŭn′ī). *Bib.*
bun′ni-a. Var. of BANIYA.
bun′ni-an. ✝ BUNION.
bun′ny (bŭn′ĭ), *n.* A drain. *Dial. Eng.*
bun′ny (*dial.* bōōn′ĭ; bŭn′ĭ), *n.* *Mining.* = BONNY, *n.*
bun′ny (*dial.* bōōn′ĭ; bŭn′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. BUNION.] A lump or swelling, as on the joints of animals. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bun′ny-a. Var. of BANIYA.
bun′ny-mouth′ (bŭn′ĭ-mouth′), *n.* The snapdragon.
bu′no-loph′o-dont (bū′nō-lŏf′ō-dŏnt), *a.* *Paleon.* Having molar teeth intermediate in character between the bunodont and lophodont types.
bu′no-se-le′no-dont (-sē-lē′nō-dŏnt), *a.* *Paleon.* Having molar teeth intermediate in character between the bunodont and selenodont types, as certain extinct artiodactyls.
Buns′by, Jack (bŭnz′bĭ). An oracular sea captain in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," friend of Captain Cuttle, and finally married, against his will, by the latter's former landlady.
bunsen. ✝ BOUNCE.
bun′sen-ite (bōōn′sĕn-īt; bŭn′-), *n.* [After Prof. R. W. *Bunsen*, German chemist.] *Min.* Nickelous oxide, NiO, occurring in green octahedrons.
bunt, *v. t.* *Naut.* To haul up (a sail) to the yard so that the middle forms a bunchy roll. *Obs.*
bunt (*dial.* bōōnt; bŭnt), *v. t.* [Cf BUNTING a stuff.] To sift (meal). *Dial. Eng.*
bunt, *n.* [Cf. BUNT to sift.] A device for sifting meal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
bunt (bŭnt), *n.* A fagot shorter than a bavin. *Dial. Eng.*
bunte. ✝ BOUNTY.
bunt ear. = BURNT EAR.
Bun′ter (bōōn′tẽr), *n.* [G *bunter sandstein* mottled sandstone.] *Geol.* The lowest subdivision of the German Triassic; — so called from a mottled sandstone of that period. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Bun′ter**, *a.*
bunt glut. *Naut.* A glut in the sail near the yard.
bun′ting (*dial.* bōōn′tĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Mining, Tunneling*, etc. One of transverse battens, scantlings, or cleats to which the longitudinal sheathing (especially of a partition in a shaft) is nailed; — usually in *pl.* *Eng.*
bunting crow. [Cf. D. *bonte kraai*, lit., party-colored crow.] The hooded crow of Europe.
bunting iron. A pontee.
buntjigger. *Naut.* = BUNT WHIP.
bun′ton, *n.* = BUNTING, a batten.
bun′tong. Var. of BUNTING.
bunts. Var. of BUNCE. *Slang, Eng.*
bunt′whip′, *n.* *Naut.* One of the whips by which the bunt of a sail is hauled up in furling.
bunt′y (bŭn′tĭ), *a.* Short and stout; stumpy. *Colloq. or Dial.*
bun′yon. Var. of BUNION.
buon. ✝ BONE.
buo′no fres′co (*It.* bwô′nō). See FRESCO, *n.*, 2.
buoth. ✝ BETH.
Bu′pha-ga (bū′fȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βουφάγος ox-eating.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African oscine birds. See BEEFEATER, 3.
Bu-pho′ni-a (bū-fō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Var. of BOUPHONIA.
Bu′quid-non′ (bōō′kēd-nōn′), *n.*; *pl.* BUQUIDNONES (-nō′nāz). An Indonesian of a valorous, intelligent, and partially Christianized people of the interior of eastern Mindanao.
Bu-quil′ (bōō-kēl′), *n.*; *pl.* BUQUILES (-kē′lās). A member of a Manguian tribe of Mindoro; — loosely used of various peoples.
Bu′quit-non′ (bōō′kēt-nōn′), *n.* One of a heathen tribe of the mountains of Negros.
bur. ✝ BOWER; obs. pret. of BEAR.
bur. Obs. or dial. var. of BIRR.
bur, *n.* *A.-S. Hist.* One of a rank

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

them to swell up and die ; βοῦς ox, cow + πρήθειν to blow up.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the family Buprestidæ. See BUPRESTIDÆ.

bur, burr (bûr), *n.* [ME. *burre* burdock ; cf. Dan. *borre*, OSw. *borra*, burdock, thistle ; perh. akin to E. *bristle* (*burr-* for *burz-*), or perh. to F. *bourre* hair, wool, stuff; also, according to Cotgrave, "the downe, or hairie coat, wherewith divers herbes, fruits, and flowers, are covered," fr. L. *burrae* trifles, LL. *reburrus* rough. Cf. BURR.] **1**. Any rough or prickly envelope of a fruit, whether a pericarp, a persistent calyx, or an involucre, as of the chestnut and burdock ; also, any weed which bears burs.
2. Something that clings or sticks like a bur ; of persons, a hanger-on ; a parasite.
3. A brake for the wheel of a vehicle. *Dial. Eng.*
☞ For the other senses of *bur* (an iron ring, a tool, a sound of *r*, etc.) see the more usual spelling BURR.
bur in the throat, something that seems to stick in the throat, as a tickling or choking sensation.

bur, burr, *v. t.* ; BURRED (bûrd) ; BUR′RING. **1**. To remove burs from ; as, to *bur* wool in the process of cleaning.
2. To block or stop (a wagon wheel) as by a bur. *Dial. Eng.*

bu-ra′ (bōō-rä′) } *n.* [Cf. Turk. *bora*, Russ. *burya*, *buran*.]
bu-ran′ (-rän′) } A snowstorm resembling the blizzard, on the steppes of Central Asia.

Bu-ra′no lace (bōō-rä′nō). A needle-made lace, resembling Alençon and Brussels, having a net ground, made on the island of Burano, near Venice.

bur′bark′ (bûr′bärk′), *n.* The bark of certain tropical tiliaceous shrubs of the genus *Triumfetta*, esp. of *T. rhomboidea* of India and Ceylon and of *T. semitriloba* of the West Indies, which yield a jutelike fiber ; also, any of the plants themselves, usually called *burbush* on account of the prickly fruit. See TRIUMFETTA.

bur′ble (bûr′b'l), *v. i.* [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. BUBBLE.] To bubble or make a bubbling noise. *Dial. or Colloq.*

bur′ble (bûr′b'l), *n.* [See BURBLE, *v. i.*] A bubble or bubbling ; also, a pimple or boil. *Obs. or Scot.*

bur′bot (bûr′bŏt), *n.* [F. *barbote*, fr. *barbe* beard. See BARB beard.] Either of two fresh-water fishes of the genus *Lota*, of the cod family, having on the nose two very small barbels, and a larger one on the chin. The American species (*L. maculosa*), called *ling*, or *eelpout*, is found in northern New England, the Great Lakes, and northward.

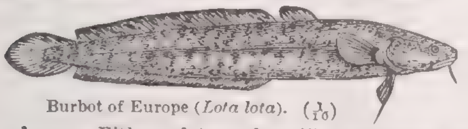

Burbot of Europe (*Lota lota*). (1/10)

bur clover. Either of two cloverlike fabaceous plants (*Medicago arabica* and *M. denticulata*), so called on account of their prickly pods. See MEDICAGO.

bur cucumber. **a** A wild cucurbitaceous plant (*Sicyos angulatus*) of the United States, naturalized in Europe. **b** The West Indian gherkin (*Cucumis anguria*).

burd (bûrd), *n.* [ME. *burd*, *burde* ; perh. orig. the same word as E. *bride*.] A woman ; a lady ; esp., a young woman ; a maiden. Cf. BERNE, warrior ; man. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Bur′de-kin plum (bûr′dē-kĭn). [From the *Burdekin* River, Queensland.] An Australian anacardiaceous tree (*Pleiogynium solandri*) ; also, its edible red plum-shaped fruit.

Burdekin vine. An Australian vine (*Vitis opaca*) bearing large edible tubers.

bur′den (bûr′d'n), *n.* [ME. *burdoun* the bass in music, F. *bourdon* ; cf. LL. *burdo* drone. Perh. of imitative origin. Cf. BOURDON (in music).] **1**. The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each stanza ; the chorus ; refrain. Hence : That which is often repeated or which is dwelt upon ; the main topic ; the central idea ; gist ; as, the *burden* of a prayer, or of a discourse.
I would sing my song without a *burden*. *Shak.*
2. The drone of a bagpipe. *Ruddiman.*

bur′den, *n.* Also *burthen*. [ME. *burden*, *burthen*, *birthen*, *birden*, AS. *byrðen* ; akin to Icel. *byrði*, Dan. *byrde*, Sw. *börda*, G. *bürde*, OHG. *burdi*, Goth. *baúrþei*, fr. the root of E. *bear*, AS. *beran*, Goth. *baíran*. See 1st BEAR.] **1**. That which is borne or carried ; a load ; hence, that which is borne by the mind ; duty ; care ; charge ; responsibility.
Plants with goodly *burden* bowing. *Shak.*
For my yoke is easy, and my *burden* is light. *Matt* xi. 30.
2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty ; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive ; hence, a burdensome lot ; grievous fate.
Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*
3. The bearing of loads ; as, a ship or beast of *burden*.
4. A birth ; also, a child in the womb. *Obs.*
5. A fixed quantity of certain commodities ; as, a *burden* of gad steel (120 pounds).
6. The capacity of a vessel, for carrying cargo ; — also the weight of the cargo ; as, a ship of a hundred tons *burden*.
7. That which the soil bears ; a crop ; as, a good *burden* of grass. *Obs. or Local.*
8. *Mining.* Valueless material overlying ore, esp. such as is removed by stripping ; — sometimes called *over burden*.
9. *Metal.* The proportion of ore and flux to fuel in the charge of a blast furnace.
10. *pl. Naut.* = BOTTOM BOARDS.
Syn. — See LOAD.
burden of proof [L. *onus probandi*], *Law*, the duty of proving a particular position in a court of law, a failure in the performance of which duty calls for judgment against the party on whom the duty is imposed. In civil cases this ordinarily rests upon the plaintiff, unless the defendant rests his defense upon affirmative statements ; in criminal cases it always rests upon the prosecution.

bur′den (bûr′d'n), *v. t.* ; BUR′DENED (-d'nd) ; BUR′DEN-ING. **1**. To encumber with weight ; to lay a heavy load upon ; to load.
2. To oppress with anything grievous or trying ; to overload ; as, to *burden* a nation with taxes.
3. To impose as a load or burden ; to lay or place as a burden (something heavy or objectionable). *Rare.*
It is absurd to *burden* this act on Cromwell. *Coleridge.*
Syn. — Load, encumber, overload, oppress.

bur′den-some (-sŭm), *a.* Grievous to be borne ; causing uneasiness or fatigue ; oppressive.
Syn. — Weighty, cumbersome, onerous ; grievous, oppressive, troublesome. See HEAVY.
— **bur′den-some-ly**, *adv.* — **bur′den-some-ness**, *n.*

bur′dock (bûr′dŏk), *n.* [*bur* + *dock* the plant.] Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Arctium*, the species of which are coarse biennials with burlike heads, which adhere tenaciously to clothing or to the fur of animals. *A. lappa* is the common burdock.

bu′reau (bū′rō ; *in British English usually* bū-rō′ ; 277), *n.* ; *pl.* E. BUREAUS (-rōz), F. BUREAUX (E. *pron.* -rōz). [F. *bureau* a writing table, desk, office, OF. *burel* drugget, with which a table was often covered, a dim. of F. *bure* coarse woolen cloth ; cf. OF. *buire*, *bure*, dark brown, L. *burra* a shaggy garment, *burrus* red, Gr. πυρρός flame-colored, prob. fr. πῦρ fire. Cf. FIRE, *n.*] **1**. Orig., a desk or writing table with drawers for papers.
2. The place where such a bureau is used ; an office where business requiring writing is transacted.
3. Hence : A department or office of government for the transaction of public business, or a subdivision of such a department or office. In some Continental European countries *bureau* is applied to the principal divisions of the administration ; in the United States the term is confined to certain subdivisions of some of the executive departments, the heads of which are usually called *commissioners*, or *chiefs*, or *directors* ; as, the Pension *Bureau*, a subdepartment of the Department of the Interior ; in England *bureau* is applied to certain minor government offices ; as, the Emigration *Bureau*.
4. A chest of drawers for clothes, often made as an ornamental piece of furniture with a mirror. *U. S.*
Bureau of Engraving and Printing, an office, under a director as head, in the Treasury Department at Washington, charged with making the paper money, notes, bonds, stamps, certificates, etc., of the United States government. It is distinct from the Government Printing Office. — **B. of Intelligence**, *Mil.*, a bureau of the War or Navy Department, which has charge of the collection and classification of information concerning the home and foreign armies and navies. *U. S.*

bu-reau′cra-cy (bū-rō′krȧ-sĭ ; 277), *n.* [*bureau* + *-cracy* : cf. F. *bureaucratie*.] **1**. A system of carrying on the business of government by means of departments or bureaus, each under the control of a chief, in contradistinction to a system in which the officers of government have an associated authority and responsibility ; hence, loosely, officialism ; also, government conducted on this system.
2. Government officials, collectively.

bu′reau-crat (bū′rō-krăt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bureaucrate*.] An official of a bureau ; esp., an official confirmed in a narrow and arbitrary routine ; a member of a bureaucracy.

bu′reau-crat′ic (bū′rō-krăt′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *bureaucra-*
bu′reau-crat′i-cal (-krăt′ĭ-kăl) } *tique*.] Of, pert. to, or like, a bureaucracy. — **bu′reau-crat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bur′el (bŭr′ĕl), *n.* [ME. *borel*, *burel*, OF. *burel* a kind of coarse woolen cloth. See BUREAU.] Coarse woolen cloth ; coarse clothing ; hence, a garment of it. *Obs. or Hist.*

bu-rette′ (bū-rĕt′), *n.* [F., can, cruet, dim. of *buire* flagon.] *Chem.* An apparatus for delivering measured quantities of liquid or for measuring the liquid or gas received or discharged. It consists essentially of a graduated glass tube, usually with a small aperture and stopcock.

bur fish. Any spiny globefish ; a porcupine fish.

burg (bûrg), *n.* [AS. *burh*, *burg*, cf. LL. *burgus* (of G. origin). See BOROUGH a town.] **1**. A fortified town. *Obs.*
2. A borough. *Eng.* See BOROUGH.
3. A town or city. *Colloq., U. S.*

burg′age (bûr′gāj), *n.* [From BURG : cf. F. *bourgage*, LL. *burgagium*.] *Eng. & Scots Law.* **1**. **a** In England, a form of privileged tenure of real property, obtaining chiefly in ancient boroughs, by which lands are held of the king or other lord at a certain yearly rent, generally in money, though there may be a little plowing or the like to be done. Cf. BOROUGH-ENGLISH.
Regarded merely as a tenure, the chief characteristic of *burgage* is its subjection to local custom. Other free tenures, socage for example, may be affected by local custom, but what is exceptional in their case is normal in the case of *burgage*. *Pollock & Mait.*
b In Scotland, a kind of military holding by which royal burghs hold property of the sovereign or overlord for the service (now nominal) of watching and warding.
2. A freehold property in a borough ; also, a house or other property held by burgage tenure. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

bur′gee (bûr′jē), *n.* **1**. A kind of small coal.
2. *Naut.* A swallow-tailed or triangular flag used as a distinguishing pennant by yachts and merchant vessels. On merchant vessels it often bears the name of the vessel. On yachts it usually bears the insignia of the owner's yacht club.

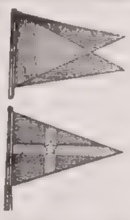

Two forms of Burgee.

bur-gen′sic (bûr-jĕn′sĭk), *a.* [LL. *burgensis* burgess. See BURGESS.] Consisting of, or belonging to, burgesses. *Rare.*

bur′geon (bûr′jŭn), *v. i.* ; BUR′GEONED (-jŭnd) ; BUR′GEON-ING. [ME. *burjounen* to bud, F. *bourgeon* a bud, *bourgeonner* to bud ; cf. OHG. *burjan* to raise.] **1**. To sprout ; to put forth buds : to shoot forth, as a branch.
Gayly to *burgeon* and broadly to grow. *Scott.*
2. To grow forth or come out, as a limb on an animal, a plume upon a bird, or, formerly, diseases on the body, etc.

bur′geon, *v. t.* To put forth ; — chiefly with *out* or *forth*.

bur′geon, *n.* [ME. *burjoun*. See BURGEON, *v. i.*] A bud ; a sprout ; a shoot.

bur′gess (bûr′jĕs), *n.* [ME. *burgeis*, OF. *burgeis*, fr. *burc* fortified town, town, F. *bourg* village, fr. LL. *burgus* fort, city ; from the German ; cf. MHG. *burc*, G. *burg*. See BOROUGH a town ; cf. BOURGEOIS a shopkeeper.] **1**. An inhabitant of a borough ; strictly, *Eng. Hist.*, a freeman who has been received into, and admitted to the privileges of, a borough ; hence, a person having full municipal rights. See BOROUGH.
2. **a** The person elected to represent a borough, corporate town, or university in Parliament. *Eng.* **b** Before the Revolution, a representative in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia ; — now called *delegate*.
3. A magistrate of a borough ; — used variously in England before the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.

burgh (bûrg ; *Scot.* bŭr′ō, -ŭ), *n.* [See BOROUGH.] Orig., a borough ; usually (except in archaic, poetic, or historical use), a Scotch town incorporated and having a local, and now chiefly petty, jurisdiction. See BOROUGH, 3. The Scotch burghs are of four kinds : **royal burghs**, or those holden directly of the king ; **burghs of regality** and **burghs of barony**, or those holden of a lord of regality or of a baron respectively ; and **free burghs**, under which practically belong all present burghs, as well as those which originally asserted their own freedom. Originally, only royal burghs sent representatives to Parliament.

burgh′al (bûr′găl), *a.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, a burgh.

burgh′er (bûr′gẽr), *n.* [From *burgh* ; akin to D. *burger*, G. *bürger*, Dan. *borger*, Sw. *borgare*. See BURGH.] **1**. A freeman of a burgh or borough, entitled to enjoy the privileges of the place ; loosely, any inhabitant of a borough.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of that party among the Scotch Seceders which asserted the lawfulness of the burgess oath (in which burgesses profess "the true religion professed within the realm"). The opposing *Antiburghers* refused to take the oath, believing that it referred to the Established Church of Scotland. These parties arose among the Presbyterians in 1747, and in 1820 reunited under the name of the "United Associate Synod of the Secession Church."
3. An enfranchised male citizen ; — so called in the former Dutch republics of South Africa.

bur′glar (bûr′glẽr), *n.* [LL. *burglator*, *burgulator*, also *burgator*, fr. LL. *burgus* a fortified place, of G. origin ; perh. influenced by L *latro* thief, OF. *lere*. See BURGESS, LARCENY.] *Law.* One guilty of burglary.

burglar alarm. A device for automatically giving an alarm in case of burglary, as on the opening of a window.

bur-gla′ri-ous (bûr-glā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to burglary ; constituting the crime of burglary.
To come down a chimney is held a *burglarious* entry. *Blackstone.*

bur-gla′ri-ous-ly, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary ; in the manner of a burglar.

bur′glar-ize (bûr′glẽr-īz), *v. t.* ; BUR′GLAR-IZED (-īzd) ; BUR′GLAR-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To enter burglariously. *Colloq.*

bur′gla-ry (bûr′glȧ-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From BURGLAR ; cf. LL. *burglaria*.] *Law.* Breaking and entering the dwelling house of another, in the nighttime, with intent to commit a felony therein, whether the felonious purpose be accomplished or not. At common law it was not night as respects burglary so long as there was light enough to discern a man's face ; but in England night for this purpose is fixed by statute as from 9 o'clock P. M. to 6 o'clock A. M. In many States of the United States the definition of the crime has been variously modified, or a statutory burglary has been created in addition to that of the common law, to cover such offenses committed by day, or the like entering of shops, factories, warehouses, etc. ; and various degrees of the crime have been created.

bur′go-mas′ter (bûr′gō-mȧs′tẽr), *n.* [D. *burgemeester* ; *burg* borough + *meester* master ; akin to G. *burgemeister*, *bürgermeister*. See BOROUGH a town ; MASTER.] **1**. A chief magistrate of a municipal town of Holland, Flanders, or Germany, corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States ; a burghmaster.
2. A large, almost white, gull (*Larus glaucus*) of the Arctic regions.

bur′go-net (-nĕt), *n.* [F. *bourguignotte*, because the Burgundians, F. *Bourguignons*, first used it.] In 16th-century armor, (1) a kind of light helmet similar to a morion but provided with cheek pieces and sometimes with a nose guard ; (2) a helmet having a visor and similar to the armet.

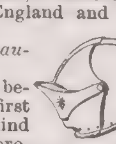

Burgonet (2).

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of peasants above the slave and below the villein, bordar, or cottier. [BURUCHA.
bu-rach′a (bōō-răch′ȧ). Var. of
bur artichoke. = ARTICHOKE, 1b.
‖ **bu-rat′** (*F.* bü′rȧ′), *n.* = BURATO. *Obs.*, except as *French*.
‖ **bu-ra′to** (bōō-rä′tō), *n.* [Sp. *burato*, or It. *buratto*.] A kind of thin fabric of silk or silk and wool. *Obs. as Eng.*
bur′ble, *v. t.* [Cf. BURBLE to bubble, also F. *barbouiller* to daub, muddle.] To confuse ; muddle. *Scot.* — *n.* Disorder ; trouble. *Scot.*
bur′bolt. † BIRDBOLT.
Bur′bon, Sir (bûr′bŏn). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a knight who represents Henry IV., the first Bourbon king of France.
bur′bush′, *n.* See BURBARK.
Bur′chell's ze′bra (bûr′chĕlz). [After W. J. *Burchell* (1782?–1863), English naturalist.] See ZEBRA. [vil.
bur chervil. The hemlock cher-
burchin. † BIRCHEN.
burcon. Obs. pret. pl. of BARK.
burd. Obs or Scot. var. of BIRD, BOARD.
Bur′dach's col′umn, *or* **Bur′dach's tract** (bōōr′däks). [After K. F. *Burdach* (1776-1847), a German.] *Anat.* See COLUMN.
burd Alisander. † BORD ALEXANDER.
burd′-a-lone′, *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] All alone ; solitary ; — said of a person. *Obs. Scot.*
bur-dash′, *n.* An article of dress worn about 1700, probably a kind of neckcloth or sash. *Obs.*
burde. † BEARD, BOURD, BURD.
burdell. † BORDEL.
bur-del′lo. † BORDELLO.
bur′den. † BOURDON.
bur′den-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
bur′den-er, *n.* One who burdens.
bur′den-less, *a.* See -LESS.
bur′den-ous, *a.* Burdensome ; also, burdened. *Obs. Shak.*
Bur′den's grass (bûr′dĕnz). Redtop or fiorin. [*n.*, 1.
Burden squeezer See SQUEEZER,
burden stitch. A flat couching.
bur′den-sum. Burdensome. *Ref. Sp.*
burd′ie (bûr′dĭ), *n.* Dim. of BURD, a maiden. *Scot.*
bur′dnd. Burdened. *Ref. Sp.*
burdock grass. Prickle grass.
burdon. † BOURDON.
burdon, *n.* [L. *burdo*, *-onis*, a mule.] A hinny. *Obs.*
burdoun. † BOURDON.
burdour. † BOURDER.
bure. Obs. or Scot. pret. of BEAR.
bureall. † BERYL.
bu-reau′cra-tism (bū-rō′krȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Bureaucracy.
bu-reau′cra-tist, *n.* See -IST.
bureau system. The system of bureaucracy.
Bu′reau Ver′i-tas (bū′rō vĕr′ĭ-tȧs ; *F.* bü′rō′ vā′rē′tȧs′). See VERITAS.
burelich, **burely**. † BURLY.
‖ **bu-re′o** (bōō-rā′ō), *n.* [Sp., fr. F. *bureau*.] *Sp. Law.* A criminal court for the trial of persons of the royal household.
burg. Burgh. *Ref. Sp.*
bur′ga (bûr′gȧ). Var. of BURKA.
bur-gade′. † BOURGADE.
burg-al′i-ty (bûr-găl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* Quality or state of being a burg (burh or borough).
bur′gall (bûr′gôl), *n.* The cunner (*Tautogolabrus adspersus*).
bur′ga-mot. Var. of BERGAMOT.
bur′ga-net. Var. of BURGONET.
burg-bryce. † BURHBRYCE.
burge, **bur′gen**. † BURGEON.
burgeis. † BURGESS.
burgeois. † BURGESS.
bur-geois′. Var. of BOURGEOIS. *Obs., except in Printing.*
burgeoisie. † BURGESSY.
burg′er. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of BURGHER. — **burg′er-ship**.
burgess oath. See BURGHER, 2.
bur′gess-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bur′gess-y, *n.* [OF. *bourgesie*, F. *bourgeoisie*.] Burgess-ship. *Obs.*
bur′geyse, *n.* [OF. *bourgeise*.] A female citizen. *Obs.*
burg′grave, *n.* = BURGRAVE.
burgh. † BARROW, BOROUGH, BURR.
burgh. Var. of BROCH.
burgh′al-pen′ny, *n.*, *or* **burghal penny**. [Cf. BOROUGH.] *Early Eng. Law.* A municipal tax of some kind ; in ancient charters certain monasteries are exempt from paying it. *Oxf. E. D.*
burgh′bote′, *n.* *Old Law.* Bote for the repair of castles, walls, or other defenses of a burgh.
burgh-breche. † BURH-BRYCE.
burghe. † BOROUGH.
burgh′er-age, **burgh′er-dom** (bûr′gẽr-āj ; -dŭm), *n.* See -AGE ; -DOM.
burgh′er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
burgh′er-mas′ter, *n.* = BURGOMASTER.
burgh′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
burgh′ge-mot′, *n.* [AS. *burhgemōt*.] = BURGHMOOT.
burgh′mas′ter (bûrg′mȧs′tẽr), *n.* 1. A burgomaster.
2. *Mining.* = BARMASTER. *Eng.*
burgh′moot′, **burgh′mote′**, *n.* [*burgh* + *mote* meeting.] *A.-S. Law.* The court or moot of a burgh or borough, held several times yearly.
burghwere. † BURHWARE.
bur′glar-er, *n.* A burglar. *Obs.*
bur′gle (bûr′g'l), *v. i. & t.* ; BUR′GLED (-g'ld) ; BUR′GLING (-glĭng). To commit burglary, or to enter burglariously. *Colloq. & Facetious.*
bur′go-maske. † BERGAMASK.
burgone. † BURGEON.

C D E F G H I J K L M

bur′goo (bûr′gōō; bûr-gōō′), *n.* Also *burgout.* A kind of oatmeal pudding, or thick gruel, used by seamen.

bur grass. Any grass of the genus *Cenchrus*, the spikelets of which are invested with a spiny involucre.

bur′grave (bûr′grāv), *n.* [G. *burggraf; burg* fortress + *graf* count: cf. D. *burggraaf*, F. *burgrave.* See MARGRAVE.] *German Hist.* Orig., one appointed to the command of a burg (town or castle), — but the title afterward became hereditary, with a domain attached.

Bur-gun′di-an (bûr-gŭn′dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Burgundy or the Burgundians. — **Burgundian sauce**, Espagnole sauce flavored with shallots and red Burgundy wine.

Bur-gun′di-an, *n.* [L. *Burgundii, Burgundiones*, the Burgundians.] A member of a Germanic tribe which when first known was settled between the Vistula and the Oder, but which entered Gaul early in the 5th century, and established the kingdom of Burgundy on the Rhone. This was absorbed in the Frankish empire in 534; after the breaking up of the Carolingian empire Upper and Lower Burgundy were formed as independent kingdoms, soon to be joined to Germany, while the duchy of Burgundy remained attached to France, reaching its acme under Charles the Bold (d. 1477), and finally becoming a province of the French kingdom.

Bur′gun-dy (bûr′gŭn-dĭ), *n.* [LL. *Burgundia.*] **1.** An old province of France (in the eastern central part). See BURGUNDIAN, *n.*

2. Wine made in Burgundy; also, any wine resembling true Burgundy. The best wines of Burgundy are made in the department of Côte-d'Or, especially about *Nuits* and *Beaune.* They are dry, full, and of fine aroma, and contain 8-13 per cent of alcohol by volume. They are classed as follows: **a** Red. Class I. *Romanée-Conti, Chambertin, Clos-Vougeot, Richebourg, La Tâche.* — Class II. *Musigny, Corton, Romanée-St. Vivant*, etc. — Class III. Lower grades. **b** White. Class I. *Montrachet.* — Class II. *Genevrières*, etc. Other Burgundy wines, as those of *Mâcon, Beaujolais, Auxerre, Tonnerre*, etc., are of similar character, but lighter and of inferior bouquet. *Chablis* produces fine white wine. **Burgundy clover** *or* **hay**, lucern. — **B. pitch**, a yellowish brown, hard, viscous resin, prepared by melting and straining the exudation from the Norway spruce (*Picea abies*). It is supposed to have been first prepared in Burgundy. The resin from various species of pine is also sold under this name. It is used in medicinal plasters.

bur′i-al (bĕr′ĭ-ăl), *n.* [ME. *buriel, buriels*, grave, tomb, AS. *byrgels*, fr. *byrgan* to bury, and akin to OS. *burgisli* sepulcher.] **1.** A place of sepulture; grave; tomb. *Obs.*

The erthe schook, and stoones weren cloven, and *biriels* weren opened. *Wycliffe (Matt. xxvii. 51, 52).*

2. Act of burying; esp., the depositing of a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water, usually with attendant ceremonies; sepulture; interment.

Now to glorious *burial* slowly borne. *Tennyson.*

burial case. A form of coffin, usually of iron, made to close air-tight, for the preservation of a dead body.

burial ground. A cemetery.

burial service. A funeral service; specif., that portion of a liturgy which is read at an interment.

Bu′ri-at (bōō′rĭ-ăt), *n.* A Mongol of an agricultural and pastoral tribe or race, mostly Lamaists, forming the main population of Transbaikalia and the Irkutsk government, Siberia. See URAL-ALTAIC. — **Bu′ri-at′ic** (-ăt′ĭk), *a.*

Bur′i-dan's ass (bûr′ĭ-dănz). A famous problem discussed by the Schoolmen, the authorship of which has been attributed (probably erroneously) to Jean Buridan (d. after 1358). It supposes a hungry ass placed equidistant from two bundles of hay, or, in another form, an ass equally hungry and thirsty placed equidistant from a measure of oats and a bucket of water. Some argued that he would die from inability of the will to act between two equally powerful motives; others that rather than die he would make a choice, thus exercising free will.

bur′ied (bĕr′ĭd), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of BURY.

buried suture, *Surg.*, a series of stitches uniting some deeper structure and not appearing above the skin.

bur′i-er (bĕr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that buries.

And darkness be the *burier* of the dead. *Shak.*

bu′rin (bū′rĭn), *n.* [F. *burin*, cf. It. *burino, bulino*; prob. from OHG. *bora* borer, *borōn* to bore, G. *bohren.* See 1st BORE.] **1.** The cutting tool of an engraver on metal, used in line engraving. It is made of tempered steel, one end being ground off obliquely so as to produce a sharp point, and the other end inserted in a handle; a graver; also, the similarly shaped tool used by workers in marble.

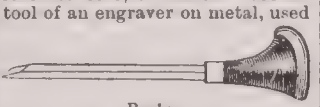

Burin.

2. The manner or style of execution of an engraver; as, a soft *burin*; a brilliant *burin*.

bu′ri-on (-rĭ-ŏn), *n.* The house finch.

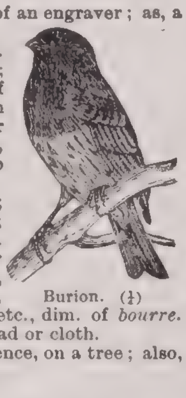

Burion. (¼)

burke (bûrk), *v. t.*; BURKED (bûrkt); BURK′ING. [After William *Burke* of Edinburgh, executed for the crime in 1829.] **1.** To murder by suffocation, or so as to produce few marks of violence, for the purpose of obtaining a body to be sold for dissection.

2. To dispose of quietly or indirectly; to suppress; to smother; to shelve; as, to *burke* a parliamentary question.

burl (bûrl), *n.* [ME. *burle* stuffing, or a knot in cloth; cf. F. *bourlet, bourrelet*, OF. *bourel*, a wreath or roll of cloth, linen, or leather, stuffed with flock, etc., dim. of *bourre.* See BUR.] **1.** A knot or lump in thread or cloth.

2. An overgrown knot, or an excrescence, on a tree; also, veneer made from such excrescences.

3. A pimple or pustule. *Obs.*

burl (bûrl), *v. t.*; BURLED (bûrld); BURL′ING. [See BURL, *n.*] To dress or finish up (cloth); to pick knots, burs, loose threads, etc., from, as in finishing cloth.

bur′lap (bûr′lăp), *n.* Also **bur′laps** (-lăps). A coarse fabric, made of jute or hemp, used for bagging; also, a finer variety of similar material, used for curtains, etc.

bur-lesque′ (bûr-lĕsk′), *a.* [F. *burlesque*, fr. It. *burlesco*, fr. *burla* jest, mockery, perh. for *burrula*, dim. of L. *burrae* trifles. See BUR.] **1.** Droll; jocular. *Obs. Blount.*

2. Tending to excite laughter or contempt by extravagant images, or by an incongruous contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with mock gravity.

bur-lesque′, *n.* **1.** Burlesque representation; also, an instance of it.

Burlesque is therefore of two kinds; the first represents mean persons in the accouterments of heroes, the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest. *Addison.*

2. A composition in burlesque style, as a parody, travesty, caricature, or extravaganza.

Syn. — Mockery, travesty, mimicry. See CARICATURE.

bur-lesque′ (bûr-lĕsk′), *v. t.*; BUR-LESQUED′ (-lĕskt′); BUR-LES′QUING (-lĕs′kĭng). To mock or make ludicrous by burlesque representation.

They *burlesqued* the prophet Jeremiah's words, and turned the expression he used into ridicule. *Stillingfleet.*

bur-lesque′, *v. i.* To employ burlesque.

bur-let′ta (-lĕt′ȧ), *n.* [It., dim. of *burla* mockery. See BURLESQUE, *a.*] *Music.* A facetious or farcical play set to music, as Gay's "Beggar's Opera."

bur′ly (bûr′lĭ), *a.* [ME. *burlich, borlich, burelich, borelich*, strong, excellent; perh. orig. fit for a lady's bower, hence handsome, manly, stout. Cf. BOWER.] **1.** Imposing; stately; noble; excellent. *Obs. Cursor Mundi.*

2. Large or stout of body; corpulent; bulky; — now used chiefly of human beings. "*Burly* sacks." *Drayton.*

Burly and big, and studious of his ease. *Cowper.*

3. Coarse and rough; boisterous; bluff. *Archaic.*

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonsense. *Cowley.*

4. [Cf. BURL.] Heavy; thick; — said of wool or of a garment. *Obs.*

Syn. — See STOUT.

Bur′man (bûr′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). ["The softened modern *M'yan-ma, M'ya-ma* [native name], is the source of the European corruption *Burma.*" *Balfour.*] A member of the race or nationality predominant in Burma before the British acquired it. They are Mongolian in race, probably of Tibetan origin, and have been much affected by Hindu civilization. Their religion is Buddhism.

Bur′man, *a.* Of or pertaining to Burma or the Burmans.

Bur-man′ni-a (bûr-măn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Johannes *Burman*, Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, type of the family Burmanniaceæ, natives of warm regions. They are slender herbs having scalelike leaves and flowers with a 3-angled or 3-winged perianth. *B. biflora* occurs in the southern United States.

Bur-man′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous tropical herbs with basal or bractlike leaves and small regular perfect flowers. There are 10 genera and about 60 species, widely distributed. *Burmannia* and *Apteria* occur in the southern United States. — **bur-man′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bur marigold. Any plant of the genus *Bidens.* They are coarse asteraceous herbs, some species with rayless flower heads, others with showy yellow rays; the achenes are tipped with a pappus of barbed awns so that they adhere to clothing, etc. Also called *beggar-ticks.*

Bur′mese′ (bûr′mēz′; -mēs′), *n. sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Burma. Also (*sing.*), the language of the Burmans, of which the alphabet is Pali, the standard form being that used in sacred books. The modern characters are round, suitable for writing on palm leaves. The ancient "stone writing" is known only from inscriptions. See INDO-CHINESE.

Bur′mese′, *a.* Of or pertaining to Burma; Burman.

Burmese lacquer, a thick grayish liquid from the black varnish tree (*Melanorrhœa usitata*). It is used as a varnish.

Bur′mo-Chi-nese′ (bûr′mō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Burma and China. — **Burmo-Chinese subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Oriental region including southeastern Asia east of the Indian subregion, except the Malay Peninsula.

burn (bûrn), *n.* [See BOURN a stream.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

1. A brook; a rivulet.

2. Water, esp. that used in brewing.

burn (bûrn), *v. t.*; BURNED (bûrnd) or BURNT (bûrnt); BURN′ING. [ME. *bernen, brennen*, v. t., early confused with *beornen, birnen*, v. i., AS. *bærnan, bernan*, v. t., *beornan*, v. i.; akin to OS. *brinnan*, OFries. *barna, berna*, OHG. *brinnan, brennan*, G. *brennen*, OD. *bernen*, D. *branden*, Dan. *brænde*, Sw. *bränna, brinna*, Icel. *brenna*, Goth. *brinnan, brannjan* (in comp.).] **1.** To consume by fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire; — frequently intensified by *up*: as, to burn up wood.

2. To injure by fire or heat; to change destructively some property or properties of, by undue exposure to fire or heat; to scorch; scald; blister; singe; char; sear; as, to burn steel in forging; to *burn* one's face in the sun; the sun *burns* the grass; — applied also by extension to the action of other agents in producing similar effects; as, to *burn* the skin by exposure to the radiations of the sun or by the action of an acid.

3. To perfect or improve by fire or heat; to submit to the action of fire or heat for some economic purpose; to destroy or change some property or properties of, by exposure to fire or heat in due degree for obtaining a desired residuum, product, or effect; to bake; as, to *burn* clay in making bricks or pottery; to *burn* wood so as to produce charcoal; to *burn* limestone for the lime.

4. To make or produce, as an effect or result, by the application of fire or heat; as, to *burn* a hole; to *burn* charcoal; to *burn* letters into a block. *Layamon.*

5. To affect in a way that is like or suggests the action of fire or heat; as, to *burn* the mouth with pepper. *Cursor Mundi.*

This tyrant fever *burns* me up. *Shak.*

This dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryden.*

The cold north wind . . . *burneth* the wilderness, and consumeth the grass as fire. *Ecclus.* xliii. 20, 21.

6. *Chem.* To cause to undergo combustion; to oxidize; as, to *burn* iron in oxygen.

7. *Surg.* To apply a cautery to; to cauterize.

8. = TO BURN TOGETHER.

9. In some games, to touch or move (a piece) when the rules of the game forbid it.

to burn away, to gradually dissipate or consume by heat or burning; as, the sun *burns away* a mist. — **to b. daylight**, to light candles before it is dark; to waste time or energy. *Shak.* — **to b. on**, *Mech.*, to join (one piece of metal) to another, as a broken-off lug to a casting, by fusing with the aid of molten metal run around the proposed joint. — **to b. one's boats** *or* **bridges**, to cut off all means of retreat. — **to b. one's fingers**, to get one's self into unexpected trouble, as by interfering in the concerns of others. — **to b. out. a** To destroy or obliterate by burning. "Must you with hot irons *burn out* both mine eyes?" *Shak.* **b** To drive forth, or to destroy the property of, by burning (one's place of abode, business, etc.). — **to b. the candle at both ends**, to consume in two ways at once; esp., to be improvidently prodigal of one's energies or resources. — **to b. the water**, to spear salmon by torchlight. *Eng.* — **to b. together**, as two surfaces of metal, *Engin.*, to fuse and unite them by pouring over them a quantity of the same metal in a liquid state.

burn (bûrn), *v. i.* **1.** To be on fire; to be in or undergo combustion with evolution of light and heat.

2. To undergo some change by the action of fire or heat; esp., to be injured by excessive heat; as, the meat *burns.* Also, to be affected similarly by some other agency, as to become tanned or inflamed by exposure to the sun's rays, to become scorched or withered (as foliage), to exhibit a burned appearance due to decomposition, etc.

3. To be affected or to feel, or to seem or appear, as if on fire or excessively heated.

Did not our heart *burn* within us, while he talked with us by the way? *Luke* xxiv. 32.

The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne,
Burned on the water. *Shak.*

The groan still deepens, and the combat *burns.* *Pope.*

4. *Chem.* To undergo combustion of any kind.

5. In certain games, to approach very near to the answer or the object sought. *Colloq.*

6. *Elec.* To form an arc at the brushes; — of a dynamo.

burn, *n.* **1.** A hurt, injury, or effect caused by burning, as by fire; a burnt spot or place, as an area of woodland.

2. The process, operation, or result of burning; as, the *burn* of tobacco; bricks properly baked have a good *burn.*

3. A disease in vegetables. See BRAND, *n.*, 6.

4. A brand (in sense 5); also, a branding iron.

burn′beat′ (bûrn′bēt′; -băt′), *v. t.* [*burn*, v. + *beat* sod.] To pare off and burn the sod or turf from (land) in order to improve it for cultivation. *Eng.*

burn′er (bûr′nẽr), *n.* **1.** One that burns anything.

2. a The part of a lamp, gas fixture, etc., where the flame is produced, often of special design or producing a light with distinctive features; as, an Argand *burner*; a fishtail *burner*; also, the whole fixture; as, a Bunsen *burner.* **b** In sulphuric acid manufacture, one of the furnaces where the sulphur or other material is burned, producing a mixture (called **burner gas**) of sulphur dioxide and other gases used in making the sulphuric acid.

bur′net (bûr′nĕt), *n.* [ME. *burnet* burnet; also, brownish (the plant perh. being named from its color), fr. F. *brunet*, dim. of *brun* brown; cf. OF. *brunete* a sort of flower. See BRUNET.] **a** The pimpernel. *Obs.* **b** Any plant of the genus *Sanguisorba*, esp. *S. sanguisorba*, the common burnet, a species often occurring as a weed in fields of sainfoin, which it much resembles; — hence sometimes called *burnet clover.* See SANGUISORBA.

burnet moth. Any of numerous moths of the family Zygænidæ, esp. a handsome European species (*Zygæna filipendula*) with crimson spots on the wings.

burnet saxifrage. A European apiaceous plant (*Pimpinella saxifraga*) with pinnate leaves and white flowers. The aromatic root is used medicinally.

bur′nett-ize (bûr′nĕt-īz), *v. t.*; BUR′NETT-IZED (-īzd); BUR′NETT-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To subject (wood, fabrics, etc.) to a process of saturation in a solution of chloride of zinc (**Bur′nett's fluid** [bûr′nĕts]) to prevent decay; — a process invented by Sir William Burnett.

burn′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BURN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A consuming, or being consumed, by fire or heat; state of being on fire or excessively heated. **b** A subjecting, or being subjected, to the action of heat or some agent that burns; as: (1) Vulcanization by the use of heat. (2) *Metal.* A heating (of ores) without access of air, preparatory to smelting; also, calcination, as of limestone or ore. (3) *Ceramics.* Baking or firing for glazing, fixing the colors, etc. **c** An inflammatory disease, as erysipelas, venereal disease, etc. *Obs.*

Syn. — Combustion, fire, conflagration, flame, blaze.

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burgoyse. † BURGEYSE.

bur-gra′vi-ate (bûr-grā′vĭ-āt), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a burgrave.

‖ **bur′gus** (bûr′gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BUR′GI (-jē). [LL.] *A.-S. Hist.* A burg or borough.

burgyon. † BURGEON.

burh, *n.* [AS. See BOROUGH.] *A.-S. Law.* The protecting inclosure or palisade about a house; hence, a house, place, or town with such a protection; a borough (which see).

burhbot. † BURGHBOTE.

burh′-bryce′, *n.* [AS. See BOROUGH; BREACH.] *A.-S. Law.* Orig., the breach of the burh; later, any unlawful violence within the peace of a burh, esp. the king's burh; hence, any breach of peace. See PEACE.

burhel. Var. of BHARAL.

burhgeat, *n.* [AS.] *A.-S. Law.* A term of uncertain meaning, probably signifying the street of the burh, or borough.

burhmoot. Var. of BURGHMOOT.

burhware, *n. pl.* Also **burhwere.** [AS. *burhware.*] *A.-S. Hist.* The burgesses of a burg, or fortified town, or, perhaps, those, only, who dwelt there for its protection.

‖ **bu-ri′** (bōō-rē′), *n.* [Tag.] The talipot palm. *Phil. I.*

bu′ri (bōō′rē), *n.* A Fijian rosaceous tree (*Parinarium laurinum*) which yields a plumlike fruit, called buri nut, the seeds of which are pounded to a paste and used like putty.

buri. † BOROUGH.

Bu′ri (bōō′rē), *n.* See AUDHUMLA.

Burial Acts parish. See PARISH, *n.*, 2.

burial place. Any place where burials are made.

burial society. A form of benefit society for insuring expenses for proper burial.

bur′i-els, *n.* [AS. *byrgels.*] A tomb; also, a funeral. *Obs.*

Bu-riks′ (bōō-rēks′), *n. pl.* Malay-Negritos of the Philippines known for their tattooing, often made to resemble coats of mail. — **Bu-rik′** (bōō-rēk′), *a.*

bur′i-ness, *n.* [AS. *byrignes.* See BURY.] Burial; burying place. *Obs.*

bu′rin-ist, *n.* See -IST.

buri nut. See BURI.

burion. † BURGEON.

burjounen. † BURGEON.

‖ **bur′ka** (bŭr′kȧ), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *burqa′.*] A veil or curtain; esp., the long veil worn by many native women. *India.*

burke. Obs. pret. pl. of BARK.

burk′er, *n.* One who burkes.

burk′ite, *n.* A burker.

Burk′ite, *n.* A follower of Edmund Burke, British statesman.

bur′kun-daz′, **bur′kun-dauze′** (bûr′kŭn-dôz′), *n.* [Hind. *barqandāz*, fr. Per. & Ar., prop., lightning thrower.] Primarily, a man armed with a matchlock; hence, an armed retainer; an armed policeman or other unmounted employee of a civil department. *India.*

burl. Var. of BIRL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

burl, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *borrelen* to bubble up.] To welter. *Obs.*

burl. *Abbr.* Burlesque.

bur′law. † BYRLAW.

burld. Burled. *Ref. Sp.*

burle, *n.* [Cf. HURLY-BURLY.] Noise; uproar; turmoil. *Obs.*

burl′er, *n.* One who burls cloth.

bur-lesque′ly, *adv.* of BURLESQUE.

bur-les′quer (bûr-lĕs′kẽr), *n.* One who burlesques; an actor in a burlesque.

bur′let, *n.* [Cf. BOURRELET.] A kind of coif, hood, or roll of cloth formerly worn by women.

Bur′ley, John (bûr′lĭ). In Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," a cunning and ferocious fanatic, drawn after John Balfour of Kinlock, a leader of the Scotch Covenanters: — so called by confusion with John, Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

bur′ley, *n.* [Cf. F. *bourrelet* pad.] Butt end of a lance. *Obs.*

bur′lich. † BURLY.

bur′li-ly, *adv.* of BURLY.

bur′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

burl′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BURL.

bur′ling (bûr′lĭng; *dial.* bŭ′-lĭn), *n.* A yearling heifer. *Dial. Eng.*

Bur′ling-ton, *n.* [From *Burlington*, Iowa.] A limestone formation in the Mississippi basin, of the Mississippian age.

burl′y, *a.* Having burls.

Bur′ma ru′by (bûr′mȧ). See RUBY.

bur millstone. = BUHRSTONE.

burn. † BERNE, BURDEN.

burn, *v. t.* [See BURNISH.] To burnish; to make bright or gay. *Obs.*

burn′a-ble, *a. & n.* Combustible.

bur′na-cle. † BARNACLE.

burn′bake′. Dial. for BURNBEAT.

burne. † BERNE, BOURN.

burned (bûrnd), *pret. & p. a.* of BURN. See BURNT.

bur′net, *a.* [See BURNET, *n.*] Dark brown. *Obs.*

burnet bloodwort. The great or common burnet.

burnet clover. See BURNET.

burnet rose. The Scotch rose.

Bur′nett salm′on (bûr′nĕt). [From the *Burnett* River, Queensland.] See CERATODUS.

bur′ne-win (bûr′nē-wĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *burn-the-wind.*] A blacksmith. *Scot.*

burn′fire′. † BONFIRE.

burn′ie (bûr′nĭ), *n.* Dim. of BURN, a brook. *Scot.*

bur′nie-bee′ (-bē′), *n.* [From

burning bush. a The bush that burned with fire, and was not consumed (*Ex.* iii. 2). An emblem of this was adopted by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland to commemorate its persecution in the 17th century. b Any one of several plants: (1) Either of the American celastraceous shrubs *Evonymus americanus* and *E. atropurpureus*, bearing bright red capsules. (2) The fraxinella, or gas plant (*Dictamnus albus*), which gives off an easily ignited volatile oil. (3) The artillery plant. — **b. fluid**, any volatile illuminating oil, as the lighter petroleums (naphtha, benzine), or oil of turpentine (camphene), but esp. a mixture of the latter with alcohol. — **b. ghat**, the level space, sometimes inclosed, at the head of a ghat, where the Hindus cremate their dead. See GHAT, 3. — **b. glass**, a convex lens for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays. — **b. mirror**, a concave mirror, or a combination of plane mirrors, used for the same purpose as a burning glass. — **b. mountain**, a volcano. — **b. oil**, oil for burning; specif., kerosene. — **b. point**. a The focus of a burning glass. b See FLASHING POINT.

burn'ing (bûr'nĭng), *p. a.* **1**. That burns; being on fire; excessively hot; fiery.

2. Consuming; intense; inflaming; exciting; vehement; powerful; as, *burning* zeal; a *burning* question.

bur'nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v. t.*; BUR'NISHED (-nĭsht); BUR'NISH-ING. [ME. *burnischen, burnissen, burnen*, OF. *burnir, brunir*, to make brown, polish, F. *brunir*, fr. F. *brun* brown, fr. OHG. *brūn*; cf. MHG. *briunen* to make brown, polish. See BROWN, *a*.] **1**. To cause to shine; to make smooth and bright; polish; specif., to polish by rubbing with something hard and smooth; as, to *burnish* brass or paper.

> Now the village windows blaze,
> *Burnished* by the setting sun. *Cunningham*

2. To rub so as to remove the dead velvet from the antlers of (the head); — said of a deer.

3. To spread, turn, etc., with a burnisher; also, to fix with a burnisher; as, to *burnish* a glass into a metal rim.

Syn. — See POLISH.

bur'nish, *v. i.* To grow stout or lusty; to fill out or develop, as a person reaching maturity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

> My thoughts began to *burnish*, sprout, and swell. *Herbert.*

bur'nish, *n.* Effect of burnishing; gloss; brightness.

bur'nish-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who burnishes.

2. A tool, variously shaped, with a hard, smooth, rounded end or surface, as of steel, ivory, or agate, used in smoothing, polishing, turning over an edge, etc., by rubbing.

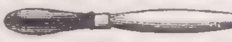

Burnisher.

bur-noose', bur-nous' (bûr-nōōs'; bûr'nōōs; 277), *n.* [Ar. *burnus* a kind of high-crowned cap: cf. F. *bournous, burnous*, Sp. *al-bornoz*, a sort of upper garment, with a hood attached.] **1**. A cloaklike garment and hood woven in one piece, worn by Arabs and Moors.

2. A similar cloak worn by women.

Arab wearing the Burnoose.

burn'o'ver (bûrn'ō'vẽr), *n.* *Brickmaking.* A brick that requires to be reburned.

burnt (bûrnt), *p. a.* of BURN. Usually, consumed with or as with fire; scorched or dried, as with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire or the sun. Specif.: a Rendered crumbly and unweldable by excessive heat; — said of steel. b *Veter.* = BAKED, 2.

burnt alum, a white porous substance obtained by heating ordinary alum to dull redness, thus expelling its water of crystallization and some sulphuric acid. — **b. brass**, blue vitriol. *Obs.* — **b. copper**, copper oxide. *Obs.* — **b. ear**, a disease of wheat and other cereals in the United States, produced by various species of *Ustilago*, a parasitic fungus of the order Ustilaginales. It transforms the ears into a black powdery mass of spores. Cf. 2d BUNT. — **b. lead**, lead sulphide. *Obs.* — **b. offering**, something offered to a deity and burnt, as on an altar. See SACRIFICE. — **b. sacrifice.** *Jew. Antiq.* = BURNT OFFERING. — **b. sienna.** See SIENNA. — **b. umber.** See UMBER.

bur oak (bûr). A useful and ornamental oak of the central United States (*Quercus macrocarpa*) having ovoid acorns inclosed in very large cups with shaggy scales. Its wood is tough, close-grained, and durable.

burr (bûr), *n.* Also **buhr**. a Siliceous rock adapted for millstones. = BUHRSTONE. b Knob or boss of siliceous rock in softer formations. c A whetstone. d = 4th CLINKER, 2.

burr, *n.* The prickly envelope of a fruit; something that clings. See BUR, the more usual spelling.

burr, bur, *n.* [Cf. BUR.] **1**. A circle. *Obs.*

2. A broad iron ring on a tilting lance just below the gripe, to prevent the hand from slipping; also, a ring or grip attached to the handle of a mace or battle-ax.

3. *Mech.* a A thin flat piece of metal, formed from a sheet by punching. b A small washer put on the end of a rivet before it is swaged down.

4. [Cf. Gael. *borr, borra*, a knob, bunch.] The circular boss at the base of an antler.

5. A halo; esp., a disk of light about the moon.

6. Any rounded knot or excrescence on a tree. See KNOT.

7. A farcy bud.

8. The sweetbread.

9. The external opening of the ear; the external meatus.

10. The thin ridge or roughness left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal, as in drilling, turning, engraving, etc.; also, the fin on a casting left at the mold junctions.

11. *Mech.* a A small circular saw. b A triangular chisel. c A fluted reamer. d A wheel with projections in a knitting machine; — called a *sinker* when for depressing the thread, and a *knocker-off* when for raising it over the needle.

12. Refuse threads removed in preparing raw silk.

13. [Prob. of imitative origin.] *Phon.* A trilled pronunciation of the letter *r*, esp. the guttural pronunciation produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate (uvula); hence, broadly, any rough pronunciation; as, to speak with a *burr*. Such a guttural *r* is common in Northumberland county, England, and is often called the *Northumbrian*, or *Northumberland, burr*, or otherwise *Newcastle burr* or *Tweedside burr*. It is produced in the same way as French "r" *grasseyé*. The Scotch *r*, often confused by writers with the uvular sound, is produced by trilling the tip of the tongue against the back of the front teeth.

> He spoke with a distinct Scotch *burr*, especially rolling the letter *r*. *F. Harrison.*

14. A whirr; a rough humming sound.

> There was no *burr* of grasshopper. *Milnes.*
> The word was a *burr* in her thoughts. *Harper's Mag.*
> The short, quick panting of the men, the *burr* of the cogs, and the clickety-click, clickety-click of the wheels. *Century Mag.*

burr (bûr), *v. i.*; BURRED (bûrd); BURR'ING. **1**. To form a circle, disk, or halo. *Rare.*

2. To speak with a burr. See BURR, *n.*, 13.

burr, *v. t.* **1**. To form into a burr, or projecting edge; as, to *burr* over the end of a brass tube.

2. To pronounce with a burr; as, to *burr* one's *r*'s.

bur'ra-wang' (bŭr'ȧ-wăng'), *n.* [Native name.] Any Australian cycadaceous plant of the genus *Macrozamia*, esp. *M. spiralis*. The aborigines eat the nuts.

bur reed. A plant of the genus *Sparganium*, having elongated linear leaves and globose, burlike fruit.

bur'rel (bŭr'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *burel* reddish (cf. BUREAU), or F. *beurré* butter pear, fr. *beurre* butter, L. *butyrum*. Cf. BUTTER.] A sort of pear. = BEURRÉ.

burrel fly. [Perh from its reddish color. See BURREL.] *Zoöl.* The botfly or gadfly (*Hypoderma bovis*) infesting cattle. See GADFLY.

bur'ring, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BUR, BURR.

burring machine, a machine for cleansing wool of burs, seeds, and other substances.

bur'ro (bōōr'ō; bûr'ō), *n.*; *pl.* BUR'ROS (-ōz). [Sp., an ass.] **1**. A donkey. *Southwestern U. S.*

2. Any of several tropical species of grunts, esp. those of the genus *Pomadasis*. *Sp. Amer.*

3. Any shrub or tree of the genus *Capparis*. *Sp. Amer.*

bur'row (bŭr'ō), *n.* [See BOROUGH a town.] **1**. A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, for shelter and habitation; a similar passage, excavation, or place of retreat; a shelter. *Wycliffe.*

2. A mound. See BARROW, mound, attle.

3. A heap or heaps of rubbish or refuse.

bur'row, *v. i.*; BUR'ROWED (-ōd); BUR'ROW-ING. **1**. To excavate a hole, as in the earth, esp. one to lodge in; to penetrate or work one's way under the surface.

2. To lodge in a burrow, as conies or rabbits; hence, to lodge, or take refuge, in a deep or concealed place; to hide.

> Sir, this vermin of court reporters, when they are forced into day upon one point, are sure to *burrow* in another. *Burke.*

bur'row, *v. t.* To make burrows in; to excavate with a burrow or burrows; to construct by burrowing.

bur'row-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that burrows, as an animal that makes a hole under ground and lives in it.

bur'row-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BURROW.

burrowing owl, a small owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*) of western North America, Florida, and South America, which lives in burrows, often in those of prairie dogs.

Burrowing Owl (⅛)

bur'ry (bûr'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, containing, or resembling, a bur or burs; prickly.

burr'y, *a.* Characterized by a burr or burrs.

bur'sa (bûr'sȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [LL. See BURSE.] **1**. *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* A sac or saclike cavity; esp.: a One of the small sacs inclosing a viscid fluid interposed between tendons and bony prominences, and in certain other places where there is much friction, in order to facilitate motion. The term is not now applied to the synovial cavities of joints and the synovial sheaths of tendons. See SYNOVIA. b One of the pouches at the bases of the arms of ophiurians into which the genital ducts open. The bursæ open externally by clefts called *bursal fissures*.

2. A residence hall for students; — so called in medieval times, as in Germany. Cf. BURSE

bur'sal (bûr'săl), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to a bursa.

2. Pertaining to public revenue; fiscal.

bur'sar (bûr'sẽr), *n.* [LL. *bursarius*, fr. *bursa* purse. See BURSE; cf. PURSER.] **1**. A treasurer, or cash keeper; a purser; as, the *bursar* of a college, or of a monastery.

2. A student to whom a stipend or bursary is paid for his complete or partial support. *Scot. or Obs.*

3. A student living in a bursa.

bur'sa-ry (bûr'sȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *bursaria*. See BURSAR.] **1**. The treasury of a college or monastery.

2. In Scotland, a scholarship or charitable foundation in a university or school; a sum given to enable a student to pursue his studies.

bur-sat'tee, bur-sau'tee (bŭr-sô'tē), *n.* [Hind. *barsātī* relating to rain.] **1**. A disease of horses marked by pustular eruptions on the head and fore parts of the body, prevailing chiefly during wet seasons. *East Indies.*

2. A waterproof cloak or coat. *India.*

‖ **Bur'schen-schaft'** (bōōr'shĕn-shäft'), *n.*; *pl.* -SCHAFTEN (-shäf'tĕn). [G.] In Germany, any of various associations of university students formed (the original one at Jena in 1815) to support liberal ideas, or the organization formed by the affiliation of the local bodies. The organization was suppressed by the government in 1819, but was secretly revived, and is now openly maintained as a social organization, the restrictive laws having been repealed prior to 1849. Cf. CORPS. — **Bur'schen-schaft'ler** (-shäft'lẽr), -**schaf'ter** (-shäf'tẽr), *n.*

burse (bûrs), *n.* [LL. *bursa*, or F. *bourse*. See BOURSE; cf. PURSE.] **1**. A purse; also, a purselike covering, as a vesicle, pod, or hull. *Obs.*

2. = BURSARY, 2.

3. *Eccl.* An ornamental flat case or pocket of silk or brocade, regularly made nine inches square.

> The *burse* is used to carry the fine white chalice veil, corporal, and pall to the altar at the time of celebration. *Maud R. Hall.*

4. An exchange, or bourse. See BOURSE. *Obs.*

5. A kind of shop or bazaar, as in early exchanges. *Obs.*

6. A students' hall, or college. Cf. BURSA, 2.

bur'si-form (bûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [LL. *bursa* purse + *-form*.] Shaped like a purse.

bur-si'tis (bûr-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bursa* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a bursa.

burst (bûrst), *v. i.*; BURST, *also, inelegant or dial.*, BURST'ED; BURST'ING. [ME. *bersten, bresten*, AS. *berstan* (pres. sing. *berste*, imp. sing. *bærst*, imp. pl. *burston*, p. p. *borsten*); akin to D. *bersten*, G. *bersten*, OHG. *brestan*, OS. *brestan*, Icel. *bresta*, Sw. *brista*, Dan. *briste*. Cf. BRAST, BREAK.] **1**. To fly apart or in pieces; to break open; to yield to force or pressure, esp. to a sudden and violent exertion of force, or to pressure from within; to explode; to break suddenly; — often fig., as of the heart, in reference to a surcharge of emotion.

> No, no, my heart will *burst*, an if I speak:
> And I will speak, that so my heart may *burst*. *Shak.*

2. To exert force or pressure by which something is made suddenly to give way; to break through obstacles or limitations; hence, to appear suddenly and unexpectedly or unaccountably, or to depart in such manner; — usually with *forth, out, away, into, upon, through*, etc.

> Tears, such as angels weep, *burst* forth. *Milton.*
> To *burst* upon him like an earthquake. *Goldsmith.*

3. To break into sudden activity; to give way with forcible expression; specif., to exclaim; — usually with *forth, out*.

> At length *burst* out in this prophetic mood. *Dryden.*
> One of the ladies *burst* out a-laughing. *Addison.*

4. In various fancy pool games, to make a play which would score more than the required number of points. A player who bursts must, in general, drop out or begin again.

burst, *v. t.* **1**. To break, rend, or shatter by violence, as by an overcharge or by strain or pressure, esp. from within; to force open suddenly; to cause to burst; as, to *burst* a blood vessel; to *burst* open the doors.

> My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage *Shak.*

2. To break. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

> You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst*? *Shak.*

3. To produce as an effect of bursting; as, to *burst* a hole through the wall.

burst, *n.* **1**. Injury; damage; loss. *Obs.* *Layamon.*

2. Act of bursting; a sudden breaking forth; a violent rending; an explosion; a vehement outbreak; as, a *burst* of thunder; a *burst* of applause; a *burst* of passion.

> Beech buds were near the *burst*. *G. Meredith.*
> *Bursts* of fox-hunting melody. *Irving.*

3. Any brief violent exertion or effort, as a stretch of hard running; a spurt.

4. A sudden opening, as of landscape; a stretch; an expanse. "A fine *burst* of country." *Jane Austen.*

5. Result of bursting; a broken place; breach; as, a *burst* in a bar of iron; specif., a rupture or hernia.

6. *Pool.* A play which would score more than the required number of points. See BURST, *v. i.*, 4.

burst, *or* **bursting, of the monsoon**, the sudden change from fine weather to heavy rains at the beginning of a monsoon on Asiatic coasts.

burst'er (bûr'stẽr), *n.* One that bursts; specif.: a *Mil.* A bursting charge of a shell. b An exhausting piece of exertion, as in a race. *Colloq.* c A buster. *Australia.*

burst'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BURST. Hence, fig., ready to burst; unable to contain one's self; as, *bursting* with rage.

bursting charge. a *Mil.* The charge which bursts a shell, etc. b *Mining.* A quantity of fine powder used to secure the ignition of a charge in blasting.

bur'ton (bûr't'n), *n.* Any of several kinds of tackle, usually one with a single and a double block. See TACKLE, *n.*

> The top *burton* is the same purchase as a luff, but instead of the common double block like a luff, it has a fiddle block. *Luce.*

Bur'ton's al-loy' (bûr't'nz). An alloy of much zinc with tin, copper, and a little antimony and lead, used for plowshares.

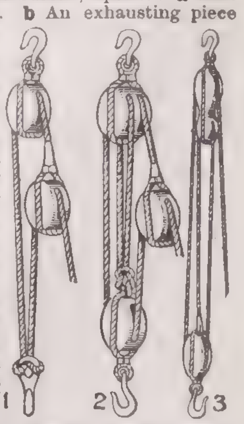

1 Spanish Burton, single; 2 Spanish Burton, double; 3 Top Burton.

bu-ruch'a (bōō-rŭch'ȧ), *n.* Also *burrucha, buracha, boracha*, and *borracha*. [Cf. Pg. *borracha*

the name *Barnaby*.] A ladybird. *Dial. Eng.*

burn'ing-ly, *adv.* of BURNING.

burn'ing-wood', *n.* Burnwood

bur'nish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

bur'nish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

bur'nisht. Burnished *Ref. Sp.*

burn'-nose' bark. See BONACE TREE.

bur-noosed' (bûr-nōōst'; bûr'-nōōst), *a.* See -ED.

burn'sides (bûrn'sīdz), *n. pl.* Side whiskers such as were worn by Gen. A. E. Burnside. *Colloq., U. S.*

burn'stick'le (bûrn'stĭk''l). Var. of BANSTICKLE.

burn'-the-wind', *n.* = BURNEWIN. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

burn'wood', *n.* The ironwood *Cyrilla racemiflora*.

buroustoun. † BURROWSTOWN.

bur parsley. = HEDGEHOG PARSLEY.

burr, *n.* [Bengali.] The banyan. *India.*

‖ **bur'ra** (bŭr'ă), *a.* [Hind. *barā*.] Great; — applied, chiefly in phrases, to one that is distinguished or worthy of respect; specif., as a title of respect to designate a father or elder brother or a chief officer. *India.*

bur-ra'cho. † BORACHIO.

bur'rage. † BORAGE.

‖ **bur'ra kha'na** (kä'nȧ). A banquet or feast. *India.*

bur'ra-mun'di (bŭr'ȧ-mŭn'dĭ). Var. of BARRAMUNDI.

burr'bark'. Var. of BURBARK.

burr clover. Var. of BUR CLOVER.

burre. † BIRR, BUR.

burreau. † BOURREAU.

burred (bûrd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of BURR.

bur'rel. Var. of BORREL, BURRHEL.

bur'rel shot. [Either from annoying the enemy like a *burrel fly*, or, less prob., fr. F. *bourreler* to sting.] *Gun.* A case shot loaded with odds and ends. *Obs. or Hist.*

bur'rhel (bŭr'ĕl), *n.* Var. of BHARAL.

bur'ridge. † BORAGE.

burrion. Var. of BURION.

burr'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

Burr'ite, *n.* *U. S. Politics.* One of the independent faction of the Republican party led by Aaron Burr (about 1797-1807).

bur-ri'to (bōōr-rē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp., dim. of *burro* an ass.] Any of several small species of grunt of tropical America, as *Pomadasis branicki*, and species of *Brachidenterus*.

burr'knot', *n.* A rounded excrescence on a tree.

burr millstone. = BUHRSTONE.

bur'rough. † BOROUGH; BORROW, surety; BURROW.

bur'row. Obs. var. of BOROUGH Hence, *pl.*, borough men; burgesses. *Obs.*

bur'rowd. Burrowed. *Ref. Sp.*

burrow duck The European sheldrake.

bur'rows-town' (*Scot.* bŭr'ŭs-toun'), *n.* A borough town. *Scot or Obs.*

burr'stone'. Var. of BUHRSTONE.

burrucha. Var. of BURUCHA.

burry. † BURY.

bur'sa Fa-bri'ci-i (bûr'sȧ fȧ-brĭsh'ĭ-ī). [NL., after J. C. *Fabricius*, Danish entomologist.] *Zoöl.* In birds, a glandular sac of unknown function, opening into the cloaca.

bur-sa'ri-al (bûr-sā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to a bursar or bursary.

bur'sar-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

‖ **Bursch** (bōōrsh), *n.*; *pl.* BURSCHEN (bōōr'shĕn) [G., ultimately fr LL. *bursa*. See BURSE.] Lit., a lad, youth, or comrade; specif., in a German university, a student, esp. a senior student or one who has fought his third duel.

burse. † BUSS.

burse'hold'er, *n.* = BORSHOLDER. *Obs.*

burser. † BURSAR.

Bur'se-ra (bûr'sē-rȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joachim *Burser* (1593-1639), German botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of TEREBINTHUS.

Bur'se-ra'ce-æ (-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of BALSAMEACEÆ. — **bur'se-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bur-sic'u-late (bûr-sĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [See BURSE.] Like a small purse.

burst'ed (bûr'stĕd; bŭs'tĕd). Dial. or inelegant pret. & p. a. of BURST.

burst'en. Obs. p. p. of BURST. — **burst'en-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

burst'ing-heart', *n.* The shrub *Evonymus atropurpureus*, one of the burning bushes; — from the dehiscent capsules.

burs'tle (*dial.* bŭs''l). Obs. or dial. var. of BRISTLE.

burst'ness, *n.* State of being burst; specif., hernia. *Obs. or R.*

burst'wort', *n.* The European plant *Herniaria glabra*, once supposed to cure ruptures. *Obs.*

burstyll. † BRISTLE.

burt (bûrt). Var. of BIRT, the brill. *Dial. Eng.*

burthe. † BIRTH.

bur'then (bûr'thn), **bur'thensome**, etc. Vars. of BURDEN, etc.

bur'thend. Burthened. *Ref. Sp.*

bur thistle. The cocklebur.

Burton skate. = FRIAR SKATE.

bur'-tree'. Var. of BOUR-TREE.

C D E F G H I J K L M

leather bottle, bottle of rubber for wine, rubber.] **a** Crude rubber gathered from cuts in the trees after it has hardened, as disting. from that obtained by coagulating the milky sap. *Central Amer.* **b** Para rubber. *Brazil.*

bur′weed′ (bûr′wēd′), *n.* Any plant having burlike fruit, as the cocklebur, burdock, species of *Galium* or of *Triumfetta,* etc.

bur′y (*dial.* bûr′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. BURROW, *n.*] **1.** A rabbit hole, or burrow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.,* except as a hunter's term. **2.** A hole in the ground in which potatoes, etc., are stored; also, a camp, or heap of potatoes, etc., covered with earth for protection against frost. *Dial. Eng.*

bur′y (bĕr′ĭ), *n.* [See BOROUGH a town.] **1.** A borough; a manor; as, *Bury* St. Edmunds; — also used as a termination of names of places; as, Canter*bury,* Shrews*bury.* **2.** A manor house; a castle. *Dial. Eng.*

To this very day, the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury,* in some parts of England. *Mirge.*

bur′y, *v. t.;* BUR′IED (bĕr′ĭd); BUR′Y-ING. [ME. *burien, birien, berien,* AS. *byrgan, byrigan;* cf. AS. *beorh* a sepulchral mound; or perh. akin to AS. *beorgan* to protect, G. *bergen,* Icel. *bjarga,* Goth. *bairgan.* Cf. BURROW, BARROW a mound.] **1.** To cover out of sight, as a corpse, in a grave, a tomb, or the ocean; to deposit (a corpse) in its resting place, with funeral ceremonies; to inter; inhume.

Lord, suffer me first to go and *bury* my father. *Matt.* viii. 21.
I come to *bury* Cæsar, not to praise him. *Shak.*

2. Fig., to lose by death; as, she *buried* her husband two years ago. *Steele.*
3. To cover out of sight by heaping something over or by placing within something; to conceal by covering; to hide; as, to *bury* coals in ashes; to *bury* the face in the hands.

And all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains *buried* deep. *Milton.*
Bury your steel in the bosoms of Gath. *Byron.*

4. To put away or out of sight as if in the grave; as: **a** To hide in oblivion or obscurity; to remove from the world of action or affairs, as by remoteness, etc. "*Buried* in the country." *Johnson.* **b** To put away finally; to have done with; to abandon, or give up forever; as, to *bury* strife.

Give me a bowl of wine.
In this I *bury* all unkindness, Cassius. *Shak.*

c To submerge or engross; — with *in;* as, *buried* in grief.
Syn. — Intomb, inurn; cover, conceal; overwhelm, repress.
to bury the hatchet *or* **tomahawk,** to lay aside the instruments of war, and make peace; — used in allusion to the custom, observed by the North American Indians, of burying a tomahawk when they concluded a peace.

bur′y, *v. i.* To be or become buried; specif.: **a** To burrow; — said of animals. **b** To lie inclosed or embedded, as the end of a timber in a wall.

bur′y-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BURY.
burying beetle, any of various carrion beetles of the genus *Necrophorus* and allies; — so called from their habit of burying small dead animals by digging away the earth beneath them, in order that their larvæ may feed on the decaying flesh. They are useful as scavengers. — **b. ground, b. place,** the ground or place for burying the dead; burial place. — **b. sylph.** = BURYING BEETLE.

Burying Beetle (*Necrophagus sepultor*). Nat. size.

bus (bŭs), *n.; pl.* BUSSES *or* BUSES (bŭs′ĕz; -ĭz). [Abbrev. from omni*bus.*] **1.** An omnibus. *Colloq.* **2.** *Elec.* Short for BUS BAR.

bus bar, bus conductor, bus rod, etc. Often written **bus′bar′, bus′con-duc′tor, bus′rod′,** etc. *Elec.* One of the main or principal bars, conductors, rods, etc., carrying an electric current. Called also *omnibus bar, rod,* etc.

bus′by (bŭz′bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). **1.** A kind of large bushy wig. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. A headdress or cap worn in the British army by hussars, artillerymen, and engineers, and by hussars generally. It is of fur, with a bag of the same color as the facings of the regiment hanging from the top on the right. The bag of the Hungarian headdress from which that of the busby is said to be adapted was attached to the right shoulder to ward off sword cuts.

Busby.

bush (bŏŏsh), *n.* [ME. *bosch, busch, buysch, bosk, busk;* akin to D. *bosch,* OHG. *busc,* G. *busch,* Icel. *būskr, būski,* Dan. *busk,* Sw. *buske,* and also to LL. *boscus, buscus,* Pr. *bosc,* It. *bosco,* Sp. & Pg. *bosque,* F. *bois.* The Germanic words are prob. fr. L. or LL., but the ultimate origin is unknown. Cf. AMBUSH, BOSCAGE, BOUQUET.] **1.** A shrub; esp., a thick densely branched shrub or a cluster of shrubs.

To bind a *bush* of thorns among sweet-smelling flowers. *Gascoigne.*

2. Bushes collectively; a thicket, grove, or clump of bushes; bushy ground. *Obs.,* except as in sense 7.
3. A shrub cut off, or a shrublike branch of a tree; as, *bushes* to support pea vines.
4. A shrub or branch, prop., a branch of ivy (perhaps as sacred to Bacchus), hung out at vintners' doors, or as a tavern sign; hence, a tavern sign or, *Obs.,* the tavern itself.

If it be true that good wine needs no *bush,* 't is true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shak*

5. A bushlike mass, as of foliage or feathers. *Barclay.*

Hawk nose and yellowness and *bush* and all. *R. Browning.*

6. Specif.: *Hunting.* The tail, or brush, of a fox.
7. A stretch of uncleared or uncultivated country, esp. of woodland or land covered with shrubby vegetation. This sense of the word, as in the Dutch *bosch,* a wood, is extensively used in the United States and the British colonies, as at the Cape of Good Hope and in Canada; as, to live or settle in the *bush.* In New Zealand, in the North Island, *bush* commonly means forest; in the South Island, thick undergrowth, or tangled thicket; in Australia, the *bush* is the country, as opposed to the *town.*

bush (bŏŏsh), *v. t.;* BUSHED (bŏŏsht); BUSH′ING. **1.** To place in a bush or thicket for concealment, or in ambush. *Obs. Caxton.*
2. To set bushes for; to support with bushes; as, to *bush* peas; to mark the route of, as a logging road, with bushes.
3. To use a bush harrow on (land), or cover (seeds) by using a bush harrow; to harrow with a bush.
4. To protect (land or game) by obstructions of bushes or thorns to foil net poachers.
5. To cover with bushes.

The dead are *bushed* an' stoned to keep 'em safe below. *Kipling.*

bush, *v. i.* **1.** To hide in a bush, or in ambush. *Obs.*
2. To branch thickly in the manner of a bush. "The *bushing* alders." *Pope.*
3. To place bushes, branches, etc., as an obstruction to net poachers.

bush, *n.* [D. *bus* a box, akin to E. *box;* or F. *boucher* to plug.] **a** *Mech.* A detachable lining used esp. as a bearing for a shaft, axle, or spindle journal, gudgeon, pivot, or the like, usually to reduce friction. **b** Specif.: A perforated cylindrical ventpiece of pure copper capable of being replaced when the vent is enlarged by erosion; — commonly called *bushing* in the United States army.

bush, *v. t.* To furnish with a bush, or lining; as, to *bush* a pivot hole.

bush, *v. t.* *Stonecutting.* To dress with a bushhammer.

bush bean. A dwarf variety of *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

bush canary. A small titmouselike New Zealand bird (*Mohua ochrocephala*) having a yellow head, breast, and abdomen.

bush cattle. Cattle that have strayed from the herds and run wild. *Australia.*

bush clover. Any plant of the genus *Lespedeza,* allied to clover, but mostly of upright habit. See LESPEDEZA.

bush disease. *Veter.* A disease of sheep and cattle in certain districts of New Zealand characterized by progressive anæmia. It is thought to be due to a lack of certain essential constituents in the food. Called also *tauranga.*

bush dog. a A small wild dog (*Icticyon venaticus*) of northern South America which hunts in large packs. It has a reduced number of molar teeth. **b** The potto.

bushed (bŏŏsht), *p. a.* of BUSH. Hence, specif.: **a** Covered with a bushy growth, as of hair; bushy. **b** Lost in the bush; astray in the wilderness; also, fig., out of one's bearings; astray. **c** *Stonecutting.* Dressed with a bushhammer. **d** Exhausted; worn out; overcome. *Slang or Dial., Amer.*

bush′el (bŏŏsh′ĕl), *n.* [ME. *buschel, boischel,* OF. *boissel,* F. *boisseau;* cf. LL. *bustellus;* dim. of LL. *bustia,* fr. *buxida* (OF. *boiste,* F. *boîte*), fr. *pyxida,* acc. of L. *pyxis* box, Gr. πυξίς. Cf. BOX.] **1.** A dry measure, containing four pecks or thirty-two quarts. Abbrev., *bu.* The Winchester bushel, formerly used in England, contained 2150.42 cubic inches, being the volume of a cylinder 18½ inches in internal diameter and 8 inches in depth. The old Scotch bushel equaled 1.491 Winchester bushels. The standard bushel measures, prepared by the United States Government and distributed to the States, hold each 77.6274 pounds of distilled water at 39.8° Fahr., being the equivalent of the Winchester bushel (35.2361 liters). The imperial bushel now in use in Great Britain is larger than the Winchester bushel, containing 2218.192 cubic inches, or 80 pounds of water at 62° Fahr. (36.3460 liters). For some articles, as apples, potatoes, etc., heaped measure is used.
2. A vessel of the capacity of a bushel, used in measuring; a bushel measure.

Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a *bushel,* but on a candlestick. *Matt.* v. 15

3. A weight assumed as the equivalent of the bushel measure. The following are legal values of the bushel, in pounds, established by the United States Government and by various State governments:

Commodity	U.S.	States	Commodity	U.S.	States	Commodity	U.S.	States
Apples…		44–50	Corn…	…56	52–70	Parsnips…		42–55
Barley….	48	45–50	Corn meal	48	48–50	Peaches, dried……		28–40
Beans…..		55–62	Cotton seed		30–46	Peas……..	60	60
Beets. ….		50–60	Flaxseed ..	56	55–56	Potatoes …	60	60†
Bran……		20	Lime…….		70–80	Rye……..	56	56‡
Buckwheat….	42	40–56	Malt ……	34	32–38	Salt……..		50–80
Charcoal		15–22	Millet……		48–50	Turnips….		42–60
Clover seed		60*	Oats…….	32	26–32	Wheat…..	60	60
Coal (bitum.)	80	76–80	Onions. ….		48–57			

* N. J. 64. † Md. & Pa. 56. ‡ Cal. 54; Me. 50.

English values are: English wheat, 63 lbs.; foreign wheat, 62 lbs.; English barley, 52 and 56 lbs.: French barley, 52½ lbs.; Mediterranean barley, 50 lbs.; English oats, 40 and 42 lbs.; foreign oats, 38 and 40 lbs.; rye and maize, 60 lbs.; buckwheat, 52 lbs.
4. A large indefinite quantity. *Chaucer.*

bush′el, *v. t.;* BUSH′ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; BUSH′EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To hide, as a light, under a bushel (alluding to Matt. v. 15, Mark iv. 21, or Luke xi. 33).
2. To put into, or measure in, a bushel. Also used absolutely.

bush′el, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. G. *bosseln.*] *Tailoring.* To repair or put in order, as men's garments; to repair garments. *U. S.* — **bush′el-er, bush′el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.* *U. S.*

bush′el-ing, bush′el-ling, *n.* Process of heating scrap iron and forming it, in a **busheling furnace,** into a ball about the size of a bushel basket, to be hammered into a billet.

bush′fight′ing (-fīt′ĭng), *n.* Fighting in the bush, or from behind bushes, trees, or thickets. — **bush′fight′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

bush fruit. a Any small fruit growing on a woody bush, as the currant, raspberry, etc., distinguished from *orchard fruit,* as apples and pears. **b** The plant producing such fruit. Also called *cane fruit.* Cf. CANE, 2.

bush′ham′mer (bŏŏsh′hăm′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *bosshammer.*] A hammer having a serrated face, as of rows of pyramidal points or of parallel V-shaped edges, either machine-cut or formed of a bundle of bars or plates, for dressing stone.

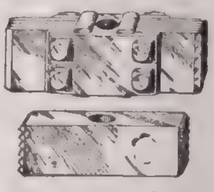
Two forms of Bush-hammer.

bush′ham′mer, *v. t.* To dress with a bushhammer; to bush.

bush harrow. A harrow consisting of bushes or branches fastened to a frame, used to harrow grass lands, cover seeds, etc.

bush′-har′row, *v. t. & i.* To till with a bush harrow.

bush honeysuckle. Any species of *Diervilla,* esp. *D. diervilla,* a shrub of the northeastern United States, commonly cultivated as a garden ornamental. It has opposite leaves and fragrant yellow flowers. See DIERVILLA.

bush hook. A stout long-handled bill, or billhook.

‖ **Bu′shi′do′** (bōō′shē′dō′), *n.* [Jap. *bu* military + *shi* knight + *dō* way, doctrine, principle.] The unwritten code of moral principles regulating the actions of the Japanese knighthood, or Samurai; the chivalry of Japan.

Unformulated, *Bushido* was and still is the animating spirit, the motor force of our country. *Inazo Nitobé.*

bush′ing (bŏŏsh′ĭng), *n.* *Mech.* A detachable lining for a journal box, etc., or for a vent hole. = 4th BUSH, **a** & **b**.

bush lark. An Australian lark (*Mirafra horsfieldi*) frequenting bushy and wooded places.

Bush′man (bŏŏsh′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Cf. D. *boschman, boschjesman.* See 1st BUSH.] **1.** One of a race of nomadic hunters of South Africa, now chiefly confined to the Kalahari desert. They are of short stature (five feet or less), have a leathery yellow skin, a flat triangular face, protuberant abdomen, steatopygy, and low cranial capacity. Their chief weapon is the bow, with poisoned arrows, and they possess only the rudest huts and utensils. They live in family groups or small hordes. The artistic instinct is unusually developed, as shown in their rock drawings and in a wealth of folklore. Their language, related to the Hottentot, is characterized by clicks (see CLICK). Ethnologists regard the Bushmen as the aborigines of central and southern Africa, related to the Pygmies. Cf. HOTTENTOT.
2. [*l. c.*] A woodsman; specif., *Australia,* one who lives or travels in the bush; one skilled in the woodcraft of the bush.

bush master. A large venomous snake (*Lachesis mutus*) of the Amazonian region, closely related to the fer-de-lance.

bush metal. A bronze of about the same composition as gun metal, used for the bushes in machine bearings.

bush pumpkin. A variety of pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo condensa*) in which the plant remains compact and does not become a vine.

bush′rang′er (bŏŏsh′rān′jẽr), *n.* One who ranges, or hides in, the bush; esp., in Australia, an escaped convict or a highwayman living in the bush. — **bush′rang′ing** (-rān′jĭng), *n.*

The hardy Canadian race of *bushrangers.* *Parkman.*

bush shrike. Any of numerous ant birds of tropical America of the genus *Thamnophilus* and allied genera.

bush tea. The leaves of a South African fabaceous shrub (*Cyclopia subternata*) used as tea; also, the plant itself.

bush telegraph. A system or organization for circulating among thieves and bushrangers news of police movements; also, one of its confederates. *Australia.*

bush tit. Any small bird of the genus *Psaltriparus,* allied to the titmouse. Several varieties occur in the western United States.

bush vetch. A European purple-flowered vetch (*Vicia sepium*), with slender stems, occurring as a weed in hedgerows.

bush warbler. Any of several small singing birds of *Gerygone* and allied genera of the Australian region, New Zealand, etc.

bush′whack′er (bŏŏsh′hwăk′ẽr), *n.* [See WHACK.] *U. S.*
1. One accustomed to beat about or travel through bushes; one who lives in or frequents the woods; — applied specif. by the Federal troops in the Civil War to irregular troops of the Confederate States engaged in guerrilla warfare. Hence, a guerrilla or bushfighter.

They were gallant *bushwhackers,* and hunters of raccoons by moonlight. *Irving.*

2. An implement, as a scythe or bush hook, to cut away brush or bushes. *Emerson.*

bush′whack′ing, *n.* Act or practice of a bushwhacker; hence, specif., act of pulling a boat along by bushes on the margin of a stream.

bush′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* Brushwood; undergrowth; specif., *Phytogeog.,* a woodland in which shrubs predominate.

bush wren. A clamatorial passerine bird (*Xenicus longipes*) of New Zealand, frequenting dense forests.

bush′y (bŏŏsh′ĭ), *a.* [From 1st BUSH.] **1.** Full of, or overgrown with, bushes. *Wycliffe.*

Dingle, or *bushy* dell, of this wild wood. *Milton.*

2. Thick and spreading, like a bush. "*Bushy* eyebrows." *Irving.*

busi′ness (bĭz′nĕs), *n.; pl.* -NESSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 7, 151), formerly also BUSINESS. [*busy* + *-ness.*] **1.** Quality or state of being busy. *Obs.* Specif., in *obs.* senses (see note below): **a** Solicitude or attentiveness; care; also, importunity. **b** Diligence; industry. **c** Disturbance; trouble; ado; fuss; — still used in *Dial. Eng.* **d** Activity, esp. when officious or mischievous.

The little squirrel full of *business.* *James I.*

☞ *Busyness,* formed as a nonce word from *busy,* **a.,** and pronounced in three syllables, is sometimes used in some of the above senses.
2. That which busies, or engages time, attention, or labor, as a principal serious concern or interest. Specif.: **a** Constant employment; regular occupation; work; as, the *business* of life; *business* before pleasure. **b** Any particular occupation or employment habitually engaged in, esp.

buruh. ✝ BOROUGH.
Bu′ru-shas′ki (bōō′rōō-shăs′kĭ), *n.* A language spoken in northwestern Kashmir, India, not known to be related to any other tongue.
burwaremote, *n.* *A.-S. Law.* See HUSTING.
burwe. ✝ BOROUGH.
bury. ✝ BURROW.
bu′ry (bū′rĭ), *n.* *Hort* Corrupt. of BEURRÉ.
buryel. ✝ BURIAL.
bus. *Abbr.* Bushel.
bus, *v.* A contr. of *behooves,* 3d person sing. of BEHOOVE; — used chiefly impersonally in the sense: (it) behooves; is necessary for or obligatory upon; must. Cf. BOOD. *Scot.*
bus. Scot. var. of BUSH.
bus, *v. i.* To go by bus; — with *it.* *Colloq.*
bus (bŭs), *adv.* [Hind. *bas,* fr. Per. *bas.*] Enough; — used commonly as an interjection. *India* *Kipling.*
Bu-sa′os (bōō-sä′ōs), *n. pl.* A Malay-Negrito people of northern Luzon, industrious and peaceable agriculturists.
busard. ✝ BUZZARD.
buscage. ✝ BOSCAGE.
bus′car (bōōs′kär), *v. t. & i.* [Sp.] To seek; to search for; to look about. *Colloq., Phil. I.*
bus′carl (bŭs′kärl), **bus′carle,** *n.* [AS. *butsecarl,* Icel. *buzukarl.*] A sailor; a mariner. *Archaic.*
busch. ✝ BUSH.
busch, *v. t.* To rush; gush; also, to strike. *Obs.*
busche. ✝ AMBUSH, BUSH, BUSS.
buschment. ✝ BUSHMENT.
buschope. ✝ BISHOP.
bus′con (bŭs′kōn; *Sp* bōōs-kōn′), *n.; pl.* -CONES (bŭs′kōnz; *Sp.* bōōs-kō′nās). [Sp. *buscón,* fr. *buscar* to search.] *Western U. S.* **1.** A searcher for ores; a prospector. **2.** A miner who receives as pay a part of the ore; a tributer.
bus conductor. See BUS BAR.
buse. ✝ ABUSE.
busemare. ✝ BISMAR.
buserde. ✝ BUZZARD.
bush. ✝ AMBUSH, BUSS.
bush. *Abbr.* Bushel.
‖ **bush′a** (bŏŏsh′ȧ), *n.* A manager of an estate. *Jamaica.*
bush′beat′er, *n.* A bushwhacker.
bush buck. = BOSCHBOK.
bush cat. The serval.
bush cow. = ZAMOUSE.
bush cranberry. The cranberry tree.
bush dove. = STOCKDOVE.
bushe. ✝ BUSS.
bush′el, *n* [See BUSH a lining.] The bush of a wheel. *Eng.*
bush′el-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
bush′el-man, -wom′an, *n.* One who bushels garments. *U. S.*
bush′et, *n.* [See BOSKET.] A small bush, thicket, or wood. *Obs. or R.*
bush′fell′ing, *n.* Cutting of timber in the bush. *Australia*
bush goat. A boschbok.
bush grape. The sand grape.
bush hawk. The quail hawk; also, a closely allied species or variety (*Hieracidea brunnea*) of New Zealand.
bush hog. A South African wild hog. See RIVER HOG.
bush′house′, *n.* A sort of rustic plant house, thatched with bushes or foliage. *Australia.*
bush′i-ly, *adv.* of BUSHY.
bush′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bush′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUSH.
bush lawyer. *Bot.* See LAWYER. *Australasia.*
bush′less, *a.* See -LESS.
bush′let, bush′ling, *n.* See -LET, -LING.
bush′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bush′ment, *n.* [ME. *busshement* ambush, fr. *bush.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** An ambuscade. **2.** A bushy mass, as a thicket or a tuft of feathers.
bush morning-glory. The man-root.
bushop ✝ BISHOP.
bush quail. a = BUTTON QUAIL. **b** Any of various quails of the genera *Microperdix* and *Perdicula,* found in India.
bush rat. = WOOD RAT.
bush scrubber. = SCRUBBER, *n.,* underbred person. *Slang, Australasia.*
busht. Bushed. *Ref. Sp.*
bush′-tailed′, *a.* Having a bushy tail.
bush′whack′, *v. i.* To act, esp. to attack or fight, as a bushwhacker. *U. S.*
bush′y (bŏŏsh′ĭ), *n.* **1.** One who wears long thick hair. *Obs.* **2.** A countryman; a rustic. *Colloq., Australia.*
busi. ✝ BUSY.
bus′ied (bĭz′ĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of BUSY.
bus′i-ly (bĭz′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of BUSY.

for livelihoo[illegible] or gain. "The *business* of instruction." *Pr[illegible]tt.* [illegible] particular subject of labor or attention; a temp[illegible] special occupation or concern.
[illegible] at I must be about my Father's *business?* *Luke* ii. 49.
[illegible]nesses . . . he was often running up to London. *Carlyle.*
[illegible] which [illegible] ne has to do or should do; special imposed sc[illegible] duty [illegible] mission; — often used with a negative in the sense of right, justification; as, you had no *business* to do so.
A wise friend of mine did usually say, That which is everybody's *business* is nobody's *business.* *Izaak Walton.*
What *business* has the tortoise among the clouds? *L'Estrange.*
Madame, your *business* is with the children. *Carlyle.*
4. Affair; matter; — used indefinitely, often with derogatory implication. Sometimes applied to material objects.
It was a gentle *business*, and becoming
The action of good women. *Shak.*
I do not mean any Marie Antoinette *business*, with milk pails decked with ribbons. *F. R. Stockton.*
What a very one-sided *business* this conscious automatism is. *Ward.*
5. *Drama.* A detail of position, action, or movement, or such details collectively.
6. Mercantile transactions; buying and selling; traffic in general; also, formerly, official or other dealings; intercourse.
It seldom happens that men of a studious turn acquire any degree of reputation for their knowledge of *business.* *Bp. Porteus.*
7. A commercial or industrial establishment or enterprise; as, he sold out his *business*.
Syn. — See TRADE.

busi'ness-like' (bĭz'nĕs-līk'), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting business qualities, esp. the methods, efficiency, etc., of well-conducted business; hence, practical; thorough. — **busi'ness-like'ness**, *n.*

Bu·si'ris (bū-sī'rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βούσιρις.] **a** A mythical Egyptian king, who, to end a famine, sacrificed strangers. He was killed by Hercules. **b** In Milton and others, the Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea at the Exodus.

busk (bŭsk), *n.* [F. *busc*; of uncertain origin; cf. It. *busco* a small object, a mote, F. *bûche*, OF. *busche*, a piece or log of wood.] A thin, elastic strip of metal, or other material, formerly of whalebone or wood, worn in the front of a corset. Also, *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*, the corset.

busk, *v. t. & i.*; BUSKED (bŭskt); BUSK'ING. [ME. *busken*, fr. Icel. *būask* to make one's self ready, reflexive of *būa* to prepare, dwell. Cf. BOUND, *a.*, going to.] **1**. To prepare; make ready; array; dress; fix in order; — sometimes with *up*. *Archaic, Dial., or Scot.*
Busk you, *busk* you, my bonny, bonny bride. *Hamilton.*
2. To go, esp. hastily; to hie; hasten. *Obs.*
Ye might have *busked* you to Huntly banks. *Skelton.*

busk, *v. i.* [Cf. Sp. *buscar* to seek, It. *buscare.*] **1**. *Naut.* To beat about; tack; fig., to cast about; seek. *Obs. Wycherley.*
2. To go about offering goods or entertainment in public houses. *Cant, Eng.*
3. To stir or shift about; — said of fowls.

Busk (bŭsk), *n.* Among the Creek Indians, a feast of first fruits celebrated when the corn is ripe enough to be eaten.
The feast usually continues four days. On the first day the new fire is lighted, by friction of wood, and distributed to the various households, an offering of green corn, including an ear brought from each of the four quarters or directions, is consumed, and medicine is brewed from snakeroot. On the second and third days the men physic with the medicine, the women bathe, the two sexes are taboo to one another, and all fast. On the fourth day there are feasting, dancing, and games.

bus'kin (bŭs'kĭn), *n.* [Prob. from OF. *brossequin*, or D. *broosken.* See BRODEKIN.] **1**. A strong, protecting covering for the foot, coming some distance up the leg; a half-boot. Specif., *Eccl.* the caliga; sometimes, also, a bishop's sandal.
2. = COTHURNUS. Hence, a symbol of tragedy, or the tragic drama, often in contrast with the *sock* of comedy.
Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in socks appear. *Dryden.*

bus'kined (bŭs'kĭnd), *a.* **1**. Wearing buskins.
Her *buskined* virgins traced the dewy lawn. *Pope.*
2. Of or pertaining to tragedy; cothurned.

buss (bŭs), *n.* [Prob. imitative; cf. G. *bus* (*Luther*), G. dial. *busserl*, dim. of *bus* kiss, *bussen* to kiss, Sw. *puss* kiss, *pussa* to kiss, W. & Gael. *bus* lip, mouth.] A kiss; a rude or playful kiss; a smack. *Shak.*

buss, *v. t. & i.*; BUSSED (bŭst); BUSS'ING. To kiss; esp., to kiss with a smack, or rudely. *Tennyson.*
Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this,
We *buss* our wantons, but our wives we kiss. *Herrick.*

buss, *n.* [Cf. OF. *busse*, Pr. *bus*, LL. *bussa*, *busa*, G. *büse*, D. *buis.*] **1**. A transport or vessel of burden. *Obs.*
2. A small strong vessel with two masts and two cabins, used chiefly in Dutch and English herring fishery.

bus'su (bōōs'sōō), *n.*, **bussu palm**. [Prob. native name.] A low pinnate-leaved palm (*Manicaria saccifera*) growing in the swamps of the Amazon, having exceedingly large leaves used for thatching and sacklike spathes which serve as cloth.

bust (bŭst), *n.* [F. *buste*, fr. It. *busto*; of uncertain origin.] **1**. A piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the human figure, including the head and neck, and more or less of the shoulders and breast.
Ambition sighed: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling *bust.* *Pope.*
2. The portion of the human figure included between the head and waist; the chest.

Bust of Julius Cæsar.

bust, *v. t. & i.*; BUST'ED; BUST'ING. **1**. To burst. *Dial. or Vulgar.*
2. To become bankrupt; to be ruined financially. *Slang, U. S.*
3. To tame; to break. *Colloq., Western U. S.*
Is it to sketch a waterfall, . . . to build an engine, or to "*bust* a bronco," there is some one at hand who can do it, and do it artistically. *D. S. Jordan.*

bus'ta-men'te fur'nace (bōōs'tä-mĕn'tā). A shaft furnace for roasting quicksilver ores, with aludels for condensing the vapors; — called also *aludel furnace*.

bus'tard (bŭs'tẽrd), *n.* [OF. *bistarde*, *oustarde*, F. *outarde*, fr. L. *avis tarda*, lit., slow bird. *Plin.* 10, 22: "proximæ iis sunt, quas Hispania *aves tardas* appellat, Græcia ὠτίδας."] **1**. Any of a family (Otididæ) of game birds of the Old World and Australia, related both to the cranes and plovers. The best known is the great bustard (*Otis tarda*), until about 1838 a native of England, and still found in Spain, parts of France and Saxony, as well as in eastern Europe and Asia. It is the largest European land bird, the males reaching as much as 32 pounds in weight, and measuring eight feet in extent of the wings. It frequents open plains, and is very wary and difficult to approach. The little bustard (*Otis tetrax*) of the countries on the Mediterranean, and the Australian bustard (*Eupodotis australis*), which is called *turkey*, are also well-known game birds.

Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*). (1/24)

2. The Canada goose. *Local, Canada.*
3. The stone curlew of Europe.

bust'er (bŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1**. Dial. or vulgar form of BURSTER.
2. Something huge, extraordinary, or stupendous. *Slang.*
3. A roistering blade; also, a spree. *Slang.*
4. A fierce wind; specif., a cold, violent southwesterly wind (frequently called *southerly buster*) which blows in New Zealand and Australia.

bus'tic (bŭs'tĭk), *n.* A sapotaceous tree (*Dipholis salicifolia*), of southern Florida and the West Indies. It has hard, strong wood and shining lanceolate leaves, and bears small white flowers.

bus'tle (bŭs''l), *v. i.*; BUS'TLED (-'ld); BUS'TLING (-lĭng). [Perh. fr. earlier *buskle*; cf. *busk* to make ready; or Icel. *bustla* to splash, bustle.] **1**. To move noisily or with commotion; to be rudely active; to move in a way to cause agitation or disturbance; as, to *bustle* through a crowd.
And leave the world for me to *bustle* in. *Shak.*
2. To struggle; to contend tumultuously. *Obs.*
Life was not meant to be *bustled* through and done with, by the men who developed the gondola. *Horatio F. Brown.*

bus'tle, *v. t.* To cause to bustle; also, to cause or effect by bustling.
Before that limit is reached, we may collect him or *bustle* him along as we may deem needful. *M. H. Hayes.*

bus'tle, *n.* **1**. Act of one who bustles; great stir; agitation; tumult from stirring or excitement.
A strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world. *South.*
2. A struggle; scuffle; fray. *Obs.*
Syn. — See STIR.

bus'tle, *n.* A kind of pad or framework worn on the back below the waist, by women, to give fullness to the skirts; — called also formerly *bishop*, and sometimes *tournure*.

bustle pipe. In a blast furnace, the large outside wind pipe, encircling the boshes, that supplies the blast to the tuyères. See BLAST FURNACE, *Illust.*

bus'tling (bŭs'lĭng), *p. a.* Agitated; tumultuous; characterized by confused activity; as, a *bustling* crowd. "A *bustling* wharf." *Hawthorne.* — **bus'tling-ly**, *adv.*

bus'y (bĭz'ĭ), *a.*; BUS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); BUS'I-EST. [ME. *busi*, *bisi*, AS. *bysig*; akin to D. *bezig*, LG. *besig.*] **1**. Engaged in some business; hard at work (either habitually or only for the time being); occupied with serious affairs; not idle nor at leisure; as, a *busy* merchant.
Nowhere so *busy* a man as he there nas,
And yet he seemëd *busier* than he was. *Chaucer.*
Sir, my mistress sends you word
That she is *busy*, and she cannot come. *Shak.*
2. Constantly or actively at work; diligent; active.
Busy hammers closing rivets up. *Shak.*
Religious motives . . . are so *busy* in the heart. *Addison.*
3. Crowded with business or activities; as, a *busy* street.
To-morrow is a *busy* day. *Shak.*
4. Officious; meddling; foolishly or intrudingly active.
On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape. *Shak.*
5. Solicitous; careful; anxious. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
6. Characteristic of, pertaining to, or indicating, energetic activity or diligence. "The *busy* hum of men." *Milton.*
7. Devoted to business. *Obs.*
8. Involving active or elaborate work. *Obs.*
9. *Telephone.* In use; — said of a line.
Syn. — Occupied, employed, engaged, active, attentive; laborious, hard-working, painstaking, persevering, indefatigable, tireless, untiring, unwearied, unremitting. — BUSY, INDUSTRIOUS, DILIGENT, ASSIDUOUS, SEDULOUS agree in the idea of application. One is BUSY who is actively *engaged*, either habitually or for the time being; as, *busy* as a bee, he is too *busy* just now to see you. INDUSTRIOUS applies to one who is characterized by attention to business, and implies habitual devotion to labor; as, an *industrious* workman. DILIGENT (of narrower range than *industrious*) implies earnest application to some specific object or pursuit; one may be *diligent* in seeking some favorite end without being in general *industrious*; as, a *diligent* student of the classics, *diligent* in his service of the state; "Be *diligent* that ye may be found of him in peace" (2 *Pet.* iii. 14). ASSIDUOUS implies studied and unremitting, SEDULOUS, painstaking and persevering, application to a business or enterprise; as, *assiduous* in his attendance; "attentive to watch opportunities of obliging, and *assiduous* to make use of them" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); cf. "the unceasing *assiduity* with which I have pursued those studies" (*Sir J. Reynolds*); "I read with *sedulous* accuracy . . . the metrical romances" (*Coleridge*); "She would never fail in *sedulous* attention to his wants" (*Mary Wilkins*). See ACTIVE, OFFICIOUS, EFFORT; cf. IDLE.

bus'y (bĭz'ĭ), *v. t. & i.*; BUS'IED (bĭz'ĭd); BUS'Y-ING. [AS. *bysgian.*] To make, keep, or be, busy; to engage or keep engaged; to employ; occupy; as, to *busy* one's self with books.
Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shak.*

bus'y-bod'y (-bŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). One officious in the affairs of others; a meddling person.
And not only idle, but tattlers also and *busybodies*, speaking things which they ought not. 1 *Tim.* v. 13.
Why should we be *busybodies* and superserviceable? *Emerson.*

bus'y-ness (bĭz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being busy. (See BUSINESS, 1, *Note.*)
Books of vivid human import, forcing upon their minds the issues, pleasures, *busyness*, importance, and immediacy of that life in which they stand. *Stevenson.*

but (bŭt), *prep. & conj.* [ME. *bute*, *buten*, *butan*, outside, without, except, unless, but, AS. *būtan* without, on the outside, except, besides; *be-* + *ūtan* outward, without, fr. *ūt* out. Primarily, *būtan*, as well as *ūt*, is an adverb. See BY, OUT; cf. ABOUT.] The prepositional uses of *but* have blended so closely with its conjunctional uses, that in some cases (as when connecting two objectives, or introducing an object clause) it may be construed either as preposition or as conjunction; as in, Whom have I in Heaven *but* thee? I 'd not believe, *but* that she spoke it dying. Both uses are therefore here treated under one entry, with senses as follows: **1**. Outside of; without; except; save; — used before a word, phrase, or clause: **a** In a distinctly prepositional construction with the sense or force of: (1) Without. *Obs. or Scot.* "Gang *but* the house." *Oxf. E. D.*
Touch not the cat *but* a glove. *Motto of the Mackintoshes.*
To live *but* her I canna. *Burns.*
(2) Except; — used before a pronoun in the objective (older dative) case; as in, All have coats *but* me. Now, in literary use, *but* is here chiefly treated as a conjunction; as in, "All *but* he had fled." **b** In constructions chiefly negative, and not necessarily prepositional, with the sense of: Excluding. "None *but* the brave." *Dryden.* "I can bear anything *but* contempt." *Miss Edgeworth.* "There was nothing to be seen *but* fires." *Lamb.* The total or idea excluded may be expressed indirectly or only intimated, as: (1) In various negative and interrogative expressions in which the word or words after *but* generally take the emphasis; as in, "It never rains *but* it pours;" "It cannot be *but* Nature hath some direction." *Hooker.* Specif.: In rhetorical questions having the force of a sweeping negative. "Who can it be, ye gods, *but* perjured Lycon?" *E. Smith.* Also in constructions in which *but* is elliptically equivalent to *any*, or *anything*, *but*; *other*, or *otherwise*, *than*; — sometimes, after *cannot*, *dare not*, etc., with further ellipsis of a verb; as, he cannot *but* hear. Cf. def. 2 (below). (2) Before a subordinate or object clause, with various negative constructions (where *that* is now generally used), as with the conditional mood (1st cit. below); or in an expression of degree with *not so*, or formerly with *no sooner*, *scarcely*, *not long*, etc. Cf. defs. 3 & 4 (below).
And, *but* my noble Moor is true of mind . . . it were enough to put him to ill thinking. *Shak.*
Not so vagrant a person *but* that he had married. *E. Gosse* (*Oxf. E. D.*).
(3) After *no*, *not*, *never*, etc.; or in a question implying a negation, where the negation is doubled by a word of negative implication, as *doubt*, *question*, *fear*, or formerly *deny*, *hinder*, *fail*; — often where *that* alone is now felt to be more logical or natural.
There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison.*
I do not doubt *but* that you are surprised. *Ruskin.*
What hinders then *but* that thou find her out? *Addison.*
2. **a** Only; no more than; — in expressions where, by ellipsis of a negative, *but* takes on the force of a negative adverb; as, he is *but* young; I can *but* hear. Cf. def. 1 **b** (2). **b** No more or less than; just; as in, "*but* now," and in such constructions (now chiefly dialectic or archaic) as, "they are *but* lost;" "how they do *but* totter!"
If they kill us, we shall *but* die. 2 *Kings* vii. 4.
But now I was the lord
Of this fair mansion. *Shak.*
3. If not (formerly often with *if* expressed with the *but*); — used in archaic expressions to introduce a condition (as, no man may come, *but* he have warrant) or in emphatically introduced assertions.
A man may not be an orator, heaped with praise, *but* if he have gotten the knowledge of all things. *Sir T. Elyot.*
It shall go hard *but* I will better the instruction. *Shak.*
Beshrew me *but* I love her. *Shak.*
Ten to one *but* the police have got them. *Miss Yonge.*
4. Than; — after a comparative. *Obs.*, except where *no more* is felt as equivalent to *nothing*; as, "There remains no more *but* to thank you." *Oxf. E. D.* "No more *but* so." *Shak.*
5. That not; — in expressions where, by ellipsis of a pronoun, *but* has the force of a negative relative.
There is no man of worth, *but* has a piece of singularity. *Bp. Earle.*
6. On the contrary; yet; however; — introducing a coordinate but adversative word, phrase, or clause; as, "Not Angles *but* angels!" The clause so introduced is often contracted; as, he never boasted of his courage, *but* [he boasted] of his skill. Sometimes *but* is weakened into a mere particle or vocable marking a transition of thought, as in a syllogism, or giving an adversative turn after an exclamation; thus, "All men are mortal; *but* Socrates is a man;" "Heavens! *but* it rains!"
Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 13.
When pride cometh, then cometh shame; *but* with the lowly is wisdom. *Prov.* xi. 2.
Syn. — BUT, HOWEVER, STILL, NEVERTHELESS, YET, as here compared, have an adversative sense with reference to what precedes. BUT marks the opposition without emphasizing it; as, This is not winter, *but* it is almost as cold. HOWEVER is weaker, and throws the opposition into the background; as, This is not winter; it is, *however*, almost as cold. *However* also introduces a final decision or conclusion; as, The truth, *however*, has not yet fully come

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business paper. Commercial paper.
Bu'si-rane (bū'sĭ-rān), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Bk. III.), a magician who kept Amoret seven months in torment because she would not satisfy his desire. She was rescued by Britomart.
busk. † BUSH.
busk. [See BUSK, *v.*] Dress; decorative attire. *Obs. Scot.*
busked (bŭskt), *a.* Wearing a busk.
buskell. † BUSKLE.
busk'er, *n.* One that busks.
bus'ket, *n.* [See BOSKET, BOUQUET.] **1**. A small bush; also, a sprig or bouquet. *Obs.* **2**. = BOSKET. *Rare.*
busk'ie (bōōs'kĭ), *a.* Scot. var. of BUSKY.
bus'kind. Buskined. *Ref. Sp.*
busk'it (bōōs'kĭt), *p. a.* Busked; dressed. *Scot.*
bus'kle, *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *busk.*] *Obs.* **1**. = BUSK, prepare, go, etc. **2**. To agitate or be in agitation; to bustle about.
busk point. The point, or lacing, securing the end of a busk. *Obs.*
busk'y, *a.* = BOSKY, BUSHY.
bus'le (bŭs''l; bōōs''l). Var. of BUSTLE. *Scot.*
busmar. † BISMAR.
bus rod. See BUS BAR.
buss. Var. of BUS, omnibus.
buss. † BUSH.
buss (bōōs), *v. t.* [See BUSK, *v.*] To dress; deck. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
bussard. † BUZZARD. [BUZZ.
busse. † AMBUSH, BUSH, BUSS,
bussel. † BUSTLE.
buss'er (bŭs'ẽr), *n.* A horse suited to draw an omnibus.
busshement. † AMBUSHMENT.
busshop. † BISHOP.
buss'ing, *n.* *Obs. Scot.* **1**. Arraying; busking. **2**. An old woman's linen cap [or hood.
buss'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUSS.
bus'sle (*Scot.* bōōs''l). Obs. or Scot. form of BUSTLE.
buss'ock (bōōs'ŭk), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **1**. A corpulent woman. **2**. A sheaf of grain; also, a large tuft of grass. Hence **buss'ock-y** (-ĭ), *a.*
buss'ock (bōōs'ŭk), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* A donkey.
bust. † BOIST. [of BURST.
bust, *n.* **1**. Vulgar or dial. form **2**. A spree. *Slang.* *Kipling.*
bust. Bussed. *Ref. Sp.*
bust (bōōst), *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *buus.* a cudgel.] To beat. *Obs. or Scot.*
bustard quail. = BUTTON QUAIL.
bust'ed, *a.* Having a bust.
bus'tee (bŭs'tē), *n.* [Hind. *bastī.*] A village or hamlet; esp., a block of the poorer native huts. *India.*
bus'tel. † BUSTLE.
busteous. † BOISTOUS.
bus'tian (bŭs'chăn), *n.* A kind of cotton fabric formerly used for vestments, waistcoats, etc.
bus'tl. Bustle. *Ref. Sp.*
bus'tld. Bustled. *Ref. Sp.*
bus'tled (bŭs''ld), *a.* Wearing a bustle. [bustles.
bus'tler (bŭs'lẽr), *n.* One who
bus'to (bŭs'tō; *It.* bōōs'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-tōz). [It.] = BUST, a statue.
bus'tus. † BOISTOUS.
bus'y-bod'ied, *a.* Being a busybody. *R.* — **bus'y-bod'y-ing**, *n.*
bus'y-bod'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
bus'y-bod'y-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
bus'y-bod'y-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bus'y-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUSY.
bus'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
but. Butt. *Ref. Sp.* [ABUT.
but. Var. of BUTT; short for

C D E F G H I J K L M

out — i. e., such is the speaker's conclusion in view of the whole case. STILL, like *nevertheless* and *yet*, states more strongly an adversative conclusion, implying a concession in what precedes; as, it is true that winter is over; *still* it is almost as cold. NEVERTHELESS implies that even if the concession be fully made, it has no real bearing on the question; as, To be sure it is no longer winter; *nevertheless* it is quite as cold; Say what you will, we must *nevertheless* go forward. YET implies that, however extreme the concession may be, the consequence naturally to be expected does not follow; as, It is well on in May, *yet* it is almost as cold as midwinter; "Though he slay me, *yet* will I trust in him" (*Job* xiii. 15). See EXCEPT.

but and, also however; and also; used to introduce an addition necessary to make complete or fuller the truth which precedes. *Obs. or Scot.*

Meek, *but and* debonaire. *Henryson.*

but (bŭt), *adv.* **1.** Outside; without; specif., *Scot.*, outside the house. *Obs. or Scot.*

He who seems the furthest *but*, aft wins the furthest ben. *Ballantine.*

Ye canna bring *but* what 's no ben. *Hunter.*

2. In or into the but, or outer apartment. See BUT, *n.* *Scot.*

but and ben, lit., out and in; hence: **a** Back and forth. **b** In both parts of the house. **c** On opposite sides of a passage; as, to live *but* and *ben*. *Scot.*

but, *n.* The conjunction *but*; also, an objection such as is often introduced by *but*.

but, *v. t. & i.* To employ the adversative conjunction *but*. "*But* me no buts." *Mrs. Centlivre.*

but, *n.* [Cf. BUT, *prep. & conj.*] The outer apartment or kitchen of a house, esp. of one consisting of only two apartments. See BEN, *adv.* *Scot.*

bu-tal′a-nine (bū-tăl′ȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* [*butane* + *alanine*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline amino acid, $C_4H_8(NH_2)CO_2H$, found in the pancreas, in certain seeds, and as a cleavage product of various proteids.

bu′tane (bū′tān), *n.* [L. *butyrum* butter. See BUTTER.] *Chem.* Either of two isomeric, inflammable, gaseous hydrocarbons, C_4H_{10}, of the methane series; specif., the normal compound, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$ (boiling at 1° C.), as distinguished from *isobutane*, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_3$ (boiling at −11.5° C.).

bu′ta-none′ (bū′tȧ-nōn′), *n.* *Chem.* Methyl ethyl ketone, $CH_3COC_2H_5$, a colorless liquid boiling at 81° C.

butch′er (bo͝och′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *bochere*, *bocher*, *bochier*, *bouchier*, OF. *bochier*, F. *boucher*, orig., slaughterer of buck goats, fr. OF. *boc*, F. *bouc*, a buck goat; of German or Celtic origin. See BUCK the animal.] **1.** One who slaughters animals, or dresses their flesh, for market; also, a dealer in meat.

2. An executioner. *Obs.*

3. A slaughterer; one who kills in large numbers, or with unusual cruelty; one who causes needless loss of life, as in battle. "*Butcher* of an innocent child." *Shak.*

4. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly for salmon.

butch′er (bo͝och′ẽr), *v. t.*; BUTCH′ERED (-ẽrd); BUTCH′ER-ING.

1. To slaughter or kill as a butcher does, or in an unusually bloody, barbarous, or cruel manner.

2. Fig.: To treat in such a way as to garble or ruin; to botch; mangle; murder. *Macaulay.*

[Ithocles] was murdered, rather *butchered*. *Ford.*

butcher bird. **a** Any of certain species of shrikes of the genus *Lanius*; — so called from their habit of impaling their prey on thorns. *L. excubitor* is a common European species; in America the great northern shrike (*L. borealis*) is commonly so called. **b** Any of several shrikes of the genus *Cracticus*, as *C. torquatus* of Australia, and *C. cinereus*, the gray butcher bird of Tasmania, which is also called *Derwent jackass*. **c** Sometimes, under the name *lesser butcher bird*, the reedling. *Eng.*

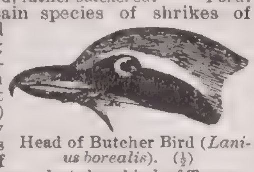

Head of Butcher Bird (*Lanius borealis*). (½)

butch′er-ing, *n.* Act or business of one who butchers.

Their slumbers were beset with nightmare visions of Iroquois forays, scalpings, *butcherings*, and burnings. *Parkman.*

butch′er-ly, *a.* Like a butcher; without compunction; savage; bloody; inhuman; fell. "The victim of a *butcherly* murder." *D. Webster.* — *adv.* In a butcherly manner. *Obs.* — **butch′er-li-ness**, *n.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shak.*

butch′er's blue (bo͝och′ẽrz). A dull shade of blue, such as that of the cloth often used in butchers' aprons, etc.

butcher's-broom, *n.* A common European convallariaceous plant (*Ruscus aculeatus*) bearing stiff-pointed cladophylls and solitary greenish flowers succeeded by red berries. The twigs are used as whisk brooms.

butcher's meat. Flesh sold by butchers (as beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork) as distinguished from poultry, game, fish, etc.

butch′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [ME. *bocherie* shambles, fr. F. *boucherie*.] **1.** Slaughterhouse; shambles; a butcher's stall.

Like as an ox is hanged in the *butchery*. *Fabyan.*

2. The business of a butcher.

3. Murder or manslaughter, esp. when committed with unusual barbarity; great or cruel slaughter. *Shak.*

The perpetration of human *butchery*. *Prescott.*

Syn. — Murder, slaughter, carnage. See MASSACRE.

Bu′te-a (bū′tē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John Stuart, Earl of *Bute*.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian fabaceous trees or shrubs having 3-flowered racemes, the flowers with a bracted, downy calyx, and diadelphous stamens. They yield the valuable gum resin known as Bengal kino. *B. monosperma*, the dhak or palas, is the most important species. See DHAK, KINO.

bu′te-nyl (bū′tē-nĭl), *n.* [*butene* butylene + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent unsaturated radical C_4H_7, of which butylene is the hydride; — called also *crotyl*, or *crotonyl*.

Bu′te-o (bū′tē-ō), *n.* [L., a kind of falcon or hawk.] *Zoöl.* A genus of hawks, containing the typical buzzards. See BUZZARD. — **bu′te-o-nine** (bū′tē-ō-nin; bū-tē′-; -nĭn), *a.*

but′ler (bŭt′lẽr), *n.* [ME. *boller*, *boteler*, *buteler*, F. *bouteillier* a bottle bearer, a cupbearer. See BOTTLE a hollow vessel.] **1.** A manservant whose principal duty is to take charge of the wines and liquors, usually the head servant, also in charge of the plate, etc.

The *butler* and the baker of the king of Egypt. *Gen.* xl. 5.

2. A royal officer orig. actually, later only nominally, connected with the supplying of wine for the royal household.

but′ler-age (-āj), *n.* **1.** A former duty (two shillings a tun) on wine imported into England by foreign merchants, payable to the king's butler for the king. Cf. PRISAGE.

2. That which is presided over by the butler; also, formerly, of the king's butler, the butlership.

but′ment (bŭt′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** = ABUTMENT. *Rare.*

2. A small piece of land abutting on a larger piece. *Oxf. E. D.*

But-ne′ri-a (bŭt-nē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after D. S. August *Büttner* (1724–68), German botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus (commonly known as *Calycanthus*) of shrubs of the southeastern United States, type of the family Calycanthaceæ, having solitary purple or red fragrant flowers, the stamens inserted in several rows. There are two species (*B. florida* and *B. fertilis*), familiar in cultivation under the name *strawberry shrub*.

Bu′to-ma′ce-æ (bū′tō-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BUTOMUS.] *Bot.* A small family of monocotyledonous herbs, distinguished from Alismaceæ chiefly by the numerous ovules and the dehiscent carpels of the fruit. It includes 2 South American and 2 Old World genera. *Hydrocleys nymphoides* is the water poppy. — **bu′to-ma′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bu′to-mus (bū′tō-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βούτομος a kind of water plant.] *Bot.* A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family Butomaceæ, consisting of a single species, *B. umbellatus* of Europe, a scapose bog herb with linear triquetrous leaves and pink flowers.

butt, but (bŭt), *n.* [Akin to D. *bot*, G. *butte*. Cf. HALIBUT.] A flounder or flatfish, esp. the halibut.

butt, *n.* [F. *botte*, *boute*, LL. *butta*. Cf. BOTTLE a hollow vessel.] **1.** A large cask or vessel, esp. one for wine or beer, or formerly one for salmon, shrimps, prunes, currants, etc.

2. As a measure of capacity, two hogsheads. Various measures of this name have been used, but the only one now commonly recognized is the *butt* of 108 imperial gallons (129.6 gals. U. S., or 490.7 liters), for malt liquors. Cf. PIPE.

butt, *n.* [F. *but* butt, aim, at least for senses 7 **a** & 10 (cf. also the fem. *butte* mound, hillock, place where a target is put), but confused with F. *bout*, OF. *bot*, end, extremity, fr. OF. *boter*, *buter*, to push, butt, strike, F. *bouter*, which is of G. origin (cf. OHG. *bōzan*, akin to E. *beat*), and perh. with one or more other words of different origin; cf. Icel. *būtr* a log of wood, D. *bot* blunt, clumsy, F. *pied bot* clubfoot, clubfooted. See BEAT, *v. t.*; cf. ABUT, BUTT to strike with the head, BUTTE.] **1.** The thicker end (of anything) or the part at the bottom, source, or the like; specif.: **a** A buttock. Now chiefly *Dial.*, except as used among butchers. **b** The thicker or handle end of a tool or weapon; as, the *butt* of a spear, a whip, a rifle. **c** The end of a plant from which the roots spring, as the base of a tree trunk; also, the end of a stalk or twig opposite to the flowering end; as, the *butt* of a cornstalk. **d** The stub or stump of a cigar, cigarette, etc.

2. *Shipbuilding.* The end of a plank, plate, or bar, as of a plank in a strake; also, the joint made by the meeting of two such ends. See def. 3.

3. *Mech.* **a** A joint where two ends come squarely together without scarfing or chamfering; — called also *butt joint*.

The term "*butt*" is often used in a general way to signify any end joint, the somewhat contradictory expression "lapped *butt*" meaning an overlapped end joint. *Holms.*

b The end of a connecting rod or other like piece, to which the boxing is attached by the strap, cotter, and gib. **c** The portion of a half coupling fastened to the end of a hose.

4. *Carp.* A kind of hinge secured to an edge of the door or flap and to the face of the jamb or casing which butts against this edge when the door is shut.

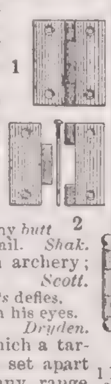

Butt. 4. 1 Fast-pin Butt; 2 Loose-pin Butt; 3 Double-acting Spring Butt.

5. **a** *Quarrying.* A place where the stratum of the rock to be quarried is cut off by other rock. **b** *Coal Mining.* The surface of coal at a right angle to the face. *Eng.*

6. A terminal part or limit; bound; goal.

Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*
And very sea mark of my utmost sail. *Shak.*

7. **a** The mark to be shot at in archery; any target. *Scott.*

The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryden.*

b A little mound or hillock on which a target is set in archery. **c** Ground set apart as an archery range; hence, any range for target practice; — called also *the butts*. **d** The length of the archery range, used as a rough measure of distance. *Obs.*

8. **a** A mound of earth, usually in the rear of a target, to catch projectiles from artillery, rifles, etc., which pass through or miss the target, or which are fired in proving. **b** The hut or shelter of the person who attends to the targets in rifle practice. **c** A target of several separated thicknesses to measure the penetration of a projectile.

9. The object of one's efforts; end; aim. *Archaic.*

10. A person at whom ridicule, jest, abuse, or contempt is directed; as, the *butt* of the company.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart. *Addison.*

11. Any little mound or hillock. *Obs. or Dial.*

12. **a** *Eng. Hist.* In the open-field system, one of the strips or sections (called in Latin *buttæ*) of plowed land, inclosed between balks, when shortened by abutting against some object, as a river, a highway, or a neighboring furlong; also, such a division of full length; a selion or ridge. **b** Any small piece of ground separated or set out in any way from the surrounding land. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

The hay was growing upon headlands and *butts* in cornfields. *Burrill.*

13. [From the verb.] A push, thrust, or sudden blow, given by the head of an animal; as, the *butt* of a ram.

14. *Fencing.* A thrust.

15. *Leather Trade.* The part of a hide or skin corresponding to the animal's back and sides. The butt contains the thickest and stoutest leather, and is used for harness, trunks, soles of boots, etc. The right and left halves when severed are called the *bends*. See HIDE, *Illust.*

16. A shoemaker's knife. *Dial. Eng.*

17. An irregular package of wool weighing 196 lbs. greasy or 112 lbs. scoured, and with a tare of not less than 11 lbs. *Australia.*

butt and butt, joining end to end without overlapping, as planks. — **butts and bounds**, *Conveyancing*, abuttals and boundaries. In lands of the ordinary rectangular shape, *butts* are the lines at the *ends* (F. *bouts*), and *bounds* are those on the *sides*, or *sidings*, as they were formerly termed.

butt (bŭt), *v. i.*; BUTT′ED; BUTT′ING. [See BUTT an end; cf. ABUT, BOUTADE. Sense 1 is ME. *butten*, OF. *boter* to push, F. *bouter*.] **1.** To strike or thrust, now esp. by pushing with the head or horns; hence, to go or drive headfirst.

Butting with sharp spears. *Havelok.*

A snow-white steer before thine altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows. *Dryden.*

2. To jut, run, or project; — with *out*, *into*, etc.

A . . . gallery *butting* out from the tower. *Coryate.*

3. To aim. *Obs. or R.*

4. To join at the butt end, or outward extremity; to have the butt next or contiguous; to abut; — with *on*, *against*, etc.

And Barnsdale there doth *butt* on Don's well-watered ground. *Drayton.*

butt, *v. t.* **1.** To strike, esp. by thrusting the head or horns against; to drive or push by such butting.

Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. To cause to jut out or project.

3. To aim, as a missile. *Obs. or R.*

4. To lay out the butts, or limits, of (land); to bound. *Obs.*

5. To touch or meet with the butt, or end; to abut on; also, to cause to abut; — with *on*, *upon*, *against*.

6. *Angling.* To strike with the butt of the rod. *Rare.*

7. To cut, as logs, through the butt. *U. S.*

8. *Mech.* To make (a joint) by joining end to end without overlapping; to join (two pieces) or connect two parts of (a piece) in this manner.

to butt off, to cut off or square the end of, as a log or shoulder of meat. *U. S.*

butt, *adv.* In career as if to butt; — chiefly in *full butt*.

butt cut. **1.** *Logging.* The log next above the stump.

2. *Tanning.* Tanbark taken from the lower part of a tree before felling it for subsequent further peeling.

butte (būt), *n.* [F. See BUTT a bound.] A conspicuous isolated hill or small mountain, esp. one with very steep or precipitous sides, or a turretlike formation such as those found in the "bad lands." *Western U. S.*

butt end. The end that forms the butt. See 3d BUTT.

Amen; and make me die a good old man!
That 's the *butt end* of a mother's blessing. *Shak.*

but′ter (bŭt′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *botere*, *butter*, AS. *butere*, fr. L. *butyrum*, Gr. βούτυρον; either fr. βοῦς ox, cow + τυρός cheese, or perhaps from some unknown language.] **1.** The fat of milk, obtained from cream or milk, by agitation, as an unctuous substance varying in color from nearly white to deep yellow. In making butter from cow's milk the cream is usually separated, and is then either churned at once or is first allowed to "ripen," or sour, to develop the flavor and improve the texture of the butter. The ripening process is one of lactic fermentation effected by microörganisms introduced from the air, or in milk or cream from a previous churning, or in a prepared culture. Good commercial butter contains about 85–95 per cent fats, which are glycerides of oleic, stearic, palmitic, butyric, caproic, caprylic, capric, and myristic acids. The remainder is principally water, with small amounts of sugar and curd. See also OLEOMARGARINE.

Standard *butter* is butter containing not less than eighty-two and five tenths (82.5) per cent of butter fat. *U. S. Dept. of Agric.*

2. Any substance resembling butter, as in consistency; as: **a** In old chemistry, an anhydrous chloride, as *butter* of antimony or zinc. **b** Any of certain concrete fatty oils remaining nearly solid at ordinary temperatures, as *butter* of cacao, vegetable *butter*, shea *butter*. **c** A preserve of fruit, as apple, peach, or plum, stewed to a butterlike consistency.

3. A small dish or saucer for butter.

4. Flattery; blarney; cajolery. *Colloq.*

butter and eggs, any of several plants having flowers of two shades of yellow, as *Narcissus incomparabilis*, and in the United States the toadflax (*Linaria linaria*), the owl's clover of California (*Orthocarpus erianthus*), etc. — **b. and tallow tree**, a clusiaceous tree of Sierra Leone (*Pentadesma butyracea*), having an abundant yellow oily juice, used by the natives to mix with their food. — **b. of almonds**. See ALMOND BUTTER. — **b. of antimony**. *Old Chem.* See ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE. — **b. of tin**. *Old Chem.* See STANNIC CHLORIDE. — **b. of wax**, an oily substance obtained from wax by distillation. — **b. of zinc**, *Old Chem.*, zinc chloride, $ZnCl_2$.

but′ter (bŭt′ẽr), *v. t.*; BUT′TERED (-ẽrd); BUT′TER-ING.

1. To cover or spread with butter. Hence, *Colloq.*, to beguile or cover with lavish or fulsome flattery.

2. To increase, as stakes, at every hazard. *Obs. Cant.*

but′ter-bur′ (-bûr′), *n.* A broad-leaved asteraceous plant (*Petasites petasites*), said to have been used in England for wrapping up pats of butter.

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but (bo͞ot). Var. of BOOD. *Scot. & Ir.*

but. † BOOT; obs. pret. of BEAT.

but, *n.* Act of casting or "putting" a stone. *Obs.*

bu′ta-nal′ (bū′tȧ-năl′), *n.* [*butane* + *-al*, 3.] *Chem.* Butyric aldehyde. *Off. Nom.*

bu′ta-nol (bū′tȧ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*butane* + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* Normal butyl alcohol. *Off. Nom.*

bu-tan′o-lid (bū-tăn′ō-lĭd), *n.* *Chem.* Butyrolactone. *Off. Nom.*

butch (bo͝och), *v. t. & i.* To hack; to be a butcher. *Obs. or Dial.*

butch (bo͝och), *n.* [Manx *buitsh*, fr. E. *witch*.] A witch. *Manx.*

butch′a (bŭch′ä), *n.* [Hind. *bachā*.] The little one; — said chiefly of children. *India.*

butch′er-er, *n.* One who butchers. — **butch′er-ess**, *n.*

butch′er-ous, *a.* Butcherly.

butcher's prick tree. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The spindle tree. **b** The alder buckthorn.

bute (būt). Var. of BUTTE, a hill.

bute. † BOOT, BOUT, BUT, BUTT; obs. pret. of BEAT.

Bute, *n.* *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.

butea gum, **butea kino**. See KINO.

buteler. † BUTLER.

buten. † BOUT, BUT.

but′end′. Butt end. *Ref. Sp.*

bu′tene (bū′tēn), *n.* Butylene.

bu′te-nol (bū′tē-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* Butenyl alcohol. *Off. Nom.*

butere. † BUTTER.

buth. † BOOTH.

butin, *n.* [F. See BOOTY.] Booty; plunder. *Obs.*

but′ler-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

but′ler-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of BUTLER.

but′ler-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

but′ler-y, *n.* [ME. *botelerie* storeroom for wine, F. *bouteillerie*. See BUTLER.] A butler's pantry or buttery.

Bu′to (bū′tō), *n.* [From Gr. Βουτώ, for Egyptian *Uazit*.] *Egyptian Myth.* The goddess of the north and nurse of Horus and Bast, identified by the Greeks with Leto.

butor. † BITTERN.

but piece. = BED PIECE, 2.

butrasse. † BUTTRESS.

butre. † BUTTER.

butt, *n.* [Cf. Corn. *butt* beehive.] A beehive or swarm of bees. *Dial. Eng.*

butt, *n.* [Cf. Corn. *butt* a dung cart, W. *bwt*.] A kind of heavy cart, usually a two-wheeled tip cart. *Dial. Eng.*

but′tal, *n.* The bittern. *Dial. Eng.*

but′tal, *n.* Abuttal (of land). *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To abut or terminate on. *Obs.*

but-tar′go. † BOTARGO.

butt bolt. A butt shaft. *Obs.*

butt box coupling. See BOX COUPLING.

butt chain. A chain to attach the end of a tug to a singletree.

butt′ed. *pret. & p. p.* of BUTT.

but′ten. † BUTTON.

butt′er, *n.* One that butts; specif., a sawing machine to even the ends of timber.

but′ter, *n.* The bittern. *Obs.*

but′ter-a′ceous (bŭt′ẽr-ā′shŭs), *a.* Butyraceous.

butter ale. = BUTTERED ALE.

but′ter-ball′, *n.* The bufflehead.

butter basket. The globeflower.

butter bean. = WAX BEAN.

but′ter-bill′, *n.* The American black scoter (*Oidemia americana*). *Jamaica.*

but′ter-bird′, *n.* The bobolink.

butter boat. A dish for melted butter.

but′ter-box′, *n.* **1.** The bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.* **2.** A Dutchman; — used contemptuously. *Slang.*

but′ter-bump′, *n.* [ME. *boture* bittern + 1st *bump*.] The European bittern. *Dial. Eng.*

butter bush. = POISON-BERRY TREE. *Australia.*

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but′ter-cup′ (bŭt′ẽr-kŭp′), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, esp. *R. acris*, the tall buttercup, and *R. bulbosus*, the meadow crowfoot, both having bright yellow flowers; — called also *butterflower*, *goldencup*, and *kingcup*. Sometimes used as a type of riches.

Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*). (¼)

but′tered (bŭt′ẽrd), *p. a.* Spread, flavored, etc., with butter; also, cooked or served with butter.

buttered ale, beer flavored with butter. It is brewed without bitter ingredients, containing instead sugar and spice.

but′ter–fin′gered (bŭt′ẽr-fĭŋ′gẽrd), *a.* Apt to let things fall or slip through the fingers; careless. *Slang or Colloq.*

but′ter–fin′gers (-fĭŋ′gẽrz), *n.* A butter-fingered person; esp., in baseball, cricket, etc., one who muffs a ball. *Colloq.*

but′ter-fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* Any of several fishes, mostly so called from their slippery coating of mucus, as the dollarfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*), a common food fish of the eastern United States, the gunnel, the niggerfish (*Cephalopholis fulvus*), and, in New Zealand, the kelpfish.

but′ter-fly′ (-flī′), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz′). [AS. *buter-flēge*, *buttor-flēoge*; cf. G. *butterfliege*, D. *botervlieg*. Perh. named from the color of a yellow species. See BUTTER; FLY.] **1.** Any diurnal lepidopterous insect of the suborder Rhopalocera. They have a slender body and very large, broad wings usually held vertically over the back or expanded, never folded, when at rest, and slender, somewhat club-shaped antennæ, sometimes hooked near the ends. The group includes many of the most conspicuous and brightly colored insects. The distinction between the butterflies and some of the Heterocera, or moths, is not well marked. **2.** Something resembling a butterfly in appearance, substance, or motion. Specif.: **a** One vainly or gaudily attired, as a courtier; also, one who is light-headed, giddy, or a trifler. *Shak.* **b** Something unsubstantial or flimsy. **c** A piece of paper, as a note, thrown from the rear of a train. *Railroad Cant.*

Hastily written notes ("*butterflies*," the trackmen call them) flung from the rear of trains *W. M. Camp.*

d A bracket on the top of a hansom cab serving as a guide for the reins. **e** A medieval style of women's headdress having a large veil raised on a frame. **3.** *Mach.* Short for BUTTERFLY VALVE.

butterfly fish. Any of various fishes, so called from their variegated colors, or broad winglike fins, or both; as: **a** The ocellated blenny (see BLENNY). **b** The flying gurnard. **c** A flying fish (*Exocœtes exsilians*) of the Atlantic. **d** Esp., any of the numerous fishes of the family Chætodontidæ, small brilliantly colored carnivorous acanthopterygian fishes of tropical seas, having a narrow deep body and dorsal and anal fins partly covered with scales.

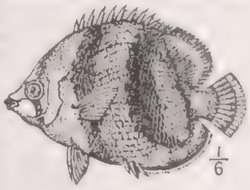

Butterfly Fish (*Chætodon striatus*). 1/6

butterfly lily. **a** Any plant of the genus *Hedychium*, often cultivated for the white, yellow, or red lilylike irregular flowers. See HEDYCHIUM. **b** = MARIPOSA LILY.

butterfly nut *or* **screw**. A wing nut or thumbscrew.

butterfly orchid. Also, incorrectly, **butterfly orchis**. **a** Either of two European species of *Platanthera* (*P. bifolia* and *P. chlorantha*). **b** A Mexican epiphytic orchid (*Epidendrum venosum*) often cultivated. **c** = BUTTERFLY PLANT.

butterfly pea. **a** Any wild pea of the genus *Clitoria*, esp. *C. mariana* of the eastern United States, which has large violet-purple flowers fancifully likened to a butterfly. See CLITORIA. **b** A similar and closely related species of *Bradburya* (*B. virginiana*).

butterfly plant. **a** A beautiful epiphytic orchid (*Oncidium papilio*) with purple and yellow flowers simulating a butterfly. **b** An East Indian orchid (*Phalænopsis amabilis*) having spikes of white and yellow flowers.

Butterfly Plant (*Oncidium papilio*). Reduced.

butterfly ray. A short-tailed sting ray of the genus *Pteroplatea* having very broad pectoral fins, as *P. maclura* of the American Atlantic coast.

butterfly valve. *Mech.* **a** A kind of double clack valve, consisting of two semicircular clappers or wings hinged to a cross rib in the pump bucket. **b** A damper or throttle valve in a pipe, consisting of a disk turning on a diametral axis.

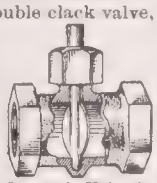

Butterfly Valve, b

butterfly weed. Either of two showy orange-flowered milkweeds (*Asclepias tuberosa* and *A. decumbens*) of the eastern and southern United States. The root is diaphoretic and expectorant, and the plants are hence also called *pleurisy root*.

but′ter-ine (bŭt′ẽr-ēn; -ĭn; 183), *n.* Artificial butter, or oleomargarine, esp. when made with neutral lard and with addition of genuine butter. See OLEOMARGARINE.

but′ter-is (-ĭs), *n.* [The same word as *buttress*, noun, in a different application.] *Far.* A steel instrument used in paring the hoofs of horses. It is pushed by shoulder pressure.

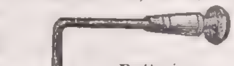

Butteris.

but′ter-milk′ (-mĭlk′), *n.* The liquid remaining from cream or milk churned into butter. It is usually acidulous from lactic acid. See MILK.

but′ter-nut′ (bŭt′ẽr-nŭt′), *n.* **1.** **a** The edible sweet-flavored nut of an American tree (*Juglans cinerea*) of the walnut family; — so called from the oil in it. **b** The tree itself. **2.** The souari nut. **3.** Something resembling the butternut in color. Specif.: **a** Chiefly *pl.* A kind of brown overalls. *Western & Southern U. S.* **b** A soldier or partisan of the Southern States in the American Civil War; — so called from the brown homespun clothes of Confederate soldiers. *Slang.*

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). 1 Leaf; 2, 3 Nuts with, and without, Husk. (⅛)

butter print. **1.** A piece of carved wood used to mark pats of butter; also, the impress made by it, or a piece of butter stamped by it; — called also *butter stamp*. **2.** A child. *Obs. Slang.* **3.** The Indian mallow.

butter sauce. A kind of blond sauce made of butter and sifted flour, salt, pepper, nutmeg, etc., kneaded together, melted, and mixed with water or broth, and usually flavored with vinegar or lemon before serving. The butter sauces are essentially emulsions of butter containing a watery solution of dextrin.

but′ter-scotch′ (bŭt′ẽr-skŏch′), *n.* A kind of candy, mainly composed of sugar and butter. *Colloq.*

butter tooth. Either of the two middle incisors of the upper jaw. — **but′ter-toothed′** (-tōōtht′), *a.*

butter tree. Any of various trees the seeds of which yield a butterlike substance, as the shea tree (see SHEA BUTTER) and *Illipe butyracea* of India.

but′ter-weed′ (bŭt′ẽr-wēd′), *n.* Any of a number of plants so called either from their yellow flowers or their smooth, soft foliage; as: **a** The horseweed. **b** The Indian mallow. **c** An American wild lettuce (*Lactuca canadensis*). **d** A ragwort of the southern United States (*Senecio lobatus*).

butter weight. The weight used in selling butter, formerly 18 or more ounces to the pound; hence, over weight.

but′ter-wort′ (bŭt′ẽr-wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Pinguicula*; — so called on account of the mucilage secreted by the leaves to capture insects. See PINGUICULA.

but′ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the qualities, consistence, or appearance, of butter; containing, or spread with, butter.

but′ter-y (bŭt′ẽr-ĭ; *colloq.* bŭt′rĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *botery*, *botry*, fr. OF. *boterie* place for keeping bottles, prop. a place for keeping casks or butts; cf. LL. *botaria* wine vessel, *buttarius* having charge of the wine vessels. Not derived from *butter*. See BUTT a cask.] **1.** An apartment where liquors or other provisions are kept; an apartment in a house where household provisions are kept, as a pantry. **2.** Specif., in some English colleges, a room where liquors, refreshments, fruit, tobacco, etc., are kept for sale to students.

buttery bar. A ledge on the buttery hatch where tankards, etc., are placed.

butter yellow. A yellow azo dye much used for coloring butter, oils, etc.

buttery hatch. In old mansions, a half door between the buttery and the hall.

but′ting (bŭt′ĭng), *n.* An abuttal; a boundary.

Without *buttings* or boundings on any side. *Bp. Beveridge.*

butt joint. *Mech.* Any joint made by fastening the parts together butt to butt, usually one strengthened with a strap or straps riveted or otherwise secured to the pieces; hence, a joint strengthened with such an overlapping strap, as a combined lap and butt joint.

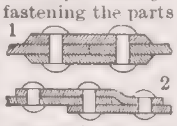

1 Butt Joint with double straps; 2 Lap and Butt Joint.

butt′–joint′, *v. t.* To join with a butt joint.

but′tock (bŭt′ŭk), *n.* [Fr. BUTT end.] **1.** The part at the back of the hip, which in man forms one of the protuberances on which he sits; in *pl.*, the rump. **2.** *Naut. Now often pl.* The convex aftermost part of a ship above the water line; the extreme part of the after body above the water line. **3.** *Mining.* That part of a face of coal which is ready to be worked next. *Eng.* **4.** *Wrestling.* A maneuver, or chip, in which the wrestler gets his opponent across his back and throws him over his head.

but′tock, *v. t.* *Wrestling.* To attack with the buttock.

Buttock, 4.

but′ton (bŭt′'n), *n.* [ME. *boton*, *botoun*, button, bud, F. *bouton* button, bud, perh. orig. something pushing out, and akin to *bouter* to push. See BUTT an end.] **1.** A catch, of various forms and materials (originally a knob or stud), usually designed to fasten together the different parts of dress by being attached to one part and passing through a slit or loop, called a *buttonhole*, in the other, but sometimes merely ornamental or worn as a badge. Often used to typify a thing insignificant in value.

Buttons were first employed in southern Europe in the 13th or 14th century. *N. Int. Encyc.*

2. Specif.: A knob on the top of the hat, as that worn by Chinese mandarins. See MANDARIN. **3.** A small fastening more or less suggestive of a button; as: **a** A piece of wood, metal, etc., usually flat and elongated, turning on a nail, pin, or screw, as to fasten a door or window. **b** A leather washer for a nail or screw. **c** *Rowing.* A leather boss on an oar to keep it from slipping through the rowlock. **d** *Harness.* A leather ring running along the reins of a bridle for tightening or loosening it. **4.** A small knob or piece resembling a button in shape; as: **a** *Fencing.* A guard on the tip of a foil. **b** *Ordnance.* A metal knob on the end of the breech of old-time cannon. **c** *Assaying.* A small mass or globule of metal remaining after fusion, as at the bottom of a crucible or cupel. **d** In electrical apparatus, a push button. **e** The knob formed at the beginning of growth of a stag's horn. **f** The terminal segment of a rattlesnake's rattle. **5.** Any of various buttonlike parts or growths of plants; as: **a** A bud. **b** The rounded receptacle of a rose, the flower head of some of the Compositæ, a little round seed vessel, etc. **c** A small rounded fruit, esp. one that is immature or stunted, as an immature mushroom, a small kind of fig, etc. **d** An onion set. **6.** One who serves as a decoy. *Slang.*

but′ton (bŭt′'n), *v. t.;* BUT′TONED (-'nd); BUT′TON-ING (-'n-ĭng). [ME. *botonen*, OF. *botoner*, F. *boutonner*. See BUTTON, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with, or cause to have, buttons. **2.** To fasten, confine, or secure, with a button or buttons; — often followed by *up*.

He was a tall, fat, long-bodied man, *buttoned* up to the throat in a tight green coat. *Dickens.*

3. *Fencing.* To fit (a foil) or to touch (one's antagonist) with a button.

but′ton, *v. i.* **1.** To admit of being fastened by a button or buttons; as, the coat will not *button*. **2.** Of plants: To head prematurely, as cauliflower; also, formerly, to bud or (of fruits) to become globular.

but′ton-bush′ (-bōōsh′), *n.* An American rubiaceous shrub (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*); — so called from its globular head of flowers.

button disease. *Veter.* A tropical disease of young chickens, produced by a parasitic fungus and characterized by buttonlike tubercles at the angles of the mouth.

button ear. In dogs, an ear which falls forward and completely hides the inside.

but′ton-er (bŭt′'n-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that buttons; specif., a buttonhook; as, a glove *buttoner*. **2.** One who sews on buttons. **3.** = BUTTON, *n.*, 6. *Slang, Eng.*

but′ton-hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* **1.** The hole or loop for a button. **2.** A buttonhole bouquet; a boutonnière. *Colloq., Eng.*

but′ton-hole′, *v. t.* **1.** To hold by the button or buttonhole; hence, to detain in conversation, esp. to weariness; to bore; as, he *buttonholed* me a quarter of an hour. **2.** To furnish with buttonholes, or to work with buttonhole stitch. Also *v. i.*

buttonhole stitch. A kind of closely worked loop stitch used to make a firm finish on the edge of material, as in buttonholes. In lace making it is worked over a thread or threads, and is called also *close stitch*, *feston*.

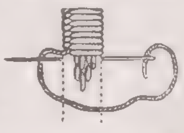

Buttonhole Stitch over Couching.

but′ton-hook′ (bŭt′'n-hŏŏk′), *n.* A hook for catching a button and drawing it through a buttonhole.

button metal. A variety of brass composed of one part of copper to four of zinc.

but′ton-mold′, **-mould′** (-mōld′), *n.* A disk, as of wood, to be made into a button by covering with cloth.

but′tons (bŭt′'nz), *n.* A boy servant or page: — in allusion to the buttons on his livery. *Colloq.*

button snakeroot. Any plant of the genus *Lacinaria*, the species of which bear long spikes with rounded buttonlike heads of flowers; also, a coarse apiaceous plant (*Eryngium aquaticum*) of the southern United States with compacted umbels. The roots of these plants are aromatic.

button tree. **a** A shrub or tree of the combretaceous genus *Conocarpus*, having hard, tough wood and buttonlike fruits. See CONOCARPUS. **b** The buttonwood.

but′ton-weed′ (bŭt′'n-wēd′), *n.* **a** A small troublesome rubiaceous weed (*Diodia teres*) with linear leaves and small buttonlike flowers and fruits; alligator-head. **b** Any of several species of *Spermacoce*, of similar appearance. **c** The Indian mallow; — from the shape of its capsules. **d** Knapweed.

but′ton-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** The plane tree; any tree of the genus *Platanus*; — so called from the globose, pendent fruits. See PLANE TREE. **b** = BUTTON TREE **a**. **c** The combretaceous tree *Laguncularia racemosa*.

but′ton-y (bŭt′'n-ĭ), *a.* Ornamented with buttons; also, buttonlike. "The *buttony* boy." *Thackeray.* "My coat so blue and *buttony*." *W. S. Gilbert.*

but′tress (bŭt′rĕs), *n.* [ME. *butrasse*, *boterace*, fr. OF. *bouterez*, fr. *bouter*, *boter*, to push. See BUTT an end; cf. BUTTERIS.] **1.** *Arch.* A projecting structure of masonry or wood for supporting, or giving stability to, a wall or building, esp. to receive lateral pressure or strain acting at a particular point in one direction, — sometimes used chiefly for ornament. The use of exterior buttresses resulted from the spreading of roofs in which the thrust of the vault was concentrated, as in Romanesque churches. In the 14th century and later but-

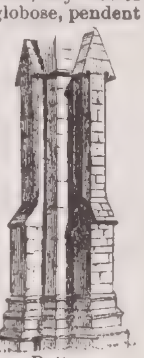

Buttress.

butter cress The buttercup.
buttercup yellow. Zinc chromate, used as a pigment.
but′terd. Buttered. *Ref. Sp.*
butter daisy. The buttercup.
butter dock. The butterbur.
butter eel. = GUNNEL, a fish.
buttereis. † BUTTRESS.
but′ter-flip′, *n.* The European avocet. *Local, Eng.*
but′ter-flow′er, *n.* The buttercup.
butterfly clack *or* **cock**. *Mech.* A butterfly valve.
butterfly damper. = BUTTERFLY VALVE **b**.
butterfly screw. = BUTTERFLY NUT.
butterfly shell. Any of numerous shells of the genus *Voluta* and allies.
butterfly tulip. The Mariposa lily.
but′ter-head′, *n.* One of a race of garden lettuces having close, crisp heads.
but′ter-idge. † BUTTRESS.
but′ter-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
but′ter-jags′, *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, a. *Dial. Eng.*
but′ter-leaves′, *n.* The garden orach.
but′ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
but′ter-man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who makes or sells butter.
butter paper. A kind of waxed paper used to wrap butter in.
butter pear. **a** = BEURRÉ. **b** The avocado.
but′ter-root′, *n.* = BUTTERWORT.
butter stamp. = BUTTER PRINT, 1.
butter tower. Any of various church towers reputed to have been built from the proceeds of the sale of Lenten privileges, esp. that of using butter.
but′ter-wife′, *n.* A woman who makes or sells butter. *Obs. or Archaic.*
but′ter-work′er, *n.* An apparatus for working butter.
but′ter-y-fin′gered, *a.* Butter-fingered.
butt′-head′, *n.* = BUTT END. See 3d BUTT, 1, 2, etc.
butt hinge. = 3d BUTT, *n.*, 4.
but′-thorn′, *n.* The common European starfish (*Asterias rubens*).
buttiler. † BUTLER.
butt′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUTT.
butting. † BUTIN.
but′tle (bŭt′'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of BOTTLE.
but′tle (bŭt′'l), *v. t.* [See BUTLER.] To furnish or serve (drink) as butler. *Dial. Eng.*
butt log. = BUTT CUT, 1.
but′tock-er, *n.* **a** *Wrestling.* One who uses the chip called buttock. **b** *Mining.* One who works at the buttock. *Eng.*
buttock line. *Shipbuilding.* A line formed by the intersection of a vertical plane lengthwise through the buttocks.
buttock mail. A fine exacted in lieu of sitting on the stool of repentance, as a penalty for fornication. *Obs. Ludicrous. Scot.*
but′ton-ball′, *n.* **a** = BUTTONWOOD. **b** = BUTTONBUSH.
but′ton-bur′, *n.* The cocklebur.
but′tond. Buttoned. *Ref. Sp.*
button grass. = OAT GRASS.
but′ton-hold′, *v. t.* To hold by the button, as for conversation. — **but′ton-hold′er**, *n.*
but′ton-hol′er, *n.* One that buttonholes.
but′ton-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUTTON. Specif.: *vb. n.* *Obs.* A button or fastening.
but′ton-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **but′ton-less-ness**, *n.*
button mangrove. = BUTTON TREE.
button pearl. A pearl having a flat under side.
button quail. Any of numerous birds of the family Turnicidæ. See TURNIX.
button regal. *Music.* In the organ, an obsolete stopped reed register.
But′ton's Cof′fee-house′, *or*, *short*, **Button's**. A London coffeehouse, Russell Street, Covent Garden, much resorted to by the wits of Queen Anne's time.
button scurvy. *Med.* An epidemic cachectic affection peculiar to Ireland, marked by buttonlike excrescences on the skin.
button sedge. Any cyperaceous plant of the genus *Kyllinga*.

tresses were often richly ornamented with niches, statues, galleys, pinnacles, etc. The *flying buttress*, a device for carrying the thrust of a vault horizontally across a space, as the width of an aisle or a chapel, consists of a straight bar (sometimes specifically called *flying buttress*), usually sloping, carried on an arch, and a solid pier (sometimes called *pier buttress* or *buttress pier*) sufficient to receive the thrust. The so-called *hanging buttress* is a projection like the upper part of a buttress supported upon a corbel or similarly. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*, under "Gothic."
2. Anything which supports, props, or strengthens.

The ground pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of nonconformity. *South.*

3. Any of various things buttresslike in appearance. Specif.: **a** A projecting part of a mountain or hill. **b** A horny protuberance on a horse's hoof at the heel where the wall bends inward and forward. **c** *Fort.* A counterfort.
4. In the Rugby game of fives, as played at Oxford and Winchester, a projection built out 9½ to 10 inches from the left-hand wall, at an angle of 135°, and 9 feet 9 inches from the front wall.
5. *Logging.* An abutment from a river bank to prevent logs in a drive from injuring the bank or jamming. *U. S.*

but′tress (bŭt′rĕs), *v. t.*; BUT′TRESSED (-rĕst); BUT′TRESSING. To furnish or support with a buttress; to prop; to brace firmly.

To . . . prop and *buttress* it up for duration. *Burke.*

buttress pier. A pier serving wholly or in part as a buttress; also, the part of a buttress above the point of thrust; also, the pier receiving the thrust of a flying buttress.
buttress root. *Bot.* An aërial root serving as an added prop or support to the plant, as in the banyan. Cf. KNEE.
buttress tower. A tower at either side of an archway of entrance, as those for defense in a medieval gate wall.
☞ This term was introduced by writers in the early 19th century, who mistook the purpose of the towers and thought they served to resist the thrust of the arched gate.
butt′stock′ (bŭt′stŏk′), *n.* *Firearms.* That part of the stock in rear of the breech mechanism; — so called esp. when the stock is in two sections.
butt strap. *Mech. & Engin.* In a butt joint, a strap or plate covering the joint and secured to both pieces.
butt′-strap′, *v. t.* *Mech.* To fasten together by butt straps.
butt tool. *Mech.* A tool with a roughened or serrated end for calking butt joints.
butt weld. *Mech.* A butt joint made by welding. See WELD.
butt′-weld′ (bŭt′wĕld′), *v. t.* To unite by a butt weld.
bu′tyl (bū′tĭl), *n.* [L. *butyrum* butter + *-yl.* See BUTTER.] *Chem.* Any one of four isomeric univalent organic radicals, C_4H_9. With hydroxyl they form the butyl alcohols, C_4H_9-OH, with amidogen the butylamines, $C_4H_9NH_2$, etc.
bu′tyl-am′ine (bū′tĭl-ăm′ĭn; *-a-*mēn′; 184), *n.* [*butyric* + *-yl* + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid base, $C_4H_9NH_2$, of which there are four isomeric varieties. See BUTYL.
butyl chloral hydrate. *Chem.* A crystalline solid, $C_4H_5Cl_3O{\cdot}H_2O$, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of chloral hydrate, and used as an anæsthetic; — called also, incorrectly, *croton chloral hydrate.*
bu′ty-lene (bū′tĭ-lēn), *n.* [From *butyl.*] *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric hydrocarbons, C_4H_8, of the ethylene series. They are gaseous, but easily liquefiable.
bu-tyl′ic (bū-tĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to butyl.
bu′ty-ra′ceous (bū′tĭ-rā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *butyrum* butter. See BUTTER.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter; also, yielding or containing butter, as some trees.
bu′ty-rate (bū′tĭ-rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of butyric acid.
bu-tyr′ic (bū-tĭr′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, butter. — **bu-tyr′i-cal-ly**, *a.*
butyric acid, either of two isomeric acids, $C_3H_7CO_2H$, of the acetic acid series; specif., the normal acid, as distinguished from *isobutyric* acid. *Normal butyric acid*, $CH_3CH_2CH_2$-CO_2H, is found as an ester in butter and various oils, and free in rancid butter, the juice of flesh; in perspiration, etc. It is an oily liquid of unpleasant odor. *Isobutyric acid*, $(CH_3)_2CHCO_2H$, is found free in carobs, putrefaction products, etc., and as esters in certain oils. It resembles the normal acid. — **b. ether**, any ester of butyric acid, esp. ethyl butyrate. — **b. fermentation**, a fermentation in which butyric acid is formed, produced by certain bacteria, chiefly anaerobic, acting upon various organic substances, as lactic acid or butter. It is one of the processes in putrefaction and, apparently, in the digestion of herbivorous mammals.
bu′ty-rin (bū′tĭ-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of the three glyceryl butyrates, liquid substances derived from glycerin and butyric acid, and called respectively *monobutyrin*, $C_7H_{14}O_4$, *dibutyrin*, $C_{11}H_{20}O_5$, and *tributyrin*, $C_{15}H_{26}O_6$; specif., tributyrin, which is a fat contained in small quantity in milk and contributes to the peculiar flavor of butter.
bu′ty-rin-ase′ (-ās′), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme occurring in blood serum, capable of hydrolyzing butyrin.
bu′ty-ro- (bū′tĭ-rō-), **butyr-**. Combining forms for *butyric.*
bu′ty-ro-lac′tone (-lăk′tōn), *n.* [*butyro-* + *lactone.*] *Chem.* A lactone, $C_4H_6O_2$, obtained as a mobile liquid by heating a chlorine derivative of butyric acid and by other methods.
bu′ty-rom′e-ter (-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*butyro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the amount of fatty matter or butter contained in milk. Cf. BABCOCK TEST.
bu′ty-rone (bū′tĭ-rōn), *n.* [*butyro-* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A liquid ketone, $(C_3H_7)_2CO$, obtained by heating calcium butyrate; dipropyl ketone.
bu′ty-ryl (-rĭl), *n.* [*butyro-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical (C_4H_7O) of butyric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.
Bux-a′ce-æ (bŭk-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BUXUS.] *Bot.* A small family of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs (order Hypericales), the box family, distinguished by the ovules from the Euphorbiaceæ. *Buxus* is the most important of the 6 genera: *Pachysandra* is the only native North American genus. — **bux-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Bux-bau′mi-a (bŭks-bô′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Buxbaum* (1694–1730), German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of very peculiar mosses in which the leaves disappear before the ripening of the capsule, which is placed obliquely on the seta or stalk, and resembles a small bug.
bux′om (bŭk′sŭm), *a.* [ME. *buxum*, *boxom*, *buhsum*, pliable, obedient, AS. (assumed) *būhsum* (akin to D. *buigzaam* flexible, G. *biegsam*); *būgan* to bend + *-sum*, E. *-some.* See 1st BOW; -SOME.] **1**. Yielding or pliant (lit. or fig.); compliant; obedient; tractable; docile; meek. *Archaic.*

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,
And *buxom* to his bands, is joy to see. *Spenser.*
Then gan he toss aloft his stretched train,
And therewith scourge the *buxom* air. *Spenser.*

2. Hence: *Obs.* **a** Complaisant or obliging; also, of speech, mild; courteous. **b** Readily incited; prone.
3. Having the characteristics of health, vigor, and comeliness, combined with a gay, lively manner; plump and rosy; jolly; full of cheer. "*Buxom* valor." *Shak.*

A parcel of *buxom* bonny dames, that were laughing, singing, dancing, and as merry as the day was long. *Tatler*

— **bux′om-ly**, *adv.* — **bux′om-ness**, *n.*
Bux′us (bŭk′sŭs), *n.* [L., the box tree.] *Bot.* A genus of glabrous shrubs and small trees, type of the family Buxaceæ, the species widely distributed, esp. in the Old World. *B. sempervirens* is the common box. See BOX, BOXWOOD.
buy (bī), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BOUGHT (bôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUY′ING (bī′ĭng). [ME. *buggen*, *biggen*, *bien*, AS. *bycgan*, akin to OS. *buggean*, Goth. *bugjan.*] **1**. To acquire (property) by giving an accepted price or consideration therefor, or by agreeing to do so; to purchase; — opposed to *sell.*
2. To get at a price, cost, or sacrifice; as, to *buy* pleasure with pain.

Buy the truth and sell it not. *Prov.* xxiii. 23.

3. To pay the price of setting free; to redeem, as by a ransom; — now only in a fig. theological sense; as, He that *bought* us with His blood. Formerly often with *out.*
4. To pay the price or penalty of; expiate; — often followed by *bitter*, *dear*, *sore*, and prob. influenced by *aby.*

A certain truth which many *buy* too dear. *Pope.*

5. To constitute the purchasing equivalent of; as, that which no gold can *buy.* *Shak.*
6. To secure or gain over by an inducement; esp., to hire or bribe; as, to *buy* a public official. Sometimes with *over.*
☞ Besides the phrases below, other phrases in which *buy* is a variable element will be found under the noun or other word invariably included.
Syn. — BUY, PURCHASE are in meaning convertible terms. BUY is the homelier and (often) the more emphatic word; PURCHASE frequently implies a transaction of some dignity or importance; as, to *buy* eggs, to *purchase* a steam yacht; "Peace, how oft, how dearly *bought*" (*Pope*); "Thou hast thought that the gift of God may be *purchased* with money" (*Acts* viii. 20). But *buy* may almost always be substituted for *purchase* without disadvantage; as, Thou hast thought that the gift of God may be *bought* with money. The use of *purchase* instead of *buy* often weakens the effect or strikes a jarring note; thus, *purchase* for *buy* would be incongruous in the following: "Come ye, *buy* and eat; yea, come, *buy* wine and milk without money and without price" (*Is.* lv. 1). See SELL, COMMERCE.
to buy again. = AGAINBUY. *Obs.* — **to b. and sell**, to traffic or barter with or in. *Archaic.* — **to b. in**. **a** To purchase, as stock in any fund or partnership. **b** *Stock Exchange.* To buy in the market (stock, etc., not delivered on time), claiming against the original seller the difference in price and expense of broker's commissions. **c** To buy for one's self (what one offers for sale at auction, or that which is sold at auction and in which one has an interest). — **to b. off**. **a** To induce to abstain, by some consideration, as from the prosecution of a claim; to get rid of by some inducement; as, *to buy off* conscience. **b** To secure the release of, as from military service, by payment; to purchase the discharge of. *Colloq.* — **to b. out**. **a** To purchase the share or shares of in a stock, fund, or partnership, so that the seller is separated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place; as, A *buys out* B; also, to purchase the entire stock in trade and the good will of (a business). **b** To buy off. — **to b. up**, to buy freely or to the fullest possible extent; as, *to buy up* a crop of wheat.
buy, *v. i.* To perform the act of buying something.

I will *buy* with you, sell with you. *Shak.*

to buy in *or* **into**, to obtain a place, footing, or interest by purchase, as in a stock company or a regiment.
buy, *n.* Act of buying; thing bought or to be bought. *Colloq.*
buy′er (bī′ẽr), *n.* One that buys, as a purchasing agent.
buyer's option. *Finance.* An option allowed to one who contracts to buy stocks at a certain future date and at a certain price, to demand instead the delivery of the stock (giving one day's notice) at any previous time at the market price. The option is called **buyer four, ten, twenty, thirty, sixty**, etc., according as the option is good for four, ten, twenty, thirty, sixty, etc., days.
buy′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUY.
buying a horse, *Card Playing*, in pool commerce, the obtaining of a counter from the pool by entering an additional stake, a privilege of the player first out of counters. — **b. option**, *Finance*, a call.
‖ **bu′yo** (bōō′yō), *n.* [Tag.] The leaf of the betel pepper plant; also, the masticatory consisting of betel leaf, the betel nut, and lime. See BETEL, PAN. *Phil. I.*
bu′zy-lene (bū′zĭ-lēn), *n.* [Indicating its analogy to *butylene*, it containing azote (nitrogen) instead of carbon.] *Org. Chem.* A theoretical compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, NH:N·NH·NH_2. Certain derivatives of it are known.
buzz (bŭz), *v. i.*; BUZZED (bŭzd); BUZZ′ING. [Of imitative origin.] **1**. To make a low, continuous, humming or sibilant sound, like that made by bees with their wings.

Like a wasp it *buzzed*, and stung him. *Longfellow.*

2. To utter a murmuring sound; to speak with a low, humming voice.

However these disturbers of our peace
Buzz in the people's ears. *Shak.*

buzz (bŭz), *v. t.* **1**. To utter with a buzzing sound or to give forth in the manner of buzzing insects; — generally used contemptuously or derogatorily of something uttered in or as if in privacy, of busy and incessant talk, etc.

I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies. *Shak.*

2. To talk to incessantly or confidentially. *Colloq.*
3. To incite or stir up, esp. to pestiferous action. *Rare.*
4. To cause to buzz; as, a fly *buzzing* its wings.
5. *Phon.* To sound with a "buzz." *H. Sweet.*
buzz, *interj.* An exclamation, variously interpreted as intended to enjoin silence, or to express impatience or contempt; — sometimes attributed to conjurors. *Obs.*
buzz, *n.* **1**. A continuous humming sound, as of bees; a confused murmur or hum, as of many people busily at work, or of general conversation in low tones, or of a general expression of surprise or approbation; hence, a state of busy activity; ferment. "The constant *buzz* of a fly." *Macaulay.*

I found the whole room in a *buzz* of politics. *Addison.*
There is a *buzz* all around regarding the sermon. *Thackeray.*

2. A whisper or rumor, as a report spread secretly or cautiously.

There 's a certain *buzz*
Of a stolen marriage. *Massinger.*

3. *Phon.* **a** The audible friction of a voiced, or sonant, fricative. **b** A voiced, or sonant, fricative. *H. Sweet.*
4. = BULL-ROARER.
buzz, *v. t.* Also **buz′za** (bŭz′*ȧ*). To empty to the last drop in drinking; as, to *buzz* a bottle. *Eng.* *Thackeray.*
buzz′ard (bŭz′ẽrd), *n.* [*buzz*, v. + *-ard.*] **1**. Any buzzing insect, as a cockchafer or dor.

A few small *buzzards* in the ear. *Hood.*

2. = BUZZER c.
buz′zard (bŭz′*ȧ*rd), *n.* [ME. *busard*, *bosard*, F. *busard*, fr. *buse* buzzard; cf. L. *buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk.] **1**. Any of numerous hawks of rather heavy build, having short broad wings, and comparatively slow and heavy in flight, belonging to the genus *Buteo* and allied genera. The common buzzard of Europe is *Buteo vulgaris.* In the United States the red-tailed hawk (*B. borealis*), the red-shouldered hawk (*B. lineatus*), and the broad-winged hawk (*B. platypterus*) are well-known species, commonly called *hen hawks.* The term is also applied to various other birds of prey, as the bald *buzzard*, the moor *buzzard*, the honey *buzzard*, and esp. to the turkey *buzzard.*
2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Obs.*
3. A coward, as one timid in the dark. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

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Buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).

buz′zard, *a.* Buzzardlike; senseless; stupid. *Milton.*
buzz′er (bŭz′ẽr), *n.* One that buzzes; specif.: **a** A whisperer; a talebearer. *Obs.*

And wants not *buzzers* to infect his ear
With pestilent speeches of his father's death. *Shak.*

b *Elec.* The trembler of an induction coil. **c** A kind of steam factory whistle that makes a buzzing sirenlike noise. *Eng.* **d** A kind of electric call.
buzz planer. *Mach.* A simple planing machine for wood, consisting of a flat table with a revolving horizontal cutter projecting slightly above its surface. The stuff to be planed is applied by hand. Called also *hand planer* and *jointer.*
buzz saw. A circular saw: — so called from its buzzing.
buzz′wig′ (bŭz′wĭg′), *n.*, *or* **buzz wig**. [Of uncertain origin.] A large bushy wig (in this sense usually written *buzz wig*), or a person wearing it; hence, jocosely, a person of consequence; a bigwig. *Scott.*
by (bī), *prep.* [ME. *bi*, AS. *bī*, *big*, near to, by, of, from, after, according to; akin to OS. & OFries. *bi*, *be*, D. *bij*, OHG. *bī*, G. *bei*, Goth. *bi* around, about, by, and perh. Gr. ἀμφί about, around. E. prefix *be-* is orig. same word. See BE-; cf. AMBI-, AMPHI-.] **1**. In proximity to, as regards place or position; specif.: **a** Beside; near. (See BOUNDARY, 1.)

Soft airs, and song, and light, and bloom
Should keep them lingering *by* my tomb. *Bryant.*

b Close to (one, esp. one's person); near enough to be within reach, control, etc.; as, to keep a letter *by* one; also, *Obs.*, in the presence of; at the house of.

Stay and lodge *by* me this night. *Shak.*

c Towards; — used of a general direction, as in, north *by* east, east *by* north, etc. (See COMPASS.)
2. Along, over, or through (as a way, path, or the like).

I will bring the doctor about *by* the fields. *Shak.*

3. In, on, or at (a place as the general scene of action, etc.).

Of moving accidents *by* flood and field. *Shak.*

4. Past; near to and then on beyond; — often with an implication of disregard or avoidance; as, he passed *by* him.

This music crept *by* me upon the waters. *Shak.*

5. Near or through as regards time; specif.: **a** In or in the course of; on or at; — now only in certain phrases, as *by day*, *by night.*

That Time comes stealing on *by* night and day. *Shak.*

b For (a given or specified period of time); — used esp. in the phrase *by the space of.* *Acts* xix. 10. **c** At or before (a specified limit); not later than; as, he will be here *by* two o'clock; *by* then.

Meet me all *by* break of day. *Shak.*

d After; past; as, five minutes *by* two o'clock; it was ten minutes *by* the hour when he came. Now *Dial. or Archaic.*
6. In expressions involving comparison: **a** To the amount of; — indicating an amount or degree of excess, inferiority, etc., in space, time, weight, etc.; as, to win *by* a boat's length; too late *by* an hour; better *by* far.

He would outgo
His father *by* as much as a performance
Does an irresolute purpose. *Shak.*

b Beside, in the way of comparison. *Obs. or Scot.*

This was but as a fly *by* an eagle. *Shak.*

but′trest. Buttressed. *Ref. Sp.*
butt riveting. Riveting of the members of a butt-strap joint.
but′try. † BUTTERY.
butt shaft. A barbless or a blunt arrow.
butt′wom′an (bŭt′wŏŏm′*ă*n), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN. A fishwife, as one who sells butts, or flatfish.
but′ty (bŭt′ĭ), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **1**. A fellow workman, a partner, or a chum. **2**. [illegible] who [illegible] much per ton of coal or ore.
butty gang. *Mining.* A gang of men [illegible] work [illegible], dividing the profits.
butty lark. The meadow pipit. *Dial. Eng.* See PIPIT.
butty work. *Mining.* Contract work done by a butty gang.
buty. † BOOTY.
butyr, *n.* = BUTTER, 2 **a**.
butyr-. See BUTYRO-.
bu′ty-rous (bū′tĭ-rŭs), *a.* Butyraceous. — **bu′ty-rous-ness**, *n.*
‖ **bu′vette′** (bü′vĕt′), *n.* [F.] A taproom or tavern.
Buweyhids. Var. of BUYIDES.
bux′ee, **bux′ey**. Var. of BUKSHI.
bux′er-ry (bŭk′sẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. Hind. *baksarī* a native of Buxar.] A matchlock man. *India.* *Obs.*
bux′ine (bŭk′sĭn; -sēn), *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{21}O_3N$, from the bark of the *Buxus sempervirens*, formerly supposed to be identical with bebeerine.
bux′um. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of BUXOM.
buxy. † BUKSHI.
buy. † BUOY.
buy′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
buyen. † BEY.
Bu′yides (bū′yĭdz; -yīdz), *n. pl.* [From the name *Bujeh* or *Buwaj* of the fisherman who established the dynasty.] A dynasty of Shiite Mohammedans ruling in Persia and influential at Bagdad from about 932 to about 1056. They were succeeded by the Seljukian Turks.
buysch. † BUSH.
buz. Buzz. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
Buz (bŭz). *Bib.*
buzd. Buzzed. *Ref. Sp.*
Buz′fuz, Serjeant (sär′jĕnt bŭz′fŭz). In Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," Mrs. Bardell's pompous, hectoring lawyer, who bullies Mr. Pickwick's witnesses in the breach-of-promise suit of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick.
Bu′zi (bū′zī). *Bib.*
Buz′ite (bŭz′īt). *Bib.*
buz′wig. Var. of BUZZWIG.
buzz, *n.* [Perh. for *burs*, pl. of *bur.*] **1**. The bur of a plant. *Dial. Eng.* **2**. A downy beetle used as bait, or a fly in imitation of it.
buz′za. Var. of BUZZ, to drain to the last drop.
Buz′za-cott ov′en (bŭz′*ȧ*-kŭt ŭv′'n). A modification of the Dutch oven.
buzzard clock. = DORBEETLE.
buzzard curlew. The long-billed curlew. *Local, U. S.*
buzzard dollar. The current United States silver dollar; — so called by the opponents of the Bland Bill in derisive allusion to the eagle on the coin.
buz′zard-ly, *a.* Buzzardlike; stupid. Also *adv.*
buz′zert. Var. of BUZZARD.
buzz′gloak′, *n.* A pickpocket. *Thieves' Cant.*
buzz′ies (bŭz′ĭz), *n.* [From BUZZ a bur.] The burdock. *Dial. Eng.*
buzz′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUZZ. — **buzz′ing-ly**, *adv.*
buz′zle (bŭz′'l), *n.* A buzzing [sound.
buzz′nack′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* Gossiping. *Dial. Eng.*
buz′zom (bŭz′ŭm). Dial. var. of BESOM.
buzz′y, *a.* Full of buzzes; buzzing; like a buzz fly.
B. V. *Abbr.* Beata Virgo (L., Blessed Virgin); Bene Vale (L., farewell).
B. V. M. *Abbr.* Beata Virgo Maria (L., Blessed Virgin Mary).
B. W. G. *Abbr.* Birmingham wire gauge. See WIRE GAUGE.
B. W. T. A. *Abbr.* British Women's Temperance Association.
bx. *Abbr.* Box. — *pl.* **bxs.**

c In addition to; over and above; as, to get something *by* the bargain. *Scot. & Dial.* **d** Outside the sphere or range of; beyond; as, a thing *by* belief; hence, out of accordance with; contrary to. *Obs. or Scot.*

7. In various phrases implying mental association, according to . . . **a** After; — referring to calling and naming.

O, call it *by* some better name. *Moore.*

b In conformity to; as, *by* your leave; take example *by* (the case of) Judas.

The property [vileness] *by* what it is should go,
Not *by* the title. *Shak.*

c According to (a standard of measurement or a unit in terms of which anything is considered); as, *by* wholesale; *by* the basketful; — often distributively in the sense of *for each; for every;* and often indicating succession of groups or units; as, archaically, *by* two and two; now, *by* twos, or two *by* two; piece *by* piece, each piece singly. *By* is often thus used, with an associated sense of agency, to connect terms in the relation of multiplicand and multiplier, or specifying adjacent dimensions; as, a cabin twenty feet *by* forty.

A thousand pounds *by* the year: thus runs the bill. *Shak.*

8. With respect to; specif.: **a** Concerning; toward; as, he did well *by* her. **b** With; — after *be, fall,* and other impersonal verbs. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** As regards (birth, nature, training, occupation, or other basis of distinction or classification); as, a doctor *by* education.

9. Through; specif.: **a** Either, through the medium of; as, to hang *by* a thread; to lead *by* the hand; or, through the means of; in consequence of; — indicating that which is instrumental; as, to take *by* force; to win regard *by* kindness; to teach *by* example; he had a son *by* his first wife. See **b**, following.

Man shall not live *by* bread alone. *Matt. iv. 4.*
In hope her to attain *by* hook or crook. *Spenser.*

b Through the direct agency of; — used with the term designating *principal* agent; as, ordered *by* his captain; a story *by* Dumas. See *Syn.*, below.

10. With (something that forms a setting or condition, or constitutes a manner, often with added sense of means); as, he went home *by* daylight; he began *by* scolding us.

Pronounced with strange and ill-shapen accents, or written *by* wrong orthography. *Puttenham.*

11. With the witness or sanction of; — used in oaths or adjurations; as, no, *by* our Lady! *by* this light, you shall!

He that shall swear *by* heaven, sweareth *by* the throne of God, and *by* him that sitteth thereon. *Matt. xxiii. 22.*

Syn. — BY, THROUGH, WITH are here compared as expressing means, instrumentality, agency. BY stresses the idea of agency; THROUGH, that of means or cause; WITH, that of instrument; as, a wall built *by* the Romans, a novel *by* Scott, destroyed *by* fire, devoured *by* wolves; an office acquired *through* influence, an opportunity lost *through* indecision; to strike a blow *with* an ax, to eat *with* a fork, to write *with* a pen; the order was signed *by* the manager, *through* inadvertence, *with* a pencil. But there are many words which may be regarded as signifying means or processes, or, fig., instruments, and whether *with* or *by* shall be used with them is a matter of arbitrary and (often) of unsettled usage; to reduce a town *by* famine, to consume stubble *with* fire, he gained his purpose *by* flattery, he entertained the company *with* a story, he distressed us *with* (or *by*) a recital of his sufferings.

☞ Other phrases, as *by book, by heart, to set by,* are entered under their respective nouns, verbs, etc.

by all means, most assuredly; without fail; certainly. — **by and atour** (bī ănd ȧ-tōr′), over and above; besides. *Obs.* — **by and by.** **a** Close together (in position or succession); also, continuously. *Obs.* **b** In consequence; therefore. *Obs.* **c** Proximately in time: (1) Immediately; at once. *Obs.* "When . . . persecution ariseth because of the word, *by and by* he is offended." *Matt* xiii. 21. (2) Presently; pretty soon; before long; — often used substantively to denote future time; as, in the sweet *by and by.*

"Your father is ill — come home immediately." "*By and by,*" he had said, and gone on with the game. *Hall Caine.*

— **by no means**, in no possible way; decidedly not. — **by no ways**, by no means. *Obs.* — **by one's self.** **a** In company with, or through the agency of, one's self only; apart; unaided. **b** Out of one's wits. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **by so**, if only; provided. *Obs. Langland.* — **by the bye** *or* **by.** See under BYE, *n.* — **by the ears**, in a wrangle. — **by the head**, *or* **stern**, *Naut.*, drawing the greater depth of water forward, or aft. — **by the lee**, *Naut.*, with the sails brought aback by falling off when running free. — **by the run**, *Naut.*, so as to run freely; — said of letting go, in contrast to slacking away gradually, as in lowering sail. — **by the stern.** See BY THE HEAD. — **by the way**, by way of incident or digression; in passing; apropos; aside. — **by the wind**, *Naut.*, pointing as closely as possible toward the wind; — said of a vessel when close-hauled.

by (bī), *adv.* **1.** Near; specif.: **a** Near at hand; in the neighborhood; present; as, there was no person *by* at the time. **b** Near in passing; going past; past; beyond; as, the procession has gone *by*; a bird flew *by*; in days gone *by*.

2. Aside; as, to lay *by*; to put *by*.

She took them to and fro, and threw them *by*. *Landor.*

3. Besides; over and above. *Obs.*

by and large. **a** *Naut.* On the wind and off the wind; as, the vessel sails well *by and large.* **b** In all respects; in every way; as, to consider the matter *by and large.*

A man that, take him *by and large*, is equal to one of our free and enlightened citizens. *Haliburton.*

by (bī), *a.* Out of the way; apart from the common or main; aside. See BYE, now the more usual form.

by (bī), *n.* Also **bye**. [AS. *bȳ*; cf. Icel. *bȳr, bær, bœr*, village, farm, Dan. & Sw. *by* town, village, Icel. *būa* to dwell.]
1. A dwelling place, town, or village; — now used only as a suffix, **-by** (-bĭ), in place names, as Der*by*, Rug*by*, etc.
2. In certain games, a station, home, or goal, as in hide and seek and lacrosse. *Emerson.*

by-. The preposition, adverb, or adjective *by*, used in composition. In present use the more important senses are: Aside or apart from the main or common; out of the way; side; as, *by*-street; *by*-place. Hence: **a** Secondary; incidental; extra; as, *by*play; *by*-issue. **b** Indirect; private; clandestine; as, *by*-design; *by*-interest.

by′-bid′der, *n.* One who bids at an auction in behalf of the auctioneer or owner, to run up the price; a Peter Funk; a "capper." — **by′-bid′ding**, *n.*

by′-blow′, *n.* **1.** A side, incidental, or accidental blow.

With their *by-blows* they did split the very stones. *Bunyan.*

2. An illegitimate child; a bastard. *Evelyn.*

bye (bī), *n.* [See BY, *prep.*] **1.** Something aside or secondary; — often in contrast with *main*. *Obs.*, exc. in *by the bye.*

The Synod of Dort condemneth upon the *bye* even the discipline of the Church of England. *Fuller.*

2. *Sports.* **a** *Cricket & Rounders.* A run made upon a missed ball. **b** In various sports, after pairs are drawn from an odd number, the position or turn of one left without an opponent, who advances to the next round without playing. **c** *Golf.* The hole or holes of a stipulated course remaining unplayed at the end of a match.

by the bye, in proximity (logically) to that which is secondary; apropos; parenthetically, in passing; by the way; it may be said. Also *by the by.*

bye, *interj.* A soothing word used esp., as in nursery rimes, in lulling children.

bye, *a.* Aside as regards position, direction, purpose, importance, etc.; apart from the common or regular; out of the way; incidental; secondary; clandestine; as, a *bye* consideration; a *bye* race.

A *bye* motive may secure the observance of this. *Pollock & Mait.*

by′-e-lec′tion, *n.* An election held by itself, not at the time of a general election.

bye′-low′, or **bye′-lo′**, *interj.* Hush; lullaby; — a word used in soothing or lulling a child to sleep; hence, sleep. Cf. BALOW. "Punch-baba going to *bye-lo.*" *Kipling.*

by′-end′, *n.* Also **bye′-end′**. A subordinate end; a private end or interest; secret purpose; selfish advantage. "Profit or some other *by-end.*" *L'Estrange.*

by′er-lite (bī′ẽr-līt), *n.* A kind of artificial asphalt made from petroleum by driving off the volatile products.

by′gone′ (bī′gŏn′; 205), *a.* Past; gone by; belonging to the past. "*Bygone* fooleries." *Shak.*

by′gone′, *n.* **a** Something gone by or past; specif., an overdue payment, or a past grievance; — esp. in the *pl.* "Let old *bygones* be." *Tennyson.* **b** Time past. *Rare.*

let bygones be bygones, let the past be forgotten.

by′-law′, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bylag*, Sw. & Dan. *by* town, Icel. *bær, bȳr* (fr. *būa* to dwell), and the word for *law*, Sw. *lag*, Dan. *lov*, Icel. *lög*; hence, a law for one town, a special law. Cf. BYRLAW; see LAW.] **1.** The local law of a vill, manor, township, or the like; or, specif., an ordinance made by a court-leet or court-baron; — apparently the same as *byrlaw* (which see). *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A law, ordinance, or regulation made by a public or private corporation or an association or unincorporated society for the regulation of its own local or internal affairs, and its dealings with others, or the government of its members. The by-laws of a municipal corporation (oftener called *ordinances* in the United States) are true laws; those of other corporations are rather agreements of the members.
3. A secondary or subordinate law; — in this sense influenced by *by*, meaning *secondary* or *aside.*

The law or institution; to which are added two *by-laws* as a comment upon the general law. *Addison.*

by′-name′ (bī′nām′), *n.* **1.** A secondary name; esp., a cognomen, surname, or sobriquet. *Chaucer*
2. A nickname. *Holland (Plutarch).*

At Simla her *by-name* was the "Stormy Petrel." *Kipling*

by′name′, *v. t.* To give a nickname to. *Obs. or R.*

byn′e-des′tin (bĭn′ē-dĕs′tĭn), *n.* [Gr. βύνη malt + *edestin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A typical globulin present in barley malt. It differs in composition from the edestin of barley.

by′-pass′, *n.* **a** *Mech.* A by-passage, for a pipe, or other channel, to divert circulation or flow, or to form a secondary outlet. **b** *Elec.* A shunt.

by′-pass′, *v. t.*; BY′-PASSED′ (bī′pȧst′); BY′-PASS′ING. To provide with, or lead or carry off by, a by-pass.

by′-pass′ burn′er. A gas burner having a by-pass jet always ignited so as to light the main burner as required.

by′past′ (bī′pȧst′), *a.* Past; gone by. Cf. BYGONE. "*Bypast* perils." *Shak.* "*Bypast* times." *Hawthorne.*

by′path′ (bī′pȧth′), *n.*; *pl.* BYPATHS (-pȧthz′). A side, private, indirect, or retired path or way.

by′play′ (-plā′), *n.* Action aside or apart, as during general conversation, in the course of argument, etc.; specif., on the stage, business, etc., apart from the main action.

by′-prod′uct (bī′prŏd′ŭkt), *n.* A secondary or additional product; something produced, as in the course of a manufacture, in addition to the principal product.

By-products may be defined as those materials which in the cultivation or manufacture of any given commodity remain over, and which possess or can be brought to possess a market value of their own. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

byre (bīr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *būr* pantry, Sw. *bur* cage, Dan. *buur*, E. *bower.*] **a** A cow house. **b** The group of buildings of a farmstead; — used to translate Icel. *bær.*

byr′law (bĭr′lô), *n.* Also *birlaw, burlaw*, etc. [See BY-LAW.] *Eng. & Scot. Law.* The local custom or law of a vill, township, or rural district, governing disputes as to boundaries, trespasses, dates of plowing, use of common land, etc.; also, a particular custom or law established by common consent of the landholders, or a district having its own byrlaw court. This law, administered by local tribunals or arbitrators, was widespread as late as the 13th century, and still survives in the north of England and in Scotland.

byr′law-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. *Eng. & Scot. Law.* A local officer appointed (now only in northern England and in Scotland) at a court-leet to perform various duties in framing byrlaws, administering petty justice, etc.

byr′nie (bûr′nĭ), *n.* [ME. *brinie, brunie*, Icel. *brynja*, akin to AS. *byrne.*] A coat of linked mail; the chain-mail body armor worn by the early Scandinavians and others.

by′road′ (bī′rōd′), *n.* A side road; a road apart from the highroad. "Through slippery *byroads.*" *Swift.*

By-ro′ni-an (bī-rō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Byron or his writings; Byronic. — **By-ro′ni-an**, *n.*

By-ron′ic (bī-rŏn′ĭk), *a.* Having the characteristics, or in the style, of Byron or his writings.

With despair and *Byronic* misanthropy. *Thackeray.*

He would stand upon the beach at Newport, and, in a high *Byronic* mood, long to rush to the embrace of the waters. *G. P. Fisher.*

By′ron-ism (bī′rŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* That which is characteristic of Byron, esp. of his poetry.

Such preference belongs, I imagine, to our general *Byronism* of taste, and is like to be a transient feeling. *T. Carlyle.*

The result is what the advent of nineteenth century thought first produced in England: to wit, *Byronism.* By his brooding on the perpetual failure, not only of others, but of himself, to live up to his imaginative ideals, his consequent cynical scorn for humanity, . . . his wincings and mockeries under the sting of petty disillusions . . . he has acquired the half tragic, half ironic air, the mysterious moodiness, the suggestion of a strange and terrible history that has left him nothing but undying remorse, by which Childe Harold fascinated the grandmothers of his English contemporaries. *B. Sh[illegible]*

Byr-son′i-ma (bûr-sŏn′ĭ-mȧ; bûr′sō-nī′mȧ), *n.* [NL. . . . Gr. βυρσεύειν to tan.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American malpighiaceous trees or shrubs, having entire glandless leaves and yellow flowers with three styles, and a calyx with ten glandular swellings at the base. The bark of many species is used in tanning; the fleshy drupaceous fruits are edible. See ALCORNOQUE.

bys′ma-lith (bĭz′mȧ-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. βύσμα plug + -l[ith.]] *Geol.* A large body of igneous rock, somewhat massive in form, which when forced upward lifted up (by faulting) the overlying rock. See LACCOLITH, STOCK, PLUG, NECK.

bys′sal (bĭs′ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a byssus; as, the **byssal gland**, which secretes the byssus of mollusks.

bys′sine (bĭs′ĭn), *a.* [L. *byssinus* made of byssus, Gr. βύσσινος. See BYSSUS.] Made of byssus; of silky or flaxlike appearance. — *n.* Byssus, the fabric.

bys′so-lite (-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. βύσσος flax + *-lite.*] *Min.* An olive-green fibrous variety of amphibole.

‖ **bys′sus** (bĭs′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. BYSSUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. BYSSI (-ī). [L. *byssus* fine flax, fine linen or cotton, Gr. βύσσος.]
1. A valuable and fine fabric made by the ancients from an exceedingly fine textile fiber of the same name. In classical antiquity, the name *byssus* was variously applied to linen, cotton, and silk; but it is thought to have denoted properly a yellowish flax and the linen made from it, as that used for Egyptian mummy cloths.
2. *Zoöl.* A tuft of long, tough filaments which are secreted by a gland in a groove of the foot, and issue from between the valves, of certain bivalve mollusks, as those of the genera *Pinna* and *Mytilus*, by which they attach themselves to rocks, etc. The threads are viscous at first, but are hardened by contact with the water. Those of the Mediterranean species of *Pinna* become two feet long and have been woven into a fine silky cloth.

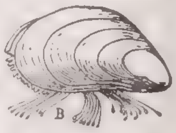

Common Mussel, showing Byssus *B.*

3. *Bot.* A filamentous cryptogamic plant; — formerly applied to a number of thallophytic plants whose relationship were not understood. *Obs.*
4. Asbestos. *Obs.*

by′-stake′, *n.* *Basketwork.* A rod, shorter than a stake, serving as an upright framing rod. See BASKET, *Illust.*

by′-stake′, *v. t.* *Basketwork.* To furnish with by-stakes.

by′stand′er (-stăn′dẽr), *n.* [*by* + *stander*, equiv. to *stander-by*; cf. AS. *big-standan* to stand by or near.]
1. One who stands near; one present but not taking part.
2. *pl.* *Eccl. Hist.* The consistentes.

Syn. — Looker-on, spectator, beholder, observer.

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by. ✝ BE, BEE, BEEN, BUY.
by. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of BYE.
by′-al′tar, *n.* A side, or secondary, altar.
Byb′lis (bĭb′lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βυβλίς.] *Class. Myth.* A nymph who loved her brother Caunus, and vainly pursued him through many lands. Ovid relates that she hanged herself and was changed into a fountain.
byb′lus. Var. of BIBLUS, papyrus.
by′-by′. Var. of BYE-BYE.
by. c. *Abbr.* Battery commander.
bycaught. Obs. p. p. of BECATCH.
by′-chan′nel, *n.* A side stream.
by′-cock′, *n.* A by-pass cock.
bycoket, *n.* [OF. *bicoquet.*] Also **bycocket**; erron. *abococket, abacoc*, etc. A headdress, of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, said to have had the form of a cap of maintenance, with the brim turned up at one end and coming to a peak at the opposite end.
by′-com′mon, *a.* Unusual; extraordinary.
by′-cor′ner, *n.* An out-of-the-way corner.
by′-day′, *n.* A day free from routine duties.
by′-de-pend′ence, *n.* An accessory detail. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
by′-do′ing, *n.* A secondary or casual action. *Rare.*
by′-drink′ing, *n.* A drinking between meals. *Obs.*
by′-dwell′er, *n.* A neighbor. [*Obs. or R.*]
bye. ✝ ABY, BEE, BEY, BUY.
bye. Obs. or dial. form of BOY.
bye. Var. of BY, *n.*
bye-, *pref.* Var. of BY-.
bye′-bye′, *interj.* Good-by; — a child's expression.
bye′-bye′, *n.* A lullaby sound or word; hence, in children's language, bed; sleep.
byekoket ✝ BYCOKET.
byer. ✝ BIER, BUYER; var. of BYRE.
by′er-ite (bī′ẽr-īt), *n.* [After W. N. *Byers.*] *Min.* A bituminous coal resembling albertite.
bye′-stake′. Var. of BY-STAKE.
bye′-wa′ter. Var. of BY-WATER.
by′-fel′low, *n.* A fellow in certain English colleges, as at Cambridge, who holds a secondary kind of fellowship, often nominal. *Hist.* — **by′-fel′low-ship**, *n.*
by′-foun-da′tion, *n.* A second endowment or benefaction. *Oxf. E. D.* — **by′-found′er**, *n.*
by′-fruit′, *n.* A fruitlike excrescence. *Obs.*
by′-gang′ing (bī′găng′ĭng). Scot. equiv. of BYGOING.
by′-gir′dle, *n.* [AS. *bīgyrdel.*] A girdle; also, a purse worn at the girdle. *Obs.*
by′go′ing, *n.* Passing by. — **in the bygoing**, by the way.
by′-gold′, *n.* Imitation gold.
by′gon. Bygone. *Ref. Sp.*
bygone. Obs. p. p. of BEGO.
by′hand′, *adv.* Aside; incidentally. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
by′-hour′, *n.* Leisure hour.
by′-in′ter-est, *n.* Self-interest; private advantage.
byjape. ✝ BEJAPE.
by′-job′, *n.* See BY-, esp. **a**.
byke. Var. of BIKE, nest of bees.
by′land, *n.* A peninsula. *Obs.*
by′-lane′, *n.* A side lane.
by′law′man. = BYRLAWMAN.
by′-lead′ (bī′lēd′), *n.* By-wash.
bylow. ✝ BELOW.
by′-mat′ter, *n.* A secondary or side matter.
by′-mo′tive, *n.* See BY-, esp. **b**.
by′nin (bī′nĭn), *n.* [Gr. βύνη malt.] A proteid, soluble in alcohol, contained in barley malt.
by′-of′fice, *n.* A secondary office; specif., a religious office for other than regular occasions.
by′-or′di-nar (bī′ôr′dĭ-nȧr), **by′or′di-na-ry** (-ôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Extraordinary; unusual. *Scot.*
by′ous (bī′ŭs), *a.* & *adv.* [*by* + *-ous.*] Extraordinary. *Scot.* — **by′ous-ly**, *adv.* *Scot.*
by′-pas′sage, *n.* A side or incidental passage.
by′-pass′er, *n.* A passer-by.
by′-pass′ valve. A valve for diverting flow into a by-pass.
by′-place′, *n.* See BY-.
by′-plot′, *n.* **1.** An outlying plot of land. *Obs.* **2.** A subordinate plot, as in a play.
by′post′, *n.* A side post; a subsidiary postal service. *Obs.*
by′-prod′uct ov′en. See under COKE OVEN.
by′ra-gee, **by′ra-gi.** Var. of BAIRAGI.
by′-re-spect′, *n.* Regard for a side or private aim or interest. *Obs. or R.* *Hall Caine.*
byr-la′dy, *interj.* Contract. of *by our Lady* (the Virgin Mary); — a petty oath. *Obs. or Dial.*
byr-la′kin, **byr-la′kins**, *interj.* Contract. of *by our Ladykin* (the Virgin Mary); — a petty oath. *Obs. or Dial.*
By-ron′ics (bĭ-rŏn′ĭks), *n. pl.* Byronic utterances.
By′ron-ish (bī′rŭn-ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat Byronic.
By′ron-ist, **By′ron-ite**, *n.* = BYRONIAN.
By′ron-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* To invest with, or to affect, the Byronic.
by′-room′, *n.* A side or private room.
byr′thyn-sak′, *n.* [Cf. AS. *byrðen* burthen, and *sacu* lawsuit.] *O. Eng. Law.* Apparently, "The theft of a calf or ram or as much as a man can carry on his back." *Oxf. E. D.*
bys. ✝ BYSE, BYSS.
bys′a-bol, or **bys′a-bole.** Vars. of BISABOL.
by′saw′e, *n.* A proverb or saying. *Obs.*
byse. ✝ BICE, BYSS.
byse, *n.* [Cf. F. *bis* brown.] A kind of fur. *Obs.*
by′sen (bī′zĕn; bĭz′ĕn), *n.* [AS. *bȳsen* example; cf. Icel. *bȳsn* a wonder, portent.] An example; pattern; esp., a sorry example or spectacle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
byside. ✝ BESIDE.
bysom. ✝ BISSON.
by-son′dre, *adv.* Asunder. *Obs.*
by′-speech′, *n.* See BY-. *Rare.*
by′-spell′, *n.* [AS. *bigspell.*] **1.** A parable or proverb. *Obs.* **2.** One who has become a byword; a sorry example. *Dial. Eng.*
byss, *n.* Obs. equiv. of BYSSUS, a cloth.
Byss (bĭs), *n.* [Gr. βυσσός depth, bottom.] *Boehmenism.* The manifestation of the Deity as fullness or substance of being, considered as the ground of attributes, arising from the *Abyss* (which see).
bys-sa′ceous (bĭ-sā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Like a byssus; consisting of fine filaments.
bys-sif′er-ous (bĭ-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*byssus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a byssus or tuft.
bys′sin (bĭs′ĭn), *n.* Byssus, a kind of cloth.
bys-sog′e-nous (bĭ-sŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*byssus* + *-genous.*] Producing a byssus.
bys′soid, *a.* [*byssus* + *-oid.*] Byssaceous.
by′-street′, *n.* A side street.
by′-stroke′, *n.* A side stroke.

C D E F G H I J K L M

by′-talk′ (bī′tôk′), *n.* **1.** Talk that is aside as regards time or subject; small talk.
2. A butt for gossip; a byword. *Obs.*
by′time′ (bī′tīm′), *n.* Time apart from one's main occupation; an interval of leisure.
In any *bytime* Alan must teach me to use my sword. *Stevenson.*
by′-view′, *n.* **a** A side view. **b** A private or self-interested aim or purpose.
No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him. *Atterbury.*
by′-wash′, *n.* A channel, weir, or the like, made to permit the escape of surplus water from a dam, reservoir, etc.; also, a cut to divert the flow of water.
by′-wa′ter, *n.* A diamond of decidedly yellowish tint.
by′way′ (bī′wā′), *n.* A secluded, private, or obscure way; a side path or road. "Take no *byways.*" *Herbert.*
by′word′ (-wûrd′), *n.* [AS. *bīword; bī*, E. *by* + *word.*]
1. A proverb or proverbial saying; also, formerly, a parable.
I knew a wise man that had it for a *byword.* *Bacon.*
2. One that is taken proverbially as a type; — usually in a bad sense; hence, an object of scorn or derision.
Thou makest us a *byword* among the heathen. *Ps.* xliv. 14.
3. A by-name; a nickname.
4. A word or phrase often used, as by way of emphasis, affectation, etc.; a pet expression.
When folk talk of a country covered with troops, it 's but a kind of a *byword* at the best. *Stevenson.*
5. A word aside from the subject; a glancing hint. *Obs.*
by′work′ (bī′wûrk′), *n.* Work aside from regular work; also, formerly, accessory or secondary work.
By-zan′tine (bĭ-zăn′tĭn; bĭz′ăn-tīn; -tin; 277), *a.* [L. *Byzantinus.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Byzantium or the Byzantine empire. — *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Byzantium (now Constantinople), or sometimes of the modern city (Constantinople). **b** [*l. c.*] = BEZANT, the coin. Also, formerly, equiv. to BEZANT, an offering.
Byzantine architecture, architecture of the style developed in the Byzantine empire chiefly in the 5th and 6th centuries. Its central structural feature is the dome carried on pendentives over a square; but smaller squares are vaulted by groined vaults crowned up in the center. Its chief decorative feature, as at St. Mark's, Venice, is the incrustation of walls, vault faces, spandrels, etc., with richly colored mosaic on grounds of gold or other hue, and with marble veneering. Capitals show an endless variety of design and flat incised carving. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* — **Byzantine Church**, the Eastern Church. — **B. Empire.** See ROMAN EMPIRE. — **B. era**, an era dating from the assumed beginning of the world, 5508 years and four months before the beginning of the Christian era. It is still used in the Eastern Church. The civil year commences September 1, the ecclesiastical year March 21 or April 1. — **B. historians**, a series of historians, chroniclers, and chronologists, as Procopius, Anna Comnena, etc., who lived in the Byzantine empire. They furnish the only considerable record of its affairs. — **B. school**, *Painting*, the school prevalent at Constantinople and till the 14th century widely influential throughout western Europe, esp. in Italy. It is characterized by formality of design, by absence of shadow and of the appearance of relief, and by the free use of gilding, esp. in the background. It has much dignity of design, as is best seen in church mosaics. In other respects it resembles other early medieval art, both in subject and style of treatment. — **B. text.** See TEXT.
By-zan′tin-ism (bĭ-zăn′tĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* Manner, thought, style, etc., characteristic of Byzantine life, literature, art, etc.
Moral and material *Byzantinism.* *W. C. Brownell.*

C

C (sē); *pl.* C's, Cs (sēz). **1.** The third letter of the English and of most cognate alphabets. It was originally equivalent to Greek *Gamma* and Semitic *Gimel*, from which, through various adaptations, its form has been derived (see ALPHABET, *Illust.*). Originally in Latin, as in Greek and Phœnician, it represented the sound of *g* in *go*, *k* being used with the same value as in modern English. But *k* was little used by the Romans, and C served in earlier Latin for both the *g* and the *k* sound. The *k* sound being the more common, C was later used to represent this sound only, a new sign (G) replacing it in the 3d century B. C. for the *g* sound. C had originally only the sound of *k* in Anglo-Saxon or Old English, but in the latter part of the AS. period it gradually became palatalized into the sound of *ch* (church) before *e* and *i*, and was with this value replaced from the 12th century on by the symbol *ch* from the French. But, on the other hand, C came into English in many French words with the value *ts* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, which became simple *s* by the end of the 13th century. C, therefore, has the value *k* in modern English before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant other than *h*, and the value *s* before *e*, *i*, or *y*.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The third in a series; third in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 3; as, Company *C*; A, B, and *C*. **b** *Math.* (1) [*cap.*] A constant quantity, as distinguished from a variable. (2) *Alg., etc.* A known quantity (which see). **c** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Carbon. **d** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer line characteristic of hydrogen. **e** *Elec.* Current density. **f** [*cap.*] Modulus of rigidity. **g** *Music.* (1) The keynote of the normal or "natural" major scale, which has neither flats nor sharps in its signature; also, the third note of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, *Illust.* (4) C after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve (four fourths or crotchets); for *alla breve* time it is written ₵.
3. As a *numeral*, C stands for 100. The original form was ⊙, for the Gr. *θ*, which was first reduced to C and then regarded as the initial of the Lat. *centum.* CC stands for 200, CCC for 300, and so on. C̄ stands for 100,000.
4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **C.**: Various proper names, as Caius, Charles, Charlotte, Cyrus, etc.; Calends; Cape; Cardinal (*Obs.*); Catholic; Celtic; Centigrade (thermometer); Chancellor; Chancery; (in the log book) chopping, short, or cross sea (*Naut.*); Companion; Congress; Conservative; Consul; Court; Cutter (in *Wig-wagging*). **b** In the form **c.** or **C.**: Can; canine teeth (in dental formulæ) (*Zoöl.*); capacity (*Elec.*); caput; carton; catcher (*Baseball*); cathode; caught (*Cricket*); cent or cents (U. S. & Canada), centime (France) (*Money*); formerly, hundredweight; center; centimeter; century; child; (usually *cap.*, C.) church; before figures, circa, circiter, circum (L., about); cirrus (*Meteor.*); (in the log book) cloudy (*Naut.*); colt; conductor; congius; copyright; cost; cubic (*Volumetry*); current; current density (*Elec.*).
C major, the major scale or key above described (def. 2 **g**). — **C minor, C sharp minor**, the minor scales or keys relative to E♭ major and E major and having the same signatures respectively of three flats and four sharps. — **C sharp** (C♯), the tone a half step above C.
C, *a.* Having the general form of the letter C.
C, *or* **cee, spring**, a spring in the form of the letter C.
Ca′a-ba (kä′ȧ-bȧ; kä′bȧ; 277), *n.* Also *Kaaba, Kaabeh.* [Ar. *ka'bah*, lit., a square building, fr. *ka'b* cube.] The small and nearly cubical stone building at Mecca which contains the famous black stone fabled to have come down from Paradise whiter than milk, but to have become changed to black by the sins of the children of Adam who have touched it. The Caaba represents the direction (**kiblah**) to which Moslems turn in praying. Before the time of Mohammed the Caaba was an idolatrous temple; it has since been the chief object of pilgrimage of the Islamic world.
caa′ing whale (kä′ĭng; kô′-). Also *ca′ing whale.* [Scot. *caaing* the driving of whales (fr. *ca*, *caa*, to call, to drive) + E. *whale.* See CALL, *v. t.*] The blackfish *Globicephala melas*, of the North Atlantic.
‖ **caa-tin′ga** (kä-tēŋ′gä), *n.* [Tupi *caa-tinga* white forest.] *Phytogeog.* A forest composed of stunted trees and thorny bushes, found in areas of small rainfall in Brazil.
cab (kăb), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *cabriolet.*] **1.** A kind of close one-horse carriage with two or four wheels, usually a public vehicle; a cabriolet.
2. A cabman. *Thackeray.*
3. The covered part of a locomotive, serving as a shelter to the engineer and fireman or stoker.
cab, *v. t.* [Cf. CABBAGE to purloin.] To take for one's self; purloin; crib. *Eng.* "*Cabbing* a pension." *Scott.*
cab, *n.* A student's pony, or translation; a crib. *School Slang, Eng.*
cab (kăb), *n.* Also *kab.* [Heb. *qab*, fr. *qābab* to hollow.] A Hebrew dry measure approximately equal to two quarts. See MEASURE. 2 *Kings* vi. 25.
ca-bal′ (kȧ-băl′), *n.* [F. *cabale* cabal, cabala, LL. *cabbala* cabala, fr. Heb. *qabbālēh* reception, tradition, mysterious doctrine, fr. *qābal* to take, receive, in Piël *qibbel* to adopt.]
1. Tradition; occult doctrine. See CABALA. *Obs.*
2. A secret. *Obs.*
3. The secret artifices or machinations of a few persons united in a close design; intrigue.
By cursed *cabals* of women. *Dryden.*
4. A secret meeting, esp. of intriguers or a junto. *Archaic.*
5. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views or interests by intrigue; a secret association of a few designing persons; a junto.
6. *Eng. Hist.* In the reign of Charles II., the small committee, the "Committee for Foreign Affairs," of the Privy Council, which had the chief conduct of affairs and out of which the modern cabinet developed. Specif. [*cap.*], by way of witticism, the five ministers who signed the treaty with France against Holland in 1672.
In 1671 the cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word *cabal;* Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Faction, party; plot, conspiracy. See COMBINATION.
ca-bal′, *v. i.*; CA-BALLED′ (-băld′); CA-BAL′LING. [Cf. F. *cabaler.*] To unite in or form a cabal; to intrigue.
cab′a-la, cab′ba-la (kăb′ȧ-lȧ), *n.* Also *kabbala, kabbalah.* [LL. See CABAL, *n.*] **1.** A kind or system of occult theosophy or mystical interpretation of the Scriptures among Jewish rabbis and certain medieval Christians, at first handed down orally through chosen individuals, but later committed to writing. It treats of the nature of God and the universe, and teaches that God is the original principle of all being; that creation is the process of emanation; that the powers of evil can be brought to an end by the triumph of morality and goodness among men, through the supremacy of man's spirit over his desires, the belief being that when man's mind is in full control Messiah will come and restore the world to a perfect state; that man is a microcosm; and that writing was revealed as a means of penetrating into the divine mysteries. The cabalists therefore assume that every letter, word, number, and accent of Scripture contains a hidden sense; claim to know the methods of interpretation for ascertaining these occult meanings; and vie with each other in giving them, even pretending to foretell events by this means.
2. Unwritten or oral tradition. *Obs.*
3. Secret or esoteric doctrine or science, in general; occultism; mystic art; mystery.
— **cab′a-lism, cab′ba-lism** (kăb′ȧ-lĭz′m), *n.* — **cab′a-list, cab′ba-list**, *n.*
cab′a-let′ta (kăb′ȧ-lĕt′ȧ), *n.* [It.] A melody often with a marked triplet rhythm, and serving as a short, quick movement ending an air.
cab′a-lis′tic (kăb′ȧ-lĭs′tĭk) *a.* Also **cab′ba-**. Of or pert.
cab′a-lis′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) to the cabala or the cabalists; mystic. — **cab′a-lis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
‖ **ca′bal-le-ri′a** (kä′băl-yā-rē′ä; 133, 195), *n.; pl.* -RÍAS (-rē′äs). [Sp.] **1.** Lit., chivalry; knighthood; specif., *pl.*, romances of chivalry or knightly deeds, as "Amadis de Gaula" and "Palmerin d'Oliva," very numerous in Spanish and Portuguese literature in the 15th and 16th centuries. They were ridiculed by Cervantes in "Don Quixote."
2. An ancient Spanish land tenure similar to the English knights' fee; hence, in Spain and countries settled by the Spanish, a land measure of varying size. In Cuba it is about 33 acres; in Porto Rico, about 194 acres; in the southwestern United States, about 108 acres.
‖ **ca′bal-le′ro** (kä′băl-yā′rō; 133), *n.; pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp. Cf. CAVALIER.] **1.** A knight or cavalier; gentleman.
2. An ancient Spanish dance of stately character.
cab′al-line (kăb′ȧ-līn; -lĭn), *a.* [L. *caballinus*, fr. *caballus* a nag. Cf. CAVALIER.] Of or pert. to horses; equine.
caballine aloes, impure aloes formerly used in veterinary practice. — **c. fountain** *or* **spring**, the fountain of Hippocrene. See HIPPOCRENE. Hence, source of inspiration.
cab′a-ret (kăb′ȧ-rĕt; kȧ′bȧ-rā′; 277), *n.* [F.] **1.** A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed. Now *Obs. or R.*, except of a French drinking house.
2. A small table or tray with suitable vessels for use as a set or service for tea, coffee, etc.
cab′bage (kăb′âj), *n.* [ME. *cabage*, fr. F. *caboche* head; cf. *cabus* headed (of cabbages), chou *cabus* headed cabbage, cabbage head; also It. *capuccio* a little head, *cappuccio* cowl, hood, cabbage; all fr. a derivative of L. *caput* head. See CHIEF.] *Bot.* **1.** A vegetable of many varieties, derived from the European plant *Brassica oleracea.* The common cabbage has a short stem, upon which are crowded a mass of leaves, forming a dense head. The cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, etc., are distinct races of the same species.
2. The terminal bud of certain palm trees, used like cabbage; — called also *palm cabbage.* See CABBAGE TREE.
3. The cabbage palmetto. See below.
cab′bage (kăb′âj), *v. i.*; CAB′BAGED (-âjd); CAB′BAG-ING (-â-jĭng). **1.** To grow to a head, as a deer's antlers. *Obs.*
2. To form a head like that of the cabbage; as, to make lettuce *cabbage.* *Johnson.*
cab′bage, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *cabasser* to steal, *cabas* basket, also OF. *cabuser* to cheat.] **1.** To purloin; pilfer; appropriate.
Your tailor . . . *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To crib; to cab. *School Slang, Eng.*
cab′bage, *n.* **1.** Pieces of cloth cut off in cutting out garments and kept, or cabbaged, by tailors as perquisites.
2. A tailor. *Obs. Slang.*
3. A translation; a cab or crib. *School Slang, Eng.*
cabbage aphis. A plant louse (*Aphis brassicæ*) which lives upon the leaves of the cabbage and turnip.
cabbage beetle. Any beetle feeding on the cabbage, esp. a small striped flea beetle (*Phyllotreta vittata*) that lives when a larva on the roots, and when adult on the leaves.
cabbage butterfly. Any of several butterflies, largely white, whose larvæ (called *cabbage worms*) feed on cabbage and turnip leaves. The most destructive is *Pieris rapæ* from Europe. Several others are natives of America.
cabbage curculio. A small weevil (*Ceutorhynchus rapæ*) which feeds on the cabbage plant.
cabbage flea. Any of numerous flea beetles which attack the cabbage plant. See CABBAGE BEETLE.
cabbage fly. A small two-winged fly (*Pegomyia brassicæ*), which feeds, in the larval or maggot state, on cabbage roots.
cabbage gum. Any gum tree with very soft wood, as *Eucalyptus coriacea* and *E. hæmastoma micrantha.* *Australia.*

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by′-term′, *n.* **1.** A by-name. *Obs.* **2.** In Cambridge University, England, a term other than that in which the annual examination for honors takes place.
by′-thing′, *n.* Something aside from the main thing.
by′-tone′, *n.* *Music.* A harmonic or overtone.
by′town-ite, *n.* [From *Bytown* (now Ottawa), Can.] A feldspar intermediate between labradorite proper and anorthite.
by′-turn′ing, *n.* A turning aside.
by′-walk′, *n.* A bypath; a secluded or private walk.
by′-walk′er, *n.* A frequenter of by-walks. — **by′-walk′ing**, *n.*
bywent. Obs. pret. of BEGO.
by′-west′, *prep.* & *adv.* Var. of BEWEST. *Obs. or Scot.*
by′-wipe′, *n.* A secret or side stroke, as of raillery or sarcasm.
byz′ant (bĭz′ănt; bĭ-zănt′). Var. of BEZANT.
By-zan′tian (bĭ-zăn′shăn), *a.* & *n.* [L. *Byzantius.*] Byzantine.
By-zan′tin-esque′ (-tĭ-nĕsk′), *a.* See -ESQUE.
By-zan′tin-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Bz. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [without period, *Bz*]. Benzoyl.

C

ca. † KA, KAE.
ca. *or* **ca′** (kä; kô). Scot. vars. of CALL, CALF, CALVE. — **to ca′ can′ny.** See CALL, *v. i.*, 4.
Ca., *or* **ca.** *Abbr.* Calcium [no period, *Ca*] (*Chem.*); case or cases (*Law*); cathode; centare; circa, (L., about).
C A. *Abbr.* Chartered Accountant; Chief Accountant; Church Association; Commercial Agent; Confederate Army; Controller of Accounts; County Alderman; Court of Appeal.
c. a. *Abbr.* *Music.* Coll' arco (It., with the bow).
caal. Obs. or dial. var. of CALL.
caald. † COLD.
caam (kăm), *n.* The heddles of a loom. — **caam′ing**, *vb. n.*
caa′ma (kä′mȧ), *n.* [Native name.] **a** A South African fox (*Vulpes caama*). **b** A hartebeest.
caan. † KHAN.
caar. † CAR.
caa′ri-wan (kȧ′rĭ-wȧn), *n.* The spearwood. *Australia.*
caas. Obs. or dial. var. of CASE.
cab. *v. i.*; CABBED (kăbd); CAB′BING. To go or travel in a cab. *Colloq.* [*U. S.*]
cab′a (kăb′ȧ), *n.* See CABAS.
ca-baan′, ca-ban′ (kȧ-bän′), *n.* [Ar. *qabā'un.*] A white cloth worn on the shoulders by Arabs.
ca-back′ (kȧ-băk′), *n.* [Russ. *kabak.*] A Russian tavern.
cab′a-la (kăb′ȧ-lȧ), *n.* Cabal. *Rare.*
cab′a-las′sou (-lăs′o͞o), *n.* [Cf. CABASSOU.] The giant armadillo (*Priodontes gigas*).
ca-bald′. Caballed. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **ca′bal-ga′da** (kä′băl-gä′thä; 133, 146), *n.* [Sp.] A cavalcade.
cab′a-lize (kăb′ȧ-līz), *v. i.* To use cabalistic language. *Obs.* — **cab′a-liz′er** (-līz′ẽr), *n.*
cab′all, *n.* [L. *caballus.*] A horse. *Obs.*
‖ **ca′bal-la′da** (kä′väl-yä′dä; 133, 146), *n.* Also **ca′bal-lad′** (kä′vä-yäd′; 146). [Sp., fr. *caballo* horse.] A drove of horses. *Southwestern U. S.*
ca-bal′ler, *n.* One who cabals.
ca′bal-le′ro, *v. t.* To call caballero. *Rare.*
‖ **ca-bal′lo** (kä-bäl′yō; 133), *n.; pl.* -LOS (*Sp.* -yōs). [Sp., fr. L *caballus* nag.] A horse. *Sp. Am.*
ca-ban′ (kä-bän′; 133), *n* [Sp.] See MEASURE. [*Obs. as Eng.*]
caban, cabane. Vars. of CABIN.
cabanet. † CABINET. [ca. *Obs.*]
cabaret, *n.* [F.] The asarabacca.
‖ **ca′ba′re-tier′** (kȧ′bȧ′r′-tyā′), *n.* [F.] One who keeps a cabaret.
cab′as (kăb′ȧ; kȧ-bä′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A flat basket for figs, etc. **2.** Hence, a lady's flat workbasket, reticule, or hand bag; — also, in U. S., written *caba.*
cab′as-set (kăb′ȧ-sĕt), *n.* [F.] A kind of small morion.
ca-bas′sou (kȧ-băs′o͞o), *n.* [Native name in Guiana.] The tatouay.
cabaya. Var. of KABAYA.
cab′back (kĕb′ŭk). Var. of KEBBUCK, cheese. *Scot.*
cabbage, *v. t.* To cut off the head of (a deer). *Obs or Scot.*
cabbage bark. The bark of the cabbage tree. [1).]
cabbage cole. Cabbage (in sense
cabbage daisy. The globeflower.

cabbage head. The compact head formed by the leaves of a cabbage; fig., *Colloq.*, a stupid person; a numskull.
cabbage looper. A measuring worm, the larva of a geometrid moth (*Plusia brassicæ*), which feeds on the leaves of cabbage, peas, asparagus, etc.
cabbage moth. A noctuid moth (*Mamestra brassicæ*) whose larva eats into cabbages and cauliflowers.
cabbage palm. **a** Any palm whose terminal bud is eaten as a vegetable, as the cabbage palmetto of the United States (*Inodes palmetto*) and *Oreodoxa oleracea* of the West Indies. Also called *cabbage tree.* **b** = CABBAGE TREE **a**. *Australia.*
cabbage palmetto. A fan-leaved palm (*Inodes palmetto*) native of the southern United States near the coast. It attains a height of 50 feet, and is often planted in cities.

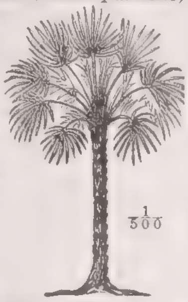

Cabbage Palmetto (*Inodes palmetto*).

cabbage rose. A garden rose (*Rosa gallica centifolia*) of upright habit, with large, red, white or pink flowers. It is the parent of several varieties.
cabbage tree. Any of several trees the heart of which is eaten like a cabbage by the natives of Australasia; as: **a** In Australia, either of the fan palms *Livistona australis* and *L. inermis;* also, the loranthaceous tree *Nuytsia floribunda.* **b** In New Zealand, the ti tree. See CORDYLINE. **c** = ANGELIN. **d** = CABBAGE PALM **a**.
cab′bage-tree′ hat, *or, colloq.*, **cab′bage-tree′.** In Australia, a broad-brimmed hat plaited from the fibrous leaves of the cabbage tree.
cabbage webworm. A widely distributed webworm (*Hellula undalis*), imported from southern Europe or Asia. It injures cabbages and other vegetables in the Gulf States.
cabbage wood. **a** The wood of a cabbage tree. **b** The silk-cotton tree of the West Indies (*Ceiba pentandra*).
cabbage worm. Any of numerous insect larvæ that attack cabbages, esp. larvæ of the cabbage butterflies and moth, and certain cutworms.

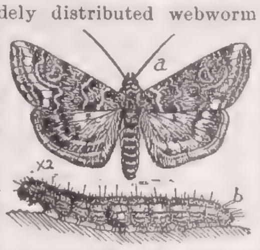

Cabbage Webworm (*Hellula undalis*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

cab′ble (kăb′'l), *v. t.;* CAB′BLED (-'ld); CAB′BLING (-lĭng). [Origin uncertain. Cf. SCABBLE, SCAPPLE.] *Mech.* To break up, as iron bars or slabs, into pieces suitable for forming fagots. See FAGOT, *n.*, 2. — **cab′bler** (-lẽr), *n.*
ca′ber (kā′bẽr), *n.* [Gael. *cabar.*] A pole or beam, esp. one used in Gaelic games for tossing as a trial of strength.
‖ **ca-be′za de ba′ran-gay′** (kä-vā′sä dā bä′rän-gī′; 133, 268). [Sp.] A chief or head of a barangay, formerly an important official, later little more than an agent for the Spanish government. See BARANGAY. *Phil. I.*
cab′e-zon (kăb′ĕ-zŏn; kä′bā-sōn′; 133, 268), *n.* [Sp., aug. of *cabeza* head.] Any of several fishes; as: *Hemilepidotus spinosus,* of the sculpin family, and *Porichthys notatus,* a kind of toadfish (both of California); and *Larimus breviceps,* a West Indian sciænoid fish having a short, thick head and a nearly vertical mouth.
cab′in (kăb′ĭn), *n.* [ME. *caban, cabane,* fr. F. *cabane,* fr. Pr. *cabana,* LL. *capanna,* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A temporary shelter of slight materials, as a soldier's tent or shelter; a booth or temporary hut. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. A small house, esp. one rudely constructed; as, a log *cabin;* a hut; a hovel; a poor cottage. *Swift.*

A hunting *cabin* in the West. *E. Everett.*

3. A cell or small room; specif.: **a** Bedroom or boudoir; cave; den. *Obs.* "In secret *cabin* there he held her captive." *Spenser.* **b** A room in a ship for officers or passengers; specif., in the U. S. navy, the quarters of the captain or admiral.
4. A berth in a ship; also, a cot; a litter. *Obs.*
5. A political cabinet. *Obs.* *Milton.*
6. *Railroads.* A building from which switches (points) and signals are worked; a switch and signal tower. *Eng.*
cab′in, *v. i.;* CAB′INED (-ĭnd); CAB′IN-ING. To live in or as in a cabin; to lodge.

I'll make you . . . *cabin* in a cave. *Shak.*

cab′in, *v. t.* **1.** To lodge or confine in or as in a cabin, or in narrow space or limits.

I am *cabined*, cribbed, confined, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*

2. To partition into cabins or compartments; — with *off;* also, to construct like a cabin.
cabin boy. A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and cabin passengers of a ship.
cab′i-net (kăb′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *gabinetto,* which is a dim. fr. LL. *capanna;* or perh. formed in English as a dim. of ME. *caban.* See CABIN.] **1.** A little cabin or hut; a close habitation, as the hole of a beast, a bird's nest, a soldier's tent, etc. *Obs.*

The gentle lark . . .
From his moist *cabinet* mounts up. *Shak.*

2. A bower or summer house in a garden. *Obs.*
3. A small room or retired apartment; a closet or boudoir.

Philip passed some hours . . . in his father's *cabinet.* *Prescott.*

4. A room for the safe keeping and exhibition of works of art, etc., as a museum. *Obs. or Archaic.*
5. A case, set of drawers, or cupboard intended to contain jewels or other articles. Hence: **a** A case, often a decorative piece of furniture, whether closed with doors or not, fitted with drawers, shelves, etc., for the keeping and display of a collection of specimens; also, the collection itself. **b** An inclosed frame for printers' cases or material.
6. Orig., a private room for consultations, esp. of a sovereign's confidential advisers or the chief ministers of a country; — a specific use of sense 3. Hence, now, what goes on or is done in such a place; political advisement and business.
7. The body of persons meeting in such a room or cabinet; a body of advisers, esp. to a political or church official; esp., the advisory council of the sovereign or the chief executive officer of a nation, usually constituting with him the executive of the nation and often also having the leadership in legislation (the sole function of the cabinet in France). In the *United States* the cabinet is a creation of statute law and not of the Constitution. It is composed of the heads of the executive departments, namely, the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General. They are appointed by the President and removable at his will. Similar cabinets exist in those republics whose forms of government are modeled upon those of the United States. In *England* the cabinet, which has no legal status, but is a creation of custom, developed out of the Privy Council and first became important in the reign of Charles II. (1660–85). It consists of those privy councilors who actually carry on the government's administration and who also take the leadership of all legislation, being responsible for it by custom to Parliament. They are appointed nominally by the sovereign, but actually by the leading man of the dominant party, who becomes prime minister. With the crown the cabinet constitutes the executive, but real authority is with the cabinet alone. The cabinet does not consist invariably of the same number, but eleven officials always have seats in it, namely, the First Lord of the Treasury, which position the Prime Minister usually holds, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the five Secretaries of State, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. To these are generally added from three to six others according to circumstances, as, often, the President of the Board of Trade, usually, lately, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and frequently the President of the Local Government Board. The English self-governing colonies have similar cabinets. In *France* the cabinet is not an executive body, but a purely political body, shaping legislation in the Chambers and being responsible by law to them. The same men are also heads of the different administrative departments, but they act in an entirely different capacity and have a different name (the Council). Like the English cabinet, the French cabinet is not a body recognized by law.
8. A meeting of the Eng. cabinet; a cabinet council. *Obs.*
9. Short for *cabinet photograph.* See PHOTOGRAPH.
cab′i-net (kăb′ĭ-nĕt), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cabinet or private place; private; secret; as, *cabinet* counsel.
2. Suitable, as to size, beauty, value, etc., for a cabinet or small room; as, a *cabinet* picture; a *cabinet* organ.
3. Suitable for cabinetmaking.
4. Of or pert. to a political cabinet; as, a *cabinet* office.
cab′i-net, *v. t.;* CAB′I-NET′ED, -NET′TED; CAB′I-NET′ING, -NET′TING. To inclose in or as in a cabinet. *Hewytt.*
cabinet council. **1.** Secret counsel. *Obs.*
2. The former full title of the English cabinet; now, a meeting of it. See CABINET, 7.
cabinet finish. *Building.* Interior finish in hard woods, framed, paneled, molded, and varnished or polished like cabinetwork, as distinguished from that in soft woods, nailed together and usually painted. *U. S.*
cab′i-net-mak′er (-māk′ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make fine woodwork, as cabinets, furniture, interior finish of houses, etc. — **cab′i-net-mak′ing** (-māk′ĭng), *n.*
Syn. — See CARPENTER.
cabinet organ. *Music.* An organ of small size, as for a chapel or for domestic use; esp., a reed organ.
cabinet piano. *Music.* An upright piano, esp. one suited to a private chamber.
cabinet pudding. A pudding of bread or cake, candied fruit, milk, and eggs, usually served hot with a sauce.
cabinet trim. *Arch.* Interior hardwood trimming treated like cabinetwork.
cabinet window. *Arch.* A kind of bay window formerly much used in shops for the display of goods; also, an imitation of it sometimes used in mansions and villas.
cab′i-net-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* The work of a cabinetmaker.
Ca-bi′ri (kȧ-bī′rī), *n. pl.;* *sing.* CABIR (kā′bẽr). [L., fr. Gr. Κάβειροι.] *Gr. Relig.* A group of deities (two, three, or four) whose primary worship was in Samothrace, Lemnos, and Imbros, and who were probably agricultural or earth gods of Pelasgian origin. They were associated esp. with Hephæstus as being master metal workers, and with Demeter, Persephone, Rhea, and Hecate, as nature deities (see CORYBANT). The **Cabiric mysteries** of Samothrace were second in repute only to the Eleusinian mysteries, initiation thereto carrying with it special right of asylum in the city, and, as was supposed, special protection against mishap by sea. — **Cab′i-re′an** (kăb′ĭ-rē′ăn), *n.* — **Ca-bir′i-an** (kȧ-bĭr′ĭ-ăn), **Ca-bir′ic** (kȧ-bĭr′ĭk), **Cab′i-rit′ic** (kăb′ĭ-rĭt′ĭk), *a.*
ca′ble (kā′b'l), *n.* [F. *câble,* LL. *capulum, caplum,* a rope (perh. through Pr. *cable*), perh. fr. L. *capere* to take; cf. D., Dan., & G. *kabel,* from the French. See CAPABLE.] **1.** A strong rope, orig. only of hemp or other fiber and of any thickness; now, a rope of 10 or more inches in circumference (smaller ones being called *cablets, hawsers,* etc.); by extension, a wire rope or a chain of great strength, used for hauling, for securing a ship to an anchor, for supporting the rods and roadway of a suspension bridge, etc.
2. = CABLE'S LENGTH.
3. *Elec.* A bundle of wires, often twisted around a core, insulated by outside wrappings, the whole forming a waterproof and insulated conductor of considerable strength, used esp. as the "wire" in submarine telegraphy.
4. A telegraphic message by cable; a cablegram. *Colloq.*
5. **a** *Arch., Goldsmith's Work,* etc. A cable molding. **b** *Arch.* A molding having a convex section, formed in a flute of a column or pilaster, generally used only on the lower half or less of the shaft.
ca′ble (kā′b'l), *v. t.;* CA′BLED (-b'ld); CA′BLING (-blĭng).
1. To provide with cables; to fasten with or as with a cable.
2. To form (yarn) into sewing thread by twisting two ends together and then twisting three of these into one.
3. *Arch.* To ornament with cables.
4. To transmit or telegraph by a submarine cable.
ca′ble, *v. i.* To communicate by a submarine cable.
cable bend. *Naut.* **a** A small rope used for lashing the end of a cable into a loop for securing the anchor. **b** The knot or clinch by which the anchor is secured to the cable.
cable buoy. An empty cask employed to buoy up a submarine cable, as over a rocky bottom.
cable car. A car used on a cable road.
cable carrier. A carrier, as a car or basket, used on a cableway, or rope railway.
ca′bled (kā′b'ld), *a.* **1.** Provided or fastened with a cable.
2. *Arch.* Adorned with cables.
ca′ble-gram′ (kā′b'l-grăm′), *n.* [*cable* + *-gram.*] A message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable.
ca′ble-laid′ (-lād′), *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Composed of three ropes laid together left-handed, each containing three strands twisted together; as, *cable-laid* rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*
2. Twisted like a cable; as, a *cable-laid* gold chain.
cable molding *or* **moulding.** A form of twisted molding resembling a cable or rope; a cable; sometimes, a member having this form, as a twisted shaft.
cable railroad *or* **railway.** One on which cars are moved by an endless cable operated by a stationary motor.
cable screw. A twisted wire used in fastening boot soles.
ca′ble's, *or* **ca′ble, length** (kā′b'lz). The length of a ship's cable; specif., a maritime measure, usually considered to be about 100 fathoms, that is, 600 feet, an approximation to one tenth of a nautical mile.
cable stopper. *Naut.* A contrivance to hold an anchor cable so as to prevent the anchor from running out or to relieve the strain at the inboard end.
ca′blet (kā′blĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *cable:* cf. F. *câblot.*]. A small cable; specif., a cable-laid rope less than ten inches in circumference.
cable tank. A large cylindrical water-tight iron tank used for storing, or in testing, telegraphic cable.
cable wheel. *Naut.* A drum or wheel on a windlass or capstan having in its circumference a deep groove with projections which engage the links of a chain cable as it passes, thus regulating the speed of the cable.
ca′bling (kā′blĭng), *n.* **a** Ornamentation with cables. **b** Cable moldings collectively. **c** = CABLE, 5 **b**.
cab′man (kăb′măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A cab driver.
ca-bob′ (kȧ-bŏb′), *n.* [Hind. *kabāb.*] **1.** (Now always *pl.*) Meat roasted in small pieces on a skewer and seasoned with garlic, oil, etc.; — so called in the Orient. Also, in India, roast meat in general.
2. A leg of mutton roasted, stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs.
ca-bob′, *v. t.* To roast, as a cabob. *Sir T. Herbert.*
‖ **ca′bo′chon′** (kȧ′bō′shôɴ′), *n.* [F.] *Jewelry.* A stone of convex form, highly polished, but not faceted; also, the style itself. Such stones are said to be cut *en cabochon.*
Ca-bom′ba (kȧ-bŏm′bȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. native name.] *Bot.* A small genus of nymphæaceous aquatic plants closely related to *Brasenia,* but having, besides peltate floating leaves, submerged dissected ones. They are natives of the warmer parts of America. *C. caroliniana* is the Carolina water shield.
ca-boose′ (kȧ-bōōs′), *n.* [Cf. D. *kabuis, kombuis,* Dan. *kabys,* Sw. *kabysa,* G. *kabuse* a little room or hut. The first part of the word seems to be allied to E. *cabin.*] **1.** *Naut.* A house on deck where the cooking is done; galley.
2. *Railroad.* A car used on freight or construction trains for workmen or the train crew. *U. S.*
3. An open-air cooking oven. *Century Mag.*
ca-boshed′, ca-boched′ (kȧ-bŏsht′) *a.* [F. *caboche* head. Cf. 1st CABBAGE.] *Her.* Designating an animal's head borne affronté without showing any part of the neck.

Caboshed.

cab′o-tage (kăb′ō-tāj), *n.* [F., fr. *caboter* to sail along the coast.] Navigation along the coast; coast pilotage; coasting trade.
ca-brer′ite (kȧ-brâr′ĭt; kȧ-brē′rĭt), *n.* [From the Sierra *Cabrera,* Spain.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of nickel, cobalt, and magnesium, found in green crystals and masses.
ca-bril′la (kä-brēl′yä; kȧ-brĭl′ȧ; 195), *n.* [Sp., prawn.] Any of various edible fishes of the genus *Serranus,* and related genera, inhabiting the Mediterranean, the coast of California, etc. In the West Indies and Spanish America, the red hind (*Epinephelus guttatus*) or other grouper.

Cabrilla of California (*Paralabrax clathratus*). (1/5)

cab′ri-ole (kăb′rĭ-ōl), *n.* [F. See CAPRIOLE.] **1.** A capriole.
2. *Furniture.* A form of curved leg, frequent in Queen Anne furniture, often carved with representations of a scroll, a shell, an animal's paw grasping a ball, etc.
3. A cabriolet. *Obs.*

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cab′bage-leaf′ min′er (mīn′ẽr). A small fly (*Scaptomyza graminum*), native of Europe, whose maggot is injurious to cabbages and allied vegetables.
cabbage lettuce. A variety of lettuce with a solid head.
cabbage net. A small net for boiling cabbage in.
cabbage plusia. See PLUSIA.
cabbage plutella. See PLUTELLA.
cab′bage-root′ mag′got. The larva of the cabbage fly.
cabbage white. = CABBAGE BUTTERFLY.
cab′bag-y (kăb′ȧ-jĭ), *a.* Cabbagelike.
cab′ba-la, cab′ba-lis′tic, etc. Vars. of CABALA, etc.
cabbaleer. † CAVALIER.
cab-bal′ic (kȧ-băl′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cabala.
cabbay. † KABAYA.
cab′ber, *n.* A cab horse; a horse suitable for use on cabs.
Cab′bon (kăb′ŏn). *Bib.*
cab′by (-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). A cabman. *Colloq.*
ca-beach′ (kȧ-bēch′). Var. of CAVEACH.
ca-be′ça (kȧ-bā′sȧ), **ca-besse′** (kȧ-bĕs′), *n.* [Pg. *cabeça,* or F. *cabesse.*] The finest kind of silk received from India.
‖ **ca′be-ce′ra** (kä′bā-sā′rä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] The capital of a province. *Phil. I.*
ca-bei′ri, ca-bei′ric, etc. Vars. of CABIRI, CABIRIC, etc.
ca′be-liau. Var. of CABILLIAU.
ca-bel′le-ro′te (kä-bĕl′yā-rō′tă; 195), *n.* The gray snapper (*Lutianus griseus*). *West Indies.*
ca′ber′net′ (kȧ′bĕr′nĕ′), *n.* [F., a variety of grape.] A kind of Bordeaux wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.
cabese, *n.* = CABEÇA.
ca-bes′tro (kä-bĕs′trō; 133; *often metathetically,* kȧ-brĕs′tō), *n.* [Sp., halter.] A rope of hair, esp. one used as a lasso or lariat. *Southwestern U. S.*
cab′i-ai (kăb′ĭ-ī), *n.* [Native S. Amer. name.] The capybara.
cabidge. † CABBAGE.
cabie. † KABAYA.
cabil. † CABLE.
ca′bil-liau, ca′bel-iau (kä′bĭl-yō; kä′bĕl-you), *n.* [F. *cabillaud, cabliau, cabéliau;* prob. of LG. origin.] A codfish; specif., a salted and partly dried cod; also, a dish of mashed cod.
cabin bed. *Naut.* A berth. *Obs.*
cabin car. A caboose car.
cab′ind. Cabined. *Ref. Sp.*
cabinet counselor *or* **councilor.** A private counselor; also, a member of the English cabinet.
cabinet file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
cabinet photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.*
cable. † CABALL.
cable drilling. Rope drilling.
cable grip. A cable-car grip.
cable hatband. A hatband of twisted cord.
cable holder. = CABLE WHEEL.
ca′ble-less, *a.* See -LESS.
cable lifter. = CABLE WHEEL.
ca′bler (kā′blẽr), *n.* One who cables, or telegraphs by cable.
cable range. Range of cable. See under RANGE.
cable road. = CABLE RAILROAD.
cable rope. A cable; also, a cable-laid rope.
cable tier. That part of a vessel where cables and spare rigging are stowed, now called *chain locker* in U. S. navy.
cable tool. Any tool of the set used in cable or rope drilling.
ca′ble-way′, *n.* A rope railway.
cab′lish, *n.* [Cf. F. *chablis.*] Trees blown down, or branches blown off; — explained by 16th century antiquaries as meaning brushwood. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
cab′o-ceer′ (kăb′ō-sēr′), *n.* [Pg. *cabeceira.*] In West Africa, a native headman or chief.
ca-boched′. Var. of CABOSHED.
cabok. † KEBBUCK.
cabon. † CABIN.
‖ **ca′bo ne′gro** (kä′bō nā′grō). [Sp., lit., black end.] The gomuti palm. *Phil. I.*
ca-boo′dle (kȧ-bōō′d'l), *n.* A collection; crowd; pack; kit; — with *whole.* *Slang, U. S.*
ca-book′ (kȧ-bŏŏk′), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pg. *pedras de carouco* quarry stones.] Laterite. *Ceylon.*
ca-bossed′ (kȧ-bŏst′). Var. of CABOSHED.
ca′bot′ (kȧ′bō′; kăb′ŭt), *n.* [OF., F. *chabot.*] **a** A miller's-thumb (fish). **b** See MEASURE.
ca-bou′ja, ca-bou′ya (kȧ-bōō′yȧ). Vars. of CABUYA.
‖ **ca′bra mo′ra** (kä′brä mō′rä). [Sp., prop., Moorish goat.] The rock hind. *Sp. Amer.*
ca′bré′ (kȧ′brā′), *a.* [F., lit., reared.] *Her.* = SALIENT, 5.
ca′bree′ (kȧ′brā′), *n.* Also

D E F G H I J K L

cab′ri-o-let′ (kăb′rĭ-ō-lā′), *n.* [F., dim. of *cabriole* a leap, caper (cf. Pr. *cabriolo*), fr. It. *capriola*, fr. dim. of L. *caper* he-goat, *capra* she-goat. So called from its skipping lightness. Cf. CAB, CAPER a leap.] **1.** Originally, a kind of light one-horse carriage with two wheels and a single seat; now, a kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats and often with a calash, canopy, or extension top; a cab.
2. A kind of small armchair, in vogue in the 18th century.
In general design the *cabriolet* was like the large armchair, but it was even more curved. *E. Singleton.*

cac′æs-the′sis (kăk′ĕs-thē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κακός bad + αἴσθησις sensation.] *Med.* Any morbid sensation.

Ca-ca′li-a (kȧ-kā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κακαλία a plant, perhaps dog's mercury.] **a** *Bot.* See MESADENIA. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Emilia*.

ca-ca′o (kȧ-kā′ō; kȧ-kä′ō; 277), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *kakauatl*. Cf. COCOA.] **1.** A South American sterculiaceous tree (*Theobroma cacao*), now extensively cultivated in the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. It bears small yellowish flowers on the old branches, succeeded by fleshy yellow pods containing numerous seeds.
2. The dried and partially fermented seeds of this tree as a commercial product. Cacao is used chiefly in the preparation of cocoa and chocolate. It contains a yellowish white fixed oil, solid at ordinary temperatures, known as **cacao butter**, or **cocoa butter**; this is employed in the manufacture of soap, cosmetics, etc., and, in medicine, for suppositories. See CHOCOLATE, COCOA, 2.

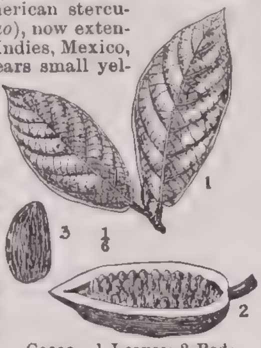

Cacao. 1 Leaves; 2 Pod; 3 Single Seed.

Ca-ca′ra (kȧ-kā′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *kachangkara*, or *kachangkara-kara*, name of a plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical fabaceous vines. They have trifoliolate leaves with angled leaflets, a large tuberous root, and violet-purple, bracted flowers with a 4-lobed calyx succeeded by straight flat pods. *C. erosa* is the yam bean.

ca-chæ′mi-a, ca-che′mi-a (kȧ-kē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *caco-* + *-hæmia*.] *Med.* A degenerated or poisoned condition of the blood. — **ca-chæ′mic, -che′mic** (kȧ-kē′mĭk; -kĕm′ĭk), *a.*

cach′a-lot (kăsh′ȧ-lŏt; 277), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *cachalote*.] The sperm whale. See SPERM WHALE.

cache (kăsh), *n.* [F., a hiding place, fr. *cacher* to conceal, to hide.] **1.** A hole in the ground, or a hiding place, esp. for concealing and preserving provisions or implements, as of explorers, which it is inconvenient to carry. *Kane.*
2. That which is hidden in a cache.

cache, *v. t. & i.* To put, hide, or store, in a cache.

ca-chec′tic (kȧ-kĕk′tĭk), *a.* [L. *cachecticus*, Gr. καχεκτικός.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, cachexia.

‖ **cache′pot′** (kăsh′pō′; kăsh′pŏt), *n.* [F.; *cacher* to hide + *pot* a pot.] An ornamental casing for a flowerpot.

‖ **ca′chet′** (kȧ′shĕ′) *n.* [F., fr. *cacher* to hide.] **1.** A seal, as of a letter.
2. Peculiar stamp or character; distinctive mark.
The ways of the people, their ideas, their peculiar *cachet*. The very expression of their faces amuses me. *H. James.*
3. *Med.* A wafer made of unleavened bread for inclosing a dose of ill-tasting medicine.

ca-chex′i-a (kȧ-kĕk′sĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [L. *cachexia*, Gr. καχεξία; **ca-chex′y** (kȧ-kĕk′sĭ) } κακός bad + ἕξις condition, ἔχειν to have, to hold one's self, to be.] **1.** *Med.* A condition of general ill health and malnutrition, due to some chronic constitutional affection, as tuberculosis.
2. Fig.: A depraved or debased condition, as of mind.

cach′in-nate (kăk′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *cachinnare*; cf. Gr. καχάζειν.] To laugh loudly or immoderately. — **cach′in-na′tor** (-nā′tẽr), *n.* — **ca-chin′na-to-ry** (kȧ-kĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

cach′in-na′tion (kăk′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *cachinnatio*.] Loud or immoderate laughter, as of a hysterical person.
Hideous grimaces . . . attended this unusual *cachinnation*. *Scott*

cach′o-long (kăsh′ō-lŏng), *n.* [F. *cacholong*, said to be from *Cach*, the name of a river in Bokhara + *cholon*, a Calmuck word for *stone*; or fr. a Calmuck word meaning "beautiful stone."] *Min.* An opaque bluish white or pale yellow variety of opal, containing a little alumina.

ca′chou′ (kȧ′shōō′), *n.* [F. See CATECHU.] **1.** Catechu. *Obs.*
2. A silvered aromatic pill or pastil made of licorice, cashew nut, gum, etc., and used to sweeten the breath.
3. Short for CACHOU DE LAVAL.

ca′chou′ de La′val′ (dẽ lȧ′vȧl′). [From *Laval*, France.] A dyestuff obtained by fusing sawdust, bran, etc., with sodium sulphide. In cotton it produces a brown very fast to soaps; it is commonly used as a botteming for other dyes.

cach′rys (kăk′rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κάχρυς catkin.] **1.** An ament or catkin. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of Old World apiaceous herbs having flowers without an involucre, and a thick, spongy, 5-ribbed fruit. The seeds are pungent and carminative.

ca-chu′cha (kȧ-chōō′chȧ), *n.* Incorrectly **ca-chu′ca**. [Sp.] An Andalusian dance in triple time, resembling the bolero.

ca-chun′de (kȧ-chōōn′dā), *n.* [Sp.] *Med.* A pastil or troche of aromatic and other ingredients, used in India as an antidote, and as a stomachic and antispasmodic.

ca-cique′ (kȧ-sēk′), *n.* [Sp., fr. the language of Haiti: cf. F. *cacique*.] **1.** A chief or petty king among the natives of the West Indies, Peru, Mexico, and other parts of America.
2. *Amer. Hist.* In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, a county noble next below the landgrave in rank. See FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONS.
3. Any of numerous tropical American orioles of the genus *Cacicus* (syn. *Cassicus*) or allied genera, having the base of the bill expanded into a frontal shield. Some are entirely black in plumage, others are conspicuously colored.

cack (kăk), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *cakken*, fr. L. *cacare*; akin to Gr. κακκᾶν, and to OIr. *cacc* dung.] To go to stool; to void, or discharge as, excrement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cack, *n.* **1.** Act of cacking; stool. *Obs.*
2. Human excrement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cack′er-el (kăk′ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *caquerel*, *cagarel* (Cotgr.), from the root of E. *cack*.] A small Mediterranean fish (*Smaris gagarella* or allied species).

cack′le (kăk′'l), *v. i.*; CACK′LED (-'ld); CACK′LING (-lĭng). [ME. *cakelen*; cf. LG. *kakeln*, D. *kakelen*, G. *gackeln*, *gackern*; all of imitative origin.] **1.** To make the sharp, broken noise or cry of a hen or goose. (Cf. GAGGLE.)
When every goose is *cackling*. *Shak.*
2. To laugh with a noise like a hen's cackle; to giggle.
3. To talk in a silly, noisy manner; to prattle. *Johnson.*

cack′le, *v. t.* To utter or express with cackles.

cack′le, *n.* Act or noise of cackling, as of a hen or goose; fig., idle talk; silly prattle; empty loquacity.
A buzz and *cackle* all around regarding the sermon. *Thackeray.*

cack′ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CACKLE.
cackling goose, a small variety of the Canada goose found in western North America.

cac′o- (kăk′ō-). A combining form from Greek κακός, *bad*; in medicine used specif. to denote a *vitiated* or *diseased state*.

cac′o-chym′i-a (kăk′ō-kĭm′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κακοχυμία; κακός bad + χυμός juice.] *Med.* A vitiated state of the humors, or fluids, of the body, esp. of the blood. — **cac′o-chym′ic** (-ĭk), **cac′o-chym′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

cac′o-de′mon, cac′o-dæ′mon (-dē′mŏn), *n.* [Gr. κακοδαίμων; κακός bad + δαίμων demon.] **1.** An evil spirit; a devil or demon. *Shak.*
2. *Med.* The nightmare. *Obs.*
3. *Astrol.* The twelfth house; — fr. its baleful significance. — **cac′o-de-mo′ni-ac, cac′o-dæ-mo′ni-ac** (-dē-mō′nĭ-ăk), *n.* — **cac′o-de-mon′ic, cac′o-dæ-mon′ic** (-mŏn′ĭk), *a.*

cac′o-de-mo′ni-a (-dē-mō′nĭ-ȧ), *or* **cac′o-de-mon′o-ma′ni-a** (-mŏn′ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Insanity in which the patient has the delusion of being possessed by an evil spirit.

cac′o-dox′y (kăk′ō-dŏk′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακοδοξία perverted opinion; κακός bad + δόξα opinion.] Erroneous opinion or doctrine; heresy; heterodoxy. *Rare.* — **cac′o-dox′i-an** (-dŏk′sĭ-ăn), **cac′o-dox′i-cal** (-kăl), *a.*
Heterodoxy, or what Luther calls *cacodoxy*. *R. Turnbull.*

cac′o-dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [Gr. κακώδης ill-smelling (κακός bad + ὄζειν to smell) + *-yl*.] *Chem.* **a** An arsenical radical, $As(CH_3)_2$, whose compounds are noted for their vile smell and poisonous properties. **b** A polymer of the radical, or $As_2(CH_3)_4$, a colorless, poisonous liquid of offensive odor.

cac′o-dyl′ic (-dĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, cacodyl. — **cacodylic acid**, a crystalline, deliquescent substance, $(CH_3)_2AsO·OH$, obtained by the oxidation of cacodyl, and having the properties of a very stable acid.

cacodyl oxide. *Chem.* A heavy, oily liquid, $(AsC_2H_6)_2O$, of stupefying and repulsive odor, the chief constituent of Cadet's liquid.

cacodyl sulphide. *Chem.* A colorless, oily, very inflammable and vile-smelling liquid, $(AsC_2H_6)_2S$.

cac′o-ë-py (kăk′ō-ē-pĭ; kȧ-kō′ē-pĭ; 277: *cf.* ORTHOËPY), *n.* [Gr. κακοέπεια faulty language; κακός bad + ἔπος a word.] Bad or incorrect pronunciation; — opposed to *orthoëpy*. — **cac′o-ë-pis′tic** (-pĭs′tĭk), *a.*

cac′o-ë′thes (kăk′ō-ē′thēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κακοήθης of ill habits, τὸ κακόηθες an ill habit; κακός bad + ἦθος habit.]
1. A bad custom or habit; an insatiable desire; mania; itch; as, ‖ **ca′co-ë′thes car-pen′di** (kär-pĕn′dī), a mania for finding fault; ‖ **ca′co-ë′thes lo-quen′di** (lō-kwĕn′dī), mania for talking; ‖ **ca′co-ë′thes scri-ben′di** (skrī-bĕn′dī), itch for writing.
2. *Med.* A bad quality or disposition in a disease; also, a malignant ulcer. — **cac′o-ëth′ic** (-ĕth′ĭk), *a.*

ca-cog′ra-phy (kȧ-kŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*caco-* + *-graphy*.] Incorrect or bad writing (opposed to *calligraphy*) or spelling (opposed to *orthography*). — **ca-cog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **cac′o-graph′ic** (kăk′ō-grăf′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

‖ **ca′co′let′** (kȧ′kō′lĕ′), *n.* [F.] A chair, litter, or other contrivance fitted to the back or pack saddle of an animal for carrying travelers in mountainous districts, or for the transportation of the sick and wounded of an army.

ca-col′o-gy (kȧ-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*caco-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *cacologie*.] Bad speaking or pronunciation; bad diction.

cac′o-mix′le (kăk′ō-mĭs′'l; -mĭk′s'l), *n.* [Mex. *cacomiztl*.] A carnivore (*Bassariscus astutus*) of California, Mexico, etc., related to and resembling the raccoon.

Cacomixle. (1/12)

cac′o-nym (-nĭm), *n.* [*caco-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] A bad or objectionable name. — **cac′o-nym′ic** (-nĭm′ĭk), *a.*

ca-coon′ (kȧ-kōōn′), *n.* **a** The snuffbox bean. *West Indies.* **b** A tropical American cucurbitaceous plant (*Fevillea cordifolia*) having cathartic seeds.

ca-coph′o-nous (kȧ-kŏf′ō-nŭs), **cac′o-pho′ni-ous** (kăk′ō-fō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. κακόφωνος.] Ill-sounding; harsh-sounding. — **ca-coph′o-nous-ly**, *adv.*

ca-coph′o-ny (kȧ-kŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. κακοφωνία; κακός bad + φωνή sound.] Harsh or discordant sound; discord; specif., *Rhet.*, an uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, owing to the concurrence of harsh letters or syllables; use of ill-sounding words or expressions.

cac′o-plas′tic (kăk′ō-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [*caco-* + *-plastic*.] *Med.* Showing a low grade of organization; defective in formation; as, *cacoplastic* tissue.

cac′o-sto′mi-a (-stō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *caco-* + *-stoma*.] *Med.* Diseased or gangrenous condition of the mouth.

ca-cox′ene (kȧ-kŏk′sēn) } *n.* [*caco-* + Gr. ξένος guest.] **ca-cox′e-nite** (-sē-nīt) } *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of iron occurring in yellow or brownish radiated tufts.

cac′o-zyme (kăk′ō-zīm), *n.* [*caco-* + Gr. ζύμη leaven.] *Med.* Any disease-producing microörganism.

Cac-ta′ce-æ (kăk-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CACTUS.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the cactus family (order Opuntiales), commonly recognized by their fleshy stems and branches, on which the foliage leaves are replaced by scales or sharp spines. There are about 1,000 species, comprised in 20 genera, all American, of which the principal are *Cereus*, *Cactus*, and *Opuntia*. The family is sometimes known as *Opuntiaceæ*. — **cac-ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cac′ti-form (kăk′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a cactus; having fleshy joints like those of a cactus.

Cac′tus (-tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. CACTUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. CACTI (-tī). [L., a kind of prickly plant, Gr. κάκτος.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of plants, type of the family Cactaceæ, consisting of about 300 species. See MAMMILLARIA.
2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the family Cactaceæ, as the prickly pear or the night-blooming cereus. See *Illust.* of OPUNTIA, CEREUS, ECHINOCACTUS, etc.

cactus dahlia. A type of dahlia having the rays flat or with recurved margins. The flower head of the original cactus dahlia was single, and resembled the crimson flower of the cactus *Cereus speciosissimus*. By hybridization, the large double heads now exhibit a wide range of color and many forms.

cactus wren. Either of two large wrens of the genus *Heleodytes* of southwestern North America.

Cactus Wren (*Heleodytes brunneicapillus*). (1/6)

ca-cu′mi-nal (kȧ-kū′mĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *cacumen*, *-minis*, top, point.] *Phon.* Of certain consonant sounds, formed or articulated with the tip of the tongue turned up and back; cerebral; inverted. Cf. CEREBRAL, LINGUAL.
Cacuminal articulations are found in various Dravidian and Sanskrit sounds, in some pronunciations of the English *r*, in several French and Swedish dialects, etc. *E. W. Scripture.*

cad (kăd), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *cadet*.] **1.** An unbooked passenger picked up on the road by a coach driver who appropriated what he paid. *Obs.*
2. An inferior assistant or confederate, as of a thimblerigger (*Dial. Eng.*); a familiar friend; chum. *Eng.*
3. A conductor of an omnibus. *Obs. Eng.* *Dickens.*
4. A man or boy who hangs about an English college to assist the students in sports; hence, at Oxford, a town lad who does the same, and, contemptuously, any townsman.
5. A lowbred, presuming person; a mean, vulgar fellow. *Colloq.* *Thackeray.*

cad, *v. i.*; CAD′DED; CAD′DING. To act as a cad.

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cab′rit, cab′ret. [Cf. F. *cabri*, Sp. *cabrito*, kid, dim. of *cabra* goat.] The pronghorn antelope.
Cab′se-el (kăb′sē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
ca-bu′ja (kȧ-bōō′yȧ). Var. of CABUYA.
Ca′bul (kā′bŭl; -bōōl). *Bib.*
cabul. ✝ CABLE. [CLOVER.
Cabul clover. Var. of KABUL
cab′urn (kăb′ŭrn), *n.* *Naut.* A small line made of spun yarn, as to bind cables, etc. *Obs.*
ca-bu′ya (kȧ-bōō′yȧ), *n.* [Sp. *cabuya*, *cabuja*, prop., agave.] The giant lily or its fiber.
cabyr. ✝ CABER.
Ca′ca (kā′kȧ), *n.* See CACUS.
ca-cæ′mi-a (kȧ-sē′mĭ-ȧ; kȧ-kē′mĭ-ȧ). Var. of CACHÆMIA.
ca′ca-fue′go (*Sp.* kä′kä-fwā′gō), *n.* Also **ca′ca-fu′go**. [Sp. *cagar* to cack, or L. *cacare*, + Sp. *fuego* fire.] A spitfire; boaster. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **ca′ca-hua′te** (kä′kä-wä′tā), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] = CANA DULCE b.
ca-ca′ine (kȧ-kā′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [From CACAO.] Theobromine.
Cac′a-ja′o (kăk′ȧ-jā′ō), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *cacajão*, a monkey of this genus.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the ouakaris.
cacam, *n.* [Heb. *khakam*.] A wise or skillful man; — a Jewish title. *Obs.*
cacao butter. See CACAO, 2.
cacarootch. ✝ COCKROACH.
ca-ca′tion (kȧ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See CACK.] Defecation.
cacato. ✝ COCKATOO
cac′a-to-ry (kăk′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See CACK.] *Med.* Diarrheal; as, *cacatory* fever.
‖ **Cac′a-tu′a** (kăk′ȧ-tū′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See COCKATOO.] *Zoöl.* A genus of parrots containing the typical cockatoos, the type of a subfamily, **Cac′a-tu-i′næ** (-tū-ī′nē). See COCKATOO.
Cac′ca-bis (kăk′ȧ-bĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κακκαβίς partridge.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Old World partridges. See PARTRIDGE.
cacchen. ✝ CATCH.
cacchepolle. ✝ CATCHPOLE.
‖ **cac′cia** (kät′chä), *n.* [It.] Lit., the chase; specif., a poem celebrating the chase.
cace. ✝ CASE.
ca-cem′pha-ton, *n.* [Gr. κακέμφατος (neut. -ον) ill-sounding.] A cacophonous expression. *Obs.*
cach. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of CATCH.
‖ **ca-cha′ça** (kä-shä′sä), *n.* [Pg.] Rum, esp. white rum.
cache. ✝ CATCH.
ca-chec′ti-cal, *a.* = CACHECTIC.
ca-che′mi-a, ca-che′mic. Vars. of CACHÆMIA, CACHÆMIC.
‖ **cache′-peigne′** (kȧsh′pĕn′y′), *n.* [F., lit., comb hider.] *Millinery.* Trimming placed at the back of a hat on the under side.
cachepol. ✝ CATCHPOLE.
ca′che-re, *n.* [OF. *cachiére*, *chaciére*, nom. of *cacheor*, *chaceor*, fr. *cachier*, dial. of *chacier* to chase.] A hunter. *Obs.*
ca′che-rel, *n.* [Cf. CACHERE.] A catchpole. *Obs.*
ca′chi′bou′ (kȧ′shē′bōō′; *F.* kăsh′ĭ-bōō), *n.* [F., fr. a native name.] An aromatic resin obtained from the gumbo limbo.
‖ **ca′chi-ca′ta** (kä′chē-kä′tä), *n.* The common grunt (*Hæmulon plumieri*). *West Indies.*
‖ **ca-chi′la** (kä-chē′lä), *n.* [Visayan.] A white man. *Phil. I.*
ca-chi′na (-nä). Var. of KACHINA.
‖ **ca-chi′ri** (kȧ-shē′rē), *n.* [F. or Sp.] A fermented liquor made in Cayenne from manioc root.
cach′o-lot. Var. of CACHALOT.
‖ **ca′chot′** (kȧ′shō′), *n.* [F.] A dungeon.
‖ **ca-chu′cho** (kä-chōō′chō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A red West Indian snapper (*Etelis oculatus*).
‖ **ca-ci′ca** (kä-thē′kä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] The wife of a cacique.
Cac′i-cus (kăs′ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *cacique*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tropical American birds of the family Icteridæ, consisting of the typical caciques or cassicans.
ca-ci′quism (kȧ-sēk′ĭz'm), *n.* Domination by petty chiefs who form a privileged class.
cack′l. Cackle. *Ref. Sp.*
cack′ld. Cackled. *Ref. Sp.*
cack′ler, *n.* One that cackles.
ca-co′ (kȧ-kō′), *n.* *Mining.* A sugarlike variety of quartz found with gold. *Brazil.*
cac′o-chy′my (kăk′ō-kī′mĭ), *n.* *Med.* Cacochymia.
cac′o-de-mo′ni-al, *a.* Of or pert to a cacodemon. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
cac′o-de′mon-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
cac-o′dor-ous (kăk-ō′dẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*caco-* + *odorous*.] Malodorous.
cac′o-dyl′ate (kăk′ō-dĭl′āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of cacodylic acid.
cac′œ-con′o-my (kăk′ē-kŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακοικονόμος bad steward.] Bad economy. *Rare.*
cacofogo. ✝ CACAFUEGO. [*Sp.*
ca-cof′o-ny. Cacophony. *Ref.*
cac′o-ga-lac′ti-a (kăk′ō-gȧ-lăk′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *caco-* + Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.] *Med.* Bad condition of the milk.
cac′o-gas′tric, *a.* [*caco-* + *gastric*.] Having bad digestion. *R.*
cac′o-gen′e-sis, *n.* [*caco-* + *genesis*.] *Med.* Any abnormal formation; monstrosity. [*Sp.*
ca-cog′ra-fy. Cacography. *Ref.*
cac′o-ma-gi′cian (-mȧ-jĭsh′ăn), *n.* An evil magician.
ca′co-mis′tle, ca′co-mix′l, ca′co-mix′tle (*in Mexican words "x" often has the sound of "s"*). Vars. of CACOMIXLE.
cac′o-phon′ic (kăk′ō-fŏn′ĭk), **cac′o-phon′i-cal** (-fŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Cacophonous. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ca-coph′o-nize (kȧ-kŏf′ō-nīz), *v. t.* To make cacophonous. *R.*
cac′o-rhyth′mic, cac′or-rhyth′mic (kăk′ō-rĭth′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. κακόρρυθμος in bad time.] Characterized by bad rhythm. *R.*
ca-cos′mi-a (kȧ-kŏz′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κακοσμία.] An offensive odor; stench.
cac′o-so′mi-um (kăk′ō-sō′mĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -MIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *caco-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] A hospital for incurables, as lepers.
cac′o-tech′ny (kăk′ō-tĕk′nĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακοτεχνία.] A corruption or corrupt state of art. *Rare.*
ca-coth′e-sis (kȧ-kŏth′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *caco-* + Gr. θέσις a placing.] *Med.* Faulty position of any part of the body.
ca-cot′ro-phy (kȧ-kŏt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακοτροφία.] *Med.* Malnutrition.
cac′o-type, *n.* [*caco-* + *type*.] Poor or imperfect representation in print. *Chas. Reade.*
cac′o-zeal′, *n.* [Gr. κακόζηλον, κακοζηλία.] *Obs.* **1.** Bad affectation; bad or unhappy imitation, as in composition.
2. Bad or misdirected zeal.
— **cac′o-zeal′ous**, *a.*
cacquet, *n.* [F. *caquet*.] Cackle; talk. *Obs.*
Cac-ta′les (kăk-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the cacti. **b** Syn. of OPUNTIALES. — **cac′tal**, *a.* *Obs*
cactus fig. The Indian fig.
ca-cu′mi-nate (kȧ-kū′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *cacuminatus*, p. p. of *cacuminare* to point, fr. *cacumen* point.] To make sharp or pointed. *Obs. or R.* — **ca-cu′mi-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
ca-cu′mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Pointed; having a pyramidal top; — said of trees. *Rare.*
ca′cur (kā′kŭr; kăk′ŭr), *n.* A South African cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucumis myriocarpus*); also, its emetic fruit.
Ca′cus (kā′kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A thieving, crafty giant, son of Vulcan, slain by Hercules in his cave in the Aventine, where he had hidden the cattle of Geryon. In Rome an obscure goddess, **Ca′ca**, had an altar, and the two probably represent a pair of ancient Italian divinities.
cad. ✝ CADE.
cad, *n.* A cicada. *Australia.*
cad. *n.* A caddis worm. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
‖ **ca′da ca-bel′lo ha′ce su som′bra en el sue′lo** (kä′thä kä-bĕl′yō ä′thā sōō sŏm′brä ĕn ĕl swā′lō: 138, 146, 194). [Sp.] Every hair makes its shadow on the ground.
cadace. ✝ CADDIS.

ca-das′tral (kȧ-dăs′trăl), *a.* [F.] Of, pertaining to, or for the purpose of making, a cadastre; of or pertaining to landed property, esp. as to its extent, value, and ownership. **cadastral survey, map,** *or* **plan**, strictly, a survey, map, or plan for the purpose of making a cadastre; hence, commonly, one made on a large scale (usually of $\frac{1}{2500}$, that is, about twenty-five inches to the mile or a square inch to the acre) so as to represent exactly the relative positions and dimensions of objects and estates.

cad′as-tra′tion (kăd′ăs-trā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of making a cadastre or cadastral survey.

ca-das′tre } (kȧ-dăs′tẽr), *n.* [F. *cadastre.*] An official
ca-das′ter } statement or register of the quantity, value, and ownership of real estate for the apportionment of taxes.

ca-da′ver (kȧ-dā′vẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *cadere* to fall.] A dead body, esp. a human one, as for dissection; a corpse.

ca-dav′er-ic (kȧ-dăv′ẽr-ĭk; 277), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cadaver, or the changes produced by death; cadaverous; as, *cadaveric* rigidity.
2. Due to contact with cadavers; as, *cadaveric* poisoning. **cadaveric alkaloid.** *Chem.* = PTOMAINE.

ca-dav′er-ine (kȧ-dăv′ẽr-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [From CADAVER.] *Chem.* A sirupy, nontoxic ptomaine, $C_5H_{14}N_2$ (chemically pentamethylene diamine), formed in putrefaction of flesh, etc.

ca-dav′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cadaverosus.*] Of or pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a dead body; specif., of the color of a dead human body; pale; ghastly; as, a *cadaverous* look. "The scent *cadaverous.*" *Young.* — **ca-dav′er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-dav′er-ous-ness**, *n.*

cad′die, cad′dy (kăd′ĭ), *n.* Also *cadie, cady, cawdie,* etc. [See CADET.] **1.** *Mil.* A cadet. *Obs. Scot.*
2. One who waits about for chances to do errands or other odd jobs; specif., one of the Edinburgh commissionaires of the 18th century. *Scot.*
3. A lad; young fellow. *Scot.*
4. An attendant who carries a golf player's clubs, etc.
5. A slouch hat. *Australia.*

cad′dis, cad′dice (kăd′ĭs), *n.* [ME. *caddas,* Scot. *caddis* lint, *caddes* a kind of woolen cloth. Cf. Gael. *cada, cadadh,* a kind of cloth, cotton, fustian, W. *cadas,* F. & Pr. *cadis* serge.] **1.** Shreds, as floss silk, cotton wool, or lint. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Scot.*
2. Worsted yarn; crewel; specif., a kind of worsted ribbon or binding, used for garters, etc. *Shak.*
3. [F. *cadis.*] A kind of fabric; now, a kind of coarse woolen stuff or serge.

caddis, cad′dice, *n.* [E. dial. *caddy, cadew.*] A caddis worm.

cad′dis fly. Any of certain insects having (except in one genus) aquatic larvæ called *caddis worms* (see CADDIS WORM). They are included in the Neuroptera, or constitute the order Trichoptera. They have four membranous wings more or less clothed with hairs, rudimentary mouth parts, and slender, many-jointed antennæ. The pupas resemble the adults and become active before the last molt. In some classifications the caddis flies constitute one family (Phryganeidæ), in others, several families.

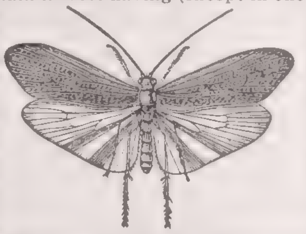

European Caddis Fly (*Phryganea striata*). (⅔)

cad′dish (kăd′ĭsh), *a.* Like a cad; lowbred and presuming. — **cad′dish-ly**, *adv.* — **cad′dish-ness**, *n.*

caddis worm. The wormlike aquatic larva of a caddis fly. They generally live in (and drag around as they move) cylindrical, sometimes curved or spiral, cases or tubes of silk covered externally with pieces of shells, fine gravel, bits of wood, straw, etc. The larger forms are used as bait by anglers. Most of them feed on vegetable substances, but a few are carnivorous and spin a sort of net before the opening of their tube to catch their prey.

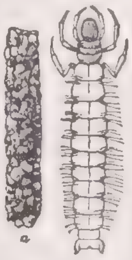

Caddis Worm, somewhat enlarged. *a* Its case, nat. size.

Cad′do (kä′dō), *n.; pl.* **-DOES** (-dōz). An Indian of the principal tribe of the southern division of the Caddoan stock. Their original habitat was in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, esp. along or near the Red River, but they later removed to Indian Territory. The Caddoes were noted for their fine bows.

Cad′do-an (kăd′ō-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a linguistic stock of North American Indians including the Caddo and Wichita tribes in the south, the Pawnees formerly in Nebraska, and the Arikaras in North Dakota. They are brave and sturdy plainsmen, but more sedentary and agricultural than neighboring stocks, preferring lodges of logs and earth or grass-thatched houses to the tepee of the prairies.

cad′dow (*dial.* kȧd′ō), *n.* [ME. *cadawe,* prob. fr. *ca* chough + *daw* jackdaw; cf. Gael. *cadhag, cathag.* Cf. CHOUGH, DAW, *n.*] A jackdaw. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cad′dy (kăd′ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-DIES** (-ĭz). [Earlier spelt *catty,* fr. Malay *kati* a weight of 1⅓ pounds. Cf. CATTY.] A small box, can, or chest, orig. one in which to keep tea.

cade (kād), *n.* [F., fr. Pr.; cf. LL. *cada.*] A European juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus*). Its wood yields by destructive distillation a thick, black, tarry liquid known as *oil of cade,* used locally in skin diseases.

cade, *a.* [Cf. ME. *cad, kod,* lamb, also COSSET, CODDLE.] Left by the mother and bred by hand; pet.
He brought his *cade* lamb with him. *Sheldon.*

cade (kād), *v. t.* To bring up by hand, or with tenderness; to coddle; to pet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Johnson.*

cade, *n.* **a** A cade animal, as a lamb or foal; a pet. **b** A spoiled or indulged child. *Dial. Eng.*

cade, *n.* [L. *cadus* jar, Gr. κάδος.] A barrel, cask, or keg; esp., a small barrel for herrings; hence, a measure of herrings, being the number contained in a cade. It was originally 720, later 500, and of sprats 1,000. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ca-delle′ (kȧ-dĕl′), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *cadello;* cf. L. *catella,* fem. of *catellus* little dog, whelp.] The larva or adult of a beetle (*Tenebroides mauritanicus*), very destructive to provisions, esp. in granaries. See GRAIN BEETLE, *Illust.*

ca′dence (kā′dĕns), *n.* [ME. *cadence, cadens,* LL. *cadentia* a falling, fr. L. *cadere* to fall; cf. F. *cadence,* It. *cadenza.* See CHANCE.] **1. a** Rhythmical flow of language; rhythm; meter. "Golden *cadence* of poesy." *Shak. Chaucer.* **b** The measure or beat of any rhythmical motion, as music, dancing, or marching.
2. a A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, esp. at the end of a sentence. **b** The general or a rhythmical modulation of the voice, or the modulation of any sound; as, music of bells in *cadence* sweet; also, national or characteristic accent in speech.
The accents . . . were in passion's tenderest *cadence.* *Scott.*
3. *Music.* The close or fall of a strain; specif., a subsiding of melody or chord sequence, with or without fall in pitch, to a harmonic close or point of rest; a sequence of chords, ending a phrase or period with an effect of partial or total harmonic completion. A cadence is *major* or *minor* according as it ends on a major or minor chord, and *extended* when the two chords determining it are led up to by a formula of preliminary chords. An **authentic cadence** is formed by the resolution of the dominant, or dominant seventh, chord to the tonic; a **plagal cadence**, by that of the subdominant chord to the tonic; a **mixed cadence**, by the chord sequence, subdominant, dominant, tonic. A **perfect cadence**, authentic or plagal, has both chords in fundamental position, with the soprano ending on the tonic. Any other arrangement of the parts gives an **imperfect cadence**, which sometimes also designates a **half cadence**, one formed by a sequence of the tonic chord to the dominant. A **deceptive, false, interrupted,** or **suspended cadence** is a cadence (so called) on an unexpected or foreign chord, evading the final close.

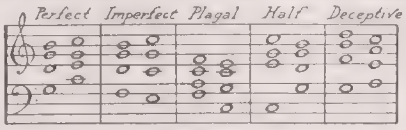

Cadence.

4. *Music.* **a** A concluding strain. **b** A trill or other closing embellishment.
5. *Man.* Harmony and proportion in motions.
6. Harmony, as of colors. *Swinburne.*
7. In the Latin literal sense, act, state, or manner of falling or sinking. *Obs.*
Now was the sun in western *cadence* low. *Milton.*
Syn. — See RHYTHM.

ca′dence, *v. t.;* CA′DENCED (-dĕnst); CA′DENC-ING (-dĕn-sĭng). To put into cadence or rhythm. *Rare.*
These parting numbers, *cadenced* by my grief. *Philips.*

ca′denced (kā′dĕnst), *p. a.* Performed in, or characterized by, cadence; rhythmical. *Lowell.*

ca′den-cy (kā′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Cadence, or rhythmical flow.
2. *Her.* Descent of a younger branch of a family from the main line; status of a cadet, or member of a younger branch. A figure on a shield indicating the position of a cadet with respect to a chief is called a *mark of cadency.* The English marks of cadency are the *label, crescent, mullet, martlet, annulet, fleur-de-lis, rose, cross moline,* and *double quarterfoil,* indicating the first, second, and so on to the ninth, sons. Thus a mullet on a label would indicate the third son of the eldest son of the chief of the family. See DIFFERENCE, *Her.*

ca′dent (kā′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *cadens, -entis,* p. pr. of *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Falling. *Obs. or Archaic.* "*Cadent* tears." *Shak.*
2. *Astrol.* Descending; specif., designating the four houses (the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth) in which a planet is weak in its influence on the native.
3. Having cadence, or rhythmical fall. *Emerson.*

ca′dent, *n.* In old English music, one of the graces.

ca-den′za (kȧ-dĕnt′sȧ; kȧ-dĕn′zȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A parenthetic flourish or flight of ornament in the course of an aria, concerto, or other solo piece, commonly just before the final cadence or a final section.

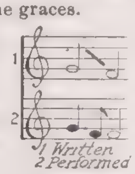

Cadent.

ca′der, ca′dar (kā′dẽr), *n.* [W. *cadair, cader,* chair, *cadair fagu* cradle, or Corn. *cader* (for sense 3).] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
1. A child's cradle.
2. A grain cradle.
3. A small wooden frame on which a fishing line is wound.

ca-det′ (kȧ-dĕt′), *n.* [F. *cadet* a younger or the youngest son or brother, Pr. *capdet,* dim. fr. L. *caput* head; i. e., a smaller head of the family, after the first or eldest. See CHIEF; cf. CAD, CADDIE.] **1.** A younger brother or son; the youngest son; a younger branch of a family, or a member of such a branch.
The *cadet* of an ancient and noble family. *Wood.*
2. a A gentleman who enlisted in a regiment, as a volunteer private, to acquire military skill and obtain a commission. *Obs. except Hist.* **b** A youth appointed to the English colonial civil service after a competitive examination, esp. in the colonies of Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Hongkong (collectively known as the "*Eastern cadets*"), and in New Zealand; also, formerly, a junior in the civil service of the English East India Company. **c** A young man in training for military or naval service; esp., a pupil in a military or naval school, as at West Point, Annapolis, or Woolwich.
☞ Students at Annapolis are, since a change in the law in 1902, officially called *midshipmen.*
3. In New Zealand: **a** A young man who lives and works on a sheep station, to learn sheep farming, his instruction being paid for. **b** Occasionally, a junior member of the staff of a large business concern.
4. A young man who makes a business of ruining girls to put them in brothels. *Slang, New York City.*

Ca-det's′ flu′id *or* **liq′uid** (kȧ′dĕz′). Also **Cadet's fuming liquid.** *Chem.* A poisonous, stinking liquid first obtained in 1760 by the French chemist L. D. Cadet de Gassicourt by distilling arsenious acid with potassium acetate. It consists chiefly of cacodyl oxide, and is spontaneously inflammable owing to the presence of cacodyl.

ca-det′ship (kȧ-dĕt′shĭp), *n.* The position, rank, or commission of a cadet; as, to get a *cadetship.*

‖ **ca′dette′** (kȧ′dĕt′), *n.* [F., fem. of *cadet.*] **1.** A younger daughter or sister.
2. A woman appointed to the civil service after a competitive examination. *New Zealand.*

cadge (kăj; *dial.* also kȧj), *v. t. & i.;* CADGED (kăjd); CADG′ING. [Cf. Scot. *cache, caich, cadge,* to toss, drive, ME. *cachen* to drive, catch, *caggen* to bind. Cf. CADGER.]
1. To carry, as a burden. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
2. To hawk or peddle, as fish, poultry, etc. *Dial.*
3. To intrude or live on another meanly; to sponge; to beg, or get by begging. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.* *Kipling.*

cadge, *n.* [Cf. 2d CADGER.] *Hawking.* A circular frame on which cadgers carry hawks for sale.

cadg′er (kăj′ẽr), *n.* [From CADGE, *v.;* cf. CODGER.] **1.** A carrier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
2. A packman or itinerant huckster; hawker.
3. One who gets his living by trickery or begging. "The gentleman *cadger.*" *Dickens.*

cadg′er, *n.* [OF. *cagier* one who sells caged hawks. Cf. CAGE.] *Hawking.* One who carries hawks on a cadge.

cadg′y (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. E. dial. *kedge,* ME. *kygge.*] Cheerful; mirthful; also, wanton; lustful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ca′di (kä′dĭ; kā′dĭ), *n.* [Ar. *qāḍī.* Cf. ALCALDE.] An inferior magistrate or judge among the Mohammedans, usually the judge of a town or village.

ca′di-les′ker (kä′dĭ-lĕs′kẽr), *n.* [Ar. *qāḍī* judge + *al'asker* the army, Per. *leshker.*] A chief judge in the Turkish empire. His jurisdiction orig. extended to the cases of soldiers.

cad′i-nene (kăd′ĭ-nēn), *n.* [NL. *cadinum* in *oleum cadinum* oil from the juniper. Cf. CADE juniper.] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon of the sesquiterpene class, $C_{15}H_{24}$, found in the oils of cubebs and patchouli.

cadj′an (kăj′ăn), *n.* Also *cajan.* [Malay *kajang* a kind of waterproof matting.] **1.** Interwoven coco-palm leaves, used for thatching.
2. A strip of fan-palm leaf, as of the talipot, used to write upon; also, the writing itself, as a letter.

Cad-me′an (kăd-mē′ăn), *a.* Also **Cad-mæ′an** (-mē′ăn), **Cad′mi-an** (kăd′mĭ-ăn). [L. *Cadmeus,* Gr. Καδμεῖος, from Κάδμος (L. *Cadmus*), which perh. means lit., a man from the East; cf. Heb. *qedem* east.] Of or pert. to Cadmus; as, the *Cadmean* letters, forming the earliest Greek alphabet. **Cadmean victory**, a victory that ruins the victors as well as the vanquished; — prob. referring to the mutual slaying of the soldiers sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, or to the fratricidal war of Polynices and Eteocles.

cad′mi-a (kăd′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *cadmia* calamine, Gr. καδμεία. Cf. CALAMINE.] *Min.* **a** Calamine. *Obs.* **b** An oxide of zinc which collects on the sides of zinc-subliming furnaces.

cad′mic (kăd′mĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, cadmium.

cad′mi-um (kăd′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CADMIA.] *Chem.* A tin-white, malleable, ductile metal, capable of a high polish, and emitting a crackling sound when bent. Sp. gr., 8.6; melting point, about 320° C. (608° F.); boiling point, about 778° C. (1432° F.). Symbol, *Cd;* atomic weight, 112.4. Cadmium occurs in the rather rare mineral greenockite (CdS) and also in small amounts in ores of zinc, from which metal it is separated by fractional distillation. It was discovered by Stromeyer in 1817. It is used in making fusible alloys and in an amalgam for filling teeth, and in electroplating. Chemically, cadmium is bivalent, forming but one oxide, CdO (of characteristic brown color), a basic hydroxide, $Cd(OH)_2$, the salts $CdCl_2$ and $CdSO_4$, etc. It is soluble in dilute acids, and when heated in air it burns, yielding the oxide. All its soluble compounds are poisonous.

cadmium yellow. A pigment composed of cadmium sulphide, CdS, and varying in hue from lemon yellow to orange (in the latter case often called **cadmium orange**).

Cad′mus (kăd′mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κάδμος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, and brother of Europa. He became the founder of Thebes in Bœotia, where he killed a dragon, the teeth of which, when he had sown them, produced armed men, who fought one another until only five were left. These became the ancestors of the Theban families. Cadmus was regarded as the inventor of many useful arts and the introducer of the alphabet from Phœnicia into Greece. He married **Harmonia**, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, and was father of Agave, Autonoë, Ino, and Semele. Cf. ACADEMUS.

cad′rans (kăd′rănz), *n.* [Cf. F. *cadran* quadrant. Cf. QUADRANT.] An instrument with a graduated disk by means of which gems are cut to measured angles.

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ca-dam′ba (kȧ-dăm′bȧ), *n.* [Tamil & Canarese *kaḍamba,* fr. Skr. *kadamba.*] An East Indian rubiaceous tree (*Anthocephalus morindæfolius*), or its hard wood, used for furniture.
‖ **ca′da u′no tie′ne su al′gua-cil′** (kä′thä ōō′nō tyā′nä sōō äl′gwä-thēl′; 138, 146). [Sp.] Each one has his constable.
ca-dav′er-ize (kȧ-dăv′ẽr-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
cadawe. † CADDOW.
cad′bait′ (kăd′bāt′; kȧd′-), **cad′bit, cad′bote.** *n.* A caddis worm. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
cad′das. Obs. or dial. var. of CADDIS.
cad′daw. Var. of CADDOW.
cad′dee. Var. of CADI.
Cad′de Les′kar. † CADILESKER.
caddesse. [Cf. CADDOW.] A jackdaw. *Obs. or R.*
cad′di. † CADI.
cad′dice. Var. of CADDIS.
caddice fly, caddice worm, etc. = CADDIS FLY, etc.
Cad′dis (kăd′ĭs). *Bib.*
caddis bait. A caddis worm.
cad′dised (kăd′ĭst), *a.* Provided or baited with a caddis worm.
cad′dle (kăd′'l; *dial. also* kȧd′-), *n.* [Cf Gael. *cadall* battle, confused fight.] Confusion; disarray; embarrassment; also, worry; trouble; fuss. *Dial. Eng.*
cad′dle, *v. t.* To confuse; trouble; annoy; worry. *Dial. Eng.*
cad′dow (*dial.* kȧd′ŭ), *n.* [Cf. E. *caddis,* and Ir. *cado* blanket, also Ir. *ceadach* coarse cloth.] A coarse woolen quilt, coverlet, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cad′dy. Var. of CADDIE.
‖ **ca′deau′** (kȧ′dō′), *n.; pl.* CADEAUX (*F.* -dō′). [F.] A gift.
cadee. † CADET, CADI.
ca′dee (kä′dē). Obs. or dial. var. of CADDIE.
ca′de-lesh′er (kä′dē-lĕsh′ẽr) Var. of CADILESKER.
Cad′e-moth (kăd′ē-mŏth; -mōth). *D. Bib.*
ca-dene′ (kȧ-dēn′), *n.* [F. *cadène.*] A kind of inferior carpet imported from the Levant.
‖ **ca′de-nette′** (kȧ′d'-nĕt′), *n.* [F.] A lovelock; — said to be so called after Marshal Cadenet of the 17th century. *Cent. Dict.*
ca-den′tial (kȧ-dĕn′shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cadence.
Ca-de′nus (kȧ-dē′nŭs), *n.* [Anagram of Latin *decanus* dean.] A name which Swift gives to himself in his poem "Cadenus and Vanessa." See VANESSA.
ca′der (kā′dẽr). Var. of CADRE.
Ca′des (kā′dēz). *Bib.*
Ca′des-Bar′ne (-bär′nē). *Bib.*
Ca′desh (kā′dĕsh). *Bib.*
cadesse. R. var. of CADDESSE.
ca-det′cy (kȧ-dĕt′sĭ), *n.* A military or naval cadetship.
cadet midshipman. Formerly a title distinguishing a cadet line officer from a cadet engineer at the U. S. Naval Academy. The name and also this division of students have been abolished, all being called *midshipmen.*
cad′ew (kăd′ū), **cade′worm′**, *n.* A caddis worm.
cadge (kăj), *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To tie or bind. **2.** To bind the edge of, as a garment.
cadge, *n.* Act of cadging, or begging. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*
cadg′er (kăj′ẽr). Var. of COZIER.
cadg′i-ly (kăj′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of CADGY. *Scot.*
cadg′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Scot.*
cadg′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CADGE.
cadhi. † CADI.
cad′ice. † CADDIS.
cadie. † CADI.
cad′ie. Var. of CADDIE.
ca′di-lesch′er, -lesh′er (kä′dĭ-lĕsh′ẽr), **-lisk′er.** Vars. of CADILESKER.
cad′il-lac′ (kăd′ĭ-lăk′), *n.* [Prob. from *Cadillac,* a French town.] A kind of large pear.
cad′is. Var. of CADDIS.
cad′ish (kăd′ĭsh), *a.* [See CADE, *a.*] Tame; gentle. *Dial.*
cad′ism (kăd′ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
‖ **ca′dit quæ′sti-o** (kwĕs′chĭ-ō). [L.] The question falls; the argument or case collapses.
cad′lock. Var. of CHARLOCK.
cad′lock. † KEDLOCK.
Cad-mæ′an. Var. of CADMEAN.
Cad′mi-an (kăd′mĭ-ăn). = CADMEAN.
Cad′mi-el (-ĕl). *Bib.*
cad-mif′er-ous (kăd-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cadmium* + *-ferous.*] Containing cadmium.
cadmium blende. Greenockite.
ca-dog′an (kȧ-dŭg′ăn), *n.* Also *catogan.* [After William, Earl *Cadogan.*] A kind of knot or loop with ribbon in which the hair is tied back of the head.
cad′o-phore (kăd′ō-fōr), *n.* [Prob. Gr. κάδος urn + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A dorsal process of certain free-swimming tunicates upon which the buds are carried.
cadowe. † CADDOW.

D E F G H I J K L M

‖ **ca′dre** (kȧ′dr′), *n.* Also *cader.* [F. *cadre*, It. *quadro* square, from L. *quadrum*, fr. *quatuor* four.] **1**. A frame or framework; scheme. *Scott.*
2. *Mil.* The framework or skeleton of a regiment or other military unit, usually consisting of at least the commissioned and noncommissioned officers, around whom the newly enlisted men may be formed when the unit is raised to full strength; also, the officers of a regiment forming the staff, or a list of such officers.

ca-du′ca-ry (kȧ-dū′kȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *caducarius.* See CADUCOUS.] *Law.* Relating to, or transferred by, escheat, lapse, or forfeiture.

ca-du′ce-an (-sē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a caduceus.

ca-du′ce-us (-sē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CEI (-sē-ī). [L. *caduceum, caduceus*; akin to Gr. κηρύκειον a herald's wand, fr. κῆρυξ herald.] *Class. Antiq.* The staff of office of a herald; specif., the staff or wand of Hermes, or Mercury, the messenger of the gods, originally said to be of olive wood, adorned with gold, but afterwards fabled to have two serpents coiled about it, and two wings at the top.

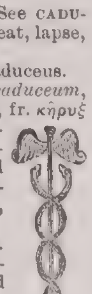
Caduceus.

ca-du′ci-bran′chi-ate (kȧ-dū′sĭ-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling (fr. *cadere* to fall) + E. *branchiate.*] *Zoöl.* With temporary gills; — applied to those Urodela in which the gills do not remain in adult life. They have been grouped in a suborder **Ca-du′ci-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ). — **ca-du′ci-branch** (kȧ-dū′sĭ-brăŋk), *a. & n.*

ca-du′ci-corn (kȧ-dū′sĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling + *cornu* horn.] Having deciduous antlers or horns, as deer.

ca-du′ci-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *caducitas*: cf. F. *caducité.* See CADUCOUS.] **1**. Caducous quality or state; tendency to fall; perishableness; transitoriness.
2. Esp., the feebleness of old age; senility. *Rare.*
[A] jumble of youth and *caducity.* *Chesterfield.*
3. *Law.* Lapse, as of a legacy.

ca-du′cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling, inclined to fall, fr. *cadere* to fall. See CADENCE.] **1**. Falling off; dropping away; specif., *Bot.*, falling off very early, as the calyx of a poppy. Cf. FUGACIOUS, DECIDUOUS.
2. Transitory; fleeting.
3. *Law.* Subject to caducity; lapsed.

ca′dus (kā′dŭs), *n.; pl.* CADI (-dī). [L., fr. Gr. κάδος.] *Class. Antiq.* A large vessel or jar, the shape of which is not certain, though in its uses it resembled the amphora.
The Greek **ka′dos** (kā′dŏs) prob. resembled the Latin *situla* (which see), and it may be that the cadus was of this style.

cæ′cal (sē′kăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to, or having the form of, a cæcum, or blind gut.

cæ′ci-as (sē′shĭ-ăs), *n.* [L. *caecias*, Gr. καικίας.] The northeast wind; — usually a personification [*cap.*]. *Milton.*

Cæ-cil′i-a (sē-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of lizard, fr. *caecus* blind.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wormlike burrowing amphibians, type of a family **Cæ′ci-li′i-dæ** (sē′sĭ-lī′ĭ-dē), which constitutes an order **Cæ-cil′i-æ** (sē-sĭl′ĭ-ē), equivalent to *Gymnophiona* (which see).

cæ-cil′i-an (sē-sĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Cæciliæ, or Gymnophiona. — *n.* One of the Gymnophiona.

cæ-ci′tis (sē-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cæcum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cæcum.

cæ′cum (sē′kŭm), *n.; L. pl.* CÆCA (-kȧ). [L. *caecus* blind, invisible.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cavity open at one end, as the blind end of a canal or duct; esp., the blind pouch or sac in which the large intestine begins, and into which the ileum opens from one side; — called also the *blind gut.* The cæcum is comparatively small in man, and bears the *vermiform appendix* (see DIGESTIVE, *Illust.*), which is really a continuation of it; but in herbivorous mammals it is often as large as the rest of the large intestine. In birds there are commonly two cæca, marking the commencement of the colon. In fishes there are often numerous intestinal cæca near the pylorus.

cæ′la-tu′ra (sē′lȧ-tū′rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *caelare* to engrave in relief.] Art of producing metal decorative work other than statuary, as reliefs, intaglios, engraving, chasing, etc.

Cæ′li-an (sē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Caelius.*] Designating, or pertaining to, one of the seven hills of Rome. — *n.* The Cælian hill. See SEVEN HILLS.

cæ-lom′e-ter (sē-lŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *caelum* heaven + *-meter.*] *Astron.* An instrument for illustrating the positions, etc., of the heavenly bodies.

Cæ′lum (sē′lŭm), *n.; gen.* CÆLI (-lī). [L., burin or graving tool.] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Columba and Eridanus; the Graving Tool; — called also *Cæla Sculptoris.*

Cæ′no-gæ′a (sē′nō-jē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καινός recent + γαῖα, γῆ, land.] *Zoöl.* A zoögeographical division which includes the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Oriental (or Indian) regions; — opposed to *Eogæa.* — **Cæ′no-gæ′an** (-ăn), *a.*

Cæ′no-les′tes (-lĕs′tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καινός new + λῃστής robber.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small diprotodont marsupials of which two species are known from Ecuador and Colombia. It is the only existing genus of diprotodonts found outside the Australian region, and has carnivorous habits unusual in this group.

Ca′en stone (kā′ĕn; *F.* käɴ′). A cream-colored oölitic limestone from Caen, France, used for building.

cæ-o′ma (sē-ō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καίειν to burn, from its burning red color.] *Bot.* Any spore structure in the rust fungi that is destitute of a peridium, whether appearing in the æciostage or the teliostage.
☞ The name was proposed by Link as a generic name for certain pulverulent forms of rust fungi, and later restricted by Tulasne to forms without a peridium and with the spores in chains.

Cæs′al-pin′i-a (sĕz′ăl-pĭn′ĭ-ȧ; sĕs′-), *n.* [NL., after Andrea *Cesalpino*, an Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical trees, of both hemispheres, type of the family Cæsalpiniaceæ, having showy flowers, bipinnate leaves, and often spiny branches. The most important species grow in India and in Brazil. See BRAZILWOOD, DIVI-DIVI.

Cæs′al-pin′i-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees, formerly united with the Mimosaceæ and Fabaceæ in a single family under the name *Leguminosæ.* They have a regular, or slightly irregular, corolla, the petals imbricated in the bud. The fruit is a legume. The most important genera are *Cæsalpinia*, *Cassia*, *Bauhinia*, *Tamarindus*, and *Copaiba*, the species of which are important economically. — **cæs′al-pin′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cæ′sar (sē′zȧr), *n.* [L., of uncertain origin: cf. F. *César.*] **1**. Masc. prop. name. F. *César* (sā′zär′); It. *Cesare* (chā′zä-rā); G. *Cäsar* (tsā′zär); Sp. *César* (thā′sär; 138); Pg. *Cesar* (sā′zär).
2. [Cf. KAISER, CZAR.] Orig., the cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar; hence: **a** The title given to the Roman emperor, as being the successor of Augustus Cæsar, and later to the heir presumptive of the emperor. **b** An emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; a kaiser. See KAISER.
3. **a** Any emperor or powerful ruler; an autocrat. *Shak.* **b** In allusion to Matthew xxii. 21, one's temporal ruler, often in contrast with God; the civil power.
4. The tomtate (*Bathystoma rimator*).

Cæ-sa′re-an, Cæ-sa′ri-an (sē-zā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Caesareus*, *Caesarianus.*] Of or pert. to Cæsar or the Cæsars; imperial.
Cæsarean operation *or* **section**, *Surg.*, the operation of taking a child from the womb by cutting through the walls of the abdomen and uterus; — so called because Julius Cæsar is reported to have been so brought into the world.

Cæ-sa′ri-an, *n.* An adherent of the Roman Cæsar, the Holy Roman Emperor, or of imperialism. *Rare or Hist.*

Cæ′sar-ism (sē′zȧr-ĭz′m), *n.* Absolute government such as that of a Roman Cæsar; imperialism. — **Cæ′sar-ist**, *n.*
Under Cæsar, Augustus, and Tiberius, the Roman people became habituated to a new form of government, which is best described by the name of *Cæsarism.* The outward forms of republican government remained, but one man united in his own person all the leading offices, and used them to give a seemingly legal title to what was essentially military despotism. *Encyc. Brit.*

cæ′si-ous (sē′zĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caesius.*] Bluish gray.

cæ′si-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *caesius* bluish gray, from two blue lines in its spectrum.] *Chem.* A soft, silvery metal closely resembling rubidium and potassium (see RUBIDIUM). Sp. gr., 1.84. Melting point, 26.4° C. (79.5° F.). Symbol, *Cs*; atomic weight, 132.81. It is the most electropositive of all the metals.

cæ-su′ra (sē-zū′rȧ; -sū′rȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -RAS (-rȧz), L. -RÆ (-rē). [L., a cutting off, a division, stop, fr. *caedere*, *caesum*, to cut off. See CONCISE.] **1**. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A break in a verse caused by the ending of a word within a foot; — distinguished from a *diæresis* (the break caused by the coinciding of the end of a word with the end of a foot), but often loosely used to include the latter. It is applied especially to the more important breaks, those occurring at any of certain recognized places near the middle of the verse. A *masculine cæsura* is one which immediately follows the thesis or stressed syllable of a foot; a *feminine cæsura* is one that falls in the arsis or unaccented part of a foot, as after the first short of a dactyl. Cæsuras are named by their position in the verse as *trithemimeral*, occurring after the third half-foot (that is, in the second foot); *penthemimeral*, occurring after the fifth half-foot (in the third foot); *hephthemimeral*, in the fourth foot, etc. A cæsura is commonly marked ‖. Thus:
Arma vi|rumque ca|no ‖ Tro|jæ qui | primus ab | oris.
2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A lengthening of the last syllable of a word by the verse ictus, which sometimes occurs at the cæsura (sense 1), as in "fūl tŭs ‖ hȳ ă cīnthō." *Obs.*
3. In modern prosody, a rhythmic break, usually coincident with a sense pause, about the middle of a verse. Thus:
Of mán's | first dis|obé|dience ‖ ánd | the frúit.
4. *Music.* A pause marking a rhythmic point of division in a melody; also, loosely, the preceding accented note.
5. A break or interruption, esp. a formal one. *Rare.*

cæ-su′ral (-răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cæsura.

‖ **ca′fé′** (kȧ′fā′), *n.* [F. See COFFEE.] **1**. A coffeehouse; restaurant; now, a certain class of restaurant, or often, in the United States, erroneously, a barroom.
2. Coffee.
ca′fé′ au lait′ (ō lĕ′) [F.], coffee with milk, esp. with hot milk or with milk added during infusion. — **ca′fé′ au lait′ com′plet′** (kôɴ′plĕ′) [F.], café au lait with which bread and butter is served. — **ca′fé′ chan′tant′** (shäɴ′täɴ′) [F.], lit., singing café; a café where singers or musicians entertain the patrons. — **ca′fé′ noir′** (nwär′) [F.], black coffee; coffee without milk. — **ca′fé′ par′fait′** (pär′fĕ′) [F., perfect coffee], whipped cream flavored with sweetened coffee and frozen.

caf′e-net (kăf′ĕ-nĕt) } *n.* [Turk. *qahveh khāneh* coffee-
ca′fe-neh (kä′fĕ-nĕ) } house.] In Turkey, a humble inn or house of rest for travelers, where coffee is sold.

caf′fa (kăf′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *cafas* a coarse taffeta (Cotgrave).]
1. A rich silk cloth used during the 16th century.
2. A painted cotton cloth formerly made in India.

caf-fe′ic (kă-fē′ĭk), *a.* [See COFFEE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH{:}CHCO_2H$, obtained as a yellow crystalline substance by boiling caffetannic acid with alkali. It is a derivative of acrylic acid.

caf′fe-ine (kăf′ē-ĭn; -ēn; 184, 277), *n.* Also **-in**. [Cf. F. *caféine.* See COFFEE.] *Chem.* A feebly basic alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}O_2N_4$, crystallizing (with one molecule of water) in colorless needles, and occurring in coffee, in tea (*theine*), in guarana (*guaranine*) in cola, etc. It is used in medicine as a cerebral and cardiac stimulant and as a diuretic. Chemically, it belongs to the uric acid group, being 1, 3, 7-trimethyl xanthine.

caf′fe-ol (kăf′ē-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Cf. CAFFEINE, 2d -OL.] *Chem.* The aromatic oil of coffee, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, developed by roasting.

caf′fe-tan′nic (-tăn′ĭk), *a.* [*caffeic* + *tannic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{18}O_8$, obtained from coffee berries, and capable of being decomposed into caffeic acid and a sugar.

caf′foy, caf′oy (kȧf′oi), *n.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *kaffiyeh* kerchief of cotton and silk mixed.] A kind of fabric imported into England in the 18th century. *Obs.*

caffoy paper, a flock wall paper used in the 18th century.

‖ **ca′fi-la** (kä′fĭ-lȧ), *n.* [Ar. *qāfilah.*] In the Orient, a company of travelers, as on camels; a caravan.

ca-fiz′ (kȧ-fēz′), *n.* A measure of capacity of North Africa, Spain (*cahiz*), Sicily (*caffiso*), etc., varying greatly.

caf′tan (kăf′tăn; kȧf-tän′), *n.* [Turk. *qaftān*: cf. F. *cafetan.*] A garment worn throughout the Levant, consisting of a long gown fastened by a girdle and having sleeves reaching below the hands. — **caf′taned** (kăf′tănd), *a.*

cage (kāj), *n.* [F. *cage*, fr. L. *cavea* cavity, cage, fr. *cavus* hollow. Cf. CAVE, *n.*, DECOY, GABION, JAIL.] **1**. A box or inclosure, wholly or partly of openwork, in wood or metal used for confining birds or other animals.
2. A place of confinement for malefactors. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Fig., that which confines; place or state of imprisonment.
4. Anything like a cage in form or purpose; as: **a** A scaffold; elevated stage or seat. *Obs.* **b** *Carp.* An inclosing or confining framework of timber, or of iron and steel, etc.; as, the *cage* of a staircase. **c** A framework containing a peal of bells. *Dial. Eng.* **d** The box, bucket, or inclosed platform of an elevator or lift; a cagelike structure moving in a shaft. **e** The drum on which the rope is wound in a hoisting whim. **f** *Mach.* A skeleton frame to limit the motion of a loose piece, as of a ball valve. **g** A wirework strainer, used in connection with pumps and pipes. **h** *Arch.* A chapel or chantry made separate by a screen of open tracery. **i** The steel and iron skeleton of a modern high building. **j** An ironwork open vessel for containing burning combustibles. **k** *Ordnance.* An openwork steel support for rapid-firing or other guns. **l** *Cotton Spinning.* A cylinder or part of a cylinder of netting or perforated sheet metal used to catch the cotton and allow the passage of dirt or dust. **m** *Baseball.* The catcher's wire mask; also, a place inclosed for practice. **n** In polo on skates, the structure used as the goal. **o** *Mach.* The frame for holding roller bearings in place around a shaft journal. **p** A solid part containing a race for ball bearings.
5. *Micros.* A cup with glass bottom and top for containing a drop of water to be examined for organisms.
6. *Hawking.* A frame on which to carry hawks; cadge.

cage, *v. t.*; CAGED (kājd); CAG′ING (kāj′ĭng). To confine in or as in a cage; to shut up or confine.

caged (kājd), *a.* **1**. Confined in or as in a cage.
2. Like a cage or prison. *Obs.* "The *caged* cloister." *Shak.*

cage iron. *Founding.* A core iron resembling a cage.

cage mount. *Ordnance.* A mount having a cage.

‖ **Ca′got′** (kȧ′gō′), *n.* [F.] One of a people or caste of unknown origin formerly inhabiting the valleys of the Pyrenees. They were until the French Revolution political and social outcasts. Hence, sometimes, an outcast or pariah.

Ca-hens′ly-ism (kȧ-hĕns′lĭ-ĭz′m), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A plan proposed to the Pope in 1891 by P. P. Cahensly, a member of the German parliament, to divide the foreign-born population of the United States, for ecclesiastical purposes, according to European nationalities, and to appoint bishops and priests of like race and speaking the same language as the majority of the members of a diocese or congregation. This plan was successfully opposed by the American party in the Church.

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cad′u-a, *n.* An elderly dame susceptible to the flattery of courtship. *Obs.*
caduc. † CADUKE.
ca-du′ca (kȧ-dū′kȧ), *n. pl* [NL.; neut. pl. of L. *caducus* falling.] *Anat.* The decidua.
ca-duce′, *a.* [L. *caducus.*] Caducous. *Obs.*
ca′duce, *n.* Caduceus. *Obs.*
ca-du′ci-a-ry (kȧ-dū′shĭ-ā-rĭ; -shȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Law.* = CADUCARY. — *n.* A caducary estate or subject of property.
ca-duke′ (kȧ-dūk′), *a.* [Cf. F. *caduc.* See CADUCOUS.] *Obs.* **1**. Ready to fall, as fruit; hence, perishable; fleeting. **2**. Weak; feeble; — of persons.
Cad′wal (kăd′wŏl), *n.* See ARVIRAGUS, 1.
Cadwal. *Abbr.* Cadwallader.
Cad-wal′la-der (kăd-wŏl′ȧ-dẽr), *n.* [Of W. origin; cf. W. *cad* battle, and *gwaladr* disposer, arranger.] Lit., battle arranger; — masc. prop. name.
cady. Var. of CADDIE, CADI.
cæ-. For some words sometimes beginning *cæ-*, see those in CE-.
cæ′ca (sē′kȧ), *n., pl.* of CÆCUM.
‖ **cæ′ca in-vi′di-a est** (ĭn-vĭd′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Envy is blind. *Livy* (xxxviii. 49).
cæ′cal-ly, *adv.* of CÆCAL.
‖ **cæ′ca re′gens fi′lo ve-sti′gi-a** (vĕs-tĭj′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Directing his uncertain steps by a thread. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 30).
cæ′ci-form (sē′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cæcum* + *-form.*] *Anat.* Cæcal.
cæ′ci-ty (-tĭ). Var. of CECITY.
Cæ′cu-lus (sē′kū-lŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A son of Vulcan and founder of Præneste.
‖ **cæ′cus i′ter mon-stra′re ve′lit.** [L.] [As if] a blind man should wish to show the road. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. xvii. 4).
Cæd-mo′ni-an (kăd-mō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxon poet Cædmon (fl. 670).
cæl-. For some words beginning *cæl-*, see those in CEL-.
Cæ′la Sculp-to′ris. See CÆLUM.
cæ-la′tor (sē-lā′tŏr), *n.; pl.* CÆLATORES (sĕl′ȧ-tō′rēz). [L.] An artist in cælatura.
‖ **cæ′lebs quid a′gam?** [L.] What I, unmarried, am doing? *Horace* (*Odes*, III. viii. 1).
Cæ-les′tis (sē-lĕs′tĭs), *n.* [L., lit., heavenly (sc. goddess).] *Rom. Relig.* The state goddess of Carthage, Tanith, whose cult was introduced by the emperor Septimius Severus into Rome, where she was worshiped as **Dea Cæ-les′tis.** See TANITH.
Cæ′li-a (sē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book I., Canto x.), the mother of Fidelia (Faith), Speranza (Hope), and Charissa (Charity).
‖ **cæ′li-tus mi′hi vi′res** (sĕl′ĭ-tŭs mī′hī vī′rēz). [L.] My strength is from Heaven.
‖ **cæ′lum, non a′ni-mum, mu′tant, qui trans ma′re cur′runt** (ăn′ĭ-mŭm). [L.] They change (their) climate, not (their) disposition, who run across the sea. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. xi. 27).
cæ-nac′u-lum. Var. of CENACULUM. [CŒNO-.]
cæ′no- (sē′nō-). Var. of CENO-,
cæ-no′bi-um. Var. of CŒNOBIUM.
cæ′no-gen′e-sis, cæ′no-ge-net′ic, etc. Vars. of CENOGENESIS, etc.
Cæ′no-zo′ic, cæ′no-zo-öl′o-gy, etc. Vars. of CENOZOIC, etc.
cær′e-mo′ni-a′ri-us (sĕr′ē-mō′nĭ-ā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -RII (-ī). [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* A master of ceremonies.
caer′full. † CAREFUL.
cæ′rule, cæ-ru′le-an cæ′ru-les′cent, etc. Vars. of CERULE, etc.
Cæ′sar, *v. t.* To make into or like Cæsar; to call Cæsar. *Rare.*
Cæ′sar-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
Cæs′a-re′a Phi-lip′pi (sĕs′ȧ-rē′ȧ fĭ-lĭp′ī). *Bib.*
Cæ′sar-ize, *v. t. & i.* To make like, or act the part of, a Cæsar.
Cæ′sar-ot′o-my (sē′zȧr-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*Cæsar* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Cæsarean operation.
Cæsar's agaric. The royal agaric.
Cæ′sar-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Cæsar weed. A tropical malvaceous plant (*Urena lobata*) having a strong bast fiber.
cæs′pi-tose′, cæs′pi-tose′ly, etc. Vars. of CESPITOSE, etc.
cæs′tus. Var. of CESTUS.
cæ-su′ric (sē-zū′rĭk; -sū′rĭk), *a.* Cæsural.
cæter-. For various words in *cæter-*, see those in CETER-.
cæt. par. Var. of CET. PAR.
caf. Obs., dial., or Scot. var. of CHAFF.
C. A. F. *Abbr.* Cost and freight.
cafar. † CAFFRE.
cafard, *n.* [F.] A hypocrite; a bigot; a humbug. *Obs.*
‖ **ca′far′dise′** (kȧ′fȧr′dēz′), *n.* [F.] Hypocrisy; humbuggery.
cafelow. † CAFILA.
‖ **ca′fe-tal′** (kä′fā-täl′), *n.; pl.* -TALES (-tä′lās). [Sp.] A coffee plantation. *Sp. Amer.*
‖ **ca′fe-tière′** (kȧ′f′-tyâr′), *n.* [F.] A coffeepot; a contrivance for making coffee at the table.
caff, caffe (*dial.* kȧf; käf). Obs., dial., or Scot. vars. of CHAFF.
caf′far. † CAFFRE.
‖ **caf′fè′** (käf′fĕ′), *n.* [It.] Café.
caffe. † CHAFE.
caf-fe′a-rine (kă-fē′ȧ-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin**. *Chem.* A narcotic deliquescent crystalline alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{16}O_4N_2$, obtained from coffee.
caf-fe′ate, *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of caffeic acid.
caf-fe′i-dine (kă-fē′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n* Also **-din**. *Chem.* A liquid, $C_7H_{12}ON_4$, obtained by treating caffeine with alkalies.
caf-fe′in-ism (-ĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition caused by excessive use of coffee.
caf′fe-ism (kăf′ē-ĭz′m), *n.* = CAFFEINISM.
caf′fe-one (kăf′ē-ōn), *n.* [Cf. F. *caféone.*] = CAFFEOL.
Caf′fer. Var. of KAFIR.
caf′fe-tan′. † CAFTAN.
‖ **caf′fi-la.** Var. of CAFILA.
caffile. † CAFILA.
caf-fi′so (käf-fē′sō), *n.* See MEASURE.
Caf-fra′ri-an. Var. of KAFFRARIAN.
Caf′fre Var. of KAFIR.
ca′fi-lah (kä′fĭ-lä), **ca′fi-leh** (-lĕ). Vars. of CAFILA.
cafoy. Var. of CAFFOY.
caft (kȧft). Var. of COFT, *pret.* of COFF, *v. t.*, to buy. *Scot.*
caf′ta. Var. of KAFTA.
cag (kăg; *dial.* kȧg, kĕg), *v. t.* To offend; insult. *Dial. Eng.*
Ca′ga-yán′ (kä′gä-yän′), *n.; pl.* -YANES (-yä′nās). A member of a civilized Malay people of northern Luzon speaking the Ibanag dialect. They number toward 200,000.
cage′like, *a.* See -LIKE.
cage′ling, *n.* [*cage* + 1st *-ling.*] A bird confined in a cage.
‖ **ca′geot′** (kȧ′zhō′), *n.* [F.] A cagelike structure used in extracting cod-liver oil.
cage stand. *Ordnance.* A cage.
caget. Obs. p. p. of CADGE.
cage′work′, *n.* **1**. Openwork such as that of a barred cage. Also used fig. **2**. *Naut.* A ship's upper works. *Obs.*
cagge. † CADGE.
cag′gy, *a.* Tainted. *Dial. Eng.*
caghte. † CAUGHT.
ca′git (kā′jĭt), *n.* A green parrot of the Philippines.
cag′mag (kăg′măg; *dial.* kăg′măg, kĕg′mĕg), *n.* A tough old goose; unwholesome meat or bad food; refuse. *Dial. Eng.*
ca-gon′ de lo al′to (kä-gōn′ dā lō äl′tō). [Cf. Sp. *cagón* coward, and *alto* deep, high.] A food fish (*Rhomboplites aurorubens*) of tropical America and the West Indies, of the snapper family.
ca′gy (kā′jĭ), *a.* [Cf. dial. *cadgy*, *cagey*, gay, cheerful, *kedge* brisk, active.] Shrewd; sharp; sly or cunning. *Slang.*
cahaia. † KEHAYA.

‖ **ca/hier′** (kȧ/yā′; 277), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cayer*, fr. LL. *quaternum*. See QUIRE of paper. The sheets of manuscript were folded into four parts.] **1**. A number of sheets of paper or leaves of a book put loosely together, as for binding.
2. A memorial of a body: a report of legislative proceedings, etc.
ca-hin′ca root (kȧ-hĭŋ′kȧ). Also *cainca root*. [Native name of a Brazilian species of *Chiococca*.] **a** The root of a tropical American rubiaceous shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*), found as far north as the Florida Keys. It yields cahincic acid, and is used medicinally as a purgative and diuretic. **b** The root of the allied South American species *C. anguifuga*, a celebrated antidote for snake poison.
ca-hin′cic (kȧ-hĭn′sĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cahinca root; as, *cahincic* acid.
ca-hoot′ (kȧ-hōōt′). *n.* Partnership; — used in the *sing.*, or sometimes in the *pl.* with sing. meaning, after *in*, or in the *pl.* in phrase *to go cahoots*, to go shares. *Slang.*
ca/hot′ (kȧ/hō′: kȧ/ō′), *n.* [F.] *Canada.* **1**. A jump or leap taken by a vehicle in going over an inequality.
2. Any inequality causing such a jump; — called also locally, in Canada and northern U. S., *pitch hole*.
ca-how′ (kȧ-hōō′), *n.* [Named from its cry.] A brown and white nocturnal edible sea bird, which formerly bred in vast numbers in Bermuda in the mouth of January, in earth burrows, but was exterminated by man. It has been, probably erroneously, identified with a shearwater.
Cain (kān), *n.* The brother of Abel. See ABEL, 2. Hence, a murderer.
Cain′-col′ored, *or* **Cain′-col′oured** (-kŭl′ẽrd), *a.* Yellow or reddish yellow, — Cain's hair and beard being reputed to be of this color. Cf. JUDAS-COLORED. *Shak.*
Cain′guas (kīn′gwäz), *or* **Cai′guaes** (kī′-), *n. pl.* A native people of Paraguay, of Guaranian stock. Although still uncivilized, they are intelligent, practice agriculture, make their own pottery and fabrics, and possess rudimentary arts.
Cain′ite (kān′īt), *n.* **1**. A descendant of Cain.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* One of an obscure sect of Gnostics, said to have been of the 2d century and to have deliberately done what the Creator forbade, holding that he was evil, and professing to admire Cain and other characters condemned in the Bible. They were a branch of the Ophites.
Cain-it′ic (kān-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Cain or the Cainites.
‖ **ca/ique′** (kȧ/ēk′), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *qāīq* boat.] *Naut.* A light skiff or rowboat used on the Bosporus; also, a Levantine sailing vessel of larger size.
‖ **Ça′ i′ra′** (sȧ′ ē′rȧ′). [F.] A French popular song composed early in the Revolution by Becourt, the words being variously attributed to Ladré or Poirier, all obscure persons. The refrain, *Ah, ça ira, ça ira, ça ira*, "it will go on," with the addition of *Les aristocrates à la lanterne:* "(hang) the aristocrats to the (street) lamp," became a rallying cry during the Reign of Terror.
caird (kârd), *n.* [Ir. *ceard* a tinker.] A traveling tinker; also, a tramp, vagrant, or gypsy. *Scot.*
cairn (kârn), *n.* [Gael. *carn*, gen. *cairn*, a heap; cf. Ir. & W. *carn*.] A rounded or conical heap of stones erected as a memorial or mark of some kind; specif.: **a** *Archæol.* One raised as a monument to the dead or as the memorial of some event, such as those made by early inhabitants of the British Isles. Cf. BARROW. **b** One heaped up as a landmark, or to arrest attention, as by surveyors or explorers. — **cairned** (kârnd), *a.* *Tennyson.*
cairn′gorm′ (kârn′gôrm′), *n.*, *or* **Cairngorm stone**. [Gael. *carn* a cairn + *gorm* azure.] *Min.* A yellow or smoky brown variety of quartz crystal, found esp. at Cairngorm, in Scotland; smoky quartz.
cais′son (kā′sŏn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *caisse* case, chest. See CASE a box.]
1. *Mil.* **a** A chest filled with explosive materials, to be laid in the way of an enemy and exploded on his approach. *Obs. or R.* **b** A chest to hold ammunition. **c** An ammunition wagon for mobile artillery; specif., a body on two wheels combined with a limber, two ammunition chests being commonly carried on the body and one on the limber. In light field batteries there is usually one caisson to a piece. In heavier batteries there may be as many as three.

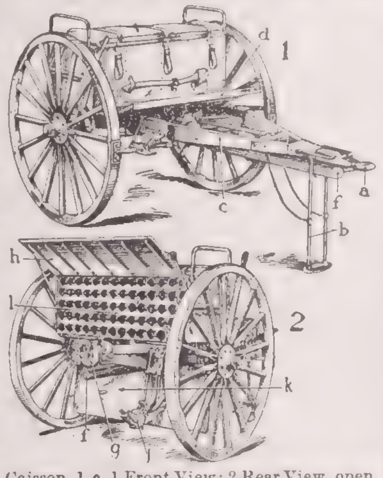

Caisson, 1 c. 1 Front View; 2 Rear View, open. *a* Lunette; *b* Prop; *c* Side Rail; *d* Foot Rest; *f* Spare Pole; *g* Pintle; *h* Chest Door; *j* Fuse Setter; *k* Apron; *l* Ammunition Chest.

2. **a** *Civil Engin.* A water-tight box or chamber within which submarine construction is carried on under great air pressure to keep out the water. **b** A reservoir formerly made and used to float forward materials of construction during the work of extending a canal over lower ground. **c** A hollow floating box or boat used as a flood gate for a dock or basin. **d** A camel for floating a sunken vessel. See CAMEL, *n.*, 2.

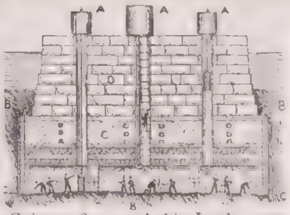

Caisson 2 a. *A* Air Lock, communicating with interior; *B* Bottom; *C* Cutting Edge; *D* Masonry.

3. *Arch.* A sunken panel in a ceiling or soffit, usually one of many, forming a continuous pattern.
caisson disease. A disease often induced by remaining for some time in an atmosphere of high pressure, as in caissons, diving bells, etc. It is characterized by neuralgic pains, paralysis, or sudden death. It is due to too rapid a decrease in air pressure, causing bubbles of gas to form in the blood, which, if they lodge in the heart or brain, may cause paralysis or death.
Cai-tan′yas (chī-tŭn′yȧz), *n. pl.* [Skr. *Caitanya*, the name of the prophet.] A Krishnaite sect of India, followers of Caitanya, a native of Bengal born in 1485 and now regarded as a deity. The sect combine an erotic worship of the child god Krishna with a religious, but not practical, assertion of caste equality. They usually belong to the lowest social classes.
cai′tiff (kā′tĭf), *a.* [ME. *caitif*, *cheitif*, captive, miserable, OF. *caitif*, *chaitif*, *chetif*, captive, mean, wretched, F. *chétif*, fr. L. *captivus* captive, fr. *capere* to take, akin to E. *heave*. See HEAVE; cf. CAPTIVE.] **1**. Captive; wretched; unfortunate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Base; wicked and mean; cowardly; despicable.
Arnold had sped his *caitiff* flight. *Irving.*
cai′tiff, *n.* **1**. A captive; a prisoner. *Obs.*
Avarice doth tyrannize over her *caitiff* and slave. *Holland.*
2. A wretched or unfortunate man. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. A mean, despicable person; one in whose character meanness and wickedness meet.
Ca′ius, Dr. (kā′yŭs). A French physician in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," who speaks broken English and is an unsuccessful suitor for Anne Page.
Ca′jan (kā′jăn), *n.* [NL., fr. Sundanese *kajang*.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous shrubs consisting of a single species, *C. cajan*, the pigeon pea, cultivated throughout the tropics for its edible seeds. See PIGEON PEA.
caj′e-put (kăj′ē-pŭt), *n.* **a** Var. of CAJUPUT. **b** The California laurel.
‖ **ca-ji′** (kä-hē′; 189), *n.* Also *caxi*. [Sp. *caji*, prob. fr. native name.] *Zoöl.* The schoolmaster (*Lutianus apodus*).
ca-jole′ (kȧ-jōl′), *v. t.*; CA-JOLED′ (-jōld′); CA-JOL′ING (-jōl′ĭng). [F. *cajoler*, of uncertain origin.] To deceive with, or persuade by, delusive flattery, fair words, or other false persuasives; to wheedle; to coax.
I am not about to try the power of priestcraft, nor to *cajole* or flatter you into the reception of my views. *F. W. Robertson.*
Syn. — Flatter, wheedle, delude. See COAX.
ca-jole′, *v. i.* To use cajolery.
to cajole with, to cajole. *Obs.* *Pepys.*
ca-jole′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of cajoling; cajolery.
ca-jol′er-y (kȧ-jōl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *cajolerie*.] Act or practice of cajoling; use of false persuasives; cajolement. "Infamous *cajoleries*." *Evelyn.*
ca-jol′ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* That cajoles. — **ca-jol′ing-ly**, *adv.*
‖ **ca-jon′** (kä-hōn′; 189), *n.* [Sp., box.] **1**. A narrow gorge with vertical sides; a box cañon.
2. *Arch.* A kind of pisé used in Spain, Spanish America, and elsewhere.
Ca′jun (kā′jŭn), *n.* [Corrupt. of ACADIAN.] In Louisiana, a person reputed to be of Acadian French descent.
caj′u-put (kăj′ŭ-pŭt), *n.* [Of Malayan origin; *kāyu* tree + *pūtih* white.] An East Indian myrtaceous tree (*Melaleuca leucadendron*); — called also *paperbark* and *white tree*. It yields a pungent greenish oil known as *oil of cajuput*, used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and anodyne.
cake (kāk), *n.* [ME. *cake*, *kaak*; akin to Dan. *kage*, Sw. & Icel. *kaka*, D. *koek*, G. *kuchen*, OHG. *chuocho*.] **1**. A small mass of dough baked; esp., a loaf from unleavened dough baked on both sides by turning. In Scotland, specif., a kind of thin hard-baked bread of oatmeal; an oatcake.
2. A sweetened composition of flour and other ingredients, leavened or unleavened, baked in a loaf or mass of any size or shape; as, walnut *cake*; wedding *cake*.
3. A thin wafer-shaped mass of fried batter; a griddlecake or pancake; as, buckwheat *cakes*.
4. A mass of matter concreted, congealed, or molded into a solid mass of any form, esp. into a form rather flat than high; as, a *cake* of soap; an ague *cake*.
Cakes of rustling ice come rolling down the flood. *Dryden.*
5. A silly person; simpleton; fool. *Dial. & Slang, Eng.*
cakes and ale, the so-called good things of life; — with allusion to Shakespeare, "Twelfth Night," II. iii. 123:
Dost thou think because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more *cakes and ale!*
— **one's cake is dough**, *or* **to have one's cake dough**, one's project has failed or miscarried; to fail or be disappointed in one's plans or expectations. "My *cake is dough*." *Shak.*
cake (kāk), *v. t.*; CAKED (kākt); CAK′ING (kāk′ĭng). To form or harden into a cake or mass.
cake, *v. i.* To concrete or consolidate into a cake or hard mass, as dough in an oven; to coagulate.
Clotted blood that *caked* within. *Addison.*
cake urchin. Any of numerous flat sea urchins belonging to the order Clypeastridea.
cake′walk′ (-wôk′), *n.* A form of entertainment, of American negro origin, in which a prize of cake is given for what are regarded as the most accomplished steps and figures in walking, usually to a musical accompaniment.
cake′walk′, *v. i.* To do, or walk as in, a cakewalk. — **cake′walk′er** (-wôk′ẽr), *n.*
cak′ing (kāk′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CAKE.
caking coal, any bituminous coal that softens and becomes pasty or semiviscid when heated. On increasing the heat, the volatile products are driven off, and a coherent, grayish black, cellular mass of coke is left.
cal′a-ba (kăl′ȧ-bȧ), *n.* [From a native South Amer. name: cf. Sp. *calaba*.] A guttiferous tree (*Calophyllum calaba*) of the West Indies and Guiana, which yields a fluid balsam like copaiba; — called also *galba* and *Santa Maria tree*.
Cal′a-bar′ (kăl′ȧ-bär′; kăl′ȧ-bär), *n.* A district on the west coast of Africa.
Calabar bean, the highly poisonous seed of a climbing fabaceous plant (*Physostigma venenosum*) of tropical Africa. It is used to produce contraction of the pupil of the eye, and in tetanus, neuralgia, and rheumatic diseases. It is also the common ordeal bean employed by the natives in trials for witchcraft.
cal′a-bash (kăl′ȧ-băsh), *n.* [Sp. *calabaza*, or Pg. *calabaça*, *cabaça* (cf. F. *calebasse*), lit., a dry gourd, fr. Ar. *qar′*, fem., a kind of gourd + *aibas* dry.] **1**. A gourd; esp., a form of the bottle gourd. See LAGENARIA.
2. The fruit of the calabash tree; also, the tree itself.
3. A water dipper, bottle, basket, or other utensil, made from the dry shell of a calabash, or gourd, or sometimes of some other material.
calabash nutmeg. The fruit of a tropical annonaceous shrub (*Monodora myristica*). It is about the size of an orange, and contains many aromatic seeds which are used like nutmegs. Also, the plant itself.
calabash tree. **a** A bignoniaceous tree of tropical America (*Crescentia cujete*), the hard-shelled globose fruit of which is used for drinking and other utensils. **b** The baobab.
cal′a-ba-zil′la (kăl′ȧ-bä-sēl′yȧ; 194, 268), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of Sp. *calabaza* gourd. See CALABASH.] A wild squash (*Cucurbita fœtidissima*) of California and Mexico, having a very large root. The pulp of the green fruit is used as a substitute for soap, and the macerated root as an application in hemorrhoids.
cal′a-ber, **cal′a-bar** (kăl′ȧ-bẽr), *n.* [F. *Calabre* Calabria.] Orig., a kind of deep-brown squirrel fur, from Calabria; now, in commerce, the gray fur of a Siberian squirrel.
cal′a-boose′ (kăl′ȧ-bōōs′), *n.* [Sp. *calabozo* dungeon.] A prison; a jail. *Local, U. S.*
‖ **ca′la-bo′zo** (kä′lä-bō′sō; 133, 268), *n.* [Sp.] **1**. A jail.
2. A pruning hook or knife.
cal′a-bra-sel′la (kăl′ȧ-brȧ-sĕl′ȧ), *n.* [It. *calabresella*, supposed to come from *Calabria*.] A game of cards for three players, one against two, played with a Spanish pack and without trumps.
Ca-la′bri-an (kȧ-lā′brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calabria. — *n.* A person native or resident in Calabria.
cal′a-bur tree (kăl′ȧ-bûr). [Prob. fr. native name.] An elæocarpaceous shrub or small tree (*Muntingia calabura*) of Mexico and South America, the bark of which yields a silky fiber used in making cordage. The wood is also valuable, esp. for staves. Also called *silkwood*.
ca-lade′ (kȧ-lād′; 277), *n.* [F.] A declivity in a manège ground down which a horse is galloped, to supple his haunches.
Ca-la′di-um (kȧ-lā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *kalādi*, name of a plant.] **1**. *Bot.* **a** A small genus of Asiatic and Polynesian aroids having very large tuberous roots, basal cordate-peltate leaves, and a spadix terminating in a naked club-shaped appendage. *C. colocasia* is the taro. **b** Syn. of CYRTOSPADIX.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* **a** Any cultivated plant of the genus *Cyrtospadix*. **b** The taro, or elephant's-ear.
Cal′a-ma-gros′tis (kăl′ȧ-mȧ-grŏs′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κάλαμος a reed + ἄγρωστις a kind of grass.] *Bot.* A large genus of tall, mostly perennial grasses having the flowering scale entire, with the rachilla not extended beyond the palet. The species are widely distributed, none being of great value. They are known by the names *reed grass*, *reed bent grass*, and *small reed*. *C. canadensis* is the bluejoint.
cal′a-man′co (kăl′ȧ-măŋ′kō), *n.* [Cf. LL. *calamancus*, *calamacus*, *camelaucum*, a head covering made of camel's hair, NGr. καμελαύκιον, and F. *calmande* a woolen stuff.] **1**. A glossy satin-twilled woolen stuff, checkered in the warp so that the checks appear only on the right side.
2. A garment of this stuff.
3. Fig.: Something suggestive of calamanco, as a wood and plaster building.
cal′a-man′der wood (kăl′ȧ-măn′dẽr). The wood of an East Indian ebenaceous tree (*Diospyros hirsuta*). It is hazel-brown with black stripes, and is much used for furniture.

‖ **ca′hi′bou′** (kȧ′ē′bōō′). Var. of CACHIBOU.
ca-hio′ta (kä-yō′tä). Var. of CHAYOTE.
ca-hiz′ (kä-ēth′; 268), *n.* Sp. form of CAFIZ. See MEASURE.
ca-houn′ palm (kȧ-hōōn′). The cohune.
‖ **ca-hoy′** (kä-hoi′), *n.* [Tag.] Wood; timber. *Phil. I.*
cahte. † CAUGHT.
cai′ak. Var. of KAYAK.
Ca′ia-phas (kā′yȧ-făs; kī′ȧ-făs), *n.* [Gr. Καιάφας.] A high priest of the Jews from 18–36 A. D., who presided at the trial of Jesus. See *Matt.* xxvi., *John* xi. and xviii., and *Acts* iv.
caice. Obs. or dial. var. of CASE.
caich. † CATCH.
caick. † CAIQUE.
caick′le (kāk′′l). Scot. var. of CACKLE.
ca-id′ (kȧ-ēd′), *n.* = ALCAYDE.
caiff. † CHAFF.
caik. † CAIQUE.
caik′jee. Var of CAIQUEJEE.
cail. Obs. or dial. var. of KALE.
cailes. † KAYLES.
cailewei. † CALEWEY.
‖ **ca′ille** (kä′y′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Quail, the bird.
caille, *v. i.* Obs. equiv. of QUAIL, to curdle.
cail′leach, **cail′liach** (kȧl′yȧĸ), *n.* [Gael. *cailleach*.] An old woman of the Scottish Highlands. *Scott.*
cai′ma-cam′, **cai′ma-kam′**. Vars. of KAIMAKAM.
cai′man (kā′măn), *n.* **1**. Var. of CAYMAN.
2. [NL.] [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus of alligators consisting of the caymans.
‖ **cai-mi′to** (kī-mē′tō). [Sp.] = CAINITO.
cain. Var. of KAIN. [*Bib.*
Ca-i′nan (kā-ī′năn: kā′năn).
cainard. † CAYNARD.
ca-in′ca root (kȧ-ĭŋ′kȧ). Var. of CAHINCA ROOT.
ca′′ing whale. Var. of CAAING WHALE.
Cain′i-an (kān′ĭ-ăn), *n.* = CAINITE.
Cain′ish, *a.* Like Cain. [ets.
Cain′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Cainite tenets.
cai-ni′to (kī-nē′tō), *n.* [Sp. *caimito*, prob. fr. a native name.] The star apple. *West Indies.*
Cai′no-zo′ic (kī′nō-zō′ĭk; kā-
cai′no-zo-ol′o-gy (-zō-ŏl′ō-jĭ), etc. Vars. of CENOZOIC, etc.
Ca′i-phas (kā′ĭ-făs). *D. Bib.*
ca-ïque′jee (kȧ-ēk′jē), *n.* [Turk. *qāïqjī*.] The rower of a caïque.
cair, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *keyra* to whip.] To go; proceed. *Obs.*
cair. † CARE, COIR.
cair′ba. Rare var. of CAABA.
Cai-rene′ (kī-rēn′), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cairo, Egypt. — *n.* A native or resident of Cairo.
cair′full. † CAREFUL.
cairle. † CARL.
cairn′gor′um (kârn′gôr′ŭm), *n.* Cairngorm stone. [*Scot.*
cairn tangle. Sea tangle. *Dial.*
cairn′y, *a.* Abounding in cairns.
cairt. † CARD.
cairt. Obs. or dial. var. of CART.
cais. † CASE.
caisar. † KAISER.
‖ **caisse** (kȧs), *n.* [F.] A chest, case, or box; specif.: **a** A cash box; also, a cashier's desk or office. **b** Cash, or cash account. **c** An establishment for receiving and administering funds.
cais′soned (kā′sŏnd), *a.* Made ... led with a caisson.
caisson gate. = CAISSON, 2 c.
cai′tif. Caitiff. *Ref. Sp.*
cai′tif-ly, **cai′tive-ly**, *adv.* of CAITIFF. *Obs.*
cai′tif-ness, **cai′tive-ness**, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
cai′tif-ty, **cai′tive-tie**, *n.* [OF. *caitiveté*, *chaitiveté*. See CAITIFF.] Captivity; wretchedness; also, vileness; despicableness. *Obs.*
Ca′ius (kā′yŭs). *D. Bib.*
caixa. † CASH.
‖ **ca′ja** (kä′hä; 189), *n.* [Sp., lit., box.] Funds; moneys.
ca′jan. Var. of CADJAN.
Ca-ja′nus (kȧ-jā′nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CAJAN.
caj′a-put. Var. of CAJUPUT.
ca-ja′va. Var. of KAJAWAH.
caj′e-put-ene′. Var. of CAJUPUTENE.
caj′e-put-ol′. Var. of CAJUPUTOL.
ca-jole′, *n.* A blandishment.
ca-jol′er (kȧ-jōl′ẽr), *n.* One who cajoles.
‖ **ca-joo′**, **ca-jou′**, **ca-ju′** (kȧ-jōō′; -zhōō′). Vars. of ACAJOU.
caju. † CASHEW.
cajua. † KAJAWAH.
ca-jun′ (kȧ-hōōn′; 189), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] The West Indian plant *Furcræa cubensis*, or its fiber. See FURCRÆA.
caj′u-put-ene′ (kăj′ŭ-pŭt-ēn′), *n.* Inactive limonene, from oil of cajuput. See LIMONENE.
cajuput oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
ca′ju-put-ol′ (kăj′ŭ-pŭt-ōl′; -ŏl′), *n.* [*cajuput* (a source of cineol) + 2d *-ol*.] *Chem.* = CINEOL.
Cak′chi-quel′ (käk′chē-kĕl′), *n.* A Mayan people of Guatemala speaking a Quiché dialect. Their ancient capital was Solola. See MAYAN.
cake alum. = CONCENTRATED ALUM.
cake bread. Bread made in cakes or of a quality like the finer kinds of cake. *B. Jonson.*
cake′house′, *n.* **1** A house where cakes are sold. *Obs. Scott.*
2. A building for the storing of cakes, as of indigo.
cakelen. † CACKLE.
cakken. † CACK.
cak′y (kāk′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Like cake.
2. Silly; idiotic. *Dial. Eng.*
cal. † CALL, CAUL, COLE, KALE.
cal (kăl), *n.* Wolframite. *Corn.*
Cal., *or* **cal.** *Abbr.* Calando (*Music*); calendar; calends (calendæ); California; calorie (*Physics*).
calaat. † KHILAT.
cal′a-ba-cil′la (kăl′ȧ-bä-sēl′yȧ; 138, 195). Var. of CALABAZILLA.
cal′a-bar. Var. of CALABER; obs. var. of CALIBER.
Ca′la-ba′ri (kä′lä-bä′rē), *n.* A native of Calabar, West Africa.
cal′a-bar′ine (kăl′ȧ-bär′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [*calabar* + *-ine*.] = ESERIDINE.
ca′la-ba′za (kä′lä-bä′thä; -sä; 268), *n.* [Sp., gourd.] A small variety of squash.
ca′abre. † CALIBRE.
Cal′a-brese′ (kăl′ȧ-brēz′; -brēs′). [It. *calabrese*.] = CALABRIAN.
Calaburne. † CALIBURN.
caladrie, *n.* [Cf. CALANDER.] An unknown bird, perhaps a lark. *Obs.*
ca′la-fa′te (kä′lä-fä′tā). Var. of GALAFATE.
Ca′lah (kā′lȧ). *Bib.*
cal′a-han (kăl′ȧ-hăn). Var. of CALEAN.
cal′a-ite (kăl′ȧ-īt), *n.* [L. *callaïs*, Gr. κάλαϊς, κάλλαϊς: cf. F. *calaïte*.] *Min.* Turquoise. *Obs.*

D E F G H I J K L M

Cal′a-ma′ri-a′ce-æ (kăl′ȧ-mā′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CALAMITES.] *Paleobot.* A family of Paleozoic pteridophytic plants of the order Calamariales, related closely to the living Equisetaceæ, which are perhaps their direct descendants. *Calamites* is the principal genus. — **cal′a-ma′ri-an** (-mā′rĭ-ăn), **cal′a-ma′ri-a′ceous** (-ā′shŭs), *a.*

Cal′a-ma′ri-a′les (-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleobot.* An order of plants coextensive with the family Calamariaceæ.

cal′a-ma′ri-oid (-mā′rĭ-oid), *a.* *Paleobot.* Pertaining to or resembling a plant of the family Calamariaceæ.

cal′a-ma-ry (kăl′ȧ-mâ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *calamarium* inkstand, fr. L. *calamus* a reed pen: cf. F. *calmar, calemar*, pen case, calamary.] A squid. See SQUID.

cal′a-mif′er-ous (-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calamus* reed + *-ferous.*] Producing reeds; reedy.

cal′a-mine (kăl′ȧ-mīn; -mĭn), *n.* [F. *calamine*, LL. *calamina*, fr. L. *cadmia.* See CADMIA.] **1.** *Min.* **a** Hydrous silicate of zinc, $(ZnOH)_2SiO_3$, occurring in white translucent orthorhombic crystals, or in masses of various texture and form. H., 4.5-5. Sp. gr., 3.40–3.50. **b** Native zinc carbonate; smithsonite. See SMITHSONITE.

☞ The name was originally applied to both minerals, the difference between which was established in 1802. American writers and the majority of those in France now follow the nomenclature of Brongniart and Beudant, calling the silicate *calamine* and the carbonate *smithsonite;* but in Great Britain the carbonate is commonly called *calamine*, the silicate being distinguished as *siliceous* or *electric calamine* or *hemimorphite.*

2. An alloy of zinc, lead, and tin, formerly used for coating iron to prevent oxidation.

cal′a-mine, *v. t.;* CAL′A-MINED (-mīnd; -mĭnd); CAL′A-MIN′ING (-mīn′ĭng). To coat with calamine.

cal′a-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* [ME. *calamint, calemente* (cf. F. *calament*), fr. L. *calamintha*, Gr. καλαμίνθη, καλάμινθος. Cf. MINT the plant.] Any mint of the genus *Calamintha*, now considered a synonym of *Clinopodium;* esp., *Clinopodium calamintha*, often called **calamint balm**.

cal′a-mis′trate (-mĭs′trāt), *v. t.* [L. *calamistratus* curled with the curling iron, fr. *calamistrum* curling iron, fr. *calamus* a reed.] To curl or friz, as the hair. *Obs.* — **cal′a-mis-tra′tion** (-mĭs-trā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

cal′a-mis′trum (-mĭs′trŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [L., a curling iron.] *Zoöl.* A comblike structure on the metatarsus of the hind legs of certain spiders (Dictynidæ and Uloboridæ), used to curl certain fibers in the construction of their webs. — **cal′a-mis′tral** (-trăl), *a.*

cal′a-mite (kăl′ȧ-mīt), *n.* *Paleobot.* Any fossil belonging to the genus *Calamites* or its allies. — **cal′a-mi′te-an** (-mī′tē-ăn), *a.*

Cal′a-mi′tes (-mī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καλαμίτης reedlike, Gr. κάλαμος (L. *calamus*) reed.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Paleozoic fossil plants represented by large grooved and jointed stems bearing verticillate branches at the nodes. Many so-called genera of the same family (Calamariaceæ) are now known to represent leaves, branches, strobiles, or root portions of *Calamites.*

Calamites (restored). ($\frac{1}{100}$)

ca-lam′i-tous (kȧ-lăm′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *calamitosus:* cf. F. *calamiteux.*] **1.** Producing, or attended with, calamity; making wretched; wretched; unhappy. "This sad and *calamitous* condition." *South.* "A *calamitous* prison." *Milton.* **2.** Suffering calamity; miserable. *Obs.*

Thousands of *calamitous* persons. *South.*

Syn. — Deplorable, distressful, afflictive, wretched, grievous, baleful, disastrous, adverse, unhappy, sad, unfortunate.

— **ca-lam′i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-lam′i-tous-ness,** *n.*

ca-lam′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *calamitas*, akin to in-*columis* unharmed: cf. F. *calamité.*] **1.** A state of deep distress or misfortune, produced by some adverse circumstance or event; misery.

The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke.*
Where'er I came I brought *calamity.* *Tennyson.*

2. Any great misfortune or cause of loss or misery; — usually an event or disaster that produces extensive evil.

The word *calamity* was first derived from *calamus* when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*
Strokes of *calamity* that scathe and scorch the soul. *Irving.*

Syn. — Catastrophe, cataclysm; misfortune, mishap, mischance; extremity, exigency, downfall; distress, affliction, adversity, unhappiness, misery, evil. See DISASTER.

Cal′a-mus (kăl′ȧ-mŭs), *n.; pl.* -MI (-mī). [L., a reed. See HAULM.] **1.** *Bot.* A very large genus of pinnate-leaved palms, natives of tropical Asia. They are slender and tufted, erect, or climbing over bushes by means of the hooks on the petioles. The light and tough stems are used in India for many purposes; they furnish the *rattan canes* of commerce. *Malacca canes* are obtained from the larger stems of *C. rotang.* Dragon's blood is yielded by *C. draco.* **2.** [*l. c.*] The sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*) or its aromatic root. It is a carminative and tonic in dyspepsia and colic. **3.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* The barrel or quill of a feather.

Ca-lan′dri-dæ (kȧ-lăn′drĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prob. fr. LL. *calandrus* weevil.] *Zoöl.* A family of weevils containing many species injurious to grain. The typical genus is **Ca-lan′dra** (-drȧ), which includes the corn and rice weevils (*C. granaria* and *C. oryzæ*).

Cal′an-drin′i-a (kăl′ăn-drĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jean Louis *Calandrini* (1703-58), Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of portulacaceous herbs, chiefly of South America and Australia, a few of the Pacific coast of the United States. They are succulent plants, with basal or alternate leaves and purplish ephemeral flowers in bracted racemes or panicles.

ca-lan′gay (kȧ-lăŋ′gā), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A white cockatoo (*Cacatua hæmaturopygia*) of the Philippines.

Ca-lan′the (kȧ-lăn′thē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καλός beautiful + ἄνθη blossom.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of terrestrial orchids, having white or rose-colored, rarely yellow, flowers, and broad plaited leaves. Many species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Ca-lap′pa (kȧ-lăp′ȧ), *n.* [NL., a name invented by Fabricius.] *Zoöl.* A genus of brachyuran crustaceans of tropical seas, the type of a family, **Ca-lap′pi-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). They are called *box crabs* from the compact manner in which the rather short but stout legs fold against the carapace.

ca-lash′ (kȧ-lăsh′), *n.* [F. *calèche;* of Slavonic origin; cf. Bohem. *kolesa*, Russ. *kolyaska* calash, *koleso, kolo*, wheel.] **1.** A light carriage with low wheels, having a top or hood that can be raised or lowered, seats for four inside, a separate seat for the driver, and often a movable front, so that it can be used as either an open or a close carriage. **2.** = CALÈCHE, 2. **3.** A carriage hood or top that can be thrown back. **4.** A hood, formerly worn by ladies, which could be drawn forward or thrown back like the top of a carriage.

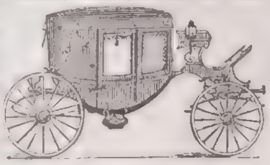

One form of Calash.

Cal′a-the′a (kăl′ȧ-thē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calathus*, from the shape of the flower. See CALATHUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American marantaceous plants having immense basal leaves beautifully marked with green, red, yellow, and white. The small flowers are produced in clusters on very short stems. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cal′a-thus (kăl′ȧ-thŭs), *n.; pl.* -THI (-thī). [L., fr. Gr. κάλαθος.] *Class. Antiq.* A vase-shaped basket; esp., a woman's workbasket. In art it often typifies maidenhood.

Ca′la-ve′ras skull (kăl′ȧ-vā′rȧs). A human skull reported, by Prof. J. D. Whitney, as found in 1886 in a Tertiary auriferous gravel deposit, lying below a bed of black lava, in Calaveras County, California. It is regarded as very doubtful whether the skull really belonged to the deposit in which it was found. If it did, it indicates an unprecedented antiquity for human beings of an advanced type.

ca′la-ve′rite (kä′lȧ-vā′rīt; kăl′ȧ-vē′rīt), *n.* *Min.* Telluride of gold and silver, $(Au,Ag)Te_2$, of yellowish color and metallic luster. It was first found in Calaveras County, California. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 8.35.

cal-ca′ne-al (kăl-kā′nē-ăl) } *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the
cal-ca′ne-an (kăl-kā′nē-ăn) } heel or the calcaneum.

cal-ca′ne-o- (kăl-kā′nē-ō-). *Anat.* A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the calcaneum* (and some other indicated part); as: the astragalus in **cal-ca′ne-o-as-trag′a-lar**, *or* **cal-ca′ne-o-as-trag′a-loid**; the cuboid bone in **cal-ca′ne-o-cu′boid**; the sole of the foot in **cal-ca′ne-o-plan′tar**; the scaphoid bone in **cal-ca′ne-o-na-vic′u-lar**, *or* **cal-ca′ne-o-scaph′oid**.

cal-ca′ne-um (kăl-kā′nē-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NEA (-nē-ȧ). [L., the heel, fr. *calx, calcis*, the heel.] *Anat.* **a** One of the bones of the tarsus which in man forms the great bone of the heel, representing the fibulare of certain lower vertebrates. **b** A process of the back upper part of the tarsometatarsal bone of birds (prob. not representing the calcaneum of mammals).

cal-caph′a-nite (kăl-kăf′ȧ-nīt), *n.* [*calcium* + *aphanite.*] *Petrog.* A variety of diabase showing small kernels of calcium carbonate embedded in the green ground mass.

cal′car (kăl′kär), *n.; L. pl.* -CARIA (kăl-kā′rĭ-ȧ). [L., a spur for the heel, also spur of a cock, fr. *calx, calcis*, heel.] **1.** *Bot.* A hollow tube or spur at the base of a petal or sepal. **2.** *Zoöl.* A spur or spurlike prominence, esp.: **a** In birds, a clawlike process on the leg or wing, which is not the termination of a digit. **b** In bats, a process of the calcaneum helping to support the web between the leg and tail. **c** In insects, a spine at the end of the tibia. **d** A prehallux. **3.** *Anat.* Short for CALCAR AVIS. See also CALCAR FEMORALE.

cal′car, *n.* [L. *calcaria* lime kiln, fr. *calx, calcis*, lime. See CALX.] **1.** *Glass Manuf.* A kind of oven, or reverberatory furnace, used for calcination of the batch into frit. **2.** *Metal.* An annealing arch or oven. *Oxf. E. D.*

cal′ca-rate (-kȧ-rāt) } *a.* [LL. *calcaratus.* See 1st CALCAR.]
cal′ca-rat′ed (-rāt′ĕd) } Having a calcar, or spur; spurred.

Cal-ca′re-a (kăl-kā′rē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or primary division of sponges composed of those having calcareous spicules.

cal-ca′re-o- (kăl-kā′rē-ō-). A combining form for *calcareous;* — used in various compounds the meanings of which are evident from their component parts; as in, **cal-ca′re-o-ar′gil-la′ceous**, **cal-ca′re-o-bi-tu′mi-nous**, **cal-ca′re-o-cor′ne-ous**, **cal-ca′re-o-si-li′ceous**, **cal-ca′re-o-sul′phur-ous**.

cal-ca′re-ous (kăl-kā′rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calcarius* pertaining to lime. See CALX.] **1.** Of the nature of calcite or calcium carbonate; consisting of, or containing, calcium carbonate or carbonate of lime; also, containing the element calcium. **2.** Growing upon limestone or in a soil impregnated with lime; as, a *calcareous* plant.

calcareous sinter, travertine. — **c. spar**, calcite.

cal-car′i-form (kăl-kăr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [1st *calcar* + *-form.*] Spur-shaped; as, a *calcariform* petal.

cal′ca-rine (kăl′kȧ-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to, or situated near, the calcar avis, or hippocampus minor.

calcarine fissure, *Anat.*, a fissure of the mesial surface of the posterior part of the cerebrum. Cf. HIPPOCAMPUS MINOR.

‖ **cal′ca-ro′ne** (käl′kä-rō′nā), *n.; pl.* -RONI (-nē). [It., aug. of *calcara* kiln.] A simple kiln used in Sicily for extracting sulphur from rock containing it in native form.

cal′ce-ate (kăl′sē-āt), *a.* [See CALCEATED.] Wearing shoes; calced. — *n.* A calced Carmelite. *Obs.*

cal′ce-at′ed (kăl′sē-āt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *calceatus*, p. p. of *calceare* to shoe, fr. *calceus* shoe, fr. *calx, calcis*, heel.] Fitted with, or wearing, shoes. *Johnson.*

calced (kălst), *a.* [See CALCEATED.] Wearing shoes; calceated; as, the *calced* Carmelites. *Rare.*

cal′ce-i-form′ (kăl′sē-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [L. *calceus* shoe + *-form.*] *Bot.* Shaped like a slipper, as the lip in the flowers of certain orchids; calceolate.

Cal′ce-o-la′ri-a (kăl′sē-ō-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calceolarius* shoemaker, fr. *calceolus*, a dim. of *calceus* shoe.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A large genus of violaceous herbs or shrubs having inconspicuous flowers with unequal petals, the sepals without auricles. **b** Syn. of FAGELIA. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Fagelia.* The species are cultivated for their pouch-shaped flowers, which are mottled with yellow or purple.

Cal′cha-quis′ (käl′chä-kēz′), *n. pl.* A people of Quichuan stock in northwest Argentina at the time of the advent of the Spaniards, possessing a civilization prob. partly Incan.

cal′ci- (kăl′sĭ-). Combining form from L. *calx, calcis*, lime.

cal′cic (kăl′sĭk), *a.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime: cf. F. *calcique.*] *Chem.* Derived from, or containing, calcium or lime.

cal-cic′o-lous (kăl-sĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + *-colous.*] *Biol.* Inhabiting calcareous soils or rocks.

cal-cif′er-ous (kăl-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + *-ferous.*] **1.** Bearing, producing, or containing, calcite, or carbonate of lime. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the Ordovician in New York and elsewhere; — so called from a calciferous sandstone of that system. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — *n.* [*cap.*] The Calciferous epoch or formation. **3.** *Zoöl.* Containing, or producing, calcareous spicules or particles, as certain glands in the esophagus of earthworms.

cal-cif′ic (-ĭk), *a.* Calciferous; specif., *Zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the portion of the oviduct which forms the eggshell in birds and reptiles. *Huxley.*

cal′ci-fi-ca′tion (kăl′sĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. CALCIFY.] **1.** Impregnation with calcareous matter; the deposition of insoluble lime salts in a tissue or other material, converting it into a more or less rigid stony substance, as in certain kinds of petrifaction; esp.: **a** *Physiol.* The deposition of lime salts in the matrix of cartilage, which is often the preliminary step in the formation of true bone (see OSSIFICATION, CALCIFIED CARTILAGE). **b** *Med.* A retrogressive petrifactive change marked in degenerating, dying, or dead tissue. **2.** A calcified structure or part, as in a cartilage.

cal′ci-fied (kăl′sĭ-fīd), *p. p. & p. a.* of CALCIFY, *v.*

calcified cartilage, *Anat.*, cartilage in which the matrix contains a deposit of calcareous matter. It composes parts of the skeleton of many low vertebrates, as the elasmobranchs, but in most vertebrates is for the most part replaced by true bone. See OSSIFICATION, BONE.

cal′ci-fy (kăl′sĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* CAL′CI-FIED (-fīd); CAL′CI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*calci-* + *-fy.*] To make or become stony or calcareous by the deposit or secretion of salts of lime.

cal′ci-mine (kăl′sĭ-mīn; -mĭn; 277), *n.* Also *kalsomine.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime.] A white or colored wash for the ceiling or other plastering of a room, consisting of a mixture of clear glue, Paris white or zinc white, and water.

cal′ci-mine, *v. t.;* CAL′CI-MINED (-mīnd; -mĭnd); CAL′CI-MIN′ING (-mīn′ĭng). To wash or cover with calcimine; as, to *calcimine* walls. — **cal′ci-min′er** (-mīn′ẽr), *n.*

cal′ci-nate (kăl′sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To calcine. *Rare.*

cal′ci-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *calcination.*] **1.** Act or process of calcining; state of being calcined. **2.** A product of calcination; something calcined. **3.** The final stage of calcino.

cal-cin′a-to-ry (kăl-sĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ; kăl′sĭn-; 277), *a.* Serving for calcination. — *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

cal-cine′ (kăl-sīn′; kăl′sīn; 277: *until recently*, kăl-sīn′ *has been the only pron. recognized by orthoëpists*), *v. t.;* CAL-CINED′ (-sīnd′; -sĭnd); CAL-CIN′ING. [F. *calciner*, fr. L. *calx, calcis*, lime. See CALX.] **1.** To reduce to a pow-

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cal′a-mar (kăl′ȧ-mär). Var. of CALAMARY.

Cal′a-ma′ri-i′næ (-mā′rĭ-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CALAMARY.] *Zoöl.* See DWARF SNAKE.

cal′a-ma′ri-ous (-mā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calamarius* pertaining to a writing reed.] Reedlike.

cal′a-ma-roid (kăl′ȧ-mȧ-roid), *a.* *Paleobot.* Calamarioid.

cal′am-bac (kăl′ăm-băk), **cal′am-bour** (kăl′ăm-bōōr; kăl′ăm bōōr′), *n.* [F. *calambac, calambour*, fr. Malay *kalambaq* a kind of fragrant wood.] Agalloch wood.

ca-lam′i-form (kȧ-lăm′ĭ-fôrm; kăl′ȧ-mĭ-), *a.* [L. *calamus* a reed + *-form.*] Reed-shaped.

ca-lam′i-na-ry, **ca-lam′i-nar**, *a.* Of or pert. to calamine. *Obs.*

Cal′a-min′tha (kăl′ȧ-mĭn′thȧ), *n.* [L. See CALAMINT.] *Bot.* Syn. of CLINOPODIUM.

cal′a-mist, *n.* [L. *calamus* a reed.] A player upon a reed or pipe. *Obs.*

ca-lam′i-toid (kȧ-lăm′ĭ-toid), *a.* [*Calamites* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Calamitean.

Cal′a-mo-cla′dus (kăl′ȧ-mō-klā′dŭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. κάλαμος reed + κλάδος branch.] *Paleobot.* See CALAMITES.

Cal′a-mo-den′dron (-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [NL.: Gr. κάλαμος + δένδρον tree.] See CALAMITES.

Cal′a-mo-ich′thys (-ĭk′thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κάλαμος + ἰχθύς fish.] Syn. of ERPETOICHTHYS.

Cal′a-mol′a-lus (-mŏl′ȧ-lŭs). [*Bib.*

Cal′a-mo-pit′ys (-mō-pĭt′ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κάλαμος reed + πίτυς pine tree.] See CALAMITES.

Cal′a-mo-sta′chys (-stā′kĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κάλαμος + στάχυς an ear of grain.] See CALAMITES.

cal′a-mur-y (kăl′ȧ-mẽr-ĭ). Var. of CALAMARY.

calamus oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

‖ **cal′a-mus scrip-to′ri-us** (skrĭp-tō′rĭ-ŭs). [NL.; in L., a writing pen.] *Anat.* The lower (or posterior) part of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, which narrows to a point.

ca-lan′der, ca-lan′dre (kȧ-lăn′dẽr), *n.* [F. *calandre*, Pr. *calandra*, Gr. κάλανδρος.] A large lark (*Melanocorypha calandra*) of Europe.

‖ **ca-lan′do** (kä-län′dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Gradually diminishing in rapidity and loudness; — used as a direction.

calangall. Var. of GALINGALE.

calange. ✝ CHALLENGE.

Cal′a-no (kăl′ȧ-nō). *D. Bib.*

ca′lan-tas′ (kä′län-täs′), *n.* [Tag.] The Philippine cedar.

cal′a-pite, cal′a-pitte (kăl′ȧ-pīt), *n.* [Malay *kelapa* the coco tree.] A concretion sometimes found in coconuts, used by the Malays as an amulet.

Ca′las′ (kȧ′läs′; kȧ′lä′), *n.* One who is wrongfully condemned; — so called from Jean Calas (1698-1762), a Calvinist of Toulouse barbarously executed on the charge of having murdered his son Louis, who had committed suicide.

ca′la-scio′ne (kä′lä-shō′nā), *n.* [It.] A form of guitar with two gut strings, used esp. in southern Italy.

ca-lash′, *v. t.* To provide with [a calash.

calate. ✝ CALLET.

ca-la′thi-an vi′o-let (kȧ-lā′thĭ-ăn). [L. *calatina viola.*] The soapwort gentian.

cal′a-thid′i-um (-thĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -THIDIA (-thĭd′ĭ-ȧ). Also **cal′a-thide** (kăl′ȧ-thīd; -thĭd). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. κάλαθος. See CALATHUS.] *Bot.* An anthodium.

cal′a-thi-form (kăl′ȧ-thĭ-fôrm; kȧ-lăth′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*calathus* + *-form.*] Cup-shaped.

cal′a-this (kăl′ȧ-thĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A calathidium.

ca-la′thi-um (kȧ-lā′thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CALATHUS.] = CALATHIDIUM.

cal′a-vance. Var. of GARAVANCE.

calaw. Var. of CALLOW, old squaw. [*Obs.*

calcane. *n.* Calcium chloride

cal-ca′ne-us (kăl-kā′nē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calcaneum* heel.] *Med.* Clubfoot in which only the heel touches the ground.

‖ **cal′car a′vis** (kăl′kär ā′vĭs). [L., lit., bird's spur.] *Anat.* = HIPPOCAMPUS MINOR.

cal-ca′re-ous-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **cal′car fe′mo-ra′le** (kăl′kär fĕm′ō-rā′lē). [NL.] *Anat.* A vertical plate of compact bone in the cancellous tissue of the neck of the femur.

‖ **cal-ca′ri-a** (kăl-kā′rĭ-ȧ), *n., L. pl.* of 1st CALCAR.

cal′ca-rif′er-ous (kăl′kȧ-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calcar, calcaris*, spur + *-ferous.*] Bearing spurs.

cal′ca-rif′er-ous, *a.* [A bad form apparently made by analyzing *calcareous* into *calcar* + *-eous.*] Calciferous.

cal′cate, *v. t.* [L. *calcatus*, p. p. of *calcare.*] To stamp or trample under the heels. *R.* — **cal-ca′tion** (kăl-kā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*

cal′ca-to-ry, *n.* [L. *calcatorium.*] A wine press. *Obs. & R.*

Cal′ca-vel′la, -los. Vars. of CARCAVELHOS.

calce. ✝ CALX.

cal′ce-don, cal-ced′o-ny, etc. Vars of CHALCEDONY, etc.

calcene. ✝ CALCINE.

cal′ce-o-late (kăl′sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [See CALCEOLARIA.] = CALCEIFORM. — **cal′ce-o-late-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **cal′ces** (kăl′sēz), *n., L. pl.* of CALX.

cal-ces′cence, *n* [*calcium* + *-escence;* — because exhibited by the calcium light.] *Physics.* Calorescence. *Obs.*

ca′ch. ✝ CHALICE.

Cal′chas (kăl′kȧs), *n.* [L.; Gr. Κάλχας.] The prophet of the Greek army before Troy, who received from Apollo the knowledge of future events.

cal′ci-a (kăl′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calx, calcis*, lime.] Calcium oxide. *Obs.*

cal′ci-cole (-kōl), *a.* *Bot.* Cal[cicolous.

cal′ci-co′sis (-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *calci-* + (prob.) my*cosis* or sar*cosis.*] *Med.* Pneumonia caused by the inhalation of stone dust.

calcidoine. ✝ CHALCEDONY.

cal′ci-form, *a.* [*calci-* + *-form.*] **1.** In the form of calx; — said of metals. *Obs.* **2.** Shaped like a pebble. **3.** Having a heel-like projection.

cal-cif′u-gal (kăl-sĭf′ū-găl), **cal-cif′u-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + L. *fugere* to flee.] Not thriving on calcareous soils.

cal-cig′e-nous (kăl-sĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + *-genous.*] *Chem.* Tending to form, or to become, a calx or earthlike substance on being oxidized or burnt. *Obs.*

cal-cig′er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + *-gerous.*] *Biol.* Containing or secreting lime salts.

cal′ci-mir′ic (kăl′sĭ-mĭr′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

cal-cin′a-ble (kăl-sīn′ȧ-b'l; kăl′sĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

cal′ci-na′tor (kăl′sĭ-nā′tẽr), *n.* One who calcines.

der, or to a friable state, by the action of heat; to heat so as [illegible] carbonic acid from limestone, and thus (usually) disintegrate; as, to *calcine* bones. Cf. ROAST, *v. t.* Often used fig., sometimes with the implication of purification.

2. To oxidize, as by the action of heat; to convert to a calx.

calcined cocoon, *Silk Raising*, a cocoon in which the worm has become reduced to a powdery substance.

cal-cine′ (kăl-sīn′; kăl′sĭn), *v. i.* To undergo calcination.

cal′cine (kăl′sīn; -sĭn), *n.* A product of calcination.

‖ **cal-ci′no** (käl-chē′nō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *calx, calcis,* lime.] A disease of silkworms caused by the parasitic fungi *Botrytis bassiana* and *B. tenella*, and characterized by a red coloration and paralysis of the body and death in from 20 to 30 hours. After death the body dries up and is covered with a white efflorescence, giving it a chalky appearance.

cal′cite (kăl′sīt), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis,* lime.] *Min.* Calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, crystallized in hexagonal form, and thus distinguished from aragonite; — called also *calc-spar* and *calcareous spar*. It cleaves readily into rhombohedrons. H., 3. Sp. gr., of crystals, 2.71. Besides common limestone, chalk, and marble, calcite includes, among other varieties, *agaric mineral, aphrite, argentine, calc-sinter* or *calc-tufa, dogtooth spar, Iceland spar, stalactites, stalagmites.* — **cal-cit′ic** (kăl-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

cal′ci-trant (kăl′sĭ-trănt), *a.* [L. *calcitrans*, p. pr. of *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calx, calcis*, heel.] Kicking; hence, stubborn; refractory. *Rare.*

cal′ci-trate (-trāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *calcitratus*, p. p. of *calcitrare.*] To kick. — **cal′ci-tra′tion** (-trā′shŭn), *n.*

cal′ci-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calx, calcis,* lime. See CALX.] *Chem.* A silver-white, rather soft metal of the alkaline earth group, quickly tarnishing in air and, when heated, burning with a brilliant light. Symbol, *Ca*; atomic weight, 40.07. It never occurs native, but in combination is very common, its chief minerals being: *carbonates* (including limestone, chalk, etc.), calcite, aragonite, dolomite, ankerite; *sulphates*, gypsum, anhydrite; *phosphate*, apatite; *fluoride*, fluorite; *tungstate*, scheelite; *titanate*, perovskite; it occurs also in many *silicates*. Calcium salts are present in practically all natural waters and are essential constituents of the bodies of most plants and animals. Metallic calcium was first prepared by Davy in 1808. It is made by electrolyzing the chloride or iodide or by heating the iodide with sodium. It melts at 810° C. (1490° F.). Sp. gr., 1.56. Calcium is bivalent, forming the highly basic oxide, CaO (quicklime), and hydroxide, $Ca(OH)_2$ (slaked lime), the salts $CaCl_2$ and $CaSO_4$, etc. Calcium salts color the test flame yellowish red.

calcium carbide. A crystalline solid, CaC_2, colorless when pure, but often resembling gray limestone. It is made by heating lime and carbon together in the electric furnace, and is used for the generation of acetylene.

calcium carbonate. A solid, $CaCO_3$, occurring in nature as calcite (limestone, marble, etc.) and aragonite, and obtained as a white precipitate by passing carbon dioxide into lime water. It is also found in plant ashes, in bones, to a large extent in many shells, etc.

calcium chloride. *Chem.* A compound, $CaCl_2$, crystallizing commonly with six molecules of water. In its anhydrous state it is a white porous solid having a strong attraction for water, hence it is used as a drying agent. The calcium chloride obtained as a by-product of certain technical processes is used in making chlorine.

calcium fluoride. The compound CaF_2, occurring in nature as the mineral fluorite, and also in bones, the enamel of the teeth, etc. It is used as a flux in metallurgy.

calcium hydroxide. Slaked lime, $Ca(OH)_2$. See LIME, *n.*

calcium phosphate. Any of the phosphates of calcium, esp. the neutral or tertiary phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, occurring in nature as the mineral apatite, and also as the chief mineral constituent of bones.

calcium sulphate. The compound $CaSO_4$, occurring in nature as anhydrite and (with water) as gypsum.

cal-cog′ra-phy (kăl-kŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis,* lime, chalk + *-graphy.*] The art of drawing with chalks or pastels. — **cal-cog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **cal′co-graph′ic** (kăl′kō-grăf′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

cal′co-mal′a-chite (kăl′kō-măl′ȧ-kīt), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis,* lime + *malachite.*] A form of malachite containing calcite and gypsum, used as an ornamental stone, as for table tops. It takes a high polish.

calc′-sin′ter, *n.* [G. *kalksinter*; *kalk* (L. *calx, calcis*) lime + *sinter* sinter.] Calcareous sinter, or travertine.

calc′-tu′fa, calc′-tuff′, *n.* [G. *kalk* (L. *calx*) lime + E. *tufa.*] *Min.* Calcareous tufa. See TUFA, TRAVERTINE.

cal′cu-la-ble (kăl′kū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *calculable.*] **1.** That may be calculated or ascertained by calculation.
2. That may be reckoned or depended on; — said of persons. *G. Eliot.*
— **cal′cu-la-bil′i-ty** (kăl′kū-lȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cal′cu-la-ry (-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *calculus* a calculus: cf. *calcularius* pert. to calculation.] *Med.* Of or pert. to calculi.

cal′cu-late (kăl′kū-lāt), *v. t.*; CAL′CU-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); CAL′CU-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *calculatus*, p. p. of *calculare* to calculate, fr. *calculus* a pebble, a stone used in reckoning; hence, a reckoning, fr. *calx, calcis,* a stone used in gaming, limestone. See CALX.] **1.** To ascertain or determine by mathematical processes, usually by the ordinary rules of arithmetic; to reckon; to estimate; to compute.

A calendar more exactly *calculated* than any other. *North.*

2. *Astrol. & Astron.* To find out and fix, by mathematical computation, the time and circumstances of (a horoscope, an eclipse, or the like), either beforehand or in after time.
3. To plan with forethought; to frame. *Archaic.*
4. To adjust for a purpose; to adapt by forethought or calculation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to an end; as, to *calculate* a system of laws for the government and protection of a free people.

[Religion] is . . . *calculated* for our benefit. *Abp. Tillotson*

5. To plan; expect; think; "reckon." *Local, U. S.*

Syn. — Estimate, determine; tell, number, enumerate, cast up. — CALCULATE, COMPUTE, RECKON, COUNT agree in the idea of numerical or arithmetical estimation or determination. CALCULATE (cf. *calculation*, under PRUDENCE), implies a process, frequently elaborate, directed to ascertaining or determining a particular result, which is looked on as problematical; as, to *calculate* the velocity of light, to *calculate* an eclipse, a nativity; "To *calculate* . . . the chances of a northwest passage to the Indies" (*J. R. G*[illegible]). COMPUTE suggests rather an estimate ([illegible]) or may not be elaborate) of something, data for which are regarded as given; as, to *compute* in[illegible] field. RECKON frequently implies simpler or less technical processes than *calculate* or *compute* (as, to *reckon* by counters, to *reckon* on one's fingers); in present usage it is distinguished from COUNT (see etym.), which denotes mere enumeration or telling of objects one by one; [illegible] the eggs in a basket, the people in a room. The use of *calculate* in the sense of "consider, suppose" (as, I *calculate* you are right), for *reckon* (itself now colloquial in this sense), is a violation of good usage.

cal′cu-late (kăl′kū-lāt), *v. i.* **1.** To make a calculation; to forecast consequences; to form an estimate.

The strong passions, whether good or bad, never *calculate*. *F. W. Robertson.*

2. To count or rely; — with *upon* or *on*.

All this time my uncle was *calculating* on the thing as concluded. *C. Lever.*

cal′cu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* **1.** Worked out, or fixed upon, by calculation; as, *calculated* tables; *calculated* velocity.
2. Adapted by calculation, contrivance, or forethought to accomplish a purpose; as, to use arts *calculated* to deceive.
3. Likely to produce a certain effect, whether intended or not; fitted; adapted; suited.

Some of them may be *calculated* to injure rather than benefit society. *Goldsmith.*
[He] had never gone through an experience *calculated* to lead him beyond the scope of generally received laws. *Hawthorne.*

cal′cu-lat′ing (-lāt′ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That calculates; performing or able to perform mathematical calculations.
2. Given to contrivance or forethought; forecasting, or shrewd in foreseeing, what will be promotive of self-interest; scheming; as, a cool *calculating* disposition.

calculating machine, any machine for the mechanical performance of mathematical operations, such as the comptometer, etc.

Calculating machines . . . may be classified as follows: addition machines, the first invented by Pascal (1642); addition machines modified to facilitate multiplication, the first by Leibnitz (1671); true multiplication machines, Leon Bolles (1888), Steiger (1894); difference machines, Müller (1786), Babbage (1822); analytical machines, Babbage (1834). *Encyc. Brit.*

cal′cu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *calculacioun*, fr. L. *calculatio*; cf. OF. *calculation*.] **1.** Act or process, or result, of calculating; computation; reckoning; estimate. "The *calculation* of eclipses." *Nichol.*

The mountain is not so high as his *calculation* makes it. *Boyle.*
In treating of inference it will be incumbent upon us to discuss the differentia which separates *calculation* from ordinary reasoning; and we shall find the outward and visible sign of this differentia to consist in the enormous abbreviation of reasoning processes, by their condensation into the import of recognized symbols. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. An expectation based on circumstances; forecast.

The lazy gossips of the port,
Abhorrent of a *calculation* crost,
Began to chafe as at a personal wrong. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See PRUDENCE.

cal′cu-la-tive (kăl′kū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to calculation; involving, or given to, calculation.

Long habits of *calculative* dealings. *Burke.*

cal′cu-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *calculateur.*] **1.** One who calculates.
2. a A set or book of tables for facilitating computations; a ready reckoner. **b** A calculating machine.

cal′cu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *calculatorius.*] Of or pertaining to calculation.

cal′cu-li-form′ (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [L. *calculus* pebble + *-form.*] Pebble-shaped.

cal′cu-lous (kăl′kū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *calculosus.*] **1.** Hard like a stone; stony; gritty; as, a *calculous* concretion.
2. *Med.* Caused or characterized by the presence of a calculus or calculi; as, a *calculous* disorder; also, affected with gravel or stone; as, a *calculous* person.

cal′cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L. *calculus*. See CALCULATE.] **1.** A solid concretion formed in any part of the body, esp. in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the passages connected with them; as: **biliary calculi**, gallstones, found mainly in the biliary passages and gall bladder; **urinary calculi**, found in the bladder or any part of the urinary passages; **renal calculi**, formed in the kidney, etc.
2. *Math.* A method of computation; any process of reasoning by the use of symbols; any branch of mathematics involving calculation; specif., the *infinitesimal*, or *differential and integral*, *calculus* devised by Leibnitz, equivalent to Newton's *method of fluxions*.
3. *Symbolic Logic.* Deduction from hypotheses or premises algebraically expressed and manipulated.
4. Calculation; computation. *Obs. or R.* *Coleridge.*

calculus of enlargement, *Math.*, in the calculus of finite differences, a method of finding algebraic expansions, etc., by means of E and other operators. — **c. of finite differences**, *Math.*, a method employing chiefly the symbols E, Δ, and Σ to denote respectively enlarging a variable's value by 1, the corresponding change in the value of another variable (the function), and summing all values of the function that correspond to positive integral values of the variable. This calculus, unlike the differential, deals with finite changes and does not assume continuity. — **c. of forms**, *Math.*, invariantive analysis as treated by the symbolic methods of Gordan. — **c. of functions**, *Math.*, the calculus of finite differences applied to find functions that fulfill given conditions. — **c. of imaginaries**, *Math.*, two-dimensional algebra, employing the so-called imaginary unit i or $\sqrt{-1}$. — **c. of limits**, *Math.*, a method of demonstration that consists in finding a series that satisfies formally a certain differential equation and assumes a certain value for a certain argument value, and then testing its convergence by comparing it term by term with another series known to be convergent and formed similarly from another differential equation. — **calculus of operations**, *Math.*, that branch of mathematics which subjects symbols of operation as well as of magnitude to algebraic operations. — **c. of probabilities**, *Math.*, the mathematical doctrine and computation of the probabilities of events, or the application of numbers to chance. — **c. of variations**, *Math.*, a calculus (an offshoot of the infinitesimal calculus) whose fundamental notion is the variation of a curve, and whose problem is to find the form of a function that shall maximize or minimize a definite integral of an expression involving that function.

cal-da′ri-um (kăl-dā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *caldus, calidus*, hot.] The hot room of the Roman thermæ.

cal-de′ra (kăl-dā′rȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., a caldron.] *Phys. Geog.* **a** A very large crater produced by a gigantic explosion. It is usually open at one side. **b** A crater produced by fusion of the core of a volcano and the falling in of its summit.

Cal′de-ra′ro (käl′dā-rä′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -RARI (-rē). [It. *calderaro, calderaio*, coppersmith, brazier, one who attends to the caldron. Cf. CALDRON.] A member of a secret political association organized in Italy early in the 19th century to oppose the Carbonari in their revolutionary designs.

cal′dron, caul′dron (kôl′drŭn), *n.* [ME. *caldron, caudron, caudroun*, OF. *caudron, cauderon*, dial. form of *chauderon*, F. *chaudron*, fr. F. *chaudière* kettle, LL. *caldaria*, fr. L. *caldarius* suitable for warming, fr. *caldus, calidus*, warm, fr. *calere* to be warm; cf. Skr. *çrā* to boil. Cf. CHALDRON, CALORIC, CAUDLE, CHOWDER.] **1.** A large kettle or boiler, as of copper, brass, or iron. "*Caldrons* of boiling oil." *Prescott.*
2. Something suggesting a caldron in shape, or likened to a caldron of boiling liquid.

cal′dron, caul′dron, *v. t.* To put or inclose in or as in a caldron. *Rare.*

Ca′leb (kā′lĕb), *n.* [Heb. *Kālēb.*] **1.** Lit., probably, dog; — masc. proper name.
2. *Bib.* One of the men sent by Moses to spy out the land of Canaan. He dissented from the general opinion that the Canaanites were too strong to be conquered, and to him therefore was it promised that he should enter the land and that his seed should possess it. See *Num.* xiii. and xiv., *Deut.* i., and *Joshua* xiv.

‖ **ca′lèche′** (kȧ′lĕsh′), *n.*; *pl.* CALÈCHES (-ĕz; *F.* -lĕsh′). [F.] **1.** = CALASH; — usually with reference to continental European countries.
2. In Quebec, Canada, a two-wheeled vehicle with a folding hood or top.

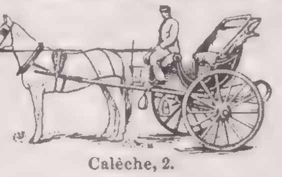

Calèche, 2.

Cal′e-do′ni-a (kăl′ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Scotland; — the ancient Latin name, still used poetically or rhetorically.

Cal′e-do′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Caledonia or modern Scotland; Scottish; Scotch.

Caledonian brown, a permanent natural pigment consisting chiefly of hydrated oxides of manganese and iron. When raw it is ruddy brown, becoming nearly black when burnt. — **C. folding**, *Geol.*, a mountain-forming deformation which occurred in northwestern Europe in early Paleozoic times.

Cal′e-do′ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Caledonia; a Scotchman.
2. *pl.* A square dance resembling the quadrille.

cal′e-do-nite′ (kăl′ē-dō-nīt′; kȧ-lĕd′ō-nīt; 277), *n.* [From CALEDONIA.] *Min.* A basic sulphate of copper and lead, occurring in minute green crystals.

cal′e-fa′cient (kăl′ē-fā′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *calefaciens*, p. pr. of *calefacere* to make warm; *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make.] Making warm; heating. — *n.* A calefacient remedy.

cal′e-fac′tion (-făk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *calefactio.*] A warming; state of being warmed; — lit. or fig. — **cal′e-fac′tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

cal′e-fac′to-ry (-făk′tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *calefactorius.*] Making hot; producing or communicating heat.

cal′e-fac′to-ry, *n.* [LL. *calefactorium.*] **1.** *Eccl.* An apartment in a monastery warmed and used as a sitting room.
2. A hollow sphere of metal, filled with hot water, or a chafing dish, placed on the altar in cold weather for the priest to warm his hands with.

cal′e-fy (kăl′ē-fī), *v. t. & i.*; CAL′E-FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [L. *calere* to be warm + *-fy.*] To make or grow warm or hot.

cal′en-dar (kăl′ĕn-dȧr), *n.* [ME. *kalender, calender*, fr. L. *kalendarium* an interest or account book (cf. F. *calendrier*, OF. *calendier*), fr. L. *calendae, kalendae*, calends. See CALENDS.] **1.** A system of reckoning time, esp. of fixing the beginning, length, and divisions of the civil year; an orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as years, months, weeks, and days, adapted to the purposes of civil life; as, the Chinese, Jewish, or Roman *calendar*. The **Julian calendar** is that introduced by Julius Cæsar in B. C. 46, and slightly modified under Augustus, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, each fourth or bissextile year (leap year) having 366 days, and the months having the same names, order, and length as now. The **Gregorian calendar** (the one now in general use) is that introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. in A. D. 1582 and adopted in Great Britain and the English colonies in America in 1752, consisting in a reformation of the Julian calendar. Since the Julian year is about eleven minutes longer than the astronomical year, the date of the vernal equinox had, since 325 A. D., become displaced by ten days. In order to restore it, Gregory suppressed ten days by ordaining that Oct. 5, 1582, should be called Oct. 15, and to prevent future displacement he provided that of the centesimal years (1600, 1700, etc.) only those exactly divisible by 400 should be leap years. In other respects the calendar is the same as the Julian. The difference between the two calendars is thus 10 days from 1582 to 1700, 11 days from 1700 to 1800, 12 days from 1800 to 1900, and 13 days since 1900. The two modes of reckoning are also called *Old Style* (abbr. *O. S.*) and *New Style* (abbr. *N. S.*); as, March 5, Old Style, is the same as March 18, New Style (since 1900).
2. A tabular statement or register of the divisions of a given year, referring the days of each month to the days of the week, often also giving important astronomical data, as the dates of the four chief phases of the moon, and some-

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cal-cin′er (kăl-sīn′ẽr; kăl′sĭ-nẽr), *n.* One that calcines; specif., a furnace for calcining.
cal′cin-ize, *v. t.* To calcine. *Obs.*
cal′ci′on (kăl′sĭ′ŏn), *n.* [*calcium* + *ion.*] *Chem.* Ionic calcium, Ca^{++}.
cal-ciph′i-lous (kăl-sĭf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + *-philous.*] Chalk-loving.
cal-ciph′o-bous (-ō-bŭs), *a.* [See CALCI-; -PHOBE.] Calcifugal.
‖ **cal′cis co-quen′dæ** (kăl′sĭs kō-kwĕn′dē). [L.] See SERVITUDE.
Cal′ci-spon′gi-æ (kăl′sĭ-spŏn′jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CALCI-; SPONGE.] *Zoöl.* = CALCAREA. — **cal′ci-sponge** (kăl′sĭ-spŭnj), *n.*
calcium light. = LIME LIGHT.
calcium oxide. Lime, CaO.
calcium oxychloride. See CHLORIDE OF LIME.
cal-civ′o-rous (kăl-sĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + *-vorous.*] Living upon limestone, as certain lichens.
Cal′col (kăl′kŏl). *Bib.*
cal-coph′o-rous (kăl-kŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime + *-phorous.*] Calcigerous.
calc′-spar′, calc′spar′, *n.* [G. *kalk* (L. *calx*) lime + E. *spar.*] Calcite.
cal′cu-la-bl Calculable. *Ref. Sp.*
cal′cu-lar (kăl′kū-lȧr), *a. Math.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a calculus.
cal′cu-la-ry, *n.* A congeries of little stony knots found in the pulp of the pear. *Obs. or R.*
cal′cu-late, *n.* Calculation. *Obs.*
cal′cu-lat′ing-ly, *adv.* of CALCULATING.
cal′cule, *n.* [F. *calcul*. See CALCULATE.] Calculation; computation. *Obs.*
cal′cule, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *calculer.*] To calculate. *Obs.*
cal′cul-er, *n.* Calculator. *Obs.*
cal′cu-li, *n.*, *pl.* of CALCULUS.
cal′cu-list, *n.* One versed in calculus; a mathematician.
cal′cu-lose′, *a.* [L. *calculosus.*] Stony; specif., *Med.*, calculous. *Rare.* — **cal′cu-los′i-ty**, *n. Rare.*
cald (käld). Obs. or Scot var. of COLD.
Cal-de′a (kăl-dē′ȧ). *Bib.*
Cal-de′an. Var. of CHALDEAN.
Cal-dese′. ✝ CHALDESE.
caldmawe. ✝ CALMEWE.
cale. ✝ CALL.
cale. Var. of COLE, KALE.
cal′e-an′ (kăl′ē-än′), *n.* [Per. *qalyān.*] The Persian form of the hubble-bubble.
Ca′leb-eph′ra-tah (-ĕf′rȧ-tä). [*Bib.*
cale-can′non (kāl-kăn′ŭn; kāl′kăn-ŭn). Var. of COLCANNON. [CALASH.
ca-leche′. Var. of CALÈCHE,
calecut. ✝ CALICO.
cal′e-fac′tor, *n.* A small kind of stove or heater.
cal′e-lec-tric′i-ty (kăl′ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *calere* to be warm + E. *electricity.*] Electricity produced by temperature changes in the iron core of a transformer. — **cal′e-lec′tric**, **cal′e-lec′tri-cal**, *a.*
‖ **cal′em-bour′** (kăl′ĕm-bōōr′; *Fr.* kȧ′läN′bōōr′), *n.*; *pl.* CALEMBOURS (-bōōrz′; *F.* -bōōr′). [F.] A pun.
Cal′e-mes (kăl′ē-mēz), *n. Logic.* See MODE. [calends.
ca-len′dal, *a.* Of or pert. to the
cal′en-dar. ✝ CALENDER, a machine.
cal′en-dar, *a.* [L. *Kalenda-*

times indicating the dates of ecclesiastical or other festivals and other events connected with particular days; sometimes, a table giving only dates and facts belonging to a particular profession, pursuit, or institution; as, a racing, gardener's, academic, church, or ritualistic, *calendar*. Also, a set of tables giving these data or facts more fully; an almanac. See PERPETUAL CALENDAR. Also used fig.

Shepherds of people had need know the *calendars* of tempests of state. *Bacon.*

3. A guide or direction; pattern; example. *Obs.*

He is the card or *calendar* of gentry. *Shak.*

4. An orderly list of persons, things, or events; schedule; as, a *calendar* of bills presented in a legislative assembly. Esp.: **a** A list of canonized saints, martyrs, or the like; — connected with sense 2, the saints' days being noted in the calendar or almanac. **b** *Law.* A list of causes to be tried in court, or, in criminal courts, of the prisoners to be tried, with the time and cause of their commitment, etc. **c** A chronological register of documents with a brief summary of the contents of each, made to serve as an index to the documents of a period.

Chinese, Jewish, Mohammedan, and other calendars. See under the adjectives.

cal′en-dar (kăl′ĕn-dẽr), *v. t.*; CAL′EN-DARED (-dẽrd); CAL′EN-DAR-ING. To enter or write in a calendar, as of saints; to make a calendar or chronological register of, as documents; to register. *Waterhouse.* — **cal′en-dar-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

cal′en-der (-dẽr), *n.* [F. *calandre*, in sense 2, LL. *celendra*, corrupted fr. L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, Gr. κύλινδρος. See CYLINDER.] **1.** [See the verb.] One who pursues the business of calendering. *Obs.*

2. A machine for calendering cloth, paper, etc. In the **plate calender** the paper to be glazed is squeezed between polished copper or zinc plates.

cal′en-der, *v. t.*; CAL′EN-DERED (-dẽrd); CAL′EN-DER-ING. [Cf. F. *calandrer*. See CALENDER, *n.*] To press, as cloth, paper, etc., between rollers for the purpose of making it smooth and glossy, or glazed, or of watering it or giving it a wavy appearance. See WATER, *v. t.*, 3.

cal′en-der, *n.* [Per. *qalandar*.] One of a sect or order of wandering mendicant dervishes.

ca-len′dric (kȧ-lĕn′drĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the **ca-len′dri-cal** (-drĭ-kăl) } nature of, a calendar.

cal′ends, kal′ends (kăl′ĕndz), *n. pl.* [ME. *kalendes* month, calends, AS. *calend* month, fr. L. *kalendae*, *calendae* calends; akin to *calare* to call, proclaim, Gr. καλεῖν.] **1.** The first day of the ancient Roman month. See ROMAN CALENDAR.

2. The Jewish festival of the New Moon. *Obs.*

3. Fig.: First days; beginning; first experience. *Obs.*

4. A calendar; register; record. *Rare.*

5. Forewarnings. *Obs.*

Ca-len′du-la (kȧ-lĕn′dū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calendae* the calends, when the plant was supposed to blossom.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants, the pot marigolds, natives of temperate regions. They have alternate leaves and large heads of yellow-rayed flowers with a naked receptacle and incurved achenes. *C. officinalis* is common in cultivation. The flowers are aperient and diaphoretic; they are employed chiefly externally as a vulnerary. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ca-len′du-lin (-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A gummy or mucilaginous tasteless substance obtained from the pot marigold (*Calendula*), and analogous to bassorin.

cal′en-ture (kăl′ĕn-tūr), *n.* [F. *calenture*, fr. Sp. *calentura* heat, fever, fr. *calentar* to heat, fr. p. pr. of L. *calere* to be warm.] **1.** *Med.* A name given to: **a** Any of various fevers, formerly so called, occurring in the tropics, due to exposure to excessive heat. **b** Thermic fever; sunstroke.

2 Fig.: Fever; passion; ardor; glow. *Jer. Taylor.* — **cal′en-tu′ral** (-tū′răl) *a.* — **cal′en-tu′rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

cal′en-ture, *v. t.*; CAL′EN-TURED (-tūrd); CAL′EN-TUR′ING. **1.** To fever; to fire. *Obs. or R.*

2. To see or figure as in the delirium of calenture. *Poetic.*

Hath fed on pageants floating through the air
Or *calentured* in depths of limpid flood. *Wordsworth.*

ca-les′cent (kȧ-lĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *calescens*, p. pr. of *calescere*, incho. of *calere* to be warm.] Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **ca-les′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

calf (käf), *n.*; *pl.* CALVES (kävz). [ME. *calf*, *kelf*, AS. *cealf*; akin to D. *kalf*, G. *kalb*, Icel. *kālfr*, Sw. *kalf*, Dan. *kalv*, Goth. *kalbō*; cf. Skr. *garbha* fetus, young, Skr. *grabh* to seize, conceive.] **1.** The young of the cow, or of the bovine family of quadrupeds. Also, the young of some other large mammals, as of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, moose, and whale.

2 Leather made of the skin of the calf; esp., a fine, light-colored bookbinder's leather; as, to bind books in *calf*.

3. An awkward or silly boy or youth; a dolt. *Colloq.*

Some silly, doting, brainless *calf*. *Drayton.*

4. A small island near a larger; as, the *Calf* of Man.

5. A small mass of ice set free from a coast glacier or from an iceberg or floe. *Kane.*

calf, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kālfi*.] The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.

calf love. Transitory affection felt by a boy or a girl for one of the opposite sex. *Colloq.*

calf's′-foot′ jel′ly (käfs-). Jelly made from calves' feet; gelatin jelly.

calf′skin′ (käf′skĭn′), *n.* The hide or skin of a calf, or the superior kind of leather made of the skin.

calf's′-tongue′ mold′ing *or* **mould′ing.** *Arch.* A molding bearing in relief a series of tonguelike members.

cal′i-a-tour′ wood (kăl′ĭ-ȧ-tōōr′). A red dyewood of East India closely resembling sandalwood, but not positively identified. It is one of the important insoluble redwoods.

Cal′i-ban (kăl′ĭ-băn), *n.* A savage and deformed slave of Prospero in Shakespeare's "Tempest." He is represented as being the "freckled whelp" of Sycorax, a foul hag, who was banished from Argier (or Algiers) to the desert island afterward inhabited by Prospero. In Browning's "Caliban upon Setebos," he is represented as giving his views upon deity. By extension, a man of degraded and savage character like Caliban. — **Cal′i-ban-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

cal′i-ber } (kăl′ĭ-bẽr), *n.* [F. *calibre*, of uncertain origin; **cal′i-bre** } cf. It. *calibro*, Sp. *calibre*. Cf. CALIPER.] **1.** *Gunnery.* **a** The diameter of a bullet or other projectile. **b** The diameter of the bore, as of a cannon or other firearm, measured or expressed in inches, or, in small arms, in hundredths of an inch, or, in the metric system, in centimeters, or millimeters; as, a forty-four revolver, i. e., a revolver of .44 *caliber*. In a typical modern rifle it is equivalent to the diameter of a cylinder which will just touch the highest points of all the lands. The length of bore is often expressed in calibers; as, a 40 *caliber* 10 in. gun.

2. The diameter of a round or cylindrical body; esp., the internal diameter of a tube or hollow cylinder.

The *caliber* of these empty tubes. *Reid.*

3. Degree of importance or station in society; rank. *Obs.*

4. Fig.: Capacity or compass of mind. Hence, size; degree of excellence or importance, quality. *Burke.*

5. *pl.* Var. of CALIPERS.

cal′i-brate (-brāt), *v. t.* To ascertain the caliber of, as of a thermometer tube; also, more generally, to determine or rectify the graduation of, as of the various standards or graduated instruments. — **cal′i-bra′tion** (-brā′shŭn), *n.*

‖ **ca-li′che** (kä-lē′chā), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *caliche* a pebble in a brick, a flake of lime.] *Min.* Any of various mineral deposits; specif.: **a** Native Chile saltpeter, containing from 50 to 75 per cent sodium nitrate. **b** A calcareous deposit, sometimes gold-bearing, occurring in Arizona.

cal′i-cle (kăl′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *caliculus*, dim. of *calix*, *calicis*, cup.] *Zoöl.* Any of various cuplike cavities or structures, as one of the cavities of a coral containing the polyps, the theca of a campanularian hydroid, etc.

cal′i-co (kăl′ĭ-kō), *n.*; *pl.* COES or -COS (-kōz). [So called because first imported from *Calicut*, in the East Indies: cf. F. *calicot*.] **1.** Orig., cotton cloth of any kind imported, first in 1631, from India and the East; also, later, any of various cotton stuffs of European make.

2. Plain white cotton cloth, which receives distinctive names according to quality and use; as, super *calicoes*, shirting *calicoes*, unbleached *calicoes*, etc. *Eng.*

3. Cheap cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern. *U. S.*

4. *Bot.* See MOSAIC DISEASE.

5. A woman; a girl; womankind. *Dial. U. S.*

cal′i-co, *a.* Looking like calico; — often applied to an animal, as a horse or cat, marked with conspicuous patches of color. *Colloq., U. S.*

calico aster. An American aster (*Aster lateriflorus*) having small crowded flower heads with purple or yellow disks.

cal′i-co-back′ (-băk′), *n.* **a** The calico bass. **b** A hemipterous insect (*Murgantia histrionica*) which injures the cabbage and other garden plants; — called also *calico bug* and *harlequin cabbage bug*. **c** The turnstone. *Local, U. S.*

calico bass. An edible fresh-water fish (*Pomoxis sparoides*) of the rivers and lakes of the Mississippi valley and parts of the eastern United States. It is allied to the sunfishes, and so called from its variegated colors. Called also *strawberry bass*.

Calico Bass. (1/8)

calico bush. The mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*); — called also **calico flower** and **calico tree**. *U. S.*

calico marble. A brecciated limestone conglomerate found in Maryland, used as a decorative stone.

calico printing. The art or process of impressing the figured patterns on calico. — **calico printer.**

ca-lic′u-lar (kȧ-lĭk′ū-lȧr), **ca-lic′u-late** (-lāt), *a.* [L. *caliculus* a little cup.] **1.** Relating to, or resembling, a cup.

2. Improperly used for CALYCULAR, CALYCULATE.

cal′i-duct (kăl′ĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [See CALORIDUCT.] A pipe or duct to convey hot air, hot water, or steam, for heating.

Subterranean *caliducts* have been introduced. *Evelyn.*

Cal′i-for′ni-a (kăl′ĭ-fôr′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* One of the United States.

California bay laurel *or* **bay tree.** = *California laurel*, below. — **C. bluebell**, a handsome Californian hydrophyllaceous plant (*Nemophila insignis*), bearing blue flowers sometimes an inch in diameter. — **C. cedar**, the redwood. — **C. clover**, the bur clover. — **C. coffee**, the cascara buckthorn. — **C. condor**, a very large North American bird of prey (*Gymnogyps californianus*) of the family Cathartidæ, related to the condor of South America and sometimes larger than it, though of lighter build. It formerly inhabited the Pacific States and parts of Lower California, but is now nearly extinct, probably because of feeding on carcasses poisoned to destroy wolves. It is chiefly dull black, with some white, has a bare head and neck, and is vulturelike in habits. — **California fan palm**, a fan-leaved palm (*Neowashingtonia filamentosa*) of southern and Lower California, often cultivated for its graceful leaves, which bear slender filaments on their margins. — **C. fever bush.** = BEAR BRUSH. — **C. fuchsia**, any onagraceous plant of the genus *Zauschneria*, which has red, fuchsialike flowers. — **C. greasewood**, a chenopodiaceous branching shrub (*Allenrolfea occidentalis*) growing in alkaline soils in California, where it is useful in winter as a grazing plant. — **C. herring.** See HERRING. — **C. holly**, the toyon. — **C. hyacinth**, any species of *Hookera*. — **C. Jack**, *Card Playing*, a variety of seven-up for two players. The hands are replenished after each trick by drawing (the winner of the trick first) from the top of the pack, turned face upward. Cf. SHASTA SAM. — **C. laurel**, a lauraceous tree of California (*Umbellularia californica*) having very aromatic evergreen foliage and small umbellate flowers succeeded by fleshy drupes resembling olives. The wood is hard and tough. Also called *mountain laurel*, *sassafras laurel*, *spice tree*, *California bay tree*, etc. — **C. lilac**, the blue myrtle **a**. — **C. live oak**. **a** The encina. **b** The maul oak. — **C. maybush**, the toyon. — **C. mountain holly**, an evergreen species of *Rhamnus* (*R. crocea*). — **C. nutmeg**, a Californian taxaceous tree (*Tumion californicum*) having a fleshy fruit appearing like a nutmeg, but with a strong turpentine flavor. See TUMION. — **C. olive.** = *California laurel*, above. — **C. onyx**, an amber and brown variety of aragonite. — **C. peppergrass**, an East Asian cress (*Brassica japonica*) cultivated in the United States as a pot herb. — **C. pepper tree**, the Peruvian mastic. — **C. pitcher plant**, *Chrysamphora californica*. See CHRYSAMPHORA. — **C. poppy**, any yellow-flowered plant of the genus *Eschscholtzia*. See ESCHSCHOLTZIA. — **C. post cedar**, the incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*). — **C. privet**, a handsome Japanese privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), used for hedges, and differing from the common privet in its evergreen foliage. — **C. quail.** See QUAIL. — **C. red fir.** See RED FIR. — **C. redwood.** = REDWOOD. — **C. rose bay**, a species of *Rhododendron* (*R. californicum*) of northern California, having rose-purple flowers. — **C. sassafras.** = *California laurel*, above. — **C. slippery elm.** = SLIPPERY ELM **b**. — **C. soaproot**, the plant *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*. See AMOLE, 2 **a**. — **C. swamp pine.** = BISHOP'S PINE. — **C. thrasher.** See THRASHER. — **C. vulture.** = *California condor*, above. — **C. white fir.** = WHITE FIR. — **C. woodpecker**, a common woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi*) of the Pacific States, noted for its habit of sticking acorns in little holes that it digs in the bark of trees. — **C. yellow bells**, a Californian annual hydrophyllaceous plant (*Emmenanthe penduliflora*) with pendulous yellow flowers; — also called *whispering bells*.

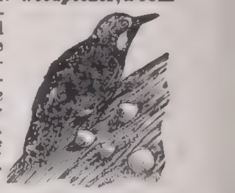

California Woodpecker. (1/8)

California Condor.

Cal′i-for′ni-an (kăl′ĭ-fôr′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to California. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of California.

cal′i-for′nite (-nīt), *n.* [It is found in Siskiyou County, *California*.] *Min.* A compact variety of vesuvianite of an olive-green or grass-green color closely resembling jade.

cal′i-ga (kăl′ĭ-gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -GÆ (-jē). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A heavy-soled military shoe or sandal, worn by all ranks up to and including centurions.

2. A buskin or stocking worn by bishops and mitered abbots.

cal′i-gate (-gāt), *a.* Wearing caligæ. — **cal′i-gate**, *n.*

cal′i-gat′ed (-gāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *caligatus* booted, fr. *caliga* a boot.] *Zoöl.* Laminiplantar.

cal′i-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *caligatio*, fr. *caligare* to be dim.] Dimness or cloudiness of sight. *Obs.*

ca-lig′i-nos′i-ty (kȧ-lĭj′ĭ-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *caliginosus* dark. See CALIGINOUS.] Dimness of sight. *Archaic.* *G. Eliot.*

ca-lig′i-nous (kȧ-lĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caliginosus*: cf. F. *caligineux*.] Affected with dimness; dark; obscure. *Archaic.*

The *caliginous* regions of the air. *Hallywell.*

— **ca-lig′i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-lig′i-nous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

ca-li′go (kȧ-lī′gō), *n.* [L., darkness.] *Med.* Dimness or obscurity of sight.

cal′i-pash (kăl′ĭ-păsh; kăl′ĭ-păsh′; 277), *n.* [Cf. CARAPACE, CALIPEE, CALABASH.] A part of a turtle which is next to the upper shell. It contains a fatty and gelatinous substance of a dull greenish tinge, esteemed as a delicacy.

cal′i-pee (kăl′ĭ-pē; kăl′ĭ-pē′; 277), *n.* [See CALIPASH.] A part of a turtle which is attached to the lower shell. It contains a fatty and gelatinous substance of a light yellowish color, much esteemed as a delicacy.

cal′i-per, cal′li-per (kăl′ĭ-pẽr), *n.* [Corrupted from *caliber*.] **1.** **a** Usually in *pl.* An instrument with two legs, usually bent, fastened together with a hinge or spring, used for determining the thickness or diameter of objects or the distance between surfaces, the caliber of a cylindrical hole, etc. Called also *pair of calipers*. **b** A graduated rod or rule with one fixed and one sliding jaw; a caliper rule. See also MICROMETER CALIPER, VERNIER CALIPER.

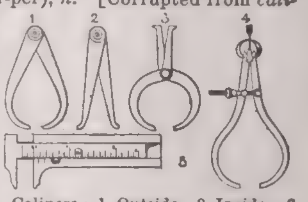

Calipers: 1 Outside; 2 Inside; 3 Double; 4 Spring; 5 Slide.

2. The clip for holding the load in a crane. *Oxf. E. D.*

3. *Horology.* The arrangement of the train or parts of a watch or clock.

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rius.] Of or pertaining to the calends; — applied to the Curia Calabra at Rome, where the priests proclaimed the calends.

calendar clock. A clock that shows the days of the week and month, etc.

cal′en-da′ri-al (kăl′ĕn-dā′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the calendar or a calendar.

cal′en-da′ri-an, *a.* = CALENDARIAL. — *n.* A calendar maker.

cal′en-dar′ic (-dăr′ĭk), *a.* Calendarial.

calendar month. See MONTH

cal′en-da-ry, *a.* Calendarial. *Obs.*

calendar year. See YEAR.

cal′en-der. Var. of CALENDAR.

cal′en-derd. Calendered. *Ref. Sp.*

cal′en-der-er, *n.* One who calenders; a calender.

cal′en-dog′ra-pher (kăl′ĕn-dŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*calendar* + *-graph.*] A calendar maker. *R.*

cal′en-drer (kăl′ĕn-drẽr), *n.* One who calenders; a calender.

cal′en-dry (-drĭ), *n.* A place for calendering.

calenge. † CHALLENGE.

‖ **ca′len-tu′ra** (*Sp* kä′lĕn-tōō′rä), *n.* [Sp.] *Med.* = CALENTURE. *Obs., except as Sp.*

cal′e-pin (kăl′ē-pĭn; *F.* kȧ′lē-păN′), *n.* [F.] A dictionary; sometimes, a polyglot lexicon, so called from Ambrogio Calepino, author of an early dictionary of Latin (about 1502); hence, a memorandum book.

‖ **ca-le′sa** (kä-lā′sä), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of calash.

‖ **ca′le-sin′** (kä′lā-sēn′), *n.* [Sp.] A small one-horse hooded chaise or gig, with a seat behind for the driver. *Phil. I.*

calever. † CALIVER.

calewe. † CALLOW.

cal′e-wey, *n.* [OF. *caillouet.*] A kind of soft sweet pear. *Obs. & R.*

calf clover. Rabbit-foot clover.

calf′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

calf′ish, *a.* See -ISH.

calf′kill′, *n.* *U. S.* **a** Mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). **b** Sheepkill (*K. angustifolia*).

calf knee. = KNOCK-KNEE.

calf′less, *a.* See -LESS.

calf′ling, *n.* [*calf* + 1st *-ling.*] A little calf.

cal′fret, *v. t.* [OF. *calfreter*, F. *calfeutrer*; cf. It. *calafatare*, Sp. *calafatear*; perh. fr. Ar. *qalafa.*] To calk. *Obs.*

calf's′-foot′ (käfs′fōōt′), *n.* The cuckoopint.

calf's′-head′, *n.* The California pitcher plant (*Chrysamphora californica*).

calf's′-snout′, **calves′-snout′**, *n.* The snapdragon; — from the shape of the flower. *Rare.*

calf time. The time of youth.

calf ward. A small inclosure for calves. *Scot.*

calgard. † KALEYARD.

cali-. For various forms in *cali-*, see those in CALLI-, CALE-.

caliatur wood. Var. of CALIATOUR WOOD.

cal′i-bash. † CALABASH, CALIPASH.

ca′li-ber. † CALABER.

caliber, *or* **calibre**, **rule.** A gunner's calipers, an instrument with two scales arranged to determine a ball's weight from its diameter, or the converse. *Obs.*

cal′i-bered, *or* **cal′i-bred** (kăl′ĭ-bẽrd), *a.* Having caliber; — chiefly in composition.

cal′i-bo′gus (kăl′ĭ-bō′gŭs), *n.* [A local Labrador word.] An old-fashioned beverage made of rum and spruce beer. *U. S.*

cal′i-bra′tor (kăl′ĭ-brā′tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the caliber of any passage.

Cal′i-burn, **Cal′i-bur′no**, *n.* = EXCALIBUR.

cal′i-cate. Erron. var. of CALYCATE.

calice. † CHALICE.

cal′i-ces (kăl′ĭ-sēz), *n.* **1.** *pl.* of CALIX. **2.** Var. of CALYCES, *pl.* of CALYX.

calico bird. The turnstone.

calico bug. See CALICOBACK **b**.

calico salmon. The dog salmon.

calico wood. The wood of the silver-bell tree (*Mohrodendron carolinum*); also, the tree itself.

cal′i-cut. † CALICO.

cal′id (kăl′ĭd), *a.* [L. *calidus.*] Warm; hot; burning. *Archaic.*

‖ **cal′i-da′ri-um** (kăl′ĭ-dā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DARIA (-ȧ). = CALDARIUM.

cal′idge (kăl′ĭj). Var. of KALLEGE.

ca-lid′i-ty (kȧ-lĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Warmth; heat. *Obs.*

Cal′i-dore (kăl′ĭ-dōr), *n.* The hero of the sixth book of Spenser's "Faërie Queene." He is modeled after Sir Philip Sidney, and represents Courtesy.

Calif. *Abbr.* California.

ca′lif, *n.*, **cal′i-fate**, *n.*, etc. Vars. of CALIPH, etc.

cal′i-graph, **ca-lig′ra-pher**, etc. Incorrect vars. of CALLIGRAPH, -GRAPHER, etc.

cal′i-man′co. Var. of CALAMANCO.

‖ **ca′lin′** (kȧ′lăN′), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *calaim*; cf. Ar. *qala′ī* Indian tin, and Malay *kālang* tin.] An alloy, apparently of lead and tin, of which the Chinese make tea canisters, etc.

Ca-lin′ga (kä-lēŋ′gä), *n.* A member of a wild or heathen tribe of northern Luzon.

cal′i-ol′o-gy (kăl′ĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. καλιά hut, nest + *-logy.*] The study of birds' nests. — **cal′i-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

caliper. † CALIBER.

cal'i-per, cal'li-per (kăl'ĭ-pẽr), *v. t. & i.* To measure by or as by calipers; to use calipers. — **cal'i-per-er, cal'li-per-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

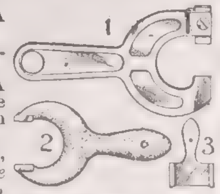

Caliper Gauges. 1 Adjustable; 2 Outside; 3 Inside.

caliper, *or* **calliper, gauge**. A gauge of fixed size for calipering.

caliper, *or* **calliper, rule**. A rule-like scale with an adjustable jaw.

caliper, *or* **calliper, square**. A draftsman's or mechanic's square having a graduated beam and an adjustable jaw or jaws.

ca'liph, ca'lif (kā'lĭf; kăl'ĭf; 277), *n.* [ME. *caliphe, califfe*, F. *calife* (cf. Sp. *califa*), fr. Ar. *khalīfah* successor, fr. *khalafa* to succeed.] Successor; — a title of the successors of Mohammed both as temporal and spiritual rulers, now claimed by the sultans of Turkey. The first four caliphs (Abu Bekr, Omar, Othman, and Ali) were succeeded by the Ommiads, who were succeeded by the Abbassides, and then founded the emirate, later becoming the so-called **Western Caliphate**, of Cordova (756-1031). The last Abbasside caliph (assassinated in 1258) had nominal successors in Egypt until the sultan of Turkey reunited the temporal and spiritual headship in himself in the 16th century. A Shinto caliphate, still represented by the Sufi, was instituted in Persia in 1502. The dissenting Fatimites (c. 909-1171) at Cairo, and other dynasties founded by emirs, as the Idrisites in Africa, also claimed the title. — **ca'liph-al** (kăl'ĭf-ăl), *a.*

cal'i-phate (kăl'ĭ-fāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *califat*.] The office, dignity, term of office, or dominion, of a caliph.

cal'i-sa'ya bark (kăl'ĭ-sā'yȧ). *Pharm.* A yellow variety of Peruvian bark obtained from *Cinchona calisaya*, containing at least two per cent of quinine. See PERUVIAN BARK.

Ca-lis'ta (kȧ-lĭs'tȧ), *n.* The haughty heroine of Rowe's "Fair Penitent," who stabs herself in penitence after her yielding to Lothario's seduction becomes known.

cal'is-then'ic, *or* **cal'lis-then'ic** (kăl'ĭs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κάλλος beauty + σθένος strength.] Of or pertaining to calisthenics.

cal'is-then'ics, cal'lis-then'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science, art, or practice of bodily exercise to promote strength and gracefulness; light gymnastics. See GYMNASTICS.

☞ *Callisthenics* is etymologically the preferable spelling; but in usage *calisthenics* is preferred.

cal'i-ver (kăl'ĭ-vẽr; kȧ-lē'vẽr), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *caliber*.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **1**. An early form of hand gun, a variety of the harquebus; orig., a gun having a certain size of bore. *Shak.*

2. One armed with a caliver.

ca'lix (kā'lĭks; kăl'ĭks; 277), *n.*; *pl.* CALICES (kăl'ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1**. A cup, esp., *Eccl.*, a chalice.

2. *Bot., Anat., Zoöl.* = CALYX. *Rare.*

Ca-lix'tin, Ca-lix'tine (kȧ-lĭks'tĭn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of George Calixtus (1586-1656); a Syncretist.

Ca-lix'tin, Ca-lix'tine, *n.* [LL. *Calixtinus*, fr. L. *calix* cup: cf. F. *Calixtin*.] *Eccl.* A member of a Hussite body which maintained that the laity should receive the cup as well as the bread in the Eucharist; a Utraquist.

calk, caulk (kôk), *v. t.*; CALKED, CAULKED (kôkt); CALK'ING, CAULK'ING. [ME. *cauken* to tread, OF. *cauquier*, dial. form of *chauchier* to trample, tread, press, F. *côcher*, fr. L. *calcare*, fr. *calx* heel. Cf. CALK to copy, INCULCATE.] **1**. To drive tarred oakum into the seams between the planks of (a ship, boat, etc.), to prevent leaking. The calking is completed by paying the seams with melted pitch.

2. *Mech.* To tighten (a joint formed by overlapping metal plates, as in a boiler or a ship's hull) by driving the edge of one plate hard down on or into the surface of the other with a calking iron; hence, to make water-tight or steam-tight, as a boiler, by such means; also, to hammer, as a plate, the edge of a rivet, etc., in so doing.

3. To stop up the crevices of, as windows.

calk (kălk), *v. t.* Also *calque*. [F. *calquer* to trace, It. *calcare* to trace, to trample, fr. L. *calcare* to trample. See CALK to prevent leaking.] To copy, as a drawing, by rubbing the back of it with coloring matter, as red or black chalk, and then passing a blunt style or needle over the lines, so as to leave a tracing on a surface placed beneath.

calk (kôk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *calc* shoe, hoof, L. *calx, calcis*, heel, *calcar* spur.] **1**. A sharp-pointed piece of iron or steel projecting downward on the shoe of a horse or an ox, to prevent the animal from slipping; — called also *calker, calkin*.

2. An instrument with sharp points, worn on the sole of a shoe or boot, to prevent slipping. *U. S.*

calk, *v. t.* **1**. To furnish with calks, to prevent slipping on ice; as, to *calk* the shoes of a horse or an ox.

2. To wound with a calk, as a horse's leg.

calk'er (kôk'ẽr), *n.* **1**. A calk on a shoe. See 3d CALK, *n.*, 1.

2. An iron rim or plate put on a clog or shoe heel to make it wear longer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

calk'er, caulk'er, *n.* **1**. One who calks ships, etc.

2. *Mach.* A tool for calking; specif., a calking iron operated by compressed air; as, a pneumatic *calker*.

3. Of liquor, a dram; a drink. *Slang or Dial.*

4. Something very large or effective; a corker. *Slang.*

calk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CALK.

calking, *or* **caulking, hammer**, *Mech.*, a small hammer with a slightly beveled face for finishing off rivet heads by hand. — **c. iron**. **a** A broad flat chisel or punch for driving oakum between planks on a ship. **b** Any of various chisels or punches for calking riveted joints in metal structures, as boilers.

Fig. 1.

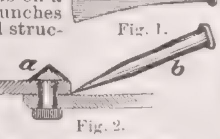

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Calking Iron, **a**. Fig. 2. Calking Iron. *a* Joint of the plates; *b* Calking Iron, **b**.

call (kôl), *v. t.*; CALLED (kôld); CALL'ING. [ME. *callen*, AS. *ceallian*; akin to Icel. & Sw. *kalla*, Dan. *kalde*, D. *kallen* to talk, prate, OHG. *kallōn* to call; cf. Gr. γηρύειν to speak, sing, Skr. *gar* to praise. Cf. GARRULOUS.] **1**. To utter in a loud or distinct voice; to shout or cry out; hence, to read over (a list of names) loudly; to proclaim or announce, esp. with authority; — often with *out* or *off*; as, to *call* the roll of a military company.

No parish clerk who *calls* the psalms so clear. *Gay.*

2. To summon with a call; to command or request to come or be present; to summon; also, *Archaic*, to invite or bid.

Call hither Clifford; bid him come amain. *Shak.*
And both Jesus was *called*, and his disciples. *John* ii. 2.

3. To rouse from sleep or summon to get up by a call.

If thou canst awake by four o' the clock,
I prithee *call* me. Sleep hath seized me wholly. *Shak.*

4. To invoke; to appeal to.

I *call* God for a witness. 2 *Cor.* i. 23 (*R. V.*)

5. To pay a brief visit to; to call on. *Obs.*

We 'll *call* thee at the cubiculo. *Shak.*

6. To call for; to bring into action or discussion; to call up; as, to *call* a case in court.

A summons must be *called* within a year and a day of its day. . . . The calling consists in printing in partibus . . . in the rolls which are exhibited on the wall. *Erskine's Principles.*

7. To attract (animals) by an imitative call.

8. To call upon or at; to go through; visit. *Scot.*

9. To invite or command to meet; to convoke; to summon; as, the President *called* Congress together.

Now *call* we our high court of Parliament. *Shak.*

10. To summon to a particular duty, office, or employment, specif. by divine authority; as, to *call* men to arms; to be *called* to the ministry; also, to invite formally to a pastorate; as, a church *calls* a minister.

The Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have *called* them. *Acts* xiii. 2.

11. To call to the bar. *Eng.* *Dickens.*

12. To challenge; to accuse; to impeach. *Obs.*

13. To give a name to; to name; to address, or speak of, by a specified name. "*Call* me Rosalind." *Shak.*

14. To regard or characterize as of a certain kind; to denominate; to consider.

What God hath cleansed, that *call* not thou common. *Acts* x. 15.

15. To apply contemptuous or opprobrious names to; to abuse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

16. To estimate, reckon, or consider as being, approximately or loosely; to suppose to be; as, they *call* the distance ten miles; he *called* it a full day's work.

[The] army is *called* seven hundred thousand men. *Brougham.*

17. To show or disclose to be. *Obs.*

This speech *calls* him Spaniard. *Beau. & F.*

18. To drive, as an animal, vehicle, nail, etc. *Scot.*

19. *Poker.* To summon to a show of hands, by seeing the bet.

20. *Billiards, Pool*, etc. To name or designate the particulars (as to the balls, the pocket, etc.) of (a shot about to be played). *U. S.*

21. To demand payment of, esp. by formal notice; as, to *call* a bond; the directors *called* an assessment of 10%.

22. *Change Ringing.* To conduct; as, to *call* "touch."

Syn. — Assemble, collect, muster, convene; invite, bid. — CALL, CONVOKE, SUMMON, CITE agree in the idea of a request or mandate for attendance. CALL is the general term; as, to *call* a public meeting. To CONVOKE is to require the assembling of an organized body by an act of authority; as, the King *convoked* Parliament. To SUMMON is to require attendance by a more or less formal or stringent exercise of authority; as, "I *summon* your grace to his majesty's parliament" (*Shak.*). To CITE is to summon officially to appear, usually before a court; as, to *cite* as a witness.

to be called to the bar, to be admitted as a barrister or lawyer. The phrase originated in the former practice of the English Inns of Court in calling to the bar (which see) of the house those students whose standing entitled them to take part in the debates or moots of the house. Later, the phrase was understood to allude to the *bar* of the court, outside of which such newly admitted barristers then pleaded. — **to be called within the bar**, *Eng. Law*, to be appointed king's (or queen's) counsel, alluding to the fact that king's counsel plead within the bar of the court. — **to call a spade a spade**, to give anything its right name, even if coarse; to speak plainly or without euphemism. — **to c. attention to**, to direct attention to. — **to c. away**, to summon away; to call off; to divert. *Lamb.* — **to c. back**. **a** To summon back; to recall. **b** To revoke or retract. — **to c. cousin, sister**, etc., to address a person as "Cousin," etc.; to claim cousinship or relationship; — commonly used with *with*. — **to c. down**. **a** To invoke from above or pray for; to cause to descend. **b** To rebuke or censure. *Slang.* — **to c. forth**, to bring or summon out or into action; to elicit; as, *to call forth* latent energies. — **to c. in**. **a** To withdraw from circulation, publicity, an advanced position, etc.; as, to *call in* demonetized coin; to *call in* an army's outposts. **b** To summon to one's aid or for consultation; as, to *call in* a physician. **c** To demand presentation for payment, as of bonds. — **to c. in doubt**, to question; to cast doubt upon. *Milton.* — **to c. in question**, to summon for trial or examination; hence, specif., to challenge; to impeach; to cast doubt upon; also, formerly, to examine; to inquire into. — **to c. into being, existence, play**, etc., to cause to be in being, existence, play, etc. — **to c. names**, to apply contemptuous or opprobrious names to. — **to c. off**, to summon away; to call away; to divert; as, *to call off* the attention; *to call off* workmen. — **to c. (something) one's own**, to claim or consider as one's own; as, a few minutes I can *call my own*. — **to c. out**. **a** To summon forth; to evoke. **b** To challenge to fight a duel. — **to c. the plaintiff**, *Law*, to cry aloud his name in open court, on his failure to answer to which the trial is at an end and he becomes nonsuited. This is a formal method of causing a nonsuit to be entered. — **to c. to account**, to demand explanation of; hence, to rebuke; reprove; reprimand. — **to c. to mind, memory**, *or* **remembrance**, to recollect. — **to c. to order**, to request to come to order; as: **a** A public meeting to open it for business. **b** A person transgressing the rules of debate. — **to c. to the bar**, to admit as a barrister or lawyer. See *to be called to the bar* (above). — **to c. up**. **a** To summon from some lower place; to bring into mental view or recollection; to recall; as, *to call up* the image of a deceased friend. **b** To summon before some authority, tribunal, or the like. **c** To incite or cause to rise and speak. **d** To bring into action or discussion; to demand consideration of; as, *to call up* a bill before a legislative body.

call (kôl), *v. i.* **1**. To speak in a loud distinct voice so as to be heard at a distance; to cry; to shout; hence, to give utterance in order to rouse, summon, or attract the attention of another; — often with *out*.

You must *call* to the nurse. *Shak.*

2. To make a call or brief visit; to make a brief stop at a place in passing, as to receive orders or deliver goods.

He ordered her to *call* at his house once a week. *Temple.*

3. *Card Playing.* To make a demand of some kind, as for a card, or, in poker, for one's opponents to show their hands.

4. To drive or be driven; — often abbr. to *ca'* or *ca*; as, to *ca' canny*, to drive or go cautiously or gently. *Scot.*

to be, *or* **feel, called on**, to be or feel under the call of duty or under necessity or compulsion (to do something). — **to call for**. **a** To demand; to require; as, a crime *calls for* punishment; a survey, a grant, or deed *calls for* the metes and bounds, or the quantity of land, etc., which it describes. **b** To give an order for: to request. **c** To summon to receive applause; as, the audience *called for* the actor. **d** To make a call at or go to a place and ask for (something); as, he will *call for* the mail on his way back. — **to c. for trumps**, *Card Playing*, to signal to one's partner to play trumps. — **to c. on** *or* **upon**. To make a call to, or on (some one), as by way of apostrophe, invocation, appeal, request, visiting, challenge, etc.

call (kôl), *n.* **1**. Act of calling with the voice; esp., a loud vocal utterance, as of address or supplication; a shout; cry; as, a *call* for help; a summons, invitation, or bidding.

Tapsters answering every *call*. *Shak.*

2. The call of a roll; a roll call; as, the *call* of the House, to discover absentees, to take the ayes and noes, etc.

The House of Commons claims . . . the right to compel the attendance of all its members by a "*call* of the House."
W. E. Hearn.

3. A name or thing called or indicated by calling; as, his *call* was heads; my *call* was tails.

4. A summons or invitation; a bidding; as: **a** A summons or signal on a drum, bugle, or pipe, etc., as to call soldiers or sailors to duty; as, the bugle's *call*. Also, a whistle, or other instrument, for sounding such a call. **b** A divine vocation or prompting to a special service or duty; also, an invitation to become the pastor or minister of a church.

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it when he persecuted the Christians. *Locke.*

c *Law.* Admission to the bar as a barrister; — usually in *call to bar*. *Eng.* **d** A summons to an actor, speaker, etc., to appear before the audience, given by applauding.

5. A requirement or appeal, as one arising from the circumstances of a case; also, the occasion of the requirement; demand; claim; requisition; specif., a moral requirement or appeal; a duty, need, or occasion.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity. *Addison.*

6. Calling; vocation; employment; occupation. *Obs.*

7. Act of calling, or of making a short stop in passing; a short, usually formal, visit; as, to make a *call* on a neighbor. "The baker's punctual *call*." *Cowper.*

8. *Hunting.* A note or strain blown on the horn to encourage the hounds.

9. The cry of a bird or other animal; also, a noise or cry, or a pipe, whistle, or other instrument to call birds, etc., by imitating their note or cry.

10. A decoy bird. Also fig. *Obs.*

11. *Amer. Land Law.* A reference to, or statement of, an object, course, distance, or other matter of description in a survey or grant requiring or calling for a corresponding object, etc., on the land.

12. A demand for the payment of money; esp., a notice to a stockholder, a member of a mutual insurance company, etc., to pay in an installment of subscription to capital, a promised contribution to pay losses, etc.; an assessment.

13. The right to demand a certain amount of stock, grain, or other commodity, at a fixed price, at or within a certain time agreed on. In stock gambling the transaction is closed by payment of the difference in value, if any, in favor of the holder of the call. Cf. PUT. *Brokers' Cant.*

14. *Card Playing.* Act of calling. See CALL, *v. i.*, 3. Specif.: **a** *Whist.* A demand at a certain point of the game, upon one's partner, to produce an honor, if he has one, which will win the game; also, a signal to a partner to lead trumps. **b** *Poker.* A demand for the hands to be shown.

at call, *or* **on call**, ready to respond to a call or summons; at command; subject to demand for payment or return without previous notice. — **to have the c.**, to be in the leading position or in greatest demand; specif., *Whist*, to have the right to call honors. — **within c.**, within hearing or reach of a summons; also, subject to call or summons.

Cal'la (kăl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Linnæus derived *Calla* fr. Gr. κάλλαια a cock's wattles: but cf. L. *calla, calsa*, name of an unknown plant, and Gr. καλός beautiful.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of araceous plants containing a single species, *C. palustris*, the water arum, native of the north temperate zone. It is a bog herb with ovate cordate leaves, and a spreading white spathe subtending a short cylindrical spadix.

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A familiar house plant (*Aroides æthiopicum*) of the same family with large pure white spathes and yellow spadices, the whole inflorescence resembling a single flower; also, any other plant of this genus. See AROIDES. Also called *calla lily*.

cal'lant (kâl'ănt), *n.* [Cf. D. *kalant* customer, *klant* customer, fellow, chap, fr. a dial. form of F. *chaland* customer, OF. *chalant* (cf. NONCHALANT).] Boy; lad; — also used affectionately of older persons. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

call bell. A bell used to call or summon an attendant, give an alarm, etc.; as, an electric *call bell*.

call bird. A bird used to allure others; a decoy bird.

call boy. **a** A boy who answers a call, or comes at the ringing of a bell, as on board ship or in a hotel. **b** In a theater, a boy who calls the actors to go on the stage.

call button. A push button to ring a call bell, buzzer, etc.

call change. In bell ringing, a change rung according to oral or written instructions.

call duck. One of a breed of very small domestic ducks, often used by gunners to call, or decoy, wild birds. Two varieties are bred, the gray, which resembles the mallard in color, and the white, which is pure white.

call'er (kôl'ẽr), *n.* One that calls.

cal'let (kăl'ĕt; kâl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *caile* a country woman.] A trull or prostitute; a scold or virago. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* *Hoccleve.*

cal'let, *v. i.* To rail or scold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

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caliper, *or* **calliper, compass**. = CALIPERS.

cal'i-phat. Var. of CALIPHATE.

ca'liph-ship, *n.* Caliphate. *Rare.*

caliph willow. The Egyptian willow.

Ca-lip'o-lis (kȧ-lĭp'ō-lĭs), *n.* The wife of Muly Mahamet in "The Battle of Alcazar" (1594), an inflated drama by Peele. A line, "Feed, then, and faint not, fair Calipolis," and a part of another line, "Feed and be fat," are burlesqued by Shakespeare in 2 Henry IV., II. vi. 193.

Ca-lip'pic. Var. of CALLIPPIC.

cal'is-the'ne-um, *or* **cal'lis-the'ni-um** (kăl'ĭs-thē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A gymnasium for the practice of calisthenics.

cal'is-then'i-cal, cal'lis-then'i-cal, *a.* Disposed to calisthenics.

Ca-lis'to, *n.* See CELESTINA.

Cal'i-ta (kăl'ĭ-tȧ). *D. Bib.*

Cal'i-tas (-tăs). *Bib.*

cal'i-thump', -thum'pi-an, etc. Vars. of CALLITHUMP, etc.

cal'i-ver. † CALIBER.

calk, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. CALCULE.] To calculate, esp. in astrology. *Obs.* — **calk'er**, *n.* *Obs.*

calk. † CAUK.

calk (*dial.* kôk; käk). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. for CHALK.

calk'age (kôk'āj), *n.* Calking material. *Rare.*

calketrap, -trappe, -treppe. [† CALTROP.]

calk'in (kôk'ĭn; kăl'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *calcain, chauchein*, heel, L. *calcaneum*, fr. *calx* heel.] = 3d CALK, 1.

calkt. Calked. *Ref. Sp.*

call. † CAUL, KALE.

call'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

cal-lai'nite (kă-lā'nīt), *n.* [L. *callaina* a pale green gem.] *Min.* A pale green waxlike phosphate of aluminium.

calla lily. = CALLA, 2.

cal'lam-bac, callash, etc. Vars. of CALAMBAC, etc.

cal'lan (kâl'ăn). Var. of CALLANT.

cal'lat. † CALLET.

calld. Called. *Ref. Sp.*

call day. In the Inns of Court, the day appointed in each term for calling students to the bar. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

calle. † CALL, CAUL.

‖ **cal'le** (käl'yā; käl'lā), *n.* [Sp. or It.] A street.

cal'le-an, calleoon. Vars. of CALEAN.

cal-leche'. † CALASH.

cal'len-ture. † CALENTURE.

cal'ler (kăl'ẽr; kâl'ẽr), *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Scot. & Dial.*

D E F G H I J K L M

call game. *Pool, etc.* A game in which each shot is called. See CALL, *v. t.*, 20. *U. S.*

cal'li- (kăl'ĭ-). [Gr. καλλι-, fr. κάλλος beauty.] A combining form denoting *beautiful.*

Cal'li-an'dra (-ăn'drȧ), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man; — so named from the brilliant stamens.] *Bot.* A large genus of exclusively American, chiefly tropical, mimosaceous trees and shrubs. They are distinguished by the bipinnate leaves, very long stamen filaments, and reflexed valves of the legume. They have conspicuous white or crimson stamens.

Cal'li-car'pa (-kär'pȧ), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of verbenaceous shrubs and trees of the warmer parts of North and South America, Asia, and Australia. They have flowers with a 4-parted corolla and 4 stamens. Several species are cultivated for their handsome red or violet berrylike fruit, produced in autumn. *C. americana*, the only species native in the United States, is called *French mulberry.*

Cal'li-ce'bus (-sē'bŭs), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. κῆβος a long-tailed monkey.] *Zoöl.* A genus of monkeys containing certain of the titis. Equiv. to *Callithrix* of many authors.

cal-lig'ra-pher (kă-lĭg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who writes beautifully; a good penman; a (good, indifferent, etc.) penman; specif., a professional copyist or engrosser.

cal'li-graph'ic (kăl'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καλλιγράφος; καλλι- (fr. καλλος beauty) + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *calligraphique.*] Of or pertaining to calligraphy or calligraphers.

cal'li-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Calligraphic; also, *Obs.*, having a beautiful literary style. — **cal'li-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cal-lig'ra-phist (kă-lĭg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A calligrapher.

cal-lig'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. καλλιγραφία: cf. F. *calligraphie.*] **1.** Fair or elegant writing or penmanship.
2. Handwriting or penmanship in general; hand.

call'ing (kôl'ing), *p. pr.*, *p. a.*, & *vb. n.* of CALL.
calling crab, a fiddler crab. — **c. hare**, the pika.

call'ing, *n.* **1.** The action of the verb *call* (in any sense); a call; specif.: **a** A crying aloud; a shouting. **b** Utterance or act intended to summon or attract attention. **c** A summoning or convocation, as of Parliament. **d** A reading of a roll call; a call of names. **e** An invitation; a summons. **f** A divine summons, or prompting to a particular act or duty; also, a call to act as the pastor of a church.

Who hath . . . called us with an holy *calling.* 2 *Tim.* i. 9.
Give diligence to make your *calling* . . sure. 2 *Pet.* i. 10.

g Naming; appellation; name. *Obs.*

I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
His youngest son, and would not change that *calling. Shak.*

2. Station or position in life; estate; rank; — a sense arising from the use of the word in 1 Cor. vii. 20, where it refers to the state of a person called to salvation. *Obs. Orf. E. D.*
3. One's usual occupation; vocation; business; trade.

The humble *calling* of her female parent. *Thackeray.*

4. The persons, collectively, engaged in any particular profession or employment.

To impose celibacy on whole *callings. Hammond.*

5. A moral requirement; occasion; call.
Syn. — Employment, profession, engagement. See OCCUPATION.

Cal-li'o-pe (kă-lī'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Καλλιόπη, lit., the beautiful-voiced; καλλι- (from κάλλος beauty) + ὄψ, ὀπός, voice.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The Muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry; mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine Muses.
2. *Astron.* One (No. 22) of the asteroids.
3. [*l. c.*] A musical instrument consisting of a series of steam whistles, played by keys arranged as in an organ.
4. [*l. c.*] A beautiful humming bird (*Stellula calliope*) of California and adjacent regions.

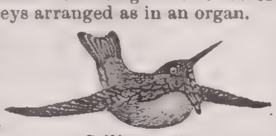

Calliope. (½)

Cal'li-op'sis (kăl'ĭ-ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. ὄψις appearance.] **a** Syn. of COREOPSIS. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any of several cultivated species of *Coreopsis*, esp. *C. tinctoria.*

Cal-lip'pic, Ca-lip'pic (kă-lĭp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Callippus, a Greek astronomer of about 350 B. C.
Callippic cycle *or* **period**, a period of 76 years, or of four Metonic cycles minus a day (= 27,759 days), introduced by Callippus. Its error amounts to one day in about 500 years.

cal'li-pyg'i-an (kăl'ĭ-pĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. καλλίπυγος; καλλι- beautiful + πυγή buttocks.] Pertaining to or having shapely buttocks. — **Callipygian Venus**, a marble statue of a woman found in the Golden House of Nero at Rome and now in the Museo Nazionale at Naples.

Cal-lir'rho-ë (kă-lĭr'ō-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Καλλιρρόη; καλλίρροος, καλλίροος, beautiful-flowing, fr. καλλι- beautiful + ῥεῖν to flow.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a** The wife of Alcmæon and the cause, through covetousness, of his death. **b** An ocean nymph, wife of Chrysaor.
2. *Bot.* A small genus of malvaceous herbs of the southwestern United States, distinguished by the beaked carpels. They have showy red or purple flowers with truncate petals, and are sometimes cultivated in gardens, being called *poppy mallows.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cal'li-sec'tion (kăl'ĭ-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *callere* to be insensible + E. *section.*] Vivisection of animals rendered unconscious by an anæsthetic.

Cal'li-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. στήμων a thread: see STAMEN.] *Bot.* A small genus of Australian myrtaceous shrubs known as *bottle brushes*, from the brushlike appearance of their handsome spikes of flowers. They are very ornamental in cultivation.

Cal-lis'te-phus (kă-lĭs'tē-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. στέφος, στέφανος, crown.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants consisting of a single species (*C. chinensis*) native of China, having flower heads with an involucre of many bracts, and an alveolate, naked receptacle. It is the original of the cultivated China, or garden, asters. See CHINA ASTER.

Cal-lis'to (kă-lĭs'tō), *n.* [L.; Gr. Καλλιστώ.] *Gr. Myth.* A nymph attendant upon Artemis, and mother, by Zeus, of Arcas. Because of her amour Artemis changed her into a bear, in which form she was on the point of being slain by Arcas, grown to be a huntsman, when Zeus snatched her up and placed her as a constellation in the sky. She was doubtless an early form of Artemis, who bore the poetical epithet **Cal-lis'te** (-tē).

Cal'li-thrix (kăl'ĭ-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; L. *callithrix* a plant; in pl., *callitriches* a kind of ape; Gr. καλλίθριξ beautiful-haired.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the true marmosets. It has been used by many writers as the generic name of certain of the titis. *Hapale* is a synonym.

cal'li-thump' (kăl'ĭ-thŭmp'), *n.* [Cf. CALLI-; THUMP.] A boisterous parade, with blowing of tin horns and other discordant noises; also, a burlesque serenade; a charivari. *U.S.*

cal'li-thump'i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a callithump. *U. S.* — *n.* = CALLITHUMP. *U. S.*

Cal-lit'ri-che (kă-lĭt'rĭ-kē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καλλίτριχος beautiful-haired.] *Bot.* A genus of very widely distributed small aquatic weeds, known as *water starworts* or *star grasses.* They have opposite leaves and minute perfect or monœcious flowers.

Cal'li-trich'i-dæ (kăl'ĭ-trĭk'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CALLITRICHE.] *Zoöl.* A family of monkeys consisting of the genera *Callithrix* (marmosets) and *Leontocebus* (tamarins).

Cal-li'tris (kă-lī'trĭs), *n.* [NL., formed on Gr. καλλι-, combining form fr. κάλλος beauty.] *Bot.* A genus of African and Australasian pinaceous trees, the cypress pines, having small scalelike persistent leaves, and cones with 4–6 woody scales. They are valuable timber and resin producing trees. *C. quadrivalvis* is the sandarac tree.

cal'li-type (kăl'ĭ-tīp), *v. t.*; CAL'LI-TYPED (-tīpt); CAL'LI-TYP'ING (-tīp'ĭng). [*calli-* as in *calligraphy* + *type.*] To produce on plates for printing by typewriting and photo-engraving. — *n.* A plate or printing so made.

call loan. A loan repayable on demand; money so loaned.

call money. Money loaned or ready to be loaned on call.

call note. The note used by a bird or other animal to call its mate or young.

Cal'lo-rhyn'chus (kăl'ō-rĭŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* A genus of chimæroid fishes found in the South Temperate seas, having the snout produced and provided with a pendent tactile organ.

cal-lo'sal (kă-lō'săl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the corpus callosum; as, the **callosal convolution**, or gyrus fornicatus, a convolution of the mesial surface of the cerebrum which curves around the corpus callosum, from which it is separated by the **callosal fissure.**

cal'lose (kăl'ōs), *n.* [L. *callum* thick skin + *-ose* as in *cellulose.*] *Bot. & Chem.* A constituent of cell walls differing from cellulose in its insolubility in Schweitzer's reagent and solubility in soda solution. It is readily colored by aniline blue, rosolic acid, etc. It is found in the borders of sieve pits, the end walls of sieve cells, and other specialized regions.

cal'lose (kăl'ōs; kă-lōs'), *a.* [See CALLOUS.] *Bot.* Furnished with protuberant or hardened spots.

cal-los'i-ty (kă-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *callositas*: cf. F. *callosité.*] **1.** State or quality of being callous; callousness; fig., lack of sensibility or feeling.
2. A hard or thickened area or protuberance on the skin, or on the bark of a plant. It may be either normal or due to friction or injury, and is formed by the hardening and increase in thickness of the outer or horny layer of the epidermis.

cal-lo'so- (kă-lō'sō-). Combining form for *callosal*; as in: **cal-lo'so-mar'gin-al fissure**, a fissure of the mesial surface of the cerebrum, separating the marginal and callosal convolutions.

cal-lo'sum (-sŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *callosus* callous.] *Anat.* The corpus callosum.

cal'lous (kăl'ŭs), *a.* [L. *callosus* callous, hard, fr. *callum*, *callus*, callous skin: cf. F. *calleux.*] **1.** Hardened; indurated; having a callosity or callosities. "A *callous* hand." *Goldsmith.* "A *callous* ulcer." *Dunglison.*
2. Hardened in sensibility, feeling, etc.; unfeeling.

It is an immense blessing to be perfectly *callous* to ridicule. *T. Arnold.*

Syn. — Hard, hardened, indurated, insensible, unfeeling, insusceptible. See OBDURATE.
— **cal'lous-ly**, *adv.* — **cal'lous-ness**, *n.*

cal'loused (-ŭst), *a.* Rendered callous; hardened.

cal'low (kăl'ō), *a.* [ME. *calewe*, *calu*, bald, AS. *calu*; akin to D. *kaal*, OHG. *chalo*, G. *kahl*; fr. L. *calvus.*] **1.** Destitute of hair; bald. *Obs.*
2. Destitute of feathers; unfledged, as a bird.
3. Pertaining to an unfledged bird or a youth; — said of down, as on a youth's face. *Dryden.*
4. Immature; green; as, a *callow* youth.
5. Of land: **a** Bare. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Low-lying or marshy; — said of meadows, etc. *Ireland.*
Syn. — See CRUDE.

cal'low, *n.* **1.** A callow person or bird. *Obs.*
2. The stratum of soil over the subsoil; the top or rubble bed of a quarry. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A low-lying or marshy meadow. *Ireland.*

Cal-lu'na (kă-lū'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. καλλύνειν to beautify, to sweep clean.] *Bot.* A genus of ericaceous plants closely related to *Erica*, consisting of a single species, *C. vulgaris*, the common heather, or ling. See HEATHER.

cal'lus (kăl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CALLI (-ī). [L. See CALLOUS.] **1. a** A callosity. **b** A substance exuded around the fragments of a broken bone and aiding the process of repair. It is at first soft or cartilaginous in consistence, but is ultimately converted into true bone and unites the fragments.
2. *Zoöl.* A growth of shelly material within the umbilicus of a gastropod shell.
3. *Bot.* The soft parenchymatous tissue which forms over any wounded or cut surface of a stem. Cuttings develop new roots from the callus. When the wound occurs on stems exposed to the air, the callus soon forms a cork cambium on its outer surface.

cal'lus (kăl'ŭs), *v. i.* To form a callus.

calm (käm), *n.* [ME. *calme*, F. *calme*, fr. It. or Sp. *calma* (cf. Pg. *calma* heat), prob. fr. LL. *cauma* heat, fr. Gr. καῦμα burning heat, fr. καίειν to burn; either because during a great heat there is generally also a calm, or because the hot time of the day obliges us to seek for shade and quiet; cf. CAUSTIC.] Freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; a cessation or absence of that which causes motion or disturbance, as of winds or waves; tranquillity; stillness; quiet; serenity; calmness.

The wind ceased, and there was a great *calm. Mark* iv. 39.
The majesty of artistic contemplation, looking in sacred *calm* upon all this world, seeing all things, but itself unmoved. *Josiah Royce.*

calm, *v. t.*; CALMED (kämd); CALM'ING. [Cf. F. *calmer.* See CALM, *n.*] **1.** To make calm; to render still or quiet, as the elements; as, to *calm* the winds.

To *calm* the tempest raised by Æolus. *Dryden.*

2. To deliver from agitation or excitement; to still or quiet, as the mind or passions; to tranquilize; to pacify.

Passions which seem somewhat *calmed.* *Atterbury.*

3. To becalm. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Still, quiet, appease, allay, pacify, tranquilize, soothe, compose, check, restrain.

calm, *v. i.* To become calm. *Rare*, exc. with *down.* *Shak.*

calm, *a.*; CALM'ER (-ẽr); CALM'EST. [Cf. F. *calme.*] **1.** Not stormy; without motion, as of winds or waves; still; quiet; serene; undisturbed. "*Calm* was the day." *Spenser.*

Now all is *calm*, and fresh, and still. *Bryant.*

2. Undisturbed by passion or emotion; not agitated or excited; tranquil; quiet in act or speech. "*Calm* and sinless peace." *Milton.* "With *calm* attention." *Pope.*
Syn. — Cool, composed, collected, unruffled; still, quiet, sedate. — CALM, TRANQUIL, SERENE, PLACID, PEACEFUL. CALM, primarily applied to sea or weather, usually conveys an implicit contrast with its opposite, *stormy*, and suggests freedom, real or assumed, from agitation of whatever sort; as, "a season of *calm* weather" (*Wordsworth*); "Too fast we live, too much are tried, too harassed, to attain Wordsworth's sweet *calm*" (*M. Arnold*). TRANQUIL implies a more settled composure, a more inherent quiet, than *calm*, with less suggestion of previous agitation overcome; as, "the *tranquil* beauty of Greek sculpture" (*E. FitzGerald*). SERENE suggests a lofty and unclouded tranquillity; as, "regions mild of calm and *serene* air, above the smoke and stir of this dim spot which men call Earth" (*Milton*); "the *serene* satisfaction of certitude" (*J. H. Newman*). PLACID connotes contentment, and suggests an unruffled and equable aspect or temper; as, "to confirm by *placid* silences the fact that the wine had been good" (*H. James*); "the *placid* common sense of Franklin" (*Lowell*). PEACEFUL, as here compared (see PACIFIC), implies repose, or the attainment of undisturbed tranquillity; as, "I am grown *peaceful* as old age to-night" (*Browning*). See COOL, STILL, DECOROUS, EQUANIMITY.

calm'a-tive (kăl'mȧ-tĭv; käm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Producing a calming effect; sedative. — *n.* A calmative medicine; also, fig., anything calmative.

calm'ly (käm'lĭ), *adv.* In a calm manner; without perturbation.

calm'ness, *n.* State or quality of being calm; quietness; tranquillity; composure.

His *calmness* was the repose of conscious power. *E. Everett.*

Syn. — Quietness, quietude, stillness, tranquillity, serenity, repose, composure, sedateness, placidity.

calm'y (käm'ĭ), *a.* [From CALM, *n.*] Marked by calm or calms; calm. *Poetic.* "A still and *calmy* bay." *Spenser.*

cal'o- (kăl'ō-). A combining form from Greek καλός, *beautiful*; — in some words interchangeable with CALLI-.

Cal'o-chor'tus (kăl'ō-kôr'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *calo-* + Gr. χόρτος fodder, grass.] *Bot.* A large genus of liliaceous plants of western North America. They are more or less leafy-stemmed, cormous herbs, having showy flowers with 3 sepals and 3 petals, the latter glandular and hairy at the base. Nearly all the species are in cultivation. See GLOBE TULIP, MARIPOSA LILY.

cal'o-mel (kăl'ō-mĕl), *n.* [*calo-* + Gr. μέλας black. So called from its being white, though made from a dark mixture of mercury and corrosive sublimate. Cf. F. *calomel*, *calomélas.*] *Chem.* Mercurous chloride, $HgCl$, obtained as a fibrous crystalline mass or a white or yellowish white powder by subliming a mixture of metallic mercury and corrosive sublimate, and in other ways. It is heavy, insoluble, and tasteless, and is much used in medicine as a mercurial, purgative, and anthelmintic. Calomel occurs native as a sectile tetragonal mineral, called also *horn quicksilver.* H., 1-2. Sp. gr., 6.48.

Cal'o-nyc'ti-on (-nĭk'tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *calo-* + Gr. νύκτιος nightly.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American convolvulaceous plants allied to *Ipomœa*, but differing in the long cylindrical tube of the corolla and in the pointed capsule. *C. bona-nox* is the moonflower.

Cal'o-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *calo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical clusiaceous trees with thick, shining, handsomely veined leaves, clustered flowers, aromatic resinous juice, and oily seeds. *C. inophyllum* of the East Indies yields the medicinal tacamahac; *C. tacamahaca* of the Mascarene Islands, Bourbon tacamahac; and *C. tomentosum*, keena nuts and keena oil.

cal'or (kăl'ŏr; kā'lŏr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat, fr. *calere* to be warm.] Heat. *Obs.*, except as *Med.* "The humidum and *calor.*" *Marlowe.*

cal'o-res'cence (kăl'ō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *calor* heat.] *Physics.* The transmutation of obscure heat rays into rays of higher refrangibility (light rays). *Tyndall.*

ca-lor'ic (kȧ-lŏr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *calor* heat: cf. F. *calorique.*] **1.** *Physics.* The principle of heat, a supposed form of matter to which the phenomena of heat and combustion were formerly ascribed; — now in disuse.

Caloric expands all bodies. *Henry.*

2. Heat. *Emerson.*

I see every one of you with his rug or plaid, and other dodges for preserving the *caloric.* *T. Hughes.*

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cal'ler ... *Eng.* **1.** Fresh; in good condition; as, *caller* herrings.
2. Cool; refreshing; fresh.

calletrappe. † CALTROP.

callevance. † GARAVANCE.

cal'li-a-tu'ra wood (kăl'ĭ-ȧ-tōō'rȧ). Var. of CALIATOUR WOOD.

cal'li-bo'gus. Var. of CALIBOGUS.

callicot. † CALICO.

cal'lid, *a.* [L. *callidus.*] Cunning; crafty. *Rare.* — **cal-lid'i-ty**, *n.* *Rare.*

cal'lid-ness, *n.* Callidity.

cal'li-graph (kăl'ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Cf. F. *calligraphe* (in sense 1), Gr. καλλιγράφος.] **1.** A calligrapher. *Archaic.*
2. A fine specimen of writing.

cal'li-graph, *v. i.* To write beautifully.

Cal'li-o-nym'i-dæ (kăl'ĭ-ō-nĭm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, **Cal'li-on'y-mus** (-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καλλιώνυμος a kind of fish.] See DRAGONET.

cal'li-pash. Var. of CALIPASH.

cal'li-pee. Var. of CALIPEE.

cal'li-per. Var. of CALIPER.

cal'lis sand (*dial.* kăl'ĭs; kăl'ĕs). [From *Calais.*] Fine white sand, originally such sand from Calais. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cal'lis-tei'a (kăl'ĭs-tī'ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. καλλιστεῖα.] *Gr. Antiq.* Contests of beauty held in some festivals.

Cal-lis'the-nes (kă-lĭs'thē-nēz). *Bib.*

cal'lis-then'ic, -then'ics, etc. Vars. of CALISTHENIC, etc.

Cal-lit'ri-cha'ce-æ (kă-lĭt'rĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Hypericales), consisting of the genus *Callitriche.* — **cal-lit'ri-cha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cal'li-ver. † CALIVER.

call night. The night of a call day. *Eng.*

cal-loo' (kă-lōō'). Var. of CALLOW, a duck.

cal'lo-per. † CALABER.

cal'lot. † CALLET, CALOTTE.

cal-low' (kă-lō'; kă-lōō'), *n.* [From its note.] = OLD SQUAW.

cal'low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cal'lused (kăl'ŭst), *a.* Calloused.

Cal'lyn-te'ri-a, *n. pl.* See KALLYNTERIA.

calm. *n.* A blunder for QUALM; — used humorously. *Shak.*

calm (käm; kȧm), *n.* [Cf. CAME of lead.] A mold or frame, esp. for casting metal. *Scot. & Ire.*

cal'mant (kăl'mănt; käm'ȧnt), *n.* [F.] A calmative.

calm'er (käm'ẽr), *n.* One that calms.

cal'mewe', *n.* [See MEW gull. The first part of the word is not clear.] A kind of sea fowl, prob. a gull. *Obs.*

calm'stone'. Var. of CAMSTONE.

Cal'muck. Var. of KALMUCK.

Cal'neh (kăl'nĕ), *or* **Cal'no** (-nō). *Bib.*

cal'o-de-mo'ni-al, *a.* [*calo-* + *demonial.*] Of or pertaining to beautiful or good spirits. *Obs.*

ca-log'ra-phy (kȧ-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Equiv. of CALLIGRAPHY.

ca-lom'bo. Var. of CALUMBA.

ca-lool' (kȧ-lōōl'), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] One of the Australian kurrajong trees (*Sterculia quadrifida*).

Ca-loo'sa-hatch'ie (kȧ-lōō'sȧ-hăch'ĭ), *n.* Also **-hatch'ee.** [Fr. *Caloosahatchie* River, Florida.] A subdivision of the Pliocene in Florida. See GEOLOGY.

cal'o-phan'tic (kăl'ō-făn'tĭk), *a.* [*calo-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] Pretending excellence.

Cal'o-po'gon (-pō'gŏn), *n.* [NL.; *calo-* + Gr. πώγων beard.] *Bot.* Syn. of LIMODORUM.

ca-lor'ic (kȧ-lŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to caloric or heat. **caloric engine**, a kind of engine operated by heated air. — **c. paradox.** *Physics.* See THERMAL PARADOX.

cal'o-ric'i-ty (kăl'ō-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physiol.* The faculty in animals of keeping and maintaining animal heat.

cal'o-rie (kăl'ō-rĭ), *n.* Also *calory.* [F., fr. L. *calor* heat.] *Physics.* Any of several thermal units: **a** The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade; — called specif. *small calorie.* Symbol, *cal.* Since the specific heat of water varies slightly with the temperature, the rise of one degree is sometimes specified to be from 0° to 1°, or at or near 4° (the temperature of greatest density), or from 15° to 16°. In this last case the value of the unit is almost exactly that of the *mean calorie* (see below). **b** The amount of heat required to raise one kilogram of water one degree C.; 1,000 small calories; — called specif. *large*, or *great*, *calorie.* Symbol, *Cal.* 1 Cal. = 3.968 B. T. U. **c** The amount of heat required to raise one gram of water from 0° to 100° C.; — called *centuple*, or *rational*, *calorie.* Symbol, *K.* **d** One one-hundredth of the centuple calorie; — called *mean calorie.*

ca-lor'i-fa'cient (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *calor* heat + *faciens*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] *Physiol.* Heat-producing, as foods.

cal'o-rif'ic (kăl'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *calorificus*; *calor* heat + *facere* to make: cf. F. *calorifique.*] **1.** Producing heat; heating; as, *calorific* rays.
2. Loosely, of or pertaining to heat; thermal.
calorific capacity. *Physics.* = SPECIFIC HEAT.

ca-lor'i-fi-ca'tion (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *calorification.*] Production of heat, esp. animal heat.

cal'o-rif'ics (kăl'ō-rĭf'ĭks), *n.* [See CALORIFIC.] **1.** *Physics.* The science of heat; esp., the old doctrine according to which the phenomena of heat and cold were ascribed to an imponderable fluid called *caloric.*
2. The technics of artificial heating.

cal'o-rim'e-ter (-rĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat, as those developed by friction, combustion, etc. In the ice calorimeter heat is measured by the amount of ice which it melts. In other forms the amount of heat is calculated from the increase in temperature or volume of some liquid, as water or mercury, from the amount of vapor condensed to liquid by a cooler body, etc. See RESPIRATION CALORIMETER.

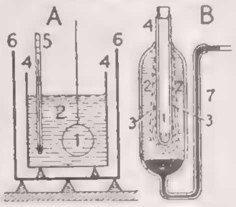

A Water, *B* Ice, Calorimeter. 1 Substance; 2 Water; 3 Ice; 4 Containing Vessel; 5 Thermometer; 6 Metal Jacket; 7 Mercury, registering contraction from melting ice.

ca-lor'i-met'ric (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **ca-lor'i-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl) *a.* Of or pert. to calorimetry. — **ca-lor'i-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cal'o-rim'e-try (kăl'ō-rĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* Measurement of quantities of heat.

ca-lor'i-mo'tor (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-mō'tẽr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + E. *motor.*] *Physics.* A voltaic battery having a large surface of plate and producing powerful heating effects.

ca-lor'i-sa'tor (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-sā'tẽr), *n.* [NL., heater, fr. L. *calor* heat.] An apparatus used in beet-sugar factories to heat the juice in order to aid the diffusion.

Ca-lot'ro-pis (kȧ-lŏt'rō-pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *calo-* + Gr. τρόπις a ship's keel; — alluding to the showy keel-shaped hoods of the crown.] *Bot.* A small genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs or trees, of tropical Asia and Africa, distinguished by the five saccate enlargements of the corolla tube. They are important fiber plants, *C. gigantea* yielding mudar.

ca-lotte' (kȧ-lŏt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cale* a sort of flat cap. Cf. CAUL.] **1.** A close cap without visor or brim; a plain skull cap; esp.: **a** Formerly, the coif of English sergeants at law. **b** The cap of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, etc.
2. Anything shaped like a small cap, as a fulminating cap.
3. *Arch.* **a** A member having the general form of a cap; as, a cupola, a part of a cupola, an inner cupola of light material, or a half cupola. **b** The metal capping or covering of a spire or pinnacle.
4. *Zoöl.* A cap or hood, or a part likened to a cap.

cal'o-type (kăl'ō-tīp), *n.* [*calo-* + *-type.*] An old photographic process invented by W. H. F. Talbot (1800-1877) and hence called also *talbotype.* It employed paper sensitized with silver iodide, which required to be developed after exposure. The translucency of the paper, esp. when waxed, made possible the multiplying of positives and led to the use of the glass plate. — **cal'o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* — **cal'o-typ'ist** (-tīp'ĭst), *n.*

cal'o-yer (kăl'ō-yẽr; kȧ-loi'ẽr; 277), *n.* [F., fr. NGr. καλόγερος a monk; καλός beautiful, good + γέρος, equiv. to Gr. γέρων an old man.] A monk of the Eastern Church. The caloyers mostly follow the rule of St. Basil, but some that of St. Anthony.

> The convent's white walls glisten fair on high:
> Here dwells the *caloyer*, nor rude is he,
> Nor niggard of his cheer. *Byron.*

cal'pac } (kăl'păk), *n.* [Turk. *qalpāq.*] A large cap of
cal'pack } sheepskin, felt, or the like, worn by the Turks, Armenians, and other Orientals. — **cal'packed** (-păkt), *a.*

Cal'tha (kăl'thȧ), *n.* [L., a strong-scented yellow flower.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous marsh or aquatic plants, the marsh marigolds, natives of arctic and temperate regions. They have simple, mostly basal leaves, and yellow, white, or pink apetalous flowers, with petaloid sepals. *C. palustris* is often called *cowslip* in the United States.

cal'trop (kăl'trŏp) } *n.* [ME. *calketrappe*, *calletrappe*, cal-
cal'trap (kăl'trăp) } trop (in both senses), fr. AS. *coltræppe*, *calcetreppe*, sort of thistle; cf. F. *chaussetrape* star thistle, trap, OF. also *kauketrape*, the name of a plant, It. *calcatreppo*, *calcatreppolo*, star thistle. Perh. from L. *calx* heel + the same word as E. *trap.* See TRAP to adorn.] **1.** *Mil.* An instrument with four iron points so disposed that, any three of them being on the ground, the other projects upward, used to impede the progress of an enemy's cavalry, etc.

Caltrop.

2. *Zoöl.* A sponge spicule so shaped.
3. *Bot.* Any of several plants possessing stout spines on the fruit or flower heads. **a** The star thistle. **b** Any species of either of the zygophyllaceous genera *Tribulus* and *Kallstræmia.* See TRIBULUS. **c** Water caltrop (*Trapa natans*).

ca-lum'ba (kȧ-lŭm'bȧ), *n.* Also *colombo*, *columbo*, and *calombo.* [Said to be fr. *kalumb*, its native name in Mozambique.] *Pharm.* The root of an African menispermaceous plant (*Jateorhiza columba*). It has a bitter taste, and is used as a tonic and antiseptic in dyspepsia and diarrhea.

ca-lum'bin (-bĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter substance to which the remedial effects of calumba are partly due.

cal'u-met (kăl'ū-mĕt), *n.* [F. *calumet*, fr. L. *calamus* reed. See HAULM; cf. SHAWM.] The ceremonial pipe of the North American Indians, used in the ratification of all solemn engagements, assent being expressed by smoking the pipe. Owing to its use in ratification of treaties, it is often called the **peace pipe**. The pipes are of various sizes, the stems being long and highly ornamented. The most famous are the pipes of red catlinite from the pipestone quarry in Minnesota.

Calumet.

ca-lum'ni-ate (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *v. t.*; CA-LUM'NI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CA-LUM'NI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *calumniatus*, p. p. of *calumniari* to calumniate. See CALUMNY; cf. CHALLENGE, *v. t.*] To accuse falsely and maliciously of a crime or offense, or of something disreputable; to slander; to libel; to asperse.

> Hatred unto the truth did always falsely report and *calumniate* all godly men's doings. *Strype.*

Syn. — Defame, traduce, vilify, malign, slander, libel, blacken, belie. See ASPERSE.

ca-lum'ni-ate, *v. i.* To utter calumnies or slanders.

ca-lum'ni-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of calumniating; slandering; aspersion; also, a calumniating report; a calumny.

ca-lum'ni-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who calumniates.
Syn. — Slanderer, defamer, libeler, traducer.

ca-lum'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calumniosus.*] Containing or implying calumny; false, malicious, and injurious to reputation; slanderous; as, *calumnious* reports.

> Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes. *Shak.*

Syn. — Defamatory, opprobrious, libelous, abusive.
— **ca-lum'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-lum'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

cal'um-ny (kăl'ŭm-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *calumnia*, fr. *calvi* to devise tricks, deceive: cf. F. *calomnie.* Cf. CHALLENGE, *n.*] False accusation of a crime or offense, maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; malicious misrepresentation; slander; detraction.

> Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape *calumny.* *Shak.*

cal-va'ri-a (kăl-vā'rĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [L. *calvaria.* See CALVARY.]
cal-va'ri-um (-vā'rĭ-ŭm) } *Anat.* The domelike upper portion of the cranium. — **cal-va'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Cal'va-ry (kăl'vȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *calvaria* a bare skull, fr. *calva* the scalp without hair, fr. *calvus* bald: cf. F. *calvaire.*] **1.** The place, outside of the ancient city of Jerusalem, where Christ was crucified. *Luke* xxiii. 33. The traditional site is within the walls of modern Jerusalem and is occupied by the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Another site which fulfills the requirements of the gospel narratives and has of late found favor with many is a skull-shaped rock or hillock above Jeremiah's grotto outside the Damascus gate. In a garden near by a tomb has been discovered which is said to be the only one which satisfies the requirements in all respects. The Latin *calvaria* is a translation of the Greek κρανίον of the Evangelists, which is an interpretation of the Hebrew *Golgotha.*
2. [*l. c.*] *R. C. Ch.* A representation in the open air, as on a hill near a city, of the crucifixion, consisting of three crosses with the figures of Christ and the thieves, often life-size, and sometimes surrounded by figures of other personages who were present at the crucifixion; also, a series of representations, as in a chapel, of the various scenes of Christ's Passion; sometimes, the church or chapel provided with such representations.

> So I dream until I come upon the *calvary* set on a solitary hillock. *J. A. Symonds.*

Calvary cross, *or* **cross Calvary**. *Her.* A cross set upon three steps. See CROSS, *Illust.*

calve (käv), *v. i.* [Cf. F. CAVE, in *cave in.*] Of earth, rock, etc., to fall, as from undermining; to cave; — with *in.* *Dial. Eng.*

calve, *v. i.*; CALVED (kävd); CALV'ING. [AS. *cealfian.* See CALF.] **1.** To bring forth a calf. *Job* xxi. 10.
2. To bring forth young; to produce offspring.

> Canst thou mark when the hinds do *calve?* *Job* xxxix. 1.

3. To separate or break so that a calf or calves become detached; — said of an iceberg or glacier.

calve (käv), *v. t.* **1.** To bring forth, as a calf. *Shak.*
2. To let become detached; to let fall off; — said of a glacier or iceberg; as, the glacier *calved* a large berg.

cal'ver (kăl'vẽr), *v. t.*; CAL'VERED (-vẽrd); CAL'VER-ING. *Cookery.* To prepare (fish) in a certain way, probably by treating them in some way while alive, as by crimping them, or slicing and then pickling them. *Obs. or R. or Hist.*

cal'ver, *v. i.* To become calvered or bear being calvered; as, grayling's flesh will *calver.* *Cotton.*

Cal'vin-ism (kăl'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Calvinisme.*] The theological tenets or doctrines of the French theologian and reformer John Calvin (1509-64) and his followers, or of the so-called Calvinistic churches. The distinguishing doctrines of this system, usually termed the **five points of Calvinism**, are election or predestination, limited atonement, total depravity, effectual calling, and the perseverance of the saints. Calvinism especially emphasizes the sovereignty of God in the bestowal of grace. It has been subject to many variations and modifications in different churches and at various times. It is set forth in all the Confessions of the Reformed churches, as the Gallican (1559), Belgic (1561), Second Helvetic (1566), Dort (1619), Westminster (1647), and its teaching as to predestination is in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. The chief changes are those of Moses Amyraut (1664), Cocceius (1669), Witsius (1708), Edwards (1758), and Andrew Fuller (1815). Cf. ARMINIANISM.

Cal'vin-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *Calviniste.*] A follower of Calvin; an adherent of Calvinism.

Cal'vin-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to Calvin
Cal'vin-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or Calvinism; following Calvin; accepting or teaching Calvinism.
Calvinistic Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.* — **C. Methodists**, a religious body in Great Britain, who follow the Calvinistic opinion of Whitefield instead of the Arminian opinions of Wesley, so that here the word "Methodist" applies not to doctrine, but to methods of work. This antedates the other form of Methodism. They are in three divisions: the Whitefield Connexion, dating from 1741; the Lady Huntingdon Connexion, 1748; the Welsh Methodists, who are classed with the Presbyterians, 1750.

cal-vi'ti-es (kăl-vĭsh'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., baldness, fr. *calvus* bald. See CALLOW, *a.*] *Med.* Baldness, esp. of the top and back of the head.

calx (kălks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALXES (kălk'sĕz; -sĭz), L. CALCES (kăl'sēz). [L. *calx*, *calcis*, limestone. Cf. CHALK.] **1.** *Chem.* **a** Lime. *Obs.* **b** The friable residue left when a metal or mineral has been subjected to calcination or combustion by heat. Metallic calxes are now called *oxides.*
2. Broken and refuse glass, returned to the pots.

Cal'y-can-tha'ce-æ (kăl'ĭ-kăn-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CALYCANTHUS.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs (order Ranunculales), of the eastern United States and eastern Asia, having opposite leaves and large solitary flowers. It embraces the genera *Butneria* and *Chimonanthus* (which see). — **cal'y-can-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cal'y-can'thus (-kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL. See CALYX; -ANTHOUS.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of BUTNERIA. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Butneria*; the strawberry shrub.

cal'y-cate (kăl'ĭ-kāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having a calyx.

Cal'y-ce-ra'ce-æ (-sē-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κάλυξ, -υκος, calyx + κέρας horn.] *Bot.* A family of South American herbs or undershrubs (order Campanulales), consisting of 3 genera and about 25 species. They have flowers in heads like the composites, but differ in seed characters. — **cal'y-ce-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cal'y-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calyx*, *calycis*, calyx + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing a calyx.

ca-lyc'i-form (kȧ-lĭs'ĭ-fôrm; kăl'ĭ-sĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *calyx*, *calycis*, calyx + *-form.*] *Bot.* Like a calyx in form.

ca-lyc'i-nal (kȧ-lĭs'ĭ-năl) } *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining
cal'y-cine (kăl'ĭ-sĭn; -sīn) } to or resembling a calyx.

cal'y-cle (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *calyculus* small flower bud, calyx, dim. of *calyx.* See CALYX.] **1.** *Bot.* An epicalyx.
2. *Zoöl.* A calicle.

cal'y-coid (kăl'ĭ-koid) } *a.* [Gr. κάλυξ, -υκος, calyx
cal'y-coi'de-ous (-koi'dē-ŭs) } + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Like a calyx in form, color, or appearance.

Cal'y-coph'o-ra (-kŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κάλυξ, -υκος, calyx + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* A division of Siphonophora containing forms with a long stem along which the zooids are arranged. It has one or more swimming bells near its upper end, but no air sac. — **cal'y-coph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.*

ca-lyc'u-lar (kȧ-lĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, a calycle.

ca-lyc'u-late (-lāt) } *a.* *Bot.* Having a calycle.
ca-lyc'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) }

Cal'y-do'ni-an (kăl'ĭ-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calydon, an ancient city of Ætolia, Greece.
Calydonian boar hunt, *Gr. Myth.*, the pursuit by a band of heroes of the boar sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon, whose king, Œneus, had neglected her in sacrificing. The boar was finally slain by Meleager (which see).

2/3
Calymmene (*C. blumenbachii*).

Ca-lym'me-ne (kȧ-lĭm'ĕ-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεκαλυμμένη concealed.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites of the Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian eras.

Ca-lyp'so (kȧ-lĭp'sō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Καλυψώ.] **1.** In the Odyssey, a sea nymph who kept Odysseus seven years on her island, Ogygia.
2. *Bot.* Syn. of CYTHEREA.
3. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant or flower of the genus *Cytherea.*

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ca-lor'i-cal-ly, *adv.* As heat.
ca-lor'i-duct (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + E. *duct.*] A caliduct.
ca-lor'i-fi'ant (-fī'ănt), *a.* Calorifacient.
cal'o-rif'i-cal, *a.* Calorific. *R.*
cal'o-rif'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CALORIFIC.
ca-lor'i-fi'cient (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fĭsh'ĕnt). Erron. for CALORIFACIENT.
ca-lor'i-fy (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *calor* heat + *-fy.*] To render hot. — **ca-lor'i-fi'er**, *n.*
cal'o-rist, *n.* One who held the caloric theory of heat. *Tyndall.*
cal'o-riz'er (kăl'ō-rīz'ẽr), *n.* A calorisator.
cal'o-ry. Var. of CALORIE.
cal'o-type (kăl'ō-tīp), *v. t.* To produce or represent by the calotype process; to photograph.
calour. † CALOR.
calouwe. † CALLOW.
calp (kălp), *n.* A dark shaly limestone found in Ireland.
Cal'phi (kăl'fī). *Bib.*
cal'pis. Var. of KALPIS.
calque (kălk). Var. of CALK, to copy.
calsay. † CAUSEWAY, CAUSEY.
calsouns. † CALZOONS.
calstocke. † CASTOCK.
cal'te-tep'on (kăl'tē-tĕp'ŏn), *n.* [Mex. *acaltetepon.*] See GILA MONSTER.
cal'throp. Var. of CALTROP.
calu. † CALLOW.
Ca-lu'bi (kȧ-lū'bī). *D. Bib.*
calugh. † CALLOW.
ca-lum'bic. Var. of 1st COLUMBIC. [*Obs.*]
ca-lum'ner, *n.* A calumniator.
ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Calumnious.
cal'um-nize, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *calompniser*, LL. *calumpnizare.*] To calumniate. *Obs.*
ca-lum'pang (kä-lōōm'päng), *n.* [Tag.] A tropical Asiatic tree of great size (*Sterculia fœtida*); also, its light but not very durable wood. *Phil. I.*
ca'lum-pit' (kä'lōōm-pēt'), *n.* [Tag.] A combretaceous tree (*Terminalia edulis*), of the Philippines, or its soft wood.
calv. Calve. *Ref. Sp.*
Calv. *Abbr.* Calvin.
‖ **cal'vaire'** (kȧl'vâr'), *n.* [F.] *R. C. Ch.* A calvary.
Calvary clover. A prickly-fruited medic (*Medicago echinus*) of the Mediterranean region.
calvd. Calved. *Ref. Sp.*
calved (kävd), *a.* Having calves; as, big-*calved* legs.
calv'er (käv'ẽr), *n.* A cow that calves.
calves (kävz), *n.*, *pl.* of CALF.
cal'ville, *n.* [F.] A sort of apple. *Obs.*
Cal'vin (kăl'vĭn), *n.* [NL. *Calvinus*, fr. F. *Caurin* or *Chauvin*; cf. L. *calvus* bald.] Masc. proper name. F. orig. *Chauvin* (shō'văN') or *Cauvin* (kō'văN'), Latinized into *Calvinus* (kȧl'vē'nŭs'), whence modern *Calvin* (kȧl'văN'); Sp. & It. *Calvino* (käl-vē'nō).
Cal-vin'i-an (kăl-vĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Calvinistic. — *n.* A Calvinist. *Obs.*
Cal'vin-is'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of CALVINISTIC.
Cal'vin-ize, *v. t. & i.* To convert to, or follow, Calvinism; to imbue with Calvinism.
calv'ish (käv'ĭsh), *a.* Like a calf; stupid.
cal'vi-ty (kăl'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* Calvities; baldness. *Rare.*
cal'vous (kăl'vŭs), *a.* [L. *calvus* bald.] Bald or naked.
‖ **calx** (kălks), *n.*; *pl.* CALCES (kăl'sēz). [L.] Heel.
cal'y-bite (kăl'ĭ-bīt), *n.* [Gr. καλυβίτης living in a hut.] One of a class of early Christian saints who lived in huts.
cal'y-can'the-my (-kăn'thē-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κάλυξ, -υκος, calyx + ἄνθεμον flower.] *Bot.* Abnormal petalody of the calyx.
— **cal'y-can'the-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
cal'y-can'thine (kăl'ĭ-kăn'thĭn; -thēn), *n.* [From *Calycanthus.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2$, bitter and poisonous, from seeds of *Butneria fertilis.*
cal'y-ces, *n.*, *L. pl.* of CALYX.
ca-lyc'i-flo'ral (kȧ-lĭs'ĭ-flō'răl; kăl'ĭ-sĭ-), **ca-lyc'i-flo'rate** (-rāt), **ca-lyc'i-flo'rous** (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *calyx*, *-ycis*, calyx + *flos*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* **a** Having stamens and petals adnate to the calyx. **b** Pert. to the *Calycifloræ*, an old subclass consisting of the calycifloral plants.
cal'y-cled (kăl'ĭ-k'ld), *a.* Having a calycle or calycles.
Cal'y-coph'o-ræ (-kŏf'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CALYCOPHORA.
Cal'y-co-zo'a (-kō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κάλυξ, -υκος, calyx + ζῷον animal.] *Zoöl.* An order of medusoid cœlenterates of which *Lucernaria* is the type. See LUCERNARIA. — **cal'y-co-zo'an**, *a. & n.* — **cal'y-co-zo'ic**, *a.* — **cal'y-co-zo'ön** (-ŏn), *n.*
cal'y-cule (kăl'ĭ-kūl), *n.* A calicle. *Rare.*
ca-lyc'u-lus (kȧ-lĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L.] A calycle.
Cal'y-don (kăl'ĭ-dŏn), *n.* A great forest, in Arthurian legend, supposed to have once existed in northern England.
Ca-lym'e-ne. Syn. of CALYMMENE.
ca-lym'na (kȧ-lĭm'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καλύπτειν to conceal. See CALYMMENE.] *Zoöl.* The gelatinous, commonly vacuolated, envelope of radiolarians, which surrounds the central capsule and often includes the exterior skeleton.
cal'y-phy'o-my (kăl'ĭ-fī'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κάλυξ calyx + φύειν to grow.] *Bot.* Adhesion of the sepals and petals.

ca-lyp'ter (kȧ-lĭp'tẽr), *n.*; *pl.* -TERES (-tẽr-ēz). [NL., fr. Gr. καλυπτήρ a sheath.] **a** *Zoöl.* In dipterous insects, the alula (see ALULA **b**). **b** *Bot.* A calyptra.

ca-lyp'to-blas'tic (kȧ-lĭp'tō-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. καλυπτός covered + *-blastic.*] *Zoöl.* Having the gonophores inclosed in a capsule or gonotheca; — said of the hydroids of the suborder Leptomedusæ, which is sometimes called **Ca-lyp'to-blas'te-a** (-tē-ȧ).

ca-lyp'tra (kȧ-lĭp'trȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καλύπτρα a covering for the head.] *Bot.* **a** In mosses, a thin hood or cap covering the mouth of the capsule and consisting of the remains of the archegonium within which the capsule has developed. **b** Any caplike covering of a flower or fruit, as the calyx of *Eschscholtzia.* **c** A rootcap.

Cal'yp-træ'a (kăl'ĭp-trē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CALYPTRA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of limpetlike tænioglossate gastropods having a curved internal lamina in the shell. The species of this and allied genera are sometimes called *bonnet limpets.*

Cal'yp-tra'tæ (-trā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CALYPTER.] *Zoöl.* A group of dipterous insects, including in recent classifications the Muscidæ and closely allied families, distinguished by the large alulæ.

ca-lyp'trate (kȧ-lĭp'trāt), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having a calyptra. **2.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Calyptratæ.

ca-lyp'tri-form (-trĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the form of a calyptra.

ca-lyp'tro-gen (-trō-jĕn), *n.* [*calyptra* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* The layer of cells at the apex of a growing root, in which the rootcap originates.

ca'lyx (kā'lĭks; kăl'ĭks; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALYXES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. CALYCES (kăl'ĭ-sēz). [L. *calyx*, *-ycis*, fr. Gr. κάλυξ husk, shell, calyx, fr. root of καλύπτειν to cover. Cf. HELMET.] **1.** *Bot.* The outer series of floral leaves; the external, usually green or foliaceous, part of a flower, contrasted with the inner showy portion, or corolla. The calyx and corolla may be colored alike, or the former may even be more conspicuous. When the perianth consists of one series, it is commonly called a calyx, and the corolla is then said to be wanting, as in the anemone and four-o'-clock. The calyx may have distinct segments (*sepals*), or these may be united into a cup. See PERIANTH, COROLLA.

cc Calyx.

2. *Anat.* A cuplike division of the pelvis of the kidney, surrounding one or more of the renal papillæ.

3. *Zoöl.* Any of various structures likened to a calyx or cup, as the body of a crinoid, from which the arms arise.

calyx teeth. *Bot.* The tips of the calyx lobes or divisions.

calyx tube. *Bot.* The lower tubular or cup-shaped portion of a gamosepalous calyx.

cam (kăm), *n.* [Cf. D. *kam* comb, G. *kamm*, Dan. *kam* comb, ridge, Icel. *kambr* comb, ridge. See COMB, an instrument.] *Mech.* **a** A rotating or sliding piece of any precise shape, or a projection of definite shape, as on a wheel, either for imparting desired peculiar movement to a roller moving against its edge, to a pin free to move in a groove on its face, etc., or for receiving motion from such a roller, pin, etc. Cams are extensively used to give complicated and exactly timed movements, as in the sewing machine, the valve gear of a gas engine, an automatic lathe, etc. **b** A curved wedge, movable about an axis, used for forcing or clamping two pieces together.

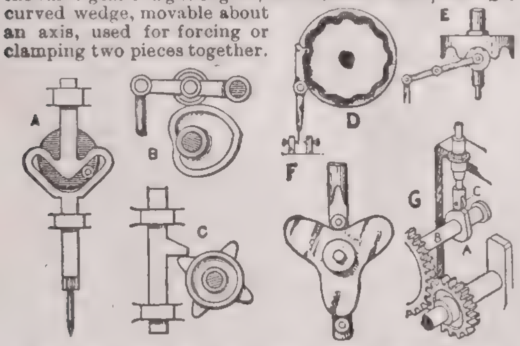

A Needle-bar Cam; *B* Heart Cam; *C* Cam Wheel; *D* Cam in telegraph commutator; *E* Cylindrical Cam; *F* Clover-leaf Cam; *G* Cam for spindle valve in gas engine, A Cam, B Cam Shaft, C Cam Follower.

cam, *v. t.*; CAMMED (kămd); CAM'MING. *Mech.* **a** To move, or control the movement of, with a cam. **b** To shape, as by grooving, into a cam; — often with *out.*

‖ **ca'ma'ieu'** (kȧ'mȧ'yû'), *n.* [F.; origin unknown. Cf. CAMEO.] **1.** A cameo. *Obs.* **2.** *Fine Arts.* Painting, or a painting, in monochrome.

ca-mail' (kȧ-māl'), *n.* [F. *camail*, Pr. *capmalh*, fr. L. *caput* head + source of E. *mail.*] **1.** A hood or neck guard of chain mail, esp. one hanging from the basinet or other headpiece. See BASINET. — **ca-mailed'** (kȧ-māld'), *a.* **2.** A hooded mantle; esp., *Eccl.*, a small mantle worn over the rochet by Roman Catholic clergy.

Ca-mal'do-lite (kȧ-măl'dō-līt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an austere order of the Roman Church founded by St. Romuald in 1012 at Camaldoli, near Florence, Italy.

cam'a-ra (kăm'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [From a native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* The hard and durable wood of the tonka-bean tree and other species of *Coumarouna.*

‖ **ca'ma'ra'de-rie'** (kȧ'mȧ'rȧ'd'-rē'; -rȧd'ē-rē), *n.* [F. See COMRADE.] The spirit of familiarity and good will that exists between comrades; loyalty to one's associates; comradeship; good-fellowship.

A spirit of *camaraderie* and partisanship prevails in matters of art especially. *Thackeray.*

cam'a-ra nut'meg (kăm'ȧ-rȧ). The fruit of a lauraceous tree of Guiana (*Acrodiclidium camara*) somewhat resembling the nutmeg.

Cam'a-ra-sau'rus (-rȧ-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καμάρα a vaulted chamber + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic American Jurassic dinosaurs of the order Sauropoda.

ca'ma-ril'la (kăm'ȧ-rĭl'ȧ; *Sp.* kä'mä-rēl'yä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A small chamber, as a king's private audience chamber. **2.** A company of secret and irresponsible advisers of one in authority, as a king; a cabal or clique; a coterie or set.

cam'as (kăm'ăs), *n.* Also *camass*, *cammas*, *quamash.* [American Indian name.] **1.** Any American plant of the genus *Quamasia*, esp. *Q. quamash*, of the western United States, the bulbs of which are eaten by the Indians. **2.** [Perh. a different word.] A small prairie in a forest; a small grassy plain among hills. *Western U. S.*

camas rat. A pocket rat (*Thomomys talpoides*) of the northwestern United States, which feeds mainly on the camas.

ca-ma'ta (kȧ-mä'tȧ; -mā'tȧ), *n.* The immature acorns of the valonia oak (*Quercus ægilops*), used when dried for tanning. In a still younger condition they are called **cam'a-ti'na** (kăm'ȧ-tē'nȧ).

cam'ber (kăm'bẽr), *n.* [OF. *cambre* bent, curved; akin to F. *cambrer* to vault, to bend, fr. L. *camerare* to arch over, fr. *camera* vault, arch. See CHAMBER; cf. CAMERATE.] **1.** Slight convexity of a member or part, as of a deck, a beam, girder, etc. **2.** A piece of timber having a camber; a camber beam. **3.** A part of a dock or a small dock for timber or boats. *Eng.*

cam'ber, *v. t.*; CAM'BERED (-bẽrd); CAM'BER-ING. [Cf. F. *cambrer* to arch.] To give camber to; to cut or bend to a slight convex curve.

cam'ber, *v. i.* To have camber.

camber arch. *Arch.* An arch whose intrados cambers, though apparently straight.

camber beam. *Arch.* A beam which cambers.

cam'ber-keeled' (-kēld'), *a.* *Naut.* Having the keel cambered, but not actually hogged; — said of a ship.

camber piece *or* **slip.** *Arch.* A piece or frame of wood cambered for use as a center in building camber arches.

cam'bi-al (kăm'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *cambialis*, fr. *cambiare.* See CHANGE.] Of or pertaining to exchanges in commerce.

In old Dutch law there was a special form of procedure on bills of exchange called paarat wisselrecht, or the *cambial* process In accordance with this procedure, if a merchant did not pay a bill of exchange when due, his person and property could be arrested by order of a judge. *Geo. T. Morice.*

cam'bi-al, *a.* *Bot.* Consisting of, or relating to, cambium.

cam'bi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*cambium* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Of the form or character of the cambium or cambium cells.

Cam'bins-kan' (kăm'bĭns-kăn'), *n.* A Tatar king in Chaucer's unfinished "Squire's Tale," to whom the king of Arabia and India sends a magic sword and steed of brass. He had two sons, Algarsyf and Cambalo; also, a daughter, Canacee, to whom were presented a magic ring and mirror.

☞ Milton, in referring to the story in "Il Penseroso," writes the names *Canace*, *Camball*, *Algarsife*, and *Cambuscan*, differing from Chaucer in accenting the last on the second syllable.

cam'bi-o-ge-net'ic (kăm'bĭ-ō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*cambium* + *-genetic.*] *Bot.* Generating or forming cambium.

cam'bism (kăm'bĭz'm), *n.* The theory and practice of exchange in commerce.

cam'bist (kăm'bĭst), *n.* [F. *cambiste*, It. *cambista*, fr. *cambio* exchange. See CHANGE.] One who deals in bills of exchange, or who is skilled in the science and practice of exchange; also, a book giving the exchange values of moneys, weights, and measures of various countries.

cam'bist-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The science of exchange, weight, measures, etc.

cam'bi-um (kăm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *cambium* exchange, fr. L. *cambire* to exchange.] **1.** Exchange or barter; also, a place of exchange. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* A fancied nutritive juice, formerly supposed to originate in the blood, to repair losses of the system, and to promote its increase. **3.** *Bot.* The soft formative tissue from which new wood and bark originate in the stems and roots of dicotyledonous and gymnospermous shrubs and trees. The first formed cambium (fascicular cambium) occurs as a primary meristematic tissue between the xylem and phloëm (wood and bark) elements of a vascular bundle. Later a secondary meristem (interfascicular cambium) develops between the bundles, and as the stem grows in thickness these unite to form a complete cambium ring separating the wood from the bark tissue. From its somewhat viscid consistency, the cambium was formerly supposed to be sap which changed into wood. See ANNUAL RING, SECONDARY GROWTH, WOOD.

Cam'bri-a (kăm'brĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL. Cf. CYMRIC.] The Latin name of Wales. It is used by modern poets.

Cam'bri-an (-ăn), *n.* **1.** A native of Cambria, or Wales. **2.** *Geol.* The Cambrian period or system. See the *adj.*

Cam'bri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Cambria (Wales); Welsh. **2.** *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the earliest division of the Paleozoic era and the lowest systems of Paleozoic rocks; — so called by Sedgwick from *Cambria*, or Wales, where the system was first differentiated. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The Cambrian formations (conglomerates, sandstones, shales, limestones, etc.) indicate, in general, conditions of shallow sea water, and a period of great duration. Plant fossils are scarcely recognizable, but the record of animal life (the first fairly good one) indicates that the larger part of animal evolution was probably accomplished in Pre-Cambrian times. Every great animal type except the vertebrate is represented in the fossils of the Cambrian. Trilobites were one of the most characteristic groups. Glacial formations have been recognized recently at the base of the Cambrian in China (lat. 30°), showing that the climate of the period was probably less uniform and less warm than has been supposed.

cam'bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* [Formerly *camerike*, fr. *Cambrai* (Flemish *Kamerik*), a city of France (formerly of Flanders), where it was first made.] **1.** A fine, thin, white fabric made of flax or linen.

He hath ribbons of all the colors i' the rainbow; . . . inkles, caddises, *cambrics*, lawns. *Shak.*

2. A fabric made, in imitation of linen cambric, of fine, hardspun cotton, often with figures of various colors; — called also *cotton cambric*, and *cambric muslin.*

cambric tea. A beverage of hot water, esp. with milk, and sugar, and little or no tea.

Cam'bridge Plat'form (kām'brĭj). *Eccl. Hist.* A platform of church government, based on the teachings of Henry Barrowe (d. 1593) and setting forth the exclusive claim of Congregationalism to divine origin, adopted by a Massachusetts synod at Cambridge in 1648, and published in 1649.

Cam'bridge Pla'to-nists. A 17th-century school of Christian apologists (chiefly of Emmanuel College in Cambridge University) who derived their inspiration from Plato, the Neo-Platonists, and Descartes, and directed their attack against Hobbes and the growing materialism of the time. Ralph Cudworth and Henry More were the most conspicuous of them. Called also the **Cambridge Latitudinarians.**

Cam'bro- (kăm'brō-). *Geol.* Combining form of *Cambrian.*

cam-bu'ca (kăm-bū'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ. [LL. See CAMMOCK.] **1.** *Eccl.* A bishop's staff or crook. **2.** A club with a crook at one end, used in some ball games.

came (kām), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *calm*, *caum*, a mold or frame.] A slender grooved rod of cast lead, used, in casements and stained-glass windows, to hold together the panes or pieces of glass; a lead.

cam'el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *camel*, *chamel*, OF. *camel*, *chamel*, F. *chameau*, L. *camelus*, fr. Gr. κάμηλος; of Semitic origin; cf. Heb *gāmāl*, Ar. *jamal.* Cf. AS. *camel*, fr L. *camelus.*] **1.** Either of two species of large ruminant mammals used in the desert regions of Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding. They are peculiarly adapted for life in the desert, being able to live on the tough thorny plants of such regions, and having thick callous soles to the feet, the hoofs being small and situated at the ends of the two toes. They can go many days without drinking, having cavities, or diverticula of the stomach closed by sphincter muscles, in which a supply of water may be stored up. The existing species are the Arabian (*Camelus dromedarius*), often called the dromedary, having one large hump on the back, and the Bactrian (*C. bactrianus*), an Asiatic species having two humps. The Arabian camel is no longer found in a wild state, except where it has escaped from domestication. See DROMEDARY, CAMELIDÆ.

Bactrian Camel.

2. A water-tight structure (as a large box or boxes) used to assist a vessel in passing over a shoal or bar or through shallow water, or to raise sunken ships, to remove rocks, etc. By admitting water, the camel or camels may be sunk and attached beneath or at the sides of the vessel or object to be lifted. As the water is pumped out, the camel rises, thus tending to lift anything to which it is attached. **3.** Fig.: A person carrying, or of such size and strength as to be able to carry, a heavy burden. *Shak.* **4.** Fig.: Something hard to "swallow," believe, or accept because of its size; — in allusion to Matt. xxiii. 24. **5.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CAMELOPARD, 2.

cam'el-eer' (kăm'ĕl-ēr'), *n.* A camel driver; also, a soldier mounted on a camel. *De Quincey.*

camel gun. A gun, as a machine gun, made light and short so as to be transportable by camels.

Ca-mel'i-dæ (kȧ-mĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CAMEL.] *Zoöl.* A small family of selenodont ruminants consisting of the camels, llamas, and extinct forms. They have long limbs with two toes. The metapodials are fused, but diverge at the distal end. The stomach has three chambers; the rumen has diverticula for the storage of water. Their red blood cells are oval, a unique character among mammals. The family constitutes a superfamily, **Cam'e-loi'de-a** (kăm'ē-loi'dē-ȧ) or **Tylopoda.** — **cam'el-oid** (kăm'ĕl-oid), *a.*

Cam'e-li'na (kăm'ē-lī'nȧ; kȧ-mĕl'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL., said to be irregularly formed from Gr. χαμαί on the ground (in plant names, dwarf) + λίνον (L. *linum*) flax.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World brassicaceous plants, two species of which have been introduced as weeds into the United States. *C. sativa* is the gold-of-pleasure. The seeds yield an oil, and the dried stems are sometimes used for brooms.

Ca-lyp'to-rhyn'chus (kȧ-lĭp'tō-rĭŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. καλυπτός covered + ῥύγχος beak.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cockatoos.

ca-lyp'tri-mor'phous (kȧ-lĭp'-trĭ-môr'fŭs), *a.* [*calyptra* + *-morphous.*] Calyptriform.

‖ **cal-za'da** (käl-sä'thä; 268, 146), *n.* [Sp. See CAUSEY.] A paved road; highway. *Sp. Amer.*

cal-zoons', *n. pl.* [F. *caleçons* (cf. It. *calzoni* breeches), fr. L. *calceus* shoe.] Drawers. *Obs.*

cam. Obs. or dial. pret. of COME.

Cam. *Abbr.* Cambridge; Camillus.

cam (kăm; kȧm), *a.* [From Celtic; cf. W., Gael. & Ir. *cam.* Cf. JAMB, *n.*] Crooked; twisted; perverse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cam, *adv.* Crookedly; awry; askew. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **ca'ma-cey'** (kä'mä-sā'; 138), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] Any plant of the family Melastomaceæ, esp. of the genus *Tamonea. Sp. Amer.*

Ca-ma'cho (kä-mä'chō), *n.* See BASILIUS, 1.

‖ **ca'ma-gon'** (kä'mä-gōn'), *n.* [Tag.] **a** An ebenaceous tree (*Diospyros pilosanthera*) of the Philippine Islands; also, its dark-colored wood. **b** = MABOLO.

camaile, camaille † CAMEL.

camal, camall. Vars. of CUMBLY.

Ca-mal'do-len'si-an, Ca-mal'do-lese' (kȧ-măl'dō-lēz'; -lēs'), **Ca-mal'do-le'sian** (kȧ-măl'dō-lē'shăn), *n.* = CAMALDOLITE.

Cam'al-dule' (kăm'ăl-dūl'), *n.* [F.] = CAMALDOLITE.

Cam'al-du'li-an (-dū'lĭ-ăn), *n.* = CAMALDOLITE.

‖ **ca-ma'lig** (kä-mä'lēg), *n.* [Tag.] A storehouse; also, a hut. *Phil. I.*

ca-man'si (kä-män'sē), *n.* [Tag. *camangsi.*] A breadfruit of the Philippine Islands (*Artocarpus camansi*). Its resin is used medicinally and in varnish.

‖ **ca'ma-ra** (kä'mä-rä), *n.* [Pg.] Chamber; house; — used in **Ca'ma-ra dos Pa'res** (dōsh pä'rĕsh), and **Ca'ma-ra dos De'pu-ta'dos** (dā'pōō-tä'dōsh). See LEGISLATURE.

camarade † COMRADE.

Cam'a-ral'za-man (kăm'ȧ-răl'-zȧ-măn). See BADOURA.

camarike † CAMBRIC.

‖ **ca'ma-rin'** (kä'mä-rēn'), *n.* [Sp., lit., a closet.] A storehouse; shed.

cam'ar-len'go, cam'ar-lin'go. Vars. of CAMERLENGO.

‖ **ca'ma-rón'** (kä'mä-rōn'), *n.*; *pl.* -RONES (-rō'nās). [Sp., shrimp.] A crawfish, or a shrimp. *West Indies.*

cam'ash, cam'ass. Vars. of [CAMAS, 1.]

Ca-mas'si-a (kȧ-măs'ĭ-ȧ; -măsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of QUAMASIA.

‖ **ca-may'** (kä-mī'), *n.* [Tag.] The hand. *Phil. I.*

ca'ma'yeu'. Var. of CAMAIEU.

Camb. *Abbr.* Cambridge.

camb. Obs. or dial. var. of COMB.

Cam'ball (kăm'băl), *or* **Cam'ba-lo** (kăm'bȧ-lō), *n.* See CAMBINSKAN.

Cam'ba-luc (kăm'bȧ-lōōk), **Cam'ba-lu** (kăm'bȧ-lōō), *n.* In the "Voyages" of Marco Polo, the chief city of Cathay. It is now identified with Peking.

Cam'ba-rus (kăm'bȧ-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *cammarus* sea crab, lobster, Gr. κάμμαρος.] *Zoöl.* A genus of crawfishes

cam-baye' (kăm-bā'), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth manufactured in India; — so called from being exported from Cambay.

cambe. † COMB.

Cam'ber-well beau'ty (kăm'-bẽr-wĕl). [From *Camberwell*, a parish in London where it has been found.] The Antiopa butterfly. *Eng.*

cam'bi-o, *n.* [It.] = CAMBIUM, [1. *Obs.*]

cam'blet. Var. of CAMLET.

Cam-bo'di-an (kăm-bō'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cambodia. — *n.* A native of Cambodia. See KHMER.

cam-boge'. † GAMBOGE.

cam-bo'gi-a (kăm-bō'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Pharm.* = GAMBOGE.

cambok. † CAMMOCK.

cam'bo-line. † CAMELINE, a [fabric.]

cam-boose'. Var of CABOOSE.

cam'bra-sine'. † CAMBRESINE.

cam'brel. Var. of GAMBREL, *n.*, 1 & 2. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

cam'bre-sine' (kăm'brē-zēn'), *n.* [F. *cambrésine.*] A fine linen batiste made at Cambrai, France; also, a similar Oriental fabric.

cambric grass. The ramie plant.

cam'bric-leaf' (kām'brĭk-), *n.* The yellow pond lily of Europe.

Cambridge sauce (-brĭj). = RÉMOULADE.

cam'bril. Var. of CAMBREL.

Cam'bro-Brit'on (kăm'brō-brĭt'ŭn), *n.* A Welshman.

Cambs. *Abbr.* Cambridgeshire.

Cam-bus'can (kăm-bŭs'kăn). See CAMBINSKAN.

Cambyses, King. = KING CAM-[BYSES.]

Camd. Soc. *Abbr.* Camden Society

came (kām), *pret.* of COME.

came (kām). Scot. var. of COMB.

cam'el, *v. t.* To ride or journey on a camel. *Rare.*

camel bird. The African [ostrich.]

camel cricket. = CAMEL INSECT.

ca-me'le-on. † CHAMELEON.

camel grass. Any sweet-scented Asiatic grass of the genus *Andropogon*, esp. *A. schœnanthus.*

camel hair. = CAMEL'S HAIR.

camel hay. Camel grass.

cam'el-ier'. Var. of CAMELEER.

cam'e-line (kăm'ē-lĭn; -līn), *n.*

cam′e-line (kăm′ĕ-lĭn), *n.* [OF. *camelin.*] An old fabric made, or reputed to be made, of camel's hair; also, a garment made of the fabric.

Ca-mel′li-a (kȧ-mĕl′ĭ-ȧ; 277), *n.* [NL., after Georg Josef *Kamel*, or *Camelli*, a Jesuit who is said to have brought it from the East.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of THEA. **b** [*l. c.*] (*pron.* kȧ-mĕl′ĭ-ȧ; -mĕl′yȧ) *Hort.* An ornamental greenhouse shrub (*Thea japonica*) with glossy evergreen leaves and handsome red or white double flowers resembling a rose.

ca-mel′o-pard (kȧ-mĕl′ō-pärd; kăm′ĕl-ō-pärd′; 277), *n.* [LL. *camelopardus*, L. *camelopardalus*, *camelopardalis*, fr. Gr. καμηλοπάρδαλις; κάμηλος a camel + πάρδαλις pard, leopard: cf. F. *caméléopard.*] The camelopard has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard. See CAMEL, PARD.] **1.** The giraffe. See GIRAFFE.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Cassiopeia and Ursa Major; the Giraffe.

Cam′e-lot (kăm′ĕ-lŏt), *n.* In the Arthurian legends, the place where King Arthur had his palace and court and where the Round Table was. It has been variously located in Somersetshire, at or near Winchester, and in Wales.

cam′el-ry (kăm′ĕl-rĭ), *n.* Troops mounted on camels. The British and Egyptian camel corps became famous in the Sudan campaigns.

cam′el's hair (kăm′ĕlz). **1.** The hair of the camel, or a substitute for it, such as the hair from the tail of a squirrel, used in making painters' pencils.
2. Cloth made of the camel's hair; also, a fabric in imitation of such cloth; specif., a kind of fine light-weight dress goods with long hairs on the right side; — called also *camel's-hair cloth.*
camel's-hair pencil *or* **brush**, a small brush used by painters, made usually of hair from the tails of squirrels. — **camel's-hair shawl**, a cashmere shawl. *U. S.*

camel's thorn. a A low, spiny, fabaceous shrub (*Alhagi maurorum*) of the Arabian desert, which yields a kind of manna. See ALHAGI. **b** An East Indian spiny rhamnaceous shrub (*Zizyphus nummularius*) used as fodder for sheep and goats. **c** Any of several South African acacias, esp. *Acacia giraffæ*, whose herbage is browsed upon.

Ca-me′lus (kȧ-mē′lŭs), *n.* [L., camel.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the camels. See CAMEL.

Ca′mem′bert′ (kȧ′män′bâr′), *n.*, *or* **Camembert cheese.** A kind of soft, unpressed cream cheese made in the vicinity of Camembert, near Argentan, France; also, any cheese of the same type, wherever made.

Ca-me′næ (kȧ-mē′nē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CAMENA (-nȧ). [L.; akin to L. *carmen* song.] *Rom. Myth.* Orig., nymphs of fountains or springs, esp. of the springs in the grove near the Porta Capena of ancient Rome from which the Vestals drew water. These nymphs were later identified with the Greek Muses.

cam′e-o (kăm′ĕ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* CAMEOS (-ōz). [It. *cammeo*; akin to F. *camée*, *camaïeu*, Sp. *camafeo*, LL. *camaeus*, *camahutus*; of unknown origin.] **1.** A gem carved in relief, esp. sculpture on a stone, as onyx or sardonyx, a shell, or other material, usually having layers of different colors, the figure being cut in relief in one layer, another serving as background.
2. Carving or sculpture of such a kind; — opposed to *intaglio.*

Cameo. Head of Augustus.

cameo conch. Any of various large marine univalve shells, esp. *Cassis cameo*, *C. rufa*, and allied species, used for cameos. See QUEEN CONCH, CASSIS.

cameo glass. Glass consisting of layers of different colors and cut after the manner of a cameo. Beautiful specimens have been found at Pompeii. The Portland vase is of this glass.

cameo ware. *Pottery.* A kind of fine ware decorated with relief figures on a different-colored gr[illegible] wood ware; also, a kind of highly gla[illegible] generally pink shading into white.

cam′er-a (kăm′ĕr-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ERAS (-ȧz), L. -ERÆ (-rē) [L., vault, arch, LL., chamber. See CHAMBER.] **1.** A chamber; specif.: **a** *Arch.* A vault[illegible] chamber. **b** *Law.* A judge's chamber, as, in *camera.* **c** The Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese legislative or council chamber. **d** The treasury department of the papal curia.
2. A camera obscura; specif.: *Photog.* An apparatus so arranged that the image can be thrown upon a surface sensitive to light. The **pinhole camera** has a minute aperture and no lens. All others are provided with lenses of some type, and many cameras are made extensible in order to adjust the focus. For introducing and removing the sensitive surface, plate holders are used, except in the case of a **magazine camera** (in which several plates can be exposed in turn without reloading) or one carrying a flexible film on rollers. For making the exposure there are in use, in addition to the removable cap, various kinds of shutters, some of which permit an exposure as short as $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a second, though $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second is short enough for most purposes. There are many special forms of cameras, panoramic, binocular, enlarging, etc.

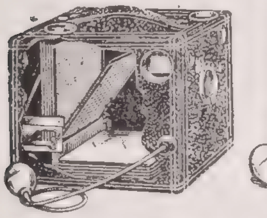
Magazine Plate Camera.

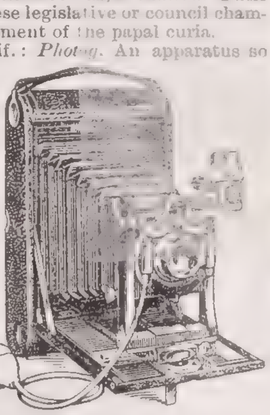
Folding Film Camera (Kodak).

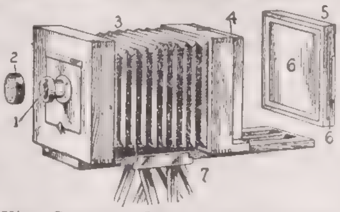

View Camera: 1 Lens; 2 Cap; 3 Bellows; 4 Focusing Screen; 5 Plate Holder; 6 Slide.

cam′er-al (kăm′ĕr-ăl), *a.* [G. *kameral-* (in comp.): cf. F. *caméral.*] Of or pertaining to a camera, or chamber; specif.: **a** Of or pertaining to the council, or chamber, having the management of state property, expenditures, and other public business, as in Germany; hence, of or pertaining to cameralistics.

> The *cameral* sciences . . . had a wider scope than the political, or "national," economy of the present day. In the narrow sense, as *cameral* science proper, the study comprised merely the financial administration . . .; in its wider sense it embraced not only the doctrines relating to the administrative measures for the public welfare, but also the technical side of production, e. g., agriculture, mining, technology, commerce, etc. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

b Designating a chamber rent (which see). *Rare.*

cam′er-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The theory of the cameralists.

cam′er-al-ist, *n.* An economist who pays undue or exclusive attention to public revenue as a measure of national prosperity; — chiefly applied to certain Continental writers of the 17th and 18th centuries.

cam′er-al-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to public finance, esp. with reference to sources of revenue and the effect of expenditures upon them.

cam′er-al-is′tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *caméralistique*, G. *kameralistik*, fr. L. *camera* vault, LL., chamber, treasury.] The science of finance.

cam′e-ra lu′ci-da (kăm′ĕ-rȧ lū′sĭ-dȧ). [LL. *camera* chamber + L. *lucidus*, *lucida*, lucid, light.] *Optics.* An instrument which, by means of a prism of a peculiar form, or an arrangement of mirrors, causes an apparent image of an external object or objects to appear as if projected upon a plane surface, as of paper or canvas, so that the outlines may be conveniently traced. It is generally used with the microscope.

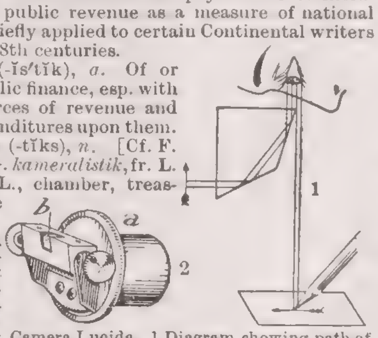

Camera Lucida. 1 Diagram showing path of light rays. 2 Camera Lucida attached to microscope; *a* Eyepiece of Microscope; *b* Prism.

cam′e-ra ob-scu′ra (ŏb-skū′rȧ). [LL. *camera* chamber + L. *obscurus*, *obscura*, dark.] **1.** *Optics.* A darkened chamber or box having an aperture (usually provided with a lens) through which light from external objects enters to form an image on the surface opposite. It sometimes takes the form of a large room whose occupants may view the image as thrown upon a white screen. In smaller form it is used for making drawings or for taking photographs. See CAMERA, 2. The human eye is a camera obscura.
2. A dark chamber or room. *Pope.*

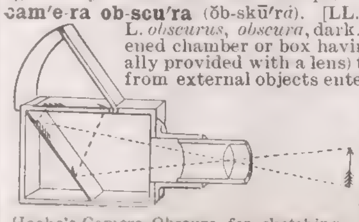
Hooke's Camera Obscura for sketching. The inverted image is reflected by an inclined mirror up to the ground glass.

cam′er-ate (kăm′ĕr-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Divided into chambers

cam′er-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Arched or vaulted. *Rare.*
2. *Zoöl.* Divided into chambers, as certain shells.

cam′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *cameratio.*] **1.** *Arch.* A vaulting or arching. *Rare.*
2. *Zoöl.* Division into chambers.

[illegible]**en′go** (kăm′ĕr-lĕŋ′gō), **cam′er-lin′go** (-lĭŋ′gō), *n.* [illegible]*erlingo.* Cf. CHAMBERLAIN.] The papal chamberlain; [illegible]linal who presides over the camera, or papal treasury.

[illegible]**o′ni-an** (kăm′ĕr-ō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to [illegible]rd Cameron, a Scotch Covenanter and field preacher [illegible] time of Charles II., his doctrines, or followers.

[illegible]**er-o′ni-an**, *n.* **1.** A follower of Richard Cameron [illegible]eron and others refused to accept the "indulgence" offered Presbyterian clergy, insisted on the Solemn League and Covenant, and in 1680 declared Charles II. deposed for tyranny, breach of faith, etc. Cameron was killed at the battle of Aird's Moss, but his followers became a denomination (afterwards called Reformed Presbyterians) who refused to recognize laws or institutions which they believed contrary to the kingdom of Christ, but who now avail themselves of political rights.
2. *pl.* The old 26th Regiment of Scotch Infantry in the British Army; — so called from having been composed originally of Cameronians and other Presbyterians who supported the cause of William III. and fought at Killiecrankie. It is now the 1st Battalion of the Scottish Rifles.

Ca-mille′ (kȧ-mēl′; *F.* kȧ′mē′y′), *n.* [F.] **1.** The heroine and title of the English version of the play and novel of "La Dame aux Camélias," by Alexandre Dumas the younger. She is a courtesan reclaimed by her love for Armand Duval. In the original the heroine's name is Marguerite Gautier.
2. In Corneille's "Horace," the sister of the three Horaces (Horatii), slain by her surviving brother for lamenting the death of her lover, one of the Curiaces (Curiatii).

Ca-mil′lo (kȧ-mĭl′ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," a Sicilian lord who saves Polixenes and is of great assistance to Florizel and Perdita.

‖ **ca-mi′sa** (kä-mē′sä), *n.* [Sp. See CHEMISE.] A shirt or chemise; also, a kind of waist worn by women.

cam′i-sade′ (kăm′ĭ-sād′), **cam′i-sa′do** (-ĭ-sā′dō) } *n.* *Obs. or Archaic.* [F. *camisade* a night attack; cf. It. *camiciata.* Cf. CHEMISE.] *Mil.* **a** A night attack, orig. one in which the soldiers wore shirts over their armor or uniforms as a means of recognizing one another. Also fig.

> Give them a *camisado* in the night season. *Holinshed.*

b Erroneously, the shirt so worn.

Cam′i-sard (kăm′ĭ-zärd), *n.* [F., Pr. *camisa* shirt. Cf. CHEMISE.] One of the French Protestant insurgents of the Cevennes who, in 1702, rebelled against Louis XIV. on account of the persecutions which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; — so called from the peasant's smock (*camise*) which they wore.

ca-mise′ (kȧ-mēs′), *n.* [Ar. *qamīç*, prob. of L. origin. Cf. CHEMISE, CAMISA.] A light, loose shirt, smock, or tunic.

cam′i-sole (kăm′ĭ-sōl), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *camisola* ruffled shirt. See CHEMISE.] **1.** A kind of jacket or jersey with sleeves, formerly worn by men. *R. Browning.*
2. A short negligee jacket for women.
3. A kind of strait-jacket.

cam′let (kăm′lĕt), *n.* [F. *camelot* (cf. Sp. *camelote*, *chamelote*, It. *cambellotto*, *ciambellotto*, LL. *camelotum*, *camelinum*), prob. fr. Ar. *khamlat* camlet, fr. *khaml* pile, plush.] **1.** Orig. a kind of beautiful and costly Oriental fabric, made esp., though perhaps not at first, of the hair of goats and kids, such as the Angora goat; afterwards, any of various imitations or substitutes woven in various ways.
2. A garment of this material. Also fig. *Shak.*

cam′let, *v. t.*; CAM′LET-ED; CAM′LET-ING. To mark with wavy lines like those of watered camlet; to water. *Rare.*

cam′let-een′, **cam′let-ine′** (kăm′lĕt-ēn′), *n.* [Cf. F. *camelotine.*] A kind of worsted camlet, or an imitation of camlet made of hair and wool.

cam′mock (kăm′ŭk), *n.* [ME. *cambok*, LL. *cambuca* curved stick; of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *camog* a curve, and E. *cam* crooked.] A crooked or curved stick, esp. one used in hockey and similar games; hence, the game played with such a stick; also, a butcher's gambrel. *Obs. or Scot.*

cam′o-mile, **cham′o-mile** (kăm′ō-mīl), *n.* [F. *camomille*, L. *chamomilla*, corrupted fr. Gr. χαμαίμηλον, lit. earth apple, being so called from the smell of its flower. See HUMBLE; MELON.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Anthemis*, esp. *A. nobilis*, of Europe. This and related species have very strong-scented foliage and contain a bitter principle, useful in coughs, in spasmodic conditions in infants, and as a diaphoretic. **b** Any plant of the allied genus *Matricaria.*

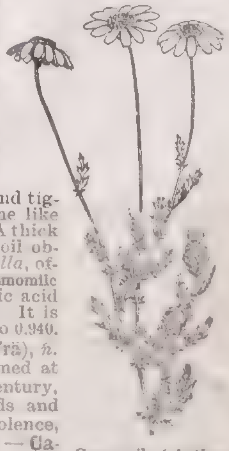
Camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

camomile oil. a An essential oil obtained from the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*, often distinguished as **Roman camomile oil.** It consists chiefly of esters of angelic and tiglic acids, and is used in medicine like camomile. Sp. gr., .905 to .915. **b** A thick blue or greenish blue essential oil obtained from *Matricaria chamomilla*, often distinguished as **German camomile oil.** It contains esters of caproic acid and one or more hydrocarbons. It is used medicinally. Sp. gr., 0.930 to 0.940.

Ca-mor′ra (kȧ-mŏr′ȧ; *It.* kä-mŏr′rä), *n.* [It.] A secret organization formed at Naples, Italy, early in the 19th century, and used partly for political ends and partly for practicing extortion, violence, etc. — **Ca-mor′rism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **Ca-mor′rist** (-ĭst), *n.*

‖ **ca′mou′flet′** (kȧ′mōō′flĕ′), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A mine next the wall of an enemy's gallery to break it down and so entrap his miners.

camp (kămp), *n.* [F. *camp*, It. *campo*, fr. L. *campus* plain, field; akin to Gr. κῆπος garden. Cf. CAMPAIGN, CHAMP, *n.*] **1.** The ground or spot on which tents, huts, etc., are erected for shelter, as for an army or for lumbermen, etc. *Shak.*
2. A collection of tents, huts, etc., for shelter, commonly arranged in an orderly manner; an encampment.
3. A single hut or shelter; as, a hunter's *camp.*
4. The company or body of persons encamped, as of soldiers, of surveyors, of lumbermen, etc.

> The *camp* broke up with the confusion of a flight. *Macaulay.*

5. Fig.: The scene of military service; hence, military service or the military life. *Lamb.*
6. A camping out or encamping; esp., in Australia, an excursion for fishing, hunting, etc., in which the party camps out.

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a Wormseed. *Obs.* **b** Any plant of the genus *Camelina.*
cam′e-line (-lĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *camelinus.*] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or like the camels.
cameline oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
camel insect, camel locust, camel horse. A mantis; — so called from the resemblance of the long thorax to the neck of a camel.
cam′el-ish, *a.* Obstinate like a camel. — **cam′el-ish-ness**, *n.*
cam′el-kneed′, *a.* Having knees hard from much kneeling, like those of a camel.
ca′mel-ler, *n.* Cameleer. *Obs.*
ca-mel′lin (kȧ-mĕl′ĭn), *n.* A glucoside in the seeds of *Thea* (syn. *Camellia*) *japonica.*
camel load. The load ordinarily borne by a camel, for short distances about 600–900 pounds, for long journeys 200–450 pounds.
Ca-mel′o-par′da-lis (kȧ-mĕl′ō-pär′dȧ-lĭs; kăm′ĕ-lō-), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Syn. of GIRAFFA. **2.** *Astron.* = CAMELOPARD, 2.
ca-mel′o-par′del (-pär′dĕl), *n.* A fabulous animal like a camelopard, but with ibex horns.
Ca-mel′o-par′di-dæ (-dĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of GIRAFFIDÆ.
Ca-mel′o-par′dus, *n.* [LL.] *Astron.* = CAMELOPARD, 2.
camelot. † CAMLET.
cam′el's-foot′, *n.* The moccasin flower.
camel's hay. Camel grass.
camel's straw. Either of two common rushes (*Juncus conglomeratus* and *J. effusus*). *Eng.*
camel's wool. 1. Camel's hair. **2.** Mohair.
camel tree. = CAMEL'S THORN c.
camel wasp. Any hymenopter of the genus *Xiphydria*, as *X. camelus* and *X. dromedarius*, with long neck and large head.
Ca-me′nes (kȧ-mē′nēz), *n. pl.* = CAMENÆ.
Cam′e-nes (kăm′ē-nēz), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.
cameo shell. = CAMEO CONCH.
camerade. Rare var. of COMRADE.
ca′me-ra′do. † COMRADE.
cam′er-al. Var. of CAMBREL.
camerard. † COMRADE.
cam′er-ate, *v. t.* [L. *cameratus*, p. p. of *camerare.*] To arch or vault. *Obs.*
camericke, camerik. † CAMBRIC.
cam′er-y, *n.* = FROUNCE, a disease of horses. *Obs. or R.*
ca-mese′. Var. of CAMISE.
Ca-mes′tres (kȧ-mĕs′trēz), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, second figure.
cam′fene. Camphene. *Ref. Sp.*
camfere. † CAMPHOR.
cam′for. Camphor. *Ref. Sp.*
Ca-mil′la (kȧ-mĭl′ȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lit., attendant at a sacrifice; — a fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Camille* (kȧ-mēl′; kȧ′mē′y′); It. *Camilla* (kä-mēl′lä), *Cammilla* (käm-mēl′lä); Sp. *Camila* (kä-mē′lä). **2.** In Vergil's "Æneid," a swift-footed virgin warrior, queen of the Volsci, slain while fighting against the Trojans.
‖ **ca-mi′no** (kä-mē′nō), *n.* [Sp.] A road.
cam′is, cam′us, *n.* [See CHEMISE.] A light, loose robe. *Obs.*
Camisar. † CAMISARD.
cam′i-sat′ed (kăm′ĭ-sāt′ĕd), *a.* Dressed with a shirt or smock over the other garments.
‖ **ca-mi′scia** (kä-mē′shä), *n.* [It.] A camise. *Scott.*
ca-mis′i-a (kȧ-mĭs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL. Cf. CHEMISE.] **1.** A shirt or tunic, as an alb. **2.** *Eccl.* An embroidered case or shrine for the gospels.
cam′is-ter (kăm′ĭs-tĕr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *camis*, with ending of *minister.*] A minister; clergyman; master. *Vagabond's Cant.*
Cam′lan (kăm′lăn), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the battle in which Arthur was mortally wounded.
cam′lee, cam′ly (kŭm′lĭ). Vars. of CUMBLY.
cam′mas. Var. of CAMAS.
cammed (kămd), *a.* [Cf. Gael., Ir. & W. *cam* crooked, bent.] **1.** Camused. *Obs.* **2.** Crooked; awry; fig., ill-tempered; cross. *Dial. Eng.*
cam′mock (kăm′ŭk), *n.* [AS. *cammoc.*] Any of a number of plants, as rest-harrow, tansy ragwort, St. John's-wort, yarrow, fleawort. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*
cammock whin. The rest-harrow. *Dial. Eng.*
cam′mock-y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding or overrun with cammock.
ca-mo′cho, *n.* = CAMOOCH. *Obs.*
cam′oised. † CAMUSED.
Ca′mon (kā′mŏn). *Bib.*
ca-mooch′, *n.* [Cf. CAMUS.] Knave; wretch; rascal; — an old term of abuse. *Obs.*
camooyne. Var. of CAMOWYNE.
‖ **Ca-mo′ra.** Var. of CAMORRA.
camoroche, *n.* Silverweed. *Obs.*
‖ **ca-mo′te** (kä-mō′tā), *n.* [Sp., prob. of Mex. origin.] *Bot.* Any of several tuber-bearing plants, esp. the sweet potato and yam.
camouccio, *n.* = CAMOOCH. *Obs.*
camoused. † CAMUSED.
camously, *adv.* Like a camus nose; concavely. *Obs.*
cam′o-vyne, cam′o-vine (*Scot.* käm′ō-vĭn), **cam′o-wyne**, *n.* Camomile. *Obs. or Scot.*
camoys. † CAMUS.
camp, *n.* [Icel. *kampr.*] Hair; whisker. *Obs. Scot.*
camp, *n.* [ME. & AS. *camp*, perh. fr. L. *campus* field.] **1.** Contest; battle; fight; war. *Obs.* **2.** An ancient kind of football game with many players on each side; — in full, **camp ball.**
camp, *v. i.* [AS. *campian*, fr. *camp* battle, perh. fr. L. *campus* field. Cf. CHAMPION.] **1.** To fight; contend. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To contend in athletic contests; esp., to play the game of camp. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** To wrangle; to scold; to gossip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
camp, *n.* A heap of potatoes or other vegetables covered with a mound of earth, as for winter storage; also, the mound itself. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

D E F G H I J K L M

7. A great number; a host, as of facts.
8. A body of partisans defending or actively seeking to promote any theory, doctrine, etc.; also, a fortified and strongly defended position, as of old ideas.
9. A lodge or local division of certain patriotic societies connected with past wars; as, a *camp* of the Sons of Veterans. *U. S.*
10. A place for assembling cattle or other animals.
11. A town which has sprung up around mines of gold, silver, or copper, and whose chief support is from their working; — chiefly applied to new and hastily formed communities. *Western U. S.*
12. = CAMPO, 1.

camp (kămp), *v. t.*; CAMPED (kămpt); CAMP'ING. [Cf. F. *camper*.] To put into camp or a camp; also, to afford rest or lodging for. *Rare.*

Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this host, we all would sup together. *Shak.*

camp, *v. i.* **1.** To pitch or prepare a camp; to encamp; to lodge in a camp; — often with *out.*

They *camped* out at night, under the stars. *Irving.*

2. To stay or live temporarily in a tent.

cam-pa'gna, cam-pa'gnia (käm-pän'yä), *n.* [It. *campagna.* See CAMPAIGN.] *Obs. as Eng.* **1.** An open, level tract of country; a champaign; esp., "*Campagna* di Roma," the extensive undulating plain surrounding Rome.
2. A military campaign. *Rare.* *Pepys.*

cam'pa-gnol (kăm'păn-yŏl; kăm'păn-yŏl'), *n.* [F., fr. *campagne* field.] The European field vole (*Microtus agrestis*). See VOLE.

cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *n.* [F. *campagne*, It. *campagna*, fr. L. *Campania* the level country about Naples, fr. *campus* field. See CAMP; cf. CHAMPAIGN, CHAMPAGNE.] **1.** An open level country; a plain; a champaign. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* A connected series of military operations forming a distinct stage in a war; originally, the time during which an army kept the field.
3. A trip into the country, as in summer; a summer's stay.
4. In metallurgy, a period of continuous furnace operation; also, hence, a period during which work is continuously carried on in a factory.
5. A connected series of operations to bring about some desired result, as is done in a military campaign; as, a *campaign* against vice; esp., *Politics*, an organized series of operations or a systematic effort to influence voters, etc., carried on before an election; a canvass.

cam-paign', *v. i.*; CAM-PAIGNED' (-pānd'); CAM-PAIGN'ING. To serve in, or go on, a campaign. Also fig.

cam-paign'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who serves in campaigns; esp., one who has served in several campaigns; a veteran.

‖ **Cam'pan'** (käN'päN'), *n.* [From *Campan*, in France.] A marble of the French Pyrenees, of several varieties.

cam-pa'na (kăm-pā'nȧ), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell. Cf. CAMPANILE.] **1.** A bell. *Obs., except as It. or Sp.*
2. A bell-shaped flower, perh. the pasque flower. *Obs.*
3. *Arch.* A bell-shaped member, as the body of a Corinthian capital, or, in Doric architecture, a gutta.

cam'pa-ne'ro (käm'pä-nā'rō), *n.* [Sp., a bellman.] The bell bird of South America. See BELL BIRD.

Cam-pa'ni-an (kăm-pā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Campania, now Campagna di Roma, Italy. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Campania.

cam-pan'i-form (-păn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-form.*] Bell-shaped.

cam'pa-ni'le (käm'pä-nē'lā; *by some as French* kăm'pȧ-nēl', *or, as Eng.*, kăm'pȧ-nĭl; -nīl), *n.*; *pl.* It. -NILI (-nē'lē), E. -NILES (-nĭlz; -nīlz). [It. *campanile* bell tower, steeple, fr. It. & LL. *campana* bell.] *Arch.* A bell tower, esp. one built separate from a church.

cam'pa-nol'o-gy (kăm'pȧ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-logy.*] The science or subject of bells; esp., the art of ringing bells. See CHANGE RINGING. — **cam'pa-nol'o-ger** (-jẽr), *n.* — **cam'pa-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cam'pa-no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cam'pa-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Cam-pan'u-la (kăm-păn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [LL. *campanula*, dim. of *campana* bell.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs, type of the family Campanulaceæ, disting. by the regular, bell-shaped corolla, separate anthers, and laterally dehiscent capsule. The species are widely distributed in the north temperate zone. Many have flowers of great beauty and are familiar in cultivation, being called *bellflower* and *Canterbury bell.* *C. rotundifolia* is the harebell.

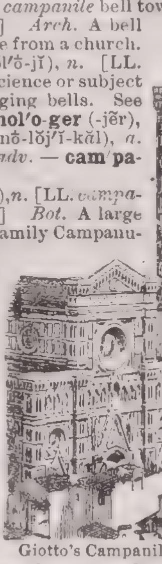

Giotto's Campanile, Florence.

Cam-pan'u-la'ce-æ (-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CAMPANULA.] *Bot.* A large family of herbs, shrubs, and trees, the bellflower family, typifying the order Campanulales. They have an acrid juice, alternate leaves, and rather showy regular or irregular flowers. There are about 1,500 species, in 60 genera, including *Campanula, Lobelia,* and other important genera. — **cam-pan'u-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cam-pan'u-la'les (kăm-păn'ū-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See CAMPANULA.] *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants having a tubular 5-lobed corolla and 5 stamens, the anthers connivent and often partially or wholly united, including the Campanulaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Goodeniaceæ, Candolleaceæ, and Calyceraceæ.

Cam-pan'u-la'ri-æ (-rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CAMPANULA.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of hydroids having each polyp protected by a bell-shaped hydrotheca into which it can be retracted; — exactly or nearly equiv. to *Calyptoblastea* and *Leptomedusæ*. The typical family is **Cam-pan'u-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lȧ-rī'ĭ-dē), having the zooids terminal on the branches. **Cam-pan'u-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ȧ) is the typical genus. See HYDROMEDUSA, *Illust.*

cam-pan'u-la'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Campanulariæ, or, in a narrower sense, the Campanulariidæ. — **cam-pan'u-la'ri-an**, *n.*

cam-pan'u-late (kăm-păn'ū-lāt), *a.* Bell-shaped.

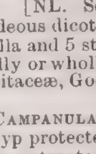

Campanulate Corolla.

Cam-pas'pe (kăm-păs'pē), *n.* [Gr. Καμπάσπη.] A mistress of Alexander the Great. She is said to have been the model for the Aphrodite Anadyomene of Apelles. She is the heroine of the play "Alexander and Campaspe," by John Lyly, the Euphuist, which contains the well known lyric "Cupid and my Campaspe played at cards for kisses; Cupid paid," etc.

camp bed *or* **bedstead**. A light bed or bedstead that can be folded up into a small space.

Camp'bell-ite (kăm'bĕl-īt; kăm'ĕl-), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* **a** A member of the denomination called Disciples of Christ (which see); — so called from Alexander Campbell (1788–1866), of Virginia, the founder of the sect, which, however, repudiates the nickname. **b** A follower of John McLeod Campbell (1800–72), a Scotch theologian, who was ejected from the Church of Scotland because of his views of the atonement, which he held to be unlimited. — **Camp'bell-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
2. [*l. c.*] The crappie. *Local, U. S.*

camp ceiling. *Arch.* A kind of ceiling often used in attics or garrets, in which the side walls slope in at the top with the rafters, to meet the plane surface of the upper ceiling.

camp chair. A light chair that can be folded compactly.

camp color *or* **colour**. A small color, or flag, used to indicate the location of some particular corps, post, regiment, etc.

Cam'pe-phag'i-dæ (kăm'pē-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κάμπη a caterpillar + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds consisting of the cuckoo shrikes. — **cam-peph'a-gine** (kăm-pĕf'ȧ-jĭn; -jīn; 183), *a.*

Cam-peph'i-lus (kăm-pĕf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κάμπη caterpillar + φίλος loving.] *Zoöl.* A genus including some of the largest woodpeckers, as the ivory-bill, the imperial woodpecker, and related tropical American species.

camp'er (kăm'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One belonging to or with a camp. *Obs. or R.*
2. One who camps or encamps; one who lodges temporarily in a camp, tent, or hut; — often with *out.*
3. The wou-wou. See GIBBON.

cam-pes'tral (kăm-pĕs'trăl), *a.* [L. *campester*, fr. *campus* field.] Relating to a level field; specif., growing in or inhabiting a field or an open flat country; campestrine.

camp fever. Any continued fever prevailing in camps; esp., typhus or typhoid fever.

camp fire. A fire lighted in an encampment or camp, as of soldiers; hence, a military social gathering around, or as if around, a camp fire; specif., *U. S.*, of the members of one or more lodges or local divisions of different patriotic societies, esp. the Grand Army of the Republic, connected with past wars; as, Wilcox Post held a *camp fire* last night.

camp follower. A civilian accompanying an army, as a sutler, servant, etc.

camp furniture. Light, compact, easily folded or portable furniture, suitable for camp use.

cam'phane (kăm'fān), *n.* [From *camphor.*] *Org. Chem.* A saturated, crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, which may be regarded as the parent substance of camphor and various allied compounds constituting together the **camphane group**. Some authorities include in this group all terpenes and related compounds having a bicyclic, or double-ring, structure; others include only those which contain a double five-membered ring. The former include pinene and carone, the latter do not. Cf. TERPENE.

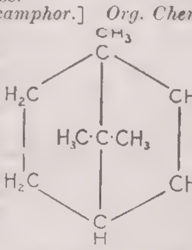

Graphic formula of Camphane.

cam-phan'ic (kăm-făn'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$, obtained as the first oxidation product of camphoric acid.

cam'phene (kăm'fēn; kăm-fēn'; 277), *n.* [From CAMPHOR.] *Chem.* A solid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, resembling camphor in appearance and odor and closely related to it in structure; also, any of a group of terpenes of this type.

cam'phine (kăm'fēn; kăm-fēn'; 184), *n.* [From CAMPHOR.] **a** Rectified oil of turpentine, used for burning in lamps, and as a common solvent in varnishes. **b** A mixture of this substance with three times its volume of alcohol and sometimes a little ether, used as an illuminant.

cam-phol'ic (kăm-fŏl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_{17}CO_2H$, obtained from camphor by various methods.

cam'pho-lyt'ic (kăm'fō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*camphor* + *electrolytic*, because first obtained by electrolysis.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating either of two unsaturated acids, $C_8H_{13}CO_2H$, related to camphor, and distinguished as *α* and *β*.

cam'phor (kăm'fẽr), *n.* [ME. *camfere*, F. *camphre* (cf. It. *canfora*, Sp. *canfora*, *alcanfor*, LL. *canfora*, *camphora*, NGr. καφουρά), fr. Ar. *kāfūr*, prob. fr. Skr. *karpūra.*] **1.** A tough, gumlike, crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, existing in three optically different varieties, all of which have the same qualities of volatility, fragrance, etc. It is a saturated ketone related to the terpenes. Ordinary camphor, or Japan camphor, is **dextro camphor**. It is obtained from the wood and bark of *Cinnamomum camphora*, chiefly from Japan and Formosa, and is used in medicine as a diaphoretic, stimulant, and sedative, in celluloid manufacture, etc. **Levo camphor, or Matricaria camphor**, is found in the oils of feverfew and tansy. **Inactive, or racemic, camphor** is obtained by mixing equal parts of the two active varieties, by the oxidation of inactive borneol, etc. It is manufactured artificially on a commercial scale from certain terpenes. The so-called **artificial camphor** is pinene hydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{16}\cdot HCl$, a crystalline body with camphorlike odor, made by passing hydrochloric acid gas into oil of turpentine. See BORNEOL, MENTHOL.
2. By extension, any of a number of compounds of similar properties, all alcoholic or ketonic derivatives of various terpenes; as, Borneo *camphor* (see BORNEOL).

cam'pho-ra'ceous (kăm'fō-rā'shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of camphor; like camphor.

cam'phor-ate (kăm'fẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To impregnate or treat with camphor.

cam'phor-ate (-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of camphoric acid.

cam'phor-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with camphor; as, *camphorated* oil.

cam-phor'ic (kăm-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, camphor. — **camphoric acid**, *Chem.*, any of six white crystallizable acids of the formula $C_8H_{14}(CO_2H)_2$, distinguished as *dextro-*, or *ordinary*, *camphoric acid*, *levo-camphoric acid*, *racemic camphoric acid*, and *dextro-*, *levo-*, and *racemic isocamphoric acids*. The first is obtained by the oxidation of common camphor.

camphor ice. A cerate made chiefly of camphor, white wax, spermaceti, and castor oil.

cam'phor-on'ic (kăm'fẽr-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a crystalline, tribasic acid, $C_6H_{11}(CO_2H)_3$, obtained from the oxidation of camphor.

camphor tree. A large evergreen lauraceous tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) with lax, smooth branches and shining triple-nerved lanceolate leaves, probably native in China, but now cultivated in most warm countries. Camphor is collected from it by steaming the chips and subliming the product so obtained.

cam'phor-wood' (kăm'fẽr-wo͝od'), *n.* **a** The wood of the camphor tree. **b** An Australian pinaceous tree (*Callitris robusta*) having fine-grained aromatic wood.

cam'phyl (-fĭl), *n.* [*camphor* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical $C_{10}H_{17}$, assumed to be contained in a number of derivatives of camphor. — **cam-phyl'ic** (kăm-fĭl'ĭk), *a.*

Cam-pine' (kăm-pēn'), *n.* [From *Campine*, a district of Belgium.] One of a breed of domestic fowl resembling the Hamburgs, but having a single comb. The Campines originated in Europe, and are remarkable as egg producers. The **golden Campines** have the neck plumage golden bay, and the body color a darker yellow. The **silver Campines** are silvery white and black.

cam'pi-on (kăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *campus* field.] Any plant of the genus *Lychnis*; also, any of several species of *Silene*; as, alpine *campion*, bladder *campion*, etc.

camp meeting. A religious gathering held, usually by Methodists, for conducting a series of religious services in the open air or in a tent in some retired spot, as a grove or wood. It usually lasts for several days, during which those present lodge in tents, temporary houses, etc. This form of gathering originated in Kentucky in 1799.

cam'po (kăm'pō; käm'pō), *n.*; *pl.* -POS (-pōz). [Pg., Sp., & It. See CAMPUS, CAMP.] **1.** A field; also, a plain; a tract of level open country, as those of South America corresponding to the prairies of North America.
2. In Italy, an open place in a town, sometimes smaller and less important architecturally than a piazza.

Cam-po'de-a (kăm-pō'dē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κάμπη caterpillar + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wingless, elongated insects of the order Thysanura, with six legs and no eyes and the abdomen ending in two long filaments. See BRISTLETAIL, *Illust.* It is the type of a family, **Cam'po-de'i-dæ** (kăm'pō-dē'ĭ-dē), and is regarded as illustrating a generalized form from which many insects are descended. — **cam-po'de-id** (kăm-pō'dē-ĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **cam-po'de-oid** (-dē-oid), *a.*

cam'po-de'i-form (kăm'pō-dē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Campodea* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Designating insect larvæ which resemble adult insects of the genus *Campodea*.

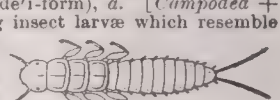

Campodeiform Larva of Beetle.

Cam'po-no'tus (-nō'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καμπή a bending + νῶτος the back.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed genus of ants of the family Formicidæ, represented both in Europe and America. Cf. CARPENTER ANT.

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cam'pa-gus (kăm'pȧ-gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CAMPAGI (-jī). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of boot worn by the emperors, and later also by military officers, popes, etc.

cam-paign', *a.* **1.** Level and open; champaign; as, *campaign* country; also, of or pert. to open country; as, the *campaign* rose. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or used on, a campaign; as, a *campaign* coat; *campaign* banners, etc.

cam-paine'. † CAMPANE.

Cam'pa-na'les (kăm'pȧ-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See CAMPANULA.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance nearly coextensive with the modern order Campanulales. — **cam'pa-nal** (kăm'pȧ-năl), *a.*

cam'pa-nare' (-nâr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

cam'pa-na'ri-an, *n.* [LL. *campanarius* a bell founder.] Of or pert. to bells or bell founding.

cam-pane', *n.* [F.] **1.** A bell. *Obs. or Her.* **2.** A fine white linen lace, used for edging on other laces.

cam-paned' (kăm-pānd'), *a.* *Her.* Furnished with, or bearing, campanes, or bells.

‖ **cam-pa'ni-a** (kăm-pä'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See CAMPAIGN.] *Obs.* **1.** An open level region; a champaign; also, chiefly in phrase *in campania*, the open level country where regular military operations are carried on; the field. **2.** A campaign.

cam'pa-nil'i-form (kăm'pȧ-nĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See CAMPANIFORM.] Shaped like a campanile. *Rare.*

cam'pa-ni'ni (käm'pä-nē'nē), *n.* [After Italo *Campanini*, the tenor.] A canary bird of exceptional singing ability, used to teach other birds.

Cam-pa'ni's eye'piece' (käm-pä'nēz). [After M. *Campani*, Italian optician.] See NEGATIVE EYEPIECE.

cam'pa-nist (kăm'pȧ-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. LL. *campanista* bell ringer.] A specialist in bells. — **cam'pa-nis'tic**, *a.*

cam-pan'u-lar (kăm-păn'ū-lȧr), *a.* Bell-shaped.

Cam-pan'u-la'tæ (-lā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CAMPANULALES.

cam-pan'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* = CAMPANULATE.

cam-pan'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Campanulate.

camp ball. See CAMP, the contest, 2.

camp disease. = CAMP FEVER.

cam-pea'chy, *or* **cam-pe'che**, **wood** (kăm-pē'chē). [From *Campeche*, Mexico.] Logwood.

‖ **Cam'pe-a-dor'** (käm'pā-ä-thōr'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Lit., champion; — a surname of Ruy Diaz, the Cid (1040–99).

camp'er, *n.* A player at the game of camp; also, a talker or wrangler; gossip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Cam'per-down elm. [From *Camperdown*, Scotland.] A cultivated variety (*Ulmus scabra pendula*) of the Scotch elm or wych-elm, having long drooping branches. *Obs.*

cam-pes'tri-al, *a.* Campestral.

cam-pes'tri-an (kăm-pĕs'trĭ-ăn), **cam-pes'trine** (-trĭn), *a.* = CAMPESTRAL.

camp'fight' (kămp'fīt'), *n.* [Cf. CAMP a contest.] *O. Eng. Law.* Trial by battle.

camp flux. Dysentery.

cam'phe-none (kăm'fē-nōn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline unsaturated ketone, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, obtained indirectly from camphor.

cam'phi-lene (-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* One of the camphenes.

cam'phire (kăm'fīr). Obs. or dial. var. of CAMPHOR.

cam'pho-gen (-fō-jĕn), *n.* [*camphor* + *-gen.*] = CYMENE.

cam'phoid (kăm'foid), *n.* [*camphor* + *-oid.*] *Pharm.* A solution of pyroxylin in an alcoholic solution of camphor, used as a substitute for collodion.

cam'phol (kăm'fōl; -fŏl), *n.* *Chem.* = BORNEOL.

cam'pho-len'ic (kăm'fō-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating either of two (distinguished as *α* and *β*) isomeric, unsaturated acids, $C_9H_{15}CO_2H$, obtained indirectly from the oxime of camphor.

cam'pho-lide (kăm'fō-līd; -lĭd), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A crystalline solid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, obtained by reducing camphoric anhydride.

cam'phor (kăm'fẽr), *v. t.* To camphorate. *Rare.*

cam'phor-ate, *a.* Camphorated. *Obs. or R.*

camphor laurel. The camphor tree.

camphor oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cam'phor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Camphoraceous.

cam'phor-phor'one, *n.* *Chem.* See PHORONE.

camphorwood oil. See OIL, *Table I*.

cam'phor-y (kăm'fẽr-ĭ), *a.* Camphoraceous.

cam'phy-lene (kăm'fĭ-lēn), *n.* *Com.* Naphthalene.

‖ **cam-pi'lan** (käm-pē'län; *Angl.* käm'pē-län), *n.* [Tag.] A two-handed, straight-edged sword used by the Moros. It has a blade wide at the tip.

cam-pim'e-ter (kăm-pĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *campus* field + *-meter.*] *Psychol.* An instrument for testing and measuring discrimination of space and color in indirect vision, consisting of an adjustable sheet of cardboard, with scale, an eye rest, etc. — **cam-pim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **cam'pi-met'ri-cal** (kăm'pĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

cam'pine (kăm'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* Campestral.

cam'pi-on † CHAMPION.

‖ **cam-pit'** (käm-pēt'), *n.* [Tag.] A knife. *Phil. I.*

cam'ple (kăm'p'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *camp* to fight.] To scold; answer angrily or pertly; wrangle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

camp'mas'ter, *n.* An ancient military officer corresponding to a colonel.

campmaster general. A field marshal. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

cam'po (*Pg.* käm'po͞o). Var. of CAMPOO.

cam'pong. Var. of KAMPONG.

cam-poo' (kăm-po͞o'), *n.* [Hind. *kampū*, fr. Pg. *campo.*] A camp

‖ **cam′po san′to** (käm′pō sän′tō). [It.] Lit., holy field ; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to the cemetery near the cathedral in Pisa, to which earth was brought in the Middle Ages from Aceldama. Hence, a cemetery; as, the *campo santo* of Genoa.

camp stool. A light stool or chair, without a back, that can be folded up compactly.

camp′to-drome (kămp′tō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. καμπτός flexible + *-drome.*] *Bot.* Having a bent course ; — said of a form of leaf venation in which the secondary veins curve forward before reaching the margin of the leaf, anastomosing in arches, as in *Magnolia.*

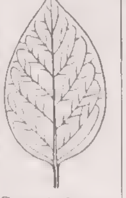

Camptodrome Venation.

Camp′to-læ′mus (-lē′mŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. καμπτός flexible + λαιμός throat.] *Zoöl.* The genus of ducks consisting of the recently exterminated Labrador duck (which see).

camp′ton-ite (kămp′tŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Campton*, N. H.] *Petrog.* A dark porphyritic diorite occurring in dikes. It somewhat resembles basalt.

Camp′to-so′rus (-tō-sō′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; καμπτός flexible + σωρός a heap. See SORUS.] *Bot.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns known as *walking leaves* or *walking ferns*, from their forming new plants by rooting at the elongated apex of the lanceolate frond. There are only two species, one (*C. rhizophyllus*) of the eastern United States, one of eastern Asia.

Camptosorus (*C. rhizophyllus*).

cam′pus (kăm′pŭs), *n.* [L., a field.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An open space or field, as for martial exercises, public shows, etc.
2. The principal grounds of a college or school between the buildings or within the main inclosure. *U. S.*

‖ **Cam′pus Mar′ti-us** (mär′shĭ-ŭs). [L.] The field of Mars; — a grassy plain along the east bank of the Tiber in ancient Rome, used for elections, military drill, games, etc.; hence, a place for action or contest.

cam′py-lite (kăm′pĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. καμπύλος bent.] *Min.* A variety of mimetite occurring in curved forms of a yellow or brownish color.

cam′py-lot′ro-pous (-lŏt′rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. καμπύλος curved + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Having the nucellus and its integuments so curved that the apex is brought near the base ; — said of an ovule or seed like that of the Chenopodiales.

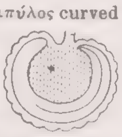

Campylotropous Seed of Chickweed in section. Enlarged.

cam shaft, *or* **camshaft**. *n. Mach.* A shaft on which a cam is secured or of which a cam forms an integral part.

cam′us, cam′use (kăm′ŭs), *a.* [F. *camus* flat-nosed, fr. Celtic *cam* crooked ; cf. L. *camur, camurus*, crooked.] *Obs.* Short and flat or concave ; — said of the nose. Also, having such a nose; pug-nosed ; — said of persons. — *n.* A person or animal with such a nose.

cam wheel. A wheel set or shaped so that it acts as a cam.

cam′wood′ (kăm′wŏŏd′), *n.* [Perh. fr. a native name, or short for *Campeachy wood.*] The hard wood of an African fabaceous tree (*Baphia nitida*) used as a dyewood. It is one of the more important insoluble redwoods. See BARWOOD.

can (kăn). An early northern var. of GAN, *pret.* of GIN ; — chiefly used, like *gan*, to form compound preterits, and much affected by Spenser and other archaists. In ignorance of the fact that *can* is a preterit, it has been associated with *can*, to be able, so that erroneous preterits, *couth, coud, could*, equiv. to *did*, came to be formed.

With gentle words he *can* her fairly greet. *Spenser.*

can, *v. t. & i. ; pres. sing., 1st & 3d pers.* CAN, *2d* CANST (kănst), *pl.* CAN ; *pret.* COULD (kŏŏd). *Can*, inf., is obs. except Scot. or dial., and the participles are now lacking in standard English. [ME. *cunnen, connen* (1st sing. pres. *I can*), to know, know how, be able, AS. *cunnan*, 1st sing. pres. *ic cann* or *can*, pl. *cunnon*, 1st sing. imp. *cūðe* (for *cunðe*), p.p. *cūð* (for *cunð*) ; akin to OS. *kunnan*, D. *kunnen*, OHG. *chunnan*, G. *können*, Icel. *kunna*, Goth. *kunnan*, and to E. *ken* to know. The present *I can* (AS. *ic cann*) was orig. a pret., meaning *I have known* or *learned*, and hence *I know, know how.* See KEN, KNOW ; cf. CON, CUNNING, UNCOUTH.]
1. To know ; understand. *Obs. or, as* v. i., *Archaic.*

I *can* rimes of Robin Hood. *Piers Plowman.*

2. As an auxiliary verb followed by an infinitive without *to:* **a** To know how ; to be mentally able; hence, in present use, to be able, either physically or mentally ; as, I *can* go, but do not wish to. **b** Expressing a contingency that may be possible : May perhaps ; as, do you think he *can* yet be living ? **c** Expressing possibility : To be allowed or made able by circumstances ; may ; may be able.

Here I *can* sit alone, unseen of any. *Shak.*

d In the *pret. subjunctive*, expressing a wish or inclination in a conditional form.

O, *could* I flow like thee [the Thames]. *Denham.*

3. As an independent verb, or elliptically, with *do, make*, etc., understood, or with verb to be supplied from the context : To be able to do, make, accomplish, etc.

The will of Him who all things *can.* *Milton.*
Until all is said that words *can.* *Emerson.*

Syn. — CAN BUT, CANNOT BUT are frequently confused. CAN BUT is equivalent to *can only* ; as, I *can but* speak ; there is nothing I can do. CANNOT BUT is equivalent to *cannot help*, and often expresses moral necessity or constraint ; as, "We *cannot but* speak" (*Acts* iv. 20). See MAY.

to can skill of *or* **in**, to be skilled in. *Obs.*

can (kăn), *n.* [ME. & AS. *canne* ; akin to D. *kan*, G. *kanne*, OHG. *channa*, Sw. *kanna*, Dan. *kande.*] **1.** A drinking cup ; a vessel for holding liquids. *Shak.*
2. A vessel or case of tinned iron or of sheet metal, of various forms ; as, a *can* of tomatoes ; an oil *can* ; a milk *can.* Also, *U. S.*, a glass or earthenware jar used in preserving food. A *can* may be a cylinder open at the top, as for receiving the sliver from a carding machine, or with a removable cover or stopper, as for holding tea, spices, milk, oysters, etc., or with handle and spout, as for holding oil, or hermetically sealed, as for preserving meats, fruits, etc. The use of *can* for the tin vessels (generally called *tins* in British usage) used in preserving food is chiefly *U. S.*
3. *Mach.* A cylinder, as one of hollow iron heated with steam, over which cloth is passed to be dried.

can, *v. t.* ; CANNED (kănd) ; CAN′NING. To put in a can or cans ; to preserve by putting in sealed cans ; to tin. *Chiefly U. S.*

Ca′naan (kā′năn), *n.* [L. *Chanaan*, Gr. Χαναάν, Heb. *Kna'an.*] **1.** *Anc. Geog.* A country or region corresponding vaguely to modern Palestine. It, esp. the part west of the Jordan River, was the Land of Promise of the Israelites.
2. Fig.: Land of promise ; heaven,— as being reached after crossing the Jordan of death.

Ca′naan-ite (-īt), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah. *Gen.* x.
2. A member of one of the pre-Hebrew races or peoples occupying Palestine. In the Old Testament the term at times is apparently restricted to the race which the Hebrews found predominant in Palestine, but sometimes is extended to various Palestinian peoples, and even to the Phœnicians. The Canaanites proper were an Aramæan people closely related to both Hebrew and Phœnician. They were more civilized than the Hebrews and dwelt in small independent cities, each with its separate Baal cult. They were preceded in Palestine by the Amorites, and possibly by other non-Semitic peoples. See SEMITIC ; cf. AMORITE, HITTITE, PHILISTINE.

Ca′naan-it′ish (-īt′ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites, or like a Canaanite.

ca-na′da (kä-nä′dä), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese liquid measure varying somewhat with the locality. See MEASURE.

‖ **ca-ña′da** (kä-nyä′dä ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A small cañon ; a glen ; also, an open valley. *Local, Western U. S.*

Can′a-da (kăn′ȧ-dȧ), *n.* A region of North America.

Canada balsam, the turpentine yielded by the balsam fir, and obtained by breaking the vesicles upon the trunk and branches. It is a yellowish, viscid liquid, solidifying in time to a transparent mass, and is much used as a transparent cement, esp. in microscopy. — **C. blue grass**, wire grass. — **C. crookneck**, a winter crookneck squash, one of the varieties of *Cucurbita moschata* closely resembling the cushaw. See CUCURBITA, CUSHAW. — **C. fleabane**, the horseweed. — **C. fly**, *Angling*, an artificial fly with the wings light brown mottled, the body red worsted wound with gold tinsel, the tail red worsted, and the legs brown hackle. — **C. goose**, the common wild goose (*Branta canadensis*) of North America. See GOOSE. — **C. grouse**, a grouse (*Canachites canadensis*) of the forests of northern North America, chiefly north of the United States. The plumage is extensively barred with black, the adult male being nearly black below. — **C. hemp.** = CANADIAN HEMP. — **C. jay**, a jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) having gray and sooty plumage and no crest, widely distributed in northern North America, and ranging southward in the Rocky Mountains. It is represented by several subspecies in different parts of its range. This species is noted for its boldness in stealing provisions from hunters' camps, and for consorting with the moose, and is called also *moose bird* and *whisky jack.* — **C. lily**, the meadow lily of the eastern United States (*Lilium canadense*). — **C. lynx.** See LYNX. — **C. mint**, a common wild American mint (*Mentha canadensis*) with whorled flowers in the upper axils.— **C. nettle**, the wood nettle (*Urticastrum divaricatum*). — **C. pea**, the blue vetch. — **C. pitch**, the resinous exudation of the hemlock spruce ; hemlock pitch. — **C. plum**, a native plum of the northeastern United States and Canada (*Prunus nigra*), with oblong orange-red fruit. It has given rise to several cultivated varieties, as the Cheney. — **C. porcupine.** See PORCUPINE. — **C. potato**, the Jerusalem artichoke. — **C. rice.** = WILD RICE. — **C. robin**, the cedar bird. — **C. root**, butterfly weed. — **C. snakeroot**, the wild ginger. — **C. sweet gale**, the sweet fern. — **C. tea**, the checkerberry. — **C. thistle**, a European thistle (*Carduus arvensis*) naturalized in the United States and Canada, where it is a pernicious weed. The heads of purple flowers are smaller than those of the native thistles. — **C. turpentine**, Canada balsam.

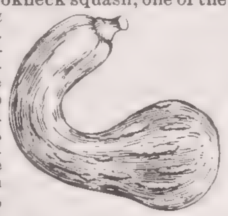

Canada Crookneck.

Ca-na′di-an (kȧ-nā′dĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Canada or its people.
2. *Biogeog.* Pertaining to or designating a zone extending across North America, including parts of the northern tier of States and of Canada and certain mountain slopes and summits farther south. It comprises the southern part of the coniferous forest region between the Hudsonian and Transition zones. Cf. BOREAL.
3. *Geol.* Pert. to or denoting the earliest major subdivision of the Ordovician (Lower Silurian) in America. See GEOLOGY.

Canadian bur, the Jerusalem artichoke. — **C. hemlock.** See HEMLOCK. — **C. hemp**, a common North American apocynaceous plant (*Apocynum cannabinum*). It has clusters of greenish white flowers and long linear pods. The stems yield a fine soft bast fiber. Root and plant are both called also *amyroot.* — **C. holly**, the mountain holly. — **C. red pine.** = RED PINE. — **C. tea**, the wintergreen, or checkerberry. *U. S.*

Ca-na′di-an (kȧ-nā′dĭ-ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Canada.

can′a-dol (kăn′ȧ-dōl ; -dŏl), *n.* [Term applied by Vohl to that part of the hydrocarbon of *Canadian* petroleum that boils at 60°.] A petroleum product identical with, or somewhat more volatile than, gasoline. It is used for extracting oils, etc., and in medicine as a local anæsthetic.

ca-nai′gre (kȧ-nā′gẽr), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A large native dock (*Rumex hymenosepalus*) of the southwestern United States and northern New Mexico, with a root rich in tannic acid.

ca-naille′ (kȧ-nāl′ ; *Fr.* kȧ′nä′y′ ; 277), *n.* [F. *canaille* (cf. It. *canaglia*), prop. and orig. a pack of dogs. fr. L. *canis* dog.] **1.** The lowest class of people ; the rabble.

There stand the whole gypsy *canaille* squinting at me with their filmy eyes. *Borrow.*

2. (*pron.* kȧ-năl′ ; kăn′ăl) Shorts or inferior flour. *Canada.*

ca-nal′ (kȧ-năl′), *n.* [F. *canal*, from L. *canalis* canal, channel : cf. D. *kanaal*, fr. the French. Cf. CHANNEL, KENNEL gutter.] **1.** A pipe or tube, as for conveying liquids. *Obs.*
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A duct ; a tubular passage or channel, either in bone, as the Haversian *canals*, or formed by soft tissues, as the alimentary *canal*, inguinal *canal*, etc. In *Zoöl.*, esp., a groove in the mouth of the shell of many marine gastropods, esp. carnivorous forms, often prolonged into a prominent beak, serving to receive the siphon.
3. A watercourse ; a channel. *Obs.*, except, *Physical Geog.*, a long and relatively narrow arm of the sea, approximately uniform in width ; — used chiefly in proper names ; as, Portland *Canal* ; Lynn *Canal.*
4. An artificial channel filled with water, designed for navigation, for irrigating land, etc. ; as, the Erie *Canal.*
5. Any of various faint, narrow, seasonal markings on the planet Mars. They are thought by many astronomers to be due to vegetation. A few similar markings on the moon are sometimes called canals.
6. A means of communication ; a channel. *Obs. Smollett.*
7. *Arch.* A groove or channel, as of a corona.

canal of Hunter. *Anat.* = HUNTER'S CANAL. — **c. of Wirsung** (vĭr′zōōng) [after J. G. *Wirsung*, German anatomist], *Anat.*, the pancreatic duct.

ca-nal′, *v. t.;* CA-NALLED′ OR CA-NALED′ (kȧ-năld′); CA-NAL′LING OR CA-NAL′ING. To construct a canal through or across ; to provide with canals. *Emerson.*

canal boat. A boat for use on a canal, esp. one with bluff nearly vertical bow and stern, giving it large freight capacity, and drawn by horses walking on the towpath, by overhead electric trolleys, or by other motive power.

can′a-lic′u-lar (kăn′ȧ-lĭk′ū-lȧr), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, like, or provided with, a canaliculus or canaliculi.

can′a-lic′u-late (-lāt), **can′a-lic′u-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *canaliculatus* channeled.] Having one or more channels or grooves, as the leafstalks of most palms.

can′a-lic′u-lus (-lŭs), *n. ; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *canalis* channel. See CANAL.] Lit., a small groove or channel ; *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a minute canal, esp. in bone. See BONE.

ca-nal′i-form (kȧ-năl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a canal.

ca-nal′i-za′tion (kȧ-năl′ĭ-zā′shŭn ; kăn′ȧ-lĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of canalizing ; construction or formation of canals.
2. *Med.* A method of draining wounds by the formation of canals, without insertion of tubes.
3. A system of canals or conduits ; specif., a system of conductors for conveying or distributing gas, electricity, water, steam, etc. ; also, the conveyance or distribution itself.

ca-nal′ize (kȧ-năl′īz ; kăn′ȧ-līz), *v. t.;* CA-NAL′IZED (-īzd) ; CA-NAL′IZ-ING (-īz-ĭng). To provide with canals; to construct a canal through or across ; to make into or like a canal ; specif., to render navigable, or improve the navigation of, by constructing canals or canal works; as, a *canalized* river.

ca-nal′ler (kȧ-năl′ẽr), *n.* Also **ca-nal′er.** One who works on a canal boat ; also, a canal boat.

ca-nal′ling, *vb. n.* Also **ca-nal′ing.** Canal construction or work ; also, traveling or commerce by canal ; canal traffic.

canal rays. *Physics & Chem.* Rays produced when a discharge is passed through a vacuum tube having a perforated cathode. They consist of positive ions, analogous to the alpha rays, and are observed to pass through the holes of the cathode, away from the anode.

Ca-nan′gi-um (kȧ-năn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *kenanga.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Malayan annonaceous trees having simple alternate leaves, fragrant flowers with linear sepals and petals, and fruit consisting of about 12 carpels. *C. odoratum* is the ylang-ylang tree.

‖ **ca′na′pé′** (kȧ′nȧ′pā′), *n.* [F., orig. a couch with mosquito curtains. See CANOPY.] **1.** A sofa or divan.
2. *Cookery.* A slice or piece of bread fried in butter or oil, on which anchovies, mushrooms, etc., are served.

‖ **ca′na′pé′ con′fi′dent′** (kôɴ′fē′däɴ′), a sofa having a seat at each end at right angles to the main seats.

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of soldiers ; specif., formerly, one of the partly disciplined brigades under European commanders in the Mahratta service. *Anglo-Ind.* *Yule.*

Cam′po-phag′i-dæ (kăm′pō-făj′ĭ-dē), etc. Vars. of CAMPEPHAGIDÆ, etc.

camp seat. A camp stool.

camp sheathing. Var. of CAMPSHEDDING.

camp′shed′, *v. t.* To provide with campshedding. *Local, Eng.*

camp′shed′ding, **camp′sheet′ing**, *n.* Campshot collectively. *Local, Eng.*

camp′sho. † CAMSHOCH. *Scot.*

campshooting, campshuting, campshutting. Vars. of CAMPSHEDDING.

camp′shot′ (kămp′shŏt′), *n.* [Cf. D. *kamp* a piece of ground + *schot* partition, boarding.] A facing of piles and planking used to protect or keep up the side of a bank. *Local, Eng.*

camp′sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάμψις a bending.] *Med.* **a** Any abnormal curvature, as of a limb. **b** Forcible bending of a bone or cartilage without breaking.

campt. Camped. *Ref. Sp.*

camp′to-nase′ (kămp′tō-nāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

camp-tot′ro-pal (kămp-tŏt′rō-păl), *a.* [Gr. καμπτός flexible + *-tropal.*] Campylotropous.

cam′pu-lit′ro-pal (kăm′pū-lĭt′rō-păl), *a.* Campylotropous.

cam′pu-lit′ro-pous (-pŭs). Var. of CAMPYLOTROPOUS.

camp′ward (kămp′wẽrd), **camp′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward camp.

cam′py-lo-drome′ (kăm′pĭ-lō-drōm′), *a.* [Gr. καμπύλος curved + *-drome.*] Acrodrome.

cam′py-lom′e-ter (-lŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. καμπύλος curved + *-meter.*] An instrument for taking direct actual measurements of straight or curved lines from scale drawings.

cam′py-lo-sper′mous (-lō-spûr′mŭs), *a.* [Gr. καμπύλος curved + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having seeds grooved lengthwise on the inner face, as sweet cicely.

cam′py-lot′ro-pal (-lŏt′rō-păl), *a.* *Bot.* Campylotropous.

cam′rel. Dial. var. of CAMBREL.

camric. † CAMBRIC.

cam-sha′chle (kȧm-shä′ᴋ′l), *v. t.* [*cam* crooked + E. dial. *shachle, shach*, to distort.] To crook ; distort. *Scot.*

cam′shell′. Cuttle bone. *Orkney & Shetland Isls.*

cam′shoch (kȧm′shōᴋ ; kȧm′shō), *a.* [Cf. CAMSHACHLE.] *Scot.* **1.** Crooked ; distorted. **2.** Ill-tempered ; perverse ; cross.

cam squeezer. See SQUEEZER.

cam-stair′ie, cam-stair′y. Vars. of CAMSTEARY. *Scot.*

cam′stane′. Var. of CAMSTONE.

cam-stear′y, cam-steer′y (kăm-stâr′ĭ), *a.* Perverse ; stubborn; refractory ; willful. *Scot.*

cam′stone (kăm′stōn), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** A kind of limestone containing much clay. **2.** Pipe clay, used to whiten hearths, etc.

cam-strar′y. Var. of CAMSTEARY. *Scot.*

Ca-mu′el (kȧ-mū′ĕl). *D. Bib.*

ca′mu-ning′ (kä′mōō-nĕng′), *n.* [Tag.] A tropical Asiatic rutaceous tree (*Murraya exotica*), or its very hard wood. *Phil. I.*

cam′us. † CAMIS.

camused, *a.* Made camus ; also, having a camus nose. *Obs.*

can. † KHAN.

can, *n.* Knowledge ; skill ; ability ; cleverness. *Scot.*

Can., *or* **can.** *Abbr.* Canada ; Canadian ; canon ; canto ; cantoris.

Ca′naan-æ′an. Var. of CANANÆAN.

Ca′naan-ite (kā′năn-īt), *n.* = CANANÆAN. *Matt.* x. 4 (*A. V.*)

Ca′naan-it′ess (kā′năn-īt′ĕs), *n.* A woman of Canaan.

Ca′naan-it′ic (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Canaanitish.

can′a-bo′ta. The cow shark.

can′a-by. † CANOPY.

Can′a-ce (kăn′ȧ-sē), *n.* [L. ; Gr. Κανάκη.] *Class. Myth.* Daughter of Æolus, who was beloved by Poseidon and who committed incest with her brother Macareus.

Can′a-cee, Can′a-ce (kăn′ȧ-sē), *n.* See CAMBINSKAN.

can′a-dare′ (kăn′ȧ-dâr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

can′a-dase′ (-dāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

can′a-dine (kăn′ȧ-dĭn ; -dēn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}O_4N$, found in the root of *Hydrastis canadensis* and closely related to berberine.

‖ **ca′na dul′ce** (kä′nä dōōl′sā ; 138). [Sp. *caña dulce* sugar cane.] **a** Sugar cane. *Sp.* **b** A Mexican rosaceous plant (*Licania arborea*) ; also, its seeds, which yield an oil used in soap making.

‖ **ca′ña-fis′tu-la** (kän′yä-fēs′tōō-lä : kăn′ȧ-fĭs′tū-lȧ), *n.* Also **can′a-fis′tu-lo, can′a-fis′to-lo.** [Sp. *caña* cane, reed + *fistula* tube, pipe.] The drumstick tree (*Cassia fistula*) ; also, its pods, used as a purgative.

can′a-jong′ (kăn′ȧ-jŏng′), *n.* [Native name.] The ice plant *Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale* ; also, its fruit, known as *pigface. Australasia.*

can′a-kin (kăn′ȧ-kĭn). Var. of CANNIKIN. *Shak.*

ca-nal′age (kȧ-năl′āj), *n.* See -AGE. *Rare.*

canal cell. = NECK CANAL CELL.

can′al coal (kăn′ăl). Var. of CANNEL COAL.

ca-nald′. Canalled. *Ref. Sp.*

ca-na′le (kä-nä′lā), *n. ; pl.* CANALI (-lē). [It.] A water channel ; canal ; — applied esp. to the principal water streets of Venice. Cf. RIO.

ca-nal′er. Var. of CANALLER.

can′a-lif′er-ous (kăn′ȧ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *canalis* canal + *-ferous.*] Having a canal ; having small grooves or furrows.

‖ **ca-na′lis** (kȧ-nā′lĭs), *n.* [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Canal ; as : **ca-na′lis re-u′ni-ens** (rē-ū′nĭ-ĕnz) [NL.], the passage connecting the cochlea with the sacculus.

canal lock. See LOCK.

cá′ña-mo (kä′nyä-mō), *n.* [Sp.] A coarse cloth woven from the hemp or abacá fiber. *Phil. I.*

Ca′na-næ′an (kā′nȧ-nē′ăn), *n.* [From an Aramaic word signifying *zeal.*] A member of a Jewish sect which bitterly opposed the Roman domination of Palestine ; a Zealot. *Matt.* x. 4 (*R. V.*).

Can′a-ne′us (kăn′ȧ-nē′ŭs). *D. Bib.*

Ca-nan′ga (kȧ-năŋ′gȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of CANANGIUM.

cananga oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

canape, -pie, -py. † CANOPY.

ca-nard′, *v. i.* To circulate like a canard.

ca-nard′ (kȧ-närd′; *F.* kȧ′när′; 277), *n.* [F., properly, a duck, fr. *cane* female duck. In F. *vendre un canard à moitié* formerly meant to make one believe something impossible or false.] **1.** An extravagant or absurd report or story set afloat to delude the public; a fabricated sensational report or statement, as by a newspaper; a hoax.
2. (*pron.* kȧ′när′) *Cookery.* A duck. *Used as French.*
can′a-rin (kăn′ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [*canary* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A yellow substance prepared by treating potassium sulphocyanate with bromine or chlorine. It is probably identical with persulphocyanogen, $C_3HN_3S_3$, and is used as a pigment in calico printing, and as a mordant.
Ca-na′ri-um (kȧ-nā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See KANARI.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical balsameaceous trees, having compound leaves, panicled trimerous flowers, and triangular, drupaceous, often edible fruits. Most species yield balsamic resins. *C. indicum* is the Java almond; *C. strictum* is the black dammar tree of India. See ELEMI.
ca-na′ry (-rĭ), *a.* [F. *Canarie*, L. *Canaria insula*, one of the Canary Islands, said to be so called from its large dogs, fr. *canis* dog.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Canary Islands; as, *canary* wine; *canary* birds.
2. Of the pale yellowish color of a canary bird.
3. Of or pertaining to the canary bird.
ca-na′ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An antiquated dance similar to the jig but somewhat slower.

Make you dance *canary*
With sprightly fire and motion. *Shak.*

2. Wine made on the Canary Islands, similar in general character to Madeira; esp., a sweet wine once much used in England. *Vidonia*, or *Teneriffe*, made on the island of Teneriffe, is a variety of canary.
3. A canary bird. Also used fig.
4. A light yellow color, like that of a canary bird.
5. Short for CANARY GRASS, etc.
6. A diamond of a pale yellow color.
ca-na′ry, *v. i.* To perform the canary dance; to dance nimbly. *Obs.* *Shak.*
canary bird. 1. A small finch (*Serinus canaria*) native of the Canary Islands, the Azores, Madeira, etc., now the commonest and best-known cage bird in all parts of the world. It was brought to Europe early in the 16th century. In its wild state it is greenish above with brown streaks, and yellowish below, but many artificial breeds differ much from the wild birds in size, form, and color, a bright yellow color predominating in them. The canaries raised in the Harz Mountains are most famous for their song.
2. Any of various small birds of different countries, most of which are so called because they are largely yellow in color, as certain American warblers of the genus *Dendroica*, some of the African weaver birds, the bush canary (*Mohua ochrocephala*) of New Zealand, etc.
3. A jailbird; a convict. *Old Thieves' or Australian Slang.*
canary-bird flower. a A climbing plant (*Tropæolum peregrinum*) with canary-colored flowers of peculiar form. **b** The bird plant (*Heterotoma lobelioides*).
canary grass. a The Canary Island grass *Phalaris canariensis*, producing the seed used as food for canary birds. **b** Any species of *Lepidium*, or peppergrass, the pods of which are sometimes fed to tame birds.
Canary Island date palm. A date palm (*Phœnix canariensis*) indigenous in the Canary Islands. It is larger and more graceful than the common date palm.
canary laurel. The native laurel of the Canary Islands (*Laurus canariensis*).
canary moss. Either of the parmeliaceous lichens *Parmelia perlata* and *Roccella tinctoria*. See ARCHIL.
canary nut. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Canarium*.
canary parrot. The zebra parakeet. *Australia.*
canary seed. The seed of the canary grass, used as food for cage birds.
canary stone. A yellow species of carnelian.
canary vine. = CANARY-BIRD FLOWER.
canary weed. = CANARY MOSS.
canary wood. a The beautiful wood of the lauraceous trees *Persea indica* and *P. canariensis*, of Madeira and the Canary Islands. **b** The Indian mulberry. **c** The yellow wood of the Australian *Eucalyptus hemiphloia.*
ca-nas′ter (kȧ-năs′tẽr), *n.* [Sp. *canasta*, *canastro*, basket, fr. L. *canistrum*. See CANISTER.] A tobacco for smoking made of the dried leaves, coarsely broken. It was formerly imported from South America in rush baskets.
Can′a-va′li (kăn′ȧ-vā′lĭ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous twining herbs containing several species, known as **jack beans**, of wide tropical distribution. They have long tough pods with large seeds or beans, which are sometimes used for food when young, but more often to adulterate coffee.
can′can (kăn′kăn; *F.* kän′kän′), *n.* [F.] A rollicking French dance, accompanied by indecorous or extravagant postures and gestures. — **can′can-ing,** *p. a.*
can′cel (kăn′sĕl), *v. t.;* CAN′CELED (-sĕld) or CAN′CELLED; CAN′CEL-ING or CAN′CEL-LING. [F. *canceller*, OF. *canceler*, L. *cancellare* to make like a lattice, to strike or cross out, fr. *cancelli* lattice, crossbars, dim. of *cancer* lattice; cf. Gr. κιγκλίς latticed gate. Cf. CHANCEL.] **1.** To cross and deface, as the lines of a writing, or as a word or a factor common to both terms of a fraction; to mark out by a cross line or lines; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate; specif., of legal documents, to annul, or make void or invalid, by such marking, or (by extension) in any way.
2. To annul or destroy; to revoke or recall.

He was unwilling to *cancel* the interest created through former secret services, by being refractory on this occasion. *Scott.*

3. To neutralize or counterbalance; to compensate for; as, an injustice may *cancel* a previous kindness.
4. *Print.* To suppress or omit; to dele, as matter in type.
5. To inclose or shut off with a railing or lattice. *Obs.*
Syn. — Blot out, obliterate, efface, expunge, strike out; annul, abolish, revoke, abrogate, repeal, make void, do away, set aside. See ERASE, ABOLISH.
canceled figures, *Print.*, figures cast with a line across the face, as for use in arithmetics.
can′cel (kăn′sĕl), *n.* [See CANCEL, *v. t.;* cf. CHANCEL.] **1.** *pl.* Lattice; gratings; limits; confines. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Act of canceling.
3. *Print.* **a** The suppression or striking out of matter in type or in print. **b** The part thus suppressed, or the page or passage after new matter has been substituted.
4. Something used to cancel writing or printing, as an instrument for canceling postage stamps.
can′ce-leer′, can′ce-lier′ (kăn′sē-lēr′), *n.* [OF. *canceler* to waver, totter, F. *chanceler*, orig. to cross the legs so as not to fall; the same word as OF. *canceler* to cancel. See CANCEL.] *Falconry.* The turn of a hawk upon the wing made before seizing or after missing the prey. Also fig.
can′ce-leer′, can′ce-lier′, *v. i.* [See CANCELEER, *n.*] *Falconry.* To turn in flight before seizing or after missing the prey; — said of a hawk. Also fig.
can′cel-er, can′cel-ler (kăn′sĕl-ẽr), *n.* One that cancels; specif., a hand stamp or instrument for canceling.
can′cel-late (kăn′sĕ-lāt), **can′cel-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *cancellatus*, p. p. of *cancellare.* See CANCEL, *v. t.*] **1.** Marked with numerous crossing lines or ridges; latticelike; reticulated; specif., *Bot.*, coarsely reticulated.
2. Divided into small spaces by laminæ; cancellous.
can′cel-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cancellation*, and L. *cancellatio* the fixing of boundaries.] **1.** Act, process, or result of canceling, esp. so as to deprive of force, effect, or validity; as, the *cancellation* of words in a contract or of the contract itself; the *cancellation* of stamps; the *cancellation* of figures or symbols in mathematical expressions, etc.
2. Act of marking with cross lines, or state of being so marked; reticulation.
can-cel′li (kăn-sĕl′ī), *n. pl.* [L., a lattice. See CANCEL, *v. t.*] **1.** Latticework, rails, or crossbars, as around the bar of a court of justice; a latticed wall or screen, as between the chancel and the nave of a church.
2. *Anat.* The intersecting osseous plates and bars of which cancellous bone is composed.
can′cel-lous (kăn′sĕ-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *cancellosus* covered with bars.] *Anat.* Having a spongy or porous structure; made up of intersecting plates and bars which form small cavities or cells; — applied to the bony tissue so constituted, found near the ends of the long bones and elsewhere where both rigidity and lightness are essential.
can′cer (kăn′sẽr), *n.* [L. *cancer*, *cancri*, crab, ulcer, a sign of the zodiac; akin to Gr. καρκίνος, Skr. *karkaṭa*, crab, and prob. Skr. *karkara* hard, the crab being named from its hard shell. Cf. CANKER, CHANCRE.] **1.** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus of brachyuran Crustacea, including some of the commonest shore crabs of Europe and North America, as the rock crab, Jonah crab, etc. See CRAB.

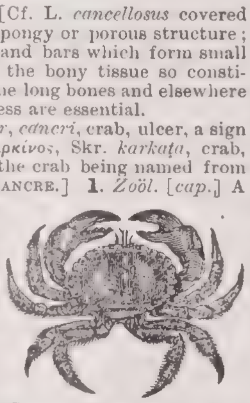

Cancer (*C. pagurus*) of Europe. (1/8)

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.; gen.* CANCRI (kăŋ′krī). **a** A northern zodiacal constellation between Gemini and Leo, pictorially represented as a crab. **b** The fourth sign of the zodiac, whose first point is the summer solstice, or the northern limit of the sun's course in its declination. See SIGN, TROPIC.
3. *Med.* Formerly, any malignant growth, esp. one attended with great pain and ulceration, with cachexia and progressive emaciation. It was so called, perhaps, from the great veins which surround it, compared by the ancients to the claws of a crab. Now, a malignant tumor having its origin in the epithelial tissue and invading any of the surrounding structures. Four kinds of cancers are recognized: **a epithelial cancer,** *or* **epithelioma,** in which there is no trabecular framework. See EPITHELIOMA. **b scirrhous cancer,** *or* **hard cancer,** in which the framework predominates, and the tumor is of hard consistence and slow growth. **c encephaloid, medullary,** *or* **soft, cancer,** in which the cellular element predominates, and the tumor is soft, grows rapidly, and often ulcerates. **d colloid cancer,** in which the cancerous structure becomes gelatinous. The last three varieties are also called *carcinoma.*
4. Fig.: An evil corroding like a cancer. *Bp. Ken.*
5. Some herb reputed to counteract poison. *Obs.*
can′cer, *v. t.;* CAN′CERED (-sẽrd); CAN′CER-ING. To eat into or eat like a cancer. *De Quincey.*
can′cer-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.;* CAN′CER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); CAN′CER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [LL. *canceratus* eaten by a cancer. See CANCER.] To grow into a cancer; to become or make cancerous. — **can′cer-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*
can′cer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *cancéreux.*] Like a cancer; having the qualities or virulence of a cancer; affected with cancer. "*Cancerous* vices." *G. Eliot.* — **can′cer-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **can′cer-ous-ness,** *n.*
can′cer–root′, *n.* Any of several orobanchaceous root parasites, as the squawroot, beechdrops, naked broom rape, etc.
can′cer-weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **a** The white lettuce (*Nabalus albus*), the root of which has bitter, tonic properties. **b** A sage (*Salvia lyrata*) of the eastern United States.
can′cer-wort′ (kăn′sẽr-wûrt′), *n.* Either of the European scrophulariaceous plants *Kickxia spuria* and *K. elatine.*
canch (kȧnsh), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** A descent or a rise like a step, esp. in a coal working. **b** A sloping trench. **c** A slice or cut, as from a hayrick, or of bread, cheese, etc. **d** A small rick; a small stack or pile.
can′cha-la′gua (kän′chȧ-lä′gwȧ), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. native Chilean name.] Any bitter, tonic herb of the gentianaceous genus *Erythræa*, esp. *E. chilensis* of Chile and *E. venusta* of California.
Can′crid (kăŋ′krĭd), *n.* [*Cancer* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Cancer; — usually in *pl.*
can′cri-nite (kăŋ′krĭ-nīt), *n.* [After Count *Cancrin*, a minister of finance in Russia.] *Min.* A silicate and carbonate of sodium, calcium, and aluminium, occurring usually as transparent to translucent masses of various colors, in igneous rocks. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 2.42–2.5.
can′cri-zans (-zănz), *a.* [LL., p. pr. of *cancrizare*, fr. L. *cancer* crab.] Lit., moving backwards, like a crab; specif., *Music*, having the theme or subject repeated backwards; — said of a canon.
can′croid (kăŋ′kroid), *a.* [*cancer* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Resembling a crab; pert. to the genus *Cancer* or allied genera.
2. *Med.* Like a cancer; as, a *cancroid* tumor.
can′croid, *n.* *Med.* A form of cutaneous cancer.
can′crum (-krŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Canker.
can′crum o′ris (ō′rĭs) [NL., lit., canker of the mouth], *Med.*, a disease of childhood marked by a gangrenous process affecting the gums, cheeks, and lips, often following an exhausting disease, such as measles.
can′da-reen′ (kăn′dȧ-rēn′), *n.* [Malay *kundūrī.*] A Chinese and Malaysian weight and money of account; a hundredth of a tael. See TAEL.
can′de-la′brum (kăn′dē-lā′brŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -LABRA (-brȧ), E. -LABRUMS (-brŭmz). [L., fr. *candela* candle. See CANDLE.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* **a** Orig., a candlestick, usually ornamental. **b** A lamp stand of any sort, often large and highly ornamental.
2. A large ornamental candlestick, having several branches.
☞ In this sense *candelabra* is often used as a singular, with pl. *candelabras.*
3. *Arch.* A small decorated modified column or columnlike rib, or a design of which it forms the center.

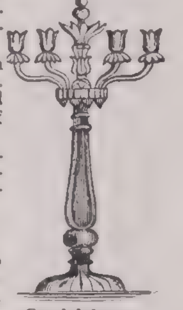

Candelabrum.

candelabrum tree. An African pandanaceous shrub or tree (*Pandanus candelabrum*) with a spreading head of foliage; — also called *chandelier tree.*
can′dent (kăn′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *candens*, p. pr. of *candēre* to glitter. See CANDID.] Heated to whiteness; glowing. Also fig. "A *candent* vessel." *Boyle.*
can-des′cence (kăn-dĕs′ĕns), *n.* Candescent state; incandescence.
can-des′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *candescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *candescere*, v. incho. fr. *candere* to shine.] Glowing; dazzling; incandescent. — **can-des′cent-ly,** *adv.*
can′did (kăn′dĭd), *a.* [F. *candide* (cf. It. *candido*), L. *candidus* white, fr. *candēre* to be of a glowing white; akin to *accendĕre*, *incendĕre*, to set on fire; cf. Skr. *chand* to shine. Cf. CANDLE, INCENSE.] **1.** White. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

2. Fig.: **a** Splendid; illustrious. *Obs.* *Herrick.* **b** Clear; pure; immaculate. *Archaic.* *R. Browning.*
3. Free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice; fair; just; impartial; as, a *candid* opinion.

Candid and dispassionate men. *Irving.*

4. Not malicious or captious; favorable. *Obs.*
5. Open; frank; ingenuous; outspoken.
Syn. — Fair, impartial, unbiased, equitable. See FRANK.
can′di-da-cy (kăn′dĭ-dȧ-sĭ), *n.* Position of a candidate; state of being a candidate; candidateship.
can′di-date (-dāt), *n.* [L. *candidatus*, n. (because candidates for office in Rome were clothed in a white toga), fr. *candidatus* clothed in white, fr. *candidus* glittering, white: cf. F. *candidat.*] **1.** One who offers himself, or is put forward by others, as a suitable person or an aspirant or contestant for an office, privilege, or honor; as, a *candidate* for the office of governor; a *candidate* for holy orders.
2. A person considered worthy or likely to attain some dignity or to come to some place or end, etc.; as, he is a *candidate* for the penitentiary.
can′di-date, *v. i.;* -DAT′ED (-dāt′ĕd); -DAT′ING (-dāt′ĭng). To take the position of a candidate; specif. (of a clergyman), to preach in competition with a view to settlement. *Colloq.*
can′di-da-ture (-dā-tūr), *n.* Candidacy.
can′died (kăn′dĭd), *p. a.* [From CANDY, *v.*] **1.** Preserved in or with sugar; incrusted or coated with sugar or with a sugarlike or candylike substance; as, *candied* fruits.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, caudle thy morning taste? *Shak.*

2. Converted wholly or partially into sugar or candy; crystallized; congealed; as, *candied* sirup.
3. Honeyed; sweet; flattering.

Let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp. *Shak.*

Can′di-ot (kăn′dĭ-ŏt), **Can′di-ote** (-ōt), *a.* [Cf. F. *candiote.*] Of or pertaining to Candia; Cretan. — *n.* A Cretan.
can′dle (kăn′d'l), *n.* [ME. *candel*, *condel*, AS. *candel*, fr.

‖ **ca′nard′ bran′chu′** (kȧ′när′ bräɴ′shü′). [F., *canard* duck + *branchu* branched, branching.] The wood duck. *Fr. Amer.*
Can′a-rese′. Var. of KANARESE.
ca-na′ry, *n.* Also **ca-na′ries.** A blunder for *quandary;* — used humorously. *Shak.*
canary wine. = CANARY, *n.*, 2.
‖ **ca-naut′** (kȧ-nôt′), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *qanāt*, fr. Ar. *qanāh* cane, backbone.] Side wall of a tent; canvas inclosure. *Anglo-Ind.*
Can′a-va′li-a (kăn′ȧ-vā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CANAVALI.
can buoy. See BUOY, *n.*
can cart. A two-wheeled cart supporting a large can, as for milk, on its axle.
can′cel-a-ble, can′cel-la-ble (kăn′sĕl-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
can′ce-la′tion. Cancellation. *Ref. Sp.*
can′celd. Canceled. *Ref. Sp.*
can′cel-la′ri-an (kăn′sĕ-lā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **can′cel-la′re-an.** Of or pert. to a chancellor. *R.*
can′cel-late (kăn′sĕ-lāt), *v. t. Rare.* **1.** To cancel; strike out. **2.** To confine as by cancelli.
can′cel-lier′, can′cel-leer′. Vars. of CANCELEER.
can′cel-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
can′cer-drops′, *n.* Beechdrops, **a.**
can′cered (kăn′sẽrd), *p. a.* Affected with cancer. *Goldsmith.*
can′cer-in (-ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [L. *cancer* a crab.] An artificial guano made from crabs.
can′cer-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Tendency to develop cancer.
can′cer-ite (-īt), *n.* [L. *cancer* a crab.] A petrified crab.
cancer jalap. The pokeberry.
can′ci-leer′, can′cil-leer′, -lier′. Vars. of CANCELEER.
‖ **can′cio-ne′ro** (kän′thyō-nā′rō; 138), *n.* [Sp.] *Span. Lit.* A collection of songs and poems, usually by several authors.
cancre. † CANCER, CANKER.
Can′cri, *n.* [L.] Gen. of CANCER (the constellation).
can′cri-form (kăŋ′krĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cancer* + *-form.*] **1.** Crab-shaped. **2.** Like a cancer; cancerous.
can′crine (kăŋ′krĭn; -krīn), *a.* [From CANCER.] Crablike; esp., designating a palindrome.
can′cri-so′cial (kăŋ′krĭ-sō′shăl), *a.* [See CANCER, SOCIAL.] *Zoöl.* Living as a commensal with, or on the shell of, a crab.
can′crite (kăŋ′krīt), *n.* *Paleon.* A cancerite.
can-criv′o-rous (kăŋ-krĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*cancer* + *-vorous.*] Eating crabs or crustaceans.
Can-cro′ma (kăŋ-krō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. the earlier name *cancrophagus*, lit., crab eater.] *Zoöl.* The genus of herons consisting of the boatbills.
can-croph′a-gous (-krŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*cancer* + *-phagous.*] = CANCRIVOROUS.
cand (kănd), *n.* Fluor spar. *Eng.*
Can′da-ce (kăn′dȧ-sē; kăn-dā′sē), *n.* [L. *Candace*, Gr. Κανδάκη.] A title given to the queens of ancient Ethiopia in Upper Nubia; specif., *Bib.*, a queen whose treasurer was converted and baptized by the apostle Philip. (*Acts* viii. 27–38.)
Can-dau′les (kăn-dô′lēz), *n.* [Gr. Κανδαύλης.] A Lydian king, at the instigation of his wife murdered by Gyges, to whom he had exposed her.
can′da-vaig (kăn′dȧ-vāg), *n.* [Gael. *ceann* head + *dubhach* dark.] A salmon that stays in fresh water till summer. *Scot.*
c. and b. *Abbr.* Caught and bowled. See CAUGHT, *p. p.*
can′dee. † CANDY.
can′de-la′bra (kăn′dē-lā′brȧ), *n.; pl.* -BRAS (-brȧs). See CANDELABRUM, 2.
‖ **can′de-li′a** (kän′dē-lē′ä), *n.* Bad weather, esp. if cold, with rain and sleet, such as to kill sheep and cattle. *Sp. Amer.*
can′den-cy, *n.* [L. *candentia* whiteness.] Fervency. *Obs. & R.*
can′de-ros (kăn′dē-rŏs), **can′der-ros,** *n.* A white East Indian resin, sometimes used for making toys, etc. *Obs.*
c. and f. *Abbr.* Cost and freight.
can′di-cant (kăn′dĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *candicans*, p. pr. of *candicare* to be whitish.] Growing white; whitish. *Obs.* — **can′di-can-cy** (-kăn-sĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **can′di-da Pax′** (kăn′dĭ-dȧ păks′). [L.] White-robed Peace. *Ovid* (*Ars Amatoria*, III. 502).
can′di-date, *a.* [L. *candidatus.*] Clad in white. *Obs. & R.*
can′di-date, *v. t.* [L. *candidare* to make white.] To render white; to whitewash. *Obs. & R.*
can′di-date-cy, *n.* Candidacy. *R.*
can′di-date-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
Can′dide′ (käɴ′dēd′), *n.* The cynical hero of Voltaire's celebrated philosophical tale (1759) of the same name ridiculing optimism. He bears every ill with philosophical indifference.
‖ **can′di-de et con-stan′ter.** [L.] Candidly and constantly.
can′did-ly, *adv.* of CANDID.
can′did-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
candiel, candill. † CANDY.
can′di-er, *n.* One who candies. *R.*
can′di-fy (kăn′dĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [L. *candificare.*] To make or become white, or candied. *Rare.*
‖ **can-dil′** (kän-dēl′), *n.* [Sp., prop., lamp.] A bright-colored West Indian holocentroid fish (*Myripristis jacobus*).
can′dite (kăn′dīt), *n.* [Fr. *Candy*, Ceylon.] Ceylonite. *Obs.*
can′dl. Candle. *Ref. Sp.*

L. *candela* a (white) light made of wax or tallow, fr. *candēre* to be white. See CANDID; cf. CHANDLER, CANNEL.]
1. A slender cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, paraffin, or some similar substance, containing a wick of loosely twisted linen or cotton threads, used to furnish light. Also, without *pl.*, the material of a candle or candles; as, a piece of *candle*. Candles are made by repeatedly dipping the wicks in the melted tallow, etc. (as "tallow dips"), by pouring the melted material over the wicks (as wax candles), or, commonly, by casting in a mold. Also used fig., as for life. "Out, out, brief *candle!*" *Shak.*

How far that little *candle* throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shak.*

2. That which gives light; a luminary.

By these blessed *candles* of the night. *Shak.*

3. *Pharm.* **a** A pastil. **b** A bougie or suppository. *Obs.*
4. Something resembling a candle in shape or use; as, a Roman *candle*; a sulphur *candle* for fumigating.
5. In soda-ball making, one of the long pointed flames of carbon monoxide which issue from the burning material and indicate the completion of the process; — called also a *pipe*.
6. *Photom.* A kind of candle used as a standard or unit of illumination. It is usually of spermaceti and so made as to burn at the rate of 120 grains, or 7.8 grams, per hour.

can′dle (kăn′d'l), *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To cover so as to make into a candle; — with *over*. *Obs. & R.*
2. To test or examine by holding between the eye and a candlelight, or (hence) any light. Eggs of unknown age are so tested, those unclouded and almost translucent being classed as **candled eggs**, next in grade to fresh-laid eggs.

can′dle-beam′ (-bēm′), *n.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* **1.** A hanging beam to set candles on.
2. In old churches, a horizontal beam or rail upon which liturgical or votive candles were placed.

can′dle-ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.* **a** The fruit of the candlenut. **b** The wax myrtle or its berry.

can′dle-bomb′ (-bŏm′; -bŭm′), *n.* **1.** A glass bubble, filled with water, which bursts if placed in the flame of a candle.
2. A pasteboard shell used in signaling. It contains a composition which makes a brilliant light when it explodes.

candle end. The end of a burned-down candle. In drinking the health of a lady, gallants sometimes formerly drank down or ate a candle end as proof of their devotion. *Shak.*

can′dle-fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **a** A marine fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*), allied to the smelt, found on the north Pacific coast; — called also *eulachon*. It is an excellent food fish; it is so oily that, when dried, it may be used as a candle, by drawing a wick through it. **b** The beshow.

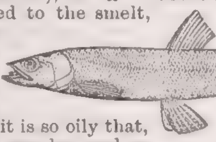

Candlefish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*). $\frac{1}{5}$

candle foot. *Photom.* The illumination produced by a British standard candle at a distance of one foot; — used as a unit of illumination. Cf. CANDLE METER.

can′dle-light′ (kăn′d'l-līt′), *n.* **1.** The light of a candle or candles; artificial illumination in general.
2. Light of life. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. Nightfall, when candles are lighted; twilight.

can′dle-light′er (-līt′ẽr), *n.* One that lights a candle; specif.: **a** An acolyte. **b** A spill. — **can′dle-light′ing**, *vb. n.*

candle lumen. A unit of flux of light; the $\frac{1}{4\pi}$ part of the total flux of light emitted by a source having a mean spherical intensity of one candle power.

Can′dle-mas (-măs), *n.* [AS. *candelmæsse; candel* candle + *mæsse* mass.] **1.** The feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary or Presentation of Christ in the Temple, celebrated on February 2d; — so called because the candles for the altar or other sacred uses are blessed on that day.
2. More fully **Candlemas Day**. The day or date of this feast; February 2d. In Scotland it is one of the quarter days. In some parts of the United States Candlemas Day is often popularly called *ground-hog*, or *woodchuck, day*, in allusion to the tradition that on that day the animal comes out of his hole, and if he casts a shadow runs back, in which case a return of wintry weather is to be expected.

candle meter. *Photom.* The illumination given by a standard candle at a distance of one meter; — used as a unit of illumination, except in Great Britain. Cf. CANDLE FOOT.

can′dle-nut′ (-nŭt′), *n.* **a** The fruit of a euphorbiaceous tree or shrub (*Aleurites moluccana*), native of some of the Pacific islands. It is used by the natives as a candle. The oil from the nut (**candlenut**, or **kekune, oil**) has many uses. See OIL, *Table I.* **b** The tree itself.

can′dle-pin′ (-pĭn′), *n.* *Tenpins.* **a** A form of pin slender and nearly straight like a candle. **b** *pl.* The game played with such pins.

Candle-pin.

candle plant. An asteraceous succulent plant from Cape Colony (*Kleinia articulata*), often grown for its clustered heads of white flowers.

candle power. *Photom.* Illuminating power, as of a lamp, or gas flame, reckoned in terms of the light of a standard candle. Cf. CANDLE FOOT, CANDLE METER.

candle rush. The common rush (*Juncus effusus*), the pith of which is used in Europe for rushlights. *Eng.*

can′dle-stick′ (-stĭk′), *n.* [AS. *candel-sticca; candel* candle + *sticca* stick.] A utensil for supporting a candle, whether elaborately made or in the common form of a saucer with a socket at the center. Used fig., with reference to the candlestick, more properly lamp stand, of the Jewish Tabernacle (cf. *Rev.* i. 20), as a symbol for a church or some spiritual enlightener. — **can′dle-sticked′** (-stĭkt′), *a.*

candle tree. **a** The wax myrtle. **b** A bignoniaceous tree (*Parmentiera cerifera*) of Panama, having a long yellow candlelike pod. **c** The catalpa, having a long slender pod.

can′dle-wick′ (kăn′d'l-wĭk′), *n.* **1.** The wick of a candle.
2. The cat-tail.

can′dle-wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** Pine or other resinous wood, split fine for burning, as on a hearth, in place of candles.
2. Any of several trees or shrubs, chiefly of resinous character; as: **a** Any tree of the genus *Fouquieria*, esp. *F. splendens*. **b** The rhodeswood (*Amyris balsamifera*). **c** The South American ochnaceous tree *Diporidium guianense*. **d** An araliaceous shrub (*Panax capitatum*) of South America.

can′dock (kăn′dŏk), *n.* Also as two words, **can dock**. [Prob. fr. *can* + *dock* (the plant). Cf. G. *kannenkraut* horsetail, lit. "canweed."] **a** Any British species of *Equisetum* used for scouring cans or other vessels. **b** The spatterdock of Europe (*Nymphæa lutea*); — so called from its docklike leaves and flagon-shaped capsules. *Dial. Eng.*

Can-dol′le-a (kăn-dŏl′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Augustin Pyramus de *Candolle*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs, the styleworts, type of the family Candolleaceæ. They have handsome flowers, with a very irregular corolla, its fifth lobe forming a curved lip. The column of stamens is long and elastic, whence the name *trigger plant* or *hair-trigger flower*. The 85 species are nearly all Australian, many being cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Can-dol′le-a′ce-æ (-dŏl′ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Campanulales), distinguished from Campanulaceæ by having the two stamens united into a column with the style. There are 3 genera and about 100 species, low herbs or undershrubs, chiefly of Australia and New Zealand. — **can-dol′le-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

can′dor, can′dour (kăn′dẽr), *n.* [L. *candor*, fr. *candēre*: cf. F. *candeur*. See CANDID.] **1.** Whiteness; brightness; (as applied to moral conditions) purity; innocence. *Obs.*
2. A disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from prejudice or mental bias; candidness; impartiality.

Attribute superior sagacity and *candor* to those who held that side of the question. *Whewell.*

3. Freedom from malice; kindliness; kindness. *Obs.*
4. Unreserve, as in speaking; outspokenness; frankness.

Eva sat by his side, weeping in her terrible *candor* of grief and joy. *Mary Wilkins.*

Can′dour, Mrs. A woman in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," who slanders under the guise of frankness.

can′dy (kăn′dĭ), *n.* [Marathi *khaṇḍī*, Tamil *kaṇḍi*.] An East Indian weight varying greatly with the locality, commodity, etc. It frequently contains twenty maunds. At Bombay its customary value is 560 lbs. (254.0 kg.). Called also, locally, *behar* or *bahar*. At Mocha it equals 439.5 lbs.

can′dy (kăn′dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *candi, sucre candi*; cf. It. *candi, zucchero di candia, zucchero candito*, Sp. *azúcar cande* (or *candi*), G. *zuckerkand*, i. e., sugar candy; all fr. Ar. & Per. *qand* cane sugar, fr. Skr. *khaṇḍa* piece, sugar in pieces or lumps, *khaṇḍ, khaḍ*, to break.]
1. A more or less solid preparation made by boiling sugar or molasses to the desired consistency, and then crystallizing, molding, or working it into the required shape. It is usually flavored or colored, and often contains fruit, nuts, etc. Also, any sweetmeat made of, or coated with, a preparation of sugar or molasses; a piece of confectionery.
☞ In England the term *candy* is generally used only for crystallized confections made from sugar; those made from molasses are called *toffy*. *Confection* or *sweet*, and in Australia *lolly*, are the terms used by the British in the wider sense of any sugar confection.
2. *Apiculture.* A doughlike mixture of sugar and honey, used as a bee food, esp. for queen bees; also, a preparation of boiled sugar sometimes so used.

can′dy (kăn′dĭ), *v. t.*; CAN′DIED (-dĭd); CAN′DY-ING. [Cf. F. *candir*. See CANDY, *n.*] **1.** To conserve or preserve by boiling with sugar; to incrust or coat with sugar; as, to *candy* fruits; to *candy* ginger.
2. Fig.: To make appear pleasant or agreeable, as if covered with candy; to sweeten; to honey; to sugar. *Fuller.*
3. To crystallize or congeal into sugar crystals, candy, or a candylike substance; as, to *candy* sirup.
4. To incrust or cover with a substance resembling crystallized sugar or candy, as frost.

Those frosts that winter brings
Which *candy* every green. *Drayton.*

can′dy, *v. i.* To become coated or incrusted with sugar crystals; also, to crystallize or congeal, as fruits preserved.

can′dy-tuft′ (-tŭft′), *n.* Any cultivated brassicaceous plant of the genus *Iberis*. The first introduced species, *I. umbellata*, was brought from Candia. This and *I. amara* include the common annual candytufts, with white, pink, or purple flowers. Other species are half-shrubby perennials.

cane (kān), *n.* [ME. *cane, canne*, OF. *cane*, F. *canne*, L. *canna*, fr. Gr. κάννα, κάννη; prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *qāneh* reed. Cf. CANISTER, CANNON a gun.] **1.** *Bot.* Any hollow or pithy jointed stem, usually slender and more or less flexible; specif.: **a** The stem of any palm of the genus *Calamus*, commonly known as *rattan*. **b** The stem of any one of various bambusaceous grasses, esp. of the genus *Arundinaria*; also, one of the plants themselves. **c** The sugar cane. See SUGAR CANE.
2. *Hort.* One of the stems of certain bush fruits, esp. a shoot springing directly from the base of the plant, as in the raspberry.
3. A lance or dart made of cane. *Obs.*
4. A walking stick; a staff; — so called because originally made of one of the species of cane.

Stir the fire with your master's *cane*. *Swift.*

5. A tube or pipe, as of glass. *Obs.*
6. A slender cylindrical rod or stick, as of sulphur, solid glass, or, *Obs.*, tobacco.
7. A local European measure of length. See CANNA.
8. *Silk Manuf.* Warp.

cane (kān), *v. t.*; CANED (kānd); CAN′ING (kān′ĭng). **1.** To beat with a cane. *Macaulay.*
2. To make or furnish with cane or rattan, as chairs.
3. To present a cane to. *Humorous.*

cane blight. A disease affecting the canes or stems of various bush fruits, as the raspberry, blackberry, and currant. It is caused by several parasitic fungi of the genera *Nectria*, *Phoma*, etc.

cane borer. Any of various beetles, as *Oberea bimaculata*, which, in the larval state, bore into the pith and destroy the canes or stalks of the raspberry, blackberry, etc.

cane′brake′ (-brāk′), *n.* A thicket of canes; esp., in the southern United States, a dense growth of the giant cane (*Arundinaria macrosperma*).

cane killer. A scrophulariaceous root-parasitic plant (*Melasma brasiliense*), native of Brazil, but adventive in Jamaica, where it is injurious to the sugar cane.

ca-nel′la (kȧ-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [LL. (ME. *canel, canelle*, cinnamon, fr. F. *cannelle*), dim. of L. *canna* a reed. *Canella* is so called from the shape of the rolls of prepared bark. See CANE.] **1.** Cinnamon. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of trees, type of the family Canellaceæ. The only species is the cinnamon bark, whitewood, or wild cinnamon (*C. winterana*) of South Florida and the West Indies. It has coriaceous leaves and small flowers in terminal cymes. The orange-colored inner bark, known as **canella bark**, *or, short*, **canella**, is highly aromatic, and is used as a condiment and in medicine as a tonic.

Can′el-la′ce-æ (kăn′ĕ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CANELLA.] *Bot.* A small family of trees (order Hypericales), containing 4 genera, chiefly tropical American, having flowers with a calyx of 3 sepals, the stamens united into a tube. The fruit is a berry. *Canella* is the type and most important genus. — **can′el-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ca-neph′o-ros (kȧ-nĕf′ō-rŏs), *n. fem.*, *pl.* -ROE (-rē); *or* **ca-neph′o-rus** (-rŭs), *pl.* -RI (-rī); *or* **ca-neph′o-ra** (-rȧ), *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. κανηφόρος; κάνεον a basket of reed (cf. κάννα cane; see CANE) + φορός bearing. See -PHOROUS.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A basket bearer; specif. and esp., one of the maidens selected to bear upon their heads wicker baskets containing the sacred utensils and offerings in religious festivals.
2. *Arch.* A representation of the foregoing, as on a frieze; also, a caryatid represented as carrying a basketlike cushion upon the head.

Canephoros. From a Greek vase.

cane press. A press for expressing the juice of sugar cane.

cane sugar. Saccharose, esp. from sugar cane. See SUGAR, *n.*, 1.

‖**Ca′nes Ve-na′ti-ci** (kā′nēz vē-năt′ĭ-sī); *gen.* CANUM VENATICORUM (kā′nŭm vē-năt′ĭ-kō′rŭm; 201). [L., hunting dogs.] *Astron.* A northern constellation, between Ursa Major and Boötes; the Hunting Dogs.

Ca′nes Ve-nat′i-cid (kā′nēz vē-năt′ĭ-sĭd). *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Canes Venatici.

cane trash. Refuse of sugar cane; bagasse.

can′field-ite (kăn′fēld-īt), *n.* [After F. A. *Canfield*, Amer. mining engineer.] *Min.* Silver sulphostannate, Ag_8SnS_6, containing some germanium. It occurs in black, metallic-looking octahedrons. Sp. gr., 6.28.

can frame. *Cotton Spinning.* A roving frame which delivers the roves into cans.

cangue (kăng), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *canga* yoke.] A square wooden collar, three or four feet across, in which the neck and (usually) the hands are confined, — used in China in punishing certain minor crimes.

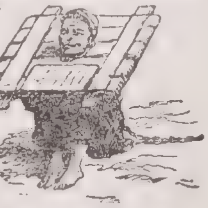

Cangue and Prisoner.

cangue (kăng), *v. t.*; CANGUED (kăngd); CANGU′ING (kăng′ĭng). To make to wear a cangue; to punish with the cangue.

can hook. A device consisting of a short rope or jointed bar with flat hooks at each end, for hoisting casks or barrels by the ends of the staves.

Can Hook.

Ca-nic′u-la (kȧ-nĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *canicula*, dim. of *canis* dog.] *Astron.* The Dog Star.

ca-nic′u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [L. *canicularis*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or measured by, the rising of the Dog Star (either Sirius or Procyon).
2. Of or pertaining to the canicular days (about mid-August).
3. Of or pertaining to a dog. *Humorous.*
canicular cycle *or* **period**, the Sothic period of 1,460 Julian years. — **c. days**, dog days. — **c. year**, the Sothic year.

can′i-cule (kăn′ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F.] The dog days. *Addison.*

Can′i-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *canis* dog.] *Zoöl.* The dog family; the family of digitigrade Carnivora which consists of the dogs, wolves, jackals, and foxes. They closely resemble the cat family in most anatomical characters, but typical members of the two groups differ greatly in external characters and habits. The dogs are more social in habits than the cats, many species habitually hunting their prey in packs, and running it down by their speed and endurance, rather than approaching it by stealth, though this

can′dle-ball′, *n.* = CANDLE-BOMB, 1.
candleberry myrtle. The wax myrtle.
candleberry tree. **a** = CANDLENUT. **b** = WAX MYRTLE.
candle cactus. = CANDLEWOOD, 2 a.
candle coal. Var. of CANNEL COAL.
can′dle fly. A lantern fly.
can′dle-hold′er, *n.* One that holds a candle: one who assists another by holding a candle.
candle paper. A paper for lighting candles; a spill.
can′dle-rent′, *n.* Rent or revenue from houses, — formerly an insecure source of income when there were only rude fire engines and little or no insurance.
candle shears. Snuffers. *Obs.*
can′dle-shrift′, *n.* Shrift at which candles are carried.
candle snuffer. An instrument for snuffing candles; also, a person who snuffs candles.
can′dle-wast′er (-wās′tẽr), *n.* One who consumes candles by late study. — **can′dle-wast′ing**, *n.*
candlewood pine. The ocote pine. [*Obs. or Hist.*]
can′dred. Var. of CANTRED.
can′droy (kăn′droi), *n.* A machine for spreading out cotton cloths for printing.
Can′dy, *n.* Obs. var. of *Candia* (Crete); — used in names of plants and products.
candy pull. A social gathering at which candy is "pulled." *Colloq., U. S.*
can′dys (kăn′dĭs), *n.* [Gr. κάνδυς.] A long, loose, wide-sleeved woolen outer gown worn by the Medes and Persians.
cane. † KHAN.
cane, *n.* A small weasel. *Local, Eng.*
cane. Var. of KAIN.
cane apple. The strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*).
cane ash. The white ash.
cane brimstone. Roll sulphur.
cane fruit. = BUSH FRUIT b.
cane gun. A gun made in the shape of a cane. [KENNEL.
canel. † CANNEL, CHANNEL,
can′el, can′ell, *or* **ca-nelle′**, *n.* [OF. *canele*, F. *cannelle*, prop., a little tube, dim. of L. *canna* cane.] Cinnamon. *Obs.*
‖ **ca-ne′la** (kä-nā′lä), *n.* [Sp.] Orig., the cinnamon; hence, any of several other lauraceous trees, esp. the lancewood (*Ocotea catesbyana*). *Sp. W. Indies.*
canel boon. † CANNEL BONE.
ca-nel′la-bark′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cane mill. A mill for grinding sugar cane.
cane-ol′o-gy (kān-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cane* + *-logy*.] Science of the use of the cane as a punitive instrument. *Facetious.* *Oxf. E. D.*
‖ **ca′ne pe′jus et an′gui.** [L.] Worse than a (mad) dog and a snake. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. xvii. 30).
can′e-phore, can′e-phor. Vars. of CANEPHOROS.
‖ **ca′ne-pin′** (kȧ′n'-păN′), *n.* [F.] A kind of fine leather made from the skins of kids, lambs, and chamois.
can′er (kān′ẽr), *n.* One who canes something, as chairs.
cane rush. See RUSH, *n.* *Amer. College Cant.*
ca-nes′cent (kȧ-nĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *canescens*, p. pr. of *canescere*, v. inchoative of *canere* to be white.] Growing white or whitish. — **ca-nes′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*
canet, *n.* [OF. *quenet, kennet, chenet*, dim. fr. L. *canis*.] A dog. *Obs.*
‖ **ca′ne-ton′** (kȧ′n'-tôN′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Young duck.
ca-nette′ (kȧ-nĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cane, chane*, pitcher.] A small pitcher or drinking mug, cylindrical or nearly so, with a handle, and usually a cover.
canevas. † CANVAS.
cane with′y (wĭth′ĭ). The golden willow.
‖ **ca′ne-zou′** (kȧ′n'-zo͞o′), *n.* [F.] A kind of woman's outer corsage or jacket.
canfora. † CAMPHOR.
can′ful. See -FUL.
cang. Var. of CANGUE.
cang, *a.* Foolish. *Obs.* — *n.* A fool. *Obs.*
can′gan (kăŋ′găn), *n.* A coarse cotton cloth made in China.
can′gia (kȧn′jȧ), *n.* [Ar. *kunjah*.] A kind of long light sailboat, used on the Nile.
can′gle (kăŋ′g'l), *v. i.* To quarrel; to wrangle; dispute. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **can′gler** (-glẽr), *n.*
can′-hoop′, *n.* The smooth winterberry (*Ilex lævigata*).
can′i-cide (kăn′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *canis* dog + *-cide*.] A dog killer.
Ca-nid′i-a (kȧ-nĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* A Neapolitan courtesan, whose real name was perhaps Gratidia, beloved by Horace. In Epode V. and Satire VIII., Book I., he holds her up to contempt as an old sorceress, in revenge for her desertion of him.
can′i-kin. Var. of CANNIKIN.
‖ **ca′nin** (kä′nēn), *n.* [Tag.] Boiled rice, without salt. *Phil. I.*

D E F G H I J K L M

does not apply to all of the group. Their limbs are adapted for running, not for seizing their prey, which they do with their mouth. They cannot climb well, if at all, and their claws are not retractile.

ca-nine′ (kȧ-nīn′; kā′nīn; 277: *see note below*), *a.* [L. *caninus*, fr. *canis* dog: cf. F. *canin*. See HOUND.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the family Canidæ; having the nature or qualities of a dog; like that or those of a dog.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the pointed tooth next to the incisors, or one of like shape.

☞ The second pron. is now very general and harmonizes with that of *equine*, *bovine*, etc., from analogous Latin words, but the first is still preferred by most orthoëpists.

canine appetite *or* **hunger**, a morbidly voracious appetite; bulimia. — **c. eminence**, *Anat.*, a prominence on the surface of the superior maxillary bone caused by the socket of the canine tooth. External to and somewhat above it is a depression, the **canine fossa**. — **c. laugh**, the distorted face made in sneering, likened to that of a snarling dog; sardonic laugh. — **c. letter**, dog's letter. — **c. madness**, hydrophobia. — **c. tooth**, in mammals, a tooth situated between the incisor and bicuspid teeth; an eyetooth, or the corresponding tooth in the lower jaw. In man it is the third tooth from the front on each side of each jaw.

ca-nine′ (kȧ-nīn′; kā′nīn: *see note under adj.*), *n.* **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A canine tooth.

2. A dog. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

can′ion (kăn′yŭn), *n.* Also *cannion*, *canon*, etc. [Sp. *cañon* or F. *canon*, orig., tube, pipe. See 1st CANNON.] *pl.* Ornamental rolls formerly worn around the lower ends of the legs of breeches. — **can′ioned** (-yŭnd), *a.*

Ca′nis (kā′nĭs), *n.* [L., a dog.] **1.** [*l. c.*] A dog. *Latin. Shak.*

2. *Zoöl.* The chief genus of the dog family, Canidæ, including the domestic dogs, and many wild dogs, wolves, and jackals. Sometimes, esp. in older classifications, the foxes are included. See DOG, WOLF, JACKAL, CANIDÆ.

‖ **Ca′nis Ma′jor**; *gen.* CANIS MAJORIS (mȧ-jō′rĭs). [L., larger dog.] *Astron.* A constellation to the southeast of Orion, containing Sirius, the Dog Star.

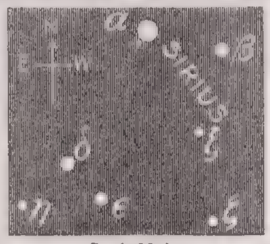

Canis Major.

‖ **Ca′nis Mi′nor**; *gen.* CANIS MINORIS (mĭ-nō′rĭs). [L., lesser dog.] *Astron.* A constellation to the east of Orion, containing Procyon.

can′is-ter (kăn′ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [L. *canistrum* a basket woven from reeds, Gr. κάναστρον, fr. κάννα, κάννη, reed: cf. F. *canistre*. See CANE; cf. CANASTER.] **1.** A small box or case for holding tea, coffee, etc.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A metal box or case for holding the wafers to be used in the Mass.

3. A small basket of rushes, reeds, or willow twigs, etc.

4. *Mil.* A kind of case shot for close-range artillery fire, consisting of a large number of bullets in a light case fitting the gun's bore, and bursting by the force of the firing charge and the rotation imparted by the rifling; — in full, *canister shot*. It is but little used with modern guns.

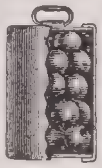

Old form of Canister with part of case broken away.

ca-ni′ti-es (kȧ-nĭsh′ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., a grayish white, gray hair, fr. *canus* white, hoary, gray-haired.] Grayness or whiteness of the hair.

can′ker (kăŋ′kẽr), *n.* [ME. *canker*, *cancre*, AS. *cancer* (akin to D. *kanker*, OHG. *chanchar*), fr. L. *cancer* a cancer: or if in sense 4 a native word, cf. Gr. γόγγρος excrescence on trees, γάγγραινα gangrene. Cf. also OF. *cancre*, F. *chancre*, fr. L. *cancer*. See CANCER; cf. CHANCRE.] **1.** A corroding or sloughing ulcer; esp., a spreading gangrenous ulcer or collection of ulcers in or about the mouth; — called also *water canker*, *canker of the mouth*, and *noma*.

2. *Veter.* **a** An obstinate chronic catarrh of the ear in dogs. **b** A chronic and frequently incurable disease of the sole and frog of the hoofs of horses, due to a vegetable parasite and resulting in the destruction of the sole and frog and a chronic inflammation of the deep horn-producing tissues.

3. Rust; verdigris, or copper rust. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. *Hort.* **a** Any disease of trees causing slow decay of the bark and wood. **b** = CLUBROOT.

5. The field poppy; also, the dog-rose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

6. A cankerworm or other injurious caterpillar.

7. That which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys.

The *cankers* of envy and faction. *Temple.*

In the actual world — the painful kingdom of time and place — dwell care and *canker* and fear. *Emerson.*

can′ker, *v. t.*; CAN′KERED (kăŋ′kẽrd); CAN′KER-ING. **1.** To affect or consume with canker or as a canker; to infect; corrupt; eat away; to consume slowly and secretly.

No lapse of moons can *canker* Love. *Tennyson.*

2. To rust; to corrode; to tarnish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

A tithe purloined *cankers* the whole estate. *Herbert.*

can′ker, *v. i.* **1.** To waste away, grow rusty, or be oxidized, as a metal. *Obs.*

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding. *Bacon.*

2. To be or become diseased, or as if diseased, with canker; to grow corrupt; to become malignant.

Deceit and *cankered* malice. *Dryden.*

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind *cankers*. *Shak.*

can′ker-ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.* **a** The fruit of the dog-rose. **b** In Jamaica, the berry of *Solanum bahamense*, or the plant.

can′kered (kăŋ′kẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Affected with canker; ulcerated; gangrened; as, a *cankered* mouth.

2. Rusted; covered with verdigris; corroded. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. Affected with canker, or eaten by a cankerworm; — said of plants.

4. Infected or tainted with canker; envenomed; malignant; poison. *Obs.* Specif.: **a** Morally evil or corrupt; depraved. **b** Envious; malignant; fretful; ill-tempered; crabbed. "A *cankered* grandam's will." *Shak.*

The *cankered* wrath of an old witch. *Hawthorne.*

can′ker-fret′ (kăŋ′kẽr-frĕt), *v. t. & i.*; -FRET′TED; -FRET′TING. To fret or eat away like canker; to become cankered. — **can′ker-fret′**, *a.* Cankerfretted. *Obs.*

can′ker-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Like, or of the nature of, canker or a canker; gangrenous.

2. Affecting like a canker; corroding.

Misdeem it not a *cankerous* change. *Wordsworth.*

can′ker-root′, *n.* Any of several plants with astringent roots; as: **a** The marsh rosemary. **b** The cancerwort. **c** The goldthread.

canker sore. *Med.* A small painful ulceration chiefly affecting the mouth and lips. It is frequent among children, and is caused by digestive derangements.

can′ker-worm′ (kăŋ′kẽr-wûrm′), *n.* Any of various insect larvæ injurious to plants, esp., in the United States, two species of measuring worms (the larvæ of geometrid moths) which injure fruit and shade trees, esp. the elm, by eating, and often entirely destroying, the foliage. The fall cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*) becomes adult late in autumn (after frosts) and in winter. The spring species (*Paleacrita vernata*) stays in the ground through the winter, and matures in early spring. The larvæ of both species hatch in the spring. The female moth of each species is wingless, and as she must climb a tree in order to lay her eggs there, the trees may be protected by a band of tarred cloth about the trunk. The male moths have thin gray wings.

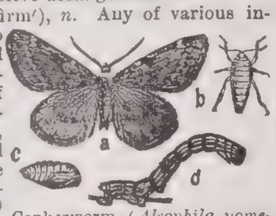

Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). *a* Adult male moth; *b* Adult female; *c* Pupa; *d* Larva. (⅔)

can′ker-y (-ĭ), *a.* Cankerous; cankered.

Can′na (kăn′ȧ), *n.* [L., a reed. See CANE.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of tropical American plants, type of the family Cannaceæ, with simple stems, large leaves, and a terminal raceme of very irregular flowers, the four staminodia forming the enlarged and colored portion. The genus contains probably not more than 25 species, but these have become greatly confused by long hybridization. *C. indica*, the common Indian shot, was formerly common in cultivation, chiefly for its purple foliage. This is now replaced by the hybrid French and Italian forms, having large flowers of many colors. One species, *C. flaccida*, is found in the southern United States. The rootstock of *C. edulis* yields a kind of arrowroot. See TOUS-LES-MOIS.

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant, root, or flower of this genus.

can-nab′ic (kă-năb′ĭk; kăn′ȧ-bĭk), *a.* [L. *cannabis* hemp.] Of or relating to hemp; derived from hemp.

can′na-bin (kăn′ȧ-bĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous resin extracted from hemp. The narcotic effects of hashish are said to be due to this resin.

Can′na-bis (-bĭs), *n.* [L., hemp. See CANVAS.] *Bot.* A genus of moraceous herbs consisting of a single species, *C. sativa*, the hemp. The plant is a native of Asia, but has been introduced as a weed into other countries. It is diœcious, the male flowers in panicles, the female in spikes. The leaves are palmate. See HEMP. — **Can′na-bis in′di-ca** (ĭn′dĭ-kȧ) [NL.], the Indian hemp. See HEMP.

Can-na′ce-æ (kă-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl. Bot.* [NL.] A family of monocotyledonous herbs consisting of the single genus *Canna*. — **can-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

canned (kănd), *p. a.* Preserved in cans; as, *canned* goods.

can′ne-late, **can′nel-late** (kăn′ē-lāt), *a.* [Cf. It. *cannellato*, F. *cannelé*, p. p., and E. *channel*.] *Arch.* Fluted; channeled. *Rare.*

can′ne-late, **can′nel-late**, *v. t.*; -LAT′ED; (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To make channels or flutings in.

A pretty marble table, with *cannelated* feet. *Sci. Amer.*

cannel bone. [Cf. F. *canneau du col* nape of the neck (Cotgrave), and E. *channel*.] The clavicle; — perhaps originally applied to other bones of the neck region. *Obs.*

can′nel coal, *or* **can′nel** (kăn′ĕl), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *candle coal*.] A coal of fine texture and little luster, containing much volatile matter and burning with a bright flame.

‖ **can′ne-lé′** (kȧ′n′-lā′), *n.* [F., prop., fluted.] *Textiles.* A style of interweaving giving to fabrics a channeled or fluted effect; also, a fabric woven so as to have this effect; a rep.

can′ne-lure (kăn′ē-lūr), *n.* [F., fr. *canneler* to groove.] *Mil.* A groove in any cylinder; specif., a groove around the cylinder of an elongated bullet for small arms to contain a lubricant, or around the rotating band of a gun projectile to lessen the resistance offered to the rifling. Also, a groove around the base of a cartridge, where the extractor takes hold. — **can′ne-lured** (-lūrd), *a.*

can′ner (kăn′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cans fruit, meat, etc.

2. A beef regarded as fit only for use in making canned meat. *Com. Cant.*

can′ner-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A place where the business of canning fruit, meat, etc., is carried on.

can′net (kăn′ĕt), *n.* Also *canette*. [F. *canette*, dim. of *cane* duck.] *Her.* A representation of a duck without feet or bill, used as a bearing. Cf. MERLETTE.

Some writers, however, make the distinction that *canettes* have beaks and feet while merlettes have not. *Woodward & Burnett.*

‖ **can′ne-tille′** (kȧ′n′-tē′y′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *canutiglia*, *canutiglio*, Sp. *cañutillo*.] A very fine gold or silver thread twisted spirally, used in embroidery, etc.

can′ni-bal (kăn′ĭ-băl), *n.* [Sp. *canibal*, *caribal*, fr. varying native forms of the name of the Caribbees or Caribs: cf. F. *cannibale*. Columbus has the forms *Canibales* and *Caribes*, for the inhabitants of Haiti.] A human being, esp. a savage, that eats human flesh; an anthropophagite; hence, any animal that devours its own kind.

can′ni-bal, *a.* Pertaining or relating to cannibals or cannibalism. "*Cannibal* terror." *Burke.*

can′ni-bal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind, or of any animal by its own kind. The use of human flesh as an ordinary article of food is very rare and is confined to the lowest savages. Among most cannibals the practice is a religious or sacramental rite, the persons eaten being enemies captured in war. Often only warriors or chiefs share the cannibal repast.

2. Hence, murderous cruelty; bloodthirsty barbarity.

— **can′ni-bal-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **can′ni-bal-is′ti-cal-ly** (-ĭs′tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

can′ni-kin (kăn′ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [*can* + *-kin*.] **1.** A small can or drinking vessel. *R. Browning.*

2. A wooden bucket for holding sugar, rice, etc. *Cent. Dict.*

can′non (kăn′ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* CANNONS (-ŭnz), collectively CANNON. [F. *canon*, fr. It. *cannone*, prop., a large tube, fr. L. *canna* reed, pipe, tube. See CANE; cf. CAÑON.] **1.** A tube or cylindrical bore. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. A piece of ordnance or artillery; a firearm discharged from a carriage or mount; a gun. See GUN, 1. Cannons are divided according to length of bore in comparison with caliber and to their general uses into GUNS, HOWITZERS, and MORTARS (see these words). They are further classified into those using fixed ammunition and those using an explosive charge separate from the projectile. The former class comprises in general the cannons of lighter caliber and greater rapidity of fire (see MACHINE CANNON, MACHINE GUN, QUICK-FIRE, RAPID-FIRE). All modern cannons are breech-loading and of steel. The larger cannons are generally built up, having an inner rifled tube with a jacket and one or more hoops shrunk around it. They are also sometimes wire-wound. Cannons are further classified according to their uses as *mountain*, *field*, *siege*, and *coast artillery*, or, on war vessels, as *main-battery*, *intermediate-battery*, and *secondary-battery* guns.

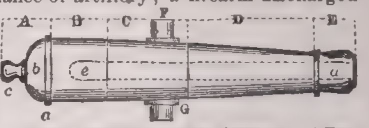

Old-style Muzzle-loading Cannon. *A* Formerly called Cascabel; *B* First Reënforce; *C* Second Reënforce; *D* Chase; *E* Swell of Muzzle; *F* Trunnion; *G* Rimbase; *a* Base ring; *b* Base of Breech; *c* Cascabel; *d* Muzzle; *e* Chamber; *ed* Bore. For other *Illusts.* see words referred to in definition.

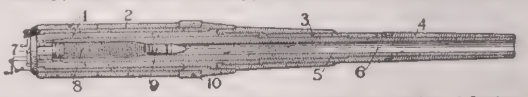

Modern 12-inch Breech-loading Cannon (Gun) in section. 1 Jacket; 2 Jacket Hoops; 3, 4 Chase Hoops; 5 Tube; 6 Bore; 7 Breechblock; 8 Powder Charge; 9 Shell; 10 Trunnion Band.

3. *Mech.* A hollow spindle or shaft containing another spindle having an independent motion.

4. [F. *canon*, prop., a hollow bit.] A smooth round horse bit; — called also *cannon*, or *canon*, *bit*.

5. The canon or ear of a bell.

6. [Cf. CAROM.] **a** *Billiards.* A carom. *Chiefly Eng. Thackeray.* **b** See BAGATELLE, 2.

7. *Anat.* **a** The cannon bone. **b** The shank or part of the leg where the cannon bone is situated.

8. *Hairdressing.* A cylindrical curl, prop. a horizontal one.

cannon of battery, *Mil.*, a medieval cannon a little shorter than a culverin. *Obs.* — **c. of eight**, a cannon of 8-inch bore. *Obs.* — **c. of seven**, a cannon of 7-inch bore. *Obs.*

can′non (kăn′ŭn), *v. i.*; CAN′NONED (-ŭnd); CAN′NON-ING.

1. To discharge cannon.

2. *Billiards.* To carom. *Chiefly Eng.*

3. To collide or strike violently, esp. so as to glance off or rebound; to strike and rebound.

He heard the right-hand goal post crack as a pony *cannoned* into it — crack, splinter, and fall like a mast. *Kipling.*

can′non, *v. t.* **1.** To cannonade.

2. To strike or drive so hard as to make rebound; to cause to rebound by violent collision. *Kipling.*

can′non-ade′ (kăn′ŭn-ād′), *n.* [F. *canonnade*; cf. It. *cannonata*.] **1.** Act of discharging cannon for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship, or fort; — usually, an attack of some continuance.

A furious *cannonade* was kept up from the whole circle of batteries on the devoted town. *Prescott.*

2. Fig.: A loud noise like a cannonade; a booming.

Blue Walden rolls its *cannonade*. *Emerson.*

3. *Billiards.* Act of making cannons, or caroms. *Humorous.*

can′non-ade′, *v. t.*; CAN′NON-AD′ED (-ād′ĕd); CAN′NON-AD′ING (-ād′ĭng). To attack with heavy artillery; to batter with cannon shot.

can′non-ade′, *v. i.* To discharge cannon.

cannon ball. **1.** Strictly, a round solid missile to be fired from a cannon, but often in popular and literary use a missile of any shape, whether solid or hollow, made for cannon. As modern cannons never use round projectiles, the term is no longer in military use.

2. *Eng. Pol. Hist.* A protectionist member of Parliament who persistently opposed and voted against the adoption of free trade: — a nickname.

can′non-ball′ fruit. The fruit of the cannon-ball tree.

can′non-ball′ tree. **a** A South American lecythidaceous tree (*Couroupita guianensis*). It bears a large globose fruit with a hard woody rind. **b** An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Xylocarpus granatum*), having similar fruit. It yields a hard, useful wood, also a resin and an illuminating oil.

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ca-nin′al (kȧ-nīn′ăl), *a.* Canine. *Rare.*

ca-nin′i-form (kȧ-nīn′ĭ-fôrm; kȧ-nīn′-), *a.* [See CANINE; -FORM.] *Anat.* Having the form of a typical canine tooth; as, a *caniniform* premolar.

ca-nin′i-ty (-nĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Canine quality; the canine race. **2.** Kindness to dogs.

can′is-ter, *v. t.* **1.** To place or inclose in a canister. **2.** To tie a canister to the tail of (a dog).

‖ **ca′nis ti′mi-dus ve′he-men′ti-us la′trat quam mor′det** (tĭm′ĭ-dŭs). [L.] A timid dog barks more violently than he bites. Adapted from *Curtius* (VII. iv. 14).

can′jar (kăn′jȧr), **canjiar**. Vars. of HANDJAR.

cank (kȧŋk), *v. i.* To cackle; gabble. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Cackling; gabble. *Dial. Eng.*

cankedort. ✝ KANKEDORT.

canker bird. The cedar bird.

can′ker-bit′, *a.* Bitten or eaten away as by cankerworms. *Obs.*

canker bloom. The bloom of the canker, or dog-rose. *Shak.*

canker blossom. A cankerworm; a canker. *Now Rare.*

can′kerd. Cankered. *Ref. Sp.*

can′ker-eat′, *v. t.* To eat away like a canker; to canker.

can′kered-ly, *adv.* of CANKERED.

can′kered-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

canker fly. Some kind of fly that preys on fruit. *Obs.*

canker lettuce. The false wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*).

canker rash. *Med.* Scarlet fever.

canker rose. The corn poppy.

canker violet. A violet of the eastern United States (*Viola rostrata*) having flowers with a spur as long as the petals.

can′ker-weed′, *n.* **a** European ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*). **b** = RATTLESNAKE-ROOT. [*Obs.*]

can′ker-wort′, *n.* Dandelion.

cann, *v. t.* *Naut.* Var. of CON.

cann. ✝ CAN.

can′na. Var. of CANNACH.

can′na (kȧn′nȧ), *v.* Cannot. *Scot.*

can′na (*It.* kän′nä), *n.* [It.] See MEASURE.

canna arrowroot. = TOUS-LES-MOIS.

can′na-bene (kăn′ȧ-bēn), *n.* [From CANNABIS.] *Chem.* A colorless oil distilled from hemp, and said to possess its intoxicating properties.

can′na-bine (-bīn; -bĭn), *a.* [L. *cannabinus*.] Pertaining to hemp; hempen. *Rare.*

can′nach (kȧn′ȧk), *n.* [Gael. *canach*.] The cotton grass (*Eriophorum*). *Scot.*

can′na-down′, *n.* A cyperaceous plant of temperate regions (*Eriophorum vaginatum*); — so called from the copious soft bristles of the perianth.

canna-fistula. Incorrect for CAÑAFISTULA.

cannat. ✝ CANAUT.

canne. ✝ CAN, a vessel; KHAN.

‖ **canne′-de-roche′** (kȧn′dē-rōsh′), *n.* [F. *cane* female duck; prop., rock duck.] The harlequin duck. *Fr. Amer.*

Can′neh (kăn′ē). *Bib.*

can′nel. ✝ CANEL.

can′nel, **can′el**. *n.* [OF. *canel*, dial. form of *chanel*. See CHANNEL.] *Obs.* **1.** A watercourse; channel. **2.** A gutter in a road; kennel. **3.** A tube or pipe; a cask tap.

can′nel, **can′el**, *n.* [See CANNEL BONE.] The neck. *Obs*

can′nel. *n.* Cannel coal.

‖ **can′ne-lon′** (kȧ′n′-lôɴ′), *n.*; *pl.* -LONS (*F.* -lôɴ′). [F.] *Cookery.* **a** A hollow stick or roll of baked puff paste. **b** A roll of highly seasoned minced meat baked or fried.

can′ne-quin (kăn′ē-kĭn). *n.* [F.] A kind of white cotton cloth from the East Indies, used from the 16th to the 18th century.

can-nete′, *n.* [L. *cannetum*.] A thicket of reeds. *Obs.*

can′ni-bal-e′an. *a.* Cannibalic.

can′ni-bal′ic (kăn′ĭ-băl′ĭk), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a cannibal.

can′ni-bal-ish. *a.* See -ISH.

can′ni-bal′i-ty (kăn′ĭ-băl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Cannibalism. *Rare.*

can′ni-bal-ly, *adv.* of CANNIBAL.

can′nie. Var. of CANNY.

can′ni-ly, *adv.* of CANNY.

can′ni-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

can′nion. ✝ CANION.

can′ni-pers Obs. corrupt. of CALIPERS.

cannoe. ✝ CANOE.

can′non. Var. of CANON.

cannon basket. A gabion. *Obs.*

cannon bit. = CANNON, *n.*, 4.

cannon bone. [F. *canon*, prop., a tube. See CANNON.] In hoofed quadrupeds, the bone supporting the leg from the knee or hock joint to the fetlock. In the horse it is the enlarged metacarpal or metatarsal of the third digit. In cloven-hoofed ungulates it is composed of the metacarpals or metatarsals of the third and fourth digits more or less completely fused together. The large pastern bone is sometimes called *small cannon bone.*

cannon cracker. A firecracker of large size.

can′non-eer′ (kăn′ŭn-ēr′), *n.* [F. *canonnier.*] An artilleryman who serves the guns; a gunner. — **can′non-eer′ing**, *n.*

cannon pinion. The pinion on the minute-hand arbor of a watch or clock, which drives the hand but permits it to be moved in setting.

can′non-proof′, *a.* Impenetrable by cannon projectiles.

can′non-ry (kăn′ŭn-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Cannonading. *R. Browning.* **2.** Cannon, collectively; artillery.

The ringing of bells and roaring of *cannonry* proclaimed his course through the country. *Irving.*

can′not (kăn′nŏt). [*can* to be able + *not.*] Am, is, or are, not able; — the more usual form of *can not.*

cannot but. See BUT, 1 **b** (1); 2d CAN, *Syn.*

can′nu-la (kăn′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., a small reed, dim. of *canna* a reed, tube.] *Surg.* A small tube, as of metal or India rubber, for insertion into the body, as for drainage. It usually incloses a cutting or puncturing instrument.

can′nu-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of the form of a cannula; tubular.

can′nu-late (kăn′ū-lāt) } *a.* Hollow; affording a passage **can′nu-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd) } through its interior length for wire, thread, etc.; as, a *cannulated* (suture) needle.

can′ny, can′nie (kăn′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *kænn* skilled, learned, or E. *conny*. Cf. KEEN.] **1.** Knowing; sagacious; prudent; also, wary; cautious. *Archaic, Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** Esp., cautious or shrewd in worldly affairs; sagacious or watchful for self-interest; — a somewhat contemptuous use of the Scotch word by English writers. **3.** Skillful; clever; cunning; dexterous; as, *canny wife*, a wise woman or midwife, and hence, **canny moment**, the moment of childbirth. *Archaic, Scot.* **4.** Wise in supernatural affairs; having magic or occult powers. *Obs. Scot.* "*Canny* Elshie." *Scott.* **5.** Fortunate; lucky. *Obs. or Scot.* **6.** In a superstitious sense, safe to deal with; trustworthy; — used esp. with a negative. *Scot. Scott.* **7.** Careful; thrifty; frugal. *Archaic, Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, but adopted into literary English as describing a quality characteristic of the Scotch. **8.** Exercising care or caution in moving or acting; hence, free from disturbance, noise, or the like; quiet; gentle; of speech, soft. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Gie me a *canny* hour at e'en. *Burns.*

9. Of humor, quiet; sly; pawky. *Scot.*, used by Eng. writers as characteristic of Scotch humor. *Oxf. E. D.* **10.** Quiet; comfortable; snug; cozy. *Scot. Burns.* **11.** Agreeable to the eyes or perception; pleasant; comely; — a general term of approbation. *Chiefly North of Eng.*

can′ny, can′nie, *adv.* In a canny manner; cautiously; carefully; gently; quietly; — esp. in phrase *to ca' canny.* See CALL, *v. i.*, 4.

ca-noe′ (kȧ-nōō′), *n.*; *pl.* CANOES (-nōōz′). [Sp. *canoa*, orig. due to a misreading of L. [*s*]*capha* boat.] **1.** Any light boat of a primitive people; usually, a frail craft, rudderless and sailless, propelled only by paddling.

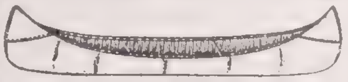

Algonquian Canoe.

The most primitive forms of the canoe are found in Africa, where the log hollowed out by burning or hewing is still employed on inland waters. The most elaborate forms are found in Oceania, where seagoing craft with outrigger and sails are characteristic. Canoes capable of long sea voyages and of carrying fifty or sixty persons are constructed by the Indians of the northwest coast of America, while for inland waters and portage no primitive craft has ever exceeded in beauty and utility the birch bark canoe of the Algonquian tribes. Cf. KAYAK, UMIAK, CORACLE, PROA.

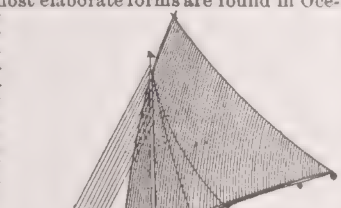

Canoe of Marshall Islands.

2. A light boat, propelled by a paddle, or by a small temporary sail or sails.

ca-noe′ (kȧ-nōō′), *v. i.*; CA-NOED′ (-nōōd′); CA-NOE′ING. To paddle, sail in, or voyage in, a canoe; to manage a canoe; — sometimes with *it.*

canoe cedar. An arborvitæ (*Thuja plicata*) of the northwestern United States. It is a large and valuable forest tree. Called also *red cedar.*

canoe gum. A substance obtained, in the West Indies, by boiling the juice of the breadfruit tree with coconut oil. It is used as birdlime, and, when hardened, for calking the seams of canoes, etc.

ca-noe′ing, *n.* Act or art of using or managing a canoe.

ca-noe′ist, *n.* One engaged or expert in canoeing.

ca-noe′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses a canoe; one who travels in a canoe.

can′on (kăn′ŭn), *n.* [ME. *canon, canoun*, AS. *canon* rule (cf. F. *canon*, L. *canon*), fr. LL. *canon* a measuring line, rule, model, fr. Gr. κανών rule, rod. Cf. CANONICAL.] **1.** *Eccl.* A law, or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the Pope or the sovereign; a decree, decision, regulation, code, or constitution made by ecclesiastical authority. **The canon**, collectively, = CANON LAW.

Various *canons* which were made in councils held in the second century. *Hook.*

2. In general: **a** A law, rule, or decree not ecclesiastical.

Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
His *canon* 'gainst self-slaughter. *Shak.*

b A general rule, law, or truth, or an axiom or principle by which the scientific or systematic treatment or application of anything is governed; as, a *canon* of art, criticism, or taste; a *canon* of taxation. **c** A critical standard; a criterion; a means of discrimination; a test. **3.** **a** *Math.* A general rule, formula, or table. *Obs.* **b** *Astron.* A set of mathematical tables; as, the *Canon* der Finsternisse (eclipses) of Oppolzer (Vienna, 1887). **4.** *Bib.* The collection or list of books which are received as genuine and inspired Holy Scriptures, called the **sacred canon**, that is, the general rule of moral and religious duty; the canonical books. Hence, any similar collection of sacred books. The **Jewish** or **Hebrew canon** seems originally to have included only the Law (the Pentateuch), but later included the Prophets, and finally the Hagiographa. All these books are included in the Protestant Old Testament canon and printed in the ordinary Protestant Bible. This is frequently called the **Palestinian canon** as distinguished from the larger collection of books, including what Protestants designate as the Old Testament Apocrypha, grouped together in the sacred literature of the Hellenistic Jews, in the Greek Version called the Septuagint, which is often called the **Alexandrian canon**. This latter collection contained all the books included in the Roman Catholic canon (which is based upon it, and hence embraces the Apocrypha nearly as now printed in English). The present canon of the New Testament was recognized in the 3d Council of Carthage (A. D. 397), and was left unchanged by the Reformation controversies; the **Roman Catholic canon** of the Old and New Testaments was finally fixed by the Council of Trent (1546). For the list of canonical books see OLD TESTAMENT and NEW TESTAMENT. Also see MURATORIAN CANON, BIBLE, APOCRYPHA, DEUTEROCANONICAL, VULGATE, etc.

5. *Liturgics.* Of the Mass, that part which begins after the Sanctus with the prayer "Te igitur" and ends, according to some, just before the Paternoster, according to others, with the consumption of the sacred species; — so called because it contains the fixed rule according to which the "sacrifice" of the Mass is to be offered. **6.** *Music.* **a** A composition in two or more voice parts, employing *imitation* (which see) in its strictest form. The melody of the leading voice, at a few beats from its beginning, is taken up by another voice and imitated precisely throughout its extent. The canon either winds up with a *coda* (tailpiece), or, as each voice finishes, commences anew, in this latter case forming a perpetual fugue or round. **b** In the hymnology of the Eastern Church, a long hymn consisting of nine odes, based on Scripture canticles, the second being generally suppressed because unsuitable to any other season than Lent. **7.** *Law.* A fixed annual or customary payment or tribute, as a contribution payable to the church, a quitrent, or, specif., the annual rent payable under a Roman emphyteusis. **8.** A chronological list or calendar, as of rulers or officers after whom years were named, with mention of important events, records of astronomical observations, etc., serving as a basis by which early chronology may be determined; as, the Assyrian *canon*; the *canon* of Ptolemy. **9.** *Eccl.* **a** In monasteries, a book containing the rules of a religious order. **b** A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized by the Roman Catholic Church. **10.** *Print.* The largest size of type (48 points) having a specific name; — so called prob. from having been used for printing the canon of the Mass.

Aa

Canon Type.

11. A surgeon's suturing instrument. *Obs.* **12.** [Cf. CANNON, 5.] The part of a bell by which it is suspended; — called also *ear* and *shank.* **13.** *Kantianism.* A science of method or system of principles for determining the correct use of the understanding, reason, etc.

I understand by a *canon* a system of principles a priori for the proper employment of certain faculties of knowledge in general. *Max Müller (Kant, Crit. Pure Reason, II. 638).*

Book of Canons. **a** A collection of canons issued by James I. in 1609. Episcopacy was enjoined thereby upon all English clergymen. **b** A code of canons for the Church of Scotland, prepared by the Scotch bishops at the command of Charles I., revised by Laud, ratified by letters patent under the great seal in 1635, and published in 1636. It asserted most distinctly the royal supremacy and forced upon the Scotch a new service book and a complete episcopal organization. — **Canons of Hippolytus** (hĭ-pŏl′ĭ-tŭs), *Eccl. Antiq.*, a collection of canons in Arabic containing instructions, ritual rules, etc., purporting to be by Hippolytus of Rome (d. about A. D. 230), but the authorship is uncertain. — **Canon of Ptolemy** (tŏl′ē-mĭ), a list, drawn up by the Egyptian mathematician and geographer Ptolemy, giving the Babylonian and Persian kings, with the lengths of their reigns, from Nabonassar, 8th century B. C., to Alexander the Great. — **The Canons**, *Ch. of Eng.*, the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical drawn up by the Convocation and ratified by King James I. in 1603. They are still in force except when they conflict with later canons.

can′on (kăn′ŭn), *n.* [OF. *canone, canonie*, F. *chanoine*, L. *canonicus*, fr. *canon* rule, canon.] *Eccl.* Orig., an ecclesiastic residing with others in a clergy house, or in later times in a chapter house of a cathedral or collegiate church, and following the canonical life; in modern times, one of a number of dignitaries who form a sort of council to a bishop and perform certain duties in a cathedral church, or one of a similar body connected with a collegiate church. The term *canon* was first applied to all the clergy of a large church, from their being entered on a canon, or list, and later to the clergy of a large church or of a cathedral who lived together under a canon or rule of life. Their support came from the property of the church which they served, esp. by choir duties. This communal life was abandoned in the 10th century and the income from the property so divided that each of the canons got a prebend. These canons constituted the body called the chapter, which met for certain purposes. The canons thus became secular, that is, they did not live in a monastery or under a monastic rule. Those who received no prebend were called **minor canons**; those who did, **major**, or **full, canons**. In the Church of England there are, besides the resident canons, nonresident canons and honorary canons in the recently constituted cathedrals who have no vote in the chapter and no emolument. There are also minor canons who have certain duties, but no vote, and who receive pay. Members of certain Roman Catholic orders are called **canons regular**; e. g., the Augustinians, who date from 1256, and claim to follow the rule drawn up by Saint Augustine of Hippo in the 5th century. Because of the color of their habit, they were known in England as the **Black Canons**. A branch of them were the Premonstratensians, called the **White Canons**, because they were clad in white.

ca′ñon (kăn′yŭn; *Sp.* kä-nyōn′; 277), *or* **can′yon** (kăn′yŭn), *n.* [Sp. *cañón* tube, hollow, fr. *caño* tube, *caña* reed, fr. L. *canna*. See CANE.] A deep valley with high, steep slopes. *Western U. S. & Mex.* Cañons are characteristic of regions where, owing to aridity or to great slope, the downward cutting of the streams greatly exceeds weathering. The cañon of the Colorado River is the most remarkable. In part of it, the Grand Cañon, in northern Arizona, the walls are in places about 6,000 feet high, the width of the cañon at the top being generally several (8 to 10) miles, and at the bottom about that of the stream.

Syn. — Chasm, gorge, ravine.

ca′ñon, *or* **can′yon** (kăn′yŭn), *v. t.*; CA′ÑONED (-yŭnd), CAN′YONED; CA′ÑON-ING, CAN′YON-ING. To make a cañon in; to pierce with cañons.

ca′ñon, *or* **can′yon**, *v. i.* To enter or flow into a cañon; — said of a stream.

ca′ñon-ci′to (kăn′yŭn-sē′tō), *n.* [Amer. Sp. dim. See CAÑON.] *Southwestern U. S.* **1.** A small cañon. **2.** A narrow way or lane through chaparral or forest.

can′on-ess (kăn′ŭn-ĕs), *n.* [Cf. LL. *canonissa.*] **1.** A woman living with others in a community or college under a rule but not under a perpetual vow; hence, one who holds a canonry in a conventual chapter. Like canons, they became differentiated into **regular** and **secular canonesses**, the former bound by a vow of poverty and observing a strict rule of life, the latter allowed to hold private property and bound only by vows of celibacy and obedience. The **Augustinian canonesses** are now practically nuns. **Secular canonesses**, esp. in Germany, where several Protestant communities still exist, came to differ little from women living in the world. **2.** The wife of a canon. *Jocular, Eng.*

cañon, *or* **canyon, grape**. A wild grape (*Vitis arizonica*) of the southwestern United States with small black fruit of pleasant flavor.

ca-non′ic (kȧ-nŏn′ĭk), *n.* **1.** A person in canonical orders; a canon. **2.** A system of dialectics, or rules of logic; esp., the Epicurean logic.

ca-non′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *canonicus*, LL. *canonicalis*, fr. L. *canon*: cf. F. *canonique*. See CANON.] **1.** *Eccl.*, *Music, etc.* Of or pertaining to a canon; established by, or conforming to, a canon or canons. "The oath of *canonical* obedience." *Hallam.* **2.** Of the nature of, or conforming to, a canon, or general rule; authoritative; received; orthodox; standard. Specif.: *Math.* Standard; — said of various simplest and most significant forms to which general equations and expressions may be brought without loss of generality. **3.** *Law.* Of or pertaining to the canon law.

canonical book, a book forming part of a canon, esp. the canon of Scripture. See CANON, *n.*, 4. — **c. dissection**, *Math.*, a standard mode of cutting up a Riemann's surface. — **c. epistles**, the seven epistles called also *general* or *catholic*. See CATHOLIC EPISTLES. — **c. hour**. **a** *Eccles.* Any of certain stated times of the day (now seven, viz., matins with lauds, prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline) appointed for the offices of prayer and devotion. **b** In England, any of the hours of the period from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. (formerly 8 A. M. to 12 M.), before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in any parish church. **c** Fig.: An appropriate hour or time. — **c. letters**, letters of several kinds, formerly given by a bishop to traveling clergymen or laymen, to show that they were entitled to receive the Communion, and to distinguish them from heretics. — **c. life**, the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community; a course of living prescribed for the clergy, less rigid than the monastic, and more restrained than the secular. — **c. obedience**, submission to the canons of a church, esp. the submission of the inferior clergy to their bishops, and of other religious orders to their superiors. — **c. punishments**, such punishments as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, etc. Cf. BENEFIT OF CLERGY. — **c. purgation**. See PURGATION. — **c. Scriptures**, *Bib.*, the canonical books. — **c. series of points**, *Math.*, the series cut out on every curve of a system by its adjoints. — **c. sins**, *Anc. Church*, those sins for which capital punishment or public penance decreed by the canon was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy.

ca-non′i-cals (-ĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* The dress prescribed by canon to be worn by a clergyman when officiating. Sometimes, any distinctive professional dress.

can′on-ic′i-ty (kăn′ŭn-ĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *canonicité.*] State or quality of being canonical; canonicalness.

ca-non′ics (kȧ-nŏn′ĭks), *n.* *Theol.* Theology which treats of the canon of Scripture, its origin, history, authority, etc.

can′on-ist (kăn′ŭn-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *canoniste.*] **1.** A professor of, or one skilled in, the canon law; a canon lawyer. **2.** A maker or upholder of canons in criticism, science, philology, etc.; a stickler for canons or rules.

can′on-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a canon- **can′on-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } ist.

ca-non′i-zant (kȧ-nŏn′ĭ-zănt), *n.* *Math.* A covariant used to reduce a quantic to canonical form. — **ca-non′i-zant**, *a.*

can′on-i-za′tion (kăn′ŭn-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* [Cf. F. *canonisation.*] Act of canonizing, or state of being canonized; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, the final process or decree (following beatification) by which the name of a deceased person is placed in the catalogue (canon) of saints and commended to perpetual veneration and invocation. See BEATIFY, 3.

Canonization of saints was not known to the Christian church till toward the middle of the tenth century. *Hook.*

can′on-ize (kăn′ŭn-īz), *v. t.*; CAN′ON-IZED (-īzd); CAN′ON-IZ′ING. [F. *canoniser* or LL. *canonizare*, fr. L. *canon*. See 1st CANON.] **1.** *Eccl.* To declare (a deceased person) a saint; to put in the catalogue of saints; to saint. **2.** To install in a church office; to consecrate. *Obs.* **3.** To glorify; to exalt to the highest honor.

Fame in time to come *canonize* us. *Shak.*

4. To include in a canon, esp. the canon of Scripture. **5.** To sanction or ratify by or as by ecclesiastical authority.

Placability . . . cannot mean the unconditional ignoring of all injuries, and treating them . . . as though they were not; for this would be to *canonize* a lie. *J. Martineau.*

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cannon curls. Cannons.

can′noned (kăn′ŭnd), *a.* Furnished with cannon. [EER.]

can′non-ier′. Var. of CANNON-

cannon metal. Gun metal.

cannon proof. Impenetrability to cannon shot; cannon-proof armor.

can′non-roy′al, *n.* *Mil.* A medieval cannon of 8 or 8½ inch bore firing a shot variously said to weigh from 48 to 250 pounds. *Obs. or Hist.*

cannon shot. **a** A cannon ball. **b** The range of a cannon.

cannon stove. A form of cast-iron stove, somewhat like a cannon set up on its breech.

Cann′statt (kän′shtät), *a.* Designating a human skull, said to have been found at Cannstatt, or Cannstadt, Germany, in 1700, or the race of man having skulls of this character. The type resembles that of the Neanderthal Man.

canoe birch. The paper birch.

ca-noe′wood′ (kȧ-nōō′wŏŏd′), *n.* The wood of the tulip tree; also, the tree itself.

canon. † CANION, CANNON.

canon bit. See CANNON, 4.

‖ **Ca′no-nes Hip-pol′y-ti** (kăn′ō-nēz hĭ-pŏl′ĭ-tī). [L.] = CANONS OF HIPPOLYTUS.

ca-non′i-al, *a.* Canonical. *Obs.* — **ca-non′i-al-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

ca-non′ic, *a.* = CANONICAL, 3.

ca-non′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CANONICAL.

ca-non′i-cal-ness, *n.* Canonicity.

ca-non′i-cate, *n.* The office of a canon; a canonry.

can′on-ism (kăn′ŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* The principles of canon law. *R.*

canonistre. † CANONIST.

can′on-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who canonizes.

canon law. The body of ecclesiastical law adopted in the early Christian Church, chiefly set forth in the Corpus Juris Canonici (which see), and still, with later additions, constituting the law which regulates the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church. Usually, specif., the body of law contained in the Corpus Juris Canonici; sometimes, in a general sense, the body of law adopted by any division of the Christian Church. In the Middle Ages the canon law was legally binding in all countries subject to the spiritual jurisdiction of Rome, and it is still largely legally authoritative in countries where the state religion is Roman Catholic. In England and the United States portions of it (for example, the law of marriage as existing before the Council of Trent) are included in the common law.

cañon, or **canyon, live oak.** A Californian evergreen oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), with oblong, often spiny-margined leaves, the under surface covered with a yellow tomentum.

can′on-ry (kăn′ŭn-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Eccl.* The benefice, dignity, or office of a canon.

Ca-no′pic (kȧ-nō′pĭk), *a.* [L. *Canopicus.*] Of or pertaining to Canopus, a city of ancient Egypt.

Canopic jars, *Egypt. Archæol.*, the four jars containing the principal intestines of a deceased person, and buried with the mummy; — so called by early Egyptologists in the belief that they confirmed the classical tradition that Canopus, pilot of Menelaus, was buried in Canopus, Egypt, and there worshiped under the form of a jar. See AMENTI. — **C. vase.** *Archæol.* **a** A Canopic jar. **b** A kind of Etruscan cinerary urn of similar shape, made of terra cotta or bronze and having a cover in the form of a human head and often handles in the form of human arms.

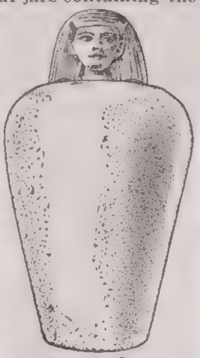

Canopic Jar.

Ca-no′pus (-pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κάνωπος a town of Egypt.] **1.** *Astron.* Alpha (α) Argus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Argo, not visible north of 37° north latitude. Although at least 12 times as far from the earth as Sirius, yet next to the latter it is the brightest fixed star. See STAR. **2.** (*pl.* CANOPI [-pī]). A Canopic jar or vase.

Canopus stone. A stele set up at Canopus, by Ptolemy III., recording a decree regarding festivals in honor of himself and Berenice. The writing is, as on the Rosetta stone, in Greek, demotic, and hieroglyphic characters.

can′o-py (kăn′ō-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [ME. *canapie*, F. *canapé* sofa, OF. *conopée*, *conopeu*, *conopieu*, canopy, vail, pavilion (cf. It. *canopè* canopy, sofa), LL. *conopeum* a bed with mosquito curtains, fr. Gr. κωνωπεῖον, fr. κώνωψ gnat; perh. fr. κῶνος cone + ὤψ face. See CONE, OPTIC.] **1.** A covering fixed over a bed, dais, or the like, or carried on poles over an exalted personage or a sacred object, etc., chiefly as a mark of honor. "Golden *canopies* and beds of state." *Dryden.* **2.** In general, an overhanging shelter or shade; a covering; as, a *canopy* of clouds; a *canopy* of tree branches. Specif., the firmament or sky, regarded as overhanging. *Shak.* **3.** *Arch.* An ornamental rooflike structure projecting from a wall or supported on pillars, as over a door, window, niche, statue, fountain, etc.

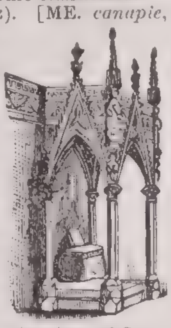

One form of Canopy, *Arch.*

can′o-py (kăn′ō-pĭ), *v. t.*; CAN′O-PIED (-pĭd); CAN′O-PY-ING (-pĭ-ĭng). To cover with or as with a canopy.

ca-no′rous (kȧ-nō′rŭs), *a.* [L. *canorus*, from *canor* melody, fr. *canere* to sing.] Melodious; musical; ringing; resonant. "Birds that are most *canorous*." *Sir T. Browne.*

A long, loud, and *canorous* peal of laughter. *De Quincey.*

— **ca-no′rous-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-no′rous-ness**, *n.*

cant (kănt), *n.* [OF., edge, angle; perh. fr. a derivative of the Celtic word seen in E. *cam* crooked; or cf. L. *canthus* the iron ring round a carriage wheel, a wheel, Gr. κανθός the corner of the eye, the felly of a wheel. Cf. CANTON, CANTLE.] **1.** A corner; nook; niche. *Obs.* **2.** An outer or external angle, as of a building. **3.** A segment forming a side piece in the head of a cask. **4.** *Mach.* A segment of the rim of a wooden cogwheel. **5.** An inclined line or surface canting or beveling off the corner of a square or cube; an oblique or slanting face or surface, as of a polygon, a buttress, a bank, etc. **6.** A squared log or timber. *U. S.* **7.** *Naut.* A piece of wood fixed on a deck of a vessel to support bulkheads, etc. **8.** A sudden thrust or push producing a bias, or change of direction or position; also, the bias or turn so given; as, to give a ball a *cant.* **9.** An inclination from a horizontal, vertical, or other given line; a slope or bevel; a tilt. **10.** *Whaling.* A transverse slip of blubber cut at the neck of the whale, to which the cant purchase is fastened.

cant, *v. t.*; CANT′ED; CANT′ING. **1.** To give a cant, or oblique edge, to; to cut off an angle from, as the head of a bolt; to bevel; — often with *off*; as, to *cant* off a corner. **2.** To incline; to set at an angle; to tip or tilt up or over; to slope or slant; as, to *cant* a cask; to *cant* a ship. **3.** To turn completely; to turn upside down; — often with *over*; as, to *cant* over a net. **4.** To turn or throw off or out by tilting. *Hood.* **5.** To give a sudden turn or new direction to; to pitch, as by an unexpected lurch; to throw with sudden jerk; to toss; as, to *cant* round a piece of timber; to *cant* a football. *Scott.*

Syn. — See TIP.

cant (kănt), *v. i.* **1.** To take a leaning position; to pitch to one side; tilt; turn; — often with *over*; as, the ship *canted* over. **2.** To have a sloping position; to slant or slope. **3.** *Naut.* To move into or assume a position oblique to a defined direction or course; to change direction, or swing from a position; — sometimes with *round* or *across.*

cant, *a.* Having canted corners or sides; also, inclined from a perpendicular or other given straight line; sloping; slanting; canting; canted; as, a *cant* board; a *cant* molding.

cant, *n.* [Prob. from OF. *cant*, F. *chant*, singing, in allusion to the singing or whining tone of voice used by beggars, or fr. its source, L. *cantus.* See CHANT.] **1.** Singing; song; musical sound. *Obs.* *Swift.* **2.** An affected, singsong mode of speaking; a whine. **3.** The idioms and peculiarities of speech in any sect, class, or occupation; specif.: **a** The secret jargon or language of thieves, gypsies, tramps, etc., or, hence, any jargon adopted for secrecy. **b** The special phraseology of some profession or trade, or peculiar to some particular subject; professional or technical jargon; — often depreciatory or contemptuous. "The *cant* of any profession." *Dryden.* **c** The phraseology peculiar to a religious class or sect. *Obs.* *Dryden.* **4.** A form of words; a phrase; specif. (with a *pl.*), a set or stock phrase; a pet expression. *Obs. or Archaic.* **5.** A mode of talking or phraseology used merely out of convention; esp., the affected or insincere use of religious or pious phraseology; empty, solemn speech or outwardly good or pious conduct implying what is not felt or done; hypocrisy.

They shall hear no *cant* from me. *F. W. Robertson.*

The whole spiritual atmosphere was saturated with *cant* ... an affectation of high principle which had ceased to touch the conduct, and flowed on in an increasing volume of insincere and unreal speech. *Froude.*

6. A user of religious cant; a hypocrite. *Rare.*

Syn. — CANT, JARGON, ARGOT, LINGO, SLANG, VULGARISM, COLLOQUIALISM. *Cant, jargon, argot*, and *lingo* apply primarily to the phraseology of a class; *slang, vulgarism*, and *colloquialism* do not. CANT usually connotes depreciation or contempt (as, the *cant* of the schools), and is most frequently applied to stock or conventional, often insincere, religious phraseology; as "If there be not something very like *cant* in Mr. Carlyle's later writings, then *cant* is not the repetition of a creed after it has become a phrase" (*Lowell*). JARGON adds the implication of unintelligibility except to the initiated; as, "Whitman ... has a somewhat vulgar inclination for technical talk and the *jargon* of philosophy" (*Stevenson*); "cockets, and dockets, and drawbacks, and other *jargon* words of the customhouse" (*Swift*). ARGOT denotes specifically the secret *jargon* of thieves. LINGO is contemptuous for any foreign language or peculiar dialect (esp. one not understood), and also for technical cant regarded as a dialect; as, "I should be half inclined to name the Yankee a *lingo* rather than a dialect" (*Lowell*); "I have often warned you not to talk the court gibberish to me. I tell you, I don't understand the *lingo*" (*Fielding*). SLANG, while often synonymous with *cant* or *jargon* (as, the *slang* of the race track, college *slang*), usually refers to the popular but unauthorized (and usually ephemeral) vogue of odd, grotesque, or strained words or turns of speech; as, "The *slang* of cities in no wise he knew; 'tipping the wink' to him was heathen Greek" (*Keats*). VULGARISM is a term of wider scope than *slang* (which it may include) and applies to any vulgar word or phrase substituted for one in good use; as, to "suicide," to "burglarize." COLLOQUIALISMS are expressions permissible in familiar, but not in formal or set, discourse; the term carries no derogatory implication. See CHAT.

cant, *v. t.* **1.** To speak or utter in a cant manner or as cant, esp. religious cant or that of a particular subject, school, etc. **2.** To deceive by pious or false pretenses; to coax or wheedle; to humor or pet. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** To sing; to chant; to intone. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

cant, *v. i.* **1.** To speak in a whining voice, or an affected, singsong tone, as a beggar; hence, to beg. **2.** To use, or speak in, some kind of cant, as that of thieves or gypsies, a secret jargon, technical terminology, religious or pietistic phraseology, etc.

That uncouth, affected garb of speech, or *canting* language, if I may so call it. *Bp. Sanderson.*

3. To speak; to talk; to gossip; to tell tales; to slander; to scold. *Slang, or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **4.** To talk with an affectation of religion, piety, philanthropy, or the like; to use religious or pious language insincerely or to gain a false reputation for goodness or piety; to practice hypocrisy; as, a *canting* fanatic.

If a man *cants* in politics, he 'll sell you if he gets a chance, you may depend. *Haliburton.*

5. To sing or chant. *Scot. Obs. or R.*

cant, *n.* [OF. *encant*, *enquant*, *incant*, auction, F. *encan*, prob. fr. L. *in quantum*, i. e., "for how much?" If so, OF. *enchant* auction is due to influence of F. *chant* song, *chanter* to sing.] An auction. *Chiefly Irish.*

‖ **can-ta′bi-le** (kän-tä′bē-lā), *a.* [It., fr. *cantare* to sing.] *Music.* Suitable for singing; melodious and flowing in style; — opposed to *recitativo* or *parlando.* — *n.* Cantabile style, or a piece or passage of this style. Cf. BRAVURA, 2.

Can-ta′bri-an (kăn-tā′brĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the **Can′ta-bri** (kăn′tȧ-brī), an ancient warlike people of northern Spain, or the region inhabited by them.

Cantabrian heath. = IRISH HEATH.

Can′ta-brig′i-an (kăn′tȧ-brĭj′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Cambridge, England, or its university. — *n.* A native or resident of Cambridge [in L. form *Cantabrigia*]; esp., a student or graduate of the university of Cambridge, England.

can′ta-loupe, can′ta-loup (kăn′tȧ-lōōp; -lōp; 277), *n.* [F. *cantaloup*, It. *cantalupo*; — from the castle of *Cantalupo*, in Marca d' Ancona, Italy, where they were first grown in Europe, from seed said to have come from Armenia.] A variety of muskmelon having when mature a hard, furrowed rind, and flesh of a reddish orange color; often, loosely, in the southern United States, any muskmelon.

can-tan′ker-ous (kăn-tăŋ′kẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. ME. *contek*, *contak*, strife, contention.] Exhibiting ill nature; perverse; contentious; crossgrained; malicious. *Colloq.* — **can-tan′ker-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **can-tan′ker-ous-ness**, *n.*

The *cantankerous* old maiden aunt. *Thackeray.*

can′tar (kăn′tär) } *n.* [It. *cantaro* (in sense 1), Sp. **can-ta′ro** (kän-tä′rō) } *cántaro* (in sense 2).] **1.** A weight of Mediterranean countries. = KANTAR. **2.** = CANTARA. See MEASURE.

can-ta′ta (kȧn-tä′tȧ; 277), *n.* [It., fr. *cantare* to sing, fr. L. *cantare*, intens. of *canere* to sing.] *Music.* Orig., a narrative poem set to recitative, or alternate recitative and melody, for a single voice accompanied by one or more instruments; now, a choral composition comprising choruses, solos, recitatives, interludes, etc., arranged in a somewhat dramatic manner. It may be either sacred, resembling a short oratorio, or secular, as a lyric drama or story set to music but not intended to be acted.

Can-ta′te (kăn-tā′tē), *n.*, or ‖ **Can-ta′te Do′mi-no** (dŏm′ĭ-nō). [L., sing ye, fr. *cantare* to sing. See CHANT.] *Eccl.* The ninety-eighth psalm (in the Vulgate the ninety-seventh), which is a canticle in the public worship of many churches; — so called from its first word or words in the Vulgate. In the Book of Common Prayer it is an alternative canticle to the Magnificat after the first lesson in Evening Prayer.

Cantate Sunday. *Eccl.* The fourth Sunday after Easter; — so called from the introit for the day, which is taken from the beginning of the Cantate.

‖ **can′ta-tri′ce** (kän′tä-trē′chā; *F.* kän′tȧ′trēs′; 277), *n.*; *pl.* It. -TRICI (-trē′chē), F. -TRICES (*F.* -trēs′). [It. & F. (fr. It.).] A female professional singer.

cant board. A board that cants or slopes; *Carriage Building*, one showing the cant of the side of a carriage.

cant body. *Shipbuilding.* In the plans, that part of the body of a ship which forms the shape fore and aft and is made up of the cant frames, in reality divided into two parts by the intervention of the square body.

cant chisel. A long strong chisel having the bezel and a rib on one side.

cant′ed, *p. p.* & *p. a.* of CANT, *v.*

canted file. See FILE, *n.*, the tool.

can-teen′ (kăn-tēn′), *n.* [F. *cantine* bottle case, canteen, fr. It. *cantina* cellar, bottle case; perh. connected with OF. *cant* corner, It. *canto.* See 1st CANT.] **1.** *Mil.* A sort of sutler's shop, now usually under regimental or company management, connected with a post, etc., for supplying extra provisions, delicacies, liquors, etc., to the enlisted men. By act of Feb. 2, 1901, the sale of beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors within the limits of any premises used for military purposes by the United States was forbidden. **2.** *Mil.* A chest or box containing culinary and other vessels and utensils, used by officers, etc. **3.** A metal, wooden, or leather vessel or flask of small capacity, used for carrying water or other liquid by soldiers on the march, travelers, workmen, etc.

can′ter (kăn′tẽr), *n.* [Abbr. of *Canterbury.*] **1.** A Canterbury gallop; a gait resembling the gallop, but moderate and easy. See GAIT, *n.*, 3.

The *canter* is a thoroughly artificial pace, at first extremely tiring to the horse, and generally only to be produced in him by the restraint of a powerful bit, which compels him to throw a great part of his weight on his haunches. *J. H. Walsh.*

2. Popularly, an easy gallop or gait. Also fig.

A rapid *canter* in the Times over all the topics. *Sir J. Stephen.*

can′ter, *v. i.*; CAN′TERED (-tẽrd); CAN′TER-ING. **1.** To move in or as in a canter; — said, lit., of a horse. *Sterne.* **2.** To ride or go on a cantering horse; — said of a rider.

can′ter, *v. t.* To cause, as a horse, to go at a canter; to make to canter; to ride (a horse) at a canter.

cant′er, *n.* One who cants; one who uses cant; as: **a** A beggar, rogue, or vagabond. *Archaic.* **b** One who uses professional or religious cant; — in the 17th century, applied esp. as a nickname to the Puritans.

The days when he was a *canter* and a rebel. *Macaulay.*

Can′ter-bu′ri-an (kăn′tẽr-bū′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Canterbury, esp. its archbishopric, in the 17th century taken as typical of High Church Anglicanism. — **-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

Can′ter-bur-y (-bẽr-ĭ, -bẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A city in England, giving its name to various articles. It is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury (primate of all England), and contained the shrine of Thomas à Becket, to which pilgrimages were formerly made. **2.** A canter, or moderate and easy gallop-like gait. *Obs.* **3.** A stand with divisions for music, loose papers, etc.

Canterbury bell, any of several species of *Campanula*, esp. *C. medium*, *C. trachelium*, and *C. glomerata*, cultivated for their handsome bell-shaped flowers. — **C. gallop, pace, rack, rate, trot**, etc., a gentle gallop, etc., such as was supposed to have been used by pilgrims riding to Canterbury; a canter. — **C. tale** or **story**, any of the tales which Chaucer puts into the mouths of certain imaginary pilgrims to Canterbury. Hence, any tale likened to these tales; a fable, cock-and-bull story, yarn, or the like.

Can′tha-rel′lus (kăn′thȧ-rĕl′ŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *cantharus* a drinking vessel, Gr. κάνθαρος. Cf. CHANTERELLE.] *Bot.* A genus of agaricaceous fungi, distinguished from other white-spored agarics by the forked gills of the pileus. The chanterelle (*C. cantharellus*) is one of its edible species.

can-thar′i-dal (kăn-thăr′ĭ-dăl), *a.* Pertaining to or containing cantharides; as, *cantharidal* plaster.

can-thar′i-date (-dāt), *v. t.* To treat or impregnate with cantharides.

can-thar′i-des (-dēz), *n. pl.* **a** Pl. of CANTHARIS. **b** *Med.* A preparation of dried blister beetles. It is a common vesicatory; in internal doses it acts as a stimulant and diuretic. It was formerly considered an aphrodisiac.

can-thar′i-din (-dĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline solid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, the active vesicating principle of the cantharis.

can-thar′i-dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition due to excessive use of cantharides.

cañon oak. = CAÑON LIVE OAK.

can′on-ship, *n.* Canonry.

ca-noo′. † CANOE.

‖ **ca′nope′** (kȧ′nōp′), *n.* [F.] A Canopic jar.

ca-noph′i-list (kȧ-nŏf′ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [L. *canis* dog + Gr. φιλεῖν to love.] A dog lover.

‖ **ca′no′tier′** (kȧ′nō′tyā′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A canoeist. **2** A straw sailor hat.

canoun. † CANON.

ca′nous, *a.* [L. *canus*] Gray; hoary. *Obs. & R.*

canow. † CANOE.

can′ser. † CANCER.

can′stick, *n.* Candlestick. *Obs.*

canstow. Contr. of *canst thou.* *Obs.*

Cant. *Abbr.* Canterbury; Canticles.

can't (känt; kȧnt). A colloquial contraction for CANNOT.

cant (kȧnt), *a.* [Cf. D. *kant* ready, pretty.] Lively; vigorous; lusty; also, merry; cheerful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cant (kănt), *n.* [Cf. CANTLE.] A division; portion; slice, as of meat, of a haystack, or of a field. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

cant (kȧnt), *v. t.* To sell by auction *Chiefly Irish.*

Can′tab (kăn′tăb), *n.* Short for CANTABRIGIAN. *Colloq.*

Cantab., or **cantab.** *Abbr.* Cantabile (*Music*); Cantabrigiensis (L., of Cambridge).

can′ta-bank (kăn′tȧ-băŋk), *n.* [It. *cantambanco, cantimbanco.*] A singer on a bench or platform, as at a tavern; hence, contemptuously, a common ballad singer.

‖ **can-ta′bit va′cu-us co′ram la-tro′ne vi-a′tor** (văk′ū-ŭs). [L.] The traveler with empty purse will sing in the presence of the robber. *Juvenal* (X. 22).

Can′ta-brize (kăn′tȧ-brīz), *v. i.* To affect the speech or mannerisms of Cantabrigians.

can′ta-leup. Var. of CANTALOUPE.

can′ta-le′ver, can′ta-li′ver. Vars. of CANTILEVER.

can-tan′ker-ate (kăn-tăŋ′kẽr-āt), *v. t.* To make cantankerous; to exasperate. *Colloq., Amer.*

can-tan′ker-some, *a.* Cantankerous. *Colloq., Amer.*

can′ta-ra (kän′tä-rä), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE.

can-tar′i-des. † CANTHARIDES.

can-ta′tion (kăn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *cantatio.*] **1.** Singing. *Obs.* **2.** Incantation; enchantment. *R.*

Can′ta-to′res (kăn′tȧ-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; pl. of L. *cantator* singer.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of birds equivalent in part to *Passeres.*

can′ta-to-ry (kăn′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a singer or singing.

cant block. *Whaling.* Either block of a cant purchase.

cant dog. = CANT HOOK.

cant′ed. *p. p.* & *p. a.* from CANT, to slope or bevel.

can′tel. Var. of CANTLE.

can′terd. Cantered. *Ref. Sp.*

can′ter-er, *n.* A cantering steed or rider.

cant file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

cant frame. See FRAME, *n.*, 4 g.

can′thal (kăn′thăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to a canthus, or angle of the eyelids.

can′tha-rene (kăn′thȧ-rēn), *n.* *Chem.* A liquid, $C_6H_8(CH_3)_2$, with a terpenelike odor, obtained by heating cantharic acid with caustic potash. It is a dihydride of *o*-xylene.

can-thar′ic (kăn-thăr′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, obtained by heating cantharidin with hydriodic acid.

Can-thar′i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = MELOIDÆ **a.**

can-thar′i-date, *n.* A salt of cantharidic acid.

can′tha-rid′i-an (kăn′thȧ-rĭd′ĭ-ăn), **-ri-de′an** (-rĭ-dē′ăn). Composed of, or of the nature of, cantharides.

can′tha-rid′ic (kăn′thȧ-rĭd′ĭk), *a.* Designating an acid, $C_{10}H_{14}O_5$, derived from cantharidin.

can'tha-ris (kăn'thȧ-rĭs), *n.; pl.* CANTHARIDES (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dēz). [L., a kind of beetle, esp. the Spanish fly, Gr. κανθαρίς.] **1.** The Spanish fly. See BLISTER BEETLE.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of blister beetles of the family Meloidæ, containing the Spanish fly.

can'tha-rus (-rŭs), **kan'tha-ros** (-rŏs), *n.; pl.* CANTHARI (-rī), KANTHAROI (-roi). [L. *cantharus*, fr. Gr. κάνθαρος.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A deep cup with a high stem and loop-shaped handles continuing the curve of the bottom of the body and rising above the brim. Dionysus is often represented with the cantharus.
2. *Eccl.* A fountain or reservoir in the courtyard of an ancient church, at which worshipers washed before entering the church.

cant hook. A wooden lever with a movable iron hook near the end; — used for canting or turning over logs, etc. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

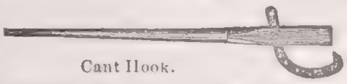

Cant Hook.

can'tho-plas'ty (kăn'thō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*canthus* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* The operation of forming a new canthus.

can-thot'o-my (kăn-thŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*canthus* + *-tomy.*] Surgical division of a canthus, usually at the outer angle.

can'thus (kăn'thŭs), *n.; pl.* -THI (-thī). [NL., fr. Gr. κανθός.] *Anat.* The corner on each side of the eye where the upper and under eyelids meet.

cant'ic (kăn'tĭk), *a. Naut.* Having cants, or oblique surfaces; — said of three-edged quoins used to steady casks.

can'ti-cle (kăn'tĭ-k'l), *n.; pl.* -CLES (-k'lz). [L. *canticulum* a little song, dim. of *canticum* song, fr. *canere*, *cantum*, to sing. See CHANT.] **1.** A song; properly, a little song or hymn; specif., one of those hymns or chants, consisting of a psalm or of one of those nonmetrical occasional songs occurring in the Scriptures, appointed to be used in public church services. In the Book of Common Prayer the term is applied only to the Benedicite, but it is often used also of the Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Deus Miseratur, etc.
2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon. See OLD TESTAMENT.
3. A canto or division of a poem. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
4. A small canto. *Humorous.* *Byron.*

‖ **can'ti-cum** (-kŭm), *n.; pl.* -CA (-kȧ). [L.] **1.** In the Roman plays, a song accompanied by music and dancing or pantomime.
2. *pl.* [*cap.*] = CANTICUM CANTICORUM. *Obs.*
Can'ti-cum Can'ti-co'rum (kăn'tĭ-kō'rŭm), *Vulgate*, the Canticles; the Song of Songs. See OLD TESTAMENT.

can'ti-le'na (kăn'tĭ-lē'nȧ; kän'tē-lā'nä), *n.* [It. & L. (in L., a song).] *Music.* **a** An upper or solo part in old music. **b** Any short solo piece for the voice. **c** In instrumental music, a phrase or passage of flowing or vocal style; — sometimes equivalent to *cantabile.*

can'ti-le'ver (kăn'tĭ-lē'vẽr; -lĕv'ẽr; 277), *n.* Also *cantaliver, -lever, cantiliver.* [Perh. fr. *cant* an external angle + *lever* a supporter of the roof timber of a house.] A projecting beam or member supported only at one end, as by being built into a wall, pier, etc. Specif.: **a** *Arch.* A bracketlike member supporting a balcony, cornice, etc. **b** *Engin.* Either of the two beams or trusses, projecting from piers towards each other, which when joined directly or by a bridging piece form a span of a cantilever bridge.

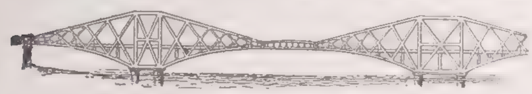

Part of Cantilever Bridge over the Firth of Forth.

can'til-late (kăn'tĭl-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *cantillatus*, p. p. of *cantillare* to sing low, dim. of *cantare.* See CANTATA.] To chant; to recite with musical tones, or intone, esp. as in Jewish synagogues. — **can'til-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

cant'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Speaking whiningly; using cant of any kind, as jargon, thieves' cant, or affected religious terms; affectedly pious; as, a *canting* rogue; a *canting* tone.
2. *Her.* Allusive; dealing with canting arms; as, *canting* heraldry; a *canting* herald.
canting arms *or* **coat**, *Her.*, bearings or a coat of arms in the nature of a rebus alluding to the name of the bearer; allusive arms; armes parlantes. Thus, the *Castletons* bear three castles, and Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspeare) bore a broken spear.
— **cant'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **cant'-ing-ness**, *n.*

cant'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CANT, to incline.
canting quoin *or* **coin**, *Naut.*, a cantic quoin.

can'tle (kăn't'l), *n.* [OF. *cantel*, *chantel*, corner, side, piece, F. *chanteau* a cut from a larger piece, dim. of OF. *cant* edge, corner. See 1st CANT.] **1.** A corner or nook; a corner piece or part, as of a shield; a segment or slice cut off or out from something, as from a piece of land. *Obs. or R. or Dial. Eng.*, except of land.

> Cuts me from the best of all my land
> A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle* out. *Shak.*
>
> Cutting off . . . a solid *cantle* of high land from the rest of Yorkshire. *R. D. Blackmore.*

2. The upwardly projecting rear part of a saddle, opposite to the pommel. See SADDLE, *Illust.*
3. The crown of the head; the head. *Scot.*

can'tle, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To divide into cantles or portions; to portion; — sometimes with *out.*
2. To piece or join (cantles of cloth).

cant'let (kănt'lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *cantle.*] A small cantle; a piece; a fragment. *Dryden.*

cant molding *or* **moulding.** A beveled molding.

can'to (kăn'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It., fr. L. *cantus* singing, song. See CHANT.] **1.** A song. *Obs.*
2. One of the chief divisions of a long poem; a book; as, the "Divine Comedy" contains one hundred *cantos.*
3. *Music.* The highest vocal part; the air or melody in choral music; anciently the tenor, now the soprano.

can'ton (kăn'tŏn; kăn-tŏn'), *n.* [F. *canton*, fr. OF. *cant* edge, corner. See 1st CANT.] **1.** A corner; angle. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* A rectangular division of the shield, occupying either of the corner spaces in chief (usually that on the dexter side) that would be defined by a charged cross of the proper proportions. It is a diminutive of the quarter and an honorable subordinary, and, being theoretically considered as an addition to the shield proper, is exempt from the usual heraldic rule which prohibits its color on color or metal on metal. Also, one of the angular spaces between the branches of a cross or saltier.

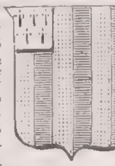

Shield with Canton in dexter chief.

3. A division, part, or section of something.

> Another piece . . . in which, in six several *cantons*, the several parts of our Savior's passion are represented. *Bp. Burnet.*
>
> In another *canton* was the following similar legend. *Scott.*

4. A small territorial division of a country; a district.

> That little *canton* of land called the English pale. *Sir J. Davies.*

Specif.: **a** One of the states of the Swiss confederation. **b** In France, a division of an arrondissement.

> The *canton* is the electoral district from which members are chosen to the general council and the council of the arrondissement. *Woodrow Wilson.*

5. *Hist.* A cluster of village communities each with its own citadel and center of worship.
6. A subordinate body of a branch of Odd Fellows called Patriarchs Militant.

can'ton (kăn'tŏn; kăn-tŏn'), *v. t.;* CAN'TONED (kăn'tŏnd; kăn-tŏnd'); CAN'TON-ING. [Cf. F. *cantonner.*] **1.** To divide into parts; to quarter; portion; specif., to divide into cantons or districts; — often with *out.*
2. To separate off or out by dividing or cutting; — with *out* or *from.* *Archaic or Obs.*

> They *canton* out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world. *Locke.*

3. To allot quarters to, as to a body of troops; to quarter.
4. *Her.* To furnish with a canton or cantons; to have in a canton or cantons, as a cross. See CANTONED, 4.

can'ton-al (kăn'tŏn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a canton or cantons; of the nature of a canton. — **can'ton-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Can-ton' crape (kăn-tŏn'; kăn'tŏn). [From *Canton*, China.] A soft white or colored silk fabric, of a close texture and wavy appearance, used for dresses, shawls, etc.; — called also *Chinese* or *Oriental crape.*

can'toned (kăn'tŏnd; kăn-tŏnd'), *p. a.* **1.** Divided or formed into cantons.
2. Lodged in cantonments; quartered, as troops.
3. *Arch.* Having the angles or exterior corners provided or decorated with projecting members, as moldings or small columns; as, a *cantoned* pier, pilaster, or building.
4. *Her.* Having a charge in each of the four cantons, or angular spaces between the branches; — said of a cross.

Can'ton-ese' (kăn'tŏn-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canton, China, its inhabitants, or their dialect.

Can'ton-ese', *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Canton, China; also, the dialect of Chinese spoken in Canton.

> The province of Kwangtung is a peculiar one, and the Chinese of the north hardly look upon the *Cantonese* as fellow nationals. I have heard a Shanghai native remark — "There were seven Chinamen and two *Cantonese.*" Those in the north call themselves the descendants of Han, those in the south call themselves the descendants of T'ang, Han and T'ang being the names of Chinese dynasties. *C. F. R. Allen.*

Can'ton flan'nel (kăn'tŏn). A stout cotton fabric having a long fleecy nap, usually only on one side, used for underwear, draperies, etc.; — called also *cotton flannel*, and *swan-skin*, or *swan's-down*, *calico.*

can'ton-ment (kăn'tŏn-mĕnt; kăn-tŏn'-; kăn-tōōn'-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *cantonnement.*] **1.** The cantoning of troops. *Burke.*
2. *Mil.* The place, as in a town or village, assigned to a body of troops for quarters; a more or less permanent shelter or place of rest for an army; quarters; esp., in India, a permanent military station or military town, often connected with a native town or city. When troops are sheltered in huts or quartered in the houses of the people during any suspension of hostilities, they are said to be in *cantonment*, or to be cantoned.
3. Quartering place; place of residence. *Irving.*

can'tor (kăn'tŏr), *n.* [L., a singer, fr. *canere* to sing.] A singer; esp., the leader of a church choir; a precentor.

> The *cantor* of the church intones the Te Deum. *Milman.*

‖ **can'to-ri'a** (kän'tō-rē'ä), *n.* [It.] *It. Arch.* A balcony or gallery for the singers in a church.

can-to'ris (kăn-tō'rĭs), *a.* [L., gen. of *cantor.*] Lit., of the cantor; as, the *cantoris* side of a choir, i. e., the north side; a *cantoris* stall; — correlative to *decani.*

cant purchase. *Whaling.* A powerful purchase or tackle used to cant, or turn over, a whale in the operation of flensing, one block being fastened to a masthead and the other to the cant in the whale.

cant rib-band. *Shipbuilding.* A rib-band which cants or lies obliquely to the middle line or keel.

can'trip (kăn'trĭp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gandr*, ODan. & OSw. *gan*, witchcraft, and E. *trap* a snare.] A charm; spell; trick, as of a witch; a piece of adroit mischief; a playful, whimsical, extravagant, or eccentric act. *Chiefly Scot.*

> They would have no devilish *cantrips* going on in the parish, if they could help it. *Wm. Black.*

cant spar, *n.* *Naut.* A small pole suitable for a small mast, yard, boom, etc.

cant timber. *Shipbuilding.* One of the timbers rising obliquely from the keel at the extremities of a ship.

can'tus (kăn'tŭs), *n., sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *canere* to sing.] *Music.* A song; the plain chant of ancient type; the given melody or theme; also, the principal voice.
‖ **can'tus fir'mus** (fûr'mŭs). [NL.] **a** Lit., fixed song, the plain chant or simple Gregorian melody, prescribed as to form and use by ecclesiastical tradition. It was originally sung in unison or in octave. With the beginning of counterpoint it was sung without change by the tenor voice, in distinction from the ‖ **can'tus fi'gu-ra'tus** (kăn'tŭs fĭg'ū-rā'tŭs), the "figured or florid song" of the other parts moving above and below it with relative freedom. **b** Hence, any melodic theme or subject for contrapuntal treatment. — ‖ **c. pla'nus** (plā'nŭs) [NL.], plain song, generally known as Gregorian chant.

cant'y (kăn'tĭ), *a.* [Cf. ME. *cant*, and D. *kant* ready, pretty.] Cheerful; sprightly; lively; merry. "The *canty* dame." *Wordsworth.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

> Contented with little, and *canty* with mair. *Burns.*

Ca-nuck' (kȧ-nŭk'), *n.* **1.** A Canadian; — in *U. S.* often any Canadian; in *Can.*, only a French Canadian. *Slang.*
2. A small or medium-sized hardy horse, common in Canada. *Colloq.*

can'vas (kăn'vȧs), *n.* [ME. *canvas*, *canevas*, F. *canevas*, LL. *canabacius* hempen cloth, canvas, L. *cannabis* hemp, fr. Gr. κάνναβις. See HEMP; cf. CANVASS.] **1.** A strong cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for tents, sails, etc.

> By glimmering lanes and walls of *canvas* led. *Tennyson.*

2. A piece of canvas used for some particular purpose; something made of canvas; as: **a** A sheet, covering, bolting cloth, carriage-window blind, etc. *Obs.* **b** A covering over the end of a racing boat to keep out water. **c** Sailcloth; a sail or a collection of sails. **d** A tent or a collection of tents. **e** A surface prepared to receive painting, commonly painting in oil; hence, an oil painting, or, also, paintings collectively. Also fig.

> History . . . does not bring out clearly upon the *canvas* the details which were familiar. *J. H. Newman.*

3. A coarse cloth so woven as to form regular meshes for working with the needle, as in tapestry, or worsted work.
4. *Hawking.* A net or snare for catching hawks. *Obs.*
under canvas. a *Naut.* = UNDER SAIL. **b** *Mil.* Provided with, or living in, tents.

can'vas, *v. t.;* CAN'VASED *or* CAN'VASSED (-vȧst); CAN'VAS-ING *or* CAN'VAS-SING. **1.** To catch or entangle in or as in a canvas or net; to catch. *Obs.* *Lyly.*
2. To furnish, cover, or line with canvas.

can'vas-back' (-băk'), *n.* A North American wild duck (*Aythya vallisneria*), somewhat resembling the redhead in plumage, but differing in the longer, deeper bill, and in the duller reddish brown head of the male, which has the back finely vermiculated with gray and white, whence the name. It was formerly abundant in Chesapeake Bay, where it fed on the wild celery which gave its flesh a superior flavor. Under other circumstances its flesh is no better than that of related species.

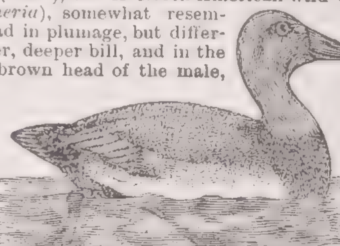

Canvasback.

can'vass (kăn'vȧs), *v. t.;* CAN'VASSED (-vȧst); CAN'VASS-ING. [From *canvas*, n.; cf. OF. *canabasser* to examine curiously, to search or sift out; properly, to sift through canvas. See CANVAS, *n.*] **1.** To toss in or as in a canvas sheet, etc., by way of sport or punishment. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To knock about; to beat; to trounce; fig., to castigate; to lash with criticism, invective, or the like. *Obs.* *Nash.*
3. To examine in detail mentally, or, rarely, physically; to scrutinize, as votes at an election; to sift; discuss; debate.

> The lady continued to *canvass* me most deliberately through her eyeglasses *C. Lever.*
>
> I have made careful search on all hands, and *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence. *Woodward.*
>
> An opinion that we are likely soon to *canvass.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. To solicit or seek, as favor or a title. *Obs.* *Goldsmith.*
5. To go through (a district) or go to (persons) to solicit orders, subscriptions, votes, etc., to try to secure political support, or to ascertain the probable number of one's adherents, etc.; as, to *canvass* a city for subscriptions; to *canvass* a county for votes.

can'vass, *v. i.* **1.** To debate; to discuss. *Marryat.*
2. To solicit or seek orders, contributions, support, subscriptions, votes, or political support before an election, etc.; to solicit; — commonly followed by *for*; as, to *canvass* for a seat in Parliament; to *canvass* for a book, a publisher, or in behalf of a charity.

can'vass, *n.* **1.** A tossing or shaking up. *Obs.*
2. A shock, esp. that of a sudden attack or surprise; also, *Fencing*, a canvasado. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. Repulse; rejection, as in a suit. *Obs.*
4. Examination, as in the way of discussion or debate; full discussion; a scrutiny, as of votes.
5. Act of canvassing for votes, subscriptions, political support, etc.; solicitation, esp. of votes before an election, with the idea also of estimating the amount of support a candidate is likely to have; a systematic effort to obtain votes, subscribers, etc.

> No previous *canvass* was made for me. *Burke.*

can'y (kān'ĭ), *a.* [From CANE.] Made or consisting of cane or canes; abounding with canes; canelike. *Milton.*

‖ **can-zo'ne** (kän-tsō'nā), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It., a song, fr. L. *cantio*, fr. *canere* to sing. Cf. CHANSON, CHANT.] **1.** A song or ballad; specif., a kind of Italian or Provençal lyric poem, usually in praise of love or in homage to beauty.

> Till after the time of Dante and Petrarch the canzone had several stanzas, all uniform except the last, which was shorter; but later it was less restricted as to the number of stanzas and their forms.

2. *Music.* A setting of such a poem, or a similar instrumental piece, having two or three parts with passages in imitation like a simpler form of madrigal.

can'zo-net' (kăn'zō-nĕt'), *n.* [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *can-*

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can-thar'i-dize (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dīz), *v. t.* To treat with cantharides, esp. as an aphrodisiac.
can'tha-ro. ‡ CANTARO.
can-thec'to-my (kăn-thĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*canthus* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a canthus.
can-thor'rha-phy (kăn-thŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*canthus* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* The operation of sewing together the palpebral fissure at either canthus.
can'tic, *n.* [L. *canticum.*] A song; a canticle. *Obs.*
Can'ti-ca (kăn'tĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Canticles, or Song of Songs. *Obs.*
can'ti-cl. Canticle. *Ref. Sp.*
can'ti-coy. Var. of KANTIKOY.
cant'ie. Var. of CANTY.
can'ti-le'vered, *a.* See -ED.
cant'i-lie. Var. of CANTILY.
cant'i-ly, *adv.* of CANTY. *Scot.*
‖ **can-ti'na** (kän-tē'nä), *n.* [Sp.] A barroom or saloon; a canteen. *Southwestern U. S.*
can-tine'. ‡ CANTEEN.
cant'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **can'ti'nier'** (kän'tē'nyā'), *n. masc.*, ‖ **can'ti'nière'** (-nyâr'), *n. fem.* [F., fr. *cantine* a canteen.] *Mil.* In the French army, one who keeps a canteen.
can'tion (kăn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cantio.*] *Obs.* **1.** A song.
2. An incantation; a charm.
cant'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
cantle bar. In a camel saddle, a bar in place of a cantle.
cantle piece. A side piece in a cask head; a cant.
‖ **can'to car-na'scia-les'co** (kän'tō kär-nä'shä-lĕs'kō). [It.] A kind of choral lyric sung in the masquerades of the carnival.
‖ **can'to fer'mo** (kän'tō fĕr'mō; kăn'tō fûr'mō). [It.] *Music.* = CANTUS FIRMUS.
can'ton, *n.* A song or canto. *Obs.* *Shak.* [canton.]
can'ton-er, *n.* One living in a
can'ton-ize, *v. t.* To canton.
Canton matting. [From *Canton*, China.] = CHINA MATTING.
can-toon' (kăn-tōōn'), *n.* A cotton stuff finely corded on one side and satiny on the other.
can-toon', can-toon'ment. Vars. of CANTON, CANTONMENT.
can'tor-al, can-to'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a cantor; as, a *cantoral* staff; the *cantorial* side, i. e., the north side, of the choir of a cathedral or church.
2. *Zoöl.* Capable of singing; — said of birds.
can'tor-ous, *a.* Cantoral.
can'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
can'traip, can'trap. Vars. of CANTRIP.
can'tred (kăn'trĕd), *n.* Also **can'tref, can'trev.** [W. *cantref*; *cant* hundred + *tref* dwelling place, village.] *Eng. Hist.* A hundred.
Cantuar. (kăn'tū-ȧr). *Abbr.* Cantuaria (LL., Canterbury); Cantuariensis (LL., of Canterbury).
cant'wise'. See -WISE.
can'u-la (kăn'ū-lȧ), *n.*, **can'u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*, etc. Vars. of CANNULA, CANNULAR, etc.
canun. ‡ CANON.
can'va-sa'do, *n.* [Prob. due to confusion of *canvas*, *canvass*, and *camisado.*] A camisado; a surprise. *Obs.* [*Shak.*]
canvas climber. A sailor. *Obs.*
canvase. ‡ CANVAS, CANVASS.
can'vass-er, *n.* One who canvasses.
canvaze. ‡ CANVASS.
canves. ‡ CANVAS. [VASADO.]
can'vi-sa'do. ‡ CAMISADO, CAN-
can'was. ‡ CANVAS.
can'yon (kăn'yŭn), *n. & v.* Var. of CAÑON. [song. *Obs.*]
can'zon, *n.* [It. *canzone.*] A
‖ **can-zo'na** (kän-tsō'nä). [It.] **1.** = CANZONE.
2. *Music.* A setting of a canzone, for one or more voices, or

D E F G H I J K L M

zone.] *Music.* A short or little song, commonly light and graceful, and distinguished from the more elaborate aria; a little vocal piece in one or more parts.

caout′chouc (kōō′chōōk; kou′-; 277: *the pron.* kou- *is preferred for this and cognate words in British usage*), *n.* [F. *caoutchouc*, fr. S. Amer. name, near the source of the Amazon.] A tenacious, elastic substance obtained from the milky juice of a large number of tropical plants, belonging chiefly to the families Euphorbiaceæ, Moraceæ, and Apocynaceæ. Perfectly pure caoutchouc is white in color, with the chemical formula $(C_5H_8)_x$. It is soluble in chloroform and many oils, but not in water or alcohol. Being impermeable to liquids and gases, and not readily affected by exposure to air, acids, and alkalies, caoutchouc is used, especially when vulcanized, for many purposes in the arts and in manufactures. Also called *India rubber* and *gum elastic.* Central American caoutchouc is chiefly derived from the moraceous tree *Castilla elastica;* South American, from the euphorbiaceous trees *Manihot glaziovii* and species of *Hevea;* Asiatic, from *Ficus elastica;* African, from the apocynaceous genera *Vahea* and *Landolphia.* See RUBBER, VULCANIZATION.

cap (kăp), *n.* [ME. *cappe*, AS. *cæppe*, cap, cape, hood, fr. LL. *cappa;* of unknown origin. See 1st CAPE; cf. 1st COPE.] **1.** A covering for the head; esp.: **a** One of lace, muslin, etc., for women or infants. **b** One usually with a visor and without a brim, for men and boys; also, a helmet or headpiece. **c** One used as the mark or ensign of some rank, office, or dignity, as that of a cardinal.
2. The top, or uppermost part; the chief or acme.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shak.*

3. A respectful uncovering of the head.

He that will give a *cap* and make a leg in thanks. *Fuller.*

4. *Zoöl.* The whole top of the head of a bird from the base of the bill to the nape of the neck.
5. Anything resembling a cap in form, position, or use; as: **a** *Arch.* The uppermost of any assemblage of parts; as, the *cap* of a column, door, etc.; a capital, coping, cornice, lintel, or plate. **b** Something covering the top or end of a thing for protection or ornament. **c** *Naut.* A collar, as of iron, used in joining spars, as the lower mast and the topmast, the bowsprit and the jib boom; also, a covering of tarred canvas at the end of a rope. **d** A percussion cap. **e** *Mach.* See BEARING, *n.*, 7 **b**. **f** *Mining.* See SAFETY LAMP. **g** *Gun.* An apron. **h** *pl.* Curved-back points of file teeth. **i** *Ordnance.* A blunt nose of soft steel fitted on the point of an armor-piercing projectile, to facilitate penetration (cf. BITING ANGLE). **j** *Logging.* A cone of sheet iron or steel placed over the end of a log to enable it to ride over obstacles, used when skidding by steam power. *Southern U. S.* **k** *Astron.* A whitish region or zone of varying size encircling either pole of Mars, and probably due to snow and ice. **l** *Geom.* (1) A portion of a convex surface. (2) A section, plane or curved.
6. Any part of an animal or plant suggestive of a cap; as: **a** *Bot.* = PILEUS. **b** = CALYPTRA. Cf. KNEECAP.
7. A size of writing paper; as, flat *cap;* fools*cap;* legal *cap.* See PAPER.

cap and bells. a The headdress sometimes worn by court fools and professional jesters in the Middle Ages and later times consisting of a cap with bells attached. "A *cap and bells* for fools." *Cowper.* **b** A fool's bauble, or marotte; — so called when having on it a representation of a fool's head with a cap and bells. — **c. in hand,** obsequiously; submissively. — **c. of liberty.** = LIBERTY CAP. — **c. of maintenance.** Also **c. of dignity, estate,** etc. **a** A kind of cap formerly worn as a symbol of office or of high rank. **b** A cap of state carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation. It is also carried before the mayors of some cities. **c** *Her.* A kind of cap borne as a charge, or sometimes under a crest instead of a wreath. — **Caps and Hats.** See HATS AND CAPS.

Cap of Maintenance b.

cap (kăp), *v. t.;* CAPPED (kăpt); CAP′PING. **1.** To cover with a cap or as with a cap; to provide with a cap or cover; to cover the top or end of; to put or place a cap on; as, to *cap* a post; to *cap* a gun.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance. *Derham.*

2. To deprive (a person) of a cap. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. To form a cap to; to serve as a cap, covering, or top to; to crown; to overlie. *B. Taylor.*
4. To surprise; to puzzle; to perplex. *Dial. Eng.*

It *capped* her beyond expression. *C. Brontë.*

5. To salute by removing the cap. *Thackeray.*
6. To match; to mate in contest; to furnish an equal, a better, or an offset to; as, to *cap* a text; to *cap* a proverb.

Now I have him under girdle I 'll *cap* verses with him to the end of the chapter. *Dryden.*

☞ In *capping* verses, when one quotes a verse another must *cap* it by quoting one beginning with the last letter of the first, or with its first letter, or with the first letter of the last word, or ending with a riming word, or by applying any other arbitrary rule that may be agreed upon.

7. To put on as, or like, a cap.
8. *Veter.* To injure and cause to swell; as, to *cap* a hock; a *capped* hock; a *capped* elbow.
9. To remove the cap from, as a bale of wool.

to cap the climax, to top or exceed the climax; to reach the utmost limit in action or words, as of absurdity.

cap. *v. i.* To uncover the head respectfully.

‖ **ca′pa** (kä′pä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A mantle or cloak.
2 A fine grade of Cuban tobacco, used largely for wrappers.

ca′pa-bil′i-ty (kā′pȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being able to receive or contain. *Obs.*
2. Quality of being capable; capacity; capableness; esp., intellectual power or ability.

A *capability* to take a thousand views of a subject. *H. Taylor.*

3. Legal or moral capacity. *Bunyan.*
4. Susceptibility of treatment in some particular way; capacity of being used, improved, or developed.
5. Usually *pl.* A feature, condition, faculty, or the like, capable of development or improvement.

Syn. — See CAPACITY.

ca′pa-ble (kā′pȧ-b′l), *a.* [F. *capable*, LL. *capabilis* capacious, capable, fr. L. *capere* to take, contain. See HEAVE.] **1.** Able to receive; having ability (whether physical or mental) for the reception *of*, for giving reception *to*, or for providing reception *for;* furnished with capacity; hence, having ability for the reception and retention, or for the taking in and holding *of* (anything); provided with physical capacity or mental comprehension. Formerly, *capable* was used (with *of*, *to*, or *for*) directly with the thing held or the thing measuring capacity; as, a theater *capable* of two thousand people; an ear *capable* of distant sounds; its general sense was thus "receptive ability" or "containing ability" (cf. etymology, above). Now, however, the verbal idea of "receiving" or "containing" is nearly lost, the stress being upon the notion of "ability" or "adaptation" (cf. CAPACIOUS); consequently, *capable* is now used almost entirely with present participles; as, a theater *capable* of seating two thousand; an ear *capable* of hearing distant sounds; or, with nouns conveying a verbal idea; as, a mind *capable* of discipline; an animal *capable* of thought; a body *capable* of nourishment.

Conscious of joy and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*
More *capable* to discourse of battles than to give them. *Motley.*

2. Roomy or capacious; also, wide; comprehensive; adequate. *Obs.* "A *capable* and wide revenge." *Shak.*
3. Endowed with susceptibility; able to appreciate and perform the action understood. *Rare.*

On him, on him! Look you, how pale he glares!
His form and cause conjoined, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable.* *Shak.*

4. Having general ability or efficiency; competent; as, a *capable* instructor; a *capable* judge.
5. Having legal power, qualification, or right; formerly, qualified to receive or possess (cf. def. 1).

And of my land,
Loyal and natural boy, I 'll work the means
To make thee *capable.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Competent, qualified, fitted, efficient, effective, skillful. See ABLE.

ca-pa′cious (kȧ-pā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *capax*, *-acis*, fr. *capere* to take. See HEAVE.] **1.** Able to take in or contain; — with *of* or *to* (and *inf.*). *Obs.*
2. Able to contain much; large; roomy; spacious; ample; as, a *capacious* vessel, room, bay, or harbor.

In the *capacious* recesses of his mind. *Bancroft.*

3. Qualified, disposed, or fitted for receiving; — with *of.* *Archaic.*

Syn. — Full, extensive, wide, broad, roomy, large, considerable; plentiful, plenteous, copious, abundant. — CAPACIOUS, SPACIOUS, AMPLE, GOODLY agree in the idea of largeness. CAPACIOUS stresses ability to hold much; as, *capacious* pockets, a *capacious* cupboard. It has frequently a more or less humorous connotation; as, "Gradually had the *capacious* chin encroached upon the borders of the white cravat" (*Dickens*). SPACIOUS implies roominess, wide extent, breadth of sweep, or (fig.) the absence of trammels or limitations; as, "the whole interior . . . a dim, *spacious*, fragrant place, afloat with golden lights" (*W. Pater*); "Fielding lived when days were longer . . . when summer afternoons were *spacious*" (*G. Eliot*). AMPLE implies sufficiency to meet all demands; it frequently connotes fullness or completeness; as, "the fortune . . . *ample* enough to have supported the expense" (*Clarendon*); "More pellucid streams, an *ampler* ether, a diviner air" (*Wordsworth*). GOODLY adds to the idea of considerable size the implication (sometimes humorous) of comeliness or excellence; as, "Ancient sirloin . . . a joint of *goodly* presence" (*Irving*). See PLENTIFUL, RICH, GREAT.

— **ca-pa′cious-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-pa′cious-ness,** *n.*

ca-pac′i-tate (kȧ-păs′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.;* CA-PAC′I-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); CA-PAC′I-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [See CAPACITY.] To render capable; enable; qualify. — **ca-pac′i-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.*

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errors. *Dryden.*

ca-pac′i-ty (kȧ-păs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *capacitas*, fr. *capax*, *capacis:* cf. F. *capacité.* See CAPACIOUS.] **1.** Power of receiving, containing, or absorbing; hence, extent of room or space; content; specif., cubic content; volume; as, *capacity* for moisture; thermal *capacity;* electric *capacity;* the *capacity* of a vessel is five quarts.

Had our great palace the *capacity*
To camp this host, we all would sup together. *Shak.*

2. The power of receiving and holding ideas, knowledge, etc.; the comprehensiveness of the mind; the receptive faculty; capability of understanding or feeling; active mental power; mental ability.

Capacity is now properly limited to these [the mere passive operations of the mind]; its primary signification, which is literally room for, as well as its employment, favors this; although it cannot be denied that there are examples of its usage in an active sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Ability; capability; possibility of being or of doing.

The *capacity* of blessing the people. *Alex. Hamilton.*
A cause with such *capacities* endued. *Blackmore.*

4. A position which capacitates or qualifies; fit condition; — in phrases with *in*, *out of*, etc. *Obs.*
5. Outward condition or circumstances; relation; character; position; as, in the *capacity* of a mason or carpenter.
6. *Law.* Legal qualification, competency, power, or fitness.
7. *Phys. Geog.* The ability of a stream to transport detritus, as measured by the quantity it can carry past a given point in a unit of time. Cf. COMPETENCE, 4.

Syn. — Faculty, talent, skill, efficiency, cleverness. — CAPACITY, CAPABILITY. CAPACITY (see ABILITY) refers primarily to the receptive powers; CAPABILITY more frequently implies competence or qualification for some active exercise of power, or (usually in the *pl.*) suggests undeveloped possibilities; as, a student of good natural *capacity;* as an officer he showed great *capability;* "Fielding remained ignorant of certain *capabilities* which the novel possesses over the drama" (*Stevenson*). See ABLE.

capacity cage. *Wireless Teleg.* A cage of wire, usually cylindrical, sometimes forming the top of an antenna to increase its capacity.

capacity reactance. *Elec.* The reactance of a condenser; negative reactance, as compared with positive inductive reactance.

cap′-a-pie′ (kăp′ȧ-pē′), *adv.* Often *cap-à-pie*, although not a modern F. word. [OF. (*de*) *cap a pié* from head to foot, now *de pied en cap* from foot to head; L. *pes* foot + *caput* head (prob. through Pr. *cap*).] From head to foot; at all points. "He was armed *cap-a-pie.*" *Prescott.*

ca-par′i-son (kȧ-păr′ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *caparaçon*, fr. Sp. *caparazón* a cover for a saddle, coach, etc.; *capa* cloak, cover (fr. LL. *cappa* cape, cf. LL. *caparo* hood) + the Sp. suff. *-azon.* See CAP.] **1.** An ornamental covering, or housing, for a horse; harness or trappings of a horse, collectively, esp. when decorative.
2. The clothing or dress and ornaments of men and women; outfit; equipment. Also fig.

My heart groans beneath the gay *caparison.* *Smollett.*

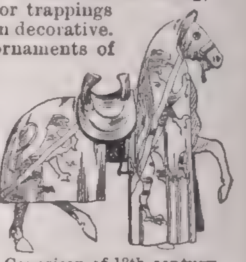
Caparison of 13th century.

ca-par′i-son, *v. t.;* CA-PAR′I-SONED (-sŭnd); CA-PAR′I-SON-ING. [Cf. F. *caparaçonner.*] To cover with caparisons, or housings, as a horse; to harness or fit out with decorative trappings, as a horse; to trap; hence, to adorn with rich dress; to dress.

I am *caparisoned* like a man. *Shak.*

cap′case′ (kăp′kās′), *n.* A small traveling case or bag; hence, a receptacle; a chest; case. *Obs.*

cap cell. *Bot.* In angiospermous plants, one of the upper sister cells of the embryo sac. These cells are compressed as the latter develops, and remain as a cap upon its apex during the early stages of the ovule.

cape (kāp), *n.* [ME. *cape*, fr. F. *cape*, fr. LL. *cappa*, through It. *cappa* or Sp. *capa.* See CAP; cf. 1st COPE, CHAPE.] **1.** A sleeveless garment, or an additional outer part of a garment, hanging from the neck over the back, arms, and shoulders, but not reaching below the hips.
2. *Poultry.* The short feathers of the back of a fowl underneath the hackle.

cape, *n.* [F. *cap*, fr. It. *capo* head, cape, fr. L. *caput* head, end, point. See CHIEF.] **1.** A point or extension of land jutting out into the sea or a lake. The term is applied both to configurations of a peninsular character, as Cape Cod, and to such as merely form the angles or broad juts of a continuous seaboard, as Cape Hatteras or Cape Guardafui.
2. [*cap.*] (*the Cape.*) **a** Some particular cape (referred to), as Cape Horn, Cape Cod, etc. Esp., the Cape of Good Hope; hence, familiarly, Cape of Good Hope Province, or, more loosely, South Africa. **b** Short for Cape diamond, funds, wine, wool, or other product or article of commerce of Cape of Good Hope Province or South Africa.

Various things named from Cape of Good Hope Province are: — **Cape aloes,** *Pharm.*, a kind of aloes, derived chiefly from *Aloe spicata*, and distinguished from Sokotrine aloes chiefly by its conchoidal fracture and peculiar odor. It is less used than formerly. — **C. anteater,** the aard-vark. — **C. ash,** a meliaceous tree (*Ekebergia capensis*) of South Africa; also, its tough wood. Called *essen hout* by the Boers. — **C. beech,** a South African myrsinaceous hard-wood tree (*Myrsine melanophleos*); also, its wood. — **C. buffalo.** See BUFFALO, 1 **b**. — **C. bulb,** *Hort.*, any of numerous amaryllidaceous or iridaceous bulbs or bulbous plants from South Africa, such as *Ixia*, *Sparaxis*, etc., as opposed to *Dutch bulbs*, from Holland, including the hyacinth, tulip, etc. *A trade name.* — **C. cart.** A kind of two-seated or three-seated two-wheeled carriage, usually with a top. *South Africa.* — **C. cedar,** a pinaceous tree of South Africa (*Callitris juniperoides*). — **C. chestnut,** an ornamental rutaceous tree of South Africa (*Pallasia capensis*), cultivated in warm climates for its evergreen foliage and large panicles of white or flesh-colored flowers. The fruit is an angular capsule. — **C. cotton,** an asclepiadaceous shrub (*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*), native originally of Middle and Southern Africa, but now introduced into many other countries, where it is often a bad weed. — **C. cowslip,** any South African liliaceous bulb or plant of the genus *Lachenalia*, many species of which are in cultivation. They have broad basal leaves and scapes bearing numerous bell-shaped flowers of various colors. — **C. diamond,** specif., a diamond of yellowish tinge. — **C. elk,** the eland. — **C. fuchsia,** a South African scrophulariaceous shrub (*Phygelius capensis*) with tubular scarlet flowers suggesting those of a fuchsia. It is cultivated as a greenhouse plant. — **C. gooseberry,** any of several tropical African species of *Physalis*, esp. *P. peruviana*, bearing edible acid berries. — **C. gum. a** A variety of gum arabic obtained from various South African acacias, esp. *A. horrida* and *A. giraffæ.* **b** The tree yielding this gum. See KAROO THORN. — **C. holly,** a South African celastraceous shrub (*Elæodendron croceum*). — **C. honeysuckle,** a bignoniaceous climbing shrub of the Cape region (*Tecomaria capensis*), cultivated for its racemes of orange-red flowers. — **C. hood,** a folding and extensible vehicle top, as used on wagons in Cape Colony. — **C. hunting dog,** an African doglike animal (*Lycaon pictus*), having a slight superficial resemblance to a hyena and often called *hyena dog.* It is somewhat nocturnal, and hunts its prey in packs. Its color is yellowish brown with black markings. — **C. ivy.** = GERMAN IVY. — **C. jasmine,** a rubiaceous shrub of China and Japan (*Gardenia florida*) long cultivated for its fragrant white flowers. The original specimen brought to England was from Cape Colony, where it was supposed to be indigenous. Sometimes spelt *Cape jessamine.* — **C. jumping hare.** See JUMPING HARE. — **C. lily,** a species of *Crinum* (*Crinum longifolium*) from Cape Colony. See CRINUM. — **C. marigold,**

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an instrumental piece in the style of such a vocal piece.

‖ **ca′o-ba** (kä′ō-bä; 133), *n.* [Sp.] The mahogany. *Sp. Amer.*

Caorsin, *n.* [OF.] A banker or money lender from Cahors, France, noted in medieval times as a seat of Italian bankers notorious for their usury; hence, a usurer. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

caout′chene (kōō′chēn; kou′-), **caout′chin** (-chĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, in oil of caoutchouc.

‖ **caou′tchouc′ gut′teux′** (*F.* kou′chōō′ gü′tû′). [F.] A variety of caoutchouc resembling gutta percha.

caout′chou-cin (kōō′chōō-sĭn; kou′-), *n.* Oil of caoutchouc.

cap (kăp; kȧp), *n.* Also *caup.* [AS. *copp* cup, vessel.] A kind of wooden dish or shallow bowl, often with two handles. *Scot.* — **to drink cap out.** To drain the cap. *Scott.*

cap, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *caper* to seize, or L. *capere* to take.] To arrest; to seize. *Obs. or Scot.*

cap, *v. i. & t.* [D. *kapen* to rob, commit piracy.] To privateer; seize as a privateer. *Obs. or Scot.*

cap. *Abbr.* Capiat (L., let him or her take); capital; capitalize; captain; caput or capitulum (L., chapter).

Ca′pa-bil′i-ty Brown. Lancelot Brown (1715–83), a famous English landscape gardener; — so called from his habit of saying that grounds he was asked to lay out had capabilities.

ca′pa-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ca′pa-bly, *adv.* of CAPABLE.

‖ **ca′pa-ces** (kăp′ȧ-sēz), *a. & n., pl.* of CAPAX.

ca-pac′i-fy (kȧ-păs′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *capax*, *-acis*, capacious + *-fy.*] To capacitate; to qualify. *Obs. & R.* [PACITY REACTANCE.]

ca-pac′i-tance (-tăns), *n.* = CA-

ca-pade′ (kȧ-pād′), *n.* [F.] *Hat Making.* A bat.

Cap′a-neus (kăp′ȧ-nūs; kȧ-pā′nē-ŭs), *n.* [L.: Gr. Καπανεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the "Seven against Thebes" (see under SEVEN). While scaling the walls he was struck with lightning by Zeus, whom he had defied.

cap′-a-pe′, *adv.* = CAP-A-PIE.

ca-par′ro (kä-păr′rō), *n.* [Native Indian name.] A large South American monkey (*Lagothrix humboldtii*), with prehensile tail and woolly fur.

‖ **ca′pa-taz′** (kä′pä-täs′; 268), *n.; pl.* -TACES (-tä′sās). [Sp.] Boss, or foreman. *Phil. I.*

ca′pax (kā′păks), *a.* [L. See CAPACIOUS.] Capable. *Obs.*, *except: Law Lat.* Legally capable; competent. — *n.* A person legally capable or competent.

capcioun. † CAPTION.

capcious. † CAPTIOUS.

cape (kāp). Obs. or dial. var. of CAP. [*Eng. & Scot.*]

cape. Var. of KEP. *North of*

cape, *n.* [Northern form of *cope.*] A cloak with a hood; a cloak or mantle; an ecclesiastical cloak or cope.

cape, *v. i.* *Naut.* To head; to keep a course. *Obs.*

cape, *v. i.* [Cf. LG. *kapen* to look, OD. *capen* to look, stare.] To gape. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

ca′pe (kā′pē), *n.* [L., take, imperative of *capere.*] *Old Law.* A judicial writ now abolished, relative to a plea of lands or tenements, there being two kinds, **ca′pe mag′num** [LL.], or *grand cape* (see cit.), and **ca′pe par′vum** [LL.], or *petit cape*, used after appearance.

If we reduce the process in the real action [in the 13th century] to its lowest terms, it consists of summons and *cape* and judgment by default. If the tenant does not appear when summoned, then a writ (*magnum cape*) goes out bidding the sheriff seize the debatable land into the king's hand and summon the tenant to explain his default. *Pollock & Mait.*

‖ **ca-pe′a-dor′** (kä-pā′ä-thōr′; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A bullfighter who uses a capa to distract or excite the bull.

any asteraceous plant of the genus *Dimorphotheca*, the species of which are frequently cultivated for their daisylike flowers. — **Cape periwinkle.** See PERIWINKLE. — **C. pigeon,** a black-and-white petrel (*Daption capense*) about the size of a pigeon, common off the Cape of Good Hope. — **C. polecat,** the zorilla (*Zorilla zorilla*). — **C. pondweed,** an aquatic plant from the Cape of Good Hope (*Aponogeton distachyus*) with long-petioled floating leaves and emersed flower spikes. Also called *water hawthorn*, from the fragrance of the flowers. — **C. primrose,** any gesneriaceous plant of the genus *Streptocarpus*, many species of which are cultivated in greenhouses, for their attractive primroselike flowers. — **C. rifle,** a double-barreled gun having one barrel for shot and one rifled for bullet. — **C. ruby,** a ruby-colored garnet (var. pyrope) from South Africa. — **C. sheep,** an albatross. *Sailors' Slang.* — **C. tulip,** the blood lily. — **C. wine,** wine made in South Africa. *Eng.*

Cape Chisel.

cape chisel. A cold chisel having the cutting end tapering on all sides.

cap'e-lin (kăp'ē-lĭn; kăp'lĭn), *n.* [F. *capelan, caplan, capelin,* lit., needy priest, Pr. *capelan.* Cf. CHAPLAIN.] A small marine fish (*Mallotus villosus*) of the smelt family, very abundant on the coasts of Greenland, Iceland, Newfoundland, and Alaska. It is used as food and as a bait for the cod.

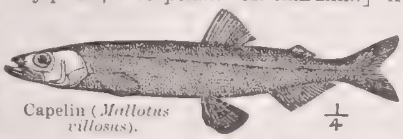
Capelin (*Mallotus villosus*). 1/4

cap'e-line (kăp'ē-lĭn), *n.* [F., prop., armor for the head, dim. of OF. *capel*, dial. form of *chapel*, F. *chapeau* hat. See CHAPLET.] **1.** *Armor.* A small skullcap of steel or iron worn by foot soldiers in the Middle Ages. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. *Med.* A hood-shaped bandage for the head, the shoulder, or the stump of an amputated limb.

Ca-pel'la (kȧ-pĕl'ȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *caper* a goat.] *Astron.* A star of the first magnitude in Auriga; Alpha (α) Aurigæ. It is a spectroscopic binary, one member of which shows a spectrum almost exactly like that of our sun. The distance of Capella is estimated to be forty light years.

cap'el-let (kăp'ē-lĕt), *n.* [F. *capelet.* Cf. CAPELINE.] *Vet.* A swelling, like a wen, on the point of the elbow (or the heel of the hock) of a horse, caused probably in lying down.

ca'per (kā'pēr), *v. i.;* CA'PERED (-pērd); CA'PER-ING. [From older *capreoll* to caper. See CAPRIOLE.] To leap or jump about in a sprightly manner; to cut capers; to skip; to spring; to prance; to dance.

And make whole cities *caper* in the air. — *Marlowe.*
He *capers*, he dances, he has eyes of youth. — *Shak.*

ca'per, *n.* [See CAPRIOLE.] A frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a jump, as in mirth or dancing; a prank.

ca'per, *n.* [F. *câpre*, fr. L. *capparis*, Gr. κάππαρις.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Capparis;* esp., *C. spinosa*, a low prickly shrub of the Mediterranean region, often cultivated in Europe for its buds. See CAPPARIS.
2. *pl.* The greenish flower buds of the caper plant, used pickled as an ingredient of sauces, salad dressings, etc.
3. Caper tea.
4. The marsh marigold. *Local, U. S.*

caper berry. The small berrylike fruit of the caper, or of the African caper, sometimes used like the buds.

cap'er-cail'lie } (kăp'ēr-kāl'yĭ; -zĭ; -ĭ: *see note below*),
cap'er-cail'zie } *n.* [Gael. *capullcoille.*] The largest European grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*), found in many of the wooded districts of Europe and Asia, and in parts of England, where it was totally exterminated but again introduced; — called also *cock of the woods.* It feeds on berries, worms, etc., but also, esp. in winter, on pine shoots, which give the flesh a strong flavor. The male bird reaches twelve pounds or more in weight, and is largely dark gray and black in color. The female is much smaller, with mottled plumage.
☞ The *lz* in this and some other Scottish words, as *assoilzie*, etc., represents older *lȝ*, used to symbolize Fr. *ll mouillé*, and pronounced like *lli* in *William*, but the *l* and *z* are now often pronounced with their customary sounds.

Capercaillie. (1/30)

ca'per-er (kā'pēr-ēr), *n.* One who capers, or skips about.

ca'per-ing, *p. a.* That capers; dancing. — **ca'per-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Ca-per'na-ite (kȧ-pûr'nā-īt), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Capernaum, a city of Palestine.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* One who interpreted literally Christ's discourse at Capernaum on the "bread of life" (*John* vi. 26–58); hence, a believer in transubstantiation; — used in reproach in the controversies of the 16th and 17th centuries. — **Ca-per'na-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **Ca-per'na-it'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Ca-per'na-it'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

caper sauce. Sauce containing capers.

caper spurge. *Bot.* A poisonous European spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris*), adventive in America. The capsules are sometimes pickled; the seeds are purgative.

Ca-pe'tian (kȧ-pē'shăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the French dynasty founded (A. D. 987) by Hugh Capet.

cape'weed' (kāp'wēd'), *n.* **a** The archil lichen (*Roccella tinctoria*), abundant in the Cape Verde Islands. **b** In Australia, a yellow-flowered asteraceous weed (*Cryptostemma calendulacea*) of Cape Colony. It was introduced into Australia as a forage plant, but has become a pest. **c** The cat's-ear (*Hypochæris radicata*), naturalized at the Cape.

ca'pi-as (kā'pĭ-ăs; kăp'ĭ-ăs; 277), *n.* [L., thou mayest take.] *Law.* A writ or process commanding the officer to take the body of the person named in it, that is, to arrest him. Various writs are called by the name *capias*, including: ‖ **ca'pi-as ad re'spon-den'dum** (ăd rē'spŏn-dĕn'dŭm) [lit., thou mayest take for answering] (which is the one usually meant by *capias* used alone), directing the arrest of the defendant and his production in court at a day certain, by which process (when arrest of the defendant was generally allowed) formerly common-law actions were regularly begun. — ‖ **ca'pi-as ad sa'tis-fa'ci-en'dum** (săt'ĭs-fā'shĭ-ĕn'dŭm) [lit., for satisfying], issued for seizing a party against whom judgment has been rendered to satisfy the damages recovered. This proceeding formerly regularly terminated actions at law. — ‖ **ca'pi-as ut'la-ga'tum** (ŭt'lȧ-gā'tŭm) [LL.], to arrest an outlaw. — ‖ **ca'pi-as in wi'ther-nam** (wĭth'ēr-năm) [LL.], for seizing the cattle or goods of an unlawful distrainor who has claimed the goods taken by him.

cap'il-la'ceous (kăp'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capillaceus* hairy, fr. *capillus* hair.] Having long filaments; capillary.

cap'il-laire' (kăp'ĭ-lâr'), *n.* [F. *capillaire* maidenhair; sirop de *capillaire* capillaire; fr. L. herba *capillaris* the maidenhair.] **1.** The maidenhair fern.
2. A sirup prepared from the maidenhair.
3. Any simple sirup flavored with orange flowers.

cap'il-la-rim'e-ter (-lȧ-rĭm'ē-tēr), *n.* [See CAPILLARY, *a.;* -METER.] An instrument for testing spirits, oils, etc., by means of the height to which the liquid rises in a capillary tube, or of the rate of its passage through such a tube.

cap'il-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *capillarité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being capillary.
2. *Physics.* The peculiar action by which the surface of a liquid, where it is in contact with a solid (as in a capillary tube), is elevated or depressed; capillary attraction. *Capillarity* depends upon the relative attraction of the molecules of the liquid for each other and for those of the solid, and is especially observable in capillary tubes, where it determines the ascent or descent of the liquid above or below the level of the liquid in which the tube is dipped. See SURFACE TENSION.

cap'il-la-ry (kăp'ĭ-lā-rĭ; kȧ-pĭl'ȧ-rĭ; 277), *a.* [L. *capillaris*, fr. *capillus* hair. Cf. CAPILLAIRE.] **1.** Resembling a hair; fine; minute; very slender; having minute tubes or interspaces; having a very small bore, as a tube in which capillarity takes place; as, the *capillary* vessels of animals and plants; *capillary* tubes (cf. CAPILLARITY).
2. Pert. to capillary tubes or vessels, or to the phenomena of surface tension; as *capillary* action. See CAPILLARITY.
capillary attraction, c. repulsion, the apparent attraction or repulsion between a solid and a liquid caused by capillarity. See CAPILLARITY. — **c. electrometer,** *Physics*, an electrometer in which the capillary effect produced is used as a measure of very small quantities of electricity or rapid changes of potential. It is of great value in physiological work. — **c. pyrites,** millerite.

cap'il-la-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A capillary tube or vessel.
2. *Anat.* A minute, thin-walled vessel, as the smallest lymphatic and biliary vessels; esp., one of the minute blood vessels (the smallest barely permitting the passage of the blood corpuscles) which form networks in nearly all parts of the body. They are continuous with the minute branches of the arteries, and with those of the veins, and are in most parts of the body the only communication between the arteries and veins. The walls of the capillaries consist of a single layer of endothelial cells. Through these walls the tissues absorb the nutriment and oxygen from the blood and discharge their waste into it.

ca-pil'li-form (kȧ-pĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *capillus* hair + *-form.*] Having the form of a hair; hairlike.

cap'il-li'ti-um (kăp'ĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [L., the hair collectively, fr. *capillus* hair.] *Bot.* An assemblage of simple threads, or a network of fine, branched strands, found mixed with the spores in the sporangia of many myxomycetes and within the fruit body of certain gasteromycetous fungi.

cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [F. *capital*, L. *capitalis* capital (in senses 1 & 2), fr. *caput* head. See CHIEF; cf. CAPITAL, *n.*]
1. Of or pertaining to the head or top. *Obs.*
2. Having reference to, or involving the forfeiture of, the head or life; affecting life; punishable with death; as, *capital* trials; *capital* punishment; specif., in *Roman* or *Civil Law*, involving, or punishable by, loss of civil rights.

Many crimes that are *capital* among us. — *Swift.*
To put to death a *capital* offender. — *Milton.*

3. Mortal; deadly, as enmity or an enemy. *Obs. or Archaic.*
4. Standing at the head or beginning of a page, line, or paragraph; initial; — *obs.*, except in phrase *capital letter.*

To have the *capital* words wrote in red ink. — *Pepys.*

5. Of primary importance; vital; chief; principal; serious; leading; main; weighty; as, a *capital* error or mistake. *Obs.* or *Archaic* as used of persons; *Obs.* as applied to ships in sense of "first-rate" or "of the line."

A *capital* article in religion. — *Atterbury.*
Whatever is *capital* and essential in Christianity. — *I. Taylor.*

6. Chief, in a political sense, as being the seat of the general government of a state or commonwealth; as, Washington and Paris are *capital* cities.
7. Of first-rate quality; excellent; as, a *capital* speech.
8. Of or pertaining to capital; as, *capital* stock; *capital* sum; *capital* fund; *capital* goods, etc.
Syn. — Chief, cardinal, leading, prominent. See RADICAL.

capital cross, a Greek cross having at the end of each arm a projecting ornament like a Tuscan capital. — **c. goods.** See under GOOD, *n.*, also 2d CAPITAL, *n.*, 3. — **c. justiciar.** See JUSTICIAR. — **c. letter** [F. *lettre capitale*], *Print.*, a leading or heading letter, used at the beginning of a sentence and as the first letter of certain words, distinguished, for the most part, both by different form and larger size from the small (*lower-case*) letters, which form the greater part of common print or writing. *Small capital letters* have the form of capital letters and the height of the body of the lower-case letters. — **c. manor,** a manor held in capite, or immediately of the king. — **c. manse,** the manor house, or lord's court. — **c. messuage,** the one occupied by the owner of several messuages. — **c. stock. a** = CAPITAL, *n.*, 3. **b** The amount (whether paid in or not) representing the total face value of all the shares of a corporation; — often called simply *capital.*

cap'i-tal, *n.* [See CAPITAL, *a.*] **1.** A capital letter.
2. [Cf. F. *capitale*, fem., sc. *ville.*] The capital city of a state or country; seat of government; chief city or town; a metropolis. "A busy and splendid *capital.*" *Macaulay.*
3. [Cf. F. *capital.*] *Economics.* A stock of accumulated wealth; specif.: **a** The amount of property owned by an individual or corporation *at* a specified time, as distinct from the income received *during* a given period. **b** The amount of such property which is used for business purposes. **c** An aggregation of (economic) goods used to promote the production of other goods, instead of being valuable solely for purposes of immediate enjoyment. **d** The total amount of such goods in continuous existence. Sense **a** is the one in which the word is ordinarily used by accountants; for example, in contrasting a *capital* account with an *income* account. Sense **b** corresponds to the usage of Adam Smith, who specifically defines capital as "that part of a man's stock which he expects to afford him revenue." Sense **c** is the sense employed by the majority of later economists. Sense **d** is the meaning preferred by J. B. Clark when he contrasts *pure*, or *permanent, capital* with the perishable "*capital goods*" composing it. Capital is divided into *fixed capital*, which is invested for recurrent use in a particular manner, and *circulating capital*, which is consumed in production, but is constantly recovered.
4. = CAPITAL STOCK, **b.**
5. Anything that can be used to increase one's power or influence; as, to make *capital* out of a rival's mistakes.
6. *Fort.* An imaginary line bisecting a salient angle.

cap'i-tal, *n.* [L. *capitellum* (cf. *capitulum*) a small head, the head, top, or capital of a column, dim. of *caput* head: cf. F. *chapiteau*, OF. *capitel.* See CHIEF; cf. CATTLE, CHATTEL, CHAPTER.] **1.** *Arch.* The head or uppermost member of a column, pilaster, etc., crowning the shaft, and taking the weight of the entablature, etc. See ORDER, *Illust.*
2. The head or cap of a chimney, a still, etc.
3. [See CHAPTER.] A chapter of a book; a capitle. *Rare.*

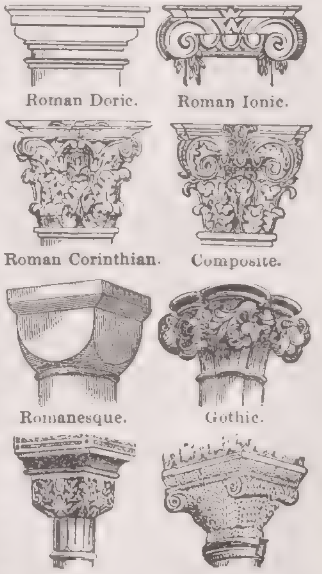
Roman Doric. Roman Ionic. Roman Corinthian. Composite. Romanesque. Gothic. Moorish. Byzantine.

cap'i-tal, *v. t.;* CAP'I-TALED (-tăld). *Arch.* To provide with a capital.

cap'i-tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The state of having capital; the position of a capitalist.
2. An economic system in which capital or capitalists play the principal part; the concentration of capital; the power or influence of capital, as when in the hands of a few.

cap'i-tal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *capitaliste.*] One who has capital; one who has capital for investment, or capital invested; esp., a person of large property which is or may be employed in business.

cap'i-tal-is'tic (kăp'ĭ-tăl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or accomplished by, capitalism or capitalists; as, a *capitalistic* system; *capitalistic* enterprises. — **cap'i-tal-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cap'i-tal-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of capitalizing; also, the sum or figure resulting from the application of such a process.
2. Act of converting into a capital city.

cap'i-tal-ize (kăp'ĭ-tăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To convert into capital, or to use as capital.
2. To compute, appraise, or estimate the present value of (a periodical payment); to convert (an income, annuity, etc.) into a single payment or an equivalent capital sum.
3. To write with an initial capital, or in capital letters.

cap'i-tal-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To accumulate a capital; to be or become a capitalist.

If she had had all the money which she was said to have begged, borrowed, or stolen, she might have *capitalized* and been honest for life. — *Thackeray.*

Cape cat. *Naut.* A kind of catboat known for good lines, first popular on Cape Cod.
Cape Cod turkey. A codfish. *Slang, Massachusetts.*
caped (kāpt), *a.* Having a cape; wearing a cape.
Cape Flyaway. A cloud bank mistaken for land. *Naut. Slang.*
ca'pel. ✝ CAPLE.
ca'pel (kā'p'l), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] *Mining.* A stone composed of quartz, schorl, and hornblende, occurring in the walls of tin and copper lodes. *Dial. Eng.*
cap'e-lan (kăp'ē-lăn). Var. of CAPELIN.
Ca'pel Court (kā'pĕl). The financial and speculative market, or center of financial interests, of London; — so called because the entrance to the old stock-exchange building (erected 1801) was from the place called Capel Court.
cap'e-let. Var. of CAPELLET.
‖ **ca-pel'la** (kȧ-pĕl'ȧ), *n.* [LL.] A chapel.
ca-pel'lane, *n.* [See CHAPLAIN.] The curate of a chapel. *Obs.*
‖ **Ca-pel'le.** Var. of KAPELLE.
cap'el-line. Var. of CAPELINE.
‖ **Ca-pell'meis'ter.** Var. of KAPELLMEISTER.
Cape May formation. [From *Cape May*, New Jersey.] *Geol.* A late nonglacial Pleistocene formation along the Atlantic coast of North America.
cape merchant. A supercargo; also, the head merchant in a trading factory. *Obs.*
ca'per (kā'pēr), *n.* [D. *kaper.*] A privateer, as of the Dutch; also, the captain of a privateer; a corsair. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
ca'per, *n.* [Gael. *ceapaire* piece of bread and butter.] A piece of oatcake having butter and usually cheese on it. *Scot. & Ir.*
ca'per-ate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *caperatus*, p. p. of *caperare.*] To wrinkle; to frown. *Obs.*
caper bush. = CAPER, a plant, 1.
capercally, *and, Rare,* **capercaili, capercaily.** Vars of CAPERCAILLIE.
ca'per-claw'. ✝ CLAPPERCLAW.
ca'perd. Capered. *Ref. Sp.*
ca'per-dew'sie, ca'per-do'chy. Probably corrupts. of CAPPADOCHIO. *Obs.*
Ca-per'na-it'ish (kȧ-pûr'nā-ĭt'-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
Ca-per'na-um (-ŭm). *Bib.*
cap'er-noi'ted (kăp'ēr-noi'tĕd; -tĭd), *a.* Irritable; peevish; crabbed; also, partially intoxicated; muddle-headed. *Scot.* *Scott.* — **cap'er-noi'ted-ness,** *n.*
cap'er-noi'tie (-tĭ), *n.* Head; noddle. *Scot.*
cap'er-noi'ty, *a.* Capernoited. *Scot.*
ca'per-some (kā'pēr-sŭm), *a.* Given or disposed to capering.
caper tea. A kind of black tea made from young leaves.
caper tree. = CAPER a plant, 1.
capes (kāps), *n. pl.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Ears of grain broken off in threshing; also, grain from which threshing has not removed the husk. **b** Flakes of meal which result from grinding damp grain.
cap'ful, *n.* See -FUL. — **a capful of wind,** *Naut.*, a light puff.
cap fungus. Any basidiomycetous fungus with a cap or pileus.
caph, *or* **kaph** (kăf), *n.* [Lit. "Bent hand."] The eleventh letter (כּ, ך) of the Hebrew alphabet, representing the sound of Eng. *k*, or, immediately after a vowel and with the dot omitted, that of Scotch *ch* in *loch*. Its numerical value is 20.
Caph (kăf), *n.* [Ar. *kaff* hand.] See STAR.
caphala. ✝ CAFILA.
ca-phar' (kȧ-fär'), *n.* [Ar. *khafr* safe conduct: cf. F. *caphar.*] A tribute levied in the Orient by Arabs, Turks, etc., upon travelers, etc., for maintaining their security; also, a station where such toll is collected.
Ca-pha'ra (kȧ-fā'rȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ca-phar'na-um (kȧ-fär'nā-ŭm). *D. Bib.*
Caph'ar-sal'a-ma (kăf'ār-săl'ȧ-mȧ). *Bib.*
Ca-phen'a-tha (kȧ-fĕn'ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*
Ca-phet'e-tha (kȧ-fĕt'ē-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ca-phi'ra (kȧ-fī'rȧ). *Bib.*
Caph'tho-rim (kăf'thō-rĭm), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Caph'tor (kăf'tŏr). *Bib.*
Caph'to-rim (kăf'tō-rĭm), *or, incorrectly,* **Caph'to-rims,** *n. pl.* [Heb. *Kaphthōrīm.*] *Bib.* A people of unknown identity, perh. Cretans.
ca'pi-at (kā'pĭ-ăt; kăp'-), *n.* [L., lit., let it take.] *Med.* An instrument for removing foreign bodies from the uterus.
cap'i-ba'ra. Var. of CAPYBARA.
capill. ✝ CAPLE.
‖ **ca-pil'la** (kä-pēl'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A chapel.
ca-pil'la-ment, *n.* [L. *capillamentum.*] A fine filament, as the stamen of a plant. *Obs. or R.*
cap'il-la-ri-ness (kăp'ĭ-lā-rĭ-nĕs; kȧ-pĭl'ȧ-), *n.* Capillarity.
cap'il-la'tion (kăp'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *capillatio* hair.] *Obs.* State of being hairy or hairlike. Hence: **a** A capillary blood vessel. **b** A capillary fracture of the skull.
ca-pil'la-ture (kȧ-pĭl'ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *capillatura.*] A bush of hair; frizzing of the hair. *Obs.*
ca-pil'li-cul'ture (-ĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *capillus* hair + *cultura* culture.] *Med.* Systematic treatment for making the hair grow.
cap'il-lose (kăp'ĭ-lōs), *a.* [L. *capillosus.*] Hairy. *Rare.*
cap'i-lo-tade' (kăp'ĭ-lō-tād'; *F.* kȧ'pē'lō'tȧd'), *n.* [F.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** A sort of stew or ragout of several kinds of meat.
2. A medley; jumble; hash.
ca-pis'trate (kȧ-pĭs'trāt), *a.* [L. *capistratus*, p. p. of *capistrare* to halter.] *Zoöl.* Hooded; cowled.
cap'i-taine (kăp'ĭ-tān), *n.* [F., captain.] = CAPITAN, hogfish.
cap'i-taled (kăp'ĭ-tăld), *p. a.* Provided with capital or a capital; — chiefly in combination.

D E F G H I J K L M

2. To have equal value if computed as a capital sum bearing interest at a given per cent; — used with *at;* as, an annuity of $16,000 *capitalizes* at 4 per cent at $400,000.
3. To use capitals, or capital letters.

cap′i-tal-ly (kăp′ĭ-tăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a capital manner; as: **a** With forfeiture of life; as, to punish *capitally.* **b** Fatally; destructively. *Richardson.* **c** Primarily; mainly; vitally; eminently; as, *capitally* important. **d** Excellently; admirably; as, it was *capitally* done.
2. In capital letters. *Young.*

ca′pi-tan′ (kä′pē-tän′), *n.* [It. *capitano* or Sp. *capitán.* See CAPTAIN.] **1.** Captain; — chiefly attrib.; as, *Capitan Pasha,* the former title of the chief Turkish admiral.
2. [Sp.] The hogfish (*Lachnolaimus maximus*).

cap′i-tate (kăp′ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *capitatus,* fr. *caput* head.] Headlike in form; having a headlike apex; specif., *Bot.:* **a** Gathered into a head; as, *capitate* inflorescence or flowers. **b** Enlarged and globose; as, a *capitate* stigma.

cap′i-ta′tim (-tā′tĭm), *a.* [NL.] Of or at so much per head; as, a *capitatim* tax; a *capitatim* grant.

cap′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *capitatio* a poll tax, fr. *caput* head: cf. F. *capitation.*] **1.** A numbering of heads or individuals. *Obs. or R.* *Sir T. Browne.*
2. a A levying of a tax or charge upon each person. **b** A direct uniform tax imposed upon each head or person; a poll tax; sometimes, a direct tax shifting according to a fixed scale, as the French taille of the 17th century. **c** Any uniform payment or fee payable by each person, as pupils.

capitation grant. A grant of so much for each person.

cap′i-tel′late (kăp′ĭ-tĕl′āt; kȧ-pĭt′ĕ-lāt), *a.* [L. *capitellum,* dim. of *caput* head.] *Bot.* **a** Having a very small knoblike termination. **b** Collected into small heads, or capitula.

cap′i-tel′lum (kăp′ĭ-tĕl′ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TELLA (-ȧ). [L., dim. of *caput* head.] A little head; as: **a** *Anat.* A knoblike protuberance, esp. at the end of a bone; a capitulum; as, the *capitellum* of the humerus, with which the radius articulates at the elbow. **b** *Zoöl.* The part of a polyp which bears the tentacles. — **cap′i-tel′lar** (-ȧr), *a.* — **cap′i-tel′li-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Cap′i-ti-bran′chi-a (kăp′ĭ-tĭ-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *caput, capitis,* head + *branchiae* gills.] *Zoöl.* An order of annelids equiv. to SEDENTARIA; — called also **Cap′i-ti-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ). — **cap′i-ti-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

Cap′i-tol (kăp′ĭ-tŏl), *n.* [L. *capitolium,* fr. *caput* head: cf. F. *capitole.* See CHIEF.] **1.** The temple of Jupiter at Rome on the Capitoline hill; also, the whole hill, including the temple and citadel.

Comes Cæsar to the *Capitol* to-morrow? *Shak.*

2. A similar building in many provincial cities of the Roman empire, used as a city hall in later times; as, the *Capitol* of Toulouse.
3. The edifice at Washington in which the Congress of the United States holds its sessions; also [often *l. c.*], the building in which a State legislature meets; a statehouse. *U. S.*

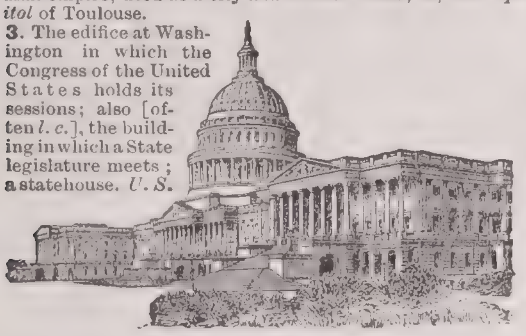

The Capitol at Washington.

Cap′i-to-line (kăp′ĭ-tō-līn; kȧ-pĭt′ō-līn; 277), *a.* [L. *capitolinus:* cf. F. *capitolin.*] Designating, or pertaining to, one of the seven hills of Rome (see SEVEN HILLS), the Capitol which anciently crowned it, or the gods whose cult was there centered, esp. Jupiter Optimus Maximus. "*Capitoline* Jove." *Macaulay.*

Capitoline games, games instituted at Rome by Camillus, in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, on account of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls, and reinstituted by Domitian, A. D. 86, as a quinquennial festival. — **C. Venus,** the Venus of the Capitol. See VENUS.

Cap′i-to-line, *n.* One of the seven hills of Rome. The depression between its two summits (see SEVEN HILLS) is now occupied by the Piazza di Campidoglio.

Cap′i-ton′i-dæ (kăp′ĭ-tŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *capito* a sort of large-headed fish.] *Zoöl.* A family of nonpasserine zygodactyl birds chiefly confined to the warm parts of the Old World, but represented also in America. It comprises the subfamilies **Cap′i-to-ni′næ** (kăp′ĭ-tō-nī′nē), whose members are called *barbets* (see BARBET), and **Indicatorinæ** (see HONEY GUIDE). The typical forms are of quiet, inactive habits, feeding on fruits, insects, etc., and nesting in holes in trees and banks. Their plumage is variegated, often partly bright green.

ca-pit′u-lar (kȧ-pĭt′ū-lȧr), *n.* [L. *capitulum* a small head, a chapter, dim. of *caput* head, chapter. Cf. CAPITULAR, *a.,* CAPITULARY, *a.;* see CHAPTER.] **a** A member of a chapter. **b** = CAPITULARY, 2. **c** A heading or title. *Rare.*

ca-pit′u-lar (kȧ-pĭt′ū-lȧr), *a.* [LL. *capitularis.*] **1.** *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to a chapter; capitulary; as, *capitular* estates.
2. *Bot.* Growing in, or pertaining to, a capitulum.
3. *Anat.* Pertaining to a capitulum.

ca-pit′u-la-ry (kȧ-pĭt′ū-lā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See CAPITULARY, *a.*] **1.** A member of a chapter, esp. of an ecclesiastical or masonic chapter; a capitular.
2. An ordinance civil or ecclesiastical, esp. of the Frankish kings; — chiefly in *pl.,* for a collection of ordinances, and so called because divided into chapters or sections.
3. A heading or title. *Landor.*

ca-pit′u-la-ry, *a.* [LL. *capitularius.*] Of or pert. to a chapter, esp. an ecclesiastical or masonic chapter; capitular.

ca-pit′u-late (-lāt), *a.* [Cf. L. *capitulatus* having a small head.] Having, or consisting of, a capitulum or capitula.

ca-pit′u-late (-lāt), *v. i.;* CA-PIT′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); CA-PIT′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [LL. *capitulatus,* p. p. of *capitulare* to distinguish by heads or chapters: cf. F. *capituler.* See CAPITULAR, *n.*] **1.** To settle or draw up the heads or terms of an agreement, as in chapters or articles; to agree. *Obs.*
2. To surrender on conditions agreed upon (usually drawn up under several heads); to make terms of surrender.

The Irish, after holding out a week, *capitulated.* *Macaulay.*

ca-pit′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *capitulation,* LL. *capitulatio.*] **1.** A reducing to heads or articles. *Obs.*
2. A statement of the heads of a subject; a summary; an enumeration. *Stevenson.*
3. The making of terms or conditions; a stipulation, or agreement, as a treaty, stating terms or conditions. *Obs.*
4. *Hist.* Specif.: **a** The agreement or articles which the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, before their coronation, had to swear to observe. **b** The agreement or terms which regulated the relations of the Swiss mercenaries with the governments which they served. **c** Any of various agreements or conventions, made originally by the Greek emperors at Constantinople and afterwards by the Porte, granting special privileges and rights of exterritoriality to foreign governments; hence, any such treaty or convention.
5. The act or agreement of one who capitulates, or surrenders to an enemy upon stipulated terms.
6. The instrument setting forth the terms of any of these agreements.

ca-pit′u-li-form (kȧ-pĭt′ū-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a capitulum.

ca-pit′u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., a small head.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** A chapter, as of a cathedral. *Eng.* **b** A chapter from the Bible.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A capitellum; a knoblike protuberance of any part; as: **a** At the end of a bone or cartilage. **b** The enlarged tip of the proboscis of a fly. **c** The enlarged end of a halter of a fly. **d** The end of a capitate antenna. **e** The body of a barnacle, as distinguished from the peduncle.
3. *Bot.* **a** In Characeæ, a head cell. **b** In seed plants, a simple racemose inflorescence in which the primary axis is contracted, forming a rounded or flattened cluster of sessile flowers, as in the buttonbush (see *Illust.*) or in all composite plants. Cf. ANTHODIUM.

Capitulum of Cephalanthus.

ca-pi′vi (kȧ-pē′vĭ), *n.* [Cf. COPAIBA.] A balsam of the Spanish West Indies. See COPAIBA.

cap′lin (kăp′lĭn), **cap′ling** (-lĭng), *n.* The cap of a flail, through which the thongs pass which connect the handle and swingel.

Cap-noi′des (kăp-noi′dēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καπνός smoke + εἶδος form; — so named from its resemblance to the genus *Fumaria* (fr. L. *fumus* smoke).] *Bot.* A large genus of papaveraceous herbs with decompound leaves and racemose, very irregular, flowers. They are natives of north temperate regions and of South Africa. The American species are mostly yellow-flowered; some of the European species have pink or purple flowers. From the tuberous root of *C. tuberosum* the following crystalline alkaloids have been obtained: *bulbocapnine,* $C_{19}H_{19}O_4N$; *corybulbine* and *isocorybulbine,* $C_{21}H_{25}O_4N$; *corycavamine,* $C_{21}H_{21}O_5N$; *corycavine,* $C_{23}H_{23}O_6N$; *corydaline,* $C_{22}H_{27}O_4N$; *corydine,* $C_{21}H_{23}O_4N$ (probably); *corytuberine,* $C_{19}H_{25}O_4N$. See CORYDALINE, DUTCHMAN'S-BREECHES, *Illust.*

cap′no-mor (kăp′nō-môr), *n.* [Gr. καπνός smoke + μόρα, equiv. to μοῖρα part.] A highly refracting, colorless oil with a peculiar odor, obtained from wood tar.

cap nut. *Mach.* A nut with a blind hole.

ca′pon (kā′pŏn), *n.* [ME. *capon, chapoun,* AS. *capūn* (cf. F. *chapon,* OF. also *capon*), L. *capo,* fr. Gr. κάπων; akin to κόπτειν to cut, OSlav. *skopiti* to castrate. Cf. COMMA.] **1.** A castrated cock, esp. when fattened; a male chicken gelded to improve his flesh for the table. *Shak.*
2. A eunuch. *Obs.*
3. Humorously, a red herring or some other fish; as, a Yarmouth *capon.* Cf. CAPE COD TURKEY. *Local.*
4. A billet-doux. *Obs.*

ca′pon, *v. t.* To castrate; to make a capon of.

cap′o-nier′, cap′o-niere′ (kăp′ō-nēr′), *n.* Also **cap′onniere′.** [F. *caponnière,* fr. Sp. *caponera,* orig., a cage for fattening capons, hence, a place of refuge; cf. It. *capponiera.* See CAPON.] *Fort.* A work made crosswise in the ditch to sweep it with flank fire or to cover a passageway.

ca′pon-ize (kā′pŏn-īz), *v. t.* To castrate, as a fowl. — **ca′pon-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*

‖ **ca′po-ral′** (kä′pō-räl′), *n.* [Sp. See CORPORAL, *n.*] One who directs work; an overseer. *Sp. Amer.*

cap′o-ral′ (kăp′ō-răl′), *n.* [F.] A kind of cut tobacco. "Cigarettes of '*caporal.*'" *Du Maurier.*

ca-pot′ (kȧ-pŏt′; *formerly* kăp′ŭt), *n.* [F.] A winning of all the tricks at the games of piquet and imperial. It counts forty points in piquet, twelve in imperial.

ca-pot′, *v. t.;* CA-POT′TED; CA-POT′TING. *Piquet or Imperial.* To win all the tricks from; to score a capot against.

‖ **ca′po tas′to** (kä′pō täs′tō). [It. *capotasto.*] *Music.* A sort of bar or movable nut, attached to the finger board of a guitar or other fretted instrument for the purpose of raising uniformly the pitch of all the strings.

ca-pote′ (kȧ-pōt′), *n.* [Sp. *capote* (cf. F. *capote*), fr. LL. *capa* cape, cloak. See CAP.] **1.** A long cloak or overcoat, prop. with a hood; specif.: **a** A long and full overcoat worn esp. by soldiers. **b** A very long mantle worn by women. **c** In the Levant, a long outer garment for either sex made of rough cloth or of skins with the hair on.

In his snowy camese and his shaggy *capote.* *Byron.*

2. A kind of bonnet with strings, for women and children.
3. A leather top or hood for a cabriolet or other vehicle.

cap′pa-dine (kăp′ȧ-dīn; -dēn), *n.* Silk floss or waste obtained from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off.

Cap′pa-do′ci-an (-dō′shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Cappadocia, in Asiatic Turkey. — *n.* Native or inhabitant of Cappadocia.

Cap′pagh brown (kăp′ȧ). Also **Cap′pah brown.** [From *Cappagh,* in Ireland, its locality.] A natural pigment consisting chiefly of hydrated oxides of manganese and iron. Its hue is reddish brown, which heating makes richer.

cap paper. a A kind of paper used for wrapping up commodities, etc. **b** A kind or size of writing paper including flat cap, foolscap, and legal cap.

Cap′pa-ri-da′ce-æ (kăp′ȧ-rĭ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CAPPARIS.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Papaverales), the caper family, distinguished from the related Brassicaceæ by the 1-celled capsule. It contains about 35 genera and 400 species of wide distribution, the principal genera being *Capparis, Cleome,* and *Polanisia.* — **cap′pa-ri-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cap′pa-ris (kăp′ȧ-rĭs), *n.* [L., caper. See CAPER, the plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs, the capers, typifying the family Capparidaceæ, and widely distributed in warm regions. They have simple leaves and showy flowers with 4 sepals, 4 petals, and numerous stamens. Many species climb by the aid of the stipular thorns. See 3d CAPER.

Capparis (*C. spinosa*). Flowers and Leaves.

capped (kăpt), *p. p. & p. a.* of CAP, *v.* **capped elbow,** *Veter.,* a bursal swelling (becoming in old cases a hard fibrous mass) on the point of the elbow, due to pressure or repeated injury, as from lying with the fore feet flexed under the body. — **c. hock,** *Veter.,* a similar swelling on the point of the hock. — **c. knee,** *Veter.,* a rare condition due to distention of the synovial bursæ of the anterior extensor of the cannon as it passes over the knee joint. It usually results from injury. — **c. macaque,** the zati. — **c. projectile,** an armor-piercing projectile. See ARMOR-PIERCING.

cap′per (kăp′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker or seller of caps.
2. One that caps (in various senses of the verb).
3. Specif.: An instrument for applying a percussion cap.
4. A by-bidder; a decoy, as for gamblers. *Slang, U. S.*

cap′ping, *vb. n.* **1.** Action of the verb CAP (in any sense).
2. Cap making; the trade of making caps. *Fuller.*
3. That with which anything is capped; as the rock or other material overlying the mineral body of a mine, or the rectangular frame over a sulphuric-acid chamber supporting the roof rafters.

capping plane, *Join.,* a plane for working the upper surface of staircase rails.

Ca′pra (kā′prȧ), *n.* [L., a she-goat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ruminants of the family Bovidæ, consisting of the goats.

cap′rate (kăp′rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of capric acid.

cap′re-ol (kăp′rē-ŏl), **-ole** (ōl), *n.* [L. *capreolus* wild goat, tendril, fr. *caper* goat.] *Obs.* **1.** A kind of roe deer.
2. *Bot.* A tendril.

cap′re-o-late (kăp′rē-ō-lāt; kȧ-prē′-), *a.* *Bot.* Having a tendril or tendrils.

Ca-pre′o-lus (kȧ-prē′ō-lŭs), *n.* [L., wild goat, roebuck.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the roe deer. — **ca-pre′o-line** (kȧ-prē′ō-līn; -lĭn; kăp′rē-), *a.*

Ca′pri (kä′prē), *n.* Wine produced on the island of Capri, commonly a light, dry, white wine.

cap′ric (kăp′rĭk), *a.* [L. *caper* a goat.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a goat.
2. *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_9H_{19}CO_2H$, occurring in small quantities in the form of its glyceryl ester in butter, coconut oil, etc. The free acid is a crystalline solid.

‖ **ca-pric′cio** (kä-prēt′chō), *n.; pl.* E. CAPRICCIOS (-chōz), It. CAPRICCI (-chē). [It. See CAPRICE.] **1.** A caper; trick; prank; also, a caprice; freak; fancy. *Shak.*
2. *Music.* A piece in a more or less free form, often of a very irregular or whimsical style; a caprice.

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cap′i-tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **ca′pi-ta′na** (kä′pē-tä′nä), *n.* [It. & Sp.] In some navies, the chief's, or admiral's, ship.

capitane. † CAPTAIN.

‖ **ca′pi-ta′no** (kä′pē-tä′nō), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] A captain, chief, or headman.

cap′i-tat′ed (kăp′ĭ-tāt′ĕd), *p. a.* [Capitate.]

cap′i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Reckoned by the head; per capita.

‖ **ca′pi-te** (kăp′ĭ-tē), *n.* [L., abl. of *caput,* head, chief.] Used in the phrase *in capite,* or in chief (see *in chief,* under CHIEF). Also used adjectively to designate lands held *in capite.*

‖ **ca′pi-tis de′mi-nu′ti-o** (kăp′ĭ-tĭs dĕm′ĭ-nū′shĭ-ō). [L.] *Roman Law.* Change of status due to loss of freedom by being reduced to slavery, loss of citizenship without loss of liberty, reduction of one sui juris to the potestas or manus of another, a change from potestas to manus, etc. Whether the term includes only a change of status for the worse or not is a disputed point.

cap′i-tle, *n.* [OF., dial. form of *chapitle.*] = CHAPITLE. *Obs.*

Cap′i-to (kăp′ĭ-tō), *n.* [L., a sort of large-headed fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus including most of the South and Central American barbets of the family Capitonidæ (which see).

Cap′i-to′li-an (kăp′ĭ-tō′lĭ-ăn), *a.* = CAPITOLINE.

cap′i-to′li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] See SEVEN HILLS.

Cap′i-to-sau′rus (kăp′ĭ-tō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *caput* head + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of labyrinthodonts from the Trias of Germany, with small orbits, and tusks on the palatines and vomer, and at the front of the lower jaw, those on the latter closing into an aperture between the vomer and premaxillæ.

cap′i-toul′ (kăp′ĭ-tōōl′), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *capitol.*] During the Middle Ages and as late as to the French Revolution, a municipal magistrate of Toulouse. — **cap′i-toul′ate,** *n.*

capitte. † CHAPITRE.

ca-pit′u-la, *n., L. pl.* of CAPITULUM.

‖ **ca-pi′tu-la i-ti′ne-ris** (kȧ-pĭt′ū-lȧ ĭ-tĭn′ẽr-ĭs). [LL.] *O. Eng. Law.* = *articles of the eyre,* under ARTICLE.

ca-pit′u-lant (kȧ-pĭt′ū-lănt), *n.* [F., or LL. *capitulans,* p. pr.] One who capitulates.

ca-pit′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of CAPITULAR.

Capitulation Day. The 13th day of August, a legal holiday in the Philippines, commemorating the capitulation of Manila to the American troops in 1898.

ca-pit′u-la′tor, *n.* [LL.] One who capitulates. *Rare.*

ca-pit′u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to capitulation.

ca′pi-va′ra. Var. of CAPYBARA.

cap′kin, *n.* See -KIN.

ca′ple. Var. of CAPEL, a stone.

ca′ple, ca′pul, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kapall,* Ir. *capall* horse, mare, Gael. *capull* mare, and L. *caballus* nag.] A horse. *Obs.*

cap′lin, cap′ling. Vars. of CAPELIN.

cap′no-man′cy (kăp′nō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. καπνός smoke + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of smoke, used by the ancients in their sacrifices.

‖ **ca′poc.** Var. of KAPOK.

ca-poc′chia (kȧ-pŏk′yä), *n.* [It., fem. of *capocchio* foolish, silly.] Fool; simpleton; — Theobald's emendation of *chipochia* in "Troilus and Cressida," IV. ii. 31. *Shak.*

‖ **ca′po d'o′pe-ra** (kä′pō dô′pā-rä). [It.] Chef-d'œuvre.

ca′pon-et, *n.* Obs. dim. of CAPON.

ca′pon's-feath′er (kā′pŏnz-fĕth′ẽr), *n.* The common columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*).

capon's grass. The rat's-tail fescue grass (*Festuca myuros*).

ca′pon's-tail′, *n.* **a** = CAPON'S-FEATHER. **b** The European plant *Valeriana pyrenaica.*

capon's-tail grass. Capon's grass.

ca-poor′ cutch′er-y (kȧ-pōōr′ kŭch′ẽr-ĭ). [Hind. *kapūr* camphor + *kacharī,* name of the plant.] The dried root of an East Indian zinziberaceous plant (*Hedychium spicatum*).

‖ **Ca′po′ral′ la Vio′lette′** (kȧ′pō′răl′ lȧ vyō′lĕt′). [F.] See CORPORAL VIOLET.

‖ **ca′pot′** (*F.* kȧ′pō′). [F.] Var. of CAPOTE, a cloak.

ca-pouch′. † CAPUCHE.

‖ **ca′pou′lié′** (kȧ′pōō′lyā′), *n.* [Pr.] The president of the consistory of the Félibrige.

‖ **cap′pa** (kăp′ȧ), *n.; pl.* -PÆ (-ē). [LL.] A cope or cape.

cap′pa-do′chi-o, *n.* A cant term for prison or the stocks. *Obs.*

capped (kȧpt), **cap′pit** (kȧp′ĭt). Scot. vars. of COPPED, crabbed.

cap-pel′en-ite (kă-pĕl′ĕn-īt), *n.* [After D. *Cappelen.*] A borosilicate of yttrium and barium, in greenish brown hexagonal crystals.

cap′pe-line. Var. of CAPELINE.

cap-pel′la, *n.* See A CAPPELLA.

cap′per. Obs. or dial. var. of CAPER.

cap′per (kȧp′ẽr). Scot. var. of COPPER.

cap′per-. For various forms in *capper-,* see those in CAPER-.

cap′pie (kăp′ĭ; kȧp′ĭ), *n.* [From *cap* a bowl.] A small wooden drinking vessel. *Scot.*

cap′pit. Obs. Scot. var. of COPPED.

cap′py, *a.* Characterized by or like a cap.

cap′rel. Corrupt. of CAPRIOLE.

Ca-prel′la (kȧ-prĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *capra* she-goat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small amphipod Crustacea, found upon seaweeds, etc., remarkable for their grotesque form, which suggests that of the praying mantis. — **ca-prel′line** (-īn; -ĭn), *a.*

ca-pre′o-lar (kȧ-prē′ō-lȧr; kăp′rē-), **cap′re-o-la-ry** (kăp′rē-ō-lā-rĭ), *a.* [See CAPREOL.] *Anat.* Pampiniform.

cap′re-oll. † CAPRIOLE.

ca′pres. † CAPER, the plant.

capret, *n.* [Cf. It. *capretto, capretta,* dim. deriv. of L. *caper, capra,* goat.] A roe. *Obs.*

Ca′pri blue (kä′prē). [Fr. the Blue Grotto, *Capri.*] See DYE.

‖ **ca′pric-cio′so** (kä′prēt-chō′sō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* In a free, fantastic style; — used as a direction.

ca-price′ (kȧ-prēs′: *Pope rimed it with* nice *and* vice, *but the rime is questioned by A. J. Ellis*), *n.* [F. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*, caprice (perh. orig. a fantastical goat leap), fr. L. *caper*, *capra*, goat. Cf. CAPRIOLE, CAB, CAPER, *v. i.*] **1.** An abrupt change in feeling, opinion, or action, proceeding from some whim or fancy; a freak; whim; fantastic notion. "*Caprices* of appetite." *Irving.* **2.** The mental disposition or state which produces or is subject to such changes; capriciousness; freakishness. Also used of things; as, the *caprice* of the winds.

The fitful *caprice* that so often thwarted her in the child's manifestations. *Hawthorne.*

Thus critics, of less judgment than *caprice*,
Curious not knowing, not exact but nice. *Pope.*

3. *Music.* A capriccio.

Syn. — Humor, fancy, whimsey, quirk. — CAPRICE, FREAK, WHIM, VAGARY, CROTCHET agree in the idea of a sudden or arbitrary fancy, desire, or change of mind. CAPRICE emphasizes the lack of apparent motivation, and implies a certain willfulness or wantonness; this implication is even stronger in the adj., *capricious*; as, "They made me, without my search, a species of popular idol; they, without reason or judgment, beyond the *caprice* of their good pleasure, threw down the image from its pedestal" (*Byron*); "Fancy . . . is as *capricious* as the accidents of things" (*Wordsworth*); "The fantastic and *capricious* behavior of the passions" (*Fielding*). FREAK denotes an impulsive, seemingly causeless, change of mind, like that of a child or a lunatic; as, "a light word flung in the air, a mere *freak* of perverse child's temper" (*Thackeray*); "Follow this way or that, as the *freak* takes you" (*Stevenson*); "a thousand Puckish *freaks*" (*J. R. Green*). A WHIM is a mental eccentricity; it suggests not so much a sudden as a quaint, fantastic, or humorous turn or inclination (cf. *whimsical*, *whimsey*); as, "A young lady of some birth and fortune . . . who had strange *whims* of fasting" (*G. Eliot*). VAGARY (see VAGRANT) suggests still more strongly the erratic, extravagant, or irresponsible character of the notion or fancy; as, "Straight they changed their minds, flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell" (*Milton*); "A great force of critical opinion controlling a learned man's *vagaries*, and keeping him straight" (*M. Arnold*). A CROTCHET is a perversely heretical or whimsical opinion on some (frequently) unimportant or trivial point; as, "It is a note of the provincial spirit not to hold ideas of this kind a little more easily, to be devoured by them, to suffer them to become *crotchets*" (*M. Arnold*). See WAYWARD; cf. FASHION.

ca-pri′cious (kȧ-prĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *capricieux*, It. *capriccioso.*] **1.** Characterized by lively exercise of fancy, wit, or invention; fanciful; fantastic; humorous. *Obs.*

The most *capricious* poet honest Ovid. *Shak.*

2. Governed or characterized by caprice; apt to change suddenly; freakish; whimsical; humorsome; changeable. "*Capricious* humor." *Hugh Miller.* **3.** Of things, changeable; irregular; changing apparently without regard to any laws; as, a *capricious* climate.

Syn. — Freakish, whimsical, fickle, crotchety, fitful, wayward, changeable, unsteady, inconstant, arbitrary.

— **ca-pri′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-pri′cious-ness**, *n.*

Cap′ri-corn (kăp′rĭ-kôrn) } *n.*; *L. gen.* -NI (kăp′rĭ-kôr′-
Cap′ri-cor′nus (-kôr′nŭs) } nī). [L. *capricornus*; *caper* goat + *cornu* horn: cf. F. *capricorne.*] *Astron.* **a** A southern zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius, represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure with its fore part like a goat, and hind part like a fish. **b** The tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about December 21. See SIGN, TROPIC.

Cap′ri-cor′nid (-kôr′nĭd), *n.* [*Capricorn* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Capricorn; — usually in *pl.*

cap′ri-fi-cate (kăp′rĭ-fĭ-kāt; kȧ-prĭf′ĭ-), *v. t.* [L. *caprificare.*] To subject to, or cause to ripen by, caprification.

cap′ri-fi-ca′tion (kăp′rĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *caprificatio*, fr. *caprificare* to ripen figs by caprification, fr. *caprificus* the wild fig; *caper* goat + *ficus* fig.] An artificial method of pollinating the cultivated fig, thus insuring its ripening. It is accomplished by suspending fruits of the wild caprifig containing the fig wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*) on the branches of the cultivated tree. The insects emerge from the former and enter the edible figs, thus effecting cross pollination. The consequent ripening of the seeds prevents the fruit from dropping prematurely and improves its flavor. Some varieties of figs mature without caprification. Smyrna figs are raised in California through caprification by imported fig wasps. Caprification is practiced in Smyrna, Spain, and Portugal. See FIG, FIG WASP.

cap′ri-fi-ca′tor (kăp′rĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr; kȧ-prĭf′ĭ-), *n.* One who performs the process of caprification.

cap′ri-fig′ (kăp′rĭ-fĭg′), *n.* [L. *caprificus*: cf. F. *caprifiguier.*] **a** The wild fig of South Europe and Asia Minor (*Ficus carica sylvestris*). **b** The fruit of this tree, commonly used for the purpose of caprificating the edible fig.

Cap′ri-fo′li-a′ce-æ (-fō′lĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LL. *caprifolium*; L. *caper* goat + *folium* leaf. See FOIL a leaf.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rubiales), the honeysuckle family, consisting of woody vines, shrubs, small trees, or perennial herbs having opposite estipulate leaves and often showy flowers with 5 stamens borne on the 5-lobed corolla. The fruit is a berry, drupe, or capsule. There are about 10 genera and 260 species, natives chiefly of temperate regions. The principal genera are *Lonicera*, *Symphoricarpos*, *Viburnum*, and *Sambucus*. — **cap′ri-fo′li-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cap′ri-form (kăp′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caper* goat + *-form.*] Having the form of a goat.

Cap′ri-mul′gi-dæ (-mŭl′jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *caprimulgus* a milker of goats, also a sort of bird.] *Zoöl.* A family of fissirostral nonpasserine birds consisting of the goatsuckers. The typical genus, **Cap′ri-mul′gus** (-gŭs), is confined to the Old World, but differs but little from the American genus *Antrostomus*, including the whip-poor-will. — **cap′ri-mul′gine** (kăp′rĭ-mŭl′jĭn; -jīn), *a.*

cap′rin (kăp′rĭn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any of the esters of glycerin and capric acid; specif., glyceryl tri-caprate, $C_3H_5(C_{10}H_{19}O_2)_3$, a fat occurring in butter.

Ca-pri′na (kȧ-prī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *caprinus* pertaining to a goat; — so called from the corniform shell.] *Paleon.* A genus of Cretaceous bivalve mollusks, the type of a family, **Ca-prin′i-dæ** (kȧ-prĭn′ĭ-dē). They were attached by the apex of the conical right valve. The substance of the spirally twisted left valve was perforated by canals.

cap′rine (kăp′rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [L. *caprinus.*] Of or pertaining to a goat; as, *caprine* gambols.

Ca′pri-o′la (kăp′rĭ-ō′lȧ), *n.* [It., the wild goat, which feeds upon this grass. See CAPRIOLE.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial grasses having short flat leaves and digitate spikes, the second spikelets each 1-flowered. Three species are Australian; the other, *C. dactylon*, is Bermuda grass.

cap′ri-ole (kăp′rĭ-ōl), *n.* [F. *capriole*, *cabriole*, It. *capriola*, fr. L. *caper* goat. Cf. CAPER, *v. i.*, CABRIOLE, CAPRICE.] **1.** A leap or caper, as in dancing. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Man.* A leap that a horse makes with all fours, upwards only, without advancing, but with a kick or jerk of the hind legs when at the height of the leap. **3.** A kind of headdress worn by ladies. *Obs.*

cap′ri-ole, *v. i.* To perform a capriole or ride a horse performing caprioles. *Carlyle.*

cap′ri-zant (-zănt), *a.* [LL. *caprizans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *caprizare* to leap.] *Physiol.* Leaping; — said of the pulse when irregular from excessive variation in the dilatation of the artery.

cap′ro-ate (-rō-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of caproic acid.

cap rock. *Mining.* The layer of rock next overlying ore, generally of barren vein material.

ca-pro′ic (kȧ-prō′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_5H_{11}\cdot CO_2H$, found in company with capric acid. It is a colorless oil with a faint rancid odor.

cap′rone (kăp′rōn), *n.* [*capric* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A ketone, $(C_5H_{11})_2CO$, prepared by distilling calcium caproate. It is a solid melting at 15° C. (59° F.).

cap′ro-yl (kăp′rō-ĭl), *n.* [*caproic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical, $C_5H_{11}CO$, of caproic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

cap′ryl-ate (-rĭ-lāt), *n.* A salt or ester of caprylic acid.

ca-pryl′ic (kȧ-prĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*capric* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_7H_{15}\cdot CO_2H$, accompanying and resembling capric acid. **b** Of, pert. to, or containing, capryl; as, *caprylic* alcohol (octyl alcohol).

cap-sa′i-cin (kăp-sā′ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [From *capsicum.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_9H_{14}O_2$, a powerful irritant, extracted from Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum annuum*).

cap screw. A headed bolt used without a nut; a tap bolt.

cap scuttle. *Naut.* A scuttle having a cap or top setting closely over the coamings into a rabbet.

cap′sheaf′ (kăp′shēf′), *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain; fig., the crowning or finishing part of a thing.

cap′shore′ (-shōr′), *n.* *Naut.* A support under the fore part of the cap of a lower mast.

Cap′si-cum (kăp′sĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *capsa* box, chest.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of tropical solanaceous herbs and shrubs, having small flowers with rotate corollas, succeeded by dry, many-seeded, and very pungent berries known as chilies or peppers. The berries are used in cooking in sauces and as a condiment. *C. annuum*, the Guinea pepper, includes many garden varieties. This species and *C. frutescens*, the spur pepper, are the chief sources of Cayenne pepper. **2.** [*l. c.*] The dried and pulverized fruit of these plants. It is a stimulant and rubefacient, and is used as a counterirritant in neuralgia and rheumatism, as an ingredient of a gargle in diphtheria and tonsillitis, and internally in dyspepsia and delirium tremens, etc. See CAYENNE PEPPER.

Cap′si-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Capsus*, generic name invented by Fabricius, fr. Gr. κάπτειν to gulp down.] *Zoöl.* A family of small, often brightly colored, heteropterous insects with long antennæ, which live chiefly on the juices of plants: the leaf bugs. There are many species, but few are common enough to do much injury. — **cap′sid** (-sĭd), *a.* & *n.*

cap-siz′al (kăp-sīz′ăl), *n.* Act of capsizing; upset.

cap-size′ (-sīz′), *v. t.* & *i.*; CAP-SIZED′ (-sīzd′); CAP-SIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). [Cf. Sp. *cabecear* to nod, pitch, *capuzar*, *chapuzar*, to sink (a vessel) by the head; both fr. L. *caput* head.] To upset or overturn, as a vessel or other body.

But what if carrying sail *capsize* the boat? *Byron.*

cap-size′, *n.* Capsizal; upset.

cap square. *Ordnance.* One of the metal plates passing over the trunnions of a cannon to keep it on its carriage.

cap′stan (kăp′stăn), *n.* [F. *cabestan* or Pr. *cabestan*, *cabestran*, fr. Sp. *cabestrante*, *cabrestante*, fr. *cabestrar* to bind with a halter, *cabestro* halter, L. *capistrum*, fr. *capere* to hold (see CAPACIOUS).] A vertical cleated drum or cylinder (called the *barrel*) revolving on an upright spindle, with pawls at the foot of the drum, and surmounted by a drumhead with sockets for bars or levers; — strictly distinguished from a *windlass*, which turns on a horizontal axis. It is much used, esp. on shipboard, for moving or raising heavy weights or exerting great power by traction upon a rope or cable passing around the drum. It is operated either by steam or electric power or by means of capstan bars pushed by hand.

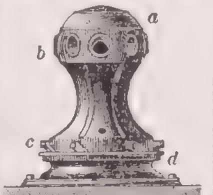

Capstan.
a Drumhead; *b* Sockets or Bar Holes; *c* One of the Pawls; *d* Pawl Ring or Rim.

capstan bar. One of the levers by which the capstan is worked.

cap′stan-head′ed, *a.* Having a head like a capstan, as a bolt or screw with a round head having transverse holes to turn it by. See BOLT, *Illust.*

cap′stone′ (kăp′stōn′), *n.* A stone that caps or crowns; a topstone. Specif.: **a** The horizontal topmost stone of a cromlech or dolmen. **b** A coping stone; coping. **c** The topmost bed of a stone quarry.

cap′su-lar (kăp′sū-lȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a capsule; of the nature of a capsule; hollow and fibrous.

capsular ligament, *Anat.*, a ligamentous sac surrounding the articular cavity of freely movable joints, and attached to the bones, usually near the borders of the articular surfaces, thus completely inclosing the joint. The inner surface is lined with synovial membrane. See SYNOVIA.

cap′su-late (-lāt) } *a.* Inclosed in a capsule; also,
cap′su-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } formed into a capsule.

cap′su-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Inclosure in a capsule.

cap′sule (kăp′sūl), *n.* [L. *capsula* a little box, fr. *capsa* chest, case, fr. *capere* to take, contain; cf. F. *capsule.*] **1.** A small case or repository. **2.** *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* A membrane or saclike structure inclosing a part or organ, such as a capsular ligament, the smooth fibrous membrane investing the kidney, the elastic transparent membrane inclosing the lens of the eye, the membranous case of the eggs of certain mollusks, insects, etc. **3.** *Bot.* In general, any closed vessel containing spores or seeds; specif.: **a** In seed plants, a dry, dehiscent, usually many-seeded, fruit composed of two or more carpels. Capsules are among the most common fruit structures; they vary widely in shape and in the mode of dehiscence. See PYXIS, SILIQUE. **b** In mosses, the spore sac of the sporogonium. **4.** **a** *Old Chem.* An earthenware saucer for roasting or melting samples of ores, etc.; a scorifier. **b** *Chem.* A small shallow cup of porcelain, platinum, glass, or other material. **5.** *Med.* A small cylindrical or spherical envelope of digestible material, in which nauseous or acrid doses are inclosed to be swallowed. **6.** A metallic seal or cover for closing a bottle. **7.** [F.] A percussion cap. *Rare.*

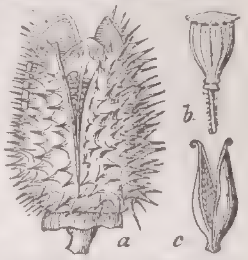

Capsules, 3: *a* Datura; *b* Poppy; *c* Gentian.

capsule of Bowman (bō′măn). [After Sir W. *Bowman*, English surgeon.] See MALPIGHIAN BODIES. — **c. of Glisson.** = GLISSON'S CAPSULE. — **c. of Tenon** (*F.* tē-nôɴ′). [After J. R. *Tenon*, French surgeon.] *Anat.* = TENONIAN CAPSULE. — **capsules of the brain**, *Anat.*, layers or laminæ of white matter in the cerebrum, the *internal* consisting largely of fibers passing up from the crura cerebri, and lying internal to the lenticular nucleus; the *external* lying between the lenticular nucleus and the claustrum.

cap′sule (kăp′sūl), *v. t.*; CAP′SULED (-sūld); CAP′SUL-ING. To furnish or close, as a bottle, with a capsule.

cap′su-lif′er-ous (kăp′sū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs) } *a.* [*capsule* + *-ferous*, *-gerous.*] Having or producing a capsule.
cap′su-lig′er-ous (kăp′sū-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs) }

cap′su-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *capsule* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a capsule, as that of the crystalline lens.

cap′su-lo-tome′ (kăp′sū-lō-tōm′), *n.* *Surg.* The instrument used in capsulotomy.

cap′su-lot′o-my (-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*capsule* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The incision of a capsule, esp. of that of the crystalline lens, as in a cataract operation.

cap′tain (kăp′tĭn), *n.* [ME. *capitain*, *captain*, OF. *capitain*, F. *capitaine* (cf. Sp. *capitán*, It. *capitano*), LL. *capitaneus*, *capitanus*, fr. L. *caput* the head. See CHIEF; cf. CHIEFTAIN.] **1.** A chief or headman; one who leads or has authority over others; a leader. "The *captain* of their salvation." *Heb.* ii. 10.

Foremost *captain* of his time. *Tennyson.*

Specif.: **a** A military leader or commander, as of a body of troops, a fortress, etc. *Milton.* **b** *Mil.* An officer of the army or marine corps ranking below a major and above a lieutenant. He usually commands a company, troop, or battery. In the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps are two silver embroidered bars at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **c** *Nav.* A naval officer who commands or is entitled to command a man-of-war. He ranks next above a commander and below a rear admiral and equal to a colonel in the army. In the United States navy the insignia of his rank on epaulets and shoulder straps are a silver spread eagle in the center with a silver foul anchor at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **d** *Nav.* By courtesy, an officer actually commanding a vessel, although not having the rank of captain. **e** In general, an officer holding a subordinate command under a general, sovereign, or the like.

Captains over thousands, and *captains* over hundreds, and *captains* over fifties, and *captains* over tens. *Deut.* i. 15.

f The commanding officer, or master, of a merchant vessel or of any kind of vessel. **g** A petty officer in charge of a portion of a ship's company; as, a *captain* of a top, of a gun, etc. **h** The foreman of a body of workmen; esp., the superintendent or manager of a mine; a man in charge of mining work. **i** A person having authority over others acting in concert; as, in sports, the leader of a side or team, or, in England, the head boy of a school or of a form in it; as, the *captain* of a crew, or of a football team.

2. Any of several European gurnards.

captain general. **a** The commander in chief of an army or armies, or of the militia. *Obs. or Local.* **b** *Sp. Hist.* The governor or commander of a military division: also, the military governor of a Spanish colony. — **c. lieutenant**, formerly, in the British army, a lieutenant having the rank and duties of captain but receiving lieutenant's pay. — **c. of industry**, an entrepreneur; the manager of an industrial enterprise, esp. of a great one.

cap′tain, *a.* Chief; principal; head. *Obs.*

Captain jewels in the carcanet. *Shak.*

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ca-prich′, *n.* = CAPRICCIO, CAPRICE. *Obs.*

capricorn beetle. Any of various beetles of the family Cerambycidæ; — so called from their long antennæ, likened to horns.

caprifig wasp. = FIG WASP.

cap′ri-foil (kăp′rĭ-foil), **cap′ri-fole** (-fōl), *n.* [LL. *caprifolium.*] A honeysuckle; also, any plant of the honeysuckle family. *Rare or Obs. Eng.*

Cap′ri-fo′li-um (-fō′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. See CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of caprifoliaceous plants, the ancient type of the family, but now generally merged as a subgenus in *Lonicera*. **b** [*l. c.*] = CAPRIFOIL.

cap′ri-fy (kăp′rĭ-fī), *v. t.* = CAPRIFICATE.

ca-prig′e-nous (kȧ-prĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caprigenus.*] Of the goat kind.

Cap′rik, **Cap′rike**, *n.* [Prob. fr. *Capri*, the island.] A kind of wine. *Obs.*

ca-prin′ic (kȧ-prĭn′ĭk), *a.* Capric.

cap′ri-ped (kăp′rĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *capripes*; *caper* goat + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Goat-footed.

capritio. † CAPRICCIO.

cap′ri-tree′, *n.* The caprifig.

Ca-pro′i-dæ (kȧ-prō′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάπρος wild boar, also a sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A small family of acanthopterygian fishes with a narrow compressed body and protractile upper jaw. The best-known species is the boarfish (*Capros aper*).

cap′ro-in, *n.* Glyceryl caproate.

Cap′ro-mys (kăp′rō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κάπρος wild boar + μῦς mouse.] See HUTIA.

ca-pron′ic (kȧ-prŏn′ĭk), *a.* Caproic.

cap′rou-sy, *n.* [Cf. CAPE, and F. (Cotgrave) *rosin* red.] A hood or hooded cloak. *Obs. Scot.*

cap′ryl (kăp′rĭl), *n.* [*capric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** The radical, $C_9H_{19}CO$, of capric acid. **b** Caprylyl. **c** Octyl.

cap′ryl-ene, *n.* [*caprylic* + *ethylene.*] *Chem.* = OCTYLENE.

cap′ryl-in, *n.* *Chem.* Glyceryl caprylate.

cap′ryl-one (-ōn), *n.* [*caprylic* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A ketone, $(C_7H_{15})_2CO$, which is obtained as a waxy solid by distilling barium caprylate.

cap′ryl-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*caprylic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical $C_7H_{15}CO$, the radical of caprylic acid; — called also *capryl.*

caps. *Abbr.* Capitals, i. e., capital letters.

cap′sa (kăp′sȧ), *n.* [L.] *Eccl.* A pyx; — an old name.

cap′si-cine (kăp′sĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** [From CAPSICUM.] *Chem.* A volatile alkaloid which is extracted from *Capsicum annuum.*

cap′stal. † CAPSTAN.

capstan head, **capstan lathe.** See 2d LATHE, *n.*, 1.

cap′stern. † CAPSTAN.

cap′storm. † CAPSTAN.

cap′string. Corrupt. of CAPSTAN. *Obs.*

cap′su-la (kăp′sū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] A capsule.

cap′su-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* Capsular.

cap′su-li-form′ (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Having the form of a capsule.

cap′su-log′e-nous (kăp′sū-lŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* Capsuligerous.

cap′su-lo-len-tic′u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the lens of the eye and its capsule.

Capt. *Abbr.* Captain.

D E F G H I J K L M

cap′tain (kăp′tĭn), *v. t.* To act as captain of; to lead.
Men who *captained* or accompanied the exodus from existing forms. *Lowell.*

cap′tain, *v. i.* To play the captain. *Dryden.*

cap′tain-cy (kăp′tĭn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Action, rank, post, or commission, etc., of a captain.
captaincy general, the office, power, territory, or jurisdiction of a captain general; as, the former *captaincy general* of Cuba.

cap′tain-ship, *n.* **1**. Condition, rank, post, or authority of a captain or chief commander.
2. One bearing the dignity of a captain. *Humorous.*
3. [Sp. *capitania*, Pg. *capitania*.] A captaincy.
4. Skill as a leader, esp. in war; as, good *captainship*.

cap-ta′tion (kăp-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *captatio*, fr. *captare* to catch, intens. of *capere* to take: cf. F. *captation*.] A reaching after something, as favor or applause, esp. by flattery or address; the making of ad captandum appeals.
Without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *Eikon Basilike.*

cap′tion (kăp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *captio*, fr. *capere* to take. In senses 3 and 4, perhaps confounded in meaning with L. *caput* a head. See CAPACIOUS.] **1**. Act of taking or seizing; seizure; esp.: **a** *Chiefly Scots Law.* Arrest, by legal process. **b** In early times, the taking, by way of tax, by the sovereign of a percentage of goods exported.
2. A caviling; quibble; sophism. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indictment, etc., which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed. The caption does not constitute a part of an indictment proper, but is a ministerial addition to it.
4. The heading of a chapter, section, page, or article. *Chiefly U. S.*

cap′tious (-shŭs), *a.* [F. *captieux*, L. *captiosus*. See CAPTION.] **1**. Apt to catch one; calculated to entrap or entangle subtly; insidious; also, due to a caviling spirit; carping.
Captious restraints on navigation. *Bancroft.*
2. Apt to catch at faults; disposed to find fault or to cavil; eager to object; difficult to please; caviling; carping.
A *captious* and suspicious age. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Able to take in or hold; capacious. *Obs.*
This *captious* and intenible sieve. *Shak.*
4. Taking; alluring. *Obs.* *Sir P. Francis.*
Syn. — Faultfinding, hypercritical, severe. — CAPTIOUS, CAVILING, CARPING, CENSORIOUS agree in the idea of faultfinding. One is CAPTIOUS who is apt to catch at faults (often on trivial considerations) and habitually hard to please; as, "Old friends are *captious*, exacting" (*G. Meredith*); "Is it *captious* to say that, when Manoah's locks are called 'white as down,' whiteness is no characteristic of down?" (*Landor*). CAVILING implies a disposition to raise objections on frivolous grounds; as, "The coxcomb criticizes the dress of the clown, as the pedant *cavils* at the bad grammar of the illiterate" (*Hazlitt*); "envious sneers and petty *cavils*" (*id.*). CARPING (cf. CRITICAL) implies ill-natured, querulous, often perverse picking of flaws; as, "When I spoke, my honest homely words were *carped* and censured for want of courtly style" (*Dryden*); "Pedants . . . will ever be *carping*, if a gentleman or man of honor puts a pen to paper" (*Tatler*). CENSORIOUS implies a more deliberate and settled spirit of faultfinding; as, "Another vice of age. . . is severity and *censoriousness*, that gives no allowance to the failings of early life, that expects artfulness from childhood and constancy from youth, that is peremptory in every command, and inexorable to every failure" (*Rambler*). See PEEVISH, REPROVE.
— **cap′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **cap′tious-ness**, *n.*

cap′ti-vate (kăp′tĭ-vāt), *v. t.*; CAP′TI-VAT′ED (-vāt′ĕd); CAP′TI-VAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *captivatus*, p. p. of *captivare* to capture, fr. *captivus* captive. See CAPTIVE.] **1**. To take prisoner; to capture; to hold captive; to subdue. *Now Rare.*
Their woes whom fortune *captivates*. *Shak.*
The sledges and what they hold is our prize, *captivated* from the British in a fair fight. *P. L. Ford.*
2. To acquire ascendancy over by reason of some art or attraction; to fascinate; to charm; as, Cleopatra *captivated* Antony; the orator *captivated* all hearts.
Small landscapes of *captivating* loveliness. *Irving.*
Syn. — Transport, ravish, enrapture. — CAPTIVATE, CHARM, FASCINATE, ENCHANT, BEWITCH agree in the idea of a strong attraction. To CAPTIVATE is to enthrall or capture the fancy by some special excellence, with no particular implication of magic influences; as, "just the hero to *captivate* a romantic girl" (*Irving*); *captivating* frankness. CHARM has lost its original connotation of magic, and implies simply the attractive power of that which gives delight; as, "there was a *charm* in his voice, a *fascination* in his eye" (*H. C. Robinson*); a *charming* woman. FASCINATE still suggests the exercise as it were of an irresistible spell, sometimes with implication of an effort to resist; as, "In the mighty calms that brood . . . over tropic latitudes, she *fascinates* the eye with a Fata Morgana" (*De Quincey*); a *fascinating* subject. In ENCHANT (see etym.) and BEWITCH the original connotation is frequently latent; *enchanting* commonly suggesting such compelling qualities as hold and bind, *bewitching*, such engaging graces as draw and allure; as, *enchanting* music, a *bewitching* smile. See ALLURE, COAX, TALISMAN.

cap′ti-vate, *a.* [L. *captivatus*.] Taken prisoner; made captive; enslaved; charmed. — **cap′ti-vate-ly**, *adv.*
Women have been *captivate* ere now. *Shak.*

cap′ti-vat′ing (-vāt′ĭng), *p. a.* That captivates; charming; winning; as, *captivating* smiles. — **cap′ti-vat′ing-ly**, *adv.*

cap′ti-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *captivatio*.] **1**. Act of captivating. *Now chiefly Fig.*
The *captivation* of our understanding. *Bp Hall.*
2. Something that captivates or charms; a charm.

cap′tive (kăp′tĭv), *n.* [L. *captivus*, fr. *capere* to take: cf. F. *captif*. See CAITIFF.] **1**. A prisoner taken by force or stratagem, esp. by an enemy in war; one kept in bondage or in the power of another; one held captive.
2. One charmed or subdued by beauty, excellence, or affection; one who is captivated.
Syn. — See PRISONER.

cap′tive (kăp′tĭv), *a.* **1**. Made prisoner, esp. in war; held in bondage or in confinement.
A poor, miserable, *captive* thrall. *Milton.*
2. Subdued by love; charmed; captivated.
Even in so short a space, my woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shak.*
3. Of or pertaining to bondage or confinement or to a captive; serving to confine; as, *captive* chains; *captive* hours.

cap′tive, *v. t.*; CAP′TIVED (-tĭvd); CAP′TIV-ING. [Cf. F. *captiver*.] To capture; to captivate.
This admirable duke, Valerius,
With his disdain of fortune and of death,
Captived himself, has captivated me. *Beau. & Fl.*
Their inhabitants slaughtered and *captived*. *Burke.*

cap-tiv′i-ty (kăp-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *captivitas*: cf. F. *captivité*.] **1**. State of being a captive or a prisoner.
2. [*cap.*] Short for BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY (in either sense).
3. A state of being under control; subjection of the will or affections; bondage.
Sink in the soft *captivity* together. *Addison.*
4. A body of captives; captives collectively; — a Hebraism. *Obs.*
They delivered up the whole *captivity* to Edom. *Amos* i. 9.
Syn. — Imprisonment, confinement, bondage, subjection, servitude, slavery, thraldom, serfdom.

cap′tor (kăp′tŏr), *n.* [L., a catcher (of animals), fr. *capere* to take.] One who captures any person or thing.

cap′ture (kăp′tūr), *n.* [L. *captura*, fr. *capere* to take: cf. F. *capture*. See CAITIFF; cf. CAPTIVE.] **1**. Act of seizing by force, or getting possession of by power or by stratagem; as, the *capture* of an enemy or a criminal.
Even with regard to *captures* made at sea. *Blackstone.*
2. The thing taken by force, surprise, or stratagem; a prize; prey.
Syn. — Seizure, apprehension, arrest, detention.

cap′ture, *v. t.*; CAP′TURED (-tūrd); CAP′TUR-ING. To take captive; to seize or take possession of by force, surprise, or stratagem; to overcome and hold; to secure by the exercise of effort, skill, or ingenuity against competition or opposition; as, to *capture* a city in war; to *capture* a prize in debating.
Her heart is like some fortress that has been *captured*. *Irving.*

ca-puche′ (kȧ-pōōsh′; -pōōch′), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *capucho*, It. *cappuccio*, F. *capuce*, *capuchon*, LL. *caputium*, fr. *cappa* cloak. See CAP.] A hood; a cowl, esp. of a Capuchin. *G. P. R. James.* — **ca-puched′** (-pōōsht′; -pōōcht′), *a.*

Cap′u-chin (kăp′ū-chĭn; kăp′ū-shēn′; 277), *n.* [F. *capucin*, formerly also *capuchin*, fr. It. *cappuccio* hood. See CAPUCHE.] **1**. *Eccl.* A Franciscan monk of the austere branch established in 1526 by Matteo di Bassi, an Observantine of Montefalco, Italy, and sanctioned as a separate congregation by a bull of Clement VII. in 1528; — so called from the long pointed cowl, or capuche, adopted as being the original form worn by St. Francis.
A barefooted and long-bearded *Capuchin*. *Scott.*
2. [*l. c.*] A garment for women, consisting of a cloak and hood, having some resemblance to that of Capuchin monks.
3. [*l. c.*] A capuche.
4. [*l. c.*] **a** A long-tailed South American monkey (*Cebus capucinus*), having the forehead naked and wrinkled, with the hair on the crown reflexed and resembling a monk's cowl. **b** Any monkey of the genus *Cebus*. **c** A variety of the domestic pigeon having a hoodlike tuft of feathers on the head and sides of the neck.

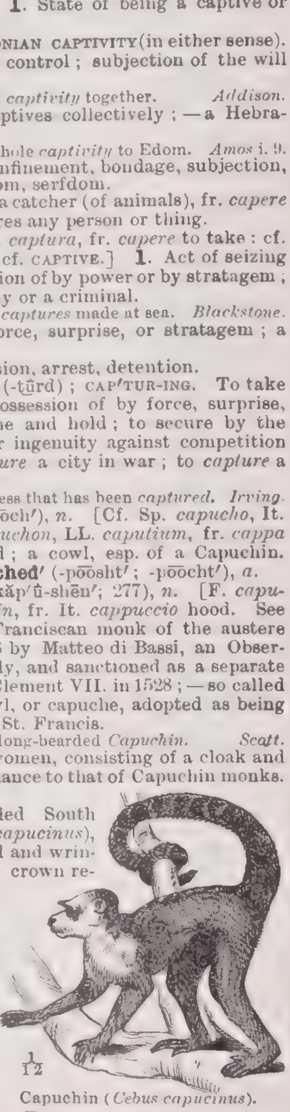

1/12 Capuchin (*Cebus capucinus*).

capuchin capers. **a** The seed pods of the garden nasturtium (*Tropæolum majus*), used for pickles. **b** The pods of the caper spurge, similarly used. Also called *English capers*. *Eng.*

Capuchin cross. A form of cross having a ball or disk at the end of each arm.

Capuchin nun. One of an austere order of Franciscan nuns which came under Capuchin rule in 1538. The order had recently been founded by Maria Longa.

‖ **ca′pu′cine′** (kȧ′pü′sēn′), *n.* [F. *capucine* nasturtium.] **1**. The nasturtium (*Tropæolum majus*). *Obs. or R.*
2. A deep orange color like the nasturtium flower's. *Obs.*

Cap′u-let (kăp′ū-lĕt), *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," the head of a noble Veronese house hostile to the house of Montague. He is a jovial, testy old man, self-willed, violent, and tyrannical.

Cap′u-let, Lady. The proud and stately wife of Capulet, and mother of Juliet. See above.

‖ **ca′put** (kā′pŭt; kăp′ŭt), *n.*; *L. pl.* CAPITA (kăp′ĭ-tȧ). [L., the head.] **1**. *Anat.* A head or knoblike protuberance.
2. The top or superior part of a thing.
3. A division; section; paragraph; chapter.
4. The council or ruling body of the University of Cambridge prior to the constitution of 1856. *Eng.*
5. *Bot.* The peridium of some fungi. *B. D. Jackson.*

cap′y-ba′ra (kăp′ĭ-bä′rȧ), *n.* [Sp. *capibara*, fr. the native name.] A large South American rodent (*Hydrochœrus hydrochœrus*) living on the margins of lakes and rivers and largely aquatic in habit. It is the largest existing rodent, being over four feet long and half that in height. In form it somewhat resembles the Guinea pig, to which it is related. The tail is entirely absent and the feet are partially webbed; the fur is coarse and rough. Its flesh is edible.

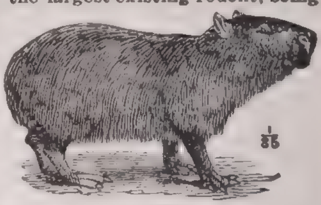

1/35 Capybara.

car (kär), *n.* [ME. *carre*, OF. *car*, *char*, F. *char* (cf. OF. *charre* a cartload, *carre*, pl. carts), fr. L. *carrus* wagon, in LL. also *carra*; a Celtic word; cf. W. *car*, Armor. *karr*, Ir. & Gael. *carr*. Cf. CHARIOT.] **1**. A vehicle moved on wheels; **a** In general, a carriage, cart, wagon, truck, etc. *Rare in this use.* **b** A chariot of war or of triumph; a vehicle of splendor, dignity, or solemnity. *Poetic.*
The gilded *car* of day. *Milton.*
c Specif., some particular vehicle so called, as an automobile, or, locally in England, a four-wheeled hackney carriage.
2. A vehicle adapted to the rails of a railroad. The vehicles used on street railroads or tramways are called *cars* in both Great Britain and the United States. In the United States *car* is the general term for the vehicles, whether for passengers or freight, used on other railroads, a qualifier being added to indicate the particular use or style; as, freight *car*, box *car*, platform *car*, dining *car*, parlor *car*, smoking *car*, etc. The ordinary passenger car is often, esp. officially, called distinctively a *coach*, or, as distinguished from a sleeping car, a *day coach*. In Great Britain the vehicles for transporting freight are called *goods wagons* or *trucks*, a baggage car is called a *luggage van*, and the ordinary vehicles for transporting passengers are called *carriages*. Those styles of passenger vehicles, however, that have been introduced from America, or modifications of them, are also often called *cars*.
3. [*cap.*] The seven stars of the Great Bear, also called Charles's Wain or Wagon, also often the Dipper.
4. The cage of an elevator or lift.
5. The basket, box, or cage suspended from a balloon to contain passengers, ballast, etc.
6. A floating perforated box for keeping fish, lobsters, etc., alive. *U. S.*

car, *v. t.*; CARRED (kärd); CAR′RING. To carry or put in a car.

‖ **ca′ra-ba′o** (kä′rä-bä′ō), *n.* [Native name.] A water buffalo. See BUFFALO, 1 a. *Phil. I.*

1/45 Carabao.

Ca-rab′i-dæ (kȧ-răb′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάραβος a horned beetle.] *Zoöl.* A large family of beetles, mostly of active, predaceous, and largely terrestrial habits; the ground beetles. They have long antennæ, all the tarsi five-jointed, and are usually shining black or metallic in color. They destroy many injurious insects. Some of them may often be found hiding under stones, fallen logs, etc. See also BOMBARDIER BEETLE. — **car′a-bid** (kăr′ȧ-bĭd), *a. & n.* — **ca-rab′i-dan** (kȧ-răb′ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.* — **car′a-bid′e-ous** (kăr′ȧ-bĭd′ē-ŭs), *a.*

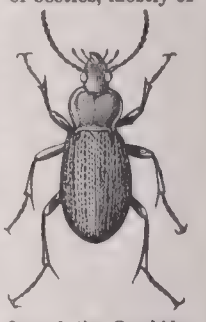

One of the Carabidæ (*Carabus serratus*). Nat. size.

ca-rab′i-doid (kȧ-răb′ĭ-doid), *a.* [*Carabidæ* + *-oid*.] Pert. to or designating the second larval stage of blister beetles. See HYPERMETAMORPHOSIS.

car′a-bin (kăr′ȧ-bĭn), *n.* [F.] A mounted arquebusier; a soldier belonging to a kind of light cavalry, employed esp. in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs. or Hist.*

car′a-bi-neer′, -nier′ (-bĭ-nēr′), *n.* [F. *carabinier*.] A soldier, usually a cavalry soldier, armed with a carbine; specif., *pl.*, the British 6th Dragoon Guards.

car′a-boid (kăr′ȧ-boid), *a.* [Gr. κάραβος a horned beetle + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Carabidæ. **b** Carabidoid. — *n.* One of the Carabidæ.

car′a-cal (kăr′ȧ-kăl), *n.* [F. *caracal*, fr. Turk. *qarahqulaq*; *qarah* black + *qulaq* ear.] A lynx (*Lynx caracal*), native of parts of Africa and Asia, reddish brown in color, with the ears black externally and tipped with long black hairs.

ca′ra-ca′ra (kä′rȧ-kä′rȧ; kȧ-rä′kȧ-rä′), *n.* [Tupi *caracará*.] Any of certain species of large hawks mostly South American, of vulturelike habits, having

1/12 Caracara (*Polyborus tharus*).

cap′tain-ess, *n.* A female captain. [ing to a captain.]
cap′tain-ly, *a.* Pert. or becom-
captain pasha *or* **pacha**. Vars. of CAPITAN PASHA. *Obs.*
cap′tain-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Captaincy.
captain's biscuit. A fine grade of sea biscuit.
Cap′tal, *n.* [Pr.] An old title of rank formerly used in southwestern France, equiv. to *Seigneur*. *Obs.*
cap′tance (kăp′tȧns), *n.* *Elec.* = CAPACITY REACTANCE; — an abbreviation proposed by Prof. J. A. Fleming.
‖ **cap-ta′ti-o be-ne′vo-len′ti-æ** (kăp-tā′shĭ-ō bē-nĕv′ō-lĕn′shĭ-ē). [L.] A reaching after, or currying of, favor.
cap′tif. ✝ CAPTIVE.
cap′tiv. Captive. *Ref. Sp.*
cap-ti′vance, *n.* Captivation; captivity. *Obs. & R.*
cap′ti-va-tive (kăp′tĭ-vā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or fitted to captivate or fascinate. [captivates.]
cap′ti-va′tor, *n.* [L.] One who
cap′ti-va′trix (kăp′tĭ-vā′trĭks), *n.* A female captivator.
cap′tur-a-ble (kăp′tūr-ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE. [tures.]
cap′tur-er, *n.* One who cap-
‖ **cap′tus ni-do′re cu-li′næ**. [L.] Captivated by the odor of the kitchen. Adapted from *Juvenal* (V. 162).
Cap′u-an (kăp′ū-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Capua, an ancient city of Italy.
ca-puc′cio (kȧ-pōōt′chō), *n.* [It. *cappuccio*.] A capuche. *Obs.*
cap′u-cine (kăp′ū-sĭn; *F.* kȧ′pü′sēn′), *n.* = CAPUCHIN, 4 a.
capul, **capull**. ✝ CAPLE.
cap′u-let, *n.* = CAPELLET.
cap′u-lin, *n.* [Sp. *capulí*.] **a** The Mexican cherry (*Prunus salicifolia*). **b** The ground cherry *Physalis pubescens*.
ca′pun. ✝ CAPON.
‖ **ca′put ge′rat lu-pi′num** (kā′pŭt jē′răt lū-pī′nŭm; kăp′ŭt). [L.] *Eng. Law.* Lit., let him bear a wolf's head, that is, be treated like a wild beast that may be hunted down and killed; — the words formerly used in England in decreeing outlawry.
‖ **ca′put in′ter nu′bi-la** (con′do). [L.] (I hide my) head among the clouds. Adapted from Vergil (*Æ.* IV. 177), where it is said of Fame.
ca-pu′ti-um (kȧ-pū′shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-shĭ-ȧ). [LL.] A hood; specif., a hood worn by an ecclesiastic or a scholar; also, a cloak having a hood.
‖ **ca′put lu-pi′num**. [L.] Lit., wolf's head; hence, an outlaw. See CAPUT GERAT LUPINUM.
‖ **ca′put Me-du′sæ** (kā′pŭt mē-dū′sē; kăp′ŭt). [L., head of Medusa.] *Med.* A circle of dilated veins surrounding the umbilicus and indicating obstruction to the portal circulation, as in cirrhosis of the liver.
ca′put mor′tu-um (kā′pŭt mŏr′tū-ŭm; kăp′ŭt). [L., dead head.] 1. A death's head; a skull. *Obs.*
2. In old chemistry, the residuum after distillation or sublimation; hence, worthless residue.
3. In historical research, the residuum of a traditional narrative after discarding supernatural or extraordinary incidents.
‖ **ca′put suc′ce-da′ne-um** (sŭk′sē-dā′nē-ŭm). [L., substituted head.] A swelling of the skin and subcutaneous tissue formed upon the presenting parts of the fetus during labor, and caused by uneven pressure.
capy-. For some words beginning in *capy-*, see those in CAPI-.
cap′y-ous, *a.* Capable. *Obs.*
car (kär; kär), *a.* [Gael. *cearr* wrong, awkward, akin to Ir. *cearr* left-handed, wrong.] Left; sinister; fig., sinister; perverse; fatal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
car. ✝ CARE.
car. Var. of CARR.
Car., *or* **car.** *Abbr.* Carat; Carolus (L., Charles).
Car′a-bas, **Marquis of** (kăr′ȧ-băs), *or*, *French*, **Mar′quis′ de Ca′ra′bas′** (mȧr′kē′ dē kȧ′rȧ′bä′). See PUSS IN BOOTS.
Car′a-ba′si-on (kăr′ȧ-bā′zĭ-ŏn). *Bib.*
car′a-been (kăr′ȧ-bēn), *n.* [From *kerabin*, native name in northern New South Wales.] An Australian tiliaceous tree (*Sloanea woollsii*); also, the gum which it yields.
car′a-bin (kăr′ȧ-bĭn), **car′a-bine** (-bīn), *n.* A carbine.
Car′a-boi′de-a (kăr′ȧ-boi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Zoöl.* = ADEPHAGA.
Car′a-bus (kăr′ȧ-bŭs), *n.* [NL. See CARABIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large ground beetles typical of the family Carabidæ. The species are mostly European.
car′ac. Var. of CARACK.

rather long legs and able to run well on the ground. The common caracara (*Polyborus tharus*), the black caracara (*Ibycter ater*), and the chimango (*Milvago chimango*) are well-known South American forms. One species (*Polyborus cheriway*) extends northward to the southern United States.

car'ack, car'rack (kăr'ăk), *n.* [F. *caraque* (cf. Sp. & Pg. *caraca*, It. *caracca*), LL. *carraca*, perh. fr. Ar. *qorqūr* (pl. *qarāqir*) a merchant vessel.] A kind of large ship of burden, also fitted for fighting, as those formerly used by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the East India trade; a galleon. *Obs. or Hist.*

car'a-cole (kăr'ȧ-kōl), **car'a-col** (-kŏl), *n.* [F. *caracole*, *caracol*, fr. Sp. *caracol* snail, winding staircase, a wheeling about.] **1**. A spiral shell. *Obs.*
2. *Man.* A half turn either to the right or the left; loosely, any turn in a zigzag course, as in capering about.
3. *Arch.* A staircase in a spiral form. *Rare.*

car'a-cole, car'a-col, *v. i.*; CAR'A-COLED (-kōld); CAR'A-COL-ING. [Cf. F. *caracoler.*] *Man.* To perform a caracole, or move in caracoles; also, to ride a caracoling horse.

Prince John *caracoled* within the lists. *Scott.*

car'a-cole, car'a-col, *v. t.* To cause to caracole.

Ca-rad'oc (kȧ-răd'ŏk), *n.* *Geol.* The uppermost subdivision of the European Ordovician (Lower Silurian); — from the yellowish and gray sandstones of Caer Caradoc in Shropshire. Called also *Bala.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

ca-rafe' (kȧ-råf'), *n.* [F.] A glass water bottle for the table, toilet, etc.; — also corrupted to *croft.*

Car'a-ga'na (kăr'ȧ-gā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. a native name among the Mogul Tatars.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental Asiatic fabaceous trees with delicate pale foliage and yellow vernal flowers, commonly known as pea trees, and extensively cultivated. *C. arborescens* is the Siberian, and *C. chamalgu* the Chinese pea tree.

car'am-bo'la (kăr'ăm-bō'lȧ), *n.* [Pg., fr. some native name.] An East Indian oxalidaceous tree (*Averrhoa carambola*), and its acid fruit, which is eaten as a preserve; — called also *caramba* and *Coromandel gooseberry.*

car'am-bole (kăr'ăm-bōl), *n.* [F.; see CAROM.] *Billiards.* **a** A carom, or cannon. **b** A game played with three balls, two white and one red, in which only caroms count. *Obs.*

car'am-bole, *v. i.*; -BOLED (-bōld); -BOL'ING (bōl'ĭng). [F. *caramboler.*] *Billiards.* To carom, or cannon.

car'a-mel (kăr'ȧ-mĕl), *n.* [F. *caramel*; cf. Sp. *caramelo*, also LL. *canna mellis*, *cannamella*, *canamella*, *calamellus mellitus*, sugar cane; prob. fr. L. *canna* reed + *mel*, *mellis*, honey, influenced by L. *calamus* reed. See CANE.] **1**. Burnt sugar; a brown or black porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 200° C. or 400° F. It may also be made from starch by first converting the starch into glucose. It is soluble in water and is used for coloring and flavoring spirits, gravies, etc.
2. A kind of confection, usually a small cube or square of tenacious paste, or candy, of varying composition and flavor.

car'a-mel, *v. i. & t.* To turn into caramel; caramelize.

car'a-mel-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To turn into caramel. — **car'a-mel-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Ca-ran'das (kȧ-răn'dȧs), *n.* [NL. Cf. CARAUNDA.] *Bot.* A genus of apocynaceous shrubs, of West Africa and Australia, having axillary flowers sometimes replaced by spines, and edible, baccate fruits. *C. carandas* is used as a hedge plant in India. Some species possess medicinal properties.

car'ane (kăr'ān), *n.* [*carone* + *-ane.*] *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, from which carone theoretically is derived.

Ca-ran'gi-dæ (kȧ-răn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. F. *carangue*, Sp. *caranga.*] *Zoöl.* A large family of marine acanthopterygian fishes containing the pompanos, amber fishes, cavallas, etc. They have a more or less compressed, narrow body, tapering and very slender near the base of the widely forking tail. They swim very swiftly, often near the surface, and inhabit chiefly warm seas, some species moving northward in summer. — **ca-ran'gid** (-jĭd), *a. & n.*

ca-ran'goid (kȧ-răŋ'goid), *a.* [*Carangidæ* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Carangidæ. — *n.* One of the Carangidæ.

Ca-ran'gus (-gŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of the Carangidæ in which many species, as the typical cavallas, formerly included in the genus *Caranx*, are now placed. It is distinguished from *Caranx* by the better-developed teeth.

ca-ran'na (kȧ-răn'ȧ), *n.* [From a native name: cf. Sp. *caraña.*] A dark resinous substance obtained from the South American balsameaceous tree *Protium carana*, and probably also from *P. altissimum* and *Pachylobus hexandrus.* It was formerly used in plasters.

Car'anx (kăr'ăŋks; kā'răŋks), *n.* [NL. See CARANGIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Carangidæ, now restricted to species having the teeth very small or wanting, as *C. speciosus*, found on the Pacific coast.

Car'a-pa (kăr'ȧ-pȧ), *n.* [NL. & Sp., fr. native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical meliaceous trees having abruptly pinnate leaves and flowers with 4–5 petals and monadelphous stamens. The wood is of great value; the seeds, called **car'ap nuts** (kăr'ăp), of all the species yield a bitter oil, which is used as a protective against insects and vermin and sometimes as an illuminating oil. The principal species are *C. procera* and *C. guianensis.*

☞ The names *carapa wood*, *carapa oil*, *carapa nut*, are shortened to *carap wood*, *carap oil*, *carap nut*, and these sometimes to *crab wood*, *crab oil*, *crab nut.*

car'a-pace (kăr'ȧ-pās), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *carapacho.*] *Zoöl.* A bony or chitinous case or shield covering the back or part of the back of an animal, as the upper shell of a turtle, the shield covering the cephalothorax of crustaceans, the shell of an armadillo, etc. Sometimes, the entire shell of a turtle, or of certain lower animals, as pteropods and infusorians.

ca'ra-pa'to (kä'rȧ-pä'tō), *n.* [Pg. *carrapato.*] A South American tick of the genus *Amblyomma.* There are several species, very troublesome to man and beast.

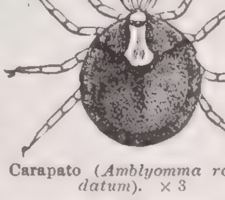

Carapato (*Amblyomma rotundatum*). × 3

car'at (kăr'ăt), *n.* [F. *carat* (cf. It. *carato*, OPg. *quirate*, Pg. & Sp. *quilate*), Ar. *qīrāt* bean or pea shell, a weight of four grains, a carat, fr. Gr. *κεράτιον* a little horn, the carob bean, a weight, a carat. See HORN.] **1**. The seed or bean of the carob. *Obs.*
2. A unit of weight for precious stones, esp. diamonds and pearls, varying somewhat in different countries. The "international carat" is 205 milligrams (about $3\frac{1}{6}$ grains troy), which is very nearly the value of the old English carat. The carat is divided into four grains, sometimes called *carat grains.* Diamonds and other precious stones are estimated by carats and fractions of carats, pearls usually by carat grains. The "international metric carat" (abbr. C. M.) of 200 milligrams has (1913) been made standard in Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, and the United States.
3. A twenty-fourth part; — used in estimating the proportionate fineness of gold; as, 14 *carats* fine, that is, containing 14 parts of gold and 10 of alloy. Also fig.

☞ The carat has been erroneously taken as $\frac{1}{24}$ of an ounce, $\frac{1}{3}$ of an ounce, and $\frac{1}{24}$ of a pound troy.

4. Fig.: Worth; value; estimate. *Obs.*

ca-raun'da (kȧ-rôn'dȧ), *n.* [Hind. *karaundā.*] An apocynaceous evergreen shrub or small tree (*Carandas carandas*) of East India, cultivated for its pleasant subacid fruit, which is pickled green or eaten ripe.

car'a-van (kăr'ȧ-văn; kăr'ȧ-văn'; 277), *n.* [F. *caravane* (cf. Sp. *caravana*), fr. Per. *karwān* a caravan (in sense 1). Cf. VAN wagon.] **1**. A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, organized and equipped for a long journey, or traveling together, esp. through deserts and countries infested by robbers or hostile tribes, as in Asia or Africa.
2. A Russian or Turkish fleet, esp. of merchant ships with convoy. *Obs. or R.*
3. An obligatory expedition or voyage of the Knights of Malta against the Moslems. *Obs.*
4. A number of people traveling together; a moving company.

The innumerable *caravan*, which moves
To that mysterious realm. *Bryant.*

5. A covered vehicle of various sorts; as: **a** In the 17th and 18th centuries, a vehicle for carrying a number of people; — now called a *van.* **b** In the early part of the 19th century, a third-class covered carriage on a railway. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.* **c** Now, a large covered wagon variously used, as for conveying wild beasts for exhibition, for moving furniture, etc., as a traveling house, etc.; a van.

car'a-van'sa-ry (kăr'ȧ-văn'sȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Also **car'a-van'se-rai** (-sĕ-rī). [F. *caravansérai*, fr. Per. *karwānsarāi*; *karwān* caravan + *sarāi* palace, large house, inn.] **1**. A kind of inn, in the East, where caravans rest at night, being a large rude unfurnished building surrounding a court.
2. A large hotel or inn.

car'a-vel (kăr'ȧ-vĕl), *n.* Also *carvel*, *caravelle.* [F. *caravelle*, OF. also *carvele* (cf. It. *caravella*, Sp. *carabela*), fr. Sp. *caraba* a kind of vessel, fr. L. *carabus* a kind of light boat, fr. Gr. *κάραβος* a kind of light ship.] *Naut.* Any of several kinds of vessels; as: **a** In the 15th and 16th centuries, a small vessel with broad bows, high, narrow poop, three or four masts, and usually lateen sails on the two or three after masts. Columbus had two *caravels* with him on his great voyage. **b** A Portuguese vessel of 100 or 150 tons burden. **c** A small fishing boat used on the French coast. **d** A Turkish man-of-war.

car'a-way (kăr'ȧ-wā), *n.* [F. *carvi* (cf. Sp. *carvi*, and *alcaravea*, *al-carahueya*, Pg. *al-caravia*), fr. Ar. *karawiā*, *karwiā*, fr. Gr. *κάρον*; cf. L. *careum.*] **1**. A biennial apiaceous plant (*Carum carui*). The fruits, known popularly as **caraway seeds**, have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste. They are used in cookery and confectionery, also as a carminative.
2. A cake or sweetmeat containing caraway seeds.

Caraways, or biscuits, or some other [comfits]. *Cogan.*

car'ba-mate (kär'bȧ-māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of carbamic acid.

car-bam'ic (kär-băm'ĭk), *a.* [*carbo-* + *amido.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $NH_2{\cdot}CO_2H$, occurring as a salt of ammonium in commercial ammonium carbonate. It may be regarded as an amino derivative of formic acid.

car'ba-mine (kär'bȧ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* An isocyanide of a hydrocarbon radical; — called also *isonitrile.* The carbamines are in general volatile, poisonous liquids, usually colorless, and of unendurable odor. Their general formula is RNC.

car'ba-nil (-nĭl), *n.* [*carbonyl* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* A mobile liquid, $CO{\cdot}N{\cdot}C_6H_5$, of pungent odor. It is the phenyl ester of isocyanic acid.

car-ban'i-lide (kär-băn'ĭ-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid.** *Org. Chem.* A silky, crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5NH)_2CO$, obtained by heating aniline with urea, and in other ways; — called also *symmetrical diphenyl urea.*

car'ba-zide (kär'bȧ-zīd; -zĭd), *n.* Also **-zid.** [*carbo-* + *azo-* + *-ide.*] *Org. Chem.* A derivative of urea in which both the amide groups of urea have been replaced by hydrazine residues; as, diphenyl *carbazide*, $CO(NH{\cdot}NHC_6H_5)_2$. A derivative in which but one amide group has been so replaced is called a **semicarbazide**; as, phenyl *semicarbazide*, $C_6H_5NH{\cdot}NH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH_2$.

car'ba-zol } (kär'bȧ-zōl), *n.* [*carbo-* + *azo-* + *-ol.*] *Chem.*
car'ba-zole } A white crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_8{\cdot}NH$, occurring in crude anthracene; — called also *diphenylenimide.*

car'bide (kär'bīd; -bĭd; 184), *n.* Formerly called *carburet.* [*carbo-* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A binary compound of carbon with some other more positive element; specif., calcium carbide (which see).

car'bine (kär'bīn), *n.* [F. *carabine*, fr. *carabin* carbineer; cf. OF. *calabrin* carabineer (also It. *calabrino* a policeman), perh. fr. OF. & Pr. *calabre* an engine of war, of uncertain origin.] A short, light rifle or, formerly, musket used chiefly by cavalry or less often mounted infantry.

car'bi-nol (kär'bĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*carbin* (Kolbe's name for the methyl radical) + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* Methyl alcohol, $CH_3{\cdot}OH$; also, by extension, any of the various alcohols derived from the same by substitution.

car bit. A kind of bit having a long twist; — so called because used originally in car building.

car'bo- (kär'bō-). A combining form for *carbon.*

car'bo-dy'na-mite (-dī'nȧ-mīt; -dĭn'ȧ-mīt), *n.* A form of dynamite in which fine charcoal is used as the absorbent.

car'bo-hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n.* [*carbo-* + *hydrate.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a group of neutral compounds, including the sugars, starches, celluloses, etc., composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and characterized by containing six or a multiple of six carbon atoms, combined with hydrogen and oxygen in the proper proportion to form water; — now extended to include allied compounds not having the above characteristic. The carbohydrates are in general aldehyde or ketone alcohols, or condensation products of the same. The simple members are called *monosaccharides*, and their condensation products *disaccharides*, *trisaccharides*, or *polysaccharides*, according as they are formed from two, three, or more simple molecules. The monosaccharides are classed as *tetroses*, *pentoses*, *hexoses*, *heptoses*, etc., according to their number of oxygen atoms. See SUGAR. For the formation of carbohydrates in plants, see PHOTOSYNTHESIS.

car'bo-late (kär'bō-lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of carbolic acid.

car'bo-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Impregnated with carbolic acid.

car-bol'ic (kär-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *carbo* coal + *oleum* oil.] Pertaining to or designating a weak monobasic acid derived from coal tar and other sources and called also *phenol.* See PHENOL, 1.

carbolic oil. = MIDDLE OIL.

car'bo-lize (kär'bō-līz), *v. t.*; CAR'BO-LIZED (-līzd); CAR'BO-LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Med.* To wash or treat with carbolic acid.

car'bon (kär'bŏn), *n.* [F. *carbone*, fr. L. *carbo* coal.] **1**. *Chem.* An elementary substance occurring native as the diamond and also as graphite or black lead, and forming a constituent of coal, petroleum, asphalt, limestone and other carbonates, and all organic compounds. Symbol, *C*; at. wt., 12.005. Carbon is also obtained artificially as lampblack, as charcoal, and as coke, in varying degrees of purity. It volatilizes at about 3500° C. (6332° F.). Chemically, carbon is chiefly quadrivalent. It has a remarkable property of forming complex compounds, owing (as explained by the atomic theory) to the ability of its atoms to unite with one another into chains or rings. See CHEMISTRY. The molecules of the free element as we know it in the diamond, in charcoal, etc., are no doubt very complex aggregations of atoms. Carbon reduces many metals from their oxides when heated with the latter. The properties of iron are greatly affected by small amounts of it. See IRON.
2. *Elec.* A carbon rod or pencil used in an arc lamp; also, a plate or piece of carbon used as one of the elements of a voltaic battery.
3. *Min.* = 1st CARBONADO.

car'bo-na'ceous (kär'bō-nā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, carbon.

car'bo-na'do (-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Pg., carbonated.] An opaque, dark-colored variety of diamond, found in Brazil, and used for drills; — called also *black diamond.*

car'bo-na'do, *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS. [Sp. *carbonada*, fr. L. *carbo* coal: cf. F. *carbonnade.*] *Cookery.* A piece of flesh, fowl, or fish cut across, seasoned, and broiled or grilled on coals.

car'bo-na'do, *v. t.*; CAR'BO-NA'DOED (-dōd); CAR'BO-NA'DO-

Ca-ra'cas ki'no (kȧ-rä'kȧs). See KINO.

car'a-col (kăr'ȧ-kōl). [F. *caracole.*] The snailflower (*Phaseolus caracolla*).

car'a-col'er (-kōl'ẽr), *n.* One who [caracoles.

car'a-col'i, car'a-col'y (-kŏl'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *caracoli*, prob. of Carib origin.] An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, used in making inferior jewelry.

car'a-core (kăr'ȧ-kōr), **car'a-co'ra** (-kō'rȧ), *n.* [Malay *kurakūra.*] A kind of light Malay vessel or proa.

caract. † CARACK.

caract. Var. of CARAT.

car'act, *n.* [OF. *caracte*, *carecte*, *caract*, fr. L. *character* mark, sign, or ult. fr. the same source.] *Obs.* **1.** A mark; a sign; a character. *Shak.* **2.** A magic symbol; a charm.

caracter. † CHARACTER.

Car'a-doc (kăr'ȧ-dŏk; kȧ-răd'ŏk), *or* **Crad'ock** (krăd'ŏk), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a valiant knight of the Round Table, who was proved by various magic tests to possess the most virtuous wife in the court.

caraffe. Incorrect for CARAFE.

caragasoune. † CARGASON.

carage. † CARRIAGE.

car'a-geen, car'a-gheen. Vars. of CARRAGEEN.

Car'a-gua'ta (kăr'ȧ-gwā'tȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of GUZMANNIA.

ca'ra-gu'ru (kä'rȧ-gōō'rōō). Var. of CARAJARA.

caraine. † CARRION.

ca-rai'pi (kȧ-rī'pē), *n.* [Brazilian *caraipé*, *caripé.*] The pottery tree.

Ca'ra-ite. Var. of KARAITE.

ca'ra-ja'ra (kä'rȧ-hä'rȧ), **ca'ra-ju'ra** (-hōō'rȧ), *n.* [Native name in South America.] The plant (*Bignonia chica*) which yields chica; also, chica itself. See CHICA.

caral. † CAROL.

caralle. † CAROL.

‖ **ca-ram'ba** (kä-räm'bä). [Sp.] An exclamation expressing chiefly vexation or admiration.

ca-ram'ba (kȧ-răm'bȧ), *n.* = CARAMBOLA.

car'a-meille (kăr'ȧ-mēl). Var. [of CARMELE.

ca-ra'mous-sal', *n.* [Turk. *qarāmusāl.*] A high-pooped Turkish or Moorish ship of the type used in the 17th century. *Obs.*

ca-ran'cha (kä-rän'chä), **ca-ran'cho** (-chō), *n.* [Native name in southern Brazil.] A South American caracara (*Polyborus tharus* or allied species).

ca'ran-dá' palm (kä'rän-dä'). [Pg. *carandá.*] = CARNAUBA PALM.

ca-rant' (kȧ-rånt'). Var. of COURANTE. *Dial. Eng.*

ca-ran'to. † CORANTO.

car'a-paced (kăr'ȧ-pāst), *a.* See -ED.

car'a-pax (-păks), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* [= CARAPACE.

carap nut, oil, wood. See the note under CARAPA.

‖ **ca-ra'po** (kä-rä'pō), *n.*; *pl.* -POS (*Sp.* -pōs). [Sp., prop., a species of *Gymnotus.*] A South American eel (*Giton fasciatus*).

‖ **ca'ra spo'sa** (kä'rä spô'zä). [It.] Dear wife.

car'at, *n.* See COIN.

ca-ratch' (kȧ-răch'), *n.* [Ar. *kharāj* tribute.] The tribute imposed by the Turks upon their Christian subjects.

ca-rau'na (kȧ-rô'nȧ). Var. of CARANNA.

caravan boiler. = WAGON BOILER. See BOILER.

car'a-vance. Var. of GARA-[VANCE.

car'a-van-eer' (kăr'ȧ-văn-ēr'), *n.* The leader or driver of the camels in a caravan.

car'a-van'ning, car'a-van'ing, *vb. n.* Traveling in a caravan. — **car'a-van'nist, car'a-van'ist**, *n.*

car'a-van'se-ra (kăr'ȧ-văn'sē-rȧ). Var. of CARAVANSARY.

car'a-van-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a caravansary.

caraway oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

car-bac'i-dom'e-ter (kär-băs'ĭ-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*carbonic* + *acid* + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the percentage of carbon dioxide in the air.

car'bage. † GARBAGE.

car'ba-mide (kär'bȧ-mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* [*carbonyl* + *amide.*] *Chem.* Urea.

car'ba-sus (kär'bȧ-sŭs), *n.* [L. *carbasus*, Gr. *κάρπασος*, a fine flax.] Lint; surgical gauze.

carbazole yellow. See DYE.

car-baz'o-tate (kär-băz'ō-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A picrate. *Obsoles.*

car'ba-zot'ic (kär'bȧ-zŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*carbo-* + *azote.*] Picric. *Obsoles.*

car'been (kär'bēn), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus tessellaris*) yielding a white crystalline kino.

car'ber-ry (kär'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The garden gooseberry.

car'bi-mide (kär'bĭ-mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* [*carbo-* + *imide.*] *Chem.* Isocyanic acid.

car'bi-na'do. † CARBONADO.

car'bine. † CARABIN.

car'bi-neer'. Var. of CARABI-[NEER.

car'bo-az'o-tine (kär'bō-ăz'ō-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* [*carbo-* + *azote.*] An explosive resembling gunpowder in composition, but containing ferrous sulphate.

car'bo-cin'cho-me-ron'ic (-sĭŋ'kō-mē-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*carbo-* + *cinchonine* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Chem.* See PYRIDINE.

carbocle. † CARBUNCLE.

car'bo-cyc'lic, *a.* See CYCLIC, *a.*, [4.

car'bo-di-nic'o-tin'ic (kär'bō-dī-nĭk'ō-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*carbo-* + *di-* + *nicotinic.*] See PYRIDINE.

car'bo-gel'a-tin, car'bo-gel'a-tine, *n.* [*carbo-* + *gelatin.*] An explosive consisting of guncotton, nitroglycerin, saltpeter, wood meal, and charcoal.

car'bo-hæ'mo-glo'bin, *n.* *Chem.* A compound of hæmoglobin with carbon dioxide.

car'bo-hy'dra-tu'ri-a (-hī'drȧ-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *carbohydrate* + *-uria.*] = GLYCOSURIA.

car'bo-hy'dride (-hī'drīd; -drĭd; 184), *n.* A hydrocarbon.

car-bo'le-um (kär-bō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [See CARBOLIC.] Liquid carbon dioxide.

car'bo-lin'e-ate (kär'bō-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.* To treat or impregnate with carbolineum.

car'bo-lin'e-um (-ŭm), *n.* A dark brown oily substance consisting of anthracene oil (from coal tar) and zinc chloride, used to preserve wood. *Trade Name.*

car'bo-lu'ri-a (kär'bō-lū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *carbolic* + *-uria.*] Presence of carbolic acid in the urine, causing a dark discoloration.

car-bo'na (kär-bō'nȧ), *n.* *Mining.* An irregular or lenticular mineral mass impregnated with cassiterite, found in connection with a tin lode. *Cornwall.*

car'bo-nade' (kär'bō-nād'), *n.* [Cf. F. *carbonnade.*] = CARBONADO, grilled flesh.

car'bo-nade', *v. t.* = CARBONADO.

D E F G H I J K L M

ING. **1**. To make a carbonado of; to cut or slash across and broil or grill; hence, fig., to broil.

A short-legged hen daintily *carbonadoed*. *Beau. & Fl.*

It 's the same with most men that have been *carbonadoed*, as they call it, in the tropic seas. *Stevenson.*

2. To cut, hack, or slash, as in fighting. *Obs.*

I 'll so *carbonado* your shanks. *Shak.*

‖ **Car′bo-na′ro** (kär′bō-nä′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -NARI (-rē). [It., a coal man.] A member of a secret political association in Italy, organized in the early part of the 19th century for the purpose of changing the government into a republic; — usually in the *pl.* The origin of the *Carbonari* is uncertain, but the society is said to have first met, in 1808, among the charcoal burners of the mountains, whose phraseology they adopted. The society later spread to other European countries, esp. France. — **Car′bo-na′rism** (-rĭz′m), *n.*

car′bon-ate (kär′bŏn-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *carbonate.*] **1**. *Chem.* A salt or ester of carbonic acid.

2. *Mining.* Any ore containing a large proportion of lead carbonate. *Western U. S.*

carbonate of potash. = POTASSIUM CARBONATE.

car′bon-ate, *v. t.*; CAR′BON-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); CAR′BON-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1**. To burn to carbon; to carbonize. *Rare.*

2. *Chem.* To convert into a carbonate; to impregnate with carbonic acid.

car′bon-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of carbonating; specif., *Sugar Manuf.*, the saturation of defecated saccharine juice with carbon dioxide to precipitate the lime.

carbon dioxide. *Chem.* A heavy colorless irrespirable gas, CO_2, extinguishing flame; — popularly called *carbonic-acid gas.* (See CARBONIC ACID.) It is produced by the action of acids on carbonates, by the fermentation of liquors, by the combustion and decomposition of organic substances, etc. It is formed in the explosion of fire damp in mines, and hence constitutes part of the *afterdamp*; it is also known as *choke damp* and *mephitic air*. Water will absorb its own volume of it, and more than this under pressure, and in this state becomes the common soda water of the shops and the carbonated water of natural springs. Combined with lime, it constitutes limestone, or common marble and chalk. Plants make use of it in the process of photosynthesis, retaining the carbon for the construction of food material, and giving out the oxygen. Gaseous carbon dioxide can be condensed to a colorless liquid boiling at —78° C., and this, by sufficient cooling, solidifies to a snowlike substance vaporizing at —65° C.

carbon disulphide. A clear liquid, CS_2, of high refractive power and, unless perfectly pure, of very disagreeable odor. It dissolves caoutchouc and several other substances not soluble in water.

carbon flame. *Steel Making.* The characteristic white flame caused by burning carbon. It issues from the converter only when all the silicon has been removed.

car-bon′ic (kär-bŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *carbonique.*] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or obtained from, carbon; as, *carbonic* oxide.

carbonic acid, *Chem.*, an acid, H_2CO_3, existing only in solution and reacting with bases to form carbonates. It breaks up readily into water and *carbon dioxide*, CO_2, which is hence commonly called *carbonic acid*, or *carbonic-acid gas.* See CARBON DIOXIDE. — **c. oxide.** *Chem.* = CARBON MONOXIDE.

car′bon-if′er-ous (kär′bŏn-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*carbon* + *-ferous.*] **1**. Producing or containing carbon or coal.

2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a Paleozoic period following the Devonian, and also the system of rocks formed during this period; — so called because of the great coal beds in the system; specif.: **a** The entire period between the Devonian and the Triassic, thus including the Permian. **b** The period between the Devonian and the Permian. **c** The period of the coal measures, called also *Pennsylvanian*. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*; and also MISSISSIPPIAN, PENNSYLVANIAN, and PERMIAN.

Carboniferous limestone. *Geol.* **a** A limestone of the Lower Carboniferous or Mississippian period; — called also *mountain limestone*. **b** Limestone of the Upper Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian) period.

Car′bon-if′er-ous, *n.* *Geol.* The Carboniferous period or formations.

car′bon-im′ide (kär′bŏn-ĭm′id; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*carbon* + *imide.*] *Org. Chem.* An ester of isocyanic acid; as, methyl *carbonimide*, CH_3NCO. *Off. Nom.*

car′bon-ite (-īt), *n.* [*carbon* + *-ite.*] **a** An explosive consisting essentially of nitroglycerin, wood meal, and some nitrate, as that of sodium. **b** An explosive composed of nitrobenzene, saltpeter, sulphur, and kieselguhr.

car-bo′ni-um (kär-bō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*carbon* + *-ium.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical CH_3 in the capacity (by some attributed to it in the form of certain derivatives) of a base former analogous to ammonium.

car′bon-i-za′tion (kär′bŏn-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of carbonizing.

carbonization process. *Textile Manuf.* A method of removing cotton from wool by treating with a chemical, as sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, which changes the cotton into hydrocellulose, a black powder resembling carbon.

car′bon-ize (kär′bŏn-īz), *v. t.*; CAR′BON-IZED (-īzd); CAR′BON-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1**. To convert into a residue of carbon by the action of fire or some corrosive agent; to char.

2. To impregnate or combine with carbon, as in cementation.

car′bon-ize, *v. i.* To become carbonized; to char.

carbon light. *Elec.* The ordinary form of arc light, in which carbon points are used. See ARC, *n.*, 5.

carbon monoxide. *Chem.* A colorless, odorless gas, CO, almost the only definitely known compound in which carbon seems to be bivalent. It is a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon, is an abundant constituent of water gas, and burns with a pale blue flame, forming carbon dioxide. It is very poisonous to animals, since it combines with the hæmoglobin of the blood, expelling oxygen. Carbon monoxide can be condensed to a liquid, which boils at —190° C. and solidifies at — 211° C.

car′bon-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*carbon* + *-meter.*] An instrument for detecting and measuring the carbon present, or more esp. the carbon dioxide, by the use of limewater or by other means. — **car′bon-om′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

carbon paper. **a** Thin paper coated with a preparation of lampblack, or of some color, used in making written copies. Pressure on the back causes the color to be transferred to paper laid against it. **b** See CARBON PROCESS.

carbon pencil *or* **point**. *Elec.* A small cylinder or bit of gas carbon used in an arc lamp. See ARC, *n.*, 5.

carbon process. *Photog.* A printing process depending on the effect of light on bichromatized gelatin. Paper coated with a mixture of the gelatin and a pigment is called **carbon paper** *or* **carbon tissue**. This is exposed under a negative and the film is transferred from the paper to some other support and developed by washing (the unexposed portions being dissolved away). If the process stops here it is called *single transfer*; if the image is afterward transferred in order to give an unreversed print, the method is called *double transfer*.

carbon spot. A black spot in the body of a diamond.

carbon star. *Astron.* Any of a class of stars characterized by a red color and a spectrum showing strong absorption by carbon. The brightest representative (19 Piscium) is of 5.5 magnitude.

carbon steel. Steel deriving its qualities from carbon chiefly, without the presence of other alloying elements; — opposed to *alloy steel*.

carbon telephone. A telephone whose transmitting power depends on the varying resistance of a mass of carbon, as affected by the pressure of the diaphragm.

carbon tetrachloride. *Chem.* A colorless mobile liquid, with a chloroformlike odor, obtained by the action of chlorine on methane, and in other ways. It is used as a solvent. Sp. gr., 1.61.

carbon transmitter. A telephone transmitter in which a carbon contact is used. See MICROPHONE.

carbon tube. *Chem.* A cylindrical glass vessel used in the colorimetric determination of carbon in steel.

car′bon-yl (kär′bŏn-ĭl), *n.* [*carbon* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical CO, occurring only in compounds, as the aldehydes, the ketones, urea, carbonyl chloride, etc. Though denoted by the same formula as carbon monoxide, it is chemically distinct. — **car′bon-yl′ic** (-ĭl′ĭk), *a.*

carbonyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless gas, $COCl_2$, of offensive odor, and easily condensable to a liquid. It is formed from chlorine and carbon monoxide, under the influence of light, and hence has been called *phosgene*.

car′bo-run′dum (kär′bō-rŭn′dŭm), *n.* [*carbon* + *corundum.*] A beautiful crystalline compound, SiC, consisting of carbon and silicon in combination; carbon silicide. It is made by heating carbon and sand together in an electric furnace. The commercial article is dark-colored and iridescent. It is harder than emery, and is used as an abrasive.

carborundum cloth *or* **paper**. Cloth or paper covered with powdered carborundum. Cf. EMERY CLOTH.

car′bo-sty′ril (-stī′rĭl; -stĭr′ĭl), *n.* [*carbo-* + *styrene.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_9H_7ON{\cdot}H_2O$, formed as an anhydride from one of the amino derivatives of cinnamic acid. It is a hydroxy derivative of quinoline.

car-box′ide (kär-bŏk′sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* [*carbo-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* A compound of carbon and oxygen, as carbonyl, with some element or radical; as, potassium *carboxide*.

car-box′y- (kär-bŏk′sĭ-). A combining form for *carboxyl*.

car-box′yl (-sĭl), *n.* [*carbon* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical CO·OH, the characteristic group of almost all the organic acids, as formic, acetic, benzoic acids, etc.

car′box-yl′ic (-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Of or pertaining to carboxyl. **b** Rhodizonic.

car′boy (kär′boi), *n.* [Cf. Pers. *qarābah* a sort of bottle.] A large globular glass bottle, esp. one of green glass, inclosed in basketwork or in a box for protection, as for carrying corrosive liquids, such as sulphuric acid, etc. — **car′boyed** (-boid), *p. a.*

car′bun-cle (kär′bŭŋ-k'l), *n.* [ME. also *carboncle*, *carbocle*, *charboncle*, *charbocle*, OF. the same, fr. L. *carbunculus* a little coal, a kind of precious stone, a kind of tumor, dim. of *carbo* coal.] **1**. Formerly, any of several deep red minerals, as the ruby; now, the garnet cut *en cabochon*.

2. The substance of a carbuncle; fig., a substance shining like a carbuncle.

3. *Her.* = ESCARBUNCLE.

4. *Med.* A very painful acute local inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, esp. of the trunk or back of the neck, characterized by brawny hardness of the affected parts, sloughing of the skin and deeper tissues, and marked constitutional disorders, as chills, fever, and general malaise. It differs from a boil in size, tendency to spread, and the severity of the symptoms. It is frequently fatal, esp. when occurring in elderly people or those having diabetes. Also called *anthrax*.

5. A pimple or red spot, as on the face, due to intemperance.

car′bun-cled (-k'ld), *a.* **1**. Set with carbuncles.

He has deserved it [armor], were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shak.*

2. Affected with a carbuncle or carbuncles; marked with red sores or pimples. "A *carbuncled* face." *Brome.*

car-bun′cu-lar (kär-bŭŋ′kū-lȧr), *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

carbuncular fever, *Veter.*, a form of anthrax seen in horses and cattle in which there is visible localization in the skin causing circumscribed swellings which are at first hard, hot, and painful, and later tend to become gangrenous.

car′bu-ret (kär′bū-rĕt), *n.* [From CARBON.] *Chem.* A carbide. *Archaic.*

car′bu-ret, *v. t.*; CAR′BU-RET′ED or -RET′TED; CAR′BU-RET′ING or -RET′TING.] **1**. To combine chemically with carbon.

2. To impregnate or charge with volatile carbon compounds; as, to *carburet* water gas by passing it over or through benzene, to increase its illuminating power.

car′bu-ret′ant (-rĕt′ănt), *n.* A carbureting agent; any carbon compound used in carbureting gas.

car′bu-ret′ed, car′bu-ret′ted (-rĕt′ĕd), *p. a.* from CARBURET, *v.* — **carbureted hydrogen gas**, any of several gaseous compounds of carbon and hydrogen, some of which are constituents of illuminating gas. **Light carbureted hydrogen** is methane, or marsh gas, CH_4.

car′bu-ret′or, car′bu-ret′tor (kär′bū-rĕt′ẽr), *n.* One that carburets; specif., an apparatus in which air or gas is carbureted, as by passing it through a light petroleum oil. The carburetor for a gasoline engine is usually either a **surface carburetor**, or a **float, float-feed,** or **spray, carburetor**. In the former air is charged by being passed over the surface of gasoline. In the latter a fine spray of gasoline is drawn from an atomizing nozzle by a current of air induced by the suction of the engine piston, the supply of gasoline being regulated by a float which actuates a needle valve controlling the outlet of the feed pipe. Alcohol and other volatile inflammable liquids may be used instead of gasoline.

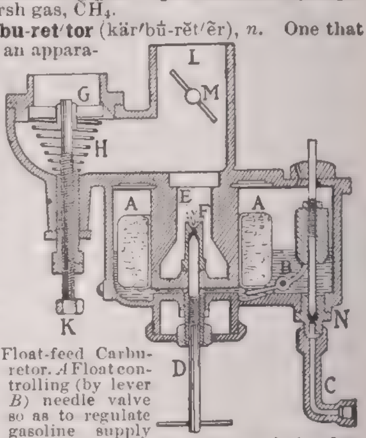

Float-feed Carburetor. *A* Float controlling (by lever *B*) needle valve so as to regulate gasoline supply through *C*; *D* Needle Valve regulating flow of gasoline to Mixing Chamber *E* through Spraying Nozzle *F*, through which it is drawn by engine; *G* Auxiliary Air Inlet Valve controlled by Spring *H*, adjusted by *K*; *L* Exit for mixture to engine; *M* Throttle Valve.

car′bu-rize (kär′bū-rīz), *v. t.*; CAR′BU-RIZED (-rīzd); CAR′BU-RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). **1**. To combine or impregnate with carbon; as, to *carburize* iron by cementation.

2. = CARBURET, *v.*, 2.

— **car′bu-ri-za′tion** (-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

car′bu-rom′e-ter (-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*carburet* + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An apparatus used in estimating the quantities of carbon and hydrogen contained in fuels.

car′ca-jou (kär′kȧ-jōō; -zhōō; 277), *n.* [Can. F. corrupt. of an Indian name of the wolverene.] *Zoöl.* The wolverene. Sometimes applied to the Canada lynx, cougar, or American badger.

car′cake′ (kär′kāk′), *n.* Also *kercake*. [AS. *caru* sorrow, trouble. See CARE, *n.*] A kind of small cake made of flour, eggs, etc., cooked on a griddle and eaten on Shrove Tuesday in parts of Scotland and northern England. A *blood carcake* is a cake mixed with hog's blood, eaten on Easter Sunday.

The dame was still busy broiling *carcakes* on the girdle. *Scott.*

car′ca-net (kär′kȧ-nĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. F. *carcan* the iron collar or chain of a criminal, a chain of precious stones, LL. *carcannum*; cf. Icel. *kverk* throat, OHG. *querca*.] **1**. An ornamental chain, necklace, or collar, usually of gold or jeweled. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

2. An ornamental headband, as of gold. *Obs.*

car′cass (kär′kȧs), *n.*; *pl.* CARCASSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [F. *carcasse*, fr. It. *carcassa*, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *charcois*, *carcois*.] **1**. A dead body, whether of man or beast; a corpse; — of human beings, now used only contemptuously in ordinary speech; with butchers, the trunk of a slaughtered animal after the head, limbs, and offal have been removed.

He turned aside to see the *carcass* of the lion. *Judges* xiv. 8

2. The living material or physical body. *Obs.*, except as a term of contempt, ridicule, or indignity. "To pamper his own *carcass*." *South.*

3. Fig.: Anything from which the vital principle, soul, or essence is gone.

The mere *carcass* of nobility. *Shenstone.*

4. The abandoned and decaying remains of some bulky and once comely thing, as a ship; the skeleton, or the uncovered or unfinished frame, of a thing, as of a building, a piece of furniture, etc.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat. *Shak.*

5. *Mil.* A hollow case or shell (now seldom used), filled with combustibles and commonly having holes through which the flame blazes, thrown from a mortar or howitzer to set fire to buildings, ships, etc.

Syn. — See BODY.

car′cass, *v. t.*; CAR′CASSED (-kȧst); CAR′CASS-ING. To erect or construct the carcass or framework of (a building). *Eng.*

carcass floor, flooring, roofing, etc. *Arch.* The uncovered supporting framework of a floor, roof, etc. *Eng.*

Car′ca-ve′lhos (kär′kȧ-vāl′yōs), *n.* Also **Car′ca-vel′los** (-vāl′yōs), and *Calcavella*, *-los*. [From the district *Carcavelhos*, in Portugal.] A sweet, full, dry wine of Portugal.

car′cel (kär′sĕl), *n.* *Photom.* A light standard much used in France, being the light from a Carcel lamp of stated size and construction consuming 42 grams of colza oil per hour with a flame 40 millimeters in height. Its illuminating power is variously stated at from 8.9 to 9.6 British standard candles.

Carcel lamp. [After B. G. *Carcel* (d. 1812), the inventor.] **1**. A French mechanical lamp, in which the oil is pumped to the wick tube by clockwork.

2. A kind of oil lamp of standard size and construction, used in photometric work. See CARCEL.

Car-cha′ri-as (kär-kā′rĭ-ȧs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρχαρίας a kind of shark, fr. κάρχαρος sharp-pointed.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sharks containing the cub shark (*C. lamia*), a large man-eating shark of the Atlantic, and allied species. The term has been variously employed. It is often used as the generic name of the blue shark. It is made the type of a large family, **Car′cha-ri′i-dæ** (kär′kȧ-rī′ĭ-dē), including also the topes and the dogfishes of *Mustelus* and allied genera. As used by other writers, *Carchariidæ* is a syn. of

car′bo-na′do (kär′bō-nā′dō), *v. i.* To broil.

car′bo-næ′mi-a (-nē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *carbon* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* The presence of excessive carbon dioxide in the blood.

car′bon-an′i-on, *n.* [*carbon* + *anion.*] *Chem.* The anion of carbonic acid, CO_3^{--}.

car′bon-a-ta′tion (kär′bŏn-ȧ-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Sugar Manuf.* = CARBONATION.

carbonate. † CARBONADE.

car-bon′a-ti-za′tion (kär-bŏn′ȧ-tĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* Carbonation.

car′bon-a′tor (kär′bŏn-ā′tẽr), *n.* One that carbonates.

carboncle. † CARBUNCLE.

‖ **car′bo-ne′ro** (kär′bō-nā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp., lit., charcoal maker.] A West Indian carangoid (*Caranqus ruber*) with blackish markings.

car′bon-ide (kär′bŏn-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* A carbide. *Rare.*

car-bon′i-fy (kär-bŏn′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* = CARBONIZE.

car′bon-less, *a.* See -LESS.

carbon oxychloride. = CARBONYL CHLORIDE.

carbon silicide. See CARBORUNDUM.

car-bo′ra (kär-bō′rȧ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] **1**. The koala. **2**. A kind of wood-boring worm. *Australia.*

carboucle. † CARBUNCLE.

car′bun-cl. Carbuncle. *Ref. Sp.*

car-bun′cu-la′tion (kär-bŭŋ′kū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *carbunculatio.*] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, by excessive heat or cold. *Obs.*

car-bun′cu-line, *a.* [L. *carbunculus* carbuncle, red toph stone.] Containing red toph. *Obs. & R.*

car′bu-rate (kär′bū-rāt), *v. t.* To carburet. — **car′bu-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.* — **car′bu-ra′tor** (-rā′tẽr), *n.*

car′bure (kär′būr; *F.* kȧr′-bür′), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* A carbide. *Obs. or French.*

car′bu-ret′er, car′bu-ret′ter, *n.* = CARBURETOR.

car′bu-riz′er (kär′bū-rīz′ẽr), *n.* One that carburizes; a carburetor.

car′byl (kär′bĭl), *n.* [*carbo-* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A carbon atom acting as a bivalent radical; as, ethyl *carbyl* amine, $C_2H_5{\cdot}N{:}C$; *carbyl* oxime, C:NOH. **b** = CARBONIUM.

car′byl-am′ine (kär′bĭl-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* [*carbo-* + *-yl* + *amine.*] = CARBAMINE.

car′byl-ox′ime (-ŏk′sĭm; -sēm), *n.* [*carbo-* + *-yl* + *oxime.*] See FULMINIC.

Car′ca-a (kär′kā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

car′can (kär′kăn), *n.* [F.; see CARCANET.] *Obs.* **1**. An iron collar, used in punishing offenders. [collar or necklace.] **2**. A carcanet, or ornamental

car′ca-net′ed, car′ca-net′ted, *a.* Wearing or having a carcanet.

car′cas. † CARCASS.

Car′cas (kär′kȧs). *Bib.*

car′case. Var. of CARCASS.

car′ce-ag (kär′sē-ăg), *n.* *Veter.* Icterohæmaturia.

‖ **cár′cel** (kär′sĕl; 138), *n.* [Sp.] Prison; jail. *Phil. I.*

car′ce-lage (kär′sē-lāj), *n.* [LL. *carcellagium*, *carceragium*, L. *carcer* prison.] Prison fees. *Obs.*

‖ **car′cer** (*G. pron.* kärt′sĕr), *n.* [L.] A prison, as that used for student offenders in Germany.

car′cer-al (kär′sẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *carceralis*, fr. *carcer* prison.] Of or belonging to a prison. *Obs.*

car′cer-ate (kär′sẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *carcerare*.] To incarcerate; to imprison; to confine.

car′cer-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Incarceration; imprisonment.

car′cer-ule (kär′sẽr-ōōl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *carcer* prison: cf. F. *carcérule*.] *Bot.* In seed plants, a dry, polycarpellary fruit having indehiscent and one-seeded or few-seeded carpels coherent about a central axis, as in mallows, etc. Cf. SCHIZOCARP. — **car-cer′u-lar** (kär-sẽr′ŏŏ-lȧr), *a.*

Car′cha-mis (kär′kȧ-mĭs). *Bib.*

Odontaspididæ. — **car-cha′ri-id** (kär-kā′rĭ-ĭd), *n.* — **car-cha′ri-oid** (-oid), *a.* & *n.*

Car-char′o-don (-kăr′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See CARCHARODONT.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very large and voracious sharks of the family Lamnidæ. The only living species, *C. carcharias,* which attains a length of over thirty feet, is widely distributed in warm seas. Still larger extinct species are known.

car-char′o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. καρχαρόδων, -όδοντος, having sharp or jagged teeth; κάρχαρος sharp, jagged + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the genus *Carcharodon;* esp., designating sharp, triangular, flattened teeth, with finely serrate edges, like those of *Carcharodon.*

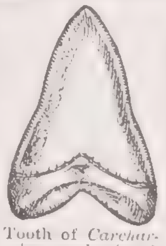
Tooth of *Carcharodon carcharias.* (½)

car′ci-noid (kär′sĭ-noid), *a.* [Gr. καρκίνος crab + *-oid:* cf. Gr. καρκινοειδής crablike.] Like or pert. to the crabs.

car′ci-no′ma (-nō′mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -NOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. καρκίνωμα, fr. καρκίνος crab, cancer. See -OMA.] *Med.* A form of cancer. See CANCER, 3.

car′ci-no-ma-to′sis (-nō-mȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See CARCINOMA, -OSIS.] *Med.* A condition in which carcinomata are developing simultaneously in many parts of the body.

car′ci-nom′a-tous (-nŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -nō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to carcinoma.

car′ci-no′sis (-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρκίνος cancer.] *Med.* Dissemination of carcinomatous growths in the body.

card (kärd), *n.* [F. *carte,* fr. L. *charta* paper, Gr. χάρτης a leaf of paper. Cf. CHART.] **1.** A playing card.
2. *pl.* A game or games played with cards; card playing; — used esp. in phrases *to play cards* or *at* (Scot. *at the*) *cards, a game at* or *of cards,* formerly, *on the cards.*
3. A person or thing compared to, or thought of as resembling, some card, the effect of playing which in a game is in mind; — used with adjs., as *sure, good, safe, likely, doubtful,* etc. Also, *Slang,* a person eccentric or peculiar in some way; — used with an adj., as *knowing, queer, odd,* etc.

He can't think me a likely *card* for a convert. *T. Hughes.*

4. A map or plan; a chart; as, a *card* of the sea. *Obs.,* except specif., a compass card.
5. A flat, stiff, usually rectangular, piece of paper or thin pasteboard, used for various purposes, as for writing or printing on; specif.: **a** A small piece of paper on which a communication may be written or printed, as for transmission by mail; esp., now, a postal or post card; hence, a short communication on such a card or, formerly, on some other medium. **b** A piece of paper or cardboard bearing a written or printed invitation or notification, as a wedding invitation or announcement; an invitation; — often used in the *pl.;* as, did you receive *cards* for the wedding? **c** A piece of cardboard bearing a person's name or name and address; a business card; a visiting card; as, Mr. Jones left his *card.* **d** An ornamented piece of paper or cardboard sent on a certain occasion as an expression of compliment or good wishes; — with limiting word; as, Christmas *card;* Easter *card;* birthday *card.* **e** A program of, or a form for keeping a record of, the items of races, games, regattas, etc. Hence, an attraction; as, this will be a good *card* for the fair. **f** A piece of pasteboard, usually rather large, containing an advertisement, notice, or the like, for display. **g** A piece of pasteboard on which a manufactured article is fastened; as, a *card* of buttons. **h** *Weaving.* Any of the perforated boards or plates in a dobby or a Jacquard loom for operating the successive combinations of wires which move the warp threads. **i** *Engin.* An indicator card.
6. A published note, as in a newspaper, containing a brief statement, explanation, request, or the like. *U. S.*

card of reëntry, *Whist,* a card that by winning a trick will enable one to regain the lead. — **on the cards,** existing or probably existing, or likely to be, though as yet unrevealed or not yet brought to pass; possible; probable; also, according to the program. — **the card,** the proper thing; what is just right. *Slang or Colloq.* — **by cards,** *Whist,* by points scored by tricks taken over six, where honors are counted.

card, *v. i.;* CARD′ED; CARD′ING. To play at cards; to play one's cards; — sometimes with indefinite *it.* *Obs.*

card, *v. t.* **1.** To place or fasten on, or by means of, a card.

His name was *carded* upon three staterooms. *Poe.*

2. To provide with a card; to attach a card to.
to card a rest, to set up a rest. See under SET, *v. t.* *Obs.*

card, *n.* [F. *carde* teasel, the head of a thistle, card, from L. *carduus, cardus,* thistle, perh. through a Pr. form.] **1.** An implement for raising a nap on cloth: **a** One consisting of teasel heads set in a frame. *Obs.* **b** A toothed iron instrument or, later, a wire brush. *Oxf. E. D.*
2. An instrument for disentangling and arranging the fibers of cotton, wool, flax, etc., or for cleaning and smoothing the hair of animals, usually consisting of bent wire teeth set closely in rows in a thick piece of leather fastened to a back.

card, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *carder.*] **1.** To comb with a card; to cleanse and disentangle by or as if by the use of a card preparatory to spinning; as, to *card* wool. In the manufacture of wool, cotton, etc., the process of carding disentangles and collects together all the fibers, of whatever length, and thus differs from combing, in which the longer fibers only are collected, while the short staple is combed away. Hence short hair, short-staple wools, etc., are often called **carding hair, wools,** etc.; while long hair, long-staple wools, etc., are called **combing hair, wools,** etc. See COMBING.
2. To stir and mix with or as with cards; to mix or mingle, as with an inferior or weaker article. *Obs.*

You *card* your beer . . . — half small, half strong. *Greene.*

3. To clean or clear, as if by using a card. *Obs.*

This book [must] be *carded* and purged. *T. Shelton.*

4. To torture by drawing a wool card or similar instrument over the bare back or other part of the body.

Car-dam′i-ne (kär-dăm′ĭ-nē; kär′dȧ-mī′nē; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cardamina,* Gr. καρδαμίνη: cf. F. *cardamine.*] *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous plants of temperate regions, having flat pods and wingless seeds. *C. pratensis* is the cuckooflower; *C. hirsuta,* the bitter cress. Also [*l. c.*] (*in this sense prond. also* kär′dȧ-mĭn), a plant of this genus.

car′da-mom (kär′dȧ-mŭm), *n.* Also **cardamum, cardamon.** [L. *cardamomum,* Gr. καρδάμωμον: cf. F. *cardamome.*] **1.** The aromatic capsular fruit of any of several zinziberaceous plants growing in the East Indies and elsewhere, much used as a condiment, and in medicine as an adjuvant to other aromatics, stimulants, and stomachics.
2. A plant which produces cardamoms, esp. *Elettaria cardamomum* and several species of *Amomum.*
3. An old drink composed of sweetened spirits, flavored with caraway seeds, coriander seeds, pimento, etc. *Obs.*

Car-dan′ic (kär-dăn′ĭk), *a.* Of. pert. to, or after, Geronimo Cardano (Eng. Jerome Cardan), an Italian mathematician. **Cardanic,** *or* **Cardan's, suspension,** *Physics,* a form of support in which the instrument is hung on gimbals.

Car′dan joint (kär′dăn). [See CARDANIC.] *Mach.* A shaft having a universal joint at each end for transmitting motion from one shaft to another not in line with it.

Car′dan's solution *or* **rule** (kär′dănz). *Math.* An algebraic solution of the cubic equation $y^3 + ay + b = 0$, in which the roots are expressed in the form

$$y = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{b}{2}+\sqrt{R}} + \sqrt[3]{-\frac{b}{2}-\sqrt{R}}, \text{ where } R \text{ is } \frac{b^2}{4}+\frac{a^3}{27}.$$

card bends. *Textiles.* Card slivers.

card′board′ (kärd′bōrd′), *n.* A stiff compact pasteboard of various qualities, for making cards, etc.

card′case′ (-kās′), *n.* A case for visiting cards.

card catalogue *or* **catalog.** A catalogue, as of books, having each item entered on a separate card, and the cards arranged alphabetically, or in other order.

card cloth, card cloth′ing (klŏth′ĭng). Material consisting of wire-toothed leather or cloth in which are set teeth in certain numbers per square inch, used esp. for covering the cylinders, etc., of carding machines.

card′ed (kär′dĕd; -dĭd; 7), *p. a.* **1.** Prepared by the action of a card or carding machine; as, *carded* wool.
2. Mixed or adulterated; as, *carded* ale. Also fig. *Obs.*

card end. The material as delivered by a carding machine.

card′er (kär′dẽr), *n.* One that cards, as wool, flax, etc. *Shak.*

carder bee. Any of several species of bees, as some of the solitary bees of the genus *Anthidium,* that construct their nests of the woolly or downy hairs of plants.

car′di-ac (kär′dĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *cardiacus,* Gr. καρδιακός, fr. καρδία heart: cf. F. *cardiaque.*] *Anat.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the heart.
2. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the part of the stomach into which the esophagus opens, or, in a wider sense, the whole stomach except the narrow part near the pyloric end.
3. *Med.* Exciting action in the heart; cordial; stimulant.

cardiac glands. **a** The simple tubular glands in the mucous membrane of most parts of the stomach, replaced near the pylorus by the pyloric glands (which see). They contain secreting cells of two kinds, the small granular *central cells* lining the lumen of the tube, and the large oval *parietal,* or *oxyntic, cells* lying between the central cells and the basement membrane. The latter cells have been supposed to produce the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice. **b** Any of a group of lymph glands lying in front of the arch of the aorta. — **c. murmur,** *Med.,* abnormal sound sometimes heard in auscultation of the heart. — **c. muscle,** the characteristic muscle tissue of the heart. See MUSCLE. — **c. nerves,** nerves connecting the cervical ganglia of the sympathetic system with the cardiac plexus. — **c. orifice,** the opening of the esophagus into the stomach. — **c. passion,** *Med.,* cardialgia; heartburn. *Archaic.* — **c. plexus,** a network of nerves consisting of two parts, the *deep,* which lies in front of the bifurcation of the trachea, and the *superficial,* lying beneath the arch of the aorta. — **c. veins,** veins returning the blood from the tissues composing the walls of the heart. They open into the right auricle, either directly, or indirectly through the coronary sinus. — **c. wheel.** See HEART WHEEL.

car′di-ac, *n.* *Med.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach; a cordial.

car′di-al′gi-a (kär′dĭ-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρδιαλγία; καρδία heart + ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* A burning or gnawing pain, or feeling of distress, usually a symptom of indigestion, referred to the region of the heart; heartburn.

car′di-ant (kär′dĭ-ănt), *n.* *Med.* An agent stimulating the action of the heart.

car′di-gan (kär′dĭ-găn), *n., or* **cardigan jacket.** [After the Earl of *Cardigan.*] A warm jacket of knit worsted with or without sleeves.

car′di-nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *cardinalis,* fr. *cardo* the hinge of a door, that on which a thing turns or depends: cf. F. *cardinal.*] **1.** Of fundamental importance; preëminent; superior; chief; principal.

The *cardinal* intersections of the zodiac. *Sir T. Browne.*
Impudence is now a *cardinal* virtue. *Drayton.*
But *cardinal* sins, and hollow hearts, I fear ye. *Shak.*

2. *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to the hinge of a bivalve shell. **b** Of or pertaining to the cardo of an insect.
3. Of or pertaining to a cardinal or the cardinals.
4. Of a cardinal-red color (see below).
Syn. — See RADICAL.

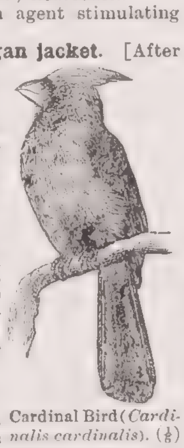
Cardinal Bird (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). (⅛)

cardinal bird, *or* **c. grosbeak,** any of several species of American song birds of the finch family and genus *Cardinalis,* esp. *C. cardinalis* of the southern and middle United States, which is a favorite cage bird. The male has bright red plumage and bill, a black face and pointed crest, and a loud musical song. The female is duller in color. Also, any of various other finches, weaver birds, and tanagers, having red plumage. — **cardinal dean,** the senior cardinal bishop of the college of cardinals at Rome. — **c. fish,** any species of the genus *Apogon,* or family Apogonidæ, allied to the perch family. The color is often red. Called also *king of the mullets.* — **c. flower,** the flower of an American herbaceous plant (*Lobelia cardinalis*) bearing brilliant red flowers of much beauty; also, the plant itself. — **c. grosbeak.** = CARDINAL BIRD. — **c. number** *or* **numeral,** a primary number or numeral used in simple counting, etc.; one answering the question, how many? as, *one, two, three,* etc.; — distinguished from the *ordinal numbers, first, second,* etc. A cardinal number is the symbol of abstraction of everything but mere repetition in any assemblage, that is, the elements of the assemblage are considered solely in respect of their equivalence (or indifference) for a process of counting. This involves a double disregard (or abstraction): first, of the *character* of the elements (either as like or unlike) and, second, of their *order.* For the numerical purpose (counting), each element is treated as a repetition of any other. — **c. points.** **a** *Geog.* The four principal points of the compass, or intersections of the horizon with the meridian, and with the prime vertical and celestial equator; north, south, east, and west. **b** *Astrol.* The rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir. **c** *Biol.* The three points or degrees of intensity to which the vital processes may be subjected, viz., the minimum, or lowest; the maximum, or highest; and the optimum, or most active.

Cardinal Fish (*Apogon frenatus*).

The *cardinal points* for the vegetation of cold climates are on the average much lower than those of plants inhabiting temperate or tropical countries. *H. C. Porter* (*Strasburger*).

— **c. points of the ecliptic,** the two equinoctial and the two solstitial points. — **c. red,** a color like that of a cardinal's cassock, hat, etc.; a bright red, darker than scarlet, and between scarlet and crimson. — **c. sauce,** *Cookery,* velouté variously flavored and colored red, as with cochineal. — **c. signs.** **a** *Astron.* Aries, Cancer, Libra, and Capricornus. **b** *Astrol.* The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth houses of a horoscope. — **c. sinuses,** *or* **c. veins,** *Anat.,* the veins in vertebrate embryos which run each side of the vertebral column. They are four in number, two anterior and two posterior, and open into a transverse sinus, the *duct of Cuvier,* which returns the blood to the heart. They remain through life in most fishes. — **c. tooth,** *Zoöl.,* a tooth of the hinge of a bivalve mollusk's shell situated just under the beak, and often relatively large; — distinguished from *lateral tooth.* — **c. virtues,** preëminent virtues, among the ancients and in the scholastic philosophy, prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude, the four chief "natural" virtues. Some modern writers speak of seven cardinal virtues, including with those mentioned the three "theological" virtues of faith, hope, and charity. — **c. winds,** winds which blow from the cardinal points due north, south, east, or west.

car′di-nal (kär′dĭ-năl), *n.* [F. *cardinal,* or LL. *cardinalis* (ecclesiæ Romanæ): cf. It. *cardinale.* See CARDINAL, *a.*] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* One of the ecclesiastical princes who constitute the Pope's council, or the sacred college. The *cardinals* are appointed by the Pope. Since the time of Sixtus V., their number can never exceed 70 (6 of episcopal rank, 50 priests, 14 deacons), and the number of cardinal priests and deacons is seldom full. When the papal chair is vacant a pope is elected by the college of cardinals from among themselves. The cardinals take precedence of all dignitaries except the Pope. The principal parts of a cardinal's costume are a red cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a red hat with a small crown and broad brim, with cord and tassels of a special pattern hanging from it. The cardinal's hat is placed on the head of the candidate by the Pope and is then laid aside until the funeral obsequies, when it is placed on the catafalque of the cardinal. **Cardinal bishops** were originally and are now bishops of certain suburban sees of Rome; **cardinal priests** were originally priests in charge of parish churches at Rome and are now titularly such; **cardinal deacons,** at first seven in number, were originally deacons in charge of charitable work, which in process of time was done through institutions with chapels, called deaconries, attached to them in different regions of the city, and cardinals of this sort are still titular chief officers of these chapels, now separate churches.

Cardinal's Hat.

The clerics of the supreme Chair are called *Cardinals,* as undoubtedly adhering more nearly to the hinge by which all things are moved. *Pope Leo IX.*

2. A woman's short hooded cloak, orig. of scarlet cloth.

Where 's your *cardinal?* Make haste. *Lloyd.*

3. Mulled red wine. *Slang.* *Hotten.*
4. *pl.* Short for cardinal points, numbers, virtues, etc.
5. **a** Cardinal red. **b** A dyestuff for dyeing cardinal red, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of magenta.
6. = CARDINAL BIRD, OF CARDINAL FISH.

car′di-nal-ate (kär′dĭ-năl-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *cardinalat,* LL. *cardinalatus.*] Office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal; the cardinals collectively.

car′di-nal-ist, *n.* A supporter or advocate of a cardinal or cardinals; specif., a partisan of Antoine Perrenot de Granvelle (made cardinal in 1561), prime minister, 1559–64, to Margaret of Parma in the Netherlands.

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car′ci-nel-co′sis (kär′sĭ-nĕl-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρκίνος crab, cancer + ἕλκωσις ulceration.] Cancerous ulceration.

car′ci-nol′o-gy (-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr καρκίνος a crab + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* The department of zoölogy which treats of the Crustacea. — **car′ci-no-log′i-cal** (-nō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **car′ci-nol′o-gist** (-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

car′ci-no′ma-ta, *n., pl.* of CARCINOMA.

car′ci-no-mel-co′sis (kär′sĭ-nō-mĕl-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *carcinoma* + Gr. ἕλκωσις ulceration.] *Med.* = CARCINELCOSIS.

car′ci-no-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [Gr. καρκίνος crab + *morphic.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a crab or other crustacean.

Car′ci-no-scor′pi-us (-skôr′pĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρκίνος crab + σκορπίος scorpion.] *Zoöl.* See KING CRAB.

car-coon′ (kär-ko͞on′), *n.* [Marathi *kārkūn,* fr. Per.] A clerk. *Anglo-Ind.*

Card., *or* **card.** *Abbr.* Cardamom; Cardinal.

cardamom oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

car′de-cu′ (kär′dē-kū′), *n.* [F. *quart d'écu.*] See COIN.

car′del (kär′dĕl), *n.* [D. *kardeel,* fr. OF. *quartel, cartel,* dim. of *quart.* See QUART.] A kind of cask used by Dutch whalers.

car′de-mum. † CARDAMOM.

‖ **car′de-nal′** (kär′dā-näl′), *n.* [Sp., prop., a cardinal.] The cardinal fish.

Car-de′nio (kär-dān′yō), *n.* A gentleman who, in an episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," is represented as temporarily crazed by a short separation from his sweetheart, to whom he is afterward united.

card′er, *n.* A card player; a gamester. *Obs.*

card gatherer. A gatherer of teasels or carding thistles.

car′di-a (kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρδία heart, or upper orifice of the stomach.] *Anat.* **a** The opening of the esophagus into the stomach. **b** The cardiac end of the stomach.

car-di′a-cal (kär-dī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* Cardiac.

car-di′a-cle, *n.* [See CARDIAC.] Cardiac passion or pain. *Obs.*

car′di-ag′ra (kär′dĭ-ăg′rȧ; -ā′grȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρδία heart + *-agra.*] *Med.* Gouty pain of the heart.

car′di-a-gram′. Var. of CARDIOGRAM.

car′di-a-graph′. Var. of CARDIOGRAPH.

car′di-al, *a.* Cardiac.

car′di-al′gy (kär′dĭ-ăl′jĭ; kär′dĭ-ăl′jĭ), *n.* = CARDIALGIA.

car′di-a-mor′phi-a (-ȧ-môr′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρδία heart + ἄμορφος misshapen.] *Med.* Malformation of the heart.

car′di-a-nas′tro-phe (-năs′trō-fē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρδία heart + ἀναστροφή an upsetting.] *Med.* Displacement of the heart.

car′di-cen-te′sis (-sĕn-tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = CARDIOCENTESIS.

car′di-cue′. † CARDECU.

car′di-ec′ta-sis (-ĕk′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρδία heart + *ectasis.*] Dilatation of the heart.

Car′diff gi′ant (kär′dĭf). A rude statue of a man, 10½ feet high, carved from a block of gypsum and secretly buried near Cardiff, Onondaga County, New York, where it was reported to have been found in 1869. It was exhibited successfully as a petrified giant, deceiving even some scientific men. The fraud, however, was later confessed.

car′di-form (kär′dĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*card* + *-form.*] Like a wool card, as the teeth of certain fish.

Car-di′i-dæ (kär-dī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CARDIUM.

car′di-nal-ate, *v. t.* To make a cardinal of.

car′di-nal′ic (kär′dĭ-năl′ĭk), **car′di-nal′i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cardinal. *Rare.*

Car′di-na′lis (-nā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the cardinal birds.

car′di-nal-ism (kär′dĭ-năl-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

car′di-nal-i′tial (-ĭsh′ăl), **car′di-nal-i′tian** (-ĭsh′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cardinals.

car′di-nal-ize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *cardinaliser.*] **1.** To cardinalate. **2.** To make cardinal red. *Humorous.* *Obs.*

D E F G H I J K L M

car′di-nal-ly (kär′dĭ-năl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**. In a cardinal manner or degree; fundamentally.
2. Humorous perversion of CARNALLY. *Shak.*
card′ing (kär′dĭng), *vb. n.* Card playing.
card′ing, *n.* **1**. Act or process of preparing staple for spinning, etc., by carding it. See 5th CARD, 1.
2. A roll of wool or other fiber as it comes from the carding machine.
3. Act of torturing with wool combs.
carding engine, c. machine, a machine for carding cotton, wool, or other fiber, by subjecting it to the action of cylinders, or drums covered with wire-toothed cards, revolving nearly in contact, at different rates of speed, or in opposite directions. The staple issues in sheets, or in rolls called *slivers*. — **c. hair, wools**, etc. See 5th CARD, 1.
car′di-o- (kär′dĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek καρδία, *heart*, as in *cardio*graph, *cardio*logy, *cardio*meter, etc.
car′di-o-gram′ (-grăm′), *n.* [*cardio* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* The curve or tracing made by a cardiograph.
car′di-o-graph′ (-gráf′), *n.* [*cardio-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument that, when in contact with the chest, registers graphically the comparative duration and intensity of the heart's movements. — **car′di-o-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*
car′di-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rá-fĭ), *n.* **1**. Description of the heart.
2. *Physiol.* Examination by the cardiograph.
car′di-oid (kär′dĭ-oid), *n.* [Gr. καρδιο-ειδής heart-shaped; καρδία heart + εἶδος shape.] *Math.* The one-cusped epicycloid, traced by any point of a circle that rolls all round on an equal circle.

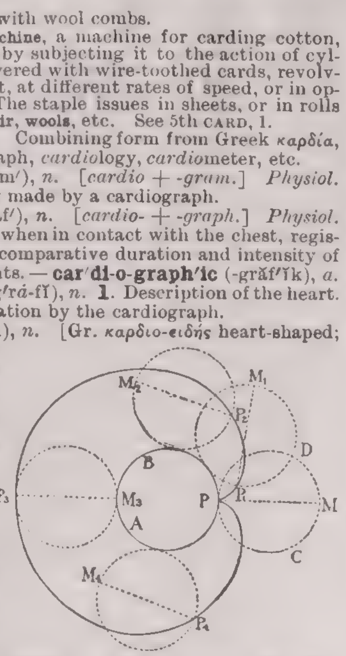

Cardioid. *ABP* Fixed circle; *PCD* First position of Rolling circle; *P* Tracing point; *PM* Diameter through *P*; P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 Various positions of *P*; P_1M_1, P_2M_2, etc., Various positions of *PM*.

car′di-o-in-hib′i-to-ry (kär′dĭ-ō-ĭn-hĭb′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [*cardio-* + *inhibitory.*] *Physiol.* Checking or arresting the heart's action.
car′di-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cardio-* + *-logy.*] The science that treats of the heart and its functions.
car′di-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*cardio-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the swelling and shrinking of the heart, thus ascertaining the volume of the pulse, etc.
car′di-om′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*cardio-* + *-metry.*] *Med.* Measurement of the heart, as by percussion.
car′di-op′a-thy (-ŏp′á-thĭ), *n.* [*cardio-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the heart. — **car′di-o-path′ic** (-ō-păth′ĭk), *a.*
car′di-o-pneu-mat′ic (kär′dĭ-ō-nū-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*cardio-* + *pneumatic.*] *Physiol.* Relating to the heart and lungs; as, *cardiopneumatic* movements, movements of the air in the air passages due to the action of the heart.
car′di-o-pneu′mo-graph (-nū′mō-gráf), *n.* [*cardio-* + *pneumo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for registering the cardiopneumatic movements.
car′di-o-py-lor′ic (-pĭ-lŏr′ĭk), *a.* [*cardio-* + *pyloric.*] Pert. to both cardiac and pyloric portions of the stomach.
car′di-o-scle-ro′sis (-sklē-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + *sclerosis.*] Induration of the heart, caused by development of fibrous tissue in the cardiac muscle.
Car′di-o-sper′mum (-spûr′mŭm), *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American herbaceous vines with bipinnate leaves, small polygamo-diœcious tetramerous flowers, and a 3-lobed inflated capsule. *C. halicacabum* is the balloon vine.
car′di-o-vas′cu-lar (-văs′kū-lár), *a.* [*cardio-* + *vascular.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels.
car-di′tis (kär-dī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρδία heart + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the fleshy or muscular substance of the heart; myocarditis. See ENDOCARDITIS, PERICARDITIS.
car′dol (kär′dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [Ana*card*ium + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A yellow or dark-colored vesicatory oil, extracted from the shell of the cashew nut.
car-doon′ (kär-dōōn′), *n.* [F. *cardon*; cf. It. *cardone*, Pr. & Sp. *cardon*. The same word as F. *chardon* thistle, fr. L. *carduus*, *cardus*, through LL. *cardo*. See 4th CARD.] A large thistlelike plant (*Cynara cardunculus*) related to the artichoke. The blanched fleshy stalks and veins of the leaves are used in cookery and as a salad.
card rack. A rack or frame for holding and displaying business or visiting cards.
card setter, *or* **card-setting machine**. A machine for setting the wire teeth, or dents, in making card clothing.
Car′du-us (kär′dū-ŭs), *n.* [L., thistle. See 4th CARD.] *Bot.* A very large genus of asteraceous prickly herbs, the thistles, widely distributed in temperate regions. They are distinguished from other genera of similar appearance by the straight tips of the involucral bracts. They are sometimes referred to *Cnicus* and *Cirsium*. See THISTLE.
care (kâr), *n.* [AS. *caru*, *cearu*; akin to OS. *kara* sorrow, Goth. *kara*, OHG. *chara* lament; cf. OHG. *queran* to groan. Not akin to *cure*. Cf. CHARY.] **1**. Suffering of mind; grief; sorrow. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
While heart is drowned in *cares*. *Shak.*
2. A burdensome sense of responsibility; trouble caused by onerous duties; anxiety; concern; solicitude; also, in *pl.*, anxieties, solicitudes.
Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,
And where *care* lodges, sleep will never lie. *Shak.*
3. Serious attention of mind; heed; caution; concern; regard; heedfulness; watchfulness; pains; as, take *care*; have a *care*. Hence, regard coming from desire, etc.; inclination; wish; anxiety; as, he had no great *care* for sports.
I thank thee for thy *care* and honest pains. *Shak.*
4. Charge, oversight, or management, implying responsibility for safety and prosperity; as, under a doctor's *care*; to have the *care* of; addressed *care of*.
The *care* of all the churches. 2 *Cor.* xi. 28.
5. An object or matter of care, watchful attention, or anxiety; a person or thing that is an object of care.
Right sorrowfully mourning her bereaved *cares*. *Spenser.*
Syn. — CARE, CONCERN, SOLICITUDE, ANXIETY agree in the idea of mental burden or troubled thought. CARE, as here compared, implies a disquieting sense of oppression; as, "To drive away the heavy thought of *care*" (*Shak.*); a *care*-worn face. CONCERN (opposed to *indifference*) implies anxious or solicitous thought, frequently inspired by interest or regard; as, "the saying of Montaigne that a loose tile on his roof gave him far deeper *concern* than matters of real import" (*Lowell*); *concern* for a friend's welfare. SOLICITUDE (see THOUGHTFUL) suggests greater uneasiness than *concern*, but is less distressing than *anxiety*; it frequently implies fond or tender care; as, "All his power of pleasing is damped by *solicitude*, and his cheerfulness dashed with apprehension" (*Goldsmith*); "In spite of his resolute professions of misanthropy, he watches over his daughter with kindly *solicitude*" (*Hazlitt*). ANXIETY is a disturbing or painful uneasiness regarding what is future or uncertain; as, "I have the less dread, or rather the less *anxiety*, about the consequences" (*Scott*). See APPREHENSION, FEAR, VEXATION, HARASS.
care (kâr), *v. i.*; CARED (kârd); CAR′ING (kâr′ĭng). [AS. *cearian*. See CARE, *n.*] **1**. To grieve; also, to lament. *Obs.*
2. To have or feel care or solicitude; — now generally with *for* or *about*; specif.: **a** To feel troubled, anxious, or fearful. **b** To have or feel concern or interest.
Gallio *cared* for none of those things. *Acts* xviii. 17.
3. To watch, foster, or guard; to be charged with care; to be heedful; — with *for*.
Casting all your care upon him; for he *careth* for you. 1 *Peter* v. 7.
4. **a** To have an inclination, wish, or propension (to); as, I do not *care* to go. **b** To have a fondness or affection; to have tender regard; — usually with *for*.
Now I thought that she *cared* for me. *Tennyson.*
☞ In negative and conditional expressions, often elliptical, *care* has developed a variety of idiomatic meanings, chiefly from the senses in def. 2, above. Thus *not to care* may mean *not to fear* (cf. 2 **a**) or *to be uninterested* or *indifferent* (cf. 2 **b**), while in a third usage, now commonly with *if*, the phrase passes from the sense of indifference to that of willingness or desire; as, *Colloq.*, "Will you go along with us?" "I do *not care if* I do."
Master, *carest* thou *not* that we perish? *Mark* iv. 38.
I would *not care* a pin *if* the other three were in. *Shak.*
I *care not if* I do become your physician. *Shak.*
care, *v. t.* **a** To cause to have care; to trouble. *Obs.* **b** To care for; to regard. *Obs.* **c** To take care of. *Dial. Ir.*
ca-reen′ (ká-rēn′), *v. t.*; CA-REENED′ (-rēnd′); CA-REEN′ING. [OF. *cariner*, F. *caréner*, fr. OF. *carine*, F. *carène*, the bottom of a ship, keel (cf. It. & Sp. *carena*), fr. L. *carina*.] **1**. *Naut.* **a** To cause (a vessel) to lean over on one side, leaving the other side accessible for repairs below the water line; also, to clean, calk, or repair (a vessel in this position). Before dry docks came in use careening vessels on a beach was a very common method when the bottom had to be cleaned or repaired. **b** To cause to be off the keel or to heel over; as, the high waves *careened* the ship.
2. Humorously, to cleanse or repair, as a wig. *Obs.*
Syn. — See TIP.
ca-reen′, *v. i.* **1**. To lie or heel over, as a ship under a breeze.
2. To perform the operation of careening a ship, or cleaning, calking, or repairing her when in a careened position; of a ship, to undergo this process; as, the captain's orders were to *careen* and refit; the ship is *careening* at that port.
ca-reen′, *n.* Act or process of careening; state of being careened; careened position.
ca-reer′ (ká-rēr′), *n.* [F. *carrière* race course, highroad, street, fr. L. *carrus* wagon. See CAR.] **1**. A race course; the lists at a tournament; also, way; road. *Obs.*
2. Of a horse, a short gallop or run at full or great speed; — often in phrase *to pass (a) career*. Fig., a charge; encounter, as in a tournament; also, a gambol or frisk. *Obs.*
3. A running; a course, esp. a swift one, as of the sun or a star through the heavens; hence, speed; full speed or exercise of activity; — chiefly in phrases like *in full career*.
He (the king) passes some humors and *careers*. *Shak.*
My hasting days fly on with full *career*. *Milton.*
4. *Falconry.* The ordinary flight or ascent of a hawk, about 120 yards.
5. General course of action, as of a person, nation, etc., or conduct in life or in a particular part of it or calling in it, or in some special undertaking; — usually applied to course or conduct which is of a public character or which is more or less conspicuous, as for nobility or success; as, Washington's *career* as a soldier; he must make a *career* for himself.
An impartial view of his whole *career*. *Macaulay.*
ca-reer′, *v. i.*; CA-REERED′ (ká-rērd′); CA-REER′ING. **1**. To make a career or short gallop; to charge. *Obs.*
2. To move or run rapidly; to gallop.
Careering gayly over the curling waves. *Irving.*
If one fixed star should some day "pale its feeble light" or be found *careering* across the sky. *James Ward.*
ca-reer′ (ká-rēr′), *v. t.* **1**. To cause to career, as a horse.
2. To go over or across in a career.
care′ful (kâr′fool), *a.* [AS. *cearful.*] **1**. Full of grief or sorrow; mournful; sorrowful. *Obs.*
2. Full of care; anxious; solicitous; troubled. *Archaic.*
Be *careful* [Rev. Ver. "anxious"] for nothing. *Phil.* iv. 6.
The *careful* plowman doubting stands. *Milton.*
3. Filling with care or solicitude; causing, or exposing to, concern, anxiety, or trouble; painful. *Obs. or Archaic.*
By Him that raised me to this *careful* height. *Shak.*
4. Taking care or heed; watchful; cautious; provident; not indifferent, heedless, or reckless; — often with *of*, *for*, or the infinitive; as, *careful* of money; *careful* to do right.
Thou hast been *careful* for us with all this care. 2 *Kings* iv. 13.
5. Marked by care; done or executed with care; as, he made a *careful* examination.
Syn. — Watchful, vigilant; guarded, chary; heedful, thoughtful, prudent, judicious. — CAREFUL, CAUTIOUS, WARY, CIRCUMSPECT, DISCREET, METICULOUS. CAREFUL (see CARE) suggests watchfulness and solicitude, without necessary implication of danger to avoid; CAUTIOUS always implies some contingency against which one guards; as, "It was plain that the plan of operations had been *carefully* mapped out from the first, and that these men were *cautiously* advancing towards its accomplishment, as far as was safe at the moment" (*J. H. Newman*); "too generous to be *cautious*" (*id.*). WARY suggests, more strongly than *cautious*, suspicion of danger (esp. of trick or artifice) and alertness or vigilance; as, "a little field mouse, scratching *warily* from corn to corn, lest his enemies should spy him" (*Mary Wilkins*). CIRCUMSPECT rather implies attentive deliberation or habitual prudence, esp. in matters of peculiar delicacy or difficulty; as, "Let not his smoothing words bewitch your hearts; be wise and *circumspect*" (*Shak.*). DISCREET, as here compared (cf. *judicious*, under WISE), suggests esp. caution with respect to speech or conduct; as, "You are a *discreet* man, and I make no doubt can keep a secret" (*Irving*); "The sea is silent, the sea is *discreet*" (*Longfellow*). METICULOUS (cf. AFRAID) implies a timorous or finically scrupulous caution; as, "a teasing and *meticulous* minuteness of sentimental analysis" (*Saintsbury*). See SHREWD, WISE, PRUDENCE; cf. CARELESS, RASH.
— **care′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **care′ful-ness**, *n.*
care′less, *a.* [AS. *carleás*.] **1**. Free from care, anxiety, or solicitude. *Spenser.*
Sleep she as sound as *careless* infancy. *Shak.*
2. Having no care; having no concern or interest; unconcerned; unmindful; also, not taking ordinary or proper care; negligent; heedless; inattentive; regardless.
My brother was too *careless* of his charge. *Shak.*
3. Not receiving or exhibiting care: **a** Not attended to or cared for. "Many wounds and *careless* harms." *Spenser.*
b Done, made, caused, or the like, without attention to rule or system; unstudied; spontaneous; as, a *careless* act; *careless* speech.
He framed the *careless* rime. *Beattie.*
c Done, said, or caused, without due care; negligent; heedless; as, a *careless* mistake; *careless* work.
Syn. — Unconcerned, thoughtless, unthinking, negligent, remiss, inattentive. — CARELESS, HEEDLESS. CARELESS implies want of pains or thought; HEEDLESS, lack of attention; as, a *careless* piece of work, a *heedless* listener; one is *careless* of the consequences who is devoid of concern about them; one is *heedless* of the consequences who dismisses them wholly from consideration. See RASH, SLOVENLY, NEGLIGENCE.
I have been always till now almost as *careless* of the world as a fly — my troubles were all of the imagination. *Keats.*
Discreetly *heedless*, thanks to her long association with nobleness in art, to the leaps and bounds of fashion. *H. James.*
Careless Gallio. See GALLIO.
— **care′less-ly**, *adv.* — **care′less-ness**, *n.*
ca-ress′ (ká-rĕs′), *n.* [F. *caresse*, fr. It. *carezza*, LL. *caritia* dearness, fr. L. *carus* dear. See CHARITY.] An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing, or touching, with tenderness.
Wooed her with his soft *caresses*. *Longfellow.*
He exerted himself to win by indulgence and *caresses* the hearts of all who were under his command. *Macaulay.*
ca-ress′, *v. t.*; CA-RESSED′ (ká-rĕst′), or, *chiefly Poetic*, CA-REST′; CA-RESS′ING. [F. *caresser*, fr. It. *carezzare*, fr. *carezza* caress. See CARESS, *n.*] To treat with tokens of fondness, affection, or kindness; to touch or speak to in a loving or endearing manner; to fondle.
The lady *caresses* the rough bloodhound. *Scott.*
Syn. — Pet, coddle; flatter, blandish, wheedle, cajole. — CARESS, FONDLE agree in expressing a manifestation of affection or endearment. CARESS suggests softness of touch, lit. or fig., and implies tenderness, but not undue familiarity; as, "Soothing with a touch the wild thing's fright . . . *caressed* it into peace with light, kind palms" (*E. Arnold*); "Not the barsh staccato of Florence . . . but the silken *caressing* liquids of Siena" (*M. Hewlett*). To FONDLE is to handle or toy with the object of affection; as, to *fondle* a babe, a lapdog. The word implies doting fondness, and frequently lack of dignity; as, "flattering, amorous *fondling*, to . . . melt her guardless heart" (*Mickle*); "She [Elizabeth] . . . *fondled* her 'sweet Robin,' Lord Leicester, in the face of the court" (*J. R. Green*). See COAX.
ca-ress′, *v. i.* To bestow caresses; to fondle.
The meadow birds sing sweeter, and the airs
Of heaven with more *caressing* softness play. *Bryant.*
ca-res′sive (ká-rĕs′ĭv), *a.* Of the nature of a caress; expressing affection or endearment.

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car′di-nal-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **car′di-nes**, *n.*, *pl.* of CARDO.
car′di-o-cele′, *n.* [*cardio-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernial protrusion of the heart, esp. into the abdominal cavity.
car′di-o-cen-te′sis (-sĕn-tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + Gr. κέντησις a pricking.] Puncture of the heart to reduce enlargement, or to inject stimulants.
car′di-o-dyn′i-a, *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the heart.
car′di-o-he-pat′ic, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the heart and the liver.
car′di-o-ki-net′ic, *a.* *Med.* Stimulating the movement of the heart. — *n.* A cardiokinetic agent.
car′di-o-lith′, *n.* [*cardio-* + *-lith.*] A concretion in the heart.
car′di-o-ma-la′ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Morbid softening of the heart.
car′di-o-per′i-car-di′tis, *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + *pericarditis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of both pericardium and heart muscle.
car′di-o-ple′gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the heart. [CARDIOCENTESIS.]
car′di-o-punc′ture, *n.* *Surg.* =
car′di-o-re′nal, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the heart and kidney.
car′di-or-rhex′is (kär′dĭ-ŏ-rĕk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + Gr. ῥῆξις a bursting.] *Med.* Rupture of the heart.
car′di-o-sphyg′mo-graph, *n.* *Physiol.* A combination of cardiograph and sphygmograph.
Car′di-pho′ni-a (kär′dĭ-fō′nĭ-á), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρδία heart + φωνή voice.] The title given to a collection of letters by the Rev. John Newton (1781), intended to mean "utterance of the heart," in which sense it has been occasionally used by later writers. *Oxf. E. D.*
Car′di-um (kär′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρδία heart.] *Zoöl.* A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the order Eulamellibranchia, having an equivalve ribbed shell. It contains the typical cockles and is the type of a family, **Car-di′i-dæ** (kär-dī′ĭ-dē)
car′do (kär′dō), *n.*; *pl.* CARDINES (kär′dĭ-nēz). [L., a hinge.] **1**. *pl.* *Astrol. & Geog.* Cardinal points. *Obs.*
2. Hinge or turning point. *Obs.*
3. *Zoöl.* **a** The basal joint of the maxilla in insects. **b** The hinge of a bivalve shell.
car-don′. Var. of CARDOON.
car-doo′er (kär-dōō′ẽr), *n.* [From the dial. *cardow*, *curdow*, to botch, mend.] A tailor or seamstress who goes about mending old clothes. *Scot.*
car-doph′a-gus (kär-dŏf′á-gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-jī). [Gr. κάρδος thistle + φαγεῖν to eat.] Lit., thistle eater; a donkey. *Nonce word.* *Thackeray.*
‖ **car′do-san′to** (kär′dō-sän′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōs). [Sp. *cardo santo*, prop., holy thistle.] The prickly poppy. *Sp. Amer.*
card tenter. A tenter of a carding machine.
card thistle. The teasel.
Car′du-a′ce-æ (kär′dū-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. CARDUUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of ASTERACEÆ. — **car′du-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Car′du-el (kär′dū-ĕl), *n.* A name given, in the old Arthurian romances, to the city of Carlisle, England.
Car′du-e′lis (kär′dū-ē′lĭs), *n.* [L., the thistle finch, goldfinch.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the European goldfinch, and, in old classifications, also the canary, siskin, and other allied finches.
care (kâr), *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] The rowan tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*). *Local, Eng.*
Ca-re′ah (ká-rē′á). *Bib.*
care′-a-way′, *interj.* Away with care. — *n.* A careless or reckless fellow. *Obs.*
care cloth. Formerly, in the marriage service, a cloth held or put over the bride and bridegroom as they knelt at the altar.
carect. † CARACT.
Ca-re′e (ká-rē′ē). *D. Bib.*
ca-reen′age (ká-rēn′āj), *n.* *Naut.* **a** Act or expense of careening. **b** A place for careening.
ca-reend′. Careened. *Ref. Sp.*
ca-reerd′. Careered. *Ref. Sp.*
ca-reer′er, *n.* One that careers.
ca-reer′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CAREER. — **ca-reer′ing-ly**, *adv.*
care′fox. † CARFAX.
Car′e-him (kăr′ē-hĭm). *D. Bib.*
careine. † CARRION.
Care′less, *n.* In Sheridan's "School for Scandal," a boon companion of Charles Surface.
careless, careless weed. The pigweed *Amaranthus hybridus*.
‖ **ca′rême′** (ká′rām′), *n.* [F.] Lent; the Lenten season.
caren. † CARRION.
ca-rene′. † CAREEN.
ca-rene′, *n.* [LL. *carena*, corrupted fr. *quarentena*. See QUARANTINE.] *Eccl.* A forty days' fast or indulgence. *Obs.*
ca-rene′, *n.* [L. *carenum.*] A sweet wine boiled down. *Obs.*
car′en-tane (kăr′ĕn-tān), *n.* [Cf. QUARANTINE.] A forty days' indulgence. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
car′er (kâr′ẽr), *n.* One who cares.
ca. resp. *Abbr.* Capias ad respondendum.
ca-ress′ant (ká-rĕs′ănt), *a.* [F.] Caressing. *Rare*
ca-ress′er, *n.* One who caresses.
ca-ress′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CARESS. — **ca-ress′ing-ly**, *adv.*
ca-rest′, *pret.* & *p. p.* of CARESS.
Care Sunday. [AS. *caru* sor-

car′et (kăr′ĕt ; kā′rĕt ; 277, 115), *n.* [L. *caret* there is wanting, fr. *carere* to want.] A mark [‸] used by writers and proof readers to indicate that something interlined above or inserted in the margin belongs in the place marked.

care′tak′er (kâr′tāk′ẽr), *n.* One who takes care or charge of any place, person, or thing, as of a child, of the premises of an insolvent, or of an estate or house during the absence of the owner or tenant. — **care′tak′ing** (-tāk′ĭng), *n.*

care′worn′ (-wōrn′), *a.* Worn with care ; exhibiting the wasting effect of care ; as, a *careworn* look or face.

Ca′rex (kā′rĕks), *n. ; pl.* (in sense 2) CARICES (kăr′ĭ-sēz). [L. sedge.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of cyperaceous plants, comprising over 1,000 species, of very wide distribution. They are generally known as sedges, although this name is often applied to other genera of the family, from which *Carex* is distinguished by having the seedlike achenes inclosed in a utricle called a *perigynium*.
2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

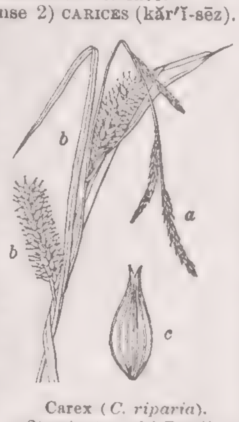

Carex (*C. riparia*). *a* Staminate and *b* Pistillate Spikes; *c* Perigynium. (⅓)

car′fax (kär′făks), *n.* [OF. *carreforc.* The final *x* perh. represents a nom. sing. or acc. pl. *s* of OF. combined in Anglo-French with the *c*. See CARFOUR.] A place where four or more roads meet ; — now chiefly in place names. *Eng.*

car′four′ (*F.* kȧr′fōōr′ ; *formerly Anglicized and accented on first syllable*), *n.* [F. *carrefour*, OF. *carreforc*, LL. *quadrifurcus* having four forks. See QUADRATE, FORK ; cf. CARFAX.] A carfax. *Obs.*

car′go (kär′gō), *n. ; pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [Sp. *cargo*, *carga*, burden, load, from *cargar* to load, charge. See CHARGE.] The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel ; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a vessel or boat ; load ; freight. The term *cargo*, in law, is usually applied to goods only, and not to live animals or persons.
Syn. — See FREIGHT.

car′goose′ (kär′gōōs′), *n. ; pl.* -GEESE′ (-gēs′). [Perh. fr. Gael. & Ir. *cir*, *cior* (prond. *kir*, *kior*), crest, comb + E. *goose*. Cf. GREBE.] The crested grebe.

Ca′ri-an (kā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Caria, in Asia Minor. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of ancient Caria. The Carians are supposed to have been an immigrant race, possibly from Crete ; they were a warlike, maritime people, but were driven by the Greeks from the coast, and were later subdued by the Persians. Their language was probably not Indo-European, although they employed an alphabet resembling the Greek.

Car′ib (kăr′ĭb), *n.* [See CANNIBAL.] An Indian of a linguistic stock now chiefly confined to Brazil and Guiana, but formerly occupying also the Lesser Antilles. The Caribs are of short or medium stature, mesocephalic or subdolichocephalic, and when pure of a light skin. The so-called **black Caribs** are Caribs mixed with negroes. The Caribs of the Antilles flattened the frontal region of the skull and practiced cannibalism and the couvade. Their culture was that of the stone age. The race is supposed to have originated in central Brazil. — **Car′ib-an** (-ĭ-băn), *a.*

Car′ib-be′an (kăr′ĭ-bē′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Caribs, their islands (the eastern and southern West Indies), or the sea (called the Caribbean Sea) lying between those islands and Central America. — *n.* A Carib.

‖ **ca-ri′be** (kä-rē′bā ; kăr′ĭ-bē), *n.* [Sp., a cannibal.] Any of several South American fresh-water fishes of the genus *Serrasalmo* and family Characinidæ, remarkable for their voracity. They are very abundant in some places, and, though mostly of small size, often attack men and large animals that enter the water, inflicting dangerous wounds.

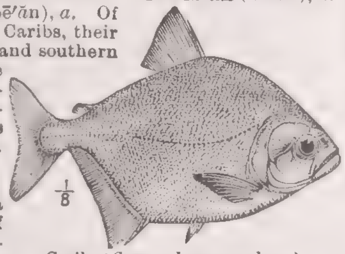

Caribe (*Serrasalmo scapularis*).

car′i-bou (kăr′ĭ-bōō ; kăr′ĭ-bōō′ ; 277), *n. sing. & pl.* [Can. F., of Amer. Indian origin, properly meaning pawer, scratcher.] Any of several species or varieties of reindeer found in northern North America and Greenland. The larger forms inhabit wooded localities and are distinguished as **woodland caribou**. The best known of these (*Rangifer caribou*) was formerly found in many of the northern States, but, being easily killed, has been long since exterminated in most of them. The smaller forms inhabiting open country are called *Barren Ground caribou.* See under BARREN.

Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*).

Car′i-ca (kăr′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of dried fig, prop. fem. of *Caricus* pertaining to Caria.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American trees, type of the family Caricaceæ. The only important species is *C. papaya*, the papaw of the tropics. See PAPAYA.

Car′i-ca′ce-æ (kăr′ĭ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of trees (order Hypericales), natives of tropical and subtropical America, consisting of the two genera *Carica* and *Jacaratia*. They have diœcious flowers and fleshy baccate fruits. — **car′i-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

car′i-ca-ture (kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tūr ; *the older accentuation* car′i-ca-ture′ *is still often heard, esp. in the verb and derivatives*), *n.* [It. *caricatura*, fr. *caricare* to charge, overload, exaggerate : cf. F. *caricature*. See CHARGE, *v. t.*] **1**. An exaggeration, or distortion by exaggeration, of parts or characteristics, producing a grotesque or ridiculous effect, as in a picture.
2. A picture or other figure or description in which the peculiarities of a person or thing are so exaggerated as to appear grotesque or ridiculous ; a burlesque.

> The truest likeness of this prince of French literature will be the one that has most of the look of a *caricature*. *I. Taylor.*
> A grotesque *caricature* of virtue. *Macaulay.*

3. A likeness or imitation so poor or exaggerated as to be, undesignedly, ludicrous.
Syn. — CARICATURE, BURLESQUE, PARODY, TRAVESTY. A CARICATURE is a ludicrous exaggeration or distortion (usually pictorial) of characteristic or peculiar features. A BURLESQUE is an imitation (commonly in words or action) made grotesquely incongruous either by treating a trifling subject in mock-heroic vein, or by giving to a serious subject a frivolous or laughable turn ; as, "*Burlesque* is . . . of two kinds ; the first represents mean persons in the accouterments of heroes ; the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest among the people" (*Spectator*). A PARODY employs in the treatment of a ludicrous or ridiculous subject the exact style (esp. in its mannerisms) of some serious and (usually) well-known composition or writer ; in a TRAVESTY, on the other hand, the subject remains unchanged, but the style is made extravagant or absurd ; as, "Their idea was to write a number of *parodies* in the manner of the most popular poets of the day" (*P. Fitzgerald*) ; "To apply that manner and that rhythm to Homer's incidents, is not to imitate Homer, but to *travesty* him" (*M. Arnold*). Fig., *parody* may be applied to any feeble or inappropriate attempt at imitation ; *travesty*, to any ironically grotesque suggestion or resemblance ; as, "a certain *parody* of devotion" (*Stevenson*) ; "a mocking *travesty* wrought in the dark by an impish finger" (*G. Eliot*). See LAMPOON, IRONY.

car′i-ca-ture, *v. t. ;* CAR′I-CA-TURED (-tūrd) ; CAR′I-CA-TUR-ING. To make or draw a caricature of ; to represent with ridiculous exaggeration ; to burlesque.

> He could draw an ill face, or *caricature* a good one, with a masterly hand. *Lord Lyttelton*

caricature plant. An East Indian acanthaceous plant (*Graptophyllum pictum*) occasionally cultivated for its variegated foliage and red flowers.

car′i-ca-tur′ist (kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tū′rĭst ; kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tū′rĭst ; 277), *n.* One who caricatures.

Ca-rid′e-a (kȧ-rĭd′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρίς, prob. a shrimp or prawn.] *Zoöl.* A group of macrurous decapod Crustacea including the shrimps, prawns, and allied forms ; — also called **Car′i-da** (kăr′ĭ-dȧ) and **Car′i-do-mor′pha** (-dō-môr′fȧ). — **ca-rid′e-an** (kȧ-rĭd′ē-ăn), *a. & n.*

ca′ri-es (kā′rĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., decay.] *Med.* Decay of animal tissues ; esp., ulceration of bone ; a process in which bone disintegrates and is carried away piecemeal, as distinguished from *necrosis*, in which it dies in masses.

car′il-lon (kăr′ĭ-lŏn ; *F.* kȧ′rē′yôɴ′), *n.* [F., a chime of bells, orig. of four bells ; cf. OF. *careignon*, and L. *quadrus* square, *quatuor* four.] **1**. *Music.* **a** A set of bells played by machinery or by finger keys. **b** An instrument, or an attachment to one, imitating in sound a carillon of bells. See GLOCKENSPIEL.
2. A tune adapted to be played on such a set of bells, or a composition suggesting or using bells.

ca-ri′na (kȧ-rī′nȧ), *n. ; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., keel.] **1**. *Bot.* A keel ; specif. : **a** That part of a papilionaceous flower which incloses the stamens and pistil. It consists of two commonly united petals. **b** A longitudinal ridge or projection, as on the glumes of certain grasses.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** A keel-like ridge or prominence, as that on the breastbone of most birds. **b** The median dorsal plate of a barnacle.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* That part of the southern constellation Argo between Musca and Volans ; the Keel.

Carina (and Calyx) of *Robinia hispida*. The standard and wings have been removed.

ca-ri′nal (-năl), *a.* **1**. *Biol.* Relating to, or resembling, a carina or keel.
2. *Bot.* Having the carina inclosing the other petals in the bud ; — said of the æstivation of cæsalpiniaceous flowers.

Car′i-na′ri-a (kăr′ĭ-nā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *carina* keel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oceanic heteropod Mollusca, having a thin, glassy, bonnet-shaped shell, which covers only the nucleus and gills. See HETEROPODA, *Illust.*

Car′i-na′tæ (-nā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. fr. L. *carinatus*. See CARINATE.] *Zoöl.* The principal group of the class Aves, containing all existing birds except the Ratitæ (see RATITÆ), and also including the majority of known fossil ones. It ranks as a primary division of the subclass Neornithes, or as a subclass of Aves. The chief distinguishing character is a longitudinal bony ridge or keel on the sternum. (See BIRD.) The members of this group are so closely related that its subdivision is a matter of great difficulty. It is commonly divided into orders, twenty or more in some classifications, but these differ less from each other than families do in many other classes of animals.

car′i-nate (kăr′ĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *carinatus*, fr. *carina* keel.]
car′i-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd) } Shaped like the keel or prow of a ship ; having a carina or keel ; as, a *carinate* sepal ; a *carinate* sternum (of a bird).

car′i-ole, car′ri-ole (kăr′ĭ-ōl), *n.* [F. *carriole*, dim. fr. L. *carrus*. See CAR ; cf. CARRYALL.] **a** A small, light, open one-horse carriage. **b** A light covered cart. **c** A kind of Canadian sledge.

ca′ri-ous (kā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cariosus*, fr. *caries* decay.] *Med.* Affected with caries ; decaying ; as, a *carious* tooth.

ca-ris′sin (kȧ-rĭs′ĭn), *n.* [From *Carissa*, syn. of *Carandas*.] A bitter, poisonous glucoside existing in the bark of an African apocynaceous tree (*Carandas ovatum*).

car′i-ta-tive (kăr′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. It. *caritativo*, LL. *caritativus*.] Of the nature of charity ; charitable ; benevolent ; as, the *caritative* principle of Christianity.

cark (kärk), *n.* [ME. *cark*, fr. dial. form *carque* of F. *charge*. See CHARGE ; cf. CARGO.] **1**. Load ; charge ; burden. *Obs.*
2. Something burdensome to the spirit ; trouble ; hence, anxious condition of mind ; anxiety ; anxious or corroding care ; solicitude ; worry. *Archaic.*

> His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark*. *Spenser.*
> Fling *cark* and care aside. *Motherwell.*

3. Care ; pains ; heed. *Obs.*

cark, *v. t. ;* CARKED (kärkt) ; CARK′ING. [OF. *carquier*, dial. form of F. *charger*, OF. *chargier*.] **1**. To load ; burden. *Obs.*
2. To burden as anxiety does ; to vex ; worry ; trouble ; to make by anxious care or worry. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> Nor can a man, independently . . . of God's blessing, care and *cark* himself one penny richer. *South.*

cark, *v. i.* **1**. To be careful, anxious, solicitous, or troubled in mind ; to labor anxiously. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To take care or thought ; to be concerned. *Obs.*

cark′ing, *p. a.* Burdening ; distressing ; worrying ; perplexing ; corroding ; as, *carking* cares ; also, of persons, fretting ; anxious. *Archaic.* — **cark′ing-ly**, *adv.*

carl (kärl), *n.* [Icel. *karl* a male, a man ; akin to AS. *ceorl*, OHG. *charal*, G. *kerl* fellow. See CHURL.] **1**. In early times, a man of the peasantry or common people, ranking below the thegn ; a rustic or husbandman ; a villein ; in later times, a bondman. Cf. CHURL. *Obs., Archaic, or Hist.*

> The miller was a stout *carl*. *Chaucer.*

2. A base or low-bred fellow ; a churl or boor ; — hence used as a term of contempt. *Scot. or Archaic.*
3. A niggardly man ; a pinchpenny. *Obs. or Scot.*
4. Short for CARL HEMP.

car′let (kär′lĕt ; -lĭt ; 7), *n.* [F. *carrelet*, dim. of *carreau*, OF. *carrel*. Cf. QUARREL an arrow.] A three-square single-cut file, used by comb makers.

carl hemp. The female hemp plant, larger and coarser than the male, orig. supposed to be the male.

car′lin, car′line (kär′lĭn ; -līn), *n.* [F. *carlin*, fr. It. *carlino*.] A small silver coin first struck by Charles (Carlo) of Anjou, king of Naples and Sicily, orig. equivalent to about fourpence.

Car-li′na (kär-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL. See CARLINE THISTLE.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous thistlelike plants of the Mediterranean region, differing from the true thistles in having scarious or colored involucral scales. They are sometimes cultivated in gardens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

carl′ine (kär′lĭn ; *Scot. usually* kẽr′lēn), *n.* [Icel. *kerling*, fr. *karl* male.] A woman, esp. an old one ; — often used contemptuously or disparagingly, as of a witch. *Chiefly Scot.*

car′line this′tle (kär′lĭn). [F. *carline*, It., Sp., & Pg. *carlina*. Said to be so called from the Emperor Charlemagne, whose army is reputed to have used it as a remedy for pestilence.] Any plant of the genus *Carlina* ; esp., *C. acaulis*, the root of which was formerly valued as a medicine, and *C. vulgaris*, used as a weatherglass on account of its hygroscopic involucral scales. See CARLINA.

car′ling (kär′lĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kerling*, F. *carlingue*, Sp., Pg., & It. *carlinga*.] *Naut.* One of the short timbers running lengthwise of a ship, from one transverse deck beam to another, forming part of the framework by which the deck is supported ; — usually in *pl.*

Car′lism (kär′lĭz′m), *n.* Adherence to Don Carlos of Spain or his successors, or formerly to Charles X. of France ; Carlist principles, plans, or claims.

Car′list (-lĭst), *n.* **1**. *Fr. Hist.* A partisan of Charles X., King of France from 1824–30, and of his family, the elder line of the Bourbons ; — afterward called a *Legitimist.*
2. *Sp. Hist.* A supporter of the claims to the throne of Don Carlos (1788–1855) or his successors. The first Don Carlos was the second son of Charles IV. and brother of Ferdinand VII., and in 1833, on the death of the latter, who had no male child, would have become king according to the Salic law had not Ferdinand during his reign abolished the law, so that he was succeeded by his daughter, Isabella II.

car′load′ (kär′lōd′), *n.* A load that fills a car.

car′lock (kär′lŏk), *n.* [Russ. *karlúk*.] A sort of Russian isinglass, made from the air bladder of the sturgeon, and used in clarifying wine.

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row, grief. See CARE, *n.*] The fifth Sunday in Lent. *Scot.*
‖ **ca′ret′** (kȧ′rē′ ; *Eng.* kā′-rĕt), *n.* [F., a species of tortoise.] The hawksbill turtle.
‖ **ca′ret in-i′ti-o et fi′ne** (ĭn-ĭsh′ĭ-ō). [L.] It wants beginning and end.
careway. ✝ CARAWAY.
carf. Obs. pret. of CARVE.
carf (kẽrf ; käf), *n.* [Cf. 1st CARVE.] = KERF. *Obs. or Dial.*
carfe. Obs. pret. of CARVE.
carfouk, carfowgh. ✝ CARFAX.
car-fuf′fle (kẽr-fŭf′′l), *n.* [E. dial. *car* left-handed, sinister + *fuffle* disorder.] Ruffle ; agitation ; disorder ; flurry. *Scot.*
car-fuf′fle, *v. t.* To disorder ; disarrange ; ruffle. *Scot.*
carful. ✝ CAREFUL.
car′ga (kär′gä), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE, WEIGHT.
‖ **car′ga-dor′** (kär′gä-thōr′ ; 146), *n. ; pl.* -DORES (-thō′rās). [Sp.] A carrier or porter. *Phil. I.*
car′ga-son, car′ga-zon, *n.* [F. *cargaison*.] A cargo. *Obs.*
carge. ✝ CHARGE.
car′geese′, *n.*, *pl.* of CARGOOSE.
car′go. [Cf. Sp. *cargo*, *carga*, load, charge.] A word of uncertain meaning, applied as a contemptuous term to a person or used as an exclamation or imprecation. *Obs.*
cargo rice. A large-grained kind of rice chiefly from Bengal.
Ca′ri-a (kā′rĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
Ca-ri′a-cus (kȧ-rī′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Tupi *cariacu*.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ODOCOILEUS. — **ca-ri′a-cine** (-sīn ; -sĭn), *a.*
cariage. ✝ CARRIAGE.
ça′ri-a′ma (sä′rē-ä′mȧ), *n.* [Native name.] = SERIEMA.
carian. ✝ CARRION.
ca′ri-ate (kā′rĭ-āt), *v. t.* To affect with caries. *Obs. or R.*
Ca′ri-ath (kā′rĭ-ăth). *D. Bib.*
Ca′ri-a-tha′im (-ȧ-thā′ĭm). *D. Bib.*
Ca′ri-ath′i-a′rim (kā′rĭ-ăth′ĭ-ā′rĭm). *D. Bib.*
Car′ib-al (kăr′ĭ-băl), *a.* Of or belonging to the Caribs.
Car′ib-bee, Car′i-bee (kăr′ĭ-bē ; kăr′ĭ-bē′), *n.* A Carib.
car′i-ca′do, *n.* [Cf. It. *caricare* to charge, load.] A motion in fencing. *Obs.*
ca′ri-ca-tu′ra, *n.* [It.] = CARICATURE. *Obs.*
car′i-ca-tur′a-ble (kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tūr′ȧ-b′l ; kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tūr′-), *a.* See -ABLE.
car′i-ca-tur-al (-ăl), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, caricature.
car′i-ces, *n.*, *pl.* of CAREX, 2.
car′i-ce′tum (kăr′ĭ-sē′tŭm), *n.* [*carex* + *-etum* as in *arboretum*.] *Bot.* A cultivated collection of sedges of the genus *Carex*.
car′i-cog′ra-phy (-kŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*carex* + *-graphy*.] A monograph or description of the genus *Carex* and its species. — **car′i-cog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*
car′i-col′o-gy (-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*carex* + *-logy*.] Taxonomic botany treating of the genus *Carex* or the sedges. — **car′i-col′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
car′i-cous (kăr′ĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *carica* a kind of dry fig.] Of fig shape ; as, a *caricous* tumor.
carie. ✝ CARE, CARRY.
carien. ✝ CARE, CARRION, CARRY.
carier. ✝ CAREER.
carike. ✝ CARACK.
‖ **car′il′lon′neur′** (kȧ′rē′yō′-nûr′), *n. ; pl.* -NEURS (*F.* -nûr′). [F.] A ringer of carillons.
car′i-na′tion (kăr′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* State of being carinate, or keeled ; a carinate formation.
carine. ✝ CAREEN.
ca-rin′i-form (kȧ-rĭn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a carina or keel.
car′i-ol′ing (kăr′ĭ-ōl′ĭng), *vb. n.* Riding in a cariole.
carion. ✝ CARRION.
car′i-op′sis Var. of CARYOPSIS.
ca′ri-os′i-ty (kā′rĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ ; kăr′ĭ-), *n.* *Med.* Caries.
Ca′ri-oth (kā′rĭ-ŏth). *D. Bib.*
ca′ri-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Ca-ris′sa (kȧ-rĭs′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CARANDAS.
car′itch. Var. of CARRITCH.
cariune. ✝ CARRION.
cark (kärk), *a.* Stiff. *Dial. Eng.*
cark-. For various forms in *cark-*, see those in CARC-.
car′ka-net ✝ CARCANET.
carkasse, carkeis. ✝ CARCASS.
car′ket, *n.* Carcanet. *Obs. or R.*
cark′ful, *a.* [From CARK, *n.*] Full of care. *Obs.*
car′kled (kär′k′ld), *a.* Somewhat cark or stiff ; stiffened. *Dial. Eng.* "Before their *carkled* edges bent more than a driven saw." *R. D. Blackmore.*
cark′net. ✝ CARCANET.
carl, *v. i.* To act like a carl ; to snarl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Burton.*
car′la-cue. Var. of CURLICUE.
car′lage. ✝ CARLISH.
carle. Var. of CARL ; CAURALE.
carl′ie. A little carl, or man. *Scot.*
car′lin. Var. of CARLINE, a woman.
car-li′na oil (kär-lī′nȧ). See OIL, *Table I.*
car′line (kär′lĭn). Var. of CARLING.
car′ling. Var. of CARLINE, a woman.
car′ling, *n.* Probably, a penguin. *Obs.*
car′ling, *n.* [*care* + *-ling* ; — because eaten on Care Sunday.] Parched peas used as a Lenten food ; — used, except adjectively, only in the *pl.* *Dial. Eng.* Hence, **Carling Sunday**, the fifth Sunday in Lent. *Dial. Eng.*
carl′ish, *a.* Of or pert. to a carl or carls ; churlish ; rude ; coarse. — **carl′ish-ness**, *n.*
Carlisle table, or, *in full*, **Carlisle mortality table** (kär-līl′). See MORTALITY TABLE.
car′lock. Var. of CHARLOCK.

D E F G H I J K L M

Car'lo-vin'gi-an (kär'lô-vĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *Carlovingien*, irregularly formed. See CAROLINGIAN.] Carolingian.

Car'lu-do-vi'ca (kär'lū-dō-vī'kȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Car*los IV. of Spain, and his consort Maria Luisa (NL. *Ludovica*).] *Bot.* A rather large genus of tropical American cyclanthaceous plants consisting of simple-stemmed erect or climbing shrubs of palmlike aspect, differing from the palms in their tetramerous flowers and many-seeded fruit. Panama hats are made from the leaves of *C. palmata.*

Car-lyl'ism (kär-līl'ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. The characteristic teachings, ideas, or opinions of Thomas Carlyle, who arraigned modern society, opposing liberalism, democratic government, the conclusions of contemporary economics, etc., and inculcated the doctrine of salvation through the hero, the need of strong rulers and leaders being emphasized.
2. The literary style, or a literary mannerism, of Carlyle, whose writings are characterized by irregular sentences, copious diction, abundance of metaphors and allusions, use of words in forced constructions or meanings, uncouth neologisms, and the use of Germanisms. So also **Car-lyl'e-an** (-ē-ăn), **-e-ian** (-ē-yăn), **-i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*, **Car-lyl'ese'** (-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.*, **Car-lyl'esque'** (-ĕsk'), *a.*, etc.

‖ **car'ma'gnole'** (kär'mȧ'nyôl'), *n.* [F.] **1**. *Costume.* Orig., a kind of jacket with short skirts, a large collar, and several rows of metal buttons, worn in the south of France. It was brought to Paris in 1792 and was adopted by the ardent revolutionists. To it were added large black woolen trousers, a waistcoat of scarlet or of blue, white, and red, and a red cap, the name being extended to this costume.
2. A popular or Red Republican song and dance, of the time of the first French Revolution. Each stanza ended with the refrain:

Dansons la Carmagnole, —Vive le son, vive le son, —
Dansons la Carmagnole — Vive le son du canon!

3. A French Revolutionary soldier.
4. A bombastic report from the French revolutionary armies; the bombastic style of these and similar reports.

car'man (kär'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed to drive, or to convey goods in, a car or cart; a carter.

Car'mel-ite (kär'mĕl-īt), *a.* Of or pert. to the Carmelites.

Car'mel-ite, *n.* **1**. *Bib.* An inhabitant of Carmel (in Judah).
2. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A friar of a mendicant order (the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel) established on Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the 12th century; a White Friar. The first definite rule of the order (which was given to it by Albert, Patriarch of Jerusalem) required absolute poverty, abstinence from meat, a hermit life, and recommended manual labor and silence. In Europe the rigidity of the rule of the order was mitigated by Innocent IV., the order being placed by him among the mendicant orders, and by Eugenius IV. in 1431. Some communities adhered to the stricter rule, and the members were called *Observantines;* the less strict *Conventuals.* In the 16th century St. Theresa instituted reforms among those observing the mitigated rule and thus became the founder of the discalced, or barefooted, Carmelite nuns and friars, who are distinguished from the calced, or shod, Carmelites. The habit of the order, originally striped, was soon changed to the well-known brown one with a white cloak and scapular, which gave the name of *White Friars* to its members. **b** [Cf. F. *carmélite.*] A nun belonging to the same order. Carmelite nuns were instituted in the 15th century.

Carmelite Friar.

3. [*l. c.*] An old variety of pear. *Obs.*
4. [*l. c.*] A fine woolen fabric.

Car'men (kär'mĕn), *n.* The heroine of a romance (1845) of the same name by Prosper Mérimée and of a famous grand opera composed by Georges Bizet, the libretto of which, by Halévy and Meilhac, is founded upon the novel. She is a brilliant, seductive, and fickle Spanish gypsy girl, employed as a cigarette maker, who is stabbed to the heart by her lover José.

Car-men'ta (kär-mĕn'tȧ), **Car-men'tis** (-tĭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A water or spring goddess, who was also guardian of women in childbirth. In this function she was invoked as **Prorsa** or as **Postverta**, according as the child was born facing forward or back; hence, later conceived as two goddesses, the **Car-men'tes** (kär-mĕn'tēz). She was also a goddess of prophecy, and, with the poets, mother of Evander, whom she accompanied from Arcadia to Latium. Her feast, **Car'men-ta'li-a** (kär'mĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), occurred Jan. 11 and 15.

car mile. *Railroads.* A mile traveled by a single car, taken as a unit of computation, as in computing the average travel of each car of a system during a given period.

car mileage. *Railroads.* **a** Car miles collectively. **b** The amount paid by one road for the use of cars of another road.

car'mi-nat'ed (kär'mĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Of, relating to, or mixed with, carmine; as, *carminated* lake.

car-min'a-tive (kär-mĭn'ȧ-tĭv; kär'mĭ-nā-tĭv; 277), *a.* [F. *carminatif*, fr. L. *carminare* to card, hence to cleanse, fr. *carmen* a card for wool.] Expelling wind from the alimentary canal; relieving colic, griping, or flatulence. — *n.* A carminative agent.

car'mine (kär'mĭn; -mīn; 277), *n.* [F. *carmin* (cf. Sp. *carmin*, It. *carminio*), akin to LL. *carmesinus* purple. See CRIMSON.] **1**. **a** The coloring matter of cochineal, consisting essentially of carminic acid; also, a lake prepared from the same, as by the addition of alum. Carmine possesses a rich red, crimson, or purplish red color and is much used as a stain in microscopic work; but it fades rapidly and is therefore undesirable as a pigment. **b** Any of several other coloring matters; as, indigo *carmine.*
2. The color of carmine; a rich red or crimson with a shade of purple.
carmine of indigo. = INDIGO CARMINE.

carmine red. A coloring matter obtained by boiling carminic acid with dilute mineral acid.

car-min'ic (kär-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or derived from, carmine. — **carminic acid**, *Chem.*, the essential coloring matter of cochineal, extracted as a purplish red, amorphous substance, $C_{22}H_{22}O_{13}$ (?), and found also in other insects and in plants. It is a glucoside and appears to be an indene derivative.

car'nage (kär'nāj), *n.* [F. *carnage* (cf. It. *carnaggio*, also OF. *carnage*, *charnage*, flesh, meat), LL. *carnaticum* flesh of animals, fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh. See CARNAL.]
1. Flesh of slain animals or men; a collection of carcasses.
A multitude of dogs came to feast on the *carnage.* *Macaulay.*
2. Great destruction of life, as in battle; great bloodshed; slaughter; butchery; massacre.
The more fearful *carnage* of the Bloody Circuit. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See MASSACRE.

car'nal (kär'năl), *a.* [L. *carnalis*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh; akin to Gr. κρέας, Skr. *kravya:* cf. F. *charnel*, OF. also *carnel.* Cf. CHARNEL.] **1**. Fleshly; bodily; as, *carnal* interment; the *carnal* mother of Christ. *Obs. or R.*
2. Of or pertaining to the body as the seat of the appetites; animal; fleshly; sensual; hence, material; temporal; secular; worldly; — opposed to *spiritual.*
For ye are yet *carnal.* *1 Cor.* iii. 3.
Not sunk in *carnal* pleasure. *Milton.*
Carnal desires after miracles. *Trench.*
3. Flesh-devouring; bloodthirsty. *Obs.*
This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body. *Shak.*
carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse.

car-nal'i-ty (kär-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *carnalitas.*] State or quality of being flesh; fleshliness; fleshiness; fleshly lust, or the indulgence of lust; sensuality; unspiritual state; worldliness; concretely, a carnal action, thing, etc.; specif., sexual intercourse.
Because of the *carnality* of their hearts. *Tillotson.*

car'nal-ize (kär'năl-īz), *v. t.*; CAR'NAL-IZED (-īzd); CAR'NAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make carnal; to sensualize.
A sensual and *carnalized* spirit. *John Scott.*

car'nal-lite (kär'năl-īt), *n.* [After von *Carnall*, a Prussian.] *Min.* A hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium, $KMgCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, sometimes found associated with deposits of rock salt and occurring commonly as white or reddish deliquescent masses. H., 1. Sp. gr., 1.6. It is valuable as a source of potassium.

car'nal-ly, *adv.* In the flesh; bodily; corporeally; according to the flesh, to the world, or to human nature; in a manner to gratify animal appetites or lusts; sensually.
For to be *carnally* minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. *Rom.* viii. 6.

car'nal-mind'ed, *a.* Having a carnal mind; worldly-minded; unspiritual. — **car'nal-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

car-nas'si-al (kär-năs'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *carnassier* carnivorous, fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating certain teeth which in most carnivorous mammals are larger and longer than the adjacent teeth; sectorial. They are the last pair of premolars of the upper jaw and the first pair of true molars of the lower jaw. — *n.* A carnassial tooth.

car-na'tion (kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *carnation* the flesh tints in a painting, It. *carnagione*, fr. L. *carnatio* fleshiness, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh. See CARNAL.] **1**. **a** A natural color of human flesh or skin; flesh color. *Obs.* **b** A light rosy pink, or often a deeper crimson color; a shade of red.
Her complexion of the most delicate *carnation.* *Ld. Lytton.*
2. *pl. Paint.* Those parts of a picture in which the human body or part of it is represented in full color; a flesh tint.
3. A variety of cherry.
4. Any of the numerous cultivated, usually double-flowered, varieties of the clove pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*). The carnation has been in cultivation over 2,000 years, and the flowers, originally flesh-colored, early developed variations. They are now usually divided into four classes, *selfs*, *flakes*, *bizarres*, and *picotees*, the last constituting a distinct race. The flowers exhibit many shades of red and yellow, and pure white. See PINK, DIANTHUS.
5. See SPANISH CARNATION.

car-na'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having a flesh color; also, made red, or ruddy.

carnation grass. Any species of *Carex* or sedge having leaves resembling those of the carnation, as *C. panicea*, *C. hirta*, and *C. glauca.*

car-nau'ba (kär-nou'bȧ), *n.* [Pg., prob. fr. native name.] The Brazilian wax palm. It yields **carnauba wax**, which is brittle and yellowish in color, and is extensively used in the manufacture of candles. See WAX PALM.

car-nel'ian (kär-nēl'yăn), *n.* [For *cornelian;* influenced by L. *carneus* fleshy, because of its flesh-red color. See CORNELIAN.] *Min.* A variety of chalcedony, of a clear, deep red, flesh-red, or reddish white color. It is moderately hard, capable of a good polish, and is often used for seals.

car'ne-ous (kär'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *carneus*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Consisting of, or like, flesh.

car'nic (kär'nĭk), *a.* [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Of or pertaining to flesh; specif., *Physiol. Chem.*, pertaining to or designating a hygroscopic monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_5N_3$, obtained as a cleavage product from the phosphocarnic acid of muscle tissue, and said to be identical with antipeptone.

‖ **car'ni-fex** (kär'nĭ-fĕks), *n.* [L., fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh + *facere* to make.] **1**. The public executioner in ancient Rome; hence, an executioner or hangman.
2. A butcher. *Obs.*

car'ni-fi-ca'tion (kär'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *carnification.*] **1**. *Med.* Act or process of turning to flesh, or to a substance resembling flesh, — a morbid condition occurring in the tissues of certain organs, as the lungs.
2. *R. C. Theol.* Conversion into flesh; — applied to the transubstantiation in the Eucharist.

car'ni-fy (kär'nĭ-fī), *v. i. & t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [LL. *carnificare*, fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh + *facere* to make: cf. F. *carnifier.*] To form, or turn into, flesh; to become like flesh. *Sir M. Hale.*

car'nine (kär'nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_7H_8O_3N_4$, found in muscle plasma (and hence in meat extracts), in beet juice, etc. It is a dimethyl derivative of uric acid.

car'ni-val (kär'nĭ-văl), *n.* [It. *carnevale*, prob. for older *carnelevale*, prop., the putting away of meat; fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh + *levare* to take away, lift up. See CARNAL, LEVER, *n.*] **1**. The season or festival of merrymaking and revelry before Lent, observed esp. in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries, and originally extending from the feast of the Epiphany to Ash Wednesday, but now usually confined to a few (three or four) days just before Lent; Shrovetide. Cf. MARDI GRAS.
The *carnival* at Venice is everywhere talked of. *Addison.*
2. Any merrymaking, feasting, or masquerading, esp. when indecorous; a time of riotous excess. *Tennyson.*

carnival lace. A kind of reticella lace, often containing the initials of the person for whom it was made, popular in France, Italy, and Spain in the 16th century.

Car-niv'o-ra (kär-nĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. fr. L. *carnivorus.* See CARNIVOROUS.] *Zoöl.* An order of mammals, most of which are largely or entirely carnivorous in habits, including the dogs, cats, bears, seals, etc. Their teeth are modified for a carnivorous diet. The canines are large and long, to penetrate and hold their prey; the incisors are small and sharp-edged; and the molars are often thick and strong for breaking bones. They have at least four toes, usually provided with strong claws; the clavicles are rudimentary or wanting; the stomach is simple; the placenta is zonary and deciduate. The brain is well developed, often having deep convolutions. The order is divided into two suborders, Fissipedia and Pinnipedia, and is found in all parts of the world, though perhaps introduced into Australia by man.

⅕
Carnivora. Skull of Wolf.

car'ni-vore (kär'nĭ-vōr), *n.* [Cf. F. *carnivore.*] *Zoöl.* A carnivorous animal, esp. one of the Carnivora.

car-niv'o-rous (kär-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *carnivorus;* *caro*, *carnis*, flesh + *vorare* to devour.] **1**. Eating flesh; preying or feeding on other animals; — in this broader sense opposed to *herbivorous.*
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the order Carnivora.
3. *Bot.* Subsisting on proteids obtained from decaying flesh, chiefly of entrapped insects; — applied to plants like the sundew and pitcher plant. See INSECTIVOROUS.
— **car-niv'o-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **car-niv'o-rous-ness**, *n.*

car'nose (kär'nōs; kär-nōs'), *a.* [L. *carnosus*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or like, flesh; fleshy.
A distinct *carnose* muscle. *Ray.*
2. *Bot.* Of a fleshy consistence; — applied to succulent leaves, stems, etc.

car-nos'i-ty (kär-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *carnosité.*] **1**. Quality or state of being fleshy. *Holland.*
2. Fleshy substance or growth; specif., *Med.*, an abnormal fleshy excrescence.
[Consciences] overgrown with so hard a *carnosity.* *Spelman.*

car'no-tite (kär'nō-tīt), *n.* [After *Carnot*, inspector general of mines in France.] *Min.* A hydrous vanadate of uranium, potassium, and other elements, occurring as a powder or in loosely coherent masses of a canary-yellow color at various points in western Colorado. It is strongly radio-active and has been used as a source of radium.

Car'not's' cy'cle (kär'nōz'). [After N. L. S. *Carnot*, French physicist.] *Thermodynamics.* An ideal heat-engine cycle in which the working fluid goes through the following four successive operations: (1) Isothermal expansion to a desired point; (2) adiabatic expansion to a desired point; (3) isothermal compression to such a point that (4) adiabatic compression brings it back to its initial state.

Carnot's function. *Thermodynamics.* A relation between the amount of heat given off by a source of heat and the work which can be done by it. It is equal to a constant divided by the absolute temperature of the source of heat.

Carnot's principle *or* **theorem**. *Thermodynamics.* The principle, announced by N. L. S. Carnot in 1824, that an engine working in a reversible cycle is at least as efficient as any other engine working between the same limits of temperature.

car'ob (kăr'ŏb), *n.* [Cf. F. *caroube* fruit of the carob tree, Sp. *garrobo*, *al-garrobo*, carob tree, fr. Ar. *kharrūbah*, Per. *kharnūb.* Cf. ALGAROBA.] **a** A cæsalpiniaceous tree of the Mediterranean region (*Ceratonia siliqua*) having evergreen pinnate leaves, and apetalous flowers in small red racemes; — called also *carob tree.* **b** One of the long

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car'lok. † CHARLOCK.
Car'lo Khan' (kär'lō kän'). Charles James Fox (1749-1806); — alluding to his introduction of an India bill in Parliament.
carl'ot, *n.* [From CARL.] A churl; a boor. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
carls, *n. pl.* Carlings. *Dial. Eng.*
Carls'bad, **Carlsbad decrees**, etc. See KARLSBAD.
Carl Sunday. = CARLING SUNDAY. *Dial. Eng.*
car-mal'um (kär-măl'ŭm), *n.* [*carm*inic + *alum.*] *Micros.* A stain composed of carminic acid, alum, and water.
car'man, *n.* [Icel. *karmaðr*, *karlmaðr.*] A man. *Obs.*
Car-ma'ni-ans (kär-mā'nĭ-ănz), *n. pl.* *Bib.* An ancient race probably dwelling north of the Persian Gulf.
carmasal. † CARAMOUSSAL.
Car-ma'thi-an. Var. of KARMATHIAN.
Car'me (kär'mē). *Bib.*
carme (kärm), *n. & a.* [F.] Carmelite. *Obs.*
Car'mel (kär'mĕl). *Bib.*
car'mele, *n.* [Gael. *cairmeal.*] The heath pea. *Scot.* [*Obs.*
Car'mel-in, *a. & n.* Carmelite.
Car'mel-it'ess (-īt'ĕs), *n.* **1**. *Bib.* A woman native of Carmel in Judah.
2. A Carmelite nun. [*Bib.*
Car-me'lus (kär-mē'lŭs). *D.*
Car'men-ta'li-a (kär'mĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See CARMENTA.
Car'mi (kär'mī). *Bib.*
car'mi-nate (kär'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [See CARMINATIVE.] To expel (wind) from the alimentary canal. *Obs. or R.* [*Ref. Sp.*
car-min'a-tiv. Carminative.
car'min-ite, *n.* *Min.* A carmine-red arsenate of lead and iron.
Car'mites (kär'mīts). *Bib.*
carmoesalo. † CARAMOUSSAL.
car-moi'sin (kär-moi'sĭn), *n.* [F. *cramoisi* crimson. See CRIMSON.] Fast red C. See DYE.
car'mot (kär'mŏt), *n.* *Alchemy.* The supposed substance of the philosopher's stone.
car'mou-sal'. † CARAMOUSSAL.
car'my-lie, *n.* = CARMELE.
carn. Var. of CAIRN.
car'na-dine, *n.* [Cf. INCARNADINE, CARNATION.] Red or carnation color, or a fabric of that color. *Obs.* [-ED.
car'naged (kär'nājd), *a.* See
car'na-hu'ba (kär'nȧ-ōō'bȧ). Var. of CARNAUBA.
Car'na-im (kär'nā-ĭm; kär-nā'ĭm). *Bib.* [CARDINAL.
car'nal, *n.* Punning corrupt. of
car'nal, *n.* [Cf. F. *corneille.*] A crow. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
car'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
car'nal-ist, *n.* One who is carnal; a sensual person. *Obs.*
car'nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Car-na'ri-a (kär-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *carnarius* pertaining to flesh.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an order of mammals including the Carnivora, Insectivora, Chiroptera, and carnivorous marsupials.
car'na-ry (kär'nȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *carnarium*, fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] A charnel. *Obs.*
car'nate (kär'nāt), *a.* Incarnate (which see); — an erroneous nonce word. *Richardson.*
car-na'tion, *n.* [OF. *carnacion.*] Incarnation. *Obs.* [nation.
carnation gilliflower. The car-
car-na'tion-ist, *n.* A specialist in the cultivation of carnations.
Car-ne'a, *or* **Car-nei'a** (kär-nē'ȧ; -nī'ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. Κάρνεια.] *Gr. Relig.* A Dorian festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated for nine days in August. It was one of the greater national festivals of the Spartans.
car'nel. † KERNEL.
car'nell. † CARNAL.
car'ne-ol, *n.* [Cf. G. *karneol.*] *Min.* Carnelian. *Obs.*
carnevale. † CARNIVAL.
car'ney. Var. of CARNY.
car'ney (kär'nĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *carneus* fleshy.] *Far.* A disease of the horse in which the mouth is so furred that the animal cannot eat.
car'ni-cle † CHRONICLE.
car-nif'er-ous (kär-nĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh + *-ferous.*] Flesh-bearing. *Rare.*
car'ni-fer'rin (kär'nĭ-fĕr'ĭn), *n.* [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh + *ferrum* iron.] *Physiol. Chem.* A precipitated substance consisting of, or containing, phosphocarnic acid combined with iron.
car'ni-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a carnifex; butcherly.
Car'ni-o'lan (kär'nĭ-ō'lăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Austrian province of Carniola. — **Carniolan bee.** See HONEYBEE.
Car'ni-on (kär'nĭ-ŏn). *Bib.*
car'ni-val-er, **car'ni-val-ler** (-văl-ēr), *n.* One who takes part in a carnival. [-ESQUE.
car'ni-val-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* See
car'ni-vo-rac'i-ty (kär'nĭ-vō-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Greediness of appetite for flesh. *Nonce word.* *Pope.*
car-niv'o-ral (kär-nĭv'ō-răl), *a.* Pert. to the Carnivora. *Rare.*
car-niv'o-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* The eating of flesh.
car'no-sine (kär'nō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** [See CARNOSE.] *Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_9H_{14}O_3N_4$, obtained from meat extracts. [*Obs. or R.*
car'nous (kär'nŭs), *a.* Carnose.
car'ny, **car'ney** (kär'nĭ), *v. i. & t.*; -NIED, -NEYED (-nĭd); -NYING, -NEY-ING. To coax; flatter; wheedle. *Dial. & Colloq. Eng.*
Caro. *Abbr.* Caroline. [ROCHE.
ca-roach' (kȧ-rōch'). † CA-
ca-ro'ba (kȧ-rō'bȧ), *n.* [Tupi *caa-roba.*] A plant of the genus *Jacaranda*, esp. *J. procera*, used as a remedy for syphilis.

pods of this tree. They contain a sweetish pulp and are used as food for stock and sometimes eaten by man. The small seeds were formerly employed as standards of weight (cf. CARAT). Called also *St. John's-bread*, *carob bean*, *algaroba*, *algarobo bean*, and *locust pod*.

ca-roche' (kȧ-rōch' ; -rōsh'), *n.* [OF. *carroche*, F. *carrosse*, fr. It. *carroccio*, *carrozza*, fr. *carro*, L. *carrus*. See CAR.] An old form of luxurious or stately carriage or coach. "The representative of the modern 'carriage' for town use." *Oxf. E. D.*

To [illegible] *caroches*. *S. Butler.*

car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *n.* [ME. *carol*, *carole*, a dance or round accompanied by singing, OF. *carole*, fr. *caroler* to dance, fr. L. *choraules*, *choraula*, a flute player who accompanied the choral dance, Gr. χοραύλης : cf. Gr. χοραυλεῖν to accompany the chorus on the flute ; χορός dance + αὐλεῖν to play on the flute, αὐλός flute. Cf. CHORUS.] **1**. A round or ring dance accompanied with song. *Archaic.*

2. A song, originally for dancing carols, but now usually one of joy, exultation, or mirth ; a lay.

It was th[illegible] of a bird. *Byron.*

3. A song of praise or devotion ; a popular song or ballad of religious joy, or the music of such a song ; as, a Christmas or Easter *carol*.

In t[illegible] *carol* of high praise. *Keble.*

4. *Obs.* **a** A ring or circle, as of standing stones. *Oxf. E. D.* **b** *Arch.* [illegible] in a cloister, built against a window on the inner side and serving as a study.

car'ol, *v. i.* ; CAR'OLED [illegible] CAR'OLLED ; CAR'OL-ING or CAR'OL-LING. [illegible] to dance with accompanying singing.] **1**. [illegible] to dance and sing. *Obs.*

2. To sing, originally [illegible] accompaniment to a dance ; esp., to sing joyfully.

The gray linnets *carol* from the hill. *Beattie.*

car'ol, *v. t.* **1**. To praise or celebrate in song.

The shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness. *Milton.*

2. To sing, esp. with joyful notes.

Hovering swans . . . *carol* sounds harmonious. *Prior.*

car'o-lin (kăr'ō-lĭn), *n.* [LL. *Carolus* Charles.] A former German gold coin, first issued in 1732 by the Elector Charles Philip, and worth a little over a pound sterling, or nearly five dollars ; also, a gold coin of Sweden.

Car'o-li'na (-lī'nȧ), *n.* [See CAROLINE.] The English colony (granted 1629, 1663) from which the States of North and South Carolina were formed.

Carolina allspice, the strawberry shrub. — **C. ash**, the water ash. — **C. bean**, the lima bean. — **C. beechdrops**, the sweet pinesap. — **C. buckthorn**. **a** The yellow buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*). **b** The southern buckthorn (*Bumelia lycioides*). — **C. cedar**, the red cedar. — **C. chinaroot**, a kind of greenbrier (*Smilax bona-nox*) of the southern United States, having bristly halberd-shaped or fiddle-shaped leaves. — **C. dove**, the mourning dove. — **C. ipecac**, the ipecac spurge. — **C. jessamine** *or* **jasmine**. See GELSEMIUM. — **C. moonseed**, a menispermaceous plant (*Cebatha carolina*) of the southern United States, somewhat resembling the common moonseed. — **C. parrakeet** *or* **parroquet**, a handsome parrakeet, having a long tail and mostly green plumage, but with yellow head, red face, and blue and yellow on the wings. It was remarkable as being the only member of the parrot family whose range extended far into the United States, having been recorded as far north as Albany, New York. Owing to constant persecution by man, it is nearly extinct. — **C. pine**, the short-leaf pine (*Pinus echinata*). — **C. pink**. **a** The wild pink. **b** Pinkroot. — **C. poplar**, the common cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*). — **C. rail**. See RAIL. — **C. redroot**, redroot. — **C. tea**, Appalachian tea. — **C. vanilla**, vanilla leaf. — **C. whiting**, the sand whiting (*Menticirrhus americanus*). — **C. woodbine**, the yellow jessamine. — **C. wren**, a large wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) of the southern and middle parts of the eastern United States.

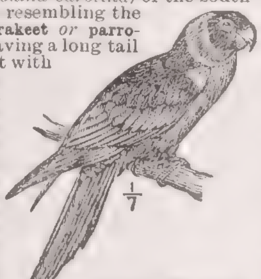

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Carolina Parrakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*).

Car'o-line (kăr'ō-lĭn ; -līn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles (LL. *Carolus*) ; — used specif. with reference to : **a** Charles the Great (Charlemagne) ; as, *Caroline* kings. **b** Charles I. and Charles II. of England or their times ; as, *Caroline* literature. **c** Charles I. of Spain ; as, *Caroline* Islands, etc.

Caroline Books, a series of four polemics or books prepared by order of Charlemagne and sent in his name A. D. 794 to Pope Adrian I., attacking the decrees of the Second Council of Nicæa (A. D. 787) not only as having condemned the destruction of the holy images, but as having prescribed their adoration ; — called also *Libri Carolini*.

Car'o-lin'gi-an (-lĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* [LL. *Carolus* Charles (esp. *Carolus Magnus* Charlemagne) + *-ing*, a Germanic patronymic suffix : cf. F. *Carolingien*, MHG. *Kerlinc* inhabitant of France, pros., descendant of Charles. See CHARLES ; cf. CARLOVINGIAN.] Of or pertaining to the second Frankish dynasty of kings and emperors, which, with Pepin the Short, who became king in 752, succeeded the Merovingian dynasty and continued to rule in France until the death of Louis V. in 987 and in Germany until the death of Louis III., the Child, in 911. The origin of the family has been traced to Arnulf, Bishop of Metz, who died about 640 ; and, a more direct descent, to Pepin of Landen (east of Liége), who was mayor of The Palace in Austrasia (died 639), whose daughter Begga married Anseghis, son of Arnulf. Pepin d'Heristal, their second son, was named after his grandfather, Pepin of Landen, and from him the line descends from father to son through Charles Martel, Pepin the Short, to Charlemagne. The dynasty is so called from Charles Martel, father of Pepin, or from Charlemagne, its most prominent member.

Car'o-lin'i-an (kăr'ō-lĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to Charles (LL. *Carolus*), esp. Charles the Great, or Charlemagne.

2. Of or pertaining to Carolina ; specif., *Biogeog.*, pertaining to or designating an area including much of the eastern United States from southern New England to Georgia, and extending west to the 100th meridian ; the humid division of the Upper Austral zone. See AUSTRAL.

Car'o-lin'i-an (kăr'ō-lĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of North or South Carolina.

car'o-lus (kăr'ō-lŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* E. CAROLUSES (-ĕz ; -ĭz), L. CAROLI (-lī). [LL., Charles.] Any of various coins issued under monarchs of this name ; specif., an English gold coin of the reign of Charles I., orig. worth 20s., later 23s.

Carolus dollar. The old Spanish dollar, esp. one bearing the effigy of Charles III. or Charles IV. See DOLLAR, 2.

car'om (kăr'ŭm), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *caramboler* to carom, *carambolage* a carom, *carambole* the red ball in billiards.] **1**. In billiard games, a shot in which the cue ball strikes each of two object balls. In England it is usually called *cannon*. See also DOUBLE CAROM.

2. A similar shot in other games, as curling ; in general, a striking and rebounding, or a rebounding after striking.

car'om, *v. i.* ; CAR'OMED (-ŭmd) ; CAR'OM-ING. To make a carom ; to strike and rebound or glance ; to rebound or glance after striking.

car'one (kăr'ōn), *n.* [From CARVONE.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless oily ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, having an odor like camphor and peppermint, and prepared from carvone. It contains a hexamethylene ring combined with a trimethylene ring.

ca-ron'ic (kȧ-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a solid dibasic acid, $C_5H_8(CO_2H)_2$, formed from carone by oxidation, and existing in two isomeric forms (cis- and trans-). It is a derivative of trimethylene.

Ca'ro's ac'id *or* **re-a'gent** (kä'rōz). *Chem.* A powerful oxidizing substance, probably $H_2S_2O_9$, obtained in solution by the interaction of sulphuric acid and hydrogen peroxide, and in other ways.

ca-rot'ic (kȧ-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καρωτικός stupefying. See CAROTID.] **a** Of or pertaining to stupor ; as, a *carotic* state. **b** Carotid.

ca-rot'id (-ĭd), *a.* [Gr. καρωτίδες, pl. fr. κάρος heavy sleep : cf. F. *carotide*. The early Greeks believed that the carotid arteries caused drowsiness.] *Anat.* Designating the chief artery or pair of arteries which pass up the neck and supply the head ; hence, pertaining to, or situated near, such artery or arteries. Their origin and arrangement vary considerably even in closely related animals. In man that of the left side arises from the arch of the aorta, that of the right by the bifurcation of the innominate artery. They pass upward, and opposite the upper border of the thyroid cartilage each divides into two branches. Each trunk previous to division is called the *common carotid* ; the branches are the *external carotid*, supplying the face, tongue, and other external parts of the head, and the *internal carotid*, which supplies the brain, eyes, etc. In birds the right carotid is commonly wanting, or it unites with the left to form a single trunk, which in both cases divides again to supply both sides of the head. See AORTA, *Illust.*

carotid canal, the canal by which the internal carotid artery enters the skull. In man it is very sinuous, and passes through the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It contains also the carotid plexus. — **c. gland**, a dense capillary network, formerly supposed to be of a glandular nature, situated at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. — **c. plexus**, a network of nerves of the sympathetic system on the outer side of the internal carotid artery, in the carotid canal. — **c. triangles** (inferior and superior). *Anat.* See *triangles of the neck*, under TRIANGLE. — **c. tubercle**, the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra ; — so called because the common carotid artery may easily be compressed against it.

ca-rot'id, *n.* A carotid artery.

car'o-tin (kăr'ō-tĭn), *n.* [L. *carota* carrot + *-in*.] *Chem.* A ruby-red crystalline substance found in the chromoplasts in various plants, esp. in the carrot. See CHROMOPLAST.

‖ **ca'rotte'** (kȧ'rŏt'), *n.* [F., prop., carrot.] A cylindrical roll of tobacco ; as, a *carotte* of perique.

ca-rous'al (kȧ-rouz'ăl), *n.* [See CAROUSE, but also cf. F. *carrousel* tilt.] **1**. A jovial feast or festival ; a drunken revel ; a carouse.

The swains were preparing for a *carousal*. *Sterne.*

2. Erroneous for CARROUSEL, 1.

Syn. — Banquet, revel, orgy, carouse. See FEAST.

ca-rouse' (kȧ-rouz'), *n.* [F. *carrousse*, earlier *carous*, fr. G. *garaus* finishing stroke, the entire emptying of the cup in drinking a health ; *gar* entirely + *aus* out. See YARE, OUT.] **1**. Act or fashion of emptying the cup in drinking. *Obs.*

2. A cupful drunk up ; a large draft of liquor ; a toast. *Obs.* "A full *carouse* of sack." *Sir J. Davies.*

Drink *carouses* to the next day's fate. *Shak.*

3. A drinking match or bout ; a carousal.

The early feast and late *carouse*. *Pope.*

ca-rouse', *v. i.* ; CA-ROUSED' (kȧ-rouzd') ; CA-ROUS'ING. To drink deeply or freely and repeatedly, as in compliment ; to take part in a carousal ; to engage in drunken revels ; also, with *to*, to drink health or success.

He had been aboard, *carousing* to his mates. *Shak.*

ca-rouse', *v. t.* To drink up ; to drain ; to drink freely or jovially ; to drink (a health).

Guests *carouse* the sparkling tears of the rich grape. *Denham.*

carp (kärp), *v. i.* ; CARPED (kärpt) ; CARP'ING. [ME. *carpen* to say, speak ; from Scand. (cf. Icel. *karpa* to boast), but influenced later by L. *carpere* to pluck, calumniate.] **1**. To talk ; to speak ; to discourse. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To recite or sing, as a minstrel or bird. *Obs.*

3. To talk complainingly, censoriously, or cavilingly ; to find fault ; to cavil ; — usually followed by *at*.

Carping and caviling at faults of manner. *Blackw. Mag.*
And at my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

carp (kärp), *v. t.* *Obs.* **1**. To say ; to tell.

2. To find fault with ; to censure. *Dryden.*

carp (kärp), *n. sing.* & *pl.* (See PLURAL.) [Cf. Icel. *karfi*, Dan. *karpe*, Sw. *karp*, OHG. *charpho*, G. *karpfen*, F. *carpe*, LL. *carpa*.] **1**. A soft-finned, fresh-water, physostomous fish (*Cyprinus carpio*). It inhabits ponds and sluggish streams, feeding chiefly on vegetable matter, and sometimes living to a great age and attaining forty pounds or more in weight. It is exceedingly prolific and tenacious of life. The carp was originally from Asia, whence it was early introduced into Europe, where it is extensively reared in artificial ponds and is esteemed as food. Within a few years it has been introduced into America and widely distributed by the government, but has proved a nuisance in many localities, destroying the natural growth of water plants and increasing to such an extent that other and more valuable fish cannot exist. It is rapidly extending its range. In America it is not generally considered fit for food. Domestication has produced several varieties, as the *leather carp*, nearly or quite destitute of scales, and the *mirror carp*, with only a few very large scales. Intermediate varieties occur.

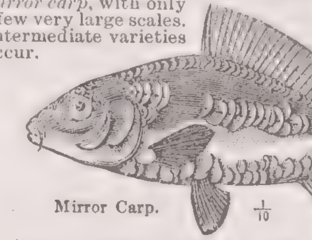

Mirror Carp. 1/10

2. Any of numerous fishes of the family Cyprinidæ, of which *Cyprinus carpio* is the type. See CRUCIAN CARP, CYPRINIDÆ. Also, any of certain fishes of other families, as the carp suckers, the European sea bream *Pagellus centrodontus*, the morwong of Australia, the opah, etc.

-carp (-kärp). A suffix from Greek καρπός, *fruit* ; as, endocarp, schizocarp, pleurocarp.

car'pal (kär'păl), *a.* [From CARPUS.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the carpus, or wrist. — *n.* A carpal bone. See CARPUS, ACTINOST.

carpal angle, *Zoöl.*, the angle at the last or carpal joint of the wing of a bird when folded.

car-pa'le (kär-pā'lē), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL. See CARPUS.] *Anat.* A carpal bone, esp. one of the distal series articulating with the metacarpals.

Car-pa'thi-an (kär-pā'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to or designating a range of mountains in Austria-Hungary. — **Carpathian pine**, a subspecies (*Pinus montana pumilio*) of the Swiss mountain pine, having glaucous, subglobose cones.

car'pel (kär'pĕl), *n.* [NL. *carpellum*, fr. Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* In seed plants, one of the megasporophylls, considered as a component part of the pistil or gynœcium. Morphologically it is a modified leaf, which by the folding together and union of its edges forms a closed receptacle for the ovules. A simple pistil consists of a single carpel ; a compound pistil, of two or more carpels, which may be united or wholly distinct. See CARPOPHORE, *Illust.*

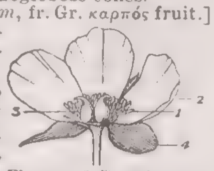

Flower of *Pæonia peregrina*, with part removed. 1 Stamens ; 2 Petals ; 3 Carpel ; 4 Sepal.

car'pel-la-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to, forming, or containing, carpels.

car'pel-late (-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having carpels.

car'pen-ter (kär'pĕn-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *carpentier*, F. *charpentier*, LL. *carpentarius*, fr. L. *carpentum* wagon, carriage.] **1**. An artificer who works in timber ; a framer and builder of houses, ships, etc.

2. *Nav.* In the United States navy, a warrant officer whose duty on shipboard is to assist the executive officer in keeping the ship's hull, spars, boats, etc., in good repair, and who has important duties in connection with construction and repairs at navy yards.

3. Short for CARPENTER ANT, CARPENTER BEE, etc.

Syn. — CARPENTER, FRAMER, JOINER, CABINETMAKER, designate craftsmen who work in wood. In British usage, CARPENTER is specifically applied to the ordinary worker in wood ; JOINER to the worker in hard wood, or in soft wood when delicate work is required ; CABINETMAKER, to a joiner for fine work. In the United States JOINER is rarely used ; CARPENTER denotes the worker in wood for ordinary requirements, both the job workman who puts up shelves, hangs doors, etc., and also the structural woodworker engaged in the general erection of buildings ; FRAMER denotes the workman who handles the heavy timber of floors, roofs, partitions, and other constructional parts ; CABINETMAKER, the workman in hard wood, or in soft wood which is to be finished elegantly.

car'pen-ter, *v. i.* & *t.* To do carpentering ; to make by carpentry or do carpenter's work on.

carpenter ant. Any species of ant which gnaws galleries in wood and constructs its nests in them. They usually select dead or somewhat decayed wood. The common large American species is *Camponotus pennsylvanicus*.

carpenter bee. Any of various solitary bees of the genus *Xylocopa* and allied genera that gnaw long galleries in sound timber. The common American species (*Xylocopa virginica*) is as large as a bumblebee.

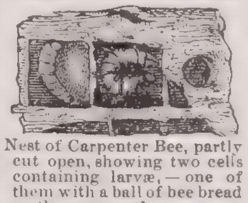

Nest of Carpenter Bee, partly cut open, showing two cells containing larvæ, — one of them with a ball of bee bread partly consumed.

car'pen-ter-ing, *n.* Act, occupation, or work of a carpenter ; carpentry.

car'pen-ter's lev'el (kär'pĕn-tẽrz). **a** The plumb level. **b** A straight bar of wood in which is embedded a small spirit level.

car'pen-ter's square. **1**. A form of square used by carpenters. See SQUARE, *n.*

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carob bean. = CAROB **b**.
carob tree. = CAROB **a**.
ca-roche', *v. i.* & *t.* To ride or drive in a caroche. *Obs.*
caroigne. † CARRION.
car'old. Caroled. *Ref. Sp.*
car'ol-er, **car'ol-ler**, *n.* One who carols.
car'o-line (kăr'ō-lĭn ; -līn), *n.* [See CAROLIN.] Any of several coins of various countries and of different values. Sometimes = CARLINE, or CAROLIN.
Car'o-line (kăr'ō-lĭn), *n.* [F., prob. fr. It. *Carolina* ; a fem. derivative fr. LL. *Carolus* Charles, fr. G. *Karl*. See CHARLES ; cf CHARLOTTE.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Caroline* (kȧ'rō'lēn') ; It., Sp., & Pg. *Carolina* (kä'rō-lē'nä) ; G. *Karoline* or *Caroline* (kä'rō-lē'nē). — Dim. *Carrie*, *Caddie*
car'o-lin'i-are' (kăr'ō-lĭn'ĭ-âr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY
car'o-lin'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from *Carolina*.] A supposed chemical element of an atomic weight of about 255, obtained (in combination) by fractionating thoria. Cf. BERZELIUM.
car'o-lit'ic. Erroneous for CORALLITIC.
ca-rom'bo-lette' (kȧ-rŏm'bō-lĕt'), *n.* [Dim. fr. F. *carambole*.] A billiard game which is a combination of bagatelle and pool.
car'o-mel. † CARAMEL.
Car'o-ny bark (kăr'ō-nĭ). [From the *Caroni* river, Venezuela.] = ANGOSTURA BARK.
‖ **ca'ro spo'so** (kä'rō spô'zō). [It.] Dear husband
ca-ross'. Var of KAROSS.
ca-rosse', *n.* [See CAROCHE.] A caroche. *Obs.*
car'o-teel' (kăr'ō-tēl'), *n.* A cask for dried fruits, etc., usually holding about 700 lbs.
ca-rot'id-al (kȧ-rŏt'ĭ-dăl), **car'o-tid'e-an** (kăr'ō-tĭd'ē-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Carotid. *Rare.*
car'ou-bin (kăr'ōō-bĭn), *n.* [F. *caroube* carob.] *Chem.* A mucilaginous carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, found in the carob bean and in certain grains.
car'ou-bin-ase' (-ās'), *n.* *Chem.* An enzyme found with caroubin, and readily hydrolyzing it.
ca'rou-sel'. Var. of CARROUSEL.
ca-rous'er, *n.* One who carouses ; a reveler.
ca-rous'ing, *p. a.* That carouses. — **ca-rous'ing-ly**, *adv.*
carp, *n.* [See CARP to talk.] *Obs.* & *R.* **a** Discourse. **b** Power of speech. **c** Carping speech ; cavil. *Oxf. E. D.*
carp, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. L. *carpere* to pluck, card.] To prepare (teasel heads) for the teasel frame.
carp. *Abbr.* Carpentry.
‖ **car'pa-de'li-um** (kär'pȧ-dē'lĭ-ŭm), ‖ **car'pa-de'lus** (-lŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *carpo-* + Gr. ἄδηλος not manifest.] = CREMOCARP. *Obs.*
car'pa-ine (kär'pȧ-ĭn ; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in**. [From the botanical name *Carica papaya*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{25}O_2N$, extracted from leaves of *Carica papaya*, used as a febrifuge.
‖ **car'pe di'em** (kär'pē dī'ĕm). [L.] Make use of, or enjoy, the day : make the most of the present time ; — more fully, *carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero*, use the day, trusting as little as possible to the future. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. xi. 8).
car-pel'lum (kär-pĕl'ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL.] A carpel. *R.*
car'pent (kär'pĕnt), *v. t.* [LL. *carpentare*.] To construct by carpentry or carpentering. *Rare.*
carpenter bird. The California woodpecker.
carpenter grass. Yarrow.
carpenter moth. Any moth of the family Cossidæ, whose larvæ bore into wood, as *Prionoxystus robiniæ*, injurious to locust and oak trees in the United States. They are called also *goat moths* (which see).
carpenter's grass. Yarrow.
carpenter's herb. The selfheal, anciently reputed to heal cuts.
car'pen-ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
carpenter's, *or* **carpenter**, **scene**. *Theat.* A scene on the front of the stage to give the stage carpenters opportunity to work.

D E F G H I J K L M

2. The common figwort of Europe (*Scrophularia nodosa*); also, the related American species *S. marylandica.*

car′pen-try (kär′pĕn-trĭ), *n.* [F. *charpenterie*, OF. also *carpenterie.*] **1.** The carpenter's trade or art; art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, as in constructing buildings.
2. An assemblage of pieces of timber connected by being framed together, as in a roof; work done by a carpenter.

carp′er (kär′pẽr), *n.* One who carps: **a** A talker; prattler. *Obs.* **b** A faultfinder; caviler. *Shak.*

car′pet (kär′pĕt; -pĭt; 7), *n.* [OF. *carpite* rug, sort of cloth, F. *carpette* coarse packing cloth, rug (cf. It. *carpita* rug, blanket), LL. *carpeta, carpita*, woolly cloths, fr. L. *carpere* to pluck, to card (wool); cf. Gr. καρπός fruit, E. HARVEST.] **1.** A heavy woven or felted fabric, usually of wool, but also of cotton, hemp, straw, etc.; esp., a floor covering made in breadths to be sewed together and nailed to the floor, as distinguished from a rug or mat; originally, also, a thick wrought fabric used for covering tables, beds, etc.; a table cloth or cover. The principal varieties known to commerce, excluding those of ruglike make, are the Axminster, Brussels, ingrain, moquette, velvet, Venetian, and Wilton. For these and other varieties, see the Vocabulary. Carpets were at first chiefly luxuries for ladies' chambers or boudoirs; and they came to be considered as characteristics of luxury and effeminacy, also of the chamber, court, or drawing-room as opposed to the field or camp. Hence the noun was often and is now occasionally used, chiefly adjectively, with allusion to these notions, as in *carpet* knight (which see), *carpet* soldier, etc.

A knight dubbed . . . on *carpet* consideration. *Shak.*

2. A covering resembling or suggesting a carpet, as in softness, etc. "The grassy *carpet* of this plain." *Shak.*
3. A thin skin of boards laid as a wearing surface on a floor.
to be on the carpet, to be under consideration or deliberation; — alluding to the former use of carpets as table covers.

car′pet, *v. t.*; CAR′PET-ED; CAR′PET-ING. **1.** To cover with or as with a carpet; to spread with carpets; to furnish with a carpet or carpets.

Carpeted temples in fashionable squares. *E. Everett.*

2. To place on a carpet. *Rare.* *Byron.*
3. To call (a servant) into the parlor, etc., to be reprimanded; to reprimand. *Colloq., Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

car′pet-bag′ (-băg′), *n.* A portable bag for travelers; — so called because originally made of carpet.

car′pet-bag′, *a.* Following the practices of carpetbaggers; of, or characteristic of, carpetbaggers; as, *carpetbag* adventurers; *carpetbag* government. *Slang, U. S.*

car′pet-bag′ger (-băg′ẽr), *n.* One who travels with a carpetbag or has all of his property with him in a carpetbag; — a term of contempt originally for wildcat bankers of the West who defrauded the people of a place and decamped, but esp. for Northern men who went to the South after the Civil War to live, esp. to seek private gain under the often corrupt reconstruction governments, hence called **carpetbag governments**. Hence, sometimes, any roving adventurer or person meddling in the politics of a place where he has no true interest. *Slang, U. S.* — **car′pet-bag′ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.* — **car′pet-bag′gism, car′pet-bag′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

carpet bed. A bed in which dwarf plants with handsome foliage or flowers are arranged in patterns.

carpet beetle, *or* **carpet bug**. **a** A small beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*), black, white, and red in color, which, in the larval state, does great damage to carpets and other woolen goods; — also called *buffalo bug.* **b** The black carpet beetle (*Attagenus piceus*), a small oval black beetle of similar habits.

Carpet Beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*). *a* Adult; *b* Pupa; *c* Larva. × 3.

carpet grass. A tropical American grass (*Paspalum platycaule*), with broad leaves and flat, prostrate stems. It is useful for lawns in mild climates, and also serves as a sand binder. Called also *Louisiana grass.*

car′pet-ing, *n.* Cloth or materials for carpets; carpets.

carpet knight. **a** Probably orig. a knight of the carpet. See under KNIGHT. **b** Usually, a knight who has not served in the field, but has spent his time in ease and luxury, as that of a lady's boudoir; one devoted to idleness and pleasure; — a term of contempt.

I . . . hold thy valor light
As that of some vain *carpet knight*,
. . . whose best boast is but to wear
A braid of his fair lady's hair. *Scott.*

car′pet-mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in carpets.
2. A frequenter of ladies' boudoirs; one fond of the pleasures of the chamber or boudoir; a gallant. *Obs.* *Shak.*

carpet moth. **a** A tineid moth (*Trichophaga tapetzella*) somewhat larger than the common clothes moth, whose larva feeds on carpets, woolen goods, etc. **b** A clothes moth, or a larva of a carpet beetle. **c** Any of various geometrid moths, so called from their variegated coloration.

carpet snake. **a** In Australia, a variety of the diamond snake (*Python spilotes*). **b** In Tasmania, a venomous snake (*Notechis scutatus*, syn. *Hoplocephalus curtus*).

carpet sweeper. One that sweeps carpets; specif., a long-handled implement with a revolving brush pushed along on and rotated by wheels on a containing box.

car′pet-way′ (kär′pĕt-wā′), *n.* A border of greensward left round the margin of a plowed field. *Ray.*

car′pet-weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* A prostrate annual aizoaceous weed (*Mollugo verticillata*) of North America, which forms a mat or carpet on the ground.

-car′pic (-kär′pĭk). Combining form equivalent to -CARPOUS.

carp′ing (kärp′ĭng), *p. a.* Faultfinding; censorious; caviling. — **carp′ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See CAPTIOUS.

Car-pi′nus (kär-pī′nŭs), *n.* [L., hornbeam.] *Bot.* A genus of small betulaceous trees of the Northern Hemisphere, having trunk, bark, and leaves similar to those of the beech, and very hard, strong wood. The small nut is subtended by a large, flat, 3-cleft fruiting bractlet. *C. caroliniana* is the American hornbeam or blue beech.

carp louse. Any of various small crustaceans of the suborder Branchiura and genus *Argulus*, or allied genera, parasitic on fishes. See BRANCHIURA, *Illust.*

carp mullet. Any of various North American suckers of the genus *Moxostoma.*

car′po- (kär′pō-). A combining form from Greek καρπός, *fruit*; as, carpology, *carpo*phagous, *carpo*phyte, etc.

car′po-. *Anat.* A combining form indicating *connection with the carpus*, or *a carpal bone.*

Car′po-cra′tian (-krā′shăn), *n.* A follower of Carpocrates, an Alexandrian Gnostic of the 2d century. Carpocrates taught that union of the soul with God freed it from the necessity of submitting to the common laws of morality. Such union could be attained by souls which remembered their preëxistent state. Jesus was but a man in whom this reminiscence was unusually strong. See GNOSTICISM. — **Car′po-cra′tian**, *a.*

Car-pod′a-cus (kär-pŏd′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + Gr. δάκος a bite.] *Zoöl.* A genus of finches including several well-known song birds, as the purple finch and house finch. The plumage is more or less streaked, and largely red in the male.

Car-pod′e-tus (-ē-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + Gr. δεῖν to bind; — because the fruit is girt by the calyx.] *Bot.* A genus of escalloniaceous shrubs or trees with alternate veined and marbled leaves, and axillary panicles of fragrant white flowers succeeded by black, berrylike fruits. *C. serratus*, the only species, is the white mapau of New Zealand.

car′po-gen′ic (kär′pō-jĕn′ĭk) } *a.* [1st *carpo* + *-genic*,
car-pog′e-nous (kär-pŏj′ē-nŭs) } *-genous.*] *Bot.* Producing fruit; — applied, in the red algæ, to those cells of the procarp forming the carpogonium.

car′po-go′ni-um (kär′pō-gō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GONIA (-ȧ). [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + root of Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born.] *Bot.* In some thallophytes, as the red algæ, the flask-shaped basal portion of the procarp, in which the egg is formed, and which develops into the sporocarp or cystocarp after fertilization. See PROCARP. — **car′po-go′ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Car-poi′de-a (kär-poi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See 1st CARPO-; -OID.] *Paleon.* A group (now ranking as a class) of primitive pelmatozoan echinoderms having a well-developed stem, bilaterally compressed body, and apparently only two rays. They were formerly included in the Cystoidea.

car′po-lite (kär′pō-līt), *n.* Also **car′po-lith** (-lĭth). [1st *carpo-* + *-lite.*] A fossil fruit, nut, or seed.

car-pol′o-gy (kär-pŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *-logy.*] That branch of plant anatomy which relates to the structure of fruit and seeds. — **car′po-log′i-cal** (kär′pō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **car′po-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **car-pol′o-gist** (kär-pŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

car′po-met′a-car′pal (kär′pō-mĕt′ȧ-kär′păl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the carpus and metacarpus, or to the carpometacarpus of birds. — *n.* A carpometacarpal bone.

car′po-met′a-car′pus (-pŭs), *n.* *Zoöl.* The fused distal carpal and metacarpal bones of birds, or the portion of the wing supported by these bones.

car′po-pe′dal (-pē′dăl), *a.* [See CARPUS; PEDAL.] *Med.* Affecting the carpus and foot. — **carpopedal contraction**, a spasmodic contraction of the joints of the hands and feet.

car-poph′a-gous (kär-pŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [1st *carpo-* + *-phagous.*] Feeding on fruits.

car′po-phore (kär′pō-fōr), *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* **a** In fungi, the stalk of a sporocarp. **b** A slender prolongation of the floral axis between the carpels, as in *Geranium* and many apiaceous and brassicaceous plants. **c** Incorrectly, the stipe of an ovary.

car′po-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* Any thallophyte that forms a sporocarp after fertilization, as the red seaweeds, the ascomycetous fungi, etc. The division of thallophytes into four classes called carpophytes, oöphytes, protophytes, and zygophytes was proposed by Sachs about 1875.

Gynœcium of Geranium. *a* Carpophore; *b*, *b* Carpels splitting off.

car′po-spore (-spōr), *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* **a** In the red algæ, a spore developed in a carpogonium. **b** Any spore organized by a complex formative process, as a zygospore, or in a sporocarp, as an ascospore. *Klebs.* Cf. KINOSPORE, PAULOSPORE.

-car′pous (-kär[illegible]) [illegible] καρπος (as [illegible] ὀλιγόκαρπος oligocarpous), fr. καρπός fruit.] A suffix signifying *having* (such) *fruit* or (so many) *fruits*; as, syn*carpous*, mono*carpous.*

carp sucker. Any of several North American suckers of the family Catostomidæ and genus *Carpiodes*, as *C. carpio* of the Ohio and lower Mississippi rivers, etc., and the quillback (*C. velifer*). Cf. BUFFALO FISH.

car′pus (kär′pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CARPI (-pī). [NL., fr. Gr. καρπός wrist.] **1.** *Anat.* The wrist, or the part of the fore limb between the antebrachium and metacarpus; the group of bones supporting the wrist. In man there is a proximal row of bones articulating with the radius, consisting of the *scaphoid, semilunar, cuneiform*, and *pisiform*, and a distal row, articulating with the metacarpals, containing the *trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum*, and *unciform*. Some animals have an additional bone, the *centrale*, between the two rows. In others the number is much reduced by the disappearance or fusion of some bones, as in birds, where there are but two free carpal bones.
2. *Zoöl.* The carpos.

carr, car (kär; *dial. also* kẽr), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *kjarr* copsewood, brushwood, Sw. *kärr* fen, marsh.] *Local, Eng.* **1.** A pool; also, a fen, bog, or marsh; low-lying ground on which water sometimes stands.
2. [Perh. a different word.] The yellow or brown sediment of humate of iron in water flowing from peaty land.

car′ra-geen′ (kăr′ȧ-gēn′), *n.* Also **car′ra-gheen′, car′rigeen′.** [From *Carragheen*, Ireland.] A dark purple, branching, cartilaginous seaweed (*Chondrus crispus*) found on the coasts of northern Europe and North America. When dried and bleached it forms the Irish moss of commerce (see under IRISH). Another seaweed (*Gigartina mamillosa*) is often gathered with carrageen, which it closely resembles, and is probably often mixed with the dried product.

car′ra-gee′nin (-gē′nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A starchlike substance, a variety of pectin, found in carrageen.

Car-ra′ra mar′ble (kä-rä′rä). A white statuary marble obtained from the mountains near Carrara, Italy.

car′riage (kăr′ĭj), *n.* [OF. *cariage* luggage, carriage, *chariage* carriage, cart, baggage, F. *charriage* cartage, wagoning, fr. OF. *carier, charier*, F. *charrier*, to cart. See CARRY.] **1.** Act of carrying; specif., act of carrying, transporting, or conveying; conveyance, esp. of goods; carrying trade.

Nine days employed in *carriage.* *Chapman.*

2. *Feudal Law.* A nonmilitary service of carrying, formerly due from a tenant to his lord, or a money payment in composition for it.
3. The price or expense of carrying.

It would save such a vast amount in *carriage.* *R. D. Blackmore.*

4. Carrying power or capacity; burden. *Obs.*
5. Direction or bearing. *Obs.*
6. Act of carrying by assault; capture.
7. Act or manner of conducting measures or projects; management; execution; administration.

The passage and whole *carriage* of this action. *Shak.*

8. Manner of carrying or bearing; esp., manner of carrying one's body or self; physical, moral, or social deportment; bearing; behavior; demeanor.

His gallant *carriage* all the rest did grace. *Stirling.*
They also thought to drive away his distemper by harsh and surly *carriage* to him. *Bunyan.*

9. Good bearing or conduct. *Obs.*
10. That which is carried; burden; load; baggage. *Obs.*

David left his *carriage* in the hand of the keeper of the *carriage.* 1 *Sam.* xvii. 22.

11. Meaning; import; signification; sense. *Obs.*
12. *Arith.* Number or quantity carried, as in addition.
13. That which carries or conveys; means of carrying or conveying; as: **a** Means of conveyance, collectively. *Obs.* **b** Any (particular) means of conveyance; a vehicle, esp. a wheeled vehicle. *Obs. or Archaic* (except in special senses, as **c** and **d**). **c** A wheeled vehicle for persons, esp. one designed for elegance and comfort; as, a *carriage* and pair; a railway *carriage* (see CAR). **d** A wheeled vehicle or support carrying a fixed burden; as, a gun *carriage*. **e** A part of a machine which moves and carries or supports some other moving object or part. **f** A frame or cage in which something, as a bell, is carried or supported; esp., the wheeled supporting framework of a carriage or similar vehicle; the running gear. **g** A hanger for a sword. *Obs. Shak.* **h** A sling for carrying the whetstone, attached to a mower's leather girdle. *Dial. Eng.* **i** *Agric.* A drain or furrow to carry off water. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **j** *Mach.* A bearing. **k** *Railroads.* A rail chair. **l** *Arch.* The timber framework supporting a wooden staircase.

carriage bolt. A long square-necked screw bolt with a snap head, used in carriage making, etc. See BOLT, *n.*, 3, *Illust.*

carriage bridge. *Mil.* A bridge on wheels or rollers.

carriage coupling. A coupling to connect the fore and hind carriages of a vehicle or unite the body to the fore carriage.

carriage guard. A plate fixed upon a carriage for the fore wheel to rub against when turned sharply.

carriage porch. A porch under which a carriage may be driven to protect its occupants when alighting; — in the United States often, but erroneously, called *porte-cochère.*

carpenter's weed. = CARPENTER'S HERB.
carpenter worm. The larva of any carpenter moth.
carp′er, *n.* One who carps.
‖ **car′pe-re et col-li′ge-re** (kär′pē-rē ĕt kŏ-lĭj′ē-rē). [L.] To pluck and gather.
carpet dance. A dance on the carpet instead of a prepared floor; hence, an informal dance.
car′pet-less, *a.* See -LESS.
carpet rod. A stair rod.
carpet shark. A shark (*Orectolobus barbatus*), of Japan, Australia, etc., having a flattened body and mottled skin.
Car′pha-sal′a-ma (kär′fȧ-săl′ȧ-mȧ). *Bib.*
car′pho-lite (kär′fō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κάρφος rice straw + *-lite*: cf. F. *carpholithe.*] *Min.* A fibrous mineral occurring in straw-yellow tufts. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and manganese, $H_4MnAl_2Si_2O_{10}$. Sp. gr., 2.93.
car-phol′o-gy (kär-fŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Also **car′pho-lo′gi-a** (kär′fō-lō′jĭ-ȧ). [Gr. κάρφος any small dry body + λέγειν to gather, pick up.] = FLOCCILLATION.
car′pho-sid′er-ite (kär′fō-sĭd′ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. κάρφος a straw + σιδηρίτης of iron.] *Min.* A basic hydrous sulphate of iron in yellow masses and crusts. [teasels.]
car′pi, *n.*, *pl.* of CARPUS.
car′pid (kär′pĭd), *n.* Also **car-pid′i-um** (kär-pĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PIDIA (-pĭd′ĭ-ȧ). [NL. *carpidium*, dim. fr. Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A carpel.
‖ **car-pin′cho** (kär-pĭn′chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Native name in Uruguay.] The capybara.
car′pin-te′ro (kär′pĭn-tā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., a carpenter, a woodpecker.] A woodpecker; esp., the California woodpecker. *Southwestern U. S.*
Car-pi′o-des (kär-pī′ō-dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. *carpio* carp.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the carp suckers. See ICTIOBINÆ.
car′pit. † CARPET.
car′po-bal′sa-mum (kär′pō-bôl′sȧ-mŭm), *n.* [NL. See 1st CARPO-, BALSAM.] *Obs.* **a** The dried fruit of the balm of Gilead tree. **b** An aromatic oil formerly expressed from the fruit.
car′po-car′pal (-kär′păl), *a.* Pert. to two parts of the carpus.
car′po-ceph′a-lum (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Bot.* The sporogonial receptacle in certain liverworts. *Campbell.*
car-poc′er-ite (kär-pŏs′ẽr-īt), *n.* [2d *carpo-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* In certain crustaceans, the fifth joint of the antenna.
car′po-gone (kär′pō-gōn), *n.* *Bot.* A carpogonium.
car′po-ma′ni-a, *n.* [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + *mania.*] **a** The excessive production of fruit by cultivated trees. **b** A gritty condition of certain fruits.
Car-poph′a-ga (kär-pŏf′ȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] See FRUIT PIGEON.
car′po-phyll, car′po-phyl, *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *-phyll.*] A carpel, esp. of a gymnosperm.
car-pop′o-dite (kär-pŏp′ō-dīt), *n.* [*carpos* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] = CARPOS. — **car-pop′o-dit′ic** (-dĭt′ĭk), *a.*
car′pop-to′sis (kär′pŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 2d *carpo-* + Gr. πτῶσις falling.] Wrist drop.
car′pos (kär′pŏs), *n.* [NL. See CARPUS.] *Zoöl.* The fifth segment (from the base) of certain limbs of crustaceans, as the thoracic ambulatory limbs of Decapoda.
car′po-sperm, *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *-sperm.*] In the red algæ, the oösphere after fertilization.
car′po-spo-ran′gi-um (-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + *sporangium.*] One of the sporangia forming the cystocarp in the red algæ, containing carpospores.
car′po-spor′ic (-spŏr′ĭk), **car-pos′po-rous** (kär-pŏs′pō-rŭs; kär′pō-spōr′ŭs), *a.* **a** Pertaining to, or resembling, a carpospore. **b** Having carpospores.
car′po-stome, *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *-stome.*] *Bot.* The opening through which a cystocarp discharges its spores.
carpt. Carped. *Ref. Sp.*
Car′pus (kär′pŭs). *Bib.*
‖ **car′quaise′** (kär′kâz′), *n.* [F.] *Plate Glass Manuf.* The heated chamber or arch of an annealing furnace.
carquan. † CARCAN.
carr. Var. of CAURE. *Scot.*
carr. Var. of CAR.
car′ra-bin, car′rat, etc. Vars. of CARABIN, CARAT, etc.
car′rack. Var. of CARACK.
carract. † CARAT, CARACT.
car′ra-gheen′. Var. of CARRAGEEN.
car′ra-ghee′nin. Var. of CARRAGEENIN.
carraine † CARRION.
carralle. † CAROL.
car-ran′to. † CORANTO.
Car-ra′ra, *n.* Carrara marble.
Car-ras′co, San-son′ (sän-sōn′ kär-räs′kō). A waggish bachelor of Salamanca who figures in Cervantes's "Don Quixote."
carrat. † CARAT.
carravance. † GARAVANCE.
carravans-raw. † CARAVANSARY.
car′ra-way. Var. of CARAWAY.
car′ra-witch′et. † CARRIWITCHET.
carr′-crow′, *n.* The black tern. *Obs.* *Local, Eng.*
carre. † CAR.
‖ **car′ré′** (kȧ′rā′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* The breast of a lamb, calf, or the like.
carrect. † CARACK, CARAT.
carrecter. † CHARACTER.
carree. † CURRY.
car′re-four′. † CARFOUR.
car′rel. † CAROL, 4 b.
car′rel-age (kăr′ĕl-āj; *F.* kȧ′r′-lȧzh′), *n.* [F.] Tiles collectively; tiling, esp. of a floor.
car′ren. † CARRION.
carrere. † CAREER.
car′ret. † CARAT, CARROT.
‖ **car-re′ta** (kär-rā′tä), *n.* Also **car-ret′ta** (-rĕt′ä). [Sp. *carreta.*] A kind of rude two-wheeled cart. *Southwestern U. S.*
‖ **car′re-te′la** (kär′rā-tā′lä), *n.* [Sp.] A rather rude two-wheeled carriage on springs, used by the poorer class of natives in Luzon. *Phil. I.*
‖ **car′re-te′ra** (-tā′rä), *n.* [Sp.] Highroad. *Phil. I.*
‖ **car′re-tón′** (kär′rā-tōn′), *n.* [Sp.] A two-wheeled freight cart, drawn by a carabao. *Phil. I.*
carr′goose′. Var. of CARGOOSE.
car′ri-a-ble, car′ry-a-ble, *a.* That may be carried.
car′riage-a-ble (kăr′ĭj-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Portable in carriages; also, passable by carriages. *Rare.*
carriage bow. See BOW, *n.*, 2.
carriage company. People wealthy enough to keep private carriages. *Colloq.*
car′riaged (kăr′ĭjd), *a.* **1.** Behaved; mannered. *Obs.*
2. Provided with carriages; — in comp.; as many-*carriaged.*
carriage dog. = COACH DOG.
car′riage-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
carriage lady. A lady wealthy enough to have a private carriage. *Colloq.*
car′riage-less, *a.* See -LESS.
carriage piece. A roughstring.

carriage trade. Carrying trade. *Obs. or R.* **2**. Trade from people who ride in carriages, i. e., from the wealthy. *Trade Cant.*

car′riage-way′, *n.* A way for vehicles; roadway.

carriage wrench. A wrench adapted for removing or tightening the nuts that confine the wheels on the axles, or for turning the other nuts or bolts, of a carriage or wagon.

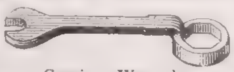

Carriage Wrench.

carrick bitts (kăr′ĭk). *Naut.* The bitts supporting the windlass.

Car′rick-ma-cross′ lace (kăr′ĭk-mȧ-krôs′). [From *Carrickmacross*, Ireland.] An Irish lace of two varieties, one a kind of appliqué, the other a guipure.

car′ried (kăr′ĭd), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of CARRY. Specif., *p. a.:* **a** *Mil.* Held at a carry; — said of arms. **b** Transported, as with joy; beside one's self; delirious; having woolgathering wits. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Scott.*

car′ri-er (kăr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [From CARRY.] **1**. One that carries, or conveys; a bearer; a messenger.

The air which is but . . . a *carrier* of the sounds. *Bacon.*

2. One (whether a single person, a group of persons, or a corporation) employed in, or engaged in the business of, carrying goods for others for hire, as a porter or teamster; specif., a common carrier.

The roads are crowded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures. *Swift.*

3. *Mech.* That which carries or drives; as: **a** The traveling part of a mechanism or system directly supporting something conveyed from one place to another, as the case for messages in pneumatic-tube systems, the trolley and clutches or receptacle in various distributing systems, etc. **b** In a lathe, a dog or clamp for gripping the piece of work and for communicating motion to it from the faceplate or catchplate. **c** A spool or bobbin holder in a braiding machine. **d** A movable piece in magazine guns which transfers the cartridge so that it can be thrust into the barrel.

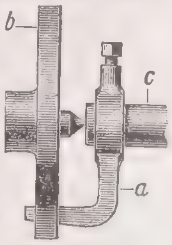

Lathe Carrier. *a* Carrier; *b* Faceplate; *c* Work.

4. A carrier pigeon.

5. A conduit or drain for conveying water, etc.

6. *Chem.* A catalytic by whose agency a transfer of some element or group is effected from one compound to another; as, iron is a *carrier* of oxygen.

7. *Paint.* An insoluble substance used, in the preparation of certain pigments, as a base upon which to precipitate the coloring matter.

8. *Naut.* A vessel which takes the catch from a fishing fleet to market.

carrier pigeon. Orig., and in popular usage, a pigeon used to carry messages; technically, one of a fancy breed of pigeons of large size, having long wings and body, much bare skin about the eyes, and a greatly developed carunculated cere. The pigeons actually used for carrying messages or flying races are correctly called *homing pigeons*. See HOMING PIGEON.

carrier ring. A ring carrying the breechblock of a gun when it is withdrawn from the breech and swung out of the way during loading.

carrier shell. Any tænioglossate gastropod of the genus *Xenophora;* — so called because it fastens bits of stone and shell to its own shell, to such an extent as almost to conceal it.

Car′ring-ton's law (kăr′ĭng-t'nz). [After R. C. *Carrington* (1826-75), English astronomer.] *Astron.* A mathematical expression for the period of axial rotation of the sun's surface in different solar latitudes, the acceleration being greatest at the equator.

car′ri-on (kăr′ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [ME. *carion*, *caroyne*, OF. *caroigne*, dial. form of F. *charogne*, LL. *caronia*, fr. L. *caro* flesh. Cf. CRONE.] **1**. A dead body; a carcass or corpse. *Obs.*

2. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of an animal; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.

They did eat the dead *carrions* *Spenser.*

Roman fashionable society hated Cæsar, and any *carrion* was welcome to them which would taint his reputation. *Froude.*

3. A living person or animal; — a term of contempt. *Obs.* "Old feeble *carrions*." *Shak.*

car′ri-on, *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to dead and putrefying carcasses or flesh; feeding on carrion; like carrion.

A prey for *carrion* kites. *Shak.*

2. Corrupt; rotten; vile; loathsome.

carrion beetle. Any of numerous beetles of the family Silphidæ that feed chiefly on dead animals. They include the burying beetles.

carrion crow. **a** The common European black crow (*Corvus corone*). **b** = BLACK VULTURE.

car′ri-on–flow′er, *n.* **a** An American cat brier (*Smilax herbacea*) whose flowers smell like carrion. **b** Any asclepiadaceous plant of the genus *Stapelia*.

carrion fly. Any fly, as the bluebottle, that lays its eggs in decaying flesh.

‖ **car-roc′cio** (kär-rŏt′chō), *n.; pl.* CARROCCI (-chē). [It. See CAROCHE.] A car which accompanied the army and bore the standard of an Italian free city of the Middle Ages. The carroccio also bore a bell, and usually a crucifix, and formed the rallying point in battle.

‖ **car′ro-ma′ta** (kär′rō-mä′tä), *n.* [Sp. in Phil. I.] In the Philippines, a light, two-wheeled, boxlike vehicle usually drawn by a single native pony and used to convey passengers within city limits or for traveling. It is the common public carriage.

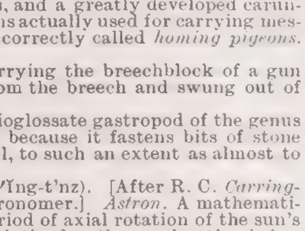

Carromata.

car′ron-ade′ (kăr′ŭ-nād′), *n.* [From *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.] *Mil.* A kind of short, light iron cannon, formerly in use, differing from guns and howitzers in having no trunnions and chiefly used on ships to throw heavy shot at close quarters, and on shore as a howitzer.

car′ron oil (kăr′ŭn). A lotion of equal parts of linseed oil and limewater, used as an application to burns and scalds; — first used at the Carron iron works in Scotland.

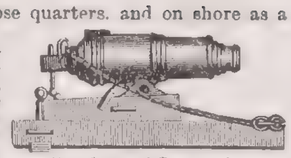

One form of Carronade.

‖ **car′ros se-rie′** (kȧ′rōs′ẽ-rē′), *n.* [F., carriage making.] The carriage body of an automobile. Cf. CHASSIS.

car′rot (kăr′ŭt), *n.* [F. *carotte*, fr. L. *carota;* cf. Gr. καρωτόν.] **1**. A biennial apiaceous plant (*Daucus carota*); also, its yellow or orange-red, usually spindle-shaped root, which is cooked as a vegetable. The cultivated carrot is believed to have been derived from the common wild species of Europe and America, though there are many points of difference. The numerous varieties in cultivation are valuable as food both for the table and for stock. The seeds are used as a diuretic and stimulant.

2. Something having the shape of a carrot; esp., a spindle-shaped bundle of rolled and twisted tobacco leaves.

3. *pl.* Red or carroty hair, or people having such hair. *Humorous or Derisive Slang.*

car′rot, *v. t.;* CAR′ROT-ED; CAR′ROT-ING. *Furriery.* To treat (fur) with some chemical, as nitrate of mercury, to improve the felting property; to subject to secretage; — so called from the yellow color assumed by fur so treated on drying by artificial heat. When dried by exposure to air the fur is whitish. Hence the abbreviations Y. C. (yellow carrot) and W. C. (white carrot). — **car′rot-age** (-āj), *n.*

carrot beetle. A large, dark brown or nearly black, scarabæid beetle (*Ligyrus gibbosus*), which in the adult stage injures carrots, parsnips, corn, etc., attacking the roots.

carrot rust fly. A small two-winged fly (*Psila rosæ*) whose larva burrows in the roots of the carrot.

carrot tree. A peculiar apiaceous shrub of Madeira (*Melanoselinum edule*), having edible farinaceous roots.

car′rot-y (kăr′ŭt-ĭ), *a.* Like carrot root in color, as hair; also, having hair of such a color. — **car′rot-i-ness**, *n.*

car′rou-sel′ (kăr′o͞o-zĕl′), *n.* Also *carousel*, erroneously *carousal*. [F., fr. It. *carosello*.] **1**. A sort of tournament in which knights or cavalrymen divided into troops execute various evolutions, to which were often formerly added allegorical dances, scenic shows, or the like.

2. A merry-go-round.

car′ry (kăr′ĭ), *v. t.;* CAR′RIED (-ĭd); CAR′RY-ING. [OF. *carier*, *charier*, F. *charrier*, to cart, from OF. *car*, *char*, F. *char*, car. See CAR.] **1**. To convey, or transport, while supporting, originally in a cart or car, hence in any manner; to bear; to transfer; to take.

When he dieth he shall *carry* nothing away. *Ps.* xlix. 17.
Another *carried* the intelligence to Russell. *Macaulay.*
The sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles. *Bacon.*

2. To conduct; to lead or guide; to take; to escort; to convey by force; to cause to go or come; to impel; to move.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet. *Shak.*
Passion and revenge will *carry* them too far. *Locke.*

3. To transfer from one place (as a country, book, or column) to another; as, to *carry* the war into Asia; to *carry* an account to the ledger; to *carry* a number in adding.

4. *Golf.* To cover (a distance) or pass (an object) at a single stroke; as, to *carry* a bunker from the tee.

5. To convey by extension or continuance; to extend; to continue; as, to *carry* the chimney through the roof.

6. *Hunting.* To follow, as the scent.

7. To get possession of, or obtain, as by effort or force; to win; to capture.

The town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon.*

8. To bear or uphold successfully through conflict, as a leader or principle; hence, to succeed in; to bring to a successful issue; to win; to secure the adoption or passage of, as a motion or bill; as, to *carry* an election.

The *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

9. To conduct; to prosecute; to carry on. *Archaic.*

10. To support; to sustain; specif., to have or hold as a burden while moving from place to place; to have upon or about one's person; to contain; hold; bear; bear about; as, to *carry* a wound; to *carry* an unborn child.

If the ideas . . . were *carried* along with us in our minds. *Locke.*

11. To have as an attribute, property, or the like; to bear the aspect of; to show or exhibit; to imply; to involve.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it. *Watts.*

12. To hold or bear (the body or some part of it); as, he *carries* his head high.

13. To bear (one's self); to behave; to conduct or demean; — with the reflexive pronouns.

He *carried* himself so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon*

14. To hold (a weapon or standard) in a certain prescribed way, practically vertically at the right side; — often used imperatively in commands; as, *carry* sabers! *carry* arms!

15. To sustain the weight or burden of; to bear; as, pillars *carry* an arch; a plant *carries* its seeds in small clusters.

16. *Com.* To bear the charges or burden of holding or having, as stocks, merchandise, etc., from one time to another; to keep on one's books as a debtor; to await payment by; as, a merchant is *carrying* a large stock; a farm *carries* a mortgage; a merchant *carries* a customer.

17. To bear or endure. *Obs.*

18. To produce, as crops; to yield; to support, as cattle.

19. To make good or valid; to support; to sustain; as, the decision in this case *carries* the other.

Syn. — See BRING.

to carry a bone in the, *or* **her, mouth** *or* **teeth**. *Naut.* See under BONE. — **to c. about**, to bear or turn about or round, hither and thither.

Be not *carried about* with . . . strange doctrines. *Heb.* xiii. 9.

— **to c. all, everything,** *or* **the world, before one** (or the like), to overcome all obstacles; to have complete success. — **to c. arms**. **a** To bear weapons; to serve as a soldier. **b** See def. 14, above. — **to c. away**. **a** To remove from life; to carry off. **b** To break off; to lose by breaking; as, to *carry away* a fore-topmast. *Usually Naut.* **c** To take possession of the mind; to ravish; to charm; to delude; as, *to be carried away* by music, or by temptation. **d** To succeed in obtaining; to be victorious in or over; to win. **e** With *it*, to gain the victory; to carry the day. *Obs. or R.* — **to carry away the bell**. See under BELL. — **to c. back**, to take back in thought or retrospect; as, it *carried* him *back* to his youth. — **to c.** *or* **bear coals**, to endure indignities or insults; — from the dirty or mean nature of the occupation. *Obs.*

Gregory, o' my word, we'll not *carry coals*. *Shak.*

— **to c. coals to Newcastle**, to take things to a place where they already abound; to waste one's labor in supererogatory effort. — **to c. down**, to cause to be swallowed; to induce acceptance of.

It required all old Brooke's popularity to *carry down* parts of his speech. *T. Hughes.*

— **to c. forward**, to transfer (an amount or item) to the succeeding column, page, or book relating to the same account, or to the next account. — **to c. into effect, execution** (or the like), to effect; to execute; to perform. — **to c. it**. **a** To get the upper hand; to prevail; to carry the day; to win the contest. "The greater part *carries it*." *Shak.* **b** To manage affairs; to behave; to act. *Obs.* *Shak.* — **to c. off**. **a** To remove to a distance. **b** To bear away from the grasp of others; to win. **c** To remove from life; to be the death of; as, the plague *carried off* thousands. **d** To carry successfully; to make pass; as, her wit *carried off* her unconventionality. **e** To face or brave out.

I set myself to *carry* things *off* gayly. *Sir G. Parker.*

— **to c. on**. **a** To carry farther; to advance, or help forward; to continue; to maintain; to keep up; as, *to carry on* a design. **b** To manage, conduct, or prosecute; as, *to carry on* husbandry or trade. — **to c. out**. **a** To bear from within, as a corpse for burial. **b** To ravish; to enrapture. *Obs.* **c** To put into execution; to bring to a successful issue. **d** To sustain to the end; to continue to the end, or to, or towards, the logical conclusion. — **to c. (out) one's bat**, *Cricket*, to be "not out" at the end of an innings. — **to c. over**. **a** To induce to go over to the other side or party. **b** To transfer to a new page, account, etc. **c** *Stock Exchange.* To carry (a customer) until the next time for settlement; to postpone the date of settlement for (stock). — **to c. silk**. *Racing Slang.* **a** To wear the silk jacket of a jockey; hence, to act as jockey. **b** To bear a jockey; to race; as, that horse will never *carry silk* again. — **to c. the day**, to win; to prevail. — **to c. the wind**, *Man.*, to toss the nose as high as the ears, as a horse. — **to c. through**. **a** To convey through the midst of. **b** To support to the end; to sustain, or keep from falling, or being subdued. "Grace will *carry* us . . . *through* all difficulties." *Hammond.* **c** To complete; to bring to a successful issue or to the logical or desired conclusion. — **to c. up**. **a** To convey or extend in an upward course or direction; to build. **b** To bring up (the rear); to make (something) come into proper relation; — with *to*. **c** To trace back. **d** In an account, to carry to the top of a new column. — **to c. weight**. **a** To bear or have an extra burden; to be handicapped. **b** To have influence.

Till he had arrived himself at an age when he could *carry weight*. *Froude.*

car′ry (kăr′ĭ), *v. i.* **1**. To act as a bearer; to convey anything; as, to fetch and *carry*.

2. To have or exert propulsive power; to propel a missile; as, a gun or mortar *carries* well.

3. To move or go, as by riding or walking. *Obs.*

4. *Falconry.* To fly away with the game.

5. To hold the head, etc.; as, a horse *carries* well when he holds his head high, with arching neck.

6. To bear or conduct one's self; to behave; to act. *Obs.*

7. *Hunting.* **a** To remove earth or frost by having it stick to the feet, as a running hare. **b** To be removed by sticking to the feet of a running animal, as soft ground. **c** To keep and follow the scent; — said of the dog.

to carry away, to break off or away. *Usually Naut.* — **to c. on**. **a** *Naut.* To carry sail up to or beyond the limits of prudence; to spread the utmost extent of canvas possible. **b** To resume work or occupation after having had it stopped. **c** To keep behaving or acting in a certain way; esp., *Colloq.*, to behave or act in a wild, rude, romping, or otherwise reprehensible, manner.

car′ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1**. A two-wheeled barrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Falconry.* Manner of carrying. *Obs.*

3. *Mil.* The position assumed in response to the order "carry arms," "carry sabers," or the like.

4. The range, as of a gun or projectile; specif., *Golf*, the distance between the place where a ball is struck and that where it first lands.

5. A portage between two bodies of navigable water. *U. S. & Canada.*

6. The movement, drift, or direction of clouds; also, the clouds collectively; firmament; sky. *Scot.*

car′ry-all′ (kăr′ĭ-ôl′), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cariole*.] A light covered carriage, having four wheels and seats for four or more persons, usually drawn by one horse. *U. S.*

car′ry-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CARRY. Specif., *vb. n.* An act of carrying, or that which is carried.

carrying place, a carry; a portage. — **c. trade**, trade or commerce consisting in transporting goods, etc., from one place or country to another; freighting trade.

We are rivals with them in . . . the *carrying trade*. *Jay.*

carse (kärs; *Scot.* kĕrs), *n.* [Perh. orig. pl. of *carr;* or cf. W. *cors* bog, fen.] Low rich land, usually along a river. *Scot.*

car sickness. *Med.* A condition similar to seasickness, induced by riding in a railroad car.

cart (kärt), *n.* [AS. *cræt*, or Icel. *kartr;* of uncertain origin.] **1**. Any of various kinds of vehicles, as a Scythian dwelling on wheels, or a chariot. "Phœbus' *cart*." *Shak.*

2. A two-wheeled vehicle for the ordinary purposes of husbandry, or for transporting bulky and heavy articles.

Carts were formerly used for carrying criminals to execution and often in place of a drop when they were hanged; also, for the public exposure and punishment of offenders, who were often tied to the tail, or hinder part, and whipped while dragged along.

3. A light business wagon used by bakers, grocerymen, butchers, etc.

4. An open two-wheeled pleasure carriage.

to put (*or* **get** *or* **set**) **the cart before the horse**, to invert the proper or natural order, as by putting an effect for a cause.

cart, *v. t.;* CART′ED; CART′ING. **1**. To carry or convey in or as if in a cart.

2. To convey publicly in a cart as a punishment. *Obs.*

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car′ri-boo. Var. of CARIBOU.
car′rick. † CARACK.
Car′rick (kăr′ĭk), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scotch proper name.] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.
car′rick bend. *Naut.* See KNOT, 1.
car′rie. Obs. or Scot. var. of CARRY.
carriel. † CURRY.
carrier. † CAREER. [GEEN.]
car′ri-geen. Var. of CARRA-
car′rik. † CARACK.
carrine. † CAREEN, CARRION.
car′ri-ole. Var. of CARIOLE.
carrion buzzard. **a** = CARACARA. **b** Any American vulture of the family Cathartidæ.
car′ri-on-ere′, *n.* A holder or emitter of carrion. *Obs.* [ZARD.]
carrion hawk. = CARRION BUZ-
car′ri-on-ly, *a. & adv.* Of the nature of, or like, carrion. *Obs.*
car′ritch (kȧr′ĭch), **car′ritches** (-ēz; -ĭz), *n.* [For *caritches*, misunderstood as pl., fr. F. *catéchèse*, Gr. κατήχησις instruction, fr. κατηχειν to resound. See CATECHISE.] A catechism. *Scot.* — **to give carritch**, to scold; reprove. [*Scot.*]
car′ritch, *v. t.* To catechise.
car′ri-witch′et (kăr′ĭ-wĭch′ĕt; -ĭt), **car-witch′et** (kȧr-wĭch′-ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* An absurd question intended to be facetious; also, a play upon words. *Obs. or R.*
car′roch (kăr′ŏch), *n.* A carroccio.
carroch. Var. of CAROCHE.
car′roll, **-rold**. † CAROL.
car′roll-ite (kăr′ŭl-īt), *n.* [From *Carroll* Co., Md.] *Min.* A light steel-gray copper cobalt sulphide, $CuCo_2S_4$.
car′rom. Var. of CAROM.
car′rot-ene (kăr′ŭt-ēn), **car′rot-in**. Vars. of CAROTIN.
car′rot-top′, *n.* A person whose hair is red. *Slang.*
car′rot-weed′, *n.* Ragweed.
car′row, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *carach* cunning.] A strolling gamester. *Obs.* *Ireland.*
carrowle. † CAROL.
carrowse. † CAROUSE.
carr′-swal′low, *n.* The black tern. *Obs.* *Local, Eng.*
car′rub (kăr′ŭb), *n.* A small West Indian sciænoid black-striped fish (*Eques acuminatus*).
car′ru-cage. Var. of CARUCAGE.
car′ry-a-ble. Var. of CARRIABLE.
car′ry-bald, *n* A ragged or ill-seeming fellow. *Obs.* *Scot.*
car′ry-cas′tle, *n.* An elephant. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
car′ry-tale′, *n.* A talebearer.
carse. † CRESS.
car′sey. † KERSEY.
Car′she-na (kär′shē-nȧ; kär-shē′nȧ). *Bib.*
car′sie. † KERSEY.

cart (kärt), *v. i.* To carry burdens in a cart; to use a cart; to follow the business of a carter.

cart′age (kär′tȧj), *n.* **1.** Act of carrying in a cart.
2. The price paid for carting.

carte, ‖ **quarte** (kärt), *n.* [F. *quarte*, prop., a fourth. Cf. QUART.] *Fencing.* A position in thrusting or parrying, with the inside of the hand turned upward and the point of the weapon toward the adversary's right breast.

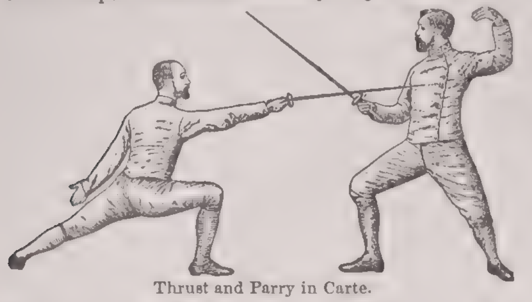

Thrust and Parry in Carte.

carte (kärt), *n.* [F. See 1st CARD. Senses 1, 2, and 3 were adopted into Middle English; senses 4 and 5 are modern adoptions.] **1.** A chart; map; diagram. *Obs.*
2. A charter. *Obs.* *Fuller.*
3. A playing card; *pl.*, game of cards. *Scot.*
4. Bill of fare; — used esp. in *à la carte.*
5. Short for CARTE DE VISITE.

‖ **carte′ blanche′** (kärt′ blänsh′). [F., lit., white paper.] **a** Blank paper or a blank paper; specif., a blank paper, with a person's signature, etc., at the bottom, given to another person, with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases. Hence: Unconditional terms; unlimited authority; full discretionary power. **b** *Card Playing.* A hand containing no face cards; also, in some games, a hand containing no trumps. — ‖**c. de vi′site′** (dē vē′zēt′); *pl.* CARTES DE VISITE (kärt). [F.] **a** A visiting card. **b** A portrait photograph of a certain size;— so called from being first intended as a substitute for a visiting card. See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.* — ‖ **c. du pays** (dü pā′ē′); *pl.* CARTES DU PAYS (kärt), the map of the country; the lie of the land; the position of affairs.

car′tel (kär′tĕl; kär-tĕl′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *cartello*, LL. *cartellus* a little paper, dim. fr. L. *charta.* See 1st CARD.]
1. A letter of defiance or challenge, as to single combat.

He is cowed at the very idea of a *cartel.* *Scott.*

2. A written agreement or convention between opposing nations, as, in view of or during war, for the regulation of intercourse between them. Cartels provide for postal and telegraphic communication, for the mode of reception of bearers of flags of truce, for the treatment of the wounded and prisoners of war, etc.
3. A cartel ship.
4. *German Hist.* The agreement made in 1887 between the Conservatives, Free Conservatives or Imperialists, and National Liberals, to support each other's candidates in the elections, and favoring Bismarck's policy and renewal of the military law. When renewed in 1890 it had little effect.
5. A card or paper with written or printed matter on it.

cartel ship. *Int. Law.* A ship commissioned in time of war to sail under a safe conduct for the exchange of prisoners or conveyance of proposals between belligerents.

car′te-ne′o-graph (kär′tē-nē′ō-gráf), *n.* [Cf. 1st CARD, NEO-, -GRAPH.] A folding attachment for prolonging the left-hand edge of a drawing board to enable the T square to be used with certainty low down on the board.

cart′er (kär′tẽr), *n.* **1.** A charioteer. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A man who drives a cart; a teamster.
3. *Zoöl.* **a** = HARVESTMAN, 2. **b** The marysole.

Car-te′sian (kär-tē′zhăn), *a.* [From Renatus *Cartesius*, Latinized form of René *Descartes:* cf. F. *cartésien.*] Of or pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes, his writings, theories, or methods. See CARTESIANISM.
Cartesian coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.* — **C. curves,** *Geom.*, curves of fourth degree with two cusps on the absolute, of three genera: pairs of Cartesian ovals, of sixth class; limaçons, of fourth class; cardioids, of third class. — **C. devil, diver,** *or* **imp,** *Physics*, a small hollow glass figure placed in a vessel of water that has a cover so arranged that by compression the water can be forced into the figure, producing the effects of suspension, sinking, and floating, according to the degree of pressure. Called also *bottle imp.* — **C. oval,** *Geom.*, the locus of a point whose distances, r, r', from two fixed points are connected by a linear relation, as $mr + m'r' = c$, m, m', and c being constants. It was introduced into optics by Descartes. — **C. vortexes.** See VORTEX.

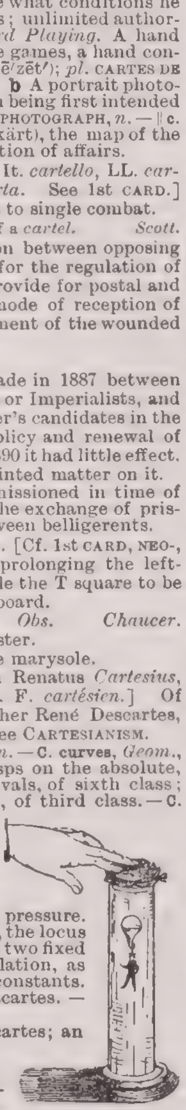

Cartesian Devil.

Car-te′sian, *n.* **1.** A follower of Descartes; an adherent of Cartesian philosophy.
2. *Math.* A Cartesian curve.

Car-te′sian-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The philosophy of Descartes and his followers. The ideal of *Cartesianism* was mathematical certitude in metaphysical demonstrations; its chief significance was as a reaction from Scholastic subtleties; and the distinction which it conspicuously emphasized was that between thought and extension (mind and matter), which Descartes made so absolute that only the continual interference of God could account for their harmony, while later Cartesians developed the doctrine of occasionalism (which see) to account for it.

Car′tha-gin′i-an (kär′thȧ-jĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Carthage, a city of northern Africa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carthage.
Carthaginian apple, the pomegranate. — **C. Lion,** Hannibal (247–183 B. C.);— a name alluding to his indomitable courage.

car′tha-min (kär′thȧ-mĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A red coloring matter, $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$, from the safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*).

Car′tha-mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *qarṭam* safflower.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs of Europe and Asia, differing from *Centaurea* by their spiny leaves and spreading outer involucral scales. *C. tinctorius* is the safflower.

cart horse. A horse which draws a cart; a horse bred or used for drawing heavy loads.

Car-thu′sian (kär-thū′zhăn), *n.* [LL. *Cartusianus*, *Cartusiensis*, from *Chartreuse*, in France.] **1.** A member of an exceedingly austere religious order, founded in the mountainous solitude of Chartreuse, near Grenoble, France, by St. Bruno, in the year 1086.
2. A pupil of the Charterhouse School.

Carthusian Monk.

Car-thu′sian, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Carthusians.
2. Of or pertaining to the Charterhouse School.

Car′tier′ (kär′tyā′), *a.* [From *Cartier*, name of the inventor.] Pert. to or designating a variety of hydrometer used esp. for liquids lighter than water. On its scale 11° corresponds to sp. gr. 1.00; 25.2° to sp. gr. 0.90; 43° to sp. gr. 0.80.

car′ti-lage (kär′tĭ-lāj), *n.* [L. *cartilago:* cf. F. *cartilage.*] *Anat.* **1.** A translucent elastic tissue which composes most of the skeleton of the embryos and very young of vertebrates, becoming for the most part converted into bone in the higher forms, but remaining through life the chief constituent of the skeleton of primitive forms, as the sturgeons and elasmobranchs; gristle. Typical cartilage, called **hyaline cartilage,** consists of a homogeneous intercellular matrix in which are small cavities, each containing one or more protoplasmic cells. It does not contain vessels. On prolonged boiling the matrix yields chondrin. See CHONDRIN. See also ELASTIC CARTILAGE, FIBROCARTILAGE.
2. A part or structure composed of cartilage, as one of the pieces of a cartilaginous skeleton, an articular cartilage, etc.

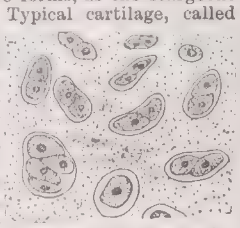

Section of Hyaline Cartilage. × 120.

cartilage of Jacobson. See JACOBSON'S ORGAN. — **cartilages of San′to-ri′ni** (sän′tō-rē′nē) [after G. D. *Santorini* (1681–1736), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, small nodules of yellow elastic cartilage articulating with, and prolonging backward and inward, the arytenoid cartilages. — **cartilages of Wris′berg** (vrĭs′bĕrk) [after H. A. *Wrisberg* (1739–1808), German anatomist], *Anat.*, a pair of small elongated rods of yellow elastic cartilage lying in the aryteno-epiglottidean folds of the larynx.

cartilage bone. Any bone formed by the ossification of cartilage; — disting. from *membrane bone* (which see).

car′ti-lag′i-nous (kär′tĭ-lăj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *cartilaginosus:* cf. F. *cartilagineux.*] **1.** Composed of, or pertaining to, cartilage; gristly; firm and tough like cartilage.
2. *Zoöl.* Specif.: Having the skeleton composed mostly of cartilage. In this sense used of fishes, as in the phrase **cartilaginous fishes,** which include the elasmobranchs (sharks and rays), sturgeons, etc.

Car′tist (kär′tĭst), *n.* [Sp. *cartista*, fr. *carta* paper, document (cf. Pg. *carta*). See CHARTA; cf. CHARTIST.] In Spain and Portugal, one who supports the Constitution.

cart ladder, *or* **cart leather.** A rack or framework attached to a cart to increase its carrying capacity.

cart′load′ (kärt′lōd′), *n.* As much as will fill or load a cart. In earthwork computations a cartload is estimated as being, under average conditions, one third of a cubic yard.

cart′man (kärt′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who drives or uses a cart; a teamster; a carter.

car′to-gram (kär′tō-grăm), *n.* [F. *cartogramme.* See 1st CARD, -GRAM.] A map showing geographically, by shades or curves, statistics of various kinds; a statistical map.

car′to-graph (-gráf), *n.* [F. *carte* map + *-graph.*] A map or chart.

car-tog′ra-pher (kär-tŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who makes charts or maps.

car-tog′ra-phy (kär-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *cartographie.* See 1st CARD; -GRAPHY.] Art or business of drawing or making charts or maps. — **car′to-graph′ic** (kär′tō-grăf′ĭk), **car′to-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

car′ton (kär′tŏn), *n.* [F. See CARTOON.] **1.** Pasteboard, as for boxes; a piece of pasteboard; also, a pasteboard box.
2. In rifle practice, a white disk or circle put within the bull's-eye of a target; also, a shot which strikes this.
‖ **car′ton′ pierre′** (kȧr′tôɴ′ pyâr′) [F., *pierre* stone], a species of papier-maché, imitating stone or bronze, largely used for statuary and architectural ornaments.

car′ton-nage (kär′tŏn-āj; *F.* kȧr′tō′näzh′), *n.* [F., fr. *carton* pasteboard. See CARTOON.] **1.** Pasteboard, such as that used in binding books.
2. *Egypt. Antiq.* The material of which many Egyptian mummy cases are made, consisting of linen glued together in many thicknesses and usually having a coating of stucco.

car-toon′ (kär-tōōn′), *n.* [F. *carton* (cf. It. *cartone* pasteboard, cartoon); fr. L. *charta.* See 1st CARD.] **1.** A design or study drawn of the full size, to serve as a model for transferring or copying, — used in making mosaics, tapestries, fresco paintings, and the like; as, Raphael's *cartoons.*
2. A large pictorial sketch, as in a journal or magazine; esp., a pictorial caricature; as, the *cartoons* of "Puck."

car-toon′, *v. t.;* CAR-TOONED′ (-tōōnd′); CAR-TOON′ING. To make a cartoon of; to make a preparatory sketch of; to caricature pictorially.

car-toon′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act or art of cartooning.

car-touche′, car-touch′ (kär-tōōsh′), *n.* [F. *cartouche*, It. *cartuccia*, *cartoccio*, cornet, cartouche, fr. L. *charta* paper. See 1st CARD; cf. CARTRIDGE.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A cartridge of paper or the like. *Obs. or R.* **b** A wooden case filled with balls, to be shot from a cannon. *Obs.* **c** A cartridge box. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Pyrotechnics.* In some fireworks, the case in which the inflammable materials are contained.
3. *Arch.* **a** A cantilever, console, corbel, or modillion, in the form of a scroll of paper; any scroll-shaped ornament. **b** A tablet for ornament, or for receiving an inscription, formed like a sheet of paper with the edges rolled up; hence, any tablet of ornamental form.

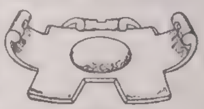

Cartouche, 3 b.

4. *Astron.* A curve exhibiting the varying visibility of an object, as of a canal on Mars.
5. *Her.* An oval shield with convex surface, sometimes used for the display of bearings, as for those of the Pope and ecclesiastics of noble descent.
6. *Archæol.* An oval or oblong figure, as on monuments, containing a sovereign's name. See HIEROGLYPHIC, *Illust.*

car′tridge (kär′trĭj), *n.* [Formerly *cartrage*, corrupted fr. F. *cartouche.* See CARTOUCHE.] **1.** **a** A case, capsule, shell, or bag of metal, pasteboard, or other material, holding a complete charge for a firearm, in small arms and some cannon containing also the projectile; also, a case containing an explosive charge to be fired by concussion, electricity, etc. **b** A cartridge box. *Obs.*

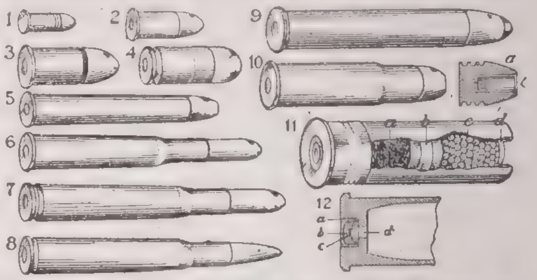

Various forms of Cartridge. 1 Short (cal. .22); 2 Revolver (.32); 3 Pistol (.45); 4 for Automatic Pistols (.45); 5 Sporting Rifle (.32); 6, 7, 8 Various forms for U. S. Magazine Rifles; 9 Cartridge with Soft-nosed Bullet; 10 with Express Bullet (*a* Section of Point); 11 Shotgun Cartridge (*a* Powder, *c* Shot, *b*, *d* Wads); 12 Section of Base of Rifle Cartridge showing Primer (*a* Primer Case, *b* Percussion Composition, *c* Anvil, *d* Vent).

2. *Arch.* = CARTOUCHE, 3. *Obs.*
3. *Photog.* **a** A small case or capsule of chemicals. **b** A roll of protected films for insertion in a camera.

cartridge bag. A bag of woolen or silken stuff to hold a charge for a cannon.

cartridge belt. A belt having loops or pockets for cartridges.

cartridge box. **a** A case, usually of leather, attached to a belt or strap, for holding cartridges. **b** A wooden or metallic box for taking a cartridge from the magazine to a gun.

cartridge case. **a** A cartridge box. **b** In modern use, the metallic case in which a cartridge charge is contained.

cartridge paper. **a** A thick stout paper for making cartridge cases. **b** A rough tinted paper used for covering walls. **c** An inferior kind of drawing paper.

cartridge shot. Shot held in cartridges.

cart rope. A rope such as is used to fasten a load on a cart.

car′tu-la-ry (kär′tū-lā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See CHARTULARY.] A place or register for records. = CHARTULARY.

cart′way′ (kärt′wā′), *n.* A way or road for carts; usually, a rough road used or passable only by heavy carts.

cart wheel. **1.** The wheel of a cart.
2. A large coin, as a silver dollar or a crown. *Slang.*
3. A lateral handspring with arms and legs extended.

cart whip. A heavy whip such as is used in driving a cart.

cart′whip′ (-hwĭp′), *v. t.* To punish with a cart whip.

cart′whip′, *v. i.* To move with violent sinuosities, like a cart whip.

The body *cartwhipped* over the floor. *Kipling.*

cart′wright′ (-rīt′), *n.* [*cart* + *wright.*] An artificer who makes carts; a cart maker. — **cart′wright′ing,** *n.*

car′u-cage (kăr′ōō-kāj; kăr′ū-), *n.* [LL. *carrucagium* (OF. *charuage*), fr. LL. *carruca* plow, fr. L. *carruca* coach.] *O. Eng. Law.* A tax on every plow or plowland.

car′u-cate (-kāt), *n.* [LL. *carucata*, *carrucata.* See CARUCAGE.] A measure of land and unit for the assessment of land, formerly in use in parts of England. It was equivalent to the *plowgang* or *hide*, and, like the hide, was typically reckoned at 120 acres, but actually varied widely from that as a unit of taxation. See HIDE, PLOWGANG.

Ca′rum (kā′rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάρον caraway. Cf. CARAWAY.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous herbs having edible fusiform roots, pinnate leaves, and strongly aromatic seeds. They are natives chiefly of the Old World. *C. carui*, the caraway, is naturalized in the United States.

car′un-cle (kăr′ŭŋ-k'l; kȧ-rŭŋ′k'l; 277), *n.* [F. *caruncula* a little piece of flesh, dim. of *caro* flesh.] **1.** A naked fleshy excrescence, as the wattles and comb of certain birds, or the fleshy outgrowths on certain caterpillars.
2. *Bot.* An excrescence or outgrowth from the seed coat at or near the hilum of a seed.

ca-run′cu-lar (kȧ-rŭŋ′kū-lȧr), **ca-run′cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* **a** Like, or of the nature of, a caruncle. **b** Caruncluate.

ca-run′cu-late (-lāt), **ca-run′cu-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Having a caruncle or caruncles.

ca-run′cu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* State of being caruncluate; also, a caruncle.

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cart. *Fencing.* Var. of CARTE.
carta. Var. of CHARTA.
cart′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
car-ta′ceous (kär-tā′shŭs), *a.* = CHARTACEOUS.
car′tage. † CARTRIDGE.
Car-taph′i-lus (kär-tăf′ĭ-lŭs), *n.* See WANDERING JEW.
cartare. † CARTER.
cart aver. A cart horse. *Orkney Isls.*
cart′bote′, cart′boot′, *n.* See BOTE, 2 b.
car′tel, *v. t.* To defy or challenge. *Obs.*
car′tel, *v. i.* To make, exchange, or carry out the terms of, a cartel.
Car′ter, Colonel. The hero of F. Hopkinson Smith's novel "Col. Carter of Cartersville;" an impecunious, impractical, and lovable Southerner who cannot realize the social changes wrought by the Civil War.
car′ter-cap′. † CATERCAP.
carter fish. The marysole.
cart′er-ly, *a.* Like or befitting a carter; boorish. *Obs.* — *adv.* Boorishly. *Obs.*
cart′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
car-tham′ic (kär-thăm′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid better known as CARTHAMIN.
carthrage. † CARTRIDGE.
cartilage glottis. See CORD GLOTTIS.
Car′ti-la-gin′e-i (kär′tĭ-lȧ-jĭn′ē-ī), **Car′ti-lag′i-nes** (-lăj′ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes equiv. more or less exactly to Chondropterygii. — **car′ti-la-gin′e-an** (-lȧ-jĭn′ē-ăn), *n.*
car′ti-la-gin′e-ous (-lȧ-jĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cartilagineus.*] Cartilaginous. *Rare.*
car′ti-la-gin′i-fi-ca′tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *cartilago*, *-laginis*, cartilage + *-fication.*] Chondrification.
car′ti-lag′i-noid (-lăj′ĭ-noid), *a.* [See CARTILAGE; -OID.] *Anat.* Resembling cartilage.
car′ti-sane (kär′tĭ-zān), *n.* [F.] A little strip of parchment wound with silk, gold, or silver thread, formerly used in laces and embroideries.
car′tle (kär′t'l). Var of KARTEL.
car′to-graph′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CARTOGRAPHICAL.
car-tog′ra-phist (kär-tŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* = CARTOGRAPHER.
car′to-man′cy (kär′tō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *cartomancie.* See 1st CARD; -MANCY.] Divination by means of playing cards.
Car′ton, Sydney (kär′tŭn). In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," a young man, dissipated, but with good impulses, who for love of Lucie Manette dies by the guillotine in place of her husband, Darnay.
car-toon′ist, *n.* One skilled in drawing cartoons.
car-touse′, *n.* A cartouche. *Obs.*
car′tre. † CHARTER.
cart's tail, *or* **cart tail.** The hind end of a cart. See CART, *n.*, 2. Hence **cart's′-tail′ing,** *vb. n.* — **cart's′-tail′a-ble,** *a.* [*Obs.*]
cart′ware, *n.* A team of horses.
cart′y, *a.* Like a cart horse. *Cant or Dial. Eng.*
car′u-age, *n.* [OF. *caruage*, *charuage*, F. *charruage.*] *Obs.* **1.** Act of plowing. **2.** *O. Eng. Law.* = CARUCAGE.
caruan. † CARAVAN.
‖ **ca′ru-ca′ri-us** (kăr′ōō-kā′rĭ-ŭs; kăr′ū-), *n.; pl.* -RII (-ī). [LL.] *E. Eng Law.* = ACREMAN.
car′u-ca-tage (kăr′ōō-kȧ-tāj; kăr′ū-), *n.* = CARUCAGE.
car′u-cat′ed (kăr′ōō-kāt′ĕd; kăr′ū-), *a.* Measured or taxed by carucates; — used of those counties in England where the carucate was formerly the general unit of land measure.
carue, *n.* [OF., also *charue*, plow, plowland, F. *charrue.*] A carucate or plowland. *Obs.*
car′un-cl. Caruncle. *Ref. Sp.*
car′un-cled (kăr′ŭŋ-k'ld; kȧ-rŭŋ′-), *a.* Caruncluate.
ca-run′cu-la (kȧ-rŭŋ′kū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L. See CARUNCLE.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A caruncle. — ‖ **ca-run′cu-la la′cry-ma′lis** (lăk′rĭ-mā′lĭs) [NL.], a small fleshy papilla, containing sebaceous glands, at the inner angle of the eye.
ca-run′cu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Caruncular.

car′va-crol (kär′vȧ-krōl ; -krŏl), *n.* [F. *carvi* caraway.] *Org. Chem.* A thick oil, $C_{10}H_{13}OH$, occurring in various plants of the thyme family, and also formed by heating the isomeric compound carvone. It is a phenol derived from paracymene and is called also *cymophenol*. It is used for relieving toothache.

carve (kärv), *v. t.* ; CARVED (kärvd), *Obs. or Archaic* CARV′EN ; CARV′ING. [AS. *ceorfan* to cut, carve ; akin to D. *kerven*, G. *kerben*, Dan. *karve*, Sw. *karfva*, and to Gr. γράφειν to write, orig. to scratch, and E. *-graphy*. Cf. GRAPHIC.] **1.** To cut ; to cleave. *Archaic.*

Or they will *carven* the shepherd's throat. *Spenser.*

2. To cut or hew out (a way, path, or the like). Also fig. **3.** To cut in an artistic or decorative manner ; to make, shape, form, or fashion artistically by or as by cutting ; to sculpture ; to engrave.

A million wrinkles *carved* his skin. *Tennyson.*

4. To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table ; to divide or cut off for distribution or apportionment.

5. Fig. : To form or shape as if by carving or cutting. *Obs.*

Carving the fashion of a new doublet. *Shak.*

6. To cut up or subdivide ; as, to *carve* a county into districts.

7. To circumcise or castrate. *Obs.*

to carve out, to make or get by cutting, or as if by cutting ; to cut out. "[Macbeth] with his brandished steel . . . *carved out* his passage." *Shak.*

Fortunes were *carved out* of the property. *Macaulay.*

carve, *v. i.* **1.** To cut. *Obs.*

2. To exercise the trade of a sculptor or carver.

3. To cut up meat ; as, to *carve* for all the guests.

4. Fig. : To perform the act of dividing and assigning as in carving at table ; to serve ; to minister. *Locke.*

to carve to, to help or serve. *Obs.*

carve, *n.* Act of carving ; a carving stroke or cut.

car′vel (kär′vĕl), *n.* [See CARAVEL.] **1.** = CARAVEL **a**.

2. A jellyfish. *Obs.*

car′vel-built′, *a.* *Shipbuilding.* Built with the planks meeting flush at the seams, instead of overlapping as in a clinker-built vessel.

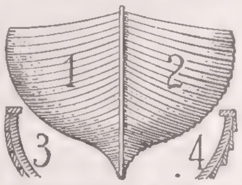

1 Carvel-built : 2 Clinker-built ; 3, 4 Section at a rib.

carvel joint. *Shipbuilding.* A flush joint, as in a carvel-built vessel.

carvel work. *Shipbuilding.* The method of putting on the planks or plates so that they meet flush at the seams.

carv′en (kär′v′n), *a.* Wrought by carving ; ornamented by carvings ; carved.

The *carven* cedarn doors. *Tennyson.*

A screen of *carven* ivory. *Mrs. Browning.*

car′ve-none (kär′vē-nōn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, prepared indirectly from carvone as an oil having an odor of caraway.

carv′er (kär′vẽr), *n.* One that carves ; one that forms, shapes, fashions, assigns, etc., by carving ; specif. : **a** One who carves decorative forms, architectural adornments, etc. **b** One who carves or divides meat at table. **c** One who assigns or apportions. *Obs.* **d** A large knife for carving. **e** A carving machine.

a pair of carvers, a carving knife and fork.

carv′ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of one who carves.

2. Carved work ; decorative sculpture ; a design or figure made by carving. "*Carvings* in wood." *Sir W. Temple.*

car′vone (kär′vōn), *n.* [F. *carvi* caraway.] *Chem.* An oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, having a characteristic odor of caraway, and occurring in the oils of dill, mint, and caraway ; — formerly called *carvol*. It is an unsaturated ketone related to limonene. There is a dextro- and a levo- variety.

car wheel. A wheel of a car ; esp., a flanged wheel of a railroad car or truck.

car′y-at′ic (kăr′ĭ-ăt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to caryatids ; as, **caryatic order**, an order in which caryatids replace columns.

car′y-at′id (-ĭd), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -IDS (-ĭdz), L. -IDES (-ĭ-dēz). [L. *Caryatides*, pl., fr. Gr. Καρυάτιδες, lit., priestesses in the temple of Diana (the Gr. Artemis) at Caryæ (Gr. Καρύαι), a village in Laconia.] *Arch.* A draped female figure supporting an entablature, in the place of a column or pilaster.

Caryatid from the Erechtheum.

car′yl (kăr′ĭl), *n.* [*carane* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{10}H_{17}$, of which carane is the hydride.

caryo-, cary-. Combining forms from Greek κάρυον, *nut, kernel.*

Ca-ry′o-car (kȧ-rī′ō-kär), *n.* [NL. ; *caryo-* + Gr. κάρα head ; — in allusion to the large fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of lofty South American trees, type of the family Caryocaraceæ, having strong, fine-grained wood useful for furniture and shipbuilding, and bearing edible seeds, called *souari nuts*. *C. nuciferum*, *C. amygdaliferum*, and *C. brasiliense* are the principal sources of these fruits. See SOUARI NUT.

Car′y-o-ca-ra′ce-æ (kăr′ĭ-ō-kȧ-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical South American trees (order Hypericales), containing the two genera *Caryocar* and *Anthodiscus*. They are remarkable for the large hypocotyl and small cotyledons in the seed. — **car′y-o-ca-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Car′y-o-phyl-la′ce-æ (-fĭ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CARYOPHYLLUS.] *Bot.* The family Silenaceæ (which see).

car′y-o-phyl-la′ceous (kăr′ĭ-ō-fĭ-lā′shŭs), *a.* **a** = SILENACEOUS. **b** Having a corolla of five long-clawed petals inclosed in a tubular calyx, as in the pink.

car′y-o-phyl′lene (-fĭl′ēn), *n.* *Chem.* A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, one of the chief constituents of oil of cloves.

Car′y-o-phyl′lus (-fĭl′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρυόφυλλον clove tree, fr. κάρυον nut + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tropical myrtaceous trees having evergreen leaves and large white or red flowers with dense tufts of stamens. The fragrant, applelike fruit of most species is edible. *C. aromaticus* yields cloves ; *C. jambos* is the rose apple ; *C. malaccensis* is the Malay apple. **b** Syn. of DIANTHUS.

car′y-op′sis (-ŏp′sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -OPSES (-sēz), -OPSIDES (-ŏp′sĭ-dēz). [NL. ; *caryo-* + *-opsis*.] *Bot.* A small 1-celled, dry, indehiscent fruit, with a thin membranous pericarp adhering closely to the seed, so that fruit and seed are incorporated in one body, forming a single grain, as in wheat, barley, and other grasses.

Car′y-op′ter-is (-tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *caryo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Bot.* A small genus of verbenaceous shrubs, natives of China and Japan, distinguished by the somewhat irregular 5-lobed corolla, 4 exserted stamens, and fruit of 4 winged nutlets. *C. mastacanthus* is the blue spiræa. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

Car′y-o′ta (-ō′tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρυωτὸς φοῖνιξ a palm with walnutlike fruit, κάρυον nut.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian palms, several species of which are cultivated. They have bipinnate leaves with wedge-shaped divisions shaped somewhat like a fish's tail, whence they are known as *fishtail palms*. *C. urens* is the jaggery palm (see JAGGERY PALM, KITTUL).

cas′al (kās′ăl), *a.* *Gram.* Of or pertaining to case.

cas′al-ty (kăz′ăl-tĭ), **cas′el-ty** (kăz′ĕl-tĭ), *a.* Also *cassalty*, *casselty*, *cazelty*, etc. [Corrupt. of *casualty*.] Casual ; uncertain ; unreliable ; flighty ; fickle ; also, insecure ; shaky ; infirm ; weakly. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

cas′ca-bel (kăs′kȧ-bĕl), *n.* [Sp. *cascabel* a little bell, also (fr. the shape), a knob at the breech end of a cannon.] In certain muzzle-loading cannon, a projection in rear of the breech, usually composed of the *knob*, or *breeching loop*, the *neck*, and the *fillet* ; formerly, sometimes, all the rear part of the cannon behind the base ring. See CANNON, *Illust.*

cas-cade′ (kăs-kād′), *n.* [F. *cascade*, fr. It. *cascata*, fr. *cascare* to fall.] **1.** A fall of water over a precipice, as in a river or brook, esp. a small one or one of a series ; a waterfall less than a cataract.

The silver brook . . . pours the white *cascade*. *Longfellow.*

Now murm'ring soft, now roaring in *cascades*. *Cowper.*

2. Something suggestive of a cascade ; specif. : **a** A pyrotechnic device. **b** A fall of gathered lace, etc., on a dress.

3. An arrangement of the parts of an apparatus so that fluid passes, or is conceived to pass, from one to another, down the series ; specif., *Elec.*, an arrangement of Leyden jars connected in series, the inner coating of one with the outer coating of the next in line. A much higher difference of potential without risk of damage can be developed than with a single jar.

cas-cade′, *v. i.* ; CAS-CAD′ED (-kād′ĕd) ; CAS-CAD′ING (-kād′ĭng). **1.** To fall in a cascade. *Lowell.*

2. To vomit. *Vulgar.* *Smollett.*

cas-cade′, *v. t.* To cause to fall like a cascade. *Nonce use.*

cascade method. *Physics.* A method of attaining successively lower temperatures by utilizing the cooling effect of the expansion of one gas in condensing another less easily liquefiable, and so on.

cascade system. *Elec.* A system or method of connecting and operating two induction motors so that the primary circuit of one is connected to the secondary circuit of the other, the primary circuit of the latter being connected to the source of supply ; also, a system of electric traction in which motors so connected are employed. The cascade system is also called **tandem**, or **concatenated, system** ; the connection a **cascade**, **tandem**, or **concatenated**, **connection**, or a **concatenation** ; and the control of the motors so obtained a **tandem**, or **concatenation**, **control**. In the cascade system of traction the cascade connection is used for starting and for low speeds up to half speed. For full speed the short-circuited motor is cut loose from the other motor and is either left idle or (commonly) connected direct to the line.

cas-cal′ho (kȧs-käl′yō), *n.* [Pg., a chip of stone, gravel.] A deposit of pebbles, gravel, and ferruginous sand, in which the Brazilian diamond is usually found.

cas′ca-ra a-mar′ga (käs′kȧ-rȧ ä-mär′gä). [Sp. *cáscara amarga*, lit., bitter bark.] *Pharm.* The bark of *Tariri antidesma*, a simaroubaceous tree of tropical America, used in syphilis and skin diseases ; — called also *Honduras bark*.

cas′ca-ra buck′thorn′. A buckthorn (*Rhamnus purshiana*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, yielding cascara sagrada ; — called also *bearwood*.

cas′ca-ra sa-gra′da (sä-grä′dä ; *the drug is popularly called* kăs-kā′rȧ *or* kăs-kăr′ȧ). *Pharm.* [Sp. *cáscara sagrada*, lit., holy bark.] The bark of a California buckthorn (*Rhamnus purshiana*), used as a mild cathartic or laxative.

cas′ca-ril′la (kăs′kȧ-rĭl′ȧ), *n.*, *or* **cascarilla bark**. [Sp. *cascarilla* a small thin bark, Peruvian bark, dim. of *cáscara* bark.] **a** *Pharm.* The aromatic bark of a West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Croton eluteria*). It has a warm, spicy, bitter taste, and when burnt emits a musky odor. It is used as a tonic and stomachic. Called also *eleuthera bark* and *sweetwood bark*. **b** The shrub itself.

cas′co (kăs′kō : *Sp.* käs′kō), *n.* ; *pl.* -cos (-kōz ; *Sp.* -kōs). [Sp.] **1.** The hull of a ship.

2. A long, almost rectangular, barge or lighter, sometimes with sails, used in the Philippine Islands.

case (kās), *n.* [F. *cas*, fr. L. *casus*, fr. *cadere* to fall, happen. Cf. CHANCE.] **1.** That which befalls ; a chance, event, occurrence, or deed ; also, chance ; accident ; hap. *Obs.*

By aventure, or sort, or *cas*. *Chaucer.*

2. An instance or circumstance of the kind ; a special state of affairs ; as, a *case* of injustice.

If the *case* of the man be so with his wife. *Matt.* xix. 10.

Let my counsel sway you in this *case*. *Shak.*

3. Condition ; state of things or affairs ; as, is that the *case?* specif., physical condition, esp. good condition.

Happy is that people, that is in such a *case*. *Ps.* cxliv. 15.

I am in *case* to justle a constable. *Shak.*

Yet he was by no means over-fat ; simply in good *case* and form. *R. D. Blackmore.*

The ardent and adventurous baron was in evil *case*, involved in litigation and low in purse. *Francis Parkman.*

4. *Med. & Surg.* A patient under treatment ; an instance of sickness or injury ; as, ten *cases* of fever ; also, the history of a disease or injury.

5. *Law.* **a** The matters of fact or conditions involved in a suit, as distinguished from the questions of law ; a suit or action in law or equity ; a cause.

The supreme court has defined the phrase, "*case* in law or equity," to mean a "suit instituted according to the regular course of judicial proceedings," and distinguished *cases* from controversies by the limitation of the latter term to civil suits. *J. W. Burgess.*

b Short for CASE ON APPEAL, CASE STATED, or the like.

6. A person who is peculiar or extraordinary in some way ; a character ; as, a hard *case* ; he 's a *case*. *Slang.*

7. *Gram.* One of the forms, or of the inflectional changes in form, of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicate its sense relation to other words, as that of subject, object, attribute, etc. Also, loosely, the sense relation itself, whether so indicated or not. (See DECLENSION, 4.) Anglo-Saxon had *case endings* (which see) to distinguish a nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and sometimes an instrumental case. In modern English three cases are commonly recognized, the nominative, possessive, and objective, although distinct forms for all three occur only in certain pronouns ; as, *he*, *his*, *him*.

To speak of a noun [in English] as being in the nominative, accusative, or dative *case*, is equivalent to saying that the noun would have been in that *case* in the corresponding O. E. [Anglo-Saxon] construction, or that the meaning expressed is such as we are accustomed to associate with that *case* in inflected languages. *C. T. Onions.*

8. A dollar. *Slang, U. S.*

Syn. — Situation, circumstances ; plight, predicament ; contingency, conjuncture, event ; cause, action, suit.

case made, *Law*, a case stated submitted to the court for a decision on the law without previous proceedings, — used in some code States. *U. S.* — **c. of conscience**, a question for conscience to resolve ; a question in casuistry. — **c. on appeal**, *Law*, the statement which an appellant lays before the court for the prosecution of his appeal as the presentation of the facts on which the appeal is based. — **c. stated**, *Law*, an agreed statement of facts made for presentation to a court in order to obtain a decision of law upon the facts stated. — **in c.**, *or* **in c. that**. **a** In fact ; in truth. *Obs.* **b** If ; supposing that ; in the event or contingency ; if it should happen that. "*In case* we are surprised, keep by me." *Irving.* — **in c. of**, in the event or contingency of ; as, *in case of* discovery, give an alarm.

case (kās), *n.* [OF. *casse* (cf. F. *caisse*, fr. Pr. *caissa*), fr. L. *capsa* chest, box, case, fr. *capere* to take, hold. See CAPACIOUS ; cf. CHASE a frame, CASH, ENCHASE, SASH the framing.] **1.** A box, sheath, or covering of any kind ; as, a *case* for holding goods ; a *case* for spectacles ; the *case* of a watch ; the *case* (capsule) of a cartridge ; the *case* of an insect pupa. Fig., the body as that which contains the soul. "This *case* of that huge spirit now is cold." *Shak.*

2. A box and its contents ; the quantity contained in a box ; hence, a set ; as, a *case* of goods ; a *case* of instruments.

3. Skin or hide ; also, clothes or garments. *Obs.*

When time hath sowed a grizzle on thy *case*. *Shak.*

4. *Print.* A shallow tray divided into compartments, called "boxes," for holding type. *Cases* for body type are usually arranged in sets of two, called respectively the **upper** and the **lower case**. The **upper case** contains capitals, small capitals, accented and marked letters, fractions, and marks of reference ; the **lower case** contains the small letters, figures, marks of punctuation, quadrats, and spaces.

5. An inclosing frame or framework ; a casing ; as, a door *case* ; a window *case*. Specif. : **a** The structural framework, or carcass, of a building. *Rare in U. S.* **b** *Mil. Mining.* One of the frames, of four pieces of plank each, placed side by side to form a continuous lining in galleries run in loose earth.

6. *Mining.* A small fissure which admits water to workings.

7. *Mil.* Short for CASE SHOT.

8. A pair ; a couple ; a brace ; as, a *case* of pistols.

9. *Bookbinding.* A book cover that is separately made complete before fastening in the stitched sheets.

10. *Faro.* The fourth card of any denomination of which three have already been taken from the box.

11. The cavity in the upper anterior part of the head of the sperm whale which contains spermaceti and a fine quality of oil. See SPERMACETI.

12. *Mech.* The hardened skin of casehardened iron or steel ; as, a *case* of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

case, *v. t.* ; CASED (kāst) ; CAS′ING (kās′ĭng). **1.** To inclose or put in a case ; to cover or protect with or as with a case ; to incase ; to inclose.

The man who, *cased* in steel, had passed whole days and nights in the saddle. *Prescott.*

Specif. : **a** *Building.* To cover with a facing of differ-

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ca′rus (kā′rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάρος.] Coma with complete insensibility ; deep lethargy.

ca-ru′to (kȧ-rōō′tō), *n.* [Native name in South America.] A bluish black dye obtained from the genipap ; also, the genipap.

caruway. † CARAWAY.

carv. Carve. *Ref. Sp.*

car′va-crol i′o-dide. *Chem.* An iodine derivative of carvacrol, $C_{10}H_{13}OI$, used in medicine as a substitute for iodoform. It is a yellowish amorphous powder.

carvage. Erron. for CARUAGE.

carvd. Carved. *Ref. Sp.*

carve, *n.* Erroneous for CARUE.

car′vel-planked′ (-plăŋkt′), *a.* Carvel-built.

carv′en. Obs. or archaic p. p. [of CARVE, *v.*]

car′vene, *n.* [F. *carvi* caraway.] *Chem.* Dextro-limonene.

car′ve-ol (kär′vē-ōl ; -ŏl), *n.* *Chem.* Carvenone.

carv′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

car-ves′trene (kär-vĕs′trēn), *n.* [*carvone* + *sylvestrene*.] *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, prepared indirectly from carvone and differing from sylvestrene only in being optically inactive.

car′vey, car′vie. Vars. of CARVY.

car′vill. † CARVEL.

car′vist (kär′vĭst), *n.* [Corrupt. of *carry fist*.] *Falconry.* A hawk of proper age and training to be carried on the hand ; a hawk in its first year. *Obs.*

car′vol (kär′vōl ; -vŏl), *n.* *Chem.* See CARVONE.

car′vy. Var. of CARAWAY. *Scot.*

car′way. † CARAWAY.

car-which′et, -witch′et. Vars. of CARRIWITCHET.

cary. † CARRY.

Ca′ry-a (kā′rĭ-ȧ ; kăr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρύα the walnut tree.] *Bot.* Syn. of HICORIA.

car′y-at′i-dal (kăr′ĭ-ăt′ĭ-dăl),

car′y-at′i-de′an (-dē′ăn), **car′y-a-tid′ic** (-ȧ-tĭd′ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, caryatids.

car′y-o-ci-ne′sis (kăr′ĭ-ō-sĭ-nē′sĭs), **-o-ci-net′ic** (-nĕt′ĭk), etc. Rare vars. of KARYOKINESIS, etc.

car′y-o-ki-ne′sis (-kĭ-nē′sĭs), **car′y-o-ki-net′ic** (-nĕt′ĭk), etc. Vars. of KARYOKINESIS, etc.

car′y-ol′y-sis, car′y-om′i-tome, etc. Vars. of KARYOLYSIS, etc.

car′y-oph′yl-late (-ŏf′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [See CARYOPHYLLUS.] To flavor with cloves. *Obs.*

car′y-o-phyl-le′ous (kăr′ĭ-ō-fĭ-lē′ŭs), *a. Bot.* Caryophyllaceous.

car′y-o-phyl′lic (-fĭl′ĭk), **-phyl-lin′ic** (-fĭ-lĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid formed by the action of nitric acid on caryophyllin.

car′y-o-phyl′lin (-fĭl′ĭn), *n.* A crystalline substance extracted from cloves.

car′y-o-phyl′lous (-ŭs), *a.* Caryophyllaceous.

car′y-op′i-lite (-ŏp′ĭ-līt), *n.* [NL. ; *caryo-* + Gr. πῖλος felt + *-lite*.] *Min.* A hydrous manganese silicate of brown color, occurring massive. Sp. gr., 2.83–2.91.

car′y-op′side, *n.* Caryopsis. *Obs.*

cas. † CASE.

‖ **ca′sa** (kä′sä), *n.* [Sp., It., or Pg., fr. L. *casa* cabin.] House ; mansion ; in Italy, a building of almost any kind.

ca. sa. (kä sä). *Abbr.* *Law.* Capias ad satisfaciendum.

ca-sa′be (kä-sä′bā ; 133), *n.* [Amer. Sp., also *cazabe*.] The bumper (*Chloroscombrus chrysurus*).

casada. Incorrect spelling of CASSAVA.

ca-sal′ (kȧ-säl′), ‖ **ca-sa′le** (kä-sä′lā), *n.* [It. *casale*.] A hamlet, as in Italy or Malta.

Cas′a-loth (kăs′ȧ-lŏth). *D. Bib.*

casamat. † CASEMATE.

cas′a-mu′nar. Var. of CASSUMUNAR.

cas′a-reep. Var. of CASSAREEP.

‖ **ca′sa san′ta** (kä′sä sän′tä). [It.] Lit., holy house ; specif., a shrine in a church at Loreto, Italy, venerated as the room, miraculously transported, in which the Blessed Virgin was born and Jesus educated.

ca′sate (kā′sāt), *n.* [LL. *casata*.] *Early Eng. Hist.* The area of land occupied by a (normal) householder ; a hide.

Ca-sau′bon, Rev. Edward (kȧ-sô′bŏn). See BROOKE, DOROTHEA.

ca-sa′va, ca-sa′ve, ca-sa′vi. Vars. of CASSAVA. [*Obs.*]

cas′bald, *n.* A term of reproach.

cas′ban (kăs′băn), *n.* A cotton fabric, like jaconet or sateen, but stouter, used chiefly for linings.

casbeke. Var. of KASBEKE. See COIN.

cas′ca bark (kăs′kȧ). = SASSY BARK.

cas′ca-ble. Var. of CASCABEL.

‖ **cas′ca-lo′te** (käs′kȧ-lō′tā), *n.*, *or* **cascalote bean**. = DIVI-DIVI. *Mex.*

cas-can′ (kăs-kăn′), *n.* [F. *cascane*.] *Mil. Mining.* A shaft or hole of a mine. *Obs.*

cas′ca-ra (käs′kä-rä), *n.* [Sp. *cáscara* bark.] A kind of bark canoe, used in Spanish America.

cascarilla oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cas′ca-ril′lin (kăs′kȧ-rĭl′ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystallizable bitter substance extracted from cascarilla bark.

cas′ca-ro′ba. Var. of COSCOROBA.

caschielawis, *n. pl.* A Scottish instrument of torture. *Obs.*

cas′chrom (kȧs′ĸrōm), *or* **cas′crom**, **-crome** (kȧs′krōm), *n.* [Gael. *cascrom* ; *cas* foot, shaft, handle + *crom* crooked.] A foot-pick used by Highlanders for digging in stony ground. *Scot.*

case, *v. i.* To propose hypothetical cases ; to put cases. *Obs.*

D E F G H I J K L M

ent material; as, to *case* a brick wall with stone. **b** *Glass Making.* To cover with a layer of different glass. **c** *Bookbinding.* To cover with a case; to put a case on.

2. To strip the skin from; as, to *case* a fox. *Obs.*

3. *Print.* To put (type) into the proper compartments, or boxes, of a case; to lay.

4. To provide or fit with cases, as a museum gallery.

Ca′se-a′ri-a (kăs′ē-ā′rĭ-ȧ) *n.* [NL., after J. *Casearius,* Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of cosmopolitan tropical flacourtiaceous trees. The leaves and bark of some species are medicinal, and the fruit is a fish poison.

ca′se-ase (kā′sē-ās), *n.* [*casein* + *-ase.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A tryptic enzyme formed by certain bacteria. It decomposes the casein of milk and cheese, and when added to fresh cheese accelerates its ripening.

ca′se-ate (-āt), *v. i.;* CA′SE-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); CA′SE-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *caseatus* mixed with cheese, fr. *caseus* cheese.] *Med.* To become cheesy; to undergo caseous degeneration.

ca′se-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *caséation.*] **1.** Conversion into cheese.

2. *Med.* Caseous degeneration.

case′–bay′, *n.* *Arch.* Any bay or division of a roof or floor, except a tail-bay, comprising two principals with the joists or purlins between them.

case′–bear′er, *n.* Any of various insect larvæ, esp. those of certain moths, that form a case or cell of fragments of leaves, the husks of seeds, or other substances, or entirely of silk, for the protection of its body; also, the adult insect.

case binding. A process of binding books by making the cover separately and then fastening in the sheets.

case bottle. **a** A bottle fitting into a case with others. **b** A bottle having a protecting case.

case bound. *Bookbinding.* Having a case binding.

cased (kāst), *pret. & p. p.* of CASE, to incase.

cased frame, *or* **cased sash frame**. *Building.* = BOX FRAME.

case ending. The one or more letters or syllables added to the stem of a noun, pronoun, or adjective in inflected languages, distinguishing the case.

case′hard′en (-här′d′n), *v. t.;* -HARD′ENED (-d′nd); -HARD′EN-ING. **1.** To harden superficially, as bars of soap.

2. Specif., to harden (iron or steel) by carbonizing the surface, thus converting soft iron into steel or mild steel into hard steel to a depth depending on the length of treatment. This is commonly effected by cementation with charcoal or other carbonaceous material, but for a mere skin of steel a short treatment with fused potassium cyanide suffices.

3. To render insensible to good influences.

case′hard′en, *v. i.* To be affected by the process of casehardening.

ca′se-in (kā′sē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese. Cf. CHEESE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid of the nucleoalbumin group, precipitated from the milk of various animals, esp. by the action of rennet. There is no reliable evidence of its occurrence in plants. The casein as it exists in the milk is more properly designated *caseinogen,* since it is chemically changed by the rennet and then unites with the calcium salts present to form the curd, carrying with it in its separation globules of fat. Pure casein is a white crumbling substance of acid character. The varieties from different milks appear to differ somewhat in properties. In addition to its importance in cheese and other food preparations, casein is valuable as a substitute for albumen in calico printing and for glue in cements.

ca′se-in′o-gen (-ĭn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*casein* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific proteid of milk. See CASEIN.

case knife. A knife carried, or such as is kept, in a sheath or case, such knives formerly being often used at table; hence, a table knife.

case law. *Law.* Law made by decided cases; judge-made law. Cf. JUDGE-MADE; COMMON LAW.

case lawyer. One specially versed in case law, rather than in the science of the law, or theoretical law.

case′mate (kās′māt), *n.* [F. *casemate,* prob. fr. It. *casamatta,* of uncert. origin; perh. fr. Gr. χάσματα, pl. of χάσμα a yawning hollow, a chasm. Cf. CHASM.] **1.** *Fort.* A bombproof chamber, usually of masonry, in which cannon may be placed, to be fired through embrasures; such a chamber capable of being used as a magazine, or for quartering troops.

2. In ships of war, an armored inclosure in which guns are mounted with embrasures through which the guns are fired.

3. *Arch.* Erroneously, a hollow molding; casement.

case′mat′ed (kās′māt′ĕd), *a.* Furnished with, protected by, or built like, a casemate. *Campbell.*

case′ment (kās′mĕnt; 277), *n.* [Cf. OF. *enchassement* frame, E. *incase,* 2d *case.*] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A hollow molding similar to a cavetto or scotia. **b** A window sash opening on hinges affixed to the upright side of the frame; hence, chiefly *Poetic,* a window with such a sash or sashes.

A *casement* of the great chamber window. *Shak.*

2. An incasement; casing; covering. *Swift.*

Syn. — See WINDOW.

case′ment-ed, *a.* Having a casement or casements.

ca′se-ose (kā′sē-ōs), *n.* [*casein* + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble product (proteose) formed in the gastric and pancreatic digestion of casein and caseinogen.

ca′se-ous (-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *caseus* cheese. Cf. CASEIN.] Of, pert. to, or like, cheese; having the qualities of cheese; cheesy. — **caseous degeneration**, *Med.*, a morbid process in which the products of inflammation are converted into a cheesy substance; caseation.

ca-sern′, ca-serne′ (kȧ-zûrn′; kȧ′zĕrn), *n.* [F. *caserne.*] *Mil.* A barrack in garrison towns, usually near the rampart.

case shot. *Gun.* A collection of small projectiles, inclosed in a case, as a canister shot or a shrapnel shell.

case system. *Law.* The system of teaching law in which the instruction is primarily a historical and inductive study of leading or selected cases, with or without the use of textbooks for reference and collateral reading.

case′worm′ (kās′wûrm′), *n.* A worm or larva that makes a case or tube to protect its body, as the caddis worm and the case-bearers.

cash (kăsh), *n.* [It. *cassa* box, case, esp. a money box (prob. through F. *casse* case), fr. L. *capsa:* cf. F. *caisse* case, fr. Pr. *caissa,* L. *capsa.* See CASE a box.] **1.** A place where money is kept, or where it is deposited and paid out; a money box. *Obs.*

2. *Com.* **a** Money, esp. ready money; strictly, coin or specie, but also, less strictly, bank notes, drafts, bonds, or commercial paper easily convertible into money. **b** Money or its equivalent paid immediately or promptly after purchasing; as, to sell goods for *cash;* to make a reduction in price for *cash.* In mercantile dealings "cash" usually permits payment in 10 or 30 days.

3. Minted or current coin. *Obs.*

Syn. — Coin, specie, currency, capital. See MONEY.

cash, *v. t.;* CASHED (kăsht); CASH′ING. To pay, or to receive, cash for; to exchange for money; as, to *cash* a check. **to cash in**, *or* **to cash in one's checks**, in many gambling games, to exchange one's chips or checks for money when retiring from the game; hence, to die. *Cant or Slang.*

cash, *n. sing. & pl.* [Tamil & Kanarese *kāsu,* perh. through Pg. *caixa.*] **1.** Any of various coins of small value in India, the East Indies, China, etc. Specif.: **a** A former copper coin of Madras, worth $\frac{1}{80}$ of a fanam. **b** A Chinese (and Japanese) coin of copper alloyed with more or less baser metal, about the size of a quarter or shilling, with a square hole in the center for stringing. The *cash* (Chinese *ch'ien*^{2}) is the common current coin of China and the only one issued by the imperial government. It is worth about $\frac{1}{17}$ of a cent. **c** A similar but larger coin issued locally. The Peking cash is nominally worth ten, really worth about two, ordinary cash.

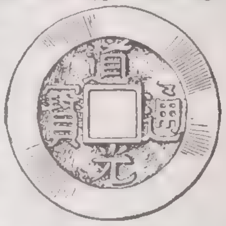

Chinese Cash.

2. A Chinese money of account, of such value that 48 commonly, but also 46, 47, 49, or 50, of the ordinary cash coins are equivalent to 100 cash of account.

cash account. **1.** *Bookkeeping.* An account of money received, disbursed, and on hand. **2.** *Banking.* In Scotland, a bank credit.

cash′book′ (kăsh′bŏŏk′), *n.* *Bookkeeping.* A book in which is kept a register of money received or paid out.

cash boy, cash girl. In retail stores or shops, a messenger who carries the money received by the salesman from customers to a cashier, and brings back the proper change.

cash carrier. Any device, as a railway or a pneumatic tube, for conveying cash to and from a cashier's station.

cash credit. In Scotch banking, credit given to a depositor for an overdraft allowed by agreement up to a specified sum, and, customarily, guaranteed by two sureties. The discounting of notes has largely superseded it.

ca-shew′ (kȧ-shōō′), *n.* [F. *acajou,* fr. Brazilian native name *acaiaba:* cf. Pg. *acaju.* Cf. ACAJOU.] **a** A tropical anacardiaceous tree (*Anacardium occidentale*), native of America but naturalized in all warm countries. It yields a gum, and its bark is used medicinally; but it is chiefly important for its fruit. **b** The fruit of this tree. See CASHEW NUT.

Cashew Branch with Fruit (Hypocarp and Nut).

cashew apple. The pear-shaped edible hypocarp on which the cashew nut is borne.

cashew bird. **a** A curassow (*Pauxi pauxi*) of tropical South America, having a knob on the forehead fancied to resemble a cashew nut. **b** A tanager (*Spindalis nigricephala*) of Jamaica.

cashew nut. The kidney-shaped fruit of the cashew, borne at the apex of a fleshy, edible hypocarp. The fruit or nut is edible after the caustic oil, called *cardol,* has been expelled from the shell by roasting. Besides furnishing food, the pressed kernels yield a sweet oil of excellent quality. See CARDOL.

cash-ier′ (kăsh-ēr′), *n.* [F. *caissier,* fr. *caisse.* See 1st CASH.] **1.** One who has charge of money; a cash keeper; specif., the officer who has charge of the payments and receipts (moneys, checks, notes) of a bank or a mercantile company. In the United States the cashier is generally the chief executive officer of the bank and charged with the practical management of its property and business in the usual and ordinary way; in England the scope of his authority is usually more nearly restricted to the mere receiving and paying out of funds.

2. A money dealer. *Obs.*

cash-ier′, *v. t.;* CASH-IERED′ (-ērd′); CASH-IER′ING. [D. *casseeren,* fr. F. *casser* to annul, cashier, fr. L. *cassare* to annul, fr. *cassus* empty, useless: cf. G. *cassiren.* Cf. QUASH to annul.] **1.** To dismiss; discharge; to dismiss with ignominy from military service or from an office or place of trust.

They have *cashiered* several of their followers. *Addison.*

2. To put away or reject; to lay aside; discard.

They absolutely *cashier* the literal express sense of the words. *South.*

3. To deprive; to dispossess; — with *of.* *Rare.*

4. To deprive of cash. *Obs. Slang.* *Shak.*

cash-ier's′ check (kăsh-ērz′). *Banking.* A check drawn by a bank upon its own funds, signed by the cashier.

cash′mere (kăsh′mēr; kăsh′mēr′; 277), *n.* [From *Cashmere* (better *Kashmir*) the country. Cf. CASSIMERE.] **1.** A Cashmere shawl.

2. A rich stuff for shawls, scarfs, etc., originally made in Cashmere from the soft wool found beneath the hair of the goats of Cashmere, Tibet, and the Himalayas. Some cashmere, of fine quality, is richly embroidered.

3. A dress fabric made of fine wool, or of fine wool and cotton, in imitation of the original cashmere.

Cashmere, *or* **Kashmir, goat**. A variety of domestic goat of the Himalayan region having a fine soft under coat of wool beneath the coat of hair. The wool is obtained by combing the goat, and is used in making shawls, etc.

Cashmere, *or* **Kashmir, shawl**. A rich and costly shawl made of cashmere; — often called *camel's-hair shawl* or *India shawl.*

cash′me-rette′ (kăsh′mē-rĕt′), *n.* A kind of dress goods, made with a soft and glossy surface like cashmere.

cash railway. A form of cash carrier in which a small carrier or car travels upon a kind of track.

cash register. A device for recording the amount of cash received, usually having an automatic adding machine and a money drawer and exhibiting the amount of the sale.

cas′ing (kās′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CASE, *v.* Hence: *vb. n.* Something that incases, or material for incasing; an incasement; a case, as for ornament, protection, to prevent radiation, etc. Specif.: **a** An inclosing framework, esp. that around a door or window. **b** *Sewing.* A narrow strip of cloth or binding to hold a whalebone or steel in place; also, a space formed by a double shirr on doubled material to inclose a gathering string or wire.

ca-si′no (kȧ-sē′nō), *n.; pl.* E. -NOS (-nōz), It. -NI (-nē). [It., dim. of *casa* house, fr. L. *casa* cottage. Cf. CASSINO.] **1.** In Italy, a kind of country house; a summerhouse or pleasure house in a garden.

2. A building or room used for social meetings or public amusements, for dancing, gaming, etc.

3. A game at cards. See CASSINO.

4. In England and the United States, a house designed after the style of an Italian casino, either one-storied or with at least one front pretending to be so.

cask (kȧsk), *n.* [Sp. *casco* potsherd, skull, helmet, cask, prob. fr. *cascar* to break, fr. L. *quassare* to break: cf. F. *casque* helmet. Cf. CASQUE, QUASH to crush.] **1.** A barrel-shaped vessel made of staves, headings, and hoops, usually closely fitted together so as to hold liquids; — a generic term including *barrel, hogshead, pipe, butt, keg, tun,* etc.

2. Sometimes, specif., a barrel-shaped vessel either larger or smaller than an ordinary barrel.

3. A cask and its contents; hence, the quantity contained in a cask; a varying measure of capacity or weight.

4. A casket, as for jewels; also, a case or shell. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. A casque. *Obs.*

cask, *v. t.* To put into a cask.

cas′ket (kȧs′kĕt; -kĭt; 7), *n.* [Cf. F. *casquet,* dim. of *casque* helmet, fr. Sp. *casco.*] **1.** A small chest or box, esp. of rich material or ornamental character, as for jewels, etc.

The little *casket* bring me hither. *Shak.*

2. A coffin, esp. an expensive one. *U. S.*

3. Something likened to a jewel casket, as the body, a tomb, a book of musical or literary selections, etc.

They found him dead . . . an empty *casket.* *Shak.*

cas′ket, *v. t.;* CASKETED; CASKETING. To put into, or inclose in, a casket.

Casket Letters. A collection of letters and sonnets, found in a casket, purporting to be written by Mary Queen of Scots to Bothwell. If genuine they show that she and Bothwell had planned to murder Darnley.

Cas′pi-an (kăs′pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Caspian Sea. **Caspian tern**, the largest species of tern (*Sterna caspia*), of wide distribution, occurring in parts of North America.

casque (kȧsk), *n.* [F. *casque,* fr. Sp. *casco.* See CASK.] **1.** A piece of armor for the head; a helmet or military headpiece of any kind.

2. *Zoöl.* A process or structure likened to a helmet, as: the process of the bill of hornbills; the frontal shield of certain birds, as the coots; the covering of bony plates protecting the head of some extinct fishes, etc.

Casque.

cass (kăs; kȧs), *v. t.* [F. *casser.* See CASHIER, *v.*] **1.** To render useless or void; quash; annul. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*

2. To discharge; cashier. *Obs.*

cas′sa-ba-na′na (kăs′ȧ-bȧ-nä′nȧ), *n.* An ornamental tropical cucurbitaceous vine (*Sicana odorifera*) with yellow flowers and large crimson fragrant fruits, sometimes eaten preserved; — called also *curuba* and *musk cucumber.*

Cas-san′dra (kă-săn′drȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κασσάνδρα.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Cassandre* (kȧ′säN′dr′); It. *Cassandra* (käs-sän′drä).

2. A daughter of Priam, King of Troy. Apollo, who loved her, gave her the gift of prophecy, but afterwards, becoming angry with her, decreed that no one should believe her prophecies. She fell to the share of Agamemnon at the sacking of Troy and was slain in company with the latter by Clytemnestra and Ægisthus.

3. *Bot.* Syn. of CHAMÆDAPHNE.

cas′sa-reep (kăs′ȧ-rēp), *n.* [Cf. Carib *cachiri-poué* juice of the manioc.] A preparation made, in the West Indies, by boiling the sap of the bitter cassava (*Manihot manihot*). It is the basis of the dish called pepper pot. See CASAAVA.

cas′sate (kăs′āt), *v. t.* [L. *cassare.* See CASHIER, *v.*] To annul; quash. *Obs.*

cas-sa′tion (kă-sā′shŭn), *n.* [F.] Act of annulling, canceling, or quashing; abrogation. See COURT OF CASSATION.

A general *cassation* of their constitutions. *Motley.*

cas-sa′va (kă-sä′vȧ), *n.* [F. *cassave,* Sp. *cazabe,* fr. *kasabi,* in the language of Haiti.] **1.** Any of several euphorbiaceous plants of the genus *Manihot,* having fleshy rootstocks

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ca′se-ate (kā′sē-āt), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A salt of casein.

case divinity. Casuistry. *Obs.*

ca′se-ic (kā′sē-ĭk; kȧ-sē′ĭk), *a.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] Of or pertaining to cheese; as, *caseic* acid.

caseic acid. Lactic acid. *Obs. or R.*

ca′se-in-ate, *n.* *Chem.* A caseate.

case keeper. *Faro.* **a** A device for recording cards drawn. **b** The man who tends this.

cas′el-ty. Same as CASALTY.

casere. † KASER.

‖ **ca-set′ta** (kä-sĕt′tä), *n.;* -TE (-tā). [It.] A little house.

ca′se-um (kā′sē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] Casein.

case′weed′, *n.* [Cf. 2d CASE, 1st CASH.] Shepherd's-purse.

case work. **a** *Bookbinding.* Making of cases. **b** *Print.* Typesetting; hand composition.

cash, *v. t.* [See CASS, *v.*] To dismiss; cashier. *Obs.*

cash. *Abbr.* Cashier.

cash (kȧsh). Var. of KESH. *Dial. Eng.*

ca-shaw′ (kȧ-shô′), *n.* **a** Var. of CUSHAW. *U. S.* **b** In Jamaica, the honey mesquite.

cash-cut′tee (kăsh-kŭt′ē), *n.* [From Tamil name.] Catechu.

cash′el (kăsh′ĕl), *n.* [Ir. *caiseul.*] *Irish Archæol.* A circular fence or wall inclosing a church or a group of ecclesiastical buildings.

cashew apple oil, cashew oil. Cardol.

cashew family. *Bot.* The Anacardiaceæ.

cash girl. See CASH BOY.

cash-ierd′. Cashiered. *Ref. Sp.*

cash-ier′er, *n.* One who cashiers.

cash-ier′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

cashire. † CASHIER.

cash keeper. A cashier or treasurer.

ca-shoo′ (kȧ-shōō′). Var. of CATECHU.

casi. † CADI.

casia. † CASSIA.

cas′i-mere, **cas′i-mire**. Vars. of CASSIMERE.

cas′i-net′. Var. of CASSINETTE.

ca′sing (kā′sĭng). Var. of CASSON.

Ca-siph′i-a (kȧ-sĭf′ĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*

casique. † CACIQUE.

cas′ka-net, *n.* [Made up by confusion of *casket* and *carcanet, carkanet,* or perh. orig. a misprint for the latter. *Oxf. E. D.*] A casket; also, a carcanet; — a word in common use in the 17th century. *Obs.*

cas′ket. † CASQUET, a casque.

cas′ket, *n.* *Naut.* A gasket.

cask′ing, *vb. n.* A putting into a cask or casks; also, casks collectively: in *pl.*, wines in casks.

Cas′leu (kăs′lū). *Bib.*

Cas′lon (kăz′lŏn), *n.* [After William *Caslon,* English type founder.] *Print.* A variety of old-style type. See OLD STYLE.

Cas′lu-him (kăs′lū-hĭm; kăs-lū′hĭm). *Bib.*

Cas′lu-im (kăs′lū-ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Cas′phon (kăs′fŏn), *or* **Cas′phor** (-fŏr). *Bib.*

Cas′pis (kăs′pĭs). *Bib.*

casqued (kȧskt), *a.* Provided with a casque.

cas′quet. Var. of CASKET, a box.

cas′quet (kȧs′kĕt; kȧs′kĕ′), *n.* [F.] A casque; also, a light open form of headpiece.

cas′que-tel′ (kȧs′kē-tĕl′), *n.* [Dim. fr. F. *casquet,* dim. of *casque* helmet.] A light open helmet without beaver or visor, with a projecting umbrere and flexible plates back of the neck.

cas-quette′ (kȧs-kĕt′), *n.* [F.] A form of headdress with visor and no brim; a cap with visor.

cass. Obs. or dial. var. of CASE.

cas′sa-ba. Var. of KASSABAH.

cas′sa-bul′ly (kăs′ȧ-bŏŏl′ĭ), *n.* [Old Corn. *kerso* cress + Corn. *beler* cress.] Winter cress. *Dial. Eng.*

cassacke. † CASSOCK.

cas-sa′da (kă-sä′dȧ), *erron.*

cas-sa′do, *n.* **a** Var. of CASSAVA. **b** = BUSTIC.

cassadong. † CASSIDONY.

cassady. Erroneous for CASSAVA.

Cas′sak. † COSSACK.

cassakin, *n.* [F. *casaquin.*] = CASSOCK, 1. *Obs.*

cassan, *n.* Cheese. *Obs. Cant.*

‖ **cas-sa′re** (kă-sā′rē), *v. t.* [L.] *Law.* To quash; to annul; to abate.

‖ **cas′sa-ri′pe** (käs′ä-rē′pā), *n.* Cassareep.

cassava wood. = DRUMWOOD.

cassawarway. † CASSOWARY.

casse. † CASE.

yielding a nutritious starch; — called also *manioc.* Cassava is cultivated in the West Indies, South America, and Africa, where it yields a staple food. *M. manihot,* the bitter cassava, is the species commonly used. The juice of this contains hydrocyanic acid, which is removed by cooking. Cassareep is prepared from it. The sweet cassava (*M. palmata aipi*) is used as a table vegetable and as a fodder crop. **2.** The starch from the rootstocks of the cassava plant, used as food and in making tapioca and cassava bread.

casse (kȧs), *n.* [F., a breaking.] A disorder of certain wines in which they lose most of their color, depositing a reddish brown sediment. It is caused by an oxidizing enzyme found in ripe grapes.

Cas′se-grain′i-an (kăs′ē-grān′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to an astronomer of the 17th century, named Cassegrain.
Cassegrainian telescope. See TELESCOPE.

Cas′sel brown, Cas′sel earth (käs′ĕl). A brown pigment of varying permanence, consisting of impure lignite. It was found originally near Cassel (now Kassel), Germany.

cas′se, *or* **cas′sie, pa′per** (kăs′ĭ). [F. *papier cassé.* See QUASH to crush.] Broken paper; imperfect paper; paper damaged in making; also, formerly, the two outside quires of a ream, consisting of defective sheets.

cas′se-role (kăs′ē-rōl; kăs′ē-rōl′; 277), *n.* [F., a saucepan; cf. *casse* a basin.] **1.** A saucepan. **2.** *Chem.* A small round dish with a handle, usually of porcelain. **3.** *Cookery.* A mold of boiled rice, mashed potato, or paste, baked, and afterwards filled with vegetables or meat. **4.** A covered earthenware baking dish, often with an ornamental metal container.

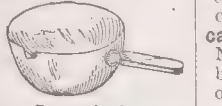
Casserole, 2.

Cas′sia (kăsh′ȧ; -ĭ-ȧ; 277), *n.* [L. *cassia* and *casia,* Gr. κασσία and κασία; of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *qetsī′āh,* fr. *qātsa′* to cut off, to peel off.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of cæsalpiniaceous herbs, shrubs, and trees, natives of warm regions. They have abruptly pinnate leaves and nearly regular yellow flowers in racemes or clusters, succeeded by pods. The leaves of some species yield the drug senna. The seeds of *C. occidentalis,* the stinking weed, are used as an adulterant for coffee under the name of **negro,** or **Mogdad, coffee.** **2.** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The pods of the pudding-pipe tree (*C. fistula*). The sweet pulp, **cassia pulp,** is a mild laxative. **3.** [*l. c.*] = CASSIA BARK.

cassia bark. The bark of the lauraceous tree *Cinnamomum cassia,* and related species. The coarser kinds are called **cassia lignea,** and are often used to adulterate true cinnamon, which they resemble in aromatic properties. Called also **Chinese,** or **bastard, cinnamon.** See CINNAMON.

cassia buds. The dried cinnamon-flavored flower buds of several species of *Cinnamomum,* esp. of *C. cassia.*

Cas′sian (kăsh′ăn), *a.* [L. *Cassianus.*] Of or pertaining to Cassius (a Roman gens name); specif., of or pert. to G. Cassius Longinus (see PROCULIAN). — **Cas′sian,** *n.*
Cassian Way, a Roman military road, a branch of the Flaminian Way, running from Rome through Arezzo, Florence, and Lucca; — named from a Cassius now unknown.

cassia pulp. See CASSIA, 2.

Cas′si-da (kăs′ĭ-dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cassis, cassidis,* helmet.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tortoise beetles of the family Chrysomelidæ, sometimes made the type of a separate family, Cassididæ.

Cas-sid′i-dæ (kă-sĭd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Cassida.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A family of large tænioglossate gastropods, having a thick heavy shell, thick reflected lip, short spire and canal. See CASSIS. **b** A family of beetles. See CASSIDA. — **cas′si-did** (kăs′ĭ-dĭd), *a. & n.*

cas′si-mere (kăs′ĭ-mēr), *n.* Also **ker′sey-mere.** [Cf. F. *casimir,* prob. of the same origin as E. *cashmere.* Cf. KERSEYMERE.] A thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments. It is woven with one third of the warp always above and two thirds below each shoot of the weft.

cas′si-nette′ (kăs′ĭ-nĕt′), *n.* A cloth with a cotton warp, and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

Cas-sin′i-an (kă-sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Cassinis, an Italian-French family of mathematicians (1625–1845).
Cassinian oval, *Geom.,* the locus of a point, *P,* the product of whose distances from two fixed points, *S* and *H,* is a constant, as c^2; thus, $SP \cdot PH = c^2$. If $SH = 2a$, the Cartesian equation is $(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^2 = 4a^2x^2 + c^4$, and the real curve consists of one oval or two ovals or the ∞-shaped lemniscate, according as $c > a$ or $< a$ or $= a$. Cassinian ovals are bicircular quartics of eighth class, except the lemniscate, which degenerates to sixth class. So called from its discoverer, G. D. Cassini (1625–1712). One of the Cassinis proposed to substitute it for the ellipse in the theory of planetary motions.

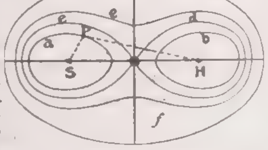

a & b Cassinian Ovals: *S, H* Foci; *SP, HP,* Constant; *c, d* Limiting case where ovals meet at *O*; *e, f* Other forms of the curve.

cas-si′no (kȧ-sē′nō), *n.* [It. *casino* a small house, a gaming house. See CASINO.] A game at cards, played by two or more persons, usually for twenty-one points. In playing the game the greatest number of cards counts three; the greatest number of spades, one; each ace, one; the ten of diamonds (**big, or great, cassino**), two; the deuce of spades (**little, or small, cassino**), one; and each sweep, one.

Cas′si-o (kăsh′ĭ-ō), **Michael.** In Shakespeare's "Othello," Othello's lieutenant, a worthy, well-schooled soldier preferred to Iago by Othello. Iago in revenge lures Cassio into drunkenness and disgrace, leads him to obtain Desdemona's intercession, and so slanders their intercourse that Othello strangles her in a jealous frenzy.

cas′si-o-ber′ry (kăs′ĭ-ō-bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [NL. *cassine,* from the language of the Florida Indians.] **a** The yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*) or its fruit. **b** The fruit of *Viburnum obovatum,* a shrub of the southern United States.

Cas′si′o-pe (kă-sī′ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κασσιόπη.] **1.** = CASSIOPEIA. **2.** [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of low, tufted, ericaceous shrubs, of the colder parts of the north temperate zone. They have pretty white or pink nodding flowers and mosslike foliage.

Cas′si-o-pe′ia (kăs′ĭ-ō-pē′yȧ), **Cas′si-e-pe′ia** (-ē-pē′yȧ), **Cas′si-o-pe′a** (-ȧ), etc., *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κασσιόπεια, Κασσιέπεια.] **1.** See ANDROMEDA. **2.** [*gen.* CASSIOPEIÆ (-yē).] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Andromeda and Cepheus; — named in honor of the wife of Cepheus, a fabulous king of Ethiopia.

Cassiopeia's Chair. *Astron.* A group of stars in the constellation Cassiopeia, crudely resembling a chair; also, the entire constellation.

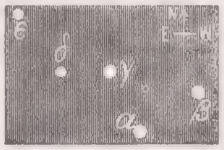
Cassiopeia's Chair.

Cas′sis (kăs′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cassis* helmet.] *Zoöl.* The principal genus of mollusks of the family Cassididæ (which see). The species are called *helmet shells, cameo conchs,* etc. See QUEEN CONCH, *Illust.*

cas-sit′er-ite (kă-sĭt′ēr-īt), *n.* [Gr. κασσίτερος tin.] *Min.* Native tin dioxide, SnO_2; tinstone; a mineral, usually brown or black in color, occurring in tetragonal crystals of brilliant adamantine luster, and also in massive forms, sometimes compact with concentric fibrous structure resembling wood (*wood tin*), sometimes in rolled fragments or pebbly (*stream tin*). It is the chief source of metallic tin. H., 6–7. Sp. gr., 6.8–7.1.

cas′sock (kăs′ŭk), *n.* [F. *casaque,* fr. It. *casacca,* perh. fr. L. *casa* cottage, in It., house; or of Slavic origin.] **1.** A kind of long outer garment worn by men and women; orig., one worn by soldiers, later by university men, as part of their uniform or distinctive garb. *Obs.* **2.** *Eccl.* **a** A long close-fitting garment reaching to the feet, worn by the clergy of certain churches, with or without official robes or vestments, under their surplices or cottas by choristers, as an outer garment by vergers, etc. **b** A soutane. **c** A shorter, light, double-breasted coat or jacket, usually of black silk, worn under the Geneva gown. **3.** **a** The clerical office, esp. that of an Anglican clergyman. **b** One wearing a cassock; esp., a clergyman.

cas′sock (kăs′ŭk), *v. t.;* CAS′SOCKED (-ŭkt). To clothe with, or dress in, a cassock; — chiefly in *p. p.* used adjectively.

cas′son-ade′ (kăs′ŏn-ād′), *n.* [F., fr. *casson,* for *caisson* a large chest, alluding to the chests used in its transportation.] Raw or muscovado sugar. See MUSCOVADO, *a.*

‖ **cas-so′ne** (käs-sō′nā), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It., aug. of *cassa* chest. See 2d CASE.] A sarcophaguslike coffer, esp. one to contain part of a bride's outfit.

cas-soum′ba (kȧ-sōōm′bȧ), *n.* [Sundanese *kasumba,* fr. Skr. *kusumbha* the safflower.] A pigment obtained in Amboyna from the roasted capsules of *Sterculia balanghas.*

cas′so-wa-ry (kăs′ō-wâ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -WARIES (-rĭz). [Malay *kasuārī.*] Any of several large ratite birds constituting the genus *Casuarius* and family Casuariidæ, found in New Guinea, Australia, the Aru Islands, etc. They are smaller and stouter than the ostrich, and are closely related to the emu, from which they differ in the elongated claw of the inner toe, the horny casque on the head, and the wattles on the neck. The feathers are slender and hairlike, of dark color, each feather being double, as the aftershaft is as large as the main portion. The wing quills are reduced to a few stout barbless shafts. The cassowaries inhabit woods and jungles, and are swift runners. See MOORUK.

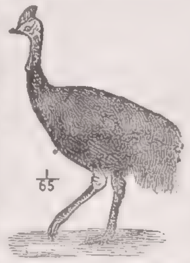

Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*).

cas′su-mu′nar (kăs′ōō-mū′nȧr), **cas′su-mu′ni-ar** (-mū′nĭ-ȧr), *n.* The pungent root of the East Indian plant *Zinziber cassumunar,* resembling ginger in odor and properties.

Cas-sy′tha (kă-sī′thȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cassyta,* Gr. κασύτας, name of a parasitic plant; cf. Ar. *kushūt* dodder.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed tropical lauraceous climbing parasites. They form masses of leafless threadlike stems on the branches of trees and shrubs. The small clustered flowers have a calyx of 6 sepals, an andrœcium of 9 stamens, and a 1-celled ovary. *C. filiformis* occurs in Florida.

cast (kȧst), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* CAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAST′ING. [Cf. Dan. *kaste,* Icel. & Sw. *kasta;* perh. akin to L. *gerere* to bear, carry, E. *jest.*] **1.** To project by a force operating with a quick motion and sudden release; to throw. In various senses: **a** To throw lightly or without undue force; to pitch; toss; as, to *cast* a fishing line or net; to *cast* dice. **b** To throw violently; to fling; hurl. "Slings to *cast* stones." *2 Chron.* xxvi. 14. **2.** Hence, in a manner analogous to throwing: **a** To project, impel, or send forth; as, to *cast* a shadow.

We must be *cast* upon a certain island. *Acts* xxvii. 26.
Coming events *cast* their shadows before. *Campbell.*

b To throw out or emit; to exhale. *Obs.* **c** To deposit or place, esp. in a decisive, forcible, or violent manner; as, to *cast* blame upon some one; to *cast* a man into prison.

The government I *cast* upon my brother. *Shak.*
Cast thy burden upon the Lord. *Ps.* lv. 22.

d To deposit (a ballot) formally or officially; to give (a vote). **e** To direct or bestow; as, to *cast* the glance upon something; to *cast* one's affections upon another.

How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me! *Shak.*

3. To throw off, out, or away; to eject; get rid of; discard; as, the horse *cast* a shoe. This sense is often intensified, and idiomatic peculiarities developed, by the addition of a characteristic adverb; as, to **cast away,** meaning, to waste or squander, to dismiss or reject; to **cast aside,** meaning, to reject; to **cast out,** meaning, to expel by exorcism or the like, to banish, etc.

I am old enough to have *cast* the crude, harsh pessimism of inexperience. *Henry Harland.*

4. Specif.: **a** To shed; molt.

The creatures that *cast* the skin are the snake, the viper, etc. *Bacon.*

b To bring forth; bear; yield; deposit; drop; esp., to bring forth, bear, or drop prematurely; to slink.

Neither shall your vine *cast* her fruit before the time. *Mal.* iii. 11.

c To throw off (a swarm); — said of bees. **d** To throw up or vomit; to eject.

His filth within being *cast.* *Shak.*

e To reject as unfit or disqualified; to cashier. *Obs. or R.*

The state cannot with safety *cast* him. *Shak.*

5. To throw down; to overthrow; to defeat; specif.: **a** To throw on or to the ground, as in wrestling; to overthrow; as, to *cast* a horse. **b** To defeat in a lawsuit; as, to be *cast* in damages. **c** To find guilty; to convict; condemn. *Obs. or Dial.*

She was *cast* to be hanged. *Jeffrey.*

6. To compute; to reckon; to calculate; specif.: **a** To reckon up; to add up. "Let it be *cast* and paid." *Shak.* **b** To calculate astrologically; as, to *cast* a horoscope or nativity. **c** To conjecture; to forecast.

You *cast* the event of war, my noble lord. *Shak.*

7. To consider; contrive; plan; specif.: **a** To consider; ponder; meditate on. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** To contrive; devise; plan; plot; design; intend. *Obs. or R.*

The cloister . . . had, I doubt not, been *cast* for [an orange house]. *Sir W. Temple.*

8. To put into proper shape; to arrange; dispose; specif.: **a** To lay out; plan. *Obs.* **b** To distribute; to divide.

Constantine *cast* it into three provinces. *Heylin.*

c *Art.* To arrange, dispose, or adjust (formerly colors, now only draperies). **d** To allot (as the parts of a play among actors); to allot or assign the parts of (a play); also, to assign (an actor for a part).

Our parts in the other world will be new *cast.* *Addison.*

9. To throw up, or form by throwing up, as earth or a mound or a rampart. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench [bank] about thee. *Luke* xix. 43.

10. To form (a plastic or liquid substance) into a particular shape; now only, to give a particular form to (liquid metal or other material) by pouring it into a mold and letting it harden; to form by this process; to fashion; to found; as, to *cast* bells, stoves, bullets. **11.** Specif., *Print.,* to stereotype or electrotype. **12.** To turn; to twist; specif.: **a** *Naut.* To veer or turn. *Obs. or R.* **b** To turn (the balance or scale); hence, to make preponderate; to decide; as, a *casting* voice.

How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious! *South.*

13. To cover by throwing on mortar or the like; to plaster. *Obs. or Dial.* Cf. ROUGHCAST, *v. t.* **14.** To tie (a knot); to entangle. *Obs. or Dial.* **15.** *Hunting.* To cause (hounds) to make a cast.

Huntsman, *cast* not your hounds now! *P. Beckford.*

16. To beat or whip (eggs or cream). *Obs. or Scot.*

Syn. — See THROW.

to cast accounts, orig., to reckon accounts; now, to do the ordinary arithmetical operations; to cipher. — **to c. anchor,** to throw out or let drop an anchor to keep a ship at rest; to anchor. The modern technical expression is, *to let go the anchor.* — **to c. a traverse,** *Navig.,* to find what point of the compass the ship bears on at any time. — **to c. away,** to wreck. "*Cast away* and sunk." *Shak.* — **to c. behind,** to leave behind, as in a race. *Obs. or R.* — **to c. down,** to throw down; to demolish; to destroy; to deject, depress, or dispirit, as the mind. "Why art thou *cast down,* O my soul?" *Ps.* xlii. 5. — **to c. in,** to throw or put in, by way of addition; to give in addition. *Obs.* — **to c. in one's lot with** *or* **among,** to share the fortunes of. — **to c. in one's teeth,** to upbraid or abuse one for; to twit one with. — **to c. (a person) in the teeth,** to upbraid; to twit. *Obs.* — **to c. loose,** to set free or to unfasten forcibly or decisively; to unlash, as a gun; to set adrift, as a boat. — **to c. lots,** to throw or use lots, as dice, special pieces of wood, slips of paper, or the like, to determine a matter by chance. — **to c. off.** **a** To throw or put off. **b** *Hunting.* To leave behind, as dogs; also, to loose, as hounds. **c** *Hawking.* To let fly (hawks). **d** *Naut.* To untie, throw off, or let go, as a rope; to loose from a mooring; to unmoor. **e** *Knitting.* To knit and slip (stitches) as in forming a finished edge. **f** *Print.* To estimate typographical space for or of, as of how much printed matter a given amount of copy will make, etc. — **to c. on.** **a** To throw on; to put on quickly, as a garment. **b** *Knitting.* To make (stitches) for beginning or enlarging the work. — **to c. over,** to turn or think over; to consider. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to c. over the bar,** *Law,* to disbar. *Obs. Eng.* — **to c. the gorge,** to vomit violently; to retch. — **to c. the lead,** *Naut.,* to make a sounding with the lead. — **to c. the water,** *Med.,* to examine the urine for signs of disease. *Obs.*

If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The *water* of my land, find her disease. *Shak.*

— **to c. up.** **a** To compute; to reckon. **b** To bring up or utter (*to* or *against* some one) by way of reproach or taunt; to cast in one's teeth. **c** To throw up or abandon. *Obs.*

cast (kȧst), *v. i.* **1.** To throw; project; specif.: **a** To throw dice. **b** To throw forth a line in angling, esp. one with a fly. **2.** To throw off; eject; specif.: **a** To swarm; — said of bees. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** To vomit. *B. Jonson.* **c** To fade; to lose color. *Scot.* **3.** To consider; to turn or revolve in the mind; to meditate; to ponder; to plan; to scheme. *Archaic or R.*

She . . . *cast* in her mind what manner of salutation this should be. *Luke* i. 29.

4. Formerly, to calculate; estimate; now, to add figures.

Who would *cast* and balance at a desk. *Tennyson.*

Cas′se-grain (kăs′ē-grān), *n.* A Cassegrainian telescope.
casseir. ✝ CASHIER.
cas′sel-ase′ (kăs′ĕl-āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Cas′sel green (käs′ĕl). [From *Cassel* (now *Kassel*), Germany.] Barium manganate, used as a pigment.
Cas′sel-mann's green (käs′ĕl-mänz). A basic sulphate of copper used as a pigment.
Cas′sel yel′low. Patent yellow.
cas-se′na (kă-sē′nȧ), *n.* [Am. Indian name.] The yaupon.
cassere. ✝ CASHIER.
casserole fish. The horseshoe crab. *Local, U. S.*
‖ **casse′-tête′** (kȧs′tât′), *n.* [F.; *casser* to break + *tête* head.] A small war club. Cf. POGAMOGGAN.
‖ **cas′sette′** (kȧ′sĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *casse* case.] **a** A casket. **b** *Photog.* A plate holder. **c** A seggar.
Cas′si-a (kăsh′ĭ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
‖ **cas′si-a lig′ne-a** (kăsh′ĭ-ȧ lĭg′nē-ȧ). [NL., lit., woody cassia.] See CASSIA BARK.
cassia nut. The cashew nut.
cassia oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cassia pods. = CASSIA, 2.
cas′sia-stick′ tree. The pudding-pipe tree.
cassia tree. The cinnamon [cassia.]
cas′si-can (kăs′ĭ-kăn), *n.* [NL. *cassicus* helmeted.] **a** = CACIQUE, 3. **b** = PIPING CROW.
cas′sid. ✝ CASSID.
Cas′si-dæ (kăs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CASSIDIDÆ **a.**
cas-sid′e-ous (kă-sĭd′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cassis* helmet.] *Bot.* Helmet-shaped.
cas′si-do-ny (kăs′ĭ-dō-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *cassidonium,* F. *cassidoine.* See CHALCEDONY.] **a** The French lavender (*Lavandula stœchas*). **b** The goldilocks (*Linosyris linosyris*).
cas′sie, cas′sy (kăs′ĭ), *n.; pl.* CASSIES (-ĭz). [Icel. *kass* case, creel; cf. Norw. dial. *kase* osier basket.] A kind of basket of twisted straw. *Orkneys & Scot.*
cas′sie, *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *cacio,* L. *acacia.* See ACACIA.] The huisache (*Acacia farnesiana*).
cassie paper *or* **quires.** See CASSE PAPER.
Cas′sim Ba′ba (käs′ēm bä′bä). In the story of the "Forty Thieves," Ali Baba's avaricious brother, who gains entrance to the secret cave, but, forgetting the magic word, is cut to pieces.
cas-si′ne (kă-sī′nē), *n.* [Old specific name.] The yaupon.
cas-sine′ (kă-sēn′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *casina,* dim. of *casa* house.] A small country house or rural pleasure house; hence, an isolated house in the fields in which soldiers can make a stand. *Obs.* *Smollett.*
Cas-si′ni's di-vi′sion (käs-sē′nēz). A dark division in Saturn's ring, observed by Cassini.
Cas-sin′i-an (kă-sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *n.* A Cassinian oval.
cas′si-noid (kăs′ĭ-noid), *n.* *Geom.* A Cassinian oval.
Cas′si-o-pe′ian (kăs′ĭ-ō-pē′yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cassiopeia.
cas-sique′. Var. of CACIQUE.
cas′si-reepe. Var. of CASSAREEP.
‖ **cas′sis′** (kä′sēs′), *n.* [F.] The black currant of Europe (*Ribes nigrum*); also, a liqueur or cordial flavored with currants.
‖ **cas′sis tu-tis′si-ma vir′tus.** [L.] Virtue (is) the safest helmet.
Cassites. Var. of KASSITES.
cas′sius (kăsh′ŭs), *n.* = PURPLE OF CASSIUS.
cas′so-lette′ (kăs′ō-lĕt′), *n.* [F.] A box or vase in which perfumes may be kept or burned, often with a perforated cover.
cas′son (kȧs′ŭn; kȧz′-), *n.* Also *casing.* [Cf. Dan. *kokase* cow dung, Sw. dial. *kas* heap, Icel. *kös* heap.] Dried dung of cattle; — usually in *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*
cas-soon′ (kă-sōōn′), *n.* [It. *cassone,* fr. *cassa* a chest or coffer.] = CAISSON, 1, 3.
‖ **cas′sure′** (kä′sür′), *n.* [F., lit., crack.] *Wines.* = CASSE.
cass′weed′. Var. of CASEWEED.
cast, *a.* [L. *castus.*] Chaste. *Obs.*

D E F G H I J K L M

5. To conjecture ; to forecast.
6. To receive form or shape in a mold.
7. To turn or twist ; specif. : **a** To warp ; to become twisted out of shape. **b** *Naut.* To turn, esp. by paying off the head of the vessel from the wind so as to get it on the desired side, as when getting under way ; to veer ; also, to tack ; to wear ship.
8. To incline or slope. *Obs.*
9. *Hunting.* To make a cast, as hounds.
How wide they [the hounds] *cast.* *P. Beckford.*
10. To clear, as the sky or weather. *Scot.*
to cast about. **a** To turn or look about. **b** *Naut.* To change the course ; tack. **c** *Hunting.* To go in various directions to seek, as for game or a lost scent.
There is nothing for it but to *cast about* for the scent. *T. Hughes.*
d To consider ; lay plans. — **to c. back**, to go back ; revert. — **to c. beyond the moon**, to make wild conjectures. *Obs.* — **to c. loose**, *Naut.*, to let go ; to unlash, as in preparing a gun for use. — **to c. out**, to fall out ; to quarrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to c. up**, to turn up ; to put in an appearance, esp. unexpectedly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
I thought I had but a trifle to do, but new things *cast up.* *Scott.*

cast (kåst), *n.* [Cf. Icel., Dan., & Sw. *kast.*] **1**. Act of casting or throwing ; a throw ; also, manner of casting or throwing.
2. The distance to which a thing can be thrown ; specif., the distance to which a bow can throw an arrow.
3. **a** A throw of dice ; also, the number or aggregate thrown.
I have set my life upon a *cast*,
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shak.*
b A throw or stroke of fortune ; hence, fortune ; chance ; venture ; lot.
An even *cast* whether the army should march this way. *South.*
4. A turn ; a change of direction or course ; specif. : **a** A turn of the eye ; hence, a look ; glance ; expression.
The *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion. *Bacon.*
This freakish, elvish *cast* came into the child's eye. *Hawthorne.*
b A fixed turn, twist, or bent, esp. to one side ; a warp. **c** A direction of travel ; a course ; also, a change of direction or course ; a bearing.
A revival of letters is always accompanied or heralded by a *cast* back to earlier and fresher models. *Stevenson.*
I 'll take him down by Woodford . . . then take a short *cast* up the hill. *C. Lever.*
5. An assistance on one's way in a conveyance ; a lift ; also, *Dial.*, help ; assistance.
We bargained with the driver to give us a *cast.* *Smollett.*
If we had the *cast* o' a cart to bring it. *Scott.*
6. A stroke, touch, or trick ; a specimen ; a bit ; as, a *cast* of one's office. *Obs. or R.*
7. Act of throwing down, off, etc.; specif., a fall, as in wrestling ; an overthrow or defeat.
8. The thing or quantity thrown ; as, a *cast* of seed.
9. Specif. : **a** The quantity of bread made at one time. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **b** *Beer Brewing.* The quantity of water used in preparing a given quantity of beer or in any stage of the process of brewing. **c** In counting herrings, etc., as many as are thrown into a vessel at once ; a warp. **d** A set or suit, as of counters or armor. *Obs.*
10. That which is thrown out or off, shed, or ejected ; as: **a** The skin of an insect. **b** The mass of undigested refuse consisting of feathers, bones, etc., which is thrown up from a hawk's or owl's stomach. **c** The excrement of an earthworm. **d** *Apiculture.* An afterswarm, esp. the first. *Rare or Dial. Eng.* **e** Quantity or number produced ; yield ; as, a year's *cast* of lambs or grain. **f** *Woolgrowing.* A rough, coarse, or badly bred fleece.
11. An impost ; tax ; rate ; charge. *Obs.*
12. Contrivance ; device ; plot ; design ; aim. *Obs. Chaucer.*
13. Computation ; calculation ; reckoning ; esp., addition ; also, conjecture ; forecast.
14. Form into which anything or any work is thrown ; arrangement ; disposition. "A neat *cast* of verse." *Pope.*
An heroic poem, but in another *cast* and figure. *Prior.*
Hence, specif. : **a** Design ; plan ; shape ; construction. *Obs.* **b** The assignment of parts in a play to the actors ; the set of actors to whom the parts are assigned. **c** *Art.* Of draperies, the arrangement or disposition, as in a painting.
15. Act of casting or founding ; also, the quantity of metal cast or poured at a single operation.
And why such daily *cast* of brazen cannon. *Shak*
From each liquid charge or *cast* of steel . . . about 10 ingots are obtained. *Holms.*
16. An impression or mold taken from a thing or person ; a mold ; a pattern.
17. That which is formed in a mold or form ; esp., a reproduction or copy, as of a work of art, in bronze or plaster, etc. ; a casting.
18. Specif., *Med.*, a substance formed in cavities of various organs in diseased conditions and composed of effused plastic matter ; as, renal *casts*, cylindrical bodies found in the urine and derived from the collecting tubes of the kidneys.
19. A tube or funnel for conveying metal into a mold. *Obs.*
20. A tendency to any color ; a tinge ; a hue.
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shak.*
21. A degree ; a dash ; a tinge, as of some quality.
La Fleur had a small *cast* of the coxcomb. *Sterne.*
22. Form ; appearance ; style ; turn ; bent ; complexion ; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance ; a mind of scientific *cast.*
There is such a mirthful *cast* in his behavior. *Steele.*
23. Kind ; sort ; stamp ; type.
Here is a man of the *cast* of Hooker and Butler. *J. H. Newman.*
24. *Hunting.* A scattering of the hounds in various directions to search for a lost scent. Also fig.
It [a wasp] then commenced as regular a hunt as ever hound did after fox ; making short semicircular *casts.* *Darwin.*
25. **a** A throw of a fishing line, net, sounding lead, etc. ; also, that which is so thrown or used ; specif., *Angling*, the flies attached to the line at one time ; as, a *cast* of two or three flies. **b** A place adapted to fishing or angling.
26. *Bowls or Bowling.* A throw of a bowl ; also, a point scored by rolling a ball nearer than either of the opponents to the jack and within six feet of it.
27. *Falconry.* The number (a couple) of hawks let go at one time from the hand ; hence, of other birds, a couple.
Syn. — See TURN.
a cast of, *or* **in, the eye**, a slight squint or strabismus.

cast (kåst), *p. p. & p. a.* of CAST, *v.*
cast iron. See IRON. — **c. scrap**, *Founding*, cast-iron scrap. See IRON SCRAP **b**. — **c. steel**, steel which has been in a state of fusion, either in the making or afterward, as distinguished from steel made by cementation or puddling and not afterward melted. See IRON.

Cas-ta'li-a (kăs-tā'lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* **1**. [L. *Castalia*, Gr. Κασταλία.] A fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses ; hence, source of inspiration. Also *Castaly*, *Castalie.*
I led you then to all the *Castalies* :
I fed you with the milk of every Muse. *Tennyson.*
2. [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of nymphæaceous plants of wide distribution, including the true water lilies. They have showy fragrant white, blue, or pink flowers, with large petals, numerous epigynous stamens, and a compound pistil. The common water lily of the eastern United States is *C. odorata ;* that of Europe, *C. alba.* Several exotic species are commonly cultivated in aquatic gardens.

Cas-ta'ne-a (kăs-tā'nē-*ȧ*), *n.* [L., a chestnut, fr. Gr. *κάστανον.*] *Bot.* A small genus of fagaceous trees or shrubs, the chestnuts, natives of temperate regions. They are distinguished from the oaks (*Quercus*) by the prickly involucre surrounding the nuts. See CHESTNUT.

cas'ta-net (kås'tȧ-nĕt ; kås'tȧ-nĕt' ; 277), *n.* [F. *castagnette*, Sp. *castañeta*, fr. L. *castanea* (Sp. *castaña*) a chestnut. So named from the resemblance to two chestnuts, or because chestnuts were first used for castanets. See CHESTNUT.] An instrument consisting of two small, concave, spoon-shaped shells of ivory or hard wood, fastened to the thumb, and beaten together with the middle finger, used by the Spaniards and Moors and now by other peoples in accompaniment to dances and music ; — usually in *pl.* Also, sometimes, one of the pair forming the instrument.

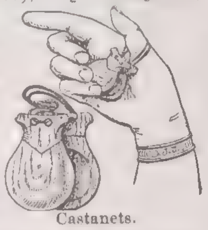
Castanets.

cast'a-way' (kåst'*ȧ*-wā'), *a.* **1**. Thrown away ; cast off ; rejected ; useless.
2. Cast adrift ; stranded ; shipwrecked. *Stevenson.*
cast'a-way', *n.* **1**. One that is cast away or off, or rejected.
Lest . . . when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway.* *1 Cor.* ix. 27.
2. One cast away at sea ; a derelict or shipwrecked person.
3. One cast out by society ; an outcast ; a reprobate.

caste (kåst), *n.* [Pg. *casta* race, lineage, prop., unmixed race, fr. L. *castus* pure, chaste. Cf. CHASTE.] **1**. A race, stock, or breed of men or animals ; esp., in South America, any of the hybrid classes produced by the crossings of Europeans, Indians, and Negroes. *Obs.*
2. One of the hereditary classes into which the society of India is divided. The caste system is fundamental in Hinduism, referring, for its origin at least, to the time of the Aryan invasions of India. Orthodox Hinduism ascribes to the invaders four castes : the **Brahman**, or priestly ; the **Kshatriya**, warrior or kingly ; the **Vaisya**, mercantile and agricultural ; the **Sudra**, artisan and laboring. The first three of these are known as the *twice-born castes.* Their token is the sacred thread ; they are considered as the original Aryan castes, and they have religious rites and privileges denied to the Sudras, mainly composed of the conquered natives. Gradually a vast number of castes have been formed ; as, on the basis of the occupation of the persons forming them : by the conversion of foreign tribes to Hinduism, the whole tribe forming a distinct caste ; by religious sectarianism ; by intermarriage and crossbreeding ; by migration, etc. All castes are theoretically classified according to the original scheme of four, and intermarriage and social intercourse, in so far as these exist, are subject to rigid restrictions. Many of the religious reforms of India have started as protests against caste restrictions, yet even among the Indian Mohammedans class distinctions similar to the caste system are maintained. The native name for "caste" signifies "color," and the system seems to have originated in the endeavor of the light-hued Aryans to preserve their racial purity.
A *caste* may be defined as a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation ; claiming common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or divine, professing to follow the same professional calling, and regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogeneous community. *Census of India*, 1901.
3. Hence : **a** A similar division or class of society in any community. **b** The principle or system of the division in India, or, fig. and gen., of social divisions in any community ; also, the position conferred by the caste system or principle ; as, the spirit of *caste ;* to lose *caste.*
The habits of clique and *caste.* *Emerson.*
4. A hereditary class resembling an Indian caste ; hence, a more or less separate order or class of persons in society who chiefly hold intercourse among themselves, the separation being based on such things as difference of wealth, hereditary rank or privileges, profession, occupation, etc.
The tinkers then formed an hereditary *caste.* *Macaulay.*
5. *Zoöl.* One of the polymorphic forms of certain social insects, as ants and bees. Each caste has its particular share in the duties and work of perpetuating the colony, as the worker *caste*, soldier *caste*, etc.

cas'tel-lan (kăs'tĕ-lăn), *n.* [OF. *castelain*, F. *châtelain*, L. *castellanus* pertaining to a castle, an occupant of a castle, LL., a governor of a castle, fr. L. *castellum* castle, citadel. See CASTLE ; cf. CASTILIAN, CHATELAINE.] A governor or warden of a castle. — **cas'tel-lan-ship'**, *n.*
cas'tel-la'no (käs'tĕl-yä'nō), *n. ; pl.* -NOS (-nōz ; *Sp.* -nōs). [Sp.] An old Spanish gold coin ; also, a corresponding unit of weight, = about 71 grains or 4.60 grams. See WEIGHT.
Cas'tel-la'nos pow'der (käs'tĕl-yä'nōs). A kind of blasting powder containing nitroglycerin and either nitrobenzene or a picrate, mixed with other materials.
cas'tel-la-ny (kăs'tĕ-lā-nĭ), *n. ; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [LL. *castellania.*] The office or jurisdiction of a castellan ; the lordship of a castle ; the extent of land and jurisdiction appertaining to a castle.
cas'tel-late (kăs'tĕ-lāt), *v. t.* [LL. *castellatus*, p. p. of *castellare.*] To build like a castle ; to build with battlements. — *v. i.* To take the form of a castle.
cas'tel-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* [LL. *castellatus.* See CASTLE.]
1. Built or formed like a castle ; castlelike ; having battlements, like a castle ; as, a *castellated* mansion.
2. Inclosed within a building ; as, a fountain or cistern *castellated.* *Obs.* *Johnson.*
3. Provided or dotted with castles ; castled. *Byron.*
4. Lodged or sheltered in or as in a castle or castles. "*Castellated* power and wealth." *North Am. Rev.*
castellated nut. = CASTLE NUT.
cas'tel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *castellatio.* See CASTLE.] Act of castellating ; concretely, a castellated structure.

cast'er (kås'tẽr), *n.* **1**. One that casts (in any sense), as stones, accounts, dice, type, cannon, etc.
2. A vial, cruet, or other small vessel, used to contain condiments at the table ; as, a set of *casters.*
3. A stand to hold a set of cruets.
4. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is supported.
5. One who shovels coal from a keel into a ship. *Eng.*
6. A cloak. *Cant, Obs. or R.*
7. An army horse sold as unfit for use. *Colloq., Eng.*

Double Caster and Ball-bearing Caster, the latter with sleeve removed.

cas'ti-gate (kăs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t. ;* CAS'TI-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd) ; CAS'TI-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng).] [L. *castigatus*, p. p. of *castigare* to correct, punish ; *castus* pure, chaste + *agere* to move, drive. See CHASTE ; cf. CHASTEN.] **1**. To punish ; correct ; chastise, as with words or by blows ; to chasten ; now usually, to punish or reprove severely ; to criticize severely.
2. To emend ; correct ; revise, as a literary text.
3. To chasten ; tone down ; subdue. *Obs.*
cas'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *castigatio.*] **1**. Corrective punishment ; now, severe punishment or reproof ; chastisement ; pungent criticism.
The keenest *castigation* of her slanderers. *Irving.*
2. Emendation ; correction ; revision, as of a book.
cas'ti-ga'tor (kăs'tĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who castigates.
cas'ti-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An instrument for castigation ; esp., a cucking stool. *Obs.*
cas'ti-ga-to-ry, *a.* [L. *castigatorius.*] Of or pertaining to a castigator or castigation ; punitive ; corrective.

Cas'tile soap (kăs'tēl ; kăs-tēl'). [From *Castile*, a province in Spain, from which it originally came.] A kind of fine, hard, white or mottled soap, made from olive oil, sometimes with added coconut oil ; also, any soap imitating it.
Cas-til'ian (kăs-tĭl'yăn), *n.* [Sp. *castellano*, from *Castilla* Castile, which received its name from the castles (L. *castella*) erected on the frontiers as a barrier against the Moors. Cf. CASTELLAN.] **1**. An inhabitant or native of Castile, in Spain. Cf. IBERIAN.
2. The standard Spanish dialect ; the official and literary tongue of Spain. See SPANISH.
Cas-til'ian, *a.* Of or pertaining to Castile, comprising the central table-lands of Spain, or its inhabitants or their language. Castile was an offshoot of the Gothic kingdom of Leon, became an independent kingdom in 1033, and soon the most powerful of the Christian Spanish states. The marriage of Isabella of Castile with Ferdinand of Aragon brought about the union of these states in 1479, and the formation of modern Spain.
Cas-til'la (kăs-tĭl'*ȧ*), *n.* Also incorrectly *Castilloa.* [NL., after *Castillo*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Central American and Mexican moraceous trees having light gray bark, large entire leaves, and monœcious flowers with a cup-shaped perianth. The most important species is *C. elastica*, which furnishes practically all of the Central American caoutchouc. See CAOUTCHOUC.
Castilla rubber. Caoutchouc from trees of *Castilla.*
Cas'til-le'ja (kăs'tĭ-lē'y*ȧ*), *n.* Also *Castilleia.* [NL., after Juan *Castillejo*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of scrophulariaceous root-parasitic herbs, the painted-cups, most abundant in western North America. They have very irregular galeate flowers borne in dense spikes, the bracts of which are usually brightly colored.

cast'ing, *n.* **1**. Act of one that casts (in any sense); specif.: **a** Act or process of making casts or impressions, or of shaping in a mold, as in making pottery (which see), forming metal objects by pouring molten metal into a mold, etc. **b** A casting up or off, as of the skin by an animal, etc. **c** The warping of a board or other piece of wood.
2. That which is cast in a mold ; esp., an object of metal so cast ; as, bronze *castings.*
3. That which is cast up or off, as skin, feathers, excrement, etc. ; specif.: **a** A worm cast. **b** Vomit, esp. the excrementitious material cast up by a hawk ; also, *Falconry*, anything given to a hawk to purge her gorge.
casting bottle, a bottle for sprinkling perfumes. — **c. box.** **a** A box for casting dice. **b** A box for taking a cast for stereotyping. — **c. glass**, a casting bottle. *Obs.* — **c. line**, *Fishing*, the leader ; also, sometimes applied to the long reel line. — **c. net**, *Fishing*, a net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left. — **c. plate**, *Glass Making*, a casting table. — **c. rule**, *Founding*, an empirical rule or formula giving the thickness of parts of a casting, adopted when the thickness deduced from strength and economical considerations would be such that the metal would not properly fill the mold in casting. — **c. table**, *Glass Making*, a table with raised edges and polished metal surface used as a mold for casting plate glass. — **c. voice**, **c. vote**, the decisive voice or vote of a presiding officer when the votes of the assembly are equally divided. — **c. weight**, a weight that turns a balance when exactly poised.
cast'-i'ron, *a.* Made of cast iron. Hence, fig. : Like cast iron ; hard ; hardy ; rigid ; unyielding.
cas'tle (kås''l), *n.* [AS. *castel*, fr. OF. *castel*, F. *château*, L.

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cast. Caste. *Ref. Sp.*
cast'a-ble, *n.* The superfluous metal adhering to a casting. *R.*
castagnett. † CASTANET.
cas'ta'gnole' (kås'tå'nyōl'), *n.* [F. ; cf. Sp. *castañola.*] The pomfret (*Brama raii*).
Cas-ta'li-an (kăs-tā'lĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [L. *Castalius.*] Of or pert. to Castalia or the Muses.
Cas-ta'li-o (-ō), *n.* See MONIMIA.
Cas'ta-ly, Cas'ta-lie (kăs'tȧ-lĭ), *n.* = CASTALIA, 1.
‖ **cas-ta'ña** (käs-tän'yä), *n.* [Sp., lit., chestnut.] The breadfruit. *Porto Rico.*
cas-ta'na nut (kăs-tā'n*ȧ*). The Brazil nut.
castane, *n.* [OF. *castaigne*, L. *castanea.*] A chestnut. *Obs.*
cas-ta'ne-an, cas-ta'ni-an (kăs-tā'nĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [L. *castanea* chestnut.] Pert. to the chestnut.
cas-ta'ne-ous (-*ŭ*s), *a.* Chestnut-colored.
‖ **cas-ta'ño** (käs-tän'yō), *n. ; pl.* -NOS (*Sp.* -yōs). [Sp., lit., chestnut tree.] The breadfruit tree. *Porto Rico.*
Cas'ta-nop'sis (kăs'tȧ-nŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. κάστανος chestnut tree + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A genus of fagaceous trees closely related to *Castanea*, containing one or two species in California and Oregon (the *chinquapins*), and a number in Asia.
Cas'ta-no-sper'mum (-nō-spûr'm*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. κάστανος + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian fabaceous trees constituted by *C. australe*, the Moreton Bay chestnut.
Cas-ta'ra (kås-tā'r*ȧ*), *n.* A name given by William Habington (1605–54) to the second daughter of Lord Powis, Lady Lucy Herbert, whom he married.
cast'-by', *n.* A thing or person thrown aside or off.
caste. † CAST.
cas'te-let, cas'tel-let (kås'tĕ-lĕt), *n.* [OF. *castelet.* Cf. CASTLET.] A small castle.
cas-tel'lar (kăs-tĕl'*ȧ*r), *a.* [L. *castellum* castle.] Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a castle.
cas'tel-late (kăs'tĕ-lāt), *n.* [LL. *castellatus.*] A castellany. *Obs.*
cas'tel-let. Var. of CASTELET.
castellion. † CASTELLAN.
cas-tel'lum (kăs-tĕl'*ŭ*m), *n. ; pl.* -LA (-*ȧ*). [L.] *Rom. Archæol.* **a** A small fortress. **b** A distributing reservoir of an aqueduct ; — more fully *castellum aquarum* or *aquæ.*
cas'tel-ry, cas'tle-ry (kås''l-rĭ), *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a castle. *Obs.*
cast'en (kås't'n), *p. a.* For *cast*, p. a., after analogy of *broken, spoken*, etc. *Obs. or Dial.*
-caster. See CHESTER.
cast'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
cas'ti-fi-ca'tion (kăs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *castificare* to purify.] A making chaste ; chastity ; that which makes chaste. *Obs. & R.*
cas'ti-gate (kăs'tĭ-gāt), *a.* [L. *castigatus* punished.] Toned down ; subdued ; chastened. *Obs.* — **cas'ti-gate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
Cas'til-lo'a (kăs'tĭ-lō'*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CASTILLA.
castin. † CAST.
cas'tl. Castle. *Ref. Sp.*

castellum, dim. of *castrum* fortified place, castle. Cf. CHATELAINE.] **1.** **a** A village; — to render L. *castellum* of the Vulgate. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Camp; — to render L. *castra. Obs.*
2. A large fortified building or set of buildings; a fortress; a stronghold, esp. that of a prince or nobleman. Originally the medieval *castle* was a single strong tower or keep, with a palisaded inclosure around it and inferior buildings, such as stables and the like, and surrounded by a moat; then such a keep or donjon, with courtyards or baileys and accessory buildings of greater elaboration, including a great hall and a chapel, all surrounded by defensive walls and a moat, with a drawbridge, etc. The name has been retained for large dwellings that were previously fortresses, or for those which replaced ancient fortresses.

The house of every one is to him as his *castle* and fortress, as well for his defense against injury and violence, as for his repose. *Coke.*

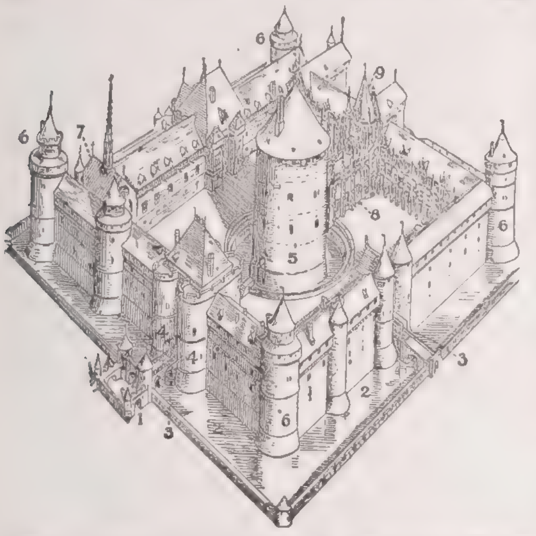

Castle: The Louvre in Paris, before 1527. Restoration by Viollet-le-Duc. 1 Fortified approach; 2 Moat; 3 Drawbridge; 4 Towers flanking main entrance; 5 Donjon or Keep, encircled by its Foss; 6 Angle Towers for defense of outer wall; 7 Chapel; 8 Gallery communicating between the donjon and the north wing; 9 Grand Staircase. The inclosing buildings contain guard-rooms, storehouses, living apartments, halls of assembly, etc.

3. Anything resembling or likened to a castle; as: **a** Any massive, strong, or imposing house or mansion; loosely, a large building of almost any kind. **b** A large ship, esp. of war. *Poetic or Rhetorical.* **c** A small wooden defensive tower, as on an elephant's back. **d** A tower in general. **e** A tower or high structure on a ship's deck. *Obs.* **f** = ROOK. See CHESS. **g** A small structure or pile more or less in the form of a castle; as, a *castle* of cards.
4. *Her.* A representation of a castle or of a portion of an embattled wall, often having a gateway, crowned with a specified number (usually three) of towers.
5. The principal village of an Indian tribe. *New York State.*
6. *Rabbit Hunting.* A heap of brushwood or sticks in an inclosure, under which the rabbits hide. *Encyc. of Sport.*
Syn. — Fortress, fortification, citadel, stronghold.
Castle Come-down, *or* **Castle of Come-down**, a castle or structure that has fallen to ruin, or one easy to demolish. *Obs.* — **c. in the air**, a visionary project; a baseless scheme; a day-dream; an air castle; — sometimes called **a c. in Spain** (F. *château en Espagne*) or **c. in the skies** *or* **sky**, etc. — **The C.**, in Ireland, specif., Dublin Castle, the seat of the viceregal court and administration; hence, in politics, the authority or administrative officials centered there. Also used *adj.*; as, *Castle* government. *Burke.*
cas′tle (kȧs′'l), *v. t.*; CAS′TLED (-'ld); CAS′TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To put or inclose in or as in a castle. Also fig.
2. To inclose (a cistern, etc.) in a building. *Obs.*
3. To make like a castle; to castellate. *Obs.*
4. *Chess.* To cause (the king) to castle.
cas′tle, *v. i.* *Chess.* To move the king two squares toward a castle and then (in the same move) the castle to the square next past the king; also, of the king, to move as above. *Castling* with the king's rook is symbolized by O-O; with the queen's rook, by O-O-O. Castling is not allowed if the king or rook has moved previously, or if the king is in check, or if he must pass over a square commanded by a hostile piece.
cas′tle-build′er, *n.* Fig.: One who builds castles in the air or forms visionary schemes; a daydreamer. — **cas′tle-build′ing**, *n.* — **cas′tle-built′**, *p. a.*
cas′tled (kȧs′'ld), *p. a.* **1.** Having a castle or castles; supporting a castle; as, a *castled* height or crag.
2. Built in castle style; castellated; as, *castled* walls.
3. Put or inclosed in a castle.
Castle Dangerous. A castle of the Douglas family, which gives its name to one of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of my Landlord." It was so called by the English because several times retaken from them by the Black Douglas.
Castle Garden. A circular building on the Battery, New York City. Erected in 1807 as a fort (Castle Clinton), it was later converted into a garden where civic and other functions were held, receiving its present name. Later it was used as a theater and concert hall and from 1855 to December 31, 1890, as an immigrant station. It is now an aquarium belonging to the city.
cas′tle-guard′ (-gärd′), *n.* Lit., guard or defense of a castle. Hence: **a** *Feud. System.* A form of knight service of the tenant to defend the lord's castle; also, the tenure of such service. **b** *Eng. Law.* A tax (now mostly fallen into desuetude) originally imposed in lieu of this service; also, the territory chargeable with the tax.
castle nut. *Mech.* A nut with grooves (usually three) in its upper face to receive a split pin passed through a hole in the bolt to prevent the nut from turning.
Cas′tle-wood, Lady (kȧs′'l-wo͝od). In Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," a noble and gracious lady, mother of Beatrix and widow of the second Lord Castlewood. Henry marries her after he finds his love for Beatrix is hopeless.
cas′tling (kȧs′lĭng), *n.* *Chess.* A compound move of the king and castle. See CASTLE, *v. i.*
cast′-off′, *a.* Cast or laid aside; cast away; discarded; as, *cast-off* clothes.
cast′-off′, *n.* **1.** Act of casting off, specif., *Print.*, of space for the parts of a table, etc.
2. A person or thing that has been cast off.
3. *Gun.* The lateral offset of the stock of a shotgun to enable the shooter's eye to be brought in line with the sights.
cas′tor (kȧs′tẽr), *n.* [L. *castor* the beaver, Gr. κάστωρ; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A beaver. *Obs. or R.*
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of rodents consisting of the beavers. See BEAVER.
3. Castoreum. See CASTOREUM.
4. A hat, esp. one made of beaver fur; a beaver.
5. A heavy quality of broadcloth for overcoats.
6. A light drab color.
cas′tor, *n.* A vial or cruet; a stand; a small wheel. = CASTER, 2, 3, 4.
Cas′tor, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κάστωρ.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the Dioscuri (which see).
2. *Astron.* The northernmost of the two bright stars in the constellation Gemini, the other being Pollux. See GEMINI.
3. *Naut.* The single-flame form of St. Elmo's fire; a corposant, — the double- or twin-flame form, called *Castor and Pollux*, being thought to portend the ceasing of a storm.
4. [*l. c.*] *Min.* Castorite.
Cas′tor and Pol′lux (pŏl′ŭks). **a** *Astron.* Same as GEMINI. **b** *Naut.* See def. 3, above.
castor bean. **a** The beanlike, mottled seed of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*). **b** The plant itself.
cas-to′re-um (kăs-tō′rē-ŭm), *n.* [L. See 1st CASTOR.] A peculiar bitter orange-brown substance, with strong, penetrating odor, found in two sacs between the anus and external genitals of the beaver; castor; — used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic, and by perfumers.
cas′tor-ite (kȧs′tẽr-īt), *n.* *Min.* A variety of petalite, occurring in transparent crystals; — orig. named *castor* because found with *pollux*, or pollucite, on the island of Elba.
castor oil. [Prob. confused with *castor, castoreum*.] A mild cathartic fixed oil, expressed or extracted from the seeds of the castor-oil plant. When fresh it is inodorous and insipid, but it becomes rancid on long exposure to air.
cas′tor-oil′ plant. An Asiatic euphorbiaceous plant (*Ricinus communis*) naturalized in all tropical countries. Its seeds, called *castor beans*, yield castor oil. The plant is herbaceous or slightly woody, often attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. It has large palmate bronze-green leaves, small apetalous flowers, and spiny capsules. It is commonly cultivated for its ornamental foliage. Also called *palma Christi*.
cas′tra-me-ta′tion (kăs′trȧ-mē-tā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *castramétation*; L. *castra* camp + *metari* to measure off.] *Mil.* Act or art of encamping; the making or laying out of a camp, esp. one to be occupied for some time.
cas′trate (kăs′trāt), *v. t.*; CAS′TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); CAS′TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [L. *castratus*, p. p. of *castrare* to castrate, akin to Skr. *çastra* knife.] **1.** To deprive of the testicles; to emasculate; to geld; sometimes, to spay.
2. *Bot.* To remove the andrœcium from (a flower), as in the operation of cross pollination.
3. *Hort.* To prune; to pinch back. *Obs.*
4. To deprive of vitality or force; to emasculate. *Obs.*
5. To remove a part of so as to render imperfect; to mutilate; esp., to expurgate, as a book.

My correspondent . . . has sent me the following letter, which I have *castrated* in some places. *Addison.*

cas′trate, *a.* [See CASTRATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Castrated; gelded. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* Deprived of the andrœcium; anantherous; — said of a flower.
cas′trate, *n.* A castrated man; a eunuch.
cas-tra′tion (kăs-trā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *castratio*: cf. F. *castration*.] Act of castrating; specif.: **a** The depriving of testicles; gelding. **b** Expurgation of a book or writing; also, a part expurgated.
‖ **cas-tra′to** (käs-trä′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., properly p. p. of *castrare*. See CASTRATE.] A male person castrated in boyhood for the purpose of retaining his soprano voice for singing; an artificial, or male, soprano.
cas-tren′sian (kăs-trĕn′shăn), *a.* [L. *castrensis*, fr. *castra* camp.] Of or pertaining to a camp.
cast′-weld′, *v. t.* To weld by heating as if for casting; as, to *cast-weld* rails.
cas′u-al (kăzh′ū-ăl; kăz′-; 277), *a.* [ME. *casuel*, F. *casuel*, fr. L. *casualis*, fr. *casus* fall, accident, fr. *cadere* to fall. See 1st CASE.] **1.** Happening or coming to pass without design, and without being foreseen or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance.

Casual breaks in the general system. *Irving.*

2. Coming without regularity; occasional; incidental; as, *casual* expenses.

A constant habit, rather than a *casual* gesture. *Hawthorne.*

3. Liable to happen; subject to chance or accident; uncertain; precarious. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Having the air of a chance or incidental occurrence; cursory; unconcerned; off-hand; often, with assumed indifference or nonchalance.

He tried to throw the question out with a *casual* effect, an effect of unconcern. *Henry Harland.*

5. Uncertain; haphazard; as, a *casual* messenger.
6. Superficial; not penetrating or thorough; also, without foresight, plan, or method; careless; thoughtless.

Ministerial measures were quite inadequate . . . since their policy was opportunist at home and *casual* abroad. *Spectator.*

7. Designating, or pertaining to, those poor, vagrants, laborers, etc., who are not residents of the place where they receive public aid, or work, etc.; also, sometimes, designating those poor, etc., receiving occasional relief, as distinguished from those receiving regular relief or being permanent inmates of workhouses, etc. *Great Britain.*

The term "casuals" is generally used in reference to vagrants who take refuge for a short time in the "*casual* wards" of workhouses. *Encyc. Brit.*

Syn. — Fortuitous, incidental, occasional, unforeseen, unpremeditated, contingent. See ACCIDENTAL.
casual condition. *Law.* See CONDITION. — **c. ejector**, *Eng. Law*, the fictitious person made defendant in the action of ejectment formerly allowed to determine title to land, and alleged to have ousted the demandant's tenant.
cas′u-al, *n.* **1.** A casual event; a chance. *Obs.*
2. A casual income or revenue; casualty.
3. A casual laborer, visitor, patient, pauper, etc.
4. *pl.* *Mil. & Nav.* Casualties. *Rare.*
cas′u-al-ism (kăzh′ū-ȧl-ĭz'm; kăz′ū-), *n.* **1.** A condition of things in which chance rules.
2. The doctrine that all things exist or are controlled by chance.
cas′u-al-ist, *n.* **1.** A casuist. *Obs.*
2. One who believes in the doctrine of casualism.
cas′u-al-ly, *adv.* Without design; accidentally; fortuitously; by chance; occasionally; incidentally; by the way.
cas′u-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *casuelte*; cf. F. *casualité*, LL. *casualitas*.] **1.** Chance; accident; contingency; also, that which comes without design or without being foreseen; an accident.

Losses that befall them by mere *casualty*. *Raleigh.*

2. An unfortunate occurrence; a mischance; a mishap; a serious or fatal accident; a disaster.
3. *pl.* *Mil. & Nav.* Losses caused by death, wounds, discharge, capture, or desertion.
4. Chance; uncertainty. *Obs.*
5. A casual charge or payment; specif., *Scots Law*, a payment demandable by a superior from his tenant upon the happening of certain uncertain events. The *casualties* common to all holdings are those of nonentity, relief, composition, irritancy, and (now of little importance) life rent escheat, and (now obsolete) disclamation and purpresture. The casualties of ward holding are also obsolete.
6. Erroneous for CAUSALITY.
Syn. — Mishap, misfortune, disaster. See ACCIDENT.
casualty ward. A casual ward in a hospital.
Cas′u-a-ri′na (kăs′ū-ȧ-rī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., from the fancied resemblance of the twigs to the feathers of the cassowary (*Casuarius*).] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Australian trees and shrubs constituting a distinct family (Casuarinaceæ) and order (Casuarinales). They are the least specialized, and hence the lowest of dicotyledonous plants, having jointed twigs with whorls of scalelike leaves, suggesting the stems of an equisetum. The staminate flowers are borne in amentaceous spikes, the pistillate in globose heads which become woody cones. In Australia they are known as *oaks, she-oaks*, and *beefwoods*. Some species grow large and yield heavy, hard wood. *C. equisetifolia* is often planted as a shade tree in the West Indies. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
cas′u-ist (kăzh′ū-ĭst; kăz′ū-ĭst), *n.* [L. *casus* fall, case; cf. F. *casuiste*. See CASUAL.] One skilled in, or given to, casuistry.
cas′u-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), **cas′u-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } *a.* Of or pert. to casuists or casuistry. — **cas′u-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
cas′u-ist-ry (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-trĭz). **1.** Science or doctrine of dealing with cases of conscience, of resolving questions of right or wrong in conduct, or of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do, by rules and principles drawn from the Scriptures, from the laws of society or the church, or from equity and natural reason; the application of general moral rules to particular cases.

The consideration of these nice and puzzling questions in the science of ethics has given rise, in modern times, to a particular department of it, distinguished by the title of *casuistry*. *Stewart.*

2. Sophistical, equivocal, or false reasoning or teaching in regard to duties, obligations, and morals.
‖ **ca′sus** (kā′sŭs), *n.* [L., lit., a fall, falling.] An event; an occurrence; an occasion; a combination of circumstances; a case.
ca′sus bel′li (bĕl′ī) [L.], an event or combination of events which is a cause of war, or may be alleged as a justification of war. — **c. con′sci-en′ti-æ** (kŏn′shĭ-ĕn′tĭ-ē) [L.], a case of conscience. — **c. fœ′der-is** (fĕd′ẽr-ĭs) [L.], *Internat. Law*, lit., a case of the treaty; that is, a case within the provisions or stipulations of a treaty or compact. — **c. for-tu′i-tus** (fŏr-tū′ĭ-tŭs) [L.], an accident or chance; an inevitable accident. Cf. ACT OF GOD. — **c. o-mis′sus** (ō-mĭs′ŭs) [L.], a case omitted or not provided for, as by a statute (and therefore governed by the common law).
cat (kăt), *n.* [AS. *cat*; akin to D. & Dan. *kat*, Sw. *katt*, Icel. *köttr*, G. *katze, kater*, Ir. *cat*, W. *cath*, Armor. *kaz*, LL. *catta, cattus*, L. *catus*, LGr. κάττα, κάττος, Russ. & Pol. *kot*; of unknown origin. Cf. KITTEN.] **1.** A carnivorous quadruped (*Felis domestica*) which has long been kept by man in a domestic state, as a pet and for catching rats and mice. It appears to have originated in Egypt or in the East, and is not known in a wild state, nor can its origin be certainly traced to any existing wild species. Unlike those of the dog, most of the breeds of domestic cats, as the Maltese, the tortoise-shell, tabby, etc., differ from each other only in color, or other characters of slight importance, though the Angora, Persian, and coon cats have long silky hair, and the Manx cat is nearly tailless.
2. Any species of the family Felidæ, of which the domestic cat is the type, including the lion, tiger, leopard, puma,

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Castle, Doubting. See DOUBTING CASTLE.
castle gilliflower. The Brompton stock (*Matthiola incana*).
Castle Mountain series. [From *Castle Mountain*, Alberta.] *Geol.* A series of Cambrian formations in western Canada.
cas′tle-ry. † CASTELRY.
cas′tle-soap′. † CASTILE SOAP.
cas′tlet (kȧs′lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* A small castle. [*Dial. Eng.*]
castle top. A peg top. *Obs. or*
castle town. A town defended by a castle; also, *Scot.*, a group of houses about a castle.
cas′tle-ward′ (-wôrd′), *n.* **1.** The warden of a castle. *Obs.* **2.** *O. Eng. Law.* = CASTLE-GUARD. [*adv.* See -WARDS.]
cas′tle-wards (kȧs′'l-wẽrdz),
cas′tle-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
cast′ling (kȧst′lĭng), *n.* [*cast* + 1st *-ling*.] *Obs.* **1.** That which is cast, or brought forth prematurely; an abortion. **2** An afterswarm of bees.
cast-me-down. Corruption of CASSIDONY. *Obs.*
cas′tock (kȧs′tŭk), *n.* [ME. *calstok*. See KALE, STOCK.] A cabbage stalk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cas′tor, *n.* [Cf. F. *châtaigne*, lit., chestnut, OF. *chastaigne*, *castaigne*.] A chestnut, or callosity, on a horse's leg.
cas-to′ri-al, *a.* [From *castor* a hat.] Of or pertaining to a hat. *Jocose Nonce Word.* *Lowell.*
Cas-tor′i-dæ (kăs-tŏr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 1st *castor*.] *Zoöl.* The family of rodents represented by the beaver and several fossil forms.
cas′to-rin, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline substance obtained from castoreum.
Cas′to-roi′des (kăs′tō-roi′dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάστωρ beaver + εἶδος form.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct rodents of the Pleistocene of the eastern and southern United States. Only one species (*C. ohioensis*) is known, an animal the size of a bear. [*U. S.*]
castor tree. = BEAVER TREE.
cas′to-ry, *n.* Castoreum; also, a color from it. *Obs.* [GLASS.]
cast porcelain. = CRYOLITE
cas′tral, *a.* [L. *castra* camp.] Of or pertaining to the camp.
cas′trat-er (kăs′trāt-ẽr), *n.* One that castrates.
cas-tra′ti, *n., pl.* of CASTRATO.
cas-tra′tor (kăs-trā′tẽr; kăs′-), *n.* [L.] One who castrates.
cas′trel. † KESTREL.
cas-tren′sial (kăs-trĕn′shȧl), *a.* = CASTRENSIAN. *Obs. & R.*
cas′trum (kăs′trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [L.] An old Roman fortress; commonly, in *pl.*, a Roman encampment.
casualitie. † CASUALITY.
cas′u-al′i-ty (kăzh′ū-ăl′ĭ-tĭ; kăz′-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [See CASUALTY.] *Obs.* Chance; a chance; an accident; a casualty.
cas′u-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
casualty insurance. See INSURANCE.
Cas′u-a-ri′i-dæ (kăs′ū-ȧ-rī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CASSOWARY.
Cas′u-ar′i-na′ce-æ (-ăr′ĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See CASUARINA. — **cas′u-ar′i-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Cas′u-ar′i-na′les (-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CASUARINA.
Cas′u-a′ri-us (kăs′ū-ā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CASSOWARY.
Ca-su′bi-an. Var. of KASUBIAN.
cas′u-el. † CASUAL. — **casuelly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
casuelte. † CASUALTY.
cas′u-ist, *v. i.* To play the casuist. *Obs.* [uist.]
cas′u-ist-ess, *n.* A female casuist.
‖ **cas′u-la** (kăs′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [LL.] A chasuble.
cas′ule, *n.* [LL. *casula*.] A chasuble. *Obs.*
cat. Var. of KAT.
Cat., *or* **cat.** *Abbr.* Catalan; catalogue; cataplasm; catechism.

D E F G H I J K L M

and various species of tiger cats, wild cats, and lynxes, also the cheetah. See these nouns, also FELIDÆ, for characters of the family. With qualifying words the term *cat* is applied to various other animals. See CIVET CAT, SABER-TOOTHED CAT. In Australia the dasyure is called *native cat*.
3. Short for CATFISH.
4. A person as likened to a cat, as a spiteful woman.
5. *Naut.* **a** A strong vessel with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and deep waist employed in England in the coal and timber trade; also, an old-fashioned three-masted Deal lugger. **b** A strong tackle used to hoist an anchor to the cathead of a ship. **c** A catboat.
6. A double tripod (for holding a plate, etc.), having six feet, on three of which it rests however placed.
7. Any of certain games, or things used in them: **a** Tipcat. **b** The pointed stick that is batted in tipcat, etc. **c** The bat used in tipcat. **d** A game of ball, called, according to the number of batters, *one old cat*, *two old cat*, etc. **e** A spare hand in playing cards.
8. A cat-o'-nine-tails.
9. In medieval warfare, a kind of low movable defensive structure used in approaching fortifications; — called also *cat house*, *cat castle*, and *rat*.

The *cat* approached the walls, and under its roof of thatch and hides the battering-ram struck the masonry. *Scribner's Mag.*

10. = SALTCAT. *Dial. Eng.*
11. The part of the first coat of plaster that goes in between laths.

a cat may look at a king, a humorous phrase asserting the rights of a person in the presence of one much above him in position. — **c. and clay**, straw and clay worked together, laid between laths in building mud walls, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **c. and dog**, a game played with a cat (see CAT, 7 **b**) and a club called a dog.

cat (kăt), *v. t.*; CAT'TED; CAT'TING. **1**. *Naut.* To bring up to the cathead; as, to *cat* an anchor.
2. To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails.
3. To vomit. *Slang, Eng.*

cat, *v. i.* **1**. To vomit. *Slang, Eng.* *Kipling.*
2. To fish for catfish. *Western U. S.*

cata-, cat-, cath-. [Gr. κατα-, κατ- (before vowels), καθ- (before aspirates), fr. κατά down.] A prefix in words of Greek origin (sometimes coming through Latin) and in compounds formed on Greek analogies. It denotes *down*, *downward*, *away*, *in accordance with*, *against*, *very*, *completely*, but in English its separate force is often not felt.

cat'a-bap'tist (kăt'ȧ-băp'tĭst), *n.* [*cata-* + *baptist*. See BAPTIST.] *Eccl.* One who opposes baptism, esp. of infants. *Featley.* — **cat'a-bap'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* — **cat'a-bap-tis'ti-cal** (-băp-tĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

ca-tab'a-sis (kȧ-tăb'ȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. κατάβασις a going down; κατά down + βαινειν to go.] Lit., a going down; specif., *Med.*, the stage of decline of a disease. — **cat'a-bat'ic** (kăt'ȧ-băt'ĭk), *a.*

cat'a-chre'sis (-krē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κατάχρησις misuse, fr. καταχρῆσθαι to misuse; κατά against + χρῆσθαι to use.] Misuse of words or abuse of terms: **a** *Rhetoric.* A figure by which one word is wrongly put for another, or by which a word is wrested from its true signification, as in a forced trope, or mixed metaphor; thus: "To take arms against a sea of troubles." *Shak.* **b** *Philol.* The use of a word in an improper form through mistake as to its origin, as *calcariferous* for *calciferous*.

cat'a-chres'tic (-krĕs'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. καταχρηστικός.] Of,
cat'a-chres'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or of the nature of, catachresis. — **cat'a-chres'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat'a-clasm (kăt'ȧ-klăz'm), *n.* [Gr. κατάκλασμα; κατά down + κλᾶν to break.] A breaking down; disruption. — **cat'a-clas'mic** (-klăz'mĭk), *a.*

cat'a-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κατακλαστός broken.] *Petrog.* Pertaining to or designating a granular fragmental structure induced in rocks by mechanical crushing due to crust movements.

cat'a-cli'nal (-klī'năl), *a.* [*cata-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Geol. & Phys. Geog.* Descending in the direction toward which strata dip; as, a *cataclinal* valley or stream; — opposed to *anaclinal*.

cat'a-clysm (kăt'ȧ-klĭz'm), *n.* [L. *cataclysmos*, Gr. κατακλυσμός, fr. κατακλύζειν to dash over, inundate; κατά downward, against + κλύζειν to wash or dash over: cf. F. *cataclysme*.] **1**. An extensive overflow or sweeping flood of water; a deluge.
2. *Geol.* Any violent physical change involving sudden and extensive alterations of the earth's surface; a catastrophe. See CATASTROPHISM.
3. Fig.: An upheaval, esp. a social or political one, likened in its violence to a deluge; a debacle.
Syn. — See DISASTER.

cat'a-clys'mal (-klĭz'măl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a cata-
cat'a-clys'mic (-klĭz'mĭk) } clysm. — **cat'a-clys'mi-cal-ly** (-mĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

cat'a-clys'mist (kăt'ȧ-klĭz'mĭst), *n.* A catastrophist.

cat'a-comb (kăt'ȧ-kōm), *n.* [It. *catacomba*, fr. LL. *catacumba*, perh. fr. Gr. κατά downward, down + κύμβη cavity: cf. F. *catacombe*.] **1**. A subterranean cemetery, or place of burial, consisting of galleries or passages with side recesses for tombs; — commonly in the plural. Originally applied to the tombs under the church of St. Sebastian near Rome, the term was later applied to all the subterranean cemeteries in or near Rome, and then to similar constructions elsewhere, as at Naples, Syracuse, in Egypt near Cairo, etc. The most celebrated catacombs are those near Rome, on the Appian Way, used as a place of interment and also of refuge by the early Christians.
2. More widely, any subterranean receptacle for the bones of the dead; as, the *catacombs* of Paris, which are vast abandoned underground stone quarries, which furnished much of the city's building material, the name *catacombs* coming to be applied to them when, beginning in 1787, the bones from the city's cemeteries were transferred to them.
3. A place like a catacomb; specif., a room in a cellar with recesses for storing wine.

cat'a-co-rol'la (kăt'ȧ-kō-rŏl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CATA-; COROLLA.] *Bot.* A second corolla inclosing the primary or original one; — a teratological phenomenon observed in *Gloxinia* and *Datura*. Also, an abnormal group of petals sometimes formed in the true corolla, as has occurred in *Primula*.

cat'a-cous'tics (-kōōs'tĭks; -kous'tĭks), *n.* [*cata-* + *acoustics*.] *Physics.* That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes. See ACOUSTICS.

cat'a-crot'ic (-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*cata-* + Gr. κρότος a beating.] *Physiol.* Designating, pertaining to, or characterized by, that form of pulse tracing, or sphygmogram, in which the descending portion of the curve is marked by secondary elevations due to two or more expansions of the artery in the same beat. — **ca-tac'ro-tism** (kȧ-tăk'rō-tĭz'm), *n.*

cat'a-di'cro-tism (kăt'ȧ-dī'krō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*cata-* + *dicrotism*.] *Physiol.* Quality or state of being catacrotic. — **cat'a-di-crot'ic** (-dī-krŏt'ĭk), *a.*

cat'a-di-op'tric (-dī-ŏp'trĭk) } *a.* [*cata-* + *dioptric*.] *Phys-*
cat'a-di-op'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } *ics.* Pertaining to, produced by, or involving, both the reflection and refraction of light.

cat'a-di-op'trics (-trĭks), *n.* The science treating of catadioptric phenomena, or the use of catadioptric instruments.

cat'a-drome (kăt'ȧ-drōm), *n.* [Gr. κατάδρομος race course; κατά down + δρόμος course.] **1**. A tilt yard. *Obs.*
2. *Mach.* A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights.

ca-tad'ro-mous (kȧ-tăd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [*cata-* + *-dromous*.] **1**. *Bot.* Having the lowest inferior segment of a pinna nearer the rachis than the lowest superior one; — said of a mode of branching in ferns, and opposed to *anadromous*.
2. *Zoöl.* Living in fresh water, and going to the sea to spawn, as the eel; — opposed to *anadromous*.

cat'a-falque (kăt'ȧ-fălk), *n.* [F., fr. It. *catafalco*, scaffold, funeral canopy; of uncertain origin; cf. Sp. *cadafalso*, *cadahalso*, *cadalso*, Pr. *cadafalc*, OF. *caafaut*, F. *chafaud*. Cf. SCAFFOLD.] A temporary structure sometimes used in funerals of eminent persons, for the public exhibition of the remains, or for their conveyance to the place of burial.

Cat'a-lan (kăt'ȧ-lăn), *a.* [Catalan *Català*, fem. *Catalana*: cf. F. *catalan*.] Of or pert. to Catalonia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Catalonia; also, the language spoken in Catalonia, Valencia, and vicinity, in part of southern France, in the Balearic Isles, and in parts of Sardinia, Cuba, and Argentina. It is a Romance language, an offshoot of Provençal with affinities toward Spanish. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Catalan forge, *or* **furnace**, *Metal.*, a kind of bloomery producing wrought iron from the ore by the **Catalan process**. The forge has a siliceous bottom lined with charcoal, with a tuyère inclining downwards. The front of the forge is piled with ore and the back with charcoal, the whole being covered with fine mixed ore and charcoal dust, moistened with water.

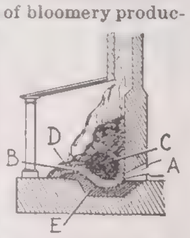

Catalan Forge. *A* Tuyère; *B* Ore; *C* Charcoal; *D* Covering of Greillade; *E* Siliceous stone.

cat'a-lec'tic (-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *catalecticus*, Gr. καταληκτικός incomplete, fr. καταλήγειν to leave off; κατά down, wholly + λήγειν to stop.] *Pros.* Wanting a syllable at the end, or terminating in an imperfect foot; as, a *catalectic* verse. See CATALEXIS.

cat'a-lec'ti-cant (-lĕk'tĭ-kănt), *n.* [Gr. καταλεκτέον to be picked out, fr. καταλέγειν to pick out.] *Math.* The invariant whose vanishing is the condition that a quantic of order $2n$ be reducible to the sum of n powers of degree $2n$; — so called by Sylvester. — **cat'a-lec'ti-cant**, *a.*

cat'a-lep'sy (kăt'ȧ-lĕp'sĭ) } *n.* [NL. *catalepsis*, fr. Gr.
cat'a-lep'sis (-lĕp'sĭs) } κατάληψις a seizure, fr. καταλαμβάνειν to seize upon; κατά down + λαμβάνειν to take, seize.] *Med.* A sudden suspension of sensation and volition, attended with a peculiar muscular rigidity, the body and limbs keeping any position they are placed in. It is associated sometimes with hysteria, hypnosis, and epilepsy.

cat'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταληπτικός.] *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling catalepsy; affected with catalepsy; as, a *cataleptic* fit. — **cat'a-lep'tic**, *n.*

cat'a-lep'ti-form (-lĕp'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cataleptic* + *-form*.] *Med.* Like, or of the nature of, catalepsy.

cat'a-lex'is (-lĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κατάληξις.] *Pros.* Quality of being catalectic; incompleteness of the last foot of a verse; also, loosely, incompleteness of any foot. The time value of the syllable or syllables suppressed by catalexis is sometimes filled by lengthening the preceding syllable, more commonly by a pause, which is often marked ∧. Thus, in the second line following:

For the | soul is | dead that | slumbers,
And things | are not | what they | seem ∧.

Cat'a-li'na cher'ry (kăt'ȧ-lē'nȧ). [From Santa *Catalina* Island.] A wild cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia integrifolia*) found on the islands off the coast of California, and forming a handsome evergreen shrub in cultivation.

cat'a-li-ne'ta (kăt'ȧ-lĭ-nā'tȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] **a** Any of several angel fishes, esp. *Holacanthus tricolor*. **b** The porkfish (*Anisotremus virginicus*).

cat'al-lac'tic (kăt'ă-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταλλάσσειν to exchange; κατά wholly + ἀλλάσσειν to change.] Of or pert. to exchange. — **cat'al-lac'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

cat'al-lac'tics (-lăk'tĭks), *n.* Political economy as the science of exchanges; — a name proposed by Whately.

ca-tal'lum (kȧ-tăl'ŭm), *n.* [LL. See CATTLE, CHATTEL.] *Law.* Orig., capital, wealth, property of all kinds; later, *Feudal System*, specif., movable or personal property; hence, a chattel.

cat'a-lo (kăt'ȧ-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES or -LOS (-lōz). [*cat*tle + buff*alo*.] A hybrid between the American buffalo and domestic cattle.

cat'a-logue (kăt'ȧ-lŏg), *n.* Also **cat'a-log**. [F., fr. L *catalogus*, fr. Gr. κατάλογος a counting up, list, fr. καταλέγειν to count up; κατά down, completely + λέγειν to pick out, gather, count, say.] **1**. A list; register; complete enumeration of items. Also fig. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Ay, in the *catalogue* ye go for men. *Shak.*

2. Specif., a list or enumeration of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically, often in alphabetical order; as, a *catalogue* of the students of a college, of books, or of stars.
Syn. — Register, roll, record, index, schedule, enumeration, inventory. See LIST.

cat'a-logue, *v. t.*; CAT'A-LOGUED (-lŏgd); CAT'A-LOGU'ING (-lŏg'ĭng). Also **cat'a-log**. To make a list or catalogue of; to insert in a catalogue.

The most innocent acts are *catalogued* with sins. *Walpole.*

cat'a-logue, *v. i.* To make, or work upon, a catalogue.

cat'a-logu'er (-lŏg'ẽr), *n.* Also **cat'a-log'er**. A maker of catalogues; esp., one skilled in the making of catalogues.

‖ **ca'ta'logue' rai'son'né'** (*F. pron.* kȧ'tȧ'lŏg' rĕ'zō'nā'). [F.] Lit., reasoned catalogue; a catalogue of books, etc., classed according to their subjects.

Ca-tal'pa (kȧ-tăl'pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the language of the Indians of Carolina, where Catesby discovered this tree in the year 1726.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic bignoniaceous trees, having broad cordate leaves, large white or mottled flowers in terminal panicles, and long terete pods. The American species, *C. catalpa*, the Indian bean, and *C. speciosa*, the hardy catalpa, are both cultivated as shade trees. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

cat'a-lu'fa (kăt'ä-lōō'fȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *catalufa* a highly colored material of which carpets are made.] Any of several marine acanthopterygian fishes of the genus *Priacanthus*, esp. *P. arenatus* of the West Indies, southern Atlantic coast, etc.

ca-tal'y-sis (kȧ-tăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. κατάλυσις dissolution, fr. καταλύειν to destroy, dissolve; κατά down, wholly + λύειν to loose.] **1**. Dissolution; degeneration; decay. *Obs. & R.*
2. *Chem.* Acceleration of a reaction produced by the presence of a substance (called the *catalytic agent* or *catalyzer*) which itself appears to remain unchanged; contact action, — originally applied to decompositions only. Such acceleration is in most cases positive, as in the action of various enzymes, the contact process of making sulphuric acid (see CONTACT PROCESS), and the union of many elements with oxygen in presence of moisture. It is sometimes negative, as in the retardation of the oxidation of sulphites in the presence of mannite. In many cases the catalytic agent is known to form one or more intermediate compounds which decompose and leave the agent apparently unchanged.

cat'a-lyt'ic (kăt'ȧ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining or relating to, characterized by, or causing, catalysis.

catalytic force, that form of chemical energy formerly supposed to determine catalysis.

cat'a-lyt'ic, *n.* **1**. *Chem.* An agent employed in catalysis, as platinum black, aluminium chloride, etc.
2. *Med.* An alterative medicine.

cat'a-lyze (kăt'ȧ-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To subject to catalysis; to decompose catalytically; as, platinum *catalyzes* hydrogen peroxide. — **cat'a-lyz'er** (-līz'ẽr), *n.*

cat'a-ma-ran' (kăt'ȧ-mȧ-răn'), *n.* [Tamil *kattu* a binding + *maram* tree, wood.] **1**. A kind of raft or float, consisting of two or more logs or pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by paddles or sails, used as a surf boat and for other purposes on the coasts of the East and West Indies and South America.
2. Any vessel with twin hulls side by side, whether propelled by oars, sails, or steam; esp., one of a class of pleasure boats, remarkable for speed, having two hulls joined by a light framework which supports the mast.
3. A kind of fire raft or torpedo boat. *Obs.*
4. *Logging.* A raft with windlass and grapple for recovering sunken logs.

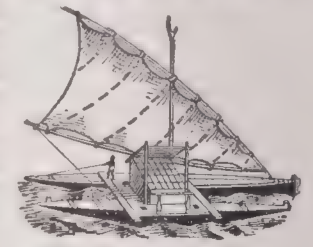
Catamaran.

5. A scolding, quarrelsome person, esp. a woman. *Colloq.*

cat'a-me'ni-a (kăt'ȧ-mē'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τὰ καταμήνια.] *Physiol.* The monthly courses of women; menstrual discharges; menses. — **cat'a-me'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

cat'a-mite (kăt'ȧ-mīt), *n.* [L. *Catamitus*, old form of *Ganymedes* Ganymede, Gr. Γανυμήδης.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes. — **cat'a-mit'ed** (-mīt'ĕd), *p. a.* — **cat'a-mit'ing** (-mīt'ĭng), *p. a.*

cat'a-mount (-mount), *n.* [*cat* + *a* for *of* + *mount*: cf. Sp. *gato montes* mountain cat.] Any of various wild animals of the cat family; a catamountain; in America, usually the cougar or a lynx. *Now chiefly, or entirely, U. S.*

cat'a-moun'tain (-moun'tĭn), *or* **cat'-o'-moun'tain** (kăt'ō-) *n.* Any of various wild animals of the cat family; esp.: **a** The European wild cat.

The *catamountain*, musion, or wild cat, was long preserved in Rockingham forest, the country of Catesby. *Encyc. Brit.*

b The leopard.

More pinch-spotted make them
Than pard or *cat-o'-mountain*. *Shak.*

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cat'a-bap'tist-ry, *n.* The doctrine of catabaptists. *Obs.*
cat'a-ba'si-on (kăt'ȧ-bā'zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καταβάσιον.] *East. Ch.* A vault for relics under the altar.
cat'a-bi-ba'zon, *n.* [Gr. καταβιβάζων, p. pr., bringing down: cf. F. & LL. *catabibazon*.] *Astrol.* The Dragon's tail, or the moon's descending node. *Obs.*
cat'a-bol'ic, **ca-tab'o-lism**, etc. Vars. of KATABOLIC, etc.
cat'a-caus'tic (kăt'ȧ-kôs'tĭk), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. κατα- against + καυστικός caustic.] See CAUSTIC, *n.*, 2.
cat'ach-tho'ni-an (kăt'ăk-thō'nĭ-ăn), **cat'ach-thon'ic** (-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταχθόνιος.] Subterranean.
cat'a-clys-mat'ic (kăt'ȧ-klĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Cataclysmal.
cat'a-clys'ma-tist (-klĭz'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* A catastrophist.
cat-ac'ro-my-o'di-an (kăt-ă k'-rō-mī-ō'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [*cata-* + *acro-* + *myo-* + (*d*)-*ian*.] *Zoöl.* Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles inserted on the ventral ends of the bronchial half rings; — said of certain birds, as the Cotingidæ and Pipridæ.
cat'a-cum'bal (kăt'ȧ-kŭm'băl), *a.* [LL. *catacumba* catacomb.] Of or like a catacomb. [fish.]
cat'a-drome, *n.* A catadromous
cat'a-dupe (kăt'ȧ-dūp), *n.* [L. *catadupa*, pl., fr. Gr. κατάδουποι.] *Obs.* **1**. One of the cataracts of the Nile; hence, a cataract.
2. [L. *catadupi*, pl.] A dweller at the cataracts of the Nile.
cat'a-fal'co (kăt'ȧ-făl'kō), *n.* [It.] See CATAFALQUE.
cat'a-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [See CATA-, GENESIS.] *Biol.* Retrogressive evolution. See EVOLUTION. — **cat'a-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*
cat'ag-mat'ic (kăt'ăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κάταγμα fracture.] *Med.* Having the quality of consolidating broken bones. — *n.* A catagmatic remedy.
cat'ag-mat'i-cal, *a.* Catagmatic.
Ca-ta'ian (kȧ-tā'yăn), *n.* A native of Cathay, or China; — formerly a reproach. *Obs. Shak.*
catail. ‡ CATTLE. [catalogue.]
Catal., *or* **catal.** *Abbr.* Catalan;
Ca'ta-lan-ga'nes (kä'tä-län-gä'nās), *n. pl.* A heathen tribe of mixed Malay and Chinese blood in Isabela province, Luzon.
cat'a-lase (kăt'ȧ-lās), *n.* [Cf. Gr. καταλλάσσειν to exchange.] *Chem.* An enzyme capable of decomposing hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen.
catale. ‡ CATTLE.
cat'a-lep'tize, *v. t.* To render cataleptic.
cat'a-lep'toid, *a.* [*cataleptic* + *-oid*.] = CATALEPTIFORM.
cat'a-log, *n.* Var. of CATALOGUE. *Ref. Sp.*
cat'a-log, *v.*; CAT'A-LOGD; CAT'A-LOG'ING (-lŏg'ĭng). Var. of CATALOGUE. *Ref. Sp.*
☞ The present participle is omitted from the list of the Philological Society.
cat'a-log'er. Cataloguer. *Ref. Sp.*
cat'a-log'ic (kăt'ȧ-lŏj'ĭk; -lŏg'ĭk), **cat'a-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catalogue.
cat'a-log'ist (-lŏg'ĭst), *n.* A cataloguer. — **cat'a-lo-gis'tic** (-lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.*
cat'a-lo-gize' (kăt'ȧ-lō-jīz'; -lŏg-īz'), *v. t.* *Obs.* **a** To reckon up. **b** To register; to catalogue.
cat'a-logu'ish (kăt'ȧ-lŏg'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. [ER.]
cat'a-logu'ist, *n.* = CATALOGU-
cat'a-logu'ize, *v. t.* To catalogue.
Cat'a-lo'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Catalonia; Catalan.
cat'a-lyt'i-cal, *a.* Catalytic. — **cat'a-lyt'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
cat'a-ma-ran', *v. t.* To blow up with a catamaran (sense 3); — used fig. *Nonce Word.*
cat'a-me-tad'ro-mous (kăt'ȧ-mē-tăd'rō-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having the branching sometimes catadromous and sometimes metadromous, as certain ferns.

Cat′a-nan′che (kăt′ȧ-năṇ′kē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *catanance*, Gr. καταναγκη a plant of the vetch kind.] *Bot.* A small genus of cichoriaceous herbs of the Mediterranean region, distinguished by a scarious involucre and a pappus of awned, chaffy scales. *C. cærulea*, the blue succory, is cultivated.

cat′–and–dog′, *a.* **1.** Quarrelsome; inharmonious; — referring to the proverbial quarrels of cats and dogs.

I am sure we have lived a *cat-and-dog* life of it. *Coleridge.*

2. Characterized by heavy rain; — from the expression *to rain cats and dogs.* "*Cat-and-dog* day." *Thackeray.* — **cat′–and–dog′gish** (-dŏg′ĭsh), *a.*

ca-taph′o-re′sis (kȧ-tăf′ō-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cata-* + Gr. φόρησις a bearing.] *Med.* Electric osmose, used in introducing drugs into the body. — **ca-taph′o-ret′ic** (-rĕt′ĭk), *a.*

cat′a-phract (kăt′ȧ-frăkt), *n.* [L. *cataphractes*, Gr. καταφράκτης, fr. κατάφρακτος covered; κατά down, wholly + φράσσειν to inclose.] **1.** *Mil. Antiq.* Defensive armor for the whole body of a man or a horse; a coat of mail, esp. of the linked mail or scale armor of some Eastern nations. **2.** A soldier clad in a cataphract. **3.** *Zoöl.* The bony plates or scales covering some fishes and reptiles. *Rare.* **4.** Erroneously for CATARACT, a waterfall.

cat′a-phract′ed (kăt′ȧ-frăk′tĕd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Covered with armor of plates, scales, or hard callous skin.

cat′a-phrac′tic (-frăk′tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cataphract.

cat′a-phyll (kăt′ȧ-fĭl), *n.* [*cata-* + *-phyll*; — a translation of G. *niederblatt.*] *Bot.* Any rudimentary scalelike leaf which precedes the foliage leaves, as a bud scale, etc. Cf. HYPSOPHYLL. — **cat′a-phyl′la-ry** (-fĭl′ȧ-rĭ), *a.*

cat′a-phys′i-cal (-fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*cata-* + *physical.*] Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Rare.* *De Quincey.*

cat′a-plasm (kăt′ȧ-plăz′m), *n.* [L. *cataplasma*, Gr. κατάπλασμα, fr. καταπλάσσειν to spread over; κατά down, wholly + πλάσσειν to form, mold.] *Med.* A poultice.

cat′a-plei′ite (-plē′īt), *n.* [Gr. κατά according to, by, with + πλεῖον more; — so called because found with other rare minerals.] *Min.* A rare hydrous silicate of sodium, calcium, and zirconium. It occurs in thin tabular crystals of yellow or yellowish brown color. H., 6. Sp. gr., 2.8.

cat′a-plex′y (kăt′ȧ-plĕk′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κατάπληξις amazement: cf. APOPLEXY.] *Med.* A morbid condition caused by an overwhelming shock or extreme fear and marked by muscular rigidity. — **cat′a-plec′tic** (-plĕk′tĭk), *a.*

cat′a-pult (kăt′ȧ-pŭlt), *n.* [L. *catapulta*, Gr. καταπέλτης, prob. from κατά down + πάλλειν to shake, hurl: cf. F. *catapulte.*] **1.** *Mil. Antiq.* An engine somewhat resembling a massive crossbow, used by the ancient Greeks and Romans to throw stones, arrows, spears, etc. **2.** A forked stick with elastic band for throwing small stones, etc. — **cat′a-pul′tic** (-pŭl′tĭk), *a.*

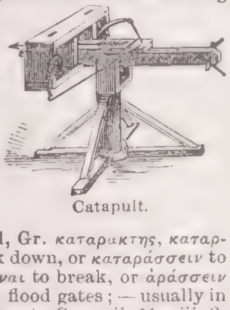

Catapult.

cat′a-pult, *v. t. & i.*; CAT′A-PULT′ED; CAT′A-PULT′ING. To throw from or as from a catapult; to shoot with a catapult; to discharge a catapult.

cat′a-ract (kăt′ȧ-răkt), *n.* [L. *cataracta*, *catarractes*, a waterfall, Gr. καταρράκτης, καταρράκτης, fr. καταρρηγνύναι to break down, or καταράσσειν to dash down; κατά down + ῥηγνύναι to break, or ἀράσσειν to strike, smite.] **1.** *pl.* Sluices; flood gates; — usually in phrase *cataracts of heaven* (referring to Gen. vii. 11, viii. 2, where the Authorized Version has "windows"). *Obs.*

All the *cataracts*
Of Heaven set open on the Earth shall pour
Rain day and night. *Milton.*

2. A waterspout. *Obs.* "You *cataracts* . . . spout." *Shak.* **3.** A waterfall, esp., and usually, a large one, as contrasted with a *cascade*; a great fall of water over a precipice. **4.** An overwhelming downpour or rush, as of water; a deluge; a superabundance; a flood.

The *cataract* of nastiness which he poured alike on Piso and Clodius and Gabinius. *Froude.*

5. A portcullis; also, a window grating. *Obs.* **6.** *Med.* An opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule, which prevents the passage of the rays of light. **7.** *Mach.* A hydraulic brake or controller in a Cornish pumping engine, consisting of a small pump with a weighted plunger controlling the steam and exhaust valves, discharging fluid through an orifice adjustable by hand to alter the speed of the engine; also, a similar device applied to the equilibrium valve to cause a pause at the end of each ascending stroke to give the pump buckets time to fill. Cf. DASHPOT.

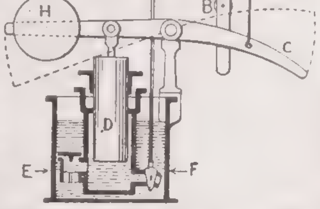

Cataract of Cornish Engine. *A* Plug Rod worked from engine beam; *B* Roller engaging with *C* Cataract Lever when *A* descends; *D* Plunger; *E* Suction Valve; *F* Escape Cock regulated by *G* Stem; *H* Balance Weight.

cat′a-rac′tous (-răk′tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Of the nature of a cataract in the eye; affected with cataract.

ca-tarrh′ (kȧ-tär′), *n.* [L. *catarrhus*, Gr. κατάρροος, κατάρρους, a running down, rheum, fr. καταρρεῖν; κατά down + ῥεῖν to flow: cf. F. *catarrhe.* See STREAM.] *Med.* An inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, in which there are congestion, swelling, and an alteration in the quantity and quality of mucus secreted; as, *catarrh* of the stomach; *catarrh* of the bladder. In America, esp., a chronic inflammation of, and hypersecretion from, the membranes of the nose or air passages; in England, an acute influenza, resulting from a cold, and attended with cough, thirst, lassitude, and watery eyes; also, the cold itself.

ca-tarrh′al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, produced by, or attending, catarrh; of the nature of catarrh.

catarrhal dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA. — **c. pneumonia**, *or* **bronchopneumonia**, inflammation of the lung tissue, associated with catarrh and with marked evidences of inflammation of bronchial membranes, often chronic; — also called *lobular pneumonia*, from its affecting single lobules at a time.

Cat′ar-rhi′na (kăt′ȧ-rī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κατάρρις with hanging or curved nose; κατά down + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of the order Primates, including the Old World apes and monkeys, and man (the families Cercopithecidæ, Simiidæ, and Hominidæ), distinguished by having the nostrils close together and directed downward. The teeth are thirty-two in number, there are often cheek pouches and ischial callosities, and the tail, if present, is never prehensile. — **cat′ar-rhine** (kăt′ȧ-rīn; -rĭn), *a. & n.*

Cat′a-se′tum (kăt′ȧ-sē′tŭm), *n.* [NL.; *cata-* + L. *saeta* bristle; — from the appendages of the column.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American terrestrial and epiphytic orchids. They are cultivated chiefly for the curious structure of the flowers and their adaptation to cross fertilization. The flowers are white or in shades of green and purple.

cat′a-stal′tic (-stăl′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κατασταλτικός, fr. καταστέλλειν to check; κατά down, wholly + στέλλειν to set.] *Med.* Checking evacuations through astringent or styptic qualities; restraining; inhibitory. — *n.* A catastaltic agent.

ca-tas′ta-sis (kȧ-tăs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. κατάστασις, fr. καθιστάναι to set in order; κατά down + ἱστάναι to place.] **1.** *Drama.* The height or acme of the action, which is to be followed by the catastrophe. It is the third part, being preceded by the *protasis* and *epitasis.* **2.** *Rhet.* That part of a speech, usually the exordium, in which is set forth the subject matter to be discussed. **3.** *Med.* Condition; constitution; habit of body.

ca-tas′ter-ism (-tẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. καταστερισμός, fr. καταστερίζειν to place among the stars.] A placing among the stars; a catalogue of stars; a constellation.

ca-tas′tro-phe (-trō-fē), *n.* [L. *catastropha*, Gr. καταστροφή, fr. καταστρέφειν to turn up and down, to overturn; κατά down + στρέφειν to turn.] **1.** An event producing a subversion of the order or system of things; a final event, usually of a calamitous or disastrous nature; hence, sudden calamity; great misfortune.

The strange *catastrophe* of affairs now at London. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. The final event in a romance, drama, etc.; dénouement, as a death in a tragedy, or a marriage in a comedy. **3.** *Geol.* A violent and widely extended change in the surface of the earth. See CATASTROPHISM.

Syn. — See DISASTER.

cat′a-stroph′ic (kăt′ȧ-strŏf′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catastrophe.

ca-tas′tro-phism (kȧ-tăs′trō-fĭz′m), *n.* *Geol.* The doctrine that the geological changes in the earth's crust have been caused by the sudden action of violent physical causes. Cf. UNIFORMITARIAN. — **ca-tas′tro-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

Though opposed by some far-seeing minds, the doctrine of *catastrophism*, as it was called, long held sway, but was shown to be erroneous when the study of geology was carried to other parts of the world. *W. B. Scott.*

cat′a-type (kăt′ȧ-tīp), *a.* [*catalytic* + *-type.*] Designating, or pertaining to, a process of making photographic prints by mere contact without the use of light, based upon the catalytic action of silver, platinum, etc. The negative need not have a transparent backing. — **cat′a-ty′py** (-tī′pĭ), *n.* — **cat′a-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.*

Ca-taw′ba (kȧ-tô′bȧ), *n.* An Indian of a Siouan tribe which originally inhabited the regions near the Catawba River and the headwaters of the Santee in the Carolinas, where they were dominant at the time of the early settlements. They were allies of the Americans during the Revolution. The remnant of the tribe is gathered on a reservation in South Carolina.

Ca-taw′ba, *n.* **1.** A well-known light-red variety of American grape. **2.** A light-colored and rich-flavored wine made from this grape. It may be either dry or sweet, still or effervescent.

catawba rhododendron. A handsome pink-flowered rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*) of the southern Allegheny Mountains.

catawba tree. Either of two American catalpas (*Catalpa catalpa* and *C. speciosa*).

cat back. *Naut.* A small lanyard sometimes fastened to the hook of the cat block to aid in hooking it in the ring of the anchor.

cat′bird′ (kăt′bûrd′), *n.* **a** An American song bird (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*), dark gray in color with black cap and reddish under-tail coverts,

Catbird. (1/5)

allied to the mocking bird, but having a weaker and less varied song; — so named from one of its calls, resembling the mewing of a cat. **b** In Australia, any of several bower birds, esp. *Ailurœdus viridis*, which produces sounds strikingly like the nocturnal caterwauling of the domestic cat.

cat block. *Naut.* A heavy iron-strapped block with a large hook, used in catting the anchor.

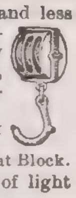

Cat Block.

cat′boat′ (kăt′bōt′), *n.* *Naut.* A sailboat having a cat rig. It usually has a centerboard and is of light draft and large beam.

cat brier. Any of several species of *Smilax*, esp. the common greenbrier (*S. rotundifolia*), and other prickly species.

cat′call′ (kăt′kôl′), *n.* **1.** A sound like the cry of a cat, such as was formerly often made in playhouses to express dissatisfaction; also, a small shrill instrument for making such a noise. **2.** One who uses a catcall.

cat′call′, *v. i. & t.*; CAT′CALLED′ (-kôld′); CAT′CALL′ING. To sound a catcall, as at a theater; to deride or assail with catcalls.

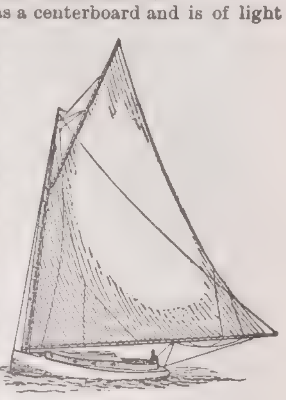

Catboat.

catch (kăch; kĕch, *very common in the U. S. and England, is generally regarded as dial. or vulgar*), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* CAUGHT (kôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATCH′ING. [ME. *cacchen*, OF. *cachier*, dial. form of *chacier* to hunt, F. *chasser*, fr. (assumed) LL. *captiare*, for L. *captare*, v. intens. of *capere* to catch. See CAPACIOUS; cf. CHASE, CASE a box.] **1.** To chase, as in hunting. *Obs.* **2.** To capture or seize, as after pursuit; to take captive, as in a snare or on a hook; as, to *catch* a thief; to *catch* a fish.

They pursued . . . and *caught* him. *Judg.* i. 6.

3. Hence: **a** To insnare; entangle; deceive. "To *catch* him in his words." *Mark* xii. 13. **b** To reach with or get to, esp. in time; to come up with; to overtake; as, to *catch* a train. **c** To come upon unexpectedly or by surprise; to surprise; find; detect; as, to *catch* one in the act of stealing. **4.** To be seized or affected by, or to be affected as if seized or caught by; — generally with an implication of a suddenness or violence; hence, to take or receive; to get or incur, now only something harmful or disagreeable; esp., to take or contract by sympathy, or by or as if by contagion, infection, or exposure; to become imbued with; as, to *catch* the spirit of an occasion; to *catch* one's death; to *catch* the measles or smallpox. **5.** To engage with, or lay hold on, as if capturing; to grasp, get at, encounter, etc.; specif.: **a** To lay hold on, esp. suddenly or forcibly; to seize or grasp, as with the hand.

Sometimes I would *catch*
Her hand in wild delirium, gripe it hard. *Tennyson.*

b To reach with a blow; to hit or strike, as a missile; to give suddenly or forcibly.

Rushing upon the nonplused President, *caught* him a tremendous hug. *Harper's Mag.*

c To communicate to; to fasten upon; to attack; — said of fire. **d** To check, stop, or retard; to hold back; as, the mountain *catches* the cloud. **6.** To take or get, with implication of momentary possession or suddenness of action; as, to *catch* a nap; to *catch* a glimpse or sight of. **7.** To snatch, grasp, or avail one's self of (that which comes or passes suddenly); to interpose and take as the opportunity offers; specif.: **a** To grasp or intercept and hold (anything moving through the air); as, to *catch* a ball.

But ere he [Excalibur] dipt the surface, rose an arm
Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
And *caught* him by the hilt. *Tennyson.*

b To seize (an occasion or opportunity) when it is passing or presenting itself.

I . . . am right glad to *catch* this good occasion. *Shak.*

c *Baseball & Cricket.* To catch out. **8.** To arrest the attention, fancy, etc., of; to please; charm; also, to arrest, as the imagination, attention, eye, or ear.

The soothing arts that *catch* the fair. *Dryden.*
There a vision *caught* my eye. *Tennyson.*

9. To seize and hold; to seize securely; specif.: **a** To get possession of; to attain; to gain.

Torment myself to *catch* the English throne. *Shak.*

b To seize and retain; to fasten with or as with a catch; as, to *catch* down a raw edge of cloth with a thread. **10.** To seize with the senses or the mind; to apprehend, esp. so as to make one's own or to adopt; as, to *catch* a melody. "Thoughts . . . whereof I *catch* the issue." *Tennyson.*

to catch a crab, Tartar, etc. See CRAB, TARTAR, etc. — **to c. away,** to seize and carry off; to snatch away. — **to c. cold,** *or* **a cold,** formerly, to be chilled by cold; now, to contract a cold; to take cold. — **to c. fire,** to become inflamed or ignited; to take fire. — **to c. hold of,** to lay hold of; to seize; to apprehend. — **to c. it,** to get a scolding or beating; to suffer punishment. *Colloq.* — **to c. one's eye,** to intercept one's look by chance or, usually, by design; to attract one's notice. — **to c. out,** in baseball, cricket, etc., to put out by catching a batted or thrown ball before it touches the ground. — **to c. over,** to freeze over slightly. *Dial. Eng.* — **to c. sight of,**

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cat′a-nad′ro-mous (-nă d′r ō-mŭs), *a.* [*cata-* + *ana-* + *-dromous.*] *Zoöl.* Ascending and descending streams from and to the sea, as the salmon. *R.*

ca-tan′dro-mous (kȧ-t ă n′d r ō-mŭs), *a.* For CATANADROMOUS.

cat′a-pan (kăt′ȧ-păn; kăt′ȧ-păn′), *n.* [LL. *catapanus*, fr. LGr. κατεπάνω: cf. F. *catapan.*] *It. Hist.* The governor of the so-called theme of Lombardy, the Byzantine empire's province in Calabria and southern Apulia from the end of the 9th to the 11th century.

cat′a-pasm (kăt′ȧ-păz′m), *n.* [Gr. κατάπασμα, fr. καταπάσσειν to besprinkle.] *Med.* A medicinal powder used to sprinkle on ulcers, to absorb perspiration, etc.

cat′a-pel′tic (-pĕl′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταπελτικός.] Of or pert. to a catapult. *R.* — *n.* A catapult. *R.*

cat′a-pet′al-ous (-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*cata-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having the petals united by cohesion with the base of a column of monadelphous stamens, as in the mallow family.

cat′a-pe-tas′ma (-pē-tăz′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. καταπέτασμα, fr. καταπεταννύναι to spread out over.] *East. Ch.* The curtain of the chancel screen.

cat′a-pha′si-a (kăt′ȧ-fā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CATA-; -PHASIA.] *Med.* A speech disorder in which words are repeated several times.

cat′a-phat′ic (-făt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταφατικός affirmative.] Saying yes; affirmative. See APOPHATIC. *Rare.*

cat′a-phebe (kăt′ȧ-fēb), *n.* A bright-colored reef fish (*Hypoplectrus puella*) of Bermuda and the West Indies.

cat′a-phon′ics (-fŏn′ĭks), *n.* [*cata-* + *phonics.*] *Physics.* Catacoustics. — **cat′a-phon′ic**, *a.*

ca-taph′o-ra (kȧ-tăf′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καταφορά.] *Med.* Lethargy; somnolency.

cat′a-phor′ic (kăt′ȧ-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταφορικός.] Of or pert. to cataphoresis or cataphora.

Cat′a-phrac′ta (-frăk′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CATAPHRACT.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a division of reptiles including the crocodilians, chelonians, and sometimes others.

Cat′a-phryg′i-an (-frĭj′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [See CATA-; PHRYGIAN.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Montanist. The sect originated in Phrygia. — **cat′a-phryg′i-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

cat′a-phyl′lum (-fĭl′ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL.] A cataphyll.

cat′a-phys′ic (-fĭz′ĭk), *a.* Cataphysical. *Obs.*

cat′a-phys′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Cataphysical science. *Obs.*

ca-tap′la-sis (kȧ-tăp′lȧ-sĭs; kăt′ȧ-plā′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See CATA-; -PLASIS.] *Biol.* The condition of decline after metaplasis in ontogenetic development.

cat′a-plex′i-a (kăt′ȧ-plĕk′sĭ-ȧ), **cat′a-plex′is** (-plĕk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = CATAPLEXY.

cat′a-po′tion, *n.* [Gr. καταπότιον.] A pill. *Obs.*

cat′a-puce, *n.* [F.] The caper spurge. *Obs.*

catapult fruit. Any fruit which scatters its carpels or seeds by the elastic reaction of the peduncle.

cat′a-pult-ier′ (-pŭl-tēr′), *n.* One who discharges a catapult.

cat′a-ract, *v. t. & i.* To fall, or cause to fall, like a cataract.

cataract bird. The rock warbler. *Australia.*

cat′a-ract-ed, *a.* Having cataracts.

cat′a-rac′tine (kăt′ȧ-răk′tĭn), *a.* Of the nature of a cataract.

Cat′a-rhi′na, cat′a-rhine. Vars. of CATARRHINA, CATARRHINE.

ca-ta′ri-a (kȧ-tā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Catnip.

cat′a-ri′nite (kăt′ȧ-rē′nīt), *n.* *Min.* A class of iron meteorites remarkable for high percentage of nickel (up to 34 per cent); — from the iron of Santa Catharina, Brazil, long considered meteoric, but prob. terrestrial in origin.

ca-tarrh′ous (kȧ-tär′ŭs), *a.* Catarrhal. *Rare.*

cat′a-sar′ka (kăt′ȧ-sär′kȧ), *n.* [LGr. τὸ κατὰ σάρκα or κατασάρκιον; κατά next to + σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; hence, next to the skin.] *Eastern Ch.* The inner altar cloth. Cf. EPENDYTES.

ca-tas′ta (kȧ-tăs′tȧ), *n.* [L., scaffold.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A scaffold or stage, as where slaves were sold or criminals tortured. **2.** The stocks. *Humorously or affectedly.* *Butler.*

cat′a-state, cat′a-stat′ic. Vars. of KATASTATE, KATASTATIC.

ca-tas′ter. Var. of CADASTRE.

ca-tas′to-mid, ca-tas′to-moid, Ca-tas′to-mus, etc. Vars. of forms beginning CATO-.

ca-tas′tro-fe. Catastrophe. *Ref. Sp.*

ca-tas′tro-phal (kȧ-tăs′trō-făl), **cat′a-stroph′i-cal** (kăt′ȧ-strŏf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Catastrophic. — **cat′a-stroph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat′a-to′ni-a, ca-tat′o-ny, *n.* *Med.* = KATATONIA.

cat′a-wam′pous (kăt′ȧ-wŏm′pŭs), *a.* Also **cat′a-wam′pus, cat′a-wamp′tious** (-wŏmp′shŭs). Fierce; ravenous; destructive. *Slang.* — **cat′a-wam′pous-ly, -wamp′tious-ly**, *adv.*

cat′a-wam′pus (-wŏm′pŭs), *n.* A catawampous creature.

cat′beam′, *n.* The broadest beam in a ship; the beakhead beam.

cat′ber′ry, *n.* **a** Garden gooseberry. *Eng.* **b** Mountain holly (*Ilicioides mucronata*). *U. S.*

to see, esp. suddenly, abruptly, or temporarily. — **to catch the** (*or* **one's**) **breath,** *or* **the air,** to stop one's breathing suddenly or momentarily. — **to c. up. a** To raise, carry, or take up suddenly. **b** To take up or adopt quickly or ardently. **c** To interrupt or stop abruptly, as in captiously stopping a person speaking; to bring up. "You *catch* me *up* so very short." *Dickens.* **d** To overtake. **e** To prepare for the march, as horses. *Western U. S.*

catch (kăch), *v. i.* **1.** To chase; to hasten. *Obs.*
2. To make captures.

O, sir, Lucentio slipp'd me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself and *catches* for his master. *Shak.*

3. To attain possession. *Obs.*

Have is have, however men do *catch.* *Shak.*

4. To take hold, as fire; to spread; to be communicated.

Does the sedition *catch* from man to man? *Addison.*

5. To take and retain hold; as, the bolt does not *catch.*
6. To be held or impeded by entanglement or obstruction; as, a kite *catches* in a tree; a door *catches* so as not to open.

The shining vapor . . . *catch* at every mountain head. *Tennyson.*

7. To make a snatch or catch; to start forward in order to, or as if to, snatch.
8. By ellipsis: **a** *Naut.* To catch the wind. "The ship . . . may *catch* aback." *A. M. Knight.* **b** To catch fire. **c** To catch frost; to begin to freeze. *Dial. Eng.*
to catch at, to make a sudden or eager attempt to seize; to be eager to get or use; to snatch at. "[To] *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state." *Addison.* — **to c. on.** *Colloq.* **a** To seize hold; to attach one's self or itself; to fasten on. **b** To apprehend or understand. *U. S.* **c** To please; to succeed; to take.

Sometimes there is a "frost;" the novelty does not "*catch on.*" *Sir W. Besant.*

— **to c. up with,** to come up with; to overtake.

catch, *n.* **1.** Act or fact of catching; specif.: **a** Act of catching fish. **b** In various games in which a ball is used, the act of catching the ball; specif., *Baseball, Cricket,* etc., the catching of a ball before it touches the ground; also, a player who catches; a catcher; as, he is a sure *catch.* **c** *Rowing.* The application of the oar to the water.
2. The posture of one ready to catch. *Obs.* *Addison.*
3. That which catches: specif.: **a** A trick; also, knack. *Obs. or Scot.* **b** A catching or insnaring question, assertion, or the like. **c** Something designed to catch or arrest the attention, fancy, etc. **d** A sight that catches the eye; a view. *Obs.* **e** That by which anything is caught or temporarily fastened; a device for fastening or for checking motion; a pawl; as, the *catch* of a gate.
4. That which is caught or taken; a gain; esp., the whole quantity caught or taken at one time; as, a good *catch* of fish.

Hector shall have a great *catch* if he knock out either of your brains. *Shak.*

5. Something or some one desirable to be caught, esp. as a husband or wife. *Marryat.*

"She'll be lucky who gets him." Which was interpreted to mean that he would be a *catch.* *G. Meredith.*
Certainly an impecunious subaltern was not a *catch.* *Kipling.*

6. A fragment laid hold of quickly, or seized as a passing opportunity; a snatch, or short period, of action; also, a snatch, or small fragment; a scrap.

It has been writ by *catches* with many intervals. *Locke.*
We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories. *Glanvill.*

7. *Music.* Orig., a round for three or more unaccompanied voices, written out as one continuous melody, each succeeding singer "catching" up a part in turn. Later, such a round on words combined with ludicrous effects.
8. *Agric.* The germination of a field crop, esp. to such an extent that replanting is unnecessary.

On hard and poor lands, it is often difficult to secure a "*catch*" of clover. *L. H. Bailey.*

9. *Phon.* The glottal stop; — often called **catch of the glottis.**
10. Tennis. *Obs. Scot.*

cat chain. *Naut.* A small chain that reeves through a block at the cathead or at a davit head, used with the ground chain to cat an anchor in ships with ram bows.

catch'all' (kăch'ôl'), *n.* **1.** A general receptacle for miscellaneous articles or things, as a bag or a closet.

No wonder 't is a disordered land when 't is used as a *catchall* for every man not wanted in England. *P. L. Ford.*

2. *Well Boring.* A tool for extracting broken implements from drilled wells.
3. A receptacle connected with a vacuum pan to catch any liquid that may pass over with the vapor.

catch basin. **1.** A cistern or vault, at the point where a street gutter discharges into a sewer, to catch matters which would not pass readily through the sewer.
2. A reservoir to catch and retain surface drainage.

catch crop. Any crop grown between the rows of another crop or intermediate between two crops in ordinary rotation in point of time. — **catch'-crop'ping,** *n.*

Radishes . . . are often grown as a *catch crop* with other vegetables. *L. H. Bailey.*

catch drain. A ditch or drain along the side of a hill to catch the surface water; also, a ditch at the side of a canal to catch the surplus water.

catch'er (kăch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that catches (in any sense); as: **a** A huntsman; a driver. *Obs.* **b** *Baseball.* Specif., the player who stands behind the batsman to catch the ball when pitched. See BASEBALL.
2. One who sings catches. *Obs. or R.*

catch'fly' (-flī'), *n.* Any of various silenaceous plants having a viscid secretion on the stems or inflorescence to which small insects adhere. The name was applied originally to *Silene armeria,* but it is now given to *Viscaria viscaria,* species of *Lychnis,* and other species of *Silene.*

catch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CATCH, *v.* Hence, *p. a.* **1.** That catches; specif., infectious; contagious.
2. Uncertain; precarious; changeable, as showery weather.
3. Entrapping; captivating; alluring; taking; catchy.
catching bargain, *Law,* an entrapping or overreaching bargain, as one made with an heir expectant for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price.

catch line. *Print.* **a** A line containing the catchword at the foot of a page. **b** A short line in displayed matter.

catch meadow. A meadow irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the side of a hill.

catch'ment, *n.* Act of catching; also, what is caught.
catchment area, catchment basin, the entire area from which drainage is received by a reservoir, river, or the like.

catch'pen-ny (kăch'pĕn-ĭ), *a.* Made or contrived for getting small sums of money, as from the ignorant or unwary; as, a *catchpenny* book; a *catchpenny* show. — *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). Some catchpenny thing.

catch phrase. A phrase to catch the eye or attention.

catch pit. A pit for catching sediment, as that contained in drainage water; also, a catch basin.

catch'plate' (kăch'plāt'), *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A metal plate for preventing overwinding by automatically arresting the winding rope when the load reaches the proper height.
2. *Mach.* **a** A plate fixed to a rotating spindle or mandrel for holding a dog, chuck, cutter, etc. **b** A plate for engaging intermittently with a trip piece.

catch'pole', catch'poll' (kăch'pōl'), *n.* [From a dial. form of OF. *chacepol, chacipol,* a taxgatherer.] **1.** A taxgatherer; an exactor of taxes; publican. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
2. A sheriff's officer or sergeant, esp. one who makes arrests for debt; a bound bailiff. — **catch'pol'er-y, catch'poll'er-y** (-pōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*

catch siding. *Railroads.* A siding on a steep incline for diverting a runaway car or train from the main track.

catch title. A short expressive title used for abbreviated book lists, etc.

catch'up (kăch'ŭp), **cat'sup** (kăt'sŭp), *n.* Also *ketchup.* [See KETCHUP.] A table sauce made, usually, of mushrooms, tomatoes, or walnuts, with vinegar or wine and spices.

catch'wa'ter (kăch'wô'tẽr), *n.* A ditch or drain for catching water; a catch drain. Called also **catchwater drain.**

catch'weight' (-wāt'), *adv.* *Sport.* Without restriction or artificial handicap as to weight.

catch'weight', *n.* *Sport.* The weight of a contestant as he happens or chooses to be, instead of as fixed by an agreement or by rule.

catch'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* **1.** *Print.* The first word of any page of a book after the first, inserted at the right-hand bottom corner of the preceding page for the assistance of the reader. It is seldom used in modern printing.
2. A word so placed or used as to catch the eye or attention; as: **a** The word standing at the head of an entry in a dictionary, catalogue, etc. **b** Either of the words printed over the first and last columns of a page of a dictionary, cyclopedia, etc., being reprints of the headings of the first and last entries or articles on the page. **c** The rime word in verse. **d** Among theatrical performers, the cue word. **e** A word or phrase caught up and repeated for effect; as, the *catchword* of a political party, etc.

catch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A work or artificial watercourse for throwing water on lands that lie on the slopes of hills.

catch'y (-ĭ), *a.;* CATCH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CATCH'I-EST. **1.** Apt or tending to catch the fancy or attention; catching; taking; as, *catchy* music.
2. Tending to catch or insnare; entangling; — usually used fig.; as, a *catchy* question.
3. Consisting of, or occurring in, disconnected parts or snatches; changeable; fitful; as, a *catchy* wind.
4. Merry; jocund. *Scot.*

cate (kāt), *n.* [From earlier *acates,* prop., purchases, fr. OF. *acat,* F. *achat,* fr. the v. See CATER.] **1.** Usually *pl.* Provisions or viands bought, as distinguished from those of home make; hence, food; viands. *Obs.*
2. Usually in *pl.* Dainty or choice viands; luxurious food; delicacies; dainties. *Shak.*

Cates for which Apicius could not pay. *Churchill.*
Choicest *cates* and the flagon's best spilth. *R. Browning.*

cat'e-che'sis (kăt'ê-kē'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. κατήχησις oral instruction.] **1.** Oral instruction to catechumens; catechizing.
2. A book for catechizing; as, the *catecheses* of St. Cyril.

cat'e-chet'ic (-kĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κατηχητικός. See CATECHIZE.] = CATECHETICAL, 1 & 2. — *n.* *Usually pl.* Practical theology dealing with catechesis.

cat'e-chet'i-cal (-kĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or associated with, catechesis or catechetics, or instruction in the rudimentary Christian doctrines.
2. Of, pertaining to, or conforming to, a church catechism.
3. Relating to or employing questions and answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing. *Addison.*

cat'e-chin (kăt'ê-chĭn; -kĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound contained in catechu; — called also *catechuic acid.*

cat'e-chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* [L. *catechismus,* fr. Gr.: cf. F. *catéchisme,* G. *katechismus.* See CATECHIZE.] **1.** A form of instruction by means of questions and answers; catechesis.
2. A book containing a summary of principles, esp. of religious doctrine, in the form of questions and answers.

☞ Among the chief church catechisms are: The **Lutheran Catechism,** larger and smaller, published by Luther (1529); the **Genevan,** larger and smaller, prepared by Calvin and published in 1536; the **Anglican** (1549–1604), contained in the Book of Common Prayer; the **Heidelberg,** published at Heidelberg in 1563 and still used by the Dutch Reformed Church; the **Tridentine,** prepared in accordance with the decrees of the Council of Trent and published in 1566; and the **Shorter** (1647) and **Larger** (1648) **Catechisms,** prepared by the Westminster Assembly and used by the Presbyterian Church.

3. Fig.: A series of questions and answers; a set of formal questions put to candidates, etc.

cat'e-chist (-kĭst), *n.* [L. *catechista,* fr. Gr.] One who catechizes; a teacher of catechumens.

cat'e-chis'tic (-kĭs'tĭk), **cat'e-chis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a catechist or a catechism. — **cat'e-chis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cat'e-chi-za'tion, cat'e-chi-sa'tion (-kĭ-zā'shŭn; -kī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *catechizatio.*] Act of catechizing.

cat'e-chize, cat'e-chise (kăt'ê-kīz), *v. t.;* CAT'E-CHIZED, -CHISED (-kīzd); CAT'E-CHIZ'ING, -CHIS'ING (-kīz'ĭng). [L. *catechizare,* Gr. κατηχίζειν, equiv. to κατηχεῖν to resound, sound a thing into one's ears, impress it upon one by word of mouth; κατά + ἠχεῖν to sound, ἠχή a sound.] **1.** To give oral instruction in a systematic way; to instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections, esp. in regard to religious faith.
2. To question or interrogate systematically or fully; to examine or try by questions; specif., to question with a view to eliciting self-condemning answers. *Swift.*

cat'e-chu (kăt'ê-chōō; -shōō; 277), *n.* Also **ca-shoo'** (kȧ-shōō'). [Malay *kāchū,* Kanarese *kāchu:* cf. NL. *catechu,* Pg. *cachu,* F. *cachou.* Cf. CUTCH.] Any of several dry, earthy, or resinlike, astringent substances, obtained by decoction and evaporation from the wood, leaves, or fruits of certain tropical Asiatic plants; cutch. Specif.: **a** An extract (often called *Bengal catechu*) of the wood of either of two East Indian acacias (*Acacia catechu* and *A. suma*). This is the leading catechu of commerce and pharmacy. **b** The similar product of an East Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Ouroupariа gambir*). See GAMBIER. **c** An extract obtained from the betel nut, often distinguished as *Bombay catechu,* or *Pegu catechu.* All three kinds of catechu consist chiefly of a mixture of catechin and catechutannic acid, gambier containing the most catechin, and Bombay catechu the least. All are used in tanning and for dyeing brown and composite shades, and also medicinally as an astringent.

cat'e-chu'ic (-chōō'ĭk; -shōō'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to catechu or its derivatives. See CATECHIN.

cat'e-chu'men (kăt'ê-kū'mĕn), *n.* [L. *catechumenus,* Gr. κατηχούμενος instructed, from κατηχεῖν: cf. F. *catéchumène.* See CATECHIZE.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who is receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity; a neophyte; in the primitive church, one officially recognized as a Christian, and admitted to instruction preliminary to admission to full membership in the church.
2. One receiving rudimentary instruction in any set of opinions or principles, etc.

cat'e-chu-tan'nic (-chōō-tăn'ĭk; -shōō-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to or designating the tannic acid of catechu. See TANNIC ACID.

cat'e-gor'e-mat'ic (-gŏr'ê-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κατηγόρημα predicate. See CATEGORY.] *Logic.* Capable of being employed by itself as a term; significant in itself, as not involving by its nature reference to anything else; as, man is a *categorematic* word; — opposed to *syncategorematic.*

cat'e-gor'i-cal (-gŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or in the form of, a category.
2. Not hypothetical or relative; admitting no conditions or exceptions; declarative; absolute; positive; express; direct; unconditional.

The Scriptures, by a multitude of *categorical* and intelligible decisions, . . . distinguish between the things seen and temporal and those that are unseen and eternal. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — See EXPLICIT.
categorical imperative, the, *Ethics,* Kant's famous principle which is made by him the basis of morals, which he states thus: "Act as if the maxim of thy will were to become, by thy adopting it, a universal law of nature." (*Semple's Trans.*) — **c. judgment,** one affirming some actual relation, by modern logicians considered as only incidentally dependent upon the grammatical form of the proposition.

Hypothetical and *categorical judgment,* as we understand the terms, are a question of content, not of grammatical form. *B. Bosanquet.*

— **c. proposition,** one having the verbal form of direct assertion or denial. — **c. syllogism,** one in which the propositions are all categorical.
— **cat'e-gor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **cat'e-gor'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

cat'e-gor'i-cal, *n.* A categorical proposition or judgment.

cat'e-go-ry (kăt'ê-gō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *categoria,* Gr. κατηγορία, fr. κατηγορεῖν to accuse, affirm, predicate; κατα down, against + root of ἀγορεύειν to harangue, assert, ἀγορα assembly; cf. κατήγορος accuser.] **1.** *Logic.* One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged in a system; an ultimate or undecomposable conception; a predicament. Aristotle's *categories* are ten: substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, position, possession, action, passivity. Kant divided the categories into those: (1) of quantity, or unity, plurality, universality; (2) of quality, or reality, negation, limitation; (3) of relation, or substantiality, causality, reciprocity; (4) of modality, or possibility, actuality, necessity. Since Kant's time the term *category* has been used, without restriction to set groups, for any fundamental conception.

The *categories* or predicaments — the former a Greek word, the latter its literal translation in the Latin language — were intended by Aristotle and his followers as an enumeration of all things capable of being named: an enumeration by the summa genera, i. e., the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed. *J. S. Mill.*
Space and time may be called the *categories* of sense. That is to say, they are the only principles according to which the world of sense perception, both of our own immediate feelings and of external objects, appear to us to be possible. *B. Bosanquet.*
Thing, force, and law are the three *categories* of consciousness by which it construes to itself the world of experience. *W. T. Harris.*

2. A class to which a certain assertion applies; a class or division formed by the nature of the considerations entertained or for the purposes of a given discussion or classification; as, species, genus, family, etc., are biological *categories* (see CLASSIFICATION).

There is in modern literature a whole class of writers standing within the same *category.* *De Quincey.*

cat'e-lec-trot'o-nus (-lĕk-trŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cata-* + *electro-* + Gr. τόνος tone.] *Physiol.* The condition of increased irritability of a nerve in the region of the cathode or negative electrode, on the passage of an electric current through it. — **cat'e-lec'tro-ton'ic** (-lĕk'trō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ca-te'na (kȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., a chain.] A chain; esp., a series of things connected with each other; specif. (more fully called ‖ **ca-te'na pa'trum** (-pā'trŭm),

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catch, *n.* *Naut.* A ketch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
catch'a-ble (kăch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
catch'-as-catch'-can', *a.* See WRESTLING.
catchepoll. ✝ CATCHPOLE.
catch'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
catch'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
catchoo. Var. of CACHOU, CATECHU.
cat'-chop', *n.* A kind of fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum felinum*), with pointed teeth on the leaf margins.
catch points. *Railroads.* A throw-off or derailing switch on a branch line or siding for preventing cars from running on to the main track. *Eng.*
catch'pole', catch'poll', *v. i.* To do the office of a catchpole. — *v. t.* (*In the passive.*) To be taken into custody or arrested by a catchpole.
catch'pole'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
catch stitch. **a** *Bookbinding.* = KETTLE STITCH. **b** *Needlework.* = HERRINGBONE STITCH.
catch'weed', *n.* **a** German madwort. **b** Cleavers.
cat'cluke, *n.* [*cat* + *cluke.*] Bird's-foot trefoil. *Obs.*
cat cradle. = CAT'S CRADLE.
cat davit. *Naut.* Formerly, a davit which raised the stock end of an anchor. Cf. FISH DAVIT.
cate. ✝ CAT, CATTY.
cate, *n.* [Cf. Pg. *cato,* E. *catechu.*] Catechu. *Obs.*
cat'e-chet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CATECHETIC.
cat'e-chi-sa'tion, cat'e-chise, etc. Vars. of CATECHIZATION, CATECHIZE, etc.
cat'e-chise (kăt'ê-kĭz; *Scot. also* -chĭz), *n.* Catechesis; catechism. *Obs. or Dial.*
cat'e-chis'mal (-kĭz'măl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catechism.
cat'e-chiz'a-ble (kăt'ê-kīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
cat'e-chiz'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who catechizes; a catechist.
cat'e-chol (kăt'ê-chōl; -kōl), *n.* [*catechu* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* Pyrocatechin.
cat'e-chu'in (kăt'ê-chōō'ĭn; -shōō'ĭn), *n.* Catechin.
cat'e-chu'men-al (-kū'mĕn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to catechumens.
cat'e-chu'men-ate, *n.* State of a catechumen; also, a house for catechumens.
cat'e-chu-men'i-cal (-kū-mĕn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to catechumens. — **cat'e-chu-men'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
cat'e-chu'men-ism (-kū'mĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* Condition of a catechumen; catechumenate.
cat'e-chu'men-ist, *n.* A catechumen. *Obs.*
cat'e-chu'men-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
cat'e-go-rem (kăt'ê-gō-rĕm; kȧ-tĕg'ō-), *n.* [Gr. κατηγόρημα a predicate.] *Logic.* A name; a categorematic word. *Obs.*
cat'e-gor'e-mat'i-cal (kăt'ê-gŏr'ê-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Categorical (*Obs.*); also, *Rare,* categorematic. — **cat'e-gor'e-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* *Obs. or R.*
cat'e-gor'ic (-gŏr'ĭk), *a. & n.* Categorical.
cat'e-go-rist (kăt'ê-gō-rĭst), *n.* One who categorizes; also, one who deals with the categories.
cat'e-go-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* To insert in a category or class; to classify. — **cat'e-go-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'-), *n.*
cat'el. ✝ CATTLE.
cat'e-lec'trode (kăt'ê-lĕk'trōd), *n.* [*cata-* + *electrode.*] *Physics.* = CATHODE.
catelle. ✝ CATTLE.

LEADING CATHEDRALS OF THE WORLD

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chain of the fathers), a series of extracts from patristic writings, serving to expound some portion of Scripture.

cat′e-na′ri-an (kăt′ē-nā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *catenarius*, fr. *catena* chain. See CHAIN.] Like or pertaining to a chain; specif., designating a catenary, or certain forms and principles of construction involving the use of catenaries; as, *catenarian* arch; *catenarian* principle. — *n.* A catenary.

cat′e-na-ry (kăt′ē-nā-rĭ; kȧ-tē′nȧ-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See CATENARIAN.] *Math.* The shape assumed by a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely fine cord in equilibrium under forces. For parallel forces proportional to the cord length the curve is the **common catenary**, exemplified approximately in a chain or uniform heavy cord hanging freely between two points of support. First suggested by Galilei as the proper curve for an arch of equilibrium, it has been applied in the construction of suspension bridges, and is of interest in the theory of arches and elsewhere. Its equation is $y = \frac{c}{2}\left(e^{\frac{x}{c}} + e^{-\frac{x}{c}}\right)$, where e is the base of the natural system of logarithms, and c is a constant.

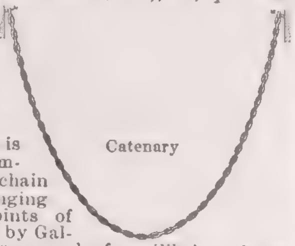

Catenary

cat′e-na-ry, *a.* **1.** Like or pertaining to a chain, esp. a uniform chain freely suspended between two points; as, a *catenary* curve. See CATENARY, *n.*
2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catena, or series.

cat′e-nate (kăt′ē-nāt), *v. t.*; CAT′E-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); CAT′E-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *catenatus*, p. p. of *catenare*, fr. *catena* chain. See CHAIN.] **1.** To connect in a series of links or ties; to form into a catena; to link. *E. Darwin.*
2. To bind as with a chain. *Humorous.*

cat′e-nate (kăt′ē-nāt) } *a.* Catenulate; chainlike.
cat′e-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd) }

cat′e-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *catenatio.*] Connection of links or union of parts, as in a chain; a regular or connected series. See CONCATENATION. *Sir T. Browne.*

cat′e-noid (kăt′ē-noid), *n.* [L. *catena* chain + *-oid.*] *Geom.* The surface generated by rotation of a catenary about its axis. It is the only minimal surface of rotation.

ca-ten′u-late (kȧ-tĕn′ū-lāt; kȧ-tē′nū-), *a.* [L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena* chain.] Having a chainlike form, as various bacterial cell colonies, or as color marks or indentations on butterflies' wings, on shells, etc.

ca′ter (kā′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *catour* purchaser, caterer, OF. *acateor*, fr. *acater* to buy, provide, F. *acheter*, fr. (assumed) LL. *accapitare*, prop., to add to one's capital or stock; L. *ad* + *caput* head, principal sum, capital, stock. See CAPITAL, CHIEF.] A buyer of provisions, esp. for a large household; a purveyor; a caterer. *Obs.*

ca′ter, *v. i.*; CA′TERED (-tẽrd); CA′TER-ING. [Fr. CATER, *n.*]
1. To provide food; to buy, procure, or prepare provisions.

[He that] providently *caters* for the sparrow. *Shak.*

2. Hence: To supply what is needed or desired, as theatrical or musical entertainments; — followed by *for* or *to*.

Syn. — Purvey, provide, for, minister to, subserve. — CATER, PANDER, in their fig. uses, agree in suggesting the satisfaction of demands for something which is (usually) of inferior character or worth. CATER (*to*; less often, *for*) usually implies a certain subserviency to popular standards or uncultivated tastes; as, to *cater* to the public demand for the sensational, the entertaining, the sentimental. PANDER (see etym., under *n.*) implies a purveying for desires and passions which are degrading or base; it frequently connotes servility or truckling; as, to *pander* to depraved appetites, to morbid tendencies, to *pander* to a venal official. See MINISTER.

ca′ter, *v. t.* To buy or provide (food).

Hamilton went down to *cater* fish for our dinner. *Scott.*

ca′ter (kā′tẽr; kăt′ẽr), *n.* [F. *quatre* four.] **1.** The four of cards or dice; — called also *caterpoint*. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* See under CHANGE RINGING.

ca′ter (kā′tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [See CATER four.] To place, cut, move, etc., diagonally or obliquely. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

ca′ter, *adv.* Diagonally. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

cat′er-an (kăt′ẽr-ăn), *n.* [Gael. *ceatharnach*. Cf. KERN an Irish foot soldier.] **1.** An irregular soldier, marauder, or robber of the Scottish Highlands. *Scott.*
2. By extension, a freebooter; marauder; brigand.

ca′ter-cor′nered (kā′tẽr-kôr′nẽrd; kăt′ẽr-), *a.* [See CATER four.] Diagonal. *Dial.*

ca′ter-cous′in (kā′tẽr-kŭz′′n), *n.* An intimate or good friend; — usually taken as orig. meaning a fourth cousin, i. e., one connected by blood. — **ca′ter-cous′in-ship**, *n.*

ca′ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who caters; specif., one who provides provisions and service, esp. one who provides them for entertainments at clubs, private houses, etc.

cat′er-pil′lar (kăt′ẽr-pĭl′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *catyrpel*, corrupted fr. a dial. form, OF. *chatepelouse*, or *catepelue*, fr. *chate*, F. *chatte*, she-cat, fem. of *chat*, LL. *cattus* + L. *pilosus* hairy, or F. *pelu* hairy, fr. L. *pilus* hair. See CAT, PILE hair.] **1.** The elongated wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth; also, any of the similar larvæ of certain other insects, as the sawflies and scorpion flies. Caterpillars have strong biting jaws, short antennæ, three pairs of true legs, and several pairs of abdominal fleshy legs (prolegs) armed with hooks. Some are hairy, others naked. They usually feed on leaves, fruit, or other succulent parts of plants, and are popularly called worms, as the cutworm, cankerworm, army worm, cotton worm, silkworm.

Caterpillar of Swallowtail Butterfly (*Papilio asterias*). Nat. size.

2. Hence, a person who is rapacious or who preys upon the community.
3. a The forget-me-not. *Obs.* **b** Chiefly in *pl.* Any of several fabaceous plants having caterpillarlike pods, esp. *Scorpiurus vermiculata*, *Medicago scutellata*, and *Astragalus hamosus*, the last also called "worms." They are frequently cultivated as curiosities.

caterpillar hunter. a Any of various carabid beetles which feed largely upon caterpillars, as those of the genus *Calosoma*. **b** = CROW SHRIKE.

cat′er-waul (kăt′ẽr-wôl), *v. i.*; CAT′ER-WAULED (-wôld); CAT′ER-WAUL′ING. [*cat* + *waul*, *wawl*, to cry as a cat.]
1. Of cats, to make a harsh cry at rutting time; hence, to cry as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh, offensive noise; also, to quarrel like cats.
2. To be in rut or heat; to be lecherously inclined; to make amorous suit; contemptuously, to woo. *Fielding.*

cat′er-waul, *n.* The cry of cats at rutting time; a caterwauling; also, any similar sound.

cat′er-waul′ing, *n.* **1.** Act or state of one that caterwauls.
2. The cry of a caterwauling cat; a caterwaul. *Shak.*

cates (kāts), *n. pl.* Provisions; dainties. See CATE.

cat′fall′ (kăt′fôl′), *n.* *Naut.* A rope or chain used in hoisting the anchor to the cathead.

cat′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* Any of various fishes, some of which have apparently been so called on account of some fancied resemblance to a cat, as in their teeth, their ferocity when caught, or from having barbels about the mouth likened to the whiskers of a cat; esp., any of the numerous physostomous teleost fishes composing the large family Siluridæ, which constitutes with several allied smaller families the order Nematognathi. The Siluridæ are scaleless or in some cases partly covered with bony plates; the posterior dorsal fin is adipose, and the head is provided with long tactile barbels (usually four pairs in North American species). Though many are marine, the majority inhabit fresh waters, and many species attain a large size. Many are important food fishes, though their flesh is not of the finest quality. The sheathfish of Europe, the channel cats, mud cat, and bullheads of America, and the tandan of Australia are examples. Other fishes sometimes called catfish in England are the wolf fish, the weever (*Trachinus draco*), the common dogfish (*Catulus stellaris*), and the cusk; in New Zealand, a stargazer (*Kathetostoma monopterygium*). The name has also been applied to the chimeras, and to the octopus and cuttlefish. The *Bermuda catfish* is the coelho.

cat′foot′ed (-fo͝ot′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Having a short high foot with arching toes; — said of certain dogs, as the pointer.
2. Soft-footed like a cat; stealthy or noiseless in walking.

cat′gut′ (-gŭt′), *n.* [*cat* + *gut.*] **1.** A tough cord made from the intestines of animals, esp. of sheep, used for strings of musical instruments, for sutures in closing wounds, etc.
2. A violin; stringed instruments collectively.
3. A sort of linen or canvas, with wide interstices.
4. A fabaceous plant (*Cracca virginiana*) of the eastern United States, with attractive yellow and pink flowers.

cat′-hammed′ (-hămd′), *a.* Thin and flat from side to side of the thigh, with an incurving of the rear line; — said of horses and cattle, esp. dairy cattle, in which the udder then stands out prominently behind the thigh.

Cath′a-ran (kăth′ȧ-răn), *n.* One of the Cathari; a puritan; a Catharist. — *a.* Catharistic.

Cath′a-ri (-rī), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. καθαρός pure.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., the pure; hence, the members of any of various sects which aimed at giving a practical protest to real or fancied corruption; specif.: **a** The Novatians of the 3d century, who insisted that they were the pure church inasmuch as they did not receive back the lapsed. See LAPSI. **b** A sect of the Middle Ages, of Slavic origin, whose branches were the Bogomiles, the Albigenses, the Albanenses, the Concorrezanes, and other less numerous bodies which agreed in accepting dualism. They all agreed that sin was desire for the material, since matter was essentially evil; that Jesus' body was only in appearance material; that earthly wealth, association with worldly men, falsehood, war, the killing of animals (except the creeping ones), and the use of animal food (except that of fishes), were all to be abandoned as mortal sins. Those who would be received into the upper rank of the sect, the "perfect," must absolutely renounce marriage and observe strict ascetic rules of life. The other adherents were called "believers" and not held to such strict account. Their officers were bishops and deacons. See PERFECTI.

Cath′a-rism (-rĭz′m), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The principles of the Cathari.
2. [Gr. καθαρισμός purification.] The process of making a surface chemically clean.

Cath′a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [LL. *catharista*, fr. Gr. καθαρός clean, pure.] One professing greater purity of life than others; a puritan; one of the Cathari. — **Cath′a-ris′tic** (-rĭs′tĭk), *a.*

cath′a-rize (-rīz), *v. t.*; CATH′A-RIZED (-rīzd); CATH′A-RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). [Gr. καθαρίζειν to purify.] To make clean; to purify; specif., to make chemically clean. — **cath′a-ri-za′tion** (-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

cat′harp′ing (kăt′här′pĭng; -pĭn), *or, more commonly*, **cat′harp′in**, *n.* *Naut.* One of the short ropes or iron cramps used to brace in the shrouds toward the masts so as to give freer sweep to the yards.

ca-thar′sis (kȧ-thär′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάθαρσις. See CATHARTIC.] **1.** *Med.* A natural or artificial purgation of any passage, as of the mouth, bowels, etc.
2. *Philos.* = KATHARSIS.

Ca-thar′tes (-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καθαρτής a cleanser.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the turkey buzzards.

ca-thar′tic (-tĭk), **ca-thar′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. καθαρτικός, fr. καθαίρειν to cleanse, fr. καθαρός pure.] Cleansing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative. **cathartic acid**, the bitter, purgative principle of senna. It is a weakly acid glucoside. Formerly called *cathartin*. — **ca-thar′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-thar′ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

ca-thar′tic (kȧ-thär′tĭk), *n.* [Gr. καθαρτική.] A cathartic medicine; a purgative (which see); often, a mild purgative.

Ca-thar′ti-dæ (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CATHARTES.] *Zoöl.* A family of birds of prey, entirely confined to America; the American vultures. They differ from the true vultures in many points of structure, having pervious nostrils, no cæca, no syringeal muscles, and in other details, but resemble them in appearance and habits, feeding chiefly on carrion. The family contains the condors, turkey buzzards, king vulture, etc., and is often regarded as constituting a suborder, **Ca-thar′tæ** (-tē) or **Ca-thar′ti-des** (-tĭ-dēz).

cat′head′ (kăt′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A projecting piece of timber or iron near the bow of a vessel, to which the anchor is hoisted and secured.
2. A nodule of ironstone. *Dial. Eng.*
3. *Mach.* A sleeve to steady slender lathework.

ca-the′dra (kȧ-thē′drȧ; kăth′ē-drȧ; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. καθέδρα seat. See CHAIR.] The official chair or throne of a bishop, a professor or teacher, or any person in high authority; hence, the episcopal see or dignity.

ca-the′dral (kȧ-thē′drăl), *a.* [LL. *cathedralis*: cf. F. *cathédral.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or containing, the cathedra, or bishop's chair; designating, or pert. to, the bishop's church, which is the head church of a diocese; as, a *cathedral* church.
2. Emanating from the chair of office or authority, as of a pope or bishop; ex cathedra; official; authoritative.

Now, what solemnity can be more required for the Pope to make a *cathedral* determination of an article? *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Resembling aisles of a cathedral; as, *cathedral* walks.

ca-the′dral, *n.* [LL. *cathedralis* (sc. *ecclesia*): cf. F. *cathédrale*. See CATHEDRA.] **1.** Properly, the church which contains the cathedra, or bishop's official chair or throne, and which is therefore, officially, the principal church of a diocese; as, St. Paul's *Cathedral*, London; improperly, in nonepiscopal churches, any of various large or important churches; as, the *cathedral* (of the state church of Prussia) in Berlin. In some cases, churches which were once bishop's churches have retained the name *cathedral* in popular usage; as, St. Giles *Cathedral*, Edinburgh. Cathedrals, esp. in France, England, and Italy, are often the most splendid examples of medieval architecture, esp. of the Gothic style.
2. Fig.: The chief center of authority or instruction.

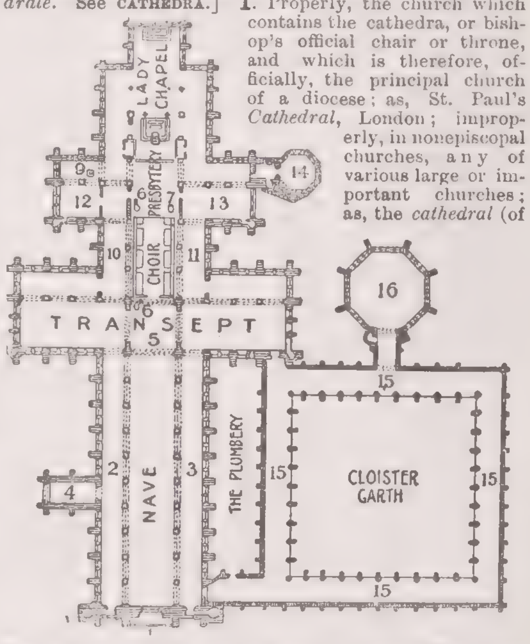

Plan of Salisbury Cathedral, England. 1 Principal West Doorway; 2, 3 Aisles of Nave; 4 North Porch; 5 Tower; 6, 6 Pulpits; 7 Throne; 8 Altar; 9 Font; 10, 11 Choir Aisles; 12, 13 East or Choir Transept; 14 Sacristy; 15 Cloister; 16 Chapter House.

cath′e-drat′ic (kăth′ē-drăt′ĭk), *a.* [LL. *cathedraticus.*] **1.** *Law.* Of or pertaining to the bishop's cathedra or the episcopal see; as, *cathedratic* payment; *cathedratic* right.
2. Pronounced ex cathedra; authoritative.

cath′e-drat′ic, *n.* [LL. *cathedraticum.*] A cathedratic payment; a sum paid by incumbents of parishes to the bishop in token of subjection and respect for the cathedra.

Cath′er-ine wheel (kăth′ẽr-ĭn). [After *St. Catherine* of Alexandria, who is represented with a *wheel*, in allusion to the attempt to torture her on a spiked wheel or wheels.]
1. A representation, esp. in *Her.*, of a wheel with spikes projecting from the rim.
2. *Arch.* ROSE WINDOW and WHEEL WINDOW. Called also **Catherine-wheel window**.
3. *Pyrotechny.* A revolving piece of fireworks suggestive of a rose window.
4. A kind of handspring. = CART WHEEL, 3.

Catherine Wheel, 1.

cath′e-ter (kăth′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. καθετήρ a thing let down or put in, catheter, fr. καθιέναι to send down; κατά + ἱέναι to send.] *Med.* Any of various instruments for passing along mucous canals to dilate them or to withdraw fluid from a cavity; esp., a tubular instrument to be introduced into the bladder through the urethra to draw off the urine.

cath′e-ter-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; CATH′E-TER-IZED (-īzd); CATH′E-TER-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). *Med.* To introduce a catheter into. — **cath′e-ter-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **cath′e-ter-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

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cat′e-na′ri-oid (kăt′ē-nā′rĭ-oid), *n.* [*catenary* + *-oid.*] = CATENOID.

ca′ter-cap′, *n.* [*cater* four + *cap.*] The mortarboard of academics; hence, a university man. *Obs.* — **ca′ter-capt′**, *a.* *Obs.*

ca′terd. Catered. *Ref. Sp.*

ca′ter-er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ca′ter-ess, *n.* A woman who caters.

caterfoile. ✝ QUATERFOIL.

caterpillar catcher *or* **eater.** = CATERPILLAR HUNTER.

cat′er-pil′lared (kăt′ẽr-pĭl′ẽrd), *a.* See -ED.

caterpillar fern. The hart's-tongue.

caterpillar fungus. The aweto.

cat′er-pil′lar-like′, *a.* See -LIKE.

caterpillar plant. = CATERPILLAR, 3.

cater trey. Lit., four and three; — an old cant dicing term apparently for a kind of false dice.

cat′er-wauld. Caterwauled. *Ref. Sp.*

cat′er-waul-er, *n.* One that caterwauls.

ca′ter-y, *n.* [See 1st CATER, *n.*] The caterer's department of the royal household. *Obs.*

‖ **ca-tex′o-chen** (kȧ-tĕk′sō-kĕn). A transliteration of Gr. κατ᾽ ἐξοχήν, preëminently. *Oxf. E. D.*

cat′-eyed′ (kăt′īd′), *a.* Having eyes like a cat; hence, able to see in the dark.

cat′-foot′ pop′lar. The black poplar. *Archaic.*

cat gold. Mica of a golden tint.

cat grape. An American grape (*Vitis rubra*) with 1-seeded, rather dry black fruit.

Cath., *or* **cath.** *Abbr.* Catholic; Catherine; Cathedral.

Cath′a (kăth′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See KAT.] *Bot.* A genus of African celastraceous shrubs consisting of *C. edulis*. See KAT.

catha-. See CATA-.

cath′æ-ret′ic. Var. of CATHERETIC.

Cath′a-rine, Cath′a-ri′na. Vars. of CATHERINE.

Catharine wheel. Var. of CATHERINE WHEEL.

Cath′a-rite, *n.* [Gr. καθαρός pure.] A Catharist; puritan. *Obs.*

cat′harp′in. Var. of CATHARPING.

Cath′ars (kăth′ärz), *n. pl.* = CATHARI.

ca-thar′tin, *n.* *Chem.* See CATHARTIC ACID.

cat′-haw′, *n.* The fruit of the hawthorn. *Dial. Eng.*

Ca-thay′ (kȧ-thā′), *n.* [LL. *Cataya*, of Tatar origin, fr. the *Khitan* or *Kitan*, who ruled in northern China in the 10th and 11th centuries.] China; — an old name, said to have been introduced by Marco Polo.

cat′head′, *v. t.* *Naut.* To cat (an anchor).

cathead stopper. *Naut.* A chain or rope attached to a cathead and engaging the anchor either by its ring or shank painter.

ca-the′draled (kȧ-thē′drăld), *a.* See -ED.

cath′e-dral′ic (kăth′ē-drăl′ĭk), *a.* Like a cathedral.

cathedrated, *a.* Seated on a cathedra. *Obs.*

cath′e-drat′i-cal, *a.* & *n.* = CATHEDRATIC.

cath′e-drat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CATHEDRATIC, -ICAL.

cath′e-drat′i-cum (kăth′ē-drăt′ĭ-kŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CA (-kȧ). [LL.] = CATHEDRATIC.

cath′e-ret′ic (-rĕt′ĭk), *n.* [Gr. καθαιρετικός, fr. καθαιρεῖν to bring down or raze.] A mild caustic used to remove warts and other excrescences.

Cath′er-ine (kăth′ẽr-ĭn), **Cath′a-rine** (ȧ-rĭn), **Cath′a-ri′na** (-rī′nȧ), *n.* [F. *Catherine*, LL. *Catharina*, *Katerina*, *Ecaterina*, Gr. Αἰκατερίνη, Αἰκατερίνα, influenced by Gr. καθαρός pure.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Catharina*; F. *Catherine* (kȧ′t′-rēn′); It. *Caterina* (kä′tā-rē′nä); Sp. *Catalina* (kä′tä-lē′nä); Pg. *Catharina* (kä′tä-rē′nä); G. *Katharine* (kä′tä-rē′nē), *Katri′na* (kä-trē′nä). — Dim. or shortened forms *Kate* (kāt),

cath′e-tom′e-ter (kăth′ē-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Also *kathetometer.* [Gr. καθετος vertical height + *-meter.*] **1.** An instrument for accurate measurement of small differences of height, esp. differences in height of the upper surfaces of two columns of mercury or other fluid, or of the same column at different times. It consists (see *Illust.*) of a telescopic leveling apparatus (*d*), which slides up or down a perpendicular standard with a finely graduated scale (*bb*).
2. A similar instrument for measuring other differences, in which the telescope slides along a graduated bar.

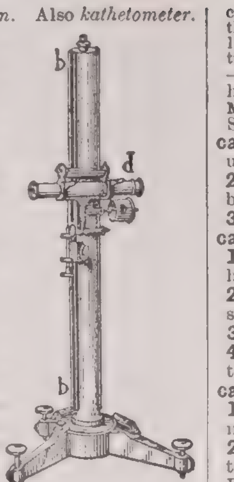

Cathetometer, 1. *bb* Divided Scale ; *d* Horizontal Telescope.

cath′e-to-met′ric (-tō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cathetometer.

cath′e-tus (kăth′ē-tŭs), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tī). [L., fr. Gr. κάθετος a perpendicular line, fr. καθετος let down, fr. καθιέναι. See CATHETER.] *Geom.* A line dropped perpendicularly on a surface or another line; thus, the *catheti* of a right triangle are the sides including the right angle.

cath′ode (-ōd), *n.* Also *kathode.* [Gr. καθοδος descent; κατά down + ὁδός way.] *Elec.* The negative terminal of an electric source, or, more strictly, the electrode by which the current leaves an electrolyte on its way back to the source; — opposed to *anode.*

cathode rays. *Physics & Chem.* Rays projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube in which an electric discharge takes place. They consist of negative ions, or electrons, moving in straight lines unless deflected by the action of a magnetic or electric field, and differ from the beta rays only in having smaller velocities. By impinging on solids the cathode rays generate Röntgen or X rays. See ELECTRON, BETA RAYS, RÖNTGEN RAYS.

ca-thod′ic (kȧ-thŏd′ĭk), *a.* Also *kathodic.* **1.** *Physiol.* Designating the centrifugal course of the nervous influence. *R.*
2. *Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or emanating from, a cathode; as, a *cathodic* center of emission; a *cathodic* ray.
3. *Bot.* Turned away; — said only of that half of a leaf which is turned away from the course of the genetic spiral. Cf. ANODIC. [In this sense usually spelt **ka-thod′ic**.]

ca-thod′o-graph (-ō-grȧf), *n.* Also **ca-thod′e-graph** (-ē-grȧf), *kathodograph.* [*cathode* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* A picture produced by the Röntgen rays; a radiograph.

cat′-hole′, *n.* **1.** The hole or den of the wild cat.
2. An opening, as in a door, for a cat to go through.
3. *Naut.* One of two holes astern, above the gun-room ports, through which hawsers may be passed. *Obs. or R.*
4. A deep pool in a river. *Rare.*

cath′o-lic (kăth′ō-lĭk), *a.* [L. *catholicus*, Gr. καθολικός, universal, general, fr. καθ' ὅλου in general; κατά down, concerning + ὅλος whole; probably akin to E. *solid*: cf. F. *catholique.*] **1.** Universal or general.

To bear their part in so great and *catholic* a war. *Southey.*

2. Universal or general in human affairs or interests; affecting mankind as a whole, or affecting what is universal in human interest; also, broad or comprehensive in sympathies or understanding; liberal; as, a *catholic* taste.
3. Of or pertaining to the church universal; specif., designating, or pertaining to, the ancient undivided Christian church or a church or churches historically continuous with it and claiming to be a true representative of it; hence, of the true apostolic church; orthodox. The term *catholic*, originally designating the whole body of Christian believers, was officially appropriated as a title [*cap.*] by the Western Church at the time of its separation from the Eastern Church, which assumed the title of *Orthodox.* After the Reformation the Church of Rome, or Roman Catholic Church, asserted its exclusive right to the title, and, although this right has not been recognized by the reformed churches, esp. those of the Anglican Communion, in practice the title is often so restricted.
4. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to, or affecting, the Roman Catholic Church, or Roman Catholics.
Syn. — See ECUMENICAL.
Catholic Apostolic Church, *Eccl.*, the body of Christians founded (about 1832) upon the teachings of those whom they regard as inspired prophets. The most prominent adherent was Rev. Edward Irving (1792-1834), and so they are commonly known as *Irvingites* (which name they have always disclaimed as entirely misleading, as Irving was a follower). They have a highly ritualistic and symbolic form of worship, and an elaborate hierarchy of apostles, prophets, etc. They hold the common Christian doctrines, but are premillenarians and emphasize the existence in modern times of the miraculous and prophetic element of early Christianity. — **c. creditor**, *Scots Law*, a creditor whose debt is a lien or charge on two or more items of property belonging to the debtor. — **C. Emancipation Act**, *Eng. Hist.*, an act (10 Geo. IV. c. 7, 1829) freeing Roman Catholics from civil disabilities, — popularly so called. — **C. Epistles**, seven Epistles, James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1, 2, & 3 John, and Jude, in the New Testament not addressed to a particular church; — so called since the 4th century as disting. from the *Pauline Epistles.* Also, *R. C. Ch.*, any epistle to the faithful in general, as by the later bishops of the early church.

Nor, again, has the group of *Catholic Epistles* been of the same compass at all times or in all parts of the church. The first of the seven to be generally received seem to have been 1 Peter and 1 John. The other five were accepted later and at different times. *S. D. F. Salmond.*

— **Catholic frog**, an East Australian toad (*Notaden bennettii*) having a mark on its back like a cross. — **C. King, His C. Majesty**, a title given to the king of Spain. — **C. Reaction.** Same as COUNTER REFORMATION.

cath′o-lic (kăth′ō-lĭk), *n.* **1.** A person who belongs to the universal Christian church.
2. [*cap.*] A member of a Catholic church; specif., a member of the Roman Catholic Church; a Roman Catholic.
3. = CATHOLICOS. *Obs.*

ca-thol′i-cism (kȧ-thŏl′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *catholicisme.*] **1.** Faith, practice, or system of the catholic church; adherence to the catholic church; catholicity.
2. [*cap.*] Faith, practice, or system of a Catholic church, specif. of the Roman Catholic Church; Catholicity.
3. [*cap.*] A peculiarity or characteristic of a good Catholic.
4. Universality or liberality of opinion, sentiment, or practice; breadth of view; catholicity. *Rare.*

cath′o-lic′i-ty (kăth′ō-lĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *catholicité.*] **1.** State or quality of being catholic; liberality of sentiments; universality.
2. Catholicism; specif. [*cap.*], the character of belonging to, or being in conformity with, a Catholic church, esp. the Roman Catholic Church; the faith or doctrine of a Catholic church; Catholicism.

ca-thol′i-cize (kȧ-thŏl′ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; CA-THOL′I-CIZED (-sīzd); CA-THOL′I-CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To make, or become, catholic or [*cap.*] Catholic.

ca-thol′i-co- (-kō-). A combining form for *catholic.*

ca-thol′i-con (-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. καθολικός, neut. καθολικόν, universal: cf. F. *catholicon.* See CATHOLIC.] **1.** *Med.* A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.
2. Something of universal application, as a formula. *Obs.*

ca-thol′i-cos (-kŏs), **ca-thol′i-cus** (-kŭs), *n.* [NL. See CATHOLIC.] *Eccl.* **a** An officer of the early church who had charge of certain moneys. **b** [*cap.*] The head of the old Armenian Church, who resides in the Echmiadzin monastery, about 15 miles west of Erivan, Russia. Under him are several patriarchs, who are really only bishops, but the Constantinopolitan patriarch is the head of the Armenian Church in Turkey, recognized by the Turkish government, and is equal in importance to the Catholicos.

cat hook. *Naut.* A strong hook attached to a cat block.

cat ice, cat's ice. Thin ice from under which the water has receded; shell ice.

Cat′i-li-na′ri-an (kăt′ĭ-lĭ-nā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Catilinarius.*] Of, pertaining to, or like, Catiline, a profligate Roman noble who conspired to assassinate Cicero, the consul, and to overthrow the government of Rome, 63 B. C. — *n.* A Catilinarian conspirator.

cat′i-on (kăt′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* Also *kation.* [Gr. κατά downward + ἰών going, neut. ἰόν, p. pr. of ἰέναι to go.] *Chem.* **a** The product evolved at the cathode in the electrolysis of a liquid. It is regarded as electropositive in relation to the *anion.* **b** In general, a positive ion. See ION.

cat′kin (kăt′kĭn), *n.* [*cat* + *-kin*; — from its resemblance to a cat's tail.] *Bot.* An ament. — **cat′kin-ate** (-āt), *a.*

cat′like′ (-līk′), *a.* Like a cat; stealthy; noiseless.

cat′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*cat* + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** A little cat; a kitten. "Cat nor *catling.*" *Drummond.*
2. Catgut; a catgut string. *Rare.* *Shak.*
3. *Surg.* A double-edged, sharp-pointed knife used in amputations. Spelt also **cat′lin**.

cat′lin-ite (-lĭn-īt), *n.* [After George *Catlin*, American traveler.] *Petrog.* A red indurated clay from the Upper Missouri region, used by Indians for tobacco pipes; pipestone.

cat nap. A very short light sleep; a short light nap.

cat′nip′ (kăt′nĭp′), *n.* Also **cat′nep** (-nĕp). [*cat* + *nip*, dial. form of *nep* catnip.] A well-known menthaceous plant (*Nepeta cataria*) having whorls of small blue flowers in a terminal spike. The herbage is aromatic and strong-scented, and has been used as a domestic remedy in amenorrhea, chlorosis, and flatulent colic of infants. Cats have a peculiar fondness for it. In England usually called *catmint.*

Catnip (*Nepeta cataria*).

cat′o- (kăt′ō-). Combining form from Greek κάτω, *down.*

Ca-to′ni-an (kā-tō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Catonianus.*] Of, pert. to, or resembling, Cato, esp. Cato the Elder or Cato of Utica, both remarkable for austerity of life and manners. — *n.* A follower of Cato.

cat′-o'-nine′-tails′ (kăt′ō-nīn′-tālz′), *n.* **a** An instrument consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, formerly used to flog offenders on the bare back. **b** A cat-tail. *U. S.*

ca-top′ter (kȧ-tŏp′tẽr), **ca-top′tron** (-trŏn), *n.* [Gr. κάτοπτρον mirror. Cf. CATA-, OPTIC.] A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror. *Obs.*

ca-top′tric (kȧ-tŏp′trĭk), **ca-top′tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. κατοπτρικός of or in a mirror.] Of or pertaining to catoptrics; produced by, or depending on, reflection. — **ca-top′tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*
catoptric light, a light in which the rays are concentrated by reflectors into a beam or beams visible at a distance, as in a lighthouse. — **c. telescope**, *Astron.*, a reflecting telescope. See TELESCOPE.

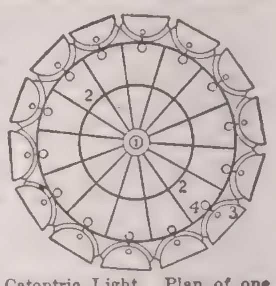

Catoptric Light. Plan of one tier of reflectors. 1 Central Shaft; 2 Supporting Braces; 3 Reflector with Lamp at center; 4 Oil Fountain.

ca-top′trics (kȧ-tŏp′trĭks), *n.* [See CATOPTRIC.] That part of optics which explains the properties and phenomena of reflected light, esp. light reflected from mirrors or polished bodies; — formerly called *anacamptics.*

ca-top′tro-man′cy (-trō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κάτοπτρον mirror + *-mancy.*] Divination by a mirror or by crystal gazing. — **ca-top′tro-man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a.*

Cat′o-stom′i-dæ (kăt′ō-stŏm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κάτω down + στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* The family of physostomous fresh-water fishes consisting of the suckers (see SUCKER). It is closely related to, and in old classifications formed a part of, the Cyprinidæ, or carp family. — **ca-tos′to-mid** (kȧ-tŏs′tō-mĭd), *a. & n.* — **ca-tos′to-moid** (-moid), *a. & n.*

Ca-tos′to-mus (kȧ-tŏs′tō-mŭs), *n.* [NL. See CATOSTOMIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* A genus of suckers typical of the family Catostomidæ, including, as now limited, certain species of rather elongate form, with large downward directed mouth and small closely crowded scales.

cat rig. *Naut.* A rig consisting of a single mast placed extremely far forward and carrying a single large sail extended by a gaff and long boom. See CATBOAT, *Illust.* — **cat′-rigged′** (kăt′rĭgd′), *a.*

cat's′-claw′ (kăts′klô′), *n.* **a** In the West Indies: (1) A climbing shrub with hooked tendrils (*Bignonia unguis-cati*). (2) An erect mimosaceous shrub (*Zygia unguis-cati*), with curved, pointed pods and black shining seeds. **b** In the southwestern United States, any of several prickly mimosaceous shrubs, as *Acacia greggii* and *Mimosa biuncifera.* **c** *pl.* In England: (1) The kidney vetch. (2) The bird's-foot trefoil.

cat's cradle. A game played, esp. by children, with a string looped on the fingers so as to resemble a small cradle. The string is transferred from the fingers of one to those of another, at each transfer with a change of form.

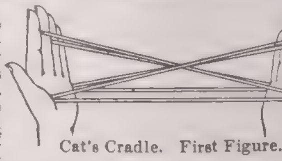
Cat's Cradle. First Figure.

cat's′-ear′, *n.* **1. a** A cichoriaceous weed (*Hypochœris radicata*) with yellow flower heads, and leaves resembling a cat's ear. See CAPEWEED **c**. **b** Any of various other plants with soft, hairy blossoms or leaves, as the cudweed (*Antennaria dioica*) and the hawkweed (*Hieracium gronovii*).
2. *Med.* A deformity of the human ear giving it some similarity in appearance to that of a cat.

cat's′-eye′, *n.* **1.** *Min.* A gem exhibiting opalescent reflections from within, like the eye of a cat; specif., a variety of chrysoberyl, or a variety of quartz or chalcedony, inferior to this in brilliancy. It is cut *en cabochon.*
2. Either of two kinds of speedwell (*Veronica chamædrys* and *V. byzantina*), having small bright blue flowers.
3. *Med.* A morbid, opalescent appearance of the pupil of the eye occurring in glioma of the retina.

cat's′-foot′, *n.* **a** Ground ivy. **b** See ANTENNARIA.

Cats′kill for-ma′tion (kăts′kĭl). *Geol.* A series of red shales and sandstones in the Catskill region, New York, the uppermost part of the Devonian system. It is a local facies of the Chautauquan series. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

cat's′-paw′, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A light air which ruffles the surface of the water in irregular patches during a calm. **b** A hitch in the bight of a rope so made as to form two eyes, into which a tackle may be hooked. See KNOT.
2. A dupe; a tool; one used by another to accomplish his purposes; — alluding to the fable of the monkey using the cat's paw to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.
3. *Bot.* **a** = CAT'S-FOOT. **b** A Tasmanian amaranthaceous plant (*Trichinium spathulatum*) with soft spikes of flowers.

cat's′-paw′, *v. t.* *Naut.* **a** To ruffle by a cat's-paw. **b** To connect by a cat's-paw hitch.

cat's′-tail′, *n.* **a** The field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) or a related species. **b** Timothy grass. *Eng.* **c** Blueweed or viper's bugloss. **d** Cotton grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*). **e** = CAT-TAIL, 1 **a**.

cat′stick′ (kăt′stĭk′), *n.* A stick or club used in the game of trapball or of tipcat.

cat tackle. *Naut.* The tackle used in catting an anchor, consisting of the cat block, catfall, and the sheaves in the cathead; — called also *cat purchase.*

cat′-tail′, *n.* **1. a** A tall marsh plant (*Typha latifolia*) with long, flat leaves, and flowers in a close cylindrical spike at

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Katrine (kăt′rĭn; -rĭn), *Kit*, *Kitty.*
cathion, *n.* *Elec.* Erroneous for CATION.
cath′o-dal (kăth′ō-dăl). = CATHODIC.
ca-thod′i-cal, *a.* Cathodic.
ca-thol′i-cal (kȧ-thŏl′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Catholic.
ca-thol′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CATHOLIC, -ICAL.
ca-thol′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ca-thol′i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [LL. *catholicatus.*] The jurisdiction of the Catholicos.
ca-thol′i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* See -IST.
cath′o-lic-ly, *adv.* of CATHOLIC.
cath′o-lic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cat′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Ca′thos′ (kȧ′tōs′), *n.* In Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules," a ridiculously affected girl, who assumes the name of Aminte.
cat house. See CAT, *n.*, 9.
ca′′thro′, *or* **ca′′throw** (kä′-thrō; kô′-) *n.* [Scot., lit., call (in sense of drive) through. *Oxf. E. D.*] Disturbance; commotion. *Scot.*
Ca-thu′a (kȧ-thū′ȧ). *Bib.*
Cat′i-lin-ism (kăt′ĭ-lĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The practices or principles of Catiline; conspiracy. *Obs.*
cat′-in-clo′ver, *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil. *Eng.*
ca-tin′ga. Var. of CAATINGA.
Ca′ti-pu-nan′. Var. of KATIPUNAN.
catirpel. ✝ CATERPILLAR.
cat′-keys′, *n. pl.* The samaras of the ash tree. *Dial. Eng.*
cat′l. Cattle. *Ref. Sp.*
cat ladder. A scaling ladder laid on a roof or placed perpendicularly against a wall. *Eng.*
cat′lap′ (kăt′lăp′), *n.* Weak drink, fit only for a cat to lap. *Slang, or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
cat′-locks′, *n.* A kind of cotton grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*).
cat′mal′i-son, cat′mal′li-son (kăt′măl′ĭ-s'n), *n.* [*cat* + *malison*: — so called prob. because the cat cannot get in.] A sort of cupboard in the ceiling, near a chimney, for storing provisions, drying meat, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
cat′mint′, *n.* [*cat* + *mint.*] Catnip.
cat′nache (kăt′năsh), *n.* [Corrupt. of *catananche.*] The blue succory (*Catananche cœrulea*).
ca-tob′le-pas (kȧ-tŏb′lē-păs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κατώβλεψ; κάτω down + βλέπειν to look.] An unknown, perh. mythical, African quadruped. It has been identified with, and used as a generic name of, the gnu.
Cat′o-ca′la (kăt′ō-kā′lȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κάτω below, taken in sense of behind + καλός beautiful.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed genus of rather large noctuid moths, many of them with red or yellow hind wings banded with black, and mottled gray fore wings.
cat′o-ca-thar′tic, *n.* [*cato-* + *cathartic.*] *Med.* A remedy that purges by alvine discharges.
cat′o-che (kăt′ō-kē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κατοχή.] Catalepsy. *Obs.*
cat′o-chus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάτοχος.] Catalepsy. *Obs.*
Cat′o-don (-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See CATODONT.] Syn. of PHYSETER.
cat′o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*cato-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Having teeth only in the lower jaw. **b** Of or pert. to the sperm whale.
‖ **ca′to′gan′** (kȧ′tō′găn′). [F.] = CADOGAN.
Ca′to-ism (kā′tō-ĭz'm), *n.* Austerity or harshness; — a characteristic of the Catos.
cat-o'-mountain. Var. of CATAMOUNTAIN.
Ca-ton′ic (kā-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* Catonian.
Ca-ton′i-cal-ly, *adv.* In the manner of Cato; specif., by suicide (referring to Cato of Utica).
Ca′to-nism (kā′tō-nĭz'm). Var. of CATOISM.
ca-top′tron, *n.* See CATOPTER. *Obs.*
cator. catour. ✝ CATER.
cat owl. The great horned owl.
cat′piece′, *n.* *Logging.* A perforated crossbar placed on the tops of uprights fixed in floating booms so as to narrow or widen the interspaces at the entrance to a sluiceway or the like.
cat pine. The white spruce.
cat′pipe′, *n.* An instrument used for making catcalls.
cat purchase. = CAT TACKLE.
cat′rup (kăt′rŭp), *n.* Catnip. *Dial. Eng.*
cat salt. A sort of salt, finely granulated, formed out of the bittern or leach brine.
cats and keys. = CAT-KEYS.
cat′scaup′ (kăt′skôp′), **cat′-scalp′** (-skălp′), *n.* [*cat* + dial. *scalp, scaup*, head, skull.] An ironstone nodule. *Dial. Eng.*
cat's′-fac′es (kăts′fās′ĭz), *n.* The pansy. *Dial. Eng.*
cat's gold. = MOSAIC GOLD **b**.
cat's′-grass′, *n.* = CAT'S-MILK.
cat's hair, cat hair. **1.** Downy or pubescent hair.
2. A kind of tumor or sore. *Obs.*
cat shark. **a** Any spotted dogfish of *Scyliorhinus* or allied genera. **b** The gata.
cat's ice. = CAT ICE.
cat silver. Mica. *Archaic.*
cat's′-keys′. Var. of CAT-KEYS.
cat′skin′, *n.* **1.** The skin of a cat. **2.** An inferior kind of silk hat. *Slang, Eng.*
cat sleep. A cat nap. *Eng.*
cat sloe. The wild sloe. *Dial. Eng.*
cat's′-milk′, *n.* Sun spurge.
cat′so (kăt′sō), *n.; pl.* CATSOS (-sōz). [It. *cazzo* fool.] A base fellow; a rogue. *Obs. Slang.*
cat spruce. White spruce.
cat's purr. The purr of a cat; hence, *Med.*, a peculiar sound sometimes heard in auscultation of the heart in valvular diseases.
cat squirrel. **a** See FOX SQUIRREL. **b** The common European squirrel. *Dial. Eng.* **c** The cacomixle.
cat's tail. See CIRRUS.
cat's-tail grass. Timothy grass. *Eng.*
cat′step′. A corbiestep.
cat′stitch′, *n.* See HERRINGBONE STITCH. *Colloq.*
cat stopper. *Naut.* The cathead stopper; a ring stopper.
cat succory. Wild succory. *Dial. Eng.*
cat′sup (kăt′sŭp). Var. of CATCHUP.
cat-tail grass. Timothy grass. *Eng.*
cat-tail millet. Italian millet.
catte. ✝ CAT.
cat′ter-y (kăt′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place for keeping or raising cats.

the top of the stem. The leaves are used for seating chairs, making mats, etc. In England it is called *reed mace.* Also, any other species of *Typha.* **b** A catkin or ament.
2. *Naut.* The inboard end of the cathead.

cat thyme. A European germander (*Teucrium marum*) with pungent, aromatic foliage, relished by cats.

cat′ti-man′doo (kăt′ĭ-măn′dōō), *n.* [Telugu *kattimandu* the name of the plant.] A gum obtained in India from the cactuslike *Euphorbia trigona.* It is used as a cement.

cat′tle (kăt′'l), *n.* [ME. *catel, chatel,* goods, property, OF. *catel, chatel,* LL. *captale, capitale,* goods, property, esp. cattle, fr. L. *capitalis* relating to the head, chief, fr. *caput* head, principal sum, capital, stock. See CHIEF; cf. CAPITAL, CHATTEL.] **1.** In forms *catel, cattel, cattell,* etc.: Property or an article of property; chattel; — used of personal property, money, capital, etc., and in phrases, as *goods and cattel* (or *cattels*), now *goods and chattels.* *Obs.*
2. Collectively, live animals held as property or raised for some use, now usually confined to quadrupeds of the bovine family, but sometimes including all domestic quadrupeds, as sheep, goats, horses, mules, asses, and swine. Also, formerly, rarely used as a *sing.* for beast, ox.
3. By extension, such animals as vermin, insects, etc., and, contemptuously, human beings. *Obs. or Archaic.*
cattle and game disease, hemorrhagic septicæmia, a fatal infectious bacterial disease of cattle and some wild animals.

cattle bush. An Australian sapindaceous tree (*Atalaya hemiglauca*). The trees are felled for fodder in droughts.

cattle guard. A device alongside a railroad crossing to keep cattle off the track. *U. S.*

cattle louse. Any species of louse infesting cattle. *Hæmatopinus eurysternus* and *H. vituli* are common blood-sucking species; *Trichodectes scalaris* eats the hair.

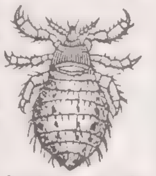

Cattle Louse (*Hæmatopinus eurysternus*). Much enlarged.

cattle pump. A pump for raising water for cattle, esp. one so arranged that it is automatically put in action by the cattle.

cattle range, *or* **cattle run.** An open space on which cattle may range. *U. S.*

cattle show. An exhibition of cattle; usually one held by breeders and agriculturists in connection with, or as a part of, a general agricultural exhibition.

cattle tick. A tick (*Boöphilus annulatus*), infesting cattle in the warmer parts of the United States and in tropical America. It is believed to be the chief means of transmitting the parasite causing Texas fever.

Cat′tley-a (kăt′lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after William *Cattley,* English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids, the flowers of which are among the most gorgeous known. They have a hood-shaped, 3-lobed lip inclosing the column. Many handsome hybrids have been produced. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cat′ty (kăt′ĭ), *n.; pl.* CATTIES (-ĭz). [Malay *katī.* See CADDY.] **a** A weight of the East Indies, China, etc., commonly equal to about (in China by treaty, exactly) 1⅓ lbs. av. (604.8 grams). **b** The Siamese chang of 2⅔ lbs. avoir.

Ca-tul′li-an (kȧ-tŭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Catullianus.*] Of, pertaining to, or like, the Roman poet Catullus, whose poems are chiefly amatory lyrics remarkable for perfection of form, intensely personal nature, and freedom of language.

Cau-ca′sian (kô-kā′shăn; -kăsh′ăn; 277), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Caucasus or its inhabitants, who besides the aboriginal peoples (see CAUCASIAN, *n.*, 1) include immigrant Slavs, Iranians, Armenians, Semites, Turks, Tatars, Kalmucks, Esthonians, Mordvinians, etc.
2. Hence, designating or pertaining to the division of mankind comprising the chief races of Europe, North Africa, and southwestern Asia, named the **Caucasian race** by Blumenbach in 1775 on the supposition that the people of the Caucasus were typical of the race. The typical Caucasian is distinguished, according to Flower and Lydekker, by light skin (though in aberrant groups as dark as the Ethiopic): hair ranging from fair to black, soft, straight or wavy, and in transverse section oval; beard full: skull variable, though mostly mesocephalic: cheek bones retreating; nose narrow and prominent; jaws orthognathous; teeth small. Huxley, and others, divide the Caucasians into the **Xanthochroi**, or blond type, of whom the Teutons are an example and who inhabit chiefly northern Europe; and the **Melanochroi**, or brunet type — either with dark hair and eyes and light skin, as the Iberians, or with dark hair, eyes, and skin, as most of the Hamites — who dwell in southern Europe, North Africa, and southwest Asia. The Ainus of Japan, Dravidians and Todas of India, Veddahs of Ceylon, and the Indonesians and Polynesians, are by some considered as aberrant Caucasians, but the typical peoples of the race are comprised in the speakers of the Indo-European, Semitic, and Hamitic languages, together with such noninflectional European tongues as Basque, Circassian, Georgian, etc. *Caucasian* should be distinguished from *Aryan.*
Caucasian walnut, a juglandaceous tree (*Pterocarya fraxinifolia*) native of the Caucasus region, distinguished from other walnuts by its 2-winged fruit.

Cau-ca′sian, *n.* **1.** A member of one of various native peoples of the Caucasus, most of whom are ethnically Caucasians (sense 2, below), but linguistically isolated. The chief of these are the Circassians, Kartvelians, Chechens, and Lezghians. Iranic-speaking Ossets are often included.
2. A member of the Caucasian race.

Cau-cas′ic (kô-kăs′ĭk), *a.* Caucasian; also, resembling or verging toward the Caucasian; Caucasoid.

Cau′ca-soid (kô′kȧ-soid), *a.* [*Caucasian* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or related to, the Caucasian race.

cau′cho (kou′chō), *n.* [Sp.] Caoutchouc; specif., *Com.*, the variety of caoutchouc yielded by the Brazilian moraceous tree *Castilla ulei,* or that yielded by the Central American rubber tree (*C. elastica*).

cau′cus (kô′kŭs), *n.* [Etymology uncertain. Mr. J. H. Trumbull finds the origin of *caucus* in the N. A. Indian word *cawcawwassough* or *caú cau-as′u* one who urges or pushes on, a promoter. See citation for an early use of the word *caucus.*] **1.** In the United States: A meeting of leaders of a party or faction to decide on the policies or candidates for office to be supported by their followers.

> This day learned that the *Caucus* Club meets, at certain times, in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston regiment. . . . Captain Cunningham says, they have often solicited him to go to these *caucuses.* *John Adams's Diary* [*Feb.*, 1763].

Specif.: **a** A meeting of the local members of a political party to nominate candidates for local office or to elect delegates to a convention of the party. Caucuses are now in many States regulated by law. **b** A formal meeting of the members of a legislative body, belonging to the same political party, to decide how they shall vote for officers of the body or upon any question to be voted upon in the body. Its action is usually treated as binding on all members.
2. In England, an organization or committee within a political party, sometimes elected, which exercises control over the political action of the party to an extent varying with the party and the circumstances existing from time to time; also, such a system.
3. *Australia.* **a** A secret meeting held by the Labor Party in the State or Federal Parliaments to decide its vote on a question before Parliament; — called more fully *labor caucus,* or, by opponents, *secret caucus.* **b** Hence, the Parliamentary Labor Party; — so called by opponents.

cau′cus (kô′kŭs), *v. i.;* CAU′CUSED (-kŭst); CAU′CUS-ING. To hold, or meet in, a caucus or caucuses.

‖ **cau′da** (kô′dȧ), *n.; pl.* -DÆ (-dē). [L., tail.] *Zoöl. & Anat.* A tail or tail-like appendage: as in: **cau′da e-qui′na** (ē-kwī′nȧ), the roots of the upper sacral nerves, which are of great length (on account of the spinal cord not extending beyond the first lumbar vertebra), and form within the spinal canal a bundle likened to a horse's tail. — **c. he′li-cis** (hĕl′ĭ-sĭs), the lower posterior part of the helix of the external ear.

cau′da gal′li (găl′ī). [L., tail of a cock.] *Paleobot.* A plume-shaped fossil, supposed to have been a seaweed, characteristic of the Lower Devonian rocks. See SPIROPHYTON, TAONURUS. — **cau′da-gal′li grit,** *Geol.*, a gritty sandstone marked with impressions of cauda galli, belonging to the Middle Devonian (Ulsterian series) of America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

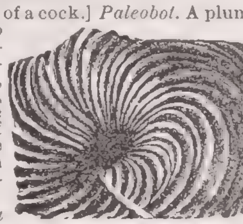

Cauda galli. (¼)

cau′dal (kô′dăl), *a.* [L. *cauda* tail. Cf. COWARD.] Like or pertaining to a tail; having a tail-like appendage.
caudal fin, *Zoöl.*, the terminal fin, or tail, of a fish. — **c. peduncle,** *Zoöl.*, in fishes, the narrow region of the body in front of the caudal fins.

cau′dal, *n.* *Zoöl.* Short for CAUDAL FIN.

cau′date (kô′dāt) } *a.* [L. *cauda* tail.] Having a tail; **cau′dat-ed** (-dāt-ĕd) } having a tail-like appendage or termination. — **cau-da′tion** (kô-dā′shŭn), *n.*
caudate lobe. *Anat.* = LOBUS CAUDATUS. — **c. nucleus,** *Anat.*, a mass of gray matter in the corpus striatum of the brain, forming part of the floor of the lateral ventricle and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the inner capsule. — **c. rime** *or* **rhyme,** tailed or end rime.

cau′dex (kô′dĕks), *n.; pl.* L. -DICES (-dĭ-sēz), E. -DEXES (-dĕk′sĕz; -ĭz). [L.] *Bot.* **a** The axis of a woody plant; the trunk of a tree. *Obs.* **b** The stem of a palm or tree fern covered with persistent bases of leafstalks or marked with their scars. **c** The woody base of a perennial plant.

cau′di-cle (kô′dĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim. of L. *cauda* tail, appendage.] *Bot.* The slender, stalklike appendage of the pollen masses in orchidaceous plants.

cau′dle (kô′d'l), *n.* [OF. *caudel,* F. *chaudeau,* dim. of LL. *calidum* a sweet drink, fr. L. *calidus* warm. See CALDRON.] A kind of warm drink for sick persons, esp. a mixture of wine or ale with eggs, bread or gruel, sugar, and spices.
caudle of hempseed, hempen caudle, execution by hanging. *Obs.*

cau′dle (kô′d'l), *v. t.;* CAU′DLED (-d'ld); CAU′DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To serve a caudle to; to refresh like a caudle. *Shak.*
2. To mix as in a caudle. *Carlyle.*

Cau′dle, Mrs. Margaret. The feigned author of Douglas Jerrold's "Curtain Lectures," purported to be delivered within the bed curtains to her husband, Mr. Job Caudle.

cau′do- (kô′dō-). Combining form from Latin *cauda, tail;* as in: **cau′do-fem′o-ral** (-fĕm′ō-răl), *a.* *Zoöl. & Anat.* Pertaining to the caudal vertebræ and femur, or to the tail and thigh. — **cau′do-len-tic′u-lar** (-lĕn-tĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* = CAUDATOLENTICULAR. — **cau′do-tib′i-al** (-tĭb′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the caudal vertebræ and tibia. — **cau′do-tib′i-a′lis** (-tĭb′ĭ-ā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A muscle connecting the caudal vertebræ and tibia, which occurs in certain mammals, as the seals.

caught (kôt), *pret. & p. p.* of CATCH.

caul (kôl), *n.* [ME. *calle, kelle,* prob. fr. F. *cale.*] **1.** A covering of network for the head, worn by women. *Obs. or Hist.* *Spenser.*
2. A net or network; also, a spider's web. *Obs.*
3. An inclosing or investing membrane, as the pericardium. *Obs.*, except: **a** The great omentum. See OMENTUM. **b** A part of the amnion, a membrane enveloping the fetus, which sometimes covers the head of the child at its birth.

> It is deemed lucky to be born with a *caul* or membrane over the face. This *caul* is esteemed an infallible preservative against drowning. . . . According to Chrysostom, the midwives frequently sold it for magic uses. *Grose.*

caul, *n.* [Cf. F. *cale* a piece of wood slipped under anything to make it lie even.] A form by which, when heated, veneers are pressed in gluing them on.

caul (kôl), *n.* [ME. *cawel* basket.] A kind of wooden basket or trug with hand holes instead of handles and usually from 3½ to 5 feet long. *Eng.*

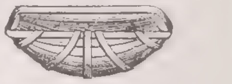

Caul.

Cau-ler′pa (kô-lûr′pȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καυλός stalk + ἕρπειν to creep.] *Bot.* A large genus of marine green algæ of tropical seas, constituting the family Caulerpaceae. They are peculiar in having a thallus composed of a single multinucleate cell or cœnocyte, differentiated into a long creeping stemlike portion producing rhizoids below and variously shaped foliose expansions above. They are found on the sea bottom.

cau-les′cent (kô-lĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk, stem: cf. F. *caulescent.*] *Bot.* Having a leafy stem above ground.

cau′li-cle (kô′lĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cauliculus,* dim. of *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* A rudimentary stem; specif., the stem or axis of an embryo or young seedling, including both epicotyl and hypocotyl.

cau-lic′u-lus (kô-lĭk′ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., little stalk.] *Arch.* In the Corinthian capital, one of the eight stalks rising out of the lower leafage and ending in leaves that seem to support the small scrolls. See ORDER, *Illust.*

cau′li-flo′ry (kô′lĭ-flō′rĭ), *n.* [L. *caulis* stalk, stem + *flos, floris,* flower.] *Bot.* The production of flowers from the old wood, as in the redbud and many tropical trees. — **cau′li-flo′rous** (-flō′rŭs), *a.*

cau′li-flow′er (kô′lĭ-flou′ẽr), *n.* [F. *choufleur,* lit., cabbage flower, modified by E. *cole,* L. *caulis,* and by E. *flower;* F. *chou* is fr. L. *caulis* stalk, cabbage; *fleur* is fr. L. *flos* flower. See COLE; FLOWER.] An annual variety (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*) of the cabbage, in which the head consists of the condensed and thickened flower cluster instead of the leaves; also, the head or flower cluster, which is eaten.

cau′li-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a stem, or caulis.

cau′line (kô′lĭn; -līn), *a.* [From CAULIS.] *Bot.* Growing on, or belonging to, a stem; specif., growing on the upper portion of a stem, as opposed to *basal* or *radical;* — applied to leaves. See BASAL LEAF.
cauline bundle, a vascular bundle that remains within the stem, not passing into the leaves. Cf. COMMON BUNDLE.

cau′lis (kô′lĭs), *n.; L. pl.* CAULES (-lēz). [L., a stem.] *Bot.* The stalk or stem of a plant.

cau′lo- (kô′lō-). Combining form from Greek καυλός, *stem.*

cau′lo-car′pic (-kär′pĭk) } *a.* [See CAULO-; -CARPOUS.] **cau′lo-car′pous** (-pŭs) } *Bot.* Having stems that bear flowers and fruit year after year, as most trees and shrubs.

cau′lome (kô′lōm), *n.* [*caulo-* + *-ome* as in *rhizome.*] *Bot.* A stem structure or stem axis of a plant, viewed as a whole. — **cau-lom′ic** (kô-lŏm′ĭk), *a.*

Cau′lo-phyl′lum (kô′lō-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *caulo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A small genus of berberidaceous herbs of eastern Asia and the eastern United States. They bear a single, much divided leaf and a raceme of yellowish flowers, succeeded by blue berries. *C. thalictroides* is blue cohosh.

cau′ma (kô′mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. καῦμα a burning heat.] *Med.* Great heat, as in fever. — **cau-mat′ic** (kô-măt′ĭk), *a.*

caus′a-bil′i-ty (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being caused.

caus′a-ble (kôz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being caused.

Cat′ti *or* **Chat′ti** (kăt′ī), *n. pl.* [L. *Cattī, Chatti,* Gr. Χάττοι.] A strong and warlike Germanic people who occupied a territory about the same as modern Hesse. They were absorbed by the Franks in the 4th century. See ISTVÆONES.

cat′tie, *n.* See COIN.

cat′ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CAT, *v.*

cat′tish, *a.* Catlike; feline. — **cat′tish-ness,** *n.*

cattle camp. In Australia, a place for collecting or halting cattle.

cattle duffer. See DUFFER. *Australia.*

cat′tle-gate′, *n.* A pasture for cattle. *Dial. Eng.*

cattle leader. A nose ring for cattle.

cat′tle-less, *a.* See -LESS.

cat′tle-man (kăt′'l-măn), *n.* A man who tends or raises cattle.

cattle pass. A passageway for cattle, as over a railroad.

cattle plague. The rinderpest.

cattle wire. Ordinary barbed wire.

cat′tlish (kăt′lĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to cattle. *Nonce Word.*

cat trail. The great valerian, used to attract cats. *Dial. Eng.*

cat tree. The spindle tree.

cat′ty (kăt′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). See COIN.

cat′ty, *n.* A catfish or bullhead. *Colloq., U. S.*

cat′ty, *a.* Like or pertaining to cats, esp. in their stealthiness or treacherousness. *Colloq.*

catual. ☩ KOTWAL.

cat′-whis′tles, *n.* The marsh horsetail (*Equisetum palustre*).

cat′-wit′ted, *a.* Like a cat mentally, as in being unteachable, spiteful, conceited, or the like.

cat′wood, *n.* = CAT TREE.

cat′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Catnip.

ca′ty-did′. Var. of KATYDID.

catzerie, *n.* Prob., roguery. *Obs.*

catzo. ☩ CATSO.

C. A. U. *A Navy Code Call.* Cipher "A" use.

cau-been′ (kô-bēn′), *n.* [Ir. *caipin.*] A hat. *Anglo-Irish.*

cauchie. ☩ CAUSEY.

cauci. ☩ CAUSEY.

caucion. ☩ CAUTION.

cau′cus, *v. t.* To force by a caucus. *Eng.*

cau′cust. Caucused. *Ref. Sp.*

cau′dad (kô′dăd), *adv.* [L. *cauda* tail + 1st *-ad.*] *Zoöl.* Toward the tail or posterior end.

cau′dal-ly, *adv.* of CAUDAL.

Cau-da′ta (kô-dā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cauda* tail.] *Zoöl.* = URODELA.

cau-da′to-len-tic′u-lar (-tō-lĕn-tĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the caudate and lenticular nuclei of the corpus striatum.

cau′da-to-ry (kô′dȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *cauda* tail.] A dependent. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

cau-da′tum (kô-dā′tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Anat.* The caudate nucleus.

cau′del. ☩ CAUDLE.

cau-dic′i-form (kô-dĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caudex, caudicis* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Of the form of a caudex; resembling a caudex.

cau-dic′u-la (-dĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ. [NL.] *Bot.* A caudicle.

cau′di-duct (kô′dĭ-dŭkt), *v. t.* [L. *cauda* tail + *ductus,* p. p. of *ducere* to lead.] *Anat.* To draw in a caudal direction.

cau′di-form, *a.* [L. *cauda* tail + *-form.*] Tail-like.

cau′di-trunk (-trŭnk), *n.* [L. *cauda* tail + *truncus* trunk.] *Zoöl.* In fishes and animals of similar shape, the entire body excepting the head.

cau′dl. Caudle. *Ref. Sp.*

cau′dren, cau′dron, caudroun. ☩ CALDRON.

cauf (kôf), *n.* [See CORF.] **1.** A car for keeping fish alive.
2. Dial. var. of CORF.

cau′fle. Var. of COFFLE.

Caugh′na-wa′ga (kô′nȧ-wä′gȧ), *n.* A village of Iroquoian Indians in Quebec.

cauk (kôk), *n.* [E. dial. A doublet of *chalk.*] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** Chalk or limestone.
2. Barite, or heavy spar.

cauk, *v.* Var. of 4th CALK.

cauk, *n.* *Carp.* = COG, a tenon.

cauk, *v. t. & i.;* CAUKED (kôkt); CAUK′ING. *Carp.* = COG, to secure by a tenon.

cauk, *v. t.* To chalk. *Scot.*

cauk′y (kôk′ĭ). Var. of CAWKY.

caul. ☩ CALL.

caul (kôl), *n.* [L. *caulis.* See COLE.] *Obs.* **1.** A cabbage.
2. A stalk.

cauld (kôld), *n.* A weir or dam. *Scot.*

cauld, *v. t.* To furnish with a cauld, or weir; to dam. *Scot.*

cauld (kôld; kôd). Obs. or dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of COLD.

cauld′rife (kôld′rĭf; kôd′-), *a.* [See COLD; RIFE.] Chilly; chilling; also, susceptible to cold. *Scot.* — **cauld′rife-ness,** *n.* *Scot.*

caul′dron. Var. of CALDRON.

Cau′ler-pa′ce-æ (kô′lẽr-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See CAULERPA. — **cau′ler-pa′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cau′li-cole (kô′lĭ-kōl), *n.* = CAULICULUS.

cau-lic′o-lous (kô-lĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk + *-colous.*] *Bot.* Growing on the stems of other plants, as many fungi.

cau′li-cule (kô′lĭ-kūl), *n.* *Bot.* = CAULICLE.

cau-lif′er-ous (kô-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* = CAULESCENT.

cau′li-flow′er, *v. t.* To make (a wig) look like a cauliflower. *R.*

cauliflower excrescence *or* **growth.** *Med.* A morbid growth, often syphilitic, having the appearance of a cauliflower.

cau-lig′e-nous (kô-lĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Borne upon the stem.

cau′li-nar (kô′lĭ-nȧr), **cau′li-na-ry** (-nā-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Cauline.

Cauline, Sir. Var. of CAWLINE.

caulk, caulk′er, etc. Vars. of CALK, CAWK, CALKER, etc.

caulk′en. Var. of CALKIN, calk.

caulm (käm). Obs. or Scot. var. of CALM.

cau-lo′mer (kô-lō′mẽr), *n.* [*caulo-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Bot.* One of the secondary axes in a sympodium.

cau′lo-phyl′lin (kô′lō-fĭl′ĭn), *n.* A resinous precipitate from the alcoholic tincture of the root of the blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), used as an emmenagogue, oxytocic, antispasmodic, etc.

cau′lo-phyl′line (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** An alkaloid found in the root of the blue cohosh.

cau′lo-rhi′zous (-rī′zŭs), *a.* [*caulo-* + Gr. ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* Sending forth roots from the stem. *Rare.*

cau′lo-sarc (kô′lō-särk), *n.* [*caulo-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Bot.* = PSEUDOBULB.

cau′lo-tax′y (-tăk′sĭ), **cau′lo-tax′is** (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL. *caulotaxis; caulo-* + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] *Bot.* The arrangement of branches on a stem. Cf. PHYLLOTAXY. *Rare.*

caum. Var. of CALM, CAME, *n.*

caum′bre. ☩ CHAMBER.

caun′ter (kôn′tẽr), *n.*, **caunter lode.** [Cf. 1st CANT.] *Mining.* A cross course or lode. *Dial. Eng.*

Cau′nus (kô′nŭs), **Cau′nos** (-nŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Καῦνος.] See BYBLIS.

caup. ☩ COPE, strike. *Scot.*

caup (kôp). Var. of CAP, dish.

caup, caulp, *n.* Something given to a superior, as the head of a clan, for his maintenance and protection, or exacted by him out of one's estate after one's death. *Obs. Scot.*

caupe. ☩ COOP.

cauphe. ☩ COFFEE.

cau′ple. ☩ CAPLE.

cau′po-nate (kô′pō-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *cauponari.*] To traffic in liquor or provisions; also, to traffic or trade in, as religion. *Obs.* — **cau′po-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

cau-po′nes (kô-pō′nēz), *n. pl.; sing.* CAUPO (kô′pō). [L.] *Civil Law.* Innkeepers.

cau′po-nize (kô′pō-nīz), *v. i.* [L. *cauponari,* fr. *caupo* huckster, innkeeper.] To act as huckster or sutler; to sell provisions, etc. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To deal with like a huckster; to cauponate. *Obs.*

cau′rale (-rāl), *n.* [Tupi *caraú, carauna.*] A sun bittern.

caure (kôr), *n. pl.* Calves. *Scot.*

Cau′rus (kô′rŭs), *n.* [L.] The northwest wind, which in Italy is stormy; — a classical name.

cau′ry-mau′ry, *n.* Prob., a coarse, rough fabric or cloth. *Obs.*

caus. ☩ CAUSE, COST.

caus. *Abbr.* Causation; causative.

‖ **cau′sa** (kô′zȧ), *n.; pl.* -SÆ (-zē). [L.] Cause; a cause. See CAUSE. — **cau′sa æ′quat ef-fec′tum,** cause equals effect; — a dictum based upon the supposition

caus'al (kôz'ăl), *a.* [L. *causalis.* See CAUSE.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; of the nature of a cause; expressing a cause; causative; as, a *causal* clause or conjunction.

Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words. *Watts.*

caus'al, *n.* **1**. *Gram.* A causative word or form.
2. Something implying a cause.

cau-sal'i-ty (kô-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. Causal quality or agency.

The *causality* of the divine mind. *Whewell.*

2. The relation of cause and effect; the operation of cause as a principle or fact of nature; the necessary connection of events by causation, esp. as a sequence in time.

The long and short as regards *causality* is, that the category of cause and effect cannot be found in any functions of thought belonging to formal logic, for this is independent of time; nor in modes of time, for these are independent of logic; nor, therefore, in any imaginary schematism of the two. But it certainly is found, and found first of all, whatever be its validity, in our own doing and suffering. *James Ward.*

3. *Phren.* Faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

cau-sa'tion (kô-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of causing; also, act or agency by which an effect is produced.

The kind of *causation* by which vision is produced. *Whewell.*

2. Relation of cause and effect; causality.

The law of *causation*, the recognition of which is the main pillar of inductive science, is but the familiar truth that invariability of succession is found by observation to obtain between every fact in nature and some other fact which has preceded it. *J. S. Mill.*

cau-sa'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to causes, causation, or the doctrine of causation.

caus'a-tive (kôz'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [From CAUSE; cf. F. *causatif*, L. *causativus* pertaining to a lawsuit (*causa*).] **1**. Effective or operating as a cause or agent; causing.
2. *Gram.* Expressive of causation; — applied to a word or form distinguished as expressing causation; as, *-en* in *darken* is a *causative* suffix; *fell* (cause to fall) is a *causative* verb; the ablative is a *causative* case.
— **caus'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **caus'a-tive-ness**, **caus'a-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

caus'a-tive, *n.* *Gram.* A causative word or form.

cause (kôz), *n.* [F. *cause*, fr. L. *causa.* Cf. CAUSE, *v.*, KICKSHAW.] **1**. That which occasions or effects a result; the necessary antecedent of an effect; that which determines the condition or existence of a thing, esp. that which determines its change from one form to another. Aristotle discriminated in processes of change or becoming four causes: (1) the **formal cause**: the form or conception of that which is to be, as it exists ideally, either in the essential nature of things themselves or in the mind, — for example, the plan of a house in the mind of the builder; (2) the **material cause**: that which is to be wrought to this form, — as the brick, timber, etc., of which the house is to be constructed; (3) the **efficient**, or **moving**, **cause**, — as the actual labor expended in building; (4) the **final cause**: that which is the end or object of the process, — as the completed house. The Scholastics held that there is a hierarchy of causes, the supreme or **first cause** being the divine mind. Thomas Aquinas defined *cause* as the realization of a possibility through actual development. Spinoza distinguished the **immanent** from the **transeunt cause**, the former being efficiency included within its effect, the latter an efficiency of one thing to produce something else; he also distinguished from the **inadequate**, the **adequate cause**, or that which by itself can clearly be perceived to be sufficient for the effect. Geulincx developed a special theory of **occasional cause**, namely, that on the occasion of each physical change God intervenes to produce a corresponding change in the soul, and that when we will anything God produces a corresponding movement of the body. Hume denied the possibility of knowledge of causal efficiency; the idea of cause is the result of the uniform sequence of phenomena. Kant distinguished causality as one of the categories of experience and *cause* as a form of understanding; while Hegel emphasized the distinction between *cause* and ground (see GROUND). Both efficiency and teleology commonly enter into modern metaphysical analyses of cause.

What is not yet real cannot be the *cause* of what is or has been real. This appears to be the root of our whole conviction about *cause* and effect in time. *B. Bosanquet.*

The *cause*, then, philosophically speaking, is the sum total of the conditions positive and negative taken together; the whole of the contingencies of every description, which being realized, the consequent invariably follows. *J. S. Mill.*

When we scientifically state *causes* we are really describing the successive stages of a routine of experience. Causation, says John Stuart Mill, is uniform antecedence, and this definition is perfectly in accord with the scientific concept. *Karl Pearson.*

2. A person or thing that is the occasion of an action or state; an agent that brings something about; ground of action; reason; motive; as, *cause* for rejoicing.
3. Specif.: *Civil Law.* The ground, reason, or underlying fact essential to a valid contract or agreement.

Apart from those cases for which particular formalities are required, every legally permitted agreement is, according to French law, legally binding. This view has long prevailed. . . . It is qualified only by the rule that the agreement must have a *cause*, the precise meaning of which seems to be far from clear to the French commentators themselves. *T. E. Holland.*

4. *Law.* A ground of action; also, a suit or action in court; any legal process by which a party endeavors to obtain his claim, or what he regards as his right; case.
5. Any subject of discussion or debate; a matter or question to be decided.

What counsel give you in this weighty *cause?* *Shak.*

6. An affair in general; a concern; business. *Obs. or Dial.* "Now to our French *causes.*" *Shak.*
7. The side of a question which is espoused, advocated, and upheld by a person or party; a principle or movement which is advocated by a person or party.

God befriend us, as our *cause* is just. *Shak.*

8. A disease; malady. *Obs.*
Syn. — CAUSE, REASON, MOTIVE. *Cause* and *reason* may be used with reference to all phenomena; *motive*, with reference to actions only. A CAUSE (see OCCASION) is that which produces an effect; it is that without which the result would not have been. A REASON (see REASON) is that which explains or justifies a result; or, frequently, that which accounts for the particular character of an action or occurrence. Thus, the *cause* of a railroad accident may have been the failure of the air brakes to work; the *reason* for the accident, carelessness in inspecting the apparatus involved; the immediate *cause* of the French Revolution was the virtual bankruptcy of the government; its *reasons* are to be sought mainly in the antecedent conditions in France. What is *cause* from one point of view, however, may be *reason* from another, and *vice versa*; thus, in the example above, the failure of the air brakes to respond may be regarded as explaining the accident, and hence as its *reason*; and the defect in the brakes themselves may be thought of as the *cause*. Similarly, the antecedent conditions in France may be considered as *cause* no less than *reason*. A MOTIVE (see MOTIVE) is that which incites or prompts to action; thus, among the *motives* of the French revolutionists was their desire for liberty and equality. See INTENTION, ORIGIN; cf. EFFECT.
cause why, reason why; reason; also, because. *Now Colloq. or Dial.* — **for one's cause**, for one's sake or advantage; on one's account. *Archaic.*

I did it not *for his cause.* 2 *Cor.* vii. 12.

cause (kôz), *v. t.*; CAUSED (kôzd); CAUS'ING (kôz'ĭng). [F. *causer*, fr. *cause*, fr. L. *causa.* See CAUSE, *n.*; cf. ACCUSE.] To be the cause or occasion of; to effect as an agent; to bring about; to bring into existence; to make; — often followed by an infinitive, sometimes by *that* with a finite verb.

I will *cause* it to rain upon the earth forty days. *Gen.* vii. 4.
Cause that it be read also in the church of the Laodiceans. *Col.* iv. 16.

Syn. — Create, produce, occasion, originate, induce.

cause, *v. i.* To assign or show cause; to give a reason; to make excuse. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

‖ **cause'rie'** (kōz'rē'; kōz'rê), *n.* [F., fr. *causer* to chat.] Informal talk or discussion, as about literary matters; light conversation.

cause'way (kôz'wā), *n.* [*causey* + *way.*] **1**. A raised way or road, across wet or marshy ground; a causey.
2. A highway or, usually, a paved way; a causey. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. = CAUSEY, in various senses.

cause'way, *v. t.*; CAUSE'WAYED (-wād); CAUSE'WAY-ING.
1. To pave with cobblestones, pebbles, or the like.
2. To provide with a causeway; to make a causeway through or of.

cau'sey (kô'zĭ), *n.* [ME. *cauci*, *cauchie*, OF. *cauchie*, F. *chaussée*, fr. LL. (*via*) *calciata*, fr. *calciare* to make a road, either fr. L. *calx* lime, hence, to pave with limestone (cf. E. *chalk*), or fr. L. *calceus* shoe, fr. *calx* heel, hence, to shoe, pave, wear by treading.] **1**. A mound, bank, or dike. *Obs.*
2. A raised way, as across wet or marshy ground, etc.; a causeway (now the commoner word in this sense).
3. A highway; — esp. an old Roman road. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. A paved way, esp. a street or sidewalk. *Now chiefly Scot.*
5. An area or piece of ground paved with cobblestones or the like, as before a door. *Chiefly Scot.*

cau'sey (kô'zĭ; *dial.* kô'zē, kô'sē), *v. t.*; CAU'SEYED (-zĭd; -zēd; -sēd); CAU'SEY-ING. To pave with small stones; to pave. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cau-sid'i-cal (kô-zĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *causidicalis*; *causa* a cause in law + *dicere* to say.] Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.

caus'tic (kôs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *causticus*, Gr. καυστικός, fr. καίειν to burn: cf. F. *caustique.* Cf. CALM, INK.] **1**. Capable of destroying the texture of anything or eating away its substance by chemical action; burning; corrosive.
2. Severe; satirical; sharp; as, a *caustic* remark.
3. *Optics.* Pertaining to or designating the envelope of rays emanating from a focus and reflected or refracted by a curved surface. The envelope is called a **caustic surface**; a plane section of it, a **caustic curve**.

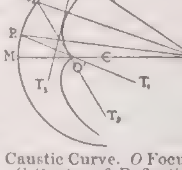

Caustic Curve. *O* Focus; *C* Center of Reflecting Surface; *O'* Cusp; *OM* Normal Ray; OP_1, OP_2, OP_3 Incident Rays; P_1T_1, P_2T_2, P_3T_3 Reflected Rays enveloping the Caustic Curve.

Syn. — Stinging, cutting, pungent. See MORDANT.
caustic alcohol, sodium ethylate, C_2H_5ONa, a white powder which in contact with water forms alcohol and caustic soda. Used as a caustic. — **c. ammonia**, ammonia as a gas or in solution. — **c. creeper**, an Australian euphorbia (*Euphorbia drummondii*) the milky juice of which is used by the natives as a remedy for various diseases; — called also *milk plant.* — **c. lime**, calcium hydroxide, $Ca(OH)_2$, or slacked lime; also, less technically, calcium oxide, CaO, or quicklime. — **c. plant.** = CAUSTIC VINE. — **c. potash**, potassium hydroxide, KOH. — **c. silver**, silver nitrate. — **c. soda**, sodium hydroxide, NaOH. — **c. vine**, an Australian asclepiadaceous plant (*Sarcostemma australe*), poisonous to cattle.

caus'tic, *n.* [L. *causticum* (sc. *medicamentum*). See CAUSTIC, *a.*] **1**. Any substance or means which, applied to animal or other organic tissue, burns, corrodes, or destroys it by chemical action; an escharotic.
2. *Optics.* A caustic curve or surface; — called a **catacaustic**, or a **catacaustic curve** or **surface**, when formed by reflection, and a **diacaustic**, or a **diacaustic curve** or **surface**, when formed by refraction.

caus-tic'i-ty (kôs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being caustic; corrosiveness; as, the *causticity* of potash.
2. Severity of language; as, the *causticity* of a retort.

caus'ti-cize (kôs'tĭ-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make caustic; esp., to convert (alkaline carbonate) into a hydroxide by the use of lime. — **caus'ti-ciz'er** (-sīz'ẽr), *n.*

cau'tel (kô'tĕl), *n.* [F. *cautèle*, L. *cautela* caution, fr. *cavere* to be on one's guard, to take care.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1**. An artifice; trick; also, craftiness; deceit; trickery. *Shak.*
2. Caution; prudence; also, a precaution; an exception or reservation made by way of precaution.
3. *Eccl.* A direction for securing the proper administration of the sacraments, esp. in the Mass.

cau'te-lous (kô'tē-lŭs), *a.* [F. *cauteleux*, LL. *cautelosus.* See CAUTEL.] *Obs. or Archaic.* Crafty; deceitful; wily; cautious; prudent; wary. *Shak.* — **cau'te-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **cau'te-lous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

cau'ter (kô'tẽr), *n.* [F. *cautère*, L. *cauterium*, fr. Gr. καυτήριον a branding iron, fr. καίειν to burn. Cf. CAUSTIC, CAUTERY.] A hot iron for searing or cauterizing.

cau'ter-ant (-ănt), *a.* Of or pertaining to cautery or a caustic. — *n.* A cauterizing substance.

cau'ter-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cautérisation.*] *Med.* Act of searing some part by means of a cautery or caustic; also, the effect of such application.

cau'ter-ize (kô'tẽr-īz), *v. t.*; CAU'TER-IZED (-īzd); CAU'TER-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [L. *cauterizare*, Gr. καυτηριάζειν, fr. καυτήριον a branding iron: cf. F. *cautériser.* See CAUTER.]
1. To burn or sear with a cautery or caustic.
2. To brand with a hot iron. *Obs.*
3. To sear, as the conscience. *Jer. Taylor.*

cau'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *cauterium*, Gr καυτήριον. See CAUTER.] **1**. *Med.* A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, with a hot iron or a caustic.
2. The iron or other agent used in cauterizing.

cau'tion (kô'shŭn), *n.* [F. *caution* a security, L. *cautio*, fr. *cavere* (perh. for *scavere*) to be on one's guard, to take care, (orig.) to be on the watch, see; akin to E. *show.*]
1. Security for the performance of an obligation, as bail, a guarantee, a pledge, etc.; also, the person who gives it; a surety. *Now chiefly Scots Law.*
2. A bond or obligation. *Obs.*
3. Caution money. *Rare.*
4. A proviso or reservation; a saving clause. *Obs.*
5. A precept or warning against evil of any kind; an exhortation to wariness; something, as a word, act, or command, that conveys a warning.

In way of *caution* I must tell you. *Shak.*

6. A careful attention to the probable effects of an act, in order that failure or harm may be avoided; prudence in regard to danger; provident care; wariness; cautiousness; heedfulness.
7. A cautionary act; a precaution. *Obs.* *Shak.*
8. Something or somebody so remarkable or extreme in some way as to excite alarm or astonishment; as, he 's a *caution.* *Slang.*
Syn. — Care, forethought, forecast, heed, prudence, watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection, anxiety, providence, counsel, advice, warning, admonition.

cau'tion (kô'shŭn), *v. t.*; CAU'TIONED (-shŭnd); CAU'TION-ING. **1**. To furnish with a caution or proviso; to qualify by a saving clause. *Obs. or Scots Law.*
2. To give notice of danger to; to warn; to exhort (one) to take heed.

You *cautioned* me against their charms. *Swift.*

to caution one's self, to take heed.
Syn. — See WARN.

cau'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a caution or security. *Chiefly Hist. or Scot.*

In Scotland, where, it should be stated, a guarantee is called a "*cautionary* obligation." *Encyc. Brit.*

2. Characterized by caution; wary; cautious. *Obs.*
3. Conveying, or of the nature of, a caution; warning; as, *cautionary* signals.
4. Precautionary; also, furnished with precaution. *Obs.*
cautionary block, *Railroads*, a block in which two or more trains are permitted to travel, under restrictions imposed by a caution card or the like. — **c. card.** = CAUTION CARD.

cau'tion-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A security or surety; a caution; specif., a cautionary town, or one held as security for performance of treaty obligations, etc.

caution card. *Railroads.* In the block system, a card notifying the engineer to proceed with caution.

caution money. Money deposited by way of security or guaranty, as by a student at an English university.

cau'tious (kô'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *cautus*, fr. *cavere.* See CAUTION.] Attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of acts with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; as, a *cautious* general.

Be swift to hear, but *cautious* of your tongue. *Watts.*

Syn. — Wary, watchful, vigilant, prudent, discreet, guarded, heedful, thoughtful, scrupulous. See CAREFUL.
— **cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

cav'al-cade' (kăv'ăl-kād'), *n.* [F. *cavalcade*, fr. It. *cavalcata*, fr. *cavalcare* to go on horseback, fr. LL. *caballicare*, fr. L. *caballus* an inferior horse, Gr. καβάλλης. Cf. CAVALIER, CAVALRY.] **1**. A ride; a march or raid of horsemen. *Obs.*
2. A procession of persons on horseback; a formal march of horsemen, or, loosely, of carriages, by way of parade; a company of horsemen in procession or marching.

He brought back his war-worn *cavalcade* to the city. *Prescott.*

cav'al-cade', *v. i.*; CAV'AL-CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd); CAV'AL-CAD'ING (-kād'ĭng). To ride in a cavalcade. *R. Browning.*

cav'a-lier' (kăv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* [F. *cavalier*, It. *cavaliere*, LL.

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that the forces involved in cause and effect must be equal, or upon the hypothesis that only like can act upon like. — **causa cau'sæ est cau'sa cau-sa'ti** (kô'zē, kô-zā'tī), the cause of the cause is the cause of the effect. — **c. cau'sans** (kô'zănz), cause in action. — **c. cau-sa'ta** (kô-zā'tȧ), cause which is a result of a previous cause; an effect. — **c. cog'no-scen'di** (kŏg'nō-sĕn'-dī), cause of knowing. — **c. ef-fi'ci-ens** (ĕ-fĭsh'ĭ-ĕnz), efficient cause. — **c. e'mi-nens** (ĕm'ĭ-nĕnz), an eminent cause; a cause transcending its effect and not commensurable with it. — **c. es-sen'di** (ĕ-sĕn'dī), cause of being. — **c. fi-en'di** (fī-ĕn'dī), cause of becoming. — **c. fi-na'lis** (fī-nā'lĭs), final cause. — **c. for-ma'lis** (fôr-mā'lĭs), formal cause. — **c. im'ma-nens** (ĭm'ȧ-nĕnz), immanent cause. — **c. la'tet; vis est no-tis'si-ma**, the cause is hidden, the force is notorious. Adap. fr. *Ovid* (*Met.* IV. 287). — **c. ma-te'ri-a'lis** (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ā'lĭs), material cause. — **c. mo'trix.** = CAUSA MOVENS. — **c. mo'vens** (mō'vĕnz), moving (efficient) cause. — **c. oc-ca'si-o-na'lis** (ŏ-kā'zhĭ-ō-nā'lĭs), occasional cause. — **c. pri'ma**, first or original cause. — **c. pro'xi-ma** (prŏk'sĭ-mȧ), immediate cause. — **c. re-mo'ta**, remote cause. — **c. se-cun'da**, secondary or caused cause. — **c. si'ne qua non**, lit., cause without which not; indispensable cause or condition. — **c. su'i**, cause of itself; hence, the self-caused or self-active; that which is the ground of its own being. — **c. tran'si-ens** (trăn'sĭ-ĕnz), transient cause.

cau-sal'gi-a (kô-zăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καῦσος burning heat + *-algia.*] Neuralgia marked by an intense burning sensation.
caus'al-ly, *adv.* of CAUSAL.
caus'ate (kôz'āt), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *causatus*, p. p. of *causare.*] To cause; originate. *Rare.*
cau-sa'tion-ist, *n.* A believer in the law of universal causation. — **cau-sa'tion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
caus'a-tiv. Causative. *Ref. Sp.*
cau-sa'tor (kô-zā'tŏr), *n.* [See CAUSE.] One who causes. *Obs.*
‖ **cau-sa'tum** (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [LL.] That which is caused; an effect.
cause (kōz), *v. i.* [F. *causer* to chat.] To chat; gossip. *Rare.*
cause, **'cause** (kôz), *conj.* Abbr. of BECAUSE. *Obs., Dial., or Vulgar.*
‖ **cause' cé'lè'bre** (kōz' sā'-lĕb'r'). [F.] *Law.* A celebrated case; a case, usually a criminal case, that excites great interest.
cause'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
cause'less, *a.* Without a cause; esp., without just or sufficient reason. — **cause'less-ly**, *adv.* — **cause'less-ness**, *n.*
caus'er (kôz'ẽr), *n.* One that causes.
‖ **cau'seuse'** (kō'zûz'), *n.* [F., fr. *causer* to talk.] A kind of sofa for two; a tête-à-tête.
causeway grass. An annual grass (*Poa annua*) common along causeways or roadsides.
causidick, *n.* [See CAUSIDICAL.] A lawyer; advocate. *Obs.*
caus'ing (kôz'ĭng), *p. a.* That causes. — **caus'ing-ness**, *n.*
causs. † CAUSE.
caus'son (kôs'ŏn), *n.* See CAVESSON.
caus'ti-cal, *a.* Caustic. *Rare.*
caus'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of CAUSTIC, CAUSTICAL.
caus'ti-cate (kôs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To causticize. — **caus'ti-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.*
caus'tic-ly, *adv.* of CAUSTIC.
caus'tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **cau-te'la** (kô-tē'lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] A caution; a cautionary rule or injunction.
cau'ter-ism (kô'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* A cauterizing; cautery.
cau'til. † CAUTEL.
cau'til-ous. † CAUTELOUS.
cau'ting i'ron (kô'tĭng). An iron for cauterizing.
‖ **cau'ti-o** (kô'shĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* -TIONES (-ō'nēz). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A written undertaking, esp. one imposed by court; also, an acknowledgment, as of the receipt of money, or of a promise made upon oral stipulation.
‖ **cau'ti-o ju'di-ca'tum sol'vi** (jōō'dĭ-kā'tŭm sŏl'vī). [L.] *Civil Law.* Security for costs exacted from a plaintiff.
cau'tion-er, *n.* **1**. *Scots Law.* A surety or sponsor.
2. One who cautions, or warns.
‖ **cau'tion'ne-ment'** (kō'syō'-n'-mäN'), *n.* [F.] Bail; security.
cau'tion-ry (kô'shŭn-rĭ), *n.* *Scots Law.* Suretyship.
‖ **cau'ti-o u'su-fruc'tu-a'ri-a** (kô'shĭ-ō ū'zū-frŭk'tū-ā'rĭ-ȧ). [LL.] *Civil Law.* Security given by a usufructuary against waste.
cautwal. † KOTWAL.
cav. *Abbr.* Cavalier; cavalry.
ca'va. Var. of KAVA.
ca'va (kā'vȧ), *n.; pl.* CAVÆ (-vē). [NL.] *Anat.* Short for VENA CAVA. — **ca'val** (kā'văl), *a.*
ca'val (kā'văl), *n.* [L. *cavus* hollow.] *Anat.* = VENA CAVA.
cav'a-le'ro, cav'a-lie'ro. [Sp. *caballero.*] = CAVALIER.

caballarius, fr. L. *caballus*. See CAVALCADE; cf. CHEVALIER, CABALLINE.] **1**. A horseman; esp., a military man serving on horseback; a knight.
2. A gay, sprightly military man; hence, a gallant.
3. [*cap.*] One of the court party in England in the time of King Charles I. as contrasted with a Roundhead, or an adherent of Parliament. *Clarendon.*
4. *Fort.* A raised work, usually rising from the middle of a bastion, but sometimes erected by besiegers, designed to command the enemy's works. *Now Rare.*
cav′a-lier′ (kăv′ȧ-lēr′), *a.* **1**. High-spirited; gallant; of things, fine; brave; gallant. *Obs.* "The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*." *Suckling.*
2. Gay; easy; offhand; frank.
The plodding, persevering, scrupulous accuracy of the one, and the easy, *cavalier*, verbal fluency of the other, form a complete contrast. *Hazlitt.*
3. Supercilious; haughty; disdainful; curt; brusque.
To treat them with *cavalier* disdain. *James Ward.*
4. [*cap.*] Of or relating to the party of King Charles I. in England. "An old *Cavalier* family." *Beaconsfield.*
cav′a-lier′, *v. i.*; CAV′A-LIERED′ (-lērd′); CAV′A-LIER′ING. To play the cavalier; to act in a cavalier manner; to be haughty. "Some old *cavaliering* baron." *Scott.*
cav′a-lier′, *v. t.* To act as cavalier or gallant to.
cav′a-lier′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice or principles of cavaliers, esp. of the 17th-century Cavaliers; also, an expression characteristic of the Cavaliers. *Scott.*
cav′a-lier′ly, *adv.* In a cavalier manner; disdainfully.
cav′a-lier′ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a cavalier; knightly; haughty. *G. Meredith.*
‖ **ca′va-lier′**, or **ca′va-lie′re, ser-ven′te** (kä′vä-lyâr′ sĕr-vĕn′tā; kä′vä-lyĕ′rā). [It.] Lit., a serving cavalier; a lover of, or a gallant attentive to, a married lady.
ca-val′la (kȧ-văl′ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *cavalla* a kind of fish, or Sp. *caballa*; prob. fr. Pg. *cavallo* horse, Sp. *caballo*.] **a** The cero. **b** Any of various carangoid fishes of the genus *Caranx*, esp. *C. hippos*, a food fish of both coasts of tropical America, found north to Cape Cod on the Atlantic side.

Cavalla (*Caranx hippos*).

cav′al-ry (kăv′ăl-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *cavalerie*, fr. It. *cavalleria*. See CAVALIER; cf. CHIVALRY.] **1**. Horsemanship, esp. that of a knight or soldier. *Obs.* *Milton.*
2. Knighthood; also, an order of knighthood. *Obs.*
3. *Mil.* That part of a military force which serves on horseback and, while it may be dismounted to fight in an emergency, is normally used so as to realize the advantages of the horse's mobility in maneuvering and impetus in charging; — distinguished from *mounted infantry*, which uses the horse almost wholly for rapid transportation. *Heavy cavalry* and *light cavalry* are so named from the character of their armament, and the size of the men and horses. Cavalry is that one of the three great arms of the service whose main duties are to furnish full information of the enemy, while screening the movements of its own army, to pursue and demoralize a defeated enemy and at all times to threaten and intercept his communications, and in battle to strike suddenly at weakened points or turn exposed flanks.
4. Horsemen, horses, etc., collectively. *Beaconsfield.*
5. An old variation of the game of checkers, in which some pieces are called *cavalry* and others *infantry*.
cavalry bone. *Med.* An osseous formation occurring sometimes in the adductor muscles of the thigh of riders, due to constant pressure.
cav′al-ry-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of a body of cavalry.
ca′va-ti′na (kä′vȧ-tē′nȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Originally, a melody of simpler form than the *aria*; a song often operatic and sentimental, with uniform tempo, and without a second part and a *da capo*; — a term now variously and vaguely used.

Cavalryman of United States Army in Field Uniform.

cave (kāv), *n.* [F. *cave*, L. *cavus* hollow; cf. neut. *cavum* cavity. Cf. CAGE.] **1**. A hollow place in the earth, either natural or artificial; a subterraneous cavity; cavern; den.
2. Any hollow place, or part; a cavity. *Obs.*
3. A depressed ash pit, as of a glass furnace.
4. *Eng. Politics.* A secession, or a group of seceders, from a political party, as from the Liberal party in England in 1866. See CAVE OF ADULLAM, below.
Cave of A-dul′lam (ȧ-dŭl′ăm), an expression applied by John Bright to a group of seceders from the Liberal party. They are called also *Adullamites*. See 1 *Sam.* xxii. 1, 2. — **C. of Mammon**, in Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (II. vii.), the subterranean abode of Mammon, the "God of the world and worldlings," through which he conducts Sir Guyon. — **C. of Montesinos**. See MONTESINOS.
cave (kāv), *v. t.*; CAVED (kāvd); CAV′ING (kāv′ĭng). [Cf. F. *caver*. See CAVE, *n.*] **1**. To make hollow; to hollow or scoop out; to excavate. *Obs.*
The mouldred earth had *cav'd* the banke. *Spenser.*
2. To put or inclose in or as in a cave.
to cave in, to cause to cave or fall in.
cave, *v. i.* **1**. To dwell in a cave. *Shak.*
2. To cave in. See below. *Colloq. or Slang.*
3. *Eng. Politics.* To form a cave (in sense 4).
to cave in. [Cf. Flem. *inkalven*.] **a** To fall in or down as a result of being undermined or of pressure from above, as earth on the side of a well or pit; to calve in; — sometimes without *in*. **b** To submit; yield; give in. *Colloq.*
cave, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
1. To tilt and overturn; tip; upset.
2. To toss or push, as the head.
cave, *v. i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. To fall, as an overturned thing; to fall clumsily or suddenly; — usually with *over*.
2. To toss the head or other part of the body; to rear or plunge.
ca-veach′ (kȧ-vēch′), *n.* [Sp. *escabeche*.] *West Indies.* Mackerel or other fish cut up, seasoned with spices and salt, and fried in oil, for keeping. — *v. t.* To prepare (fish) in this manner.
ca′ve-at (kā′vē-ăt), *n.* [L. *caveat* let him beware, pres. subj. of *cavere* to be on one's guard, to beware.] **1**. *Law.* A notice given by an interested party to some officer not to do a certain act until the party is heard in opposition; as, a *caveat* entered in a probate court to stop the proving of a will or the taking out of letters of administration, etc. Specif.: **a** *Eng. Patent Law.* A notice filed upon an application for renewal of a patent by a person who wishes to oppose the renewal. **b** *U. S.* A notice formerly given to the Patent Office of the caveator's claim as inventor, in order to prevent the grant of a patent to another person for the same alleged invention upon an application filed during the life of the caveat without notice to the caveator. The caveat was filed in the secret archive, and was operative for a year and for yearly renewals if made. It afforded no protection except as to notice of interfering applications. The caveat was abolished in 1910.
2. A caution; warning; admonition.
We . . . enter our *caveat* against a conclusion *Jeffrey.*
3. A precaution; a proviso or reservation; a caution. *Obs.*
ca′ve-at, *v. i.* **1**. To enter a caveat.
2. *Fencing.* To disengage.
‖ **ca′ve-at emp′tor** (ĕmp′tôr). [L.] *Law.* Let the purchaser beware, that is, let him examine the article he is buying, and act on his own judgment and at his own risk; — a maxim implying the rule of English and American law that the purchaser buys at his own risk, except as to express warranties or those implied by law from the circumstances.
ca′ve-a′tor (-ā′tôr), *n.* *Law.* One who enters or files a caveat.
cave bear. A very large bear (*Ursus spelæus*) whose remains are common in European caves, including those of England. It was contemporaneous with paleolithic man.
cave dweller. One who dwells in a cave; esp., one of the prehistoric inhabitants of Europe, whose remains and utensils are discovered in ancient caves. — **cave dwelling**.
cave earth. *Geol.* A deposit of sand, soil, etc., washed into caves. It is often covered with a layer of stalagmite, and sometimes contains remains of extinct animals.
cave hyena. A hyena whose remains are found abundantly in British caves, now usually regarded as a large variety of the living African spotted hyena.
cave′-in′, *n.* Act of caving in, as of a mine; a place where a thing, as the earth, has caved in. *Colloq.*
cave lion. A lion whose remains are found in the caves of Europe, including England. It is believed to be a large variety of the existing lion.
cave man. A cave dweller; esp., a man of the stone age contemporary with the mammoth, cave bear, etc.
Cav′en-dish (kăv′ĕn-dĭsh), *n.* Leaf tobacco softened, sweetened, and pressed into plugs or cakes.
Cavendish experiment. *Physics.* An experiment on the principle of the torsion balance for demonstrating and measuring the force of gravitation between small bodies, first performed by Henry Cavendish in 1797–98.
Cavendish hand. [From *Cavendish*, pen name of Henry Jones, English writer on whist.] *Whist.* A hand containing four trumps and three of each plain suit.
Cavendish lead. *Whist.* An opening lead of trumps from a Cavendish hand.
cave pearl. A pearly concretion, in composition like true pearl, formed in limestone caves by the agency of water.
cav′ern (kăv′ẽrn), *n.* [F. *caverne*, fr. L. *caverna*, fr. *cavus* hollow.] **1**. A subterranean hollow; an underground cavity; a cave; — often used, as distinguished from *cave*, with implication of largeness or indefinite extent.
2. A cavity, as of the ear. *Obs.*
cav′ern, *v. t.*; CAV′ERNED (-ẽrnd); CAV′ERN-ING. **1**. To place or inclose in or as if in a cavern. "A hermit *caverned* in a wood." *E. W. Ellsworth.*
2. To hollow out, or form by hollowing out.
cav′ern (kăv′ẽrn), *v. i.* To lurk or live in a cavern.
cavern limestone. Any limestone abounding in caverns, esp. the Carboniferous limestone of Kentucky.
cav′ern-ous (kăv′ẽr-nŭs), *a.* [L. *cavernosus*: cf. F. *caverneux*.] **1**. Full of caverns; of the nature of, or resembling, a cavern; hollow.
2. Filled with cavities, cells, or interstices.
3. Of or pertaining to a cavern.
cavernous bodies, masses of erectile tissue with large interspaces which may be distended with blood, esp. those forming the chief part of the body of the penis and the clitoris. — **c. plexus**, *Anat.*, a nerve plexus of the sympathetic system lying below and internal to the carotid artery, at each side of the sella turcica. — **c. respiration**, a peculiar respiratory sound observed in auscultation when the bronchial tubes communicate with morbid lung cavities. — **c. sinuses**, *Anat.*, a pair of large venous sinuses, each situated in a groove at the side of the body of the sphenoid bone, in the cranial cavity. They open behind into the petrosal sinuses. — **c. whisper**, a blowing sound heard in auscultation over lung cavities when words are whispered.
ca-ver′nu-lous (kȧ-vûr′nū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna* cavern.] Full of little cavities.
cav′es-son (kăv′ĕ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *caveçon*, fr. It. *cavezzone*, augm. fr. LL. *capitium* a head covering, hood, fr. L. *caput* head. Cf. CABEZON.] *Manège.* A kind of noseband of iron or other stiff material used in breaking and training horses; also, a halter with such a noseband.
‖ **ca-vet′to** (kä-vĕt′tō), *n.*; *pl.* It. -VETTI (-tē), E. -VETTOS (-tōz). [It., fr. *cavo* hollow, L. *cavus*.] *Arch.* A concave molding in which the curve, usually a quarter circle, is much less produced than that of a scotia. See MOLDING, *Illust.*
Ca′vi-a (kā′vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *cabiai*: cf. F. *cabiai*.] *Zoöl.* The genus of cavies containing the guinea pig.
cav′i-ar′ | (kăv′ĭ-är′; kȧ′vyär′; *see note below*), *n.* [Cf. F.
cav′i-are′ | *caviar*, It. *caviale*, Turk *khāryār*.] The prepared and salted roe of the sturgeon and other large fish, used as a relish, esp. in Russia. *Caviar*, considered a delicacy by some, is seldom used and little relished by the masses. Hamlet says of a play, "'T was *caviare* to the general," i. e., above the taste of the common people.
☞ *Caviare* was originally pronounced in four syllables. Later the final *e* was dropped in pronunciation and often in spelling, and the pronunciation became unsettled. The pronunciations kăv′ĭ-är′, kȧ′vyär′, like the French, are now considered the best usage, although the older *kȧ-vēr′*, given by Walker and others, is still preferred by some.
cav′i-corn (kăv′ĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *cavus* hollow + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Having hollow horns, as the family Bovidæ.
Cav′i-cor′ni-a (-kôr′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of ruminants whose horns are hollow, not deciduous, and planted on a bony process of the frontal bones. It is equivalent to Bovidæ, and includes the oxen, sheep, goats, and antelopes. The pronghorn is intermediate between this group and the deer, having hollow but deciduous horns.
cav′il (kăv′ĭl), *v. i.*; CAV′ILED or CAV′ILLED (-ĭld); CAV′IL-ING or CAV′IL-LING. [L. *cavillari* to practice jesting, to censure, fr. *cavilla* bantering jests, sophistry: cf. OF. *caviller*.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason.
You do not well in obstinacy
To *cavil* in the course of this contract. *Shak.*
cav′il, *v. t.* **1**. To cavil at. *Milton.*
2. To make, cause, effect, drive, etc., by caviling; — with *out* or *away*. *Rare.* *Milton.*
cav′il, *n.* **1**. A captious or frivolous objection; a quibble.
All the *cavils* of prejudice and unbelief. *South.*
2. The raising of cavils; caviling. *Motley.*
cav′il-ing, *p. a.* Disposed to cavil; finding fault without good reason; captious.
Syn. — See CAPTIOUS.
— **cav′il-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **cav′il-ing-ness**, *n.*
cav′ing (kăv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CAVE, to fall. Specif.: *vb.n.* A falling or hollowing in; of the moon, the waning.
caving system, a system of mining in which the worked-out levels are allowed to close by caving in.
cav′i-ta-ry (kăv′ĭ-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl.* **1**. Hollow; as: **a** Having a cœlom. **b** Having an alimentary cavity.
2. Of or pertaining to the cœlom or other cavity.
cav′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Mech.* The formation of a vacuum around a propeller or fan revolving at a speed above a certain critical value (depending upon the size, number, and shape of the blades). It causes a loss in efficiency.
cav′i-ty (kăv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *cavus* hollow: cf. F. *cavité*.] **1**. Hollowness. *Obs. & R.*
The *cavity* or hollowness of the place. *Goodwin.*
2. A hollow place; a hollow; as, the abdominal *cavity*.
Abnormal spaces or excavations are frequently formed in the lungs, which are designated *cavities* or vomicæ. *Quain*
3. *Shipbuilding.* The displacement of a vessel. *Rare.*
Syn. — See HOLE.
ca′vo-re-lie′vo (kä′vō-rē-lē′vō) } *n.* [It. *cavo-rilievo*.]
‖ **ca′vo-ri-lie′vo** (kä′vō-rē-lyā′vō) } Hollow relief. See RELIEF.
ca-vort′ (kȧ-vôrt′), *v. i.*; CA-VORT′ED; CA-VORT′ING. To prance elaborately; to caper about; to curvet; — said of a horse or his rider. *Colloq., U. S.*
ca′vy (kā′vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CAVIES (-vĭz) [From CAVIA, the generic name.] **a** Any of several short-tailed, rough-haired, hystricomorphous rodents of South America and the West Indies, constituting the family Caviidæ. The guinea pig

‖ **ca′va-lie′re** (kä′vä-lyĕ′rā), *n.* [It.] A cavalier; knight; cavalier servente.
Cavalier hat. A lady's hat with a feather, imitating those of the 17th-century Cavaliers.
cav′a-lier′ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **cav′a-lier′ish-ness**, *n*
cav′a-lier′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cavaliero. = CAVALIER.
cavalier servant. = CAVALIER SERVENTE. — **cavalier servitude**.
‖ **ca′va′lier′ seul′** (kȧ′vȧ′lyā′ sûl′). [F., solitary cavalier.] **a** A single gentleman. **b** In a quadrille, a figure in which each man of two opposite couples dances a few steps in turn, the other three facing him.
cav′a-lier′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
cav′al-lad′ (kăv′ăl-yăd′), **cav′al-lard′** (-yärd′), *n.* See CABALLADA.
ca-val′lè (kȧ-văl′ē), **ca-val′li** (-ĭ). Vars. of CAVALLA.
ca-val′ly (kȧ-văl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). Var. of CAVALLA.
ca-van′ (kä-vän′; 133), *n.*; *pl.* E. CAVANS (-vänz′), Sp. CAVANES (-vä′nās). Var. of CABAN. See MEASURE.
cav′a-scope (kăv′ȧ-skōp), *n.* [L. *cavus* hollow + *-scope*.] *Med.* An instrument for illuminating cavities, as the throat.
ca-vash′, **ca-vass′**. Vars. of KAVASS.
cav′a-si′na (kăv′ȧ-sī′nȧ; -sē′nȧ), *n.* A California amber fish (*Seriola dorsalis*).
cav′ate (kāv′āt), *a.* [L. *cavatus*.] Excavated; made in a cavelike form. "Domiciles excavated in softer beds between hard ledges in the cliffs, sometimes called '*cavate* lodges.'" *Int. Encyc.*
cavatise. † COVETISE.
cave, *v. t.* [See CHAFF, *n.*] To separate (grain, beans, etc.) from the chaff with a rake or similar instrument. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cave, *n.* [See CAVE to toss.] A toss or push, as of the head. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cave, *n.* Act of caving, or falling in; a "cave-in." *Colloq.*
‖ **cave** (kȧv), *n.* [F., lit., cellar.] *Card Playing.* In brelan, bouillotte, etc., the sum which each player puts in front of him at the beginning of play.
‖ **cave**, *a.* [F.] Concave, as the waning moon.
ca′ve-a (kā′vē-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CAVEÆ (-ē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A cave, den, or cage, esp. for wild animals. **b** A theatrical auditorium, or the whole theater.
caveare. † CAVIAR.
‖ **ca′ve-at ac′tor**. [L.] Let the doer beware.
‖ **ca′ve ca′nem**. [L.] Beware the dog.
cave cricket. Any of several species of wingless crickets, of the genus *Hadenœcus*, found in caves and similar places.
ca-veer′. † CAVIAR.
cavel. † CAVIL.
cavel. Var. of KEVEL.
cav′el (kăv′ĕl; kȧv′'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *kavel* lot, share, *kavelen* to cast lots.] A lot or something obtained by lot; allotment; fate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cav′el, *v. t. & i.* To allot; cast lots. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cav′el (kȧv′ĕl; kĕv′ĕl), *n.* A mean fellow. *Obs.*
cave′let, *n.* A small cave.
‖ **ca-ven′do tu′tus**. [L.] Safe by taking heed.
‖ **ca′ve quid di′cis, quan′do, et cui′** (kī). [L.] Take heed what you say, when, and to whom.
cav′ern-al, *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a cavern. *Rare.*
cav′erned (kăv′ẽrnd), *a.* **a** Containing or having caverns; formed into or like a cavern. **b** Living or inclosed in or as in a cavern.
cav′er-nic′o-lous (kăv′ẽr-nĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *caverna* cave + *-colous*.] Inhabiting caves.
cav′ern-i′tis (kăv′ẽr-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cavernous* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the cavernous bodies of the penis.
cav′ern-like′, *a.* See -LIKE.
cav′er-no′ma (kăv′ẽr-nō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OMATA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A cavernous tumor.
cav′ern-ous-ly, *adv.* of CAVERNOUS.
cav′er-nule (kăv′ẽr-nūl), *n.* [L. *cavernula*.] A small cavity. — **ca-ver′nu-lat′ed** (kȧ-vûr′nū-lāt′ĕd), *a*
cav′e-son. Var. of CAVESSON.
caviary. † CAVIAR.
ca-vic′o-lous (kȧ-vĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *cavus* hollow + *-colous*.] Inhabiting or dwelling in caves.
ca′vie (kā′vĭ), *n.* [D. *kavie*, L. *cavea* cage.] A hencoop. *Scot.*
Ca-vi′i-dæ (kȧ-vī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See CAVY.
cav′il. Var. of CAVEL, lot; KEVEL.
cav′ild. Caviled. *Ref. Sp.*
cav′il-er, or **cav′il-ler**, *n.* One who cavils.
cav′il-la′tion (kăv′ĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *cavillation*, L. *cavillatio*.] A caviling; a quibble, as in legal proceedings; a cavil; hence, formerly, trickery. *Archaic.*
cav′il-ous, or **cav′il-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *cavillosus*.] Characterized by caviling, or disposed to cavil; quibbling. — **cav′il-ous-ly**, **-il-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **cav′il-ous-ness**, **-il-lous-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
cav′in (kăv′ĭn), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A natural depression, as a sunken road, adapted to cover troops.
cav′ings (kāv′ĭngz; *dial.* kāv′ĭnz, kĕv′ĭnz), *n. pl.* [See CAVE, to separate grain.] Chaff of grain, beans, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
cav′i-tied (kăv′ĭ-tĭd), *p. a.* Having cavities
ca-viu′na wood (kä-vyōō′nä). A kind of rosewood obtained from *Amerimnon nigrum*.
ca′vi-ya (kä′vĭ-yȧ; kăv′ĭ-yȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *caballada*.] A herd of horses. *Western U. S.*
Cav′o-lin′i-a (kăv′ō-lĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after F. *Cavolini*, Italian naturalist.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pteropods having the shell composed of a convex ventral and more flattened dorsal portion separated by a broad dorsoventrally contracted aperture.
ca′vy. Var. of CAVIE, hencoop.
caw. Var. of COE, sheep rot.
caw, *v. t.* Var. of 1st KA.

D E F G H I J K L M

(which see) and capybara are the best-known species. The name is also applied to other allied rodents, as the paca and agoutis. **b** Specif., a guinea pig.

caw (kô), *v. i.*; CAWED (kôd); CAW′ING. [Imitative.] **1**. Of crows, rooks, ravens, etc.: To cry, or utter their natural call or cry.

Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report. *Shak.*

2. To make a sound like or likened to such a cry.

caw, *n.* The cry made by the crow, rook, or raven.

caw, *interj.* An exclamation or cry imitative of the cry of a crow, rook, or raven.

cawk (kôk), *n.* Also *cauk*. [E. dial. *cauk* limestone. A doublet of *chalk*.] *Min.* An opaque, compact variety of barite, or heavy spar.

cax′on (kăk′sŭn), *n.* [OSp. *caxon*, Sp. *cajón*, fr. OSp. *caxa*, Sp. *caja*, case. See 2d CASE; cf. CAISSON.] *Metal.* A chest of ores prepared for refining by calcining, grinding, etc.

Cax′ton (kăks′tŭn), *n.* **1**. *Bibliog.* Any book printed by William Caxton, who brought printing into England about 1474. He used only black-letter type.
2. *Print.* A kind of type like that used by Caxton.

☞ This line is in brevier Caxton.

Cay-enne′ (kā-ĕn′; kī-ĕn′), *n.* **1**. A town and island in French Guiana, South America.
2. [*usually l. c.*] Cayenne pepper.
3. A canary with red or reddish plumage artificially produced by feeding the growing bird with red pepper.
4. A small, reddish, marine, surface-swimming copepod, which is a favorite food of the mackerel.
Cayenne frankincense. = TACAMAHACA. — **C. incense.** = CONIMA. — **C. pepper**, a very hot and pungent powder made by drying and grinding the fruits or seeds of several species of the genus *Capsicum*, esp. *C. annuum* and *C. frutescens*; — called also *red pepper*. It is used chiefly as a condiment. — **C. rose** *or* **sassafras**, the pottery-bark tree.

Cay′ley-an (kā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Designating, or pertaining to, the mathematics of Arthur Cayley (1821–95), esp. invariantive analysis and the geometry of the absolute.

Cay′ley-an, *n.* *Math.* A curve of sixth order, third class, being the envelope of lines cut in involution by the polar conics of a cubic. It was discovered (1853) by Cayley.

cay′man (kā′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [From the language of Guiana: cf. Sp. *caimán*.] **1**. Any of several tropical American alligators constituting the genus *Caiman*, which differ from the typical alligators chiefly in having the ventral armor composed of overlapping bony scutes each formed of two parts united by a suture. They are especially abundant in the upper Amazon region, where they are known as *jacare* or *yacare*. One species, *C. niger*, reaches a length of twenty feet.
2. Any of several gobioid fishes of tropical America, esp. *Dormitator maculatus*, a large fresh-water food fish.

‖ **ca′yo** (kä′yō), *n.*; *pl.* -YOS (*Sp.* -yōs). [Sp. Cf. 1st KEY.] A small island or ledge of rock in the water; a key. *Sp. Am.*

Ca-yu′ga (kȧ-yōō′gȧ), *n.* An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly inhabiting western New York, now mostly in Ontario, with a few in New York and some in Oklahoma.

Cayuga duck. The black Cayuga.

Ca-yu′gan (-găn), *a.* [From *Cayuga* Lake, New York.] *Geol.* Designating the uppermost major subdivision of the American Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. — *n.* The Cayugan epoch or series.

Ca-yuse′ (kī-ūs′), *n.* **1**. An Indian of a tribe of Waiilatpuan stock now gathered upon the Umatilla reservation, Oregon.
2. [*l. c.*] An Indian pony. *Western U. S.*

Ce′a-no′thus (sē′ȧ-nō′thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεάνωθος a kind of thistle.] *Bot.* A large genus of American rhamnaceous shrubs and small trees having handsome foliage and often showy white, blue, or yellow flowers. They are most abundant on the Pacific coast. *C. americanus* is the New Jersey tea, or redroot; *C. thyrsiflorus*, the blue myrtle; and *C. arboreus*, the tree myrtle.

cease (sēs), *v. i.*; CEASED (sēst); CEAS′ING. [ME. *cessen*, *cesen*, F. *cesser*, fr. L. *cessare*, v. intensive fr. *cedere* to withdraw. See CEDE; cf. CESSATION.] **1**. To come to an end; to stop; to leave off or give over; to desist; as, the noise *ceased*. "To *cease* from strife." *Prov.* xx. 3.
2. To become extinct; fail to be; pass away. *Obs. or R.*

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land. *Deut.* xv. 11.

Syn. — Desist, leave off, discontinue, refrain, intermit, pause, end. — CEASE, STOP, QUIT. STOP (see STOP, STAY) applies primarily to action, or to that which is thought of as *moving*; CEASE applies also to states and conditions, or to that which is thought of as *being*; as, a train *stops*, but does not *cease*; the noise it makes both *stops* and *ceases*; one's love may *cease*, but scarcely *stop*; "When I have fears that I may *cease* to be" (*Keats*). *Stop* frequently denotes a sudden or definite, *cease*, a gradual, suspension of activity; as, one may all at once *stop* going to a friend's house, or one's visits may gradually *cease*; "I gave commands; then all smiles *stopped* together" (*R. Browning*); "You hear the grating roar . . . begin, and *cease*, and then again begin" (*M. Arnold*). *Stop* is the everyday, *cease*, the more lettered or poetical word. QUIT, as a synonym for *stop* and *cease* (cf. LEAVE), is an Americanism; as, he *quit* coming, to *quit* smoking. See CLOSE.

cease (sēs), *v. t.* **1**. To put a stop to; to stop. *Obs.*

But he, her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace. *Milton.*

2. To bring to an end; to discontinue or leave off.

Cease, then, this impious rage. *Milton.*

3. To cause to stop or desist from some action. *Obs.*

cease, *n.* [OF. *ces* or F. *cesse*, fr. *cesser*. See CEASE, *v.*] Cessation. *Obs.*, exc. in the phrase *without cease*. *Shak.*

I kept an eye upon her *without cease*. *Stevenson.*

cease′less, *a.* Without pause or stop; incessant; unceasing. — **cease′less-ly**, *adv.* — **cease′less-ness**, *n.*

Ceb′i-dæ (sĕb′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CEBUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of platyrrhine monkeys comprising all the New World monkeys except the marmosets and tamarins. They have one more pair of molar teeth in each jaw than the marmosets and Old World monkeys, and usually have the tail long and prehensile. — **ce′bid** (sē′bĭd; sĕb′ĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **ce′bine** (sē′bīn), *a.* — **ce′boid** (-boid), *a.*

ce-bur′ (sȧ-bōōr′), *n.*, *or* **cebur balsam**. [Perh. fr. the island of *Cebu*, where it is found.] A yellowish oily liquid prepared in the Philippine Islands, by boiling the root and twigs of the apocynaceous tree *Parameria vulneraria* in coconut oil. It is used for skin diseases and wounds.

Ce′bus (sē′bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κῆβος, or κῆπος, a long-tailed monkey.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of monkeys of the family Cebidæ, consisting of numerous South and Central American species. They are of medium size, with well-developed thumb, and prehensile tail covered with hair to the tip. See CAPUCHIN, *Illust.*

Cec′i-do-my-i′i-dæ (sĕs′ĭ-dô-mĭ-ī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κηκίς, κηκῖδος, a gallnut + μυῖα fly.] *Zoöl.* A family of small, delicate, nematocerous, two-winged flies, many species of which produce galls or other deformities on plants; the gall gnats or gall midges. The typical genus, **Cec′i-do-my′ia** (-mī′yȧ), contains several species very injurious to crops, as the Hessian fly and clover-seed midge. — **cec′i-do-my′ian** (-mī′yăn), *a.* & *n.* — **cec′i-do-my′iid** (-yĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **cec′i-do-my-i′i-dous** (-mĭ-ī′ô-dŭs), *a.*

Ce-cil′i-a, Saint (sē-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ). [L. *Caecilia*.] A young Christian woman martyred at Rome about 230. She is said to have converted her husband (also later martyred) after being forced to marry him in spite of a vow of celibacy. She is regarded as the patron saint of music, esp. sacred music, and is said to have played so well as to draw angels from heaven to listen. Her day is Nov. 22.

ce′cils (sē′sĭlz; sĕs′ĭlz), *n. pl.* *Cookery.* Balls of minced meat, bread crumbs, onions, anchovies, etc., covered with beaten egg and bread crumbs and fried.

Ce-cro′pi-a (sē-krō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Cecrops*, king of Attica.] **1**. *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American moraceous trees ranging from Mexico to Brazil. The milky juice yields a fair quality of caoutchouc, and is also used in medicine as an astringent. The bast fiber is employed for cordage, and the bark for tanning. *C. peltata* is the trumpetwood.
2. **a** See CECROPS. **b** In Sidney's "Arcadia," a wicked widow, sister-in-law of Basilius and mother of Amphialus.

Cecropia moth. A large silkworm moth (*Samia cecropia*), the largest moth native of the eastern United States, represented by related species in the West. Its larva feeds on many forest and fruit trees.

Ce′crops (sē′krŏps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κέκροψ.] In Greek legend or tradition, a hero said to have been the first king of Attica, to have introduced there the first elements of civilized life, and to have founded Athens, the citadel of which was called **Cecropia** after him. He was represented as half snake.

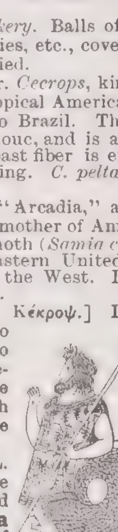

Cecrops.

ce′dar (sē′dẽr), *n.* [F. *cèdre*, fr. L. *cedrus*, Gr. κέδρος.] Any of a large number of trees having fragrant wood of remarkable durability; specif.: **a** Any of various pinaceous trees of temperate regions; as: (1) The cedar of Lebanon and other species of *Cedrus*. (2) In the United States, the red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and other species of *Juniperus*; also various species of *Chamæcyparis*, *Libocedrus*, and *Thuja*. (3) In Japan, *Cryptomeria japonica*. (4) In New Zealand, the kaikawaka (*Libocedrus doniana*). **b** Any of various trees of tropical regions, chiefly those of the Meliaceæ; as: (1) In Mexico and the West Indies, the Spanish cedar (*Cedrela odorata*). (2) In Australia, the toona (*Toona ciliata*) and species of *Dysoxylum*, *Ehretia*, *Melia*, *Rhus*, etc., with various epithets, as *bastard*, *brown*, etc.
cedar of Lebanon, a handsome pinaceous tree (*Cedrus libani*), with short fascicled leaves and erect cones. It attains a great age and height. There is a celebrated grove on Mount Lebanon, but the tree is becoming rare in that vicinity.

cedar apple. A globular fleshy excrescence found on juniper trees, and constituting the teliostage of various rust fungi of the genus *Gymnosporangium*. The æciostage of these fungi occurs on the apple and related trees.

cedar bird. A waxwing (*Ampelis cedrorum*) widely distributed over temperate North America; the cherry bird. It resembles, but is smaller than, the Bohemian waxwing.

Cedar Bird. (¼)

ce′dared (sē′dẽrd), *a.* Covered or furnished with cedars.

cedar elm. An elm of the western United States (*Ulmus crassifolia*) with spreading, often pendulous, corky branches, and rough, often shining, leaves. Also called *basket elm*.

cedar gum. **a** A white gum resin yielded by the pinaceous tree *Callitris arborea* of South Africa. **b** A pale yellow gum obtained from several Australian meliaceous trees of the genera *Cedrela* and *Toona*. Both are used in preparing varnish.

ce′darn (sē′dẽrn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cedar or cedars; made of cedar. *Poetic.* *Milton.*

Where are your moonlight halls, your *cedarn* glooms,
The blossoming abysses of your hills? *Tennyson.*

cedar nut. The seed of the Swiss pine (*Pinus cembra*); — also called *cembra nut*. It is used for food in Siberia.

cedar pine. **a** The scrub pine. **b** The spruce pine.

cede (sēd), *v. t.*; CED′ED (sēd′ĕd); CED′ING (sēd′ĭng). [L. *cedere* to withdraw, yield; akin to *cadere* to fall, and to E. *chance*: cf. F. *céder*. Cf. ANCESTOR, CEASE.] To yield or surrender; to give up; to grant; *Civil Law*, to assign or transfer; as, to *cede* a fortress, a province, or country, to another nation, by treaty; to *cede* a debt to another.

The people must *cede* . . . some of their natural rights. *Jay.*

cede, *v. i.* To give way or place; yield; also, of a domain, to pass. *Obs.*

ce′dent (sē′dĕnt), *n.* [L. *cedens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] *Civil & Scots Law.* An assignor of property.

ce-dil′la (sē-dĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *cedilla*, cf. F. *cédille*; dim. of *zeta*, the Gr. name of the letter *z*, because this letter was formerly written after the *c* to indicate the sibilant value.] A mark, derived from the letter *z* (see etym.), placed under the letter *c* [thus, ç], to show that it is to be sounded like *s*, as in *façade*, and used, originally in Spanish, French, and Portuguese, where otherwise the "hard" or "k" sound of *c* would be expected.

Ce-dre′la (sē-drē′lȧ; sĕd′rē-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. Sp. *cedrelo*. See CEDAR.] *Bot.* A small genus of large tropical American meliaceous trees having flowers with 5 stamens, a 5-celled ovary, and winged seeds. They yield valuable ornamental wood, much used for furniture. The aromatic bark is used as a febrifuge. *C. odorata* is the Spanish cedar.

ce′drene (sē′drēn), *n.* [See CEDAR.] *Chem.* A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, occurring in oil of red cedar.

Ced′ric (sĕd′rĭk; kĕd′rĭk), *n.* In Scott's "Ivanhoe," a Saxon thane, guardian of Rowena.

ce′drin (sē′drĭn), *n.* A white or yellowish crystalline substance, the active principle of the cedron.

ce′dron (sē′drŭn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *cedrón*.] The fruit of the tropical American simaroubaceous tree *Simaba cedron*, containing cedrin, and employed as an antidote to snake bite and a remedy for hydrophobia; also, the tree itself.

Ce′drus (sē′drŭs), *n.* [L., cedar.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees of the Old World, distinguished from *Larix* by the persistent leaves and erect cones. There are 3 species, *C. libani*, the cedar of Lebanon, *C. deodara*, the deodar, and *C. atlantica*.

ced′u-la (sĕd′ū-lȧ; *Sp.* thā′dōō-lä; 138), *n.* [LL. *cedula*; Sp. *cédula*. See SCHEDULE.] **1**. *O. Eng. Law.* A schedule.
2. In Spanish countries, a piece or slip of parchment or paper written upon, or to write upon; hence, any of various certificates, etc.; as: **a** A written obligation under private signature acknowledging an indebtedness and promis-

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caw. Var. of *ca′*, Scot. form of CALL, *v.*
cawd. Cawed. *Ref. Sp.*
caw′del. † CAUDLE.
caw′die (kô′dĭ). Scot. var. of CADDIE.
caw′dron. † CHAWDRON.
cawf. Scot. var. of 1st CALF, CHAFF; dial. Eng. var. of CORF.
cawk. Var. of CAUK, CAULK.
cawk, *n.* [Imitative. Cf. CAW.] The cry of certain birds, as rooks.
cawk, *v. t.* To utter a cawk.
cawk′er. Var. of CALKER.
cawk′y, *a.* *Min.* Containing, or like, cawk; barytous.
cawl. Var. of CAUL.
cawl (kôl), *n.* [AS., basket.] A fish basket or creel. *Cornwall.*
Caw′line, Sir (kô′lĭn). The hero of an ancient English ballad, who wins his love, the king's daughter, by slaying a giant "soldan." In the enlarged version published in Percy's "Reliques," the "soldan" slays Sir Cawline. See CHRISTABEL, 1.
cawme. † CALM.
caw′ney (kô′nĭ), **-nie**, **-ny**, *n.* [Tamil *kāṇi*.] See MEASURE.
‖ **caw′quaw** (kô′kwô), *n.* [Of Am. Indian origin; cf. Cree *kākwa*.] The urson.
cawse. † CAUSE.
cawsee. † CADI.
caw′tel. † CAUTEL.
ca-xi′ (kä-hē′; 262). Var. of CAJI.
cax′on, *n.* An old kind of wig.
Cax-to′ni-an (kăk-stō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to William Caxton, the first English printer.
cay. † KEY, of a lock.
cay (kā; kē; *cf.* QUAY), *n.* = KEY, a ledge.
cay′ak. Var. of KAYAK.
cayar. † COIR.
cay-en′. Cayenne. *Ref. Sp.*
cay-enned′ (kā-ĕnd′; kī-ĕnd′), *p. a.* Seasoned with cayenne; fig., very pungent; hot.
cay′nard, *n.* [F. *cagnard*.] A sluggard. *Obs.*
cay′tive. † CAITIFF.
caz′el-ty. Var. of CASALTY. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
ca′zi. Var. of KAZI.
cazibi. † CASSAVA.
cazimate. † CASEMATE.
caz′i-mi (kăz′ē-mē), *n.* [Properly disk, fr. Ar. *jesm* body.] *Astrol.* Among Arabian astronomers, the center of the solar disk. A planet was said to be *in cazimi* when distant from the sun not more than 17′.
ca-zique′, **ca-zic′** (kȧ-zēk′). Var. of CACIQUE.
‖ **ca′zo** (kä′sō; kä′thō; 268), *n.*; *pl.* CAZOS (-sōs; -thōs). [Sp.] *Metal.* A vessel for hot amalgamation; any large copper or iron vessel. *Sp. Amer.*
ca′zy. Var. of KAZI.
caz′zan, **caz′zon**. Vars. of CASSON.
caz′zo. † CATSO.
Cb. *Abbr.* Cambridge; (without period, *Cb*) Columbium (*Chem.*).
C B. *Abbr.* Currency bond; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
C. B., *or* **c. b.** *Abbr.* Cape Breton; cash book; Cavalry Brigade; center of buoyancy; Chief Baron; Common Bench; Companion of the Bath; confined to barracks.
c. bl. *Abbr.* Carte blanche.
C. B. S. *Abbr.* Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.
C. B. U. *Abbr.* Cipher "B" use.
cc. *Abbr.* Circum; chapters; cubic centimeter or centimeters.
C. C., *or* **c. c.** *Abbr.* Caius College; Cape Colony; Catholic clergyman; Celestial canopy (Masonic); chancery cases; Chess Club; Christ Church; Circuit Court; City Council or Councilor; Civil Court; Clerk of the (Privy) Council; Code Civil; Common Councilman; company commander; Compte courant (**F., account current**); Consular Clerk; contra credit; County Clerk; County Commissioner; County Council or Councilor; County Court; cream color (*Pottery*); Cricket Club; Crown Cases; Crown Clerk; cubic centimeter, or cubic centimeters; Curate in charge; Cycling Club.
C. C. A. *Abbr.* Chief Clerk of the Admiralty; County Court Appeals (*Eng.*); Circuit Court of Appeals (*U. S.*).
C. C. C. *Abbr.* Corpus Christi College; Christ's College, Cambridge.
C clef. *Music.* See CLEF.
C. C. P. *Abbr.* Code of Civil Procedure; Court of Common Pleas.
C. C. R. *Abbr.* Crown Cases Reserved.
C. Cr. P. *Abbr.* Code of Criminal Procedure.
C. C. U. *Abbr.* Cipher "C" use.
C. D. *Abbr.* Chancery Division.
Cd. *Chem.* (without period, *Cd*). Symbol for CADMIUM.
c. d. *Abbr.* Cum dividendo (L., with dividend).
c. d. *Abbr.* Colla destra.
C. D. S. *or* **C. D. S. O.** *Abbr.* Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
C. D. V., *or* **c. d. v.** *Abbr.* Carte de visite.
Ce. *Chem.* (without period, *Ce*). Symbol for CERIUM.
C. E. *Abbr.* Chief Engineer; Church of England; Civil Engineer; Common Era (used by the Jews in place of "A. D." to denote the Christian Era).
Ce′an (sē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Ceus*, Gr. Κεῖος, fr. Κέως.] Of or pert. to the island of Keos, or Tzia, in the Ægean Sea, or Simonides, the Greek lyric poet, who was born there. — *n.* A native of Keos.
Ce′a-ra′ rub′ber (sā′ȧ-rä′). [From *Ceará*, Brazil.] A kind of caoutchouc produced by *Manihot glaziovii*, of South America.
ce′a-rin (sē′ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [From *Ceará*, where the wax is found.] *Med.* An ointment vehicle (made of carnauba wax and ceresin or paraffin) capable of taking up a large proportion of water.
cease. † CHEESE.
ceason. † SEASON.
ceast. Ceased. *Ref. Sp.*
ceasure. † CÆSURA.
ceb′a-dil′la (sĕb′ȧ-dĭl′ȧ). Var. of SABADILLA.
Ceb′al-ra′i (sĕb′ăl-rä′ē), *n.* [Ar. *kalb al rā′i* dog of the shepherd.] See STAR.
ce′ca, **ce′cal**, etc. Vars. of CÆCA, CÆCAL, etc.
cecchine. † CHEQUEEN, SEQUIN.
cece. † CEASE.
ce-cid′i-um (sē-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κηκίς, κηκῖδος, a gall.] *Zoöl.* A gall.
Ce′cil (sē′sĭl; sĕs′ĭl; sĭs′ĭl; *the last two prons. are usual in England*), *n.* [L. *Caecilius*.] Lit., dim-sighted; — masc. prop. name.
Ce-cil′i-a (sē-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ; -yȧ), **Cec′i-ly** (sĕs′ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [L. *Caecilia*: cf. F. *Cécile*. Cf. CECIL.] Feminine of *Cecil*; — fem. prop. name. F. *Cécile* (sā′sēl′); It. *Cecilia* (chā-chēl′yä); Sp. *Cecilia* (thā-thēl′yä; 138); G. *Cäcilia* (tsĕ-tsēl′yä); Pg. *Cecilia* (sā-sēl′yä). — Dim. *Sisley* (sĭs′lĭ), *Sis*, *Cis*.
ce-cil′i-a, **ce-cil′i-an**, etc. Vars. of CÆCILIA, CÆCILIAN, etc.
ce′ci-ty (sē′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *caecitas*, fr. *caecus* blind: cf. F. *cécité*.] Blindness. *Rare.*
ce′co-graph (sē′kō-gräf), *n.* [L. *caecus* blind + *-graph*.] An apparatus for aiding or enabling the blind to write.
Ce′co-mor′phæ (-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κήξ, κηκός, a sea bird + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a superfamily of schizognathous swimming birds containing the auks, gulls, petrels, and their allies. — **ce′co-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.*
ce′cum. Var. of CÆCUM.
ce-cu′tien-cy (sē-kū′shĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *caecutire* to be blind.] Partial blindness, or a tendency to blindness. *Rare.*
‖ **ce′dant ar′ma to′gæ.** [L.] Let arms yield to the gown, i. e., military to civil power. *Cicero.*
ce′dar-leaf′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
ce′dar-nut′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cedar oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
ce′dar-ware′, *n.* Articles made of cedar, as pails, tubs, etc.
ce′dar-wood′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
‖ **ce′de De′o.** [L.] Submit to God.
‖ **ce-den′da-rum ac′ti-o′num** (sē-dĕn′dȧ-rŭm ăk′shĭ-ō′nŭm). [L.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* Lit., of actions that ought to be transferred; — representing a principle of subrogation.
ced′er (sēd′ẽr), *n.* One who cedes.
Ced′i-moth (sĕd′ĭ-mŏth). *D. Bib.*
‖ **ce′di-te. Ro-ma′ni scrip-to′res; ce′di-te, Gra′i-i** (sĕd′ĭ-tē). [L.] Yield, ye Roman writers; yield, ye Greek; — orig. said in praise of Vergil.

Propertius (II. xxxiv. 65).

Ced′mi-hel (sĕd′mĭ-hĕl). *D. Bib.*
Ced′mon-ites (-mŏn-īts). *D. Bib.*
ce′drat (sē′drăt), **ce′drate** (-drāt), *n.* [F. *cedrat*, fr. It. *cedrato*, fr. *cedro* citron, L. *citrus*.] The citron.
ce′dre. † CEDAR.
ce′drin. Cedrine. *Ref. Sp.*
ce′drine (sē′drĭn; -drīn), *a.* [L. *cedrinus*, Gr. κέδρινος. See CEDAR.] Of or pertaining to cedar or the cedar tree.
ced′ri-ret (sĕd′rĭ-rĕt), *n.* [L. *cedrium* cedar oil, Gr. κέδριον.] *Chem.* = CERULIGNONE.
Ce′dron (sē′drŏn). *Bib.*
ce′dry (sē′drĭ), *a.* Cedarlike.
ced′ule, **cedull**. [F. *cédule*, fr. L. *schedula*.] = SCHEDULE. *Obs.*
ced′u-ous, *a.* [L. *caeduus*.] Fit to be felled. *Obs.*

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ing to pay it. **b** A permit or order issued by the government. **c** A personal registration tax certificate issued in the Philippines; also, the tax itself. **d** Any of certain securities issued by some of the South and Central American governments or banks.

‖ **cé′du-la re-al′** (*Sp.* thā′dōō-lä rā-äl′) [Sp. *real* royal], royal letters patent.

cee (sē), *n.* **1**. The letter C, c.
2. The sixteenth part of a penny (English). *Obs.*
3. A certain quantity of beer. *Obs. University Slang, Eng.*

Ce′i-ba (sā′ē-bä ; sī′bȧ), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. native name.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of tropical American bombacaceous trees distinguished chiefly by the 5-branched andrœcium of the flowers. **b** [*l. c.* (*pron.* sā′ē-bä ; thā′ē-; 133, 138)] A West Indian species of this genus (*C. pentandra*), also called *ceiba tree*, *God tree*, and *silkcotton tree*. It has a trunk of large size with buttresslike ridges, digitate leaves, and bell-shaped flowers succeeded by large pods filled with the cotton-invested seeds, yielding the fiber called *kapok*. The tree is extensively cultivated in the tropics, esp. in western Africa. It is sometimes called *Bombay ceiba* (where Bombay may perhaps be a corruption of *Bombax*, the former name of the genus).

ceil (sēl), *v. t.*; CEILED (sēld) ; CEIL′ING. [OF. *c(i)eler*, prob. fr. L. *caelare* to carve, confused with F. *ciel* sky, canopy, L. *caelum* sky, arched covering.] **1**. To overlay or line, as a wall, with thin boards, plaster, or the like; to wainscot. *Obs.*
2. To overlay or cover the inner side of the roof of; to furnish with a ceiling ; as, to *ceil* a room.
3. *Naut.* To line (a vessel or part of a vessel).

ceil′ing, *n.* [See CEIL, *v. t.*] **1**. Act of one who ceils a room, vessel, etc.
2. The lining or covering of a room or apartment ; specif.: **a** A tapestry screen ; curtain. *Obs.* **b** The overhead inside lining or finish of a room ; the under side of the floor above ; the surface of a room opposite to the floor. **c** *Naut.* The inner planking of a vessel.

ceiling board. *Arch.* A narrow board worked to a given width and thickness, and usually tongued and grooved, intended to be used as part of a sheathing or covering to replace plaster or to frame a slight and low partition.

ceiling floor. *Arch.* The framework that receives the ceiling when it is framed separately from the floor of the next story above.

Cel′a-don, *or* ‖ **Cé′la′don′** (sĕl′ȧ-dŏn ; *F.* sā′lȧ′dôN′), *n.* **1**. **a** In D'Urfé's romance "Astrée," Astrée's lover ; hence, in French literature, a stock name for a courtly lover. **b** A favorite name for a rustic lover in pastoral poetry ; specif., in an episode in Thomson's "Seasons," a youth whose lady-love, Amelia, is struck dead in his arms by lightning.
2. [*l. c.*] A pale sea-green color.

cel′an-dine (sĕl′ăn-dīn), *n.* [ME. *celidoine*, OF. *celidoine*, F. *chélidoine*, fr. L. *chelidonia* (sc. *herba*), fr. *chelidonius* pertaining to the swallow, Gr. χελιδόνιος, fr. χελιδών the swallow, akin to L. *hirundo* a swallow.] **a** A papaveraceous herb (*Chelidonium majus*), with yellow flowers. It was formerly used as a cure for warts, jaundice, etc. See CHELIDONIUM. **b** The balsam or jewelweed.

celandine poppy. A yellow-flowered papaveraceous herb (*Stylophorum diphyllum*) of the eastern United States, much resembling the celandine.

Cel′as-tra′ce-æ (sĕl′ăs-trā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, and woody climbing vines (order Sapindales), of wide distribution ; the staff-tree family. They have small regular flowers, and fruit with arillate seeds. There are about 350 species comprised in 40 genera. The fruit is usually brightly colored, and many of the shrubs, as *Celastrus* and *Evonymus*, are attractive in cultivation. — **cel′as-tra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ce-las′trus (sē-lăs′trŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κήλαστρος a kind of evergreen.] *Bot.* A genus of woody vines and erect shrubs, type of the family Celastraceæ, natives chiefly of Asia and Australia. *C. scandens*, the only American species, is the false bittersweet, used in medicine as a diaphoretic, emetic, and alterative ; *C. paniculatus* of the East Indies has seeds of much-reputed medicinal value, yielding the oil called *oleum nigrum*.

-cele (-sēl). A suffix from Greek κήλη, *tumor*, *hernia* ; as in cysto*cele*, gastro*cele*, meningo*cele*, etc.

Cel′e-be′sian (sĕl′ē-bē′zhăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Celebes.
Celebesian subregion, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Oriental region, or, according to some, of the Australian region, including Celebes and a few small islands near it.

cel′e-brant (sĕl′ē-brănt), *n.* [L. *celebrans*, p. pr. of *celebrare*. See CELEBRATE.] One who celebrates a public religious rite ; esp., the officiating priest in the celebration of the Eucharist or Mass, as distinguished from his assistants.

cel′e-brate (-brāt), *v. t.* ; CEL′E-BRAT′ED (-brāt′ĕd) ; CEL′E-BRAT′ING (-brāt′ĭng). [L. *celebratus*, p. p. of *celebrare* to frequent, to celebrate, fr. *celeber* famous.] **1**. To perform publicly and with appropriate rites, as a sacrament or solemn ceremony ; to solemnize ; as, to *celebrate* a marriage.
2. To execute or perform, as a contract or operation. *Obs.*
3. To honor by, or observe with, solemn rites, ceremonies of joy and respect, or refraining from ordinary business ; to observe duly ; to keep ; as, to *celebrate* a birthday.

> From even unto even shall ye *celebrate* your Sabbath. *Lev.* xxiii. 32.

4. To consecrate with religious ceremonies. *Obs.*
5. To make known ; proclaim ; publish abroad. *Bryant.*
6. To extol ; to honor in a solemn manner ; to sound the praises of ; as, to *celebrate* the name of the Most High.

Syn. — CELEBRATE, COMMEMORATE, KEEP, OBSERVE, SOLEMNIZE. CELEBRATE emphasizes outward ceremonies or demonstrations, as of joy or solemnity ; COMMEMORATE stresses the idea of calling to remembrance, whether by formal celebration or otherwise ; as, we *celebrate* the Fourth of July, and thus *commemorate* the birth of American independence ; the *celebration* of the Eucharist *commemorates* the death of Christ. KEEP (see KEEP), as also the more formal OBSERVE, applies primarily to religious occasions or ceremonies, and usually implies some prescribed form or manner of procedure ; as, to *keep* the Sabbath, the Passover, to *observe* the rites of the church. To SOLEMNIZE, in present usage, is to perform (commonly the marriage ceremony) in accordance with some ritual.

cel′e-brate (sĕl′ē-brāt), *v. i.* To observe or perform a religious ceremony (esp. the Eucharist), a festival, holiday, or the like.

cel′e-brat′ed (-brāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Having celebrity ; distinguished ; renowned. — **cel′e-brat′ed-ness**, *n.*

> *Celebrated* for the politeness of his manners. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Distinguished, famous, famed, noted, renowned, illustrious. See EMINENT.

cel′e-bra′tion (-brā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *celebratio*.] **1**. Act or process of celebrating, or state of being celebrated.

> His memory deserving a particular *celebration*. *Clarendon.*

2. Celebrity ; renown. *Obs.*

cel′e-bra′tor (sĕl′ē-brā′tēr), *n.* [L.] One who celebrates.

ce-leb′ri-ty (sē-lĕb′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *celebritas* : cf. F. *célébrité*.] **1**. Celebration ; solemnization. *Obs.*
2. State of being celebrated ; fame ; renown ; as, the *celebrity* of Milton. "An event of great *celebrity*." *Whewell.*
3. A celebrated person. *Colloq.*

ce-ler′i-ac (sē-lĕr′ĭ-ăk ; sē-lē′rĭ-), *n.* A variety of celery (*Apium graveolens rapaceum*) producing a large edible root.

ce-ler′i-ty (sē-lĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *celeritas*, from *celer* swift, speedy : cf. F. *célérité*.] **1**. Rapidity of motion ; quickness ; swiftness ; speed.

> Time, with all its *celerity*, moves slowly to him whose whole employment is to watch its flight. *Johnson.*

2. A rate of speed ; a velocity. *Obs.*
Syn. — See VELOCITY.

cel′er-y (sĕl′ēr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *céleri*, cf. It. dial. *seleno*, *seler* ; fr. Gr. σέλινον parsley, in LGr. & NGr., celery. Cf. PARSLEY.] A European herbaceous plant (*Apium graveolens*) giving name to the celery family (Apiaceæ). The wild form is called *smallage*. Its blanched leafstalks are eaten as a salad and also cooked as a vegetable. Celery is subject to the attacks of several parasitic fungi. The following terms are applied both to the disease and the species causing it: **celery leaf blight**, *Cercospora apii* ; **celery leaf rust**, *Puccinia bullata* ; **celery leaf spot**, *Phyllosticta apii*.

cel′er-y-topped′ pine (-tŏpt′). Any Australasian taxaceous tree of the genus *Phyllocladus*, esp. *P. rhomboidalis* and *P. trichomanoides*, sometimes cultivated for the graceful heads of celery-like foliage, composed of rhombic phyllodes borne in the axils of scaly leaves.

Celery-topped Pine (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*). *a* Staminate Ament ; *b* Pistillate Flower ; *c* Fruit.

ce-les′tial (sē-lĕs′chăl), *a.* [OF. *celestial*, *celestiel*, fr. L. *caelestis*, fr. *caelum* heaven. See CEIL.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heavens ; as, a *celestial* globe or map. "The twelve *celestial* signs." *Shak.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the spiritual heaven ; heavenly ; divine ; of a heavenly nature. "*Celestial* spirits." "*Celestial* light." *Milton.*
3. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Chinese, or Celestial, Empire (see below), or the Chinese people. *Humorous.*

Syn. — CELESTIAL, HEAVENLY. *Celestial* (opposed to *terrestrial* ; as, the *celestial* globe) and *heavenly* (opposed to *earthly* ; as, the *heavenly* bodies) agree in denotation, but differ slightly in connotation. CELESTIAL usually suggests the more conventionalized notions of heaven, whether pagan or Christian ; as, a *celestial* visitant, "That 's a brave god, and bears *celestial* liquor" (*Shak.*) ; "the *celestial* Sirens' harmony" (*Milton*). HEAVENLY is more apt to suggest spiritual qualities ; as, "your *heavenly* Father" (*Matt.* vi. 14) ; "They desire a better country, that is, an *heavenly*" (*Heb.* xi. 16) ; "I thought that Liberty and Heaven to *heavenly* souls had been all one" (*Milton*).

Celestial City, the heavenly Jerusalem, whose splendors are portrayed in the Apocalypse, toward which, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Christian makes his pilgrimage. — **c. crown**, *Her.*, a bearing representing a rayed crown with a star at the end of each ray. — **C. Empire**, the Chinese Empire ; — so called from the Chinese words, *T'ien Ch'ao*, Heavenly Dynasty, as being the kingdom ruled over by the dynasty appointed by heaven. — **c. globe**, *Astron.*, a globe on whose surface the constellations, fixed stars, and circles of the celestial sphere are depicted. — **celestial horizon**. See HORIZON, 2. — **c. latitude** *and* **longitude**. See the nouns. — **c. magic**, a supposed supernatural power that gave to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over men. — **c. meridian**. = MERIDIAN, 6. — **c. physics**. = ASTROPHYSICS. — **c. poles**. = *poles of the heavens*, under POLE, *n.* — **c. sphere**, a sphere of indefinitely great radius, of which the apparent vault or dome of the sky forms half.

ce-les′tial (sē-lĕs′chăl), *n.* **1**. An inhabitant of heaven ; a heavenly being.
2. *pl.* Heavenly things or attributes. *Richardson.*
3. [*cap.*] A native of China ; a Chinese. *Colloq.*

Ce′les-ti′na (*Sp.* thā′lĕs-tē′nä ; 138), *n.* [Sp.] An old procuress who deals in love philters and witchcraft in a dramatic story of the same name, finished about the end of the 15th century by Fernando de Rojas, and originally called "The Comedy of Calisto and Melibea" because it narrated the fatal course of their illicit love.

Cel′es-tine (sĕl′ĕs-tĭn ; -tīn ; sē-lĕs′tĭn; 277), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a sect of Pelagians, named after Celestius, an associate of Pelagius. **b** A monk of an austere branch of the Benedictine Order founded in the 13th century by Pietro di Morone, who became Pope Celestine V.

cel′es-tite (sĕl′ĕs-tīt ; sē-lĕs′-), **cel′es-tine** (-tĭn ; -tīn), *n.* [LL. *caelestinus* blue.] *Min.* Native strontium sulphate, $SrSO_4$, commonly white, but occasionally of a delicate blue color. It occurs in orthorhombic crystals, also in compact massive and fibrous forms. H., 3–3.5. Sp. gr., 3.95–3.97.

Ce′li-a (sē′lĭ-ȧ ; sēl′yȧ), *n.* [L. *Caelia* (fem. of *Caelius*), perh. through Italian ; cf. L. *caelum* heaven.] **1**. A fem. prop. name. F. *Célie* (sā′lē′) ; It. *Celia* (chā′lyä).
2. **a** In Spenser's "Faëry Queene" = CÆLIA. **b** Daughter of Frederick, the usurping duke, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." **c** The lady of his love celebrated by Thomas Carew in his poems. Her real name is unknown.

cel′i-ba-cy (sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ ; sē-lĭb′ȧ-sĭ ; 277), *n.* [See CELIBATE, *n.*] State of being unmarried ; single life, esp. that of a bachelor, or of one bound by vows not to marry.

cel′i-bate (sĕl′ĭ-bāt), *n.* [L. *caelibatus*, fr. *caelebs* unmarried, single.] **1**. Celibacy ; order of celibates. *Archaic.*
2. One who is unmarried ; a confirmed bachelor or spinster; one bound by vows not to marry.

cel′i-bate, *a.* Unmarried ; single ; bound not to marry ; as, a *celibate* state ; a *celibate* man.

cell (sĕl), *n.* [OF. *celle*, fr. L. *cella* ; akin to *celare* to hide, and E. *hell*, *helm*, *conceal*. Cf. HALL.] **1**. A very small and close apartment, as in a prison or in a monastery or convent ; the hut of a hermit or other solitary. Hence, any confined or small abode, as the grave.

> Each in his narrow *cell* forever laid,
> The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. *Gray.*

2. A small religious house attached to a monastery or convent. "*Cells* or dependent priories." *Milman.*
3. A compartment, or a small hollow receptacle ; as: **a** One of the compartments of a honeycomb. **b** *Arch.* (1) A space between ribs in a vaulted roof. (2) = CELLA. **c** *Micros.* A cavity made in or on a slide, for receiving an object to be examined. **d** A metallic frame or socket in which lenses in an optical instrument are mounted. **e** *Arch. & Engin.* A compartment of a frame or truss.
4. *Elec.* A cup, jar, or other vessel, or a division of a compound vessel, containing electrodes and an electrolyte, either for generating electricity or for producing electrolysis (in the latter case called an *electrolytic cell*). The electromotive force in volts of a few leading types of generating cells is as follows: zinc-copper-acid, 0.5 to 0.9; Daniell, 1.1; Leclanché, 1.5; Clark (standard), 1.4322 at 15° C. ; Weston (standard), 1.0186 at 20° C. ; Bunsen (1) carbon in nitric acid, 1.9, (2) carbon in chromic acid, 2.0; Grove, 2.0. See BATTERY.

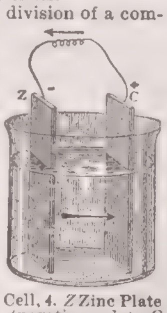

Cell, 4. *Z* Zinc Plate (negative pole); *C* Carbon Plate (positive pole).

5. *Musical Acoustics.* In duodenal analysis, a harmonic unit of 4 tones consisting of three harmonic elements, root, fifth, and two thirds ; thus, C, E, E♭, G.
6. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A small cavity or compartment, as a calicle inclosing a zooid in hydroids and corals. **b** A case or covering for protection of the eggs or young of insects, etc. **c** One of the areas bounded by veins in an insect's wing.
7. *Bot.* **a** One of the cavities or compartments into which an ovary is divided by the dissepiments, or the whole interior of a simple monocarpellary ovary. **b** = A theca, or anther cell.
8. *Biol.* The structural unit of which animals and plants are built up, consisting of a small, usually microscopic, mass of protoplasm, generally containing a smaller body of modified protoplasm called the nucleus, and inclosed in a more or less resistant outer covering, the **cell wall**. The cell is thus in its typical form a solid body, and the name was given because the conspicuous walls of plant cells, which were the first cells to be recognized, led early biologists to believe them the essential part of the structure. In animal cells the cell wall, when present, is usually of soft nitrogenous material, the hard parts of animal tissues being material secreted by the cells, and not a part of them.

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ceel. † CEIL, CELL, SEAL, SELE.
Ce-el′a-tha (sē-ĕl′ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
cees. † CEASE.
ceesen. † CEASE, SEIZE.
cee spring. See under C, *a.*
ce-fal′ic. Cephalic. *Ref. Sp.*
cef′a-lo-pod′. Cephalopod. *R. S.*
ce′i-ba tree. = CEIBA **b**.
‖ **ce′i-bo** (sā′ē-bō ; thā′ē-; 138), *n.* [See CEIBA.] = KAPOK.
ceil (sēl), *n.* A ceiling. *Poetic.*
Cei′la (sē′lȧ). *D. Bib.*
Cei′lan (sē′lăn). *Bib.*
ceild. Ceiled. *Ref. Sp.*
ceile. † SELE.
ceile. = KYLE, a vassal.
ceil′inged (sēl′ĭngd), *p. a.* See [-ED.]
ceint, ceinte, *n.* [OF. *ceint*. See CINCTURE.] A girdle. *Obs.*
‖ **cein′ture′** (săN′tür′), *n.* [F.] A girdle or belt.
ceiss. † CEASE.
‖ **ce′ja** (sā′hä ; 138, 189), *n.* [Sp., eyebrow.] A long narrow strip of chaparral. *Texas.*
cel. Cell. *Ref. Sp.*
Cel., *or* **cel**. *Abbr.* Celsius ; cel- [ebrated.]
cel-, celio-, etc. Vars. of CŒL-, CŒLIO-, etc.
cel′a-don-ite (sĕl′ȧ-dŏn-īt), *n.* [From CELADON the color.] A soft green earthy silicate of iron, magnesium, and potassium.
Ce-læ′no (sē-lē′nō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κελαινώ, prop. the black one.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* **a** One of the Harpies. **b** See PLEIADES, 1. **2** *Astron.* See STAR.
Cel′a-i (sĕl′ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
Ce-la′ia (sē-lā′yȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ce-la′rent (sē-lā′rĕnt ; -lâr′ĕnt), *n.* See MODE, first figure.
Cel′as-tra′les (sĕl′ăs-trā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SAPINDALES.
ce-la′tion (sē-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *celatio*, *-onis*.] Concealment, esp. of pregnancy or childbirth.
cel′a-tive (sĕl′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* *Zoöl.* Adapted for concealment.
cel′a-ture (sĕl′ȧ-tūr ; sē′lȧ-), *n.* [L. *caelatura*, fr. *caelare* to engrave in relief.] An embossing ; also, that which is embossed.
‖ **ce-la′**, *or* **ça va′ sans′ dire′** (sē-lȧ′ (sȧ) vȧ′ säN′ dēr′). [F.] That goes without saying.
celd. Celled. *Ref. Sp.*
cele. † SEEL, SELE.
cele, celee, *a.* [F. *celé*, p. p.] Secret. *Obs.*
cel′e-be (sĕl′ē-bē). Var. of KELEBE. See CRATER.
cel′e-bra-ble (sĕl′ē-brȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF., F. *célébrable*.] Deserving of celebrity ; celebrated. *Obs.*
cel′e-brate, *a.* [L. *celebratus*.] Celebrated. — **cel′e-brate-ness**, *n.*
cel′e-brat′er (sĕl′ē-brāt′ēr), *n.* A celebrator.
cel′e-bra-tive (sĕl′ē-brā-tĭv ; sē-lĕb′rȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to celebrating. *Rare.*
ce-leb′ri-ous (sē-lĕb′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *celeber*, *-bris*.] **1**. Thronged ; frequented ; festive. *Obs.* **2**. Famous ; well-known ; renowned. *Archaic or Dial.* — **ce-leb′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **ce-leb′ri-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
cel′e-brous, *a.* [L. *celeber*.] Celebrated. *Obs.*
ce′lel-minth. Var. of CŒLELMINTH.
ce′le-min′ (thā′lā-mēn′ ; 138), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE.
cel′en-dine. † CELANDINE.
Ce-le′no. Var. of CELÆNO.
Cel′e-o-mor′phæ (sĕl′ē-ō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. : Gr. κελεός woodpecker + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a superfamily of birds consisting of the woodpeckers and wrynecks. — **cel′e-o-morph′** (sĕl′ē-ō-môrf′), *n.* — **cel′e-o-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.*
celer. † CELLAR.
celer. Var. of CELURE ; SOLER, [a loft.]
cel′er-er. † CELLARER.
celery oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
ce-lest′, *a.* [L. *caelestis* : cf. F. *céleste*.] Celestial. *Obs.*
ce-leste′ (sē-lĕst′), *n.* [F. *céleste*.] **1**. Sky-blue color ; azure. **2**. *Music.* **a** Short for VOIX CELESTE. **b** A kind of soft pedal on a piano.
ce-les′ti-al′i-ty (sē-lĕs′chĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. Celestial quality ; heavenliness. **2**. A Celestial (Chinese) dignitary. *Humorous.*
ce-les′tial-ize (sē-lĕs′chăl-īz), *v. t.* To make celestial.
ce-les′tial-ly, *adv.* of CELESTIAL.
ce-les′tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ce-les′ti-cal, *a.* Celestial. *Obs.*
ce-les′ti-fy, *v. t.* [L. *caelestis* heavenly + *-fy*.] To make like heaven. *Obs. & R.*
Ce-les′tine (sē-lĕs′tĭn), *n.* [F. *Célestine*, L. *Caelestina*, prop. fem. of *caelestinus* heavenly. Cf. CELIA.] Lit., heavenly ; — fem. and masc. prop. name. F. *Célestine* (sā′lĕs′tēn′). G. *Cölestine* (tsû′lĕs-tē′nĕ).
cel′es-tine, *n.* = CELESTITE.
cel′es-tine, *a.* [OF. *celestin*.] Celestial. *Obs.*
Cel′es-tin′i-an (sĕl′ĕs-tĭn′ĭ-ăn). *Eccl. Hist.* = CELESTINE.
ce-les′ti-tude (sē-lĕs′tĭ-tūd), *n.* = CELESTIALITY, 2. *Humorous.*
Cel′e-syr′i-a (sĕl′ē-sĭr′ĭ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
ce′li-ac, ce′li-an, etc. Vars. of CŒLIAC, CŒLIAN, etc.
cel′i-ba-tair′, cel′i-ba-taire′ (sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-târ′), *n.* [F. *célibataire*.] A bachelor ; celibate. *R.*
cel′i-ba-ta′ri-an (-tā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Favoring, or marked by, celibacy. — *n.* A celibate, or celibatist.
cel′i-bat′ic (sĕl′ĭ-băt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to celibacy.
cel′i-ba-tist (sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-tĭst ; sē-lĭb′ȧ-), *n.* An advocate of celibacy. *Rare.*
cel′i-cal, *a.* [L. *caelicus*.] Celestial. *Obs.*
cel′i-dog′ra-phy (sĕl′ĭ-dŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. κηλίς, κηλῖδος, spot + *-graphy*.] The description of the markings on the disk of the sun, or on planets. — **cel′i-dog′ra-pher**, *n.*
celidoine. † CELANDINE.
cel′i-do-ny, *n.* [L. *chelidonius* pertaining to the swallow, Gr. χελιδόνιος.] A fabulous precious stone said by the ancients to be found in the crop of the swallow, and to have wonderful curative properties. *Obs.*
cel′i-do-ny, *n.* Celandine. *Obs.*
celier. † CELLAR.
Cé′li′mène′ (sā′lē′mân′), *n.* A coquette in Molière's comedy "Le Misanthrope."
ce′li-o-. Var. of CŒLIO-.
ce′li-ot′o-my. Var. of CŒLIOTOMY.
Cel′i-ta (sĕl′ĭ-tȧ). *D. Bib.*
cell (sĕl), *v.t. & i.* ; CELLED (sĕld). To place or live in a cell. *Obs. & R.*

In the simplest animals and plants, as the Protózoa and Schizophyta, the body may consist of a single cell, but in the larger and higher forms it is an aggregation of cells and their products, the individual cells being differentiated (to perform particular functions) as *muscle cells*, *nerve cells*, etc., or in plants as *bast cells*, *sieve cells*, etc. Every cell originates by a process of division (see AMITOSIS and MITOSIS) from a previously existing living cell. (This view of the structure and development of organisms, now universally accepted, is called the **cell theory**.) Thus all the cells of an organism may be traced back to a single parent cell, the fertilized egg (see OVUM).

The protoplasm of the nucleus is called *nucleoplasm*, or *karyoplasm*, that of the remainder of the cell *cytoplasm*. The nucleus (see NUCLEUS) usually contains one or more nucleoli (see NUCLEOLUS), and granules of a deeply staining substance called *chromatin*, which are usually arranged in an irregular network. Under certain conditions, as in mitosis, the chromatin becomes aggregated into *chromosomes* (see CHROMOSOME). In addition to the nucleus the cytoplasm often contains plastids; passive bodies, as oil drops and yolk globules; centrosomes or other structures concerned in mitosis; and vacuoles or fluid cavities. There may be more than one nucleus (see CŒNOCYTE, SYNCYTIUM).

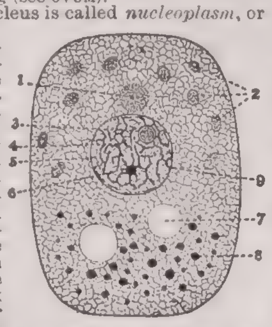

Diagram of an Animal Cell. 1 Attraction Sphere inclosing two Centrosomes; 2 Plastids lying in the Cytoplasm; 3 Nucleolus; 4 Chromatin network; 5 Linin network; 6 Karyosome; 7 Vacuole; 8 Metaplasmic bodies; 9 Nuclear Membrane bounding the Nucleus.

Plant cells usually develop a *cell wall* composed wholly of *cellulose* (see CELLULOSE), varying in thickness to suit the requirements of the various tissue systems. The cytoplasm contains also numerous *plastids*, which may be colored (*chromatophores*) or colorless (*leucoplasts*); frequently also starch grains, aleurone grains, oil drops, and crystals of calcium oxalate (*raphides*) or of calcium carbonate (*cystoliths*). In young cells the cavity is mainly filled by the cytoplasm, but, as they mature, this is pressed aside by the vacuoles, and ultimately forms only a thin layer (*primordial utricle*) lining the cell wall. The nucleus, cytoplasm, and plastids, when present, constitute the protoplast, which is the vital part of the cell.

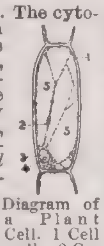

Diagram of a Plant Cell. 1 Cell wall; 2 Cytoplasm; 3 Nucleus; 4 Nucleolus; 5,5 Vacuoles.

9. *Math.* The area inclosed by any primitive parallelogram of periods. It is the same for all primitive pairs in a given network.

cells of Clau′di-us (klô′dĭ-ŭs), *Anat.*, low cuboidal cells covering the outermost part of the basilar membrane of the organ of Corti. — **cells of Dei′ters** (dī′tẽrs) [after O. F. K. *Deiters*, German anatomist], *Anat.*, slender cells ending in a rigid filament terminated by a platelike structure called a *phalanx* or *phalangeal process*, which are placed among, and serve to support and separate, the outer hair cells of the organ of Corti. — **cells of Hen′sen** (hĕn′zĕn) [after V. *Hensen* (b. 1835), German physiologist], *Anat.*, columnar cells forming several rows of gradually decreasing height, between the outer hair cells and the cells of Claudius in the organ of Corti. — **cells of Pur′kin-je** (po͞or′kēn-yā) [after J. E. *Purkinje* (1787-1869), Bohemian physiologist], *Anat.*, large nerve cells with outwardly directed, complex, branching processes, situated in a single layer in the deepest part of the molecular layer of the cerebellar cortex.

cel′la (sĕl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L.] *Arch.* The part of an ancient Greek or Roman temple within the walls, as distinct from open porticoes and other outside parts. It contained the image of the deity. Called also *naos*.

cel′lar (sĕl′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *celler*, *celer*, OF. *celier*, F. *cellier*, fr. L. *cellarium* a receptacle for food, pantry, fr. *cella* storeroom. See CELL.] **1**. A storeroom for provisions, etc.; now, always, a room or set of rooms below the surface of the ground and usually under a building, used esp. for the keeping of provisions and other stores.
2. Esp., by abbreviation, a wine cellar; hence, the stock of wines kept in one.
3. A case, esp. for holding bottles. *Obs.* *Pepys.*
4. A receptacle, as a box, placed beneath something to contain a supply of some necessary article, etc.; as, an oil *cellar* (which see); a *cellar* for tools under a freight caboose.

cel′lar (sĕl′ẽr), *v. t.*; CEL′LARED (-ẽrd); CEL′LAR-ING. To place in, or store up as in, a cellar; — sometimes with *in*.

cel′lar-age (-ȧj), *n.* **1**. Cellar space; provision of cellars; a cellar; cellars collectively. *Scott.*

You hear this fellow in the *cellarage*. *Shak.*

2. A duty upon wine when placed in a cellar. *Obs.*
3. Charge for storage in a cellar or storehouse.

cel′lar-er (-ẽr), *n.* [LL. *cellerarius*, equiv. to L. *cellarius* steward: cf. F. *cellérier*. See CELLAR.] A steward or butler of a monastery or chapter; one who has charge of procuring and keeping the provisions.

cell bridge. *Bot.* One of the delicate strands of protoplasm connecting the sieve tubes.

cell division. *Biol.* The process by which living cells multiply. It may be *direct* cell division (*amitosis*) or *indirect* cell division (*mitosis*). See AMITOSIS, MITOSIS.

celled (sĕld), *a.* Having or containing a cell or cells; also, contained or inclosed in a cell.

Cel-lep′o-ra (sĕ-lĕp′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See CELL; PORE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of coral-like, calcareous, chilostomatous polyzoans. — **cel′le-pore** (sĕl′ē-pōr), *n.*

cel′list, ′cel′list (chĕl′ĭst), *n.* A violoncellist.

cell lineage. *Biol.* The descent of the cells composing particular parts or organs of the body from particular blastomeres of the embryo.

cell membrane. *Biol.* The cell wall when membranous.

cel′lo, ′cel′lo (chĕl′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). A violoncello.

cel-loi′din (sĕ-loi′dĭn), *n.* *Micros.* A preparation of soluble guncotton for making collodion of known strength. It is used for embedding specimens for section.

cell organ. *Biol.* A differentiated structural part, as a nucleus or centrosome, of a cell having some special function in its life, growth, or reproduction.

cell plate. *Biol.* In many plant cells, a membranous disk formed in the equator of the spindle by the thickening of connecting spindle fibers in the late stages of mitosis. Appearance of the cell plate marks the beginning of final separation between the two newly formed protoplasts. In animal cells it is represented by the *mid-body* (which see).

cell sap. **a** *Bot.* The colorless liquid filling the vacuoles of the plant cell. It is of water holding in solution various organic acids and their salts, and usually exhibits an acid reaction. It is sometimes colored by anthocyanin. **b** *Zoöl.* The semiliquid ground substance of a cell or of the nucleus.

cell tester. *Elec.* A portable instrument, usually a voltmeter, ammeter, or small incandescent lamp with its connections, for estimating the charge of storage cells.

cel′lu-lar (sĕl′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *cellula* a little cell: cf. F. *cellulaire*. See CELLULE.] Consisting of, containing, or characterized by, cells; pertaining to a cell or cells.

cellular beam, *Arch.*, a large box beam, having the top especially and the bottom to a less degree divided into cells or compartments. — **c. cryptogam**, *Bot.* See CELLULAR PLANT, below. — **c. kite**, a (tailless) kite composed of two or more united compartments or cells, as the box kite or the tetrahedral kite (which see). — **c. pathology**, a theory that gives prominence to the vital action of cells in the healthy and diseased functions of the body. *Virchow.* — **c. plant**, a cryptogamous plant possessing no vascular tissue, as mosses, fungi, lichens, and algæ; — also called *cellular cryptogam*. Plants of this nature were formerly separated as a distinct class from the ferns, which are *vascular cryptogams*. — **c. system**, *Penol.*, the system of confining prisoners separately in individual cells. — **c. theory**, the cell theory. See CELL, 8. — **c. tissue**. **a** *Anat.* Areolar connective tissue. **b** *Bot.* Tissue entirely parenchymatous.

cel′lu-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being cellular.

cel′lu-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *cellula* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of cellular tissue, esp. that next to the skin.

cel′lu-lo- (sĕl′ū-lō-). *Biol.* A combining form for *cellular*.

cel′lu-loid (-loid), *n.* [*cellulose* + *-oid*.] A substance composed essentially of soluble guncotton and camphor, and resembling ivory in texture and color, but variously colored to imitate coral, tortoise shell, amber, malachite, etc. It is used in the manufacture of jewelry and many small articles, as combs, brushes, collars, photographic films, etc. Originally called *xylonite*.

cel′lu-lose (-lōs), *a.* Containing cells. *Rare.*

cel′lu-lose, *n.* [F.] *Chem.* An inert substance constituting the chief part of the solid framework of plants, of ordinary wood, linen, paper, etc. It is also found to a slight extent in certain animals, as the tunicates. It is a carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, of the same percentage composition as starch, and is convertible into starches and sugars by the action of heat and acids. It is soluble in Schweitzer's reagent, but not in water, alcohol, ether, or dilute acids and alkalies. When pure, it is a white amorphous mass. Unsized, well-bleached linen paper is nearly pure cellulose. The action of acids and alkalies on cellulose is of technical importance. See CELLULOSE NITRATE, PARCHMENT PAPER, MERCERIZE, VISCOSE. Many natural cellulose compounds have been described, as the *pectocelluloses*, *lignocelluloses*, and *adipocelluloses*, but the chemistry of the subject is not well understood.

cellulose feed. *Agric.* Feed consisting of ground cornstalks from which the pith has been removed.

cellulose nitrate. *Chem.* Any of several esters of nitric acid, produced by the action of the latter on some form of cellulose, as paper, linen, and esp. cotton. See GUNCOTTON. Called also erroneously *nitrocellulose*, from being formerly regarded as a nitro compound.

cel′lu-lo′sic (-lō′sĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, cellulose.

cel′lu-lous (sĕl′ū-lŭs), *a.* Full or consisting of cells or cellules; having a cellular form; cellulose.

cell wall. *Biol.* The outer investment of a cell. See CELL.

Ce-lo′si-a (sē-lō′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κήλεος burning, κηλός dry.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical amaranthaceous herbs distinguished by the alternate leaves, filaments of the stamens united at base, and numerous ovules in each cell. *C. argentea* is cultivated for its feathery spikes. *C. cristata*, the cockscomb, is a possible derivative.

ce-lot′o-my (sē-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κηλοτομία; κήλη hernia + τέμνειν to cut.] *Surg.* Division of the stricture in strangulated hernia.

cel′si-an (sĕl′sĭ-ăn; -shĭ-ăn), *n.* [After Anders *Celsius*, a Swede.] *Min.* A barium feldspar allied to anorthite.

cel′si-tude (sĕl′sĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *celsitudo*, from *celsus* high: cf. F. *celsitude*.] Height; altitude; exaltation. *Obs. or R.*

Cel′si-us (sĕl′sĭ-ŭs; -shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [After Anders *Celsius*, the inventor.] A centigrade scale or thermometer. See CENTIGRADE. Abbr., *Cels.*, or *C.*

celt (sĕlt), *n.* [LL. *celtis* a chisel.] *Archæol.* A chisel or ax-shaped stone or metal implement, employed by prehistoric and primitive peoples.

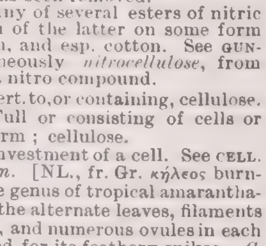

1 Neolithic Celt; 2 Paleolithic Celt, sometimes called Turtleback.

Celt (sĕlt), **Kelt** (kĕlt), *n.* [L. *Celtae*, Gr. Κελτοί, Κέλται, pl.: cf. W. *Celtiad* one that dwells in a covert, an inhabitant of the wood, a Celt, fr. *celt* covert, shelter, *celu* to hide.] **1**. A member of a race, or of any of several races, of central and western Europe, called *Keltoi* by the ancient Greeks, and *Celtæ* by the Romans, who described them as tall, blond, and large-bodied, and of whom the Gauls at least are known to have spoken the language now called *Celtic*.
2. Hence: **a** An individual of any of various Celtic-speaking peoples, of differing racial type, of whom the ancient Gauls and Britons and the modern Bretons, Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Scotch are the best known. **b** *Ethnol.* An individual of a short, round-headed race, with brown or black hair and gray or brown eyes, of whom the Celtic-speaking Bretons are typical and which also includes the Auvergnats, Savoyards, Bavarian Germans, and peoples as far east as the Hindu Kush. This race is supposed to have once overrun Great Britain (but not Ireland), as indicated by the remains in the "round barrows." It is called the *Alpine race* by Ripley, who assigns to it the *Hallstatt civilization* (see these terms). Cf. BRETON, BRITON, CYMRIC, GAELIC.

The "*Kelts*" . . . certainly arrived by the Danube route, or at least from the east, and . . . before reaching the extreme west were long settled in a great part of central Europe. *A. H. Keane.*

☞ The use of *Celt*, *Celtic*, *Celticism*, etc., in antithesis to *Anglo-Saxon*, etc., especially in reference to a particular type of genius and imagination, usually takes the word in a linguistic sense (def. 2 **a** above) on the supposition, to which ethnologists do not agree, that it represents a racial unity. Cf. ANGLO-SAXON.

Celt′i-be′ri-an (sĕl′tĭ-bē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Celtiber*, *Celtibericus*. See CELT; IBERIAN.] Of or pert. to Celtiberia (an ancient district in Spain between the Ebro and the Tagus) or its inhabitants, the Celtiberi (ancient Celts mingled with ancient Iberians). — *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia.

Celt′ic (sĕl′tĭk), **Kelt′ic** (kĕl′tĭk), *a.* [L. *Celticus*, Gr. Κελτικός.] Of or pertaining to the Celts or their language; as, *Celtic* people, tribes, literature, tongue.

Celtic cross, a type of cross bearing at the juncture of the two arms a disk or a circle. This cross was apparently originated by the Celtic-speaking peoples of the British Isles. See CROSS, *Illust.* — **C. Liturgy**. See LITURGY, 1, IV (4). — **C. nard** *or* **spikenard**, a European valerian (*Valeriana celtica*) used in the Orient as a perfume.

Celt′ic, Kelt′ic, *n.* A group of languages now spoken chiefly in Brittany, Wales, western Ireland, and the Scotch Highlands. It is divided into Cymric and Gadhelic branches, each of which in medieval times possessed a copious literature, both prose and verse. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Celt′i-cism (sĕl′tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Celtic custom, expression, or idiom; also, attachment to Celtic customs.

Celt′i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To render Celtic; to assimilate to the Celts. — *v. i.* To adopt Celtic customs, etc.

Cel′tis (sĕl′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *celtis* an African species of lotus.] *Bot.* A large genus of ulmaceous trees and shrubs, of both temperate and tropical regions, differing from the elms (*Ulmus*) in having a berrylike drupe instead of a samara. The American species are known as *hackberries*.

Celt′o- (sĕl′tō-). Combining form for *Celt* (a Celtic person) or *Celtic*; as in: **Celt-ol′o-gist** (sĕlt-ŏl′ō-jĭst), **Celt′o-logue** (sĕl′tō-lŏg), *n.* A student of the Celtic languages or of the ethnology and antiquities of the Celts. — **Celt′o-ma′ni-ac**, *n.* One having a mania for, or strong leaning to, Celtic matters; one very devoted to Celtic things. — **Celt′o-phil**, *n.* [See -PHIL.] A friend of the Celts; a lover of Celtic things. — **Celt′o-Ro′man**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a mixture of Celtic and Roman.

ce-ment′ (sē-mĕnt′; sĕm′ĕnt; 277), *n.* [ME. *ciment*, *siment*, F. *ciment*, fr. L. *caementum* a rough, unhewn stone, pieces or chips of marble, from which mortar was made, contr. for *caedimentum*, fr. *caedere* to cut, perh. akin to *scindere* to cleave, and to E. *shed*, v. t.] **1**. A substance used in a soft or pasty state to join stones or bricks in a building, to cover floors, etc., which afterwards becomes hard like stone; esp., a kind of strong mortar made with lime, or a calcined mixture of clay and limestone. See PORTLAND CEMENT.
2. Any substance used by men or animals for making bodies adhere to each other, as glue, sealing wax, starch paste, etc.
3. *Mining.* Gravel consolidated by clay, or silica, or some other binding material.
4. *Petrog.* The fine-grained ground mass or glass of a porphyry; residual uncrystallized material; — called also *base*.
5. The powder used in cementation (which see).
6. Bond of union; that which unites firmly, as persons in friendship. "The *cement* of our love." *Shak.*
7. *Anat.* The layer of true bone investing the root and neck and sometimes parts of the crown of the teeth of mammals.

ce-ment′ (sē-mĕnt′), *v. t.*; CE-MENT′ED (-mĕn′tĕd; -tĭd; 7); CE-MENT′ING. [Cf. F. *cimenter*. See CEMENT, *n.*] **1**. To unite or cause to adhere by means of a cement. *Bp. Burnet.*
2. To unite firmly or closely; to cause to cohere.

No lovers in romance ever *cemented* a more instantaneous friendship. *Goldsmith.*

3. To overlay with cement; as, to *cement* a cellar bottom.
4. To subject to cementation; as, *cemented* steel.

ce-ment′, *v. i.* To become cemented or firmly united; to cohere firmly; to stick. *S. Sharp.*

ce-ment′ (sē-mĕnt′; sĕm′ĕnt), *a.* Of or pert. to cement; pert. to, or made by, cementation; as, *cement* steel.

cem′en-ta′tion (sĕm′ĕn-tā′shŭn; sē′mĕn-), *n.* **1**. Act or process of cementing; state of being cemented.
2. *Metal.* **a** A process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to a degree not sufficient to cause fusion, the physical properties of the body being changed by chemical combination with the powder; thus iron becomes steel by cementation with charcoal, and green glass becomes porcelain by cementation with sand. **b** The process of obtaining a metal by precipitation from a solution, as copper from a solution of blue vitriol by means of metallic iron.

cement copper. Metallic copper obtained by cementation.

ce-ment′ite (sē-mĕn′tīt), *n.* [Cf. CEMENT.] A hard, brittle carbide of iron, Fe_3C, occurring esp. in irons rich in carbon.

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cel′læ-form (sĕl′ē-fôrm), *a.* *Biol.* Celliform.
cellar. † CELURE.
cellar book. An account book for wines, etc., stored in a cellar.
cel′lar-ess. *n.* Woman cellarer.
cel′lar-et′ (sĕl′ẽr-ĕt′; sĕl′ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *cellar*.] A receptacle for a few bottles of wine or liquor, in the form of a chest or a deep drawer.
cel′lar-ette′. Var. of CELLARET.
cel′lar-ing, *n.* **1**. = CELLARAGE, 1. **2**. *vb. n.* from CELLAR.
cel′lar-ist, *n.* = CELLARER.
cel′lar-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man in charge of a cellar.
cel′lar-ous, *a.* Of or pert. to a cellar. *Humorous.* *Rare.*
cellar physic. Wine. *Obs.*
cel′lar-way′, *n.* A way through or into a cellar.
cell cleavage. *Biol.* Cell division.
celle. † CELL, SELL.
cellendre, *n.* [AS., fr. LL. *coliandrum*, for L. *coriandrum*.] = CORIANDER. *Obs.*
cel′ler, cel′ler-y. Vars. of CELLAR, CELURE, CELERY.
cell family. = CŒNOBIUM.
cel-lif′er-ous (sĕ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cell* + *-ferous*.] Bearing or producing cells.
cel′li-form, *a.* [*cell* + *-form*.] Cell-like.
cel-lif′u-gal (sĕ-lĭf′ū-găl), *a.* [L. *cella* cell + *fugere* to flee.] *Physiol.* Passing from a cell.
cel-lip′e-tal (sĕ-lĭp′ē-tăl), *a.* [L. *cella* cell + *petere* to seek.] *Physiol.* Passing toward a cell.
Cel-li′tæ (sĕ-lī′tē), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. L. *cella* cell.] = ALEXIANS.
Cell′ite (sĕl′īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *Cellite*.] *R. C. Ch.* An Alexian.
cell kernel. *Biol.* The nucleus.
cell′oid, *a.* Cell-like.
cel′lule (sĕl′ūl), *n.* A small cell.
cell plasm. = CYTOPLASM.
cel′lu-lase (sĕl′ū-lās), *n.* [*cellulose* + *-ase*.] An enzyme that hydrolyzes cellulose.
cel′lu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Cellular.
cel′lu-lif′er-ous (-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cellula* + *-ferous*.] Bearing or producing little cells.
cel′lu-lin (sĕl′ū-lĭn), *n.* Cellulose.
cel′lu-los′i-ty (-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Cellulose quality, state, or substance.
ce′lom. Var. of CŒLOM.
ce-los′to-my (sē-lŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κοιλοστομία.] A speaking with a hollow voice. *Rare.*
Ce′lo-syr′i-a (sē′lō-sĭr′ĭ-ȧ; sĕl′ō-). *Bib.*
Cels. *Abbr.* Celsius (scale); as, 10° *Cels.*
Celt. *Abbr.* Celtic.
Celt′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CELTIC.
Celt′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
Celt′ism (sĕl′tĭz'm), *n.* = CELTICISM.
Celt′ist, *n.* A student of Celtic.
Celt′i-za′tion (sĕl′tĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* A making Celtic.
cel′ure, *n.* [OF. *celeüre*. See CEIL, *v. t.*] A canopy or hanging. *Obs.* — **cel′ured**, *a.* *Obs.*
cely. † SELY.
cem′ba-list (sĕm′bȧ-lĭst; chĕm′-), *n.* *Music.* A player on the cembalo or harpsichord; later, on the piano in an orchestra. *Rare.*
cem′ba-lo (-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [It. See CYMBAL.] **1**. A dulcimer; any of various instruments having several wire strings to be struck by hammers. **2**. **a** Short for CLAVICEMBALO, the harpsichord. **b** Also, as used by Bach, the manual, as distinguished from *pedal*.
cem′bra nut (sĕm′brȧ). = CEDAR NUT.
cem′bra pine. [G. dial. *zember*, *zimber*, prop. timber.] The Swiss pine.
ce-ment′al, *a.* Of or pertaining to cement.
ce-ment′a-to-ry (sē-mĕn′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the quality of cementing or uniting firmly.
cement chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
ce-ment′er, *n.* One that cements.
ce-ment′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CEMENT, *v.*
ce-ment′less, *a.* See -LESS.
ce-ment′o-blast, *n.* [*cement* + *-blast*.] *Anat.* One of the osteoblasts which form the cement of the teeth.
cement rod. The rod to one end of which a gem is cemented while being cut.

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cement stone. Any stone used as a material for the manufacture of cement, such as hydraulic limestone.
cement substance. *Anat.* In certain tissues, as endothelium, the intercellular substance.
cement water. *Mining.* Water holding in solution metallic salts (esp. blue vitriol), from which the metal can be recovered by cementation.
cem′e-ter-y (sĕm′ē-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *coemeterium*, Gr. κοιμητήριον a sleeping chamber, burial place, fr. κοιμᾶν to put to sleep.] A place or ground set apart for the burial of the dead, — orig. a Roman catacomb, later the consecrated yard of a church so used, now any burial ground; a graveyard; a necropolis.
‖ **ce′na** (sē′nȧ), less properly **cœ′na**, *n.* **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* The principal meal taken about midday or, in the later period, from 3 P. M. on; dinner or supper.
2. *Art.* A representation of the Last Supper.
cen′a-cle (sĕn′ȧ-k'l), *n.* [F. *cénacle*, L. *cenaculum* dining room.] A cenaculum; a dining or supping room; esp. [*cap.*], the upper room in which the Last Supper was eaten.
‖ **cé′na′cle** (sā′nȧ′kl'), *n.* [F.] A group of people with a common interest or pursuit; — in allusion to the apostles gathered to celebrate the Last Supper; hence, any of several literary groups in France, esp. one formed just before 1830 with Victor Hugo as the head.
ce-nac′u-lum (sē-năk′ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* The supper room; often, an upper room or suite where the cena was commonly eaten; hence, a banqueting room.
2. [*cap.*] Specif., the Cenacle.
ce-nan′thy (sē-năn′thĭ), *n.* [Gr. κενός empty + ἄνθος a flower.] *Bot.* Suppression of the andrœcium and gynœcium in a flower. — **ce-nan′thous** (-thŭs), *a.*
Cen′chrus (sĕŋ′krŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεγχρος a kind of millet.] *Bot.* A small genus of grasses (called *bur grass* and *hedgehog grass*), the spikelets of which are subtended by a spiny involucre forming troublesome burs. *C. tribuloides* is a noxious weed in the southern United States.
‖ **ce-ni′zo** (sā-nē′sō; *Sp.* thā-nē′thō; 138, 268), *n.* [Sp.] **a** In the southwestern United States, a chenopodiaceous shrub (*Atriplex canescens*) with silvery gray foliage. **b** In the West Indies, any of a variety of shrubs or herbs of this type, as *Chenopodium album*, *Fagara martinicensis*, and *Tetrazygia elæagnoides*.
ce-no′bi-an (sē-nō′bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cenoby; monkish; monastic.
cen′o-bite (sĕn′ō-bīt; sē′nō-bīt; 277), *n.* [L. *coenobita*, fr. Gr. κοινόβιος; κοινός common + βίος life: cf. F. *cénobite*.] One of a religious order, dwelling in a convent community; — opposed to *anchoret*, or *hermit*.
cen′o-bit′ic (-bĭt′ĭk), **cen′o-bit′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *cénobitique*.] Of or pert. to a cenobite; of the nature of, or pert. to, a monastic community. — **cen′o-bit′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
cen′o-bit′ism (sĕn′ō-bīt′ĭz'm; sē′nō-), *n.* State, system, or practice of a cenobite or cenobites.
cen′o-by (sĕn′ō-bĭ; sē′nō-), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [L. *coenobium*. See CŒNOBIUM.] A conventual establishment or religious community.
ce′no-gen′e-sis, *or* **cæ′no-** (sē′nō-jĕn′ē-sĭs; sĕn′ō-), *n.* [Gr. καινός new + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* The processes in the development of an individual which do not repeat the phylogeny of the group to which the individual belongs; — opposed to *palingenesis*. — **ce′no-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **ce′no-ge-net′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
cen′o-taph (sĕn′ō-tȧf), *n.* [L. *cenotaphium*, Gr. κενοτάφιον; κενός empty + τάφος burial, tomb: cf. F. *cénotaphe*.] An empty tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person who is buried elsewhere. *Dryden.*
Ce′no-zo′ic (sē′nō-zō′ĭk; sĕn′ō-), *a.* [Gr. καινός recent + ζωή life.] *Geol.* **a** Pertaining to or designating the geological era extending from the close of the Mesozoic to the present and including the Tertiary and Quaternary. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* **b** = TERTIARY. — **Ce′no-zo′ic**, *n.*
cense (sĕns), *v. t.*; CENSED (sĕnst); CENS′ING. [Abbrev. from *incense*.] To perfume with odors from burning gums and spices; to offer incense to.

The Salii sing and *cense* his altars round. *Dryden.*

cense, *v. i.* To burn or offer incense.
cen′ser (sĕn′sẽr), *n.* [For *incenser*, fr. OF. *encensier*, F. *encensoir*; cf. LL. *incensorium*, fr. L. *incensum* incense. See INCENSE; cf. INCENSORY.] **1**. A vessel for perfumes, esp. one in which incense is burned; a thurible. The ecclesiastical censer is usually cup-shaped, has a cover pierced with holes, and is suspended by chains. The censer bearer swings it to quicken the combustion.

Her thoughts are like the fume of frankincense
Which from a golden *censer* forth doth rise. *Spenser.*

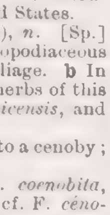
Censer.

2. One who censes.
cen′sor (sĕn′sŏr; -sẽr), *n.* [L. *censor*, fr. *censere* to value, tax.] **1**. *Antiq.* One of two magistrates of Rome who took a register of the number and property of citizens, and who also exercised the office of inspector of morals and conduct.
2. One who acts as an overseer of morals and conduct; esp.: **a** An official empowered to examine written or printed matter, as manuscripts of books, plays, foreign newspapers or magazines, etc., in order to forbid publication, circulation, or representation if containing anything objectionable.

Received with caution by the *censors* of the press. *Irving.*

b In universities and colleges, an official having supervision of some kind, as of studies and conduct, or granting licenses. *Eng.* **c** Formerly, in some States of the United States, one of a council charged with inquiring whether the Constitution had been preserved inviolate and with inquiring into the conduct of State officials.
3. **a** One who judges. *Obs.* **b** Esp., one given to faultfinding; a censurer; an adverse critic.

Nor can the most circumspect attention, or steady rectitude, escape blame from *censors* who have no inclination to approve. *Rambler.*

cen′sor (sĕn′sŏr; -sẽr), *v. t.*; CEN′SORED (sĕn′sŏrd; -sẽrd); CEN′SOR-ING. To subject to the action of a censor, or official examiner; as, to *censor* dispatches or books.
cen′sor-ate (-āt), *n.* A body of censors.
cen-so′ri-al (sĕn-sō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1**. Belonging to, or characteristic of, a censor.
2. = CENSORIOUS. *Obs.* *T. Warton.*
censorial jurisprudence. *Law.* See EXPOSITORY JURISPRUDENCE.
cen-so′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *censorius* pertaining to the censor. See CENSOR.] **1**. Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others, or on their writings or manners.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neighbors. *Watts.*

2. Implying or expressing censure; as, *censorious* remarks.
3. Proper to a censor; grave. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — Fault-finding, carping, caviling, hypercritical, condemnatory, severe. See CAPTIOUS.
— **cen-so′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cen-so′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*
cen′sor-ship (sĕn′sŏr-shĭp; sĕn′sẽr-), *n.* The office, power, or action of a censor; as, to stand for a *censorship*. *Holland.*
cen′su-al (sĕn′shū-ăl; 250), *a.* [L. *censualis*.] Relating to, or containing, a census. "A *censual* roll." *Sir R. Baker.*
cen′sur-a-ble (sĕn′shŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving of, or subject to, censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible; as, a *censurable* person; *censurable* conduct. — **cen′sur-a-ble-ness**, **cen′sur-a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cen′sur-a-bly**, *adv.*
cen′sure (sĕn′shŭr), *n.* [L. *censura*, fr. *censere*: cf. F. *censure*. Cf. CENSOR.] **1**. Judgment, opinion, or sentence; esp., an ecclesiastical reprimand or punishment. *Obs. exc. Eccl.*

Excommunication or other *censures* of the church. *Bp. Burnet.*
Take each man's *censure*, but reserve thy judgment. *Shak.*

2. Act of blaming or finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; reprehension; blame; hostile criticism; expression of disapprobation or condemnation.

Both the *censure* and the praise were merited. *Macaulay.*

3. Censorship; also, *Obs.*, a body of censors.
4. Correction; recension, esp. in literary criticism.
5. Formerly, in some parts of England, a customary formality in which every person above sixteen years of age took the oath of fealty to his lord and was bound to pay twopence the first year and one penny each year thereafter.
Syn. — Blame, reproof, condemnation, reprobation, disapproval, disapprobation, reprehension, animadversion, reprimand, reflection, dispraise, abuse.
cen′sure, *v. t.*; CEN′SURED (-shŭrd); CEN′SUR-ING. [Cf. F. *censurer*.] **1**. To form or express a judgment in regard to; to estimate; to judge. *Obs.* "Should I say more, you might well *censure* me a flatterer." *Beau. & Fl.*
2. To condemn or reprimand by a judicial or ecclesiastical sentence; to sentence. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To find fault with or condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of; to criticize adversely.

I may be *censured* that nature thus gives way to loyalty. *Shak.*

4. To accuse of some fault; to charge. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Upbraid, chide, rebuke, reprove. — CENSURE, BLAME, REPROACH, CONDEMN, REPROBATE agree in the idea of an unfavorable opinion or judgment. To CENSURE (opposed to *approve*) is to criticize adversely; as, "We . . . can *censure* the action without conceiving any absolute detestation of the person" (*Fielding*). To BLAME (opposed to *praise*) is to find fault with, as culpable; it is a stronger, more personal term than *censure*; as, "I withstood him [Peter] to the face, because he was to be *blamed*" (*Gal.* ii.11). REPROACH is still stronger and more personal, and implies blame with upbraiding; as, "The flowers do not really *reproach* her. God meant them to comfort her, not to taunt her" (*Ruskin*). CONDEMN is a term of more judicial connotation, and implies the pronouncing of an adverse judgment; as, "The freedom with which Dr. Johnson *condemns* whatever he disapproves, is astonishing" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). To REPROBATE is to condemn with strong disapproval or even detestation; it implies the rejection of the thing condemned; as, "The more learned ecclesiastics will . . . have the secret satisfaction of *reprobating* in the closet what they read in the church" (*Gibbon*). See CHARGE, ANIMADVERSION, REPROVE.
cen′sure, *v. i.* To form or pronounce a censure. *Shak.*
cen′sus (sĕn′sŭs), *n.* [L. *census*, fr. *censere*. See CENSOR.] **1**. *Rom. Hist.* A numbering of the people, and valuation of their estates, for the purpose of imposing taxes, etc.
2. A tax; esp., a poll tax. *Obs.*
3. An official enumeration of the population of a country or of a city or other administrative district, generally with classified information relating to social and economic conditions. In the United States, a decennial general census, provided for by the Constitution (primarily to determine the number of members of the House of Representatives and to enable the apportionment of direct taxes to be made), has been taken since 1790. Many of the States take an intermediate census. The first decennial census of Great Britain was taken in 1801 and of the British Empire in 1871.
4. *Civil Law.* A ground rent or rent charge.
cen′sus (sĕn′sŭs), *v. t.*; CEN′SUSED (sĕn′sŭst); CEN′SUS-ING. To take a census of; to count in a census.
cent (sĕnt), *n.* [F. *cent* hundred, L. *centum*. See HUNDRED.] **1**. A hundred; only in phrases *per cent* (see PER CENT), *cent per cent* (a hundred for every hundred; interest equal to the principal).
2. The one hundredth part of the unit in various monetary systems; also, a coin of this value. Specif.: **a** In the United States, Canada, Mexico, and elsewhere, the one hundredth of a dollar. See DOLLAR. The United States one-cent piece, or *cent*, as coined at present, consists of copper alloyed with five per cent of tin and zinc and weighs 48 grains. It is legal tender at its face value for sums not exceeding 25 cents at any one payment. **b** In the Netherlands, one hundredth of a florin. **c** In Ceylon, Mauritius, etc., one hundredth of a rupee. **d** A centime.
3. *Card Playing.* **a** An old game, supposed to be like piquet; — so called because 100 points won the game. *Nares.* **b** In omber, a kind of large counter.
4. In musical acoustics, a hundredth of an equal semitone.
cen′tal (sĕn′tăl), *n.* [L. *centum* a hundred.] A weight of one hundred pounds avoirdupois; — usually called *hundredweight* in the United States.
cen′tal, *a.* Relating to a hundred, or to use of the cental.
cen′taur (sĕn′tôr), *n.* [L. *Centaurus*, Gr. Κένταυρος.] **1**. *Gr. Myth.* One of a mythical race, descendants of Ixion, dwelling in the mountains of Thessaly. They were conceived as wild and coarse, their animal nature being shown by their bodies, half man and half horse (though in early times they were probably merely wild men). The nature of Chiron (which see) was an exception to that of his race. See LAPITHÆ, NESSUS, PIRITHOÜS, and CENTAUROMACHY, *Illust.*; cf. SATYR, SILENUS.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CENTAURUS, 2.
Cen′tau-re′a (sĕn′tô-rē′ȧ; sĕn-tô′rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CENTAURY.] *Bot.* A very large genus of asteraceous plants, natives chiefly of the Old World, having large showy flower heads, often with bristly involucral bracts like those of thistles. Some species, as *C. cyanus*, the bachelor's-button, are attractive in cultivation; others are troublesome weeds.
cen′tau-rom′a-chy (sĕn′tô-rŏm′ȧ-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. Κενταυρομαχία; Κένταυρος centaur + μάχη battle.] *Ancient Art.* A fight in which centaurs take part, — a common theme for relief sculpture, as in the metopes of the Parthenon.

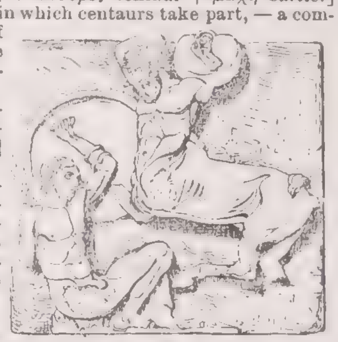
Centauromachy. From a Metope of the Parthenon.

Cen-tau′rus (sĕn-tô′rŭs), *n.*; *gen.* CENTAURI (-rī). [L.] **1**. [*l. c.*] A centaur. **2**. *Astron.* A southern constellation between Crux and Hydra; the Centaur. Its brightest star, Alpha (α) Centauri, is the nearest known star.
cen′tau-ry (sĕn′tô-rĭ), *n.* [L. *centaureum* and *centauria*, Gr. κενταύριον, κενταύρειον, and κενταυρίη, fr. the *centaur* Chiron.] **a** Either of two Old World gentianaceous herbs (*Chlora perfoliata* and *Erythræa centaurium*) whose medicinal properties were reputed to have been discovered by the centaur Chiron; hence, any species of *Erythræa*. **b** Any of several species of *Centaurea*, esp. *C. nigra*, the knapweed. **c** One of the milkworts of the United States (*Polygala polygama*).
cen-ta′vo (sĕn-tä′vō; *Sp.* thān-tä′vō; 138), *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vōz; *Sp.* -vōs). [Amer. Sp., prop., hundredth, fr. L. *centum* hundred. See CENT.] A small coin, and money of account, usually the hundredth of a peso. See COIN.
cen′te-na′ri-an (sĕn′tē-nā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hundred years; of a hundred years of age; of or pertaining to a centenary, or centennial anniversary. — *n.* A person a hundred years old.
cen′te-na-ry (sĕn′tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *centenarius*, fr. *centum* a hundred. See HUNDRED.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a period of one hundred years; occurring once in every hundred years; centennial. "*Centenary* solemnities." *Fuller.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a hundred.
3. Pertaining to the county division called a *hundred*. *Hist.*
cen′te-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1**. [LL. *centenarium*.] A weight of one hundred pounds. *Obs.*
2. A period, space, or age of one hundred years; a century. "Every *centenary* of years." *Hakewill.*
3. A commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred a hundred years before, or of the completion of a century; a centennial anniversary; a centennial.
4. [See CENTENARY, *a.*] A centenarian. *Rare.*
5. The governor of a hundred (county division). *Hist.*
cen-ten′ni-al (sĕn-tĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *centum* a hundred + *annus* year.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a space of one hundred years or its completion; completing a hundred years; relating to, or associated with, the commemoration of an event that happened a hundred years before; as, a *centennial* jubilee; a *centennial* celebration; a *centennial* ode.
2. [*cap.*] Specif., of or pertaining to the one hundredth

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ce-men′tum (sē-mĕn′tŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* = CEMENT.
cem′e-te′ri-al (sĕm′ē-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a cemetery. *R.*
cemme. † KEMB.
‖ **ce monde′ est plein′ de fous′** (sē môɴ′-dĕ plăɴ′ dē fōō′). [F.] This world is full of madmen.
cen. *Abbr.* Central; century.
‖ **Ce′na Do′mi-ni** (dŏm′-). [L.] The Lord's Supper.
ce-na′tion (sē-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *cenatio*.] Meal taking; dining or supping. *Obs.*
cen′a-to-ry (sĕn′ȧ-tō-rĭ; sē′nȧ-), *a.* [L. *cenatorius*.] Of or pert. to dinner or supper. *Obs.*
cen-cer′ro (sĕn-sĕr′ō; 138), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-ōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp., bell (worn by the mule).] The leading mule in a pack train. *Southwestern U. S.*
Cen-chre′a (sĕn-krē′ȧ; sĕn′krē-). *Bib.*
cen′chrine, **cen′chris**, *n.* [L. *cenchris*, Gr. κεγχρίς, κεγχρίνης, fr. κέγχρος a kind of millet.] A kind of snake having milletlike protuberances on the skin. *Obs.*
cen′dal. † SENDAL.
Cen′de-be′us (sĕn′dē-bē′ŭs). [*Bib.*]
cen′del. † SENDAL.
cene. † KEN.
Cen′e-reth (sĕn′ē-rĕth). *D. Bib.*
Cen′e-roth (-rŏth). *D. Bib.*
‖ **c'en′ est fait′ de lui′** (säɴ′-nĕ fĕ′ dē lwē′). [F.] It is all over with him.
cenesthesia, **cenesthesis**, etc. Vars. of CŒNÆSTHESIA, etc.
cenith. † ZENITH.
Ce′niz-ites (sē′nĭz-īts). *D. Bib.*
ce-no′bi-ar. Var. of CŒNOBIAR.
ce-no′bi-um (sē-nō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -BIA (-ȧ). [L. *coenobium*. See CŒNOBIUM.] 1. = CENOBY. 2. Var. of CŒNOBIUM.
Ce′no-gæ′a (sē′nō-jē′ȧ). Var. of CÆNOGÆA. — **-gæ′an** (-ăn), *a.*
ce-nog′a-my, **ce-nog′a-mous**. Vars. of CŒNOGAMY, etc.
ce-nog′e-ny, *or* **cæ-nog′e-ny** (sē-nŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* *Biol.* Cenogenesis.
ce-nog′o-nous (sē-nŏg′ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. κοινός common + γόνος generation.] *Zoöl.* Oviparous at one season of the year and viviparous or ovoviviparous at another, as the aphids.
Ce′no-ma′ni-an (sē′nō-mā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Fr. *Cenomani*, old name of Le Mans, France.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the European Upper Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY. — *n.* The Cenomanian epoch or series.
cen′o-site (sĕn′ō-sīt). Var. of CŒNOSITE.
cen′o-site, *n.* [Gr. καινός novel; — in ref. to its composition.] *Min.* A yellowish brown hydrous silicate and carbonate of calcium, yttrium, erbium, etc.
ce-nos′i-ty (sē-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *caenositas*, fr. *caenosus* dirty, *caenum* dirt, filth.] Filthiness.
cen′o-taf. Cenotaph. *Ref. Sp.*
cen′o-taphed (sĕn′ō-tȧft), *a.* Furnished with a cenotaph.
cen′o-taph′ic (-tăf′ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, a cenotaph.
cen′o-taph′y (sĕn′ō-tȧf′ĭ), *n.* A cenotaph. *Rare.*
‖ **ce-no′te** (sā-nō′tā; 138), *n.*; *pl.* CENOTES (-tās). [Sp.] A natural underground water reservoir. *Sp. Amer.*
ce′no-zo-öl′o-gy (sē′nō-zō-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. καινός recent + *zoölogy*.] The zoölogy of existing animals.
‖ **cens** (säɴs), *n.* [F. See CENSUS; cf. CENSO.] *Canadian Law.* A payment, due, or service, now nominal in amount, reserved to an owner of an estate, as a recognition of his title.
cense. † INCENSE.
cense, *n.* [OF. *cense*, F. *cens*, L. *census*. See CENSUS.] *Obs.* 1. A tax, enumeration, etc. = CENSUS.
2. Rating; position or rank.
cen′ser. † CENSURE.
cen′ser, *n.* One who pays a cense, or tax. *Obs.*
cen′sion, *n.* [L. *censio*.] Taxing; assessment. *Obs.*
‖ **cen-si′tus** (sĕn-sī′tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tī). [L., p. p. of *censere*. See CENSOR.] See COLONUS.
cen′sive (sĕn′sĭv), *a.* *Canadian Law.* Pertaining to, or held by, cens. — *n.* Tenure, or a holding, by cens.
‖ **cen′so** (thān′sō; sän′-; 138), *n.* [Sp. Cf. CENS.] *Sp. & Mex. Law.* An annuity; a ground rent.
cen-so′ri-an, *a.* Censorial. *Bacon.* — *n.* A censor. *Obs.*
‖ **cen′sor mo′rum**. [L.] A regulator of morals.
cen′sour. † CENSER, CENSOR, [CENSURE.]
censualyte. † SENSUALITY.
cen′sur-a-bl. Censurable. *R. S.*
cen′sur-al, *a.* Of or pert. to a censure, or assessment. *Rare.*
cen′sure. † CENSER.
cen′sure-less, *a.* See -LESS.
cen′sur-er, *n.* One who censures.
cen′sure-ship, *n.* Censorship.
cent. *Abbr.* Centigrade; central; centum; century.
cent′age, *n.* Percentage. *Rare.*
cen′tare′ (sĕn′târ′; *F.* säɴ′târ′). Var. of CENTIARE. See MEASURE.
cen-ta′ro (sĕn-tä′rō; 138), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] See MEASURE.
cen′taur-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
cen-tau′ri-al (sĕn-tô′rĭ-ăl), **cen-tau′ri-an** (-ăn), **cen-tau′ric** (-rĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a centaur.
‖ **cen-tén′** (sĕn-tān′; 138), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *centeni* a hundred each.] See COIN.
cen′te-na′ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being a centenarian.
cen′te-nier (sĕn′tē-nēr), *n.* [F. centurion.] 1. A centurion. *Obs.* 2. In the island of Jersey, a police officer.

D E F G H I J K L M

anniversary of the independence of the United States or its celebration ; as, the *Centennial* summer.
3. Lasting, or aged, a hundred years.

That opened through long lines
Of sacred ilex and *centennial* pines. *Longfellow.*

Centennial State, Colorado ; — so called because admitted into the Union in 1876, the year of the Centennial.

cen-ten′ni-al (sĕn-tĕn′ĭ-ăl), *n.* A one hundredth anniversary or its celebration, specif. [*cap.*] (*the Centennial*), that of the independence of the United States (1876) ; a centenary.

cen-ten′ni-um (-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL.] A space of one hundred years ; a century ; a centenary.

cen′ter, cen′tre (sĕn′tẽr), *n.* [F. *centre*, fr. L. *centrum*, fr. Gr. κέντρον any sharp point, the point round which a circle is described, akin to κεντεῖν to prick, goad.] **1**. The middle point or place ; a point at the average distance from the points of a body or figure ; strictly, the mid-point, about which all points of a figure are disposed in pairs of equidistant diametrical opposites; as, the *center* of a circle, ellipse, sphere, line segment, regular polygon or polyhedron, etc.
2. The middle or central point or portion of anything ; also, a person or thing placed at such point.
3. *Math.* The origin or fixed point of reference in polar coördinates. See COÖRDINATE.
4. That about which a body revolves or rotates ; hence, a principal or important point of concentration ; the nucleus around which things are gathered or to which they tend ; a point from which things, etc., emanate, proceed, or take their source ; an object of attention, action, or force ; as, a *center* of attraction.
5. *Astrol.* The pointed end of the metal strip, indicating the star's position in the "rete" of an astrolabe. *Obs.*
6. The earth as the center of the universe, or the middle point of the earth. *Obs.* *Shak.*
7. *Mech.* **a** One of the two conical steel pins, in a lathe, etc., upon which the work is held, and about which it revolves. **b** A conical recess, or indentation, in the end of a shaft or other work, to receive the point of a center, on which the work can turn, as in a lathe. In a lathe the **live center** is in the spindle of the fast headstock ; the **dead center** is on the loose headstock. **Planer**, *or* **shaper, centers** are stocks carrying centers, when the object to be planed must be turned on its axis.

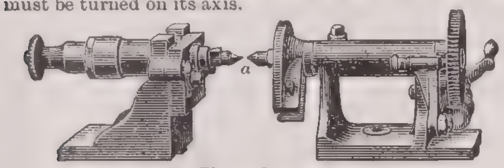

Planer Centers.
a Centers between which the work is held and revolved.

8. *Arch.* = CENTERING, *n.*, 2.
9. Those members of a legislative assembly who occupy benches in the center of the chamber. In France they are the deputies of moderate views, and they sit in the middle of the chamber, opposite the presiding officer, between the conservatives, or monarchists, on the right, and the radicals, or advanced republicans, on the left. See RIGHT, LEFT. In Germany they form the Roman Catholic, or Ultramontane, party. Also, the political opinions of these groups. [As used of particular groups usually *cap.*]
10. The point about which or the position in which a body is in equilibrium. *Emerson.*
11. *Mil.* **a** The portion of an army between the two wings. It may be a definite and separate section or its exact limits may be indefinite. **b** The middle soldier in a rank, or an imaginary point in the middle of any body of soldiers.
12. *Navy.* Of a fleet, the division or column between the van and the rear, or between the weather and lee divisions.
13. *Mil.* **a** That division of a target between the bull's-eye, or innermost division, and the inner. **b** A shot that strikes it.
14. One of the leaders of the Fenian organization, the chief being called a **head center**.
15. A small piece of thin horn, celluloid, or the like, on which to rest the sharp point of compasses.
16. *Psychol.* A system of nerve cells and fibers having a peculiar connection with some characteristic function ; as, a *center* of association.
17. *Cricket.* = MIDDLE.
18. *Checkers.* See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — CENTER, MIDDLE, MIDST. CENTER always implies an object of relatively definite outline, and commonly approximates more or less closely its strict geometrical sense ; as, the *center* of a circle, of a table, of a target, of a ball. MIDDLE is less precise than *center*, and suggests a space rather than a point ; it is the part of an object which surrounds the *center* ; thus, the *middle* of a room is the central portion of it ; the *middle* of a table has room for more than a *center*piece. *Middle*, unlike *center*, also applies to that which has duration (as, the *middle* of the night), and to merely linear extension (as, the *middle* of the road). MIDST, in present usage, implies a number of surrounding or enveloping objects (see AMONG) ; as, in the *midst* of a forest, of a crowd. *Midst*, unlike *middle* and *center*, is frequently used in fig. senses ; as, "In the *midst* of life we are in death" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*).

center, *or* **centre, counter gambit**. See CHESS OPENING. — **c. field, c. fielder**. See BASEBALL. — **c. of a flat pencil**, *Math.*, the point through which its rays pass. — **c. of an element of a ruled surface**, *Math.*, the point nearest the consecutive element. — **c. of an involution**, *Math.*, a point, midway between the foci, from which the product of the distances of two corresponding points is constant. — **c. of a quadrangle**, *Math.*, any of the three intersections of pairs of opposite sides. — **c. of area**, for an area of regular shape, its geometrical center ; for any area, its center of gravity (which see). — **c. of a sheaf**, *Math.*, the point through which all lines or planes of the sheaf pass. — **c. of attraction**, *Astron.*, that central point toward which a body tends by the force of gravitation. — **c. of buoyancy, cavity, displacement**, *or* **immersion**, *Hydrostatics*, the center of gravity of the volume formerly occupied by the fluid displaced by a floating body. — **center of collineation**, *Math.*, the point collinear with every pair of corresponding points of two figures in perspective. — **c. of conversion**, *Mech.*, the point about which a body tends to turn when force is applied under given conditions. — **c. of curvature of a curve**, *Geom.*, in a plane curve, the center of the osculating circle at any point of the curve ; the intersection of consecutive normals to the curve at any point. Similarly, *center of absolute curvature* of a twisted curve is the center of the osculating circle. See CIRCLE. — **c. of effort**, in a sailing vessel, that point at which the whole propelling force of the wind might be applied to produce the same effect as when distributed. — **c. of figure**, *Math.*, a point at the average distance of all points of the figure from any plane. — **c. of flotation**. **a** *Hydros.* The center of any given plane of flotation. **b** *Shipbuilding.* The center of gravity of the water plane of a vessel. — **c. of friction**, *Mech.*, a point in the base of a body rotating on this base about a vertical axis, so situated that if the whole weight were to be concentrated there the frictional resistance to rotation would remain the same as before. — **c. of gravity**, *Mech.*, orig., a center of gravitational attraction ; hence, by extension, that point in a body or system of bodies through which the resultant attraction of gravity acts when the body or system of bodies (relatively unchanged in position) is in any position : that point in a body from or on which the body can be suspended or poised in equilibrium in any position. The use of the phrase is extended to areas, considering the areas as sheets or shells of infinitely small thickness. — **c. of gyration**, *Mech.*, that point in a body rotating about a given point at which the whole mass of the body may be concentrated without altering the energy of rotation of the body at the same speed. — **c. of homology**. See HOMOLOGY. — **c. of homothety**. = CENTER OF SIMILITUDE. — **c. of inertia**. = CENTER OF GRAVITY. — **c. of lateral resistance**, the center of gravity of the longitudinal middle plane of the immersed part of a ship, which offers resistance to leeway when under sail. — **c. of mass**, *Mech.*, a point in a body or system of bodies such that the sum of the moments of the component particles about any plane through the point equals zero ; center of gravity. — **c. of mean distances**, *Math.*, a point of a line the algebraic sum of whose distances from a system of points on the line is 0. — **c. of motion**, the point which remains at rest while all other parts of a body move round it. — **c. of oscillation**, the point at which, if the whole matter of a suspended body were collected, the time of oscillation would be unchanged. — **c. of ossification**, *Anat.*, the point, or one of the points, at which the ossification of a bone begins. See OSSIFICATION. — **c. of percussion**, that point in a body free to move about a fixed axis at which it may be squarely struck without jarring the axis. — **c. of perspective**. See CENTER OF COLLINEATION. — **c. of population**, *Statistics*, the point about which the total population of a country or other limited district is conceived to balance ; the center of gravity of the population, assuming that the district is a plane and that each unit of population has the same weight. In 1790 the center of population of the United States was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore, Maryland ; in 1890, twenty miles east of Columbus, Indiana, the average westward movement for the century having been about five miles a year ; in 1900, six miles southeast of Columbus, Indiana, the westward movement for the decade having been only a little over fourteen miles. — **c. of pressure**, *Hydros.*, that point in a surface immersed in a fluid at which, if a force equal to the whole pressure of the fluid and in the same line with it be applied in a contrary direction, it will balance or counteract the whole pressure of the fluid. — **c. of projection**, *Math.*, a point through which are drawn rays to every point, and planes through every line of a figure. — **c. of similitude**, *Math.*, a point in which concur all lines joining corresponding points in two similar figures similarly (or oppositely) placed. It divides all such lines in a fixed ratio called the *ratio of similitude* of the two figures, and is called *direct* or *inverse* according as this division is *outer* (outside of the points) or *inner* (between the points). — **c. of spherical curvature**, *Math.*, the center of an osculating sphere. — **c. of the harmonic mean** (of collinear points *A, B, C*, . . . with respect to another collinear point *O*), *Math.*, the point *M* determined by the equation $\frac{MA}{OA}+\frac{MB}{OB}+\cdots=0$. — **c. of vision**. See PERSPECTIVE.

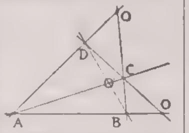

ABCD Quadrangle ; *O* marks the three Centers made by intersections of sides *DC* & *AC*, *AD* & *BC*, and *AC* & *BD*.

cen′ter, cen′tre (sĕn′tẽr), *v. i.* ; CEN′TERED *or* CEN′TRED (-tẽrd) ; CEN′TER-ING *or* CEN′TRING. **1**. To be placed in a center ; to be central.
2. To be collected to a point ; to be concentrated ; to rest on, or gather about, as a center.

Where there is no visible truth wherein to *center*, error is as wide as men's fancies. *Dr. H. More.*
Our hopes must *center* in ourselves alone. *Dryden.*

cen′ter, cen′tre, *v. t.* **1**. To place or fix in the center or on a central point. *Milton.*
2. To collect to a point ; to concentrate.

Thy joys are *centered* all in me alone. *Prior.*

3. To furnish with a center ; to shape or form the center of ; specif., to form a recess or indentation in (work) for the reception of a center, as in a lathe.
4. *Mach.* To place between centers, as in a lathe.
5. *Optics.* To adjust (a lens or objective) so that its plane is perpendicular to the optical axis.

cen′ter-bit′, cen′tre-bit′ (-bĭt′), *n.* **1**. A bit with a sharp pyramidal center point and two side cutting flanges, used for boring wood across the grain. See BIT, *Illust.*
2. A heavy chisel-shaped tool about four feet long, used in well drilling, as for oil.

cen′ter-board′, cen′tre-board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* *Naut.* **a** In a sailing vessel, a device, usually, a broad board or slab of wood or metal pivoted at the forward lower corner, so that it may be raised into a watertight casing, or trunk, amidships or be lowered to increase the area of lateral resistance and prevent leeway when the vessel is working to windward. It is used in vessels of all sizes along the coast of the United States, principally in small vessels or yachts, and to some extent in Great Britain, where it is also called **sliding keel** and **drop keel**. **b** A boat with a centerboard.

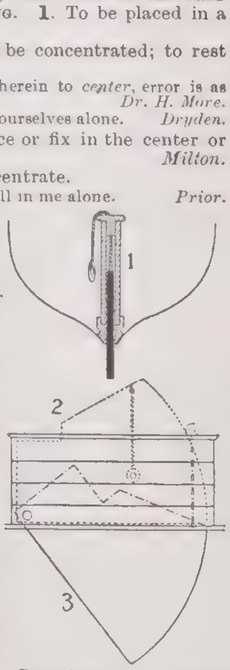

Centerboard. 1 Section showing it partly raised ; 2 Position when raised ; 3 Position when lowered.

centerboard, *or* **centreboard, trunk**. *Naut.* The trunk or box in which a centerboard is raised or lowered.

center, *or* **centre, drill**. A small drill used to make centers in a piece of work about to be turned. — **cen′ter-drilled′, cen′tre-drilled′** (sĕn′tẽr-drĭld′), *a.*

cen′ter-fire′, *or* **cen′tre-fire′**, *a.* Also **cen′tral-fire′**. Designating, or adapted to the use of, a cartridge fired by the striking of the hammer or firing pin upon the center of the base ; — opposed to *rim-fire*. In a *center-fire* cartridge the fulminate is contained in a small cap inserted in the center of the base. See CARTRIDGE, *Illust.*

center, *or* **centre, gauge**. *Mech.* A gauge for fixing the angle of a lathe center, a screw thread, the point of a cutting tool, etc.

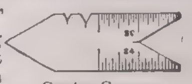

Center Gauge

cen′ter-ing (sĕn′tẽr-ĭng), **cen′tring** (-trĭng), *n.* Also **cen′tre-ing**. **1**. Act of one who centers, as the object glass of a telescope.
2. *Arch.* A substructure, usually of timber or planks, on which a masonry arch or vault is built and on which it rests until complete and therefore self-supporting.

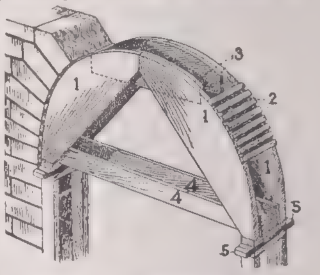

Centering. 1, 1 Bearers; 2 Bearing strips ; 3 Stiffening pieces ; 4, 4 Braces ; 5, 5 Wedges.

centering, *or* **centring, cone**, *or* **slope**. *Ordnance.* That cone-shaped portion of the powder chamber directly next the compression slope. In loading it serves to bring the axis of the projectile to the axis of the bore.

center, *or* **centre, lathe**. *Mech.* A lathe in which the work is supported by centers; also, a pole lathe.

center, *or* **centre, mold** *or* **mould**. A template for making moldings in soft plaster or the like, by revolving it about one end.

cen′ter-piece′, cen′tre-piece′ (-pēs′), *n.* A piece put in the center of anything; specif., an ornament for the center, as of a table, ceiling, etc. ; a central article or figure.

center, *or* **centre, plate**. *Pattern Making.* A metal plate used as a faceplate or lathe chuck for a doweled pattern which is to be turned in the lathe.

center, *or* **centre, pop**. *Mech.* A center punch (a) ; also, a mark made by such a punch, esp. in marking out a piece of metal to be drilled, etc. — **cen′ter-pop′, cen′tre-pop′** (sĕn′tẽr-pŏp′), *v. t.*

center, *or* **centre, punch**. *Mech.* **a** A punch for making indentations or dots in a piece of work, as for suspension between lathe centers, etc. **b** A punch for punching holes in sheet metal, having a small conical center to insure correct locating.

center, *or* **centre, rail**. *Railroad Engin.* A rail placed between the ordinary rails of a track, esp. one gearing with a cogwheel on the locomotive, or for use as a conductor of electricity for electric traction.

center, *or* **centre, saw**. A machine for splitting round timber into bolts for ax or pick handles, spokes, etc., so adjusted that it cuts invariably toward the center.

center, *or* **centre, seal**. *Gas Manuf.* A compound hydraulic valve for regulating the passage of the gas through a set of purifiers so as to cut out each one in turn for the renewal of the lime.

cen′ter-sec′ond, cen′tre-sec′ond, *n.* *Horol.* A long second hand mounted on the center arbor of a timepiece ; also, a timepiece having such a hand.

center, *or* **centre, slang**. Slang words made by transposition of common words, beginning with the center ; as in "*ilkem*" for "*milk*."

center, *or* **centre, square**. A form of square used for finding the center of a circle, as of the end of a cylinder.

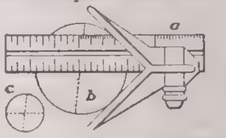

a Center Square with Circle (*b*) in position for ruling the diameter, two such rulings giving its center, as at *c*.

center, *or* **centre, valve**. = CENTER SEAL.

cen-tes′i-mal (sĕn-tĕs′ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *centesimus* the hundredth, fr. *centum* a hundred.] **1**. Hundredfold. *Obs.*
2. Hundredth ; pertaining to, or having divisions into, hundredths ; as, *centesimal* thermometer, the centigrade thermometer ; also, of or pertaining to this thermometer.
3. Pert. to or designating a French system of angular measure, in which a quadrant is divided into 100 degrees, each degree into 100 minutes, and each minute into 100 seconds.

cen-tes′i-mate (-māt), *v. t.* ; CEN-TES′I-MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd) ; CEN-TES′I-MAT′ING (-māt′ĭng). [L. *centesimare* to select every hundredth, fr. *centesimus* hundredth.] To select by lot and punish with death every hundredth man of, as soldiers in cases of mutiny. Cf. DECIMATE. — **cen-tes′i-ma′tion** (-mā′shŭn), *n.*

cen-te′sis (sĕn-tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κέντησις a pricking.] *Surg.* Puncture, as of a cavity or tumor.

cen′ti- (sĕn′tĭ-). **1**. [L. *centi-*, fr. *centum* hundred.] A combining form signifying *hundred*, as in *centi*folious.
2. [F. *centi-*, fr. L. *centum* hundred.] A combining form used, chiefly in the metric system, to signify *hundredth part* ; as, *centi*meter, *centi*gram, etc.

cen′ti-grade (-grād), *a.* [L. *centum* a hundred + *gradus* degree : cf. F. *centigrade.*] Consisting of a hundred degrees ; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts. Specif. : Of or pertaining to the centigrade thermometer ; as, 10° *centigrade* (or 10° C.).

centigrade thermometer, a thermometer on the scale of which the distance between the two standard points, the freezing point and boiling point (at 760 mm. barometric pressure) of water, is divided into one hundred equal parts or degrees. Called also *Celsius thermometer*, after its inventor, Anders Celsius, a Swedish astronomer. The present centigrade thermometer has zero, 0°, as the freezing point and 100° as the boiling point, but the original

cen-ten′ni-al-ly, *adv.* of CENTENNIAL. See -LY.
cen′ter. † CENTURE.
centerboard, *or* **centreboard, box**. = CENTERBOARD TRUNK.
center, *or* **centre, chuck**. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
cen′terd. Centered. *Ref. Sp.*
center, *or* **centre, gambit**. See under CHESS.
centering, *or* **centring, square**. = CENTER SQUARE.
cen′ter-most. cen′tre- (sĕn′tẽr-mōst), *a.* Middlemost. *Rare.*
cen′ter-sec′onds, cen′tre-sec′onds. Vars. of CENTER-SECOND.
cen′ter-ve′lic (sĕn′tẽr-vē′lĭk), *n.* = CENTER OF EFFORT.
cen-tes′i-mal (sĕn-tĕs′ĭ-măl), *n.* A hundredth. *Obs.* [TESIMAL.]
cen-tes′i-mal-ly, *adv.* of CENTESIMAL.
cen-tes′i-mo (sĕn-tĕs′ĭ-mō), *n.* ; *pl.* It. -MI (-mē), Sp. -MOS (-mōz ; *Sp.* -mōs). [It. & Sp.] See COIN.
cen′tesm (sĕn′tĕz′m), *n.* A hundredth part. *Obs.*
Cen-tet′i-dæ (sĕn-tĕt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεντητής a piercer.] *Zoöl.* A family of Insectivora, consisting of the tendracs and allies. — **cen-tet′id** (-ĭd), *n.*
cent′grave′, *n.* [G. *centgraf*, *zentgraf* ; fr. MHG. *zent*, prop. a district of 100 hamlets (LL. *centa*, *cinta*, prop. circuit, belt, fr. L. *cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird ; confused with L. *centum* hundred) + G. *graf* count.] *Obs.* **a** Lord of a hundred (of a county). **b** A criminal judge.
cen′ti-are′ (sĕn′tĭ-âr′ ; *F.* säN′-tyär′), **cen′ti-ar′** (sĕn′tĭ-är′), *n.* [F. *centiare* ; *centi-* (L. *centum*) + *are.*] See MEASURE.
cen′ti-cip′i-tous (sĕn′tĭ-sĭp′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *centiceps*, *-cipitis.*] Hundred-headed. *Rare.*
cen-tif′i-dous (sĕn-tĭf′ĭ-dŭs), *a.* [L. *centifidus.*] Divided into a hundred parts. *Rare.*
cen′ti-fo′li-ous (sĕn′tĭ-fō′lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *centifolius.*] Having a hundred leaves. *Rare.*
centig. *Abbr.* Centigrade.

Celsius thermometer was numbered in the reverse manner. See THERMOMETER.

cen′ti-gram, cen′ti-gramme (sĕn′tĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *centigramme; centi-* (L. *centum*) + *gramme.* See GRAM.] A weight equal to one hundredth of a gram, or .15432 of a grain. See GRAM. Abbr., *cg.*

cen′ti-li′ter } (-lē′tẽr), *n.* [F. *centilitre; centi-* (L. *centum*)
cen′ti-li′tre } + *litre.* See LITER.] A measure of volume equal to one hundredth of a liter (0.6102 cu. in. or 0.338 fluid ounce). See LITER. Abbr., *cl.*

cen′time′ (säN′tēm′; sän′tēm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *centesimus.* See CENTESIMAL.] The hundredth part of a franc. See COIN.

cen′ti-me′ter } (sĕn′tĭ-mē′tẽr), *n.* [F. *centimètre; centi-* (L.
cen′ti-me′tre } *centum*) + *mètre.* See METER.] A measure of length equal to one hundredth of a meter, or about two fifths (0.3937) of an inch. See METER. Abbr., *cm.*

cen′ti-nor′mal (sĕn′tĭ-nôr′măl), *a.* [*centi-* + *normal.*] Having one hundredth of the normal strength; as, a *centinormal* solution. See NORMAL, *a.*, 4 **a**.

cen-tip′e-dal (sĕn-tĭp′ē-dăl; sĕn′tĭ-pĕd′ăl), *a.* [*centi-* + L. *pes, pedis,* foot.] Of a hundred feet, esp. metrical feet; as, a *centipedal* line; *centipedal* words.

cen′ti-pede (sĕn′tĭ-pēd), *n.* [L. *centipeda; centum* a hundred + *pes, pedis,* foot: cf. F. *centipède.*] **1**. Any of the numerous myriapods of the order or subclass Chilopoda. They are of elongated and flattened form, with numerous segments each with a single pair of legs; and they are of active, predaceous, and chiefly nocturnal habits. The single genital aperture is situated posteriorly. The largest species, sometimes eight or ten inches long or even more, inhabit tropical countries. Their anterior legs are modified into poison fangs with which the larger species can inflict painful but not usually serious bites. They are useful as destroyers of insects.

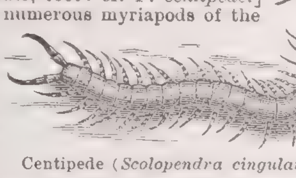

Centipede (*Scolopendra cingulata*). (½)

2. *Naut.* A piece of sennit or strong rope running the length of the boom with short crosspieces (called **centipede legs**) at intervals, used in stowing jibs.

cen′ti-stere (sĕn′tĭ-stēr; *F.* säN′tē-stâr′), *n.* [F. *centistère; centi-* (L. *centum*) + *stère.*] One hundredth of a stere, or cubic meter (0.353 cubic foot).

cent′ner (sĕnt′nẽr), *n.* [G., a hundredweight, fr. L. *centenarius* of a hundred, fr. *centum* a hundred.] **1**. A commercial hundredweight in several Continental countries, now generally fixed at 50 kilograms (110.23 lbs.).
2. A weight of 100 kilograms (220.46 lbs.); — called specif. **metric centner**.
3. The British cental, or weight of 100 pounds; also, a miniature of this, weighing one dram and used by assayers. Cf. ASSAY TON.

cen′to (sĕn′tō), *n.; pl.* CENTOS (-tōz). [L. *cento* a garment of several pieces sewed together, patchwork, a poem made up of various verses of another poem.] **1**. A patchwork; a garment made of patches. *Obs.* *Shirley.*
2. A literary or musical composition formed by selections.

Eudocia composed . . . a *cento* of the verses of Homer, applied to the life and miracles of Christ *Gibbon.*

3. More loosely, any work, as a map, composed of incongruous parts or resembling patchwork.

cen′to-nism (sĕn′tō-nĭz′m), *n.* The composition of a cento; act or practice of composing centos; concretely, a cento.

cen′trad (sĕn′trăd), *n.* A unit of angular measure, the one hundredth of a radian, or about 0.57°.

cen′tral (sĕn′trăl), *a.* [L. *centralis:* cf. F. *central.* See CENTER.] **1**. Relating to the center; situated in or near the center or middle; containing or constituting the center; of or pertaining to the parts near the center; equidistant or equally accessible from certain points; fig., chief; leading; dominant.

The French Revolution . . demonstrated afresh to the world's outer sense the *central* importance of passion in the whole life of humanity. *Josiah Royce.*

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the centrum of a vertebra.

Central American rubber. See CAOUTCHOUC, CASTILLA. — **C. American subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Neotropical region including tropical America north of Panama. — **c. canal**, *Anat.*, a minute canal running through the gray matter of the whole length of the spinal cord and continuous anteriorly with the ventricles of the brain. — **c. cell**. **a** *Bot.* The cell in the venter of the archegonium, from which the egg is formed. **b** *Anat.* Any one of the small cells lining the lumen of the peptic glands; — distinguished from *parietal cell.* — **c. cylinder**, *Bot.*, the stele. — **c. ellipsoid**, *Math.*, one whose center is the mass center of a body. — **c. force**, *Math.*, a force attracting to, or repelling from, a certain point, fixed or moving. — **C. Institution**, the Bank of England. *Colloq., Eng.* — **c. kern**, *Math.*, the area whose envelope is the locus of the antipoles of the limits of the entire sectional area considered. — **c. ligament**, *Anat.*, the narrow filament in which the posterior or lower end of the spinal cord terminates. — **c. lobe** (*of the cerebrum*), *Anat.* = ISLAND OF REIL. — **c. nervous system**, *Anat. & Physiol.*, that part of the nervous system to which the sensory impulses are transmitted and from which the motor impulses pass out; in vertebrates, the spinal cord and brain. — **c. orbit**, *Math.*, the orbit or locus of a particle, or of the center of mass of a body or system, which moves under the influence of a central force varying as some function of the radius vector. — **c. reserve city**. See RESERVE CITY. — **c. spindle**, *Biol.*, the group of fibers situated in the axial part of the spindle of an amphiaster; — distinguished from the surrounding contractile *mantle fibers.* — **c. sun**, *Astron.*, a hypothetical center (perhaps Alcyone in the Pleiades) about which Mädler erroneously supposed the solar system, together with all the stars in the Milky Way, to be revolving. — **central surface**, *or* **surface of centers**, *Math.*, a two-sheeted surface, the locus of the centers of principal curvature of a surface.

‖ **cen-tral′** (sĕn-träl′; 138), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A sugar mill which grinds for several plantations.

cen-tra′le (sĕn-trā′lē), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL. See CENTRAL, *a.*] *Zoöl.* A bone in the carpus or tarsus (probably represented by the navicular in the human tarsus) situated between the proximal and distal rows of bones. Two such bones sometimes occur. See CARPUS.

cen′tral-ism (sĕn′trăl-ĭz′m), *n.* Centralization or the centralizing system, esp. in government.

cen′tral-ist, *n.* An advocate or supporter of centralization, esp. in government; esp., in various countries, a member of a political party favoring centralization. — **cen′tral-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

cen-tral′i-ty (sĕn-trăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being central; central position; situation in or at the center.

Meantime there is a great *centrality*, a centripetence equal to the centrifugence. *Emerson.*

cen′tral-i-za′tion (sĕn′trăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* [Cf. F. *centralisation.*] Act or process of centralizing, or state of being centralized; as, *centralization* of power in the general government; the *centralization* of commerce in a city.

cen′tral-ize (sĕn′trăl-īz), *v. t.;* CEN′TRAL-IZED (-īzd); CEN′TRAL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *centraliser.*] **1**. To draw or bring to a central point; to gather into or about a center; to bring into one system, or under one control.

[To] *centralize* the power of government. *Bancroft.*

2. To assign a center to. *Ruskin.*

cen′tral-ize, *v. i.* To form, or gather at, a center; to concentrate.

cen′tral-valve′ en′gine. *Mach.* An engine having a hollow piston rod with ports cut in it, the working fluid being distributed to the cylinders by a piston valve working in the rod. Willan's engine and Scott's engine are examples. Central-valve engines are necessarily tandem engines. They are usually vertical, with the high-pressure cylinder uppermost.

Cen-trar′chi-dæ (sĕn-trär′kĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κέντρον a sharp point + ἀρχός rectum.] *Zoöl.* A family of North American carnivorous fresh-water acanthopterygian fishes, containing the sunfish, crappies, and black bass, and other species valuable as food and game. — **cen-trar′chid** (-kĭd), *a. & n.* — **cen-trar′choid** (-koid), *a. & n.*

cen′tri- (sĕn′trĭ-). Combining form for *center.* See CENTRO-.

cen′tric (sĕn′trĭk), *a.* **1**. Placed in or at the center or middle; central.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a center; specif., *Physiol.*, of or pertaining to a nerve center.
3. *Bot.* Cylindrical; terete; — applied to leaves like those of *Juncus.*

cen′tric, *n.* *Astron.* In the Ptolemaic system, a circular orbit with the earth in its center.

cen′tri-cal (sĕn′trĭ-kăl), *a.* Central; centric. — **cen′tri-cal′i-ty** (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cen-trif′u-gal (sĕn-trĭf′ū-găl), *a.* [*centri-* + L. *fugere* to flee.] **1**. Proceeding or flying away from the center; designating, or pertaining to, a force (**centrifugal force**) directed outward when any body is constrained to move in a curved path. In order to constrain a body to move in a curve a force directed inward toward the center of curvature must constantly be applied. This is called the **centripetal force**. The moment that this force ceases, the body moves off at a tangent, and it is this constant tendency to move in a straight line, in other words the inertia of the body, which in its aspect of opposition to the centripetal force is called **centrifugal force**.
2. *Bot.* **a** Expanding in the direction of the circumference or of the base; — applied to inflorescence. **b** Turned away from the center, as the hypocotyl in some embryos.

centrifugal drill, *Mach.*, a drill carrying a flywheel to steady its motion. — **c. filter**, a filter, as for sugar, in which a cylinder with a porous or foraminous periphery is rapidly rotated so as to drive off liquid from a substance by centrifugal action. — **c. gun**, a kind of machine gun, little used, if at all, in which balls were driven tangentially from a rapidly rotating chambered disk. — **c. impression**, *Physiol.*, an impression (motor) sent from a nerve center *outwards* to a muscle or muscles by which motion is produced. — **c. inflorescence**, *Bot.*, determinate inflorescence. — **c. machine**, any machine acting by centrifugal force, or on the principle that a body moving in a curve tends constantly to depart from the curve at a tangent, as a centrifugal filter or a machine for separating substances of different densities, as cream from milk, by rapid whirling. — **c. mill**, Barker's mill. — **c. pump**, a form of pump which displaces fluid by whirling it around and outwardly by vanes rotating rapidly in a closed case. Cf. TURBINE. — **c. railway**, an amusement railway in which a car goes around the inner surface of an upright loop, being retained on the track by centrifugal force. — **c. sugar**, sugar freed from liquid by means of a centrifugal machine. See CENTRIFUGAL FILTER.

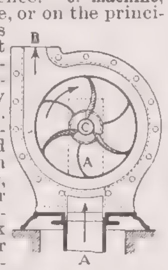

Centrifugal Pump. Liquid enters by pipe *A A* through center opening *C*, is whirled outward by the vanes into the case and through pipe *B*.

cen-trif′u-gal, *n.* **1**. A centrifugal machine, or a drum in such a machine.
2. Often *pl.* Centrifugal sugar.

cen-trif′u-gal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To subject to centrifugal action, esp. in order to separate substances of different densities or states of aggregation. — **cen-trif′u-gal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

cen′tri-fuge (sĕn′trĭ-fūj), *a.* [F.] Centrifugal. — *n.* A centrifugal machine.

cen′tri-ole (-ōl), *n.* [*centri-* + *-ole.*] *Biol.* A minute granule in the center of an attraction sphere, by some regarded as the centrosome, by others as the central part of it.

cen-trip′e-tal (sĕn-trĭp′ē-tăl), *a.* [*centri-* + L. *petere* to move toward.] **1**. Proceeding or directed toward the center; as, the *centripetal* calcification of a bone; designating, or pertaining to, a force (**centripetal force**) directed toward the center. See CENTRIFUGAL, *a.*, 1.
2. *Bot.* **a** *Inflorescence.* = INDETERMINATE. **b** Turned toward the center, as a hypocotyl.

centripetal impression, *Physiol.*, an impression (sensory) transmitted by an afferent nerve from the exterior of the body *inward*, to the central organ. — **c. press**, *Mach.*, a press in which pressure is exerted inward from all directions.

Cen-tris′ci-dæ (sĕn-trĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** The family consisting of the true bellows fishes; — syn. of *Macrorhamphosidæ.* **b** A family of hemibranchiate fishes consisting only of the genus *Centriscus*, syn. *Amphisile*, and the related genus *Eoliscus.* *Amphisilidæ* is a synonym. — **cen-tris′cid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **cen-tris′ci-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **cen-tris′coid** (-koid), *a. & n.*

Cen-tris′cus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεντρίσκος kind of fish.] *Zoöl.* **a** The genus consisting of the typical bellows fishes; — syn. of *Macrorhamphosus.* **b** A remarkable genus of small marine hemibranchiate fishes related to the bellows fishes, but having the body extremely compressed and inclosed in a bony armor ending behind in a long spine extending beyond the downwardly directed caudal fin. *Amphisile* is a synonym.

cen′trist (sĕn′trĭst), *n.* [F. *centriste.*] *Polit.* A member of the center; esp., one of the French moderate party. See CENTER, 9.

cen′tro- (sĕn′trō-), **cen′tri-** (sĕn′trĭ-), **centr-**. Combining forms from Greek κέντρον, or Latin *centrum*, E. *center;* as, *centro*some, *centri*fuge, *centr*axonia, etc.

cen′tro-bar′ic (sĕn′trō-băr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. (τὰ) κεντροβαρικά a treatise of Archimedes on finding the center of gravity, fr. κεντροβαρής gravitating toward the center; κέντρον center + βάρος weight.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

centrobaric body *or* **system**, a rigid body or system having a center of gravity fixed relatively to the body or system, through which the resultant of its gravity always passes. — **c. method**, *Math.*, a method of reckoning area and volume of revolutes from the fact that the area of a surface generated by a plane curve (or of a volume generated by a plane surface) revolved round an axis outside of the curve (or surface) but in its plane, equals the length of the curve (or area of the surface) multiplied by the length of the path of its center of mass; — often called **theorem of Pappus** and less properly **Guldin's properties**.

cen′trode (sĕn′trōd), *n.* [Gr. κέντρον ὁδός path of center.] *Kinematics.* The path of the instantaneous center of pure rotation when one plane moves on another. In the fixed plane it is the **space centrode**; in the moving plane it is the **body centrode**; the second rolls on the first.

cen′tro-dor′sal (-trō-dôr′săl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Lit., central and dorsal; — designating a plate in certain stalkless crinoids, in the middle of the aboral surface. — **cen′tro-dor′sal-ly**, *adv.*

cen′tro-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *centro-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The evolution of organisms from a rotate or peripheral primitive type, — a line of descent followed by plants, in distinction from *dipleurogenesis*, or *bilateral symmetry*, exhibited by animals. — **cen′tro-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **cen′tro-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

cen′troid (-troid), *n.* [*centro-* + *-oid.*] The center of mass of a body or system of bodies; — formerly frequently and now occasionally used for *centrode.*

cen′tro-lec′i-thal (sĕn′trō-lĕs′ĭ-thăl), *a.* [*centro-* + Gr. λέκιθος yolk of an egg.] *Biol.* Having the food yolk mainly accumulated at the center; — said of certain eggs.

cen-tro-lin′e-ad (-lĭn′ē-ăd), *n.* [*centro-* + L. *linea* line + 1st *-ad.*] An instrument invented (1814) by Peter Nicholson for drawing convergents towards inaccessible vanishing points in perspective.

cen′tro-lin′e-al (-ăl), *a.* [*centro-* + *lineal.*] Converging to a center; — applied to lines. — *n.* A centrolinead.

cen′tro-some′ (sĕn′trō-sōm′), *n.* [*centro-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* A minute protoplasmic body found in the cytoplasm, less often in the nucleus, of many animal and some plant cells, which takes an important part in mitosis, and is regarded by many as the center of the dynamic activity manifested in that process. It has been believed to be a permanent cell organ, always originating by division from the centrosome of a preceding cell; but there is strong evidence that the centrosome may originate independently, though its transmission from cell to cell can be demonstrated in many cases. It is often surrounded by a centrosphere (see CENTROSPHERE) and, especially when in an active state, as in mitosis, by an aster (see ASTER, 4). Its functions in plant cells are less obvious, as its presence has only been demonstrated in some of the lower cryptogams. See MITOSIS.

cen′tro-sphere′ (-sfēr′), *n.* [*centro-* + *sphere.*] **1**. *Geol.* The nucleus or central part of the earth, forming most of its mass; — disting. from *lithosphere, hydrosphere,* etc.
2. *Biol.* The central mass of an aster from which the rays extend and within which the centrosome lies when present; the attraction sphere. The name has been used both as excluding and including the centrosome, and also to designate a modified mass of protoplasm about a centrosome, whether aster rays are developed or not.

cen′tro-sym-met′ric (-sĭ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* Symmetrical with respect to a center. — **centrosymmetric determinant**, *Math.*, one that is symmetric as to both diagonals.

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cen-til′o-quy (sĕn-tĭl′ō-kwĭ), *n.* [*centi-* + L. *loqui* to speak.] A collection of a hundred aphorisms; — title of an astrological work attributed to Ptolemy.

cen′ti-me′ter-gram′-sec′ond, *a.* See abbr. *C. G. S.*, more commonly used.

cen′ti-mo (sĕn′tē-mō; 138), *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). [Sp. *céntimo.* Cf. CENTIME.] See COIN.

cen′ti-mo′lar, *a.* *Chem.* One hundredth molar. See MOLAR.

cen′ti-nel. † SENTINEL.

cen′ti-ner. † CENTENIER.

cen-tin′o-dy (sĕn-tĭn′ō-dĭ), *n.* [L. *centinodia herba*, a kind of plant; *centum* hundred + *nodus* knot.] Knotgrass. *Obs.*

cen′ti-plume (sĕn′tĭ-plōōm; 243), *a.* Hundred-feathered.

cen-toc′u-lat′ed (sĕn-tŏk′ū-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *centoculus.*] Hundred-eyed; — epithet of Argus.

cen′ton. † CENTO.

centonel. † SENTINEL.

cen-ton′i-cal (sĕn-tŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or like a cento.

centr-. = CENTRO-.

cen′tra, *n., pl.* of CENTRUM.

cen′trad (sĕn′trăd), *adv.* [*centro-* + 1st *-ad.*] *Zoöl.* Toward the center, as of the body.

cen′tral, *n.* **1**. = CENTRALE.
2. *Com.* Central American rubber. See CAOUTCHOUC.

cen′tral-fire′, *a.* = CENTER-FIRE.

cen′tral-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who centralizes something.

cen′tral-ly, *adv.* of CENTRAL.

cen′tral-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cen-tra′tion (sĕn-trā′shŭn), *n.* Centering. *Obs. & R.*

cen′trax-o′ni-a (sĕn′trăk-sō′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CENTRO-; AXONIA.] *Biol.* Organisms having a median axis. — **cen′trax-o′ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

cen′tre, cen′tring, etc. Vars. of CENTER, CENTERING, etc.

cen-tre′i-ty (sĕn-trē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Centrality. *R.*

cen′tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of CENTRICAL.

cen′tri-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cen-tric′i-put (sĕn-trĭs′ĭ-pŭt), *n.* [*centri-* + L. *caput* head.] *Anat.* That part of the head situated between the occiput and sinciput; the second cranial segment from the posterior end. — **cen′tri-cip′i-tal** (sĕn′trĭ-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.*

cen-tric′i-ty (sĕn-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being centric.

cen-triffed′ (sĕn-trĭft′), *p.p. & a.* Centrifugalized.

cen-trif′u-gal-ly, *adv.* of CENTRIFUGAL.

cen-trif′u-gate, *v. i.* To fly from the center; to disperse. *Rare.*

cen-trif′u-gate (sĕn-trĭf′ū-gāt), **cen′tri-fuge** (sĕn′trĭ-fūj), *v. t.* To centrifugalize.

cen-trif′u-gence (sĕn-trĭf′ū-jĕns), *n.* Centrifugal force, tendency, or action. *Emerson.*

centrinel. † SENTINEL.

cen′tring (sĕn′trĭng). Var. of CENTERING.

cen-trip′e-tal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

cen-trip′e-tal-ly, *adv.* of CENTRIPETAL. See -LY.

cen-trip′e-tence, -ten-cy (sĕn-trĭp′ē-tĕns; -tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Centripetal force, tendency, or action.

‖ **cen′tro** (sĕn′trō; 138), *n.* [Sp., lit., center.] A district in a barrio where there are a number of neighboring houses making a small town. *Phil. I.*

cen′tro-ac′i-nar (sĕn′trō-ăs′ĭ-nȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Designating certain spindle-shaped cells in the central part of the pancreatic acini of some animals.

cen′tro-bar′i-cal, *a.* Centrobaric.

Cen′tro-lep′i-da′ce-æ (-lĕp′ĭ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κέντρον point + λεπίς, λεπίδος, scale.] *Bot.* A family of small monocotyledonous sedgelike plants of Australia and Tasmania, including about 6 genera and 35 species. — **cen′tro-lep′i-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

centronel. † SENTINEL.

cen′tro-plasm (sĕn′trō-plăz′m), *n.* [*centro-* + proto*plasm.*] *Biol.* The protoplasm forming the attraction sphere; the substance of the centrosphere.

Cen′tro-pom′i-dæ (-pŏm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κέντρον a sharp point + πῶμα lid, cover.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OXYLABRACIDÆ.

Cen′tro-po′mus (-pō′mŭs), *n.* *Zoöl.* **a** The genus containing the European zander. **b** Syn. of OXYLABRAX.

Cen′tro-se′ma (-sē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κέντρον spur + σῆμα sign.] Syn. of BRADBURYA.

Cen′tro-sper′mæ (-spûr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CENTRO-; SPERM.] Syn. of CHENOPODIALES.

cen′tro-stal′tic (-stăl′tĭk), *a.*

D E F G H I J K L M

cen′tro-sym′me-try (sĕn′trō̇-sĭm′ē̇-trĭ), *n. Cryst.* Condition or quality of being symmetrical with respect to a center.

cen′trum (sĕn′trŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz), L. -TRA (-trȧ). [L., center.] **1.** A center; specif.: *Politics.* = CENTER, *n.*, 9.
2. *Anat.* The body of a vertebra. See VERTEBRA.

cen-tum′vir (sĕn-tŭm′vẽr), *n.; L. pl.* -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L. *centum* hundred + *viri*, pl. of *vir* man.] *Rom. Hist.* One of a court of about one hundred judges or jurors chosen to try civil suits. Under the empire the court was increased to 180. — **cen-tum′vi-ral** (-vĭ-răl), *a.*

cen-tum′vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *centumvirat.*] **1.** The office of a centumvir, or of the centumviri; the body of centumviri, collectively.
2. A body of one hundred men. *Sterne.*

cen′tu-ple (sĕn′tū̇-p'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *centuplex; centum* + *plicare* to fold; or fr. F. *centuple.*] Hundredfold.
centuple calorie. See CALORIE **c**.

cen′tu-ple, *v. t.;* CEN′TU-PLED (-p'ld); CEN′TU-PLING (-plĭng). To multiply or increase a hundredfold.

cen-tu′pli-cate (sĕn-tū′plĭ-kāt), *a. & n.* [L. *centuplicatus.*] Hundredfold.

cen-tu′pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* CEN-TU′PLI-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); CEN-TU′PLI-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *centuplicare.*] To make a hundredfold; to centuple. — **cen-tu′pli-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*

cen-tu′ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a.* [See CENTURY.] Of or relating to a century; as, a *centurial* sermon.
centurial year, a year divisible by 100 without a remainder.

cen-tu′ri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *centuriatus.*] Divided into, or of or pertaining to, centuries or hundreds; as, the *centuriate* comitia (see COMITIA CENTURIATA) of ancient Rome.
The *centuriate* comitia was in its origin a military body. *F. F. Abbott.*

cen-tu′ri-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *centuriateur.*] A historian who distinguishes time by centuries; — a name given [usually *cap.*] to those who wrote the "Magdeburg Centuries."

cen′tu-ried (sĕn′tū̇-rĭd), *a.* Having lasted for a century or centuries; established for centuries.

cen-tu′ri-on (sĕn-tū′rĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *centurio*, fr. *centuria:* cf. F. *centurion.* See CENTURY.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A military officer who commanded a minor division of the Roman army; a captain of a century.
2. A captain or officer commanding a hundred men.

cen′tu-ry (sĕn′tū̇-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *centuria* (in senses 1 & 3), fr. *centum* a hundred: cf. F. *centurie.* See CENT.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* **a** A division of the Roman army, prob. orig. consisting of 100 men, but later varying according to the size and subdivision of the legion. **b** One of the divisions of the people formed, according to their property, to vote for civil officers. There were 193 *centuries*, each having one vote in the comitia centuriata.
2. By extension, any body of one hundred men or soldiers.
3. An aggregate of a hundred things; as, a *century* of sonnets. "And on it said a *century* of prayers." *Shak.*
4. Specif.: **a** One hundred points in the score of a game. **b** One hundred miles in a ride or race, as on the bicycle.
5. A period of a hundred years; as, a *century* of progress; he died two *centuries* ago; specif., one of the hundred-year divisions of the Christian era; as, the *first century* (A. D. 1–100 inclusive); the *nineteenth century* (A. D. 1801–1900).
6. *Eng. Hist.* A hundred (county division). *Obs. & R.*
7. *pl.* [*cap.*] The Magdeburg Centuries.

century plant. A Mexican fleshy-leaved species of *Agave* (*A. americana*) commonly cultivated as a house plant. It was formerly supposed not to flower until a century old. See AGAVE.

ceorl (kĕ̂ōrl; chĕrl), *n.* [AS. See CHURL.] *O. Eng. Hist.* A freeman who was non-noble; a churl; a villein; — distinguished from a noble or a slave. — **ceorl′ish**, *a.*

ceph′a-lal′gi-a (sĕf′ȧ-lăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κεφαλαλγία; κεφαλή head + ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* Headache.

ceph′a-lal′gic (-lăl′jĭk), *a.* [L. *cephalalgicus*, Gr. κεφαλαλγικός.] *Med.* Relating to, or affected with, headache. — *n.* A remedy for the headache.

Ceph′a-lan′thus (-lăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of rubiaceous shrubs of America and Asia, having globose heads of small white or yellow flowers. *C. occidentalis* of the United States is the buttonbush.

Ceph′a-las′pis (-lăs′pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. ἀσπίς a shield.] *Paleon.* A genus of Silurian and Devonian ostracophores having the head covered by a flattened shield rounded in front and prolonged into posteriorly directed lateral points. The eyes were close together in the middle of the head shield. With a few allies it constitutes the order *Osteostraci*, syn. *Aspidocephali.*

Cephalaspis (*C. lyellii*).

Ceph′a-la′ta (sĕf′ȧ-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of Mollusca, including those with a head (that is, all except the Acephala).

ceph′a-late (sĕf′ȧ-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having a head; of or pertaining to the Cephalata. — *n.* One of the Cephalata.

ceph′al-hæ′ma-to′ma, *or* **-he′ma-to′ma** (sĕf′ăl-hē′mȧ-tō′mȧ; -hĕm′ȧ-), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *cephalo-* + *haemato-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor or swelling caused by extravasation of blood beneath the pericranium. It occurs frequently in newborn children and is caused by a tearing of periosteal vessels during labor.

ce-phal′ic (sē̇-făl′ĭk), *a.* [L. *cephalicus*, Gr. κεφαλικός, fr. κεφαλή head: cf. F. *céphalique.*] Of or pertaining to the head; directed toward, or situated near, the head.
cephalic fin, *Zoöl.*, a more or less detached portion of the pectoral fin, borne on the head of certain rays (Myliobatidæ and allied families). It may, as in the genus *Manta*, form a movable limblike process each side of the snout. — **c. index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the cranium to the length, usually expressed by a number denoting hundredths of the length, which ordinarily is measured from the glabella to the most prominent part of the occiput. An index of 75 or less signifies *dolichocephaly;* of 75.1 to 77.6, *subdolichocephaly;* of 77.7 to 80, *mesaticephaly;* of 80.1 to 83, *subbrachycephaly;* of 83.1 or above, *brachycephaly.* Frequently only the two main types are distinguished, all indices of 80 or above indicating *brachycephaly*, all of less than 80 *dolichocephaly.* From the *cephalic index*, as derived from measurements taken on the living subject, is sometimes distinguished the *cranial index*, from measurements of the skull. — **c. vein**, *Anat.*, a large vein of the upper arm, lying along the outer edge of the biceps muscle. It is formed by the junction of the radial and median cephalic (see under MEDIAN), and ends in the axillary vein. It is said to be so called because opened by the ancients for disorders of the head.

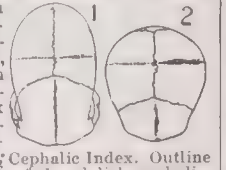

Cephalic Index. Outline of, 1, a dolichocephalic, 2, a brachycephalic, cranium as seen from above. The dotted lines indicate the measurements from which the index is calculated.

ce-phal′ic, *n.* A medicine for headache, or other disorder in the head.

ceph′a-lism (sĕf′ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Anthropol.* Form or development of the skull; as, the races of man differ greatly in *cephalism.*

ceph′a-li-za′tion (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Domination of the head in animal life; localization of important functions, organs, or parts in or near the head, in animal development. It is a sign of progress toward higher organization.

ceph′a-lize (sĕf′ȧ-līz), *v. t.;* CEPH′A-LIZED (-līzd); CEPH′A-LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). To cause cephalization of or in.

ceph′a-lo- (-lō̇-), **cephal-**. [Gr. κεφαλή head.] Combining form denoting *head, of the head, connected with the head.*

Ceph′a-lo-bran′chi-a′ta (sĕf′ȧ-lō̇-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CEPHALO-; BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A group of Polychæta equivalent to Sedentaria. — **ceph′a-lo-bran′chi-ate** (-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

Ceph′a-lo-chor′da (-kôr′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *chorda.*] A group of Chordata consisting of the lancelets, equiv. to Acrania, etc. — **ceph′a-lo-chor′dal** (-kôr′dăl), *a.*

Ceph′a-lo-dis′cus (-dĭs′kŭs), *n.* [NL. See CEPHALO-; DISK.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine animals known from the Straits of Magellan, Japan, and the East Indies, now generally regarded as related to *Balanoglossus*, and placed in the group Adelochorda. The individuals or zooids, though not united, inhabit a common branching gelatinous investment. They have twelve tentacles bearing slender filaments, and structures supposed to represent the notochord and gill clefts of the Chordata.

ceph′a-lo-hu′mer-a′lis (-hū′mẽr-ā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *humerus.*] *Zoöl.* A muscle of the horse and related mammals connecting the skull and humerus. — **ceph′a-lo-hu′mer-al** (-hū′mẽr-ăl), *a. & n.*

ceph′a-loid (sĕf′ȧ-loid), **ceph′a-loi′de-ous** (-loi′dē̇-ŭs), *a.* [*cephalo-* + *-oid.*] Shaped like the head; capitate.

ceph′a-lom′e-ter (-lŏm′ē̇-tẽr), *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the head or skull.

ceph′a-lom′e-try (-trĭ), *n. Anthropom.* The measurement of the heads of living persons. See CRANIOMETRY. — **ceph′a-lo-met′ric** (-lō̇-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

Ceph′a-loph′o-ra (-lŏf′ō̇-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* **a** = CEPHALATA. **b** A subphylum or class of mollusks including all except the Acephala and Cephalopoda. — **ceph′a-loph′o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **ce-phal′o-phore** (sē̇-făl′ō̇-fōr), *n.*

ceph′a-loph′o-rous (sĕf′ȧ-lŏf′ō̇-rŭs), *a.* [*cephalo-* + *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Having a head; pert. to the Cephalophora.

Ce-phal′o-phus (sē̇-făl′ō̇-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. λόφος a crest.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African antelopes consisting of numerous species, some of them no larger than a hare. They are called *duikerboks.* Their horns are short and straight, and are present only in the male.

ceph′a-lo-pod′ (sĕf′ȧ-lō̇-pŏd′), *n. Zoöl.* One of the Cephalopoda. — **ceph′a-lo-pod′**, *a.*

Ceph′a-lop′o-da (-lŏp′ō̇-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* The highest class of Mollusca, containing the squids, cuttlefishes, octopus, etc. They have, around the front of the head, a group of elongated muscular arms, which are usually furnished with prehensile suckers or hooks. The head is highly developed, with large, well-organized eyes and ears, and usually with a cartilaginous brain case. The higher forms, especially the cuttlefishes and squids, swim rapidly by ejecting a jet of water from the tubular siphon beneath the head. They have a pair of powerful horny jaws shaped like a parrot's beak, and, in most existing forms, a bag of inklike fluid which they can eject from the siphon, thus clouding the water in order to escape from their enemies. They are divided into the Dibranchiata and the Tetrabranchiata (which see). See also OCTOPUS, SQUID, NAUTILUS.

Ceph′a-lop′ter-us (-tẽr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* A genus of clamatorial birds of the family Cotingidæ, including the umbrella bird and allies. They are remarkable for their development of crests and neck wattles.

Ceph′a-lo-tax′us (sĕf′ȧ-lō̇-tăk′sŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. τάξος yew tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of taxaceous trees of China and Japan, resembling the yew, but having large, plumlike fruits. The species are frequently cultivated as ornamental evergreens, and many horticultural varieties, particularly of *C. fortunei*, have been developed.

ceph′a-lo-tho-rac′ic (-thō̇-răs′ĭk), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the head and thorax, or the cephalothorax.

ceph′a-lo-tho′rax (-thō′răks), *n.* [*cephalo-* + *thorax.*] *Zoöl.* In the Arachnida and the higher Crustacea, the anterior division of the body, consisting of the united head and thorax.

ceph′a-lo-tome′ (sĕf′ȧ-lō̇-tōm′), *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-tome.*] *Med.* An instrument for cutting into the fetal head.

ceph′a-lot′o-my (-lŏt′ō̇-mĭ), *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-tomy.*] **1.** *Anat.* Dissection or opening of the head.
2. *Med.* Craniotomy; — usually applied to bisection of the fetal head with a saw.

ceph′a-lo-tribe′ (sĕf′ȧ-lō̇-trīb′), *n.* [*cephalo-* + Gr. τρίβειν to grind.] An instrument for performing cephalotripsy.

ceph′a-lo-trip′sy (-trĭp′sĭ), *n.* [See CEPHALOTRIBE.] *Med.* Act or operation of crushing the head of a fetus in the womb in order to effect delivery.

ceph′a-lo-troch′ (-trŏk′), *n.* [See CEPHALOTROCHA.] *Zoöl.* A preoral ciliated band or area, as on the free-swimming larvæ of certain annelids. — **ceph′a-lot′ro-chal** (-lŏt′rō̇-kăl), *a.* — **ceph′a-lo-troch′ic** (-lō̇-trŏk′ĭk), *a.* — **ceph′a-lot′ro-chous** (-lŏt′rō̇-kŭs), *a.*

ceph′a-lot′ro-cha (-lŏt′rō̇-kȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] *Zoöl.* A type of annelid larva with a preoral ciliated band.

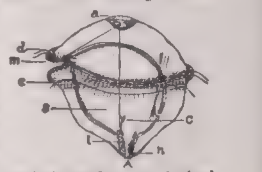

Cephalotrocha. *a* Apical Plate; *d* Preoral, and *e* Postoral, Band of Cilia; *m* Mouth; *s* Stomach; *A* Anus; *n* Proctodæum; *l* Mesoderm; *c* Head Kidney. Enlarged.

Ceph′a-lo′tus (-lō′tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεφαλωτός headed, fr. κεφαλή head.] *Bot.* A remarkable monotypic genus of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, constituting the family Cephalotaceæ. The species, *C. follicularis*, called *Australian pitcher plant*, is a scapose herb with a spike of small white flowers and a cluster of basal leaves, some of which are transformed into saclike pitchers with lids and thickened rims. The plant is insectivorous.

1 Cephalotus (*C. follicularis*); 2 Flower, enlarged.

Ceph′e-id (sĕf′ē̇-ĭd), *n.* [*Cepheus* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* **a** Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Cepheus; — usually in *pl.* **b** A Cepheid star.

Ceph′e-id, *a. Astron.* Pertaining to or resembling the variable star Delta (δ) Cephei, whose spectrum is of the solar type, and whose light fluctuates through a regular period, increasing rapidly and then decreasing slowly, like a tide wave.

Ce′pheus (sē′fūs; sē′fē̇-ŭs), *n.; gen.* (*Astron.*) CEPHEI (-fē̇-ī). [L., fr. Gr. Κηφεύς.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* An Ethiopian king, father of Andromeda, placed among the stars after his death.
2. *Astron.* A constellation between Cygnus and the north pole of the heavens; the Monarch. Its head, which is in

[*centro-* + Gr. σταλτικός checking.] *Physiol.* Pert. to or designating the action of nerve force in the spinal center.

‖ **cen′trum o-va′le** (sĕn′trŭm ō̇-vā′lē). [NL.] *Anat.* The central mass of white matter of the cerebrum, shown by removing the upper portion of the hemisphere.

cen′try. † SENTRY.

cen′try, *n.* **1.** Center; middle; midst. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. *Arch.* Centering. *Obs. or R.*

cen′tum (sĕn′tŭm), *n.* [L.] A hundred; — occasionally used instead of *cent* in phrases *per centum, centum per centum.*

centum speakers. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. Hence, **centum languages.**

cen′tu-pl. Centuple. *Ref. Sp.*

cen′tu-pla′tion (sĕn′tū̇-plā′shŭn), *n.* Centuplication.

cen-tu′ply (sĕn-tū′plĭ), *adv.* A hundredfold.

cen′ture. † CENTAURY, CENTER.

cen′ture, *n.* [F. *ceinture.*] A girdle or cincture. *Obs.*

cen-tu′ri-ate, *v. t.* [See CENTURY.] To divide into hundreds. *Obs. & R.*

cen-tu′ri-a′tion, *n.* Division, as of land, into hundreds.

cen′tu-rist (sĕn′tū̇-rĭst), *n.* = CENTURIATOR. *Obs.*

cen′tu-ry. † CENTAURY, SENTRY.

century aloe. = CENTURY PLANT.

cen′tu-ry-ism (sĕn′tū̇-rĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic of a (particular) century; — used in comp., as *eighteenth-centuryism, nineteenth-centuryism*, etc.

Century White. John White (1590–1645), an English nonconformist lawyer; — so called from his work "The First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests," etc. (1643).

ce′pa (sē′pȧ), *n.* [L. *cepa*, *caepa*, onion.] An onion.

ce-pa′ceous (sē̇-pā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *cepa, caepa*, onion.] *Bot.* Alliaceous.

ce-pev′o-rous (sē̇-pĕv′ō̇-rŭs), *a.* [*cepa* + *-vorous.*] Feeding upon onions. *Nonce Word.*

ceph′a-ë′line (sĕf′ȧ-ē′lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [From *Cephaëlis.*] An alkaloid extracted from Brazilian ipecacuanha (*Evea ipecacuanha*) in silky crystals.

Ceph′a-ë′lis (sĕf′ȧ-ē′lĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κεφαλή head + εἴλειν to compress.] *Bot.* Syn. of EVEA.

cephal-. = CEPHALO-.

Ceph′al-a-can′thus (-lȧ-kăn′thŭs). [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. ἄκανθα thorn.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the flying gurnards, the type of a family, **Ceph′al-a-can′thi-dæ** (-thĭ-dē).

ceph′a-lad (sĕf′ȧ-lăd), *adv.* [*cephalo-* + 1st *-ad.*] *Zoöl.* Towards the head or anterior end of the body; — opp. to *caudad.*

ceph′a-lag′ra (-lăg′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* Severe or gouty headache.

ceph′a-lal′gy (sĕf′ȧ-lăl′jĭ), *n.* Cephalalgia.

ceph′a-lan′thi-um (-lăn′thĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -THIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* An anthodium.

ceph′a-le′ma-to′ma (-lē′mȧ-tō′mȧ) Var. of CEPHALHÆMATOMA.

ceph′a-le′tron (-lē′trŏn), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. ἦτρον abdomen.] *Zoöl.* The anterior body region of a king crab.

ceph′al-he′ma-to′ma. Var. of CEPHALHÆMATOMA.

ceph′a-lin (sĕf′ȧ-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance similar to lecithin, obtained from brain tissue.

ceph′a-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *-itis.*] = PHRENITIS.

ceph′a-lo-cau′dal, *a.* [*cephalo-* + *caudal.*] *Zoöl.* Cephalocercal.

ceph′a-lo-cele′, *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the brain.

ceph′a-lo-cer′cal (sĕf′ȧ-lō̇-sûr′kăl), *a.* [*cephalo-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Extending from the head to the tail.

ceph′a-lo-chord′, *a.* [*cephalo-* + *chord.*] *Embryol.* The intracranial portion of the chorda dorsalis.

ceph′a-lo-cone′, *n.* [*cephalo-* + *cone.*] *Zoöl.* One of several tentaclelike organs on the head of certain pteropods, as *Clione.* — **ceph′a-lo-con′ic** (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.*

ceph′a-lo-di-if′er-ous (sĕf′ȧ-lō̇-dĭ-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cephalodium* + *-ferous.*] Bearing cephalodia.

ceph′a-lo′di-um (-lō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κεφαλώδης headlike; κεφαλή head + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* The granular outgrowth on the thallus of a lichen, containing gonidia.

ceph′a-lo-dyn′i-a (-lō̇-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Cephalalgia.

ceph′a-lo-gas′ter (-găs′tẽr), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. γαστήρ belly.] *Embryol.* The anterior portion of the enteric canal.

ceph′a-lo′ma (-lō′mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *cephalo-* + *-oma.*] A soft form of carcinoma.

ceph′a-lo-man′cy (sĕf′ȧ-lō̇-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a head, esp. an ass's head. — **ceph′a-lo-mant′**, *n.*

ceph′a-lo-men′in-gi′tis, *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *meningitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

ceph′a-lo-mere′, *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* One of the somites (arthromeres) which make up the head of arthropods.

ceph′a-lon (sĕf′ȧ-lŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The head.

ceph′a-lop′a-gus (-lŏp′ȧ-gŭs), *n.; pl.* -GI (-jī). [NL.; *cephalo-* + root of Gr. πηγνύειν to unite.] *Terat.* A twin with separate bodies and united heads.

ceph′a-lop′a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the head.

ceph′a-lo-pha-ryn′ge-al, *a.* Pert. to the skull and pharynx.

ceph′a-lop′o-dan (sĕf′ȧ-lŏp′ō̇-dăn), *a. & n. Zoöl.* Cephalopod.

ceph′a-lo-pod′ic (-lō̇-pŏd′ĭk), **ceph′a-lop′o-dous** (-lŏp′ō̇-dŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Cephalopod. *Rare.*

Ceph′a-lop′ter-a (-lŏp′tẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MOBULA.

ceph′a-lo-ra-chid′i-an, **ceph′a-lo-rha-chid′i-an** (-rȧ-kĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*cephalo-* + *rachidian.*] *Anat.* Pert. to head and spine.

ceph′a-lo-some′, *n.* [*cephalo-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zoöl.* The anterior region or head of insects and other arthropods.

ceph′a-lo-spin′al (-spĭn′ăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to head and spine.

ceph′a-los′te-gite (-lŏs′tē̇-jīt), *n.* [*cephalo-* + Gr. στέγος a roof.] *Zoöl.* The cephalic part of the carapace of Crustacea.

ceph′a-lo-style′ (sĕf′ȧ-lō̇-stīl′), *n.* [*cephalo-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] The anterior end of the notochord and its bony sheath in the base of cartilaginous crania.

Ceph′a-lo-ta′ce-æ (-lō̇-tā′sē̇-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CEPHALOTUS. — **ceph′a-lo-ta′ceous** (-tā′shŭs), *a.*

ceph′a-lo-the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CÆ (-thē′sē). [NL. See CEPHALO-; THECA.] *Zoöl.* In insect pupas, the integument incasing the head. — **ceph′a-lo-the′cal** (-kăl), *a.*

ceph′a-lous (sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. κεφαλή head.] Having a head.

Ceph′a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κέφαλος.] *Gr. Myth.* A hunter beloved by Eos, who first wrought discord between him and Procris, or Procne, his wife, and after their reconciliation caused him accidentally to kill her (though the myth has differing versions). He is the "Attic boy" of Milton's "Il Penseroso."

Ce′phas (sē′făs), *n.* [Gr. Κηφᾶς, of Aramaic origin.] Lit., stone; — masc. prop. name.

Ce-phi′ra (sē̇-fī′rȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ce-pol′i-dæ (sē̇-pŏl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *cepola*, a fish so named by Linnæus.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the band fishes.

ce′po-taph (sē′pō̇-tăf), *n.* [Gr. κηποτάφιον; κῆπος garden + τάφος tomb.] A tomb in a garden. *Rare.*

cep′ter, cep′tre, cep′tur. † SCEPTER.

‖ **ce′ra** (sā′rä; 138), *n.* [Amer. Sp., for Sp. *árbol de la cera*, lit. wax tree.] The tallow tree (*Sapium sebiferum*). *West Indies.*

the Milky Way, is marked by a triangle formed by three stars of the fourth magnitude.

ce-ra′ceous (sē-rā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax.] Having the texture and color of new wax; like wax; waxy.

ce′ral (sē′răl), *a.* [L. *cera* wax.] **1.** Of or pert. to wax. **2.** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the cere of a bird's beak.

Cer′am-byc′i-dæ (sĕr′ăm-bĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεράμβυξ a kind of horned beetle.] *Zoöl.* A large family of beetles, including many species of large size, of oblong or somewhat cylindrical form, with antennæ which are often longer than the body; the long-horned beetles. Their larvæ have strong jaws and usually bore in the roots or wood of trees or shrubs, some, as the locust beetle and oak pruner, doing great damage. Cf. LAMIINÆ, PRIONINÆ. — **ce-ram′by-cid** (sē-răm′bĭ-sĭd), *a. & n.*

Ce-ra′mi-a′ce-æ (sē-rā′mĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CERAMIUM.] *Bot.* A large family of delicate filamentous red algæ, found in nearly all seas. They are branched dichotomously or are unilaterally pinnate. There are 40 known genera. — **ce-ra′mi-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ce-ram′ic (sē-răm′ĭk; *properly pronounced* kē-răm′ĭk *only when spelt with* k), *a.* [Gr. κεραμικός, fr. κέραμος earthenware. Cf. KERAMIC.] Of or pertaining to pottery; relating to the art of making earthenware; as, *ceramic* products.

ce-ram′ics (-ĭks), *n.* [See CERAMIC.] **1.** *sing.* Art of making things of baked clay, as pottery, tiles, etc. **2.** *pl.* Articles formed of clay in whole or in part and baked, as vases, urns, etc.

cer′a-mist (sĕr′ȧ-mĭst), *n.* A ceramic artist, manufacturer, student, or the like.

Ce-ra′mi-um (sē-rā′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεράμιον, dim. of κέραμος earthen vessel, jar.] *Bot.* A large genus of delicate red algæ typifying the family Ceramiaceæ. The species are sometimes called *rose tangle*; they are widely distributed in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

cer′a-mog′ra-phy (sĕr′ȧ-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. κέραμος earthenware + *-graphy*.] Description, art, or study of ceramics. — **cer′a-mo-graph′ic** (-mō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

ce-rar′gy-rite (sē-rär′jĭ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. κέρας horn + ἄργυρος silver.] *Min.* Native silver chloride, AgCl, a mineral of a white to pale yellow or gray color, darkening on exposure to light; horn silver. It may be cut by a knife, like lead or horn. H., 1–1.5. Sp. gr., 5.55.

cer′a-sin (sĕr′ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *cerasus* the cherry tree, Gr. κερασός.] **1.** *Chem.* A white amorphous substance, the insoluble part of cherry gum. It is identical with metarabic acid. — **ce-ras′i-nous** (sē-răs′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **2.** *Dyeing.* Fast red A or B. See DYE.

ce-ras′tes (sē-răs′tēz), *n.* [L., a horned serpent, fr. Gr. κεράστης horned, a horned serpent, fr. κέρας horn.] The horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*) of Egypt, Palestine, etc., distinguished by a horny process over each eye. It is exceedingly venomous, and lies during the day partly buried in the sand, with which its color harmonizes. Also [*cap.*], the genus to which this viper belongs. It includes also a hornless Egyptian species (*C. vipera*).

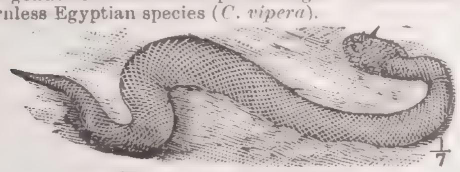

Cerastes (*Cerastes cornutus*).

Ce-ras′ti-um (-tĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεράστης horned.] *Bot.* A large genus of silenaceous plants having small white flowers with bifid petals and cylindrical, often curved, capsules. *C. viscosum* and *C. vulgatum*, the mouse-ear chickweeds, are cosmopolitan; *C. arvense* is the field chickweed.

cer′a-ta (sĕr′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CERAS (sĕr′ăs). [NL., fr. Gr. κέρας, -ατος, horn.] *Zoöl.* The papillæ, often brightly colored and of branching form, on the back of nudibranchiate mollusks. They function as gills, though not homologous with the ctenidia of other gastropods.

ce′rate (sē′rāt), *n.* [L. *ceratum*. See CERATED.] *Pharm.* An unctuous preparation for external application, of a consistence intermediate between that of an ointment and a plaster, so that it can be spread upon cloth without the use of heat, but does not melt when applied to the skin. Cerate consists essentially of wax (for which resin or spermaceti is sometimes substituted) mixed with oil, lard, and various medicinal ingredients. The cerate (formerly called *simple cerate*) of the United States Pharmacopœia is a mixture of three parts of white wax and seven parts of lard.

ce′rat-ed (sē′rāt-ĕd), *p. a.* [L. *ceratus*, p. p. of *cerare* to wax, fr. *cera* wax.] **1.** Covered with wax. **2.** *Zoöl.* Cerate.

Cer′a-ti′tes (sĕr′ȧ-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κέρας, κερατος horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of Triassic ammonites having the septa with simple rounded saddles and finely denticulated lobes. It is the type of a large family, **Cer′a-tit′i-dæ** (-tĭt′ĭ-dē). — **cer′a-tite** (sĕr′ȧ-tīt), *n.* — **cer′a-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **ce-rat′i-toid** (sē-răt′ĭ-toid), *a. & n.*

cer′a-to- (sĕr′ȧ-tō-), **cerat-.** Combining forms from Greek κέρας, κέρατος, *horn*; — also written *kerato-*.

cer′a-to-bran′chi-al (-brăŋ′kĭ-ăl), *a.* [*cerato-* + *branchial*.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the segment next below the epibranchial in a branchial arch. — *n.* A ceratobranchial bone, or cartilage. This term has also been applied to the epibranchial.

Ce-rat′o-dus (sē-răt′ō-dŭs; sĕr′ȧ-tō′dŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cerato-* + Gr. ὀδούς tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dipnoan fishes having fins of the type called archipterygium (which see) and dental plates with radiating ridges. The genus was first known from fossils of Mesozoic age, but a living form was discovered in certain Australian rivers and assigned to this genus, though it is now placed in a distinct but closely related genus, *Neoceratodus*, syn. *Epiceratodus*. This species, *N. fosteri*, becomes about six feet long and is known as *salmon* or *Burnett salmon* (from its red flesh), or *barramundi*. It is esteemed as food. A second species, *N. miolepis*, has also been described. With *Ceratodus* and other extinct genera they constitute a family, **Cer′a-to-don′ti-dæ** (sĕr′ȧ-tō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), syn. **Cer′a-tod′i-dæ** (-tŏd′ĭ-dē), and in some classifications an order, Monopneumona, based on the presence of but one lung in the living (and presumably also in the extinct) genera. Also [*l. c.*], a fish of either of these genera.

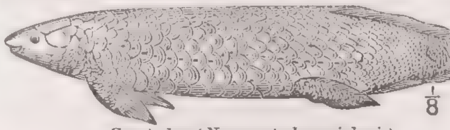

Ceratodus (*Neoceratodus miolepis*).

cer′a-to-hy′al (sĕr′ȧ-tō-hī′ăl), *a.* [*cerato-* + *hyoid* + *-al*.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the bony or cartilaginous segment next below the epihyal in the hyoid arch. — *n.* A ceratohyal bone, or cartilage, which in man forms the small horn of the hyoid. See HYOID, *a.*

cer′a-toid (sĕr′ȧ-toid), *a.* [*cerato-* + *-oid*.] Horny; hornlike; also, horn-shaped.

Cer′a-to′ni-a (-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κερατωνία carob tree.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of European cæsalpiniaceous trees. The species, *C. siliqua*, is the carob.

cer′a-to-phyl′lous (-tō-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*cerato-* + *-phyllous*.] *Bot.* Having somewhat stiff and sharp, upward-curved, linear leaves, as plants of the genus *Ceratophyllum*.

Cer′a-to-phyl′lum (-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CERATOPHYLLOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of aquatic herbs, the hornworts, having finely divided, whorled leaves and minute apetalous flowers, and constituting the family Ceratophyllaceæ (order Ranunculales). *C. demersum*, probably the only species, is cosmopolitan in quiet fresh waters. The genus is considered to be a degenerate representative of the water lilies.

Cer′a-toph′y-ta (-tŏf′ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cerato-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Zoöl.* A group of corals containing those having a horny central axis, as the gorgonians. — **cer′a-to-phyte′** (sĕr′ȧ-tō-fīt′), *n.*

Cer′a-tops (sĕr′ȧ-tŏps), *n.* [NL.; *cerato-* + Gr. ὤψ face.] *Paleon.* A genus of Ceratopsia.

Cer′a-top′si-a (-tŏp′sĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cerato-* + *-opsia*.] *Paleon.* A group of large dinosaurs usually included in the order Orthopoda, known chiefly from the Laramie formation of North America. They were of robust build, walking on all four feet, and had an enormously developed skull provided with long horns, a great arching transverse crest (formed chiefly by the parietal bones) at the back of the skull, and a sharp horny beak. *Triceratops* (which see) is the best-known genus.

Cer′a-top′ter-is (-tŏp′tēr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cerato-* + Gr. πτερίς a fern.] *Bot.* A genus of peculiar aquatic ferns constituting the family Ceratopteridaceæ, and containing a single tropical species, *C. thalictroides*. See FLOATING FERN.

Cer′a-to′sa (-tō′sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κέρας, κέρατος, horn.] *Zoöl.* The Ceratospongiæ; — sometimes limited to those which form no siliceous spicules.

Cer′a-to-sau′rus (-tō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cerato-* + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of American Jurassic carnivorous dinosaurs which became nearly 20 feet long, and had a bony horn core on the united nasal bones.

Skull of Ceratosaurus. ($\frac{1}{24}$)

Cer′a-to-spon′gi-æ (-spŏn′jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cerato-* + Gr. σπογγιά sponge.] *Zoöl.* An order of sponges in which the skeleton consists of horny fibers. It includes all the commercial sponges. — **cer′a-to-spon′gi-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Cer′ber-a (sûr′bēr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. & E. *Cerberus*, 1; — so called from its poisonous qualities.] *Bot.* A small genus of apocynaceous trees of tropical Asia and Polynesia, having flowers with spinose anthers, and large drupes with a thick fibrous husk. The milky juice and the seeds are usually very poisonous.

Cer-be′re-an (sûr-bē′rē-ăn), *a.* [L. *Cerbereus*.] Of or pertaining to, or resembling, Cerberus.

cer′ber-ite (sûr′bēr-īt), *n.* [From CERBERUS.] A form of dynamite containing wood tar and nitrobenzene and having charcoal for its absorbent.

Cer′ber-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Cerberus* (in sense 1), Gr. Κέρβερος.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A dog, described by Hesiod as fifty-headed and by later writers (usually) as three-headed, with a serpent tail, and with serpents about the body, guarding the entrance into the infernal regions. (Cf. HERCULES.) Hence, a vigilant custodian or guardian, esp. if surly. **2.** *Zoöl.* A genus of East Indian opisthoglyphous aquatic serpents.

Hercules carrying off Cerberus. From a vase.

cer′cal (sûr′kăl), *a.* [Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a tail or cercus.

cer-ca′ri-a (sûr-kā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* A larval stage of trematode worms, having the shape of a tadpole, with its body terminated by a taillike appendage. See FLUKE. — **cer-ca′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **cer-car′i-form** (sûr-kăr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

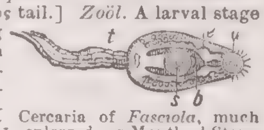

Cercaria of *Fasciola*, much enlarged. *a* Mouth; *b* Stomach; *e* Excretory Tubes; *s* Sucker; *t* Tail.

Cer′cis (sûr′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κερκίς kind of tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of cæsalpiniaceous shrubs or low trees, of North America, Europe, and Asia. They have pink flowers with an irregular corolla and 10 stamens. *C. siliquastrum* is the Judas tree of Europe; *C. canadensis*, of the United States, is the redbud. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

Cer′co-ce′bus (sûr′kō-sē′bŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κέρκος tail + κῆβος a monkey.] *Zoöl.* A genus of West African long-tailed monkeys, having prominent ischial callosities and the upper eyelids pure white. They are called *mangabeys*.

Cer′co-mo′nas (sûr′kō-mō′năs; sûr-kŏm′ō-năs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κέρκος tail + μονάς a unit. See MONAD.] *Zoöl.* A genus of flagellate infusorians. *C. hominis* has been found in the human intestine, and is believed by some to cause diarrhea. — **cer′co-mon′ad** (-mŏn′ăd; sûr-kŏm′ō-năd), *n.*

Cer′co-pi-the′ci-dæ (sûr′kō-pĭ-thē′sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CERCOPITHECUS.] *Zoöl.* A family including all the Old World monkeys except the Simiidæ or anthropoid apes. — **cer′co-pi-the′coid** (-koid), *a. & n.*

Cer′co-pi-the′cus (-kŭs), *n.* [L. *cercopithecus*, Gr. κερκοπίθηκος a long-tailed monkey.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of numerous species of slender, long-tailed, African monkeys having cheek pouches and ischial callosities.

Cer-cos′po-ra (sûr-kŏs′pō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κέρκος tail + σπορά seed.] *Bot.* An immense genus of Fungi Imperfecti, the species of which are leaf parasites, their soft simple or branched hyphæ forming dark blotches or spots on the surface. They do much damage to cultivated plants.

cer′cus (sûr′kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CERCI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Either of a pair of appendages at the posterior end of many insects and other arthropods. They are often long and many-jointed, resembling antennæ, as in the cockroach.

cere (sēr), *v. t.*; CERED (sērd); CER′ING (sēr′ĭng). [L. *cerare*, fr. *cera* wax: cf. F. *cirer*.] **1.** To wax; to smear or cover with or as with wax. *Obs.* *Wiseman.* **2.** To wrap in or as in a cerecloth; to wrap (a dead body).

cere, *n.* [L. *cera* wax: cf. F. *cire*.] *Zoöl.* A soft swollen area at the base of the upper part of the bill, in which the nostrils open, occurring in its typical form in birds of prey and parrots. In the latter it may be feathered. Loosely, any of various protuberances or tumid areas at the base of the bill of different birds.

ce′re-al (sē′rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *Cerealis* pert. to Ceres, and hence, to agriculture.] Pertaining to grain or to the grasses which produce it; made of grain; as, *cereal* coffee.

ce′re-al, *n.* Any grass yielding farinaceous seeds suitable for food, as wheat, maize, rice, etc.; also, the seeds or grain so produced, either in their original state or commercially prepared.

Ce′re-a′li-a (-ā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. See CEREAL.] **1.** The Cerialia, in honor of Ceres (which see). **2.** The cereal grasses.

ce′re-al-ose′ (-ăl-ōs′), *n.* [*cereal* + *-ose*.] *Com.* A saccharine product obtained from grains by the action of enzymes. It is a crystalline mass containing maltose and glucose.

cer′e-bel′lar (sĕr′ē-bĕl′ăr), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the cerebellum.

cerebellar arteries, *Anat.*, the branches of the basilar and vertebral arteries supplying the cerebellum.

cer′e-bel′lum (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LA (-ȧ). [L., dim. of *cerebrum* brain.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A large lobe of the dorsal part of the brain anterior to and above the medulla, which it partially overlaps; the little brain. In man it consists of two lateral lobes and a median lobe, connected

ce-ra′go (sē-rā′gō), *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] Beebread.

ce′ra-in (sē′rȧ-ĭn), *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] That portion of beeswax not easily soluble in alcohol. Myricin is its chief constituent.

cer′a-mid′i-um (sĕr′ȧ-mĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεραμίδιον, dim. of κεραμίς earthen vessel.] *Bot.* A carpostome.

Ce′ras (sē′răs). *Bib.*

cer′as (sĕr′ăs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Sing. of CERATA.

Cer′a-sus (sĕr′ȧ-sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cerasus* cherry tree, Gr. κερασός.] *Bot.* A genus of amygdalaceous trees, the cherries, usually merged in *Prunus*, but regarded by some as distinct. See PRUNUS.

ce′rate, *a.* *Zoöl.* Provided with a cere.

Cer′a-ti′i-dæ (sĕr′ȧ-tī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κερατίας horned.] *Zoöl.* A family of deep-sea pediculate fishes related to the anglers. — **ce-ra′ti-id** (sē-rā′shĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

cer′a-tin (sĕr′ȧ-tĭn). Var. of KERATIN.

cer′a-tine (-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [Gr. κερατίνης the fallacy called "the horns," fr. κέρας a horn.] *Logic.* Sophistical.

ce-ra′tion, *n.* [L. *cerare* to smear with wax: cf. F. *cération*.] *Alchemy.* A waxing, or reducing to a waxlike state. *Obs.*

cer′a-ti′tis (sĕr′ȧ-tī′tĭs). Var. of KERATITIS.

ce-ra′ti-um (sē-rā′shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κεράτιον, little horn.] *Bot.* A pod resembling a silique but without a septum, as in *Capnoides*.

cer′a-to-blast′, *n.* [*cerato-* + *-blast*.] *Zoöl.* A spongoblast.

Cer′a-to-bran′chi-a (sĕr′ȧ-tō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κέρας, κέρατος, horn + βράγχια, *n. pl.*, gills.] *Zoöl.* A group of Nudibranchiata, having on the back papilliform or branched organs serving as gills.

cer′a-to-cele′ (sĕr′ȧ-tō-sēl′). Var. of KERATOCELE.

cer′a-to-cri′coid (-krī′koid), *a.* [*cerato-* + *cricoid*.] *Anat.* Pert. to the inferior horn of the thyroid, and the cricoid cartilages. — *n.* A muscle, only occasionally present, connecting these structures in the human larynx.

Cer′a-to′da (-tō′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CERATOSPONGIÆ.

cer′a-tode (sĕr′ȧ-tōd), *n.* = KERATOSE. — **ce-rat′o-dous** (sē-răt′ō-dŭs), *a.*

Cer′a-tod′i-dæ (-tŏd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CERATODUS.

ce-rat′o-dont (sē-răt′ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*cerato-* + *-odont*.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Ceratodontidæ. — *n.* One of the Ceratodontidæ.

cer′a-tog′e-nous (sĕr′ȧ-tŏj′ē-nŭs). Var. of KERATOGENOUS.

cer′a-to-glos′sal (-tō-glŏs′ăl), *a.* [*cerato-* + *glossal*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the cornua of the hyoid bone and the tongue. — *n.* The ceratoglossus muscle.

cer′a-to-glos′sus (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] The part of the hyoglossus muscle attached to the greater cornu of the hyoid.

cer′a-to-hy′oid, *a.* [*cerato-* + *hyoid*.] *Anat.* Ceratohyal.

Cer′a-toi′de-a (sĕr′ȧ-toi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CERATOID.] *Zoöl.* = CERATOSPONGIÆ.

cer′a-to-man-dib′u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the horns of the hyoid and the mandible.

Cer′a-toph′rys (sĕr′ȧ-tŏf′rĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cerato-* + Gr. ὀφρύς brow.] *Zoöl.* See HORNED FROG.

Cer′a-to-phyl-la′ce-æ (-tō-fĭ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CERATOPHYLLUM. — **cer′a-to-phyl-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cer′a-to-plas′ty (sĕr′ȧ-tō-plăs′tĭ). Var. of KERATOPLASTY.

Cer′a-top-ter′i-da′ce-æ (-tŏp-tĕr′ĭ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CERATOPTERIS. — **cer′a-top-ter′i-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cer′a-tose′ (sĕr′ȧ-tōs′). Var. of KERATOSE.

cer′a-tos′to-ma (-tŏs′tō-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -STOMATA (sĕr′ȧ-tō-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′-). [NL. See CERATO-; -STOMA.] *Bot.* **a** A long-necked perithecium in certain fungi. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of ascomycetous fungi. *C. vitis* infests the grapevine.

cer′a-to-stome′ (sĕr′ȧ-tō-stōm′), *n.* *Bot.* = CERATOSTOMA **a**.

cer′a-to-the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [NL. See CERATO-; THECA.] *Zoöl.* The part of the integument of an insect pupa which covers the antenna. — **cer′a-to-the′cal** (-kăl), *a.*

cer′a-tot′o-my (-tŏt′ō-mĭ). Var. of KERATOTOMY.

ce-rau′nics (sē-rô′nĭks), *n.* [Gr. κεραυνός thunder and lightning.] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity. *Rare.*

ce-rau′nite (-nīt), *n.* [See CERAUNICS.] Thunderstone. *Obs.*

ce-rau′no-scope (-nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κεραυνός thunder and lightning + *-scope*.] An apparatus employed in the ancient mysteries to imitate thunder and lightning.

Cer-be′ri-an. Erron. for CERBEREAN.

Cer-ber′ic (sûr-bĕr′ĭk), *a.* Cerberean.

cercel, cercelle, *n.* [OF. *cercelle*, F. *sarcelle*, L. *querquedula*.] The teal duck. *Obs.*

cer′ce-lée′ (sĕr′sē-lā′), *a. & n.* *Her.* = RECERCELÉE.

cerchen. † SEARCH.

cer′ci (sûr′sī), *n.*, *pl.* of CERCUS.

cer′cle. † CIRCLE.

Cer-col′a-bes (sûr-kŏl′ȧ-bēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κέρκος tail + λαμβάνειν to seize.] Syn. of COENDOU (genus of porcupines).

Cer′co-lab′i-dæ (sûr′kō-lăb′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ERETHIZONTIDÆ.

Cer-cop′i-dæ (sûr-kŏp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κέρκωψ a long-tailed monkey.] See FROGHOPPER. — **cer′co-pid** (sûr′kō-pĭd), *a. & n.*

cer′co-pod (-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. κέρκος tail + *-pod*.] *Zoöl.* A cercus.

cerd (sûrd), *n.* [L. *cerdo*.] An artificer.

cer′da (sĕr′dȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Horse or cow hair. *Southwestern U. S.*

Cer-do′ni-an (sûr-dō′nĭ-ăn), *n.* A follower of the Syrian Gnostic Cerdo, of the 2d century, who seems to have held that there are two eternal principles, an evil, evidenced in the Old Testament, and a good, evidenced in the New. See GNOSTICISM.

ce′re-a′li-an (sē′rē-ā′lĭ-ăn), **ce′re-al′ic** (-ăl′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to cereals.

ce′re-al-in, *n.* Aleurone.

ce′re-al-ine (-ĭn), *n.* A product prepared from maize by hulling and removing the germ.

ce′re-a′li-ous, *a.* Cereal. *Obs.*

ce′re-al-ism (sē′rē-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* Practice of living on cereals.

ce′re-al-ist, *n.* A specialist in the study of cereals.

cer′e-bel, *n.* Cerebellum. *Obs.*

cer′e-bel-li′tis (sĕr′ē-bĕ-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cerebellum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cerebellum.

cer′e-bel′lo-spi′nal (-bĕl′ō-spī′năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the cerebellum and spinal cord.

cer′e-bel′lous (-bĕl′ŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Cerebellar. *Rare.*

D E F G H I J K L M

with the other parts of the brain by three pairs of peduncles or bundles of nerve fibers, the superior connecting it with the cerebrum, the middle with the pons, and the inferior with the medulla. The surface of the cerebellum exhibits transverse sulci of varying depth and consists of gray matter. The interior consists chiefly of white matter, which extends into the laminæ formed by the sulci, branching in such a way that in an anteroposterior section it has a treelike appearance, and is called the *arborvitæ*. In function the cerebellum is concerned in the coördination of movements. See BRAIN.

cer′e-bral (sĕr′ē-brăl), *a.* [L. *cerebrum* brain; akin to Gr. κάρα head: cf. F. *cérébral.* See CHEER.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to the brain. **b** Of or pertaining to the cerebrum, or hemispheres of the brain.
2. *Phon.* Designating, or pertaining to, a class of consonants occurring in Sanskrit and other Indian languages (written ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ), developed from the dentals by turning the tongue up and inverting the tip so that its under surface touches the hard palate; — a name given by false translation of Skr. *mūrdhanya*, lit., head sounds. Cerebral consonants are called also *cacuminal, palatal*, or *inverted*.
cerebral anæmia, deficiency of blood in the brain; specif., *Veter.*, a disease of middle-aged, well-nourished, heavy milking cows appearing at parturition, characterized by a partial paralysis of the entire body with subnormal temperature; milk fever. This disease is usually curable. — **c. arteries**, the arteries supplying the cortex of the cerebrum. The *anterior* and *middle* arise from the internal carotid, and lie in the great longitudinal and Sylvian fissures respectively; the *posterior* are formed by bifurcation of the basilar. At the base of the brain all are joined by a circle of connecting branches, known as the *circle of Willis*. — **c. fossæ.** *Anat.* = CRANIAL FOSSÆ. — **c. ganglion**, *Zoöl.*, in many invertebrates, as arthropods, many worms, and mollusks, one of a pair of ganglia (or a median ganglion formed by the fusion of the pair) situated in the head or anterior part of the body, in front of or dorsal to the esophagus, and corresponding in some respect to the brain of vertebrates. — **c. hemispheres.** *Anat.* See BRAIN, CEREBRUM. — **c. localization.** See BRAIN, 1. — **c. peduncles**, the crura cerebri. — **c. vesicle**, *Embryol.*, one of the divisions or dilatations into which the developing brain of vertebrates is marked off by incomplete transverse constrictions. In early stages there are three such divisions (anterior, middle, and posterior); later the anterior becomes divided into the prosencephalon and thalamencephalon, and the posterior into the epencephalon and metencephalon, while the middle, remaining undivided, forms the mesencephalon.

cer′e-bral, *n.* *Phon.* A cerebral consonant or sound.

cer′e-brate (-brāt), *v. i.*; CER′E-BRAT′ED (-brāt′ĕd); CER′E-BRAT′ING (-brāt′ĭng). *Physiol.* To exhibit brain activity or to experience mental activity. — *v. t.* To perform by brain action.

cer′e-bra′tion (-brā′shŭn), *n.* Action of the brain, whether conscious or unconscious.

Cer′e-brat′u-lus (-brăt′ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *cerebrum.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine burrowing nemertean worms, usually of pale color and flattened form, some of which attain a length of many feet and a width of over an inch.

cer′e-bric (sĕr′ē-brĭk; sē-rĕb′rĭk; 277), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the brain or cerebrum.

cer′e-brif′u-gal (sĕr′ē-brĭf′ū-găl), *a.* [*cerebrum* + L. *fugere* to flee.] *Physiol.* Designating those nerve fibers which go from the brain to the spinal cord, and so transfer cerebral impulses (centrifugal impressions) outwards.

cer′e-brin (sĕr′ē-brĭn), *n.* [From CEREBRUM.] *Physiol. Chem.* A cerebroside obtained by boiling brain and nerve tissue with alkali and extracting with boiling alcohol. It has been found also in pus.

cer′e-bri′tis (-brī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cerebrum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cerebrum.

cer′e-bro- (sĕr′ē-brō-), **cerebr-**. Combining forms used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the cerebrum* or *the brain.*

cer′e-broid (sĕr′ē-broid), *a.* [*cerebrum* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or analogous to, the cerebrum or brain.

cer′e-brop′a-thy (-brŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*cerebro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* A hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occurring in those whose brains have been unduly taxed; — called also *brain-fag.*

cer′e-bro-pe′dal (-brō-pē′dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* In mollusks, pertaining to, or connecting, the cerebral and pedal ganglia.

cer′e-bros′co-py (-brŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*cerebro-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Diagnostic examination of the brain, esp. by inspection of the interior of the eye (as with an ophthalmoscope).

cer′e-brose′ (sĕr′ē-brōs′), *n.* [From CEREBRUM.] *Physiol. Chem.* A form of reducing sugar now known to be identical with galactose.

cer′e-bro-side (sĕr′ē-brō-sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* [*cerebrose* + *-ide.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of nitrogenous nonphosphorized substances existing esp. in nerve tissue, and on decomposition yielding cerebrose.

cer′e-bro′sis (-brō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Any cerebral disease.

cer′e-bro-spi′nal (-brō-spī′năl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the brain and spinal cord.
cerebrospinal axis, *Anat.*, the brain and spinal cord. — **c. fluid**, *Anat.*, the serous fluid contained in the subarachnoid space about the brain and spinal cord. — **c. meningitis** or **c. fever**, or, *in full*, **epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis**, *Med.*, a dangerous epidemic, and endemic, febrile disease due to microorganic infection, characterized by inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, giving rise to severe headaches, tenderness of the back of the neck, paralysis of the ocular muscles, etc. It is often marked by a cutaneous eruption of petechial or purpuric spots, whence it is often called *spotted fever*, or *petechial fever*. It is not contagious. — **c. sclerosis**, *Med.*, an affection in which patches of hardening, produced by increase of the neuroglia and atrophy of the true nerve tissue, are found scattered throughout the brain and spinal cord. It is associated with complete or partial paralysis, a peculiar jerking tremor of the muscles, headache, and vertigo, and is usually fatal. Called also *multiple, disseminated*, or *insular, sclerosis.*

cer′e-bro-vis′cer-al (sĕr′ē-brō-vĭs′ẽr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* In mollusks, pert. to or connecting cerebral and visceral ganglia.

cer′e-brum (sĕr′ē-brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BRUMS (-brŭmz), L. -BRA (-brȧ). [L., the brain.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The hemispheres of the brain, or cerebral hemispheres, in man the largest part of the brain, filling the entire upper portion of the skull. It is the part most concerned in the voluntary and conscious mental processes, and in its cortex or external layer of gray matter the centers of many of the special functions of the brain are located. See BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM. The term is often extended to include various adjacent parts of the brain, esp. those belonging to the prosencephalon. The cerebral hemispheres are an important part of the brain of amphibians and all higher vertebrates, and are more or less developed in some lower ones, but not in the teleost fishes.

cere′cloth′ (sēr′klŏth′; 205), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + E. *cloth.*] Cloth, or a cloth, smeared or impregnated with melted wax, or with gummy or glutinous matter, used esp. for wrapping a dead body in, as a waterproof or protective material, or, formerly, in medicine and surgery, as a plaster.

cere′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [From CERE, *v.*: cf. F. *cirement.*] Usually *pl.* **a** A cerecloth used to wrap an embalmed dead body. **b** Any shroud or wrapping for the dead.

cer′e-mo′ni-al (sĕr′ē-mō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *caerimonialis*: cf. F. *cérémonial.* See CEREMONY.] **1.** Relating to ceremony, or external rite; characterized by, consisting of, or of the nature of, ceremonies or ceremony, religious or social; ritual; according to the forms of established rites.

Ceremonial observances and outward show. *Hallam.*

2. Observant of forms; ceremonious. *Obs. or R.*, being now superseded by *ceremonious* in this sense.

Syn. — Ritual; precise, punctilious, studied, stiff, prim. — CEREMONIAL, CEREMONIOUS, FORMAL, CONVENTIONAL. In present usage *ceremonial* applies only to things; *ceremonious*, to either persons or things. That is CEREMONIAL which relates to or consists in outward forms or ceremonies; as, "the crisp, *ceremonial* laurel wreath of the Roman conqueror" (*W. Pater*); the *ceremonial* law. CEREMONIOUS applies to that which is characterized by ceremony (frequently elaborate or pompous), or to one who is addicted to a punctilious observance of formalities; as, "Let us take a *ceremonious* leave" (*Shak.*); "[He] repeated the responses very audibly, evincing that kind of *ceremonious* devotion punctually observed by a gentleman of the old school" (*Irving*). FORMAL, as synonymous with *ceremonial*, suggests set form or procedure rather than external rites; as, a *formal* call (cf. a *ceremonial* call), a *formal* occasion. As synonymous with *ceremonious, formal* suggests rigor, stiffness, restraint, rather than show or pomp; as, "the fatigue and slavery of maintaining a ceremonial, more stiff, *formal*, and oppressive than the etiquette of a German elector" (*Smollett*); "The habits of the family . . . may be termed *formal*, and old-fashioned by such visitors as claim to be the pink of the mode" (*Scott*). CONVENTIONAL (cf. *academic*, under SCHOLARLY) applies to that which is in accord with or governed by the recognized, frequently artificial, conventions or standards; it connotes lack of originality or independence; as, a *conventional* expression of regret, the *conventional* white tie, a hopelessly *conventional* person; "the discord . . . between *conventionality* and originality" (*Cᵃ Waldstein*). See CEREMONY, CIVIL, CORRECT, SCRUPULOUS.

ceremonial law. *Bib.* = MOSAIC LAW.

cer′e-mo′ni-al, *n.* **1.** A ceremonial commandment. *Obs.*
2. A system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, as in worship, social intercourse, or courts; conventional outward form; ritual.

The gorgeous *ceremonial* of the Burgundian court. *Prescott.*

3. A ceremonial usage or formality, as of social intercourse or religious observance; a ceremony; rite.
4. The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic Church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

cer′e-mo′ni-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Addiction to ceremonies, or rites, as in religion; ritualism. — **cer′e-mo′ni-al-ist**, *n.*

cer′e-mo′ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *cérémonieux*, L. *caerimoniosus.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, outward forms and rites; ceremonial; formal. [*Ceremonial* is more usual in this sense.]

The *ceremonious* part of His worship. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; accompanied with ceremonies. "The pomp of *ceremonious* woe." *Southey.*
3. According to prescribed or customary rules and forms; devoted to forms and ceremonies; formally respectful; punctilious. "*Ceremonious* phrases." *Addison.*
Syn. — Formal, precise. See CEREMONIAL.
— **cer′e-mo′ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cer′e-mo′ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

cer′e-mo-ny (sĕr′ē-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MONIES (-nĭz). [ME. *cerimonie, ceremoin*, OF. *cerimonie, ceremonie*, F. *cérémonie*, L. *caerimonia.*] **1.** A formal act, or series of acts, often of a symbolical character, prescribed by law, custom, or authority, in the conduct of important matters, as in the performance of religious duties, the transaction of affairs of state, and the celebration of notable events, as in the crowning of a sovereign, the consecration of a church, etc.

According to all the rites of it, and according to all the *ceremonies* thereof, shall ye keep it [the Passover]. *Num.* ix. 3.
All *ceremonies* are in themselves very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them. *Chesterfield.*

2. Sometimes, disparagingly, a mere outward form, or, loosely, anything done ceremoniously; as, the use of the seal on written instruments is now largely a mere *ceremony.*
3. Ceremonial observances or usages collectively or as an established method; ritual observance; specif., the social behavior required by strict etiquette; ceremonial; formality; also, a formal or conventional act of civility or etiquette.

Ceremony was but devised at first
To set a gloss on . . . hollow welcomes . . .;
But where there is true friendship there needs none. *Shak.*

4. Ceremonial pomp, state, or display. *Archaic.* *Shak.*
5. A ceremonial symbol, as a crown or scepter. *Obs.*

Disrobe the images,
If you do find them decked with *ceremonies.* *Shak.*

6. A sign or prodigy; a portent. *Obs.*

Cæsar, I never stood on *ceremonies*,
Yet now they fright me. *Shak.*

Syn. — Observance, ritual, solemnity. — FORM, FORMALITY, CEREMONY, RITE. A FORM, as here compared, is an established method of procedure, or any recognized way of doing things in accordance with rule or prescription; as, the *forms* of polite society, in due *form*; "the occasional exercise of a beautiful *form* of worship" (*Irving*). *Form* often implies show without substance; as, "The rest . . . will deem in outward rites and specious *forms* religion satisfied" (*Milton*). FORMALITY implies, still more frequently, conventional or perfunctory attention to external details; as, his attendance was a mere *formality*, the dreary *formalities* of social life; "There was now and then the *formality* of saying a lesson" (*Lamb*). CEREMONY is more specific than *form*, and implies certain outward acts, usually of an impressive or dignified character, associated with some religious, public, or state occasion; as, the marriage *ceremony*, the *ceremonies* attending the coronation of a king. *Ceremony* also applies to the conventional usages of civility; as, "The appurtenance of welcome is . . . *ceremony*" (*Shak.*); to stand on *ceremony*. RITE suggests more definitely the solemn, religious, or secret character of the service or occasion; as, "Do we all holy *rites*; let there be sung 'Non nobis' and 'Te Deum'" (*Shak.*); "Doing abhorred *rites* to Hecate in their obscured haunts" (*Milton*). See OBSERVATION, CEREMONIAL.

Ce′res (sē′rēz), *n.* [L., Ceres, also corn, grain.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of the growing vegetation. In her oldest worship she was closely associated with the earth goddess, *Tellus Mater*; her feast, the **Ce′ri-a′li-a** (sē′rĭ-ā′lĭ-ȧ), was celebrated on April 19, honoring the young vegetation. In response to the Sibylline oracle, about 500 B. C., the Greek cult of Demeter, Dionysus, and Kore was introduced into Rome, Demeter being identified with Ceres, Dionysus and Kore with Liber and Libera. To this cult belonged the later worship of Ceres as a corn and earth goddess. In Roman myth Ceres is the daughter of Ops and Saturn. Cf. DEMETER.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID.

Ceres.

cer′e-sin, cer′e-sine (sĕr′ē-sĭn; sē′rĭ-; -sēn; 184), **ce-re′sia** (sē-rē′shȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] A yellow or white wax made by bleaching and purifying ozocerite, used as a substitute for beeswax. Sp. gr., 0.753 (sp. gr. of beeswax, 0.822). Called also *fossil wax.*

Ce′re-us (sē′rē-ŭs), *n.* [L., a wax candle, fr. *cera* wax; — so named from the resemblance of one species to the columnar shape of a wax candle.] *Bot.* A very large genus of cactaceous plants, of the western United States and tropical America. They include some of the largest of the cacti, and are distinguished by having flowers with a long, bracted perianth tube. *C. giganteus*, the giant cactus, is a striking feature of the scenery of New Mexico and Arizona. Many species are cultivated for their beautiful flowers and varied forms. See NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, SAGUARO.

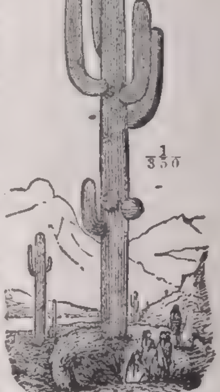

Cereus (*C. giganteus*) with Indians in foreground.

cer′e-vis (sĕr′ē-vĭs; *G.* tsĕr′ĕ-vēs′), *n.* [G., fr. L. *cerevisia, cervisia*, beer.] A small visorless cap, worn by members of German student corps. It is made in the corps colors, and usually bears the insignia of the corps.

‖ **ce-re′za** (sā-rā′sä; *Sp.* thā-rā′thä; 138, 268), *n.* [Sp., cherry. See CHERRY.] In the West Indies, any of several plants yielding fruits resembling cherries, as *Malpighia glabra* and *M. coccigera, Byrsonima lucida*, and various species of *Cordia*; also, the fruits.

ce′ri-a (sē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Chem.* Cerium oxide, CeO_2, a white infusible substance constituting about one per cent of the material of the common incandescent mantle.

ce′ric (sē′rĭk), *a.* [Fr. CERIUM.] *Chem.* Pert. to or containing cerium in the quadrivalent state; as, *ceric* compounds.

ce′ric, *a.* [From CERIN.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid obtained from cerin by the action of nitric acid.

ce-rif′er-ous (sē-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax + *-ferous.*] Producing wax.

ce′rin (sē′rĭn), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + *-in*: cf. L. *cerinus* wax-

cer′e-bral-ism (-brăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory that consciousness is merely a function or product of the brain. — **cer′e-bral-ist**, *n.*
cer′e-bras-the′ni-a (-brăs-thē′nĭ-ȧ; -thē-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cerebro-* + *asthenia.*] Mental weakness due to cerebral lesion. — **cer′e-bras-then′ic** (-thĕn′ĭk), *a.*
cer′e-bric′i-ty (-brĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Brain power. *Rare.*
ce-reb′ri-form (sē-rĕb′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cerebrum* + *-form.*] Like the brain in form or substance. — **ce-reb′ri-form-ly**, *adv.*
cer′e-brine (sĕr′ē-brĭn; -brīn), *a.* Cerebral.
cer′e-brize, *v. i.* To cerebrate.
cer′e-bro-car′di-ac, *a.* [*cerebro-* + *cardiac.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the brain and the heart.
cer′e-bro-ga-lac′tose, *n.* [*cerebro-* + *galactose.*] *Chem.* Cerebrose. See CEREBROSIDE.
cer′e-bro-gan′gli-on, *n.* *Zool.* The cerebral ganglion of invertebrates. — **cer′e-bro-gan′gli-on′ic**, *a.*
cer′e-brol′o-gy (sĕr′ē-brŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cerebro-* + *-logy.*] The science of the brain and its functions.
cer′e-bro-med′ul-la-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Cerebrospinal.
cer′e-bron (sĕr′ē-brŏn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline cerebroside from brain tissue.
cer′e-bro-oc′u-lar, *a.* [*cerebro-* + *ocular.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the brain and the eye.
cer′e-bro-pa-ri′e-tal, *a.* [*cerebro-* + *parietal.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the brain and parietes.
cer′e-bro-phys′i-ol′o-gy, *n.* The physiology of the brain.
cer′e-bro-pon′tile, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the cerebrum and pons.
cer′e-bro-ra-chid′i-an, *a.* [*cerebro-* + *rachidian.*] *Anat.* Cerebrospinal.
cer′e-bro-spi′nant (sĕr′ē-brō-spī′nănt), *n.* An agent affecting the brain and spinal cord.
cer′e-bro-su′ri-a (-sū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cerebrose* + *-uria.*] Occurrence of cerebrose in the urine.
cere′cloth′, *v. t.* To wrap in, or cover with, a cerecloth. *Obs.*
cered (sērd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Provided with a cere.
cered, *pret. & p. p.* of CERE, *v.*
cere′less, *a.* *Zoöl* See -LESS.
cere′ment, *v. t.* To wrap in or as in cerements. *Rare.*
ceremoin. † CEREMONY.
cer′e-mo′ni-al′i-ty (sĕr′ē-mō′nĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ceremonial state or quality. *Rare.*
cer′e-mo′ni-al-ize, *v. t.* To make ceremonial or ritualistic. *Rare.*
cer′e-mo′ni-al-ly, *adv.* of CEREMONIAL.
cer′e-mo′ni-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cer′e-mo-ny, *v. t.* To join by a ceremony; to treat with ceremony. *Obs. & R.*
ce′re-o-type′ (sē′rē-ō-tīp′). Incorrect var. of CEROTYPE.
ce′re-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cereus*, fr. *cera* wax.] Waxen; like wax. *R.*
cer′er (sēr′ẽr), *n.* One who ceres, or wraps in a cerecloth or cerements.
Cer′e-thi (sĕr′ē-thī). *D. Bib.*
Cer′e-thites (-thīts). *D. Bib.*
‖ **cer′e-vis′i-a** (sĕr′ē-vĭs′ĭ-ȧ), **cer′e-vis′i-al** (-ăl). Vars. of CERVISIA, CERVISIAL.
cer′foil, *n.* [OF. *cerfoil*, L. *caerefolium*. Cf. CHERVIL.] Chervil. *Obs. & R.*
cerge. † CIERGE.
cer′i-al. † CERRIAL.
Ce′ri-a′li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] See CERES.
cer′i-a′ma (sĕr′ĭ-ā′mȧ). Var. of SERIEMA.
Cer′i-an′thi-dæ (-ăn′thĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κέρας horn + ἄνθος flower.] *Zoöl.* A family of elongated tube-building Actinaria, of which the genus **Cer′i-an′thus**, containing the vestlets, is the type. — **cer′i-an′thid** (-thĭd), *n.* — **cer′i-an′thoid** (-thoid), *a.*
ceriatly. † SERIATELY.
ce-rig′er-ous (sē-rĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax + *-gerous.*] Producing wax.
‖ **ce-ril′la** (sā-rēl′yä; 138, 195), ‖ **ce-ril′lo** (-rēl′yō), *n.*; *pls.* -LAS (-yäs), -LOS (-yōs). [Sp. *cerilla*, dim. of *cera* wax.] A wax taper or match. *Sp. Amer.*
ce-ril′la (sē-rĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp., for *cedilla.* See CEDILLA.] A cedilla. *Obs. or Hist.*
cer′i-man (sĕr′ĭ-măn), *n.* See MONSTERA.

colored.] *Chem.* A waxy substance extracted by chloroform from cork.

Ce-rin′thi-an (sē-rĭn′thĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cerinthus or his doctrine. — *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of an ancient religious sect, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew, who attempted to unite the doctrines of Christ with the opinions of the Jews and Gnostics.

ce-rise′ (sē-rēz′), *a.* [F., a cherry. See CHERRY.] Of the color of the bright red cherry.

ce-rise′, *n.* **1.** A cerise color.
2. A dyestuff, an impure fuchsine.

ce′rite (sē′rīt), *n.* [From CERIUM.] *Min.* **a** A hydrous silicate of cerium and allied metals occurring generally in brownish masses. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 4.86. **b** Allanite.

Ce-rith′i-um (sē-rĭth′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. κεράτιον a little horn.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine tænioglossate gastropods, having an elongate many-whorled shell, and subcircular, horny operculum, the type of a large family, **Cer′i-thi′i-dæ** (sĕr′ĭ-thī′ĭ-dē). — **ce-rith′i-oid** (sē-rĭth′ĭ-oid), *a.* & *n.*

ce′ri-um (sē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Named by Berzelius in 1803 from the asteroid *Ceres*, then just discovered (1801).] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, occurring combined in cerite, allanite, monazite, etc. Symbol, *Ce*; at. wt., 140.25. It resembles iron in color and luster, but is soft and both malleable and ductile. It emits sparks when scratched with steel. Melting point, 623° C. (1153° F.). Sp. gr., 6.7. See CERIA.

cerium metals. *Chem.* A group of related rare earth metals including cerium, lanthanum, praseodymium, and neodymium.

cern (sûrn), *v. i.*; CERNED (sûrnd); CERN′ING. [L. *cernere*.] *Rom. Law.* To decide; to resolve to enter upon an inheritance; to make known this determination.

cer′ni-ture (sûr′nĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *cernere* to separate, discern, decide, resolve to enter upon an inheritance.] *Rom. Law.* A formal acceptance of an inheritance.

cer′nu-ous (sûr′nū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cernuus* with the face turned toward the earth.] Inclining or nodding; pendulous; drooping, as a bud, flower, etc.

ce′ro (sē′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Corrupt. fr. Sp. *sierra* saw, sawfish, cero.] A large food and game fish of the mackerel family (*Scomberomorus cavalla*), found in the West Indies and sometimes as far north as Cape Cod. Also, the related pintado (*S. regalis*).

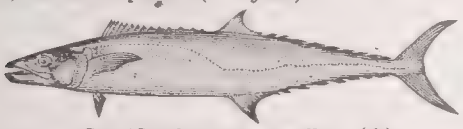

Cero (*Scomberomorus cavalla*). (1/18)

ce′ro- (sē′rō-). [Gr. κηρός wax.] A combining form indicating the *presence of*, or *resemblance to*, *wax*.

ce′ro-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*cero-* + *-graph*.] A writing or engraving on wax; an encaustic.

ce′ro-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to cerog-
ce′ro-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } raphy.

ce-rog′ra-phist (sē-rŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* One skilled in cerography.

ce-rog′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*cero-* + *-graphy*.] **1.** Art of making characters or designs in, upon, or with, wax.
2. = ENCAUSTIC PAINTING.
3. A method of making stereotype plates from inscribed sheets of wax.

ce′ro-lite (sē′rō-līt), *n.* [*cero-* + *-lite*.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of magnesium, allied to serpentine, occurring in yellow or greenish waxlike masses.

ce-ro′ma (sē-rō′mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κήρωμα an ointment for wrestlers, the place for wrestling, fr. κηροῦν to wax over, fr. κηρός wax.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The unguent (a composition of oil and wax) with which wrestlers were anointed; also, the wrestling place or ring.
2. *Zoöl.* The cere of birds.

ce′ro-mel (sē′rō-mĕl), *n.* [F. *céromel*; L. *cera* wax + *mel* honey.] A mixture of wax and honey, used in India and other tropical countries as a dressing for ulcers and wounds.

ce′ro-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κηροπλαστικός for modeling in wax; κηρός wax + πλάσσειν to form, mold.] *Fine Arts.* **a** Relating to the art of modeling in wax. **b** Modeled in wax; as, a *ceroplastic* figure.

ce′ro-plas′tics (-plăs′tĭks), *n.* [Gr. κηροπλαστική (sc. τέχνη art).] **1.** *sing.* Art of modeling in wax.
2. *pl.* Waxworks.

ce′ro-tate (sē′rō-tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of cerotic acid.

ce′ro-tene (sē′rō-tēn; sĕr′ō-), *n.* [L. *cerotum* a pomade, Gr. κηρωτόν, fr. κηρός wax.] *Chem.* A white waxy hydrocarbon, $C_{27}H_{54}$, of the ethylene series, obtained by the distillation of Chinese wax, or of ceryl alcohol.

ce-rot′ic (sē-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* [See CEROTENE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_{26}H_{52}O_2$ (?), occurring free in beeswax and, as an ester, in Chinese wax.

ce′ro-type′ (sē′rō-tīp′), *n.* [*cero-* + *-type*.] A printing process of engraving on a surface of wax spread on a steel plate, for electrotyping.

ce′rous (sē′rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or resembling, a cere.

ce′rous, *a.* [*cerium* + *-ous*.] *Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, cerium in the trivalent state; as, *cerous* compounds.

-cerous. A combining form from Greek κέρας, *horn*.

Ce-rox′y-lon (sē-rŏk′sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *cero-* + Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall South American pinnate-leaved palms remarkable for the resinous wax secreted on the stem and leaves. *C. andicola* is the wax palm.

cer′tain (sûr′tĭn), *a.* [F. *certain*, fr. (assumed) LL. *certanus*, fr. L. *certus* determined, fixed, certain, orig. p. p. of *cernere* to perceive, decide, determine; akin to Gr. κρίνειν to decide, separate, and to E. *concern*, *critic*, *crime*, *riddle* a sieve.] **1.** Fixed or stated; settled; determinate.

The people . . . gather a *certain* rate every day. *Ex.* xvi. 4.

2. Sure or dependable; either, entirely trustworthy or reliable; as, *certain* experiences; or, sure to happen or act; sure of operation or effect; unfailing; as, a *certain* remedy.

These are *certain* signs to know
Faithful friend from flattering foe. *Shak.*

I have often wished that I knew as *certain* a remedy for any other distemper. *Mead.*

3. Not to be doubted or denied; established as a fact; indubitable; indisputable.

The dream is *certain*, and the interpretation . . sure. *Dan.* ii. 45.

4. Assured in mind; having no doubts; free from suspicions concerning; sure.

To make her *certain* of the sad event. *Dryden.*
I myself am *certain* of you. *Wyclife.*

5. Thoroughly grounded or established, as a belief or trust; hence, of a person, determined; resolved; steadfast. *Obs. or Archaic.*

However, I with thee have fixed my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom. *Milton.*

6. In such a condition or position that failure (to happen or to do a specified thing) is impossible; incapable of failing; destined; sure; — followed by an infinitive; as, he is *certain* to see her if he goes; it is as *certain* to grow as to live.

7. Thought or implied as specific though not specifically named; sometimes, euphemistically, that politeness forbids, or that there is no need, further to define; one or some; — sometimes used independently as a noun, or pronominally, meaning certain persons or things; certain ones.

It came to pass when he was in a *certain* city. *Luke* v. 12.
There was a *certain* natural grace and decorum. *Macaulay.*

8. One or some among possible others; one or some known only as of a specified name or character; as, *certain* leaders of the people; — often used derogatorily of well-known persons as implying their obscurity or lack of consequence; as, a *certain* Mr. Washington was elected President.

Syn. — True, undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indubitable, plain, indisputable, incontrovertible; unhesitating, undoubting; fixed, stated; positive. See SURE.

for certain, *formerly also* **for a certain**, assuredly; as a certainty. *Now Colloq. or Dial.* — **in certain**, in truth; certainly; truly. *Obs.* — **of a certain**, *formerly also* **of certain**, certainly; assuredly. *Archaic.*

cer′tain, *n.* **1.** Certainty. *Obs.* *Gower.*
2. A certain number or quantity; esp., elliptically: **a** A certain sum of money. **b** A certain number of prayers or masses. **c** A certain number of persons; some. *Obs.*
3. Certain ones. See CERTAIN, *a.*, 7.

cer′tain-ly, *adv.* In a manner that is certain (in any sense); with certainty; definitely; without fail; infallibly; fixedly; with certitude or assurance; surely; without doubt or question; unquestionably; undoubtedly.

cer′tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *certaineté*.] **1.** That which is certain or sure; the truth; the fact; a certain account. *Obs. or R.* *Caxton.*
2. A fact or truth unquestionably established; a certain or sure thing or fact.

Certainties are uninteresting and sating. *Landor.*

3. Assurance; surety; pledge. *Obs.*
4. Quality, state, or fact of being certain, either externally or mentally; certitude; assurance; confidence.

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Fisher Ames.*

5. A certain or definite number or quantity. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
6. *Law.* Clearness; freedom from ambiguity; lucidity.

Syn. — CERTAINTY, CERTITUDE. CERTAINTY is either subjective or objective — a state of the believing mind or (in recent usage more frequently) a quality of the thing believed; CERTITUDE is almost exclusively subjective, and suggests esp. the assurance of the one who believes; as, "My argument is . . . that *certitude* was a habit of mind, that *certainty* was a quality of propositions" (*J. H. Newman*); "The conviction [may be called] a *certitude*, the proposition or truth, a *certainty*" (*id.*); "A sharp *certainty* entered like a stab into Bulstrode's soul" (*G. Eliot*); "If you desire to know the *certainty* of your dear father's death" (*Shak.*); "Such figures as would, by the strong note of character in each, fill any author with the *certitude* of success" (*H. James*). See SURE.

at a certainty, assuredly; certainly. *Obs.* — **for, of, to a certainty**, certainly; assuredly; beyond doubt. — **in certainty**, certainly; assuredly. *Obs.*

cer′tes (sûr′tēz; -tĭz; *rarely, in poetry, monosyllabic*), *adv.* [F., prop. pl. fem. of OF. *cert* certain, fr. L. *certus*; cf. OF. *a certes*. See CERTAIN.] Certainly; in truth; verily. *Archaic.*

Cer′thi-a (sûr′thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κέρθιος the common tree creeper.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small oscine birds, with a slender, more or less decurved, bill. It is the type of a small family, **Cer-thi′i-dæ** (sûr-thī′ĭ-dē). See CREEPER.

cer-tif′i-cate (sûr-tĭf′ĭ-kāt), *n.* [F. *certificat*, fr. LL. *certificatus* made certain, p. p. of *certificare*. See CERTIFY.] **1.** Act of certifying; certification; attestation. *Obs.*
2. A certified statement; a written testimony to the truth of any fact; hence, anything that produces the same result as such a document; a certification; as, a *certificate* of good behavior; his acts are a *certificate* of his worth.
3. A written declaration legally authenticated; hence, specif., in England, a paper by which the majority of an insolvent's creditors agree to his discharge.

certificate of deposit, *Banking*, a written statement from a bank that a person has on deposit a sum specified. — **c. of merit**, *Mil.*, a certificate granted by the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the regimental or corps commander, to an enlisted man who has distinguished himself. It entitles the holder to extra pay.

cer-tif′i-cate (sûr-tĭf′ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; CER-TIF′I-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); CER-TIF′I-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [See CERTIFY.] **1.** To verify or attest by certificate.
2. To furnish with, or authorize or license by, a certificate; as, to *certificate* the captain of a vessel; a *certificated* teacher.

cer′ti-fi-ca′tion (sûr′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *certificatio*: cf. F. *certification*.] **1.** Act of certifying, or state of being certified.
2. A certified statement; a certificate.
3. **a** *O. Eng. Law.* A process by which an obscure or incomplete verdict given before justices of assize was sometimes brought before the central court, by summoning the jurors to Westminster to certify the justices as to the oath that they have made. **b** *Scots Law.* A notice certifying to a party to a suit the consequences of his default in the matters specified as required of him.

cer-tif′i-ca-to-ry (sûr-tĭf′ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *certificatorius*.] Serving to certify; constituting, or of the nature of, a certificate; as, *letter certificatory*, a certificate; a written testimonial. — *n.* A letter certificatory. *Obs.*

cer′ti-fied (sûr′tĭ-fīd), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of CERTIFY, *v.*

certified check, *Banking*, a check certified to be good by the bank upon which it is drawn by the signature of (usually) the cashier or paying teller with the word "good" or its equivalent, across the face of the check. The certification operates as a guarantee that the signature is genuine, that the bank has in its possession sufficient funds of the drawer to meet the check, and that it will hold enough thereof in readiness to meet the check; it also operates to release the drawer and the indorsers, if any. It does not guarantee the body of the check to be genuine. *U. S.* — **c. copy**, a copy made or attested by officers having charge of the original and authorized to give copies officially.

cer′ti-fy (sûr′tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; CER′TI-FIED (-fīd); CER′TI-FY′ING. [F. *certifier*, LL. *certificare*; L. *certus* certain + *facere* to make. See CERTAIN, -FY; cf. CERTIFICATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To give certain information of; to make certain, as a fact; to attest authoritatively; to verify. *Hammond.*

The industry of science at once *certifies* and greatly extends our knowledge of the vastness of the creation. *I. Taylor.*

2. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration concerning, in writing, under hand, or hand and seal.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded. *Blackstone.*

3. To give certain information to; assure; make certain.

We *certify* the king, that . . . thou shalt have no portion on this side the river. *Ezra* iv. 16.

4. *Banking.* To guarantee (a check) as good by so indicating upon its face. See CERTIFIED CHECK. *U. S.*

cer′ti-fy, *v. i.* To vouch or attest by a certificate.

cer′ti-o-ra′ri (sûr′shĭ-ō-rā′rī), *n.* [From the emphatic word *certiorari* in the Latin form of the writ, which read *certiorari volumus* we wish to be certified.] *Law.* A writ issuing out of chancery, or a superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court or a body acting in a quasi-judicial capacity (as commissioners, assessors of taxes, etc.), in order that the party may have more sure and speedy justice, or that errors and irregularities may be corrected. It is obtained upon complaint of a party that he has not received justice, or cannot have an impartial trial in the inferior court.

cer′ti-tude (sûr′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [LL. *certitudo*, fr. L. *certus*: cf. F. *certitude*. See CERTAIN.] State of being certain; specif.: **a** Freedom from doubt; assurance; confidence. *J. H. Newman.* **b** Objective certainty or fixity; the certainty of facts; sureness.
Syn. — See CERTAINTY.

cer′to-si′no, cer′to-si′na (chĕr′tō-zē′nō; -nä), *n.* [It. *certosino* a Carthusian monk, *certosa* a Carthusian monastery.] A style of elaborate mosaic inlay practiced, often by Carthusian monks, chiefly in Italy, during the Renaissance.

Certosina work . . . consists in geometric arrangements of stars made of diamond-shaped pieces: varied with conventional flowers in pots, etc. *J. H. Pollen.*

ce-ru′le-an (sē-rōō′lē-ăn), *a.* [L. *caeruleus*; cf. *caelum* sky, heaven.] **1.** Sky-colored; deep blue; azure. *Cowper.*

Blue, blue, as if that sky let fall
A flower from its *cerulean* wall. *Bryant.*

2. = BLUE, 6. *Humorous.*

cerulean blue. = CERULEUM.

ce-ru′le-an, *n.* **1.** Cerulean color or hue; azure.
2. A bluestocking; a blue. *Humorous.*

ce-ru′le-in (sē-rōō′lē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *caeruleus* sky-blue.] *Chem.* A fast dyestuff, $C_{20}H_8O_6$, made by heating gallein with strong sulphuric acid. It dyes mordanted fabrics green.

ce′ru-les′cent (sē′rū-lĕs′ĕnt; sĕr′ōō-), *a.* [L. *caeruleus* sky-blue + *-escent*.] Tending to cerulean; light bluish.

ce-ru′le-um (sē-rōō′lē-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A greenish blue pigment prepared in various ways, consisting essentially of cobalt stannate. Unlike other cobalt blues, it does not change color by gaslight.

ce′ru-lig′nol (sē′rōō-lĭg′nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [L. *caeruleus* sky-blue + *lignum* wood + 2d *-ol*.] *Chem.* A phenol derivative, $C_{10}H_{13}O\cdot OH$, obtained from beech-tar oil. It is a colorless oil.

ce′ru-lig′none (-lĭg′nōn), *n.* [L. *caeruleus* cerulean + *lignum* wood + E. *quinone*.] *Chem.* A dark blue crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{16}O_6$, occurring in beechwood tar; — called also *cedriret*.

ce-ru′men (sē-rōō′mĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cera* wax.] *Physiol.* The yellow waxlike secretion from the glands of the external ear; the earwax.

ce-ru′mi-nif′er-ous (-mĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cerumen* + *-ferous*.] Producing cerumen.

ce′rine (sē′rĭn), *n.* [Fr. CERIUM.] = ALLANITE.

cer′ing (sēr′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CERE, *v.*

Cer′i-or′nis (sĕr′ĭ-ôr′nĭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. κερας horn + ὄρνις a bird.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the tragopans.

ce′ri-ous-ly. † SERIOUSLY.

cer′iph (sĕr′ĭf). Var. of SERIF.

cer′kil. † CIRCLE.

cer′ment. † CEREMENT.

cern. Short for CONCERN. *Nonce use.* *Shak.*

cerne, *n.* [F.] A circle; enceinte. *Obs.*

‖ **cer′nit om′ni-a de′us vin′dex.** [L.] God, the avenger, sees everything.

ce′ro-fer (sē′rō-fẽr), *n.* [LL. *ceroferarius*, for Gr. κηρός wax taper + φορός bearing.] A bearer of a wax taper; acolyte. *R.*

ce-rog′ra-fy. Cerography. *R. Sp.*

ce-ro′le-in (sē-rō′lē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + *olein*.] A constituent (about 5 %) of beeswax — prob. a mixture of fatty acids.

ce′ro-line (sē′rō-līn), *n.* [Cf. CELANDINE.] Jewelweed. *Dial. Eng.*

cer′o-man′cy (sĕr′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*cero-* + *-mancy*.] Divination by dropping melted wax in water.

ce-roon′ (sē-rōōn′). Var. of SEROON.

ce′ro-plast, *n.* [See CEROPLASTIC.] A mold in wax or the like.

ce′ro-plas′ty, *n.* = CEROPLASTICS, 1.

ce′ro-sin, *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] *Chem.* A waxy substance, $C_{24}H_{48}O$, obtained from the bark of the sugar cane.

ce′rote, *n.* [L. *cerotum*, Gr. κηρωτόν, fr. κηρός wax.] = CERATE. *Obs.*

ce′ro-tin (sē′rō-tĭn; sĕr′ō-), *n.* = CERYL ALCOHOL.

ce′ro-tyl (-tĭl), *n.* [*cerotene* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* = CERYL.

ce-rox′yle (sē-rŏk′sĭl), *n.* [See CEROXYLON.] Palm wax.

cer-re′ro (sĕr-rā′rō; 138), *a.* [Sp.] Wild; unbroken; — said of horses. *Southwestern U. S.*

cer′ri-al (sĕr′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *cerreus*, fr. *cerrus* a kind of oak.] Pert. to or noting the cerris. *Obs.*

cer′ris (sĕr′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cerrus*.] The turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), of southern Europe.

cert (sûrt), *adv.* [ME., fr. OF. *cert* certain.] Certainly; of a truth. *Obs. or Colloq.* — **in cert**, in truth; of a certainty. *Obs.*

cert. *Abbr.* Certificate; certify.

cer′tain, *adv.* Certainly. *Obs.*

cer′tain-ness, *n.* Certainty. *R.*

certan, certane, certein, certen. † CERTAIN.

cer′tie, cer′ty (sûr′tĭ: *Scot.* sĕr′tĭ), *n.* [See CERTES.] Faith; troth; — chiefly in ejaculations *my certie*, or *certy*, or *by my certy*, *certie*, or *certes*. *Scot.*

certif. *Abbr.* Certificate: certificated.

cer′ti-fi′a-ble (sûr′tĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

cer-tif′i-ca′tor (sûr-tĭf′ĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* A certifier.

cer′ti-fi′er, *n.* One who certifies.

cer′ti-o-rate (sûr′shĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *certioratus*, p. p. of *certiorare* to inform.] To certify; apprise; assure. — **cer′ti-o-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.*

cer′tis (*Scot.* sĕr′tĭs). Obs. or Scot. var. of CERTES.

‖ **cer-to′sa** (chĕr-tō′zä), *n.*; *pl.* -SE (-zā). [It.] A Carthusian monastery. Cf. CHARTREUSE.

certres. Corrupt. of *sterres*, obs. pl. of STAR.

‖ **cer′tum est qui′a im′pos-si′bi-le est** (ĭm′pŏ-sĭb′ĭ-lē). [L.] It is certain because it is impossible. *Tertullian* (*De Carne Christi*, V.).

‖ **cer′tum vo′to pe′te fi′nem.** [L.] Set a certain limit to your desire. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. ii. 56).

cer′ty. Var. of CERTIE.

ceruce. † CERUSE.

ce′rule (sē′rōōl), *a.* & *n.* [L. *caerulus*, equiv. to *caeruleus*.] Cerulean. *Poetic.*

ce-ru′le-al, *a.* Cerulean. *Obs.*

ce-ru′le-at′ed (sē-rōō′lē-āt′ĕd), *a.* Made cerulean. *Obs.*

ce-ru′le-o-lac′tite (-ō-lăk′tīt), *n.* [L. *caeruleus* sky-blue + *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] *Min.* A white to pale blue hydrated phosphate of aluminium.

ce-ru′le-ous, *a.* Cerulean. *Obs.* or *R.*

ce′ru-lif′ic (sē′rōō-lĭf′ĭk; sĕr′ōō-), *a.* [L. *caerulus* dark blue + *facere* to make.] Producing a blue or sky color. *Obs.* & *R.*

ce-ru′me-nous. Var. of CERUMINOUS.

ce-ru′mi-nal, *a.* = CERUMINOUS.

ce-ru′mi-nip′a-rous (sē-rōō′mĭ-nĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*cerumen* + *-parous*.] Ceruminiferous.

D E F G H I J K L M

ce-ru′mi-nous (sē-rōō′mĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or secreting, cerumen; as, the *ceruminous* glands.

ce′ruse (sē′rōōs; sē-rōōs′), *n.* [F. *céruse*, L. *cerussa*.] **1.** White lead, used as a pigment. See WHITE LEAD.
2. A cosmetic containing white lead.
3. *Min.* Cerussite.

ce′rus-site (sē′rŭ-sīt), *n.* *Min.* Native lead carbonate, $PbCO_3$, occurring in colorless, white, or yellowish transparent crystals, with an adamantine luster, also massive and compact. H., 3–3.5. Sp. gr., 6.46–6.57.

cer′van′tite (sûr-văn′tīt), *n.* [From *Cervantes*, a town in Spain.] *Min.* An oxide of antimony, $Sb_2O_3 \cdot Sb_2O_5$, occurring in yellow or white crystals, also massive.

‖ **cer′ve-lat′** (sĕr′vē-lä′; sûr′vē-lăt), *n.* [F. *cervelas*, formerly *cervelat*. See SAVELOY.] **1.** A saveloy sausage.
2. *Music.* An obsolete wind instrument of the clarinet kind, resembling the bassoon in tone. Also spelt **cervalet**.

‖ **cer′ve-lière′** (sĕr′vē-lyâr′), *n.* [F., fr. *cervelle* brain, fr. L. *cerebellum*.] In medieval and later armor, a close-fitting steel cap, sometimes worn under a hood of mail or a helmet.

cer′vi-cal (sûr′vĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *cervix*, *-icis*, neck: cf. F. *cervical*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the neck; pertaining to the cervix of an organ. — *n.* A cervical vertebra, nerve, or artery.
cervical choke, an obstruction or plugging of the esophagus in animals with food or a foreign body in the region between the throat and chest. — **c. ganglia**, *Anat.*, the sympathetic ganglia of the neck (in man usually three in number on each side). See SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM. — **c. nerves**, *Anat.*, the spinal nerves of the cervical region, eight in number on each side in man and most mammals. — **c. plexus**, *Anat.*, a plexus formed by the anterior divisions of the four upper cervical nerves.

cer′vi-ci′tis (-sĭ′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cervix* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the cervix uteri.

cer′vi-co- (sûr′vĭ-kō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *a cervix*, or *neck*.

cer′vi-co-dyn′i-a (-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cervico-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Pain, esp. rheumatic pain, affecting the muscles of the back of the neck.

cer′vi-co–fa′cial (-fā′shăl), *a.* [*cervico-* + *facial*.] *Anat.* Of, belonging to, or pertaining to the face and neck, as the **cervico-facial nerve**, a branch of the facial nerve supplying the lower part of the face and upper part of the neck.

cer′vi-corn (sûr′vĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *cervus* deer + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* **a** Branching like antlers. **b** Bearing antlers.

cer′vi-co–ves′i-cal (-kō-vĕs′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the cervix uteri and bladder.

Cer′vi-dæ (sûr′vĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cervus* deer.] *Zoöl.* A large family of ruminant mammals consisting of the deer (which see), elk, moose, reindeer, etc. In most classifications it also includes the somewhat aberrant musk deer, which constitutes a separate subfamily (Moschinæ), all the rest of the family constituting the subfamily Cervinæ. No universally present character distinguishes this family from the Bovidæ. The most important distinction is in the bearing of deciduous, more or less branched, solid antlers, instead of hollow, permanent horns. See ANTLER. A gall bladder (present in most Bovidæ) is usually wanting, and the placenta, as far as known, has but few cotyledons. — **cer′vid** (-vĭd), *n.*

cer′vine (sûr′vīn; -vĭn), *a.* [L. *cervinus*, fr. *cervus* deer: cf. F. *cervin*.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the deer or the subfamily Cervinæ.

cer′vix (sûr′vĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CERVIXES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. CERVICES (-vĭ-sēz). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A neck or constricted portion of an organ or part, as the ‖ **cer′vix u′te-ri** (ū′tēr-ī), the narrow lower end of the womb, ‖ **cer′vix cor′nu** (kôr′nū), the narrow part of the posterior cornu of the spinal cord. **b** The back part of the neck.

cer′void (sûr′void), *a.* [L. *cervus* deer + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a deer.

Cer′vus (-vŭs), *n.* [L., a deer.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical deer, as the red deer and wapiti; — formerly used in a wider sense to include all the deer.

ce′ryl (sē′rĭl), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{27}H_{55}$, known only in combination.

ceryl alcohol. A crystalline substance, $C_{27}H_{55} \cdot OH$, an alcohol of the marsh gas series, obtained from Chinese wax.

ces′pi-tose′ (sĕs′pĭ-tōs′), *a.* Also *cæspitose*. [L. *cæspes* turf.] Pertaining to or resembling turf; combined in a thick mat or tangle, as hair; tufted; specif., *Bot.*, having low stems forming a dense turf or sod. — **ces′pi-tose′ly**, *adv.*

cess (sĕs), *n.* **1.** A peat bog; also, a piece of peat; a turf. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. A marginal slope or foreshore, as of a drain, dike, river, etc. *D. K. Clark.*

cess (sĕs), *n.* [For *sess*, contr. from ASSESS.] **1.** An assessment; tax; levy; specif.: **a** A rate or local tax. *Obs. or Dial., Eng. or Ire.* **b** In Scotland, the land tax. **c** In India, a tax for a special object; as, a road *cess*.
2. In Ireland, an exaction of provisions at a fixed rate or price for the supply of the lord deputy's household and soldiers; hence, loosely, any military exaction or imposition.
3. Assessment; estimation; measure; — only in phrase *out of all cess*. *Obs.*

The poor jade is wrung in the withers *out of all cess*. *Shak.*

cess (sĕs), *v. t.*; CESSED (sĕst); CESS′ING. **1.** To assess; tax.
2. In Ireland, to impose (soldiers upon the inhabitants) for support at a fixed rate; also, to subject to military exactions or requisitions.

cess, *v. i.* [F. *cesser*. See CEASE.] To cease performing some legal duty; to cease. *Obs.*

ces-sa′tion (sĕ-sā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *cessation*, L. *cessatio*, fr. *cessare*. See CEASE.] **1.** A ceasing or discontinuance, as of action, whether temporary or final; a stop; as, a *cessation* of hostilities.
2. Elliptically, a cessation of arms; a truce. *Obs.*
3. Inactivity; idleness. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
cessation of arms, *Mil.*, an armistice or truce.
Syn. — Stop, rest, stay, pause, discontinuance, intermission, interval, respite, interruption, recess, remission.

cess′er (sĕs′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *cesser* a ceasing; prop. inf., to cease.] *Law.* A ceasing; specif.: **a** A neglect of a tenant to duly perform services, or make payment, for two years. **b** A ceasing of liability.

There is usually what is called the *cesser* clause, by which the charterer's liability under the charter-party is to cease on shipment of the cargo, the shipowner taking a lien on the cargo for freight, dead freight, and demurrage. *Encyc. Brit.*

c A ceasing to hold office. *Obs.*

‖ **ces′si-o** (sĕsh′ĭ-ō; sĕsh′ō), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Act of ceding; a cession; specif., a cessio bonorum.

‖ **ces′si-o bo-no′rum** (bō-nō′rŭm). [L., lit., a cession of goods.] In the Roman Law and the modern systems based upon it, a voluntary assignment by a debtor of all his property to his creditors, by which he escapes the more painful penalties of insolvency, such as liability to arrest and imprisonment, and at the Roman law infamy, which prevented him from holding certain offices, acting as trustee, etc. A *cessio bonorum* does not, however, generally discharge the debtor from liability for the debts. In modern systems *cessio bonorum* has been so far assimilated to sequestration that it is in effect a cheaper form of procedure for small estates.

ces′sion (sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *cessio*, fr. *cedere* to give way: cf. F. *cession*. See CEDE.] **1.** A yielding to physical force, or to moral force, persuasion, or temptation; concession; compliance. *Obs. or R.* *Bacon.*
2. Vacation of an office. *Obs.*
3. Specif., *Eccl. Law*, the giving up or vacating of a benefice by becoming a bishop or by accepting another without a proper dispensation.
4. A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person; act of ceding; also, a surrendering anything in submission to a demand; a concession.

A *cession* of the island of New Orleans. *Bancroft.*

5. *Civil Law.* = CESSIO BONORUM.
6. A portion of territory ceded.
7. Erroneously, cessation.
cession of action, *Rom. Dutch Law*, an assignment which one of several debtors in solidum who pays the whole debt may demand from the creditor of his right of action against the other debtors. It effects subrogation.

ces′sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *cessionarius*, fr. L. *cessio*: cf. F. *cessionnaire*. See CESSION.] **a** One who has made a cessio bonorum. *Obs.* **b** An assignee.

cess′pipe′ (sĕs′pīp′), *n.* [See CESSPOOL.] A pipe for carrying off waste water, etc., from a sink or cesspool.

cess′pit′ (-pĭt′), *n.* [See CESSPOOL.] A pit for receiving garbage, night soil, etc.

cess′pool′ (-pōōl′), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *soss*, *suss*, any wet, dirty substance, dirty water, puddle.] A cistern in the course, or at the end, of a drain, to collect sedimentary or refuse matter; specif., a receptacle for collecting the refuse from the sinks and water-closets of a house, usually so constructed that solid matter is retained, while the liquid escapes. Fig., any receptacle of filth.

cest, ceste (sĕst), *n.* [L. *cestus*: cf. OF. *ceste*.] A woman's girdle; a cestus. *Collins.*

Ces-to′da (sĕs-tō′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεστός girdle.] *Zoöl.* A class of the phylum Platyhelminthes, consisting of internally parasitic worms without cilia or intestinal canal, usually of flattened form when adult, bearing hooks or suckers for adhesion at one end, and having the body undivided (order Monozoa), or consisting of numerous proglottides, each containing a set of hermaphroditic reproductive organs (order Polyzoa). The tapeworms belong to the latter group. See TAPEWORM. — **ces′tode**, *a. & n.*

ces′toid (sĕs′toid), *a.* [Gr. κεστός girdle + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Cestoda. **b** Of or pertaining to the tapeworms in the adult, as distinguished from the cystic larval state. — **ces′toid**, *n.*

ces′trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CESTRA (-trȧ). [L., fr. Gr. κέστρον, fr. κεντεῖν to prick.] *Class. Archæol.* A tool used hot in encaustic painting, to fuse the wax and fix the color.

Ces′trum, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεστρον betony.] *Bot.* A large genus of solanaceous shrubs, of tropical America from Mexico southward. They have red, yellow, or white fragrant cymose flowers and baccate fruit. Several species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

‖ **ces′tui** (sĕs′twē), *pron.* [OF., orig. dat. of *cest* that one, nom. *cist*, L. *ecce* + *iste*.] *Law.* He; the one.
cestui que, *or* **qui**, **trust** (kĭ trŭst) [AF., lit., he who trusts], a person who has the equitable and beneficial interest in property the legal interest in which is vested in a trustee. — **c. que**, *or* **qui**, **use** (ūs) [AF., lit., he who uses], a person for whose use land, etc., is granted in trust to another. — **c. que**, *or* **qui**, **vie** (vē) [AF.], the person whose life measures the duration of an estate.

ces′tus (sĕs′tŭs), *n.* [L. *cestus* girdle, Gr. κεστός, lit., stitched, embroidered.] **1.** *Antiq.* A girdle, as of a bride; specif., that of Aphrodite (or Venus) which gave the wearer the power of exciting love.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of ribbon-shaped ctenophores consisting of the Venus's-girdle, the chief representative of the family Cestidæ and order Cestida.

ces′tus, *n.* [L. *caestus* and *cestus*.] *Antiq.* A covering for the hands of boxers, made of leather bands, and often loaded with lead or iron.

Cestus.

Ce-ta′ce-a (sē-tā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *cetus* whale, Gr. κῆτος.] *Zoöl.* An order of completely aquatic, mostly marine, mammals of the subclass Eutheria, consisting of the whales, dolphins, porpoises, etc. They have a very large head, fishlike tapering body devoid of hair, paddlelike fore limbs, the hind limbs absent, and the tail ending in a broad horizontal fin. The cervical region is very short and the cervical vertebræ usually consolidated. There are no clavicles, and the phalanges are more numerous than in other mammals. The pelvis is rudimentary. The brain is large, the stomach complex, of four or more chambers, the mammæ two in number and posterior in position, the placenta diffuse and nondeciduate. Whales are known to have existed since the Eocene, the earliest forms constituting a distinct suborder, Zeuglodonta. Existing forms are divided into the toothless whalebone whales (suborder Mystacoceti or Balænoidea) and the toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti). See WHALE.

ce-ta′cean (sē-tā′shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cetacea, or whales. — *n.* One of the Cetacea; a whale.

ce′tene (sē′tēn), *n.* [L. *cetus* whale.] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{32}$, of the ethylene series, obtained from spermaceti.

cet′er-ach (sĕt′ẽr-ăk), *n.* [F. *cétérac*, fr. Ar. *shetrak*.] The scale fern of Europe (*Ceterach ceterach*).

ce′tic (sē′tĭk), *a.* [L. *cetus* whale.] Of or pert. to a whale.

ce′tin (sē′tĭn), *n.* [L. *cetus* whale.] *Chem.* A crystalline fat, $C_{32}H_{64}O_2$ (cetyl palmitate), chief component of spermaceti.

ce′tin-e-la′ic (sē′tĭn-ē-lā′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid obtained by saponification from cetinelain. It resembles oleic acid.

ce′tin-e-la′in (-ĭn), *n.* [*cetin* + *elain*.] *Chem.* A fat occurring in sperm oil.

ce-tol′o-gy (sē-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κῆτος whale + *-logy*.] The branch of zoölogy dealing with the whales. — **ce′to-log′i-cal** (sē′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ce-tol′o-gist** (sē-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

Ce′to-rhi′nus (sē′tō-rī′nŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κῆτος whale + ῥίνη a kind of shark.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the basking sharks. It constitutes also a family, **Ce′to-rhin′i-dæ** (-rĭn′ĭ-dē).

Ce-tra′ri-a (sē-trā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *caetra* a sort of shield; — from shape of the apothecia.] *Bot.* A genus of parmeliaceous lichens, chiefly of northern latitudes. The most important species is *C. islandica*. See ICELAND MOSS.

ce-trar′ic (sē-trăr′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{20}O_{12}$, obtained from Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*).

ce-tra′rin (sē-trā′rĭn; sĕt′rȧ-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white substance extracted from Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*). It is a mixture of cetraric acid and other compounds.

Ce′tus (sē′tŭs), *n.*; *gen.* CETI (-tī). [L., whale.] *Astron.* An equatorial constellation adjoining Pisces and Aries; the Whale.

ce′tyl (sē′tĭl), *n.* [Gr. κῆτος whale + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{16}H_{33}$, compounds of which are obtained from beeswax, spermaceti, etc.

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ce-ru′mi-no′sis (-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cerumen* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Excessive secretion of cerumen.
ce-ruse′ (sē-rōōs′), *v. t.* To paint or wash with ceruse. *Obs.*
ce′ru-site. Var. of CERUSSITE.
ce-rus′sal, *a.* [L. *cerussa* ceruse + *-al*.] Of or pert. to ceruse.
Cer-van′tic (sûr-văn′tĭk), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, the style of Cervantes.
Cer-van′tist (-tĭst), *n.* A student or admirer of Cervantes.
‖ **cer′ve-las′** (sĕr′vē-lä′). [F.] = CERVELAT, 1.
‖ **cer′vi-ca′lis as-cen′dens** (sûr′vĭ-kā′lĭs ă-sĕn′dĕnz). [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the angles of the first four or five ribs and inserted in the posterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ.
Cer′vi-ca′pra (-prȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *cervus* deer + *capra* goat.] *Zoöl.* The genus of antelopes consisting of the reedbucks. — **cer′vi-ca′prine** (-prīn; -prĭn), *a.*
cer′vi-cide (sûr′vĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *cervus* deer + *-cide*.] Deer slaying. *Rare.*
cer′vi-ci-spin′al (-sĭ-spīn′ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to neck and spine.
cer′vi-co-bra′chi-al (-kō-brā′kĭ-ăl; -brăk′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the neck and arm.
cer′vi-co-oc-cip′i-tal, *a.* Of or pert. to the neck and occiput.
cer-vic′u-late (sûr-vĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *cervicula*, dim. of *cervix*, *-icis*, neck.] Slender-necked.
Cer-vi′næ (sûr-vī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cervinus*. See CERVINE.] *Zoöl.* See CERVIDÆ.
cer-vis′i-a (-vĭs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Beer. — **cer-vis′i-al** (-ăl), *a.*
Cer′vu-lus (sûr′vū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *cervus* deer.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MUNTIACUS. — **cer′vu-line** (-līn; -lĭn), *a.*
Cer′y-ne′an (sĕr′ĭ-nē′ăn), *a.* [Gr. Κερύνειος.] *Gr. Myth.* Designating the gold-antlered stag or hind which haunted Cerynea on the borders of Arcadia and Achaia, whose capture was one of the labors of Hercules.
Ce′sar. Var. of CÆSAR.
Ce′sa-re (sē′zȧ-rē), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE.
Ces′a-re′a (sĕs′ȧ-rē′ȧ). *Bib.*
Ce-sa′re-an, **Ce-sa′ri-an**, etc. Vars. of CÆSAREAN, etc. [*Bib.*]
Ces′a-re′a Phi-lip′pi (fĭ-lĭp′ī).
Ces′e-leth-tha′bor (sĕs′ē-lĕth-thā′bŏr). *D. Bib.*
cesen. † CEASE.
ces′e-re′ra. Var. of SISERARA.
Ces′il (sĕs′ĭl). *Bib.* *Job* ix. 9, margin.
Ce′si-on (sē′sĭ-ŏn). *D. Bib.*
ce′si-ous, **ce′si-um.** Vars. of CÆSIOUS, CÆSIUM.
cesoun. † SEASON.
ces′pi-tate, *v. i.* [LL. *cespitare*, fr. L. *caespes* turf.] To stumble. *Obs. & R.*
ces′pi-ta′tion, *n.* Stumbling; sudden stopping. *Obs.*
ces′pi-ti′tious (sĕs′pĭ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *caespiticius*.] Of turf; turfen.
ces′pi-tous (sĕs′pĭ-tŭs), *a.* [See CESPITOSE.] = CESPITOSE.
ces-pit′u-lose (sĕs-pĭt′ū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *cespitose*.] *Bot.* Growing in small bunches or tufts.
cess, *n.* [Contr. fr. *success*.] Luck; — chiefly in the phrase *bad cess to*, bad luck to. *Anglo-Irish.*
cess, *v. t.* [See CEASE.] To cede; yield; surrender. *Obs.*
ces′sant (sĕs′ănt), *a.* [L. *cessans*, p. pr.] Inactive; intermissive. *Obs.* — **ces′sant-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
‖ **ces-san′te cau′sa, ces′sat ef-fec′tus.** [L.] When the cause ceases, the effect ceases.
ces-sa′vit (sē-sā′vĭt), *n.* [L., he has ceased.] *O. Eng. Law.* A writ, given by 6 Edw. I. to recover lands upon the tenant's failure for two years to perform the conditions of his tenure, — abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV.
cessen. † CEASE, SEIZE.
cess′er, *n.* One who cesses a tax; a cessor.
ces′si-ble (sĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [See CESSION.] Giving way; yielding. *Obs.* — **ces′si-bil′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
cess′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CESS.
‖ **cessio in jure.** = IN JURE CESSIO.
‖ **ces′sio′naire′** (sĕs′yō′nâr′), *n.* [F. *cessionnaire*.] *Civil Law.* An assignee; a cessionary.
cess′ment, *n.* [From CESS to assess.] An assessment. *Obs.*
ces′sor (sĕs′ŏr), *n.* [From CESS, *v. i.*] *O. Eng. Law.* A tenant liable to the writ of cessavit.
cessor. Erroneous var. of CESSER, a ceasing.
ces′sor, *n.* [From CESS to assess.] One who taxes; an assessor. *Obs.*
‖ **ces′ta** (thās′tä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] A small wicker basket attached to the hand to catch the ball in the game of pelota.
‖ **c'est′-à-dire′** (sĕ′tȧ′dēr′). [F.] That is to say; namely.
‖ **c'est′ au′tre chose′** (sĕ′-tō′tr' shōz′). [F.] That is another, or a different, thing.
ceste, *n.* [L. *cestus*: cf. F. *ceste*.] A boxer's cestus. *Obs.*
-cester. See CHESTER.
cesterne † CISTERN.
Ces′ti-da (sĕs′tĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See 1st CESTUS, 2.
Ces′ti-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See 1st CESTUS, 2.
Ces-toi′de-a (sĕs-toi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = CESTODA. — **ces-toi′de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
ces′ton, *n.* [F. (Cotgrave).] A girdle; cestus. *Obs.*
ces′tos. † CESTUS.
‖ **c'est plus′ qu'un crime′, c'est une′ faute′** (sĕ plü′ kûɴ krēm′, sĕ-tün′ fōt′). [F.] It is more than a crime, it is a blunder.
Ces-tra′ci-on (sĕs-trā′sĭ-ŏn), **Ces-tra′ci-on′ti-dæ** (-ŏn′tĭ-dē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεστρα a kind of fish.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of HETERODONTUS, HETERODONTIDÆ. — **ces-tra′ci-ont** (-ŏnt), *a. & n.*
ces′tren. † CISTERN.
Ces′tri-an (sĕs′trĭ-ăn), *a.* [AS. *Cester*, *Ceaster*, Chester.] Of or pertaining to the city of Chester or the county of Cheshire, England. — *n.* An inhabitant of Chester or Cheshire.
ces′tron. † CISTERN.
‖ **c'est′ se-lon′** (sĕ′ s'-lôɴ′). [F.] That depends.
ces′tuy (sĕs′twē), **cestuy que trust**, etc. Vars. of CESTUI, etc.
cest′vaen. Var. of CISTVAEN.
ce-su′ra, **ce-su′ral.** Vars. of CÆSURA, CÆSURAL. [*Obs.*]
ce′sure, *n.* [F. *césure*.] Cæsura.
Ce′tab (sē′tăb). *Bib.* [tacean.]
ce-ta′ceous (sē-tā′shŭs), *a.* Ce-
ce-ta′ce-um (-shē-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CETACEA.] Spermaceti.
cete. † CITY.
cete, *n.* [Cf. L. *coetus* assemblage.] Of badgers, a company. *Obs.*
cete (sēt), *n.* [OF. *cete* or its source L. *cetus*, pl. *cete*, Gr. κῆτος.] A whale. *Obs. or R.*
Ce′te (sē′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κήτη, pl. of κῆτος, sea monster, whale.] *Zoöl.* The Cetacea.
Ce-te′ans (sē-tē′ănz). *D. Bib.*
‖ **ce′te-ra de′sunt** (sĕt′ē-rȧ). [L.] The rest are wanting.
‖ **ce′te-ris pa′ri-bus** (sĕt′ē-rĭs păr′ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Other things being equal.
cetewale. † SETWALL.
ceth. † KITH.
ce′ti-cide (sē′tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *cetus* whale + *-cide*.] A whale killer. *Nonce Word.*
Ce′ti-o-sau′ri-a (sē′shĭ-ō-sô′rĭ-ȧ; sē′tĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SAUROPODA.
Ce′ti-o-sau′rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κήτειος monstrous + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic sauropods, related to *Brontosaurus*, found in the Jurassic of England. — **ce′ti-o-sau′ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*
Ce′to-mor′pha (sē′tō-môr′fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CETUS; -MORPH.] *Zoöl.* An obsolete division of Mammalia consisting of the Sirenia and Cetacea. — **ce′to-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.*
Ce′to-ni′i-des (-nī′ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group equivalent to Cetoniinæ.
Ce-to′ni-i′næ (sē-tō′nĭ-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [From NL. *Cetonia*, a certain beetle.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of scarabæid beetles, usually of a characteristic form, with a flattened, nearly level back, and often very handsomely colored. The species, called **flower beetles**, **sap chafers**, etc., feed mostly on plants. The figeater (*Allorhina nitida*) is a well-known species. **Ce-to′ni-a** (-ȧ) is the typical genus. — **ce-to′ni-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
ce-tot′o-lite (sē-tŏt′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κῆτος whale + οὖς, ὠτός, ear + *-lite*.] A fossil bone of a whale, esp. a tympanic or petrosal bone.
cet. par. *Abbr.* Ceteris paribus.
Ce-tu′ra (sē-tū′rȧ). *D. Bib.*

cetyl alcohol. *Chem.* A waxy, crystalline solid, $C_{16}H_{33}$·OH, found in the form of its palmitic ester, in spermaceti; — called also *ethal*.
ce-tyl′ic (sē-tĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to cetyl.
Cev′e-nole race (sĕv′ē-nōl). *Ethnol.* A dark, short, brachycephalic race of western Europe distinguished by J. Deniker; — so named from its occurrence in the Cévennes. It is identified by Ripley with his Alpine race. Cf. CELT.
Cey-lon′ (sē-lŏn′), *n.* An island in the Indian Ocean.
Ceylon moss, an East Indian red alga (*Gracilaria lichenoides*). It is the chief source of agar-agar. — **C. sickness**, *Med.*, beriberi.
Cey′lon-ese′ (sē′lŏn-ēz′; -ēs′), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ceylon. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Ceylon, the native population being composed of Singhalese, Tamils, Moormen, and Veddahs.
Ceylonese subregion. *Zoögeog.* See INDIAN SUBREGION.
cey′lon-ite (sē′lŭn-īt), *n.* Also *ceylanite.* [From *Ceylon*, its locality.] *Min.* A dark-colored variety of spinel containing iron; — called also *pleonaste*.
C. G. S. An abbreviation for CENTIMETER, GRAM, SECOND; — applied to a system of units much employed in physical science, based upon the centimeter as the unit of length, the gram as the unit of weight or mass, and the second as the unit of time.
cha (chä), *n.* [Chin. *ch′a*².] Also *chaa, chais, tsia*, etc. Tea; — the Chinese (Mandarin) name, used generally in early works of travel, and now for a kind of rolled tea used in Central Asia.
A pot with hot water . . . made with the powder of a certain herb called *chaa*, which is much esteemed. *Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages* (1598).
chab′a-site (kăb′ȧ-sīt) }, **chab′a-zite** (kăb′ȧ-zīt) } *n.* [Gr. χαβάζιος (for χαλάζιος, the β being an erroneous reading) one of twenty species of stones mentioned in the poem Περὶ λίθων, ascribed to Orpheus.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate, essentially of calcium and aluminium, occurring in glassy rhombohedral crystals and varying in color from white to yellow or red. H., 4–5. Sp. gr., 2.08–2.16.
cha′bouk, cha′buk (chä′bo͝ok), *n.* [Hind. *chābuk* horsewhip.] In the Orient, a long whip, such as is used in flogging.
chack (chăk; *Scot.* chák, chĕk), *v. i.* [Origin uncert.; perh. imitative.] **1.** To snap the jaws; to crush something by or as if by a snap of the jaws; to make a noise as of snapping the teeth. *Scot.*
2. To toss up the head frequently, as a horse to avoid the restraint of the bridle. *Obs. or R.*
chack, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Act of chacking.
2. A bite or small portion (of food); a snack. *Scott.*
chac′ma (chăk′mȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A South African baboon (*Papio porcarius*). It is the largest species of baboon. See BABOON, *Illust.*
‖ **cha′conne′** (shȧ′kôn′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *chacona.*] *Music.* An old Spanish dance in moderate three-four time, resembling the slower passacaglia; also, a musical composition having this movement, and usually consisting of repeated phrases over a ground bass of eight measures.
chad (chăd; shăd), *n.* **a** (*dial. pron.* chȧd) The young of the European sea bream. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Any of several carangoid fishes, as the mackerel, scad, and goggler. *Eng.*
Chæ-nac′tis (kē-năk′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χαίνειν to gape + ἀκτίς ray.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs of the western United States, having long-peduncled heads of mostly discoid flowers, and white-woolly foliage.
Chæ-nol′o-bus (kē-nŏl′ō-bŭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. χαίνειν to gape + λοβός lobe.] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous herbs of warm regions. They have decurrent leaves and small heads of flowers massed in dense terminal clusters. *C. undulatus*, the blackroot, and *C. virgatus*, goldenlocks, occur in the southern United States.
Chæ′ro-phyl′lum (kē′rō-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χαιρέφυλλον chervil.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly European apiaceous annual herbs, the chervils. They have ternately decompound leaves and white flowers, the fruit with a concave seed face and solitary oil tubes. See CHERVIL.
chæ′ta (kē′tȧ), *n.; pl.* CHÆTÆ (-tē). [NL., fr. Gr. χαίτη hair.] *Zoöl.* A spine or bristle; a seta; — applied esp. to the setæ of chætopod worms.
Chæ-te′tes (kē-tē′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χαίτη hair.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil corals, having the skeleton composed of slender, closely contiguous tubes common in the Carboniferous limestones. It is the type of a large extinct family, **Chæ-tet′i-dæ** (kē-tĕt′ĭ-dē).
Chæ-tif′er-a (kē-tĭf′ēr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHÆTIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A division of the Gephyrea equiv. to Armata.
chæ-tif′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. χαίτη hair + -*ferous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Bearing setæ. **b** Of or pertaining to the Chætifera.
Chæ′to-chlo′a (kē′tō-klō′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + χλόη grass.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses, having flowers with four glumes in a dense cylindrical spike, the joints of which bear rigid bristles. The species are widely distributed, several being weeds. *C. italica* is the Italian millet.
Chæ′to-don′ti-dæ (kē′tō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A large family of acanthopterygian fishes of which the genus **Chæ′to-don** (kē′tō-dŏn) is the type. See BUTTERFLY FISH. — **chæ′to-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.* — **chæ′to-don′tid** (-dŏn′tĭd), *n.*

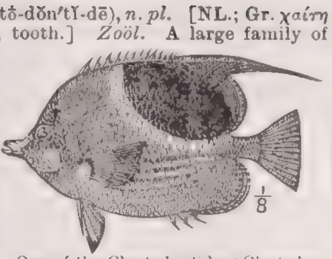

1/8 One of the Chætodontidæ (*Chætodon ephippium*).

Chæ-tog′na-tha (kē-tŏg′nȧ-thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* A class of small, transparent, active, free-swimming, marine worms, with horizontal lateral and caudal fins and a row of curved spines each side of the mouth; the arrowworms. The genera are *Sagitta* (which see), *Spadella*, and *Krohnia*; the species are few, but sometimes extraordinarily abundant. — **chæ′tog-nath** (kē′tŏg-năth), *a. & n.* — **chæ-tog′na-than** (kē-tŏg′nȧ-thăn), *a.* — **chæ-tog′na-thous** (-thŭs), *a.*
chæ-toph′o-rous (kē-tŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. χαίτη hair + -*phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing bristles or setæ; — applied esp. to the chætopod worms and to certain Diptera.
Chæ-top′o-da (kē-tŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + -*poda.*] *Zoöl.* A class (in older classifications an order) of annelids or segmented worms having the segments, or a part of them, provided with unjointed appendages, or *parapodia*, bearing setæ (or the setæ alone may be present). It is divided into the subclasses *Polychæta* and *Oligochæta* (which see). — **chæ′to-pod** (kē′tō-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **chæ-top′o-dous** (kē-tŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.*
Chæ-top′ter-us (kē-tŏp′tēr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large marine polychæte worms which inhabit parchmentlike U-shaped tubes, open at both ends. The worm itself is highly phosphorescent and of extraordinary appearance, having one pair of large lateral appendages and several broad fanlike membranous folds, by means of which it maintains a current of water.
Chæ′to-so-mat′i-dæ (kē′tō-sō-măt′ĭ-dē), **Chæ′to-som′i-dæ** (-sŏm′ĭ-dē; -sō′mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* A family of minute marine worms of which the genus **Chæ′to-so′ma** (-sō′mȧ) is the type. They have the back or the whole body covered with fine setæ and the ventral surface bears rodlike locomotor organs. They are related to, and sometimes included in, the Nematoda.
chafe (chāf), *v. t.;* CHAFED (chāft); CHAF′ING (chāf′ĭng). [ME. *chaufen* to warm, OF. *chaufer*, F. *chauffer*, fr. L. *calefacere*, *calfacere*, to make warm; *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make. See CALDRON.] **1.** To warm; to heat; — lit. or fig. *Obs.* *Marvell.*
2. To excite heat in by friction; to rub in order to stimulate and make warm.
To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin. *Spenser.*
3. To rub so as to wear away; to fret; to gall; as, to *chafe* a cable; to *chafe* one's finger.
4. To excite passion or anger in; to fret; to irritate.
Her intercession *chafed* him. *Shak.*
5. To scold. *Obs.* *Sir W. Temple.*
Syn. — Rub, fret, gall, vex, irritate, excite, inflame.
chafe, *v. i.* **1.** To become warm or hot. *Obs.* *Ld. Berners.*
2. To rub; to move, as one body on or against another, with such pressure that much friction is caused; to wear by friction; to fret; as, a cable *chafes*.
The troubled Tiber *chafing* with her shores. *Shak.*
3. To be vexed or irritated; to fret.
He will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shak.*
chafe, *n.* **1.** Heated state of mind or temper; vexation; irritation of mind; rage; fret; fury; passion. *Archaic.*
The cardinal in a *chafe* sent for him to Whitehall. *Camden.*
The captain, in a *chafe*, called on the innkeeper to give breakfast to his men. *Hall Caine.*
2. Rubbing; friction; injury or wear caused by rubbing or friction.
chaf′er (chāf′ēr), *n.* **1.** A vessel for heating something; specif.: **a** A vessel for heating water, as a dish or pan.
A *chafer* of water to cool the ends of the irons. *Baker.*
b A chafing dish; a portable grate. *Obs.* *Marlowe.*
2. = CHAFEWAX. *Obs.*
3. One who chafes. *Obs. or R.*
chaf′er, *n.* [AS. *ceafor*; akin to D. *kever*, G. *käfer.*] Any of various scarabæoid beetles; — applied chiefly to those of large or medium size, clumsy in flight and slow in their movements, feeding on leaves, flowers, etc., as the June bugs, rose beetles, and esp. the cockchafer, all of which belong to the subfamily Melolonthinæ.
chaf′er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [See CHAFE, *v. t.*] *Iron Manuf.* An open furnace or forge in which blooms are reheated before being wrought into bars.
chaff (chȧf), *n.* [AS. *ceaf*; akin to D. *kaf*, G. *kaff.*] **1.** The glumes or husks of grains and grasses separated from the seed by threshing and winnowing, etc.
So take the corn and leave the *chaff* behind. *Dryden.*
Old birds are not caught with *chaff*. *Old Proverb.*
2. Anything of a comparatively light and worthless character; the refuse part of anything.
The *chaff* and ruin of the times. *Shak.*
3. Straw or hay cut up fine for the food of cattle.
4. Light jesting talk; banter; raillery.
5. *Bot.* The scales borne on the receptacle, subtending the florets in the heads of many composite plants, esp. of the family Asteraceæ. See COMPOSITE, *Illust.*
chaff (chȧf), *v. t.;* CHAFFED (chȧft); CHAFF′ING. **1.** To mix with chaff.
2. To cut for fodder, as hay or straw.
3. To make fun of in a good-natured way; to address ironical or jesting language to, as a trial of good nature; to banter, rally, or quiz good-naturedly.
Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — See RIDICULE.
chaff, *v. i.* To use light, idle language by way of fun or ridicule; to banter; to rally.
I say, Harry, please don't *chaff*; I'm really serious. *T. Hughes.*
chaff′er (-ēr), *n.* One who chaffs, or banters good-naturedly.
chaf′fer (chăf′ēr), *n.* [ME. *chaffare, cheffare, cheapfare*; AS. *ceap* a bargain, price + *faru* a journey; hence, orig., a going to bargain, to market. See CHEAP; FARE.] **1.** Traffic; trade; buying and selling. *Obs.*
2. Act of chaffering; bargaining; haggling about price.
A chain of sequins which has served their last *chaffer* at Venice. *Maurice Hewlett.*
3. Merchandise; wares; goods for barter or sale; occasionally, a piece of merchandise; a commodity. *Obs.*
chaf′fer, *v. i.;* CHAF′FERED (-ērd); CHAF′FER-ING. [ME. *chaffaren*, fr. *chaffare* a bargaining. See CHAFFER, *n.*] **1.** To buy and sell; to trade; to traffic. *Obs.*
2. To bargain or negotiate; now chiefly, to treat or dispute about a bargain; to bargain; to haggle or higgle about price or terms; to discuss terms.
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold. *Dryden.*
3. To talk much and idly; to chatter. *Rare.* *Trench.*
chaf′fer, *v. t.* **1.** To buy or sell; trade in; exchange. *Obs.*
2. To exchange or bandy, as words. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. To cause to be, go, pass, or the like, by chaffering; — with *away, down, forth*; as, to *chaffer* away time. *Scott.*
chaf′finch (chăf′ĭnch; chȧf′-), *n.* [AS. *ceaffinc*. See CHAFF; FINCH.] A finch (*Fringilla cœlebs*), having, in the male, a reddish breast plumage and a cheerful but not much varied song. It is one of the commonest and most familiar of European birds, often kept as a cage bird.

1/5 Chaffinch.

chaff scale. **1.** *Bot.* A palea.
2. A small, flat, chafflike scale insect, esp. *Parlatoria pergandei*, injurious to the orange and lemon.
chaff′seed′ (chȧf′sēd′), *n.* A maritime perennial scrophulariaceous herb (*Schwalbea americana*) of eastern North America, having chaffy seeds.
chaff′weed′ (chȧf′wēd′), *n.* **a** = CHAFEWEED. *Obs.* **b** A low, glabrous, branching primulaceous herb (*Centunculus minimus*), with short, dry, chafflike leaves; — called also *bastard* or *false pimpernel*.
chaff′y (chȧf′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in, or resembling, chaff.
Chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail. *Coleridge.*
2. Light or worthless as chaff.
Slight and *chaffy* opinion. *Glanvill.*
3. *Bot.* **a** Paleaceous. **b** Covered with scales.
chaf′ing (chāf′ĭng), *p. pr., p. a., & vb. n.* of CHAFE, to rub, warm. — **chafing dish**, a dish or vessel for cooking on the table, or for keeping food warm, either by coals, by a lamp, or by hot water; a portable grate. — **c. pan**, a chafing dish.
Cha′gres fe′ver (chä′grĕs). *Med.* A form of malarial fever occurring along the Chagres River, Panama.
cha-grin′ (shȧ-grĭn′ *or, esp. in British usage,* shȧ-grēn′; 277), *n.* [F., of uncertain origin; perh. a different word from *chagrin* shagreen (cf. SHAGREEN).] **1.** [See SHAGREEN; perh. a different word.] Shagreen. *Obs.*
2. That which worries or vexes; anxiety; melancholy. *Obs.*
3. Mental disquietude or distress caused by the humbling or wounding of pride, by failure, disappointment, etc.; acute vexation; mortification; in *pl.*, troubles; vexations.
I must own that I felt rather vexation and *chagrin* than hope and satisfaction. *Richard Porson.*
Syn. — Mortification, disgust. See VEXATION.
cha-grin′, *v. t.;* CHA-GRINED′ (-grĭnd′; -grēnd′); CHA-GRIN′ING. [Cf. F. *chagriner.* See CHAGRIN, *n.*] **1.** To grieve; worry; trouble. *Archaic.* *Fielding.*
2. To excite chagrin in; to vex acutely by disappointing or the like; to mortify; — chiefly in the *passive*; as, he was greatly *chagrined*.

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ce′ty-lene (sē′tĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* = CETENE.
ce-vad′ic (sē-văd′ĭk), *a.* [Short for *cevadillic*, fr. *cevadilla.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating an acid occurring combined with alkaloids in sabadilla seeds and prob. identical with tiglic acid.
cev′a-dil′la (sĕv′ȧ-dĭl′ȧ), *n.* = SABADILLA.
cev′a-dil′line (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* *Chem.* Sabadilline.
cev′a-dine (-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [From *cevadilla.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid $C_{32}H_{49}O_9N$, found in sabadilla seeds; — called also *veratrine*.
ce′vine (sē′vĭn; -vēn), *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{43}O_8N$, obtained by hydrolyzing cevadine.
cey′la-nite (sē′lȧ-nīt), *n.* [F., fr. *Ceylan* Ceylon.] = CEYLONITE.
Ce′yx (sē′ĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κήυξ.] See HALCYONE.
cf. *Abbr.* Calf; confer (L., compare).
C. F. *Abbr.* Cantus firmus; Chaplain to the Forces.
c. f. & i. *Abbr.* Cost, freight, and insurance.
C fa ut (sē′ fä′ o͞ot′). *Music.* The fourth note of Guido Aretino's scale. *Obs.* See GAMUT b.
C. G. *Abbr.* Captain General; Captain of the Guard; Coast Guard; Coldstream Guards; Commissary General; Consul General; center of gravity.
cg. *Abbr.* Centigram. [Hope.
C. G. H. *Abbr.* Cape of Good
C. G. S., *or* **c. g. s.** *Abbr.* Centimeter, gram, second (see Vocab. above); Commissary General of Subsistence.
ch. A consonantal digraph. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 139–144.
ch, ′ch, *pron.* Aphetic form of ICH, occurring before verbal forms beginning with a vowel, *h*, or *w*. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
Ch., *or* **ch.** *Abbr.* Chaldron; Chancery; Chapter or chapter; Charles; Charlotte; check (*chess*); chestnut; chief; child; children; China; Chinese; Chirurgeon; Chirurgiæ (L., of surgery); choir organ; Church.
C. H. *Abbr.* Clearing house (used on the tape of stock tickers); Courthouse; Customhouse; Captain of the Horse.
cha. I have. See CH; and A, have. *Obs.*
chaan. † KHAN.
chaar. † CHAR. [CHOOSE.
chaas. † CHASE; obs. pret. of
chaast. † CHASTE.
chaat (kät). Var. of KAT.
chab (chăb), *n.* The red-bellied woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*). [Chabasite.
chab′a-sie (kăb′ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [F.]
‖ **Cha′blis′** (shȧ′blē′), *n.* [From *Chablis*, France.] A white Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY.
chabob. † CABOB. [TRA.
cha-boo′tra. Var. of CHABU-
cha′bot (shä′bō), *n.* [F., bullhead.] *Her.* A representation of the miller's-thumb (fish).
Cha′bris (kā′brĭs). *Bib.*
‖ **cha-bu′tra** (chȧ-bo͞o′trä), *n.* [Hind. *chabūtrā.*] A raised platform; terrace; dais. *India.*
cha′ca (chä′kȧ; *as generic name*, kā′kȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A fresh-water siluroid fish (*Chaca lophioides*) of India.
chacal. † JACKAL.
cha-ca′te (chä-kä′tā), *n.* [Am. Sp.] A small shrub of Mexico and the southwestern United States (*Krameria canescens*) the bark of which furnishes a dye.
cha-ca′ze co′pal (chȧ-kä′zē). A Zanzibar copal. See COPAL.
chac′-chac′ (chăk′chăk′), *n.* [Native name.] *Music.* A bladder containing hard seeds, used as a musical instrument among West India negroes.
chacche, chache, *v. t.* [See CHASE.] To chase; also, to catch. *Obs.*
chace. Var. of CHASE.
chace. Obs. pret. of CHOOSE.
‖ **cha′cha-la′ca** (chä′chȧ-lä′kȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The Texan guan (*Ortalis vetula macalli*); also, related Central American species. [wheatear. *British.*
chack (chák; chĕk), *n.* The
chack (chák, chĕk). Scot. var. of CHECK, *v.*
chack′-bird′, **chack′er** (chăk′-; *dial.* chák-, chĕk-), *n.* The wheatear. *British.*
chack′le (chăk′′l), *v. i.* To cackle; chatter. *Dial. Eng.*
chac′o (shăk′ō). Var. of SHAKO.
‖ **cha′co-li′** (chä′kō-lē′), *n.* [Sp.] A somewhat sour wine, made in the provinces of Vizcaya and Santander, Spain.
‖ **cha′cun′ à′ son′ goût′** (shȧ′kûɴ′-nȧ′ sôɴ′ go͞o′). [F.] Every one to his taste.
‖ **cha′cun′ pour′ soi′ et Dieu′ pour′ tous′** (shȧ′kûɴ′ po͞or′ swȧ′ ā dyû′ po͞or′ to͞os′; *s sounded in tous*). [F.] Every one for himself and God for all.
chad. † SHAD. [*Dial. Eng.*
chad. I had. See CH, *pron. Obs.*
cha′dar (chä′dȧr; *colloq.* chŭd′ȧr). Var. of CHUDDAR.
Chad′band, The Rev. Mr. (chăd′bănd). In Dickens's "Bleak House," a fat unctuous clergyman who is a type of hypocritical piety.
chadee. † CADI.
Cha′di-as (kā′dĭ-ăs). *Bib.*
chad′lock. Var. of CHARLOCK.
chaere. † CHAIR.
Chae′re-as (kē′rē-ăs). *Bib.*
Chæ-ti′tes (kē-tī′tēz). **Chæ-tit′i-dæ** (-tĭt′ĭ-dē). *Paleon.* Vars. of CHÆTETES, CHÆTETIDÆ.
chæ′to-tax′y (kē′tō-tăk′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. χαίτη hair + τάξις arrangement.] *Zoöl.* The arrangement of bristles on an insect. — **chæ′to-tac′tic** (-tăk′tĭk), *a.*
Chæ-tu′ra (kē-tū′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of swifts having stiff spinelike projecting shafts to the tail feathers. It includes the chimney swift. [CHAFF.
chaf. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of
chaf′ant (chȧf′ănt), *a.* [*chafe*, v. + *-ant.*] *Her.* Enraged; — applied to a boar so depicted.
chafare. † CHAFFER.
chafer. † CHAFFER.
chafe′wax′, *or* **chaff′wax′**, *n.* [*chafe* to heat + *wax.*] Formerly, in England, a chancery officer who prepared wax for sealing documents.
chafe′weed′, *n.* **a** The cudweed. **b** Any of several species of *Gnaphalium.* [of CHAFT.
chaff. Var. of CHAFE, dial. var.
chaffare. † CHAFFER.
chaff cutter. One that cuts chaff; esp., a machine for cutting up straw or hay.
chaffe. † CHAFE, CHAFF.
chaff′er. † CHAFER, a vessel for heating, etc. [of beetle.
chaff′er. Var. of CHAFER, kind
chaf′fer-er, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer.
chaffer whale. The killer whale.
chaf′fer-y, *n.* Merchandise; goods; also, traffic. *Obs.*
chaff-flower, *n.* A tropical amaranthaceous plant (*Achyranthes aspera*) with slender, chaffy, somewhat prickly flower spikes.
chaff′ing (chȧf′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHAFF, to banter. — **chaff′ing-ly**, *adv.*
chaff′less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*
chaf′fre. † CHAFFER.
chaf′fron. Var. of CHAMFRON.
chaff′wax′. Var. of CHAFEWAX.
chaf′ron. Var. of CHAFFRON, chamfron.
chaft. Chaffed. *Ref. Sp.*
chaft (chȧft), *n.* [See CHAP jaw.] The jaw; chap. *Obs., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cha-gan′ (kȧ-gän′), *n.* Early var. of KHAN; — applied as a title to sovereigns of the Avars.
cha-green′ (shȧ-grēn′). † CHAGRIN, shagreen. [or R.
cha-grin′, *a.* Chagrined. *Obs.*
cha-gual′ gum (chä-gwäl′). [From the Chilean name.] A kind of gum obtained in Chile from various species of *Puya.*
cha′gul (chä′gŭl), *n.* [Hind. *chhāgal.*] A kind of leather water bag, used in India.
cha′ha. Var. of CHAJA.
cha-hio′ta (chä-yō′tä). Var. of CHAYOTE.
chai (chī), *n.*, fem. of CHAL.
chaier. † CHAIR.

D E F G H I J K L M

chain (chān), *n.* [F. *chaîne*, fr. L. *catena*. Cf. CATENARY, *n.*] **1.** A series of links or rings, usually of metal, connected, or fitted into one another, used for various purposes, as of support, of restraint, of ornament, of the transmission of mechanical power, etc. Chains are made in many forms and sizes; as, bicycle *chain*, cable *chain*, furnace *chain*, etc. The size of a chain is defined by the thickness of its links, a half-inch chain, for example, being one made from bar metal half an inch in diameter.
2. That which confines, fetters, or secures, lit. or fig.; a bond; a fetter; esp. in the *pl.*, bonds; fetters; abstractly, captivity; imprisonment; bondage; as, the *chains* of habit.

Driven down
To *chains* of darkness and the undying worm. *Milton.*

3. A series of things linked together; a series of things connected or following each other in succession with an actual or imagined connection; as, a *chain* of mountains; a *chain* of events or ideas.

His life is intertwined with the whole *chain* of organic and inorganic being. *Emerson.*

4. Specif.: **a** A chain or similar construction used as an obstruction in a street, river, harbor entrance, etc.; a boom. **b** A chain, so arranged as not to be detachable from outside, used to secure a slightly opened house door, or the like. **c** A cavesson in the form of a chain. **d** The series of air bubbles made by the breath from an otter under water. *Encyc. of Sport.* **e** *Weaving.* The warp. **f** *Chem.* A number of atoms united serially, like links in a chain; specif., an open chain as contrasted with a closed chain, or *ring*.
5. *Surv.* A measuring instrument consisting of one hundred pieces of wire bent into rings at the ends and joined together by rings. The **engineer's chain** is 100 feet long, with links one foot long. **Gunter's chain**, called also a **surveyor's chain**, is four rods, or 66 feet, long, each link being 7.92 inches. It is of convenient length for land measure, 10 square chains equaling one acre. The Gunter's chain is used on all the United States public-land surveys, and wherever, in deeds of conveyance or other documents, the word *chain* is used, Gunter's chain is meant.
6. *Naut.* An iron link, plate, or bar held by a chain (in large vessels), bolted to the side of a vessel to hold the deadeyes to which the shrouds are connected; a chain plate; — usually in the *pl.*; also, *pl.*, the channels.
7. *Elec.* A circuit, as of a galvanic battery.
8. *Kinematics.* A mechanical combination consisting of two or more links (see LINK); specif., a closed chain. A chain with only two links is called a **simple chain**; with more than two, a **compound chain**. When the links are so connected that each one is paired with another and the fixing of one part would restrict and define the movement of every other part (thereby making a *machine*) the combination is called a **closed chain**. The kinematic chains are: **crank chains, screw chains, pulley chains, wheel chains, cam chains, ratchet chains**, formed by cranks, screw pairs, pulleys, etc., respectively.

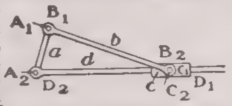

A Closed Kinematic Chain composed of the four Links *a, b, c, d*, carrying respectively the eight Elements $A_1\ A_2$, $B_1\ B_2$, $C_1\ C_2$, $D_1\ D_2$, forming the turning Pairs $A_1\ B_1$, $B_2\ C_2$, $A_2\ D_2$, and the sliding Pair $C_1\ D_1$.

9. *Math.* Any part (of an assemblage) that is depicted on itself in any definite depiction of an assemblage on itself.

chain, *v. t.*; CHAINED (chānd); CHAIN'ING. **1.** To fasten, bind, secure, or connect with a chain; to fasten, bind securely, or join closely and strongly as with a chain.

Chained behind the hostile car. *Prior.*
And in this vow do *chain* my soul to thine. *Shak.*

2. Hence: To fetter; restrain; enslave.
3. To obstruct or protect by a chain, as a harbor.
4. To surround like a chain; embrace. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. *Surv.* To measure with a chain.

Chained Bible. See BIBLE, 2.
chain, *v. i.* To join in or as in a chain.
chain'age (-āj), *n.* [F. *chaînage*.] *Surv.* Act of chaining.
chain belt. *Mach.* **a** A belt constructed of metal links used in chain gear. **b** A flexible belt made of short leather links strung together on wire pins so that the links set edgewise on the pulley rims. — **chain belting.**

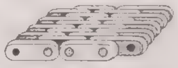
Piece of a Chain Belt, a.

chain boat. *Naut.* A boat fitted up for recovering lost cables, anchors, etc.; an anchor hoy.
chain bolt. **1.** *Naut.* The bolt fastening the lower end of the chain plate to the vessel's side.
2. A bolt with a chain attached for drawing it out.
3. A door chain. See CHAIN, 4 **b**.
chain bond. *Arch.* A bond formed in masonry by building in, as a tie, a chain, bar, or strap of metal, or a timber.
chain bridge. A suspension bridge supported by chains.
chain chests. *Naut.* Lockers in the channels for storing gear for washing the decks.
chain closure. *Kinematics.* Constrainment of a mechanism by the addition of a chain.
chain coral. *Paleon.* A fossil coral of the genus *Halysites*, common in the middle and upper Silurian rocks. The tubular corallites, of oval section, are united by their narrow sides, looking in an end view like links of a chain. When perfect, the calicles show twelve septa.

Chain Coral (*Halysites catenulata*). (½)

chain coupling. **a** A coupling for uniting lengths of chain, or connecting a chain with an object. **b** *Railroads.* A chain used as a supplementary coupling between cars.
chain course. *Arch.* A bond course of stone headers fastened together continuously by cramps.
chain drive. *Mach.* A chain gear. — **chain'-driv'en** (-drĭv''n), *a.* — **chain driving**.
chained (chānd), *p. a.* **1.** Bound or secured with or as with a chain; specif., fettered.
2. Furnished, fitted, or adorned with a chain or chains.
Chained Lady. = ANDROMEDA. — **c. lightning**, chain lightning.
chain fern. An American fern of the genus *Woodwardia* or its immediate allies, having the sori in chainlike rows.
chain gang. A gang, esp. of convicts, chained together.
chain gear. *Mach.* A kind of gear in which motion is transmitted by means of a chain which runs in a special groove or engages the cogs of a sprocket wheel.

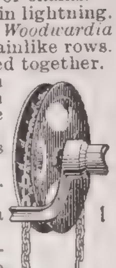

chain harrow. A harrow in which the spikes or teeth are connected by chainwork.
chain hook. **a** A hook fixed to a chain. **b** *Naut.* A hook used for dragging or lifting cables.
chain knot. A knot made like a chain or a link of a chain.
chain'less, *a.* **1.** Having no chain; not restrained or fettered by or as by a chain. "The *chainless* mind." *Byron.*
2. Not operated by a chain gear; as, a *chainless* bicycle.

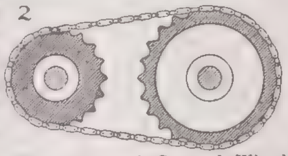

Chain Gear. 1 Grooved Wheel with Chain; 2 Sprocket Wheels with Chain.

chain lightning. **1.** Lightning which appears to move very rapidly in a long angular, zigzag, or forked course.
2. Inferior whisky of great strength. *Slang.*
chain mail. Flexible armor made of interlinked metal rings; mail.
chain'man (chān'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Surv.* Either of the two men necessary to use a chain.
chain molding *or* **moulding**. *Arch.* A form of chainlike molding.
chain pier. A promenade pier suspended by chains.
chain pipe. *Naut.* An opening in the deck, lined with iron, through which the cable is led from one deck to another.
chain plate. **1.** *Naut.* One of the iron plates or bands, on a vessel's side, to which the standing rigging is fastened; — sometimes called *chain* (see CHAIN, *n.*, 6).
2. *Arch.* One of a set of connected plates built into the walls of a building to make it more stable.
chain pulley. A pulley with a pulley wheel specially grooved to engage the links of a chain.
chain pump. A pump consisting of an endless chain dipping below the water to be raised and running over a drum or wheel by which it is moved. In the most common form the chain has at intervals disks or lifts which fit the tube through which the ascending part passes and carry the water to the point of discharge.

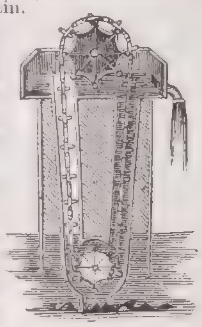
Chain Pump.

chain riveting. Riveting in which the rivets, in rows along the seam, are set one behind the other.
chain rule. An arithmetical process for determining the equivalence (in value) of two magnitudes of different denominations through intermediate denominations. Thus, in order to find the cost in francs of 4 meters of cloth of which 42 yards cost £1 12s., we write as follows:

francs x = 4 meters (cloth)
meters 32 = 35 yards
(cloth) yards 42 = £$\frac{8}{5}$
£6 = 151 francs.

Hence, by multiplication, cancellation (since all denominations appear on both sides), and division, $x = 4.2$. Called also **Rees's rule**, from the inventor, K. F. de Rees.
chain saw. A chainlike tool for sawing; specif.: **a** A saw for surgical use having links with serrated edges. **b** A large saw for cutting coal, as one set with chisel points.
chain shot. *Mil.* A kind of shot consisting of two balls or half balls united by a short chain, formerly used in naval warfare to cut a ship's rigging; also, a discharge of such shot.

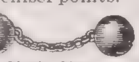
Chain Shot.

chain snake. A common harmless snake (*Ophibolus getulus*) of many parts of the United States. It attains a length of five feet and often feeds on poisonous snakes.
chain stitch. **1.** An ornamental stitch like the links of a chain, used in crocheting, sewing, and embroidery; also, work so made; chainwork.
2. *Machine Sewing.* A stitch in which the looping of the thread or threads forms a chain on the under side of the work; loop stitch, as disting. from lock stitch. See STITCH.
chain tie. *Arch.* A tie consisting of a series of connected iron bars or rods.
chain towing. A method of towing or pulling a vessel, esp. a canal boat, by means of a chain or cable laid along the bottom of the watercourse but passing over a revolving wheel or drum on the vessel.
chain wheel. **1.** A chain pulley, or sprocket wheel. See CHAIN GEAR, *Illust.*
2. An inversion of the chain pump, by which it becomes a motor driven by water.
chain'work' (chān'wûrk'), *n.* Work looped or linked after the manner of a chain; specif., chain-stitch work.
chair (châr), *n.* [ME. *chaiere*, *chaere*, OF. *chaiere*, F. *chaire* pulpit, fr. L. *cathedra* chair, armchair, a teacher's or professor's chair, Gr. καθέδρα; κατά down + root of ἕζεσθαι to sit, ἕδρα seat, akin to E. *sit*. See SIT; cf. CATHEDRAL.]
1. A movable single seat with a back.
2. An official seat, or a seat of authority, state, or dignity, as of a chief magistrate, a judge, a professor, or the presiding officer of a meeting, etc.; also, an office or place of authority, dignity, etc., or the dignity or authority itself.

The *chair* of a philosophical school. *Whewell.*
A *chair* of philology. *M. Arnold.*

3. The presiding officer of an assembly; a chairman; as, to address the *chair*; *pl.*, the chairman and deputy chairman of the British East India Company.
4. A sedan chair. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. A light one-horse carriage such as a chaise or gig. *Obs.*
6. *Railroads.* Any support or carriage of a rail; specif., an iron or steel block or plate forming a kind of socket or clutch supporting a rail and securing it to a sleeper or tie.

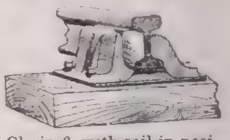
Chair, 6, with rail in position on sleeper.

Chair of St. Peter, *R. C. Ch.*, the papal see. See APOSTOLIC SEE. — **to be in, to take, to leave** (etc.), **the chair**, to act in, assume, give up (etc.), the office of chairman, or president.
chair (châr), *v. t.*; CHAIRED (chârd); CHAIR'ING. **1.** To place in a chair; esp., to install in a chair of office; to enthrone.
2. To carry publicly in triumph on a chair or seat. *Eng.*
3. To provide with a chair or chairs.
chair bed, chair bedstead. A kind of chair that can be turned into a bed.
chair days. Days of one's old age; evening of life. *Shak.*
chair'man (châr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** The occupant of a chair of office or authority; specif., the presiding officer of a committee, of a public or private meeting, or of any organized body.
2. One whose business it is to carry persons in a chair or sedan; also, one who wheels a Bath chair.

Breaks watchmen's heads and *chairmen's* glasses. *Prior.*

chair rail. *Building.* A wood molding round a wall to protect it from being damaged by the backs of chairs.
chaise (shāz), *n.* [F. *chaise* seat, or chair, chaise, or carriage, for *chaire*, from a former Parisian pron. See CHAIR; cf. SHAY.] Any of various traveling or pleasure carriages; as: **a** A two-wheeled carriage for one or two persons, with a calash top, and the body hung on leather straps, or thoroughbraces. It is usually drawn by one horse. **b** A similar four-wheeled pleasure carriage. **c** A post chaise; loosely, any light carriage or pleasure cart.

Chaise.

chaise cart. A kind of light cart for driving. *Dickens.*
‖ **chaise' longue'** (shâz' lôNg'). [F., lit., long chair.] A kind of elongated seat or couch, usually having a support for the back at one end only.
cha'ja (chä'hä), *n.* [Native name.] The largest species of screamer (*Chauna cristata*), larger than a turkey, found in southern Brazil and Argentina. It is often domesticated, and is useful in guarding poultry.
chak-dar' (chŭk-där'), *n.* [Panjabi *chakdār*.] A native land tenant intermediate in position between the proprietor and cultivator, having an inheritable property in wells constructed by him, and cultivating the land attached to them, and usually responsible for the revenue. *India.*
chak'ra (chŭk'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *cakra*.] A kind of quoit or metal circle with sharp edges, formerly used by some of the Sikhs as a weapon, being whirled about the finger and cast. It is an attribute of Vishnu.
cha-la'za (kȧ-lā'zȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ZAS (-zȧz), L. -ZÆ (-zē). [NL., fr. Gr. χάλαζα hail, pimple.] **1.** *Bot.* The point at which the nucellus and integuments of an ovule are united. In orthotropous ovules it is coextensive with the hilum. See OVULE.
2. *Embryol.* Either of a pair of spiral bands of thickened albuminous substance in the white of a bird's egg, extending from the ball of yolk and attached near each end of the egg to the membrane lining the shell, serving to maintain the yolk in its position; — called also *treadle*.
3. *Med.* = CHALAZION.
cha-la'zal (-zăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the chalaza.
cha-la'zi-on (-zĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -ZIA (-ȧ). Also **cha-la'zi-um** (-ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. χαλάζιον, dim. of χάλαζα hail, pimple.] *Med.* A small circumscribed tumor of the eyelid caused by inflammation of the Meibomian glands and retention of the secreted sebaceous matter.
chal'a-zog'a-my (kăl'ȧ-zŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*chalaza* + *-gamy*.] *Bot.* A process of fecundation in which the pollen tube penetrates to the embryo sac through the tissue of the chalaza, instead of entering through the micropyle. It was originally discovered by Treub in *Casuarina*, and has since been found to occur regularly in the families Betulaceæ and Juglandaceæ. Partial chalazogamy is found in *Ulmus*, the tube here penetrating the nucellus midway between the chalaza and micropyle. Cf. POROGAMY. — **chal'a-zo-gam'ic** (-zō-găm'ĭk), *a.*
chal-can'thite (kăl-kăn'thīt), *n.* [L. *chalcanthum* a solution of blue vitriol, Gr. χάλκανθ ν.] *Min.* Native blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper, $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$.
Chal'ce-do'ni-an (kăl'sē-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Chalcedonius*.] Of or pertaining to Chalcedon, an ancient city of Bithynia, opposite Constantinople, or the ecumenical council held there in 451 or its teachings. The Chalcedonian council was the fourth ecumenical council. It condemned the Monophysite or Eutychian doctrine and affirmed the doctrine of the inseparable and indivisible union, without confusion or conversion, of two perfect and complete natures, the human and the divine, in the one person of Christ.
chal'ce-don'ic (-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to chalcedony.
chal-ced'o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ō-nĭ; kăl'sē-dō-nĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *chalcedonius*, prob. fr. Gr. Χαλκηδών Chalcedon, a town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium: cf. F. *calcédoine*, OF. also *cacidoyne*, *calcedoine*, ME. *calcidoine*, *casidoyne*. Cf. CASSIDONY.] *Min.* A cryptocrystalline, translucent variety of quartz, commonly of a pale blue or gray color, uniform tint, and luster nearly like wax.

chain argument. A sorites.
chain armor *or* **armour**. Chain mail.
chain bullet. A chain shot. *Obs.*
chaind. Chained. *Ref. Sp.*
chain-ette' (chān-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *chaînette*.] See CATENARY.
chain grab. *Naut.* A wildcat.
chain grapples. = COUPLING GRAB.
chain guard. A device in a fusee watch to prevent overwinding.
chain isomerism. See ISOMERIC.
chain'let, *n.* [*chain* + *-let*.] A small chain.
chain locker. *Naut.* A shaft or other compartment in the hold for stowing chain cable.
chain pin. *Surv.* = ARROW, 2 **a**.
chain reasoning. *Logic.* A sorites.
chain'smith', *n.* A maker of chains.
chain syllogism. *Logic.* A sorites.
chain timber. *Arch.* A bond timber.
chain twist. = DIAMOND TWIST.
chain'wale, *n.* *Naut.* A channel. See CHANNEL, *n.*, 10.
chain well. *Naut.* A chain locker.
chaip. † CHAPE.
chaipitur. † CHAPTER.
chair. Obs. or dial. var. of CHARE.
chaird. Chaired. *Ref. Sp.*
chairge. Obs. or dial. var. of CHARGE.
chair'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
chair table. A table convertible into a chair or settle.
chair'wom'an (châr'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* A woman acting as chairman.
chair'wom'an. † CHARWOMAN.
chaise. † CHASE.
chaise. Scot. pret. of CHOOSE.
chaise, *v. i.* To go by chaise: — with indefinite object *it*. *Rare.*
chaisel, *n.* [OF. *cheisil*, *chesil*.] A kind of fine linen, or something made of it. *Obs.*
chaistee. † CHASTY.
Chait (chīt), *n.* See HINDU CALENDAR.
chaitif. † CAITIFF.
chait'ya (chīt'yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *caitya* individual soul, sacred memorial fig tree.] Among Buddhists, any object of worship; a dagoba or shrine, or a temple containing a shrine.
cha'ka. Var. of CHACA, CHAJA.
cha'kar (chä'kȧr), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *chākar*.] A servant; a person in domestic service or in clerical employment. *India.*
cha'ka-ran' (chä'kȧ-rän'), *or* **chak'ran'** (chäk'rän'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *chākarānzamīn* service lands: *chākarān* is pl. of *chākar* servant.] Lands held rent free or at a reduced rent in remuneration of service, but esp. that of village servants. *India.*
cha'ka-ri (chä'kȧ-rē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *chākarī*.] Service, whether domestic or, more commonly, clerical. *India.*
cha-kaz'zi co'pal. Var. of CHACAZE COPAL.
chak'si (chŭk'sē), *n.* [Hind. *chak* a piece of assigned land.] One of a class of cottagers of Lahoul, India, who hold their lands for a stated service to the thakur. *India.*
chal (chăl), *n.* [Gypsy *chal* lad, *chari* girl.] A man; a person; a fellow; as, a Romany *chal*. The corresponding feminine is *chai* or *chi*. *Gypsy.*
Chal., *or* **chal.** *Abbr.* Chaldaic; Chaldaism; Chaldean; Chaldee; chaldron.
cha-lan'dre. † CALANDER.
Chal'a-ne (kăl'ȧ-nē). *D. Bib.*
chalange. † CHALLENGE.
cha-las'tic (kȧ-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. χαλαστικός laxative.] *Med.* Relaxing; laxative; softening. — *n.* A chalastic agent.
cha-laze' (-lāz'), *n.* A chalaza. *Rare.*
cha-la'zi-an (-lā'zĭ-ăn), *a.* Chalazal.
chal'a-zif'er-ous (kăl'ȧ-zĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*chalaza* + *-ferous*.] Having chalazæ.
cha-la'zo-gam (kȧ-lā'zō-găm), *n.* *Bot.* A plant in which chalazogamy regularly occurs.
chal'bot. Var. of CHABOT.
chal'canth (kăl'kănth), **chal-can'thum** (-kăn'thŭm), *n.* [See CHALCANTHITE.] Blue vitriol; sometimes, green vitriol. *Obs.*
chal-ced'o-nous (kăl-sĕd'ō-nŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, chalcedony.

Sp. gr., 2.59–2.64. Chalcedony of special or variegated color is known as carnelian, chrysoprase, heliotrope, agate, onyx, etc. (see these words).

chal-ced′o-nyx (kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭks), *n.* [*chalcedony* + *onyx*.] *Min.* Onyx in which the bands are white to gray.

‖ **chal′chi-hui′tl** (chäl′chĭ-wē′t′l) } *n.* [Mex. *chalchihuitl.*] *Min.* A green turquoise found in New Mexico.
chal′chu-ite (chăl′chōō-īt) }

chal′cid (kăl′sĭd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Chalcididæ. — *n.* A chalcid fly.

chalcid fly, any species of a very large group of hymenopterous insects, mostly of very minute size and in the larval state parasitic on the larvæ or pupæ of other insects, though some, as the fig wasp, live on plants, in many cases forming galls. Some live within, others upon, the bodies of their hosts, feeding on their juices and tissues and usually finally causing their death. In this way they are of the greatest benefit to man, destroying many injurious insects. The group was formerly considered a family, **Chal-cid′i-dæ** (kăl-sĭd′ĭ-dē), now usually a superfamily, **Chal′ci-doi′de-a** (kăl′sĭ-doi′dē-*ȧ*).

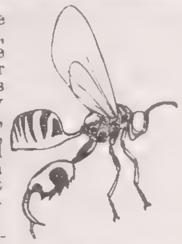
Chalcid Fly (*Chalcis bracata*). × 2.

Chal-cid′i-an (kăl-sĭd′ĭ-*ă*n), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Chalcis, in the island of Eubœa, of which Naxos in Sicily and Cumæ in Italy were colonies.
2. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* = CHALCID.
Chalcidian alphabet, any of the non-Ionic Greek alphabets; specif., that of the Chalcidian colonies of lower Italy and Sicily, from which the Latin alphabet was developed.

Chal-cid′i-an, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Chalcis. The Chalcidians were Ionian Greeks and energetic seamen. They were subject to Athens during the era of her supremacy.
2. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* = CHALCID.

Chal-cid′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *Chalcidicus*, Gr. Χαλκιδικός.] Of Chalcis; Chalcidian. — *n.* [*l. c.*] *Archæol.* = CHALCIDICUM.

chal-cid′i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CA (-k*ȧ*). [L., fr. Gr. Χαλκιδικός.] *Rom. Archæol.* **a** A room or porch of entrance, esp. to a basilica. **b** A separate building, described as an appendage to a Roman basilica; also, among some modern writers, a vestibule to a Christian basilica; a narthex.

Chal-cid′i-dæ (kăl-sĭd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χαλκός copper; — in allusion to their metallic colors.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of all, or restricted to the typical, chalcid flies (which see). — **chal′ci-did** (kăl′sĭ-dĭd), *a. & n.* — **chal-cid′i-form** (kăl-sĭd′ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

chal′co- (kăl′kō-). Combining form from Greek χαλκός, *copper, brass*; as, *chalco*graphy, *chalco*pyrite, etc.

chal′co-cite (-sīt), *n.* [Gr. χαλκός copper.] *Min.* Native copper sulphide, Cu_2S, a mineral of black or dark gray color and metallic luster occurring in orthorhombic crystals or massive. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 5.5–5.8.

chal′co-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*chalco-* + *-graph.*] A copper engraving.

chal-cog′ra-phy (kăl-kŏg′r*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* Act or art of engraving on copper or brass, esp. for printing. — **chal-cog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), **chal-cog′ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* — **chal′co-graph′ic** (kăl′kō-grăf′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

chal′co-phyl′lite (kăl′kō-fĭl′īt), *n.* [*chalco-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Min.* A highly basic arsenate of copper, of various shades of green, occurring in tabular crystals or foliated masses. H., 2. Sp. gr., 2.4–2.66.

chal′co-py′rite (-pī′rīt; -pĭr′īt), *n.* [*chalco-* + *pyrite*; — from its color.] *Min.* A bright brass-yellow sulphide of copper and iron, $CuFeS_2$, crystallizing in the tetragonal system, but usually occurring massive. It is one of the most important ores of copper. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 4.1–4.3.

chal′co-stib′ite (-stĭb′īt), *n.* [*chalco-* + *stibium.*] *Min.* A lead-gray sulphide of antimony and copper, $Cu_2S \cdot Sb_2S_3$; — called also *wolfsbergite*. Sp. gr., 4.75–5.0.

chal′co-tript (kăl′kō-trĭpt), *n.* [*chalco-* + Gr. τρίπτης one who rubs, fr. τρίβειν to rub.] One who copies the designs of monumental brasses, etc., by taking rubbings.

Chal-da′ic (kăl-dā′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Chaldaicus.*] Of or pertaining to Chaldea. — *n.* The Chaldean language.

Chal′da-ism (kăl′d*ā*-ĭz′m), *n.* An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaldaic.

Chal-de′an (kăl-dē′*ă*n), *a.* [L. *Chaldaeus*, Gr. Χαλδαῖος.] Of or pertaining to Chaldea or its people; hence, of or pertaining to astrology, magic, or occult learning.

Chal-de′an, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient Semitic tribe originally occupying the low alluvial land about the estuaries of the Tigris and Euphrates. Gradually they became the dominant people of Babylonia, and the second Babylonian empire (606 to 539 B. C.) was essentially Chaldean.
2. Hence, a person versed in Babylonian lore, esp. astrology; a soothsayer; seer.
3. A member of any of certain modern tribes of Nestorian Christians, chiefly in Persia.
4. The language of the Chaldeans. See SEMITIC.

Chal′dee′ (kăl′dē′; kăl-dē′; 277), *a.* Chaldean; Chaldaic. — *n.* A Chaldean or the Chaldean language; also, improperly, Biblical Aramaic, which is a western Aramaic.
Chaldee Church. = EAST SYRIAN CHURCH. — **C. Paraphrase.** See TARGUM.

chal′dron (chôl′dr*ŭ*n; 277), *n.* [OF. *chaldron*, F. *chaudron*, kettle. Same word as *caldron.*] **1.** = CALDRON. *R.*
2. A nearly obsolete English dry measure for coal, lime, etc., commonly equal to 4 quarters, or 32 bushels, but in London to 36 bushels heaped up, and in Newcastle to about double this amount. Hence, a weight, varying with the locality; as, the *chaldron* of coal at New York was 2500 lbs.
3. = CHALDER, a measure. See MEASURE. *Obs.*

cha-let′ (sh*ȧ*-lā′; sh*ă*′lĕ′; sh*ă*l′ā), *n.* Often, erroneously, *châlet.* [F. *chalet.*]
1. A herdsman's hut or a cabin in the Swiss mountains. Also, a small wooden house of the Alpine regions of Europe, esp. of Switzerland, used in villages and in the country. The Swiss chalet, whether of solid squared timbers resting horizontally one upon another, or of the frame building type, is simple in shape, and has its structural parts, the floor beams, chimneys, dormer windows, and brackets under the roof, all unconcealed and even emphasized for decorative effect. The roof projects considerably in front and at the eaves, under which, in typical examples, are placed balconies and the staircase. Chalets are commonly embellished with wood carving, often also with painted decoration.

Chalet.

2. A cottage or house, esp. a country house, built in the style of the Swiss cottages.
3. Short for F. **cha′let′ de né′ces′si′té′** (sh*ȧ*′lĕ′ dē nā′sā′sē′tā′), a street lavatory, urinal, etc.

chal′ice (chăl′ĭs), *n.* [ME. *chalis*, *calice*, OF. *chalice*, *calice*, F. *calice*, fr. L. *calix*, akin to E. *helmet*. Cf. CALICE.]
1. A drinking cup; goblet; esp., the cup used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *Now Poetic or in elevated use.*
2. A flower cup. "The buttercup catches the sun in its *chalice*." *Lowell.*

Chalice, 1.

chal′iced (-ĭst), *a.* **1.** Having a cup-shaped blossom; — said of flowers. *Shak.*
2. Contained in a chalice or cup.

chalice veil. *Eccl.* A chalice covering, made of silk, the color of which usually varies according to the feasts of the church year.

chal′i-co′sis (kăl′ĭ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. χάλιξ, -ικος, pebble + *-osis.*] *Med.* A pulmonary affection occurring among stonecutters, due to inhalation of stone dust.

chalk (chôk), *n.* [AS. *cealc* lime, fr. L. *calx* limestone. Cf. CALCAREOUS, CALCIUM, CALX, CAWK.] **1.** *Min.* A soft limestone of earthy texture, white, gray, or buff in color, chiefly composed of the minute shells of Foraminifera (see RHIZOPOD). Chalk is of marine origin. It is found chiefly in the Cretaceous system of rocks, and is widely distributed, both in Europe and America. Contrary to former belief, the deposits of chalk were formed in relatively shallow water. Much of the common blackboard "chalk" (see def. 2) is not true chalk at all; frequently it consists of siliceous material.
2. Chalklike material, of various colors and composition, esp. that used in the form of crayons for drawing, or a piece of such material.
3. A score, reckoning, or account of credit given; hence, credit; tick; — from the old practice at alehouses of scoring such accounts with chalk upon a door or wall.
4. A mark or line made with chalk; specif., a point scored in a game, often recorded with chalk. *Eng.*
5. Fig.: A scratch or scar. *Slang.* *Marryat.*
chalk for cheese, something inferior for a good article; the bad for the good. — **by a long chalk, by long chalks**, *or* **by chalks**, by a long way; by far, or far; — from the use of chalk in scoring points, etc. *Colloq.* *Lowell.*

chalk, *v. t.*; CHALKED (chôkt); CHALK′ING. **1.** To treat or mix with chalk; specif.: **a** To manure with chalk. *Mortimer.* **b** To rub or mark with chalk. **c** To whiten with chalk; hence, to make pale; bleach; blanch.

Let a bleak paleness *chalk* the door. *Herbert.*

2. To write, draw, sketch, or outline with chalk; specif. (*Obs. or Colloq.*), to record in chalk (esp. an account); to score; to charge; as, to *chalk* up five shillings; hence, to **chalk it**, to run up an account; to take credit.
to chalk out, to lay out with or as with chalk; to outline. — **to c. the door**, to make a chalk mark on a door as a warning or notice, as in Scots law in warning out a tenant.

In these [warnings to quit] the ceremony of *chalking the door* is sustained as a warning, when proceeding upon a verbal order from the proprietor. *Erskine's Principles.*

chalk drawing. A drawing made with crayons.

chalk engraving. A stereotype process in which a smooth plate, covered with a layer of chalk, or chalklike material, is used; also, an engraving produced by the process. The lines of the design are either scratched through the chalk to the plate, producing an intaglio which is used as a mold, or they are drawn on the surface with a peculiar ink which hardens the chalk so that when the surface is rubbed or brushed the lines are left in relief. The latter variation is also called *graphotype*.

chalk line. A cord rubbed with chalk, used for marking straight lines on boards or other material, as guides in cutting or in arranging work; also, the mark so made.

chalk mixture. A preparation of chalk, cinnamon, and sugar in gum water, used in diarrhea, esp. of infants.

chalk′stone′ (chôk′stōn′), *n.* **1.** A mass of chalk.
2. *Med.* A chalklike concretion, consisting mainly of urate of sodium, found in and about the small joints, and elsewhere in gout; a tophus. — **chalk′ston′y** (-stōn′ĭ), *a.* *R.*

chalk′y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, chalk; abounding in, or characterized by, chalk; as, a *chalky* cliff.

chal′lenge (chăl′ĕnj; -ĭnj; 7), *v. t.*; CHAL′LENGED (-ĕnjd; -ĭnjd); CHAL′LENG-ING (-ĕn-jĭng). [ME. *chalengen* to accuse, claim, OF. *chalengier*, *chalongier*, to claim, accuse, dispute, fr. L. *calumniari* to attack with false accusations. See CALUMNY; cf. CALUMNIATE.] **1.** To accuse; charge; arraign; impeach; also, to lay to one's charge. *Obs.*
2. To censure; blame; reprove; call to account. *Obs.*
3. *Mil.* To question, and demand the countersign from (one who attempts to pass the lines); as, the sentinel *challenged* us, with 'Who comes there?'
4. *Law.* To object to or take formal exception to, as to a juror, or a member of a court.
5. To object to the reception of the vote of, as on the ground that the person is not qualified as a voter. *U. S.*
6. To take exception to; to call in question; to question; to dispute; as, to *challenge* the accuracy of a statement.
7. To claim as due; to demand as a right; to lay claim to. Now chiefly fig., to claim, as attention, respect, approbation, etc., as a due response or recognition.

Challenge better terms. *Addison.*

8. To call or invite defiantly to a contest of any kind; to call to answer; to defy; to dare; to invite into opposition, rivalry, or hostility; as, to *challenge* criticism.

I *challenge* any man to make any pretense to power by right of fatherhood. *Locke.*

9. To call, invite, or summon to answer for an offense by personal combat; to summon to a duel.

By this I *challenge* him to single fight. *Shak.*

to challenge to the array, favor, polls. See CHALLENGE, *n.*

chal′lenge (chăl′ĕnj; -ĭnj; 7), *v. i.* **1.** To assert a right; to claim a place.

Where nature doth with merit *challenge*. *Shak.*

2. Of a hound, to give tongue on finding the scent.
3. To make a challenge; to utter or write a challenge.
4. To take exception or object. *Jowett.*

chal′lenge, *n.* [ME. *chalenge* claim, accusation, challenge, OF. *chalenge* claim, accusation, contest, fr. *chalengier*, *chalongier*. See CHALLENGE, *v.*; cf. CALUMNY.] **1.** An accusation; reproach; objection. *Obs.*
2. Act of calling to account; esp., act of a sentry in questioning and demanding the countersign of any one who appears near his post or attempts to pass the lines.
3. The opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game.
4. *Law.* A formal exception taken to a juror or jurors arrayed for the trial of a cause; also, a similar exception to a member of a court martial. The challenge must be made before the jurors are sworn. A challenge is called a **challenge to the array** or **to the panel** when taken to the whole panel, this, in the United States, usually taking the form of a motion to set aside the panel or quash the array; a **challenge to the poll**, when to a juror or jurors individually; a **peremptory challenge** when made as one of those allowed to be made in criminal cases without assigning any cause; a **principal challenge** when made for a cause which if found to be true of itself renders the juror incompetent; a **challenge to the favor** or **favour** when made on grounds not sufficient to constitute a principal challenge, but sufficient to give rise to a probable suspicion of favor or bias, such as acquaintance, business relations, etc., the question of allowing the challenge being decided at common law by triors. At the common law 35 peremptory challenges were allowed in criminal cases; but now in Great Britain (by the Juries Act of 1825, sec. 29), and generally in the United States, peremptory challenges are allowed only in cases of treason or felony, and the number is in most cases limited to 20. The causes for challenge, as given by Blackstone, are **propter honoris respectum**, on account of respect to rank (not existing in the U. S.); **propter defectum**, on account of a defect, as of alienage, infancy, etc.; **propter affectum**, on account of partiality; **propter delictum**, on account of the commission of a crime.
5. An exception to a person as not legally qualified to vote. It must be made when the ballot is offered. *U. S.*
6. Act of calling in question, or the state of being called in question; dispute.
7. A claim; a demand of a right. *Obs.*

There must be no *challenge* of superiority. *Collier.*

8. An invitation to engage in a contest or controversy; a defiance; specif., a summons to fight, esp. to fight a duel; also, the letter or message conveying the summons.

A *challenge* to controversy. *Goldsmith.*

chal′lis (shăl′ĭ; chăl′ĭs; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *chaly*, *challis*, a stuff made of goat's hair.] Formerly, a soft and delicate woolen and silk dress fabric without gloss; now, often spelt **chal′lie** (shăl′ĭ), a very light-weight cotton or wool dress fabric, woven without twill and usually figured.

‖ **cha′lu′meau′** (sh*ȧ*′lü′mō′), *n.* [F. See SHAWM.] *Music.* **a** Anciently, a rural or pastoral pipe or flute. **b** A medieval wind instrument of the oboe class, consisting of an upright tube pierced with several holes and surmounted by a small tube on which was fixed a beating reed; a shawm. It is the predecessor of the modern clarinet. **c** Now, one of the pipes of a bagpipe. **d** The lowest register of the clarinet (e to e′; see PITCH); — often used also as a direction to play a passage in that register.

Chal′y-be′an (kăl′ĭ-bē′*ă*n; k*ȧ*-lĭb′ē-*ă*n; 277), *a.* [L. *chalybeius*, fr. *chalybs* steel, Gr. χάλυψ.] Of or pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient people of Pontus in Asia Minor celebrated for working in iron and steel. "*Chalybean* tempered steel." *Milton.*

cha-lyb′e-ate (k*ȧ*-lĭb′ē-ât), *a.* [See CHALYBEAN.] Impregnated with salts of iron; having a taste due to iron. — *n.* A chalybeate water, liquid, or medicine.

chal′y-bite (kăl′ĭ-bīt), *n.* *Min.* Siderite.

cham, chamm (chăm; *dial.* chȧm, chăm), *v. t.*; CHAMMED (chămd; chȧmd; chămd); CHAM′MING. [See CHAMP.] To chew; bite; champ. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

Cha′ma (kā′m*ȧ*), *n.* [L. *chama*, *chema*, cockle, Gr. χήμη, fr. χαίνειν to gape.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of warm or tropical seas. They have fixed, massive, irregular, inequivalve shells with spiral umbones and external ligament. It is the type and only recent genus of a family, **Cham′i-dæ** (kăm′ĭ-dē), containing many remarkable fossil forms, as *Diceras* and *Requienia*.

cha-made′ (sh*ȧ*-mäd′), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *chamada*, fr. *cha-*

Chal′ci-dæ (kăl′sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = CHALCIDIDÆ.
Chal′ci-doi′de-a (kăl′sĭ-doi′dē-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CHALCID FLY.
chal′cis fly (kăl′sĭs). = CHALCID FLY. [*Ref. Sp.*]
chal-cog′ra-fy. Chalcography.
Chal′col (kăl′kŏl). *Bib.*
chal′co-lite, *n.* [*chalco-* + *-lite.*] Torbernite.
chal′co-man′cy, *n.* [*chalco-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of vessels of brass.
chal′co-me′nite (-mē′nīt), *n.* [*chalco-* + Gr. μήνη moon.] *Min.* Copper selenite, $CuSeO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, occurring in blue crystals.
chal-coph′a-nite (kăl-kŏf′*ȧ*-nīt), *n.* [*chalco-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Min.* A black hydrous oxide of manganese and zinc, with metallic luster.
chal′co-sine, *n.* Chalcocite.
chal-cot′ri-chite (kăl-kŏt′rĭ-kīt), *n.* [*chalco-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Min.* A capillary variety of cuprite.
chald. ✝ COLD.
Chald. *Abbr.* Chaldaic; Chaldaism; Chaldean; Chaldee.
Chal-dæ′an. Var. of CHALDEAN.
Chal-dæ′an-ize, *v. i.* To Chaldaize.
Chal′dæ-ism (kăl′dē-ĭz′m), *n.* The lore and practice of the Chaldeans; also, a Chaldaism.
Chal-da′i-cal, *a.* Chaldaic.
Chal′da-ize (kăl′d*ā*-īz), *v. i.* [Gr. χαλδαΐζειν.] To follow or imitate the Chaldeans.
chal′der (chôl′dẽr), *n.* [F. *chaudière* kettle, pot.] See MEASURE. [DRICH.]
chal′der (chôl′dẽr), *n.* = CHAL-
chal′der (chôl′dẽr), *n.* *Naut.* A rudder gudgeon. *Eng.*
chal-dese′, *v. t.* [Cf. CHALDEAN.] To cheat; trick. *Obs.*
chal′drich, chal′drick (chôl′drĭk), *n.* [Icel. *tjaldr.*] The oyster catcher. *Orkney.*
chal′dron. ✝ CHAWDRON.
chalenge. ✝ CHALLENGE.
chalese. ✝ CHALICE.
cha′li. ✝ KALI.
chalice cell. = GOBLET CELL.
chal′ice-flow′er, *n.* The daffodil.
chalifa. chalipha. ✝ CALIPH.
chalis. ✝ CHALICE.
chalk′cut′ter, *n.* One that cuts chalk; esp., one who digs chalk.
chalk′er, *n.* One who chalks; *Eng. Slang*, a milkman.
chalk flint. A flint found in chalk deposits.
chal-kid′i-an (kăl-kĭd′ĭ-*ă*n). Var. of CHALCIDIAN.
chalk′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Chalk period. *Geol.* See CRETACEOUS, *a.*, 2. [is dug.]
chalk pit. A pit in which chalk
chalk plant. Any silenaceous plant of the genus *Gypsophila*.
chalk-plate, *or* **chalk, process.** = CHALK ENGRAVING, process.
chalkt. Chalked. *Ref. Sp.*
chalk talk. A lecture or talk illustrated by chalk, or crayon, sketches drawn by the speaker at the time. *Colloq.* — **chalk talker.** [-ABLE.]
chal′lenge-a-ble (-*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* See
chal′leng-ee′ (chăl′ĕn-jē′), *n.* One who is challenged.
chal′leng-er (chăl′ĕn-jẽr), *n.* One who challenges.
chal′lice. ✝ CHALICE.
chal′ly. Var. of CHALLIS.
chalmer, chalmirlane. ✝ CHAMBER, CHAMBERLAIN.
chalon. *n.* [OF. *chalun*; — so named because made at *Châlons*-sur-Marne.] A bed blanket or coverlet. *Obs.*
‖ **cha′loupe′** (sh*ȧ*′lōōp′), *n.* [F.] A kind of small French boat; also (F. **cha′loupe′ ca′non′nière′** [k*ȧ*′nō′nyâr′]), a small river and coast gunboat.
chal′ter, *v. t.* Prob. to bind. *Obs.*
cha-lyb′e-ous (k*ȧ*-lĭb′ē-*ŭ*s), *a.* *Zoöl.* Steel blue. *Rare.* [ruler.]
cham (kăm). Var. of KHAN, a
cham. I am; — comb. of CH, I, and AM, am. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Cham (chăm), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES.
Cham′a-al (kăm′*ȧ*-ăl). *D. Bib.*
Cham′a-am (-ăm). *D. Bib.*
cham′æ-ceph′a-ly (kăm′ē-sĕf′*ȧ*-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. χαμαί on the ground + κεφαλή head.] = PLATYCEPHALY. — **-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*

mar to call, fr. L. *clamare*.] *Mil.* A signal made for a parley by beat of drum or sound of trumpet. *Archaic.*

Cham′æ-cyp′a-ris (kăm′ē-sĭp′ȧ-rĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χαμαί on the ground + κυπάρισσος cypress.] *Bot.* A small genus of important pinaceous timber trees, natives of North America and Japan. They have appressed scalelike leaves resembling those of junipers, and globose cones with peltate scales. *C. thyoides* is the white cedar of the eastern United States; *C. nootkatensis* is the yellow, or Alaska, cedar, and *C. lawsoniana* is the Port Orford cedar, both of the Pacific coast; *C. obtusa* of Japan is called *sun tree.*

Cham′æ-daph′ne (-dăf′nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χαμαιδάφνη, lit., ground laurel.] *Bot.* A genus of ericaceous shrubs. See LEATHERLEAF.

Cha-mæ′rops (kȧ-mē′rŏps), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. χαμαίρωψ; χαμαί on the ground + ῥώψ shrub, bush.] *Bot.* A genus of low fan palms of southern Europe and the Mediterranean region, consisting of the two closely related species *C. humilis* and *C. macrocarpa.* Nearly all parts of the plant are utilized. See AFRICAN HAIR.

Cha-mar′ (chȧ-mär′), *n.* [Hind. *chamār.*] A member of an Indian caste, low in the social scale, numbering more than 10,000,000, whose caste occupation is leather working, though only a minor per cent is so engaged. They belong mainly to the dark population of Dravidian origin.

cham′ber (chām′bẽr), *n.* [F. *chambre*, fr. L. *camera* vault, arched roof, in LL. chamber, fr. Gr. καμάρα anything with a vaulted roof or arched covering; cf. Skr. *kmar* to be crooked. Cf. CAMBER, CAMERA, COMRADE.] **1.** A room or apartment in a house; a retired room, esp. an upper room used for sleeping; a bedroom.
2. The reception room of a great personage, as where a king gives audience; as, audience *chamber*; presence *chamber.*
3. *pl.* **a** Rooms or apartments for persons who are single in a lodging house or tenement; also, rooms in a block arranged in sets for business offices, etc. "A bachelor's life in *chambers.*" *Thackeray.* **b** *Law.* A room or rooms where a lawyer transacts business; a room or rooms where a judge transacts official business that may be done out of court.
4. A hall for the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body or assembly; as, senate *chamber.*
5. A legislative, judicial, or deliberative body; an assembly; esp., a house or division of a parliament or legislature; also, a voluntary board or council for some business purpose; as, the *Chamber* of Deputies; *Chamber* of Agriculture, etc. See *Phrases* below, and LEGISLATURE.
6. A chamber pot; — a euphemism.
7. A compartment or cell; an inclosed space or cavity, natural or artificial; as, the *chamber* of a canal lock; the *chamber* of a furnace; the crank and valve *chambers* in a motor car; the anterior and posterior *chambers* of the eye.
8. a In old ordnance, a detached plug containing the charge inserted at the breech. *Obs.* **b** A short cannon which stood on its breech, used for celebrations and theatrical cannonades. *Obs.* **c** That part of the bore of a piece of ordnance which holds the charge, esp. when of different diameter from the rest of the bore, — formerly, in guns, made smaller than the bore, but now larger, esp. in breechloading guns. Also, in old forms of revolvers, any of the barrels for containing cartridges; in modern forms of revolvers, any of the compartments in the cartridge cylinder. **d** A powder cavity in a mine, usually of a cubical form.
9. *Mining.* A body of ore with definite boundaries, apparently filling a preëxistent cavern.
Syn. — See ROOM.
at, *or* **in, chambers,** in the private office of a judge; in the office, room, or place where a judge may transact business not required to be done in, and as a part of the proceedings of, a court in session; as, to sit, or do business, *at chambers.* — **chamber foreign,** a privy. *Obs.* — **c. of commerce,** a board or association to protect the interests of commerce, chosen from among the merchants and traders of a city. The term *chamber of commerce* is by some distinctively used of the bodies that are intrusted with the protection of general commercial interests, esp. in connection with foreign trade, and *board of trade* for those dealing primarily with local commerce. — **c. of dais** *or* **deas,** etc., a parlor or best bedroom. *Scot.* — **C. of Deputies.** *Brazil,* etc. See LEGISLATURE. — **C. of Peers.** *Portugal.* See LEGISLATURE. — **C. of Representatives.** *Belgium.* See LEGISLATURE.

cham′ber, *v. t.*; CHAM′BERED (-bẽrd); CHAM′BER-ING. **1.** To put in or as in a chamber; to inclose or confine. *Archaic.*
2. To make into a chamber or chambers.
3. To furnish, as a gun, with a chamber or concavity.

cham′ber, *v. i.* **1.** To reside or lodge in or as in a chamber.
2. To practice lasciviousness or licentiousness. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Rom.* xiii. 13.

chamber concert. A concert of chamber music.

chamber council. Secret or private council. *Shak.*

chamber counsel. **a** Private counsel or business. **b** See CHAMBER PRACTICE.

cham′ber-dea′con (chām′bẽr-dē′k'n), *n.* Also **-dea′kin, -de′kyn, -de′ken.** *Obs.* **1.** One of certain poor scholars, chiefly Irish, who in the 15th century frequented the English universities, esp. Oxford, apparently taking their name from residing in outside chambers. Later writers, misunderstanding the term, often interpreted it as referring to Irish beggars or begging priests.
2. A servant who kept the chambers of noblemen or others attending court.

cham′bered (chām′bẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having, or provided with, a chamber or chambers; as, a *chambered* shell.
2. Confined in a chamber.
3. Cambered; bent like a bow; arched. *Obs.*
chambered core, *Founding,* a core bulged in the middle so as to make a chamber in the casting.

cham′ber-er (chām′bẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A chambermaid. *Obs.*
2. A concubine; mistress. *Obs.*
3. A nobleman's or gentleman's chamberlain or valet. *Obs.*
4. A frequenter of ladies' chambers; gallant. *Archaic.*

chamber fellow. A chamber companion; roommate.

cham′ber-ing, *vb. n.* **1.** The furnishing of a chamber; also, hangings or tapestry for a chamber or room. *Obs.*
2. Indulgence in licentiousness or lewdness. *Archaic.*
How vain are *chambering* and wantonness. *R. Browning.*
3. Act of furnishing with a chamber or chambers; division into chambers, or manner or state of being so divided.

chamber kiln. A kiln with chambers that may be heated separately.

cham′ber-lain (chām′bẽr-lĭn), *n.* [OF. *chamberlenc, chambrelenc,* F. *chambellan,* OHG. *chamerling, chamarlinc,* G. *kämmerling; kammer* chamber (fr. L. *camera*) + *-ling.* See CHAMBER, 1st -LING.] **1.** An attendant on a sovereign or lord in his bedchamber; also, formerly, a lady's chambermaid. *Archaic.*
2. An officer having charge of the private chambers of a nobleman or monarch; hence, in Europe, one of the high officers of a court. See LORD CHAMBERLAIN.
3. A steward; a superintendent of a household, as of a feudal court; esp.: **a** A chief officer of the kings of Scotland. *Obs.* **b** A treasurer or receiver of public money; as, the *chamberlain* of London; a city *chamberlain.* **c** A nobleman's high steward or factor.
4. A servant in charge of the bedchambers at an inn. *Obs.*

cham′ber-maid′ (-mād′), *n.* **1.** A maidservant who has the care of chambers, making the beds, sweeping, etc.
2. A lady's maid. *Obs.* *Shak.*

chamber music. Vocal or instrumental music adapted to performance in a chamber, or small apartment or audience room, instead of a theater, concert hall, or church; — used esp. of concerted music for solo instruments.

chamber practice. *Law.* That part of the practice of lawyers which is conducted in their chambers or offices, as distinguished from that involved in appearing in court; — in the United States commonly called **office practice.** Those who restrict themselves to such practice are, in England, often called **chamber counsel** or **counselors, chamber barristers,** etc., and in the United States, **office lawyers**; and the advice given in such practice is sometimes, in England, called **chamber counsel.**

chamber sonata. *Music.* In the 17th and 18th centuries, a form of sonata or instrumental composition, in which stately movements, as sarabands and allemandes, alternated with lively ones, as gavottes and gigues, forming a kind of suite; — so called as adapted for the chamber.

‖ **cham′bran′le** (shäɴ′bräɴ′l'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* An ornamental bordering or framelike decoration around the sides and top of a door, window, or fireplace. The top piece is called the **traverse** and the side pieces the **ascendants.**

cham′bray (shăm′brā), *n.* [Fr. *Cambrai,* France. Cf. CAMBRIC.] A gingham woven in plain colors with linen finish.

‖ **Cham′bre Ar′dente′** (shäɴ′br' är′däɴt′). [F., lit., fiery chamber.] *Fr. Hist.* Any of various extraordinary tribunals created for the trial of alleged criminals, esp. heretics and poisoners; — prob. so called because orig. they sat in a hall draped with black and lighted by torches.

‖ **Cham′bre In′trou′va′ble** (ăɴ′trōō′vȧ′bl'). [F., lit., undiscoverable chamber.] The French Chamber elected in 1815 after the return of Louis XVIII. to France and dissolved by the premier, the Duke of Richelieu, in 1816; — so called by the king because of its reactionary spirit.

cha-me′le-on (kȧ-mē′lē-ŭn), *n.* [L. *chamaeleon,* Gr. χαμαιλέων, lit., "ground lion;" χαμαί on the ground + λέων lion. See HUMBLE; LION.] **1.** Any of a group of peculiar Old World acrodont lizards having a laterally compressed body, prehensile tail, and opposed digits. They are very slow in their movements, but can shoot out their tongue for a distance nearly equaling their length to catch insects. The skin is covered with small granules; the eyeballs are very large and are moved independently of each other, but the lids are fused together, leaving only a small central opening. They are remarkable for the changes of color of the skin, which depend on the temper and passions of the animal, as well as on surrounding conditions. The chameleons constitute a family, **Cha-mæ′le-on′ti-dæ** (-ŏn′tĭ-dē), and a superfamily or suborder, **Cha-mæ′le-on′tes** (-tēz), or **Cha-mæ′le-on′i-da** (-ŏn′ĭ-dȧ). The majority of species belong to the genus *Chamæleon.* From its power of living for long periods without food, the chameleon was formerly supposed to feed upon air. To this notion, and to its power of changing color, there are many allusions in literature.

Common Chameleon (*Chamæleon vulgaris*) of North Africa, Syria, etc. (¼)

2. Any of various American lizards capable of changing their color, as those of the genus *Anolis.*
3. A person having some of the real or supposed characteristics of a chameleon, as a fickle or inconstant person or a person to whom food is apparently unnecessary.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A constellation near the Southern Pole of the heavens, between Carina and Octans.

cha-me′le-on′ic (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* Like a chameleon; changeable; inconstant.

chameleon mineral. The substance resulting from fusion of manganese dioxide with caustic potash. It is chiefly potassium manganate, which on solution is easily converted into the permanganate, with change in color.

cham′fer (chăm′fẽr), *n.* [F. *chanfrein,* fr. *chanfraint,* p. p. of *chanfraindre; chant* narrow side, edge, OF. also *cant* (see CANT corner) + OF. *fraindre* to break, L. *frangere* (see BREAK).] **1.** A small groove or furrow. *Obs.*
2. The surface formed by cutting away the arris, or angle, formed by two faces of a piece of timber, stone, etc.
3. A tool for cutting chamfers.

cham′fer (chăm′fẽr), *v. t.*; CHAM′FERED (-fẽrd); CHAM′FERING. **1.** *Carp.* To cut a furrow in, as in a column; to groove; to channel; to flute.
2. To make a chamfer on; to cut or reduce (an angle, corner, or arris) to a chamfer; to bevel.

Chamfered Block.

cham′fron (chăm′frŏn), *n.* [F. *chanfrein,* of uncertain origin.] In medieval armor, the frontlet, or headpiece, of a horse's bard.

cha′mi-sal′ (chä′mē-säl′), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *chamiza* a kind of wild cane.] In California, a dense thicket of the chamiso; also, the shrub itself. See CHAMISO.

cha-mi′so (chȧ-mē′sō), *n.* [Sp. *chamiza* a kind of wild cane.] **a** A Californian rosaceous shrub (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), having resinous linear leaves and small white panicled flowers. It forms a dense chaparral called *chamisal,* characteristic of a zone in the Sierras. **b** = TOYON. **c** In Porto Rico, the switch sorrel (*Dodonæa viscosa*).

cham′ois (shăm′ĭ; shȧ′mwä′; shȧ-moi′; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [F.; cf. OHG. *gamz,* G. *gemse,* and LL. *camox,* name of some quadruped.] **1.** A small goatlike antelope (*Rupicapra tragus*), living on the loftiest mountain ridges of Europe and southwestern Asia. It is remarkably agile, and is a favorite object of chase.
2. (*See 2d note below*) Also *chammy, shammy.* A soft, pliant leather, prepared originally from the skin of the chamois, but now also from the skin of the sheep, goat, calf, etc. The process of preparation consists in frizzing the skin and working oil into it to supply the place of the astringent (tannin, alum, or the like) ordinarily used.

Chamois.

☞ In Deut. xiv. 5 the word *chamois* in the Revised and Authorized Versions stands for Hebrew *zemer,* by some thought to mean the giraffe, but probably a name for the aoudad; in the Douay Version *chamois* is in this verse used for what is called *wild goat* in the Authorized Version.
☞ Some distinguish in pronunciation between the word as used to designate the animal and as used to designate the leather or as a verb, using the French pronunciation (shȧ′mwä′) for the name of the animal only.

cham′ois (shăm′ĭ; shȧ-moi′: *see note under the noun*), *v. t.*; CHAM′OISED (shăm′ĭd; shȧ-moid′); CHAM′OIS-ING. To prepare or dress after the manner of chamois leather.

cham′oi-site (shăm′wȧ-zīt), **cham′o-site** (-ō-zīt), *n.* [From *Chamoson,* Valais canton, Switzerland.] *Min.* A greenish gray or black silicate related to the chlorites and occurring compact or oölitic. It contains iron. Sp. gr., 3–3.4.

Cha-mor′ro (chä-môr′rō), *n.* One of the people of Guam and the Ladrones, the original Malayo-Polynesian population of which has been greatly modified by Filipino and European admixture; also, their language, usually classed as Micronesian, though it presents peculiarities perhaps sufficient to place it in a distinct group.

champ (chămp), *v. t.*; CHAMPED (chămpt); CHAMP′ING. [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. dial. Sw. *kämsa* to chew with difficulty, champ.] **1.** To bite and chew with force and noise; to bite upon repeatedly and noisily; to munch; — sometimes with *up.* *Steele.*
Foamed and *champed* the golden bit. *Dryden.*
2. To gnash (the teeth); to close violently and noisily, as a bird its beak. *Obs.* *E. Darwin.*
3. To make (bullets) jagged by biting. *Oxf. E. D.*
4. To mash, crush, trample, or the like; as, to *champ* potatoes; the cattle *champ* the ground. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

champ, *v. i.* To bite repeatedly and noisily.
They began . . . irefully to *champ* upon the bit. *Hooker.*

champ, *n.* Act of champing, as of a horse.

champ, champe, *n.* [F. *champ,* fr. L. *campus* field.] **1.** A field; — usually in phrases **champ clos, champ of battle,** an inclosed field for trial by combat or a tournament; also, a battlefield. *Obs.*
2. (*F. pron.* shäɴ) The field or ground, as of a shield, in lacework, or of carving, etc. *Obs. except as French.*

cham′pac (chăm′păk; chŭm′pŭk), **cham′pa-ca** (-pȧ-kȧ), *n.* Also *champak, champaka, chumpaka.* [Hind. *champak,* Skr. *campaka.*] An East Indian magnoliaceous tree (*Michelia champaca*) having ornamental wood and rich yellow, fragrant flowers. It is much cultivated, and is regarded as a sacred tree.

cham′pa-col (chăm′pȧ-kōl; -kŏl), *n.* *Chem.* A camphor, $C_{17}H_{30}O$, found in champac wood.

cham-pagne′ (shăm-pān′), *n.* [F. See CHAMPAIGN.] **1.** Prop., a white sparkling wine, of several varieties, made in the old province of Champagne, France, chiefly about Rheims and Epernay, in the present department Marne. During the after-fermentation a sediment forms, which is removed only by patient and dexterous handling. The wine is then treated with liqueur. The costliness of champagne is partly attributable to the losses caused by the breakage of the bottles while under pressure. Sometimes other wines made in Champagne, some red, some still, are called *champagnes.*
2. Any wine of the same type as champagne proper; loosely, any effervescent wine.

cham-paign′ (shăm-pān′; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [OF. *champaigne;* same word as *campagne.* See CAMPAIGN.] **1.** A stretch of flat open country; a plain; a level field.
Smiling *champaigns* of flowers and fruits. *T. Hardy.*
2. Country that is flat and open.
Fair *champaign,* with less rivers interveined. *Milton.*
3. The open uninclosed land, as opposed to that partitioned into fields; the common land. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Cha-mæ′le-on, Cha-mæ′le-on′ti-dæ (kȧ-mē′lē-ŏn′tĭ-dē), etc. *Zoöl.* See CHAMELEON.
cham′æ-pro-sop′ic (kăm′ē-prō-sŏp′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χαμαί on the ground, in comp., low + πρόσωπον face.] = BRACHYFACIAL.
cha′mal (kä′mȧl), *n.* [Native name.] The Angora goat.
cham′ar (chŭm′ȧr), *n.* [Hind. *chamar.*] A fly flap or fan made of a yak's tail, of peacock feathers, etc., used esp. as a mark of royalty or in temples. *Anglo-Ind.*
Chamb. *Abbr.* Chamberlain.
‖ **cham′bel′lan′** (*F. pron.* shäɴ′bĕ′läɴ′), *n.* [F.] Chamberlain; — used esp. in foreign titles.
chamber acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.
chamber barrister, chamber counselor. See CHAMBER PRACTICE.
chamber crystals. See NITROSYL SULPHURIC ACID.
cham′berd. Chambered. *Ref. Sp.*
cham′ber-lain-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
cham′ber-let, *n.* A small chamber. — **cham′ber-let-ed, -let-ted.**
chamber lye. Urine. *Obsoles.*
chamber master. A shoemaker who works at home, executing contracts for the shops or selling his product to them. *Eng.* — **chamber mastering**
chamber pot. A bedchamber vessel for urine.
chamber process. See SULPHURIC ACID; WHITE LEAD.
chamber rent. *O. Eng. Law.* A personal unsecured annuity; — as being paid from funds kept in the grantee's chamber. *Obs.*
chamber stool. A close stool.
chamber story. *Arch.* That story of a house primarily devoted to bedchambers.
chamber study. Private study.
‖ **Cham′ber′tin′** (shäɴ′bĕr′tăɴ′), *n.* A kind of Burgundy wine; — so called from the vineyard near Dijon. See BURGUNDY.
cham′blet. † CAMLET.
cham′bre. † CHAMBER.
‖ **cham′bre à cou′cher′** (shäɴ′br' ȧ kōō′shā′). [F.] Bedchamber.
cham′brel (kăm′brĕl), *n.* = GAMBREL.
chambrier. † CHAMBERER
chambur. † CHAMBER.
cha-meck′ (shä-mĕk′; *as Lat. specif. name* kā′mĕk), *n.* [Native name.] A Brazilian spider monkey (*Ateles chameck*).
chameil, chamoil. † CAMEL.
chamel. † CAMEL.
chameleon grass. = RIBBON GRASS.
cha-me′le-on-ize, *v. i.* To live or change like a chameleon. *R.*
cha-me′le-on-like′, *a. & adv.* See -LIKE.
chamelot. † CAMLET.
cham′frain. Var. of CHAMFRON.
cham′fret. = CHAMFER. *Obs. or R.*
Cha′mi-an (kā′mĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Chamos.
Cham′i-dæ (kăm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See CHAMA.
Cham′ite (kăm′īt), etc. Var. of HAMITE, etc.
cha′mite (kā′mīt), *n.* *Paleon.* A fossil shell of the genus *Chama,* or allied genera.
cham′let, cham′lot. † CAMLET.
cham′my (shăm′ĭ). Var. of CHAMOIS, *n.*, 2.
chamolet. † CAMLET.
cham′o-mile (kăm′ō-mīl). Var. of CAMOMILE.
Cha′mos (kā′mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Χαμώς.] = CHEMOSH.
cha-motte′ (shȧ-mŏt′), *n.* A mixture of fire clay and burnt clay for making crucibles, etc.
champ (chămp), *a.* Firm; hard. *Dial. Eng.*
Cham′pa (chăm′pȧ), *n.* A member of a Tibetan tribe of eastern Kashmir.
cham′pa-ca oil (chŭm′pȧ-kȧ). See OIL, *Table I.*
cham-pagne′ (shăm-pān′), *v. i.* To drink champagne. *Byron.*
champagne cup. See CUP, *n.*, 8.

4. A battlefield; also, a military campaign. *Obs. Cowper.*
5. Open or level expanse, as of water.
6. Fig.: Field, as of view, etc.; expanse.
☞ The historical pronunciation chăm′pān is still preferred by some, the accentuation at least being common in English verse, but the more frequent pronunciation at present is as above, as if the word were from modern French. Cf. CHIVALRY. The Oxf. E. D. rejects the historical pronunciation with *ch* (as in *chair*) for *chivalry*, but retains it in *champaign*

cham-paign′ (shăm-pān′), *a.* **1**. Of the nature of the champaign, or open country; flat and open.
A wide *champaign* country, filled with herds. *Addison.*
2. Of or pertaining to the champaign; of the field or open country; as, *champaign* sports; *champaign* scenery.

‖ **cham′part′** (shäN′pär′), *n.* [F. See CHAMPERTY.] A land rent, or charge upon land, consisting of a fixed part of the produce; also, the tenure by which land is held upon payment of such a rent to the lord or landlord, as formerly in feudal France, and still in the Channel Islands.

‖ **champ de mars** (shäN dē märs, "s" *sounded*). [F., lit., field of March.] In French history, an annual assembly of warriors in arms for military or political purposes. Under the Merovingians it was held in March; under the Carolingians the time was changed to May, and the meeting was called a **champ de mai**.

‖ **Champ de Mars** (märs). [F., lit., Field of Mars; — so called after the Roman Campus Martius.] An open space, about 3300 feet, or 1 kilometer, in length by about 1650 feet, or about 500 meters, in breadth, on the left bank of the Seine in Paris. It has been the scene of many memorable events in French history, and in recent times has been used as a field for military maneuvers and as a site for expositions.

cham′per-tor (chăm′pẽr-tẽr), *n.* [F. *champarteur* a divider of fields or field rent. See CHAMPERTY.] *Law.* One guilty of champerty.

cham′per-tous (-tŭs), *a.* *Law.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, champerty; as, a *champertous* contract.

cham′per-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *champart* field rent, L. *campi pars; champ* (L. *campus*) field + *part* (L. *pars*) share.]
1. Partnership in power; equal share of authority. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* A proceeding by which a person having no legitimate concern in a suit bargains to aid in or carry on its prosecution or defense, by furnishing money or personal services in consideration of his receiving, in the event of success, a share of the matter in suit; maintenance with the addition of an agreement to divide the thing in suit. (See MAINTENANCE.) From early times champerty has been a statutory offense punishable criminally; but now it is authorized by statute in some of the United States, and the tendency of the courts both in England and the United States is to allow freedom of contract between attorney and client and in the sale of choses in action.
3. A conspiracy. *Obs. Bp. Hall.*
4. Contest; rivalry. *Obs.*

cham-pi′gnon (shăm-pĭn′yŭn; chăm-; *F.* shäN′pē′nyôN′; 277), *n.* [F., a mushroom, ultimately fr. L. *campus* field. See CAMP.] **1**. Orig., any fleshy fungus; in the 18th century, an edible fungus, esp. the common field mushroom; now, in England and the United States, the fairy-ring mushroom (*Marasmius oreades*).
2. *Veter.* Suppurative inflammation of the spermatic cord of a horse.

cham′pi-on (chăm′pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F. *champion*, fr. LL. *campio*, fr. L. *campus* field, taken in the sense of "field of battle." The word was perhaps influenced by OHG. *chempho, chempho*, fighter, akin to AS. *cempa* warrior. See CAMP.] **1**. One who engages in any contest; a combatant; a fighter; esp., in ancient times, one who contended in single combat in behalf of another's honor or rights or, sometimes, of his own; now, one who acts or speaks in behalf of a person or a cause; a defender; an advocate.
A stouter *champion* never handled sword. *Shak.*
Champions of law and liberty. *Fisher Ames.*
2. One who has obtained the formally acknowledged supremacy in any branch of athletics or game of skill, and is ready to contend with any qualified challenger.
3. Anything that has been awarded the first prize or place in competition.
champion of the king, queen, realm, *or* **England**, *Eng. Hist.*, a person who formerly at the coronation of a sovereign rode into Westminster Hall and through a herald issued a challenge that "if any person shall deny the king's title to the crown, he is there ready to defend it." The office, which still exists, has been hereditary in the Dymoke family since 1377.

cham′pi-on, *v. t.*; CHAM′PI-ONED (-ŭnd); CHAM′PI-ON-ING.
1. To challenge, as to a combat; to defy. *Obs. Shak.*
2. To attend or defend as champion; to support or maintain; to protect; to defend.
Championed or unchampioned, thou diest. *Scott.*

champion lode. *Mining.* The main vein.

cham′pi-on-ship′, *n.* Act of championing, or state of being champion; position or office of champion; advocacy; defense; leadership; supremacy.

champion tooth. *Mech.* A form of double tooth (two of which are shown in the Illust.) for crosscut saws.

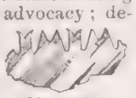
Champion Tooth.

Cham-plain′ (shăm-plān′), *a.* [From Lake *Champlain*.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a late stage of the American Pleistocene, when an arm of the sea extended up the St. Lawrence into the basin of Lake Champlain and as far west as Lake Ontario. See GLACIAL PERIOD. — *n.* The Champlain age or stage.

‖ **champ′le-vé′** (shäNp′lē-vā′; *F.* shäN′-), *a.* [F., p. p. of *champlever* to engrave. See 4th CHAMP, CAMP, LEVER a bar.] *Art.* Having the ground engraved or cut out in the parts to be enameled; inlaid in depressions made in the ground; — said of a kind of enamel work in which depressions made in the surface are filled with enamel pastes, which are afterward fired; also, designating the process of making such enamel work. Cf. CLOISONNÉ. — *n.* A piece of champlevé enamel; also, the process or art of making such enamel work; champlevé work.

‖ **Champs′ É′ly′sées′** (shäN′-zā′lē′zā′). [F.] Lit., Elysian Fields; an avenue in Paris celebrated for its beauty. It is the fashionable drive and promenade of the city.

chance (chȧns), *n.* [ME. *cheance, cheaunce, chance, chaunce*, OF. *cheance*, F. *chance*, LL. *cadentia* a falling (in allusion to the falling of the dice), fr. L. *cadere* to fall; akin to Skr. *çad* to fall, L. *cedere* to yield, E. *cede*. Cf. CADENCE.] **1**. The happening of events; the way in which things befall; fortune; hap. "The *chance* of war." *Shak.*
2. Something that befalls as the result of unknown or unconsidered forces; a happening in a particular way; the issue of uncertain conditions; a fortuity; often, *Archaic*, an unfortunate occurrence; mishap; mischance; misfortune; accident; casualty.
It was a *chance* that happened to us. *1 Sam. vi. 9.*
I spake of most disastrous *chances*. *Shak.*
3. That which happens to one; fortune; luck; lot. *Obsoles.*
And, now it is my *chance* to find thee out,
Must I behold thy timeless cruel death? *Shak.*
4. In the game of hazard, a throw of dice, esp. one that is neither a winning nor a losing throw when first thrown.
Seven is my *chance*, and thyn is cink and treye. *Chaucer.*
5. A possibility or likelihood of anything happening; hence, an opportunity; as, a *chance* to escape.
6. *Math.* Probability. See PROBABILITY.
7. In various senses indicative of absence or lack of knowledge of a cause to which an event may be assigned, or of a reason why anything results as it does instead of in some other way; as: **a** In reference to a cause: a hypothetical material or psychical agent or mode of activity other than a force, law, or purpose; fortune; fate; — in this sense often personified. **b** In reference to an effect: connection of events not relevant to the interest of the observer, or one resulting from accidental causation; a connection the causes of which are not under investigation. **c** In reference to a condition: degree of probability; a relation the value of which may be determined and expressed in terms of probable occurrence.
It is incorrect, then, to say that any phenomenon is produced by *chance*; but we may say that two or more phenomena are conjoined by *chance*, that they coexist or succeed one another only by *chance*. *J. S. Mill.*
That power
Which erring men call *Chance*. *Milton.*
8. An uncertain or indefinite amount, distance, portion, etc. *Dial., Southern U. S.*
by chance. **a** As it chanced; without design; casually; accidentally; incidentally; fortuitously.
By chance a priest came down that way. *Luke x. 31.*
b Perchance; perhaps. *Obs.* **c** At random. *Obs.* — **in the chance**, acting on the possibility.

chance, *v. i.*; CHANCED (chȧnst); CHANC′ING (chȧn′sĭng). To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation; to happen; to fall out; to come to pass; to happen to come. "Things that *chance* daily." *Robinson (More's Utopia).*
If a bird's nest *chance* to be before thee. *Deut. xxii. 6.*
I *chanced* on this letter. *Shak.*
Often used impersonally; as, how *chances* it?
How *chance*, thou art returned so soon? *Shak.*
Syn. — See HAPPEN.

chance, *v. t.* **1**. To take the chances of; to venture upon; to risk; — usually with *it* as object. *Colloq.*
Come what will, I will *chance* it. *W. D. Howells.*
2. To befall; to happen to. *Rare. Lambarde.*

chance, *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

chance, *adv.* By chance; perchance. *Archaic. Gray.*

Chance′–Claus′ proc′ess (chȧns′klous′). *Chem.* An industrial process of recovering sulphur from waste containing sulphides. It comprises two steps: (1) Treatment of the waste with carbon dioxide, forming hydrogen sulphide. (2) Oxidation of the hydrogen sulphide to water and sulphur ($H_2S + O = H_2O + S$) by air in presence of a catalytic, as ferric oxide. The second is called the **Claus reaction**.

chance′ful (chȧns′fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Dependent on chance; casual. *Archaic.*
2. Hazardous, risky; perilous. *Obs. Spenser.*
3. Full of chance or chances; eventful. *R. Browning.*

chan′cel (chȧn′sĕl), *n.* [OF. *chancel*, F. *chanceau, cancel*, fr. L. *cancelli* lattices, crossbars. (The *chancel* was formerly inclosed with lattices or crossbars.) See CANCEL, *v. t.*]
1. *Eccl. & Arch.* **a** That part of a church, often separated in some special way from the rest, reserved for the use of the clergy. In it the altar, or communion table, is placed. Hence, in common modern use: **b** All that part of a church which is east (actually or ecclesiastically; see EAST) of the nave, including the choir proper and sanctuary. It usually has a higher floor and often is separated from the rest of the building by a screen. Cf. CHOIR.
2. A similar part of other buildings, as of the temple at Jerusalem, heathen temples, etc. *Obs.*

chancel aisle. *Arch.* The aisle which passes on either side of or around the chancel.

chancel arch. *Arch.* The arch which spans the main opening leading to the chancel from the nave. It is often very decorative, and is then called the *arch of triumph*.

chan′cel-ler-y (chȧn′sĕl-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. CHANCERY.] **1**. The position, court, or department of a chancellor; hence, the office of the secretary or notary of a court or of an embassy, consulate, or other diplomatic legation.
2. The building or room where a chancellor's office is.

chan′cel-lor (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *chanceler, chaunceler*, F. *chancelier*, LL. *cancellarius* chancellor, a director of chancery, fr. L. *cancelli* lattices, crossbars, which surrounded the seat of judgment. See CHANCEL.] **1**. A secretary, esp. an official one of a nobleman, prince, or king; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, the king's chancellor, whose office gave rise to that of the Lord Chancellor (see def. 3 **a** below). *Obs. or Hist.*, except as in def. 2 below. The office of chancellor arose from that of the Roman *cancellarius*, who from originally being a kind of usher or doorkeeper stationed at the lattice bar, or chancel, of a basilica or other law court, became a notary or secretary with judicial powers in the Eastern Empire, and with the introduction of the office in the kingdoms of the Western Empire, an officer of increasingly important functions. He finally became the official secretary of the king or prince, and as such keeper of the royal seal, etc. The office of king's chancellor appears to have been introduced into England by Edward the Confessor.
2. Specif.: **a** *Diplomatics.* The chief secretary of an embassy. **b** *Scots Law.* The foreman of a jury. **c** An official who keeps a record of the proceedings and does other official acts in a chapter of a cathedral (see *chancellor of a cathedral*, below), or of an order of knighthood. *Eng.*
3. [*cap.*] Elliptically: **a** The Lord Chancellor, who formerly presided over the Court of Chancery and is now president of the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature and of the Court of Appeal. See LORD CHANCELLOR. *Eng.* **b** Any of various other officials, whose fuller titles are given in the phrases below.
4. The head of some universities; as, the *chancellor* of the University of New York. The courts of the chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in England formerly had extensive civil and criminal jurisdictions; but their judicial powers are now mostly abolished or obsolete.
5. Formerly, the chief minister of state in the empire of Austria-Hungary (where the title survived from the Holy Roman Empire), in the last German empire (1871–1918), and in various other European states.
6. A judge in a statutory court of chancery or equity in various States; specif., the presiding judge as distinguished from the vice chancellors. *U. S.*
7. *Bib.* See BEELTETHMUS.
chancellor of a bishop, *or* **of a diocese**, *R. C. Ch. & Ch. of Eng.*, a law officer appointed to act as vicar-general for the bishop, to hold court for him, to act as his official secretary, and to assist him in matters of ecclesiastical law. — **c. of a cathedral**, one of the four chief dignitaries of the cathedrals of the old foundation, some of whose duties are to arrange services, to lecture in theology, to write the letters of the chapter, to apply the seal, and to keep the books. — **C. of England.** = LORD CHANCELLOR, 1. — **C. of Scotland**, before the union of 1707, an officer who held a position similar to that of the English Lord Chancellor and was the head of both law and equity. — **C. of the Exchequer**, a member of the British Cabinet upon whom devolves the charge of the public income and expenditure as the highest finance minister of the government, although he has no statutory powers over the exchequer. He is a member of the House of Commons, to which he submits the annual budget.

chan′cel-lor-ship′, *n.* Office, or term, of a chancellor.

chancel table. A communion table.

chance′–med′ley (chȧns′mĕd′lĭ), *n.* [Prop., a mingled (OF. *medlée, meslée*, p. p. fem.) chance. See CHANCE; MEDDLE.] **1**. *Law.* Lit., mingled chance, that is, a casualty partly accidental; often, a chance affray; as, manslaughter by *chance-medley*; hence, homicide by misadventure; accidental homicide, not entirely without fault of the killer, but without evil intent. Cf. CHAUD-MELLÉ.
2. Haphazard action; hence, by confusion, pure chance; a fortuitous medley or confusion.

chan′cer (chȧn′sẽr), *v. t.* [See CHANCERY.] *Law.* To settle or fix equitably, as in a court of chancery. *Obs., or Local, U. S.*

chan′cer-y (-ĭ), *n.* [F. *chancellerie*, LL. *cancellaria*, from L. *cancellarius*. See CHANCELLOR; cf. CHANCELLERY.] **1**. The office or function of a chancellor; chancellorship. *Obs.*
2. In England, orig., the office or bureau of the king's chancellor; later, the court presided over by the Lord Chancellor, which was the highest court of judicature next to Parliament until under the Judicature Act of 1873 it became the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. At first the chancery was the bureau, office, or ministry of justice of the king's chancellor, who after the abolition of the chief justiciar was the king's highest officer. Orig. the function of the office was administrative and consisted essentially in issuing the royal messages, mandates, or orders under the great seal; but from about the time of Edward I. the office began to assume the hearing and determining of causes, and by the 16th century was an established court of the realm, with two branches, one (often called its *ordinary*, or *Latin, side*) having a certain common-law jurisdiction and the other (the *equity side*) having an equity jurisdiction. From the beginning all original writs and the writs for a new parliament were issued out of chancery, later from the common-law branch, the judicial jurisdiction of which came to be chiefly concerned with cases of relief against the crown. The equity jurisdiction alone was transferred to the Chancery Division of the High Court by the Judicature Act. See EQUITY. The chancery of Ireland was distinct from that of England, but was likewise converted into a division of the Irish High Court of Justice.
3. In the United States, a court of equity. See EQUITY. The American colonies generally adopted the principles and practice of the chancery court of England, but in most States both common law and equity are administered by the same body sitting according to circumstances either as a court of law or of equity.
4. Chancery proceedings, practice, or principles; equity.
5. A court of record or office of public records; archives; specif., in Scotland, a record office in the General Register House, Edinburgh, for issuing certain brieves and recording certain writs.
6. Treasury. *Obs. & R. De Quincey.*
7. A chancellor's court or office, or the building or room where it is; a chancellery.
in chancery. **a** *Law.* In litigation in a court of chancery, as an estate; also, under the superintendence of the Lord Chancellor; as, a ward *in chancery*. **b** *Boxing.* Of the head of an antagonist, in a secure position under one's arm, so that one can pommel it without fear of effective retaliation; — in allusion to the helplessness of a person involved in the chancery court, to whose estate cost and loss were certain. **c** Hence, fig., in a helpless or awkward predicament.

chan′cre (shăŋ′kẽr), *n.* [F. See CANCER.] *Med.* A venereal

cham-pain′ (shăm-pān′), *n.* [F. *champagne* a field.] *Her.* A broken or deflected line in an ordinary. It was a former abatement for killing one's prisoners of war. [of CHAMPAC.]
cham′pak, cham′pa-ka. Vars.
‖ **cham-pa′na** (shäN-pä′nä), *n.* [Pg.] A sampan.
champartie. ✝ CHAMPERTY.
‖ **champ de mai** (shäN dē mā). [F.] See CHAMP DE MARS.
champed, *p. a.* Also Scot. *champit.* Embossed. *Obs.*
champ′er, *n.* One who champs.
cham′per. Var. of CHAMFER.
cham′phire. ✝ CAMPHOR.
cham′pi-an, cham′pi-on, *n.* [See CHAMPAIGN.] *Obs.* **1**. Level, open country. = CHAMPAIGN.
2. A farmer of open uninclosed land or common.
cham′pi-an, cham′pi-on, *a.* Of, like, or pert. to, champian, or flat and open land, or uninclosed common; champaign. *Obs.*
champian. ✝ CHAMPAIN.
cham′pine. ✝ CHAMPAIGN.
cham-pin′ion. Var. of CHAMPIGNON. [*Ref. Sp.*]
cham′pi-ond. Championed.
cham′pi-on-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
cham′pi-on-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A championing.
cham′pi-on-ize, *v. t.* To act as champion of. *Rare.*
cham′pi-on-ize, *v. i.* To play the champion. *Obs.*
champion vein. *Mining.* = CHAMPION LODE.
cham-plain′ase′ (shăm-plān′-āz′). See PETROGRAPHY.
Cham-plain′ forge (shăm-plān′). = AMERICAN FORGE.
Cham-plain′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [From Lake *Champlain*.] Ordovician.
cham-plain′ore′ (-ôr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
champoo. ✝ SHAMPOO.
cham′sin (kăm′sĭn) Var. of KHAMSIN.
chamur. ✝ CHAMBER.
chan. Var. of KHAN.
Cha′naan (kā′nān; kā′nā-ăn). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Cha-na′a-na (kā-nā′ā-nā). *D.*
Cha′naan-ite (kā′nān-īt). *Bib.* Var. of CANAANITE. — **Cha′naan-it′ess** (-īt′ĕs). *D. Bib.*
Chan′a-na (kăn′ā-nā). *D. Bib.*
Chan′a-ne′us (-nē′ŭs). *D. Bib.*
Chan′a-ni (kăn′ā-nī). *D. Bib.*
chanbur. ✝ CHAMBER. [cery.]
Chanc. *Abbr.* Chancellor; Chan-
chance′a-ble (chȧn′sā-b′l), *a.* Fortuitous; casual; accidental. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **chance′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **chance′a-bly**, *adv.*
chance bairn, chance child. An illegitimate child.
chance comer. One who comes unexpectedly. [FUL.]
chance′ful-ly, *adv.* of CHANCE-
chanceler. ✝ CHANCELLOR.
chance′less, *a.* See -LESS.
chan′cel-la-ry, *n.* *Obs.* **1**. = CHANCERY. *Scot.*
2. Var. of CHANCELLERY, office of a court secretary.
chan′celled (chȧn′sĕld), *p. a.* Placed in, or furnished with, a chancel. [ship.]
chan′cel-lor-ate, *n.* Chancellor-
chan′cel-lor-ess, *n.* A female chancellor; also, a chancellor's wife. *Rare.*
chan′cel-lor-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM. [CELLERY.]
chan′cel-lor-y. Var. of CHANCELLERY.
chance′ly, *adv.* By chance; accidentally. *Obs.*
chan′co (chăŋ′kō), *n.* [Native name *chank′u.*] An Asiatic wolf closely related to, if not a variety of, the common wolf.

D E F G H I J K L M

sore or ulcer; specif., the initial lesion of true syphilis, whether forming a distinct ulcer or not; — called also *hard chancre, indurated chancre,* and *Hunterian chancre.*

chan′croid (shăŋ′kroid), *n.* [*chancre* + *-oid.*] *Med.* A venereal sore, resembling a chancre in its seat and some external characters, but differing from it in being the starting point of a purely local process and never of a systemic disease; — called also *soft chancre.* — **chan·croi′dal** (shăŋ-kroi′dăl), *a.*

chan′crous (shăŋ′krŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *chancreux.*] *Med.* Of the nature of a chancre; having chancres.

chanc′y (chȧn′sĭ), *a.* [From CHANCE, *n.*] **1.** Lucky; bringing good luck; auspicious; foreboding good; fortunate; — when used with a negative, often nearly equal to *canny. Scot.*
2. Subject to chance; liable to sudden change; uncertain. *Colloq. or Dial.* "Human life is *chancy.*" *Kipling.*

chan′de·lier′ (shăn′dĕ-lēr′), *n.* [F. See CHANDLER.] **1.** A candlestick, lamp stand, gas fixture, or the like, having several branches; esp., one hanging from the ceiling.
2. *Fort.* A movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

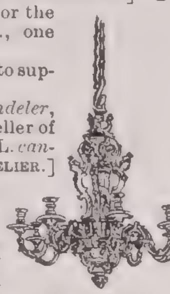
Chandelier, 1.

chand′ler (chȧn′dlẽr), *n.* [ME. *chandeler,* F. *chandelier* candlestick, maker or seller of candles, LL. *candelarius* chandler, fr. L. *candela* candle. See CANDLE; cf. CHANDELIER.]
1. A candlestick; chandelier. *Obs.*
2. A maker or seller of, or, formerly, a purveyor of, candles.
3. A dealer in groceries, provisions, small wares, or the like; — chiefly used with specifying words, as in ship *chandler.*

chand′ler·y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DLERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where candles, etc., are kept.
2. a Candles and other lighting materials. **b** The commodities sold by, or the business of, a chandler.

chan′ga (chăŋ′gȧ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A mole cricket (*Scapteriscus didactylus*) found in South America, the West Indies, etc. In Porto Rico it is exceedingly destructive to vegetables, tobacco, sugar, etc., and is the most injurious insect of the island.

change (chānj), *v. t.;* CHANGED (chānjd); CHANG′ING (chān′jĭng). [F. *changer,* fr. LL. *cambiare,* to exchange, barter, L. *cambire.* Cf. CAMBIAL.] **1.** To alter by substituting something else for, or by giving up for something else; to put or take another or others in place of; to make substitution of, for, or among, often among things of the same kind (in which case the object is in the *pl.,* and includes all the things among which the substitution is made); as, to *change* the clothes; to *change* one's occupation; to *change* one's intention; to *change* cars or trains.
They that do *change* old love for new,
Pray gods, they change for worse! *Peele.*
2. Specif.: To give, or receive, smaller denominations of money (technically called *change*) or money of another currency for; as, to *change* a gold coin or a bank bill.
3. To give and take reciprocally; to exchange; — often followed by *with;* as, to *change* places with another.
4. To alter; to make different; to cause to pass from one state to another; to turn; to convert; as, to *change* the position, character, or appearance of a thing; to *change* the countenance.
Therefore will I *change* their glory into shame. *Hosea* iv. 7.
5. Of milk, wine, etc., to alter to an unnatural state; to turn; to render sour or tainted. *Colloq. or Dial.*
Syn. — CHANGE, ALTER. TO CHANGE (the more general and the stronger term) is to render something essentially different from what it was, even to loss of identity, or the substitution of one thing for another; as, "Can the Ethiopian *change* his skin, or the leopard his spots?" (*Jer.* xiii. 23); "And earth be *changed* to Heaven, and Heaven to earth" (*Milton*). To ALTER is to make different in some particular respect, as in form or detail, without implying loss of identity; as, one may *alter* a coat without *changing* its style; "If she does not understand me at the first reading, I am sure the lines are obscure, and always *alter* them" (*Cowper*); "The mathematician does not suppose that a quantity will *alter,* or that a given point in space will *change* its direction . . . spontaneously" (*Huxley*). The two words are, however, frequently interchangeable. See CHANGE (*v. i.* and *n.*), QUALIFY, TRANSFORM.
to change a horse, *or* **to change hand,** *Manège,* to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. — **to c. color** *or* **hue,** to alter in color or hue; of persons, to turn pale, blush, etc. — **to c. countenance,** to change in color or expression of countenance. — **to c. face,** to change countenance. — **to c. foot.** **a** To change sides. *Obs.* **b** Also, *to change feet.* To change step. — **to c. front,** to face or turn in another direction. *Orig. Mil., now usually fig.* — **to c. hand,** to change a horse. See above. — **to c. hands,** to pass from one hand to another; to change owners; as, the property *changed hands* to-day. — **to c. hue,** to change color. See above. — **to c. (one's) copy,** to alter one's manner, character, etc. *Obs.* — **to c. one's feet,** to change the covering of one's feet. *Scot.* — **to c. one's mind,** to alter one's opinion, plan, or purpose. — **to c. one's note,** to change one's tune. *Colloq.* — **to c. one's self,** to change one's clothes. *Now chiefly Scot.* — **to c. one's tune,** to alter one's manner of speaking, as from insolence to respect, from laughter to tears. *Colloq.* — **to c. sides,** to go over from one side to the other. — **to c. step,** to make a break in the succession of steps, in walking, as by bringing one foot almost up to the other, and then stepping off with the foot which is in advance. — **to c. the leg,** to change the gait, as a horse.

change, *v. i.* **1.** To be altered; to undergo variation; to alter; to vary; as, men sometimes *change* for the better.
For I am the Lord, I *change* not. *Mal.* iii. 6.
2. Of the moon, to pass from one phase to another; specif., to pass through the phase of new moon; as, the moon *changes* to-morrow night.
3. To change color, as to turn pale or blush. *Obs.*
4. To turn sour or taint. *Colloq. or Dial.*
5. To make a change of place or circumstances; to shift; — often with *about.* Specif.: To change vehicles, as railroad cars; as, passengers for Troy *change* here. *Colloq.*
6. To make an exchange, as of children. *Obs. or R. or Dial.*
7. To change one's clothes. *Colloq.* *Sir T. Malory.*
Syn. — CHANGE, VARY, SHIFT, VEER. TO CHANGE (the most general term) is to become different; as, "Thus *change* I like the moon" (*Shak.*); "Colors that *change* whene'er they wave their wings" (*Pope*). TO VARY (see VARIETY) is to change partially, or (esp.) to undergo a succession of changes; as, "The shape is still vapory, *varying* in coloring from purplish to bright gray" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); "A measure which should not be tedious by uniformity, which should *vary* with *varying* moods" (*Lowell*). SHIFT usually implies change of position, or passage from one form or aspect to another; as, "The memory has as many moods as the temper, and *shifts* its scenery like a diorama" (*G. Eliot*); "In years to come she could remember every flash and eddy of that *shifting* garden scene" (*M. Hewlett*); "the *shifting* shapes and colors of the visible world" (*J. H. Newman*). To VEER (see FLUCTUATE) is to change direction; as, "That weathercock of patriotism, that *veers* about in every point of the political compass" (*Smollett*). See CHANGE (*v. t.* & *n.*), DIFFERENT.

change (chānj), *n.* [F. *change,* fr. *changer.* See CHANGE, *v. t.*] **1.** A succession or substitution of one thing in the place of another; alteration of conditions or circumstances; variety; as, a *change* of seasons.
Our fathers did for *change* to France repair. *Dryden.*
2. Exchange; specif., exchange of merchandise; commerce. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions; an exchange; — now chiefly used with *on* or *upon.* ☞ Since 1800, in this sense, *change* has been usually treated, erroneously, as a contraction of *Exchange,* and written *'Change.* *Oxf. E. D.*
4. Any variation or alteration; a passing from one state or form to another; mutation; as, a *change* of habits.
All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. *Job* xiv. 14.
5. Changefulness; caprice; inconstancy; fickleness. *Obs.*
For there can live no hatred in thine eye;
Therefore in that I cannot know thy *change.* *Shak.*
6. Change of key; modulation.
Changes are commonly spoken of as of three kinds, representing three degrees of abruptness . . . the diatonic . . . the chromatic . . . the enharmonic. *Grove's Dict. of Music.*
7. Of the moon, a passing from one moon or monthly revolution to another; the coming of the new moon; also, a passing from one phase to another.
8. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted.
Thirty *change* [R. V. *changes*] of garments. *Judg.* xiv. 12.
9. a Money of lower denomination, or of one currency, exchanged for money of higher denomination, or of another currency; the money by means of which the larger coins and bank bills are made available in small dealings; — often with adj. *small.* **b** The balance returned when payment is tendered by a coin or note exceeding the sum due.
10. Something given or taken in return; — used in such phrases as *to give* (one) *change,* to do (one) a service, or ironically to give (one) his deserts; *to take one's,* or *the, change out of,* to take (one's) revenge on (a person), or for (a thing); *take your change out of that,* said when a "settler" has been given in the shape of either a repartee or a blow. *Slang, Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
She generally *took the change out of* him. *R. D. Blackmore.*
11. *Math.* Alteration in the order of a series; permutation; — used in the *pl.*
12. *Music.* Any order in which a set of bells is struck, properly other than that of the diatonic scale, but loosely including it; — chiefly in the *pl.* See CHANGE RINGING.
13. *Hunting.* Act of taking a stag, etc., met by chance for the one pursued; — chiefly in *to hunt change.* *Obs. or R.*
14. A change house; an alehouse. *Scot.*
Syn. — CHANGE, MUTATION, VICISSITUDE. CHANGE is the general term for variation or alteration of whatever sort, whether in form, substance, aspect, or position; as, "The sundry and manifold *changes* of the world" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*). MUTATION suggests the process of change, or its more abstract qualities; as, "'T is too late to be ambitious. The great *mutations* of the world are acted" (*Sir T. Browne*). VICISSITUDE suggests succession or alternation, frequently of a disturbing character; as, "Happiness . . . is mingled with evils, with fears, with *vicissitudes* of sorrow and trouble" (*Bp. Hall*); "A continual delight, like walking in a wood where there is a general sameness in the scenery, and yet a constant *vicissitude* of light and shade" (*Lowell*). *Vicissitude* often denotes regular change or alternation; as, "Light and darkness in perpetual round lodge and dislodge by turns — which makes through Heaven grateful *vicissitude,* like day and night" (*Milton*). See CHANGE (*v. i.* & *v. t.*), EXCHANGE.
change-of-day line. See DATE LINE. — **change of life,** the change that takes place in the life of a woman when menstruation and the capacity for conception cease, usually between forty-five and fifty years of age; also, the period of this change; — called also *menopause, climacteric, turn of life,* etc. — **c. of voice,** the gradual change in quality and pitch of voice which occurs in boys at or about the age of puberty. It is usually marked by occasional breaking of tone.

change, *a.* Taking another's place; acting, or that may be used, as a substitute; as, a *change* horse.

change′a·bil′i·ty (chān′jȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Changeable quality; changeableness; alterableness.

change′a·ble (chān′jȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *changeable.*] **1.** Capable of change or of being changed; subject to alteration; mutable; variable; inconstant; as, a *changeable* humor.
2. Appearing different, as in color, in different lights, or under different circumstances; as, *changeable* silk.

change′a·ble, *n.* A changeable person or thing. *Rare.*

change′a·ble·ness, *n.* Quality or state of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; mutability.

change′a·bly (-blĭ), *adv.* In a manner involving, or subject to, change; as: **a** Interchangeably. *Obs.* **b** Alternately. *Obs.* **c** With constant shifting or changing, as of manner.

change′ful (chānj′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of change; mutable; inconstant; fickle; uncertain. *Pope.*
His course had been *changeful.* *Motley.*
— **change′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **change′ful·ness,** *n.*

change gear. *Mach.* A gear by means of which the speed of machinery or of a vehicle may be changed while that of the propelling engine or motor remains constant; — called also *change′-speed′ gear.*

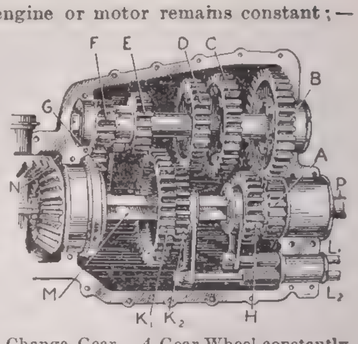

Change Gear. *A* Gear Wheel constantly in mesh with *B* and rigidly fastened to Propeller Shaft *P* but ordinarily not connected with Square Shaft *M*; K_1 K_2 Gear Wheels rigidly connected together but sliding on *M* when moved by rod L_2; *H* Gear Wheel sliding on *M* and moved by L_1; *N* Bevel Gear driving the differential gear which turns the driving axle. For 1st (Highest) Speed, *H* is locked with *A* (direct drive); 2d Speed, *H* gears with *C*; 3d Speed, K_2 gears with *D*; 4th Speed, K_1 gears with *E*; Reverse, K_1 gears with *F* through idler *G*.

change house. A small inn or alehouse; — perhaps orig. an inn where horses were changed. *Scot.*
We entered a small *change house,* which we only knew to be a public by the wand over the door. *Stevenson.*

change key. A key adapted to open only one of a set of locks; — distinguished from a *master key.*

change′less, *a.* That does not change; unchanging; constant; as, a *changeless* purpose.
Syn. — CHANGELESS, IMMUTABLE. CHANGELESS applies to that which does not, IMMUTABLE, rather to that which cannot, change. The former suggests a fact; the latter affirms a quality. See CHANGE.
Thro' all this changing world of *changeless* law. *Tennyson.*
Two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie. *Heb.* vi. 18.
— **change′less·ly,** *adv.* — **change′less·ness,** *n.*

change′ling (chānj′lĭng), *n.* [*change* + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** One apt to change; a waverer; turncoat; renegade. *Archaic.* "Fickle *changelings.*" *Shak.*
2. One that is left or taken in the place of another; esp., in popular superstition, a child secretly exchanged for another in infancy or supposed to have been exchanged for another by fairies or elves. The elf child was supposed to be recognizable from its deformity, ill temper, or impish behavior. A baptized child was thought to be immune from such molestation.
Such, men do *changelings* call, so changed by fairies' theft. *Spenser.*
3. Hence, a simpleton; idiot; imbecile. *Archaic.*

change′ling, *a.* **1.** Taken or left in place of another; exchanged. "A little *changeling* boy." *Shak.*
2. Given to change; inconstant. *Obs.*
Some are so studiously *changeling.* *Boyle.*

change point. *Kinematics.* A position of a mechanism in which a lack of constrainment causes the mechanism to transform itself into an entirely different, and usually simpler, mechanism, or into a pair of elements.

chang′er (chān′jẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *changeor,* F. *changeur.*]
1. One who changes or alters the form of anything.
2. A money changer. *Archaic.* *John* ii. 14.
3. One apt to change; an inconstant person. *Rare.*
4. The keeper of a change house. *Scot.*

change ratio. *Math. or Physics.* The multiplier that converts an expression of magnitude in one system of units into an equivalent expression of magnitude in another system; thus, 9 feet per second = $\frac{3600}{5280} \times 9$ miles per hour, the change ratio being $\frac{3600}{5280}$ or $\frac{15}{22}$; — so named by Prof. Jas. Thompson.

change ringing. The continual production, without repetition, of changes on bells. A set of bells for change ringing, called a **ring** of bells, is tuned to the diatonic scale. When struck in descending order from **treble** or highest (designated "1") to **tenor** or lowest, the bells are said to be in the position of **rounds**. *Changes* are variations from this striking order according to certain rules, as that (1) no bell shifts more than one place in a change from its position in the change preceding; (2) no change is rung twice from the time the bells leave the position of rounds until they return. The **course** of any bell is its shifting path through a series of changes, though the term may also designate the series itself. In **plain hunting** all bells work regularly from first place, or **lead**, to last, or **behind** (called **hunting up**), and back again (called **hunting down**), striking as first or last in two successive changes. A single bell with such a course is said to have a **plain hunt**. The chief *methods* of change ringing are: (1) **grandsire**, in which the treble and one other bell (bell 2 in *Illust.*) have a plain hunt, and the bell leading next before treble's lead (as 5 in *Illust.*) goes only to third place, where it strikes twice — "*makes* third place" — and then goes back, while the other bells **dodge** or step backwards in their course up or down (as at * in the *Illust.*). To produce the desired number of changes without returning to rounds, certain modifications of the coursing order, called **bob** and **single**, are introduced at prearranged intervals. Warning of these changes in work (which can occur only when treble leads) is given by the **conductor** or head ringer, who *calls* the peals. The accompanying *Illust.* of bob and single in a grandsire course for five bells shows that bells 4 and 5 (at †) do not rise above third place, while 2 and 3 "double dodge." (2) **plain bob**, in which the treble alone has a plain hunt. (3) **treble bob**, in which the treble has a uniform but zigzag course, and all the bells dodge. (4) **Stedman** (invented about 1670 by Fabian Stedman), in which bells 1, 2, and 3 go through their six possible changes (see below), while the other bells dodge. At the end of six changes one of the three bells goes up and dodges, while one of the others takes its place through six changes again; and so on. Change ringing is further distinguished by the number of bells on which it is performed. The number of possible changes on any given set of bells may

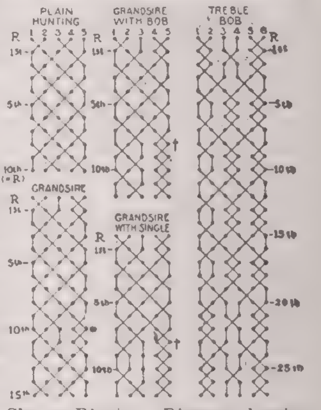

Change Ringing. Diagram showing the order in which the bells (indicated by the numbers) are struck in successive changes, beginning in rounds (at R), each horizontal row of dots representing a change.

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chan·da′la (chŭn-dä′lȧ), *n.* [Skr. *candāla.*] A man of low caste; esp., the son of a Sudra by a Brahman woman, considered the lowest of mortals. *India.*
chan′del·er. † CHANDLER.
chandelier tree. The candelabrum tree.
Chan′di (chŭn′dē), *n.* See DEVI.
chandler chafts. Lantern jaws. *Scot.* — **chan′dler-chaft′ed,** *a.*
chan′dler·ing, *vb. n.* The business or dealing of a chandler.
chan′dler·ly, *a.* Like, or pert. to, a chandler. *Obs.* & *R.*
Chan′dler pe′ri·od. [After S. C. Chandler (b. 1846), Amer. astronomer.] See EULERIAN MOTION.
chan′dler's grass. Couch grass.
chan·doo′, chan·du′ (chăn-do͞o′), *n.* [Hind. *chandū.*] An extract or preparation of opium for smoking. *India & China.*
chan′dry, *n.* = A chandlery. *Obs.*
chane. † CHAIN, KHAN; *obs.* pret. of CHIME.
chanel † CHANNEL.
chan′frin (chăn′frĭn; F. shäN′-fräN′), *n.* [F. *chanfrein.* Cf. CHAMFRON.] The fore part of a horse's head.
chang (chăng), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Loud confused noise, as of talk or complaint, or of a pack of hounds in cry.
chang, *v. i.* To make a chang, din, or row. *Dial. Eng.*
chang, *n.* [Tibetan.] A kind of beer made from malted barley or rice. *Kashmir.*
chang, *n.* [Siamese.] See WEIGHT.
chang (jäng), *n.* [Chin. *chang⁴.*] See MEASURE.
change′a·bl. Changeable. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **chan′geant′** (shäN′zhäN′), *a.* [F.] Of fabrics, changeable.
change′ment (chānj′mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Change; alteration. *Rare.*

be ascertained by the formula for permutations. Thus three bells give $1 \times 2 \times 3 = 6$ changes. Change ringing on four bells, called **singles**, can give $6 \times 4 = 24$ changes; that on five bells, or **doubles**, gives $24 \times 5 = 120$ changes; that on six bells, or **minor**, 720 changes; that on seven bells, or **triples**, 5,040 changes, — the standard number for a *peal* (which see). That on eight bells is called **major**; on nine, **caters** *or* **quaters**; on ten, **royal**; on eleven, **cinques**; on twelve, **maximus**. *Doubles*, *triples*, *caters*, and *cinques* (so named because at each change two, three, four, or five pairs of bells exchange places) are called **odd-bell systems**, and since a set of church bells is usually even in number, they are generally rung with a **tenor covering** or **tenor behind**, that is, the tenor struck at the end of each change. In the **even-bell systems** (*minor*, *major*, *royal*, and *maximus*), the tenor is "rung in" or **turned in**, that is, it takes part in the changes.

change wheel. *Mech.* Any of a set of toothed wheels of different sizes, that may be changed or substituted one for another in machinery, to produce different speeds as desired in an axis, as in cutting screws in the lathe.

chank (chăŋk), *v. t. & i.* To champ. *Obs. or Dial.*

chank, *n.* Also **chank shell**. [Skr. *çaṅkha*. See CONCH.] The large spiral shell of several species of sea conch much used in making bangles, esp. of *Turbinella pyrum*. *East India.*

chan′kings (chăŋk′ĭngz; -ĭnz), *n. pl.* [See CHANK, *v.*] Pieces rejected from what is chewed, as from an apple. *Dial.*

chan′nel (chăn′ĕl), *n.* [ME. *chanel*, *canel*, OF. *chanel*, F. *chenal*, fr. L. *canalis*. See CANAL.] **1.** The hollow bed where a natural body or stream of water runs or may run.
2. The deeper part of a river, harbor, strait, etc., where the main current flows, or which affords the best and safest passage for vessels.
3. *Geog.* A strait, or narrow sea, between two portions of land; as, the British *Channel*.
4. An artificial hollow bed for water or other flowing substance to run through; as: **a** A street gutter. *Local.* **b** A canal for vessels. *Obs.* **c** *Metallurgy.* A sow or runner.
5. A closed course or conduit through which anything flows or runs, as a tube, a duct, etc.
The veins are converging *channels*. *Dalton.*
6. That through which anything passes; means or medium of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels*.
7. A long gutter, groove, or furrow; as: **a** *Arch.* One of the decorative vertical grooves of a column, as in the Grecian Doric style. Specif.: See FLUTE, 3, *cit.* **b** *Masonry & Quarrying.* One cut along the line where rock or stone is to be split. **c** *Manège.* The concavity in the middle of a horse's lower jaw in which the tongue lies. **d** In a tackle block, the track for the rope. **e** *Shoemaking.* A groove cut in the sole into which the seam that unites the sole and upper is sunk. **f** One of the shallow grooves made in the surface of a race track by a dressing harrow or float.
8. The neck or throat. *Obs.* *Marlowe.*
9. Gravel; — from being the material of which the channel of a river is composed. *Scot.*
10. [For CHAINWALE.] *Naut.* One of the flat ledges of heavy plank or metal bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, to increase the spread of the shrouds and carry them clear of the bulwarks; a chainwale.
11. *Astron.* A canal (of Mars).

chan′nel, *v. t.*; CHAN′NELED (-ĕld) or CHAN′NELLED; CHAN′NEL-ING or CHAN′NEL-LING. **1.** To form a channel in; to cut or wear a channel or channels in; to groove.
No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields. *Shak.*
2. To cut out or excavate in the form of or as a channel.
3. To convey through or as if through a channel or channels. *J. H. Newman.*

chan′nel, *a.* Having a section of gutter shape; as, *channel* bar, iron, rail, steel, etc.

channel bolt. *Naut.* A long bolt securing the channel of a ship to the side.

channel cat. Any catfish of the genus *Ictalurus*; esp., *I. punctatus*, distinguished by its black spots, or *I. furcatus* (also called *blue cat*), important food fishes of the lower Mississippi valley and Gulf States. Also sometimes applied to other large catfishes.

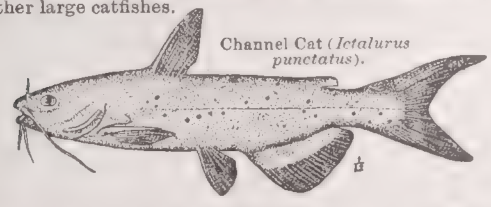

Channel Cat (*Ictalurus punctatus*).

chan′neled, chan′nelled (chăn′ĕld), *p. a.* **1.** Having a channel or channels; formed with a channel; specif., *Bot.*, canaliculate.
2. Conveyed or directed along a channel.
channeled spectrum. *Physics.* See SPECTRUM.

chan′nel-er, chan′nel-ler (-ĕl-ẽr), *n.* One that cuts channels or grooves, as a quarrying machine or a chisel for cutting slots or keyways; a groover.

chan′nel-ing, chan′nel-ling, *n.* **1.** A channel or a system of channels; channeled work, esp. in architecture; channels or grooves collectively; grooving.
2. Act or process of forming, or providing with, a channel or channels.

channel iron. A rolled iron bar of ⊔ section.

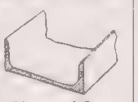

Channel Iron.

channel wale. *Naut.* One of several strakes worked between the upper and lower deck ports in two-decked ships, and between the upper and middle deck ports in three-decked ships, to strengthen the topside.

chan′son (shăn′sŏn; *F.* shäɴ′sôɴ′), *n.*; *pl.* CHANSONS (-sŏnz; -sôɴ′). [F., fr. L. *cantio* song. See CANZONE.] A song. The French *chanson* is typically a lyric of smooth rhythm intended for singing. It is made up of equal stanzas, called *couplets*, each generally ending with a refrain, which, however, is sometimes made a distinct member of the piece.

‖ **chan′son′ de geste′** (shäɴ′sôɴ′ dē zhĕst′) [F., prop., song of history], any Old French epic poem having for its subject events or exploits of early French history, real or legendary, and written originally in assonant verse usually of ten or twelve syllables. The most famous one is the *Chanson de Roland.*

‖ **chan′son-nette′** (shăn′sŏ-nĕt′; *F.* shäɴ′sŏ′nĕt′), *n.*; *pl.* -NETTES (-ĕts′; -ĕt′). [F., dim. of *chanson*.] A little song.
These pretty little *chansonnettes* that he sung. *Black.*

chant (chȧnt), *v. t.*; CHANT′ED; CHANT′ING. [F. *chanter*, fr. L. *cantare*, intens. of *canere* to sing.] **1.** To utter with a melodious voice; to sing.
The cheerful birds . . . do *chant* sweet music. *Spenser.*
2. To celebrate in song.
The poets *chant* it in the theaters. *Bramhall.*
3. *Music.* To sing or recite after the manner of a chant, or to a tune called a chant; to recite musically; to intone.
4. To talk or tell of monotonously. *Carlyle.*
5. To praise (a horse) falsely; to represent (a horse) as having good qualities which he does not have; also, to sell (a horse) by such fraudulent practice. *Slang.* *Thackeray.*

chant, *v. i.* **1.** To make melody with the voice; to sing; to warble. "*Chant* to the sound of the viol." *Amos* vi. 5.
2. *Music.* To sing a chant or as in a chant; to recite musically; to intone.
3. To utter or repeat a statement monotonously. *Milton.*

chant, *n.* [F. *chant*, fr. L. *cantus* singing, song, fr. *canere* to sing. Cf. CANT affected speaking.] **1.** Song; melody.
2. *Music.* A short and simple melody or phrase characterized by the reciting of an indefinite number of syllables to one tone, used in public worship in singing unmetrical psalms, canticles, etc. It is the most ancient form of choral music. See AMBROSIAN, ANGLICAN, and GREGORIAN, CHANT.
3. A composition chanted or arranged for chanting.
4. A song resembling a church chant; the recitation of words in musical monotones.
5. A singing modulation of the voice in speaking; twang; intonation. "His strange *chant*." *Macaulay.*
6. A mark, as a name, address, cipher, etc., on a piece of plate, linen, money, etc.; also, an advertisement.

chant′er (chȧn′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *chanteur*.] **1.** One who chants; a singer or songster; specif., a chorister.
2. The chief singer or priest of a chantry.
3. A street seller of ballads and other broadsides. *Slang, Eng.*
4. A deceitful horse dealer or jockey. See CHANT, *v. t.*, 5. *Colloq.* "He was a horse *chanter*." *Dickens.*
5. In a bagpipe, the flute or finger pipe on which the melody is played.
6. The hedge sparrow.

‖ **chan′te-relle′** (*F.* shäɴ′tĕ-rĕl′), *n.* [F., fr. *chanter* to sing. See CHANT, *v. t.*] **1.** A decoy bird. *Obs.*
2. *Music.* The highest or melody string of some stringed instruments, as the violin, banjo, and the like.

chan′te-relle′ (shăn′tē-rĕl′; chăn′tē-rĕl′), *n.* [F.] An edible mushroom (*Cantharellus cibarius*) widely distributed in both hemispheres. It is of a bright orange color and pleasant aroma.

chant′ey (shȧn′tĭ; chȧn′tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *chanter* to sing, and CHANT, *n.*] *Naut.* A song sung by sailors in rhythm with their work, as when heaving at a capstan or windlass or hauling on a rope.
May we lift a deep-sea *chantey* such as seamen use at sea? *Kipling.*

chan′ti-cleer (chăn′tĭ-klēr), *n.* [F. *Chanteclair*, OF. *Chantecler*, name of the cock in the *Roman de Renart* (Reynard the Fox); *chanter* to chant + *clair* clear, OF. *cler*. See CHANT; CLEAR.] A cock; — so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing. Generally used as a proper name, but often printed without initial capital.

Chan′til′ly′ lace (*F. pron.* shäɴ′tē′yē′; *commonly Anglicized*, shăn-tĭl′ĭ). A delicate kind of blonde lace, with floral pattern, now usually black, originally made at Chantilly, in France, and also at Caen and Bayeux.

chant′ing (chȧn′tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHANT.
chanting falcon, any of several African hawks of the genus *Melierax*, esp. *M. canorus*, noted for their whistling song.

chant′late (chȧnt′lāt), *n.* [F. *chanlatte*.] *Arch.* A piece of wood fastened to the ends of the rafters projecting over the wall of a building to carry or tilt the overhanging slates or tiles so as to throw rain water clear of the wall.

chan′tress (chȧn′trĕs), *n.* [OF. *chanteresse*.] **1.** An enchantress. *Obs.* *Lydgate.*
2. A female chanter or singer; a songstress. *Milton.*

‖ **chant′ ro′yal′** (shäɴ′ rwä′yȧl′). [F.] In old French poetry, an elaborate and stately form of ballade. It contains five stanzas of eleven lines each, and an envoy of eight lines, each of these six parts ending with a common refrain. There are but five rimes, usually running in each stanza *ababccddede*.

chan′try (chȧn′trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [OF. *chanterie*, a singing, chanting, fr. *chanter* to sing.] **1.** Chanting; also, incantation; enchantment. *Obs.*
2. An endowment or foundation for the chanting of masses and offering of prayers, commonly for the founder.
3. A chapel, altar, or part of a church so endowed. *Cowell.*

cha′os (kā′ŏs), *n.* [L. *chaos* chaos (in senses 1 & 2), Gr. χάος, fr. the root of χαίνειν to yawn, to gape, to open widely. Cf. CHASM.] **1.** An empty, immeasurable space; a yawning chasm, gulf, or abyss. *Obs.*
Between us and you there is fixed a great *chaos*. *Luke* xvi. 26 (*Rhemish trans.*).
2. The void and formless infinite; the confused, unorganized state of primordial matter before the creation of distinct and orderly forms; — sometimes personified [*cap.*], esp. by the Greeks, as the most ancient of the gods. Cf. ABYSS, 1.
3. Any confused or disordered collection or state of things; a confused mixture; complete confusion or disorder.
One rose out of the *chaos* of the slain. *Shelley.*
4 An undigested or shapeless lump or mass. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. *Philos.* A state of things in which chance is supreme; nature conceived as subject to no law, or as not necessarily uniform.
Syn. — See CONFUSION.

cha-ot′ic (kā-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to chaos; in the state of chaos.
2. Resembling chaos; completely confused.

chap (chăp), *v. t.*; CHAPPED (chăpt) or CHAPT; CHAP′PING. [See CHOP to cut.] **1.** To chop, pound, beat small, mash, or the like. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. To cause to open in slits or chinks; to split; to crack; to fissure; to cause the skin of to crack or become rough.
Nor winter's blast *chap* her fair face. *Lyly.*
3. To strike, as a clock; to beat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
to chap hands, to strike hands, as in concluding a bargain. *Scot.* — **to c. out**, to summon to come out by a tap or rap, as on the window. *Scot.*

chap, *v. i.* **1.** To crack or open in slits; as, the earth *chaps*; the hands *chap*.
2. To strike; to knock; to rap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

chap, *n.* [From CHAP, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** A cleft, crack, or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the skin.
2. A division; a breach, as in a party. *Obs.*
3. A blow; rap; knock. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. Choice; selection. *Scot.*

chap (chŏp; chăp; 277), *n.* [Cf. ME. *chaft*, Icel. *kjaptr* jaw, Sw. *käft*, D. *kæft*, G. *kiefer*, and E. *jowl*. Cf. CHOP a jaw.] **1.** One of the jaws or the fleshy covering of a jaw; — commonly in *pl.*, and used of animals. "Open your *chaps* again." *Shak.*
His *chaps* were all besmeared with crimson blood. *Cowley.*
2. One of the jaws or cheeks of a vise, etc.

chap (chăp), *n.* [Short for *chapman*.] **1.** A buyer; customer; chapman. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
If you want to sell, here is your *chap*. *Steele.*
2. A man or boy; a youth; a fellow. *Colloq.*
A sour, wooden-faced *chap*. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

Cha′pa-nec′ (chä′pä-nĕk′), *n.* An Indian of a comparatively civilized race, formerly a powerful nation in what is now the State of Oaxaca, Mexico. — **Cha′pa-nec′an** (-ăn), *a.*

‖ **cha′pa-ra′jos** (chä′pä-rä′hōs; 189), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Overalls of sheepskin or leather, usually open at the back, worn, esp. by cowboys, to protect the legs from thorny bushes, as in the chaparral; — called also *chapareras* or colloq. *chaps.* *Sp. Amer.*

chap′ar-ral′ (chăp′ȧ-răl′), *n.* [Sp., fr. *chaparro* an evergreen oak.] Specif., a thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks; hence, in general sense and more common usage, any dense, impenetrable thicket composed of stiff or thorny shrubs or dwarf trees. Chaparral may consist of a single species, as the chamisal of California (see CHAMISAL), or it may include a number of different types, as in Texas. It is esp. characteristic of Mexico and the southwestern United States.

chaparral cock; *fem.* **chaparral hen**. A bird of the cuckoo family (*Geococcyx californianus*), of largely terrestrial habits, noted for running with great speed. It ranges from California to Mexico and eastward to Texas; — called also *road runner*. An allied species (*G. affinis*) occurs in Mexico.

Chaparral Cock.

chap′book′ (chăp′bo͝ok′), *n.* [See CHAPMAN.] Any of the small books, such as ballads, tracts, etc., formerly carried about for sale by chapmen; hence, any small book of popular literature.

chape (chāp), *n.* [F., a churchman's cope, a cover, a chape, fr. LL. *cappa*. See CAP.] **1.** A metal plate put on something to cover or ornament it. *Obs.*
2. The metal mounting or trimming of a scabbard or sheath at its upper end, which bears the ring or hook for attaching it to the belt; also, that which covers the point; sometimes, in early use, apparently the scabbard or sheath.
3. The tip of a fox's brush.
4. The piece by which an object is attached to something, as the frog of a scabbard, or the piece at the back of a buckle by which it is fastened to a strap.
5. The loop close to a buckle on a harness or leather strap, through which the end of the strap is passed. *Dial. Eng.*

chaped (chāpt), *p. a.* Also **chapt** (chāpt). Furnished with a chape or chapes. *Rare.* *Chaucer.*

cha′peau′ (shȧ′pō′), *n.*; *pl.* CHAPEAUX (-pōz′; *F.* -pō′). [F., fr. OF. *chapel* hat. See CHAPLET.] **1.** A hat or covering for the head.
2. *Her.* A cap of maintenance.

‖ **cha′peau′ bras′** (brä′). [F. *chapeau* hat + *bras* arm.] A hat, esp. a three-cornered silk one, so made that it can be compressed and carried under the arm without injury. Such hats were particularly worn on dress occasions by gentlemen in the 18th century, and are still a part of ceremonial dress for many officers and diplomats.

chap′el (chăp′ĕl), *n.* [OF. *chapele*, F. *chapelle*, fr. LL. *capella* (better *cappella*), orig., a short cloak, hood, or cowl; later, a reliquary, sacred vessel, chapel; dim. of *cappa*, *capa*, cloak, cape, cope; also, a covering for the head. The chapel where St. Martin's cloak was preserved as a precious relic itself came to be called *capella*, whence the name was applied to similar places of worship, and the guardian of this cloak was called *capellanus*, or chaplain. See CAP; cf. CHAPLAIN, CHAPLET.] **1.** A subordinate place of worship, esp. of Christian worship; a sanctuary other than a parish or cathedral church.
2. Specif., a private place of worship or oratory; as: a

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cha′ni (kā′nī), *n.* [From Gr. χάνος the open mouth.] The milkfish, or allied fish of the genus *Chanos.* [*Local, Eng.*]
chank (chăŋk), *n.* The chough.
channel bass. The red drum.
chan′nel-bill′, *n.* A large Australian cuckoo (*Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*).
channel board. *Naut.* A channel.
channel bone. The clavicle. *Obs.*
chan′neld. Channeled. *Ref. Sp.*
channel goose. The common gannet.
channel plate. *Naut.* A chain plate.
channel shoe. A shoe made with a channel (which see, 7 **e**).
channel stone. **1.** A stone used in paving a channel or gutter.
2. Also **channel stane**. A curling stone; — from the former use of waterworn stones from the channels of streams. Also, the game of curling. *Scot.*
chan′ne-lure (chăn′ĕ-lūr), **chan′ne-lured** (-lūrd). Vars. of CANNELURE, CANNELURED.
chan′ner (chȧn′ẽr), *v. i.* To scold complainingly; to mutter; grumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
channon, **chanon**, **chanoun**, **chanowne**. † CANON. [*Bib.*]
Chan′nu-ne′us (kăn′ū-nē′ŭs).
Cha′noch (kā′nŏk; kăn′ŏk). *Bib.* (*Gen.* iv. 17, margin).
chans. † CHANCE.
chant′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
‖ **chan′tage′** (shäɴ′tȧzh′; chȧn′tāj), *n.* [F., lit., the action of making one sing. See CHANT.] *Law.* Blackmailing; extortion by threats of exposure.
‖ **chan′tant′** (shäɴ′täɴ′; chȧn′tȧnt), *a.* [F., singing.] *Music.* Of a melodious and singing style; tuneful.
chan′ta-relle′ (chȧn′tȧ-rĕl′), **chan′ta-rel′la** (-rĕl′ȧ). Vars. of CHANTERELLE.
‖ **Chant′ du Dé′part′, Le** (lē shäɴ′ dü dā′pȧr′). [F.] The song of departure; — a celebrated French patriotic song of the Revolutionary period, composed by Marie Joseph de Chénier and set to music by Méhul.
chantepleure, *n.* [OF.] An alternation of singing and weeping, or succession of joy by sorrow; — esp. [*cap.*] the name of an Old French song. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
chant′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **chan′tier′** (shäɴ′tyā′), *n.* [Can. F., fr. F. *chantier* place where timber is stored.] A log hut; hence, a shanty; a shack.
chant-it-clear. † CHANTICLEER.
chant′ment, *n.* [OF. *chantement*.] Enchantment; incantation. *Obs.*
chan′tor. Var. of CHANTER.
chantour. † CHANTER.
Cha′nu-ca (hä′no͞o-kä), *n.* A Jewish feast. See HANUKKA.
chanun. † CANON.
cha-ol′o-gy (kā-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [See CHAOS; -LOGY.] A description of chaos. *Rare.*
cha′o-man′cy (kā′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. χάος atmosphere + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of appearances in the air. *Rare.*
cha-ot′i-cal, *a.* Chaotic. *Rare.*
cha-ot′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CHAOTIC.
cha-ot′ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*
chaoua. † COFFEE.
chaous. † CHIAUS.
chap (chăp; chŏp), *v. t. & i.* [See CHEAP.] **1.** To buy; barter; trade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** To choose; to fix upon. *Scot.*
chap (chăp), *n.* Short for CHAPBOOK. *Rare.*
chap. *Abbr.* Chaplain; chapter.
‖ **cha′pa** (chä′pä), *n.* [Sp.] An ornamental plate, as of silver, worn on the Mexican sombrero.
cha′pah, *n.* See WEIGHT.
‖ **cha′pa-po′te** (chä′pä-pō′tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name.] A kind of fine asphalt found chiefly in Cuba; — called also *Mexican asphalt.*
cha′pa-re′jos (-rā′hōs). Var. of CHAPARAJOS.
‖ **cha′pa-re′ras** (-rās), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] = CHAPARAJOS.
cha-pa′ti (chȧ-pä′tĭ). Var. of CHUPATTY.
cha-pat′ti. Var. of CHUPATTY.
chape, *v.* [OF. *eschaper*, F. *échapper*. See ESCAPE.] To escape. *Obs.*
‖ **cha′peau′ bas′** (shȧ′pō′ bä′).

D E F G H I J K L M

One not connected with a church; as, the *chapel* of a palace, hospital, prison, or college. **b** An oratory in a mausoleum, aisle, or other place, containing an altar at which masses might be chanted for the souls of the dead; a chantry; hence, a room, recess, or cell in a cathedral or other church, containing an altar and separately dedicated; as, a sepulchral, or mortuary, *chapel*.
3. Of certain churches, a place of public worship subordinate to, or dependent on, the parish church, to which it is a supplement of some kind; as, a *chapel* of ease; a parochial *chapel*.
4. A place of worship used by others than members of an established church. See CHURCH, *n.*, 1. *British*.
5. A chapel service, as at a college or university; attendance at a chapel service; as, he "cut" *chapel*. *Thackeray*.
6. A choir of singers belonging to a chapel, as of a prince; hence, the choir, or the orchestra, or both, attached to the court of a prince or nobleman.
7. The sacred vessels and other accessories required for the performance of divine services. *Obs. or Hist.*
8. *Print.* **a** Formerly, a printing office; — said to have been so called because printing was first carried on in England in a chapel near Westminster Abbey. **b** An association or meeting of the workmen in a printing office, for dealing with matters or questions affecting their interests.
chapel of ease, a chapel or dependent church built for the ease or accommodation of an increasing parish, or for parishioners living at a distance from the principal church.
chap′el (chăp′ĕl), *v. t.*; CHAP′ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; CHAP′EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1**. To place, or inter, in a chapel. *Rare.*
2. *Naut.* To cause (a ship taken aback in a light breeze) so to turn or circuit by the helm alone as to recover, without bracing the yards, the same tack on which she had been sailing.
chap′e-let (chăp′ē-lĕt), *n.* [F. See CHAPLET.] **1**. A pair of stirrup straps, with attached stirrups, joined at the top and fastened to the pommel or the frame of the saddle.
2. A kind of chain pump or dredging machine.
chap′el-mas′ter (chăp′ĕl-mȧs′tẽr), *n.* A director of music in a chapel; the director of a court choir, or orchestra, or both; a Kapellmeister.
chapel royal. A chapel officially connected with the court of a Christian sovereign or attached to a royal palace.
chap′el-ry (chăp′ĕl-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *chapelerie*.] **1**. The territorial district assigned to a chapel, or having its own chapel.
2. The congregation of a nonconformist chapel. *Obs.*
3. A chapel with its precinct and appurtenances.
chapel text. *Print.* A style of type like church text, but lighter and more ornate.

☞ This line is in Chapel Text.

chap′er-on (shăp′ẽr-ōn; -ŏn; 277), *n.* [F. See CHAPE, CAPE, CAP.] **1**. A hood or cap; esp., an ornamental or an official hood, as one worn by nobles or ladies, or by Knights of the Garter as part of their full dress. *Obs. or Hist.*

His head and face covered with a *chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look through. *Howell.*

2. An escutcheon or trapping placed on the forehead of a horse, esp. of those which draw the hearse in pompous funerals. *Obs.*
3. A person, esp. a matron, who accompanies a young unmarried lady in public, for propriety, and as a protector.
chap′er-on, *v. t.*; CHAP′ER-ONED (-ōnd; -ŏnd); CHAP′ER-ON′ING. [Cf. F. *chaperonner*, fr. *chaperon*.] To attend in public places as a chaperon; to matronize; escort.

Fortunately Lady Bell Finley, whom I had promised to *chaperon*, sent to excuse herself. *Hannah More.*

chap′er-on′age (-ōn′āj; -ŏn′āj), *n.* Act or practice of chaperoning; the attendance or protection of a chaperon.
chap′fall′en (chŏp′fôl′'n; chăp′-), *a.* Also *chopfallen*. Having the lower chap, or jaw, drooping, — an effect of extreme exhaustion or debility, etc., or esp. of death, or an indication of humiliation and dejection; dispirited.
chap′i-ter (chăp′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. CAPITAL, CHAPTER.] **1**. Earlier spelling of CHAPTER.
2. A summary; specif., *O. Eng. Law*, the capitula itineris. See *Articles of the Eyre*, under ARTICLE.
3. *Arch.* A capital. *Archaic.* *Ex.* xxxvi. 38.
chap′lain (chăp′lĭn), *n.* [F. *chapelain*, fr. LL. *capellanus* (better *cappellanus*), fr. *capella*. See CHAPEL; cf. CAPELIN.]
1. An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs religious service in a chapel.
2. A clergyman who is officially attached to the army or navy, to some public institution, or to a family or court, for the purpose of performing divine service.
3. A nun who recites the inferior services in a convent of nuns. *Chaucer.*
4. Any person (clergyman or layman) chosen to conduct religious exercises for a society, etc.; as, a *chaplain* of a Masonic lodge or patriotic society.
chap′lain-cy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). The office, position, or station of a chaplain. *Swift.*
chap′let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *chapelet*, dim. of OF. *chapel* hat, garland, dim. fr. L. *cappa*. See CAP; cf. CHAPELET, CHAPEAU, CAPELLET.] **1**. A garland or wreath to be worn on the head.
2. A string of beads, a third of a rosary, or fifty-five (sometimes fifty-nine) beads, used by Roman Catholics in praying; also, the prayers recited over this.
3. In general, a string of beads; a necklace.
4. Something resembling a string of beads; as, a *chaplet* of the spores of *Cystopus*.
5. *Arch.* A small molding, carved into beads, pearls, olives, etc.; a carved astragal or baguet.
6. A kind of circular gridiron. *Obs.* *Evelyn. Orf. E. D.*
7. *Founding.* Any of various metal devices for holding a core or section of a mold in place; esp., a small thin metal plate with a supporting stem for fixing in a block. The chaplet usually remains as a part of the casting.
8. Var. of CHAPELET.
chap′man (chăp′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *céapman*; *céap* trade + *man* man; akin to D. *koopman*, Sw. *köpman*, Dan. *kiöbmand*, G. *kaufmann*. Cf. CHAP a man; see CHEAP.] **1**. One who buys and sells; merchant; dealer; trader. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer.*
2. An itinerant dealer; peddler; hawker. *Burns.*
3. A buyer; purchaser; customer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **cha-po′te** (chä-pō′tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., prob. fr. a native name.] The Mexican persimmon (*Diospyros texana*).
chapped (chăpt), *pret. & p. p.* of CHAP, *v.* — *p. a.*
1. Cracked; fissured; roughened; as, *chapped* hands.
2. (chăpt; chŏpt) Chopped; mashed; cut or beaten small; as, *chapped* stubble; *chapped* potatoes. *Obs. or Scot.*
chap′pie (chăp′ĭ), *n.* A little chap; fellow; — often used as a term of familiar address or with an implication of effeminacy; hence, a fop; dude. *Colloq.*
chap′py (-ĭ), *a.* Full of chaps; cleft; gaping.
chap′tal-i-za′tion (shăp′tăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* [F. *chaptalisation*, fr. J. A. *Chaptal*, the inventor.] *Wine Manuf.* The process of improving must by neutralizing an excess of acid with calcium carbonate, as marble dust, and adding sugar. — **chap′tal-ize** (shăp′tăl-īz), *v. t.*
chap′ter (chăp′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *chapitre*, F. *chapitre*, fr. L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* head, top, the chief person or thing, the principal division of a writing, chapter. See CHIEF, and cf. CHAPITER.] **1**. A main division of a book, treatise, or the like; as, Genesis has fifty *chapters*. Hence, something forming, or considered as, an integral or independent part or series, as a subject, topic, or matter, an experience, a phase of anything, etc.

In his bosom! In what *chapter* of his bosom? *Shak.*

2. *Liturgics.* A short passage of Scripture chanted or recited by the officiant between the last psalm and the hymn.
3. A regular meeting or assembly for business or conference of the canons of a cathedral or collegiate church, or of canonesses, monks, members of any religious order, order of knights, society, fraternity, or the like.
4. A chapter house. *Obs.*
5. A body or community of those who hold a chapter, or an organized branch or body of some society or fraternity; specif., the body of canons of a cathedral or collegiate church, who are presided over by a dean and often act as a bishop's council.
6. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.*
7. *Horology.* Any of the Roman numerals marking the hours; — so called from their use in numbering chapters in the Bible, etc.
chapter and verse, exact reference or details.

A legend . . . relates it, *chapter and verse*, of one of their marksmen. *Dasent.*

— **the c. of accidents**, the succession of unforeseen events; chance. *Marryat.* — **the c. of possibilities**, the possible course of events. — **to the end of the c.**, fig., to the end.
chap′ter, *v. t.*; CHAP′TERED (-tẽrd); CHAP′TER-ING. **1**. To divide into, or arrange in, chapters, as a book. *Fuller.*
2. To correct; to reprimand. *Dryden.*
3. *Horology.* To mark with chapters, or Roman numerals.
chapter house. A house or room where a chapter meets, esp. a building attached to a cathedral, monastery, etc.
‖ **cha-que′ta** (chä-kā′tä), *n.* [Sp.] A jacket; specif., in Texas, a cowboy's heavy jacket of leather or cloth, worn as a protection against the chaparral.
char (chär; chȧr), *n.* A turn; a turn or stroke of work; a job. See CHARE. *Obs. or R. or Dial.*
char, *v. t. & i.* To turn; to do chars, or jobs of work; specif., to work as charwoman. See CHARE.
char (chär), *v. t.*; CHARRED (chärd); CHAR′RING. [Prob. same word as *char* to perform (see CHARE, *n.*), the modern use coming from *charcoal*, prop. *coal-turned*, turned to coal.] **1**. To reduce to charcoal or carbon by exposure to heat; to burn to a cinder. *Tennyson.*
2. To burn slightly or partially; to burn; to scorch; as, to *char* wood; to *char* liquors.
3. To delineate or mark by burning partially. *Rare.*
Syn. — See SCORCH.
char, *v. i.* [See CHAR, *v. t.*] To burn to charcoal; to burn.
char, *n.* A charred substance; charcoal; esp., *Sugar Refining*, animal charcoal, used in decolorizing the sugar.
char, *n.*; *pl.* CHAR (collective), or CHARS. Also **charr**. [Gael. *ceara*, lit., red, blood-colored, fr. *cear* blood. From its red belly.] Any of various species of trout constituting the genus or subgenus *Salvelinus*, distinguished chiefly by their small scales and the form of the vomer, which is boat-shaped, with teeth only on its head. The common European species is *S. alpinus*. Many of the American trout, as the brook trout and oquassa, belong to this genus.

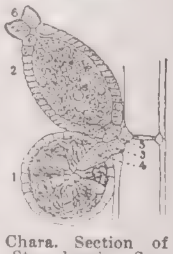

Chara. Section of Stem bearing Sexual Organs: 1 Antheridium; 2 Oögonium; 3 Basal Nodal Cell; 4, 5 Stalk Cells; 6 Crown; 7 Manubrium.

Cha′ra (kā′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *chara*, some plant.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, type of the Characeæ, characterized by a cortex in the stem. See CHARACEÆ, NITELLA.
‖ **char′-à-bancs′** (shȧ′rȧ-bäɴ′), *n.*; *pl.* CHARS-À-BANCS (*F.* shȧ′rȧ′bäɴ′). [F.] A long, light, open vehicle, with transverse benches or seats facing forward. Also, in some Eng. books, *char-à-banc*.
Cha-ra′ce-æ (kȧ-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHARA.] *Bot.* A family of chlorophyll-bearing submersed thallophytes, the stoneworts, having jointed stems with whorls of leaves at the nodes, on which the complex reproductive organs of both sexes are borne. The fertilized carpogonium is surrounded by five spirally wound cells, forming the so-called fruit. The principal genera are *Chara* and *Nitella*. — **cha-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
char′a-cin (kăr′ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [From CHARACEÆ.] *Chem.* A white, unctuous, ill-smelling, camphorlike substance found in some of the lower algæ, as *Chara* and *Oscillaria*.
Char′a-cin′i-dæ (kăr′ȧ-sĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χάραξ, -ακος, a kind of fish.] *Zoöl.* A large family of fishes of the group Ostariophysi, confined to the fresh waters of Africa and tropical America. — **char′a-cine** (kăr′ȧ-sĭn; -sīn), *a. & n.* — **cha-rac′i-nid** (kȧ-răs′ĭ-nĭd), *n.* — **char′a-ci-noid** (kăr′ȧ-sĭ-noid; kȧ-răs′ĭ-), *a. & n.*
char′act (kăr′ăkt), *n.* [OF. *charact*, *caracte*, *caract*, *caracte*. Cf. CHARACTER.] A distinctive mark or stamp; a letter, figure, or sign, etc., as in magic or cabalistic symbolism; a character. *Obs. or Archaic.*
char′ac-ter (kăr′ăk-tẽr; *before 1700, often accented* charac′ter), *n.* [ME. *caracter*, L. *character* an instrument for marking, character, Gr. χαρακτήρ, fr. χαράσσειν to make sharp, to cut into furrows, to engrave: cf. F. *caractère*.]
1. A sign or token placed upon an object as an indication of some special fact with reference to it, as of ownership or origin; a mark, brand, or stamp; also, a sign or token indicative of something known or meant to be known only to persons especially instructed or initiated into its secret; an emblem or symbol.
2. Hence: **a** A graphic symbol of any sort; as, the *characters* used in musical or mathematical notation; esp., a graphic symbol employed in the recording of language, as a letter, hieroglyph, or ideograph (cf. ALPHABET); specif., *pl.*, *Obs.*, abbreviated script; shorthand. **b** Writing; inscription; printing; also, what is printed or inscribed.

What 's on this tomb
I cannot read; the *character* I 'll take with wax. *Shak.*

c Style of writing or printing; hand; letter; as, an inscription in the Runic *character*.

You know the *character* to be your brother's? *Shak.*

d A cabalistic, magical, or astrological sign or symbol; a charact. **e** A private mode of writing; cipher. *Pepys.*
3. In figurative and transferred use: **a** Appearance or outward trait viewed as a token of real nature, as emblematic of origin, or as significant of an ulterior fact or relationship.

Thou hast a mind that suits
With this thy fair and outward *character*. *Shak.*

b *Cath. Theol.* The spiritual mark impressed on the soul by the sacraments of baptism, confirmation, and holy orders (which cannot be repeated without sacrilege), by which the recipient is in some special way marked for the worship of God. See BAPTISM, *cit.*
4. A trait or characteristic, esp. one serving as an index of the essential or inner nature of an object or person. Specif.: *Bot. & Zoöl.* A feature or peculiarity (as of structure, color, form, or size) possessed by the individuals of a variety, species, or other category, and by means of which they may be recognized or differentiated, as a specific *character*, a generic *character*, etc.

The importance, for classification, of trifling *characters*, mainly depends on their being correlated with several other *characters* of more or less importance. *Darwin.*

5. The sum of qualities or features, by which a person or a thing is distinguished from others; the aggregate of distinctive mental and moral qualities belonging to an individual or a race as a whole: the stamp or individuality impressed by nature, education, or habit; that which a person or thing really is; essential peculiarity; kind; sort; nature.

The *character* of that dominion. *Milton.*
A man of . . . thoroughly subservient *character*. *Motley.*

6. **a** A description, delineation, or detailed account of the qualities or peculiarities of a person or of a thing.

This subterraneous passage is much mended since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it. *Addison.*

b Esp., a written statement as to behavior, habits, competency, etc., given by an employer to an employee.
7. Quality, position, rank, or capacity; status; as, in the miserable *character* of a slave; in his *character* as a magistrate; her *character* as a daughter.
8. The estimate, individual or general, put upon a person or thing, a favorable one being implied when no qualifying adjective is added; reputation; repute; as a man's *character* for truth and veracity; to give one a bad *character*. Cf. REPUTATION.

It would be well if *character* and reputation were used distinctively. In truth, *character* is what a person is; reputation is what he is supposed to be. *Character* is in himself, reputation is in the minds of others. *Character* is injured by temptations, and by wrong-doing; reputation, by slanders and libels. *Character* endures throughout defamation in every form, but perishes when there is a voluntary transgression: reputation may last through numerous transgressions, but be destroyed by a single, and even an unfounded, accusation or aspersion. *Abbott.*

9. A person regarded as characterized by or exemplifying peculiar or notable traits; a personage; a personality; as, Cæsar is a great historical *character*.
10. One of the persons of a drama or novel; a distinctive

[F., lit., hat down.] Hat in hand. — *interj.* Hat off!
cha-pel′-de-fer′ (shȧ-pĕl′-dē-fĕr′), *n.* [OF. *chapel de fer*.] Lit., a cap of iron; in medieval armor, an iron or steel skullcap, or one having a brim like a hat, worn with a coif of mail.
chap′eled, *or* **chap′elled** (chăp′ĕld), *pret. & p. p.* of CHAPEL.
chape′less, *a.* See -LESS.
chap′el-ing, *or* **chap′el-ling**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHAPEL.
chap′el-lage (chăp′ĕl-āj), *n.* = CHAPELRY, 3. *Rare.*
chap′el-la-ny (-ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [F. *chapellenie*.] A chapel within the jurisdiction of a church. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **cha′pelle′ ar′dente′** (shȧ′pĕl′ ȧr′däɴt′). [F., lit., burning chapel.] A chamber draped with black and lighted with candles, for the unburied dead.
‖ **cha′pelle′ ex′pia′toire′** (shȧ′pĕl′ ĕs′pyȧ′twȧr′). [F.] An expiatory chapel.
chapelleyn. ✝ CHAPLAIN.
chap′el-man, *n.* A clergyman or official of a chapel. [-WARD.]
chap′el-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* See
chap′el-ward′en, *n.* An official holding in a chapel a position like that of a churchwarden.
cha′pe-ra′jos. Var. of CHAPARAJOS. [FALLEN.]
chap′fall′en-ly, *adv.* of CHAP-
chapfare. ✝ CHAFFER.
cha′pin (chä′pĭn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A trunkfish.
chapine. ✝ CHOPINE.
chapitle. ✝ CHAPTER.
chap′i-tral (chăp′ĭ-trăl), *a.* Chapteral. [TER.]
chap′i-tre ✝ CHAPITER, CHAP-
chap′lain-ry, **chap′lan-ry**, *n.* A chaplaincy. *Scot.*
chap′lain-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
chap′le, *n.* [OF.] A violent combat. *Obs.* [jaw, or chap.]
chap′less, *a.* Having no lower
chap′let-ed, *a.* Adorned with or wearing a chaplet, as of leaves.
chap′lin. ✝ CHAPLAIN. [*Obs.*]
chap′man-a-ble, *a.* Marketable.
chap′man-head, **chap′man-hood**, *n.* Chapmanship. *Obs.*
chap′man-ry, *n.* The business or skill of a chapman. *Obs.*
chap′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
chap′mon′ey, *n.* [See CHAPMAN.] Money given by a seller to a buyer as a rebate or luck money. *Dial. Eng.*
chapolorie. ✝ SCAPULARY.
‖ **cha′pon′** (shȧ′pôɴ′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A capon.
‖ **cha′pon′ au′ gros′ sel′** (shȧ′pôɴ′-nō′ grō′ sĕl′). [F.] *Cookery.* Plain boiled capon; lit., capon with a big lump of salt.
chapoun. ✝ CAPON.
chap′our-net′ (shăp′ōōr-nĕt′), *n.* [Dim. of F. *chaperon* hood.] *Her.* A bearing conventionally representing a little hood, and consisting of a part cut off from an ordinary, as the chief, by a bow-shaped line. — **chap′our-net′ted**, *a.*
chap′pa (chăp′ȧ), *n.* *Med.* A West African disease marked by severe pains in muscles and joints. [royal courier. *Obs.*]
chappar. *n.* [Turk. *chapar*.] A
chapparal. *n.* Incorrect for CHAPARRAL. [squawfish.]
chap-paul′ (chă-pôl′), *n.* The
chappe. ✝ CHAP.
chappe, *n.* [See CHAPE.] A cape or cloak. *Obs. or R* *Scott.*
chapped (chŏpt; chăpt), *a.* Having (such) a chap, or jaw.
chap′pel. ✝ CHAPEL.
chappelet. ✝ CHAPLET.
chappen. ✝ SHAPEN.
chapperon. ✝ CHAPERON.
chap′pin (chȧp′ĭn; chŏp′ĭn). Scot. var. of CHOPIN.
chap′ping (chăp′ĭng), *vb. n.* 1. Fissuring or cracking; also, a cracked surface or place. 2. (*Scot.* chȧp′ĭng; chŏp′-) A striking or knocking.
chapping stick. A stick for use as a weapon. *Scot.*
chap′pit (chȧp′ĭt; chŏp′-). Scot. var. of CHAPPED.
chap-pow′ (chȧ-pou′), *n.* [Cf. Per. *chapū* pillage, *chāpaul* a raid.] A raid or foray. *Anglo-Ind.*
chap′py, *n.*; *pl.* -PIES. Var. of CHAPPIE.
cha-pra′si (chȧ-prä′sē), **cha-pras′si**. Vars. of CHUPRASSY.
chaps (chăps; shăps), *n. pl.* Short for CHAPARAJOS. *Colloq.*
chapt, *pret. & p. p.* of CHAP.
chap′ter-al (chăp′tẽr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a chapter.
chapter bread. Bread distributed daily to the canons in some chapters; hence, a superior kind of bread.
chaptour. ✝ CHAPTER.
chap′trel, *n.* [See CHAPITER.] *Arch.* An impost.
chap′wom′an, *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN. A female dealer or peddler.
char. ✝ CHAIR, CHARE.
char, *n.* [F.] A car; chariot; cart; wagon. *Obs.* — **char of lead**, thirty pigs of lead, each pig weighing about 70 lbs. *Obs.*
Cha′ra (kā′rȧ; kä′rȧ), *n.* [Gr. χαρά joy.] See STAR.
Char′a-ath′a-lar (kăr′ȧ-ăth′ȧ-lär). *Bib.*
Char′a-ca (kăr′ȧ-kȧ). *Bib.*

personality created by a novelist or dramatist; also, the personality or part which an actor impersonates.
11. Highly developed or strongly marked moral qualities; distinctive character; individuality, esp. as distinguished by moral excellence; good mental or moral constitution; as, the face in that picture has *character*.
The difference between talents and *character* is adroitness to keep the old and trodden round, and power and courage to make a new road to new and better goals. *Emerson.*
12. A unique or extraordinary individual; an odd or eccentric person; as, Randolph was a *character*. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See DISPOSITION.
in character, in the part assumed; hence, in harmony; appropriate; proper; properly. — **out of c.**, at variance with the part assumed; hence, out of harmony; inappropriate; improper; improperly.
char′ac-ter (kăr′ăk-tẽr), *v. t.*; CHAR′AC-TERED (-tẽrd); CHAR′AC-TER-ING. **1.** To engrave; impress; inscribe; write.
These trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I 'll *character*. *Shak.*
The history of nature is *charactered* in his brain. *Emerson.*
2. To symbolize; represent; figure. *Archaic.* *R. Greene.*
3. To characterize. *Mitford.*
All conscience and all courage, — there 's our Count
Charactered in a word. *R. Browning.*
character actor *or* **actress**. *Theat.* An actor or actress who portrays odd, eccentric, or peculiar characters.
char′ac-ter-is′tic (kăr′ăk-tẽr-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. χαρακτηριστικός: cf. F. *caractéristique*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or serving to constitute, the character; showing the character, or distinctive qualities or traits, of persons or things; peculiar; distinctive; typical.
Characteristic clearness of temper. *Macaulay.*
2. Pertaining to, or describing, character; as, *characteristic* writings. *Rare.*
3. Symbolic; making use of symbols.
4. Serving as a character; serving to denote position in a series or a scheme of classification.
Syn. — See DISTINCTIVE.
characteristic chain, *Math.*, a connectivity of a simple infinity of elements consisting of a curve on a surface and the tangent planes along the curve, and along which is satisfied a system of characteristic equations. — **c. curve**, *Mech.*, a curve which exhibits the functional characteristics of a machine, esp. of a dynamo-electric machine, as a curve showing the connection between potential difference and current or external resistance in a dynamo or motor, or between the torque and revolutions in a motor. — **c. determinant**, *Math.*, one formed from another by adding the same arbitrary magnitude to each constituent of the principal diagonal. — **c. equation**, *Math.*, an algebraic equation each root of which determines a solution of a given differential equation. — **c. formula**, *Math.*, one that determines a characteristic. See CHARACTERISTIC, *n.*, 2 **b**; *characteristics of a system of curves*, under CHARACTERISTIC, *n.* — **c. function** (Hamilton's), *Math.*, twice the time integral of the kinetic energy, representing the "action" of a system in free motion (with prescribed energy) from one configuration to another. — **c. number**, *Math.*, the number of characteristics of a given spread of figures for a condition of given dimensionality. — **c. problem**, *Math.*, the problem of determining characteristic numbers. — **c. series of points**, *Math.*, the totality of sets of points in which two curves of the system intersect. — **c. subgroup**, *Math.*, any subgroup of a group *G* that is transformed into itself by every isomorphism of *G*. — **c. tone**, *Music*, the seventh or leading tone, or any distinguishing tone, of a diatonic scale, as the B♭ that distinguishes the key of F from that of C. — **c. triangle of a curve**, *Math.*, a differential triangle; an infinitesimal right triangle whose hypotenuse coincides sensibly with the curve.
char′ac-ter-is′tic, *n.* **1.** A distinguishing trait, quality, or property; an element of character; that which characterizes. "The *characteristics* of a true critic." *Johnson.*
2. *Math.* **a** The index or integral part (whether positive or negative) of a logarithm. **b** The rational integral function (in its lowest terms) whose vanishing fulfills a certain condition. **c** The number of simple singularities of a given kind to which a higher singularity of an algebraic curve or surface is equivalent.
3. *Logic.* **a** A character or group of characters which serves to indicate the place of an object in a natural classification. **b** = CHARACTER, 8.
Syn. — Quality, peculiarity, mark, lineament. — CHARACTERISTIC, TRAIT, FEATURE. A CHARACTERISTIC (cf. DISTINCTIVE) is a mark or quality which characterizes or distinguishes; it is often that quality which predominatingly makes a thing or person what it is; as, the *characteristics* of Pope's couplet are polish and point; the *characteristic* of poetry is rhythm. A TRAIT is a somewhat sharply defined *characteristic*, and applies more frequently to persons than to things; as, delight in artifice was one of Pope's *traits*. A FEATURE is a conspicuous or prominent detail or part; as, a salient *feature* of the "Rape of the Lock" is its supernatural machinery. See QUALITY; cf. VEIN.
characteristic of a cubic, *Math.*, the constant cross ratio of the four tangents that may be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points. — **c. of an envelope**, *Math.*, a curve being the intersection of two consecutive members of the assemblage of surfaces enveloped. — **c. of a surface**, *Math.*, the number of round angles (2π) in the *total curvature* of the surface; the difference ($e-q$) between the number of elementary (or simply connected) areas (e) into which a surface is cut by crosscuts and the number (q) of such crosscuts. — **characteristics of a system of curves**, *Math.*, two numbers, as μ and ν, μ denoting how many curves of the system pass through any given point, ν how many are tangent to a given right line (Chasles, 1864). The notion has since been generalized (Schubert, 1879) and extended to an n-fold extent of figures, to denote a set of numbers such that the number of figures fulfilling any n-fold condition is $a\mu + b\nu + \ldots$ where the integers $a, b, \ldots$ depend on the condition, this being a **characteristic formula**.
char′ac-ter-is′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Inscribed with characters, esp. magical symbols. *Obs.*
2. Distinctive; characteristic.

char′ac-ter-is′ti-cal (kăr′ăk-tẽr-ĭs′tĭ-kăl), *n.* A characteristic, or distinctive mark. *Obs.*
char′ac-ter-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* In a characteristic manner; in a way that characterizes; distinctively; typically.
char′ac-ter-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result of characterizing.
char′ac-ter-ize (kăr′ăk-tẽr-īz), *v. t.*; CHAR′AC-TER-IZED (-īzd); CHAR′AC-TER-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [LL. *characterizare*, Gr. χαρακτηρίζειν: cf. F. *caractériser*.] **1.** To engrave; imprint; inscribe. *Obs.* *Sir M. Hale.*
2. To represent or delineate. = CHARACTER, 2. *Obs.* *T. Gale.*
3. To indicate or delineate the character of; to describe.
Under the name of Tamerlane he intended to *characterize* King William. *Johnson.*
4. To be a characteristic of; to mark, or express the character of.
The softness and effeminacy which *characterize* the men of rank in most countries. *Irving.*
5. To make recognizable by peculiar marks or traits; to mark with distinctive features; to give character to.
European, Asiatic, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*. *Arbuthnot.*
char′ac-ter-ize, *v. i.* To impart or portray character, as in a work of art.
character part. *Theat.* A part distinguished by oddness or unusual and strongly marked individuality.
character sketch. *Theat.* A sketch, or short piece, dealing with a character or characters of peculiar, eccentric, or strongly marked individuality.
char′ac-ter-y (kăr′ăk-tẽr-ĭ; *formerly also accented, as in Shakespeare*, cha-rac′ter-y), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of expressing thought by characters or symbols; symbolism; characters or symbols collectively; a system of signs or characters.
Fairies use flowers for their *charactery*. *Shak.*
I will construe to thee
All the *charactery* of my sad brows. *Shak.*
2. Act of characterizing; delineation of character. *Obs.*
cha-rade′ (shȧ-rād′ *or, esp. in British usage*, shȧ-räd′; 277), *n.* [F. *charade*, cf. NPr. *charrado* conversation, *charra* to talk; of uncertain origin.] A verbal or acted enigma based upon a word which has two or more significant syllables or parts, each of which, as well as the word itself, is to be guessed from the descriptions or representations.
Cha-dri′i-dæ (kăr′ȧ-drī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Charadrius*.] The family of limicoline birds consisting of the plovers, in some classifications including the snipe and sandpipers. — **cha-rad′ri-i-form** (kȧ-răd′rĭ-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **cha-rad′rine** (-rīn; -rĭn), *a.* — **cha-rad′ri-oid** (-rĭ-oid), *a.* & *n.*
Cha-rad′ri-us (kȧ-răd′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χαραδριός a bird dwelling in clefts, fr. χαράδρα a ravine.] The typical genus of the plover family. As now restricted it includes only the golden plovers.
Cha-ra′les (kȧ-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Chara*.] *Bot.* A very distinct order of thallophytic plants coextensive with the family Characeæ. It is usually placed among the green algæ of the class Chlorophyceæ, but is sometimes erected into a distinct class.
char′bon (shär′bŏn; *F.* shär′bôɴ′), *n.* [F., coal, charbon.] **1.** *Far.* A small black spot or mark remaining in the cavity of the corner tooth of a horse after the large spot or mark has become obliterated.
2. = ANTHRAX, 1 **c**.
char′coal′ (chär′kōl′), *n.* [See CHAR, *v. t.*, to burn or to reduce to coal, and COAL.] **1.** Amorphous carbon prepared from vegetable or animal substances; esp., coal made by charring wood in a kiln, retort, etc., from which air is excluded. It is used for fuel and in various mechanical, artistic, and chemical processes.
2. *pl.* Charcoal: — a collective use. *Obs.*
3. *Fine Arts.* A piece or pencil of fine charcoal used as a drawing implement.
4. A charcoal drawing; — an abbreviation.
5. Short for CHARCOAL PLATE.
char′coal′, *v. t.*; CHAR′COALED′ (-kōld′); CHAR′COAL′ING.
1. To blacken, mark, write, or draw with or as if with charcoal.
2. To asphyxiate with charcoal fumes.
charcoal blacks. The black pigments consisting of burnt substances, as burnt ivory, bone, cork, peach stones, etc.
charcoal burner. A person employed in making charcoal by burning wood, etc. — **charcoal burning**.
charcoal drawing. *Fine Arts.* A drawing made with charcoal, or the art of making such drawings.
charcoal furnace *or* **oven**. One in which charcoal is made by the dry distillation of wood or other substances.
charcoal iron. Iron made in a furnace in which charcoal is the fuel used.
charcoal plate. Tin plate made from charcoal iron.
Char′cot's′ crys′tals (shär′kōz′). [After J. M. *Charcot*, French physician.] *Med.* Minute colorless crystals found in the sputum of asthmatic and bronchitic patients.
Charcot's disease. *Med.* **a** Cerebrospinal sclerosis. **b** An inflammatory affection of the joints occurring in diseases of the spinal cord.
chard (chärd), *n.* [Cf. *carde* esculent thistle.] **1.** The tender leafstalks of the artichoke, blanched for table use.
2. A kind of beet (*Beta cicla*) producing large leaves with thick, succulent stalks, often cooked as a pot herb; — also called *Swiss chard* and *sea-kale beet*.
chare (châr), **char** (chär; châr), *n.* [ME. *cherr*, *char*, a turning, time, work, AS. *cerr*, *cyrr*, turn, occasion, business, akin to *cerran*, *cyrran*, to turn. Cf. CHORE, AJAR.]
1. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Return or coming back or round; turn; occasion; time. **b** A turn or stroke of work; a piece of business.
2. (Now usually spelt *chare* in England.) A turn or occasional piece of work, single or odd job, or task, esp. of household work; a chore; esp., in *pl.*, chores.
When thou hast done this *chare*, I give thee leave
To play till doomsday. *Shak.*
on char, on the turn; ajar.

chare (châr), **char** (chär; châr), *v. t.*; CHARED (chârd; chärd); CHAR′ING. **1.** To turn, esp. away or back. *Obs.*
2. To perform; to do; to finish. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Nares.*
That char is *chared*, as the good wife said when she had hanged her husband. *Old Proverb.*
chare, char, *v. i.* **1.** To turn, as aside or back. *Obs.*
2. To work, as at housework, by the day, without being hired regularly; to do odd jobs or chores; to work as charwoman.
charge (chärj), *v. t.*; CHARGED (chärjd); CHARG′ING (chär′jĭng). [OF. *chargier*, F. *charger*, fr. LL. *carricare*, fr. L. *carrus* wagon. Cf. CARGO, CARICATURE, CARK; see CAR.]
1. To lay or put a load on or in; to cause to bear or receive; also, to place as a load; to load; to lade.
A carte that *chargèd* was with hay. *Chaucer.*
Directing the servants . . . to *charge* the Saratoga trunk upon the dickey. *Stevenson.*
2. To bear as a load; to carry. *Obs.* & *R.*
3. To place a charge, as of powder, electricity, or gas, within or upon; to load; to fill; to impregnate; as, to *charge* a gun; to *charge* a Leyden jar; to *charge* water with carbon dioxide.
Their battering cannon *chargèd* to the mouths. *Shak.*
4. *Her.* To assume as a bearing; as, he *charges* three roses or; to place a bearing on; to furnish (*with*) as a bearing; as, he *charges* his shield with three roses or.
5. To furnish (*with*) as something borne, as on the exterior; as, to *charge* an architectural member with a molding.
6. To burden or weigh down (with sin, sickness, sorrow, or the like). *Obs.*
7. To task or load (*with*) mentally; to burden or weigh down, or to intrust (*with*), by way of responsibility, duty, or the like; as, to *charge* the mind with a duty to be done.
A fault in the ordinary method of education is the *charging* of children's memories with rules. *Locke.*
8. To give a charge or injunction to; to command, instruct, or exhort with authority; to enjoin or urge earnestly; as, to *charge* a jury (see CHARGE, *n.*, 15); to *charge* the clergy of a diocese.
Moses . . . *charged* you to love the Lord. *Josh.* xxii. 5.
Cromwell, I *charge* thee, fling away ambition. *Shak.*
9. To take to task or call to account; to challenge; — a use apparently Shakespearean. *Obs.*
To *charge* me to an answer. *Shak.*
Let us go in;
And *charge* us there upon inter'gatories,
And we will answer all things faithfully. *Shak.*
10. To accuse; to make a charge or assertion against (a person or thing); to lay the blame or responsibility (for an offense or something said or done) at the door of; to censure.
If he did that wrong you *charge* him with. *Tennyson.*
11. To impute or ascribe; to lay to one's charge.
No more accuse thy pen, but *charge* the crime
On native sloth and negligence of time. *Dryden.*
12. To subject to a pecuniary charge or liability; to impose or furnish as a charge; to make liable for.
When land shall be *charged* by any lien. *Kent.*
13. To fix or demand as a price; to set a price on; as, he *charges* two dollars a barrel for apples.
14. To place something to the account of as a debt; to debit; as, to *charge* one with goods. Also, to enter upon the debit side of an account; as, to *charge* a sum to one.
15. To bring (a weapon) to a position fitted for attack; to level.

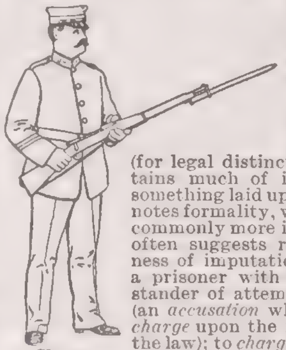
Charge Bayonet.

16. To bear down upon; to rush upon violently, esp. with hostile purpose; to attack impetuously.
Charged our main battle's front. *Shak.*
Syn. — CHARGE, ACCUSE, ARRAIGN. In ordinary usage (for legal distinctions see defs.), CHARGE retains much of its primary implication of something laid upon one, and frequently connotes formality, weight, or gravity; ACCUSE is commonly more immediate and personal, and often suggests rather directness or sharpness of imputation or censure; as, to *charge* a prisoner with burglary, to *accuse* a bystander of attempting to pick one's pocket (an *accusation* which may become a formal *charge* upon the intervention of an officer of the law); to *charge* a man with cheating (as an infraction of the laws of the game); to *accuse* a man of cheating (as an offense which one personally resents). ARRAIGN always implies a bringing before some tribunal; as, to *arraign* at the bar of public opinion. See CENSURE.
charge, *v. i.* **1.** To deliver a charge, as a bishop.
2. To make a charge; to demand or set a price; to make a debit; as, to *charge* high for goods.
3. To make a charge, or impetuous onset; to rush; as, to *charge* with fixed bayonets.
Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron. *Glanvill.*
4. To squat on its belly, with head on its fore paws, and be still; — said of a dog.
to charge as foragers, *Mil.*, to charge, at first with three-yard intervals, finally in couples, using the revolver only unless otherwise ordered. This is a maneuver of United States cavalry.
charge, *n.* [F. *charge*, fr. *charger* to load. See CHARGE, *v. t.*; cf. CARGO, CARICATURE.] **1.** In general: A load or burden; that which is laid upon, or which can be borne or taken by, a person or thing.
2. Specif.: A material load; burden; weight. *Obs.*
3. Charging or loading; lading, as of a ship. *Obs. or R.*
4. The quantity, as of powder, or, colloquially, powder and shot, electricity, ore, fuel, etc., which any apparatus, as a gun, battery, furnace, Leyden jar, etc., is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or which is actually in it at one time.
5. *Her.* A figure borne on the field; a bearing.
6. *Far.* A sort of plaster or ointment.

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char′ac-ter′i-cal (kăr′ăk-tĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. χαρακτηρικός.] *Obs.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or using, characters, esp. symbolic or magical ones.
2. Characteristic; distinguishing.
char′ac-ter-ism (kăr′ăk-tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. χαρακτηρισμός a characterizing.] **1.** Characterization. *Obs. or R.*
2. A characteristic. *Obs.*
3. Use of characters as symbols.
char′ac-ter-ist, *n.* A portrayer of character.
char′ac-ter-is′ti-cal-ness, char′ac-ter-is′tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
char′ac-ter-iz′a-ble (kăr′ăk-tẽr-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
char′ac-ter-iz′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who characterizes.
char′ac-ter-less, *a.* Without a character; without individuality. — **char′ac-ter-less-ness**, *n.*
Cha-rad′ri-i-for′mes (kȧ-răd′rĭ-ĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Charadrius* + L. *forma* form.] *Zoöl.* An order of schizognathous birds, including the limicoline birds, the auks, gulls, sand grouse, and pigeons.
Cha-rad′ri-o-mor′phæ (-ō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Charadrius* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* = LIMICOLÆ.
Char′a-shim *or* **-sim** (kăr′ȧ-shĭm; -sĭm). *Bib.*
charatable. † CHARITABLE.
char′bo-cle, char′bo-kell, char′bo-kill. † CARBUNCLE.
charboncle, charbonkkel, charboucle. † CARBUNCLE.
‖**char′bon′ roux′** (shär′bôɴ′ rōō′). [F.] A soft reddish brown variety of charcoal.
charbucle, -bugle. † CARBUNCLE.
Char′ca-mis (kär′kȧ-mĭs). *D. Bib.*
charce, *a.* [Cf. OF. *eschars* stingy, scanty.] Thin; sparse. *Obs.*
Char′cha-mis (kär′kȧ-mĭs). *Bib.*
Char′che-mish (kär′kē-mĭsh; kär-kē′mĭsh). *Bib.*
‖**char′co** (chär′kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (*Sp.* -kōs). [Sp.] A shallow pool; a puddle; also, a gushing spring. *Sp. Amer.*
charcoal point. = CARBON POINT.
charcoal tree. An Asiastic ulmaceous tree (*Trema orientalis*). Its wood yields good charcoal.
char′coal′y, *a.* Like charcoal.
Char′cus (kär′kŭs). *Bib.*
‖**char′cu′te-rie′** (shär′kü′t'-rē′), *n.* [F.] A pork butcher's shop.
chard. Obs. pret. and p. p. of SHEAR.
chard, *n.* Chart; map. *Obs.*
chard. Charred. *Ref. Sp.*
char′dock (chär′dŏk). Var. of CHARLOCK.
char′don (chär′dŭn), **char-doon′** (chär-dōōn′). Vars. of CARDOON.
chare, *a.* Chary. *Obs.* — **chare′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
chare. † CHAIR, CHAR.
chare (châr), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] A narrow lane, alley, or street. *Dial. Eng.*
Cha′re-a (kā′rē-ȧ). *Bib.*
charecte. † CHARACT.
char′et, char′ette (chăr′ĕt), *n.* [OF. *charette*, F. *charrette*.] A wheeled vehicle, as a carriage, cart, wagon, or chariot. *Obs.*
char′e-ter, *n.* [OF. *charetier*, F. *charretier*.] A charioteer. *Obs.*
Chare Thursday (châr). Corrupt var. of SHEER THURSDAY.
chare′wom′an. † CHARWOMAN.

7. A mental or moral load; specif.: **a** Load or weight, as of trouble or responsibility; burden. *Obs.* **b** A burden; that which brings trouble, anxiety, etc. **c** Weight; import; consequence. *Obs.*

Many suchlike "as's" of great *charge*. *Shak.*

8. Pecuniary burden; whatever constitutes a burden on property, as rents, taxes, liens, etc.; cost; expense incurred; — usually in *pl.*

9. The price demanded for a thing or service.

10. An entry or account of that which is due from one party to another; that which is debited in a business transaction; as, a *charge* in an account book.

11. A duty or task laid upon a person; custody or care of any person, thing, or place; office; responsibility; oversight; obligation; trust.

'T is a great *charge* to come under one body's hand. *Shak.*

12. Heed; care; attention; notice. *Obs.*

We love no man that taketh keep or *charge*
Where that we go, we will be at our large. *Chaucer.*

13. A person or thing committed or intrusted to the care, custody, or management of another; a trust. Specif.: **a** *Eccl.* The people of a parish or church, or the parish or church, over whom the clergyman is set. **b** In India, an administrative division under a chief administrative officer; specif., one of the so-called **minor charges**: Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands.

14. An order; a mandate or command; an injunction; specif., *Scots Law*, a royal mandate.

The king gave . . . *charge* concerning Absalom. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 5.

15. An address (esp. an earnest or impressive address) containing instruction or exhortation; as, the *charge* of a bishop to his clergy; specif., *Law*, the statement made by the judge to the jury at the close of a trial of the principles of law which the latter are bound to apply to the facts as proved in deciding upon their verdict, frequently including a summing up of the evidence given in the case; often, broadly, any instruction given by the court to the jury for the purpose of governing their action in coming to or making their decision.

16. An accusation of a wrong or offense; allegation; indictment; specification of something alleged.

The *charge* of confounding together very different classes of phenomena. *Whewell.*

17. A position (of a weapon) fitted for attack. *Obs.*

18. Act of rushing upon, or towards, an enemy or opponent with the determination to close with him; an impetuous onset or attack, as of troops, esp. cavalry; hence, the signal for attack; as, to sound the *charge*.

Never, in any other war afore, gave the Romans a hotter *charge* upon the enemies. *Holland.*

The *Charge* of the Light Brigade. *Tennyson.*

The cavalry attack is generally a *charge*, and the infantry attack generally terminates in one. *Wisser & Gauss.*

19. Act of lying down in a particular way (see CHARGE, *v. i.*, 4); — said of dogs; also, the command given for this action.

Syn. — Care, custody, trust; management, office; expense, cost; assault, attack, onset; injunction, command, order, instruction; accusation, indictment. See PRICE.

charges forward, *Transportation*, charges to be paid by a subsequent recipient of the goods. — **in charge**, having the charge or care of something, esp. temporarily; as, the officer *in charge*; a minister *in charge*.

‖ **char′gé′** (shär′zhā′), *n.* [F.] A chargé d'affaires.

charge′a-ble (chär′jȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** *Obs. or Archaic.* Of the nature of a charge or burden; as: **a** Burdensome; troublesome; specif., costly. "That we might not be *chargeable* to any of you." 2 *Thess.* iii. 8. **b** Weighty; momentous; important. *Raleigh.* **c** Responsible.

2. That may be charged; liable to be charged; as, a duty *chargeable* on iron; a fault *chargeable* on a man; revenues *chargeable* with a claim; a man *chargeable* with murder.

‖ **char′gé′ d'af′faires′** (shär′zhā′ dȧ′fâr′), *n.; pl.* CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES (shär′zhā′). [F., "charged with affairs."] A temporary substitute, usually a member of a legation, for an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary; also, a diplomatic representative, or minister of an inferior grade, accredited by the government of one state to the minister of foreign affairs of another.

Chargés d'affaires, accredited to the ministers of foreign affairs of the court at which they reside, are either **chargés d'affaires ad hoc**, who are originally sent and accredited by their governments, or **chargés d'affaires per interim**, substituted in the place of the minister of their respective nations during his absence. *Wheaton.*

charge′house′ (chärj′hous′), *n.* A (boarding) school. *Obs.*

charg′er (chär′jẽr), *n.* [ME. *chargeour*; cf. OF. *chargeoir* a vessel for carrying things.] **1.** A large flat dish or platter for carrying meat.

Give me here John Baptist's head in a *charger*. *Matt.* xiv 8.

2. A large plate or vessel for liquids, for the wort in brewing, etc.

charg′er (chär′jẽr), *n.* One that charges; specif.: **a** One who loads. *Obs.* **b** An accuser. *Obs.* **c** *Scots Law.* A person in whose favor a decree suspended is pronounced. **d** The possessor of a charge on an estate or revenue. **e** A horse ridden in a charge; an officer's horse for battle or parade.

And furious every *charger* neighed. *Campbell.*

f A device or instrument to insert a charge, as into a gun.

charg′ing (chär′jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHARGE.

charging order, *Eng. Law*, an order of court making a judgment debt a charge upon the stocks or funds of the debtor.

char′i-ly (châr′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully; cautiously; frugally.

char′i-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being chary; caution; heedfulness; circumspectness; sparingness; frugality.

2. Carefully preserved state; integrity. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Char′ing Cross (chăr′ĭng). A district in London on the south side of Trafalgar Square, on the site of the old village of Cherringe. Here a Gothic cross was erected by King Edward I. as a token that the bier of his wife, Eleanor, had been set down there. In 1647 the cross was destroyed by the Parliamentary party, but a copy was erected near the original site in 1865.

char′i-ot (chăr′ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *chariot*, from *char* car. See CAR.] **1.** A wheeled vehicle; as: **a** A vehicle for transporting goods, as a cart or wagon. *Obs.* **b** A stately vehicle for persons; esp., among the ancients, a two-wheeled car or vehicle for war, racing, state processions, etc. Some ancient war chariots had, projecting from the hubs, cutting weapons like scythe blades, sickles, or hooks. Chariots were commonly drawn by two horses (biga), though in races four horses (quadriga) were often used by the Greeks and Romans. "The hooked *chariot*." *Milton.* "Scythed *chariots*." *Shelley.*

First moved the *chariots*, after whom the foot. *Cowper.*

Chariot (Quadriga), from a Greek vase.

c A light four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage, having a coach box and only back seats.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Charles's Wain. *Obs.*

3. *Watchmaking.* In a cylinder watch, a brass bar screwed to the pillar plate to carry the lower pivot of the cylinder and to afford a seat for the balance cock. *F. J. Britten.*

4. *Join.* Short for CHARIOT PLANE.

5. *Teleg.* A rotating piece which sweeps round over the pins in a Hughes type-printing telegraph and actuates a contact lever so as to send out a current during the time it is passing over a raised pin.

char′i-ot (chăr′ĭ-ŏt), *v. t.*; CHAR′I-OT-ED; CHAR′I-OT-ING. To convey or carry in or as in a chariot. *Milton.*

char′i-ot, *v. i.* To drive, ride, or go in a chariot.

char′i-ot-ed (-ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Carried or conveyed in a chariot.

2. Furnished with a chariot or chariots.

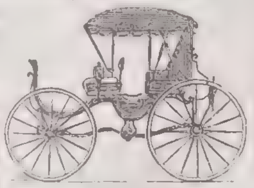

Chariotee.

char′i-ot-ee′ (-ē′), *n.* A light covered four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two seats.

char′i-ot-eer′ (-ēr′), *n.* **1.** One who drives a chariot.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A constellation of the northern hemisphere. See AURIGA.

Charioteer (Auriga).

char′i-ot-eer′, *v. i.*; CHAR′I-OT-EERED′ (-ērd′); CHAR′I-OT-EER′ING. To act as charioteer; to drive a chariot or vehicle.

char′i-ot-eer′, *v. t.* **1.** To drive (a chariot, vehicle, team) in the capacity of charioteer. "*Charioteering* ghastly alligators." *Shelley.*

2. To drive (a person) in a chariot or vehicle.

chariot plane. *Join.* A small metal smoothing plane with the cutter set at a low angle near the front, used for cleaning off internal angles, etc.; — so called from its form.

char′i-ot-ry (chăr′ĭ-ŏt-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Art of driving a chariot. *Rare.*

2. Soldiers who fought from chariots, collectively.

char′ism (kăr′ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. χάρισμα gift.] *Theol.* A special divine or spiritual gift; a special divine endowment which existed in a believer as an evidence of the experience of divine grace and fitted him for the life, work, or office to which he was called; a grace, as a miraculously given power of healing, or of speaking with tongues, or of prophesying, etc., attributed to some of the early Christians.

char′is-mat′ic (-ĭz-măt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a charism.

char′i-ta-ble (chăr′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. See CHARITY.] **1.** Exhibiting charity, or Christian love; full of love and good will; benevolent; kindly. *Archaic.*

Be thy intents wicked or *charitable*, . . .
. . . I will speak to thee. *Shak.*

2. Liberal in benefactions to the poor; giving freely; generous; beneficent.

What *charitable* men afford to beggars. *Shak.*

3. Of or pert. to, or springing from, charity; relating to almsgiving; eleemosynary; as, a *charitable* institution.

4. Liberal in judging of others; disposed to look on the best side, and to avoid harsh judgment; dictated by kindness; favorable; lenient.

By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon. *L. Andrews (cited in Bacon).*

Syn. — Kind, beneficent, benevolent, generous, liberal; lenient, forgiving, helpful, favorable, indulgent.

charitable use or **trust**. See CHARITY, *n.*, 7.

— **char′i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **char′i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

char′i-ty (chăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *charité*, fr. L. *caritas* dearness, high regard, love, from *carus* dear, costly, loved; akin to Skr. *kam* to wish, love, cf. Ir. *cara* a friend, W. *caru* to love. Cf. CARESS.] **1.** Christian love; — rendering Gr. ἀγάπη of the New Testament; specif.: **a** The divine love to man. *Obs.* **b** Human love to God and one's neighbor (*Matt.* xxii. 37, 39). *Archaic.* **c** Christian love of one's fellow men (1 *Cor.* xiii.); Christian benevolence; — in the Revised Version *love* has been substituted.

Now abideth faith, hope, *charity*, these three; but the greatest of these is *charity*. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 13.

For *charity* shall cover the multitude of sins. 1 *Pet.* iv. 8.

2. More generally, love; benevolence; good will; affection; an act or feeling of affection or benevolence.

Charity is therefore a habit of good will, or benevolence, in the soul, which disposes us to the love, assistance, and relief of mankind, especially of those who stand in need of it. *Addison.*

With malice towards none, with *charity* for all. *Lincoln.*

3. Liberality or lenience in judging of men and their actions; a disposition that inclines men to put the best construction on the words and actions of others.

The highest exercise of *charity* is *charity* toward the uncharitable. *Buckminster.*

4. Good will to the poor and the suffering; liberality to the poor, to benevolent institutions, or to worthy causes; generosity; charitableness; almsgiving; hence, the public provision for the care or relief of the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spake like a Christian. *Dryden.*

5. *pl.* Acts or works of benevolence to the poor.

6. Whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the needy or suffering for their relief; alms.

She did ill then to refuse her a *charity*. *L'Estrange*

7. *Law.* An eleemosynary gift; a gift, as by grant or devise, of real or personal property to the use of the public or any portion of it (as distinct from specific individuals) for any beneficial or salutary purpose. Such a gift creates a **charitable use or trust**, which, as distinct from a private use or trust, is one that is for the public benefit, has an indefinite or undetermined number of beneficiaries, and may, and usually does, create a perpetuity. Such uses or trusts were declared valid by the **Statute of Charitable Uses** of 1601 (43 Eliz. c. 4), and this act has been recognized as a part of the common law in most of the States of the United States. They are now regulated by recent statutes in Great Britain and generally in the United States. See CY PRES, USE.

8. An eleemosynary foundation or institution; an institution founded by a gift to the use of the public, as a hospital, a library, a school, a museum, etc.

9. A refreshment dispensed between meals in a monastery.

10. *Bot.* The Greek valerian (*Polemonium cæruleum*).

Syn. — Love, good will, tenderness; beneficence, liberality, almsgiving. See PHILANTHROPY, MERCY.

charity school. A school supported by charitable bequests or contributions for the education of poor children.

cha′ri-va′ri (shȧ′rē-vȧ′rē; shȧ-rē′vȧ-rē′; 277), *n.* [F.] **1.** A mock serenade of discordant noises, made with kettles, tin horns, etc., designed to annoy and insult.

It was nothing more or less than a *charivari* to celebrate the nuptials of an old man with a buxom damsel. *Irving.*

2. Hence, a medley of discordant noises; a babel.

chark (chärk), *n.* A fire drill or fire churn.

chark, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *charcoal*.] Charred wood or coal; charcoal; coke; cinder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *DeFoe.*

chark, *v. t.*; CHARKED (chärkt); CHARK′ING. To burn to charcoal; to char; to coke (coal).

char′la-tan (shär′lȧ-tăn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ciarlatano*, fr. *ciarlare* to chatter, prate.] One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions; a quack; impostor; empiric; mountebank.

Syn. — See IMPOSTOR.

char′la-tan′ic (shär′lȧ-tăn′ĭk), **char′la-tan′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or like a charlatan; making undue pretension; empirical; pretentious; quackish. — **char′la-tan′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

char′la-tan-ry (shär′lȧ-tăn-rĭ), *n.* Also ‖ **char′la′ta′nerie′** (shär′lȧ′tȧ′n'-rē′). [F. *charlatanerie*, fr. It. *ciarlataneria*. See CHARLATAN.] Undue pretension to skill; quackery; imposture; empiricism.

Charles's law (chärl′zĭz). [After J. A. C. *Charles*, French physicist.] *Physics.* The law that the volume of a given mass of gas increases for a given rise of temperature, or decreases for a given fall, by a definite fraction of its volume ($\frac{1}{273}$ of its volume at 0° C. for each degree centigrade). Thus, if v_0 be the volume at 0° C. and v_t the volume at t° C., $v_t = v_0(1 + \frac{t}{273})$.

Charles's Wain. Also **Charles' Wain**. [*Charles* (i. e., *Charlemagne*) + *wain*; cf. AS. *Carles wæn* (for *wægn*), Sw. *karlvagnen*, Dan. *karlsvogn*. See CHURL, and WAIN.] *Astron.* **a** The group of seven stars, commonly called the *Dipper*, in the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear. See URSA MAJOR. **b** Sometimes, the entire constellation.

Char′ley, **Char′lie** (chär′lĭ), *n.* *Colloq.* **1.** A familiar nickname or substitute for *Charles*.

2. A night watchman; — an old name. *British.*

3. A short, pointed beard, like that worn by Charles I.

4. A fox; — used as a proper name, as in fables.

char′lock (chär′lŏk), *n.* [AS. *cerlic*.] Prop., the wild or field mustard (*Brassica arvensis*), often troublesome in grain fields; hence, often, any yellow-flowered weed of the family Brassicaceæ.

Char′lotte (shär′lŏt), *n.* [F., fem. of *Charlot*, dim. of *Charles*. See CHARLES.] **1.** Fem. proper name. F. *Charlotte* (shȧr′lŏt′); It. *Carlotta* (kär-lŏt′tä); Sp. & Pg. *Carlota* (kär-lō′tä); G. *Charlotte* (shär-lŏt′ĕ).

2. In Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther" (G. *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers*), Albert's simple and domestic wife, whom Werther loves.

3. [*l. c.*] [F.] A kind of pudding made by lining a mold or dish with strips of bread or cake, and filling it with fruit, a preparation of gelatin, etc., covered with the material with which the mold or dish is lined.

char′lotte russe′ (shär′lŏt rōōs′; *F. pron.* shȧr′lŏt′ rüs′). [F., lit., Russian charlotte.] A dish composed of whipped cream or custard inclosed in sponge cake.

charm (chärm), *n.* [ME. *chirm* cry or song of birds, AS. *cirm*, *cyrm*. Cf. CHIRM.] **1.** A blended or confused noise of voices, notes of birds, or the like; chirm. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

With *charm* of earliest birds. *Milton.*

2. Song or singing, as of birds or persons; melody. *Obs.*

Free libertie to chaunt our *charmes* at will. *Spenser.*

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charge′a-bil′i-ty (chär′jȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ). **charge′a-ble-ness**, *n.* Chargeable quality or state.

charge′a-bl. Chargeable. *R. Sp.*

charge′a-bly (chär′jȧ-blĭ), *adv.* of CHARGEABLE. *Obs. or R.*

char′geant, *a.* [F., fr. *charger* to load.] Burdensome. *Obs.*

char-gee′ (chär-jē′), *n.* Beneficiary of a charge on property.

charge′ful, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Burdensome; costly; expensive. *Shak.* **2.** Full of charge, or responsibility; momentous.

charge′less, *a.* See -LESS.

char′geous, *a.* [OF. *chargeus*.] Burdensome; costly. *Obs.*

charge sheet. The paper kept at a police station for entering all arrests and accusations.

char-gé′ship (shär-zhā′shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.

Char′i-cle′ia. See THEAGENES AND CHARICLEIA. [CHARY, *a.*]

char′i-er. Comparative of

char′i-ot-eer′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

chariot man. A chariot driver.

Cha′ris (kā′rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χάρις.] *Gr. Myth.* The personification of grace and beauty. In the Iliad, the wife of Hephæstus. Later amplified into the three Graces, or **Char′i-tes** (kăr′ĭ-tēz). See GRACE, *n.*, 14.

cha-ris′ma (kȧ-rĭz′mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.] = CHARISM.

cha-ris′ti-ca-ry (kȧ-rĭs′tĭ-kā-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. χαριστικός bounteous.] *Gr. Eccl. Hist.* A person enjoying the revenues of a monastery, hospital, or benefice

char′i-ta-bl. Charitable. *R. Sp.*

char′i-ta-tive (chăr′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [OF. *charitatif*.] Pert. to charity; of a charitable nature. *Obs.*

Char′i-tes, *n. pl.* See CHARIS.

char′i-tous, *a.* [OF. *charitos*.] Charitable. *Obs.*

‖ **chark** (chärk), *n.* [Russ. *charka*, dim. of *chara*, glass, noggin.] A small (Russian) glass or cup. *Oxf. E. D.*

chark (*Scot.* chĕrk), *v. i.* [AS. *cearcian* to creak.] *Obs. or Scot.* To grate; creak.

charka, *n.* [Russ.] See MEASURE, *Table*.

char′ka. Var. of CHURKA.

char-kha′na (chär-kä′nȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Persian *chār-khāna*.] Checkered muslin. *India.*

char′la-tan-ish (shär′lȧ-tăn-ĭsh), *a.* Charlatanical.

char′la-tan-ism (-ĭz'm), **char′la-tan-ship′**, *n.* Charlatanry.

Charles (chärlz), *n.* [F., fr. G. *Karl*. Cf. CAROLINE, *a.* & *n.*, CHURL.] Lit., strong; manly; — masc. proper name. L. *Carolus* (kăr′ō-lŭs); F. *Charles* (shȧrl); It. *Carlo* (kär′lō); Sp. & Pg. *Carlos* (kär′lōs); G. *Carl*, *Karl* (kärl). — Dim. *Charlie*, or *Charley*.

char′let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *charlet* a kind of vessel.] A custard containing brayed pork, boiled to a curd. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Charley horse. Stiffness of an arm or leg, as of a baseball player. *Slang, U. S.*

Charley pitcher. A thimblerigger. *Slang, Eng.*

Charl′ton white (chärl′t'n). = ORR'S WHITE.

charm (chärm), *n.* [F. *charme*, fr. L. *carmen* song, verse, incantation, for *casmen*, akin to Skr. *çasman*, *çasā*, a laudatory song, from a root signifying *to praise, to sing.*] **1**. Orig., the chanting or reciting of a verse supposed to have magic or occult power; incantation; enchantment; hence, any action, process, or thing believed to have such power, as a word, phrase, verse, etc., sung or spoken in the practice of magic; a magical combination of written words, characters, etc.; an incantation, talisman, spell, etc.

My high *charms* work. *Shak.*
Hast thou a *charm* to stay the morning star
In his steep course? *Coleridge.*

2. Anything worn for its supposed efficacy to the wearer in averting ill or securing good fortune; amulet.
3. That which exerts an irresistible power to please and attract; that which fascinates; any alluring quality.

Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul. *Pope.*
The *charm* of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*

4. Any small decorative object worn on the person, as a seal, a key, or the like, worn on a watch chain.
Syn. — Spell, incantation, conjuration, enchantment; fascination, attraction. See TALISMAN.

charm, *v. t.*; CHARMED (chärmd); CHARM'ING. [F. *charmer*. See 2d CHARM.] **1**. To affect by or as by a charm or magic; to subdue, control, summon, etc., by incantation or magical influence; spell; fascinate; bewitch; enchant; as, to *charm* a snake.

No witchcraft *charm* thee! *Shak.*

2. To endow with supernatural powers by means of charms; esp., to protect or make invulnerable by spells, charms, or supernatural influences; as, a *charmed* life.

I, in my own woe *charmed*,
Could not find death. *Shak*

3. To subdue or overcome by some secret power, or by that which gives pleasure; allay; soothe; assuage; calm.

Music the fiercest grief can *charm*. *Pope.*

4. To attract irresistibly; to delight exceedingly; enchant; fascinate; captivate; bewitch.

They, on their mirth and dance
Intent, with jocund music *charm* his ear. *Milton.*

5. To conjure, or implore, as if by words of charm. *Obs.*

I *charm* you, by my once commended beauty . . .
That you unfold to me, yourself, your half,
Why you are heavy. *Shak.*

6. [Cf. also CHARM song.] To temper and order; to tune; to make music upon; to play, as a pipe or a melody. *Obs.*
Syn. — Fascinate, enchant, bewitch, allure, delight, entice, transport, enrapture. See CAPTIVATE.

charm, *v. i.* **1**. To use magic arts or occult power; to make use of charms.

The voice of charmers, *charming* never so wisely. *Ps.* lviii. 5.

2. To act as, or produce the effect of, a charm; to please greatly; to be fascinating. *Tennyson.*
3. [Cf. CHARM melody, song.] To make musical or harmonious sounds. *Obs.* *Milton.*

charm'er (chär'mẽr), *n.* One who charms, or has power to charm; as: **a** One who uses the power of enchantment; a magician; an enchanter. *Deut.* xviii. 11. **b** One who subdues, overcomes, etc., as if by magic power; allayer; calmer. **c** One who delights and attracts the affections; a charming or fascinating man or, esp., woman.

How happy could I be with either,
Were t' other dear *charmer* away. *Gay.*

charm'ful (chärm'fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding with charms; charming; delightful. — **charm'ful-ness**, *n.*

charm'ing, *p. a.* **1**. Making use of charms; working with magic power. "*Charming* spells." *Shak.*
2. Pleasing the mind or senses in a high degree; delighting; fascinating; attractive.

How *charming* is divine philosophy. *Milton.*

3. Musically or harmoniously sounding. *Obs.* *Milton.*
Syn. — Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, enrapturing, alluring, fascinating, delightful, pleasurable, graceful, lovely, amiable, pleasing, winning, attractive.
— **charm'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **charm'ing-ness**, *n.*

char'nel (chär'nĕl), *a.* [F. *charnel* carnal, fleshly, in OF. also as n., a place for dead bodies, fr. L. *carnalis*. See CARNAL.] Fit for, or being, a burial place; pert. to, or savoring of, a charnel; sepulchral; ghastly; as, *charnel* air; a *charnel* dungeon; *charnel* figures. "*Charnel* vaults." *Milton.*

char'nel, *n.* [OF.] A burial place; a cemetery; now, usually, a charnel house; mortuary chapel.

In their proud *charnel* of Thermopylæ. *Byron.*

charnel house. A house, vault, or other place, as in connection with a church, where dead bodies or the bones of the dead are deposited or piled up.

Cha'ron (kā'rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χάρων.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* The son of Erebus and Nox, whose office it was to ferry the souls of the dead over the Styx.
2. A ferryman. *Humorous.*
— **Cha-ro'ni-an** (kȧ-rō'nĭ-ăn), **Cha-ron'ic** (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.*

char'poy (chär'poi), *n.* Also *charpai*. [Hind. *chārpāī*, fr. Per. *chārpāī*; *chār* four + *pāī* foot.] The common light bedstead or cot of India. *Anglo-Ind.*

‖ **char'qui** (chär'kē), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name in Peru.] Jerked beef; beef or other meat cut into long strips and dried in the wind and sun.

char'ry (chär'ĭ), *a.* [See CHAR to burn.] Pert. to charcoal; like charcoal or char, or partaking of its qualities.

chart (chärt), *n.* [F. *charte* charter, formerly also map, fr. the same L. word as *carte* card, map. See CARD; cf. CHARTER.] **1**. A map; esp.: **a** A hydrographic or marine map; a map on which is projected a portion of water and, usually, the land which it surrounds, or by which it is surrounded, intended especially for the use of navigators; as, the United States Coast Survey *charts*; the British Admiralty *charts*. **b** An outline map for exhibiting something in its geographical aspect, as magnetic or temperature variations, a plan of military operations, a route, or the like.
2. A graphic representation, as by curves, of the fluctuations of something variable, as temperature, population, prices, barometric pressure, etc.
3. A sheet of paper, pasteboard, or the like, on which information is given in tabular form; as, a historical *chart*.
4. [Cf. LL. *charta*.] A charter; grant; written deed; document. *Obs.*
Syn. — See MAP.

chart (chärt), *v. t.*; CHART'ED; CHART'ING. To lay down in a chart; map; delineate; as, to *chart* a coast. "The world which *charts* us all in its coarse blacks or whites." *Tennyson.*

‖ **char'ta** (kär'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CHARTÆ (-tē). [L., leaf of paper. See CHART.] **1**. Parchment; paper; letter. *Obs.*, except as Lat. or in historical use.
2. A charter, as a deed of land, or one guaranteeing public rights, as Magna Charta.
3. *Med.* A strip of paper impregnated with a medicinal substance; also, the paper in which powders are wrapped.
Char'ta, *or* **Car'ta, de Fo-res'ta** (dē fō-rĕs'tȧ), *Eng. Hist.*, a document or charter, issued probably in 1217 in the reign of Henry III., giving formal expression to various laws limiting the extent and privileges of the royal forests and securing the people in their rights in them. It was revised in 1224. Called also **Char'ta**, *or* **Car'ta, Fo-res'tæ** (-tē).

char-ta'ceous (kär-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *chartaceus*. See CHARTA.] Resembling, or of the nature of, paper; papery.

char'ter (chär'tẽr), *n.* [OF. & F. *chartre*, fr. L. *chartula* a little paper, dim. of *charta*. See CHART.] **1**. A written evidence or instrument in due form of things done or granted, contracts made, etc., between man and man; esp., a deed, or conveyance. *Archaic.*
2. An instrument in writing, from the sovereign power of a state or country, executed in due form, granting or guaranteeing rights, franchises, or privileges. Of the early public documents called *charters* the more important are those defining and guaranteeing popular rights, such as the Great Charter, or Magna Charta (which see), the People's Charter, etc. A grant of pardon was also formerly so called. A modern *charter* is usually one creating, and defining the franchises of, a corporation or association, public or private. The charter may consist of a single document specially granted, as a statute; or it may be constituted by the terms of a general law taken with other documents duly executed in accordance therewith. Cf. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.
3. An instrument in writing from the constituted authorities of an order or society (as the Freemasons) creating a lodge or branch and defining its powers.
4. A special privilege, immunity, or exemption.

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shak.*

5. *Com.* Short for CHARTER PARTY.
6. A paper or document, as a letter. *Obs. & R.*
7. [*cap.*] Short for *People's Charter*. See CHARTISM.
charter by progress. *Scots Law.* See PROGRESS. — **C. of the Forests.** = CHARTA DE FORESTA.

char'ter, *v. t.*; CHAR'TERED (-tẽrd); CHAR'TER-ING. **1**. To grant a charter to; to establish by charter.
2. To hire or let (a ship) by charter party.
3. Hence, to hire, esp. for exclusive use for some special purpose; as, to *charter* a car. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See HIRE.

charter colony. *U. S. Hist.* A colony having a royal charter by which it was governed without direct interference from Parliament. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island were the *charter colonies*.

char'tered (chär'tẽrd), *p. a.* **1**. Granted, established, or protected, by charter; having, or existing under, a charter; having a privilege by charter; fig., privileged; licensed.

The sufficiency of *chartered* rights. *Palfrey.*
The air, a *chartered* libertine. *Shak.*

2. Hired or let by charter; — said of a ship; fig., freighted; charged.
3. Hired, as for exclusive use for some special purpose; as, a *chartered* train. *Colloq.*

char'ter-er (-tẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1**. A person holding by a charter, as a freeholder of land (cf. BOOKLAND) or a freeman of a chartered borough. *Chiefly Eng. Hist.*
2. One who charters; esp., one who charters a ship.

char'ter-house' (-hous'), *n.* [F. *Chartreuse* Carthusian monastery.] **1**. A Carthusian monastery. *Archaic.*
2. [*cap.*] A well-known public school for boys and home for men established in 1611, on a charitable foundation by Sir Thomas Sutton, in a building once used as a Carthusian monastery in London. In 1872 the school was removed to the vicinity of Godalming in Surrey, 30 miles from London.

charter land. *O. Eng. Law.* Land held by charter; freehold land; bookland.

charter member. One of the original members of a society or corporation, esp. one named in a charter, or taking part in the first proceedings under it.

Charter Oak. A large oak tree which, until blown down in August, 1856, stood in Hartford, Conn. It was the traditional hiding place of the colonial charter which Sir Edmund Andros, governor general of the New England colonies, came in 1687 to receive, after King James II. had decided to withdraw it.

charter party. [*F. chartre partie*, or *charte partie*, a divided charter, or one made in duplicate on a single sheet which is divided, and one part given to each of the contractors.] *Com.* A mercantile lease of a vessel; a specific contract by which the owners of a vessel let the entire vessel, or some principal part of the vessel, to another person, to be used by him in transportation for his own account, either under their charge or his. When the vessel remains in charge of the owners it constitutes a contract of affreightment.

Charter school. Any of the schools established in Ireland by the Charter Society founded in 1733, to furnish Protestant education for the Roman Catholic poor.

Chart'ism (chär'tĭz'm), *n.* [F. *charte* charter. Cf. CHART.] *Eng. Hist.* The principles or practices of a body of political reformers who, from about 1836 to 1848, conducted a movement for radical reforms aiming chiefly at amelioration of the social and industrial conditions of the working classes. Their platform was essentially stated in a document called the **National**, or **People's, Charter**, drafted by Francis Place in the form of a charter or act of Parliament, and published May 8, 1838. The scheme of reform was given under six heads: universal adult male suffrage; vote by ballot; annual parliaments; payment of members; equal electoral districts; abolition of property qualification. — **Chart'ist** (chär'tĭst), *n.*

‖ **char'treuse'** (shȧr'trûz'), *n.* [F.] **1**. [*cap.*] A Carthusian monastery; esp., *La Grande Chartreuse*, chief house of the order, in the mountains near Grenoble, France.
2. A liqueur of complex composition, made by Carthusian monks, formerly at La Grande Chartreuse, now at Tarragona, Spain. Balm leaves, orange peel, hyssop, peppermint, etc., and various spices are said to be used in its manufacture. Of the three qualities, green, yellow, and white, the first is the most valued.
3. A pale green shade, like that of green chartreuse.
4. *Cookery.* Orig., a preparation of fancy vegetables in a plain mold; later, also, such a dish garnished with game, small birds, cabobs, tendrons, etc.

char'tu-la-ry (kär'tū-lā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *cartularium*, *chartularium*, fr. L. *chartula* a little paper: cf. F. *cartulaire*. See CHARTER.] A collection or register of charters; esp., the book or books in which are contained duplicates of all charters, title deeds, and other like records of a monastery, corporation, or other landowner.

char'tu-la-ry, *n.* [L. *chartularius*.] A keeper of the archives or records.

char'wom'an (chär'wo͝om'ăn; chär'-), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 7). [See CHARE a chore.] A woman hired for odd jobs of domestic work, or for such work by the day.

char'y (chär'ĭ; châ'rĭ; 115), *a.*; CHAR'I-ER (châr'ĭ-ẽr; châ'rĭ-); CHAR'I-EST. [AS. *cearig* careful, fr. *cearu*, *caru*, care. See CARE.] **1**. Held carefully as an object of affection or solicitude; treasured; prized; dear. *Archaic.*
2. Held, regarded, or done cautiously or with reserve or deliberation; careful or circumspect; also, characterized by carefulness or caution.
3. Reserved or particular in respect to feeling, taste, or conduct; not free or given to abandonment, esp. in matters of emotion; fastidious, dainty, shy, or reserved.

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shak*

4. Careful, reserved, or circumspect in use or availment (of anything); frugal, sparing, or thoughtfully choice (of).

His rising reputation made him more *chary* of his fame. *Jeffrey.*

Syn. — See FRUGAL.

char'y, *adv.* Charily; carefully. *Shak.*

Cha-ryb'dis (kȧ-rĭb'dĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χάρυβδις.] A whirlpool, sometimes dangerous, on the coast of Sicily opposite the rock Scylla on the Italian coast, now called *Galofaro* or *Calofaro*. It was personified by the ancients as a female monster. See SCYLLA.

chase (chās), *v. t.*; CHASED (chāst); CHAS'ING. [ME. *chacen*, *chasen*, OF. *chacier*, F. *chasser*, fr. (assumed) LL. *captiare*, for L. *captare* to strive to seize. See CATCH.] **1**. To cause to depart or fly by the use or threat of violence or other hurtful molestation; to drive; expel; put to flight; esp., to expel precipitately or send away effectually.

Love hath *chased* sleep from my enthralled eyes. *Shak.*

2. To follow (that which flies) in order to, or as if to, do it violence; to pursue in order to seize, molest, annoy, make prize of, etc.; hence, to follow persistently or regularly; as, the clouds *chased* each other over the sky; or, to follow sportively, as children *chase* each other at tag.

Philologists, who *chase*
A panting syllable through time and place. *Cowper.*

3. Specif., to hunt; as, to *chase* the boar.
4. To pursue hostilely; to harass or annoy. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See FOLLOW.

chase, *v. i.* **1**. To hunt; to go hunting. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*
2. To pursue; to give chase. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 53.
3. To run or run about speedily; to hasten or rush. *Now Dial.* or *Colloq.*

chase, *n.* [ME. *chace*, *chase*, OF. *chace*, F. *chasse*, fr. *chasser*. See CHASE, *v.*] **1**. Act of chasing or pursuing for the purpose of capturing, killing, etc., as an enemy, ship, or game; pursuit; hunting; an earnest seeking after any object greatly desired. Often, specif., *the chase*, the hunting of wild beasts as an occupation or pastime. "This mad *chase* of fame." *Dryden.*
2. *Eng. Law.* A liberty or franchise to hunt within certain limits of land (not necessarily owned by the one having the liberty), or of keeping beasts of the chase therein.
3. An open hunting ground in which game is bred and hunted, and which may be private property, thus differing from a forest, and from a park, which is inclosed. *Eng.*
4. That which is pursued or hunted, as an animal or ship.

Nay, Warwick, seek thee out some other *chase*,
For I myself must hunt this deer to death. *Shak.*

5. Those who follow the chase; the hunt.
6. The chase guns of a ship, collectively; also, that part of a ship in which the chase ports are; the stern. *Obs.*
7. *Court Tennis.* A stroke in which the ball is untouched by the receiving player, and enters any but the winning gallery or falls (that is, bounds the second time) anywhere but on or beyond the service line on the hazard side. After two chases have been made, or one at the score of forty, or advantage, the players change sides, and play for the chases as for any points, except that the player who made the chase now wins it if his opponent make a worse one, and loses if his opponent make a better.
8. Haste; hurry. *Dial. Eng.*
9. *Cotton Spinning.* The length of the traverse of the winding faller in winding the cop.

‖ **char'mante'** (shȧr'mäɴt'), *n.* [F.] A charming lady.
charmd. Charmed. *Ref. Sp.*
charm'ed-ly (chär'mĕd-lĭ), *adv.* In a charmed manner.
‖ **char'mel** (kär'mĕl), *n.* [Heb. *karmel*.] A fruitful field. *Is.* xxix. 17 (*Douay Version*).
charm'er-ess, *n.* [OF. *charmeresse*.] An enchantress. *Obs.*
Char'mi-an (chär'mĭ-ăn), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," Cleopatra's favorite waiting woman, who kills herself after Cleopatra's death.
Char'mi-des (kär'mĭ-dēz), *n.* [Gr. Χαρμίδης.] In Plato's dialogue of the same name, a young man noted for his moderation, with whom Socrates and two other Athenians converse upon temperance and moderation.
Char'mis (kär'mĭs). *Bib.*
charm'less. *a.* See -LESS.
charm'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
charn. Obs. or dial. var. of CHURN.
char'ne-co, **char'ni-co** (chär'nē-kō), *n.* A sort of sweet wine. *Obs.* *Shak*
char'nel. *n.* [Cf. CARDINAL, *a.*] A hinge, as of a helmet. *Obs.*
charoine. † CARRION.
charpenteir. † CARPENTER.
‖ **char'pie** (shȧr'pē), *n.* [F.] *Med.* Lint.
char'que (chär'kā). Var. of CHARQUI.
char'qued (chär'kĭd), *a.* [From CHARQUI.] Jerked; — of beef.
charr. † CHARE.
charr Var. of CHAR, a trout.
Char'ran (kăr'ăn). *Bib.*
char'ras (chŭr'ŭs). Var. of CHURRUS.
charre. † CHAR, CHARE.
charre-woman. † CHARWOMAN.
Char-ru'a (chär-ro͞o'ä), *n.* An Indian of a South American tribe, in pre-Columbian times dominant from the Atlantic to the Uruguay. They waged a continuous war upon the Spanish settlers, ending only in their extermination in the 19th century. — **Char-ru'an** (-ăn), *a.*
Char-sa'na (kär-sā'nȧ). *D. Bib.*
char'sing-ha (chär'sĭng-hä), *n.* = CHOUSINGHA.
chart. *Pharm.* Abbr. for L. *chartula*, or for the pl. *chartulæ*, a small paper, or papers.
‖ **Charte** (shärt), *n.* [F. See CHART.] The French constitution granted by Louis XVIII. on his restoration in 1814.
char'tel. † CARTEL.
char'ter-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
char'ter-age, *n.* The chartering of vessels.
Charter boy. A boy on the Charterhouse foundation. *Eng.*
Charter brother. An inmate Charterhouse pensioner. *Eng.*
charter hold. *O. Eng. Law.* Tenure by charter.
Char'ter-ist, *n.* = CHARTIST.
char'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
char'ter-mas'ter, *n.* In the mining districts of England, a contractor who raises coal or ironstone at an agreed price.
chart'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHART.
chart'less, *a.* Without a chart; also, uncharted. *Barlow.*
char-tog'ra-pher (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr), **char'to-graph'ic**, **char-tog'ra-phy**, etc. Vars. of CARTOGRAPHER, etc.
char'to-man'cy (kär'tō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [L. *charta* paper + *-mancy*. Cf. CARTOMANCY.] Divination by written paper.
chart-om'e-ter (chär-tŏm'ē-tẽr; kär-), *n.* [*chart* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring distances on charts or maps.
Char'treux' (shär'trû'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.] **1**. A Carthusian.
2. The Charterhouse school.
chas. † CHASE; obs. pret. of CHOOSE.
Chas. *Abbr.* Charles.
chas'a-ble (chās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
chasboll. † CHASBOW.
chasbow, *n.* [ME. *cheseboll*e,

chase (chās), *n.* [F. *châsse*, fr. L. *capsa* box, case. See CASE a box.] **1.** The setting of a gem. *Obs.*
2. *Print.* A rectangular iron frame into which pages or columns are fastened for printing or to make plates.
3. A prolonged hollow; a groove or furrow; as: **a** The furrow on a crossbow in which the arrow lies. **b** The part of a cannon from the trunnions, or part where trunnions would be if the piece had them, to the mouth or the swell of the muzzle. **c** A groove or channel for something to lie in or pass through, as in the face of a wall; a trench, as for the reception of drain tile; as, a *chase* for a breast wheel. **d** *Mech.* A groove or score cut lengthwise for the reception of a part to make a joint. **e** *Shipbuilding.* A kind of joint by which an overlap joint is changed to a flush joint, by means of a gradually deepening rabbet, as at the ends of clinker-built boats.
chase, *v. t.* [From 4th CHASE.] To groove or indent.
chase, *v. t.* [Contr. of ENCHASE.] **1.** To ornament (a surface of metal) by embossing, cutting away parts, or the like.
2. To set, as something with gems or a gem in something; to enchase. Also fig. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*
3. To cut so as to make a screw thread; to cut, as a screw thread. See 2d CHASER, *n.*, 2.
chase gun. *Naut.* A cannon at the bow or stern of an armed vessel, and used when pursuing an enemy, or in defending the vessel when pursued.
chase halter. A large halter with a long rein, used for breaking colts. *Orf. E. D.*
chase hoop, chase ring. One of the hoops or rings of a built-up gun located along, and forming part of, the chase. — **chase′-hooped′**, *a.* — **chase′-hoop′ing**, *n.*
chase mortise. *Arch. & Carp.* A mortise extended on one or both sides by a chase or groove sloping from the bottom to the surface to permit of the insertion of the tenon when the clearance outside is limited. — **chase′-mor′tised**, *a.*

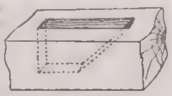
Chase Mortise.

chase port. *Naut.* A porthole from which a chase gun is fired.
chas′er (chās′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *chasur*, OF. *chaceor*, F. *chasseur*.] **1.** One that chases; a hunter; a pursuer.
2. A horse for riding in a steeplechase; a steeplechaser.
3. *Naut.* **a** A pursuing ship. **b** = CHASE GUN, esp. in *bow chaser* and *stern chaser.*
4. = CHASSEUR, 3. *Nonce use.*
5. An imperfectly developed ram. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
6. A chasse, or small potion of spirituous liquor taken as after coffee, tobacco, etc.; also, a small potion of a mild drink, as water, taken after liquor. *Colloq., U. S.*
chas′er, *n.* **1.** One who chases, or engraves.
2. *Mech.* A tool with several points used for cutting or finishing screw threads, either external or internal, on work revolving in a lathe.
3. *Metal.* An edge wheel revolving in a trough, to crush asbestos mineral so as to part the threads without destroying them.

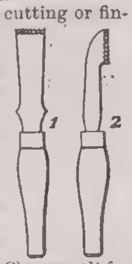
Chasers: (1) for external, (2) for internal, screw.

Chas′i-dim (kăs′ĭ-dĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *khasidim*, pl., the pious, saints.] *Eccl.* **a** A Jewish sect, also called *Assidæans*, founded about the 3d century B. C. by opponents of Hellenistic innovations. It was devoted to the strict observance of the ritual of purification and separation. **b** A Jewish sect founded in Poland about 1750, by Rabbi Israel ben Eliezer Baal-Shem, to revive the strict practices of the earlier Chasidim. — **Cha-sid′ic** (kȧ-sĭd′ĭk), *a.*
chas′ing (chās′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Action of pursuing, hunting, following, driving, or the like.
2. Steeplechasing.
3. *Dancing.* = CHASSÉ. *Sheridan.*
4. The exceeding by a workman of a given average standard of production. *Workman's Slang, Eng.*
chas′ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of ornamenting metal by means of chasing tools; also, the design or a piece of ornamental work produced in this way.
2. The process of finishing up the surface of castings by polishing and removing small imperfections.
chasing head, *Mach.*, the mid head and saddle of a turret lathe, largely used in making external screws.
chasm (kăz′m), *n.* [L. *chasma*, Gr. χάσμα, fr. χαίνειν to gape, to open wide. See CHAOS.] **1.** A deep opening made by disruption, as a breach in the earth or a rock; a yawning abyss; a cleft; a fissure.
2. A void space; a gap or break.
Memory . . . fills up the *chasms* of thought. *Addison.*
Syn. — Cañon, rift, cleft.
chas-mog′a-my (kăz-mŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. χάσμα opening + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* The opening of the perianth of a flower at maturity for the purpose of fertilization — the normal mode of anthesis; — opposed to *cleistogamy.* — **chas′mo-gam′ic** (kăz′mō-găm′ĭk), **chas-mog′a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
chas′mo-phyte (kăz′mō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. χάσμα chasm + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant which grows in the crevices of rocks where its roots are able to find sufficient nourishment; — opposed to *lithophyte.*
chas′my (-mĭ), *a.* Abounding in chasms; also, like, or of the nature of, a chasm; abyssal.
chasse (shăs), *n.* [F. *châsse.* See 4th CHASE.] A reliquary or shrine of a saint.
‖ **chasse** (shås), *n.* [See CHASSE-CAFÉ.] A small potion of spirituous liquor taken to remove the taste of coffee, tobacco, etc.; — orig. *chasse-café*, lit., "coffee chaser."
‖ **chas′sé′** (shȧ′sā′), *n.* [F., fr. *chassé*, p. p. of *chasser* to chase.] *Dancing.* A kind of gliding step or movement, as across or to the right or left.
chas′sé′, *v. i.*; CHAS′SÉD′ (shȧ′sād′); CHAS′SÉ′ING. *Dancing.* To make the movement called chassé; as, all *chassé.*
chas′sé′, *v. t.* To dismiss. *Society Slang, Eng.* *Thackeray.*
‖ **chasse′-ca′fé′** (shȧs′kȧ′fā′), *n.* [F., fr. *chasser* to chase + *café* coffee.] See CHASSE, a potion.
Chas′se-las (shȧ′s′ĕ-lȧs; *F.* shȧ′s′-lä′), *n.* [F., from the village of *Chasselas.*] A European white grape, esteemed for the table.
‖ **chasse′-ma′rée′** (shȧs′mȧ′rā′), *n.* [F., fr. *chasser* to chase + *marée* tide.] *Naut.* A French coasting lugger.
chasse′pot′ (shȧs′pō′), *n.* [After Antoine A. *Chassepot*, French inventor.] *Firearms.* A direct-action bolt gun firing a cartridge with a combustible envelope having in the base a percussion cap exploded by the blow of a needle or firing pin. It was used by the French army in 1870.
chas′seur′ (shȧ′sûr′), *n.* [F., a huntsman. See CHASE to pursue.] **1.** A hunter; a huntsman.
2. *Mil.* One of a body of light troops, cavalry or infantry, trained for rapid movements.
3. An attendant upon persons of rank or wealth, wearing a plume and sword.
The great *chasseur* who had announced her arrival. *Irving.*
chas′sis (shȧ′sē; 277), *n.; pl.* CHASSIS (shȧ′sēz). [F. *châssis.*] **1.** A wooden frame to be fitted with a sheet of paper, linen, glass, etc.; a sash, as of a window; also, the frame with the sheet of paper, pane of glass, etc., fitted to it.
2. *Ordnance.* In coast-artillery gun mounts, the movable railway along which the top carriage and gun move to and from the firing position. It is inclined slightly upward toward the rear, and consists of two heavy rails or side frames strongly united by traverses and braces. Lateral motion is permitted about a pintle, or the chassis is firmly bolted to the racer, which rotates about a pintle.
3 The under part of an automobile, consisting of the frame (on which the body is mounted) with the wheels and machinery.
chaste (chāst), *a.* [F. *chaste*, from L. *castus* pure, chaste. Cf. CASTE.] **1.** Innocent of unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; continent; pure.
Whose bed is undefiled and *chaste* pronounced. *Milton.*
2. Unmarried; single; celibate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
Then she hath sworn that she will still live *chaste*? *Shak.*
3. Pure in thought and act; free from lewdness and obscenity, or indecency; modest; decent; as, *chaste* words.
4. Chastened; free from excess.
5. Pure in design and expression; chastened; free from barbarisms or vulgarisms or meretricious features; refined; simple; as, a *chaste* style in composition or art.
That great model of *chaste*, lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Undefiled, pure, virtuous, continent, immaculate.
chaste tree. = AGNUS CASTUS.
chaste, *v. t.* [See CHASTEN.] To correct by discipline; to discipline; chasten, restrain; subdue. *Obs.*
chas′ten (chās′'n), *v. t.*; CHAS′TENED (-'nd); CHAS′TEN-ING (chās′'n-ĭng). [From earlier *chaste*, ME. *chasten, chastien*, OF. *chastier*, F. *châtier*, fr. L. *castigare* to punish, chastise; *castus* pure + *agere* to lead, drive. See CHASTE, ACT; cf. CASTIGATE, CHASTISE.] **1.** To correct by punishment; to inflict pain upon for the purpose of reclaiming; to discipline; to chastise; — usually of Divine chastisement.
For whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth.* *Heb.* xii. 6.
2. To purify from errors or faults; to refine.
They [classics] *chasten* and enlarge the mind. *Layard.*
3. To keep from being excesssive or intense; to restrain; to subdue; to temper; to tone down.
Syn. — See PUNISH.
chas′tened (chās′'nd), *p. a.* Corrected; disciplined; refined; purified; subdued; tempered; toned down. *Scott.*
Of such a finished, *chastened* purity. *Tennyson.*
chaste′ness (chāst′nĕs), *n.* **1.** Chastity; purity.
2. *Literature & Art.* Freedom from all that is meretricious, gaudy, or affected; as, *chasteness* of design.
chas-tise′ (chăs-tīz′), *v. t.*; CHAS-TISED′ (-tīzd′); CHAS-TIS′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [ME. *chastisen*; *chastien* + ending *-isen* = modern *-ise, -ize*, L. *-izare*, G. -ίζειν. See CHASTEN.]
1. To correct the faults of; amend; hence, to discipline; train. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To reprove; rebuke; scold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To accuse (of); suspect; charge. *Dial. Eng.*
4. To inflict pain upon, by means of stripes, or in any other manner, for the purpose of punishment or reformation; to punish, as with stripes; to chasten.
I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the canting chemists thus discovered and *chastised.* *Boyle.*
5. To correct or purify; to free from faults or restrain from excesses; refine; temper; tone down; chasten. *Archaic.*
The gay, social sense, by decency *chastised.* *Thomson.*
Syn. — See PUNISH.
chas′tise-ment (chăs′tĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act of chastising; also, that which is suffered or experienced in being chastised; esp., pain inflicted for punishment and correction; discipline; punishment.
I have borne *chastisement.* *Job* xxxiv. 31.
chas-tis′er (chăs-tīz′ẽr), *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector. "The *chastiser* of the rich." *Burke.*
chas′ti-ty (chăs′tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *chasteté*, fr. L. *castitas*, fr. *castus.* See CHASTE.] **1.** State or quality of being chaste; abstention from unlawful sexual intercourse (continence), or from all sexual intercourse (virginity, celibacy).
She . . . hath preserved her spotless *chastity.* *T. Carew.*
2. Moral or spiritual purity.
3. Ceremonial purity. *Obs. & R.* *Orf. E. D.*
4. *Literature & Art.* Chasteness.

Chasuble.

chas′u-ble (chăz′ū-b'l; chăs′-; 277), *n.* [F. *chasuble*, LL. *casubula, cassibula, casula*, a hooded garment, covering the person like a little house; cf. It. *casupola, casipola*, cottage, dim. of L. *casa* cottage.] *Eccl.* The outer vestment of the celebrant at the Eucharist. It consists either of a circular cloak hanging from the shoulders or of a broad back piece and a narrower front piece connected over the shoulders only. Chasubles are usually elaborately embroidered with a pattern and with orphreys.
chat (chăt), *v. i.*; CHAT′TED; CHAT′TING. [From CHATTER.]
1. To chatter; to prate. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To talk in a light and familiar manner; to converse without ceremony or stiffness. *Shak.*
To *chat* a while on their adventures. *Dryden.*
Syn. — CHAT, CHATTER, PRATE, PRATTLE, BABBLE, GABBLE, JABBER, GIBBER. — To CHAT is to talk in light, easy, and pleasant fashion; as, "In easy mirth we *chatted* o'er the trifles of the day before" (*Whitehead*). To CHATTER is to talk aimlessly, incessantly, and (often) with great rapidity; to PRATE is to talk idly and boastfully; as, "You *chatter* like a crow" (*R. Browning*); "A *prating* fool shall fall" (*Prov.* x. 8). To PRATTLE is to talk artlessly and freely, like a child; as, "We are . . . charmed with the pretty *prattle* of children" (*Sir P. Sidney*). *Babble, gabble, jabber*, and *gibber* agree in suggesting volubility, together with inarticulateness, unintelligibility, or incoherence. BABBLE is esp. associated with babes; GABBLE, with geese; JABBER, with monkeys; GIBBER, with ghosts, apes, idiots, or lunatics; as, "I *babbled* for you, as babies for the moon" (*Tennyson*); "I . . . *gabble* like a goose amidst the swanlike quire" (*Dryden*); "The monkey-mimics rush discordant in; 't was chatt'ring, grinning, mouthing, *jabb'ring* all" (*Pope*); "The sheeted dead did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets" (*Shak.*); a *gibbering* maniac. See TALK, TALKATIVE, CANT, GOSSIP.
chat, *v. t.* **1.** To chatter or prate. *Obs.*
2. To tell of, or talk about, in a light gossipy way.
chat, *n.* **1.** Chatter; idle, small talk; prattle. *Obs. or R.*
2. Light, familiar talk or conversation; causerie; gossip.
Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of *chat*,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*
3. Any of several oscine birds so called from their notes, esp. those of the genera *Saxicola* and *Pratincola* (which include the stonechat and whinchat of Europe), and the Australian genus *Ephthianura*, all of the family Turdidæ; and of the American genus *Icteria*, of the family Mniotiltidæ; as, the yellow-breasted *chat* (*Icteria virens*), which is colored olive above, white below, with the breast golden-yellow, and is noted for mimicking the notes of many birds.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*).

chat, *n.* [F. *chat* cat, catkin (cf. E. *catkin*).] **1.** The inflorescence or seed of various plants; as: **a** An ament. **b** A spike or spikelet. **c** A samara, as of the ash. **d** A strobile or cone. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A twig or little branch, such as is used for kindling fires. *Dial. Eng.*
3. The pith of the matter; the gist; the point or question. *Colloq. or Dial Eng.*
4. *Mining.* A small piece of ore with stone adhering to it; — usually *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **châ′teau′** (shä′tō′), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUX (-tōz′; *F.* -tō′). [F., a castle. See CASTLE.] **1.** A feudal castle or fortress in France.
2. A manor house or residence of the lord of the manor; a gentleman's country seat; as, the *château* of Fontainebleau.
‖ **châ′teau′ en E′spa′gne** (äɴ-nĕs′pȧn′y') [F.], a castle in Spain, i. e., a castle in the air, Spain being the region of romance.
châ′teau′, *a.* Designating various French wines made upon private estates or châteaux. For the more important of these (such as **Châ′teau′ La′fite′** (lȧ′fēt′), **Châ′teau′ Y′quem′** (ē′kĕm′), etc.) see BORDEAUX, *n.*
chat′e-laine (shăt′ē-lān; *F.* shä′t'-lĕn′), *n.* [F. *châtelaine.*]
1. The wife of a castellan; the mistress of a château.
2. An ornamental hook, clasp, or brooch worn at a woman's waist, having a chain or chains attached for keys, trinkets, etc. Also used adjectively; as, a *chatelaine* bag.
cha′ti′ (shȧ′tē′; chä-tē′), *n.* [Cf. F. *chat* cat.] A small South American tiger cat (*Felis mitis*).
cha-toy′an-cy (shȧ-toi′ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being chatoyant.
cha-toy′ant (shȧ-toi′ănt; *F.* shȧ′twä′yäɴ′), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *chatoyer* to be chatoyant, fr. *chat* cat.] Having a changeable luster, or color, like that of a changeable silk, or of a cat's eye in the dark.

Chati.

cha-toy′ant, *n.* A hard stone, as the cat's-eye, which presents on a polished surface, and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light.
chat potato. A small potato; a chat. *Dial. or Local.*
chat′tel (chăt′'l), *n.* [OF. *chatel*; another form of *catel.* See CATTLE.] **1.** *Obs.* Collectively: **a** Property; specif., goods; money. **b** Capital; principal. **c** Live stock.
2. *Law.* Any item of movable or immovable property except real estate, or the freehold, or the things which are parcel of it. *Chattels* are personal or real: such as are movable, as goods, plate, money, being **chattels personal**; and such rights in land as are less than a freehold, as leases, mortgages, growing corn, etc., being **chattels real.** *Chattel* is a more extensive term than *goods* or *effects.*
3. Sometimes, a slave; a bondman. Cf. PERSON.
chat′tel-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* State or quality of being a chattel; treatment of things (esp. persons) as chattels. Cf. PERSON.

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chesboll.] *Obs.* **a** The corn poppy. **b** The opium poppy.
chase. Obs. pret. of CHOOSE.
chase′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
Chas′e-ba (kăs′ē-bȧ). *Bib.*
Chas′e-lon (kăs′ē-lŏn). *Bib.*
chase piece. A chase gun.
chase ring. See CHASE HOOP.
chasing bar. *Mach.* The bar that carries the slide rest for the chaser in a screw-cutting lathe.
Chas′lu-im (kăs′lū-ĭm). *D. Bib.*
chas′ma (kăz′mȧ), *n.* [L.] A chasm. *Obs.*
chas′mal (-măl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a chasm.
chasmed (kăz'md), *a.* Having gaps or chasms.
chasour. † CHASER.
Chas′phi-a (kăs′fĭ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
chass. † CHASE.
Chas′sai′gnac's′ tu′ber-cle (shȧ′sĕn′yȧks′). [After P. M. E. *Chassaignac*, French surgeon.] *Anat.* The carotid tubercle.
chassar. † CHASER.
‖ **chasse′-cou′sin′** (shȧs′k ōō′-zăɴ′). [F.] Lit., cousin chaser; hence, bad wine or anything suited to send away parasites, cousins being taken as a type.
chasshe. † CHASE.
chast. † CHASTE, CHEST.
chasteine. † CHESTEINE.
chastelet. Earlier form of CHATELET.
chaste′ly, *adv.* of CHASTE.
chas′tend. Chastened. *Ref. Sp.*
chas′ten-er, *n.* One that chastens.
chas-tis′a-ble (chăs-tīz′ȧ-b'l), [*a.* See -ABLE.
chas-tize′. Chastise. *Ref. Sp.*
chas′tiz-ment. Chastisement. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*
chast′ment, *n.* Chastisement.
chas′ty, *v. t.* [See CHASTEN.] To chasten; to chastise. *Obs.*
chas′u-bl. Chasuble. *Ref. Sp.*
chas′u-bled (chăs′ū-b'ld; chăz′-), *a.* Clad in a chasuble.
chat, *n.* A small potato, esp. one of poor quality such as is fed to swine. *Dial. or Local.*
chatel. † CHATTEL.
cha′te-lain′ (*F.* shä′t'-lăɴ′; *E.* shăt′ē-lān), *n.* [F. *châtelain.*] A castellan. *Obs.* with reference to England.
chat′e-lain-ry (shăt′ē-lān-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *chastelenerie.*] A castellany.
cha′te-let′ (*F.* shä′t'-lĕ′), *n.* [F. *châtelet*, dim. of *château.* See CASTLE.] A little castle; esp. [*cap.*], an old château of Paris (**le grand Châtelet**, or simply **Châtelet**), which was used as a prison. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
chat′el-la-ny (shăt′ē-lā-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *châtellenie.*] = CASTELLANY. *Dryden.*
chater. † CHATTER.
chat′ham-ite (chăt′ăm-īt), *n.* [From *Chatham*, Connecticut.] *Min.* A variety of chloanthite containing much iron.
‖ **cha′ton′** (shȧ′tôɴ′), *n.* [F.] The part of a ring in which the stone is set; also, the stone.
cha-toy′ment, *or* **cha-toye′ment** (shȧ-toi′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *chatoiement.*] Chatoyancy.
chatre. † CHATTER.
chat′some, *a.* Chatty.
chatt. † CHAT.
chat′ta (chăt′ȧ; chä′tä), *n.* [Hind. *chhātā.*] An umbrella. *India.*
chat′ta-ble, *a.* Inclined or willing to chat.
chat-tack′. Var. of CHITTAK. See WEIGHT.
chat′tah. Var. of CHATTA.
chat-ta′tion (chă-tā′shŭn), *n.* Chat.
chat′tel-hood. See -HOOD.

chattel mortgage. *Law.* A mortgage on personal property, as distinguished from one on real property.

chat′ter (chăt′ẽr), *v. i.*; CHAT′TERED (-ẽrd); CHAT′TER-ING. [Of imitative origin. Cf. CHAT, *v. i.*, CHITTER.] **1.** To utter rapidly succeeding sounds which somewhat resemble language, but are inarticulate and indistinct.

The jay makes answer, as the magpie *chatters*. *Wordsworth.*

2. To talk idly, carelessly, incessantly, or with undue rapidity; to jabber; to prate.

To tame a shrew, and charm her *chattering* tongue. *Shak.*

3. To make a noise by rapid collisions; — said of the teeth; also, rarely, of persons, to shiver; to shake.

With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*

4. To make a noise suggestive of the chatter of the teeth, or the like; to vibrate rapidly in the act of cutting, as a tool, because of unevenness, insufficient firmness, etc.

Syn. — See CHAT.

chat′ter, *v. t.* **1.** To utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly.

Begin his witless note apace to *chatter*. *Spenser.*

2. To cause (the teeth) to chatter.

3. To cut (work) unevenly; — said of a tool that chatters.

chat′ter, *n.* **1.** Chattering, as of a magpie or monkey; idle talk; rapid, thoughtless talk; jabber; prattle.

Your words are but idle and empty *chatter*. *Longfellow.*

2. Noise made by collision of the teeth, as in shivering; also, the noise of a tool that chatters.

chat′ter-box′ (-bŏks′), *n.* One who talks incessantly and idly; a habitual chatterer. *Colloq.*

chat′ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that chatters.

2. Any of various passerine birds; — esp. applied to the waxwings and the Cotingidæ.

☞ The term is chiefly a book name, and most inappropriate to the waxwings. This use arose from the Bohemian waxwing being originally wrongly placed in the genus (*Garrulus*) to which the jays belong. The Latin *garrulus* was rendered *chatterer* in an early English ornithology.

chatter mark. **1.** *Mach.* One of the fine undulations or ripples formed on the surface of work by a chattering tool. **2.** *Geol.* One of a series of short curved cracks on a glaciated rock surface. The individual cracks are transverse, roughly, to the striæ, but the course of a series of chatter marks is parallel to the striæ.

Chat′ter-ton's com′pound (chăt′ẽr-tŭnz). A mixture of tar, resin, and gutta-percha, used for insulation in submarine cables.

chat′ty (chăt′ĭ), *a.*; CHAT′TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CHAT′TI-EST. Given to light, familiar talk; talkative. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Chau-ce′ri-an (chô-sē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, Chaucer or his writings. — *n.* A student, admirer, or follower of Chaucer.

The English *Chaucerians* — Lydgate to Skelton. *Saintsbury.*

Chau′cer-ism (chô′sẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* A word, expression, etc., characteristic of, or imitative of, Chaucer; also, imitation of Chaucer's writings or style; as, Spenser's *Chaucerisms.*

chaud′-mel′lé (shōd′mĕl′ā), **chaud′-mel′la** (-ȧ), *n.* [F. *chaude mêlée*; *chaud* hot + *mêler* to mingle.] *Scots Law.* An affray in the heat of blood or passion; hence, the wounding or killing of a person in such an affray without premeditation. Often erroneously identified with *chance-medley.*

chauf′fer (shôf′ẽr; chôf′-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *chauffoir* a kind of stove, fr. *chauffer* to heat. See CHAFE.] A table stove or small furnace, usually a cylindrical box of sheet iron, with a grate at the bottom, and an open top.

‖ **chauf′feur′** (shō′fûr′), *n.* [F., lit., stoker.] **1.** *pl. F. Hist.* Brigands in bands, who, about 1793, pillaged, burned, and killed in parts of France; — because they used to burn the feet of their victims to extort money.

2. One who manages the running of an automobile; esp., the paid operator of a motor vehicle.

‖ **chauf′feuse′** (shō′fûz′), *n.* [F., fem. of *chauffeur.*] A woman chauffeur.

chaul-moo′gra (chôl-mōō′grȧ), *n.* Also **chaul-mu′gra, chaul-mau′gra.** [From native name.] An East Indian flacourtiaceous tree (*Gynocardia odorata*), having a large fruit, the seeds of which contain a medicinal oil used in leprosy, syphilis, and various cutaneous diseases.

chaul-moo′gric (chôl-mōō′grĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$, found (as an ester) in chaulmoogra oil.

cha′us (kā′ŭs), *n.* A wild cat (*Felis chaus*) of India and Ceylon. Also extended to other wild cats.

‖ **chaus′sée′** (shō′sā′), *n.*; *pl.* CHAUSSÉES (shō′sā′; *F.* shō′sā′). [F. See CAUSEY.] A causeway; a paved road; in France, Belgium, etc., a highway.

‖ **chausses** (shōs; *formerly, as Eng.*, chou′sĕz), *n. pl.* [F.] The medieval garment or separate garments, as long stockings, worn by men to cover the legs and feet and the body below the waist; also, the early medieval armor of linked mail for the same parts.

‖ **chaus′sure′** (shō′sür′), *n.* [F.] A foot covering of any kind; a shoe, boot, etc.

Chau-tau′qua (shȧ-tô′kwȧ), *a.* [From *Chautauqua* lake, town, and county, in western New York.] Of or pertaining to the Chautauqua system; as, the *Chautauqua* movement.

Chautauqua system (of education). A system of home study established in connection with the summer schools assembled at Chautauqua, N. Y., by the Methodist Episcopal bishop, J. H. Vincent.

‖ **chau′vin′** (shō′văN′), *n.* [F.; — so called from Nicolas *Chauvin* of Rochefort, a veteran soldier of the First Republic and Empire, whose demonstrative patriotism and attachment to Napoleon came to be ridiculed by his comrades.] **1.** *F. Hist.* One of those veterans of the First Empire who, after the fall of Napoleon, professed an unbounded admiration, a sort of adoration, for his person and acts. *Chauvin* has been taken as the name of such a character in various French plays, as in Scribe's "Soldat Laboureur."

2. Hence, any person affected with exaggerated patriotism, excessive military enthusiasm, or the like; a chauvinist.

chau′vin-ism (shō′vĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* [F. *chauvinisme.*] The sentiments or disposition of a chauvin; blind and absurd devotion to a fallen leader or an obsolete cause; hence, absurdly vainglorious or exaggerated patriotism. — **chau′vin-ist,** *n.* — **chau′vin-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

To have a generous belief in the greatness of one's country is not *chauvinism.* It is the character of the latter quality to be wildly extravagant, to be fretful and childish and silly, to resent a doubt as an insult, and to offend by its very frankness. *Prof. H. Tuttle.*

chav′en-der (chăv′ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [Cf. CHEVEN.] The chub.

chav′i-be′tol (chăv′ĭ-bē′tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*Chavica betle* (syn. of *Piper betle*) + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* An oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, occurring in the essential oil from the leaves of *Piper betle.* It is an allyl guaiacol, isomeric with eugenol.

chav′i-col (chăv′ĭ-kōl; -kŏl). [*Chavica* (syn. of *Piper*) + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless oil, $C_9H_{10}O$, found in the oil from the leaves of *Piper betle*, and in oil of bay. It is an allyl derivative of phenol.

chaw (chô), *v. t.*; CHAWED (chôd); CHAW′ING. [See CHEW.] **1.** To grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food; to chew, as a cud; to champ, as a bit. *Obsoles. or Vulgar.*

The trampling steed, with gold and purple trapped,
Chawing the foamy bit, there fiercely stood. *Surrey.*

2. To ruminate in thought; to ponder. *Obs. or R.*

☞ *Chaw* was formerly in good use, but is now regarded as vulgar.

chaw, *n.* [See CHAW, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is chewed; a portion suitable for chewing; a chew; a quid. *Now Vulgar.*

2. [Cf. JAW.] A jaw; — usually in the *pl.* *Obs. Spenser.*

3. A chawbacon. *Dial. Eng. or Vulgar.*

chaw′ba′con (chô′bā′k′n), *n.* A rustic; a bumpkin; a country lout; — a term of ridicule or contempt. *Dial. or Vulgar.*

chaw′dron (chô′drŭn), *n.* [OF. *chaudun, caudun, caldun*, fr. LL. *calduna* intestine; prob. fr. L. *calidus* warm.] **1.** A sauce of chopped entrails, spices, etc. *Obs.*

2. Entrails (of a beast). *Archaic.* *Shak.*

chaw′stick′ (-stĭk′), *n.* A West Indian rhamnaceous climbing shrub (*Gouania domingensis*) the twigs of which are chewed as a stomachic. It has heart-shaped leaves, and is sometimes cultivated for ornament in the southern United States. Also called *chewstick.*

chay (chā; chī) } *n.* Also *choy, choya.* [Tamil *shāya.*]
chay′a (chī′ȧ; chā′ȧ) } The root of an East Indian rubiaceous plant (*Oldenlandia umbellata*) which yields a durable red dye similar to madder; also, the plant itself; — called also *chay-root* and *choy-root.*

cha-yo′te (chä-yō′tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *chaiotl.*] The fruit of a West Indian annual cucurbitaceous vine (*Sechium edule*) cultivated in Spain and Algeria, and eaten as a vegetable; also, the plant itself. The fruit is known by many names. In the English colonies it is called *vegetable pear*; in the French, *christophine*; in the Spanish West Indies, *chocho, chuchu, cahiota, chahiota*, and *pepinella.*

cha-zan′, chaz-zan′ (kä-zän′), *n.* [NHeb. *khazan.*] An officer in a Jewish synagogue corresponding to the cantor of the early Christian church.

Cha-zar′ (kȧ-zär′), *n.* One of a people of Turkish origin who in the early part of the Middle Ages occupied a large part of southern Russia and in course of time embraced the Jewish religion. They were conquered and expelled by the Russians in the 10th and 11th centuries.

Cha′zy (shā′zē), *n.* [From *Chazy*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Ordovician in New York. See GEOLOGY.

cheap (chēp), *n.* [AS. *cēap* bargain, sale, price; akin to D. *koop* purchase, G. *kauf*, Icel. *kaup* bargain. Cf. CHEAPEN, CHAPMAN, CHAFFER.] **1.** A bargain or bargaining; dealing; trading; trade. *Obs.*

2. Place of buying and selling; market; — hence in place names; as, *Cheapside*; East*cheap*. *Obs.*

3. Price; value. *Obs.*

4. Bargain; purchase; also, state of the market; — only with qualifying adjs. *good, great, dear*, etc., indicating the purchaser's view. *Obs.*

5. Abundance of goods; plenty; cheapness; — opposed to *dearth.* *Obs.*

on the cheap, cheaply. *Colloq., Eng.*

cheap, *a.*; CHEAP′ER (-ẽr); CHEAP′EST. [Abbr. fr. "good *cheap*" a good purchase or bargain; cf. F. *bon marché, à bon marché.* See CHEAP, *n.*, CHEAPEN.] **1.** Having a low price in market; of small cost or price, as compared with the usual price or the real value; comparatively low, as a price; charging a comparatively low price, as for goods or services; selling at a relatively low price, or dealing in low-priced goods; inexpensive; well worth the price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap.* *Locke.*

2. Costing little labor, effort, etc., or involving little trouble to obtain; easily obtained; hence, of comparatively small value; of slight esteem.

You grow *cheap* in every subject's eye. *Dryden.*

3. *Finance.* Of money, obtainable at a low rate of interest.

Syn. — See CONTEMPTIBLE.

cheap of, not overpaid or requited in respect of; as, he is *cheap o't.* *Scot.* *Scott.*

cheap (chēp), *adv.* **1.** Cheaply. *Milton.*

2. *Naut.* Quick; fast. *Obs.*

cheap, *v. t.* [See CHEAPEN.] *Obs.* **1.** To buy. *Chaucer.*

2. To bargain or bid for; to ask the price of; price.

3. To bargain with; to make terms for (a sale).

cheap, *v. i.* To bargain; to ask the price. *Obs.*

cheap′en (chēp′'n), *v. t.*; CHEAP′ENED (-'nd); CHEAP′EN-ING. [From older *cheap*, v., ME. *cheapien, chepen*, to trade, buy, sell, AS. *cēapian*; akin to D. *koopen* to buy, G. *kaufen*, Icel. *kaupa*, Goth. *kaupōn* to trade; all perh. fr. L. *caupo* a petty tradesman, huckster. Cf. CHEAP.] **1.** To ask the price of; to bid, bargain, or chaffer for. *Archaic or Dial.*

Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To beat down the price of; to lessen the value of; to depreciate; to make of low esteem. *Pope.*

My proffered love has *cheapened* me. *Dryden.*

cheap′en, *v. i.* **1.** To bargain. *Archaic or Dial.*

2. To become cheap.

cheap′-Jack′ } *n.* A dealer in low-priced goods, especial-
cheap′-John′ } ly goods of inferior or shoddy make.

cheap′ly, *adv.* **1.** At a small price; inexpensively; easily.

2. At a low value or in low estimation; in a common or inferior manner; slightingly.

cheap′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cheap (in any sense); esp., lowness in price.

Cheap′side′ (chēp′sīd′), *n.* A street in London running east from St. Paul's Churchyard, noted for jewelry and mercers' stores. Previous to the great fire of 1666 it was an open square, in which during the Middle Ages markets, fairs, and the like were held, whence the name. See CHEAP, *n.*, 2.

cheat (chēt), *n.* Wheat bread of the second grade. *Obs.*

Their purest *cheat*,
Thrice bolted, kneaded, and subdued in paste. *Chapman.*

cheat, *n.* [Prob. a form of *escheat*, the sense development being explained by the frauds, real or supposed, that were resorted to in procuring escheats. See ESCHEAT.] **1.** An escheat; escheated property. *Obs.*

2. A piece of booty, plunder, or spoil. *Obs.*

3. The action or an act of cheating or deceiving; deception or fraud, or a means of fraud or deception; a trick; imposition; imposture.

When I consider life, 't is all a *cheat.* *Dryden.*

4. *Law.* The obtaining of property from another by an intentional active distortion of the truth. When *cheats* are effected by deceitful or illegal symbols or tokens that may affect the public at large and against which common prudence could not have guarded, they are indictable at common law.

5. One who cheats or deceives; a swindler; an impostor; a deceiver; a cheater.

Airy wonders, which *cheats* interpret. *Johnson.*

6. Anything made primarily for show; a sham; esp., an article of dress not really what it appears to be.

7. *Bot.* = 3d CHESS.

8. *Old Thieves' Cant.* A thing; article; — usually with some descriptive word; as, a smelling *cheat*, a nose; a grunting *cheat*, a pig; hanging *cheats*, nubbing *cheat*, or trining or treyning *cheat*, the gallows. *Shak. Scott.*

Syn. — Deception, imposture, fraud, delusion, artifice, trick, swindle, humbug, deceit, guile, finesse, stratagem.

the cheat *or* **cheats,** the gallows. *Dekker & Middleton.*

cheat, *v. t.*; CHEAT′ED; CHEAT′ING. [See CHEAT, *n.*, ESCHEAT.] **1.** To escheat; confiscate. *Obs.*

2. To deceive, esp. so as to defraud; trick; swindle.

I am subject to a tyrant, a sorcerer, that by his cunning hath *cheated* me of this island. *Shak.*

3. To beguile. *Scott.*

To *cheat* winter of its dreariness. *Irving.*

4. To get by cheating. *Obs.* *Swift.*

Syn. — Trick, cozen, gull, chouse, hoax, bamboozle, fool, outwit, circumvent, overreach, beguile, mislead, hoodwink, delude, deceive. — CHEAT, DEFRAUD, SWINDLE, DUPE agree in the idea of fraudulent dealings. CHEAT usually implies a certain degree of cunning or trickery; as, to *cheat* at cards, or in an examination. DEFRAUD implies the taking or withholding by fraudulent means of something to which one has a right; as, "Thou shalt not *defraud* thy neighbor, neither rob him" (*Lev.* xix. 13). To SWINDLE is to cheat or defraud grossly and deliberately, often by taking advantage of a confidence inspired by plausible misrepresentations; as, "*swindling* like a thimblerigger" (*Stevenson*). To DUPE is to delude or cheat by imposing upon one's credulity; it implies a certain contempt for the victim; as, "The poor *dupe* is sure his loss to rue, who takes a pinchbeck guinea for a true" (*C. Pitt*). See IMPOSTOR, DECEIT, FALLACIOUS.

to cheat the gallows, to escape a deserved or expected hanging. — **to c. the glass,** *Naut.*, to turn the hourglass over too soon, as for the purpose of shortening one's watch.

cheat, *v. i.* To practice fraud or trickery.

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chat′tel-ize (chăt′'l-īz), *v. t.* To make a chattel of. — **-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
chat′tel-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
chat′ter-a′tion (-ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act or habit of chattering. *Humorous or Colloq.*
chat′ter-bag′, chat′ter-bags′, chat′ter-bas′ket, *n.* A chatterbox. *Dial. Eng.*
chat′ter-box′, *v. t.* To talk or tell as a chatterbox. *Nonce Word.*
chat′terd Chattered. *Ref. Sp.*
chat′ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHATTER. — **chat′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*
chatter water Weak tea. *Humorous. Dial. Eng.*
chat′ter-y, *n.* Chat; chatter. *Obs.*
Chatti. See CATTI.
chat′ti-ly, *adv.* of CHATTY.
chat′ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
chat′ting, *p. pr & vb. n* of CHAT. — **chat′ting-ly,** *adv.*
chat′ty (chăt′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [Tamil *shāṭi.*] An earthen pot for holding liquids, esp. a porous one for cooling water, etc. *Anglo-Ind.*
chat′wood′, *n.* [*chat* a little stick + *wood.*] Little sticks; twigs for burning. *Dial. Eng.*
chau′buck. Anglicized form of CHABOUK.
chauceore. † CHAUSSURE.
Chau′ci (kô′sī), *n. pl.* [L.] See INGÆVONES.
chauderne. † CHALDRON.
‖ **chaud′-froid′** (shō′frwä′), *n.* [F.] Lit., hot-cold; used to designate a delicate dish of fillets of game, poultry, or the like, served cold in jelly or sauce.
chaud′-med′ley (shōd′mĕd′lĭ), *n.* Incorrect for CHAUD-MELLÉ.
‖ **chau′dron′** (shō′drôN′), *n.* [F., kettle. Cf. CALDRON.] A dark reddish or coppery color.
chauf, chaufen, chauffe. † CHAFE.
chauf′feur′ship (shō′fûr′shĭp), [*n.* See -SHIP.]
chauk (chôk), *n.*, **chauk daw.** The chough. *Local, Eng.*
chaule. † JOWL.
Chau-li′o-des (kô-lī′ō-dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χαυλιόδους with outstanding teeth.] See FISH FLY.
chaulk. † CHALK.
chaul-moo′gra *or* **chaul-mu′gra oil.** See OIL, *Table I.*
chaum (chôm). Var. of CHAUN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
chaum′ber-er. † CHAMBERER.
chaum′ber-ling. † CHAMBERLAIN.
chaum′bre. † CHAMBER.
chau′mer. Obs. or dial. var. of CHAMBER.
‖ **chau′mière′** (shō′myâr′), *n.* [F.] A poor rustic habitation; usually, a thatched cottage.
‖ **chau′mon′tel′** (shō′môN′tĕl′), *n.* [From *Chaumontel*, France.] A large European beurré pear.
chaump. Obs. or dial. var. of CHAMP.
chaun-. For obsolete forms in *chaun-*, see those in CHAN-.
chaun (chôn), *n.* [Cf. CHINE a cleft.] A gap; cleft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
chaun, *v. t. & i.* To gape; cleave. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Chau′na (kô′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χαῦνος loose, bloated.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the chaja. Also [*l. c.*], the chaja.
chaunce. † CHANCE.
chaun′ce-ler. † CHANCELLOR.
chaun′cell. † CHANCEL.
chaun′del-er. † CHANDLER.
chaunge. Obs. or dial. var. of CHANGE.
chaung′er. † CHANGER.
chaun′se-ler. † CHANCELLOR.
chaunserie. † CHANCERY.
chaunt, chaunt′er, etc. Rare or archaic vars. of CHANT, etc.
chauntecler. † CHANTICLEER.
chauntepleure. † CHANTEPLEURE.
chaunteresse. † CHANTRESS.
chaunterie. † CHANTRY.
chaunticlere. † CHANTICLEER.
chauntour. † CHANTER.
chauntre. † CHANTRY.
chaunt′ry. Rare or archaic var. of CHANTRY.
chaup. Scot. var. of CHAP.
chaus. † CHIAUS.
Chautauqua muskellunge. See MUSKELLUNGE.
Chau-tau′quan (shȧ-tô′kwăn), *a.* [From *Chautauqua*, New York.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the American Upper Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Cha′vah (kā′vȧ). *Bib.* *Gen.* iii. 20, margin.
chave. † CHAFF.
chav′el. † JOWL.
chav′el (*dial.* chȧv′'l), *v. t. & i.* To chew imperfectly, as when the teeth are gone; mumble; mump. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
chaverell. † CHEVEREL.
‖ **chav′i-cha** (chăv′ĭ-chȧ), *n.* [Russ. *chavycha.*] The Chinook salmon.
cha′vish (chā′vĭsh), *n.* A chattering or prattling. *Dial. Eng.*
chaw. † CHA, tea.
chaw′bone′, *n.* Jawbone. *Obs.*
chaw′buck′. Anglicized form of CHABOUK.
chaw′dron. † CHALDRON.
chaw′er, *n.* One who chaws. *Now Vulgar.*
chawl (chôl), *n.* A native lodging house. *India.*
chawle. † JOWL.
chawm. Obs. or dial. var. of [CHAUN.]
chaw′mer. Obs. or dial. var. of CHAMBER.
chawn. † KHAN.
chawn (chôn). Obs. or dial. var. of CHAUN.
chawnce. † CHANCE.
chawnt. † CHANT.
chaw tooth. A grinder, or molar tooth. *Obs. or Vulgar.*
chay (shā), *n.* A vulgar corruption of CHAISE, arising from taking it as a plural (in the same way as *pea* arose from *pease*).
chayer, chayre. † CHAIR.
Ch. B. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Surgery (chirurgy).
Ch. C., *or* **Ch. Ch.** *Abbr* Christ Church.
Ch. Clk. *Abbr.* Chief Clerk.
chd. *Abbr.* Chaldron.
che (chē), *pron.* An expanded form of CH, meaning, I. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
chea′dle (chē′d'l), *n.* The dog's mercury. *Local, Eng.*
cheadle dock. The tansy ragwort. *Dial. Eng.*
chea′fle. † JOWL.
cheald. † COLD.
cheance. † CHANCE.
cheap. Var. of CHEEP.
cheap′end. Cheapened. *Ref. Sp.*
cheap′en-er, *n.* One who cheapens.
cheapfare. † CHAFFER.
cheap′ing, *vb. n.* [From CHEAP, *v.*] *Obs.* **1.** Bargaining; dealing. **2.** A market; market place. *Foxe.*
cheapitre. † CHAPTER.
chear. † CHAIR, CHEER.
cheare. † CHEER.
chearely. † CHEERILY.
cheas. Obs. pret. of CHOOSE.
cheaste. † CHEST.
cheat′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **cheat′a-ble-ness,** *n.*
cheat-ee′, *n.* A person who is cheated. *Jocular.*

D E F G H I J K L M

cheat′er (chēt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** An escheator. Also fig. *Obs. Shak.* **2.** One who cheats; a swindler; deceiver; cheat.

cheat′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Practice of cheating; swindling; fraud.
Surely not downright *cheatery*. *R. Browning.*

Che-bac′co (shē-băk′ō), *n.* Also **Chebacco boat.** [From *Chebacco*, the former name of Essex, a town in Massachusetts where such vessels were built.] A narrow-sterned boat formerly much used in Newfoundland fisheries.

che-bule′ (kē-bōōl′), *n.* [Named as coming from *Cabul*: cf. F. *chébule*, It. *chebuli*, Ar. *kābilī*, Per. *kābulī*.] The dried astringent fruit of *Terminalia chebula*, an East Indian combretaceous tree. It is one of the myrobalans.

check (chĕk), *n.* [ME. *chek*, OF. *eschec*, F. *échec*, a stop, hindrance, orig. check in the game of chess, pl. *échecs* chess, through Ar., fr. Per. *shāh* king. See SHAH; cf. CHECKMATE, CHESS, CHECKER.] **1.** *Chess.* A word of warning denoting that the king is in danger; such a menace of a player's king by an adversary's move as would, if it were any other piece, expose it to immediate capture. A king so menaced is said to be *in check*, and must be made safe at the next move.
2. An act or action analogous to a check in chess; specif.: **a** An attack. *Obs.* **b** A taunt; insult. *Obs.* **c** A rebuke; reprimand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **d** A condition of interrupted or impeded progress; a sudden arrest, stop, delay, as by obstruction or opposition; a rebuff; a repulse or reverse, esp. a slight one in military operations.
Which gave a remarkable *check* to the first progress of Christianity. *Addison.*
e *Phon.* A sudden stoppage of the breath as in pronouncing *p*, *b*, etc.; a consonant formed with such a stoppage; a stop. See STOP.
3. a *Falconry.* The forsaking by a hawk of its proper game to follow other and baser game; also, the base game, such as rooks, doves, etc., at which a hawk checks. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** *Hunting.* An arrest of the hounds in their course through loss of the scent.
4. A sharp stopping of motion; an interruption in a progress; sudden pause; as, they came on without *check*. *Shak.*
5. A fine for neglect of duty imposed on servants of the royal household, etc. *Obs. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
6. Whatever or whoever arrests progress, or limits action, as a mechanical device so acting; an obstacle, guard, restraint, or rebuff; also, the exercise of a checking or restraining force or power; curbing or restraining influence.
A man whom no *check* could abash. *Macaulay.*
Useful *checks* upon the administration of government. *Washington.*
The maintenance of the system of *checks* and balances characteristic of republican constitutions requires the coördinate departments of government, whether Federal or State, to refrain from any infringement of the independence of each other. 149 *U. S.* 164, 182.
7. Specif.: **a** *Angling.* A contrivance forming part of a reel, to check the running out of the line. **b** In a pianoforte, a device to prevent a hammer from rebounding and restriking a string. See ACTION, *Illust.* **c** *Naut.* A rope to check the motion of a vessel, as when berthing her. **d** Short for CHECKREIN. **e** In certain methods of irrigating land by flooding, one of a group of definite areas, to which the water is restricted by means of levees or embankments.
8. Control or supervision to secure or insure accuracy, correctness, or the like. *Burke.*
9. One employed to check or control; a checker or controller, as of accounts.
I don't know of the *checks* now; but I know there are such people. *Mayhew.*
10. A mark placed against an item in an account, etc., to indicate that it has been examined or compared.
11. A means to insure accuracy, correctness, freedom from fraud, etc.; as: **a** The counterfoil or stub of a bank draft, or the like; also, a draft form with a counterfoil. *Obs.* **b** A written order directing a bank or banker to pay money as therein stated; a bill of exchange drawn on a banker payable on demand. The latter is the definition of the English Bills of Exchange Act, of 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 61), and has been adopted in a number of the States of the United States. The chief peculiarities distinguishing a check from the ordinary bill of exchange are that it is drawn on a banker, is not due till presented, is payable without grace, and the drawer is discharged by laches in presenting only to the extent of his actual provable damage.
12. A ticket, certificate, or token, by which ownership or title may be proved, or a thing or person may be identified; as, a *check* for a coat, hat, etc.; a conductor's *check*; a *check* given for baggage; a return *check* on a railroad.
13. In certain games at cards, esp. gambling games, a counter, or token for money (cf. CHIP). Hence the slang phrase to *hand*, or *pass*, *in one's checks*, that is, to die. *U. S.*
14. = CHECKROLL. *Obs.*
15. *Arch., Masonry, Cabinetmaking*, etc. A rabbet, or rebate; a rabbet-shaped cutting, as along an edge of a stone to allow another stone to fit into it.
16. A crack or small chink; specif.: **a** A longitudinal crack in timber due to unequal contraction in seasoning. **b** *Steel Manuf.* An imperceptible crack in steel caused by uneven quenching in hardening.
17. A pattern in squares, as in heraldry or woven or painted design, resembling the pattern of a checkerboard; a square in such a design; also, cloth having such a figure.
Syn. — Hindrance, setback, interruption, obstruction; reprimand, censure, rebuke, reproof; repulse, rebuff; tally, counterfoil, counterbalance; ticket, draft.

check, *v. t.*; CHECKED (chĕkt); CHECK′ING. **1.** *Chess.* To give check to, or put in check (a king); sometimes, loosely, to threaten (some other piece) with immediate capture.
2. To collide with; strike; hit. *Obs.* *Tourneur.*
3. To put a sudden restraint upon; to stop temporarily; arrest; hinder; as, to *check* the march of an army.
A spirit with a dreadful countenance
Checks its dark chariot by the craggy gulph. *Shelley.*
4. *Naut.* To slack or ease off, and then belay again, as a purchase or rope; to stopper, as a cable when running out.
5. To pull (a rein or bit). *Gay.*
6. To throw back; reject. *Obs.* *Holland.*
7. To fine or mulct by withholding wages; to mulct. *Obs.*
8. To chide, rebuke, or reprove. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
The good king, his master, will *check* him for it. *Shak.*
9. To restrain; control; stop, as growth; to stay the course of; repress; hold in check; curb.
So many clogs to *check* and retard the headlong course of violence and oppression. *Burke.*
10. To rein. *Poetic.* *Shak. Milton.*
11. To verify, to guard, to make secure, by means of a mark, token, or other check; to distinguish by a check; to put a mark against (an item) after comparing, or to compare (an item), with an original or a counterpart in order to secure accuracy or to indicate correctness; — sometimes with *off*; also, to examine the work, etc., of (a person) for this purpose; as, to *check* an account; to *check* off a list.
12. To make checks or chinks in; to cause to crack; as, the sun *checks* timber.
13. In irrigating, to make checks (see CHECK, *n.*, 7 **e**) in; to provide with checks; as, to *check* an orchard.
14. To mark with squares or a check pattern or a pattern of crossing lines; checker; *Obs.*, to cut in squares.
15. To variegate as with different-colored rays or bands of light; checker; mottle. *Rare.*
Syn. — Restrain, curb, bridle, repress, control; obstruct, interrupt; tally; rebuke, reprove, rebuff. See STOP.

check (chĕk), *v. i.* **1.** *Chess.* To give check; to put a king in check.
2. To clash or interfere; — with *with*. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
3. To make a sharp stop; pause; wince; take offense; — usually with *at*.
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks* at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*
4. a *Falconry.* To turn, when in pursuit of proper game, and fly after other and baser game; — with *at*. **b** *Hunting.* To stop or pause, as on losing the scent; — said of dogs.
5. To act as a curb or restraint; — with *upon*. *Obs. & R.*
It [his presence] *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*
6. To draw a check, as upon a banker. *Colloq., U. S.*
7. To crack or gape open, as wood in drying; or to crack in small checks, as varnish, paint, etc.
8. In a gun, to prevent or hinder the escape of gas, as by a pad, cup, or ring.
to check at, to reprove or censure. *Obs.* — **to c. at the fist**, *Falconry*, to refuse to come to, or to recoil from, the fist.

check, *a.* **1.** Serving to check, control, secure, or the like; as, *check* block; *check* weight; *check* stopper; serving to verify or rectify; as, a *check* list; a *check* experiment.
2. Checkered; marked with a check pattern; checked.

check book. **1.** A book containing items by which other items are checked, or verified, as, formerly, a book containing a bank's record of the checks issued to its customers.
2. A book containing blank checks upon a bank.

check collar. In horse breaking, dog training, etc., a kind of collar which chokes when pulled upon.

check′er (chĕk′ẽr), *n.* [Fr. CHECK, *v. t.*] One who checks.

check′er, cheq′uer (chĕk′ẽr), *v. t.*; CHECK′ERED, CHEQ′UERED (-ẽrd); CHECK′ER-ING, CHEQ′UER-ING. [From OF. *eschequier* a chessboard, F. *échiquier*. See CHECK, *n.*; cf. 4th CHECKER, EXCHEQUER.] **1.** To mark with small squares like a checkerboard, as by crossing stripes of different colors.
2. To variegate or diversify with different qualities, colors, scenes, or events; esp., to subject to frequent alternations of prosperity and adversity.
Our minds are . . . *checkered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison.*
3. To arrange, distribute, or intermingle checkerwise.
4. To place in checker, or treasury; hence, to treasure. *Obs.*

check′er, cheq′uer, *v. i.* To produce a checkered effect or an appearance of alternate light and shade, as moonlight.

check′er, cheq′uer, *n.* [OF. *eschequier*. See CHECKER, *v. t.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** A chessboard. **b** A square of a chessboard. **c** Chess. **d.** A chessman. *Rare.*
2. *pl.* A game played on a checkerboard by two persons, each having twelve pieces, or men, which are moved diagonally one square or jumped, black moving first; — called *draughts* in British usage. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* If a player who can jump neglects to do so, his adversary may let the play stand, take the piece that could have jumped, or compel the player to take back his move and jump. A piece becomes a *king*, and can be moved backward as well as forward, when it reaches any of the squares on the last row opposite. The position of the board and pieces before beginning play is shown in the *Illustration*. The various moves are recorded by giving each black square a number beginning on the side of the black men. Thus 10-15 indicates a move of a man from square 10 to square 15: 10-19, a jump from 10 to 19: 10-28 would be a double jump. The most common standard openings are:

Checkerboard.

Alma, 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8.
Ayrshire Lassie, 11-15, 24-20.
Bristol, 11-16.
center, 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 15-18.
cross, 11-15, 23-18.
defiance, 11-15, 23-19, 9-14, 27-23.
double corner, 9-14.
dyke, 11-15, 22-17, 15-19.
Fife, 11-15, 23-19, 9-14, 22-17, 5-9.
Glasgow, 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 11-16.
laird and lady, 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 9-13.
maid of the mill, 11-15, 22-17, 8-11, 17-13, 15-18.
old fourteenth, 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 4-8.
Paisley, 11-16, 24-19.
second double corner, 11-15, 24-19.
single corner, 11-15, 22-18.
souter, 11-15, 23-19, 9-14, 22-17, 6-9.
switcher, 11-15, 21-17.
whilter, 11-15, 23-19, 9-14, 22-17, 7-11.
will-o'-the-wisp, 11-15, 23-19, 9-13.

3. A piece in the game of checkers, or draughts. *U. S.*
4. A chessboard as an inn sign; hence, a proper name, in general, for a public house. *Eng.*
5. [*cap.*] The Court of Exchequer. *Obs. or Hist.*
6. a The treasury, esp. the royal or national treasury or fisc. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** An audit room, as of a monastery, or some similar room or place. *Obs. or Hist.*
7. A square or spot resembling, or suggestive of, those of a checkerboard, as in architectural ornamentation.
8. A pattern or marking in alternating squares, made distinct by separating lines, difference in color, or the like.
9. *pl. Metal.* = CHECKERWORK, 3. *H. H. Campbell.*
10. *pl.* Pebbles; checkstones. *Dial. Eng.*
☞ "The spelling *checker* is historically better supported and more in accordance with English usage" (*Oxf. E. D.*), and is the usual one in the United States; *chequer*, however, is the prevailing spelling in British usage.

check′er (chĕk′ẽr), *n.* Also *chequer*. [From the spotted fruit.] **a** The service tree of Europe (*Sorbus domestica*); also, the wild service tree (*S. torminalis*); — called also **checker tree.** **b** *pl.* The fruit of either of these trees.

check′er-ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The spicy, red, berrylike fruit of the American wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*); also, the plant. **b** Incorrectly, the partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*).

check′er-board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* A board with sixty-four squares, or, in the Polish game, with one hundred squares, of alternate colors, used for playing checkers, or draughts. See CHECKER, *n.*, 2, *Illust.*

check′ered, cheq′uered (chĕk′ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with alternate squares or checks of different color or material.
Dancing in the *checkered* shade. *Milton.*
2. Diversified or variegated in a marked manner, as in appearance, character, circumstances, etc.; characterized by constant alternation, as of bad and good fortune; as, a *checkered* life. "This *checkered* narrative." *Macaulay.*
checkered daffodil *or* **lilac.** = CHECKERED LILY. — **c. lily**, any species of the liliaceous genus *Fritillaria*, the flowers of which have a mottled or checkered perianth; esp., the guinea-hen flower (*F. meleagris*).

checker roll, chequer roll. A roll of persons payable out of the royal exchequer; also, a roll or list of persons. *Obs. or Eng. Hist.*

check′er-wise′, cheq′uer-wise′ (chĕk′ẽr-wīz′), *adv.* In the manner of a checkerboard or chessboard; in squares of alternately different colors or appearance; with lines crossing at right angles.

check′er-work′, cheq′uer-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Work consisting of, or showing, checkers varied alternately as to colors or materials; work checkered in pattern.
2. Any aggregate of varied vicissitudes.
How strange a *checkerwork* of Providence is the life of man. *De Foe.*
3. *Metal.* In a regenerative furnace, a structure of fire brick so built up that the bricks alternate with open spaces, permitting the passage of heated gases.

check folio. A size of paper. See PAPER.

check′hook′ (chĕk′hōōk′), *n.* A hook on the saddle of a harness, over which a checkrein is looped.

check ligaments. *Anat.* Strong fibrous bands passing upward and outward from either side of the upper part of the odontoid process to the inner side of the condyles of the occipital bone. They limit rotation of the head.

check list. **1.** A list or catalogue by or on which things may be checked off, as a list of voters' names.
2. A list, usually alphabetic and numbered, of species, genera, etc., for the convenience of collectors and students, usually limited to a given group, region, or collection.

check lock. A small lock for checking or securing a large lock, as by closing its keyhole.

check′mate (chĕk′māt), *interj.* [F. *échec et mat*, fr. Per. *shāh māt* checkmate, lit., the king is dead, fr. Ar. *māta* he died, is dead. The king, when made prisoner, or checkmated, is assumed to be dead, and the game is finished. See CHESS.] *Chess.* An exclamation by a player when he makes a move that puts the opponent's king in check from which there is no escape, — now commonly *mate*.
to say checkmate, to say "you are beaten;" to defeat; undo. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

check′mate, *n.* **1.** *Chess.* Act of putting the opponent's king in check so that there is no escape, thus winning the game; also, state or position of a king thus checked; a mate.
2. A complete check; utter defeat or overthrow.
to give (a) checkmate (to), to checkmate (an adversary); to effect a checkmate.

check′mate, *v. t.*; CHECK′MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); CHECK′MAT-ING (-māt-ĭng). **1.** *Chess.* To check (an adversary's king) in such a manner that escape is impossible, thus winning the game; — now commonly *mate*.
2. To defeat completely; to thwart; to frustrate the game or project of (a person) by a counter movement.
To *checkmate* and control my just demands. *Ford.*

check′rein′ (-rān′), *n.* **1.** A short rein looped over the checkhook to prevent a horse from lowering his head; — called also a *bearing rein*.
2. A branch rein connecting the driving rein of one horse of a span or pair with the bit of the other horse.

check′roll′ (-rōl′), *n.* A checker roll, or list of persons payable out of the royal exchequer; hence: **a** A list of servants in any large household. **b** A muster roll; any check list.

check′row′ (-rō′), *n.* One of a series of rows of corn, trees, etc., which divide land into checks or regular squares. — **check′rowed′** (-rōd′), *a.*

check′row′er (-rō′ẽr), *n.* A device in a corn-planting

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cheat′er. † CHATTER.
cheat′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CHEAT. — **cheat′ing-ly**, *adv.*
cheaunce. † CHANCE.
Che′bar (kē′bär). *Bib.*
che-bec′, che-beck′ (shē-bĕk′), *n.* [See XEBEC.] *Naut.* A xebec.
che-bec′ (chē-bĕk′), *n.* [From its note.] The least flycatcher.
che′bog (chē′bŏg), *n.* The menhaden.
chec. † CHECK.
che′chah′co (chē′chä′kō), *n.* Also **che′chaw′co.** A tenderfoot; one newly arrived, esp. in a mining country. *Colloq., Alaska & Northwest U. S.*
Chech′en (chĕch′ĕn), *n.* A member of a group of tribes of the Caucasus numbering toward 300,000, and constituting a distinct linguistic family. They are a Caucasian race, probably related to the Lezghians.
‖ **che′chia′** (shā′shyȧ′), *n.* [Berber *tashashit*, pl. *tishushai*, skullcap.] A cylindrical, tufted skullcap worn by Arabs and adopted by French troops in Africa.
check (chĕk). Var. of CHACK, the wheatear. *Scot.*
check. Var. of CHICK, a screen.
check′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
check′age, *n.* **1.** Act of checking, as of an item in a list. **2.** The items, or the amount, checked.
check′bird′. The wheatear.
check brace. One of the leather straps at the corners of a chaise or phaëton body for checking the motion endways.
check bridge. *Steam Engine.* The fire bridge of a boiler furnace; — supposed to check excess of draft.
check chamber. *Mech.* The chamber in which a check valve operates.
check′en. † CHOKE.
checker tree. = CHECKER, the service tree.
check exchange. *Finance.* Exchange at sight. *Colloq.*
check key. A latchkey. *Eng.*
checklaton. Var. of CICLATOUN, conjectured by Spenser to be a kind of gilded leather, used in ornamenting jackets. *Obs.*
check′le (chĕk′'l), *v. i.* To laugh gleefully. *Obs.*
check′less, *a.* Without check; unchecked.
check line. A checkrein.
check′man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who checks tickets, etc.
check nut. *Mech.* = LOCK NUT.
check ring. A ring for the check brace of a carriage.
check side. *Billiards.* See under ENGLISH, *n.*, 6. *British.*
check′stone′, *n.* A small pebble; also, usually in *pl.*, a certain game played with such pebbles, like jackstones.
check′stone′, *n.* The stonechat. *Local, Eng.*

machine for dropping the seed so that the hills will lie in checkrows.

check′strap′ (chĕk′străp′), *n.* A strap to check, control, or secure something; as: **a** Of a helmet, etc., a strap passing under the chin to secure the helmet, etc. **b** In a harness, a strap passing between the horse's fore legs and connecting the collar with the girth, to prevent the collar from rising when the horse is holding back or backing; also, when horses are hitched according to the single-line method, common in the West, a strap coupling the bit of the off horse to the harness of the nigh horse, used to hold back the off horse. **c** In a loom, a leather strap for checking or assisting to prevent the rebounding of the shuttles. **d** In a car, omnibus, etc., a strap to be pulled to give a signal for stopping.

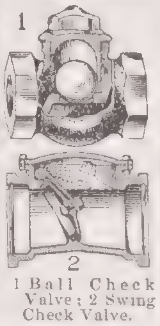

1 Ball Check Valve; 2 Swing Check Valve.

check′string′ (-strĭng′), *n.* A cord by which a person in a carriage or public conveyance may signal to the driver.

check valve. *Mech.* A valve which permits flow in one direction but prevents a return flow.

check′y (chĕk′ĭ), *a.* Also *chequee, chequy, chequy*, etc. Checked or checkered; specif.: *Her.* Divided into rectangles (usually equilateral) of alternate tinctures; — said of a field or a charge.

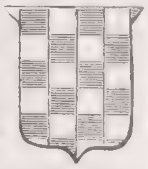

Checky.

Ched′dar cheese, *or* **Ched′dar** (chĕd′ẽr), *n.* A hard cream cheese of fine flavor, made at Cheddar, in England; also, an imitation of this made elsewhere, esp. in America.

chee′cha (chē′chȧ), *n.* [From native name.] A small lizard (*Hemidactylus frenatus*) of Ceylon, of the gecko family, found about houses, sometimes becoming semidomesticated.

cheek (chēk), *n.* [ME. *cheke, cheoke*, AS. *cēace, cēoce*; cf. D. *kaak* cheek.] **1.** In man and mammals, the fleshy wall or side of the mouth; the side of the face below the eye and above, and to the side of, the mouth. In other vertebrates and in insects the term is applied to lateral parts of the head (cf. GENA) more or less nearly corresponding in position to the cheeks of man.
2. The jaw or jawbone. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. *Colloq. or Slang.* **a** Insolence in speech; impudent or saucy talk. **b** Cool confidence; assurance; impudence; as, to have the *cheek* to ask for more.
4. In general, side. "The *cheeks* of a red fire." *Stevenson.*
5. (Usually in *pl.*) Something suggestive of, or likened to, the human cheek in position or form; as: **a** Either of the side posts or uprights of a door, gate, etc., or the side pieces of a window frame. **b** Either of the side pieces of a pike head by which it was secured to a staff, or of a hammer, pick, etc., with a like head. **c** *Harness.* Of a bridle, a cheek strap, or cheek piece; of a bit, a cheek piece. **d** *Mining.* A side or wall of a vein. **e** *Naut.* A side, or side piece, of various kinds; as, the *cheeks* of a mast; the projections on each side of a mast, upon which the trestletrees rest; the *cheeks* of a block, the two sides of the shell of a block. **f** *Mech.*, etc. Either of those pieces of a machine, or of any timber or stone work, etc., which form corresponding sides, or which are similar and in pairs; as, the *cheeks* (jaws) of a vise; the *cheeks* of a gun carriage; the *cheeks* (shears or bed bars) of a lathe, upon which the puppet slides; etc. **g** *Founding.* A middle part of a flask. See FLASK. **h** *Carp.* Either of the sides of a mortise; also, one of the parts removed on either side of a timber to form a tenon. **i** The edible portion of the large clam (*Mactra solidissima*). *Local, Cape Cod.* **j** *Leather Manuf.* See HIDE, *Illust.*
cheek by jowl, with the cheeks close together; side by side; in close proximity. "I will go with thee *cheek by jole*." *Shak.* "Sits *cheek by jowl*." *Dryden.* — **to one's own c.**, to or by one's self; to one's own use; alone. *Vulgar, Eng.* — **to put up to the c.**, of a horse, to attach the reins of to the first or highest rings of the curb to lighten the leverage on the mouth.

cheek, *v. t.*; CHEEKED (chēkt); CHEEK′ING. **1.** To form a cheek or side to; to flank; border. *Chapman.*
2. To speak impudently or saucily to; to confront with cheek or assurance; to face; — sometimes with indefinite object *it*, to face it out. *Slang.*

cheek block. A block consisting of a half shell, forming one cheek, secured to an object, as a mast or spar, which serves as the other cheek.

cheek bone. **a** The bony prominence of the face below the eye, formed by the malar bone. **b** *Anat.* The malar bone.

cheeked (chēkt), *a.* Having a cheek or cheeks; — used in composition. "Rose-*cheeked* Adonis." *Shak.*

cheek knee. *Naut.* One of the knees worked horizontally above and below the hawse holes in the angle of the bow and cutwater.

cheek piece. A piece or part forming, crossing, or covering a cheek; specif.: **a** *Armor.* That part of a helmet which defends the cheek, either a fixed or movable piece, the latter often serving also as a chin strap. **b** *Harness.* Of a bridle, a cheek strap; also, of a bit, either of the side pieces or branches at the ends of the mouthpiece; cheek.

cheek pouch. *Zoöl.* A sacklike dilatation of the cheeks of certain monkeys and rodents, used for holding food. In most cases they are simple expansions of the lateral parts of the mouth cavity, but in certain rodents, as the gophers (Geomyidæ) and an allied family (Heteromyidæ), they open externally and are entirely independent of the mouth.

cheek strap. *Harness.* Either of those straps of a bridle which pass down the sides of the horse's head, connecting the headstall with the bit or noseband; cheek piece.

cheek′y (chēk′ĭ), *a.*; CHEEK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CHEEK′I-EST. Characterized by cheek; brazen-faced; impudent. *Colloq.*

cheep (chēp), *v. i.*; CHEEPED (chēpt); CHEEP′ING. [Of imitative origin.] To utter faint shrill sounds, as a young bird; chirp; squeak; peep.
A flycatcher, with thin, *cheeping* cries, dropped some twenty feet straight downward. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

cheep, *v. t.* To utter in a cheeping tone.
Cheep and twitter twenty million loves. *Tennyson.*

cheep, *n.* A feeble shrill sound, such as a young bird or a mouse makes; chirp; peep; squeak.

cheep′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that cheeps; esp.: **a** A young partridge or grouse. **b** The meadow pipit. *Local, Eng.*

cheer (chēr), *n.* [Native name, *chīr, chihir.*] A pheasant (*Catreus wallichi*), found in the lower Himalayan mountains, said to be so named from its call note.

cheer, *n.* [ME. *chere* face, welcome, cheer, OF. *chiere*, F. *chère*, fr. LL. *cara* face, perh. fr. Gr. κάρα head.] **1.** The face; the countenance or its expression. *Obs. or Archaic.*
"Sweat of thy *cheer*." *Wycliffe.*
2. Feeling; spirit; state of mind or heart.
Be of good *cheer*. *Matt.* ix. 2.
The parents . . . fled away with heavy *cheer*. *Holland.*
3. Gayety; mirth; cheerfulness; animation; as, to make *cheer*, to make merry, be cheerful.
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shak.*
4. Welcome; hospitable entertainment; esp. in *to make, do*, or *give cheer*. *Obs.* *Sir W. Temple.*
5. That which is provided for entertainment, esp. at table; provisions prepared for a feast; viands; food; fare; as, a table loaded with good *cheer*.
6. That which cheers or gladdens; comfort; solace; encouragement. *B. Taylor.*
7. A shout, hurrah, or acclamation, expressing joy, enthusiasm, applause, favor, etc.
Welcome her, thundering *cheer* of the street. *Tennyson.*
What cheer? formerly also, **What cheer with you? What cheer make you?** Lit., What is your state of mind, or mood? How do you fare?

cheer, *v. t.*; CHEERED (chērd); CHEER′ING. **1.** To infuse good cheer or hope into; to solace or comfort; — sometimes used reflexively, mostly in the imperative.
The proud he tamed, the penitent he *cheered*. *Dryden.*
2. To cause to rejoice; gladden; make cheerful; to raise the spirits of; — sometimes with *up*.
Let thy heart *cheer* thee in the days of thy youth. *Eccl.* xi. 9.
3. To comfort, inspirit, or invigorate, as food does, or with food or drink.
The cups
That *cheer* but not inebriate. *Cowper.*
☞ *To cheer but not inebriate* is an expression originating with Berkeley, but popularized by Cowper's use of it with reference to tea.
4. To urge on, inspirit, or encourage by word or deed, now esp. by shouts, cries, or cheers; as, to *cheer* hounds; Napoleon's presence *cheered* his troops to victory.
5. To brighten or enliven (the face, etc.).
Anoint and *cheer* our soiled face
With the abundance of thy grace. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
6. To salute or applaud with cheers, or shouts of approval, welcome, or the like.
Syn. — Gladden, encourage, inspirit, comfort, console, enliven, refresh, exhilarate, animate, applaud.
to cheer ship, to salute a passing ship by cheers of sailors stationed in the rigging.

cheer, *v. i.* **1.** To be in any state or temper of mind. *Obs.*
"How *cheer'st* thou, Jessica?" *Shak.*
2. To grow or be cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous; rejoice; make merry; — now only with *up*, often imperatively, be cheerful; take or pluck up courage.
At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up. *A. Philips.*
3. To utter a shout or shouts of applause, triumph, etc.

cheer′er (chēr′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that cheers, gladdens, comforts, or inspirits; a comforter; solace. "Thou *cheerer* of our days." *Wotton.* "Prime *cheerer*, light." *Thomson.*
2. A cheering drink or cup. *Scot.*
I . . . had bidden the drinking of twa *cheerers*. *Scott.*
3. One who cheers, applauds, or hurrahs.

cheer′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of cheer; having or showing good spirits or joy; cheering; cheery; contented; happy; joyful; lively; animated; gladdening; enlivening.
To entertain a *cheerful* disposition. *Shak.*
The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind
Do chant sweet music. *Spenser.*
Syn. — Lively, animated, gay, lightsome, gleeful, blithe, jocund, jolly, joyous, vivacious, buoyant, sunny, happy.

cheer′ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cheerful.
Syn. — Cheer, gladness, joy, merriment, jollity, gayety, exhilaration. — CHEERFULNESS, MIRTH, HILARITY, GLEE. CHEERFULNESS (opposed to *gloom*) implies a bright and equable temper or disposition, which shows itself in the face, the voice, the actions; it suggests a strong and spontaneous, but quiet, flow of good spirits. MIRTH implies less a disposition than a transient state, and always suggests outward manifestations of merriment. HILARITY implies more boisterous, GLEE, livelier, more exultant or demonstrative, merriment than *mirth*. *Glee* occasionally expresses an exultation which is uncanny or sinister; as, ghoulish *glee*; "the fierce *glee* of desperation" (*Quarterly Review*); "a kind of wild and horrid *glee*" (*Byron*). See HAPPINESS, PLEASURE, JOCULAR.
Mirth is short and transient, *cheerfulness* fixed and permanent. . . . *Mirth* is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds and glitters for a moment; *cheerfulness* keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity. *Spectator.*
The waves beside them danced; but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in *glee*. *Wordsworth.*
Wine gives not light, gay, ideal *hilarity*, but tumultuous, noisy, clamorous merriment. *Johnson.*

cheer′less (chēr′lĕs), *a.* Without cheer; joyless; comfortless. — **cheer′less-ly**, *adv.* — **cheer′less-ness**, *n.*
My cheerful day is turned to *cheerless* night. *Spenser.*
Syn. — Gloomy, sad, comfortless, dispiriting, disconsolate, dejected, melancholy, forlorn.

cheer′ly (chēr′lĭ), *a.* Gay; cheerful. *Archaic.* *Dyer.*

cheer′ly, *adv.* **1.** Cheerily; heartily. *Archaic.* *Tennyson.*
2. Cheeringly. *Byron.*

cheer pine (chēr). [Hind. *chīr.*] An East Indian timber pine (*Pinus longifolia*) of graceful appearance, and often cultivated. It is very resinous, and its wood is used as a substitute for deal.

cheer′y (chēr′ĭ), *a.* Cheerful; lively; gay; bright; pleasant; cheering; as, a *cheery* person.
His *cheery* little study, where the sunshine glimmered so pleasantly. *Hawthorne.*

Cheer′y-ble Brothers (chēr′ĭ-b'l). In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," a firm of kind-hearted London merchants; — said to allude to the firm of William Grant & Brothers, at Manchester.

cheese (chēz), *n.* [ME. *chese*, AS. *cēse*, fr. L. *caseus*, LL. *casius*. Cf. CASEIN.] **1.** The consolidated curd of milk, used as an article of food; also, a cake of this material. Cheese is made from whole milk, skimmed milk, skimmed milk with the addition of cream or even of lard or oleomargarine, and to a small extent from cream alone. Cow's milk is of course used chiefly, but the milk of the goat and the ewe is also employed. The curd is separated from the milk by the use of some coagulating agent, usually rennet, and contains besides casein varying amounts of fat, etc. See CURD. There are many varieties of cheese, depending on the composition of the curd and the mode of handling it. To make soft cheese such as Brie and Camembert the curd is merely placed in molds; for hard cheeses, as Cheddar and Edam, it is subjected to pressure. The characteristic texture and flavor of a cheese are developed during the ripening, a fermentative process requiring a few days to several months according to the nature of the cheese. The agents in this process may be enzymes already in the curd, peptonizing bacteria, or, in cheeses like Roquefort, mold fungi allowed to develop in apertures made in the curd.
2. A form like that of a cheese; specif.: **a** *Cider Making.* A mass of pressed pomace. **b** *Cotton Spinning.* A roll of yarn. **c** *Wool Weaving.* A sectional warp beam, or a warp wound on such a beam. **d** The flat, circular, mucilaginous fruit of the dwarf mallow (*Malva rotundifolia*). *Colloq.*
3. A low curtsy; — so called on account of the cheese form assumed by a woman's dress when she stoops after extending the skirts by whirling.

cheese (chēz), *n.* [Cf. Per. *chīz* thing.] Anything thoroughly satisfactory; the right thing. *Slang, Eng.*

cheese, *v. t.* To stop; leave off; — used esp. in exclamation, *cheese it*, stop; look out. *Slang & Dial. Eng.*

cheese′cake′ (chēz′kāk′), *n.* **1.** A cake, originally containing cheese, filled with a composition of soft curds, sugar, and butter, or a preparation of whipped egg and sugar. *Prior.*
2. The fruit of the cheese-flower; also, the plant.

cheese′cloth′ (-klŏth′; 205), *n.* A thin, unsized, loose-woven cotton cloth, such as is used in pressing cheese curds.

cheese fly. A black dipterous insect (*Piophila casei*) of which the larvæ or maggots, called *skippers* or *hoppers*, live in cheese, ham, and smoked beef. The larvæ, by bending and suddenly straightening the body, can jump several inches.

Cheese Fly. × 3.

cheese hopper. The larva of the cheese fly.

cheese′lip (chēz′lĭp), **cheese′-lep** (-lĕp), *n.* [AS. *cēselib, cȳslybb*; *cēse* cheese + *lybb* medicine, drug, akin to Icel. *lyf* herb, OHG. *luppi* injury, poisonous juice, Goth. *lubjaleisei* sorcery. See CHEESE; cf. KESLOP.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
1. Rennet, used for coagulating milk in making cheese.
2. Specif., the dried stomach of a calf, or, formerly, of other animals, soused; — called also, formerly, **cheeselip**, or **cheeselep**, bag.

cheese maggot. The larva of the cheese fly.

cheese mite. A minute whitish mite (*Tyroglyphus siro*) infesting cheese.

Cheese Mite, much enlarged.

cheese′par′ing (-pâr′ĭng), *n.* **1.** A paring of cheese rind, — which would be saved or valued only by a parsimonious or very needy person; hence, a worthless bit; a candle end.
2. The paring of cheese; fig., miserly economizing; parsimony.

cheese′par′ing, *a.* Scrimping; mean; miserly; parsimonious; as, *cheeseparing* economy. *Colloq.*

cheese pitch. Mineral pitch, or asphalt, in a mass the surface of which has dried and formed a skin.

cheese′wood′ (chēz′wo͝od′), *n.* Either of two Australasian trees (*Pittosporum bicolor* and *P. undulatum*); also, their hard yellowish wood.

chees′y (-ĭ), *a.*; CHEESIER (-ĭ-ẽr); CHEES′I-EST. **1.** Having the nature, qualities, taste, form, consistency, or appearance of cheese; of or pertaining to cheese; also, abounding in cheese.
2. [Prob. from 2d CHEESE, *n.*] Fine; excellent; smart; esp., ironically, worthless; good for nothing. *Slang.*

1/30

Cheetah.

chee′tah (chē′tȧ), *n.* [Hind. *chītā.*] An animal of the cat

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check stopper. *Naut.* A light cable stopper that breaks as the cable runs out but still checks it.
checkt. Checked. *Ref. Sp.*
check′weigh′er, *or* **check′-weigh′man.** *n.* *Coal Mining.* A representative of the colliers who checks the weight of the coal at the surface of the mine.
check′work, *n.* Checkerwork.
Ched′dar pink. [From *Cheddar*, England.] A European pink (*Dianthus cæsius*) with pale rose-colored flowers. *Eng.*
ched′lock, *n.* = CHARLOCK.
Ched′or-la-o′mer (kĕd′ōr-lā-ō′-mẽr). *Bib.*
‖ **Che-dreux′** (shẽ-drû′), *n.* A particular fashion of peruke or wig; — so called from a 17th-century perruquier. *Obs.*
chee (chē), *n.* [Chin. *ch'ien*2.] See WEIGHT.
‖ **chee′-chee′** (chē′chē′), *n.* [Prob. fr. Hind. *chhī-chhī* fie! lit., dirt.] A half-caste or Eurasian; also, the mincing English spoken by this class; — a term of disparagement. *Anglo-Ind.*
cheefe. † CHIEF.
cheefetein. † CHIEFTAIN.
cheek blade. A jaw blade.
cheek′er, *n.* One impudent or saucy. *Slang.* [*Colloq.*]
cheek′i-ly, *adv.* of CHEEKY.
cheek′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS; CHEEKY. *Colloq.*
cheek′less, *a.* See -LESS.
cheek tooth. = MOLAR TOOTH.
chee-nar′. Var. of CHINAR.
cheep. † CHEAP. [to cheep.]
cheep′y (chēp′ĭ), *a.* Inclined
cheerd. Cheered. *Ref. Sp.*
cheered (chērd), *a.* **1.** Having (such) a cheer, countenance, or mien; — used chiefly in composition. *Obs.*
2. [p. a. of CHEER, *v.*] Encouraged; gladdened. [cheerful.]
cheer′ful-ize, *v. t.* To render
cheer′ful-ly, *adv.* of CHEERFUL.
cheer′i-ly, *adv.* of CHEERY.
cheer′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cheer′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CHEER, *v.* — **cheer′ing-ly**, *adv.*
cheer′ish-ness, *n.* Cheerfulness. *Obs. & R.*
cheertee. † CHERTE.
cheer′up′ping, chear′up′ping. Vars. of CHIRRUPING.
cheese. † CHOOSE.
cheese ball. A cheese hoop.
cheese block. *Logging.* A block or small wedge used to chock a log. [cheese vat.]
cheese board. The cover of a
cheese′bowl′. † CHESBOLL.
cheese cement. A kind of cement for earthenware. Cheese or milk curd is a constituent of it.
cheese′-flow′er (flou′ẽr), *n.* The common tall mallow of Europe (*Malva sylvestris*).
cheese hoop. A broad hoop, or cylinder, usually of wood, in which the curd is pressed in making cheese.
cheese knife. **1.** A large spatula used to break down the curd in cheese making.
2. A knife with a curved blade, used to cut cheese.
3. A sword. *Mil. Slang.*
cheese′lip (chēz′lĭp), **cheese′-lep** (-lĕp), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A wood louse or pill bug. *Local, Eng.*
cheese′mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* A dealer in cheese. — **cheese′-mon′ger-ing**, *vb. n.* & *p. a.* — **cheese′mon′ger-ly**, *adv.*
cheese′mon′ger-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). A shop or place where cheese is sold; also, cheesemonger's wares.
cheese plate. **1.** A small plate for cheese at the end of dinner.
2. A cheese-plate button.
cheese′-plate′ but′ton. A large flat button for coats. *Humorous.*
cheese rack. A frame for drying cheeses.
cheese rennet. The yellow bedstraw (*Galium verum*), sometimes used to coagulate milk.
cheese running. [AS. *rynning* rennet.] Cheese rennet. *Obs.*
chees′er-y (chēz′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A cheese factory. *Colloq. or Cant.*
cheese toaster. **1.** A fork for toasting cheese.
2. A sword. *Humorous.*
cheese vat. A vat or tub in which the curd is formed and cut or broken in cheese making.
chees′ine (chēz′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* An artificially enriched cheese made in imitation of cream cheese. See CHEESE. [-NESS.]
chees′i-ness (chēz′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
cheeste. † CHEST.
cheet (chēt), *interj.* Puss! — call to a cat, usually doubled. *Scot.*
cheet, *v. i.* To cheep, as a bird. *Dial. Eng.*
chee′ta. Var. of CHEETAH.

family (*Acinonyx jubatus*) found in India, Persia, etc., as well as in much of Africa, which is often tamed and trained to hunt antelopes and other game. It differs from the typical cats and approaches the dogs in several respects. The legs are long and adapted for prolonged running, and the claws are slightly if at all retractile. It is of the size of a leopard, and has small black spots on the body. The African race has been regarded by some as a distinct species (*C. lanigera*).

‖ **chef** (shĕf), *n.* [F.] **1.** A chief or head person.
2. The head cook of a large establishment, as a club.
3. *Her.* = CHIEF.

‖**chef′-d'œu′vre** (shĕ′dû′vr′), *n.; pl.* CHEFS- (shĕ′-). [F.] A masterpiece; a capital work in art, literature, etc.

Chei-lan′thes (kī-lăn′thēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χεῖλος lip + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the lip ferns, mostly small herbaceous rock plants with hairy or woolly bipinnate fronds, the sori terminal on the veins. Some species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.

chei′lo- (kī′lō-). Combining form from Greek χεῖλος, *lip.* = CHILO-.

Chei′lo-sto′ma-ta (-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cheilo-* + Gr. στόμα, στόματος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A large order of gymnolæmatous polyzoans, generally having calcareous or chitinous zoœcia provided with opercula. — **chei′lo-stom′a-tous** (-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

Chei-ran′thus (kī-răn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cheiro-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous herbs of the north temperate zone, abundant in the western United States. They have simple leaves, yellow or orange flowers, with a 2-lobed stigma, and linear siliques.

chei′ro- (kī′rō-), **cheir-.** Combining forms from Greek χείρ, χειρός, *hand.* = CHIRO-.

Chei′ro-ga′le-us (kī′rō-gā′lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cheiro-* + Gr. γαλέη or γαλῆ weasel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small Madagascan lemurs of arboreal habits, which pass the dry season in a torpid condition.

Chei′ro-glos′sa (-glŏs′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cheiro-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Bot.* A genus of ophioglossaceous ferns distinguished by the palmately divided fronds, which bear several pendent spikes near their bases. The only species, *C. palmata*, grows as an epiphyte on palmettos in Florida and throughout tropical America.

chei′ro-pom′pho-lyx (-pŏm′fō-lĭks), *n.* [NL.; *cheiro-* + Gr. πομφόλυξ a water bubble.] *Med.* A skin disease characterized by itching vesicles on the palms and soles.

che′la (chā′lä), *n.* [Hind. *chēlā*, orig., slave, fr. Skr. *cēṭa*, *cēṭaka*, slave, servant.] In India, a dependent person occupying a position between that of a servant or slave and a disciple; hence, a disciple or novice. — **che′la-ship**, *n.*

che′la (kē′lȧ), *n.; pl.* CHELÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. χηλή claw.] *Zoöl.* The pincerlike organ or claw borne by certain of the limbs of Crustacea and Arachnida. See CHELIFORM.

che′late (kē′lāt), *a.* Like, or having, a chela, or forceps.

chel′e-ryth′rine (kĕl′ē-rĭth′rĭn; kĕl-ĕr′ĭth-; 184), *n.* [Gr. χελ(ιδόνιον) celandine + ἐρυθρός red.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{17}O_4N$, obtained from the celandine, and forming yellow salts with a violet fluorescence.

che-lic′er-a (kē-lĭs′ẽr-ȧ), *n.; pl.* -ERÆ (-ē). [NL.; Gr. χηλή claw + κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* One of the anterior pair of appendages of the Arachnida; — also called *mandibles.* In the scorpions the cheliceræ are short and terminate in a chela, but have no poison gland; in the spiders they terminate in a sharp-pointed tip, which folds back against the preceding joint, and the duct of the poison gland opens near its extremity. — **che-lic′er-al** (-ăl), *a.*

chel′i-don (kĕl′ĭ-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χελιδών.] **1.** *Anat.* The hollow at the bend of the arm.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of swallows of which the European martin is the type.

che-lid′o-nate (kē-lĭd′ō-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of chelidonic acid.

chel′i-don′ic (kĕl′ĭ-dŏn′ĭk), *a.* [See CELANDINE.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a dibasic acid, $C_7H_4O_6$, occurring combined in the celandine sap and in white hellebore roots. It is a derivative of γ pyrone.

chel′i-do′nine (kĕl′ĭ-dō′nĭn; kē-lĭd′ō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [See CELANDINE.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}O_5N\cdot H_2O$, found in celandine.

Chel′i-do′ni-um (kĕl′ĭ-dō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of papaveraceous herbs consisting of a single species, *C. majus*, the celandine, native of Europe and Asia, naturalized in the United States. See CELANDINE.

chel′i-dox-an′thin (-dŏk-săn′thĭn), *n.* [See CELANDINE; XANTHIN, 2.] *Chem.* A neutral, yellow, bitter principle found in celandine.

che-lif′er-ous (kē-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. χηλή claw + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing a chela or chelæ.

chel′i-form (kĕl′ĭ-fôrm; kē′lĭ-), *a.* [Gr. χηλή + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Having a movable joint or finger closing against the next segment to it, or a projecting part of that segment, so as to form a forcepslike organ, as a crab's claw; pincerlike.

Chel′le-an (shĕl′ē-ăn), **Chel′li-an** (shĕl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *chelléen.*] Of or pertaining to Chelles, France, or the culture typified by the rude stone implements discovered there. **Chellean epoch**, *Paleëthnol.*, a primitive paleolithic period characterized by the crudely chipped and pointed flints discovered at Chelles. Implements of this period are found elsewhere in Europe, frequently in conjunction with remains of the elephant, rhinoceros, etc. See PALEOLITHIC.

Che-lo′ne (kē-lō′nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χελώνη a tortoise.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of scrophulariaceous herbs of the eastern United States. They have large white or pink flowers, the inflated, nearly closed corolla resembling the head of a tortoise, whence they are called *turtlehead* or *snakehead.*
2. *Zoöl.* Syn. of CHELONIA (in sense 2).

Che-lo′ni-a (-nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χελώνη a tortoise.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A subclass (in some classifications an order) of reptiles consisting of the tortoises or turtles. They are distinguished by having the trunk inclosed in a shell, formed of bony dermal plates usually covered externally with horny shields, and in nearly all cases firmly united with some of the vertebræ, ribs, and sternum. The jaws are toothless and sheathed in a horny beak. See TURTLE.
2. *sing.* *Zoöl.* The genus of sea turtles consisting of the hawksbill and green turtles.

che-lo′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [See CHELONIA.] Of or pertaining to the tortoises or turtles. — *n.* A tortoise or turtle.

Che-lon′i-dæ (kē-lŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHELONIA.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of all the sea turtles except the leather turtle. They are large turtles having the limbs modified into paddles or flippers. — **chel′o-nid** (kĕl′ō-nĭd), *n.*

Che-lu′ra (kē-lū′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χηλή claw + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine amphipod Crustacea, which bore into and sometimes destroy timber.

Chel′y-dra (kĕl′ĭ-drȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χέλυδρος a tortoise.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the common snapping turtle. It is the type of a family, **Che-lyd′ri-dæ** (kē-lĭd′rĭ-dē), containing in addition only the alligator turtle. See SNAPPING TURTLE. — **chel′y-droid** (kĕl′ĭ-droid), *a.*

chem′ic (kĕm′ĭk), *a.* [See ALCHEMIC, CHEMISTRY.] **1.** Alchemic; hence, counterfeit or unreal; as, *chemic* gold. *Archaic.* "Toil with *chemic* fire." *Wordsworth. Byron.*
2. Iatrochemical. *Obs.*
3. Chemical. *Poetic or Archaic.* *A. H. Clough.*
chemic blue, indigo extract.

chem′ic, *n.* [See CHEMISTRY.] **1.** A chemist. *Obs.*
2. *Bleaching.* A dilute solution of chloride of lime; — in this sense usually spelt **chem′ick**.

chem′ic, chem′ick, *v. t.*; CHEM′ICKED (-ĭkt); CHEM′ICK-ING.
1. To transmute by or as by alchemy. *Obs.*
2. *Bleaching.* To treat with chemick; — in this sense usually spelt **chem′ick**.

chem′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to chemistry; (*Obs.*) alchemical or iatrochemical; characterized or produced by the forces and operations of chemistry; employed in the processes of chemistry; as, *chemical* changes; *chemical* combinations.
2. Acting or operated by chemical agency; as, a *chemical* extinguisher or fire engine.
chemical affinity *or* **attraction**, the attractive force exerted in different degrees between the different elements, which causes them to enter into and remain in combination. — **c. balance.** = ANALYTICAL BALANCE. — **c. black**, *Dyeing*, a black obtained by the interaction of nutgalls, pyroligneous acid, and a ferric salt. — **c. engine** *or* **c. fire engine.** See FIRE ENGINE, 1. — **c. fuse.** See FUSE, *n.* — **c. harmonicon.** = PYROPHONE. — **c. individual**, a single chemical substance, as distinguished from a mixture.
A *chemical individual* is a substance which persists as a phase of constant composition when the conditions of temperature, pressure, and composition of the other phases present undergo continuous alteration within certain limits — the limits of existence of the substance. *A. Findlay.*
— **c. property**, any property involving the notion of chemical change, as the explosive property of gunpowder or the inertness of argon. — **c. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM. — **c. telegraph**, a telegraphic apparatus by which the message is recorded on a moving slip of paper moistened with a solution the chemical composition of which is altered on the passage of the current through a stylus, usually of iron, resting on the paper. — **c. telephone**, a telephone operating by chemical or electrolytic action, esp. by means of the motograph. See MOTOGRAPH. — **c. tonus**, *Physiol.*, the condition of slight but more or less continuous chemical activity in muscles, maintained by frequent reflex excitation and leading to the production of heat.

chem′i-cal, *n.* A substance obtained by a chemical process, or used for producing a chemical effect.

chem′i-cal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To treat with chemicals; as, *chemicalized* paper. — **chem′i-cal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

chem′i-cal-ly, *adv.* According to chemical principles, or from the chemist's standpoint; by chemical process or operation. — **chemically pure**, strictly, free from all impurities detectable by chemical analysis; — applied in commerce rather indefinitely to chemicals of a higher degree of purity than their common commercial form. Abbr., *C. P.*

chem′i-co- (kĕm′ĭ-kō-). A combining form signifying *relation to, or connection with, chemistry*; as, **chem′i-co-phys′i-cal**, pertaining both to chemistry and to physics; relating to physical chemistry; **chem′i-co-phys′i-o-log′i-cal**, relating to physiological chemistry; **chem′i-co-vi′tal**, relating to the chemistry of living things; **chem′i-co-as′tro-log′i-cal**, etc.

che-mig′ra-phy (kē-mĭg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*chemical* + *-graphy.*] Any mechanical engraving process depending upon chemical action; specif., a process of zinc etching not employing photography. — **chem′i-graph′ic** (kĕm′ĭ-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

‖ **che-min′ de ronde′** (shē-măn′ dē rônd′). [F., way for making the round.] *Fort.* **a** In medieval fortresses, a footpath on the top of the rampart, protected by a crenellated wall. **b** In early modern fortifications, a protected footpath or berm in the scarp slope of the ditch. **c** In modern fortifications, the way of the rounds (which see).

che-mise′ (shē-mēz′), *n.* [F., shirt, fr. LL. *camisa*, *camisia*, shirt, thin dress; prob. fr. an old form of G. *hemd* shirt. Cf. CAMISE.] **1.** A shift, or undergarment, worn by women.
Chemise "has been variously applied at different times; perhaps originally (as still in Romance languages) the undergarment, usually of linen, both of men and women, a shirt; but now restricted to that worn by women, formerly called 'smock' and 'shift.' Formerly also applied to some undergarment distinct from the 'smock,' as well as to a priest's alb or surplice, the robe of a herald, etc." *Oxf. E. D.*
2. *Fort.* A lining, or secondary, wall, as of an earthwork, or of an outer wall. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. The mandrel or core on which a gun barrel is welded.

chem′i-sette′ (shĕm′ĭ-zĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *chemise.*] **1.** A sleeveless undergarment, or bodice, worn by women, usually covering the neck, shoulders, and breast.
2. A similarly shaped ornamental adjunct of a dress worn to fill in the open front and neck, or as an outer garniture.

chem′ism (kĕm′ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *chimisme.* See CHEMISTRY.] Chemical activity or affinity; also, chemical property or relationship.

chem′ist (kĕm′ĭst; *formerly, and still occas.*, kĭm′ĭst), *n.* [Shortened from *alchemist*; cf. F. *chimiste.*] **1.** One versed in chemistry; formerly, an alchemist or an iatrochemist.
2. A druggist. See DRUGGIST, APOTHECARY. *British.*

chem′is-try (kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [From CHEMIST. See ALCHEMY.] **1.** The science that treats of the composition of substances, and of the transformations which they undergo; — originally synonymous with *alchemy.* From the **alchemical period** chemistry passed to that of **iatrochemistry**, in which it was joined to medicine, and not until the time of Robert Boyle (1627-91) did it become an independent science. The period from Boyle to Antoine Lavoisier (1743-94) is called the **phlogistic period**; it was followed by the **antiphlogistic period**, or modern chemical period, which since 1802-03 might be called the period of the atomic theory. See ALCHEMY, IATROCHEMISTRY, PHLOGISTON, ATOMIC THEORY. The field of chemistry has long been divided into **organic chemistry** and **inorganic chemistry**, from the belief, once current, that compounds are produced in living organisms by some vital force and are essentially different from those made in the laboratory and in inorganic nature. But many products of life processes and a much larger number of new carbon compounds related to them have since been prepared artificially, and the distinction is now one of convenience merely. *Organic chemistry*, then, is the chemistry of the hydrocarbons and their derivatives, whether found in organisms or not, while *inorganic chemistry* treats of all other compounds and of the elements. Such compounds as the oxides of carbon, the carbides, and the cyanides are assigned, sometimes to the one, sometimes to the other. The enormous number and the completeness of related series of organic compounds, together with their remarkable facility of exchange and substitution, offer an illustration of chemical reaction and homology not to be paralleled in inorganic chemistry, and justify what would otherwise be a one-sided division. **Physical chemistry**, in which the most remarkable recent chemical advances have been made, studies quantitatively the relations between chemical and physical properties and phenomena; it includes **thermochemistry**, **electrochemistry**, **photochemistry**, etc. **Physiological chemistry** deals with the chemical processes which take place in plants and animals, but esp. the latter. The chemistry of plants is sometimes called **phytochemistry**, that of animals, **zoöchemistry**. Correlated to these in the inorganic field are **mineralogical** and **geological chemistry**. **Applied chemistry**, as distinguished from **pure chemistry**, has various branches, as **agricultural**, **pharmaceutical**, **sanitary**, and **technical** (or **industrial**), **chemistry**. Here belongs also **analytical chemistry** in the ordinary sense. See ANALYSIS. See also ELEMENT, ATOM, PERIODIC LAW, etc.
2. An application of chemical theory and method to the consideration of some particular subject; as, the *chemistry* of iron; the *chemistry* of indigo.
3. A treatise on chemistry.

chem′i-type (kĕm′ĭ-tīp) } *n.* [*chemical* + *-type.*] *En-*
chem′i-typ′y (-tīp′ĭ) } *graving.* Any of a number of processes involving chemical action, by which an impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, to be used for printing on an ordinary printing press.

che-mol′y-sis (kē-mŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*chemical* + *-lysis.*] Decomposition by chemical reagents. *Rare.* — **chem′o-lyt′ic** (kĕm′ō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

chem′o-re′flex (kĕm′ō-rē′flĕks), *a.* *Physiol.* Pert. to or designating a reflex action resulting from a chemical stimulus.

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chee′tal. Var. of CHITAL.
cheet′er, *n.* One who cheets; esp., a young pigeon.
cheet′ie (chēt′ĭ), *n.* A pussy; cat; — also used as a call. *Scot.*
chee′tul. Var. of CHITAL.
chee-wink′. Var. of CHEWINK.
chef. ‡ CHAFF, CHIEF.
chefare. ‡ CHAFFER.
‖ **chef′ d'é′cole′** (shĕf′ dā′kōl′). [F.] Chief or leader of a school.
‖ **chef′ de cui′sine′** (dē kwē′zēn′). [F.] Same as CHEF, 2.
chefe. ‡ CHAFE, CHEVE, CHIEF.
cheffare. ‡ CHAFFER.
cheffe. ‡ CHIEF.
chefferie. ‡ CHIEFERY.
chef′fo-nier′ (shĕf′ō-nēr′). Var. of CHIFFONIER.
chefle. ‡ JOWL. [TAIN.
cheftance. Obs. pl. of CHIEF-
cheftayn. ‡ CHIEFTAIN.
cheften. ‡ CHIEFTAIN.
cheg′oe (chĕg′ō), **cheg′re** (-ẽr), *n.* = CHIGOE.
cheif. ‡ CHIEF.
cheiftane. ‡ CHIEFTAIN.
cheigne. ‡ CHAIN.
chei-li′tis (kī-lī′tĭs), **chi-li′tis**, *n.* [*cheilo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lip.
Chei′lo-dip-ter′i-dæ (kī′lō-dĭp-tĕr′ĭ-dē), **Chei′lo-dip′ter-us** (-dĭp′tẽr-ŭs). [NL.; *cheilo-* + Gr. δίπτερος two-winged.] *Zoöl.* See BLUEFISH, 1.
chei-lod′ro-mous (kī-lŏd′rō-mŭs), *a.* [*cheilo-* + *-dromous.*] *Bot.* = CRASPEDODROMOUS.
Chei-log′na-tha, **Chei-lop′o-da**, etc. See forms beginning CHILO-.
chei′lo-plas′ty. Var. of CHILOPLASTY. [CHEEP.
cheip. Obs. or Scot. var. of
cheir. ‡ CHEER.
cheir (kīr), *n.* [Ar. *khīrī.*] The wallflower.
chei-rog′no-my, **chei′ro-man′cy**, etc. Vars. of CHIROGNOMY, CHIROMANCY, etc.
chei′ro-meg′a-ly (kī′rō-mĕg′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*cheiro-* + Gr μέγας, μεγάλου, big.] *Med.* Morbid increase in the size of the hands.
Chei′ron. Var. of CHIRON.
chei-rop′o-dist. Var. of CHIROPODIST.
Chei-rop′ter-a, **chei-rop′ter-yg′i-um**, **chei-ros′o-phy**, etc. Vars. of CHIROPTERA, etc.
chei′ro-spasm (kī′rō-spăz′m), *n.* [*cheiro-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* = WRITER'S CRAMP.
cheise. ‡ CHOOSE. [CHEESE.
cheise. Obs. or dial. var. of
cheisil. ‡ CHAISEL.
cheitif. ‡ CAITIFF.
chek. ‡ CHECK, CHEEK. [CHIH.
chek. Chinese dial. var. of
chek′an, **chek′en** (chĕk′ĕn), *n.* [Native name *chequen.*] A Chilean myrtaceous shrub (*Eugenia chequen*), with astringent bark and leaves. [CHICK, CHOKE.
cheke. ‡ CHECK, CHEEK,
cheke, *n.* See WEIGHT.
chekeen. ‡ CHEQUEEN.
chekelatoun. ‡ CICLATOUN.
chekelew. ‡ CHOKELEW.
cheken. ‡ CHICKEN.
cheker. ‡ CHECKER.
Chekh (chĕk). Var. of CZECH.
che′ki (chā′kē), *n.* See WEIGHT.
chekin. ‡ CHEQUEEN, SEQUIN.
chekke. ‡ CHECK.
chek′ker. ‡ CHECKER.
chekkere. ‡ CHECKER.
‖ **chek′mak** (chĕk′măk), *n.* A Turkish fabric of silk and cotton with gold thread interwoven.
chekmat. ‡ CHECKMATE.
chel, *n.* [AS. *ceole.*] Throat. *Obs.*
Che′lal (kē′lăl). *Bib.*
chelaundre. ‡ CALANDER.
Chel′ci-as (kĕl′shĭ-ăs). *Bib.*
chelde, *n.* [AS. *cyld.*] Cold. *Obs.*
chele. ‡ CHAVEL, CHILL.
Che′le-ab (kē′lē-ăb). *D. Bib.*
Che′li-a′u (kē′lĭ-ā′ū). *D. Bib.*
chel′i-cer (kĕl′ĭ-sẽr), **chel′i-cere** (-sẽr), *n.* = CHELICERA. *R.*
chel′i-do′ni-an (-dō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *chelidonias*, Gr. χελιδονίας, fr. χελιδών swallow.] Designating the west wind of spring, when the swallows come.
Chel′i-do-sau′rus (-dō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χελιδών + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of Lower Permian stegocephalians related to *Archegosaurus*, but with a broader and shorter skull.
Chel′i-fe-rid′e-a (-fē-rĭd′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHELIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* = PSEUDOSCORPIONIDA.
che-lin′go (chē-lĭŋ′gō), **che-lin′ga** (-gȧ), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. F. *chelingue*, Ar. *shalandī*, LL. *chelandium*, LGr. χελάνδιον, Tamil *shalangu.*] A kind of boat pointed at both ends, of light draft, used on the Coromandel coast.
Che-li′on (kē-lī′ŏn). *D. Bib.*
che′li-ped (kē′lĭ-pĕd), *n.* [Gr. χηλή claw + *-ped.*] *Zoöl.* One of the pair of legs of decapod crustaceans, which bear the large chelæ.
Chel′li-ans (kĕl′ĭ-ănz). *Bib.*
Chel′luh (kĕl′ū). *Bib.*
Chel′lus (-ŭs). *Bib.*
Che′lod (kē′lŏd). *Bib.*
Chel′o-di′na (kĕl′ō-dī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. χέλυς tortoise + δεινός terrible.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water turtles of the Australian region, having very long necks. — **chel′o-dine** (kĕl′ō-dīn; -dĭn), *a.* & *n.*
che′loid. Var. of KELOID.
Chel′sea Phi-los′o-pher (chĕl′sē). Thomas Carlyle, who long resided in Chelsea, Eng.
Chel′tenham salt (chĕlt′nȧm). *Med.* The aperient salt left on evaporation of the chalybeate Cheltenham water of England, or an artificial imitation of it.
Che′lub (kē′lŭb). *Bib.*
Che-lu′bai (kē-lōō′bī). *Bib.*
che′ly. ‡ CHELA, JELLY.
chelydre, *n.* [L. *chelydrus*, Gr. χέλυδρος.] Among the ancients, a kind of fetid amphibious serpent. *Obs.*
Chel′ys (kĕl′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χέλυς a tortoise.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting only of the matamata. [ist; chemistry.
chem. *Abbr.* Chemical; chem-
Chem′a-rim (kĕm′ȧ-rĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *kemārīm*, lit., priests.] See BAAL, 1.
che-ma′wi-nite (chē-mô′wĭ-nīt), *n.* [From the Indian name of a Hudson Bay trading post.] A fossil resin similar to amber.
chemer. ‡ CHIMER, robe.
chem′i-at′ric (kĕm′ĭ-ăt′rĭk), *a.* = IATROCHEMICAL.
chem′i-caled (kĕm′ĭ-kăld), *a.* Treated with chemicals.
chem′ick. Var. of CHEMIC.
chem′i-glyph′ic (kĕm′ĭ-glĭf′ĭk), *a.* [*chemical* + Gr. γλύφειν to engrave.] Engraved by chemical action.
chem′i-loon′ (shĕm′ĭ-lōōn′), *n.* [*chemise* + *pantaloon.*] A woman's garment of chemise and drawers united. *U. S.*
‖ **che-min′ cou′vert′** (shē-măn′ kōō′vâr′). [F.] *Fort.* A covered way.
‖ **che-min′ de fer′** (dē fâr′). [F.] **1.** Lit., road of iron; railroad or railway. [carat.
2. A variety of the game of bac-
cheminey. ‡ CHIMNEY.
‖ **che-min′ fai-sant′** (shē-măn′ fē-zäN′). [F.] Lit., while making way; during the action.
chem′i-o-tac′tic (kĕm′ĭ-ō-tăk′tĭk). Var. of CHEMOTACTIC.
chem′i-o-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs). Var. of CHEMOTAXIS. — **chem′i-o-tax′ic** (-sĭk), *a.*
chemne. ‡ CHIMNEY.
chem′o-lyze (kĕm′ō-līz), *v. t.* To subject to chemolysis. *Rare.*

Che′mosh (kē′mŏsh), *n.* [Heb. *kemōsh.*] The national god of the Moabites.

che-mo′sis (kē-mō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χήμωσις a swelling of the cornea resembling a cockleshell, fr. χήμη a gaping, hence a cockleshell.] *Med.* Inflammatory swelling of the conjunctival tissue surrounding the cornea. — **che-mot′ic** (-mŏt′ĭk), *a.*

chem′os-mo′sis (kĕm′ŏz-mō′sĭs), *n.* [*chem*ical + *osmosis.*] Chemical action taking place through an intervening membrane. See OSMOSE. — **chem′os-mot′ic** (-mŏt′ĭk), *a.*

chem′o-syn′the-sis (kĕm′ō-sĭn′thē-sĭs), *n.* [*chem*ical + *synthesis.*] *Plant Physiol.* Synthesis of organic compounds by energy derived from chemical changes or reactions. *Chemosynthesis* of carbohydrates occurs in the nitrite bacteria through the oxidation of ammonia to nitrous acid, and in the nitrate bacteria through the conversion of nitrous into nitric acid. Cf. PHOTOSYNTHESIS. — **chem′o-syn-thet′ic** (-sĭn-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*

chem′o-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* Formerly also **chem′i-o-tax′is.** [*chem*ical + *-taxis.*] *Biol.* The sensitiveness exhibited by small free-swimming organisms, as bacteria, zoöspores of algæ, etc., to chemical substances held in solution. They may be attracted (*positive chemotaxis*) or repelled (*negative chemotaxis*). Cf. CHEMOTROPISM. — **chem′o-tac′tic** (-tăk′tĭk), *a.* — **chem′o-tac′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

che-mot′ro-pism (kē-mŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*chem*ical + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The sensitiveness exhibited by various plant organs to dissolved chemical substances, resulting in curvature toward the stimulus (**positive chemotropism**) or away from it (**negative chemotropism**). See CHEMOTAXIS. — **chem′o-trop′ic** (kĕm′ō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **chem′o-trop′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

☞ The word is sometimes confused with *chemotaxis.*

Che-mung′ (shē-mŭng′), *n.* [From *Chemung* county, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Upper Devonian in New York, included in the Chautauquan. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

che-nille′ (shē-nēl′), *n.* [F., prop., a caterpillar.] A kind of tufted cord, of silk, worsted, wool, or cotton, used for embroidery and fringes, for draperies, etc.

chenille carpet. A carpet having a chenille weft.

chenille plant. An East Indian euphorbiaceous herb (*Acalypha hispida*) having long pendent spikes of crimson flowers, resembling pieces of chenille.

Che′no-mor′phæ (kē′nō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. χήν wild goose + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* An order of desmognathous birds, including the swans, ducks, geese, flamingoes, and screamers. — **che′no-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

che′no-pod (kē′nō-pŏd; kĕn′ō-), *n.* Any plant of the family Chenopodiaceæ.

Che′no-po′di-a′ce-æ (-pō′dĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHENOPODIUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the goosefoot family, typifying the order Chenopodiales, and distinguished by the utricular fruit. There are about 75 genera and 550 species of wide distribution, chiefly in saline or alkaline regions. The important genera are *Chenopodium*, *Beta*, *Spinacia*, *Atriplex*, *Salicornia*, *Salsola*, and *Dondia.* — **che′no-po′di-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Che′no-po′di-a′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHENOPODIUM.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous herbs comprising 10 families, of which the most important are the Chenopodiaceæ, Silenaceæ, and Amaranthaceæ. They are all characterized by a superior ovary, and by having a coiled or curved embryo, whence the order has sometimes been called *Centrospermæ.*

Che′no-po′di-um (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χήν, χηνός, goose + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* A large genus of glabrous or mealy herbs, the goosefoots or pigweeds, typifying the family Chenopodiaceæ and found in temperate regions of the whole world. They have perfect flowers with a wingless herbaceous calyx. Several species are aromatic and are used medicinally, an oil being obtained from their seeds. See LAMB'S-QUARTERS, WORMSEED.

Chep′e-ra (kĕp′ē-rȧ), *n.* [Egyptian *khepreră*, *khepera.*] *Egypt. Myth.* A solar deity, god of the rising sun, creator of all, "father of the gods." He was represented by the beetle, or scarabæus, or with a beetle as an adjunct.

Chepera.

cheque (chĕk), *n.* A counterfoil, etc.; a written order, etc.; — the usual spelling in England. See 1st CHECK, 11.

Cher′e-miss (chĕr′ē-mĭs), *n.* One of a people of Finnic speech of the Russian governments of Vyatka and Kazan, allied to the Mordvins and Chuvashes. — **Cher′e-mis′sian** (-mĭsh′ăn), *a.*

cher′i-moy′a (chĕr′ĭ-moi′ȧ), *n.* Also *cherimoyer*, *chirimoyer*, *chirimoya*, etc. [From a native name: cf. F. *chérimolier.*] **a** A small annonaceous tree (*Annona cherimolia*) native of South America, but cultivated in Mexico and the West Indies. **b** The fruit of this tree. It is brownish yellow, with a soft, rich flesh, resembling the custard apple.

cher′ish (chĕr′ĭsh), *v. t.;* CHER′ISHED (-ĭsht); CHER′ISH-ING. [F. *chérir*, fr. *cher* dear, fr. L. *carus.* See CARESS, FINISH.] **1.** To hold dear; to treat or keep with tenderness and affection; to make much of; hence, to nurture with care; to protect and aid; nurse; cultivate.

Even as a nurse *cherisheth* her children. 1 *Thess.* ii. 7.

2. To caress; fondle; hug. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Sterne.*
3. To give kind entertainment to. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. To cheer; inspirit; encourage. *Obs.* *Lydgate.*
5. To harbor in the mind; to embrace with interest; to indulge; foster; cling to; as, to *cherish* regrets.

To *cherish* virtue and humanity. *Burke.*

Syn. — Nourish, nurse, nurture; entertain, encourage, comfort, protect, support. See FOSTER.

cher′ish-ment, *n.* **1.** Something that cherishes. *Obs.* **2.** Act of cherishing; encouragement; comfort.

‖ **cher′na** (*Sp.* chĕr′nä), *n.* [Sp., a kind of fish; cf. Pg. *cherne.*] Any of several serranoid fishes; as the stone bass of Europe, and, in Spanish America and the West Indies, various groupers, as the red grouper (*Epinephelus morio*), distinguished as **cher′na de vi-ve′ra** (dā vē-vā′rä), the hamlet (*E. striatus*), called **cher′na cri-ol′la** (krē-ōl′yä), etc.

Cher′o-kee′ (chĕr′ō-kē′), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Iroquoian stock, formerly inhabiting the region about the headwaters of the Tennessee River. They are now mostly settled in Oklahoma, where they have their own newspapers and books, and a native alphabet of eighty-four characters invented by Sequoyah or Guess. See FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS. Also, the language of the Cherokees.

Cherokee rose. A Chinese climbing rose (*Rosa lævigata*) naturalized in the southern United States. It has shining, usually trifoliolate, leaves, and fragrant white flowers.

che-root′ (shē-ro͞ot′; chē-), *n.* [Tamil *shuruṭṭu*, prop., a roll.] A kind of cigar, truncated at both ends, originally made in southern India and Manila.

cher′ry (chĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ME. *chery*, the fruit, fr. OF. *cherise*, dial. form of F. *cerise* (cf. AS. *cyrs* cherry), fr. LL. *ceresia*, fr. L. *cerasus* cherry tree, Gr. κερασός, perh. fr. κέρας horn, from the hardness of the wood. The form *cherry* (cf. *pea*) is due to the *s* of the French form being misunderstood to be the plural sign.] **1.** Any of several species of *Prunus* having globose drupes inclosing a smooth stone. Cultivated cherries have all originated from *P. cerasus* and *P. avium* of Europe. The former has yielded the *Amarelles* and *Morellos;* the latter the *Hearts* and *Bigarreaus*, the *Dukes*, and the *Mazzards.* Each of these races includes many varieties. Among the wild cherries of Europe are *P. padus*, the bird cherry, and *P. mahaleb;* among those of the United States are the black cherry (*P. serotina*), the pin cherry (*P. pennsylvanica*), and the chokecherry (*P. virginiana*). See PLUM.

2. The fruit of this tree. Cherries vary in color from almost black through shades of red to yellow. They also vary somewhat in size and shape and much in flavor.

3. In Australia, any of several trees, or their fruit, more or less resembling cherries; as, *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, *Eugenia myrtifolia*, and *Antidesma dallachyanum.* See BRUSH CHERRY, NATIVE CHERRY.

4. In the West Indies, any of several malpighiaceous shrubs or their cherrylike fruit, as *Byrsonima lucida;* also, any of various species of *Cordia* or their similar fruit.

5. The timber of the cherry tree, esp. of the black cherry, used in cabinetmaking, etc.

6. A peculiar shade of red, like that of certain cherries.

7. *Mech.* A spherical bur, used esp. to ream bullet molds.

cher′ry, *a.* Like a red cherry in color.

cherry aphis. A dark-brown aphis (*Myzus cerasi*) infesting the cherry tree and making the leaves crumple and roll.

cherry apple. The Siberian crab apple (*Pyrus baccata*).

cherry bay. The cherry laurel.

cherry birch. **a** The sweet birch (*Betula lenta*). **b** The western birch (*B. occidentalis*).

cherry bounce. **1.** Cherry brandy. *Colloq.* **2.** Brandy and sugar.

cherry brandy. Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.

cherry coal. A soft, noncaking coal, which burns readily.

cherry coffee. The fresh fruit or berry of coffee, before the pulp has been removed.

cherry currant. A variety of the red currant, having a very large berry.

cherry fruit fly. A small dipterous fly (*Rhagoletis cingulata*) whose larva lives in the fruit of the cherry.

cherry laurel. **a** A European amygdalaceous evergreen shrub (*Laurocerasus laurocerasus*) common in shrubberies; — called also *laurel.* **b** A similar species of the southern United States (*L. caroliniana*); — called also *laurel cherry.*

cherry leaf beetle. A small red beetle (*Galerucella cavicollis*) which attacks the leaves of cherry and peach trees.

cherry mildew. A mildew fungus (*Podosphæra oxycanthæ*) attacking the cherry, apple, and pear.

cherry pepper. A variety of pepper (*Capsicum annuum cerasiforme*), with small, scarlet, intensely acrid fruit.

cher′ry-pie′ (chĕr′ĭ-pī′), *n.* **a** The garden heliotrope. **b** The hairy willow-herb.

cherry pit. **a** A children's game, in which cherry stones are tossed into a small pit or hole; also, the pit itself. **b** A cherry stone. *U. S.*

cherry plum. **a** An Asiatic plum (*Prunus cerasifera*) used extensively in Europe as a stock on which to bud domestic varieties. **b** The bird cherry (*P. padus*).

cherry rum. Rum in which cherries have been steeped.

cherry stone. **1.** The stone or endocarp of the cherry, sometimes taken as the type of anything worthless. **2.** A game played with cherry stones. **3.** A small oyster suitable for eating raw. *Middle & Southern U. S.*

cherry tomato. A kind of tomato (*Lycopersicon cerasiforme*) bearing bunches of small cherrylike fruit which is used only for pickles or preserves.

cher′so-nese (kûr′sō-nēz; -nēs), *n.* [L. *chersonesus*, Gr. χερσόνησος; χέρσος land + νῆσος island.] A peninsula; as, the *Tauric Chersonese*, or Crimea.

chert (chûrt), *n.* *Min.* An amorphous, massive mineral of neutral or dark color, closely allied to flint.

chert′y (chûr′tĭ), *a.* Like chert; containing chert; flinty.

cher′ub (chĕr′ŭb), *n.; pl.* CHERUBS (-ŭbz); but the Heb. *pl.* CHERUBIM (-ū-bĭm; -o͞o-bĭm) is also used. In English CHERUBIM, the Hebrew plural, and CHERUBIN, a form appearing in the Vulgate, have both been treated as singular, as plural, and as collective forms. When treated as singulars, a regular English plural in *s* appears. These uses are now obsolete or erroneous. [Heb. *kerūb.*] **1.** A mysterious composite being, the winged footstool and chariot of the Almighty, described in Ezekiel i. and x., sometimes explained figuratively as fullness of knowledge or a virtue or influence proceeding from God and descending upon the earth and all men.

I knew that they were the *cherubim.* *Ezek.* x. 20.
He rode upon a *cherub* and did fly. *Ps.* xviii. 10.

2. Hence, a representation of a cherub, esp. the winged figure used in connection with the mercy seat of the Jewish Ark and Temple. *Ex.* xxv. 18.

3. In later lore, one of an order of angels, ordinarily symbolizing divine wisdom or justice, and variously placed in the heavenly hierarchies, usually below the seraphim (see ANGEL, 1); also, a conventional representation of such an angel in painting and sculpture. In early Christian art the cherubim are characteristically shown as blue, to denote knowledge (cf. SERAPH). In later art cherubs are usually represented as beautiful children, generally winged, or as consisting of children's heads with wings.

4. Transferred: **a** A beautiful or beloved woman. *Shak.* **b** A beautiful child.

Syn. — CHERUB, SERAPH; CHERUBIM, CHERUBS. The conventional distinction between *cherub* and *seraph* appears from the quotations below. In present usage the foreign pl. *cherubim* is used where the reference is specifically to the members of the celestial hierarchy; the native pl. *cherubs* applies to their conventional representation in art (usually as winged children, or children's heads), or, by semihumorous transfer, to children themselves.

We find, as far as credit is to be given to the celestial hierarchy of that supposed Dionysius the senator of Athens, the first place or degree is given to the angels of love, which are termed *seraphim;* the second to the angels of light, which are termed *cherubim.* [Cf. ANGEL.] *Bacon.*

Cherubic reasoning, *seraphic* eloquence. *Carlyle.*

che-ru′bic (chē-ro͞o′bĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a cherub or cherubs; angelic. "The *cherubic* host." *Milton.*
Cherubic Doctor, Thomas Aquinas. — **c. friar**, a Dominican. — **c. hymn**, in Eastern liturgies, a hymn beginning with the words, "(We) who mystically represent the cherubim."

che-ru′bic, *n.* A cherubic friar; a Dominican. *Southey.*

cher′vil (chûr′vĭl), *n.* [AS. *cerfille*, fr. L. *caerefolium*, *chaerephyllum*, Gr. χαιρέφυλλον; χαίρειν to rejoice + φύλλον leaf.] **a** An apiaceous plant (*Anthriscus cerefolium*), with pinnately divided aromatic leaves, of which several curled varieties are used in soups and salads. **b** Any of several other plants of the same genus or family; — usually used with an attributive, as the wild or cow *chervil.*

Ches′a-peake Bay dog (chĕs′ȧ-pēk). A large dog with rather short legs and well webbed feet, having a coat of coarse hair of a dull brown color underlaid with short thick wool, used by hunters, esp. about Chesapeake Bay and neighboring regions, to retrieve ducks and other birds.

Chesapeake canoe. *Naut.* A small two-masted open boat used on Chesapeake Bay. It is much like a sharpie, except for having a sharp stern and, usually, a jib pivoted on a bowsprit. A larger size is called *pungey.*

Chesh′ire (chĕsh′ĭr; -ẽr), *n.* [From *Cheshire*, England.]

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chem′y, *n.* Chemistry. *Obs. & R.*
Chen (kĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χήν a goose.] *Zoöl.* A genus of geese (the snow geese) having the plumage of the adult largely white or whitish.
che′na (chē′nȧ), *n.* [Malay *gabus china* or *chena.*] A large walking fish (*Ophicephalus striatus*) of India, inhabiting swamps and ponds.
che′na (chā′nä), *n.* [Hind. *chenā.*] Common millet, or land where it is cultivated. *India.*
Che-na′a-nah (kē-nā′ȧ-nä). *Bib.*
che-nam′ (chē-nȧm′). = CHUNAM.
Che-na′ni (kē-nā′nī; kĕn′ȧ-nī). *Bib.*
Chen′a-ni′ah (kĕn′ȧ-nī′ȧ). *Bib.*
che-nar′, **chenar tree.** Vars. of CHINAR, CHINAR TREE.
chene. † CHAIN, CHINE.
chené. Erron. for CHINE.
chen′e-vix′ite (shĕn′ē-vĭk′sīt; shĕn′ē-vĭk′sīt). [After Richard *Chenevix*, French chemist.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of copper and iron in dark green or greenish yellow masses.
cheney, *n.* Erron. for CHEYNEY.
cheng (chĕng), *n.* [Chin. *shêng*¹ (*pron.* shŭng).] *Music.* A Chinese instrument, a set of graduated tubes with free reeds, set in a gourd which is blown by the mouth.
chennon, chennonrye. † CANON, CANONRY.
Che-nop′o-da′les (kē-nŏp′ō-dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHENOPODIUM.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the goosefoot family, etc. — **che-nop′o-dal** (kē-nŏp′ō-dal), *a.* *Obs.*
Che′no-pod′i-dæ (kē′nō-pŏd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of APORRHAIDÆ.
che′no-po′di-um oil (kē′nō-pō′dĭ-ŭm). See OIL, *Table I.*
Che-no′pus (kē-nō′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χήν goose + πους foot.] Syn. of APORRHAIS.
che′no-tau′ro-chol′ic (kē′nō-tô′rō-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χήν, χηνός, goose + *taurocholic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{29}H_{49}O_6NS$, occurring in goose bile.
cheny, chenyie. † CHAIN.
cheoke. † CHEEK.
che′o-plas′tic (kē′ō-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. χεῖν to pour + *-plastic.*] Designating a process for molding artificial teeth by the use of an alloy of tin, silver, and bismuth (called **cheoplastic metal**).
cheorl. † CHURL.
cheose. † CHOOSE.
cheouwen. † CHEW.
chep. † CHEAP.
chep. Var. of CHIP. *Dial. Eng.*
chepe. † CHEAP, CHEEP.
chepen. † CHEAPEN.
Che′phar-ha-am′mo-nai (kē′fär-hȧ-ăm′ō-nī). *Bib.*
Che-phi′rah (kē-fī′rȧ). *Bib.*
chep′man. † CHAPMAN.
chep′ster (chĕp′stẽr), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *shepster.*] The European starling. *Local, Eng.*
cheptour. † CHAPTER.
cheq′uee (chĕk′ē). Var. of CHECKY.
che-queen′ (chē-kēn′). Var. of CHEQUIN. See SEQUIN. *Archaic.*
cheq′uer (chĕk′ẽr), **cheq′uered**, **cheq′uer-wise′**, **cheq′uer-work′**, etc. Vars. of CHECKER, etc. See CHECKER, *n.*, *Note.*
che-quin′ (chē-kēn′). [It. *zecchino.*] = SEQUIN. *Archaic.*
cheq′uy (chĕk′ĭ), *n.* *Her.* Var. of CHECKY.
cher. † CHARE, CHEER, CHERE.
cher. Obs. or dial. var. of CHAR.
‖ **cher′ a′mi′** (shâr′-ȧ′mē′). *Masc.* [F.] Dear friend.
Che′ran (kē′răn). *Bib.*
cherarchy. † HIERARCHY.
cherbukle. † CARBUNCLE.
cherche. † CHURCH.
‖ **cher′chez′ la femme′** (shĕr′-shā′ lȧ fȧm′). [F.] Look for the woman.
cher′cock (chĕr′kŏk), *n.* The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
chere. † CHARE, CHEER, CHERRY.
chere, *a.* [OF. *chier*, F. *cher*, confused with E. *chary.*] Dear; precious; also, "chary" or careful. *Obs.*
‖ **chère′ a′mie′** (shâr′-ȧ′mē′). *Fem.* [F.] Dear friend.
Che′re-as (kē′rē-ăs). *Bib.*
chere′ful, *a.* [*cheerful* confused with OF. *chier* dear, F. *cher.*] See -FUL. *Obs.* — **chere′ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
chere′ly, *adv.* of CHERE, *a.* *Obs.*
chere′ly, *a.* [See CHERE, *a.*] Expensive; prodigal. *Obs.*
Cher′e-thim (kĕr′ē-thĭm), *or* **Cher′e-thims** (-thĭmz). *Bib.*
Cher′e-thites (-thīts). *Bib.*
‖ **ché′ri′** (shā′rē′), *fem.* **ché′rie′** (-rē′), *a. & n.* [F.] Cherished; beloved; darling.
che-rif′ (shē-rēf′). Var. of SHEREEF.
cheriff. † SHEREEF.
cheriset. † CHURCHSCOT.
cher′ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
cher′ish-er, *n.* One that cherishes. *Shak.*
cher′ish-ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHERISH. — **cher′ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*
cher′isht. Cherished. *Ref. Sp.*
cherite. † CHARITY.
Che′rith (kē′rĭth). *Bib.*
cheritie. † CHERTE.
cherk (chûrk). Obs. or Scot. var. of CHIRK.
Cher-kess′ (chĕr-kĕs′), *n.* See CIRCASSIAN, *n.*, 1.
cherl. † CHURL.
cherli. † CHERELY.
cherl′ish. † CHURLISH.
cher′mes (kûr′mēz). Var. of KERMES.
cher′mez. † KERMES.
cherne. † CHURN.
‖ **cher′ne** (*Pg.* shĕr′nĕ), *n.* [Pg.] = CHERNA.
cher-ni′tes (kûr-nī′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χερνίτης.] *Class. Antiq.* A kind of white marble.
cher′no-zem (chĕr′nō-zĕm), *n.* [Russ. *chernozem′*, lit., black earth; *cherno* black + *zeme* earth.] A fertile black earth covering large tracts in Russia.
cher′o-gril (kĕr′ō-grĭl), *n.* [L. *choerogryllus*, Gr. χοιρογρύλλιος; χοῖρος a young swine + γρύλλος a pig.] See CONY.
Cher′o-ki′. Var. of CHEROKEE.
cherre. † CHARE.
cher′ried (chĕr′ĭd), *p. a.* Cherry-colored. *Goldsmith.*
cher′ry, *v. t.* [F. *chérir* to cherish.] To cheer. *Obs.*
cherry-bark oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cherry bird. = CEDAR BIRD.
cherry chopper. The European spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*
cherry crab. = CHERRY APPLE.
cherry cracker. The hawfinch. *Obs. Eng.*
cherry fair. In England, a fair held in a cherry orchard for the sale of the fruit, often marked by "boisterous license." Such fairs were formerly common; and one is still held at Peterborough on the second Wednesday and Thursday in July.
cherry finch. The hawfinch.
cherry holly. The islay.
cherry-kernel oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cherry oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cherry orange. The kumquat.
cherry sucker. The European spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). *Local, Eng.*
cherry water. A kind of drink made from cherries.
cherry wine. A wine or liqueur made from cherries; esp., maraschino.
cherry-wood, *n.* The guelder-rose.
cherse. † CHERISH.
cher′te, *n.* [OF. *chierté*, *cherté.*] *Obs.* **1.** Tenderness; affection. **2.** Of price, dearness; dearth. **3** Cheerfulness.
Che′rub (kē′rŭb) (a city). *Bib.*
che-ru′bi-cal (chē-ro͞o′bĭ-kal), *n.* Cherubic. — **che-ru′bi-cal-ly**, *adv.* of CHERUBIC, -ICAL.
cher′u-bim (chĕr′ū-bĭm; chĕr′o͞o-), *n. pl.* See CHERUB.
cher′u-bim′ic (-bĭm′ĭk), **-i-cal**, *a.* Cherubic. *Rare.*
cher′u-bin, *n. sing. or pl.* See CHERUB.
cher′up. Var. of CHIRRUP.
Che-rus′ci (kē-rŭs′ī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient German tribe dwelling between the Elbe and the Weser. See INGÆVONES.
cheryce. † CHERISH.
ches. † CHEESE, CHESS.
ches. Obs. or dial. pret. of CHOOSE.
Ches′a-lon (kĕs′ȧ-lŏn). *Bib.*
Ches′a-peake (chĕs′ȧ-pēk), *n.* [From *Chesapeake* Bay.] *Geol.* A Miocene formation on the Atlantic coast of North America; — called also *Yorktown.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
che sa-rà′ sa-rà′ (kā sä-rä′ sä-rä′). [It.] What will be, will be.
ches′boll, *n.* *Obs.* **a** = CHASBOW. **b** = CHIBOL.
chese. † CHEESE, CHOOSE.
Che′sed (kē′sĕd; kĕs′ĕd). *Bib.*
cheselip. † CHEESELIP.

D E F G H I J K L M

One of a breed of white domestic hogs of medium size, a subvariety of the Yorkshire breed.

Cheshire cat (chĕsh'ĭr ; -ẽr). **1**. In the phrase *to grin like a Cheshire cat.* See under GRIN, *v. i.*

2. In Lewis Carroll's (C. L. Dodgson) "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," a grinning cat which makes its appearance to give Alice advice and then disappears, the first time suddenly, but, after Alice's remonstrance, by almost imperceptible gradations, the grin vanishing last of all.

Cheshire cheese. **1**. A kind of hard cheese made chiefly in the county of Cheshire, England.

2. [*cap.*] A famous inn on Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, where Dr. Johnson is said to have often dined.

chess (chĕs), *n.* [ME. *ches*, OF. *eschès* (acc. pl. of *eschec*), F. *échecs*, prop. pl. of *échec* check. See 1st CHECK.] **1**. A game of pure skill played on a chessboard with chessmen, the players moving alternately until the king of one is so attacked that he cannot escape. Chess is a game of ancient and obscure origin. It was probably imported into Europe in medieval times from the Orient. In its European form it is played upon a board (**chessboard**) like that of draughts, or checkers. In English NOTATION the *ranks* are numbered first to eighth by each player from his own side of the board, and the *files* are named from the piece standing on the first square at the beginning of the game: the king's file, the queen's file, king's knight's file, queen's rook's file, etc. Thus the square marked (x) is white's king's bishop's fourth (KB4) ; but is black's king's bishop's fifth (KB5). In German notation the ranks are numbered always from white's side, and the files are named *a b c d e f g h* from white's left to right.

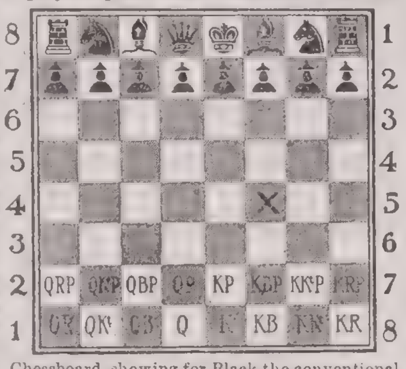

Chessboard, showing for Black the conventional symbols for the Men, and for White the corresponding abbreviations.

The MEN used in playing ordinary chess (**chessmen** ; *sing.* **chessman**) are two corresponding but differently colored sets of eight *pieces* and eight *pawns* each, usually called the *white* and the *black* respectively. At the beginning of the game the eight PIECES are placed as follows: The two rooks or castles are placed at the corners of the chessboard next to the player (the one at the right on a square of light color). Next to these, on the first rank, are placed two knights ; next to these, two bishops : the center being occupied by the king (K) and queen (Q) with the queen on her color. A bishop (B), knight (Kt), or rook (R) is designated as "king's" or "queen's" according as it is nearer the king or the queen (*abbr.* KKt., "king's knight ;" QKt., "queen's knight," etc.). The eight PAWNS (P) occupy the second rank, and are designated by the name of the piece behind them; as, "king's knight's pawn" (KKtP).

For the moves of chessmen see BISHOP, KING, KNIGHT, PAWN, QUEEN, ROOK. Chess MOVES are indicated in **chess notation**, as follows : - moves to ; × takes ; ╤ check ; ф takes and checks. See also CASTLE. Games of chess are usually begun by a conventional series of moves called a **chess opening**, other than the conventional openings being called "irregular." Except in certain games at odds, white has the first move. Notable chess openings are :

Evans gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; KKt-B3, QKt-B3 ; B-B4, B-B4 ; P-QKt4, B × KtP.
French defense : P-K4, P-K3 ; P-Q4, P-Q4
Giuoco piano : P-K4, P-K4; Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3 ; B-B4, B-B4
King's bishop's gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; P-KB4, P × P ; B-B4.
Petroff's defense : P-K4, P-K4 ; Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3.
Philidor's defense : P-K4, P-K4 ; Kt-KB3, P-Q3
Queen's gambit : P-Q4, P-Q4 ; P-QB4, P × P.
Ruy Lopez : P-K4, P-K4 ; Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3 ; B-Kt5.
Scotch gambit: P-K4, P-K4; Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3 ; P-Q4, P × P.
Sicilian defense : P-K4, P-QB4.
Two knights' defense : P-K4, P-K4 ; Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3 ; B-B4, Kt-B3.
Vienna : P-K4, P-K4 ; Kt-QB3.
Zukertort : Kt-KB3.

Other openings less frequent in tournaments and matches are :

Bird's opening : P-KB4.
Center gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; P-Q4, P × P ; Q × P, Kt-QB3.
Center counter gambit : P-K4, P-Q4 ; P × P, Kt-KB3.
Cunningham's gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; P-KB4, P × P ; Kt-KB3, B-K2 ; B-B4, B-R5 (checks).
Danish gambit : P-K4, P-K4, P-Q4, P × P ; P-QB3, P × P.
English opening : P-QB4, P-K3 ; P-QB4, P-K4.
From's gambit : P-KB4, P-K4.
Max Lange's attack : a giuoco piano followed by Castles, Kt-B3 ; P-Q4.
Muzio gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; P-KB4, P × P ; Kt-KB3, P-KKt4 ; B-B4, P-Kt5 ; Castles.
Salvio gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; P-KB4, P × P ; Kt-KB3, P-KKt4 ; B-B4, P-Kt5 ; Kt-K5, Q-R5 (checks) : K-B1.
Staunton's opening (formerly called **Ponziani's game**) : P-K4, P-K4 ; Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3 ; P-B3.
Steinitz gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; Kt-QB3, Kt-QB3; P-B4, P × P ; P-Q4, Q-R5 (checks) ; K-K2.

2. The chessmen or chessboard. *Obs.*

3. Loosely, used to translate Gr. ἀστράγαλοι, dice, πεσσοί, a game like checkers. *Pope.*

chess (chĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *châssis* a framework of carpentry.] **1**. A tier ; layer ; of a house, a story ; also, a row, usually one of a number, as of grain in the ear. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *pl.* CHESS or CHESSES. *Mil.* One of the planks or, sometimes, sets of two or more planks fastened together, which when laid on the balks form the transverse flooring of a military trestle, or pontoon, bridge ; — usually in the *pl.*

3. A small regular division of an apple, etc. *Scot.*

chess, *n.* Called also *cheat.* [Cf. CHEAT in this sense.] *U. S.* **a** A kind of brome grass (*Bromus secalinus*) troublesome in wheat fields, and often erroneously regarded as degenerate or changed wheat. If ground up with wheat it is said to produce narcotic effects. Also, any of several other species of *Bromus*, as *B. kalmii*, *B. racemosus*, *B. arvensis*, etc. **b** The darnel.

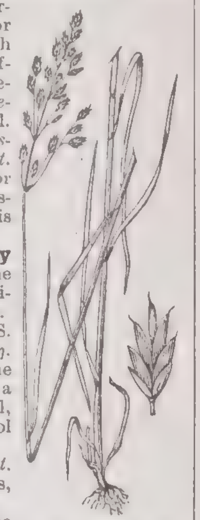

Chess (*Bromus secalinus*).

chess'tree' (chĕs'trē'), *n.* [Cf. F. *châssis* a framework of carpentry.] *Naut.* A piece of wood with a sheave or sheaves bolted in the topsides of a vessel, through which a tack or sheet is rove. It is now disused.

ches'sy-lite (chĕs'ĭ-līt), *n.*, **Ches'sy cop'per** (chĕs'ĭ ; shĕ'sē'). *Min.* The mineral azurite, found in fine crystallizations at Chessy, near Lyons, France.

chest (chĕst), *n.* [ME. *chest*, *chist*, AS. *cest*, *cist*, *cyst*, L. *cista*, fr. Gr. κίστη. Cf. CIST, CISTERN.] **1**. A box, as for the safe keeping of valuables ; a coffer ; a large box of wood, or other material, with a lid ; as, a sailor's *chest ;* tool *chest ;* medicine *chest.*

2. A coffin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

3. A boxlike basket or ark of rushes, osiers, etc. *Obs.*

4. The place for the keeping of the money of a public institution ; treasury ; coffer ; also, the fund of money itself.

To recruit his military *chest* by . . . plunder. *C. Merivale.*

5. *Com.* A case in which tea, opium, etc., are transported ; hence, the quantity which such a case contains.

6. The part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breastbone ; the thorax.

☞ The chest was formerly regarded as the seat of the emotions and passions.

7. *Mech.* A tight receptacle or box, usually for holding gas, steam, liquids, etc. ; as, the steam *chest* of an engine.

8. *Paper Manuf.* A special vessel in which pulp is bleached.

chest of drawers, a case or movable frame containing drawers.

chest, *v. t. ;* CHEST'ED ; CHEST'ING. **1**. To place in a coffin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To deposit or inclose in a chest ; hoard ; stow away.

3. To meet or strike with the chest ; — said of a horse.

chest'ed (chĕs'tĕd ; -tĭd ; 7, 151), *a.* Having a chest ; — chiefly in composition ; as, broad-*chested ;* narrow-*chested.*

ches'ter (chĕs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *ceaster*, fr. L. *castra* camp.] A walled town ; a city, orig. and in historical use one founded by the Romans in Britain. *Obs. or Hist.*, except in comp., esp. in forms *-caster*, *-cester.*

ches'ter-field' (-fēld'), *n.* A long-skirted overcoat ; — so called from an Earl of Chesterfield of the 19th century.

Ches'ter-field'i-an (-fēl'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield (Philip Dormer Stanhope, 1694–1773), distinguished for his elegant manners and for his "Letters" to his son. These deal with manners and conduct, reflecting the morality of the age and the politic and thoroughly worldly character of the man.

Chester white. One of a breed of large white domestic hogs said to have originated in Chester County, Pa., by crossing native stock with English white hogs.

chest founder. *Veter.* Atrophy of the muscles of the chest of the horse from long-continued lack of exercise, causing a hollow appearance of the anterior part of the chest between the front legs ; — popularly so called. It does not constitute an independent disease. — **chest foundering**. — **chest'-foun'dered** (-foun'dẽrd), *a.*

chest measurer. A form of stethometer.

chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt), *n.* (See note below.) [For *chestennut ;* ME. *chestein*, *chesten*, *chastein*, chestnut, OF. *chastaigne*, F. *châtaigne*, fr. L. *castanea* a chestnut, Gr. καστανέα, κάστανον, fr. Κάστανα, a city of Pontus, where chestnut trees grew in abundance, and whence they were introduced into Europe : cf. AS. *cistenbéam* chestnut tree. Cf. CASTANET.] **1**. The sweet edible nut produced by any species of *Castanea* (which see); also, the tree bearing this nut ; esp., the European chestnut *C. sativa* or the closely related American species *C. dentata.* The Japanese chestnut (*C. crenata*) differs in having larger fruit.

Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*): 1 Leaves and Aments; 2 Burs; 3 Nut.

2. The light, coarse-grained wood of the chestnut tree. It is used for many purposes, as for railway ties, cabinetwork, house trimming, fuel, etc.

3. Chestnut color ; a bright reddish brown.

4. The horse-chestnut. *Eng.*

5. The breadfruit (*Artocarpus communis*). *Porto Rico.*

6. (Usually with an attributive.) Any of numerous trees having edible nuts, as the Cape *chestnut* (*Calodendrum capense*), Moreton Bay *chestnut* (*Castanospermum australe*).

7. One of the small round or oval horny callosities on the inner sides of the fore and hind legs of the horse, present on the fore legs only of asses and zebras.

8. An old joke or retold story. *Slang.*

☞ The spelling *chesnut* was usual from about 1600 till about 1800, shortly after which *chestnut* (which spelling Johnson adopted) became more common. *Oxf. E. D.*

chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt), *a.* Of the color of a chestnut ; of a reddish brown color ; as, *chestnut* curls.

chestnut coal. A size of anthracite coal. See COAL.

chestnut extract. An extract of chestnut wood, used in dyeing silk black. It contains 14 to 20 per cent of tannin.

chestnut oak. Any oak having leaves resembling those of the chestnut ; specif.: **a** In Europe, *Quercus sessiliflora.* **b** In the eastern United States, *Q. prinus* and *Q. acuminata*, both valuable timber trees. *Q. prinoides* is sometimes called *scrub chestnut oak.* **c** In California, *Q. densiflora.*

chestnut sedge. A sedge (*Cyperus erythrorhizos*) growing throughout the United States, and one of the important constituents of hay in the prairie region, being rich in proteids. It has bright chestnut-brown spikelets.

chest'nut-ting (chĕs'nŭt-ĭng), *vb. n.* Gathering chestnuts.

chest register. The lower register of the voice. See REGISTER, *n.*, 7.

chest tone. *Phon.* A tone in the chest register.

chest voice. *Phon.* The voice of the chest register.

‖ **che-val'** (shẽ-vál'), *n. ; pl.* CHEVAUX (-vō'). [F. See CAVALCADE.] **1**. A horse ; hence, a support or frame.

2. [Cf. F. *chevalier* a kind of waterfowl.] The canvasback. *Local, U. S.*

3. See HORSE POWER, 2.

che-val'-de-frise' (-dẽ-frēz'), *n. ; commonly in pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE (shẽ-vō'). [F. ; *cheval* horse + *Frise*, Friesland, where it was first used.] **1**. *Mil.* A piece of timber or an iron barrel traversed with iron-pointed spikes or spears, or pointed poles, five or six feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or impede cavalry, etc.

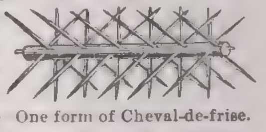

One form of Cheval-de-frise.

2. *pl.* The jagged edges of women's dresses, etc., in 18th-century costumes. *Obs.*

3. A protecting line of sharp points, as of spikes or nails along the top of a fence or wall.

☞ *Chevaux-de-frise* is sometimes used collectively.

cheval glass. A mirror swinging in a frame, and large enough to reflect the full-length figure.

chev'a-lier' (shĕv'á-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *caballarius.* See CAVALIER.] **1**. A horseman ; esp., a knight ; a cavalier. *Archaic or Hist.* "Mount, *chevaliers ;* to arms." *Shak.*

2. Esp., in France, a noble of the lowest rank.

3. A member of certain orders of knighthood ; also, in France, a member, esp. one of the lowest grade, of an order of merit ; as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor.

4. A cadet of the old French nobility. *J. Morley.*

5. A chivalrous man ; cavalier ; gallant.

6. *Her:* A horseman fully armed.

7. *Chess.* A knight.

8. The greenshank or other allied species of tattler ; — called also **chevalier bird**.

Chevalier de St. George, *or* **the Chevalier** (shẽ-vá'lyā' dẽ săN zhôrzh'), James Francis Edward Stuart, the Old Pretender ; — a name assumed by him. His son Charles Edward Stuart is called **the Young Chevalier**. — **c. of fortune**, an adventurer who goes about seeking riches or renown. — **c. of industry** [F. *chevalier d'industrie*], one who lives by shifts or swindling ; a swindler ; sharper.

cheve (chēv), *v. i.* [OF. *chevir* or *chever.* Cf. CHEVISANCE.] *Obs.* **1**. To come to an issue ; to turn out ; — with adv *well*, *ill*, etc. ; hence, to prosper ; flourish.

2. To fare or get on ; to come ; go.

3. To befall ; — sometimes impersonally with dative object.

4. To pay homage.

cheve, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1**. To become owner of ; acquire ; gain.

2. [Cf. ACHIEVE.] To achieve ; accomplish ; finish.

‖ **che-ve-lure'** (shẽ-v'lür'), *n.* [F., head of hair.] **1**. Hair of the head ; head of hair ; *Obs.*, a wig.

2. *Astron.* A nebulous envelope, as around the nucleus of a comet or of a nebulous star ; the coma.

chev'er-el (chĕv'ẽr-ĕl), **chev'er-il** (-ĭl), *n.* [OF. *chevrel*, F. *chevreau*, kid, dim. fr. L. *caper* goat. See CAPER, *v. i.*] Soft elastic leather made of kidskin ; kid. *Obs.*

Here 's wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shak*

chev'er-el, **chev'er-il**, *a.* Made of cheverel ; fig., of the nature of cheverel ; pliant ; flexible ; elastic. *Obs.*

A *cheveril* conscience and a searching wit. *Drayton.*

‖ **che-vet'** (shẽ-vĕ'), *n.* [F. *chevet*, OF. *chevez*, L. *capitium* head covering, opening for the head, fr. *caput* head. See CHIEF.] *Arch.* The extreme end of the chancel or choir of a church ; the rounded or polygonal part at the east end of a church, including the apse and the aisles, etc.

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ches'i-ble. † CHASUBLE.
Che'sil (kē'sĭl ; kĕs'ĭl). *Bib.*
chesil. † CHISEL, a tool.
ches'il (chĕz'ĭl), *n.* [ME. *chesil*, AS. *ceosel* gravel, sand.] Gravel ; shingle. *Obs. or R.*
ches'lip (*dial.* chĕz'lĭp). Obs. or dial. var. of CHEESELIP.
ches'lock, *n.* [Cf. CHEESELIP.] A wood louse ; a cheeselip. *Obs.*
ches'nut. Var. of CHESTNUT.
cheson, **chesoun**, *n.* [OF. *acheison*, *achaison.*] *Obs.* **1**. Occasion ; cause.
2. Cause for complaint ; complaint ; also, objection.
cheson, **chesoun**, *v. t.* To complain of ; accuse. *Obs.*
chesoun. † ACHESOUN.
chess. † CHASE, CHOOSE, JESS.
chess (chĕs), *n.* [F. *châssis.*] A window frame or sash. *Scot.*
chess apple. The fruit of the wild service, or the tree itself.
ches'sart (chĕs'ȧrt), *n.* A cheese vat. *Scot.*
chess'board', *n.* See CHESS.
ches'sel (chĕs''l), *n.* [Prob. *cheese* + *well.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A cheese vat.
ches'sil. Var. of CHESIL.
chess'man, *n. ; pl.* -MEN. See CHESS. [*Obs. & R.*
chess'ner. *n.* A chess player.
ches'som (chĕs'ŭm), *a.* [Cf. CHESIL.] Loose, friable, free from stones, etc. ; — said of earth, mold, etc. *Obs.*
chessoun. † CHESON.
Ches'sy cat (chĕs'ĭ). Corrupt. of CHESHIRE CAT, 1.
chest, *n.* [AS. *céast.*] Strife ; contention ; controversy. *Obs.*
cheste. † CHESS, CHEST.
chestee. † CHASTY.
chesteine, **-ten**, *n.* [See CHESTNUT.] Chestnut. *Obs.* [KASKIA.
Ches'ter (chĕs'tẽr), *n.* = KAS-
ches'ter-lite (-līt), *n.* A variety of orthoclase, substantially pure microcline, found in Chester County, Pennsylvania.
chestes. † CHESS.
chest note. = CHEST TONE.
chestnut tongue. The beefsteak fungus.
ches'ton, *n.* [Cf. CHESTNUT.] A kind of plum. *Obs.*
ches'ton. † CHESTEINE.
chest'worm', *n.* A wood louse or pill bug.
chest'y (chĕs'tĭ), *a.* Self-confident or self-important in demeanor. *Slang.* [*Bib.*
Che-sul'loth (kē-sŭl'ŏth ; -ōth).
che'sun. † CHESON.
Ches'van (kĕsh'vȧn). Var. of HESHVAN. [CHEAT.
chet. Obs. or dial. form of
che'tah. Var. of CHEETAH.
chete. † CHEAT.
chetel. † CHATTEL.
cheth. † KITH.
cheth (kāth), *n.* [Heb., lit., barrier.] The eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet (ח), a strong guttural continuant resembling the "ach-laut." Its numerical value is 8. [ĭm). *Bib.*
Che-thi'im (kē-thī'ĭm ; kĕth'ĭ-
che'to-pod. Var. of CHÆTOPOD.
Chet-ti'im (kĕ-tī'ĭm ; kĕt'ĭ-ĭm). *Bib.* [1 b.
chet'tik (chĕt'ĭk), *n.* = UPAS,
chet'ver-ik' (chĕt'vyĕ-rēk'), *n.* [Russ.] See MEASURE.
chet'vert (chĕt'vyĕrt), *n.* [Russ. *chetvert'.*] See MEASURE.
cheung (chŭng). Var. of CHANG. See MEASURE.
chevachie, *n.* [OF. *chevauchie*, *chevauchiée ;* of the same origin as E. *cavalcade.*] A riding ; a cavalry expedition or raid ; a piece of horsemanship. *Obs.*
che'vage (chē'vāj), *n.* [OF., fr. *chief* head. See CHIEF.] A capitation tax or tribute, esp. an annual one payable by a villein to his feudal lord. *Obs. or Hist.*
‖ **che-val' de ba'ta'ille** (shẽ-vál' dẽ bá'tä'y'). [F.] A war horse ; charger ; favorite or habitual argument, idea, way, etc.
‖ **che-va'let'** (shẽ-vá'lĕ'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cheval.*] **1**. A trestle for a flying bridge.
2. *Music.* A bridge.
chevalier crab. A swift-running seacoast crab (genus *Ocypoda*).
‖ **che-va'lier' d' in'dus'trie'** (shẽ-vál'yā' d ăN' d ü s' t r ē'). [F.] A chevalier of industry ; swindler ; sharper.
‖ **Che-va'lier' sans peur' et sans re-proche'** (säN pûr'-ā säN rē-prŏsh'). [F., fearless and stainless knight.] Pierre Terrail, Chevalier de Bayard (1473?-1524), a famous French warrior; — so called by his biographer.
chev'a-line (shĕv'ȧ-līn), *a.* [F. *chevalin*, *-line.*] Of or pertaining to horses — *n.* Horseflesh.
chev'al-rous. † CHIVALROUS.
chev'al-ry. † CHIVALRY.
‖ **che-val'-va'peur'** (shẽ-vál'-vá'pûr'), *n.* [F.] See HORSE POWER, 2.
che'vance, **chiev'ance**, *n.* [ME. *chevaunce* profit, OF. *chevance* property.] *Obs* **1**. Acquisition of wealth ; also, wealth gained.
2. Achievement.
chevauchee. † CHEVACHIE.
‖ **che-vaux'** (shẽ-vō'), *n. pl.* See CHEVAL.
che-vaux'-de-frise', *n.*, *pl.* of CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.
chevel. † JOWL.
cheveler. † CHEVALIER.
che-ve-lured', *a.* Wigged. *Obs.*
chev'en (chĕv'ĕn ; -ĭn), **chev'-en-den** (-dĕn), *n.* [Cf. F. *chevanne.*] The European chub. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*
chev'er-el-ize, **chev'er-il-ize**, *v. t.* To make as pliable as kid leather. *Obs.* [SHIVER.
cheverit. Obs. pret. pl. of
chev'er-nel. † CHEVRONEL.
cheveron. † CHEVRON.
chev'e-saile, *n.* Also **chev'e-sail**. [OF. *chevecaille.*] The collar of a garment ; — often taken by antiquaries, etc., for a separate one. *Obs. or Hist.*
chev'e-sance. † CHEVISANCE.
chevetaine. † CHIEFTAIN.
cheveys. † CHEVISE.
chevicaunce. † CHEVISANCE.
chev'ice. † CHEVISE.
chev'il. Var. of KEVEL.
‖ **che-ville'** (shẽ-vēl'), *n.* [F., lit., peg.] **1**. A useless or redundant word or expression inserted to fill out. [instrument.
2. A peg of a stringed musical

Chev′i-ot (chĕv′ĭ-ŭt ; chē′vĭ-ŭt ; 277), *n.* **1**. One of a breed of domestic sheep originating in the Cheviot Hills between England and Scotland. They are of hardy nature, with straight close-set wool.
2. [*l. c.*] A nappy, usually twilled, woolen fabric, made from the Cheviot wool ; also, an imitation of it.
3. [*l. c.*] A cotton fabric, used for shirts, waists, etc.

chev′i-sance (chĕv′ĭ-zăns), *n.* [OF., also *chevissance*, fr. *chevir* to come to an end, perform, fr. *chief* head, end. See CHIEF.] *Obs.* **1**. Achievement ; accomplishment ; issue.
Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisance*. *Spenser.*
2. Means of accomplishment ; expedient ; help ; remedy.
3. Supply ; provisions ; substance ; also, spoil ; booty.
4. Borrowing of money ; compact or shift to get money ; bargaining ; merchandise ; also, lending ; dealing for profit.

chev′ise (chĕv′ĭs), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *chevir*. See CHEVISANCE.] *Obs.* **1**. To achieve ; accomplish ; fare ; get on ; succeed.
2. To provide for, help, take care of ; also, to occupy, as for some one ; — used reflexively.
3. To provide ; obtain ; earn.
4. To procure or raise (funds or money) ; borrow.

chev′ron (shĕv′rŭn), *n.* [Cf. CHEVEREL.] A glove. *Obs.*

chev′ron, *n.* [F., rafter (cf. EASEL), chevron, from *chèvre* goat, OF. *chièvre*, fr. L. *capra* she-goat. See CHEVEREL.]
1. A beam ; a rafter. *Rare or French.*
2. *Her.* One of the honorable ordinaries, consisting of two broad bands of the width of the bar, meeting at an angle.

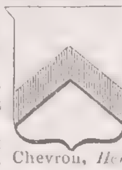
Chevron, *Her.*

3. A chevron-shaped figure, pattern, object, etc. ; esp., in art, an ornamental unit of this shape, as in a chevron molding.
4. A distinguishing mark to indicate rank or service, consisting mainly of bars meeting at an angle on the coat sleeve of a noncommissioned officer, soldier, policeman, etc. In the United States service the chevron of a corporal consists of two bars ; of a sergeant, three bars ; of a first sergeant, three bars and a lozenge.

chev′ron, *v. t.* To provide with chevrons, or with things or decorations with a chevronlike form. *Obs.*
[A garment] . . . *chevroned* all over with lace. *B. Jonson.*

chevron bones. *Zoöl.* The V-shaped bones placed below, and articulating with, the spinal column in the caudal region of many vertebrates. Often a series of these bones forms a canal for the passage of the caudal blood vessels.

chev′ron-el (shĕv′rŭn-ĕl), *n.* *Her.* A bearing like a chevron, but of only half its width. — **chev′ron-el-ly**, *a.*

chevron molding *or* **moulding**. *Arch.* A molding ornamented with chevrons, as in Norman architecture ; a zigzag molding.

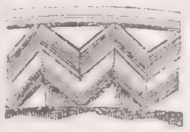
Chevron Molding.

chev′ron-y (-ĭ), *a.* [F. *chevronné.*]
1. *Her.* Charged with chevrons.
2. Made up of chevrons ; zigzag.

chev′ro-tain (shĕv′rō-tān ; -tĭn), *n.* [F. *chevrotain*, OF. *chevrot* little goat, roe, dim. of *chiévre* goat. See CHEVRON.] Any of several very small, hornless, deerlike ruminant mammals of tropical Asia and the Malay Islands and West Africa ; a mouse deer. Superficially they resemble the musk deer, the male having short tusks ; and they are among the smallest known ruminants, standing only about a foot high. Anatomically they are in some respects intermediate between the pigs and the deer. The stomach has three chambers and the placenta is diffuse. The chevrotains constitute the family **Tragulidæ** and superfamily **Tragulina**. See KANCHIL.

1/16
Chevrotain (*Tragulus kanchil*).

chev′y (chĕv′ĭ), *n.* Also *chivy, chivvy*. [Prob. fr. the ballad of *Chevy Chase* ; cf. E. dial. *chevy-chase* a noise, confusion, pursuit.] *Eng.* **1**. A cry used in hunting.
2. A hunt ; chase ; pursuit.
3. The game of prisoner's base ; also, a set of players of it.

chev′y, chiv′y (chĕv′ĭ, chĭv′ĭ), *v. t.* ; CHEV′IED or CHIV′IED (-ĭd) ; CHEV′Y-ING or CHIV′Y-ING. To chase ; pursue ; worry ; throw. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
One poor fellow was *chevied* about among the casks in the storm for ten minutes. *London Times.*

chev′y, chiv′y, *v. i.* To race ; run swiftly ; scamper. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

Chevy Chase. A well-known English ballad that celebrates a famous legendary Border skirmish ; hence, *Dial. Eng.*, a chase ; pursuit ; noise ; confusion.

chew (chōō ; chū), *v. t.* ; CHEWED (chōōd ; chūd) ; CHEW′ING. [AS. *céowan*, akin to D. *kauwen*, G. *kauen*. Cf. CHAW.]
1. To bite and grind with the teeth, as food preparatory to swallowing it ; to masticate.
2. To ruminate mentally ; to meditate or plan ; of words, to keep saying or mumbling over.
He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offense. *Prior.*
to chew the cud, to chew the food after it has been swallowed and regurgitated, as the cattle and other ruminants ; to ruminate (see RUMINANT) ; hence, to meditate.
Every beast that . . . *cheweth the cud*. *Deut.* xiv. 6.
Chewed the thrice turned *cud* of wrath. *Tennyson.*

chew (chōō ; chū), *v. i.* To perform the action of biting and grinding with the teeth ; to ruminate ; to meditate.
Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past. *Pope.*

chew, *n.* Act of chewing ; also, that which is chewed ; a portion suitable for chewing, as of tobacco ; a quid ; a cud.

chew′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHEW, *v.*
chewing gum, a preparation of chicle, spruce gum, or other plastic insoluble substance, usually sweetened and flavored. It is used as a masticatory.

che-wink′ (chē-wĭŋk′), *n.* The towhee bunting (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), a common bird of eastern North America, so called from its note. The male is black, white, and rufous ; in the female the black is replaced by brown. In the western United States, Mexico, etc., related species are found.

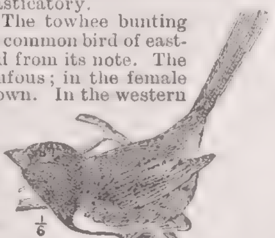
1/6
Chewink.

Chey-enne′ (shī-ĕn′), *n.* One of a warlike Algonquian tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting South Dakota, Wyoming, and Colorado, but now mostly on reservations in Oklahoma and Montana. They are noted for their horsemanship.

chi′a (chē′ä), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several species of *Salvia* of Mexico and the southwestern United States, from the seeds of which a beverage is prepared ; esp., *S. columbariæ*, *S. hispanica*, *S. tiliæfolia*, and *S. chia* ; also, the beverage.

Chi′an (kī′ăn), *a.* [L. *Chius*, fr. *Chios* the island Chios, Gr. Χίος.] Of or pertaining to Chios, modern Scio, an island in the Ægean Sea. — *n.* An inhabitant or native of Chios ; also, short for *Chian wine*.
Chian earth, a compact kind of earth from Chios, used anciently as an astringent and a cosmetic. — **C. turpentine**. = TURPENTINE, 1 **a**.

Chi-an′ti (kē-ăn′tē), *n.* [It.] Wine from the region of the Chianti Mountains, Tuscany, esp. a dry red piquant variety.

chia′ro-scu′rist (kyä′rō-skōō′rĭst), *n.* An artist in chiaroscuro ; a painter who cares for and studies light and shade rather than color.

‖ **chia′ro-scu′ro** (-skōō′rō), ‖ **chia′ro-o-scu′ro** (-ō-skōō′rō) } *n.* [It., clear dark.] **1**. The style of pictorial art that employs only light and shade, omitting the various colors ; black and white ; as, a sketch in *chiaroscuro* ; also, a sketch in black and white.
2. **a** The arrangement or treatment of the light and dark parts in a work of art, such as a drawing or painting, whether in monochrome or in color. **b** The art or practice of so arranging the light and dark parts as to produce a harmonious effect. Also used fig. of literary treatment, criticism, etc.
3. A process of wood engraving and printing in which several blocks were used, giving different tints or hues. It flourished in the 16th and later centuries, and the work produced has often some color quality.

chi-as′ma (kī-ăz′mȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. χίασμα two lines placed crosswise, fr. χιάζειν to mark with a χ.] *Anat.* A decussation or intersection ; specif., the optic chiasma. — **chi-as′mal** (-măl), *a.*

Chi-as′mo-don (kī-ăz′mō-dŏn ; kī-ăs′-), *syn.* **Chi-as′mo-dus** (-dŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χίασμα (see CHIASMA) + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus constituted by a deep-sea acanthopterygian fish (*C. niger*) remarkable for the distensibility of its stomach and body, so that it has been known to swallow fishes of actually greater bulk than itself.

chi-as′mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χιασμός a placing crosswise, fr. χιάζειν. See CHIASMA.] *Rhet.* An inversion of the order of words or phrases, when repeated or subsequently referred to in a sentence ; thus,

If e'er to bless thy sons
My *voice* or *hands* deny,
These *hands* let useful skill forsake,
This *voice* in silence die. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

chi-as′to-lite (kī-ăs′tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. χιαστός marked with a χ + *-lite*. See CHIASMA.] *Min.* A soft, impure andalusite the crystals of which have a tessellated appearance in cross section, due to the arrangement of impurities ; — called also *macle*.

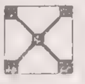
Chiastolite (cross section)

‖ **chiaus** (chous ; choush), *n.* [Turk. *chāūsh*. Cf. CHOUSE.] A Turkish messenger, sergeant, or the like.

Chib′cha (chĭb′chȧ), *n.* An Indian of a semicivilized race formerly dominant in the uplands of Colombia. They built roads and bridges, were expert weavers and potters, and are notable for their artistic gold work. When conquered by the Spaniards they were divided into two hostile nations. — **Chib′chan** (-chȧn), *a.*

chi-bouk′, **chi-bouque′** } (chĭ-bōōk′ ; -bŏŏk′), *n.* [F. *chibouque*, fr. Turk. *chibūq*.] A Turkish pipe, usually with an amber mouthpiece, a stem four or five feet long and not pliant, of some valuable wood, and a bowl of baked clay.

‖ **chic** (shēk), *n.* [F.] Great artistic cleverness or skill, esp. in painting ; that which gives an air of great excellence to a person or thing ; good form ; style. *Colloq.*
Sometimes charm is mere *chic*, cachet, style, order and movement in carriage. *W. C. Brownell.*

‖ **chic**, *a.* [F.] Original and in good taste or form ; characterized by chic. *Colloq.*

chi′ca (chē′kȧ), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A red coloring matter, extracted from the leaves of *Bignonia chica*, used by some South American Indians to stain the skin.

chi-cane′ (shĭ-kān′ ; *formerly also* chĭ-kān′), *n.* [F., prob. earlier meaning a *dispute*, orig. in the game of mall (F. *mail*), fr. LGr. τζυκανιον the game of mall, fr. Per. *chaugān* club or bat ; or possibly ultimately fr. L. *ciccus* a trifle.]
1. The use of artful subterfuge, designed to draw away attention from the merits of a case or question ; — specif. applied to legal proceedings ; trickery ; chicanery ; caviling ; sophistry.
To shuffle from them by *chicane*. *Burke.*
2. A particular instance of this ; subterfuge ; quibble. *Obs.*
3. *Card Playing.* In bridge, the holding of a hand without trumps, or the hand itself. It counts as simple honors.

chi-cane′, *v. i.* ; CHI-CANED′ (-kānd′) ; CHI-CAN′ING (-kān′ĭng). [Cf. F. *chicaner*. See CHICANE, *n.*] To use chicanery ; to employ shifts, subterfuges, cavils, or artifices, as in litigation ; cavil ; quibble. *Burke.*
A wretch he had taught to lie and *chicane*. *G. Meredith.*

chi-cane′, *v. t.* **1**. To cavil at ; to quibble over ; also, to affect or overreach by chicanery ; as, to *chicane* a person out of something.
2. To enter into litigation with. *Rare.*

chi-can′er-y (shĭ-kān′ēr-ĭ ; *formerly also* chĭ-kān′rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *chicanerie*.] **1**. Mean or unfair artifice to perplex a cause and obscure the truth ; chicane ; pettifoggery ; stratagem ; sharp practice ; trickery ; sophistry.
Irritated by perpetual *chicanery*. *Hallam.*
2. A piece of sharp practice at law ; a sophistry ; quibble ; subterfuge ; trick.
Syn. — Trickery, quibble, stratagem. See DECEIT.

chich (chĭch), *n.* ; *pl.* CHICHES (-ĕz ; -ĭz). [F. *chiche*, *pois chiche*, a dwarf pea, from L. *cicer* the chick-pea.] The chick-pea. *Rare or Obsoles.*

‖ **Chiche′vache′** (shēsh′vȧsh′), *n.* [OF. *chicheface* ; *chiche* lean + *face* face ; influenced by F. *vache* cow.] A fabulous monster, esp. in medieval satires, that fed on patient wives, and was therefore very lean. Cf. BICORNE.

Chi′chi-mec′ (chē′chē-mĕk′), *n.* [Cf. Nahuatl *chichi* dog.] In Aztec tradition, one of a horde of savages who invaded the Anahuac plateau before the rise of the Aztec empire. The name appears to have been a general one for the uncivilized tribes of the north. — **Chi′chi-mec′an** (-ăn), *a.*

chick (chĭk), *n.* [See CHICKEN.] **1**. A chicken ; esp., a young chicken, as one still in the egg or just come out of it ; also, sometimes, the young of any bird.
2. A child or young person ; — esp. in alliteration with *child*, and sometimes used as a term of endearment. *Shak.*

chick (chĭk), **cheek** (chēk), *n.* [Hind. *chik*.] A screen of bamboo slips fastened loosely together by vertical strings and often painted, as for a doorway. *Anglo-Ind.*

chick (chĭk), *n.* [Shortened fr. earlier *chekeen*, *chequin*, *chequeen*, fr. It. *zecchino*. See SEQUIN.] A sequin, in India, a long time current at the ports of India, and having the value there of four rupees. *Colloq., India.*

chick′a-bid′dy (chĭk′ȧ-bĭd′ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Cf. BIDDY.] A chicken ; also, in trivial endearment, a child.

chick′a-dee′ (-dē′), *n.* The black-capped titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*), one of the tamest and most familiar North American birds ; — so named from its note. Also applied to other American titmice.

1/4
Chickadee

chick′a-ree′ (-rē′), *n.* The American red squirrel ; — so called from its cry.

Chick′a-saw (chĭk′ȧ-sô), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Muskhogean stock which formerly occupied the northern part of Alabama and Mississippi, but now live in Oklahoma. See FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS.

Chickasaw plum. A native American plum (*Prunus angustifolia*), which has given rise to several cultivated varieties in the southern United States. It bears a globose thin-skinned red or yellow fruit.

chick′en (chĭk′ĕn ; -ĭn ; 7), *n.* [AS. *cīcen*, *cȳcen*, dim. akin to *coc* cock ; akin to LG. *kiken*, *küken*, D. *kieken*, *kuiken*, G. *küchlein*. See 4th COCK.] **1**. A young barnyard fowl ; also, the young of various other birds, esp. gallinaceous birds or others whose young run about soon after hatching.
2. A barnyard fowl of any age.
3. **a** Short for PRAIRIE CHICKEN. *Western U. S.* **b** Short for MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN.

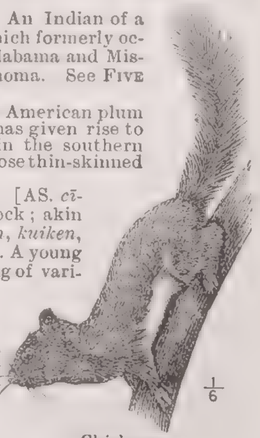
1/6
Chickaree.

4. A young or youthful and inexperienced person ; a child ; also, a timid person. "Stella is no *chicken*" [i. e., is no longer young]. *Swift.*
5. Short for CHICKEN HAZARD.

chicken breast. *Med.* Abnormal projection of the breastbone and of the sternal region, frequently a symptom of rachitis. — **chick′en-breast′ed**, *a.*

chicken cholera. A virulent contagious disease of fowls.

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chev′in (chĕv′ĭn). Var. of CHEVEN.
chev-rette′ (shĕv-rĕt′), *n.* [F., fr. *chèvre* goat.] **1**. *Mil.* A machine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages. *Obs.* **2**. A thin kind of goatskin.
‖ **che-vreu′il** (shē-vrû′y′), *n.* [F.] The roebuck.
chev′ril (chĕv′rĭl). Obs. or dial. var. of CHEVEREL.
chev′ro-né′, chev′ro-née′ (shev′-rō-nā′), *a.* [F. *chevronné*, fem. *chevronnée*.] Chevrony.
chev′ron-wise′ (shĕv′rŭn-wīz′), *adv.* Also **chev′ron-ways′**. In the manner of a chevron.
chev′ro-tin (shĕv′rō-tĭn). Var. of CHEVROTAIN.
chewd. Chewed. *Ref. Sp.*
cheweler. † CHEVELURE.
chew′er, *n.* One who chews.
chew′et, *n.* A kind of pie made of finely chopped meat or fish, with spices, etc. *Obs.*
chew′et, *n.* [F. *chouette* owl ; also, formerly, a chough.] A chough ; hence, a chatterer. *Obs.*
chews. † CHOUSE.
chew′stick′, *n.* = CHAWSTICK
chewys. † CHEVISE.
cheyar, cheyer. † CHAIR.
Chey′ne-Stokes′ res′pi-ra′tion (chā′nē-stōks′). [After Drs. *Cheyne* and *Stokes*, English physicians.] *Med.* A form of breathing marked by a gradual increase in the rapidity of the respirations followed by a gradual decrease and total cessation for from five to fifty seconds. It is observed esp in coma and cardiac and cerebral affections.
chey′ney (chā′nĭ), *n.* [For *China*.] A kind of worsted or woolen fabric. *Obs.* ☞ The word has been associated in some passages with *Philip* in the phrase *Philip and Cheyney*. See PHILIP.
che-yo′te (chā-yō′tā). Var. of CHAYOTE.
Che′zib (kē′zĭb). *Bib.*
ch. g. *Abbr.* Chestnut gelding.
chi (chī), *n.* = HITCH, minnow.
chi. *n.* See CHAI.
chi (kī ; kē ; kē), *n.* [Gr. χῖ.] The twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet (Χ, χ), an aspirated mute, transliterated by *ch* in languages employing the Roman alphabet.
chia, *n.* [See CHA.] Tea ; — an early form of the word.
chi-a′ca-la′ca (chĭ-ä′kȧ-lä′kȧ). Var. of CHACHALACA.
chiarlatan. † CHARLATAN.
chi′asm (kī′ăz'm), *n.* = CHIASMA, CHIASMUS.
chi-as′tic (kī-ăs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. χιαστός marked with a χ.] Of or characterized by chiasmus.
Chi-as′to-neu′ra (-tō-nū′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. χιαστός arranged diagonally + νεῦρον nerve.] *Zoöl.* The Streptoneura.
chi-as′to-neu′ral (-răl), **chi-as′to-neu′rous** (-rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* = STREPTONEUROUS.
chi-as′to-neu′ry (-rĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* State of being chiastoneurous.
chiause. † CHOUSE.
chib′bal (chĭb′ăl), **chib′ol**, *n.* [Fr. dial. form of F. *ciboule*.] = CIBOL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
chi-bou′ (chĭ-bōō′), *n.* Contr. of CACHIBOU.
chi-bouk′chy (chĭ-bōōk′chē), **chi-bouque′jee** (-jē), *n.* [Turk. *chibūqjī*.] A bearer of chibouks.
Chic. *Abbr.* Chicago.
chi′ca (chē′kä), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of voluptuous dance, similar to the fandango, of African negro origin.
Chi-ca′go check (shĭ-kô′gō). *Finance.* A form of check in which the dollar mark ($) with the blank for the amount in figures is at the end of the line for the payee's name ; — from its use in Chicago. *Colloq.*
‖ **chi′ca-lo′te** (chē′kä-lō′tā), *n.* [Sp., Mex. *chicalotl*.] A white-flowered prickly poppy (*Argemone platyceras*), of Mexico and the southwestern United States.
chi-can′er (shĭ-kān′ēr), *n.* One who uses chicanery.
chica red. = CHICA, coloring [matter.]
chic′a-ric (chĭk′ȧ-rĭk), *n.* The turnstone.
Chic′a-saw (chĭk′ȧ-sô), *n.* [From *Chicasaw*, Tennessee.] *Geol.* A Lower Eocene formation in the Gulf region. — **Chic′a-saw′an** (-sô′ăn), *a.*
chic′co-ry. Var. of CHICORY.
‖ **chi′cha** (chē′chä), *n.* [Sp.] **a** = CHICA, the coloring matter. **b** A South American tree (*Sterculia chicha*), bearing edible seeds or nuts.
‖ **chi′cha**, *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *chicha*.] Any of various fermented liquors made from maize, or cane sugar, etc., in South America and other parts of Spanish America.
‖ **chi-char′ra** (chē-chär′rä), *n.* [Sp.] A harvest fly or cicada.
‖ **chi-char′ro** (-rō), *n.* ; *pl.* -ROS (*Sp.*-rōs). [Sp.] **a** The goggler. **b** Any small tunny.
chiche. † CHINCHE.
chich′er-ee′ (chĭch′ēr-ē′). Var. of PETCHARY.
chich′ling (chĭch′lĭng), **chich′ling vetch**. [*chich* + *-ling*.] Vars. of CHICKLING, etc.
chich′-pea′ Var. of CHICK-PEA.
chick, *v. i.* [Imitative.] *Obs.* **1**. To cheep ; — of chickens. **2**. To tick, as a clock. *Scot.*
chick, *n.* A tick, as of a clock. *Scot.*
chick, *v. i.* [ME. *chykkyn*.] To sprout. *Obs. or Dial.*
chick′a-ber′ry. Corrupt. of CHECKERBERRY. *U. S.*
Chick′a-mau′ga for-ma′tion (chĭk′ȧ-mô′gȧ). [From *Chickamauga* Creek, U. S.] *Geol.* An Ordovician formation in the Appalachians.
chick-a′ra. Var. of CHIKARA.
chick′een′. † CHEQUEEN.
chick′ell (chĭk′'l), *n.* [From its note.] The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*
chicken. † CHEQUEEN.
chick′en-ber′ry, *n.* **a** Checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*). **b** Partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*). [*Local, U. S.*]
chicken bird. The turnstone.

chicken corn. An annual variety of nonsaccharine sorghum, often growing wild in the southern United States and becoming a troublesome weed.

chicken grape. A native American species of grape (*Vitis cordifolia*); — called also *frost grape*.

chicken hazard. A variety of the game of hazard in which the stakes are very small.

chicken heart. A heart or courage like a chicken's; a faint heart; also, a person with such a heart.

chick′en–heart′ed, *a.* Timid; cowardly. *Bunyan.*—**chick′en–heart′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **chick′en–heart′ed-ness**, *n.*

chicken pox. **1**. *Med.* An acute contagious disease, generally attacking children only and characterized by a cutaneous eruption of papules and vesicles and mild constitutional disorders; varicella.
2. *Veter.* Sorehead.

chicken snake. **a** A small harmless striped snake (*Coluber quadrivittatus*) of the southern United States. **b** The milk snake.

chicken tick. Any of several small mites, as *Dermanyssus gallinæ* and *Argas americanus*, infesting poultry.

chicken tortoise, *or* **chicken turtle**. **a** A small or medium-sized edible aquatic turtle (*Chrysemys reticulata*) of the southern Atlantic States, having the head marked with yellow lines. **b** The young of the green turtle.

chick′ling (chĭk′lĭng), *n.* [*chick* + 1st *-ling.*] A small chick or chicken.

chickling vetch, *or* **chickling**, *n.* Also *chichling vetch*, *chichling*. The common vetch of Europe (*Lathyrus sativus*), cultivated both for its seeds and as a forage plant.

chick-ore′ (chĭ-kōr′), *n.* [Hind. *chakor.*] A partridge (*Caccabis chukar*) widely distributed in southern Asia, closely related to the Greek partridge of Europe.

chick′–pea′, *n.* [See CHICH and PEA.] A fabaceous herb of southern Europe (*Cicer arietinum*) that bears short pods with one or two seeds somewhat resembling peas in flavor; also, its seed, which is an important article of diet, esp. in southern Europe and in India; — called also *chich*, *chich-pea*, *dwarf pea*, *garavance*, and, in India, *gram*.

chick′weed′ (chĭk′wēd′), *n.* **a** Any of several silenaceous weeds, esp. species of *Arenaria*, and *Alsine media*, the seeds and young foliage of which are relished by birds. **b** (Usually with attributive.) Any of various other plants; as, forked *chickweed*, Indian *chickweed*, etc.

chick′y (chĭk′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A chicken; — used as a diminutive or pet name, esp. in calling fowls.

chic′le (chĭk′'l; chĭk′lē; *Sp.* chē′klā), *n.*, **chicle gum**. [Amer. Sp. *chicle.*] A gumlike substance obtained from the bully tree (*Mimusops globosa*) and sometimes also from the naseberry or sapodilla (*Sapota zapotilla*). It is more plastic than caoutchouc and more elastic than gutta-percha, as an adulterant of which it is used in England. It is used largely in the United States in making chewing gum.

chi′co (chē′kō), *n.* **a** Var. of CHICA. **b** The common greasewood of the western United States (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*). **c** In the Philippines, the sapodilla or its fruit; also, the marmalade tree or its fruit.

chic′o-ry (chĭk′ō-rĭ), *n.* Also *chiccory*. [F. *chicorée*, earlier also *cichorée*, It. *cicorea*, *cicoria*, L. *cichorium*, fr. Gr. *κίχορα*, *κιχόρεια*. Cf. SUCCORY.] **1**. A common European perennial plant (*Cichorium intybus*) with heads of bright blue flowers, naturalized in Asia and America. It is cultivated for its roots and as a salad plant. Called also *succory*.
2. The root, which is roasted for mixing with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* CHID (chĭd), sometimes CHID′ED (chīd′ĕd); *p. p.* CHID (chĭd), CHID′DEN (chĭd′'n), CHID′ED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHID′ING (chīd′ĭng). [AS. *cīdan*; of unknown origin.] **1**. To utter words of disapprobation, displeasure, or rebuke; to find fault; formerly, to contend angrily; wrangle; brawl.

Wherefore the people did *chide* with Moses. *Ex.* xvii. 2.

2. To make a clamorous noise, suggesting violent anger.

As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood. *Shak.*

chide (chīd), *v. t.* **1**. To rebuke; to reprove; to scold; to find fault with.

Upbraided, *chid*, and rated at. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: To make a noise upon suggestive of, or likened to, brawling or scolding; to be noisy about.

The sea that *chides* the banks of England. *Shak.*

3. To drive, impel, or compel by scolding or reproof; — with *away*, *hither*, *hence*, etc.

Syn. — Blame, rebuke, scold, censure, reproach, reprehend, reprimand. See REPROVE.

chide, *n.* [AS. *cīd.*] Act of chiding, or the words spoken or noise made in chiding. *Rare.*

The *chide* of streams. *Thomson.*

chief (chēf), *n.* [ME. *chief*, *chef*, OF. *chief*, F. *chef*, fr. a LL. form for L. *caput* head. Cf. CAPTAIN, CATER, CHAPTER, HEAD.] **1**. The head, top, or uppermost part. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* The upper third part of the field; also, an ordinary consisting of a band occupying this space. See ESCUTCHEON, 1.
3. The head or leader of any body of men; a commander, as of an army; a headman, as of a tribe, clan, or family; a person in authority, who directs the work of others; the principal actor or agent.
4. Principal part; most valuable portion.

The *chief* of all their strength. *Ps.* cv. 36.

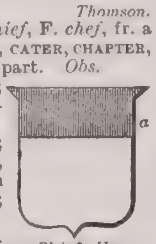

a Chief, *Her.*

5. Chief position; first place; eminence. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

And they in France of the best rank and station
Are of a most select and generous *chief* in that. *Shak.*

[This is a disputed passage, and is probably corrupt.]

6. Short for CHIEF RENT.

Syn. — CHIEF, CHIEFTAIN, COMMANDER, LEADER, HEAD agree in the general idea of rule or authority, but differ in their associations. CHIEF implies hereditary or acquired rank in a tribe or clan (as, an Indian *chief*), or, more frequently, superiority in civil, rather than military, office or rank; as, the *chief* of police, the clerks in the department report daily to their *chief*. CHIEFTAIN is practically limited in its application to the captain of a band of robbers, or to the head of a Highland (or similar) clan; as, a robber *chieftain*, the *chieftain's* plaid. COMMANDER implies authority over a military or naval body; LEADER, influence or directing power in a political party, a legislative body, or an enterprise of any sort; HEAD, authority or executive power, as in a family, a school, or (esp.) a department; as, the *commander* of the British forces, the *leader* of the opposition, a *leader* in all movements for reform; "that iron will, that axlike edge unturnable, our *Head*, the Princess" (*Tennyson*); "the President and *heads* of departments" (*A. Hamilton*). See GOVERN, COMMAND, CONDUCT.

Chief of Artillery, *Mil.*, in the United States army, a brigadier general of artillery attached to the general staff and having general supervision of all matters affecting the corps. — **C. of Engineers**, *Mil.*, in the United States army, a brigadier general of engineers, commanding the corps. — **C. of Ordnance**, *Mil.*, in the United States army, a brigadier general at the head of the Ordnance Department. — **c. of staff**. *Mil.* **a** The chief member of a general's staff, who acts as his personal representative; as, Gen. Rawlins was Gen. Grant's *chief of staff*. **b** [*caps.*] In the United States army, the head of the General Staff Corps, having supervision, under the direction of the President and Secretary of War, of the army. The office was created by act of Feb. 14, 1903. — **in chief**. **a** *Feudal Law.* Directly from the lord paramount, that is, in England, the king; as, tenure *in chief*, tenure directly from the king with the tenure service rendered personally to him; hence applied also to tenure by perpetual ground rent or feu duty, as distinguished from the limited *lease*. **b** In the chief position or place; — often in titles; as, Commander *in Chief*. **c** Chiefly; mainly. **d** *Her.* Borne on that part of the field which would be occupied by a chief.

chief (chēf), *a.*; CHIEF′ER, *Rare*; CHIEF′EST; — now literary or archaic when compared. **1**. Highest in office or rank; principal; capital; as, *chief* executive; *chief* justice, etc.
2. Principal or most eminent in any quality or action; most distinguished; having most or leading influence; most or leadingly important; foremost, as in place, importance, etc.; as, the *chief* topic of conversation; the *chief* interest of man. "Our *chiefest* courtier." *Shak.*

My *chiefest* solace for many a long day. *Sir G. Parker.*
The *chiefest* among ten thousand. *Canticles* v. 10.

3. Intimate; friendly; very close. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

A whisperer separateth *chief* friends. *Prov.* xvi. 28.

Syn. — Principal, head, leading, main, paramount, prime, supreme, vital, especial; great, grand, eminent, master.

chief aids. See AID, *n.*, 5. — **c. cell**. *Anat.* = CENTRAL CELL b. — **c. constable**. See CONSTABLE. — **c. justice**, *Law*, the justice who is the official head of a judicial body. — **c. justiciar**. See JUSTICIAR. — **c. machinist's mate**, *U. S. Nav.*, a chief petty officer in the engineer's department; — formerly called *chief machinist*. — **c. rent**, rent paid by a chief tenant; now, a quitrent. — **c. tenant**, a tenant in capite.

chief, *adv.* Chiefly; principally. *Archaic.* *Milton.*

chief′er-y (chēf′ẽr-ĭ), **chief′ry** (chēf′rĭ), *n.* [From CHIEF, *n.*] **1**. Chieftainship; — mostly used of Celtic institutions.
2. Chiefs as a class or body. *Obs.*
3. Dues, tribute, or rent belonging to a chief.

chief′ly (chēf′lĭ), *adv.* **1**. In the first place; principally; preëminently; above all; especially.

But *chiefly* where those two fair creatures lodge. *Milton.*

2. For the most part; mostly; mainly.

Those parts of the kingdom where the . . . estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

chief′ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to chiefs. *H. Spencer.*

chief′tain (-tĭn), *n.* [ME. *cheftayn*, *chevetayn*, OF. *chevetain*, LL. *capitanus*, *capitaneus*, fr. L. *caput* head. Cf. CAPTAIN; see CHIEF.] **1**. A chief, leader, or commander; specif., captain; head of a troop, army, or band of robbers.
2. A chief or leading person or thing. *Obs.*
3. *Her.* = CHIEF, 2. *Obs.*

Syn. — Commander, leader, head. See CHIEF.

chief′tain-cy (-sĭ), *n.* The rank, dignity, office, or rule of a chieftain.

chief′tain-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The position, office, rule, or territory of a chieftaincy; also, a collective body of chieftains.

chiff′chaff′ (chĭf′chăf′), *n.* A European warbler (*Phylloscopus collybita*) related to the common willow wren; — so called from its note.

chif′fer (shĭf′ẽr), ‖ **chif′fre** (*F.* shē′fr′) *n.* [F. *chiffre.* See CIPHER, *n.*] Figure; number; specif., *Music*, a figure indicating the harmony in thorough bass and fundamental harmonies where the bass alone is given.

chif′fon (shĭf′ŏn; *F.* shē′fôɴ′), *n.* [F., lit., rag. See CHIFFONIER.] **1**. Any merely ornamental adjunct of a woman's dress, as a bunch of ribbon, lace, etc.
2. A kind of soft gauzy silk material used for ruches, trimmings, dresses, veils, flowers, etc.

chif′fo-nier′ (shĭf′ō-nēr′), *n.* Also **chif′fon-nier′**. [F. *chiffonnier*, fem. *chiffonnière*, fr. *chiffon* rag, fr. *chiffe* a rag, flimsy cloth.] **1**. An ornamental cabinet with drawers or shelves; specif., a piece of furniture consisting of a high chest of drawers, often having a mirror.

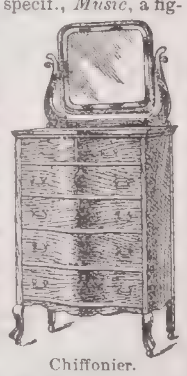

Chiffonier.

2. One who gathers rags and odds and ends, a ragpicker. *Rare in Eng. use.*

‖ **chi′gnon′** (shē′nyôɴ′; shĭn′yŏn), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *chaeignon* chain, collar, prop. equiv. to F. *chaînon* link. See CHAIN.] A knot or mass of hair, natural or artificial, worn by a woman at the back of the head. — **chi′gnoned** (shĭn′yŏnd), *p. a.*

chig′oe (chĭg′ō), **chig′re** (chĭg′ẽr) *n.* [Cf. F. *chique*, perh. fr. Catalan *chic* small, Sp. *chico*; or of Peruvian origin.] A species of flea (*Sarcopsylla penetrans*), common in the West Indies and South America, and introduced into other tropical regions; — called also *chigger* and *jigger*. The fertile female burrows under the skin of the foot or other exposed part of the body of man and animals, and, becoming distended with eggs, causes serious and sometimes fatal sores.

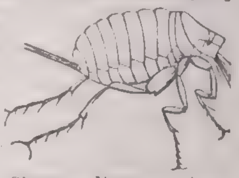

Chigoe or Jigger, much enlarged.

chih (chû), *n.* [Chin. *ch'ih*^{3}.] The Chinese foot, a measure of length varying with the locality and use from 11 to 16 English inches, the standard fixed by treaty being 14.1 inches (35.81 cm.).

chih′ fu′ (jû′ fōō′). [Chin. *chih*^{1} *fu*^{3}, lit., (He who) knows (the) prefecture.] An official administering a prefecture of China; a prefect, supervising the civil business of the hsiens or districts comprised in his fu (which see).

chih′ hsien′ (shyĕn′). [Chin. *chih*^{1} *hsien*^{4}, lit., (He who) knows (the) district.] An official having charge of a hsien, or administrative district, in China; a district magistrate, responsible for good order in his hsien (which see), and having jurisdiction in its civil and criminal cases.

chih′ tai′ (tī′). [Chin. *chih*^{4} to govern + *t'ai*^{2} an honorary title.] A Chinese governor general; a tsung tu (which see).

chi-ka′ra (chē-kä′rȧ), *n.* [Hind.] **a** The common gazelle (*Gazella benettii*) of India. **b** The Indian four-horned antelope (*Tetraceros quadricornis*).

chi′la-ca-yo′te (chē′lä-kä-yō′tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *xilotl* ear of corn + *ayotli* gourd.] **a** Any of several cucurbitaceous plants of Mexico and the southwestern United States, as *Micrampelis fabacea*, *M. marah*, *Cucurbita ficifolia*, and *C. fœtidissima*. **b** The fruits of these plants, the pulp of which is cooked and eaten as a dessert.

chil′blain′ (chĭl′blān′), *n.* [*chill* + *blain.*] A blain, sore, or inflammatory swelling, produced by exposure of the feet or hands to cold, and attended by itching, pain, and sometimes ulceration.

chil′blain′, *v. t.* To produce chilblains upon.

child (chīld), *n.*; *pl.* CHILDREN (chĭl′drĕn). [AS. *cild*, pl. *cildru*; cf. Goth. *kilþei* womb, *in-kilþō* with child.] **1**. An unborn or recently born human being; fetus; infant; baby.
2. Specif., a female infant. *Dial. Eng.*

A boy or a *child*, I wonder? *Shak.*

3. A young person of either sex, esp. one between infancy and youth; hence, one who exhibits the characteristics of a very young person, as innocence, obedience, trustfulness, limited understanding, etc.

When I was a *child*, I spake as a *child*, I understood as a *child*, I thought as a *child*; but when I became a man, I put away childish things. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 11.
The *child* is father of the man. *Wordsworth.*
Men are but *children* of a larger growth. *Dryden.*

4. Formerly, a pupil at a school, esp. a charity school; specif., a choir boy, or chorister, those of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, being still so called. *Eng.*
5. A youth of noble birth; — used as a kind of title in ballads, etc., with precisely what force is not known. By modern writers it is spelt archaically *childe* or *chylde* by way of distinction; as, *Childe* Roland; *Childe* Harold.
6. A boy servant; a serving lad, as a page, etc. *Obs.*
7. A son or a daughter; a male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of human parents; in *law*, legitimate offspring; — rarely used of animals.
8. A descendant, however remote; member of the tribe or clan; — used in *pl.*; as, the *children* of Israel.
9. One who, by character or practice, shows signs of relationship to, or of the influence of, another, as a disciple of a teacher; one closely connected with a place, occupation, character, etc.; as, a *child* of God; a *child* of the devil; a *child* of toil; a *child* of the people.
10. Anything conceived of as, or likened to, offspring.

Chance or change, dark *children* of to-morrow. *Shelley.*

with child. **a** Pregnant; as, to be, get, or go *with child*. **b** Teeming; big; also, yearning; impatient. *Obs.*

child, *v. i.*; CHILD′ED; CHILD′ING. To give birth to a child; to produce young. *Obs. or Archaic.*

child, *v. t.* To deliver in or as in childbirth; to bear (a child). *Obs. or Archaic.*

child′bear′ing (chīld′bâr′ĭng), *n.* Act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.

child′bed′ (-bĕd′), *n.* State of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labor; parturition.

child′birth′ (-bûrth′), *n.* Act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor; parturition. *Jer. Taylor.*

child′crow′ing (-krō′ĭng), *n.* *Med.* A nervous affection, mostly of ill-nourished or rachitic children, marked by sudden spasmodic closing of the glottis followed by cessation of breathing and, after relaxation of the spasm, by a loud crowing inspiration; false croup; laryngismus stridulus.

Childe Har′old (chīld hăr′ŭld). The hero of Lord Byron's poem "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." He is a young man who, satiated with pleasures, determines to banish his dis-

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chick′en-fight′ers, *n. pl.* The flowers of several violets, as *V. cucullata*, one petal of which is spurred. *Colloq., U. S.*
chicken flesh. = GOOSE FLESH.
chick′en-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
chicken meat, **chick meat**. Food for chickens; hence (also spelt *chickenmeat*, *chickmeat*), any of various plants, as endive, chickweed, etc. *Dial.*
chick′en's-meat′, *n.* Chickweed. *Dial.*
chicken pepper. A common small-flowered buttercup (*Ranunculus abortivus*) of the eastern United States. [*Local, U.S.*]
chicken plover. The turnstone.
chick′en's-toes′, *n.* **a** Coralroot. **b** Glasswort, or samphire.
chick′en-weed′, *n.* **a** = CHICKWEED. **b** = ARCHIL, 2.
chicken wire. Wire netting of inch mesh.
chick′en-wort′ (chĭk′ĕn-wûrt′), *n.* Chickweed.
chick′er, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To chirp, as a cricket. *Dial. Eng.*
chick′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
chick meat. See CHICKEN MEAT. [*Local, Eng.*]
chick′stone′, *n.* The stonechat.
chickweed wintergreen. The starflower.
chick′wheat′, *n.* The culls or broken and damaged grains of threshed wheat, used as poultry feed. *Australia.*
chick′wit′, *n.* The squeteague.
chic′o-lar′ (chĭk′ō-lär′), *n.* = ESCOLAR.
Chi′co se′ries (chē′kō). [From *Chico*, Cal.] *Geol.* The Upper Cretaceous of the Pacific coast.
chi′cot (chē′kō; *F.* shē′kō′), *n.* [F., prop., stub, stump.] The Kentucky coffee tree or its seeds.
chi-co′te (chē-kō′tā), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of long whip having a wooden handle, used by cowboys in driving cattle. *Texas.*
‖ **chi dà pres′to, dà du′e vol′te** (kē dä prĕs′tō, dä dōō′ā vŏl′tā). [It.] He who gives quickly gives twice.
chid′er (chīd′ẽr), *n.* One who chides. — **chid′er-ess**, *n. fem.* *Obs.*
chide′ster, *n.* [*chide* + *-ster.*] A female scold. *Obs.*
chid′ing (chīd′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CHIDE, *v.* — **chid′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **chid′ing-ness**, *n.*
chid′lings (chĭd′lĭnz). Var. pl. of CHITTERLING. *Dial. Eng.*
chid′n. Chidden. *Ref. Sp.*
Chi′don (kī′dŏn). *Bib.*
chief′age. † CHEVAGE.
chief′dom, *n.* See -DOM.
chief′ess, *n.* A female chief.
chief′est, *a.*, *superl.* of CHIEF.
chief hare. The little chief hare See under LITTLE.
chief′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
chief′-jus′tice ship, *n.* The office of chief justice.
chief′less. See -LESS.
chief′let, *n.* A petty chief.
chief′-pledge′, *n.* = TITHINGMAN.
chief′rie. † CHIEFERY.
chief′ry. Var. of CHIEFERY.
chief′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
chief′tain-ess, *n.* A female chieftain.
chief′tain-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
chief′ty, *n.* Chieftaincy. *Obs.*
chieke. † CHEEK, SHEIK.
chield (chēld), **chiel** (chēl), *n.* [Cf. CHILD.] *Chiefly Scot.* **1**. A man; fellow; young man or woman; stripling; lad. **2**. A child.
chien (chyĕn), *n.* [Chin. *ch'ien*^{2}.] See WEIGHT.
chier. † CHEER.
chierete. † CHERTE.
chiese. † CHEESE.
chiev′ance. † CHEVANCE. *Bacon.*
chieve. † ACHIEVE, CHEVE, CHIVE.
chievetain. † CHIEFTAIN.
chif. † CHIEF.
chiff′chaff′, *v. i.* To cry (with its characteristic note); — said of the chiffchaff.
Chif′finch, Master Thomas (chĭf′ĭnch; 140). In Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," Charles II.'s private emissary, who tries to abduct Alice Bridgenorth for the Duke of Buckingham.
Chiff′ney bit (chĭf′nĭ). An unusually powerful bit, invented by a jockey named Chiffney.
chift. † SHIFT.
chiftaigne. † CHIEFTAIN.
chi fu. Var. of CHIH FU.
chig (chĭg), *v. t.* & *n.* Chew. *Dial. Eng.*
chig′e-tai (chĭg′ē-tī). Var. of DZIGGETAI.
chig′ga (chĭg′ȧ). Var. of CHIGGER. [CHIGOE, CHIGRE.]
chig′ger (chĭg′ẽr), *n.* Var. of
chig′ger-weed′, *n.* The mayweed. [CHIGRE.]
chig′gre. Var. of CHIGOE,
chigh (chī). Var. of CHI, fish.
chi hien. Var. of CHIH HSIEN.
chike. † CHICK.
chiken. † CHICKEN. [CHILL.]
chil. Obs. or ref. sp. var of
Chil′cat, **Chil′kat** (chĭl′kăt), *n.* An Indian of a Tlinkit tribe of southeastern Alaska, known esp. for their blankets woven of the hair of mountain sheep.
child′age, *n.* Childhood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
child bishop. A boy bishop.
childe (chīld), *n.* See CHILD, *n.*, 5.
child′ed (chĭl′dĕd), *a.* Furnished with a child or children.

gust and melancholy by travel; but, though he traverses some of the fairest portions of the earth, the feelings of bitterness and dejection still prey upon him.

Chil'der-mas (chĭl'dẽr-măs), *n.* [AS. *cildamæsse; cild* child + *mæsse* mass.] Holy Innocents' Day (which see), or December 28; — usually called **Childermas Day** or **Childermastide**. Also, the day of the week on which this day falls. It is regarded as unlucky.

Childe Row'land (child rō'lănd). The hero of an old Scottish ballad, of which only a fragment has been preserved. He is the youngest brother of "the fair Burd Helen," and, guided by Merlin, he undertakes the perilous task of bringing her back from Elfland, whither she had been carried by the fairies. Robert Browning has a poem entitled "Childe Roland," suggested by the line quoted by Edgar in Shakespeare's "King Lear" (III. iv. 187):

"*Childe Rowland* to the dark tower came."

child'hood (child'ho͝od), *n.* [AS. *cildhād; cild* child + *-hād.* See CHILD, -HOOD.] **1.** State or time of being a child; state or time from birth or infancy to puberty or maturity. "*Childhood's* careless day." *Bryant.*

The *childhood* of our joy. *Shak.*

2. A child, or children taken collectively.

The well-governed *childhood* of this realm. *Scott.*

3. A childish act or action. *Obs.*

4. Relationship of child to parent; filial relation. *Obs.*

child'ing, *p. a.* [See CHILD, *v. i.*] Bearing children; pregnant; parturient; hence, productive; fruitful; of flowers, producing younger or smaller blossoms around an older blossom; as, the *childing* pink. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

child'ing, *vb. n.* Childbearing. *Obs. or Archaic.*

child'ish, *a.* [AS. *cildisc.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, befitting, or resembling, a child. "*Childish* innocence." *Macaulay.*

2. Puerile; trifling; weak.

Methinks that simplicity in her countenance is rather *childish* than innocent. *Addison.*

Syn. — See CHILDLIKE.

child'like', *a.* Resembling, or belonging to, a child or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; filial; characteristic of a child, meek; submissive; dutiful. "*Childlike* obedience." *Hooker.*

With the smile that was *childlike* and bland. *Bret Harte.*

His *childlike* straightforwardness, his amiable plasticity, not to say innocent fickleness, of character. *Josiah Royce.*

Syn. — Simple, innocent, trustful, confiding; weak, frivolous, foolish, silly; babyish. — CHILDLIKE, CHILDISH, INFANTILE, INFANTINE. CHILDLIKE suggests those qualities of childhood which are worthy of respect or emulation; CHILDISH, its less pleasing and admirable characteristics (cf. *manlike, mannish,* under MALE); as, "The *childlike*, grave-eyed earnestness with which Dorothea said anything was irresistible" (*G. Eliot*), "The same thought which clothed in English seems *childish*, and even foolish, assumes a different air in Latin" (*Cowper*). INFANTILE and INFANTINE, as designating the qualities of earliest childhood, are practically interchangeable; as, "His sunken mouth had an innocent, *infantile* expression" (*Mary Wilkins*); "The countenance . . . is so innocent and *infantine*, you would think this head belonged to a child of twelve" (*Carlyle*). See YOUTHFUL.

child'ly, *a.* Having the character of a child; belonging or natural to a child; childish. *Gower.*

child'ly, *adv.* Like a child; childishly. *Mrs. Browning.*

chil'dren (chĭl'drĕn), *n., pl.* of CHILD.

Children of Anak. See ANAKIM. — **c. of Israel.** **a** The descendants of Israel. **b** *Dial. Eng.* (1) Any small garden aster or bellflower having numerous flowers. (2) The Mahon stock. (3) The lungwort. — **c. of light.** **a** Christians, as having received the divine light or being enlightened by it. **b** A name assumed by the early Quakers. — **C. of the Mist,** in Scott's "Legend of Montrose," a band of Highland outlaws, a branch of the clan MacGregor. — **C.,** *or* **Babes, in the Wood, the,** in a well-known early English ballad, one copy of which bore the title "The Children in the Wood, or the Norfolk Gentleman's Last Will and Testament," a baby boy and girl left to the care of an uncle who, if the children died in their minority, was to get the money which had been left them. They perished in Wayland Wood, where they had been left by one of the men hired by the uncle to murder them. — **Children's Crusade,** a disastrous crusade of about 50,000 unarmed children, which set out in 1212 from France and Germany to recover the Holy Sepulcher, intending to go to the Holy Land from Marseilles and Genoa. Thousands perished on land or sea, or were sold into slavery in Egypt; some remained at Genoa; and some after many hardships found their way home.

chil'dren-ite (chĭl'drĕn-īt), *n.* [After J. G. *Children*, Eng. mineralogist.] *Min.* A hydrous basic phosphate of iron and aluminium, in translucent, pale yellowish to dark brown, orthorhombic crystals. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 3.18–3.24.

child's play. Light work; a trifling task or undertaking.

child study. A scientific study of children, as for the purpose of discovering the laws of development of the body and the mind from birth to manhood.

Chil'e-an (chĭl'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Chile. — *n.* A native or resident of Chile.

Chilean arborvitæ, a pinaceous tree (*Libocedrus chilensis*), one of the most important timber trees of Chile; — called also *Chilean cypress* and *alerce.* See LIBOCEDRUS. — **C. bellflower.** See LAPAGERIA. — **C. clover,** lucern. — **C. current.** = PERUVIAN CURRENT. — **C. cypress.** = CHILEAN ARBORVITÆ, above. — **C. guava,** a myrtaceous shrub of Chile (*Myrtus ugni*), bearing an edible berry of pleasant flavor. — **C. mill.** = EDGE MILL. — **C. nut,** a proteaceous shrub of Chile (*Gevuina heterophylla*) with evergreen pinnate leaves and racemose white flowers; also, its coral-red fruit, containing an edible seed resembling the hazelnut. Called also **Chile hazel.** — **Chilean pine,** the monkey puzzle. — **C. sassafras,** the Peruvian nutmeg. — **C. subregion,** *Zoögeog.,* a subdivision of the Neotropical region including temperate South America. — **C. tea,** Chilean guava.

Chile saltpeter *or* **saltpetre.** A crystalline substance (chemically, sodium nitrate, $NaNO_3$) colorless or white when pure, with a cooling, saline, and slightly bitter taste, occurring in vast beds in Chile and Peru; — distinguished from true saltpeter (potassium nitrate). Called also *Peruvian saltpeter, soda niter,* and, from its nearly cubical crystals, *cubic niter, cubical saltpeter.* Chile saltpeter is deliquescent and cannot be used in gunpowder, but its price is low, and it is employed extensively as a fertilizer, in the production of nitric acid, potassium nitrate, etc.

chil'i (chĭl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CHILIES (-ĭz). Also **chile, chilli.** [Sp. *chili, chile,* fr. Mexican *chilli.*] The red pepper, or fruit of the capsicum.

chil'i-ad (kĭl'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάς, -άδος, fr. χίλιοι a thousand.] **1.** A thousand.

2. A period of a thousand years; specif., rarely, the millennium, or thousand years, of Rev. xx.

chil'i-arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάρχης, χιλίαρχος; χίλιοι a thousand + ἀρχός leader, ἄρχειν to lead.] *Class. Antiq.* The commander of a thousand men; also, among the Romans, the commander of the soldiers who constituted the crews of a fleet.

The gleaming armor of the *chiliarchs.* *Farrar.*

chil'i-asm (-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. χιλιασμός, fr. χιλιάς. See CHILIAD.] *Theol.* The doctrine that Christ will come to earth in a visible form and set up a theocratic kingdom over all the world, and thus usher in the millennium, after which will come the end of the world; millenarianism.

chil'i-ast (-ăst), *n.* [Gr. χιλιαστής. See CHILIASM.] One who believes in chiliasm; a millenarian.

chil'i-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Millenarian.

Chi-li'na (kĭ-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Chile,* in South America.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South American fresh-water pulmonate gastropods. They are remarkable among pulmonates for the twisted condition of the nervous system. *Chilina* is the type of a family, **Chi-lin'i-dæ** (-lĭn'ĭ-dē).

chili, *or* **chilli, pepper.** **a** = CHILI. **b** The Peruvian mastic, or pepper tree (*Schinus molle*).

chili, *or* **chilli, sauce.** A condiment sauce made with chilies, tomatoes, and spices, cooked in vinegar.

chili, *or* **chilli, vinegar.** Vinegar flavored with chilies.

chill (chĭl), *n.* [ME. *chele,* AS. *cele, cyle,* from the same root as *calan* to be cold. See COLD.] **1.** Cold; coldness. *Obs.*

2. A sensation of cold attended with convulsive shaking of the body, pinched face, pale skin, and blue lips, usually caused by exposure to cold or wet, or forming the precursor of some constitutional disturbance, as of a fever.

3. A moderate but disagreeable degree of cold; a disagreeable sensation of coolness, inducing shivering, depression, etc. "[A] wintry *chill.*" *Irving*

4. A check to enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; discouragement; chilliness of manner; as, a *chill* came over him.

5. **a** An iron mold or portion of a mold serving to cool rapidly, and so to harden, the surface of molten iron brought in contact with it. **b** The hardened part of a casting, as the tread of a car wheel.

6. *Painting.* Bloom or clouded appearance occurring as a defect in a picture.

7. *Print.* An elbow-shaped piece on a hand press connecting the handle and piston and pressing down the piston.

chills and fever, fever and ague. *U. S.*

chill, *a.* **1.** Moderately cold; chilly; raw.

Noisome winds, and blasting vapors *chill.* *Milton.*

2. Affected depressingly by cold; shivering with cold. "My veins are *chill.*" *Shak.*

3. Cool in manner, feeling, etc.; lacking enthusiasm or warmth; formal; distant, as, a *chill* reception.

4. Discouraging; depressing; dispiriting.

chill, *v. i.;* CHILLED (chĭld); CHILL'ING. **1.** To grow or become cold; to cool; to be injuriously cold.

2. To shiver with cold; to shudder. *Obs.*

3. To be taken with a chill; to have a chill.

4. *Metal.* To become surface-hardened by sudden cooling while solidifying, as cast iron.

chill, *v. t.* **1.** To strike with a chill; to make chilly; to cause to shiver; to affect injuriously with cold; to benumb, blast, or blight with cold.

When winter *chilled* the day. *Goldsmith.*

2. To affect as with cold; to check, as enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; to depress; discourage; dampen; dispirit.

Every thought on God *chills* the gayety of his spirits. *Rogers.*

3. *Metal.* To cool suddenly at the surface so as to effect a change of crystallization and increase the hardness.

4. To produce a dull or clouded appearance upon (a varnished surface) by cold or otherwise; to bloom.

5. To take the chill off (a liquid); to heat moderately. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.* *Dickens.*

chilled (chĭld), *p. a.* Subjected to a process or operation that chills (in any sense); as: **a** Hardened by chilling. **b** Kept in cold storage; refrigerated; as, *chilled* beef; *chilled* eggs.

chill'i-ness (chĭl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Chilly quality or state.

chill'ing, *p. a.* Making chilly or cold; depressing; discouraging; cold; distant; as, a *chilling* breeze; a *chilling* manner. — **chill'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Chil'ling-ham cat'tle (chĭl'ĭng-hăm; -ăm). A breed of long-horned cattle, creamy white in color with red-tipped ears, long preserved upon the Chillingham estates in northern England, and regarded as a relic, comparatively pure in blood, of the native British ox.

chill'y (chĭl'ĭ), *a.;* CHILL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CHILL'I-EST. Affected by chill; moderately cold; cold and raw or damp so as to cause shivering; causing or feeling a disagreeable sensation of cold, or a shivering.

chi'lo- (kī'lō-). Combining form from Greek χεῖλος, *lip.*

chi'log-nath (kī'lŏg-năth), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Chilognatha.

Chi-log'na-tha (kī-lŏg'nȧ-thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chilo-* + Gr. γναθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* One of the two principal orders or subclasses of Myriapoda, consisting of the millipedes; — called also *Diplopoda.* See MILLEPEDE; MYRIAPODA. — **chi-log'na-than** (-thăn), *a. & n.* *Rare.* — **chi-log'na-thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

One of the Chilognatha (*Iulus*). Nat. size.

chi-lo'ma (kī-lō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. χείλωμα lip, fr. χεῖλος lip.] *Zoöl.* The tumid upper lip of certain mammals, as of the camels.

chi'lo-plas'ty | (kī'lō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*chilo-, cheilo-* + *-plasty.*] **chei'lo-plas'ty** | *Surg.* The process of forming an artificial lip or part of a lip, by using for the purpose a piece of healthy tissue taken from some neighboring part.

chi'lo-pod (kī'lō-pŏd), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Chilopoda.

Chi-lop'o-da (kī-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chilo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* One of the two principal orders or subclasses of the Myriapoda, consisting of the centipedes. See CENTIPEDE; MYRIAPODA. — **chi-lop'o-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.* *Rare.* — **chi-lop'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

Chi-lop'sis (kī-lŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chilo-* + *-opsis;* — so called from the appearance of the corolla.] *Bot.* A genus of bignoniaceous shrubs consisting of a single species, *C. linearis,* the desert willow of the southwestern United States. See DESERT WILLOW.

Chil'tern (chĭl'tẽrn), *a.* [Cf. CHILTERN HUNDREDS.] Designating chalky, sandy, gravelly, and loamy soils, which are naturally dry and lie in dry situations. *Eng.*

Chiltern Hundreds. [AS. *Ciltern* the Chiltern, high hills in Buckinghamshire.] Three hundreds, Stoke, Burnham, and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire, England, the stewardship of which, originally established for the protection of the inhabitants from bandits, is now a nominal office under the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a salary of 20 shillings and the fees of the office. The sole importance of this sinecure lies in the fact that since about 1751 the nomination to it has been used as a method of enabling a member of Parliament to resign his seat, on the plea that he holds an office of honor and profit under the crown, to do which since 1707 has constituted a disqualification. For the same purpose an Irish member accepts the nominal office of Escheator of Munster.

chil'ver (chĭl'vẽr), *n.* [AS. *cilforlamb,* akin to OHG. *kilburra,* G. dial. *kilber* a young ram, and E. *calf.* See CALF.] A ewe lamb; a year-old ewe; also, the mutton from a ewe. *Dial. Eng.*

chi-mæ'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ; kī-), *n.* [L. See CHIMERA.] **1.** [*cap. & l. c.*] Var. of CHIMERA.

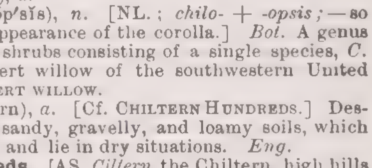

Chimæra (*C. colliei*). 1/18

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of remarkable marine elasmobranch fishes found on the coasts of Europe, western North America, Japan, Hawaii, and South Africa. *Chimæra* is readily distinguished from related genera by the blunt snout. *C. monstrosa* of the North Atlantic and *C. colliei* of the California coast are the best-known species. **b** [*l. c.*] Any fish of the group Holocephali, of which *Chimæra* is the best-known representative. See HOLOCEPHALI.

Chi-mær'i-dæ (kī-mĕr'ĭ-dē; kī-mē'rĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of Holocephali of which *Chimæra* is the type. Most classifications include in it all the existing Holocephali. — **chi-mæ'rid** (kĭ-mē'rĭd; kī-), *a. & n.*

chi-mæ'roid (kĭ-mē'roid; kī-), *a.* [*chimæra* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or like, a chimæra. — *n.* One of the chimæras, or Holocephali.

Chi-maph'i-la (kī-măf'ĭ-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χεῖμα winter + φιλος loving.] *Bot.* A small genus of pyrolaceous plants distinguished by the corymbose white or pink flowers and the opposite or whorled leaves. The species are natives of North America and Asia. See PIPSISSEWA.

chi-maph'i-lin (-lĭn), *n.* [From *Chimaphila,* generic name of pipsissewa.] A neutral, golden-yellow, crystalline substance, $C_{24}H_{21}O_4$, found in pipsissewa.

chime (chīm), *n.* [ME. *chimme, chim, chimbe,* prop., cymbal, OF. *cymbe, cymble,* in a dial. form *chinbe,* F. *cymbale,* fr. L. *cymbalum.* See CYMBAL.] **1.** A cymbal. *Obs.*

2. An apparatus or mechanical arrangement for chiming a bell or set of bells.

3. A set of bells musically tuned, as in a church or clock tower, in an organ, or as the set of hand bells used in the Roman Catholic service.

4. The music played on such a set of bells; — commonly in the *pl.* "We have heard the *chimes* at midnight." *Shak.*

5 The harmonious sounds of any musical instrument; music or melody of any kind; harmony; concord.

Instruments that made melodious *chime.* *Milton.*

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chil'der (chĭl'dẽr). Obs. or dial. pl. of CHILD.

child farming. Baby farming.

child'-great', *a.* Pregnant. *Obs.*

childing cudweed. The cotton rose.

childing pink. A pink (*Dianthus prolifer*) with small flowers in terminal bracted heads.

childing sweet william. = CHILDING PINK.

child'ish-ly, *adv.* of CHILDISH.

child'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

child'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **child'less-ness,** *n.*

child'like', *adv.* In the manner of a child; childishly.

child'like'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

child'ness, *n.* **1.** Childlikeness; childishness. *Obs.* "Varying *childness.*" *Shak.*

2 Quality or state of being a child.

child psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.

chil'dren-less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*

chil'dren's-bane', *n.* The water hemlock of America (*Cicuta maculata*). [by children.]

child'rid'den, *a.* Overridden

child rites. The rites connected with the baptism of children.

child'ship, *n.* State or relation of being a child.

child'ward, *a.* See -WARD.

child'wife', *n.* **1.** A woman in confinement or having recently borne a child. *Obs.*

2. A married female child; — used esp. of Hindu girls married in childhood.

child'wite', *n.* [*child* + *wite,* AS. *wite* punishment, fine.] *O. Eng. Law.* A fine paid to the lord for getting one of his bondwomen with child. *Oxf. E. D.*

child'wyte. † CHILDWITE.

chil'e (chĭl'ē; *Sp.* chē'lā), *n.* Spanish form of CHILI, the red pepper. *Mex. and Southwestern U. S.*

chil'e con car'ne (chē'lā kōn kär'nā). [Sp. *con* with + *carne* flesh.] A Mexican dish consisting of minced red peppers and meat.

chile. † CHILL. [*Bib.*]

Chil'e-ab (kĭl'ē-ăb; kĭ'lē-ăb).

Chile hazel. = CHILEAN NUT.

Chile nettle. Any plant of the family Loasaceæ; — so called from their stinging hairs.

chil'i-ad'al (kĭl'ĭ-ăd'ăl), **chil'i-ad'ic** (-ăd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a chiliad. [AHEDRON.]

chil'i-a-ë'dron. Var. of CHILI-

chil'i-a-gon (kĭl'ĭ-ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάγωνος; χίλιοι thousand + γωνία angle.] A plane polygon of a thousand angles.

chil'i-a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.* Also **chil'i-a-ë'dron** (-ē'drŏn). [Gr. χίλιοι a thousand + ἕδρα base.] A polyhedron having a thousand faces. *Rare.*

Chil'i-an. Var. of CHILEAN.

chil'i-arch'y (kĭl'ĭ-är'kĭ), *n.* [Gr. χιλιαρχία.] **1.** A body of a thousand men. *Obs.*

2. The position of chiliarch.

chil'i-co-jo'te (chĭl'ĭ-kō-yō'tā). Corruption of CHILACAYOTE.

chi'li-fac'tive. † CHYLIFACTIVE. [HAZEL.]

Chili hazel. Var. of CHILE

chi-lin'dre, *n.* [OF., cylinder.] A kind of portable cylindrical sundial. *Obs.* [NETTLE.]

Chili nettle. Var. of CHILE

chil'i-omb (kĭl'ĭ-ŏm), *n.* [Gr. χιλιόμβη.] A sacrifice of a thousand (oxen). [*Bib.*]

Chil'i-on (kĭl'ĭ-ŏn; kī'lĭ-ŏn).

chill. I will. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* See CH, *pron.*

childd. Chilled. *Ref. Sp.*

chill'er, *n.* One that chills.

chil'li (chĭl'ĭ). Var. of CHILI.

chill'i-ly, *adv.* of CHILLY.

chill'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

chill'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

chil'lo (chĭl'ō), *n.; pl.* -LOES (-ōz). A dress stuff formerly imported from India, or imitating some Indian fabric.

chill plow. A plow with the under surface of its share chilled.

chill'room', *n.* A room for refrigerating provisions.

chil'lum (chĭl'ŭm), *n.* [Hind. *chilam.*] The part of a hookah containing the tobacco and burning charcoal; hence, the pipe, or a charge of tobacco for it, or the act of smoking it.

chil'lum-chee' (-chē'), *n.* [Hind. *chilamchī.*] A metal basin for washing the hands. *Anglo-Ind.*

chill'y, *adv.* of CHILL.

Chil'mad (kĭl'măd). *Bib.*

chi-loc'a-ce, *n.* [*chilo-* + Gr. κακη vice.] Canker of the mouth. *Obs.*

Chi-los'to-ma, Chi'lo-sto'ma-ta, *n. pl.* Syns. of CHEILOSTOMATA. — **chi'lo-stom'a-tous,** *a.* — **chi'lo-stome,** *a. & n.*

chi'lum, *n.* Chyle. *Obs.*

chimacham. † KAIMAKAM.

‖ **chi-ma'chi-ma** (chē-mä'chē-mä), *n.* [Peruvian name.] A widely distributed South American caracara (*Milvago chimachima*), prevailingly creamy white and brown when adult.

Chi'mah (kē'mä), *n.* *Astron.* The constellation Taurus. *Obs.*

Chim'a-ku'an (chĭm'ȧ-ko͞o'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, an Indian linguistic stock of the Puget Sound region, North America, including the *Chimakums,* formerly one of the most powerful and warlike tribes on the Sound, and the *Quileutes* with their subtribe, the *Hohs.*

Chim'a-kum (chĭm'ȧ-kŭm), *n.* See CHIMAKUAN.

chi-man'go (shĭ-măŋ'gō; kĭ-), *n.* [Native name.] A caracara (*Milvago chimango*) of southern So. America. [CHIMER, robe.]

chim'ar (chĭm'ȧr). Var. of

Chim'a-ri'kan (chĭm'ȧ-rē'kăn), *a.* Pert. to or designating an extinct Indian linguistic stock of California.

chimb (chĭm). Var. of 4th CHIME.

chimbe † CHIME.

chim'blay, chim'bley, chim'bly. Dial. vars. of CHIMNEY.

chim'ble (chĭm'b'l), *v. t.* To nibble; gnaw; peck. *Dial. Eng.*

6. Pleasing correspondence of proportion, relation, or sound; rhythm. "*Chimes* of verse." *Cowley.*

chime (chīm), *v. i.*; CHIMED (chīmd); CHIM'ING (chīm'ĭng). [See CHIME, *n.*] **1**. To sound in harmonious accord, as bells; to ring out; to produce a musical sound. *Archaic.* **2**. To recite with a musical cadence; to utter singsong. **3**. To ring chimes with a chime of bells; as, he is skilled in *chiming;* also, to sound in chimes.

Great bells began to *chime.* *Tennyson.*

4. To be in harmony; to agree; to suit; to harmonize; to correspond; — often with *with.*

to chime in, to join in with harmony or assent, or, in music, in unison. — to c. in with, to harmonize or agree with.

Everything *chimed in with* such a humor. *Irving.*

chime, *v. t.* **1**. To produce by chiming; to give forth in chimes, as sound or music. *Archaic.* **2**. To strike, as a bell, so as to produce a musical sound; to cause to sound in harmony; to play a tune upon, as upon a set of bells; to move or strike in harmony.

And *chime* their sounding hammers. *Dryden.*

3. To indicate (an hour of the day) with chimes. **4**. To bring or put into some specified condition or place by chiming; to call with chimes. **5**. To utter rhythmically or mechanically; prate; din.

Chime his childish verse. *Byron.*

6. To cause to rime or jingle.

chime, chimb (chīm), *n.* [AS. *cim*, in *cimstān* base of a pillar; akin to D. *kim*, fem., Sw. *kim*, masc., G. *kimme*, fem.] **1**. The edge or rim of a cask, etc., formed by the projecting ends of the staves; a chine. **2**. *Shipbuilding.* The part of a waterway left thickest and projecting above the deck plank; a chine. It is gouged hollow in front to form a watercourse.

chime, *v. t.* To chamfer the ends of the staves to form the chime of (a cask).

chim'er (chĭm'ẽr; shĭm'ẽr), **chi-mere'** (chĭ-mēr'; shĭ-mēr'; 277), *n.* [OF. *chamarre*, F. *simarre* (cf. It. *zimarra*), fr. Sp. *chamarra, zamarra*, a coat of sheepskins, a sheepskin, perh. fr. Ar. *sammūr* the Scythian weasel or marten, the sable. Cf. SIMAR.] A loose upper robe; esp., the upper robe of a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are attached.

chi-me'ra, chi-mæ'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ; kī-; 277), *n.; pl.* -RAS (-rȧz). [L. *chimaera* a chimera (in sense 1), Gr. χίμαιρα a she-goat, a chimera, fr. χίμαρος he-goat.] **1**. **a** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A she monster represented as vomiting flames and, usually, as having a lion's head, goat's body, and dragon's or serpent's tail, killed by Bellerophon. **b** [*l. c.*] Any such imaginary monster. "Dire *chimeras.*" *Milton.* **2**. In painting, etc., a representation of a monster with incongruous parts.

The Bronze Chimera of Arretium.

3. A frightful, vain, foolish, or incongruous fancy, or creature of the imagination; an incongruous union or medley; as, the *chimera* of an author. *Burke.*

Persons of genius in their wildest *chimeras.* *Ld. Lytton.*

chi-mer'i-cal (-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1**. Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; having, or capable of having, no existence except in thought; as, *chimerical* projects. **2**. Inclined to entertain chimeras; fanciful; whimsical; visionary; as, a *chimerical* person.

Syn. — Imaginary, fanciful, fantastic, wild; unfounded, vain, deceitful, delusive. See VISIONARY.

— **chi-mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **chi-mer'i-cal-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

chim'ney (chĭm'nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [F. *cheminée*, LL. *caminata*, fr. L. *caminus* furnace, fireplace, Gr. κάμινος furnace, oven.] **1**. A fireplace or hearth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* *Raleigh.* **2**. That part of a building which contains the smoke flues, esp. an upright tube or flue of brick or stone, in most cases extending through or above the roof. Often, that part of the flue above the roof; chimney shaft or stack. **3**. A tube, usually of glass, placed around a flame, as of a lamp, to create a draft and promote combustion. **4**. The pipe or funnel that carries off the smoke or steam of a locomotive, steam vessel, etc.; smokestack. **5**. Something resembling or suggesting a chimney, as a natural vent or opening in the earth, esp. of a volcano. **6**. In an organ, a small tube through the top of a stopped metal pipe, permitting air to escape to sharpen the note. **7**. *Mountaineering.* A steep and very narrow cleft or gully in the face of a cliff or mountain. **8**. *Mining.* An inclined ore shoot, esp. when steep.

chimney breast. *Arch.* The horizontal projection of a chimney from the wall in which it is built; — commonly applied to its projection in the inside of a building only.

chimney cap. A cap or cover for a chimney; specif., a device to improve the draft of a chimney by presenting an exit aperture to leeward.

chimney corner. The corner or side of an open fireplace; the space between the sides of the fireplace and the fire; hence, the fireside.

chimney crane. A hinged arm projecting from the back of the chimney of an open fireplace to suspend a pot.

chimney glass. **1**. A mirror placed over a chimney piece. **2**. The ornamental vine *Allamanda cathartica.* *India.*

chimney hook. A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire, or one in the side of a chimney for holding tongs, etc.

chimney lug. A pole on which a kettle is hung over the fire, either in a chimney or in the open air. *Local, U. S.*

chimney money. Hearth money, an English duty of two shillings a year for each hearth, imposed during the reign of Charles II. and repealed during that of William and Mary. Also, any similar tax.

chimney piece. **1**. A picture, piece of tapestry, or the like, placed as an ornament over a fireplace. **2**. A decorative construction over and around the opening of a fireplace; often, a mantel or shelf over a fireplace.

chimney plant. A bellflower (*Campanula pyramidalis*) of southeastern Europe, cultivated in gardens.

chimney pot. **1**. A cylindrical or prismoidal pipe of earthenware, sheet metal, etc., placed at the top of a chimney to increase the draft and carry off the smoke. **2**. Short for CHIMNEY-POT HAT. *Colloq.*

chim'ney-pot' hat. The ordinary cylindrical silk hat. *Colloq.*

chimney rock. **1**. *Geol.* A chimney-shaped body of rock rising above its surroundings or partly isolated on the face of a steep slope. **2**. A porous phosphate rock which hardens on exposure to the air. It is used as a building stone. *Florida.*

chimney shaft. The upright structure rising above the roof or directly from a furnace or the like, and containing the flue or flues.

chimney stack. **1**. A chimney shaft containing several flues, esp. one rising above the roof. **2**. Loosely, a chimney shaft containing only one flue. **3**. The whole structure of a chimney. *Rare.*

chimney swallow. **a** In America, the chimney swift. **b** In England, the common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).

chimney sweep. **1**. A chimney sweeper. **2**. **a** Rib grass. **b** The smut of oats or wheat (*Ustilago avenæ*), the chlamydospores of which form a sooty powder.

chimney sweeper. **1**. One who cleans chimneys of soot, esp. a boy who climbs the flue. **2**. A device for cleaning chimneys, as a long-handled brush.

chimney swift. A small sooty-gray American swift (*Chætura pelagica*), commonly called a *swallow*, noted for its habit of attaching its nest, composed of dead twigs cemented with saliva, to the inside of a disused chimney.

chimney throat. A part of a chimney immediately above the fireplace, where the walls of the flue are gathered, or brought close together, to increase the draft.

Chi'mo-nan'thus (kī'mō-năn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χειμών winter + ἄνθος flower.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of calycanthaceous plants now merged in *Butneria.* **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* The Japan allspice (*Butneria præcox*).

chi'mo-pe-lag'ic (-pē-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χειμών winter + *pelagic.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to or designating certain bathypelagic organisms that appear at the surface only in winter.

chim-pan'zee (chĭm-păn'zē; chĭm'păn-zē'; 277), *n.* [From the native name: cf. F. *chimpanzé, chimpansé, chimpanzée.*] An anthropoid ape (*Simia satyrus*, syn. *Anthropopithecus troglodytes*) of the equatorial forests of Africa, smaller and more completely arboreal in habit than the gorilla and of a less ferocious disposition, being easily tamed when taken young. The head is rounder than that of the gorilla, and its ears are large. It rarely stands erect, and habitually uses its arms in walking, resting on the knuckles.

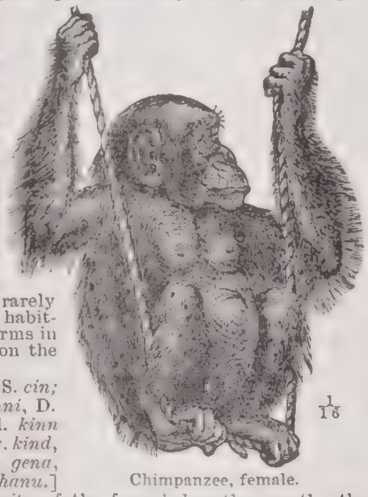

Chimpanzee, female.

chin (chĭn), *n.* [AS. *cin;* akin to OS. *kinni*, D. *kin*, G. *kinn*, Icel. *kinn* cheek, Dan. & Sw. *kind*, Goth. *kinnus*, L. *gena*, Gr. γένυς; cf. Skr. *hanu.*] The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; the point of the under jaw; in *Zoöl.* often, the external surface below the lower jaw or between its branches.

chin, *v. t.;* CHINNED (chĭnd); CHIN'NING. **1**. To bring up to, or hold by, the chin, as a fiddle. *Colloq.* **2**. To talk to, esp. volubly; to chatter to. *Slang, U. S.* **3**. *Gymnastics.* To raise (one's self) from a position in which one hangs by the hands with arms fully extended to a position in which the chin is level with the hands.

chin, *v. i.* To talk, esp. volubly; chatter. *Slang, U. S.*

Chin (chĭn), *n.* A dynasty in Chinese history, from B. C. 255 to 206, marked by the merging of the feudal states into a unified empire, the building of the Great Wall (in its earliest form), and the attempted destruction of the classical records. From its name the empire was called *China.*

chin-, chino-. Combining forms meaning *quinine*, from NL. *chinium, china*, vars. of *quina* quinine.

chi'na (chī'nȧ), *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] A country in Eastern Asia. **2**. (*pron.* chī'nȧ; *formerly, and still dial.* chē'nĭ, chē'nĭ, *and* chā'nĭ, *the last preferred by Walker c. 1800*). Porcelain ware, or porcelain; — so called (orig. *chinaware*) in the 17th century, because brought from the far East, and differing from the pottery made in Europe at that time. Loosely, crockery in general. **3**. **a** = CHINAROOT. **b** The sweet orange. *Porto Rico.* **4**. *Com.* Short for CHINA SILK.

china ale. ale flavored with chinaroot. — **C. aster**, a well-known garden plant of the genus *Callistephus.* See ASTER, CALLISTEPHUS. — **C. bean**, the cowpea. — **C. blue**. *Dyeing.* **a** Soluble blue. **b** A blue produced by printing on cloth with indigo, reducing, and reoxidizing, thus fixing the indigo in the fiber. This process has been used in the Orient for centuries. — **C. brier**, the bull brier. — **c. broth**, broth made with chinaroot. — **c. clay**, kaolin. — **C. crape**, crêpe de Chine. — **C. fish**, any fish of the family Ophicephalidæ (see SNAKE-HEAD MULLET). — **c. grass**, ramie. — **C. ink**, India ink. — **C. lake**, safranine. — **C. mark**, any of various moths of the genus *Hydrocampa* and allied genera, whose larvæ are aquatic, feeding on water plants. — **C. matting**, a kind of floor matting made in China, India, etc., from grass and reeds; — called also *India*, or *Canton, matting.* — **c. metal**, porcelain or majolica. *Obs.* — **chi'na-met'alled** (-mĕt'ăld), *a.* *Obs.* — **C. orange**. = CHINA, 3 b. — **C. pea**, an Asiatic fabaceous shrub (*Caragana chamlagu*), the seeds of which are food for poultry. — **C. pink**, an annual or biennial pink (*Dianthus chinensis*) having variously colored single or double flowers; — called also *Indian pink.* — **c. ribbon**, a very narrow ribbon, one eighth of an inch wide, used in a kind of embroidery (*china-ribbon embroidery*), for bookmarks, etc. — **C. rose**. **a** Any of numerous garden varieties of rose derived from *Rosa chinensis;* — called also *Bengal rose.* **b** An Asiatic malvaceous shrub (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*) commonly cultivated in Oriental gardens for the large white or pink flowers, which contain an astringent juice used as a hair dye, and in Java for blacking shoes, whence it is sometimes called *shoeblack plant.* — **c. shell**. = EGG SHELL, mollusk. — **C. shot**, Indian shot. — **C. silk**, pongee or, by extension, a thin silk resembling pongee in texture, often colored and figured; also, a fabric with a silk warp and a cotton filling. — **C. silver**, a kind of plated nickel alloy resembling alfenide. — **C. squash**, the cushaw. — **c. stone**. **a** = KAOLIN. **b** = PETUNTSE. — **C. straw**, ramie. — **C. tree**, a handsome Asiatic meliaceous tree (*Melia azedarach*) planted as a shade tree throughout the southern United States and in tropical countries. It has dense pinnately compound leaves and large panicles of pink flowers succeeded by yellow drupes. The tree is known by many names, as *chinaberry, pride of India, pride of China, bead tree, Indian* or *Persian lilac, azedarach, holy tree*, etc. — **C. wax**. = CHINESE WAX. — **c. wedding**. See WEDDING, *Note.* — **C. withe**, a West Indian species of *Smilax* (*S. celastroides*).

chi'na bark (kī'nȧ; kē'nȧ). [See QUININE.] **a** = CINCHONA, 2. **b** The bark of a Brazilian rubiaceous shrub (*Cascarilla hexandra*).

chi'na-ber'ry (chī'nȧ-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A soapberry (*Sapindus marginatus*) of the southern United States and Mexico, called also *wild China tree.* **b** = CHINA TREE.

Chi'na-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. [*l. c.*] A dealer in china, or porcelain. *Obs. or R.* *Eng.* **2**. A native of China; a Chinese.

chi'na-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* **a** The rootstock of an East Indian climbing shrub (*Smilax china*) formerly much used as a tonic, etc., but now chiefly replaced by sarsaparilla; — called also *china.* **b** = GALANGAL.

chi'na-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Porcelain ware; = CHINA, 2.

chin'beak' mold'ing *or* **mould'ing** (chĭn'bēk'). [Prob. *chin* + *beak.*] A molding consisting of a convex followed below by a concave profile, with or without a fillet below or between, as an inverted ogee, or an ovolo, fillet, and cove. *Dict. of Arch.*

chinch (chĭnch), *n.*, *or* **chinch bug**. [Cf. Sp. *chinche*, It. *cimice*, fr. L. *cimex.*] **1**. The bedbug. **2**. A fetid hemipterous insect (*Blissus leucopterus*), black and white in color when adult, which in the United States is very destructive to grass, wheat, and other grains, esp. in dry seasons.

Chinch Bug (*Blissus leucopterus*). × 5.

chin'cha (chĭn'chȧ), *n.* [Cf. CHINCHILLA.] A South American rodent (genus *Lagidium*), related to, but larger than, the chinchilla.

chin'che (chĭn'chē) } *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] The skunk (*Mephitis putida*).
chin'cha (chĭn'chȧ) }

chin-chil'la (chĭn-chĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **1**. A small rodent (*Chinchilla lanigera*), of the size of a large squirrel, having very soft fur of a pearly gray color. It is a native of the mountains of Peru and Chile. **2**. The fur of the chinchilla. **3**. A heavy, long-napped, tufted woolen cloth.

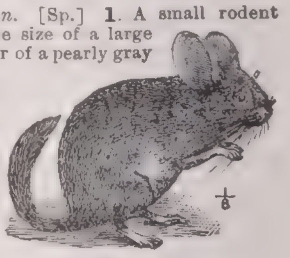

Chinchilla.

chin'-chin' (chĭn'chĭn'), *v. t. & i.* [Pekinese *ch'ing*³, to ask with courtesy, as in *ch'ing*³ *an*¹, to inquire after one's health.] To salute ceremoniously; to greet or converse with polite inquiries, etc. *Pidgin Eng.*

chin'-chin', *n.* Salutation; ceremonious talk. *Pidgin Eng.*

chin'cough' (chĭn'kŏf'), *n.* [For *chink cough;* cf. AS. *cincung* loud laughter, Scot. *kink* a violent fit of coughing, akin to MHG. *kīchen* to pant. Cf. KINKHAUST, COUGH.] Whooping cough; pertussis.

chine (chīn), *n.* [ME. *chine*, AS. *cinu, cine;* akin to *cīnan* to gape, crack open, Goth. *uskeinan* to grow, sprout, G. *keimen* to sprout. Cf. CHINK.] **1**. A fissure; crevice. *Obs.* **2**. Specif., a narrow and deep ravine, made by the steep descent of a stream. *Dial. Eng.*

chine, *n.* [OF. *eschine*, F. *échine*, fr. OHG. *skina* needle,

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chimenee, chiminee. † CHIMNEY.

chim'er (chīm'ẽr), *n.* One who chimes.

chi-mer'ic (kĭ-mĕr'ĭk; kī-), *a.* **1**. Chimerical. **2**. Of the nature of, or like, a chimera.

chi-me'rid, chi-me'roid, etc. Vars. of CHIMÆRID, etc.

chim'er-ize, *v. i.* To entertain or create chimeras. *Obs.*

Chim'ham (kĭm'hăm). *Bib.*

chim'ick, chim'i-cal, etc. Archaic vars. of CHEMIC, CHEMICAL, etc.

chim'i-nage (shĭm'ĭ-nāj), *n.* [OF. *cheminage*, fr. *chemin* way, road.] *Old Law.* A toll for passage, esp. through a forest.

chim'ist, chim'is-try. Archaic vars. of CHEMIST, CHEMISTRY.

chim'la, chim'lay, chim'ley, chim'lie. Obs. or dial. vars. of CHIMNEY.

chim'ley lug (chĭm'lĭ), **chim'la lug** (chĭm'lȧ). The side of the fireplace; fireside. *Scot.*

chim'ley neuck *or* **nuik** (nūk; nük). Chimney corner. *Scot.*

Chim'me-sy-an (chĭm'ĕ-sĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or designating, an Indian linguistic stock of British Columbia in the region of the Portland Channel and Skeena River. The principal tribes are the Tsimshian and the Nass, both progressive peoples.

chimney bar. A bar to support the masonry above a fireplace.

chimney bellflower. = CHIMNEY PLANT.

chimney board. A fireboard.

chim'neyed (chĭm'nĭd), *a.* Having a chimney or chimneys.

chimney head. = CHIMNEY TOP, 1.

chimney jack. A rotating chimney pot; cowl.

chim'ney-less, *a.* See -LESS.

chim'ney-man, *n.* The collector of chimney money. *Obs.*

chimney pink. Soapwort, or bouncing Bet. *Local, U. S.*

chimney stalk. A chimney shaft or stack. *Chiefly Eng.*

chimney sweeper's cancer, *or* **chimney sweep's cancer**. *Med.* Cancer of the scrotum, occurring in chimney sweepers.

chimney tax. Chimney money.

chimney top. The upper end of a chimney. **2**. In an organ, a chimney.

chimney tun. A chimney shaft. *Dial. Eng.*

chimney waist. A chimney throat.

chimney wing. One of the sides of a chimney above the fireplace where the chimney is narrowed.

Chi'mu (chē'mōō), *n.* One of the inhabitants of Chimu, the chief city of the ancient Yuncas of Peru. See YUNCA.

chin. † CHINE.

Chin, *n.* See INDO-CHINESE.

chin (jĭn), *n.* [Chin. *chin*[1].] See WEIGHT.

Chin. *Abbr.* China; Chinese.

chi'na (kī'nȧ; kē'nȧ), *n.* = CHINA BARK.

Chi'na-dom (chī'nȧ-dŭm), *n.* [See -DOM.]

chin-al'dine (kĭn-ăl'dĭn; -dēn; 184). Var. of QUINALDINE.

chi-nam'. Var. of CHUNAM.

chi'na-ma'ni-a (chī'nȧ-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A mania for china. — **chi'na-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

Chi'na-man's-hat', *n.* A limpet shell of the genus *Calyptræa*, esp. *C. sinensis.*

chi-nam'pa (chĭ-năm'pȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex.] In Mexico, one of the floating gardens formerly common on the lakes, consisting of earth-covered rafts.

chi-nan'ta (chē-nän'tä), *n.* [Sp.] See WEIGHT.

chi-naph'thol (kĭ-năf'thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [*chin-* + *naphthol.*] A bitter yellow powder, used as an intestinal antiseptic. It is a naphthol derivative of quinine.

chi-nar' (chĭ-när'), *n.*, **chinar tree**. [Per. *chenār.*] The Oriental plane tree.

Chi'na-town', *n.* The Chinese quarter in a city.

Chi'na-wom'an, *n.* A Chinese woman.

chin'a-zol (kĭn'ȧ-zōl; -zŏl). Var. of QUINAZOLE.

chin'ca-pin (chĭŋ'kȧ-pĭn). Var. of CHINQUAPIN.

Chin'chas (chēn'chäz), *n. pl.* A civilized Peruvian tribe, possibly of Quichuan stock, conquered by the Incas.

chinche, *a.* [F. *chiche* miserly.] Niggardly; miserly. *Obs.* — *n.* Miser; niggard; wretch. *Obs.*

chinch'er, *n.* A miser. *Obs.*

chinch'er-y, *n.* Penuriousness; miserliness. *Obs.*

Chinchevache. Var. of CHICHEVACHE.

chinch'ing i'ron. A chinsing iron. *Obs.*

chin-cho'na (chĭn-chō'nȧ), **chin-co'na**. Vars. of CINCHONA.

chin'cof'. Chincough. *Ref. Sp.*

chine, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *cīnan.*] To crack; cleave; chink. *Obs.*

chine (chīn). Var. of CHIME, of a cask.

chine (chīn). Obs. or dial. var. of CHAIN.

prickle, shin, G. *schiene* splint, *schienbein* shin. For the meaning cf. L. *spina* thorn, prickle, or spine, the backbone. Cf. SHIN.] **1**. The backbone or spine of an animal.
2. The back. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
3. A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking. See BEEF, *Illust.*
4. A ridge; a crest.

chine (chīn), *v. t.;* CHINED (chīnd); CHIN′ING (chīn′ĭng). **1**. To cut through the backbone of; to cut into chine pieces or cut up, as a salmon.
2. To break the chine or back of. *Otway.*
3. To ridge. *Rare.* *R. D. Blackmore.*

chine, *v. i.* To ridge. *Rare.* *R. D. Blackmore.*

‖ **chi′né′** (shē′nā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *chiner* to dye threads of a fabric in different colors so as to produce a figure, fr. *Chine* China.] Colored or figured after a real or supposed Chinese fashion; — applied esp. to fabrics which have a mottled appearance and figures with indistinct outlines, due to the use of a party-colored warp or the method of dyeing. — *n.* Chiné fabric, as silk.

Chi-nese′ (chī-nēz′; -nēs′; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to China.
Chinese amaranth, an East Indian amaranth (*Amaranthus gangeticus*) sometimes used as a pot herb. — **C. angelica**, an Asiatic tree (*Aralia chinensis*) similar to the Hercules'-club or angelica tree of the United States, but less prickly. — **C. anise**, a magnoliaceous tree of southern China (*Illicium verum*), cultivated in both China and Japan for its aromatic fruit, known as *badian*. See BADIAN, ILLICIUM. — **C. annals**, records of astronomical phenomena kept in China since the 8th century B. C., often referred to as the "Chinese Annals of Matuoan-lin." — **C. arrowroot**, a kind of arrowroot yielded by the rhizome of the Indian lotus (*Nelumbo nelumbo*). — **C. artichoke**, a species of *Stachys* (*S. sieboldi*) native of China and Japan, cultivated for its crisp edible tubers, which are eaten either raw or cooked; — called also *chorogi*, *Japanese artichoke*, and *knotroot*. — **C. balance**, a form of steelyard having four points of suspension. — **C. bladdernut**, an ornamental Asiatic sapindaceous tree (*Kœlreuteria paniculata*), with odd-pinnate leaves, yellow, panicled flowers, and bladdery-inflated 3-lobed capsules. — **C. blue**. **a** The finest variety of Prussian blue, having a coppery luster. **b** A mixture of ultramarine or of cobalt blue with white lead. — **C. cabbage**. **a** A kind of cabbage (*Brassica chinensis*) grown for its succulent white leafstalks, esp. in China, where it is called *pak choi*. **b** A kind of cabbage (*Brassica pe-tsai*) having a loose head like a lettuce; — called also *pe-tsai*. — **C. calendar**, the calendar of the Chinese people, in which the year consists of twelve months of 29 or 30 days each, with one intercalary month added in every thirty. New Year occurs on the first new moon after the sun enters the sign Aquarius, and hence is never earlier than January 21st or later than February 19th. For convenience the month is divided into thirds. The **Chinese Era** dates from B. C. 2697, when (according to tradition) the present system of sixty-year cycles was established. Thus the Chinese year 4607 corresponds to A. D. 1910. But in dates only the year of the cycle or the year of the emperor's reign is given. — **C. capstan**, a capstan resembling a differential windlass, but having a vertical axis. — **C. chestnut**, a Chinese ornamental sapindaceous shrub or tree (*Xanthoceras sorbifolia*) with odd-pinnate leaves, showy white panicled flowers, and a 3-lobed capsule containing large brown seeds. — **C. clover**, an Asiatic milk vetch (*Astragalus sinicus*) with red and white flowers. It is cultivated in Japan for forage and as a fertilizer for rice fields. — **C. cork tree**, an eastern Asiatic rutaceous tree (*Phellodendron amurense*) with light gray corky bark, spreading branches with odd-pinnate leaves, and small greenish flowers. It is often cultivated. — **C. crane**, a differential windlass. — **C. cycle**. See CHINESE CALENDAR. — **C. date**, a rhamnaceous tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*) which furnishes food in China for the tusseh silkworm; also, its edible plumlike fruit. — **C. date plum**. See JAPANESE PERSIMMON. — **C. dwarf banana**. See DWARF BANANA. — **C. elm**, an East Asiatic elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) sometimes cultivated. It is a shrub or small tree with shining coriaceous leaves. — **C. fan palm**, a fan palm (*Livistona chinensis*) of China, where it forms a tree 6 feet high. It is very common as a pot plant in cultivation, being sold under the name of *Latania borbonica*. — **C. fire**, a composition used in fireworks, containing, in addition to the ingredients of gunpowder, cast-iron borings. — **C. flowering apple**, an ornamental Chinese tree (*Malus spectabilis*) bearing single or double flowers resembling those of the apple, but deeper red. The fruit is small and sour. — **C. gelatin**, agar-agar. — **C. ginger**. = GALANGAL. — **C. goose**, a very large wild goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*) of China, the ancestor of many domestic breeds of Eastern countries. The domestic Chinese geese raised in America are of two varieties, brown and white. They are of small size with a large tubercle on the bill. — **C. Gordon** (gôr′dŭn), the sobriquet of Major General Charles George Gordon (1833-85), so called from his suppression of the Taiping rebellion in China in 1863-64. — **C. grass**. = CHINA GRASS. — **C. green**. = LOKAO. — **C. houses**, a scrophulariaceous herb (*Collinsia bicolor*) native of California, with white and purple flowers, the whorls in successive tiers suggesting a pagoda. *Local, U. S.* — **C. indigo**, a Chinese cruciferous plant (*Isatis indigotica*), one of the sources of indigo. — **C. ink**. India ink. — **C. isinglass**, agar-agar. — **C. lantern**, a collapsible lantern of thin colored paper, mostly used for illuminations. — **C. lantern plant**, an annual solanaceous plant (*Physalis francheti*) resembling the alkekengi, but larger. It bears brilliant orange-red fruits. — **C. layering**, *Hort.*, circumposition. — **C. millet**. = AFRICAN MILLET **a**. — **C. musk**, the most highly valued variety of musk. — **C. mustard**, Indian mustard. — **C. paper**. **a** Rice paper. **b** A fine kind of paper prepared in China from the delicate inner rind of the bamboo, used in printing éditions de luxe, etc.; also, an imitation of it made elsewhere. — **C. parasol**, a sterculiaceous tree (*Sterculia platanifolia*) of China and Japan, often planted as a shade tree on account of its widely spreading head. — **C. pear**, the sand pear. — **C. peony**, a tall Chinese variety of the tree peony (*Pæonia moutan*). — **C. pepper**, a rutaceous shrub or small tree (*Zanthoxylum piperitum*) of China and Japan. — **C. pheasant**, the ring-necked pheasant. — **C. potato**, the yam. — **C. preserving melon**, a wax gourd. — **C. primrose**, either of two eastern Asiatic primroses (*Primula sinensis* and *P. obconica*), now very popular winter-blooming plants in houses. They are scapose, with large basal leaves, and clusters of flowers exhibiting many colors. — **Chinese puzzle**, a puzzle such as those made by the Chinese; hence, fig., something intricate and arbitrary or mechanical in its form or application. — **C. red**. = DERBY RED. — **C. rhubarb**, a kind of rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*) from the thick caudex of which most of the rhubarb of pharmacy is obtained. The plant is often cultivated as a garden ornamental. — **C. roller**, the sirgang. — **C. rose**. = CHINA ROSE. — **C. sacred lily**, a variety of yellow polyanthus narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta*) extensively cultivated in Japan and China and also in the United States. It flowers freely when the bulbs are kept in water. See NARCISSUS. — **C. snowball**, a garden variety of a Chinese species of *Viburnum* (*V. macrocephalum*) similar to the common guelder rose, but with simple leaves. — **C. squill**, an attractive liliaceous plant (*Scilla scilloides*), native of China, which is cultivated for its elongated raceme of pink flowers. — **C. sugar cane**, a saccharine variety of sorghum (*Andropogon sorghum*). — **C. sumac**, *or* **sumach**, the ailanthus (which see). — **C. tallow tree**, a euphorbiaceous tree (*Sapium sebiferum*) of China and Japan. It yields a hard wood, used for engraving, and a kind of vegetable tallow from which candles are made. — **C. thistle**, the spiny clotbur. — **C. tulip tree**. = TULIP TREE, 2 **c**. — **C. tumbler**, a toy figure so made as to regain its equilibrium from any position. — **C. varnish tree**, a euphorbiaceous tree (*Aleurites cordata*) of China and Japan, producing a varnish (**Chinese varnish**). Its seeds yield an illuminating oil. — **C. wall**, the famous defensive wall, 35 feet high, 21 feet thick, extending for 1,250 miles between Mongolia and China proper. It is faced with granite blocks and has towers at frequent intervals. According to recent researches it dates only from the latter part of the 14th century. Sometimes used fig. for something that acts as an excluding wall. — **C. wax**, a white wax resembling spermaceti, but harder and more friable, and melting at 82-83° C. (about 180° F.). It is the product of an insect of the family Coccidæ and consists essentially of ceryl cerotate, $C_{54}H_{108}O_2$. It is used for making candles, polishing furniture, sizing paper, etc. — **C. white**. **a** Zinc white. **b** Rarely, permanent white. — **C. windlass**, a differential windlass. — **C. wistaria**. See WISTARIA. — **C. wood oil**, tung oil. See WOOD OIL. — **C. yam**, the cinnamon vine; also, any of several other species of *Dioscorea*. — **C. year**. See CHINESE CALENDAR. — **C. yellow**, king's yellow.

Chi-nese′ (chī-nēz′; -nēs′; 277), *n. sing. & pl.* **1**. A native of China; specif., a member of the most numerous branch of the Mongolian race and the most ancient and highly civilized people of the Chinese empire. The Chinese are characterized by aptitude for commerce and agriculture, peaceableness, punctilious formalism, and intense conservatism. Their physical type is remarkably homogeneous and conforms in general to the Mongolian standard (see MONGOLIAN), although in southern China modified by intermixture, probably with aboriginal Indonesians. The cranium is higher and proportionally longer than in other yellow races, sometimes approaching dolichocephaly.
2. The language of the Chinese. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES. The present spoken and written vocabulary of Chinese, including that of the nine canonical books, comprises about 7,500 characters representing monosyllabic words, which, however, form compounds freely like the English *foresight, browbeat*. As regards their written forms they fall into three classes: (1) the survivals of picture writing, such as those for *sun, tree*; (2) those made by combining two others to symbolize a third related idea: thus that for *bright* (*ming*2) as made of the joined characters for *sun* and *moon*; (3) those — the great majority — which are formed of a radical and a phonetic. See PHONETIC, *n.* As written these words have the same meaning throughout China. Their spoken sounds, however, vary with the dialects, of which there are at least eight so different as to be mutually unintelligible, those of Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Wenchow, and Ningpo, for the most part confined to the southern and central coast regions; and the Hakka and Mandarin (which see). The number of syllabic sounds in Chinese is remarkably few, Pekinese having only about 420. The homophones are further distinguished, however, by the so-called "tones" (see TONE, *n.*), and by the practice of coupling monosyllables, the second of each pair being a synonym, adjective, or suffix. As regards syntax Chinese is an *isolating language* (which see). The higher literary idiom is distinctively known as *Wên-li*.

Chinese was itself formerly polysyllabic, and may consequently have sprung from a common Tibeto-Mongol form of speech, of which Akkad is the earliest and nearest representative. *A. H. Keane.*

C. Exclusion Act, any of several acts forbidding the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States, originally from 1882 to 1892 by act of May 6, 1882, then from 1892 to 1902 by act of May 5, 1892. By act of April 29, 1902, all existing legislation on the subject was reënacted and continued, and made applicable to the insular possessions of the United States.

chin fly. A rusty reddish, hairy botfly (*Gastrophilus nasalis*) infecting horses and mules.

chin groove. A depression under the chin of a horse, where the bone is smooth and rounded, in which the chain of a curb bit is adjusted.

chink (chĭŋk), *n.* [Cf. CHINE a chink.] A small cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack, as in the skin; as, the *chinks* of a board fence.

chink, *v. i.;* CHINKED (chĭŋkt); CHINK′ING. **1**. To crack; to open in cracks. *Obs.*
2. *Phon.* To spread the lips in a marked degree, as in pronouncing an unrounded vowel, as *e*, for the sake of additional clearness.

chink, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to open in cracks; to crack.
2. To fill the chinks of; as, to *chink* a wall.

chink, *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. JINGLE.] **1**. A short, sharp sound, as of metal struck with a slight degree of violence. "*Chink* of bell." *Cowper.*

Half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate *chink*. *Burke*

2. **a** *pl.* Pieces of money; coins. *Obs.* *Shak.* **b** Coin; money; cash. *Slang.*

chink, *n.* [Imitative.] **a** The chaffinch. **b** The reed bunting. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

chink, *v. t. & i.* To make, or cause to make, a slight, sharp, metallic sound, as coins or other small sonorous bodies in collision. *Pope.*

chinked (chĭŋkt), *p. p. & p. a.* of CHINK, to crack.
chinked back [cf. KINK], *Veter.*, a stiffness of the back of horses as the result of pain caused by injury, twist, sprain, or lumbago. — **c. in the chine**. = BROKEN-BACKED **b**.

chink′er (chĭŋk′ẽr), *n.* That which chinks; specif., *pl.*, pieces of money; coin. *Colloq. or Slang.*

chink′y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or characterized by, chinks.

chino-. A combining form denoting *quinine*. See CHIN-.

Chi′no- (chī′nō-). A combining form used to denote *connection with*, or *relation to*, *China* or *the Chinese*; as, *Chino*-Japanese, pertaining to China and Japan.

‖ **chi′noi′se-rie′** (shē′nwȧ′z′-rē′), *n.* [F.] Chinese conduct, art, decoration, or the like; also, a specimen of Chinese manners, art, decoration, etc.

chin′ol (kĭn′ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*chin-* + 2d *-ol.*] A crystalline powder, C_9H_6NClO, used as an antipyretic. It is a derivative of quinoline.

Chi-nook′ (chĭ-nōōk′), *n.* **1**. An Indian of any of various tribes, originally settled on the Columbia River and constituting a distinct linguistic stock, now gathered on reservations in Washington and Oregon. From their custom of flattening their skulls, they are called *Flathead Indians*, but are distinguished from the Salishan *Flatheads* of Montana.
2. A form of speech consisting of words from the Chinook and other Indian languages, from English and French, forming a lingua franca among the Indians and traders of the northwestern United States and adjacent parts of Canada.
3. [*l. c.*] **a** A warm, moist, southwest wind blowing upon the coast of Oregon and Washington; — orig. so called by the white settlers at Astoria because it came from the direction of the Chinook camp. **b** By extension, a warm, dry, foehnlike wind which descends from the mountains in the Rocky Mountain region and in winter removes snow with remarkable rapidity. See FOEHN.

chin′qua-pin (chĭŋ′kȧ-pĭn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] **1**. **a** The dwarf chestnut of the United States (*Castanea pumila*); also, its sweet, edible nut, which is usually solitary in the bur. **b** A related tree of California and Oregon (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*), or its nut, which is also edible.
2. The crappie. *Local, U. S.*

chinquapin oak. **a** One of the chestnut oaks (*Quercus acuminata*) of the eastern United States; — called also *yellow oak*. **b** A dwarf shrubby oak (*Q. prinoides*) of the same region, having a sweet acorn; — called also *dwarf chinquapin oak* and *scrub chestnut oak*. See CHESTNUT OAK.

chinse (chĭns), **chintze** (chĭnts), *v. t. & i.;* CHINSED (chĭnst) or CHINTZED (chĭntst); CHINS′ING or CHINTZ′ING. [Cf. CHINK a cleft.] *Naut.* To calk slightly, or rudely, and temporarily.
chinsing, *or* **chintzing, iron**, a tool for chinsing the seams of a vessel. — **c. stick**. *Founding*, a stick for dressing the sides of a mold before finishing.

chin strap. **1**. A strap, as of a hat, passing under the chin.
2. *Saddlery.* A strap connecting the throatlatch and noseband of a halter.

chintz (chĭnts), *n.; pl.* CHINTZES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [A pl. fr. Hind. *chhinṭ*.] Orig., painted or stained calico from India; now, cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colors, and often glazed.

☞ The earlier form of the word was *chint*, the plural of which, *chints*, was mistaken for a singular and so used, thus giving rise to the modern form with a new plural.

Chi′o-coc′ca (kī′ō-kŏk′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χιών snow + κόκκος berry.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs having white or yellow flowers and a white 2-seeded berry. The roots of most of the species have purgative properties. That of *C. racemosa*, the cahinca root, is employed as a diuretic.

Chi-og′e-nes (kī-ŏj′ē-nēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χιών snow + *-gen.*] *Bot.* A genus of vacciniaceous creeping evergreens. They have small leaves like those of the cranberry, and solitary small white flowers, succeeded by white, many-seeded berries. The only species is *C. hispidula*, native of North America, called *creeping snowberry*.

chi′o-lite (kī′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. χιών snow + *-lite.*] A mineral, $Na_5Al_3F_{14}$, resembling cryolite in color and composition. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 2.84-2.90.

Chi′o-nan′thus (-năn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χιών snow + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A genus of oleaceous shrubs embracing two species, of which one is Chinese, the other, *C. virginica*, a native of the eastern United States. See FRINGE TREE.

Chi′o-nid′i-dæ (-nĭd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χιών snow.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds including only the genus **Chi-o′nis** (kī-ō′nĭs), consisting of the sheathbills.

Chi-on′o-dox′a (kī-ŏn′ō-dŏk′sȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χιών snow + δόξα glory.] *Bot.* A genus of small bulbous liliaceous plants with attractive blue or white flowers resembling those of *Scilla*, but with a short perianth tube. The two or three species, native in Asia Minor, are now widely cultivated, esp. *C. luciliæ*, which is called *glory-of-the-snow*.

chip (chĭp), *v. t.;* CHIPPED (chĭpt); CHIP′PING. [Cf. G. *kippen* to cut off the edge, to clip, pare, D. *kippen*, and E. CHOP to cut.] **1**. To pare (bread) by cutting off the crust; also, to pare or cut off (the crust of bread). *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To cut or hew with an ax, chisel, or the like; specif., to cut small pieces from; to diminish or reduce to shape by cutting away a little at a time; to make by chipping. *Shak.*
3. To fissure the surface of; crack; chap. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To break or crack off a portion or portions of, as of an eggshell in hatching, or of a piece of crockery.
5. [Fr. CHIP, *n.*] *Cards.* To bet with chips. *Cant, U. S.*
6. To harrow (ground). *Australia.*

chip, *v. i.* **1**. To break or fly off in small pieces, as crockery at the edges.
2. To break into bud, shoot, or blossom; to germinate. *Obs.*
3. [From CHIP, *n.*] *Cards.* **a** To bet, as with chips. **b** To play a chip, as in fan-tan, when unable to play a card.
to chip at, to aim a blow at; to peck at or hit at. *Oxf. E. D.* — **to c. in**, to put chips or money into the pool at cards; to join in with others, as in making a fund. *Colloq.*

"It's only our solicitude for your welfare," *chipped in* Foster. *Hamlin Garland.*

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chined (chīnd), *a.* **1**. Having a chine, or backbone.
2. Broken in the back. *Obs. & R.*
Chi-nee′ (chī-nē′). Slang or illiterate for CHINESE.
chine hoop. = BULGE HOOP.
‖ **chi-ne′la** (chē-nā′lä), *n.* [Sp.] Slipper. *Phil. I.*
chine marrow. Spinal marrow.
ching (chĭng), *n.* [Chin. $ch'ing^3$ (= 100 mu).] See MEASURE.
Chin-gach′gook (chĭn-găch′gōōk). In Cooper's "Leather-stocking Tales," a brave and cunning Mohican sagamore, father of Uncas.
chin-hy′drone (kĭn-hī′drōn). Var. of QUINHYDRONE.
Chin′i-an, *a. & n.* Chinese. *Obs.*
chin′ic (kĭn′ĭk), **chin′i-dine** (kĭn′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn). Vars. of QUINIC, QUINIDINE.
chin jerk. *Med.* = JAW JERK.
chink. † CHINCH.
chink (chĭŋk), *n.* [Cf. KINK a twist.] A sprain in the back or loins. *Dial. Eng.*
chink, *v. t.* To sprain. *Dial. Eng.*
chink, *v. i.* [See CHINCOUGH.] To catch one's breath, or gasp convulsively. *Dial. Eng.*
chink, *n.* A convulsive fit, as of laughing; a kink. *Dial. Eng.*
Chink, *n.* A Chinaman. *Slang.*
chin′ka-pin. Var. of CHINQUAPIN.
chin-ka′ra (chĭŋ-kä′rȧ), *n.* = CHIKARA.
chink′-backed′ (chĭŋk′băkt′), *a.* Having a chink, or strain, in the back. *Dial. Eng.*
chink bug. Var. of CHINCH BUG.
Chink′ie (chĭŋk′ĭ), *n.* A Chinaman. *Slang, Australasia.*
chink′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHINK, *v.* Hence: *n.* Material, as mud or chips, to fill chinks.
chin′kle (chĭŋ′k'l), *v. t. & i.* To chink continuously; jingle.
chinks (chĭŋks), *n.* = CHECKERBERRY, a. *U. S.*
chin′less, *a.* See -LESS.
chinne. † CHINE.
chinned (chĭnd), *a.* Having a chin.
Chin′ne-reth (kĭn′ē-rĕth). *Bib.*
Chin′ne-roth (-rŏth; -rōth). *Bib.*
chi-noi′dine (kĭ-noi′dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. Var. of QUINOIDINE.
Chi′nois′ (F. shē′nwȧ′), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.] = CHINESE; — also with the pl. *Chinoises. Obs. or F.*
chin′o-line (kĭn′ō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin**. Var. of QUINOLINE.
chi′none (kī′nōn; kĭn′ōn), *n.* Var. of QUINONE.
Chi-nook′an (chĭ-nōōk′ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Chinooks, or designating their stock.
Chinook salmon. The quinnat salmon.
chin′o-sol (kĭn′ō-sōl; -sŏl). Var. of QUINOSOL.
chi-no′vic (kĭ-nō′vĭk), **chi-no′vin** (-vĭn). Vars. of QUINOVIC, QUINOVIN.
chi-no′vose (-vōs). Var. of QUINOVOSE.
chin-ox′a-line (kĭn-ŏk′sȧ-lĭn; -lēn), **chin-ox′ime**. Vars. of QUINOXALINE, QUINOXIME.
chin′piece′, *n.* A piece, as of armor, to protect the chin.
chin′quis (chĭŋ′kwĭs), *n.* A peacock pheasant (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum* or allied species) of the Malay region.
chin stay. A stay, as of a hat, passing under the chin.
chint. *n.* Earlier form of CHINTZ.
chintse, **chintz** (chĭnts). Vars. of CHINCH, bug.
chintze. Var. of CHINSE.
chin welk. Barber's itch.
chin′wood′, *n.* The yew.
chioppine. † CHOPINE.
chiosk, **chiosque**. † KIOSK.
Chi′ot. Var. of SCIOT.
chip, *n.* [AS. *cipp.*] The wooden part of a plow. *Dial. Eng.*

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fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

D E F G H I J K L M

chip (chĭp), *n.* **1**. A small piece of wood, stone, or other substance, separated by an ax, chisel, or any cutting instrument; a fragment or piece broken off; a small piece.
2. Hence: **a** A paring of crust from a loaf of bread. *Obs. Spenser.* **b** *Cookery.* A thin slice of a fruit, a potato, etc. **c** *Naut.* The triangular piece of wood attached to the end of a log line. **d** One of the counters used in poker and other games; hence, *Slang, Eng.*, a sovereign; *pl.*, money. **e** A wooden key of a spinet or harpsichord. *Obs. Shak.* **f** *Jewelry Trade.* A small piece from a crystal; in the case of the diamond, any such piece weighing less than three fourths of a carat.
3. Wood, Cuban palm leaf, straw, or the like, split into thin slips for making hats or bonnets.
4. Anything valueless or trivial; also, anything dried up, withered, or without flavor.
5. A piece of dried dung, used for fuel; as, buffalo *chips*.
6. Fig.: Something suggestive of a chip of wood, stone, etc., in having the peculiar qualities of that from which it is derived or taken; — usually used of persons; as, a *chip* of the university; a **chip of the old block**, a child who resembles its father or, rarely, its mother.
7. An act of chipping; a cut made with an ax, etc.; also, a crack or the like caused by chipping.

chip, *v. i.* To utter a cry represented by the sound *chĭp*.

chip, *n.* Act of chipping; the sound made by a bird, etc., that chips.

chip, *n.* [Cf. D. & G. *kippen* to tip over.] *Wrestling.* A trick, or special attack for throwing the adversary.

chip ax *or* **axe**. A small ax for chipping timber into shape.

chip break *or* **breaker**. *Mech.* A device, as a plate on the back of the cutter of a plane or a piece on the frame of the cutter head in a matching machine, to break or bend up the chip in order to prevent splitting of the board.

chip′-hat′ palm. A medium-sized fan palm (*Thrinax microcarpa*) of southern Florida, the leaves of which are used in making hats and baskets.

chip′munk (chĭp′mŭŋk), *n.* [From Amer. Indian name; cf. Ojibway *atchitamo* squirrel.] Any of numerous small striped American rodents of the genus *Tamias*, of the squirrel family, terrestrial in habits, and intermediate between the typical squirrels and the spermophiles. They are often called *ground squirrels* and *striped squirrels*. The common species of the eastern United States is *T. striatus*. In the West there are numerous species, some of them exceedingly abundant in certain localities.

Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*). (¼)

Chip′pen-dale (chĭp′ĕn-dāl), *a.* Designating furniture designed, or like that designed, by Thomas Chippendale, an English cabinetmaker of the 18th century. Chippendale furniture was generally of simple but graceful outline with delicately carved rococo ornamentation, sculptured either in the solid wood or, in the cheaper specimens, separately and glued on. In the more elaborate pieces three types are recognized: **French Chippendale**, having much detail, like Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze; **Chinese Chippendale**, marked by latticework and pagodalike pediments; and **Gothic Chippendale**, attempting to adapt medieval details. The forms, as of the cabriole and chair backs, often resemble Queen Anne. In chairs, the seat is widened at the front, and the back toward the top widened and bent backward, except in Chinese Chippendale, in which the backs are usually rectangular. — **Chip′pen-dal-ism** (-dāl-ĭz′m), *n.*

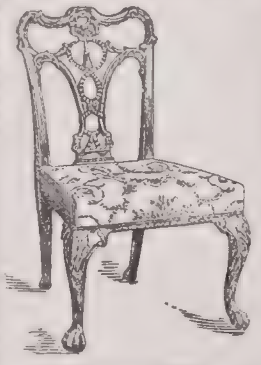

Chippendale Chair.

It must be clearly and unmistakably understood, then, that whenever painted (that is to say, decorated with painted enrichment) or inlaid furniture is described as *Chippendale*, no matter where or by whom, it is a million chances to one that the description is incorrect. *R. D. Benn.*

chip′per (chĭp′ẽr), *v. i.*; CHIP′PERED (-ẽrd); CHIP′PER-ING. [Cf. CHEEP, CHIRP.] To chirp or chirrup; twitter; babble.

chip′per, *a.* [Cf. E. dial. *chipper*, *kipper*.] Lively; cheerful; brisk. *Colloq., U. S.*

He . . . perched himself, jaunty and *chipper* for all his bedragglement of tail, on the extreme tip of the bow. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

chip′ping, *n.* **1**. Act of one that chips, as in dressing or shaping an object of iron, timber, or stone; the breaking off in small pieces, as from the edges of pottery, porcelain, etc.
2. A chip; a small piece separated in the process of chipping, as by a cutting or graving instrument; a fragment.
chipping ax, a chip ax. — **c. bit**, a chipping piece. — **c. chisel**, a cold chisel having a slightly convex face and an angle of about 80°, used in removing iron scale from a casting, etc. — **chipping machine**, a machine for cutting dyewoods into chips. — **c. piece** *or* **strip**, a strip or facing of metal left on or round the edges of a face of a casting, as round the base of a bearing block for fitting purposes.

chip′ping (chĭp′pĭng), *p. pr. & p. a.* from 4th CHIP.
chipping bird. = CHIPPING SPARROW. — **c. sparrow**, a small sparrow (*Spizella socialis*), one of the most familiar North American birds, which often builds its nest (almost always lined with horsehair) in the immediate vicinity of dwellings; the chippy. Its song is a weak monotonous trill. — **c. squirrel**. = CHIPMUNK.

Chipping Sparrow. (¼).

chip′py (chĭp′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Of, or made of, chips. "*Chippy* fires." *Savage.*
2. Full of chaps; chapped. *Kane.*
3. Abounding in, or resembling, chips; dry and tasteless; very dry.

chip′py, *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). **1**. The chipping sparrow.
2. A lively young woman, of unconventional, often loose, habits, who frequents the streets; a pick-up. *Slang, U. S.*
3. A chipmunk or squirrel; — a children's or pet name.

chips (chĭps), *n.* A ship's carpenter. *Naut. Slang.*

chi-ra′gra (kī-rā′grȧ), *n.* [L.; Gr. χειράγρα; χείρ hand + ἄγρα seizure.] *Med.* Gouty affection of the hand.

chi-rag′ri-cal (kī-răg′rĭ-kăl), *a.* Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease. *Sir T. Browne.*

chi-ra′ta (chĭ-rä′tȧ; *as Lat.*, kī-rā′tȧ), *n.* Also *chiretta*, *chirayta*, *chireeta*. [Hind. *chirāītā*.] A gentianaceous plant (*Ophelia chirata*) of northern India, possessing bitter properties rendering it useful as a tonic and cholagogue.

chirk (chûrk), *v. i.*; CHIRKED (chûrkt); CHIRK′ING. [ME. *chirken*; cf. ME. *cherken*, *charken*, AS. *cearcian*.] **1**. To make a strident, creaking, croaking, or squeaking noise, as a door, a frog, or a mouse. *Obs. or Scot.*

All full of *chirking* was that sorry place. *Chaucer.*

2. To chirp like a bird; chirrup. *Obs. Chaucer.*
3. To grow cheerful; — with *up*. *Colloq., U. S.*

chirk, *v. t.* **1**. To encourage or incite by chirking. *Obs.*
2. To cheer; to enliven; as, to *chirk* one up. *Colloq. U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

chirk, *a.* [From CHIRK, *v. i.*] Lively; cheerful; in good spirits. *Colloq., U. S.*

chirm (chûrm), *v. i.* [AS. *cyrman*, *cirman*, to cry out.] To chirp or to make a chirm, as birds. *Huloet.*

chirm, *n.* [AS. *cirm*, *cyrm*.] Noise; din; esp., confused noise, clamor, or hum of voices, bird notes, or the like.

chi′ro (chē′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Origin unknown.] A large fish (*Elops saurus*) of the tarpon family, found in all tropical seas and known by many different names. The flesh is poor, but it is a fine game fish.

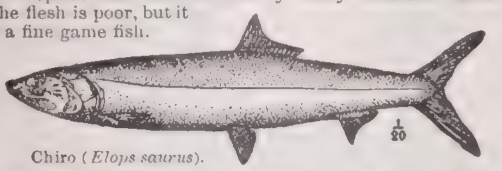

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Chiro (*Elops saurus*).

chi′ro- (kī′rō-), **chir-**. Also **chei′ro-**, **cheir-**. Combining forms from Greek χείρ, χειρός, *hand*.

chi′ro-gale (-gāl), *n.* A lemur of the genus *Cheirogaleus*.

chi-rog′no-my (kī-rŏg′nō-mĭ), *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr. γνώμη understanding.] Chiromancy, or palmistry. — **chi′rog-nom′ic** (kī′rŏg-nŏm′ĭk), *a.* — **chi-rog′no-mist**, *n.*

chi′ro-graph (kī′rō-grăf), *n.* [L. *chirographum* that which is written with one's own hand, fr. Gr. χειρόγραφος written with the hand; χείρ hand + γράφειν to write.] **1**. *Law.* Any of various instruments formally written or signed; as: **a** An indenture, or charter party (in sense 1), often with the word *chirographum* written in the part through which the parchment was cut. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** The indenture of a fine of land; also, one of the counterparts of such an indenture. **c** An obligation, as a bond or note, given in one's own handwriting.
2. A papal decree signed by the Pope.
3. Handwriting. *Rare.*

chi-rog′ra-pher (kī-rŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* **1**. *Eng. Law.* An officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who engrossed fines (chirographs). The office was abolished in 1833.
2. One who practices chirography.
3. Erroneous for CHIROMANCER.

chi′ro-graph′ic (kī′rō-grăf′ĭk), **chi′ro-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in, handwriting.

chi-rog′ra-phy (kī-rŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1**. Art of writing or engrossing; handwriting; as, skilled in *chirography*.
2. Erroneous for CHIROMANCY.

chi′ro-gym′nast (kī′rō-jĭm′năst), *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr. γυμναστής trainer of athletes, gymnast.] A mechanical contrivance for exercising the fingers of a pianist.

chi-rol′o-gy (kī-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*chiro-* + *-logy*.] **1**. = DACTYLOLOGY. *Obs.*
2. The study of the hand. *Rare.*

chi′ro-man′cer (kī′rō-măn′sẽr), *n.* One who practices or professes chiromancy.

chi′ro-man′cy (-sĭ), *n.* [*chiro-* + *-mancy*.] Divination by examination of the hand; palmistry.

chi′ro-man′tic (-măn′tĭk), **chi′ro-man′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to chiromancy or chiromancers.

Chi′ron (kī′rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χείρων.] *Gr. Myth.* The most famous of the centaurs, son of Cronus, renowned for wisdom and skill in medicine. He was instructor of Achilles, Asclepius, and other heroes. Accidentally wounded by Hercules, he resigned his immortality as an expiation for Prometheus. After his death he was placed among the stars.

Chi′ro-nom′i-dæ (kī′rō-nŏm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χειρονόμος one who gestures with the hands.] *Zoöl.* A very large family of small dipterous flies or midges. With a few exceptions, as those forms known as punkies (see PUNKIE), they do not bite. The larvæ are generally aquatic. **Chi-ron′o-mus** (kī-rŏn′ō-mŭs) is the largest genus.

chi-ron′o-my (kī-rŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. χειρονομία; χείρ hand + νέμειν to manage.] Art of moving the hands in oratory or in pantomime; gesture.

chi′ro-plast (kī′rō-plăst), *n.* [Gr. χειρόπλαστος formed by hand; χείρ hand + πλάσσειν to shape.] *Music.* An instrument to guide the hands and fingers of pupils in playing on the piano, etc. — **chi′ro-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

chi-rop′o-dist (kī-rŏp′ō-dĭst), *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp., one who removes corns and bunions.

chi-rop′o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* The art of treating minor diseases of the hands and feet.

chi-rop′ter (kī-rŏp′tẽr), *n.* One of the Chiroptera.

Chi-rop′ter-a (kī-rŏp′tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chiro-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* The order of placental flying mammals consisting of the bats. See BAT. It is divided into the suborders *Megachiroptera* (syn. *Frugivora*) and *Microchiroptera* (syn. *Animalivora*) which see. — **chi-rop′ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **chi-rop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Chi-ro′tes (kī-rō′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χείρ, χειρός, hand.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wormlike burrowing lizards, with a pair of small fore limbs, but no hind limbs.

Chi′ro-the′ri-um (kī′rō-thē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *chiro-* + *-therium*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct animals, known from fossil footprints rudely resembling impressions of the human hand. They are believed to have been labyrinthodont amphibians. — **chi′ro-the′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

chi-rot′o-ny (kī-rŏt′ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. χειροτονία; χείρ, χειρός, hand + τείνειν to stretch.] **1**. An election or appointment by show of hands or vote.
2. *Eccl.* Symbolic extension of hands in bestowing blessing, etc.; — sometimes confused with imposition of hands.

chirp (chûrp), *v. i.*; CHIRPED (chûrpt); CHIRP′ING. [Of imitative origin. Cf. CHIRRUP.] **1**. To make a short, sharp sound, as small birds or crickets; to chirrup.
2. To speak in a way likened to the chirping of birds in some respect, as in liveliness or cheerfulness.

chirp, *v. t.* **1**. To utter by chirping; as, birds are *chirping* sweet music. *Byron.*
2. To salute or urge on by or as if by chirping.

chirp, *n.* A short, sharp note natural to some birds or insects, or a similar sound made by persons; a chirrup.

chirp′ing, *p. a.* **1**. That chirps.
2. Merry; hilarious.
3. Cheering; enlivening; as, a *chirping* cup. *Now Rare.*

He takes his *chirping* pint, and cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

chirr (chûr), *v. i.*; CHIRRED (chûrd); CHIRR′ING. Also *chirre*, etc. [Of imitative origin.] To make the vibrant or trilled sound peculiar to grasshoppers, cicadas, etc., and some birds, or a sound like it.

chirr, *n.* The noise made by an insect or bird that chirrs.

chir′rup (chĭr′ŭp), *v. i.*; CHIR′RUPED (-ŭpt); CHIR′RUP-ING. [See CHIRP.] **1**. To chirp, esp. repeatedly and with a lively effect; — said of birds and insects. *Tennyson.*

The cricket *chirrups* on the hearth. *Goldsmith*

2. Of persons, to make a similar sound, as with the lips to urge on a horse.

chir′rup, *v. t.* **1**. To utter by chirruping.
2. To quicken or animate by chirruping; to cheer up.
3. To cheer or applaud (public performers) for pay. *Slang, Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

chir′rup, *n.* Act or sound of chirruping. "The sparrows' *chirrup* on the roof." *Tennyson.*

chir′rup-y (-ĭ), *a.* Cheerful; lively; chatty.

chi-rur′geon (kī-rûr′jŭn), *n.* [F. *chirurgien*, from *chirurgie* surgery, fr. Gr. χειρουργία, fr. χειρουργός working or operating with the hand; χείρ hand + ἔργον work. Cf. SURGEON, WORK.] A surgeon. *Archaic.*

chi-rur′ger-y (-jẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See CHIRURGEON; cf. SURGERY.] Surgery. *Archaic.*

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chip, *v. t.* To trip or throw by a chip. — *v. i.* To trip along; also, to quarrel. *Dial. Eng.*
Chi-pan′go. Var. of CIPANGO.
chip beef. Dried, or hung, beef.
chip bird. Chipping sparrow.
chip box. A little box made of thin wood. *Obs. or R.*
chip carving. Hand carving of soft wood by cutting chips with a knife.
chip′chap′, **chip′chop′**, *n.* = CHIFFCHAFF.
chip′let, *n.* A little chip.
chip log. *Naut.* See LOG, *n.*, 6.
chip′monk, **chip′muck**, **-muk**. Vars. of CHIPMUNK.
chip′pa-ble, *a.* Capable of being chipped, as flint.
chippe. † CHIP.
chipped (chĭpt), *pret.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* of CHIP, *v.*
Chippendale mahogany. Mahogany of fine quality and the dark color due to age, as in Chippendale furniture. *Trade Name.*
chip′per, *n.* One that chips, as an instrument to chip stone.
chip′per, *n.* Light chatter; twitter. *U. S.*
Chip′pe-wa (chĭp′ē-wä), **Chip′pe-way** (-wā). Var. of OJIBWA.
Chip′pe-wai′an, **Chip′pe-wy′an** (-wī′ăn), *n.* An Indian of an Athapascan tribe dwelling about Lake Athabasca, Canada.
chip′ping. Var. of CHEAPING, market; — used in English place names; as, *Chipping* Norton.
chip′-po-ta′to ma-chine′. See LEVER DRILL. *Cant, Eng.*
chipt. Chipped. *Ref. Sp.*
chique (shēk), *n.* [F.] = CHIGOE.
chi′qui-chi′qui palm (chē′kē-chē′kē). [Tupi *chique-chique*.] Either of two South American palms (*Leopoldinia piassaba* and *Attalea funifera*) yielding piassava fiber. See PIASSABA.
chiquin. † SEQUIN.
Chi-qui′to (chē-kē′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp., dim. of *chico* little.] One of a native people of Bolivia and Brazil, known for their industry, cheerful disposition, and for the fact that, with some of them at least, numerals are unknown.
‖ **chir** (chēr). Var. of CHEER, pheasant.
chi′ra (chē′rȧ). Var. of CHIRU.
chi′ra-gon (kī′rȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. χείρ hand + ἄγων leading.] A guide for the hand, to assist a blind person to write. *Obs.*
chi-rap′sia (kī-răp′shȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χειραψία a touching with the hands.] *Med.* Massage; friction.
chi-ra′tin (kī-rā′tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter yellow powder, $C_{28}H_{48}O_{15}$, obtained from the chirata.
chi-ray′ta (chĭ-rī′tȧ). Var. of CHIRATA.
chirche. † CHURCH.
chire. † CHEER.
chire, *n.* *Obs.* **1**. A blade of grass, or a sprout. **2**. A fine fiber.
chireche, **chiriche**. † CHURCH.
chi-ree′ta (chĭ-rē′tȧ), **chi-ret′ta** (-rĕt′ȧ). Vars. of CHIRATA.
chirie. † CHERRY.
Chi′ri-gua′no (chē′rē-gwä′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). One of a South American tribe, mostly nomads of Guaranian stock, of Bolivia and Argentina. They are efficient stock breeders.
chir′i-moy′a (chĭr′ĭ-moi′ȧ). Var. of CHERIMOYA.
Chi′ri-qui′ (chē′rē-kē′), *n.* An Indian of a semicivilized people of Panama noted for their expert carvings and gold work. They are now Spanish in speech and culture.
‖ **chi′ri-vi′ta** (chē′rē-vē′tȧ), *n.* The black angel fish. *West Indies.*
chirl (chûrl; chĭrl), *n.* [Imitative.] A chirp; warble; a low melancholy sound. *Scot.*
chirl, *v. i.* To chirp; to sing, as a bird; warble; sometimes, to emit a low melancholy sound. *Scot.*
chirne. † CHURN.
chi′ro-cos-met′ics, *n.* [See CHIRO-; COSMETIC.] Art of beautifying the hands.
chi′ro-graf. Chirograph. *Ref. Sp.*
chi-rog′ra-fy. Chirography. *Ref. Sp.*
chi-rog′ra-phist (kī-rŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* Erroneous for CHIROMANCER.
chi′ro-log′i-cal (kī′rō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to chirology. — **chi′ro-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
chi-rol′o-gist (kī-rŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One who makes a study of the hand.
chi-rom′a-chy (kī-rŏm′ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. χειρομάχος fighting with the hand.] A hand-to-hand contest. *Obs.*
chi′ro-man′cist, **chi′ro-mant**, *n.* = CHIROMANCER.
chi′ro-man′tic, **chi′ro-man′tine**, **chi′ro-man′tist**, *n.* Obs. equivs. of CHIROMANCER.
chi-rom′e-ter (kī-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*chiro-* + *-meter*.] A form of sextant used in India for measuring vertical angles.
Chi′ro-mys (kī′rō-mĭs), *n.*, **Chi′ro-my′i-dæ** (-mī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chiro-* + Gr. μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of DAUBENTONIA, DAUBENTONIIDÆ.
chi-ron′o-mer (kī-rŏn′ō-mẽr), *n.* A practicer or professor of chironomy. *Obs.*
chi′ro-nom′ic (kī′rō-nŏm′ĭk), *a.* Relating to chironomy.
chi-rop′o-dist-ry, *n.* Chiropody.
chi-rop′o-dous, *a.* [*chiro-* + *-podous*.] *Zoöl.* Having the feet modified into hands adapted for grasping and climbing. *Rare.*
chi′ro-pod (kī′rō-pŏd), *n.* *Rare.*
chi′ro-prac′tic, *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr. πρακτικός effective.] A system, or the practice, of adjusting the joints, esp. of the spine, by hand for the curing of disease.
chi-rop′te-ryg′i-um (kī-rŏp′tẽr-ĭj′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TERYGIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *chiro-* + Gr. πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, wing, fin.] *Anat.* The typical pentadactyloid limb of the higher vertebrates. — **chi-rop′ter-yg′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **chi-rop′ter-yg′i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
chi′ro-scop′i-cal (kī′rō-skŏp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*chiro-* + *-scopic*.] Chiromantic.
chi-ros′o-phist (kī-rŏs′ō-fĭst), *n.* **1**. A prestidigitator. *Obs.* **2**. A chiromancer.
chi-ros′o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr. σοφία knowledge.] **a** The science of the hand. **b** = CHIROMANCY. — **chi-ros′o-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **chi′ro-soph′i-cal** (kī′rō-sŏf′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
chi′ro-spasm. Var. of CHEIROSPASM.
chi′ro-to′ni-a, *n.* Chirotony (esp. in sense 2).
chirp′er, *n.* **1**. One that chirps; a small bird. **2**. A chirping, or cheering, cup or glass.
chirp′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
chirp′ing-ly, *adv.* of CHIRPING.
chirp′ling, *n.* A little chirper.
chirpt. Chirped. *Ref. Sp.*
chir′py, *a.* Given to chirping; cheerful; lively. *Colloq.*
chirre. Var. of CHIRR.
chir′rup-er, *n.* One that chirrups.
chir′rupt. Chirruped. *Ref. Sp.*
chirt (chûrt; *Sc. also* chĭrt), *v. i.* [Cf. CHIRP.] **1**. To chirp. *Obs.* **2**. To spirt; squirt. *Scot.*
chirt, *v. t.* To cause to chirt. *Scot.*
chirt, *n.* A squirt or squeeze. *Scot.*
chi′ru (chē′rōō), *n.* [Native name.] An antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*) of Tibet, allied to the saiga, having the muzzle swollen, and thick woolly fawn-colored hair.
chi-rur′geon-ly, *adv.* Like, or

chi-rur'gic (kī-rûr'jĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *chirurgique* chirurgi-
chi-rur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } cal, L. *chirurgicus*, Gr. χειρουργικός. See CHIRURGEON; cf. SURGICAL.] Surgical. *Archaic.*

chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *chisel*, F. *ciseau*, fr. LL. *cisellus*, prob. for *caesellus*, fr. L. *caesus*, p. p. of *caedere* to cut. Cf. SCISSORS.] A metal tool or instrument with a cutting edge at the end of a blade, used in dressing, shaping, cutting, turning, or otherwise working timber, stone, metal, bone, etc. It is often driven by a mallet or hammer.

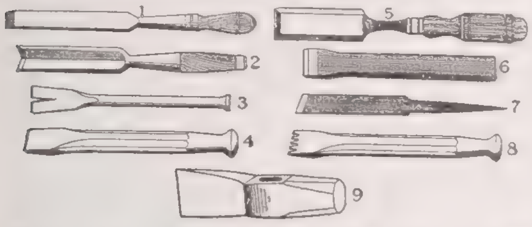

Various forms of Chisels. 1 Socket Paring Chisel; 2 Corner Chisel; 3 Box Chisel; 4, 8 Stonecutters' Chisels; 5 Beveled Firmer Chisel; 6 Wire Chisel; 7 Turning Chisel; 9 Blacksmith's Chisel for hot iron.

chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *v. t.*; CHIS'ELED (-ĕld) or CHIS'ELLED; CHIS'EL-ING or CHIS'EL-LING. [Cf. F. *ciseler.*] **1.** To cut, pare, gouge, engrave, etc., with a chisel; — often with *out*; as, to *chisel* a block of marble into a statue.
2. To cut close, as in a bargain; to cheat. *Colloq. or Slang.*

chis'el, *v. i.* To work with a chisel.

chis'eled, chis'elled (chĭz'ĕld), *p. a.* **1.** Cut, shaped, or wrought with a chisel.
2. Appearing as if chiseled; clear-cut.
3. Shaped like a chisel at the edge.

chis'el-ly (chĭz''l-ĭ), *a. & adv.* [Cf. CHESIL gravel.] Gravelly; gritty; grittily. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

chit (chĭt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cīð* shoot, sprig, from the same root as *cīnan* to yawn, and E. *chink* a cleft.] *Bot.* **a** *pl.* Rice of second or third grade. **b** A shoot or sprout.

chit, *v. i.*; CHIT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd); CHIT'TING. To shoot out; to sprout.

chit, *v. t.* To remove the chits from; sprout; as, to *chit* potatoes. *Colloq.*

chit, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *chit*, *chitty*, name for a cat, and E. *kitten.*] **1.** The offspring of a beast, as a cub or whelp. *Obs.*
2. A child; also, a person likened to a child, esp. a pert or forward girl or young woman.

It is I who am insulted and put to shame, in my own house, by a *chit* of a miss. — *S. Weir Mitchell.*

chit, chit'ty (chĭt'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *chiṭṭī.*] **a** A short letter or note; a written message or memorandum; a certificate given to a servant; a pass, or the like. **b** A signed voucher or memorandum of a small debt, as for food and drinks at a club. *India, China*, etc.

chi'tal (chē'tŭl), *n.* [Hind. *chītal.*] **a** The axis deer. **b** A venomous marine serpent of the genus *Hydrophis*, of India.

chit'chat (chĭt'chăt), *n.* [From CHAT, by reduplication.] Familiar or trifling talk or conversation; small talk.

chi'tin (kī'tĭn), *n.* [See CHITON.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white amorphous horny substance forming the harder part of the outer integument of insects, Crustacea, and other invertebrates, and occurring also in fungi. There are probably different varieties, all amino derivatives of carbohydrates.

Chitin is not found in vertebrates. In invertebrates *chitin* is alleged to occur in several classes of animals; but it can be positively asserted that true, typical *chitin* is found only in articulated animals, in which it forms the chief organic constituent of the shell, etc. — *Hammarsten.*

chi'tin-i-za'tion (kī'tĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'-), *n.* Process of becoming, or state of being, chitinous. — **chi'tin-ized** (kī'tĭ-nīzd), *p. a.*

chi'ti-no- (kī'tĭ-nō-). Combining form of *chitinous*; as in **chi'ti-no-ar'e-na'ceous**, composed of chitin and sand; **chi'ti-no-cal-ca're-ous**, composed of chitin and calcareous matter.

chi'tin-ous (kī'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of, or of the nature of, chitin.

chi'to mel'on (chē'tō; *as Lat.*, kī'tō). A muskmelon (*Cucumis melo chito*) bearing yellow fruits the size of an orange, used for pickles and preserves; — called also *orange melon*.

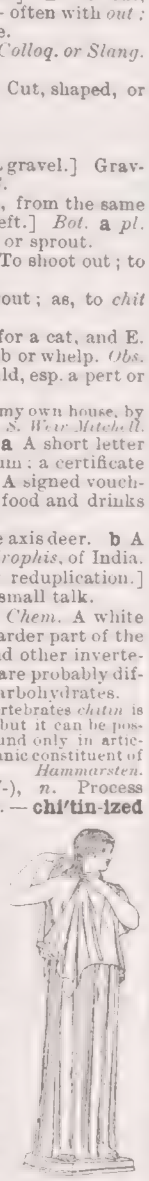

Double Chiton.

chi'ton (kī'tŏn), *n.* [Gr. χιτών a chiton (in sense 1).] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* The garment commonly worn next to the skin by both sexes in classical times. The Dorian chiton as ordinarily worn was formed of an oblong piece of cloth, usually wool, folded over at the top so as to form a double covering above the waist, and secured by a girdle and by fibulæ at the shoulders. The Ionian chiton was a sort of loose gown, usually of linen, differing from the Dorian chiefly in being sewn rather than pinned. The arrangement of the garment varied to suit convenience or style, and it was worn shorter by men than by women.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of mollusks; the type and best-known genus of the order Placophora and class Amphineura. The name is commonly applied to any mollusk of that order. (See AMPHINEURA.) They resemble limpets in habits, clinging firmly to rocks with their large sucker-like foot and moving but little. When detached they curl up into a ball and are then more or less completely covered by the segmented shell. The order is an ancient one, extending back to the Ordovician. Some existing Pacific coast forms become ten inches long.

Chit'ta-gong' wood (chĭt'ȧ-gŏng'). [From *Chittagong*, a district in Bengal, India.] The close-grained and handsomely veined wood of either of two meliaceous trees of India (*Chukrasia tabularis* and *Toona ciliata*), used extensively for cabinetwork. From its resemblance to mahogany, it is often called *Indian*, or *East Indian*, *mahogany*.

chit'tam wood (chĭt'ăm). [Origin unknown.] *U. S.* **a** The American smoke tree. **b** The cascara buckthorn. **c** A sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia lanuginosa*) of the southern United States.

chit'ter-ling (chĭt'ẽr-lĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cwiþ* womb, Icel. *kviðr*, Goth. *qiþus*, belly, womb, stomach, G. *kutteln* chitterlings.] **1.** The smaller intestines of swine, etc., esp. as fried or boiled and sometimes filled with forcemeat; — usually in the *pl.*
2. A frill, ruff, or the like; esp., the frill down the breast of old-fashioned shirts, suggestive of chitterlings. *Obs.*

chit'tra (chĭt'rȧ), *n.* [Hind. *chitra* spotted, speckled.] The axis deer of India.

chiv'al-resque' (shĭv'ăl-rĕsk'), *a.* [From *chivalry*; cf. F. *chevaleresque*, It. *cavalleresco.*] Having the spirit, manner, or appearance of chivalry; as, a *chivalresque* romance.

chiv'al-ric (shĭv'ăl-rĭk; shĭ-văl'rĭk; 277: *see* CHIVALRY), *a.* [See CHIVALRY.] Relating to chivalry; chivalrous.

chiv'al-rous (shĭv'ăl-rŭs; see CHIVALRY), *a.* [OF. *chevalerus*, *chevalereus*, fr. *chevalier*. See CHIVALRY.] **1.** Like, or characteristic of, a knight of feudal times; esp., valiant; valorous; warlike. *Obs.*, exc. as in sense 3.

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. — *Spenser.*

2. Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry regarded as a system; of or relating to the age of chivalry regarded as a period in history; as, *chivalrous* society; *chivalrous* ideals.
3. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or possessing the qualities of, the ideal knight of the age of chivalry as depicted in fiction and modern romantic tradition; disinterestedly devoted to the cause of the weak or oppressed; valorous and generous to foes.
4. Of or pert. to a knight; knightly; as, *chivalrous* rank. *R.*
Syn. — See GALLANT.

chiv'al-ry (shĭv'ăl-rĭ; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [F. *chevalerie*, fr. *chevalier* knight, orig., horseman. See CHEVALIER; cf. CAVALRY.] **1.** **a** Mounted men at arms; heavy cavalry of the Middle Ages; also, a medieval army, whose strength was in its mounted men. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** Cavalry. *Obs. & R.*
2. A body of knights or illustrious mounted soldiers; hence, gallant and distinguished warriors or brave gentlemen.

Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her beauty and her *chivalry*, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men. — *Byron.*

3. The rank, position, or characteristics of a feudal knight; esp., martial valor, dexterity in arms, etc. *Archaic.*

The glory of our Troy this day doth lie
On his fair worth and single *chivalry*. — *Shak.*

4. The dignity or system of knighthood; the spirit, usages, or manners of knighthood; the practice of knight-errantry.

Cervantes smiled Spain's *chivalry* away. — *Byron.*

5. A gallant deed; an exploit. *Archaic. Sir P. Sidney.*
6. *Eng. Law.* Tenure by knight's service. *Obs. or Hist.*
7. The qualifications or character of the ideal knight of the age of chivalry according to the romantic traditions, as honor, protective kindness to the weak, generosity to foes, and gallantry; chivalrousness.

☞ The historical, but now little used, pronunciation of this word is with *ch* as in *chip*, and the adjs. *chivalrous* and *chivalric* are also by some pronounced thus, although *chivalric* is a more recent formation, coming into the language after the other forms had been revived with the usual modern pronunciation.

chive (chīv), *n.* Also *cive.* [OF. *chive*, dial. form of F. *cive*, fr. L. *cepa*, *caepa*, onion. Cf. CIVE, CIBOL.] **1.** A perennial plant (*Allium schœnoprasum*), allied to the onion. Its slender rushlike leaves are used to flavor soups, omelets, etc. Usually in *pl.*
2. A bulblet, or clove, as that of garlic.

chive cheese. Cheese flavored with chives.

chlam'y-date (klăm'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [L. *chlamydatus* dressed in a chlamys.] *Zoöl.* Having a mantle, as a mollusk.

chla-myd'e-ous (klȧ-mĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. χλαμύς, -ύδος, cloak.] *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to or designating the perianth, or floral envelope, of a plant; — chiefly in combination, as archi*chlamydeous*, meta*chlamydeous*, etc. **b** Having a perianth; — opposed to *achlamydeous*. *Rare.*

chlam'y-do- (klăm'ĭ-dō-), **chlamyd-**. Combining forms from Greek χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, *mantle*, *chlamys*.

Chlam'y-do-bac-te'ri-a'ce-æ (klăm'ĭ-dō-băk-tē'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHLAMYDO-; BACTERIUM.] *Bacteriol.* A family of bacteria characterized by having sheathed cells forming elongated nonmotile filaments, whose segments separate as gonidia. It contains several genera, as *Crenothrix* and *Cladothrix*, the iron bacteria, and *Thiothrix*, the sulphur bacteria. — **chlam'y-do-bac-te'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Chlam'y-do-sel'a-chus (-sĕl'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *chlamydo-* + Gr. σέλαχος shark.] *Zoöl.* A genus of remarkable sharks of the group Diplospondyli, having a long eel-like body. The only living species is the frill shark (*C. anguineus*), found in deep water off the coasts of Japan and in parts of the Atlantic. The genus constitutes a family, **Chlam'y-do-se-lach'i-dæ** (-sē-lăk'ĭ-dē).

chlam'y-do-spore' (klăm'ĭ-dō-spōr'), *n.* [*chlamydo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A thick-walled resting spore produced by various types of fungi, usually by gemmation or transverse division of the hyphæ at irregular intervals. In the smut fungi (Ustilaginales) they are the so-called *brand spores*, which survive the winter and develop conidiophores the following spring. In the rust fungi (Uredinales) the spore structures known as æcia, uredinia, and telia are morphologically forms of chlamydospores, though only the telia pass through a resting period. Chlamydospores are also found in certain phycomycetes.

chla'mys (klā'mĭs; klăm'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. CHLAMYDES (klăm'ĭ-dēz), E. CHLAMYSES (-ĭs-ĕz). [L., from Gr. χλαμύς.] *Class. Antiq.* A short oblong mantle fastened with a clasp in front or at the shoulder. Primarily a horseman's cloak, it became the ordinary outdoor garment for young men.

Phocion wearing a Chlamys.

chlo-an'thite (klō-ăn'thīt), *n.* [Gr. χλόη verdure + ἄνθος flower.] *Min.* Nickel diarsenide, $NiAs_2$, white or grayish with metallic luster, and usually massive. By replacement of nickel by cobalt it merges into smaltite.

chlo-as'ma (klō-ăz'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. χλωάζειν to be green.] *Med.* A cutaneous affection characterized by yellow or yellowish brown pigmented spots.

chlor-ac'e-tate (klōr-ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of chloracetic acid.

chlor'a-ce'tic (klōr'ȧ-sē'tĭk, -sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of three crystalline acids obtained by the substituting action of chlorine on acetic acid, and called respectively **monochloracetic**, **dichloracetic**, and **trichloracetic acids**, all stronger than acetic acid; specif., designating the mono acid.

chlor-ac'e-tol (klōr-ăs'ē-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *acetone* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $CH_3CCl_2CH_3$, formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on acetone, and in other ways.

chlor-ac'e-tone (-tōn), *n.* *Chem.* A compound, CH_3COCH_2Cl, obtained as a pungent oil by the direct chlorination of acetone and in other ways.

chlo'ral (klō'răl), *n.* [F. or G.; F. *chlore* (or G. *chlor*) chlorine + *alco*(h)ol.] **1.** *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, $CCl_3{\cdot}CHO$, of a pungent odor and harsh taste, boiling at 97.7° C., obtained by the action of chlorine upon ordinary or ethyl alcohol, and forming with water choral hydrate.
2. Chloral hydrate.

chlo'ral-am'ide (-ăm'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*chloral* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound of chloral and formic amide used to produce sleep.

chloral ammonia, **-nium.** *Chem.* A compound of chloral and ammonia, $CCl_3{\cdot}CH(NH_2)OH$, similar to aldehyde ammonia. It is used in medicine as a sedative.

chloral hydrate. A white crystalline substance obtained by treating chloral with water. It produces sleep when taken internally or hypodermically. Called also *chloral*.

chlo'ral-ide (klō'răl-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_5H_2O_3Cl_6$, formed by heating chloral with trichlorolactic acid, and otherwise; by extension, any compound formed by the union of chloral and a hydroxy acid, with elimination of water.

chlo'ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition of the system resulting from habitual use of chloral.

chlo'ral-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; CHLO'RAL-IZED (-īzd); CHLO'RAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To subject to the influence of chloral; to treat with chloral. — **chlo'ral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

chlo'ral-ose (-ōs), *n.* [*chloral* + *-ose.*] A bitter crystalline substance, $C_8H_{12}O_6Cl_3$, obtained by heating grape sugar with chloral. It is used as a hypnotic.

chlor-al'um (klōr-ăl'ŭm), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *alum*inium.] An impure aqueous solution of chloride of aluminium, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

chlor-am'ine (klōr-ăm'ĭn; klōr'ȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* A compound formed from a primary or secondary amine by replacement of the ammoniacal hydrogen by chlorine.

chlor'an'il (klōr'ăn'ĭl), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *anil*ine.] *Chem.* A mixture of two chlorine derivatives of quinone, obtained

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in a manner becoming, a surgeon. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
chirvylle. † CHERVIL.
chis. *a.* [AS. *cīs.*] Fastidious; choice; fond. *Obs.*
chis'el (chĭz''l), *n.* [See CHESIL.] **1.** Chesil; shingle; gravel. **2.** Bran; coarse flour. *Dial. Eng.*
chis'el, chiz'zel, *v. t.* [From CHESSEL.] To press in a cheese vat. *Scot.*
chis'eld Chiseled. *Ref. Sp.*
chis'el-er, chis'el-ler, *n.* One who chisels.
chis'el-mouth', *n.* A cyprinoid fish (*Acrocheilus alutaceus*) of the Columbia River, having a large straight-edged horny plate in each jaw.
chisel temper. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.
chisel tooth. *Zoöl.* One of the incisor teeth of a rodent; — so called from its shape.
chis'el-tooth' saw. A saw having inserted teeth with a maximum of front rake. *Jos. Rose.*
chis'il. † CHESIL.
Chis'leu (kĭs'lū) Var. of KISLEV. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
chis'ley (chĭz'lĭ). Var. of CHISELLY.
Chis'lon (kĭs'lŏn; kĭz'-). *Bib.*
Chis'loth-ta'bor (kĭs'lŏth-tā'bôr; kĭz'lŏth-). *Bib.*
chissel. † CHISEL.
chist. † CHEST.
chit. † CHICH.
chit. Obs. 3d person sing. pres. of CHIDE.
chit, *n.* A small tool for cleaving laths.
‖ **chi ta'ce ac'con-sen'te** (kē tä'chā äk'kŏn-sĕn'tā). [It.] He who is silent consents; silence gives consent.
chi tai. Var. of CHIH TAI.
‖ **chi-tar'ra** (kē-tär'rä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A guitar.
chiter, chitre. † CHITTER.
chi-ti' (chē-tē'). Var. of JETEE.
Chit'i-ma'cha (shĭt'ĭ-mä'shȧ), *n.* An Indian of a tribe formerly of lower Louisiana, constituting a linguistic stock. — **Chit'i-ma'chan** (-shȧn), *a.*
chi'ti-nog'e-nous (kī'tĭ-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*chitino-* + *-genous.*] Producing chitin.
chi'tin-oid. *a.* Resembling chitin.
chit'ling, chit'lin, *n.* = CHITTERLING. *Colloq. or Dial.*
chit'munk. Var. of CHIPMUNK.
chi'to-san (kī'tō-săn), *n.* [From CHITIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance formed from chitin by the action of alkali at high temperatures, and soluble in dilute acid. On decomposition it yields glucosamine.
chi'tose (kī'tōs), *n.* [*chitin* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A nonfermentable sugar produced by the action of nitrous acid on glucosamine.
chit'ra. Var. of CHITTRA.
Chi-tra'li (chē-trä'lĭ), *n.* [Per. *chitrāli.*] See KHOWAR.
chit-tak' (chĭ-täk'), *n.* [Bengali *chhatāk.*] See WEIGHT.
chit-tee'. Var. of JETEE.
chit'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. CHATTER.] **1.** To twitter, as a bird; also, to chirp or chatter. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** To shiver or chatter, as with cold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
chit'ter, *n.* Act or sound of chittering; twitter.
chit'ter-ling, *n.* A little chit.
Chit'tim (kĭt'ĭm). *Bib.*
chit'tim wood (chĭt'ĭm). Var. of CHITTAM WOOD.
chit'tul (-ŭl). Var. of CHITAL snake.
chit'ty (-ĭ), *n.* = CHIT, short letter.
chit'ty, *a.* Full of chits, or sprouts.
chit'ty, *a.* [Cf. CHITTY FACE.] Of the face: Thin or pinched; also, childish or babylike. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
chitty face. [Cf. CHICHEVACHE.] A thin or pinched face; also, baby face. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **chit'ty-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
chi'u-le (kī'ū-lē), *n.* [LL. *chiula*, *ciula*, fr. AS. *céol*, *cíol*. Cf. KEEL.] A war vessel of the Norsemen or early English.
Chi'un (kī'ŭn). *Bib.*
chiurm, *n.* [F. *chiourme*, fr. Gr. κέλευσμα or κέλευμα the chant of the κελευστής (fr. κελεύειν to command), giving time to the rowers.] A gang of galley slaves; contemptuously, a crew or gang. *Obs.*
chiv (chĭv). Var. of CHIVE, a knife.
chivachie. † CHEVACHIE.
chiv'age. Var. of CHEVAGE.
chival, *n.* [F. *cheval.*] A horse. *Obs.*
chivaler. † CHEVALIER.
chiv'al-rous-ly, *adv.* of CHIVALROUS.
chiv'al-rous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **chi-var'ra** (chē-vär'rä), ‖ **chi-var'ro** (-rō), *n.*; *pl.* -RAS (-räs); -ROS (-rōs). [Mex. Sp.] A legging; — usually in the *pl.* *Mex. & Southwestern U. S.*
chive. † CHEVE.
chive, *n.* The filament of a stamen or the style of a pistil. *Obs.*
chive (chĭv), *n.* A knife. — *v. t.* To cut or stab with a knife. *Thieves' Cant.*
chive garlic. = CHIVE, plant.
chivel, *v. i.* Prob., to shiver or tremble. *Obs.*
chiv'er (chĭv'ẽr; shĭv'ẽr). Obs. or dial. var. of SHIVER.
chiverell. † CHEVEREL.
chiv'ey (shĭv'ĭ), *n.* The Menominee whitefish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*). *Local, Maine.*
chiv'i-a-tite (chĭv'ĭ-ȧ-tīt), *n.* [From *Chiviato*, Peru.] *Min.* A mineral composed of lead, bismuth, and sulphur, $Pb_2Bi_6S_{11}$, in lead-gray foliated masses.
chiv'y. Var. of CHEVY. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
chiz'zel. Obs. or dial. var. of CHISEL.
Ch. J. *Abbr.* Chief Justice.
Chlad'ni's fig'ures (kläd'nēz). [After E. F. F. *Chladni*, German physicist.] See SONOROUS FIGURES.
Chlad'ni's plate. A plate used to exhibit Chladni's figures.
chlad'nite (klăd'nīt), *n.* [After E. F. F. *Chladni.*] *Min.* A pure variety of enstatite.
Chlæ-na'ce-æ (klē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χλαῖνα a cloak.] *Bot.* Syn. of SCHIZOLÆNACEÆ. — **chlæ-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Chlam'y-do-myx'a (klăm'ĭ-dō-mĭk'sȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, mantle + μύξα slime.] See LABYRINTHULA.
Chlam'y-do-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *chlamydo-* + *-saurus.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the frilled lizard.
chlam'y-phore (klăm'ĭ-fōr), *n.* Also **chlam'y-do-phore'** (-dō-fōr'). [See CHLAMYPHORUS.] The pichiciago.
Chla-myph'o-rus (klȧ-mĭf'ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the pichiciago.
Chlo'e (klō'ē). *Bib.*
Chlo'e, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χλόη.] Lit., young verdure; an herb; — fem. prop. name. See also DAPHNIS AND CHLOE.
chloiochoanitic, *a.* Incorrect var. of CLOIOCHOANITIC.
chlor-. = CHLORO-.
chloral formamide. = CHLORALAMIDE.
chlo-ral'ic (klō-răl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to chloral.
chlo'ral-im'ide, *n.* Also **-id.** [*chloral* + *imide.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $(CCl_3{\cdot}CHNH)_3$, formed by heating chloral ammonia, used in medicine as a sedative.
chloramine yellow. See DYE.
chlor'an'i-late (klōr'ăn'ĭ-lāt), *n.* A salt of chloranilic acid.
chlor'a-nil'ic (-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a red crystalline acid, $C_6Cl_2(OH)_2O_2$, obtained by action of alkalies on chloranil.
chlor'an'i-on, *n.* [*chloric* + *an-*

D E F G H I J K L M

as bright yellow leaflets by the action of chlorine on aniline, phenol, etc.

Chlo′ran-tha′ce-æ (klō′răn-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHLORANTHY.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Piperales), closely related to the Piperaceæ. It contains 3 genera and about 33 species, natives of tropical America, Asia, and Polynesia. — **chlo′ran-tha′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Chlo-ran′thus (klō-răn′thŭs), *n.* [NL. See CHLORANTHY.] *Bot.* The typical genus of herbs of the family Chloranthaceæ. They are natives of the East Indies and China, possessing spicy, aromatic, tonic, or bitter properties. The root and seeds of *C. officinalis* and *C. brachystachys* are medicinal; *C. inconspicuus* yields chulan.

chlo-ran′thy (-thĭ; klō′răn-), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* Reversion of normally colored floral leaves to green foliage leaves.

chlor-as′tro-lite (klōr-ăs′trō-līt), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + Gr. ἄστρον star + *-lite.*] *Min.* A prehnite found in rounded green pebbles of a stellate structure. It is used as a gem.

chlo′rate (klō′rāt), *n.* [See CHLORINE.] *Chem.* A salt of chloric acid, esp. the potassium salt. All the chlorates are soluble in water and many are deliquescent.

chlor-au′rate (klōr-ô′rāt), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *aurate.*] *Chem.* A salt of chlorauric acid.

chlor-au′ric (-ô′rĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $HAuCl_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, crystallizing in long yellow needles from a concentrated solution of gold in aqua regia containing an excess of hydrochloric acid.

chlore (klōr), *v. t.*; CHLORED (klōrd); CHLOR′ING. [From CHLORINE.] *Bleaching.* To treat with a dilute solution of bleaching powder, and then with something, as steam, to set chlorine free; to chlorinate.

chlor-en′chy-ma (klōr-ĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [*chloro*phyll + par*enchyma.*] *Bot.* Chlorophyll-containing tissue.

chlor′hy′drin (klōr′hī′drĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed from certain polyhydric alcohols, esp. glycerin, by the substitution of chlorine for one or more hydroxyl groups.

chlo′ric (klō′rĭk), *a.* [From CHLORINE.] **1.** *Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, chlorine; — said esp. of those compounds of chlorine in which this element has a valence of five, or the next to its highest; as, *chloric* acid, $HClO_3$. **2.** See PETROGRAPHY.

chloric acid, a monobasic acid, $HClO_3$, obtained from its salts in the form of an aqueous solution of pungent odor, like nitric acid in oxidizing properties, but far less stable. — **c. ether.** *Chem.* **a** Ethylene chloride. See DUTCH LIQUID. **b** Chloroform or an alcoholic solution of it. *Incorrect.*

chlo′rid-ate (klō′rĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-dāt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-dāt′ĭng). **1.** *Photog.* To treat with a chloride, as a plate with chloride of silver.
2. *Metal.* = CHLORIDIZE. — **chlo′ri-da′tion** (-dā′shŭn), *n.*

chlo′ride (-rīd; -rĭd; 184; 277), *n.* Also **-rid**. *Chem.* A compound of chlorine with another element or radical; a salt or ester of hydrochloric acid; as, *chloride* of sodium (common salt); methyl *chloride.*

chloride of ammonium, sal ammoniac. — **c. of calcium.** = CALCIUM CHLORIDE. — **c. of lime**, a nearly white substance, $CaOCl_2$ (calcium oxychloride), made by treating slaked lime with chlorine, used in bleaching and disinfecting; — called also *bleaching powder.* — **c. of silver.** = SILVER CHLORIDE.

chlo-rid′ic (klō-rĭd′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to a chloride; containing a chloride.

chlo′rid-ize (klō′rĭ-dīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). **1.** *Metal.* To combine with chlorine; to convert the metal of into chloride; as, to *chloridize* silver ore by roasting with salt.
2. *Photog.* = CHLORIDATE.

chlo′rin-ate (klō′rĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). *Chem.* To treat, or cause to combine, with chlorine, as for the purpose of bleaching, or for extracting gold from its ores by converting it into the soluble chloride. — **chlo′rin-a′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

chlo′rine (klō′rĭn; -rēn; 184; 277), *n.* Also **-rin**. [Gr. χλωρός pale green, greenish yellow. So named from its color. See YELLOW.] *Chem.* An element, commonly isolated as a greenish yellow gas, two and a half times as heavy as air, of an intensely disagreeable suffocating odor, and exceedingly poisonous. Symbol, *Cl*; at. wt., 35.46. Chlorine does not occur free in nature, but is abundant in the form of chlorides, as common salt, sal ammoniac, sylvite, etc. It was discovered by Scheele in 1774. It is isolated by the action of oxidizing agents or by electrolysis, and is used as a powerful bleaching, oxidizing, and disinfecting agent. It is condensed by cold or pressure to a yellow liquid and is now often shipped in that form. Liquid chlorine boils at —33.6° C. (—28.5° F.) and solid chlorine melts at —102° C. (—151.6° F.). One liter of gaseous chlorine weighs 3.220 grams. Chlorine combines directly with most of the other elements. It is in general univalent, but also forms the higher oxides ClO_2 and Cl_2O_7 and the higher acids chlorous ($HClO_2$), chloric ($HClO_3$), and perchloric ($HClO_4$).

chlo′rine (klō′rīn), *a.* [See CHLORINE, *n.*] Light green like young grass; of a grass-green color.

chlorine dioxide. *Chem.* A heavy reddish yellow odorous gas, ClO_2, obtained by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on potassium chlorate and condensed by cold to a red liquid. It is unstable and a strong oxidizer. Called also *chlorine peroxide* and, formerly, *hypochloric acid.*

chlorine family. *Chem.* The elements fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine, called the halogens (salt formers). They are univalent toward hydrogen, metals, and other elements, but chlorine, bromine, and iodine also form higher oxygen compounds.

chlorine peroxide. Chlorine dioxide.

chlorine water. A yellowish-colored aqueous solution of chlorine used for bleaching. Water absorbs a little over twice its volume of the gas at ordinary temperatures.

Chlo′ris (klō′rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χλωρίς.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** The goddess of flowers and wife of Zephyrus; — identified with the Roman *Flora.* **b** A daughter of Amphion and Niobe, who with one brother escaped the destruction visited by Apollo and Artemis upon Niobe's children.
2. [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of grasses widely distributed in warm regions, having spikelets in two rows along one side of the rachis, forming a unilateral spike. From the digitate arrangement of the latter, the plants are called *finger grasses.* Several are cultivated for ornament.

chlo′rite (klō′rīt), *n.* [Gr. χλωρῖτις (sc. λίθος stone), fr. χλωρός light green.] Any of a group of monoclinic minerals of extensive occurrence, associated with, and closely resembling, the micas, and ordinarily characterized by a green color. They are essentially hydrous silicates of aluminium, ferrous iron, and magnesium, and include clinochlore, penninite, prochlorite, corundophilite, and other species less distinctly crystalline.

chlo′rite, *n.* [*chlorous* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* A salt of chlorous acid; as, *chlorite* of sodium.

chlorite slate. A schistose or slaty rock consisting largely of chlorite.

chlo-rit′ic (klō-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, chlorite.

chlo′ri-toid (klō′rĭ-toid), *n.* [*chlorite* + *-oid.*] *Min.* A silicate of aluminium and ferrous iron (with magnesium), $H_2(Fe,Mg)Al_2SiO_7$, occurring usually in dull green to gray or grayish black masses or brittle folia. It is a member of the clintonite group. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.52–3.57.

chlo′ro- (klō′rō-), **chlor-**. **1.** Combining forms from Greek χλωρός *light green*; as *chloro*pal, *chloro*phyll.
2. *Chem.* A combining form denoting that *chlorine* is an ingredient in the substance named, as *chlor*hydrin, *chloro*form. When prefixed to the name of an organic compound it usually indicates that chlorine has replaced some of the hydrogen. The usage for *bromo-* and *iodo-* is similar.

chlo′ro-ben′zene (-bĕn′zēn; -bēn-zēn′), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any chlorine derivative of benzene formed by direct chlorination or by some other method; specif., the mono derivative, C_6H_5Cl, a colorless liquid.

chlo′ro-bro′mide (-brō′mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-mid**. *Chem.* A compound of chlorine and bromine with some element or radical.

chlo′ro-caf′fe-ine (-kăf′ē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A chlorine derivative of caffeine used in medicine.

chlo′ro-car′bon-ate (-kär′bŏn-āt), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *carbonate.*] **a** *Org. Chem.* An ester of the hypothetical acid $ClCO \cdot OH$ (**chlo′ro-car-bon′ic ac′id**). Ethyl *chlorocarbonate* is a volatile liquid formed by reaction of alcohol with carbonyl chloride. **b** *Min. Chem.* A compound which is both a chloride and a carbonate.

chlo′ro-chro′mic (-krō′mĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, both chlorine and chromium.

chlorochromic acid. **a** Chromyl chloride, CrO_2Cl_2. **b** The acid $CrO_2 \cdot Cl \cdot OH$, known only in the form of certain salts, the **chlo′ro-chro′mates** (-māts).

chlo′ro-chrous (klō′rō-krŭs), *a.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *-chrous.*] Green-colored.

chlo′ro-form (-fôrm), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *formyl*, it having been regarded as a trichloride of this radical: cf. F. *chloroforme.*] *Chem.* A colorless volatile liquid, $CHCl_3$, having an ethereal odor and a sweetish taste, formed by treating alcohol or acetone with bleaching powder and slaked lime. It is a powerful solvent of wax, resin, etc., and is extensively used to produce anæsthesia in surgical operations, also externally, to alleviate pain.

chlo′ro-form, *v. t.*; CHLO′RO-FORMED (-fôrmd); CHLO′RO-FORM′ING. To treat with chloroform, or to place under its influence, esp. so as to produce insensibility or anæsthesia.

chlo′ro-for′mic (-fôr′mĭk), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or pertaining to, chloroform.

chlo′ro-form-ism (klō′rō-fôrm-ĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* The morbid condition resulting from habitual use of chloroform.

chlo′ro-form-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To chloroform. — **chlo′ro-form-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

chlo′ro-mel′a-nite (-mĕl′ȧ-nīt), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *melano-.*] *Min.* A dark green or nearly black variety of jadeite.

chlo-rom′e-ter (klō-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *-meter.*] An instrument or apparatus for determining the chlorine available for bleaching in chloride of lime or the like.

chlo-rom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *-metry.*] The determination of available chlorine in chloride of lime, etc. — **chlo′ro-met′ric** (klō′rō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

chlo-ro′ni-um (klō-rō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*chlor*ine + ammo*nium.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical univalent radical, ClH_2, to which (in the form of certain derivatives) basic properties are attributed. Cf. IODONIUM.

chlor-o′pal (klōr-ō′păl), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *opal.*] *Min.* A yellowish green or greenish yellow mineral occurring in compact opal-like masses or earthy forms. It is a hydrous ferric silicate. H., 2.5–4.5. Sp. gr., 1.73–2.11.

chlo′ro-phane (klō′rō-fān), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] **1.** *Min.* A variety of fluor spar, which, when heated, emits a beautiful green light.
2. *Physiol.* The yellowish green pigment in the inner segment of the cones of the retina. See CHROMOPHANE.

chlo′ro-phe′nol (klō′rō-fē′nōl; -nŏl), *n.* *Chem.* Any chlorine derivative of phenol, esp. a mono derivative. As a class the chlorophenols are very active antiseptics.

Chlo-roph′o-ra (klō-rŏf′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *chloro-*, 1 + Gr. -φόρος, fr. φέρειν to bear.] *Bot.* A genus of moraceous trees, sometimes thorny, with gray bark and yellow wood. It includes one West African and one South American species; the wood of the latter (*C. tinctoria*) is called *old fustic.*

Chlo′ro-phyc′e-æ (klō′rō-fĭs′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chloro-*, 1 + Gr. φῦκος seaweed.] *Bot.* A class of thallophytes, the so-called green algæ, containing several orders, with numerous families. These seaweeds, which are mostly fresh-water forms, are of a clear green color, due to the fact that the green chlorophyll is not masked by other pigments, as in the brown and red algæ. They multiply asexually and often by means of sexual spores as well. — **chlo′ro-phy′ceous** (-fĭsh′ŭs), *a.*

chlo′ro-phyll, chlo′ro-phyl (klō′rō-fĭl), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + Gr. φύλλον leaf: cf. F. *chlorophylle.*] The green coloring matter of plants. It occurs only in the chloroplasts of cells exposed to light, and is not developed in the absence of iron. It may be extracted by ether, alcohol, or various oils. The solution is strongly fluorescent, and shows seven absorption bands in the spectrum. Chemically it is a complex nitrogenous substance, containing both green pigments (chlorophyll, allochlorophyll) and yellow pigments (chrysophyll, xanthophyll) which may be partial decomposition products. It is often masked by blue, red, brown, or yellow colors produced by pigments contained in the chromoplasts, as in many algæ. Owing to its instability, it has never been obtained absolutely pure. Chlorophyll is essential in the formation of carbohydrates by photosynthesis, hence all plants without it, as the fungi, are parasites or saprophytes. See CHLOROPLAST, PHOTOSYNTHESIS.

chlo′ro-phyl-la′ceous (-fĭ-lā′shŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, chlorophyll; chlorophyllous.

chlo′ro-phyl′lous (-fĭl′ŭs) } *a.* Pertaining to, or having
chlo′ro-phyl′lose (-ōs) } the nature of, chlorophyll.

chlo′ro-pic′rin (klō′rō-pĭk′rĭn; -pī′krĭn), *n.* Also **chlor′-pic′rin** (klōr′-), **chlor′pik′rin**. *Chem.* A heavy, colorless, pungent liquid, $CCl_3 \cdot NO_2$, obtained by subjecting picric acid to action of chlorine; — called also *nitrochloroform.*

chlo′ro-plast (klō′rō-plăst), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A plastid containing chlorophyll, developed only in cells exposed to the light. They are minute flattened granules, usually occurring in great numbers in the cytoplasm near the cell wall, and consist of a colorless ground substance saturated with chlorophyll pigments (see CHLOROPHYLL). Under light of varying intensity they exhibit phototactic movements (see EPISTROPHE, APOSTROPHE, 4). In animals chloroplasts occur only in certain low forms.

chlo′ro-plat′i-nate (-plăt′ĭ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of chloroplatinic acid.

chlo′ro-pla-tin′ic (-plȧ-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid, H_2PtCl_6, formed by direct union of platinic chloride with hydrochloric acid. With six molecules of water it forms deep red crystals.

chlo-ro′sis (klō-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χλωρός light green.] **1.** *Med.* An anæmic disease of young women, characterized by a greenish or grayish yellow hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, menstrual disorders, impaired digestion, etc.; green sickness.
2. *Bot.* **a** A diseased condition in plants resulting from the absence of certain essential nutrient salts, properly of iron, but also of potash, phosphorus, etc.; hence, loosely, any form of etiolation. It causes a loss of the green color, the chloroplasts not acting. **b** = CHLORANTHY.

chlo′ro-sul-phon′ic (klō′rō-sŭl-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $ClSO_2 \cdot OH$, obtained as a colorless fuming liquid by the direct union of sulphur trioxide and hydrochloric acid gas or by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on sulphuric acid. It reacts violently with water to form sulphuric and hydrochloric acids.

chlo-rot′ic (klō-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Med.* Affected by chlorosis. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Exhibiting, or affected by, chlorosis; destitute of chlorophyll. **b** Characterized by chloranthy.

chlo′rous (klō′rŭs), *a.* [See CHLORINE.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or derived from, chlorine; — said of compounds of chlorine in which this element has a valence of three, the next lower than that in chloric compounds; as, *chlorous* acid, $HClO_2$. **2.** Pertaining to, or resembling, the electronegative character of chlorine; hence, electronegative; — opposed to *basylous* or *zincous.* *Obs.*

Chne′mu (knā′mōō), *n.* [Egyptian *Khnemu*, prop. the builder, joiner.] *Egypt. Myth.* An ancient ram-headed god worshiped especially in the cataract region. Like various other gods, he is celebrated as the creator, and he is represented as fashioning man from clay by aid of the potter's wheel.

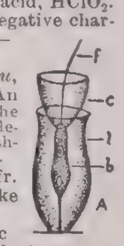

Choanate Infusorian. *c* Choana; *f* Flagellum; *b* Body; *l* Theca. Greatly enlarged.

cho′a-na (kō′ȧ-nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. χοάνη funnel.] **1.** *Anat.* A funnel-like opening; esp., *pl.*, the posterior nares.
2. *Zoöl.* A collarlike contractile protoplasmic cup or rim surrounding the flagellum of certain Flagellata and the endoderm cells of sponges. — **cho′a-nate** (-nāt), *a.*

cho′a-no-cyte′ (kō′ȧ-nō-sīt′), *n.* [Gr. χοάνη funnel + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* One of the choanate and flagellate endodermal cells of a sponge. — **cho′a-no-cy′tal** (-sī′tăl), *a.*

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ion.] *Chem.* The anion (ClO_3^-) of chloric acid and the chlorates.

chlor′ap′a-tite, *n.* *Min.* A kind of apatite containing chlorine.

chlor′ben′zene, *n.* = CHLOROBENZENE.

chlor′ben′zyl, *n.* = BENZYL CHLORIDE.

chlo-ret′ic (klō-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* Chloritic.

chlor′hy′drate (klōr′hī′drāt), *n.* = HYDROCHLORIDE.

chlor′hy′dric, *a.* [*chlor*ine + *hydr*ogen.] = HYDROCHLORIC.

chlo′rid. Var. of CHLORIDE.

chlo′rid-i′on (klō′rĭd-ī′ŏn), *n.* [*chloride* + *anion.*] *Chem.* Negatively ionic chlorine (Cl^-), the anion of hydrochloric acid and the chlorides.

chlo-rim′e-ter, -try (klō-rĭm′ē-tẽr, -trĭ), *n.* = CHLOROMETER, -TRY.

chlo′rin. Var. of CHLORINE.

chlo′rin-ize, *v. t.* = CHLORINATE.

chlo′rin-ous, *a.* Of or like chlorine.

chlor′i-od′ic (klōr′ī-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* Compounded of or containing chlorine and iodine. *Obs.*

chlor′i′o-dide (klōr′ī′ō-dīd; -dĭd), *n.* Also **-did**. A compound of chlorine and iodine with some element or radical.

chlo′ri-ti-za′tion (klō′rĭ-tĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Min.* Production of, or conversion into, chlorite.

chlo′rize, *v. t.* = CHLORINATE.

chlor′meth′ane (klōr′mĕth′ān), *n.* = CHLOROMETHANE.

chlor′me-thyl′ic, *a.* See CHLORO-, 2.

chlo′ro-a-næ′mi-a, -ne′mi-a, *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *anæmia.*] = CHLOROSIS.

chlo′ro-au′rate. Var. of CHLORAURATE.

chlo′ro-cal′cite, *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *calcium.*] Hydrophilite.

chlo′ro-cy-an′ic, *a.* *Chem.* See CYANOGEN CHLORIDE.

chlo′ro-dize, *v. t.* To chloridize.

chlo′ro-dyne, *n.* [From *chlorine*, in imitation of *anodyne.*] *Med.* A patent anodyne medicine, containing opium, chloroform, Indian hemp, etc.

chlo-rog′e-nate (klō-rŏj′ē-nāt), *n.* [Fr. *chlorogenic.*] A caffeate.

chlo′ro-gen′ic (klō′rō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *-genic.*] **1.** Producing color or sensation of green. **2.** *Chem.* Caffeic.

chlo-rog′e-nin (klō-rŏj′ē-nĭn; klō′rō-jĕn′ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A dark green amorphous coloring matter prepared from madder.

chlo-rog′e-nine, *n.* Also **-nin**. [*chloro-*, 1 + *-gen.*] Alstonine.

chlo′ro-hy′drate, chlo′ro-hy′dric, chlo′ro-hy′drin. Vars. of CHLORHYDRATE, etc.

chlo′roid, *a.* Resembling chlorine; chlorous. See CHLOROUS, 2.

chlo′ro-leu′cite (klō′rō-lū′sīt), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *leucite.*] *Bot.* A chloroplast.

chlo-ro′ma (klō-rō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ROMATA (-rō′mȧ-tȧ; -rŏm′ȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *chloro-*, 1 + *-oma.*] *Med.* A rare greenish tumor, usually sarcomatous and occurring on the cranial periosteum.

chlo′ro-meth′ane, *n.* *Chem.* Any chlorine substitution product of methane; specif., methyl chloride.

chlo′ro-pal-lad′ic, *a.* [*chloro-* + *palladic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, H_2PdCl_6, obtained in solution by treating palladium with aqua regia. Its salts are **chlo′ro-pal′la-dates** (-păl′ȧ-dāts).

chlo′ro-pep′tic, *a.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *peptic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* See PEPTOHYDROCHLORIC.

chlo′ro-phyl′lan (klō′rō-fĭl′ăn), *n.* A green crystalline oxidation product of chlorophyll.

chlorophyll body, corpuscle, grain, *or* **granule.** A chloroplast.

chlo′ro-phyl′li-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Chlorophyllous.

chlo′ro-phyl-lif′er-ous (-fĭ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*chlorophyll* + *-ferous.*] Containing chlorophyll.

chlo′ro-phyl-lig′e-nous (-lĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*chlorophyll* + *-genous.*] Producing chlorophyll.

chlo′ro-phyl-lig′er-ous (-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*chlorophyll* + *-gerous.*] Chlorophylliferous.

chlo′ro-phyl′lite (-fĭl′īt), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + Gr. φύλλον leaf + *-ite.*] *Min.* A green foliated alteration product of iolite.

chlo′ro-phyl′loid (-oid; klō-rŏf′ĭ-loid), *a.* [*chlorophyll* + *-oid.*] Resembling chlorophyll.

chlo′ro-plas′tid, *n.* A chloroplast.

chlo′ro-plat′i-nite, *n.* A salt of chloroplatinous acid.

chlo′ro-plat′i-nous, *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, H_2PtCl_4, formed in solution by dissolving platinous chloride in aqueous hydrochloric acid.

chlo′ro-spin′el, *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *spinel.*] *Min.* A grass-green variety of spinel, containing aluminium and iron, and colored by copper.

chlor′o′zone (klōr′ō′zōn), *n.* A bleaching solution essentially consisting of sodium hypochlorite, NaClO. *Trade Name.*

chlor′phe′nol (klōr′fē′nōl; -nŏl). Var. of CHLOROPHENOL.

chlor′pic′rin, chlor′pik′rin. Vars. of CHLOROPICRIN.

chlor′pla-tin′ic, *a.* = CHLOROPLATINIC.

chlor′sul′phic, *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

chlo′ru-ret, *n.* A chloride. *Obs.*

Ch. M. *Abbr.* Master of Surgery (chirurgery).

chm. *Abbr.* Chairman; checkmate.

ch. m. *Abbr. Horses.* Chestnut mare.

chn. *Abbr.* Chain (measure); chairman.

Chnum (knōōm). Var. of CHNEMU.

Chnu′phis (knōō′fĭs), *n.* = CHNEMU.

cho (chō), *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE.

choak. Obs. or dial. var. of CHOKE.

Cho′a-no-flag′el-la′ta (kō′ȧ-nō-flăj′ĕ-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of flagellate Infusoria having a single flagellum surrounded at its base by a contractile protoplasmic collar. — **cho′a-no-flag′el-late** (-flăj′ĕ-lāt), *a.* & *n.*

cho′a-noid (kō′*ȧ*-noid), *a.* [Gr. χοάνη funnel + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Funnel-shaped; — applied particularly to a hollow muscle attached to the eyeball in many reptiles and mammals, serving to retract and compress it.

chock (chŏk), *n.* [Cf. F. dial. *chouque*, F. *souche*, stump, log, block, and E. *chuck* to strike, throw.] **1.** A block of wood. *Obs.*
2. *Mach.* A chuck. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Mining.* A rectangular block of wood used to support the roof of a mine working. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A wedge, block, or piece of timber, made to fit in any space which it is desired to fill, esp. something to steady a cask or other body, or prevent it from moving, by fitting into the space around or beneath it, or to fit into a hole or gap in an anchor stock or the like.
5. *Naut.* A heavy casting of metal, or similar piece of wood, usually fitted at the side of the upper deck. It has two short horn-shaped arms curving inward, between which ropes or hawsers may pass for towing, mooring, etc.

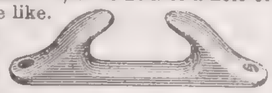
Chock, *Naut.*

6. *pl.* Blocks of wood or stone placed in or upon a machine, as a harrow, to add to its weight and steadiness. *Oxf. E. D.*
7. *Founding.* = CHUCK, 3.
chock and log, in Australia, a kind of fence made by placing short thick rough-hewn blocks, or *chocks*, at right angles to the line of the fence, and laying *logs* upon them.

chock (chŏk), *v. t.*; CHOCKED (chŏkt); CHOCK′ING. [See CHOCK a wedge.] **1.** To provide, fit, or make fast, with a chock or chocks; to wedge, as a cask.
2. To put (a boat) upon chocks.

chock, *v. i.* To fit closely; — with *in* or *into*. *Obs.*

chock, *adv.* As close or tight as possible; so as to press very tightly against; — often with *advs.*, as far as possible; closely; as, *chock* up; *chock* aft.

chock′a-block′ (chŏk′*ȧ*-blŏk′), *a.* *Naut.* Hoisted as high as the tackle will admit; brought close together, as the two blocks of a tackle in hoisting; hence, jammed together; crowded; packed full.

chock′-full′, choke′-full′, *a.* Full to the extreme limit; full to the brim, to suffocation, etc.; brimful; cram-full.
He is *chock-full* of hope and life. *T. Hughes.*

choc′o-late (chŏk′ō-lāt), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *chocolatl.*] **1.** A preparation composed of the roasted seeds of the cacao ground and mixed with other ingredients, usually sugar, and cinnamon or vanilla. Cf. COCOA; see CACAO.
2. The beverage made by cooking or steeping a portion of the above in water or milk.
3. The color of chocolate; dark brown.

chocolate root. The tonic, astringent chocolate-colored root of *Geum rivale*, *G. virginianum*, or *G. canadense*.

chocolate tree. The tree *Theobroma cacao.* See CACAO.

Choc′taw (chŏk′tô), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Muskhogean stock, formerly of Alabama and Mississippi, but now one of the Five Civilized Tribes, or Nations, of Oklahoma.

chog′set (chŏg′sĕt), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] The cunner.

choice (chois), *n.* [ME. *chois*, OF. *chois*, F. *choix*, fr. *choisir* to choose; of Germanic origin; cf. Goth. *kausjan* to examine, *kiusan* to choose, examine, G. *kiesen* to choose. See CHOOSE.] **1.** Act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; election; selection.
2. Power, opportunity, right, or privilege of choosing; option.
Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take be so in our power that we might have refused it. *Hooker.*
3. That which is specially chosen or is to be chosen because of its excellence; the best part; that which is preferable; the pick; flower; élite.
The flower and *choice*
Of many provinces from bound to bound. *Milton.*
4. A sufficient number and variety to choose among; field for choice; also, a plentiful and choice supply. *Shak.*
5. The thing or person chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others; selection; rarely, a person or thing to be chosen.
The commonwealth is sick of their own *choice.* *Shak.*
6. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred; discrimination. *Obs.*
I imagine they [the apothegms of Cæsar] were collected with judgment and *choice.* *Bacon.*
7. Estimation. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
8. An alternative; as, death or liberty was the only *choice*.
Syn. — See ALTERNATIVE.
at choice, at pleasure. — **by, for, in** (*Obs.*), **of c.**, by preference. — **to be at one's c.**, to act or do as one chooses or likes. *Obs.* — **with c.** *Obs.* **a** By preference. **b** With discrimination; elegantly. — **without c.**, without distinction; indiscriminately.

choice, *a.*; CHOIC′ER (-ẽr); CHOIC′EST. **1.** Worthy of being chosen or preferred; select; exquisite; superior; precious; valuable. "My *choicest* hours of life are lost." *Swift.*
2. Selected with care, and due attention to preference; deliberately chosen; well-chosen; fit.
Choice word and measured phrase. *Wordsworth.*
3. Of persons, exercising care or discrimination in choosing; discriminative; selective.
4. Preserving or using with care, as valuable; frugal; — used with *of*; as, to be *choice* of time, or of money.
Syn. — Select, precious, exquisite, uncommon, rare; chary, careful. See DAINTY.

choice′ly, *adv.* In a choice manner; as: **a** With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; carefully; discriminatingly. "A band of men collected *choicely*, from each county some." *Shak.* **b** In a preferable or excellent manner; excellently; eminently; daintily; exquisitely.

choice′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being choice, as in value or worth, in selection, etc.

choil (choil), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Cutlery.* The angle in the blade of a pocketknife, at the junction of the wedge-shaped cutting part with the tang, or the corresponding part of any knife, as the rounding off of a table knife at the handle end of the blade.

choil, *v. t.* To form a choil on (a knife blade).

choil′er (-ẽr), *n.* *Cutlery.* One that forms choils on knife blades; specif., a smooth file used in forming choils.

choir, quire (kwīr), *n.* [ME. *quer*, OF. *cuer*, F. *chœur*, fr. L. *chorus* a choral dance, chorus, choir, fr. Gr. χορός, orig. dancing place. Cf. CHORUS.] **1.** A band or organized company of singers, esp., and orig., in church service; a choral society; a chorus or subdivision of a chorus.
2. *Arch.* **a** That part of a church appropriated to the singers, separated from the nave on one hand and the sanctuary on the other. **b** By extension, in a large church, that part in which the choir for the singers is situated. In a cruciform church, oriented, this is east of the transept. The floor is often raised higher than that of the nave. See CATHEDRAL, *Illust.*
3. An order or division of angels.
4. A band or company of dancers, or dancers and singers.
5. An organized company; a band of persons or, fig., of things. *Shak.*

choir, quire, *v. t. & i.*; CHOIRED, QUIRED (kwīrd); CHOIR′ING, QUIR′ING. To sing or sound in chorus or concert, as a choir. *Poetic.* *E. Darwin.*

choir screen. **a** A screen, as of ornamental woodwork, wrought iron, or the like, inclosing the choir (in sense 2 **a**). It is sometimes the high back of the stalls or choristers' seats. **b** That part of this screen which closes the western end of the choir and separates it from the crossing or the nave; the rood screen, or jubé.

choir wall. A wall of moderate height inclosing the choir (in sense 2 **a**), often built in between the columns of the choir arcade.

choke (chōk), *v. t.*; CHOKED (chōkt); CHOK′ING (chōk′ĭng). [ME. *cheken*, *choken*; cf. AS. *ācēocian* to suffocate, Icel. *koka* to gulp, E. *cough.*] **1.** To render wholly or partially unable to breathe by filling or pressing the windpipe, by stopping the supply of breathable air, or by other means, or to kill by so doing; to stifle; to strangle; also, to affect with a temporary and partial inability to breathe or a sense of strangulation, as by passion or strong feeling.
With eager feeding food doth *choke* the feeder. *Shak.*
I was *choked* at this word. *Swift.*
2. To stop by or as by choking; to suppress; to smother; to silence; as, to *choke* the tongue; to *choke* a fire.
3. To hinder or check the growth, expansion, progress, or action of, as if by depriving of breath.
As two spent swimmers, that do cling together
And *choke* their art. *Shak.*
Oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn. *Dryden.*
4. To obstruct (any passages or receptacle) by filling up or clogging; to close or render very narrow, as by pressure or the like applied externally or by some internal obstruction; to constrict; to block or fill up; to clog; to congest.
Rome was becoming *choked* with impoverished citizens. *Froude.*
5. Specif., to make a choke in, as in a cartridge, or the bore of the barrel of a shotgun.
6. To fill chock-full; to fill up. Also fig. *Addison.*
7. To check or stop the motion or action of, as a cable, rudder, or machine, by clogging or jamming.
8. To fit tightly; to jam; to ram; — with *in*.
to choke back, down, (*Obs.*) **in, out,** to repress, smother, stifle, or suppress, as by a choking action. — **to c. off**, to check, stop, or get rid of, as if by choking. — **to c. up. a** To inclose or wrap so as to choke or stifle. *Obs.* "Fairest flowers *choked up.*" *Shak.* **b** To block up, as the mouth of a river. **c** To fill chock-full. *Rare.*

choke, *v. i.* **1.** To have the windpipe stopped, wholly or partially; to have a spasm of the throat, caused by stoppage or irritation of the windpipe; to be strangled; to undergo suffocation; to become smothered.
2. To be checked or obstructed as if by choking; to stick.
The words *choked* in his throat. *Scott.*

choke, *n.* **1.** That which chokes; as: **a** *The chokes*, quinsy. *Obs.* **b** Prison bread. *Slang, Eng.*
2. Act or sound of choking; a stoppage or irritation of the windpipe producing the feeling of strangulation.
The laughter mixed itself up with the *choke.* *Kipling.*
3. A constriction; as: **a** The constricted end of an old-fashioned paper cartridge. **b** A narrowing towards the muzzle in the bore of a gun, case of a rocket, etc.
4. An obstructing piece in mechanism, to prevent passage of too much of anything.
5. A neckcloth; "choker." *Slang.* *Thackeray.*

choke, *n.* *Bot.* The filamentous or scaly interior of an artichoke head.

choke′ber-ry (chōk′bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The small berrylike astringent fruit of the species of *Aronia*, an American genus of malaceous shrubs with small white or pink flowers in terminal compound cymes; also, a plant of this genus.

choke′bore′ (-bōr′), *n.* **a** In a shotgun, a bore which is tapered to a slightly smaller diameter at a short distance (usually $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches) to the rear of the muzzle, in order to prevent the rapid dispersion of the shot. **b** A shotgun which is made with such a bore.

choke′bore′, *v. t.*; CHOKE′BORED′ (-bōrd′); CHOKE′BOR′ING. To provide with a chokebore.

choke′cher′ry (-chĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** **a** Either of two American wild cherries, *Prunus virginiana* of the eastern, and *P. demissa* of the western States. **b** The black cherry (*P. serotina*). **c** In England, the bird cherry (*P. padus*).
2. The astringent fruit of any of these species.

choke damp. *Mining.* A heavy gas consisting essentially of carbon dioxide; — so called because it extinguishes flame and animal life. Called also *black damp*, from its appearance by lamplight underground. It accumulates at the bottom of undisturbed pits and mine workings. The term *choke damp* is sometimes confounded with *afterdamp*.

choke pear. **1.** **a** Any pear with an astringent taste. **b** = CHOKEBERRY.
2. A sarcasm by which one is put to silence; anything that cannot be answered. *Obs.*

choke pondweed. The water weed (*Philotria canadensis*).

chok′er (chōk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that chokes or puts to silence, as an emotion, or a strangling drink; one who interrupts or stops speech.
2. *Slang.* **a** A wide neckcloth cravat, worn high; a stock. **b** With *white*, a white necktie worn by clergymen or with evening dress. **c** An unusually high collar.
3. *Elec.* A choking coil. *Colloq.*
4. *Logging.* A noose of wire rope for hauling a log.

choke′strap′, *n.* *Saddlery.* A strap leading from the bellyband to the lower part of the collar, to keep the collar in place; checkstrap.

choke′weed′ (chōk′wēd′), *n.* A weed that chokes other plants; specif., the broom rape *Orobanche rapumgenistæ*.

chok′ing (chōk′ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That chokes; specif., producing the feeling of strangulation.
2. Indistinct in utterance, as the voice of a person affected with strong emotion.
choking coil, *Elec.*, a coil of small resistance and large inductance, used in an alternating-current circuit to impede or throttle the current, or to change its phase; — called also *reactance coil* or *reactor*, these terms being now preferred in engineering usage.

Chok′mah (kŏk′mä), *n.* Also **Hok′mah.** [Heb. *khokmah* (corresponding to Greek σοφία) wisdom.] The wisdom, or sapiential literature, of the Hebrews, including the Biblical books of Job, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, and the uncanonical Wisdom of Solomon and Ecclesiasticus. Chokmah is the second of the ten Sefirot of the cabalists.

chok′y, chok′ey (chōk′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Tending to choke or suffocate, or having power to choke.
2. Inclined or having a tendency to choke, as a person affected with strong emotion. "The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *choky*." *T. Hughes.*

cho′ky (chō′kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). [From Hind. *chauki* watching, guard.] **1.** A station, as for collection of customs, for palanquin bearers, police, etc. *Anglo-Ind.*
2. Specif., a lockup; a jail. *Anglo-Ind.*, or *Slang, Eng.*

cho-læ′mi-a, cho-le′mi-a (kō-lē′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χολή bile + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A disease characterized by severe nervous symptoms, dependent upon the presence of the constituents of the bile in the blood.

chol′a-gogue (kŏl′*ȧ*-gŏg), *a.* [Gr. χολαγωγός; χολή bile + ἀγωγός leading: cf. F. *cholagogue.*] *Med.* Promoting the discharge of bile from the system. — *n.* A cholagogue agent. — **chol′a-gog′ic** (-gŏj′ĭk), *a.* & *n.*

chol′an-gi′tis (kŏl′ăn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χολή bile + ἀγγεῖον vessel + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the bile ducts.

cho′late (kō′lāt; kŏl′āt), *n.* [Gr. χολή bile.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of cholic acid; as, sodium *cholate*.

chol′e-cyst (kŏl′ē-sĭst), *n.* Also **chol′e-cys′tis** (-sĭs′tĭs). [NL. *cholecystis*; Gr. χολή bile + κύστις bladder.] *Anat.* The gall bladder. — **chol′e-cys′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

chol′e-cyst-ec′to-my (-ĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [See CHOLECYST; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of the gall bladder.

chol′e-cyst-en′ter-os′to-my (-ĕn′tẽr-ŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [See CHOLECYST; ENTERON; STOMA.] *Surg.* The operation in which a permanent passage is made between the gall bladder and the intestine.

chol′e-cyst-i′tis (-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cholecyst* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gall bladder.

chol′e-cyst-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*cholecyst* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of making an opening in the gall bladder, as for the removal of a gallstone.

chol′e-doch (kŏl′ē-dŏk), *a.* [Gr. χοληδόχος containing bile; χολή bile + δοχός containing.] Conveying bile; as, the *choledoch* duct, the common bile duct.

chol′e-doch-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*choledoch* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Removal of gallstones by incision of the gall duct.

cho-le′ic (kō-lē′ĭk), *a.* Also **chol′e-in′ic** (kŏl′ē-ĭn′ĭk). [Gr. χολή bile.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid occurring in small quantities in ox bile.

chol′e-li-thi′a-sis (kŏl′ē-lĭ-thī′*ȧ*-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χολή bile + *-lith* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* The production of, or condition of being affected with, biliary calculi, or gallstones.

chol′er (kŏl′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *coler*, F. *colère* anger, L. *cholera* a bilious complaint, fr. Gr. χολέρα cholera, fr. χόλος, χολή, bile. See GALL; cf. CHOLERA.] **1.** The bile; — formerly supposed to be the cause of irascibility. See CHOLERIC, 1; HUMOR, 2. *Obs.*
2. Bile regarded as a disease; biliousness. *Obs.* *Shak.*

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cho′a-noph′o-rous (kō′*ȧ*-nŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*choana* + *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Choanate.
cho′a-no-some′ (kō′*ȧ*-nō-sōme′), *n.* [Gr. χοάνη funnel + σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* The inner layer of a sponge, which contains the choanocytes. — **cho′a-no-so′mal** (-sō′m*ȧ*l), *a.*
Cho′ba (kō′b*ȧ*). *Bib.*
Cho′ba-i (kō′bā-ī; kŏb′ā-ī). *Bib.*
‖ **chob′dar** (chōb′där), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *chōbdār.*] In India, an usher or attendant.
cho′ca (chō′k*ȧ*), *n.* A beverage of coffee and chocolate.
cho′card (chō′kȧrd), *n.* [F.] A chough.
cho′cho (chō′chō), **cho′co** (chō′kō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz), -COS (-kōz). [From native name in Brazil: cf. Pg. *chuchu.*] *Bot.* = CHAYOTE.
chock. † SHOCK.
chock. Obs. or dial. var. of CHOKE, CHUCK.
chock, *a.* Short for CHOCK-FULL. *Colloq.*
chock cheese. The cheese-flower (*Malva sylvestris*). *Dial. Eng.*
chocolate corn. = GUINEA CORN.
choc′o-late-flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* The spotted cranesbill.
chocolate house. A public house or room where chocolate was drunk. *Obs. or Hist.*
chocolate nut. = CACAO, 2.
‖ **cho′co′la′tier′** (shō′kō′lá′tyā′), *n. masc.*; ‖ **cho′co′la′tière′** (-tyâr′), *fem.* [F.] One who makes or sells chocolate.
chode (chōd), old pret. of *chide*. See CHIDE.
Chod′or-la′ho-mor (kŏd′ŏr-lā′hō-mŏr). *D. Bib.*
chœ′nix (kē′nĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -NICES (-nĭ-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. χοῖνιξ.] See MEASURE.
chœ′ro-gryl. Var. of CHEROGRIL.
Chœ-rop′sis (kē-rŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χοῖρος pig + *-opsis.*] *Zoöl.* See HIPPOPOTAMUS.
Cho′es (kō′ēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. Χόες, οἱ.] See ANTHESTERIA.
chof′fer (chŏf′ẽr), *n.* [F. *chauffoir.*] A portable heater or chafing dish. *Scot.*
cho′ga (chō′g*ȧ*), *n.* [Turk. *choka.*] A long, sleeved Afghan garment, like a dressing gown.
choghe. † CHOUGH.
choice′-drawn′, *a.* Chosen with care; picked. *Obs.* *Shak.*
choice′ful. *a.* *Rare.* Full of choice; as: **a** Making choices; fickle in choosing. **b** Affording choice; varied.
choice′less, *a.* See -LESS.
choice time. See REACTION TIME.
choip. † CHOP.
choir′is-ter. Var. of CHORISTER.
choir′mas′ter, *n.* The director of a choir.
choir organ. See ORGAN, 1 c.
choir′wise′, *adv.* In the manner of a choir; antiphonally.
chois, choise. † CHOICE.
choise (chois), *v. t.*; CHOISED (choist); CHOIS′ING. [Cf. CHOOSE, CHOICE.] To choose. *Obs. or Scot.*
chok′age (chōk′āj), *n.* A choked-up condition; obstruction.
choke, *n.* The jaw; cheek; neck; throat glands; — generally in *pl.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
choke. † CHEEK.
choke apple. The crab apple.
choke bail. An action of such gravity that bail is not allowed. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
choke coil. *Elec.* A choking coil.
cho′ke-dar. Var. of CHOKIDAR.
choked disk *or* **disc.** = PAPILLITIS.
choke′-full′. Var. of CHOCK-FULL.
chokelew, *a.* [Cf. E. *choke* and AS. *-lǣwe* in *hungorlǣwe* hungry.] Choking; strangling. *Obs.*
chok′ered (chōk′ẽrd), *p. a.* Wearing a choker. *Slang.*
choke stop. *Phon.* A modified stop in which the glottis is closed simultaneously with the oral stoppage, producing a choky effect.
choke′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* = CHOKEWEED.
choke′y. Var. of CHOKY.
cho′ki-dar (chō′kĭ-där), *n.* [Hind. *chaukī-dār.*] A watchman, esp. a private watchman, as at a gate. *Anglo-Ind.*
chok′ing-ly, *adv.* of CHOKING.
chol. † JOWL.
cho-lal′ic (kō-lăl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χολή bile + *al*kali + *-ic.*] *Chem.* = CHOLIC.
chol′an-gei′tis. Var. of CHOLANGITIS.
cho-lan′gi-o-i′tis (kō-lăn′jĭ-ō-ī′tĭs), *n.* = CHOLANGITIS.
cho-lan′ic (kō-lăn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χολή bile.] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating an acid obtained by oxidation of choleic acid.
chol′chyte. Var. of COLCHYTE.
chold. I would. See CH, *pron.* *Dial. Eng.*
chold. † COLD.
chol′e-ate (kŏl′ē-āt), *n.* [*choleic* + *-ate.*] A salt of choleic acid.
chol′e-cy′a-nin (-sī′*ȧ*-nĭn), *n.* [Gr. χολή bile + κύανος a dark blue substance.] Bilicyanin.
chol′e-cys-tos′to-my (-sĭs-tŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*cholecyst* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* The operation creating an opening through the abdominal wall into the gall bladder.
chol′e-ine (kŏl′ē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** Choline. *Rare.*
chol′e-lith (-lĭth), **chol′e-lith′ic.** Vars. of CHOLOLITH, etc.
cho-le′mi-a. Var. of CHOLÆMIA.
chol′e-pyr′rhin (kŏl′ē-pĭr′ĭn),

D E F G H I J K L M

3. Irritation of the passions; anger; irascibility.

He is rash and very sudden in *choler*. *Shak.*

4. Of swine, distemper; hog cholera. *Obs.*

choler adust, *or* **choler black.** Black bile; melancholy. See MELANCHOLY, 1 **a**. *Obs.*

chol′er-a (kŏl′ẽr-*à*), *n.* [L., a bilious disease. See CHOLER.] *Med.* **1.** Choler, or bile. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* Any of a number of diseases; — usually with a distinguishing word; specif., without such word: **a** = CHOLERA MORBUS a. **b** Asiatic cholera.

chol′er-a in-fan′tum (ĭn-făn′tŭm) [L., of children], a disease of infants, prevailing in summer and characterized by vomiting, uncontrollable diarrhea, and collapse. The predisposing cause appears to be the hot weather. It is especially fatal in large cities. — **c. mor′bus** (môr′bŭs). [L. *morbus* disease.] **a** Acute gastroenteritis occurring in the hot months and characterized by vomiting and purging, with gripings and cramps; bilious, European, or summer cholera; cholera nostras. Usually caused by imprudence in diet. **b** Asiatic cholera. *Colloq., Eng.* — **c. nos′tras** (-nŏs′-trăs) [L. *nostras* native], bilious cholera; cholera morbus.

chol′er-a′ic (kŏl′ẽr-ā′ĭk), *a.* Relating to, resulting from, or resembling, cholera.

chol′er-ic (kŏl′ẽr-ĭk), *a.* [L. *cholericus*, Gr. χολερικός: cf. F. *cholérique*.] **1.** Characterized by choler or bile; in old physiology, having choler as the leading humor. Hence: **a** Hot-tempered; irascible; passionate; as, the *choleric* temperament, still often attributed to those who are typically brunet, with a strong physique. **b** Subject or liable to biliousness; bilious. *Obs.*

2. Of hot or fiery nature. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

3. Producing or causing biliousness. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. Angry; enraged; wrathful; indicating anger; excited by anger. "*Choleric* speech." *Raleigh.*

5. Of or pertaining to cholera; choleraic.

Syn. — See IRASCIBLE.

chol′er-ig′e-nous (-ĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*cholera* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Causing, or giving rise to, cholera.

chol′er-ine (kŏl′ẽr-ĭn; -in; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *cholérine.*] *Med.* **a** The precursory symptoms of cholera. **b** The first stage of Asiatic cholera. **c** A mild form of cholera.

chol′er-oid (kŏl′ẽr-oid), *a.* [*cholera* + *-oid.*] Like cholera.

chol′er-o-pho′bi-a (-ō-fō′bĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χολέρα cholera + *-phobia.*] *Med.* A morbid dread of the cholera.

cho-les′ter-ate (kō-lĕs′tẽr-āt), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A salt of cholesteric acid. **b** An alcoholate formed by replacement of the hydroxylic hydrogen of cholesterin by a metal.

cho′les-ter′ic (kō′lĕs-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to cholesterin, or obtained from it; as, *cholesteric* acid.

cho-les′ter-in (kō-lĕs′tẽr-ĭn) } *n.* [Gr. χολή bile + στερεός
cho-les′ter-ol (-tẽr-ōl; -ŏl) } stiff, solid.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white, fatty, crystalline alcohol, $C_{27}H_{45}·OH + H_2O$, tasteless and odorless, found in numerous animal products and tissues, as bile, gallstones, egg yolk, and esp. nerve tissue; by extension, any of several similar substances, some of which are found in plants.

cho-let′e-lin (kō-lĕt′ē-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. χολή bile + τέλος completion.] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellowish red pigment formed in the oxidation of bilirubin. It is the end product in Gmelin's test for bile pigments with nitric acid.

cho′li-amb (kō′lĭ-ămb), *n.* [L. *choliambus*, Gr. χωλίαμβος; χωλός lame + ἴαμβος an iambus.] *Pros.* An iambic verse of six feet (iambic trimeter) having a spondee or trochee in the last foot; a scazon.

cho′li-am′bic (kō′lĭ-ăm′bĭk), *a.* [Gr. χωλιαμβικός.] Of or pert. to the choliamb. — *n.* A choliamb; — usually in the *pl.*

chol′ic (kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χολικός, from χολή bile.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, the bile.

cholic acid, specif., a crystalline, monobasic, hydroxy acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$, obtained as a cleavage product of taurocholic and glycocholic acids.

cho′line (kō′lĭn; kŏl′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [Gr. χολή bile.] *Physiol. Chem.* A deliquescent crystalline base, $C_5H_{15}O_2N$, widely distributed among animal and plant products, in which it is found combined in the form of lecithins. Chemically it is hydroxyethyl-trimethyl-ammonium hydroxide. Called also *bilineurine, sincaline, amanitine.* It was formerly confused with neurine.

chol′la (chōl′yä; 194), *n.* [Sp. *cholla, chola,* head.] An arborescent very spiny cactus (*Opuntia fulgida*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico.

chol′o-hæ′ma-tin, -he′ma-tin (kŏl′ō-hē′m*à*-tĭn; -hĕm′*à*-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. χολή bile + *hæmatin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A pigment, with a characteristic absorption spectrum, developed in ox or sheep bile when exposed to air for some time.

chol′oid (kŏl′oid), *a.* [Gr. χολή bile + *-oid.*] *Physiol.* Related to, or resembling, the bile.

cho-loi′dic (kō-loi′dĭk) } *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Pertain-
chol′oi-din′ic (kŏl′oi-dĭn′ĭk) } ing to or designating an acid formed as an intermediate product in the formation of dyslysin from cholic acid.

‖ **cho′mage′** (shō′mȧzh′), *n.* [F. *chômage.*] **1.** Stoppage; cessation (of labor).

2. A standing still or idle (of mills, factories, etc.).

3. Dead season (in certain trades).

4. Insurance of wages when work is stopped.

chomp (chŏmp), *v. i. & t.* To chew or eat loudly and greedily; to champ. *Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*

Chon′do-den′dron (kŏn′dō-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χόνδρος a grain (of wheat or spelt) + δένδρον tree; — referring to the joints of the stem. The proper spelling, *Chondrodendron*, was adopted by later botanists.] *Bot.* A small genus of high-climbing menispermaceous woody vines, natives of Brazil and Peru. The drug pareira brava is obtained from the root of *C. tomentosum.*

chon′dral (kŏn′dr*ă*l), *a.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] *Anat.* Pertaining to cartilage or a cartilage.

chon′dri-fi-ca′tion (kŏn′drĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* Formation of, or conversion into, cartilage.

chon′dri-fy (kŏn′drĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*chondro-* + *-fy.*] To convert, or be converted, into cartilage.

chon′dri-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The substance composing the matrix of cartilaginous tissue. It is now regarded as a mixture of collagen with other compounds.

chon-drig′e-nous (kŏn-drĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* Affording chondrin.

Chon-dril′la (-drĭl′*à*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *chondrille* Spanish succory, Gr. χονδριλη a kind of endive or chicory.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World cichoriaceous herbs having large basal, mostly pinnatifid, leaves, small stem leaves, and few-flowered heads with spinulose achenes. *C. juncea* is the gum succory.

chon′drin (kŏn′drĭn), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance obtainable from cartilage. It is a mixture whose chief ingredient is gelatin.

chon′drin-ous (kŏn′drĭ-nŭs), *a.* Containing or yielding chondrin.

chon′drite (kŏn′drīt), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος a grain (of wheat or spelt), cartilage.] *Min.* A meteoric stone characterized by the presence of chondrules.

chon-drit′ic (kŏn-drĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Min.* Granular; pert. to or having the granular structure characteristic of chondrites.

chon-dri′tis (-drī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of cartilage.

chon′dro- (kŏn′drō-), **chondr-.** Combining forms from Greek χόνδρος, *a grain (of wheat or spelt), cartilage*; specif. meaning, *composed of cartilage*, as in *chondro*cranium; or *connection with cartilage*, or *with a cartilage*, as in *chondro*glossus.

chon′dro-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-blast.*] *Anat.* A cell which produces cartilage.

chon′dro-cra′ni-um (-krā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CRANIA (-*à*). [*chondro-* + *cranium.*] *Anat.* The cartilaginous cranium; also, the part of the adult skull derived therefrom. See CRANIUM. — **chon′dro-cra′ni-al** (-*ă*l), *a.*

chon′dro-dite (kŏn′drō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. χονδρώδης granular.] *Min.* A member of the humite group, yellow to red, often occurring in granular form in a crystalline limestone.

chon′dro-dit′ic (-dĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Min.* Characterized by the presence of chondrodite; as, a *chondroditic* limestone.

chon′dro-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-genesis.*] *Anat. & Physiol.* The development of cartilage. — **chon′dro-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

chon′droid (kŏn′droid), *a.* [*chondro-* + *-oid.*] Resembling cartilage.

chon-dro′i-tin (kŏn-drō′ĭ-tĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A gummy nitrogenous substance, having the properties of a monobasic acid, and existing in cartilage in its sulphuric acid compound. By hydrolysis it yields acetic acid and chondrosin.

chondroitin-sulphuric acid, an acid found esp. in cartilage and in ox kidney, urine, etc., and formed in decomposition of chondromucoid. It is a white amorphous powder, yielding on hydrolysis chondroitin and sulphuric acid.

chon-dro′ma (kŏn-drō′m*à*), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DROMATA (-drō′m*à*-t*à*; -drŏm′*à*-t*à*). [NL.; *chondro-* + *-oma.*] A cartilaginous tumor or growth.

chon-drom′a-tous (-drŏm′*à*-tŭs; -drō′m*à*-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, cartilage or chondroma.

chon′dro-mu′coid (kŏn′drō-mū′koid), *n.* [*chondro-* + *mucoid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A white amorphous powder, a constituent of the matrix of cartilage. It is a compound of a proteid with chondroitin-sulphuric acid.

chon′dro-phar′yn-ge′us (-făr′ĭn-jē′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx.] *Anat.* The muscular fibers arising from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone and forming part of the middle constrictor of the pharynx. — **chon′dro-pha-ryn′ge-al** (-f*à*-rĭn′jē-*ă*l; -făr′ĭn-jē′*ă*l), *a.*

Chon-droph′o-ra (kŏn-drŏf′ō-r*à*), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHONDRO-; -PHORE.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of dibranchiate, ten-armed cephalopods having an internal horny shell, as the squids. — **chon-droph′o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

chon′dro-pro′te-id (kŏn′drō-prō′tē-ĭd), *n.* [*chondro-* + *proteid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of nonphosphorized glyco-proteids that yield by hydrolysis chondroitin-sulphuric acid and a proteid. Chondromucoid is the most important.

Chon-drop′ter-yg′i-i (kŏn-drŏp′tẽr-ĭj′ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chondro-* + Gr. πτέρυξ, -υγος, wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* An old group of fishes characterized by soft and cartilaginous fin rays. It included the elasmobranchs, sturgeons, and even the lampreys, though later restricted to the elasmobranchs. — **chon-drop′ter-yg′i-an** (-*ă*n), *a. & n.* — **chon-drop′ter-yg′i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

chon′dro-sin (kŏn′drō-sĭn), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A gummy nitrogenous monobasic acid, with strong reducing power, obtained by hydrolysis of chondroitin.

chon′dro-skel′e-ton (-skĕl′ē-tŭn), *n.* [*chondro-* + *skeleton.*] *Anat.* A cartilaginous skeleton.

chon-dros′te-an (kŏn-drŏs′tē-*ă*n) } *a.* [See CHONDROSTEI.]
chon-dros′te-ous (kŏn-drŏs′tē-ŭs) } *Zoöl.* **a** Having a cartilaginous skeleton. **b** Of or pertaining to the Chondrostei. — **chon-dros′te-an,** *n.* One of the Chondrostei.

Chon-dros′te-i (-tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chondro-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* An order of ganoid fishes consisting of the sturgeons and paddlefishes and a greater or less number of their extinct allies. Cf. HETEROCERCI.

chon′dro-ster′nal (kŏn′drō-stûr′n*ă*l), *a.* [*chondro-* + *sternal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the costal cartilages and sternum.

chon-drot′o-my (kŏn-drŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-tomy.*] The cutting or dissection of cartilages.

chon′drule (kŏn′drōōl), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gr. χόνδρος. See CHONDRO-.] *Min.* A peculiar rounded granule of cosmic origin, usually consisting of enstatite or chrysolite. Chondrules occur in deep-sea sediments, and are also found embedded more or less abundantly in the mass of many meteoric stones, called *chondrites.*

chon′drus (kŏn′drŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -DRI (-drī). [NL., fr. Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] **1.** *Min.* = CHONDRULE.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of red algæ of the family Gigartinaceæ, having rather coarse branching fronds. The most important species is *C. crispus*, the carrageen; — so called in allusion to the tough thallus. See CARRAGEEN.

choose (chōōz), *v. t.*; *pret.* CHOSE (chōz); *p. p.* CHO′SEN (chō′z'n), CHOSE (*Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOOS′ING. [ME. *chesen, cheosen,* AS. *ceósan*; akin to OS. *kiosan*, D. *kiezen*, G. *kiesen*, Icel. *kjōsa*, Goth. *kiusan*, L. *gustare* to taste, Gr. γεύεσθαι, Skr. *jush* to enjoy. Cf. CHOICE, GUST taste.] **1.** To make choice of; to select; to take by way of preference from two or more objects offered; to elect; to decide (to do something) from inclination or preference; — often with infinitive object; as, to *choose* the less of two evils; he *chooses* to go to London.

Chose me for a humble friend. *Pope.*

2. To think proper; to please; — with infinitive object.

3. To wish to have; desire; want. *Vulgar or Colloq.*

The landlady now returned to know if we did not *choose* a more genteel apartment. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — Elect, prefer, single out. — CHOOSE, SELECT, PICK, CULL. CHOOSE is the generic term; it is to take or fix upon something by an act of the will, esp. in accordance with a decision of the judgment; as, "that he may know to refuse the evil, and *choose* the good" (*Is.* vii. 15). SELECT (see SELECT) suggests more definitely a preference based on a discrimination among a number of objects; as, "one particular nation to *select* from all the rest" (*Milton*). PICK implies a careful selection, CULL, a nice or fastidious gleaning; as, "Geraint, dismounting, *pick'd* the lance that pleased him best" (*Tennyson*); "[Gray] had exquisite felicity of choice; his dictionary had no vulgar word in it, no harsh one, but all *culled* from the luckiest moods of poets" (*Lowell*). See ALTERNATIVE, GATHER.

not to choose (to do a thing), not to be willing, and hence to forbear; as, he did *not choose* to go to the ball. — **to c. sides,** to select those who shall compete, as in a game, on either side.

choose, *v. i.* **1.** To make a selection; to decide upon a thing in preference to another or others.

They had only to *choose* between implicit obedience and open rebellion. *Prescott.*

2. To do as one pleases; as, if you don't like that you may *choose.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. To have (no) choice or alternative; to do otherwise; — used generally with *cannot.* *Obs.*, except with *but*, *Archaic.* "Can I *choose* but smile?" *Pope.*

Thou canst not *choose* but know who I am. *Shak.*

4. To choose, or take, one's way; proceed. *Obs.*

chop (chŏp), *v. t.*; CHOPPED (chŏpt); CHOP′PING. [Cf. LG. & D. *kappen*, Dan. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa*. Cf. CHAP to crack.] **1.** To cut by striking, esp. repeatedly, with a sharp instrument; hence, to cut into pieces: to mince.

Chop off your hand, and send it to the king. *Shak.*

2. To utter, as words or sentences, in a short or abrupt and disconnected way.

3. To thrust quickly and forcibly. *Obs.*

4. To make a cleft in; to cleave; incise; gash. *Rare.*

Syn. — See CUT.

chop, *v. i.* **1.** To make a quick stroke, or repeated strokes, with an ax or other sharp instrument.

2. To go, come, or make some movement, suddenly or violently, as in darting, pouncing, etc.; esp., with *in* or *into*, to push in; to intervene; interpose. *De Foe.* *Scott.*

3. To break open in fissures; crack; cleave; chap. *Obs.*

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n. [Gr. χολή bile + πυρρός flame-colored.] Bilirubin.

choler. † COLLAR.

cholera horn. Corrupt. of COLLERY HORN.

chol′er-ic-ly, *adv.* of CHOLERIC.

chol′er-ic ness, *n.* See -NESS.

chol′er-i-form′ (kŏl′ẽr-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Resembling cholera.

cho-les′te-a-to′ma (kō-lĕs′tē-*à*-tō′m*à*), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (-t*à*; -tŏm′*à*-). [NL. See CHOLESTERIN; -OMA.] *Med.* A tumor containing cholesterin. — **cho-les′te-a-tom′a-tous** (-tŏm′*à*-tŭs; -tō′m*à*-), *a.*

cho-les′ter-æ′mi-a (-tẽr-ē′mĭ-*à*), *or* **-ter-e′mi-a.** *n.* [NL. See CHOLESTERIN; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* Presence of cholesterin in the blood.

cho-les′ter-in′ic (-ĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Cholesteric.

cho-les′ter-yl (kō-lĕs′tẽr-ĭl), *n.* [*cholesterin* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical, $C_{27}H_{45}$, of which cholesterin is the hydroxide.

cho-les′tro-phane (-trō-fān), *n.* [*cholesterin* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear. It resembles cholesterin.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_5H_6O_3N_2$, obtained by oxidizing caffeine and otherwise. It is a dimethyl derivative of parabanic acid.

cho′le-ü′ri-a (kŏl′ē-ū′rĭ-*à*), *n.* *Med.* = CHOLURIA.

Chol-ho′za (kŏl-hō′z*à*). *D. Bib.*

cho′li-am′bist, *n.* A writer of choliambs.

cho′li-am′bus, *n.* [L.] = CHOLIAMB.

chol′ic, chol′ick. Vars. of COLIC.

cholier. † COLLIER.

cho-lin′ic (kō-lĭn′ĭk), *a.* Cholic.

cholle. † JOWL.

chol′ler. † CHOLER.

chol′ler (chŏl′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *ceolur* throat.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** The flesh on the lower jaw, esp. when fat and hanging; a dewlap: a double chin.

2. *pl.* The gills of a fish.

chollericke. † CHOLERIC.

chol′o-chrome (kŏl′ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. χολή, χόλος, bile + χρῶμα color.] *Chem.* Any bile pigment.

Cho-lœ′pus (kō-lē′pŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. χωλόπους lame-footed.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the two-toed sloth.

chol′o-lith (kŏl′ō-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. χολή, χόλος, bile + *-lith.*] A gallstone. — **chol′o-lith′ic,** *a.*

chol′o-phæ′in (kŏl′ō-fē′ĭn), *n.* Also **-phe′in.** [Gr. χολή, χόλος, bile + φαιός dusky.] Bilirubin.

chol′ter-head′ed (chōl′tẽr-; chŏl′-). Dial. Eng. var. of JOLTERHEADED.

chol′try (chōl′trĭ). Var. of CHOULTRY.

cho-lu′ri-a (kō-lū′rĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χολή bile + *-uria.*] Presence of bile in the urine.

cho′mer (kō′mẽr). Var. of HOMER (Hebrew measure).

chon. Obs. pret. of CHINE.

chondr-. See CHONDRO-.

chon-dral′gi-a (kŏn-drăl′jĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in a cartilage.

chon-drar′se-nite (-drär′sē-nīt), *n.* [*chondrodite* + *arsenic.*] *Min.* A basic arsenate of manganese in yellow grains.

chon′dre (kŏn′dẽr). = CHONDRULE.

chon-drec′to-my (kŏn-drĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of cartilage.

chon-dren′chyme (-drĕŋ′kīm), *n.* [*chondro-* + Gr. ἔγχυμα an infusion.] *Zoöl.* A cartilagelike tissue in certain sponges. — **chon′dren-chym′a-tous** (kŏn′-drĕŋ-kĭm′*à*-tŭs), *a.*

chon′dri-glu′cose. Var. of CHONDROGLUCOSE.

chon′dro-clast (kŏn′drō-klăst), *n.* [*chondro-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Anat.* A cell that absorbs cartilage, prob. not distinct from *osteoclast.*

chon′dro-cos′tal (-kŏs′t*ă*l), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the costal cartilages and the ribs.

chon′dro-dyn′i-a (-dĭn′ĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in a cartilage.

chon′dro-dys-tro′phi-a (-dĭs-trō′fĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + Gr. δυσ- ill + τροφή nourishment.] = ACHONDROPLASIA.

Chon′dro-ga-noi′de-i (-g*à*-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [*chondro-* + *Ganoidei.*] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes nearly or exactly equiv. to *Chondrostei.*

chon′dro-gen (kŏn′drō-jĕn). Var. of CHONDRIGEN.

chon-drog′e-nous (kŏn-drŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* Chondrogenetic.

chon-drog′e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-geny.*] Chondrogenesis.

chon′dro-glos′sus (kŏn′drō-glŏs′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone and blending with the intrinsic muscles of the tongue. — **chon′dro-glos′sal** (-*ă*l), *a.*

chon′dro-glu′cose, *n.* [See CHONDRIN; GLUCOSE.] *Chem.* A reducing substance obtained from chondrin, formerly supposed to belong to the sugar group.

chon-drog′ra-phy (kŏn-drŏg′r*à*-fĭ), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-graphy.*] The description of cartilages.

chon′dro-it′ic (kŏn′drō-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Designating the acid called *chondroitin-sulphuric acid.*

chon-drol′o-gy (kŏn-drŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of cartilages.

chon′dro-ma-la′ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Abnormal softness of cartilage.

chon-drom′e-ter (kŏn-drŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-meter.*] A steelyard for weighing grain.

chon′dro-phore, *n.* [*chondro-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A cavity or process of the shell of a bivalve, which supports the internal hinge cartilage.

chon′dro-plast, *n.* [*chondro-* + *-plast.*] = CHONDROBLAST.

chon′dro-sar-co′ma, *n.* [*chondro-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* Cartilaginous sarcoma.

chon′drose (kŏn′drōs), *n.* [*chondrin* + *-ose.*] Chondroglucose.

Chon-dros′te-us (kŏn-drŏs′tē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of Liassic fossil fishes closely related to the sturgeons.

chon′dro-tome, *n.* [*chondro-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A scalpel for cutting cartilage.

chon-drox′i-phoid (kŏn-drŏk′sĭ-foid), *a.* [*chondro-* + *xiphoid.*] *Anat.* Connecting a costal cartilage and the ensiform appendix.

Cho′ne-ni′as (kō′nē-nī′*ă*s). *D. Bib.*

chonge. Obs. or dial. var. of CHANGE.

chonk′ings (chŏŋk′ĭn(g)z). Var. of CHANKINGS. *Dial. U. S.*

Chon′su, *n.* See CHUNSU.

Chon-tal′ (chōn-täl′), *n.* [Nahuatl *chontalli* stranger.] An Indian of a group of tribes of Nicaragua, speaking a language not yet known to be related to any other. — **Chon-tal′an** (-*ă*n), *a.*

choop, choup (chōōp; shōōp), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *kjupa.*] The hip of the rose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

choos′a-ble, choose′a-ble, *a.* Worthy of being chosen; eligible. *Rare.* — **choos′a-ble-ness,** *or* **choose′a-ble-ness,** *n.*

choose, *n.* = CHOICE, 1, 2, & 4. *Obs.*

choos′er (chōōz′ẽr), *n.* One who chooses; formerly, specif., an elector or voter.

choos′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHOOSE, *v.* — **choos′ing-ly,** *adv.*

chop. † SHOP.

chop, *v. i.* To eat a chop. *Colloq.*

chop, *v. t.* To mark or stamp with a chop. *Anglo-Ind.*

chop (chŏp), *n.* **1.** Act of chopping ; a cutting stroke.
2. A piece chopped off ; a slice or small piece ; specif., of meat, a small slice or cut, often including a rib, for cooking and serving by itself ; as, a mutton *chop.*
3. *pl.* Coarsely chopped pieces of apple dried by evaporation, usually obtained from fruit of inferior grade.
4. A crack or cleft ; a chap, as of the lips.
5. A snap of the jaws or mouth.
6. Of waves, etc., a short, abrupt motion ; choppiness.
7. A stretch of choppy sea, esp. one caused by a current or tide opposed in direction to the wind or another current.
8. In milling flour, the crushed particles which are the product of the successive breaks and reductions of the grain, etc. ; also, a single one of these particles or a particle which is to be crushed.

chop, *v. t.* [Cf. CHAPMAN, CHEAPEN, *v. t.*, ME. *chapien, cheapien*, to trade, buy and sell.] **1.** To barter or truck ; to exchange ; as, to *chop* away a horse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To traffic in or with ; to buy and sell. *Obs. Milton.*
3. To change ; — orig. short for *to chop and change* (see below). *Obs. Milton.*
4. To exchange or bandy (words) ; — now only in *to chop logic* (see below).
5. To find fault with ; blame. *Obs. Arbuthnot.*
to chop and change. a To buy and sell ; exchange. Also fig. **b** To change ; alter.

We go on *chopping and changing* our friends. *L'Estrange.*

— **to c. logic**, to bandy logic ; esp., to dispute with an affected use of logical terms ; to argue sophistically.

chop, *v. i.* **1.** To barter ; truck ; make an exchange. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* To vary or shift suddenly, as the wind.
3. To turn with, or like, the wind ; to veer.
4. To bandy words ; to answer back. *Obs.*
to chop and change. a To barter or traffic. **b** To change or veer about.

chop, *n.* A barter ; an exchange. *Bp. Hackett.*
chop and change, a change, alteration, or vicissitude.

chop, *n.* [See 4th CHAP.] **1.** A jaw ; — commonly in the *pl.*
2. *pl.* The jaws with the space between them ; the fleshy parts about the mouth ; the mouth cavity ; fauces ; chaps.
3. *pl.* The mouth, opening, or entrance of anything, as a cannon, valley, channel, etc. ; specif., of the English Channel, the entrance from the Atlantic. *Swift.*
4. A movable jaw or cheek, as of a wooden vise.

chop, *v. t.* **1.** To seize with the chops and eat ; to snap ; — often with *up* or *at.* *Obs.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast which the fox presently *chopped* up. *L'Estrange.*

2. In reading or speaking, to utter (words) in a hurried and indistinct manner.
3. *Hunting.* To seize (prey) in lair or covert before it has time to get fairly away.

chop (chŏp), *n.* [Hind. *chhāp* stamp, brand.] **1.** In India and China, a seal or its impression ; an official stamp.
2. In India and China trade, a license, or the like, rendered valid by a seal ; a permit ; a clearance ; as, *grand chop*, a customs clearance or receipt for dues and duties.
3. In the China trade, a mark on goods to indicate their nature, quality, etc. ; trade-mark ; hence, a particular kind, brand, or class of goods bearing the same trademark ; as, a *chop* of tea.
4. Hence, quality, brand, rate, or the like ; as, silk of the first *chop.* *Anglo-Ind. & Colloq.*
5. A hulk of a boat made over into a residence or for storage, and anchored in a river or harbor ; — prob. so called because used as the residence of customs inspectors in the Chinese treaty ports, where the grand chop, or customs clearance, was granted. *China.*

chop, *v. t.* To stamp (a coin) with a chop, or mark, attesting its purity. Chinese merchants frequently so stamp Spanish or Mexican dollars.

cho'pa (chō'pȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several marine fishes, esp. the rudder fishes of the genus *Kyphosus*, and the sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*).
‖**cho'pa a/ma-ril'la** (ä/mä-rēl'yä) [Sp., lit., yellow chopa], a large rudder fish (*Kyphosus incisor*) widely distributed in the tropical Atlantic. —‖ **c. blan'ca** (bläŋ'kä). [Sp., lit., white chopa.] **a** A common rudder fish (*Kyphosus sectatrix*) of the West Indies, Florida, Bermuda, etc. ; — called also *Bermuda chub.* It is a good game fish. **b** The spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

Chopa Blanca (*Kyphosus sectatrix*). ⅛

chop'-chop', *adv. & interj.* [Pekinese *kwai⁴-kwai⁴* "quick, quick."] Quickly ; promptly. *Pidgin Eng.*
chop'fall'en (chŏp'fôl'ʼn), *a.* Having the lower jaw depressed ; hence, dejected. = CHAPFALLEN.
chop'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house where chops, etc., are sold ; an eating house.
chop'house', *n.* [See CHOP a seal.] A customhouse where transit duties are levied. *China.*
chop'in (chŏp'ĭn), *n.* Also **chop'ine**, **chop'pin**, etc. [F. *chopine*, fr. G. *schoppen.*] A liquid measure. See MEASURE.
cho-pine' (chō-pēn' ; chŏp'ĭn ; 277), *n.* Also **chop'in** (chŏp'ĭn). [Cf. OF. *chapin*, Sp. *chapin*, Pg. *chapim.*] A clog, or patten, having a very thick sole, or in some cases raised upon a stilt to a height of a foot or more.
chop'log'ic (chŏp'lŏj'ĭk), *n. Obs. Contemptuous.* **1.** Contentious or sophistical argumentation.
2. One who bandies words or is very argumentative. *Shak.*
chopped (chŏpt), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of CHOP, *v.*
chopped-eggs, the common toadflax. *Dial. Eng.*

chop'per (chŏp'ẽr), *n.* One that chops ; as : **a** A person who chops, or cuts into pieces. **b** *Lumbering.* A lumberman who fells and lops the trees. *U. S.* **c** Any chopping instrument, as a butcher's cleaver. **d** An agricultural tool for thinning out plants in drills. **e** A ticket chopper.
chop'ping, *a.* Large and vigorous ; strapping ; — now applied only to a child. "A fine *chopping* boy." *Scott.*
chop'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (any) CHOP, *v.* Hence : *p. a.* [See CHOP to barter.] Shifting or changing suddenly, as the wind ; also [see CHOP to cut], having tumbling waves dashing against each other ; breaking in short abrupt waves, making boats move jerkily ; as, a *chopping* sea.
chopping block, a block for chopping something on, esp. a large one of wood on which to chop meat. — **c. knife**, a knife for chopping or for mincing meat, vegetables, etc.
chop'py (chŏp'ĭ), *a. ;* CHOP'PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; CHOP'PI-EST. [Cf. CHAPPY.] Full of cracks, or chaps ; chappy. "*Choppy* finger." *Shak.*
chop'py, *a.* [Cf. CHOP an abrupt motion.] Rough, with short, tumultuous waves ; as, a *choppy* sea. Also fig.
chop'py, *a.* [See CHOP to barter.] Of the wind, repeatedly veering about ; hence, changeable ; unstable ; variable.
chop'stick' (chŏp'stĭk'), *n.* [A Pidgin-English translation of the Chinese name, which means hasteners, speedy ones. See CHOP-CHOP.] One of two small sticks or slips of wood, ivory, etc., used by the Chinese and others to convey food to the mouth.
chop'stick', *n.* In a deep-sea fishing line, the crosspiece, of wire, whalebone, etc., from which the hooks hang, the lead being usually fixed at, or hung from, its center point.
chop su'ey *or* **soo'y** (chŏp sōō'ĭ). [Chin. (Cantonese) *shap sui* odds and ends, fr. *shap* for *sap* to enter the mouth + *sui* small bits pounded fine.] A melange served in Chinese restaurants to be eaten with rice, noodles, etc. It consists typically of bean sprouts, onions, mushrooms, etc., and sliced meats, fried and flavored with sesame oil. *U. S.*
cho-rag'ic (kō-răj'ĭk ; -rā'jĭk ; 277), *a.* [Gr. χορηγικός, χορηγικός.] Of or pertaining to a choragus.
choragic monument, *Greek Arch.*, a small commemorative shrine built by a successful choragus, usually inscribed with the date, names of plays, performers, etc., and displaying the prize tripod. That of Lysicrates, built about 330 B. C. in the "Street of Tripods," is still standing, and is famous for its beauty and as being one of the earliest examples of the Corinthian order. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*
cho-ra'gus (kō-rā'gŭs), *n. ; pl.* -RAGI (-jī). [L., fr. Gr. χοραγός, χορηγός ; χορός chorus + ἄγειν to lead.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A chorus leader, esp. one who provided at his own expense one of the dramatic choruses at Athens.
2. In Oxford University, a functionary who was originally appointed to supervise the practice of music, but who now assists the professor of music in examinations, etc.
3. The leader of a chorus or choir or a band of any kind.
cho'ral (kō'răl), *a.* [LL. *choralis.* See CHORUS.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or sung or recited by, a choir or chorus.
2. *Music.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a chorus, or concerted vocal composition ; sung, or adapted to be sung, in chorus or harmony ; containing a chorus or choruses.
choral evensong, in some churches, a choral vespers or evening service, often with the addition of extra music, as some special anthem, a part of an oratorio, or the like. — **c. service**, a service of song ; specif., in some churches, a service in which a part or all (**full choral service**) of the liturgy is intoned and sung by clergy, choir, and congregation.
cho-ral', **cho-rale'** (kō-räl' ; kō'răl), *n. Music.* A hymn tune ; a simple sacred tune, sung in unison, as by the congregation in the Lutheran service, where the choral is characterized by a plain, vigorous melody, strong harmony, and stateliness. A famous example is Luther's "*Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott*" (A mighty fortress is our God).
chord (kôrd), *n.* [L. *chorda* a gut, a string made of a gut, Gr. χορδή. Cf. CORD.] **1.** A string or small rope ; cord. *Obs. Howell.*
2. Specif., a string of a musical instrument, as of a harp. Now chiefly *Poetic or Fig.*

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the *chords* with might. *Tennyson.*

3. *Anat.* A cord.
4. *Geom.* A right line intersecting a curve ; a secant ; specif., the segment of the line between two points of its intersection with the curve.

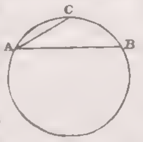

Chords, 4. *AC*, *AB*, Chords.

5. *Engin.* In a truss, one of the principal members, usually horizontal and two in number (the *upper* and *lower*), braced by the web members.
6. [For ACCORD, *n. Oxf. E. D.*] Agreement of musical sounds ; accord ; harmony. *Obs.*
7. [For ACCORD, *n. Oxf. E. D.*] *Music.* A combination of tones sounding simultaneously and having a harmonic relation to each other ; specif., the common chord, or triad. Chords as treated in harmony have at least three tones, and are formed, in their normal position, of superposed thirds, the lowest tone being the *root.* Thus the **common chord**, composed of a given tone with its third and fifth, comprises two superposed thirds ; a **seventh chord**, three such thirds ; and a **ninth chord**, four. A chord is **major**, **minor**, etc., according to its intervals ; **tonic**, **dominant**, etc., according to its root. See TRIAD.
chord of an arch, the span of an arch. See ARCH, *Illust.* — **c. of curvature**, *Math.*, any chord in the osculating circle, drawn from the point of contact. — **c. of the ninth.** *Music.* See NINTH CHORD. — **c. of the seventh.** See SEVENTH CHORD.
chord, *v. t. ;* CHORD'ED ; CHORD'ING. **1.** To provide with chords, or strings ; to string ; to tune. *Rare.*

Even the solitary old pine tree *chords* his harp. *Beecher.*

2. To cause to accord or harmonize. *Rare.*
chord, *v. i.* [For ACCORD, *v.*] *Music.* To accord ; to harmonize together ; as, this note *chords* with that.
‖ **chor'da** (kôr'dȧ), *n. ; pl.* CHORDÆ (-dē). [NL., fr. L. *chorda.* See CORD.] *Anat.* A cord.

chor'da dor-sa'lis (dôr-sā'lĭs) [NL., lit., cord of the back], *Anat.*, the notochord. — **chor'dæ ten-di'ne-æ** (tĕn-dĭn'ē-ē) [NL.], *Anat.*, delicate tendinous cords attached to the edges of the auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart and to the papillary muscles, serving to hold the valves in place during the ventricular contraction. — **chor'da tym'pa-ni** (kôr'dȧ tĭm'pȧ-nī) [NL.], *Anat.*, a branch of the seventh cranial nerve which crosses the tympanic cavity of the ear and joins the lingual branch of the fifth nerve.
chor'da-cen'trum (kôr'dȧ-sĕn'trŭm), *n.* [See CHORD ; CENTRUM.] *Zoöl.* A centrum (of a vertebra) formed by segmentation of the cartilaginous or calcified sheath of the notochord, as in elasmobranchs ; — opposed to *arcocentrum.* — **chor'da-cen'trous** (-trŭs), *a.*
chord'al (kôr'dăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a chord.
Chor-da'ta (kôr-dā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *chorda* cord.] *Zoöl.* A phylum or subkingdom composed of the animals having at least at some stage of development a more or less well-developed notochord, dorsally situated central nervous system, and gill clefts in the walls of the pharynx. It includes the Vertebrata, the Urochorda, or tunicates, and in some classifications the Adelochorda.
chor'date (kôr'dāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having a notochord. **b** Of or pertaining to the Chordata. — *n.* One of the Chordata.
chor-dee' (kôr-dē' ; kôr'dē), *n.* [F. *cordé, cordée*, p. p.] *Med.* A painful erection of the penis, occurring in gonorrhea.
Chor-dei'les (kôr-dī'lēz), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χορδή a lyre or harp string + δείλη afternoon, evening ; — referring to its singing at night.] *Zoöl.* The genus of goatsuckers consisting of the night hawks, or bull bats.
chor-di'tis (-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χορδή cord + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the vocal cords.
chor'do-to'nal (kôr'dō-tō'năl), *a.* [Gr. χορδή chord + τόνος tone.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating certain organs of insects, found in various parts of the body and believed to be auditory. They consist of a group of ganglion cells, each of which ends in a rod inclosed in a tube.
chord packing. *Bridge Building.* Arrangement side by side of several parts, as bars, diagonals, a post, etc., on a pin at the bottom of a chord.
chore (chōr), *n.* [Same word as *chare* turn, day work.] A small or odd job ; a chare ; in the *pl.*, the regular or daily light work of a household or farm, either indoors or outdoors. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*
chore, *v. i. ;* CHORED (chōrd) ; CHOR'ING (chōr'ĭng). To do chores ; to char. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*
cho-re'a (kō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χορεία dance.] *Med.* St. Vitus's dance ; a nervous disease attended with convulsive twitchings and other involuntary movements. It occurs esp. in children and most frequently in girls. It is also frequent in dogs. — **cho-re'al** (-ăl), **cho-re'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*
cho're-graph'ic (kō'rē-grăf'ĭk), **cho're-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to choregraphy.
cho-reg'ra-phy (kō-rĕg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. χορεία dance + *-graphy.*] **a** Art of representing dancing by signs, as music is represented by notes. *Obs. or R.* **b** Art of dancing. — **cho-reg'ra-pher**, *n. Rare.*
chor'e-o-graph' (kôr'ē-ō-grăf'), *n.* [See CHOREGRAPHY.] A designer or arranger of a ballet.
cho're-pis'co-pal (kō'rē-pĭs'kō-păl), *a.* Pertaining to a chorepiscopus or his charge or authority.
cho're-pis'co-pus (-pŭs), *n. ; pl.* -COPI (-pī). [L., fr. Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος ; χῶρος, χώρα, place, country + ἐπίσκοπος bishop. Cf. BISHOP.] *Eccl.* A "country" or suffragan bishop, appointed in the ancient church as an assistant to a diocesan bishop to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in a rural district.
cho-re'us (kō-rē'ŭs), *n. ; pl.* -REI (-ī). [L. *choreus*, Gr. χορεῖος, prop. an adj. meaning belonging to a chorus ; cf. F. *chorée.*] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A trochee ; — used at first esp. of the trochee when resolved into the tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑).
cho'ri- (kō'rĭ-). *Bot.* A prefix, from Greek χωρί, χωρίς, *asunder, apart*, signifying *distinct* or *separate* ; as in *choripetalous, chorisepalous*, etc.
cho'ri-amb (kō'rĭ-ămb ; kôr'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *choriambus*, Gr. χορίαμβος ; χορεῖος a choreus + ἴαμβος iambus.] *Pros.* A foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short (– ⏑ ⏑ –) ; that is, a trochee and an iambus united. Apparent choriambs are often formed by catalectic dactylic dipodies (– ⏑ ⏑ | –), with either real or cyclic dactyls, as in the Asclepiadean verse.
cho'ri-am'bic (-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *choriambicus*, Gr. χοριαμβικός.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, choriambs. — *n.* A choriamb ; also, a choriambic verse.
cho'ric (kō'rĭk ; kôr'ĭk ; 277), *a.* [L. *choricus*, Gr χορικός.] Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, a chorus, as of a Greek tragedy, or of a choir.

I remember a *choric* ode in the Hecuba. *Coleridge.*

cho'ri-on (kō'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χόριον.] **1.** *Embryol.* A membrane enveloping the fetus of mammals, external to and inclosing the amnion. The chorion is always embryonic, not maternal, in origin. In man and the higher mammals the allantois becomes intimately united with it, and in later stages forms its most important part, contributing to it an abundant supply of blood vessels. The external surface of the chorion, or a part of it, develops vascular processes, or villi, at an early stage. The part where they do not develop, or, if formed, later disappear, is called the ‖ **cho'ri-on læ've** (lē'vē) [L. *levis, lævis*, smooth]. The remaining portion, or ‖ **cho'ri-on fron-do'sum** (frŏn-dō'sŭm) [L. *frondosus* leafy], forms the embryonic portion of the placenta.
2. *Zoöl.* Any of various envelopes (not homologous with the chorion of mammals) of the eggs of different animals ; esp., a membrane of the eggs of many insects secreted by the follicular cells surrounding the egg in the ovary.
cho'ri-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* Of or pertaining to the chorion ; as, the *chorionic* villi.
Cho'ri-op'tes (kō'rĭ-ŏp'tēz), *n.* *Zoöl.* A genus of small parasitic mites infesting domestic animals and causing cer-

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chop'boat', *n.* [*chop* a seal + *boat.*] A licensed lighter. *China.*
chop'-cher'ry. = BOB-CHERRY.
chop'church', *n.* [See CHOP to barter.] A dealer in ecclesiastical benefices. *Obs. Eng.*
chop'dar (chōp'där). Var. of CHOBDAR. [See CHOP, *v. t.*]
chop dollar. A chopped dollar.
chop'loge. Short for CHOPLOGIC.
chop'ness, *n.* A kind of spade ; — a word apparently fictitious and occurring only in "Goody Two Shoes."
chop'-nut', *n.* The calabar bean.
choppe. ✝ CHOP.
chopped (chŏpt), *a.* Having chops ; mouthed ; — chiefly in *comp.*
[a "buster." *Obs.*]
chop'per, *n.* A strapping child ;
chop'per, *n.* One who chops or traffics ; as : **a** One who buys and sells ecclesiastical benefices. *Obs.* **b** One who chops logic.
chop'per (chŏp'ẽr), *n.* [Hind. *chhappar.*] A thatched roof. *Anglo-Ind.*
chopper cot. [Hind. *chhappar-khāṭ.*] A tent bed. *Anglo-Ind.*
chop'pered (chŏp'ẽrd), *a.* [See CHOPPER a roof.] Thatched. *Anglo-Ind.*
chop'pin. ✝ CHOPIN. [PINE.]
chop'pine. ✝ CHOPIN, CHO-
chopt. Chopped. *Ref. Sp.*
chor. ✝ CHOIR, CHORE.
cho-ra'gi-um (kō-rā'jĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). Also **cho-ra'gi-on** (-ŏn). [L., fr. Gr. χορήγιον, χορηγεῖον.] *Class. Antiq.* A place for choral dancing.
cho-ra'gos. Var. of CHORAGUS.
chor'a-gy (kôr'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. χορηγία.] *Gr. Antiq.* The function of a choragus.
cho-ra'le-on (kō-rā'lē-ŏn), *n.* *Music.* = ÆOLOMELODICON.
cho'ral-ist, *n.* A singer in a chorus ; also, a singer or composer of chorals.
cho'ral-ly, *adv.* of CHORAL.
cho-ran'to. ✝ CORANTO.
Chor'-ash'an (kôr'ăsh'ăn ; kō-rā'shăn). *Bib.*
Cho-ra'zin (kō-rā'zĭn). *Bib.*
Chor-do'ni-a (kôr-dō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χορδή string, cord.] *Biol.* A hypothetical group of wormlike animals from which the vertebrates and tunicates are assumed to have descended. *Haeckel.*
chord pitch. *Mech.* See PITCH.
chore. ✝ CHOIR, CHOREE, CORE.
‖ **cho-re'a scrip-to'rum** (kō-rē'ȧ skrĭp-tō'rŭm). [*chorea* + *L. scriptorum*, gen. pl. of *scriptor* author.] Writer's cramp.
cho-ree' (kō-rē' ; kō'rē), *n.* [F. *chorée.*] *Pros.* = TROCHEE. — **cho-re'ic** (kō-rē'ĭk), *a.*
cho-reg'ic (kō-rĕj'ĭk), *a.*, **cho-re'gus** (kō-rē'gŭs), *n.*, **chor'e-gy** (kôr'ē-jĭ), *n.* Vars. of CHORAGIC, etc.
cho-re'i-form (kō-rē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*chorea* + *-form.*] *Med.* Of the nature of, or resembling, chorea.
chor'e-og'ra-pher (kôr'ē-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.*, **chor'e-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*, **chor'e-og'ra-phy** (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Vars. of CHOREGRAPHER, etc.
cho-re'o-ma'ni-a (kō-rē'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ ; kō'rē-ō-), *n.* Choromania.
cho'ri-am'bus (kō'rĭ-ăm'bŭs), *n. ; pl.* -BI (-bī). [L.] A choriamb.
cho'ri-o-cap'il-la'ris (-ō-kăp'ĭ-lā'rĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *chorion* + L. *capillaris* capillary.] *Anat.* The inner of the two vascular layers of the choroid coat of the eye, composed largely of capillaries.
cho'ri-oid, **cho'ri-oi-di'tis**, etc. = CHOROID, CHOROIDITIS, etc.

D E F G H I J K L M

tain forms of mange, as the foot scab of sheep. The mites live chiefly on the surface of the skin or on the hairs. — **cho′ri-op′tic** (kō′rĭ-ŏp′tĭk), *a.*

Cho′ri-pet′a-læ (-pĕt′*ȧ*-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *chori-* + Gr. πέταλον leaf.] *Bot.* A division of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing those in which the corolla is divided into distinct parts or petals ; — called also *Dialypetalæ*, *Polypetalæ*. Cf. APETALÆ.

cho′ri-pet′al-ous (-ăl-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having the petals separate ; specif., belonging to the Choripetalæ.

cho′ri-phyl′lous (-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*chori-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having the parts or leaves of the perianth separate.

cho′ri-sep′al-ous (-sĕp′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*chori-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Having the sepals distinct.

cho′ri-sis (kō′rĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χώρισις separation.] *Bot.* The separation of a leaf or floral organ into two or more parts by congenital division ; — called *collateral chorisis* when the parts are side by side, and *parallel*, or *median*, *chorisis* when they are one in front of another.

cho′rist (kō′rĭst ; kŏr′ĭst), *n.* [F. *choriste*, or LL. *chorista*. See CHORUS.] A member of a chorus or choir ; a chorister.

cho-ris′tate (kō-rĭs′tāt), *a.* [Gr. χωριστός separated, fr. χωρίζειν to separate.] *Bot.* Exhibiting chorisis.

chor′is-ter (kŏr′ĭs-tẽr ; *formerly, and still rarely*, kwĕr′ĭs-tẽr, kwĭr′-), *n.* [See CHORIST.] **1.** One of a choir of singers ; a singer in a choir, as of a church ; specif., a choir boy.
2. One who leads a choir in church music. *U. S.*

cho′ri-zon′tes (kō′rĭ-zŏn′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χωρίζοντες, p. pr. pl. of χωρίζειν to separate.] In Homeric criticism, those who ascribe the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors. — **cho′ri-zont** (kō′rĭ-zŏnt), *n.* — **cho′ri-zon′tal** (-zŏn′tăl), **cho′ri-zon′tic** (-tĭk), *a.* — **cho′ri-zon′tist**, *n.*

cho-rog′ra-pher (kō-rŏg′r*ȧ*-fẽr), *n.* One who describes or makes a map of a particular district or region. "The *chorographers* of Italy." *Sir T. Browne.*

cho′ro-graph′ic (kō′rō-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to chorog-
cho′ro-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } raphy. — **cho′ro-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cho-rog′ra-phy (kō-rŏg′r*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [L. *chorographia*, Gr. χωρογραφία ; χῶρος place + γράφειν to describe.] **1.** Art of describing or mapping a particular region or district. See TOPOGRAPHY, *Note.*
2. A description, map, or chart of a particular region or district, or its physical conformation and features.

The *chorography* of their provinces. *Sir T. Browne.*

cho′roid (kō′roid), *a.* [Gr. χοροειδής ; χόριον chorion + εἶδος form.] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating several delicate vascular membranes or structures ; as : the **choroid coat** *or* **membrane**, a highly vascular membrane containing large branched pigment cells, situated between the sclerotic and retina of the eye ; **choroid plexus**, one of the delicate fringelike processes, consisting almost entirely of blood vessels, which project into the third, fourth, and lateral ventricles of the brain.

cho′roid, *n.* *Anat.* The choroid coat of the eye.

cho-roi′dal (kō-roi′dăl), *a.* Pert. to the choroid of the eye.
choroidal fissure, *Embryol.*, a cleft formed by the invagination of the optic vesicle and its stalk along their postero-inferior surface, permitting of the ingrowth of the mesoblast to form the vitreous humor, blood vessels, etc.

cho′roid-i′tis (kō′roid-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *choroid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the choroid of the eye.

cho-rol′o-gy (kō-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. χῶρος place + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The science which treats of the laws of distribution of organisms over the earth's surface. It includes zoögeography and phytogeography. — **cho′ro-log′i-cal** (kō′rō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cho-rol′o-gist** (kō-rŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

cho′ro-ma′ni-a (kō′rō-mā′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See CHOREA ; MANIA.] *Med.* Epidemic chorea. See DANCING MANIA.

chor′tle (chôr′t'l), *v. t. & i.* ; CHOR′TLED (-t'ld) ; CHOR′TLING (-tlĭng). Apparently, to sing or chant exultantly ; — a word coined by Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson) and used humorously by others after him.

O frabjous day ! Callooh ! Callay !
He *chortled* in his joy. *Lewis Carroll.*

cho′rus (kō′rŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* CHORUSES (-ĕz ; -ĭz). [L., a dance in a ring, a dance accompanied with song, a chorus, a band of dancers and singers, Gr. χορός. Cf. CHOIR, CAROL.]
1. In Greek drama, a company of singers or chanters, acting as a unit, and in the developed tragedy occupying a rôle fluctuating between that of participants in, and that of interpreters of, the action. The earliest chorus consisted of a group of singers under a leader who sang the dithyramb at the Dionysia. In 534 B. C. Thespis introduced an actor who held a dialogue with the leader of the chorus. Æschylus introduced a second actor, and Sophocles a third, and with this increase threw the burden of dramatic interest upon the actors. The chorus, however, was still an organic element of the drama, though with Euripides and later writers the rôle of the chorus became more passive and extraneous, the choral ode forming a running commentary on the play. The number of the Æschylean chorus was twelve ; Sophocles increased it to fifteen. Cf. TRAGEDY.
2. The part of the drama sung by the chorus, typically consisting of a series of odes arranged for antiphonal singing, interspersed between the scenes of the play.

What the lofty, grave tragedians taught
In *chorus* or iambic. *Milton.*

3. Hence, a company like the Greek chorus in English plays on classical models, reduced in the Elizabethan drama to a single character who speaks the prologue and explains or comments upon the course of events.
4. *Music.* **a** A company of singers singing in concert ; a choir ; specif., the body of singers who sing the choral parts in operas, etc., as distinguished from the soloists. **b** The simultaneous singing or song of a number of persons. **c** A composition, usually of two or more parts in harmony, intended to be sung by a number of voices in concert ; as, a *double chorus*, one of eight parts. **d** A part of a song or hymn recurring at intervals, as the refrain at the end of stanzas ; also, a company of singers who join the singer or choir in singing such parts. **e** The compound or mixture stops of an organ. **f** Formerly, the drone of a bagpipe, or the free staves or accompaniment strings of the crowd.
5. Fig. : **a** The simultaneous utterance of speech, laughter, cries, etc., by a number of people or animals, as dogs in the chase, or the sounds so uttered. **b** Any utterance, as laughter, bearing to the utterance of another a relation suggesting that of the chorus, or refrain, to a song.

The souter tauld his queerest stories ;
The landlord's laugh was ready *chorus*. *Burns.*

in chorus, with simultaneous utterance ; all together.

cho′rus (kō′rŭs), *v. i.* ; CHO′RUSED (-rŭst) ; CHO′RUS-ING. To sing in chorus ; to exclaim simultaneously. *W. D. Howells.*

cho′rus, *v. t.* **1.** To sing or utter in chorus. *Scott.*
2. To provide with a chorus or refrain ; to sing the chorus of ; fig., to give assent, etc., to, as by joining in a chorus ; to echo, as another's words. — **cho′rus-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

chose (shōz), *n.* ; *pl.* CHOSES (shōz′ĕz). [F., fr. L. *causa* cause, reason. See CAUSE.] *Law.* A thing ; a piece of personal property.
chose in action, in its widest sense, any right to a thing personal not in one's possession or actual enjoyment, but recoverable by suit at law ; esp., now, any right to an act or forbearance under a contract, as in case of debts, stocks, shares, and negotiable instruments, or for a tort connected with a contract. Also sometimes, loosely, the thing, as a bond or note, which is the subject of this right. — **c. in possession**, a thing in one's actual possession. — **c. local**, a thing annexed to a place, as a mill. — **c. transitory**, a movable. *R.*

cho′sen (chō′z'n), *p. p.* of CHOOSE. Specif. : *p. a.* Selected from a number ; picked out ; choice ; in *Theol.*, elect.

Seven hundred *chosen* men left-handed. *Judg.* xx. 16.

chosen freeholder, in New Jersey, one of a board of county officers having charge of county finances, similar to county commissioners or county supervisors in other States. — **c. people**, the Israelites. (See 1 *Chron.* xvi. 13, *Ps.* xxxiii. 12, *Acts* xiii. 17, etc.)

If taken away from the *chosen people*, it [the kingdom of God] will be carried beyond their limits, even among the heathen. *G. P. Fisher.*

cho′sen, *n.* One who is the object of choice or divine favor ; an elect person ; — used with *the* or a possessive pronoun.

Cho′shu′ (chō′shōō′), *n.* [From *Chōshū* the Sinico-Japanese name for the province of Nagato.] One of the four great fiefs of southern Japan which were most active in the revolution of 1867–68 resulting in the overthrow of the feudal and the restoration of the imperial government.

‖ **chou** (shōō), *n.* ; *pl.* CHOUX (shōō). [F., fr. L. *caulis* stalk.] **1.** A cabbage.
2. A kind of light pastry, usually in the form of a small round cake, and with a filling, as of jelly or cream.
3. A bunch, knot, or rosette of ribbon or other material, used as an ornament in women's dress.

Chou (chou), *n.* [Chin. *chou*¹ round, complete.] A dynasty in Chinese history, from B. C. 1122 to 255, characterized by the feudal system of government, by the rise of literature and civilization, and distinguished as the era of Confucius, Laotze, and Mencius.

Chou′an′ (*F.* shōō′äɴ′ ; *often Anglicized*, shōō′ăn), *n.* [F.] One of the royalist insurgents in western France (Brittany, etc.) during and after the French Revolution.

chough (chŭf), *n.* [ME. *choughe*, *kowe* (and cf. ME. *ca*) ; cf. AS. *céo*, D. *kauw*, OHG. *chāha*, Dan. *kaa*. Cf. CADDOW.] Any bird of the Old World genus *Pyrrhocorax*, of the crow family, of small or medium size, with red legs and glossy black plumage. The Cornish chough (*P. graculus*), which has a red bill, is now rare in England, but found in mountainous parts of Europe and northern Africa. The Alpine chough (*P. alpinus*) is a smaller yellow-billed European form.

Chough.

chouse (chous), *v. t.* ; CHOUSED (choust) ; CHOUS′ING. [Said to be from Turk. *chāūsh* a messenger or interpreter, one of whom, attached to the Turkish embassy, in 1609 cheated the Turkish merchants resident in England out of £4,000.] To cheat ; trick ; defraud ; — often followed by *of* or *out of* ; as, to *chouse* one out of his money. *Colloq.*

The undertaker of the afore-cited poesy hath *choused* your highness. *Landor.*

chouse (chous), *n.* **1.** In *Obs.* senses : **a** = CHIAUS. **b** A swindler ; cheat. **c** One easily cheated ; gull ; dupe.
2. A trick ; sham ; imposition. *Slang or Colloq.*

chow (chou), *n.* [Chin. *chou*¹.] A prefecture or district of the second rank in China, or the chief city of such a district ; — often part of the name of a city, as in *Foochow*.

chow′chow′ (chou′chou′), *a.* [Prob. corrupt. of a dial. var. of Pekinese *ch'ih*¹ to eat.] Consisting of several kinds mingled together ; mixed ; miscellaneous ; as, *chowchow* sweetmeats (preserved fruits put together).
chowchow chop, the last lighter containing the small sundry packages sent off to fill up a ship. *Slang, China.*

chow′chow′, *n.* **1.** A mixture of all sorts of things ; a hodgepodge ; esp., chopped mixed pickles.
2. One of a Chinese breed of domestic dogs of medium size, with thick close hair of a red or black color, remarkable for having the tongue black.

chow′der (chou′dẽr), *n.* [F. *chaudière* a kettle, a pot. Cf. CALDRON.] *Cookery.* A dish made of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together.

chow′ry (chou′rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Hind. *chaunrī.*] A whisk, usually made of the tail of a yak, to keep off flies, — used in the East Indies.

chre′ma-tis′tic (krē′m*ȧ*-tĭs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. χρηματιστικός of or for traffic.] Of, pertaining to, or occupied in, the gaining of wealth. *Fielding.* — *n.* = CHREMATISTICS.

chrem′a-tis′tics (-tĭks), *n.* Sometimes **chre′ma-tis′tic.** [Gr. χρηματιστική (sc. τέχνη) the art of traffic, fr. χρήματα goods, money, fr. χρῆσθαι to use.] The science of wealth ; the science, or a branch of the science, of political economy.

Chrematistic . . . is now usually applied to systems of theoretical or practical economy which overlook the higher ends of society, and exclude from consideration questions of moral obligation and political well-being. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

chres-tom′a-thy (krĕs-tŏm′*ȧ*-thĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [Gr. χρηστομαθεια ; χρηστός useful + μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν, to learn.] A selection of passages, esp. with notes, etc., to be used in acquiring a language ; as, a Hebrew *chrestomathy*.

chrism (krĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *crisme*, from AS. *crisma* ; also ME. *creme*, fr. OF. *cresme*, like the AS. word fr. LL. *chrisma*, fr. Gr. χρῖσμα, fr. χριειν to anoint ; perh. akin to L. *friare*, *fricare*, to rub, E. *friable*, *friction*. Cf. CHRISOM, CREAM.] **1.** *East. & R. C. Churches.* Oil, usually mixed with balm or balm and spices, consecrated by the bishop on Maundy Thursday, and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, etc.
2. By extension, an ointment ; unguent. *Mrs. Browning.*
3. *Eccl.* **a** A sacramental anointment ; unction. **b** Confirmation, esp. as performed in the Eastern Church. **c** Extreme unction. *Rare.*
4. = CHRISOM, 2 & 4.

chrism, *v. t.* ; CHRISMED (krĭz'md) ; CHRISM′ING. [Cf. OF. *cresmer.*] To anoint with chrism. *Rare.*

chris′mal (krĭz′măl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *chrismalis.*] Of or pertaining to chrism.

chris-ma′tion (krĭz-mā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *chrismatio.*] Act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil. *Rare.*

chris′ma-to-ry (krĭz′m*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *chrismatorium.*] **1.** A cruet or vessel, or a place, in which the chrism is kept.
2. Sacramental anointment ; unction ; chrism.

chris′mon (krĭz′mŏn), *n.* [LL. See CHRISM, CHRIST.] The monogram ☧, made up of the first two letters (chi, X, and rho, P) in Gr. ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Christ.

chris′om (-ŭm), *n.* [See CHRISM.] **1.** = CHRISM, 1 & 3 **a**.
2. A white cloth, robe, or mantle thrown over a child when baptized, as a sign of innocence. If the child died within a month after its baptism, the chrisom was used as a shroud : if not, it, or its estimated value, was given as an offering at the mother's churching or purification.
3. The alb or surplice of a priest.
4. A child in its chrisom ; hence : **a** A child which died within a month after its baptism. *Obs.* **b** A babe ; an infant ; an innocent. *Obs.*

Christ (krīst), *n.* [L. *Christus*, Gr. Χριστός, fr. χριστός anointed, fr. χρίειν to anoint. See CHRISM.] **1.** The Messiah, or (Lord's) Anointed, whose coming was prophesied and expected by the Jews. "I am not the *Christ.*" *John* i. 20.
2. Jesus ; — so called as the person who fulfilled this prophecy and expectation.
3. An ideal and perfect humanity, as typified by Christ.

Ring in the *Christ* that is to be. *Tennyson.*

4. Among the Jews, any divinely appointed ruler, as consecrated by anointing ; — a use in versions of the Old Testament. *Obs.*

Chris′ta-del′phi-an (krĭs′t*ȧ*-dĕl′fĭ-ăn), *n.* [*Christ* + Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] One of a religious sect (called also *Broth-*

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cho′ri-o-ret′i-nal, *a.* [Gr. χόριον chorion + *retinal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the choroid and retina.
cho′ri-o-ret′i-ni′tis (-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = CHOROIDORETINITIS.
cho′rism (kō′rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. χωρισμός separation.] Chorisis.
chor′is-ter-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
cho-ris′tic (kō-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* Choric ; choral. *Rare.*
cho′ri-za′tion (kō′rĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Gr. χωρίζειν to separate.] *Bot.* Chorisis. *Rare.*
chorl (chôrl). Erron. for CHOIL.
chorle. † CHURL.
chorl′ish. † CHURLISH.
cho′ro-gi′ (chō′rō-gē′), *n.* The Chinese artichoke. [*Ref. Sp.*
cho-rog′ra-fy. Chorography.
cho′ro-graph (kō′rō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. χῶρος place + *-graph.*] An instrument for determining mechanically the position of a station or place from the angles made by lines from it to three points of known positions. See THREE-POINT PROBLEM.
cho-rog′ra-phy (kō-rŏg′r*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. χορός dance + *-graphy.*] = CHOREOGRAPHY.
cho-roi′do-i-ri′tis (kō-roi′dō-ī-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *choroid* + *iritis.*] Inflammation of the choroid and the iris.
cho-roi′do-ret′i-ni′tis (-rĕt′ĭ-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *choroid* + *retina* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the choroid and the retina.
cho-rom′e-try (kō-rŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. χῶρος place + *-metry.*] Land surveying. [*Bib.*
Chor-re′ans (kŏ-rē′ănz). *D.*
Chorus. † CAURUS. *Chaucer.*
Chos′a-me′us (kŏs′*ȧ*-mē′ŭs). *Bib.*
chose, *n.* † CHOOSE. [CHOOSE.
chose (chōz), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of
choss, *n.* † CHOOSE.
cho′ta haz′ri (chō′t*ȧ* häz′rē). [Hind. *chhoṭī* small + Ar. *hāzrī* breakfast.] A light meal taken very early in the morning. *Anglo-Ind.*
cho′tase′ (shō′tāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
chote. I wot. See CH, *pron.* *Obs.* *Dial. Eng.*
chott. Var. of SHOTT, salt lake.
chou. Var. of CHOW. *Chin.*
‖ **chou′an′** (*F.* shōō′äɴ′), *n.* [F.] *Bot.* The seed of a European chenopodiaceous plant (*Salsola tamariscifolia*) used formerly in preparing carmine. *Obs.*
‖ **chou′croute′** (shōō′krōōt′), *n.* [F.] Sauerkraut.
‖ **chou′fleur′** (-flûr′), *n.* ; *pl.* CHOUXFLEURS (-flûr′). [F.] Cauliflower.
chou′i-cha (chou′ĭ-ch*ȧ* : chōō′-), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] The quinnat salmon.
chou′ka (chou′k*ȧ*), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *chaukā* a four.] The four-horned antelope. *India.*
chou′ki-dar (chou′kĭ-där). Var. of CHOKIDAR.
chould, **chold.** I would. See CH, *pron.* *Obs.* *Dial. Eng.*
choul′try (choul′trĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Cf. Canarese *chāwaḍi.*] *Anglo-Ind.* **1.** An inn or caravansary.
2. Of a temple, a pillared hall or colonnade ; — an incorrect use.
chounge. † CHANGE.
chous′er (chous′ẽr), *n.* One who chouses, or cheats.
choush (choush). Var. of CHIAUS.
chou′sing-ha (chou′sĭng hä), *n.* [Hind. *chausingā*, *chausinghā*, lit., four horns.] The four-horned antelope. *India.*
‖ **chout** (chout), *n.* [Marathi *chauth* one fourth part.] An assessment of a fourth part : — applied orig. to the blackmail exacted by Marathas. *India.*
‖ **choux** (shōō), *n.*, *pl.* of CHOU.
‖ **choux′ de Bru′xelles′** (dē brü′sĕl′). [F.] Brussels sprouts.
cho′vy (chō′vĭ), **cho′vee**, *n.* ; *pl.* CHOVIES (-vĭz), -VEES. A rusty brownish chafer (*Phyllopertha horticola*) with green thorax and head, injurious to gardens and fruit trees. *Dial. Eng.*
chow (chou ; *Scot. also* chōō). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of CHEW.
chow (chou ; chōō). Scot. var. of JOWL, or 1st CHAW, *n.*
chow (chou), *n.* Food of any kind ; provisions. *Slang, Phil. I.*
chow (chou), *n.* [See CHOWCHOW.] A Chinaman. *Colloq.*, *Australia.*
chow′-chow′ (chou′chou′). = CHAYOTE. [der of.
chow′der. *v. t.* To make a chow-
chow′der (chou′dẽr), **chow′ter** (-tẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of JOWTER, a fish hawker.
chowder beer. A liquor made by boiling black spruce in water and mixing molasses with it.
chow′der-head′, *n.* Dial. for JOLTERHEAD. — **chow′der-head′ed**, *a.*
chowgh. † CHOUGH.
chow′kee (chou′kē). Var. of CHOKY, *n.* [CHOKIDAR.
chow′ke-dar (-där), *n.* Var. of
chowle. † JOWL.
chow-pat′ti, **chow-pat′ty** (chou-păt′ĭ). Vars. of CHUPATTY.
chow′re, **chow′er** (chou′ẽr). Obs. or dial. forms of JOWER.
chowse. † CHOUSE.
chow′ter (chou′tẽr), *v. t.* To grumble or mutter. *Dial. Eng.*
choy′a (choi′*ȧ*), **choy** (choi). Vars. of CHAY.
choy′-root′ (-rōōt′), *n.* = CHAY.
choze. Chose. *Ref. Sp.*
Cho-ze′ba (kō-zē′b*ȧ*). *Bib.*
cho′zen. Chosen. *Ref. Sp.*
chq. *Abbr.* Cheque.
Chr., *or* **chr.** *Abbr.* Christopher ; Christian ; Christ ; Christina ; chrestomathy.
chre′ma-the′ism (krē′m*ȧ*-thē′ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. χρῆμα thing, fr. χρῆσθαι to use + *theism.*] Worship of inanimate objects regarded as usefully divine. *E. W. Hopkins.*
chre′ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [Gr. χρηματιστής a money getter.] A student of chrematistics. *R.*
chre′o-tech′nics (krē′ō-tĕk′nĭks), *n.* [Gr. χρεῖος useful + τέχνη art.] The useful arts, esp. agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. *Rare.*
chres′to-math′ic (krĕs′tō-măth′ĭk), *a.* Teaching what is useful.
chres′to-math′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Useful learning. [HILD.
Chriem′hild. Var. of KRIEM-
Chris. *Abbr.* Christopher.
chrisecoll. † CHRISOCOLL.
chris′ma (krĭz′m*ȧ*), *n.* ; *pl.* -MATA (-m*ȧ*-t*ȧ*). = CHRISMON.
chris′mal (-măl), **chris-ma′le** (krĭz-mā′lē), *n.* [LL. *chrismale.*] *Eccl.* A chrisom cloth, a vessel or flask for holding the chrism, a cloth used for covering relics, the pyx, a sum of money paid for the chrism, etc.
chris′ma-ry (-m*ȧ*-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *chrismarium.*] A chrismatory.
chris′ma-tite (-tīt), **chris′ma-tine** (-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. χρῖσμα ointment.] A mineral resembling ozocerite. [CHRISM. *Rare.*
chris′ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* =
chris′ma-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to sacramental unction.
chris′o-coll, *n.* = CHRYSOCOLLA. 1. *Obs.*
chrisom child, *or* **chris′om-er**, *n.* = CHRISOM, *n.*, 4. *Obs.*
chris′-root′ (krĭs′rōōt′), *n.* Green hellebore.
Chris′ta-bel (-t*ȧ*-bĕl), *n.* **1.** A king's daughter secretly betrothed to Sir Cawline, in the version of the ancient ballad "Sir Cawline" given in Percy's "Reliques." Her heart broke when he was killed in freeing her from the "soldan."
2. The heroine of Coleridge's unfinished poem "Christabel."

ers of Christ and *Thomasites*) founded in the United States about 1850 by John Thomas, M. D. They reject the Trinity and the natural immortality of the soul, believing that the righteous only receive eternal life. They believe also in the proximate personal coming of Christ, lay stress upon the cleansing influence of the Holy Spirit and the divine word of Christ, practice immersion, and have no ordained ministers. — **Chris′ta-del′phi-an**, *a.* — **Chris′ta-del′phi-an-ism** (krĭs′tȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ăn-ĭz′m), *n.*

christ′cross′ (krĭs′krŏs′; 205), *n.* Often written **crisscross**, and usually so in sense of the signature. [Cf. CRISSCROSS.] **1.** The mark of the cross (typically thus, ✠), as formerly put before the alphabet in a hornbook, on a dial as the sign of 12 o'clock, etc., or (×) made by a person as a substitute for his signature.
2. The alphabet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

christ′cross′-row′, criss′cross -row′ (-rō′), *n.* The alphabet; — so called from the cross set before it in hornbooks. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Christ′ed (krīs′tĕd), *p. a.* Made like, or one with, Christ; filled with a Christlike spirit.
The grand first thing or chief concern for us is to be simply *Christed* all through, filled in every faculty and member with his Christly manifestation. *H. Bushnell.*

chris′ten (krĭs′'n), *v. t.*; CHRIS′TENED (-'nd); CHRIS′TEN-ING. [AS. *cristnian* to make a Christian, fr. *cristen* a Christian, L. *christianus.*] **1.** To Christianize. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To receive or initiate into the visible church of Christ by baptism; to baptize; also, to name at baptism.
3. To stand sponsor to (a child) at baptism. *Obs.*
4. To name, as a ship, by a ceremony likened to baptism.
5. In general, to give a name to; to name; denominate.
"*Christen* the thing what you will." *Bp. Burnet.*
6. To use for the first time. *Colloq.*

Chris′ten-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *cristendōm*; *cristen* a Christian + *-dōm* -dom.] **1.** Christian faith, profession, or state; Christianity. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. The whole body of Christians; the church. *Hooker.*
3. That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails, or which is governed under Christian institutions, in distinction from heathen or Mohammedan lands.
The Arian doctrine which then divided *Christendom.* *Milton.*
4. [*l. c.*] Baptism; christening. *Obs.*

Chris′tian (krĭs′chăn; 277), *n.* [L. *christianus*, Gr. χριστιανός; cf. OF. *crestiien*, F. *chrétien.* See CHRIST.] **1.** One who believes, or professes or is assumed to believe, in Jesus Christ, and the truth as taught by Him; an adherent of Christianity; esp., one whose inward and outward life is conformed to the doctrines of Christ.
The disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch. *Acts xi. 26.*
2. One born in a Christian country or of Christian parents, who has not definitely become an adherent of an opposing system.
3. A human being as distinguished from one of the lower animals. *Colloq. or Dial.*
4. A decent, civilized, respectable, or presentable person. *Colloq. or Slang.*
5. *Eccl.* **a** One of the Disciples of Christ. See under DISCIPLE. **b** One of the members of an American sect called **Christian Connection.** The Bible is their only authoritative rule of faith and practice, every one being allowed to interpret it for himself. They believe in the divinity of Christ, in immersion as the only true form of baptism (a few only believing that sprinkling is also baptism), and in open communion, reject infant baptism, and admit into membership also those who do not believe in immersion. In polity they are congregational.
☞ In this sense, often pronounced, but not by the members of the sects, krīs′chăn.
6. Masc. prop. name. L. *Christianus* (krĭs/tĭ-ā′nŭs); F. *Chrétien* (krā′tyăN′); It. & Sp. *Cristiano* (krēs-tē-ä′nō); Pg. *Christiano* (krēs-tē-ä′nō); G. & Dan. *Christian* (krēs′tē-än). — Dim. *Christie.* — Fem. *Christiana.*
7. The hero of Bunyan's "The Pilgrim's Progress," designed to represent the various experiences, internal and external, in the life of a real Christian. Cf. CELESTIAL CITY.
Christian of St. Thomas, a member of an independent native Christian church in southwestern India, on the Malabar coast, which claims the apostle St. Thomas as its founder. Nestorian in origin, it has been since the 17th century for the most part Jacobite. — **Christians of St. John**, *Eccl. Hist.*, the Mandæans. See MANDÆAN, 1.

Chris′tian, *a.* **1.** Professing, believing, or belonging to, Christianity; as, a *Christian* people.
2. Pertaining to Christ or his religion.
The *Christian* religion was always recognized in the administration of the common law; and so far as that law continues to be the law of the land, the fundamental principles of that religion must continue to be recognized in the same cases and to the same extent as formerly. *T. M. Cooley.*
3. Pert. to the church; ecclesiastical; — only in the phrase **court Christian** *or* **Christian court.** *Obs. except Hist.*
4. Characteristic of Christian people; following Christ's precepts and example; Christlike; kind; kindly; beneficent.
The graceful tact; the *Christian* art. *Tennyson.*
5. Of or pertaining to a Christian or Christians.
If thou dost shed
One drop of *Christian* blood. *Shak.*
6. Human as distinguished from brutal. *Now only Colloq. or Humorous.* *Oxf. E. D.*
7. Befitting a Christian; decent; civilized. *Colloq. or Slang.*
Christian Brethren, the Plymouth Brethren. — **C. Brothers**, = *Brothers of the Christian Schools*, under BROTHER. — **Christian Catholic Church**, a religious organization, chiefly centered at Zion City, near Chicago, Illinois, formed in 1896 in Chicago by John Alexander Dowie (d. 1907), formerly a minister in Australia, who claimed to be the prophet Elijah. The members were often formerly called *Dowieites.* — **C. Cicero**, Lactantius Firmianus. — **C. Commission.** See UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. — **C. Connection**, *Eccl.*, a religious sect, called also *Christians* (the only designation the members own). See CHRISTIAN, *n.*, 5 **b.** — **C. consciousness**, the point of view which belongs to a person educated under Christian influences or reared in a Christian civilization; the ethical and intellectual attitude of Christendom toward the world. — **C. Endeavor, Young People's Society of**, in various Protestant churches, a society of young people organized in each individual church to do Christian work; also, the whole body of such organizations, which are united in a corporation called the United Society of Christian Endeavor, organized in 1885. The parent society was founded in 1881 at Portland, Maine, by Rev. Francis E. Clark, a Congregational minister. — **C. Era**, the era in use in all Christian countries, which was intended to commence with the birth of Christ. The era as now established was first used by Dionysius Exiguus (d. c. 540), who placed the birth of Christ on the 25th of December in the year of Rome 754, which year he counted as 1 A. D. This date for Christ's birth is now generally thought to be about four years too late. — **C. iconography**, the study of the representations in art of the Deity, the persons of the Trinity, angels, saints, virtues, vices, etc. — **C. Missionary Association**, in Kentucky, an association of a number of independent churches having no name, creed, or ecclesiastical system and claiming to be unsectarian. The doctrines preached are those common to evangelical Christianity. — **C. name**, the name given in baptism, as distinct from the family name, or surname; hence, the personal name by which one is known or distinguished from others of the same family name; first name; given name. — **C. Plato**, St. Augustine. See AUGUSTINIANISM. — **C. Reformed Church**, a sect in the Netherlands and the United States, which was formed in 1835 in the former country by a secession from the Reformed Church. — **C. Royalists**, Fifth Monarchy Men. *Obs.* — **C. Science**, a system of healing disease of mind and body which teaches that all cause and effect is mental, and that sin, sickness, and death will be destroyed by a full understanding of the Divine Principle of Jesus' teaching and healing. The system was founded by Rev. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, of Concord, N. H., in 1866, and bases its teaching on the Scriptures as understood by its adherents. — **C. Scientist**, a believer in Christian Science; one who practices its teachings. — **C. Seneca**, Joseph Hall (1574–1656), Bishop of Norwich, a divine eminent as a moralist. — **C. socialism**, any theory or system which aims to combine the teachings of Christ with the teachings of socialism in their applications to life; Christianized socialism; esp., the principles of this nature advocated by F. D. Maurice, Charles Kingsley, and others in England about 1850. — **C. socialist.** — **C. Vergil**, Girolamo Vida (d. 1566). — **C. year**, *or* **Church year**, the year as observed by certain churches. It is divided into various seasons, beginning with that of Advent, which begins on Advent Sunday, and is marked by numerous festivals and fasts commemorating events in the life of Christ, various days commemorating saints, etc. See SEASON, *n.*, 6.

Chris′tian-ism (krĭs′chăn-ĭz′m), *n.* [L. *christianismus*, Gr. χριστιανισμός: cf. F. *christianisme.*] The religious system, tenets, or practices of Christians; — often depreciative.
Odenism was Valor; *Christianism* was Humility, a nobler kind of valor. *Carlyle.*

Chris′ti-an′i-ty (krĭs′chĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ; krĭs-chăn′-; 277), *n.* [ME. *cristiente*, OF. *crestiienté*, F. *chrétienté*, fr. L. *christianitas.*] **1.** The body of Christian believers; Christendom. *Obs.*
2. The religion of Christians; the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ; hence, the body of beliefs, practices, and sentiments developed from the teachings and life of Christ.
Christianity is the revelation of God through Jesus Christ whereby reconciliation and a new spiritual life in fellowship with Himself are brought to mankind. *G. P. Fisher.*
It has long been laid down, and has only recently been questioned, that "*Christianity* is part of the law of England" (Cowan *v.* Milbourne L. R. 2 Ex. 230, 234). *T. E. Holland.*
3. With *pl.* A Christian religious system. *Emerson.*
4. State or fact of being a Christian; Christian character or spirit; practical conformity of one's inward and outward life to the spirit of the Christian religion.
5. *Eccl.* Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as in **Court of Christianity**, an ecclesiastical court; hence specif. applied to ruridecanal chapters and ruridecanal jurisdictions; whence **Dean of Christianity**, orig., a rural dean, now retained in the title of particular rural deaneries, or **Deaneries of Christianity**, comprising now only the parishes of certain cities or towns, as Exeter, Lincoln, Leicester. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Chris′tian-i-za′tion (krĭs′chăn-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Act or process of Christianizing.

Chris′tian-ize (krĭs′chăn-īz), *v. t.*; CHRIS′TIAN-IZED (-īzd); CHRIS′TIAN-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *christianiser*, L. *christianizare*, fr. Gr. χριστιανίζειν.] **1.** To make Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, to *Christianize* pagans.
2. To imbue with, or adapt to, Christian principles.
Christianized philosophers. *I. Taylor.*

Chris′tian-ize, *v. i.* To adopt the character or belief of a Christian; become Christian; play the Christian. *Rare.*

Chris′tian-like′, *a.* Becoming to a Christian.
A virtuous and a *Christianlike* conclusion. *Shak.*
— *adv.* Christianly. *Shak.*

Chris′tian-ly (krĭs′chăn-lĭ), *a.* Christianlike. *Longfellow.* — *adv.* In a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion.
Sufferings . . . patiently and *Christianly* borne. *Sharp.*

Christ′less (krīst′lĕs), *a.* Without Christ or faith in Christ; unchristian. *Tennyson.* — **Christ′less-ness**, *n.*

Christ′ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to Christ; Christlike. — **Christ′li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Christ′mas (krĭs′mȧs), *n.* [*Christ* + *mass.*] **1.** An annual church festival, kept on December 25 in memory of the birth of Christ. It is celebrated generally by a particular church service, and by special gifts, greetings, and hospitality, and in most Christian communities is a legal holiday. Vaguely, the season about Christmas Day; Christmastide.
2. Something connected with the celebration of Christmas, as a gift.
3. Evergreens, as the European holly, used for decorations at Christmas. *Colloq., Eng.*

Christmas bells. The orange-colored flowers of the Gordon lily (*Blandfordia nobilis*). *Australia.*

Christmas berry. The fruit of the toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*); also, the shrub itself. See TOYON.

Christmas box. **a** A closed box with a slit for the reception of coins, in which money is deposited for a person or persons (as servants, formerly apprentices, begging friars, etc.) who are supposed to open it on Christmas. **b** A box into which gamesters put a part of their winnings, to be given away at Christmas. *Obs.* **c** A present or small gratuity given at Christmas, esp. to public servants, as letter carriers, policemen, etc. **d** A box of Christmas presents.

Christmas bush. **a** An Australian cunoniaceous tree (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*), often used in Christmas decorations; — called also *officer plant*, from its bright red appearance, and *Christmas tree.* **b** In Bermuda, a naturalized cæsalpiniaceous shrub (*Cassia bicapsularis*) used for hedges.

Christmas creeper. Any creeping or trailing evergreen used in Christmas decorations.

Christmas daisy. An American aster (*Aster grandiflorus*) cultivated in England, where it blooms in autumn. *Eng.*

Christmas Day. December 25; Christmas.

Christmas Eve. The evening before Christmas Day.

Christmas fern. A North American evergreen polypodiaceous fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), the fronds of which are much used for decoration in winter.

Christmas rose. A European ranunculaceous plant (*Helleborus niger*), often cultivated for its handsome flowers, resembling single roses, produced in winter.

Christ′mas-tide′ (krĭs′mȧs-tīd′), *n.* [*Christmas* + *tide* time.] The season of Christmas.

Christmas tree. **1.** A small evergreen tree, set up indoors, decorated with ornaments, bearing presents for distribution, and illuminated on Christmas Eve or Christmas night.
2. **a** In Australia, the Christmas bush. **b** In New Zealand, the pohutukawa.

Chris′to- (krĭs′tō-). Combining form from Gr. Χριστός, or L. *Christus*, *Christ*; as in *Christo*centric, *Christo*logy, etc.

Chris′to-cen′tric (-sĕn′trĭk), *a.* [*Christo-* + *centric.*] *Theol.* Having Christ as its center; making Christ the center about which all things are grouped, as in theology, religion, or history; tending toward Christ as the central object of thought or emotion.

Chris-tol′o-gy (krĭs-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Christo-* + *-logy.*] That department of theology which treats of the personality, attributes, or life of Christ; a doctrine or theory about Christ. — **Chris′to-log′i-cal** (krĭs′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Chris-tol′o-gist** (krĭs-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

Chris-toph′a-ny (-tŏf′ȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [*Christo-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] One or all of the appearances of Christ after resurrection, as recorded in the Gospels.

Chris′to-pher, Saint (krĭs′ tō-fẽr). A Christian martyr, and one of the patron saints of Christendom. According to legend, he made a vow to serve only the mightiest, and finding that the emperor feared the Devil, and the Devil feared the cross, he left their service for Christ's. He was of gigantic stature, and, as a penance, devoted himself to carrying pilgrims across a river. One night he carried over a small child who weighed so heavily upon him that he nearly bore him down. The child was Christ, and he gave his servant the name *Christopher*, i. e., Christbearer. His day is celebrated on May 9 in the Eastern Church, and on July 25 in the Roman Catholic Church.

Christ's Hospital (krīsts). A famous English public school founded by King Edward VI. in 1553 as a hospital for orphans and foundlings, and formerly located on the site of Greyfriars' Monastery, Newgate Street, London, but now removed to Horsham in Sussex. It is often called the **Bluecoat School** and its pupils **bluecoat boys**, from the long blue woolen gowns worn by the latter. Lamb, Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, and other famous men were educated here.

Christ's′-thorn′, *n.* **a** Any of several prickly or thorny shrubs of Palestine, esp. *Paliurus aculeatus*, *Zizyphus spina-christi*, and *Z. vulgaris.* The last bears the jujube, and is thought to have been the plant used for the crown of thorns. **b** The apocynaceous shrub *Carandas carandas.*

chro′a-tol (krō′ȧ-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [Gr. χρόα, χροιά, skin + 2d *-ol.*] A dark green, oily preparation of pinene hydriodide, $C_{10}H_{16}\cdot 2HI$, resulting from action of iodine on turpentine. It is used externally in skin diseases, as psoriasis.

-chro′ic (-krō′ĭk). A suffix denoting *colored*: see -CHROOUS.

chro′ma (krō′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color.] Color intensity or purity; degree of freedom from gray. See COLOR.

chro′ma- (krō′mȧ-), **chrom-.** Combining forms denoting *color*: see CHROMO-.

chrom′æs-the′si-a, *or* **-es-the′si-a** (krōm′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *chroma-* + Gr. αἴσθησις feeling.] *Psychol.* Natural

chris′tal. † CRYSTAL.

Christ′dom (krīst′dŭm), *n.* Christendom. *Rare.*

Chris′te e-le′i-son (krĭs′tē ĕ-lā′ĭ-sŏn). [Cf. KYRIE ELEISON.] *Eccl.* Christ have mercy; — Greek words used as a petition in the Mass, etc., in connection with the petition Kyrie eleison.

Chris′ten (krĭs′tĕn), *a.* & *n.* Earlier form of CHRISTIAN.

Christ′en-die (krĭs′'n-dĭ), *n.* Christendom. *Scot.*

chris′ten-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who christens. [*Obs.*]

Chris′ten-ly, *adv.* Christianly.

Chris′ten-man. *n.* [ME. *cristen*, AS. *cristen*, Christian + *man.*] A Christian. *Obs.*

Chris′ten-mas, *n.* Christmas. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Christ′hood (krīst′hŏŏd), *n.* State of being Christ; Messiahship.

Chris′ti-an′a (krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ȧ), *n.* [L. *Christiana*, fem. of *Christianus.* See CHRISTIAN.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. G. *Christiane* (krēs-tē-ä′nē), *Christel* (krĭs′tĕl). — Dim. *Chrissie* (krĭs′ĭ).
2. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the wife of Christian, who goes with her children to rejoin her husband in the Celestial City, guided by Mr. Great-heart.

Chris′tian-dom, *n.* Christendom.

christian d'or. [After *Christian*, a king of Denmark + F. *d'or* of gold.] See COIN.

Chris′tianed (krĭs′chănd), *p. a.* Made Christian; christened. *Obs*

chris′tian-ite (-chăn-īt), *n.* [**a** after *Christian* Frederic, of Denmark; **b** after *Christian* VIII., of Denmark.] *Min.* **a** A variety of anorthite from Vesuvius. **b** Phillipsite.

Chris′tian-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who Christianizes.

Chris′tian-ness, *n.* Christian quality or character. *Rare.*

Chris′ti-a′no- (krĭs′chĭ-ā′nō-). A combining form from L. *Christianus* or Gr. Χριστιανός, *Christian*; as in: **Chris′tian-og′ra-phy** (krĭs′chăn-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* A description of Christians. *Obs.*

Chris′ti-cide (krĭs′tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*Christ* + *-cide.*] A killing of Christ.

Chris′ti-form, *a.* Christlike. *R*

Chris-ti′na (krĭs-tē′nȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *Christine.* See CHRISTIANA.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Christine* (krēs′tēn′); It. & Sp. *Cristina* (krēs-tē′nä); Pg. *Christina* (krēs-tē′nä); G. *Christine* (krēs-tē′nē). — Dim. *Chrissie* (krĭs′ĭ), *Xina* (zē′nȧ).

Chris-ti′no. Var. of CRISTINO.

Christ′like, *a.* Resembling Christ in character, actions, etc. — **Christ′like′ness**, *n.*

Christ′mas, *v. t.* **1.** To provide with Christmas cheer. *Obs.*
2. To decorate with evergreens for Christmas. *Colloq., Eng.*

Christ′mas, *v. i.* To celebrate Christmas; also, *Eng.*, to sell Christmas decorations, or, *U. S.*, to buy Christmas gifts. *Colloq*

Christmas cactus. See CRAB CACTUS.

Christmas evergreen. The lycopod *Selaginella rupestris.*

Christmas flower. **a** The winter aconite. **b** The Christmas rose. **c** The green hellebore.

Christmas green. The ground pine.

Christmas king. The Lord of Misrule. *Obs.*

Christmas log. A yule log. *Obs.*

Christmas Lord. The Lord of Misrule. *Obs.*

Christmas pride. A tropical American acanthaceous plant (*Ruellia paniculata*). *Jamaica.*

Christmas Prince. The Lord of Misrule. *Obs.*

Christ′mas-y, -mass-y (krĭs′mȧs-ĭ), *a.* Befitting, or characteristic of, Christmas. *Colloq.*

chris′to-bal′ite, *n.* Cristobalite.

‖ **Chri′sto et ec-cle′si-æ** (krĭs′tō ĕt ĕ-klē′zĭ-ē). [L.] For Christ and the church.

chris-to′fle (krĭs-tŏf′'l), **chris-tof′fle**, *n.* [After *Christofle* et Cie, a firm of Parisian jewelers.] A kind of plated nickel alloy resembling alfenide.

Chris-tol′a-try (krĭs-tŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*Christo-* + *-latry.*] Worship of Christ as divine.

chris′tom (krĭs′tŭm). † CHRISOM.

Chris′to-pher (krĭs′tō-fẽr), *n.* [ME. *Cristofre*, L. *Christophorus* (prob. through OF. *Christofle*, F. *Christophe*), fr. Gr. Χριστοφόρος, prop., bearing Christ.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Christophorus* (krĭs-tŏf′ō-rŭs); F. *Christophe* (krēs′tōf′); It. *Cristoforo* (krēs-tô′fō-rō); Sp. *Cristóbal* (krēs-tō′bäl; 133); Pg. *Christovão* (krēs′tō-vouN′); G. *Christophorus* (krēs-tō′fō-rōōs), *Christoph* (krēs′tōf). — Dim. *Kester*, *Kit*, *Chris.*
2. An image or figure of St. Christopher. *Obs.*
3. A bearer, like St. Christopher, of Christ.

chris′to-phine′ (krĭs′tō-fēn′), *n.* = CHAYOTE.

Christ's′-eye′ (krīsts′ī′), *n.* A European asteraceous herb (*Inula oculus-christi*).

Christ's′-hair′, *n.* The hartstongue fern. *Obs.*

Christ's herb. The Christmas rose. *Obs.*

Christ′-tide′, *n.* Christmas. *Obs.*

chrom-. See CHROMA-, CHROMO-.

chro′ma (krō′mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χρῶμα. See CHROMATIC.] *Music.* **a** A half step, or the chromatic sign for it. *Obs.* **b** Var. of CROMA. *Obs.*

chro-maf′fin (krō-măf′ĭn), *a.* [*chromo-* + L. *affinis* having affinity for.] *Zoöl.* Designating pigmented cells found in the walls of certain blood vessels in cyclostomes and many fishes, and believed to represent the medul-

and involuntary association of colors with words, letters, numbers, sounds, etc. It is a variety of *synæsthesia*.

chro'ma-scope (krō'mȧ-skōp), *n.* [*chroma-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for showing the optical effects of color.

chro'mate (-māt), *n.* [See CHROME.] A salt of chromic acid.

chro'mate, *v. t.*; CHRO'MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); CHRO'MAT-ING (-māt-ĭng). To treat or impregnate with a chromate or dichromate, esp. with potassium dichromate.

chro-mat'ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *chromaticus*, Gr. χρωματικός, suited for color (in music, chromatic), fr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color; also, a variation of diatonic music consisting of the use of tones altered in pitch; akin to χροιά color, χρώς skin, color of the skin: cf. F. *chromatique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to color or colors; consisting of color; produced by, or made in, a color or colors.
2. Full of color; highly colored.
3. *Music.* Proceeding by the smaller intervals (half steps or semitones) of the scale, instead of the regular intervals of the diatonic scale; containing tones foreign to a given key or harmony.
4. *Biol.* Capable of being colored by staining agents.
chromatic aberration. *Optics.* See ABERRATION, 4. — **c. accent**, *Phon.*, pitch accent. See ACCENT, 1. — **c. alteration of a tone**, *Music*, the raising or lowering of its pitch by a half step; — indicated by an accidental, singly or in combination. — **c. chord**, *Music*, a chord having tones foreign to the key of the passage in which it occurs. — **c. fiber** *or* **fibre**, *Biol.*, the long coiled fiber of chromatin into which the nucleus resolves itself during the early stages of mitosis, and which afterward breaks up into chromosomes. — **c. half step** *or* **semitone**, *Music*, the adjacent half step written upon the same degree, as C to C sharp, but not C to D flat. — **c. interval**, *Music*, a normal scale interval raised or lowered by a half step. — **c. printing**, printing in colors. — **c. race**, *Anthropol.*, an ethnic group determined by similarity of complexion and type of hair. — **c. scale.** *Music.* See SCALE. — **c. semitone.** = CHROMATIC HALF STEP. — **c. sign**, *Music*, an accidental, whether single or double. — **c. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM. — **c. sphere**, *Bot.*, in mitotic cell division, the body formed by the coalescence of the chromosomes after the anaphase. — **c. thread.** = CHROMATIC FIBER.

chro-mat'ic, *n.* *Music.* An accidental, or note affected by it.

chro-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of colors.

chro'ma-tin (krō'mȧ-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color.] *Biol.* A protoplasmic substance found in the nucleus of cells, which stains deeply with basic stains, as carmine and hæmatoxylin. It is regarded by many as the physical basis of heredity. Chemically it consists largely of proteid compounds of nucleic acid. It exists in small granules, variously arranged in the resting stage of the nucleus, which previous to the mitotic division of the cell become aggregated in a definite manner into chromosomes. The formation of these chromosomes and their subsequent splitting in the process of mitosis indicates that the chromatin is not a homogeneous substance, but that the granules in different parts of the chromosome are of different kinds, which must be distributed qualitatively as well as quantitatively to the new cells resulting from the division. See MITOSIS, CHROMOSOME, FERTILIZATION.

chro'ma-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. χρωματισμός a coloring.] **1.** *Optics.* Chromatic aberration.
2. *Bot.* Abnormal coloration of the normally green parts of plants; — called also *chromism*.

chro'ma-to- (krō'mȧ-tō-), **chromat-.** Combining forms from Greek χρῶμα, χρώματος, *color*. Cf. CHROMO-.

chro'ma-to-graph' (-grȧf'), *n.* [*chromato-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for the production of composite color tones by the use of party-colored revolving disks.

chro'ma-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*chromato-* + *-meter.*] **a** A color diagram or chart so arranged as to serve as a scale by which to determine the classification or character of colors. **b** An instrument for measuring color perception. **c** A chromometer.

chro'ma-to-path'i-a (-tō-păth'ĭ-ȧ), **chro'ma-top'a-thy** (-tŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [NL. *chromatopathia*; *chromato-* + *-pathia*, *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the pigmentary system of the skin. — **chro'ma-to-path'ic** (-tō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

chro'ma-to-phore' (krō'mȧ-tō-fōr'), *n.* [*chromato-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* A pigment cell, esp. one capable of changing its form or size, causing changes of color in the translucent skin by bringing the pigment near the surface, or, by contracting, concentrating it in the deeper layers. They are highly developed and numerous in cephalopods.
2. *Bot.* One of the color bodies or plastids found commonly in plant cells. They include both the green chloroplasts and the red or yellow chromoplasts, and vary greatly in form and size. In certain lower algæ they afford sustenance to the organism, which reduces them to colorless bodies. In *Spirogyra* they form spiral bands, and in the diatoms a special structure known as an **endochrome plate.**

chro'ma-to-phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk), **chro'ma-toph'o-rous** (-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*chromato-* + *-phoric*, *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Containing pigment; specif., of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a chromatophore.

chro'ma-top'si-a (-tŏp'sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL.; *chromato-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition of vision in which objects are seen unnaturally colored.

chro'ma-top-tom'e-ter (-tŏp-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*chromato-* + *optometer.*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for measuring the sensitiveness of the eye to color.

chro'ma-top-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Physiol.* Determination of sensitiveness of the eye to color.

chro'ma-to-scope' (krō'mȧ-tō-skōp'), *n.* [*chromato-* + *-scope.*] **1.** *Astron.* A reflecting telescope, part of which is made to rotate eccentrically, to produce a ringlike image of a star. It is used in studying scintillation of stars.
2. An instrument for combining rays of different colors to form compound colors.

chro'ma-tos'co-py (krō'mȧ-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*chromato-* + *-scopy.*] *Physics.* **a** The art of color testing. **b** The study of the scintillation of stars by means of the chromatoscope.

chro'ma-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chromato-* + *-osis.*] Pigmentation; specif., abnormal pigmentation of the skin.

chro'ma-trope (krō'mȧ-trōp), *n.* [*chroma-* + *-trope.*] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for exhibiting certain chromatic effects of light (depending upon the persistence of vision and mixture of colors) by means of rapidly rotating disks variously colored.
2. A device in a magic lantern or stereopticon to produce kaleidoscopic effects.
3. = CHROMOTROPE, 1.

chro'ma-type (-tīp), *n.* [*chroma-* + *type.*] *Photog.* A picture made upon paper sensitized with potassium dichromate or some other chromium compound; also, the process of making such pictures. Cf. CARBON PROCESS.

chrome (krōm), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. χρῶμα color.] **1.** Chromium.
2. *Dyeing.* Potassium dichromate.
chrome iron ore. = CHROMITE, 1.

chrome (krōm), *v. t.*; CHROMED (krōmd); CHROM'ING (krōm'ĭng). [From CHROME, *n.*] *Dyeing.* To treat with a solution of potassium dichromate.

-chrome (-krōm). [See CHROMIUM.] A suffix from Greek χρῶμα, *color*.

chrome alum. *Chem.* A dark violet substance, $KCr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, chromium potassium sulphate, analogous to, and crystallizing like, common alum. It forms violet or green solutions. One of its uses is as a mordant.

chrome aventurine. Glass containing minute disseminated crystals of chromium oxide. See AVENTURINE, 1.

chrome black. A black produced by dyeing with logwood after chroming.

chrome green. Any of several green pigments, consisting essentially of chromic oxide or hydroxide or some chromic salt, used by artists and house painters, in printing wall paper, etc. Cheap imitations are frequently sold under the same name.

chrome orange. A pigment consisting essentially of normal and basic lead chromates, usually prepared by boiling chrome yellow with an alkali.

chrome red. Any pigment, as Derby red, prepared from the basic chromate of lead.

chrome steel. An alloy of chromium with ordinary steel. It is fine-grained and very hard, but deteriorates more rapidly than ordinary steel.

chrome yellow. **1.** A brilliant pigment essentially neutral lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$. It is subject to alteration.
2. Mordant yellow. See DYE.

chro'mic (krō'mĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, chromium; — said of those compounds of chromium in which it exhibits its higher valences.
chromic acid. **a** An acid, H_2CrO_4, analogous to sulphuric acid, not readily obtained in the free state, but forming well-known salts, the *chromates*. These are as a rule yellow, and those of barium and of the heavy metals are insoluble. **b** Chromic anhydride; — formerly so called. — **c. anhydride**, *or* **chromium trioxide**, a brilliant red crystalline substance, CrO_3, regarded as the anhydride of chromic acid. It is an extremely active oxidizing agent. — **c. iron.** = CHROMITE, 1. — **c. oxide**, a substance, Cr_2O_3, obtained as a green powder. See CHROME GREEN.

chro'mi-dro'sis (krō'mĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χρῶμα color + ἱδροῦν to sweat.] *Med.* Secretion of abnormally colored perspiration.

chro-mif'er-ous (krō-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*chromium* + *-ferous.*] *Min.* Containing chromium.

chro'mite (krō'mīt), *n.* **1.** *Min.* A mineral of the spinel group composed of iron, chromium, and oxygen, $FeCr_2O_4$, usually iron-black and of submetallic or metallic luster, and occurring massive or sometimes in octahedrons. It is usually associated with serpentine. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 4.32–4.57. Chromite is valuable as a source of chromium.
2. *Chem.* A salt of chromous acid.

chro'mi-um (-mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CHROME.] *Chem.* A grayish white, comparatively rare metal, hard, brittle, and refractory; — so called from the varied colors of its compounds. Sp. gr., 6.8. Symbol, *Cr*; at. wt., 52.0. Chromium is found only in combination and principally in the mineral chromite. It was discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. The metal, which is isolated by reducing the oxide with carbon or aluminium, is extensively used in chrome steel and other alloys, and its compounds are used in dyeing, painting, etc. Chromium exhibits the valences two (chromous salts), three (chromic salts), six (chromates, etc.), and probably seven (perchromates).

chro'mo (krō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* CHROMOS (-mōz). [Abbr. from *chromo*lithograph.] A chromolithograph.

chro'mo- (krō'mō-), **chro'ma-** (krō'mȧ-), **chrom-.** Combining forms from Greek χρῶμα, *color*. Cf. CHROMATO-.

chro'mo-chal-cog'ra-phy (-kăl-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*chromo-* + *chalcography.*] Art of producing colored prints from copperplates. — **chro'mo-chal'co-graph'ic** (-kăl'kō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

chro'mo-col-log'ra-phy (-kŏ-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The process of producing chromocollotypes. — **chro'mo-col'lo-graph'ic** (-kŏl'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

chro'mo-col'lo-type (-kŏl'ō-tīp), *n.* [*chromo-* + *collotype.*] A colored collotype, in the making of which two or more films are used.

chro'mo-gen (krō'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-gen.*] **1.** *Physiol. Chem.* An antecedent of a pigment; a substance which by contact with air, or by other agency, readily becomes a coloring matter.
2. *Dyes.* **a** A compound not itself a dye, but containing one or more chromophorous groups and so capable of becoming a dye by the introduction of hydroxyl, amidogen, or the like. **b** A colorless derivative of naphthalene which, when applied to wool and oxidized, dyes the wool brown.
3. *Plant Physiol.* The color contents of the plant body.

chro'mo-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Producing color; as, *chromogenic* bacteria.
2. Of or pertaining to a chromogen.

chro'mo-gram (krō'mō-grăm), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-gram.*] *Photog.* One of the three partial negatives used in the process of color photography.

chro'mo-lith'o-graph (-lĭth'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*chromo-* + *lithograph.*] A picture printed in colors from a series of stones prepared by the lithographic process.

chro'mo-lith'o-graph, *v. t.* To make a chromolithograph of.

chro'mo-li-thog'ra-phy (-lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Lithography adapted to printing in inks of various colors. — **-li-thog'ra-pher** (-rȧ-fẽr), *n.* — **-lith'o-graph'ic** (-lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

chro-mom'e-ter (krō-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument or apparatus for comparing the color of a substance with some standard, esp. so as to determine the degree of purity or per cent of some constituent; a colorimeter.

chro'mo-phane (krō'mō-fān), *n.* [*chromo-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Physiol.* A general name for the pigments present in the inner segments of the cones of the retina.

chro-moph'i-lous (krō-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*chromo-* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Staining readily.

chro'mo-phore (krō'mō-fōr), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-phore.*] *Org. Chem.* Any group or residue (as NO_2, N_2, or CO) to whose presence decided color in a compound is attributed, and which, with the assistance of certain salt-forming groups (auxochromes), produces dyes. — **chro-moph'o-rous** (krō-mŏf'ō-rŭs), **chro'mo-phor'ic** (krō'mō-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

> The term "*chromophorous* group" . . . is really . . . a name employed to indicate an atomic condition common to a number of dyestuffs. The coloration of an organic substance does not depend solely on the *chromophore*, but must be regarded as the total effect of several factors. *G. v. Georgievics (trans.).*

chro'mo-pho'to-graph (krō'mō-fō'tō-grȧf), *n.* [*chromo-* + *photograph.*] A photograph in colors.

chro'mo-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*chromo-* + *photography.*] Color photography (which see). — **chro'mo-pho'to-graph'ic** (-fō'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

chro'mo-pho'to-lith'o-graph (-fō'tō-lĭth'ō-grȧf), *n.* A photolithograph printed in colors.

chro'mo-plast (krō'mō-plăst), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* A plastid containing red or yellow pigments. Chromoplasts give color to most flowers and fruits, the hue varying with the predominance of xanthophyll or carotin. In shape they resemble chloroplasts, or they may assume an angular form due to crystallization of the pigment. Chromoplasts arise by differentiation of rudimentary chromatophores, or by direct conversion of chloroplasts.

chro'mo-pro'te-id (-prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [*chromo-* + *proteid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* One of a class of compounds of a proteid with a pigment, like hæmoglobin, containing iron or copper.

chro'mo-scope (krō'mō-skōp), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument for combining colored images so as to produce a picture in natural colors.

chro'mo-some (-sōm), *n.* [*chromo-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* One of the small bodies, ordinarily definite in number in the cells of a given species and often more or less definite in shape, into which the chromatin of a cell nucleus resolves itself previous to the mitotic division of the cell. See MITOSIS, CHROMATIN. In the male and female germ cells which conjugate in sexual reproduction, the number of chromosomes is reduced to half that characteristic of the species, in order that the conjugation may not double the number of chromosomes in the fertilized egg. The chromosomes are identified with the *idants* of Weismann's theory. See SEX, *n.*, 1.

chro'mo-sphere (-sfẽr), *n.* [*chromo-* + *sphere.*] *Astron.* A ruddy gaseous layer composed of incandescent hydrogen, helium, etc., surrounding the sun and enveloping the photosphere; also, a similar layer encircling a star. The solar chromosphere is visible at the time of a total eclipse, and may be studied with the spectroscope at any time. Portions of it are here and there thrown up into enormous flamelike tongues, called the *solar prominences* or *protuberances*. — **chro'mo-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.*

chro'mo-trope (-trōp), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-trope.*] **1.** Any of several disazo dyes of different shades of red or violet, all of which are changed to blues or blacks on treatment with potassium dichromate; as, *chromotrope* 2R.
2. = CHROMATROPE, 1 & 2.

chro'mo-type (-tīp), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-type.*] **1.** A sheet printed in colors by any process, as a chromolithograph.
2. A photograph in natural colors.

chro'mo-ty-pog'ra-phy (-tī-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ), **chro'mo-typ'y** (krō'mō-tīp'ĭ; krō-mŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* The art of printing in colors. — **chro'mo-ty'po-graph'ic** (-tī'pō-grăf'ĭk; -tĭp'ō-), *a.* — **chro'mo-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

chro'mous (krō'mŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, chromium; — said esp. of compounds in which this element is bivalent.
chromous acid, a weak monobasic acid, CrO·OH, obtained as a bluish gray powder.

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lary tissue of the suprarenals of the higher vertebrates.

chro'ma-phore (krō'mȧ-fōr), *n.* *Biol.* A chromatophore.

chromat-. See CHROMATO-.

chro-mat'i-cal (krō-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Chromatic. *Obs. or R.*

chro-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CHROMATIC. [-ISM.

chro-mat'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* See

chro'ma-tize (krō'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* = CHROMATE, *v.*

chro'ma-to-dys-o'pi-a (-tō-dĭs-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *chromato-* + *dys-* + *-opia.*] Color blindness.

chro'ma-tog'e-nous (-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*chromato-* + *-genous.*] Producing color.

chro'ma-to-graph', *v. t.* To make a colored reproduction of.

chro'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* A treatise on colors.

chro'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*chromato-* + *-logy.*] The science of, or a treatise on, colors.

chro'ma-tol'y-sis (-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chromato-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Solution and breaking up of the chromatic cell substance. — **chro'ma-to-lyt'ic** (-tō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

chro'ma-to-phil' (krō'mȧ-tō-fĭl'), *or* **chro'ma-to-phile'** (-fĭl'; -fĭl'), **chro'ma-to-phil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*chromato-* + *-phil.*] = CHROMOPHILOUS.

chro'ma-to-phil'i-a (-fĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The condition of being chromophilous.

chro'ma-toph'i-lous (-tŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* = CHROMOPHILOUS.

chro'ma-to-plasm' (krō'mȧ-tō-plăz'm'), *n.* [*chromato-* + *plasm.*] *Biol.* The colored portions of protoplasm; — a collective name for the pigment elements or color contents of cells.

chro'ma-to-pseu-dop'sis (-sū-dŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chromato-* + *pseudo-* + *-opsis.*] Abnormal perception of color.

chro'ma-to-sphere' (-sfēr'), *n.*, **chro'ma-to-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.* = CHROMOSPHERE, CHROMOSPHERIC. *Rare.*

chro'ma-trop'o-scope (-trŏp'ō-skōp), *n.* [See CHROMA-; -TROPE; -SCOPE.] An instrument for study of afterimages.

chro'ma-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *chromato-* + *-uria.*] Secretion of urine of abnormal color. [chrome red.

chrome carmine. A variety of

chrome garnet. A variety of chrome red. [CHROMITE, 1.

chrome iron *or* **iron ore.** =

chrome spinel. *Min.* Picotite.

chrome tanning. See TAN, *v. t.*

chrome vermilion. = DERBY RED.

chrome violet. See DYE.

chrom'hi-dro'sis (krōm'hĭ-drō'sĭs). Var. of CHROMIDROSIS.

Chro'mi-dæ (krō'mĭ-dē), **Chro-mid'i-dæ** (krō-mĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χρόμις a kind of fish.] Syn. of CICHLIDÆ.

Chrom'i-des (krŏm'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *chromis*, Gr. χρόμις, a sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A group of spiny-finned fishes having united lower pharyngeal bones and but one nostril on each side, consisting of the families Cichlidæ and Pomacentridæ. — **chro'mid** (krō'mĭd), *a.* & *n.*

chro-mid'i-um (krō-mĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. χρῶμα color.] = GONIDIUM, 1.

chro'mi-ole (krō'mĭ-ōl), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Biol.* One of the (assumed) minute chromatin granules of the chromomeres.

chro'mism (krō'mĭz'm), *n.* = CHROMATISM. [GREEN.

chromium green. = CHROME

chromium sesquioxide. *Chem.* Chromic oxide.

chromium steel. = CHROME STEEL.

chromium trioxide. = CHROMIC ANHYDRIDE. [YELLOW.

chromium yellow. = CHROME

chro'mo-blast (krō'mō-blăst), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-blast.*] An embryonic cell which develops into a pigment cell

chro'mo-col'lo-graph (-kŏl'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*chromo-* + *collograph.*] = CHROMOCOLLOTYPE.

chro'mo-cy-tom'e-ter (-sī-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-cyte* + *-meter.*] = HÆMOCHROMOMETER.

chro-mog'e-nous (krō-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Chromogenic.

chro'mo-graph, *n.* [*chromo-* + *-graph.*] A form of hectograph. — *v. t.* To copy by a chromograph.

chro'mo-leu'cite, *n.* [*chromo-* + *leucite.*] *Bot.* A chromoplast.

chro'mo-lith (krō'mō-lĭth), *n.* A chromolithograph. — **chro'mo-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

chro-mol'y-sis (krō-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* = CHROMATOLYSIS.

chro'mo-mere, *n.* [*chromo-* + *-mere.*] *Biol.* One of the chromatin granules composing the chromosome, equiv. to the *id* of Weismann.

chro'mo-phyll, *n.* [*chromo-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* Vaguely, any coloring matter in plant cells.

chro'mo-plasm, *n.* [*chromo-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The easily staining network of a cell nucleus; — equiv. to *chromatin*. — **chro'mo-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

chro'mo-plas'tid, *n.* [*chromo-* + *plastid.*] A chromoplast.

chro'mop-tom'e-ter (krō'mŏp-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*chromo-* + *optometer.*] = CHROMATOPTOMETER. — **chro-mop'to-met'ri-cal** (krō-mŏp'tō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

chro′mo-xy′lo-graph (krō′mō-zī′lō-gráf), *n.* [*chromo-* + *xylograph.*] A print made by chromoxylography.
chro′mo-xy-log′ra-phy (-zī-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*chromo-* + *xylography.*] Printing in colors from wooden blocks.
chro′myl (krō′mĭl), *n.* [*chromium* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical CrO_2, analogous to sulphuryl.
chromyl chloride. *Chem.* A fuming liquid, CrO_2Cl_2, of deep red color, obtained by distilling a dichromate with common salt and concentrated sulphuric acid. It is a powerful oxidizer.
chron′ic (krŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *chronicus*, Gr. χρονικός concerning time, from χρόνος time: cf. F. *chronique.*] **1.** Chronological. *Obs.*
2. Continuing for a long time; of a disease, of long duration, or characterized by slowly progressing symptoms; — opposed to *acute.* Hence (of an invalid or of one having an unpleasant habit or characteristic or the like), having long had the affliction or habit; confirmed; inveterate; as, a *chronic* sufferer from gout; a *chronic* grumbler.
3. Continuous; constant; as, *chronic* war.
Syn. — See INVETERATE.
chron′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Chronological. *Obs.*
2. Chronic; as *chronical* diseases; *chronical* ignorance. *R.*
chro-nic′i-ty (krō-nĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Chronic quality or condition, as of a disease.
chron′i-cle (krŏn′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [ME. *cronicle*, fr. *cronique*, OF. *cronique*, F. *chronique*, L. *chronica*, fr. Gr. χρονικά, neut. pl. of χρονικός. See CHRONIC.] **1.** A historical register or account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history; esp., a bare or simple chronological record of events, without philosophic or literary treatment.
2. In general, a narrative; record; register; account.
3. *pl.* [*cap.*] Two canonical books of the Old Testament which immediately follow 2 Kings. See also PARALIPOMENON, and OLD TESTAMENT.
Syn. — Register, annals. See RECORD.
chron′i-cle, *v. t.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). To record in a history or chronicle; to record; to register. *Shak.*
chron′i-cle, *v. i.* To write, make, or compile chronicles.
chronicle history. *Drama.* A type of historical play usually founded upon the chronicles of England, as Shakespeare's "Henry V."
chron′i-cler (krŏn′ĭ-klẽr), *n.* A writer or compiler of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time.

Such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith. *Shak.*

chrono-. Combining form from Greek χρόνος, *time.*
chron′o-gram (krŏn′ō-grăm), *n.* [*chrono-* + *-gram.*] **1.** An inscription, sentence, or phrase in which certain numeral letters, usually made specially conspicuous, on being added together, express a particular date or epoch, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, —

ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.

— the capitals of which, added as numerals, make 1632.
2. The record or inscription made by a chronograph.
chron′o-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*chrono-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A chronogram. *Obs.*
2. An instrument for measuring and recording time; specif.: **a** An instrument consisting of a recording apparatus, as a stylus and revolving drum, connected with a clock or chronometer. It is used for recording the precise clock time of astronomical and other occurrences. The **printing chronograph** has an automatic printing mechanism. **b** An independent-seconds watch. **c** An instrument for measuring the velocity of projectiles, etc. Cf. CHRONOSCOPE.
chro-nog′ra-pher (krō-nŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who makes a chronography; chronologer; chronicler.
chron′o-graph′ic (krŏn′ō-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining
chron′o-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to a chronograph.
2. Chronogrammatic. *Rare.*
— **chron′o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
chro-nog′ra-phy (krō-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. χρονογραφία. See CHRONOGRAPH.] **1.** A description or record of past time; history. *Lambarde.*
2. Chronology. *Obs.* *R. North.*
3. *Rhet.* The description of the time or season of the year for the sake of embellishment. *Obs.*
4. The making or writing of chronograms. *Rare.*
5. The measurement by graphic methods of intervals of time, as in studying the successive phases of a rapid and complex motion; the use of the chronograph.
chron′o-i′so-ther′mal (krŏn′ō-ī′sō-thûr′măl), *a.* [*chrono-* + *isothermal.*] *Meteor.* Pertaining to or designating a diagram exhibiting the course of the mean monthly temperature of a place for each hour of the day.
chron′o-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to chronology;
chron′o-log′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time; as, *chronological* tables. — **chron′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
chro-nol′o-gist (krō-nŏl′ō-jĭst), **chro-nol′o-ger** (-jẽr), *n.* A person who investigates dates of events and transactions; one skilled in chronology.
chro-nol′o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To arrange or give chronologically; to make chronological.
chro-nol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*chrono-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *chronologie.*] **1.** The science which treats of measuring time by regular divisions or periods, and which assigns to events or transactions their proper dates.

If history without *chronology* is dark and confused, *chronology* without history is dry and insipid. *A. Holmes.*

2. A chronological table, list, or the like.

chro-nom′e-ter (krō-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*chrono-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *chronomètre.*] An instrument for measuring time; a timekeeper; specif.: **a** A portable timekeeper, with a compensation balance, and usually beating half seconds, — intended to keep time with great accuracy for use in astronomical observations, in determining longitude, esp. at sea, etc.; — called specif. **box chronometer** and **marine chronometer.** **b** *Music.* A metronome.
chron′o-met′ric (krŏn′ō-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* Pert. to a chronome-
chron′o-met′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } ter or chronometry; measured by a chronometer. — **chron′o-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*
chro-nom′e-try (krō-nŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.
chron′o-pher (krŏn′ō-fẽr), *n.* [*chrono-* + Gr. φέρειν to carry.] An instrument signaling the correct time to distant points by electricity.
chron′o-pho′to-graph (-fō′tō-gráf), *n.* [*chrono-* + *photograph.*] One of a set of photographs of a moving object, taken for the purpose of recording and exhibiting successive phases of the motion.
chron′o-pho-tog′ra-phy (-fō-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of making chronophotographs.
chron′o-scope (krŏn′ō-skōp), *n.* [*chrono-* + *-scope.*] **1.** An instrument for measuring time, esp. one of various instruments of precision for measuring minute intervals of time, as in determining reaction time in psychophysical experiments, the velocity of projectiles, etc.
2. Specif.: A clock in which the time is shown by figures presented through holes in the dial. *F. J. Britten.*

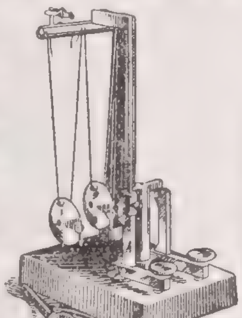

Vernier Chronoscope. One pendulum is released by the *stimulus*, the other by the *reaction.*

chro-nos′co-py (krō-nŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [See CHRONOSCOPE.] The study of intervals of time, esp. of very brief intervals, by means of the chronoscope. — **chron′o-scop′ic** (krŏn′ō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **chron′o-scop′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
Chro′ö-coc-ca′ce-æ (krō′ō-kŏk-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHROÖCOCCUS.] *Bot.* A family of unicellular blue-green algæ occurring either solitary or in colonies, in both fresh and salt water. They are among the lowest forms of plant life, the cells being usually without a distinct nucleus. They are colored partly by the phycocyanin dissolved in the cell sap. — **chro′ö-coc-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Chro′ö-coc′cus (-kŏk′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χρόα, χροιά, color + κόκκος a grain, seed.] *Bot.* A genus of algæ, type of the family Chroöcoccaceæ, having free cells without a gelatinous envelope. See CHROÖCOCCACEÆ.
-chroous. [Gr. -χροος (as in χρυσόχροος), fr. χρώς, χροός, color.] An adjective suffix denoting *colored.*
chrys′a-lid (krĭs′ȧ-lĭd), *a.* Pert. to or like a chrysalis.
chrys′a-lid, *n.* A chrysalis.
Chry-sal′i-do-car′pus (-ĭ-săl′ĭ-dō-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL. See CHRYSALIS; -CARPOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of pinnate-leaved palms consisting of the Madagascan *C. lutescens*, popular in cultivation under the name of *Areca.* See ARECA **b.**
chrys′a-lis (krĭs′ȧ-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. CHRYSALISES (-lĭs-ĕz; -ĭz), L. CHRYSALIDES (krĭ-săl′ĭ-dēz) [L. *chrysallis* the gold-colored pupa of butterflies, Gr. χρυσαλλίς, fr. χρυσός gold.] *Zoöl.* The pupa stage of insects (esp. of butterflies), which pass this stage in a quiescent and helpless condition, without taking food, being inclosed in a more or less firm integument. See PUPA.

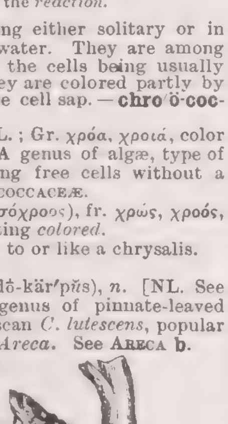

Chrysalis of a Swallowtail Butterfly attached to a twig. Nat. size.

chrys′a-loid (-loid), *a.* [*chrysalis* + *-oid.*] Like a chrysalis.
chrys′am′mic (krĭs-ăm′ĭk) }
chrys′am-min′ic (krĭs′ȧ-mĭn′ĭk) } *a.* [*chryso-* + Gr. ἄμμος sand.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a golden-yellow acid of the formula $C_{14}H_4(NO_2)_4O_4$, a tetranitro derivative of chrysazin.
Chrys-am′pho-ra (-ăm′fō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *chryso-* + *amphora.*] *Bot.* A genus of Californian sarraceniaceous plants. The only species, *C. californica*, is the sole West American representative of the pitcher plants. The leaves have a hood or crest surmounting the pitchers, with two long flaps resembling a fishtail. It is often cultivated.
chrys-an′i-line (-ăn′ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* [*chryso-* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{19}H_{15}N_3$, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline; — called also *phosphine.* It is chiefly used in dyeing leather.
chrys′a-nis′ic (krĭs′ȧ-nĭs′ĭk), *a.* [*chryso-* + *anisic*; — referring to its golden yellow crystals.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(NH_2)CO_2H$, obtained indirectly from anisic acid. Technically, it is 3, 5-dinitro-4-aminobenzoic acid. It is used in preparing some dyes.
chrys-an′the-mum (krĭs-ăn′thē-mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χρυσάνθεμον; χρυσός gold + ἄνθεμον flower.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous perennial plants of very wide distribution in the Old World. It includes many different types, some ornamental in cultivation, others pernicious weeds, and still others of medicinal importance. In general the plants may be known by the smooth receptacle and involucre with several series of bracts. Most of the species have ray flowers. See DAISY, 2, FEVERFEW, INSECT POWDER.
2. A popular and very ornamental cultivated plant derived from several species of the above genus; also, its large double flower heads of many shades of red, yellow, and

Two varieties of cultivated Chrysanthemums.

white. The garden chrysanthemum has been formed by hybridization of *C. indicum* and *C. morifolium*, and has originated many varieties, differing in the shape of the rays, the degree of doubling of the heads, the color, etc.
3. See ORDER, 1.
Chry-sa′or (krĭ-sā′ôr; krĭs′ā-ôr), *n.* [Gr. Χρυσάωρ, lit., with a golden sword.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A son of Poseidon and Medusa, and husband of Callirrhoë, by whom he was the father of Geryon and Echidna.
2. In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," the sword of Artegal.
chrys′a-ro′bin (krĭs′ȧ-rō′bĭn), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + E. *araroba* Goa powder + *-in.*] *Chem.* A bitter yellow compound, $C_{30}H_{26}O_7$, forming the essential constituent of Goa powder, and yielding chrysophanic acid on oxidation. It is used locally and internally in skin diseases, esp. psoriasis.
Chry-se′is (krĭ-sē′ĭs), *n.* [L., from Gr. Χρυσηΐς.] In the Iliad, a beautiful maiden, daughter of Chryses, a priest of Apollo. She is captured by the Greeks and given as spoil to Agamemnon. His refusal of ransom from her father causes Apollo to send a pestilence upon the Greeks which ceases only when she is returned. Cf. BRISEIS.
chrys′el-e-phan′tine (krĭs′ĕl-ē-făn′tĭn), *a.* [*chryso-* + Gr. ἐλεφάντινος made of ivory, fr. ἐλέφας ivory, elephant.] Composed of, or adorned with, gold and ivory. The chryselephantine statues of the Greeks were built up with inferior materials, with ivory laid on for the flesh, and gold, decorated with color, for the hair and garments.
chry′sene (krī′sēn), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{12}$, with violet fluorescence. In an impure state, as obtained from coal tar, it is yellow. Its molecule is a union of four benzene nuclei.
chrys′o- (krĭs′ō-), **chrys-.** Combining forms from Greek χρυσός, *gold.*
Chrys′o-bal′a-nus (-băl′ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *chryso-* + *balanus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American and African amygdalaceous shrubs or trees having simple coriaceous leaves, white or greenish flowers with basal styles, and a pulpy drupe containing a ridged stone. *C. oblongifolius* is a trailing shrub of Florida. *C. icaco* is the coco plum.
chrys′o-ber′yl (krĭs′ō-bĕr′ĭl), *n.* [L. *chrysoberyllus*, Gr. χρυσοβήρυλλος; χρυσός gold + βήρυλλος beryl.] *Min.* A mineral consisting of beryllium aluminate, $BeAl_2O_4$, with a small amount of iron, occurring in tabular orthorhombic crystals found as rolled pieces. It is commonly yellow or pale green (sometimes golden yellow, brown, etc.), and when transparent is used as a gem. Alexandrite and cat's-eye are varieties. H., 8.5. Sp. gr., 3.5–3.84.
chrys′o-bull′ (-bo͝ol′), *n.* [LL. *chrysobullum*, LGr. χρυσόβουλλον: see CHRYSO-, BULL.] A golden bull, or seal.
chrys′o-chlore (-klōr), *n.* A mole of the genus *Chrysochloris.*
Chrys′o-chlo′ris (-klō′rĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chryso-* + Gr. χλωρός light green.] *Zoöl.* A genus of moles confined to southern Africa, constituting a family **Chrys′o-chlor′i-dæ** (-klŏr′ĭ-dē). The species, called *golden moles*, are remarkable for the iridescent hairs mingled with the fur.

Chrysochloris (*C. trevelyani*). (¼).

chrys′o-chlo′rous (-klō′rŭs), *a.* [See CHRYSOCHLORIS.] Of a golden or yellowish green.
chrys′o-chrous (krĭs′ō-krŭs), *a.* [Gr. χρυσόχρους; χρυσός gold + χρώς, χροός, color.] Golden yellow.
chrys′o-col′la (-kŏl′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χρυσόκολλα gold solder; χρυσός gold + κόλλα glue.] **1.** Among the ancients, some mineral or minerals used in soldering gold, etc. The name may have included malachite, or the modern chrysocolla, or borax, to which last the name was in later times applied.
2. *Min.* A hydrous silicate of copper, $CuSiO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, occurring massive, of a blue to green color and opal-like to earthy texture. H., 2–4. Sp. gr., 2.0–2.24.
chrys′o-gen (krĭs′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A

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chro′mule (krō′mūl), *n.* [*chromo-* + Gr. ὕλη matter.] *Bot.* = CHROMOPHYLL.
chrom′y (krōm′ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or tinged with, chrome.
Chron., *or* **chron.** *Abbr.* Chronicles; chronological; chronology.
chro′nal (krō′năl), *a.* [Gr. χρόνος time.] Of or pertaining to time. *Rare.*
chron′-an′a-gram (krŏn′ăn′ȧ-grăm), *n.* An anagram of a chronogram, expressing the same date. *Oxf. E. D.*
chron′ic (krŏn′ĭk), *n.* A chronic invalid, etc.
chron′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CHRONIC, CHRONICAL.
chron′i-cl. Chronicle. *Ref. Sp.*
chron′i-cld. Chronicled. *Ref. Sp.*
chron′i-clist (krŏn′ĭ-klĭst), *n.* A chronicler.
chron′i-con (-kŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CA (-kȧ). [Gr. χρονικόν, neut. sing. of χρονικός. See CHRONIC.] A chronicle or chronology. *Obs.*
chron′ique. † CHRONIC. [*Obs.*]
chron′ique, *n.* [F.] A chronicle.
‖ **chro′nique′ scan′da′leuse′** (krō′nēk′ skäN′dȧ′lûz′). [F.] A chronicle of scandal.
chron′o-ba-rom′e-ter, *n.* A mercurial barometer hung as a pendulum and connected with clockwork so that the mean length of the mercury column may be observed or recorded through the mean rate of vibration.
chron′o-cler. † CHRONICLER.
chron′o-graf. Chronograph. *Ref. Sp.*
chron′o-gram-mat′ic (krŏn′ō-grȧ-măt′ĭk), **chron′o-gram-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, a chronogram. — **chron′o-gram-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
chron′o-gram′ma-tist (-grăm′ȧ-tĭst), *n.* A writer or maker of chronograms.
chron′o-gram′mic (-ĭk), *a.* = CHRONOGRAMMATIC.
chro-nol′o-ger (krō-nŏl′ō-jẽr), *n.* = CHRONOLOGIST.
chronometer escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
Chro′non-ho′ton-thol′o-gos (krō′nŏn-hō′tŏn-thŏl′ō-gŏs), *n.* The hero of a burlesque tragedy of the same name produced by Henry Carey in 1734.
chro-non′o-my (krō-nŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*chrono-* + Gr. νέμειν to regulate.] Method of reckoning and measuring time. *Rare.*
chron′o-se′mic (krŏn′ō-sē′mĭk), *a.* [*chrono-* + Gr. σῆμα sign.] Employing intervals of time with a fixed significance.
chro-nos′ti-chon (krō-nŏs′tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*chrono-* + Gr. στίχος a line of poetry.] A line of poetry whose letters, or some of them, indicate a date.
chron′o-ther′mal, *a.* [*chrono-* + *thermal.*] Of or pertaining to time and temperature.
chron′o-ther-mom′e-ter, *n.* [*chrono-* + *thermometer.*] A timepiece so constructed as to intensify the effect of changes of temperature upon its rate, used to indicate mean temperature.
Chro-sper′ma (krō-spûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χρώς color + σπέρμα seed; — in allusion to the colored seeds.] *Bot.* A genus of American melanthaceous plants consisting of a single species, *C. muscætoxicum.* See FLY POISON.
chrys-. See CHRYSO-. [AL.]
chrys′al (krĭs′ăl). Var. of CRYS-
Chry′sale′ (krē′zȧl′), *n.* In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," Philaminte's plain henpecked husband.
chry-sal′i-dal (krĭ-săl′ĭ-dăl), **chrys′a-lid′i-an** (krĭs′ȧ-lĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Chrysalid.
chrys′a-line (krĭs′ȧ-lĭn; līn), *a.* Chrysalid.
chrys′am′ine (krĭs′ăm′ĭn; krĭs′ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* [*chryso-* + *amine.*] See DYE.
chrys-an′the-mine (krĭs-ăn′thē-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* *Chem.* A deliquescent alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{28}O_3N_2$, found in blossoms of *Chrysanthemum cinerariæfolium.*
chrys′a-zin (krĭs′ȧ-zĭn), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *chrysammic* + *alizarin.*] *Chem.* A golden or reddish brown compound isomeric with alizarin. See CHRYSAZOL.
chrys′a-zol (-zōl; -zŏl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_8(OH)_2$, derived from anthracene and yielding chrysazin by oxidation.
Chrys′e-mys (krĭs′ē-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chryso-* + Gr. ἐμύς the fresh-water tortoise.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American more or less highly colored fresh-water turtles or terrapins, including the painted turtle (which see).
chry-sen′ic (krĭ-sĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a monobasic acid, $C_{16}H_{11}CO_2H$, obtained by oxidizing chrysene.
Chry-sid′i-dæ (-sĭd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χρυσίς a vessel of gold, a gold-broidered dress.] *Zoöl.* See CUCKOO FLY.
chrys′in (krĭs′ĭn), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-in.*] *Org. Chem.* A bright yellow solid, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, found in the buds of species of *Populus.*
Chry-sip′pus (krĭ-sĭp′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χρύσιππος.] See ATREUS.
chrys′o-car′pous (krĭs′ō-kär′pŭs), *a.* [Gr. χρυσόκαρπος; χρυσός gold + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Yellow-fruited.
chrys-oc′ra-cy (krĭs-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-cracy.*] Rule of gold; plutocracy. *Nonce Word.*

solid orange-colored hydrocarbon occurring in crude anthracene.

chrys-og′ra-phy (krĭs-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. χρυσογραφία; χρυσός gold + γράφειν to write.] **1.** Art of writing in letters of gold.
2. A writing executed in letters of gold.

chrys′o-lite (krĭs′ō-līt), *n.* [ME. *crisolite*, OF. *crisolite*, F. *chrysolithe*, L. *chrysolithos*, Gr. χρυσόλιθος; χρυσός gold + λίθος stone.] *Min.* A magnesium iron silicate, $(Mg\cdot Fe)_2SiO_4$, usually olive-green, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, in masses and in grains, and common in certain igneous and metamorphic rocks; — called also *olivine* and *peridot*. Transparent varieties are used as gems. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 3.27–3.57. Also, formerly, any of several yellow or greenish gems. — **chrys′o-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

At present it is customary to call those which incline most to yellow *chrysolite*; the yellowish green, resembling a light tourmaline with a dash of yellow, is known by the name peridot, given to it by the French jewelers; and olivine is the name associated with the brighter yellowish emerald-green variety, although originally the yellow to olive-green stones were known by that name. *W. R. Cattelle.*

chrysolite group. *Min.* A group of orthorhombic orthosilicates of which chrysolite is the type.

Chrys′o-mel′i-dæ (-mĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr. χρυσομηλολόνθιον a little golden beetle; χρυσός gold + μηλολόνθιον beetle.] *Zoöl.* A very extensive family of small beetles that feed chiefly on the leaves of plants, both as larvæ and adults; the leaf beetles. They are variously shaped (often short and rounded) with moderately long antennæ and often brilliant metallic colors. The potato bug and tortoise beetles are examples. — **chrys′o-mel′id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

Chrys-o′pa (krĭs-ō′pȧ), *n.* [NL.; *chryso-* + Gr. ὤψ, ὠπός, eye, face.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lacewing flies. Most of the species are pale green in color, with eyes having a golden luster, and hence are called **golden-eyed flies**, or, from their disagreeable odor, **stink flies**. Their larvæ are carnivorous and are called **aphis lions** (which see). The genus is made the type of a family, **Chrys-op′i-dæ** (-ŏp′ĭ-dē), or is included in the Hemerobiidæ. See LACEWING.

chrys′o-phane (krĭs′ō-fān), *n.* [*chryso-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Chem.* A glucoside extracted from rhubarb as a bitter, yellow, crystalline powder, and yielding chrysophanic acid on decomposition.

chrys′o-phan′ic (-făn′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a golden-yellow crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, obtained from rhubarb, a yellow lichen (*Parmelia parietina*), and elsewhere; — called also *rhein*, etc. It is a dihydroxy derivative of methyl anthraquinone.

chrys′o-phyll (krĭs′ō-fĭl), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A yellow coloring matter, in plants, probably a decomposition product of chlorophyll. Cf. XANTHOPHYLL.

Chrys′o-phyl′lum (-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American sapotaceous trees, many having lustrous bronze or yellow foliage. They have small pentamerous flowers without staminodia, and a 1-seeded, pulpy berry. *C. cainito* is the star apple of the West Indies.

chrys′o-po-et′ic (-pō-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*chryso-* + Gr. ποιεῖν to make.] Gold-making; transmuting into gold.

chrys′o-prase (krĭs′ō-prāz), *n.* [ME. *crisopace*, OF. *crisopace*, *crisoprasse*, F. *chrysoprase*, L. *chrysoprasus*, fr. Gr. χρυσόπρασος; χρυσός gold + πράσον leek.] *Min.* An apple-green variety of chalcedony, of a dull flinty luster, esteemed in jewelry.

‖ **chry-sop′ra-sus** (krĭ-sŏp′rȧ-sŭs), *n.* [L.] Chrysoprase.
☞ The word as used in Rev. xxi. 20 refers to some yellow or greenish stone, not certainly identified.

Chrys-op′sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chryso-* + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous herbs of the United States and Mexico, having large flower heads with a double pappus and flattened achenes. On account of the yellow rays, they are sometimes called *golden asters*.

chrys′o-rin (krĭs′ō-rĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *chrysorine.*] An alloy of 72 per cent copper and 28 per cent zinc. Cf. BRASS.

Chrys′o-tham′nus (-thăm′nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *chryso-* + Gr. θάμνος shrub.] *Bot.* A genus of yellow-flowered asteraceous plants of western North America, the rayless goldenrods, characteristic of the alkali plains. They have heads of disk flowers, with narrow, keeled involucral bracts.. *C. nauseosus* is the well-known rabbitbrush; *C. venetus* of southern California and northern Mexico yields damiana.

Chrys′o-thrix (krĭs′ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χρυσόθριξ golden-haired.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South American squirrel monkeys. They are of arboreal, gregarious habits. This name is antedated by and a syn. of *Saimiri*.

chrys′o-tile (-tĭl), *n.* [*chryso-* + Gr. τίλος fiber.] The fibrous silky variety of serpentine. It is one kind of *asbestos*.

chrys′o-type (krĭs′ō-tīp), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A picture taken upon paper prepared by the use of a sensitive salt of iron and developed by the application of chloride of gold; also, the process, invented by Sir J. Herschel.

chtho′ni-an (thō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Also *cap.*] [Gr. χθόνιος in or under the earth, fr. χθών, χθονός, earth.] Designating, or pertaining to, gods or spirits of the underworld; esp., relating to the underworld gods of the Greeks, whose worship is widely considered as more primitive in form than that of the Olympian gods. The characteristics of chthonian worship are propitiatory and magical rites and generalized or euphemistic names of the deities, which are supposed to have been primarily ghosts. The classical mysteries developed from this worship.

Isocrates states very clearly that the Olympians (as the Romans said, the Superi) give good things, whereas the *Chthonian* deities (or the Inferi) have to do with punishments and calamities, and that their worship consists not so much in honorable sacrifice as in ceremonies of riddance. When victims were offered to them, they were usually black instead of white, and the service was often performed at dead of night amid the most gloomy associations. *H. Browne.*

The worship of the dead, i. e. of the heroes, and of the *Chthonian* gods, was marked off by broad lines from that of the Olympian gods; and most of what was really deep and heartfelt religion in Greece belongs to the former, while most of what is artistic and a permanent possession for the civilized world belongs to the latter. *Dict. of Bible* (*Hastings*).

chub (chŭb), *n.* [This word, of unknown origin, seems to signify a large or thick fish. Cf. E. dial. *chub* a log of wood, Sw. *kubb.*] **1.** A common European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus cephalus*), little valued as food; the cheven. In America, any of various cyprinoid fishes, as those of the genus *Semotilus* (cf. FALLFISH), the squawfish, etc.; also, locally, any of several very different fishes, as the *tautog*, *black bass*, *chopa blanca*, *spot*, *pinfish*, etc.

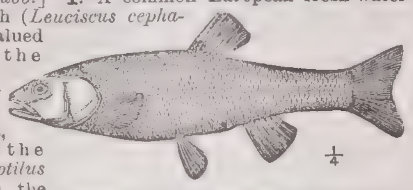

American Chub (*Semotilus atromaculatus*).

2. A dull, spiritless person; dolt; fool; lout. *Obs.*
3. A chubby person. *Dial.*

chub′by (-ĭ), *a.*; CHUB′BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CHUB′BI-EST. Like a chub; short and thick; plump and round. "*Chubby* faces." *I. Taylor.* — **chub′bi-ness**, *n.*

chub mackerel. A small, widely distributed mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), abundant on the Atlantic coast of America in some years, but absent in others.

chub sucker. A common sucker (*Erimyzon sucetta*) of stout build, widely distributed in eastern North America.

chuck (chŭk), *v. i.*; CHUCKED (chŭkt); CHUCK′ING. [Imitative of the sound.] **1.** To make a noise resembling that of a hen when she calls her chickens; to cluck.
2. To chuckle; to laugh inwardly. *Obs.* *Marston.*

chuck, *v. t.* **1.** To call by clucking, as chickens; cluck.
2. To incite (a horse) by a chuck or palatal cluck.

chuck, *n.* [Imitative.] A kind of call, as a cluck or chirrup.

chuck, *n.* **1.** A word of endearment; — perhaps corrupted from *chick*. "Pray, *chuck*, come hither." *Shak.*
2. [See CHICK, *n.*] A fowl, hen, or chicken; — chiefly a child's word. *Dial. Eng.*

chuck, *n.* **1.** [Cf. CHOCK a wedge.] A log or lump; a chock; a chunk. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A portion of a side of dressed beef, including most of the neck, the parts about the shoulder blade, and those about the first three ribs.
3. A chock, as for supporting a boat; esp., *Founding*, a taper piece of wood used to stiffen the bars of a flask or connect them with parts below the joint.
4. *Mach.* Any of various contrivances for holding work or a tool in a machine, esp. in a lathe. **Vise chucks**, for planers, shapers, etc., are forms of the parallel vise and are often adapted for taper work and for swiveling on a center. The **monitor chuck** consists of a circular faceplate fastened to the machine table by an angle plate on which the faceplate is pivoted so that the work can be presented to the tool at any desired angle. **Lathe chucks** are devices for holding work directly to the live spindle without the use of centers, and consist essentially, in most forms, of two, three, or four jaws or dogs moved independently, as in the **independent chuck**, or simultaneously, as in the **universal chuck**, or either independently or simultaneously at will, as in the **combination chuck**. A simple form of lathe chuck consists merely of a hollow stem for receiving the work, with a set screw for securing it. The **bell chuck** is a bell-shaped device in which the work is held and adjusted by one or more sets of screws. The **box chuck**, used by brass finishers, resembles a parallel vise and is useful in turning small flanged articles. **Drill chucks**, for holding drills or small work, are either simple hollow spindles or are special forms of the universal chuck. A simple lathe mandrel for holding hollow work is sometimes called an **arbor chuck**; and a chuck consisting essentially of a flat ring, with set screws in its rim for holding the work, is called a **shell chuck**. The **spur**, or **prong, chuck**, used for driving the work in a wood-turning lathe, is used in conjunction with a fixed center and usually consists of a stubby three-pronged fork, forced into the work. The **scroll chuck** is a common form of universal chuck having jaws moved by a metal scroll which gears with slots or threads in the jaws. The **cement chuck** is a faceplate for a wood-turning lathe, on which the work is cemented by a composition of resin and wax. **Eccentric chucks** are special devices for turning noncircular work, for engine turning, etc., and **elliptic** or **oval chucks** for elliptic or oval work. The **center chuck** is not a true chuck, but is merely a plate containing the live center and usually also a dog for driving the work. The **geometric chuck** is a device used in a rose engine for producing the ornamental figures of engine turning. The **branch chuck** is a form of chuck having four projections, each provided with a set screw.

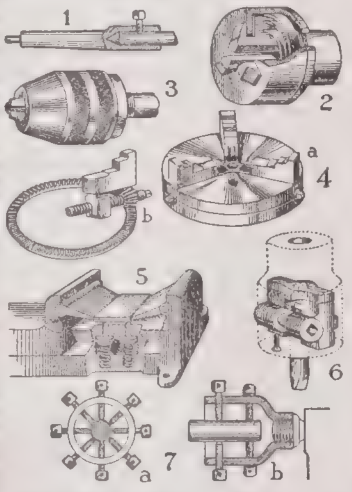

Various forms of Chucks. 1 Simple Chuck with set screw; 2 Scroll Chuck with part cut away to show construction; 3 Drill Chuck; 4 *a* Universal Chuck, *b* One Jaw with operating screw and geared ring for moving the three jaws simultaneously; 5 Shaper (or Planer) Chuck; 6 Drill Chuck operated by right- and left-handed screws; 7 Bell Chuck, *a* End view, *b* Longitudinal section.

chuck (chŭk), *v. t.*; CHUCKED (chŭkt); CHUCK′ING. *Mech.* To place in a chuck, or hold by means of a chuck.

chuck (chŭk; chŏŏk), *n.* [For *check* in the sense of a pebble used in playing a game; cf. CHECKERS, CHESS, and E. dial. *check*, *chack*, *checkstone*, a small pebble; prob. influenced by *chuck*, v. Cf. JACKSTONE.] A pebble or shell such as is used in the game of checkstones; hence, *pl.*, a game played with these; jackstones. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

chuck (chŭk), *v. t.* [Cf. CHOCK block.] **1.** To strike gently; to give a gentle blow to.

Chucked the barmaid under the chin. *Irving.*

2. To toss or jerk out of the hand; to throw with a short action of the arm; to throw; — used esp. to suggest a throwing with ease or carelessness. "Mahomet Ali will just be *chucked* into the Nile." *Lord Palmerston.*
3 To throw up; to give up; to have done with. *Slang.*

chuck, *n.* **1.** A slight blow or pat under the chin.
2. A toss or jerk; esp., *Colloq.*, a toss or short cast, as of a stone, from the hand.
3. Short for CHUCK FARTHING.

chuck and toss, pitch and toss.

chuck′-a-luck′, **chuck′-luck′**, *n.* [Cf. CHUCK to throw; LUCK.] A banking game played with three dice, the players betting that a certain number will appear on one of the dice, or that the sum of the three dice will make a certain number.

chuck faceplate. *Mach.* A lathe faceplate fitted with dogs so as to be available for use also as an independent chuck.

chuck farthing. **1.** An old game in which farthings or other coins were tossed at a mark and then chucked or pitched at a hole by the player who came nearest the mark, all that went into the hole being won by him.
2. The farthing chucked; — a misapplication. *Lamb.*

chuck′-far′thing, *a.* Petty; of trifling value.

chuck′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CHUCK, *v.*

chucking machine, *Mach.*, a kind of end lathe in which a number of tools can be brought successively to the work without removing it from the machine.

chuck′le (chŭk′'l), *v. i.*; CHUCK′LED (-'ld); CHUCK′LING (-lĭng). [From 1st CHUCK.] **1.** To laugh in a suppressed, broken manner, as expressing inward satisfaction, appreciation of humor, exultation, or derision; laugh to one's self.

Peter *chuckled* inly at the corporal's displeasure. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. To cluck or cackle, as a hen or goose.
3. *Curling.* To pass through a narrow opening between two stones and then by a series of inwicks from other stones to reach the destination. *Encyc. of Sport.*
4. To wabble in rotating, as a millstone.

chuck′le, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or call with a chuckle; to cluck.
2. To express regret for by the inarticulate sound "*'ts! 'ts!*". *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Your confessor . . . he must *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden.*

chuck′le, *n.* **1.** An act of chuckling; a broken, suppressed laugh; also, the expression in this way of satisfaction, appreciation of humor, exultation, or derision; chuckling.
2. The call of a bird to its young, as of the linnet; the cluck or cackle of a hen.

chuck′le, *a.* [Cf. CHUCK a piece of meat.] Clumsy; lumpish; — used contemptuously of the head and sometimes of other parts. — *n.* A chuckle fellow; a chucklehead.

chuck′le-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A person with a chuckle head; numskull; dolt; blockhead. *Colloq.* *Knowles.*

chuck′le-head′ed, *a.* Having a chuckle head; blockheaded; stupid. — **chuck′le-head′ed-ness**, *n.*

chuck plate. *Mach.* **a** A plate on which a chuck is fastened for fixing in a lathe. **b** A lathe faceplate.

chuck ring. *Mach.* Either of two heavy steel rings in which the ends of a keg are chucked for cutting the grooves.

chuck′wal′la (chŭk′wŏl′ȧ), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] A large iguanid lizard (*Sauromalus ater*) of the desert regions of the southwestern United States, esteemed as food by the Indians.

chuck′-will's-wid′ow, *n.* A goatsucker (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) of the southern United States, resembling, but larger than, the whippoorwill; — so called from its note.

chud′dar (chŭd′ȧr), *n.* [Hind. *chadar* a sheet, a square of cloth.] A sheet or square of cloth, worn as a mantle or shawl, or spread over a Mohammedan tomb. *Anglo-Ind.*

chu′fa (chōō′fȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*), of southern Europe, cultivated in many countries. It produces small edible tubers of which hogs are fond.

chuff (chŭf), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *chuff* surly.] A rustic or boor; a churl; — used esp. opprobriously. *Shak.*

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chrys′o-graph (krĭs′ō-gráf), *v. t.* To write in letters of gold.

chrys-o′i-dine (krĭs-ō′ĭ-dĭn; -oi′dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. [*chryso-* + *-oid* + *-ine.*] See DYE.

chrys′o-in (krĭs′ō-ĭn), **chrys′o-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-in.*] Resorcin yellow. See DYE.

chrys′o-lep′ic (-lĕp′ĭk), *a.* [*chryso-* + Gr. λεπίς scale.] Designating picric acid, which crystallizes in golden scales.

chrys′o-lin (krĭs′ō-lĭn), *n.* See DYE.

chry-sol′o-gy (krĭ-sŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-logy.*] That branch of political economy which relates to the production or acquisition of the precious metals.

Chry-sol′o-phus (-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χρυσόλοφος golden-crested.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the golden pheasant and Lady Amherst's pheasant.

chrys-o′pal, *n.* [*chryso-* + *opal.*] *Min.* **a** Chrysoberyl. **b** An opalescent variety of chrysolite.

Chry-soph′a-nus (-ŏf′ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χρυσός gold + φαίνειν to show.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of copperwing butterflies.

chry-soph′e-nin (-ē-nĭn), **chry-soph′a-nin** (-ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [*chryso-* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear + *-in.*] See DYE.

chry-soph′i-list (-ĭ-lĭst), **chry-soph′i-lite** (-līt), *n.* [Gr. χρυσόφιλος gold-loving.] A lover of gold.

Chrys-op′i-dæ (-ŏp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χρυσώψ, -ῶπος, gold-colored.] See CHRYSOPA.

Chry′sops (krī′sŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χρυσώψ gold-colored.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of horseflies of the family Tabanidæ, comprising numerous North American species. They are mostly of small size, often with a dark band across the wings.

chrys′o-sperm (krĭs′ō-spûrm), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-sperm.*] *Alchemy.* The seed of gold; a means of creating gold. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

Chrys-o′tis (krĭs-ō′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chryso-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Amazona*, a large genus of American parrots. See AMAZON, 4 **a**.

chthon′ic (thŏn′ĭk), *a.* = [CHTHONIAN.]

chthon′o-pha′gi-a (thŏn′ō-fā′jĭ-ȧ), **chtho-noph′a-gy** (thō-nŏf′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [NL. *chthonophagia*; Gr. χθών, χθονός, earth + φαγεῖν to eat.] = GEOPHAGY.

chu (kōō), *n.* *Egypt.* See BA.

Chub (kŭb; chŭb). *Bib.*

chu′ba (chōō′bȧ), *n.* [Zulu *umtshuba.*] See MANCALA.

chub′bed (chŭb′ĕd; chŭbd), *a.* Chubby. — **chub′bed-ness**, *n.*

chub′dar. † CHOBDAR.

chub′-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Having a plump, round face. *Obs.*

chu′chu (chōō′chōō), *n.* = CHAYOTE. *Porto Rico.*

chuck. Dial. Eng. var. of CHOKE, jaw.

chuck, *v. i.* To play chuck farthing. *Obs. or R.*

chuck, *n.* [Cf. CHUCK a piece of meat.] Food; grub. *Slang.*

chuck, *n.* A woodchuck. *U. S.*

chuck, *adv.* Chock.

chuck′er, *n.* **1.** A blow, as with the fist. *Obs.*
2. One who chucks, throws, or expels by force; — used esp. in **chuck′er-out′**, a bouncer. *Slang.*

chuck′-full′. Var. of CHOCK-FULL.

chuck hole. **1.** Chuck farthing. [*Dial. Eng.*]
2. A deep hole in a wagon rut. *U. S.*

chuck′ie (chŭk′ĭ), *n.* A pebble; chuckie. [*Scot.*]

chuck′ie. Scot. var. of CHUCKY.

chuck′ies (-ĭz), *n.* The red columbine. *Local, U. S.*

chuck′ing, *n.* A long, stout, coarse hemp, rather foul, used for making inferior rope.

chuck′ing-ly, *adv.* With chucking or chuckling.

chuck′l. Chuckle. *Ref. Sp.*

chuck′ld. Chuckled. *Ref. Sp.*

chucklehead cat. The blue catfish. *Local, U. S.*

chuck′ler (chŭk′lẽr), *n.* [Tamil & Malayalam *shakkili* a low caste, members of which are chucklers.] In India, a cobbler or worker in leather.

chuck′ler, *n.* One who chuckles.

chuck′ling, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CHUCKLE, *v.* — **chuck′ling-ly**, *adv.*

chuck′-luck′, *n.* = CHUCK-A-LUCK.

chuck′stone′, *n.* A small pebble; chuckie. [*Scot.*]

chuck wagon. A wagon carrying a stove and provisions, used in cooking for a camping or traveling party. *Western U. S.*

chuck′y (chŭk′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A little chuck, or chick.

chuck′y. Var. of CHUCKIE.

chuck′y-chuck′y (chŭk′ĭ-chŭk′ĭ), **chuck′y-chuck′**, *n.* [Native name.] *Bot.* = WAX CLUSTER. *Australia.*

chud (chŭd), *v. t.* [Perh. imitative.] To champ; bite. *Obs.*

Chud (chōōd), *n.*; *pl.* CHUDES (chōōdz). [Russ. *Chud* Finn.] = TAVASTIAN.

chud. I would. See CH, *pron.* *Obs. & Dial. Eng.*

Chud′ic (chōōd′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chudes; also, designating or pertaining to the West Finnic languages.

chue. † CHEW.

chu′et. † CHEWET.

Chu-e′ta (chōō-ā′tȧ), *n.* [Local Sp.] One of the descendants of Majorcan Jews in Porto Rico.

chuette. † CHEWET.

chuf. Chough. *Ref. Sp.*

chuff (chŭf), *n.* A brick cracked by rain during burning.

chuff (chŭf; *dial. also* chōōf), *a.* [Cf. CHUFFY.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Fat; chubby. **b** Proud; elated.

chuff'y (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. CHUFF, *a.*] Fat or puffed out with fat, esp. in the cheeks; chubby. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

chuff'y, *a.* [See CHUFF, *n.*] Clownish; churlish; rough; surly; chuff. *Obs. or Dial.* — **chuff'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

chug (chŭg), *n.* A sound represented or imitated by the pronunciation of *chug.*

Underfoot was the *chug* of marsh water. *Atlantic Monthly.*

chuk'ker (chŭk'ẽr), *or* **chuk'kar** (-ȧr), *n.* [Hind. *chakkar*, *chakar*, Skr. *cakra* a wheel.] **1.** A wheel; circle; circular course. *India.*

2. A period of play at pony polo.

chum (chŭm), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A roommate, especially in a college or university; also, an intimate friend; habitual companion; associate. *Now Colloq.*

chum, *v. i.;* CHUMMED (chŭmd); CHUM'MING. To occupy a chamber with another; to live as a chum or chums; as, to *chum* together at college. *Colloq.*

chum, *v. t.* To put as a roommate; to quarter as a chum; as, to *chum* one person on another. *Colloq.* *Dickens.*

You 'll be *chummed* with some fellow on Monday. *T. Hughes.*

chum, *n.* **1.** Chopped fish, lobsters, or the like, thrown overboard to draw fish, as in trolling or fishing with seines.

2. Refuse or scrap fish, as in a fish cannery; also, the pulp left after expressing oil from menhaden. *U. S.*

chum, *v. i.* To fish with the aid of chum, or chopped fish.

chum'mage (-ȧj), *n.* [*chum* + *-age.*] **1.** The quartering of persons together as chums. *Colloq.*

2. a A fee demanded from a new prisoner by old prisoners; a garnish. *Eng. Prison Slang.* **b** A fee paid by a collegian quartered with another for the privilege of changing his quarters. *Eng.*

chump (chŭmp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kumbr* chopping, E. *chop.*] **1.** A short, thick, heavy piece of wood; a block; end piece.

2. A thick obtuse end, as of a loin of mutton. *Eng.*

3. A blockhead; dolt; ass. *Colloq. or Slang.*

chu-nam' (chōō-năm'), *n.* [Hind. *chūnā*, fr. Skr. *cūrṇa* powder, dust; or a Dravidian word.] Prepared lime, esp. that made of calcined oyster shells or other shells, chewed by the natives with betel leaves or areca nuts; also, a fine building plaster, susceptible of high polish. *India & China.*

chu-nam', *v. t.;* CHU-NAMMED' (-nămd'); CHU-NAM'MING. To cover or plaster with chunam. *India & China.*

chun'ga (chŭŋ'gȧ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A cranelike bird (*Chunga burmeisteri*) of Argentina, closely related to the seriema, but smaller, darker-colored, and more addicted to wooded districts.

chunk (chŭŋk), *n.* [Cf. CHUMP.] **1.** A short, thick piece of anything. *Colloq.*

2. A short, thickset person. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. A strong, thickset horse. *U. S.*

chunk, *v. t.;* CHUNKED (chŭŋkt); CHUNK'ING. [Cf. CHUNK, *n.*, and CHUCK to strike, throw.] *Dial. Southern U. S.* **1.** To throw, as a stone or stick.

2. To throw things at, as a person.

3. To feed with chunks, as a fire.

chunk'y (chŭŋk'ĭ), *a.* Short and thick; thickset. *Colloq.*

chunk'y, *or* **chunk, yard** (chŭŋk'ĭ). [From *chungke*, name of a game formerly played by the Creeks.] Formerly, in the towns of the Creek Indians, a square area surrounded by a bank, used for ceremonials and games.

Chun'su (kōōn'sōō) *or* **Chon'su** (kōn'sōō), *n.* [Egyptian *Khensu.*] *Egypt. Myth.* A moon god and god of healing. The chief seat of his worship was Thebes, where he formed one of a triad including Mut and Amon-Ra.

‖ **chu'pa** (chōō'pä), *n.* Also **chu'pah**. [Sp. *chupa.*] An Oriental measure of capacity. See MEASURE.

chu-pat'ty (chŭ-păt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *chapātī.*] A kind of griddlecake of unleavened bread, used among the natives of India. *Anglo-Ind.*

chu-pras'sy, **chu-pras'sie** (chŭ-prăs'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *chaprāsī*, fr. *chaprās* badge.] A messenger or servant wearing an official badge. *Anglo-Ind.*

church (chûrch), *n.* [ME. *chirche*, *chireche*, *cherche*, fr. AS. *circe*, *cirice;* akin to D. *kerk*, Icel. *kirkja*, Sw. *kyrka*, Dan. *kirke*, G. *kirche*, OHG. *chirihha;* all fr. Gr. κυριακόν the Lord's house, fr. κυριακός concerning a master or lord, fr. κύριος master, lord, fr. κῦρος power, might; akin to Skr. *çūra* hero, Zend *çura* strong, OIr. *caur*, *cur*, hero. Cf. KIRK.] **1.** A building set apart for public Christian worship. In the United States the term *church* is in general use by all denominations for their places of worship, though other names, as *temple*, *tabernacle*, are sometimes used in special cases or for special buildings. In England *church* has been restricted in use to the places of worship of the Established Church, and *chapel* or *meetinghouse* used for those of all other bodies; but *church* is now sometimes more widely used, as for the places of worship of the Roman Catholics and of some Nonconformists. In Scotland *church* is chiefly applied to places of worship of the Established Church (Presbyterian) and of the bodies which have separated from it. In the British colonies the term is more or less extended as in the United States.

2. A place of worship of any religion, as a Jewish or heathen temple or a mosque. *Obs.* *Acts* xix. 37.

3. The collective body of Christians; all who are in spiritual union with Christ, acknowledging him as their head; — often, as a spiritual society separated from the world, opposed to the *world.*

4. A body of Christian believers holding the same creed, observing the same rites, and acknowledging the same ecclesiastical authority, regarded either as the only true representative, or as a separate branch, of the church universal, and often confined to limits territorial or historical; a denomination; as, the Roman Catholic *Church;* the Presbyterian *Church.*

5. The organization of Christianity or of an association of Christians, as in a nation; esp., the clergy and officers collectively, or as a permanent corporation, in some countries constituting one of the estates; ecclesiastical power, authority, or government; — often opposed to the *state.*

6. The clerical profession; as, to go into the *church;* the youngest son was destined for the *church.*

7. A formally organized body of Christian believers worshiping together. *Acts* xiv. 23.

8. Church service; divine worship or religious service in a church; the church building with the service going on in it; as, to go to, or attend, *church;* to be at, or in, *church;* after *church* we walked through the cemetery.

9. Any body of worshipers; a religious society or organization not Christian, or not distinctively so; esp., the congregation or company of God's worshipers under the old dispensation or in Old Testament times, the analogue and precursor of the Christian church; more vaguely, a society, school, or the like, resembling more or less remotely the Christian church, as in having a set of opinions held in common; as, the Jewish *church;* the *church* of Brahm.

Churches of God in Christ Jesus. See ADVENTIST. — **Church Estates Commissioners.** See *Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England*, under ECCLESIASTICAL. — **c. invisible**, *Theol.*, the whole body of real Christians both on earth and in heaven, whether they are or were church members or not; also, the company of celestial beings and persons who have departed this life, or the company of real Christians on earth; — opposed to, or distinguished from, *church visible.* — **c. militant**, the Christian church on earth, which is regarded as engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies, the powers of evil; — distinguished from *church triumphant.* Sometimes used jocosely of the church as engaged in actual warfare or polemics. — **C. of Armenia.** See ARMENIAN CHURCH. — **C. of Cyprus.** See EASTERN CHURCH. — **C. of England**, the English branch of the Western Church, which at the Reformation repudiated the supremacy of the Pope, asserting that of the sovereign; the episcopal church established and endowed in England by law. See ANGLICAN. — **C.-of-Englander**, a supporter of the Church of England and its constitution. — **C.-of-Englandism**, Anglicanism. — **C.-of-Englandist**, an adherent or supporter of the Church of England. — **C. of Georgia**, a former Eastern church, which was incorporated in the Russian Church in 1801. — **C. of God.** *Eccl.* **a** A denomination of Christians in the United States, founded by John Winebrenner in Pennsylvania, in 1830. They are immersionists, are Methodistic in polity and usage, practice the washing of feet, and hold that creeds are divisive and unnecessary. Called also *Winebrennerians.* **b** See ADVENTIST. — **C. of God in Christ.** See MENNONITE, *n.* — **C. of Greece.** See EASTERN CHURCH. — **C. of Ireland**, the former established church of Ireland. It claims continuity in history with the ancient Celtic church, which was founded in the 5th century, asserts that it acknowledged the supremacy of Rome in the 12th century, and was reformed in the 16th century. It was disestablished Jan. 1, 1871, by the Irish Church Act (32 & 33 Vict. c. 42, 1869). — **C. of Montenegro.** See EASTERN CHURCH. — **C. of Mount Sinai**, an ancient church, consisting of the famous monastery of St. Catherine in Arabia and a few branch houses in Turkey and Greece. It may be regarded as all that survives of the ancient church of northern Arabia; it forms one of the branches of the Orthodox Eastern Church. — **C. of Scotland**, the established church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian in polity and doctrine. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **C. of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ**, *Eccl.*, a branch of the Mennonites formed about 1880. — **C. of the New Jerusalem.** See NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, SWEDENBORGIAN. — **c. triumphant. a** The church in heaven, enjoying a state of triumph, having overcome in her warfare with evil; — distinguished from *church militant.* **b** [*caps.*] A sect founded by George Jacob Schweinfurth, who claims to be the "Christ of the Second Coming." Belief in this claim is the sole condition of membership. **c** [*caps.*] A communistic sect founded by Cyrus Teed, aiming at the reëstablishment of church and state upon a basis of divine fellowship. Called also *Koreshan Ecclesia* or *Church*, Cyrus in Hebrew being Koresh. — **c. visible**, *Theol.*, the apparent church of Christ on earth; the whole body of professed Christians; — distinguished from, or opposed to, *church invisible.*

church, *v. t.;* CHURCHED (chûrcht); CHURCH'ING. **1.** To bring or conduct to church in order to receive its rites, etc.; — usually in the passive, and said esp. of a woman who comes to church to return thanks publicly, esp. in the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, for her safe deliverance from the perils of childbirth, or, esp. in Scotland, of a newly married couple, a bride, judges, magistrates, etc., on a first or state appearance or attendance at church.

2. To perform this service or ceremony for or with; as, the rector *churched* her.

3. To form into a church. *Obs.* *Gauden.*

4. To remove the works of (a stolen watch) and insert other works to prevent identification. *Thieves' Slang.*

church'-ale' (chûrch'āl'), *n.* A church or parish festival (as formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church), at which much ale was used.

Church Army. An organization, similar to that of the Salvation Army, connected with the Church of England. It was founded in 1882 by Rev. Wilson Carlile of London.

church door. The outer door of a church, at which formerly various public acts, as marriages, were performed. Cf. *ad ostium ecclesiæ*, under DOWER.

church festival. A feast day of the church year; a holy day.

church house. A house belonging to a church or used for secondary church purposes; specif., a parish house.

church'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one who churches or is churched; esp., the appearance of a woman in church after childbirth to be blessed or to return thanks publicly for her safe deliverance, esp. according to the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer.

2. Subjection to ecclesiastical influence. *Emerson.*

church'ly, *a.* [AS. *ciriclic.*] Pertaining to, or suitable for, church; ecclesiastical.

church'man (chûrch'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** An ecclesiastic, clergyman, or priest.

2. A churchwarden. *Obs.*

3. An adherent of the church, esp. of the church established in any country, or that lays claim to be "the church" either as the only true representative, or as a distinct branch, of the church universal; specif.: in England and English colonies, a member of the Church of England; in Scotland, a member of the Church of Scotland; and in the United States, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. "A zealous *churchman.*" *Macaulay.*

church rate. A rate upon the lands and houses in a parish, in England or Ireland, assessed on the occupiers, and fixed by the parishioners at large, at a vestry meeting, for the maintenance of the church and its services. Compulsory payment in general was abolished in 1868 by the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Act, s. 1.

church'-scot' (-skŏt'), *n.* A custom or tribute formerly collected by the clergy for their support or as a due, orig. one of corn collected on St. Martin's Day.

church text. The Old English or black-letter style of type as used in ecclesiastical work, as on stained glass windows, on monuments, etc.; also, *Print.*, a tall, slender form of black letter, often used in ecclesiastical work.

☞ This line is in nonpareil church text.

church'ward'en (-wôr'd'n), *n.* **1.** *Ch. of Eng.* A church officer whose duties include the protection of the church building and property, the superintendence of the celebration of public worship, and the making and executing of various parochial regulations.

2. *Prot. Epis. Ch.* A church officer whose duties, though they vary in the different dioceses, now relate chiefly to the oversight and management of the temporal affairs of the parish, such as the care of the parish property and the raising of money. There are usually two, the senior being the highest lay officer of the parish.

3. In Scotland, a church beadle.

4. A clay tobacco pipe with a long stem. *Slang.*

church'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). **1.** A woman who is a member of the church, esp. of the Church of England or of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Cf. CHURCHMAN, 3.

2. A woman who habitually attends church, esp. one active in church work.

church work. Work on, or in behalf of, a church; the work of a particular church for the spread of religion. — **church worker.**

church'y (chûr'chĭ), *a.* *Colloq.* **1.** Relating to, or savoring highly of, the church; unduly fond of church forms.

2. Churchlike.

church'yard' (chûrch'yärd'; *see note below*), *n.* The yard or inclosure belonging to a church, part of which is often used as a burial ground; God's acre.

Like graves in the holy *churchyard.* *Shak.*

☞ The stress is upon *church* already in Shakespeare; yet we usually say *St. Paul's Churchyard'*, with stress on *yard*, as always in Scot. *Oxf. E. D.*

churl (chûrl), *n.* [ME. *cheorl*, *cherl*, AS. *ceorl* a freeman of the lowest rank, man, husband; akin to D. *karel*, *kerel*, G. *kerl*, Dan. & Sw. *karl*, Icel. *karl*, and to the E. proper name *Charles* (orig., *man*, *male*), and perh. to Skr. *jāra*

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chuff, *a.* [Cf. CHUFF a boor.] Ill-tempered; surly; sulky; cross. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

chuff'i-ly, *adv.* of CHUFFY.

chuff'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

chuff'-pen'ny, *a.* Miserly. *Obs.*

chug (chŭg; chŏŏg), *n.* A pull or tug. *Scot.*

chug, *v. i.;* CHUGGED (chŭgd; chŏŏgd); CHUG'GING. **1.** To pull; tug. *Dial. Eng.*

2. To fish with a gaff through ice.

chug'ger, *n.* One that chugs.

chuh'ra (chōō'rä), *n.* [Hind. *chūhṛā.*] A member of one of the lower castes of upper India, traditionally scavengers and sweepers, but now largely agriculturists.

chuk. † CHUCK.

Chuk'chi (chŏŏk'chĭ), *n. pl.* A Mongolian people of the northeast of Asia, taller and fairer than the Koryak aborigines of the territory. They live mainly in small groups along the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

chuk'or (chŭk'ôr), *n.* = CHICKORE.

chukt. Chucked. *Ref. Sp.*

chu'lan (chōō'lăn), *n.* The fragrant flowers of *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, used in China for perfuming tea.

chull. I will. See CH, *pron.* *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

chulle, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *choler* to play with a kind of ball.] To kick or toss about; chase. *Obs.*

‖ **chu'lo** (chōō'lō), *n.* [Sp.] A bullfighter's assistant.

chul'pa (chōōl'pä), *n.* [Native name.] *Archæol.* A square or round stone burial tower, erected by pre-Columbian Peruvians.

chum (chŭm), *n.* The dog salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

chum'ar, *n.* Var. of CHAMAR, leather worker. *Anglo-Ind.*

Chu'mash-an (chōō'măsh-ăn), *a.* [From *Chumash*, name of the Santa Rosa islanders.] Pert. to or designating a linguistic stock of California that formerly comprised the maritime Indians connected with Santa Barbara and other missions.

chum'ble (chŭm'b'l). Var. of CHIMBLE. *Dial. Eng.*

chumd. Chummed. *Ref. Sp.*

chum'la, **chum'lay**, **chum'ley** (chŭm'lĭ). Dial. vars. of CHIMNEY.

chum'mer, *n.* One who throws overboard the chum in fishing.

chum'my (chŭm'ĭ), *a.* Intimate; sociable. *Colloq.*

chum'my, *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). A chum. *Colloq.*

chum'my, *n.* [Cf. *chumla*, *chimney.*] A chimney sweep. *Obs. Slang, Eng.*

chump, *v. t.* [Cf. CHAMP, v.] To munch.

chum-pa'ka (chŭm-pä'kȧ), *n.* = CHAMPAC.

chump chop. A chop from the chump end. *Eng.*

chump end. = CHUMP, *n.*, 2.

chump'ish, *a.* Blockish; sullen. *Colloq.* — **chump'ish-ness**, *n.* *Colloq.*

chump'y (chŭm'pĭ), *a.* Thickset; stocky. *Colloq.*

chum'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Chun (kŭn; chŭn). *Bib.*

Chun' Chiu' (chōōn' chū'). [Chin. *ch'un*[1] spring + *ch'iu*[1] autumn.] See FIVE CLASSICS.

Chung' Yung' (jōōng' yōōng'). [Chin. *chung*[1] middle, mean, + *yung*[1] ordinary, simple.] See FOUR BOOKS.

chunk'head', *n.* The copperhead. *Local, U. S.*

chunk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

chun'ner (chŭn'ẽr; chōōn'ẽr), *v. i.* To mutter; grumble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

chun'ni-a (chŭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* The chunga.

chun'ter (chŭn'tẽr; chōōn'tẽr), *v. i.* = CHUNNER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

chu'pak (chōō'păk), *n.* [Malay.] See MEASURE.

‖ **chu'pa-ro'sa** (chōō'pä-rō'sä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *chupar* to suck + *rosa* rose.] A humming bird. *Sp. Amer.*

church'-bench', *n.* A seat in the porch of a church.

church brief. = BRIEF, *n.*, 5 c.

church'-brooms', *n.* The wild teasel. *Dial. Eng.*

church court. An ecclesiastical court.

church'dom (chûrch'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

church embroidery. = GIMPED EMBROIDERY.

churchesset. *n.* *Obs.* Corrupt for CHURCH-SCOT.

church'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

church gang. [See GANG, *n.*] A going to church; also, a churching, as of a woman. *Obs.*

church garth. [From GARTH a yard.] A churchyard. *Dial. Eng.*

church'go'er, *n.* One who goes to church, esp. habitually.

church'go'ing, *a. & n.* Going to church, esp. when habitual.

church'grith', *n.* See GRITH, *n.*

church'-hawe', *n.* The haw of a church; churchyard. *Obs.*

church hay. [From HAY an inclosure.] A churchyard. *Obs.*

church'i-an'i-ty (chûrch'ĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Conformity or devotion to church rules or forms, as disting. from *Christianity.*

church'i-fied (-fīd), *a.* Conformed to, or brought into sympathy with, the church or church forms or rules; — chiefly used opprobriously.

church'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

church'ish, *a.* See -ISH. *Rare.*

church'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

church'ite, *n.* A supporter of the, or a, church.

church'less, *a.* See -LESS.

church'let, *n.* See -LET.

church'like, *a.* Like a church, or befitting a church or a churchman. *Shak.*

church'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

church living. A benefice in an established church.

church'man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a churchman.

church'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

church'mas'ter, *n.* A churchwarden. *Dial. Eng.*

church mode. = ECCLESIASTICAL MODE. See MODE, 1 a (2).

church owl. The barn owl.

church papist. In England in the 17th century, a Roman Catholic who was a conformist to the Church of England. *Obs.*

church pennant. A pennant flown on a ship during divine service.

church'reeve', *n.* A churchwarden. *Obs.*

church ring. A wedding ring.

church'-seed', *n.* Obs. corrupt. of CHURCH-SCOT.

church'ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*

church'-shot'. Var. of CHURCH-SCOT.

Church Slavic. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

church'-sok'en, *n.* [See SOKEN.] A church district or its inhabitants. *Obs. or Hist.*

churcht. Churched. *Ref. Sp.*

church'ward (chûrch'wẽrd), *a. & adv.* Toward the church.

church'ward' (-wôrd'), *n.* Custodian of a church (building); a man in orders in charge of a church. *Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D.*

church'ward'en-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Rule of churchwardens; — with allusion to the damage done to church buildings by work done under the direction of ignorant churchwardens. *Oxf. E. D.* — **church'ward'en-ize**, *v. t.*

church'ward'en-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

church'wards (chûrch'wẽrdz), *adv.* Towards the church.

church'way', *n.* The way or road to a church.

church'wise', *a. & adv.* See -WISE.

church writ. *Eng. Law.* An order or writ issued by an ecclesiastical court.

church year. = CHRISTIAN YEAR.

churiset. † CHURCH-SCOT.

chur'ka (chŭr'kȧ), *n.* [Hind. *charkha* spinning wheel.] A rude cotton gin, consisting of two horizontal rollers with a few longitudinal flutes, formerly much used in India.

churke. † CHIRK.

churl, *a.* Churlish; rough. *Obs.*

D E F G H I J K L M

lover. Cf. CARL, CHARLES'S WAIN.] **1.** A male person; a man; husband. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. In early England, a man without rank, or in the lowest of the three ranks of freemen. *Now only Historical.*
3. A villein; serf; bondman. *Obs.*
4. A rustic; a countryman, peasant, or boor. *Spenser.*

Your rank is all reversed; let men of cloth
Bow to the stalwart *churls* in overalls. *Emerson.*

5. Villain; base fellow; in modern use, usually, a rough, surly, ill-bred fellow; a boor.

A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

6. A selfish miser; an illiberal person; a niggard.

Like to some rich *churl* hoarding up his pelf. *Drayton.*

churl'ish (chûr'lĭsh), *a.* [AS. *ceorlisc, cierlisc.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a churl or churls; having the position or rank of a churl; hence, rustic; vulgar; mean. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Like a churl or boor; rough; violent; crossgrained; ungracious; surly; also, illiberal; sordid; niggardly. "*Churlish* benefits." *Ld. Burleigh.*

Half mankind maintain a *churlish* strife. *Cowper.*

3. Wanting pliancy; unmanageable; unyielding; not easily wrought; as, a *churlish* soil; the *churlish* and intractable nature of some minerals. Now fig. *Boyle.*
Syn. — Surly, sullen, crabbed. See BOORISH.
— **churl'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **churl'ish-ness**, *n.*

churn (chûrn), *n.* [ME. *chirne, cherne,* AS. *cyrin;* akin to D. *karn,* Dan. *kierne,* Icel. *kirna;* perh. akin to E. *kernel,* butter being considered as the kernel or marrow of the milk.] **1.** A vessel in which milk or cream is stirred, beaten, or otherwise agitated (as by a plunging or revolving dasher or by shaking) in order to separate the oily globules from the other parts and thus to obtain butter.

1 Barrel Churn; 2 Rectangular Churn; 3 Swing Churn.

2. Any of various vessels or pieces of apparatus suggestive in form or action of a butter churn, as a fire drill, a kind of pump used in mines, the block or chuck on a lathe for turning porcelain, etc.
3. Act or result of churning; agitated state, as of water. *Rare.* *D. G. Rossetti.*

churn, *v. t.;* CHURNED (chûrnd); CHURN'ING. [ME. *chirnen, chernen.* See CHURN, *n.*] **1.** To stir, beat, or agitate (milk or cream) in a churn, in order to make butter; to make (butter) by churning.
2. To shake, stir, or agitate violently or continuously; to make, as foam, by thus doing.

Churned in his teeth, the foamy venom rose. *Addison.*

churn, *v. i.* To perform the operation or act of churning; to produce, or be in, violent or continuous agitation; as, the steamer's screw *churns;* the water *churns.*

churn drill. A long double-ended chisel-pointed steel bar used as a rock drill and working by impact, its motion suggesting that of the dasher of an upright churn.

churn'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who churns.
2. The quantity of butter made at one operation.

churr (chûr), *n.* [Cf. CHIRR.] A vibrant or whirring noise such as that made by some insects, as the cockchafer, or by some birds, as the nightjar, the partridge, etc.

churr, *v. i.;* CHURRED (chûrd); CHURR'ING. To make a churr, as a cockchafer or nightjar.

That 's the *churring* of the nightjar. *Hall Caine.*

churr, *v. t.* To utter by churring.

chut (chŭt), *interj.* [F., hush!] An exclamation expressing impatience. "*Chut!* nonsense, man!" *Hall Caine.*

chute (shōōt), *n.* [F. *chute,* prop., a fall.] **1.** Of water, a fall; a quick descent, as in a river, or a steep channel, or narrow sloping passage by which water falls to a lower level; a rapid; a shoot.
2. An inclined plane, either artificial or natural, a sloping channel, or an inclosed passage, as a framework, trough, or tube, down which various things, as water, logs, toboggans, cars, coal, ore, rock, grain, ashes, etc., may pass or be made to slide to a lower level; a flume; slide; shoot.
3. *Mining.* A body of ore, usually elongated and vertical or inclined in position; — called specif. **ore chute** or **shoot**.
4. *Horse Racing.* A straight, or nearly straight, extension of the home stretch of a running course; the track beyond the finish. *S. L. Boardman.*
5. A rush or stampede, as of men or animals. *Western U. S.*

chut'ney (chŭt'nĭ), *n.* Also **chut'nee**. [Hind. *chaṭnī.*] A warm or spicy pickle or condiment consisting of a compound of sweet or acid fruit and seasoning, such as currants or raisins, ginger, chilies, garlic, mustard seed, and vinegar.

Chuz'zle-wit, Martin (chŭz''l-wĭt). The hero of Dickens's novel of this name, who, being cast off by his grandfather, goes, in company with Mark Tapley, to America. Cured of his selfishness and obstinacy by his hard experiences, he returns to England, is finally restored to the favor of his grandfather, and marries Mary Graham, his love for whom had incurred his grandfather's displeasure. His cousin **Jonas Chuzzlewit**, son of **Anthony Chuzzlewit**, is an ignorant, cunning, unscrupulous, miserly fellow, who becomes a murderer and a suicide

chy-la'ceous (kī-lā'shŭs), *a.* *Physiol.* Possessed of the properties of chyle; consisting of chyle.

chy-lan'gi-o'ma (kī-lăn'jĭ-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See CHYLE; ANGIOMA.] *Med.* Lymphangioma containing a chylous fluid.

chyle (kīl), *n.* [NL. *chylus,* Gr. χυλός juice, chyle, fr. χέειν to pour: cf. F. *chyle;* prob. akin to E. *fuse* to melt.] *Physiol.* A modification of lymph which occurs in the lacteals, or the lymphatics leading from the small intestine, and in the thoracic duct, from which it is poured into the veins. It differs from ordinary lymph chiefly in containing globules of emulsified fat, which give it a milky appearance. The fat is derived from the chyme contained in the small intestine, and varies in quantity according to the amount of fat in the diet and the state of the digestive process. The chyle serves as the chief medium for the transfer of ingested fats to the blood.

chy'li-fac'tion (kī'lĭ-făk'shŭn; kĭl'ĭ-), **chy'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*chyle* + L. *facere* to make.] *Physiol.* The formation of chyle.

chy'li-fac'tive (-făk'tĭv), *a.* *Physiol.* Producing, or converting into, chyle; having the power to form chyle.

chy-lif'er-ous (kī-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*chyle* + *-ferous.*] *Physiol.* Transmitting, or conveying, chyle; as, *chyliferous* vessels.

chy'li-fy (kī'lĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*chyle* + *-fy.*] *Physiol.* To make chyle of; to be converted into chyle.

chy'lo- (kī'lō-), **chy'li-** (kī'lĭ-; kĭl'ĭ-), **chyl-**. Combining forms used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, chyle;* as in *chylo*cyst, *chyli*fication, etc.

chy'lo-cau'ly (kī'lō-kô'lĭ), *n.* [*chylo-* + Gr. καυλός stem + 1st *-y.*] *Bot.* State of having fleshy or succulent stems, as the Cactaceæ. — **chy'lo-cau'lous** (-kô'lŭs), *a.*

chy'lo-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*chylo-* + *cyst.*] *Anat.* The receptaculum chyli.

chy'lo-phyl'ly (-fĭl'ĭ), *n.* [*chylo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* State of having fleshy or succulent leaves, as in many desert plants. — **chy'lo-phyl'lous** (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.*

chy'lo-poi-e'sis (-poi-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chylo-* + *-poiesis.*] *Physiol.* The formation of chyle; chylifaction. — **chy'lo-poi-et'ic** (-ĕt'ĭk), **chy'lo-po-et'ic** (-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.*

chy'lous (kī'lŭs), *a.* *Physiol.* Consisting of or like chyle.

chy-lu'ri-a (kī-lū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *chylo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* A morbid condition in which the urine contains chyle or fatty matter, giving it a milky appearance. It is due mainly to the presence of a parasite, the *Filaria sanguinis hominis,* in the lymph vessels of the abdominal cavity and thoracic duct. It occurs most frequently in tropical climates.

chyme (kīm), *n.* [L. *chymus* chyle, Gr. χυμός juice, like χυλός, fr. χέειν to pour: cf. F. *chyme.* See CHYLE.] *Physiol.* The pulpy mass of semidigested food in the small intestines after its passage from the stomach. See CHYLE.

chy-mif'er-ous (kī-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*chyme* + *-ferous.*] *Physiol.* Bearing, or containing, chyme.

chy'mi-fi-ca'tion (kī'mĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; kĭm'ĭ-), *n.* [*chyme* + *-fication.*] *Physiol.* The conversion of food into chyme by the digestive action of gastric juice.

chy'mi-fy (kī'mĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*chyme* + *-fy.*] *Physiol.* To form into chyme.

chy'mous (kī'mŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to chyme.

chy-om'e-ter (kī-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. χέειν to pour + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring liquids. It consists of a piston moving in a tube containing the liquid, the quantity expelled being indicated by graduation on the piston rod.

Ci'bo-la (sē'bō-lä), *n.* [Prob. ultimately of Amer. Indian origin.] A cluster of seven pueblos, afterwards known as the **Seven Cities of Cibola**, in the region north of Mexico; — so called by the Spanish explorers of the 16th century.

Cibola is identified with the villages of the Zuñis, the present pueblo of Zuñi in New Mexico being believed to occupy the site, or one of the sites, of the "Seven Cities." — **Cib'o-lan** (sĭb'ō-lăn), *a.*

ci-bo'ri-um (sĭ-bō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. L. *ciborium* a cup, fr. Gr. κιβώριον a seed vessel of the Egyptian bean; also, a cup made from its large leaves, or resembling its seed vessel in shape.] **1.** *Arch.* A canopy, usually standing free and supported on four columns, covering the high altar, or, very rarely, a secondary altar.
2. *R. C. Ch.* The coffer, case, or other receptacle in which the Host is kept; a pyx.

Ciborium, 2.

Ci-bo'ti-um (-shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κιβώτιον, dim. of κιβωτός chest.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical cyatheaceous tree ferns, mostly of large size, having the indusiate sori borne at the apices of the veins. They are often cultivated in greenhouses.

ci-ca'da (sĭ-kā'dȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -DAS (-dȧz), L. -DÆ (-dē). [L., a cicada.] *Zoöl.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of large homopterous insects with a stout body, wide blunt head, and large transparent wings, the type of a family, **Ci-cad'i-dæ** (sĭ-kăd'ĭ-dē). **b** Any member of this family. The cicadas are often called *locusts,* and are noted for the prolonged shrill notes of the male insect, produced by vibrating membranes of special sound organs on the under side of the abdomen. The larvæ live under ground, and in some cases at least (see SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST) require long periods to develop. See DOG-DAY CICADA.

Cicada (*Tibicen pruinosa*).

cic'a-tri'cial (sĭk'ȧ-trĭsh'ăl), *a.* Relating to, or having the character of, a scar, or cicatrix.

cic'a-tri'cle (sĭk'ȧ-trĭk''l), *n.* [Cf. F. *cicatricule,* fr. L. *cicatricula* a small scar, fr. *cicatrix* a scar.] **a** *Bot.* = CICATRIX, 2 **b**. **b** *Embryol.* The small disk of protoplasm upon the yolk of the egg of birds and reptiles; the tread. It is the part which undergoes segmentation and from which the embryo develops.

cic'a-tric'u-la (-trĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.]
1. *Med.* A small cicatrix.
2. *Embryol.* = CICATRICLE **b**.

cic'a-tric'u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cicatrix.

cic'a-tri'sive (sĭk'ȧ-trī'sĭv; sĭk'ȧ-trī'sĭv), *a.* Promoting formation of a cicatrix; good for the healing of a wound.

ci-ca'trix (sĭ-kā'trĭks; sĭk'ȧ-trĭks; 277), *n.; pl.* CICATRICES (sĭk'ȧ-trī'sēz). [L.] **1.** *Med.* The pellicle which forms over a wound or breach of continuity and completes the process of healing in the latter, and which subsequently contracts and becomes white, forming the scar.
2. A scar or scarlike mark, esp. one caused by the previous attachment of a part or organ; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* (1) The impression on the inside of a bivalve shell caused by the insertion of an adductor muscle. (2) The mark at the apex of a nautiloid shell supposed to indicate the existence of an embryonic deciduous shell. **b** *Bot.* (1) The permanent mark left on the stem after the fall of a leaf or bract. (2) The healed surface of a wound in the wood. (3) The hilum of a seed.

cic'a-tri'zant (sĭk'ȧ-trī'zănt; sĭk'ȧ-trī'zănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *cicatrisant.*] *Med.* Promoting the healing of a sore or wound, or the formation of a cicatrix. — *n.* Any cicatrizant agent.

cic'a-tri-za'tion (-trĭ-zā'shŭn; -trī-zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *cicatrisation.*] Process of cicatrizing, or state of being cicatrized.

cic'a-trize (sĭk'ȧ-trīz), *v. t.;* CIC'A-TRIZED (-trīzd); CIC'A-TRIZ'ING (-trīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *cicatriser.*] **1.** *Med.* To induce the formation of a cicatrix in, as a wound; to heal with the formation of a cicatrix.
2. To scar.

cic'a-trize, *v. i.* *Med.* To heal by formation of a cicatrix.

cic'e-ly (sĭs'ē-lĭ; sĭs'lĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *seselis,* Gr. σέσελι, σέσελις; perh. ult. of Egypt. origin.] Any of several apiaceous plants, of the genera *Myrrhis, Washingtonia,* etc. See FOOL'S-CICELY, ROUGH CICELY, SWEET CICELY.

ci'cer (sī'sẽr), *n.* [L., the chick-pea.] **1.** A chick-pea. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic fabaceous herbs or shrubs having pinnate leaves, flowers with a saccate calyx, and inflated pods. *C. arietinum* is the chick-pea.

‖ **ci'ce-ro'ne** (chē'chā-rō'nā; *E.* sĭs'ē-rō'nē; 277), *n.; pl.* It. CICERONI (-nē), E. CICERONES (-nēz). [It., fr. L. *Cicero,* the Roman orator; — so called from the ordinary talkativeness of such a guide.] One who shows strangers the antiquities, curiosities, etc., of a place; a guide.

Every glib and loquacious hireling who shows strangers about their picture galleries, palaces, and ruins, is termed by them [the Italians] a *cicerone,* or a Cicero. *Trench.*

ci'ce-rone' (chē'chā-rōn'; sĭs'ē-rōn'), *v. t.;* CI'CE-RONED' (-rōnd'); CI'CE-RON'ING (-rōn'ĭng). To act as cicerone to; to show the sights to.

At all of which places we were bountifully entertained, and assiduously *ciceroned.* *J. G. Lockhart.*

Cic'e-ro'ni-an (sĭs'ē-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Ciceronianus,* fr. *Cicero,* the orator.] Of or pertaining to Cicero; resembling Cicero in style, Latinity, or action; eloquent. — *n.* One who admires or imitates the style, etc., of Cicero.

Cic'e-ro'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Imitation of, or resemblance to, the style or action of Cicero; a Ciceronian phrase or expression.

Cic'e-ron'i-cal (-rŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Ciceronian. — **Cic'e-ron'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

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churl'dom (chûrl'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. *Obs.*
churled (chûrld), *a.* Rendered [churlish.]
churl'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
churl's'-head' (chûrlz'-), *n.* Knapweed. *Obs.*
churl's treacle. = CLOWN'S TREACLE. *Dial. Eng.*
churl'y (chûr'lĭ), *a.* Churlish; surly; violent. *Rare.*
churm, churme. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of CHIRM.
churn'a-bil'i-ty (chûr'nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Dairying.* **a** Ease of churning. **b** Completeness of formation of butter in churning.
churnd. Churned. *Ref. Sp.*
churn'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
churn'milk', *n.* Buttermilk. *Chiefly Dial.*
churn'-owl', *n.* [Cf. CHURR.] The European nightjar. *Eng.*
churn'staff', *n.* **1.** The dasher of the old upright churn.
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Sun spurge. **b** Yellow toadflax.
churr'-owl', *n.* The European nightjar. *Dial. Eng.*
chur'ruck (chŭr'ŭk), *n.* = CHURKA. *India.*
chur'rus (-ŭs), *n.* [Hind. *charas.*] **1.** A device used in India in drawing water from deep wells, consisting of a large leather bag suspended on a rope running over a pulley, and drawn by oxen.
2. A powerfully narcotic and intoxicating resin which exudes from the flower heads, seeds, etc., of hemp.
churr'worm' (chûr'wûrm'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cyrran, cerran,* to turn.] A mole cricket.
Chu'sai (kū'sī; -sā). *D. Bib.*
Chu'san Ras'a-tha'im (kū'săn răs'ȧ-thā'ĭm; chū'-). *D. Bib.*
chuse. † CHIS. [of CHOOSE.]
chuse, *v.* Obs. or archaic form
chuser. † CHOOSER.
Chu'shan-rish'a-tha'im (kū'-shăn-rĭsh'ȧ-thā'ĭm; chū-). *Bib.*
Chu'si (kū'sī; chū'sī). *Bib.*
chute (shōōt), *v. t.;* CHUT'ED (-ĕd); CHUT'ING. To cause to descend a chute. [chutes.]
chut'er (shōōt'ẽr), *n.* One who
Chu-vash' (chōō-văsh'), *n.* [Russ. name of the people.] One of a people of the Russian government of Kazan, prob. related to the neighboring Cheremisses, but with a strong Tatar admixture. Their language is Ural-Altaic; many are Moslems.
Chu'za (kū'zȧ; chū'zȧ). *Bib.*
chwarnt, chwas, chwine, chwot. I warrant, I was, I ween, I wot. See CH, *pron.* *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
chy'ack, chy'ak (chī'ăk), *v. t.* To address saucily or impudently; chaff; "cheek." *Slang, esp. in Australia.*
chy-la'que-ous (kī-lā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [*chyle* + *aqueous.*] Like chyle and water; — formerly said of blood of invertebrates.
chy-la'ri-ose (kī-lā'rĭ-ōs), *n.* [Gr. χυλάριον a little juice + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Fructose.
chy'li-. See CHYLO-.
chy'li-fac'to-ry (kī'lĭ-făk'tō-rĭ; kĭl'ĭ-), **chy-lif'ic** (kī-lĭf'ĭk), **chy-lif'i-ca-to-ry** (-ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ; kī'lĭ-fĭ-kā'tō-rĭ), *a.* Chylifactive.
chy'loid (kī'loid), *a.* [*chyle* + *-oid.*] Resembling chyle.
chy-lo'sis (kī-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χύλωσις.] *Physiol.* = CHYLIFACTION.
chym. [Cf. CH, *pron.*] I am. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
chy-ma'que-ous (kī-mā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [*chyme* + *aqueous.*] Like chyme and water; — formerly said of blood of invertebrates.
chyme mass. *Biol.* The endoplasm of protozoans.
chym'ic (kĭm'ĭk), **chym'ist**, **chym'is-try** (-ĭs-trĭ), etc. Obs. or archaic vars. of CHEMIC, CHEMIST, CHEMISTRY, etc.
chy'mo-sin (kī'mō-sĭn), *n.* [See CHYME.] = RENNIN.
chy'mo-sin'o-gen (kī'mō-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*chymosin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* = RENNINOGEN.
Chy'tri (kī'trī), **Chy'troi** (-troi), *n.* [Gr. Χύτροι.] See ANTHESTERIA.
Chyt'ri-di-a'ce-æ (kĭt'rĭ-dĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fungi typifying the order Chytridiales. — **chyt'ri-di-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
chy-trid'i-al (kĭ-trĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the genus *Chytridium.*
Chyt'rid-i-a'les (kĭt'rĭd-ĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of minute phycomycetous fungi parasitic on algæ, various protozoans, etc., sometimes also on the leaves or pollen grains of seed plants. They are either unicellular or have a poorly developed mycelium, and rarely exhibit sexual reproduction.
Chyt-rid'i-um (kĭt-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. χύτρα an earthen pot.] *Bot.* A genus of algæ-infesting unicellular fungi typifying the family Chytridiaceæ. See CHYTRIDIALES.
ci. *Abbr.* Cirrus.
C. I., *or* **c. i.** *Abbr.* Cast iron; Channel Islands; (Order of the) Crown of India.
cia-con'na (chȧ-kōn'ȧ), *n.* [It. *ciaccona.*] *Music.* = CHACONNE.
ciath. † CYATH. [barian.]
ci-ba'ri-al (sĭ-bā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Ci-
ci-ba'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** = CIBARIOUS. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the mouth parts. — **cibarian classification** *or* **system**, a classification of arthropods based on the structure of the mouth parts. It was proposed by Fabricius, and is often termed **Fabrician system**.
ci-ba'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cibarius,* fr. *cibus* food.] Pertaining to food; edible. *Rare.* *Johnson.*
ci-ba'ri-um. † CIBORIUM.
ci-ba'tion (sĭ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cibatio,* fr. *cibare* to feed.] *Obs.* **1.** *Alchemy.* Process of feeding with fresh material during the course of an operation.
2. Act of taking food.
cib'ol (sĭb'ŏl), *n.* [F. *ciboule,* prob. through Pr. fr. L. *cepa, caepa,* an onion; cf. L. *caepulla* a bed of onions. Cf. CHIBBAL, CHIVE.] **a** The Welsh onion. **b** The shallot.
Ci'bo-neys' (sē'bō-nās'), **Ci'bu-nys'** (sē'bōō-nēs'), *n. pl.* The Arawakan aborigines of Cuba, exterminated by Spanish oppression.
ci'bo-pho'bi-a (sī'bō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *cibus* food + *-phobia.*] *Med.* = SITOPHOBIA.
cib'o-ry (sĭb'ō-rĭ). = CIBORIUM, 1.
cib'oule (sĭb'ōl), *n.* = CIBOL.
Cib'sa-im (sĭb'sā-ĭm). *D. Bib.*
Cic. *Abbr.* Cicero.
cic'ad (sĭk'ăd), *n.* A cicada.
ci-ca'la (sĭ-kä'lȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *cicada.*] A cicada.
cic'a-trice (sĭk'ȧ-trĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cicatrix.*] A cicatrix.
cic'a-tri'ces (-trī'sēz), *n., pl.* of CICATRIX.
cic'a-tri-cose' (sĭk'ȧ-trĭ-kōs'; sĭ-kăt'rĭ-kōs'), *a.* Covered with cicatrices.
cic'a-tri-cule' (sĭk'ȧ-trĭ-kūl'; sĭ-kăt'rĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *cicatricule.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* = CICATRICLE.
2. *Bot.* = CICATRIX, 2.
cic'a-tri-zate', **-sate'** (-zāt'), *a.* Marked with scars; cicatricose.
cic'a-triz'er (sĭk'ȧ-trīz'ẽr), *n.* One that cicatrizes, as a drug.
cic'a-trose' (sĭk'ȧ-trōs'; sĭk'ȧ-trōs'), *a.* Cicatricose.
Cic'e-ly (sĭs'ē-lĭ), *n.* Corrupt. of CECILIA: — fem. prop. name.
Cic'e-ro'ni-an-ize (sĭs'ē-rō'nĭ-ăn-īz), *v. t.* To make Ciceronian.
Cic'e-ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Ciceronian.
ci'ce-ro-nism (chē'chā-rō-nĭz'm; sĭs'ē-), *n.* See -ISM.
ci'ce-ro-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To cicerone. — *v. i.* To act as cicerone

Cich'li-dæ (sĭk'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κιχλη a bird like a thrush, also a sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A large family of fresh-water acanthopterygian fishes, somewhat resembling the American sunfishes in appearance and habits. They are mostly of tropical America and Africa, and some, as the bolti, are important food fishes. Cf. CHROMIDES. — **cich'lid** (-lĭd), *a. & n.* — **cich'loid** (-loid), *a. & n.*

Ci-cho'ri-a'ce-æ (sĭ-kō'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CICHORIUM.] *Bot.* A family of composite herbs or shrubs, the chicory family, differing from the Asteraceæ chiefly by the presence of milky juice and by having all the flowers of the head ligulate. It is made a tribe (Liguliforæ) of the Compositæ by those who treat the latter as a family. There are about 65 genera and 1,400 species, of very wide distribution. Important genera are *Hieracium*, *Lactuca*, *Cichorium*, and *Taraxacum*. — **ci-cho'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ci-cho'ri-um (sĭ-kō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., chicory.] *Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the Mediterranean region, typifying the family Cichoriaceæ. They have large basal leaves, small bractlike stem leaves, and heads of blue, purple, pink, or white flowers, the pappus of blunt scales. *C. intybus* is the chicory, *C. endivia* the endive.

Cic'in-del'i-dæ (sĭs'ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cicindela* a glowworm.] *Zoöl.* A family of active predaceous beetles of which the genus **Cic'in-de'la** (-dē'lȧ) is the typical and largest genus. It consists of the tiger beetles (which see). — **cic'in-del'id** (-dĕl'ĭd), *a. & n.*

‖ **ci'cis-be'o** (chē'chēz-bā'ō; sĭ-sĭs'bē-ō; 277), *n.; It. pl.* CICISBEI (-ē). [It.] **1.** The recognized gallant of a married woman; a cavalier servente.

That indifference [in Italy, esp. in the 18th century] which regarded the *cicisbeo* as an indispensable figure in every household, and took no offense at one or two supernumerary lovers ("patiti"). *Middlemore (Burckhardt).*

2. A knot of silk or ribbon attached to a fan, walking stick, or the like. *Rare.*

cic'la-toun' (sĭk'lȧ-to͞on'), *n.* [OF. *ciclaton.*] A costly medieval cloth, of uncertain material; — erroneously used by Spenser as meaning a kind of gilded leather. *Obs.*

Ci-co'ni-a (sĭ-kō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., a stork.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical storks. See STORK.

ci-co'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Ciconine.

Cic'o-ni'i-dæ (sĭk'ō-nī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Ciconia.*] *Zoöl.* The family of birds consisting of the storks, wood ibises, and openbills. — **ci-co'ni-id** (sĭ-kō'nĭ-ĭd; sī-), *a. & n.*

cic'o-nine (sĭk'ō-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *ciconia* stork.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the storks.

Ci-cu'ta (sĭ-kū'tȧ), *n.* [L., the poison hemlock.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of apiaceous herbs, natives of temperate and warm regions, having pinnately compound leaves and umbels of white flowers. The roots of all species are deadly poisonous. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See WATER HEMLOCK, POISON HEMLOCK. **b** [*l. c.*] Sometimes, erroneously, the plant *Conium maculatum*.

Cid (sĭd; *Sp.* thēth; 138, 146), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *seyid* lord.] **1.** Chief or commander; in Spanish literature, a title of Ruy, or Rodrigo, Diaz de Bivar, a champion of Christianity and of the old Spanish royalty, in the 11th century. Also **El Cid Campeador**.

2. A Castilian epic poem written in the 12th or 13th century, celebrating the exploits of the Cid.

cid'a-ris (sĭd'ȧ-rĭs), *n.; pl.* CIDARES (-rēz). [L., fr. Gr. κιδαρις, prob. of Per. origin.] **1.** The royal tiara of the ancient Persian kings.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of sea urchins including numerous living and fossil species with a very few large, stout, often club-shaped spines, as well as smaller spines.

-cide (-sīd). **1.** [L. *-cida* (as in *matricida* matricide), fr. *caedere* to kill: cf. F. *-cide.*] A suffix signifying *killer*, *destroyer*; as, fratricide, microbicide, nematocide, etc.

2. [L. *-cidium* (as in *homicidium* homicide): cf. F. *-cide.*] A suffix signifying *a killing*; as, fratricide, suicide, etc.

ci'der (sī'dēr), *n.* [F. *cidre*, OF. *sidre*, fr. L. *sicera* a kind of strong drink, Gr. σικερα; of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. *shākar* to be intoxicated, *shēkār* strong drink.] **1.** The expressed juice of apples (or formerly of some other fruits), used for drinking, for making vinegar, and for other purposes. Hard, or fermented, cider contains from two to seven or eight per cent of alcohol.

2. Strong drink; — orig. a translation of the Heb. *shēkār* of the Bible. *Obs.*

cider brandy. A kind of brandy distilled from cider.

cider gum, **cider tree**. An Australian tree (*Eucalyptus gunnii*) from whose sap a ciderlike beverage is made.

ci'der-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [*cider* + *-kin.*] A kind of weak cider made by steeping the refuse pomace from cider making.

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

‖ **ci'-de-vant'** (sē'dē-văɴ'), *a.* [F., hitherto, formerly.] Former; late; of times gone by; ex-; as, a *ci-devant* governor. — *n.* *Fr. Hist.* During the Revolution, a noble, — men of rank having been dispossessed of their titles.

ci-gar' (sĭ-gär'), *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*, perh. named fr. a resemblance to the shape of the *cigarra* cicada: cf. F. *cigare.*] A small roll of tobacco, used for smoking. The cigar is made by binding a number of short or long pieces of leaf (short or long *filler*) together and covering them with a finer piece of leaf, stripped of stalks, called the *wrapper*. The ends are usually tapered. By act of July 24, 1897, c. 11, sec. 10, of the Revised Statutes of the United States it is provided "that all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped with tobacco, shall be classed as cigars, and all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped in paper, or any substance other than tobacco, shall be classed as cigarettes." Under this ruling the so-called "all-tobacco cigarettes" are now designated as "cigars."

cig'a-rette' (sĭg'ȧ-rĕt'), *n.* [F. *cigarette.*] Lit., a little cigar; a little roll of finely cut tobacco, inclosed usually in paper, sometimes in tobacco leaf or corn husk, used for smoking; also, one of powdered cubebs, medicinal leaves, or various other substances inclosed in paper. See CIGAR.

cigarette beetle. A small brown beetle (*Lasioderma serricorne*) often very destructive to tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, vegetable drugs, spices, etc.

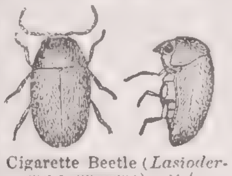

Cigarette Beetle (*Lasioderma serricorne*). × 4.

cigar fish. A small carangoid fish (*Decapterus punctatus*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc.; — so called from its fusiform shape.

cigar plant. A Mexican lythraceous plant (*Cuphea ignea*) often cultivated for its flowers, the tubular red and black calyx of which suggests a cigar. It is sold usually under the name of *Cuphea platycentra*.

‖ **ci'gua-te'ra** (sē'gwä-tā'rä; thē'-; 138), *n.* Also *siguatera*. [Sp.] *Med.* A kind of disease caused by eating poisonous fish. See TIÑOSA. *West Indies.*

cil'er-y, **cil'ler-y** (sĭl'ēr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). *Arch.* The carved foliage, etc., ornamenting the head of a column; a volute.

cil'i-a (sĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* CILIUM (-ŭm). [L. *cilium* eyelid.] **1.** *Anat.* The eyelashes.

2. *Biol.* Hairlike processes, found on many cells, capable of a vibratory or lashing movement. A cell may bear one cilium or many (see FLAGELLUM). Unlike pseudopodia, cilia are permanent processes, and in many cases keep in incessant motion, delivering their strokes more forcibly in one direction than the other. In free-swimming unicellular organisms, as many infusorians, zoöspores, spermatozoids, etc., and in some small multicellular forms, as the embryos of many mollusks and worms, cilia serve as organs of locomotion. In the higher animals their usual function is to produce a current of fluid. In man ciliated cells occur in several places. They line the nasal cavity, trachea, bronchi, etc., and by a constant propulsion toward the nose assist the removal of mucus and dust particles.

3. *Bot.* Any minute marginal hairs or hairlike processes forming a fringe like an eyelash, as the cilia which constitute the peristome in mosses.

4. *Zoöl.* The barbicels of a feather.

cil'i-a-ry (sĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *ciliaire.*] *Anat. & Biol.* **a** Of or pertaining to cilia. **b** Pertaining to or designating certain structures of the eyeball (see below).

ciliary body, an annular structure on the inner surface of the anterior wall of the eyeball, composed largely of the ciliary muscle and bearing the ciliary processes. — **c. flame**, *Zoöl.*, one of the vibrating flagella or bundles of cilia of the excretory organs of flatworms. See FLAME CELL. — **c. ganglion**, a small ganglion of the ophthalmic nerve, situated in the orbit and supplying nerves to parts of the eyeball. — **c. muscle**, an annular muscle composed of nonstriated fibers situated in the ciliary body, the chief agent in accommodation. — **c. nerves**, *Anat.*, minute nerves supplying the ciliary muscle, iris, etc. The *short* ciliary nerves arise from the ciliary ganglion, the *long* ciliary nerves from the nasal nerve. — **c. processes**, vascular folds on the surface of the ciliary body, giving attachment to the suspensory ligament of the lens.

Cil'i-a'ta (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CILIA.] *Zoöl.* An order of Infusoria having cilia both when young and adult. In some species the cilia cover the body generally, in others they form a band around the mouth. It includes both fixed and free-swimming forms. *Vorticella*, *Stentor*, and *Paramecium* (see these terms) are familiar examples.

cil'i-ate (sĭl'ĭ-āt), **cil'i-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd) } *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Provided with cilia; as, a *ciliate* leaf; *ciliated* epithelium; *ciliate* infusorians (those of the group Ciliata).

cil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being ciliate; also, a ciliate process.

cil'ice (sĭl'ĭs), *n.* [F. See CILICIOUS.] Haircloth; a kind of haircloth undergarment; a hair shirt.

Ci-li'cian (sĭ-lĭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cilicia, an ancient country in southeastern Asia Minor. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cilicia.

cil-lo'sis (sĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cilium* eyelid.] *Med.* A spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid.

Cim'bri (sĭm'brī), *n. pl.* [L.; cf. Gr. Κίμβροι.] A people encountered by the Romans in Styria about 113 B. C. At first victorious over the Romans, they were destroyed by Marius, 101 B. C. They were related to their allies, the Teutones; but it is not known whether they were Gauls or Germans in race.

Cim'bri-an (sĭm'brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cimbri. — *n.* **a** One of the Cimbri. **b** The language of the Cimbri.

ci'mex (sī'mĕks), *n.; pl.* CIMICES (sĭm'ĭ-sēz). [L., a bug.] **1.** A bedbug. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the bedbug.

ci-mic'ic (sī-mĭs'ĭk; sĭ-), *a.* [L. *cimex*, *-icis*, bug.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, obtained from bugs of the genera *Cimex*, *Rhaphigaster*, etc.

Ci-mic'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A small family of flat-bodied, wingless, bloodsucking Hemiptera of which the bedbug is the type. — **cim'i-cid** (sĭm'ĭ-sĭd), *a. & n.* — **ci-mic'i-form** (sī-mĭs'ĭ-fôrm; sĭ-), *a.*

ci'mi-cide (sī'mĭ-sīd; sĭm'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *cimex*, *-icis*, bug + *-cide.*] An agent for destroying bedbugs.

Cim'i-cif'u-ga (sĭm'ĭ-sĭf'ū-gȧ), *n.* [NL.; L *cimex*, *-icis*, bug + *fugare* to drive away.] *Bot.* A small genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the bugbanes, natives of North America, Asia, and eastern Europe. The rhizome and rootlets of *C. racemosa*, the black cohosh, are employed in rheumatism and uterine troubles and as a remedy for St. Vitus's dance. See BUGBANE.

ci'mi-cine (sī'mĭ-sīn; sĭm'ĭ-; -sĭn), *a.* Smelling of bugs.

Cim-me'ri-an (sĭ-mē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Cimmerius*, Gr. Κιμμεριος.] Of or pertaining to the Cimmerians or their gloomy abode; hence, shrouded in gloom or darkness.

In dark *Cimmerian* desert ever dwell. *Milton.*

Melt, and dispel, ye specter doubts, that roll
Cimmerian darkness o'er the parting soul. *Campbell.*

Cim-me'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One of a mythical people described by Homer as dwelling in a remote realm of mist and gloom, variously identified by later writers as in Spain, the Crimea, or about Lake Avernus.

2. One of a nomadic people of antiquity dwelling about the Crimea, who overran Asia Minor and captured Sardis during the reign of Ardys, about 635 B. C. They were expelled by Alyattes, his grandson, about 600 B. C.

cim'o-lite (sĭm'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. Κιμωλία (sc. γῆ) Cimolian earth, fr. Κίμωλος, L. *Cimolus*, an island of the Cyclades.] *Min.* A white, grayish or reddish hydrous silicate of aluminium, soft and claylike or chalklike in appearance. Sp. gr., 2.18–2.30.

cinch (sĭnch), *n.* [Sp. *cincha*, fr. L. *cingere* to gird.] **1.** A strong girth for a pack or saddle, as of braided horsehair or of canvas. *Western U. S.*

2. A tight grip; also, a sure or easy thing; an easy time or person; something done or obtained without difficulty; as, to have a *cinch* on a thing; that's a *cinch*. *Slang, U. S.*

cinch, *v. t.;* CINCHED (sĭncht); CINCH'ING. **1.** To put a cinch upon; to girth tightly. *Western U. S.*

2. To get a sure hold upon; to get into a tight place, as for forcing submission. *Slang, U. S.*

cinch, *v. i.* To perform the action of cinching; to tighten the cinch; — often with *up*. *Western U. S.*

cinch, *n.* [Cf. *cinch* a girth, a tight grip, as v., to get a sure hold upon; perh. so named from the tactics used in the game; also cf. Sp. *cinco* five (the five spots of the color of the trump being important cards).] A variety of auction pitch (see AUCTION PITCH) in which a draw to improve the hand is added, and the five of trumps (called *right pedro*) and the five of the same color (called *left pedro*, and ranking between the five and the four of trumps) each count five on the score. Fifty-one points make a game. Also called *double pedro* and *high five*.

cinch, *v. t.* In the game of cinch, to protect (a trick) by playing a higher trump than the five.

cin'chene (sĭn'kēn), *n.* [*cinch*onine + *-ene.*] *Org. Chem.* A white, crystalline, cyclic compound, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2$, obtained indirectly from cinchonine.

Cin-cho'na (sĭn-kō'nȧ), *n.* [So named from the wife of Count *Chinchon*, viceroy of Peru in the 17th century, who by its use was freed from an intermittent fever, and after her return to Spain contributed to the general propagation of this remedy.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of rubiaceous trees containing over 50 species, natives of the Andean region from Colombia to Peru, having panicled flowers with a salver-shaped corolla and an ovary crowned with a fleshy disk. They yield the drugs quinine and cinchona bark or calisaya bark, of which there are many varieties, obtained chiefly

Cinchona (*C. ledgeriana*). 1 Leaves and Flower Cluster (⅛); 2 Flower and Bud (¼).

Cic'e-ro of France (sĭs'ē-rō). Massillon. [George Canning.

Cicero of the British Senate.

Cic'e-ro's Mouth (sĭs'ē-rōz). [F., *la Bouche de Cicéron.*] Philippe Pot (1428–94), a French statesman; — from his eloquence.

cich. ✝ CHICH.

cichar, *n.* [Heb. *kikkār.*] A Hebrew talent. *Obs.*

ci-char'ro (sē-chär'ō), **ci-char'ra** (-ä). Var. of CHICHARRO.

cich'ling. ✝ CHICKLING.

cich'o-ra'ceous (sĭk'ō-rā'shŭs), *a.* Incorrect and archaic spelling of CICHORIACEOUS.

cich'o-ry (sĭk'ō-rĭ). ✝ CHICORY.

cich'-pea'. ✝ CHICK-PEA.

ci-cin'us, **ci-cin'nus** (sĭ-sĭn'ŭs). Var. of CINCINNUS.

ci'cis-be'ism (chĭch'ĭz-bē'ĭz'm; sĭ-sĭs'bē-), *n.* State or practice of being or having a cicisbeo.

cicone, **ciconie**, *n.* [L. *ciconia.*] A stork. *Obs.*

ci-co'ni-i-form' (sĭ-kō'nĭ-ĭ-fôrm'; sī-), *a.* [See CICONIA; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* Like a stork; of or pert. to the Ciconiiformes.

Ci-co'ni-i-for'mes (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds, variously limited, which in certain modern classifications consists of the storks, herons, steganopods, and flamingos.

cicoree. ✝ CHICORY.

ci.-cu. *Abbr.* Cirro-cumulus.

cic'u-rate (sĭk'ū-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *cicurare*, fr. *cicur* tame.] To tame; also, to make mild or innoxious. *Obs.* — **cic'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

ci-cu'tine (sĭ-kū'tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin**. *Chem.* A volatile alkaloid resembling coniine, found in the water hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*) and allied species.

cic'u-tox'in (sĭk'ū-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*cicuta* + *toxin.*] *Chem.* The active poisonous principle of the water hemlock (*Cicuta*), extracted as a gummy substance.

cider cup. See CUP, *n.*, 8.

ci'der-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

ci'der-ist, *n.* A maker or connoisseur of cider.

cider royal. Highly concentrated cider, to which honey is added. *U. S.*

cidron. ✝ CITRON.

C. I. E. *Abbr.* Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

ciel. ✝ SEEL.

‖ **ciel** (syĕl), *n.; pl.* CIELS (syĕl). [F., prop., heaven.] *Furniture.* A canopy or tester. [etc.

ciel, **ciel'ing**, etc. Var. of CEIL,

‖ **cié'na-ga** (syā'nȧ-gȧ; *Sp.* thyā'nä-gä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] A swamp or marsh. [CIENAGA.

cié'ne-ga (syā'nē-gȧ). Var. of

‖ **cierge** (syĕrzh), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cereus*, fr. *cera* wax.] A wax candle or taper, esp. a large one.

c. i. f. *Abbr.* Cost, insurance, and freight; — used on contracts of sale to denote that these are covered in the price agreed on.

c. i. f. c. & i. *Abbr.* Cost, insurance, freight, commission, and interest. See C. I. F.

ci'fer. Cipher. *Ref. Sp.*

ci'ferd. Ciphered. *Ref. Sp.*

cifre. ✝ CIPHER.

ci-ga'la (sĭ-gä'lȧ), *n.* [F. *cigale*, Pr. *cigala*, fr. L. *cicada*: cf. It. *cicala*. See CICADA.] A cicada.

cig'ar-esque' (sĭg'är-ĕsk'), *a.* Characterized by cigars or the use of cigars. *Humorous.*

cigarette tube. A cigarette holder.

cig'a-ril'lo (sĭg'ȧ-rĭl'ō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [Sp. *cigarrillo.*] A little cigar; a cigarette.

cig'a-ri'to (sĭg'ȧ-rē'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp. *cigarrito*, dim. of *cigarro* cigar.] A cigarette.

ci-gar'less, *a.* See -LESS.

cigar tree. The catalpa; — so called from the shape of its pods.

cigar tube. A cigar holder.

‖ **ci'-git'** (sē'zhē'). [F.] Here lies: hic jacet.

cig'net. ✝ CYGNET.

cilence. ✝ SILENCE.

ci-li'cious (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *cilicium* a covering, orig. of Cilician goat's hair, fr. *Cilicius* Cilician, fr. *Cilicia*, a province of Asia Minor.] Made, or consisting, of haircloth, or cilice. *Obs.*

Cil'i-cism (sĭl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Cilician idiom or expression.

cil'i-el'la (-ĕl'ȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL. dim. See CILIA.] *Zoöl.* A fringe of fine hairs.

cil'i-form (sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), **cil'i-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*cilium* + *-form.*] Slender; hairlike.

cil'i-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ēr-ŭs), **ci-lif'er-ous** (sĭ-lĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*cilia* + *-ferous.*] Bearing cilia; ciliated.

cil'in-der. ✝ CYLINDER.

Cil'i-o-brach'i-a'ta (sĭl'ĭ-ō-brăk'ĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cilium* + *Brachiata.*] *Zoöl.* = POLYZOA. *Obs.* — **cil'i-o-brach'i-ate** (-brăk'ĭ-āt; -brā'kĭ-āt), *a.* *Obs.*

Cil'i-o-flag'el-la'ta (-flăj'ĕ-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cilium* + *Flagellata.*] *Zoöl.* = DINOFLAGELLATA. — **cil'i-o-flag'el-late** (-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a. & n.*

Cil'i-o-gra'da (-grā'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CTENOPHORA. *Obs.*

cil'i-o-grade' (sĭl'ĭ-ō-grād'), *a.* [*cilium* + L. *gradi* to step.] *Zoöl.* **a** Moving by means of cilia. **b** Of or pertaining to the Ciliograda.

ci-li'o-la, *n., pl.* of CILIOLUM.

cil'i-o-late (sĭl'ĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* *Biol.* Minutely ciliate.

ci-li'o-lum (sĭ-lī'ō-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -OLA (-lȧ). [NL. Dim. See CILIA.] *Biol.* A minute cilium.

cil'i-o-spi'nal (sĭl'ĭ-ō-spī'năl), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to the ciliary body and the spinal cord.

cil'i-um, *n., sing.* of CILIA.

cill (sĭl). Occas. var. of SILL, a foundation. [of CYMA.

ci'ma (sī'mȧ) Obs. or rare var.

Ci'mah (sī'mȧ). *Bib.* Job ix: 9, margin.

‖ **ci'mar-ron'** (sē'mär-rōn'), *n.* [Sp., wild. See MAROON a fugitive.] **a** The bighorn. *Western U. S.* **b** A wild dog. *West Indies.*

ci-ma'ti-um. ✝ CYMATIUM.

cim'bal (sĭm'băl), *n.* [Perh. for *simnel.*] A kind of confectionery or cake. *Obs.*

cim'bi-a (-bĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Arch.* A fillet or band round the shaft of a column as if to strengthen it.

Cim'bric (-brĭk), *a. & n.* = CIMBRIAN.

ci-me'li-a (sĭ-mē'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL., Gr. κειμήλια, pl. of κειμήλιον.] Treasures.

ci-me'li-arch (-ärk), *n.* [L. *cimeliarcha*, Gr. κειμηλιάρχης, treasurer.] **1.** A superintendent or keeper of cimelia, or valuables, esp. those of a church; a churchwarden. *Rare.*

2. = CIMELIARCHY. *Obs.*

ci-me'li-arch'y (-är'kĭ), *n.* [LL. *cimeliarchium.*] A repository for cimelia, as in a church. *Obs.*

ci-ment'. ✝ CEMENT.

cim'e-ter. ✝ SCIMITAR. [BIA.

cim'i-a (sĭm'ĭ-ȧ). Var. of CIM-

cim'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of cimicic acid.

ci-mi'ceous (sī-mĭsh'ŭs; sĭ-), *a.* [L. *cimex*, *-icis*, bug.] Full of bugs; buggy. *Rare.*

cim'i-cif'u-gin (sĭm'ĭ-sĭf'ū-jĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* An impure resin prepared from black cohosh (*Cimicifuga racemosa*).

ci'mi-cine (sī'mĭ-sĭn; -sēn; sĭm'-), *n.* The odorous secretion of bedbugs and allied insects.

ci'mi-coid (sī'mĭ-koid; sĭm'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *cimex*, *-icis*, bug + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or resembling the Cimicidæ.

cim'i-nite (chĭm'ĭ-nīt), *n.* [From Mount *Cimini*, in Italy.] A rock intermediate between trachyte and andesite, marked by the presence of olivine.

ci'miss (sī'mĭs), *n.* [L. *cimex*, *-icis*, a bug.] The bedbug. *Obs.*

cim'i-tar. Scimitar. *Ref. Sp.*

cimiterie. ✝ SCIMITAR.

cim'line (sĭm'lĭn), *n.* The top line of a drift net. *Local, U. S.*

Cim-me'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Cimmerian state, or darkness.

cim'nel, **cim'nell**. ✝ SIMNEL.

Ci-mo'li-a-sau'rus (sĭ-mō'lĭ-ȧ-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL. See CIMOLITE; -SAURUS.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Cretaceous reptiles closely related to *Plesiosaurus*.

Cin. *Abbr.* Cincinnati.

cin'a-bar. Var. of CINNABAR.

cin'a-mon. ✝ CINNAMON.

cin'a-per. ✝ CINNABAR.

‖ **cin'cha** (thēn'chä; sēn'-; 138), *n.; pl.* CINCHE (-chā). = CINCH, 1.

cin-cham'i-dine (sĭn-kăm'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. [*cinchona* + *amide.*] *Chem.* One of the cinchona bases, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$.

cin'cho-me-ron'ic (sĭn'kō-mē-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*cinchonine* + Gr. μερος part.] See PYRIDINE.

D E F G H I J K L M

from *C. calisaya, C. cordifolia, C. micrantha, C. officinalis, C. succirubra*, and related species. The trees are extensively cultivated in Jamaica and the East Indies.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The bark of any species of *Cinchona* containing not less than 5 per cent of bitter febrifuge alkaloids, of which 2½ per cent is quinine; Peruvian bark; Jesuits' bark. The bark has the same therapeutic properties as its most important alkaloid, quinine.
cinchona bases. The alkaloids of cinchona bark, many of which have been described. Among the best known are quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine.
cin′cho-na′ceous (sĭn′kō-nā′shŭs), *a.* Allied or pertaining to *Cinchona* or its products.
cin-chon′a-mine (sĭn-kŏn′ȧ-mĭn; sĭn-kō′nȧ-; -mēn′), *n.* Also **-min.** [*cinchona* + *amine*.] A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$, found in certain varieties of cinchona bark. It is far more toxic than quinine and has antipyretic and sialogogue properties.
cin′cho-nate (sĭn′kō-nāt), *n.* [*cinchonic* + *-ate*.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of cinchonic acid; a quinate.
cin-chon′ic (sĭn-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* Belonging to, or obtained from, cinchona.
cinchonic acid. a A white crystalline acid, $C_9H_6NCO_2H$ — preferably called **cinchoninic acid.** It is a carboxyl derivative of quinoline. **b** A white crystalline acid, $C_5H_6O_2(CO_2H)_2$, related to *α*-pyrone. **c** Quinic acid.
cin-chon′i-cine (-ĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** [*cinchonic* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid isomeric with cinchonine and obtainable from it by heating.
cin′cho-nid′i-a (sĭn′kō-nĭd′ĭ-ȧ) } *n.* Also **-din.** [From CIN-
cin-chon′i-dine (-kŏn′ĭ-dĭn; 184) } CHONA.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}ON_2$, found in the bark of species of cinchona, similar in properties to quinine, but less powerful.
cin′cho-nine (sĭn′kō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [From CINCHONA.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}ON_2$, found in various species of *Cinchona* and *Remijia* and extracted from the mother liquor in the preparation of quinine; — called also *cinchonia*. It is a bitertiary base, isomeric with and resembling cinchonidine.
cin′cho-nism (-nĭz′m), *n.* [From CINCHONA.] *Med.* A condition produced by the excessive or long-continued use of cinchona or its alkaloids, esp. quinine, and marked by deafness, roaring in the ears, headache, vertigo, etc.
cin′cho-nize (-nīz), *v. t.*; CIN′CHO-NIZED (-nīzd); CIN′CHO-NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To impregnate or treat with cinchona or its alkaloids; to produce cinchonism in. — **cin′cho-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
cin′cho-tine (-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$, one of the cinchona bases.
Cin′cin-nat′i-an (sĭn′sĭ-năt′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Cincinnati*, Ohio.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the uppermost major subdivision of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian). See GEOLOGY. — *n.* The Cincinnatian epoch or series.
cin-cin′nus (sĭn-sĭn′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-ī). Also *cicinus, cicinnus*. [L., a curl of hair.] *Bot.* A form of monochasium in which the lateral branches arise alternately on opposite sides of the false axis; — called also *scorpioid cyme*. See MONOCHASIUM. — **cin-cin′nal** (-ăl), *a.*
cinct (sĭŋkt), *a.* [L. *cinctus*.] Girt; encircled. *Poetic or R.*
White-*cinct*, because in white walks sanctity. *R. Browning.*
cinc′ture (sĭŋk′tŭr), *n.* [L. *cinctura*, fr. *cingere, cinctum*, to gird.] **1.** Act of girding or girdling; surrounding; compass; concretely, an inclosed area; an inclosure.
Within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon.*
2. That which encompasses or surrounds; specif.: **a** A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body, as by an ecclesiastic for confining the alb. **b** *Arch.* The fillet, list, or band next to the apophyge at the extremity of the shaft of a column. **c** In general, anything that encircles, or surrounds, as a band, ring, or halo; an environment.
cinc′ture, *v. t.*; CINC′TURED (-tŭrd); CINC′TUR-ING. To surround with or as with a cincture; girdle; encircle; gird.
cin′der (sĭn′dẽr), *n.* [AS. *sinder* slag, dross; akin to Icel. *sindr* dross, Sw. *sinder*, G. *sinter*, D. *sintel*; perh. influenced by F. *cendre* ashes, fr. L. *cinis*. Cf. SINTER.] **1.** The slag from a metal furnace; dross; scoria.
2. A scale thrown off in forging metal.
3. A partly burned combustible, in which fire is extinct, or which no longer gives off flame; specif.: **a** A hot coal, or the like, without flame; an ember. *Swift.* **b** A piece of partly burned coal capable of further burning without flame. **c** *pl.* Loosely, ashes; the residue of anything burnt.
4. *pl.* The ashes of a human body. *Obs.*
5. Scoriaceous lava from a volcano; volcanic scoria.
6. A portion of liquor put into tea, etc. *Slang, Eng.*
cin′der (sĭn′dẽr), *v. t.*; CIN′DERED (-dẽrd); CIN′DER-ING. To burn or reduce to cinders.
cinder block. *Metal.* A block closing the front of a blast furnace and containing the cinder notch.
cinder cone. *Geol.* A volcanic cone composed of cinders.

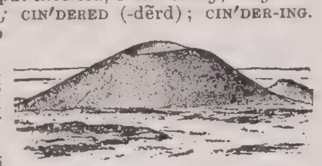
Cinder Cone, near Flagstaff, Ariz.

Cin′der-el′la (sĭn′dẽr-ĕl′ȧ), *n.* [Dim. from *cinder*, in imitation of F. *Cendrillon*, *cendres* ashes; cf. G. *Aschenbrödel*.] **1.** In a popular tale of ancient and probably Oriental origin, a stepdaughter, who, being made a household drudge, is equipped by her fairy godmother to attend the prince's ball, but is told to leave at midnight. In hastening home, on the stroke of twelve, she loses one of her small glass, or vair, slippers, and by this the prince discovers her and marries her, to the chagrin of her cruel stepmother and ostentatious stepsisters.
2. Hence, a cinder woman, scullery maid, or the like.
3. More fully **Cinderella dance.** A dancing party which is to last until midnight only.
cinder notch, cinder tap. *Metal.* The opening in a blast furnace through which melted cinder flows out.
cinder pig. *Metal.* Pig iron made from a mixture of mill cinder with ore or crude metal. It usually contains much phosphorus.
cin′der-y (sĭn′dẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or like, or composed of, cinders; full of cinders.
2. Blackened or soiled with cinders.
cin′e-fac′tion (sĭn′ē-făk′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *cinefactio*: L. *cinis* ashes + *facere* to make.] Cineration; reduction to ashes; also, a cindered thing. *Rare.*
cin′e-mat′o-graph (-măt′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. κίνημα, κινήματος, motion + *-graph*.] **1.** A machine, combining magic lantern and kinetoscope features, for projecting on a screen a series of pictures, moved rapidly (25 to 50 a second) and intermittently before an objective lens, and producing by persistence of vision the illusion of continuous motion; a moving-picture machine; also, any of several other machines or devices producing moving pictorial effects. Other common names for the cinematograph are *animatograph, biograph, bioscope, electrograph, electroscope, kinematograph, kinetoscope, veriscope, vitagraph, vitascope, zoögyroscope, zoöpraxiscope*, etc. Cf. KINETOSCOPE, 2, TACHYSCOPE, ZOETROPE.
The *cinematograph*, invented by Edison in 1894, is the result of the introduction of the flexible film into photography in place of glass. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. A camera for taking chronophotographs for exhibition by the instrument described above.
cin′e-ma-tog′ra-pher (-mȧ-tŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who exhibits moving pictures or who takes chronophotographs by the cinematograph. — **cin′e-mat′o-graph′ic** (-măt′ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **cin′e-mat′o-graph′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
ci-ne′mo-graph (sĭ-nē′mō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. κίνημα motion + *-graph*.] An integrating anemometer.
ci-nene′ (sĭ-nēn′), *n.* [From CINEOL.] *Chem.* Inactive limonene. See LIMONENE.
cin′e-o-graph′ (sĭn′ē-ō-grȧf′), *n.* [Gr. κινεῖν to move + *-graph*.] A picture as projected on a screen by a cinematograph, representing objects in motion; a moving picture.
cin′e-ol (sĭn′ē-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [From NL. *oleum cinae*, by transposition. See 2d -OL.] *Org. Chem.* A liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, of camphorlike odor, contained in many essential oils, esp. oil of wormwood (*oleum cinæ*), oil of eucalyptus, and oil of cajeput. It is closely related to terpin. By oxidation it yields **cin′e-ol′ic ac′id** (-ŏl′ĭk; -ōl′ĭk), $C_{10}H_{16}O_5$.
Cin′e-ra′ri-a (sĭn′ē-rā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cinerarius* pert. to ashes, fr. *cinis* ashes; — from the ash-colored down on the leaves.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of South African asteraceous herbs or undershrubs rather closely allied to *Senecio*.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A handsome pot plant (*Senecio cruentus*), having ample heart-shaped leaves and large clusters of flower heads with white, red, or purple rays, the colors often variegated. There are many varieties.
cin′e-ra′ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] A place to receive the ashes of the cremated dead.
cin′er-a-ry (sĭn′ẽr-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cinerarius*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] Pertaining to, containing, or used for, ashes, esp. those of the cremated dead; as, a *cinerary* urn.
ci-ne′re-ous (sĭ-nē′rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cinereus*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] Like ashes; ash-colored; ashen.
cin′er-i′tious (sĭn′ẽr-ĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *cineritius, cinericius*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] **1.** Ash-colored; gray; cinereous.
2. Of the nature of ashes.
cin′gle (sĭŋ′g′l), *n.* [OF. *cengle*, L. *cingula*, fr. *cingere* to gird.] A girdle; girth; belt. *Rare.*
cin′gu-lar (sĭŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *cingula, cingulum*, girdle.] Circular; annular.
cin′gu-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., a girdle.]
1. A girdle, as of a priest's alb. *Rare.*
2. *Zoöl. & Anat.* A band or girdle, or structure likened to a girdle; as: **a** A band of color or raised spiral line, as on certain univalve shells. **b** The clitellum of annelids. **c** A ridge about the base of the crown of a tooth. **d** A tract of nerve fibers running in the substance of, and connecting the callosal and hippocampal convolutions of, the brain. **e** The outer zone of cilia on the disk of certain rotifers.
cin′na-bar (sĭn′ȧ-bär), *n.* [ME. *cynoper*, OF. *cenobre*, F. *cinabre*, L. *cinnabaris*, Gr. κιννάβαρι; prob. of Oriental origin; cf. Per. *qinbār*, Hind. *shangarf*.] **1.** *Min.* Mercuric sulphide, HgS, occurring in brilliant red crystals, and also in red or brownish masses. It is the only important ore of mercury. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 8.0–8.2.
2. Artificial red mercuric sulphide, used principally as a pigment; vermilion. It was formerly an official remedy both in Great Britain and the United States.
3. A red color like vermilion pigment; vermilion. *Obs.*
cin′na-bar-ine (sĭn′ȧ-bȧ-rĭn; -rin), *a.* Pertaining to, like, consisting of, or containing, cinnabar; as, *cinnabarine* sand.
cin′na-mate (-māt), *n.* A salt or ester of cinnamic acid.
cin-nam′ic (sĭ-năm′ĭk; sĭn′ȧ-mĭk), *a.* [From CINNAMON.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, cinnamon.
cinnamic acid, a white crystalline odorless substance, $C_6H_5\text{-}C_2H_2\cdot CO_2H$, found in oil of cinnamon, storax, balsam of Peru, etc. It is now made extensively from certain benzene derivatives and used for the artificial production of indigo. — **c. alcohol.** See STYRONE. — **c. aldehyde,** a colorless aromatic oil, $C_8H_7\cdot CHO$, the chief constituent of oil of cinnamon.
Cin′na-mo′mum (sĭn′ȧ-mō′mŭm), *n.* [L., cinnamon.] *Bot.* A large genus of lauraceous trees and shrubs, natives of tropical and subtropical Asia and Australia. They have coriaceous 3–6-veined leaves and small apetalous flowers with a 6-cleft calyx and 9 stamens in three rows. Several species are of great economic importance. The genus is also represented by fossil remains, indicating a former wide distribution. See CINNAMON, CAMPHOR, CASSIA BARK.
cin′na-mon (sĭn′ȧ-mŭn), *n.* [F. *cinnamome*, L. *cinnamomum*, Gr. κιννάμωμον, κίνναμον; of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *qinnāmōn*.] **1.** The highly aromatic bark of any of several lauraceous trees of the genus *Cinnamomum*, esp. the Ceylonese *C. zeylanicum*. It is one of the best cordial, carminative, and astringent spices, and is much used in cookery for flavoring. It yields a colorless aromatic oil, **oil of cinnamon,** consisting essentially of cinnamic aldehyde.
2. Any tree that yields cinnamon. See CINNAMOMUM.

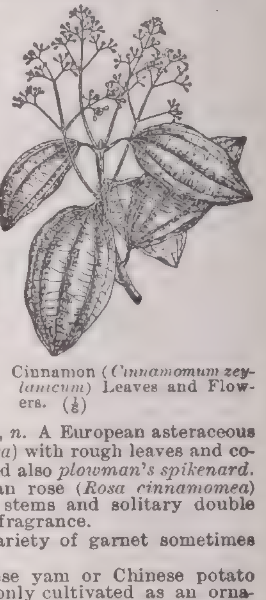
Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*) Leaves and Flowers. (⅛)

cinnamon bear. A dark chestnut-colored variety (*Ursus americanus*) of black bear.
cinnamon fern. A large North American fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), having rich cinnamon-colored spore-bearing fronds produced separately from the green foliage fronds.
cin′na-mon′ic (-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or like cinnamon; specif., *Chem.*, cinnamic.
cin′na-mon-root′ (-mŭn-rōōt′), *n.* A European asteraceous aromatic herb (*Inula squarrosa*) with rough leaves and corymbose flower heads; — called also *plowman's spikenard*.
cinnamon rose. A European rose (*Rosa cinnamomea*) with slender, half climbing stems and solitary double purple flowers, having a rich fragrance.
cinnamon stone. *Min.* A variety of garnet sometimes used in jewelry. See GARNET.
cinnamon vine. The Chinese yam or Chinese potato (*Dioscorea divaricata*), commonly cultivated as an ornamental climber for its glossy heart-shaped leaves, and in the tropics for its edible tubers.
cin′na-myl (sĭn′ȧ-mĭl), *n.* [*cinnamic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* **a** The radical, $C_6H_5CH:CHCO$, of cinnamic compounds. Cf. BENZOYL. **b** = STYRYL.
cin′no-line (-ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*cinnamic* + *quinoline*.] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline base, $C_8H_6N_2$, from certain diazo compounds. It is an orthodiazine.
cinque (sĭŋk), *n.* [F. *cinq*, fr. L. *quinque* five. See FIVE.]
1. Five; the number five in dice or cards.
2. *pl.* See under CHANGE RINGING.
cin′que-cen′tist (chēŋ′kwā-chĕn′tĭst), *n.* **1.** An Italian, esp. a poet or artist, of the 16th century. Cf. CINQUECENTO.
2. A student or imitator of the art or literature of the cinquecento.
‖ **cin′que-cen′to** (-tō), *n. & a.* [It., five hundred, abbr. for fifteen hundred, and hence the 16th century, i. e., the century including the years 1501, -2, -3, etc., to 1600.] The 16th century, regarded esp. as a period in the development of Italian art and literature. It follows the Italian classical revival (see RISORGIMENTO), and includes Italian renaissance at its height, and the beginning of its decadence. Also, a work of art produced in that century.
cinque′foil′ (sĭŋk′foil′), *n.* [*cinque* five + *foil*, F. *feuille* leaf. See FOIL.] **1.** *Bot.* Any of several rosaceous plants of the genus *Potentilla* having digitate leaves with 5 leaflets; — called also *five-finger*.
2. A decorative design likened to the leaf or flower of the cinquefoil; specif.: **a** *Her.* Such a figure used as a charge. **b** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having five points or cusps, used in windows, panels, etc.

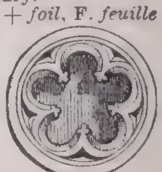
Cinquefoil, *Arch.*

Cin′cho-na′les (-nā′lēz), *n. pl* [NL. See CINCHONA.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the madder family, etc. — **cin′cho-nal** (-năl), *a.*
cin-cho′ni-a (sĭn-kō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Cinchonine.
cin′cho-nin′ic (sĭn′kō-nĭn′ĭk), *a. Chem.* See CINCHONIC ACID **a.**
cin′cho-tan′nic (-tăn′ĭk), *a.* [*cinchona* + *tannic*.] Designating a brownish red, soluble acid, $C_{14}H_{16}O_9$, found in cinchona bark. It is a glucoside.
cin′cho-tox′ine (-tŏk′sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [*cinchona* + *toxine*.] *Chem.* Cinchonicine.
cin′cho-va′tine (-vā′tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin.** [F., fr. NL. *Cinchona ovata* a species of cinchona.] = ARICINE.
Cin′cin-na′ti (sĭn′sĭ-nä′tĭ), *n. pl.* See *Order of the Cincinnati*, under ORDER.
Cincinnati anticline *or* **arch.** *Geol.* A low broad arch developed in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana after the close of the Ordovician period.
Cin′cli-dæ (sĭŋ′klĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CINCLUS.
cin′clis (sĭŋ′klĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CINCLIDES (-klĭ-dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. κιγκλίς a latticed gate.] *Zoöl.* One of the pores through which the acontia of sea anemones are protruded.
Cin′clus (-klŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κίγκλος a kind of bird.] *Zoöl* The genus consisting of the water ousels — sometimes placed in the thrush family or made a separate family, Cinclidæ.
cinder frame. A framework of wire in front of the tubes of a locomotive, to arrest the escape of cinders.
cin′der-ous (sĭn′dẽr-ŭs), *a.* = [CINDERY, 1.]
Ci-ne′ans (sĭ-nē′ănz). *D. Bib.*
cin′e-mat′ic (sĭn′ē-măt′ĭk), **cin′e-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), etc. Vars. of KINEMATIC, etc.
ci′ne-mom′e-ter (sī′nē-mŏm′ē-tẽr; sĭn′ē-), *n.* Var. of KINEMOMETER.
ci-nen′chy-ma (sĭ-nĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.: Gr. κινεῖν to move + *-enchyma*.] *Bot.* Laticiferous tissue. — **cin′en-chym′a-tous** (sĭn′ĕn-kĭm′ȧ-tŭs; -kī′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
cin′e-neg′a-tive (sĭn′ē-nĕg′ȧ-tĭv), *n.* [Gr. κινεῖν to move + *negative*.] A continuous film of chronophotograph negatives taken in a cinematograph.
cin′er-a′ceous (sĭn′ẽr-ā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *cineraceus*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] Like ashes; cinereous.
cin′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Cf. F. *cinération*.] Incineration.
cin′er-a′tor (sĭn′ẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* A crematory furnace; a crematory.
ci-ne′re-a (sĭ-nē′rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CINEREOUS.] *Anat.* The gray matter of nerve tissue. — **ci-ne′re-al** (-ăl), *a.* [& *R.*]
ci-ne′re-al, *a.* **1.** Cinerary. *Obs*
2. Ash-colored; cinereous.
3. Of, pert. to, or producing, ash; as, the *cinereal* (inorganic) constituents of a plant.
ci-ne′re-al. *n.* A cinereal substance, as a manure.
cin′er-es′cent (sĭn′ẽr-ĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *cinerescens*, p. pr., turning to ashes.] Somewhat cinereous.
ci-ner′u-lent (sĭ-nĕr′ōō-lĕnt), *a.* Full of ashes. *Rare.*
ci-ne′si-ol′o-gy (sĭ-nē′sĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), **ci-ne′sis** (sĭ-nē′sĭs), etc. Vars. of KINESIOLOGY, KINESIS, etc.
ci-ne′to-scop′ic (sĭ-nē′tō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* Var. of KINETOSCOPIC.
Cin′ga-lese′ (sĭŋ′gȧ-lēz′; -lēs′). Var. of SINGHALESE.
cin′gle (sĭŋ′g′l), *v. t.* To girdle; girth. *Obs.*
cin′gu-lar (-gū-lȧr), *n.* [See SANGLIER.] A wild boar in its fifth year. *Obs.*
cin′gu-late (-lāt), **cin′gu-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *cingulum, cingula*, girdle.] Having one or more colored bands.
cin′gu-lum Ve′ne-ris (-lŭm vĕn′ẽr-ĭs). [L.] The girdle of Venus.
cinke † CINQUE.
‖ **cin′na-bar Græ-co′rum** (grē-kō′rŭm). [L. *Graecorum*, gen. pl., of the Greeks.] = DRAGON'S BLOOD.
cin′na-bar′ic (sĭn′ȧ-băr′ĭk), *a.* Of cinnabar; cinnabarine.
cin-nam′e-in (sĭ-năm′ē-ĭn), *n.* Benzyl cinnamate, $C_{16}H_{14}O_2$, a crystalline substance found in storax, balsam of Peru, etc.
cin′na-mene (sĭn′ȧ-mēn), *n.* *Chem.* Styrene.
Cin′na-mo-den′dron (-mō-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [NL. See CINNAMON; -DENDRON.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American canellaceous trees having pungent aromatic bark resembling canella bark, whence they are often known as *false canella*.
cin′na-mol (-mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*cinnamic* + 2d *-ol*.] *Chem.* Styrene.
cin′na-mo′me-ous (sĭn′ȧ-mō′mē-ŭs), *a.* [See CINNAMOMIC.] Pert. to or resembling cinnamon; of the color of cinnamon.
cin′na-mom′ic (-mŏm′ĭk), *a.* [L. *cinnamomum* cinnamon.] Cinnamic.
cin′na-mon-bark′, *n.* See CANELLA.
cinnamon brown. = BISMARCK BROWN.
cin′na-mone (sĭn′ȧ-mōn), *n.* [*cinnamic* + *-one*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5\cdot C_2H_2)_2CO$, a ketone related to cinnamic acid as acetone is to acetic acid.
cin′na-moned (-mŭnd), *p. a.* Spiced with cinnamon.
cinnamon honeysuckle. The white swamp azalea (*Azalea viscosa*).
cin′na-mon-leaf′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cinnamon oak. The bluejack (*Quercus brevifolia*).
cinnamon oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cinnamon sedge. The sweet flag.
cinnamon teal. See TEAL.
cinnamon water. A beverage flavored with, or prepared from, cinnamon; specif., an old drink made by distilling spirits with cinnamon and sugar.
cin′na-mon-wood′, *n.* Sassafras.
cinnamyl alcohol. Styrone.
cin′na-myl′i-dene (sĭn′ȧ-mĭl′ĭ-dēn), *n.* [*cinnamyl* + *-id* + *-ene*.] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_6H_5CH:CH\cdot CH$, present in certain compounds related to cinnamic acid.
Cin′ne-reth (sĭn′ē-rĕth). *Bib.*
Cin′ne-roth (-rŏth; -rōth). *Bib.*
cin′nyl (-ĭl), *n.* Cinnamyl.
cinoper. † CINNABAR.
cinq. Var. of CINQUE.
‖ **cinq′-cents′** (săN′săN′), *n* [F., lit., five hundred.] A card game like bézique, but played with one pack of 32 cards, and having an additional count, of 120, for a sequence of the five highest cards of one suit. Five hundred points make a game.
cinq′foil. Var. of CINQUEFOIL.
cin-quain′ (sĭŋ-kān′), *n.* [F., fr. *cinq* five.] A group of five; specif.: **a** An ancient order of battle in which five battalions were drawn up in three lines. *Obs.* **b** A five-line stanza.
cinque′foiled′ (sĭŋk′foild′), *a.* See -ED.

cin'que-pace' (sĭŋ'kē-pās'), *n.* [*cinque* + *pace.*] A lively dance (called also *galliard*), the steps of which were regulated by the number five. *Obs.* *Shak.*

cinque point (sĭŋk). [*cinque* + *point.*] **1.** *Backgammon.* The fifth point from the outer edge on each player's home table; the five point.
2. *pl.* The five points (of Calvinism). See CALVINISM. *Obs.*

Cinque Ports (sĭŋk pōrts); *sing., Rare,* CINQUE PORT. [*cinque* + *port.*] **1.** A number of seaport towns on the coast of Kent and Sussex in England, orig. five — viz., Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, and Hythe (called in very early times "the five most important havens in the kingdom," owing to their position at the nearest part of England to the Continent) — to which were later added Winchelsea, Rye, and other minor places. The *Cinque Ports* were enfranchised by Edward the Confessor, and in 1278 Edward I. granted them a charter of confirmation. In return for special sea service in defense of the coast, rendered by vessels that were practically privateers, the *Cinque Ports* were granted many special privileges, as of civil and criminal jurisdiction. Most of such privileges have been annulled, but a certain amount of admiralty jurisdiction is still vested in their Lord Warden. Cf. QUESTLING.
2. Short for, barons of the Cinque Ports. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ci'on (sī'ŏn), *n.* [OF. *cion.* See SCION.] A shoot or bud of a plant; hence, a descendant. See SCION.
☞ Many American agriculturists and horticulturists have adopted the spelling *cion.*

Ci-pan'go (sĭ-păŋ'gō), *n.* A marvelous island or islands east of Asia, described in the "Voyages" of Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler. Cipango was an object of diligent search to Columbus and the early navigators to America. It is supposed by some to be the same as Japan.

ci'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* [OF. *cifre* zero, F. *chiffre* figure (cf. Sp. *cifra,* LL. *cifra*), fr. Ar. *çifr* empty, cipher, zero, fr. *çafara* to be empty. Cf. ZERO.] **1.** *Math.* A character or symbol (written 0) denoting the absence of all magnitude or quantity however small; naught; zero. In the decimal notation (and similarly in others) it is used to fill out, and so to specify, the blank places, in the absence of any digits which if present would occupy these places. Thus, in 5070 the two ciphers signify that there are no units and no hundreds; in .0308 they signify that there are no tenths and no thousandths. In algebra the essential properties of the cipher (0) as a numeral are defined by the equations: $a \pm 0 = a$ and $a \times 0 = 0$.
2. One that has no weight, worth, or influence; a nonentity.
Here he was a mere *cipher.* *Irving.*
3. By extension, any Arabic numeral; a number; figure.
The *ciphers* 1, 2, and 3 may have been derived from the initial letters of [Sanskrit] eka, dva, and tri, to which they bear some resemblance. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*
4. A symbolic character in general, as a letter, a hieroglyph, or an astrological sign or figure. *Obs.*
5. A private alphabet, system of characters, or other mode of writing, contrived for the safe transmission or record of private communications or secrets; a cryptograph; also, a writing in such characters or a cipher key.
His father . . . engaged him when he was very young to write all his letters to England in *cipher.* *Bp. Burnet.*
6. A combination or interweaving of letters, as the initials of a name; a device; a monogram; as, a painter's *cipher,* an engraver's *cipher,* etc. The cut represents the initials *N. W.*

Cipher.

7. *Music.* The sounding of an organ pipe without pressure on its corresponding key, occasioned by a defect in closing the valve.

ci'pher, *a.* In cipher; of the nature of a cipher; counting as naught; of no weight or influence; as, a *cipher* letter.
"Twelve *cipher* bishops." *Milton.*

ci'pher, *v. i.;* CI'PHERED (sī'fẽrd); CI'PHER-ING. **1.** To use figures in a mathematical process; to do sums in arithmetic; to figure.
2. *Music.* To sound independently by a defective action of the valve or other derangement; — said of an organ pipe.
3. To calculate; to revolve in the mind; to cast; figure. *Colloq., U. S.* *Emerson.*

ci'pher, *v. t.* **1.** To write or express in or as in ciphers, or characters, esp. in occult ones; to write in, or put into, cipher, or cryptogram.
His notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward.*
2. To decipher. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. *Cricket.* To score a cipher to; hence, to put (a batsman) out for a score of zero.
4. To reckon in figures; to get by ciphering; to calculate; compute; figure; — sometimes with *out.*
5. Hence, to calculate; contrive; — sometimes with *out. Colloq., U. S.*
6. *Shipbuilding.* To bevel or chamfer. *Rare.*

cipher disk. A contrivance used in the United States army for enciphering and deciphering secret messages, consisting of two concentric disks with the letters of the alphabet written around the edges of each, forward on the one disk and backward on the other. To insure sufficient variations, the disks may be set in any relative position.

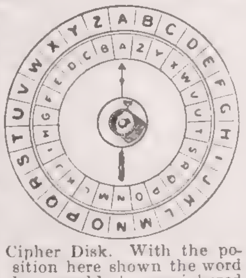

Cipher Disk. With the position here shown the word *boy* would be enciphered *z m c,* each letter of the original spelling being replaced by the adjacent letter on the other disk.

cip'o-lin (sĭp'ō-lĭn), *n.* Also ‖ **ci'pol-li'no** (chē'pōl-lē'nō); *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It. *cipollino,* prop., a little onion, fr. *cipolla* onion (cf. E. *cibol*); — in allusion to its overlying zones.] A whitish marble, from Rome, consisting of calcium carbonate, with greenish zones and foldings of talc.

cip'pus (sĭp'ŭs), *n.; pl.* CIPPI (-ī). [L., stake, post.] **1.** A pair of stocks; the stocks. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
2. *Archæol.* A post or pillar; esp., a gravestone or an inscribed stone set up as a talisman.

cir'ca (sûr'kȧ), *prep. & adv.* [L.] About; around; — often used in English with numerals to denote approximate accuracy. — *n.* An approximation. *Rare.*
A *circa* of reasonable probability can generally be attached to them. *Saintsbury.*

Cir-cæ'a (sẽr-sē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Circe* the enchantress.] *Bot.* A small genus of onagraceous herbs, natives of the Northern Hemisphere. They have inconspicuous white flowers succeeded by bristly fruit which adheres to clothing. *C. lutetiana* is known as *enchanter's nightshade.*

cir'car (sûr'kär), *n.* [See SIRCAR.] In India, a district or province under the Mogul Empire.

Cir-cas'sian (sẽr-kăsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Circassia or the Circassians.
Circassian seed, the seed of the red sandalwood tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*), used for necklaces, etc., in the Orient.

Cir-cas'sian, *n.* **1.** An individual of a group of tribes of the Caucasus, of Caucasian race but not of Indo-European speech, noted for their physical beauty. They are tall, with oval face, brown eyes, and chestnut hair, and are both amiable and brave. The chief tribes are the Cherkess, or Adighe, or Circassians proper, most of whom have emigrated to Turkish territory to escape Russian oppression, the Abkhasians, and the Kabardians. Cf. CAUCASIAN.
2. The language of the Circassian tribes. It is an agglutinative language of the incorporative type, and is not known to be related to any other family.
3. Any native or inhabitant of Circassia.
4. [*l. c.*] [Cf. F. *circassienne.*] A kind of twilled fabric of wool and cotton.

Cir'ce (sûr'sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κίρκη.] *Myth.* In the Odyssey, a sorceress, daughter of Helios, who dwelt on the island of Ææa and first feasted those who came there and then turned them by magic into the forms of beasts. Some of the companions of Odysseus having been thus transformed, the hero sets out to release them or to share their fate, and is provided by Hermes, who meets him on his way, with the herb moly, which prevents his succumbing to her spells. He compels her to restore his companions and remains with her for a year.
Circe of the Revolution, Madame Roland (1754–93); — so called in allusion to her influence over the Girondist leaders.

Cir-ce'an, Cir-cæ'an (sẽr-sē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Circaeus.*] Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, Circe; pleasing, but noxious; as, a *Circean* draft.

Cir-cen'sian (-sĕn'shăn), *a.* [L. *Circensis,* ludi *Circenses* the games in the Circus Maximus.] Of, pertaining to, or held in, the Circus, in Rome.

cir'ci-nate (sûr'sĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *circinatus,* p. p. of *circinare* to make round, fr. *circinus* a pair of compasses, from Gr. κίρκινος a circle.] Ring-shaped; specif., *Bot.,* rolled up on the axis with the apex as a center; — applied to vernation or foliation, and characteristic of fern fronds. — **cir'ci-nate-ly,** *adv.*

Rootstock of Male Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) showing Circinate Fronds.

cir'ci-nate, *v. t. & i.* To make a circle around; to circle. *Obs. or R.*

cir'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circinatio* circle.] **1.** An orbicular motion; a circling. *Obs.* *Bailey.*
2. A rounding or circle; one of a set of concentric layers or rings. *Obs.*

Cir'ci-nus (sûr'sĭ-nŭs), *n.; gen.* CIRCINI (-nī). [L., a pair of compasses.] *Astron.* A small southern constellation in the Milky Way next to Centaurus; the Compasses.

cir'cle (sûr'k'l), *n.* [ME. *cercle,* F. *cercle,* fr. L. *circulus,* dim. of *circus* circle, akin to Gr. κρίκος, κίρκος, circle, ring. Cf. CIRCUS, CIRCUM-.] **1.** A closed plane curve exactly alike throughout, all of its points being equidistant from a point within called the *center;* a ring; a circumference.
2. The plane surface bounded by such a curve.
3. Of a heavenly body: **a** Formerly, the sphere; now, the orbit; also, the period of revolution. **b** The sphere or orb.
It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Is. xl. 22.*
4. A halo, as around the moon.
5. Something having in general a circular form; as: **a** A ring or circlet. **b** A crown; diadem; coronet. **c** A circus ring. **d** A group of tiers of seats in a theater; as, the dress *circle.* **e** *Archæol.* A group of stones in a ring, as at Stonehenge. **f** *Weaving.* A flat piece sometimes used as a substitute for a swivel shuttle in hand and power looms. **g** *Astron.* An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle. When it is mounted on a heavy pier or wall in an observatory, it is called a **mural circle;** when mounted with a telescope on an axis and turning in Y's, in the plane of the meridian, a **meridian,** or **transit, circle;** when involving the principle of reflection, like the sextant, a **reflecting circle;** and when that of repeating an angle several times continuously around the graduated limb, a **repeating circle.**

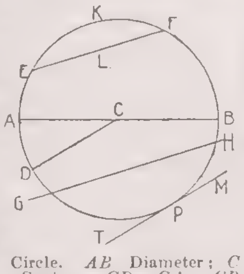

Circle. *AB* Diameter; *C* Center; *CD, CA, CB* Radii; *EKF* Arc on Chord *EF;* *ELFK* (area) Segment on Chord *EF;* *ACD* (area) Sector; *GH* Secant; *TPM* Tangent at point *P;* *EKFBPDA* Circumference.

6. Compass; circuit.
In the *circle* of this forest. *Shak.*
7. A series ending where it begins, and repeating itself.
Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain. *Dryden.*
8. A set or series of parts connected to form a whole; a system; cycle; round; as, a *circle* of pleasures, of sciences.
9. *Logic.* A form of reasoning in which the conclusion is, in some form, found to be unwarrantably assumed in the grounds or hypotheses from which the reasoning proceeds.
That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and, again, that gravity is a quality whereby a heavy body descends, is an impertinent *circle* and teaches nothing. *Glanvill.*
10. A circular group of persons; a ring.
11. A company assembled, or conceived to assemble, about a central point of interest, or bound by a common tie; a class or division of society; a coterie; a set.
As his name gradually became known, the *circle* of his acquaintance widened. *Macaulay.*
12. A territorial division or district; specif.: **a** In the Holy Roman Empire, any of the ten principalities or provinces which had seats in the Diet. *Obs.* **b** [G. *kreis.*] In modern Germany, a division for local government, corresponding in general to the English county. **c** [It. *circondario.*] In Italy, a subdivision of the province. **d** In India, a district for the issue of government paper currency.
13. Circuit of action or influence; realm. Cf. SPHERE, 5.
14. Indirect form of words; circumlocution. *Obs.*
Syn. — Ring, circlet, compass, circuit, inclosure.
circle at infinity, an imaginary circle at infinity, the common intersection of all spheres in ordinary space. — **c. of altitude,** *Astron.,* an almucantar. — **c. of convergence of a series,** *Math.,* in the plane of complex number, a circle that bounds the region of convergency of the series; as, the *circle of convergence* of the logarithmic series is the unit circle about the origin. — **c. of curvature,** the osculating circle or any equal circle. — **c. of declination,** *Astron.,* any great circle of the celestial sphere perpendicular to the equator; an hour circle. — **c. of fifths** *or* **keys,** an arrangement of the musical keys or of their signatures in such order that each keynote is the dominant or fifth of the key preceding. (In the reverse order each keynote is the subdominant or fourth of the key preceding.) Starting at C, this gives the sharp keys in the numerical order of sharps in their signatures. By reading the key of F♯ (six sharps) as its equivalent G♭ (six flats), and continuing, it gives the flat keys in the diminishing numerical order of the flats back to the key of C. The order is thus C, G, D, A, E, B, F♯ or G♭, D♭, A♭, E♭, B♭, F, C.

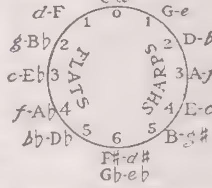

Circle of Fifths. The figures 1, 2, 3, etc., indicate the number of sharps or flats in the Major Keys, G, D, A, etc., and in their relative Minor Keys, *e, b, f*♯, etc.

— **c. of illumination,** *Astron.,* the great circle of a planet or satellite that forms the boundary between the illuminated and unilluminated hemispheres. — **c. of keys.** = CIRCLE OF FIFTHS. — **c. of latitude. a** *Astron.* Any great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. **b** A meridian of the terrestrial sphere along which latitude is measured; also, sometimes, a parallel of latitude. **c** *Spherical Projection.* A small circle of the sphere, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis. — **c. of longitude. a** Any lesser circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the ecliptic. **b** A parallel of latitude in the terrestrial sphere. — **c. of perpetual apparition,** *Astron.,* at any place, that circle around the visible celestial pole the stars in which never set. This circle is a parallel of declination tangent to the horizon, and its radius equals the latitude of the place. — **c. of perpetual occultation,** *Astron.,* at any given place, that circle around the depressed celestial pole the stars within which never rise. — **c. of position,** in Sumner's method of finding the longitude at sea, a small circle of the globe, whose center (called the **subsolar point**) is directly underneath the sun, and whose diameter is equal to the sun's observed zenith distance. The ship is always located at one of the intersecting points of two consecutive circles of position. — **c. of right ascension,** *Astron.,* a great circle passing through the celestial poles. — **c. of the gorge,** *Math.,* a minimum circle on a surface of revolution, cut out by a plane perpendicular to the axis. — **c. of the sphere,** a circle upon the surface of the sphere, specifically of the earth or of the heavens, called a **great circle** when its plane passes through the center of the sphere; in all other cases, a **small circle.** — **c. of Willis** (wĭl'ĭs), *Anat.,* a complete circle or ring of arteries formed by the anastomosing branches of the carotid and basilar arteries at the base of the brain; — so named from the English anatomist Thomas Willis (d. 1675). Its purpose is to equalize the blood pressure and to prevent interruption of the blood supply to the brain if one or more vessels should become obstructed.

cir'cle (sûr'k'l), *v. t.;* CIR'CLED (-k'ld); CIR'CLING (-klĭng). [ME. *cerclen,* F. *cercler,* fr. L. *circulare* to make round. See CIRCLE, *n.;* cf. CIRCULATE.] **1.** To encompass by or as by a circle; to surround; inclose; encircle; — sometimes with *in,* etc.
So he lies, *circled* with evil. *Coleridge.*
2. To move around; to revolve around.
Other planets *circle* other suns. *Pope.*
3. To make circular; as, to *circle* a barrel head.

cir'cle, *v. i.* To move in a circle; to form, or extend in, a circle; to circulate.
Thy name shall *circle* round the gaping throng. *Byron.*

cir'cled (sûr'k'ld), *p. a.* **1.** Encircled. *Shak.*
2. Marked with a circle or circles. *Pope.*
3. Having the form of a circle; round; circular.

circle geometry. Geometry in which the circle is taken as the element, or primary constituent, in which therefore the plane is 3-dimensional and space 6-dimensional.

circle reading. The reading of a graduated circle in a mathematical instrument, generally the mean result obtained from several such readings.

cir'clet (sûr'klĕt), *n.* **1.** A little circle; esp., an ornament for the person having the form of a circle; that which encircles, as a ring, a bracelet, or a headband.
Her fair locks in rich *circlet* be enrolled. *Spenser.*
Fairest of stars . . . that crown'st the smiling morn
With thy bright *circlet.* *Milton.*
2. In general, a round band, a ring, or small hoop. *Pope.*

cir'clet, *v. t. & i.;* CIR'CLET-ED; CIR'CLET-ING. To move in circlets over; to form circlets. *Rare.*

cir'cuit (sûr'kĭt), *n.* [F. *circuit,* fr. L. *circuitus,* fr. *cir-*

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cinque'-spot'ted, *a.* Five-spotted. *Rare.* *Shak.*
cin'ter, cin'tre (sĭn'tẽr), *n.* [F. *cintre.*] In architecture, a center, or centering. *Rare.*
cintfoyle. ✝ CINQUEFOIL.
Ci-nu'ra (sĭ-nū'rȧ; sĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κινεῖν to move + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of insects of the order Thysanura, including the bristletails (which see). — **ci-nu'ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **ci-nu'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*
‖ **Ciom'pi** (chŏm'pē), *n. pl.* [It. *ciompo* carder.] The Florentine popular party, led by Michele di Lando, a wool maker, for a time successful in a revolt about 1378.
ci'on (sī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. κίων a pillar, the uvula.] The uvula.
ci'o-ni'tis (sī'ō-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvula.
ci'o-no-cra'ni-al (-nō-krā'nĭ-ăl), **ci'o-no-cra'ni-an** (-ăn), *a.* [See CION; CRANIAL.] Having a rodlike epipterygoid bone in the skull; — said of some lizards.
ci'o-nop-to'sis (-nŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See CION; PTOSIS.] Abnormal elongation of the uvula.
ci-on'o-tome (sī-ŏn'ō-tōm), *n.* [*cion* + *-tome.*] An instrument for amputating the uvula. — **ci'o-not'o-my** (sī'ō-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.*
cioppino. ✝ CHOPINE.
‖ **ci'pa'ye** (sē'pȧ'y'), *n.* [F.] A sepoy.
ci'pher-a-ble (sī'fẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.]
ci'pher-er, *n.* One who ciphers.
ci'pher-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. *Obs. & R.*
cipher key. A key to assist in reading writings in cipher.
cipres, cipresse. ✝ CYPRESS, a tree; CYPRES, a fabric.
cir. *Abbr.* Circa, circiter, circum (L., about). [*Bib.*]
Cir'a-ma (sĭr'ȧ-mȧ; sĭ-rā'mȧ).
circ (sûrk). Var. of CIRQUE.
circ. *Abbr.* Circa, circiter, circum (L., about).
Cir-ca'ë-tus (sẽr-kā'ē-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κίρκος hawk + ἀετός eagle.] *Zoöl.* An Old World genus of large hawks intermediate in characters between the eagles and the harriers.
Cir-cas'sic (-kăs'ĭk), *a.* Circassian.
circe. ✝ CHURCH.
Cir-cen'sial, *a.* Circensian. *Obs. & R.*
cir'ci-nal (sûr'sĭ-năl), *a.* *Bot.* Circinate.
cir'cin'gle. Var. of SURCINGLE.
cir'ci-ter (-sĭ-tẽr). [L.] About.
cir'cl. Circle. *Ref. Sp.*
cir'cld. Circled. *Ref. Sp.*
circle iron. 1. A hollow punch with a circular cutting edge. **2.** A fifth wheel.
cir'cler (sûr'klẽr), *n.* **1.** One that circles. **2.** A cyclic poet (of antiquity). *Obs. & R.*
cir'cle-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
cir'cling (sûr'klĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CIRCLE.
circling boy, a kind of street ruffian. *Obs. Slang.*
cir'cly (-klĭ), *adv.* In a circular form. *Obs. & R.*
cir'co-late. ✝ CIRCULATE.
‖ **cir'con-da'ri-o** (chēr'kōn-dä'rē-ō), *n.; pl.* CIRCONDARI (-dä'rē). [It.] = CIRCLE, 12 c.
circot. ✝ SURCOAT.
cir'co-va'ri-an (sûr'kō-vā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *circum* about + *ovarian.*] *Zoöl.* Around the ovary.
circue, *v. t.* [F. *circuir.*] To encircle; to surround; also, to go or travel round. *Obs.*

D E F G H I J K L M

cuire or *circumire* to go around; *circum* around + *ire* to go.] **1**. The circumference of, or distance round, any space or area; the boundary line round an area; compass.
The *circuit* or compass of Ireland is 1,800 miles. *Stow.*
2. That which encircles anything, as a crown; circlet. *Obs.*
The golden *circuit* on my head. *Shak.*
3. The space inclosed within a circle, or within limits.
A *circuit* wide inclosed with goodliest trees. *Milton.*
4. Act of moving, going, or revolving round, as in a circle or orbit, or of traversing a given course round an area of whatever shape, as a baseball diamond; a round; circuitous route or journey; detour; revolution; as, the periodical *circuit* of the earth round the sun.
5. A regular or appointed journeying from place to place in the pursuit of one's calling, as of a judge, or a preacher.
6. Those making the circuit, as the judges.
7. A route over, or district through, which one periodically journeys from place to place, as in the pursuit of his calling; specif.: **a** A judicial district established by law for a judge or judges to visit for the administration of justice. **b** *Methodist Church.* A district in which an itinerant preacher labored. **c** The order or course of a series of harness races held at various associated tracks according to a more or less permanent schedule. The series of most important meets constitutes the **grand circuit**.
8. **a** In electricity, the complete path of an electric current, including, usually, the generating device; also, by extension, any portion of such a path. The complete path is often spoken of as a **closed circuit**; when its continuity is broken, so that a current is no longer able to pass, the circuit is said to be an **open**, or **broken, circuit**. **b** In magnetism, a path of magnetic flux. Like the electric circuit, it is spoken of as *open* or *closed*.
9. *Math.* Any closed curve on a surface.
10. Circumlocution, as of reasoning. *Obs.* "Thou hast used no *circuit* of words." *Huloet.*
circuit of action. = CIRCUITY OF ACTION.

cir′cuit (sûr′kĭt), *v. t. & i.;* CIR′CUIT-ED; CIR′CUIT-ING. To go, travel, or move around; to make the circuit of; to compass; circulate. "Having *circuited* the air." *T. Warton.*

cir′cuit-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to circuits, or consisting in a circuit.

circuit binding. A style of binding for books having flexible projections of the covers, called **circuit edges**, that fold and meet so as to close in the edges of the book.

circuit breaker. *Elec.* An automatic device for breaking a circuit at the highest current which it may be called upon to carry.

circuit court. *Law.* A court which sits successively in different places in its circuit (see CIRCUIT, 7 **a**). Specif.: **a** In Scotland, a court that sits in the various principal towns, with a jurisdiction analogous to the English courts of assize. **b** In the United States, certain Federal courts below the Circuit Court of Appeals and above the District Courts, the full bench of which consists of a designated justice of the Supreme Court (the **circuit justice**), a special circuit judge, and the judge of the district court, any two of whom may hold the court. These Circuit Courts have a statutory jurisdiction both in law and equity. Some of the States also have circuit courts, with statutory jurisdiction in matters of State cognizance.

cir′cuit-eer′ (sûr′kĭt-ēr′), *n.* A circuiter. *Pope.*

cir′cuit-er (sûr′kĭt-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or travels a circuit, as a circuit judge. *R. Whitlock.*

cir′cu-i′tion (sûr′kū̍-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *circuitio.* See CIRCUIT.] Act of circuiting, or going round; hence, circumlocution, or circuitous mode of reasoning or arguing. *Archaic.*

cir-cu′i-tous (sẽr-kū̍′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [LL. *circuitosus.*] Going round in a circuit; roundabout; indirect; as, a *circuitous* road; a *circuitous* manner of accomplishing an end.
Syn. — Roundabout, winding, indirect; curved, serpentine, flexuous; twisted, mazy, labyrinthine, crooked; deviating, rambling, wandering, vagrant; disingenuous, underhand, deceitful. — CIRCUITOUS, SINUOUS, TORTUOUS, DEVIOUS, OBLIQUE agree in suggesting the opposite of directness, lit. or fig. CIRCUITOUS implies a roundabout, SINUOUS, a winding or undulating, TORTUOUS, a twisted, course or (fig.) method of procedure; as, "The shorn and parceled Oxus strains along . . . a foil'd *circuitous* wanderer" (*M. Arnold*); "Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain . . . conducts the eye along his *sinuous* course" (*Cowper*); "my *sinuous*, easy, unpolemical mode of proceeding" (*M. Arnold*); "How sweetly dost thou mix with the blood, and help it through the most difficult and *tortuous* passages to the heart!" (*Sterne*); "As we track Elizabeth through her *tortuous* mazes of lying and intrigue" (*J. R. Green*). DEVIOUS applies to that which is off the direct course, lit. or fig.; OBLIQUE, to that which diverges from a straight line, or (fig.) from directness or rectitude; as, "As if it lurked in *devious* ways, and were to be tracked through bush and brier" (*H. James*); "All censure of a man's self is *oblique* praise" (*Johnson*). See DEVIATE, CROOKED.
— **cir-cu′i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **cir-cu′i-tous-ness**. *n.*

cir-cu′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. OF. *circuité.*]
1. Compass; circuit. *Obs.*
2. A going round in a circle or circuit; a course not direct; circuitousness; a roundabout way of proceeding.
circuity of action, *Law*, a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to attain the object in view.

cir′cu-lant (sûr′kū̍-lănt), *n.* [L. *circulans*, p. pr. of *circulare.*] *Math.* A determinant in which each row is derived from the preceding by cyclic permutation, each constituent being pushed into the next column and the last into the first, so that the constituents of the principal diagonal are all the same.

cir′cu-lar (-lăr), *a.* [L. *circularis*, fr. *circulus* circle: cf. F. *circulaire*, OF. also *circulier.* See CIRCLE.] **1**. In the form of, or bounded by, a circle; round.
2. Perfect; complete. *Obs.*
A man so absolute and *circular*
In all those wished-for rarities that may take
A virgin captive. *Massinger.*
3. Moving in or describing a circle; as, *circular* motion.
4. Moving or happening in a cycle of repetition; constituting a link in a circular chain. *Emerson.*
5. Circuitous; roundabout; indirect.
6. *Logic.* Of the nature of a circle (in sense 9); reasoning in a circle; begging the question.
7. Adhering to a fixed circle of legends; cyclic. See CYCLIC POETS. *Obs. & R.*
8. Addressed to, affecting, or pertaining to, a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; intended for circulation; as, a *circular* letter.
9. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the circle or its properties; as, *circular* arc; *circular* measure.
10. Repeating or renewing itself automatically; continuing indefinitely by mere repetition; as, respiration is a *circular* process.
circular arc, any portion of a circle. — **c. canon.** *Music.* **a** One of which the subject leads back to its own beginning, so that it may be endlessly repeated; a perpetual canon. **b** One whose repetitions modulate through a circle of keys. — **c. constant**, *Math.*, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. See PI, *n.*, 2. — **c. cubics**, *Math.*, curves of third order passing through the two circular points at infinity. — **c. error**, the error in a timepiece resulting from variations in the extent of the arc described by the pendulum. — **c. function**, a trigonometrical function, esp. an inverse trigonometrical function. — **c. inch**, the area of a circle of one inch diameter, used as a unit of measure for circles; 0.7854 sq. in. — **c. insanity**, a form of insanity characterized by alternating periods of depression or melancholia and excitement or mania which may be interrupted by lucid intervals. — **c. instruments**, mathematical or nautical instruments, for measuring angles, in which the graduation extends round the whole circle, or through 360°. — **c. integral**, *Math.*, an integral whose path of integration is a circle about a pole as center, in the plane of the complex variable. — **c. line.** *Geom.* **a** A line through a circular point at infinity, or tangent to the absolute. **b** Any of the straight lines pertaining to the circle, as sines, tangents, secants, etc. — **c. measure.** *Math.* **a** That in which the radian is taken as the unit angle. See RADIAN. **b** Angular measure. — **c. measure of an angle**, *Math.*, that in which the unit angle has its measuring arc equal to the radius of the circle. — **c. micrometer**, a metallic ring fixed in the focus of the object glass of a telescope, and used to determine differences of right ascension and declination by observing the times when objects cross the inner or outer periphery of the ring; — called also *annular*, or *ring, micrometer*. — **c. mil**, a unit used for the measurement of the area of the cross section of wires, tubes, and rods, being the area of a circle whose diameter is one mil; 0.000000785 of a square inch. — **c. note.** **a** A circular letter, esp. one used in diplomacy. **b** A form of letter of credit. See under LETTER. — **c. numbers**, *Arith.*, those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the numbers themselves; thus $5^4 = 625$, $6^3 = 216$, $11^2 = 121$. — **c. pitch.** *Mech.* See PITCH, *n.*, **11 a**. — **c. plane**, *Math.*, a plane tangent to the absolute. — **c. points at infinity**, *Geom.*, two imaginary points in a plane, at infinity, the common intersection of all circles in the plane; — called also *focoids*. — **c. polarization.** *Optics.* See POLARIZATION. — **c. quadrat**, *Print.*, a quadrat curved on one side. — **c. sailing.** **a** = SPHERICAL SAILING. **b** Great circle sailing. — **c. saw**, a thin steel disk with teeth (usually forward set) on its periphery, used by revolving it upon a spindle at high speed, ordinarily at about five hundred revolutions per minute for wood saws; also, a machine comprising such a saw as its chief essential. Called also *buzz saw*. — **c. scale**, any scale insect of the genus *Aspidiotus*, so named from the round shieldlike form of the adult female scale. They include many injurious species, as the San José scale, the red scale (*A. aurantii*) of the orange, etc. — **c. sinus**, *Anat.*, a circular venous channel at the base of the brain, formed by the intercavernous sinuses which connect the cavernous sinuses of each side, passing one in front and one behind the pituitary body. — **c. storm**, a violent cyclonic storm, as a typhoon. — **c. units**, *Elec.*, units based on the area of a circle with unit diameter.

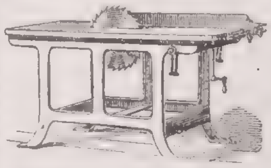

Circular Saw and Saw Bench.

cir′cu-lar (sûr′kū̍-lȧr), *n.* [Cf. (for sense 2) F. *circulaire*, lettre *circulaire.* See CIRCULAR, *a.*] **1**. A circular figure, space, or object, as a brick.
2. A circular letter, note, or paper, usually printed, copies of which are addressed or given to various persons. *Circular* is defined for purposes of United States post-office classification by Act of Congress of March 3, 1879, c. 180.
3. A long sleeveless cloak, not shaped to the figure.

cir′cu-lar′i-ty (sûr′kū̍-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *circularitas.*] **1**. Quality or state of being circular; circular form or position.
2. That which is circular; a circular space. *Obs.*

cir′cu-lar-ize (sûr′kū̍-lȧr-īz), *v. t.;* CIR′CU-LAR-IZED (-īzd); CIR′CU-LAR-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1**. To make circular.
2. **a** To send circulars to, esp. for advertising purposes; to ply with circulars. **b** To turn into, or use as a copy for, a circular; also, to advertise by circulars, as a book. *Cant.*
— **cir′cu-lar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* — **cir′cu-lar-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*

cir′cu-late (-lāt), *v. i.;* CIR′CU-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); CIR′CU-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *circulatus*, p. p. of *circulare*, v. t., to surround, make round, *circulari*, v. i., to gather into a circle. See CIRCLE.] **1**. To move or revolve in a circle or circuit, or circuitously, or (*Obs.*) round an axis; to move round and return to the same point, as the blood from the heart through the arteries and veins to the heart again.
2. To pass or go about from place to place, from person to person, as in a social circle, or from hand to hand; to be diffused; as, money *circulates*; a story *circulates*; specif., of a book, newspaper, etc., to go into the hands of readers.
3. *Math.* To have a period of two or more figures which recurs or is repeated ad infinitum; to recur or be repeated ad infinitum; as, .354354354...; — said of a decimal or of the recurring period or expression. Less strictly, repeating decimals, or those in which one figure recurs or is repeated ad infinitum, are also called *circulating* decimals.

cir′cu-late, *v. t.* **1**. *Old Chem.* To subject to continuous redistillation in a closed vessel.
2. To make the circuit of; encompass. *Obs.*
3. To cause to circulate; as, to *circulate* a report; to *circulate* bills of credit; to *circulate* the Bible.
Syn. — Spread, diffuse, propagate, disseminate.

cir′cu-lat′ing (-lāt′ĭng), *p. a. & vb. n.* of CIRCULATE, *v.*
circulating boiler, a boiler in which circulation of the water is secured, usually by unequal heating. — **circulating capital.** *Pol. Econ.* See 2d CAPITAL, *n.*, 3. — **c.**, *or* **circulatory, decimal**, a decimal that circulates. See CIRCULATE, *v. i.*, 3. — **c. element**, *Math.*, a function, A_q, of two integers, a and q, such that $A_q = 1$ when q is an exact multiple of a, but otherwise $A_q = 0$. — **c. equation**, *Math.*, a difference equation whose coefficients change cyclically for successive values of the variable. — **c. function**, *Math.*, a linear function of circulating elements of the same two integers, a variable q and a period a, of the form

$$A_0 a_q + A_1 a_{q-1} + \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot + A_{a-1} a_{q-a+1}.$$

When these numerical coefficients (the A's) fulfill the equations:

$$A_0 + A_b + \ldots + A_{a-b} = 0$$
$$A_1 + A_{b+1} + \ldots + A_{a-b+1} = 0$$
$$A_2 + A_{b+2} + \ldots + A_{a-b+2} = 0, \text{ etc.,}$$

for every b that divides a exactly, the circulating function is prime. — **c. library**, a library whose books are intended for circulation among subscribers or the public. — **c. medium**, a current medium of exchange, whether coin, bank notes, or government notes.

cir′cu-la′tion (sûr′kū̍-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *circulatio*: cf. F. *circulation.*] **1**. In general, act or state of circulating.
2. Specif., a circling, revolution, or rotation, as on an axis or in an orbit; hence, a set or series of actions, etc., continuously repeated or alternated.
3. Act of moving in any course, other than a strict circle, which brings the moving body to the place where its motion began.
This continual *circulation* of human things. *Swift.*
4. *Physiol.* **a** The movement of the blood in the vessels of the body, caused by the pulsations of the heart, so that it may supply nutriment and oxygen to all parts of the body, and carry the waste products to the organs of excretion. See BLOOD, RESPIRATION, HEART. In man and other mammals, and in birds, the circulation is called **double**, the blood making two distinct circuits. The **pulmonary circulation** starts from the *right* auricle of the heart, the blood passing successively to the right ventricle, the pulmonary arteries, the lungs (there becoming arterial), the pulmonary veins, and to the *left* auricle. There the **systemic circulation** begins, the blood (still arterial) passing to the *left* ventricle, the systemic arteries, the capillaries of various organs and tissues, and returning (now in a venous state) through the veins to the *right* auricle again. In reptiles and amphibians the two ventricular cavities are not completely separated, so that the arterial and venous blood becomes more or less mixed. In the fishes, which breathe by gills, the blood passes from the heart through the gills to the organs and tissues of the body, thus making only a single circuit. See also PORTAL VEIN. In the invertebrates the higher forms have a more or less complete and efficient circulation. In others the blood may simply flow about in the body cavity, while many internal parasites and the smaller and lower forms have no special circulating fluid, the nutrient matter passing from one cell to another by a process of osmosis. **b** Less frequently, the movement of the lymph; in plants, the flow of the sap. See SAP, TRANSLOCATION.

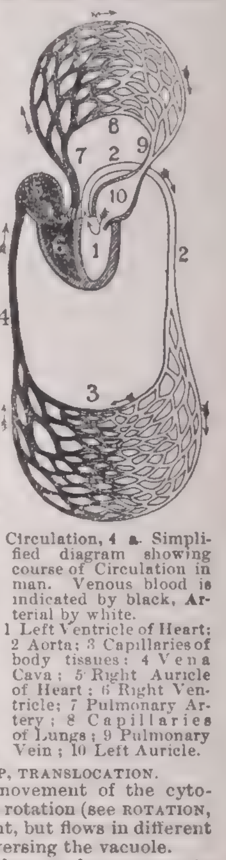

Circulation, 4 **a**. Simplified diagram showing course of Circulation in man. Venous blood is indicated by black, Arterial by white.
1 Left Ventricle of Heart; 2 Aorta; 3 Capillaries of body tissues; 4 Vena Cava; 5 Right Auricle of Heart; 6 Right Ventricle; 7 Pulmonary Artery; 8 Capillaries of Lungs; 9 Pulmonary Vein; 10 Left Auricle.

5. *Plant Physiol.* The streaming movement of the cytoplasm in plant cells. It differs from rotation (see ROTATION, 3) in that the current is not constant, but flows in different directions through the strands traversing the vacuole.
6. Act of passing from place to place or from person to person, or the extent to which this takes place, as of money in commercial transactions; transmission; diffusion or dissemination, or the measure of it, as of a book or newspaper.
7. A circulated statement or rumor. *Obs.* *Burke.*
8. That which is in circulation as the medium of exchange; circulating medium; currency; circulating coin, notes, bills, etc. Cf. CURRENCY.
circulation along a curve, *Math.*, the line integral of the tangential component of the velocity vector, taken along the curve.

cir′cu-la-tive (sûr′kū̍-lā-tĭv), *a.* Promoting circulation; circulating. *Coleridge.*

cir′cu-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *circulator* a peddler.] One that circulates; specif.: **a** A mountebank who collects people around himself; a quack. *Obs. Heywood.* **b** A person who circulates coin, news, etc., or, esp., tales or scandal. **c** *Math.* A circulating function.

cir′cu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō̍-rĭ), *a.* [L. *circulatorius* pert. to a mountebank: cf. F. *circulatoire.*] **1**. Of or pert. to circulation, as of the blood, air, etc.; causing, or concerned in, circulation; as, *circulatory* organs; *circulatory* diseases.
2. *Old Chem.* Of or pertaining to the process of "circulating" liquids; as, *circulatory* vessels.
circulatory decimal. = CIRCULATING DECIMAL.

cir′cu-la-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Old Chem.* A vessel in which to "circulate" liquids, as a pelican.

cir′cum- (sûr′kŭm-). [Akin to *circle*, *circus.*] **1**. A Latin adverb and preposition, used as a prefix in many English words, and signifying *around*, *about*, or *round about*.
2. *Math.* An abbreviation for *circumscribed*; — used in many geometrical terms; as in *circum*circle, *circum*cone, *circum*conic, *circum*parallelogram, *circum*pentagon, etc.
☞ The reference "See CIRCUM-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *circum-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

cir′cum-am′ba-ges (-ăm′bā-jēz), *n. pl.* [*circum-* + *ambages.*] Roundabout or indirect course (of speech); circumlocutions. *Rare.* — **cir′cum-am-ba′gious** (-ăm-bā′jŭs), *a.*

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circuit edges. See CIRCUIT BINDING.
cir′cuit-eer′ (sûr′kĭt-ēr′), *v. i.;* CIR′CUIT-EER′ING. To travel or make a circuit. *Obs. or R.*
cir′cui-tor (sûr′kĭ-tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who makes a circuit, as an inspector.
‖ **cir-cu′i-tus . . . ver-bo′rum** (sûr-kū̍′ĭ-tŭs vûr-bō′rŭm). [L.] *Rhet.* Lit., a circuit of words: a period. *Cicero* (*De Oratore*, III. 49).
cir′cu-la-ble (sûr′kū̍-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of circulation.
cir′cu-lar-ism (-lȧr-ĭz'm), *n.* Theory of circularity of space.
cir′cu-lar-ly, *adv.* of CIRCULAR.
cir′cu-lar-ness, *n.* Circularity.
cir′cu-la-ry (sûr′kū̍-lā-rĭ), *a.* Circular. *Obs.*
cir′cu-late, *n.* *Math.* A circulating decimal. *Obs.*
cir′cu-la-to′ri-ous (sûr′kū̍-lȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a circulator, or mountebank. *Obs.*
cir′cule *n.* [L. *circulus.*] Circle; ring. *Obs. & R.*
cir′cule, *v. i.* [F. *circuler.*] To circulate or circle. *Obs.*
cir′cu-let (sûr′kū̍-lĕt), *n.* † CIRCLET.
cir′cu-line (-lĭn), *a.* Circular. *Obs.*
‖ **cir′cu-lus** (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* CIRCULI (-lī). [L.] A circle or ring.
‖ **cir′cu-lus in pro-ban′do** (ĭn prō-băn′dō). [L., a circle in proof.] *Logic.* A form of *petitio principii*. = CIRCLE, *n*, 9.
cir′cum-ad-ja′cent (sûr′kŭm-ȧ-jā′sĕnt), *a.* Immediately surrounding.
cir′cum-ag′i-tate (-ăj′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*circum-* + *agitate.*] To drive or move round. *Obs.* — **cir′cum-ag′i-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
cir′cum-am′bag-ing (-ăm′bā-

cir′cum-am′bi-ence (sûr′kŭm-ăm′bĭ-ĕns), *n.* [From CIRCUMAMBIENT.] Act of going around or surrounding.
cir′cum-am′bi-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1**. Circumambience.
2. Quality or state of being circumambient; also, that which surrounds or encompasses; environment.
cir′cum-am′bi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [*circum-* + *ambient.*] Going round; surrounding; inclosing or being on all sides; encompassing. "The *circumambient* heaven." *J. Armstrong.*
cir′cum-am′bu-late (-ăm′bū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *circumambulatus*, p. p. of *circumambulare* to walk around; *circum* + *ambulare*. See AMBULATE.] To walk round about or about. — **cir′cum-am′bu-la′tion** (-ăm′bū-lā′shŭn), *n.*
Then I must . . . *circumambulate* the pond. *H. van Dyke.*
cir′cum-am′bu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or characterized by circumambulation.
cir′cum-bend′i-bus (-bĕn′dĭ-bŭs), *n.* A roundabout or indirect way or process; a circumlocution. *Jocular.*
Cir′cum-cel′lion (-sĕl′yŭn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CELLIONS (-yŭnz), L. -CELLIONES (-sĕl-yō′nēz). [L. *circumcellio*, *-onis*; *circum* around + *cella* cell.] **1**. *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect or group of fanatic Donatists of the 4th century, who roved through northern Africa, plundering and marauding, and who frequently willfully exposed themselves to death at the hands of the pagans so as to be martyrs. The Circumcellions are called also *Agonists*, *Agonistæ*, or *Agonistici.*
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, any roving monk.
cir′cum-cinct′ (-sĭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *circumcinctus.*] Girt about; girdled; cinctured. *Rare.*
This [circle] was by another *circumcinct. C. E. Norton* (*Dante*).
cir′cum-cise (sûr′kŭm-sīz), *v. t.*; CIR′CUM-CISED (-sīzd); CIR′CUM-CIS′ING. [L. *circumcisus*, p. p. of *circumcidere* to cut around, to circumcise; *circum* + *caedere* to cut; akin to E. *cæsura*, homi*cide*, con*cise*.] **1**. To cut off the prepuce, or foreskin, of (in the case of males), or the internal labia of (in the case of females).
2. *Script.* To purify spiritually.
3. To cut around, off, or away. *Obs.* *Gen.* xvii. 11.
4. To cut off; to cut short; to circumscribe. *Obs.*
cir′cum-ci′sion (-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *circumcisio.*] **1**. The act of cutting off the prepuce, or foreskin, of males, or the internal labia of females. The circumcision of males is practiced as a religious rite by the Jews, Moslems, etc.
2. *Script.* **a** The Jews as a circumcised people. **b** Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification, and acceptance of the Christian faith.
3. *Eccl.* A festival commemorating the circumcision of Jesus, held on the first of January in the Roman Catholic, Eastern, and Anglican Churches.
4. Act of cutting around. *Obs.*
cir′cum-clude′ (-klōōd′; 243), *v. t.* [L. *circumcludere*, *-clusum*, to inclose.] To inclose or shut in or up. *Rare.*
cir′cum-clu′sion (-klōō′zhŭn; 243), *n.* Act of circumcluding; specif., *Med.*, a form of acupressure by means of a wire passed around the artery and attached to a pin inserted beneath it.
cir′cum-cone′ (sûr′kŭm-kōn′), *n.* *Math.* A cone surface all of whose elements are tangent to a given surface. — **cir′cum-con′ic** (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.*
cir′cum-den′u-da′tion (-dĕn′ū-dā′shŭn), *n.* *Geol.* Denudation around an object, leaving it isolated.
cir′cum-duce′ (-dūs′), *v. t.*; -DUCED′ (-dūst′); -DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). [See CIRCUMDUCT.] **1**. To carry around; circumduct.
2. *Scots Law.* To set a limit or end to, or declare to be at an end, as by a judicial decision; as, to *circumduce* the term allowed for introducing evidence.
cir′cum-duct′ (-dŭkt′), *v. t.*; -DUCT′ED; -DUCT′ING. [L. *circumductus*, p.p. of *circumducere* to lead around; *circum* + *ducere* to lead.] **1**. To lead about; to lead astray. *Rare.*
2. *Law.* To put a limit or end to; esp., *Civil Law*, to abrogate or annul; as, to *circumduct* a law or citation.
3. To give a motion of circumduction to, as a horse's leg. See CIRCUMDUCTION, 2.
cir′cum-duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumductio.*] **1**. A leading about; circuitous course, lit. or fig. *Rare. Hooker.*
2. A turning about a center or axis; revolution; rotation; specif., *Physiol.*, the movement of a limb so that its distal end describes a circle, the proximal end remaining fixed.
3. *Law.* Act of circumducing or circumducting; termination, abrogation, or cancellation, as of the term allowed for giving evidence.
cir′cum-e-soph′a-gal, **cir′cum-œ-soph′a-gal** (-ē-sŏf′ȧ-găl), **-e′so-phag′e-al** *or* **-œ′so-phag′e-al** (-ē′sō-făj′ē-ăl), *a.* Surrounding the esophagus; — applied specif., *Zoöl.*, to the ring of nerve ganglia and commissures of many mollusks and arthropods.
cir-cum′fer-ence (sẽr-kŭm′fẽr-ĕns), *n.* [L. *circumferentia*; fr. *circum* and *ferre* to bear. See BEAR, *v.*] **1**. The line that goes round or encompasses a circular plane surface; the circle itself; perimeter; hence, in general, periphery, circuit, or bound. *Milton.*
2. Surface of a sphere or globular body. *Obs.*
3. Anything round or circular. *Obs. & R.* *Milton.*
cir-cum′fer-en′tial (-ĕn′shăl), *a.* [LL. *circumferentialis.*] Of or pert. to the circumference; of the nature of a circumference; encompassing; encircling; in *Anat.*, designating the fibrocartilage bordering certain articular cavities.
circumferential pitch, *Mech.*, circular pitch (see PITCH, 11 **a**).

cir-cum′fer-en′tor (sẽr-kŭm′fẽr-ĕn′tẽr), *n.* [See CIRCUMFERENCE.] **1**. *Surv.* A horizontal compass with diametral projecting arms carrying each a vertical slit sight at its extremity, used for taking horizontal angles and bearings. It sometimes carries an exact vertical leveling attachment.

Circumferentor.

2. A graduated wheel for measuring tires; a tire circle.
cir′cum-flect′ (sûr′kŭm-flĕkt′; sûr′kŭm-flĕkt), *v. t.*; -FLECT′ED; -FLECT′ING. [L. *circumflectere.* See CIRCUMFLEX.]
1. To mark with the circumflex accent, as a vowel.
2. To bend around. *Rare.*
cir′cum-flex (sûr′kŭm-flĕks), *n.* [L. *circumflexus* a bending round, fr. *circumflectere*, *circumflexum*, to bend or turn about; *circum* + *flectere* to bend. See FLEXIBLE.]
1. *Gram.* A mark (^, ⌢, later ~) orig. used in Greek over long vowels to indicate a compound (rising-falling) tone, and thence in other languages to mark length, contraction, etc.; — called also *circumflex accent.* See ACCENT, *n.*, 2.
2. A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and a fall or a fall and a rise on the same syllable. *Walker.*
cir′cum-flex, *v. t.*; -FLEXED (-flĕkst); -FLEX′ING (-flĕk′sĭng).
1. To flex, or bend, round.
2. To mark or pronounce with a circumflex. *Walker.*
cir′cum-flex, *a.* [L. *circumflexus*, p. p.] **1**. *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the circumflex. See CIRCUMFLEX, *n.*, 1.
2. Flexed or bent round. *Rare.* *Swift.*
3. Bending around; — designating esp. certain arteries and veins, and a nerve (see below).
4. Characterized by the tone, quantity, or quality indicated by the circumflex accent.
circumflex arteries, **a** Either of two branches of the deep femoral artery; the *external* supplies the front of the thigh; the *internal* the adductor muscles, etc. **b** Either of two branches of the axillary artery which wind around the neck of the humerus. — **c. iliac arteries**, branches of the external iliac and femoral arteries extending outward near Poupart's ligament. The *deep* circumflex iliac passes along the inside of the iliac crest and anastomoses with the iliolumbar. — **c. inflection, pitch**, *or* **slide**, *Elocution*, a compound tone, the result of rising followed by falling pitch; — by some modern writers extended to falling-rising pitch, the two being distinguished as "rising circumflex" and "falling circumflex" and indicated by (^) and (˅). — **c. nerve**, a nerve arising from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, supplying the shoulder joint and the adjacent muscles and integument.
cir′cum-flex′ion (-flĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumflexio.*] **1**. Act of bending round, or causing to assume a curved form; also, a winding about; a circuity.
2. Act of marking or pronouncing with a circumflex.
cir-cum′flu-ence (sẽr-kŭm′flōō-ĕns; 243), *n.* A flowing round. *Rare.*
cir-cum′flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *circumfluens*, p. pr. of *circumfluere*; *circum* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing round; surrounding in the manner of a fluid; ambient. "The deep, *circumfluent* waves." *Pope.*
cir-cum′flu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *circumfluus.*] **1**. Flowing around; circumfluent.
Just as meteors kindle to brief splendor in shooting athwart our cloud of "*circumfluous* air." *Agnes M. Clerke.*
2. Flowed round; surrounded, as by water.
cir′cum-fo-ra′ne-ous (sûr′kŭm-fō-rā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *circumforaneus* found in markets; *circum* + *forum* a market place.] Going about from market to market; walking abroad or wandering; hence, vagrant; quack. *Addison.*
cir′cum-fuse′ (-fūz′), *v. t.*; -FUSED′ (-fūzd′); -FUS′ING (-fūz′ĭng). [L. *circumfusus*, p. p. of *circumfundere* to pour around; *circum* + *fundere* to pour.] To pour round; to spread or diffuse round.
His army *circumfused* on either wing. *Milton.*
cir′cum-fu′sion (-fū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *circumfusio.*] Act of circumfusing, or state of being circumfused. *Swift.*
cir′cum-ges-ta′tion (-jĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumgestare* to carry around; *circum* + *gestare* to carry.] Act or process of carrying about. *Obs. or R.*
cir′cum-gy′rate (-jī′rāt), *v. t. & i.* To cause to gyrate, or perform a rotary or circular motion; to roll or turn round; to go or tr vel round. *Rare.* *Ray.*
cir′cum-gy-ra′tion (-jī-rā′shŭn), *n.* A circumgyrating; act of turning, rolling, or whirling round; revolution.
A certain turbulent and irregular *circumgyration.* *Holland.*
cir′cum-gy′ra-to-ry (-jī′rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Circumgyrating.
cir′cum-hor′i-zon′tal (hŏr′ĭ-zŏn′tăl), *a.* About the horizon.
circumhorizontal arc, a complete small circle parallel to the horizon, which appears brighter than the rest of the sky and contains the mock suns of a solar halo.
cir′cum-in-ces′sion (-ĭn-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [*circum-* + L. *incedere*, *incessum*, to walk.] *Theol.* The reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity.
cir′cum-in′su-lar (-ĭn′sū-lȧr), *a.* [*circum-* + L. *insula* island.] Surrounding an island; specif., *Anat.*, surrounding the island of Reil in the brain.
cir′cum-ja′cence (-jā′sĕns), *n.* State of being circumjacent.
cir′cum-ja′cen-cy (-jā′sĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Circumjacence; also, concretely, *pl.*, circumjacent parts.

cir′cum-ja′cent (sûr′kŭm-jā′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *circumjacens*, p. pr. of *circumjacere*; *circum* + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying round; bordering on every side; surrounding. *Fuller.*
cir′cum-Jo′vi-al (sûr′kŭm-jō′vĭ-ăl), *a.* *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the planet Jupiter.
cir′cum-Jo′vi-al | **cir′cum-Jo′vi-al-ist** } *n.* *Astron.* Any of the satellites of Jupiter. *Obs.*
cir′cum-lat′er-al-ism (-lăt′ẽr-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* *Bot.* The tendency exhibited in plant evolution toward a circular or verticillate arrangement of parts around an axis. Cf. BILATERALISM. *L. H. Bailey.*
cir′cum-lit′to-ral (-lĭt′ō-răl), *a.* Adjoining the shore; — applied to a zone or area of the sea bottom.
cir′cum-lo-cu′tion (-lō-kū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumlocutio*, fr. *circumloqui*, *-locutus*, to make use of circumlocution; *circum* + *loqui* to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] Use of many or several words to express an idea that might be expressed by few or one; indirect or roundabout language; an indirect or roundabout expression or sentence; a periphrase.
The plain Billingsgate way of calling names . . . would save abundance of time lost by *circumlocution* *Swift.*
Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.
— **cir′cum-lo-cu′tion-al** (-ăl), **cir′cum-lo-cu′tion-a-ry** (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* — **cir′cum-lo-cu′tion-ist**, *n.*
Circumlocution Office. A term of ridicule, originating with Dickens in "Little Dorrit," for a governmental office where business is delayed by passing through the hands of different officials; hence, governmental routine or formality; a system of red tape.
cir′cum-loc′u-to-ry (-lŏk′ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by circumlocution; periphrastic; roundabout. *Shenstone.*
cir′cum-lu′nar (-lū′nȧr), *a.* *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the moon.
cir′cum-Mer-cu′ri-al | **cir′cum-Mer-cu′ri-an** } *a.* *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the planet Mercury.
cir′cum-me-rid′i-an (sûr′kŭm-mē-rĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* About, or near, the meridian.
cir′cum-me-rid′i-an, *n.* An altitude of a heavenly body observed when near the meridian.
cir′cum-mi-gra′tion (-mī-grā′shŭn), *n.* Act of moving or wandering from place to place.
cir′cum-mure′ (-mūr′), *v. t.*; -MURED′ (-mūrd′); -MUR′ING (-mūr′ĭng). To mure about, or encompass with a wall. *Shak.*
cir′cum-nav′i-ga-ble (-năv′ĭ-gȧ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being sailed round. *Ray.*
cir′cum-nav′i-gate (-năv′ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *circumnavigatus*, p. p. of *circumnavigare* to sail round; *circum* + *navigare* to navigate.] To sail round; as, to *circumnavigate* the earth. — **cir′cum-nav′i-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*
cir′cum-Nep-tu′ni-an, *a.* *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the planet Neptune.
cir′cum-nu′tate (-nū′tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); -TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). To exhibit or pass through circumnutation.
cir′cum-nu-ta′tion (-nū-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Plant Physiol.* The tendency exhibited by the growing portions of a plant, as the apex of a stem or tendril, to describe irregular curves or ellipses. These movements are autonomic, and are not comparable with the curvature of a twining stem, which results from external stimulus. See NUTATION, CURVATURE.
cir′cum-nu′ta-to-ry (sûr′kŭm-nū′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to circumnutation.
cir′cum-o′ral (-ō′răl), *a.* Around the mouth.
cir′cum-po′lar (-pō′lȧr), *a.* Surrounding a pole, either of the earth or of the heavens.
cir′cum-po′lar, *n.* *Astron.* A star within a few degrees of either the north or south pole of the heavens.
cir′cum-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.* To place around. *Obs. or R.*
cir′cum-po-si′tion (-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *circumpositio*, fr. *circumponere*, *-positum*, to place around.] **1**. Act of placing in a circle, or round, or the state of being so placed.
2. *Hort.* Pot layering.
cir′cum-ra′di-us (-rā′dĭ-ŭs), *n.* *Math.* The radius of the circumcircle.
cir′cum-ro′tate (-rō′tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *circumrotare*; *circum* + *rotare* to turn round.] To turn round; rotate. *Rare.*
cir′cum-ro-ta′tion (-rō-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of turning or going round, as of a wheel; circumvolution; rotation.
cir′cum-ro′ta-to-ry (-rō′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, circumrotation; turning or whirling round.
cir′cum-scis′sile (-sĭs′ĭl), *a.* *Bot.* Dehiscing by a transverse fissure around the circumference; — said of certain forms of capsule. See PYXIDIUM.
cir′cum-scribe′ (-skrīb′), *v. t.*; CIR′CUM-SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′); CIR′CUM-SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *circumscribere*, *-scriptum*; *circum* + *scribere* to write, draw. See SCRIBE.]
1. To draw a line round; to surround by or as by a boundary line; to bound.
2. To inclose within limits, esp. narrow limits; to limit; to hem in; bound; confine; restrain; mark off; define.
To *circumscribe* royal power. *Bancroft.*
3. *Geom.* To draw, or be drawn, round so as to touch at as many points as possible. (See INSCRIBE, 5.) A curve *circumscribes* a polygon by passing through all its vertices; a polygon (or polyhedron) *circumscribes* a curve (or surface) by touching it with every side. See CIRCUMCONE.
4. To write or engrave around. *Rare.*
Thereon is *circumscribed* this epitaph. *Ashmole*
Syn. — Bound, limit, restrict, confine, abridge, restrain; environ, encircle, inclose, encompass.

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jĭng), *p. a.* Using circumambages. *Rare.*
cir′cum-am′bi-ent, *n.* That which is circumambient, as the atmosphere.
cir′cum-am′bu-la′tor, *n.* One who circumambulates.
cir′cum-a′nal, *a.* See CIRCUM-.
cir′cum-ant-arc′tic, *a.* See CIRCUM-.
cir′cum-arc′tic, *a.* See CIRCUM-.
cir′cum-A′re-an, *a.* [*circum-* + *Arean.*] *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding Mars.
cir′cum-bas′al, *a.* Around the base.
cir′cum-bind′, *v. t.* To bind round.
cir′cum-bo′re-al, *a.* See CIRCUM-.
cir′cum-bulb′ar, *a.* [*circum-* + *bulbar.*] Around the eyeball.
cir′cum-cen′tral, *a.* See CIRCUM-.
cir′cum-cide, *v. t.* [L. *circumcidere.*] To circumcise. *Obs.*
cir′cum-cinc′ture, *n.* [*circum-* + *cincture.*] A girding; a girdle.
cir′cum-cir′cle, *n.* *Math.* A circumscribed circle.
cir′cum-cis′er (sûr′kŭm-sīz′ẽr), *n.* One who circumcises.
cir′cum-cize. Circumcise. *Ref. Sp.*
cir′cum-co-lum′nar, *a.* Surrounding a column.
cir′cum-cres′cence (sûr′kŭm-krĕs′ĕns), *n.* *Biol.* A growing around or over; epiboly.
cir′cum-cres′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* *Biol.* Growing around or over.
cir′cum-cur-sa′tion (-kŭr-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumcursare*, *-satum*, to run round about.] Act of running about or rambling, as, fig., in speaking. *Obs.*
cir′cum-Cyth′er-e′an, *a.* [*circum-* + *Cytherean.*] *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the planet Venus.
cir′cum-date, *a.* Surrounded; encompassed. *Obs.*
cir′cum-date, *v. t.* [L. *circumdatus*, p. p. of *circumdare.*] To surround. *Obs.* — **cir′cum-da′tion** (-dā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
cir′cum-duc′to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to circumduction.
cir-cum′fer-ence, *v. t.* To encircle; surround. *Rare.* — **cir-cum′fer-ent** (sẽr-kŭm′fẽr-ĕnt), *a.* *Rare.*
cir-cum′fer-en′tial-ly, *adv.* of CIRCUMFERENTIAL.
cir′cum-flant (sûr′kŭm-flȧnt), *a.* [L. *circumflans*, p. pr.] Blowing around. *Obs. & R.*
cir′cum-flec′tion (-flĕk′shŭn). Var. of CIRCUMFLEXION.
cir′cum-flex′us pa-la′ti (sûr′kŭm-flĕk′sŭs pȧ-lā′tī). [NL.] A muscle of the palate, the tendon of which before insertion encircles the hamular process of the internal pterygoid plate. Called also **tensor palati**.
cir′cum-fo-ra′ne-an (-fō-rā′nē-ăn), *a.* Circumforaneous. *Obs.*
cir′cum-ful′gent, *a.* Shining around or about. *Rare.*
cir′cum-fu′sile (-fū′zĭl), *a.* [*circum-* + L. *fusilis* fusil, *a.*] Poured or diffused round. *Rare.*
cir′cum-gyre′ (-jīr′), *v. t. & i.* [*circum-* + L. *gyrare* to go round.] To encircle; go round; also, to turn round. *Obs.*
cir′cum-in-ses′sion, *n.* Erroneous for CIRCUMINCESSION.
cir′cum-i′tion (sûr′kŭm-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *circumitio.*] Act of going round. *Rare.*
cir′cum-Jo′vi-an, *a.* Circum-Jovial.
cir′cum-li-gate′ (sûr′kŭm-lĭ-gāt′), *v. t.* [L. *circumligatus*, p. p. of *circumligare.*] To bind round or about. *Obs.* — **cir′cum-li-ga′tion** (-lĭ-gā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
cir′cum-lite′ (-līt′), *v. t.* [L. *circumlitus.*] To smear about. *Obs. & R.* — **cir′cum-li′tion** (-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* *Obs. & R.*
‖ **cir′cum-li′ti-o** (-lĭsh′ĭ-ō), *n.* [L., fr. *circumlinere* to smear over.] *Class. Antiq.* A certain process of coloring marble.
cir′cum-lo-cute′, *v. t. & i.* To express by or use circumlocution. *Rare.*
cir′cum-me-rid′i-o-nal, *a.* Circummeridian.
cir′cum-mun′dane, *a.* [*circum-* + *mundane.*] Around or surrounding the world.
cir′cum-na′tant, *a.* [*circum-* + L. *natare* to swim.] Swimming around.
cir′cum-nav′i-ga′tor, *n.* One who circumnavigates.
cir′cum-nav′i-ga-to-ry, *a.* Of or pert. to circumnavigation.
cir′cum-nu′cle-ar, *a.* Surrounding a nucleus.
cir′cum-œ-soph′a-gal (-ē-sŏf′ȧ-găl), **-œ′so-phag′e-al** (-ē′sō-făj′ē-ăl). Vars. of CIRCUMESOPHAGAL.
cir-cum′pa-dan (sẽr-kŭm′pȧ-dăn), **cir-cum′pa-dane′** (-dān′), *n.* [L. *circumpadanus*; *circum* + *Padanus* pert. to the *Padus*, or Po.] Found or situated around the river Po. *Rare.*
cir′cum-pal′li-al (sûr′kŭm-păl′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* See CIRCUM-.
cir′cum-plex′ion (-plĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumplexus*, p. p. of *circumplecti* to embrace.] A clasping round; encompassing; also, a girdle. *Obs.*
cir-cum′pli-cate (sẽr-kŭm′plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *circumplicare*, p. p. *-atus.*] To wind or fold around. *Obs.* — **cir-cum′pli-ca′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
cir′cum-pol′y-gon, *n.* *Math.* A circumscribed polygon.
cir′cum-qua′que (-kwā′kwē), *n.* [L., on every side.] A circumlocution; circumbendibus. *Obs.*
cir′cum-re′nal, *a.* Lying near or around the kidneys; as, *circumrenal* tissues.
cir′cum-ro′ta-ry, *a.* Circumrotatory. *Rare.*
cir′cum-sail′, *v. t.* See CIRCUM-.
cir′cum-Sat′urn-al, **cir′cum-Sa-tur′ni-al**, **cir′cum-Sa-tur′ni-an**, *a.* Revolving about or surrounding the planet Saturn. — *n.* A satellite or moon of Saturn.
cir′cum-scrib′a-ble (-skrīb′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.

D E F G H I J K L M

cir'cum-scribed' (sûr'kŭm-skrībd'), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of CIRCUMSCRIBE. Specif.: *p. a.* Limited; confined to a limited space; as, a *circumscribed* tumor.

cir'cum-script (sûr'kŭm-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *circumscriptus.*] Limited; circumscribed.

circumscript ambulacra. *Zoöl.* = PETALOID AMBULACRA.

cir'cum-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumscriptio.* See CIRCUMSCRIBE.] **1.** Act of circumscribing, or state of being circumscribed, as by conditions or restraints; marking out or laying down of limits, as of territory; limitation; bound; confinement; limit; restraint; also, encompassing; encircling.

The *circumscriptions* of terrestrial nature. *Johnson.*

2. Outline or periphery of a body. *Ray.*
3. A circumscribing thing. *Milton.*
4. A circumscribed space or place; a territory; district; a chief political or military division of a country.

The country [Belgium] is divided into two military *circumscriptions* or districts. *Statesman's Year-book* (1902).

5. Definition or limitation of meaning. *Archaic.*
6. *Geom.* Act of circumscribing one figure about another; the condition of being so circumscribed.
7. An inscription round anything, as a coin. *Rare.*

cir'cum-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to circumscription; specif.: **a** Confined or limited in space. **b** Peripheral. *Obs. or R.* — **cir'cum-scrip'tive-ly,** *adv.*

circumscriptive ubiety. See UBIETY.

cir'cum-so'lar (-sō'lẽr), *a.* [*circum-* + *solar.*] *Astron.* Situated near, surrounding, or revolving about, the sun.

cir'cum-spect (sûr'kŭm-spĕkt), *a.* [L. *circumspectus,* p. p. of *circumspicere* to look about one's self, to observe; *circum* + *spicere, specere,* to look. See SPY.] Attentive to, or marked by attention to, all the circumstances of a case or the probable consequences of an action; watchful on every side; cautious; prudent; wary.

Syn. — See CAREFUL.

cir'cum-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumspectio.*] A looking about or observation of surroundings; attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case; circumspect action or behavior; caution.

Syn. — Caution, prudence, watchfulness, deliberation, thoughtfulness, wariness, forecast.

cir'cum-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Looking around every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger. "*Circumspective* eyes." *Pope.*

cir'cum-stance (sûr'kŭm-stăns), *n.* [L. *circumstantia,* fr. *circumstans, -antis,* p. pr. of *circumstare* to stand around; *circum* + *stare* to stand: cf. OF. *circumstance,* F. *circonstance.* See STAND.] **1.** One of the conditions under which an event takes place or with respect to which a fact is determined; a condition, fact, or event accompanying, or determining the occurrence of, another fact or event; specif.: **a** An essential condition, or category, of the fact or event; a primary qualification. "Time, matter, or other *circumstance.*" *Shak.* **b** An accessory condition; an attendant fact or qualification; often, a more or less extraneous condition; a nonessential or casual detail.

The *circumstances* are well known in the country where they happened. *Irving.*

c An evidential condition on the basis of which an event (as a crime) may be inferred or an accusation made probable or improbable; as, the *circumstances* of the case indicate murder; the *circumstances* tell against the accused.

2. *pl.* Condition in regard to worldly estate; state of property; situation; surroundings.

When men are easy in their *circumstances,* they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison.*

3. The sum or complex of the conditions of any fact or event; environment; esp., the sum of the essential conditions, or of the attendant facts, that bear or act upon the subject; significant state of affairs; — used without *pl.,* without the indefinite article, and rarely with the definite.

Affection? Pooh! You speak like a green girl
Unsifted in such perilous *circumstance.* *Shak.*
Yet are my sins not those of *circumstance.* *Ld. Lytton.*

4. Hence, specif.: **a** The formality of any event; the carrying out of code, ceremonial, or convention, viewed as more or less accessory to the main event.

Pride, pomp and *circumstance* of glorious war. *Shak.*

b Significance; importance; as, a matter of *circumstance.*
c Context. *Obs.*
5. Copious or circumstantial detail, as in narration; circumstantiality; formerly, circumlocution.
6. An event, detail, or incident; a fact or happening, taken in the general course of affairs.

The sculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstances* in history. *Addison.*

7. An appurtenant thing or adjunct. *Obs.*

Syn. — Occurrence, incident, situation, condition, position, fact, detail, item. See EVENT.

not a circumstance to, not even worthy of being considered as a subordinate matter to; nothing as compared with; as, it is *not a circumstance to* what he did. *Colloq., U. S.* — **out of c.,** without ceremony; abrupt. *Obs. Shak.* — **under the circumstances,** the state of affairs being such as it is.

cir'cum-stance, *v. t.;* CIR'CUM-STANCED (-stănst); CIR'CUM-STANC'ING (-stăn'sĭng). **1.** To provide with circumstances; to condition; esp., to supply with relative incidents or to garnish with detail.

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him and *circumstanced* them, after his own manner. *Addison.*

2. To govern by events or circumstances. *Obs. & R.* "I must be *circumstanced.*" *Shak.*

cir'cum-stanced (sûr'kŭm-stănst), *p. a.* Placed in a particular position or condition or in certain circumstances; situated.

The proposition is, that two bodies so *circumstanced* will balance each other. *Whewell.*

cir'cum-stan'tial (-stăn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *circonstanciel.*] **1.** Consisting in, pertaining to, or dependent on, circumstances or particular incidents.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under *circumstantial* variety. *Paley.*

2. Incidental; relating to, but not essential.

We must therefore distinguish between the essentials in religious worship . . . and what is merely *circumstantial.* *Sharp.*

3. Abounding with circumstances, as of description, form, ceremony, etc.; detailing or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular.

Tedious and *circumstantial* recitals. *Prior.*

4. Of or pertaining to circumstances, or conditions of material welfare. *Coleridge.*

Syn. — Detailed, precise, exact. — CIRCUMSTANTIAL, PARTICULAR, MINUTE come into comparison with reference to description or narration. CIRCUMSTANTIAL implies fullness of, PARTICULAR (see SPECIAL), more specific and precise attention to, details; MINUTE (see SMALL), the omission of nothing, however trivial or unimportant. Cf. CORRECT.

The historian is so tediously *circumstantial* . . . that we are all three weary of him. *Cowper.*

As for the various turns of the eyesight, such as the voluntary or involuntary, the half or the whole leer, I shall not enter into a very *particular* account of them. *Spectator.*

With the unwearied application of a plodding Flemish painter, who draws a shrimp with the most *minute* exactness, he [Pope] had all the genius of one of the first masters. *Cowper.*

circumstantial evidence, *Law,* evidence that tends to prove a fact in issue by proving other events or circumstances which, according to the common experience of mankind, are usually or always attended by the fact in issue, and therefore affords a basis for a reasonable inference by the jury or court of the occurrence of the fact in issue.

cir'cum-stan'tial, *n.* A circumstantial matter; a detail; an attendant circumstance; esp., something incidental to the main subject; a nonessential; — generally in the *pl.;* as, the *circumstantials* of religion. *Addison.*

cir'cum-stan'ti-al'i-ty (-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, characteristic, or quality of being circumstantial; particularity or minuteness of detail; also, concretely, a circumstantial matter; a detail. "I will endeavor to describe with sufficient *circumstantiality.*" *De Quincey.*

cir'cum-stan'tial-ly (-stăn'shăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a circumstantial manner; specif.: **a** In respect to circumstances. **b** By paying attention to circumstance or mere details. **c** Not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanvill.*

d In every circumstance or particular; minutely.

To set down somewhat *circumstantially,* not only the events, but the manner of my trials. *Boyle.*

cir'cum-stan'ti-ate (-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* CIR'CUM-STAN'TI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CIR'CUM-STAN'TI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [See CIRCUMSTANCE.] **1.** To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts; condition. *Obs.*
2. To support by circumstances; to enter into details concerning; to exhibit with, or in, detail.

Neither will time permit to *circumstantiate* these particulars, which I have only touched in the general. *State Trials* (1661).

cir'cum-ter-res'tri-al (-tē-rĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [*circum-* + *terrestrial.*] *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the earth.

cir'cum-U-ra'ni-an, *a.* [*circum-* + *Uranian.*] *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the planet Uranus.

cir'cum-val'late (-văl'āt), *v. t.;* -VAL'LAT-ED (-lāt-ĕd); -VAL'LAT-ING (-lāt-ĭng). [L. *circumvallatus,* p. p. of *circumvallare* to surround with a wall; *circum* + *vallare* to wall, fr. *vallum* rampart.] To surround with or as with a rampart, a wall, or a line of trenches.

Circumvallated month by month . . . with pain. *R. Browning.*

cir'cum-val'late, *a.* **1.** Surrounded with or as with a wall, a rampart, or a line of trenches.
2. *Anat.* Surrounded by a ridge or elevation; as, the **circumvallate papillæ,** eight to twelve in number, arranged in a **V**-shaped row on the back part of the tongue.

cir'cum-val-la'tion (-vă-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of surrounding a place, as a besieged city, with a wall, a rampart, or a line of trenches.
2. *Fort.* In full, **line, wall,** etc., **of circumvallation:** **a** A line of field works consisting of ramparts and intrenchments made around a besieging army, to protect the besiegers against attack from without. **b** Such a line made around any place to assist in attack or defense. Also fig.
3. *Hort.* = POT LAYERING.

cir'cum-vent' (sûr'kŭm-vĕnt'), *v. t.;* -VENT'ED; -VENT'ING. [L. *circumventus,* p. p. of *circumvenire,* lit., to come around; *circum* + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come.*] **1.** To surround or encompass, as by craft or stratagem; to lay traps for, as in speech.
2. To gain advantage over by arts, stratagem, or deception; deceive; cheat; delude; get around.

I *circumvented* whom I could not gain. *Dryden.*

3. To go round; circuit. *Hood.*

Syn. — See FRUSTRATE.

cir'cum-vent', *v. i.* To use circumvention; overreach.

cir'cum-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumventio.*] Act of circumventing.

A school in which he learns sly *circumvention.* *Cowper.*

cir'cum-ven'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to circumvent; deceiving by artifices; deluding.

cir-cum'vo-lant (sẽr-kŭm'vō-lănt), *a.* [L. *circumvolans,* p. pr.] Flying around.

cir-cum'vo-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *circumvolare, -volatum; circum* + *volare* to fly.] To fly around. *Rare.* — **cir'cum-vo-la'tion** (sûr'kŭm-vō-lā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

cir-cum'vo-lute (sẽr-kŭm'vō-lūt), *v. t.* [L. *circumvolvere,* p. p. *-volutus.*] To roll or bend round into volutions; also, to wrap or inclose with something twisted or wound round.

cir'cum-vo-lu'tion (sûr'kŭm-vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [See CIRCUMVOLVE.] **1.** Act of circumvoluting, or state of being circumvoluted; a rolling or wrapping round. *Arbuthnot.*
2. a A fold or turn of a thing rolled or bent in volutions. **b** A roundabout course or procedure; a winding or sinuosity; specif., roundabout discourse; circumlocution.

He had neither time nor temper for sentimental *circumvolutions.* *Beaconsfield.*

cir'cum-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t.;* -VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); -VOLV'ING. [L. *circumvolvere, -volutum; circum* + *volvere* to roll.] **1.** To turn round or revolve, as on an axis, or in a circular path. *Herrick.*
2. To wind, wrap, or bend round, in volutions. *Obs.*

cir'cum-volve', *v. i.* To turn round; revolve; rotate.

cir'cum-ze'nith (-zē'nĭth), **cir'cum-ze'nith-al** (-ăl), *a.* *Astron. & Geol.* Surrounding or near the zenith, or culminating near it; as, a *circumzenith* star.

cir'cus (sûr'kŭs), *n.* [L. *circus* circle, ring, circus (in sense 1). See CIRCLE; cf. CIRQUE.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A level oblong space surrounded on three sides by seats of wood, earth, or stone, rising in tiers one above another, and divided lengthwise through the middle by a barrier (the spina), around which the track or course was laid out. It was used for chariot races, games, and public shows. The **Cir'cus Max'i-mus** (măk'sĭ-mŭs), often called specif. **the Circus,** was between the Palatine and Aventine hills. It was probably over 2,000 ft. long and 600 ft. wide, and is estimated to have held perhaps upwards of 250,000 spectators.
2. An area or inclosure similar in shape or use; esp.: **a** A circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship, acrobatic performances, etc. Also, the company of performers with their equipage, or the performance itself. **b** A natural amphitheater; a cirque.
3. Circle or ring; hence, encircling or inclosing line. *Rare.*

The narrow *circus* of my dungeon wall. *Byron.*

4. A circular area or open place at the intersections of streets; — often used in proper names. *Eng.*
5. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus of hawks consisting of the typical harriers. See HARRIER, MARSH HAWK.

cire'-per-due' (sēr'pĕr-dü'), *a.* Also **cire perdue.** [F.] Lit., lost or waste wax; hence, designating, or pertaining to, a process in common use for casting bronze statues, etc., which consists in constructing a model with a wax surface of suitable thickness, forming the outside mold about this, heating so that the wax melts and runs out, and filling the vacant space with metal.

cirl' bun'ting (sûrl'). [Cf. It. *cirlo.*] A handsomely marked European bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*).

cirque (sûrk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *circus.*] **1.** A circus. *Archaic.*
2. A circle; a circular erection or arrangement of objects.

A dismal *cirque*
Of Druid stones upon a forlorn moor. *Keats.*

3. *Geol.* A deep, steep-walled, amphitheatral recess in a mountain, generally ascribed to glacial erosion; a corrie.

cir'rate (sĭr'āt), *a.* [L. *cirratus* having ringlets, fr. *cirrus* a curl.] *Zoöl.* Bearing cirri.

cir-rho'sis (sĭ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κιρρός orange-colored: cf. F. *cirrhose.* From the yellowish appearance which the diseased liver often presents when cut.] *Med.* A pathological change occurring in tissues of various organs, consisting of induration caused by an excessive formation of connective tissue followed by contraction; specif., a disease of the liver in which it becomes usually more dense and fibrous and undergoes degeneration, taking on a granular yellow appearance due to coloring of the acini by bile pigments. There are two varieties: *atrophic,* in which the organ diminishes in size, and *hypertrophic,* in which it increases.

cir-rhot'ic (sĭ-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, cirrhosis; as, *cirrhotic* degeneration.

cir'ri- (sĭr'ĭ). A combining form from **Latin** *cirrus,* signifying *curl, ringlet.*

cir'ri-ped (-pĕd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Cirripedia. — *n.* One of the Cirripedia; a barnacle.

Cir'ri-pe'di-a (-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cirri-* + L. *pes, pedis,* foot.] *Zoöl.* An order or higher group of degraded marine Crustacea, free-swimming in the larval stages, but permanently attached or parasitic as adults. It consists of the barnacles and certain allied parasitic forms, and sometimes includes also the Rhizocephala.

cir'ro- (sĭr'ō-). Combining form from *cirrus.* See CIRRI-.

cir'ro-cu'mu-lus, *n.* [*cirro-* + *cumulus.*] *Meteor.* A cloud form of small, white, rounded masses at a high elevation, usually in lines and regular groupings forming the so-called *mackerel sky.* Cirro-cumulus often precedes a change in the weather, esp. from calm to blowy weather.

cir'ro-fi'lum, *n.* [*cirro-* + L. *filum* a thread.] *Meteor.* A striped cloud formation consisting of threadlike cirrus clouds at about the same height; — called also *cirrus stripe.*

cir'ro-mac'u-la, *n.* [*cirro-* + *macula.*] *Meteor.* A cirro-cumulus of speckled appearance.

cir'ro-neb'u-la, *n.* [*cirro-* + *nebula.*] *Meteor.* A high haze with centers of special density. See CIRRUS HAZE.

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cir'cum-scrib'er (sûr'kŭm-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One that circumscribes.
cir'cum-scrip'ti-ble (-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Circumscribable. *Rare.*
cir'cum-script'ly (sûr'kŭm-skrĭpt'lĭ), *adv.* = CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY. *Rare.*
cir'cum-scrive'. [F. *circonscrire.*] To circumscribe.
cir'cum-sept', *v. t.* [L. *circumseptus,* p. p. of *circumsaepire, -sepire,* to hedge round.] To inclose; to hedge about.
cir'cum-spect', *v. t.* [L. *circumspectus.*] To examine on every side; observe. *Obs. & R.*
cir'cum-spec'tious (-spĕk'shŭs), *a.* Circumspect. *Obs.*
cir'cum-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* Circumspectly. *R.*
cir'cum-spect'ly, *adv.* of CIRCUMSPECT.
cir'cum-spect'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cir'cum-spher'al (sfēr'ăl), *a.* [See CIRCUM-.
cir'cum-stant, *a.* [L. *circumstans.* See CIRCUMSTANCE.] Standing or placed around; surrounding. *Rare.* — *n.* A bystander; — only in *pl.* *Obs.*
cir'cum-stan'tia-ble (sûr'kŭm-stăn'shȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being circumstantiated. *Rare.* — **cir'cum-stan'tia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*
cir'cum-stan'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
cir'cum-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *a.* Circumstantiated. *Obs.*
cir'cum-stan'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of circumstantiating. *Rare.*
cir'cum-stant-ly, *adv.* of CIRCUMSTANT. *Obs.*
cir'cum-ter-ra'ne-ous (-tĕ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Around the earth. *Rare.*
cir'cum-trop'i-cal, *a.* Occurring in all tropical regions.
cir'cum-um-bil'i-cal, *a.* *Anat.* See CIRCUM-.
cir'cum-un'du-late, *v. t.* To flow round in or as waves. *Rare.* — **cir'cum-un'du-la'tion,** *n. Rare.*
cir'cum-vect', *v. t.* [L. *circum-* + *vehere* to carry, p. p. *vectus.*] To carry about. *Obs. & R.* — **cir'cum-vec'tion** (-vĕk'shŭn), *n. Obs. & R.*
cir'cum-vent'er, *n.* One who circumvents.
cir'cum-ven'tor, *n.* [L.] **1.** One who circumvents. **2.** = CIRCUMFERENTOR, 1.
cir'cum-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* Also **cir'cum-ver'tion.** [L. *circumversio.*] A turning round or about. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
cir'cum-vest', *v. t.* [L. *circumvestire.*] To clothe or wrap round; to invest. *Obs.*
cir'cum-vo-lu'tion-a-ry (-vō-lū'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to circumvolution. *Rare.*
cir'cum-vol'u-to-ry (-vŏl'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Winding about. *R.*
cir'cum-volv'. Circumvolve. *Sp.*
cir'cum-vol'vence (-vŏl'vĕns), *n.* [L. *circumvolvere* to roll round.] Circumvolution. *Rare.*
circus movements. [*circus,* in sense of a circle.] Movements of a person in a circle, observed in certain diseases of the brain.
circute. † CIRCUIT.
cire. † CURE, choice.
cirke. † CIRQUE.
cirkle. † CIRCLE.
cirnall. † KERNEL.
cir'rat-ed (sĭr'āt-ĕd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Cirrate. *Rare.*
Cir-rat'u-lus (sĭ-răt'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. See CIRRATE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine burrowing polychæte worms, often yellow or red in color, having hairlike cirri on most of the segments.
cir'rhate (sĭr'āt), *a.* Bad form for CIRRATE.
cir'rhi-, cir'rho-. For various words beginning *cirrhi-* or *cirrho-,* see the preferable forms in CIRRI- and CIRRO-.
Cir-rhit'i-dæ (sĭ-rĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., from the genus *Cirrhites,* prob. fr. L. *cirrus* curl, lock.] *Zoöl.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes closely resembling the Serranidæ, and by some included in that family. They are confined to the Pacific Ocean; some species are food fishes. — **cir'rhi-toid** (sĭr'ĭ-toid), *a.*
cir'rhose. Var. of CIRROSE. — **cir'rhose-ly,** *adv.*
cir-rhosed' (sĭ-rōst'), *a.* *Med.* Affected with cirrhosis.
cir'rhous (sĭr'ŭs), *a.* Cirrose.
cir'rhus (-ŭs). Var. of CIRRUS.
cir'ri, *n., pl.* of CIRRUS.
Cir'ri-bran'chi-a'ta (-ĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cirri-* + *Branchiata.*] *Zoöl.* = SCAPHOPODA. — **cir'ri-branch** (-brăŋk), *n.* — **cir'ri-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*
cir-rif'er-ous (sĭ-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cirri-* + *-ferous.*] Bearing one or more cirri.
cir'ri-form (sĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cirri-* + *-form.*] Like a cirrus.
cir-rig'er-ous (sĭ-rĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cirri-* + *-gerous.*] Cirriferous.
cir'ri-grade (sĭr'ĭ-grād), *a.* [*cirri-* + L. *gradi* to walk.] *Zoöl.* Moving by means of cirri.
Cir'ri-pe'da (-pē'dȧ), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* = CIRRIPEDIA.
cir'ri-pede (-pēd). Var. of CIRRIPED.
Cir-rit'i-dæ, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CIRRHITIDÆ.
cir'ro-bran'chi-a'ta (sĭr'ō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cirro-* + *Branchiata.*] = SCAPHOPODA.
cir'ro-cu'mu-lar, *a.* *Meteor.* Of or pertaining to a cirro-cumulus.
cir'ro-cu'mu-la-tive, *a.* Tending to a cirro-cumulus formation.
cir'ro-cu'mu-lous, *a.* *Meteor.* Cirro-cumular.
cir-rop'o-dous (sĭ-rŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [*cirro-* + *-podous.*] Cirriped.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

cir'rose (sĭr'ōs; sĭ-rōs'), *a.* [See CIRRUS.] **a** Bearing a cirrus or cirri; esp., *Bot.*, bearing a tendril or tendrils. **b** Resembling cirri, or tufted or curly hair.

Apex of Cirrose Leaf.

cir'ro-stom'a-tous (sĭr'ō-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*cirro-* + *-stomatous.*] *Zoöl.* Having cirri around the mouth; specif., of or pertaining to the Cirrostomi.

Cir-ros'to-mi (sĭ-rŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cirro-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* The lowest group of vertebrates, consisting of the lancelets; — syn. of ACRANIA. — **cir'ro-stome** (sĭr'ō-stōm), *a.* & *n.*

cir'ro-stra'tive (sĭr'ō-strā'tĭv), *a.* Tending to a cirro-stratus formation.

cir'ro-stra'tus, *n.* [*cirro-* + *stratus.*] *Meteor.* A fairly uniform layer of high stratus haze, darker than the white cirrus. It frequently consists of ice crystals.

cir'ro-ve'lum, *n.* [*cirro-* + *velum.*] *Meteor.* Cirrus in sheet form veiling the whole sky; a continuous cirro-stratus.

cir'rus (sĭr'ŭs), *n.; pl.* CIR'RI (-ī). [L., lock, curl, ringlet.] **1.** *Bot.* A tendril.
2. *Zoöl.* Any of various slender, usually flexible appendages; as: **a** The curved many-jointed arms of barnacles, which represent the thoracic limbs of other crustaceans. **b** The filaments growing from the stalk (and sometimes from the aboral surface) of crinoids. **c** The soft tactile or respiratory appendages of polychæte worms. **d** The tactile barbels about the mouth of many fishes. **e** The protrusible copulatory organ of trematode worms and certain mollusks. **f** The tufts of hair on the legs or antennæ of many insects.
3. *Meteor.* A white, filmy variety of cloud formed in the highest cloud region (at altitudes of 20,000 to 30,000 feet) and appearing in various forms resembling carded wool or hair, or a brush or broom, or a band or sheet, or a fleecelike patch. Certain forms are popularly called *cat's-tail*, *mare's-tail*, *colt's-tail*, *cocktail*, etc. Cirrus clouds normally consist of minute ice crystals.

cirrus haze. *Meteor.* A sheet of very high nebulous cirrus clouds, included in cirro-stratus in the international cloud notation; — called also *cirro-nebula*.

cir'so- (sûr'sō-). A combining form from Greek κιρσός, *a dilated vein*.

cir'soid (sûr'soid), *a.* [*cirso-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Varicose.
cirsoid aneurysm, a disease of an artery in which it becomes dilated and elongated, like a varicose vein.

cir-sot'o-my (sûr-sŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*cirso-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Removal of varices by excision.

ci'ru-e'la (sē'rōō-ā'lä; 138), *n.* [Sp., lit., plum.] The plumlike fruit of any of several tropical American anacardiaceous trees belonging to the genus *Spondias*, as *S. lutea*, *S. purpurea*, and *S. dulcis*. These fruits are yellow or red in color, with a rather insipid flavor. In Mexico and the West Indies they are eaten raw or preserved in many ways. See HOG PLUM, OTAHEITE APPLE, SPONDIAS.

cis- (sĭs-). A prefix representing the Latin preposition *cis*, on this side, used to denote: **a** Of place, *on this side*; — opposed to *trans-* or *ultra-*; as, *cis*alpine: *cis*atlantic; *cis*gangetic. **b** Of time, *since*, *subsequent to*; — opposed to *pre-*: as, *cis*-Elizabethan; *cis*-Reformation. **c** *Org. Chem.* One of the two isomers in a case of alloisomerism.

cis-al'pine (sĭs-ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* [L. *Cisalpinus*; *cis* on this side + *Alpinus* Alpine.] On the hither side of the Alps, usually with reference to Rome, that is, on the south side of the Alps; — opposed to *transalpine*.

Cis-al'pine, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* One of a party which accepts the principles of the Gallican synod of 1682; — usually in *pl.* See GALLICANISM. — **Cis-al'pin-ism** (-pĭn-ĭz'm), *n.*

cis'at-lan'tic (-ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* [*cis-* + *Atlantic.*] On this side of the Atlantic Ocean; — used of the eastern or the western side, according to the standpoint of the writer or speaker.

cis'co (sĭs'kō), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] The lake herring (*Argyrosomus artedi*); also, any of various

Cisco (*Argyrosomus artedi*). (¼)

other whitefishes of the same genus, as the mooneye cisco (*A. hoyi*) of Lake Michigan, the bloater *A. prognathus*, etc.

cis-lei'than (sĭs-lī'thăn), *a.* On this, that is, the western or Austrian, side of the river Leitha.

cis-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [*cis-* + L. *mons* mountain.] On this side of the mountains, esp. of the Alps; — opposed to *ultramontane*. — *n.* [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* = CISALPINE.

cis'pa-dane' (sĭs'pȧ-dān'), *a.* [*cis-* + L. *Padanus* pert. to the *Padus* or Po.] On the hither side of the river Po, usually with reference to Rome, and therefore on the south side.

Cis-sam'pe-los (sĭs-ăm'pē-lŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κισσός ivy + ἄμπελος vine.] A genus of tropical menispermaceous vines having diœcious flowers, the staminate usu[...] with 4 sepals and 4 petals, the pistillate with 4 petals and [...] sepals. *C. pareira*, the velvetleaf, yields false parei[ra] brava. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

cis'sing (sĭs'ĭng), *n.* In graining, the preliminary operation of wetting the surface of the wood with beer and rubbing it with whiting, so that the colors which are mixed with beer may adhere to it.

cis'soid (sĭs'oid), *n.* [Gr. κισσοειδής like ivy; κισσός ivy + εἶδος form.] *Geom.* A curve invented by Diocles (? 180 B. C.) for the purpose of solving the celebrated Delian problem of the ancient geometry, viz., to duplicate a cube, or to construct two geometrical means between two given line segments. Its equation is $x^3 = y^2(a-x)$. It is of third degree and class, with one cusp *A*, and asymptote *FEG*, and a point of inflection at infinity. In the generalized cissoid some other curve may replace the circle. — **cis-soi'dal** (sĭs-oi'dăl), *a.*

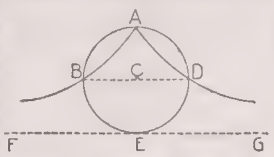

Cissoid of Diocles. *ABED* Generating Circle; *C* Center; *BCD* Diameter; *FEG* Asymptote.

cis'soid, *a.* *Math.* Lying between the concave sides of two intersecting curves; as, a *cissoid* angle; — opposed to *sistroid*.

Cis'sus (sĭs'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κισσός ivy.] *Bot.* A genus of erect or, more often, climbing vitaceous shrubs, nearly allied to *Vitis*, but differing in the tetramerous corolla. The 250 species are widely distributed in the tropics, and differ much in habit. Several are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See TRAILING BEGONIA.

cist (sĭst), *n.* [L. *cista* box, chest, Gr. κίστη. Cf. CHEST.] *Class. Archæol.* A box or chest, esp. for sacred utensils.

cist (sĭst; W. kĭst), *n.* [W. *cist* a chest or coffer, L. *cista.*] *Archæol.* A sepulchral chest or chamber; a cistvaen.

Cis-ta'ce-æ (sĭs-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CISTUS.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs or somewhat woody herbs (order Hypericales), the rockrose family, having regular, often showy flowers, with numerous stamens, simple style, 1-several-celled ovary, and orthotropous ovules. The genera are *Cistus*, *Helianthemum*, *Lechea*, and *Hudsonia*, chiefly natives of the Northern Hemisphere. — **cis-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cis-ter'cian (sĭs-tûr'shăn), *n.* [LL. *Cistercium*, F. *Cîteaux*, a convent not far from Dijon, in France: cf. F. *cistercien.*] *Eccl.* A monk belonging to a famous and once flourishing branch of the Benedictine Order, established in 1098 at Cîteaux, in France, by Robert, abbot of Molesme. For two hundred years the Cistercians followed the rule of St. Benedict in all its rigor. There are now a few convents in Europe and America. Their habit was at first brown, but was soon changed to white. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Cistercians.

Cistercian Monk.

cis'tern (sĭs'tẽrn), *n.* [ME. *cisterne*, OF. *cisterne*, F. *citerne*, fr. L. *cisterna*, fr. *cista* box, chest. See CIST; cf. CHEST.] **1.** An artificial reservoir or tank for holding or storing water or other liquids.
2. In various specific senses: **a** A laver. *Obs.* **b** A large vessel for use at the dining table. *Obs.* **c** *Malting.* The water tank in which the grain is steeped. **d** In plate-glass making, a cuvette. **e** In a barometer, the cup for holding the mercury. **f** In a condensing steam engine, the vessel surrounding the condenser, containing the injection water.
3. A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water. "The wide *cisterns* of the lakes." *Blackmore.*
4. A sac or cavity containing fluid in an organism.
cistern of Pecquet (pĕ'kā'), the receptaculum chyli.

cist'ic (sĭs'tĭk), *a.* *Archæol.* Of the nature of a cist.

cis-toph'o-rus (sĭs-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.; pl.* -ORI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. κιστοφόρος; κίστη box, chest + φέρειν to bear.] An ancient silver coin of Asia Minor. It had a *cista* stamped on it. There were three values, the tetradrachm, didrachm, and drachm. See DRACHMA. — **cis'to-phor'ic** (sĭs'tō-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

Cis'tus (sĭs'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κίστος, κισθος, rockrose.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs, the rockroses, typifying the family Cistaceæ, widely distributed in the Mediterranean region and the Orient. Many are cultivated for their handsome white or yellow flowers; some yield useful gums or resins. Among the more important species are *C. creticus*, *C. ladaniferus*, *C. laurifolius*, etc. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See MYRRH, LADANUM.

cist'vaen (kĭst'vīn), *n.* [W. *cistfaen.*] *Archæol.* A chest or box-shaped tomb in a barrow, esp. one designed for urns containing the ashes of cremated dead.

cit (sĭt), *n.* [Short for *citizen.*] An inhabitant of a city; a citizen or townsman as distinguished from a countryman, or a tradesman or shopkeeper as distinguished from a gentleman; a middle-class person; — usually more or less contemptuous. "Insulted as a *cit.*" *Johnson.*

cit'a-del (sĭt'ȧ-dĕl), *n.* [F. *citadelle*, It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città* city, fr. L. *civitas*. See CITY.] **1.** A fortress in or near a fortified city, commanding the city and fortifications, and intended to control the city or to serve as a final point of defense.
2. In general, a strong fortress; a stronghold.
3. In heavily armored ships of war, the protected central structure, which contains the engines, boilers, magazines, and [...] parts of the ship, and in and upon which the broadside battery is largely mounted.
Syn. — Stronghold, fort, fortress, fortification.

ci-ta'tion (sī-tā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *citacioun*, F. *citation*, LL. *citatio*, fr. L. *citare* to cite. See CITE.] **1.** An official summons or notice given to a person to appear, as before a tribunal of justice; hence, any summons; the paper containing such summons or notice.
2. Act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in its own words; also, the passage or words cited; quotation; specif., *Law*, a reference to decided cases, or books of authority.
3. Enumeration; mention; as, a *citation* of facts.

ci'ta-to-ry (sī'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *citatorius.*] Having the power or faculty of citing, or summoning; of the nature of a citation, or summons; as, letters *citatory*.

cite (sīt), *v. t.*; CIT'ED (sīt'ĕd); CIT'ING (sīt'ĭng). [F. *citer*, fr. L. *citare*, intens. of *cire*, *ciēre*, to put in motion, to excite; akin to Gr. κίειν to go, Skr. *çi* to sharpen.] **1.** To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear before a court; to summon.

> *Cited* by the finger of God. *De Quincey.*

2. To summon or call, in general; to arouse to action.
3. To quote, as a passage from a book, usually by way of authority or proof.

> The devil can *cite* Scripture for his purpose. *Shak.*

4. To bring forward, adduce, allege, or refer to, as for support, proof, illustration, or confirmation.

> The imperfections which you have *cited*. *Shak.*

5. To bespeak; to indicate. *Obs.*

> Aged honor *cites* a virtuous youth. *Shak.*

Syn. — Adduce, repeat, extract. — CITE, QUOTE. To QUOTE is to reproduce exactly the words of another; as, "Chaucer's account of himself must be *quoted*, for the delight and sympathy of all true readers" (*Leigh Hunt*). More loosely, to *quote* is to refer a statement in general terms to some one as its author, without implying the repetition of precisely the original words; as, Don't *quote* me in this connection. To CITE, as here compared (see CALL), is to adduce an author or a passage as evidence or as an authority; as, "I demanded of him to bring out his proof of his application in form and in detail. . . . But he persevered in his refusal to *cite* any distinct passages from any writing of mine" (*J. H. Newman*).

> *Quoting* of authors is most for matters of fact, and then I *cite* them as I would produce a witness. *Selden.*

cith'a-ra (sĭth'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [L. Cf. CITTERN, GUITAR.] *Music.* An ancient instrument of the lyre class.

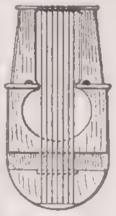

Cithara.

Cith'a-rex'y-lum (sĭth'ȧ-rĕk'sĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κιθάρα cithara + ξύλον wood.] *Bot.* A genus of verbenaceous trees and shrubs of the warmer parts of America. The hard durable wood is called *fiddlewood* or *bois cotelet*. They have small panicled flowers, and berrylike drupes seated in the persistent calyx.

cith'er (sĭth'ẽr), *n.* [See CITHARA.] *Music.* The cithara; loosely, any of various modifications of it, as the cittern, zither, etc.

cit'ied (sĭt'ĭd), *a.* *Rare.* **1.** Resembling, or made into, a city. "*Citied* towns." *Drayton.*
2. Containing, or occupied by, a city or cities.

cit'i-fy (sĭt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*city* + *-fy.*] To render citylike; to stamp with, or conform to, city characteristics, manners, etc.; — usually in *p. p.* or *p. a.* **cit'i-fied** (-fīd).

cit'i-zen (-zĕn), *n.* [ME. *citezein*, *citesein*, OF. *citeain*, F. *citoyen*, fr. *cité* city. The inserted consonant is perh. due to influence of *denizen*. See CITY; cf. CIT.] **1.** An inhabitant of a city or town, esp. one who enjoys its freedom and privileges; a freeman or burgess of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.
2. An inhabitant of a city; a townsman; specif., a civilian, as opposed to a soldier, policeman, etc. *Shak.*
3. A member of a state; a person, native or naturalized, of either sex, who owes allegiance to a government, and is entitled to reciprocal protection from it; — opposed to *alien*. Between the word *citizen*, answering in meaning to the Latin *civis* and the Greek πολίτης, and the word *subject* there is a fundamental distinction in meaning. *Subject* implies a master or lord to whom the subject owes a personal allegiance; *citizen* does not, but implies membership of, and the tie of loyalty to, a state, with the reciprocal right to the enjoyment of the privileges and protection flowing from these. A citizen as such is entitled to the protection of life, liberty, and property at home and abroad, but is not necessarily vested with the suffrage or other political rights. (Cf. ALLEGIANCE.) In the construction of statutes *citizen* is sometimes made to include *corporation*, as that has a certain recognition by the law, though properly speaking not capable of being a *citizen*.

> All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are *citizens* of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. *U. S. Const., Amend. XIV.*

4. Loosely, a person, not native nor naturalized, domiciled in a country, and subject to its territorial jurisdiction; a denizen.
5. An inhabitant or occupant. "Some small forest *citizen*." *Hawthorne.*
Syn. — See INHABITANT.

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cir-ros'to-mous (sĭ-rŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Cirrostomatous.
cir'rous (sĭr'ŭs), *a.* Cirrose.
cirrus stripe. = CIRRO-FILUM.
Cir'si-um (sûr'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κίρσιον a kind of thistle.] Syn. of CARDUUS.
cir'so-cele (sûr'sō-sēl), *n.* [*cirso-* + *-cele.*] = VARICOCELE.
cir-som'pha-los (sûr-sŏm'fȧ-lŏs), *n.* [NL.; *cirso-* + Gr. ὀμφαλός navel.] Varicose dilatation of veins around the navel.
cir'soph-thal'mi-a (sûr'sŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cirso-* + *ophthalmia.*] *Med.* Varicose condition of the blood vessels of the conjunctiva.
cir'so-tome, *n.* [*cirso-* + *-tome.*] A knife used in cirsotomy.
ci'ru-e'lo (sē'rōō-ā'lō; 138), *n.* [Sp., lit., plum tree.] The tree which bears the ciruela.
Cis (sĭs). *Bib.*
ci.-s. *Abbr.* Cirro-stratus.
Ci'sa-i (sĭ'sā-ī). *Bib.*
cis-an'dine, *a.* [*cis-* + *Andine.*] On this side of the Andes.
cis'co-ette' (sĭs'kō-ĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *cisco.*] The bloater whitefish.
cise. Var. of SISE, six.
‖ **ci'se-leur'** (sēz'lûr'), *n.* [F.] One who carves or chases metals, as gilt edgings for furniture.
‖ **ci'se-lure'** (-lür'), *n.* [F.] The process or art of chasing on metals; also, the work chased.
cis'-e-ly'sian, *a.* [*cis-* + *elysian.*] On this side of Elysium.
ciser. † SICER.
cisers. † SCISSORS.
cis'gan-get'ic, *a.* [*cis-* + *Gangetic.*] On this, that is, usually, the western, side of the Ganges.
cis-ju'rane (sĭs-jū'rān), *a.* On this, that is, usually, the western, side of the Jura Mountains.
cis'ma-rine', *a.* [*cis-* + L. *mare* sea.] On this side of the sea.
cisme. † SCHISM.
cis-o'ce-an'ic, *a.* On this side [the ocean.]
cis-pla'tine (sĭs-plä'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [*cis-* + *Plata*, the river.] On this, that is, usually, the Brazilian, side of the Plata.
cis-pon'tine (-pŏn'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [*cis-* + L. *pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] On this side of the bridge or bridges; specif., in London, north of the Thames.
cis'rhe-nane' (sĭs'rē-nān'), *a.* [L. *cisrhenanus.*] On this side the Rhine.
cis'sors. Scissors. *Ref. Sp.*
cist. † CYST, bladder.
cis'ta (sĭs'tȧ), *n.; pl.* CISTÆ (-tē). = 1st CIST.
Cis-ta'les (sĭs-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See CISTUS.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the rockroses, the crucifers, capers, etc. — **cis'tal** (sĭs'tăl), *a.*
cist'ed, *a.* *Archæol.* Having, or containing, a cist or cists.
cisted. Var. of CYSTED.
cistern barometer. See BAROMETER.
cis'to-lith. Var. of CYSTOLITH.
cis'to-phore, *n.* [Gr. κιστοφόρος carrying a chest.] *Bot.* A sporophore. *Obs.*
cis-trans-. See ALLOISOMERISM.
Cis-tu'do (sĭs-tū'dō), *n.* [NL.; L. *cista* chest + *testudo* a tortoise.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the box turtles.
cistus rape. Any vegetable parasite of the family Cytinaceæ. *Lindley.*
cit, *n.* The civet. *Scot.*
cit. *Abbr.* Citation; cited; citizen.
cit'a-ble, or **cite'a-ble** (sīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cited.
cit'al (-ăl), *n.* [From CITE.] *Rare.* **1.** Summons to appear, as before a judge; citation. **2.** Citation; quotation. *Rare.*
ci-ta'tor (sī-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who cites. *Rare.*
‖ **ci'té'** (sē'tā'), *n.* [F.] **a** In French archæology, a walled and strong town (often a hilltop, as at Laon, or an island, as at Paris) remaining detached and limited in boundaries as the town spreads around it. **b** In modern cities, a reserved and semiprivate street, court, or square, which can be shut off by gates, affording quiet and excluding undesirable occupants.
cite, citee. † CITY.
cit'ee' (sīt'ē'), *n.* [See -EE.] One who is cited.
Ci-tel'lus (sĭ-tĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the spermophiles. *Spermophilus* is a synonym.
cit'er (sīt'ẽr), *n.* One who cites.
cit'ess (sĭt'ĕs), *n.* [From CIT.] A female cit; a citizeness.
citezein. † CITIZEN.
cith'a-rist (sĭth'ȧ-rĭst), *n.* [L. *citharista*, Gr. κιθαριστής.] A player on the cithara.
cith'a-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κιθαριστικός.] Pertaining, or adapted, to the cithara.
cith'a-rœ'dic (-rē'dĭk), *a.* [L. *citharoedicus*, Gr. κιθαρῳδικός of harp playing.] Of or pertaining to a cithara. *Rare.*
cithe. † KITH.
cith'ern (sĭth'ẽrn). Var. of CITTERN.
citholis. † CITOLE.
citie. † CITY.
cit'ies (sĭt'ĭz), *n.*, *pl.* of CITY.
Cit'i-gra'dæ (sĭt'ĭ-grā'dē; sĭ-tĭg'rȧ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *citus* swift + *gradi* to walk.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of spiders, including the wolf spiders and their allies, which capture their prey by running. — **cit'i-grade** (sĭt'ĭ-grād), *a.* & *n.*
Cit'ims (sĭt'ĭmz), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
cit'i-ner (sĭt'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [See CITIZEN.] A citizen. *Obs.*
‖ **ci'ti-us ve'nit pe-ri'cu-lum cum con-tem'ni-tur** (sĭsh'ĭ-ŭs, pē-rĭk'ū-lŭm). [L.] Danger comes more quickly when it is despised. *Publilius Syrus.*
cit'i-zen, *a.* City-bred; citizenish; effeminate. *Obs.*

> I am not well.
> But not so *citizen* a wanton as
> To seem to die ere sick. *Shak.*

cit'i-zen-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
cit'i-zen-ess, *n.* A female citizen. *Rare.*
cit'i-zen-hood', *n.* See -HOOD.
cit'i-zen-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
cit'i-zen-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principle of citizenship; civism.

cit′i-zen-ize (sĭt′ĭ-zĕn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′-ĭng). To make, or naturalize as, a citizen; to invest with citizenship.

cit′i-zen-ship′, *n.* State or quality of being a citizen; status of a citizen.

cit′ole (sĭt′ōl; *now often* sĭ-tōl′, *after the French*), *n.* [OF. *citole*, fr. L. *cithara*. See CITTERN.] *Music.* A kind of small (obsolete) dulcimer. — **cit′ol-er** (sĭt′ō-lẽr), *n.*

cit′ra- (sĭt′rȧ-). A prefix representing the Latin adv. & prep. *citra*, denoting *on this side, on the hither or nearer side*, and having in English the same signification; *cis-*; — opposed to *ultra-* or *trans-*; as, **cit′ra-mon′tane** (-mŏn′tān).

cit′ra-con′ic (sĭt′rȧ-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*citric* + *aconitic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, deliquescent acid, $C_3H_4\cdot(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by distillation of citric acid. It is the methyl derivative of maleic acid.

cit′ral (sĭt′răl), *n.* [*citron* + *al*dehyde.] *Org. Chem.* A highly odoriferous liquid aldehyde, $C_9H_{15}\cdot CHO$, found in oil of lemon, oil of orange, bay leaves, etc., and formed by the oxidation of geraniol; — called also *geranial*. It is used in making artificial perfumes.

cit′range (sĭt′rānj), *n.* [*Citrus* + *orange*.] A citrous fruit produced by a cross between the sweet orange and the trifoliate orange (*Citrus trifoliata*). It is more acid and has a more pronounced aroma than the orange; the tree is hardier. There are several varieties.

cit′rate (sĭt′rāt), *n.* [From CITRIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of citric acid.

ci-traz′ic (sĭ-trăz′ĭk), *a.* Also **cit′ra-zin′ic**. [*citric* + *azote* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline hydroxy acid, $C_6H_5O_4N$, formed by condensation from an amide of citric acid. It is a pyridine derivative.

cit′rene (sĭt′rēn), *n.* [See CITRON.] The dextro variety of limonene. See LIMONENE.

cit′re-ous (sĭt′rē-ŭs), *a.* Lemon-colored; citrine.

cit′ric (sĭt′rĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *citrique*. See CITRON.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a tribasic acid, $C_3H_4\text{-}OH\cdot(CO_2H)_3$, extracted from lemons, currants, gooseberries, etc., as a white crystalline substance having a pleasant sour taste. It is used in making artificial lemonade and as a resist or discharge in printing certain fabrics.

cit′ril (sĭt′rĭl), *n.*, *or* **citril finch**. [Apparently named fr. its color. Cf. CITRINE.] A common finch (*Chrysomitris citrinella*) of southern and central Europe, with greenish yellow plumage.

cit′rine (-rĭn), *a.* [F. *citrin*. See CITRON.] Like a citron or lemon; specif., lemon-colored; greenish or gray yellow.

The *citrine* odor of the bergamot. *Sir G. Parker.*

citrine ointment, *Pharm.*, a yellowish mercurial ointment, the *unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*, used as an alterative application in various skin diseases.

cit′rine, *n.* **1**. Citrine color.

2. A yellow variety of quartz used as a gem; false topaz.

ci-trom′e-ter (sĭ-trŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [See CITRON, -METER.] A hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of lemon juice, etc., in the preparation of citric acid.

cit′ron (sĭt′rŭn; *see note under* APRON), *n.* [F. *citron*, LL. *citro*, from L. *citrus* citron tree (cf. *citreum*, sc. malum, a citron), from Gr. κίτρον citron, of unknown origin.] **1**. Orig., the fruit of any variety of *Citrus medica*, thus including the lime and the lemon (see CITRUS); now, specif., the fruit of *C. medica genuina*, the typical subspecies. Also, the tree that bears this fruit. The fruit resembles the lemon in appearance and structure, but is larger, and not umbonate. The thick rind is used extensively in preserves and confections.

2. = CITRON MELON.

3. Citrine color.

4. Citron water. *Obs.*

citron butterfly. A large, nearly plain yellow butterfly (*Catopsila eubule*) of the southern United States.

cit′ron-el′la (sĭt′rŭn-ĕl′ȧ), *n.* [See CITRON.] **a** = CITRONELLA GRASS. **b** The horse balm (*Collinsonia canadensis*). See COLLINSONIA.

citronella grass. A fragrant grass (*Andropogon nardus*) of southern Asia, which yields citronella oil.

cit′ron-el′lal (-lăl), *n.* [*citronella* + *al*dehyde.] An odoriferous liquid aldehyde, $C_9H_{17}\cdot CHO$, of the olefine series, found in oil of lemon, citronella oil, and other essential oils, and also formed by oxidation of citronellol. On being itself oxidized it yields **citronellic acid**, $C_9H_{17}CO_2H$.

cit′ron-el′lol (-ĕl′ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*citronella* + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* An alcohol, $C_{10}H_{19}OH$, obtained as an odoriferous oily liquid from oil of rose, geranium oil, etc.

citron melon. One of a race of watermelons having a rather small fruit, the hard flesh of which is used like the true citron, and hence is often called *citron*.

citron tree. The tree which bears the citron. See CITRON, 1.

citron water. A liquor flavored with citron or lemon peel; specif., an old beverage distilled from proof spirits to which lemon peel, sometimes also orange peel, figs, and sometimes nutmeg and sugar were added. *Obs.*

cit′ron-wood′ (sĭt′rŭn-wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** The wood of the citron tree. **b** The wood of the sandarac tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*), used in cabinetwork. It was the most highly prized wood of the ancients.

cit′ro-phen (-rō-fĕn), *n.* [*citric* + *phene*tidine.] *Pharm.* A crystalline powder, the citrate of paraphenetidine, used as an antipyretic and also in migraine and neuralgia.

cit′rous (sĭt′rŭs), *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Citrus*; as, *citrous* fruits.

Ci-trul′lus (sĭ-trŭl′ŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *citrus* citron.] *Bot.* A small genus of African cucurbitaceous plants having lobed leaves and solitary flowers with a bell-shaped calyx tube. The watermelon is *C. citrullus* and the colocynth is *C. colocynthis*.

Cit′rus (sĭt′rŭs), *n.* [L., a citron tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of rutaceous, often thorny trees and shrubs, natives originally of tropical Asia, but now widely cultivated for their fruits, known as *citrous fruits*, constituting one of the most important horticultural products. The genus is characterized by the alternate unifoliolate or trifoliolate leaves with a winged petiole; tetramerous flowers with many stamens; and large baccate fruit with pulpy endocarp and hard exocarp. Each of the species includes several distinct subspecies. *C. medica* yields the citron, lemon, and lime, *C. aurantium* the sweet, bitter, and Bergamot oranges, etc. See CITRON, CITRANGE, ORANGE, LEMON, LIME, KUMQUAT, SHADDOCK, TANGELO, MANDARIN, 4.

cit′tern (sĭt′ẽrn), **cith′ern** (sĭth′-), *n.* [L. *cithara*, Gr. κιθάρα. Cf. CITHARA, GITTERN.] *Music.* An old instrument shaped like a lute, but strung with wire and played with a quill or plectrum. *Shak.*

cit′tern-head′, *n.* Blockhead; dunce; — a term of contempt, the allusion being to the grotesquely carved head with which the handle of a cittern often ended. *Obs. Marston.* — **cit′tern-head′ed**, *a.* *Obs.*

cit′y (sĭt′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CITIES (-ĭz). [ME. *cite*, F. *cité*, fr. L. *civitas* citizenship, state, city, fr. *civis* citizen; perh. akin to Goth. *heiwa* (in *heiwa*frauja man of the house), AS. *hīwan*, pl., members of a family, servants, *hīred* family, G. *heirath* marriage, prop., providing a house, E. *hind* a peasant.] **1**. A town or other inhabited place; — frequently used in versions of the Bible to translate the L. *civitas* or Greek πόλις, which were often applied to mere villages, as Bethlehem and Nain.

He came and dwelt in a *city* called Nazareth. *Matt.* ii. 23.

2. Vaguely, any large, important, or noted town or inhabited place, so called by way of distinction.

3. In Great Britain and Ireland, any of various towns or places of which the term *city* is a traditional or honorary designation. In these cases the name *city* has no legal significance, and does not import the possession of any powers. In England the term *city* from early times was usually (but not always) applied to a cathedral town, and for several centuries it was understood to have a quasi legal meaning of "an incorporated town which is or has been an episcopal see." This sense, however, never became fixed as a matter of law, and the title *city* is now occasionally conferred by royal authority on important boroughs that are not episcopal sees, as Leeds. In Scotland and Ireland the term *city*, apparently borrowed from English usage, seems to have been applied to all places, whether towns, boroughs, or hamlets, and whether incorporated or not, which were episcopal seats; but it came to be popularly confined to the more important ones and extended to a few other places, not episcopal seats, of great importance. Recently the title has been granted by royal charter to important boroughs as in England.

A *city* is a town incorporated; which is, or has been, the see of a bishop: and though the bishopric has been dissolved, as at Westminster, it yet remaineth a *city*. *Blackstone.*

4. In the United States, a municipality, incorporated and governed, usually, by a mayor and a board of aldermen or of councilmen or by a city council consisting of a board of aldermen and a board of councilmen. There is no uniformity in the legal characteristics of a city throughout the United States. In most States the name *city* denotes a municipality ranking higher in population than a town, borough, or village, but in many States, esp. in the West, the name relates more especially to the form of government, there being often cities of several classes as to population. In many cases such cities are of small population, and often also the name is given in anticipation.

5. In Canada, a municipality of the highest class, varying in character in the different provinces.

6. The collective body of citizens, or inhabitants of a city. "The whole *city* came out to meet Jesus." *Matt.* viii. 34.

7. *Antiq.* **a** A central place to which the confederated families living in the vicinity went for common purposes, as worship, protection, etc.

The *city* of Homer's day . . . was generally a citadel upon a hill to which the confederated families living in the country round about it resorted in times of actual or threatened invasion. It contained the temples of the gods and was the seat of the common worship. In it was the market place, also, in which the trade of the countryside centered. It saw the festivals, the sacrifices, the councils, the courts, the armed musterings of the people. But it did not see their daily life. That was not lived in common, but apart in clans. *Woodrow Wilson.*

b The confederation or union of clans resorting to such a center; hence, the political or sovereign body formed by such a community; a city-state; — an equivalent of Gr. πόλις, L. *civitas*.

Cities of the Plain, cities, of which the chief were Sodom and Gomorrah, said to have been destroyed by fire from heaven (*Gen.* xix.), their sites being, traditionally, in the vicinity of, or covered by, the Dead Sea. — **City of a Hundred Towers**, Pavia, Italy, from its many towers and steeples. — **C. of Brotherly Love**, Philadelphia, sometimes so called, from the signification of the name. — **C. of Churches**. The former city of Brooklyn, now a borough of New York, from the large number of churches which it contains. — **C. of David**. **a** Jerusalem; esp., the citadel built by David on Mt. Zion. **b** Bethlehem, Judea. — **C. of Destruction**, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the imaginary city, typifying the world, whence Christian started on his pilgrimage to the Celestial City. — **C. of Elms**, *or* **Elm City**, New Haven, Connecticut, many of the streets of which are shaded with lofty elms. — **C. of Enchantments**, a magical city described in the story of Beder, Prince of Persia, in the "Arabian Nights." — **C. of God**, Paradise; heaven; the New Jerusalem. — **C. of Lanterns**, an imaginary cloud city in the "Veræ Historiæ" of Lucian, a satirical romance. — **C. of Magnificent Distances**. Washington, the capital of the United States, which is laid out on a very large scale. — **C. of Masts**, London, England, in allusion to the magnitude of its commerce. — **c. of refuge**. **a** *Jewish Antiq.* Any of six cities appointed as places of asylum for persons who killed "any person unawares" (*Num.* xxxv.: see also *Josh.* xx.). **b** [*cap.*] Medina, in Arabia, whence Mohammed fled from Mecca, A. D. 622. — **C. of Spindles**, Lowell, Massachusetts, from its extensive cotton manufactures. — **c. of the dead**, a cemetery. — **C. of the Great King**, Jerusalem, which is so called in Psalm xlviii. 2, and in Matt. v. 35. — **City of the Prophet**, Medina, Arabia, to which Mohammed fled in 622. — **C. of the Seven Hills**. **a** Rome. See SEVEN HILLS of Rome, under SEVEN. **b** Constantinople. — **C. of the Straits**, Detroit, Michigan, on the west bank of the Detroit River, a strait (F. *détroit*) connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie. — **C. of the Sun**. **a** Baalbek, i. e., the City of Baal (i. e., the local Baal, a sun god), a ruined city of Syria, once of great size and magnificence. Its Greek name was *Heliopolis* (Gr. Ἡλιόπολις), i. e., City of the Sun. **b** Heliopolis, a famous city of ancient Egypt, situated not far from the modern Cairo. It had an oracle of Apollo and a celebrated Temple of the Sun. — **C. of the Violated Treaty**, Limerick, Ireland: — from the repeated violations of the treaty of 1691, granting liberties to the Roman Catholics. — **C. of the Violet Crown**, Athens, Greece; — a name whose origin and explanation are in dispute. — **C. of Victory**, Cairo, Egypt. *Cairo* is from Ar. *Al Qāhirah*, lit., the victress.

city council. The legislative branch of a city government, usually consisting of a board of aldermen and a board of councilmen.

city editor. **1**. On London newspapers, the editor corresponding to the financial editor of newspapers in the United States.

2. In the United States, the editor in charge of city news, having direct control of the local reporters.

city father. A member of a city council.

city hall. The chief municipal building of a city.

cit′y-state′, *n.* A state in which the sovereignty is vested in the free citizens of an independent city and extends over the territories under its direct control, primitively the contiguous territories cultivated by the citizens. The typical city-state is that of classical antiquity, Athens and Rome being examples. See CITY, 7 **b**.

civ′et (sĭv′ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [F. *civette* (cf. It. *zibetto*) civet, civet cat, fr. LGr. ζαπέτιον, fr. Ar. *zubād*, *zabād*, civet. Cf. ZIBET.] **1**. A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, found in a pouch near the sexual organs of the true civet cats. It is of a clear yellowish or brownish color, of a strong, musky odor, offensive when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance. It is used as a perfume. Chemically, it is a complex mixture of fat, volatile oil, etc.

2. = CIVET CAT.

civ′et, *v. t.* To scent or perfume with civet. *Cowper.*

civ′et (sĭv′ĕt; *F.* sē′vĕ′), *n.* [F. Cf. CHIVE the plant, CIVE.] A ragout of hare or other game, flavored with wine and onions.

civet cat. **1**. Any of various carnivorous animals of the genus *Viverra* and allied genera of the family Viverridæ, esp. *V. civetta*, the animal which produces most of the civet of commerce, a native of northern Africa. It is two or three feet long, brownish gray with black bands and spots on body and tail, and is kept in confinement for the sake of its perfume. There are several Asiatic species.

Civet Cat (*Viverra civetta*). ($\frac{1}{12}$)

2. A person perfumed with civet; — a term of ridicule. *Obs.*

civ′ic (sĭv′ĭk), *a.* [L. *civicus*, fr. *civis* citizen. See CITY.] Relating, pertaining, or appropriate, to a citizen; of or pertaining to a city or other municipality or citizenship; relating to man as a member of society, or to civil affairs; civil; as, *civic* virtue; *civic* life; *civic* wisdom.

civic crown. Also **civic coronet** (*Obs.*), **civic garland**, **civic wreath**. **a** *Rom. Antiq.* A crown or garland of oak leaves and acorns, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle. **b** *Arch.* A representation of such a crown used as an ornament.

civ′i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* **1**. Civic organization or system; principles of civil government.

2. Devotion, adherence, or conformity, to civic principles or to the duties and rights belonging to civic government.

civ′ics (sĭv′ĭks), *n.* The science of civil government; that department of political science which deals with the rights and duties of citizenship.

civ′il (-ĭl), *a.* [L. *civilis*, fr. *civis* citizen: cf. F. *civil*. See CITY.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or made up of, citizens, or individuals participating in a common society; as, *civil* life; *civil* liberty; also, of or pertaining to the whole body of citizens, or the state, its organization, or internal affairs, or citizens in their relations to their fellow citizens or to the state; as, *civil* institutions; *civil* magistrate; *civil* war.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a citizen or citizens; specif.: **a** Cultivated, refined, or not barbarous; as, a *civil* language. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Ascham.* **b** Having the manners of a citizen as distinguished from those of savages or rustics; polite or courteous to others; urbane. Now, often, moderately or fairly courteous; ordinarily polite; as, he returned a *civil* but not really courteous answer to my question. **c** Not gay or gaudy; modest; decent; sober. *Obs.* *Dekker.* **d** Humane. *Obs.* *Milton.*

3. Characteristic of or befitting a state, government, or developed social community; specif.: **a** Characterized by social or public order; orderly. *Obs.* **b** In that state of advancement which citizenship or community life indicates; civilized.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew *civil*. *Spenser.*

4. Pertaining to civic or ordinary life and affairs, in distinction from those which are military, naval, or ecclesiastical, etc.

The men of *civil* eminence . . . came immediately behind the military escort. *Hawthorne.*

5. Specif., *Theol.*, virtuous by nature, but not regenerate; moral, as distinguished from religious. *Obs.*

Civil men come nearer the saints of God than others. *Preston.*

Citizen King. A surname popularly given to Louis Philippe, who, in 1830, was placed on the throne of France as the elective king of a constitutional monarchy.

cit′i-zen-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a citizen.

cit′i-zen-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Citizens collectively.

‖ **ci′to** (sī′tō). [L.] Quickly; speedily; soon.

‖ **ci′to ma-tu′rum, ci′to pu′tri-dum**. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.

‖ **ci′to′yen′** (sē′twȧ′yăɴ′), *n. masc.*, ‖ **ci′to′yenne′** (-yĕn′), *n. fem.* [F.] Citizen.

cit′ra-co-nate (sĭt′rȧ-kō-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of citraconic acid.

cit′ra-mon′tane (-mŏn′tān), *a.* [*citra-* + L. *mons* mountain.] Cismontane. *Rare.*

cit′range-ade′, *n* A drink made from citranges.

cit′re-an (sĭt′rē-ăn), *a.* [L. *citreus*.] Citrine.

cit′rin. Citrine. *Ref. Sp.*

cit′ri-na′tion (-rĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [See CITRINE.] *Alchemy.* Process or act of becoming citrine, or lemon-colored; — supposed to indicate perfection or perfect digestion, as in the philosopher's stone. *Obs.*

cit′ri-nel′, *n.* [LL. *citrinella*: cf. F. *citrinelle*. Cf. CITRINE.] = CITRIL FINCH. *Obs.*

cit′ri-nous (sĭt′rĭ-nŭs), *a.* Citrine.

citronella oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cit′ro-nin (sĭt′rō-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Curcumin.

cit′ron-ize, *v. i.* *Alchemy.* To turn citrine or citron color. *Obs.*

citron oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

citron yellow. Zinc chromate, $ZnCrO_4$, used as a yellow pigment. It fades easily.

cit′rul, *n.* [OF. *citrole*, F. *citrouille*.] *Obs.* **a** The watermelon. **b** The pumpkin.

cit′rus, *a.* Citrous.

citryn. † CITRINE.

citte. † CUT.

citterne. † CITTERN.

cit′ty. † CITY.

cit′y-cism (sĭt′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* City manners, characteristics, etc. *R.*

cit′y-com′mon-wealth′, *n.* = CITY-STATE.

city company. See COMPANY.

city court. The municipal court of a city. *Obs.*

cit′y-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

cit′y-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

cit′y-fy, cit′y-fied. Vars. of CITIFY, CITIFIED.

cit′y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

cit′y-less, *a.* See -LESS.

city mission. A mission for work in a city. — **city missionary**.

cit′y-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

City Remembrancer. An official elected by the Common Council of the City of London, whose chief duty at present is to represent the corporation before parliamentary committees and at council and treasury boards.

cit′y-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* & *a.* See -WARD.

city ward. A watchman, or the watchmen, of a city. *Obs.*

cit′y-wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.

‖ **ciu-dad′** (thyōō-thäth′; syōō-; 138, 146), *n.*; *pl.* CIUDADES (-thä′thās). [Sp.] City; town.

civ. *Abbr.* Civil; civilian.

C. I. V. *Abbr.* Colonial Imperial Volunteers; City Imperial Volunteers.

Çi′va (shē′vȧ), **Çi′va-ite**, etc. Var. of SIVA, SIVAITE, etc.

cive (sīv), *n.* [F.] See CHIVE.

cive. † CIVY.

civ′er-y (sĭv′ẽr-ĭ). Var. of CIBORY, SEVERY. [*Obs.*]

civ′et, *n.* = CHIVE, the plant.

civet bean. The Sieva bean.

civey. † CIVY.

civ′i-cal, *a.* Civic. *Obs.*

civ′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CIVIC.

6. *Law.* **a** Relating to the private rights of individuals in a community and to legal proceedings in connection with them; pertaining to rights and remedies sought by action or suit distinct from criminal proceedings; — disting. from *criminal* and *political;* as, a *civil* injury. **b** In law or as to legal rights or status; in the eyes of the law; legal; — disting. from *natural;* as, *civil* death; *civil* disabilities.
7. Used and legally recognized for the purposes of ordinary life; — said of divisions of time; as, *civil* year; *civil* day.
8. Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, the Roman civil law or [*cap.*] the modern Civil law (see in phrases). "A *Civil* doctor." *Shak.*
9. = CIVIC. *Obs.*

Syn. — Polished, refined, obliging, suave, well-bred, high-bred, elegant, respectful, condescending. — CIVIL, POLITE, COURTEOUS, COURTLY, URBANE, AFFABLE, COMPLAISANT, GRACIOUS. CIVIL, in present usage, commonly suggests the bare fulfillment of the ordinary requirements of social intercourse; it frequently implies little more than forbearance from rudeness; as, "Of such independence that he occasionally forgot to be merely *civil*" (*Atlantic Monthly*); "This man . . . cut short one of our party, and addressed a silly remark to Spencer. . . . Spencer's answer was *civil*, but brief and not inviting" (*J. Fiske*). POLITE (see POLITE), while sometimes suggesting a merely perfunctory attitude, is more positive than *civil;* it commonly implies thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, united with polish of manners and address; as, "Nothing was ever so serene as his countenance, so unembarrassed as his manner, so *polite* as his whole demeanor" (*Landor*). COURTEOUS implies more considerate and dignified, COURTLY, more high-bred, stately and formal, observance of due civilities; as, "With *courteous* brevity I signify my indifference to contraband trade" (*Carlyle*); "*courteous* usages refined by art" (*Wordsworth*); "the devout and delicate Prioress, the *courtly* and valiant Knight" (*Crabbe*); "his great-uncle, a *courtly* and stately old gentleman" (*J. A. Symonds*). URBANE adds the implication of suavity and elegance; AFFABLE, of ease and (frequently) condescension; as, "I had reason to praise [in Paris] the national *urbanity*, which from the court has diffused its gentle influence to the shop, the cottage, and the schools" (*Gibbon*); "I don't find . . . that his wealth has made him arrogant and inaccessible; on the contrary, he takes great pains to appear *affable* and gracious" (*Smollett*); "He is so unsufferably *affable* that every man near him would like to give him a beating" (*Thackeray*). COMPLAISANT implies an obliging and (sometimes) over-compliant or yielding disposition; GRACIOUS, a serene and benignant bearing towards others; as, "Her importunity prevailed with me, and I am extremely glad I was so *complaisant*" (*Lady M. W. Montague*); "Consciousness of unquestioned position makes people *gracious* in proper measure to all" (*Holmes*); "Ah! the *gracious* lady! what divine condescension! what ineffable courtesy!" (*M. Hewlett*). See SUAVE, COMPLACENCY, CEREMONIAL.

civil action, suit, *or* **proceeding,** one to enforce the private rights or redress the private wrongs of an individual, that is, one not involving a criminal proceeding. Cf. CRIMINAL, FINE, *n.* — **c. contract,** *Law*, specif., a contract of marriage made without religious sanction and solemnization. — **c. corporation.** See CORPORATION. — **c. county.** See COUNTY, 3. — **c. damages,** *Law*, actual damage which a person injured in person, property, or means of support by the intoxication of another may recover against the person who supplied to him the liquor which caused the intoxication, under the provisions of a statute (called a **civil damages act, bill,** or **law**) enacted for that purpose in many States of the United States. — **c. day.** = DAY, 4. — **c. death,** *Law*, the change of status of a person equivalent in its legal consequences to natural death. See DEATH. — **c. district,** a district formed for purposes of civil government; specif., in some States of the United States, as Tennessee, a minor subdivision of the county. — **c. engineer,** one who practices or is versed in civil engineering. — **c. imprisonment,** *Law*, imprisonment by civil process, as for debt. — **c. law.** As a translation of the Roman *jus civile:* **1.** *Roman Law.* The peculiar local law of a state, and specif. of Rome, as distinguished from the *jus gentium*, and *jus naturale;* also, the customary law or that adopted by the people, as distinguished from the prætorian and other law established by edicts. **2. a** In the Middle Ages, the Roman law as set forth (chiefly) in the Justinian codes, as distinguished from the canon law. **b** In modern English usage, the body of private law that has developed from the Roman law in the states where the legal system is still substantially Roman, but has been influenced by Teutonic, ecclesiastical, and purely modern institutions. England and the United States are practically the only modern civilized countries which have not adopted the Civil-law system; and in some portions of the British Empire (as Cape Colony and Quebec) and of the United States (as Louisiana and to some extent New Mexico and other southwestern States) the Civil-law system, introduced by the original settlers, is still retained. (In this sense usually written *Civil law.*) — **c. liberty,** exemption from arbitrary interference with person, opinion, or property, on the part of the government under which one lives.

> Paley's admired definition of *civil liberty* appears to me to be obnoxious to . . . objection. *Civil liberty*, he says, is the not being restrained by any law but which conduces in a greater degree to the public welfare; and this is distinguished from natural liberty, which is the not being restrained at all. *John Austin.*

— **c. list,** in Great Britain, orig., a list of the charges for the support of the civil officers of the state, to pay for which a special appropriation of public money was made; hence, the civil officers of government, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, etc. In modern use, the account of, or appropriation of, money made by Parliament for the expenses of the sovereign and his household. The civil list formerly included provision for the payment of pensions granted by royal bounty (**civil list pensions**), but the Civil List Act of 1901 excluded them from the charges on the civil list. — **C. Lord,** a member of the British Board of Admiralty who supervises the civil branch of its administration, including buildings, labor, contracts, and most of the civil staff of naval establishments, and the charitable work of Greenwich Hospital. — **civil parish.** See PARISH. — **c.** [illegible] *Law*, the remedy by action given to a person injur[illegible] opposed to a criminal prosecution. — **c. rights,** [illegible] rights the enjoyment of which does not involve participation in the establishment, support, or management of the government; — distinguished from *political rights.* The term is used chiefly of the rights secured to citizens of the United States by the 13th & 14th Amendments to the Constitution, and certain acts called **civil rights acts** or **bills,** passed by Congress April 9, 1866, May 31, 1870, and March 1, 1875, respectively, for the purpose of securing to all citizens equal civil rights by abolishing the civil incidents of involuntary servitude. Certain cases in which these acts were interpreted (and secs. 1 & 2 of the act of 1875, declared unconstitutional) by the Supreme Court in 1883 (109 U. S. 3) are called the **civil rights cases.** — **c. servant,** a member of the civil service, esp. that of British India. *Eng.* — **c. service,** all service rendered to and paid for by a state or nation other than that pertaining to military, naval, legislative, and judicial affairs; all branches of the public administrative service which are not military or naval; orig., that branch of the British East India Company service conducted by the covenanted servants not belonging to the army or navy. — **C. Service Commission,** in the United States, a commission appointed by the President, consisting of three members, not more than two of whom may be adherents of the same party, which has the control, through examinations, of appointments and promotions in the classified civil service. It was created by act of Jan. 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403). — **c. service reform,** the substitution of business principles and methods for political methods in the conduct of the civil service, esp. the merit system instead of the spoils system in the matter of appointments to office. — **c. suit.** = CIVIL ACTION. — **c. war,** a war between different sections or parties of the same country or nation; specif.: **a** [*cap.*] In Great Britain, the war between the Parliamentarians and Royalists (1642–46). The struggle of 1648–52 is called the Second Civil War. **b** [*cap.*] In the United States, the War of Secession, 1861–65, between the seceding Southern States and the Federal government. — **c. year.** See YEAR.

ci-vil′ian (sĭ-vĭl′yăn), *n.* [From CIVIL.] **1.** *Law.* **a** A student of, or proficient in, the civil law (of Rome) as especially distinguished from the canon law and the English common law; a teacher, practitioner, student, or the like of the Civil law. **b** One especially versed in or devoted to the law affecting civil rights and remedies. *Rare.*
2. *Theol.* "One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a justitia civilis of his own." *Trench.* *Obs.*
3. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military, naval, nor clerical; specif.: **a** Formerly, one in the covenanted service of the East India Company; — called a *statutory civilian* when a native (as being appointed under special statutory provisions). Now, an employee in the imperial civil service of India. **b** One not professionally employed in the army or navy.

ci-vil′i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *civilitas:* cf. F. *civilité.* See CIVIL.] **1.** Quality or state of a citizen or of the whole body of citizens; in various senses, all *obs.*, as: Citizenship; good citizenship; the civil body or body politic; civil power; civil office; civil order or orderliness, etc.
2. The state of society in which the relations and duties of a citizen are recognized and obeyed; a state of civilization.

> Monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. a Polite education; training in the humanities; hence, good breeding. *Archaic.* **b** A department of learning. *Obs.*
4. Civil conduct; politeness; a polite act or expression.

> The insolent *civility* of a proud man is, if possible, more shocking than his rudeness could be. *Chesterfield.*

5. *Theol.* Natural goodness or morality. See CIVIL, *a.*, 5.
Syn. — Urbanity, affability, complaisance, courtesy.

civ′i-li-za′tion (sĭv′ĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *civilisation.*]
1. *Law.* Act of rendering a criminal process civil. *Obs.*
2. Act of civilizing, or state of becoming civilized; advancement in social culture; as, a result of the Norman Conquest was the *civilization* of the Anglo-Saxons.
3. A state of social culture characterized by relative progress in the arts, science, and statecraft; variously: the culture characteristic of modern Europe; as, contact with *civilization* often proves fatal to savages; a distinctive national culture; as, French *civilization;* the relative advancement of a primitive or ancient people; as, the Mycenæan *civilization;* Aztec *civilization.* Except in the last of these uses, *civilization* is ordinarily distinguished from *barbarism*, as manifesting greater enlightenment and humanity. Both are distinguished from *savagery*, the culture of the least advanced peoples.

> Our manners, our *civilization*, and all the good things connected with manners, and with *civilization*, have, in this European world of ours, depended for ages upon two principles — . . . the spirit of a gentleman, and the spirit of religion. *Burke.*

Syn. — CIVILIZATION, CULTURE, CULTIVATION, REFINEMENT. CIVILIZATION applies to human society, and designates an advanced state of material and social well-being. CULTURE, as applied to society, emphasizes the intellectual aspect of civilization; as applied to individuals, it suggests such enlightenment as is acquired by intercourse with what is best in civilized life, esp. as this enlightenment evinces itself in delicacy of taste and nicety of breeding. The term is occasionally abused by a somewhat arrogant and exclusive restriction of its meaning. CULTIVATION, while often interchangeable with *culture*, implies rather more frequently the process of which *culture* is the result. REFINEMENT (see DELICACY), as compared with *culture*, emphasizes the element of fineness, often even fastidiousness, of feeling. See EDUCATION.

> They all have a certain *refinement* which they call *civilization*, but a nation is really *civilized* by acquiring the qualities it by nature is wanting in; and the Italians are no more *civilized* by virtue of their *refinement* alone than we are *civilized* by virtue of our energy alone. *M. Arnold.*

> *Culture* being a pursuit of our total perfection by means of getting to know, on all the matters which most concern us, the [illegible] this knowledge, turning a stream of fresh and free thought upon our stock notions and habits. *M. Arnold.*

> Admiration for the union in him of extraordinary skill in execution with admirable *cultivation* of mind. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

civ′i-lize (sĭv′ĭ-līz), *v. t.;* CIV′I-LIZED (-līzd); CIV′I-LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *civiliser*, fr. L. *civilis* civil. See CIVIL.] **1.** To reclaim from, or cause to come out of, a savage or barbarous state; to instruct in the rules and customs of civilization and thus elevate in the human scale; educate; refine.
2. a To bring under the civil authority. *Obs.* **b** To make urbane or polished. **c** To tame; domesticate.
3. To admit as suitable or lawful to a civilized state. *Obs.*
4. *Law.* To make a subject of civil, instead of criminal, action.
Syn. — Polish, refine, humanize.
civ′i-lize, *v. i.* To become civil or civilized.
civ′i-lized (sĭv′ĭ-līzd), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to, or marked by the characteristics of, men in a state of civilization; as, a *civilized* nation; *civilized* language.
civ′il-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a civil manner; specif., politely. **civilly dead,** *Law*, being in the status involved in civil death.
civ′ism (sĭv′ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *civisme*, fr. L. *civis* citizen.] Principles of citizenship; the virtues and sentiments of a good citizen; — orig. a translation of F. *civisme*, devotion to, or the being well disposed toward, the principles and cause of the French Revolution of 1789.
clach′an (kläk′ȧn), *n.* [Gael.] A small village, esp. one situated about a church. *Scot.* *Scott.*
clack (klăk), *v. i.;* CLACKED (klăkt); CLACK′ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. F. *claquer* to clap, crack, D. *klakken*, MHG. *klac* crack. Cf. CLACK, *n.*, CLATTER, CLICK.] **1.** To utter words or sounds rapidly and continually, or with abruptness; to let the tongue run; to chatter.

> He 's a *clacking* nuisance when he 's well. *Kipling.*

2. To cackle or cluck, as a goose or hen. *Tennyson.*
3. To make a clack; to crack, as a whip; to clatter.

> We heard Mr. Hodson's whip *clacking* on the shoulders of the poor little wretches. *Thackeray.*

clack, *v. t.* **1.** To utter inconsiderately or tattlingly; blab.
2. To cause to make a clack or clatter.
clack, *n.* [Cf. F. *claque* a slap or smack, MHG. *klac* crack. See CLACK, *v. i.*] **1.** A sharp, abrupt noise, or succession of noises, made by the striking together of objects.

> The miller fails to notice the *clack* of his mill, and the weaver fails to notice the rattle of his loom. *G. F. Stout.*

2. Anything that causes a clacking noise, as a child's rattle, the clapper of a mill, a rattle, or a clack valve.
3. Loud confused noise, as of voices; loud, continual, importunate, or foolish talk or chatter; prattle. *Addison.*

> Whose chief intent is to vaunt his spiritual *clack.* *South.*

4. The tongue; — used contemptuously. *Richardson.*
5. A talkative person; chatterbox; gossip.
clack box. *Mach.* The box or chamber in which a clack valve works.
clack′dish′ (klăk′dĭsh′), *n.* A wooden dish with a movable lid, formerly carried by beggars, who clacked the lid to attract notice; a clapdish. *Shak.*

> Grown dainty o'er that *clackdish.* *R. Browning.*

clack door. The removable cover of the opening through which access is had to a pump valve.
clack′er (klăk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that clacks; a clapper, as of a mill, or one to frighten away birds.
2. A claquer. See CLAQUER.

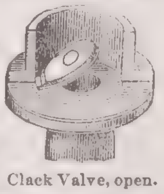

Clack Valve, open.

clack valve. *Mach.* A valve, esp. one hinged at one edge, which, when raised from its seat, falls with a clacking sound.
clad′o- (klăd′ō-; klā′dō-), **clad-.** A combining form from Gr. κλάδος, *a sprout.*
Cla-doc′er-a (klȧ-dŏs′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *clado-* + Gr. κέρας a horn.] *Zoöl.* A group of minute entomostracan crustaceans found chiefly in fresh water. It is usually considered a suborder of the Phyllopoda. They have the body protected by a bivalve carapace, and four or five pairs of short legs, though the chief swimming organs are the biramous antennæ. — **cla-doc′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
Cla-do′ni-a (-dō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλαδών = κλάδος branch.] *Bot.* A genus of lichens typifying the family Cladoniaceæ, characterized by the capitate apothecia borne on simple or branched podetia. It includes many common lichens. *C. rangiferina* is the reindeer moss.
Cla-doph′o-ra (-dŏf′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See CLADO-; -PHORE.] *Bot.* A large genus of green algæ typifying the family Cladophoraceæ, having a thallus of firm branched filaments. They occur in both fresh and salt water, usually in tufts.
Cla-doph′o-ra′les (-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small order of green algæ (Chlorophyceæ) having a simple or branching thallus which may be regarded either as a septate cœnocyte, thus connecting them with the Codiales (which see), or as a row of simple multinucleate cells. Reproduction is effected by the conjugation of isogametes.

Twig of Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*) showing 1 Flower, 2 Cladophyll, 3 Leaf.

clad′o-phyll (klăd′ō-fĭl), *n.* [*clado-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A form of phylloclade consisting of a single internode, closely resembling an ordinary foliage leaf; — called also *cladode.* Cladophylls arise from the axils of true leaves. They often bear other leaves or flowers on the surface or margin, as in butcher's broom and species of *Phyllanthus.*

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civ′il-ist, *n.* = CIVILIAN, 1 & 2. *Obs.*
‖ **ci-vi′li-ter mor′tu-us** (sĭ-vĭl′ĭ-tẽr môr′tū-ŭs). [L.] *Law.* = Civilly dead.
civ′i-liz′a-ble (sĭv′ĭ-līz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
civ′i-li-za′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to civilization.
civ′i-liz′a-to-ry (sĭv′ĭ-līz′ȧ-tō-rĭ). Civilizing.
civ′i-lized-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
civ′i-liz-ee′ (sĭv′ĭ-lī-zē′), *n.* [See -EE.] A civilized person. *Rare.*
civ′i-liz′er (sĭv′ĭ-līz′ẽr), *n.* One that civilizes.
civ′il-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
civite. ✝ QUIT.
civ′i-ty (sĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *civitas* city.] A city. *Obs.* & *R.*
civ′o-ry (sĭv′ō-rĭ). Var. of CIBORY.
civy, *n.* [OF. *civé.* See CIVE.] *Cookery.* An old broth or sauce, as one for hares, made of wine, vinegar, spices, onions, herbs, etc. Cf. 3d CIVET. *Obs.*
cizar. ✝ SIZAR.
cizars. ✝ SCISSORS.
cize. ✝ SIZE.
cizer. ✝ SIZAR.
cizers. ✝ SCISSORS.
C. J. *Abbr.* Chief Judge; Chief Justice.
ck. *Abbr.* Cask; check.
Cl., *or* **cl.** *Abbr.* Centiliter; chlorine [without period, *Cl*]; class; Claude; Claudius; clause; clergyman; clerk; Clodius; cloth.
C. L. *Abbr.* Conditional lease. [*Queensland.*]
clab′ber (klăb′ẽr; kläb′-), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *clabar.* See BONNYCLABBER.] **1.** Mud; mire. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
2. = BONNYCLABBER.
clab′ber, *v. i.* To curdle, as milk; to lopper.
clab′ber-y (klăb′ẽr-ĭ; kläb′-), *a.* Muddy. *Dial. Eng.*
clack, *v. t.* [Flemish *klacken* (Kilian).] To remove the dirty parts, esp. the buist, from (wool), — often formerly done to make imported wool weigh less. *Obs.*
clack′en, *n.* See HAILES.
clack′et, *n.* [F. *claquet*, the clapper of a mill.] A clacker; also, a clacking. *Obs.* or *R.*
clack′et, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *claqueter.*] To clack. *Obs.*
clack′et-y (klăk′ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Clacking.
clack goose. The bernicle goose.
clackt. Clacked. *Ref. Sp.*
clad, *v. t.* To clothe. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*
clad, *pret.* & *p. p.* of CLOTHE.
cla-dan′thous (klȧ-dăn′thŭs), *a.* [*clado-* + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Pleurocarpous.
clad′au-toi′cous (klăd′ô-toi′kŭs), *a.* [*clado-* + *auto-* + Gr. οἶκος a dwelling.] *Bot.* Having antheridia on a special branch; — applied to mosses. Cf. GONIOAUTOICOUS, RHIZAUTOICOUS.
cla-den′chy-ma (klȧ-dĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *clado-* + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Branched parenchyma. *Obs.* or *R.*
clad′ine (klăd′ĭn; -īn), *a.* = CLADOSE.
Cla′di-um (klā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλάδιον, dim. of κλάδος a sprout.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of cyperaceous plants differing from *Rynchospora* chiefly by the deciduous style. See SAW GRASS, TWIG RUSH.
clad′o-car′pous (klăd′ō-kär′pŭs), *a.* [*clado-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Pleurocarpous.
clad′ode (klăd′ōd), *n.* [Gr. κλαδώδης having many shoots.] *Bot.* = CLADOPHYLL. — **cla-do′di-al** (klȧ-dō′dĭ-ăl), *a.*
cla-do′di-um (klȧ-dō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A cladode.
clad′o-dont (klăd′ō-dŏnt; klā′dō-), *a.* & *n.* [*clado-* + *-odont.*] *Paleon.* Hybodont.
cla-dog′e-nous (klȧ-dŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*clado-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Pleurocarpous.
Cla-do′ni-a′ce-æ (klȧ-dō′nĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of lichens consisting of the genus *Cladonia.* — **cla-do′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **cla-do′ni-oid** (klȧ-dō′nĭ-oid), *a.*
Cla-doph′o-ra′ce-æ (klȧ-dŏf′ō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of green algæ typifying the order Cladophorales. — **cla-doph′o-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
clad′o-phyl′lum (klăd′ō-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A cladophyll.
clad′op-to′sis (-ŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *clado-* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Bot.* An annual dropping of twigs or branches instead of leaves, as in plants of various genera, as *Thuja, Taxodium*, etc. Cf. PHYLLOPTOSIS.
cla′dose (klā′dōs; klăd′ōs), *a.* [Gr. κλάδος sprout, branch.] *Zoöl.* Branched; ramose.

Clad′o-sel′a-che (klăd′ō-sĕl′ȧ-kē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλάδος sprout + σέλαχος, pl. σελάχη, shark.] *Paleon.* The most primitive known genus of sharklike elasmobranch fishes. They occur in the Middle Devonian of Ohio. Their paired fins were triangular, with a broad base, and supported by parallel unjointed rays. The genus is the type of an order **Clad′o-se-lach′e-a** (-sē-lăk′ē-ȧ), syn. *Pleuropterygii.* — **clad′o-se-lach′i-an** (-sē-lăk′ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Clad′o-thrix (klăd′ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; *clado-* + Gr. θρίξ hair.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of higher bacteria of the family Chlamydobacteriaceæ, having falsely branched filaments. The species are found commonly in soil or water. Some possess the power of acting upon iron compounds.

Cla-dras′tis (klȧ-drăs′tĭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. κλάδος branch + θραυστός brittle.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental papilionaceous trees consisting of two species, *C. lutea*, the yellowwood (which see), and *C. amurensis.*

clag′gy (klăg′ĭ; *dial. also* klȧg′ĭ; klĕg′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. Dan. KLAGGE mud.] Sticky or adhesive; specif., muddy; miry; also, glutinous; viscous. The roof of a mine is called *claggy* when the coal clings to it. *Dial. Eng.*

claim (klām), *v. t.*; CLAIMED (klāmd); CLAIM′ING. [ME. *clamen, claimen*, OF. *clamer*, 3d sing. pres. il *claime*, L. *clamare* to cry out, call; cf. *calare* to proclaim, Gr. καλεῖν to call, Skr. *kal* to sound, G. *holen* to fetch, E. *hale* haul.] **1.** To ask for, or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to demand as due; as, he *claims* his share of the property.
2. To assert as a fact, right, or relation which ought to be acknowledged or conceded; as, both sides *claimed* the victory; he *claims* to be the missing heir.
3. To ask or call for; to require; to demand; to be entitled to; as, the subject of trusts next *claims* our attention.

The duke will lay upon him all the honor
That good convenience *claims.* — *Shak.*

4. To call or name; to proclaim. *Obs.* — *Spenser.*
Syn. — CLAIM, ASSERT, MAINTAIN. It is an error to use *claim* in the sense of *assert* or *maintain* when there is no question of the assertion or maintenance of one's right, title, advantage, or the like. Thus, "He *claims* to be the owner of this estate;" but "He asserts, alleges, or maintains (not *claims*) that Plato was Aristotle's teacher."

claim, *v. i.* **1.** To call; to call or cry out. *Obs.*
2. To deduce a right or title; to have or assert a claim.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority. — *Locke.*

claim, *n.* [OF. *claim, clain*, cry, complaint, from *clamer.* See CLAIM, *v. t.*] **1.** A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due; an assertion of a right or fact.
2. A right to claim something; a title to any debt, privilege, or other thing in possession of another; also, a title to anything which another should give or concede to, or confer on, the claimant. "*Claims* upon land." *Hallam.*
3. The thing claimed; specif.: **a** In the United States and Australia, land to which any one intends to establish a right; as, a settler's *claim*; a miner's *claim.* **b** *Life Insurance.* The amount that is payable upon a matured endowment policy; — distinguished from a *loss.*
4. A loud call; a shout. *Obs. & R.* — *Spenser.*
to lay claim to, to demand as a right; to claim.

claim′ant (klām′ănt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *clamant*, p. pr. of *clamer.* Cf. CLAMANT.] One who claims; one who asserts a right or title; a claimer.

clair-au′di-ence (klâr-ô′dĭ-ĕns), *n.* [F. *clair* clear + F. & E. *audience* a hearing. See CLEAR.] Act of hearing, or the ability to hear, sounds not normally audible; — usually claimed as a special faculty in connection with spiritualistic mediumship, or the like.

clair-au′di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, clairaudience. — *n.* One alleged to have the power of clairaudience. Cf. CLAIRVOYANT.

Clair′aut's′ e-qua′tion (klĕr′ōz′). [After Alexis C. *Clairaut*, French mathematician.] *Math.* The equation $y = x\frac{dy}{dx} + F\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$, of interest in the theory of singular solutions.

clair′schach (klâr′shăk), *n.* Also **clair′sho** (-shō). [Gael. & Ir. *clairseach.*] *Music.* The old Celtic harp with wire strings. — **clair′schach-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

clair-voy′ance (klâr-voi′ăns; *the F. pron.*, klâr′vwȧ′yäNs′, *is still used by some, esp. in England*), *n.* [F.] **1.** A power, attributed to some persons as a natural gift or to persons while in a hypnotic state, of discerning objects not normally perceptible, of penetrating thought, etc.
2. Clear-sightedness; ability to perceive things out of the range of ordinary perception; penetration; sagacity.

It is the precision of perfect candor and *clairvoyance* exercised on objects wholly within its range of vision. — *W. C. Brownell.*

Syn. — Insight, divination. See DISCERNMENT.

clair-voy′ant (klâr-voi′ănt), *a.* [F.; *clair* clear + *voyant*, p. pr. of *voir* to see. See CLEAR; VIEW.] **1.** Clear-sighted; sagacious. "Be cheerful, be *clairvoyant.*" *W. C. Brownell.*

Though no literary man, he is judicious, *clairvoyant*, and uncommonly sound-headed. — *J. G. Lockhart.*

2. Pert. to, having, or using, the power of clairvoyance.

clair-voy′ant (klâr-voi′ănt; *F.* klâr′vwȧ′yäN′), *n.* **1.** One who is clear-sighted.
2. One who claims to have the power of clairvoyance.

clam (klăm), *v. t.*; CLAMMED (klămd); CLAM′MING. [Cf. AS. *clǣman* to clam, smear; akin to Icel. *kleima* to smear, OHG. *kleimjan, chleimen*, to defile, or E. *clammy.*] To daub, smear, or clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

A swarm of wasps got into a honey pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themselves. — *L'Estrange.*

clam (klăm; klȧm), *a.* [Cf. CLAMMY.] Sticky; adhesive, as ice beginning to melt; damp and cold; clammy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clam, *n.* **1.** A soft or plastic lump, as of clay or earth. *Obs.*
2. Clammy or viscid matter; also, clamminess. "The *clam* of death." *Carlyle.*

clam, *v. i.* To be moist or glutinous; to stick; to adhere. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *Dryden.*

clam (klăm), *n.* [AS. *clam* a bandage, bond, fetter, akin to *beclemman* to bind, to fetter, G. & D. *klemmen* to press, squeeze, Sw. *klämma*, Dan. *klemme.* Cf. CLEM, CLAMP, *v.*, to clutch.] An instrument or device for holding anything fast; a clamp; — usually in *pl.*; as: **a** A kind of vise, usually of wood. **b** A pair of pincers or forceps. **c** = CLAMP, *n.*, 2. **d** Jeweled slits through which wire for balance springs is drawn to make it of uniform thickness.

clam (klăm; klȧm), *v. t.* **1.** To clutch with the hand; grasp; grope. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. *Die Sinking.* To form a design in relief upon (a soft steel mill) by means of a hardened die. See 2d MILL, 6.

clam, *n.* [Perh. abbr. fr. *clamor.*] **1.** A crash or clangor made by ringing two or more of the bells of a chime at once.
2. Noise; shouting; loud talk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clam (klăm), *v. t. & i.* **1.** *Bell Ringing.* To produce, or to cause (bells) to produce, a clam.
2. To stop or silence (noise); to hush.

clam (klăm), *n.* [See CLAM pincers.] **1.** Any of various bivalve mollusks, esp. of certain edible species. The two common clams of the Atlantic coast of North America are the round or hard clam, or quahog (*Venus mercenaria*), having a thick shell of rounded outline, most abundant from southern New England southward, and the long or soft clam (*Mya arenaria*), having a thin elongate shell and long siphons, whose range extends farther north, and which burrows in the sand or mud, where it is taken by digging at low tide. The quahog does not burrow and is usually taken with rakes.

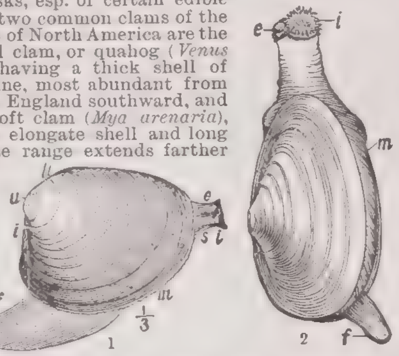

1 Quahog or Round Clam (*Venus mercenaria*). *f* Foot; *m* Mantle Edge; *s* Siphon; *i* Incurrent Tube; *e* Excurrent Tube; *l* Lunule; *ll* Ligament; *u* Umbo. 2 Long Clam (*Mya arenaria*). *f* Foot; *m* Mantle; *i* Incurrent, and *e* Excurrent, Orifices of Siphon.

Another species, the surf or hen clam (*Spicula solidissima*), is sometimes eaten on the New England coast. The name *clam* is also applied to the fresh-water mussels (Unionidæ). See also RAZOR CLAM, GIANT CLAM.

You shall scarce find any bay or shallow shore, or cove of sand, where you may not take many *clampes*, or lobsters, or both, at your pleasure. — *Capt. John Smith* (1616).

Clams, or *clamps*, is a shellfish not much unlike a cockle; it lieth under the sand. — *Wood* (1634).

2. A very reticent person; one who refuses to talk; hence, a stupid person. *U. S.*

clam, *v. i.* To dig or gather clams.

cla′mant (klā′mănt), *a.* [L. *clamans*, p. pr. of *clamare* to call. Cf. CLAIMANT.] **1.** Crying out; calling clamorously; clamorous; loud. "*Clamant* children." *Thomson.*
2. Demanding notice; crying; urgent.

Most of us . . . have to be reminded of what lies without by specious and *clamant* exceptions. — *Stevenson.*

Clam′a-to′res (klăm′ȧ-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *clamator* (pl. *clamatores*) a bawler.] *Zoöl.* A large suborder or superfamily of passerine birds in which the vocal muscles are comparatively simple, so that they have little power of singing. They have ten well-developed primaries, and cylindrical tarsi whose horny envelope is more or less divided into scutellæ. This group occurs in both the New and Old World, though only one family (the Tyrannidæ) is found in the United States. — **clam′a-to′ri-al** (-rĭ-ăl), *a.*

clam′bake′ (klăm′bāk′), *n.* The baking of clams, esp. on heated stones with a covering of seaweed, often with other food, as corn; hence, a gathering at which clams are thus cooked, or a quantity of clams so cooked. *U. S.*

clam′ber (klăm′bẽr), *v. i.*; CLAM′BERED (-bẽrd); CLAM′BER-ING. [ME. *clambren, clameren*, to heap together, climb; akin to Icel. *klambra* to clamp, G. *klammern.* Cf. CLAMP, CLIMB.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet, or, of plants, by tendrils, etc.; — also used fig.

The narrow street that *clambered* toward the mill. — *Tennyson.*

clam′ber, *v. t.* To ascend or climb with difficulty, with hands and feet, or the like; also, to cause to climb thus.

Clambering the walls to eye him. — *Shak.*

clam′ber, *n.* Act of clambering.

clam′crack′er (klăm′krăk′ẽr), *n.* A stingray (*Dasyatis centrura*) of the Atlantic coast. It feeds largely on shellfish.

clam-jam′phrie (klăm-jăm′frĭ; klȧm-jȧm′-), *n.* Also **clam-jam′phrey, clam-jam′fer-y**, etc. Odds and ends; rubbish; trumpery; hence, vulgar or worthless people; rabble; crowd. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *T. Hughes.*

clam′mer (klăm′ẽr), *n.* One that digs or gathers clams.

clam′my (-ĭ), *a.*; CLAM′MI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CLAM′MI-EST. [Cf. AS. *clām* clay. See CLAM to clog; cf. CLAY.] Having a viscous or adhesive quality; soft and sticky; glutinous; damp and adhesive, as if covered with a cold perspiration.
clammy cherry, a tall West Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia collococca*) with soft wood and cherrylike fruit. — **clammy chickweed.** **a** Mouse-ear chickweed. **b** A fleshy-leaved stichwort of the western United States (*Alsine crassifolia*). — **c. honeysuckle**, the swamp azalea. — **c. locust**, a locust (*Robinia viscosa*) of the southeastern United States, cultivated for its dense racemes of pale pink flowers. It is a small rough-barked tree with glandular twigs.

clam′my-weed′ (klăm′ĭ-wēd′), *n.* A capparidaceous plant (*Polanisia graveolens*) with strong-scented glandular-pubescent foliage, common in the western United States.

clam′or, clam′our (klăm′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *clamour, clamur*, F. *clameur*, fr. L. *clamor*, fr. *clamare* to cry out. See CLAIM.] **1.** A great outcry or vociferation; loud, esp. loud and continued, shouting or exclamation; shouting; outcry.
2. Specif., a continued violent expression of dissatisfaction or discontent; popular outcry. — *Macaulay.*
3. Any loud, esp. loud and continued, noise. — *Addison.*

The dull roar suddenly became a loud *clamor.* — *Lafcadio Hearn.*

Syn. — Outcry, shouting, vociferation, uproar.

clam′or, clam′our (klăm′ẽr), *v. i.*; CLAM′ORED or CLAM′OURED (-ẽrd); CLAM′OR-ING or CLAM′OUR-ING. To utter loud, esp. loud and continued, sounds or outcries; to make a clamor; to vociferate; to make important demands.

The obscure bird
Clamored the livelong night. — *Shak.*

clam′or, clam′our, *v. t.* **1.** To stun with clamor; din; hence, to salute or address loudly. — *Bacon.*

The people with a shout
Rifted the air, *clamoring* their god with praise. — *Milton.*

2. To utter loudly or repeatedly; to shout.

Clamored their piteous prayer incessantly. — *Longfellow.*

clam′or, clam′our, *v. t.* [Cf. CLAM a clangor of bells.] **1.** *Bell Ringing.* To quicken the repetition of the strokes on (bells) just before ceasing to ring them. *Bp. Warburton.*
2. To put an end to the noise of; stop; silence. — *Shak.*

clam′or-ous (klăm′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *clamorosus*, for L. *clamosus*: cf. OF. *clamoreux.*] Speaking and repeating loud words; full of, or of the nature of, clamor; calling or demanding loudly or urgently; vociferous; noisy; bawling; loud; turbulent. "My young ones were *clamorous* for a morning's excursion." — *Southey.*
Syn. — See VOCIFEROUS.
— **clam′or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **clam′or-ous-ness**, *n.*

clamp (klămp), *n.* [Cf. LG. & D. *klamp*, Dan. *klampe*, also D. *klampen* to fasten, clasp. Cf. CLAMBER, CLAM pincers, a mollusk.] **1.** Something rigid that holds fast or binds things together; a piece of wood or metal used to hold two or more pieces together; specif., a piece of wood placed across or along another, or inserted into another, to bind or strengthen it.

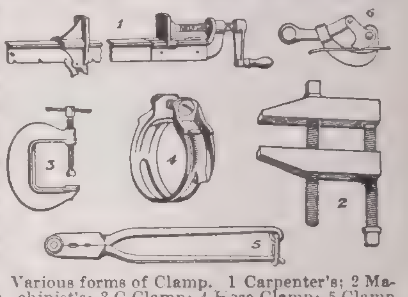

Various forms of Clamp. 1 Carpenter's; 2 Machinist's; 3 C Clamp; 4 Hose Clamp; 5 Clamp for splicing wire; 6 Come-along or Clamp for stretching wire.

2. Any of various instruments or appliances having parts brought together by a screw or screws, or otherwise, for holding or compressing anything.
3. One of a pair of movable pieces of wood, lead, or other soft material, placed over the jaws of a vise to enable it to grasp without bruising.
4. *Naut.* **a** A plank or balk fixed to the inside of a vessel's frame, used as a bearer for a beam or joist. **b** An iron plate capable of opening or shutting so as to confine a spar. **c** A one-cheeked block.
5. = CLAM, mollusk. *Obs.*
6. *Bot.* = CLAMP CONNECTION.

clamp, *v. t.*; CLAMPED (klămpt); CLAMP′ING. **1.** To fasten with a clamp or clamps; to place in a clamp.
2. To patch; to mend clumsily; to botch. *Scot.*

clamp, *n.* [Cf. LG. *klamp* a truss of hay or straw.] A compact pile or heaped-up mass of materials; specif.: **a** *Brickmaking.* A number of bricks piled up in a particular form for burning. **b** A heap of produce, as of potatoes, covered over to prevent freezing. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

clamp, *v. t.* [Cf. CLAMP a mass.] To heap or stack in a clamp, as bricks or potatoes. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

clamp, *n.* [Prob. an imitative word. Cf. CLANK.] A heavy footstep or tread, as of a horse's feet; tramp.

clamp, *v. i.* To tread heavily or clumsily; to clump.

The policeman with *clamping* feet. — *Thackeray.*

clamp cell. *Bot.* **a** = CLAMP CONNECTION. **b** One of the papillalike cells by which the root of an epiphyte is attached to its host.

clamp connection. *Bot.* A small protuberance attached to the walls of two adjoining cells in the hypha of a fungus mycelium, covering the septum between them like a clamp; — called also *clamp* and *clamp cell.*

clamp dog. *Mech.* A lathe carrier consisting of a clamp for gripping the work and a dog by which it is rotated.

clamp′er (klăm′pẽr), *n.* [See CLAMP a rigid holder.] **1.** A clamp, as a piece of metal for mending a vessel; *pl.*, clams, pincers, or the like; clutches; claws. *Dial.*
2. An instrument of iron, with sharp prongs, attached to a boot or shoe to enable the wearer to walk securely upon ice; a creeper. — *Kane.*

clamp′er (klăm′pẽr; klȧm′-), *v. t.* [Cf. CLAMP to fasten.] To patch, esp. clumsily or hastily. *Scot.*

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cla′dus (klā′dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CLADI (-dī). [NL., fr. Gr. κλάδος sprout.] *Zoöl.* A branch of a ramose spicule.
claes (klāz). Scot. & dial. Eng. [of CLOTHES.
claeth (klāth), **claeth′ing.** Scot. forms of CLOTH, CLOTHING.
claf. Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.
clafe. Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.
clag (klăg; klȧg), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *klagge* mud.] That which clags, as a lump of clay, clot of wool, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clag, *v. t.* To stick or daub; also, to clog, as with clag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clag′gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS; CLAGGY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clag′gum (klăg′ŭm; klȧg′-), *n.* Any glutinous compound or sweetmeat; molasses, or treacle, taffy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Clai′borne (klā′bôrn; -bẽrn), *n.* [From *Claiborne* County, Mississippi.] *Geol.* A Middle Eocene formation about the Gulf of Mexico. — **Clai-bor′ni-an** (klā-bôr′nĭ-ăn), *a.*
claiff. Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.
claik (klāk), *n.* [Cf. CLACK.] *Scot.* **1.** Clack; cackle. **2.** The bernicle goose.
claik, *v. i.* [Cf. CLACK.] To clack or cackle. *Scot.*
claim′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
claimd. Claimed. *Ref. Sp.*
claim′er, *n.* A claimant.
claim′less, *a.* See -LESS.
clair. Scot. var. of CLEAR.
‖ **claire** (klâr), *n.* [F.] A small inclosed pond used for fattening and greening oysters.
claire′cole′ (klâr′kōl′), **claire′colle′.** Vars. of CLEARCOLE.
‖ **clair′-ob′scur′** (*F. pron.* klâr′ôp′skür′), *n.* [F. See CLARE-OBSCURE.] = CHIAROSCURO.
clair′-ob-scure′ (klâr′ŏb-skūr′), *n.* = CHIAROSCURO.
clair-voy′an-cy (klâr-voi′ăn-sĭ), *n.* = CLAIRVOYANCE, 1.
clair-voy′ante (klâr-voi′ănt; *F.* klâr′vwȧ′yäNt′), *n.* [F.] A female clairvoyant.
clair-voy′ant-ly, *adv.* See -LY.
claise. Obs. or dial. var. of CLAES.
claish. Var. of CLOSH.
claith (klāth; klĭth), **claithes** (klāz), etc. Scot. vars. of CLOTH, CLOTHES, etc.
claithis. † CLOTHES. [CLACK.
clake. Obs. or Scot. var. of
cla′kis (klā′kĭs; klāks), *n.* [Cf. CLAIK, *n.*, 2.] The bernicle goose. *Scot.*
Clal′lam (klăl′ăm), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Salishan stock, the remnants living in the State of Washington.
clam. Var. of CLEM. [CLIMB.
clam. Obs. or dial. pret. of
clam, *a.* [Cf CLAM pincers.] **1.** Grasping; pinching. *Obs.* **2.** [Perh. a different word.] Base; mean. *Obs. or R. Scot.*
clam (klăm), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *clammer* in this sense, also as v., to clamber.] A bridge made of a plank, tree trunk, or stone slab; a stepping stone, as in a brook. *Dial. Eng.*
clam′a-core (klăm′ȧ-kōr), or **clam′a-gore**, *n.* = KILMAGORE.
cla′man-cy (klā′măn-sĭ), *n.* [See CLAMANT.] Urgency. *Scot.*
cla′mant-ly, *adv.* See -LY.
cla-ma′tion (klȧ-mā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *clamatio*, fr. L. *clamare* to call.] Act of crying out. *Obs.*
clamb. Obs. or dial. pret. of CLIMB. [CLAMOR.
clam′ber. *Bell Ringing.* Var. of
clam′berd. Clambered. *Ref. Sp.*
clam′ber-er, *n.* One that clambers, as a plant.
clam′bren. † CLAMBER.
clame. Var. of CLAM, CLEAM; obs. form of CLAIM.
clamen. † CLAIM.
clamer. † CLAMBER.
clameren. † CLAMBER.
clam′i-hew′it (klȧm′ĭ-hū′ĭt), *n.* A stroke; blow; drubbing. *Obs. or R. Scot.*
clamme. † CLAM; obs. pret. of CLIMB.
clam′mer. † CLAMBER.
clam′mer, *n.* [Cf. CLAM pincers.] A kind of forceps for obtaining deep-sea specimens.
clam′mi-ly, *adv.* of CLAMMY.
clam′mi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
clam′ord. Clamored. *Ref. Sp.*
clam′or-er, clam′our-er, *n.* One who clamors.
clam′or-ist, clam′our-ist, *n.* A clamorous person. *Rare.*
clam′or-some, clam′our-some, *a.* Clamorous. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clamp′er, *n.* One who clamps, or fastens.
clam′per (klăm′pẽr; klȧm′-), *n.* [Cf. CLAMPER to patch.] A patched-up or botched-up argument or charge. *Obs. or Scot.*

clamp nail. A nail with a large head, used in fastening on clamps in ships or boats.

clam′shell′ (klăm′shĕl′), *n.* **1**. The shell of a clam.
2. A pilgrim's scallop shell. *Obs. Scot.*
3. A form of bucket or grapple consisting of two parts hinged together like the two valves of a clamshell, used in dredging, excavating, loading and unloading material, etc.; — called in full **clamshell bucket**. See BUCKET, *Illust.*

clam worm. Any of several marine burrowing worms, esp. of the genus *Nereis* (which see), often found in digging clams. They are used as bait by fishermen.

clan (klăn), *n.* [Gael. *clann* offspring, descendants; akin to Ir. *clann, cland*, offspring, tribe, family; perh. from L. *planta* scion, slip, cutting. Cf. PLANT, *n.*] **1**. A social group comprising a number of households the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor, bear a common surname, and acknowledge the paramountcy of a chief who bears this name as a distinctive title (he is, for example, "the Macgregor" of the Macgregors, or of the clan Macgregor). Besides clansmen of the blood, the clan may include bondsmen, adopted foreigners, etc., and a great clan may include families, or subclans, bearing a variety of surnames. Such clans are in reality a specialized form of the *tribe*. They appear primarily among the Celts, especially of the Scottish Highlands, and are distinguished from the Irish *septs* (which nearly correspond to CLAN, 2). The clan chiefs in Scotland lost most of their distinctive powers in 1747. Cf. TARTAN.
2. A social group all the members of which are of common descent, traced only in one line (the father's in patriarchal, the mother's in matriarchal, societies), and do not intermarry. The *clan* differs from the *family* in that relationship is determined only in one line; from the *tribe* in that, where the clan system prevails, the tribe comprises several clans the members of each of which may marry only outside of his own clan (cf. EXOGAMY). Where the rule of exogamy and the fact of descent are signified by the totem (which see) the clan is called the *totemic clan*. Members of the same totemic clan may be found in widely separated tribes or hordes. Commonly the clan has its own leaders, under the tribal leaders, and its own religious rites. Cf. GENS.

In the *clan* system descent was probably at first reckoned only through the female line: consequently uterine ties alone constituted kinship, the father not being regarded as related even to his own children, and not considered as a member of the family. *A. H. Keane.*

3. A clique; a set, society, or party; a body of persons united by some common interest; — used contemptuously.

Partridge and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me. *Smollett.*
The whole *clan* of the enlightened among us. *Burke.*

4. A collection of animals, plants, or lifeless things. *Poetic.*

clan, *v. i.*; CLANNED (klănd); CLAN′NING. To unite in, or like, a clan. *Marvell.*

clan′cu-lar (klăŋ′kū-lăr), *a.* [L. *clancularius*, fr. *clanculum* secretly, adv. dim. of *clam* secretly.] Clandestine; secret; private. *Archaic.* — **clan′cu-lar-ly**, *adv. Archaic.*

Not close and *clancular*, but frank and open. *Barrow.*

clan-des′tine (klăn-dĕs′tĭn), *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, fr. *clam* secretly; akin to *celare*, E. *conceal*: cf. F. *clandestin.*] Conducted with secrecy; withdrawn from public notice, usually for an evil purpose; kept secret; hidden; private; underhand; as, a *clandestine* marriage. *Locke.*
Syn. — Hidden, private, concealed; underhand, stealthy, sly, surreptitious, furtive, fraudulent. See SECRET.
— **clan-des′tine-ly**, *adv.* — **clan-des′tine-ness**, *n.*

clan′des-tin′i-ty (klăn′dĕs-tĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Secrecy or privacy.

clang (klăng), *v. i.*; CLANGED (klăngd); CLANG′ING. [Prob. fr. L. *clangere*; akin to Gr. κλάζειν to clash, scream. But possibly imitative (cf. CLANK).] To give out, or cry with, a clang; to resound. "*Clanging* hoofs." *Tennyson.*

clang, *v. t.* To strike together so as to make a clang.

The fierce Curetes . . . *clanged* their sounding arms. *Prior.*

clang, *n.* **1**. A loud, ringing sound, like that made by metallic substances when struck together.

The broadsword's deadly *clang*,
As if a thousand anvils rang. *Scott.*

2. The resonant cry of certain birds, as cranes or geese.
3. *Music.* Quality of tone; timbre.

clan′gor (klăŋ′gẽr; klăng′ẽr; 277), *n.* [L. fr. *clangere*. See CLANG, *v. i.*] Sharp, harsh, ringing sound as of a trumpet or of metal when struck; a clang. *Dryden.*

clan′gor, *v. i.* To make a clangor; clang. *Carlyle.*

clan′gor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *clangorosus.*] Full of clangor; having a ringing, metallic sound. — **clan′gor-ous-ly**, *adv.*

clang tint. *Acous.* The quality of a complex sound; timbre; — a rendering by Tyndall of German *klangfarbe*.

clank (klăŋk), *n.* [Akin to *clink*, and of imitative origin: cf. G. *klang* sound, D. *klank.*] A sharp, brief, ringing sound, made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; — usually expressing a duller or less resounding sound than *clang*, and a deeper and stronger sound than *clink*.

clank, *v. i.*; CLANKED (klăŋkt); CLANK′ING. To make, or sound with, a clank; also, to move with a clank.

It [a train] *clanked* away into the dark again. *Kipling.*

clank, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to sound with a clank; as, the prisoners *clank* their chains.
2. To utter or proclaim with a clank; as, the bell in the clock tower *clanked* three.
3. To put, deposit, set, or the like, so energetically that a clank is made; as, to *clank* a pail down.
4. To strike or hit with a clanking blow. *Scot.*

Clan′-na-Gael′ (klăn′nȧ-gāl′), *n.* [Ir., clan of the Gaels.] A secret society of Irish Fenians founded in Philadelphia in 1881.

clan′nish (klăn′ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a clan; closely united, like a clan; disposed to associate only with one's clan or clique; actuated by the traditions, prejudices, habits, etc., of a clan. — **clan′nish-ly**, *adv.* — **clan′nish-ness**, *n.*

clan′ship (klăn′shĭp), *n.* Union or formation in a clan; clan system; also, clannish spirit or feeling; clannishness.

clans′man (klănz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One belonging to a clan.

Cla′o-sau′rus (klā′ō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλάειν to break off, as the luxuriant shoots of a vine + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs of the suborder Ornithopoda from the Upper Cretaceous of North America. It is closely related to the genus *Iguanodon*. *C. annectens* became nearly thirty feet long.

clap (klăp), *v. i.*; CLAPPED (klăpt) or CLAPT; CLAP′PING. [AS. *clappan*; akin to Icel. & Sw. *klappa*, D. *klappen*, to clap, prate, G. *klaffen*, v. i., to split open, yelp, *klopfen*, v. t. & i., to knock.] **1**. To make a clap, clack, or clatter; to come together, or to, with a clap or bang; formerly, to rap or knock, as at a door.

The doors around me *clapped*. *Dryden.*

2. To talk noisily; to chatter. *Obs.* *Thos. Usk.*
3. To strike the hands together in applause.

Their ladies bid them *clap*. *Shak.*

4. To put or place an arrow by shooting. *Obs.*

A' would have *clapped* i' the clout at twelve score. *Shak.*

5. To press, get, cleave, or lie close; — with *to, in, among*, etc.; as, the rabbit *clapped* in his burrow. *Chiefly Scot.*
6. To move suddenly and energetically; to rush; to throw one's self; to fall; drop. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*, exc. in colloq. phrase *to clap on*, to apply one's self energetically to a task.

From such exordium *clap* we to a close. *R. Browning*

7. To enter briskly (into some action or activity); plunge (into). *Obs.* "Shall we *clap* into it roundly?" *Shak.*

clap, *v. t.* **1**. To strike vigorously or resoundingly; to bring together, or to, with a clap; esp., to shut, as a door or window, with noise; slam; bang; — often with *to*.

He had just time to get in and *clap* to the door. *Locke.*

2. **a** To strike (the hands) together so as to make a sharp noise, as an expression of applause, encouragement, etc., formerly also of derision.

All the trees of the field shall *clap* their hands. *Is.* lv. 12.
All that pass by *clap* their hands at thee. *Lam.* ii. 15.

b To manifest approbation of by striking the hands together; to applaud; as, to *clap* a performance.
3. To strike (hands) mutually, as pledge of a bargain; hence, to pledge (one's self) thus. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. To move, strike, or flap (the wings) noisily.

And when my name and honor shall be spread
As far as Boreas *claps* his brazen wings. *Marlowe.*

5. To strike or slap with the hand by way of approbation or encouragement; as, to *clap* a person on the back; also, *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, to pat endearingly; stroke; fondle.
6. Hence, to strike with a flat surface in order to smooth or flatten; — sometimes with *out*.
7. To put, place, apply, set, thrust, etc., vigorously and effectually; — often followed by *on, upon, to, into*, etc.

Clap an extinguisher upon your irony. *Lamb.*
She *claps* an ugly gray suit on him, puts a musket in his grasp, and sends him off. *Lowell.*
Sing "Laudes" and bid *clap* to the torch. *R. Browning*
The man is as it were *clapped* into jail by his consciousness. *Emerson.*

8. To impose, put, set, station as with authority; lay; apply; — with *on, upon*, etc.; as, to *clap* a guard or fine upon a person.
9. To put or build hastily and with little care; to make or contrive hastily; — with *together* or *up*. *Obs. or Colloq.*

Was ever match *clapped* up so suddenly? *Shak*

to clap eyes on, to set eyes on; to see. *Colloq.*

For more than three whole months I had not *clapped eyes on* a ship. *W. C. Russell*

— **to c. up**, to imprison hastily or without due formality.

clap, *n.* **1**. A thing that makes a sharp, explosive noise, or a contrivance that operates with such a noise; variously, the clapper of a mill, the clapper of a bell, a clacker, etc.
2. The human tongue, as in the phrase "hold thy *clap*;" hence, noisy talk; chatter. *Obs. or Vulgar.*
3. A loud noise made by or as by the sudden impact of hard surfaces or a violent compression and release of gas or air; esp., a peal, as of thunder.

Horrible *claps* of thunder. *Hakewill.*

4. Specif., the explosive sound made by striking the hands together, or the act of thus doing, esp. to express approbation or applause; an applauding; a plaudit; applause.

Unexpected *claps* or hisses. *Addison.*

5. A hard sounding blow as with the hand; a slap; in Scotland, a pat; as, he gave him a *clap* on the shoulder.
6. Fig.: A sudden happening; a "stroke;" esp., a stroke of fortune, usually of bad fortune. Hence, *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, in phrases; as, **at a**, *or* **one**, **clap**, at once; **in a clap**, suddenly; in a moment.

What, fifty of my followers *at a clap!* *Shak.*

7. A bill affixed to a wall, etc.; a poster. *Obs.* *Pope.*
8. *Falconry.* The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

clap, *n.* [Cf. OF. *clapoir.*] **1**. Gonorrhea; — with *the* or *a*, and often in the *pl.* *Low.*
2. *Veter.* A form of disease in horses, affecting the legs, producing a swelling or the like; also, the swelling or other manifestation of the disease itself. *Obs.*

clap′board (klăp′bōrd; *colloq.* klăb′ẽrd, -ẽrd; 277), *n.* [Cf. CLAPHOLT.] **1**. Orig., a size of board, esp. of split oak, used for making barrel or cask staves and also for wainscoting. *Eng.*
2. A narrow board, thicker at one edge than at the other, used for weatherboarding frame buildings. *U. S.*
3. Material for clapboards, or clapboards collectively. *Eng.*

clap′board, *v. t.* To cover or line with clapboards. *U. S.*

clap′dish′ (klăp′dĭsh′), *n.* A wooden dish with a movable lid, by which a clapping noise is made, carried by lepers or by beggars; a clackdish. *Archaic.*

clap′net′ (klăp′nĕt′), *n.* A net for taking birds, made to close or clap together suddenly.

clap′per (klăp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. That which claps or makes a noise; specif.: **a** The piece of wood or metal that strikes a mill hopper so as to cause the grain to pass down; clack; clap. **b** The lid of a clapdish or a beggar's or leper's rattle. *Obs. or Hist.* **c** The tongue of a bell. **d** The tongue, esp. with reference to a loquacious person. *Colloq.*

Old Murdoch was too pleased at hearing his own *clapper* going. *T. Hughes*

e A crier's rattle, or one used to summon people to church on the last three days of Holy Week. *Obs.* **f** A device to frighten birds by clapping. "A *clapper* clapping in a garth." *Tennyson.* **g** One of a pair of flat sticks, bones, etc., held between a person's fingers and clapped, as by a negro minstrel; — often called *bones*.
2. A piece of board with a handle for dressing and flattening newly molded bricks.
3. A person who claps, or applauds; a claquer.
4. *Bot.* The gynœcium of a flower. *Obs.*

clap′per, *v. t. & i.*; CLAP′PERED (-ẽrd); CLAP′PER-ING. To ring (a bell) by moving the clapper; to sound like a clapper.

clapper box. *Mach.* A device for holding the tool in a machine, as in a planer.

clap′per-claw′ (klăp′ẽr-klô′; *dial. also* klăp′ẽr-klô′, -klä′), *v. t.* [Cf. CLAP; CLAW.] *Archaic or Dial.* **1**. To claw with the hand and nails; to fight with scratching; thrash; drub.
2. To abuse with the tongue; to revile; to scold.

clapper rail. A large long-billed rail (*Rallus crepitans*) with dull plumage, very common on the salt marshes of the Atlantic coast in the United States, esp. from New Jersey southward; — often called *meadow hen*.

clap′trap′ (klăp′trăp′), *n.* **1**. A trick, device, or expression to gain applause; also (without *pl.*), language or show designed for this.
2. A contrivance for clapping in theaters, etc. *Obs.*

clap′trap′, *a.* Characterized by claptrap; contrived for the purpose of making a show or gaining applause; showy but cheap or insincere.

claque (klăk), *n.* [F.] **1**. A body of paid applauders, or claquers, at a theatrical representation. In France many theaters employ a permanent body of such persons.
2. Hence, any body of truckling applauders.

claq′uer (klăk′ẽr), *or* ‖ **cla′queur′** (klȧ′kûr′), *n.* [F. *claqueur.*] One of a claque.

Clare (klâr), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A nun of the order of St. Clare, founded by this saint at Assisi early in the 13th century and following the rule of St. Francis; a Franciscan nun; a Minoress. The nuns are often called **Poor Clares**.

‖ **cla′re con′stat** (klā′rē kŏn′stăt). [L.] *Scots Law.* Lit., it clearly appears; — used only in the phrases **precept of clare constat** and **writ of clare constat**, two forms of instruments by either of which a subject superior confirms the heirship of a person claiming to be the next heir of the last tenant deceased.

The superior . . . grants him a *precept* (called of *clare constat* from the first words of its recital), commanding his bailie to infeft him in the subjects that belonged to his ancestor, or, as is now invariably done instead, grants him a *writ of clare constat* containing no command, but only a declaration of heirship. *Erskine's Principles.*

Clar′ence (klăr′ĕns), *n.* [From *Clarence*, NL. *Clarencia*, the English dukedom (so named from *Clare*, a town in Suffolk), which was created for Lionel, second son of Edward III., when he married the heiress of Clare.] **1**. A masc. prop. name which came into use after the creation of the title Duke of Clarence.
2. [*l. c.*] A close four-wheeled carriage, with seats for four persons inside, and a seat for the driver outside; — so called in honor of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. of England.

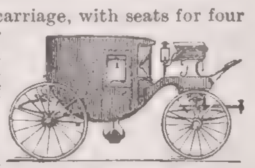

Clarence.

clar′en-don (klăr′ĕn-dŭn), *n.* [From the proper name.] A style of type having a narrow and heavy face. See TYPE.

☞ **This line is printed in nonpareil clarendon.**

clar′et (klăr′ĕt), *a.* [ME. *claret*, OF. vin *claret*, vin *cleret*, wine of a light red color, F. *clairet*, dim. of OF. *cler*, F. *clair*, clear, fr. L. *clarus*. See CLEAR.] **1**. Lit., somewhat clear; clearish; of a somewhat dark red color; — said of wine. *Obs.*
2. Of the color of claret; as, a *claret* dress.

clar′et, *n.* **1**. In France, wine of a somewhat dark red color; in England, orig., any light red or yellowish wine as disting. from *white wine* and *red wine;* later, any red wine; now, specif., any red Bordeaux wine. See BORDEAUX.
2. Blood. *Sporting Slang.*
3. The color of claret; a purplish red. *Herrick.*
4. *Angling.* A kind of artificial salmon or trout fly.

claret cup. A drink composed of iced claret with brandy, lemon, and various flavoring ingredients.

claribel flute. *Music.* An organ stop, generally of four-foot pitch, similar to the claribella.

clar′i-bel′la (klăr′ĭ-bĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *clarus* clear + *bellus* fine.] *Music.* A soft, sweet stop, or set of open wood pipes, in an organ.

clar′i-chord (klăr′ĭ-kôrd), *n.* [Cf. F. *claricorde*, fr. L. *clarus* clear + *chorda* string.] *Music.* A medieval instrument in form of a spinet; — called also *manichord* and perhaps identical with the *clavichord*.

clar′i-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *clarification*, L. *clarificatio* glorification.] Act or process of clarifying; as, the *clarification* of wine.

The *clarification* of men's ideas. *Whewell.*

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clamp′er. *n.* One that clamps, or treads heavily, as a wooden shoe. *Dial. Eng.*
clamp′er, *v. i.* [Cf. CLAMP a heavy tread.] To walk or tramp noisily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clams (klămz), *n.*, *pl.* of CLAM.
clamur. † CLAMOR.
clang. Obs. or dial. pret. of CLING.
clang′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
clang′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CLANG, *v.* — **clang′ing-ly**, *adv.*
clan′gour. Var. of CLANGOR.
clan′gous (klăŋ′gŭs; klăng′ŭs), *a.* Clangorous. *Obs. & R.*
Clan′gu-la (klăŋ′gū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. κλαγγή, a sharp sound, as the scream of birds.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the golden-eyed ducks.
clan-jam′fray, **clan-jam′frey**, **clan-jam′frie**, **clan-jam′phrey**, etc. Vars. of CLAMJAMPHRIE.
clank′er, *n.* [See CLANK, *n.*] A drubbing; beating. *Dial. Eng.*
clank′ie, *n.* A clank. *Obs. Scot.*
clank′less, *a.* See -LESS.
clankt. Clanked. *Ref. Sp.*
clan′less, *a.* See -LESS.
clanli. † CLEANLY.
clannesse. † CLEANNESS.
clanse. Obs. or dial. var. of CLEANSE.
clans′man-ship, *a.* See -SHIP.
clan tartan. A tartan of a pattern worn by any particular clan of Scottish Highlanders.
clap′bread′, **clap′cake′**, *n.* Oatmeal cake or bread clapped or beaten till it is thin. *Dial. Eng.*
clape. † CLAP.
claper. † CLAPPER.
Cla′pey′ron's′ the′o-rem (klȧ′pā′rôNz′). [After B. P. E. *Clapeyron*, French engineer.] = THEOREM OF THREE MOMENTS.
clap′holt′ (klăp′hōlt′), *n.* [LG. *klappholt*; akin to G. *klappholz*, D. *klaphout*, in which the second part means *wood*. Cf. CLAP, *v. i.*] = CLAPBOARD. *Obs.*
clap′match (-măch), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A mature female seal.
clappe. † CLAP.
clap′per, *n.* [F. *clapier.*] A rabbit burrow; also, a place for raising tame rabbits. *Obs.*
clap′per-claw′er, *n.* One who clapperclaws.
clap′per-dudg′eon (-dŭj′ŭn), *n.* A beggar born; — esp. as a term of reproach. *Archaic.*
clap′per-ma-claw′ (-mȧ-klô′), *a.* Clapperclawed. *Stevenson.*
clapse (klăps). † CLASP.
clap sill. The sill of the gate of a canal lock.
clapt. Pret. & p. p. of CLAP.
clap′wort′ (klăp′wûrt′), *n.* The squawroot.
Clar., *or* **clar.** *Abbr.* Clarence; clarinet.
Clar′a (klăr′ȧ), *n.* [L., orig. fem. of *clarus* bright. See CLEAR, *a.*] Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Claire* (klâr); It. *Chiara* (kyä′rä); Sp. & Pg. *Clara* (klä′rä); G. *Klara* or *Clara* (klä′rä); D. *Clara* (klä′rä). — Dim. *Clare* (klâr).
clar′a-bel′la (klăr′ȧ-bĕl′ȧ), *n.* *Music.* Var. of CLARIBELLA.
Clär′chen (klâr′kĕn), *n.* A character in Goethe's "Egmont," noted for her constancy and devotion.
clarcke. † CLERK.
clare. † CLARY.
Clare, **Ada** (klâr). In Dickens's "Bleak House," Mr. John Jarndyce's ward, who marries Richard Carstone.
Clar′en-ceux, **Clar′en-cieux** (klăr′ĕn-sū), *n.* [AF.] *Her.* Short for *Clarenceux King-of-Arms*. See KING-OF-ARMS.
Clar′en-ceux-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
clare′-ob-scure′ (klâr′ŏb-skūr′), *n.* [L. *clarus* clear + *obscurus* obscure; cf. F. *clair-obscur*. Cf. CHIAROSCURO.] *Painting.* = CHIAROSCURO.
clarete. † CLARITY.
clarey. † CLARY.
clar′gy. † CLERGY.
Clar′i-bel (klăr′ĭ-bĕl), *n.* [Cf. CLARA; BELLE.] Lit., brightly fair; — fem. prop. name.
Clar′ice (klăr′ĭs), **Cla-ris′sa** (klȧ-rĭs′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *Clarisse*, and E. *Clara.*] Derivatives of CLARA; — fem. prop. names. F. *Clarisse* (klȧ′rēs′); It. *Clarissa* (klä-rēs′sä); G. *Klarissa* or *Clarissa* (klä-rē′sä). — Dim. *Clare* (klâr).
clar′i-cym′bal. Erron. for CLAVICYMBAL. *Obs.*
clar′i-fi′ant (klăr′ĭ-fĭ′ănt), *n.* Clarifying substance; clarifier.

D E F G H I J K L M

clar′i-fi′er (klăr′ĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that clarifies; specif., a vessel in which the process of clarification is conducted.

clar′i-fy (klăr′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; CLAR′I-FIED (-fīd); CLAR′I-FY′ING. [F. *clarifier*, from L. *clarificare*; *clarus* clear + *facere* to make. See CLEAR; -FY.] **1.** To make clear; to free from darkness or obscurity; to illuminate. *Obs. exc. fig.*
2. To glorify; transfigure. *Obs.*
3. To make pure and clear or clean; to cleanse; clear; specif.: **a** To make clear and pure, or pellucid, by freeing from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine; — said of liquid, or something liquefied, as wine, sirup, or butter. "Boiled and *clarified*." *Ure.* **b** To clear (the air or atmosphere); to free from clouds, fogs, etc. **c** Fig.: To clear or free (the mind, reason, etc.) from ignorance, error, or the like.

To *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will. *South.*

clar′i-fy, *v. i.* To grow or become clear; to undergo clarification; to clear.

Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

clar′i-net′ (klăr′ĭ-nĕt′; 277), *n.* [F. *clarinette*, dim. of *clarine* a kind of bell, fr. L. *clarus*. See CLEAR; cf. CLARION.] *Music.* **1.** A wind instrument, consisting of a cylindrical tube with a bell-shaped opening at one end, and a mouthpiece at the other, having a single reed and played by means of holes and keys. It is frequently called *clarionet*.

Clarinet.

Its tones are rich and expressive, and have a compass of about 3½ octaves, e to g‴. (See PITCH.) Owing to complexity of fingering, it is hard to play in keys of more than two sharps or flats. *Clarinets* are therefore made in different keys, as in B♭ and A, enabling the performer to play in those and their related keys, with the same fingering as for C and its related keys.

2. A soft 8-foot reed organ stop of similar quality of tone.

clar′i-on (klăr′ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [ME. *clarioun*, OF. *clarion*, F. *clairon*, LL. *clario*, *claro*; — so called from its clear tone, fr. L. *clarus* clear. See CLEAR.] **1** A kind of trumpet with clear and shrill tones. *Now chiefly Poetic.*

He sounds his imperial *clarion* along the whole line of battle. *E. Everett.*

2. The sound of a clarion, or a similar sound. *Poetic or R.*
3. An organ stop having reed pipes of similar tone.

clar′i-on, *v. i.*; CLAR′I-ONED (-ŭnd); CLAR′I-ON-ING. To give out a clarion sound; to blow the clarion. — *v. t.* To proclaim with or as if with a clarion.

clar′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *claritas*, fr. *clarus* clear: cf. F. *clarté*.] **1.** Brilliancy; brightness; splendor; glory. *Obs.*

Floods, in whose more than crystal *clarity*
Innumerable virgin graces row. *Beaumont.*

2. Clearness, as of the sky, sight, or intellect.

The air . . . was of a marvelous *clarity*, not blurred by any stain of dust or vapor. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

Clark cell (klärk). [After J. L. *Clark*, English engineer.] *Elec.* A form of cell used as a standard of electromotive force. The elements are mercury and zinc and the excitant and depolarizer is mercurous sulphate. Its E. M. F. at 15° C. is 1.4322 volts.

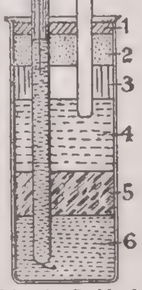

Clark Cell. 1 Glue; 2 Cork; 3 Pure Zinc; 4 Zinc Sulphate; 5 Mercurous Sulphate; 6 Mercury.

Clark′i-a (klär′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. After Wm. *Clark*, American explorer.] *Bot.* A small genus of onagraceous herbs of the Pacific slope of North America. *C. pulchella* and *C. elegans* are common in cultivation. They are annuals with large red or purple flowers having lobed petals.

Clark process. [After Thomas *Clark* (1801–67), Scottish chemist.] The process for softening water by the addition of slaked lime, which precipitates calcium bicarbonate by forming with it the insoluble normal carbonate.

cla′ro (klä′rō), *a.* [Sp.] Light-colored and, generally, mild; — said of cigars.

clart (klärt), *n.* A clot or daub of dirt, mud, or other sticky substance, as butter; also, a slovenly person; a worthless person or thing; trash. *Dial.*

clart, *v. t.* To daub, smear, or stick, as with mud, etc. *Dial.*

clart′y (klär′tĭ), *a.*; CLART′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); CLART′I-EST. Bedaubed with, or of the nature of, sticky dirt; sticky and foul; muddy; dirty; sticky; glutinous. *Dial.*

Their old sluttish proverb, "The *clartier* the cosier." *Scott.*

clar′y (klâr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CLARIES (-ĭz). [Cf. LL. *sclarea*, *scarlea*, F. *sclarée*.] **a** A menthaceous plant of southern Europe (*Salvia sclarea*) cultivated as a pot herb, esp. in England. **b** A closely related species (*S. horminum*) cultivated chiefly for its ornamental floral leaves.

clar′y, *n.* [OF. *claré*.] A mixture of wine, honey, and spices. *Obs.*

clary water. A composition of clary flowers with brandy, etc., formerly used as a cardiac.

clash (klăsh), *v. i.*; CLASHED (klăsht); CLASH′ING. [Of imitative origin; cf. G. *klatschen*, D. *kletsen*, Dan. *klaske*, E. *clack*.] **1.** To make a clash, or produce a noise, by striking against something.
2. To come into violent collision, either noisily or without noise; as, the chariots *clash*; two beams of light *clash*.
3. To meet in opposition; to engage in conflict; to come into collision; to conflict; interfere; disagree.

However some of his interests might *clash* with those of the chief adjacent colony. *Palfrey.*

4. To strike in conflict or attack; to rush or dash clashingly or violently; — with *at*, *against*, etc. *Tennyson.*
5. To prate or tattle; gossip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clash (klăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To produce or express, as a sound, by the striking of things together.
2. To strike, or strike together, with a clash; to conflict with; as, they *clashed* their shields.

clash, *n.* **1.** A loud noise resulting from collision; a noisy collision of bodies; a collision.

The roll of cannon and *clash* of arms. *Tennyson.*

2. Opposition; hostile meeting; conflict, as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, etc.; collision.

Clashes between popes and kings. *Denham.*

3. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A quantity or mass, as of water or mud; as, a *clash* of rain; a *clash* of porridge. **b** Idle, trivial talk; gossip; scandal; in *pl.*, news; gossip. **c** A talebearer; telltale. **d** Heavy rain, snow, etc.; rough showery weather. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

clash gear. *Mach.* A change-speed gear in which the gears are changed by sliding endwise.

clasp (klȧsp), *v. t.*; CLASPED (klȧspt) or CLASPT; CLASP′ING. [ME. *claspen*, *clapsen*, perh. akin to E. *clap*.] **1.** To fasten or shut together, or secure, with or as with a clasp.
2. To surround and cling to; grasp by encircling; entwine about; loosely, to surround; inwrap. "*Clasping* ivy." *Milton.* "*Clasped* by the golden light of morn." *Hood.*
3. Specif., to inclose and hold with the arms; to embrace.
4. To seize and hold firmly with or in the hand; as, to *clasp* the hand of another; to *clasp* hands.
5. To cause to pass or go and cling tightly; — with *around*, *round*, or *over*; as, he *clasped* his arms round the mast.

clasp, *v. i.* To seize, fasten, or cling by clasping. *Rare.*

clasp, *n.* **1.** Any of various forms of catch, as a self-locking spring lock, a bent plate, a hook, or the like for holding together two objects or the parts of anything, as the ends of a belt, the covers of a book, etc.
2. An embrace; a throwing of the arms around; a grasp, as with the hand, or a reciprocal grasping, as of the hands.
3. *Mil.* A bar of metal across the ribbon by which a medal is hung, bearing some further statement than the medal itself concerning the occasion of its being granted. In the British army the medal often represents a campaign in which the wearer distinguished himself, and the clasps represent the battles or episodes of that campaign in which he participated.

clasp′er (klȧs′pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that clasps; specif.: **a** A clasping instrument or device. **b** *Bot.* A tendril. *Rare.* **c** *Zoöl.* (1) Any organ or part especially modified to enable one sex to clasp the other. (2) One of the pair of male copulatory organs on the anterior part of the pelvic fins of sharks, rays, and chimæroids.
2. A maker of clasps; one who fits with clasps, as books.

clasp hook. A pair of hooks so made that each part forms a mousing for the other, or a pair of tongs with overlapping jaws closed by a sliding ring.

clasp knife. A large knife the blade or blades of which fold or shut into the handle; esp., a large one-bladed knife of this kind having a catch to hold the blade open rigidly.

class (klȧs), *n.* [F. *classe*, fr. L. *classis* class, collection, fleet; akin to Gr. κλῆσις a calling, καλεῖν to call, E. *haul*.]
1. *Rom. Hist.* Any one of the six divisions into which the Roman people were divided under the constitution ascribed to Servius Tullius. Five classes were formed according to property, each to furnish a certain number of equipped centuries to the army, while the sixth consisted of those not having property enough to warrant military equipment. Cf. TRIBE, 2.
2. A group of individuals ranked together as possessing common characteristics or as having the same status; as, the educated *class*; the lower *classes*.
3. Specif., the system of dividing society thus; caste; social rank, esp. high rank; as, the feeling of *class*; **the classes**, that portion of the community which is regarded, because of birth, wealth, education, etc., as being higher than, or distinct from, the masses.

We shall then have Mr. Gladstone's democracy with its cry of "*the classes* vs. the masses" — a motto subscribed to at present neither by the French nor ourselves. *Class*, in France no more than in America, implies caste. *W. C. Brownell.*

4. **a** A body of students in a school or college grouped together as pursuing the same or equivalent studies; — often called a *form* in England. **b** An assembling of students, as for lecture or recitation; as, an announcement given out during *class*; also, the studies or instruction given or arranged for such a body. **c** In the United States, a body of students of an institution whose year of graduation is the same; as, the *class* of 1910.
5. A group of persons, things, qualities, or activities, having common characteristics or attributes; a set; a kind, description, species, or variety.

She had lost one *class* of energies. *Macaulay.*

As soon as we employ a name to connote attributes, the things, be they more or fewer, which happen to possess those attributes, are constituted ipso facto a *class*. *J. S. Mill.*

6. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A comprehensive group of animals or plants, forming a category ranking above an order and below a phylum. (See CLASSIFICATION.) In the Linnæan system it was the highest category. Modern zoölogists have greatly increased the number of classes of animals, more than fifty being sometimes recognized. The mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians are examples of groups universally recognized as classes. The angiosperms and gymnosperms are the two classes of seed plants.
7. A division, grouping, or distinction, as of goods or of accommodation on a steamer or railroad train, based upon grade or quality; as, goods of the first or second *class*; to travel first *class*.
8. **a** *Methodist Ch.* One of the sections into which a church or congregation is divided, and which is under the supervision of a **class leader**. **b** *Reformed Ch.* A classis.
9. *Horse Racing.* A division or grouping of horses according to their speed or weight-carrying ability, — the division to which a horse belongs, and hence the particular purse for which it may be entered, being determined by its record; as, the 2.20 *class*.
10. A division of igneous rocks. See PETROGRAPHY.
11. *Math.* A totality of all entities (called *elements*) that satisfy a certain test or condition which defines the class and which every entity in the universe considered must either satisfy or not satisfy; — called also *aggregate*, *assemblage*, *collection*, *mass*, *manifold*, *set* — all rendering the French *ensemble* and German *menge* or *mannigfaltigkeit*.

class of a complex, *Math.*, the class of any cone of lines of the complex. — **c. of a curve**. *Math.* **a** See CLASS OF A PLANE CURVE. **b** According to Riemann, the character of a curve as determined by the other curves into which it can be transformed by a birational transformation. — **c. of an equation**, *Math.*, in Riemann's sense, the class of the associated Riemann's surface, whose number is one half the number of crosscuts that reduce it to a simply connected surface. — **c. of a plane curve**, *Math.*, the numerical division to which it belongs as determined by the degree of its tangential equation, or the number of right lines it has in common with a point, or the number of tangents that may be drawn to it from a point. Similarly, the **class of an algebraic surface** is fixed by the number of its tangent planes through any right line; the **c. of a congruence** by the number of its lines through any point in space; the **c. of a cone** is the class of its plane sections; the **c. of a space curve** is the number of its planes of osculation through an arbitrary point; the **c. of a twisted curve** is the class of any cone on which it lies. Conics are both of second degree and of second class. — **c. of functions with respect to a group of operations**, *Math.*, a set of functions that are merely interchanged under any operations of the group.

class (klȧs), *v. t.*; CLASSED (klȧst); CLASS′ING. [Cf. F. *classer*. See CLASS, *n.*] **1.** To arrange in, or distribute into, classes; to classify; as, to *class* words or passages.

☞ In scientific arrangement, to *classify* is used instead of to *class*. *Dana.*

2. To place in a class; to refer to the proper class; to place or group, as students, in a class or classes, or in a particular class as a result of examination. *Thackeray.*

class, *v. i.* To be grouped or classed; to fall into a class.

The genus or family under which it *classes*. *Tatham.*

class day. In American colleges and universities, a day of the commencement season on which the senior class celebrates the completion of its course by exercises conducted by the members, such as the reading of the class histories and poem, the delivery of the class oration, the planting of the class ivy, etc.

class′er (klȧs′ẽr), *n.* One who classes; esp., in the wool or cotton trade, one who sorts according to quality or kind.

clas′sic (klăs′ĭk), *n.* **1.** A work of the highest class and of acknowledged excellence, or its author; — orig. and still esp. used of Greek and Latin works (often in the *pl.*, and with *the*) or authors, but now applied also to authors and works of a like character in any language, and extended to art.

It at once raised him to the rank of a legitimate English *classic*. *Macaulay.*

2. One learned in the literature of Greece and Rome, or a student of classical literature.
3. One who follows classical rules or models; — opposed to *romantic*.

clas′sic (klăs′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *classicus* relating to the classes
clas′si-cal (-sĭ-kăl) } of the Roman people, and especially to the first class; hence, of the first rank: cf. F. *classique*. See CLASS, *n.*] **1.** Of or relating to the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; standard.

Give, as thy last memorial to the age,
One *classic* drama, and reform the stage. *Byron.*

Mr. Greaves may justly be reckoned a *classical* author on this subject [Roman weights and coins]. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans or their literature, art, or culture, esp. their authors, artists, etc., of the highest rank or of the period when the best literature, sculpture, and other fine arts, was produced; of or pertaining to places inhabited by the ancient Greeks and Romans, or rendered famous by their deeds, writings, etc.; as, *classic* authors; *classic* poetry; *classic* civilization; *classic* lands.

Though throned midst Latium's *classic* plains. *Mrs. Hemans.*

He [Atterbury] directed the *classical* studies of the undergraduates of his college. *Macaulay.*

3. Versed or learned in, or devoted to, the classics, or literature of ancient Greece and Rome; as, a *classical* scholar.
4. Characteristic of or pertaining to classicism; esp., conforming to the style, or following the models or rules, of ancient Greek and Roman literature and art; — opposed to *romantic* (which see).

The essentially *classical* element is that quality of order in beauty. *W. Pater.*

5. *Music.* **a** Appealing to critical interest or developed taste; conforming to an established and elaborated form of the art, as the fugue, suite, or sonata; — used of music distinguished from *popular* music, or that characterized by obvious rhythm, catchy melody, and meager harmony and form. **b** Of or pertaining to the school of composers characterized by *classicism* (which see); designating or resembling their style or work.
6. Noted because of literary or historical associations; as, the *classic* districts of London; *classic* Edinburgh.
7. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to a classis, esp. in the Reformed Church, or the system of polity of which it is a part.

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clar′i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* [L. *clarigare*.] *Rom. Antiq.* To perform the ceremony of clarigation.

clar′i-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *clarigatio*.] *Rom. Antiq.* A solemn demand for redress, a religious ceremony with which the Pater Patratus, of the fetiales, declared war on an enemy unless satisfaction should be given within 33 days

clar′i-gold, *n.* [Corrupt. of *clarichord*.] A clarichord; also, a constable. *Obs.*

cla-rin′ (klä-rēn′), *n.* [Sp. *clarin* trumpet.] *Music.* A long tubular instrument made by Mexican Indians from the stalk of a certain plant. It is played by inhaling through it.

Cla-rin′da (klȧ-rĭn′dȧ), *n.* The name under which Mrs. M'Lehose corresponded with Burns

clar′i-net′ist, **clar′i-net′tist**, *n.* A performer on the clarinet.

‖ **cla-ri′no** (klä-rē′nō), *n.* [It., a trumpet.] *Music.* = CLARION.

clar′i-on-er, *n.* A trumpeter. *Obs.*

clar′i-o-net′ (klăr′ĭ-ō-nĕt′; klär′ĭ-ō-nĕt′), *n.* [See CLARION, CLARINET.] See CLARINET.

‖ **cla′ri-or e te′ne-bris** (klăr′ĭ-ŏr ē tĕn′ē-brĭs). [L.] Brighter from darkness or obscurity.

clarioun. ✝ CLARION.

cla-ris′o-nous (klȧ-rĭs′ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *clarisonus*. See CLEAR, SOUND.] Clear-sounding. *Rare.*

‖ **Cla′risse′** (klȧ′rēs′), *n.* [F.] **a** *R. C. Ch.* = CLARE. **b** = CLARICE.

‖ **cla-ris′si-mo** (klä-rēs′sē-mō), *n.*; *pl.* It. -MI (-mē), E. -MOES (-mōz). [It., prop. superl. of *claro* illustrious.] A Venetian grandee; a magnate. *Obs.*

Clar′ist (klâr′ĭst), *a.* Of or pertaining to the order of St. Clare. — *n.* A Clarist nun.

clar′i-tude, *n.* [L. *claritudo*, fr. *clarus* clear.] Clearness; splendor. *Obs.*

clark (klärk: *see* CLERK). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of CLERK.

clarke. ✝ CLERK.

Clarke's column (klärks). *Anat.* = COLUMN OF CLARKE.

Clarke's ellipsoid. [After Col. A. R. *Clarke* (b. 1828), English mathematician.] See ELLIPSOID.

clark′it. Scot. pret. & p. p. of CLERK, *v.*

Clark's crow *or* **nutcracker** (klärks). [After Wm. *Clark*, American explorer.] See NUTCRACKER, 2.

Clar′o-mon′tane Co′dex (klâr′ō-mŏn′tān). = CODEX CLAROMONTANUS.

cla′ro-ob-scu′ro (klä′rō-ŏb-skōō′rō), *n.* = CHIAROSCURO. *Obs.*

clarre, **clarree.** ✝ CLARY.

clarschocht. ✝ CLAIRSCHACH.

clar′shech (klär′shĕκ). Var. of CLAIRSCHACH.

clarte. ✝ CLARITY.

‖ **cla′rum et ve′ne-ra′bi-le no′men** (klā′rŭm ĕt vĕn′ẽr-ăb′ĭ-lē nō′mĕn). [L.] Illustrious and venerable name.

Lucan (*Pharsalia*, IX. 202).

clar′y (klâr′ĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. CLARION.] To clarion. *Obs.*

clasch. ✝ CLASH.

clash′er, *n.* One that clashes.

clash′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CLASH, *v.* — **clash′ing-ly**, *adv.*

clasht. Clashed. *Ref. Sp.*

clash′y (klăsh′ĭ; klȧsh′ĭ), *a.* *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Of weather, wet; showery.
2. Muddy or miry, as a road.
3. Noisy; talkative.

clash′y, **clash′ee** (klȧsh′ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *khalāçī*.] *Anglo-Ind.* **1.** A servant employed to pitch tents.
2. A surveyor's chainman or rodman.
3. A native sailor.

clasped (klȧspt), *p. a.* **1.** Fastened or held by or in a clasp. *R.*
2. Having a clasp or clasps.

clasp′ered, *a.* Furnished with claspers, or tendrils. *Obs.*

clasp lock. A self-locking spring lock.

claspt, *pret.* & *p. p.* of CLASP.

class. *Abbr.* Classic; classical; classification.

class′a-ble (klȧs′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

class baby. A class boy or girl; also, the youngest member of a class. *School Slang or Cant.*

class book. A book for use in connection with a class, as in instructing classes.

class boy, **class girl.** In American colleges and universities, the first boy or girl of the children born to members of a class married after graduation, to whom is given the class cup, or the like.

class cup. In American colleges and universities, a silver cup presented by a class to the class boy or girl.

‖ **classes′ ai′sées′** (klȧs′-zâ-zā′). [F.] The classes in easy circumstances.

class′-fel′low, *n.* A classmate.

classhe. ✝ CLOSH.

8. *Econ.* Designating, or pertaining to, the economic principles of Adam Smith and his followers Malthus, Ricardo, Mill, McCulloch, Senior, and others, who employed in the main the deductive, or abstract, method, reasoning from a hypothetical normal man (now often called the *economic man*), a hypothetical normal or "natural" condition of trade, etc.; as, the *classical* economists; the *classical* school, as opposed to the *historical* school (which see).

9. In the form **classical** only: **a** Of or pertaining to a class. *Obs. or R. Rees.* **b** Of or relating to classification; classificatory. *Rare. Cent. Dict.* **c** [L. *classicus.*] Of or pertaining to a fleet or navy. *Obs.*

classical orders. *Arch.* See ORDER. — **classical revival**, *Sculpture*, the Italian Renaissance of the 15th century, when medieval art was finally abandoned for the study of the antique (cf. CINQUECENTO). The term has also been applied to several movements of the 19th century, such as that in sculpture led by Canova, and afterwards by Thorvaldsen. — **classical tripos examination**, in Cambridge University, England, the final examination for classical honors, optional to all who have taken the mathematical honors. — **classic pitch**. *Music.* See PITCH, *n.*, 12.

clas′si-cal-ism (klăs′ĭ-kăl-ĭz′m), *n.* **1**. A classical idiom, style, or expression; a classicism. *Rare.*
2. Adherence to, or practice of, classical scholarship, style of writing, art, etc.

clas′si-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Quality of being classical, as in literary or artistic style.
2. Classical scholarship.
3. A piece or example of classicality; a classical feature.

clas′si-cal-ly, *adv.* In a classical manner; specif.: **a** According to the manner or style of classical authors. **b** In or by the study of the classics. **c** In, by, or as to, classes. *Obs.* **d** *Eccl.* By a classis. *Obs.*

clas′si-cism (klăs′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* **1**. Classic principles in literature or art; conformity to, or practice of, classical style; classicalism.
2. A classical idiom or expression. *C. Kingsley.*
3. Classical scholarship; classicality. As a critical term *classicism* denotes primarily the principles and characteristics of Greek and Roman literature and art, considered as embodying formal elegance, simplicity, dignity, and correctness of style, and just and lucid conception and order. It is thus contrasted with *Gothicism* (which see). *Classicism* is often used of the principles and qualities of other than Greek and Roman works, esp. when similar in spirit and established as a formal standard. Thus it denotes those of musical works of the school of composers who have cultivated formal beauty or the qualities of clearness, symmetry, finish, and repose. As contrasted with *romanticism* (which see), in later critical discussions, it esp. typifies, in the better sense, pure taste, sobriety, and proportion, and in a less favorable sense the restraints of academic or conventional formality. Cf. HELLENISM.

clas′si-cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1**. An advocate or follower of classical style, rules, or models; — opposed to *romanticist*.
2. One learned in the classics.
3. An advocate of the study of the classics.

clas′si-cis′tic (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, classicism.

clas′si-cize (klăs′ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; CLAS′SI-CIZED (-sīzd); CLAS′SI-CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To make classic; to follow or affect classic style or form.

clas′si-co- (klăs′ĭ-kō-). Combining form from Latin *classicus*, meaning *classic, classical*.

clas′sics (klăs′ĭks), *n. pl.* See CLASSIC, *n.*, 1.

clas′si-fi-ca′tion (klăs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *classification.*] **1**. Act of classifying, or systematically forming into a class or classes; act of distributing into groups, as classes, orders, families, etc.; act of referring to a proper class or of arranging in classes.

It is usual to treat of *classification* as one special form, among others of logical thought. I am unable to regard it in this light. It appears to me to be merely an external consequence, reappearing in every kind of universal, of the relation between universal and differences. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. The result of classifying; a system of classes or groups, or a systematic division of a series of related phenomena; as, poetry, painting, sculpture, music, and architecture form a *classification* of the fine arts.
3. *Biol.* The systematic arrangement or method of arrangement of animals and plants in groups or categories according to some definite plan or sequence; taxonomy. The categories (see CATEGORY) now in common use in botany and zoölogy are (beginning with the highest) the *phylum*, *class*, *order*, *family*, *genus*, *species*, and *subspecies*, or *variety*. Each species belongs to some genus, which may or may not include also other species, all agreeing in certain features characteristic of that genus. Each genus in turn is a member of a family distinguished by possessing in common certain *family characters*; each family, of an order, and so on. Categories of intermediate rank are also employed, and are named by adding the prefixes *sub-* and *super-* to the categories immediately below and above, as *sub*genus, *super*family. (See NOMENCLATURE.) In classifying animals the attempt has usually been made to take into account all characters as far as practicable, and since the acceptance of the doctrine of evolution, to show their natural relationships and lines of descent from common ancestors (see ANIMAL). In plants the so-called artificial system of Linnæus, in which one or two characters formed the basis of comparison, was employed until superseded by the various natural systems proposed by later authors (see PLANT). Several systems slightly different from those above named are now in use among botanists, but the tendency is toward conformity with zoölogical usage.

clas′si-fi-ca′to-ry (klăs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′tō-rĭ; klă-sĭf′ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or involving, classification; tending or designed to classify; taxonomic.

classificatory system, *Anthropol.*, a primitive system of reckoning kinship, found among American Indians, Australasians, etc., according to which, in its simplest form, all the members of any single generation in a given line of descent (as in a clan) are reckoned as of the same degree of kinship to all the members of any other generation, with reference to whom they are called by the same title of kinship. This system is contrasted with the **descriptive system**, in vogue among civilized peoples, which discriminates degrees of individual kinship in each generation. Cf. GANOWANIAN.

clas′si-fied (klăs′ĭ-fīd), *p. p. & p. a.* of CLASSIFY.

classified civil service, in the departments of the United States government, the service in which the clerks are divided into four classes, according to salary, under Act of March 3, 1853, and subsequent acts. Laborers, messengers, etc., and confidential clerks and secretaries are not in general included in the classified service.

clas′si-fi′er (-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that classifies; specif., *Mining*, a machine for separating ore from gangue or for cleaning coal from slack.

clas′si-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *classis* class + *-fy*.] To distribute into classes; to arrange according to a system; to arrange in sets according to some method founded on common properties or characters.
Syn. — Arrange, distribute, rank.

clas′sis (klăs′ĭs), *n.*; CLASSES (-ēz). [L. See CLASS, *n.*]
1. *Rom. Hist.* = CLASS, 1.
2. A division based upon status or rank; a class. *Obs.*

His opinion of that *classis* of men. *Clarendon.*

3. *Eccl.* A judicatory in certain churches, as the Dutch and other Reformed churches of Europe and America, intermediate between the consistory and the synod; formerly, in England, a presbytery, to which judicatory of the Presbyterian Church the classis corresponds; also, the jurisdiction of a classis.
4. In a library, a compartment of bookshelves. *Obs.*

class′man (klȧs′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A member of a class in a college or school.
2. A candidate for graduation in arts who is placed in one of the honor classes after examination, in distinction from a *passman*, who is not classified. *Oxford University, Eng.*

class′mate′ (-māt′), *n.* One belonging to the same class with another, as at school or college.

class meeting. *Methodist Ch.* A meeting of a class under a class leader, for counsel and religious instruction.

clas′tic (klăs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλαστός broken, fr. κλᾶν to break.] **1**. Capable of being taken apart; — applied to anatomical models made of detachable pieces, so that the internal structure as well as the external form may be shown.
2. *Geol.* Fragmental; made up of fragments or discrete particles; as, sandstone and conglomerate are *clastic* rocks.
clastic anatomy, construction or study of clastic models.

clatch (klăch; klȧch), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *clatch* a slap, the noise caused by the collision of soft bodies; prob. of imitative origin.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. A soft or sloppy lump or mass; as, to throw a *clatch* of mud.
2. Anything put together or made in a careless or slipshod way; hence, a sluttish or slipshod woman.

clatch, *v. t. & i.* To daub or smear, as with lime; to make or finish in a slipshod way. *Scot.*

Clath-ra′ce-æ (klăth-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CLATHRATE.] A family of basidiomycetous fleshy fungi of the order Phallales, differing from the true stinkhorns (Phallaceæ) by the latticed receptacle inclosing the gleba. They are handsomely colored, and exhibit many beautiful openwork or latticed forms, but most of the species have an offensive odor. — **clath-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

clath′rate (klăth′rāt), *a.* [L. *clathri* lattice, Gr. κλῆθρα.] Shaped like a lattice; marked with lines crossing like the bars of a lattice; cancellate.

Clath′rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL. See CLATHRATE.] *Bot.* A genus of fleshy fungi typifying the family Clathraceæ, having the latticework of the receptacle with obliquely anastomosing bars. *C. cancellatus* is the most familiar species.

clat′ter (klăt′ẽr), *v. i.*; CLAT′TERED (-ẽrd); CLAT′TER-ING. [AS. *clatrung* a rattle, akin to D. *klateren* to rattle. Cf. CLACK.] **1**. To make a rattling sound by striking hard bodies together; to rattle.
2. To move or go rapidly with a clatter; to rattle.
3. To chatter or prattle; (*Scot.*) to tattle or gossip.

I see thou dost but *clatter*. *Spenser.*

clat′ter (klăt′ẽr), *v. t.* **1**. To cause to clatter; to make a rattling noise with.

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To utter with a clatter; blab; prate. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*

clat′ter, *n.* **1**. A rattling noise, esp. that made by the collision of hard bodies; a repetition of abrupt sounds.

The *clatter* of street-pacing steeds. *Cowper.*

2. Commotion; disturbance. "Those mighty feats which made such a *clatter* in story." *Barrow.*
3. Rapid, noisy, or idle talk; babble; chatter; gabble; tittle-tattle. "Hold still thy *clatter*." *Towneley Myst.*

Claude Lor-raine′ glass *or* **mirror** (klōd lŏ-rān′; *F.* klōd lō′rān′). Also **Claude glass**. [Supposedly from the similarity of the effects it gives to those of a picture by *Claude Lorrain* (often written *Lorraine*).] A slightly convex mirror of black or colored glass, used for viewing the reflected landscape.

Clau′di-an (klô′dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to any of several celebrated Romans of the name of Claudius, or the gentes (one patrician and the other plebeian) to which they belonged; esp., of, pertaining to, or connected with, the emperors who belonged to the patrician gens, viz., Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius (esp.), and Nero, or their time (A. D. 14–68); as, *Claudian* period; *Claudian* literature.

clause (klôz), *n.* [F. *clause*, LL. *clausa*, equiv. to L. *clausula* clause, prop., close of a rhetorical period, close, fr. *claudere* to shut, to end. See CLOSE.] **1**. A short sentence; a separate portion of a discourse or writing; a distinct article, stipulation, or proviso, in a formal document.

The usual attestation *clause* to a will. *Bouvier.*

2. Specif., *Gram.*, a simple sentence constituting a member of a complex or compound sentence; a subdivision of a sentence containing a subject and its predicate. Clauses are distinguished as *principal*, when they contain the main verb of the sentence; *subordinate*, when they take part in the sentence structure with the value of a single part of speech, from their equivalence to which they are often classed as *noun*, *adjective*, or *adverb clauses*. Thus the clause italicized in, "*that many should fail* is not surprising," is a noun clause; that in, "the theme *which it offers* is a vast one," is an adjective clause; that in, "he stopped *when he saw light ahead*," is an adverbial clause.
3. Close; conclusion, as of a rhetorical period. *Obs.*

claus′tral (klôs′trăl), *a.* [LL. *claustralis*, fr. L. *claustrum*; cf. F. *claustral*. See CLOISTER.] Of or pertaining to a cloister; like, or savoring of, the cloister; cloistral. *Ayliffe.* "The *claustral* regimen." *R. Browning.*
claustral prior. See PRIOR.

claus-tra′tion (klôs-trā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *claustrum* + *-ation*; cf. CLOISTER.] Act of confining in or as in a cloister.

The miserable *claustration* of women. *F. P. Cobbe.*

claus′trum (klôs′trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CLAUSTRA (-trȧ). [L., a bolt or bar.] *Anat.* A thin lamina of gray matter in each cerebral hemisphere between the lenticular nucleus and the island of Reil. — **claus′tral** (-trăl), *a.*

clau′sure (klô′zhŭr), *n.* [L. *clausura*. See CLOSURE.] *Obs.*
1. Act of shutting up; closure; confinement. *Geddes.*
2. That which incloses; inclosure.

cla′va (klā′vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CLAVÆ (-vē). [L., a club.] **1**. *Zoöl.* The club-shaped end of certain insect antennæ.
2. *Anat.* The upper enlarged end of the funiculus gracilis, which forms part of the wall of the fourth ventricle.

Cla-va′ri-a (klȧ-vā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *clava* a club.] *Bot.* A genus of fleshy fungi, typifying the family Clavariaceæ. Some of the species are edible. *C. formosa* and related species are known as *coral fungus* from their shape.

Clav′a-ri-a′ce-æ (klăv′ȧ-rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of basidiomycetous fleshy fungi, including forms of very diverse shape, of the order Agaricales, known by the exposed hymenium or fruiting surface, which is not borne beneath the pileus as in most mushrooms. None of the species are poisonous. — **clav′a-ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cla′vate (klā′vāt) | **cla′vat-ed** (-vāt-ĕd) } *a.* [L. *clava* club.] Club-shaped; gradually thickening near one end. See ANTENNA, *Illust.* — **cla′vate-ly**, *adv.*

cla-va′to- (klȧ-vā′tō-). Combining form for *clavate*.

clav′e-cin (klăv′ē-sĭn), *n.* [F.] **1**. The harpsichord.
2. The keys by which a bell ringer plays a carillon.

cla′ver (klā′vẽr; klȧv′ẽr), *n.* Idle or nonsensical talk; chatter; gossip; — usually in *pl.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cla′ver, *v. i.* To talk idle nonsense; to gossip; prate. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **cla′ver-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Clav′i-ceps (klăv′ĭ-sĕps), *n.* [NL.; L. *clava* a club + *-ceps*, fr. L. *caput* head.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi of the order Hypocreales, parasitic upon various grasses. *C. purpurea* is the ergot of rye. See ERGOT.

clav′i-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [L. *clavis* key + *chorda* string: cf. F. *clavicorde*.] *Music.* An instrument developed from the monochord, having a keyboard, and a set of strings stretched horizontally, and struck by small brass "tangents" worked by the keys; — now superseded by the pianoforte. See CLARICHORD. — **clav′i-chord-ist**, *n.*

clav′i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [F. *clavicule*, fr. L. *clavicula* a little key, tendril, dim. of *clavis* key, akin to *claudere* to shut. See

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clas′si-cal-ist, *n.* A classicist.
clas′si-cal-ize, *v.* = CLASSICIZE.
clas′si-cal-ness. See -NESS.
clas′si-fi′a-ble (klăs′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
clas-sif′ic (klă-sĭf′ĭk), *a.* Characterizing or forming a class or classes; relating to classification. *R.* — **clas-sif′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
clas′si-fi-ca′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to classification.
clas′si-fi-ca′tor (klăs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* A classifier. *Rare.*
class lottery. See LOTTERY.
class′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *R.*
class names *or* **terms**. *Logic.* Names or terms which characteristically designate classes. See NAME.
class′room′, *n.* A room, as in a school, for a class. [*glo-Ind.*]
clas′sy. Var. of CLASHY. *An-*
class′y (klȧs′ĭ), *a.* High-class; of superior merit. *Slang.*
clast. Classed. *Ref. Sp.*
clat (klăt; klȧt), *n.* [Cf. CLOT; CLOD.] A clot or clod, as of dirt or dung; also, a dirty condition; mess. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clat, *v. t. & i.* To dirty; bedaub; mess. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clat, *n.* [Cf. CHAT; CHATTER.] *Dial. Eng.* Idle talk; chatter; flattery; also, a telltale; gossip.
clat, *v. i.* To chatter; prate. *Dial.*
clat. Obs. or dial. var. of CLAUT, CLEAT.
clatch (klȧch). Var. of CLETCH.
clate. Obs. or dial. var. of CLAUT, CLEAT.
clatere. † CLATTER.
clath. † CLOTH.
clathes. † CLOTHES.
clath′roid (klăth′roid), *a.* [See CLATHRATE; -OID.] Clathrate.
clath′rose (-rōs), *a.* Clathrate.
clath′ru-late (-rōō-lāt), *a.* Minutely clathrate.
clat′ter, *n.* [Cf. CLUTTER, *n.*] A mass of loose stones scattered along. *Dial. Eng.*
clat′terd. Clattered. *Ref. Sp.*
clat′ter-er, *n.* One who clatters.
clat′ter-ing-ly, *adv.* With clattering.
clat′tern (klȧt′ẽrn), *n.* A tattler; babbler; blabber. *Scot.*
clat′ter-traps′, *n. pl.* Rattletraps; knickknacks. *Colloq.*
clat′ter-y, *a.* Marked by clatter; clattering; noisy. *Colloq.*
clat′ty (klȧt′ĭ). [From CLAT a clod.] Dirty; slovenly. *Dial.*
Clau′da (klô′dȧ). *Bib.*
Claude, *n.* See CLAUDIUS.
clau′dent (klô′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *claudens*, p. pr. of *claudere* to shut.] Shutting; closing. *Rare.*
clau′de-tite (klô′dē-tīt), *n.* [After its discoverer, F. *Claudet*.] *Min.* Native arsenic oxide, As_2O_3, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Cf. ARSENOLITE.
Clau′di-a (klô′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. of CLAUDIUS; — fem. prop. name. F. *Claude* (klōd), *Claudie* (klō′dē′), *Claudine* (klō′dēn′); It. & G. *Claudia* (klou′dē-ä); Sp. *Claudia* (klou′thē-ä; 146), *Claudina* (klou-thē′nä).
Clau′di-a (klô′dĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
Clau′di-an′ic (-ăn′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Latin poet Claudianus.
clau′di-cant, *a.* [L. *claudicans*, p. pr. of *claudicare* to limp, fr. *claudus* lame.] Limping. *Obs.*
clau′di-cate, *v. i.* [L. *claudicare*.] To limp; be halt or lame. *Obs.* — **clau′di-ca′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
Clau′di-o (klô′dĭ-ō), *n.* **1**. A young gentleman in love with Juliet in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."
2. A young lord of Florence in love with Hero in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."
‖ **clau′di-te jam ri′vos, pu′e-ri, sat pra′ta bi-be′runt**. [L.] Shut now the sluices, boys, the meadows have drunk enough. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, III. 111).
Clau′di-us (-ŭs), **Claude** (klōd), *n.* [L. *Claudius*; cf. *claudus* lame. The form *Claude* is fr. F. *Claude*.] **1**. Masc. prop. name. L. *Claudius*; F. *Claude* (klōd); It. & Sp. *Claudio* (klou′dē-ō); G. & D. *Claudius* (klou′dē-ōōs).
2. (*Claudius*) The usurping King of Denmark in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."
claught, claucht (klôkt), *v. t.* [Cf. CLEEK.] To clutch. *Scot.*
claught, claucht, *n.* A clutch; snatch; also, a handful. *Scot.*
claught (klôkt), *pret.* of CLEEK, to clutch or snatch.
Claus, Peter. See KLAUS, PETER.
Claus, San′ta (săn′tȧ klôz). See ST. NICHOLAS.
Clau-sil′i-a (klô-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *clausus* closed.] *Zoöl.* A large Old World genus of land shells of the family Pupidæ, having a fusiform sinistral spiral shell. They are most numerous in southern Europe.
Clau′si-us cy′cle (klou′zĭ-ōōs). [After Rudolf J. E. *Clausius* (1822–88), German physicist.] *Thermodyn.* = RANKINE CYCLE.
Claus reaction (klous). *Chem.* See CHANCE-CLAUS PROCESS.
clausset. † CLOSET.
claus′thal-ite (klous′tȧl-īt), *n.* [From *Klausthal*, Prussia, its locality.] *Min.* Lead selenide, PbSe, resembling galena in appearance. Sp. gr., 7.6–8.8.
claus′tra, *n.*, *pl.* of CLAUSTRUM.
claus′tro-pho′bi-a (klôs′trō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *claustrum* a bar + *-phobia*.] *Med.* Morbid dread of being confined.
clau′su-lar (klô′zū-lȧr; 250), *a.* [From L. *clausula*.] Consisting of, or having, clauses.
clau′sule (klô′zūl; 250), *n.* [F.] A clause or formula. *Rare.*
‖ **clausum fregit**. See QUARE CLAUSUM FREGIT.
claut (klôt), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. A grasping hand; clutch.
2. A rake; a hoe.
3. A handful; a lump or chunk.
claut, *v. t.* To scratch; tear; scrape; rake. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clauwe. † CLAW.
cla′val (klā′văl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a clavus or a clava.
cla-va′tion (klȧ-vā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. State of being clavate.
2. *Anat.* Gomphosis. *Rare.*
clave. † CLAW.
clave. Archaic pret. of CLEAVE.
clave, *n.* [L. *clava* a knotty branch.] A scion; graft. *Obs.*
clav′e-cin-ist, *n.* A player on the clavecin.
clav′el (klăv′ĕl), *n.* [OF. *clavel*.] The lintel over a fireplace; a mantel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clav′e-li-za′tion (-ĕ-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lĭ-zā′-), *n.* [F. *clavelisation*, fr. *clavelée* sheep pox.] *Med.* Inoculation with virus from sheep pox.
clav′el-late (klăv′ĕ-lāt), *a.* Dim. of CLAVATE.
clav′el-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Clavate. *Obs.*
clav′el-lat′ed, *a.* [Cf. LL. *cineres clavellati* ashes of burnt lees or dregs of wine, F. *clavel* an inferior sort of soda, E. *clavate*.] *Old Chem.* Used in **clavellated ashes**, potash, esp. that from the lees of wine.
clav′er (klăv′ẽr; klȧv′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. CLOVER.] **a** Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of CLOVER. **b** The bird's-foot trefoil.
cla′ver (*dial.* klā′vẽr; klȧv′ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. D. *klaveren*, Dan. *klavre*.] To climb; clamber. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
claver grass. Cleavers.
cla′ves, *n.*, *pl.* of CLAVIS. *Obs.*
cla′vi, *n.*, *pl.* of CLAVUS.
clav′i-a-ture (klăv′ĭ-ȧ-tūr), *n.* [G. *claviatur*, fr. L. *clavis* a key.] Keyboard of a piano or organ.
‖ **cla′vi-cem′ba-lo** (klä′vē-chĕm′bä-lō), *n.* [It.] The harpsichord.
clav′i-cith′ern (klăv′ĭ-sĭth′ẽrn), *n.* A clavicytherium.
clav′i-cl. Clavicle. *Ref. Sp.*

D E F G H I J K L M

CLOSE; cf. CLEF.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A bone of the shoulder girdle. It is called in man the collar bone, and is joined at one end to the scapula, or shoulder blade, and at the other to the sternum, or breast bone. In man each clavicle is shaped like the letter ſ, and is situated just above the first rib on either side of the neck. It makes the only bony connection between the arm bones and those of the trunk. In many mammals, as the ungulates and Carnivora, it is rudimentary or wanting entirely. In birds the two clavicles are commonly united ventrally, forming the merrythought, or wishbone. The clavicle of the lower vertebrates develops entirely in membrane, in close connection with the precoracoid part of the pectoral arch. In teleost fishes a large crescent-shaped bone is regarded as representing the clavicle.
2. *Zoöl.* The spire of a gastropod shell. *Obs.*
3. *Bot.* [L. *clavicula.*] A tendril. *Rare or Obs.*

Clav'i-cor'ni-a (klăv'ĭ-kôr'nĭ-ȧ), **Clav'i-cor'nes** (-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *clava* club + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* A large superfamily of beetles, having the antennæ usually club-shaped or capitate. The burying beetles, rove beetles, and ladybugs are examples. — **clav'i-corn** (klăv'ĭ-kôrn), *a. & n.* — **clav'i-cor'nate** (-kôr'nāt), *a.*

cla-vic'u-lar (klȧ-vĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [See CLAVICLE.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the clavicle.

cla-vic'u-lo- (klȧ-vĭk'ū-lō-). A combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, the clavicle;* as in **cla-vic'u-lo–hu'mer-al**, pertaining to the clavicle and humerus.

clav'i-cy-the'ri-um (klăv'ĭ-sĭ-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -THERIA (-ȧ). [LL. Cf. L. *clavis* key; see CITHER, CITHARA.] *Music.* An old instrument of the harpsichord type; a sort of upright spinet.

cla'vi-er (klā'vĭ-ẽr; klȧ-vēr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *clavis* key.] **a** [From the French.] The keyboard of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium; claviature. **b** (*pron.* klȧ-vēr') [From the German.] A clavichord, pianoforte, or other keyboard stringed instrument. — **cla-vier'ist**, *n.*

clav'i-form (klăv'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *clava* club + *-form.*] Club-shaped; clavate.

clav'i-harp' (-härp'), *n.* [L. *clavis* key + E. *harp.*] *Music.* An instrument resembling the ordinary harp, with strings of silk covered with metal that are made to vibrate by artificial "fingers," operated from a keyboard.

cla'vo-del'toid (klā'vō-dĕl'toid), *a.* [See CLAVICLE; DELTOID.] *Anat.* Designating the part of the deltoid muscle attached to the clavicle, forming in some animals a separate muscle, the **cla'vo-del'toid** or **cla'vo-del-toi'de-us** (-dĕl-toi'dē-ŭs).

cla'vus (klā'vŭs), *n.; pl.* CLAVI (-vī). [L., a nail.] **1.** **a** *Rom. Antiq.* A vertical stripe or band of purple on a tunic, worn broad by senators and narrow by knights, as a mark of rank. **b** A similar band, often embroidered, used in early church vestments.
2. A callous growth, esp. on the foot; a corn.
3. *Zoöl.* The inner basal part of the hemelytron of a hemipterous insect. See HEMELYTRON, *Illust.*
4. *Bot.* = ERGOT.

claw (klô), *n.* [AS. *clawu, clā, clēa, clēo;* akin to D. *klaauw*, G. *klaue*, Icel. *klō*, Sw. & Dan. *klo*, and perh. to E. *clew.*] **1.** A sharp nail on the finger or toe of an animal, esp. when it is slender and curved, as those of a bird or cat. See NAIL.
2. Any of various similar sharp curved processes, esp. if at the end of a limb, as those on the legs of insects, etc.; sometimes, loosely, the limb, if it ends in such a process.
3. One of the pincerlike organs terminating certain limbs of some crustaceans (as the lobster), scorpions, etc.
4. Anything resembling the claw of an animal, as the curved and forked end of a hammer for drawing nails.
5. *Bot.* The slender prolonged base or stalk of a petal, as in the pink.
6. Act of clawing. *Rare.*

claw, *v. t.;* CLAWED (klôd); CLAW'ING. [AS. *clawan.* See CLAW, *n.*] **1.** To pull, tear, scratch, scrape, seize, clutch, dig, or make with or as with claws or nails.
2. To scratch softly, as to relieve itching or uneasiness; hence, to flatter; court; wheedle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Rich men they *claw*, soothe up, and flatter; the poor they contemn and despise. *Holland.*

3. *Naut.* To haul close to (the wind). *Now Rare.*
claw me, claw thee, gratify or please me and I will gratify or please you; stand by me and I will stand by you; — an old proverb. *Tyndale.* — **to c. an auld**, or **auld man's, pow**, to live to an old age. *Scot.* — **to c. away**, to scold or revile. *Obs.* "The jade Fortune is to be *clawed away* for it, if you should lose it." *L'Estrange.* — **to c. favor**, to curry favor. *Obs. or Scot.* — **to c. off.** **a** To get rid of. **b** To dispose of (food); to eat rapidly and voraciously. *Scot.* **c** *Naut.* To beat to windward from (a lee shore). **d** = TO CLAW AWAY. *Obs.* — **to c.** (one) **on the gall**, to find fault with; to vex. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to c. the back of**, to flatter; to fawn upon; please. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* — **to c. up one's mittens**, to give one the finishing stroke. *Scot.*

claw, *v. i.* **1.** To scrape, scratch, dig, pull, or the like, with a claw, or with the hand as a claw. "*Clawing* [in ash barrels] for bits of coal." *W. D. Howells.*
2. To scratch gently, as with the nails. *Gower.*
3. To flatter; fawn; — with *upon* or *with*. *Obs.*
to claw off. *Naut.*, to beat to windward, to prevent falling on a lee shore.

claw balk. A balk having a claw at each end.

claw bar. A hand bar or crowbar with a bifurcated claw for drawing spikes, as from railroad ties.

claw hammer. A hammer with one end of the head cleft for use in extracting nails, etc. See HAMMER, *Illust.*
claw'-ham'mer coat, a swallowtail dress coat. *Colloq.*

claw hand. *Med.* A deformity of the hand rendering it in form similar to a claw, caused by atrophy and paralysis of the interosseous muscles.

clawk'er (klôk'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *clawk* claw, as v., to scratch; also *cleek.*] In a knitting machine, a feed pawl or hand for a ratchet.

clay (klā), *n.* [AS. *clǣg;* akin to LG. *klei*, D. *klei*, and perh. to AS. *clām* clay, L. *glus, gluten*, glue, Gr. γλοιός glutinous substance, E. *glue.*] **1.** A widely distributed earth, plastic and tenacious when moist and hardening when baked, consisting of pure kaolin or, more commonly, of a mixture of kaolin with more or less of finely eroded material, chiefly quartz, feldspar, and mica. It is the result of the decomposition of granite and similar rocks. Dry clay consists essentially of a compound of alumina, silica, and the elements of water. When it is subjected to a baking heat water is formed and passes off as steam, and a material quite different from the original clay is left behind. It is very hard, and its powder, mixed with water, is not plastic. Change of color may also take place, as the reddening of some clays, due to oxidation of iron compounds contained in them. The peculiar property which clay possesses of being easily molded while moist, together with that of hardening on being baked, is the foundation of the pottery and brick industries. Kaolin is the purest form of clay, and is used not only for the manufacture of porcelain, but also as a source of the metal aluminium.
2. Loosely, earth; moist earth; mire; mud.

He spat on the ground, and made *clay* of the spittle. *John* ix. 6.

3. *Poetry & Script.* Earth in general, as representing the elementary particles of the human body; hence, the human body as formed from such particles.

I also am formed out of the *clay*. *Job* xxxiii. 6.
The earth is covered thick with other *clay*
Which her own *clay* shall cover. *Byron.*

4. In sugar refining, a treatment with clay.
5. A clay pipe. *Colloq.*
6. Short for CLAY PIGEON. *Colloq.*

clay, *v. t.;* CLAYED (klād); CLAY'ING. To treat with clay; specif.: **a** To cover, daub, plaster, or dress with clay. **b** To clarify or refine (sugar) by filtering through clay.

clay band. Clay iron ore, esp. in thin strata.

clay'bank' (klā'băṉk'), *n.* **1.** A bank of clay.
2. A dun yellowish color.

claye (klā), *n.* [F. *claie* hurdle.] A hurdle; specif., *Fort.*, a hurdle used to cover lodgments. *Obs. or R.*

clay eater. One who eats clay. See GEOPHAGY.

clayed (klād), *p. a.* **1.** Treated with clay. See CLAY, *v. t.*
2. Turned or turning into clay; claylike.

clay'ey (klā'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or characterized by the presence of, clay; abounding in, or of the nature of, clay; partaking of clay; like clay; argillaceous.
2. Fig.: Of clay as the material of the human body.
3. Covered, daubed, or soiled with clay. *Carlyle.*

clay iron. *Mining.* An iron rod used for ramming clay into wet drill holes.

clay ironstone. An ore of iron consisting of the oxide or carbonate of iron mixed with clay or sand.

clay'ish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it; somewhat clayey.

clay marl. A whitish, smooth, chalky clay; a marl in which clay largely predominates.

clay'more' (klā'mōr'), *n.* [Gael. *claidheamh* sword + *mor* great, large. Cf. GLAYMORE.] **1.** A large two-edged, occasionally two-handed, sword used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders; also, commonly but inaccurately, their basket-hilted broadsword, first used in the 16th century, which was often one-edged.
2. One armed with a claymore. *Macaulay.*

clay pan. Often printed **clay'pan'.** A shallow depression covered with a clayey deposit which prevents water from sinking quickly into the ground. *Australia.*

clay pigeon. A saucer of baked clay or other material to be thrown with a scaling motion from the trap, for a target in trap shooting.

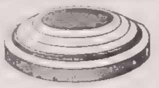

Clay Pigeon.

clay stone. **a** A calcareous concretion formed in a bed of clay. **b** A dull, earthy, feldspathic rock containing clay.

Clay'ton fern (klā'tŭn). [After Dr. John *Clayton* (1693–1773), American botanist.] An American fern (*Osmunda claytoniana*) with tall, erect, pinnate fronds, bearing several pairs of sporophylls near the middle of the rachis.

Clay-to'ni-a (klā-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. John *Clayton*, American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of mainly North American succulent portulacaceous herbs having racemose or cymose flowers with a partly inferior ovary, which becomes in fruit a circumscissile capsule. Several have tuberous roots and rather large flowers, as the spring beauty (*C. virginica*).

-cle, -cule. [F., or L. *-culus, -cula, -culum.*] A noun suffix forming diminutives; as in caly*cle*, denti*cle*, denti*cule*, mole*cule*, animal*cule*, corpus*cle*, funi*cle*, funi*cule*, etc. See -CULUS. In many cases the suffix has wholly lost its diminutive force, as in mira*cle*, specta*cle*, arti*cle*, etc.

clead'ing (klēd'ĭng), *n.* [Scot., clothing; cf. Icel. *klæða* to clothe. See CLOTH.] **1.** Clothing; attire. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A lining or covering of boards, battens, planks, etc., as the lagging on an engine cylinder, the finishing lining of woodwork in a ship's cabin, or the planking or boarding of a shaft, cofferdam, etc.

clean (klēn), *a.;* CLEAN'ER (-ẽr); CLEAN'EST. [ME. *clene*, AS. *clǣne;* akin to OHG. *chleini* pure, neat, graceful, small, G. *klein* small; perh. from a primitive meaning *bright, shining.*] **1.** Free from whatever sullies, contaminates, or defiles; variously: free from stain or blemish; untarnished; clear; as, *clean* gold; free from foreign matter; unadulterated; pure; as, *clean* wheat; free from dirt or filth; unsoiled; fair; as, *clean* clothes.

And that bright tower, all built of crystal *clean*. *Spenser.*

2. Specif.: **a** Of a ship, having the bottom not fouled; also, having an empty hold. **b** *Print.* Of proofs, having few or no corrections; of copy, legible, free from interlineations, etc. **c** Of precious stones, having no interior flaws.
3. Free from moral defilement; purged from sin; morally healthy. "Create in me a *clean* heart, O God." *Ps.* li. 10.
4. *Script.* Free or freed from ceremonial defilement; freed from pollution or impurity, such as was supposed to accompany childbirth or contagious disease; also, of food or of animals, not defiling; fit to eat.

And the plague spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him *clean*. *Lev.* xiii. 6.

5. Habitually clean; cleanly; as, a *clean* animal.
6. Free from obstructions, unevenness, or imperfections; as, a *clean* anchorage, one free from rocks or shoals; *clean* timber, timber free from knots.
7. Free from errors and vulgarisms; correct; chaste; as, a *clean* style. *Obs. or Archaic.*
8. That makes clean, or free from defilement, imperfection, remainder, etc.; having no blemish or residue; as, a *clean* shrift; a *clean* sweep.

When ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make *clean* riddance of the corners of thy field. *Lev.* xxiii. 22.

9. Well-proportioned; shapely; trim; as, *clean* limbs; of a ship, constructed on fine sharp lines. *Chaucer.*
10. Clever; smart; free from awkwardness; not bungling; dexterous; as, a *clean* trick; a *clean* leap over a fence.

Syn. — CLEAN, CLEANLY. That is CLEAN which is actually free from dirt; one is CLEANLY whose habit or tendency is to be clean. Thus, one who is *cleanly*, though not always able to keep *clean*, will never remain dirty by choice.

Fine linen, *clean* and white. *Rev.* xix. 8.
An ant is a very *cleanly* insect. *Addison.*

clean acceptance. *Bills of Exchange.* = GENERAL ACCEPTANCE. — **c. bill of health**, *or* **c. bill.** See BILL OF HEALTH. — **c. bill of lading**, *Com.*, one that is free from restrictions impairing its usual salability.

A *clean bill of lading* usually means one which will be readily negotiable. *Erskine's Principles.*
A *clean bill of lading*, which has been defined as "a bill of lading which contains nothing in the margin qualifying the words in the bill of lading itself." *Wyatt Paine.*

— **c. breach**, *Naut.*, a breach, or breaking of the waves, over a vessel. — **c. hands**, freedom from guilt, esp. from the guilt of dishonesty in money matters or of bribe taking. "He that hath *clean hands* shall be stronger and stronger." *Job* xvii. 9.

clean (klēn), *adv.* [AS. *clǣne*. See CLEAN, *a.*] **1.** In a clean manner; specif.: **a** Clearly; brightly. *Obs.* **b** So as to be free from dirt, rubbish, or obstructions. **c** Without miscarriage; not bunglingly; dexterously. *Rare.* "Pope came off *clean* with Homer." *Henley.*
2. Without limitation or remainder; quite; wholly; entirely. "Domestic broils *clean* overblown." *Shak.*

All the people were passed *clean* over Jordan. *Josh.* iii. 17.

clean, *v. t.;* CLEANED (klēnd); CLEAN'ING. [See CLEAN, *a.;* cf. CLEANSE.] To render clean; to free from whatever is foul, offensive, or extraneous; to purify; to cleanse.

Syn. — CLEAN, CLEANSE. CLEAN is the word in common and literal use for the removal of dirt; CLEANSE, while sometimes implying a thorough cleaning (as, dyeing and *cleansing*, to *cleanse* silk), has acquired the more elevated and figurative senses associated with purification of any sort; as, to *clean* clothes, a gun, one's shoes; "Wash me throughly from mine iniquity, and *cleanse* me from my sin" (*Ps.* li. 2); "With some sweet oblivious antidote *cleanse* the stuff'd bosom" (*Shak.*); "The air was purer for the *cleansing* rain" (*G. MacDonald*). See CLEAN, *a.*

to clean out. **a** To clean by emptying; exhaust; empty. Also fig. **b** To get away from (one) all his money. *Slang. De Quincey.* — **to c. up.** **a** To clean by taking up dust, débris, or things lying in disorder; to clean well or thoroughly. **b** *Mach.* To true up; as, to *clean* (a faulty part of a machine) *up* to size. **c** To acquire as profit or gain. *Slang.*

clean, *v. i.* To undergo or perform the process of cleaning, as a room or ship; — often with *up.*
to clean up, to make a clean-up.

clean, *n.* An act of cleaning; — often with *up, out*, etc. Cf. CLEAN-UP.

clean'-cut', *a.* Cut so that the surface or edge is smooth and even; hence, sharply defined or outlined; clear-cut.

clean'er (klēn'ẽr), *n.* One that cleans; specif., a device or machine for cleaning, as a currier's two-handled knife, a contrivance for cleaning a steam boiler, or a molder's tool consisting of a long flat blade with a turned-up end, for finishing molds.

clean'-fin'gered (-fĭṉ'gẽrd), *a.* Having the fingers clean; specif.: **a** Honest; scrupulous. **b** Deft.

clean'-hand'ed, *a.* Having clean hands; innocent of wrongdoing. — **clean'-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

clean'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making clean; — often with *up.*
2. *pl.* Things collected by cleaning.
3. The afterbirth of cows, ewes, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

clean'-limbed' (-lĭmd'), *a.* With well-proportioned or shapely limbs or parts likened to limbs; trim; as, a *clean-limbed* young fellow; a *clean-limbed* yacht. *Dickens.*

clean'li-ness (klĕn'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From CLEANLY.] State or quality of being cleanly; neatness of person or dress.

Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness. *Wesley.*

clean'ly (klĕn'lĭ), *a.;* CLEAN'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); CLEAN'LI-EST. [From CLEAN. AS. *clǣnlīc.*] **1.** Clean morally or spiritually; pure; innocent. *Obs.* "*Cleanly* joys." *Glanvill.*
2. Clean; free from dirt, as garments. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

‖ **cla-vic'u-la** (klȧ-vĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). = CLAVICLE.
cla-vic'u-la'ri-um (-lā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The epiplastron of turtles, regarded by some as representing the clavicle.
cla-vic'u-late (klȧ-vĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having clavicles.
clav'i-cyl'in-der (klăv'ĭ-sĭl'ĭn-dẽr), *n.* [L. *clavis* key + E. *cylinder.*] *Music.* An instrument, invented in 1799, producing its tones by the friction of cloth against a set of glass tubes.
clav'i-cym'bal (-sĭm'bȧl), *n.* [LL. *clavicymbalum.*] *Music.* An old name of the harpsichord.
clav'i-ger (klăv'ĭ-jẽr), *n.* [L. *clava* club + *gerere* to carry.] One who carries a club. — **cla-vig'er-ous** (klȧ-vĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* *Obs.*
clav'i-ger, *n.* [L. *clavis* key + *gerere* to carry.] One who carries or keeps the key or keys of a place. *Obs. or R.* — **cla-vig'er-ous**, *a.* *Rare.*
Cla'vi-le'ño el A-li'ge-ro (klä'vē-lā'nyō ĕl ä-lē'hā-rō; 172). [Sp., lit., wooden-pin the wing bearer.] A wooden horse which enabled Don Quixote and Sancho Panza to deliver the Dolorida Dueña (i. e., the afflicted lady) and her companions from enchantment.
clav'i-ole (klăv'ĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *clavis* key + E. *viol.*] *Music.* A viol-like instrument played from a keyboard by means of a sort of rotary bow.
clav'i-pec'to-ral (klăv'ĭ-pĕk'tō-rȧl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the clavicle and pectoral muscles; as, **clavipectoral fascia**, the costocoracoid membrane.
‖ **cla'vis** (klā'vĭs), *n.; pl.* L. CLAVES (-vēz), E. CLAVISES (klā'vĭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [L.] A key; a glossary.
cla'vism (klā'vĭz'm), *n.* [L. *clavus* nail, tumor, excrescence.] *Med.* = ERGOTISM.
clav'o-la (klăv'ō-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *clava* club.] *Zoöl.* = CLAVA, 1.
clav'o-let (-lĕt), *n.* = CLAVA, 1.
clav'u-la (-ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *clava* club.] **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the clavate ciliated setæ found on the fascioles of certain sea urchins. **2.** *Bot.* A club-shaped sporophore in certain fungi, as *Clavaria*. *Rare.*
clav'ule (-ūl), *n.* = CLAVULA.
cla'vy (klā'vĭ), *n.; pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). [Cf. F. *claveau* centerpiece of an arch.] = CLAVEL.
clawyr. † CLOVER.
claw'back', *n.* A flatterer; sycophant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
claw clutch. See CLUTCH, *n.*, 4 a.
clawd. Clawed. *Ref. Sp.*
clawed (klôd), *a.* Furnished with or having claws.
claw'er, *n.* One who claws. *R.*
claw'-foot'ed, *a.* Having the feet provided with claws.
claw hatchet. A hatchet with one end of the head cleft.
claw'less, *a.* See -LESS.
claw'sick', **clau'sick'**, *n.* Claw sickness. *Obs.*
claw sickness. *Veter.* Foot rot.
claw'-tailed', *a.* Having a claw-like tail.
clay. † CLY.
clay. Dial. var. of CLEE.
clay'-brained', *a.* Stupid; dull.
clay'-cold', *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless; inanimate.
clay'en (klā'ĕn), *a.* Of clay; earthenware. *Archaic or Dial.*
clay fever. *Veter.* Scratches.
clay iron ore. Clay ironstone.
clay mill. A mill for mixing and tempering clay; a pug mill.
clay pit. A pit where clay is dug.
clay shale. Clay having a laminated structure owing to successive depositions.
clay slate. Slate formed from clay. See SLATE.
clay sugar. A clayed sugar.
clay'weed', *n.* Coltsfoot.
Clb. *Abbr.* Caleb.
cld. *Abbr.* Cleared; colored.
cle. † CLEE.
clea. Obs. or dial. var. of CLEE.
cleach, cleech (klēch), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *clechen*, akin to ME. *cleken*. Cf. CLEEK, CLITCH.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To clutch. **2.** To lift, as water, in a skimming way, as with the hand.
cleach net. A kind of hand net used in fishing. *Dial. Eng.*
clead, cleed (klēd), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *clethen*, pret. *cledde;* akin to E. *clothe.*] To clothe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cleam (klēm), *v. t.* [AS. *clǣman.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* To smear, plaster, or daub; stick.
cleam'er, *n.* [Cf. CLEAM to daub.] *Wool Trade.* A scrap of dirty wool from the shearing board adhering to a fleece.
clean'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
clean'-bred', *a.* Thoroughbred.
cleand. Cleaned. *Ref. Sp.*
cleange. † CLENGE.
clean'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
clean'li-ly (klĕn'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of CLEANLY.
clean'-lived', *a.* Having a clean life; of irreproachable character.

3. Habitually clean or kept clean.
Some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*
4. Cleansing; fitted to remove moisture, dirt, etc. "With *cleanly* powder dry their hair." *Prior.*
5. Adroit; skillful; dexterous; artful; clever; clean. *Obs.*
Through his fine handling and his *cleanly* play. *Spenser.*
6. Correct; chaste; elegant; — said of language, etc. *Obs.*
Syn. — See CLEAN.

clean′ly (klēn′lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *clǣnlice.*] In a manner or degree that is clean (in any sense); specif.: **a** Neatly. "He was very *cleanly* dressed." *Dickens.* **b** Purely; chastely; innocently. **c** Clearly; exactly. **d** Completely; quite; clean. *Obs.* **e** Adroitly; deftly. *Obs. or R. Middleton.*

clean′ness (klēn′nĕs), *n.* [AS. *clǣnnes.* See CLEAN.] State or quality of being clean (in any sense); specif.: **a** Freedom from dirt or foreign matter; pureness; clearness; neatness. **b** Purity of life or language; elegance, as of style; esp., moral or ceremonial purity; chastity; innocence.
cleanness of teeth, fig., famine; dearth. *Amos* iv. 6.

cleanse (klĕnz), *v. t.*; CLEANSED (klĕnzd); CLEANS′ING. [AS. *clǣnsian*, fr. *clǣne* clean. See CLEAN.] **1**. To render clean; to free from filth, pollution, infection, guilt, sin, etc.; to clean; also, to remove by cleansing; to wash away.
If we walk in the light . . . the blood of Jesus Christ his son *cleanseth* us from all sin. 1 *John* i. 7.
2. Specif.: To cause to be ceremonially or sanitarily clean, as by the declaration of a priest.
He shall sprinkle upon him that is to be *cleansed* from the leprosy seven times, and pronounce him clean. *Lev.* xiv. 7.
3. To clear or free, as of or from anything that defiles, obstructs, or occupies space, or, as wood or metal, of unevennesses or the like.
4. To purge; as, to *cleanse* the bowels.
Syn. — See CLEAN, *v. t.*

cleanse, *v. i.* To perform or undergo the operation of cleansing; as, this water *cleanses* well.

cleans′er (klĕn′zẽr), *n.* [AS. *clǣnsere.*] One that cleanses; specif., a purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

cleans′ing (-zĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of one that cleanses; purification; acquittal.
2 That which is removed by cleansing; — chiefly in *pl.*
3. = CLEANING, 3. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clean′-tim′bered (klēn′tĭm′bẽrd), *a.* Well-proportioned; clean-limbed; symmetrical. *Poetic.* *Shak.*

clean′-up′, *n.* Act of cleaning up; also, that which is thus obtained; specif.: *Mining.* **a** The operation of collecting the accumulations of valuable material in a stamp mill or in hydraulic and placer mining. **b** The material thus collected. *U. S.* **c** Hence, profit acquired; gain. *Slang.*

clear (klēr), *a.*; CLEAR′ER (-ẽr); CLEAR′EST. [ME. *cler*, *cleer*, OF. *cler*, F. *clair*, fr. L. *clarus* clear, bright, loud, distinct, renowned. Cf. CHANTICLEER, CLAIRVOYANT, CLARET, CLARIFY.] **1**. Free from all that dims, blurs, or obscures; bright or luminous; as, the *clear* stars; entirely light; as, the *clear* daylight; marked by cloudlessness or serenity; fair; as, *clear* weather. Hence, unclouded, as by passion; serene; cheerful; as, a *clear* countenance; also (formerly), brilliant; beauteous or illustrious. "The *clearest* gods." *Shak.*
A *clear* fire, a clean hearth, and the rigor of the game. *Lamb.*
2. Free from contamination; clean; pure; unsullied; of polished objects, bright or lustrous; as, a *clear* blade; of the skin, etc., free from blotch or blemish; as, a *clear* complexion; of colors, free from admixture; as, *clear* white; of translucent or transparent substances, free from muddiness, turbidity, etc.; pellucid; as, *clear* water or ice; *clear* glass.
3. Easily or distinctly heard; audible; canorous.
Hark! the numbers soft and *clear*
Gently steal upon the ear. *Pope.*
4. *Phon.* Pure; not obscured or dulled by accompanying noises, such as breathiness; — said of the voice, esp. in singing, and of sounds; as, a vowel has a *clear* beginning when the breath is kept back until the glottis is closed for voice, a *clear* ending when the expiration ceases while the glottis is still closed.
5. Free from indistinctness; clearly perceptible or discernible; unconfused; plain; as, a *clear* outline; of thought, easy to understand; lucid; perspicuous; distinct.
One truth is *clear;* whatever is, is right. *Pope.*
6. Able to see or perceive clearly or distinctly, as the eyes or judgment; keen; discriminating; as, a *clear* intellect; a *clear* head. "My vision then grew *clear.*" *Shelley.*
7 Having a distinct or unconfused opinion; free from doubt; certain; confident; positive; sure; — said of persons.
I am not at all *clear* that they are not right. *Byron.*
8. Free from guile, guilt, or stain; unsullied; innocent.
Statesman, yet friend to truth! in soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor *clear.* *Pope.*
9. Free from encumbrance, obstruction, burden, limitation, etc.; as: **a** Free from charges, deductions, etc.; without diminution or encumbrance; net; as, *clear* profit.
I 've often wished that I had *clear*,
For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*
b Without qualification, limitation, or the like; absolute; entire; sheer. **c** Free from contact with anything that encumbers or exposes to unnecessary friction or from a tangled condition; disengaged; quit; rid; as, the cables are *clear;* that rope has a *clear* lead. **d** Free from impediment or obstruction; open; also, indicating freedom from obstruction; as, a *clear* view; a *clear* signal on a railroad.
My companion . . . left the way *clear* for him. *Addison.*
e Without unevennesses or projections, as knots, branches, etc.; clean; as, *clear* timber. **f** Without, or emptied of, burden, contents, or cargo, as a ship after unloading. **g** Free from embarrassment, detention, pecuniary difficulties, complication, etc.; out of debt; free.
The cruel corporal whispered in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipped, would set me *clear.* *Gay.*
h Of space or time, without deduction or diminution; in the clear; entire; full; as, the walk is five feet *clear* from side to side; a *clear* day. See CLEAR DAYS, below.
10. Drunk. *Obs. Slang.*
Syn. — Intelligible, plain, distinct; luminous, transparent, limpid, pellucid. — CLEAR, PERSPICUOUS, LUCID are here compared with reference to qualities of thought or style. *Clear* may apply both to ideas and to their expression; *perspicuous* and *lucid* now only to style. That is CLEAR which is free from obscurity, or which cannot be misunderstood; as, "'Many are called;' there is a *clear* truth: 'Few are chosen;' there is an obscure truth" (*M. Arnold*); "Few, *clear*, definite, and calm as stars were the words he [Huxley] spoke" (*Benj. Waugh*); cf. "the *clearest* head, and the sincerest heart" (*Pope*). PERSPICUOUS lays more stress than *clear* upon the medium of expression regarded for itself; it frequently connotes a certain elegance of style; as, "Extreme conciseness of expression, yet pure, *perspicuous*, and musical, is one of the grand beauties of lyric poetry" (*Gray*); "We may still borrow descriptive power from Tacitus, dignified *perspicuity* from Livy" (*Sydney Smith*). LUCID has special reference to clearness of order or arrangement; as, "He [Macaulay] thought little of recasting a chapter in order to obtain a more *lucid* arrangement" (*Trevelyan*); "short and *lucid* demonstrations" (*J. H. Newman*). See PERSPICUOUS, MANIFEST, TRANSPARENT, DISTINCTLY; cf. DARK.
clear breach, *Naut.*, a rolling of waves over a vessel without breaking. — **c. days**, *Law*, days reckoned from one day to another with exclusion of both the first and the last day; as, from Sunday to Sunday there are six *clear days.* — **c. grade**, *Com.*, a grade of wheat flour. See FLOUR. — **c. grit.** *U. S. & Can.* **a** Pure or genuine grit or courage; real or genuine stuff. **b** [*cap.*] In Canadian politics, a member of a former radical faction of the Liberal party. — **c.-hawse breeches**, *Naut.*, a canvas sling in the form of rude breeches, in which a sailor is lowered to clear a foul hawse. — **c.-hawse pendant** *or* **pennant**, *Naut.*, a heavy chain, having a pelican hook, tailed with a hemp hawser, used in mooring and clearing hawse. — **c. lead.** = FAIR LEAD.

clear (klēr), *adv.* In a clear manner; clearly; specif.: **a** Brightly. **b** Perspicuously; distinctly; clearly. "Now *clear* I understand." *Milton.* **c** Distinctly audibly; with clear voice or sound; distinctly; clearly. **d** Without limitation; wholly; quite; entirely; clean; — now with *away*, *off*, *out*, etc.; as, to cut a piece *clear* off.
It was like Flint's voice, I grant you, but not just so *clear* away like it, after all. *Stevenson.*

clear, *v. t.*; CLEARED (klērd); CLEAR′ING. **1**. To make clear, as by illumination or by opening to illumination; specif.: **a** To brighten; illuminate. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** To render transparent or translucent; to free from turbidness, muddiness, clouds or cloudiness, etc.
He sweeps the skies and *clears* the cloudy north. *Dryden.*
c *Micros.* To remove cloudiness from (a specimen) by the use of a so-called **clearing agent**, as an essential oil.
2. To make clear mentally; clarify; enlighten; variously: **a** To make perspicacious; as, to *clear* the reason; to give clear understanding to; as, to *clear* a person in regard to something. **b** To make intelligible and consistent; as, to *clear* one's thoughts; to free from obscurity or ambiguity; to relieve of perplexity; to make perspicuous.
Many knotty points there are
Which all discuss, but few can *clear.* *Prior.*
c To make plain or evident; demonstrate. *Obs.*
3. To free from imputation of guilt, or from accusation, blame, or the like; to justify, vindicate, or acquit; — often with *from* or *of* before the thing imputed, or reflexively.
I . . . am sure he will *clear* me from partiality. *Dryden.*
How! wouldst thou *clear* rebellion? *Addison.*
4. To free from impurities or stains; cleanse; as, to *clear* cotton yarn by passing it through a slit.
5. To free from impediment, encumbrance, or obstacle; to open for passage, action, use, etc.; as, to *clear* land; to *clear* a ship for action; to *clear* a tree of branches; the passage of the train *cleared* the signal; hence: **a** To empty or disburden; as, to *clear* a ship of her cargo. **b** In general, to free or rid; as, to *clear* an equation of fractions.
Clear your mind of cant. *Johnson.*
6. To take or move away and thus leave a previously occupied place clear; remove; as, he *cleared* the stones from the road; to *clear* the snow from the walk.
7. To render (the eyes or sight) clear or keen, as by strengthening, removing motes, etc. *Shak.*
8. To make (the voice) clear, or free from harshness, huskiness, thickness, etc.; to rid, as the throat, of anything, as phlegm, that makes the voice indistinct or husky; as, a troche will *clear* the voice.
9. To free from contact or entanglement; to disentangle; to get clear; as, to *clear* a hawser; to *clear* a fishing line.
10. To leap or pass by, or over, without colliding, getting entangled, or touching; to go or get clear or free of; to get clear through or past; as, to *clear* a hedge; to *clear* a reef.
11. To make clear or free from obligation, esp. from pecuniary liability; as: **a** To settle, pay, or discharge, as a debt; or to free from debt or pecuniary encumbrance, as a person or an estate. **b** To free (a ship or cargo) by payment of customs duties, harbor fees, etc. See CLEAR, *v. i.*, 6.
12. To gain without deduction; to net.
The profit which she *cleared* on the cargo. *Macaulay*
13. To pass (a check, ticket, bill, etc.) through the clearing house; loosely, to get the cash for. See CLEARING, *n.*, 3.
to clear away, to take or put away so as to leave its place clear; to remove.
A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only *clears away* the superfluous matter. *Addison.*
— **to c. for action**, *Nav.*, to clear the decks. — **to c. hawse**, *Naut.*, to disentangle the cables when twisted. — **to c. off**, to remove so as to leave clear; to get rid of, as by paying; as, the mortgage was *cleared off.* — **to c. out.** **a** To remove or throw out so as to leave clear; as, the rubbish was *cleared out.* **b** To make clear by emptying; as, the cellar was soon *cleared out.* **c** Hence, to deprive, or render destitute, of cash. *Slang.* **d** To clear (a ship) on leaving port. — **to c. the decks**, *Nav.*, to remove every unnecessary encumbrance from them in preparation for battle; to prepare for action; also, to send all men on deck from the lower decks. Also fig. — **to c. the land**, *Naut.*, to gain such a distance from shore as to have sea room, and be out of danger from the land. — **to c. the skirts of** (a person), to remove the defilement or stigma from his character; to clear him. — **to c. up.** **a** To make clear or unclouded; to discloud; to brighten up. *Shak.* **b** To free from disorder by removing rubbish, etc.; as, to *clear up* a room. **c** To make clear, plain, or perspicuous; to elucidate; explain; as, to *clear up* a point or mystery. **d** To settle or adjust, as a debt.

clear, *v. i.* **1**. To become clear or bright. **a** Of the weather, etc., orig., to become bright or full of light; hence, to become free from clouds or fog, to become fair; — often with *away*, *off*, *up*.
So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm. *Shak.*
b Of fluids, the face, etc., to become transparent, translucent, or of pure color, or free from sediment, blemishes, or the like; as, the water begins to *clear.*
2. To go away, as fog, thus leaving the place clear.
3. To dispose of commodities or supplies by purchase and sale without a glut, or the like; as, the demand is good and the market *clears* readily.
4. To adjust claims, accounts, or differences; settle. *Obs.*
5. To disengage one's self from debt or pecuniary encumbrances. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
6. *Naut. & Com.* To conform to the customs and other port regulations by payment of duties, fees, etc., so as to obtain permission to leave port (called **clearing out** or **outwards**) or to discharge cargo (called **clearing in** or **inwards**); to obtain, or leave port with, clearance papers; as, the steamer *cleared* for Liverpool to-day; — often with *out*.
7. *Banking.* To make exchanges of checks and bills, and settle balances, as in a clearing house. See CLEARING, *n.*, 3.
8. To clear hawse.
Never *clear* by the riding cable, nor at any other time than at slack water if it can be avoided. *Luce.*
to clear out. **a** To go or run away; depart; be off; decamp. *Colloq.* **b** See def. 6. — **to c. up.** **a** To become clear, as the face or the weather. **b** To become free from disorder. *Fielding.* **c** To become clear, or perspicuous.

clear (klēr), *n.* **1**. A beautiful or fair lady; a fair. *Obs.*
2. Brightness; clearness. *Obs.* *T. Lodge.*
3. A clear space or part; specif.: **a** *pl. Painting.* Lights as opposed to shades. **b** Clearance; unobstructed space. Chiefly in phrase **in the clear**, minimum distance between bounding parts or surfaces, as of an opening; interior width.
4. A clearing, as of the weather or sky.

clear′age (klēr′ȃj), *n.* **1**. Act of clearing; clearance.
2. A tract of cleared land; a clearing. *Rare.* *Carlyle.*

clear′ance (-ăns), *n.* **1**. Act of clearing, or freeing from obstruction, obscurity, encumbrances, burdens, etc.; as, to make a thorough *clearance;* the *clearance* of a storm.
2. Specif., the removing of wood, inhabitants, etc., from land; clearing.
3. Settlement of debts or claims; passage of checks, etc., through the clearing house.
4. Act of clearing a ship at the customhouse; also, the certificate or papers, usually called **clearance papers**, showing that this has been done. See CLEAR, *v. i.*, 6.
5. *Mech.* The distance by which one object clears another, or the clear space between them. Specif.: **a** The distance between the piston and the cylinder cover at the end of a stroke in an engine; also, the total volume of steam, etc., remaining in the cylinder and ports at the end of the exhaust stroke; hence, the line or area on an indicator diagram noting this; — called also **clearance space.** **b** The distance between two engaging wheel teeth, either between their sides (**side clearance**), or between the point of the one and the base of the other (**top and bottom clearance**). **c** The radial distance between the armature and pole piece of a dynamo or motor. **d** = WINDAGE, 1. **e** The space or angle between the face of a cutting tool and the work. **f** *Founding.* A part of a mold or core beveled off to prevent contact of friable surfaces when closing the mold.
6. Clear or net profit. *Rare.*

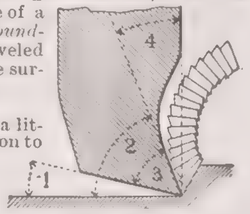

Clearance, 5 e.
1 Relief, or Clearance Angle, or Bottom Rake; 2 Cutting Angle; 3 Tool Angle; 4 Top Rake.

clearance size. *Mech.* A size a little larger than a given dimension to allow for a necessary clearance, as in drilling a hole.

clear′cole′ (klēr′kōl′), *n.* [F. *claire colle* clear glue; *clair* clear (f. *claire*) + *colle* glue, Gr. κόλλα.] A priming of size mixed with whiting or white lead, used in house painting, etc.; also, a size upon which gold leaf is applied in gilding.

clear′cole′, *v. t.*; CLEAR′COLED′ (-kōld′); CLEAR′COL′ING (-kōl′ĭng). To coat or paint with clearcole.

clear′-cut′, *a.* Having a sharp, distinct outline; sharply defined; concise and distinct; as, a *clear-cut* utterance.
She has . . . a cold and *clear-cut* face. *Tennyson.*

clear′er (klēr′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that clears.
Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding. *Addison.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Salt Making.* A reservoir into which the brine is conveyed. **b** *Textile Manuf.* In a carding machine, one of the small rapidly revolving rollers the teeth of which catch the material from the worker rollers; in a cotton combing or drawing machine, a contrivance, as a roller or flat board covered with flannel, or an endless flannel band, to collect the fly from the rollers; in a ring spinner, a device consisting of an upward projecting piece of metal which catches the fly on the traveler and removes it. **c** *Naut.* A tool on which the hemp for lines and twines used by sailmakers is finished. **d** *Micros.* A clearing agent. See CLEAR, *v. t.*, 1 **c**.

clear′-eyed′, *a.* Having clear eyes; clear-sighted, physically or mentally; penetrating; sagacious. *J. Morley.*

clear′-head′ed, *a.* Having a clear understanding; quick of perception; intelligent. — **clear′-head′ed-ness**, *n.*

clear′ing, *n.* **1**. Act or process of making clear.
2. A tract of land cleared of wood, as for cultivation.
A lonely *clearing* on the shores of Moxie Lake. *J. Burroughs.*
3. *Com.* **a** A method adopted by banks and bankers for making an exchange of checks, etc., held by each against the others, and settling differences of accounts, or a similar method adopted by railroads and by buyers and sellers of produce for adjusting their accounts with each other. **b** *pl.* The gross amount of the balances so adjusted.
4. *Mach.* = CLEARANCE, 5 **b**.
clearing hole. See TAPPING HOLE. — **c. house.** An institution or establishment for carrying on the business of clearing. See CLEARING, 3. — **c. lease.** A lease of a piece of land for a certain period given in return for clearing it. *Australia.* — **c. nut**, the seed of an East Indian tree (*Strychnos potatorum*), which has the property of precipitating impurities in muddy water, and is extensively used for this purpose in the Orient. — **c. pan**, a pan used in clarifying sugar; a clarifier. — **c. ring**, *Angling*, a jointed metal ring for slipping down the reel line to release it and the hook from an impediment. — **c. screw**, in some firearms, a screw at right angles to the nipple, by which a communication to the chamber is afforded. — **c. stone**, a fine stone used for whetting curriers' knives after they have been ground.

clear′ly, *adv.* In a clear manner.

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cleans′a-ble (klĕn′zȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
cleanse, *n.* A cleansing. *Obs. or R.*
clean′skins′ (klēn′skĭnz′), *n. pl.* Unbranded cattle; clearskins. *Australia.*
Clé′ante′ (klā′äɴt′), *n.* [F.] **1**. In Molière's "Tartufe," a noble, devout man, a pleasing contrast to the hypocritical Tartufe.
2. In Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire," the shrewd and successful lover of Angélique.
3. See HARPAGON.
cleap. Obs. or dial. var. of CLEPE.
clearance space. = CLEARANCE, *n.*, 5 **a**.
clear′-boled′, *a.* *For.* Having a bole free from limbs or knots.
cleard. Cleared. *Ref. Sp.*
clear′ed-ness, *n.* Cleared quality or state. *Rare.*
Clear Fork. [From *Clear Fork*, river in Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Texas Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
cleargie. † CLERGY.
clear′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
cleark. † CLERK.

clear′ness (klēr′nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being clear.

clear′skins′ (klēr′skĭnz′), *n. pl.* Unbranded cattle ; clean-skins. *Australia.*

clear′starch′ (-stärch′), *v. t. & i. ;* -STARCHED′ (stärcht′) ; -STARCH′ING. To stiffen and dress with clear or colorless starch ; to starch clothes in this way. — **clear′starch′er** (-stär′chẽr), *n.*

clear′wing′ (-wĭng′), *n.* A moth having the wings largely devoid of scales and transparent ; esp., a moth of the family Sesiidæ, many of whose larvæ injure fruit trees and vegetables; or one of certain hawk moths (family Sphingidæ), as the bumblebee hawk moth.

cleat (klēt), *n.* [ME. *clete* wedge ; cf. D. *kloot* ball, G. *kloss, klotz,* lump, clod, MHG. *klōz* lump, ball, wedge, OHG. *chlōz* ball, round mass, and E. *clot, clod.*] **1.** A wedge, as a heel plate on a shoe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. a A wedge-shaped piece of wood, or other material, fastened on, or projecting from, something to act as a support, check, etc. ; specif., *Naut.,* such a piece of wood on a spar, yard, or the like, to support, or prevent the slipping of, something, to serve as a holdfast for a rope, etc. **b** Hence, a wooden or metal device having two arms, or rarely one or none, used to secure a line or rope by belaying it or passing it through a hole, or the like. It may be bolted or seized on.

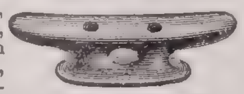

One form of Iron Cleat, *Naut.*

3. a A strip of wood, iron, or other material fastened across something to give strength, hold in position, etc., as a porcelain strip for fastening up electric wires. **b** Specif. : *Join.* A frame of wood or iron used instead of cramps for compressing joints, etc. ; also, a chock or bearing block.
4. *Coal Mining.* The main set of joints along which coal breaks when mined.

cleat, *v. t. ;* CLEAT′ED; CLEAT′ING. To secure to, or by, a cleat ; to provide or strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

cleav′a-ble (klēv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of cleaving, or being divided. — **cleav′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cleav′age (-āj), *n.* **1.** A cleaving, or splitting; state of being cleft ; division ; as, the *cleavage* of society into classes.
2. *Cryst.* Quality possessed by many crystallized substances of splitting readily in one or more definite directions, and yielding more or less smooth surfaces always parallel to actual or possible crystal faces. It is due to a minimum value of cohesion in the direction of easy separation, — that is, at right angles to the cleavage plane itself. Also, the direction of the dividing plane. Cf. PARTING.
3. *Geol.* The structure possessed by rock by virtue of which it breaks more readily and more persistently in one direction, or in certain directions, than in others. Even in stratified rock, the planes of cleavage are not necessarily parallel to the planes of stratification. Certain types of cleavage, such as *slaty cleavage* and *schistose cleavage,* are the result of pressure at right angles to the planes of cleavage. See SLATE, SCHIST.
4. *Chem.* The splitting of a molecule into simpler molecules ; as, hydrolytic *cleavage.*
5. *Biol.* Cell division ; specif.: *Embryol.* **a** The series of mitotic divisions of the egg which results in the formation of the blastomeres and changes the single-celled egg into a multicellular embryo ; segmentation. **b** Any mitotic division belonging to that series. Cleavage follows the maturation and fertilization of the egg. It is called **total** if the whole egg divides into distinctly separate, though coherent, blastomeres or cells ; **regular,** or **equal,** if the resulting blastomeres are of approximately the same size ; and **unequal** if they differ in size. It is called **partial** if the division into blastomeres involves only a part of the egg, the rest remaining for a longer or shorter time undivided. Partial cleavage is **discoidal** if the blastomeres are formed at and about one pole of the egg ; **superficial,** if an outer layer of cells is formed inclosing the undivided mass. There is usually a tendency for the plane of cleavage of a blastomere to be as nearly as possible at right angles to the plane of the preceding cleavage. See OVUM.
6. A fragment, as of a diamond, obtained by cleavage.

cleavage nucleus. *Embryol.* The nucleus of the fertilized egg, formed by the union of male and female pronuclei ; the segmentation nucleus.

cleave (klēv), *v. i. ; pret.* CLEAVED (klēvd), *Archaic* CLAVE (klāv) ; *p. p.* CLEAVED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAV′ING. [ME. *cleovien, clivien, clevien, cliven,* AS. *cleofian, clifian ;* akin to OS. *klibōn,* G. *kleben,* LG. *kliven,* D. *kleven,* Dan. *klæbe,* Sw. *klibba,* and also to G. *kleiben* to cleave, paste, Icel. *klīfa* to climb. Cf. CLIMB.] **1.** To adhere closely ; to stick ; to hold fast ; to cling.

My bones *cleave* to my skin. *Ps.* cii. 5.
Sophistry *cleaves* close to and protects
Sin's rotten trunk, concealing its defects. *Cowper.*

2. To unite or be united closely in interest or affection ; to adhere or cling with strong attachment.

Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall *cleave* unto his wife. *Gen.* ii. 24.

3. To stand fast ; abide ; continue. *Obs.* *Hooker.*

cleave, *v. t. ; pret.* CLEFT (klĕft), CLEAVED (klēvd), *Archaic* CLAVE (klāv), *Rare* CLOVE (klōv) ; *p. p.* CLEFT, CLEAVED, or CLO′VEN (klō′v'n), *Obs. or Poetic* CLOVE ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAV′ING. [ME. *cleoven, cleven,* AS. *clēofan ;* akin to OS. *klioban,* D. *klooven,* G. *klieben,* Icel. *kljūfa,* Sw. *klyfva,* Dan. *klöve,* and prob. to Gr. γλύφειν to carve, L. *glubere* to peel. Cf. CLEFT.] **1.** To part, divide, or pierce by force, as with a cutting blow or, as water or air, by cutting into or through ; to split or rive ; to cut. Also fig.

O Hamlet, thou hast *cleft* my heart in twain. *Shak.*

2. To separate as if by cutting ; to cut into, penetrate ; to divide in position ; as, several caverns *cleave* the cliff.

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deut.* xiv. 6.

3. To sever or separate by cutting or splitting ; as, the executioner *cleft* his head from his body.
4. *Phon.* To change (a sound) by "cleaving." *H. Sweet.*
Syn. — See TEAR.

cleave (klēv), *v. i.* **1.** To part ; split ; open ; crack ; separate, as parts of bodies ; as, the ground *cleaves* by frost.

The Mount of Olives shall *cleave* in the midst. *Zech.* xiv. 4.

2. To make one's way by or as by cutting ; — with *through.*

cleave, *n.* A tool for cleaving, as a tool for splitting osiers into three or four parts ; — called also *cleaver.*

cleave′land-ite (klēv′lănd-īt), *n.* [After Professor Parker *Cleaveland,* American mineralogist.] *Min.* A white, lamellar variety of albite.

cleav′er (klēv′ẽr), *n.* One that cleaves ; esp. : **a** A butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces. **b** A cleave. **c** One who prepares gems by cleaving off imperfect pieces.

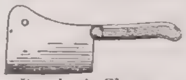

Butcher's Cleaver.

cleav′ers (-ẽrz), *n.* [Also *clivers.* See CLEAVE to stick.] Any of several plants of the genus *Galium,* esp. *G. aparine,* having the stems beset with curved prickles, causing them to cling together and to adhere to clothing ; — called also *clivers, goose grass, catchweed,* etc.

cleav′ing, *n.* Action or process of cleaving, or splitting ; specif.: *Phon.* A sound change affecting long vowels (**vowel cleaving**) or, sometimes, long consonants (**consonant cleaving**), which consists in the conversion of a simple into a compound sound. *Cleaving* is in most cases due to the difficulty of holding the same articulative position unchanged, and may be seen in the frequent development of mod. Eng. ī (pron. aĭ) out of an earlier ī (pron. ē) ; as, *by,* AS. *bī ; fire,* AS. *fīr,* etc. ; in the Icelandic *dl* from *ll* ; as, *falla* (pron. fäd′lä, with weak *d*) ; in Welsh *nhad* (n'häd), from a prob. earlier form (näd), etc. *H. Sweet.*

clech′é, clech′ée (klĕch′ē ; *F.* klā′shā′), *a.* [F. *cléché.*] *Her.* **a** Charged with another bearing of the same figure, and of the color of the field, so large that only a narrow border of the first bearing remains visible ; — said of any heraldic bearing. Compare VOIDED. **b** Having the extremities shaped like the handle of an ancient key ; — said of a cross. *Woodward.*

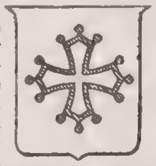

Cross Cleché.

cleck (klĕk), *v. t. & i.* [Of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *klekja,* Sw. *kläcka,* Dan. *klække.* Cf. CLETCH a brood.] To hatch, lit. or fig. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "*Clecking* time 's aye canty time." *Scott.*

cledge (klĕj), *n.* [Cf. CLAGGY.] Clay ; stiff loam ; also, the upper stratum of certain beds of fuller's earth. *Local, Eng.*

cledg′y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of cledge ; stiff, sticky, tenacious, or clayey ; as, a *cledgy* soil. *Local, Eng.*

cleek (klēk), *n.* **1.** A large hook or crook, as for a pot over a fire ; specif., an iron-headed golf club with a straight, narrow face and a long shaft. See GOLF, *Illust.*
2. Act of cleeking ; a clutch. *Scot.*

cleek, *v. t. ; pret.* CLAUGHT (klôt) ; *pret. & p. p.* CLEEKED (klēkt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEEK′ING. [ME. *cleken, clechen,* to seize, clutch ; perh. akin to E. *clutch.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
1. To seize ; clutch ; snatch ; catch ; pluck.
2. To catch or draw out with a cleek, as a fish ; to hook.
3. To hook or link (together) ; hence, to marry. *Scott.*

cleek, *v. i.* To link arms or hands ; to go arm in arm. *Scot.*

clef (klĕf), *n.* [F. *clef* key, a key in music, fr. L. *clavis* key. See CLAVICLE.] *Music.* A character used in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the staff. The *clefs* are three in number,

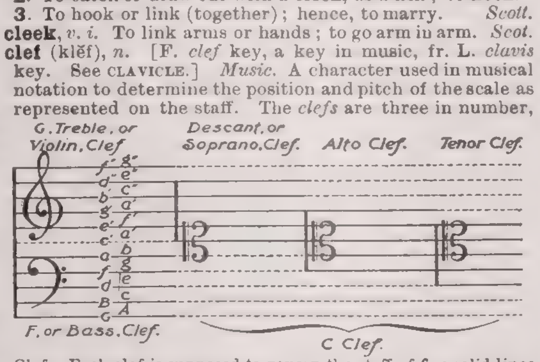

Clef. Each clef is supposed to govern the staff of five solid lines connected by the bar which precedes the clef.

called the C, F, and G *clefs,* and are corruptions or modifications of these letters. They indicate that the absolute pitch belonging to the lines upon which they are placed is respectively that of middle C, the F next below, and the G next above. See PITCH. The F or **bass clef** and the G or **treble clef** are fixed in their positions upon the staff, the F clef on the fourth line, and the G clef on the second. The C clef may have three positions : (1) upon the first or lower line of the staff, then called **soprano clef,** (2) upon the third line, then called **alto clef,** or (3) upon the fourth line, then called **tenor clef.** It rarely or never is placed upon the second line, except in ancient music. Other forms of the F clef are [clef symbol] and [clef symbol], and of the C clef [clef symbol] and [clef symbol].

cleft (klĕft), *pret. & p. p.* from CLEAVE, to part. Specif. : *p. a.* **1.** Divided ; split ; partly divided or split.
2. *Bot.* Divided slightly more than halfway to the midrib, with narrow sinuses ; — applied to leaves. Cf. LOBED, PARTED, DIVIDED.
3. *Phon.* Changed from a simple into a compound sound by "cleaving" ; having such a compound sound. *H. Sweet.*

cleft infinitive, a split infinitive. — **c. palate,** *Med.,* congenital fissure of the roof of the mouth. — **in a c. stick,** fig., in an inextricable position ; in a dilemma ; in a fix.

I never saw his equal to put a fellow *in a cleft stick.* *C. Lever.*

cleft (klĕft), *n.* [ME. *clift ;* cf. Sw. *klyft* cave, den, Icel. *kluft* cleft, Dan. *klöft,* G. *kluft.* See CLEAVE to split.] **1.** A space or opening made by splitting ; a crack ; crevice ; fissure ; as, the *cleft* of a rock. *Is.* ii. 21.
2. Specif., the fork of the human body ; the crotch. *Obs.*
3. A crack in the skin ; a chap ; esp., *Far.,* a disease in horses, consisting in a crack on the bend of the pastern.
4. A piece or part separated by cleaving ; specif., a division of the cleft foot of an animal.
5. *Phon.* A cleft sound.
6. The hollow space between the two branches of the frog, or the frog and bars, or between the bulbs of the heels, of the horse's hoof. Rarely, the hollow of the fetlock is called the *cleft of the fetlock.*
Syn. — Crack, crevice, fissure, chasm, chink, cranny.

cleft′-graft′, *v. t.* To perform the operation of cleft grafting on (a plant).

cleft grafting. *Hort.* A method of grafting in which the stock is cut square across and split, the scion being trimmed to a wedge-shaped base and inserted into the cleft, which is then sealed up with wax. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*

cleg (klĕg), *n.* Also **clegg.** [Icel. *kleggi.*] A small breeze, or horsefly, as of the genus *Chrysops.* *North of Eng. & Scot.*

clei′do-, cli′do- (klī′dō-). A combining form from Greek κλείς, κλειδός, *key,* but used esp. in anatomy to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the clavicle ;* as in : **clei′do-hy′oid** (-hī′oid), *a.* Pertaining to the clavicle and hyoid. — **clei′do-man′cy** (klī′dō-măn′sĭ), *n.* Divination by means of a key. — **clei′do-mas′toid** (-măs′toid), *a.* *Anat.* Connecting the clavicle and mastoid process. — **clei′do-oc-cip′i-tal** (-ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.* Relating to the clavicle and occiput. — **clei′do-ster′nal** (-stûr′năl), *a.* Sternoclavicular.

cleis′to-, clis′to- (klīs′tō-). Combining form from Greek κλειστός, *closed.*

cleis′to-carp (-kärp), *n.* Also **clis′to-carp.** [*cleisto-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A form of ascocarp in which asci and ascospores are developed within a completely closed envelope which ruptures to permit the ascospores to escape.

cleis′to-car′pous (-kär′pŭs), *a.* Also **clis′to-car′pous.** *Bot.* In mosses, having the capsule opening irregularly, without an operculum.

cleis′to-gam′ic (-găm′ĭk) } *a.* Also **clis′to-gam′ic,**
cleis-tog′a-mous (-tŏg′ȧ-mŭs) } **clis-tog′a-mous,** etc.
Pertaining to or exhibiting cleistogamy. — **cleis′to-gam′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), **cleis-tog′a-mous-ly,** *adv.*

cleis-tog′a-my (klīs-tŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* Also **clis-tog′a-my.** [*cleisto-* + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* The production of, or the state of having, small inconspicuous flowers which never open and are self-pollinating. They are usually developed in addition to those of the ordinary type, as in the pansy and violet, and often yield the most seed.

cleis′to-gene (klīs′tō-jēn), *n.* Also **clis′to-gene.** [*cleisto-* + *-gene.*] *Bot.* **a** A plant producing cleistogamous flowers. **b** A cleistogamous flower.

cleith′ral (klīth′răl), *a.* [Gr. κλεῖθρον a bar for closing ; *pl.,* lattice.] *Anc. Arch.* Roofed over ; covered in ; — said of certain temples. Opposed to *hypæthral.*

cleith′rum (-rŭm), *n. ; pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κλεῖθρον.] *Paleon.* A bone of the pectoral arch of Stegocephala, connecting with the outer end of the clavicle. It is also found in *Pareiasaurus,* and is perhaps homologous with the so-called clavicle of teleosts.

Clé′lie′ (klā′lē′), *n.* [F.] The heroine of a 17th-century French romance of the same name by Mlle. de Scudéry. The story ostensibly deals with early Roman history and personages, the heroine being Clœlia who escaped from Porsena by swimming the Tiber. In reality the persons portrayed are the author's contemporaries.

clem (klĕm), *v. t.* [Cf. *clam* to clog, or G. *klemmen* to pinch, Icel. *klömbra,* E. *clamp.*] To pinch with hunger or cold; also, to parch or choke with thirst. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

clem, *v. i.* To feel the pangs of hunger or thirst; starve; famish ; thirst greatly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *B. Jonson.*

Clem′a-tis (klĕm′ȧ-tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κληματίς brushwood, also (from its long, lithe branches) clematis, fr. κλῆμα twig, shoot, fr. κλᾶν to break off.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of ranunculaceous plants of very wide distribution, most abundant in temperate regions. They are either vines or erect herbs, with petaloid sepals and long plumose styles. The large-flowered types, as *C. lanuginosa* of China and its derivatives, are popular in cultivation. The virgin's-bower (*C. virginiana*) of the United States and the traveler's-joy (*C. vitalba*) of Europe have small white flowers in large clusters.
2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus or of the allied *Atragene.*

clem′en-cy (klĕm′ĕn-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *clementia,* fr. *clemens* mild, calm.] **1.** Disposition to forgive and spare, as offenders ; mildness of temper ; gentleness ; tenderness ; mercy ; leniency ; also, an act or instance of this.

Great *clemency* and tender zeal toward their subjects. *Stowe.*
They had applied for the royal *clemency.* *Macaulay.*

2. Mildness of the elements; as, the *clemency* of the season.
Syn. — Mildness, tenderness, indulgence, lenity, gentleness, compassion, kindness. See MERCY.

clem′ent (klĕm′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *clemens, -entis* : cf. F. *clément.*] Mild in temper and disposition ; merciful; compassionate ; lenient. *Shak.* — **clem′ent-ly,** *adv.*

Clem′ent-ine (klĕm′ĕn-tīn; -tīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Clement, esp. St. Clement of Rome (and hence designating the homilies and liturgy falsely attributed to him), or Pope Clement V. (and hence designating his compilations of canon law), or Pope Clement VIII. (and hence

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clear′ly, *a.* [*clear* + *-ly,* 1.] Showy. *Obs.*
clear obscure. = CHIAROSCURO.
clear′sach (klâr′säk). Var. of CLAIRSCHACH.
clear′-see′ing, *a.* Having a clear physical or mental vision.
clear′-sight′ed, *a.* Seeing with clearness ; discerning. — **clear′-sight′ed-ness,** *n.*
clear′sto′ry, -sto′ried. Vars. of CLERESTORY, CLERESTORIED.
clear′weed′, *n.* = RICHWEED.
cleat (klēt), *n.* The butterbur; also, *pl.,* coltsfoot. *Dial. Eng.*
cleav. Cleave. *Ref. Sp.*
cleavage cavity. = SEGMENTATION CAVITY.
cleavage cell, mass, *or* **sphere.** *Embryol.* = BLASTOMERE.
cleavage crystal. See CRYSTAL, *n.,* 4.
cleavd. Cleaved. *Ref. Sp.*
cleave † CLEF. [CLEVE, cliff.
cleave (klēv). Erron. var. of
cleave, *n.* [Ir. *cliabh* basket, cage, chest.] A basket. *Irish.* —
cleave′ful [ER, CLEVERLY.
cleav′er, cleav′er-ly. † CLEV-
cleav′ing-ly, *adv.* In a cleaving, or adhering, manner.
cleche. † CLEACH. [CLECHE.
clech′y (klĕch′ĭ). Var. of
cled, *pret. & p. p.* of CLEAD ; also, obs. form of *clad,* pret. & p. p. of CLOTHE.
cled′de. Obs. pret. & p. p. of CLEAD ; also, obs. form of *clad,* p. a. from CLOTHE.
cle′do-nism (klē′dō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. κληδών omen, presage.] The avoidance of unlucky words, or the use of euphemisms, to avert misfortune.
clee, *n.* The redshank.
clee (klē), *n.* A claw or hoof. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cleed (klēd). Var. of CLEAD, to clothe. *Dial. Eng.*
cleef. Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.
cleeked (klēkt), *a.* Provided with a cleek, or hook, as a staff. *Scot.*
cleek′it (klēk′ĭt). Scot. pret. & p. p. of CLEEK.
cleek′y (-ĭ), *a.* Given to cleeking or grasping. *Scot.* — *n.* A cleeked stick or staff. *Scot.*
cleene. † CLEAN.
cleer. Obs. or Scot. var. of CLEAR.
cleere store. † CLERESTORY.
cleet. Var. of CLEAT.
cleeve. † CLEAVE.
cleeve. Var. of CLEVE, slope, etc.
cleev′y (klēv′ĭ), *a.* [From CLEVE.] Full of cleves, or cliffs ; steep. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clef, clefe. † CLEVE, CLIFF ; obs. pret. of CLEAVE.
cleft. Obs. pret. & p. p. of CLEAVE, to adhere.
cleft′ed, clift′ed, *p. a.* Having clefts ; fissured ; cleft.
cleft′-foot′ed, *a.* Having a cloven foot. [var. of CLEEK.
cleik (klēk). Dial. Eng. & Scot.
cleime. † CLAIM.
Cleish′both-am, Jedediah (jĕd′ē-dī′ȧ klēsh′bŏth-ăm). The imaginary editor of Scott's "Tales of My Landlord."
Cleis′ten-ter-a′ta (klīs′tĕn-tẽr-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *cleisto-* + Gr. ἔντερον an intestine.] *Zoöl.* = ARTHROPOMATA.
cleis-tog′e-nous (-tŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*cleisto-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Bearing cleistogamous flowers. — **cleis-tog′e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*
cleit. † CLEAT.
clek. † CLECK.
cleke. Obs. or dial. var. of CLEEK.
cleket. † CLICKET.
Cle′li-a. Var. of CLŒLIA.
clem. † CLAIM. [to clutch.
clem. Dial. Eng. var. of CLAM,
Clem. *Abbr.* Clemens, Clement.
clem′a-tite (klĕm′ȧ-tīt), *n.* [L. *clematitis,* Gr. κληματῖτις: cf. F. *clématite.*] The European birthwort (*Aristolochia clematitis*).
clembe. † CLIMB.
cleme. † CLAIM, CLEAM.
clem′ence (klĕm′ĕns), *n.* [F. *clémence.*] Clemency. *Obs.*
Clem′en-cy Can′ning. Lord Canning (1812–62), governor general of India ; — alluding to his clemency, by many regarded as undue, towards the rebels after the Sepoy mutiny of 1857–58.
Clem′ent (klĕm′ĕnt), *n.* [L. *Clemens,* fr. *clemens* mild, merciful.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Clemens* (klē′mĕnz) ; F. *Clément* (klā′mäɴ′) ; It. & Sp. *Clemente* (klā-mĕn′tā); G. *Clemens* (klā′mĕns) ; D. *Clementius* (klā-mĕn′tĭ-ōōs). [RYPHA, 2.
Clem′ent, Epistle of. See APOC-
Clem′en-ti′na (klĕm′ĕn-tē′nȧ),
Clem′en-tine (-tēn; -tīn), *n.* Fem. of *Clement ;* — a prop. name. F. *Clémentine* (klā′mäɴ′tēn′) ; G. *Clementine* (klĕm′ĕn-tē′nē); It & D. *Clementina* (klā′mĕn-tē′nä).
Clem′en-ti′na, Lady. In Richardson's novel "Sir Charles Grandison," an amiable, beautiful, and accomplished woman who goes mad from hopeless passion for Sir Charles.
‖ **Clem′en-ti′næ** (-tī′nē), *n. pl.*

designating the revised edition of the Vulgate, etc., issued under his direction). — **Clementine Decretals**. *Canon Law.* See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI. — **C. Liturgy**. See LITURGY, 1, I.
Clem′ent-ine (klĕm′ĕn-tīn; -tin), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A liturgy falsely attributed to St. Clement, bishop of Rome. **b** The genuine epistle written (A. D. 96) by him to the Church of Corinth. **c** The homily called the Second Epistle, of unknown origin, dating from 2d century. **d** *pl. Canon Law.* See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI. **e** A follower of the Antipope Clement VII. of Avignon, rival of Urban VI. **f** A follower of Clement of Alexandria. **g** *pl.* A romance dating in its present form from the first part of the 3d century, but using material from the 2d century. The original language was Greek; the author a Jewish Christian Gnostic. It is in three parts, or forms, viz.: the (20) Homilies; the (10 books of) Recognitions (so called because they tell the story of Clement's meeting with his family, his brother, father, and other persons), largely identical with the Homilies; and the Epitome, which is an extract from the Homilies, with some additional matter. The romance relates the supposed adventures of Clement, bishop of Rome, and the Apostle Peter, who were perpetually encountering Simon Magus and overcoming him.
clench (klĕnch; 140), *v. t.*; CLENCHED (klĕncht); CLENCH′ING. [See CLINCH.] **1.** To fix. = CLINCH, *v. t.*, 1.
2. To set or clash closely together; to interlock or close tightly; as, to *clench* the teeth, the fist, or the hands.
3. Fig.: To strengthen or brace (the nerves).
4. To hold or grasp firmly; to hold fast by grasping tightly; grip; clutch. "*Clench* the pointed spear." *Dryden.*
5. *Naut.* = CLINCH, *v. t.*, 3.
6. = CLINCH, *v. t.*, 4. *Fielding.*
clench, *v. i.* **1.** = CLINCH, *v. i.*, 1.
2. To clasp one another or interlock closely, as the hands; to close up or together tightly, as a hand or the teeth.
clench, *n.* A thing that clenches or is clenched. = CLINCH.
Cle-o′me (klē-ō′mē), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of capparidaceous herbs or low shrubs, natives of tropical and warm regions of both hemispheres. They have rank-scented foliage and mostly showy flowers with entire clawed petals and an elongated-linear, stipitate pod. *C. violacea* of the Old World and *C. spinosa* of America are cultivated as garden plants. The pink-flowered *C. serrulata* and the yellow-flowered *C. lutea* are popular bee plants. *C. ornithopodioides* of Arabia furnishes the Levantine mustard. Many species are medicinal.

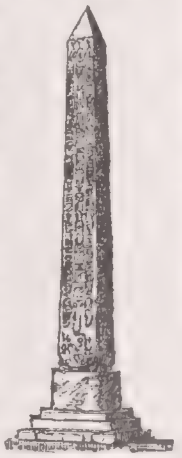

Cleopatra's Needle now in Central Park, New York. Height, about 70 feet.

Cle′o-pa′tra's Nee′dle (klē′ō-pā′tràz). [After *Cleopatra*, of Egypt.] Either of two obelisks removed in ancient times from Heliopolis to Alexandria. One is now on the Thames Embankment in London, and the other in Central Park, in the City of New York. Some writers consider that only the obelisk now in Central Park is properly called *Cleopatra's Needle*.
clepe (klēp), *v. i.*; CLEP′ED (klēp′ĕd; klĕpt); CLEP′ING (klēp′ĭng). [AS. *cleopian, clipian, clypian*, to cry, call. Cf. YCLEPED.] To cry; to call; to make appeal. *Obs.*
clepe, *v. t.* **1.** To call, or summon; to bid; invite; invoke; also, to call upon or to; to address. *Obs.*
2. To call, or name; — used esp. in p. p. *ycleped, yclept*. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To mention; to speak of. *Obs.*

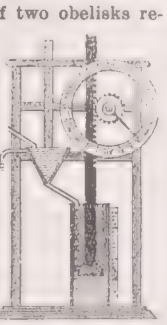

One form of Clepsydra.

clep′sy-dra (klĕp′sĭ-drȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRAS (-dràz), L. -DRÆ (-drē). [L., from Gr. κλεψύδρα; κλέπτειν to steal, conceal + ὕδωρ water.] A water clock; a contrivance for measuring time by the graduated flow of a liquid, as of water, through a small aperture.
clere′sto′ry, clear′sto′ry (klēr′stō′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -STORIES (-rĭz). That part of a church or cathedral which rises clear of the roofs of the other parts, and whose walls contain windows for lighting the central parts of the interior; hence, a similar construction in a building, railroad car, etc., containing windows for lighting or ventilation. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* — **clere′sto′ried, clear′sto′ried** (-stō′rĭd), *a.*

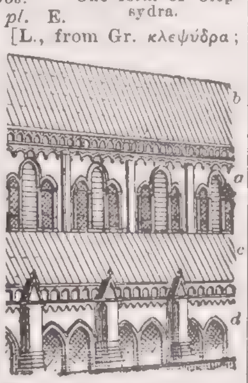

Part of exterior of a church, showing: *a* Clerestory; *b* Roof of Nave; *c* Roof of Aisle; *d* Walls and Buttresses of Aisle.

cler′gy (klûr′jĭ), *n.* [ME. *clergie, clergi, clerge*, OF. *clergie*, F. *clergie* (fr. *clerc* clerk, fr. L. *clericus* priest) confused with OF. *clergié*, F. *clergé*, fr. LL. *clericatus* office of priest, monastic life, fr. L. *clericus* priest, LL. scholar, clerk. Both the Old French words meant clergy, in sense 2, the first having also sense 5. See CLERK.] **1.** The office of a clergyman; the clerical estate. *Obs.*
2. The body of men set apart, by due ordination, to the service of God, in the Christian church, in distinction from the laity; the clerical order; in England, often, by restriction, the ministers of the Established Church; rarely, all members of religious orders, male or female.
3. *Law.* = BENEFIT OF CLERGY.
4. The whole body of Christian people, or the laity as distinguished from, or as being the charge of, the ministers; — translating Gr. κλῆρος in 1 Pet. v. 3. *Obs.*
5. Learning; knowledge. *Obs.*, exc. in the old proverb, "An ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of *clergy*."
cler′gy-a-ble (klûr′jĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Entitled to, or admitting, the benefit of clergy; as, a *clergyable* felony.

Again, a distinction between *clergyable* and unclergyable crimes was not in the thirteenth century a main outline of the criminal law. *Pollock & Mait.*

cler′gy-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of the clergy; an ordained minister; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer its ordinances; one in holy orders; in England, usually, by restriction, a minister of the Established Church.
clergyman's sore throat. *Med.*, chronic inflammation of the pharynx, frequently occurring in persons who habitually overstrain the voice, as clergymen, public speakers, etc.
cler′gy-wom′an (-wŏŏm′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn). **1.** A religieuse; a nun; a priestess. *Thackeray.*
2. A clergyman's wife or female relative, esp. when acting as a parish manager. *Humorous or Satirical. Oxf. E. D.*
cler′ic (klĕr′ĭk), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *clericus*. See CLERK.] A clergyman. *Bp. Horsley.*
cler′ic, *a.* Clerical.
cler′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *clericalis*. See CLERK.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the clergy, or a clergyman; suitable for the clergy. "A *clerical* education." *Burke.*
2. Of or relating to a clerk or copyist; consisting of clerks; the *clerical* force. "*Clerical* work." *E. Everett.*
clerical error, an error made in copying or writing. — **c. sore throat.** *Med.* = CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT.
cler′i-cal, *n.* **1.** A clergyman; a cleric.
2. One of a party, esp. in politics, seeking to maintain and further ecclesiastical power and influence in a nation; a supporter of clericalism; as, the *Clericals* of Germany.
3. *pl.* Clerical garments. *Colloq.*
cler′i-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Clerical principles; excessive devotion to the clerical interests; undue influence of the clergy; sacerdotalism. — **cler′i-cal-ist**, *n.*
cler′i-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Clerical quality, office, state, or characteristic.
cler′i-cate (klĕr′ĭ-kāt), *n.* [L. *clericatus.*] Clerical office or order.
cler′i-ca-ture (-kȧ-tūr), *n.* [LL. *clericatura*, fr. *clericare* to make a cleric.] Clerical position or function.
cler′i-co- (klĕr′ĭ-kō-). Combining form for *clerical*; as in clerico-political, both clerical and political.
cler′i-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *clericia*. See CLERGY.] **1.** The literati, or well-educated class. *Coleridge.*
2. The clergy, or ecclesiastics; also, clericism.
clerk (klûrk; *in England still commonly* klärk, *although* klûrk *is now also used to some extent in southern Eng.; Scot. & N. Eng. dial.* klĕrk), *n.* [Either OF. *clerc*, fr. L. *clericus* a priest, or AS. *clerc, cleric*, clerk, priest, fr. L. *clericus*, fr. Gr. κληρικός belonging to the clergy, fr. κλῆρος lot, allotment, clergy; cf. Deut. xviii. 2. Cf. CLERGY.]
1. A clergyman or ecclesiastic. *Now chiefly Legal or Hist.* In the Roman Catholic Church (perpetuating the usage in England before the Reformation) the term is applied to members of any of the eight orders, called distinctively **clerks in holy orders and clerks in minor orders**; in England since the Reformation, it is usually applied to a clerk in holy orders, that is, a deacon, priest, or bishop.
2. A layman who performs some minor ecclesiastical office; specif., a parish officer (called also **parish clerk**), who leads in reading the responses of the Church of England service, and otherwise assists in it; — except in this specific sense now usually with a distinguishing epithet; as, *Bible clerk, lay clerk* (which see).

And like unlettered *clerk* still cry "Amen." *Shak*

3. A person who can read, or read and write; a scholar; a learned person; a man of letters. *Now Archaic or Hist.* Cf. BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

He was no great *clerk*, but he was perfectly well versed in the interests of Europe. *Burke.*

4. One employed to keep records or accounts, to have charge of correspondence, or the like, with or without administrative, executive, or other authority; a scribe; an accountant; as, the *clerk* of a court; a town *clerk*; a bank *clerk*. *Clerk* is an indefinite term of wide application, and may include employees clothed with authority to act in various weighty matters for their employers, such as the teller of a bank or the secretary of a corporation, as well as those whose duty is the keeping of the simplest records.
5. An assistant in a shop or store; a salesman or saleswoman, esp. in a retail store. *U. S.*

clerk of St. Nicholas. = ST. NICHOLAS'S CLERK. *Obs.* — **c. of the chamber**, a private secretary. *Obs.* — **c. of the course**, one who acts as secretary to the board of judges of races or track athletics. — **c. of the irons**, formerly, an officer of the Royal Mint, who had charge of the dies used for coining. *Obs. Eng.* — **c. of the nihils** (nī′hĭlz), formerly, in the Exchequer, the clerk who transcribed annually the debts which the sheriff had returned "nihil habet." — **C. of the Pells.** See PELL ROLLS. *Eng.* — **c. of the weather**, an imaginary official controlling the weather; in the United States, popularly, the Chief of the Weather Bureau. *Facetious.* — **c. of (the) works**, a person employed as superintendent and inspector of construction. — **Clerks and Brothers of the Common Life** *or* **Lot.** See under BROTHER.
clerk (klûrk; *see noun*), *v. i.*; CLERKED (klûrkt); CLERK′ING. To act or work as a clerk; — with indefinite object *it.*
clerk, *v. t.* **1.** To write; compose. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. To call or speak of by the appellation of clerk; — only with cognate object. "*Clerk* me no clerks." *Scott.*
clerk′ly (-lĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a clerk; as of: **a** A clergyman; hence, clerical.

My client boasts the *clerkly* privilege. *R. Browning.*

b A scholar; hence, learned; scholarly. *Archaic.* **c** A clerk in his (good) penmanship. — **clerk′li-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*
clerk′ly, *adv.* In a clerkly manner. *Shak.*
clerk′ship, *n.* State, quality, office, or business of a clerk.
clerk vicar. *Ch. of Eng.* A layman employed in a cathedral to take those parts of the liturgy not reserved to the clergy; — called also *lay*, or *secular*, *vicar*.
Cle′ro-den′dron (klē′rō-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλῆρος lot + δένδρον tree; — in allusion to the medicinal qualities of various species.] *Bot.* A genus of verbenaceous shrubs and trees containing about 90 species, chiefly of the warmer parts of the Old World. They have flowers with a campanulate calyx and a corolla with slender tube and spreading limb. Many species are cultivated. See GLORY TREE.
cle′ruch (klē′rōōk; -rŭk), *n.* [Gr. κληροῦχος; κλῆρος lot, allotment + ἔχειν to hold.] *Gr. Antiq.* A citizen who received an allotment of land in a conquered country and (usually) migrated to it, but without loss of his citizenship. — **cle-ru′chi-al** (klē-rōō′kĭ-ăl), **cle-ru′chic** (-kĭk), *a.*
cle′ru-chy (klē′rōō-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. κληρουχία.] A body or settlement of cleruchs.
Cle′thra (klē′thrȧ; klĕth′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλήθρα alder.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of shrubs and trees of temperate regions, constituting the family Clethraceæ (order Ericales). They have alternate leaves and fragrant racemose white flowers with nearly separate petals and a 3-celled ovary and capsule. *C. alnifolia* and *C. acuminata* of the United States are called *pepper bush* and *white alder*.
cleve, cleeve (klēv), *n.* [AS. *cleofu*, pl. of *clif*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A cliff. **b** Coast; shore. *Obs. Chaucer.* **c** Steep sloping ground; a steep hillside; a brae.

To look for chalcedonies and mosses among the *cleves* of Hagdon Hill. *R. D. Blackmore.*

cleve′ite (klēv′īt; klā′vē-īt), *n.* [After P. T. *Cleve*, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A crystallized variety of uraninite from the Arendal region in Norway. It is rich in helium, and is markedly radioactive. Sp. gr., 7.5.
Cleve′land bay (klēv′lănd). [From *Cleveland*, Yorkshire, Eng.] One of a breed of large, strong, bay horses with dark legs, mane, and tail, originating and chiefly bred in northern England.
clev′er (klĕv′ēr), *a.*; CLEV′ER-ER; CLEV′ER-EST. [Origin uncertain. Cf. ME. *cliver* eager, AS. *clyfer* (in comp.) cloven; or AS. *clifer* a claw, perb. connected with E. *cleave* to divide, split, the meaning of E. *clever* perh. coming from the idea of grasping, seizing (with the mind).] **1.** Possessing quickness of intellect, skill, dexterity, talent, or adroitness; handy; skillful; expert; talented; able; smart.

Though there were many *clever* men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. *Macaulay.*
Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be *clever*. *C. Kingsley.*

2. Showing skill or adroitness in the doer or performer; as, a *clever* speech; a *clever* trick. *Byron.*
3. Nimble; active; in health; also, well-shaped; clean-limbed; lithe; handsome. *Obs. or Dial.*

The girl was a tight, *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Having fitness, propriety, or suitableness; convenient for use; pleasing; highly satisfactory. *Obs., Colloq., or Dial.*

'T would sound more *clever*
To me and to my heirs forever. *Swift.*

5. Good-natured; obliging; amiable. *Dial. or Colloq.*
Syn. — See DEXTEROUS, SMART.
clev′is (klĕv′ĭs), *n.* [Cf. CLEAVE to adhere, CLAVEL.] A device, usually consisting of a U-shaped piece of metal with the ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of the tongue of a plow, wagon, etc., to attach it to a draft chain, whiffletree, etc.; hence, any of various forms of safety hook or catch, used esp. in mining to suspend a bucket, etc.

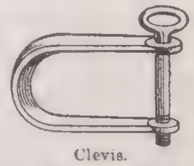

Clevis.

clew, clue (klōō; 243), *n.* [ME. *clewe, clowe, clue*, AS. *cleowen, cliwen*; akin to D. *kluwen*, OHG. *chliwa, chliuwa*, G. dim. *knäuel*, and perh. to L. *gluma* hull, husk, Skr. *glaus* sort of ball or tumor. Perh. akin to E. *claw*. Cf. KNAWEL.] **1.** A globe; a ball; a round bunch, as of worms. *Obs.*
2. A ball of thread, yarn, or cord; also, the cocoon of a silkworm or the like; specif., in myth and legend, a ball of

clemme. † CLEAM, CLIMB.
clench′er. Var. of CLINCHER.
clene, clene′ly, etc. † CLEAN, CLEANLY.
clenge, *v. i.* [Cf. CLING.] To cling; remain. *Obs.*
clenk. † CLENCH, CLINK.
clen′li-ness. Cleanliness. *R. Sp.*
clen′ly. Cleanly. *Ref. Sp.*
clense. † CLEANSE.
clente. Obs. pret. & p. p. of CLENCH.
clenz. Cleanse. *Ref. Sp.*
clenzd. Cleansed. *Ref. Sp.*
Cle′o-fas, Don (klē′ō-făs). See ASMODEUS.
Cle′on (klē′ŏn), *n.* **a** A Greek demagogue and general (d. B. C. 422). **b** In Shakespeare's "Pericles," the governor of Tarsus, burned to death by the citizens for the supposed murder of Marina.
cleon. Obs. pl. of CLEE.
Clé′onte′ (klā′ôNt′), *n.* See JOURDAIN, M.
Cle′o-pas (klē′ō-păs). *Bib.*
Cle′o-pa′tra (klē′ō-pā′trȧ). *Bib.*
Cle′o-phas (klē′ō-făs). *Bib.*
cleoven, cleovien. † CLEAVE.
clep, clepe. † CLIP.
clepe, *n.* A call; cry; shout. *Obs.*
cleper. † CLAPPER.
cleppe. † CLAP, CLIP.
Clep-si′ne (klĕp-sī′nē), *n.* [NL. Cf. Gr. κλεψία theft.] *Zool.* Syn. of GLOSSIPHONIA.
clept, clepte. † CLEPED, pret. of CLEPE.
clep′to-ma′ni-a, clep′to-ma′ni-ac. Vars. of KLEPTOMANIA, KLEPTOMANIAC.
clepys. † ECLIPSE.
cler, clere. † CLEAR.
clerc, clerck. † CLERK.
clere′te, *n.* [OF. *clerté, clarté*, F. *clarté*.] Clearness; splendor; glory; renown. *Obs.*
clerge. † CLERGY.
clergeon. † CLERGION.
cler′gess (klûr′jĕs), *n.* [OF. *clergesse*.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A learned woman.
2. A religieuse.
cler′gi-a-ble, *a.* Var. of CLERGYABLE.
cler′gi-al (klûr′jĭ-ăl), *a.* Learned; erudite; subtle. *Obs.* — **cler′gi-al-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
cler′gi-cal (klûr′jĭ-kăl), *a.* Clerical. *Obs.*
cler′gi-on, *n.* [F. *clergeon*.] A young clerk; a choir boy. *Obs.*
clergise, *n.* [OF.] Scholarship; learning. *Obs.*
clergy house. The residence of a clergyman or of all the clergy of a particular church.
cler′ic. † CLERK.
cler′i-cal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
cler′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CLERICAL.
Cler′i-cis la′i-cos (klĕr′ĭ-sĭs lā′ĭ-kŏs). [L.] A bull (beginning "Clericis laicos") issued in 1296 by Pope Boniface VIII., during his conflict with Philip IV. of France, declaring excommunicated every cleric who rendered or promised to render to a layman revenue or property without permission of the Pope, or any layman exacting it.
cler′i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Clericalism.
cler-ic′i-ty (klĕr-ĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Clerical quality or state. *Rare.*
clerioun. † CLERGION.
clerk′age, *n.* Clerks collectively; also, clerks' work.
clerk′-ale′, *n.* A feast for the benefit of the parish clerk at which ale is drunk; also, the ale provided for it. *Eng.*
clerk′dom, *n.* See -DOM.
clerk′er-y, *n.* Business of a clerk; also, a body of clerks.
clerk′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
clerk′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
clerk′it (klĕr′kĭt), **clark′it** (klär′kĭt). Scot. pret. & p. p. of CLERK.
clerk′less, *a.* **1.** Without a clerk. **2.** Unlearned. *Obs.*
clerk′like, *a.* & *adv.* Scholarlike; clerkly.
clerk′ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.
clerkt. Clerked. *Ref. Sp.*
clermatin, *n.* [Cf. OF. *cler* clear and *matin* morning.] A kind of fine bread. *Obs.*
cler′o-man′cy (klĕr′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κλῆρος lot + *-mancy*.] Divination by throwing dice, etc., or casting lots. *Rare.*
cle-ron′o-my (klē-rŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κλῆρος inheritance + νέμεσθαι to possess.] Inheritance; heritage. *Rare.*
clerstory. † CLERESTORY.
clerte. † CLERETE.
cles. Obs. pl. of CLEE.
clese. Obs. pl. of CLEE.
clespe. † CLASP.
clet, clett (klĕt), *n.* [Icel. *klettr*.] A cliff or rock in the sea broken off or separated from the shore. *North of Scot.*
cletch (klĕch), *n.* [See CLECK to hatch.] A brood or hatching; a clutch; contemptuously, a family or clique. *Dial. Eng.*
clete. Obs. or dial. var. of CLEAT.
cleth. † CLEAD.
clethis. † CLOTHES.
Cle-thra′ce-æ (klē-thrā′sē-ē; klĕth-rā′-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CLETHRA. — **cle-thra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
cleuch, cleugh (klūk; klōōk), *n.* [See CLOUGH a cleft.] A clough, or ravine; also, a precipitous descent. *Scot.*
cleuck. † CLUTCH.
cleve, clevien. † CLEAVE.
cleve, *n.* [AS. *cleofa*.] A room; chamber; closet. *Obs.*
clevede. Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.
clev′el, clev′il (klĕv′'l), *n.* A grain of corn. *Dial.*
Cleveland shale. [From *Cleveland*, Ohio.] *Geol.* A series of Lower Carboniferous shales, occurring esp. in Ohio.
cleven. † CLEAVE.
clev′er, *adv.* **1.** Skillfully; dextrously; neatly. *Obs.* **2.** Excellently; very well; quite; clean; clear. *Obs. or Dial.*
clev′er-al′i-ty, *n.* Cleverness. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clev′er-ish, *a.* Somewhat clever. — **clev′er-ish-ly**, *adv.*
clev′er-ly, *adv.* of CLEVER.
clev′er-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
clev′er-us, *a.* [Cf. CLEVER.] Dexterous; nimble. *Obs.*
clevis bolt. = LEWIS BOLT.
clev′y (klĕv′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CLEVIES (-ĭz). Var. of CLEVIS.
clew. Obs. pret. of CLAW.

D E F G H I J K L M

thread used in guiding one's way out of a labyrinth or maze, as in the story of Theseus and Ariadne.

Untwisting his deceitful *clew*. *Spenser.*

3. Hence, that which guides or directs one in anything of a doubtful or intricate nature; that which gives a hint in the solution of a mystery.

☞ In this sense, *clue* is now the prevailing spelling.

The *clew*, without which it was perilous to enter the vast and intricate maze of Continental politics, was in his hands. *Macaulay.*

4. *Naut.* **a** A lower corner of a square sail, or the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** A loop and thimbles at the corner of a sail. **c** *pl.* A combination of lines or nettles by which a hammock is suspended.

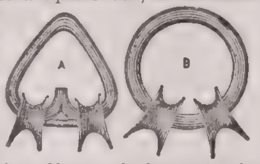

Iron Clews, to be fastened to the corners of sails. *A* Heart Clew; *B* Ring Clew.

clew, clue (klōō; 243), *v. t.*; CLEWED, CLUED (klōōd); CLEW'ING, CLU'ING. [See CLEW, *n.*] **1**. To roll into a ball, as a hedgehog; — with *up*. *Scott.*

2. To point by or as by a clew; — with *out*.

Direct, and *clew* me out the way to happiness. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To follow or track as by a clew.

4. *Naut.* To haul (a sail) by means of the clew garnets, clew lines, etc., up to a yard or mast, as for furling; — with *up;* also, to force (a yard) down by hauling on the clew lines; — with *down*.

clew, *v. i.* *Naut.* To clew up a sail; — only with *up;* to clew down a sail or yard; — only with *down*.

clew garnet. *Naut.* One of the ropes by which the clews of the courses of square-rigged vessels are hauled up to the lower yards.

clew jigger. *Naut.* A small tackle used instead of clew lines to trice up the clew of a sail.

clew line. *Naut.* A rope by which a clew of an upper square sail is hauled up to its yard.

clew rope. *Naut.* A rope for hauling up the clews of spankers or trysails.

cli-an'thus (klĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλει-, akin to κλέος glory + *-anthus*.] **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of DONIA. **b** *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Donia*, esp. *D. speciosa*, often cultivated under the name *Clianthus dampieri*. See GLORY PEA, DONIA.

‖ **cli'ché'** (klē'shā'), *n.; pl.* CLICHÉS (*F.* -shā'). [F. *cliché*, fr. *clicher* to stereotype.] **1**. A stereotype plate or any similar reproduction of ornament or lettering; orig., one made by impressing a die or cut on molten metal about to solidify.

2. Fig.: A stereotyped phrase or expression. *Saintsbury.*

Cli'chy' white (klē'shē'). A variety of white lead made at Clichy, France.

click (klĭk), *n.* [Cf. OF. *clique* latch. Cf. CLICK to make a slight noise.] **1**. *Mach.* A detent, pawl, or ratchet.

2. The latch of a door. *Dial. Eng.*

click, *v. i.;* CLICKED (klĭkt); CLICK'ING. [Prob. onomatopœic: cf. OF. *cliquier*. See CLACK; cf. CLINK, CLIQUE.]

1. To make a slight sharp noise (or a succession of such noises), as by a gentle striking; to tick.

The varnished clock that *clicked* behind the door. *Goldsmith.*

2. *Far.* = FORGE.

3. *Wrestling.* To perform or use a click.

click, *v. t.* **1**. To strike or move with a clicking noise; to cause to click, as by striking together, or against something.

[Jove] *clicked* all his marble thumbs. *B. Jonson.*

When merry milkmaids *click* the latch. *Tennyson.*

2. *Wrestling.* To throw or try to throw by a click.

click, *n.* **1**. A slight sharp noise, such as is made by the cocking of a pistol.

2. *Far.* A form of overreaching. = FORGING.

3. *Phon.* Any of a class of sounds occurring especially in certain South African languages, formed by pressing the tip or other portion of the tongue against the palate, sucking out the air from between the organs, and thus producing a distinct smack when the tongue is withdrawn. These sounds vary in number in the different languages that employ them, and are distinguished as dental, palatal, lateral, and cerebral, according to the place of articulation of the tongue in pronouncing them. Seven *clicks* have been distinguished, some of them resembling familiar sounds, as the sound represented by *tut*, a kind of smacking kiss, and the cluck often used to urge on a horse.

These sounds (*clicks*) . . . were probably originally "food sounds" — at first sounds accompanying the taking of food, which were then used to express the idea of food, asking for food, etc. *H. Sweet.*

4. A sharp unexpected blow, rap, or the like. *Dial. Eng.*

5. *Wrestling.* A chip, or trick, by which the antagonist is suddenly tripped up.

click, *n.* [Cf. CLEEK.] **1**. A cleek; hook. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Act of clicking; a snatch or jerk with a cleek.

click, *v. i.* To clutch; snatch; — with *up*. *Rare or Dial.*

click, *v. t.* [Cf. CLEEK.] To hook; clutch. = CLEEK.

I could *click* hold of him and chuck him over my head. *Kipling.*

click'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that clicks, or makes a clicking sound; specif.: **a** A horse that forges. **b** A wrestler that clicks.

click'er, *n.* **1**. A puller-in for a shop, etc. *Slang, Eng.*

2. *Shoemaking.* One who cuts out the leather for boots and shoes and gives it to the workmen.

3. *Print.* One who has charge of the work of a companionship, distributing the copy, making up, etc., keeping the accounts, and making up the bill.

click'et (klĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [OF. *cliquet* the latch of a door. See 1st CLICK.] **1**. The latch of a door or gate; also, a latchkey. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.*

2. Something that clicks; as: **a** Formerly, a beggar's rattle or clapdish. **b** A flap, lid, or valve.

click'et, *v. t.* To latch or lock. *Obs.* *Langland.*

click'et (klĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *v. i.* [See CLICKET, *n.*] **1**. To chatter. *Obs. or R.*

2. Of the fox, hare, etc.: to be in heat; to copulate.

click hook. A large hook for catching or landing fish; a cleek. *Eng.*

Cli-das'tes (klī-dăs'tēz), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. κλεις key.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct marine reptiles, allied to *Mosasaurus*, but of very elongate form.

cli'do- (klī'dō-). A variant of CLEIDO-. For various terms sometimes spelt *clido-*, see the forms in CLEIDO-.

cli'en-cy (klī'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being a client. *Rare.*

cli'ent (klī'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *cliens, -entis*, for *cluens*, one who hears (in relation to his protector), a client, fr. L. *cluere* to be named or called; akin to Gr. κλύειν to hear, Skr. *çru*, and E. *loud:* cf. F. *client*. See LOUD.] **1**. *Rom. Hist.* One of a class of dependents attached to the patrician families. Their political rights were limited, and they were directly bound to their patrician patrons, whose duty in turn was to protect them. Cf. PATRON, PLEBS.

The interests of patron and *client* were supposed to be identical. The patron was bound to extend a general protection to his *client*, and especially to make the *client's* case his own in all matters of law. The *client* was bound to uphold generally the cause of his patron and especially to contribute for his benefit on all the great public and private occasions of his life involving any considerable expenditure — for instance, towards marriage portions for his daughters, ransom money, law costs, or the expenses of a public office. *W. A. Hunter.*

2. A dependent; one under the protection of another.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*. *B. Jonson.*

3. One who consults a legal adviser in order to obtain his professional advice or assistance, or submits his cause to his management; also, broadly, one who employs the services of any professional or business man, as a customer.

cli'ent-age (klī'ĕn-tāj), *n.* **1**. A body of clients; clientele.

2. State of being a client.

cli-en'tal (klī-ĕn'tăl; klī'ĕn-; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to a client.

A dependent and *cliental* relation. *Burke.*

cli'en-tele' (klī'ĕn-tĕl'; -tēl'; *as F.* klē'äɴ'tĕl'; 277), *n.* [L. *clientela:* cf. F. *clientèle*.] **1**. State or position of a client, or the protection received by him. *Obs. or R.*

2. A body of clients; clients collectively, as of a nobleman.

3. Those who habitually adhere or resort to a person, as a lawyer or doctor, for professional advice, or the like; a body of followers, supporters, or frequenters, as of a theater, hotel, or business establishment.

cliff (klĭf), *n.* [AS. *clif;* akin to OS. *klif*, D. *klif, klip*, Icel. *klif*, Dan. & G. *klippe*, Sw. *klippa*.] **1**. A high, steep face of rock; a precipice. When of considerable length specif. called, in geology, an *escarpment*.

2. Shore, as of a sea or lake; coast; strand. *Obs.* *Tourneur.*

3. A steep slope; hill; cleve; in Lincolnshire, specif. (*the Cliff*), the oölite range of hills extending from the Humber to Grantham. *Eng.*

cliff brake. Any fern of the genus *Pellæa*, esp. *P. atropurpurea*. Most of the species grow on cliffs and walls.

cliff dweller. One of the race of American Indians who erected their dwellings upon ledges and in recesses in the walls of cañons and cliffs in southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They were doubtless of the same race as the present Pueblo Indians. — **cliff dwelling**.

Clif'ford–Klein' sur'face (klĭf'ẽrd-klīn'). [After William K. *Clifford*, English mathematician, and Felix *Klein* (b. 1849), German mathematician.] *Math.* An unbounded surface of finite area, and zero curvature, the locus (in simple Riemannian space) of all points at a fixed distance from a given axis. It is a quadric scroll.

Clif'ford's par'al-lels (klĭf'ẽrdz). *Math.* Any two elements (or any element and the axis) of a Clifford-Klein surface regarded as a ruled surface; also, any two straight lines of a congruence in simple Riemannian space, between which the common perpendicular is of constant length.

cliff swallow. A North American swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*), which builds its bottle-like nest of mud against cliffs or under eaves; — called also *eaves swallow*.

Head of Cliff Swallow. (⅔)

cliff'y (klĭf'ĭ), *a.* Having, or abounding in, cliffs; steep; craggy.

clift (klĭft), *n.* [See CLIFF, *n.*] A cliff. *Rare.* "Craggy *clifts*." *Spenser.*

Clif-to'ni-a (klĭf-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., apparently fr. *Clifton*, a proper name.] *Bot.* A genus of cyrillaceous plants consisting of a single species, *C. monophylla*, native of the southern United States. See TITI.

cli-mac'ter (klī-măk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλιμακτήρ, prop., round of a ladder, fr. κλῖμαξ ladder. See CLIMAX.] A climacteric year or period. *Obs.*

cli-mac'ter-ic (klī-măk'tẽr-ĭk; klī'măk-tẽr'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *climactericus*, Gr. κλιμακτηρικός. See CLIMACTER.] **1**. Relating to, or constituting, a climacteric; critical.

2. = CLIMACTIC.

cli-mac'ter-ic, *n.* **1**. A period or point in human life (as, among women, the change of life, or menopause) in which some great change in the constitution, health, or fortune takes place, or is supposed to take place or to be especially likely to occur. The critical periods are thought by some to be the years produced by multiplying 7 by the odd numbers, 3, 5, 7, and 9; to which others add the 81st year.

2. Any critical period or point.

It is your lot, as it was mine, to live during one of the grand *climacterics* of the world. *Southey.*

grand *or* (*Obs.*) **great climacteric**, *or* **the climacteric**, the sixty-third year of human life; also, according to some, the eighty-first year.

cli-mac'tic (klī-măk'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a climax; forming, or of the nature of, a climax, or ascending series.

A fourth kind of parallelism, . . . viz., *climactic* parallelism (sometimes called "ascending rhythm"). *S. R. Driver.*

cli'mate (klī'māt), *n.* [F. *climat*, L. *clima, -atis*, fr. Gr. κλίμα, -ατος, slope, the supposed slope of the earth (from the equator toward the pole), hence, a region or zone of the earth, fr. κλινειν to slope, incline, akin to E. *lean*, v. i. See LEAN, *v. i.;* cf. CLIME.] **1**. *Anc. & Old Geog.* Any of seven astrological belts or zones of the earth, each presided over by a planet; later, any of the 30 zones (24 between the equator and either polar circle) into which the surface of the earth was divided, according to the successive increase of half an hour in the length of the longest day. *Obs.*

2. A region of the earth; clime. *Obs.*, except when used of a region with reference to its atmospheric conditions.

3. The general or average condition of a place in relation to various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, etc., esp. as they affect animal or vegetable life.

Climate is the sum and average of weather, which includes the daily change in temperature, pressure, wind, rain, etc. The *climate* shows the general condition, while weather deals with the special instances of changes in the atmosphere. *R. S. Tarr.*

Syn. — CLIMATE, CLIME. CLIMATE always suggests literal atmospheric conditions; CLIME is a poetic or elevated word for *region*, frequently with vague connotations of sky or weather; as, "Is not their *climate* foggy, raw, and dull?" (*Shak.*); "the *clime* wherein I was born" (*Sir T. Browne*); "Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms" (*Milton*).

cli-mat'ic (klī-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a climate; depending on, or limited by, a climate.

cli-mat'i-co- (-ĭ-kō-). Combining form for *climatic*.

Cli-ma'ti-us (-mā'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. κλιμα inclination.] *Paleon.* A genus of small Devonian fossil fishes of the order Acanthodii and family Diplacanthidæ, remarkable for the broad, longitudinally striated fin spines, and for having several paired spines between the pectoral and pelvic fins.

cli'ma-tog'ra-phy (klī'mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*climate* + *-graphy*.] A description or study of climates. — **cli'ma-to-graph'i-cal** (-tō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

cli'ma-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in climatology.

cli'ma-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*climate* + *-logy*.] The science which treats of climates and investigates their phenomena and causes; that subdivision of meteorology which treats of the general average or so-called normal condition of the atmosphere over any portion of the earth.

cli'ma-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*climate* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere as the most important climatic element.

cli'ma-to-ther'a-peu'tics (klī'mȧ-tō-thĕr'ȧ-pū'tĭks), **cli'ma-to-ther'a-py** (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*climate* + *therapeutics*.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by change of climate.

cli'ma-ture (klī'mȧ-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *climature*.] *Obs.* **1**. Apparently, a climate or region of the earth presided over by a special planet. *Shak.*

2. Climatic conditions; climate. *Now Rare.*

cli'max (klī'măks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder, staircase, fr. κλίνειν to bend, lean. See LADDER, LEAN, *v. i.*] **1**. *Rhet.* A figure in which a number of ideas or propositions in a sentence or paragraph are so arranged that each succeeding one rises above its predecessor in impressiveness or force.

"Tribulation worketh patience, patience experience, and experience hope" — a happy *climax*. *J. D. Forbes.*

2. Upward movement by regular steps; gradation; an ascending series or scale. *Obs.* *Granville.*

3. Popularly, the highest member of a rhetorical climax; hence, the highest point; culmination; acme; apex.

We must look higher for the *climax* of earthly good. *I. Taylor.*

4. *Gr. Arch.* In an ancient theater, one of the flights of steps ascending radiately from the orchestra to the highest tier of seats in the auditorium.

Syn. — See CULMINATION.

cli'max, *v. t. & i.;* CLI'MAXED (-măkst); CLI'MAX-ING. To arrange or ascend in a climax; to come or bring to a climax or culmination.

climb (klīm), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* CLIMBED (klīmd), *Obs. or Archaic, or Dial.* CLOMB (klōm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLIMB'ING. [AS. *climban;* akin to OHG. *chlimban*, G. & D. *klimmen*, Icel. *klīfa*, and E. *cleave* to adhere.] **1**. To ascend or mount, as by grasping or clinging or by means of a hold or footing, esp. by use of the hands and feet; fig., to rise by continued effort, as in dignity, rank, or the social or intellectual scale; to ascend; — often with *up*.

Fearless minds *climb* soonest unto crowns. *Shak.*

2. To ascend as if with effort, as the sun or moon; to rise to a higher point gradually or continuously, as smoke.

Black vapors *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

3. *Bot.* To ascend in growth by twining about a support, as the morning-glory, or by the attachment thereto of tendrils, aërial roots, etc., as the grape or trumpet creeper.

4. To slope upward; to form, or be situated on, an up grade, so that the successive parts rise one above another.

A long street *climbs* to one tall-tower'd mill. *Tennyson.*

climb, *v. t.* **1**. To ascend, as by means of the hands and feet, or laboriously or slowly; to mount; to creep up, as a plant, by the aid of rootlets; to scale; to reach by climbing; as, to *climb* a tree or the summit of a hill.

To *climb* steep hills
Requires slow pace at first. *Shak.*

"Now," said he, "will you *climb* the top of art?" *Tennyson.*

2. To ascend as if with effort; to move towards the highest point of; to rise gradually or continuously upon.

The sun began to *climb* the heavens. *Bryant.*

3. To be situated upon or occupy (an ascent) so that the successive parts rise one above another; as, a small village *climbs* the hill on one side.

Syn. — See ASCEND.

to climb Parnassus, to write poetry. *Colloq.*

climb, *n.* Act of climbing: ascent by climbing; a place where in order to progress climbing is necessary. *Warburton.*

climb'er (klīm'ẽr), *n.* One that climbs; as: **a** *Bot.* A

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clew (klū). Dial. form of CLOW.
clewch. † CLOUGH.
clewe. † CLEAVE; obs. pret. of CLAW.
clewis. Obs. pl. of CLEUCH.
cley. Obs. or dial. var. of CLEE.
cli'ack (klĭ'ăk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *cailleach* husks of corn, also an old woman.] = KIRN, 2. *Scot.*
cli'ant. † CLIENT.
clibbe. † CLUB.
clib'by (klĭb'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *clibbor* sticky.] Sticky; adhesive. *Dial. Eng.*
clicche. † CLITCH.
click beetle. A snapping beetle.
click catch. *Mech.* A click for a ratchet wheel.
clicker hole. The valve hole of a bellows.
click iron. An iron click for a ratchet wheel.
click pulley. A pulley provided with a click and ratchet.
click spring. *Mech.* A spring for pressing a click, as against the teeth of a ratchet wheel.
clickt. Clicked. *Ref. Sp.*
click wheel. A ratchet wheel.
click'y (klĭk'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in clicks.
cli-en'tal (klī-ĕn'tăl), *n.* Clientele. *Obs.*
cli'ent-ed, *a.* Supplied with clients. *Rare.*
cli'en-tel'age (klī'ĕn-tĕl'āj; -tēl'āj), *n.* **1**. = CLIENTAGE, 1. **2**. = CLIENTELE, 2.
cli'en-tel'a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a client or clientele. *Obs.* — *n.* A client or member of a clientele. *Obs.*
cli'ent-less, *a.* See -LESS.
cli'ent-ry, *n.* Clientele.
cli'ent-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
clier. Var. of CLYER.
clier. Obs. or dial. var. of CLEAR.
clif. † CLEFT, CLIFF.
cliff. † CLEF, CLEFT.
cliffe. † CLEF, CLEFT, CLIFF.
cliffed (klĭft), *a.* Having, or consisting of, cliffs.
cliff elm. The cork elm.
cliff limestone. *Geol.* A series of limestone strata of Silurian age, found in Ohio.
Clif'ford, Paul (klĭf'ẽrd). The hero of a novel of the same name by Bulwer Lytton. He is a romantic highwayman.
cliff rose. The plant thrift.
cliffs'man (klĭfs'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. An expert cliff climber.
cliff'weed', *n.* The alumroot.
clift (klĭft), *n. & v.* Earlier form of CLEFT. *Obs., Dial., or R.* — **clift'ed**, *p. a.*
clif'ton-ite (klĭf'tŭn-īt), *n.* [After Prof. R. B. *Clifton* of Oxford University.] Carbon found in minute cubic crystals in meteoric iron.
clift'y (klĭf'tĭ), *a.* Cliffy.
clight. Obs. p. p. of CLITCH.
cliht. Obs. p. p. of CLITCH.
cliket. † CLICKET.
clim. Obs. or dial. var. of CLIMB.
Clim, *or* **Clym** (klĭm), **of the Clough** (klŭf: klou). In the old English ballads, a famous outlaw archer.
cli'mac-ter'i-cal (klī'măk-tẽr'ĭ-kăl), *a. & n.* = CLIMACTERIC, 1.
cli'mac-ter'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CLIMACTERIC, -ICAL.
cli-mac'ti-cal, *a.* = CLIMACTIC.
cli-mac'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of CLIMACTIC, -TICAL.
clim'a-cus (klĭm'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* See NEUME, *Illust.*
‖ **cli'mat'** (klē'mä'), *n.* [F. See CLIMATE.] Among the vineyards of Burgundy, a particular ground or district, considered with reference to its special productions and the qualities they get from it.
cli'ma-tal (klī'mȧ-tăl), *a.* Climatic.
cli'ma-tar'chic (-tär'kĭk), *a.* [*climate* + Gr. ἄρχειν to rule.] Presiding over climates or terrestrial regions. *Obs. & R.*
cli'mate, *v. i.* To dwell or sojourn in a particular climate or region. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
cli-mat'i-cal (klī-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Climatic.
cli-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CLIMATIC, -ICAL.
cli-ma'tion (klī-mā'shŭn), *n.* A climatizing; acclimation. *Rare.*
cli'ma-tize (klī'mȧ-tīz), *v. t. & i.* To acclimate or become acclimated. *Rare.*
cli'ma-to-log'ic (-tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* = CLIMATOLOGICAL.
cli'ma-to-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to climatology; loosely, climatic. — **cli'ma-to-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
climb'a-ble (klīm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
climbd. Climbed. *Ref. Sp.*
climber, *v. i.* To climb; clamber. *Obs.*

plant that climbs. They are often distinguished by the mode of attachment, as *stem climbers*, *leaf climbers*, *tendril climbers*, and *root climbers*. (See these terms.) **b** A device to assist in climbing poles, as a climbing iron or a spurred boot. **c** In a locomotive, a driving wheel or pair of wheels with a gripping device, as cogs, for use on steep grades.

climb′ing (klīm′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CLIMB.

climbing bittersweet. = FALSE BITTERSWEET. — **c. buckwheat**, the black bindweed. — **c. fern**, a delicate North American schizæaceous fern (*Lygodium palmatum*), with a twining stem and palmately lobed sterile fronds, the sporiferous fronds much forked and forming a terminal panicle. It is highly valued for decoration. Also called *Hartford fern*. — **c. fish**. **a** See ANABAS. **b** A mudskipper or hopping fish. — **c. fumitory**, a papaveraceous vine (*Adlumia fungosa*) with feathery leaves and large clusters of pretty white or pinkish flowers. — **c. hempweed**, a twining asteraceous herb (*Willugbæya scandens*). — **c. hydrangea**, a Japanese saxifragaceous climbing shrub (*Schizophragma hydrangeoides*) cultivated for its bright green foliage and terminal cymes of white flowers resembling those of hydrangea. — **c. iron**, a spiked piece of iron or steel made so as to be fastened to the foot or leg for use in climbing poles, trees, etc. — **c. lily**. **a** A half-climbing liliaceous plant of Africa (*Gloriosa superba*), cultivated for its yellow or red flowers. **b** A similar plant of the same region (*Littonia modesta*) with orange bell-shaped flowers. — **c. maidenhair**, an Australian schizæaceous climbing fern (*Lygodium scandens*) with delicate pinnate fronds. — **c. nightshade**, a climbing solanaceous plant (*Solanum dulcamara*) widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and North America. It has purple flowers succeeded by red berries, and is sometimes used in medicine as a mild narcotic. Called also *bittersweet*, *nightshade*, etc. — **c. orangeroot**. = FALSE BITTERSWEET. — **c. perch**. = CLIMBING FISH **a**. — **c. sailor**, Kenilworth ivy. — **c. sorrel**, a tropical American begonia (*Begonia scandens*) which climbs by means of rootlets. — **c. sumac** or **sumach**. = POISON IVY.

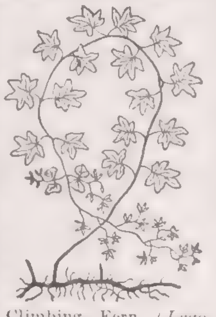

Climbing Fern (*Lygodium palmatum*). Reduced.

clime (klīm), *n.* [L. *clima*. See CLIMATE.] **1**. = CLIMATE, 1. *Obs.*
2. A tract or region of the earth, often with thought of its distinctive climate; a climate; also, fig., region; realm; — chiefly poetic or in elevated language.

> Turn we to survey,
> Where rougher *climes* a nobler race display. *Goldsmith.*

3. Climate (in sense 3); fig., atmosphere. *Poetic.* "The azure *clime* of the young season." *Shelley.*
Syn. — See CLIMATE.

cli-nan′dri-um (klī-năn′drĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DRIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. κλίνη bed + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] *Bot.* In the Orchidaceæ, a cavity in the apex of the column between the anther sacs, often containing the stigmatic surface; — called also *androclinium*.

cli-nan′thi-um (-thĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -THIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. κλίνη bed + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* The receptacle of the florets in the head of a composite plant.

clinch (klĭnch; 140), *v. t.*; CLINCHED (klĭncht); CLINCH′ING. [ME. *clenchen*, AS. *clencan* (in comp.) to hold fast, to clinch; akin to D. *klinken*, Dan. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*. Cf. CLENCH, CLING.] **1**. To fasten or fix securely, as with nails; to bend or turn over the point of (something that has been driven through an object), so that it will hold fast; to fasten (anything) by thus clinching nails or bolts; to clench; as, to *clinch* a nail; to *clinch* plates on a wall.
2. To set or shut fast together. = CLENCH, 2. *Obs. Swift.*
3. *Naut.* To fasten by making a clinch.
4. To make conclusive; to drive home; to confirm; establish; clench; as, to *clinch* an argument. *South.*

clinch, *v. i.* **1**. To clinch a nail or bolt or fasten something by means of a clinched nail or bolt; to hold fast; to grasp something firmly.
2. To set or close together tightly. = CLENCH, 2. *Obs.*
3. To seize or grasp one another, or another, firmly, as in wrestling or fighting; to grapple and struggle at close quarters; as, the pugilists *clinched*. *Now U. S.*
4. To fix or fasten one's self; to cling; as, the birds *clinched* on a stick.

clinch, *n.* **1**. Act or process of clinching, as a nail or an argument; a holding fast; grip; grasp.
2. A fastening in which a nail or bolt is clinched; also, the clinched part of the nail or bolt, or a clinched nail or bolt; that which clinches; a thing which grips or fastens securely, as the overlapping edge of mortar squeezed between the laths in plastering a wall; a clamp; a holdfast; as, to secure anything by a *clinch*.
3. *Naut.* A kind of knot made with seizing, and called according to its form **inside**, or **outside**, **clinch**. See KNOT, 1.
4. A scuffle in which clinching is a prominent feature; specif., *Boxing*, a position in which the contestants, to avoid being hit, hold each other around the body with one or both arms. *U. S.*
5. A play upon words; pun. *Rare. Pope.*

clinch bolt. A bolt clinched or adapted for clinching.

clinch′er (klĭn′chẽr; 140), *n.* One that clinches; specif.: **a** A workman who clinches nails, bolts, or the like. **b** A clinch nail or the like. **c** A tool for clinching nails; a clinching iron. **d** A clincher tire. **e** That which ends a dispute or controversy; a decisive argument. *Colloq.*

> This author's friends say it 's a *clincher*; they say he has sealed up Elder's mouth as tight as a bottle. *Haliburton.*

clincher tire. A tire having beads or flanges on each side of its inner periphery which fit into the turned-over edges of the wheel rim. See PNEUMATIC TIRE, *Illust.*

clincher work. Lap-jointed work.

clinch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CLINCH, *v.*
clinching iron, a nail clincher.

clinch joint. A lap joint, as in shingling or in a clinker-built boat.

clinch nail. A kind of nail adapted for clinching, usually with a broad flattish head.

clinch ring. An open ring having the parts on the sides of the opening overlapping each other.

cling (klĭng), *v. i.*; CLUNG (klŭng); CLING′ING. [AS. *clingan* to adhere, to shrink, shrivel; cf. Dan. *klynge* to cluster, crowd, as n., a cluster, a knot, G. *klüngel* a ball of thread, and E. *clinch*.] **1**. To stick together or cohere in a stiff or solid mass, as liquid in freezing. *Obs.*, exc. with *together*.
2. To shrink, as from heat, cold, age, etc.; shrivel; wither. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To adhere closely, as a wet garment; to stick or hold fast, as by twining round, embracing, or squeezing, or by an adhesive surface; to cleave; as, the tendril of a vine *clings* to its support; — often with *to* or *together*.

> To one fixed trust my spirit *clings*;
> I know that God is good! *Whittier.*

4. To be or keep near, as if adhering; usually with *to*; as, the cloud *clung* to the hill.

cling, *v. t.* **1**. To compress; to cause to adhere; to stick together. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Oxf. E. D.*
2. To make to shrink; to contract; shrivel. *Obs.*

> If thou speak'st false,
> Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
> Till famine *cling* thee. *Shak.*

3. To cling to; to embrace; clasp. *Obs. or R. Tourneur.*
4. To cause to cling, as by pressing closely; to fasten.

> I *clung* my legs as close to his side as I could. *Swift.*

cling, *n.* **1**. Act of clinging; adherence; attachment. *Rare.*

> A more tenacious *cling* to worldly respects. *Milton.*

2. Diarrhea in cattle or sheep. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. Obs.*
3. A clingstone peach. See CLINGSTONE.

cling′fish′ (klĭng′fĭsh′), *n.* Any of various fishes having a sucker on the under side of the body by which they cling to stones, etc.; — applied esp. to those of the family Gobiesocidæ, but also to some of the Gobiidæ.

cling′ing, *p. a.* That clings. — **cling′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **cling′ing-ness**, *n.*

cling′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A stone which in certain varieties of peach adheres closely to the flesh; hence, any peach having such a stone; — called also *cling*.

cling′y (-ĭ), *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive; tenacious.

clin′ic (klĭn′ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *clinique*. See CLINICAL.] **1**. A bedrid patient, esp. in a hospital. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Eccl. Hist.* One who received baptism on his deathbed or postponed it until then, believing that sins committed after the reception of this sacrament could not be atoned for.
3. *Med.* **a** Instruction of a class of medical students by the examination and treatment of patients in the presence of the pupils. **b** The gathering of a number of students at a clinical lecture. **c** An institution connected with a medical college or hospital devoted to the examination and free treatment of patients.

clin′ic, *a.* Clinical; as, *clinic* baptism; *clinic* convert; — used chiefly in ecclesiastical sense.

clin′i-cal (klĭn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. κλινικός, fr. κλίνη bed, fr. κλίνειν to lean, recline: cf. F. *clinique*. See LEAN, *v. i.*] Of or pertaining to a sick bed or a deathbed; specif.: **a** *Med.* Pertaining to the sick bed of a hospital patient, as used in connection with medical instruction; of, pert. to, or by means of, a clinic. **b** *Eccl.* Administered or made on a sick bed or deathbed; as, *clinical* baptism; a *clinical* convert.
clinical lecture, a discourse upon medical topics illustrated by the exhibition and examination of patients. — **c. medicine**, **c. surgery**, that part of medicine or surgery occupied with investigation of disease in the living subject. Hence, **c. surgeon**, **c. physician**. — **c. thermometer**, *Med.*, a self-registering thermometer for determining the temperature of the body.

clin′i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a clinical manner; by clinical examination or observations; in clinical language or practice.

cli-ni′cian (klĭ-nĭsh′ăn), *n.* *Med.* One versed in clinical medicine or surgery.

clink (klĭŋk), *v. i.*; CLINKED (klĭŋkt); CLINK′ING. [ME. *clinken*; akin to G. *klingen*, D. *klinken*, Sw. *klinga*, Dan. *klinge*; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. CLANK, CLICK, *v. i.*]
1. To make a clink; to give out a slight, sharp, tinkling sound; to jingle. "The *clinking* latch." *Tennyson.*
2. To rime; to jingle. *Swift.*
3. To move with a clinking sound; as, he *clinked* over the pavement. *Thackeray.*
4. To move, go, act, etc., quickly and abruptly; to clap; — chiefly with adverbs; as, to *clink down*, to sit or drop down quickly; to *clink off*, to depart quickly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clink, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to clink; to strike together so as to produce a clink; as, to *clink* glasses or a bell.
2. To make rime or jingle; to compose (rimes or verses).
3. To strike or beat smartly; to slap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. To put, move, seize, etc., quickly and abruptly or suddenly; to clap; — chiefly with adverbs; as, to *clink away*, to snatch away; to *clink down*, to clap down; to *clink* (one's self) *off*, to run away. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clink, *n.* **1**. A slight, sharp, tinkling sound, as from the collision of sonorous bodies; — expressing a sound higher and weaker or thinner and clearer than *clank*. *Shak.*
2. Rime; assonance; jingle. *R. Browning.*
3. The sharp note of certain birds, as the stonechat.
4. A smart sounding blow; rap; slap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. Money; cash; coin. *Colloq., Scot. Burns.*
6. An instant; moment; as, in a *clink*. *Scot. Barrie.*

clink, *v. t.* [See 1st CLINCH.] To clinch or clench. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clink, *n.* A prison or prison cell; a lockup; — probably from the noted prison so called in Southwark, England. *Colloq.* "I 'm here in the *clink*." *Kipling.*

clink′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that clinks, or makes a sharp, ringing sound; specif., *pl.* (*Slang*), fetters.

clink′er, *n.* [See CLINK to clinch.] **1**. One that clinks, or clinches; a clincher.
2. A nail adapted to be clinched.
3. One very good, fine, or extraordinary of its kind. *Colloq., Eng.* "She 's a *clinker*!" *W. Black.*

clink′er (klĭŋk′ẽr), *v. t.*; CLINK′ERED (-ẽrd); CLINK′ER-ING. To fasten or make strong with clinkers, or clinch nails.

clink′er, *n.* [From *clink*; cf. D. *klinker* a brick so hard that it makes a sonorous sound, from *klinken* to clink. Cf. CLINKSTONE.] **1**. A kind of brick. See DUTCH CLINKER.
2. A brick whose surface has become vitrified, or a mass composed of several bricks run together by the action of the fire in the kiln or clamp.
3. Stony matter more or less vitrified or fused together, as that formed in a furnace from impurities in the coal, or in a kiln in making Portland cement, or that ejected from a volcano; slag; also, any particular mass of such matter.
4. A scale of oxide of iron, formed in forging.
5. The coarsest grade of rouge used by watchmakers, for polishing steel after it is tempered.

clink′er, *v. t.* To cause to form clinker; as, sulphur *clinkers* the ashes in certain coals.

clink′er, *v. i.* To make clinkers in burning, as slaggy coal.

Clink′er, Hum′phry (hŭm′frĭ klĭŋk′ẽr). The hero of Smollett's novel "The Expedition of Humphry Clinker." He is a poor workhouse boy, apprenticed to a blacksmith, and later employed as an hostler's assistant and extra postilion. Having been dismissed from the stable, he attracts the notice of Mr. Bramble, who takes him into his family as a servant. He becomes the accepted lover of Winifred Jenkins, and turns out to be a natural son of Mr. Bramble. ☞ The name is often spelled *Humphrey*, but it is *Humphry* in the first edition (1771).

clink′er-built′, *a.* [Cf. CLINCH.] *Shipbuilding & Boiler Making.* Having the external planks or metal plates put on so that one edge of each overlaps the edge of the plank or plate next it like clapboards on a house, clinched nails or rivets being used to fasten them together; lapstreak. See CARVEL-BUILT, *Illust.*

clink′ing, *p. a.* **1**. That clinks, or tinkles.
2. Splendid; first-rate; fine. *Slang or Dial.*

clink′stone′ (klĭŋk′stōn′), *n.* [*clink* + *stone*; — alluding to its sonorousness.] A kind of igneous rock. = PHONOLITE.

cli′no- (klī′nō-). A combining form from Greek κλίνειν, *to incline*; as, *clinometer*, *clinopyramid*, *clinorhombic*, etc.

cli′no-chlore (-klōr), *n.* [*clino-* + Gr. χλωρός pale green.] *Min.* A silicate of aluminium and magnesium, $H_8Mg_5Al_2Si_3O_{18}$, usually containing iron; — called also *ripidolite*. It occurs in monoclinic (pseudohexagonal) crystals, in folia or scales, or massive, is commonly of a green color, and belongs to the chlorite group. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.65–2.78.

cli-noc′la-site (klĭ-nŏk′lȧ-sīt; klī′nō-klā′sīt), *n.* Also **cli′no-clase** (klī′nō-klās). [*clino-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break: — referring to its oblique cleavage.] *Min.* A basic copper arsenate, $Cu_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 3Cu(OH)_2$, dark green and translucent, in prismatic crystals or massive. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 4.19–4.37.

cli′no-di-ag′o-nal (klī′nō-dī-ăg′ō-năl), *n.* [*clino-* + *diagonal*.] *Cryst.* The diagonal or lateral axis in the monoclinic system which makes an oblique angle with the vertical axis. Also used adjectively.

cli′no-graph (klī′nō-grȧf), *n.* [*clino-* + *-graph*.] **1**. An instrument for ascertaining the deviation of a borehole, as for a well or mining shaft, from the vertical.
2. A drawing instrument having two straight edges united by a hinge, and capable of being set at any desired angle. It is used on a drawing board like a set square.

cli′no-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating that mode of projection in drawing in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

cli′no-hu′mite (-hū′mīt), *n.* [*clino-* + *humite*.] A mineral closely resembling humite, but crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

cli′noid (klī′noid), *a.* [Gr. κλίνη bed + *-oid*.] *Anat.* Designating the part (the **clinoid plate**) of the sphenoid bone behind the sella turcica; also, esp., certain processes (the **clinoid processes**) of the sphenoid, said to be named from a fancied resemblance to bedposts. The *anterior* pair form the posterior angles of the lesser wings; the *middle* and *posterior* pairs mark respectively the anterior and posterior boundaries of the sella turcica.

cli-nol′o-gy (klī-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*clino-* + *-logy*.] *Biol.* The study of the decline or retrogression of an organism after maturity, or of a group of organisms after passing its period of culmination. — **cli′no-log′ic** (klī′nō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.*

cli-nom′e-ter (klī-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*clino-* + *-meter*.] Any of various instruments for measuring or indicating angles of slope, elevation, or inclination, as: the dip of beds or strata (*Geol.*), the slope of an embankment or cutting (*Surv.*), the angle of elevation of a rifle or gun, the inclination or roll of a ship (the clinometer in this case generally consisting of a pendulum or a curved spirit level), the departure from the level of sills or other horizontal framing timbers (*Carp.*), the inclination of the human profile, the inclinations of the vertical meridian of the cornea, etc. The surveying clinometer is a hand instrument consisting of a short telescope, bubble tube, and graduated vertical arc. It is essentially a hand level when the vernier is set to read zero, and is called also *Abney level*.

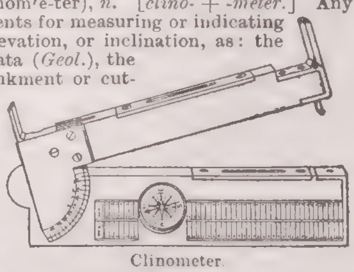

Clinometer

cli′no-met′ric (klī′nō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, or ascertained by, the clinometer.
2. Pert. to oblique crystalline forms, or to solids having oblique angles between the axes; as, the *clinometric* systems.

cli-nom′e-try (klī-nŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or operation of measuring with a clinometer.

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clime, **climme**. † CLIMB.
cli-na′men (klī-nā′mĕn), *n.; pl.* CLINAMINA (klī-năm′ĭ-nȧ). [L., fr. *clinare* to bend.] Turn; bias.
clinch (klĭnsh; 140), *n.* A limp or halt. *Scot.*
clinch, *v. i.* To limp; halt. *Scot.*
clinch′built′, **clinch′er-built′**, (klĭnch-; 140). = CLINKER-BUILT.
Clinch sandstone [From *Clinch* mountain, Tennessee.] *Geol.* A Silurian formation in the Appalachian Mountains.
clincht. Clinched. *Ref. Sp.*
clinch work. Clincher work.
cline (klīn), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *cliner*, E. *incline*.] To incline; bow. *Obs.*
cling′er, *n.* One that clings.
clin′ic, *a.* [Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Min.* Oblique. *Rare.*
clin′i-cist (klĭn′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* *Med.* **a** A student attending clinics. **b** Clinician.
cli-nid′i-um (klĭ-nĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κλινίδιον, dim. of κλίνη bed.] *Bot.* One of the spore-bearing filaments in a pycnidium.
‖ **cli′nique′** (klē′nēk′), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A clinic.
clin′i-um (klĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* CLINIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κλίνη bed.] *Bot.* A receptacle; — used chiefly in combination.
clink (klĭŋk), *n.* A very small poor ale, brewed chiefly for harvest laborers. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.*
clink′ant. † CLINQUANT.
clink′clank′, *n.* A noise made up of clinks followed by, or alternating with, clanks; fig., a mere jingle of words.
clinker bell. An icicle; clinker. *Dial. Eng.*
clinker work. = CLINCHER WORK.
clink′et, **clink′it** (klĭŋk′ĭt) *Scot.* pret. & p. p. of CLINK.
clink shell. = JINGLE SHELL.
clinkt. Clinked. *Ref. Sp.*
clink′um clank′um A rhythmical variation of CLINKCLANK.
cli′no-ax′is, *n.* [*clino-* + *axis*.] *Cryst.* = CLINODIAGONAL.
cli′no-ceph′a-ly (klī′nō-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), **cli′no-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), etc. Vars. of KLINOCEPHALY, etc.
cli′no-dome′, *n.* [*clino-* + *dome*.] *Cryst.* See DOME. — **cli′no-do-mat′ic** (-dō-măt′ĭk), *a.*
cli′no-he′dral (-hē′drăl), *a.* [*clino-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] *Cryst.* Noting a rare class of crystals of the monoclinic system having a plane, but not an axis, of symmetry.
cli′no-he′drite, *n.* Also **cli′no-e′drite**. [*clino-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] *Min.* A silicate of zinc and calcium, $H_2CaZnSiO_5$, occurring in the form of colorless, white, or purplish monoclinic crystals. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 3.33.
cli′no-met′ri-cal, *a.* = CLINOMETRIC.
cli′no-pin′a-coid, *n.* [*clino-* + *pinacoid*.] See PINACOID. — **cli′no-pin′a-coi′dal**, *a.*

Cli′no-po′di-um (klī′nō-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλίνη couch + πούς, ποδός foot; — from the fancied resemblance of the flowers to casters.] *Bot.* A large genus of menthaceous herbs or undershrubs of the north temperate zone, having variously clustered, rather large flowers, with a bilabiate, many-nerved calyx. The species are known as *basil*, *balm*, and *calamint*. The genus is also called *Calamintha*.

cli′no-stat (klī′nō-stăt), *n.* [*clino-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] An apparatus consisting of a slowly revolving disk, usually regulated by clockwork, by means of which the action of external agents, as light and gravity, on the movements of growing plants may be modified or eliminated.

clin′quant (klĭŋ′kănt), *a.* [OF.] Glittering, as tinsel; tinseled; dressed in, or overlaid with, tinsel finery. *Shak.*

clin′quant, *n.* [F.] Imitation gold leaf; tinsel; Dutch gold; hence, in literature or art, that which is showy or speciously fine but lacks real value or taste.

Clin-to′ni-a (klĭn-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after De Witt *Clinton*, American statesman.] *Bot.* A genus of convallariaceous plants bearing large, ribbed, basal leaves, and an umbel of yellow or greenish flowers on a naked scape. Four species, of which *C. borealis* is best known, occur in the eastern United States, two on the Pacific coast of the United States, and two in Asia. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus; — called also *bear-tongue* and *Clinton's lily*.

clin′ton-ite (klĭn′tŭn-īt), *n.* [After De Witt *Clinton*.] *Min.* A foliated monoclinic mineral. = SEYBERTITE.

clintonite group. A group of minerals intermediate between the micas and the chlorites; — sometimes called *brittle micas*. It includes clintonite, margarite, chloritoid, etc.

Cli′o (klī′ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλειώ the proclaimer, fr. κλείειν to call, tell of, make famous.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The Muse of history.

2. [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of thecosomatous pteropods having an external symmetrical shell. **b** Syn. of CLIONE.

Cli-o′ne (klī-ō′nē), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of naked pteropods, abundant in the Arctic Ocean. They constitute a large part of the food of the Greenland whale.

Clione (*C. papilionacea*). *a* Cephalic Appendages; *w* Wings; *f* Foot. Enlarged.

clip (klĭp), *v. t.*; CLIPPED (klĭpt) or CLIPT; CLIP′PING. [ME. *cluppen, clippen*, to embrace, AS. *clyppan* to embrace, clasp; cf. Icel. *klӯpa* to pinch, squeeze.] **1.** To embrace; hug; to encircle closely; encompass. *Archaic or Dial.* "Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about." *Shak.* "The bound which *clips* the world with darkness round." *Shelley.*

2. To clutch; to hold in a tight grip.

clip, *v. i.* To embrace or hug. *Archaic or Dial.* *Coleridge.*

clip, *n.* [See CLIP to embrace.] **1.** An embrace. *Obs.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. That which clips, or clasps; a device for clasping and holding tightly; as: **a** *Far.* A crescent-shaped ear drawn up from the outer surface of a horseshoe at the toe or side wall to prevent the shoe from shifting on the foot. See HORSESHOE, *Illust.* **b** *Angling.* A gaff or hook for use in landing the fish, as in salmon or trout fishing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** A grappling iron. **d** A clasp or holder for letters, bills, clippings, etc. **e** An embracing strap, as of iron or brass, for connecting parts together; specif., the iron strap, with loop, at either end of a whiffletree. **f** Any of various devices for confining the bottom of a trousers leg, used in bicycling. **g** A device to hold several, usually five, cartridges for charging the magazine of some rifles; also, the number of cartridges so held. **h** *Ordnance.* In the British service, an instrument for lifting heavy shells. **i** An instrument for lifting pots, etc., from a fire, or for carrying barrels, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **j** *Croquet & Roque.* A marker of distinctive color clasped to a hoop to indicate that it is the next in course for a ball. **k** *Carriage Building,* etc. A clamp consisting of a U piece having screwed ends with a cross-piece (**clip yoke**) fitting over them secured by nuts. **l** *Building.* A metal device to connect up angle and tee irons to rolled beams without drilling or bolting; also, a device to prevent roofing tiles or slates from slipping. **m** *Surg.* An instrument used to arrest the bleeding of vessels during operations.

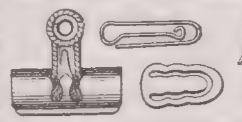

Various forms of Clips for papers.

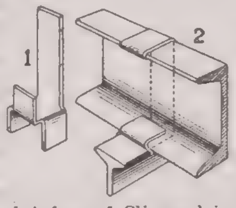

1 A form of Clip used in building; 2 Same in place.

clip (klĭp), *v. t.* [ME. *clippen*; cf. Icel. & Sw. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe*.] **1.** To cut, cut off, or snip, as with shears or scissors; — often with *off*, *away*, etc.

Sentenced to have his ears *clipped*. *Macaulay.*

2. Specif.: **a** To cut off or trim the hair of; to poll. **b** To shear (sheep); to cut off (a sheep's wool or fleece); also, to yield on shearing. **c** To cut or pare off the edge of (coin); to diminish or mutilate (coin) in this way.

3. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth;
Nor more, nor *clipped*, but so. *Shak.*

In London they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs. *Swift.*

to clip the wings of, to lop the wing feathers of so that flight is impossible or greatly restricted: hence, to cripple in action, power, or resources; to deprive of the means of achieving any ambition or aspiration.

clip, *v. i.* **1.** To clip or cut anything, as the hair, words, coin, etc.

2. [Perh. a different word; cf. D. *kleppen* to clatter, and E. CLIPPER a kind of vessel.] To move the wings swiftly; to fly swiftly; — sometimes with indefinite object *it*.

Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To move or run swiftly. *Colloq.*

clip, *n.* [See CLIP to cut.] **1.** *pl.* Shears, as for clipping sheep. *Chiefly Scot.* *Burns.*

2. That which is clipped: a clipping, as from cloth; specif., the product of a single shearing of sheep; a season's crop of wool.

3. An act of clipping; a cutting; a shearing.

4. A sharp blow or stroke, as with the hand; a cut; as, he hit him a *clip*. *Slang or Colloq.*

5. A rapid gait or pace; a speed. *Colloq.* "A three-minute *clip*." *Kipling.*

clip hook. *Naut.* A sister hook. The term *clip hook* is sometimes restricted to those having the eye perpendicular to the plane of the hooks.

clip′per (klĭp′ẽr), *n.* One that clips, or embraces; specif., *pl.*, clip hooks, or sister hooks.

clip′per, *n.* **1.** One that clips something; specif., a clipping or cutting instrument, as a pruning hook; esp., a machine for clipping hair.

2. [Cf. *clip* to move swiftly, and D. *klepper* a steed, perh. named from the clattering of its hoofs.] One that clips, moves swiftly, or runs or scuds along; as: **a** A fast horse.

If you hear of anybody in Washington who is looking for a regular *clipper*, tell him about Vixen. *Century Mag.*

b *Naut.* A fast-sailing vessel; esp., a vessel with a sharp bow, built and rigged for fast sailing. The name was first borne by the "Baltimore clippers," famous as privateers in the early wars of the United States. **c** A person or thing of striking excellence or marked superiority; a first-rate thing of its kind. *Slang.* *Thackeray.*

A real *clipper* of a dog. *Kipling.*

d A coasting sled with a low body and round spring runners.

4. = HELLGRAMITE.

clipper bow. *Naut.* An overhanging bow with concave or flat entrance, in distinction from a bow with a straight stem and from a full bow with convex or swelling entrance.

clip′ping, *p. a.* That clips, clasps, or embraces.

clip′ping, *p. a.* **1.** That clips, or cuts, as with shears; that clips, or moves swiftly. "A *clipping* breeze." *Lowell.*

2. First-rate; excellent. *Slang.* *Thackeray.*

clip′ping, *n.* [See CLIP to embrace.] Act of embracing; clasping. *Archaic.*

clip′ping, *n.* [See CLIP to cut.] **1.** Act of cutting, trimming, curtailing, or diminishing; specif., the practice of clipping the edges of coins.

2. That which is clipped off or out of something; a piece separated by clipping; as, newspaper *clippings*.

clipping time. a Sheep-shearing time. **b** The nick of time. *Scot.*

clip plate. *Carriage Building.* A plate fixed to the axle by a clip, resting upon a carriage spring.

clip pulley. *Mach.* A pulley whose rim is so constructed that the pressure of a driving rope passing over it causes the rim to grip the rope tightly. This enables wire rope to be used largely for power transmission where otherwise it would be impracticable.

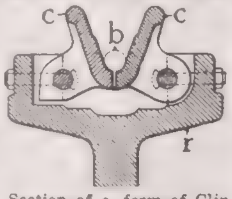

Section of a form of Clip Pulley. *r* Rim of pulley; *c c* Clip gripping the Cable *b*.

clip tongs. *Smithing.* Straight-nosed tongs for holding heated metal while shaping it.

clique (klēk), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cliquier* to click. See CLICK, *v. i.*] **1.** A narrow circle of persons associated by common interests or for the accomplishment of a common purpose; a small and exclusive set or coterie; — generally used in a bad sense.

2. The principle or system of cliques; cliquishness.

The habits of *clique* and caste. *Emerson.*

Syn. — See COTERIE.

clique (klēk), *v. i.* To associate together, or act with others, in a clique; to plot. *Colloq.*

cli′quish (klē′kĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or smacking of, a clique; disposed to form cliques; exclusive in spirit.

cli′quism (-kĭz′m), *n.* Tendency to form cliques; the spirit, principles, or ways of cliques; cliquishness.

clish′-clash′ (klĭsh′klăsh′), *n.* **1.** A noise of repeated clashing.

2. Idle talk; gossip; scandal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clis′to- (klĭs′tō-). Combining form from Greek κλειστός closed. See CLEISTO-, and for various forms (as **clistocarp, clistocarpous, clistogamic, clistogamous, clistogamy,** etc.) beginning in *clisto-*, see those in CLEISTO-.

cli-tel′lum (klĭ-tĕl′ŭm; klī-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL., prob. fr. L. *clitellae* a pack saddle.] A thickened glandular section of the body of certain annelids, as earthworms (where it consists of several consecutive segments in front of the middle) and leeches. It is an accessory reproductive organ secreting a viscid material. — **cli-tel′lar** (-ȧr), *a.*

Cli′to-cy′be (klī′tō-sī′bē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλίτος a slope + κύβη head.] *Bot.* A genus of white-spored agaricaceous fungi with flat or funnel-shaped pileus and elastic stem. Several species, as *C. candida*, are edible. *C. illudens*, which is saffron yellow and phosphorescent, is poisonous. The plants are tufted or, less often, solitary.

Cli-to′ri-a (klĭ-tō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CLITORIS.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs or woody vines of warm regions with pinnately trifoliolate or sometimes 5–9-foliolate leaves, and large showy axillary flowers. Several species, as *C. ternatea*, are highly ornamental in cultivation. See BUTTERFLY PEA.

cli′to-ris (klī′tō-rĭs; klĭt′ō-rĭs; 277: *the second pronunciation is given in most medical dictionaries*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλειτορίς, fr. κλείειν to shut up. It is concealed by the labia minora.] *Anat.* A small organ at the upper part of the vulva, homologous to the penis in the male.

cli′vus (klī′vŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *clivus* hill.] *Anat.* A smooth sloping surface on the upper posterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone, supporting the pons Varolii. — **cli′val** (-văl), *a.*

cli′vus mon-tic′u-li (mŏn-tĭk′ū-lī), a lobe of the upper median part of the cerebellum, posterior to the culmen monticuli.

clo-a′ca (klō-ā′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L.] **1.** A sewer.

2. A privy or water-closet.

3. *Zoöl.* **a** The common chamber into which the intestinal, urinary, and generative canals discharge in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and many fishes. In mammals it exists permanently only in the monotremes, though the embryos of other mammals have such a chamber at a certain stage. **b** In invertebrates, a chamber or passage having similar functions, as one of the cavities in the common test of compound ascidians into which the atrial orifices of the zooids open.

4. *Med.* A passage in a bone leading to a cavity containing a sequestrum.

5. A channel or receptacle for moral filth or corruption.

Clo-a′ca Max′i-ma (klō-ā′kȧ măk′sĭ-mȧ) [L., greatest sewer], the main sewer of ancient Rome, built to drain a marsh at the foot of the Capitoline and Palatine hills. It is vaulted in three rows of arches, is fourteen feet across inside, and is traditionally ascribed to the reign of Tarquinius Priscus; hence [*l. c.*], a main sewer; a general repository of filth or rubbish.

clo-a′cal (-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cloaca.

2. *Zoöl.* Having a cloaca; — applied to the monotremes.

cloak (klōk), *n.* [OF. *cloque* cloak (from the bell-like shape), bell, F. *cloche* bell; perh. of Celtic origin and the same word as E. *clock*. See 1st CLOCK.] **1.** A loose outer garment, extending from the neck downwards, commonly longer than a cape, and worn either by men or by women.

2. That which conceals; a person or thing used as a blind or cover; a disguise or pretext; a fair pretense; a mask; cover.

No man is esteemed any ways considerable for policy who wears religion otherwise than as a *cloak*. *South.*

cloak, *v. t.*; CLOAKED (klōkt); CLOAK′ING. **1.** To cover with or as with a cloak; hence, to hide or conceal; disguise; mask; dissemble.

Now glooming sadly, so to *cloak* her matter. *Spenser.*

2. To put on as a cloak; to assume. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DISSEMBLE.

cloak, *v. i.* To dissemble; intrigue. *Obs.*

cloak fern. Any fern of the genus *Notholæna*; — so called from the rudimentary indusium.

cloak′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with a cloak; act of concealing anything; disguise; dissembling.

To take heed of their dissemblings and *cloakings*. *Strype.*

2. Material of which cloaks are made.

cloak′room′ (klōk′rōōm′), *n.* A room where cloaks, overcoats, etc., may be deposited for a time.

clob′ber (klŏb′ẽr), *v. t.* To patch; to cobble: as, to *clobber* up clothes or shoes. *Eng.* — **clob′ber-er** (-ẽr), *n.* *Eng.*

clob′ber, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *clabar* mud.] A black paste used to fill and conceal cracks in shoes and boots. *Eng.*

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cli′no-prism, *n.* [*clino-* + *prism.*] *Cryst.* See PRISM.
cli′no-pyr′a-mid, *a.* [*clino-* + *pyramid.*] *Cryst.* See PYRAMID.
cli′no-rhom′bic, *a.* [*clino-* + *rhombic.*] = MONOCLINIC.
cli′no-spo-ran′gi-um, *n.*; *pl.* -GIA. [*clino-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* = PYCNIDIUM. [SPORE.]
cli′no-spore, *n.* *Bot.* = STYLO-
clint, clent, *v. i. & t.* To clinch or clench. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clint (klĭnt), *n.* [Cf. Dan. & Sw. *klint.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & chiefly Scot.* A hard or flinty rock; a rocky cliff; a projecting rock or ledge.
clint′ing, *n.* A clinking. *Rare.*
Clin′ton (klĭn′tŭn), *n.* [From *Clinton*, New York.] *Geol.* A formation of the Silurian system in the central and eastern United States; also, the epoch when it was formed. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Clin′ton, *n.* A black hardy grape cultivated in the northeastern United States chiefly for wine.
Clin′ton's lil′y. See CLINTONIA.
clint′y (klĭn′tĭ), *a.* Characterized by clints; rocky. *Chiefly Scot.*
cli′nure (klī′nûr; klĭ-nūr′), *n.* [Gr. κλίνειν to slope + *-ure.*] *Math.* Direction in space as determined by inclination to axes of reference, as of a vector. *J. Thomson.*
Cli′o (klī′ō), *n.* A name formed from the four letters used by Addison as his signatures in the "Spectator," probably referring to the places where the essays were composed, viz., Chelsea, London, Islington, and the Office, rather than the Muse Clio.
Cli-o′na (klī-ō′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Clio* the Muse.] *Zoöl.* A genus of boring sponges (which see).
clip bond. See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**.
clipe. Var. of CLYPE. *Scot.*
clipes. † ECLIPSE.
clip′e-us. † CLYPEUS.
clip′fish′, clipp′fish′. Vars. of KLIPFISH.
clipie. † CLEPE.
clip′-load′ing, *a.* *Gun.* Fitted for loading with a clip, or cartridge holder.
clippe. † CLIP. [CLIP, *v.*]
clipped (klĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of
clip′per-built′, *a.* Built like a clipper.
clipper ship. *Naut.* A clipper.
clipper sled. = CLIPPER, 3 **d**.
clip′ping-ly, *adv.* of CLIPPING.
clips, clipse (klĭps), *v. t.* To clip or embrace. *Dial. Eng.*
clipse (klĭps). Aphetic form of ECLIPSE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clip′some (klĭp′sŭm), *a.* Fit for clipping, or embracing. *R.*
clip′sy, *a.* Eclipsed; dim. *Obs.*
clipt, *pret. & p. p.* of CLIP.
clip yoke. See 3d CLIP, 2 **k**.
clique′dom (klēk′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [CLIQUISM.]
clique′ism (-ĭz′m). Var. of
clique′less. See -LESS.
cli′quish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Cli′quot′ (klē′kō′), *n.* Frederick William IV. (1795–1861) of Prussia; — a nickname given by London "Punch" because of his fondness for champagne of this brand (*Veuve Cliquot*).
cli′quy, cli′quey (klē′kĭ), *a.* Forming, or given to forming, cliques.
clis′e-om′e-ter (klĭs′ē-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. κλίσις inclination + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the angle between the axis of the pelvis and the spinal column.
clish′ma-cla′ver (klĭsh′mȧ-klā′vẽr), *n.* Idle talk; gossip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clish′ma-cla′ver, *v. i.* To indulge in clishmaclaver; gossip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Clis′i-o-cam′pa (klĭs′ĭ-ō-kăm′pȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλισίον shed + κάμπη caterpillar.] *Zoöl.* A genus of moths of the family Lasiocampidæ including the common tent caterpillars.
clis′sus. † CLYSSUS.
Clist′en-ter-a′ta. Var. of CLEISTENTERATA.
clis′ter. † CLYSTER.
clit (klĭt), *a.* [From an old p. p. See CLITCH.] Close; heavy; sticky. *Dial. Eng.*
Cli′tan′dre (klē′tän′dr′), *n.* A lover in various plays of Molière, as the man of common sense who is Henriette's lover in "Les Femmes Savantes."
clitch (klĭch), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. CLUTCH.] To clutch; close or clench; also, to fasten; stick. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clite (klīt), **clites** (klīts), *n.* [AS. *clite* coltsfoot. Cf. CLOTE.] **a** Cleavers. **b** Burdock.
cli-tel′lus (klĭ-tĕl′ŭs; klī-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). = CLITELLUM.
clithe (klīth), *n.* [AS. *clíþe.*] = CLITE **b**. [CLEITHRAL.]
clith′ral (klīth′răl). Var. of
clith-rid′i-ate (klĭth-rĭd′ĭ-āt; klīth-), *a.* [Fr. Gr. κλειθρίδιον, dim. of κλεῖθρον keyhole.] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a keyhole.
clit′i-on (klĭt′ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [Gr. κλιτύς a slope.] *Craniol.* The center of the anterior portion of the clivus.
cli′to-rid′e-an (klī′tō-rĭd′ē-ăn; klĭt′ō-), *a.* Pert. to the clitoris.
cli′to-ri-dec′to-my (-rĭ-dĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κλειτορίς, -ρίδος, clitoris + *-ectomy.*] Excision of the clitoris.
cli′to-rism (klī′tō-rĭz′m; klĭt′ō-), *n.* Hypertrophy of the clitoris.
cli′to-ri′tis (-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the clitoris.
clit′ter (klĭt′ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. CLATTER, *v. i.*] To chatter, rattle, stridulate, or the like.
clit′ter, *n.* [Cf. CLATTER, or CLUTTER.] A clutter. *Dial. Eng.*
clit′ter-clat′ter, *n.* Continued clittering or clattering. *Colloq.*
clive, *v.* [Icel. *klífa.* Cf. CLEAVE to hold fast.] To climb. *Obs.*
clive. † CLEAVE, CLIFF.
clive (klīv), *n.* [AS. *clife.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Agrimony. **b** Burdock.
clivede. Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.
clive gar′lic. Chives. *Dial. Eng.*
cliv′er (klĭv′ẽr). Obs. or dial. form of CLEVER. [talon. *Obs.*]
cliv′er, *n.* [AS. *clifer.*] A claw;
cliv′ers (klĭv′ẽrz). Var. of CLEAVERS. [Var. of CLEVIS.]
clives (klīvz), *n.* Also *clivies.*
clivien. † CLEAVE.
cli′vis (klī′vĭs), *n.* See NEUME.
cliv′i-ty (klĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *clivus* hill.] Inclination; ascent or descent. *Obs.*
cli′vose (klī′vōs), **cli′vous** (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *clivosus.*] Steep; hilly.
cliv′vis. Var. of CLEVIS.
clk. *Abbr.* Clerk; clock.
clo-ac′a-line (klō-ăk′ȧ-lĭn; -līn), **clo-a′cean** (-ā′shăn), **clo-ac′i-nal** (-ăs′ĭ-năl), **clo′a-cin′e-an** (-ȧ-sĭn′ē-ăn), *a.* = CLOACAL.
cloak′age, *n.* A cloaking. *Rare.*
cloak bag. A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried: a portmanteau. *Obs. Shak.*
cloaked (klōkt), *pret. & p. p.* of CLOAK, *v.* — **cloak′ed-ly,** *adv.*
cloak′less, *a.* See -LESS.
cloak′let, *n.* See -LET.
cloakt. Cloaked. *Ref. Sp.*
cloam (klōm), *n.* [AS. *clām* mud, clay.] Clay: earthenware; crockery. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cloam, *v. t.* To daub or cover with clay. *Obs.*
cloam′en (klōm′ĕn), *a.* [From CLOAM.] Of earthenware; earthen. *Dial. Eng.*
cloam′er, *n.* A maker of cloam; a potter. *Obs. or Dial.*
cloath. Obs. or dial. var. of CLOTH, CLOTHE.
clob, clobe, clobbe. † CLUB.
clob′ber, *n.* Clothes. *Slang.*
clo-chan′ (klō-кän′), *n.* [Ir. *clochān* a ruin.] = BEEHIVE HOUSE. [CLOCHER.]
clo′chard (klō′shẽrd), *n.* =

‖ **cloche** (klōsh), *n.* [F., prop., bell. Cf. 1st CLOCK.] *Agric.* A gardener's bell glass.

clo′cher (klō′shẽr), *n.* Also **clochier**, **clochere**, **clochard**, etc. [OF. *clochier*, F. *clocher*. See CLOCHE.] A bell tower; a belfry, or campanile. *Obs. or Eng.*

clock (klŏk), *n.* [ME. *clokke*, *clok*, OF. *cloque* bell, F. *cloche*, or LL. *clocca*; akin to D. *klok* clock, bell, Dan. *klokke*, Sw. *klocka*, Icel. *klukka* bell, G. *glocke*; all perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *clog* bell, clock, W. *cloch* bell. Cf. CLOAK.] **1.** A bell; a gong. *Obs.*
2. Any of various devices for measuring and indicating the time, as a clepsydra; now, a timepiece, esp. one not a watch (that is, not intended to be carried on the person), consisting of a train of wheels actuated by a falling weight or an expanding spring and regulated through an escapement by a pendulum or a balance, indicating the time by means of hands moving on a dial; orig., and still often, in the trade, specif., a timepiece provided with a gong or gongs for striking the hours. Cf. CHRONOMETER, HOURGLASS, WATCH.
3. The striking of a clock. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
4. A watch, esp. one that strikes. *Obs. or Slang.* *Walton.*
☞ *What o'clock? it is nine o'clock*, etc., are contracted from *what of the clock? it is nine of the clock*, etc.
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = HOROLOGIUM.

clock, *v. t.*; CLOCKED (klŏkt); CLOCK′ING. **1.** To time by the clock or watch. *Colloq.*
2. *Bell Ringing.* To sound (a bell) by pulling the clapper, as with a rope; to clapper.

clock, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] An ornamental figure or figured work on the ankle or side of a stocking.

clock, *v. t.* To ornament with figured work, as the side of a stocking.

clock′bird′ (klŏk′bûrd′), *n.* The laughing jackass, which utters its laugh at daybreak and nightfall. *Australia.*

clock′face′ (-fās′), *n.* A clock's dial face; also, *Astron.*, the time as shown by it.

clock′like′ (-līk′), *a.* Like a clock or like clockwork; mechanical.

clock plant. An East Indian fabaceous plant (*Meibomia gyrans*) the leaflets of which exhibit a peculiar rotatory motion, pointing downward or upward at different times.

clock spring. A coil spring of the form used to drive the movement of a clock or watch. See SPRING, *n.*, *Illust.*

clock star. *Astron.* A star of accurately known right ascension and whose declination does not exceed 30°, used to ascertain the correction of an astronomical clock.

clock′wise′ (klŏk′wīz′), *a. & adv.* Like the motion of the hands of a clock; — said of that direction of a rotation about an axis, or about a point in a plane, which is ordinarily reckoned negative.

clock′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* The machinery or works of a clock; hence, machinery composed of or containing a train of wheels of small size and of delicate construction, as in meters and other recording apparatus of precision.

clock′worked′ (-wûrkt′), *p. a.* Operated by clockwork.

clod (klŏd), *n.* [ME. *clodde*, later form of *clot*. See CLOT.]
1. A lump of coagulated liquid, as of blood; a clot. *Obs.*
2. A lump or mass, esp. of earth, turf, or clay. "*Clods* of a slimy substance." *Carew.* "*Clods* of iron." *Milton.*
The earth that casteth up from the plow a great *clod*, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*. *Bacon.*
3. The soil or ground; the earth; a spot of earth or turf.
The *clod*
Where once their sultan's horse has trod. *Swift.*
4. That which is earthy and of little relative value, as the body of man in comparison with the soul.
This cold *clod* of clay which we carry about with us. *T. Burnet.*
5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*
6. A small loaf of coarse, unleavened bread. *Scot.*
7. A part of the shoulder of a beef creature, or of the neck piece near the shoulder. See BEEF, *Illust.*
8. A knot of worms on threads, used as bait; a bob.
9. *Coal Mining.* Soft shale, esp. when forming a bad roof over a coal seam.

clod, *v. t.*; CLOD′DED; CLOD′DING. **1.** To free from clods, as by harrowing, etc. *Obs.*
2. To cover with clods; to inclose in clods. *Obs.*
3. To make clots or clods of.
4. To pelt with clods. *Johnson.*
5. To throw violently; to hurl. *Scot.* *Scott.*

clod, *v. i.* **1.** To clear land of clods. *Obs.*
2. To collect into clods, or into a thick mass; to coagulate; to clot; as, *clodded* gore. See CLOT.
Clodded in lumps of clay. *G. Fletcher.*
3. To throw clods.
4. To fish with a clod. See CLOD, *n.*, 8.

clod′dish (klŏd′ĭsh), *a.* Resembling clods; gross; low; stupid; boorish. *Hawthorne.* — **clod′dish-ness**, *n.*

clod′dy (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Clotted; coagulated. *Obs.*
2. Consisting of clods; full of clods; cloddike.

clod′hop′per (-hŏp′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A rude, rustic fellow.
2. *pl.* Heavy shoes such as are worn by plowmen.
3. (*dial.* klŏd′ŏp-ẽr) The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

clod′hop′ping, *a.* Boorish; rude. *C. Brontë.*

clod′pate′ (klod′pāt′) } *n.* A blockhead; a dolt. — **clod′-**
clod′poll′ (klŏd′pōl′) } **pat′ed** (-pāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *a.*

Clœ′li-a (klē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* In Roman legend, a maiden who escaped, by swimming the Tiber, from Porsena, to whom she had been given as hostage. Cf. CLÉLIE.

cloff (klŏf), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Formerly, an allowance of two pounds in every three hundredweight after the tare and tret are subtracted, given on certain goods to cover small losses in retailing; — now used only in a general sense, of small deductions from the original weight.

clog (klŏg), *n.* [ME. *clogge* a stump or block of wood; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A short thick piece of wood, as of a tree trunk or root; a log. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A weight, as a log or block of wood, attached to a man or an animal to hinder motion.
As a dog . . . by chance breaks loose,
And quits his *clog*. *Hudibras.*
3. That which hinders or impedes motion; hence, an encumbrance, restraint, or impediment, of any kind.
All the ancient, honest, juridical principles and institutions of England are so many *clogs* to check and retard the headlong course of violence and oppression. *Burke.*
4. A fir or pine cone; also, a root tuber. *Obs.*
5. A kind of stout clumsy shoe, sandal, or overshoe, having a thick, usually wooden, sole, now chiefly used as a cheap form of working shoes in the north of England and in some Continental countries, or in a light form for clog dancing. The English working clog has a stout leather upper and a wooden sole and heel strengthened with iron. Formerly clogs often had very thick soles, adding considerably to the wearer's height. Cf. CHOPINE, PATTEN.
In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the middle sort . . . makes use of wooden *clogs*. *Harvey.*
6. A clog almanac.
7. A clog dance.
8. *Coal Mining.* A short timber propped against the roof.
9. *Eng. Law.* That which operates to clog the redemption (see under CLOG, *v. t.*) of mortgaged property.
10. *Mach.* A brake for checking a gin.

clog, *v. t.*; CLOGGED (klŏgd); CLOG′GING. **1.** To encumber or load, esp. with something that impedes motion; to hamper.
The wings of birds were *clogged* with ice and snow. *Dryden.*
2. To obstruct so as to hinder motion in or through; to choke up; as, to *clog* a tube or a channel.
3. To burden; trammel; embarrass; perplex. *Shak.*
The commodities are *clogged* with impositions. *Addison.*
4. a To put clogs on. *Southey.* **b** To make into clogs; to put wooden soles on (shoes, etc.).
Syn. — Impede, obstruct, restrain, restrict. See HAMPER.
to clog the redemption (of mortgaged property), *Eng. Law*, to make an agreement in, or contemporaneously with, a mortgage deed, intended to hinder or prevent the mortgagor from getting back his land free from encumbrance by paying all the debt and interest, as by agreeing that the right to redeem shall terminate at a certain date, or by giving the mortgagee rights over the property after the debt and interest are paid.

clog, *v. i.* **1.** To become clogged; to become loaded or encumbered, as with extraneous matter.
The teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *S. Sharp.*
2. To coalesce or adhere; to unite in a mass.
Move it . . . , that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*
3. To make the sound of clogs. *Rare.*
Wooden shoes *clog* heavily about. *Leigh Hunt.*

clog almanac. A primitive kind of calendar, formerly used in England, made by cutting notches and figures on the four edges of a clog, or square piece of wood, brass, or bone; — called also a *runic staff*, from the characters used.

clog dance. A dance performed by a person wearing clogs, or thick-soled shoes. — **clog dancer.**

clog′gy (-ĭ), *a.*; CLOG′GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CLOG′GI-EST. **1.** Cloglike; characterized by clogs or lumps.
2. Clogging, or having power to clog.

cloi′son (kloi′z'n; *F.* klwȧ′zôN′), *n.* [F.] A partition; a dividing part, as in cloisonné.

‖ **cloi′son′né′** (klwȧ′zō′nā′; *E.* kloi′zō-nā′), *a.* [F., partitioned.] Inlaid between partitions; — said of a surface decoration in enamel when the designs are outlined with bent wire fillets secured to the ground; — disting. from *champlevé* enamel, in which the ground is engraved or scooped out. The patches between the wires are filled with enamel.

clois′ter (klois′tẽr), *n.* [OF. *cloistre*, F. *cloître*, LL. (assumed) *claustrium*, L. *claustrum*, pl. *claustra*, bar, bolt, bounds, fr. *claudere*, *clausum*, to close. See CLOSE, *v. t.*; cf. CLAUSTRAL.] **1.** An inclosed place; inclosure. *Obs.*
2. A monastic establishment; a place for retirement from the world for religious duties.
Fitter for a *cloister* than a crown. *Daniel.*
3. A covered passage or ambulatory on the side of a court,

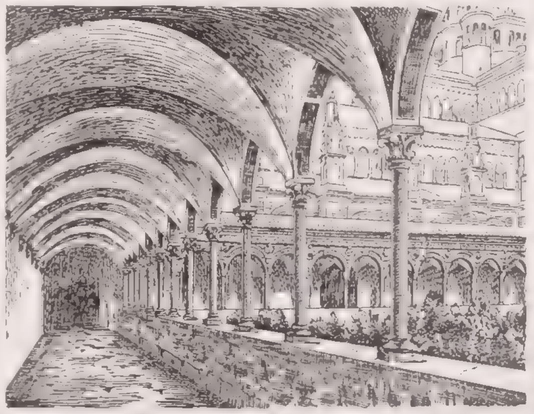

Cloister of the Certosa of Pavia (Italy).

usually having one side walled, and the other an open arcade or colonnade. It connects different buildings of a group, or runs round an open court (the *cloister garth*), esp. of a monastery or college. See CATHEDRAL, *Illust.*
Syn. — CLOISTER, MONASTERY, NUNNERY, CONVENT, ABBEY, PRIORY. *Cloister* and *convent* are generic terms, denoting a place of retirement from the world for religious purposes; they properly apply to houses for recluses of either sex. CLOISTER stresses the idea of seclusion from the world, CONVENT, of community of living. A *cloister* or *convent* for monks is called a MONASTERY (a term occasionally synonymous with *convent* in its broader sense); for nuns, a NUNNERY (a sense to which popular usage tends to restrict *convent*). A *monastery* or *nunnery* governed by an abbot or an abbess is called an ABBEY; by a prior or prioress, a PRIORY. A *priory* is usually affiliated to an *abbey*.

clois′ter (klois′tẽr), *v. t.*; CLOIS′TERED (-tẽrd); CLOIS′TER-ING. **1.** To confine in or as in a cloister; to seclude from the world; to immure.
None among them are thought worthy to be styled religious persons but those that *cloister* themselves up in a monastery. *Sharp.*
2. To surround with a cloister; to make a cloister of.
Where, *cloistered* round, the garden lay. *Scott.*

clois′tered (-tẽrd), *p. p. & p. a.* **1.** Dwelling in cloisters; solitary. "*Cloistered* friars and vestal nuns." *Hudibras.*
2. Furnished with cloisters. *Sir H. Wotton.*
cloistered arch. = CLOISTER VAULT. — **c. heart**, the closed gentian.

clois′ter-er (-tẽr-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cloistrier*.] One belonging to, or living in, a cloister; a recluse.

cloister garth. *Arch.* The garden or open part of a court inclosed by the cloisters. See CATHEDRAL, *Illust.*

clois′ter-ly, *a.* Proper to a cloister; cloistral.

cloister vault. *Arch.* A cupolalike vault on a square or polygonal base with diminishing courses to the top and of similar horizontal section throughout, in shape like a pyramid or frustum of a pyramid with sides curved convexly outward. See VAULT, *Illust.*

clois′tral (klois′trăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister; recluse. "A *cloistral* exercise." *Daniel.*

clon (klŏn; klōn), *n.* [Gr. κλών a twig or slip.] *Hort.* A group of cultivated plants composed of individuals propagated vegetatively from a single original seedling or stock. Clons differ from *races* and *strains* (which see) in failing to come true from seed. Many so-called varieties of such plants as apples, strawberries, raspberries, roses, chrysanthemums, etc., are properly clons. — **clo′nal** (klō′năl), *a.*

clon′ic (klŏn′ĭk), *a.* [See CLONUS.] *Med.* Having an irregular, convulsive motion; as, *clonic* spasm. See SPASM.

clo-nic′i-ty (klō-nĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Clonic state or quality.

clon′ism (klŏn′ĭz'm; klō′nĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* The condition of being affected with clonic spasm.

clo′nus (klō′nŭs), *n.* Also **clo′nos** (-nŏs). [NL., fr. Gr. κλόνος violent, confused motion.] *Med.* A series of alternating muscular contractions and relaxations, — a sign of certain neuropathies.

cloop (klōōp), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made when a cork is forcibly drawn from a bottle. *Thackeray.*

cloop, *v. i.* To make a cloop.

cloot (klōōt; klŏŏt; *Scot.* klüt), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. *kleuzen* to split.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** One of the divisions of a cleft hoof, as in the ox; also, the whole hoof.
2. [*cap.*] The Devil; Clootie; — usually in the *pl.* *Burns.*

cloot′ie (klōōt′ĭ; klŏŏt′ĭ; *Scot.* klüt′ĭ), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A little hoof.
2. [*cap.*] The Devil. "Satan, Nick, or *Clootie*." *Burns.*

close (klōs), *a.*; CLOS′ER (-ẽr); CLOS′EST. [OF. & F. *clos*, L. *clausus*, p. p. of *claudere*, to shut, close; prob. fr. *sclaudere* and akin to G. *schliessen*, E. *slot* a bar, also to *clavicle*, *cloister*, *conclude*, *sluice*. Cf. CLAUSE.] **1.** Shut fast; closed; not open; tight; as, a *close* box.
From a *close* bower this dainty music flowed. *Dryden.*
2. Specif., *Eng. Law*, closed or sealed; — said esp. of writs or letters directed to particular persons for particular purposes and therefore not left open. Opposed to *patent*.
3. Narrow; confined; pent; as, a *close* alley; *close* quarters. "A *close* prison." *Dickens.*
4. Strictly confined; carefully guarded; as, a *close* prisoner; *close* confinement.
5. Out of the way of observation; secluded; secret; hidden. "He yet kept himself *close* because of Saul." 1 *Chron.* xii. 1. "Her *close* intent." *Spenser.*
6. Disposed to keep secrets; secretive; reticent. "For secrecy, no lady *closer*." *Shak.*
7. Oppressive; without motion or ventilation; stifling; causing lassitude; — said of the air, weather, etc.
8. Near, either in space, time, or thought; also, very near; immediately adjoining; — often followed by *to*.
Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall. *Mortimer.*
The thought of the Man of sorrows seemed a very *close* thing — not a faint hearsay. *G. Eliot.*
9. Having the parts near each other; dense; solid; compact, as applied to bodies; as, in *close* array; cloth of *close* texture; viscous; tenacious; not volatile, as applied to liquids; compressed or cramped; as, *close* writing.
The golden globe being put into a press, . . . the water made itself way through the pores of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*
10. Fitting tightly or exactly; as, "a *close* bonnet;" next to the bearing surface; short; as to cut grass or hair *close*. Fig.: Adhering strictly to a standard or original; exact; strict; as, a *close* translation. *Locke.*
11. Intimate; familiar; confidential. "So tender and so *close*." *Tennyson.*
12. Parsimonious; stingy. "A crusty old fellow, as *close* as a vise." *Hawthorne.*

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cloche. † CLUTCH.
clo′cher, *n.* A room or apartment. *Obs.*
clo-chette′ (klō-shĕt′), *n.* [F.] **1.** In the arts, any small bell-shaped ornament. **2.** A bell-shaped cover, such as the small glass cover used in serving delicate hot dishes.
clock, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cloccian*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To call or cluck, as a hen. **2.** To incubate or hatch.
clock, *n.* The cluck of a hen. *Obs. or Dial.*
clock, *v. i.* [OF. *clokier*, dial. form of OF. *clochier*, F. *clocher*.] To limp; to hobble. *Obs. & R.*
clock, *n.*, *or* **clock beetle**. The dor or other allied beetle.
clocked (klŏkt), *pret. & p. p.* of CLOCK, *v.*
clock error. = ERROR OF A [CLOCK.
clock golf. See under GOLF.
clock′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CLOCK, *v.*
clock′less, *a.* See -LESS.
clock line. The cord suspending the weights in a clock.
clock′mutch′ (klŏk′mŭch′), *n.* [D. *klap-muts*, a nightcap.] A kind of old-fashioned cap for women. *Dial. U. S.*
clock watch. A watch that strikes the hours in passing, as distinguished from a *repeater*.
clod, **clode**. † CLOUD.
clodde. † CLOD.
clod′der (klŏd′ẽr), *n.* A clot or clodded mass. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clod′der, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. CLOT.] To clot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clod′di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
clod′hop′ping, *n.* Farm work. *A nonce use.*
clod′pole′. Var. of CLODPOLL.
Clo′e. Var. of CHLOE.
cloes. † CLOTHES, CLOUGH.
clof, **cloff** (klŏf), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *klof* the fork of the legs, *klofi* clof.] A cleft or fork, as of the legs, of tree branches, or of hills. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clog′bag′. † CLOAK BAG.
cloge, **clogge**. † CLOG.
clogged (klŏgd), *pret. & p. p.* of CLOG, *v.*
clog′ger (klŏg′ẽr), *n.* A maker of clogs, or wooden soles for them. *Cant or Dial. Eng.*
clog′gi-ness (klŏg′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [CLOG, *v.*
clog′ging, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of
clog′had′, **clog′head′** (klŏg′ȧd), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *clogchas* belfry.] In Celtic antiquity, a stone tower usually cylindrical or nearly so; one of the "round towers of Ireland."
clogh′an. Var. of CLOCHAN.
cloghe. † CLOUGH.
cloiff. † CLOF, CLOFF.
cloine. † CLOWN, CLOYNE.
cloi′o-cho′a-nit′ic (kloi′ō-kō′ȧ-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλοιός collar + χοάνη funnel.] *Paleon.* Designating cephalopod shells having externally directed siphuncular funnels. Cf. MONOCHOANITIC.
cloise. Obs. or dial. var. of CLOSE.
clois′ter-al, *a.* Cloistral. *Rare.*
clois′terd. Cloistered. *Ref. Sp.*
clois′ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
cloistrere. † CLOISTERER.
clois′tress, *n.* A nun. *Rare.*
cloit (kloit), *v. i.* To fall heavily. *Scot.*
clok. † CLOAK, CLOCK.
cloke. † CLUTCH.
cloke. Archaic or rare var. of CLOAK.
clokke. † CLOCK. [of CLIMB.
clom. Obs. or dial. pret. & p. p.
clom, **clomme**. † CLUM.
clomb. Var. of CLOAM.
clomb (klōm), **clomb′en** (-'n). Archaic or dial. pret. & p. p. of CLIMB (for *climbed*).
clome. Obs. or dial. var. of CLIMB, CLOAM. [CLAMP.
clomp (klŏmp). Dial. var. of
clom′sen. † CLUMSE.
clom′sey. † CLUMSY.
clong. Obs. pret. of CLING.
clong′en. Obs. p. p. of CLING.
clooch. † CLUTCH.
cloof, **clufe** (klōōf; klŏŏf; klüf), *n.* [Icel. *klauf* cloven hoof.] Claw; hoof. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clook. † CLUTCH.
clooke. † CLEEK, CLOAK.
cloom (klōōm), *v. t.* [See CLOAM.] To close or plaster with glutinous matter. *Obs.*
cloor (klōōr). Dial. Eng. var. of CLOW, sluice.
cloos. † CLOSE.
cloose. Dial. var. of CLOW.
cloote. † CLOTE.
clooth. † CLOTH.
Cloot′ie's croft (klŏŏt′ĭz; klüt′ĭz). In Scotland, a piece of village land left untilled and uncropped by the inhabitants of most villages. It is traditional that such pieces were set apart as propitiatory gifts to the Devil. Cf. NO MAN'S LAND.
Clo′pas (klō′păs). *Bib.*
Clo-rin′da (klō-rĭn′dȧ), *n.* The heroine of the infidel army in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," unwittingly killed by Tancred, who loved her. [*Dial. Eng.*
clort (klôrt). Var. of CLART.
close. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CLOTHES.

13. Concise ; to the point ; compactly expressed.
Where the original is *close* no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*
14. Accurate ; careful ; precise ; attentive ; as, a *close* observer ; *close* reasoning.
15. *Phon.* Uttered with a relatively contracted opening of the mouth, as certain sounds of *e* and *o* in French, Italian, and German ; — contrasted with other sounds called *open*. In English ē is a *close* vowel, as compared with the *open* ă. Cf. NARROW, with which *close* is sometimes confused.
16. Closed to open or public competition or admission ; restricted as to membership, privileges, etc
17. Closed to hunters and fishermen ; — said of a period during which it is unlawful to take game or fish of specified kinds, or, in some jurisdictions, to have them in one's possession ; as, the *close* season for quail.
18. Nearly equal ; almost evenly balanced ; as, a *close* vote. " A *close* contest." *Prescott.*
19. Difficult to obtain ; as, money is *close*.
20. *Her.* **a** With wings folded to the body ; — said of a bird. **b** With the visor down ; — of a helmet.
Syn. — See NEAR, PARSIMONIOUS.
close bolt, *Brickmaking*, a wall or layer composed of bricks laid close together, as for the casing of a clamp. — **c. bolting**, *Brickmaking*, the stacking of bricks without leaving any spaces between them ; — opposed to *scintling*. Also, the bricks so stacked. — **c. borough**. See POCKET BOROUGH. — **c. breeding**. = INBREEDING. — **c. call**, a narrow escape. *Colloq.* — **c. column**, *Mil.*, a column of companies, or other subdivisions, in which the distance between them is less than the front of the companies, or other subdivisions, in line. — **c. communion**, communion in the Lord's Supper restricted to those who have received baptism by immersion. — **c. corporation**, a body or corporation which fills its own vacancies. Formerly many English towns were governed by such corporations. They are now unusual among business corporations. — **c.-coupled circuit**, *Elec.*, a compound circuit composed of a closed circuit and an open circuit directly joined together ; — opposed to a *loose-coupled circuit*, in which they are joined inductively as through an oscillation transformer. — **c. fertilization**, *Bot.*, in seed plants, fertilization of the ovules of a flower by pollen from the same flower ; — opposed to *cross-fertilization*. — **c. harmony**. *Music.* See HARMONY, 3 **c**. — **c. order**, *Mil.*, the normal formation in which soldiers are regularly arranged in line or column ; — distinguished from *extended order*. In the United States army the interval between men in a rank is 4 inches ; the distance between ranks is 40 inches in both line and column. — **c. plane**, *Math.*, a singularity of an algebraic surface, being a spinode plane that meets its consecutive spinode plane in a line not tangent to the residual curve. — **c. point**, *Math.*, a singularity on a cuspidal curve of an algebraic surface, where the curve does not touch the intersection of the surface with its tangent plane. *Rare.* — **c. port**, in England, a port situated up a river ; — opposed to an *outport*, on the coast. — **c. quarters**. **a** = CLOSE-FIGHTS. **b** Fig. : Immediate contact or close range. — **c. reach**, *Naut.*, a reach sailed close to the wind, but not *close-hauled* ; — opposed to a *free*, or *broad*, reach. — **c. reef**, *Naut.*, the last ordinary reef that can be put in a sail. Cf. BALANCE REEF. — **c. roaster**, a muffle, as one used in the manufacture of salt cake and hydrochloric acid. — **c. rolls**, *Eng. Law*, the rolls containing the records of the close writs. — **c. score**. *Music.* See OPEN SCORE. — **c. stitch**. = BUTTONHOLE STITCH. — **c. stress**. See STRESS, *n.*, 4. — **c. string**, in stair building, a string having its upper edge straight, and usually parallel with the lower edge, so that the outer ends of the steps are entirely inclosed. — **c. to the wind**, *Naut.*, with the head directed as nearly to the point from which the wind blows as it is possible to sail ; close-hauled ; — said of a vessel.
close (klōs), *adv.* **1.** In a close manner ; closely.
2. *Obs.* **a** Secretly ; darkly. **b** Completely ; quite. *Scot.*
close (klōz), *v. t.* ; CLOSED (klōzd) ; CLOS'ING (klōz'ĭng). [From CLOSE, *a.*] **1.** To stop, or fill up, as an opening ; to stop access to ; to shut ; as, to *close* the eyes ; to *close* a door.
2. To come or gather around ; to inclose ; encompass ; confine ; to cover in.
The depth *closed* me round about. *Jonah* ii. 5.
3. To bring to an end or period ; to conclude ; complete ; consummate ; as, to *close* a bargain.
One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryden.*
4. To bring together the parts of ; to unite ; to consolidate ; to make close ; as, to *close* the ranks ; — often with *up*.
5. *Shoemaking.* To put together the upper of (a boot, etc.)
6. *Naut.* To come close to ; as, to *close* the wind.
We . . . *closed* the admiral's ship. *Marryat.*
7. To foreclose. *Local, U. S.*
Syn. — CLOSE, END, CONCLUDE, FINISH, COMPLETE, TERMINATE may be used, with the exception of *complete*, both transitively and intransitively. CLOSE usually has latent in it the idea of action upon that which may be regarded as in some sense *open* (see SHUT) ; as, to *close* an account, a debate ; " As many lines *close* in the dial's center " (*Shak.*) ; "Recall those nights that *closed* thy toilsome days" (*Pope*) ; " Over ! the sweet summer *closes* " (*Tennyson*). END conveys a stronger sense of finality ; it frequently has implicit reference to a progress or development which is thought of as having been carried through ; as, " The harvest is past, the summer is *ended*, and we are not saved " (*Jer.* viii. 20) ; " If you are going to make a book *end* badly, it must *end* badly from the beginning " (*Stevenson*) ; " All 's well that *ends* well " (*Shak.*). CONCLUDE (cf. etym. with that of *close*) is a more formal term, and applies particularly to transactions, proceedings, or somewhat methodical writings ; as, " I shall *conclude* this essay upon laughter with observing that the metaphor of laughing . . . runs through all languages " (*Spectator*). FINISH implies that what one set out to do is done ; often, therefore, it denotes the completion of the final act in a process of elaboration (the " last " or " *finishing* touch ") ; as, " I have *finished* the work which thou gavest me to do " (*John* xvii. 4) ; " It wants but seventeen lines of having an end, I don't say of being *finished* " (*Gray*) ; " The last entire *finishing* and consummation of a good habit " (*Spectator*). COMPLETE implies the removal of all deficiencies ; as, " When Blondel paused about the middle, the king began the remainder, and *completed* it " (*T. Warton*). TERMINATE implies the setting of a limit in time or space ; as, " Ben Lomond *terminates* the view " (*D. Wordsworth*) ; " My philosophic walks were soon *terminated* by a shady bench " (*Gibbon*) ; a *termination* of hostilities was agreed on. See CEASE, WHOLE, EFFECT, LAST, TERMINATION.
to close a rivet, *Mech.*, to hammer or press it when in position so as to form a head on its taper end and thus securely connect the parts intended to be joined. — **to c. out**, to sell off ; to dispose of.
close (klōz), *v. i.* **1.** To come together or shut ; to unite or coalesce, as the parts of a wound, or parts separated.
What deep wounds ever *closed* without a scar ? *Byron.*
2. To come close or near ; to draw (about, around, in, in upon) ; to come up (with or on) ; hence, to grapple ; to engage at close quarters.
The Russian armies did not begin to *close* in very fiercely upon the Kalmucks. *De Quincey.*
They boldly *closed* in a hand-to-hand contest. *Prescott.*
3. To end, terminate, or come to a period ; as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.
4. To agree ; — followed by *on*, *upon*, *with*, or *in with*.
Would induce France and Holland to *close* upon some measures between them to our disadvantage. *Sir W. Temple.*
5. *Surv.* To give a closed figure when plotted, as a survey of a tract of land. See ERROR OF CLOSURE.
to close with the land, *Naut.*, to approach the land.
close (klōz), *n.* [From CLOSE, *v.*] **1.** Conclusion ; cessation ; ending ; end.
His long and troubled life was drawing to a *close*. *Macaulay.*
2. *Music.* The conclusion of a strain or period.
At every *close* she made, the attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden.*
3. Manner of shutting ; union of parts ; junction. *Obs.*
4. A grapple in wrestling.
Syn. — Conclusion, termination, cessation, end, ending, extremity, extreme.
close (klōs), *n.* [OF. & F. *clos* an inclosure, fr. *clos*, p. p. of *clore*. See CLOSE, *a.*] **1.** An inclosed place ; esp., a small piece of land surrounded by a wall, hedge, or fence of any kind; a court about or beside a building. Specif.: **a** A farmyard. *Dial. Eng.* **b** The precinct of a cathedral, abbey, etc.
Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons. *Macaulay.*
2. A narrow passage or entry leading from a street to a court and the houses within, or to the common stair of tenements. *Scot. & Local Eng.*
3. *Law.* A parcel of land in which a person has an interest involving at least a right of present possession, whether inclosed or not, an ideal boundary being there in legal fiction ; also, the interest itself, which will entitle the owner to an action of trespass for breach of the close.
4. A boundary or pale. *Obs.*
close'-bod'ied (klōs'bŏd'ĭd ; 87), *a.* **1.** Fitting the body exactly ; setting close, as a garment.
2. Close in grain or structure.
closed (klōzd), *pret. & p. p. & p. a.* of CLOSE, *v.* Specif. : **a** *Math.* Boundless and having no point (or element) that has an infinite coördinate ; — said of lines, surfaces, and extents of any number of dimensions. **b** *Weaving.* Noting a principle in shedding in which the warp threads are all placed level after the insertion of each pick of weft. *T. W. Fox.*
closed basin, *Phys. Geog.*, a district draining to some depression or lake within its area, from which water escapes only by evaporation. — **c. bundle**, *Bot.*, a vascular bundle in which the meristematic tissue is entirely converted into xylem and phloëm. Cf. OPEN BUNDLE. — **c. chain**. **a** See CHAIN, *n.*, 8. **b** *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms which is represented in the rational formula as a chain whose ends are joined, forming a ring ; — opposed to *open chain*. See BENZENE NUCLEUS, CYCLIC, 4. — **c. circuit**. *Elec. & Magnetism.* See CIRCUIT, *n.*, 8. — **c. figure**, *Math.*, a figure that divides an extent of degree one higher into two regions such that it is necessary in passing from one to the other to cross through the figure. — **c. form**, *Cryst.*, a form whose faces inclose a space, as an octahedron ; — opposed to *open form*, under OPEN, *a.* See FORM, *n.*, 3 **d**. — **c. fracture**. *Surg.* = SIMPLE FRACTURE. See FRACTURE. — **c. gentian**, a gentian of the eastern United States (*Gentiana andrewsii*) the corolla of which remains closed throughout the period of anthesis : — called also *blind*, or *barrel*, *gentian*, and *cloistered heart*. — **c. integral**, *Math.*, one whose path of integration is a closed curve, the extremes coinciding. — **c. oscillation circuit**, *Elec.*, an oscillation circuit including a condenser whose plates are apart a distance that is small compared with their linear dimensions ; — opposed to **open oscillation circuit**, in which this distance is relatively large compared with the dimensions of the plates or their equivalents. *J. A. Fleming.* — **c. pair**, *Kinematics*, a pair whose motion is completely defined. — **c. sea**, *Internat. Law*, a sea the waters of which are within the territorial waters, or separate jurisdiction, of one state ; a mare clausum ; — opposed to *open sea*. See TERRITORIAL WATERS. — **c. set**, *Math.*, a set that includes its first derived set. — **c. shop**, a shop that refuses to employ one or more classes of workmen ; esp., one closed to nonunion workmen. *U. S.* — **c. string**. = CLOSE STRING. — **c. syllable**, *Phon.*, a syllable ending in a consonant. — **c. system**, *Math.*, a system of elements such that any admissible combination of two or more will produce another element of the same system ; a group. — **c. tracing**, the tracing made by a point that returns upon and repeats its path, as in an indicator diagram.
closed'-coil', *a.* *Elec.* Designating, or pertaining to, a method of winding armatures in such a way that the coils are always connected on a closed circuit during the operation of the machine ; — opposed to *open-coil*.
closed-coil armature, an armature with a continuous closed winding, the commutator bars being connected to various points distributed along the winding. Cf. OPEN-COIL. See GRAMME RING, *Illust.*
close'-fer'ti-lize (klōs'-), *v. t.* *Bot.* To effect close fertilization of.
close'fist'ed (klōs'fĭs'tĕd ; -tĭd ; 7, 87), Stingy ; niggardly.
close'-grained' (-grānd' ; 87), *a.* Having fine and closely arranged fibers, crystals, or texture.
close'-hauled' (klōs'hôld'), *a.* *Naut.* Having the yards braced up sharp and sheets aft, if square-rigged, or with sheets hauled close, or flat, if fore-and-aft rigged, and sailing as nearly against the wind as the vessel will go.

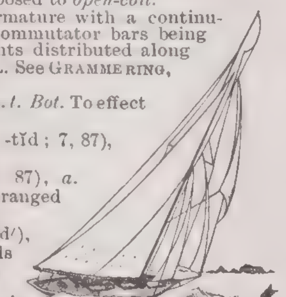

Close-hauled Sloop. The wind is supposed to be blowing in the direction of the arrow.

close'-herd' (klōs'hûrd'), *v. t.* To herd (cattle) in a close group. *West. U. S.*
close'ly (klōs'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a close manner.
2. Privately. *Obs.*
close'-mouthed' (-mouthd' ; -moutht' ; 87), *a.* Cautious in speaking ; uncommunicative.
close'ness, *n.* State or quality of being close.
Syn. — Narrowness, oppressiveness ; strictness, secrecy compactness, conciseness ; nearness, intimacy ; tightness stinginess ; literalness, fidelity.
clos'er (klōz'ẽr), *n.* One that closes ; specif. : **a** A boot closer. **b** *Masonry.* The last stone in a horizontal course, if smaller than the others, or a piece of brick finishing a course ; also, a piece of brick inserted in each alternate course to enable a bond to be formed by preventing two headers from exactly superimposing on a stretcher.
close'-reefed' (klōs'rēft' ; 87), *a.* *Naut.* Having all the reefs taken in ; — said of a sail. — **close'-reef'**, *v. t.*
clos'et (klŏz'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 7, 151), *n.* [OF. *closet* little inclosure, dim. of *clos*. See CLOSE an inclosure.] **1.** A room or apartment for retirement ; a small room for privacy.
When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet*. *Matt.* vi. 6.
2. A monarch's or potentate's private chamber for counsel or household devotions.
James called into his *closet* Arnold Van Citters *Macaulay.*
3. A cabinet or private repository for valuables or curiosities. *Archaic.*
4. A small apartment, or recess in the side of a room, for household utensils, clothing, etc.
5. A water-closet ; specif., the hopper of a hopper closet.
6. *Her.* A diminutive of the bar, of one half its width.
clos'et, *v. t.* ; CLOS'ET-ED ; CLOS'ET-ING. **1.** To shut up in or as in a closet ; to conceal. *Rare.*
2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.
He had been *closeted* with De Quadra. *Froude.*
clos'et, *a.* **1.** Secret ; private ; confidential ; as, *closet* sin.
2. Working in, or fitted for use or enjoyment only in, the closet, as the place of seclusion, private study, or speculation ; as, a *closet* reformer ; a *closet* drama
close'-wing' (klōs'wĭng'), *n.* Any moth of the family Crambidæ (which see).
clos'ing ma-chine' (klōz'ĭng). *Mach.* **1.** A machine that sews a lock stitch with two threads in heavy material.
2. *Rope Making.* A machine for " laying " or twisting the strands into rope.
Clos-trid'i-um (klŏs-trĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. κλωστήρ spindle + *-idium*.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of spindle-shaped bacteria, the most important of which, *C. pasteurianum*, possesses the power of fixing free nitrogen in the soil. **b** Syn. of BACILLUS. — **clos-trid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*
clo'sure (klō'zhûr; 250), *n.* [OF. *closure*, L. *clausura*, fr. *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which incloses or confines ; an inclosure, bound, or screen. *Shak.*
2. An intrenchment ; a fort. *Obs.*
3. Act of inclosing ; a closing or shutting ; as, the *closure* of a chink ; closed condition. Fig., agreement.
4. That which closes or shuts ; that by which separate parts are fastened or closed ; specif., *Ordnance*, in breechloading guns, the method, system, or device for closing the breech.
Without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever *Pope.*
5. A conclusion ; an end. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. *Parliamentary Practice.* A method of ending debate and securing an immediate vote upon a measure before a legislative body. It is similar in effect to *the previous question*. It was introduced in 1882 into the British House of Commons, where it is done by a motion that " the question be now put." The French word *clôture* was originally applied to this proceeding.
7. *Surv.* Act of closing. See CLOSE, *v. i.*, 5.
8. *Cricket.* Act or right of declaring an innings.
clo'sure, *v. t. & i.* ; CLO'SURED (-zhûrd) ; CLO'SUR-ING. *Parliamentary Practice.* To subject to, or make use of, a closure ; to end by closure, as a debate.
clot (klŏt), *n.* [ME. *clot* clod ; akin to D. *kloot* ball, G. *kloss* clod, dumpling, *klotz* block, Dan. *klods*, Sw. *klot* bowl, globe, *klots* block. Cf. CLOD, *n.*, CLEAT, CLUTTER to clot.] **1.** A mass ; a rounded lump ; esp., a soft, slimy concretion, as of blood ; a coagulum. " *Clots* of ropy gore." *Addison.*
2. A clod ; hence, a clodpoll. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. A hill. *Obs. & R.*
clot, *v. i.* ; CLOT'TED ; CLOT'TING. **1.** To break up clods. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To concrete, coagulate, or thicken, as soft or fluid matter by evaporation ; to become a clot or clod.
clot, *v. t.* **1.** = CLOD, 1. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To form into, or cover with, clots ; to stick together in clots ; to cause to coagulate ; to make into a slimy mass.
When lust . . .
Lets in defilement to the inward parts,
The soul grows *clotted* by contagion. *Milton.*
cloth (klŏth ; 205), *n.* ; *pl.* CLOTHS (clŏthz ; klŏths), except in the sense of garments, when it is CLOTHES (klōthz ; *colloq.* klōz). [ME. *clath*, *cloth*, cloth, garment, AS. *clāþ* ; akin to D. *kleed*, Icel. *klæði*, Dan. *klæde*, cloth, Sw. *kläde*, G. *kleid* garment, dress.] **1.** A pliable fabric woven, felted, or otherwise made from any filament ; commonly, fabric of woven cotton, woolen, or linen fiber, used for garments, etc. ; specif., a woolen fabric, — as distinguished from all others.
2. Specif. : **a** A tablecloth. **b** *Naut.* Canvas ; one of the breadths of canvas sewed together to make a sail. **c** The canvas for a painting. *Obs.* **d** *Theater.* A drop. **e** A piece of fabric of definite quantity. *Obs.*
3. The dress ; raiment ; also, a garment. *Obs.* See CLOTHES.
I 'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread. *Quarles*
4. The distinctive dress of any profession, esp. of the clergy ; hence, the clerical profession ; the clergy.
Appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their *cloth* ? *Macaulay.*
cloth of ac'ca (ăk'ȧ), a whole vestment of cloth of gold shot with sky blue. — **c. of estate** *or* **state**, a rich cloth forming a canopy and background to a throne or chair of state. — **c. of gold**, a fabric woven wholly or partly of threads of gold. — **c. of silver**, a cloth wholly or partly woven of silver thread.

close'-fights', *n. pl.* *Naut.* Barriers with loopholes, formerly erected on the deck of a vessel to shelter the men in a close engagement with an enemy's boarders ; — called also *close quarters*. *Obs. or Hist.*
close'-hand'ed, *a.* = CLOSE-FISTED. — **close'-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*
clos'en (klōs''n), *v. t.* To make close. *Rare.*
close'-sci'enc-es, *n.* *Bot.* The sweet rocket. *Dial. Eng. Obs.*
close'-stool' (klōs'-), *n.* A utensil to hold a chamber vessel, for the use of the sick and infirm.
close'-tongued (-tŭngd' ; 87), *a.* = CLOSE-MOUTHED.
closh (klŏsh), *n.* A disease in the feet of cattle.
closh, *n.* [Cf. D. *klossen* to play at bowls.] An (unidentified) obsolete game with a ball or bowl.
clospe. † CLASP.
closse. † CLOSE.
clos'set. † CLOSET.
clos'ter. † CLUSTER.
clos'ter, *n.* [L. *clostrum* for *claustrum*.] A cloister. *Obs.*
clos'tre. † CLOSTER, CLUSTER.
‖**Clos' Vou'geot'** (klō' vōō'zhō'). A kind of Burgundy wine ; — so called from the vineyard or inclosure (clos) in the commune of Vougeot. See BURGUNDY.
clot. Dial. var. of CLOTE.
clot'bur' (klŏt'bûr'), *n.* [*clote* + *bur*.] **a** The burdock. *Dial. Eng.* **b** = COCKLEBUR.
clote. † CLOT.
clote (klōt), *n.* [AS. *clāte* : cf. G. *klette*.] **a** = CLOTBUR **a**. *Obs.* **b** Any of several other plants, as cleavers, butterbur, coltsfoot, the yellow pond lily, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
Clo'ten (klō'tĕn), *n.* In Shakespeare's " Cymbeline," Cymbeline's loutish, boastful, and villainous stepson, rejected by Imogen.
cloth. † CLOTHE.
cloth, *v. t.* **a** To make into cloth. *Obs.* **b** To line or cover with cloth. *Rare.*

clothe (klōth), *v. t.*; CLOTHED (klōthd) or CLAD (klăd); CLOTH'ING (klōth'ĭng). [ME. *clathen, clothen*, AS. *clāðian, clǣðan* (from pret. & p. p. of the latter comes *clad*). See CLOTH.] **1.** To put garments on; to cover with clothing; to dress.
2. To provide with clothes; as, to feed and *clothe* a family.
Drowsiness shall *clothe* a man with rags. *Prov.* xxiii. 21.
3. To don (as clothing). *Obs.*
4. Fig.: To cover or invest as if with a garment; as, to *clothe* one with authority or power.
Language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts.*
His sides are *clothed* with waving wood. *J. Dyer.*
5. *Naut.* To rig, as a vessel or a mast.
to clothe on *or* **upon**, to cover; to invest. *Archaic.*
clothe, *v. i.* To dress, or to wear clothes. *Rare.*
Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak.*
clothes (klōthz; *colloq.* klōz), *n. pl.* [See CLOTH.] **1.** Covering for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture; — a general term for whatever covering is worn, or is made to be worn, for decency or comfort.
She . . . speaks well, and has excellent good *clothes*. *Shak.*
If I may touch but his *clothes*, I shall be whole. *Mark* v. 28.
2. The covering of a bed; bedclothes.
Syn. — Garments, dress, clothing, apparel, attire, vesture, raiment, garb, costume, habit, habiliments.
clothes'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* A frame on which to hang clothes or household linen, as for airing.
clothes'line' (-līn'), *n.* A rope or wire on which clothes are hung to dry.
clothes moth. Any of several small yellowish or buff-colored tineid moths, whose larvæ eat woolen goods, furs, feathers, etc. The common species is *Tinea pellionella*, the larva of which makes, and lives in, a portable tubular case of its food material fastened together with silk. Another injurious species, *T. biselliella*, is distinguished by the entire absence of markings on the wings. Its larva does not form a case. See CARPET MOTH.

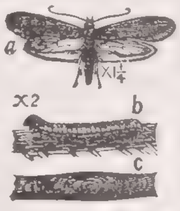

Common Clothes Moth (*Tinea pellionella*). *a* Adult Moth; *b* Larva; *c* Portable Case of larva, made of woolen fibers.

clothes'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* A forked piece of wood, or a small spring clamp, used for fastening clothes on a line.
clothes'press' (-prĕs'), *n.* A receptacle for clothes, as a chest or wardrobe.
cloth'ier (klōth'yẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes cloths; one who dresses or fulls cloth. *Hayward.*
2. One who sells cloth or clothes, or who makes and sells clothes.
cloth'ing (klōth'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering.
As for me, . . . my *clothing* was sackcloth. *Ps.* xxxv. 13.
2. Livery; a livery corporation. *Obs.*
3. *Naut.* Sails; esp., the bowsprit rigging.
4. The art or process of making cloth. *Obs.*
5. = CLEADING, 2.
6. = CLOTHING WOOL. *Australia.*
7. (*pron.* klŏth'ĭng). *Mach.* = CARD CLOTHING.
clothing wool. A fine, close, short-stapled wool. *Australia.*
cloth measure. A measure formerly used for cloth, in which the standard yard was divided into four quarters, or the ell into five quarters, of four nails each.
Clo'tho (klō'thō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλωθώ, lit., the spinner, fr. κλώθειν to spin.] *Class. Myth.* The youngest of the three Fates. See FATE.
cloth paper. A coarse glazed paper used in pressing and finishing woolen cloths.
cloth plate. In a sewing machine, the metal plate through which the needle passes and on which the work rests.
cloth stitch. *Pillow Lace.* A stitch resembling weaving used to fill in a pattern; — called also *whole stitch*.
cloth wheel. **1.** A grinding or polishing wheel covered with cloth charged with an abrasive or polishing material.
2. In some sewing machines, a serrated feed wheel projecting through the cloth plate and moving intermittently.
cloth yard. The yard used in measuring cloth, now the standard yard of 36 inches.
clot'tage (klŏt'āj), *n.* *Med.* The closure of a passage, as the ureter, by a blood clot.
clot'ted (klŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151), *p. p.* & *p. a.* from CLOT, *v. t.*
clotted cream, cream prepared in clotted form, esp. in Devonshire, by scalding the milk during the rising process.
clot'ter (-ẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [From CLOT.] To concrete into lumps; to clot. "*Clottered* blood." *Chapman.*
clo'ture' *or* ‖ **clô'ture'** (klō'tür'), *n.* [F. *clôture.*] Closure; specif.: **a** *Ordnance.* = CLOSURE, 4. **b** *Parliamentary Practice.* = CLOSURE, 6.
cloud (kloud), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *clūd* a rock or hillock, the application arising from the frequent resemblance of clouds to rocks or hillocks in the sky or air.] **1.** A visible assemblage of particles of water or ice, formed by the condensation of vapor in the air; a fog or mist or haze suspended, generally at a considerable height, in the air; also, the material of which these masses are composed. The chief varieties of clouds are *cirrus, cumulus, stratus, nimbus, cirro-stratus, cirro-cumulus*, and *cumulo-stratus* (see these terms).
I do set my bow in the *cloud*. *Gen.* ix. 13.
2. A mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust, resembling vapor. "A thick *cloud* of incense." *Ezek.* viii. 11.
3. A dark or opaque vein or spot on a lighter or transparent material, as in marble; also, a similar spot of any shade or color against a different ground; hence, a blemish or defect; as, a *cloud* upon one's reputation; a *cloud* on a title.
4. That which has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect; that which temporarily overshadows, obscures, or depresses; as, a *cloud* of sorrow; a *cloud* of war.
5. A great crowd or multitude; a vast collection. "So great a *cloud* of witnesses." *Heb.* xii. 1.
6. A large, loosely knitted head scarf.
cloud on title, *Law*, a defect in the owner's title to a piece of land arising from a written instrument, a judgment, or an order of court, purporting to create an interest in or lien upon the land and therefore impairing the marketability of the owner's title, though it be shown to be invalid by evidence. Such an instrument invalid upon its face does not create a cloud on title. The cloud may be removed by equity proceedings or by legislation. — **in the clouds**, in the realm of fancy and imagination; beyond reason. — **to be under a cloud**, to be under suspicion or in disgrace; to be in disfavor.
cloud (kloud), *v. t.*; CLOUD'ED; CLOUD'ING. **1.** To overspread or hide with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is *clouded*.
2. To darken or obscure, as if by hiding or enveloping with a cloud; hence, to render gloomy or sullen.
Be not disheartened, then, nor *cloud* those looks. *Milton.*
Nothing *clouds* men's minds and impairs their honesty like prejudice. *M. Arnold.*
3. To blacken; sully; stain; tarnish; damage; — esp. used of reputation or character.
I would not be a stander-by to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so. *Shak.*
4. To mark with, or darken in, veins or spots; to variegate with colors; as, to *cloud* yarn.
And the nice conduct of a *clouded* cane. *Pope.*
clouded sulphur. See SULPHUR, the butterfly. — **c. tiger**, a handsome cat (*Felis macrocelis*) of the East Indies and southern Asia. Its body is about three and a half feet long, brownish gray, marked with stripes, spots, and rings.
cloud, *v. i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds; — often used with *up*.
Worthies, away! The scene begins to *cloud*. *Shak.*
cloud'age (-āj), *n.* Mass of clouds; cloudiness. *Rare.*
A scudding *cloudage* of shapes. *Coleridge.*
cloud'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A raspberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*) of north temperate regions, bearing large white flowers and edible, amber-colored fruit.
cloud'-built', *a.* Built of, or in, the clouds; airy; unsubstantial; imaginary. *Cowper.*
cloud'-burst', *n.* A sudden copious rainfall, as if the whole cloud had been precipitated at once.
cloud'-capped' (-kăpt'), *a.* Having clouds about the top or peaks; reaching to the clouds.
cloud'ing, *n.* A cloudy marking or appearance; as: **a** A mottled appearance given to ribbons and silks in the process of dyeing. **b** A diversity of colors in yarn, recurring at regular intervals.
cloud'land' (kloud'lănd'), *n.* The realm of visionary hypothesis or uncertain speculation; also, the realm of poetic imagination.
cloud'less, *a.* Without a cloud; clear; bright. — **cloud'less-ly**, *adv.* — **cloud'less-ness**, *n.*
cloud'-ring', *n.* *Meteor.* A ring of clouds; specif., the nearly permanent belt of clouds along the equator.
cloud'y (kloud'ĭ), *a.*; CLOUD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CLOUD'I-EST. [From CLOUD, *n.*] **1.** Consisting of, or pertaining to, a cloud or clouds.
As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended. *Ex.* xxxiii. 9.
2. Overcast with clouds; clouded; as, a *cloudy* sky.
3. Confused; indistinct; obscure; dark; lacking clearness or luster. "A *cloudy* diamond." *Boyle.*
Cloudy and confused notions of things. *Watts.*
4. Marked with veins or spots, as marble.
5. Clouded by gloom, anxiety, or ill temper. *Shak.*
Cloudy Bay cod, an ophidioid fish (*Genypterus blacodes*). *New Zealand.* — **c. swelling**, *Med.*, a form of degeneration in the tissues of various organs, as the liver, the kidneys, or the heart, marked by swelling, a cloudy appearance, and disintegration of the tissue elements into minute granules.
clough (klŭf; klou), *n.* [ME. *clough, cloghe, clou, clewch*, AS. (assumed) *clōh*; prob. akin to G. *klinge* ravine.] A cleft in a hill; a ravine; a narrow valley.
clout (klout), *n.* [AS. *clūt* a little cloth, piece of metal; cf. Sw. *klut*, Icel. *klūtr* a kerchief; perh. akin to *clot*.] **1.** A patch of cloth, leather, etc.; any piece of cloth; shred; rag; fragment. *Archaic or Dial.*
His garments, naught but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinned and patched was. *Spenser.*
A *clout* upon that head where late the diadem stood. *Shak.*
2. Swaddling clothes; — chiefly in *pl.* *Archaic or Dial.*
3. A cloth of pins or needles. *Obs.*
4. The center of the butt at which archers shoot; also, an arrow that hits the mark.
A' must shoot nearer or he 'll ne'er hit the *clout*. *Shak.*
5. An iron plate on an axletree or other wood to keep it from wearing; a washer.
6. A blow, as with the hand. *Colloq. or Dial.*
clout, *v. t.*; CLOUT'ED; CLOUT'ING. [ME. *clutien, clouten*, to patch. See CLOUT, *n.*] **1.** To cover with cloth, leather, or other material; to bandage, patch, or mend, with a clout.
And old shoes and *clouted* upon their feet. *Josh.* ix. 5.
2. To put (on, in, or to), as a patch. *Obs.*
3. To guard with an iron plate, as an axletree; also, to stud with nails, as a timber, or a boot sole.
4. To join or patch up clumsily.
If fond Bavius vent his *clouted* song. *P. Fletcher.*
5. To give a blow to; to strike. *Colloq. or Dial.*
The . . . queen of Spain took off one of her chopines and *clouted* Olivarez about the noddle with it. *Howell.*
6. *Agric.* = 4th BAG.
clouted brogues, patched brogues; also, brogues studded with nails.
clout, *n.* [ME. *clut*; cf. E. *clot*, D. *kluit* clod.] **1.** A clod; hence, a loutish or clownish person. "Being no Felice, lout and *clout*." *R. Browning.*
2. *pl.* Clotted cream; curds of cream. *Obs.*
clout'ed (klout'ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151), *p. a.* Clotted; — in the phrase *clouted cream*.
clout nail. A kind of wrought-iron nail having a large flat head, for fastening clouts to axletrees, studding timber, etc.
clove (klōv), *pret.* & *archaic p. p.* of CLEAVE.
clove hitch, *Naut.*, a kind of knot. See KNOT, 1. — **clove'-hitch'**, *v. t.*
clove, *n.* [Cf. AF. *clou*, LL. *clavus.*] A weight for wool, cheese, etc., equal to seven or eight, or sometimes ten pounds. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clove, *n.* [AS. *clufe* an ear of corn, a clove of garlic; cf. *clēofan* to split, E. *cleave.*] One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb, as in garlic and other species of *Allium*. Those of the shallot are eaten like onions.
clove, *n.* [D. *kloof.* See CLEAVE, *v. t.*] A cleft; gap; ravine; — rare exc. as part of a proper name; as, Stony *Clove*. *U. S.*
clove, *n.* [ME. *clow*, fr. F. *clou* nail, *clou de girofle* a clove, lit. nail of clove, fr. L. *clavus* nail (in LL. also a certain weight).] The word was influenced by It. *chiovo* clove, nail, fr. L. *clavus*. The clove was so called from its resemblance to a nail. So in D. *kruidnagel* clove, lit. *herb nail* or *spice nail*. Cf. CLOY.] The dried flower bud of a myrtaceous tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*), native of the Moluccas, but widely cultivated, used whole or ground as a very pungent aromatic spice; also, these buds collectively or ground. Cloves are extensively used in cookery and the oil obtained from them is used in perfumery manufacture and in medicine. Also, the tree which yields cloves.
clove, *v. t.* To spice with cloves; to stick with cloves.
clove bark. **a** The bark of the wild clove or bayberry of the West Indies (*Pimenta acris*). **b** = CULILAWAN.
clove cassia. The bark of a Brazilian lauraceous tree (*Dicypellium caryophyllatum*) with the odor of cloves. It is used for mixing with other spices.
clo'ven (klō'v'n), *p. p.* & *p. a.* from CLEAVE, *v. t.*
cloven foot *or* **hoof**, the sign of devilish character, Satan being often represented with cloven hoofs; — used esp. in "to show the *cloven hoof*," that is, to betray malice or evil intent through attempted disguise.
clo'ven-foot'ed, *a.* **1.** Having the foot divided or cleft into two or more parts; — said esp. of the artiodactyl ungulates, as the ox and sheep, and opposed to *solid-hoofed*. Each division of the foot represents a digit and bears a hoof or nail. The hoofs themselves are not cloven, but often fit together so as to resemble a single divided hoof.
2. Having the toes but slightly or not at all connected by a web; — said of certain birds. *Obsoles.*
clove nutmeg. A lauraceous tree of Madagascar (*Ravensara aromatica*); also, its fruit, which resembles a nutmeg, but contains acrid seeds. The foliage is used as a spice.
clove pink. Any variety of *Dianthus caryophyllus* having a rich, clovelike fragrance.
clo'ver (klō'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *claver, clover*, AS. *clǣfre*; akin to LG. & Dan. *klever*, D. *klaver*, G. *klee*. Sw. *klöfver.*] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Trifolium*. Clovers are low herbs with trifoliolate leaves and flowers in dense heads. Among the numerous species are many valuable forage and bee plants, mostly natives of Europe, but widely cultivated elsewhere, as the white clover, red clover, alsike, crimson clover, buffalo clover, etc. They are also called *trefoils*.
2. Any of several other plants of the same family (Fabaceæ); — usually with an attributive; as, sweet *clover* (*Melilotus*); bush *clover* (*Lespedeza*); prairie *clover* (*Petalostemon*), etc.
in clover, in very pleasant circumstances. *Colloq.*
clover broom rape. A European broom rape (*Orobanche minor*) parasitic on clover roots. It is naturalized in the eastern United States.
clover dodder. A common European dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*) naturalized in the United States, infesting clover, thyme, and other low plants; — called also *thyme dodder* and *ailweed*.
clo'vered (klō'vẽrd), *a.* Covered with growing clover.
clover fern. Any plant of the genus *Marsilea*, one of the fern allies. It has four cloverlike leaflets.
clover hay worm. The larva of a small pyralid moth (*Asopia costalis* or allied species), often destructive to clover hay.

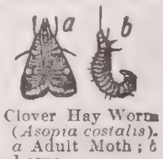

Clover Hay Worm (*Asopia costalis*). *a* Adult Moth; *b* Larva.

clo'ver-leaf' midge. A small dipterous fly (*Cecidomyia trifolii*) whose larvæ develop on the leaves of clover, folding together the halves of the leaflets.
clover mite. A very small reddish mite (*Bryobia pratensis*) living on grass, clover, various trees, and other vegetation. In the middle United States it often enters houses in large numbers and is called *house mite*.
clo'ver-root' bor'er (bōr'ẽr). A small beetle (*Hylesinus trifolii*) of the family Scolytidæ, which bores into the roots of clover.
clo'ver-seed' midge. A small dipterous fly (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*) which infests the heads of red and white clover, destroying the seed.
clo'ver-sick', *a.* Incapable of yielding profitable crops of clover, as a result (apparently) of continued culture of clover on the same land or the presence of a clover disease in the soil. — **clo'ver-sick'ness**, *n.*

Clover Mite Female. × 15.

clover sorrel. A yellow-flowered sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*); — called also *sour grass*. *Australia.*
clover weevil. A small weevil (*Apion apricans* or allied species) that destroys the flower heads and seeds of clover.
clow (klou), *n.* [ME. *clowse* (misunderstood as a pl.), AS. *clūs, clūse*, inclosure, narrow passage, LL. *clusa* (cf. SLUICE). *Orf. E. D.*] **1.** An outfall sluice for water from a tidal river after it has deposited its sediment on flooded land.
2. A floodgate, as for a lock, a water mill, etc.

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cloth brown. See DYE.
clothe. ✝ CLOTH.
cloth'er. ✝ CLOTHIER.
cloth'er (klŏth'ẽr). Obs. or dial. var. of CLOTTER.
clothes louse. = BODY LOUSE.
clothes screen. = CLOTHES-HORSE. [clothe. *Rare.*]
cloth'i-fy (klōth'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To
Clo'thilde' Sou'pert' (klō'tēld' sōō'pẽr'). [F.] A variety of polyantha rose, having clusters of blush-white flowers.
cloth imperial. = IMPERIAL, *n.*, 5. *Obs.*
cloth oil. = WOOL OIL.
cloth prover. A magnifying glass used in counting the weft threads in cloth. *Oxf. E. D.*
cloth red. See DYE.
cloth shearer. One who shears cloth and frees it from superfluous nap. [like.]
cloth'y (klŏth'ĭ). *a.* Cloth-
cloth'-yard' shaft. An arrow of the length of a cloth yard; — a conventional epithet in ballad literature for an arrow of the English longbow.
clotony. ✝ GLUTTONY.
clot'pate'. ✝ CLODPATE.
clot'pole', clot'poll'. ✝ CLODPOLL.
clots. Var. of CLOTE.
clotte. ✝ CLOT.
clot'ty (klŏt'ĭ), *a.* Clotted or inclined to clot.
clo'ture', *v. t.* & *i.* = CLOSURE, *v.*
clot'weed', *n.* [*clote* + *weed*.] The cocklebur.
clou. ✝ CLOUGH.
clouche. ✝ CLUTCH.
clouch. Obs. p. p. of CLUTCH.
cloud'-com-pel'ler, *n.* Zeus; — an epithet. — **cloud'-com-pel'ling**, *a.*
cloud'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
cloud grass. A Spanish grass (*Agrostis nebulosa*) with a light feathery panicle, cultivated for dried bouquets. [CLOUDY.]
cloud'i-ly (kloud'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
cloud'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cloud'let, *n.* See -LET.
cloud rack. *Meteor.* = RACK, *n.*
cloud'scape', *n.* [Cf. LANDSCAPE.] A view of clouds. *R.*
cloud'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **clou'é'** (klōō'ā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Studded with nails.
clough (klōōf). Dial. Eng. var. of CLOFF, CLOW, *n.* & *v.*
clought. ✝ CLOUT.
cloughte. Obs. p. p. of CLUTCH.
cloumben. Obs. p. p. of CLIMB.
cloumse. ✝ CLUMSE.
cloung. Obs. p. p. of CLING.
clour. ✝ CLOWRE.
clour (klōōr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **a** A bump on the head made by a blow; also, the blow itself. **b** A dint. — **clour**, *v. t.*
clouse. ✝ CLOW.
clout, *n.* = CLOUT NAIL.
Clout, Col'in (kŏl'ĭn klout'). See COLIN CLOUT.
clout'er, *n.* One who clouts.
clout'er-ly, *a.* [From CLOUT a patch.] Clumsy; awkward. Also *adv.* *Obs.*
clove. ✝ CLAW.
clove carnation. = CLOVE PINK.
clove cinnamon. = CLOVE CASSIA. [currant.]
clove currant. The buffalo
clove gillyflower. Clove pink.
clove hitch. See KNOT, *n.*
clove hook. A clip hook.
clo'vene (klō'vēn), *n.* [*clove* the spice + *-ene*.] *Chem.* A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, which is derived indirectly from caryophyllene. It is a liquid boiling at 262° C.
clo'ven-hoofed' (klō'v'n-hōōft'), *a.* = CLOVEN-FOOTED, 1.
clove oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
clove pepper. Allspice. *Dial. Eng.* [BROOM.]
clover broom. = INDIGO
clo'ver-ley', -lay' (-lā'), *n.* A field reaped of a clover crop, and ready to be plowed for some other crop. *Dial. Eng.*
clove'-root', *n.* The herb bennet.
clover tree. A Tasmanian goodeniaceous tree (*Goodenia latifolia*). [WORM.]
clover worm. = CLOVER HAY
clo'ver-y (klō'vẽr-ĭ), *a.* Like or abounding in clover.
clove'wort' (klōv'wûrt'), *n.* *Obs.* **a** A crowfoot. **b** The herb bennet.

D E F G H I J K L M

clown (kloun), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *klunni* a clumsy, boorish fellow, North Fries. *klönne* clown, Sw. dial. *klunn* log, Dan. *klunt* log, block.] **1.** One who works upon the soil; a rustic; a churl.

The *clown*, the child of nature, without guile. *Cowper.*

2. A man of coarse nature and manners; an awkward fellow; an ill-bred person; a boor.

3. The fool or buffoon in a play, circus, etc.

The *clown* shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickle o' the sere. *Shak.*

clown, *v. i.*; CLOWNED (klound); CLOWN'ING. To act as a clown; to play the clown; — often with *it.*

Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed. *B. Jonson.*

clown'age (-āj), *n.* Behavior or manners of a clown.
clown'er-y (-ēr-ĭ), *n.* Clownishness; buffoonery.
clown'ish, *a.* Of or resembling a clown, or characteristic of a clown; boorish.
Syn. — Coarse, rough, clumsy, awkward, ungainly; rude, uncivil, ill-bred, rustic, untutored. See BOORISH.
— **clown'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **clown'ish-ness**, *n.*

clow'ring (klou'rĭng), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *clār* a level surface?] *Stonecutting.* The chipping off of a face of stone with a pick or wedge-shaped chisel so as to bring it nearly to a plane.

cloy (kloi), *v. t.*; CLOYED (kloid); CLOY'ING. [OF. *cloer* to nail up, F. *clouer*, fr. OF. *clo* nail, F. *clou*, fr. L. *clavus* nail; or shortened from earlier *accloy*. Cf. CLOVE the spice.] **1.** To nail; hence, to prick or pierce with or as with a nail. *Obs.*

He never shod horse but he *cloyed* him. *Bacon.*

2. To fill or choke up; to stop up; to clog. *Obs.*

The duke's purpose was to have *cloyed* the harbor by sinking ships, laden with stones. *Speed.*

3. To glut, or satisfy, as the appetite; satiate; surfeit.

[Who can] *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shak.*
He sometimes *cloys* his readers instead of satisfying. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See SATIATE.

club (klŭb), *n.* [ME. *clubbe, clobbe*; cf. Icel. *klubba, klumba*, club, *klumbufōtr* a clubfoot, Sw. *klubba* club, Dan. *klump* lump, G. *klumpen* clump, *kolben* club, and E. *clump.*] **1.** A heavy staff of wood, usually tapering, and wielded with the hand as a cudgel.

But make you ready your stiff bats and *clubs*;
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shak.*

2. Hence: **a** A weapon of wood, wood and stone, or metal, for delivering rough blows; a war club. Cf. BOOMERANG, MACE, POGAMOGGAN. **b** A stick or bat used in various games with a ball, as the crook-headed stick used in golf.

3. a *Zoöl.* A club-shaped part, esp. the enlarged terminal part of the antennæ of many insects. **b** *Bot.* One of the claviform receptacles in clavariaceous fungi. **c** *Hort.* Clubroot.

4. A club-shaped tail or knot in which men's hair was gathered behind, — a late 18th-century fashion.

5. *Naut.* **a** A light spar to which the foot of a gaff topsail is bent to extend its spread beyond the gaff and to improve its set. **b** A small spar at the after part of the foot of a staysail or jib, to which the sheet is attached. By spreading the foot and cloths it makes the sail set down flatter.

6. [Cf. the Spanish name *bastos*, and Sp. *bastón* staff, club.] Any card of the suit of cards having a figure like the trefoil or clover leaf. *pl.* The suit of cards having such figure.

7. A combination or union into a mass; an aggregate. *Obs.*

8. A joint charge or expense, or any person's share of it; a contribution to a common fund. *Obs.*

They laid down their *club.* *L'Estrange.*

9. A jointly supported social meeting, as at a tavern, etc.; a periodical social meeting of a society.

10. An association of persons for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, politics, good-fellowship, etc., esp. one jointly supported and meeting periodically. Membership is usually conferred by ballot, and carries the privilege of exclusive use of a club building or apartment.

He [Goldsmith] was one of the nine original members of that celebrated fraternity which has sometimes been called the Literary *Club*, but which has always disclaimed that epithet, and still glories in the simple name of the *Club.* *Macaulay.*

11. The building or apartment occupied by a club; club house, building, rooms, or the like.

Syn. — See ASSOCIATION.

the Club, *Eng. Hist.*, a faction of the Scotch Whigs which opposed King William III.

club, *v. t.*; CLUBBED (klŭbd); CLUB'BING. **1.** To beat with or as with a club.

2. To gather or combine into a clublike mass or body.

3. To unite for a common end, or contribute to a common stock; as, to *club* exertions.

4. To raise or defray by a proportional assessment; as, to *club* the expense.

5. *Mil.* To throw, or allow to fall, into confusion; as, to *club* a battalion. *Chiefly Eng.*

to club a musket, *Mil.*, to turn the breech uppermost, so as to use it as a club.

club, *v. i.* **1.** To form a club; to combine for the promotion of some common object; to unite.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubbed* into a dream. *Dryden.*

2. To pay an equal or proportionate share of a common charge or expense; to pay (for something) by contribution.

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Clubbed for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

3. To cluster into a mass instead of scattering; — said of fired shot or of the gun fired. *Rare.*

4. *Naut.* To drift in a current with an anchor down to insure control; — usually with *down.*

club'ba-ble, club'a-ble (klŭb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable for membership in a club; sociable. *Colloq.* — **club'ba-bil'i-ty, club'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Colloq.*

clubbed (klŭbd), *a.* **1.** Shaped like a club; grasped like, or used as, a club; as, a *clubbed* bayonet.

2. *Bot. & Hort.* Affected with the disease clubroot.

3. *Hort.* Having an enlarged fleshy base; — said of the stem of an apple.

club'ber (klŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who clubs.
2. A member of a club. *Rare.* *Massinger.*

club'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Rude; clownish. *Obs.*
2. Disposed to club together; as, a *clubbish* set.

club'foot' (-fŏŏt'), *n.* [*club* + *foot.*] **1.** *Med.* **a** (*pl.* CLUBFEET) A short, distorted foot. **b** The deformity, usually congenital, which such a foot exhibits; talipes.
2. *Bot.* = CLUBROOT.

club'foot'ed (-fŏŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having a clubfoot.

club fungus. Any fungus of the family Clavariaceæ.

club'hand' (klŭb'hănd'), *n.* *Med.* A short, distorted hand; also, the deformity exhibited by such a hand.

club'haul' (-hôl'), *v. t.* *Naut.* To put (a vessel) on the other tack, when in danger of going into irons, by dropping the lee anchor as the vessel's head comes to the wind and hauling on a hawser from the lee quarter to the anchor until the vessel pays off on the other tack, then cutting the hawser. Clubhauling is done only in an extreme emergency.

club law. 1. Government by violence; lynch law. *Addison.*
2. *Card Playing.* A rule in loo that when clubs are trumps no player may pass or resign his hand.

club'link' (-lĭŋk'), *n.* *Naut.* A link of peculiar shape having two eyes, through the lower of which passes the bolt of a shackle attached to the ring of an anchor, while the upper links with the end link of a chain cable.

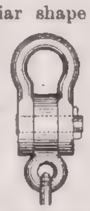
Clublink.

club moss. Any plant of the genus *Lycopodium* or of the family Lycopodiaceæ; a lycopod; — from the club-shaped strobiles in which the sporangia of some species are borne. See LYCOPODIUM.

club palm. Any plant of the genus *Tælsia.*

club'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* *Bot.* A common disease of cabbages and related plants, due to a myxomycete or slime fungus (*Plasmodiophora brassicæ*) which develops swellings on the roots, causing their decay.

club'-rush', *n.* **a** The cat-tail or reed-mace. **b** Any sedge of the genus *Scirpus.*

club'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Enlarged gradually at the end.

club skate. A skate with a light metal frame made to fasten to the shoe by means of clamps or screws.

club topsail. *Naut.* A gaff topsail having its foot bent on a *club* (which see). It is often of great size and is used principally upon yachts.

cluck (klŭk), *v. i.*; CLUCKED (klŭkt); CLUCK'ING. [Cf. G. *glucken, glucksen*, LG. *klukken*, Dan. *klukke*; all prob. of imitative origin. Cf. CLOCK to cluck.] **1.** To make the noise, or utter the call, of a brooding hen.

2. To produce a click or clicks as an element of speech. See CLICK, *n.*, 3.

clucking hen, the limpkin. *Colloq., Jamaica.*

cluck, *v. t.* **1.** To call together, or call to follow, as a hen does her chickens.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,
Has *clucked* thee to the wars. *Shak.*

2. To cause to make a sound resembling or accompanied by a cluck.

I had a strong fit of shuddering, which *clucked* my teeth together. *Stevenson.*

cluck, *n.* **1.** The call of a hen to her chickens.
2. *Phonetics.* = CLICK, *n.*, 3.

clue (klōō; 243), *n.* [See CLEW, *n.*] A ball of thread; thread for a guide; corner of a sail, etc. See CLEW.

clue, *v. t. & i.* To roll up; to haul by a clue, etc. See CLEW.

clum'ber (klŭm'bẽr), *n.* [From an estate of the Duke of Newcastle.] A kind of field spaniel, with short legs and stout body. Clumbers are chiefly white, with yellow ears, and weigh from 35 to 65 pounds.

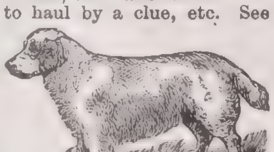
Clumber Spaniel.

clump (klŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *klomp* lump, G. *klump, klumpen*, Dan. *klump*, Sw. *klump*; perh. akin to L. *globus*, E. *globe.* Cf. CLUB.] **1.** An unshaped piece or mass, as of wood; a heap; a lump.

2. A cluster; a group; a thicket.

A *clump* of shrubby trees. *Hawthorne.*

3. The compressed clay of coal strata.
4. A thick extra sole on a shoe for rough wear.
5. *Print.* = SLUG. *British.*

6. *Bacteriol.* An aggregation or mass of bacteria in a quiescent condition. See AGGLUTINATION, 5.

clump (klŭmp), *n.* A heavy tramping sound.

clump, *v. t.*; CLUMPED (klŭmpt); CLUMP'ING. To arrange in a clump or clumps; to cluster; to group. *Blackmore.*

clump, *v. i.* **1.** To tread clumsily and noisily.

Pendragon and the butcher's boy went *clumping* past. *Stevenson.*

2. *Bacteriol.* To form clumps.

clump block. *Naut.* A short, thick, strongly made block with a thick metal sheave, having a large opening in proportion to its length.

clump boot. A heavy boot with a thick double sole.

clump'ish, *a.* Somewhat clumpy; heavy and clumsy. "*Clumpish* barges." *Century Mag.*

clumps (klŭmps), *n.* A game in which two "clumps," or groups, of players try to discover, by questions to be answered by either "yes" or "no," a word or thing previously selected by two persons, one from each group.

clump'y (klŭm'pĭ), *a.* [From CLUMP, *n.*] Composed of clumps; shapeless; clumplike; also, abounding in clumps.

clum'sy (klŭm'zĭ), *a.*; CLUM'SI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); CLUM'SI-EST. [Cf. ME. *clumsed* benumbed, *clumsen* to be benumbed, Icel. *klumsa* lockjaw, Sw. dial. *klummsen* benumbed with cold. Cf. 5th CLAM; 1st CLAMP.] **1.** Stiff or benumbed, as with cold. *Obs.*

2. Without skill or grace; wanting dexterity, nimbleness, or readiness; stiff; awkward, as if benumbed; unwieldy; unhandy; hence, ill-made, misshapen, or inappropriate; as, a *clumsy* person; a *clumsy* workman; *clumsy* fingers; a *clumsy* gesture; a *clumsy* excuse.

But thou in *clumsy* verse, unlicked, unpointed,
Hast shamefully defied the Lord's anointed. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See AWKWARD.

clunch (*dial.* klōōnsh), *n.* [Cf. D. *klont* lump, and E. CLUMP.] **1.** *Obs. or Dial.* **a** A clump or lump. **b** A lout; a boor. **c** A hand; esp., a clumsy hand.
2. Indurated clay.
3. One of the harder beds of the English Lower Cretaceous. It is a limestone, and is sometimes used as a building stone, but weathers easily.

clunch, *a.* Lumpy; stiff, as clay. *Obs. or Dial.*

clung (klŭng), *a.* [Prop. p. p. fr. ME. *clingen* to shrivel. See CLING, *v. i.*] *Archaic or Dial.* **1.** Shrunken or shriveled; collapsed from emptiness; also, stiff and clinging, as clay; toughened, as by drought or damp.
2. Sullen.

Clu'ni-ac (klōō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A monk of the reformed branch of the Benedictine Order, founded in 910 at Cluny (or Clugny) in France. — **Clu'ni-a-cen'sian** (-ȧ-sĕn'shȧn), **Clu'nist**, *n.* — **Clu-nis'i-an** (klōō-nĭz'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

clunk (klŭŋk), *n.* [Of imitative origin; cf. Norw. & Sw. *klunk* gulp, *klunka* to gurgle.] A sound such as is made when a cork is quickly drawn from a bottle, or when liquid flows intermittently from a bottle. — **clunk**, *v. i.*

Clu'ny' lace (klü'nē'). [From *Cluny*, France.] **a** A style of net lace in which the patterns, generally conventionalized bird, animal, and flower forms, are darned upon a square-net background. **b** A modern guipure lace usually of geometric design.

Clu'pe-a (klōō'pē-ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *clupea* a small river fish.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical herrings.

Clu-pe'i-dæ (klōō-pē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of soft-finned teleost fishes, mostly marine or anadromous in habits, including the herrings, sardines, shad, menhaden, etc.; the herring family. They have a narrow, compressed body and forked tail. The mouth is narrow, the teeth are small or wanting, the gill rakers long, and the scales usually readily detachable. — **clu'pe-id** (klōō'pē-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **clu'pe-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'; klōō-pē'-), *a.*

clu'pe-oid (klōō'pē-oid), *a.* [*Clupea* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or resembling the herring family. — *n.* A clupeoid fish.

Clu'si-a (klōō'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Charles de Lécluse (Latinized *Clusius*), French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs typifying the family Clusiaceæ, and embracing numerous Central and South American species. Many are epiphytic climbers, the stems enveloping and ultimately smothering their hosts. They have coriaceous, opposite leaves, and large white, yellow, or pink flowers. Some, as *C. rosea*, yield medicinal resins. See WAXFLOWER, WILD FIG.

Clu'si-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Hypericales) distinguished from Hypericaceæ chiefly by the presence of oil glands. Many yield useful timber; the resins of *Clusia*, *Garcinia*, *Calophyllum*, etc., afford pigments; the fruits of *Garcinia* and *Mammea* are important. The family includes about 25 genera and 300 species of wide distribution in tropical regions. — **clu'si-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

clus'ter (klŭs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *cluster, clyster*; cf. LG. *kluster.*] **1.** A number of things of the same kind growing together; a bunch.

Her deeds were like great *clusters* of ripe grapes,
Which load the branches of the fruitful vine. *Spenser.*

2. A mass or clot. *Obs.*

3. A number of similar things collected together or lying contiguous; group; as, a *cluster* of islands; a star *cluster.*

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clow. † CLOUGH, CLOVE.
clow, *v. t.* = CLOY. *Obs.*
clowche. † CLUTCH.
clowd. † CLOUD.
clowe. † CLAW, CLEW, CLOVE.
clowe-gilofre, clowgelofre, *n.* [See 5th CLOVE; GILLYFLOWER.] Spice clove. *Obs.*
clowen. Obs. pret. pl. of CLEAVE.
clow'er. † CLOWRE.
clowgh. † CLOUGH.
clown'heal', *n.* The hedge nettle (*Stachys palustris*).
clown'i-cal, *a.* Clownish. *Obs.*
clown's allheal. = CLOWNHEAL.
clown'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
clown's lungwort. a The common mullein. **b** The toothwort (*Lathræa squamaria*).
clown's mustard. The candytuft *Iberis amara.*
clown's spikenard. = PLOWMAN'S SPIKENARD.
clown's treacle. Garlic.
clown's woundwort. = CLOWNHEAL.
clowre, *n.* Grassy ground; turf; sod. *Obs.*
clowrys. † CLOWRE.
clowse. † CLOW.
clowte. † CLOUT.
clowze. † CLOW.
cloy. † CLY.
cloy, *v. t.* To stroke with the claw. *Obs. & R.*
cloyd. Cloyed. *Ref. Sp.*
cloyed, *pret. & p. p.* of CLOY. — **cloy'ed-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
cloy'er, *n.* One that cloys.
cloy'er, *n.* *Obs.* *Thieves' Slang.* **1.** One who intrudes for a share of a young sharper's profits. **2.** A thief; a cutpurse.
cloy'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Shak.*
cloy'ment, *n.* Satiety. *Obs.*
cloyne, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *cluignier* to wink, blink.] To take by fraud. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To deceive; cheat. *Obs.* — **cloyn'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
cloyshe. † CLOSH.
cloy'some, *a.* See -SOME.
cloyt. Var. of CLOIT. *Scot.*
cloze. Close, *v.* *Ref. Sp.*
cloz'et. Closet. *Ref. Sp.*
clo'zure. Closure. *Ref. Sp.*
C. L. S. C. *Abbr.* Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
club'bing, *n.* = CLUBROOT.
club'bish-ly, *adv.* Rudely. *Obs.*
club'bism (klŭb'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. — **club'bist**, *n.*
club'bock (-ŭk), *n.* The spotted blenny. *Local, British.*
club'by, *a.* Sociable; companionable; clubbable. *Colloq.*
club compass. See COMPASS, *n.*
clubd. Clubbed. *Ref. Sp.*
club'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
club'fist' (-fĭst'), *n.* A heavy fist; hence, a brutal fellow. *Obs.* — **club'fist'ed**, *a.*
clubfoot moss. = CLUB MOSS.
club grass. a Any European grass of the genus *Corynephorus*; — so called from the club-shaped awns. **b** = CLUB-RUSH **b**.
club'house', *n.* A house occupied by a club.
Club'i-on'i-dæ (klŭb'ĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κλέος glory + βιοῦν to live.] *Zoöl.* A family of tube-weaving spiders of terrestrial habits, closely related to the Drassidæ. — **club'i-on'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
club'man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. **1.** A man armed with a club; specif., in *Eng. Hist.*, one of certain bodies of men so armed, who took part in the Civil War of the 17th century. **2.** A member of a club; a man given to club life.
club'-ris'er (klŭb'rīz'ẽr), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* = CLUBMAN, 1.
club'room', *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.
club sandwich. A sandwich of toast, chicken (or turkey), lettuce, and bacon (or ham).
club shell. A shell of the genus *Cerithium* or allied genera. They are elongate and tapering.
club'start', *n.* [*club* + *start* a tail.] The stoat. *Local, Eng.*
club'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [Cf. CLUBSTART.] The stoat. *Local, Eng.*
club'ster, *n.* = CLUBMAN, 2.
club woman, or **club'wom'an**, *n.* A woman belonging to a club or given to club life.
clucche. † CLUTCH.
cluche. † CLUTCH.
clucht. Clutched. *Ref. Sp.*
cluck'er, *n.* An oyster injured or killed by freezing or otherwise. It sounds hollow when struck. *Local, U. S.*
cluck'ies (klŭk'ĭz), *n.* The wild red columbine. *Dial. U. S.*
cluckt. Clucked. *Ref. Sp.*
clud (klōōd). Obs. or Scot. var. of CLOUD.
clude. † CLOUD.
cludi. † CLOUDY.
cluf. Clough. *Ref. Sp.*
clufe. Var. of CLOOF. *Eng.*
cluff (klōōf), *n.* A cuff. *Dial.*
cluik, cluke. † CLUTCH.
clum, *n.* Silence. Also, *interj.*, "Mum!" *Obs.*
clum. Obs. or dial. pret. and p. p. of CLIMB.
clum, clumme, *a.* Silent; glum. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clum, *v. t.* [Cf. CLAM to clutch.] To clutch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clum'ben. Obs. p. p. of CLIMB.
clumb'sie. † CLUMSY.
clump'er, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. G. *klümpern* to clod. See CLUMP, *n.*] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** To form into clumps or masses. **2.** To patch or put together clumsily.
clump'er (klŭm'pẽr; klōōm'pẽr), *n. & v.* Lump. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clump'er-ton, *n.* [Cf. CLUMP.] A clown; a rustic. *Obs.*
clump'-head' grass. The wool grass. *Local, U. S.*
clumpse, clumps (klŭmps; klōōmps), *a.* Obs. or dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of CLUMSE.
clumse (*dial.* klōōms), *v. i.* [Cf. CLUMSY.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* To be or grow numb. — *v. t.* To daze.
clumse, *a.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Benumbed; stolid; also, lazy. **2.** Gruff; plain-spoken.
clum'si-ly (klŭm'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of CLUMSY.
clum'si-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Clum'sy, Sir Tun'bel-ly (tŭn'bĕl-ĭ klŭm'zĭ). A mean, boorish toady in Vanbrugh's "The Relapse," and in Sheridan's adaptation of it, "A Trip to Scarborough."
clunch'fist', *n.* A clenched fist; hence, a miser. *Obs.*
clung (klŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of CLING.
clung, *v. i.* To cling. *Obs.*
clun'ter (*dial.* klōōn'tẽr), *n. & v.* [Cf. *clumper*, also Fries. *klunter.*] **1.** Lump. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Clatter. *Dial. Eng.*
Clu'ny' tap'es-try (klü'nē'). A stout thick fabric of wool and silk, used esp. for hangings, etc.
clu'pe-ine (klōō'pē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in**. [From CLUPEA.] *Chem.* A protamine contained in the spermatozoa of the herring, perhaps identical with salmine.
clupien. † CLEPE.
cluppe. † CLIP.
Clu'ri-caune (klōō'rĭ-kôn), *n.* An Irish elf, corresponding to the English Puck, or Robin Goodfellow.
cluse. † CLOW.

4. A number of individuals grouped together or collected in one place; a crowd; a mob.

We loved him; but, like beasts
And cowardly nobles, gave way unto your *clusters*,
Who did hoot him out o' the city. *Shak.*

5. *Apiculture.* A number of bees clinging together so as to form a solid mass.

clus′ter (klŭs′tẽr), *v. i.*; CLUS′TERED (-tẽrd); CLUS′TER-ING. To grow in clusters or assemble in groups; to gather or unite in a cluster or clusters.

His sunny hair
Cluster'd about his temples, like a god's. *Tennyson.*

clus′ter, *v. t.* **1.** To collect into a cluster or clusters; to gather into a bunch or close body.

Or from the forest falls the *clustered* snow. *Thomson.*

2. To furnish or cover with clusters; — in *p. p.*

cluster cup. *a* An æcium; — so called from its shape. *b* The æciostage of a rust fungus.

clus′tered (klŭs′tẽrd), *p. a.* Formed in or as in clusters.
clustered column, *Arch.*, a column composed, or apparently composed, of several columns collected together. — **c. Solomon's-seal.** = FALSE SOLOMON'S-SEAL.

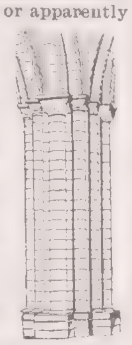

Clustered Column.

cluster fig. An East Indian fig (*Ficus glomerata*) with tapering leaves and small clustered fruit. The bark is astringent. It is sometimes planted as a shade tree.

cluster fly. A fly (*Pollenia rudis*), related to the house fly but of sluggish habits, often found in houses, esp. in spring and fall.

cluster pine. A pine (*Pinus pinaster*) of southern Europe. It is of handsome pyramidal form, and is much cultivated, esp. in England. The light brown glossy cones are borne in clusters.

clus′ter-y (klŭs′tẽr-ĭ), *a.* [From CLUSTER, *n.*] Growing in, or full of, clusters; like clusters.

clutch (klŭch), *n.* [Cf. CLETCH.] A nest complement of eggs or a brood of chicks; a cletch.

clutch, *v. t.* To hatch, as chickens.

clutch, *v. t.*; CLUTCHED (klŭcht); CLUTCH′ING. [ME. *clucchen*, AS. *clyccean*.] **1.** To close tightly; to clinch.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand. *Shak.*

2. To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand, hands, or claws; — often fig.; as, to *clutch* power.

A man may set the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual grasp. *Collier.*
Is this a dagger which I see before me . . . ?
Come, let me *clutch* thee. *Shak.*

clutch, *v. i.* To reach (at something) as if to grasp; to catch or snatch; — often followed by *at*.

Clutching at the phantoms of the stock market. *Bancroft.*

clutch, *n.* [ME. *cloche*, *cloke*, claw. See CLUTCH, *v.*] **1.** A claw or talon; — chiefly in *pl.*

2. A claw, talon, or hand in the act of grasping firmly; — used esp. in *pl.*, and often fig. for power, esp. of one who is rapacious or cruel; as, in the *clutches* of a usurer.

I must have . . . little care of myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

3. A gripe or clinching with or as with the fingers or claws; seizure; grasp. "The *clutch* of poverty." *Cowper.*

An expiring *clutch* at popularity. *Carlyle.*

4. *Mach.* *a* A coupling for connecting two working parts, as shafts or a shaft and a pulley, permitting either to be thrown at will into or out of gear with the other, as by moving a lever. The two principal types of clutch are the *friction clutch* (which see) and the *claw clutch*, in which jaws or claws interlock when pushed together. *b* An engine crosshead. *Rare.*

5. Any device for gripping an object, as at the end of a chain or tackle.

6. *Naut.* = CRUTCH.

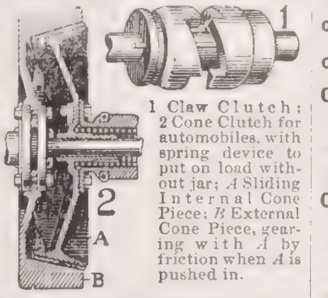

1 Claw Clutch; 2 Cone Clutch for automobiles, with spring device to put on load without jar; *A* Sliding Internal Cone Piece; *B* External Cone Piece, gearing with *A* by friction when *A* is pushed in.

clut′ter (klŭt′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. CLOTTER, CLOT.] **1.** A clotted mass. *Obs.*

2. A confused collection; hence, crowded confusion; disorder; as, the room is in a *clutter*.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge, overgrown pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange.*

3. Clatter; confused noise.

clut′ter, *v. t.*; CLUT′TERED (-ẽrd); CLUT′TER-ING. [Cf. CLOT, *n.*] **1.** To crowd together in disorder; to fill or cover with things in disorder; to throw into disorder; to disarrange; as, to *clutter* a room; — often with *up*, intensive.

2. To clot or coagulate, as blood. *Obs.*

clut′ter, *v. i.* **1.** To run together in knots or confused crowds; to run with disorder.

2. To make a confused noise; to bustle.

It [the goose] *cluttered* here, it chuckled there. *Tennyson.*

3. To speak confusedly or inarticulately; to jumble words.

4. To clot or coagulate, as blood. *Obs.*

Clydes′dale (klīdz′dāl), *n.* One of a breed of heavy draft horses originally from Clydesdale, Scotland. They are about sixteen hands high and usually brown or bay.

Clydesdale terrier. One of a breed of small silky-haired terriers related to, but smaller than, the Skye terrier, having smaller and perfectly erect ears.

cly′er (klī′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *klier* gland; as adj., scrofulous.] *Veter.* *a* A scrofulous tumor of the ox found esp. in the region of lymphatic glands, and produced by infection with the tubercle bacillus; — called also *wen*. *b* *pl.* The diseased condition characterized by such tumors.

Clym′e-ne (klĭm′ē-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλυμένη.] *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Oceanus, mother of Atlas and Prometheus.

Cly-me′ni-a (klī-mē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Clymene*.] *Paleon.* A genus of primitive Devonian ammonites with comparatively simple sutures and internal siphuncle.

clyp′e-al (klĭp′ē-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the clypeus.
clypeal suture, *Zoöl.*, the suture behind the clypeus of an insect, separating it from the epicranium.

Clyp′e-as′ter (-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [NL.; L. *clypeus* shield + *aster* star.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sea urchins typical of the Clypeastridea. The body is thick, the margin entire and imperforate, and the lower surface flat with a depression about the mouth. Some species attain a large size.

Clyp′e-as-trid′e-a (-ăs-trĭd′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of sea urchins having a central mouth with jaws, the body usually flattened and disklike (often with marginal notches or perforations), and petal-shaped ambulacral areas on the upper surface. It includes the cake urchins, sand dollars, etc.

clyp′e-ate (klĭp′ē-āt) } *a.* [L. *clypeatus*, p. p. of *clypeare*
clyp′e-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) } to arm with a shield, fr. *clypeus*, *clipeus*, shield.] *Biol.* *a* Shaped like a round buckler or shield; scutate. *b* *Zoöl.* Furnished with a clypeus, or with a shieldlike plate or process.

clyp′e-i-form′ (-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [L. *clypeus* shield + *-form*.] Shield-shaped; clypeate.

clyp′e-o- (klĭp′ē-ō-). Combining form for *clypeus*.

clyp′e-ole (klĭp′ē-ōl), *n.* Also **cly-pe′o-la** (klĭ-pē′ō-lȧ); *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL. *clypeola*, fr. L. *clypeolum* a small shield.] *Bot.* *a* A sporophyll. *Obs.* *b* Now, specif., one of the shield-shaped sporophylls composing the fertile spike in *Equisetum*. — **clyp′e-o-late** (klĭp′ē-ō-lāt; klĭ-pē′-), *a.*

clyp′e-us (klĭp′ē-ŭs), *n.* [L. *clypeus*, *clipeus*, a round shield.] **1.** *Archæol.* *a* A large round shield with its outer face convex and the inner concave. *b* A shield-shaped disk, dedicated in a temple or hung up in a private house, usually with sacred or ancestral meaning, — a survival of the early habit of so dedicating a battle shield.

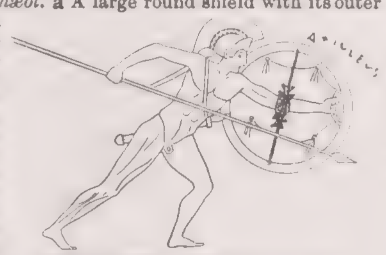

Achilles bearing a Clypeus and Spear.

2. *Bot.* A black disklike tissue formed about the mouth of the perithecia in certain ascomycetous fungi.

3. *Zoöl.* A plate or shield of the anterior median part of an insect's head. It usually bears the labrum. See EPISTOME.

clys′mi-an (klĭz′mĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. κλύσμα a place washed by the waves, fr. κλύζειν. See CLYSTER.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by, a deluge or inundation.

clys′mic (-mĭk), *a.* Washing; cleansing.

clys′ter (klĭs′tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλυστήρ, fr. κλύζειν to wash off or out; akin to Goth. *hlūtrs* pure, G. *lauter*: cf. F. *clystère*.] *Med.* A liquid injected into the lower intestine; an injection; an enema.

clys′ter, *v. t.*; CLYS′TERED (-tẽrd); CLYS′TER-ING. To treat with clysters.

clyster pipe *or* **tube.** A pipe or tube used for rectal injections.

Cly′tem-nes′tra, **Cly′tæm-nes′tra** (klī′tĕm-nĕs′trȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλυταιμνήστρα.] *Gr. Myth.* Half sister of Helen and wife of Agamemnon. During Agamemnon's absence at Troy she takes Ægisthus as paramour and with him plots and carries out Agamemnon's assassination. She is eventually slain by Orestes. Cf. ORESTEIA.

Cly′ti-e (klĭsh′ĭ-ē; klĭ′tĭ-ē; *commonly* klī′tē) *or* **Cly′ti-a** (klĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλυτίη.] *Class. Myth.* An ocean nymph who pined away for love of Apollo and was changed into the heliotrope. The myth doubtless has reference to that flower's turning toward the sun, which, as Helios, was identified with Apollo.

Clytie knot (klī′tē). In hair dressing, a loose, low coil at the back of the head, like the knot on the head of the bust of Clytie by G. F. Watts.

cne′mi-al (nē′mĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. κνήμη the tibia.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to the shin or shin bone.
cnemial crest *or* **ridge**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a crestlike ridge on the front proximal part of the tibia, especially developed in certain birds, as loons and grebes, in which it extends above the knee into a long **cnemial process**.

cne′mis (nē′mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κνημίς a legging, κνήμη the tibia.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The shin, or the tibia.

cni′cin (nī′sĭn), *n.* The crystalline bitter principle of the blessed thistle (*Cnicus benedictus*). It is used in intermittent fevers, and as a tonic and emetic.

Cni′cus (nī′kŭs), *n.* [L., also *cnecus*, a thistlelike plant, Gr. κνῆκος.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants. *C. benedictus*, the blessed thistle (which see), is the only species. Various species of *Carduus* (see CARDUUS) are sometimes referred to this genus.

cni′da (nī′dȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CNIDÆ (nī′dē). [NL., fr. Gr. κνίδη nettle, sea nettle.] *Zoöl.* A nematocyst.

Cni-da′ri-a (nī-dā′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CNIDA.] *Zoöl.* A group equivalent to Cœlenterata, sometimes excluding the Ctenophora.

cni-da′ri-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to cnidæ or the Cnidaria. — *n.* One of the Cnidaria.

Cnid′i-an (nĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cnidus; as, the *Cnidian* Aphrodite, or Venus of Cnidus (see VENUS). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cnidus.

cni′do-blast (nī′dō-blăst), *n.* [*cnida* + *-blast*.] *Zoöl.* A cell which develops a cnida.

cni′do-cil (-sĭl), *n.* [*cnida* + L. *cilium* eyelash.] *Zoöl.* A minute process of a cnidoblast, which when touched is believed to cause the projection of the stinging thread.

cni′do-phore (-fōr), *n.* [*cnida* + *-phore*.] *Zoöl.* A part or organ that bears cnidæ. — **cni-doph′o-rous** (nī-dŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.*

co-, *pref.* [See COM-.] A form of *com-*. In Latin it occurred before vowels, *h*, and *gn*. In English *co-* has become a living formative, and as such is no longer subject to the Latin usage, but may occur indifferently before vowels or consonants. *Co-* signifies in general *with*, *together*, *in conjunction*, *jointly*, and is used:

1. With verbs; as, *co*sustain, to sustain jointly; *co*adjust, to adjust mutually; *co*öperate; *co*exist, etc.

2. With participles, adjectives, and adverbs; as, *co*adapted, adapted one to the other; *co*eval, of the same age; *co*extensive; *co*equal; *co*extensively; *co*equally, etc.

3. *a* With nouns in general, often importing rights or liabilities which are *legally joint* or *in common*; as, *co*education, *co*adventure, *co*eternity, *co*indication, *co*portion, *co*inheritance. *b* With nouns of agency, office, or occupation in particular: *fellow*; as, *co*author, *co*partaker, *co*regent, *co*debtor, *co*legatee, *co*trustee, *co*surety, etc.

4. *a* In mathematics, to indicate the *corresponding function of the complement* of an arc or angle, as in *co*sine, *co*tangent, etc., or, in hyperbolic functions, multiplied by the imaginary *i*. *b* In astronomy, to indicate the *complement* of the declination, latitude, etc., that is, the difference between 90° and the declination, latitude, etc., as in *co*declination, *co*latitude, etc.

co′a-cer′vate (kō′ȧ-sûr′vāt; kō-ăs′ẽr-), *v. t.* [L. *coacervatus*, p. p. of *coacervare* to heap up.] To heap up; to pile. *Rare.* — **co-ac′er-va′tion** (kō-ăs′ẽr-vā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

co′a-cer′vate (kō′ȧ-sûr′vāt; kō-ăs′ẽr-vāt), *a.* [L. *coacervatus*.] Piled up; collected into a crowd. *Rare.* *Bacon.*

coach (kōch), *n.* [F. *coche*, fr. G. *kutsche*, fr. Hung. *kocsi*, fr. *Kocs* a village in Hungary.] **1.** A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, having doors in the sides, and generally a front and a back seat inside, and an elevated seat in front for the driver. *Coaches* vary in form and capacity. *Stage coaches* and *tallyho coaches* often have three or more seats inside, each for two or three persons, and seats outside.

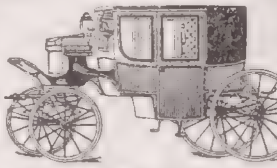

One form of Coach.

2. *Naut.* A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck, usually occupied by the captain. *Obs.*

3. *a* A special tutor who assists in preparing a student for examination. *b* An instructor in athletics, often a professional; as, a rowing or a football *coach*; — commonly distinguished from the *trainer*, who looks after the health and condition of athletes. *Colloq.*

4. *Railroads.* A first-class passenger car, as distinguished from a drawing-room car, sleeping car, etc.; sometimes, loosely, any passenger car.

5. A tame horse, ox, etc., used as a decoy for wild cattle. *Australia.*

coach, *v. t.*; COACHED (kōcht); COACH′ING. **1.** To convey in, seat in, or provide with, a coach. *Pope.*

2. To prepare for public examination, or for an athletic or other contest, by private instruction; to train or direct by special instruction. *Colloq.*

I *coached* him before he got his scholarship. *G. Eliot.*

3. *Baseball.* To direct the movements of (a base runner). See COACHER, 3.

coach, *v. i.* To go in a coach; — sometimes with *it*. *Colloq.*

coach box. The seat of a coachman.

coach dog. One of a breed of dogs trained to accompany carriages; the Dalmatian dog. They resemble a pointer, having short, smooth hair, and are white with small black or liver-colored spots.

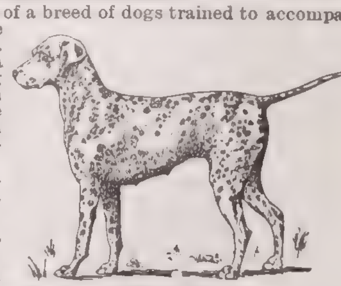

Coach Dog.

coach′ee′ (kōch′-ē′), *n.* **1.** An obsolete carriage, shaped like a coach, but longer, open in front, and having two seats

clus′ter-ber′ry, *n.* The mountain cranberry. *Local, U. S.*
clus′terd. Clustered. *Ref. Sp.*
cluster fir. = CLUSTER PINE.
clus′ter-fist′, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A clumsy-fisted fellow; a boor. **2.** A close-fisted fellow; a miser.
clus′ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CLUSTER. — **clus′ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*
clut. † CLOUT.
clutch′-fist′, *n.* *Obs.* A miser. — *a.* Miserly. — **-fist′ed**, *a.* *Obs.*
clute (*Scot.* klüt). Obs. or Scot. var. of CLOOT, CLOUT.
clutie. † CLOUT.
Clut′ter-buck, Captain Cuth′bert (kŭth′bẽrt klŭt′ẽr-bŭk). A retired officer, the imaginary editor of Scott's "The Abbot," "The Monastery," and "The Fortunes of Nigel."
clut′terd. Cluttered. *Ref. Sp.*
clut′ter-er, *n.* One that clutters.
clut′ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
clut′ter-y (klŭt′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Inclined to be stormy; rainy. *Dial. Eng.*
cluve. Var. of CLOOF, hoof, claw.
[steal. *Thieves' Cant.*
cly (klī), *v. t.* To seize; to
cly, *n.* A pocket. *Thieves' Cant.*
cly′ack. Var. of CLIACK. *Scot.*
cly′fak′er (-fāk′ẽr), *n.* A pickpocket. — **-fak′ing** (-fāk′ĭng), *n.* *Thieves' Cant.*
clymat. † CLIMATE.
clype (klīp), *v. t. & i.* To tell secrets; tattle; gossip. *Scot.*
clype, *n.* Gossip. *Scot.*
clype, *n.* An ill-favored fellow. *Obs. Scot.*
Clyp′e-as-troi′da (klĭp′ē-ăs-troi′dȧ), **-troi′de-a** (-dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CLYPEASTRIDEA. — **-as′troid** (-ăs′troid), *a. & n.*
clyp′e-o-lar (klĭp′ē-ō-lȧr; klĭ-pē′ō-), *a.* [L. *clypeolum* a small shield.] Like a small shield.
‖ **Cly′pe-us So′bi-es′ki-i** (klĭp′ē-ŭs sō′bĭ-ĕs′kĭ-ī). [NL., shield of Sobieski.] *Astron.* = SCUTUM.
clyre. Var. of CLYER.
clys′sus, *n.* [LL.] *Alchemy & Old Chem.* A quintessence or efficacious principle. *Obs.*
cm. *Abbr.* Centimeter.
C. M., *or* **c. m.** *Abbr.* Causa mortis; Certificated Master or Mistress; Chirurgiæ Magister (L., Master in Surgery); Church Missionary; common meter; Corresponding Member; cras mane (L., to-morrow morning); carat métrique [F., metric carat).
c/m. *Abbr.* Call of more (*Stock Exchange*); centimeter.
C. M. D. *Abbr.* Common meter double.
cmdg. *Abbr.* Commanding.
C. M. G. *Abbr.* Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
cml. *Abbr.* Commercial.
CMP. *Abbr.* Compromise; — as used on the tape of stock tickers.
C.M.S., *or* **c.m.s.** *Abbr.* Church Missionary Society; cras mane sumendus (L., to be taken to-morrow morning).
CN. *Abbr.* Consolidate, consols; — on the tape of stock tickers.
c. n. *Abbr.* Cras nocte (L., to-morrow night).
C/N. *Abbr.* Circular Note (*Banking*); credit note (*Commerce*).
cn-. For obsolete forms in *cn-*, see those in KN-.
cnafe. † KNAVE.
cnape. † KNAPE.
cnave. † KNAVE.
cnawe. † KNOW.
cnede. † KNEAD.
cneht. † KNIGHT.
cne′ma-poph′y-sis (nē′mȧ-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κνήμη tibia + ἀπόφυσις apophysis.] *Zoöl.* The cnemial process.
cne-mid′i-um (nē-mĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κνήμη the tibia.] *Zoöl.* The lower part of the crus of a bird's leg, bare of feathers in most wading birds.
Cne′mi-or′nis (nē′mĭ-ôr′nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κνημίς a legging + ὄρνις bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of a very large flightless goose of New Zealand which became extinct within comparatively recent time.
cneolen. † KNEEL.
Cne′o-ra′ce-æ (nē′ō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CNEORUM. — **cne′o-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Cne-o′rum (nē-ō′rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κνέωρον a nettle.] *Bot.* A genus of small shrubs of the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands, constituting the family Cneoraceæ (order Geraniales). They have yellow flowers and tricarpellary fruits.
cneow. † KNEE.
cnew. Obs. pret. of KNOW.
cnewlen. † KNEEL.
cni′do-cell (nī′dō-sĕl), *n.* [*cnida* + *cell*.] *Zoöl.* A nematocyst.
cni-do′sis (nī-dō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κνίδωσις an itching, fr. κνίδη a nettle.] = URTICARIA.
Cni′dus (nī′dŭs). *Bib.*
cnif. † KNIFE.
cniht. † KNIGHT.
cnipperdoling. † KNIPPERDOLLING.
cnoke. † KNOCK.
cnotte. † KNOT.
cnowe. † KNOW.
c. n. s. *Abbr.* Cras nocte sumendus (L., to be taken to-morrow night).
co. † COE.
co. Short for COVE. *Obs. Cant.*
co′. † QUOTH.
Co., *or* **co.** *Abbr.* Cobalt (no period, *Co*); colon; company; county.
c. o. *Abbr.* Care of; compte ouvert (F., open account).
C. O. *Abbr.* Colonial Office; Commanding Officer; Criminal Office; Crown Office.
C/O. *Abbr.* Cash Order (*Banking*).
c o. *Abbr.* Carried over (*Bookkeeping*); care of.
co′a-bode′, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.
co′a-bound′, *v. i.* See CO-, 1.
co′ac-cep′tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
coach′ee′ (kōch′ē′), *n.* One who is coached. *Colloq.*

D E F G H I J K L M

for passengers fronting the horses, and a bench for the driver under its roof ; — used esp. in America. *A. M. Earle.* **2.** (*pron.* kōch'ĭ) A coachman. *Colloq.*

coach'er (kōch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A coachman. *Obs.* **2.** A coach horse. **3.** One who coaches; specif., *Baseball*, one of the side at the bat posted near first or third base to direct a base runner.

coach'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* One of a pair of horses employed to draw a coach ; hence, fig., a comrade. *Shak.*

coach horn. A straight tapering horn of brass or copper, used by coaching parties to sound certain simple calls.

coach horse. A horse used or adapted for drawing a coach. A typical coach horse is heavier and of more compact build than a roadster and should have a short back and smooth rounded muscles. Style and action are desired, rather than speed and endurance.

coach'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COACH, *v.* Specif. : *vb. n.* **a** Pleasure driving in large coaches, such as the tallyho coach. **b** The profession or occupation of a coach (sense 3).
coaching traffic, *Railroad*, traffic consisting in transportation of persons ; passenger traffic. *Eng.*

coach'man (kōch'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man whose business is to drive a coach or carriage. **2.** A tropical fish of the Atlantic Ocean (*Dules auriga*). The name refers to a long, lashlike spine of the dorsal fin. **3.** = COACHWHIP BIRD. **4.** *Angling.* An artificial fly with white wings, peacock-green body, and brown-hackle legs.

coach screw. A large heavy wood screw with a square head for a spanner, used in heavy framing and for securing iron plates, etc., to wooden beams.

coach'whip' (-hwĭp'), *n.* **1.** A whip for use in driving a coach, usually having a long lash. **2.** The candlewood *Fouquieria splendens.*

coachwhip bird. An Australian passerine bird of the genus *Psophodes*, esp. *P. crepitans*, having a note resembling the crack of a whip.

Coachwhip Bird (*Psophodes crepitans*).

coachwhip snake. A large, slender, harmless snake of the southern United States (*Zamenis flagellum* or allied species) having a long and tapering tail with the scales so arranged and colored as to give it a braided appearance, whence the name.

coach'wood' (kōch'wŏŏd'), *n.* Either of two Australian cunoniaceous trees or their wood : **a** *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, having a light, fine-grained, aromatic wood. **b** *Schizomeria ovata.*

co-act' (kō-ăkt'), *v. t.;* CO-ACT'ED ; CO-ACT'ING. [L. *coactare*, intens. fr. *cogere*, *coactum*, to force. See COGENT.] **1.** To force, compel, or drive ; to control. *Obs.*
The faith and service of Christ ought to be voluntary and not *coacted.* *Foxe.*
2. To contract or concentrate. *Obs. & R.*

co-act' (kō-ăkt'), *v. t. & i.* [*co-* + *act*, v. i.] To enact or act together; to work in concert. *Rare.* — **co-ac'tion,** *n.*
But if I tell you how these two did *coact.* *Shak.*

co-ac'tion (kō-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coactio.*] Force ; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling ; control.

co-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** [From 1st COACT.] Serving to compel or constrain ; of compulsory nature ; restrictive.
Any *coactive* power of the civil kind. *Bp. Warburton.*
2. [From 2d COACT (*pron.* kō-).] Acting in concurrence or in union. *Shak.*
— **co-ac'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **co'ac-tiv'i-ty** (kō'ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

co'a-dapt' (kō'ȧ-dăpt'), *v. t.* To adapt to each other.

co'ad-ja'cent (kō'ă-jā'sĕnt), *a.* Mutually adjacent , specif., contiguous in thought. — **co'ad-ja'cence** (-sĕns), **co'ad-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

co'ad-just' (kō'ă-jŭst'), *v. t.* To adjust by mutual adaptation. — **co'ad-just'ment,** *n.*

co-ad'ju-tant (kō-ăj'ōō-tănt), *a.* Mutually assisting. — *n.* An assistant.

co'ad-jute' (kō'ă-jōōt'), *v. t. & i.* To give mutual help ; coöperate. *Obs.* — **co'ad-jute'ment,** *n.* — **co'ad-ju'tive** (kō'ă-jōō'tĭv; kō-ăj'ōō-tĭv), *a.*

co'ad-ju'tor (kō'ă-jōō'tẽr; 243), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *coadjuteur.* See CO-; AID.] **1.** One who aids another; assistant; coworker.
Craftily outwitting her perjured *coadjutor.* *Sheridan.*
2. **a** *R. C. Ch.* The assistant of a bishop or of a priest holding a benefice. **b** *Ch. of Eng.* An assistant to a bishop or lower church dignitary, ordinarily only in the temporalities of his office, except in the case of a **bishop coadjutor**, who takes both the temporalities and the spiritualities, and has the right of succession. Cf. SUFFRAGAN BISHOP. **c** *Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.* A bishop appointed or consecrated as assistant to a diocesan bishop, with right of succession.
Syn. — See PARTNER.

co'ad-ju'tress (-trĕs) | *n.* A female coadjutor or assistant.
co'ad-ju'trix (-trĭks) | Specif., *Eccl.*, a woman appointed to assist and succeed an abbess.

co-ad'ju-van-cy (kō-ăj'ōō-văn-sĭ), *n.* Joint help ; coöperation. *Sir T. Browne.*

co-ad'ju-vant (-vănt), *a.* Coöperating. — *n.* An adjuvant.

co'ad-min'is-tra'tor (kō'ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tẽr) | *n.* *Law.*
co'ad-min'is-tra'trix (-mĭn'ĭs-trā'trĭks) | Either of two or more joint administrators or administratrices.

co-ad'u-nate (kō-ăd'ū-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *coadunare*, p. p. *-atus.*] To unite into one; to combine.

co-ad'u-nate, *a.* United.

co-ad'u-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coadunatio.*] Union, as in one body or mass ; unity. — **co-ad'u-na-tive** (kō-ăd'ū-nā-tĭv), *a.* — **co-ad'u-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*
The *coadunation* of all the civilized provinces. *Coleridge.*

co'ad-ven'ture (kō'ăd-vĕn'tūr), *v. i.* To adventure jointly. — **co'ad-ven'ture,** *n.* — **co'ad-ven'tur-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

co'ag-ment' (kō'ăg-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *coagmentare*, fr. *coagmentum* a joining together. Cf. COGENT.] To join or stick together.

co-ag'u-la-ble (kō-ăg'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being coagulated. — **co-ag'u-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

co-ag'u-lant (kō-ăg'ū-lănt), *n.* [L. *coagulans*, p. pr.] That which produces coagulation.

co-ag'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* CO-AG'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); CO-AG'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *coagulatus*, p. p. of *coagulare* to coagulate, fr. *coagulum* means of coagulation, fr. *cogere*, *coactum*, to drive together, coagulate. See COGENT.] **1.** To effect the coagulation of ; curdle ; clot ; congeal ; as, rennet *coagulates* milk ; heat *coagulates* the white of an egg. **2.** To form into a compact or dense mass ; solidify.
coagulated proteid, *Physiol. Chem.*, any of a class of proteids, as fibrin, formed by coagulation.

co-ag'u-late, *v. i.* To undergo coagulation.

co-ag'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *coagulatus*, p. p.] Coagulated. *R.*

co-ag'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coagulatio* : cf. F. *coagulation.*] **1.** Action of coagulating, or state of being coagulated ; esp., the change from a liquid to a thickened, curdlike state, not by evaporation, but by chemical reaction ; as, the spontaneous *coagulation* of freshly drawn blood ; the *coagulation* of milk by rennet, or acid, and the *coagulation* of egg albumin by heat; also, the reaction itself, consisting in the change of a soluble substance (usually albuminous) into an insoluble form. **2.** The substance or body formed by coagulation.

co-ag'u-la-tive (kō-ăg'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Having the power to cause coagulation or the property of coagulating.

co-ag'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* That which causes coagulation. — **co-ag'u-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

co-ag'u-lin (-lĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances developed in animal organisms by the injection of bacterial cultures and possessing the property of coagulating albuminous substances.

co-ag'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L. See COAGULATE.] **1.** = COAGULANT. *Obs.* **2.** A coagulated mass or substance.

co'ai-ta' (kō'ī-tä' ; kō-ī'tȧ), *n.* [From native name : cf. Pg. *coaitá.*] Any of various spider monkeys ; esp., *Ateles paniscus.*

coak (kōk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin ; cf. *cock* to secure by means of a cog hold.] **1.** *Carp.* **a** A kind of tenon or projection connecting the face of a scarfed timber with the similarly scarfed face of another timber. See SCARF, *Illust.* **b** A dowel or pin of hard wood or metal let into timbers to unite them or keep them from slipping. Cf. COG. **2.** A metallic bushing or strengthening piece in the center of a wooden block sheave.

coak, *v. t.;* COAKED (kōkt); COAK'ING. *Carp.* To fasten or unite by a coak or coaks.

coal (kōl), *n.* [ME. *col*, *cole*, AS. *col* ; akin to D. *kool*, OHG. *chol*, *cholo*, G. *kohle*, Icel. *kol*, pl., Sw. *kol*, Dan. *kul* ; cf. Skr. *jval* to burn. Cf. KILN, COLLIER.] **1.** A piece of glowing carbon or a thoroughly charred fragment of wood or other combustible substance ; an ember or a cinder. **2.** = CHARCOAL. **3.** A black, or brownish black, solid, combustible mineral substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without free access of air, under the influence of moisture and, in many cases, of increased pressure and temperature. A complete series can be traced from the cellulose of wood through *lignite*, or *brown coal*, and *soft*, or *bituminous*, *coal*, to *hard coal*, or *anthracite*, or, as a final product, to graphite. The order given is one of decreasing volatility and increasing carbon content. Besides carbon, coal contains hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur, and also inorganic constituents, which last are left behind as ash when the coal burns. The largest deposits of coal belong to the Carboniferous system, but the coal of the Cretaceous system (Laramie series) is also very extensive. In the United States anthracite coal is sorted in certain sizes (except the largest, *steamboat*, consisting of large lumps) by sieves of different-sized mesh, as follows :

Name of size.	Will pass through	Will not pass through
Broken, or grate	4.00 in. mesh	2.50 in. mesh
Egg	2.50 " "	1.75 " "
Stove	1.75 " "	1.25 " "
Chestnut, or nut	1.25 " "	.75 " "
Pea	.75 " "	.50 " "
Buckwheat	.50 " "	.25 " "

Finer sizes known locally as *rice*, *flaxseed*, *mustard seed*, etc., are also separated. **4.** The charred residue of distillation left in a retort.

coal, *v. t.* ; COALED (kōld) ; COAL'ING. **1.** To burn to charcoal ; to char.
Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces. *Bacon.*
2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. *Obs.* *Camden.* **3.** To supply with coal ; as, to *coal* a steamer.

coal (kōl), *v. i.* To take in coal ; as, the steamer *coaled.*

coal bed. *Geol.* A layer or stratum of coal.

coal'-black', *a.* As black as coal ; jet black.

coal blacking. Iron founders' blacking, made from ground coal.

coal breaker. An apparatus or plant for crushing, cleansing, and assorting coal.

coal'er (kōl'ẽr), *n.* Anything wholly or chiefly employed in transporting or supplying coal, as a railway from coal-mining regions; also, a person employed in coaling vessels.

co'a-lesce' (kō'ȧ-lĕs'), *v. i.* ; CO'A-LESCED' (-lĕst'); CO'A-LESC'ING (-lĕs'ĭng). [L. *coalescere*, *coalitum* ; *co-* + *alescere* to grow up, incho. fr. *alere* to nourish. See ALIMENT, *n.*] **1.** To grow together ; to unite by growth into one body; as, the parts separated by a wound *coalesce.* **2.** To unite in one body or product; to combine into one body or community ; as, vapors *coalesce.*
Certain combinations of ideas that, once *coalescing*, could not be shaken loose. *De Quincey.*
Syn. — See MINGLE.

co'a-les'cence (-ĕns), *n.* Act or state of growing together, or of uniting by natural affinity or attraction ; concretion.

co'a-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *coalescens*, p. pr.] Growing together; cohering ; coalescing.

coal field. *Geol.* A region in which deposits of coal occur ; — called a **coal basin** when of basinlike structure. See BASIN, 8.

coal'fish' (kōl'fĭsh'), *n.* [From its dark back.] **a** A fish (*Pollachius carbonarius*) of the cod family found on the coasts of Europe and North America; — called also *pollack*. It becomes more than three feet long and is a food fish. See POLLACK. **b** The beshow. **c** The sergeant fish.

coal gas. Gas made from coal ; specif., that made by distilling bituminous coal in retorts and used for lighting and heating. It consists chiefly of hydrogen (about one half) and methane (about one third), with small amounts of carbon monoxide, ethylene, etc. See GAS.

coal'hole' (kōl'hōl'), *n.* A hole for coal, as a trap or opening in a sidewalk, or, *Eng.*, a compartment for storing coal in a building or vessel.

coal'ing sta'tion. A port at which vessels may coal ; esp., a port where supplies of coal are kept for a navy.

co'a-lite (kō'ȧ-līt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *coalitus*, p. p. of *coalescere.* See COALESCE.] To unite or coalesce. *Rare.*
Time has by degrees blended . . . and *coalited* the conquered with the conquerors. *Burke.*

co'a-lite, *a.* [See COALESCE, *v.*] Coalesced.

co'a-li'tion (-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *coalitio* : cf. F. *coalition.* See COALESCE.] **1.** Act of coalescing ; union into a body or mass, as of separate bodies or parts. **2.** A combination or union ; specif., a temporary alliance of persons, parties, or states, for a joint action or purpose.
A *coalition* of the puritan and the blackleg. *J. Randolph.*
Syn. — Combination, conjunction, fusion, league, confederacy, conspiracy. See ALLIANCE.

co'a-li'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to coalition.

co'a-li'tion-ist, *n.* One who joins, aids, or favors a coalition.

co'a-lize (kō'ȧ-līz), *v. t.* ; CO'A-LIZED (-līzd) ; CO'A-LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *coaliser.*] To enter into, or form, a coalition. — **co'a-liz'er** (-līz'ẽr), *n.*

coal measures. *Geol.* Strata of coal with the attendant rocks : specif., a series of the Carboniferous system including the larger part of the workable coal beds of the world. See GEOLOGY, PENNSYLVANIAN. In the eastern United States they vary in thickness from a few feet up to 3,000 feet and consist of shales, sandstones, limestones, and conglomerates, with interstratified beds of coal and of iron ore.

coal oil. Petroleum, or a refined oil prepared from it; specif., kerosene.

coal pipe. *Mining.* **a** A very thin and irregular seam of coal. **b** A fossil tree trunk ; — so called in English coal fields.

coal'pit' (kōl'pĭt'), *n.* **a** A place where charcoal is made. *Obs. or U. S.* **b** A pit where coal is dug.

coal plant. *Paleobot.* One of the remains or impressions of plants found in the coal measures.

coal'sack' (kōl'săk'), *n.* [*coal* + *sack* a bag.] *Astron.* Any of the spaces in the Milky Way which are very black, owing to nearly complete absence of stars ; esp. [*cap.*], the large space near the Southern Cross sometimes called the *Black Magellanic Cloud.*

coal tar. Tar obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal, as in the manufacture of coal gas. It is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons and other substances. Among its important ingredients are benzene, aniline, phenol, naphthalene, anthracene, etc., which are respectively typical of many dyestuffs (as the aniline dyes, the phthaleins, indigo, alizarin), flavoring extracts, drugs, etc., whose artificial production is a matter of great commercial importance.
coal-tar color *or* **colour.** *Chem.*, any one of a class of dyestuffs derived from coal tar. See COAL TAR. — **coal-tar creosote,** a colorless or yellow oily liquid, obtained in the distillation of coal tar, and resembling wood-tar oil, or creosote proper, but containing a much larger proportion of carbolic acid.

coal titmouse. Also **coal'tit'** (kōl'tĭt'), *n.* A small European titmouse (*Parus ater*); — so named from the black markings on its head and throat.

co-al'ti-tude (kō-ăl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* *Astron. & Navig.* The complement of the altitude ; the zenith distance.

coal'-whip'per, *n.* A laborer or a machine that raises coal out of the hold of a ship. *Eng.* — **coal'-whip'ping,** *vb. n.*

coal'y (kōl'ĭ), *a.* [From COAL, *n.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, coal ; containing coal ; of the nature of coal.

coam'ing (kōm'ĭng), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A raised frame around a floor or roof opening, esp. a scuttle, tc keep water from running in.

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coach'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
coach'-leaves', *n.* Blinds folding over a coach window. *Obs.*
coach'let, *n.* See -LET.
coach'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
coach master. One who owns or lets coaches or carriages.
coach'smith', *n.* One who does smith's work on or for coaches. — **coach'smith'ing,** *n.*
coacht. Coached. *Ref. Sp.*
coach wheel. The wheel of a coach; hence, *Slang*, a large coin: a "cart wheel."
coach'wright', *n.* A coach builder.
coach'y, *a.* **1.** Like a coach horse ; — said colloq. of a horse. **2.** Dealing with a coach ; coach-driving.
coach'y, *n.* A coachman. *Colloq.*
co-ac'tiv. Coactive. *Ref. Sp.*
co-ac'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
coad. *Abbr.* Coadjutor.
coad. ‡ COD, *n.*, cushion: *Obs. p. p.* of COE.
co-ad'am-ite. *a.* Contemporary with Adam.
co-ad'ap-ta'tion, *n.* Mutual adaptation; specif., *Biol.*, correlative variation of mutually dependent organs.
co-ad'e-quate, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co-ad'ju-ment, *n.* Mutual assistance. *Rare.*
co-ad'ju-ta'tor, *n.* A coadjutor.
co'ad-ju'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
co-ad'ju-vate (kō-ăj'ōō-vāt), *v.* = COADJUTE.
co'ad-min'is-ter, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co'ad-min'is-tra'tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co-ad'mi-ra'tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co'ad-mire', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co'ad-mit', *v. t.* To admit two or more things equally.
co-ad'nate, *a.* *Bot.* **a** = CONNATE. **b** = ADNATE.
co'a-dore', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
coads, *interj.* An ejaculation of surprise. *Obs.*
co-ad'u-nite', *v. t. & i.* To coadunate. *Obs.* — **co-ad'u-ni'tion,** (kō-ăd'ū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
co'ad-vice', *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
coæ-. For various obsolete or less usual forms (as **coæquate,** *Obs.*, **coæval,** *Rare*, etc.) in *coæ-*, see the forms in COE-.
coafer. Obs. or dial. for COFFER.
co-af'fir-ma'tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co'af-for'est, *v. t.* To augment by afforestation.
coag. ‡ COAK.
co-a'ged (kō-ā'jĕd ; -ājd'), *a.* Of the same age.
co-a'gen-cy, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co-a'gent, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co-ag'gre-gat'ed, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co-ag'i-tate (kō-ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *coagitare.*] To shake together ; to mix. — **co-ag'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*
co-ag'i-ta'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co-ag'men-tate (-ăg'mĕn-tāt), *v. t.* = COAGMENT. *Obs.* — **co-ag'men-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
co-ag'o-nize, *v. t. & i.* See CO-, 1.
co-ag'ri-cul'tur-ist, *n.* See CO-, 3.
co-ag'u-la, *n.*, *pl.* of COAGULUM.
co-ag'ule, *v. t. & i.* [F. *coaguler.*] To coagulate. *Obs.*
co-ag'u-lose' (kō-ăg'ū-lōs'), *n.* [See COAGULUM.] = PLASTEIN.
Co'a-huil'te-can (kō'ȧ-wēl'tē-kăn), *a.* [Cf. *Coahuila*, State in Mexico.] Pertaining to or designating an Indian linguistic stock including numerous tribes in Mexico and southwestern Texas, now mostly extinct.
co-aid', *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
coak (kōk). Var. of COKE.
coaks. ‡ COAX.
coak'um (kōk'ŭm), *n.* [Prob. of Am. Ind. origin.] Pokeweed.
coal. ‡ COLE.
coal. Dial. var. of COIL.
coala. Var. of KOALA.
coal'-back'er, *n.* A porter who carries coal on his back. *Eng.* — **coal'-back'ing,** *vb. n.* *Eng.*
coal basin. See COAL FIELD.
coal blende. = COAL BRASS.
coal block. A briquette of coal.
coal'-brand'. Var. of COLBRAND.
coal brass. Iron pyrites found with coal.
coal cracker. = COAL BREAKER. — **coal cracking.**
coald. Coaled. *Ref. Sp.*
coal drop. A chute or other device for discharging coal by gravity.
coal dump. A dumping car for coal.
Co'a-le'do (kō'ȧ-lē'dō), *n.* [From *Coaledo*, Oregon.] *Geol.* A coal-bearing Eocene formation in western Oregon.
coal'er-y. ‡ COLLIERY.
co'a-les'cen-cy (kō'ȧ-lĕs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Coalescence. *Rare.*
coal'fit'ter, *n.* See FITTER, an agent.
coal flap. A flap or hinged covering over a pavement entrance to a coal cellar. *Eng.*
coal'goose', *n.* A cormorant.
coal heaver. A man employed in carrying or shoveling coal.
coal'heugh', coal'hew' (kōl'hū'), *n.* A coalpit. *Scot.*
co'a-li'tion-er, *n.* A coalitionist.
co'-al-lied', *a.* See CO-, 2.
co'-al-ly', *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
coal master. The owner or lessee of a colliery. *Eng.*
coal'-me'ter, *n.* A former licensed or official coal measurer of the corporation of London.
coal'mouse', *n.* [AS. *colmāse* ; *col* coal + *māse* titmouse.] The coal titmouse.
coal passer. *Naut.* One who brings coal from bunkers to furnaces, removes ashes, etc. In the navy his position is the lowest of the engine-room ratings.
coal'sey (kōl'sĭ), *n.* The coalfish **a**, or the young of the coalfish. *Local, British.*
coal vase. An ornamental box or scuttle for coal.
coal whiting. The coalfish **a**.
coal works. A colliery.
coal'y, *n.* A coal heaver. *Colloq.*
co'am-bas'sa-dor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**

2. *Naut.* One of the raised pieces of wood or iron around a hatchway, skylight, or other opening in the deck, to prevent water from running below; esp., one of the fore-and-aft pieces of a hatchway frame as distinguished from the transverse head ledges; — commonly in *pl.*

co-apt′ (kō̍-ăpt′), *v. t.;* -APT′ED; -APT′ING. [See COAPTATION.] To fit or join to each other; to adapt to each other.

co-ap′tate (kō̍-ăp′tāt), *v. t.;* CO-AP′TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); CO-AP′TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [L. *coaptatus*, p. p. of *coaptare; co-* + *aptare*. See APTATE.] To fit to each other; to coapt.

co′ap-ta′tion (kō′ăp-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *coaptatio.*] The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other, as of a broken bone or dislocated joint.

co′a-ra′tion (kō′ȧ-rā′shŭn), *n.* Coöperative tillage.

co′arb (kō′ärb), *n.* [Ir. *comharba.*] *Eccl. Hist.* In Celtic, Irish, and Scottish churches, the abbot of a monastery, considered as successor of the founder; thus, the abbot of Iona was entitled the *coarb* of Columba. Coarbs were sometimes laymen, and sometimes women. In later times in Ireland priestly coarbs were styled *plebani*, or rural deans.

co-arct′ (kō̍-ärkt′) } *v. t.;* ARCT′ED, -ARC′TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd);
co-arc′tate (-ärk′tāt) } -ARC′TING, -ARC′TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [See COARCTATE, *a.*] To press or draw together; hence, variously, to restrain, restrict, constrain, etc. *Obs. or R.*

co-arc′tate (kō̍-ärk′tāt), *a.* [L. *coarctatus*, p. p. of *coarctare* to press together; *co-* + *arctare* to press together, from *arctus*, p. p. See ARCTATION.] *Biol.* Pressed together; closely connected; specif., *Entom.*, having the abdomen separated from the thorax only by a constriction.

coarctate larva, *Zoöl.*, the pseudopupa of a blister beetle. — **c. pupa**, *Zoöl.*, a pupa closely covered by an oval case composed of the old larval skin, as in most Diptera.

co′arc-ta′tion (kō′ärk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *coarctatio.*] **1.** Confinement to a narrow space; compression; restriction. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* A stricture or narrowing, as of a canal or orifice.

coarse (kōrs; 201), *a.;* COARS′ER (kōr′sẽr); COARS′EST. [From the noun COURSE; cf. *of course* in the common manner of proceeding, common, and hence, plain, rude, rough, gross. See COURSE.] **1.** Common; of inferior quality or appearance; mean; hence, as applied to metals, unrefined.

> I feel
> Of what *coarse* metal ye are molded. *Shak.*

2. Large in bulk, or composed of large parts or particles; not fine in material or close in texture; gross; thick; rough; — opposed to *fine;* as, *coarse* sand; *coarse* thread; *coarse* cloth; *coarse* bread.

3. Harsh, rough, or rude, as opposed to *delicate* or *dainty;* as, *coarse* surroundings; unrefined; unpolished; as, *coarse* society; indelicate; vulgar; gross; as, *coarse* language.

> To copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryden.*

4. Inclement; foul; — of the weather. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. Rough or raucous; — of sound, esp. of certain auscultatory sounds heard in pathological conditions of the chest.

Syn. — Broad, loose, low, offensive; vile, impure, unchaste, immodest, indecent, sensual, lewd. — COARSE, VULGAR, GROSS, OBSCENE, RIBALD come into comparison with reference to language or behavior. COARSE is opposed to *fine*, esp. with reference to fiber, texture, structure; as, "What is *fine* within thee growing *coarse* to sympathize with clay" (*Tennyson*). *Coarse* frequently implies lack of refinement or delicacy; as, "Whose laughs are hearty though his jests are *coarse*" (*Pope*). VULGAR, as here compared (see COMMON), is, except perhaps with respect to language, a stronger term; it suggests that which is offensive to good taste or decency, frequently with the added implication of boorishness or ill breeding; as, "Caliban is *coarse* enough, but surely he is not *vulgar*" (*Hazlitt*); "Burns is often *coarse*, but never *vulgar*" (*Byron*); "How finely is the true Shakespearean scene contrasted with Dryden's *vulgar* alteration of it . . . displaying nothing but indelicacy without passion" (*Coleridge*). GROSS (see RANK) is opposed to *fine* in the sense of delicate, subtle, ethereal; as, "Caliban . . . is all earth, all condensed and *gross* in feelings and images" (*Coleridge*); "It seemed to him that his body was in no way *gross*, but ethereal and perishable like a strain of music" (*Stevenson*). *Gross* frequently suggests the more animal or sensual qualities; as, "Belial . . . than whom a spirit more lewd fell not from heaven, nor more *gross* to love vice for itself" (*Milton*); "The *grossness* of his nature will have weight to drag thee down" (*Tennyson*). OBSCENE (see IMPROPER) stresses more strongly the idea of indecency or lewdness, RIBALD, of foulness of speech; as, an *obscene* allusion; "The jest unclean of linkboys vile, and watermen *obscene*" (*Pope*); a *ribald* song, jest. See CRUDE, ROUGH.

coarse file. See FILE, the instrument, 1. — **c. fodder**, any feeding stuff containing a relatively large percentage of crude fiber or water, as grass, hay, corn fodder, mangel-wurzels, etc.; — called also *roughage.* See CONCENTRATED FEED. — **c. metal.** *Copper Metal.* See METAL, *n.* — **c. sight**, *Gun.*, disposition of the sight in firing so that a considerable portion of the front sight is seen above the rear-sight notch; — opposed to *fine sight.*

coarse, *v. t.* To make coarse; coarsen.

coarse′-grained′ (kōrs′grānd′; 87), *a.* Of a coarse grain or texture; hence, unrefined. — **coarse′-grain′ed-ness**, *n.*

coarse′ly, *adv.* In a coarse manner; roughly; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; meanly.

coars′en (kōr′s'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or turn coarse.

coarse′ness (kōrs′nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being coarse; roughness; inelegance; vulgarity; grossness.

coast (kōst), *n.* [OF. *coste*, F. *côte*, rib, hill, shore, coast, L. *costa* rib, side. Cf. ACCOST, *v. t.*, CUTLET.] **1.** The side of a (human or animal) body; also, the side, or lengthwise edge or border, of anything. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. The seashore, or land near it; the seaboard or sea marge, that is, land immediately abutting the sea; as, they saw across the water the English *coast;* the littoral or coastal region; as, they are settled on the Pacific *coast.*

> The term *coasts* includes the natural appendages of the territory which rise out of the water, although these islands are not of sufficient firmness to be inhabited or fortified; but it does not properly comprehend all the shoals which form sunken continuations of the land perpetually covered with water. The rule of law on this subject is terræ dominium ubi finitur armorum vis. *H. Wheaton.*

3. The exterior line of a country; frontier border. *Archaic.*

> From the river, the river Euphrates, even to the uttermost sea, shall your *coast* be. *Deut.* xi. 24.

4. A tract, region, point of the compass. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.*

5. A declivity suited to coasting, as on a sled or bicycle; also, a slide or run down it.

Syn. — See SHORE.

Coast and Geodetic Survey, a bureau of the United States government charged with the topographic and hydrographic survey of the coast and the execution of belts of primary triangulation and lines of precise leveling in the interior. It now belongs to the Department of Commerce and Labor. — **c. of a ship**, a ship's rib. *Obs.* — **the c. is clear**, no enemy is in sight; there are no obstacles.

coast (kōst), *v. i.;* COAST′ED; COAST′ING. [ME. *costien, costeien, costen*, OF. *costier, costoier*, F. *côtoyer*, fr. OF. *coste* coast, F. *côte*. See COAST, *n.*] **1.** To move by the side or in a roundabout way; to pass (*by, along*, etc.); esp., to sail by or near the shore; to sail from port to port along a coast.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To make a tour or exploration. **b** To border or adjoin. **c** To draw or keep near; approach.

> Anon she hears them chant it lustily,
> And all in haste she *coasteth* to the cry. *Shak.*

3. *Hawking & Hunting.* To evade a straight course at the game; to fly or run across a turn in the prey's path.

4. [Cf. OF. *coste*, F. *côte*, hill, hillside.] To slide down hill upon snow or ice, as on a sled. *U. S. & Canada.*

5. To ride, glide, or move by or as by the force of gravity, as on a bicycle without pedaling, or as an aëroplane or a bird without motion of its wings.

coast, *v. t.* **1.** To move or keep near, or by the side of; to skirt. *Obs.* *Hakluyt.*

2. To sail by or near; to follow the coast line of.

> Nearchus, . . . not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that shore. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To traverse throughout; to explore. **b** To border on; to adjoin. **c** To approach, esp. in a hostile manner. **d** To place with reference to, or to mark with, the points of the compass. Cf. COAST, *n.*, 4.

coast′al (kōs′tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a coast; as, *coastal* traffic; bordering on a coast; as, the Atlantic *coastal* plain.

coast artillery. *Mil.* In the United States army, that one of the two branches of the artillery corps charged with the care and use of the fixed and movable elements of land and coast fortifications, including submarine mines.

coast′er (kōs′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that coasts; esp., a vessel employed in sailing along a coast, or engaged in the coasting trade; often, specif., in interpreting statute laws, a vessel carrying to one port of a country a cargo which she took in at another; a vessel engaged in the coasting trade.

2. A seacoast dweller.

3. A round low tray or stand, usually of silver, formerly often on wheels, for making a decanter "coast" the circuit of the dinner table.

> No one could arrange a table like Miss Ruth; . . . the slender-stemmed glasses for the wine, the decanters in queer old *coasters.* *Mrs. Margaret Deland.*

4. A teamster who hauls supplies to lumbermen's shanties. *Cant, Canada.*

coaster brake. A brake in a free-wheel cycle, operated by reverse pressure on the pedals; — so called because it permits coasting without the feet being removed from the pedals. Often, loosely, the whole arrangement of free-wheel clutch and such a brake. *U. S.*

coast guard. **a** A body of men originally employed along the coast to prevent smuggling; now, under the control of the admiralty, drilled as a naval reserve. *Eng.* **b** The force employed in life-saving stations along the seacoast. *U. S.* **c** Any military or naval force employed in guarding a coast line.

coast′ing, *n.* Configuration of a coast; a coast line.

coasting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COAST, *v.*

coasting lead, a sounding lead intermediate in weight between a hand lead and a deep-sea lead. — **c. trade**, trade along a coast.

coast lily. A lily (*Lilium maritimum*) of the Pacific coast of the United States having small deep reddish orange flowers, purple-spotted within.

coast line. The outline or contour line of a coast.

coast rat. A South African rodent (*Bathyergus maritimus*), about the size of a rabbit, remarkable for its extensive burrows.

coast waiter. A customs officer who superintends the landing or shipping of goods for the coasting trade. *British.*

coast′wise′ (kōst′wīz′), **coast′ways′** (-wāz′), *adv.* By way of, or along, the coast.

coast′wise′, *a.* Along the coast; carried on by water between places on a coast; as, *coastwise* business.

> In Great Britain, *coastwise* is defined to mean "from any one part of the United Kingdom to any other part thereof." *N. Int. Encyc.*

coat (kōt), *n.* [ME. *cote*, OF. *cote*, F. *cotte*, petticoat, *cotte d'armes* coat of arms, *cotte de mailles* coat of mail, LL. *cota, cotta*, tunic; cf. OHG. *chozzo* coarse mantle, G. *kotze* coarse coat.] **1.** An outer garment fitting the upper part of the body; esp., such a garment worn by men.

> Let each
> His adamantine *coat* gird well. *Milton.*

2. A petticoat; a skirt; — usually in *pl.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

> A child in *coats.* *Locke.*

3. A tunic; — used in the Bible to translate Gr. χιτών, *chiton*, Heb. כתנת, *kuttoneth.*

4. Short for COAT OF ARMS.

> Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight,
> Or tear the lions out of England's *coat.* *Shak.*

5. Habit or vesture indicating the order, class, profession, or office; cloth. *Obs.*

> Men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers. *Swift.*
> She was sought by spirits of richest *coat.* *Shak.*

6. External growth on animals like a garment, as of fur, skin, wool, or feathers; as, the horses' *coats* were sleek.

7. A layer of any substance covering another; a cover or lining as of an animal organ; a membrane; a tegument, husk, or bark; as, the *coats* of the eyeball; the *coats* of an onion; a *coat* of tar or varnish.

8. *Naut.* A piece of tarred or painted canvas fastened about the mast, bowsprit, or pumps where they pass through the deck, or about the rudder casing, to keep out water.

9. Short for: **a** COAT CARD. *Obs.* **b** COAT MONEY. *Obs.*

coat of arms. *Her.* [F. *cotte d'armes*, a garment of light material worn over the armor in the 15th and 16th centuries, often charged with the heraldic bearings of the wearer.] **a** A heraldic achievement; the bearings of any person, taken together. **b** A tabard or surcoat embroidered with armorial bearings. — **c. of fence, c. of defense**, any body garment strong enough to resist a sword cut, esp. one of quilted and stuffed cloth or skin, as distinguished from a cuirass of steel. — **c. of mail**, a hauberk; a defensive garment of metal scales or chain mail (which see).

coat (kōt), *v. t.;* COAT′ED; COAT′ING. **1.** To cover with a coat or outer garment.

2. To cover with a layer of any substance; as, to *coat* a jar with tin foil; to *coat* a ceiling.

coat armor *or* **armour.** **1.** = COAT OF ARMS **b.** *Obs.*
2. The escutcheon of a person or family, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, etc.; a coat of arms; blazonry.

coat card. A card bearing a coated figure; the king, queen, or knave of playing cards. Cf. COURT CARD.

coat′ed (kōt′ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *a.* **1.** Clad in, or furnished or covered with, a coat.

2. Made into a coat. *Rare.*

coated bulb, *Bot.*, a tunicated bulb.

coat′ee′ (kōt′ē′), *n.* A close-fitting coat with short flaps.

co-a′ti (kō̍-ä′tē; kō′ȧ-tĭ), *n.* [From the native name: cf. Pg. & F. *coati.*] A mammal of tropical America of the genus *Nasua*, allied to the raccoon, but with a longer body and tail, and a long flexible snout. The red coati (*N. rufa*) inhabits South America. The brown coati (*N. narica*) is found in Mexico and Central America.

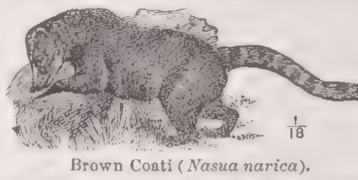

Brown Coati (*Nasua narica*).

coat′ing, *n.* **1.** A coat, or covering; a layer of any substance as a cover or protection; as, the *coating* of a retort or vial.
2. Cloth for coats; as, an assortment of *coatings.*

coat money. Money to provide coats for men in military service, esp. as exacted by Charles I.; — usually in the phrase *coat and conduct money.* Cf. CONDUCT MONEY. *Hist.*

coax (kōks), *v. t.;* COAXED (kōkst); COAX′ING. [Cf. older *cokes* fool, a person easily imposed upon, of uncertain origin.]
1. To make a cokes, or fool, of; to dupe or befool. *Obs.*
2. To blandish, fondle, or pet. *Obs.*
3. To influence or persuade by gentle, insinuating courtesy, flattering, or fondling; to wheedle. Also fig.

> When there is much sea on the bow, or when there is a swell with little wind, the ship will require *coaxing.* *S. B. Luce.*

4. To obtain, induce, or effect by such acts; as, to *coax* away one's anger.

Syn. — Flatter, persuade, entice, beguile, inveigle, fawn. — COAX, CAJOLE, WHEEDLE agree in the idea of persuasion, esp. by flattery. To COAX is to seek one's ends by insinuating and persistent blandishment, frequently with the aid of artful or caressing intonations; as, "In a *coaxing* voice, suited to a nurse soothing a baby" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). CAJOLE implies more specious and delusive arts than *coax;* as, "They . . . should be treated as they themselves treat fools, this is, be *cajoled* with praises" (*Pope*). To WHEEDLE is to *cajole* with particularly soft and enticing words; as, "If I can but *wheedle* him out of a few anecdotes, it would be a great haul" (*Scott*). See ALLURE, COMPLIMENT, CARESS, INGRATIATE, FAWN.

> One . . . who can linger over and taste a phrase, *coaxing* its flavor to the palate as if it were an old wine. *W. V. Moody.*
> At first, doubtless, he must flatter and *cajole*, perhaps yield in some things. *A. Trollope.*
> Her changes of mood were dangerous: she could *wheedle* the soul out of a saint, and then fling it back to him as worthless because it had been so easily got. *M. Hewlett.*

coax, *v. i.* To coax a person; to use coaxing.

co-ax′al (kō-ăk′săl) } *a.* *Math.* Having coincident axes, as
co-ax′i-al (-sĭ-ăl) } ellipses and hyperbolas. — **co-ax′i-al-ly**, *adv.* — **coaxal circles**, circles having collinear centers and the same radical axis.

cob (kŏb), *n.* [ME. *cob*, of uncertain origin; cf. E. *cop* top.]
1. A big man; a leader or chief; a conspicuous person, esp. a rich covetous person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

> All cobbing country chuffs, which make their bellies and their bags their god, are called rich *cobs.* *Nash.*

2. A male swan.

3. a A young herring. **b** The miller's-thumb. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. A lump or piece of anything, as of coal, ore, or stone, usually of a somewhat large size, but not too large to be handled by one person; also, a rounded heap or mass of something. Hence, *Eng. or Dial. Eng.:* **a** A cobnut; as, Kentish *cobs;* hence, a nut used in various boys' games; also, the game played with cobs. **b** The stone of a fruit, esp. of a drupaceous fruit. **c** A testicle. **d** A peascod. **e** A small stack of grain or hay. **f** A bunch of hair, as a chignon. **g** A small loaf of bread; a kind of muffin. **h** A baked apple dumpling.

5. The top or head of anything; as: **a** The head of a herring. *Obs. Eng.* **b** The seeding head of wheat, clover, etc. *Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

6. = CORNCOB.

7. A short-legged, stocky horse of rather small or medium size. In America, applied chiefly to such a horse with an artificially high stylish action, used for driving.

8. The old Spanish dollar. See DOLLAR. *Obs.* Hence, **cob money.** *U. S.*

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co-an′i-mate, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co′an-nex′, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co′an-ni′hi-late, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
coap. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COPE, to fight. [2, 3 **b.**
co′a-pos′tate, *a. & n.* See CO-,
co-ap′pa-ri′tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co′ap-pear′, *v. i.* See CO-, 1.
co′ap-pear′ance, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co-ap′pre-hend′, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co′ap-pris′er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co′ap-prov′er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co-ar′bi-ter, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co′ar-range′, *v. t.* See CO-, 1. — **co′ar-range′ment**, *n.*
coars′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
co-art′, co-ar′tate. † COARCT, COARCTATE.
co′ar-tic′u-la′tion, *n.* *Anat.* Articulation. *Obs.* — **co′ar-tic′u-late**, *a. & v. i.* *Obs.*
co′as-ses′sion, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co′as-ses′sor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co-as′sign-ee′, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co′as-sist′, *v. t.* See CO-, 1. — **co′as-sist′ant**, *a. & n.* — **co′as-sist′ance**, *n.*
co′as-sume′, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
Co-as′sus (kō̍-ăs′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Guarani *guazú* deer.] *Zoöl.* A genus of deer, syn. of *Mazama.* — **co-as′sine** (-sĭn; -sīn), *a.*
coast′-lin′ing (-līn′ĭng), *n.* The survey of a coast line. — **coast′-lin′er** (-līn′ẽr), *n.*
coast live oak. The encina.
coast′man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who dwells near the coast.
coast nutmeg. The California nutmeg.
coast pilot. **a** A pilot familiar with coast waters. **b** A book describing a certain coast, giving sailing directions for it.
coast redwood. = REDWOOD, 3 **a.**
coast sword rush. = TOLMER'S GRASS.
coast′ward (kōst′wẽrd), *adv. & a.* See -WARD. — **coast′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.*
coat. † QUOTE. [COTE.
coat. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
coat arms = COAT ARMOR; (heraldic) ARMS. [of COTE.
coate. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
coath. Dial. var. of COTHE.
co-a′ti-mon′di (-mŭn′dĭ), **co-a′ti-mun′di.** *n.* [Tupi *coati mondi.*] = COATI.
coat′less, *a.* See -LESS.
coat link. A link to hold together the lapels of a coat.
coat shirt. A shirt opening all the way down the front.
co′-at-tend′, *v. t. & i.* See CO-, 1.
co′-at-test′, *v. t.* See CO-, 1. — **co-at′tes-ta′tion**, *n.* — **co-at′tes-ta′tor**, *n.*
co-au′di-ence, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co-au′di-tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co-au′thor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.** — **co-au′thor-ship**, *n.*
co′-au-thor′i-ty, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
coax. † COKES.
coax, *n.* One who coaxes; also, a coaxing speech or act. *Colloq.*
co′ax-a′tion (kō′ăk-sā′shŭn), *n.* [Gr. κοάξ.] Croaking. *Rare.*
coax′er, *n.* One who coaxes.
coax′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COAX, *v.* — **coax′ing-ly**, *adv.*
coaxt. Coaxed. *Ref. Sp.*
cob, *v. t.* To surpass; to excel; to beat, as in the game of cob.
cob. Var. of COP, to catch. *Dial. & Slang, Eng.*
cob, *n.* Clay mixed with gravel and straw, sometimes with lime added. *Dial. Eng.* [*Rare.*
cob, *n.* [Cf. COBWEB.] A spider.

D E F G H I J K L M

cob, cobb (kŏb), *n.* [Cf. G. *kobbe,* D. dial. *kob,* Fries. *kobbe, kub.*] A sea gull; esp., the black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).

cob, *v. t.;* COBBED (kŏbd); COB′BING. Also *cobb, kob.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To strike; to thump; specif.: **a** To beat on the buttocks, as with a strap or flat stick. **b** To thresh out (seed), esp. clover seed. *Eng.*
2. *Mining.* To break into small pieces, as ore preliminary to hand sorting.
3. To throw; specif., to throw gently or carelessly; to toss.
Carbines that would *cob* a bullet into an enemy's camp at one thousand yards. *Kipling.*
4. To pull (the hair or ears). *Dial. Eng.*

cob, *n.* Also *cobb.* [Cf. COB to strike.] A blow; hence, a beating upon the buttocks, as with a strap or a flat stick.

co-bæ′a (kō-bē′*á*), *n.* [After B. *Cobo,* Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of ROSENBERGIA. **b** *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Rosenbergia,* esp. *R. scandens,* a vine with pinnate leaves terminated by tendrils. It bears large bell-shaped purple or white flowers.

co′balt (kō′bôlt; -bŏlt; 277), *n.* [G. *kobalt,* fr. *kobold, kobel,* goblin, MHG. *kobolt;* akin to G. *koben* pigsty, hut, AS. *cofa* room, *cofgodas* household gods, Icel. *kofi* hut. The ending *-old* perh. stands for older *-walt, -wald* (cf. WIELD), and the word would mean *ruler* or *governor in a house, house spirit,* the metal being so called by miners, because it was troublesome. Cf. KOBOLD, COVE.] A tough, lustrous, silver-white metal related to, and occurring with, iron and nickel. Symbol *Co;* at. wt., 58.97. Cobalt occurs native in meteoric iron and combined in smaltite, cobaltite, linnæite, erythrite, and other minerals. It was recognized as an element in 1735. The metal, which is isolated by reduction, as with carbon or aluminium, is somewhat magnetic. It melts at 1530° C. (2786° F.). Sp. gr., 8.5–8.9. It has been used instead of nickel in plating. See also SMALT. Like iron, cobalt forms two series of salts (cobaltous and cobaltic); it also forms many complex compounds. See COBALTAMMINE.

co′balt-am′mine (-ăm′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **co′balt-am′ine.** [*cobalt* + *ammonia* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of a large number of complex compounds of cobalt formed by combination of cobalt salts with ammonia. These compounds do not as a rule yield the ions of the simple salts. They have been arranged into several series, some of which have been named from the colors of their members. See CROCEO-, FUSCO-, PRASEO-, ROSEO-, XANTHO-.

cobalt blue. A dark blue pigment consisting of some compound of cobalt, as the phosphate, ignited with alumina: — called also *cobalt ultramarine.* It is permanent and works well in all mediums.

cobalt bronze. **1.** A violet-colored compound of bronze-like luster. It is cobaltous ammonium phosphate.
2. An alloy of cobalt, copper, and aluminium, in the proportions 5:4:1.

cobalt crust. Earthy arsenate of cobalt.

cobalt green. A compound of the oxides of cobalt and zinc, used as a green pigment of superior merit.

co-bal′ti- (kō-bôl′tĭ-). Combining form for *cobaltic.*

co-bal′tic (-tĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, cobalt; — said esp. of compounds in which it is trivalent.

co-bal′ti-cy-an′ic (-tĭ-sī-ăn′ĭk), *a.* [*cobalti-* + *cyanic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $H_3Co(CN)_6{\cdot}xH_2O$. Its salts, called **co-bal′ti-cy′a-nides** (-sī′*á*-nīdz; -nĭdz; 184), are formed from cobaltocyanides by oxidation.

co′balt-ite (kō′bôlt-īt; kŏ′bôlt-), **co′balt-ine** (-ĭn; -īn), *n. Min.* Sulpharsenide of cobalt, CoAsS, nearly silver-white to grayish in color, and occurring in isometric crystals or massive. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 6.0–6.3. It is used in the manufacture of smalt.

co-bal′to- (kō-bôl′tō-). Combining form for *cobaltous.*

co-bal′tous (kō-bôl′t*ŭ*s; kŏ′bôl-t*ŭ*s; kŏ′bŏl-; 277), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, cobalt; — said esp. of cobalt compounds in which the metal is bivalent. **cobaltous chloride,** a compound, $CoCl_2$, crystallizing with six molecules of water, of a pale rose color when hydrous, blue when dehydrated. Its solution is used for a sympathetic ink. — **c. hydroxide,** a compound, $Co(OH)_2$, obtained as a pale red precipitate by the addition of alkalies to solutions of cobaltous salts. — **c. sulphate,** a compound, $CoSO_4$, crystallizing in pale red monoclinic prisms containing seven molecules of water. It occurs native as bieberite.

cobalt speiss. Speiss obtained in smelting cobalt ores. It is arsenide of nickel, with some cobalt and iron.

cobalt yellow. *Chem.* A bright yellow, almost transparent pigment consisting essentially of the double nitrite of potassium and cobalt; — called also *aureolin.*

cob′ble (kŏb′'l), *n.* [From COB a lump. See COB, *n.*, 4; cf. COPPLE, COPPLESTONE.] **1.** A cobblestone.
2. *pl.* Cob coal.

cob′ble, *v. t.;* COB′BLED (-'ld); COB′BLING (-lĭng). [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To make or mend coarsely; to patch; botch; as, to *cobble* shoes. *Shak.* "A *cobbled* saddle." *Thackeray.*
2. To make clumsily. "*Cobbled* rimes." *Dryden.*

cob′ble (kŏb′'l), *v. t.* To pave with cobblestones.

cob′ble, *v. i.* To work as a cobbler.

cob′ble, *n.* A cobbled place; a coarse mending. *Eng.*

cob′bler (kŏb′lẽr), *n.* [ME. *cobelere.* See COBBLE, *v.*] **1.** A mender of shoes. *Addison.*
2. A clumsy or coarse workman; a botcher.
3. A drink made of wine, sugar, sliced orange, lemon, etc., and pounded ice, and taken through a straw. See SHERRY COBBLER. *U. S.*
4. A large fruit pie (usually apple or peach) made in a deep dish with one thick dough crust. *U. S.*
5. = FORTESCUE.

cobbler fish. A widely distributed carangoid fish (*Alectis ciliaris*), common about the West Indies, having certain of the fin rays produced into long filaments.

cob′bler's-awl′ (kŏb′lẽrz-), *n.* **a** The avocet; — so called from its slender curved bill. *Dial. Eng.* **b** The spinebill (*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*). *Tasmania.*

cob′ble-stone′ (kŏb′'l-stōn′), *n.* A naturally rounded stone larger than a pebble, esp. one a few inches in diameter, such as is sometimes used for paving streets.

cob′bling (kŏb′lĭng), *p. a.* Becoming choppy or lumpy.
Towards evening came a freshening wind and a *cobbling* sea, and I thought it best to make for shore. *Sir G. Parker.*

cob′by (kŏb′ĭ), *a.* [From COB, *n.*] **1.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** Hearty; lively. **b** Headstrong; browbeating.
2. Stout or stocky; like a cob (horse).

cob coal. Coal in rounded lumps from the size of an egg to that of a football; — called also *cobbles.*

Cob′den-ism (kŏb′dĕn-ĭz′m), *n.* The political and economic doctrines of Richard Cobden (1804–65), an English statesman and economist, leader in the anti-Corn-Law movement. His national policy was for peace, for withdrawal from the European competition for balance of power, and for free trade. The **Cobden Club** was founded in London, in 1866, to advance these principles.

co′bel-lig′er-ent (kō′bĕ-lĭj′ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* Carrying on war in conjunction with another power. — **co′bel-lig′er-ent,** *n.*

cob house. **1.** A toy house of corncobs.
2. A house with walls of cob (clay mixed with straw).

co′ble (kō′b'l; kŏb′'l), *n.* [From an old form of W. *ceubal* skiff, ferryboat.] **1.** A short flat-bottomed rowboat used on rivers or lakes. *Scot.*
2. A flat-floored fishing boat with a drop rudder extending below the keel and with bilge keels beneath the stern, carrying a dipping lug sail on a raking mast, chiefly used in the North Sea.

cob′loaf′ (kŏb′lōf′), *n.* A crusty, uneven loaf, rounded at top. *Shak.*

cob meal. Corn meal in which the cob is ground in with the corn.

cob′nut′ (kŏb′nŭt′), *n.* **1.** The filbertlike fruit of any of several cultivated varieties of hazel, descended probably from *Corylus pontica,* or from hybrids of this with *C. avellana;* also, any of the plants bearing this fruit.
2. A game played by children with nuts.

co′bra (kō′br*á*; kŏb′r*á*), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name in Australia.] A shipworm or wood-boring mollusk, as species of the genera *Teredo* and *Nausitoria. Australia.*

co′bra (kō′br*á*; kŏb′r*á*; 277), *n.,* or **co′bra de ca-pel′lo** (kō′br*á* dē k*á*-pĕl′ō). [Pg. *cobra de capello* serpent of the hood.] A very venomous snake (*Naja tripudians*) of the warm parts of Asia, especially abundant in India. It sometimes reaches a length of five feet, but is usually much smaller, and is very variable in color. When excited it expands the skin of the neck into a broad hood by a movement of the ribs. It is of sluggish disposition, seldom biting except in self-defense, but often enters gardens and houses, where (especially at night) it is likely to be trodden on. In India alone it causes over 5,000 deaths annually. The name is extended to other related snakes, as *Naja haje* of Africa, and the *king cobra* (which see).

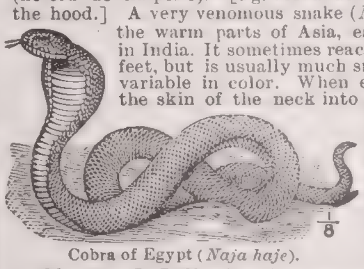

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Cobra of Egypt (*Naja haje*).

co′bri-form (kō′brĭ-fôrm; kŏb′rĭ-), *a. Zoöl.* Like or allied to the cobra.

co′burg (kō′bŏŏrg; -bûrg), *n.* [From *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin worsted and cotton or worsted and silk fabric, twilled on one side, used for women's dresses.

cob′web′ (kŏb′wĕb′), *n.* [*cob* a spider (AS. *coppa,* in comp.) + *web.*] **1.** The network spread by a spider to catch its prey.
2. A single thread spun by a spider, or by an insect larva. Cobwebs are sometimes used in optical instruments in place of wires.
3. Anything likened to a spider web; as: **a** A slight or flimsy network or texture; also, a clogging or obscuring accumulation, esp. as a result of neglect, disuse, etc.; often, with reference to thought, unsound or oversubtle reasoning.
The dust and *cobwebs* of that uncivil age. *Sir P. Sidney.*
We will get out into the air, and get the *cobwebs* out of our brains. *C. E. Craddock.*
b A snare of insidious meshes.
I cannot but lament thy splendid wit
Entangled in the *cobwebs* of the schools. *Cowper.*
4. The cobweb bird.

cob′web′ (kŏb′wĕb′), *v. t.;* COB′WEBBED′ (-wĕbd′); COB′WEB′BING. **1.** To cover with cobwebs, or with loose white filaments like cobwebs. "The *cobwebbed* cottage." *Young.*
2. To clear of, or free from, cobwebs.

cobweb bird. *Zoöl.* The spotted flycatcher, which uses cobwebs in building its nest. *Local, Eng.*

cob′web′by (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in cobwebs, or any fine web; resembling a cobweb.

cobweb micrometer. A micrometer in which threads of cobweb are substituted for wires.

cob′work′ (kŏb′wûrk′), *a.* Built of logs, etc., laid horizontally, with the ends joined at the corners, as in a log house.

co′ca (kō′k*á*), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruvian *cuca.*] **a** A South American shrub (*Erythroxylum coca*); also, its dried leaves, which are used as a powerful nerve stimulant, and yield cocaine. They resemble tea leaves in size, shape, and odor, and are chewed (with an alkali) by natives of Peru and Bolivia to impart endurance in exertion or abstinence from food. **b** Any of several other species of *Erythroxylum.*

co′ca-ine (kō′k*á*-ĭn; -ēn; *colloq. and commonly pron'd* kō-kān′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* **a** A bitter crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$, obtained from coca leaves and much used as a local anæsthetic. In large doses it produces intoxicating effects similar to those of Indian hemp. Chemically, it is methyl-benzyl-ecgonine. **b** Any of several alkaloids found in coca, all of which are esters of ecgonine.

co-ca′in-ism (kō-kā′ĭn-ĭz′m; kō′k*á*-), *n. Med.* A morbid condition produced by the habitual and excessive use of cocaine. — **co-ca′in-ist,** *n.*

co-ca′in-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To treat or anæsthetize with cocaine. — **co-ca′in-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′sh*ŭ*n; -ī-zā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.*

co-ca′in-o-ma′ni-a (kō′k*á*-ĭn-ō-mā′nĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. See COCAINE; MANIA.] *Med.* Insanity with delusions, often accompanying cocainism. — **co′ca-in-o-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

Coc-ca′ce-æ (kŏ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COCCUS.] *Bacteriol.* A family of bacteria having spherical cells (*cocci*) which divide in one, two, or three directions. It includes *Streptococcus, Micrococcus,* and three other genera. — **coc-ca′ceous** (-sh*ŭ*s), *a.*

Coc-ce′ian (kŏk-sē′y*ă*n), *n. Eccl. Hist.* An adherent of the doctrinal system of Johannes Koch, Latinized *Cocceius* or *Coccejus* (1603–69), professor of theology at Leiden, and the founder of the federal theology. See under FEDERAL. — **Coc-ce′ian,** *a.* — **Coc-ce′ian-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

coc′ci- (kŏk′sĭ-). A combining form for *coccus.*

coc′cid (-sĭd), *n. Zoöl.* An insect of the family Coccidæ; a scale insect. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Coccidæ.

Coc′ci-dæ (-sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόκκος berry. See COCHINEAL.] *Zoöl.* An important family of homopterous insects, mostly of small size, comprising the scale insects, mealy bugs, and their allies. See SCALE INSECT.

Coc-cid′i-id′e-a (kŏk-sĭd′ĭ-ĭd′ē-*á*), *n. pl.* [NL. See COCCIDIUM.] An order or subclass of the Sporozoa. The adult is a minute intracellular parasite, which becomes encysted and forms one or more spores in which the falciform young are developed. **Coccidium,** parasitic in the liver cells of rabbits, and it is said also in man, is the typical genus

coc-cid′i-um (-sĭd′ĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.; pl.* **-IA** (-*á*). [NL., dim. of Gr. κόκκος berry.] **1.** *Bot.* A cystocarp *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* See COCCIDIIDEA.

Coc′ci-nel′la (kŏk′sĭ-nĕl′*á*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *coccineus* scarlet-colored. See COCHINEAL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical ladybirds. *C. novemnotata,* yellow with black spots, is a common American species.

Coc′ci-nel′li-dæ (-nĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COCCINELLA.] *Zoöl.* The family of beetles consisting of the ladybirds. — **coc′ci-nel′lid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

coc′co-. A combining form from Greek κόκκος, *a grain, seed, berry.*

coc′coid (kŏk′oid), *a.* [*cocco-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a coccus; specif., *Bacteriol.,* globose, as the cells of species of *Micrococcus.*

coc′co-lith (-ō-lĭth), *n.* [*cocco-* + *-lith.*] *Geol.* A minute calcareous body found in chalk and deep-sea ooze. It is supposed to be the secretion of a unicellular plant.

Coc-col′o-bis (kŏ-kŏl′ō-bĭs; kŏk′ō-lō′bĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cocco-* + Gr. λοβός pod.] *Bot.* A large genus of polygonaceous trees, shrubs, and woody vines of tropical and subtropical America. Many are cultivated in greenhouses for their ample foliage, esp. *C. fagifolia, C. floribunda,* and *C. uvifera* (the West Indian sea grape). The fruit and seeds of some species are edible.
☞ The original spelling *Coccolobis* of Patrick Browne was changed by Linnæus to *Coccoloba.*

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cob, cobb, *n.* A wicker basket. *Dial. Eng.*
cob, cobb, *n.* [Cf. COBBLE a cobblestone.] A pier, mole, or breakwater. *Local, Eng.*
cob, *v. t.* [Cf. COBWORK, COB a lump.] To lay crosswise, as timbers or logs in cobwork constructions. *Local, U. S.*
cobalt bloom. = ERYTHRITE.
cobalt glance. = COBALTITE.
co′balt-if′er-ous, *a.* See -FEROUS.
co′balt-i′on, *n.* [*cobalt* + *ion.*] *Chem.* Ionic cobalt, Co^{++} or, less commonly, Co^{+++}.
co-bal′to-cy-an′ic, *a. Chem.* Designating an unstable acid, $H_4Co(CN)_6$, obtained by decomposing cobaltocyanides with hydrogen sulphide.
co-bal′to-cy′a-nide, *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* A salt of cobaltocyanic acid. Potassium *cobaltocyanide* is an unstable compound formed by adding an excess of potassium cyanide to a cobaltous salt in solution.
cobalt pyrites. Linnæite.
cobalt red. *Chem.* A red pigment from cobalt phosphate.
cobalt ultramarine. = COBALT BLUE.
cobalt vitriol. Cobaltous sulphate.
co′bang. Var. of KOBANG.
cobb. Var. of COB.
cob′bard (kŏb′*á*rd), *n.* One of a pair of knobbed iron bars placed each with one end upon the andirons to form a cradle for the wood. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
cobbe. Var. of COB.
cob′bing, *a.* Acting the cob. See COB, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*
cob′bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COB, *v.*
cob′bit. Obs. dial. var. of COBBARD.
cob′ble. Var. of COBLE.
cob′ble, *n.* The great northern diver; also, the red-throated diver. *Local, Eng.*
cobble rammer. See RAMMER.
cob′bler's-pegs′ (kŏb′lẽrz-pĕgz′), *n.* Either of two Australian asteraceous weeds: **a** *Erigeron linifolius.* **b** *Bidens pilosa.*
cobbler's punch. A drink of warm beer or ale and spirits, sweetened and spiced. *Dial. Eng.*
cob′bra (kŏb′r*á*), *n.* [Native name *kobra* or *kobera* in New South Wales.] Head; skull. *Australia*
cob′cab (kŏb′kăb), *n.* [Ar. *qabqāb.*] A kind of clog shoe worn by women in the Orient.
co-be′go, *n.* [Malay *kubong.*] = COLUGO.
cobelere. † COBBLER.
co′be-liev′er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
cob′head′ (kŏb′hĕd′), *n.* The young of the American goldeneye. *Local, U. S.*
co′bi-a (kō′bĭ-*á*), *n.* The sergeant fish.
cobiil. † COBLE.
cob′i′ron (kŏb′ī′*ŭ*rn), *n.* [From COB the top.] An iron for supporting a spit; also, an andiron. *Obs. or Dial.*
co-bish′op, *n.* A coadjutor bishop
Co-bit′i-dæ (kō-bĭt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.;* **Co-bi′tis** (kō-bī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κωβῖτις, fem. of κωβίτης like the gudgeon, fr. κωβιός gudgeon. See -IDÆ.] *Zoöl.* See LOACH.
cob′l. Cobble. *Ref. Sp.*
cob′ld. Cobbled. *Ref. Sp.*
coble. Obs. or dial. of COBBLE.
cob′ler. Var. of COBBLER.
Cob′les-kill (kŏb′'lz-kĭl), *n.* [From *Cobleskill,* New York.] *Geol.* A formation of the Silurian in the eastern United States. See GEOLOGY
cob money. Spanish money, or money coined according to the Spanish system; — so called in the 18th century. See COB, *n.*, 8.
co-bob′. Var. of CABOB.
co′bold. Var. of KOBOLD.
co-boose′. Var. of CABOOSE
co′bourg (kō′bŏŏrg). [F.] = COBURG.
co′bra. Var. of COPRA.
co′bric (kō′brĭk; kŏb′rĭk), *a* Of or from the cobra; as, *cobric* acid, formerly supposed to be present in the cobra's venom.
cob′ridge-head′, cub′bridge-head′, *n. Naut.* A bulkhead on the forecastle and half deck of a ship. *Obs.*
co′broth′er, *n.* A fellow craftsman; a confrère.
cob's body. Corrupt. of *God's body;* — an obs. oath.
cob′stone′ (kŏb′stōn′), *n.* Cobblestone. *Dial. Eng.*
cob swan. = COB, male swan.
co-bur′gess, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co-burgh′er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.** — **co-burgh′er-ship,** *n.*
Co′bus, *n. Zoöl.* Syn. of KOBUS.
cob′web′ber-y (kŏb′wĕb′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Cobwebs collectively.
cobweb lawn. A very thin fine linen fabric. *Obs.*
cob′worm′, *n.* The larva of the cockchafer. *Scot.*
coc. † COCK.
co′ca. Var. of KOKU. See MEASURE.
Coc-agne′ (kŏk-ān′). Var. of COCKAIGNE.
co′ca-mine (kō′k*á*-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** [From COCA.] *Chem.* See TRUXILLINE.
Co′ca-nu′cos (kō′kä-nōō′kōz), *n. pl.* An Indian people of southern Colombia, semicivilized at the time of the Spanish conquest.
cocard, *n.* [OF. *coquart,* F. *coquard.*] Fool; simpleton. *Obs.*
co-carde′ (kō-kärd′), *n.* [F. See COCKADE.] *Zoöl.* A brightly colored protrusile vesicle borne on the body of certain beetles, as those of the genus *Malachius.*
coc′a-trice. † COCKATRICE.
co-cause′ (kō-kôz′), *n.* = CONCAUSE.
co-cau′tion-er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
cocautrice. † COCKATRICE.
coc′ca-gee′ (kŏk′*á*-gē′), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] A variety of cider apple, formerly popular in England; also, the cider from it.
coc′ca-trice. † COCKATRICE.
coc-cid′i-a (kŏk-sĭd′ĭ-*á*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** Pl. of COCCIDIUM. **b** [*cap.*] = COCCIDIIDEA. — **coc-cid′i-al** (-*ă*l), *a.*
coc-cid′i-o′sis (-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *coccidium* + *-osis.*] A morbid condition caused by coccidia. See COCCIDIIDEA.
coc-cif′er-ous (-sĭf′ẽr-*ŭ*s), *a.* [*cocci-* + *-ferous.*] Bacciferous.
coc′ci-form (kŏk′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a coccus.
coc-cig′er-ous (kŏk-sĭj′ẽr-*ŭ*s), *a.* [*cocci-* + *-gerous.*] Bacciferous.
coc-cin′e-ous (-sĭn′ē-*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *coccineus.*] Scarlet. *Obs.*
coc-cin′ic (-ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating either of two isomeric dibasic acids, $C_9H_8O_5$, obtained from cochineal, and disting. as α and β. They are derivatives of toluene.
coc′ci-nine (kŏk′sĭ-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [L. *coccineus* scarlet-colored.] *Chem.* Phenetol red. See DYE.
coc′cle. † COCKLE.
coc′co (kŏk′ō), *n.* The taro.
coc′co-chro-mat′ic (kŏk′ō-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [See COCCUS; CHROMATIC.] Having the color distributed in granular patches; — opposed to *placochromatic.*
Coc′co-go-na′les (-gō-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See COCCOGONE.] *Bot.* An order of Schizophyceæ, or blue-green algæ, comprising the unicellular forms. Cf. HORMOGONALES.
coc′co-gone (kŏk′ō-gōn), *n.* [*cocco-* + Gr. γονή produce.] *Bot.* A form of propagative cell in certain blue-green algæ.
coc′co-lite (-līt), *n.* [*cocco-* + *-lite.*] **1.** *Min.* A granular variety of pyroxene, of various colors. **2.** *Geol.* = COCCOLITH.
Coc-col′o-ba (kŏ-kŏl′ō-b*á*; kŏk′ō-lō′b*á*), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* See COCCOLOBIS, *Note.*

coc′co-sphere′ (kŏk′ō-sfēr′), *n.* [*cocco-* + *sphere.*] *Geol.* A small rounded body composed of several coccoliths.

Coc-cos′te-us (kŏ-kŏs′tē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cocco-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Devonian fishes of the group Arthrodira, having the broad plates about the head studded with stellate tubercles. — **coc-cos′te-an** (-ăn), *a.*

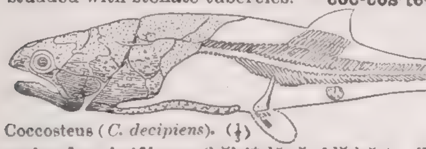

Coccosteus (*C. decipiens*). (⅟₄)

coc′cu-lus in′di-cus (kŏk′ū-lŭs ĭn′dĭ-kŭs). [NL. *cocculus* (see coccus) + L. *indicus* of India.] *Pharm.* The berry of a menispermaceous vine (*Anamirta cocculus*) of the East Indies. It is very poisonous, and is used in India for stupefying fish to facilitate their capture; also in the form of an ointment for destroying vermin. It yields picrotoxin.

coc′cus (kŏk′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* cocci (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. κόκκος a grain, seed. See COCHINEAL.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** One of the separable carpels of a schizocarp, as that of the mallow. **b** The spore mother cell in certain hepatics.
2. *Bacteriol.* A spherical cell, as those of bacteria of the genus *Micrococcus.*
3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the Coccidæ. The cochineal insect (*C. cacti*) is an example.

coc-cyg′e-al (kŏk-sĭj′ē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the coccyx; as, the *coccygeal* vertebræ.
coccygeal gland. **a** A small mass of peculiar vascular tissue of unknown function situated near the tip of the coccyx. **b** *Zoöl.* The oil gland near the base of the tail of birds.

coc-cyg′e-o- (kŏk-sĭj′ē-ō-). *Anat.* Combining form for *coccygeal;* as in: **coc-cyg′e-o-a′nal**, pertaining to the coccyx and anus; **coc-cyg′e-o-mes′en-ter′ic**, etc.

coc-cy′ges (-sī′jēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *coccyx.* See COCCYX.] **1.** *Anat.* Plural of COCCYX.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A group of birds, variously limited, usually more or less nearly equivalent to Coccygomorphæ. — **coc′cy-gine** (kŏk′sĭ-jĭn; -jīn), *a.*

coc-cyg′e-us (-sĭj′ē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the ischium and lesser sacrosciatic ligament and inserted into the coccyx and sacrum.

coc′cy-go-dyn′i-a (kŏk′sĭ-gō-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See COCCYX; -ODYNIA.] *Med.* Pain in and about the coccyx.

Coc′cy-go-mor′phæ (-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κόκκυξ cuckoo + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of desmognathous birds, including the cuckoos, colies, turacous, puff birds, toucans, barbets, jacamars, kingfishers, hornbills, hoopoes, bee eaters, sawbills, rollers, and trogons. — **coc′cy-go-morph′** (kŏk′sĭ-gō-môrf′), *n.* — **coc′cy-go-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.*

coc′cyx (kŏk′sĭks), *n.*; *pl.* COCCYGES (-sī′jēz). [L., cuckoo, Gr. κόκκυξ, κόκκυγος, cuckoo, coccyx; — from the resemblance to the beak of a cuckoo.] *Anat.* The end of the vertebral column beyond the sacrum in man and certain apes; the rudiment of a tail; also, occasionally, a corresponding bone of birds. In man it consists of four vertebræ more or less consolidated.

co-chil′ sa-po′ta (kō-chēl′ sä-pō′tȧ). [See SAPODILLA.] **a** A large Mexican rutaceous tree (*Casimiroa edulis*), with gray bark, glossy leaves, small greenish yellow flowers, and large fruit with somewhat the flavor of a peach. It is cultivated to some extent. **b** The fruit of this tree.

co′chin (kō′chĭn), *n.* [From *Cochin* China.] One of a breed of large domestic fowls, only slightly smaller than the brahmas, having soft, thick plumage, small wings and tails, and densely feathered legs and feet. Buff, black, and white varieties are raised. In the **partridge cochin** the predominating colors are red, brown, and black.

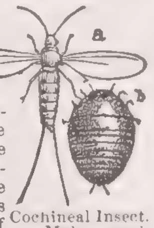

Cochineal Insect. *a* Male, much enlarged; *b* Female, twice natural size.

coch′i-neal (kŏch′ĭ-nēl; 277), *n.* [F. *cochenille,* Sp. *cochinilla,* dim. from L. *coccineus, coccinus,* scarlet, fr. *coccum* the kermes berry, Gr. κόκκος berry, esp. the kermes insect, used to dye scarlet, as cochineal was formerly supposed to be the grain or seed of a plant, and defined as the grain of *Quercus coccifera.*] A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of females of the *Coccus cacti,* an insect native in Mexico, Central America, etc., and found on several species of cactus, esp. *Nopalea coccinellifera.* These cacti are extensively cultivated as food for the insects, which are gathered and killed by heat. When killed in stoves, the natural white powdery covering of the insect is retained, and *silver-gray cochineal* results; when killed by steam or hot water, they lose this covering, and *black cochineal* is produced. The cochineal of the shops is used for making carmine and also as a red dye, but artificial dyestuffs have largely displaced it.

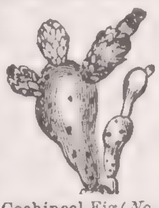

Cochineal Fig (*Nopalea coccinellifera*).

cochineal fig. A cactaceous plant (*Nopalea coccinellifera*) of Central and South America, widely cultivated in the tropics for the sake of the cochineal insect, which lives on it.

coch′le-a (kŏk′lē-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LEÆ (-ē). [L., a snail, or snail shell, Gr. κοχλίας a snail, fr. κόχλος a shellfish with a spiral shell.] **1.** A winding stair. *Obs. or R.*
2. **a** = SCREW, *n.*, 1. *Obs.* **b** An Archimedean screw. *Obs.*
3. *Anat.* A division of the labyrinth of the ear, wanting or rudimentary in the lower vertebrates, but well developed in birds and mammals, and in all the latter except the monotremes coiled into the form of a snail shell. See EAR.
In man the cochlea consists of a spiral canal in the petrous part of the temporal bone, in which lies a smaller membranous spiral passage, communicating with the sacculus at the base of the spiral and ending blindly near its apex. It is called the **scala media** or **ductus cochlearis**, and contains the organ of Corti (which see). The scala media, together with an osseous lamina (the **lamina spiralis**), divides the bony canal into an upper and a lower passage, the former (the **scala vestibuli**) communicating with the vestibule, the latter (the **scala tympani**) ending blindly at the fenestra rotunda. Both contain perilymph and communicate at the apex of the cochlea.
4. *Bot.* A spirally coiled body or organ; specif., a coiled legume, as that of alfalfa.

coch′le-ar (-ăr), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the cochlea.

coch′le-ar, *a.* [See COCHLEARE.] Spoon-shaped.
cochlear æstivation, *Bot.*, æstivation in which one large hollowed petal covers all the others, as in aconite.

coch′le-a′re (-ā′rē; -âr′ē), *n.* [L., a spoon.] *Med.* A spoonful; — used in prescriptions, and abbr. *cochl.* or *coch.* See MEASURE, *Table.*

coch′le-ar′i- (kŏk′lē-ăr′ĭ-; -âr′ĭ-). Combining form from Latin *cochleare,* meaning *spoon;* as in: **coch′le-ar′i-fo′li-ate**, having a spoon-shaped leaf, etc.

Coch′le-a′ri-a (-ā′rĭ-ȧ; -âr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from the cochlear æstivation.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous fleshy maritime herbs bearing globose pods. They are natives of the colder parts of the north temperate zone. Some species are called *scurvy grass.*

coch′le-ar′i-form (-ăr′ĭ-fôrm; -âr-), *a.* [*cochleare* + *-form.*] Spoon-shaped. — **cochleariform process**, *Anat.*, the thin plate of bone between the Eustachian tube and the canal for the tensor tympani muscle.

coch′le-ate (kŏk′lē-āt) } *a.* [L. *cochleatus* spiral or screw-
coch′le-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) } formed. See COCHLEA.] Having the form of a snail shell; turbinated.

coch-le′i-form (kŏk-lē′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See COCHLEA; -FORM.] **a** Shaped like a snail shell. **b** [Erroneously] Cochleariform.

Coch′li-di′i-dæ (kŏk′lĭ-dĭ′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κοχλίς, pl. κοχλίδες, a small snail + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of moths of medium or small size and usually attractive coloration. The caterpillars are sluglike, often flattened, and sometimes armed with venomous spines. The egg-shaped or nearly spherical cocoon is formed of brown silk and is dense and firm.

Coch′lo-sper-ma′ce-æ (kŏk′lō-spûr-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κόχλος spiral shell + σπέρμα seed; — referring to the coiled embryo.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Hypericales), containing 3 genera and about 18 species, natives of tropical or subtropical regions. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs with palmate leaves and large flowers; the seeds are invested with a silky down. The genus *Amoreuxia* is found in the southwestern United States. — **coch′lo-sper-ma′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cock (kŏk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kökkr* lump, Dan. *kok* heap.] A small conical pile of hay, or of dung, wood, turf, etc.

cock, *v. t.*; COCKED (kŏkt); COCK′ING. To put into cocks or heaps, as hay. "Under the *cocked* hay." *Spenser.*

cock, *n.* [OF. *coque, coche,* a ship, vessel, F. *coche* a large vessel; perh. orig., a shell. Cf. COG a fishing boat, COCKLE a mollusk.] A cockboat.

> Yond tall anchoring bark [appears]
> Diminished to her *cock;* her *cock,* a buoy
> Almost too small for sight. *Shak.*

cock, *n.* [AS. *coc;* cf. LL. *coccus;* orig. unknown, perh. imitative of the cock's cry. Cf. CHICKEN, COQUETTE.] **1.** The male of the common barnyard fowl; also, the male of other birds, esp. of gallinaceous birds. Cf. COCKEREL.
2. A cock's crow, esp. in early morning; cockcrow. *Obs.*

> He begins at curfew, and walks till the first *cock.* *Shak.*

3. A figure in the shape of a cock; specif.: **a** A vane in the shape of a cock; a weathercock.

> Drenched our steeples, drowned the *cocks!* *Shak.*

b A kind of whistling toy.
4. Chiefly in *pl.* Any plant or part of a plant used by children in mock cockfights, as the English plantain, or ribwort, the wood rush, species of violet, etc.
5. A chief man or person; leader; master.

> Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club, since he left us. *Addison.*

6. **a** A faucet, tap, valve, or the like for starting, stopping, or regulating flow; — often with a prefixed qualifying word; as, a ball *cock,* a cylinder *cock,* a three-way *cock,* etc. **b** The amount of opening permitted by or as by a cock; as, the faucet is turned on full *cock.* *Dial. Eng.*

> The term "*cock*" is sometimes used for any valve opened or closed by hand, but it is more properly restricted to valves which are nearly cylindrical, and which rotate in seatings of the same figure. *W. C. Unwin.*

☞ The conjectured origin of the use of *cock* in this sense, from a resemblance to, or figure of, a cock's comb or head in early forms, is not at all certain.
7. The hammer in the lock of a firearm; also, the cocked position of the hammer; as, at half *cock.*
8. The indicator or pointer of a balance.
9. The style or gnomon of a sundial.
10. Formerly, a part of a plow. *Eng.*
11. *Horol.* An overhanging bracket used as a bearing, as for supporting the end of a wheel arbor in a watch, or the pendulum in a clock.
12. *Curling.* The mark aimed at; the tee.
13. A cock-and-bull story. *Slang, Eng.*
cock-and-bull story, an extravagant, boastful story; a canard. — **cock of the plains.** The sage cock. — **c. of the rock**, a beautiful bird (*Rupicola rupicola*) of the family Cotingidæ, of northern South America. The male is chiefly orange in color, with a high disklike crest. Two other related species are known. — **c. of the wood**, the capercaillie.

cock (kŏk), *a.* **1.** Male; — applied to birds, and sometimes to other animals; as, a *cock* lobster.
2. Chief; leading; boss. *Slang.*

cock, *v. t.*; COCKED; COCK′ING. **1.** To put (the match) into the cock of a matchlock gun. *Obs.*
2. To draw the hammer of (a firearm) fully back and set it for firing.

cock, *v. i.* To cock the hammer of a firearm. *Byron.*

cock, *v. i.* [ME. *cocken;* cf. E. *cock* the bird (as a fighting cock).] **1.** To contend; fight. *Obs.*
2. To strut; swagger; look big, pert, or menacing. *Addison.*

> With fifteen Campbells in the jury box and the biggest Campbell of all . . . sitting *cocking* on the bench. *Stevenson.*

3. To turn or stick up, as the ear.

cock, *v. t.* [Perh. fr. the look of a cock's comb.] **1.** To set erect; to turn or set up or to one side, esp. in a pert, jaunty, knowing, pretentious, or defiant way.

> Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears. *Gay.*
> Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn. *Swift.*
> They *cocked* their hats in each other's faces. *Macaulay.*

2. Specif.: To turn (the eye) obliquely and partially close its lid, as an expression of derision or insinuation.
3. To turn up the brim of (a hat).

cock, *n.* **1.** Act of cocking; also, the turn or tilt so given; as, a *cock* of the eyes; to give a hat a saucy *cock.*

> Something bizarre in the *cock* of a bonnet. *N. H Moore.*

2. The turned-up part of the brim of a cocked hat.

cock-ade′ (kŏk-ād′), *n.* [F. *cocarde,* fr. *coquard* vain, OF. *coquart,* fr. *coq* cock; — so named from its resemblance to a cock's comb. Cf. COQUETTE.] A rosette, or knot, or similar device, worn upon the hat as a badge of office, of party allegiance, or of livery service. Cockades are worn in most countries as part of the livery of the servants of officers of the army, navy, and some public officials, and of diplomatic corps. The cockade of the house of Hanover in England is black; that of the house of Stuart was white. In France white cockades were formerly worn by all soldiers; in 1789 green cockades were worn by adherents of the advanced party, later being replaced by the tricolor.

> Seduced by military liveries and *cockades.* *Burke.*

cock′-a-doo′dle-doo′ (kŏk′ȧ-dōō′d'l-dōō′), *n.* Also **cock-a-doodle.** The cock's crow; also, a cock. *Humorous.* — **cock′-a-doo′dle**, *v. i.*

cock′-a-hoop′ (kŏk′ȧ-hōōp′), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Boastful; elated; exulting. — *adv.* Boastfully; defiantly; elatedly. — **cock′-a-hoop′ing**, *vb. n.* — **cock′-a-hoop′ish**, *a.* — **cock′-a-hoop′ness**, *n.*

> John of Skye is *cock-a-hoop* upon the occasion. *Scott.*

☞ Used in the phrases **to set cock on the hoop, to set cock a hoop,** etc., implying unstinted or reckless drinking and making of good cheer; and hence, abandonment, recklessness, or elation.

Cock-aigne′ (kŏk-ān′), *n.* [F. *cocagne, pays de cocagne;* of uncert. origin, cf. F. dial. *couque* cake, Catal. *coca;* as if the houses in this country were covered with cakes.] **1.** An imaginary country of idleness and luxury, the subject of a satirical fabliau of the same name (about 1305), and of "Schlauraffenland," a humorous poem by Hans Sachs.
2. The land of cockneys; cockneydom; — applied humorously to London and its suburbs.

cock′al (kŏk′ăl; -ôl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] The knucklebone, esp. of a sheep; also, a game played with such bones. *Obs.*

cock′a-leek′ie (kŏk′ȧ-lēk′ĭ), *n.* [*cock* + *leek.*] A soup of capon boiled with leeks, a favorite Scottish dish.

cock′a-lo′rum (-lō′rŭm), *n.* [From 4th COCK, perh. imitative of high-sounding Latin.] A little cock; a bantam; hence, a conceited or self-important man, esp. a small man.

> Hollo, young *cockalorum,* is it there you are? *Hall Caine.*

cock′a-teel′ (kŏk′ȧ-tēl′), *n.* [D. *kaketielje* (Oxf. E. D.), ultimately fr. source of E. *cockatoo.*] A small Australian parrot (*Calopsitta novæ-hollandiæ*), often kept as a cage bird.

cock′a-too′ (kŏk′ȧ-tōō′), *n.* [Malayan *kakatūa,* perh. through D. *kakketoe.*] **1.** Any of various parrots, almost exclusively confined to the Australian region, of the subfamily Cacatuinæ, esp. those of the genus *Cacatua,* some of which

Pink Cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*). (1/10)

Coc′co-thraus′tes (kŏk′ō-thrôs′tēz), *n.* [NL.; *cocco-* + Gr. θραύειν to shatter.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large finches having a very large, stout, conical bill, — now restricted to the hawfinches and evening grosbeaks. — **coc′co-thraus′tine** (-tĭn; -tīn), *a.*

coccon. † CUCKOO.

coc′cous (kŏk′ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Composed of cocci; coccoid.

coc′cule (-ūl), *n.* [See COCCUS; -ULE.] *Bot.* = COCCUS, 1 **a.**

coc′cu-lif′er-ous (kŏk′ū-lĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [Dim. of *coccus* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bacciferous.

coc′cu-lus (kŏk′ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. of *coccus.* See COCCUS.] = COCCULUS INDICUS.

coc-cyg′e-an (kŏk-sĭj′ē-ăn), *a.* Coccygeal. *Rare.*

coc′cy-gec′to-my (kŏk′sĭ-jĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [See COCCYX; -ECTOMY.] Excision of the coccyx.

coc-cyg′e-ous (kŏk-sĭj′ē-ŭs), *a.* Coccygeal. *Rare.*

coc-cyg′i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Coccygeal. *Rare.*

coc′cy-o-dyn′i-a (kŏk′sĭ-ō-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = COCCYGODYNIA.

Coc-cy′zus (kŏk-sī′zŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. κόκκυξ cuckoo.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American arboreal cuckoos, including the common black-billed and yellow-billed cuckoos of the Eastern States.

co-cen′tric. Var. of CONCENTRIC.

coch. † COACH.

coch. *Abbr. Med.* Cochleare.

coche. † COACH.

co′cher-ing. Var. of COSHERING.

‖ **co-che′ro** (kō-chā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] A driver of a public vehicle. *Phil. I.*

Co′chi-mis′ (kō′chē-mēz′), *n. pl.* An Indian people of Yuman stock inhabiting the northern part of Lower California.

cochineal cactus, cochineal plant. = COCHINEAL FIG.

cochineal red. See DYE.

cochineal scarlet. See DYE.

co-chi′no (kō-chē′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Amer. Sp.; cf. Sp. *cochino* pig.] The oldwife (*Balistes vetula*).

cochl. *Abbr.* Cochleare.

coch′le-an (kŏk′lē-ăn), *a.* Cochleate. *Rare.*

coch′le-ar, *n.* [See COCHLEARE.] *East. Ch.* The spoon with which the wine-soaked bread of the Eucharist is given to communicants.

coch′le-a′ri-a oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

coch′le-a-ry (kŏk′lē-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cochlearium* pen for snails (meaning formerly given, *snail shell*). See COCHLEA.] = COCHLEATE.

coch′le-i′tis (kŏk′lē-ī′tĭs), **coch-li′tis** (kŏk-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cochlea* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the cochlea.

coch′le-ous (kŏk′lē-ŭs), *a.* Cochleate. *Rare.*

Coch′li-o-don′ti-dæ (kŏk′lĭ-ō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κόχλος shellfish + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] *Paleon.* A family of extinct Carboniferous and Permian tectospondylous elasmobranchs having but few teeth, which are broad and arched, hollowed at the base, and marked by ridges or folds for grinding. *Cochliodus* is the type genus. — **coch′li-o-dont′** (kŏk′lĭ-ō-dŏnt′), *a.* & *n.*

Coch′lo-sper′mum (kŏk′lō-spûr′mŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of MAXIMILIANEA.

‖ **co′chon′** (kō′shôɴ′), *n.* [F.] Pig; as, in **co′chon′ de lait′** (dē lē′), a sucking pig.

‖ **co′cil-la′ña** (kō′sēl-yän′yä), *n.* *Pharm.* The bark of a South American meliaceous tree (*Guarea rusbyi*), used as an emetic.

co′ci-ne′ro (kō′sē-nā′rō; 138), *n.* [Sp., lit., cook.] Any of several cavallas, esp. *Carangus caballus* of the Pacific coast of the United States.

co′ci-nin (kō′sĭ-nĭn), **co′cin**, *n.* *Chem.* A fat formerly supposed to exist in coconut oil. — **co-cin′ic** (kō-sĭn′ĭk), *a.*

co-cit′i-zen, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**

cock, *n.* [F. *coque* shell. Cf. COCKLE a mollusk.] A cockle; a shellfish. *Obs.*

cock, *n.* [See COCK to fight.] Strife. *Obs.*

cock. Var. of CALK, to put calks on horseshoes.

cock, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. COCKER.] To cocker or pamper. *Obs.*

cock, *n.* A corruption or disguise of the word *God,* used in oaths. *Obs.* "By *cock* and pie." *Shak.* See PIE.

cock, *n.* The notch of an arrow. *Johnson.*

☞ Apparently not actually so used, and based on a conjecture that *cock,* the hammer of a gun, was identical with It. *cocca,* notch of an arrow. *Oxf. E. D.*

cock, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. F. *coche* a notch, *cocher* to notch. Cf. COAK a kind of tenon.] To secure by **a cog hold; to cog.** See COG, *n.* & *v.*

cock′-a-bon′dy (kŏk′ȧ-bŏn′dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [W. *coch a bon ddu* red with a black stem or trunk. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly with peacock harl body, brown hackle legs, and no wings.

cock′a-bul′ly (-bōōl′ĭ), *n.* Corrupt. of KOKOPU. *New Zealand.*

cock-ad′ed (kŏk-ād′ĕd), *a.* Wearing a cockade.

Cock-agne′ (-ān′). Var. of COCKAIGNE.

cock′a-lan, cock′a-land, *n.* [F. *coq-à-l'âne.*] A satirical writing; a lampoon; also, a disconnected or incongruous writing or discourse. *Obs. Scot.*

cock ale. Ale mixed with various things, including jelly or mincemeat of a boiled cock.

cock′all′. Var. of COCKAL.

cock′all′, *n.* One that beats all; the perfection. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

cock′a-ma-roo′ (kŏk′ȧ-mȧ-rōō′), *n.* See BAGATELLE.

cock-an′dy, *n.* The puffin. *Scot.*

cock′a-pert, *a.* *Obs. or Dial.* [Cf. COCK; PERT.] Impudent. — *n.* A cockapert person.

cockard. † COCKADE.

cock′a-rouse, cock′e-rouse (kŏk′ȧ-rous), *n.* Among the Virginia Indians, an honorary title of a chief; hence, among the colonists, a person of consequence.

cock′a-tiel′. Var. of COCKATEEL.

D E F G H I J K L M

are favorite cage birds, though they do not learn to speak much. Many of them have handsome crests and white plumage more or less tinged with red, orange, or yellow, as in the sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*). The great black or palm cockatoo (*Microglossus aterrimus*) is the largest species of parrot; the cockatoos of the genus *Calyptorhynchus* (esp. *C. funereus*) are also called black cockatoos from their dark colors.
2. A small farmer; — called also *cocky*. *Colloq., Australia.*

cockatoo bush. An Australian shrub or tree (*Myoporum serratum*) called also *blueberry*. It bears edible berries known as **native currants**.

cockatoo fence. A rough fence of logs and saplings, such as are built by the cockatoos, or small farmers. *Australia.*

cockatoo fish. An Australian marine fish (*Aplodactylus lophodon*) related to the morwongs. It is so called from its peculiarly shaped head.

cockatoo grass. An Australian grass (*Panicum semialatum*) the seed of which is a favorite food of cockatoos.

cock′a-trice (kŏk′ȧ-trĭs; -trīs; 277), *n.* [OF. *cocatriz*, *caucatrix*, *chocatriz*, crocodile, a kind of fish or water snake which is an enemy of the crocodile, orig. an ichneumon, F. *cocatrix* cockatrice; cf. LL. *caucatrix* crocodile; fr. (assumed) LL. *calcatrix*, prop., tracker, fr. L. *calcare* to tread, in LL. to follow (on the heels of), fr. L. *calx* heel (cf. CALK). The word was confused in F. with OF. *cocodrille* crocodile, and later with F. *coq* cock, whence the fable that the animal was produced from a *cock's* egg. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A fabulous serpent with deadly glance, said to be hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg. Also fig. See BASILISK.
The death-darting eye of *cockatrice*. *Shak.*
This little *cockatrice* of a king. *Bacon.*
2. *Her.* A representation of this, with the head, wings, and legs of a cock, and tail of a serpent.
3. A crocodile. *Obs.*
4. *Bib.* A venomous serpent not identified; — used to translate L. *basiliscus*, *regulus*, Gr. βασιλίσκος, ἀσπίς, Heb. *tsepha*, *tsiphoni*.
The weaned child shall put his hand on the *cockatrice's* [Rev.Ver. *basilisk's*]den. *Is.*xi.8.
5. A prostitute; — used in reproach. *Obs.*

Cockatrice, 2.

cock bead. *Joinery.* A bead so molded or applied as to project beyond a surface.
cock-bead plane, a plane for making such a molding in wood.

cock′bill′ (kŏk′bĭl′), *v. t.* [See COCK to set erect.] *Naut.* To incline in a vertical direction, as the yards or the anchor.

cock′boat′ (-bōt′), *n.* [See COCK a boat.] A small boat, esp. one used as a tender to a larger vessel.

cock′brain′ (-brān′), *n.* A giddy, rash person. — **cock′-brained′** (-brānd′; 87), *a.*

cock′chaf′er (-chăf′ẽr), *n.* [See CHAFER the beetle.] A large European scarabæoid beetle (*Melolontha vulgaris*) often very abundant and destructive to vegetation, esp. in France. The larva lives underground and feeds on roots, the adult on the foliage of plants. The midsummer cockchafer (*Rhizotrogus solstitialis*) is a related smaller species.

cock′crow′ (-krō′) } *n.* The time at which cocks first crow;
cock′crow′ing } early morning.

cocked (kŏkt), *p. a.* Turned or tilted up.
cocked ankles, *Veter.*, a condition, seen usually in the horse, where the relative position of the pastern to the cannon is changed, the former becoming too upright and causing a partial dislocation of the joint; — called also *knuckling*. — **c. hat. a** A hat with large, stiff flaps turned up to a peaked crown, thus making its form triangular. **b** A game similar to ninepins, except that only three pins are used.

cock′er (kŏk′ẽr), *n* [ME. *coker* quiver, boot, AS. *cocer*, *cocur*, quiver. Cf. QUIVER (for arrows).] **1.** A quiver. *Obs.*
2. A high shoe, half-boot, or legging. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cock′er, *n.* [From COCK the bird.] **1.** A fighter; a quarrelsome bully; also, one given to cockfighting. *Obs.*
2. A cocker spaniel.

cock′er (kŏk′ẽr), *v. t.*; COCK′ERED (-ẽrd); COCK′ER-ING. [ME. *cokeren*; cf. E. *cockney*, F. *coqueliner* to dandle (Cotgrave), to imitate the crow of a cock, to run after the girls.]
1. To treat with too great tenderness; to fondle; indulge; pamper. "*Cocker* thy child and he shall make thee afraid." *Ecclesiasticus* xxx. 9.
2. To nurture or coddle indulgently; — with *up*.
Poor folks cannot afford to *cocker* themselves up. *J. Ingelow.*

cock′er-el (-ĕl), *n.* [Prob. a double dim. of *cock*.] A young domestic cock, specif. one less than a year old.

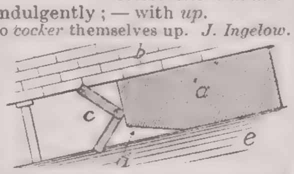

Cockermeg, at c showing round end of horizontal piece; a Coal; b Roof; d Undercut; e Floor.

cock′er-meg (-mĕg), *n.* *Coal Mining.* A kind of sprag consisting of three props (one horizontal prop supported by two shorter inclined ones) used to support the face of the coal during the operation of undercutting or holing.

cocker spaniel. One of a breed of small or medium-sized spaniels kept for hunting or retrieving game or for household pets. They usually weigh from eighteen to twenty-eight pounds. They have the head of fair length, with square muzzle, the ears long and set low, the legs short or of medium length, and the coat fine and silky, wavy but not curly. Various colors are bred, as black, liver, black and white, black and tan, liver and white, red, etc.

Cocker Spaniel.

cock′et (kŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [Orig. uncertain.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* **a** A seal of the king's customhouse; also, any one of certain other seals used to seal permits. **b** A certified document formerly given to a shipper as a warrant that his goods have been duly entered and have paid duty.
2. A customhouse office of entry; also, customs duty. *Eng.*
3. [Perh. a different word.] A sort of leavened bread, or a loaf, slightly inferior in quality to the wastell or finest bread. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

cock′et (kŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *v. t.*; COCK′ET-ED; COCK′ET-ING. To furnish or mark with a customs cocket.

cock′et–cen′ter or **–cen′tre**, *n.* *Arch.* An arch center or centering in which the usual horizontal tie beam is replaced by a system of bracing to allow headroom above the springers, to permit of a passage through while building. Called also **cock′et–cen′ter-ing** or **–cen′tring**.

cock′eye′ (kŏk′ī′), *n.* *Mach.* **1.** The socket in the under side of a millstone balance rynd, which sits on the cockhead.
2. The loop at the end of a trace by which it is attached to the carriage or to the singletree.

cock′eye′, *n.* [*cock* to turn up + *eye*.] A squinting eye.

cockeye pilot. a A handsomely colored Florida and West Indian pomacentroid fish (*Eupomacentrus leucostictus*). **b** The cow-pilot.

cock feather. *Archery.* The feather of an arrow at right angles to the direction of the cock or notch, usually colored differently from the other two feathers to assist the eye in nocking the arrow.

cock′fight′ (kŏk′fīt′), *n.* A match or contest of gamecocks, the cocks being usually armed with metal spurs and set at each other in a cockpit. *Cockfights* were formerly common in England and America, but are made unlawful by the Cruelty to Animals Act (12 & 13 Vict. c. 92) in Great Britain, and by statute in most States of the United States. In many other countries cockfighting is still very common.

cock′fight′ing, *n.* Act or practice of pitting gamecocks to fight. — **cock′fight′ing**, *a.*

cock′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* *Mach.* The rounded or pointed top of a grinding-mill spindle, forming a pivot for the stone.

cock′horse′ (-hôrs′), *n.* **1.** A child's rocking horse or hobbyhorse.
Ride a *cockhorse* to Banbury cross. *Mother Goose.*
2. A high or tall horse. *Rare.*
on cockhorse or **a-cockhorse**, mounted; astride; perched aloft.

cock′horse′, *a.* Lifted up, as on a tall horse; hence, lofty in feeling; exultant; proud; upstart. — *adv.* In the position or manner of a cockhorse person.

cock′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of COCK.
cocking piece, that part of a rifle, gun, etc., which cocks it, esp. that part of a breech-loading rifle which cocks and secures the firing pin, to which it is attached.

cock′ing, *n.* Cockfighting. Also, woodcock shooting.

cock′ish, *a.* Cocklike; cocky. — **cock′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **cock′ish-ness**, *n.*

Cock Lane ghost. A supposed ghost of a Mrs. Kent, alleged to be the cause of certain knockings and strange occurrences in 1762 about the bed of a young girl named Parsons at No. 33 Cock Lane, Clerkenwell, London. Dr. Johnson wrote a statement of the affair ("Gentleman's Magazine," vol. xxxii., pp. 43, 81), which proved to be a conspiracy by the girl's parents against Mr. Kent, whom the ghost accused of his wife's murder.

cock′le (kŏk′'l), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Any mineral occurring in dark, long crystals, esp. black tourmaline or schorl. *Obs. or Local.*

cock′le, *n.* [AS. *coccel*, *cocel*.] **a** The darnel. **b** The corn cockle. **c** Any of several other plants growing in grain fields, as the cowherb, the corn poppy, etc.

cock′le, *n.* [F. *coquille* shell, L. *conchylium*, Gr. κογχύλιον. See CONCHYLIACEOUS, CONCH.] **1.** Any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Cardium* or allied genera, esp. the common edible European species, *C. edule*. The shell has convex radially ribbed valves and prominent umbones, and is somewhat heart-shaped as seen from one end. The term is, or was formerly, applied to various other bivalves, and even to gastropod mollusks.
2. A cockleshell.
3. One of various shell-like objects, as: **a** A shallow boat. **b** A confection of flour and sugar, with a motto. *U. S.*
4. *pl.* Short for *cockles of the heart* (see below).
cockles of the heart, a phrase (in which *cockles* is of uncertain meaning) denoting the depths of the heart; one's inmost feelings; — used only in such expressions as *to delight, rejoice, cheer, warm*, etc., *the cockles of one's heart*.

Cockle (*Cardium edule*).

cock′le, *n.* [Cf. G. & D. *kachel* earthen vessel, tile, OD. *kakel*.] Any of various forms of stove: **a** A hop-drying kiln; an oast. **b** A cockle stove. **c** The fire chamber of an air stove or furnace; also, the dome of a heating furnace. **d** *Porcelain Making.* A stove in which biscuit ware is dried after dipping it in glaze and before burning.

cock′le (kŏk′'l), *v. t.*; COCK′LED (-'ld); COCK′LING (-lĭng). [Of uncertain origin.] To cause to pucker, or contract into wrinkles or ridges.

cock′le, *v. i.* **1.** To contract or bulge unevenly into wrinkles, as some kinds of cloth after a wetting; to pucker.
2. To rise or break into irregular tumbling waves.

cock′le, *n.* [Cf. COCKLE to wrinkle.] A pucker, wrinkle, or bulge; a ripple.

cock′le–bread′ (-brĕd′), or **cock′el-ty–bread′** (kŏk′ĕl-tĭ-), *n.* A children's sport, played in one form by clasping the knees while sitting, rocking with a kneading motion, and reciting a jingle.

cock′le-bur′ (-bûr′), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Xanthium*, which includes a number of coarse ambrosiaceous weeds having rough leaves and prickly burlike heads; — called also *clotbur*. **b** The burdock.

cock′led (kŏk′'ld), *a.* Having a shell.
The tender horns of *cockled* snails. *Shak.*

cock′led, *p. a.* Wrinkled; puckered.

cockle hat. A hat bearing a cockleshell, the badge of a pilgrim, esp. of one to St. James of Compostella in Spain.

cock′le-shell′ (kŏk′'l-shĕl′), *n.* **1.** One of the shells or valves of a cockle; loosely, also, a scallop shell, etc., such as that worn by pilgrims.
2. A light boat; a cockboat.

cockle stove. [See COCKLE a kiln.] A large heating stove in which the air currents are conducted around the fire chamber before passing into the apartments to be warmed.

cock′loft′ (kŏk′lŏft′; 205), *n.* [Prop., a loft where *cocks* roost.] An upper loft or attic; a smaller garret next to the ridge of the roof.
Quit the garret, and ascend into the *cockloft*. *Johnson.*

Cock Lor′el, or **Cock′lor′el** (-lôr′ĕl), *n.* The owner and captain of *Cocke Lorelles Bote*, filled with merry renegades of all trades, described in a satirical poem of that name, about 1515. Hence, a rascal; renegade.

cock metal. A soft alloy for cocks or faucets, as one of copper and lead.

cock′ney (kŏk′nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [ME. *cokenay*, *cokeney*, *coknay*; ME. *cok* cock + *nay*, *neye*, for *ey* egg (cf. NEWT), AS. *æg*. See 4th COCK, EGG, *n.*] **1.** An egg; prob., orig., a small imperfect egg or "cock's egg." *Obs.*
2. A spoilt child; a milksop; an effeminate person. *Obs.*
3. A squeamish or affected woman. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Cry to it, nuncle, as the *cockney* did to the eels. *Shak.*
4. A townsman as he appears to a man of the country; an effeminate "citified" fellow. *Obs.*
5. Traditionally, any one born within the range of sound of the bells of Bow Church, London; broadly, a native or a long-established resident of London; specif., a native of London residing in the East End of that city and talking with a certain characteristic twang or dialect.

cock′ney, *a.* Of or relating to, or like, cockneys.

cock′ney-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*cockney* + *-fy*.] To make cockney or cockneylike. *Colloq.* — **cock′ney-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

cock′ney-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The characteristics, manners, or dialect, of a cockney. — **cock′ney-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* & *i.*

Cockney School, or **Cockney Poets.** A nickname applied by certain English critics to a literary coterie, including Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Keats, and others.

cock′pit′ (kŏk′pĭt′), *n.* **1.** A pit or inclosure for cockfights.
2. The pit of a theater. *Obs.*
Can this *cockpit* hold the vasty fields of France? *Shak.*
3. [*cap.*] **a** A London theater of the 17th century, built on the site of a cockpit. **b** A block of buildings on or near the site of the cockpit of Whitehall palace, used since the 17th century for government offices; hence, familiarly, the Treasury, or the Privy Council room.
4. *Naut.* **a** An apartment of the old sailing war vessel, usually on the after part of the orlop deck below the water line, forming quarters for junior officers, and occupied by the wounded in an engagement. **b** In yachts and other small vessels, a space lower than the rest of the deck, which affords easy access to the cabin and forms a sheltered place for seats, for the helmsman, etc.
Cockpit of Europe, Belgium, as the scene of numerous important battles.

cock′roach′ (-rōch′), *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha*.] Any orthopterous insect of the family Blattidæ, many species of which are troublesome pests in houses and ships, esp. in warm climates. They are usually nocturnal in habits, and of flattened form with the head strongly bent down under the thorax. The antennæ are long and many-jointed. They often have small wings or are without wings, esp. the females. They can run with great rapidity. The common species infesting houses in northern countries are the so-called **black beetle** (*Stylopyga orientalis*) and the very much smaller **Croton bug** (*Phyllodromia germanica*). *Periplaneta americana* is larger than the black beetle, with longer wings. It is especially troublesome on ships. The Australian cockroach (*P. australasiæ*), which has a yellowish mark on the wing covers, is now widely distributed in warm countries. *Blabera gigantea* of the West Indies is over three inches long. The cockroaches are an ancient group, dating at least from the Carboniferous.

Common Cockroach (*Stylopyga orientalis*)

cock robin. The male robin; — now a nursery name.

cocks′comb′ (kŏks′kōm′), *n.* **1. a** A cock's comb or crest. **b** = COXCOMB, in various senses.
2. a A garden plant of the amaranthaceous genus *Celosia*, cultivated for its showy inflorescence. The feathered type has plumelike spikes of flowers; in the crested type the spike is abnormally fasciated, growing into a broad, flattened mass, usually brightly colored. **b** Any of numerous wild plants, as the yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus cristagalli*), the wild poppy, lousewort, etc. *Eng.* **c** In Jamaica, the fabaceous shrub *Erythrina cristagalli*.

One variety of Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*).

cockscomb pyrites. A variety of marcasite occurring in crestlike forms.

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cockatoo orchis. A Tasmanian orchid of the genus *Caleana*; — in allusion to the erectile sensitive lip, resembling the crest of a cockatoo.
cockatoo parakeet. = COCKATEEL.
Cock-ayne′. ✝ COCKAIGNE.
cock′bell′, *n.* [Cf. COCK a cockle.] A small bell; also, an icicle. *Obs. or Dial.*
cock′bill′, *n.* See ACOCKBILL.
cock bread. A stimulating food for fighting cocks.
cock bree or **broo.** = COCK BROTH. *Scot.*
cock broth. Broth of boiled cock or other fowl.
cock′-crew′er, *n.* One who crows like a cock. *Rare.*
cock′ee′ (kŏk′ē′), *n.* [Scot. *cock*, *cockee*.] *Curling.* The tee. *Scot.*
cock′el. ✝ COCKLE.
cock′el-ty-bread′. Var. of COCKLE-BREAD. *Dial. Eng.*
cockeney. ✝ COCKNEY.
cock-e′no (kŏk-ē′nō), *n.* [Cf. F. *coquelicot*.] The corn poppy. *Dial. Eng.*
cock′er. ✝ COCO, COCOA.
cock′er, *n.* One who cocks hay; a harvest worker; a reaper.
cock′er-non′ny, **cock′er-non′ie** (kŏk′ẽr-nŏn′ĭ), *n.* The gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or fillet. *Scot.*
cock′er-y (-ĭ), *a* Cockering or tottering; liable to fall. *Scot.*
cock′et, *a.* [F. *coquet* coquettish.] Pert; saucy; brisk. *Obs.*
cock′et, *v. t.* [Cf. COCK to secure by a cog hold.] *Arch.* To mortise; join. *Obs.*
cockewold. ✝ CUCKOLD.
cock′eyed′ (kŏk′īd′), *a.* Having a cockeye or cockeyes. *Colloq.*
cockeyed bob A squall. *Slang, West Australia.* *Obs.*
cock′glade′, *n.* = COCKSHOOT.
cock′ie (kŏk′ĭ). Var. of COCKY.
cock′ie-leek′ie. Var. of COCKA-LEEKIE.
cockille. ✝ COCKLE.
cock′i-ly (kŏk′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of COCKY. *Colloq.*
cock′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Colloq.*
cocking main. A series of cockfights.
cock′it. Dial. var. of COCKET.
cock′l. Cockle. *Ref. Sp.*
cock′-laird′, *n.* [4th *cock* + *laird*.] One who owns and cultivates a small piece of land; — jocular or contemptuous. *Scot.*
cock′le, *a.* [Cf. COCKLE, *v. i.*] Whimsical; — chiefly in comb.; as, *cockle*-headed. *Obs. or Scot.*
cock′le, *n.* [Cf. F. *coquille* shell.] A curl or ringlet. *Obs.*
cock′le, *n.* = COCHLEA, 1.
cock′le, *v. i.* [Cf. COCKLE a shell.] To wabble. *Dial. Eng.*
cockle boat. A cockle or cockboat. *Dial.*
cockle button. The burdock. *Dial.*
cockle garden. An inclosed place on a seacoast for the breeding of cockles. *Eng.*
cockle oast. A hop-drying kiln.
cock′ler, *n.* One who takes and sells cockles. *British.*
cockle stairs. = COCHLEA, 1. *Obs.*
cockle strewer. One employed to strew powdered cockleshells over a patch of ground for the game of pall-mall.
cock′let, *n.* See -LET.
cock′le-wife′, *n.* A woman who gathers the edible mollusks called cockles, to sell.
cock′-light′, *n.* Twilight: **a** Of morning, cockcrow. **b** Of evening, roosting time. *Dial. Eng.*
cock′ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.
cockloche, *n.* [Cf. F. *coqueluche* a hood, a favorite.] A fellow; — used contemptuously. *Obs.*
cock′mas′ter, *n.* A gamecock fancier.
cock′match′, *n.* A cockfight.
cock′mate′, *n.* Chief mate or friend; an intimate. *Obs.*
cock′ney, *v. t.* To pamper; to make a pet of. *Obs.*
cock′ney-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
cock′ney-ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **cock′ney-ish-ly**, *adv.*
cockoloach. ✝ COCKLOCHE.
cockow. ✝ CUCKOO.
cock′pad′dle (kŏk′păd′'l), **cock′pai′dle** (kŏk′pā′d'l), *n.* The lumpfish. *Scot.*
cock penny. A customary fee formerly given at Shrovetide to the masters of certain schools in northern England. It was originally spent for cockfighting or cockthrowing.
cock′rell. Obs or dial. var. of COCKEREL.
cock′rill. ✝ COCKEREL.
cock′rood′, *n.* = COCKSHOOT. *Obs.*
cock's body, *interj.* See COCK, for *God*. *Obs. or Archaic.*
cock schnapper. See SCHNAPPER.
cocks′combed′ (kŏks′kōmd′), *a.* *Hort.* Fasciated or flattened; as, *cockscombed* strawberries.
cockscomb grass. A grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*) of southern Europe, the flat upright spikes of which resemble a cock's comb.
cockscomb morion. A kind of

cocks'foot' (kŏks'fo͝ot'), *n.* **a** Orchard grass. **b** The garden celandine; also, the columbine. *Obs.* **c** Crab grass (*Syntherisma sanguinalis*); — called also **cocksfoot finger grass.**
cocks'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A fabaceous herb (*Onobrychis caput-galli*), having small spiny-crested pods.
cock'shut' (kŏk'shŭt'), *n.* Evening twilight; as, *cockshut time* or light. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*
cock'shy' (-shī'), *n.* **1.** Cockthrowing, or one of similar sports played with cocks.
2. A throw or shy at an object set up or taken as a mark; also, a mark or target so made or taken.
3. An outfit of coconuts or other objects set up, as by a strolling faker, to be thrown at with sticks.
cock sparrow. The male sparrow; fig., a small, pert, or otherwise sparrowlike man. — **cock'-spar'row-ish,** *a.*
cock'spur' (kŏk'spûr'), *n.* **1.** A cock's spur.
2. A small tripod or wedge of fire clay used to support or separate pieces of pottery during the glazing process.
3. a A species of *Cratægus*, or hawthorn (*C. crus-galli*), having long, straight thorns; — called also *cockspur thorn.* **b** A small West Indian tree (*Pisonia aculeata*) with reclining thorny branches and viscid burlike fruit.
cockspur grass. Any grass of the genus *Echinochloa*, esp. the barn grass (*E. crus-galli*).
cockspur thorn. **a** = COCKSPUR, 3 **a.** **b** The moraceous plant *Cudrania javanensis*; — called also **cockspur vine.** Its yellow wood is one of the fustics. *Australia.*
cock'sure' (-sho͝or'; kŏk'sho͝or'), *a.* **1.** Perfectly safe. *Obs.*
We steal as in a castle, *cocksure*; . . . we walk invisible. *Shak.*
2. Wholly trustworthy; of certain issue.
3. Quite certain; now, often, presumingly certain. *Colloq.*
I thought myself *cocksure* of the horse. *Pope.*
cock'sure', *adv.* With complete security or certainty.
cock'tail' (kŏk'tāl'), *n.* **1. a** A horse with its tail docked to a stump like a cock's tail. **b** *Stock Breeding.* A horse, not of pure breed, but generally having only one eighth or one sixteenth impure blood in his veins.
2. A person passing for a gentleman, but underbred. *Slang, Eng.*
It was in the second affair that poor little Barney showed he was a *cocktail.* *Thackeray.*
3. *Zoöl.* A rove beetle; — from its habit of raising its tail.
4. Any of various beverages of spirit, iced, and flavored with bitters. *Chiefly U. S.*
5. A preparation of raw oysters or clams in ketchup and lemon juice, seasoned with tabasco sauce, etc., and served in a glass; as, oyster *cocktail*; clam *cocktail.*
6. A kind of cloud. See CIRRUS, 3.
cock'tail', *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a cocktail.
cock'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* **1.** Docked in the tail so that the stump sticks up like a cock's tail; — said of horses.
2. With the tail or hinder part of the body cocked up.
cock'throw'ing (-thrō'ĭng), *n.* An old sport of throwing sticks at a cock tied to a stake. It was a favorite pastime at Shrovetide.
cock'up' (kŏk'ŭp'), *a.* **1.** Cocked, or turned up, at the tip.
2. *Print.* Extending much above the general top line of the other letters; — said of a large initial or a superior character.
cock'up', *n.* **1.** A turn up at the point of anything.
2. A hat or cap turned up in front.
3. A large, highly esteemed, edible serranoid marine fish of India (*Lates calcarifer*). It ascends the larger rivers.
4. *Print.* A superior figure or letter used for contractions, as in "M^r." or "A^l."
cock'y (-ĭ), *a.* [See COCKET, *a.*] Pert; conceited. *Colloq.*
Cocky little cities. *Eliot Gregory.*
cock'y-ol'ly, or **cock'y-ol'y, bird** (kŏk'ĭ-ŏl'ĭ). [Cf. 4th COCK; YELLOW.] A pet name for any small bird.
co'co (kō'kō), *n.*, *or* (in sense 1) **coco palm.** Less correctly written *cocoa.* See *Note* below. [Sp. & Pg. *coco* coconut, in Sp. also, coco palm. The Portuguese name is said to have been given from the monkeylike face at the base of the nut, fr. Pg. *coco*, a bugbear, an ugly mask to frighten children.] **1.** A tall pinnate-leaved palm (*Cocos nucifera*) found throughout the tropics, and generally thought to have originated in Asia or in Polynesia. It is one of the most important palms; the leaves furnish thatch, a kind of toddy is made from the flowering spathe, and the hard wood is used for building.
2. The coconut, or fruit of this palm. See COCONUT.
3. a = COCO GRASS. **b** The taro. *Jamaica.*
☞ The spelling *cocoa* appeared first in Johnson's dictionary, probably as a mistake, and later became the more common spelling; *coco*, however, is the spelling preferred by careful writers.

Coco Palm (*Cocos nucifera*) with section of Fruit.

co'coa (kō'kō; *orig.* kō-kō'ȧ), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cacao.*] **1.** = CACAO, 1.
2. a The pulverized seeds of the cacao, from which a portion of the fat has been extracted. **b** The beverage prepared by cooking this powder in boiling water.
cocoa bean. The beanlike seed of the cacao.
cocoa nibs. The roasted seeds of cacao, divested of their husks. They are often marketed in this form, being ready for manufacture into cocoa and chocolate.
cocoa paste. A paste consisting of the moistened ground seeds of cacao, now generally superseded by cocoa nibs.
cocoa powder. A variety of brown gunpowder; — so called from its color. It gives a high initial velocity, with relatively low pressure on the walls of the gun.
cocoa shells. The husks of cacao seeds, used in the preparation of a very weak beverage similar to cocoa.
co'co-bo'lo (kō'kō-bō'lō), *n.* [Sp. *cocobolo*, prob. fr. a native name.] A beautiful dark-colored hard wood of uncertain origin. It is used in cabinetmaking, etc.
coco grass. **a** The nutgrass (*Cyperus rotundus*). **b** Either of two grasses: (1) *Panicum clandestinum* of the United States. (2) *Apera spica-venti* of Europe, adventive in America.
co'co-nut' (kō'kō-nŭt'), *n.* Also *cocoanut.* The fruit of the coco, or coco palm (*Cocos nucifera*). It is the most important economic product of the tropics. The thick meat or endosperm of the seed is used for food both ripe and unripe, and the milky fluid in the fresh nut furnishes a refreshing drink. The fiber derived from the husk (see COIR) is variously utilized, and the dried meat, called *copra*, and coconut oil are extensively exported. See COCO, 1.
coconut oil. Also **coconut butter.** A fixed oil extracted from coconuts. It is nearly colorless when pure, and is of the consistency of butter at ordinary temperatures. It is extensively used for making soap, candles, etc., as an adulterant of butter and lard, and in the tropics as food.
co-coon' (kŏ-ko͞on'), *n.* [F. *cocon*, Pr. *coucoun*, fr. *coco* shell, akin to F. *coque* shell of eggs and insects. Cf. COCKLE a mollusk.] *Zoöl.* **a** The envelope, often composed largely of silk, which the larvæ of many insects form about themselves previous to changing to a pupa, and in which they pass the pupa stage. Those of the silkworms are the source of the silk of commerce. **b** Any of various other protective coverings produced by animals, as the cases of silk made by spiders for their eggs, the egg cases of mucus secreted by leeches and earthworms, the slimy cell in which the mudfish of Africa passes the dry season, etc.
co-coon'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A place for raising silkworms; also, a depot for collecting cocoons.
co'co plum (kō'kō). Also *cocoa plum.* [Prob. for *icaco plum.*] An amygdalaceous tree (*Chrysobalanus icaco*) of southern Florida, Mexico, and the West Indies, having thick, shining leaves and small flowers; also, its plumlike fruit, used for preserves.
Co'cos (kō'kŏs), *n.* [NL. See COCO.] *Bot.* A genus of pinnate-leaved palms, natives chiefly of tropical South America, including the coco. They are all characterized by the large fruit with thick fibrous pericarp, inclosing a bony nut with three spots at the base. See COCO, 1, COCONUT.
coco wood. Also *cocoa wood.* **a** The hard, dark brown wood of the East Indian euphorbiaceous tree *Aporosa dioica*; — called also *kokra wood.* **b** A somewhat similar wood from the West Indian mimosaceous tree *Inga vera.*
coc'tile (kŏk'tĭl; -tīl), *a.* [L. *coctilis*, fr. *coquere.* See COOK.] Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.
coc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *coctio.*] **1.** Boiling.
2. Baking; ripening; preparative process. *Obs.*
3. *Med.* **a** Digestion. *Obs.* **b** The change which the humorists believed morbific matter to undergo before elimination. *Obs.*
co'cum (kō'kŭm), *n.*, **cocum butter,** *or* **cocum oil.** [Prob. fr. native name.] A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of a small East Indian clusiaceous tree (*Garcinia indica*), used to adulterate melted butter in India.
co'cus wood (kō'kŭs). The wood of the granadilla tree (*Brya ebenus*), used for making flutes and other musical instruments. See GRANADILLA TREE.
cod (kŏd), *n.* [AS. *codd* small bag; akin to Icel. *koddi* pillow, Sw. *kudde* cushion.] **1.** A small bag or pouch; esp., a civet or musk bag. *Obs.*
2. A husk; a pod (cf. PEASECOD). *Now Chiefly Dial.*
3. *Obs.* **a** The belly. *Chaucer.* **b** The scrotum.
4. The closed lower end of a trawl or other fishing net.
5. An inmost reach or recess of a bay or inland sea. *Obs.*
cod, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *koddi.*] **1.** A pillow or cushion. *Scot. or Obs. Dial. Eng.*
2. *Mech.* An axle bearing, formerly esp. one of those on which a church bell is swung.
cod, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A soft-finned fish (*Gadus callarias*) of the colder parts of the North Atlantic, one of the most important food fishes of the world. A very closely allied species, the Alaska cod (*G. macrocephalus*), inhabits the North Pacific. The usual weight of the cod is about 10 pounds, but individuals of 75 pounds or more are sometimes taken. It is olivaceous above, and lighter below, with a conspicuous whitish lateral line. It is usually taken with hand or trawl lines in water from 20 to 40 fathoms deep. The most extensive fisheries are those of the Banks of Newfoundland, but those of the New England and Norwegian coasts are also important. Fishermen on the New England coast distinguish: **Bank cod,** those from the Banks of Newfoundland; **shore,** or **native, cod,** those from near their own shores; **rock cod,** those which live among rocky ledges, and are often spotted with red, etc. These are, however, all of the same species. The name *cod* is also applied as a general name to fish of the family Gadidæ (which see), of which the cod is the type, and is applied to various other fishes of different countries. In Australia it is given to *Lotella callarias* of the Gadidæ, and to several serranoid fishes (see MURRAY COD); in New Zealand to *Polyprion prognathus* of the Serranidæ, and others. See also TOMCOD, BUFFALO COD, ROCK COD, RED COD, etc.

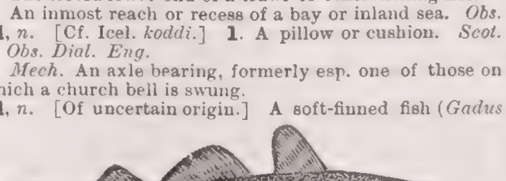
Cod (*Gadus callarias*). (1/15)

co'da (kō'dȧ), *n.* [It., tail; cf. L. *cauda.*] *Music.* A few closing measures added beyond the formal end of a composition, esp. of one in canon, rondo, or sonata form.
Beethoven's greatest innovation was his extension of the *coda.* Before his time the *coda* was little more than a few bars of tonic and dominant to emphasize the key and to avoid the bathos of ending up twice the same way; Beethoven's *codas* are long perorations, forming a climax to all that has gone before. *Encyc. Brit.*
co-dam'ine (kō-dăm'ĭn; kō'dȧ-mĭn; kō'dȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*codeine* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{25}O_4N$, found in the aqueous extract of opium.
cod'dle (kŏd''l), *v. t.*; COD'DLED (-'ld); COD'DLING (-lĭng). [Cf. E. dial. *caddle* to coax, spoil, fondle, and CADE, *a.*]
1. To parboil, or soften by boiling; to stew.
It [the guava fruit] may be *coddled.* *Dampier.*
2. To roast, as apples, in an oven. *Dial. Eng.*
3. To treat with excessive tenderness; to cocker; pamper.
He [Lord Byron] never *coddled* his reputation. *Southey.*
code (kōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *codex*, *caudex*, the stock or stem of a tree, a board or tablet of wood smeared over with wax, on which the ancients originally wrote; hence, a book, a writing.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* **a** Any of the various systematic collections of laws made during the later empire, esp. of those made under the emperors and published with statutory force. These codes are the Gregorian, Hermogenian, Theodosian, and the Corpus Juris Civilis (see these terms). **b** By way of eminence, "The Code," the Justinian code.
2. Any systematic body of law, esp. one given statutory force; a compilation of laws by public authority; a digest. Such codes exist regularly in the states of the continent of Europe and of Latin America; and the laws of England and many of the States of the United States have been, or are being, codified. The general plan is to make five codes: a civil code for the law of persons, property, obligations, etc.; a commercial code; a criminal, or penal, code; and codes of civil and criminal procedure. Various codes of historical importance are the Amalfitan Code, Consolato del Mare, Draconian Code, Laws of Oléron, Laws of Wisby, Laws of Manu, Code Napoléon, etc. See these terms.
3. Any system of principles, rules, or regulations relating to one subject, or a formal statement of them; as, the medical *code*, governing the professional conduct of physicians; the social *code* of good manners.
4. a A system of signals for communication by means of the telegraph, heliograph, flags, or other signaling devices; as, the Morse *code* (which see). **b** A system of words or other symbols arbitrarily used to represent words or phrases for brevity or secrecy; as, the Western Union *code.*
5. A body of writings forming a book, or a recognized division of such writings; as, the New Testament *code.* *Obs.*
Code' Civ'il (kōd sĭv'ĭl) *or* ‖ **Code' Ci'vil'** (kōd' sē'vēl'). See CODE NAPOLÉON. — **C. of Ham'mu-ra'bi** (häm'o͞o-rä'bĭ), a collection of edicts or laws published by Hammurabi, a king of the first dynasty of Babylon (fl. 2342 B. C.?). In 1901-2 three fragments of a stele inscribed with 247 of these laws were discovered at the sight of Susa, the ancient capital of Elam, amid which it had probably been conveyed as a trophy from Sippara. The laws present many analogies with early Hebrew law. — **C. of Holiness.** = LAW OF HOLINESS. — **c.,** *or* **law, of honor,** *or* **honour,** certain rules recognized and prevailing among persons of a given social class, profession, or like associations, and founded on a regard to reputation; specif., the rules formerly governing duels and their preliminaries.
code (kōd), *v. t.*; COD'ED (kōd'ĕd); COD'ING (kōd'ĭng). To categorize by a code; to put in, or into the form of, a code; as, to *code* a telegram; to *code* a system of laws. *Colloq.*
co'-dec'li-na'tion (kō'dĕk'lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Astron. & Navig.* The complement of the declination; — usually called the *polar distance.*
co'de-fend'ant (kō'dē-fĕn'dănt), *n.* A joint defendant.
co-de'ine (kō-dē'ĭn; kō'dē-ēn; 277), *n.* Also **co-de'ia** (kō-dē'yȧ), **co-de'in.** [Gr. κώδεια poppy head.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}O_3N$, associated in opium with morphine and similar to the latter, but feebler, in its action. It is a methyl derivative of morphine.
Code' Na'po'lé'on' (kōd' nȧ'pō'lā'ôɴ'). [F.] Properly, the French law as embodied in the so-called "**Five Codes**"

16th-century morion, with an upright comblike crest.
cock'shoot', *n.* An open way or glade through a wood, where woodcocks, etc., fly or shoot, and may be caught by nets stretched across. *Obs.*
cock'shot', *n.* An object used as a mark for thrown missiles; a shot at such an object. *Colloq.*
cock'shy'ing, *n.* Playing at cockshy.
cock sorrel. The sour dock *Rumex acetosa.*
cockspur hawthorn. = COCKSPUR, 3 **a.**
cockspur rye. Ergoted rye.
cock'-stone', *n* = ALECTORIAN.
cock'-stride', *n.* A cock's stride or step.
cock'sure'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cock'swain. Var. of COXSWAIN.
cock'sy (kŏk'sĭ). Var. of COXY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cockt. Cocked. *Ref. Sp.*
cocktail fucoid. *Paleobot.* = CAUDA GALLI.
cock thrashing. An old sport in which the players were blindfolded and set to whip at a cock.
cock'-throp'pled (-thrŏp''ld), *a.* Having a curved or bowed windpipe when he bridles: — said of a horse. *Oxf. E. D.*
cock'web'. Dial. for COBWEB.
cock'weed', *n.* **a** Peppergrass. **b** Corn cockle. *Obs.*
cock'y (kŏk'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of COCK, a fowl; — used formerly as a term of endearment.
cock'y, cock'ie (kŏk'ĭ), *n.* A small farmer; a cockatoo. *Colloq., Australia.*
cock'y-leek'ie, cock'y-leek'y. Var. of COCKALEEKIE.
co'-clause', *n.* *Gram.* A coördinate clause.
cocle. † COCKLE.
Cocles, Horatius. See HORATIUS COCLES.
co'coa. Var. of COCO.
co'coa-bay', *n.* A form of elephantiasis. *West Indies.*
cocoa butter. See CACAO, 2.
co'coa-nut'. Var. of COCONUT.
cocoanut oil, palm, etc. Vars. of COCONUT OIL, PALM, etc.
cocoa plant. **a** The cacao tree. **b** The coca.
cocoa plum. Var. of COCO PLUM.
cocoa tea. The beverage made from cocoa shells.
co'co-bo'las. Var. of COCOBOLO.
‖ **co'co' de mer'** (kō'kō' dē mâr'). [F., lit., sea coconut.] = DOUBLE COCONUT.
cocodrill. † CROCODILE.
co'con-nec'tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co'con-spir'a-tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co'con-stit'u-ent, *a.* See CO-, 2. — **co'con-stit'u-ent,** *n.*
co'con-trac'tor, *n.* See CO-.
coconut crab. = PURSE CRAB.
coconut matting. Matting made from fiber of the coconut husk.
coconut palm. = COCO, 1.
coconut shy. A cockshy in which coconuts are thrown at.
coconut walk. See WALK, *n.*
co-coon' (kō-ko͞on'). Var. of CACOON.
co-coon', *v. i.* To form a cocoon. — *v. t.* To wrap as in a cocoon.
coco palm. = COCO, 1.
coco sedge. = COCO GRASS **a.**
‖ **co'cotte'** (kō'kōt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A loose woman.
2. A kind of iron casserole or stew pan with two loop handles and a cover.
co-cov'e-nan-tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
cocow. † CUCKOO.
Cocquany. † COCKAIGNE.
cocquel. † COCKLE, mollusk.
cocquet. Var. of COCKET.
co'-cre-ate', *v. t.* See CO-, 1. — **co'-cre-a'tor,** *n.* — **co'-cre-a'tor-ship,** *n.*
co-cred'i-tor, *n.* See CO-, 3.
coct, *v. t.* [L. *coctus*, p. p. of *coquere* to cook, digest.] To boil; to digest; to bake. *Obs.*
coc'ti-ble (kŏk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [See COCTILE.] See -ABLE. *Obs.*
co-cui'sa, co-cui'za (kō-kwē'sȧ; 268), *n.* [Sp. *cocuiza*, prob. of Amer. origin.] The giant lily.
cocumber. † CUCUMBER.
co'-cu-ra'tor, *n.* See CO-.
co-cur'rent, *a.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
‖ **co-cu'yo** (kō-ko͞o'yō). Var. of CUCUJO, CUCUYO.
Co-cy'tus (-sī'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κωκυτός, lit., a wailing, fr. κωκύειν to wail.] *Class. Myth.* A river of Hades. Cf. ACHERON, STYX. — **Co-cy'te-an** (kō-sĭ'tē-ăn), *a.* *Rare.*
cod. † QUOTH.
cod, *v. i.* To fish for cod.
cod, *n.* A fellow; a codger; a fool. *Vulgar or Slang.*
cod, *v. t. & i.* To hoax; to poke fun at; to banter. — *n.* A hoax. *Vulgar Slang or Dial.*
Cod. *Abbr.* Codex.
C. O. D. *Abbr.* Cash (or Collect) on delivery.
Cod. Arg. *Abbr.* Codex Argenteus.
cod'bait'. Var. of CADBAIT.
cod banger. A vessel used in the cod fishery.
cod'bank', *n.* A submarine bank frequented by cod.
codber, *n.* [*cod* a pillow + ME. *bere* a pillowcase.] A pillowcase. *Obs.*
Cod. Civ. *Abbr.* Code Civil.
codde, *n.* [L. *codex*, *caudex.*] Stem or stock of a plant. *Obs.*
codde. Obs. or dial. var. of COD.
cod'ded, *a.* *Obs.* *Bot.* **a** Bearing cods or pods. **b** In the fruiting state; in the ear, as corn.
coddepiece. † CODPIECE.
cod'der (kŏd'ẽr), *n.* A gatherer of cods or peas. *Dial. Eng.*
cod'der, *n.* A codfisher.
cod'der, *n.* [From COD a cushion.] One who works in leather; a saddler. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cod'ding, *a.* Lustful. *Obs. Shak.*
cod'dle, *n.* A coddled or self-indulged person. *Colloq.*
cod'dle. Dial. var. of CUDDLE, to fondle.
cod'dy (kŏd'ĭ), *a.* Characterized by cods or pods; husky. *Obs.*
cod'dy-mod'dy (-mŏd'ĭ), *n.* A gull, esp. the black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*
code. † COD, CUD. [*Obs.*]
code, *n.* Cobbler's wax or pitch.
code, *n.* A chrism cloth. *Obs.*
co-debt'or, *n.* See CO-, 3.
code'less, *a.* See -LESS.
co'de-lin'quent, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.** — **co'de-lin'quen-cy,** *n.*
Code N. *Abbr.* Code Napoléon.

D E F G H I J K L M

enacted between 1804 and 1810; commonly, the civil code enacted Mar. 21, 1804, as the **Code Civil des Français** (dā frän′sĕ′), and as the **Code Napoléon** Sept. 3, 1807. The code is a compromise between the essentially German customary law of the northern provinces and the mainly Roman law of the eastern and southern provinces. It introduced little new law. This law followed the French conquests, and still is in force, or strongly affects the law, in Belgium, Holland, some of the Swiss cantons, Louisiana, and Spain and Spanish America.

‖ **co-det′ta** (kō-dĕt′tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *coda* tail.] *Music.* A short passage connecting two sections, but not forming part of either; a short coda.

co′dex (kō′dĕks), *n.; pl.* CODICES (kŏd′ĭ-sēz; kō′dĭ-; 277). [L. See CODE.] **1**. = CODE, 1, 2, 3; — chiefly *Obs.* except as a collection of canons.

2. A manuscript book; an ancient manuscript, as of the Scriptures, or of the classics. Besides several fragments of papyrus, there are known about a hundred and fourteen codices of the Bible, that is, manuscripts on parchment in uncial characters, dating from the 4th to the 10th century, and some twelve hundred manuscripts, known as *cursives*, written in a small running hand (some on parchment, later on paper), dating from the 9th to the 16th century, and containing the Gospels, and about 500 large portions of the remainder of the New Testament. The table below gives the names of some of the most important codices, with the conventional designating symbols, the places of preservation, the languages of the text, the centuries of their composition, and the general contents.

Alexandrinus	A	London....	Gr......	5	Bible (N.T. nearly complete) & 1 & 2 Clement.
Ambrosiani ..	F	Milan......	Goth....	5 & 6	Frag. chiefly of N. T.
Amiatinus ...		Florence ..	L.	8	Bible.
Argenteus....		Upsala.....	Goth....	5 or 6	Gospels.
Aaron Ben (Moses) Ben Asher		Cairo.......	Heb. ...	10	Hebrew Bible.
Bezæ	D	Cambridge	Gr. & L.	6	Gospels & Acts.
Bœrnerianus.	G_3	Dresden ...	Gr. & L.	9	Pauline Epistles.
Claromontanus.........	D_2	Paris.......	Gr. & L.	6	Pauline Epistles.
Ephræmi	C	Paris.......	Gr.	5	Portions of O. T. & N. T.
Laudianus....	E_2	Oxford	Gr.	6	Acts.
Porfirianus...	P_2	St. Petersburg......	Gr.	9	N. T. except Gospels.
Regius	L	Paris.......	Gr.	8	Gospels.
Sangallensis..	Δ	St. Gall....	Gr.	9	Gospels.
Sinaiticus	ℵ	St. Petersburg......	Gr.	4	N. T., 26 books of O.T. & the Apoc.
Vaticanus....	B	Rome......	Gr.	4	Up to Hebrews ix. 14.

3. *Med.* A collection of medical formulas; specif., the French pharmacopœia.

‖**Co′dex Gre-go′ri-a′nus** (grē-gō′rĭ-ā′nŭs). [L.] = GREGORIAN CODE. — ‖ **C. Her′mo-ge′ni-a′nus** (hûr′mō-jĕn′ĭ-ā′nŭs). [L.] = HERMOGENIAN CODE. — ‖**C. Jus-ti′ni-a′nus** (jŭs-tĭn′ĭ-ā′nŭs). [L.] = JUSTINIAN CODE (see CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS). — ‖**c. re-scrip′tus** (rē-skrĭp′tŭs). [L.] = PALIMPSEST. — ‖**C. The′o-do′si-a′nus** (thē′ō-dō′shĭ-ā′nŭs). [L.] = THEODOSIAN CODE.

cod′fish′ (kŏd′fĭsh′), *n.* The cod. See 3d COD.

cod′fish′er (-ẽr), *n.* A person or vessel engaged in fishing for cod. — **cod′fish′er-y** (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -FISHERIES (-ĭz).

codg′er (kŏj′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. CADGER.] **1**. A miser or mean person, esp. an old one. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A singular or odd person; a fellow; — a familiar, jocose, or depreciatory appellation. *Colloq.*

A few of us old *codgers* met at the fireside. *Emerson.*

Co′di-a′ce-æ (kō′dĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CODIUM.] *Bot.* A small family of marine algæ typifying the order Codiales. — **co′di-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Co′di-a′les (-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large order of green algæ (Chlorophyceæ) distinguished from all other seaweeds by having a complicated, often highly differentiated, thallus consisting of a single large multinucleate cell or cœnocyte. See CAULERPA, VAUCHERIA.

cod′i-cil (kŏd′ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*: cf. F. *codicille.*] **1**. *Law.* **a** An instrument made subsequently to a will and modifying it in some respects. A codicil must be executed in the same manner as the will itself, and forms a part of it, superseding it so far as inconsistent with it. There may be any number of codicils. **b** In the Roman, Canon, and early English law, a kind of informal will made without the appointment of executors, which was said to be essential to a valid will.

2. A tablet for writing, or the letter thereon written; an account book; a diploma. *Obs.*

cod′i-cil′la-ry (-sĭl′ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *codicillaris*, *codicillarius.*] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a codicil.

co′di-fi-ca′tion (kō′dĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn; kŏd′ĭ-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *codification.*] Act, process, or result, of codifying, or reducing laws to a code.

co′di-fy (kō′dĭ-fī; kŏd′ĭ-fī; 277), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [*code* + *-fy*: cf. F. *codifier.*] To reduce to a code, as laws.

co-dil′la (kō-dĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *codicula*, dim. of *cauda* tail.] *Com.* The coarse tow of flax and hemp; the waste of scutching, which is sorted out for rope making, etc.

co-dille′ (kō-dĭl′), *n.* [F. *codille*, Sp. *codillo.*] A term at omber, used when the game is lost by the one challenging.

co-din′i-ac (kō-dĭn′ĭ-ăk), *n.* [F. *cotignac*, formerly *coudignac.*] A marmalade or confection of quinces; quiddany.

Co′di-um (kō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κώδεια head; — in reference to the large rounded thallus.] *Bot.* A genus of green algæ, type of the family Codiaceæ, having a thallus of interwoven filaments with branching club-shaped apexes.

cod line. An eighteen-thread line used in catching codfish.

cod′ling (kŏd′lĭng), *n.* [Dim. of *cod* the fish.] **a** A young cod. **b** Any of certain gadoid fishes constituting *Phycis* and allied genera. They are among those called *hake.*

cod′ling (-lĭng), **cod′lin** (-lĭn), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1**. **a** A small, immature apple; hence, an apple of inferior grade, used only for stewing. **b** A variety of apple elongated in shape, having a number of horticultural forms.

2. The tree which bears codlings. *Eng.*

codling, *or* **codlin, moth**. A small moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), which in the larval state (known as *apple worm*) lives in apples, pears, and quinces, often doing great damage.

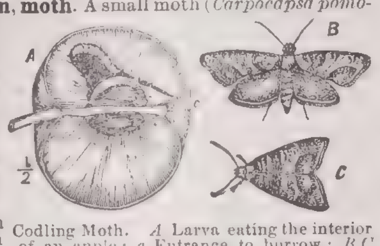

Codling Moth. *A* Larva eating the interior of an apple: *c* Entrance to burrow; *B C* Adult moth, nat. size.

cod liver. The liver of the common cod and allied species.

cod′-liv′er oil, an oil obtained from the liver of the codfish and allied fishes and used extensively in medicine in cases of impaired assimilation and nutrition. Sp. gr., .915–.930.

co-dom′i-nant (kō-dŏm′ĭ-nănt), *a.* *Forestry.* Forming part of the main canopy of a forest, but not of the highest dimensions; — said of a tree or species. Cf. DOMINANT.

cod′piece′ (kŏd′pēs′), *n.* [*cod* a bag + *piece.*] A flaplike or baglike appendage at the front of men's breeches as formerly made. It was often conspicuously ornamented, esp. in the 15th and 16th centuries.

cods′head′ (kŏdz′hĕd′), *n.* **1**. The head of a codfish; — written usually **cod's head**.

2. A dull or stupid fellow; a blockhead. "An all unutterable *codshead.*" *Scott.* — **cods′-head′ed**, *a.* *Obs.*

co-ed′u-ca′tion (kō-ĕd′ū-kā′shŭn), *n.* Joint education, esp. of both sexes at one institution. — **co-ed′u-ca′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

co′ef-fi′cient (kō′ĕ-fĭsh′ĕnt), *a.* Coöperating; acting together to produce an effect. — **co′ef-fi′cient-ly**, *adv.*

co′ef-fi′cient, *n.* **1**. That which unites in action with something else to produce an effect; a joint agent.

2. [Cf. F. *coefficient.*] *Math.* Any numeral or literal symbol or combination of symbols (generally constants) placed, generally, before another symbol or combination of symbols as a multiplier; thus, in $6x$, bx, $(a-c)x$, and $(au+bv-cw)(x-y-z)$, the symbols 6, b, $a-c$, and $au+bv-cw$ are *coefficients.*

3. *Physics.* A number, commonly used in computation as a factor, expressing the amount of some change or effect under certain conditions as to temperature, length, volume, etc.; as, the *coefficient* of expansion, friction, etc.

4. *Psychol.* An essential peculiarity or distinguishing mark of a conscious state or character. *J. M. Baldwin.*

coefficient of contraction, *Hydraul.*, the ratio of the cross-sectional area of the first vena contracta to the area of the discharging orifice or aperture. — **c. of depression**, *Phys. Chem.*, the depression of the freezing point produced by the solution of one gram of a substance in 100 grams of solvent. — **c. of discharge**, *Hydraul.*, the ratio of the actual discharge to the theoretical discharge assuming no coefficients of contraction and velocity. It is equal to the product of these coefficients. — **c. of displacement**. = BLOCK COEFFICIENT. — **c. of efficiency**. *Mech.* = EFFICIENCY, *n.*, 2. — **c. of efflux**. = COEFFICIENT OF DISCHARGE. — **c. of elasticity**. See ELASTICITY. — **c. of expansion**, *Physics*, the ratio of the increase of length (linear coefficient), area (superficial), or volume (cubical) of a body for a given rise in temperature (usually from 0 to 1° C.) to the original length, area, or volume, respectively. These three coefficients are approximately in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3. When not expressly specified, the cubical coefficient is usually intended. — **c. of fineness**, *Mech.*, the ratio of an area or of a volume to the area of the circumscribed rectangle or the volume of the circumscribed rectangular parallelepiped, respectively. — **c. of fineness of displacement**. = BLOCK COEFFICIENT. — **c. of friction**, the ratio of the limiting friction between two surfaces to the perpendicular pressure between them. It is constant for the same pair of surfaces. — **c. of homology**, *Math.*, the constant cross ratio of two corresponding points of two figures in homology, the intersection of their junction line with the axis of homology, and the center of homology; or, correlatively, of two corresponding rays, the junction ray of their intersection and the center of homology, and the axis of homology. — **c. of hysteresis**, *Magnetism*, the number of ergs of energy dissipated as heat in one cubic centimeter of iron, when the magnetization is carried through one cycle; hysteresis coefficient. See HYSTERESIS. — **coefficients of inertia**, *Math.*, coefficients of the squared generalized components of velocity in the expression for the kinetic energy of a rigid system. They are in general functions of the generalized coördinates. — **coefficient of leakage**, *Elec.*, the ratio of total magnetic field or flux to useful flux. — **c. of mobility**, *Math.*, Maxwell's term for the coefficients of the squared generalized component momenta in the expression for the kinetic energy of a rigid system subjected to given impulses. They depend on the configuration. — **coefficient of molecular depression**, the depression of the freezing point produced by the solution of one gram molecule of a substance in 100 grams of the solvent. — **c. of Peltier effect**, *Elec.*, the number of ergs of heat energy evolved at the junction of two metals by the passage of one absolute unit of electricity. — **c. of purity**, *Sugar Making*, the ratio of sugar to total dissolved solids in plant juice. — **c. of reduction**, *Ballistics*, the product of the coefficients of tenuity, shape, and steadiness, which depend respectively on the tenuity of the medium, the shape of the projectile, and the accuracy of the centering. — **c. of refraction**. *Physics.* = INDEX OF REFRACTION. — **c. of resistance**, *Hydraul.*, the ratio of the loss of head to the remaining head of a fluid discharging through an orifice or over a weir. — **c. of restitution**, *Mech.*, the ratio of the relative velocity of two elastic bodies after rebounding to that before impact. — **c. of rigidity**, *Mech.*, in a body subjected to stresses causing shear, the ratio of the stress intensity to the displacement per unit distance produced by this stress. — **c. of safety**. = FACTOR OF SAFETY. — **c. of self**, *or* **mutual, induction**. See INDUCTANCE. — **c. of surface discharge**, the ratio of the amount of water which flows off the surface of an area to the total precipitation. — **c. of useful effect**. = EFFICIENCY, *n.*, 2. — **c. of velocity**, *Hydraul.*, the ratio of the actual velocity to the theoretical velocity of a fluid jet discharging from an orifice or a weir.

coe′horn (kō′hôrn), *n.* [From its inventor, Baron *Coehorn.*] *Mil.* A small bronze mortar for throwing light shell, mounted on a wooden block with handles, and light enough to be carried short distances by men.

Cœ′la-can′thi-dæ (sē′lȧ-kăn′thĭ-dē; sĕl′ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κοῖλος hollow + ἄκανθα thorn, spine.] *Paleon.* A family of extinct ganoid fishes with cycloid scales, no ossified vertebræ, the air bladder ossified, and a diphycercal tail ending in a supplementary fin. They are found from the Upper Devonian to the Upper Cretaceous. — **cœ′la-canth** (sē′lȧ-kănth; sĕl′ȧ-), **cœ′la-can′thid** (-kăn′thĭd), *a. & n.* — **cœ′la-can′thine** (-thĭn; -thīn), *a.* — **cœ′la-can′thoid** (-thoid), *a. & n.* — **cœ′la-can′thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

cœ′lan-a-glyph′ic (sē′lăn-ȧ-glĭf′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κοῖλος hollow + *anaglyphic.*] *Sculp.* Designating hollow relief. See RELIEF.

-cœle (-sēl). [Gr. κοῖλον a hollow, or κοιλία belly, fr. κοῖλος hollow.] A suffix denoting *cavity*, *ventricle*, or *chamber of the body*; as, endo*cœle*, meso*cœle*, schizo*cœle*, etc.

Cœ′lebs (sē′lĕbz), *n.* [L. *caelebs*, unmarried, single.] In Hannah More's novel "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife" (1809), a young gentleman who sets out to find (and eventually finds) a wife meeting the somewhat exacting requirements of his dead mother. *Cœlebs* is sometimes applied to any bachelor seeking a wife, while **Cœlebs's wife** is used of a bachelor's ideal of a wife.

Cœ′lel-min′tha (sē′lĕl-mĭn′thȧ; sĕl′ĕl-) } *n. pl.* [NL.
Cœ′lel-min′thes (sē′lĕl-mĭn′thēz; sĕl′ĕl-) } See CŒLOM, HELMINTHES.] *Zoöl.* A group of worms nearly or exactly equivalent to *Nematoda.* — **cœ′lel-minth** (sē′lĕl-mĭnth; sĕl′ĕl-), *n.* — **cœ′lel-min′thic** (-mĭn′thĭk), *a.*

Cœ-len′ter-a′ta (sē-lĕn′tẽr-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CŒLENTERON.] *Zoöl.* A phylum of invertebrate, usually radially symmetrical, animals, including the corals, sea anemones, jellyfishes, and hydroids. They possess an internal digestive cavity (*cœlenteron*) which may be produced into tubular extensions, but there is no separate vascular system, and no perivisceral cavity. The body walls consist of two cellular layers, an ectoderm and an endoderm (the latter lining the cœlenteron), between which is a gelatinous layer, the *mesoglœa*, regarded as noncellular, any cells that it may contain being supposed to be derived from the other layers. The cœlenteron usually has a single opening or mouth surrounded by tentacles. Most of the Cœlenterata possess stinging cells, or nematocysts. Many reproduce by budding and form horny or calcareous skeletons. They are usually divided into the Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, Actinozoa, and Ctenophora. In old classifications the sponges were included. — **cœ-len′ter-ate** (sē-lĕn′tẽr-āt), *a. & n.*

cœ-len′ter-on (-tẽr-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -TERA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. κοῖλος hollow + ἔντερον an intestine.] *Zoöl.* **a** The internal cavity of the Cœlenterata, which performs not only the functions of a digestive tract, but also those of the cœlom of higher animals. **b** The archenteron.

co-e′lho (kō-āl′yō), *n.* [Pg., a kind of fish, a rabbit, L. *cuniculus* cony. Cf. CONY.] A large mackerel-like fish (*Promethichthys prometheus*) of the tropical Atlantic.

cœ′li-ac, ce′li-ac (sē′lĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *coeliacus*, Gr. κοιλιακός, fr. κοιλία belly, fr. κοῖλος hollow.] Pert. to the cavity of the abdomen. — **cœliac artery**, *or* **c. axis**, *Anat.*, a short thick artery arising from the aorta just below the diaphragm. It divides almost immediately into the gastric, hepatic, and splenic branches. — **c. flux**, **c. passion**, *Med.*, a chronic flux or diarrhea of undigested food. — **c. plexus**, a sympathetic nerve plexus round the cœliac axis.

cœ′li-o- (sē′lĭ-ō-), **cœ′li-**. Also **ce′li-o-**, **ce′li-**. Combining forms derived from Greek κοιλία, *belly*, *abdomen*; as in: **cœ′li-al′gi-a** (sē′lĭ-ăl′jĭ-ȧ; -jȧ), pain in the belly; **cœ′li-o-my-al′gi-a** (-mī-ăl′jĭ-ȧ; -jȧ), pain in the abdominal muscles; **cœ′li-or-rhœ′a** *or* **-rhe′a** (-ŏ-rē′ȧ), diarrhea, etc.

cœ′lo- (sē′lō-). Combining form from Greek κοῖλος, *hollow.*

cœ′lo-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*cœlo-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Hollow-toothed, as certain lizards. — *n.* A cœlodont animal.

Cœ-log′y-ne (sē-lŏj′ĭ-nē), *n.* [NL.; *cœlo-* + Gr. γυνή woman.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical Asiatic epiphytic orchids having mostly yellow or white flowers with a membranaceous perianth, large cucullate labellum, and winged column. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Code′ Noir′ (nwär′). [F., black code.] A humane set of French laws regulating slavery in St. Domingo, made in 1685.
co′de-rive′, *v. t. & i.* See CO-, 1.
codes. † COADS.
co′de-scend′ant, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
code State. *Law.* A State which has codified its laws of civil and criminal procedure. *U. S.*
codfish aristocracy. Orig., the aristocracy of the Massachusetts families enriched from the cod-fisheries; hence, social pretenders of recently acquired wealth; the nouveaux riches.
codg′er. Var. of COZIER.
Co′di-æ′um (kō′dĭ-ē′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Malabar *kodi* avanaku.] Syn. of PHYLLAUREA.
cod′i-cal (kŏd′ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or relating to a codex or code.
cod′i-ces, *n., pl.* of CODEX.
co′di-fi′er, *n.* One who codifies.
co′-di-rec′tion-al, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co′dis-cov′er-er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cod′ist (kŏd′ĭst), *n.* A codifier; one learned in codes. *Rare.*
cod′l. Coddle. *Ref. Sp.*
cod′ld. Coddled. *Ref. Sp.*
codle. † CODDLE.
cod′ling, *n.* A balk sawed in lengths to be cleft into staves.
codlins and cream. *Bot.* = APPLE PIE, 2. *Dial. Eng.*
cod net. A net with a cod, or narrow closed end or bag.
co′dol (kō′dŏl; -dŏl), *n.* = RETINOL.
co′do-mes′ti-ca′tion, *n.* See [CO-, 3 **a**.]
co′don (kō′dŏn), *n.* [Gr. κώδων a bell.] **a** A small bell. **b** Bell or mouth of a trumpet.
cod pepper. = CAPSICUM, 2. *Obs.*
cod′pitch′ings, *n. pl.* The lowest quality of cod-liver oil, obtained from the decomposing livers.
Cod′rus (kŏd′rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κόδρος.] The last king of Athens, who, according to tradition, reigned about 1068 B. C., and voluntarily sacrificed himself in battle against the Dorians when he learned that they had been told by an oracle that they would win if the killing of the Athenian king was avoided.
cods, cod's. *n.* A corruption for *God's*, used in oaths. *Obs.*
codule. codulle. † CUTTLE.
cod′ware′, *n.* [*cod* a pillowcase + *ware.*] A pillowcase. *Scot.*
cod′worm′ (kŏd′wûrm′), *n.* [Cf. 1st COD, 2d CADDIS.] A caddis.
coe, *or* **co**, *n.* [ME. *co*, *ca*. Cf. CHOUGH.] A jackdaw. *Obs.*
coe, *n.* [E. dial. also *coath*, AS. *coðu* disease.] A disease of sheep; the rot. — *v. t.* To infest with this disease. *Local, Eng.*
coe (kō), *n.* [Cf. D. *kouw*, prop. cage; see also DECOY.] *Mining.* A small hut or shack built over a shaft not used for pumping or hoisting. *Local, Eng.*
cœc-. For forms in *cœc-* (as **cœcal**, **cœcum**, etc.), see those in CÆC-, as CÆCAL, CÆCUM, etc.
co′ed′, *or* **co′-ed′** (kō′ĕd′), *n.* A female student in a coeducational institution. *Student Slang, U. S.*
co-ed′i-fy, *v. t.* [See CO-; EDIFY.] To build together. *Obs.*
co-ed′i-tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**. — **co-ed′i-tor-ship′**, *n.*
co-ed′u-cate, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co′ef-fect′, *n.* A concomitant effect. [See CO-, 3 **a**.]
co-ef′fi-ca-cy (kō-ĕf′ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.*
co′ef-fi′cien-cy (kō′ĕ-fĭsh′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Joint efficiency.
coeffure. † COIFFURE. [*U. S.*]
coe grass (kō). Toad rush. *Dial.*
cœl-. = CŒLO-.
Coel (koil; kōl), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric god of war and the sky; — probably the original of "King Cole" of folklore.
cœ′lar (sē′lȧr), *a.* [L. *caelum* (incorrectly *coelum*) the sky.] Pertaining to the sky. *Rare.*
cœ-la′ri-um (sē-lā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* Epithelium of the cœlom. [**eld′er-ship**. *n.*]
co-eld′er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**. — **co-**
Cœ′le-bog′y-ne (sē′lē-bŏj′ĭ-nē), *n.* [NL.; L. *caelebs* unmarried + Gr. γυνή woman; — referring to the parthenogenesis of the flowers.] Syn. of ALCHORNEA.
co′e-lect′, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co′e-lec′tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co′e-lec′tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co′-e-lec′tron, *n.* See ELECTRON.
Cœ-len′ter-a (sē-lĕn′tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CŒLENTERATA.
cœ-lest′, **cœ-les′tial**, **cœl′es-tine**, etc. Vars. of CELEST, etc.
cœ′les-tine (sē′lĕs-tĭn; sĕl′ĕs-), *n.* Celestite.
cœ′li-a (sē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοιλία a cavity of the body.] *Anat.* A cavity, esp. of the brain.
cœ′li-an (-ăn), *a.* Also **ce′li-an.** *Anat.* Cœliac. *Rare.*
Cœ′li-an. Var. of CÆLIAN.
Cœ-lic′o-list (sē-lĭk′ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *caelicola*, *coelicola*, a heaven worshiper.] *Ch. Hist.* One of an obscure heretical sect, the **Cœ-lic′o-læ** (-lē), of the 4th and 5th centuries, combining Jewish and Christian doctrines.
cœ-lig′e-nous (sē-lĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caelum* heaven + *-genous.*] Heaven-born. *Rare.*
cœ′line (sē′lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [See CŒLAR.] Ceruleum. [*Rare.*]
cœ′line (sē′lĭn), *a.* Cœliac.
cœ′li-ot′o-my, **ce′li-ot′o-my** (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*cœlio-* + *-tomy.*] Laparotomy.
cœ′lo-blas′tu-la, *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.; *cœlo-* + *blastula.*] A blastula with a blastocœle.
Cœ′lo-coc′cus (sē′lō-kŏk′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cœlo-* + Gr. κόκκος grain, seed.] *Bot.* A small genus of Polynesian pinnate-leaved palms, differing from *Metroxylon* chiefly by technical characters of the endosperm. *C. amicarum*, the ivory-nut palm of the Caroline Islands, yields a sago.
cœ′lo-gas′tru-la, *n.* [NL.; *cœlo-* + *gastrula.*] *Biol.* A typical gastrula derived from a cœloblastula.

cœ'lom (sē'lŏm) | *n.* Also *cœloma*, *celom*, etc. [Gr. κοί-
cœ'lome (sē'lōm) | λωμα a hollow, fr. κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* The body cavity or perivisceral cavity of most Metazoa above the sponges and cœlenterates. It appears in the embryo at an early stage as a space or system of spaces in the mesoblast, sometimes derived from a part of the original enteron, in other cases appearing independently. It is usually lined by a distinct epithelium, and when well developed forms a large space between the alimentary viscera and the body walls. The body cavity of vertebrates (in mammals divided into two chief parts, thorax and abdomen) is a true cœlom. In many invertebrates the cœlom is more or less reduced or obliterated. This occurs in the arthropods, where the body cavity is not of the nature of a cœlom, but formed by the expansion of parts of the blood-vascular system. Such a body cavity is termed a *hæmocœle*. Cf. EXTRA-EMBRYONIC CŒLOM.

Cœ-lo'ma-ta (sē-lō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group including all Metazoa except the sponges and cœlenterates; — so called because regarded as possessing a cœlom.

cœ-lo'mate (sē-lō'māt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a cœlom. — *n.* A cœlomate animal; one of the Cœlomata.

cœ-lom'ic (sē-lŏm'ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the cœlom.

cœ'lo-sperm' (sē'lō-spûrm'), *n.* [*cœlo-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* A seedlike carpel of certain apiaceous plants, as coriander, having its hollow surface on the inner side; also, a plant bearing such fruit. — **cœ'lo-sper'mous** (sē'lō-spûr'mŭs), *a.*

cœ'lo-stat' (sē'lō-stăt'), *n.* [L. *caelum* heaven + Gr. στατός standing still.] *Astron.* An instrument consisting of an adjustable plane mirror clock-driven on an axis parallel to the axis of the earth, so as to provide a stationary reflected image of a heavenly body. It is generally used in connection with a telescope. Cf. HELIOSTAT.

co-emp'tion (kō-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coëmptio*, fr. *coëmere* to buy up. See EMPTION.] **1.** Engrossing of commodities.
2. *Rom. Law.* A form of nominal purchase with five witnesses and the libripens as in the mancipatio. It was used only as a form of marriage (L., co-emp'ti-o ma'tri-mo'ni-i cau'sa [kō-ĕmp'shĭ-ō măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ī kô'zȧ]) which brought the wife into the manus of the husband, or as a formality (fiduciary coemption, or L. co-emp'ti-o fi-du'ci-æ cau'sa) [fĭ-dū'shĭ-ē] devised to enable her to substitute a fiduciary tutelage for a legal one.
— **co-emp'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **co-emp'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

co-emp'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L.] An engrosser of commodities.

cœ'næs-the'sis (sē'nĕs-thē'sĭs; sĕn'ĕs-), *n.* Also **ce'nes-the'sis**. [NL.; Gr. κοινός common + αἴσθησις sensation.] *Psychol.* The undifferentiated complex of organic sensation forming the essence of our sense of body and bodily condition; the general mass of sensation as distinguished from specific sensations; vital sense.

cœ-nen'chym (sē-nĕŋ'kĭm) | *n.* [NL. *coenenchyma*; *cœno-*
cœ-nen'chy-ma (-kĭ-mȧ) | + *-enchyma.*] *Zoöl.* The common tissue which unites the polyps or zooids of a compound actinozoan or coral. It may be soft or more or less calcified. — **cœ-nen'chy-mal** (-kĭ-măl), *a.* — **cœ-nen-chym'a-tous** (sē'nĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs; sĕn'ĕŋ-), *a.*

cœ'no-, ce'no- (sē'nō-). Combining forms from Greek κοινός, *common*.

cœ-no'bi-um (sē-nō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κοινόβιον community life; κοινός common + βίος life; cf. L. *coenobium* a conventual establishment.] **1.** = CENOBY.
2. a *Biol.* A colony of unicellular organisms surrounded by a common investment or membrane, esp. a spherical colony, as found in *Volvox* and *Pandorina*. **b** *Bot.* The peculiar fruit of the Boraginaceæ and Menthaceæ, consisting of four distinct nutlets round a style. — **cœ-no'bi-ar**, *a.*

cœ'no-cyte (sē'nō-sīt; sĕn'ō-), *n.* [*cœno-* + *-cyte.*] *Bot.* An organism composed of a number of united protoplasts forming a single large cell containing several or many nuclei and continuous cytoplasm, with a common wall. It occurs among many of the lower algæ and in some fungi. See CLADOPHORALES, CODIALES.

cœ-nœ'ci-um (sē-nē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. κοινός common + οἶκος house.] *Zoöl.* The common, often chitinous or calcareous, investment of a polyzoan colony. — **cœ-nœ'cial** (-shăl), *a.* — **cœ-nœ'cic** (-sĭk), *a.*

cœ'no-sarc (sē'nō-särk; sĕn'ō-), *n.* [*cœno-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Zoöl.* The common soft tissue which unites the polyps of a compound hydroid or coral. — **cœ-no-sar'cal** (-sär'kăl), *a.* — **cœ-no-sar'cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

cœ-nos'te-um (sē-nŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TEA (-ȧ). [NL.; *cœno-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* The calcareous skeleton of a compound coral. — **cœ-nos'te-al** (-ăl), *a.*

cœ-nu'rus (sē-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cœno-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] The larva of a tapeworm (*Tænia cœnurus*) which forms bladderlike sacs in the brain of sheep, causing the fatal disease known as *water brain*, *vertigo*, *staggers*, or *gid*. The adult is parasitic in the dog and wolf. The larva has numerous heads, each capable of developing into a worm when the larva is eaten by a dog or wolf. The eggs of the worm, becoming scattered, are eaten by the sheep, and the embryos penetrate the tissues or vessels to the brain.

co-e'qual (kō-ē'kwăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *coaequalis* of equal age.] Being on an equality, as in rank or power, in age, or in extent. — **co'e-qual'i-ty** (kō'ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

co-e'qual (kō-ē'kwăl), *n.* One coequal with another.

co'e-quate' (kō'ē-kwāt'), **co'e-quat'ed** (-kwāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *coaequatus.*] Made equal with something else.

co'e-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coaequare* to make coequal.] Joint equalization or equality.

co-erce' (kō-ûrs'), *v. t.*; CO-ERCED' (-ûrst'); CO-ERC'ING (-ûr'sĭng). [L. *coercere*; *co-* + *arcere* to shut up, press together; cf. OF. *coercier*, *cohercier*. See ARK.] **1.** To constrain or restrain by force, esp. by law or authority; to repress; curb.
Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort. *Ayliffe.*
2. To compel or constrain to any action; as, to *coerce* a man to vote for a certain candidate.
3. To compel or enforce; as, to *coerce* obedience.

co-erce', *v. i.* To use coercion.

co-er'ci-ble (kō-ûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being coerced.
2. Compressible; specif., condensible to a liquid state; — applied to gases.
— **co-er'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **co-er'ci-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

co-er'cion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. (in MSS.) *coercio*, *coertio*, *coerctio* for *coercitio*, fr. *coercere*: cf. F. *coercion*. See COERCE.] The act, process, or power of coercing; specif., the application to another of such force, either physical or moral, as to induce or constrain him to do against his will something he would not otherwise have done; compulsion. Coercion may cause the act produced to be a nullity so far as concerns legal liability of the person coerced. Cf. DURESS.
Syn. — See FORCE.

co-er'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Serving or intended to coerce; having power to constrain. "*Coercive* power can only influence us to outward practice." *Bp. Warburton.* — *n.* That which coerces. — **co-er'cive-ly**, *adv.* — **co-er'cive-ness**, *n.*
coercive force, *Magnetism*, the power of resisting magnetization or demagnetization. It is dependent on the molecular constitution of the material. See *Citation*.
The *coercive force* of a material is that reversed magnetic force which, while it is acting, just suffices to reduce the residual induction to nothing after the material has been temporarily submitted to any great magnetizing force. A metal which has great retentiveness may at the same time have small *coercive force*, and it is the latter quality which is of chief importance in permanent magnets. *Encyc. Brit.*

co'er-civ'i-ty (kō'ûr-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Magnet.* Coercive force.

co'es-sen'tial (kō'ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Having one essence or being. — **co'es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **co'es-sen'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

co'es-tate' (kō'ĕs-tāt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *coétat.*] A state or estate equal to another; also, joint estate.

co'e-ta'ne-ous (kō'ē-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coaetaneus*; *co-* + *aetas* age.] Of the same age or duration; beginning to exist at the same time; contemporary. — **co'e-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **co'e-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

co'e-ter'nal (kō'ē-tûr'năl), *a.* Equally eternal. — **co'e-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* — **co'e-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cœur (kûr), *n.* [F., heart.] *Her.* The heart or center of the shield; the fess point.

Cœur' de Li'on (kûr' dē lē'ōn; *F.* kûr' dĕ lē'ôN'). [F., lit., heart of lion.] Richard I. of England or Louis VIII. of France; — a surname alluding to their dauntless courage.

co-e'val (kō-ē'văl), *a.* [L. *coaevus*; *co-* + *aevum* lifetime, age. See AGE, *n.*] Of the same age; existing during the same period of time, esp. time long and remote; coetaneous; — usually followed by *with*.
Oaks *coeval* spread a mournful shade. *Cowper.*
Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.
— **co'e-val'i-ty** (kō'ē-văl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **co-e'val-ly**, *adv.*

co-e'val, *n.* One of the same age; a contemporary. *Pope.*

co'ex-ec'u-tor (kō'ĕg-zĕk'ū-tēr), *n.* A joint executor.

co'ex-ec'u-trix (kō'ĕg-zĕk'ū-trĭks), *n.* A joint executrix.

co'ex-ist' (-zĭst'), *v. i.*; -IST'ED; -IST'ING. To exist together or at the same time; — sometimes followed by *with*.

co'ex-ist'ence (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* Existence together at the same time with another; contemporary existence.

co'ex-ist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Existing at the same time or in conjunction with another. — *n.* That which coexists.

co'ex-tend' (kō'ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To extend through the same space or time with another; to extend to the same degree. — **co'ex-ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.*
According to which the least body may be *coextended* with the greatest. *Boyle.*

co'ex-ten'sive (-tĕn'sĭv), *a.* Having the same extension; as, consciousness and knowledge are *coextensive*. — **co'ex-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **co'ex-ten'sive-ness**, *n.*

co-fac'tor (kō-făk'tēr), *n.* [*co-* + *factor.*] *Math.* A factor occurring in multiplication with another factor or factors; specif., the determinant multiplier of any constituent of a determinant in expansion of the determinant.

co'feof-fee' (kō'fĕf-ē'), *n.* *Law.* A joint feoffee.

Cof'fe-a (kŏf'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See COFFEE.] *Bot.* A genus of rubiaceous shrubs of the Old World, chiefly African. Their flowers have a turbinate calyx and somewhat salver-shaped corolla. See COFFEE.

cof'fee (kŏf'ĭ; 205), *n.* [Turk. *qahveh*, Ar. *qahwah* wine, coffee, a decoction of berries. Cf. CAFÉ.] **1.** A drink made by infusion or decoction from the roasted and ground or pounded seeds of *Coffea arabica* or other species of *Coffea*. In Sumatra the dried leaves are often so used. In moderate quantities it is to most persons a mild stimulant (see CAFFEINE). The use of coffee is said to have been introduced into Europe by A. Rauwolf, a German physician, about 1575.
2. The seeds obtained from the berry of various species of *Coffea*, esp. *C. arabica*. The ripe cherrylike fruit contains usually two seeds known as *coffee beans* or *coffee nibs*. The coffee of commerce is the prepared seed freed from the pulp, washed, dried in the sun, and hulled.
3. The shrub or small tree which yields coffee. It has white, fragrant flowers borne in clusters at the bases of the shining evergreen leaves. Brazil is the chief center of the coffee industry, but the plant is also cultivated extensively in Java, Sumatra, Arabia, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. In commerce, **Mocha** denotes a superior grade (originally from Mocha, Arabia) the berries of which are small and round; **Java**, a superior grade (originally from Java) having large oval berries. **Maracaibo** or **Venezuela** coffee resembles Java, and is often sold for it. **Rio** is a cheaper coffee having medium-sized, smooth, oval berries. For use, two or more kinds are usually blended.

Coffee (*Coffea arabica*). 1 Flowering Branch with Leaves; 3 Fruit in section; 4 Seeds.

coffee bean. **a** The seed of the coffee tree. **b** The Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*) or its seed.

coffee berry. **1.** The fruit of the coffee tree.
2. The somewhat coffeelike fruit or seed of any of several plants; also, the plant (called also *coffee bush* or *plant*) bearing it; as: **a** In California, either of two buckthorns (*Rhamnus purshiana* and *R. californica*). **b** The soy bean. **c** In New Zealand, the rubiaceous plant *Coprosma lucida*. **d** In Tasmania, *Coprosma hirtella*.

coffee bug. *Zoöl.* A species of scale insect (*Lecanium coffæa*), often very injurious to the coffee tree.

coffee cake. *Cookery.* **a** A breakfast cake made with flour, butter, eggs, sugar, milk, and yeast, baked usually in a twisted or braided round cake, and glazed with melted sugar. **b** A dark loaf cake containing coffee and fruit.

coffee cup. A cup to drink coffee from, commonly one third larger than a teacup of the same set.

coffee disease. Either of two destructive diseases of the coffee plant caused by parasitic fungi which attack the leaves and sometimes the berries. The American coffee disease is produced by *Stilbum flavidum*. In the Old World *Hemileia vastatrix* is similarly destructive.

cof'fee-house' (kŏf'ĭ-hous'; 205), *n.* A house of entertainment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied.
The *coffeehouses* were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. . . . Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his *coffeehouse* to learn the news and discuss it. *Macaulay.*

coffee mill. A small mill for grinding coffee beans.

coffee nut. The fruit of the Kentucky coffee tree; also, the tree itself.

coffee plant. **a** The tree yielding coffee. **b** See COFFEE BERRY, 2. **c** The evening primrose *Onagra biennis*. *U. S.*

cof'fee-pot' (kŏf'ĭ-pŏt'; 205), *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is prepared, or from which it is served.

cof'fee-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A public room where coffee and other refreshments are served.

coffee tree. **a** The tree which yields coffee. **b** The Kentucky coffee tree. **c** The cascara buckthorn.

cof'fer (kŏf'ēr; 205), *n.* [OF. *cofre*, F. *coffre*, L. *cophinus* basket, fr. Gr. κόφινος. Cf. COFFIN, *n.*] **1.** A casket, chest, or trunk, esp. one to hold money or other valuables.
In ivory *coffers* I have stuffed my crowns. *Shak.*
2. Fig.: Treasure or funds; fisc; — usually in the *pl.*
Hold, here is half my *coffer*. *Shak.*
3. An ark; also, a coffin. *Obs.*
4. In technical senses: **a** *Arch.* (1) An ornamental panel deeply recessed in a soffit or a vault, dome, or portico ceiling; a caisson. (2) A space in a wall, pier, etc., filled with concrete, rubble, etc. **b** *Fort.* A trench in a ditch to defend it by a raking fire. **c** The chamber of a canal lock. **d** A caisson, or floating dock. **e** A cofferdam.

cof'fer, *v. t.*; -FERED (-ērd); -FER-ING. **1.** To put into a coffer.
2. *Mining.* To secure from leaking, as a shaft, by ramming clay behind the masonry or timbering.
3. To form with or in, or to furnish with, a coffer or coffers.

cof'fer-dam' (kŏf'ēr-dăm'), *n.* **a** A water-tight inclosure, as of piles packed with clay, from which the water is pumped to expose the bottom (of a river, etc.) and permit the laying of foundations, building of piers, etc. **b** A water-tight structure fixed on the side of a ship, for making repairs below the water line. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A cellular construction around hatches and along the sides near the water line of a warship, filled with cellulose or other water-excluding material, — now in diminishing use.

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cœ-lo'ma (sē-lō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LOMATA (-lō'mȧ-tȧ). [NL.] = CŒLOM.
cœ'lo-mat'ic (sē'lō-măt'ĭk; sĕl'ō-), *a.* *Zoöl.* = CŒLOMIC.
cœ-lom'a-tous (sē-lŏm'ȧ-tŭs; sē-lō'mȧ-), *a.* = CŒLOMATE.
cœ-lom'e-ter (sē-lŏm'ē-tēr). Var. of CŒLOMETER.
cœ'lo-nav'i-ga'tion, *n.* [L. *caelum* heaven + *navigation.*] Navigation by observation of the heavenly bodies.
Cœ'lo-neu'ra (sē'lō-nū'rȧ; sĕl'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cœlo-* + Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Zoöl.* The Chordata; — so called from their hollow central nervous system. — **cœ'lo-neu'ral** (-răl), *a.*
Cœ'lo-pla'na (-plā'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cœlo-* + L. *planus* level, plain.] *Zoöl.* See CTENOPLANA.
cœ'lo-plan'u-la, *n.* [NL.; *cœlo-* + *planula.*] *Biol.* A hollow planula with a wall of two layers.
Cœ'lo-syr'i-a (sē'lō-sĭr'ĭ-ȧ; sĕl'ō-). *Bib.*
cœ'lum (sē'lŭm). Var. of [CŒLOM.
co'em-bod'ied, *p. a.* Incarnate in one body.
co'em-brace', *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co-em'i-nen-cy, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
cœmitery. † CEMETERY.
co-em'pe-ror, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co'em-ploy', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co-emp'ti-o (kō-ĕmp'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* = COEMPTION.
co-emp'tion-a'tor, *n.* [L.] One who enters into a coemption.
cœ'na. Var. of CENA.
co'en-act', *v. t.* See CO-, 1. — **co'en-ac'tor**, *n.*
cœ-nac'u-lous (sē-năk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *cenaculum* a dining room.] Supper-eating; given to suppers.
cœ-nac'u-lum. Var. of CENACULUM.
cœ'næs-the'si-a, -nes-the'si-a (sē'nĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; sĕn'ĕs-), *n.* [NL.] = CŒNÆSTHESIS.
co'en-am'or, co'en-am'our, *v. t.* See CO-, 1. — **co'en-am'or-ment, co'en-am'our-ment**, *n.*
cœ-nan'thi-um (sē-năn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -THIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. κοινός common + ἄνθος flower.] = CLINANTHIUM.
cœ-na'tion. † CENATION.
Co-en'di-dæ (kō-ĕn'dĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ERETHIZONTIDÆ.
Co-en'dou (-dōō), *n.* [NL., fr. native name.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the prehensile-tailed porcupines of Central and South America; also [*l. c.*], any porcupine of the genus. See PORCUPINE.
co'en-dure', *v. i.* See CO-, 1.
cœ'nes-the'si-a. Var. of CŒNÆSTHESIA.
cœ'nes-the'sis (sē'nĕs-thē'sĭs; sĕn'ĕs-). Var. of CŒNÆSTHESIS.
co'en-joy', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
cœ'nobe (sē'nōb), *n.* *Biol.* A cœnobium.
cœ-no'bi-oid (sē-nō'bĭ-oid; sē-nŏb'ĭ-), *a.* Like a cœnobium.
cœ'no-bite (sē'nō-bīt; sĕn'ō-), **cœ'no-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), **cœ'no-bit-ism** (-bīt-ĭz'm), etc. Vars. of CENOBITE, etc.
cœ'no-blast, *n.* [*cœno-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A primitive germ layer giving rise both to endoderm and mesoderm. — **cœ'no-blas'tic**, *a.*
cœ'no-by (-bĭ). Var. of CENOBY.
cœ'no-ga-mete' (sē'nō-gȧ-mēt'; sĕn'ō-), *n.* [*cœno-* + *gamete.*] *Bot.* A multinucleate gamete.
cœ-nog'a-my, ce-nog'a-my (sē-nŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κοινογάμια; κοινός common + γάμος marriage.] State of possessing husbands or wives in common. Cf. POLYANDRY, POLYGYNY. — **cœ-** (*or* **ce-**)**nog'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
cœ'no-gen'e-sis, cœ'no-ge-net'ic, etc. Incorrect vars. of CENOGENESIS, etc.
cœ'no-site (sē'nō-sīt; sĕn'ō-), *n.* Also **ce-**. [*cœno-* + Gr. σῖτος food.] *Zoöl.* A commensal.
cœ'no-sphæ'ra (-sfē'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SPHÆRÆ (-sfē'rē). [NL.; *cœno-* + Gr. σφαῖρα sphere.] *Zoöl.* The spherical skeleton of certain Radiolaria.
cœ'no-type (sē'nō-tīp; sĕn'ō-), *n.* [*cœno-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* An organism having the fundamental type of structure of a group. — **cœ'no-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*
cœ'nure (sē'nūr), *n.* A cœnurus.
co'e-pis'co-pa-cy, *n.* [Cf. L. *coepiscopatus* associate episcopate.] The position of coadjutor bishop.
co-e'qual, *v. i.* & *t.* To be or become, or to make, equal with.
co-e'qual-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
co-e'qual-ly, *adv.* of COEQUAL.
co-erce'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
co-erc'er (kō-ûr'sēr), *n.* One who coerces.
co-er'ci-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
co-er'cion-a-ry (kō-ûr'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of coercion.
co-er'cion-ist, *n.* A supporter of government by coercion.
co-er'ci-tive (-sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Coercive.
coercitive force. = COERCIVE [FORCE.
co-er'civ. Coercive. *Ref. Sp.*
Cœ-reb'i-dæ (sē-rĕb'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Tupi *guira cœreba*, a kind of bird.] *Zoöl.* The family of oscine birds consisting of the honey creepers.
co'e-rect'ant, co'e-rect'ed, *a.* *Her.* Set up side by side.
co-er'tion. † COERCION.
cœ-ru'le-an, cœ-ru'le-in, cœ'ru-les'cent, cœ-ru'le-um, etc. Vars. of CERULEAN, CERULEIN, etc.
cœ-ru'le-o-lac'tite (sē-rōō'lē-ō-lăk'tīt), *n.* [L. *caeruleus* cerulean + *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] A phosphate of aluminium, of a milk-white to sky-blue color.
co'es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* See CO-, [3 **a**.
co'e-ta'ne-an, *n.* A contemporary. — *a.* Coetaneous. *Obs.*
co'e-ta-ne'i-ty (kō'ē-tȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being coetaneous.
co'e-terne', *a.* Coeternal. *Obs.*
Cœur' d'A-lène' (kûr'dȧ-lān'). An Indian of a tribe of Salishan stock now gathered on reservations in Idaho and Washington.
‖**cœurs' d'ar'ti'chauts'** (kûr' dȧr'tē'shō'). [F.] Artichoke heads (lit., hearts).
Cœ'us (sē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κοῖος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan.
co-ev'i-ty, *n.* Coevality. *Obs.*
co-e'vous (kō-ē'vŭs), *a.* Coeval. *Obs.* — **co-e'vous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
co'ex-change'a-ble, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co'ex-ec'u-tant, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co'ex-ert', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co'ex-er'tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co'ex-ist'en-cy, *n.* Coexistence.
co'ex-pand', *v. i.* See CO-, 1.
cof. Cough. *Ref. Sp.*
cof, *a.* [AS. *cāf.*] Quick; keen; eager; bold. Also *adv.* *Obs.*
cofe, *adv.* of COF. *Obs.*
cofe, *n.* [Cf. D. *koop* bargain, G. *kauf.*] A bargain; also, a dealer; a hawker. *Obs.* *Scot.*
C. of E. *Abbr.* Church of Eng-[land.
cofer. Obs. or dial. for COFFER.
coff. † CORF, CUFF.
coff (kŏf), *v. t.*; COFT (kŏft); COFFING. [Cf. D. *koopen*, G. *kaufen.*] To buy. *Archaic, Scot.*
cof'fa. † CAFFA, COFFEE.
coffe. † COFE, COFFEE, CUFF.
coffee-berry oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
coffee blight. = COFFEE DISEASE.
coffee bush. See COFFEE [BERRY, 2.
coffee corn. = GUINEA CORN.
coffee fern. The fern *Pellæa andromedæfolia*.
cof'fee-man, *n.* A keeper of a coffeehouse. *Obs.*
coffee nib. A coffee bean.
coffee pea. The chick-pea, used as a substitute for coffee.
coffee senna. See CASSIA, 1.
coffee tea. A drink made by steeping coffee-plant leaves.
coffee walk. See WALK, *n.*
coffee wit. A coffeehouse wit.
cof'fen. Obs. or dial. var. of COFFIN.
cofferdam bulkhead. *Nav.* A bulkhead on a war vessel a few feet abaft of the collision bulk-

D E F G H I J K L M

cof'fer-er (kŏf'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Treasurer; *Eng. Hist.*, an officer of the royal household, under the controller. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A maker of coffers. *Obs.*

cof'fer-ing, *n.* A system or structure of coffers.

cof'fer-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* *Arch.* **a** A surface decorated with coffers. **b** *Masonry.* Rubblework faced with stone.

cof'fin (kŏf'ĭn; 205), *n.* [ME., a basket, receptacle, OF. *cofin*, fr. L. *cophinus*. See COFFER, *n.*] **1.** A basket, chest, or case. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (*Matt.* xiv. 20).
2. A chest or case for the reception of a corpse, commonly of wood or metal, though, esp. among the ancients, stone and pottery coffins occur. Ordinarily a stone coffin is called **sarcophagus**, while jar-shaped receptacles are termed **burial jars**, or **burial urns**. The term *coffin* is seldom or never applied to an urn for the ashes of a cremated body, which is usually called a **cinerary urn**. *Coffin* generally designates the case immediately inclosing the body, but in reference to Egyptian burial this is more commonly called **mummy case**, the mummy case being placed in one or more wooden coffins which may be put in a sarcophagus.
3. A casing or crust, or a mold, of pastry, as for a pie; also, a pie dish. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. A paper case, esp. of conical form. *Obsoles.*
5. In technical senses: **a** *Far.* The hollow crust or hoof of a horse's foot, below the coronet, in which is the coffin bone. **b** *Print.* A wooden frame inclosing an imposing stone; also, by extension, the bed or carriage of a printing press. **c** *Ceramics.* A seggar. **d** *Mining.* (1) An old open working. (2) The mode of open working by which ore is cast up from one platform to another. **e** *Milling.* One of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the ends of the driver. **f** = COFFIN SPARK.

cof'fin, *v. t.;* COF'FINED (-ĭnd); COF'FIN-ING. To inclose in or as in a coffin. "*Coffined* in a cell." *John Hall* (1646).

coffin bone. The foot bone of the horse and allied animals inclosed within the hoof, corresponding to the third phalanx of the middle finger, or toe, of most mammals.

coffin joint. The joint next above the coffin bone.

coffin plate. A metal plate, with the dead person's name and usually dates of birth and death, set in the coffin lid.

cog (kŏg), *v. t.;* COGGED (kŏgd); COG'GING. [Of unknown origin; perh. from using a finger as a kind of *cog* to hold or guide the dice.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** To seduce, or draw away, by adulation, artifice, or falsehood; to wheedle; cozen; cheat.

> I'll . . . *cog* their hearts from them. *Shak.*

2. To fabricate or produce with cunning and fraud.
3. To obtrude or thrust in by falsehood or deception; as, to *cog* in a word; also, to palm off. "Fustian tragedies . . . *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces." *J. Dennis.*
to cog a die, to direct its fall fraudulently; to cheat in throwing dice. See COGGED, *p. a.*

cog, *v. i.* **1.** To use any of certain tricks in dice throwing.
2. To deceive; to cheat; to play false; to lie. *Swift.*
3. To jest or quibble; also, to wheedle; to cajole. *Obs.*

cog, *n.* **1.** Act of cogging at dice. *Obs.*
2. A trick or deception; a falsehood. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. A piece of money. *Cant. Obs.*

cog (kŏg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *kugge* a cog.] **1.** *Mach.* **a** A wooden tooth set in a mortise on the rim of a wheel; hence, a tooth, cam, or the like for transmitting motion; esp., a gear-wheel tooth, whether set in separately or forming a part of the whole wheel. **b** The cogs on a wheel, taken collectively. *Obs.* **c** Short for COGWHEEL.
2. A short handle on the snath of a scythe. *Dial. Eng.*
cog and round, a device consisting of a cogwheel working into the trundles of a lantern wheel.

cog, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a cog or cogs.
2. To stop or wedge up; to scotch or block, as a wheel. *Dial.*

cog, *n.* [Cf. COCK to secure, as a joist, by a cog hold.]
1. *Carp.* A kind of tenon or projection on the face or side of a beam or timber received into a notch or mortise in another beam to secure the two together; as: **a** The tabular projection at the end of a scarfed timber; a coak. **b** A tenon, often a dovetail in a beam or joist resting in a notch in the bearing surface of another so that the two are flush, as in the corner joints of wall plates. **c** A tongue or tenon formed in the upper surface of a beam to fit into a corresponding notch in the (lower) surface of a beam crossing it.

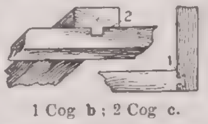

1 Cog **b**; 2 Cog **c**.

2. *Mining.* **a** Any of a series of notched timbers used to build up cribbing for mine supports, esp. in long-wall coal working. **b** A rock intrusion.
☞ The original form of this word seems to be *cock;* of which *cog*, *caulk*, *cauk*, etc., appear to be variants.

cog, *v. t. & i.* *Carp.* To connect, as timbers or joists, by means of a tenon or cog; to cock.

cog, *n.* [ME. *cogge;* cf. D. *kog*, Icel. *kuggr*, or OF. *cogue*, *coque*, and E. COCK a boat.] **1.** A kind of early ship, broad, with bluff prow and stern.
2. A small fishing boat; a cockboat.

cog, *v. t.* [Cf. E. dial. *cog* to beat, strike.] *Iron Manuf.* To consolidate as by hammering or rolling; also, to rough to shape by rolling and rerolling. See COGGING MILL.

co'gen-cy (kō'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See COGENT.] Quality or state of being cogent or convincing; conclusiveness; force.

> An antecedent argument of extreme *cogency.* *J. H. Newman.*

co'gent (kō'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *cogens*, p. pr. of *cogere* to drive together, to force; *co-* + *agere* to drive. See AGENT, *a.;* cf. COACT to force, COAGULATE, *a.*, SQUAT, *v. i.*] Compelling, or having the power of compelling or constraining; esp., appealing forcibly or conclusively to the mind or reason; convincing or strongly tending to convince; as, *cogent* reason. "The *cogent* force of nature." *Prior.*

> Proofs of the most *cogent* description. *Tyndall.*

Syn. — Conclusive, telling, effective, persuasive; powerful, potent, strong. COGENT, FORCIBLE come into comparison as applied to reasoning. A FORCIBLE argument tells strongly, but may not convince; COGENT reasoning is more apt to be conclusive or to compel assent. See POWERFUL.

> Of these two modes of apprehending propositions, notional and real, real is the stronger; I mean by stronger the more vivid and *forcible.* *J. H. Newman.*
>
> Sir, I have two very *cogent* reasons for not printing any list of subscribers; one, that I have lost all the names, — the other, that I have spent all the money. *Johnson.*

cogged (kŏgd), *a.* Furnished with or as with cogs. — **cogged breath sounds**, *Med.*, the sounds of cogwheel respiration.

cogged, *p. a.* Falsified; fraudulent; specif., of dice, loaded (from a misunderstanding of "cogging a die").

cog'ger (kŏg'ẽr), *n.* One who cogs dice; a flatterer or deceiver; a sharper. — **cog'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.* *Obs.*

cog'ging (kŏg'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Cogs, esp. of wood, collectively.
2. *Carp.* A cogged joint.
3. Act or process of calking, or cogging.

cogging mill. *Steel Manuf.* A single pair of heavy rolls through which steel ingots from the reheating furnace are passed to draw them out and consolidate them.

cog'i-ta-ble (kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *cogitabilis*, fr. *cogitare* to think.] Capable of being brought before the mind as a thought or idea; thinkable. — **cog'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cog'i-ta-bund' (-bŭnd'), *a.* [L. *cogitabundus.*] Deep in thought; thoughtful. — **cog'i-ta-bun'di-ty** (-bŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cog'i-ta-bund'ly**, *adv.*

cog'i-tant (kŏj'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *cogitans*, p. pr. See COGITATE.] Thinking. *Rare.* — **cog'i-tant-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

cog'i-tate (kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.;* COG'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); COG'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *cogitatus*, p. p. of *cogitare* to reflect upon; *co-* + *agitare* to drive, agitate, turn over in the mind, meditate upon. See AGITATE.] To think over; to plan.

> We both day and night, revolving in our minds, did *cogitate* nothing more than how to satisfy the parts of a good pastor. *Foxe.*

cog'i-tate, *v. i.* To ponder; think.

> He that calleth a thing into his mind, whether by impression or recordation, *cogitateth* and considereth, and he that employeth the faculty of his fancy also *cogitateth.* *Bacon.*

cog'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cogitatio:* cf. F. *cogitation.*] Act of thinking or reflecting; thought; meditation; contemplation. "Fixed in *cogitation* deep." *Milton.*

cog'i-ta-tive (kŏj'ĭ-tâ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *cogitativus.*] **1.** Possessing, or pertaining to, the power of thinking or meditating. "*Cogitative* faculties." *Wollaston.*
2. Given to thought or contemplation. *Sir H. Wotton.*
— **cog'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cog'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

co'gnac (kō'nyȧk), *n.* [F.] A superior French brandy made from wine produced at or near Cognac, on the Charente, France; loosely, any French brandy. See BRANDY.

cog'nate (kŏg'nāt), *a.* [L. *cognatus;* *co-* + *gnatus*, *natus*, p. p. of *nasci*, anciently *gnasci*, to be born. See NATION; cf. CONNATE.] **1.** Allied by blood; kindred by birth; specif., related on the mother's side. See COGNATE, *n.*
2. Of the same family; proceeding from the same stock or root; allied; kindred; as, *cognate* language.
3. Of the same or similar nature; having an affinity.
4. *Phon.* Formed with the same place of articulation; — said of sounds, as *p*, *b*, *m*.
cognate accusative *or* **object**, *Gram.*, an objective accusative or object word having a sense akin to that of the governing verb, esp. one following an intransitive verb with adverbial force; as, eam *vitam* vivere, to live that *life.* — **c. propositions**, *Logic*, propositions having the same subject or predicate. — **c. words**, words having the same root, or the same root and the same formative elements, though belonging to different languages of the same family; as, the English "father" and the Latin "pater" are *cognate words.*

cog'nate, *n.* **1.** One who is related to another by blood; specif., as in the Scots and later Civil law, one related on the mother's side. See AGNATE.

> Whom they [the prætors] had primarily in view under the name of *cognates* it is impossible to say. The epithet is most frequently applied by modern writers to kinsmen related through females; but in its widest sense it included all kinsmen without exception, and in a more limited sense all kinsmen not entitled to claim as agnates. *Muirhead.*

2. One of two or more things allied in origin or nature.

cog-nat'ic (kŏg-năt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to cognates.

cog-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cognatio.*] **1.** Cognate relationship; esp., relationship by blood; the consanguinity of cognates. See COGNATE, *n.;* cf. MATRIARCHY.

> As by our *cognation* to the body of the first Adam. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Kindred or blood relations; cognates. *Obs.*

cog-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cognitio*, fr. *cognoscere*, *cognitum*, to become acquainted with, to know; *co-* + *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to get a knowledge of. See KNOW, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or fact of knowing; knowledge; perception.

> I will not be myself nor have *cognition*
> Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Shak.*

2. That which is known.
3. *Psychol.* The knowing activity of the mind; that mental operation by means of which we become aware of objects of thought or perception; knowledge or the capacity of knowledge, in whatever degree.
4. *Law.* **a** Cognizance or jurisdiction. *Chiefly Scots Law.* **b** Act or process of cognoscing; judicial examination or trial; adjudication of rights. *Scots Law.*

cog'ni-tive (kŏg'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to cognition; possessing or characterized by cognition.

cog'ni-za-ble (kŏg'nĭ-zȧ-b'l; kŏn'-; *see note below*), *a.* [Cf. F. *connaissable.* See COGNIZE.] **1.** Capable of being known or apprehended; cognoscible; as, *cognizable* causes.
2. Competent as a subject of judicial investigation; capable of being judicially heard and determined.
☞ Since *cognize* has become a familiar word, there is a tendency in sense 1 to pronounce kŏg-nīz'ȧ-b'l; cf. *recognize*, *recognizable.* *Oxf. E. D.*
— **cog'ni-za-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cog'ni-za-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cog'ni-za-bly**, *adv.*

cog'ni-zance (kŏg'nĭ-zăns; kŏn'ĭ-zăns; 277: *the second, historical pron., is still common in legal usage*), *n.* [ME. *conisaunce*, *conoissance*, OF. *conoissance*, F. *connaissance*, LL. *cognoscentia*, fr. L. *cognoscere* to know. See COGNITION; cf. COGNOSCENCE, CONNOISSEUR.] **1.** Apprehension by the understanding; conscious recognition or identification; hence, freely, heed; notice.

> Who, soon as on that knight his eye did glance,
> Eftsoones of him had perfect *cognizance.* *Spenser.*

2. The range of what may be known by observation; as, facts that fall within human *cognizance.*
3. *Law.* **a** Jurisdiction, or the power given by law to hear and decide controversies. **b** The judicial hearing of a matter. **c** An acknowledgment of a fine of lands and tenements or confession of a thing done or fact alleged. *Eng.* **d** In replevin, a defensive plea that the goods were lawfully taken by defendant, acting as servant for another. *Eng.*
4. A distinguishing mark, emblem, or badge, as a heraldic bearing, crest, cockade, etc.; specif., the badge worn by an armed knight and his followers; also, the heraldic device worn by the retainers of a noble house.

> This pale and angry rose,
> As *cognizance* of my blood-drinking hate. *Shak.*

cog'ni-zant (-zănt), *a.* Having cognizance (of).
Syn. — See SENSIBLE.

cog'nize (kŏg'nīz), *v. t.;* COG'NIZED (-nīzd); COG'NIZ-ING (-nīz-ĭng). [Cf. COGNIZANT, RECOGNIZE.] To know or perceive; to take cognizance of; to recognize. *H. Spencer.*

cog'ni-zee' (kŏg'nĭ-zē'; kŏn'ĭ-zē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a fine of land is acknowledged. See FINE (of land).

cog'ni-zor' (kŏg'nĭ-zôr'; kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* [AF. *conissour*, prop., a knower. See COGNIZE, CONNOISSEUR.] The party (defendant) who acknowledges the right of the cognizee in a fine.

cog-no'men (kŏg-nō'mĕn), *n.;* *pl.*, E. -MENS (-mĕnz), L. -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ). [L.; *co-* + (*g*)*nomen* name.] **1.** The last of the three names of a person among the ancient Romans, orig. merely a third personal name (afterwards called an agnomen), but later denoting his house or family (stirps).
2. An (English) surname.
3. Loosely, a name; appellation.

cog-nom'i-nal (kŏg-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a cognomen. — *n.* One bearing the same name; a namesake. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.* — **cog-nom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

cog-nom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.;* COG-NOM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); COG-NOM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *cognominatus*, p. p. of *cognominare.*] To give a cognomen to. — **cog-nom'i-nate**, *a.*

cog-nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cognominatio.*]
1. Act of cognominating.
2. A cognomen. *Jer. Taylor.*

cog-nosce' (kŏg-nŏs'), *v. t.;* COG-NOSCED' (-nŏst'); COG-NOSC'ING (-nŏs'ĭng). [L. *cognoscere* to become acquainted with.] To take judicial cognizance of; to inquire into, or determine, judicially, esp. with respect to insanity. *Scots Law.*

cog-nosce', *v. i.* To inquire or investigate judicially; to take cognizance of something. *Scots Law.*

cog-nos'cence (kŏg-nŏs'ĕns), *n.* [LL. *cognoscentia.* See COGNIZANCE.] Cognizance. *Obs. or R.*

cog-nos'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *cognoscens*, p. pr.] Cognizant or cognitive. *Rare.*

cog-nos'ci-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *cognoscibilis.*] Cognizable. — *n.* A cognizable thing. — **cog-nos'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cog-nos'ci-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the power of knowing; concerned in cognizing. — **cog-nos'ci-tive-ly**, *adv.*

co-gon' (kō-gōn'), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. a native name.] A tall, coarse grass (*Imperata arundinacea*) of the Philippine Islands and adjacent countries, used for thatching.

co'go-nal' (kō'gō-näl'), *n.;* *pl.* COGONALES (-nä'lās). [Sp.] An area overgrown with cogon. *Phil. I.*

co-gre'di-ent (kō-grē'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [*co-* + L. *gradi*, in comp. *-gredi*, to walk, go. Cf. INGREDIENT.] *Math.* Subject to the same linear transformation; thus, if x', y' are transformed into $au' + bv'$, $cu' + dv'$ when x, y are transformed into $au + bv$, $cu + dv$, then the sets (x, y) and (x', y') are cogredient. — **co-gre'di-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*
cogredient isomorphism, *Math.*, isomorphism due to transforming the operations of a group by one of themselves.

cog'wheel' (kŏg'hwēl'), *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

cogwheel respiration. *Med.* A sound of interrupted breathing heard in auscultation over the lungs, which suggests the sound of cogwheels. The interruptions may be due to nervousness, presence of mucus in the bronchials, or expansion of different lobes at different times.

cog'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [From COG a tooth.] The hard tough wood of any of several West Indian rhamnaceous trees, as *Ceanothus chloroxylon*, species of *Zizyphus*, etc.

co-hab'it (kō-hăb'ĭt), *v. i.;* CO-HAB'IT-ED; CO-HAB'IT-ING.

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head forming a compartment that can be packed with cellulose for greater safety.
cof'fer-et. Var. of COFFRET.
coffer fish. = TRUNKFISH.
cof'fer-ship, *n.* The office of a cofferer. *Obs.*
Coffin, Tom. See LONG TOM [COFFIN.]
coffin boat. *Hunting.* A sink boat or battery used in shooting water fowl. *Cant, U. S.*
coffin carrier. The great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).
coffin spark. An oblong bit of live coal popping out of the fire, — regarded as an omen of death. *Eng.*
coffin tomb. A stone coffin; a sarcophagus.
cof'fle (kŏf''l), *n.* [Ar. *qāfilah* caravan.] A train of men or beasts; esp., a slave caravan.
cof'fle. † CAFILA.
cof'fre. † COFFER.
cof'fre-fort' (kŏf'ẽr-fōrt'), *n.* [F.] Strong box.
cof'fret (kŏf'rĕt), *n.* [F.] A small coffer.
C. of G. H. *Abbr.* Cape of Good Hope.
cofine. † COFFIN.
cof'ly, *adv.* of COF. *Obs.*
co-found'er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co-found'ress, *n.*, *fem.* of CO-FOUNDER.
cofre. † COFFER.
co-freight'er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
coft. Coughed. *Ref. Sp.*
coft, *pret. & p. p.* of COFF. *Scot.*
co-func'tion, *n.* See CO-, 4 **a**.
cofur. † COFFER.
cog. Var. of COGUE.
cog, *n.* In *Cogs bones*, etc., obs. corrupt. of *God* used in oaths.
cog. *Abbr.* Cognate.
cog'bell'. Var. of COCKBELL, icicle. *Dial. Eng.*
cog'boat'. Var. of COCKBOAT.
co'gence (kō'jĕns), *n.* Cogency.
co'ge-ner. Var. of CONGENER.
co'ge-ner'ic (kō'jĕ-nĕr'ĭk). Var. of CONGENERIC.
co-ge'ni-al. † CONGENIAL.
co'gent-ly, *adv.* of COGENT.
cog'foist', *n.* [From COG a trick.] A cheat. *Obs.*
cogge. † COG.
cog'ger (kŏg'ẽr), *n.* *Mining.* One who builds or makes cogs.
cog'gers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* [See COCKER a quiver.] A kind of short leggings. *Dial. Eng.*
Cog'gia's com'et (kŏd'jȧz). A comet discovered by G. Coggia in 1874, having a period of many thousand years; also, one discovered by him in 1870.
cog'gie (kŏg'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of COGUE. *Scot.*
cog'gle (kŏg''l), *n.* [Cf. COBBLE a cobblestone.] A cobblestone. *Dial. Eng.*
cog'gle, *n.* [See COG boat.] A small fishing boat. *Obs.*
cog'gle (kŏg''l), *v. t. & i.* To wabble. *Colloq.*
cog'gle-dy, **cog'gle-ty** (-dĭ; -tĭ), *a.* Shaky; coggly. *Colloq.*
cog'gly (-lĭ), *a.* Unsteady; wabbly. *Colloq.*
coghe. † COUGH.
coght. † CAUGHT.
cog'i-bun'di-ty (kŏj'ĭ-bŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* = COGITABUNDITY. *Humorous.*
co'gie (kō'gĭ), *n.* Dim. of [COGUE. *Scot.*]
cog'i-ta-bun-da'tion (kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-bŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* Cogitabundity. *Humorous.*
cog'i-ta-tiv. Cogitative. *Ref. Sp.*
cog'i-ta-tiv'i-ty (-tȧ-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Cogitative power or action.
cog'i-ta'tor (kŏj'ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who cogitates.
‖ **co'gi-to er'go sum** (kŏj'ĭ-tō). [L.] I think, therefore I exist; — the postulate which Descartes made the first step in his philosophy.
cogle. Obs. or Scot. var. of [COGGLE.]
cog'nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **cog-na'ti** (kŏg-nā'tĭ), *n. pl.;* *sing.* -TUS (-tŭs). [L.] Cognates.
cog-nat'i-cal, *a.* = COGNATIC.
cog'nis-a-ble. **cog'ni-sance**, **cog'ni-sant**, etc. Vars. of COGNIZABLE, etc.
cognisaunce. † COGNIZANCE.
cog-ni'tion-al (kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* = COGNITIVE.
cog'ni-tor (kŏg'nĭ-tŏr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* A substitute formally appointed to prosecute or defend an action in place of the plaintiff or defendant; — distinguished from a *procurator.*
cog'ni-tum (-tŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., neut. of *cognitus* known.] An object of knowledge.
cog-niz'er (kŏg-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One that cognizes.
cog-no'men, *v. t.* = COGNOMINATE. *Rare.*
‖ **co'gno-scen'te** (kō'nyō-shĕn'tā), *n.;* *pl.* -TI (-tē). [OIt. *cognoscente*, p. pr.] Connoisseur.
‖ **cog-no'vit** (kŏg-nō'vĭt), *n.*, or, *more fully*, ‖ **cog-no'vit ac'ti-o'nem** (ăk'shĭ-ō'nĕm). [L., he has acknowledged the action.] *Law.* A common-law pleading, now little used, for authorizing entry of judgment and issue of execution.
‖ **co-gol'lo** (kō-gōl'yō), *n.;* *pl.* -LOS (*Sp.* -yōs). [Sp.] The central spike of undeveloped leaves in the agave or yucca. *Mexico.*
co-gov'ern-ment, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co-gov'er-nor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cog'rail', *n.* A toothed or cogged rail, as on a steep gradient.
co-guar'an-tor', *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co-guard'i-an, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cogue, **cog** (kōg; kŏg), *n.* A small wooden vessel, as a pail or a cup; also, the quantity it will hold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cogue, **cog**, *v. t.* *Obs. Scot.* To put into a cogue. — *v. i.* To drink drams.
cog'ware', *n.* A coarse woolen cloth, prob. like frieze. *Obs.*
co-hab'it-an-cy (kō-hăb'ĭt-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Cohabitation.

[L. *cohabitare* ; *co-* + *habitare* to dwell, to have possession of (a place), freq. of *habere* to have. See HABIT, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** To inhabit or live in company, or in the same place.

The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark . . . ; they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife. In the United States at the common law, a marriage is presumed when a man and woman have *cohabited* permanently together, being reputed by those who know them to be husband and wife, and admitting the relationship. The presumption is removed if the relation is proved to have been of illicit origin. (See COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE.) The act of cohabiting does not necessarily imply coitus.

The law presumes that husband and wife *cohabit* together, even after a voluntary separation. *Bouvier.*

co-hab'it-ant (kō-hăb'ĭ-tănt), *n.* [L. *cohabitans*, p. pr.] One who dwells or cohabits with another.

co-hab'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cohabitatio.*] Act or state of cohabiting.

co-heir' (kō-âr'), *n.* A joint heir.— **co-heir'ess** (-ĕs), *n. fem.*

co-here' (kō-hēr'), *v. i.* ; CO-HERED' (-hērd') ; CO-HER'ING (-hēr'ĭng). [L. *cohaerere*, *cohaesum* ; *co-* + *haerere* to stick, adhere. Cf. HESITATE.] **1.** To stick together ; to cleave ; to be united ; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass.

Neither knows he . . . how the solid parts of the body are united or *cohere* together. *Locke.*

2. To be united or connected by some common principle or relationship, as by subordination to one purpose or idea; to follow naturally and logically, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in reasoning ; to be logically consistent.

This object must also somehow *cohere* with what I have seen before, because I am one self, and my experience must somehow hold together. *Josiah Royce.*

3. To suit ; to agree ; to fit. *Obs.*

Had time *cohered* with place, or place with wishing. *Shak.*

Syn. — Stick, cleave, cling. See ADHERE.

co-her'ence (kō-hēr'ĕns) } *n.* [L. *cohaerentia* : cf. F.
co-her'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } *cohérence.*] **1.** A sticking or cleaving together ; union of parts ; cohesion.

2. Connection or congruity arising from some common principle or relationship, as subordination to one idea or purpose, as in the parts of a discourse, or in a system of philosophy ; consistency.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are . . . to be found in him. *Locke.*

3. A coherent part or thing.

Syn. — COHERENCE, COHESION. Present usage tends to restrict COHESION to the physical, COHERENCE to the figurative, sense ; as, the *cohesion* of masses of clay, the logical *coherence* of an argument. *Cohesion* retains, however, in certain connections, figurative force ; as, the *cohesion* of individuals in a society or movement. See ADHERE.

A house stands and holds together by the natural properties, the weight and *cohesion* of the materials which compose it. *Huxley.*

To treat the subject with the clearness and *coherence* of which it is susceptible. *Wordsworth.*

Some modes of dividing and presenting a subject will be more striking than others ; and that, too, irrespective of its logical *cohesion*. *H. Spencer.*

co-her'ent (kō-hēr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *cohaerens*, p. pr. : cf. F. *cohérent*. See COHERE.] **1.** Sticking together ; cleaving, as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Composed of mutually dependent or related parts ; making a logical whole ; consistent ; as, a *coherent* plan, argument, or discourse.

3. Logically consistent ; as, a *coherent* thinker.

4. Suitable or suited ; adapted ; accordant. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. *Bot.* Having similar parts united, as the petals of a gamopetalous corolla. Cf. ADNATE, 1.

co-her'er (-ēr), *n.* *Elec.* Any device in which an imperfectly conducting contact between pieces of metal or other conductors loosely resting against each other is materially improved in conductivity by the influence of Hertzian waves ; — so called by Sir O. J. Lodge in 1894 on the assumption that the impact of the electric waves caused the loosely connected parts to cohere, or weld together, a condition easily destroyed by tapping. A common form of coherer as used in wireless telegraphy consists of a tube containing filings (usually a pinch of nickel and silver filings in equal parts) between terminal wires or plugs (called **conductor plugs**). Cf. ANTICOHERER, CYMOSCOPE, DECOHERER, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

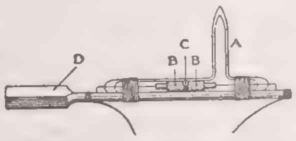

Coherer. *A* Vacuum Tube; *BB* Conductor Plugs; *C* Filings; *D* Holder.

co-her'it-age (kō-hĕr'ĭt-āj), *n.* A joint heritage.

co-her'i-tor (-ĭ-tēr), *n.* A joint inheritor ; a coheir.

co-he'sion (kō-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cohésion*. See COHERE.] **1.** Act or state of cohering (in any sense).

2. *Physics.* That form of attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout the mass, whether like or unlike ; — commonly distinguished from *adhesion*, which unites bodies by their adjacent surfaces.

3. *Bot.* The union of similar parts, as of a gamopetalous corolla, monadelphous stamens, etc. Cf. ADHESION, 8.

Syn. — See COHERENCE.

co-he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Causing to cohere ; producing cohesion ; as, "the *cohesive* power of public plunder."

2. Cohering, or sticking together, as in a mass ; capable of cohering ; tending to cohere ; as, *cohesive* clay.

cohesive attraction. = COHESION, 2.

— **co-he'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **co-he'sive-ness**, *n.*

co-hib'it (kō-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* ; CO-HIB'IT-ED ; CO-HIB'IT-ING. [L. *cohibitus*, p. p. of *cohibere* to confine ; *co-* + *habere* to hold.] To restrain. *Obs. or R.* — **co-hib'i-tor** (-ĭ-tēr), *n.*

Cohn'heim's a're-as (kōn'hīmz). [After Julius F. *Cohnheim* (1839-84), German pathologist.] *Anat.* The polygonal areas seen in transverse sections of a striated muscle fiber. They consist of sections of muscle columns.

co'ho-bate (kō'hō-bāt), *v. t.* ; CO'HO-BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd) ; CO'HO-BAT'ING (-bāt'ĭng). [LL. *cohobare* ; prob. of Ar. origin: cf. F. *cohober.*] *Chem.* To repeat the distillation of, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel.

co'ho-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cohobation.*] *Chem.* The process of cohobating. *U. S. Disp.*

co'ho-ba'tor (-bā'tēr), *n.* *Chem.* A vessel for carrying on the process of cohobation.

co'hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* [L. *cohors*, prop., an inclosure : cf. F. *cohorte*. See COURT, *n.*] **1.** In the Roman army, one of the ten divisions of a legion ; a body of at first about 300, later 500 or 600, soldiers ; also, a similar subdivision in several organizations of cavalry and auxiliary troops.

2. Any band or body of warriors; fig., a company ; a band.

3. *Biol.* In earlier classifications, a group of somewhat indefinite limitation ; — in botany, nearly equiv. to the modern *order* ; in zoölogy, usually, equiv. to the *suborder*.

co-hor'ta-tive (kō-hôr'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *cohortari* to incite, exhort.] **1.** Of or pert. to cohortation, or exhortation.

2. *Heb. Gram.* Designating a lengthened form of the future (present or imperfect) tense, usually in the first person.

co'hosh (kō'hŏsh ; kō-hŏsh'), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] Any of several American medicinal plants rather closely related; as, the *black cohosh* (*Cimicifuga racemosa*); the *blue cohosh* (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*) ; the *white cohosh* (*Actæa alba*); the *red cohosh* (*A. rubra*).

co-hune' (kō-hōōn'), *n.*, or **cohune palm**. [Prob. fr. a native name in Honduras.] A Central and South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Attalea cohune*), the very large and hard nuts of which are turned to make fancy articles, and also yield an oil used as a substitute for coconut oil.

coif (koif), *n.* [OF. *coife*, F. *coiffe*, LL. *cofea*, *cuphia*, fr. OHG. *kuppa*, *kuppha*, miter ; cf. G. *kopf* head, in OHG. a drinking cup ; perh. fr. the L. source of F. *coupe* cup. Cf. CUP, *n.*, 1st COP.] A cap. Specif.: **a** A close-fitting cap covering the sides of the head, like a small hood without a cape. **b** An ecclesiastical headdress, as that of a Jewish priest. *Obs.* **c** A defensive skullcap, usually of iron or steel, formerly worn by soldiers, as under the hood of mail. **d** A ring of some soft and yet resisting material worn on the head to take the weight of the heavy heaume of the 12th and 13th centuries. **e** A white cap formerly worn by lawyers in England, esp. sergeants at law; hence, the order or rank of a sergeant at law.

coif (koif), *v. t.* ; COIFED (koift) ; COIF'ING. [Cf. F. *coiffer.*] **1.** To cover or dress with or as with a coif.

2. To dress or make up (the hair). *Rare.*

coifed (koift), *a.* Wearing, or furnished with, a coif.

‖ **coif'feur'** (kwȧ'fûr'), *n.* [F.] A hairdresser.

coif'fure' (kwȧ'fûr' ; koif'ūr ; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *coiffer*. See COIF.] A headdress, or manner of dressing the hair.

coign, coigne (koin), *n.* A var. spelling of COIN, QUOIN, a projecting corner, wedge, etc. ; — chiefly used in **coign of vantage**, a position advantageous for action or observation. "No jutty, frieze, buttress, nor *coign of vantage*." *Shak.*

See you yon *coign* of the Capitol ? yon corner stone ? *Shak.*

The lithosphere would be depressed on four faces ; . . . the four projecting *coigns* would stand up as continents. *Nature.*

coil (koil), *v. t.* ; COILED (koild) ; COIL'ING. [OF. *coillir*, F. *cueillir*, to collect, gather together, L. *colligere* ; *col-* + *legere* to gather. See LEGEND ; cf. CULL, *v. t.*, COLLECT.] **1.** To wind cylindrically or spirally ; as, to *coil* a rope when not in use ; the snake *coiled* itself before springing.

2. To encircle and hold with or as with coils. *Obs. or R.*

coil, *v. i.* To wind or turn itself cylindrically or spirally ; to form a coil ; to wind ; — often with *about* or *around*.

You can see his fiery serpents . . .
Coiling, playing in the water. *Longfellow.*

coil, *n.* **1.** A series of rings, or a spiral, of cable, rope, or the like, when coiled or wound ; also, a single ring or convolution of such a series.

2. A series of connected pipes in rows, layers, or windings, as in steam heating apparatus.

3. *Elec.* A spiral of wire, or an instrument composed of such a spiral and its accessories. See INDUCTION COIL.

coil, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A noise, tumult, bustle, fuss, or confusion. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *R. Browning.*

For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause. *Shak.*

coil'er (-ēr), *n.* One that coils or winds ; specif., *Cotton Spinning*, an apparatus for coiling the sliver by feeding it through a tube attached to an annular revolving plate, called a **coiler plate**, into oppositely revolving **coiler cans**.

coiler can. **a** *Woolen Manuf.* A can for receiving the sliver from the cards. It is often used as a substitute for the balling head. **b** *Cotton Spinning.* See COILER.

coin (koin), *n.* [F., formerly also *coing*, wedge, stamp, corner, fr. L. *cuneus* wedge. Cf. COIGN, QUOIN, CUNEIFORM.] **1.** A corner, corner stone, or wedge. See QUOIN.

2. *Obs.* **a** A die for coining money ; also, a mint. **b** The stamped impress of money.

3. A piece of metal (or, rarely, of some other material) certified by a mark or marks upon it to be of a definite intrinsic or exchange value, and issued by government authority to be used as money ; also, such pieces collectively. That side of a coin (or medal) which bears the more important design, as the head of the monarch, is the *obverse*, the other the *reverse*. The *inscription* or *legend* includes all the letters and numerals on the coin. Within the outer circle commonly formed by the legend is the *field*, occupied by the main device. Below the field, and distinct from it, is the *exergue*, if it occurs. The piece of metal on which the design is impressed is called the *flan*.

TABLE OF COINS AND MONEYS OF ACCOUNT.

NOTE. In this table the intrinsic values of *gold* coins are given, the fixed price for fine gold being \$20.67, or £4 4s. 11 1/2d., per Troy ounce. The former current value, if different from this, is usually stated in the proper vocabulary place. *Silver* coins, unless guaranteed by gold, are rated at their intrinsic value at the arbitrary price of 60 cents, or about 2s. 5 3/5d., a Troy ounce for fine silver (representing a ratio of 34.45 : 1). Such coins and the smaller coins dependent on them are indicated by the sign §; their value varies with the market price of silver. *Copper* and *bronze* coins are usually token coins, the values for which (as given) are nominal, not intrinsic. For coinage purposes copper is usually alloyed to render it harder, hence many coins commonly described as *copper* are, properly speaking, *bronze*. On account of the confusion so arising both kinds of coins are given as *copper* in the table. *Paper* money is not considered in this table.

NAME.	COUNTRY, NATIVE EQUIVALENT, METAL, ETC.	VALUE. U. S. $	VALUE. Gt. Brit. £	s.	d.
abassi§	Persia: 1/5 kran: *copper*	.016			4/5
abassi	Russia: 20 kopecks: *silver*	.103			5
alfonso, alphonsino	Spain: 25 pesetas: *gold*	4.824		19	9 7/8
altilik	Turkey: old : *silver*	.26		1	1
altin, altine	Russia: 3 kopecks: *ac.*	.015			3/4
ambrosin*	Milan: *gold and silver*				
angel*	England: *gold :* 1465–1634	3.428		14	1
angelet	England : 1/2 angel: *gold*	1.714		7	1/2
angelot*	France: *gold:* Louis XI.	3.79–4.19			
anna	India: 1/16 rupee: *ac.*	.02			1
antoninianus	Rome : double denarius ; *billon :* c. 211-300 A. D.				
argenteus*	Rome: *billon* or *cop.:* 3d cent.				
argentine	Argentine Rep.: 5 pesos: *gold*	4.824		19	9 9/10
as*	Rome, etc.: *copper*				
asar	Persia: *gold :* obs.	1.60		6	7
ashrafi	Persia: = TOMAN: *gold*	1.704		7	0
asper*	Turkey: 1/120 piaster	1/30 cent			1/60
at, att	Siam. 1/64 tical: *pewter*	.004			1/5
atchison	Scotland: *copper :* James VI	1 1/3 cent			2/3
augustal*	Italy: *gold :* 13th cent.				
aureus*	Rome: *gold:* c. 90 B.C.–324 A.D.				
bagattino	Venice: *copper :* obs.	1/8 cent			1/16
bajocco	Papal Sta.: 1/100 scudo: *billon*	.01			1/2
balboa	Panama: *gold*: uncoined	1.00		4	1 1/3
ban	Roumania: 1/100 leu: *copper*	.002			1/10
barbone§	Lucca: *silver :* obs.	.036			1 4/5
bat§	Siam: = TICAL: *silver*	.268		1	1 1/5
batz*	Germany and Switzerland				
bawbee*	Scotland: *billon* and *copper*				
bedidlik	Egypt: 100 piasters: *gold*				
beshlik*	Turkey: 5 or 2 1/2 piast.: *sil.*	.11			5 1/2
bezant*	Constantinople: Mid. Ages				
bezzo	Venice: *copper :* obs.				
bisti§	Persia: 20 dinars: *ac.*	1/6 cent			1/13
bit*	United States	.125			6 1/6
blank, blanc*	France : *silver :* 14th-18th centuries				
blankeel, blanquillo	Morocco: 1/4 ounce	1/6 cent			1/12
bodle*	Scotland: *copper:* 2d. Scotch	1/3 cent			1/6
bolivar	Venezuela: = 1 franc: *silver*	.193			9 1/2
boliviano§	Bolivia: *silver:* now scarce	.434		1	9 2/5
boliviano§	Bolivia: 5×20 centavos: *ac.*	.391		1	7 1/4
bonnet piece*	Scotland: *gold :* James V.	3.50		14	0
bourgeois	France: *copper:* Philip IV.	.243		1	
braid bonnet	Scotland: = BONNET PIECE				
broad, broad-piece*	England: *gold :* 17th cent.				
bu, boo§	Japan: *silver:* customs coin	.151			7 4/9
bungall	Ireland: *base:* 16th cent.	12 c.–2 c.			6d.–1d.
byzant, byzantine	Constantinople: = BEZANT				
candareen	China: 1/100 tael: *ac.*				
carat	Arabia. 1/7 commassee: *cop.*				
cardecu	French: 1/4 écu: *silver:* obs.				
carlin, carline*	Italy: *silver:* old				
carolin*	Bavaria, etc.: *gold :* obs.	4.95	1	0	4
carolus*	Various				
casbeke	Persia: = KASBEKE				
cash*	China: *coin and ac.*				
cash	Madras: 1/80 fanam: *c.:* obs.				
castellano*	Spain, etc.: *gold :* obs.				
cattie, catty§	Siam: 80 ticals: *ac.*	21.44	4	8	1
caveer	Arabia: = KALEIK: *ac.*	.005			1/4
cent*	U. S.: 1/100 dollar: *copper*	.01			1/2
cent*	1/100 dollar, 1/100 florin, etc.				
centavo	Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay : 1/100 peso: *copper*	.01			1/2
centavo	Bolivia: 1/100 boliviano: *ac.*	.004			1/5
centavo	Cent. Am. States: 1/100 peso	.005			1/4
centavo	Chile: 1/100 peso: *copper*	1/3 cent			1/6
centavo	Cuba: 1/100 peso: *nickel*	.01			1/2
centavo	Mexico: 1/100 peso: *copper*	.005			1/4
centavo	Peru: 1/100 sol: *copper*	.005			1/4
centavo	Phil. I.: 1/100 peso: *copper*	.005			1/4
centén	Spain, etc.: 100 reals vel.: *gold*	5.017	1	0	7 2/5
centesimo	Italy: 1/100 lira: *copper*	.002			1/10
centesimo	Uruguay: 1/100 peso: *nickel*	.01			1/2
centime	France, etc. : 1/100 franc : *copper*	.002			1/10
centimo	Spain: 1/100 peseta: *copper*	.002			1/10
centimo	Costa Rica: 1/100 colon: *ac.*	.005 1/2			1/4
centimo	Venezuela: 1/100 bolivar	.002			1/10
christian d'or	Denmark: *gold :* 19th cent.	3.954		16	3
cistophorus*	Asia Minor: *silver :* ancient				
cobang	Var. of KOBANG				
colon	Chile: = CONDOR, 2: *gold*	7.30	1	10	0
colon	Costa Rica: *gold :* uncoined	.465		1	11
commassee*	Arabia: *billon*: various				
conant*	Philippines				
condor	Chile: 20 pesos: *gold*	7.30	1	10	0
condor	Colombia: *gold*	9.647	1	19	7 3/4
condor	Ecuador: 10 sucrés: *gold*	4.866	1	0	0
conto	Brazil: 1 million reis: *ac.*	546.15	112	4	7
conto	Portugal: 1 million reis: *ac.*	1081.44	222	4	5
copeck	Russia: = KOPECK	.005			1/4
coroa	Portugal: 10 milreis: *gold*	10.81	2	4	5
coronilla	Spain: 1/16 doblon: *gold:* obs.				
crazia	Tuscany: *copper:* obs.	.015			3/4
crore*	India: 10 million rupees: *ac.*				
crown	= KRONE, KRONA, COROA				
crown	England: *gold:* 16th cent.				
crown*	Great Britain: *silver*	1.217		5	0
crusado*	Portugal: *gold and silver*				
cuartillo	Spain, etc.: 1/4 real: *sil.:* obs.				
cuarto*	Spain, etc.: *copper*	.005			1/4
daalder§	Dutch: 30 stivers: *sil.:* obs.	.269		1	1 3/7
dam*	India: *copper :* obs.				
dandiprat	England: *copper:* 16th cent.	.03			1 1/2
daric*	Anc. Persia: *gold and silver*				
decadrachm(a)	Anc. Greece: 10 drachmas: *silver*				

* Further information in Vocab. *ac* Money of account.
§ Intrinsic value in silver is given. See *Note*, above.

co-hab'it-er, *n.* A cohabitant.
cohære, cohæsion. † COHERE, COHESION.
co'har-mo'ni-ous. *a.* See CO-, 2. — **co'har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*
co-har'mo-nize, *v. i.* See CO-, 1.
co-heir'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
co-help'er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.** — **co-help'er-ship**, *n.*
Co'hen (kō'hĕn), *n.* ; *pl.* CO-HANIM (kō-hä'nĭm). [Heb. *kōhēn* priest.] A Jewish surname indicating descent from Aaron and the priestly caste, and certain religious privileges and restrictions.
co'hen-ite (kō'ĕn-īt), *n.* [After E. W. *Cohen*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* A tin-white crystalline carbide of iron, nickel, and cobalt, $(Fe,Ni,Co)_3C$, sometimes found in meteorites.
co-her'ald, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
cohercion. † COERCION.
co-her'ent-ly, *adv.* of COHERENT.
co-her'e-tic, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co-hert', *v. t.* To coerce. *Obs.*
co-he'si-ble (kō-hē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of cohesion. — **co-he'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
co-he'siv. Cohesive. *Ref. Sp.*
co'hi-bi'tion (kō'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cohibitio.*] Hindrance ; restraint. *Obs. or R.*
co-hib'i-tive (kō-hĭb'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Restrictive. *Rare.*
co-hib'i-tor, *n.* One who restrains.
coho. † COFFEE.
co'ho (kō'hō), *n.*, *or* **coho salmon.** The silver salmon.
co'hon-es-ta'tion, *n.* Honoring ; gracing. *Obs.*
co'horn. Var. of COEHORN.
co-hort' (kō-hôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *cohortari* to exhort.] To exhort. *Rare.* — **co'hor-ta'tion** (kō'hŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
co-how', co-howe' (kō-hōō'). Vars. of CAHOW.
cohu. † COFFEE.
‖ **co'hue'** (kō'ü'), *n.* [F.] A rout ; mob ; crowd.
co-hune' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
co-hus'band, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
coife. † COFE, COIF.
coiffe. † COIF.
‖ **coif'fette'** (kwȧ'fĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *coiffe.*] An iron skullcap formerly worn by soldiers.
coig. Scot. var. of COGUE.
coight. † QUOIT.
coigne. † COIN, COYNYE.
coil. Obs. or dial. var. of COAL.
coil, *n.* [Cf. OF. *coillir* to gather, F. *cueillir.*] A haycock. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To cock (hay). *Dial. Eng.*
Coi'la (koi'lȧ), *n.* Latinized form of *Kyle*, a district of Ayrshire, Scotland, celebrated by Burns.
coi'la-na-glyph'ic (koi'lȧ-nȧ-glĭf'ĭk). Less common var. of CŒLANAGLYPHIC.
coil chain. See CHAIN.
coillen. † CULLION.
coil pottery. A form of aboriginal pottery made by coiling long strips or strings of clay.
coil spring. See SPRING.
coilyear. † COLLIER.

D E F G H I J K L M

NAME.	COUNTRY, NATIVE EQUIVALENT, METAL, ETC.	VALUE. U. S. $	VALUE. Gt. Brit. £ s. d.
décime	France: 10 centimes: *copper*	.019	1
decimo	Spain, etc.: 1/10 peso: *silver*		
decussis	Anc. Rome: 10 asses: *copper*		
demy	Scotland: *gold:* 15th cent.		3 4
denarius*	Ancient Rome: *silver*		
denaro	Italy: 1/12 soldo: *ac.:* obs.		
denier*	France: various.		
didrachm, -ma	Anc. Greece: 2 drachmas: *silver*		
dime*	U. S.: 1/10 dollar: *silver*	.10	5
dinar§	Persia: 1/1000 kran: *ac.*	1/125 cent	1/250
dinar	Servia: 100 paras: *silver*	.193	9 1/2
dinero	Peru: 1/10 sol: *silver*	.049	2 2/5
diobol(on)	Anc. Greece: 2 obols: *silver*		
dirhem, dirham*	Morocco: 1/20 dollar: *silver*	.02	1
distater(on)	Anc. Greece: 2 staters: *gold*		
diwani	Abyssin.: 1/4 kharaf: *copper*	.005	1/4
dizain	France: *billon:* 15-16th cent.	.04	2
dobla	Spain: various: *gold:* obs.		
doblon*	Spain, etc.: *gold*		
dobra*	Portugal: various: obs.		
dobrão	Portugal: 24$000: *gold:* obs.	32.77	6 14 8
dodecadrachm	Anc. Greece: 12 drachmas: *gold*		
dodkin, doit, doitkin	Dutch: *copper:* obs.	1/4 cent	1/8
dollar*	Various: see Vocab.		
doppia	Italy: various: *gold:* obs.		
double	France: 1/6 sou: *billon:* obs.	1/6 cent	1/12
double	Guernsey: *copper*	1/4 cent	1/8
d. condor	Colombia: 2 condors: *gold*	19.294	3 19 3 1/2
d. eagle	U. S.: *gold*	20.	4 2 2 1/3
d. crown	Germany: 20 marks: *gold*	4.76	19 6 3/4
d. florin	Great Britain: *silver*	.973	4 0
doubloon	Spain, etc.: = DOBLON, Vocab.		
drachma*	Anc. Greece: various: *silver*		
drachma	Greece: 100 lepta: *silver*	.193	9 1/2
dubbeltje	Netherl.: 1/10 guilder: *silver*	.04	2
ducat*	Austria, Netherlands: *gold*	2.285	9 4 3/4
ducatoon*§	Holland: *silver:* obs.	.611	2 6 1/8
ducatoon*§	Venice: *silver:* obs.	.496	2 0 4/9
dump	Australia: *silver:* see HOLEY DOLLAR, Vocab.		
dupondius	Anc. Rome: 2 asses: *copper*		
eagle	U. S.: *gold*	10.	2 1 2 1/6
écu*	France: 5 francs: *silver*	.965	3 11 3/5
ellilik	Turkey: 1/2 lira: *gold*	2.196	9 0 3/10
escudo*	Chile: 5 pesos: *gold*	1.825	7 6
fanam*	India: various: obs.		
farthing*	Great Britain: *copper*	.005	1/4
ferling-noble*	England: 1/4 noble: *gold*		
filippo*	Milan: *silver:* 1657-1749		
fippenny bit*	Spanish coin in U. S.: obs.	.0625	3 1/12
floos	Morocco: 1/6 blankeel: *cop.*	1/36 cent	1/72
florin*	Austria: *silver*	.482	1 11 7/9
florin	Netherlands: = GULDEN: *sil.*	.402	1 7 4/5
florin*	Great Britain: *silver*	.487	2 0
fodda, fuddah	Egypt: 1/40 piaster	1/8 cent	1/16
fourpence*	Great Britain: *silver*	.08	4
franc*	France, etc.: 100 cent.: *silver*	.193	9 1/2
frederick, friedrich	Prussia: *gold:* old	{3.96 {3.98	{16 3 {16 4
frederik (d'or)	Denmark: *gold:* old	3.95	16 3
fuang§	Siam: 1/8 tical: *silver*	.034	1 2/3
gasrang	Arabia: 1/20 white mahmudi: *copper*	.002	1/10
gazet(te), gazzetta*	Venice: see Vocab.		
george noble	England: see NOBLE, Vocab.	3.046	12 6 2/9
gerah*	Anc. Jews: *gold and silver*		
gerah, guerche	Egypt, etc.: = PIASTER		
gourde*	Haiti: *silver and ac.*	.965	3 11 3/5
grano*	Italy: *copper:* old		
groat*	England, etc.: *silver:* old		
groschen*	Germany: *silver:* obs.	.02	1
gros tournois*	France: *silver:* 13th-15th centuries		
guilder	Netherlands: = GULDEN		
guinea*	England: *gold and ac.*	5.11	1 1 0
gulden	Austria: = FLORIN	.482	1 11 7/9
gulden*	Dutch: 100 cents: *silver*	.402	1 7 4/5
haikwan tael§	China: *ac.:* see TAEL	.729	3 0
half angel	England: 1/2 angel: *gold*	1.714	7 0 1/2
half cent	U. S.: *copper:* 1793-1857	.005	1/4
h. crown*	Great Britain: *silver*	.608	2 6
half dime	U. S.: *silver:* 1792-1873	.05	2 1/2
half dinero	Peru: 1/20 sol	.024	1 1/5
half dollar	U. S., etc.: *sil.:* see DOLLAR		
half eagle	U. S.: *gold*	5.	1 0 6 3/5
half guinea	Eng.: 1/2 guinea: *gold:* obs.	2.555	10 6
half joe	America: = JOHANNES: *gold*	8.81	1 16 2 1/2
half noble	England: 1/2 noble: *gold:* obs.	.01	1/2
halfpenny	English: *copper*		
half rupee	India: 8 annas: *silver*	.162	8
half-sol	Peru: 50 centavos: *silver*	.243	1 0
half sovereign	Great Britain: *gold*	2.433	10 0
hardhead	Scotch: *copper* 16th cent.	.03	1 1/2
harper	Ireland: see Vocab.		
harrington*	England: *copper:* James I.	.005	1/4
heller	Germany: 1/2 pfg.: *cop.:* obs.	1/8 cent	1/16
heller	Austria-H.: 1/100 krone: *copper*	.002	1/10
iklik	Aintab: c. 9 piasters: *silver*	.40	1 7 1/2
imperial	Russia: 15 rubles: *gold*	7.718	1 11 8 5/8
itzebu, itzibu*	Japan: *gold and silver:* obs.		
jacobus*	Gt. Britain: *gold:* James I.		
johannes, joannes*	Portugal: *gold:* 1722-1835	8.81	1 16 2 1/2
julio	Italy: *silver*	.11	5 1/2
kabik	Arabia: 1/80 Mocha dol.: *ac.*	.005	1/4
kasbeke	Persia: 1/10 shahi: *brass:* old		
kees	Egypt: = PURSE: *ac.*	24.715	5 1 6 7/8
kharaf	Abyssin.: 1/23 Levant dollar	.02	1
kobang*	Japan: *gold:* old	5.62	1 3 1
kopeck	Russia: 1/100 ruble: *copper*	.005	1/4
kran§	Persia: 20 shahis: *silver*	.079	4
kreutzer, kreuzer	Germany, Austria: *copper:* old	.005	1/4
krona	Sweden: 100 öre: *silver*	.268	1 1 1/2
krone	Austria: *gold:* 19th cent.	6.646	1 7 3 3/4
krone	Austria-H.: 100 heller: *sil.*	.203	10
krone	Den., Nor.: 100 öre: *silver*	.268	1 1 1/2
krone	Germany: 10 marks: *gold*	2.382	9 9 1/2
lac, lack, lak, lakh	India: 100,000 rupees: *ac.*	32,443.	6,666 2/3
lari, larin*	Persia: *silver:* obs.		
laurel	Eng.: *gold:* see UNIT, Vocab.		
leg dollar	Scotch: *silver:* 17th cent.	1.136	4 8

NAME.	COUNTRY, NATIVE EQUIVALENT, METAL, ETC.	VALUE. U. S. $	VALUE. Gt. Brit. £ s. d.
leonine*	England: *billon:* Edward I.		
leopard*	France: *gold:* Edward III.	2.31	9 6
lepton*	Greece: 1/100 drachma: *copper*	.002	1/10
leu, ley*	Roumania: 100 bani: *silver*	.193	9 1/2
lev, lew*	Bulgaria: 100 stotinki: *sil.*	.193	9 1/2
levant dollar*	Austria: *silver*	.451	1 10 1/4
levy*	U. S.: 1/8 dollar: *silver*	.125	6 1/6
liang	China: see TAEL, Vocab.		
liard	France: 1/4 sou: *cop.* obs.	1/4 cent	1/8
libra	Peru: 10 soles: *gold*	4.866	1 0 0
lion	Scotland: = MAIL: *gold*		
lion	Scot.: = HARDHEAD: *cop.*	.03	1 1/2
lira§	Austria: *silver:* obs.	.752	3 1 1/12
lira*	Italy: 100 centesimi: *silver*	.193	9 1/2
lira	Turkey: 100 piasters: *gold*	4.396	18 0 4/5
lisbonnine	Portugal: = MOIDORE: *gold*	6.55	1 6 11 1/4
livre*	France: *ac.*, *silver:* obs.	.191	9 1/2
lot	Siam: 1/128 tical: *pewter*	.002	1/10
louis d'or, louis*	France: *gold:* Louis XVI.	4.516	18 6 7/10
louis d'or, louis*	France, 20 francs: *gold*	3.86	15 10 1/3
macaroni	W. Indies: *silver*	.25	1 0
mace	China: 1/10 tael: *ac.* See TAEL, Vocab.		
macuta*	W. Africa: *silver*		
mahbub	Tripoli: 20 piasters: *silver*	.879	3 7 1/3
mahmudi (white)	Arabia: 12 peissas: *silver*	.036	1 4/5
mahmudi (black)	Arabia: 3 peissas: *copper*	.009	2/5
mahmudi	India: *gold:* obs.		
mahmudi	Persia: 1/2 abassi: obs.		
mahomidie*	Maskat: *silver*		
mail(le), maile	England: 1/2d.: *silver:* obs.		
mail(le), maile*	Scotland: *gold:* obs.		
marcus	Old Eng.: 30 pence		
mangour*	Turkey: *copper:* obs.		
maravedi*	Spain: 1/34 real: *copper*	1/3 cent	1/6
marchetto	Italy: *silver:* obs.	.01	1/2
marengo*	Italy: 20 lire: *gold*	3.86	15 10 1/3
Maria Theresa dollar§	Austria: = LEVANT DOLLAR	.451	1 10 1/4
mark*	Gt. Britain: *ac:* obs.	3.244	13 4
mark*	Germany: 100 pfennigs: *sil.*	.238	11 3/4
mark, or markka(a)	Finland: 100 penni: *silver*	.193	9 1/2
maximilian	Bavaria: *gold:* obs.	3.25	13 6
medino, medin(e)*	Egypt: 1/40 piaster	1/8 cent	1/16
medjidie(h)*	Turkey: 19 piast.: *silver*	.835	3 5 1/5
medjidie	Turkey: = LIRA: *gold*	4.396	18 0 3/4
metallik*	Turkey: *base silver*		
milan, milan d'or	Servia: 20 dinars: *gold*	3.86	15 10 1/3
mill, mil	U. S.: 1/1000 dollar: *ac.*	.001	1/20
millième	Egypt: 1/10 piast.: *nickel*	.005	1/4
milreis*	Brazil: 1000 reis: *silver*	.546	2 2 9/10
milreis	Portugal: 1000 reis: *gold*	1.08	4 5 1/4
mina*	Anc. Jews, etc.: 50 shekels		
mite*	See Vocab.		
mitkal, miskal	Morocco: 10 ounces: *ac.*	.06	3
mo	Japan: 1/10 rin: *ac.*	1/200 cent	1/400
Mocha dollar	Arabia: 80 kaleiks: *ac.*	.41	1 8
mohar	Nepal: *silver*	.133	6 2/3
mohur*	India: *gold*	7.097	1 9 2
moidore	Port.: 4 milreis: *gold:* obs.	6.55	1 6 11 1/4
moozoona	Morocco: = BLANKEEL: *cop.*	1/6 cent	1/12
mouton*	France: *gold:* 14th cent.		
muzoona	Morocco: = BLANKEEL: *cop.*	1/6 cent	1/12
napoleon	France: 20 francs: *gold*	3.86	15 10 1/3
nickel*	U. S.: *nickel alloy*	.05	2 1/2
noble*	Eng: *gold:* 14th-16th cent.		
noble	Scot.: 6s.8d.Sc.: *sil.:* Jas. VI.		
obang*	Japan: *gold:* obs.		
obole	France: 1/2 denier: 10th-15th centuries		
obolo	Ionian I.: *copper*	.01	1/2
obolus	Anc. Gr.: 1/6 drachma: *sil.*		
octadrachm(a)	Anc. Gr.: 8 drachmæ: *sil.:g.*		
okia	Morocco: = OUNCE: *silver*	2/3 cent	1/3
onluk	Turkey: 10 piasters: *silver*	.44	1 9 2/3
onluk	Turkey: 10 paras: *copper*	.01	1/2
onza	Spain, etc.: = DOBLON: *gold*		
ora*	England: *ac.:* obs.		
öre	Den., Nor.: 1/100 krona: *cop.*		
öre	Sweden: 1/100 krona: *cop.*	1/4 cent	1/8
ounce*	Morocco: 4 blankeels: *ac.*	2/3 cent	1/3
pagoda*	India: *gold, silver:* obs.		
pai	India: = PIE: *copper*	1/6 cent	1/12
pal	Persia: = PUL: *copper*	.002	1/10
paolo	Italy: *silver:* obs.	10-11 cts.	5d-5 1/2d
para	Servia: 1/100 dinar: *ac.*	.002	1/10
para	Turkey: 1/40 piaster	1/9 cent	1/18
paul	Italy: = PAOLO		
pavilion*	France: *gold:* 14th cent.		
peissa, peisa	Arabia: 1/12 white mahmudi: *copper*	.003	3/20
penni	Finland: 1/100 markka: *cop.*	.002	1/10
penny*	Gt. Brit.: 1/12 shil.: *cop.*	.02	1
penny*	Scot.: *billon: cop.:* 17th cent.	1/6 cent	1/12
penny	U. S.: = CENT: *copper*	.01	1/2
pentadrachm(a)	Anc. Greek: 5 drachmæ: *silver, gold*		
pesa, pessa	Ger. E. Af.: 1/136 dol.: *cop.*	3/4 cent	3/8
peseta	Spain: *silver:* obs.	.20	10
peseta*	Spain: 100 centimos: *silver*	.193	9 1/2
peseta	Peru: 1/5 sol: *silver*	.097	4 4/5
peso	Spain: see DOLLAR, Vocab.		
peso	Mexico: 100 centavos: *silver*	.498	2 0 5/9
peso	Phil. I.: 100 centavos: *sil.*	.50	2 0 2/3
peso	Bolivia: *ac.:* new	.973	4 0
peso	Costa Rica: 1 colon: *silver*	.465	1 11
peso§	Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador: 100 centavos: *silver*	.434	1 9 2/5
peso	Argentina: 100 centavos: *sil.*	.965	3 11 3/5
peso	Chile: 100 centavos: *silver*	.365	1 6
peso	Colombia: 100 centavos: *sil.*	1.00	4 1 1/3
peso	Cuba: 100 centavos: *silver*	1.00	4 1 1/3
peso	Paraguay: 100 centavos: *sil.*	.972	4 0
peso	Uruguay: 100 centavos: *sil.*	1.034	4 3
pfennig	Ger.: 1/100 mark: *copper*	1/4 cent	1/8
piaster	Italy: = SCUDO		
piaster	Spain, etc.: = PESO		
piaster	Cyprus: *copper*	.027	1 1/3
piaster§	Indo China: *silver*	.469	1 11 1/8
piaster	Egypt: 1/100 pound: *silver*	.049	2 1/2
piaster	Turkey: 1/100 lira: *silver*	.044	2 1/6
picayune	See FIPPENNY BIT, Vocab.		
pice	India: 1/4 anna: *copper*	.005	1/4

NAME.	COUNTRY, NATIVE EQUIVALENT, METAL, ETC.	VALUE. U. S. $	VALUE. Gt. Brit. £ s. d.
pie, pi	India: 1/12 anna: *copper*	1/6 cent	1/12
pie	Siam: 1/32 tical: *copper*	5/6 cent	5/12
piece of eight*	Spain: see DOLLAR, Vocab.		
pistareen	Spain: = PESETA a, Vocab.		
pistole*	Spain: 1/4 doblon: *gold*		
plack	Scot.: *billon:* 15th, 16th cent.	2/3-1 1/3c.	1/3d.-2/3d.
portague*	Portugal: *gold:* 16th cent.		
portcullis*	England: *silver:* 16th cent.		
pound	Egypt: 100 piasters: *gold*	4.943	1 0 3 7/9
pound*	Gt. Brit.: 20 shillings: *ac.*	4.866 1/2	1 0 0
pound	Peru: = LIBRA: *gold*	4.866 1/2	1 0 0
pound	Scotch: 20 shillings: *ac.:* obs.	.406	1 8
pound	Turkey: 100 piasters: *ac.*	4.396	18 0 4/5
pul	Persia: 1/40 kran: *copper*	.002	1/10
purse	Egypt: 500 piasters: *ac.*	24.715	5 1 6 7/8
purse	Persia: 50 tomans: *ac.*		
purse	Turkey: 500 piasters: *ac.*	21.98	4 10 4 1/2
quadrans	Anc. Rome: 1/4 as: *copper*		
quart(e)	Spain: = CUARTO: *copper*	.005	1/4
quarter	U. S.: 1/4 dollar: *silver*	.25	1 1 1/3
quartillo	= CUARTILLO		
quattie	Jamaica: 1/4 sixpence: *sil.*	.03	1 1/2
quattrino	Italy: 1/4 bajocco: *cop.:* obs.	1/4 cent	1/8
quinarius*	Anc. Rome: 5 asses: *sil.*		
rap*	Ireland: 18th cent.		
rappe	Switz.: = CENTIME: *copper*	.004	1/10
real (of plate)*	Spain, etc.: 1/8 peso: *silver*	0.125-0.10	6 1/2d.-5d.
real (vellon)*	Spain, etc.: 1/20 peso: *silver*	.05	2 1/2
rei*	Brazil: 1/1000 milreis: *ac.*	1/18 cent	1/37
rei	Portugal: 1/1000 milreis: *ac.*	.001	1/20
reichsthaler *or* -taler	Germany: = RIX-DOLLAR		
rider*	Scotland and Holland: *gold*		
rigsdaler, riksdaler	Germany: = RIX-DOLLAR		
rin	Japan: 1/10 sen: *ac.*	1/20 cent	1/40
rix-dollar*	Dutch, etc.: *silver*		
rose noble	Eng.: *g.:* see NOBLE, Vocab.		
rose ryal	See RYAL, Vocab.		
royal	See RYAL, Vocab.		
ruble, rou-*	Russia: 100 kopecks: *silver*	.515	2 1 2/5
rupee*	India: 16 annas: *silver*	.324	1 4
ruspone	Tuscany: *gold:* obs.	6.95	1 8 7
ryal*	England: *gold:* 1461-		
ryder*	Dutch: 14 florins: *gold*	5.635	1 3 2
saint andrew*	Scotch: *gold:* 14th cent.		
salung§	Siam: 1/4 tical: *silver*	.067	3 3/10
salute*	France: *gold:* 15th cent.		
sapek*	Indo Ch.: 1/100 piaster: *cop.*	.005	0 1/4
schilling*	German, Dutch: old		
scudo*	Italy: *silver, gold*		
scute	France: *gold:* obs.: cf. ÉCU		
semis	Anc. Rome: 1/2 as: *copper*		
semis	Anc. Rome: 1/2 solidus: *gold*	1.511	6 2 1/2
sen	Japan: 1/100 yen: *copper*	.005	1/4
sequin*	Venice: *gold:* obs.	2.30	9 5 1/2
sesterce, sestertius*	Anc. Rome: 1/4 denarius: *silver, brass*		
sestertium	Anc. R.: 1000 sesterces: *ac.*		
sextans	Anc. Rome: 1/6 as: *copper*		
shahi, -hee*	Persia: 1/20 kran: *copper*	.004	1/5
shekel*	Anc. Jews, etc.: see Vocab.		
sheriff	Turkey, Egypt, etc.: *gold*	2.30	9 6
shilling*	Gt. Britain: *sil.:* 1/20 pound	.243	1 0
sicca*§	Bengal: *silver:* obs.	.22	11
siglos*§	Anc. Persia: *silver*	.11	5 1/2
sixpence	Gt. Britain: *silver*	.122	6
skilling*	Denmark, etc.: see Vocab.		
sol	France: = SOU		
sol*	Peru: 100 centavos: *silver*	.487	2 0
soldo*	Italy: 5 centesimi: *copper*	.01	1/2
solidus*	Anc. Rome: *gold*	3.02	12 5
solidus	Middle Ages: 12 denarii: *ac.*		
sou*	France: 5 centimes: *copper*	.01	0 1/2
sovereign	Austria: *gold:* obs.	6.76	1 7 9 1/2
sovereign*	Gt. Brit.: 20 shillings: *gold*	4.866 1/2	1 0 0
star pagoda	Madras: 42 fanams: *gold*	1.80-1.93	7s 5d-7s 11 1/2d
stater*	Anc. Gr.: 20 drachmæ: *gold*	5.72	1 2 6
stater	Anc. Persia: = DARIC: *gold*		
sterling*	England: *sil.:* Middle Ages	.02	1
stiver*	Dutch: 1/20 gulden		
stotinka	Bulgaria: 1/100 lev: *copper*	.002	1/10
sucre	Ecuador: *silver*	.487	2 0
suskin	England: *base:* 15th cent.		
sword dollar*	Scotland: *silver:* James VI.		
tael	China: *ac.:* see Vocab.		
talari§	Abyssinia: *silver*	.452	1 10 3/10
talent*	Anc. Jews, etc.: 60 minas		
tallari	Arabia, etc. = DOLLAR		
tamlung§	Siam: 4 ticals: *ac.*	1.072	4 4 7/8
tanga*	Goa, India: *copper*	.04	2
tare	S. India: *silver:* obs.		
tari	Sicily: 20 grani: *ac.:* obs.	.04	2
tempo*	Japan: *brass:* old	.004	1/5
teruncius	Anc. Rome: 1/4 as: *copper*		
testão	Portugal: = TOSTÃO, below		
tester*	See Vocab.		
teston*	See Vocab.		
testone	Italy: *silver:* obs.		
testone	Portugal: = TOSTÃO: *nickel*	.324	1 4
testoon	= TESTON, TESTONE, TOSTÃO	.108	5 1/2
tetradrachm(a)	Anc. Greece: 4 drachmæ: *silver*		
thaler*	Germany: 3 marks: *silver*	.714	2 11 1/5
thistle crown*	Gt. Brit.: *gold:* 17th cent.		
tiao*	China: 480-460 cash: *ac.*		
tical*§	Siam: 4 salungs: *silver*	.268	1 1 1/5
tlaco, tlac	Mexico: 1/4 real vel: *copper*	.01 1/8	9/16
toman*	Persia: *gold*	1.704	7 0
toman§	Persia: 10 krans: *ac.*	.79	3 3
tostão	Portugal: 100 reis: *nickel*	.108	5 1/3
toston§	Salvador: 1/2 peso: *silver*	.217	10 7/10
tranka*	Tibet: *silver*		
triens	Anc. Rome: 1/3 as: *copper*		
triens	Anc. Rome: 1/3 solidus: *gold*	1.51	6 2 1/2
triobol(on)	Anc. Greece: 3 obols: *silver*		
tsien	China: see CASH, Vocab.		
turner	Scot.: 2d. Scot: *copper:* obs.	1/3 cent	1/6
turney	Ireland: *copper:* Edw. III.		
twopence*	Gt. Britain: *silver*	.04	2
unicorn*	Scotland: 23s. Scotch: *gold*		
unit, unite*	Gt. Britain: *gold:* 17th cent.		
venezolano	Venezuela: 5 bolivars: *sil.*	.965	3 11 3/5
victoriatus*	Anc. Rome: 3/4 denarius: *silver*		
xeraphim*	Goa, India: *silver:* obs.	0.30-0.36	
yekilik	Turkey: 2 piasters: *silver*	.088	4 2/3
yen	Japan: 100 sen: *ac.*	.498	2 0 3/4
yirmilik*	Turkey: see Vocab.		
yuzluk	Turkey: = MEDJIDIE: *gold*	4.396	18 0 3/4
yuzluk	Turkey: 100 paras (nominal)	.11	5 1/2
zecchin(o)	Venice: = SEQUIN		
zehner	Austria: 10 kreutzers: *billon*	.041	2
zwanziger	Austria: 20 kreutzers: *billon*	.081	4

* Further information is given in the Vocabulary. *ac* Money of account. § Intrinsic value in silver is given. See *Note*, above (p. 433).

COINS OF THE WORLD

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coin (koin), *v. t.*; COINED (koind); COIN'ING. [OF. *coignier*, F. *cogner* to strike.] **1.** To make (coins) by stamping; to convert (metal) into coins; to mint; as, to *coin* silver dollars; to *coin* a medal.
2. To make or fabricate; to invent; as, to *coin* a word.
Some tale, some new pretense, he daily *coined*,
To soothe his sister and delude her mind. *Dryden.*
3. To make or turn out rapidly, as by minting.
Tenants cannot *coin* rent just at quarter day. *Locke.*
4. To stamp (metal blocks) to certify their weight and purity. *Eng.*
coin, *v. i.* To make coins; to mint.
They cannot touch me for *coining*. *Shak.*
coin'age (-āj), *n.* [From COIN, *v. t.*; cf. CUINAGE.] **1.** Act or process of coining, as: **a** Minting money. **b** Official stamping of tin blocks. **c** Fabricating or inventing. "Unnecessary *coinage* . . . of words." *Dryden.*
2. That which is coined: **a** Coin; also, coins collectively; the aggregate coin of a time or place. **b** That which is fabricated or invented, as a word.
This is the very *coinage* of your brain. *Shak.*
co'in-cide' (kō'ĭn-sīd'), *v. i.*; CO'IN-CID'ED (-sīd'ĕd); CO'IN-CID'ING (-sīd'ĭng). [LL. *coincidere*; *co-* + *incidere* to fall on; *in* + *cadere* to fall: cf. F. *coïncider*. See CHANCE, *n.*]
1. To occupy the same place in space, as two congruent triangles placed one on the other.
If the equator and the ecliptic had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Cheyne.*
2. To occur at the same time; to occupy the same period of time; as, the fall of Granada *coincided* with the discovery of America.
3. To correspond exactly; to agree; to concur; as, our aims *coincide*; I *coincide* with your judgment.
The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other. *Watts.*
4. To occupy exactly corresponding or equivalent positions on a scale or in a series; as, 100° Centigrade *coincides* with 212° Fahrenheit.
Syn. — See AGREE.
co-in'ci-dence (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *coïncidence.*] **1.** The condition of coinciding, or of occupying the same position, whether: (1) in space; as, the *coincidence* of circles, spheres, or other figures; or (2) in time; as, the *coincidence* of dates or events; or (3) in a series or on a scale; as, the *coincidence* of the zero points in two barometers.
2. Correspondence in nature, character, result, circumstances, etc.; concurrence, agreement, or consonance.
The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences . . . carries a great weight. *Sir M. Hale.*
Those who discourse . . . of the nature of truth . . . affirm a perfect *coincidence* between truth and goodness. *South.*
3. An instance of coinciding, esp. one apparently accidental, but which suggests a causal connection.
A remarkable series of undesigned *coincidences*. *Freeman.*
co-in'ci-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *coïncident.*] **1.** Having coincidence; occupying the same place; contemporaneous; concurrent; consonant; — followed by *with*.
Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to, and *coincident* with, the ruling principles of a virtuous and well-inclined man. *South.*
2. Incident (to). *Obs.*
Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.
co-in'ci-dent, *n.* A coincident thing or event; a coincidence. *Rare.* "*Coincidents* and accidents." *Froude.*
co-in'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* Characterized by coincidence; of the nature of a coincidence; coincident. — **co-in'ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*
co-in'di-cant (kō-ĭn'dĭ-kănt), *a.* Conjointly indicating. — **co-in'di-cant**, *n.*
co-in'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *coïndiquer.*] To furnish conjoint indications of.
co-in'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* One of several signs indicating the same fact; as, a *coindication* of disease.
coin'er (koin'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who coins; usually, a maker of counterfeit coin. "*Coiners* and receivers of stolen goods." *Macaulay.*
2. An inventor or fabricator, as of words. *Camden.*
co'in-hab'it (kō'ĭn-hăb'ĭt), *v. i.* To dwell together. — **co'in-hab'it-ant** (-ĭt-ănt), *n.* — **co'in-hab'i-tor** (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.*
co'in-here' (kō'ĭn-hēr'), *v. i.* To inhere or exist together, as in one substance.
co'in-her'ence (-ĕns), *n.* The concurrent existence of two or more qualities, attributes, or activities, in one subject or substance. — **co'in-her'ent** (-ĕnt), *a.*
co'in-her'it-ance (-hĕr'ĭ-tăns), *n.* Joint inheritance.
co'in-i'tial (kō'ĭn-ĭsh'ăl), *a.* Having a common beginning.
coin silver. *Metal.* Silver of standard fineness for coin. See SILVER.
co-in'stan-ta'ne-ous (kō-ĭn'stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Happening at the same instant. — **co-in'stan-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **co-in'stan-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*
co'in-sur'ance (kō'ĭn-shōōr'ăns), *n.* [*co-* + *insurance.*] Insurance jointly with another or others; specif., that system of fire insurance in which the insurer is treated as insuring himself to the extent of that part of the risk not covered by his policy, so that any loss is apportioned between him and the insurance company on the principle of average, as in marine insurance or between other insurers.
coinsurance clause. *Fire Insurance.* The clause in a policy of insurance which provides for the application of the coinsurance system in case of loss.

co'in-sure' (kō'ĭn-shōōr'), *v. t.* & *i.*; CO'IN-SURED' (-shōōrd'); CO'IN-SUR'ING. To insure jointly with another or others; to insure upon the basis of coinsurance.
co'in-tense' (-tĕns'), *a.* Equal in intensity. *H. Spencer.* — **co'in-ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), **co'in-ten'si-ty** (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*
coin-tise' (kwăn-tēz'), *n.* [OF., adornment.] A fanciful or symbolical article of apparel; esp., a scarf worn on headdresses, or as a "favor" on knights' helmets. *Archaic.*
coir (koir), *n.* [Tamil *kayiru.*] The prepared fiber from the outer husk of the coconut, used for making cordage, matting, etc.; also, orig., cordage so made.
cois'trel (kois'trĕl) } *n.* [Prob. from OF. *coustillier* groom
cois'tril (kois'trĭl) } or lad. Cf. CUSTREL.] *Obs.* or *Archaic.* **1.** An inferior groom or lad employed to care for a knight's horses.
2. A mean, paltry fellow; a varlet. *Shak.*
co-i'tion (kō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *coitio*, fr. *coire* to come together; *co-* + *ire* to go.] **1.** A coming together; conjunction; meeting. *Obs. exc. Astrol.*
2. Mutual attraction, as of iron and a magnet. *Obs.*
3. Sexual intercourse; copulation.
co'i-tus (kō'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] Sexual intercourse; coition.
Co'ix (kō'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. κόιξ a kind of palm.] **a** *Bot.* [NL.] A small genus of coarse Asiatic monœcious grasses, having the pistillate flowers inclosed in a shining, capsule-like involucre. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of this genus, esp. *C. lacryma*, the Job's-tears or tear grass. See JOB'S-TEARS.
co-join' (kō-join'), *v. t.* To join; conjoin. *Rare.* *Shak.*
coke (kōk), *n.* Also *coak.* [Cf. E. dial. *coke, cowk, colke*, core of a fruit.] The solid left when a caking coal is deprived of its volatile constituents by heating in a retort or oven. It consists mainly of carbon, and is hard, porous, and gray with submetallic luster. It is much used in metallurgy, and also as a domestic fuel, etc.
coke, *v. t.* & *i.*; COKED (kōkt); COK'ING (kōk'ĭng). To change into coke.
coke iron. Iron made in a furnace using coke as fuel.
coke oven. An oven used for the manufacture of coke. In the **beehive oven**, so called from its resemblance in shape to an old-fashioned beehive, the heat required for coking is supplied by the partial combustion of the coal. In the more modern **by-product oven**, usually consisting of a series of long narrow chambers arranged in rows, all the volatile products are saved, and collected as ammonia, tar, illuminating gas, and gas for heating the ovens.
co'ker (kō'kẽr), *n.* Coco; — a var. of coco, obs. except in commercial use in the port of London, where the spelling is preserved to avoid the ambiguity of *cocoa*, which is used both for *coco* and *cacao*.
co'ker-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **1.** = COCONUT. *Obs.*, except in commercial use. See COKER.
2. [Prob. fr. *coco*, which was early confused with its dim. *coquito.*] The edible seed of the coquito palm of Chile (*Jubæa spectabilis*), inclosed in a fruit which resembles a small coconut.
cokes (kōks), *n.* [Cf. COAX.] A simpleton; a gull. *Obs.*
‖ **col** (kŏl; kôl), *n.* [F., neck, fr. L. *collum* neck.] **1.** A pass between adjacent peaks in a mountain chain; any such depression; — orig. used of the western Alps.
2. *Meteor.* A trough of low pressure between two anticyclones. *Eng.*
col- (kŏl-). An assimilated form of COM- (which see).
Co'la (kō'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. a native name.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of African sterculiaceous trees having entire or digitate leaves and axillary apetalous flowers with a colored calyx and capsular fruits containing large seeds, those of *C. acuminata* being the kola nuts of commerce. **b** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* Var. of KOLA.
col'an-der (kŭl'ăn-dẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *colans, -antis*, p. pr. of *colare* to filter, to strain, fr. *colum* a strainer. Cf. CULLIS.] A vessel, now usually of metal or earthenware, having the bottom or lower part perforated for use as a sieve or strainer.
Their fortunes ran as it were through a *colander*. *Holland (Plutarch).*

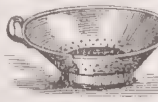
Colander.

co-lat'i-tude (kō-lăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [*co-*, 4 b + *latitude.* See COSINE.] The complement of the latitude, or the difference between any latitude and ninety degrees. — **co-lat'i-tu'di-nal** (-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.*
col'ber-tine (kŏl'bẽr-tēn; kŏl'-), *n.* [After Jean Baptiste *Colbert*, a minister of Louis XIV., who encouraged the lace manufacture in France.] A kind of lace, probably a coarse network with an open square mesh. *Obs.*
Col'bert'ism (kŏl'bâr'ĭz'm; kŏl'bẽr-tĭz'm), *n.* The methods and policy of Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619–83), an adherent of the mercantile system, in administering public finance by excessive regulation, establishment and support of industries by state aid or protective tariffs, and creation of monopolies or of corporations having special privileges.
col-can'non (kŏl-kăn'ŭn; kŏl'kăn-ŭn), *n.* [See COLE. The *-cannon* part is of uncertain origin.] An Irish dish, of potatoes, cabbage, etc., boiled and mashed together.
Col'chi-an (kŏl'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Colchis*, Gr. Κολχίς, Colchis.] Of or pert. to **Colchis**, an ancient province in Asia, east of the Black Sea, the reputed place where the Golden Fleece (which see) was kept, in a sacred grove, and home of Medea the sorceress. — *n.* A native of Colchis.
col'chi-cine (-kĭ-sĭn; -chĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **col'chi-cin**. *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{25}O_6N$, extracted from the seed of meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), as an amorphous yellow mass, with a harsh, bitter taste. It resembles veratrine in its physiological action.
Col'chi-cum (kŏl'kĭ-kŭm; *commonly* kŏl'chĭ-; 277), *n.* [L., a plant with a poisonous root, fr. *Colchicus* Colchian. See COLCHIAN, *a.*] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of melanthaceous bulbous Old World herbs, having crocuslike flowers with a very long tubular perianth, produced chiefly in the fall, the leaves appearing the next spring; also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus. The species are called *meadow saffron* and *autumn crocus*; most of them are cultivated.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* A drug obtained from the dried corm or the seeds of *C. autumnale.* It is narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic, and is used in gout and rheumatic affections.
col'co-thar (kŏl'kō-thär), *n.* [NL. *colcothar vitrioli*, fr. Ar. *qolqoṭār*, perh. fr. Gr. χάλκανθον. Cf. CHALCANTHITE.] *Chem.* A reddish brown oxide of iron left as a residue when copperas is highly heated. It is used in polishing glass, and also as a pigment.
cold (kōld), *a.*; COLD'ER (kōl'dẽr); COLD'EST. [ME. *cold, cald*, AS. *cald, ceald*; akin to OS. *kald*, D. *koud*, G. *kalt*, Icel. *kaldr*, Dan. *kold*, Sw. *kall*, Goth. *kalds*, L. *gelu* frost, *gelare* to freeze. Orig. p. p. akin to AS. *calan* to be cold. Cf. COOL, *a.*, CHILL, *n.*, CONGEAL, JELLY.] **1.** Decidedly below the normal temperature, usually taking the sensations of the human body as a standard; specif.: **a** Gelid; frigid.
The snowy top of *cold* Olympus. *Milton.*
b Not heated; as, *cold* iron; a *cold* bath; a slice of *cold* chicken. **c** *Medieval Physiol.* Of a nature characterized by cold; as, a *cold* constitution. See COMPLEXION. **d** Deprived or destitute of bodily heat; as, the *cold* hand of the dead (cf. COLD-BLOODED).
2. Markedly deficient in the emotions (ardor, zeal, hearty sympathy, etc.) or passions; specif.: **a** Naturally indifferent or apathetic.
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull *cold* ear of death? *Gray.*
b Chilled or depressed (by untoward circumstances); as, struck *cold* at heart. **c** Undisturbed by passion or sensual excitement.
Chaste as *cold* Cynthia's virgin light. *Pope.*
d Deficient in cordiality, friendliness, or affection; unresponsive; reserved; as, *cold* entertainment; a *cold* reception; as *cold* as charity. **e** Void of feeling; unimpassioned; cold-blooded.
The *cold* neutrality of an impartial judge. *Burke.*
3. Productive of a sensation of cold; specif.: **a** Chilling; discouraging; as, *cold* comfort. "*Cold* news for me." *Shak.* **b** Having an effect weak in contrast with that of hot, pungent, or acrid edibles; bland. "*Cold* plants." *Bacon.*
4. Experiencing the sensation produced by cold.
The famished poor, pale, weak, and *cold*. *Shelley.*
5. Deficient in power to warm or kindle fancy, emotion, etc.; spiritless; dull; as, a *cold* jest.
What a deal of *cold* business doth a man misspend the better part of his life in. *B. Jonson.*
6. *Sports.* **a** Faint; — said of a scent. *Shak.* **b** Distant from anything concealed; — said of one seeking it. **c** Unwounded; — said esp. of deer.
7. *Fine Arts.* Suggestive of cold. See COOL.
cold abscess, an abscess of slow formation and without marked inflammatory symptoms; a chronic abscess. — **c. chill**, an attack of ague. — **c. chisel**, a chisel of peculiar strength and hardness, for cutting cold metal. — **c. cream**, a cooling and soothing ointment for the skin, usually made of spermaceti, white wax, almond oil, sodium borate, and rose water. — **c. deck**, *Card Playing*, a stacked pack of cards substituted for the pack in play. — **c. feet**, *Hort.*, the condition of plants due to excessive watering without proper drainage. — **c. frame**, *Hort.*, a glass-covered frame without artificial heat, used for protecting half hardy plants or for raising hardy seedlings in early spring. — **c. pig**. **a** A wetting with cold water to awaken one. *Slang.* **b** A package of goods returned after being sent out on approval. *Com. Cant.* — **c. pit**, *Hort.*, an excavation in the earth, lined with masonry or boards, and covered with glass, but not artificially heated. It is used for the same purposes as a cold frame (see above). — **c. pole**. *Meteor.* See POLES OF COLD. — **c. process**. *Soap Making.* See SOAP. — **c. prophet**. = COLE-PROPHET. — **c. seeds**, the seeds of various cucurbitaceous fruits, as the melon, cucumber, watermelon, pumpkin, etc.; — so called because of their use as emollients. — **c. set**, *Metal Working*, a chisel ground to a flat edge, used for flattening seams, etc. — **c. shot**. **a** Round, shotlike particles formed by a cold shut in a metal casting. **b** = COLD SHUT **a**. — **c. shoulder**, markedly unsympathetic treatment; as, to give one the *cold shoulder*. *Colloq.* — **c. shut**. **a** An imperfection in a casting caused by the flowing of liquid metal upon partially chilled metal or by the presence of dirt; also, the imperfect weld in a forging caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working. **b** A split ring or link used to mend or fasten chains. — **c. soil**, soil that is clayey and wet. — **c. soldering**, *Mech.*, soldering in which two pieces are joined by means of a copper amalgam without heat. — **c. spot**. See TEMPERATURE SENSATION. — **c. stoking**, *Glass Manuf.*, the operation of reducing the heat of the furnace to bring the glass to the proper degree of viscosity for being worked. — **c. storage**, storage, as of provisions, in a place kept cold for preserv-

Cold Chisel.

coin'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
coin balance. See BALANCE.
coin breccia. A breccia containing coins.
co-in'ci-den-cy (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Coincidence. [CIDENT.]
co-in'ci-dent-ly, *adv.* of COIN-
co'in-cid'er (kō'ĭn-sīd'ẽr), *n.* One that coincides.
co'in-cline', *v. i.* & *t.* To incline together. — **co-in'cli-na'tion**, *n.*
co'in-clude', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co'in-cor'po-rate, *a.* See CO-, 2.
coind. Coined. *Ref. Sp.*
co-in'dwell'ing, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co'in-feft'ment, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co'in-fer', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co-in'fi-nite, *a.* See CO-, 2. — **co'in-fin'i-ty**, *n.*
co'in-her'i-tor, *n.* A coheir.
coin'ing. Var. of QUOINING.
co-in'mate', *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co-in'qui-nate (kō-ĭn'kwĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *coinquinatus*, p. p. of *coinquinare* to defile.] To pollute. *Obs.* — **co-in'qui-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
co-in'stan-ta'ne-an, *a.* = COINSTANTANEOUS.
co'in-stan'ta-ne'i-ty, *n.* = COINSTANTANEOUSNESS.
coint, cointe. † QUAINT.
co'in-ter', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co-in'ter-est, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co-in'ter-sect'ing, *a.* See CO-, 2.
cointice. † QUAINTISE.
co'in-ven'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
coise, *n.* An abusive term, sometimes explained as ugly woman, monster, ulcer, etc. *Obs.* *Gower.*
coist. † COAST.
cois'trell. † KESTREL.
coisy. † QUEASY.
coit. Dial. var. of COAT.
coit. Obs. or dial. var. of QUOIT.
coit. coite. Dial. Eng. vars. of COTE. [TION. *Obs.*]
co'i-ture (kō'ĭ-tūr), *n.* = COI-
co'ja, co'jah. Vars. of KHOJA.
co-judge', *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co-ju'ror, *n.* One who swears to another's credibility; a compurgator.
co'jus-ti'ci-ar, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cok. † COCK.
cokadrille. † CROCODILE.
co'kar. † COCO, COCOA.
cokard. † COCARD.
cok'a-trice. † COCKATRICE.
cok'belle. † COCKBELL.
cok'boot. † COCKBOAT.
coke, *n.* [Cf. Fries. *kolk* hole, D. *kolk* hole.] A core. *Obs.*
cokedril. † CROCODILE.
cokenay, cokeney. † COCKNEY.
coke plate, coke tin. Tin plate made from coke iron.
coker. Obs. or dial. var. of COCKER.
co'ker-sack', *n.* A sack for corn, bran, etc. *Dial., Southern U. S.*
cokes. † COAX.
coket. † COCKET.
coke tin. = COKE PLATE.
coke tower. *Manuf.* A high tower containing a packing of coke for use as a scrubber. See SCRUBBER, *n.*, 2.
cokewold. † CUCKOLD.
cokil. † COCKLE. [*Obs.*]
cokin, *n.* [F. *coquin.*] A rogue.
co-king', *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cok'ing (kōk'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of COKE, *v.*
cokke. † COCK.
cok'ker. † COCKER.
cokkett. † COCKET.
cokkow. † CUCKOO.
coknaye. † COCKNEY.
cokold. † CUCKOLD.
cokstole. † CUCKSTOOL.
col. † CAUL, COAL, COLE, COOL.
Col., *or* **col.** *Abbr.* Cola, Lat. for, strain (*Pharm.*); collected; collections; collector; college; collegiate; coliander (*Pharm.*); colonel; colonial; colony; color; Colorado; colored; Colossians; Columbia; column.
Co'la (kō'lȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **co'la**, *n.*, *L. pl.* of COLON.
co-la'bor-er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
colaciun. † COLLATION.
Co-la'da (kō-lä'dä; *Sp.* -thä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] In the poem of the Cid, a gold-hilted sword which he took from Ramon Berenger, Count of Barcelona.
colage. † COLLEGE.
co-lane' (kō-lān'), *n.* The emu apple. *Australia.*
col'a-phize, *v. t.* [LL. *colaphizare*, Gr. κολαφίζειν: cf. F. *colaphiser.*] To cuff; buffet. *Obs.*
colar. † COLLAR.
col'a-rin (kŏl'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* = COLLARINO. See COLLAR, *n.*, 2 **c**.
‖ **co'la-scio'ne** (kō'lä-shō'nā), *n.* [It.] *Music.* An Italian instrument of the lute class, with two gut strings tuned at a fifth apart.
cola seed. = KOLA NUT.
colasioun. † COLLATION.
co-la'tion (kō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *colare.*] Act or process of straining or filtering. *Obs. or R.*
col'a-to'ri-um (kŏl'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] A strainer.
col'a-ture (kŏl'ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *colatura*, fr. *colare*: cf. F. *colature*. See COLANDER.] Process of straining; the matter strained; a strainer. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **co-la'zi-o'ne** (kō-lät'sē-ō'nā), *n.* [It.] An Italian meal corresponding to the French déjeuner. [CALPAC.]
col'back (kŏl'băk), *n.* [F.] =
‖ **col'bert'** (kŏl'bâr'), *n.* See SAUCE COLBERT.
col'ber-teen'. † COLBERTINE.
Col'brand (kōl'brănd), *n.* See GUY OF WARWICK.
col'brand (kŏl'brănd; kōl'-), *n.* [Cf. COAL; D. *brand* a burning.] Wheat smut. *Dial. Eng.*
Col'chis (kŏl'kĭs), *n.* See COLCHIAN.
col'chi-ce'ine (kŏl'kĭ-sē'ĭn; kŏl'chĭ-; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{21}H_{23}O_6N$, formed by hydrolysis of colchicine.
col'chyte (kŏl'kīt), *n.*; *pl.* -CHYTÆ (kŏl-kī'tē). [Gr. χολχύτης, of Egypt. origin: cf. F. *colchyte.* *Oxf. E. D.*] *Egypt. Antiq.* One of a low order of priests charged with swathing the dead bodies in embalming.
col'col' (-kŏl'), *n.* [N. Am. Ind.] California Indian shell money.

ative purposes. — **cold tankard.** = COOL TANKARD. — **c. ulcer,** *Med.*, an ulcer on a finger or toe, due to deficient circulation and consequent cold and malnutrition. — **c. wall,** *Phys. Geog.*, the distinct boundary line between the Gulf Stream and the cold water adjoining it on the west. — **c. wave,** *Meteor.*, in the terminology of the United States Weather Bureau, an unusual fall in temperature, to or below the freezing point, exceeding 16° in twenty-four hours or 20° in thirty-six hours, independent of the diurnal range. — **c.-wave flag** *or* **signal,** a square white flag with black square center, used to indicate the probability of a decided fall in temperature within 24 hours. — **c. without,** unsweetened spirits or brandy in cold water. *Slang.* — **in c. blood,** without excitement or passion; deliberately.

He was slain *in cold blood* after the fight was over. *Scott.*

cold (kōld), *n.* **1.** The relative absence of heat or warmth; in physics, a temperature below the freezing point of water; as, fifteen degrees of *cold* (17° F., —15° C., etc.).

Heat and *cold* are Nature's two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh. *Bacon.*

2. The sensation produced by the escape of heat; chilliness or chillness; a similar sensation produced by fear or depression of spirit.

A deadly *cold* ran shivering to her heart. *Dryden.*

3. *Med.* A disordered condition, generally of the respiratory tract, produced by exposure; a catarrh.

4. Cold weather; a frost.

The year hath eke leave to apparel the visage of the earth, now with flowers and now with fruit, and to confound them sometime with rains and *colds.* *Chaucer* (*Boethius*).

cold, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *ceadian.*] To become, or make, cold. *Obs.* "That other did me *cold.*" *Chaucer.*

cold′-blood′ed, *a.* **1.** Having cold blood; — said of animals (esp. of vertebrates of the classes below birds) whose body temperature varies with that of the water or air in which they live.

2. Sensitive to cold, as from having a sluggish circulation; — said of persons.

3. Lacking in sensibility or feeling; inhumanly wanting in considerateness; as, *cold-blooded* malice.

4. Not thoroughbred; — said of animals, as horses, which are derived from common or mongrel stock.

— **cold′-blood′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **cold′-blood′ed-ness,** *n.*

cold′-drawn′, *a.* Drawn while cold or without the application of heat; as, *cold-drawn* steel tubing; *cold-drawn* oil. — **cold′-draw′ing,** *n.*

cold′-ham′mer, *v. t.* *Metal.* To hammer while cold or without the application of heat. — **cold′-ham′mered,** *p. a.*

cold′-heart′ed, *a.* Wanting human sensibility or sympathy; unfeeling. — **cold′-heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **cold′-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

cold′ly, *adv.* In a cold or unemotional manner; without warmth, animation, or feeling.

Withdraw unto some private place,
And reason *coldly* of your grievances. *Shak.*

cold′-roll′, *v. t.* *Metal.* To roll while cold or without the application of heat. — **cold′-rolled′** (-rōld′; 87), *p. a.*

cold′-short′, *a.* [Prob. fr. Sw. *kallskör*; *kall* cold + *skör* brittle. *Orf. E. D.*] *Metal.* Brittle when cold (that is, below a red heat). — **cold′-short′ness,** *n.*

cold′-shot′, *a.* *Founding.* Chilled by the mold in casting, or imperfect through such chilling. See FAINT-RUN.

cold′-shoul′der, *v. t.* To give the cold shoulder to; to neglect intentionally; to slight. *Colloq.* *Hood.*

cold′-shut′, *a.* *Metal.* Closed while too cold to become thoroughly welded. See *cold shut,* under COLD, *a.*

cold sore. *Med.* A vesicular eruption appearing about the mouth as the result of a cold, or in the course of any disease attended with fever.

cole (kōl), *n.* [ME. *col,* fr. AS. *cāl, cāwl, cāwel,* or Icel. *kāl;* both fr. L. *caulis,* stem of a plant, esp. a cabbage stalk, cabbage, akin to Gr. καυλός. Cf. CAULIFLOWER, KALE.] **a** Any of various species of *Brassica;* now, specif., rape (*B. napus*). **b** Sea kale (*Crambe maritima*). *Eng.*

-cole (-kōl). A suffix denoting *inhabiting, growing in,* etc. See -COLOUS.

co-leg′a-tee′ (kō-lĕg′ȧ-tē′), *n.* A joint legatee.

cole′man-ite (kōl′măn-īt), *n.* [After W. T. *Coleman* of San Francisco.] *Min.* A hydrous borate of calcium occurring in brilliant colorless or white monoclinic crystals, also massive. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 2.42.

Col′e-op′ter-a (kŏl′ē-ŏp′tẽr-ȧ; kō′lē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολεόπτερος sheath-winged; κολεός sheath + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects having the anterior pair of wings (elytra) hard and horny, and serving as coverings for the posterior pair, which are membranous, and usually folded in a complex manner under the others when not in use; the beetles and weevils. The Coleoptera are one of the largest orders of insects; 150,000 species are said to have been described. The integument is usually hard and horny, and the prothorax is movably articulated with the other segments of the thorax, which latter, together with the abdomen, are usually covered by the elytra. The elytra are not used in flight, but are held up so as not to interfere with the hind wings. The Coleoptera undergo a complete metamorphosis. The larva is generally a grub, and the pupa is inactive. Most of them feed on vegetable matter, some on decaying substances, but many are carnivorous. — **col′e-op′ter-an** (kŏl′ē-ŏp′tẽr-ăn; kō′lē-), *n.* — **col′e-op′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

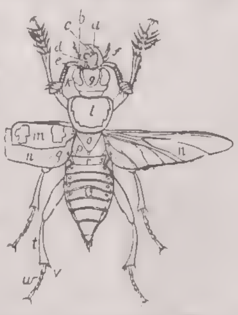

One of the Coleoptera (*Necrophorus*) with wings spread; *a* Mandibles; *b* Maxillary Palpus; *c* Labrum; *d* Epistome; *e* Antenna; *f* Front; *g* Vertex; *k* Eye; *l* Pronotum (of Prothorax); *m* Left Elytron (the right one has been removed); *n* Hind Wing; *o* Scutellum of Mesothorax; *p* Dorsal side of Metathorax; *q* Femur or Thigh; *r* Tergite of first abdominal somite; *s* Spiracles; *t* Tibia; *v* Tibial Spurs; *w* Tarsus.

col′e-o-rhi′za (kŏl′ē-ō-rī′zȧ; kō′lē-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ZÆ (-zē). [NL.; Gr. κολεός sheath + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* The sheath investing the radicle in some plants, through which the roots burst in germination.

Cole-ridg′i-an (kōl-rĭj′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834), his poetry, or his metaphysical writings, in which he introduced the English public to the doctrines of the German idealists. — *n.* A follower of Coleridge.

cole′slaw′ (kōl′slô′), *n.* [D. *kool sla* cabbage salad. See COLE; SLAW.] A salad made of sliced or chopped cabbage.

Co′le-us (kō′lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολεός a sheath; — referring to the manner in which the stamens are united.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of menthaceous plants, natives of Africa, India, and the Malay Archipelago. They are herbs or shrubs with spicate blue flowers, the calyx deflexed in fruit. Several species have edible roots; others are cultivated for their ornamental foliage.

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* [*pl.* COLEUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz).] A plant of this genus, esp. of *C. blumei* and related species, from which most garden varieties with variegated leaves are derived. They exhibit all shades of red, yellow, white, and green.

cole′wort′ (kōl′wûrt′), *n.* [*cole* + *wort.* Cf. COLLARDS.] **a** = COLE. **b** Any variety of cabbage in which the leaves do not form a compact head. **c** A young cabbage.

coleworts twice sodden, repetitions. *Obs.* *Lyly.*

Co′li-as (kō′lĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Κωλιάς an epithet of Venus.] *Zoöl.* A large genus consisting of the typical sulphur butterflies. See SULPHUR.

co′li-bri (kōl′ĭ-brĭ; kō′lē′brē′), *n.* [F., or Sp. *colibri;* fr. Caribbean name.] Any humming bird.

col′ic (kŏl′ĭk), *n.* [F. *colique,* fr. L. *colicus* sick with the colic, Gr. κωλικός, fr. κῶλον, for κόλον, the colon; — from being seated in or near the colon. See COLON.] *Med.* A paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, due to spasm, obstruction, or distention of some one of the hollow viscera.

col′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the colon; of or pertaining to colic; as, the *colic* arteries; *colic* pains. — **colic arteries,** *Anat.*, the arteries (‖ **co′li-cæ ar-te′ri-æ** [kŏl′ĭ-sē är-tē′rĭ-ē]) supplying the large intestine or colon. The ‖ **co′li-ca dex′tra** (kŏl′ĭ-kȧ dĕks′trȧ) and ‖ **co′li-ca me′di-a** (mē′dĭ-ȧ) are branches of the superior mesenteric; the ‖ **co′li-ca si-nis′tra** (sĭ-nĭs′trȧ) of the inferior mesenteric, supplying the ascending, transverse, and descending colons respectively.

col′i-cal (kŏl′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, colic; subject to colic. *Swift.*

col′ick-y (-ĭk-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, causing, or troubled with, colic; as, a *colicky* disorder; a *colicky* child.

col′ic-root′ (kŏl′ĭk-rōōt′), *n.* **a** Either of two bitter American liliaceous herbs (*Aletris farinosa* and *A. aurea*), with a tuft of basal leaves and a long spike of yellow or white flowers; — called sometimes *star grass, blackroot, blazing star,* and *unicorn root.* **b** Any of several other plants reputed to cure colic, as *Lacinaria spicata, L. scariosa* and *L. squarrosa, Dioscorea villosa,* and *Asarum canadense.*

col′ic-weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* In the United States: **a** Dutchman's-breeches. **b** Squirrel corn. **c** A small yellow-flowered papaveraceous weed (*Capnoides flavulum*).

co-li′ma (kō-lē′mȧ), *n.* A rutaceous prickly shrub or small tree (*Zanthoxylum fagara*) common in southern Texas, where it forms part of the chaparral. It is also found in southern Florida, being there called *wild lime.*

col′in (kŏl′ĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *colin,* Sp. *colin;* fr. Mex. *çolin.*] The American quail or bobwhite (which see); also, a bird of related species.

Col′in, *n.*, *or* **Colin Clout** (klout). In pastoral poems, etc., a name for a shepherd, rustic, or swain. *Colin Clout* first appears in English in a satire of that name by John Skelton. Spenser represented himself under the name in "The Shepherd's Calendar" and "Colin Clout's Come Home Again."

-co-line (-kō-lĭn; -lĭn). A suffix denoting *inhabiting, growing in,* etc. See -COLOUS.

co-li′tis (kō-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόλον colon + *-itis.*] *Med.* An inflammation of the large intestine, esp. of its mucous membrane; colonitis.

coll (kŏl; kŭl), *v. t.* [OF. *coler,* fr. L. *collum* neck.] To embrace round the neck; to hug. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

coll, *n.* An embrace about the neck; a hug. *Obs.*

col-lab′o-rate (kŏ-lăb′ō-rāt), *v. i.*; COL-LAB′O-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); COL-LAB′O-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *collaborare* to labor together; *col-* + *laborare* to labor.] To labor together; to work or act jointly; — used chiefly with reference to work in literature, the fine arts, science, etc.

col-lab′o-ra′tion (kŏ-lăb′ō-rā′shŭn), *n.* Act of collaborating, or working together; united labor.

col-lab′o-ra′tor (kŏ-lăb′ō-rā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *collaborateur.*] One who collaborates.

col′la-gen (kŏl′ȧ-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A gelatinlike proteid (of which there are probably several varieties) occurring extensively in vertebrates. It is the chief constituent of the fibrils of connective tissue and of the organic substance of the bones. It occurs also in cartilage. By continuous boiling with water collagen is converted into gelatin, of which it is considered to be an anhydride. — **col-lag′e-nous** (kŏ-lăj′ē-nŭs), *a.*

col-lapse′ (kŏ-lăps′), *v. i.*; COL-LAPSED′ (-lăpst′); COL-LAPS′ING. [L. *collapsus,* p. p. of *collabi* to collapse; *col-* + *labi* to fall, slide. See LAPSE.] **1.** To fall or shrink together abruptly, as the sides of a hollow vessel; to cave in; to fall into a flattened, wrecked, distorted, or disorganized state; often, with the idea of design, to fall into, or to be reduced to, a more compact form, as for convenience in transportation; as, boats made to *collapse* for ready portage.

A balloon *collapses* when the gas escapes from it. *Maunder.*

2. To break down or fail abruptly and utterly; to go to pieces; as, his health and plans *collapsed* together.

col-lapse′, *v. t.* To cause to collapse.

col-lapse′, *n.* An instance of collapsing. Specif.: **a** An abrupt falling or shrinking together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel. **b** A sudden and utter failure; a breakdown. **c** *Med.* Extreme depression or sudden failing of all the vital powers, as the result of disease, injury, or nervous disturbance.

collapse ring. *Mech.* Any of several rigid rings riveted at intervals to a boiler flue to stiffen it against collapse from steam pressure. When placed between flue sections the rings are usually made longitudinally flexible to allow expansion or contraction from temperature changes.

col-laps′i-ble (kŏ-lăp′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of collapsing or being collapsed; as, *collapsible* tubes; *collapsible* boats.

col-laps′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COLLAPSE, *v.*

collapsing tap, *Mach.*, a composite tap for use in an automatic or turret lathe, so constructed that its cutting chasers may be withdrawn radially inward.

col′lar (kŏl′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *coler, coller,* OF. *colier,* F. *collier,* necklace, collar, fr. OF. *col* neck, F. *cou,* fr. L. *collum;* akin to AS. *heals,* G. & Goth. *hals.*] **1.** A band, chain, or the like, worn or placed round the neck. Specif.: **a** An article of attire or part of a garment forming a neckband; esp., a separate band or ruff. **b** An ornament or badge, as a necklace; — now used almost exclusively of the insignia of orders of knighthood. **c** A band put on prisoners, serfs, etc., for restraint or identification; also, one on dogs, cats, etc. **d** A part of the harness of draft animals, bearing the stress of drawing. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

2. Hence: **a** An encircling and confining strap or band. **b** *Naut.* An eye in the bight or end of a stay or shroud to go over the masthead; also, a strap or grommet to secure a heart or deadeye. **c** *Arch.* (1) A ring or cincture; also, a necking in certain orders, as the classic Tuscan. (2) A collar beam. **d** *Mech.* A ring or round flange upon, surrounding, or against an object, and used chiefly to restrain motion within given limits, to hold something in place, or to cover an opening, as on a shaft to prevent endwise motion, or around a stovepipe where it enters a wall. Among the numerous objects thus termed *collars* are: the butting ring on an axle, the flanges of a piston, the gland of a stuffing box, the neck of a bolt, the circular ridge formed on the shank of a rivet in closing it when the parts to be held are not tightly squeezed together, etc. **e** *Coining.* A ring to confine a planchet while being stamped, often adapted to impress letters or milling on the rim. **f** *Mining.* A curb, or a horizontal timbering, around the mouth of a shaft. **g** *Angling.* An arrangement for attaching several flies to one line. **h** A piece of meat, fish, etc., rolled or coiled and bound close; as, a *collar* of brawn. **i** *Archæol.* One of a class of stone implements of unknown use found in Porto Rico, in form somewhat resembling large torques. **j** The place in the handle of a lacrosse stick, about eighteen inches from the butt, where the leading gut from the tip is fastened.

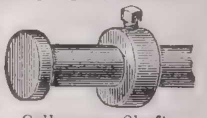

Collars on a Shaft.

3. *Zoöl.* Any of various structures or markings likened to a collar; as: **a** A band of specially colored feathers about a bird's neck. **b** The collare of an insect. **c** The choana of a choanate cell or infusorian.

4. *Bot.* **a** The line of junction between the root of a plant and its stem. **b** The annulus of a mushroom.

5. *Wrestling.* A chip by tackling at the neck.

collar of SS., a heraldic collar with the letter S continually repeated, originally a badge of adherents of the house of Lancaster, now worn by certain English officers, as the Lord Mayor of London, the heralds, chief justices, etc. Also written c. of S, S's, or esses. — **in c.,** in training; employed. *Colloq.* — **out of c.,** not in training; out of work. *Colloq.*

col′lar, *v. t.*; COL′LARED (-ẽrd); COL′LAR-ING. **1.** To put a collar on; hence, *Dial. Eng.*, to bring up (a child) to work while young.

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cold. † *could,* pret. of CAN.
col′der (kŏl′dẽr; kōl′-), *n.* Refuse from threshing. *Dial. Eng.*
cold′finch′ (kōld′fĭnch; 140), *n.* The pied flycatcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*). *Obs. or Local, Eng.*
cold′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
cold′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
col-dong′, *n.* The friar bird.
cold′rife (kōld′rĭf). Var. of CAULDRIFE. — **cold′rife-ness,** *n.*
cold′slaw′, *n.* = COLESLAW.
Cold′stream′ Guards (kōld′strēm′). *Brit. Army.* A regiment of foot guards made a part of the Royal Household Brigade under Charles II. It was originally organized by General Monk (1659-60) at Coldstream, Berwickshire, Scotland — Hence, **Cold′stream′er** (-ẽr), *n.*
cole. † COLEE, COOL. [COLL.
cole. Obs. or dial. var. of COAL,
cole, *n.* Money. *Eng. Cant.*
cole, *v. t.* To hollow out or shape, as by cutting away obliquely. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cole-can′non. Var. of COLCANNON.
colect. † COLLECT.
co-lec′to-my (kō-lĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [See COLON; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of a part of the colon.
co-lee′, *n.* [OF. *colée.*] A stroke, esp. an accolade. *Obs.*
coleflory. † CAULIFLOWER.
colege. † COLLEGE.
co-leg′is-la′tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
cole′goose′. Var. of COALGOOSE.
coleise. † CULLIS, a broth.
cole′mie (kōl′mĭ), *n.* The coalfish. See COALFISH **a.** *Scot.*
cole′mouse′, *n.* = COALMOUSE.
colen. † COLOGNE.
co′len-bell′, *n.* A flower; — a word apparently coined by J. R. Drake, possibly meaning the columbine. "Then plucked a crimson *colen-bell.*" *J. R. Drake.*
co-len′chy-ma. Var. of COLLENCHYMA.
col′en-der. † COLANDER.
col′e-o-phyll′ (kŏl′ē-ō-fĭl′),
col′e-o-phyl′lum (-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [Gr. κολεός sheath + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* The first leaf succeeding the cotyledon. *Rare.* — **col′e-o-phyl′lous** (-fĭl′ŭs), *a.*
col′e-op′ter (-ŏp′tẽr; kō′lē-), *n.* One of the Coleoptera; a beetle.
col′e-op′ter-al (kŏl′ē-ŏp′tẽr-ăl; kō′lē-), *a.* Coleopterous.
col′e-op′ter-ist, *n.* One who studies the Coleoptera.
col′e-op′ter-oid, *a.* [*Coleoptera* + *-oid.*] Like the Coleoptera.
Col′e-op′ter-oi′de-a (-tẽr-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* See PALÆODICTYOPTERA.
col′e-op′ter-on (-ŏp′tẽr-ŏn), *n.* [NL. See COLEOPTERA.] *Zoöl.* The elytron of a beetle.
col′e-op′tile (kŏl′ē-ŏp′tĭl), *n.* [Gr. κολεός sheath + πτίλον feather.] *Bot.* = COLEOPHYLL.
colepecke. † CALPAC.
cole′pex′y (kōl′pĕk′sĭ). Var. of COLTPIXIE. *Dial. Eng.*
cole′plant′, *n.* = COLEWORT.
cole′-proph′et, *n.* A diviner or soothsayer. *Obs.* [OR.
coler. † COLLAR, COLLIER, COL-
col′er. Choler. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
col′er-a. † CHOLER.
col′er-a. Cholera. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
cole′rake′, *n.* [Cf. COAL; see RAKE.] An instrument for drawing ashes or coals in an oven or furnace; a similar instrument for other purposes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cole′-rape′. **a** = COLE. **b** The turnip.
colere. † CHOLER, COLLAR.
col′er-ic. Choleric. *Ref. Sp.*
colerik. † CHOLERIC.
cole′seed′, *n.* The seed of the cole or rape; also, the plant.
co′les-see′, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co′les-sor′, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
cole′staff′. † COWLSTAFF.
co-les′u-la (kō-lĕs′ū-lȧ), **co′lesule** (kō′lē-sūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gr. κολεός sheath.] *Bot.* The sporangium sheath in liverworts. *R.*
colet. † ACOLYTE, COLLECT.
cole′tit′, *n.*, *or* **cole titmouse.** = COAL TITMOUSE.
co-leur′ (kō-lûr′), *n.* A disease of the grape, resulting in defective setting of the berries.
coleyn. † COLOGNE.
col′fox′ (kōl′fŏks′), *n.* [See COAL.] A kind of fox, prob. the brant-fox. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
col′fre. † CULVER.
colhoppe. † COLLOP.
Col-ho′zeh (kŏl-hō′zē). *Bib.*
co′li-an′der. † CORIANDER.
Co-li′as (kō-lī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
col′i-bert. Var. of COLLIBERT.
colice. † CULLIS, a broth.
co-liche′marde′ (kō-lēsh′märd′), *n.* [Cf. F. *colismarde.*] A long sword with the forte large but narrowing abruptly into a slender foible. It was used chiefly in the 17th century.
col′ic-wort′ (kŏl′ĭk-wûrt′), *n.* The parsley piert.
colier. † CALOYER, COLLIER.
co′-life′, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
col′i-form (kŏl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *colum* a strainer + *-form.*] *Anat.* Cribriform.
Co-li′i-dæ (kō-lī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See COLY. [*Eng.*
coling, *n.* The crab apple. *Dial.*
Co′lin′ Tam′pon′ (kō′lăn′ tän′pôn′). [F.] A Swiss; — an epithet said to represent the sound of the Swiss drums.
Co-li′nus (kō-lī′nŭs), *n.* [NL. See COLIN.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the bobwhites.
colis. † CULLIS, a broth.
Col′i-se′um (kŏl′ĭ-sē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; cf. It. *coliseo, colosseo.*] = COLOSSEUM.
Co′li-us (kō′lĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*
Co′li-us, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See COLY.
colk (kōk). Var. of COKE, a core. *Dial. Eng.*
colk (kōk), *n.* [Cf. Fries. *kolke* a certain kind of duck.] An eider duck. *Local, Eng.*
col′knyfe, *n.* [Cf. COLE cabbage.] A kind of knife. *Obs.*
coll (kŏl), *v. t.* To clip; poll; prune. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Scot.*
coll (kŏl; kōl), *n.* A haycock.
coll-. See COL-.
coll. *Abbr.* Colleague; collection; collector; college; collegiate; colloquial; colloquially.
col′la, *n., pl.* of COLLUM.
‖ **col′la′bo′ra′teur′** (kō′lȧ′bō′rȧ′tûr′), *n.* [F.] Collaborator.
col-lach′ry-mate, *v. t.* [L. *collacrimare.*] To weep with, as in sympathy. *Obs.* — **col-lach′ry-ma′tion,** *n.* *Obs.*
collacioun. † COLLATION.
‖ **col′la de′stra** (kôl′lä dĕs′trä). [It.] *Music.* With the right hand.
collage. † COLLEGE.
col′la-gen′ic (kŏl′ȧ-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* Collagenous. [COLLOP.
col′lap. Obs. or dial. var. of
col-laps′. Collapse. *Ref. Sp.*
col-laps′a-ble. Var. of COLLAPSIBLE.
col-lap′sion (kŏ-lăp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *collapsio.*] Collapse.
col-lapst′. Collapsed. *Ref. Sp.*

2. To seize by the collar.
3. To lay hold of; to get control of; also, to appropriate to one's self. *Colloq.*
4. To roll up and bind close (meat, fish, or the like) preparatory to cooking.
col′lar (kŏl′ẽr), *v. i.* **1**. *Wrestling.* To take hold by the collar.
2. *Mach.* To wind round about, as a bar or rod in a groove of a rolling mill.
collar band. The band, at the neck of a garment, to which the collar is attached; also, formerly, a neckband.
collar beam. *Arch.* In a roof truss, a tie beam connecting the rafters at a level considerably above the wall plate. It often serves as a part of a garret floor in high and steep roofs. In ancient unscientific framing it was sometimes used as a strut, resisting pressure rather than outward thrust.
collar bone. The clavicle.
col′lards (kŏl′ẽrdz), *n. pl.* [Corrupted fr. *colewort.*] A variety of kale, used as a green vegetable. *Southern U. S.*
col-la′re (kŏ-lā′rē), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [L., a collar.] *Zoöl.* The prothorax of an insect, esp. when narrow; — sometimes restricted to the pronotum, which is specially modified in Hymenoptera and some Diptera.
col′lared (kŏl′ẽrd), *a.* **1**. Bearing, or decorated with, a collar. *Chiefly Her.* "*Collared* with gold." *Chaucer.*
2. *Cookery.* Rolled up and bound close; as, *collared* beef.
collared dove, a cream-colored dove (*Turtur risorius*) with black neck ring, found in Turkey, Syria, etc., often kept in confinement; the Barbary dove. — **c. monads**, *Zoöl.*, the Choanoflagellata. — **c. peccary**. See PECCARY.
col′lar-et′ (kŏl′ẽr-ĕt′; kŏl′ẽr-ĕt), **col′lar-ette′** (kŏl′ẽr-ĕt′), *n.* [F. *collerette.* See COLLAR.] A small collar; specif., a woman's collar or cape of lace, fur, or other material.
collar nail. A shoe nail pointed at each end and having a collar between.
collar plate. *Mach.* A plate used in a lathe as a midway support for long or slender work. Cf. CONE PLATE.
col-late′ (kŏ-lāt′), *v. t.*; COL-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); COL-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [See COLLATION.] **1**. To compare critically, as texts, to find the points of agreement or disagreement.
I must *collate* it, word by word, with the original Hebrew. *Coleridge.*
2. *Bookbinding & Library Economy.* To examine (a set of sheets or a book) to verify the order and number of signatures and pages.
3. *Eccl.* To admit and institute (a cleric) to a benefice; — followed by *to*. See COLLATION, 5.
4. To bestow or confer, as a benefice. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*
5. *Civil Law.* To bring into an estate for equal division. See COLLATION, 12.
Syn. — See COMPARE.
col-late′, *v. i.* **1**. *Eccl.* To appoint a cleric to a benefice.
2. *Civil Law.* To bring goods into an estate for division. See COLLATION, 12.
col-lat′er-al (kŏ-lăt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [LL. *collateralis*; *col-* + L. *lateralis* lateral: cf. F. *collatéral.* See LATERAL.] **1**. Accompanying as a "side" or secondary fact, or acting as a secondary agency; subsidiary; subordinate; indirect; specif.: **a** Acting indirectly.
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touched, we will our kingdom give . . .
To you in satisfaction. *Shak.*
b Related to, but not strictly a part of, the main thing or matter under consideration; as, *collateral* issues. **c** Tending to support the main conclusion or result; complementary; as, *collateral* evidence.
Yet the attempt may give
Collateral interest to this homely tale. *Wordsworth.*
d *Com. & Law.* Designating, or pert. to, an obligation or security attached to another to secure its performance; as, a *collateral* assurance to a deed; to give *collateral* securities with one's note for a loan; hence, secured or guaranteed by additional obligation or security; as, a *collateral* loan; a *collateral* note. Sometimes, specif., designating, or pertaining to, a security or obligation given by a third party to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, as contemplated in the Statute of Frauds; as, a *collateral* promise or undertaking; *collateral* trust bonds, or bonds secured by property of a third party held in trust.
2. Accompanying one another as coördinates, or accompanying another as coördinate with it; — sometimes with *to*. Hence, variously: parallel in space; side by side; as, *collateral* fibers or ovules; concomitant in time; as, *collateral* events; coördinate in rank or function; as, *collateral* proofs; corresponding in purport or reference; as, *collateral* histories.
3. Belonging to the same ancestral stock but not in a direct line of descent; — opposed to *lineal*; thus, father and son are *lineal* kinsmen, but brothers, cousins, uncles, and nephews, etc., are *collateral* kinsmen, and inheritance between them is *collateral* inheritance. See CONSANGUINITY.
4. Coming from, or directed toward, the side. *Obs. or R.*
In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shak.*
Syn. — See SUBORDINATE.
collateral bundle, *Bot.*, a vascular bundle in which the xylem and phloëm strands are in contact upon one side only; — opposed to *concentric bundle.* Collateral bundles may be *open*, as in dicotyledons and gymnosperms, when there is some unorganized meristem between the strands; or they may be *closed*, when the strands are in close contact, as in the monocotyledons. — **c. circulation**, *Physiol.*, circulation of blood established through anastomosis of vessels with those of adjacent parts when the principal artery or vein is obstructed. — **c. fissure**, *Anat.*, a fissure of the tentorial surface of the cerebrum, below and external to the calcarine fissure. — **c. issue**. *Law.* An issue taken upon a matter aside from the general issue, or the merits, of the case, as when a prisoner pleads any matter allowed by law in bar of execution, as pardon, diversity of person, etc. — **c. warranty**. *Law.* See WARRANTY.
col-lat′er-al, *n.* **1**. One who or that which is collateral, as a collateral relative, or a collateral event.
A greedy *collateral* who inherited the estate. *J. G. Lockhart.*
2. That which is used as collateral security.

col-lat′er-al-ly (kŏ-lăt′ẽr-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**. Side by side; by the side.
2. In an indirect or subordinate manner; indirectly.
The will hath force upon the conscience *collaterally* and indirectly. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. In collateral relation; not lineally.
col-la′tion (kŏ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *collacioun* speech, conference, reflection, OF. *collacion*, F. *collation*, fr. L. *collatio* a bringing together, comparing, a gratuity collected, fr. *collatus* (used as p. p. of *conferre*); *col-* + *latum* (used as the supine of *ferre* to bear), for *tlatum*. See TOLERATE, *v. t.*] **1**. One of the conferences composing John Cassian's "Collationes Patrum in Scetica Eremo Commorantium," which recounts in unpretentious style twenty-four discourses with various Egyptian hermits.
2. A reading from, or conference upon, some edifying book, at a gathering of the members of a monastery at close of day. During fasts monks were permitted if wearied to drink just before this reading; so that the *collation* came to be accompanied by light refreshments.
St. Benedict in his rule required his religious to assemble after supper and before compline and listen to "*collations*," — i. e. conferences (of Cassian), the Lives of the Fathers, or other edifying books. *Cath. Dict.*
3. *Eccl.* The refreshment taken at this gathering; also, now a slight meal allowed in the morning on fast days.
4. Hence, any light meal or repast.
A *collation* of anchovies, gammon, etc. *Pepys.*
5. A conference or consultation, esp. one held informally; also, an informal treatise, address, sermon, or the like.
6. *Eccl.* Bestowal of a living or other preferment upon a clergyman; now, specif., institution to a living by the ordinary who has it in his gift; also, the right of institution. Cf. PRESENTATION.
7. Act of bestowing, as a dignity or benefit. *Obs.*
8. Act of comparing; comparison.
Few cases . . . can sustain a close *collation* with this as to the complexity of its separate interests. *De Quincey.*
9. A bringing together for purposes of verification, coördination, or the like. Specif.: **a** Comparison of manuscripts, editions, or the like, to determine the original text, the condition or relations of a particular copy, etc.; also, the results recorded from such comparison. **b** In bookbinding and library economy, the act of collating a book, or the description or examination of it by signatures; sometimes, a list of the contents and the pages which they occupy. **c** *Teleg.* The verification of the accuracy of a message by repetition.
10. A collection, as of money; a contribution. *Obs.*
11. *Law.* The report made by an officer who collated a copy of a paper.
12. *Civil Law.* The act of one who contributes goods or property, with others, to a single mass or stock for equality of distribution; the *hotchpot* of the common law. *Collation* is specifically applied to the return of advancements by heirs; and in Scots law, to the act of an heir who, there being others of equal degree of kinship with himself, (voluntarily) renounces his heritage and adds it to the movable estate for equal distribution among all.
col′la-ti′tious (kŏl′ȧ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *collaticius.* See COLLATION.] **1**. Contributed; done by contributions. *Obs.*
2. *Physiol.* Serving to bring together the different kinds of nutriment; as, *collatitious* organs or viscera. *Obs. or R.*
col-la′tive (kŏ-lā′tĭv), *a.* [L. *collativus* brought together.]
1. Characterized by collation. *Rare.*
2. Having the quality or power of bestowing or conferring; — often with *of*.
3. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Passing, held, or conferred by collation; — said of livings of which the bishop is patron in right of his see, and distinguished from *presentative*.
collative act, *Schol. Logic*, an act of collating and comparing, as of bringing together the premises of a syllogism and thence drawing the conclusion.
col-la′tor (kŏ-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who collates or makes a collation. — **col-la′tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*
col-laud′ (kŏ-lôd′), *v. t.* [L. *collaudare*; *col-* + *laudare* to praise.] To extol. — **col′lau-da′tion** (kŏl′ô-dā′shŭn), *n.*
col′league (kŏl′ēg), *n.* [F. *collègue*, L. *collega*, one chosen at the same time with another, a partner in office; *col-* + root of *legare* to send or choose as deputy. See LEGATE.] An associate in a profession or a civil or ecclesiastical office or employment; — not used of partners in business.
Syn. — Helper, assistant, coadjutor, ally, associate, companion, confederate. See PARTNER.
col-league′ (kŏ-lēg′), *v. t.* [OF. *colliguer*, *colleguer*, to unite, ally, L. *colligare* to bind together. Cf. COLLIGATE.] To associate or unite, as in an alliance. *Obs.*
col-league′, *v. i.*; COL-LEAGUED′ (-lēgd′); COL-LEA′GUING (-lē′gĭng). To enter into an alliance; to coöperate or combine; often, in a bad sense, to conspire.
Colleaguing with a score of petty kings. *Tennyson.*
col′lect (kŏl′ĕkt), *n.* [LL. *collecta*, fr. L. *collecta* a collection in money, an assemblage, fr. *colligere*: cf. F. *collecte.* See COLLECT, *v. t.*] **1**. *Liturgy.* Any of certain short comprehensive prayers used in the Western churches, as in the Mass or Communion service and, in the churches of the Anglican Communion, also in morning or evening prayer. (Cf. *collect of the day*, below.) They are addressed almost always to the Father, commemorating a special season, occasion, or condition, and offering a petition usually "through our Lord Jesus Christ." Those in use are mostly ancient, many being in the sacramentaries of St. Leo, St. Gelasius, and St. Gregory.
2. A collection, as of money. *Rare.*
3. Material collected. *Obs.*
collect of the day, a special collect varying with the day, said before the epistle in the Mass or Communion service and, in the churches of the Anglican Communion, also in morning and evening prayer.
col-lect′ (kŏ-lĕkt′), *v. t.*; COL-LECT′ED; COL-LECT′ING. [L. *collectus*, p. p. of *colligere* to bind together; *col-* + *legere* to gather: cf. OF. *collecter.* See LEGEND; cf. COIL, *v. t.*] **1**. To gather into one body or place; to assemble or bring together. "A band of men *collected* choicely from each county." *Shak.*

2. *Mach.* To assemble; — usually of a watch.
3. To demand and obtain payment of, as an account, or other indebtedness; as, to *collect* taxes.
4. To gather (specimens), as for study or ornament; to form a collection of; as, to *collect* etchings or stamps.
5. To infer or deduce.
Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*
The physicist simply has to *collect* the true time from its "sensible measures," to use Newton's phrase. *James Ward.*
6. To rally or regain command of (one's self, one's powers).
7. To bring (a horse) in hand and under complete control.
A horse is said to be *collected* when his head is in a perpendicular position, yields readily to the bit, and has no disposition to go out of hand. *S. L. Boardman.*
8. To recollect. *Obs. & R.* *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — Assemble, congregate, muster, accumulate, garner, aggregate, amass; infer, deduce. See GATHER.
col-lect′ (kŏ-lĕkt′), *v. i.* **1**. To assemble; as, people *collected* in crowds; to accumulate, as snow in a drift.
2. To gather or make a collection, as of money for charity, of specimens for study, etc.
col′lec-ta′ne-a (kŏl′ĕk-tā′nē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. from L. *collectaneus* collected, fr. *colligere.* See COLLECT, *v. t.*] Passages collected from various authors; a miscellany, an anthology, or the like.
I hope the success of his work will encourage this modest and learned antiquary to give us more *collectanea.* *Scott.*
col-lect′ed (kŏ-lĕk′tĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Gathered together.
2. Self-possessed; calm; composed.
Syn. — See COOL.
— **col-lect′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **col-lect′ed-ness**, *n.*
col-lect′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COLLECT, *v.*
collecting hair, *Bot.*, one of the hairs borne on the style or stigma in certain flowers, as those of some composites, the function of which is to collect and retain pollen grains. — **c. tubules**, *Anat.*, the tubules, at first curved, then straight, which carry away the urine from the cortical region of the kidney. They unite to form larger tubes, opening at the apices of the Malpighian pyramids.
col-lec′tion (kŏ-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *collectio*: cf. F. *collection.*] **1**. Act or process of collecting, or gathering; as, the *collection* of mail by the postman.
2. That which is collected; as: **a** A gathering or assemblage of objects or of persons; an accumulation of specimens of a certain class, as for ornamental or educational purposes. "A *collection* of letters." *Macaulay.* **b** A gathering of money for charitable or other purposes, as by passing a contribution box for freewill offerings. "The *collection* for the saints." 1 *Cor.* xvi. 1. **c** *Usually in pl.* That which is obtained in payment of demands. **d** An accumulation of any substance; as, *collections* of moisture.
3. Act of collecting one's self; also, state of being collected; composure.
4. Act of inferring; also, that which is inferred. *Obs.*
We may safely say thus, that wrong *collections* have been hitherto made out of those words by modern divines. *Milton.*
5. The jurisdiction of a collector of excise. *Eng.*
6. *pl.* A college examination at the end of each term, to determine the progress of a student's work. *Eng. Univ.*
7. *Math.* = AGGREGATE, *n.*, 5.
Syn. — Gathering, assembly, assemblage, group; mass, heap, aggregate. — COLLECTION, CONGERIES. COLLECTION usually implies some order, arrangement, or unity of effect; as, a *collection* of minerals; "A *Collection* of Poems, intended as a Supplement to Mr. Dodsley's *Collection*" (title). CONGERIES more commonly suggests a mere heaping together of (frequently) unrelated objects; as, His library was nothing but a *congeries* of heterogeneous volumes. See AGGREGATE.
col-lec′tive (kŏ-lĕk′tĭv), *a.* [L. *collectivus*: cf. F. *collectif.*] **1**. Formed by gathering or collecting; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated or aggregated; as, the *collective* body of a nation.
2. Characteristic of or relating to a group of individuals; as, the social or *collective* interests of mankind; also, having plurality of origin or authority; as, a note signed by the representatives of several governments is a *collective* note.
3. *Gram. & Logic.* Treating a number of objects as a group, whole, or aggregate; as, a *collective* noun or name (see below, in phrases).
4. Inferential. *Obs.* "*Collective* reason." *Sir T. Browne.*
5. Tending to collect; forming a collection. *Obs. or R.*
Local is his throne . . . to fix a point,
A central point, *collective* of his sons. *Young.*
collective bargaining, *Econ.*, the bargaining that takes place between employers and employees acting in groups, as under the conditions imposed by the labor unions and the employers' associations of the present day. — **c. fruit**, *Bot.*, a fruit arising by coalescence of the ripening ovaries of a mass of distinct flowers, as the mulberry, pineapple, etc.; — called also *multiple fruit.* See SOROSIS, SYCONIUM. — **c. goods**, *Econ.*, goods (in the economic sense) not in private ownership, but owned by the public collectively and available to all upon the same conditions, such as parks, waterworks, roads, canals, natural waterways, free libraries, etc. — **c. name**. See NAME. — **c. noun**, *Gram.*, a noun naming a collection or aggregate of individuals by a singular form, as *assembly, army, jury*, etc. When the designated collection is thought of as a whole, the noun takes a singular verb; when its component individuals are in mind, it may take a plural verb. Thus, "the majority *decides* it," but "the majority *were* slaves." — **c. sovereignty**. See SOVEREIGN, *n.*, **1 b**. — **c. whole**. See WHOLE.
col-lec′tive, *n.* **1**. *Gram.* A collective noun or name; also, formerly, a particle used to introduce an inference.
2. A collective body; a gathering; also, formerly, a collection, as of extracts.
col-lec′tive-ly, *adv.* In a collective sense or manner; in a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate.
col-lec′tiv-ism (-tĭv-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *collectivisme.*] The theory of the collectivists; also, a system based on that theory. It is practically equivalent to socialism.
col-lec′tiv-ist, *n.* A member of a school of economists which accepts the theories of the socialists (see SOCIALISM, 1), but specifically withholds approval from the revolutionary sentiments or measures with which the name socialism is commonly identified; a nonrevolutionary socialist.

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col′lar. Dial. var. of COLLOW.
collar bird. A bower bird of the genus *Chlamydodera*, esp. *C. nuchalis*, which has a lilac-colored neckband.
collar block. *Harness Making.* The block on which collars are shaped and sewn.
collar cell. *Zoöl.* A choanocyte.
‖ **coll′ ar′co** (kŏl-lär′kō). [It.] *Music.* With the bow; — a direction at the end of a pizzicato passage in the score for an instrument of the violin class to indicate the resumption of the bow.
col′lard. Collared. *Ref. Sp.*
collar day. A day on which dignitaries at the English court wear heraldic collars.
col-lar′gol (kŏ-lär′gōl; -gŏl), *n.* *Pharm.* Soluble silver used for its germicidal properties.
col′la-ri′no (kŏl′lä-rē′nō), *n.* [It.] *Arch.* = COLLAR, 2 c.
col′lar-less, *a.* See -LESS.
col′lar-proud′, *a.* Restive in harness. *Dial. Eng.*
collar work. Work against the collar; uphill work. *Colloq.*
‖ **col′la si-ni′stra** (kŏl′lä sē-nē′strä). [It.] *Music.* With the left hand.
collat. *Abbr.* Collateral; collaterally.
col-lat′a-ble (kŏ-lāt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
col-lat′ee′ (kŏ-lāt′ē′), *n.* One collated (to a benefice).
col-lat′er-al′i-ty (kŏ-lăt′ẽr-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being collateral.
col-lat′er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **col-la′ti-o bo-no′rum** (kŏ-lā′shĭ-ō bō-nō′rŭm). [L.] *Civil Law.* Collation of goods.
col-la′tion, *v. i.* To partake of a collation. *Obs.*
col-la′tion, *v. t.* To collate; also, to entertain with a collation. *Obs.*
col-la′tion-er, *n.* One who collations. *Obs. or R.*
col′leag. Colleague. *Ref. Sp.*
col-league′. Dial. var. of COLLOGUE.
col′league-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
col-lect′ (kŏ-lĕkt′), *a.* = COLLECTED.
col-lect′a-ble, *a.* = COLLECTIBLE.
col′lec-ta′ri-um (kŏl′ĕk-tā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* A service book containing collects. *R.*
col-lect′i-ble (kŏ-lĕk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
col-lec′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to collecting.
col-lec′tiv. Collective. *Ref. Sp.*
col-lec′tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

D E F G H I J K L M

col′lec-tiv′i-ty (kŏl′ĕk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being collective.
2. The collective sum, aggregate, or mass of anything; specif., the people as a body; the state.

The proposition to give work by the *collectivity* is supposed to be in contravention of the sacred principle of monopolistic competition. *W. D. Howells.*

3. = COLLECTIVISM.

col-lec′tor (kŏ-lĕk′tẽr), *n.* [LL. *collector* one who collects: cf. F. *collecteur.*] **1**. One that collects; esp., one who makes a practice of collecting objects of a certain class; as, an art *collector*; a *collector* of coins.
2. A compiler of books. *Obs. or R.*

Volumes without the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison.*

3. An official or representative deputed to collect. Specif.: **a** An officer commissioned to collect and receive revenues, as customs, duties, taxes, or toll. **b** One authorized to collect debts. **c** A collector of parish alms for the poor. **d** In India, in the old regulation provinces, the head of the administrative division called a district. He is called **deputy commissioner** in the nonregulation provinces.
4. One of two bachelors of arts in Oxford, formerly appointed to arrange some scholastic proceedings in Lent.
5. *Bot.* = COLLECTING HAIR.
6. *Elec.* **a** A device for collecting electricity, as an arrangement of metallic points in a static machine, or the brushes of a dynamo. **b** *Wireless Teleg.* An instrument for collecting a series of wave trains in order to interpret them into Morse signals.

col-lec′to-rate (-tŏ-rāt), *n.* The jurisdiction, residence, office, or staff of a collector.

collector ring. *Elec.* One of the two or more plain rings which in an alternator replace the commutator of the continuous-current machine.

col-lec′tor-ship, *n.* **1**. = COLLECTORATE.
2. The practice of one who collects curios, etc.

col-leen′ (kŏ-lēn′; kŏl′ēn; 277), *n.* [Ir. *cailin.*] A girl; a maiden. Also, **colleen bawn** (bôn) [cf. Ir. *ban* white, fair], a blonde girl. *Irish.*

Of all the *colleens* in the land
Sweet Mollie is the daisy. *Century Mag.*

col′lege (kŏl′ĕj; -ĭj; 7), *n.* [F. *collège*, L. *collegium*, fr. *collega* colleague. See COLLEAGUE.] **1**. A collection, body, or society of persons engaged in common pursuits, or having common duties and interests, and sometimes, by charter, peculiar rights and privileges; specif., such a collection treated in law in one or more respects as a unit. Cf. CORPORATION, UNIVERSITY.
2. A company or assemblage, as a club or reunion.

Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

3. A body of clergy living in common on a foundation.
4. A society of scholars or friends of learning, incorporated for study or instruction, esp. in the higher branches of knowledge. In Great Britain the college was originally a corporation founded to aid its members to pursue university studies. When founded at a university center, such colleges came to admit students not on the foundation and eventually entered as self-governing societies into the university organization, as at Oxford and Cambridge. When apart from a university, they developed into independent schools, and the name *college* is often assumed by schools having no primarily collegiate foundation. In the case of a university with but a single (or a single surviving) college, the terms *college* and *university* become practically synonymous, as at Edinburgh and Glasgow. Finally, *college* is applied to an institution of higher learning affiliated to a university. In the United States the *college* is primarily an institution of higher learning having but a single faculty and curriculum, usually leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; there is, however, no clear line of demarcation, as institutions have retained the name *college* while extending their instruction to university scope. In the universities the name *college* is usually given to the organization for instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, leading to the bachelor's degree, as distinguished from the graduate and professional schools. See UNIVERSITY.
5. An institution for special instruction, usually of a professional kind; as, a *college* of music or theology.
6. A building, or number of buildings, used by a college; also, sometimes, a cathedral close.

The gate of Trinity *College*. *Macaulay.*

7. A course of study, as, in Continental (and formerly Scotch) universities, a series of lectures.
8. A charitable foundation for the residence of the poor, disabled, etc.; an asylum or hospital; — often in the title of such an institution.
9. A prison. *Eng. Slang.*

College of Arms. = HERALDS' COLLEGE. — **c. of cardinals**, the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, seventy at most in number, constituting the papal council and electors. — **C. of Justice**, the Court of Session, a Scotch law society consisting of the judges of the supreme civil court, called senators, and its principal officers, including advocates, clerks of session, writers to the signet, etc., as described in Act S., Feb. 23, 1687. — **C. of Pontiffs.** See PONTIFICAL COLLEGE. — **c. of the apostles**, Christ's apostles as a body; also, bishops considered as successors to them.

col′leg-er (kŏl′ĕj-ẽr), *n.* A member of a college; specif., at Eton, one of the boys on the foundation.

college settlement. A social settlement in charge of an organization of college students or graduates. See SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

col-le′gi-al (kŏ-lē′jĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *collegialis.*] Of or pertaining to a college, a collegium, or a body of colleagues; constituted as, or of the nature of, a college; collegiate. **collegial church.** = COLLEGIATE CHURCH. *Obs. or R.* — **c. system**, *Eccl. Hist.*, collegialism.

col-le′gi-al-ism (kŏ-lē′jĭ-ăl-ĭz′m), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A theory of church polity which defines the church as a society of voluntary members (collegium) independent of the state, self-governing, and with the highest authority vested in the whole body of members. This theory developed in Protestant Germany as a doctrine (contrasting with *episcopalism* and *territorialism*) of the essential relation of the church to the state to which it voluntarily subjects itself.

col-le′gi-an (-ăn), *n.* **1**. A member of a college; a college student or graduate; also, one who is on a college foundation.
2. An inmate of a prison, esp. a debtor's prison. *Slang, Eng.*
3. [*cap.*] A Collegiant.

Col-le′gi-ant (-ănt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of a Dutch Arminian sect started at Rhynsburg, near Leiden, in 1619 by the brothers Jan, Adrian, and Gilbert van der Codde. The *Collegiants*, who became extinct before 1800, were also called *Rhynsburgers* and *Dutch Quakers.*

col-le′gi-ate (-āt), *a.* Of, pertaining to, constituted as, or of the nature of, a college, or a body of colleagues. **collegiate charge**, in Scotland, a pastorship in a collegiate church. — **c. church. a** A church which, although not a cathedral, or bishop's church, has a *college*, or chapter of canons (and, in the Church of England, a dean), as Westminster Abbey or St. George's Chapel at Windsor. **b** In Scotland, a church having two or more joint incumbents or pastors. **c** In the United States, a church or an association of churches possessing common revenues administered under the joint pastorate of several ministers; as, the *Collegiate* Reformed (Dutch) *Church* of New York. — **col-le′gi-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **col-le′gi-ate-ness**, *n.*

‖ **col le′gno** (kōl lā′nyō). [It.] *Music.* With the wood; — a direction in the score for an instrument of the violin class, to indicate that the tone is to be produced by tapping the string with the back or wooden part of the bow.

Col-lem′bo-la (kŏ-lĕm′bŏ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κόλλα glue + ἔμβολον wedge, peg; — from their collophores.] A suborder of Thysanura including the springtails (which see). — **col′lem-bol′ic** (kŏl′ĕm-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* — **col-lem′bo-lous** (kŏ-lĕm′bŏ-lŭs), *a.*

col-len′chy-ma (kŏ-lĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόλλα glue + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* A tissue of cells which are thickened at the angles and frequently elongated. As it consists of living protoplasm, collenchyma remains elastic and capable of further growth; hence, it often occurs in the younger or more tender parts of a plant as strengthening tissue where bast or libriform cells would be too rigid.

col′len-chym′a-tous (kŏl′ĕŋ-kĭm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.* **a** *Bot.* Of or pert. to collenchyma. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to collenchyme.

col-len′chyme (kŏ-lĕŋ′kīm; kŏl′ĕŋ-kīm), *n.* [See COLLENCHYMA.] **a** *Zoöl.* The mesodermal tissue of sponges. **b** *Bot.* Collenchyma.

Col′le's frac′ture (kŏl′ĭāz). [After G. *Colle* (1558–1630), Italian physician.] *Med.* Fracture of the lower end of the radius with backward displacement of the lower fragment. The line of fracture is from one third to three fourths of an inch above the wrist.

col′let (kŏl′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [F. *collet*, dim. fr. L. *collum* neck. See COLLAR.] **1**. A small collar or neckband. *Obs. Foxe.*
2. A metal band, collar, ferrule, flange, ring, or the like; specif.: **a** *Horol.* A small collar pierced to receive the inner end of a balance spring, fixed friction-tight on the balance staff of a watch or chronometer. **b** *Mach.* A casing or socket for holding a drill or other tool, or a chuck for gripping the bar of metal to be shaped in a turret lathe.
3. *Jewelry.* **a** A circle or flange (orig. in a ring) in which a precious stone is set.

How full the *collet* with his jewel is! *Cowley.*

b [Cf. OF. *culet.*] = CULET.
4. *Glass Blowing.* A portion of glass which sticks to the end of the punty. *Obs.*

col′let, *v. t.*; COL′LET-ED; COL′LET-ING. To furnish or surround with a collet, or collar.

col-le′ter (kŏ-lē′tẽr), *n.* [NL. See COLLETIC.] *Bot.* One of the mucilage-secreting hairs which clothe the surfaces of certain winter buds, as those of the horse-chestnut.

col′le-te′ri-um (kŏl′ē-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See COLLETIC.] *Zoöl.* An organ of female insects, secreting a cement by which the eggs are glued together. — **col′le-te′ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

col-let′ic (kŏ-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *colleticus* suitable for gluing, Gr. κολλητικός, fr. κολλᾶν to glue, κόλλα glue.] Agglutinant. — *n.* An agglutinant.

col′li-bert (kŏl′ĭ-bûrt; *F.* kō′lē′bâr′), *n.* [LL. *collibertus*, in L. a fellow freedman: cf. F. *collibert.*] In French feudal law, one of a class of peasant tenants superior to the servi, or slaves, but inferior to the free man. In England, in Domesday Book, the term was applied to the boor, a peasant commonly inferior to the villeins, bordars, and cottiers, but not a slave.

col-lide′ (kŏ-līd′), *v. i.*; COL-LID′ED (-līd′ĕd); COL-LID′ING (-līd′ĭng). [L. *collidere*, *collisum*; *col-* + *laedere* to strike. See LESION.] To strike or dash against each other; to come into collision; to clash; as, their interests *collided*; the ship and bark *collided.*

Across this space the attraction urges them. They *collide*, they recoil, they oscillate. *Tyndall.*

col-lide′, *v. t.* To strike or dash against.

Scintillations are . . . inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided*. *Sir T. Browne.*

col′li-dine (kŏl′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [Gr. κόλλα glue.] *Chem.* Any of a class of organic bases, $C_8H_{11}N$, in general pungent, oily, poisonous liquids, belonging to the pyridine series, and obtained from bone oil, coal tar, naphtha, certain alkaloids, etc. Twenty-two are theoretically possible, and ten are known.

col′lie (kŏl′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *cuilean* whelp, puppy, dog.] The Scotch shepherd dog. There are two breeds, the rough-haired and smooth-haired, differing only in their coat. The rough-haired is the common variety. It is somewhat wolflike in build, of rather large size, with tapering muzzle and long well-feathered tail, and a frill of long fluffy hair on the neck and fore part of the chest. Collies are used for herding sheep, in which they exhibit great intelligence, but they are usually quick-tempered and crafty in disposition.

Rough-haired Collie.

col′lier (kŏl′yẽr), *n.* [ME. *colier.* See COAL.] **1**. A worker or dealer in coal; now, usually, a coal miner.
2. A vessel employed in transporting coal.
3. **a** The dolphin fly. **b** The common swift. *Local, Eng.*

col′lier's pur′chase (kŏl′yẽrz). A purchase or extra pull on a ship's cable obtained by hooking the cat to a strap put on the cable and hauling on the catfall with the fish tackle; also, the tackles so arranged.

col′lier-y (kŏl′yẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Cf. COALERY, COLLIER.] **1**. The place where coal is dug; a coal mine, and the buildings, etc., belonging to it.
2. Coal mining; also, coal trade. *Obs. Johnson.*
3. A vessel, or vessels, used in carrying coal. *Obs.*

col′li-gate (kŏl′ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; COL′LI-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); COL′LI-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *colligatus*, p. p. of *colligare* to collect; *col-* + *ligare* to bind.] **1**. To tie or bind together.

The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows. *Nicholson.*

2. *Logic.* To bring together by colligation; to sum up in a single proposition.

col′li-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *colligatio.*] **1**. A binding together. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. *Logic.* That process by which a number of isolated facts are brought together under one conception, or summed up in a general proposition.

Colligation is not always induction, but induction is always *colligation.* *J. S. Mill.*

col′li-ga-tive (kŏl′ĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Depending on, or varying with, the number of molecules and not their nature; as, gaseous pressure is a *colligative* property.

col′li-mate (kŏl′ĭ-māt), *v. t.*; COL′LI-MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); COL′LI-MAT′ING (-māt′ĭng). [See COLLIMATION.] *Physics & Astron.* To render parallel to a certain line or direction; to render parallel, as rays of light; to adjust the line of sight of (a transit, level, etc.) so that it is in its proper position relative to the other parts of the instrument (in a transit, at right angles to the horizontal axis of revolution).

col′li-mat′ing (-māt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COLLIMATE, *v.* **collimating eyepiece**, an eyepiece with a diagonal reflector for illumination, used in taking a nadir observation. — **c. lens**, *Optics*, a lens used for producing parallel rays of light.

col′li-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *collimation*, fr. a false reading (*collimare*) for L. *collineare* to direct in a straight line; *col-* + *linea* line. Cf. COLLINEATION.] **1**. Act of collimating, or state of being collimated.
2. See COLLIMATION ERROR.

collimation axis (of a transit instrument). The straight line passing through the optical center of the object glass and the horizontal rotation axis, perpendicular to the latter.

collimation error. *Astron. & Physics.* The error of adjustment of the sight line of a telescope or other optical instrument; of a transit, the angle between the sight line and the collimation plane; — often simply *collimation.*

collimation plane. The plane described by the collimation axis during revolution of the transit.

col′li-ma′tor (kŏl′ĭ-mā′tẽr), *n.* **1**. *Optics.* **a** A device consisting of a tube with a convex lens or achromatic objective and, at the focus of the latter, an arrangement of cross hairs, used as a fixed source of parallel rays in collimating certain instruments, esp. a transit or meridian circle. **b** A tube having at one end a convex lens, and at its principal focus a slit, — used for producing a beam of parallel rays, as in the spectroscope; also, a lens so used.
2. A similar device used for various purposes, as in aiming cannon at night.

col′lin (kŏl′ĭn), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue.] A very pure form of gelatin.

col-lin′e-ar (kŏ-lĭn′ē-ȧr), *a.* [See COL-; LINEAR.] Lying in the same straight line; also, formerly, in the same plane. **collinear ranges**, *Math.*, systems or rows of points on the same line.
— **col-lin′e-ar′i-ty** (-ăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **col-lin′e-ar-ly**, *adv.*

col-lin′e-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *collineatus*, p. p. of *collineare* to direct in a straight line.] To collineate.

col-lin′e-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *collineare* to direct in a straight line. See COLLIMATION.] **1**. Act of aiming at, or directing in a line with, a fixed object. *Rare.*
2. *Math.* **a** The process or result of arranging elements, esp. points, on a right line. **b** In Sophus Lie's theories, a self-dualistic space transformation, which transforms points into points, lines into lines, and planes into planes.

Col-lin′si-a (kŏ-lĭn′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Zaccheus *Collins* (1764–1831), American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of

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col-lec′to-ry. *n.* Collectorship; money collected. *Obs.* [TOR.]
col-lec′tress. *n., fem.* of COLLEC-
col′lect years. Anni collecti.
col′ledge. † COLLEGE.
col′le-fo′di-um, *n.*; *pl.* -IUMS. Buttock. *Obs. Humorous.*
col-leg′a-ta-ry (kŏ-lĕg′ȧ-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *collegatarius.*] *Law.* A joint legatee.
college. † COLLEAGUE.
col′lege, *v. t.* To furnish with an education at college. *Rare.*
college cap. A trencher cap; a mortar board.
college church. A collegiate church; also, a church connected with a college.
college ice. A portion of plain ice cream served with crushed fruits, sirups, nuts, etc.
college pheasant. Incorrect var. of KALLEGE PHEASANT. *India.*
college pudding. A kind of plum pudding fried or baked, and made small to be served whole; also, a baked mixture of almonds, butter, eggs, sugar, and brandy on a layer of jam.
col′ege widow A maiden of a college town bereaved of graduated sweethearts. *Colloq., U. S.*
col-le′gi-al′i-ty (kŏ-lē′jĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Colleagueship.
col-le′gi-an-er, *n.* A collegian; also, a colleague. *Obs. or Scot.*
col-le′gi-ate (kŏ-lē′jĭ-āt), *n.* [L. *collegiatus.*] A collegian; also, a colleague. *Obs. or R.*
col-le′gi-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To constitute or organize as collegiate — **col-le′gi-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*
col-le′gi-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
col′leg-ing, *n.* College training. *Rare.*
‖ **col-le′gi-um** (kŏ-lē′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [L.] = COLLEGE, 1.
col′legue. † COLLEAGUE.
Col-le′ma (kŏ-lē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόλλημα that which is glued.] *Bot.* A genus of lichens in which the algal symbiont belongs to *Nostoc.* — **col′le-ma′ceous** (kŏl′ē-mā′shŭs), *a.*
Col-le′ma-ta′ce-æ (-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of gelatinous lichens, often of beautiful form, of which the genus *Collema* is the type. — **col-le′ma-ta′ceous** (-tā′shŭs), *a.*
col′lem-bole (kŏl′ĕm-bōl), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Collembola.
col-le′moid (kŏ-lē′moid), *a.* [*Collema* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Collemataceous.
collen. † COLOONE.
col-len′chy-mat′ic (kŏ-lĕŋ′kĭ-măt′ĭk), *a.* Collenchymatous.
col′len-cyte (kŏl′ĕn-sīt), *n.* [*collenchyme* + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* One of the branched cells of the collenchyme of sponges. — **col′len-cy′tal** (-sī′tăl), *a.*
col′ler. † CHOLER.
col′ler. Dial. var. of COLLY.
col′ler. Obs. or dial. of COLLAR.
collerie † COLLYRIE.
collerige † CULRAGE.
col′ler-y. † COLLIERY.
Col′ler-y (kŏl′ẽr-ĭ), **Col′ler-ies** (-ĭz), *or* **Col′ler-i**, *n. pl.* [Tamil *kallar* thieves.] A Dravidian tribe of southern India, east of Madura, formerly noted thieves; hence, **col′ler-y**, *sing.* [*l. c.*], (in this region) a thief. — **Collery horn**, a long brass horn, often used at native funerals. *India.* — **C. stick.** A boomerang used by the Collery.
colles. Obs. pl. of COOLIE.
col′let. † COLET, COLLECT.
col′let-in (kŏl′ĕt-ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *collet* collar.] A piece of plate armor for neck and shoulders, introduced about the 14th century and later supporting the plastrons, brassarts, etc. [VILION.]
col′let-side′, *n. Jewelry.* = PA-
col′ley. Dial. var. of COLLY.
col′li-bist. † COLLYBIST.
collicke. † COLIC.
col-lic′u-late (kŏ-lĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *colliculus* a little hill.] *Zoöl.* Having small elevations.
col′lied (kŏl′ĭd), *pret. & p. a.* of COLLY, *v. t.* *Shak.*
collier's faith. Unquestioning faith, — referring to ignorance of charcoal makers as a class.
collier's lung. Anthracosis.
col′lie-shang′ie, col′lie-shang′y (kŏl′ĭ-shăng′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SHANGIES (-ĭz). A quarrel; squabble; noisy disturbance; row. *Scot.*
col′li-form (kŏl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *collum* neck + *-form.*] Shaped like a neck. [*Obs.*]
colligance. *n.* [F.] Connection.
col′li-gate, *a.* Colligated. *Obs.*
col′li-gi-ble (kŏl′ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be collected. *Rare.*
colliginer. Var. of COLLEGIANER.
col′li-nate (kŏl′ĭ-nāt), *n.* [*collinic* + *-ate.*] A benzoate.
col′line, *n.* [F. *colline*, fr. L. *collis* a hill.] A small hill. *Obs.*
col-lin′e-ate, *v. i.* To converge toward a point. *Obs.*
coll′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COLL, to embrace. — **coll′ing-ly**, *adv.*
col-lin′gual (kŏ-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the same language.
col-lin′ic (kŏ-lĭn′ĭk), *a.* [*collin* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Benzoic; — formerly applied to the acid as obtained by oxidizing gelatin, etc.

scrophulariaceous annual herbs of the western and central United States, having irregular, whorled flowers of shades of blue, lilac, and white. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Col·lin·so′ni·a (kŏl′ĭn-sō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Peter *Collinson*, English merchant and naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of aromatic menthaceous herbs with ample leaves and terminal racemes of small yellowish flowers. The three species are natives of the eastern United States. *C. canadensis* is the horse balm or citronella. *C. anisata* is the aniseroot. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

col′li·quate (kŏl′ĭ-kwāt), *v. t. & i.*; COL′LI·QUAT′ED (-kwāt′ĕd); COL′LI·QUAT′ING (-kwāt′ĭng). [*col-* + L. *liquare*, *liquatum*, to melt.] To melt; liquefy. *Obs.*

col′li·qua′tion (-kwā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of liquefying or fusing; state of being liquefied; fusion. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* A progressive wasting or melting away of the solid parts of the animal system with copious excretions of liquids by one or more passages.

col-liq′ua-tive (kŏ-lĭk′wȧ-tĭv), *a.* Causing colliquation.

col-li′sion (kŏ-lĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *collisio*, fr. *collidere*. See COLLIDE.] **1.** Act or instance of colliding; state of having collided; a violent meeting, as of railroad trains. **2.** Clashing or interference, as of discordant sounds or antagonistic interests or ideas.

The *collision* of contrary false principles. *Bp. Warburton.*
Sensitive to the most trifling *collisions.* *Irving.*

Syn. — Conflict, clash, clashing, encounter, opposition.

col′lo·cate (kŏl′ō-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *collocatus*, p. p. of *collocare*. See COUCH.] To set or place; esp., to place side by side or to arrange.

To marshal and *collocate* in order his battalions. *E. Hall.*

col′lo·ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *collocatio*.] Act of placing, esp. with something else; state of being placed with something else; disposition in place; arrangement.

The choice and *collocation* of words. *Sir W. Jones.*

Syn. — COLLOCATION, ALLOCATION. COLLOCATION denotes an arrangement or ordering of objects (esp. words) with reference to each other; ALLOCATION, their apportionment in accordance with some fixed or definite principle.

As regards the *collocation* of the adverb with the phrasal infinitive, a most astonishing change has come up in our time, namely, that of placing it between the "to" and the verb. *Earle.* We may perhaps question some arbitrariness in this precise *allocation* of poems to the stages of the poet's psychical evolution. *Athenæum.*

col′lo·ca·tive (kŏl′ō-kā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to collocation; of the nature of, or effecting, collocation.

col′lo·chro′mate (-krō′māt), *a.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *chromate*.] Pert. to or designating a photomechanical printing process otherwise known as *collotype*. See COLLOTYPE.

col′lo·cu′tion (-kū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *collocutio*, fr. *colloqui*, *-locutus*, to converse; *col-* + *loqui* to speak: cf. F. *collocution*. See LOQUACIOUS.] A speaking or conversing together. *Rare.*

col′lo·cu′tor (kŏl′ō-kū′tẽr; kŏ-lŏk′ū-tẽr), *n.* [L. *collocutor*.] A participant in a dialogue or conversation.

col-lo′di-o-. (kŏ-lō′dĭ-ō-). Combining form for *collodion*.

col-lo′di-on (-ŭn), *n.* [Gr. κολλώδης like glue; κόλλα glue + εἶδος form. Cf. COLLOID.] *Chem.* A viscous liquid consisting of a mixture of alcohol and ether in which soluble guncotton or pyroxylin is dissolved (see GUNCOTTON). On evaporation of the solvents the pyroxylin remains in a tough adhesive form which is used for photographic films, as a coating for wounds, etc.

col-lo′di-on-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; COL-LO′DI-ON-IZED (-īzd); COL-LO′DI-ON-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To treat with collodion. — **col-lo′di-on-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

collodion process. *Photog.* A process in which collodion is used as a vehicle for the sensitive salts. In its original form (the **wet-plate process**), the negative was prepared by coating a glass plate with collodion containing iodides and bromides, immersing in a solution of silver nitrate, exposing immediately, and developing with pyrogallic acid or ferrous sulphate. This process yielded to the **dry-plate process**, in which an emulsion of the sensitive salts in collodion is flowed over the plate and allowed to dry. Gelatin is now generally used in this process in place of collodion. See PHOTOGRAPHY.

col-lo′di-o-type′ (kŏ-lō′dĭ-ō-tīp′), *n.* *Photog.* A picture obtained by the collodion process; also, the process itself.

col′lo·graph (kŏl′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-graph*.] **a** An apparatus for manifold copying by means of a pad or film of gelatin, treated with potassium bichromate. **b** = COLLOTYPE. — **col′lo·graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **col-log′ra-phy** (kŏ-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

col-logue′ (kŏ-lōg′), *v. i.*; COL-LOGUED′ (-lōgd′); COL-LO′GUING (-lō′gĭng). [Cf. L. *colloqui* to talk together, F. *colloque* dialogue, and E. *dialogue*. Cf. COLLOCUTION.] **1.** To gloze; flatter. *Obs.* **2.** To give feigned adherence or assent. *Obs.* **3.** To intrigue or conspire, to collude. *Dial.* **4.** To talk or confer secretly or confidentially. *Colloq.*

Pray go in; and, sister, salve the matter,
Collogue with her again, and all shall be well. *Robert Greene.*

col-logue′ (kŏ-lōg′), *v. t.* To coax or wheedle. *Obs.*

col′loid (kŏl′oid), *a.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-oid*. Cf. COLLODION.] Resembling glue or jelly; gelatinous; colloidal; as, *colloid* tumors.

colloid degeneration, *Med.*, a morbid transformation of tissues into a gumlike or gelatinous substance, occurring in carcinoma and other tumors.

col′loid, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A substance of gelatinous nature, permeable by crystalloid solutions, diffusing not at all or very slowly through animal or vegetable membranes, and scarcely affecting by its presence the freezing point or vapor tension of its solutions; also, any of various nongelatinous substances exhibiting the above properties; — opposed to *crystalloid*. Among the gelatinous colloids are gelatin, starch, albumin, etc. Various inorganic compounds, and metals such as silver and gold, may also be obtained in colloidal form, but it is probable that they are then only in a state of extremely fine suspension. **2.** *Med.* A gelatinous substance found in colloid degeneration and colloid cancer.

col-loi′dal (kŏ-loi′dăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a colloid or colloids. — **col′loid-al′i-ty** (kŏl′oi-dăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

We have therefore to distinguish the viscous, gelatinizing, *colloidal* mixtures, not coagulated by salts, from the nonviscous, nongelatinizing, but readily coagulable mixtures. The former class I shall designate *colloidal* solutions, the latter, *colloidal* suspensions. *A. A. Noyes.*

col′lop (kŏl′ŭp), *n.* Also **colp.** [ME. *colloppe, coloppe, colhoppe*; origin uncertain; cf. OSw. *kolhuppad* (prob.) egg fried on bacon. The first part of the word is perh. *col* coal.] **1.** A small slice of meat, cooked or intended for cooking; esp., a rasher of bacon; also, formerly, any piece of flesh.

God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh. *Shak.*
Sweetbread and *collops* were with skewers pricked. *Dryden.*

2. A small portion or slice of anything.

Cut two good *collops* out of the crown land. *Fuller.*

col′lop, *n.* [Ir. *colpa* a full-grown equine or bovine animal.] A cow's grass or pasture for a year, or its equivalent, reckoned in the case of good land as equivalent to an Irish acre. *Anglo-Irish.* *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

col′loped (-ŭpt), *a.* Having ridges or bunches of flesh, like collops; also, cooked in collops; as, *colloped* venison.

With that red, gaunt, and *colloped* neck astrain. *R. Browning.*

Collop Monday. The Monday before Shrove Tuesday; — because collops of bacon are then eaten. *Dial. Eng.*

col-lo′qui-al (kŏ-lō′kwĭ-ăl), *a.* [See COLLOQUY.] Pertaining to, or used in, conversation, esp. common and familiar conversation; conversational; hence, unstudied; informal; as, *colloquial* phrases; *colloquial* pronunciations.

His [Johnson's] *colloquial* talents were, indeed, of the highest order. *Macaulay.*
Every educated person speaks his mother tongue in at least two ways, and the difference between the dignified and the *colloquial* style is considerable. *G. L. Kittredge.*

col-lo′qui-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Colloquial style or quality; a colloquial expression; as, the *colloquialism* of the day.

Slang words frequently rise to the rank of *colloquialisms*, and thus in time gain admission to the more formal language. *G. L. Kittredge.*

Syn. — See CANT.

col′lo·quist (kŏl′ō-kwĭst), *n.* A speaker in a colloquy.

col-lo′qui-um (kŏ-lō′kwĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIA (-ȧ). [L., conversation. See COLLOQUY, COLLOCUTION.] **1.** A colloquy; a conversation. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* That part of the plaintiff's pleading in an action for slander which avers that the defendant spoke the slanderous words concerning the plaintiff or the subject matter in question in a certain conversation (*in quodam colloquio*). **3.** A conference; a meeting for discussion. *Rare.*

col′lo·quize (kŏl′ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; COL′LO-QUIZED (-kwīzd); COL′LO-QUIZ′ING (-kwīz′ĭng). To hold colloquy; to converse.

col′lo·quy (-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *colloquium*. See COLLOCUTION.] **1.** Mutual discourse; esp., a somewhat formal conference or debate.

They went to Worms, to the *colloquy* there about religion. *A. Wood*

2. *Eccl.* A legislative and judicial court made up of pastors and representative elders from a group of Reformed Genevan or Presbyterian churches.

col′lo·type (kŏl′ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-type*.] A photomechanical print made directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other colloid; also, the process of making such prints. According to one method, the film is sensitized with potassium dichromate and exposed to light under a reversed negative. After the dichromate has been washed out, the film is soaked in glycerin and water. As this treatment causes swelling in those parts of the film which have been acted on by light, a plate results from which impressions can be taken with prepared ink. The albertype, phototype, and heliotype are forms of collotype.

col′lo·typ′y (-tīp′ĭ), *n.* The collotype process.

col′luc·ta′tion (kŏl′ŭk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *colluctatio*, fr. *colluctari* to struggle with; *col-* + *luctari* to struggle.] A struggling; a contention. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Colluctation with old hags and hobgoblins. *Dr. H. More.*

col-lude′ (kŏ-lūd′), *v. i.*; COL-LUD′ED (-lūd′ĕd); COL-LUD′ING (-lūd′ĭng). [L. *colludere*, *-lusum*; *col-* + *ludere* to play. See LUDICROUS.] To have secretly a joint part or share in an action; to play into each other's hands; to conspire or connive; to act in concert. — **col-lud′er** (-lūd′ẽr), *n.*

If they let things take their course, they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition. *Burke*

col-lu′sion (kŏ-lū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *collusio*: cf. F. *collusion*. See COLLUDE.] **1.** A secret agreement and coöperation for a fraudulent or deceitful purpose; a playing into each other's hands; deceit; fraud.

The foxe, maister of *collusion*. *Spenser.*
By the ignorance of the merchants or dishonesty of the weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the ware was bad and the price excessive. *Swift.*

2. *Law.* An agreement between two or more persons to defraud a person of his rights by the forms of law, or to obtain an object forbidden by law. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — COLLUSION, CONNIVANCE. COLLUSION implies a secret understanding, whereby one party plays into another's hands for fraudulent purposes; as, *collusion* between two witnesses; "a blundering world, in *collusion* with a prejudiced philosophy" (*W. Pater*). CONNIVANCE (cf. WINK), without involving active participation, implies a winking at wrongdoing, or guilty assent to it; as, "I solemnly promised . . . to enter into no clubs and societies, which nevertheless exist with the knowledge and *connivance* of the authorities" (*W. C. Robinson*); "In presence of his ladylove, perhaps under her window and certainly with her *connivance*, he was unmercifully thrashed" (*Stevenson*).

col-lu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or of the nature of, collusion; done or planned in collusion. "*Collusive* arguings." *J. Trapp.* "*Collusive* divorces." *Strype.* **2.** Acting in collusion. "*Collusive* parties." *Burke.* — **col-lu′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **col-lu′sive-ness**, *n.*

col′lu·to·ry (kŏl′ū-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). Also **col′lu·to′ri·um** (-tō′rĭ-ŭm); *pl.* -TORIA (-ȧ). [L. *colluere*, *collutum*, to wash.] *Med.* A medicated mouth wash; a gargle.

col-lu′vi-es (kŏ-lū′vĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., a collection of washings, dregs, offscourings, fr. *colluere* to wash; *col-* + *luere* to wash.] A collection or gathering, as of earth, rubbish, or odds and ends; specif., *Med.*, filth, excrement, or an ulcerous discharge. — **col-lu′vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

col′ly (kŏl′ĭ), *v. t.*; COL′LIED (-ĭd); COL′LY-ING. [See COAL.] To render black or dark, as if with coal smut; to begrime. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough. *B. Jonson.*
Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night. *Shak.*

Col′ly·rid′i·an (kŏl′ĭ-rĭd′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *Collyridianus*, fr. L. *collyrida* a thin cake of bread, Gr. κολλυρίς, dim. of κολλύρα roll of bread.] *Ch. Hist.* One of a heretical sect of women worshipers of the Virgin Mary in the 4th and 5th centuries, chiefly in Arabia. — **Col′ly·rid′i·an**, *a.*

col-lyr′i-um (kŏ-lĭr′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LYRIA (-ȧ), E. -IUMS (-ŭmz). [L., fr. Gr. κολλύριον, poultice, eye salve.] *Med.* **a** A medicated application for the eyes, usually an eyewater; loosely, any application for the eyes, as for beautifying. **b** Any medicated bougie or suppository.

co-lo′bi-um (kŏ-lō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -BIA (-bĭ-ȧ). [LL., fr. Gr. κολόβιον, κολοβίων, fr. κολοβοῦν to curtail, mutilate.] A sleeveless or short-sleeved tunic, in early use as an ecclesiastical vestment, but in the 3d and 4th centuries replaced by the dalmatic; loosely, an analogous garment, as the tabard or the dalmatic worn as a coronation robe.

col′o·bo′ma (kŏl′ō-bō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -BOMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κολόβωμα the part taken away in mutilation, fr. κολοβοῦν to mutilate.] *Anat. & Med.* A defect or fissure, esp. a congenital fissure of some part of the eye or eyelid, as a fissure of the iris due to persistence of the choroidal fissure of the embryo.

Col′o·bus (kŏl′ō-bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολοβός docked, mutilated; — referring to the thumbs.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African monkeys of slender build, with a long tail and rudimentary thumbs, and a sacculated stomach. See GUEREZA.

col′o·cynth (kŏl′ō-sĭnth), *n.* [L. *colocynthis*, Gr. κολοκυνθίς. Cf. COLOQUINTIDA.] A Mediterranean and African cucurbitaceous plant (*Citrullus colocynthis*) allied to the watermelon; also, its fruit, which has a spongy pulp; — called also *bitter apple*, *bitter cucumber*, and *bitter gourd*. It is intensely bitter, and a powerful cathartic.

col′o·cyn′thin (-sĭn′thĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter yellow glucoside, the active principle of colocynth. By hydrolysis it yields **col′o·cyn′the·in** (-thē-ĭn).

co-log′a-rithm (kō-lŏg′ȧ-rĭth'm), *n.* [*co-*, 4 **a** + *logarithm*.] *Math.* The logarithm of the reciprocal, or the negative logarithm. Where (as in the tables) the logarithms have been arbitrarily increased by 10, the *cologarithm* becomes the *arithmetical complement* to 10, or 10-logarithm.

Co-logne′ (kō-lōn′), *n.* **1.** A city in Germany (G. *Köln*; officially, *Cöln*); — applied to various products to designate the place where they were actually or supposedly made, found, etc.; as, *Cologne* blade; *Cologne* thread.

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col-liq′ua-ble (kŏ-lĭk′wȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to liquefy. *Obs.*

col-liq′ua-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Something in a soft or liquefied state; specif., the rudimentary embryo. *Obs. & R.*

col′li·quant (kŏl′ĭ-kwănt), *a.* Melting; liquefactive.

col-liq′ua-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

col-liq′ue-fac′tion, *n.* [L. *colliquefactus* melted. See LIQUEFACTION.] A melting together. *Obs. & R.*

collir-. For words in *collir-*, see the forms in COLLYR-.

col-lir′i-um. † COLLYRIUM.

col′lish (kŏl′ĭsh), *n.* A tool to polish the edge of a sole.

col-li′sion (kŏ-lĭzh′ŭn), *v. t.* To collide with. *Rare.*

col-li′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a collision or colliding things.

collision bulkhead. A watertight bulkhead near the bow and formerly stern of a ship, to keep out water in case of collision.

collision mat. A canvas mat to cover a hole made in a ship by collision or other mishap.

col-li′sive (kŏ-lī′sĭv), *a.* Colliding or causing collision.

col-lit′i-gant, *a.* Litigating or wrangling. *Obs.* — *n.* A litigant or wrangler. *Obs.*

col-lo′cal, *a.* [*col-* + *local*.] Present in, or belonging to, the same place with another.

Col′lo·ca′li·a (kŏl′ō-kā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόλλα glue + καλιά nest.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small swifts which produce the edible birds' nests (see under EDIBLE).

col′lo·cate, *a.* [L. *collocatus*, p. p.] Set; placed. *Obs.*

col′lo·ca′tion·a·ble, *a.* *Civil Law.* Subject to the right or obligation of collocation.

col′lo·ca·to·ry (kŏl′ō-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* = COLLOCATIVE.

col′lo·ca′vit, *n.* [L., 3d sing., perfect, of *collocare*; see COLLOCATE.] A jocular name for some kitchen utensil. *Obs. & R.*

col′lock (kŏl′ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kolla* pot, Norw. dial. *kolla* milk vessel.] A large pail. *Dial. Eng.*

col·loc′u·to·ry (kŏ-lŏk′ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, collocution. *Rare.*

col-lo′di-o-chlo′ride (kŏ-lō′dĭ-ō-klō′rīd; -rĭd), *n.* *Photog.* Chloride (of silver) in the form of a collodion emulsion.

collodion cotton. Soluble guncotton.

col-lo′di-um, *n.* Collodion.

col′lo·gen (kŏl′ō-jĕn). Var. of COLLAGEN. — **col′lo·gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* — **col-log′e-nous** (kŏ-lŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.*

col′lo·go·nid′i·um (kŏl′ō-gō-nĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόλλα glue + *gonidium* a cell.] *Bot.* = GONIMIUM. *Rare.*

col-logue′ (kŏ-lōg′), *n.* A private or confidential conversation. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

col′lo·nel. † COLONEL.

col′lo·ne′ma (kŏl′ō-nē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόλλα glue + νῆμα thread.] *Med.* = MYXOMA.

collonye. † COLONY.

collop cake. A cake with a collop of bacon or ham between layers of paste. *Dial. Eng.*

col-loph′a-nite (kŏ-lŏf′ȧ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* A colorless or snow-white hydrous phosphate of calcium, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot H_2O$.

col′lo·phore (kŏl′ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-phore*.] *Zoöl.* **a** A suckerlike organ at the base of the abdomen of insects belonging to the Collembola. **b** One of the marginal adhesive organs of lucernarians.

colloq. *Abbr.* Colloquial; colloquially.

col′loque′ (*F.* kō′lōk′), *n.* [F., conference.] **1.** A conference or place of conference. *Obs.* **2.** *Eccl.* = COLLOQUY. *A Gallicism.*

col-loque′ (kŏ-lōk′), *v. i.* [L. *colloqui*.] To converse.

col-lo′qui-a, *n.*, *pl.* of COLLOQUIUM.

col-lo′qui-al-ist, *n.* **1.** A conversationist. **2.** A user of colloquialisms.

col-lo′qui-al′i-ty (kŏ-lō′kwĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Colloquial quality or style; also, an instance of it.

col-lo′qui-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make colloquial.

col-lo′qui-al-ly, *adv.* of COLLOQUIAL. — **col-lo′qui-al-ness**, *n.*

col′lor. Dial. var. of COLLY.

col′lor. † COLOR.

col′lo·thun, *n.* See MEASURE.

collour. † COLOR.

col′low (kŏl′ō), *v. t.*; -LOWED (-ōd); -LOW-ING. = COLLY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

col-lox′y-lin (kŏ-lŏk′sĭ-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + ξύλον wood.] Soluble guncotton (which see).

collr. *Abbr.* Collector.

Col-lu′cian-ist (kŏ-lū′shăn-ĭst), *n.* [LL. *Collucianista*.] A follower of Lucian the Martyr; — a name given to Arians as deriving their doctrine from his school (about 275 to 312 A. D.) of exegesis at Antioch.

collucione. † COLLUSION.

col-luc′tance, **col-luc′tan-cy**, *n.* Colluctation. *Obs.*

col′lum (kŏl′ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* COLLA (-ȧ). [L., neck.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A neck or necklike part or process. **2.** *Bot.* **a** = COLLAR, 4 **a**. **b** The neck or tapering base of the sporogonium in mosses.

col′lup. Obs. or dial. var. of COLLOP.

col-lu′siv. Collusive. *Ref. Sp.*

col-lu′so-ry (kŏ-lū′sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *collusorius*.] Collusive. *Obs.*

collut. *Abbr.* Collutory.

col′lu-thun. Var. of COLLOTHUN. See MEASURE.

col-lu′tion (kŏ-lū′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *collutio* a rinsing, fr. L. *colluere* to rinse.] A collutory. *Obs.*

col′ly. Var. of COLLIE, a dog.

col′ly (kŏl′ĭ), *n.* [From COAL.] Grime or soot. *Obs. or Dial.*

col′ly, *a.* Sooty. *Obs. or Dial.*

col′ly, **col′ley**, *n.* The European blackbird. *Dial. Eng.*

col′ly·ba (kŏl′ĭ-bȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. τὰ κόλλυβα.] *East. Ch.* Small round cakes distributed for liturgical celebrations.

col′ly·bist, *n.* [Gr. κολλυβιστής, fr. κόλλυβος a small coin.] A money changer; a usurer. *Obs.*

col′ly·brand′ (kŏl′ĭ-brănd′). Var. of COLBRAND. *Dial. Eng.*

col′ly·flow′er. † CAULIFLOWER.

collyr. *Abbr.* Collyrium.

col-lyr′i-a (kŏ-lĭr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of COLLYRIUM.

collyrie, *n.* [Cf. OF. *colire*, *collerie*, F. *collyre*.] = COLLYRIUM. *Obs.*

col′ly·rite (kŏl′ĭ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. κολλύριον a fine clay.] *Min.* A claylike mineral, a hydrous aluminium silicate. Sp. gr., 2.–2.15.

col′ly·shang′y. Var. of COLLIESHANGIE. *Scot.*

col′ly·wob′bles (kŏl′ĭ-wŏb′'lz), *n. pl.* Pain in the stomach; loosely, any slight abdominal ailment. *Dial. or Slang.*

col′mar (kŏl′mȧr), *n.* [Perh. fr. the town of *Colmar* in Alsace.] A kind of fan in fashion under Queen Anne.

colmenier, *n.* Sweet William, or one of its varieties. *Obs.*

col′mey, **col′my** (kŏl′mĭ), *n.* [Cf. COAL or CULM.] = COALFISH **a**. *British.*

colmose. † COALMOUSE, COLEMOUSE.

Colo. *Abbr.* Colorado.

co-lobe′, *n.* = COLOBIUM. *Obs. & R.*

col′o·bin (kŏl′ō-bĭn), *n.* [Gr. κολοβός curtailed.] Any monkey of the genus *Colobus*.

Col′o·ca′si·a (-kā′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κολοκασία, κολοκάσιον, Egyptian plant like the water lily.] Syn. of CALADIUM.

Col′o·ceph′a·li (-sĕf′ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κόλος docked, hornless + κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A suborder consisting of the morays. — **col′o·ceph′a·lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

col′o·co′la (-kō′lȧ), **col′o·co′lo** (-kō′lō), *n.* A South American wild cat (*Felis colocolo*), of the size of the ocelot.

col′o·ën′te·ri′tis (-ĕn′tẽr-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See COLON; ENTERON; -ITIS.] Colitis with inflammation of the small intestine.

D E F G H I J K L M

2. [*l. c.*] A perfumed liquid, composed of alcohol and certain aromatic oils, used in the toilet; — called also *Cologne water* and *eau de Cologne*.

Cologne brown, **C. earth**, a variety of lignite, or brown coal, used as a pigment. — **C. spirit**, a very pure rectified spirit containing about 96 per cent of alcohol. — **C. umber**, Cologne earth. — **C. ware**, a plain hard stoneware slightly mottled with gray and brown, made into ornamental tankards, jugs, etc., esp. in the 16th and 17th centuries; — called also *grès de Flandres*. — **C. yellow**, a pigment composed of chrome yellow lightened by some white substance, as lead sulphate.

Co-lom′bi-an (kō̇-lŏm′bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Colombia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Colombia.

Colombian bark, *Pharm.*, an inferior Peruvian bark yielded by *Cinchona pitayensis*, *C. lancifolia*, and *C. cordifolia*.

co-lom′bi-er (-ẽr), *n.* [F.] A size of paper. See PAPER.

co-lon′ (kō̇-lōn′), *n.; pl.* E. COLONS (-lōnz′), Sp. COLONES (kō̇-lō′nās). [Amer. Sp.; cf. Sp. *Colón* Columbus.] The monetary unit of Costa Rica; also, a gold coin of Chile. See COIN.

co′lon (kō′lŏn), *n.; pl.* E. COLONS (-lŏnz), L. COLA (-lȧ). [L. *colon* the largest of the intestines, fr. Gr. κόλον: cf. F. *colon*. Cf. COLIC.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* That part of the large intestine which extends from the cæcum to the rectum. See DIGESTIVE, *Illust.* Also, the second division of an insect's intestine. The human colon is divided into the *ascending* colon, which passes up on the right side of the abdomen, the *transverse* colon, which passes across to the left side, the *descending* colon, which passes downward on the left side, and the *sigmoid flexure*, a tortuous portion which becomes continuous with the rectum.

co′lon, *n.; pl.* E. COLONS, L. COLA. [L. *colon* a portion of a poem, Gr. κῶλον limb, member, portion of a strophe, clause of a sentence.] **1.** *Punctuation.* The character [:], used to separate parts of a sentence that are complete in themselves and nearly independent, often taking the place of a conjunction. It is now used chiefly as a mark of anticipation after an introductory word, phrase, or clause, or at the point of transition between two leading members of a sentence which are in special balance or contrast; as, "Dear Sir:", or "They replied as follows:", or "Princes have courtiers, and merchants have partners: the voluptuous have companions, and the wicked have accomplices: none but the virtuous can have friends."

2. *Pros.* A member or section of a rhythmical period, composed of a group of from two to not more than six feet, formed into a rhythmic unit by a principal accent.

3. *Paleog.* A portion, as a clause or group of clauses in one line, taken as a measurement of a manuscript.

colo′nel (kûr′nĕl; *see note below*), *n.* [Formerly also *coronel* (as in earlier F. & in Sp.), F. *colonel*, It. *colonnello*, prop., the chief or commander of a column, fr. *colonna* column, L. *columna*. See COLUMN.] **1.** *Mil.* The commanding officer of a regiment; an officer ranking next above a lieutenant colonel and next below a general officer. In the United States Marine Corps there are no regiments, and the colonels are field officers ranking next below the commandant, who is a brigadier general. The title is often conferred in Europe as honorary, as on princes or princesses, the real command devolving upon the lieutenant colonel. In the United States army the insignia of a colonel on shoulder straps is a silver-embroidered eagle as represented in the "Arms of the United States," except that it is without the scroll. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

2. Used to translate certain ancient military titles, as Lat. *tribunus*, Gr. χιλίαρχος (chiliarchos), etc.

3. *Angling.* A kind of fly for salmon.

☞ The pronunciation kûr′nĕl became established about 1800, replacing older kŭr′ō̇-nĕl, kôr′nĭl, etc., all corresponding to the earlier spellings *coronel*, etc.

colo′nel (kûr′nĕl), *v. i.;* COLO′NELED *or* COLO′NELLED (kûr′nĕld); COLO′NEL-ING *or* COLO′NEL-LING. To act or play the colonel. — *v. t.* To make a colonel of; to address as colonel.

colo′nel-cy (-sĭ), *n.; -*CIES (-sĭz). *Mil.* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

co-lon′gi-tude (kō-lŏn′jĭ-tūd), *n.* [*co-*, 4 **b** + *longitude.*] *Astron., Geod., etc.* The complement of the longitude.

co-lo′ni-al (kō̇-lō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *colonial.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a colony or colonies; specif., of or pertaining to the British colonies, esp., *American Hist.*, the thirteen which formed the United States of America.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Forming, or existing in, colonies; as, a *colonial* organism.

colonial architecture, architecture such as prevailed in the British settlements of North America previous to, and for some decades after, the Revolution. It was chiefly a modification of the English Georgian style. Called also *old colonial*, or *Georgian*, architecture.

The Capitol of the United States, excepting the wings and the dome, afterwards added, is not only a typical, but the most considerable, example of *colonial architecture*. *Dict. of Arch.*

— **c. beech.** = WHITE BEECH. *Australia.* — **c. goose**, a boned leg of mutton stuffed with savory herbs, to imitate roast goose. *Australia.* — **c. pine**, an Australian pinaceous tree (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). It yields a soft timber, used for boxes, flooring, etc., but subject to decay. Called also *Moreton Bay pine* and *hoop pine*. — **c. protectorate.** See PROTECTORATE. — **C. time.** See STANDARD TIME.

co-lo′ni-al-ism (kō̇-lō′nĭ-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** State or quality of, or the relationship involved in, being colonial.

2. A custom, idiom, idea, feature of government, or the like, characteristic of a colony.

3. The colonial system or policy in industrial legislation or extension of territory.

col′o-nist (kŏl′ō-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A member or inhabitant of a colony; one engaged in the founding of a colony.

2. *Rom. Law.* = COLONUS.

col′o-ni-za′tion (kŏl′ō̇-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *colonisation.*] **1.** Act of colonizing, or state of being colonized; formation of a colony or colonies.

The wide continent of America invited *colonization*. *Bancroft.*

2. Settlement in or of a district by persons brought in to acquire a merely voting residence or to vote illegally.

col′o-ni-za′tion-ist (kŏl′ō̇-nĭ-zā′shŭn-ĭst; -nī-zā′shŭn-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of colonization, esp., *U. S. Hist.*, of Africa by negroes from the United States.

col′o-nize (kŏl′ō-nīz), *v. t.;* COL′O-NIZED (-nīzd); COL′O-NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *coloniser.*] **1.** To plant or establish a colony or colonies in; to people with colonists; to migrate to and settle in. *Bacon.*

2. To gather, settle, or establish in a colony, or compact settlement; as, Germany *colonizes* her tramps.

3. To settle (a district, etc.) with illegal or irregularly qualified voters.

col′o-nize, *v. i.* To remove to, and settle in, a distant country; to make or establish a colony.

col′o-niz′er (-nīz′ẽr), *n.* One who colonizes.

col′on-nade′ (kŏl′ŏ-nād′), *n.* [F. *colonnade*, It. *colonnata*, fr. *colonna* column. See COLONEL.] *Arch.* A series or range of columns placed at regular intervals, sometimes with adjuncts, as pavement, stylobate, roof, etc.; — usually limited to such as carry an architrave. When in front of a building, it is called a *portico*; when surrounding, or carried about three sides of, a building or an open court or square, a *peristyle*.

col′on-nad′ed (-nād′ĕd), *a.* Provided with a colonnade; as, the *colonnaded* streets of ancient Syria.

col′on-nette′ (-nĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *colonne* column.] **1.** *Arch.* A small column, esp. one of many grouped as in a parapet, balustrade, or clustered column.

2. *Anat.* A slender column, as of bone.

‖ **co-lo′nus** (kō̇-lō′nŭs), *n.; pl.* COLONI (-nī). [L.] In the later Roman Empire, a serf or tenant farmer bound to the soil, and paying a fixed rent. Although not slaves, the coloni passed with the lands; they were of two classes: those known as **liberi coloni**, **tributarii**, *or* **inquilini**, having few obligations beyond the payment of the rent; and the **adscriptitii**, *or* **censiti**, who had no property rights other than those in peculium.

col′o-ny (kŏl′ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *colonia*, fr. *colonus* farmer, fr. *colere* to cultivate, dwell: cf. F. *colonie*. Cf. CULTURE.] **1.** A Roman colonia, which was a subject settlement of Romans (orig. of coloni) in a newly acquired or hostile country, made orig. as a means of permanent occupation.

2. A Greek apoikia (Gr. ἀποικία), or a settlement, nearly always independent or self-governing, of Greeks in a foreign country.

3. A company of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; loosely, any distant territory dependent on a ruling power.

4. The district or country colonized; a settlement.

5. A group of people situated so as to resemble a colony; as: **a** A company of persons from the same country sojourning in a foreign city or land; as, the American *colony* in Paris. **b** An isolated group of people engaged in the same occupation; as, a *colony* of artists.

6. *Biol.* A collection of organisms of the same kind living in close association; as: **a** A community of ants, bees, or other social animals. **b** A number of animals or plants living together, more or less isolated from others of the same species. **c** A cœnobium or cell family. **d** An aggregation of bacteria in a pure culture.

7. *Zoöl.* The entire aggregation of zooids of a compound animal.

8. *Geol.* An assemblage of fossils apparently contained in rocks of an earlier formation than that to which they normally belong. This phenomenon is believed to be caused by displacement of the strata.

9. A rural settlement or estate. *A Latinism.*

Syn. — See DEPENDENCY.

col′o-pex′i-a (kŏl′ō-pĕk′sĭ-ȧ), **col′o-pex′y** (kŏl′ō̇-pĕk′sĭ), *n.* [NL. *colopexia*; Gr. κόλον colon + πῆξις a fixing.] *Surg.* The operation of attaching by suture the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall.

col′o-phene (kŏl′ō-fēn), *n.* [See COLOPHONY.] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{32}$, a high-boiling component of the mixture obtained by treating oil of turpentine with sulphuric acid.

col′o-phon (-fŏn), *n.* [L. *colophon* finishing stroke, Gr. κολοφών.] **1.** The finishing touch. *Obs.*

2. An inscription placed at the end of a book or manuscript, often containing facts relative to its production, as the scribe's, illuminator's, or printer's name, the place and date of publication, title, etc.

The *colophon*, or final description, fell into disuse, and . . . the title page had become the principal direct means of identifying the book. *De Morgan.*

The book was uninjured from title page to *colophon*. *Scott.*

3. *Print.* An emblem, usually a device assumed by the publishing house, placed either on the title page or at the end of a book.

co-loph′o-nate (kō̇-lŏf′ō̇-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of colophonic acid.

col′o-phon′ic (kŏl′ō̇-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of several acids, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, found in colophony.

col′o-pho-nite (kŏl′ō-fō̇-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *colophonite.*] *Min.* A coarse kind of garnet of the variety andradite; — so called because in color and luster it is like colophony.

col′o-pho′ny (-fō′nĭ; kō̇-lŏf′ō̇-nĭ), **col′o-pho′ni-um** (kŏl′ō̇-fō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. ἡ κολοφωνια (sc. ῥητινη resin, gum) resin, fr. Κολοφώνιος of or from Colophon in Ionia.] Rosin.

col′or, col′our (kŭl′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *colour*, *culur*, *colur*, *color*, OF. the same, and *couleur*, F. *couleur*, L. *color*; prob. akin to *celare* to conceal (the color taken as that which covers). See HELMET.] **1.** A property or quality of visible phenomena, distinct from form and from light and shade, depending upon the effect of light of different wave lengths on the retina. Physically, white is resolvable into a whole series of hues corresponding to rays of different wave lengths and called *spectral colors* (see SPECTRUM). By combinations of these, many other hues can be produced, so that the total number distinguishable by the eye, including tints and shades, is many thousand. An object that reflects equally all rays assumes the color of whatever light is thrown upon it; it is commonly said to be *white* because ordinarily viewed by white light. Many objects reflect only certain kinds of rays, converting the others into heat energy or allowing them to pass through; hence, in white light they show *colors* depending on the particular combinations of rays which they send to the eye, either by reflection or transmission. An object incapable of reflecting any rays does not exist, but such as approach this condition are said to be *black*. *Primary colors* are the principal colors of the spectrum (Newton's seven were red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet), esp. certain fundamental colors by the combination of which (*color mixture*) any other color can be produced. In the Young-Helmholtz theory (see below) they are red, green, and blue (or violet). Thus, red and green produce yellow; red and blue, purple; red, green, and blue give white or gray. This may be demonstrated with a color top or by throwing colored lights on the same white object. For every color there is a *complementary color*, that is, a color which properly combined with it gives white (or gray). Such color mixture is to be carefully distinguished from the mixture of pigments, for, since each pigment absorbs certain rays, the latter process is one of subtraction, and not addition, of light rays. Blue and yellow light may be combined so as to form white light, but the mixture of a blue and a yellow pigment is green. The primary pigment colors usually recognized are red (crimson), yellow, and blue. Every color has three qualities, called *color constants*: (1) *hue*, or *color tone*, the quality by which, for example, bluish red differs from orange red; (2) *value* or *luminosity*, by which, for example, light red differs from dark red; and (3) *chroma*, *purity*, or *intensity*, by which, for example, a pure or spectral red differs from a broken or grayish red. A *saturated color* is one as free as possible from white or black; mixtures of the same with white are called *tints*, and with black, *shades*. Psychologically, white, gray, and black are distinguished from the color series as forming the scale of brightness. Sensations of color probably depend directly upon the retinal structures known as cones, the rods being apparently concerned in achromatic vision only. The two chief theories of color vision are: (1) The *Young-Helmholtz theory*, which assumes that there are three sets of nerves corresponding to red, green, and blue (or violet), and that any train of waves reaching the retina stimulates these nerves in different degrees. Color-blind persons are those in whom one or more of these sets fail to respond. (2) The *Hering theory*, according to which there are in the retina three substances affected by light, one by green and red, another by blue and yellow, and the third and most plentiful by black and white. See LIGHT, EYE, RETINA, VISION, COLOR BLINDNESS; cf. AFTERIMAGE.

2. A particular variety of the above quality; as, the *colors* of the rainbow; — strictly, excluding black and white.

3. Complexion; esp., the hue characteristic of good health and spirits; ruddy complexion; — said also of the flush caused by blushing.

Give *color* to my pale cheek. *Shak.*

4. A hue noticeable as being other than that regarded as normal or prevalent, or other than black or white; as, to dress in *colors*. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* A hue other than green. **b** The hue of races of men other than white, esp. of negroes; also, formerly, other than white or black.

5. That which is used to give color; a paint; a pigment; as, oil *colors* or water *colors*.

6. *pl.* A distinguishing colored badge, dress, or device, as the cognizance of a knight, a rosette or ribbon worn by adherents of a political party, etc.; as, the *colors* of a race horse (that is, of the cap and jacket worn by the jockey).

7. Chiefly in *pl.* A flag, ensign, etc., of a nation flown by a ship, or of a body of infantry, artillery, or engineers, as a regiment or battalion; also, the regiment or the service. The flag of cavalry is not called *color* but *standard*.

The word *color* implies the National *Color* and includes the Regimental *Color* when both are present. *U. S. Infantry Drill Regs.*

Each [British] regiment or battalion is supplied with a royal or King's *color*, and a regimental *color*. The former is a Union Jack and the latter a flag of the same color as the facings of the regiment. *N. Int. Encyc.*

8. *pl. U. S. Navy.* A salute to the flag accompanied by music at 8 A. M. and sunset, at hoisting and lowering it.

9. An ensign's commission. *Obs.*

10. *Mining.* Valuable mineral; esp., gold shown by washing earth or crushed ore in a pan; also, a particle of the valuable substance.

11. Outward show or semblance, esp. such as covers or hides the real character of anything; aspect; guise; appearance; as, *color* of law; *color* of reason.

They had let down the boat into the sea, under *color* as though they would have cast anchors out of the foreship. *Acts* xxvii. 30.

That he should die is worthy policy;
But yet we want a *color* for his death. *Shak.*

12. An appearance or pretense taken as justification; pretext; show of reason; also, formerly, excuse; disguise.

Which . . . afforded a *color* for detaining the troops. *J. Mill.*

13. Shade or variety of character; kind; species.

Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this *color*. *Shak.*

14. *Law.* An appearance or semblance of a right, authority, office, or the like; thus, formerly, in England in the common-law pleading by confession and avoidance it was necessary that the confession should give *color*, that is, give or credit to the plaintiff an apparent right, which was to be shown insufficient in law by being avoided, thus removing the cause from the jury to the court. This color was called **express color** when it was given by pleading feigned matter; **implied color** when it arose only from the nature of the defense.

15. *Art & Criticism.* **a** The tone, scheme, or harmony of colors in a painting; coloration in producing effects; as, Tintoretto is a master of *color*; also, in an engraving or monochrome, an effect of coloration produced by chiaroscuro. **b** *Literature.* The free use of words or descriptions strong in concrete suggestiveness or vivid in respect to the

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co-logue′. Obs. or dial. var. of COLLOGUE.
colok. † COLLOCK.
co-lom′ba. Var. of CALUMBA.
‖ **co′lom-ba′ri-o** (kō′lōm-bä′rĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* COLOMBARI (-bä′rē). [It.] = COLUMBARIUM.
co-lom′bin (kō̇-lŏm′bĭn), *n.* *Chem.* = CALUMBIN.
co-lom′bin, *n.* [F., one of the long cylinders of kaolin used in manufacture of Sèvres ware.] *Elec.* An insulating material used to separate the carbons of the Jablochkoff candle. It was orig. kaolin, later a mixture of barium and calcium sulphates.
Co′lom-bi′na (kō′lōm-bē′nä), *n.* [It.] See MASKED COMEDY.
co-lom′bo (kō̇-lŏm′bō), *n.* *Pharm.* Var. of CALUMBA.
co-lom′e-try (kō̇-lŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. κωλομετρία. See COLON: -METRY.] *Pros.* Measurement of verses by cola. Hence: *Paleog.* Measurement of manuscripts by cola or similar lengths.
colompne. † COLUMN.
co′lon (kō′lŭn), *n.* Dried or burnt furze stalks. *Dial. Eng.*
co′lon (kō′lŏn; *F.* kō′lôɴ′), *n.* [F.] Husbandman; colonist. *R.*
‖ **co-lo′na** (kō̇-lō′nȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. of COLONUS.
co-lo′nate (kō̇-lō′nāt), *n.* [L. *colonatus.*] The condition of the colonus. See COLONUS.
colonel commandant. *Mil.* The commander of a brigade of artillery, engineers, or marines in the British army. — **colo′nel-com′man-dant′ship**, *n.*
colonel general. An officer in supreme command of an army; — formerly often an honorary title in European armies, but now rarely used.
colo′nel-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
col′o-ner (kŏl′ō-nẽr), *n.* = COLONIST. *Obs.*
col′o-nette′. Var. of COLONNETTE.
‖ **co-lo′ni**, *n., pl.* of COLONUS.
‖ **co-lo′ni-a.** [L.] = COLONY, 1.
co-lo′ni-al, *n.* A citizen or inhabitant of a colony.
co-lo′ni-al-ist, *n.* See -IST.
co-lo′ni-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
co-lo′ni-al-ly, *adv.* of COLONIAL.
co-lo′ni-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
co-lon′ic (kō̇-lŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the colon.
co-lon′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *colonus* husbandman.] Of or pertaining to husbandmen. *Obs.*
col′o-ni′tis (kŏl′ō-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.: *colon* + *-itis.*] = COLITIS.
col′o-niz′a-ble (kŏl′ō-nīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **col′o-niz′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
col′o-ny, *v. t.* To colonize. *Rare.*
colop. colope. † COLLOP.
col′o-pex-ot′o-my (kŏl′ō-pĕk-sŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [See COLOPEXIA; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Fixation of the colon by incision and stitching.
col′o-phane (kŏl′ō-fān), *n.* Also **col′o-phan.** [F. *colophane.*] Colophony, or rosin.
colophany. Erroneous for COLOPHONY.
Col′o-pho′ni-an (-fō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Colophon, ancient town of Ionia. — **Colophonian gum** *or* **resin**, colophony. — **Col′o-pho′ni-ac**, *a.* *Obs.*
coloppe. † COLLOP.
col′o-quint. Colocynth. *Obs.*
col′o-quin′tid (kŏl′ō-kwĭn′tĭd), **col′o-quin′ti-da** (-tĭ-dȧ), *n.* = COLOCYNTH. *Shak.*

images which they arouse; as, dialect may be effectively employed to suggest local *color*. **c** *Acoustics*. Timbre; clang. **d** Loosely, the characteristics which give life, vivacity, reality, or imaginative intensity to a work of art.
16. *pl.* Rhetorical ornaments; fine phrases. *Obs. Chaucer.*
17. *Phrenol.* The organ or perceptive faculty supposed to be used in the distinguishment of color.
18. *Her.* See TINCTURE, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — COLOR, HUE, TINT, TINGE, SHADE. In nontechnical usage, COLOR is the generic term; as, "Walden is blue at one time and green at another. . . . Lying between the earth and the heavens, it partakes of the *color* of both" (*Thoreau*). HUE, in poetry or elevated prose, is often synonymous with *color*; as, "As brown in *hue* as hazelnuts and sweeter than the kernels" (*Shak.*). More specifically, *hue* suggests some modification of color; as, "Their shining green has changed to a less vivid *hue*; they are taking bluish tones here and there" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). TINT, in common usage, suggests a slight or delicate touching with any color; as, "Faint and shadowy in the pale *tint* he had used" (*M. Hewlett*); "It is well known that a large plate of glass will have a green *tint* . . . but a small piece of the same will be colorless" (*Thoreau*). TINGE implies more of interfusion or stain than *tint*; as, "The water . . . imparts to the body of one bathing in it a yellowish *tinge*" (*Thoreau*); "Clouds . . . *tinged* with rose by the setting sun" (*Ruskin*); "The atmosphere so *tinged* with azure that what artists call the middle distance partakes also of that *hue*" (*T. Hardy*). SHADE expresses degree of color; as, "The dark ultramarine of the west turns a *shade* paler" (*J. C. Van Dyke*). *Tinge* and *shade* are used fig. in the sense of trace, touch, trifle, "thought" (cf. TASTE, TURN, VEIN); as, a *tinge* of sadness, a *shade* less cordial than usual.

color, *or* **colour, of office,** *Law*, the pretense or appearance of official authority in one who, being an officer in law or fact, is without the authority claimed. — **c. of title,** *Law*, an apparent but invalid title, based upon a written instrument or record; also, the instrument itself. Sometimes, an apparent ownership claimed by adverse possession. There is no color of title if the instrument is void on its face. — **off c.,** not of the ordinary or normal color; in fig. use, specif.: **a** Out of health or working form; not quite one's self. **b** Of questionable taste; not quite proper; improper. *Slang, U. S.*

col′or, col′our (kŭl′ẽr), *v. t.*; COL′ORED, COL′OURED (-ẽrd); COL′OR-ING, COL′OUR-ING. [F. *colorer*.] **1.** To change or alter the hue or tint of, by dyeing, staining, painting, etc.; to dye; tinge; paint; stain.
2. To give color to; to imbue with color or enter into as a dominant or enlivening color element; as, masses of golden red *color* the gray prairies.
3. To change or alter as if by dyeing or painting; to misrepresent, disguise, or give a false appearance to; usually, to give a specious or attractive appearance to; to make plausible; to gloss, palliate, or excuse; as, the facts were *colored* by his prejudices; — often followed by *out*, *up*, or *over*.

He *colors* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen. — *Dryden.*

4. To hide by means of pretense. *Obs.*

That by his fellowship he *color* might
Both his estate and love from skill of any wight. — *Spenser.*

5. To imbue with a distinguishing quality or character analogous to color; also, formerly, to embellish with rhetorical phrases.

col′or, col′our, *v. i.* To acquire or change color, as a meerschaum; specif.: **a** To take on the hue of ripeness, as grapes or other fruit. **b** To turn red, esp. in the face, as in blushing; — often with *up*.

col′or-a-ble, col′our-a-ble (kŭl′ẽr-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *colorable*.] **1.** Capable of being colored.
2. Specious; plausible; having an appearance of truth, right, or justice; also, counterfeit or feigned; deceptive.

Colorable and subtle crimes, that seldom are taken within the walk of human justice. — *Hooker.*

Syn. — See SPECIOUS.
— **col′or-a-bil′i-ty, col′our-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **col′or-a-ble-ness, col′our-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **col′or-a-bly, col′our-a-bly,** *adv.*

col′o-ra′do (kŏl′ō-rä′dō), *a.* [Sp., red.] **1.** Reddish; — often used in proper names of rivers or creeks. *Southwestern U. S.*
2. Medium in color and strength; — said of cigars. *Cant.*

Col′o-ra′do, *n.* **1.** One of the States of the United States.
2. *Geol.* A major subdivision of the Cretaceous system in the western interior of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Colorado beetle, the potato bug (which see). — **C. hemp,** a fabaceous plant (*Sesban macrocarpa*) of the southwestern U. S. and Mexico. It yields a strong hemplike fiber.

col′o-ra′do-ite (-īt), *n.* *Min.* Mercury telluride, HgTe, grayish black with metallic luster. Sp. gr., 8.6. It is found in Colorado.

col′or-a′tion (kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn; kŏl′ō-rā′-; 277), *n.* **1.** Act or art of coloring; state of being colored.
2. Arrangement, combination, or use of colors, as in objects of art, or in animals and plants.

The females . . . resemble each other in their general type of *coloration*. — *Darwin.*

col′or-a-ture (kŭl′ẽr-*ȧ*-tūr; kŏl′ō-r*ȧ*-), *n.* [Cf. G. *coloratur*, fr. LL. *coloratura*.] *Music.* Florid ornaments, as runs, trills, or rapid passages in vocal music.

col′or-blind′, col′our-blind′ (kŭl′ẽr-blīnd′), *a.* Affected with color blindness.

color, *or* **colour, blindness.** Total or partial inability to distinguish or recognize colors. Color blindness is usually partial and may be: **a** **Red-green blindness,** when these two colors appear gray. This is called **deuteranopia,** or **green blindness,** when the brightest part of the spectrum is the normal yellow, and **protanopia,** or **red blindness,** when it is the normal yellow-green. **b** **Blue-yellow blindness,** when these colors appear gray, while red and green, or blue-green, are distinguished. The second type is comparatively rare.

color, *or* **colour, chart.** A surface of various colors made identifiable by lines of reference.

col′ored, col′oured (kŭl′ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having color, — strictly, exclusive of black and white; also, sometimes, exclusive of the prevalent or normal color, as in *Bot.*, of green.
2. Having color in the complexion; — usually with a defining word; as, fresh-*colored*.
3. Of some other race than the Caucasian or white; — specif. applied to negroes or persons having negro blood; as, a *colored* man; the *colored* people.
4. Having literary color; as, a highly *colored* description.
5. Specious; plausible; glossed over; made to appear well; also, simulated or pretended.
colored, *or* **coloured, corpuscles,** red blood corpuscles. See BLOOD. — **c. hearing,** chromæsthesia involving auditory elements. — **C. Methodist Episcopal Church.** See METHODIST, *n.*

col′or-er, col′our-er (kŭl′ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One that colors or uses colors; as, a *colorer* of maps; also, formerly, a dissembler.

color, *or* **colour, filter.** A screen of some medium, as colored glass or a colored liquid, which allows light of certain colors only to pass through. It is used in phototrichromatic printing, etc.

color, *or* **colour, guard.** The guard of honor which carries the colors of an organization. In the United States army and navy a color guard consists of a noncommissioned or petty officer, bearing the national colors, and two men. If a regimental or squadron color is paraded, it is borne by an additional noncommissioned or petty officer. In a cavalry regiment it is called *guard of the standard* and is composed of four noncommissioned officers.

col′or-if′ic (kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk; kŏl′ō-rĭf′-; 277), *a.* [L. *color* color + *facere* to make: cf. F. *colorifique*.] Capable of communicating color or tint; loosely, pertaining to color.

col′or-im′e-ter (kŭl′ẽr-ĭm′ē-tẽr; kŏl′ō-rĭm′-), *n.* [*color* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring depth of color, as of a liquid, by comparison with a standard; a chromometer.

col′or-im′e-try (-ē-trĭ), *n.* Quantitative determination of the depth of color of a substance; also, a method of quantitative chemical analysis based upon use of the colorimeter. — **col′or-i-met′ric** (-ĭ-mĕt′rĭk), **-ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

col′or-ing, col′our-ing (kŭl′ẽr-ĭng), *p. a.* That colors.
coloring, *or* **colouring, tool,** *Seal Engraving*, a tool for cutting color lines.

col′or-ing, col′our-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of applying color, or the effect so produced; coloration; also, that which produces color, or an effect analogous to, or suggestive of, color.
2. Change of appearance, as by addition of color; specious appearance; show; disguise; misrepresentation.

Tell the whole story without *coloring* or gloss. — *Compton Reade.*

3. The effect of coloring; ornamentation or work in color.

col′or-ist, col′our-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *coloriste*.] One who colors; an artist who excels in the use of color; one to whom coloring is of prime importance.

col′or-less, col′our-less, *a.* **1.** Without color; specif.: **a** Not distinguished by any hue; dull; transparent; as, *colorless* water. **b** Pallid or blanched, as complexion.
2. Without distinctive character; specif., free from any manifestation of partial or peculiar sentiment or feeling; neutral; as, a judicial decision should be *colorless*.
colorless, *or* **colourless, corpuscles,** leucocytes. See BLOOD.

color, *or* **colour, line. a** The line of social distinction between white and colored races. *Chiefly U. S.* **b** *pl.* Fine lines conventionally denoting a particular color according to disposition, as in seal engraving or in heraldry.

col′or-man, col′our-man (kŭl′ẽr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A colorer or dealer in colors; a vender of paints, etc.

color, *or* **colour, mixer.** Any apparatus for blending colors, as a color top.

color, *or* **colour, pan.** *Calico Printing.* A jacketed vessel in which color pastes are mixed.

color, *or* **colour, party.** *Mil.* In the British service, the color guard of a battalion, — two lieutenants and four enlisted men.

color, *or* **colour, photography.** The reproduction of objects in their natural colors by photographic processes. There is no simple process for doing this. The best results are attained by taking three negatives through differently colored screens, preparing positives, and arranging the latter, each with its appropriate screen, so that the three images are recombined. The same principle is now widely used in a photomechanical process known as the **three-color process,** or the process of **trichromatic** (strictly, **photo-trichromatic**) **printing,** in which the three negatives are used to produce three plates, and the superimposed printings from these, made with red, yellow, and blue ink respectively, form a print in natural colors.

color, *or* **colour, screen.** A transparent colored screen for suitably modifying the action of light upon a photographic plate; — called also *ray filter*.

color, *or* **colour, sergeant.** A sergeant who carries or attends the colors.

color, *or* **colour, tone.** Hue. See COLOR, *n.*, 1.

color, *or* **colour, top.** A top provided with colored disks for blending colors, in any desired proportions, by whirling.

col′or-y, col′our-y (kŭl′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in or characterized by color. *Colloq.*
2. *Com.* Having a color indicating good quality, as coffee.

co-los′sal (kō-lŏs′ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *colossal*, L. *colosseus*. See COLOSSUS.] Of the size of a colossus; pertaining to a colossus; gigantic; huge. "A *colossal* stride." *Motley.*
Syn. — See MONSTROUS.
colossal order, *Arch.*, an order extending in height beyond one interior story; especially one in which the columns or pilasters reach from the basement to nearly the top of the wall. — **in c.,** in magnified or gigantic mode or condition of being.

As in dreams, so in the scarcely less fluid events of the world, every man sees himself *in colossal*, without knowing that it is himself. — *Emerson.*

Col′os-se′um (kŏl′ŏ-sē′ŭm), *n.* Also **Col′i-se′um** (kŏl′ĭ-). [Neut., fr. L. *colosseus*, gigantic, fr. *colossus* a colossus.] An amphitheater built by Vespasian and Titus about 80 A. D., in great part still standing southeast of the Forum

Colosseum at Rome.

in Rome; — often used as a name for theaters, etc., and formerly applied to any Roman amphitheater. The Colosseum is an elliptical structure measuring about 615 by 510 feet externally. It consists of rings of arched brick galleries covered within by slopes containing rows of seats which were incrusted with marble. Beneath the arena are the vaults that were used for the attendants, gladiators, beasts, etc.

While stands the *Coliseum*, Rome shall stand;
When falls the *Coliseum*, Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls, — the world. — *Byron.*

Co-los′si-an (kō-lŏsh′ĭ-ăn; -lŏsh′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Colossæ, an ancient city of Phrygia in Asia Minor, where was an early Christian church.

Co-los′si-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Colossæ; esp., a member of its Christian church.
2. *pl.* The Epistle to the Colossians. See NEW TESTAMENT, *Table.*

co-los′sus (kō-lŏs′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -SI (-ī), E. -SUSES (-sŭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., fr. Gr. κολοσσός.] **1.** A statue of gigantic size; — esp. applied to certain famous statues in antiquity; as, the *Colossus* of Nero in Rome.

He doth bestride the narrow world
Like a *colossus* [alluding to the Colossus of Rhodes]. — *Shak.*

2. Anything of gigantic size or overawing greatness.
Colossus of Rhodes, the statue of Apollo at Rhodes made by Chares about 280 B. C.

His chief work was the statue of the Sun, which, under the name of the *Colossus of Rhodes*, was celebrated as one of the seven wonders of the world. Its height was upwards of 105 English feet. It stood at the entrance of the harbor of Rhodes [about 280-224 B. C.], but there is no authority for the statement that its legs extended over the mouth of the harbor. — *Dr. W. Smith.*

co-los′tric (kō-lŏs′trĭk) } *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or
co-los′trous (kō-lŏs′trŭs) } caused by, the colostrum.

co-los′trum (-trŭm), *n.* [L., beestings.] **1.** The first milk secreted, up to a few days after delivery. See MILK; cf. BEESTINGS.
2. *Med.* A mixture of turpentine and the yolk of an egg, formerly used as an emulsion.

co-lot′o-my (kō-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κόλον colon + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* An operation for opening the colon.

-co-lous (-kō-lŭs), **-cole** (-kōl), **-co-line** (-kō-lĭn; -lĭn). [L. *colere* to inhabit.] Suffixes used to denote *inhabiting*, *growing* or *living in*, *on*, or *among*; as, arenicolous, saxicolous, arenicole, corticole, arboricoline, saxicoline, etc.

col-pi′tis (kŏl-pī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See COLPO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vagina.

col′po- (kŏl′pō-), **colp-.** [Gr. κόλπος the womb.] Combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the vagina*.

col′po-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*colpo-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Vaginal hernia or tumor.

col′po-plas′ty (-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*colpo-* + *-plasty*.] Plastic surgery of the vagina. — **col′po-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

col′por-rha′gi-a (kŏl′pŏ-rā′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *colpo-* + *-rhagia*.] *Med.* Vaginal hemorrhage.

col-por′rha-phy (kŏl-pŏr′*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [*colpo-* + *-rhaphy*.] *Surg.* Operation of narrowing the vagina by suture.

col′por-rhe′a (kŏl′pŏ-rē′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *colpo-* + *-rhea*.] *Med.* Mucous discharge from the vagina.

col′por′tage (kŏl′pōr′tāj; kôl′pôr′tȧzh′; 277), *n.* [F.] A colporteur's work.

col′por′teur (kŏl′pōr′tẽr; kôl′pôr′tûr′; 277), *n.* [F. *colporteur* one who carries on his neck, fr. *colporter* to carry on one's neck; *col* (L. *collum*) neck + *porter* (L. *portare*) to carry.] A hawker; specif., one who distributes or sells religious tracts and books.

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color. † CHOLER.
col′o-ra′dase′ (kŏl′ō-rä′dās′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
col′or-ant (kŭl′ẽr-ănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *colorant*, p. pr.] A coloring matter; a dye or pigment.
col′or-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *coloratus*.] Colored. *Obs.*
col′or-a′tion-al (-ā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or depending on, coloration. — **col′or-a′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*
‖**co′lo-ra-tu′ra** (kō′lō-rä-tōō′rä), *n.* [It.] Colorature.
color, *or* **colour, bearer.** One who bears the colors; an officer or soldier who carries a flag or standard.
color, *or* **colour, chest.** *Naut.* A chest for signal flags.
color, *or* **colour, circle.** A circular figure designed to illustrate the laws of color mixture.
color, *or* **colour, company.** The company with which the colors ordinarily remain, usually the original right center company.
color, *or* **colour, constant.** See COLOR, *n.*, 1. [TOR, *n.*, 4 **a**.
color, *or* **colour, doctor.** = DOC-
co′lo-rec-ti′tis (kō′lō-rĕk-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See COLON; RECTUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the colon and rectum.
col′or-in, col′or-ine (kŭl′ẽr-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A madder extract which was used as a coloring matter.
col′or-ish, col′our-ish, *v. t.* To give color to. *Obs.*
col′or-is′tic, col′our-is′tic (kŭl′ẽr-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a colorist or coloring.
col′or-ize, col′our-ize (kŭl′ẽr-īz), *v. t.* To color. *Rare.* — **col′or-i-za′tion, col′our-** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* *Rare.*
col′or-less-ly, col′our-, *adv.* of COLORLESS. [-NESS.
col′or-less-ness, col′our-, *n.* See
col′or-like, col′our-like, *a.* Well-colored; brilliant. *Obs.*
color, *or* **colour, mixture.** See COLOR, *n.*, 1. [CUTCHEON, 1.
color, *or* **colour, point.** See ES-
color, *or* **colour, printing.** Printing in colors.
color, *or* **colour, salute.** A salute made by dipping the colors.
color, *or* **colour, sentinel.** A sentinel placed over the colors and stacks while the latter are being formed.
color, *or* **colour, striker.** One who makes colors, esp. chemical colors. [GET, *n.*, 4.
color, *or* **colour, target.** See TAR-
color, *or* **colour, triangle.** *Optics.* A triangular diagram exhibiting the relations of the primary and mixed colors.
co′lo-ru′bi-a (kō′lō-rōō′bĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [Sp. *cola* tail + *rubio*, f. *rubia*, red.] The yellowtail (*Ocyurus chrysurus*). *Porto Rico.*
color, *or* **colour, wheel.** A wheel for blending colors on the same principle as the color top.
co-loss′ (kō-lŏs′), *n.* [Cf. F. *colosse*.] = COLOSSUS. *Archaic.*
col′os-sal′i-ty (kŏl′ŏ-săl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Colossal character. *Rare.*
co-los′sal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
co-los′sal-ly, *adv.* of COLOSSAL.
Co-los′se, Co-los′sæ (kō-lŏs′ē). *Bib.*
‖ **co-losse′** (kō-lŏs′), *n.* [F.] = COLOSSUS. [Colossal.
col′os-se′an (kŏl′ŏ-sē′ăn), *a.*
co-los′si, *n.*, *pl.* of COLOSSUS.
co-los′sic (kō-lŏs′ĭk), *a.* Colossal. *Obs.*
Col′os-soch′e-lys (kŏl′ŏ-sŏk′ē-lĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κολοσσός colossus + χέλυς tortoise.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic Pliocene tortoises of India now included in the genus *Testudo*.
Co-los′sus-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* Astride; — from the popular misconception concerning the Colossus of Rhodes. *Shak.*
co-los′to-my (kō-lŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κόλον colon + *-stomy*.] An operation for making a permanent opening into the colon.
col′os-tra′tion (kŏl′ŏs-trā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *colostratio*.] *Med.* Disease in new-born children, ascribed to the effects of the colostrum.
colostrum corpuscles. *Physiol.* Cells in the colostrum, supposed to be degenerated central cells of the mammary alveoli.
colour. † CHOLER, COLLAR.
col′our, col′our-a-ble, col′our-a′tion, col′our-er, etc. Vars. of COLOR, COLORABLE, etc.
co-love′, *v. t. & i.* See CO-, 1.
colowe. † COLLOW.
colowre. † COLOR. [*Ireland.*
colp (kŏlp). Var. of COLLOP.
col′pach heif′er (kŏl′päk). [Ir.] A yearling heifer. Cf. COLPINDACH.
col′pack. † CALPAC.
col-pen′chy-ma (kŏl-pĕŋ′kĭ-m*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόλπος a fold + *-enchyma*.] *Bot.* Tissue composed of sinuous cells. *Rare.*
col′peu-ryn′ter (kŏl′pū-rĭn′tẽr), *n.* [*colpo-* + Gr. εὐρύνειν to dilate.] *Med.* A distensible bag used in colpeurysis.
col-peu′ry-sis (kŏl-pū′rĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See COLPEURYNTER.] *Med.* The dilating of the vagina.
colpheg. † COLAPHIZE.
‖ **col′pin-dach** (kŏl′pĭn-dăk), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *colpach* heifer, *colpa* full-grown cow.] In the early tribal law of Scotland, a full-grown heifer or young cow.
col′po-hy′per-pla′si-a (kŏl′pō-hī′pẽr-plā′zhĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *colpo-* + *hyperplasia*.] *Med.* Abnormal growth of the vaginal mucous membrane.
col′po-per′i-ne′o-plas′ty (-pĕr-ĭ-nē′ō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*colpo-* + *perineoplasty*.] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the vagina and perineum.
col′po-per′i-ne-or′rha-phy (-nē-ŏr′*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [*colpo-* + *perineorrhaphy*.] *Surg.* Operation of suturing the ruptured vagina and perineum.
col′pop-to′sis (kŏl′pŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *colpo-* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] Prolapse of the vagina.
col′por′ter (kŏl′pōr′tẽr). Var. of COLPORTEUR.

D E F G H I J K L M

col-pot′o-my (kŏl-pŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*colpo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the vagina.

colt (kōlt), *n.* [ME. *colt* a young horse, ass, or camel, AS. *colt;* cf. Sw. dial. *kullt* a boy, lad.] **1.** The young of the horse, or of animals of the horse kind, as the ass or zebra; in Scripture, also, the young of the camel; sometimes, distinctively, the young male, *filly* being the female. Cf. FOAL. Among horse fanciers it is usual to reckon the age of colts from some arbitrary date, as from January 1, or May 1, of the year of foaling.
2. In various specific uses, mostly slang or cant: One resembling a colt, esp. in the characteristics of youth and inexperience; as: **a** *Sports.* A young professional. **b** The barrister who attends a sergeant at law at his induction. *Oxf. E. D.*
3. A lascivious or wanton person. *Obs.*
4. *Naut.* A short rope knotted or having something heavy attached to the end, as that formerly used as an instrument of punishment in the navy. *Obs.*

colt, *v. t.* **1.** To horse; to get with young. *Shak.*
2. To befool. *Obs. Shak.*
3. To beat with a colt, or knotted rope. *Obs.*

colt, *v. i.* To frisk or frolic like a colt; to act licentiously or wantonly. *Obs. Spenser.*

Colt automatic machine gun. [After Samuel *Colt,* American inventor.] A machine gun in which, after the projectile has attained its maximum velocity, the powder gases are utilized to work automatically the firing, ejecting, and reloading mechanism. The gases, acting through a small radial vent in the forward part of the heavy barrel, impinge upon a piston, and throw down a lever which is returned again to position by the action of the springs. Cartridges are fed automatically from belts coiled in boxes attached to the breech casing and moving with it.

col′ter (kōl′tẽr), *n.* Also **coul′ter.** [AS. *culter,* fr. L. *culter* plowshare, knife. Cf. CUTLASS.] A knife or cutter attached to the beam of a plow to cut the sward, in advance of the plowshare and moldboard. See PLOW, *Illust.*

colt′ish (kōl′tĭsh), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a colt; wanton; frisky. — **colt′ish-ly,** *adv.* — **colt′ish-ness,** *n.*
He was all *coltish,* full of ragery. *Chaucer.*

Colt pistol. A self-loading or semi-automatic pistol with removable magazine in the handle holding seven cartridges. The recoil extracts and ejects the empty cartridge case, and reloads ready for another shot. Called also *Browning,* and *Colt-Browning, pistol.* See AUTOMATIC, *Illust.*

colt′pix′ie, colt′pix′y (kōlt′pĭk′sĭ), *n.* A kind of mischievous sprite or hobgoblin, sometimes said to appear as a ragged colt and mislead men or horses into bogs, etc.

Colt revolver. *Firearms.* A revolver made according to a system using a patented revolving cylinder, holding six cartridges, patented by Samuel Colt, an American inventor, in 1835. With various modifications, it has for many years been the standard for the United States army.

colts′foot′ (kōlts′fo͝ot′), *n.* **a** A perennial asteraceous herb (*Tussilago farfara*) with large cordate leaves and yellow heads of flowers appearing before the leaves. It is employed in medicine in pulmonary affections. **b** The wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*). **c** The plant *Galax aphylla. U. S.* **d** In the West Indies, a piperaceous plant (*Heckeria peltata*).

colt's tooth. **1.** One of the first set of teeth of a horse.
2. Youthful wantonness; "wild oats."
Your *colt's tooth* is not cast yet. *Shak.*
3. = WOLF'S TOOTH (in horses).

Col′u-ber (kŏl′ū-bẽr), *n.* [L., serpent.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of nonpoisonous snakes, type of the family Colubridæ; — formerly used in a much wider sense, including even poisonous species in the classification of Linnæus.

Co-lu′bri-dæ (kō-lū′brĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COLUBER.] *Zoöl.* A family of snakes to which very different limits have been assigned. The name has usually been applied to a group of aglyphodont nonpoisonous snakes of small or middle size, which is represented by a large number of species in the Northern Hemisphere and of which the familiar black, milk, and garter snakes of North America and the ringed snake of Europe are examples. By some writers these snakes are regarded only as a subfamily called *Colubrinæ,* and the family Colubridæ is enlarged to contain also the venomous snakes of the groups Opisthoglypha and Proteroglypha. Even in its most restricted sense it is by far the largest family of snakes. — **col′u-brid** (kŏl′ū-brĭd), *a. & n.*

co-lu′bri-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *coluber* serpent + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Colubrine; specif., of or pert. to the Colubriformes.

Co-lu′bri-for′mes (-fôr′mēz) } *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group **Co-lu′bri-for′mi-a** (-fôr′mĭ-ȧ) } of snakes more or less nearly equivalent to Colubrina.

Col′u-bri′na (kŏl′ū-brī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See COLUBRINE.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily or suborder of snakes nearly or exactly equivalent to Aglyphodontia and consisting of nonpoisonous forms. In some classifications the poisonous Proteroglypha are included.

Col′u-bri′na, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American rhamnaceous shrubs or small trees, having flowers with spreading sepals and involute petals.

col′u-brine (kŏl′ū-brīn; -brĭn), *a.* [L. *colubrinus.*] **1.** Pert. to, or like, a snake; hence, cunning; crafty. *Johnson.*
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the subfamily Colubrinæ, the family Colubridæ, or the suborder Colubrina. Owing to the various limits assigned to these groups, the meaning of *colubrine* is very indefinite. It usually designates the aglyphodont nonpoisonous snakes, of which the familiar harmless snakes of Europe and North America are examples.

co-lu′go (kō-lo͞o′gō), *n.* [Prob. an aboriginal name.] The so-called flying lemur. See under FLYING.

Co-lum′ba (kō-lŭm′bȧ), *n.* [L., dove.] **1.** *Zoöl.* An extensive genus consisting of the typical pigeons. It includes the rock dove (*C. livia*) from which the domestic pigeons are derived, and the band-tailed pigeon (*C. fasciata*) of the western United States.
2. Hence: **a** [*l. c.*] *Eccl.* A medieval dove-shaped vessel for the sacrament. **b** (*gen.* COLUMBÆ.) *Astron.* A southern constellation adjoining Canis Major; the Dove; — called also *Columba Noachi, Colomba Noæ,* or *Noah's Dove.*

Co-lum′bæ (kō-lŭm′bē), *n. pl.* [L., doves.] *Zoöl.* The order or suborder of schizognathous altricial birds consisting of the doves and pigeons and the extinct dodo and solitaire.

col′um-ba′ri-um (kŏl′ŭm-bā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -BARIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *columba* a dove.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A dovecote or pigeon house.
2. A structure of vaults lined with recesses for cinerary urns, as in Roman catacombs and modern crematories; also, *pl.,* the niches in such a structure.

col′um-ba-ry (kŏl′ŭm-bȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See COLUMBARIUM.] A dovecote; a pigeon house. *Sir T. Browne.*

co-lum′bate (kō-lŭm′bāt), *n.* A salt of columbic acid.

Col′um-batz fly *or* **midge** (kŏl′ŭm-băts). [From *Columbatz,* for Servian *Golubac,* near Požarevać on the Danube.] A small fly (*Simulium columbatczense*) similar in habits to the buffalo gnat of America, and sometimes very destructive in the Danube valley.

Col′um-bel′la (kŏl′ŭm-bĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *columba* a dove; — from a fancied resemblance, in color and form, of some species.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small rachiglossate gastropods with thick, fusiform shell, abundant in tropical seas. Some species, as *Columbella mercatoria,* were formerly used as shell money.

Co-lum′bi-a (kō-lŭm′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* America; the United States; — a poetical appellation given in honor of Columbus, the discoverer.

Columbia chub. A small cyprinoid fish (*Mylocheilus caurinus*) of the streams and lakes of the northwestern United States and British Columbia.

co-lum′bi-ad (kō-lŭm′bĭ-ăd), *n.* [From *Columbia,* the United States. See -IAD.] **1.** [*cap.*] An epic of America. Epics so entitled have been written by Mme. du Boccage, J. L. Moore, and J. Barlow.
2. *Ordnance.* A heavy, long-chambered, muzzle-loading gun, very thick behind the trunnions, designed for throwing shells and shot at high angles of elevation if necessary. It was invented by Colonel George Bomford, U. S. A., and was much used in the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain. It was succeeded by the *Rodman gun,* and both were rendered obsolete by the invention of modern rifled guns.

Co-lum′bi-an (-ăn), *a.* [From COLUMBIA.] Of or pertaining to the United States, or America, or Christopher Columbus, the discoverer.
Columbian spirit, a purified form of wood alcohol.

co-lum′bi-an, *n.* *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

This is Columbian type.

co-lum′bic (kō-lŭm′bĭk), *a.* [From COLUMBO; see COLUMBO WOOD.] Pertaining to, or derived from, the calumba root.
columbic acid, *Org. Chem.,* a bitter yellow amorphous substance extracted from calumba.

co-lum′bic, *a.* [From COLUMBIUM.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, columbium. — **columbic acid,** any of various acids derived from columbic oxide, Cb_2O_5, and known in the form of their salts, the *columbates* or *niobates,* as $K_8Cb_6O_{19}$, $K_4Cb_2O_7$, $Na_{16}Cb_{14}O_{43}$, etc.

Co-lum′bi-dæ (-bĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COLUMBA.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the doves and pigeons. See PIGEON.

col′um-bif′er-ous (kŏl′ŭm-bĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*columbium* + *-ferous.*] Producing or containing columbium.

col′um-bine (kŏl′ŭm-bīn; -bĭn), *a.* [L. *columbinus,* fr. *columba* dove: cf. F. *colombin.*] Of or pert. to a dove; dovelike; dove-colored. "*Columbine* innocency." *Bacon.*

col′um-bine (kŏl′ŭm-bīn), *n.* [LL. *columbina,* L. *columbinus* dovelike, fr. *columba* dove: cf. F. *colombine.* Perh. so called from the beaklike spurs of its flowers.] Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Aquilegia,* esp. the garden columbine (*A. vulgaris*), or the red columbine (*A. canadensis*), of eastern North America. See AQUILEGIA.

Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*). (1/8)

co-lum′bite (kō-lŭm′bīt), *n.* [See COLUMBIUM.] *Min.* An iron columbate, $Fe(CbO_3)_2$, often containing manganese, and grading into tantalite. It is black, and has a bright submetallic luster. H., 6. Sp. gr., 5.4–6.5.

co-lum′bi-um (-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Columbia* the United States.] *Chem.* A metallic element of steel-gray color and brilliant luster, found combined in various rare minerals. Tantalum, which it closely resembles chemically, is usually associated with it. The chief valence of columbium is five. Sp. gr., 12.7. Symbol, *Cb* (or *Nb*); atomic weight, 93.1. It was discovered in 1801 by Hatchett in columbite from America and by him named *columbium;* it was rediscovered in 1844 by Rose, who called it *niobium.* The former name is displacing the latter among chemists, except perhaps in Germany.

co-lum′boid (-boid), *a.* [L. *columba* dove + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the pigeons.

co-lum′bo wood (kō-lŭm′bō). [From *Colombo,* Ceylon.] An East Indian menispermaceous plant (*Coscinium fenestratum*) possessing a bitter property, and used medicinally like calumba, whence it is often called *false calumba.*

col′u-mel′la (kŏl′ū-mĕl′ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., dim. of *columen* column. See COLUMN.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** In certain seed plants, a carpophore. See CARPOPHORE, *Illust.* **b** In mosses, the axis of the sporogonium, consisting of sterile tissue. **c** A similar axis in the sporangia of certain fungi.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various parts likened to a column; as: **a** The epipterygoid bone of the skull of many lizards (**col′u-mel′la cra′ni-i** [krā′nĭ-ī]) [NL.]. **b** The bony or partly cartilaginous rod, often composed of several distinct parts, connecting the tympanic membrane with the internal ear in birds and many reptiles and amphibians (**col′u-mel′la au′ris** [ô′rĭs]) [NL.]. **c** The bony central axis of the cochlea. **d** The central column or axis of a spiral univalve shell. **e** The central pillar in the calyx of many corals, etc.
3. *Arch.* A colonnette or baluster.

col′u-mel′lar (kŏl′ū-mĕl′ȧr), *a.* [L. *columellaris* pillar-shaped.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a columella; columelliform.
columellar lip, *Zoöl.,* the internal lip of a gastropod shell.

Col′u-mel′li-a (-mĕl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after L. J. M. *Columella,* Roman agricultural writer.] *Bot.* A genus of bitter evergreen shrubs including two Peruvian species, constituting the family Columelliaceæ (order Polemoniales), and having small yellow pentamerous flowers with two stamens. They are used locally as a cure for fever.

Col′u-mel′li-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See COLUMELLIA. — **col′u-mel′li-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

col′umn (kŏl′ŭm), *n.* [L. *columna,* fr. *columen, culmen,* fr. *cellere* (in comp.), akin to E. *excel, hill.* See HILL; cf. COLONEL.] **1.** *Arch.* A kind of supporting pillar; esp.: **a** One consisting of shaft, base, and capital, the shaft being of circular section except as it is fluted or channeled. Egyptian and Grecian Doric columns have no bases. When the column is not free, with the shafts completely cylindrical, it is called an *engaged column.* Columns are classified by the styles of architecture to which they belong, as Egyptian, Greek, etc. See also ORDER, for further classifying and *Illust.* Among the most famous honorary and symbolic columns are: in London, Nelson's Column; in Paris, the Column of July and the Column Vendôme; in Venice, the columns of St. Mark and St. Theodore; in Rome, of Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, and Phocas; in Alexandria, of Pompey; in Constantinople, of Arcadius and Theodosius. Such columns usually support a bronze or gilded statue of the person they commemorate, as that of Napoleon on the Column Vendôme, or of Liberty on the Column of July (commemorating the Revolution of 1830). **b** In iron building, one of the supporting members, whether of wrought or cast iron, often including the whole height from basement to roof, made of many superimposed parts.
2. Anything resembling such a column in form, position, or function; an upright body or mass; as, a *column* of air, of water, of mercury, etc.; a *column* of smoke.
3. *Print.* One of two or more upright sections, as of a page or a table, separated by a rule or a blank space; as, a newspaper *column;* a page with three *columns.*
4. *Bot.* **a** The andrœcium in mallows (Malvaceæ), in which the stamens are monadelphous. **b** The united andrœcium and gynœcium in orchids (Orchidaceæ).
5. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various parts or structures likened to a column or pillar, as the spinal *column;* a columna; a pillar; esp.: **a** The body of an actinian, as distinguished from the base and disk. **b** The stalk of a crinoid. **c** One of the principal longitudinal bundles of nerve fibers of the white matter of the spinal cord. Those of each side are called *anterior, lateral,* and *posterior,* the median fissures and spinal nerve roots marking their boundaries. They are made up of smaller bundles or tracts, some of the chief of which are often also called columns, as the **column of Bur′dach** (bo͝or′däk) [after K. F. *Burdach* (1776–1847), German physician], the lateral tract of the posterior column; **column of Goll** (gŏl) [after *Goll,* German anatomist], the tract of the posterior column next to the median septum; **column of Türck** (türk), next to the anterior median fissure, etc. **The column of Lis-sau′er** (lĭ-sou′ẽr) is a slender column of white matter between the posterior cornu and the periphery of the spinal cord. Its fibers, arising from the spinal ganglia, pass to higher levels of the cord.
6. **a** *Mil.* A formation in which the elements are placed one behind another, in distinction from *line,* in which the elements are placed abreast. The elements may be single soldiers, or twos, fours, platoons, companies, or larger groups. **b** *Nav.* A formation in which the ships are placed, or proceed, one behind another or very nearly so. In Great Britain *column* is called *line ahead.*
7. *Mech.* **a** *Calico Printing.* A hollow cylinder used in steaming to fix the colors. **b** *Distilling.* A vessel having a vertical series of chambers through which steam passes.
8. *Arith.* A perpendicular line of figures or other symbols.
Syn. — See PILLAR.
column of Clarke [after J. A. L. *Clarke* (1817–80), English anatomist], a group of nerve cells in the spinal cord at the junction of the posterior root and gray commissure, most marked in the thoracic region. — **columns of Bertin** (bĕr′tăN′) [after E. J. *Bertin* (1712–81), French anatomist], the masses of cortical tissue extending between the sides of the Malpighian pyramids of the kidney as far as the pelvis.

‖ **co-lum′na** (kō-lŭm′nȧ), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L.] A column.
Co-lum′na Bel′li-ca (bĕl′ĭ-kȧ) [L.], *Rom. Antiq.,* lit., column of war. See BELLONA. — **c. na′si** (nā′sī) [L.], *Anat.,* the edge or border of the nasal septum. — **co-lum′næ car′ne-æ** (kär′nē-ē) [NL.], thick strands of muscular tissue attached to the inner walls of the ventricles of the heart. Some merely form ridges on the walls; others are free except at the ends: still others, called **co-lum′næ pa′pil-la′res** (păp′ĭ-lā′rēz) [NL.], or *papillary muscles,* are attached at one end and at the other terminate in the chordæ tendineæ. — **co-lum′na ros-tra′ta** (rŏs-trā′tȧ) [L., beaked column], a column decorated with ships' prows or the like; esp. [*cap.*], the Roman column in honor of Gaius Duilius and his naval victory over the Carthaginians, 260 B. C.

co-lum′nar (kō-lŭm′nȧr), *a.* [L. *columnaris.*] **1.** Formed in columns; having the form of a column or columns; like the shaft of a column.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, columns.
columnar epithelium, *Anat.,* epithelium consisting of, or having the superficial layer composed of, tall, narrow, more or less cylindrical or prismatic cells. A simple columnar epithelium occurs in the human digestive tract from the cardiac orifice of the stomach to the anus.

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col′rake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COLERAKE.
col′rik. † CHOLERIC.
Col. Sergt. *Abbr.* Color sergeant.
col′staff. † COWLSTAFF.
colt, *v. i.* To give way or fall in; to calve (in). *Dial. Eng.*
colt, *or* **colt's, ale.** **1.** A blacksmith's perquisite of ale for a horse's first shoeing. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** Ale for which one stood treat at the commencement and expiration of apprenticeship. *Slang.*
colt distemper. = BASTARD STRANGLES.
colt evil. colt ill. **a** Inflammation or swelling of the sheath and vicinity in horses; also, priapism. *Obs.* **b** *Veter.* A septic disease of very young foals, due to infection through the umbilical cord and characterized by inflammation and suppuration of the various joints.
colt′-herb′, *n.* = COLTSFOOT **a.**
coltour. † COLTER.
coltsfoot snakeroot. = COLTSFOOT **b.**
colt′staff′. Var. of COWLSTAFF.
colt's′-tail′, *n.* **1. a** The horseweed. **b** The field horsetail. **2.** See CIRRUS. *Obs.*
colt′wood′, *n.* Probably coltsfoot. *Obs.*
‖ **co′lu-brem in si′nu fo-ve′re** (kŏl′ū-brĕm). [L.] To cherish a serpent in one's bosom.
col′u-brif′er-ous (kŏl′ū-brĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *colubrifer.*] Serpent-bearing. *Rare.*
Col′u-bri′næ (-brī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of snakes. See COLUBRIDÆ.
col′u-broid (kŏl′ū-broid), *a.* [L. *coluber* serpent + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Colubrine; colubriform. — *n.* A colubrine snake.
colum. † COLUMN.
co-lum′ba. *Pharm.* Var. of CALUMBA.
col′um-ba′ceous (kŏl′ŭm-bā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *columba* dove.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the pigeons.
col′um-bare′ (kŏl′ŭm-bâr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
co-lum′bate (kō-lŭm′bāt), *n.* [See COLUMBIUM.] *Chem.* A salt of columbic acid.
columbe. *n.* [L. *columba.*] A dove. *Obs.*
col′um-bei′on (kŏl′ŭm-bī′ŏn), *n.; pl.* -BEIA (-ȧ). [Gr. κολυμβᾶν to dive.] *Eccl. Arch.* A fountain in the fore court or atrium of a basilican church.
Columbia River salmon. The quinnat salmon.
Columbia type. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
co-lum′bi-er (kō-lŭm′bĭ-ẽr). Var. of COLOMBIER. See PAPER.
co-lum′bin, co-lum′bine (kō-lŭm′bĭn), *n.* = CALUMBA.
co-lum′bin, *n.* = COLOMBIN.
co-lum′bin. Var. of CALUMBIN.
Col′um-bine (kŏl′ŭm-bīn), *n.* [It. *Colombina.*] See MASKED COMEDY.
co-lum′bo. Var. of CALUMBA.
co-lum′bo-ti′tan-ate, *n.* *Min.* *Chem.* A combined columbate and titanate.
colume. † COLUMN.
col′u-mel (kŏl′ū-mĕl), *n.* [See COLUMELLA.] = COLUMELLA. *Obs. or R.*
col′u-mel′li-form (-mĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*columella* + *-form.*] Like a little column, or columella.
co-lum′nal, *a.* Columnar.
col′um-na′ri-an (kŏl′ŭm-nā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Columnar. *Rare.*
col′um-nar′i-ty (-năr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Columnar state or character. *R.*
co-lum′na-ry, *a.* Columnar. *Obs.*

esophageal end of the stomach to the anus, and in many other places. — **columnar structure.** **a** *Min.* A structure made up of slender columns, as in some amphibole. **b** *Geol.* A structure consisting of more or less regular columns, usually six-sided. The columns are often fractured transversely, with a cup joint, showing a concave surface above. This structure is characteristic of certain igneous rocks, as basalt, and is due to contraction in cooling.

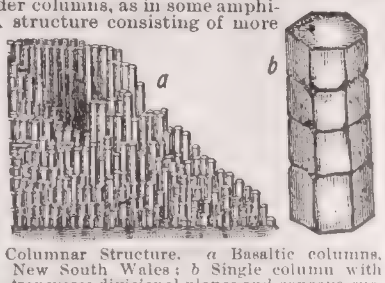

Columnar Structure. *a* Basaltic columns, New South Wales; *b* Single column with transverse divisional planes and concave surface above.

col′umned (kŏl′ŭmd), *a.* Having columns; made into, or like, a column; formed in columns; columnar.

The shade and stillness of the *columned* woods. *Parkman.*

co-lum′ni-a′tion (kō-lŭm′nĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Arch.* The employment or system of arrangement of columns in a structure. Buildings or parts thereof characterized by the structural use of free columns, esp. Greek and Roman temples, are classified according to their columniation as fol-

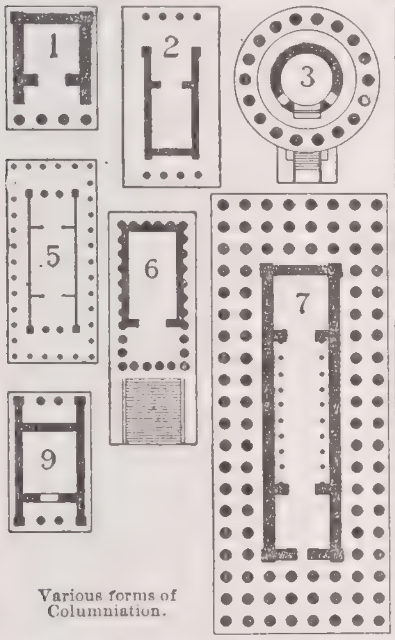

Various forms of Columniation.

lows: **a** By the presence, position, and number of porticoes, as **prostyle**, having its columns in a front portico only, and across the full front (Fig. 1) as distinguished from *in antis* (Fig. 9, and see ANTA); **amphiprostyle**, having its columns in such porticoes, and at each end only (Fig. 2); **amphistylar**, having such porticoes either at both ends or on both sides (Fig. 2); **pseudoprostyle**, falsely or imperfectly prostyle, having the portico columns less than an intercolumniation from the front wall, or engaged in it; **peristylar** or **peripteral**, having a row of columns all around (Figs. 4 & 5); **pseudoperipteral, falsely or** imperfectly peripteral, having the lateral or lateral and rear columns engaged (Fig. 6); **dipteral**, having a double row all around (Fig. 7); **pseudodipteral**, falsely or imperfectly dipteral, having the space but not the columns for the inner row (Fig. 8), or having the inner row engaged; **apteral**, having one or both end porticoes, but no lateral columns (Figs. 1, 2); **monopteral** (of circular buildings), having a single ring of supporting columns, without a cella (Fig. 3). **b** By the number of columns across the front, as **distyle**, having two such columns; **tetrastyle**, having four (Figs. 1, 2); **pentastyle**, five (rare); **hexastyle**, six (Figs. 5, 6); **heptastyle**, seven (rare); **octastyle**, eight (Figs. 4, 7, 8); **enneastyle**, nine; **decastyle**, ten; **dodecastyle**, twelve. **c** By the spacing between columns, as **aræostyle**, etc. See INTERCOLUMNIATION. **d** Most of these terms are used also as nouns designating a temple, portico, etc., of the given structure, though special forms, as **prostylos**, **tetrastylos**, **monopteron**, etc., are sometimes used.

col′umn-ing (kŏl′ŭm-ĭng), *n.* *Med.* The supporting of the vaginal walls by introduction of tampons in cases of prolapsed uterus.

column rule. *Print.* The rule used between the columns of a page, usually as being of comparatively thick body and of exact column length.

co-lure′ (kō-lūr′; kō′lūr), *n.*; *pl.* COLURES (-lūrz′; -lūrz). [L. *coluri*, pl., fr. Gr. κόλουρος dock-tailed, αἱ κόλουροι (sc. γραμμαί lines) the colures; fr. κόλος docked, stunted + οὐρά tail; — so named because in ordinary latitudes a part is always beneath the horizon.] *Astron. & Geog.* Either of two great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting at the poles, and called for distinction (1) the *equinoctial colure* (passing through the equinoctial points), and (2) the *solstitial colure* (at right angles to the former).

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times crossed the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure.* *Milton.*

Co-lu′te-a (kō-lū′tē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολουτέα, κολοιτία, a pod-bearing tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of fabaceous shrubs ranging throughout southern Europe and central Asia. *C. arborescens*, the bladder senna, is common in cultivation. The leaves and seeds are purgative.

co′ly (kō′lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COLIES (-lĭz). [NL. *colius*, prob. fr. Gr. κολιός a kind of woodpecker.] Any of a small group of peculiar nonpasserine African birds with a long tail, called *mouse birds* from the manner in which they creep about the branches of trees. They constitute the genus *Colius*, and the family Colidæ.

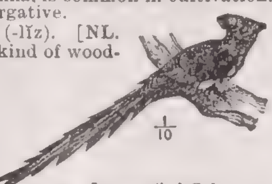

Long-tailed Coly (*Colius macrourus*).

col′za (kŏl′zȧ), *n.* [F., fr. D. *koolzaad*, prop., cabbage seed; *kool* (akin to E. *cole*) + *zaad* (akin to E. *seed*).] **a** A variety of cabbage. = COLE. **b** Coleseed or rapeseed. See RAPE.

com-. A prefix from the Latin preposition *cum*, signifying *with*, *together*, *in conjunction*, *very*, etc. It is used in the form *com-* before *b*, *m*, *p*, and sometimes *f*, and by assimilation becomes *col-* before *l*, *cor-* before *r*, and *con-* before any consonant except *b*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *p*, *r*, and *w*. Before a vowel *com-* becomes *co-*; also before *h*, *w*, and sometimes before other consonants. See CO-.

co′ma (kō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κῶμα lethargy; cf. κοιμᾶν to put to sleep.] A state of profound insensibility, caused by disease, injury, or poison, from which it is difficult or impossible to rouse a person.

co′ma, *n.*; *pl.* COMÆ (kō′mē). [L., hair, fr. Gr. κόμη.] **1.** *Astron.* A nebulous mass surrounding the nucleus of a comet, and with it constituting the comet's head. **2.** *Bot.* A tuft or bunch; as: **a** The assemblage of branches forming the head of a tree. **b** A cluster of empty bracts terminating an inflorescence, as in the pineapple. **c** A tuft of hairs on certain seeds, as those of cotton or milkweed. **3.** A blur of light extending from and partly surrounding an image produced by a lens, due to lateral spherical aberration.

‖ **Co′ma Be′re-ni′ces** (bĕr′ē-nī′sēz). [L.] *Astron.* A small constellation north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo; Berenice's Hair.

co′mal (kō′măl), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a coma.

Co-man′che (kō-măn′chē), *n.* An Indian of a warlike tribe of nomads of Shoshonean stock formerly ranging from the Arkansas River south to Mexico, but now with the Kiowas in Oklahoma.

Co-man′che-an (-ăn), *a.* [From *Comanche*, town and county, Texas.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a period of the Mesozoic between the Jurassic and the (Upper) Cretaceous, and also the system of rocks deposited during this period; — called also *Lower Cretaceous* and *Shastan*. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. The great expansion of reptiles was the most striking feature of the animal life, and the appearance and spread of angiosperms the most notable fact connected with plant life. — **Co-man′che-an**, *n.*

co-man′ic (kō-măn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_5H_3O_2CO_2H$, prepared from comenic acid or chelidonic acid. It is a carboxylic derivative of pyrone.

Com′a-rum (kŏm′ȧ-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόμαρος the arbutus.] *Bot.* A north temperate genus of rosaceous herbs. *C. palustre*, the only species, is called *bog strawberry*, *purple cinquefoil*, *marsh cinquefoil*, and *cowberry*. It has pinnate, prominently stipitate leaves, and purple flowers.

co′mate′ (kō′māt′; kō′māt′), *n.* [*co-* + *mate.*] A companion; mate. *Shak.*

co′mate (kō′māt), *a.* [L. *comatus*, fr. *comare* to clothe with hair, fr. *coma* hair.] Hairy; comose.

com′a-tose (kŏm′ȧ-tōs; kō′mȧ-; 277), *a.* [From COMA lethargy.] Relating to or resembling coma; drowsy; lethargic; as, *comatose* sleep — **com′a-tose′ly**, *adv.* — **com′a-tose′ness**, *n.* — **com′a-tos′i-ty** (-tŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

co-mat′u-la (kō-măt′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. L. *comatulus* having hair neatly curled. See COMATE, *a.*] *Zoöl.* A crinoid of the genus *Antedon* (syn. *Comatula*) and related genera. When young they are fixed by a stem. When adult they become detached and cling to seaweeds, etc., by their dorsal cirri. Called also *feather star*.

Comatula (*Antedon rosacea*); *c* Dorsal cirri.

coma vigil. *Med.* A diseased condition of the nervous system marked by profound prostration associated with partial unconsciousness.

comb (kōm), *n.* [AS. *camb*; akin to Sw., Dan., & D. *kam*, Icel. *kambr*, G. *kamm*, Gr. γομφίος a grinder tooth, Skr. *jambha* tooth. Cf. CAM.] **1.** An instrument consisting of a thin strip, as of metal, bone, wood, etc., with a row of teeth on one or both edges or sides, used for adjusting, cleaning, or confining the hair, or for adornment. **2.** A toothed instrument for currying hairy animals, or cleansing and smoothing their coats; a currycomb. **3.** The fleshy crest or caruncle on the head of the domestic fowl and certain other gallinaceous birds, usually best developed in the male. Many of the grouse have a small comb over each eye. In the domestic fowl it varies greatly in different breeds. Its typical form, called a **single comb**, is a median serrated crest, which may be erect or pendant. The **pea comb**, found in the Brahma fowls, consists of three low, somewhat serrated crests side by side, the middle one being the highest. The **rose comb**, as those of Hamburgs, has a flattened caplike form tapering behind into an extension or *spike*, and studded on top with tubercles. The **leaf comb**, occurring in Houdans, Polish, etc., is a flattened, transverse comb; if produced into laterally projecting spikes it is sometimes called *antlered*. The **strawberry comb**, as in Malays, is low, rounded, and set well forward. **4.** A thing resembling a cock's comb; as: **a** A crest attributed to certain serpents; also, a ridge or crest of hair. **b** The crest of a helmet, esp. the upright blade on a morion. **c** The thumb piece of the hammer of a gunlock; also, the sharp upper forward part of the butt of a gun next the cheek in firing. **d** A ridge of ground, as that between cart ruts, or that of a narrow hill. **e** The ridge of a roof. **f** The curling crest of a wave. **5.** Any of various toothed instruments; as: **a** One for separating and cleansing wool, flax, hair, etc. **b** The serrated vibratory doffing knife of a carding machine. **c** A former, commonly cone-shaped, used in hat manufacturing for hardening the soft fiber into a bat. **d** *Mech.* A chaser. **e** The notched scale of a wire micrometer. **f** The collector of an electrical machine. **g** *House Painting.* An instrument used in graining. **h** A tool used in marbling paper. **6.** A honeycomb, or one of the somewhat similar masses of cells built by wasps. **7.** *Zoöl.* Any of various comblike organs, as: **a** The pecten of a bird's eye. **b** The swimming organs of ctenophores. **c** An organ on the legs of some insects, used for cleaning purposes. **d** An organ of uncertain, perhaps sensory, function on the sternum of the second abdominal segment of scorpions and related animals. **8.** A long and narrow ridge or hill with steep sides, esp. one of gravel and sand. **9.** *Geol. & Mining.* A layer in a vein or geode, composed mainly of crystals, and exhibiting, when exposed, a surface formed by their terminal faces. **10.** The purple coneflower. *Local, U. S.*

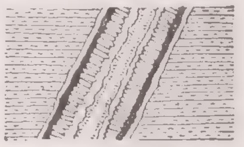
Cross section of a Vein containing Combs and of surrounding rock.

comb (kōm), *v. t.*; COMBED (kōmd); COMB′ING. **1.** To disentangle, cleanse, or adjust, with a comb; to lay smooth and straight with or as with a comb; as, to *comb* hair or wool. See COMBING.

Comb down his hair; look, look! it stands upright. *Shak.*

2. To rake or scrape with or as if with a comb. **3.** To thrash or beat. *Humorous.*

comb, *v. i.* [See COMB, *n.*, 4 **f**.] *Naut.* To roll over, as the crest of a wave; to break with a white foam, as waves.

com′bat (kŏm′băt; kŭm′băt; 277), *v. i.*; COM′BAT-ED; COM′BAT-ING. [F. *combattre*; *com-* + *battre* to beat, fr. L. *battuere* to strike. See BATTER.] To struggle or contend, as with an opposing force; to fight.

To *combat* with a blind man I disdain. *Milton.*

com′bat, *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose by force, argument, etc.; to contend against; to resist.

When he the ambitious Norway *combated.* *Shak.*
Minds *combat* minds, repelling and repelled. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — Fight against, resist, oppose, withstand, oppugn, antagonize, repel, resent.

com′bat, *n.* [Cf. F. *combat*.] **1.** A fight; a contest; a struggle for supremacy; sometimes, with reference to military operations, a minor engagement.

My courage try by *combat*, if thou dar'st. *Shak.*

2. A duel, or single combat; trial by combat, or trial by battle. See TRIAL BY BATTLE.

Syn. — Battle, engagement, conflict, contest, contention, struggle, fight, strife. See CONTEST.

com′bat-ant (kŏm′băt-ănt; kŭm′-), *a.* [F. *combattant*, p. pr.] Contending, or disposed to contend; specif.: **a** *Mil.* Taking part in active fighting; as, a *combatant* officer, as distinguished from one of the medical, commissariat, or similar branch. **b** *Her.* Combattant.

com′bat-ant, *n.* [F. *combattant*.] One who engages in combat. "The mighty *combatants*." *Milton.*

com′ba-tive (kŏm′bȧ-tĭv; kŭm′-; kŏm-băt′ĭv), *a.* Disposed to engage in combat; pugnacious. — **com′ba-tive-ly**, *adv.*

com′ba-tive-ness, *n.* Combative quality or state; specif., *Phrenol.*, combative faculty.

‖ **com′bat′tant′** (kôN′bȧ′täN′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Rampant as if in combat; — said of two animals, esp. lions, face to face.

Combattant.

comb disease. *Veter.* Favus of fowls, caused by a fungus (*Lophophyton gallinæ*). It appears first on the comb and wattles as light gray or white spots, becoming confluent and in some cases extending to the parts covered with feathers. Called also *whitecomb* and *lophophytosis*.

combed (kōmd), *a.* Having a comb or combs; as, in *Geol.*, a *combed* vein.

comb′er (kōm′ẽr), *n.* One that combs. Specif.: **a** One whose occupation it is to comb wool, flax, etc. **b** A machine for combing wool, flax, etc. **c** A long, curling wave; a beach comber.

The heave and the halt and the hurl and the crash of the *comber* wind-hounded? *Kipling.*

comber board. *Weaving.* In a loom, a perforated wooden

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co-lum′nat-ed (kō-lŭm′nāt-ĕd; kŏl′ŭm-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Columned.

column bone. *Zoöl.* The epipterygoid bone.

col′um-nif′er-ous (kŏl′ŭm-nĭf′-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS; — used chiefly in botany.

co-lum′ni-form (kō-lŭm′nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of columnar form.

column lathe. A lathe on a vertical extensible post, used by watchmakers and dentists.

column pipe. A vertical pipe through which water is pumped to a higher level.

colup. ✝ COLLOP.

colur. ✝ COLOR.

col′u-te′ic (kŏl′ū-tē′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid in bladder senna (*Colutea*).

col′u-to′ri-um (-tō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = COLLUTORY.

colvere, colvre. ✝ CULVER.

col′ward, *a.* [Cf. OF. *culvert.*] Perfidious; infamously wicked. *Obs.*

col′wort. ✝ COLEWORT.

Co-lym′bi-for′mes (kō-lĭm′bĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κόλυμβος diver + L. *forma* form.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds consisting of the loons and grebes.

col′ym-bi′on (kŏl′ĭm-bī′ŏn), *n.* [See COLUMBEION.] *East. Ch.* A vessel for holy water.

Co-lym′bus (-bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόλυμβος a diver.] *Zoöl.* A genus of grebes (see GREBE). This name has also been often used as the generic name of the loons, the loon family being then termed **Co-lym′bi-dæ** (-bĭ-dē).

colysshe. ✝ CULLIS, a broth.

co-lyt′ic (kō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κωλυτικός hindering, preventive.] Inhibitory; obstructive; antiseptic: as, *colytic* agents.

colza oil. = RAPE OIL.

com. Obs. or dial. var. of COMB. [COME.]

Com., *or* **com.** *Abbr.* Comedy; comic; comma; Commander; Commentary; commerce; commercial; Commission; Commissioner; Committee; Commodore; common; commoner; commonly; commune; community; communicate; communicated; communication.

co-mag′is-tra-cy, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.

‖ **co-mal′** (kō-mäl′), *n.*; *pl.* -MALES (-mä′lās). [Sp., prob. of Mex. origin.] A flat dish of stone or earthenware on which tortillas are cooked. *Sp. Amer.*

com′a-mie (kŭm′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. COAL, CULM coal.] A young coalfish. *Obs. or Scot.*

Co-man′ (kō-män′), *n.* The language of the medieval Kipchak khanate. See KIPCHAK, URAL-ALTAIC.

Co-man′che (kō-măn′chē), *n.* *Geol.* The Comanchean; originally, that of Texas.

‖ **co′man-dan′cia** (kō′män-dän′thyä; -syä; 138), *n.*; *pl.* -CIAS. [Sp.] A province or district subject to military control.

co′marb (kō′märb), **co-mar′ba** (kō-mär′bȧ), *n.* Corrupts. of COARB. — **co′marb-ship**, *n.*

‖ **co-mar′ca** (kō-mär′kä), *n.* [Sp.] A territorial division; a district or circuit.

Com. Arr. *Abbr.* Committee of Arrangements.

co-mart′ (kō-märt′), *n.* Covenant; — the 1605 quarto reading of Shakespeare's Hamlet, I. i. 93, probably a misprint.

co-ma′ta. ✝ COMET.

co-math′er Var. of COMETHER.

com′a-tous (kŏm′ȧ-tŭs; kō′-mȧ-), *a.* Comatose.

co-mat′u-lid (kō-măt′ū-lĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* A comatula.

comaundour. ✝ COMMANDER.

comb. Var. of COOMB. See MEASURE.

comb. Dial. Eng. var. of COOM.

com′ba-cy, *n.* Combat. *Obs.*

combarband. ✝ CUMMERBUND.

com-bar′on, *n.* [*com-* + *baron.*] A fellow baron.

com′bat-a-ble (kŏm′băt-ȧ-b'l; kŭm′-; kŏm-băt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *combattable.*] See -ABLE.

‖ **com′bat′ à ou′trance′** (kôN′bȧ′ ȧ ōō′träNs′). [F.] A fight to the end, or to the death.

‖ **com-ba′te** (kŏm-bä′tā), *n.* [Sp.] Fighting; conflict; also, a cockfight. *Phil. I.*

com′bat-er, *n.* A combatant.

com′ba-tiv. Combative. *Ref. Sp.*

comb bearer. A ctenophore.

comb′broach′ (kōm′brōch′), *n.* Also **combrouch**. A tooth of a wool comb.

comb′-brush′, *n.* **1.** A brush for cleaning combs. **2.** A lady's maid. *Obs.*

combd. Combed. *Ref. Sp.*

combe (kōm; kōōm). Var. of COOMB, a valley; obs. var. of COOMB, a measure.

com′bel (kŏm′bĕl), *n.* Also **com′ble**. [F. *comble.*] *Her.* A diminutive of the chief, one half, or less than one half, its depth; a fillet.

com′ber (kŏm′bẽr), *n.* **a** The

D E F G H I J K L M

frame through which the lower ends of the harness cords are passed to keep them separate.

comb grain. In lumber, grain of plainly marked narrow stripes of darker and lighter color, parallel and nearly straight, as in certain yellow pines of the southern United States. This is considered a mark of sound material.

com′bi-nant (kŏm′bĭ-nănt; kŏm-bin′ănt; 277), *n.* [From 1st COMBINE, *v. t.*] *Math.* **a** An invariant of a system of quantics of the same degree, unaffected (except by a constant multiplier) by putting for any quantic a linear function of all the quantics (Sylvester, 1853). **b** In Sophus Lie's group theory, the infinitesimal operation (or linear differential operator) *X. Y—Y. X*, denoted by (*XY*), where *X* and *Y* are any two infinitesimal operations of a finite group. It is important as leading coefficient in a certain expansion.

com′bi-nan-tive (kŏm′bĭ-năn-tĭv; kŏm-bin′ăn-tĭv), *a.* *Math.* Involving combinants or characterized by their properties. — **combinantive covariant**, *Math.*, a covariant of a system of quantics unaffected (unless by a constant factor) by putting linear functions of the quantics for the quantics themselves.

com′bi-nate (kŏm′bĭ-nāt), *a.* [LL. *combinatus*, p. p.] United; joined; betrothed. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

com′bi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *combinatio*. See COMBINE.] **1**. Act or process of combining, or state of being combined. "Images in the same *combination*." *Johnson.*

Making new compounds by new *combinations*. *Boyle.*

2. Result of combining; a union or aggregate made by combining one thing with another; specif., a union of mechanical parts or elements so that they coöperate to produce a practical result or effect.

3. Specif.: A union of persons; esp., a union or alliance of persons or states to effect some purpose; — formerly chiefly used as implying an intent to effect a purpose contrary to law. Now, usually, a union of persons to effect some purpose of an industrial or other economic nature, as in the case of syndicates, trusts, labor unions, or employers' associations, aiming to regulate production, distribution, sale, etc., in which the feature of illegality is still frequently to be seen; as, *combinations* in restraint of trade.

A *combination* of the most powerful men in Rome who had conspired my ruin. *Melmoth.*

4. *pl. Math.* The different sets into which a number of individuals, as letters, may be grouped. In *combinations* the order in which the objects are arranged in each group is indifferent, while in *variations* and *permutations* it is essential; thus *abc* and *bca* are different *permutations*, but the same *combination*.

5. *Biol.* A binomial name; specif., one formed by combining a specific name with a different generic name from that under which an organism was originally described.

☞ An author who transfers a species to a different genus is said to be the author of the *combination*, the original publisher being author of the *species* alone.

6. *Pool.* A combination shot.

7. The series of letters or numbers in given succession chosen in setting a combination lock; also, the mechanism operating or moved by the series.

8. *Sports.* A series of bets, or a single bet on a number of happenings, the odds given being based on the odds on each event and according to the theory of probabilities.

Syn. — Alliance, association, union, league, confederacy, coalition, clique, coterie, camarilla, gang. — COMBINATION, COMBINE, PARTY, FACTION, CABAL, JUNTO. *Combination* and *party* may or may not be opprobrious terms; *faction*, *cabal*, and *junto* commonly are. A COMBINATION (see AGGREGATE) is a union, either of individuals or of organized interests, for mutual support in urging demands or resisting claims; as, a *combination* of coal consumers against an increase in prices, a *combination* of railroads to maintain existing rates. COMBINE is a colloquialism, esp. in U. S., for *combination*; as, the coal *combine*. A PARTY is a number of persons united in support of some opinion, cause, or principle; it usually implies a similar body in opposition; as, "He who draws his pen for one *party* must expect to make enemies of the other" (*Dryden*); "Who [Burke], born for the universe, narrowed his mind, and to *party* gave up what was meant for mankind" (*Goldsmith*). FACTION (see FACTIOUS) frequently suggests a smaller body than *party*, and commonly implies selfish ends and the use of unscrupulous or turbulent means; as, "So several *factions* from this first ferment work up to foam and threat the government" (*Dryden*); "The Whigs and Tories in Rome, Athens, and Jerusalem never forgot national points with more zeal, to attend to private *faction*, than we have lately" (*Walpole*). A CABAL is a small and secret combination, seeking private or sinister ends by scheming or intrigue; as, "Mr. Philips . . . [said] that I was entered into a *cabal* with Dean Swift and others to write against the whig interest, and in particular to undermine his own reputation, and that of his friends Steele and Addison" (*Pope*); cf., "The gossip and the *cabals* of those Anglicized coteries" (*Byron*). JUNTO oftener than *cabal* suggests intrigue for party or political, as well as for private, ends; as, the Cuban *junto*. See ALLIANCE, CONSPIRACY, ASSOCIATION, COMPANY, COTERIE, UNION, COMPOSITE.

combination by volume, *Chem.*, the act, process, or ratio by which gaseous elements and compounds unite in definite proportions by volume to form distinct compounds. — **c. by weight**, *Chem.*, act, process, or ratio in which substances unite (in compounds) in proportions by weight, relatively fixed and exact. See LAW OF DEFINITE PROPORTIONS.

com′bi-na′tion-al (kŏm′bĭ-nā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to combination; having the quality of combining.

combinational analysis. = COMBINATORIAL ANALYSIS. — **c. tone** *or* **note**, *Acous.*, a tone produced by the combination of the vibrations of two tones in the same air space (usually within the ear); — called also *resultant tone*, *Tartini's tone*. It may be either a *summation tone* (called also *summational tone*) or a *difference tone* (called also *differential tone* or *grave harmonic*), as its pitch is equal to the sum or difference of the frequencies of the tones which produce it.

combination lock. A lock in which the mechanism is controlled by means of a movable dial (sometimes by several dials or rings) inscribed with letters or figures. The bolt of the lock cannot be turned until after the dial has been so turned as to combine the characters in a certain order or succession.

combination pedal. *Music.* An organ pedal which draws or withdraws several stops at once.

combination rubber. *Mech.* Sheet rubber with a linen web or webs through it, used to pack pipe joints, etc.

combination shot. *Pool.* A shot in which a ball is pocketed by playing another object ball to strike it.

com′bi-na-tive (kŏm′bĭ-nā-tĭv; kŏm-bin′ȧ-tĭv; 277), *a.* Tending or able to effect combination; marked by, pertaining to, or resulting from, combination; specif., *Math.*, combinatorial.

com′bi-na-to′ri-al (kŏm′bĭ-nȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; kŏm-bin′ȧ-), *a.* *Math.* Of or pertaining to combinations. — **combinatorial analysis**, *Math.*, the general doctrine of the distribution of objects into classes, — of late years (since 1846) expanded into a complicate and extremely abstruse body of knowledge.

com-bine′ (kŏm-bīn′), *v. t.*; COM-BINED′ (-bīnd′); COM-BIN′ING (-bīn′ĭng). [LL. *combinare*, *combinatum*; L. *com-* + *binus*, pl. *bini*, two and two, double: cf. F. *combiner*. See BINARY.] **1**. To unite or join; to link closely together; to bring into harmonious union; specif., to cause to unite into a chemical compound.

Friendship is the cement which really *combines* mankind. *Dr. H. More.*

Earthly sounds, though sweet and well *combined*. *Cowper.*

2. To possess or exhibit in combination.

3. To bind; to hold, as by a moral tie. *Obs.*

I am *combined* by a sacred vow. *Shak.*

Syn. — Unite, consolidate, amalgamate. See JOIN.

com-bine′, *v. i.* **1**. To form a union; to agree; coalesce; confederate. "You with your foes *combine*." *Dryden.*

So sweet did harp and voice *combine*. *Scott.*

2. *Chem.* To unite in definite proportions by weight to form a distinct compound.

3. *Card Playing.* In cassino, to build.

com-bine′ (kŏm-bīn′; *commonly* kŏm′bīn), *n.* Act of combining; usually, a combination of persons to effect some commercial, industrial, or political object; — usually in a bad sense and implying illegality or fraud. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. — See COMBINATION.

com-bined′ (kŏm-bīnd′), *p. a.* **1**. United; formed by combination; joined together, as confederates; formed into a compound, as chemical elements.

2. Performed by agents in combination. — **com-bin′ed-ly** (kŏm-bīn′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **com-bin′ed-ness**, *n.*

combined carbon, in iron and steel, that portion of the carbon which is chemically united in the form of carbides, as distinguished from *graphitic carbon*. — **c. experience table**. See MORTALITY TABLE. — **c. method** (of teaching deaf-mutes), a system combining oral and written instruction with the manual method.

comb′ing (kōm′ĭng), *n.* **1**. Act or process of using a comb or combs.

☞ The process of *combing* is used in straightening wool of long staple; short wool is *carded*.

2. Produce of combing; — chiefly *pl.* Specif.: **a** That which is caught or collected with a comb, as loose, tangled hair. **b** Hair arranged to be worn on the head.

combing machine. *Textile Manuf.* A machine for combing wool, flax, cotton, etc., and separating the longer and more valuable fiber from the shorter. See also CARDING MACHINE. — **c. wool**, wool adapted for being combed.

com-bin′ing (kŏm-bīn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMBINE.

combining form, a word form, as a prefix or suffix, used in compounds, as *hydro-*, *phyto-*, *auto-*, etc. — **c. power**, *Chem.*, the ability of the elements to combine with one another to form compounds; frequently, the degree of this ability; valence. See VALENCE. — **c. weight**, *Chem.*, that proportional weight, referred to some standard, and for each element fixed and exact, by which an element unites with another to form a distinct compound. The combining weights either are identical with, or are multiples or submultiples of, the atomic weight. See ATOMIC WEIGHT; EQUIVALENT, 2 **b**.

comb pot. A device for heating a wool comb over a stove, commonly consisting of two flat plates with room between for the teeth of the comb.

Com′bre-ta′ce-æ (kŏm′brē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COMBRETUM.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Myrtales), having flowers with an indefinite number of stamens and often apetalous. It contains about 15 genera and 250 species, chiefly tropical; *Combretum* and *Terminalia* are the most important. Some plants of this family have the habit of the mangrove. The astringent fruits of many genera of the family yield the myrobalans of commerce, whence it is sometimes called the *myrobalan family*. — **com′bre-ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Com-bre′tum (kŏm-brē′tŭm), *n.* [L., a kind of rush.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs typifying the family Combretaceæ. Many species have handsome white, red, or yellow flowers, and are cultivated in greenhouses; some yield tannin and various dyes.

com-bur′gess (kŏm-bûr′jĕs), *n.* [*com-* + *burgess*.] *Hist.* **a** A fellow burgess. **b** Formerly, in certain English boroughs, one of a number of elected magistrates who were associated with the alderman.

com-bust′ (kŏm-bŭst′), *a.* [L. *combustus*, p. p. of *comburere* to burn up; *com-* + *burere* (in comp.), of uncertain origin; cf. *bustum* funeral pyre: cf. OF. *combust*.] *Obs.* **1**. Burnt; consumed. *Chaucer.*

2. *Astrol.* So near the sun as to be obscured or overpowered by his light, as the moon or planets when not more than eight degrees and a half from the sun. *Milton.*

com-bus′ti-bil′i-ty (kŏm-bŭs′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being combustible.

com-bus′ti-ble (kŏm-bŭs′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *combustible*.] **1**. Capable of undergoing combustion; apt to catch fire; inflammable.

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter. *South.*

2. Easily kindled or excited; quick; fiery; irascible.

Arnold was a *combustible* character. *Irving.*

com-bus′ti-ble, *n.* A thing that is combustible.

All such *combustibles* as are cheap enough for common use go under the name of fuel. *Ure.*

com-bus′tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *combustio*: cf. F. *combustion*.] **1**. Act or instance of burning.

2. Specif.: *Obs.* **a** A conflagration. **b** Cremation.

3. *Chem.* **a** Any chemical process accompanied by the evolution of light and heat, commonly the union of substances with oxygen; hence, slower oxidation, as in the animal body. **b** In quantitative analysis, the entire operation of burning a measured portion of a substance to be analyzed, and collecting the products.

4. Inflammation. *Obs.*

5. Violent agitation; confusion; tumult. *Lockhart.*

There [were] great *combustions* and divisions among the heads of the university. *Mede.*

6. *Astrol.* The obscuration of a star or planet by proximity to the sun. *Obs.*

7. In the explosion of powder for ballistic purposes, the progressive burning of each grain from surface to center.

combustion chamber. *Mech.* **a** A space over, or in front of, a boiler furnace where the gases from the fire become more thoroughly mixed and burnt. **b** The clearance space in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine where the charge is compressed and ignited.

combustion furnace. *Chem.* A long, narrow, portable furnace used in the combustion method.

combustion method. *Chem.* A method for the quantitative determination of carbon, hydrogen, etc., by combustion of the substance with air, oxygen, or some solid oxidizing material, such as copper oxide, and absorption or collection of the gaseous products. It is extensively used for the analysis of organic compounds and also for the determination of carbon in iron and steel.

combustion tube. *Chem.* A tube capable of withstanding considerable heat, used in the combustion method.

com-bus′tive (kŏm-bŭs′tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to effect combustion; pertaining to, or marked by, combustion.

comb′y (kōm′ĭ), *a.* Resembling a comb in structure; favose; honeycombed.

come (kōm; kōōm), *n.* [Perh. akin to G. *keim* germ.] The radicle developed in grain, as barley, during malting; — chiefly *pl.* *Eng.*, and *Chiefly Dial.*

come (kŭm), *v. i.*; *pret.* CAME (kām); *p. p.* COME (kŭm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COM′ING (kŭm′ĭng). [ME. *cumen*, *comen*, AS. *cuman*; akin to OS. *kuman*, D. *komen*, OHG. *queman*, G. *kommen*, Icel. *koma*, Sw. *komma*, Dan. *komme*, Goth. *qiman*, L. *venire* (for *gvenire*), Gr. *βαίνειν* to go, Skr. *gam*. Cf. BASE, *n.*, CONVENE, ADVENTURE.] **1**. To move forward or hitherward; to approach; to pass, or be passing, from one station in space to another which is implied as nearer than the first; — opposed to *go*. *Come* may be used without reference to any particular place where the motion begins or ends, in which case the idea of *approach* is carried by the verb; as, the shots *came* thick and fast; or a definite place of departure or terminus or both may be implied by the context, or formally expressed, when the verb commonly takes either a preposition (as, to *come to*, *toward*, *on*, *upon*, *before*, *behind*, etc.) or an adverb (as, to *come away*, *off*, *up*, *down*, *forth*, *forward*, etc.).

When we *came* to Rome. *Acts* xxviii. 16.

Lately *come* from Italy. *Acts* xviii. 2.

2. To move toward, arrive at, or appear on, a scene of action; to move into or appear in the station of interest, whether this be partly physical or purely ideal; — usually with the sense of purpose, which is ordinarily defined by an infinitive or participle or a coördinate verb introduced by *and*; as, he *came* to see us; *come* and see us; a man *came* asking after wisdom; or by a prepositional phrase; as, to *come* to the rescue; *come* to the bar of judgment.

A Daniel *come* to judgment. *Shak.*

I did not *come* to curse thee. *Shak.*

3. To move toward or arrive at a station in a series; to approach or arrive in time, sequence, or order; as, day *comes*; to *come* of age; to *come* to the crux of the argument; after joy *comes* sadness; *coming*, now, to the next section; also, to approach in kind or quality; as, brute pain *comes* near to human.

The hour is *coming*, and now is. *John* v. 25.

4. To appear as issuing from a source or as entering into being; to appear in the course of a development; to follow, emanate, result (usually with *from*, *of*, or *into*); as, ill *comes* from ill will; he *comes* of a sturdy race; to *come* into bloom. Hence, to reach as a natural consequence; as, to *come* to blows; *come* to an understanding.

From whence *come* wars? *James* iv. 1.

Then butter does refuse to *come*. *Hudibras.*

So quick bright things *come* to confusion. *Shak.*

5. To arrive or appear as an event or condition; to happen; befall; occur; as, no harm will *come* to you; an idea *came* into his head.

All things *come* alike to all. *Eccl.* ix. 2.

Thy kingdom *come*. *Matt.* vi. 10.

Specif.: **a** To arrive or appear as by chance or unforeseen development; to get to be, or turn out to be; as, to *come* untied; *come* true.

How *come* you thus estranged? *Shak.*

b To arrive or appear as a possession; as, his wealth *comes* by inheritance; knowledge *comes*, but wisdom lingers.

6. To extend from point to point or along the denoted or understood space; as, the road *comes* down the hill; breeches *coming* to the knees.

7. To enter or assume a given condition, relation, use, or position; as, the artillery *came* into action or play; the boats *came* into collision; blue is *coming* into fashion; to *come* to a carry arms; *come* to salute.

8. To appear as entering into the field of view or falling within the range of application; as, to *come* within the terms of a treaty; beyond the Alps *comes* Italy.

9. To extend or reach in relations (esp. to a person) of interest or effect on the emotions or the intellect; as, the death of your friend *comes* very near to me; the argument *came* home forcibly.

10. To be favorably moved; to yield (cf. COME ROUND).

He will relent; he's *coming*; I perceive 't. *Shak.*

11. To advance toward maturity of development, as a colt in training when he begins to understand his work and show speed. *Cant.* *S. L. Boardman.*

12. To be seemly or becoming. *Obs.*

13. To rise or overflow; — said of a river. *Dial. Eng.*

☞ With reference to a future date the present tense is

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cabrilla (*Serranus cabrilla*). **b** A wrasse (var. of *Labrus maculatus*). *Dial. Eng.*

com′ber-ous. † CUMBROUS.

comb′flow′er (kōm′flou′ẽr), *n.* The common sunflower. *U. S.*

comb foundation. *Apiculture.* A thin plate of wax imitating the bottom of honeycomb cells.

com-bin′a-ble (kŏm-bīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **com-bin′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

combination car. A railroad car with two or more compartments for different purposes. *U. S.*

combination chuck. See 5th CHUCK, *n.*, 4.

combination crossing. = SLIP SWITCH.

combination fuse *or* **fuze**. See FUSE, *n.*

combination note. = COMBINATIONAL NOTE.

combination room. = COMMON ROOM. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*

combination suit. = UNION SUIT.

combination tone. = COMBINATIONAL TONE.

com′bi-na′tor, *n.* A combiner.

com-bin′a-to-ry (kŏm-bīn′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Combinative.

com-bind′, *v. t. & i.* [From *combine* and *bind* confused.] To combine. *Obs.*

com-bine′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

com-bin′er (kŏm-bīn′ẽr), *n.* One that combines.

comb′ings. Var. of COAMINGS.

‖ **com′ble** (kôɴ′bl'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cumulus*, heap, summit, crown.] **1**. Acme; summit. **2**. *Her.* A fillet. *Obs.*

comb′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **comb′less-ness**, *n.*

‖ **com′bo-lo′io** (kŏm′bō-lō′yō), *n.* A Mohammedan rosary, of ninety-nine beads.

com′bre. † CUMBER.

com′brouch′. Var. of COMBBROACH.

com′brous. † CUMBROUS.

comb′-shaped′, *a.* Pectinate.

com-bure′, *v. t. & i.* [L. *comburere*.] To burn up. *Obs.*

com-bu′rent (kŏm-bū′rĕnt), *a.* [L. *comburens*.] Burning; also, causing combustion. "Fire is *comburent*, wood is combustible." *Encyc. Brit.*

com-bust′ (kŏm-bŭst′), *v. t.* To burn; incinerate. *Archaic.*

com-bus′ti-bl. Combustible. *Ref. Sp.*

com-bus′ti-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

com-bus′ti-bly, *adv.* of COMBUSTIBLE.

combustion box. = COMBUSTION CHAMBER **a**.

combustion engine. An internal-combustion engine.

combustion fuse. See FUSE.

combustion spoon. *Chem.* = DEFLAGRATION SPOON.

com-bus′tious (kŏm-bŭs′chŭs), *a.* Inflammable; combustible; in combustion. *Obs.* *Shak.*

comdg. *Abbr.* Commanding.

comdt. *Abbr.* Commandant.

come. † COMB.

come (kŭm), *n.* Coming. *Obs.*

come, *n.* A guest; stranger. *Obs.*

used in a construction analogous to the former use of *was* (see BE, *Note*) for a past date; as, "Monday *come* fortnight," meaning, "a fortnight after (the next) Monday." As in the analogous case of *was*, the verb is often omitted: hence, such an expression as "Monday fortnight" might signify either a fortnight after or a fortnight before (the next) Monday. Similarly, this construction is used in denoting a future date from which is estimated a past period; as, the accident was a year ago *come* New Year's.

Come Lammas Eve at night shall she be fourteen. *Shak.*

☞ Often, esp. in poetry, the auxiliary *be*, rather than *have*, is used with *come*, giving to the participle a clearer adjectival significance, expressing state or condition, whereas *have* expresses the completion of action.

Think not that I *am come* to destroy. *Matt.* v. 17.

We *are come* off like Romans. *Shak.*

☞ *Come* in the imperative is used to excite attention, or to stimulate to motion or joint action; *come*, let us go; also, esp. when repeated, it sometimes expresses haste, or impatience, and sometimes rebuke.

Come, come, no time for lamentation now. *Milton.*

Syn. — See ARRIVE.

☞ Other phrases with *come*, esp. as a variable part, are entered under their respective nouns, adjectives, etc.

to come about. a To come to pass, as in due course; to attain fulfillment; to arrive; also, to occur or happen; to result; as, how did this misfortune *come about?* b To change; to come round. "The wind is *come about*." *Shak.* — **to c. abroad.** a To move, or be away, from one's home or country. "Am *come abroad* to see the world." *Shak.* b To become public or known. *Obs.* "Neither was anything kept secret, but that it should *come abroad*." *Mark* iv. 22. — **to c. across,** to meet or find [illegible] denly. "We *come across* more than one incidental mention of those wars." *E. A. Freeman.* "Wagner [illegible] certainly one of the strongest and most independent natures I ever *came across*." *H. R. Haweis.* — **to c. after.** a To follow. b To come to take or to obtain; as, to *come after* a book. — **to c. again,** to return. "His spirit *came* [illegible] and he revived." *Judges* xv. 19. — **to c. along,** to move (toward or in company with). "I murmured, as I *came along*." *Tennyson.* — **to c. and go,** to pass in and out or to and fro; to appear and disappear; to arrive and pass. — **to c. around,** to come round. — **to c. at.** a To re[illegible] within reach of; gain; as, to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves. b To make for in attacking; as, he *came at* [illegible] with fury. — **to c. away.** a To part or separate; to depart. b = COME ALONG. *North of Eng. & Scot.* c [illegible] or turn out. — **to c. back.** a To return to memory [illegible] To retrograde from a position in advance. — **to c. between,** to intervene in order to separate; hence, to cause estrangement. — **to c. by.** a To get possession of, or [illegible] gain; acquire. "Examine how you *came by* all you [illegible]" *Dryden.* b To pass near or by way of. c To move to one side. *Dial. Eng.* — **to c. down.** a To descend; to extend downward. b To lose or fail in estate, condition, amount, etc. c To put or pay down, as money; — usually with *with*. *Colloq.* d *Theater.* To advance toward the footlights; — so termed because stages were formerly built on an inclined plane. Opposed to *to go up*. — **to c. down on** *or* **upon,** to call to account; to reprimand severely. *Colloq.* [illegible] — **to c. forth,** to issue from a retired or concealed position. — **to c. forward,** to present one's self, as for candidacy; also, to make advances. — **to c. home.** a To come [illegible] or press closely; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. b *Naut.* To drag over the bottom as the vessel drifts or the cable is shortened; — said of an anchor. — **to c. honestly by.** a To get honestly. b To inherit, as a feature, mental trait, or peculiarity. — **to c. in.** a To enter, as a town, house, etc. "The thief *cometh in*." *Hos.* vii. 1. b To arrive; as, when my ship *comes in*. c To [illegible] official station or duties; as, when Lincoln *came in*. d To comply; yield; surrender. e To be brought into use. "Silken garments did not *come in* till late." *Arbuthnot.* f [illegible] g [illegible] or revenue. h To mature and yield a harvest, as crops; to begin to be in season. i To be confined or bring forth young. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to c. in clipping time,** to come as opportunely as one visiting a farmer during [illegible] good cheer of sheep-shearing time. *Scot.* — **to c. in for,** to receive or become in the way of. "The rest *came in for* subsidies." *Swift.* — **to c. into.** a To join with or take part in. b To agree to or comply with. c To enter upon or into possession of; to acquire, as an inheritance. — **to c. in upon,** to impress or be borne in upon. — **to c. in with.** a To meet or overtake; to fall in with. *Obs.* b To break in or interrupt with; as, *to come in with* a laugh. — **to c. near** *or* **nigh.** To approach in place, quality, etc. "Nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it." *Sir W. Temple.* — **to c. off.** a To be or become after some delay; to turn out; as, the weather *came off* very fine. b To acquit one's self; to issue (from a contest, etc.); as, he *came off* with honor. c To get free; to get away; to escape. d To desist. *Obs. or Slang.* e To be carried through; to pass off; also, to take place [illegible] happen. — **to c. on.** a [illegible]

What if I can make Cæsar better also, who is now *coming on* with wind and tide? *J. A. Froude.*

b [illegible] enter or appear; to be brought forward, as a bill in the legislature. c To come upon, as by accident. d [illegible] a [illegible] maturity, readiness, or the like. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to c. one's way** *or* **ways,** to come; to come along. *Obs. Shak.* — **to c. out.** a To pass out or issue forth, as from a country, room, company, etc., or for combat or other contest, or from [illegible] contest, competition, etc.; as, *to come out* on a [illegible] *come out* with flying colors. b To appear or [illegible]; to come into view; — with [illegible] tions to becoming visible, evident, known, [illegible] g[illegible] presented in society, on the st[illegible] w[illegible] cards, to be played. c To extend or protrude. d To come to [illegible] end (*Obs.*); also, to result; to turn out. — **to c. out with,** to give publicity to; to disclose. — **to c. over.** a To pass from one [illegible] place to another, to cross. "[illegible] ing their friends to *come over* to them." *Addison.* b To r[illegible] pass over, in distillation. c To experi[illegible] d[illegible] kind of feeling coming over one; as, *to come over* faint. d To overtake or take possession of; as, a change has come [illegible] her. e To surpass; also, to overreach. [illegible]

It takes two Spaniards . . . to *come* a Yankee *over*. *C. G. Leland.*

— **to c. round.** a To recur in regular course. b To recover, as from illness or moodiness. *Colloq.* c To change, as the w[illegible] person in his opinion.

[illegible] to the doctrine of the preestablished ha[illegible] as the only solution. *Ward.*

d [illegible] *J. H. Newman.* e To wheedle or circumvent (one) by flattery or deception. *Colloq.* — **to come short,** to be deficient; to fail of attaining. "All have sinned and *come short* of the glory of God." *Rom.* iii. 23. — **to c. to.** a *Naut.* (with the accent on *to*) To luff; to bring the ship's head nearer the wind; to anchor or stop in a certain point. b To consent or yield. *Swift.* c (with the accent on *to*) To recover, as from a swoon, passion, etc. d To arrive at; to reach; to amount to; as, the taxes *come to* a large sum. e To fall to; to be received by, as an inheritance. *Shak.* f To result in; — with *little, much, naught, the worst,* etc. — **to c. to a head.** a To suppurate, as a boil. b To mature; to culminate, as a plot. — **to c. to (an) anchor,** *Naut.*, to let go, or drop, anchor. — **to c. to blows,** to engage in combat; to fight. — **to c. together.** a To meet or assemble, as for business, worship, etc. *Acts* i. 6. b To live together as man and wife. *Matt.* i. 18. — **to c. to grief,** to meet with calamity, accident, defeat, ruin, etc., causing grief; to turn out badly. *Colloq.* — **to c. to hand,** to be received, as a letter; to be taken into possession. — **to c. to life,** to regain consciousness or animation. — **to c. to nature,** *Metal.*, to become pasty and granular; — said of iron at the conclusion of the puddling process converting it from cast iron into wrought iron. — **to c. to one's self,** to return to consciousness; to recover one's senses.

to c. to pass, to happen; occur. — **to c. to terms,** to arrive at an arrangement; also, to submit or yield. — **to c. to the front,** to attain prominence or leadership. — **to c. to the scratch.** a *Prize Fighting.* To step up to the scratch or mark made in the ring to be toed by the combatants in beginning a contest. Hence: b To meet an antagonist or a difficulty bravely. *Colloq.* — **to c. to time.** a *Prize Fighting.* To come forward to resume the contest when "time" is called. Hence: b To keep an appointment; to meet expectations. *Colloq.*

to c. true. a To happen as predicted or expected. b *Hort.* To reproduce the characters of the parent; — said of a seedling. — **to c. under,** to belong to, as an individual to a class. — **to c. up.** a To ascend; rise; — formerly often with reference to rank or position. b To come forward. c To come into use, as a fashion. d To spring; to shoot up above the earth, as a plant. e *Naut.* To come to a certain direction, esp. one as near as may be to the wind. f To be brought up; to arise, as a question. — **to c. upon.** a To befall as if descending upon. b To attack or invade. c To press one's claim upon; also, to become dependent upon; as, *to come upon* the town. d To light or chance upon; to find; as, *to come upon* hidden treasure. — **to c. up to,** to advance into proximity to, as regards position, grade, amount, value, etc.; to come forward to; to amount to; to rise to; to equal. — **to c. up with,** to overtake or reach by pursuit.

come (kŭm), *v. t.* 1. To befit or become; pertain to. *Obs.* 2. To approach toward or be near (an age); as, *coming* eight years old.

3. *Slang or Colloq.* a To act or practice; as, to *come* a dodge over him; also, to play; as, to *come* a hand at cards. b To attain or do (something); as, he cannot *come* that.

to come a cropper. See under CROPPER. — **to c. it.** a To succeed in a trick. b To come out with it; — implying to lend (something); to blab (secrets); to show (fear), etc. — **to c. (something) over,** to play or practice upon by way of hoodwinking, deceiving, or taking advantage. *Colloq.* — **to c. (one) thanks,** to tender thanks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to c. the old soldier over (one),** to impose on or take advantage of (one).

You need n't try to *come the old soldier over* me. *T. Hughes.*

— **to c. up,** *Naut.*, to slacken off gently; to ease off; as, *to come up* a tackle, etc.

come′-a-long′, *n.* A gripping device, as for stretching wire, etc., consisting of two jaws so attached to a ring that they are closed by pulling on the ring. See CLAMP, *Illust.*

come′-at′-a-ble (kŭm′ăt′*a*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being come at, or attained; accessible. *Colloq.* "Completely *come-at-able*." *Scott.* — **come′-at′-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **come′-at′-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

come′back′ (kŭm′băk′), *n.* The progeny of a cross between two breeds when bred with a pure example of one of the breeds: esp., the progeny resulting from breeding a mixed Lincoln and merino (or Leicester and merino) ewe with a pure merino ram. *Australia.*

co-me′dia (kō-mā′dyä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish regular verse drama or comedy; comedy. — **co-me′dias de ca′pa y es-pa′da** (-dyäs dā kä′pä ē ĕs-pä′thä), lit., comedies of cloak and sword: dramas of gallantry in intrigue among the higher classes, usually including an underplot for the gracioso. This is the most popular species of Spanish drama. — **co-me′dia de fi′gu-rón′** (dā fē′gōō-rōn′), lit., comedy of a fantastic; drama depicting a ridiculous and extravagant vice or character.

co-me′di-an (kō-mē′dĭ-*ă*n), *n.* [Cf. F. *comédien.*] 1. An actor in comedy; sometimes, any stage player. "The famous *comedian* Roscius." *Middleton.* 2. A writer of comedy. *Milton.*

‖ **co′mé′di-enne′** (kō′mā′dyĕn′), *n. fem.; pl.* -ENNES (-dyĕn′). [F., fem. of *comédien.*] An actress who plays comedy.

co-me′di-et′ta (kō-mē′dĭ-ĕt′*ȧ*; *It.* kō-mā′dĭ-ĕt′tä), *n.* [It.] *Drama.* A brief or slender comedy.

com′e-do (kŏm′ē-dō), **com′e-don** (-dŏn), *n.; pl.* -DONES (-dō′nēz). [L., a glutton. See COMESTIBLE.] *Med.* A small plug or mass occluding the excretory duct of a sebaceous gland, occurring frequently upon the face, esp. the nose, and consisting of retained semiliquid glandular secretion or sebum. The outer end is often dark or black, due to accumulation of dust and dirt; hence, it is often called *blackhead.*

come′down′ (kŭm′doun′), *n.* A downfall; esp., a degrading or humiliating concession or setback.

She slightly despised the condescension of his asking, and felt it to be what she called a *comedown* for a man. *S. Weir Mitchell.*

com′e-dy (kŏm′ē-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *comédie*, L. *comoedia*, fr. Gr. κωμῳδία; κῶμος a jovial festivity with music and dancing, a festal procession, an ode sung at this procession (perh. akin to κώμη village) + ἀείδειν to sing: for comedy was originally of a lyric character. See ODE.] 1. A drama of light and amusing rather than serious character and typically having a happy ending; also, the dramatic quality characteristic of comedies; the phase of drama expressing the comic or depicting scenes of amusing or cheerful nature; as, bits of *comedy* are often introduced into tragedies; Molière was a master of the *comedy* of manners. The comedy of the European stage is directly descended from that of Attica. Critics of the time of [illegible] drian discriminated in Attic comedy three divisions, since generally recognized. The Old Comedy (about 465–400 B.C.), developed out of the procession of mummers (κῶμος) in connection with the Greater Dionysia, and consisted chiefly of political and social satire, commonly directed at contemporary men and issues. Cratinus, Eupolis, and Aristophanes are representative. The Middle Comedy (400–336 B.C.) is characterized by parodies of literature and travesties of myths and philosophies. Aristophanes, Antiphanes, and Alexis are prominent. The New Comedy is devoted to portrayal of familiar life, and afforded the chief Greek model for the Roman comedy of Plautus and Terence. Menander was the most eminent writer. It was vigorous for only about a century, and with its disappearance from the stage, early in the Christian Era, Greek comedy lost most of its influence until the Renaissance, when modern drama was shaped upon classic models. See COMEDIA, COMŒDIA, MASKED COMEDY; cf. CHORUS, TRAGEDY.

Comedy presents us with the imperfections of human nature; farce entertains us with what is monstrous and chimerical. *Dryden.*

2. The theory or art of composing or of acting comedies.

3. Matter suitable for treatment in comedy; an amusing and enlivening event having a dramatic turn or suggestion; as, a *comedy* in politics.

The world is a *comedy* to those that think, a tragedy to those who feel. *Walpole.*

4. Any literary composition or series of compositions treating a theme suitable for comedy or after the manner of comedy; — chiefly a term of literary history or criticism, applied sometimes to serious works whose purpose is to portray truth or life without leaving a painful or tragic impression, esp. "The Divine Comedy" of Dante, and "The Human Comedy" (La Comédie Humaine) of Balzac.

come′ling (kŭm′lĭng), *n.* [*come* + 1st *-ling.*] A newcomer; an immigrant or a sojourner. *Dial. & Archaic.* — **come′ling,** *a.*

come′ly (kŭm′lĭ), *a.;* COME′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); COME′LI-EST. [ME. *cumlich, comlich, comeliche*, AS. *cȳmlic; cȳme* beautiful (orig. prob. tender, delicate, weak; cf. ME. *kime* weak, G. *kaum*, adv., scarcely) + *-lic*. See LIKE, *a.*] 1. Pleasing or agreeable to the sight; fair to look upon; good-looking; handsome. In the Middle Ages *comely* was applied in courtesy to persons of exalted station, or to the divinity; as, *comely* queen; *comely* Christ.

He that is *comely* when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

2. Gratifying; agreeable. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. Suitable or becoming; decent; proper. *Obs. or Archaic.*

It is good to sing praises unto our God: for it is pleasant; and praise is *comely*. *Ps.* cxlvii. 1.

Syn. — COMELY, BEAUTIFUL. COMELY, in present usage, as applied to persons, is a term of lower praise than BEAUTIFUL; as, "Sarah Drew might be rather called *comely* than *beautiful*" (*Gay*). *Comely* usually suggests a well-proportioned figure and wholesomeness of aspect; as, "Once a moorland Helen, and still *comely* as a blood horse and healthy as the hill wind" (*Stevenson*).

She was always thought *comely*; and *comeliness* . . . having not so much to lose as *beauty* had, would hold, when that would evaporate or fly off. [illegible]

co-men′ic (kō-mĕn′ĭk; -mē′nĭk), *a.* [An anagram of MECONIC.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_5H_3O_3 \cdot CO_2H$, formed by boiling meconic acid with hydrochloric acid.

come′-off′, *n.* 1. A conclusion or finish. *Obs. or R.* 2. An evasion or excuse. *Colloq.* 3. A taking place of something anticipated. *Slang.*

com′er (kŭm′ẽr), *n.* One that comes, or has come; specif., one newly arrived; an arrival.

co′mes (kō′mēz), *n.; pl.* COMITES (kŏm′ĭ-tēz). [L., lit., one who goes with another. See COUNT a nobleman.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A fellow traveler or companion; hence, one of the suite of a provincial magistrate or distinguished individual, later esp. of the emperor; — ultimately used as a title for various classes of public officials.

2. a *Medieval Hist.* A well-born attendant on the king or chief under duty of military service; later, as a title, an earl. b *pl.* The persons in an ambassador's suite.

3. Hence: a *Eccl.* An epistolary or lectionary formerly used at Mass, esp. that containing the epistles and gospels, attributed to St. Jerome. b *Music.* The answer to the theme (*dux*) in a fugue. c *Anat.* A blood vessel that accompanies a nerve. d *Astron.* The lesser star accompanying a brighter star in a binary or other system; a companion star.

co-mes′ti-ble (kō-mĕs′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *comestible*, fr. L. *comesus, comestus*, p. p. of *comedere* to eat; *com-* + *edere* to eat.] Suitable to be eaten; eatable; esculent. — *n.* A comestible thing; — usually in *pl.*

com′et (kŏm′ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [L. *cometes, cometa*, fr. Gr. κομήτης comet, prop. long-haired, fr. κομᾶν to wear long hair, fr. κόμη hair, akin to L. *coma*; cf. F. *comète*.] 1. A heavenly body generally irregular in form, often with a long nebulous train, or tail. Formerly comets were among

2 1

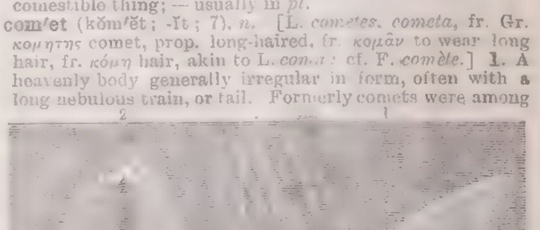

1 Donati's Comet; 2 Head of same.

com[illegible] (kŭm′bal′ . . . The guinea fowl. — so called from its cry. *Dial. Eng.*

com[illegible]**-by-chance′,** *n.* A comer by chance; a bastard. [illegible]

comed (kŭmd). Illit. or dial. p. p. o[illegible]

co-[illegible] ✝ COMMENDABLE.

co-[illegible]**ant,** *n.* [illegible] It. *commediante*.] A comedian. *Obs.*

co-me′dic (kō-mē′dĭk), **co-me′di-cal** [illegible], *a.* [L. *comicus*, fr. Gr. κωμῳδικός.] Pert. to, or of nature of, comedy. *R.*

‖ **Co′mé′die′ Fran′çaise′** (kō′mā′dē′ frän′sâz′). [F.] The Théâtre Français, the French national theater in Paris; — the official name. The *Comédie Française* dates from 1680.

‖ **Co′mé′die′ Hu′maine′, La** (lȧ kō′mā′dē′ ü′mân′). [F.] Lit., The Human Comedy; — name given by Balzac to a group of his works, left incomplete at his death, which were intended to give a complete picture of contemporary French society.

‖ **co′mé′die′ lar′mo′yante′** (lär′mwȧ′yänt′). [F.] Lit., tearful comedy: sentimental comedy, said to have been invented by Nivelle de La Chaussée.

‖ **co′mé′di-en′** (kō′mā′dyăN′), *n. masc.; pl.* -DIENS (*F.* -dyăN′). [F.] A comedian.

co-me′di-og′ra-pher (kō-mē′dĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. κωμῳδιογράφος.] = COMEDIST. *Obs. & R.*

com′e-dist, *n.* One who composes or writes comedies. *Rare.*

Come′-down′ Cas′tle. = CASTLE COME-DOWN. *Obs.*

comeliche ✝ COMELY.

comelihed. *n.* Comeliness. *Obs.*

come′li-ly (kŭm′lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of COMELY. *Rare.*

come′li-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. "*Comeliness* signifies something less forcible than beauty, less elegant than grace, and less light than prettiness." *Johnson.*

come′ly *adv.* [ME. *cumliche*, AS. *cȳmlīce.*] Comelily. *Obs.*

comen. ✝ COMMON.

comen. *v. i.* Obs. inf. & pret. pl. & dial. p. p. of COME.

comenable. Obs. corrupt. of CONVENABLE. [COVENANT.]

comenaunt. Obs. corrupt. of

comencl. ✝ COMMENCE.

comend. ✝ COMMEND.

come′-of-will′, come′-o′-will′, *n.* One that comes uninvited, as a weed or a bastard. *Scot.*

come′-out′er, *n.* One who comes out or withdraws from a religious or other organization; a radical reformer. *Colloq., U. S.*

com′er. Var. of CUMMER. *Scot.*

comerade. Obs. or dial. var. of COMRADE.

comeraunce. ✝ CUMBRANCE.

comerous. ✝ CUMBROUS.

com′es-sa′tion, *n.* [L. *comessatio, comissatio*; cf. OF. *comessacion.*] Feasting; reveling. *Obs.*

co-mes′tion (kō-mĕs′chŭn). *n.*

all peoples regarded with superstitious dread, as presaging calamity. They are now commonly regarded as erratic members of the solar system, usually of very small mass. They move in elongated orbits, some of them approaching very near to the sun and then receding to very great distances. They are invisible except in the nearer part of their orbits. Periodic comets, which return to the sun at fixed intervals, have elliptical orbits (see below); but others move in a parabola or a hyperbola, and so are expected never to return. A comet's *head* commonly consists of a bright *nucleus* surrounded by the *coma*, a luminous fog which sometimes consists in part of one or more *envelopes*. The *tail* is an extension of the coma, which grows as the comet approaches perihelion; it is nearly always directed away from the sun. Some meteors appear to be disintegrated remnants of comets (see METEOR). See also BIELA'S COMET.

A star with a lance, that *comet* ycleped is. *R. of Gloucester.*

When beggars die there are no *comets* seen;
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes. *Shak.*

TABLE OF THE PERIODIC COMETS.

NAME.	Period in years.	Greatest and least distances from sun (in terms of the earth's mean distance).	Inclination of orbit to ecliptic.	Perihelion passage.†
Barnard's (1884)	5.40	4.89 — 1.28	5° 28′	1906.2
Barnard's (1892)	6.31	5.38 — 1.43	31 40	1905.6
Biela's, 1 & 2*	6.69	6.22 — 0.879	12 22	1866.1
Brooks's	7.10	5.43 — 1.959	6 4	1903.9
Brorsen's	5.46	5.61 — 0.588	29 24	1890.2
D'Arrest's	6.69	5.77 — 1.327	15 43	1897.4
DeVico-E. Swift's	6.40	5.22 — 1.670	3 35	1901.1
Encke's	3.30	4.09 — 0.339	12 36	1905.1
Faye's	7.39	5.94 — 1.650	10 38	1903.4
Finlay's	6.56	6.04 — 0.969	3 3	1900.2
Halley's	76.08	35.22 — 0.687	162 13	1910.3
Holmes's	6.87	5.10 — 2.128	20 48	1899.3
Olbers's	72.65	33.62 — 1.199	44 34	1887.8
Pons-Brooks's	71.56	33.70 — 0.776	74 3	1884.1
Tempel's	6.54	4.90 — 2.091	10 47	1898.8
Tempel's	5.28	4.68 — 1.388	12 39	1904.8
Tempel-L. Swift's	5.68	5.21 — 1.152	5 26	1903.1
Tuttle's	13.67	10.41 — 1.019	54 29	1899.3
Winnecke's	5.83	5.55 — 0.923	17 00	1904.1
Wolf's	6.82	5.60 — 1.595	25 15	1905.3

* Orbits of the two fragments nearly identical, but with a difference of almost two days at perihelion.

† The figures in this column are for the last perihelion passage prior to 1906.5 (that is, approximately, July 1, 1906), except for Halley's comet.

2. An old game of cards, in which sequences are formed and the game is won by him who first plays all his cards.

com′et-a′ri-um (kŏm′ĕt-ā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [*comet* + *-arium.*] A machine or device for exhibiting the orbital motion of comets, esp. when near their perihelion.

com′et-a-ry (kŏm′ĕt-ā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *cométaire.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a comet.

co-meth′er (kō-mĕth′ẽr), *n.* [Prob. dial. pron. of *come hither*, used in calling cows, etc.] *Dial. or Colloq., Brit.*
1. Matter; affair.
2. Friendly communication or association.

to put the, *or* **one's, comether on,** to exercise persuasion upon; to get under one's influence; to beguile; to wheedle.

How does ut come about, sorr, that whin a man has *put the comether on* wan woman he's sure bound to put ut on another? *Kipling.*

co-met′ic (kō-mĕt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, a comet.

com′et-og′ra-pher (kŏm′ĕt-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who observes, describes, or writes about, comets.

com′et-og′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*comet* + *-graphy.*] The description of, or a treatise concerning, comets. — **com′et-o-graph′i-cal** (-tō-grăf′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

com′et-oid (kŏm′ĕt-oid), *a.* [*comet* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or connected with, a comet, either in physical appearance, or elements of the orbit, as an asteroid or a meteor.

comet seeker, comet finder. A telescope, usually of low power and short focal length, affording a wide field of view and used in searching the sky for comets.

com′fit (kŭm′fĭt), *n.* [F. *confit*, prop. a p. p., fr. *confire* to preserve, pickle, fr. L. *conficere* to prepare; *con-* + *facere* to make. See FACT; cf. CONFECT.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit, root, or seed preserved with sugar and dried; a confection.

com′fit, *v. t.;* COM′FIT-ED; COM′FIT-ING. To make into a comfit; to preserve.

com′fi-ture (kŭm′fĭ-tūr), *n.* [F. *confiture;* cf. LL. *confecturae* sweetmeats, *confectura* a preparing. See COMFIT.] A comfit or similar preparation, as of drugs. *Obs. or Archaic.*

com′fort (kŭm′fẽrt), *n.* [OF. *confort*, fr. the verb.] **1**. Strengthening aid. Specif.: **a** Assistance; relief; succor; support. *Obs.*, exc. in *Law*, as in the phrase *aid and comfort* (see TREASON). **b** Solace; consolation in trouble.

In *comfort* of her mother's fears. *Shak.*

2. State or feeling of having relief, cheer, or consolation; specif., contented enjoyment in physical well-being, free from want or anxiety; mental ease or satisfaction or material well-being; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety.

I had much joy and *comfort* in thy love. *Phil. 7 (Rev. Ver.).*

3. Satisfaction; enjoyment. *Obs.*

Comfort ne mirth there is none
To riden by the way dumb as a stone. *Chaucer.*

4. That which gives or brings comfort; variously: a person who brings aid, support, or satisfaction; as, the child becomes the *comfort* of his parents' age; something that gives mental or physical refreshment or invigoration; as, clear thought should be the *comfort* of solitude; an appurtenance or condition ministering to mental or physical ease; as, the *comforts* of home life.

5. A wadded bedquilt; a comfortable. *U. S.*

Syn. — See EASE.

com′fort (kŭm′fẽrt), *v. t.;* COM′FORT-ED; COM′FORT-ING. [F. *conforter*, fr. L. *confortare* to strengthen much; *con-* + *fortis* strong. See FORT.] **1**. To make strong; to invigorate; fortify; corroborate. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

2. To assist or help; to aid. *Obs.*, except in *Law.*

God *comfort* him in this necessity! *Shak.*

3. To impart strength and hope to; to cheer; gladden; now, usually, to relieve of mental distress; to allay the grief or trouble of; to encourage; console.

Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men. *Bacon.*
That we may be able to *comfort* them that are in any affliction. *2 Cor. i. 4 (Rev. Ver.).*

Syn. — Cheer, revive, encourage, enliven, invigorate, inspirit, refresh, animate, confirm, strengthen. — COMFORT, CONSOLE, SOLACE all presuppose a state of suffering or sorrow. COMFORT, the homelier, more intimate word, suggests relief afforded by imparting positive cheer, hope, or strength, as well as by the diminution of pain; as, "He hath sent me . . . to *comfort* all that mourn" (*Is.* lxi. 1-2); "You have an unspeakable *comfort* of your young prince" (*Shak.*); a mother *comforts* her sobbing child. CONSOLE, the more formal term, emphasizes rather the alleviation of grief or the mitigation of the sense of loss than the communication of pleasure; it frequently implies some definite source of relief; as, the presence of his friend *consoled* him, to *console* one's self by philosophic reflections; cf. *inconsolable* for her loss, the *consolations* of religion. SOLACE frequently suggests relief from weariness, despondency, loneliness, rather than from grief or pain; and the source of *solace* is more commonly things than persons; as, "When the spirit is sore fretted, even tired to sickness of the janglings and nonsense noises of the world, what a balm and *solace* it is to go and seat yourself, for a quiet half hour, . . . among the gentle Quakers!" (*Lamb*); to *solace* one's self with books. See EASE, PITY.

com′fort (kŭm′fẽrt), *v. i.* To take comfort. *Obs. & R.*

Live a little, *comfort* a little, cheer thyself a little. *Shak.*

com′fort-a-ble (kŭm′fẽr-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *confortable.*] **1**. Affording comfort; esp.: **a** Consolatory or encouraging. "Kind words and *comfortable.*" *Cowper.* **b** Serviceable; helpful. "Be *comfortable* to my mother." *Shak.* **c** Fairly adequate; sufficient, but not in excess. *Colloq.*

A *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence. *Dryden.*

2. In a state of comfort. Specif.: **a** In a state of consolation; cheerful. *Obs.*

Thy conceit is nearer death than thy powers. For my sake be *comfortable;* hold death awhile at the arm's end. *Shak.*

b In a state of content; at ease; less emphatically, free or comparatively free from pain or distress.
3. Capable of being comforted. *Obs. & R.*
4. Marked by an appearance of comfort; easy and undisturbed; — often, colloquially, implying complacency.

comfortable words, the comforting passages of Scripture (*Matt.* xi. 28; *John* iii. 16; 1 *Tim.* i. 15; 1 *John* ii. 1, 2) following the Absolution in the office of the Anglican communion; — said to have been introduced in 1548 from Archbishop Hermann of Cologne's "Consultation" (1543).

Hear what *comfortable* words our Saviour Christ saith unto all who truly turn to him. *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

com′fort-a-ble, *n.* **1**. A thing that gives comfort. *Obs.*
2. Specif.: **a** A wrister. **b** A neck scarf. **c** A stuffed or quilted cover for a bed; — called also *comforter*, *comfort.* *U. S.*

com′fort-er (kŭm′fẽr-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *conforteor.*] **1**. One that gives comfort, as aid, consolation, cheer, etc.

Let no *comforter* delight mine ear
But such a one whose wrongs do suit with mine. *Shak.*

2. Specif.: **a** [*cap.*] *Bib.* The Holy Spirit, referring to his office of comforting believers.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. *John* xiv. 26.

b A knit woolen tippet, long and narrow. **c** = COMFORTABLE, *n.*, 2 **c**. *U. S.*

com′fort-less, *a.* **1**. Having no comfort or comforts.

Comfortless through tyranny or might. *Spenser.*

2. Affording no comfort. *Rare.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Forlorn, desolate, cheerless, inconsolable, disconsolate, wretched, miserable.

— **com′fort-less-ly,** *adv.* — **com′fort-less-ness,** *n.*

com′frey (kŭm′frĭ), *n.* [OF. *confire*, prob. for F. *conferve*, L. *conferva*, fr. *confervere* to boil together, to heal, grow together; — named from its supposed healing power; cf. its other name *consolida* (cf. CONSOUND).] Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Symphytum.* A decoction of the mucilaginous root of the common comfrey (*S. officinale*) is used in cough mixtures, etc.; and the gigantic prickly comfrey (*S. asperrimum*) is cultivated as a forage plant.

com′ic (kŏm′ĭk), *a.* [L. *comicus* pertaining to comedy, Gr. κωμικός: cf. F. *comique.* See COMEDY.] **1**. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy.

I cannot for the stage a drama lay,
Tragic or *comic*, but thou writ'st the play. *B. Jonson.*

2. Causative of mirth as being humorous, witty, etc.; ludicrous; also, burlesque; funny. "*Comic* shows." *Shak.*

Too solemn for the *comic* touches in them. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See LAUGHABLE.

comic opera, a light opera usually having dialogue like comedy between the musical numbers; also, loosely, in modern use, a musical burlesque.

It [*comic opera*] consists of an intermixture of lightest and most frivolous music with spoken dialogue, and depends as much on its literary sprightliness as on its musical tunefulness for success. *Encyc. Brit.*

com′ic, *n.* **1**. A comedian. *Obs.* *Steele.*
2. *Æsthetics.* That portion of the amusing and mirth-provoking which appeals to intelligent appreciation and in respect to the means used is felt to be harmoniously fitted to its end and complete in its effect. Plato believed the essence of the comic to lie in a feeling of superiority on the part of the person amused. Aristotle and others have considered some element of contrast, error, or incongruity — as excessive predominance of cause over effect — to be the essential. Later writers have sought to explain it by association, physiological reaction from tension, etc.

com′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1**. Relating to or befitting comedy; hence, specif., trivial; low; base. *Obs.*

They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical.* *Gay.*

2. Excitive of mirth; droll; laughable.

The dog was so very *comical* that I was obliged to throw myself back upon my chair and fairly laugh it out. *Johnson.*

3. Queer or out of the way; strange. *Dial. or Colloq.*
4. Queer in temper; disagreeable; out of sorts or unwell: also, uncertain or capricious; ticklish. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Humorous, funny, droll. See LAUGHABLE.

— **com′i-cal-ly** (kŏm′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **com′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

com′i-cal′i-ty (kŏm′ĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being comical; something comical.

com′i-co- (kŏm′ĭ-kō-). Combining form from Greek κωμικός, *comic.*

com′ing (kŭm′ĭng), *p. a.* That comes; specif.: **a** Approaching; of the future, esp. the near future; next; as, the *coming* week or year.

Welcome the *coming*, speed the parting, guest. *Pope.*

b Ready to come or meet advances; complaisant; forward.

Kindness somewhat "*coming*" and forward. *Saintsbury.*

com′ing, *n.* **1**. An approaching, that which approaches, means of approach, etc.; specif.: **a** Approach; arrival. **b** Advent or manifestation; esp., the Second Advent of Christ. **c** Access. *Obs.* **d** The future. *Rare.*

coming in. a Entry; entranceway. *Obs.* **b** Entrance; beginning. "The goings out thereof, and the *comings in* thereof." *Ezek.* xliii. 11. **c** Income or revenue; — chiefly *pl.* "What are thy *comings in?*" *Shak.* — **c. out,** a social début; — often attributively; as, *coming-out* gown. *Colloq.* — **for the c. out,** on the London stock exchange, for the time of issuance (of stocks, bonds, etc.); — equiv. to *when issued* of the New York stock exchange.

com′ing, *n.* [Cf. 1st COME.] Sprouting, as of barley in malting; also, *pl.*, malt dust or comes. *Dial.*

com′i-tal (kŏm′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [See COUNT.] Of or pert. to a comes (count or earl). "*Comital* manors." *F. W. Maitland.*

com′i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *comitans*, p. pr. of *comitari* to accompany.] Accompanying. *Rare.*

com′i-tant. *n.* *Math.* An invariant or covariant.

com′i-ta′tus (-tā′tŭs), *n.* [L.] **1**. Lit., comites, or companions, collectively; a body of well-born men attached to the king or chieftain by the duty of military service; also, the status of the body so attached.
2. An (English) county, as in *posse comitatus.*

co-mi′ti-a (kō-mĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* An assembly of the people to act on matters submitted to them by duly authorized officials. These assemblies were of three kinds: **a** **Co-mi′ti-a cu′ri-a′ta** (kū′rĭ-ā′tȧ), or assembly of the curiæ, the most ancient and during the regal period the only assembly of the people. It met in the Comitium. It was convoked to elect and confer sovereignty on a king, to hear provocations (appeals), to hear announcements affecting the calendar, to act upon matters affecting rogations, wills, declarations of war, and esp. adlection (appointment or promotion of a person to a higher office without his having held a required lower office), restitution, arrogation, and detestatio sacrorum, jurisdiction over which it retained after its other functions were lost. Though the plebeians appear to have been included in the comitia curiata, they appear not to have gained the right to vote until the middle of the republican period. **b** **Co-mi′ti-a cen-tu′ri-a′ta** (sĕn-tū′rĭ-ā′tȧ), or assembly of centuries, orig. a military assembly based upon the reorganization of the army on a property basis and during the regal period having no political functions. About 241 B. C. it was reorganized on a tribal basis. It met usually in the Campus Martius, voted by centuries, and was more democratic in its organization than the comitia curiata, whose political and judicial functions it soon largely acquired, with certain powers of legislation and the right to elect the higher magistrates. After 287 B. C., however, it declined rapidly in favor of the concilium plebis (which see) and the comitia tributa. **c** **Co-mi′ti-a tri-bu′ta** (trĭ-bū′tȧ), or tribal assembly, which came into existence about 447 B. C., was composed of both patricians and plebeians, met usually in the Forum, was presided over by a magistrate, and voted by tribes. This body elected the lower magistrates, as the quæstors and curule ædiles, could legislate on any subject, and heard certain judicial cases, conducted by the curule ædile. A modified form of this assembly elected the pontifex maximus, and later (after 104 B. C.) the priests, augurs, etc. The three comitia still existed under the early empire, but their action was only formal. Their meetings were designated, according to the magistrates who were to be chosen, **co-mi′ti-a con′su-la′ri-a** (kŏn′sū-lā′rĭ-ȧ), **co-mi′ti-a præ-to′ri-a** (prē-tō′rĭ-ȧ), **co-mi′ti-a tri′bu-ni′ci-a** (trĭb′ū-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), **co-mi′ti-a quæ-sto′ri-a** (kwĕs-tō′rĭ-ȧ), etc. Stated meetings of the comitia curiata or comitia centuriata were called **co-mi′ti-a ca-la′ta** (kȧ-lā′tȧ), i. e., summoned comitia, and were for any one of several purposes: (1) To consecrate or inaugurate a priest or a king. (2) In the early period, to witness wills. (3) To hear announcements as to the calendar. (4) To grant the *detestatio sacrorum*, a ceremony or rite of uncertain character, but generally taken to have been the form of release from the clan sacra.
2. An assembly. *Rare.*
3. [*cap.*] Formerly, at Oxford University, England, the principal assemblage during the Act, corresponding to the modern Encænia.

co-mi′tial (kō-mĭsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *comitialis.*] Of or pertaining to the Roman comitia, or, formerly, various public assemblies, as the Oxford Comitia, certain 16th-century Presbyterian synods, etc. — **comitial ill** *or* **sickness,** epilepsy, the occurrence of which at the Roman comitia was an ill omen that broke up the assembly.

Co-mi′ti-um (kō-mĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [L.; *com-* + *ire, itum*, to go.] In ancient Rome, the place at the foot of the Capitol, between the Rostra and the Senate House, where the comitia and law courts convened.

In the early days of Rome the *Comitium* was the center of civil and political business, while the Forum was used simply as a market place. *R. Lanciani.*

‖ **co′mi-ti′va** (kō′mē-tē′vä), *n.* [It.] A body of followers; — applied to the lawless or brigand bands in Italy and Sicily.

com′i-ty (kŏm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *comitas*, fr. *comis* courteous, kind.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy as between equals; friendly civility.

Syn. — Civility, good breeding, courtesy, good will.

comity of nations *or* **states,** *or* ‖ **co′mi-tas gen′ti-um** (kŏm′ĭ-tăs jĕn′shĭ-ŭm) [L.], *Law*, the courtesy by which nations recognize, and give effect within their own territory to, the institutions or laws of another nation. Also, sometimes

[L. *comestio.*] Eating; devouring, as by fire. *Obs.*

comet aster. One of a race of garden asters of compact growth, having large heads of flowers with flat reflexed outer rays.

comet finder. = COMET SEEKER.

co-met′i-cal, *a.* Cometic.

com′et-ol′o-gy (kŏm′ĕt-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* See -LOGY; COMET.

comeve. † COMMOVE.

comewne. † COMMUNE.

com′ferd. Obs. pret. of COMFORT.

comferie. † COMFREY.

com′fort-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

com′fort-a-bly, *adv.* of COMFORTABLE.

com′fort-a-tive (kŭm′fẽr-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *confortatif.*] Reviving; cheering. *Obs.* — *n.* A medicine to revive or strengthen; a cordial. *Obs.*

com′fort-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

com′for-tier′ (kŭm′fẽr-tēr′), *n.* [See COMFORT.] A brazier for small coals to light pipes with.

com′fort-ing-ly, *adv.* of *comforting*, p. pr.

com′for-tive, *a. & n.* Comfortative. *Obs.*

com′fort-ment. *n.* See -MENT.

com′for-tress (kŭm′fẽr-trĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *conforteresse.*] Fem. of COMFORTER. *Rare.*

com′fy (kŭm′fĭ), *a.* Comfortable. *Colloq.*

com′ic-ar, *n.* A writer of comedies. *Obs.*

com′i-co (kŏm′ĭ-kō), *n.* The catalufa (*Priacanthus arenatus*). *Porto Rico.*

com′ic-ry (kŏm′ĭk-rĭ), *n.* Comic action or conduct. *Rare.*

co-mif′er-ous (kō-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coma* hair + *-ferous.*] Tufted.

comin. † CUMIN, COMMON.

com′ing. † COAMING.

co-min′gle (kō-mĭŋ′g'l). = COMMINGLE.

co-min′gling (kō-mĭŋ′glĭng), [*p. a.* See CO-, 2.

co-mi′no (kō-mē′nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp. *camino.*] A path or trail; also, a journey. *Southwestern U. S.*

‖ **co′mique′** (kō′mēk′), *n.* [F.] **1**. An actor in comic parts; one who sings comic songs. **2**. A comic character or rôle.

‖ **co′mi-tas in′ter gen′tes** (kŏm′ĭ-tăs ĭn′tẽr jĕn′tēz). [L.] Comity between nations.

‖ **Co′mi-tat′** (kō′mē-tät′), *n.* [G.] **a** = COMITATUS. **b** A civil division in Hungary.

com′i-tate (kŏm′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *comitatus*, p. p. of *comitare.*] To accompany. *Obs. or R.*

com′i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing accompaniment. *Rare.*

‖ **co′mi′té′** (kō′mē′tā′), *n.* [F.] A party, as of intimate friends.

com′i-tes. *n., pl.* of COMES.

com′i-trag′e-dy (kŏm′ĭ-trăj′ē-dĭ), *n.* Tragedy having a comedy element.

comittie. † COMMITTEE.

com′lich. † COMELY.

comlihede. † COMELIHED.

com′ling. † COMELING.

com′ly. † COMELY.

comm-. For various forms in *comm-*, see those in COM-.

comm. *Abbr.* Commander; commentary; commerce; commonwealth.

(perhaps by confusion with *comes*), the group of nations practicing such courtesy.

The "*comity*" [of nations] which often determines a controversy in private law in accordance with rules borrowed from a foreign system has no place in the trial of crimes. *T. E. Holland.*

com′ma (kŏm′*ȧ*), *n.; pl.* E. COMMAS (-*ȧ*z), *older* COMMAES (-*ȧ*z), L. COMMATA (-*ȧ*-t*ȧ*). [L. *comma* part of a sentence, comma, Gr. *κόμμα* clause, fr. *κόπτειν* to cut off. Cf. CAPON.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Gram. & Pros.* **a** A short phrase or word group less than a colon; a fragment of a few words or feet. **b** Either part of a dactylic hexameter as divided by the cæsura; also, the cæsura itself.
2. *Rhet.* A clause or short division of a composition. *Obs.*
3. *Punctuation.* A point [now ,] used to mark the smallest structural divisions of a sentence. In present usage it primarily makes clear the grammatical grouping, rather than indicates rhetorical pauses, and is generally employed: (1) To set off words, phrases, and clauses that are independent, parenthetical, or appositional; as, "Hail, Cæsar!" "Practice, however, perfected his skill." "And he, their prince, shall rank among my peers." (2) To indicate omitted words; as, "Mishap might divide them; mistrust, never." Hence in dates and addresses, etc., as, "Monday, May 1, 1905." (3) To separate words and phrases of like construction used in a series; as, "the virtues of faith, hope, and charity." (4) To mark off phrases and clauses of a complex or compound sentence, when long; when suffering change of subject; when themselves used as the subject; or when slightly parenthetical, as conditional or relative (not restrictive) clauses often are. — "He said, 'Use it before a short, direct quotation.'" "To follow without question any dogmatic rule, is risky in practice." "Clearness of structure to the eye, which the comma is used to insure, may often be sufficient in these cases with the comma left out." But — "That clearness which the comma," etc.

☞ The comma is used also to separate figures and symbols, as in mathematics, chemical formulæ, etc. See also QUOTATION MARK.

4. Hence, fig., a slight separation or pause. "And stand a *comma* 'tween their amities." *Shak.*
5. *Music.* A minute interval or difference in pitch; as: **a** The ‖ **com′ma syn′to-num** (sĭn′tō-nŭm), or that between two tones respectively four perfect fifths, and two octaves and a major third, from a given tone; — represented by the ratio of their vibration numbers, or 81 : 80. **b** The ‖ **com′ma di-to′ni-cum** (dī-tŏn′ĭ-kŭm), or that between two tones respectively twelve perfect fifths and seven octaves from a given tone, represented by the ratio of 531,441 : 524,288; — also called the *Pythagorean comma.*

com′ma, *v. t.;* COM′MAED (-*ȧ*d); COM′MA-ING. To punctuate with commas.

comma bacillus. *Bacteriol.* A bacterial microörganism (*Microspira comma*) causing Asiatic cholera; — also called *cholera bacillus* and *cholera vibrio.* See MICROSPIRA.

Comma Bacillus. × 1000.

comma butterfly. **a** A common North American anglewing butterfly (*Grapta comma*) having a silvery comma-shaped mark on the under side of the hind wings. Its larva feeds

Comma Butterfly (*Grapta comma*). *a* Imago, *r* Wing reversed (⅔); *b* Pupa, nat. size.

on the nettles. **b** Any of certain related species, as the gray comma (*G. progne*) and green comma (*Grapta faunus*).

com-mand′ (kŏ-månd′), *v. t.;* COM-MAND′ED; COM-MAND′ING. [ME. *comaunden, commanden,* OF. *comander,* F. *commander,* fr. L. *com-* + *mandare* to commit to, to command. Cf. COMMEND, MANDATE.] **1.** To direct authoritatively; to bid; order; charge; enjoin.

We are *commanded* to forgive our enemies, but you never read that we are *commanded* to forgive our friends. *Bacon.*

Command these elements to silence. *Shak.*

2. To have at command or have command over. Specif.: **a** To have control of; to rule or dominate; to sway; as, the navy of Great Britain *commands* the seas: — in Middle English, with *to.* **b** To have at bidding or at disposal.

Such aid as I can spare you shall *command.* *Shak.*

c To elicit or secure authoritatively as (one's) right or due; as, the best goods *command* the best price.

'T is not in mortals to *command* success. *Addison.*

d To be the commander of; to lead.

Monmouth *commanded* the English auxiliaries. *Macaulay.*

e To dominate in situation, as by height; also, to overlook.

Bridges *commanded* by a fortified house. *Motley.*

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden. *Addison.*

f To cover (with one's firearm), as game. *Obs. or R.* **g** *Arch.* To contain or constitute the chief or only passage to (a room or suite); — said of a room or a passageway. **h** *Whist.* To hold the higher or controlling cards of (a suit).
3. To summon or cause to come; also, to dispatch or send (away); — with an adverb of place or preposition indicative of motion.

I will *command* my blessing upon you. *Lev.* xxv. 21.

4. To give order for, or ask to be given; require; — sometimes with *of* or *from.* *Obs.*

Choose your own company and *command* what cost
Your heart has mind to. *Shak.*

5. To bring or hold (one's feelings, impulses, etc.) under control; to master or control (one's self).
6. = COMMEND. *Obs.*

Syn. — Bid, dictate, charge, require, prescribe. — COMMAND, ORDER, ENJOIN, DIRECT, INSTRUCT. COMMAND and ORDER agree in stressing the idea of authority, *command* implying its more formal and official, *order,* its more peremptory, sometimes even arbitrary, exercise; as, a king, a military officer, the captain of a ship, *commands;* a landowner *orders* a trespasser off his premises; one is apt to resent being *ordered,* except by those who have a right to *command.* But *order* is used of a physician's directions with no such connotation; as, the doctor *ordered* outdoor exercise; cf., also, *orders* to a tradesman. ENJOIN, DIRECT, and INSTRUCT are all less imperative than *command* or *order.* *Enjoin* adds to the idea of authority the implication of pressing admonition; *direct* and *instruct* (see INSTRUCTION) suggest rather business, official, or diplomatic relations, *direct* being perhaps the more mandatory, *instruct* the more formal, of the two; as, a parent *enjoins* obedience, the church *enjoins* certain duties; a superior in office *directs* his subordinates to perform a given task; a judge *instructs* a jury, a political convention *instructs* its delegates. See MANDATE, GOVERN, CHIEF.

com-mand′ (kŏ-månd′), *v. i.* **1.** To have or to exercise direct authority; to govern; sway; influence; to give an order or orders; also, to be commander; as, to *command* at a siege.

For the king had so *commanded.* *Esth.* iii. 2.

2. To dominate or overlook, as from a superior position.

Far and wide his eye *commands.* *Milton.*

com-mand′, *n.* [Cf. F. *commande.*] **1.** Act of commanding; bidding.
2. A thing commanded. Specif.: **a** An order given; a mandate; a commandment.

Awaiting what *command* their mighty chief
Had to impose. *Milton.*

b A military or naval force, as a body of troops, under a commander. **c** A position or district in which one commands, as a military post. **d** A military order, as *halt, ready, load,* etc.; — called also *word of command.*
3. Faculty or power of commanding. Specif.: **a** Authority or power to command conferred by official position, esp. by military or naval rank.

Your power and your *command* is taken off,
And Cassio rules in Cyprus. *Shak.*

b Power to dominate, command, or overlook by means of position; also, scope of vision; survey.

The steepy stand
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command.* *Dryden.*

c Control; mastery; as, to have *command* over one's temper or voice; also, facility of employment; as, *command* of language.

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers. *Dryden.*

d *Fort.* Height above the ground or the level commanded.
e *Whist.* Possession of the highest card or cards (of a suit); as, the dealer had the *command* of clubs.
4. Coercion; exercise of authority.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. *Locke.*

Syn. — Control, sway, power, authority, rule, direction, dominion, domination, sovereignty; mandate, order, injunction, charge, behest.

at command, ready to be commanded, or available for service; at one's service.

com′man-dant′ (kŏm′*ȧ*n-dănt′), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *commander.*] A commander; the commanding officer of a place, or of a body of men; as, the *commandant* of the United States Marine Corps or of a navy yard; — often, as part of a title, indicating actual command at the time. The commandant of the United States Marine Corps has the rank of a brigadier general.

com′man-deer′ (-dēr′), *v. t.;* COM′MAN-DEERED′ (-dērd′); COM′MAN-DEER′ING. [D. *kommandeeren* to command, in South Africa to commandeer, fr. F. *commander* to command. See COMMAND.] **1.** *Mil.* To compel to perform military service; to seize for military purposes; — orig. used of the Boers.
2. To take arbitrary or forcible possession of. *Colloq.*

com′man-deer′, *v. i.* To commandeer men or goods.

com-mand′er (kŏ-mån′dẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *commandeur.* Cf. COMMODORE, COMMENDER.] **1.** One who commands, or has control, mastery, or authority; hence, a chief or leader.

A leader and *commander* to the people. *Is.* lv. 4.

2. Specif.: **a** *Navy.* An officer who ranks next below a captain, — ranking with a lieutenant colonel in the army. In the United States navy the insignia of his rank on epaulets and shoulder straps are a silver foul anchor in the center with a silver oak leaf at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **b** The chief officer of an army or of any division of it. **c** In medieval religious (esp. military) orders, the administrator or chief officer of a commandery; hence, in certain secret orders, a similar officer; also, in certain orders of knighthood, the French Legion of Honor, etc., a member of one of the higher grades or divisions, usually second or third.
3. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, in sail lofts, etc.
4. *Fort.* = CAVALIER. *Obs.*
5. *Basketwork.* An iron tool consisting of two rings joined by a straight shank and used for straightening thick bent sticks. *P. N. Hasluck.*

Syn. — See CHIEF.

commander in chief; *pl.* COMMANDERS IN CHIEF. A military or naval officer holding supreme command of the forces of a nation or state. In the United States the President is *commander in chief* of the army and navy; but the title is often applied to the general officer of highest rank in the army. In the British army the title accompanies the highest staff appointment, usually held by governors of colonies, the general commanding all the forces in India, or one commanding an expeditionary force. In the British and United States navies the title is applied to the senior flag officer commanding a fleet or detached squadron or within the limits of a port or station.

com-mand′er-y (kŏ-mån′dẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [... *commanderie.*] **1.** The office or rank of a commander; — now only of orders of knighthood.
2. The jurisdiction of a commander. Specif.: **a** A district or a manor, with lands and tenements appertaining thereto, under the control of a commander of an order of knights; a preceptory; hence, later, a pension or benefice attached to a commandership of an order of knighthood; — also applied to a conventual priory of a religious order. **b** An assembly or lodge in certain secret orders, as of the Knights Templars (so called) among the Freemasons. *U. S.* **c** A district under the administration of a military commander or governor. *Rare.* *Brougham.*
3. The cell, or house, of a medieval commandery.

com-mand′ing, *p. a.* That commands or has the air of command; as, a *commanding* officer; a *commanding* look or presence; a *commanding* position. Specif.: *Astrol.* Exercising command, or possessing control; — said of signs.

Syn. — Authoritative, imperative, imperious.

— **com-mand′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **com-mand′ing-ness**, *n.*

‖ **com′man′dite′** (kŏ′mäɴ′dēt′), *n.,* or, *more fully,* **so′cié′té′ en com′man′dite′** (sō′syā′tā′ äɴ). [F.] In the Civil Law systems, a form of partnership in which there are one or more silent partners who contribute funds but are liable (originally) only for the capital invested, or (later) according to a registered scheme of liability. This form of partnership is recognized under the law of Louisiana.

com-mand′ment (kŏ-månd′mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *comandement,* F. *commandement.*] Act of commanding, power of command, or what is commanded; specif., *Bib.,* one of the Ten Commandments; also, a table or tables of these.

And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment.* *Shak.*

A new *commandment* I give unto you, That ye love one another. *John* xiii. 34.

commandments of the Church, *R. C. Ch.,* rules imposed on members, numbering usually five or six in various catechisms, and prescribing chiefly: (1) Observance of Sundays, holidays of obligation, days of fasting and abstinence, yearly confession and reception of the sacrament. (2) Contribution to the support of pastors. (3) Omission of the "solemnities" of marriage at forbidden times and abstinence from marriage within certain degrees of kindred.

com-man′do (kŏ-mån′dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS, -DOES (-dōz). [D. See COMMAND, *v. t.*] In South Africa, a military body or command; also, sometimes, an expedition or raid.

com-mat′ic (kŏ-măt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *commaticus,* Gr. *κομματικός.* See COMMA.] **1.** Having short clauses or sentences; brief; concise.
2. *Music.* Of or pert. to a comma. — **commatic temperament**, a method of tuning keyboard instruments which is based upon a use of commas in determining the intervals.

com-meas′ure (kŏ-mĕzh′ūr), *v. t.* To be commensurate with; to equal. *Tennyson.*

Com′me-li′na (kŏm′ē-lī′n*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Kaspar *Commelin,* Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of monocotyledonous plants, typifying the family Commelinaceæ, of branching or creeping habit, mostly with bright blue ephemeral flowers in small cymes subtended by large hook-shaped bracts forming a spathe. *C. cœlestis* of Mexico is cultivated as a garden plant. This and *C. tuberosa* have edible rhizomes, and the petals yield a blue dye. Several species are common in eastern North America. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Com-mel′i-na′ce-æ (kŏ-mĕl′ĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous herbs, the spiderwort family, having perfect flowers subtended by spathaceous bracts. It embraces about 25 genera, including *Commelina, Tradescantia,* and *Zebrina.* Several of these are ornamental in cultivation. — **com-mel′i-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

com-mem′o-ra-ble (kŏ-mĕm′ō-r*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *commemorabilis.*] Worthy to be commemorated.

com-mem′o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* COM-MEM′O-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); COM-MEM′O-RAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *commemoratus,* p. p. of *commemorare* to remember; *com-* + *memorare* to mention, fr. *memor* mindful. See MEMORY.] To call to remembrance or serve as a memorial of; — now chiefly in eulogy or honor; as, to *commemorate* the sufferings and dying love of our Savior by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Column Vendôme *commemorates* Napoleon's victories in the campaign of Austerlitz. "*Commemorating* worthies lost." *Cowper.*

Syn. — See CELEBRATE.

com-mem′o-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *commemoratio.*] Act of commemorating; also, that which commemorates, as an observance or celebration. Specif.: **a** *Eccl.* A service, form of prayer, or mention by name in prayer, to commemorate a saint or sacred event; also, a passage as used for this purpose in the celebration of a greater feast.

The common *commemorations* consist of antiphons, versicles, and prayers relating to the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Peter, and St. Paul, the patron or title of the church, and peace. *Cath. Dict.*

b *Oxford Univ.* The Encænia; strictly, the celebration, with the delivery of the Latin oration, in memory of the founders and benefactors of the university.

com-mem′o-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or intended to commemorate. — **com-mem′o-ra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **com-mem′o-ra-tive-ness**, *n.*

com-mence′ (kŏ-mĕns′), *v. i.;* COM-MENCED′ (-mĕnst′); COM-MENC′ING (-mĕn′sĭng). [F. *commencer,* OF. *comencier,* fr. L. *com-* + *initiare* to begin. See INITIATE.] **1.** To have or make a beginning; to originate; start; begin.

Here the anthem doth *commence.* *Shak.*

2. To begin to be, or to act as. *Archaic.*

We *commence* judges ourselves. *Coleridge.*

3. To take a degree at a university; also, formerly, to admit candidates to a degree. *Eng.*

I question whether the formality of *commencing* was used in that age. *Fuller.*

com-mac′er-ate, *v. t.* [L. *commaceratus,* p. p. of *commacerare,* to macerate.] To make lean; harass. *Obs.*

com-mac′u-late (kŏ-măk′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *commaculatus,* p. p. of *commaculare.*] To spot or stain; defile. *Obs.* — **com-mac′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n. Obs.* — **com-mac′u-late**, *a. Obs.*

‖ **comma ditonicum**. See COMMA, *n.,* 5.

com′ma-dore. † COMMODORE.

com-mand′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

com-mand′a-to-ry, *a.* Mandatory. *Obs.*

com-mand′ed, *p. p.* of COMMAND. — **com-mand′ed-ness**, *n.*

Commander of the Faithful. A title of caliphs, Ottoman sultans, and other Mohammedan rulers, as being spiritual heads of Islam; — said to have been first given to Abu-Bekr.

com-mand′er-ship, *n.* See [-SHIP.]

‖ **com′man′dez′ à vos′ va′lets′** (kŏ′mäɴ′dĕ′-zȧ vō′ vȧ′lĕ′). [F.] Command your servants (not others).

‖ **com′man′di′taire′** (kŏ′mäɴ′dē′tar′), *n.* [F.] *French Law.* A silent partner in a commandite.

com-mand′less, *a.* See -LESS. *R.*

com-man′dress, *n., fem.* of COMMANDER.

com-mand′ry. Var. of COMMANDERY.

com′mark′, *n.* [Sp. *comarca,* or LL. *commarca, commarcha;* *com-* + *marca, marcha,* boundary. See MARCH a confine.] Frontier; march. *Obs.*

com′mas-sa′tion (kŏm′*ȧ*-sā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *commassare* to bring together in a mass.] A method, followed in some European countries, of redistributing lands that are held by different owners in excessively separated parcels, so that the land of each owner shall be in fewer parcels or areas. In several countries a majority of local landowners may force such a redistribution.

com-mas′see (kŏ-mås′ē), *n.* An old base silver coin still current in Arabia at from 40 to 80 to the dollar.

‖ **comma syntonum**. See COMMA, *n.,* 5.

com′ma-ta, *n., L. & Gr. pl.* of COMMA.

com′ma-te′ri-al, *a.* Consisting of the same material. *Obs.* — **com′ma-te′ri-al′i-ty**, *n. Obs.*

com-mat′i-on (kŏ-măt′ĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* COMMATIA (-ĭ-*ȧ*). [Gr. *κομμάτιον,* dim. of *κόμμα* comma, 1.] *Gr. Drama.* A brief lyrical dialogue, or, in comedy, a rhythmical phrase of apostrophe prefacing the parabasis.

com′ma-tism (kŏm′*ȧ*-tĭz'm), *n.* Commatic character. *Rare.*

com-maund′. † COMMAND, COMMEND.

comme. † COMB, COME.

com-meas′ur-a-ble (kŏ-mĕzh′ūr-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. COMMENSURABLE.] Commensurate.

com′me-a′tion (kŏm′ē-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *commeatus,* p. p. of *commeare* to pass to and fro.] *Theol.* Circumincession. *Rare.*

com-med′dle, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

‖ **comme′ il′ faut′** (kō′-mēl′ fō′; kō′-mē′ fō′). [F.] As it should be; proper; in good form.

com-mem′o-ra′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to commemoration.

com-mem′o-ra′tor, *n.* [L.] One who commemorates.

com-mem′o-ra-to-ry (kŏ-mĕm′ō-r*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Commemorative.

com-mem′o-rize, *v. t.* To commemorate. *Obs. or R.*

com′men. † COMMON.

com′men. Obs. p. p. of COME.

D E F G H I J K L M

com-mence′ (kŏ-mĕns′), *v. t.* To enter upon; to begin; to perform the first act of; as, to *commence* a lawsuit.
Many a wooer doth *commence* his suit. *Shak.*
Syn. — See BEGIN.
com-mence′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *commencement.*] **1.** Act, fact, or time, of commencing.
The time of Henry VII. . . . nearly coincides with the *commencement* of what is termed "modern history." *Hallam.*
2. Specif.: **a** The day when, or the ceremonies at which, degrees are conferred by colleges and universities, upon students and others; — also applied to the graduating exercises of academies and schools. **b** *Pleading.* A part of the declaration. See DECLARATION.
com-mend′ (kŏ-mĕnd′), *v. t.;* COM-MEND′ED; COM-MEND′ING. [L. *commendare; com-* + *mandare* to intrust, enjoin, command. Cf. COMMAND, MANDATE.] **1.** To commit, intrust, or give in charge for care or preservation.
Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit. *Luke* xxiii. 46.
2. To recommend as worthy of confidence or regard; to present as worthy of notice or favorable attention.
Among the objects of knowledge, two especially *commend* themselves to our contemplation. *Sir M. Hale.*
I *commend* unto you Phebe our sister. *Rom.* xvi. 1.
3. To mention with approbation; to praise; as, to *commend* a person or an act.
Historians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryden.*
4. To mention by way of courtesy, implying remembrance and good will. *Archaic.*
Commend me to my brother. *Shak.*
5. To set off advantageously; to grace; adorn. *Obs.*
6. **a** *Eccl.* To bestow in commendam. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Feudalism.* To commit or place as vassal under the protection of a lord; — used reflexively or of land.
com-mend′, *v. i.* **1.** To express approval or give praise.
2. **a** *Eccl.* To bestow a benefice, cathedral church, or the like, in commendam. **b** *Feudal Law.* To subject one's self to another as lord; to commend one's self or land.
com-mend′, *n.* **1.** Commendation; praise. *Obs.*
Speak in just *commend.* *Shak.*
2. A compliment; a greeting. *Obs.*
Hearty *commends* and much endeared love to you. *Howell.*
3. **a** *Eccl.* = COMMENDAM. **b** *Feudal Law.* A commended estate, or the feudal relation established by commendation. **c** *Sp. Hist.* An estate of encomienda.
com-mend′a-ble (kŏ-mĕn′dȧ-b'l; *formerly accented* com′mend-a-ble, *as by Shakespeare*), *a.* & *n.* [L. *commendabilis:* cf. OF. *comandable, comendable.*] Worthy of being commended or praised; laudable; praiseworthy. — **com-mend′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-mend′a-bly**, *adv.*
com-men′dam (kŏ-mĕn′dăm), *n.* [LL. *dare in commendam* to give into trust.] *Eccl.* **a** The custody or holding of a benefice by a cleric, or sometimes a layman, to whom it has been commended, or given in charge, until a proper pastor should be provided, or perpetually; also, the enjoyment of the revenues so received. A living so held was said to be held *in commendam.* The practice was abolished in England in 1836 by 667 Wm. IV., c. 77, s. 18. **b** The benefice so held.
com-mend′a-ta-ry (kŏ-mĕn′dȧ-tâ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *commendataire,* LL. *commendatarius.*] **1.** A commendator.
2. One into whose charge a person has been put.
com′men-da′tion (kŏm′ĕn-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *commendatio:* cf. OF. *commandation, commendation.*] **1.** Act of commending; also, that which commends or is the ground of commending.
Need we . . . epistles of *commendation*? 2 *Cor.* iii. 1.
Good nature is the most godlike *commendation* of man. *Dryden.*
2. *Eccl.* An office commending to God the souls of the dead or dying.
3. Chiefly *pl.* A message of affection or respect; compliments; greeting. *Archaic.*
Hark you, Margaret:
No princely *commendations* to my king? *Shak.*
4. *Feudalism.* Act of placing as a vassal under the protection of a lord; vassalage.
Commendation seems to put before us the slightest bond that there can be between lord and man. *F. W. Maitland.*
Commendation, on the other hand, at first at any rate, had no necessary connection with land. Its predominant feature was a personal relationship which was rather that of master and man than that of landlord and tenant. *Woodrow Wilson.*
5. *Eccl.* Act of giving benefices in commendam: also, the condition of a commendam.
commendation of the soul, in the Roman ritual, a form of prayer for the dying. See COMMENDATION, 2.
com′men-da′tor (kŏm′ĕn-dā′tẽr), *n.* [LL.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who holds a benefice in commendam.
2. *Medieval Law.* The trustee in a commenda.
3. *Sp. Hist.* One holding an estate of encomienda.
com-mend′a-to-ry (kŏ-mĕn′dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *commendatorius.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or serving for, commendation. "*Commendatory* verses." *Pope.*
2. Holding a benefice in commendam; as, a *commendatory* bishop; also, held in commendam, as an abbey.
commendatory letter *or* **epistle**, *Eccl.*, a letter of credence given by a bishop to a traveling member of his diocese. — **c. prayer**, *Book of Common Prayer*, a prayer commending one dying to the mercy of God.
com-mend′a-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Obs. or R.* **1.** A commendation; eulogy. "*Commendatories* to our affection." *Sharp.*
2. A commandery; also, a knight commander.
3. *Eccl.* **a** A commendator. *Obs.* **b** = COMMENDAM **a**.
com-men′sal (kŏ-mĕn′săl), *n.* [LL. *commensalis;* L. *com-* + *mensa* table: cf. F. *commensal.* Cf. MENSAL.] **1.** One who eats at the same table.
2. *Biol.* An organism, not truly parasitic, which lives in, with, or on, another, partaking usually of the same food. Both species may be benefited by the association.

com-men′sal (kŏ-mĕn′săl), *a.* Having the character of a commensal; also, pertaining to or designating those who habitually eat together; as, a *commensal* family. — **com-men′sal-ly**, *adv.*
com-men′sal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Commensal state or condition.

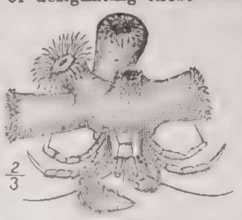

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Commensals. Polyps of *Epizoanthus americanus* growing on shell inhabited by a Hermit Crab (*Eupagurus pubescens*).

com-men′su-ra-ble (kŏ-mĕn′shŏŏ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *commensurabilis; com* + *mensurabilis* measurable. Cf. COMMENSURATE.] **1.** Having a common measure; capable of being exactly measured by the same number, quantity, or measure.
2. Proportionable; suitably proportioned.
3. Measurable. *Obs. or R.*
— **com-men′su-ra-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **com-men′su-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-men′su-ra-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
commensurable in power, having commensurable squares. — **c. numbers** *or* **quantities**, *Math.*, those exactly expressible through some common unit; thus a foot and a yard are *commensurable*, one being 12 inches, the other 36 inches.
com-men′su-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *commensuratus* equal. Cf. MENSURATION, MEASURE.] **1.** Equal in measure or extent; also, proportionate; corresponding; — often followed by *with* or *to;* as, an income *commensurate* with one's needs.
2. Commensurable; reducible to a common measure.
Syn. — See PROPORTIONAL.
— **com-men′su-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **com-men′su-rate-ness**, *n.*
com-men′su-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.;* COM-MEN′SU-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); COM-MEN′SU-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). To make, or to be, commensurate.
com-men′su-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *commensuration.*] A commensurating, or state of being commensurate.
All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*
com′ment (kŏm′ĕnt; kŏ-mĕnt′; 277), *v. i.;* COM′MENT-ED; COM′MENT-ING. [F. *commenter*, or LL. *commentare*, fr. L. *commentari* to meditate upon, explain, v. intens. of *comminisci, commentus*, to reflect upon, invent; *com-* + the root of *meminisse* to remember, *mens* mind. See MIND.] To make comments; — often followed by *on* or *upon.*
Critics . . . proceed to *comment* on him. *Dryden.*
I must translate and *comment* *Pope.*
com′ment, *v. t.* To comment on, or furnish with comments. *Archaic.* *Fuller.*
com′ment (kŏm′ĕnt), *n.* [OF. *comment.*] **1.** A commentary or expository treatise. *Obs.*
2. A note or observation intended to explain, illustrate, or criticize the meaning of a writing, book, etc.; explanation; annotation; exposition; also, a body of such matter.
All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their *comments.* *Prior.*
3. A remark or criticism; gossip; discourse; talk.
Syn. — See REMARK.
com′men-ta′ri-al (kŏm′ĕn-tā′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, commentaries.
com′men-ta-ry (kŏm′ĕn-tâ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *commentarius, commentarium*, notebook, commentary: cf. F. *commentaire.* See COMMENT, *v. i.*] A series of comments or memoranda.
This letter . . . was published by him with a severe *commentary.* *Hallam.*
Specif.: **a** A brief account of transactions or events written hastily, as if for a memorandum; — usually in *pl.;* as, Cæsar's *Commentaries* on the Gallic War. **b** A book of explanations or expositions on the whole or a part of the Scriptures or of some other work. **c** A thing serving for exposition or illustration; a remark or comment.
com′men-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *commentatus*, p. p. of *commentari* to meditate.] To write comments or notes upon; to make comment. *Rare.*
Commentate upon it, and return it enriched. *Lamb.*
com′men-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L *commentatio* meditation, treatise.] *Rare.* **1.** Act or process of commentating; annotation. "The spirit of *commentation.*" *Whewell.*
2. Result of commenting; a comment or commentary.
com′men-ta′tor (kŏm′ĕn-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *commentateur.*] One who writes a commentary or comments; annotator. — **com-men′ta-to′ri-al** (kŏ-mĕn′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.*
com-merce′ (kŏ-mûrs′), *v. i.;* COM-MERCED′ (-mûrst′); COM-MERC′ING (-mûr′sĭng). [Cf. F. *commercer*, LL. *commerciare.*] **1.** To carry on trade or commerce; to traffic. *Obs.*
Beware you *commerce* not with bankrupts. *B. Jonson.*
2. To hold personal intercourse; to commune. *Milton.*
Commercing with himself. *Tennyson.*
Musicians . . . taught the souls of the people in angelic harmonies to *commerce* with heaven. *Prof. Wilson.*
The commerce of words, consciously or not, becomes secondary to the *commercing* of eyes. *Stevenson.*
com′merce (kŏm′ẽrs; *originally, and until the early 18th c., accented* com-merce′), *n.* [F. *commerce*, L. *commercium; com-* + *merx, mercis*, merchandise. See MERCHANT.] **1.** Business intercourse; esp., the exchange or buying and selling of commodities, and particularly, the exchange of merchandise on a large scale between different places or communities; extended trade or traffic. The earlier word used was *merchandise.* Cf. COMMERCIUM.
The public becomes powerful in proportion to the opulence and extensive *commerce* of private men. *Hume.*
Commerce, undoubtedly, is traffic, but it is something more: it is intercourse. . . . The mind can scarcely conceive a system for regulating *commerce* between nations, which shall . . . be confined to prescribing rules for the conduct of individuals in the actual employment of buying and selling, or of barter. 9 *Wheat.* 1, 189.
All the *commerce* that you have had with Troy. *Shak.*

2. Social intercourse; dealings between persons or groups of persons in society; interchange of ideas, sentiments, etc., as between man and man; formerly, also, communication; channel of intercourse.
☞ This sense, of personal intercourse, was the most widely developed in the early use of the word *commerce.*
Could beauty, my lord, have better *commerce* than with honesty? *Shak.*
Fifteen years of thought, observation, and *commerce* with the world has made him [Bunyan] wiser. *Macaulay.*
3. Sexual intercourse. *W. Montagu.*
4. A mercantile or commercial transaction. *Obs.*
5. *Cards.* A game, somewhat like whisky poker, in which (as now usually played), after anteing, each player in succession may exchange one of his three cards for another card until some one refuses, whereupon the best hand wins. Threes of a kind are the best hand, straight flushes next.
Syn. — COMMERCE, TRAFFIC, TRADE agree in denoting the exchange of commodities. In ordinary use (see defs. for more technical distinctions), COMMERCE is the formal term for such exchange, viewed as conducted on a large scale; TRAFFIC more frequently emphasizes the activity of the processes involved, or the actual movement of commodities: TRADE (see SELL, TRADE) suggests the more purely business aspects of exchange, and is often the general term for business dealings of whatever sort; as, the Chamber of *Commerce*, interstate *commerce*, *traffic* of city streets, local *traffic*, the Board of *Trade*, free *trade*. See COMMERCIAL.
Commerce and *trade* are words which are used almost synonymously. But *commerce* may be regarded as national, that is, as covering commercial dealings between nations; *trade* refers more distinctly to special industries and to internal mercantile intercourse. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
commerce destroyer. *Nav.* A very fast, unarmored, lightly armed vessel designed to capture or destroy merchant vessels of an enemy. Not being intended to fight, they may be improvised from fast passenger steamers.
com-mer′cial (kŏ-mûr′shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to commerce; mercantile; hence, variously: occupied with commerce; engaged in trade; as, *commercial* houses; relating to or dealing with commerce; as, a *commercial* treaty; of the nature of commerce; as, a *commercial* transaction; derived by commerce or trade; as, *commercial* profits; fit for commerce; as, *commercial* wares, or packages (often implying inferiority or dilution; as, *commercial* butter or alcohol); in respect of commerce; as, *commercial* success.
Syn. — COMMERCIAL, MERCANTILE. COMMERCIAL (see COMMERCE) suggests the larger aspects of the operations of exchange; MERCANTILE, the actual buying and selling of commodities; as, *commercial* law, the *commercial* relations of a country; an old *mercantile* house, "the *mercantile* spirit" (*Lamb*). See FINANCIAL.
commercial agency. = MERCANTILE AGENCY. — **c. agent,** *U. S. Govt.*, an agent stationed abroad to attend to commercial interests.
The United States *commercial agents*, although appointed by the President, receive no exequatur. They form a class by themselves, and are distinct from the consular agents. *Encyc Brit.*
— **c. bar.** See GOLD BAR. — **c. bill,** *or* **bill of exchange**, a bill that is commercial paper; specif., a draft drawn on a consignee of goods for part or all of their purchase price. — **c. college**, a school for instruction in commercial usages. — **c. dust.** See GOLD DUST. — **c. geography**, geography describing esp. the location, development, and exchange of commercial commodities; — called also *applied geography.* — **c. law.** *Law.* = LAW MERCHANT **b**. — **c. letter**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **c. letter of credit.** See LETTER OF CREDIT. — **c. note**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **c. paper**, negotiable paper given in due course of business. It includes bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank checks, etc. — **c. pitch**, auction pitch. — **c. room**, in hotels in Great Britain, a public room for commercial travelers and their custom. — **c. traveler**, a traveling agent or representative of a mercantile house who solicits orders; a drummer.
com-mer′cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Commercial spirit, institutions, or method; also, a practice or expression characteristic of commercial affairs. — **com-mer′cial-ist**, *n.*
com-mer′cial-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To render commercial; to conform or subject to the conditions or limitations of commerce. — **com-mer′cial-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
com-mer′ci-um (kŏ-mûr′shĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* Commerce or traffic; commercial transaction; business intercourse; often, in *Roman Law*, short for ‖ **jus commercii**, or the right to do business or have business dealings. In Roman and Civil law things which can be the subject of this right, that is, things that are capable of individual possession and enjoyment, are said to be ‖ **in com-mer′ci-o** (kŏ-mûr′shĭ-ō), or ‖ **in patrimonio**; other things, ‖ **ex′tra com-mer′ci-um.**
‖ **com-mer′ci-a bel′li** (bĕl′ī) [NL.], *Internat. Law*, commerce or acts of intercourse belonging to, or consistent with, war, as had between enemy states or their subjects, such as truces, capitulations, safe-conducts, and cartels.
com′mi-nate (kŏm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* & *i.;* COM′MI-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); COM′MI-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [See COMMINATION.] To threaten, as with anathema; to anathematize.
com′mi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *comminatio*, from *comminari* to threaten; *com-* + *minari* to threaten: cf. F. *commination.*] **1.** A threat or threatening; denunciation of punishment or vengeance.
With terrible *comminations* to all them that did resist. *Foxe.*
2. *Angl. Ch.* In the liturgy, a recital of God's anger and judgments against sinners, read esp. after the Litany on Ash Wednesday; also, the penitential office containing several prayers and Psalm li.
com-min′a-to-ry (kŏ-mĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ; kŏm′ĭ-nȧ-; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *comminatoire.*] Threatening; denunciatory.
com-min′gle (kŏ-mĭŋ′g'l), *v. t.* & *i.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To mingle together; to mix intimately; blend.
com-min′gler (-glẽr), *n.* One that commingles; specif., a device for noiseless heating of water by steam, in a vessel filled with a porous mass, as of pebbles.

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com-mence′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
com-menc′er (kŏ-mĕn′sẽr), *n.* One who commences; specif., *Obs.*, a student about to take a degree; an inceptor.
‖ **com-men′da** (kŏ-mĕn′dȧ), *n.* [LL.] **a** *Medieval Law.* A trust; specif., the form of trust in which goods are delivered to another for a particular enterprise, as to market abroad. **b** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* = COMMENDAM.
com-mend′a-bl. Commendable. *Ref. Sp.*
com-men′da-dor′ (kŏ-mĕn′dȧ-dōr′), *n.* [Sp. *comendador.*] A commander; — applied chiefly to Spanish and Venetian officers.
commendation ninepence. A ninepence bent and used as a love token. *Obs. or R.*
com-mend′er, *n.* One who commends.
com-mend′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
com-men′sal-ist, *n. Biol.* A commensal. — **com-men′sal-is′tic**, *a.*
com′men-sal′i-ty (kŏm′ĕn-săl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Commensalism. *Obs.*
com′men-sa′tion (-sā′shŭn), *n.* An eating together at table. *Obs.*
com-men′su-ra-bl. Commensurable. *Ref. Sp.*
com′ment, *v. t.* To contrive or devise: — esp. in bad sense. *Obs.*
comment. *Abbr.* Commentator.
com′men-ta′ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
com′men-ta-ry, *v. t.* & *i.* To comment; to annotate. *Rare.*
com-men′ta-tive (kŏ-mĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* = COMMENTITIOUS. *Obs.*
com′men-ta′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
com′ment-er (kŏm′ĕn-tẽr; kŏ-mĕn′tẽr), *n.* One who comments.
com′men-ti′tious (kŏm′ĕn-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *commenticius.*] Fictitious or imaginary; feigned. *Obs. or R.* — **com′men-ti′tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs. or R.* — **com′men-ti′tious-ness**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*
‖ **com′mé′rage′** (kō′mā′räzh′), *n.* [F.] Gossiping.
com′mer-band′. ✝ CUMMERBUND.
com-merce′a-ble, *a* See -ABLE. *Obs. or R.*
com′merce-less, *a.* See -LESS.
com-merce′ment, *n.* [From COMMERCE, *v.*] Intercourse. *Obs.*
com-merc′er (kŏ-mûr′sẽr), *n.* One who commerces; a trader. *Obs. or R.*
com-mer′ci-a, *n.*, *pl.* of COMMERCIUM.
com-mer′cia-ble (kŏ-mûr′shȧ-b'l), *a.* Marketable. *Rare.*
com-mer′cial, *n.* A commercial traveler.
com-mer′ci-al′i-ty (kŏ-mûr′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Commercialism.
com-mer′cial-ly, *adv.* of COMMERCIAL. See -LY.
com-mer′ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *commerciari.*] To commerce. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **com-mers′, com-merz′.** Vars. of KOMMERS.
‖ **com-mes′so** (kōm-mĕs′sō), *n.*, *more properly* ‖ **lavoro de commesso.** [It.] Italian inlay, esp. the more elaborate kinds, whether in wood (see TARSIA) or in marble and other stones.
commeve. ✝ COMMOVE.
commicke. ✝ COMIC.
com′mi-grate (kŏm′ĭ-grāt), *v. i.* See CO-, I. — **com′mi-gra′tion** (-grā′shŭn), *n.*
com-mil′i-tant, *a.* & *n.* See CO-, 2.
com′min. Var. of CUMIN.
com′mi-na-tive (kŏm′ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *comminativus.*] Denunciatory. — *n.* A denunciation.
com′mi-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who denounces or curses.
com-min′gl. Commingle. *R. Sp.*
com-min′gld. Commingled. *Ref. Sp.*
com-min′gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
com-min′is-ter, *n.* An associate minister, or curate.
com-min′u-ate (kŏ-mĭn′ū-āt), *v. t.* To comminute. *Rare.*
com-min′u-ent (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *comminuens, -entis*, p. pr.] *Math.* Diminishing and vanishing simultaneously, as interdependent infinitesimals or differentials; — a term proposed by De Morgan

com′mi-nute (kŏm′ĭ-nūt), *v. t.*; COM′MI-NUT′ED (-nūt′ĕd); COM′MI-NUT′ING (-nūt′ĭng). [L. *comminutus*, p. p. of *comminuere* to comminute; *com-* + *minuere* to lessen. See MINUTE.] To reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder; to pulverize; triturate.

com′mi-nu′tion (-nū′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of comminuting, or state of being comminuted.
2. *Surg.* Fracture (of a bone) into a number of pieces.
3. Gradual diminution by the removal of small particles at a time; a lessening; a wearing away.
Natural and necessary *comminution* of our lives. *Johnson.*

com′mi-nu′tor (kŏm′ĭ-nū′tẽr), *n.* *Agric.* An implement for pulverizing plowed soil.

com-mis′er-a-ble (kŏ-mĭz′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Pitiable.

com-mis′er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; COM-MIS′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); COM-MIS′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *commiseratus*, p. p. of *commiserari* to commiserate; *com-* + *miserari* to pity. See MISERABLE.] To feel or express sorrow, pain, or compassion for; to pity, or express pity for.
Then must we those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Denham.*
We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance. *Locke.*
Syn. — Pity, compassionate, condole with.

com-mis′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *commisération*, fr. L. *commiseratio* a part of an oration intended to excite compassion.] Act of commiserating; sorrow, or an expression of condolence, for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion.
And pluck *commiseration* of his state
From brassy bosoms and rough hearts of flint. *Shak.*
Syn. — See PITY.

com-mis′er-a-tive (kŏ-mĭz′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Given to commiseration; compassionate. *Todd.* — **com-mis′er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

com′mis-sa′ri-al (kŏm′ĭ-sā′rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissary.

com′mis-sa′ri-at (-rĭ-ăt), *n.* [F. *commissariat* a body of commissaries.] **1**. *Scots Law.* A commissary court, or the office, jurisdiction, or district of a commissary.
2. *Mil.* **a** The organized system by which armies and military posts are supplied with food and daily necessaries. In the United States army it is organized under control of the Subsistence Department. In the British army it is under the control of the Army Service Corps, and deals with a wider range of supplies than in the United States army, including transport, equipment, etc. **b** The body of officers charged with such service.
3. Food supply.

com′mis-sa-ry (kŏm′ĭ-sā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *commissarius*, fr. L. *commissus*, p. p. of *committere* to commit, intrust to. See COMMIT.] **1**. One to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office, by a superior power; a commissioner.
Great Destiny, the *Commissary* of God. *Donne.*
2. Hence: **a** *Eccl.* An officer with spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction as representative of the bishop in a part, esp. a distant part, of the diocese, or who performs the bishop's duties in his absence. **b** *Eng. Univ.* (1) A former title of the vice chancellor. *Oxford.* (2) An assessor in the vice chancellor's court. *Cambridge.* **c** *Mil.* (1) Formerly, an officer in charge of a special service. (2) An officer of the Subsistence Department, charged with providing food for troops or a military post. *U. S.* **d** [F. *commissaire.*] In the French police, a superior officer under the mayor or the prefect of police. **e** *Scots Law.* A judge of a commissary court.
commissary court. **a** The court of a bishop's commissary. **b** *Scots Law.* (1) A former supreme probate and divorce court absorbed by the Court of Sessions in 1863. (2) A county or sheriff's court which appoints and confirms executors of estates of persons dying possessed of personal property. — **c. general**. **a** A chief commissary or representative. **b** *Mil.* An officer in charge of some special department of army service, esp. the commissariat department; specif., in the United States army, the head of the Subsistence Department, having the rank of brigadier general.

com-mis′sion (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *commissio*. See COMMIT.] **1**. A formal written warrant or authority, granting certain powers or privileges and authorizing or commanding the performance of certain duties; as, a *commission* of lunacy, or one for investigating a case of alleged lunacy; a *commission* of jail delivery, etc. "Let him see our *commission*." *Shak.*
Justice he was full often in assize
By patent and by plain *commission*. *Chaucer.*
2. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A warrant conferring authority to raise and command a body of troops. *Obs. except Hist.* **b** A certificate conferring military or naval rank and authority on officers of and above the rank of ensign in the navy or lieutenant in the army; as, a colonel's *commission*; also, the rank and command so conferred.
3. Authorization or command made by or as if by such a warrant, or the duty, office, or employment so given, as to act in an official capacity; instruction; charge.
Eat within your stomach, act within your *commission*. *Selden.*
4. Authority given to act for, or in behalf and in place of, another; as, a *commission* to buy something.
5. A company of persons enjoined to perform some duty or execute some trust; a body of commissioners.
6. *Com.* **a** A thing to be done as agent for another; as, I have three *commissions* for the city. **b** The percentage or allowance made to a factor or agent for transacting business for another; as, to sell goods on *commission*. See DEL CREDERE.
7. The condition of being empowered by, or subject to, instructions or authority given, as by a warrant; — used esp., in the phrase **in commission**, of persons vested with delegated authority, or of an office, trust, or other public interest the powers of which are given to a commission or commissioners, as during the abeyance of, or in place of, an incumbent; as, to put the great seal *in commission*.
8. Act of committing, doing, or performing; act of perpetrating; also, the thing committed or done; — usually with a bad implication; as, the *commission* of a theft.
9. Act of intrusting; a giving in charge; instruction as to how a trust shall be executed.
Syn. — Charge, warrant, authority, mandate, office, trust.
commission of array, *Eng. Hist.*, a commission given from time to time to officers in the counties to muster and array the inhabitants, or see them in a condition for war. From the reign of Henry VIII. commissions of array were gradually superseded by **commissions of lieutenancy**, issued to county lieutenants representing the crown in military matters, and these ceased with the reign of Charles I. — **c. of rebellion**, *Eng. Law*, in equity practice, a writ (abolished in 1846) issued to bring into court a nonappearing defendant. Cf. OUTLAW. — **c. of review**, *Eng. Eccl. Law*, a commission formerly granted by the crown to review the sentence of the Court of Delegates. — **c. of the peace**, a commission under the great seal, constituting one or more persons justices of the peace. *Eng.* — **to put, place,** *etc.*, **a vessel in** *or* **into c.**, *Naut.*, to equip and man a government vessel and send it out on service after it has been laid up; esp., to perform the formal act of taking command of a vessel for service, hoisting the flag, reading the orders, etc.; also, by extension, to hoist the ensign and formally begin the season on a yacht, or other vessel, after it has been laid up. So, of the vessel, *to go into commission* and similar phrases. — **to put, place,** *etc.*, **a vessel out of c.**, *Naut.*, to detach the officers and crew and retire it from active service, temporarily or permanently.

com-mis′sion (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn), *v. t.*; COM-MIS′SIONED (-ŭnd); COM-MIS′SION-ING. **1**. To give a commission to; to furnish with a commission; to appoint and authorize; as, to *commission* persons to act as agents; to *commission* an officer.
2. To send out with a charge or commission.
A chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land. *Dryden.*
3. *Nav.* To put in commission; — said of a ship.
Syn. — Appoint, depute, authorize, empower, delegate, constitute, ordain.

com-mis′sion-aire′ (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn-âr′; kō-mē′syō-nâr′), *n.* [F. *commissionnaire.* Cf. COMMISSIONER.] **1**. One intrusted with a commission, now only a small commission, as an errand; esp., an attendant or subordinate employee in a public office, hotel, or the like. The *commissionaire* familiar to European travelers performs miscellaneous services as a light porter, messenger, solicitor for hotels, etc.
2. One of a corps of pensioned soldiers, as in London, employed as doorkeepers, messengers, etc.

com-mis′sion-al (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn-ăl) | *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
com-mis′sion-a-ry (-ŭn-ā-rĭ) | conferring, a commission; conferred by a commission or warrant. *Rare.*
Delegate or *commissionary* authority. *Bp. Hall.*

com-mis′sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; COM-MIS′SION-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); COM-MIS′SION-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To commission. *John Fiske.*

com-mis′sioned (-ŭnd), *p. a.* Provided with a commission.
commissioned officer, *Mil. & Nav.*, an officer who holds rank by virtue of a commission, in distinction from a noncommissioned, warrant, or petty, officer; — formerly sometimes called **commission officer**.

com-mis′sion-er (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *commissionnaire.*] **1**. A person who has received a warrant or commission to perform some office, or execute some business, for the government, corporation, or person employing him; a member of a commission.
To another address which requested that a commission might be sent to examine into the state of things in Ireland, William . . . desired the Commons to name the *commissioners*. *Macaulay.*
2. Specif.: **a** An officer having charge of some department or bureau of the public service; specif., in the United States, the head of any of various subdivisions (called bureaus or offices) of the Departments, esp. the Department of the Interior or of the Treasury, of Federal government; as, the *Commissioner* of Patents, of Internal Revenue, of Education, of Pensions, etc. **b** In Scotland, one of the administrative officials of an unincorporated town. **c** On an estate, a private agent or steward. *Scot.* **d** A commissioner of array. See COMMISSION OF ARRAY. *Eng.*
commissioner of deeds, an officer having authority to take affidavits, depositions, acknowledgment of deeds, etc., for use in the State by which he is appointed. *U. S.*

commission merchant. One who buys or sells another's goods on commission.

com-mis′su-ral (kŏ-mĭsh′ū-răl; kŏm′ĭ-sū′răl; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissure.

com′mis-sure (kŏm′ĭ-shōōr; -ĭs-ūr), *n.* [L. *commissura* a joining together: cf. F. *commissure*. See COMMIT.] **1**. A joint, seam, or closure; the place where two bodies, or parts of a body, meet and unite; an interstice, cleft, or juncture.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The point or line of union between two parts, as the angles of the lips or eyelids. **b** The whole line along which the mandibles of a bird's bill close together. **c** A connecting band of nerve tissue, as one of the nerves joining together the ganglia of invertebrates. The **commissures of the brain** connect the right and left parts of the brain, the *anterior*, composed of white matter, crossing in front of the anterior pillars of the fornix, the *middle* (of gray matter) connecting the optic thalami across the third ventricle, the *posterior* (of white matter) bounding the third ventricle behind. The **commissures of the spinal cord** are the narrow portions of the gray and white matter connecting the lateral halves of the cord. The gray commissure contains the central canal. The white commissure lies ventral to this, between it and the bottom of the anterior fissure.
3. *Bot.* The plane of coherence of the two carpels or mericarps in apiaceous fruits, as those of parsnip, carrot, etc.
commissure of Gud′den (gōōd′ĕn) [after B. *Gudden* (1824-86), German physician], *Anat.*, the nerve fibers which cross the optic chiasma from one hemisphere to the other.

com-mit′ (kŏ-mĭt′), *v. t.*; COM-MIT′TED; COM-MIT′TING. [L. *committere*, *commissum*, to connect, commit; *com-* + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1**. To give in trust; to put into charge or keeping; intrust; consign; — used with *to*, *unto*.
Commit thy way unto the Lord. *Ps.* xxxvii. 5.
2. Specif.: **a** To consign (for preservation), as by writing down or memorizing; — in various phrases; as, *to commit to memory* (also, simply, *to commit*), *to commit to paper, print, writing*, etc. **b** To consign (for safe keeping or disposal), as by storing or by burial. **c** To put in charge of a jailer; to imprison. **d** *Legislation.* To refer or intrust, as to a committee, to be considered and reported; — said of a bill, petition, or the like.
I have every reason to believe that the bill will pass this week. It has been *committed*. *Scott.*
3. To do; perpetrate, as a crime, sin, fault, folly, or error.
Thou shalt not *commit* adultery. *Ex.* xx. 14.
4. **a** To join. *Obs.* **b** To join for a contest; to match; — followed by *with*. *Obs. or R.* **c** To confound. *Obs.*
Committing short and long [quantities]. *Milton.*
5. To pledge or bind; to compromise, expose, or endanger by some decisive act or preliminary step; — often used reflexively; as, to *commit* one's self to a certain course.
Any sudden assent to the proposal . . . might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States. *Marshall.*
I have *committed* my self-respect by talking with such a person. *O. W. Holmes.*
Syn. — COMMIT, INTRUST, CONFIDE, CONSIGN, RELEGATE. — COMMIT is the widest term; it may express merely the general idea of delivering into another's charge (as, to *commit* the management of an estate to an agent), or it may have the special sense of an absolute transfer to a superior power or final custody; as, "Into thine hand I *commit* my spirit" (*Ps.* xxxi. 5); "We therefore *commit* his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*). To INTRUST is to *commit* with trust and confidence; to CONFIDE is to *intrust* with entire reliance and assurance; as, to *intrust* one with a secret, with the care of a child; to *confide* to a friend the execution of one's dying wish. CONSIGN implies a more formal act, and frequently suggests such transfer or delivery as removes its object from one's immediate control; as, to *consign* goods to an agent for sale; "The family mansion had been *consigned* to the charge of a kinsman, who was allowed to make it his home for the time being" (*Hawthorne*); "He must now . . . *consign* him to a living tomb again" (*id.*). To RELEGATE is to *consign* to some particular class, position, or sphere, usually with the implication of banishment; as, "[Man] is attenuated into an aspect, and *relegated* to his place in a classification" (*J. H. Newman*); "What is it that *relegates* divine Cowley to that remote, uncivil Pontus of the 'British Poets,' and keeps garrulous Pepys within the cheery circle of the evening lamp?" (*Lowell*). See TRUST.

com-mit′ (kŏ-mĭt′), *v. i.* **1**. To sin; esp., to be incontinent. *Obs.*
Commit not with man's sworn spouse. *Shak.*
2. To consign one or more to prison.

com-mit′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act of committing, or putting in charge, keeping, or trust; state of being committed; consignment, esp. of a person to prison.
They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*
2. *Law.* A warrant for imprisonment; a mittimus.
3. *Parliamentary Proc.* Act of referring a matter to a committee; committal.
4. Act of doing or performing something; commission.
5. A promise or pledge to do something; an engagement.
The assurance *commitments* of life [insurance] offices are somewhat similar to bills drawn at long-deferred dates. *T. E. Young.*

com-mit′tal (-ăl), *n.* Commitment.

com-mit′tee (kŏ-mĭt′ē; *see note below*), *n.* [*commit* + *-ee*; orig. one to whom a thing is committed.] **1**. A person to whom some trust or charge is committed. *Obs. or R.*, except: **a** A member of the body appointed to conduct the finances and appoint the governors of Guy's Hospital, London. *Eng.* **b** *Law.* A person to whom another person or his estate is legally given in charge. **c** A person appointed to act in or about a matter under discussion or investigation.
2. A body of persons appointed or elected to consider, investigate, or take action upon, and usually to report concerning, some matter or business, as by a court, legislative body, or a number of persons; as, a *committee* of inquiry.
Committee of Public Safety [F. *Comité de Salut Public*], *F. Hist.*, a revolutionary executive committee of nine appointed by the Convention in 1793, which came to exercise a veritable dictatorship, esp. under Robespierre, who used it as a tool to further his ends. Its power declined after his fall. — **c. of the whole** [house], a committee, embracing all the members present, into which a legislative or deliberative body sometimes resolves itself, for the purpose of considering a particular measure under the operation of different rules from those governing the general legislative proceedings. The *committee of the whole* has its own chairman, and makes its reports in the form of recommendations.
☞ According to the Oxford E. D. this word as applied to an individual (def. 1 above) is pronounced kŏm′ĭ-tē′ in England, but the usual pronunciation in the U. S. is in all senses kŏ-mĭt′ē.

com-mix′ (kŏ-mĭks′), *v. t. & i.*; COM-MIXED′ (-mĭkst′) or COM-MIXT′; COM-MIX′ING. [*com-* + *mix*: cf. L. *commixtus*, p. p. of *commiscere*. See MIX.] **1**. To mix or mingle together; to blend.
The *commixed* impressions of all the colors do stir up and beget a sensation of white. *Sir I. Newton.*
2. To intermix or intersperse.

com-mix′tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *commixtio*.] Commixture; act of mixing or uniting, or state of being mixed or united; specif.: **a** Blending, as of wines; garbling. *Obs.* **b** *Roman & Civil Law.* Confusion of goods. **c** *Eccl.* Act of putting a small piece of the Host into the chalice, a rite typifying the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

com-mix′ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *commixtura*.] **1**. Act or process of mixing, or state of being mixed; also, the mass of things mixed; a compound; a mixture.
2. *Roman & Civil Law.* Commixtion of goods.
3. *Eccl.* = COMMIXTION **c**.

com′mo-da′ta-ry (kŏm′ō-dā′tȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *commodataire*.] *Law.* The bailee in a commodatum.

com′mo-da′tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DATA (-tȧ). [L., prop. p.p.]

(1842), along with *comminute* and *comminution*, but not adopted.
com-min′u-i-ble, *a.* Capable of being comminuted. *Obs. & R.*
com′mi-nute, *a.* [L. *comminutus*, p. p.] Comminuted.
com′mi-nut′ed (kŏm′ĭ-nūt′ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* of COMMINUTE. — **comminuted fracture**. *Surg.* See FRACTURE.
Com-miph′o-ra (kŏ-mĭf′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόμμι gum + φορός bearing.] Syn. of BALSAMEA.
com′mir-wald′, *a.* [*commir*, the same as E. dial. *cummer* woman, prop. godmother, gossip (fr. F. *commère*) + a word akin to E. *wield*.] Henpecked. *Obs.*
‖ **com′mis′** (kō′mē′), *n.*; *pl.* COMMIS (-mē′). [F.] A person appointed an agent for another; hence, a clerk; deputy.
com-mise′, *v. t.* [F. *commis*, p. p. of *commettre* to commit, L. *committere*; or F. *commise* committal, fr. *commettre*. See COMMIT.] To commit. *Obs.*
com-mis′er-a′tor (kŏ-mĭz′ẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who commiserates.
com′mis-sar. *n.* [Cf. F. *commissaire*.] A commissary. *Obs.*
commissary sergeant. *U. S. Army.* A noncommissioned staff officer assistant to the commissary, appointed from sergeants, or a sergeant of the Subsistence Department.
com′mis-sa-ry-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
com-mis′sion-a-ry, *n.* [LL. *commissionarius*.] A commissary. *Obs.*
commission day. Opening day of the assizes, when the judge's commission is read. *Eng.*
com-mis′sion-er-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **com′mis′sion′naire′** (kō′mē′syō′nâr′), *n.* [F.] A commissionaire.
com-mis′sion-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
com-mis′sive (kŏ-mĭs′ĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, commission. *Rare.* — **com-mis′sive-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
commissr. *Abbr.* Commissioner.
com′mit, *n.* *Cards.* Comet.
com-mit′. Dial. p. p. of COMMIT.
com-mit′ta-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
com-mit′tee-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A member of a committee.
com-mit′tee-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
com-mit′tent, *n.* One who commits something to another. *Rare.*
com-mit′ter, *n.* One who commits; specif., *Obs.*, a fornicator.
com-mit′ti-ble (kŏ-mĭt′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Committable.
com-mit′tor (kŏ-mĭt′ôr), *n.* *Law.* A judge who gives a person or his estate in charge to a committee. *Rare.*
com′mix-a′tion (kŏm′ĭk-sā′shŭn), *n.* Commixtion. *Obs.*
com-mix′ion. † COMMIXTION.
com-mixt′, *pret. & p. p.* of COMMIX.
commn. *Abbr.* Commission.
com′mo-date. *v. t.* [L. *commodare*.] To accommodate. *Obs.*
com′mo-date, *n.* *Civil & Scots Law.* = COMMODATUM.
com′mo-da′tion (kŏm′ō-dā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Accommodation; adaptation to use. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* The act of making a loan of commodatum.
‖ **com′mo-da′to** (kōm′ō-thä′tō; 146), *n.* [Sp. *comodato*.] *Sp. Law.* = COMMODATUM.
com-mode′, *a.* [F.] Convenient; commodious; also, accommo-

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food, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natụre, verdụre (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

D E F G H I J K L M

Law. A loan of chattels to be returned without payment for their use ; a gratuitous bailment. See BAILMENT, 1 **b**.

com-mode′ (kŏ-mōd′), *n.* [F. *commode*, fr. *commode* convenient, L. *commodus ; com-* + *modus* measure, mode. See MODE.] **1**. A tall headdress of wire adorned with silk, lace, and ribbons, worn by ladies about 1670–1730.
2. A bawd or procuress. *Obs.*
3. *Furniture.* **a** Chest of drawers ; bureau. **b** A kind of close-stool. **c** A movable sink or washstand, with closet.

commode step. *Arch.* A step having a curved front or riser, as one projecting beyond the string and surrounding the newel at the foot of a flight.

com-mo′di-ous (kŏ-mō′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *commodiosus*, fr. L. *commodum* convenience, fr. *commodus.* See COMMODE.]
1. Beneficial ; useful ; advantageous. *Obs.*
2. Adapted to its use or purpose, or to wants and necessities ; serviceable ; spacious and convenient ; roomy and comfortable, as a house. "*Commodious* gold." *Pope.*
The haven was not *commodious* to winter in. *Acts* xxvii. 12.
3. In various obsolete senses : **a** Comfortable ; as, a *commodious* living. **b** Accommodating. "A *commodious* drab." *Shak.* **c** Opportune ; as, a *commodious* time.
Syn. — Convenient, suitable, fit, proper, useful.
— **com-mo′di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **com-mo′di-ous-ness**, *n.*

com-mod′i-ty (kŏ-mŏd′ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *commodité* convenience ; fr. L. *commoditas.* See COMMODE.]
1. Quality or state of being commodious ; also, that which is commodious ; convenience ; accommodation ; opportunity ; profit ; benefit ; advantage ; expediency ; interest ; commodiousness. *Obs. or Archaic, except legal.*
Drawn by the *commodity* of a footpath. *B. Jonson.*
Men may seek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury to others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker.*
2. That which affords convenience, advantage, or profit, esp. in commerce, including everything movable that is bought and sold (except animals), — goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures, etc.
3. A parcel or quantity of goods ; — often applied specif. to real or fictitious parcels formally bought and sold to evade the usury laws. *Obs.*
A *commodity* of brown paper and old ginger. *Shak.*
4. An element of wealth ; an economic good. The word *goods* is commonly used to indicate the aggregate of elements of which wealth is composed ; the term *commodity* has been devised to serve as a corresponding singular. *Commodity* has been sometimes used to include services as well as physical things, but this usage is not general.

com′mo-dore′ (kŏm′ō-dōr′ ; 201), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *commander*, or Sp. *comendador* a knight of a military order who holds a commandery, also a superior of a monastery, fr. LL. *commendare* to command. Cf. COMMEND, COMMAND, COMMANDER.] **1**. *Naval.* An officer ranking next above a captain and below a rear admiral ; specif. : **a** In the British navy, a captain commanding a squadron or a division of a fleet. The title is temporary and the grade is not recognized. When a commodore has on his flagship a captain under him, he receives the pay and allowances of a rear admiral. **b** In the United States navy, an officer commanding a squadron, division, ship of the first class, naval station, etc., having a rank corresponding to that of brigadier general in the army. Prior to 1862 the rank did not exist in the United States navy, but the title was given by courtesy to a captain who commanded or had commanded a squadron as senior captain or flag officer. The grade and title were abolished in 1899 except as a rank to which captains with Civil War service are retired. **c** By extension, a commander of a similar rank in another navy. *Obs. or Colloq.* **d** The flagship of a commodore or other officer commanding a squadron. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Naut.* **a** The senior captain of a line of ships. **b** The president or chief officer of a yacht club or boating association. **c** A captain of pilots. **d** The leading vessel in a convoy of merchantmen. *Obs. or R.* **e** That vessel of a fleet which is for any reason the most prominent. *Rare.*

com′mon (kŏm′ŭn), *a. ;* COM′MON-ER (-ẽr) ; COM′MON-EST. [ME. *commun*, *comon*, OF. *comun*, F. *commun*, fr. L. *communis ; com-* + *munis* ready to be of service ; cf. Skr. *mi* to make fast, set up, build, Goth. *gamains* common, G. *gemein*, and E. *mean* low, common. Cf. IMMUNITY, COMMUNE, *n. & v.*]
1. Belonging or pertaining to the community at large, either as a social group or as a political organization ; public ; subject to rights of common ; as, the *common* pasture of a village community ; railroads are *common* carriers.
Such actions as the *common* good requireth. *Hooker.*
2. Shared equally or similarly by two or more individuals or species or by all the members of a group or kind.
The *common* enemy of man. *Shak.*
Specif. : **a** Resulting from, involving, or expressing concordance ; joint or mutual ; as, a treaty becomes valid upon its *common* ratification by the powers concerned ; the barons made *common* cause against the king. **b** Subject to general or indiscriminate use ; accessible to, devoted to, or bestowed upon, all or many ; as, a *common* kitchen ; *common* favors ; hence, a *common* woman, a prostitute. **c** Designating, or pertaining to, a joint source or terminus ; as, *common* parentage ; a *common* outlet ; esp., *Anat.*, formed of or dividing into two or more branches ; as, the *common* carotid artery, the *common* iliac vessels (see under CAROTID and ILIAC) ; the *common* bile duct, formed by the union of the ducts from the liver and gall bladder.
3. Belonging or pertaining to many or to the majority ; general or prevalent ; as, a matter of *common* knowledge ; specif., *Archaic*, widely known or talked ; as, to make news *common*, i. e., to make it generally known.
Young Arthur's death is *common* in their mouths. *Shak.*
4. Of frequent or ordinary occurrence or appearance ; familiar by reason of frequency.
Sweets grown *common* lose their dear delight. *Shak.*
5. Hence : **a** Of the usual type or standard ; belonging or pertaining to the generality of its kind ; without distinction ; as, the *common* talents ; a *common* soldier ; the *common* people ; — often with implication of propriety or of being up to the ordinary standard ; as, *common* honesty or decency.
The honest, heartfelt enjoyment of *common* life. *Irving.*
b Below the ordinary standards ; second-rate, inferior, mean, unrefined, etc.
He nothing *common* did, or mean. *Marvell.*
6. Designating, or pertaining to, the more prevalent or familiar type of anything ; as, *common* salt ; — often applied to various vernacular names of animals and plants to indicate a species widely known either through cultivation, extensive geographic distribution and abundance, or economic value ; as, *common* morning-glory, *common* tern, etc.
7. Habitual, professed, or confessed ; — used indefinitely in various terms implying illegal or criminal conduct ; as, a *common* scold, *common* thief, *common* nuisance, etc.
8. *Gram.* **a** In Latin, Greek, etc., applied to nouns that may be either masculine or feminine ; also, to verbs that have meanings both active and passive. **b** Of variable (short or long) quantity ; as, in *Gr. Pros.* a syllable is *common* that has a short vowel followed by a mute and liquid, as in τέκνον. **c** See COMMON NOUN, below.
9. Impure ; unclean ; — in a ceremonial or religious sense. *Obs. or R.*
What God hath cleansed, that call not thou *common.* *Acts* x. 15.
10. Easy of approach ; not reserved. *Obs.*
11. *Iron Manuf.* See BEST, *a.*, 2.
Syn. — General, public, popular, universal ; frequent, customary, habitual, usual, familiar ; mediocre, mean, cheap, trite, stale, threadbare, commonplace ; plebeian, inelegant, cant. — COMMON, ORDINARY, VULGAR. COMMON, as here compared (see GENERAL, MUTUAL), implies the lack of distinguishing, conspicuous, or exceptional qualities ; positively, it suggests the usual, everyday, or familiar ; as, the *common* people, a *common* soldier, "the light of *common* day" (*Wordsworth*). It frequently connotes the inferior, plebeian, or cheap ; as, the *common* herd, of *common* clay, he is hopelessly *common.* ORDINARY expresses more definitely accordance with the regular order or run of things ; as, "the *ordinary* intercourse of man with man" (*J. H. Newman*). It commonly implies qualities not above, frequently below, the average ; as, "Choice word and measured phrase, above the reach of *ordinary* men" (*Wordsworth*) ; "Let others expatiate on trivial objects, *ordinary* characters, and uninteresting events" (*Landor*). As a term of depreciation, *ordinary* is less contemptuous than *common ;* as, a very *ordinary* looking (cf. *common*-looking) person. VULGAR (see etym.) applies primarily to that which is of the people ; as, the *vulgar* tongue ; "An habitation giddy and unsure hath he that buildeth on the *vulgar* heart" (*Shak.*). As here compared (see COARSE), it connotes lack of refinement, propriety, or taste ; as, "I cannot help hoping I shall some time see you happier, according to the *common*, however *vulgar*, ideas of the rest of the world" (*Mad. D'Arblay*) ; "His elegance is really wonderful — there is no such thing as a *vulgar* line in his book" (*Byron*) ; "We have no word in English that will exactly define this want of propriety in diction. *Vulgar* is too strong, and *commonplace* too weak. Perhaps *bourgeois* comes as near as any" (*Lowell*). See REGULAR, USUAL.
A thing is not *vulgar* merely because it is *common.* 'T is *common* to breathe, to see, to feel, to live. Nothing is *vulgar* that is natural, spontaneous, unavoidable. . . . All slang phrases are . . . *vulgar*, but there is nothing *vulgar* in the *common* English idiom. *Hazlitt.*

common assumpsit. See ASSUMPSIT, 1 **b**. — **c. assurance.** See ASSURANCE, 3. — **c. average.** See AVERAGE, *n.*, 4. — **c. bail.** *Law.* = BAIL BELOW. — **C. Bank.** See COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. — **c. bar**, *Common Law Pleading*, a bar to an action of trespass constituted by the defendant's pleading that the act complained of was on his own freehold. — **c. barrator**, *Law*, one who practices barratry. — **c. beam**, the king's beam. — **C. Bench.** See COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. — **c. bile duct**, *Anat.*, the duct formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts. It is about three inches long in man, and opens (together with the pancreatic duct) into the duodenum three or four inches below the pylorus. — **c. brawler**, *Law*, a habitual brawler to the disturbance of the public peace. — **c. bud**, *Bot.*, a bud giving rise to both leaves and inflorescence. — **c. bundle**, *Bot.*, a vascular bundle which passes from the stem into a leaf. Cf. CAULINE BUNDLE. — **c. carrier**, *Law*, one who undertakes the office of carrying goods or persons for hire and for all persons indifferently. At the common law such a carrier is bound to carry in all cases within the nature of his business when he has accommodation, and when his fixed price is tendered, and he is liable for all losses and injuries to the goods except those which happen in consequence of the act of God, or of the enemies of the country, or of the owner of the property himself. — **c. chord.** *Music.* = TRIAD (which see). — **c. council**, in a city or other municipal corporation, the representative (legislative) body, or its lower branch, the members of which are called **common councilmen.** — **c. counts**, *Common Law Pleading*, various technical counts, or allegations for stating causes of action, which are of a general nature and are used in declarations to prevent a failure of justice by reason of an inadvertent variance, esp. in actions of assumpsit, in which the common counts are those (such as for "goods sold and delivered ;" for "work, labor, and services," etc.) included under the term indebitatus assumpsit and quantum meruit and quantum valebat. — **c. crier**, town, or public, crier. — **c. divisor**, *Math.*, a number, quantity, or expression that divides two or more numbers, quantities, or expressions without remainder ; an assemblage of elements common to two or more assemblages. — **c. employment**, *Law*, an employment in common with another ; the employment that exists when a person is employed with other fellow servants ; — used chiefly with reference to the so-called **doctrine of common employment**, a common-law rule that the master is not liable to his servant for the acts of a fellow servant. This rule is now generally more or less modified by statute. — **c. era**, the vulgar, or Christian, era. — **c. field**, a common. — **c. fishery.** *Law.* See FISHERY. — **c. form.** *Schol.* **a** A form pertaining to a species. **b** *Probate Law.* See PROBATE. — **c. forms**, *Pleading*, the forms of pleading used in the common-law actions (esp. assumpsit, covenant, debt, detinue, replevin, trespass on the case, and trover), in which the allegations were fixed in their general nature. These forms arose out of the practice of applying old writs to new facts by fiction of law. They have been abolished in England by the Judicature Acts, and in many of the United States by codes of civil procedure. — **c.**, *or* **vulgar, fraction**, a fraction in which both numerator and denominator are expressed, thus: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{7}$. — **c. fuse** *or* **fuze.** See BICKFORD FUSE. — **c. informer.** See INFORMER, *n.*, 3. — **c. intendment** *or* **intent.** *Law.* See INTENDMENT. — **c. joist**, *Arch.*, one of the floor beams to which the flooring planks are secured. They are the ordinary floor beams as distinguished from girders or framed beams. — **c. jury**, *Law*, a jury drawn in the ordinary manner for the trial of causes ; — distinguished from *special jury.* — **c. land**, a common. — **c. law.** **a** The general and ordinary law of a country or community, as distinguished from its subdivisions, local, civil, equity, etc. ; specif. : (1) *Canon Law.* The general law of the universal church, as distinguished from provincial rules, papal privileges, etc. (2) Formerly, in Scotland, the Roman law. **b** The unwritten law (especially of England) that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception ; — often used in contradistinction from *statute law.* Hence, any similarly developed system of jurisprudence.
Custom exists as law in every country, though it everywhere tends to lose its importance relatively to other kinds of law. It was known at Rome as the "ius maribus constitutum." It is known in England as "the *common law*" or "the custom of the realm," the existence of which is now usually proved by showing that it has been affirmed by the courts, or at least has been appealed to in the writings of great judicial sages. *T. E. Holland.*
— **common-law estoppel.** See ESTOPPEL. — **c.-law marriage**, *Law*, an agreement between a man and a woman to enter into the marriage relation without ecclesiastical or civil ceremony, such agreement being provable by the writings, declarations, or conduct of the parties. It is not recognized in many jurisdictions. See COHABIT, *v. i.*, 2 ; MARRIAGE. — **C. Law Procedure Act**, *Eng.*, an act (15 & 16 Vict. c. 76, 1852) simplifying legal procedure, and permitting solemn affirmation to be used instead of an oath. — **c. lawyer**, one versed in common law. — **c. ligaments** (of the vertebræ), *Anat.*, two strong fibrous bands, an anterior and a posterior (the latter within the spinal canal), which extend from the axis to the sacrum and are attached to and bind together the bodies of the vertebræ. — **c. lunar year**, the period of 12 lunar months or 354 days. — **c. measure.** **a** *Music.* = COMMON TIME. **b** *Math.* = COMMON DIVISOR. — **c. meter** *or* **metre**, *Hymnol.*, an iambic stanza of four verses or lines, having alternately four and three feet to the line ; — usually indicated by the initials C. M. — **c. multiple**, *Math.*, a multiple of each of two or more numbers, quantities, or expressions. A *common multiple* (of two or more numbers or expressions) is exactly divisible by each of them ; thus, 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4 ; $a^4 - b^4$ is a common multiple of $a + b$ and $a - b$. The *lowest* (or in arithmetic *least*) *common multiple* is the one lowest in value or degree. — **c. name.** See NAME. — **c. noun**, *Gram.*, a noun or name noting any one of a class ; an appellative ; as, *man*, *whip*, *day ;* also, a noun (called a collective noun) denoting a class or aggregate ; as, *mankind*, *crowd ;* or one (called a *material noun*) denoting a material ; as, *sand*, *water ;* — opposed to *proper noun* (which see). — **c. nuisance**, *Law*, a public nuisance. — **c. particular meter** *or* **metre**, *Hymnol.*, iambic meter of six lines to the stanza, the number of feet in the lines being as follows : 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3. — **c. pasturage.** *Scots Law.* = COMMON OF PASTURE. — **c. pine.** = CAMPHORWOOD **b**. *Australia.* — **c. pleas.** *Law.* **a** Originally, in English law, those pleas, or actions, over which the crown did not claim exclusive jurisdiction ; later, specif., civil actions between subjects ; — distinguished from *pleas of the crown.* **b** Short for *Court of Common Pleas.* See under COURT. — **c. prayer**, the liturgy, contained in the Book of Common Prayer, which all the clergy of the Church of England are enjoined to use. With some modifications it is used in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and it is the basis of similar devotional works used by various sects. — **c. prayer book**, the Book of Common Prayer. — **c. pyrites**, isometric iron disulphide ; pyrite. — **c. rafter**, *Arch.*, in a roof, one of the rafters to which the roofing is secured, as distinguished from a hip rafter or valley rafter, or a rafter used in framing around an opening. — **c. recovery**, *Law*, a species of common assurance or mode of conveying lands through the medium of an action and judgment at law, formerly in frequent use. The procedure was a collusive suit instituted by the transferee (the demandant) in which judgment by default was rendered against a person vouched in by the tenant as a (fictitious) warrantor of the title. Common recovery was abolished in England by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 74 (1833) ; it has long been obsolete or abolished in the United States. In the later form a preliminary deed was made to a person who was made the defendant, by whom the tenant was vouched, who in turn vouched a third party against whom judgment was rendered. This later form was called a **double recovery**, the earlier and less effectual a **single recovery.** — **c. room**, a room common to all, as the public room of an inn ; specif. : *Acad. Eng.* **a** A room to which the members of the staff have common access, as the college parlor of the fellows at Oxford. **b** The body of its members. — **c. salt.** = SALT, *n.*, 1. — **c. school**, in the United States, a public elementary school. — **c. scold**, a woman who disturbs the public peace by frequent scolding, which is a common nuisance at the common law, and was formerly punished by the cucking stool. Prosecution for the offense has fallen into disuse. — **c. seal**, a seal adopted and used by a corporation. — **c. sensation.** *Psychol.* **a** = CŒNÆSTHESIS. **b** Sensations, such as pressure, which are common to more than one sense organ. — **c. sense.** **a** A sense supposed to unite the sensations of all the senses in a general sensation or perception. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** Good, sound, ordinary sense ; "horse" sense ; normal intelligence. **c** *Philos.* (1) With the Scottish philosophers, the intuitions which are common to all mankind. (2) The unreflective opinions of ordinary men ; the ideas and conceptions natural to a man untrained in dialectic ; — used especially in epistemological discussions. — **c. sensory**, the seat of the common sense. See COMMON SENSE **a**. *Obs.* — **c. shell**, *Ordnance*, a shell having a comparatively large cavity filled with a bursting charge of high explosive, intended to explode after passing through the lighter protective armor of a vessel. It is usually made of forged steel and is sometimes called *semi-armor-piercing.* It is seldom used with the cannon of larger caliber. — **c. stock**, ordinary capital stock not sharing the privileges of preferred stock. — **c. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism having for its middle term a general term. — **c. time**, *Music*, that variety of time in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions, esp. that having four crotchets to the bar, and designated $\frac{4}{4}$. — **c. traverse.** See TRAVERSE, *n.* — **c. year**, a year of 365 days, as distinguished from *leap year.* — **the c. run.** = THE RUN.

com′mon (kŏm′ŭn), *n.* **1**. The people ; the community ; also, the common people or commonalty. *Obs.* "The weal o' the *common.*" *Shak.*
2. Land held in common, as by all members of a community ; a tract of ground for pleasure, for pasturage, etc., the use of which belongs to the public or a number of persons.
3. *Law.* The right of taking a profit in the land of another, in common either with the owner or with other persons ; — so called from the community of interest which arises between the claimant of the right and the owner of the soil, or between the claimants and other commoners entitled to the same right.
4. *Eccl.* A service, office, collect, hymn, or the like, suitable for any festival of a particular class ; as, the *common* of the dedication of a church ; — opposed to *proper.*

common appendant, the right belonging, by the common law alone, to the freeholder of ancient arable land to depasture commonable beasts upon the waste lands of the manor in which his land lies, and originally on all common pasture in the manor. The right passes with any conveyance of the land to which it belongs, without express mention, but cannot now be created where it does not already exist.

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dating, esp. in a bad sense. *Obs.* — **com-mode′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
com-mode′ment, *n.* [L. *commodare* to put in order.] Accommodation. *Obs.*
commoder. † COMMOTHER.
com-mod′er-ate, *a.* [L. *commoderatus.*] Proportionate ; commensurate. *Obs.*
com-mod′er-a′tion, *n.* A making proportionate ; also, proportionateness. *Obs.*
com′mo-dies. Obs. pl. of COMEDY.
com-mod′i-ta-ble (kŏ-mŏd′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Marketable. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **com′mo-do** (kôm′mō-dō), *adv.* [It. *comodo* convenient.] *Music.* With ease or composure.
com-mod′u-la′tion (kŏ-mŏd′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *commodulatio.*] Proportionateness. *Obs.*
commodye. † COMEDY.
commoeve. † COMMOVE.
com-moigne′, *n.* [OF. *commoine.*] A fellow monk. *Obs.*
com′mo-li′tion (kŏm′ō-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *commolere* to grind thoroughly.] Act of grinding together. *Obs.*

These rights have largely died out. — **common appurtenant**, a right of common in the land of another not historically appurtenant to an estate, but annexed to it by grant or by prescription from long enjoyment. The right passes without mention in a conveyance of the land to which it is annexed. — **c. because of vicinage** *or* **neighborhood**, the right of the inhabitants of each of two townships, lying contiguous to each other, which have usually intercommoned with one another, to let their beasts stray into the other's (unfenced) fields. — **c. in gross** *or* **at large**, a common not appendant or appurtenant to the ownership of any land, but belonging to a person as an independent subject of property. It may arise by grant or by prescriptive right, but always requires a deed for its transfer. — **c. in the soil**, the right to dig and take away a part of the soil or minerals of another's land, as coal, gravel, clay, sand, stone, etc. — **c. of digging.** = COMMON IN THE SOIL. — **c. of estovers**, the right of taking necessary wood from another's land for the use of furniture of a house or farm. — **c. of pasture**, the right of feeding beasts on another's land. — **c. of piscary**, the right of fishing in water belonging to another. — **c. of shack**, *Eng. Law*, the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle to range in it after harvest. *Cowell.* — **c. of the saints**, *R. C. Ch.*, in a breviary or missal, the part containing psalms, antiphons, lections, etc., for feasts of a particular class, as of the Blessed Virgin, a martyr, or the like. *Cath. Dict.* — **c. of turbary**, the right of digging turf (for use as fuel in a house) from the ground of another. — **in c.**, commonly; esp., equally with another, or with others; affecting or affected equally. — **out of the c.**, uncommon; extraordinary.

com'mon (kŏm'ŭn), *v. t.*; COM'MONED (-ŭnd); COM'MON-ING. [See COMMUNE, *v.*] To communicate or make common; to impart or share. *Obs.*

com'mon, *v. i.* **1.** To converse together; confer. *Obs.* **2.** To have something in common. Specif.: **a** To participate. *Obs.* **b** To enjoy or exercise a right in common. **c** To board together; to eat at table in common.

com'mon-a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Held in common. "Forests . . . and other *commonable* places." *Bacon.* **2.** Allowed to pasture on public commons.
Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plow, or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

com'mon-age (-āj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *communage.*] **1.** The right of pasturing on a common; the practice or right of using anything in common with others; also, condition of being held in common, or that which is so held. **2.** The commonalty; also, a body of commoners.

com'mon-al-ty (-ăl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *comonalte*, *communalite*, OF. *communalté*, F. *communauté*. See COMMUNAL.] **1.** A community or commonwealth. *Obs.* **2.** The common people; the commons.
The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees. *Blackstone.*
3. The estate of the realm formed by the commons. *Hist.* **4.** The body or general membership of a body corporate; as, the mayor and *commonalty* of New York.

com'mon-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *communier* one having a thing in common with others.] **1.** A citizen or burgess; specif., one of a town council; — now only the name for a member of the London Court of Common Council. **2.** One of the common people; one having no rank of nobility.
All below them [the peers], even their children, were *commoners*, and in the eye of the law equal to each other. *Hallam.*
3. A member of the House of Commons. **4.** One sharing in anything; a participator. *Obs.* **5.** In some English colleges, as at Oxford, a student who is not dependent on any foundation for support, but pays all university charges; — at Cambridge called a *pensioner*. **6.** A prostitute. *Obs.* *Shak.*

com'mon-ly, *adv.* In a manner or degree that is common; usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; familiarly.

com'mon-place' (kŏm'ŭn-plās'; 87), *n.* [Cf. L. *loci communes* general arguments, and F. *lieu commun* commonplace.] **1.** A passage applicable to particular cases; a text, as of a discourse; a theme or topic; also, a thesis or other exercise dealing with a theme or topic. *Archaic or Obs.* **2.** Anything common, ordinary, or trite, esp. an idea or expression wanting originality or interest; a trite or customary remark; a platitude. **3.** A passage noted for a commonplace book or to be frequently consulted or referred to; a memorandum. Also, formerly, a collection of such passages.
Whatever, in my reading, occurs concerning this . . . I do never fail to set it down by way of *commonplace*. *Swift.*
4. That which is commonplace.
We all of us like to go on our own way, and not to be forced out of the atmosphere of *commonplace*. *M. Arnold.*
Syn.—COMMONPLACE, PLATITUDE, TRUISM. — A COMMONPLACE is a stock idea or expression; as, "The machinery as well as the characters of those novels became the *commonplaces* of later romancers" (*Raleigh*). It frequently suggests little more than the obvious, conventional, and easy thing to think or say on a given subject. PLATITUDE (see etym.) adds to *commonplace* the suggestion of a flat or trite remark made with an air of importance or novelty. A TRUISM is a self-evident truth; it differs from an *axiom* (see AXIOM) in frequently implying a somewhat superfluous insistence upon the obvious. See TRITE.
It's deadly *commonplace*, but after all, the *commonplaces* are the great poetic truths. *Stevenson.*
What is that sentimental *platitude* of somebody's . . . about the sun being to flowers what art is to life? *M. Hewlett.*
Truisms — "undisputed things said in a solemn way." *Atlantic Monthly.*

com'mon-place', *a.* Common; ordinary; trite.

com'mon-place', *v. t.* **1.** To enter in a commonplace book, or to reduce to general heads; also, to extract "commonplaces" from. **2.** To render commonplace.

com'mon-place', *v. i.* To utter commonplaces; to indulge in platitudes. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

commonplace book. A book in which passages or events are set down or recorded as important for future use or reference. Cf. COMMONPLACE, *n.*, 3.

com'mons (kŏm'ŭnz), *n. pl.* **1.** The mass of the people, as distinguished from the titled classes or nobility; the commonalty; the common people.
The word *commons* in its present ordinary signification comprises all the people who are under the rank of peers. *Blackstone.*
2. [*cap.*] Usually with *the*, the House of Commons. See under HOUSE. **3.** Provisions for a company in common, as at a common table in colleges and universities; rations; food; fare.

com'mon-ty (kŏm'ŭn-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. OF. *communeté* a sharing in common. See COMMON, *a.*; cf. COMMUNITY.] **1.** A commonwealth or community; also, the commonalty. *Obs.* **2.** *Scots Law.* **a** A right of ownership in land held in common by two or more persons, as accessory to the private estates of the commoners, for pasturage, use of minerals, etc.; also, the land itself, as a heath or moor. **b** Sometimes, common of pasture.

com'mon-weal' (-wēl'), *n.*, *or* **common weal.** [*common* + *weal.*] Commonwealth. *Shak.*

com'mon-wealth' (-wĕlth'), *n.* [*common* + *wealth* well-being.] **1.** Public welfare; commonweal. *Now Rare.* **2.** The body of people constituting a state or politically organized community; a body politic; hence, a state, esp. one constituted by a number of persons united by compact or tacit agreement under one form of government and system of laws. *Commonwealth* was formerly freely used in a general sense of *state* or *community* (having regard to the people of it) irrespective of any special form of government, monarchical or republican; but it is now generally, if not always, restricted to those which are considered as free or popular. Cf. CONFEDERACY, CONFEDERATION. **3.** Specif.: **a** [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* The English state as organized upon the death of Charles I., in 1649, which existed under Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, ending with the abdication of the latter in 1659, or by some regarded as ending with the establishment of the Protectorate in 1653. **b** *U. S. Hist.* Any of the individual States of the United States. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky are each officially called *commonwealth*. **4.** A body united for some interest; as, the *commonwealth* of learning, that is, the republic of letters.
Syn. — State, realm, republic.

com'mon-wealth's'-man', **com'mon-wealths'man** (-wĕlths'măn), *n.* **1.** A man in his relation to the commonwealth. *Obs.* **2.** An adherent of the English Commonwealth; also, formerly, a republican.

com'mo-ran-cy (kŏm'ō-răn-sĭ), *n.* A dwelling, abiding, or ordinary residence in a place; habitation.

com'mo-rant (-rănt), *a.* [L. *commorans*, p. pr. of *commorari* to abide; *com-* + *morari* to delay.] Ordinarily residing; inhabiting; abiding; dwelling; formerly at Cambridge University, Eng. (prior to the act of 1856, abolishing the qualification of residence), applied specif. to members of the university senate resident in town, and no longer members of their colleges. — *n.* A resident; formerly, dweller; sojourner; specif., a commorant member of Cambridge University.

com'mot, com'mote (kŭm'ŭt), *n.* [W. *cwmwd.*] In Wales, a territorial and administrative division, usually subordinate to a cantred (hundred).

com-mote' (kŏ-mōt'), *v. t.* [See COMMOVE.] To commove; disturb. *Rare.* *Hawthorne.* — **com-mot'er** (-mōt'ẽr), *n.* *Obs.*

com-mo'tion (kŏ-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commotio*: cf. F. *commotion*. See MOTION.] **1.** Continued or recurrent motion. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Disturbed or violent motion; agitation; turbulence.
[What] *commotion* in the winds! *Shak.*
3. A popular tumult; public disturbance; riot.
When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*. *Luke* xxi. 9.
4. Agitation, perturbation, or disorder, of mind; heat; excitement. *Obs.* "He could not debate anything without some *commotion*." *Clarendon.*
Syn. — Excitement, agitation, perturbation, disturbance, tumult, disorder, violence, riot.

com-move' (kŏ-mōōv'), *v. t.*; COM-MOVED' (-mōōvd'); COM-MOV'ING (-mōōv'ĭng). [ME. *commoeven*, *commeven*, OF. *commoveir* (3d pl. pres. *commuevent*), L. *commovere*, *commotum*; *com-* + *movere* to move.] **1.** To put in motion; to disturb; unsettle; stir.
Straight the sands,
Commoved around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomson.*
Hereupon Mr. Worldly Wiseman was much *commoved* with passion. *Stevenson.*
2. To urge or incite; to stir. *Obs.*
This *commoveth* me to speke. *Chaucer.*

com'mu-nal (kŏm'ū-năl; kŏ-mū'năl; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *communal*, LL. *communalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a commune or a society characterized by communes; as, *communal* electors; *communal* organization; hence, belonging to or produced by the social environment of a primitive commune; characteristic of a simple social life; as, *communal* poetry is typified by the ballad and dance song. **2.** Of or pertaining to the commonalty or commons; belonging to the common people. *Rare.*
communal, *or* **group, marriage**, a hypothetical primitive promiscuity in which all the women of a social group belonged to all the men in common. The existence of this relation has never been clearly proved. Cf. PUNALUAN.

com'mu-nal-ism (kŏm'ū-năl-ĭz'm; kŏ-mū'-), *n.* A system in which communes or other small political units have very large powers, both as compared with the individual on the one hand and as compared with the central government on the other; — substantially equivalent to *communism*, 2.
The student of the Middle Ages will at first sight see *communalism* everywhere. It seems to be an all-pervading principle. Communities rather than individual men appear as the chief units in the governmental system. *Pollock & Mait.*

com'mu-nal-ist (kŏm'ū-năl-ĭst; kŏ-mū'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *communaliste.*] **a** An advocate of communalism. **b** A Communard. — **com'mu-nal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

com'mu-nal-ize (kŏm'ū-năl-īz; kŏ-mū'-), *v. t.* To render communal; to subject to the rights, methods, organization, or ownership, of a commune or community. — **com'mu-nal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **com'mu-nal-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

com'mu-nard (kŏm'ū-närd), *n.* [F.] A communalist; specif. [*cap.*], one who supported or participated in the Commune of Paris in 1871.

com'mune (kŏm'ūn), *n.* [F., fr. *commun.* See COMMON.] **1.** The commonalty; the common people; the commons; hence, *Hist.*, any of various bodies treated as a unit (cf. CORPORATION, UNIVERSITY) at law, as the peasantry sharing the common rights and property in a village community, the members of a municipal corporation, etc.
These men, who must be treated as the normal shareholders in the village, form a community, a *commune*, something that might not unfairly be called a corporation. *Pollock & Mait.*
The *commune* is society's primary organic cell. A collection of *communes* united under the rule of a sovereign power forms the state. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
2. The smallest administrative district in France locally self-governed by a mayor and municipal council; also, the inhabitants, or the government, of such a district (see ARRONDISSEMENT); also, a similar district in various other countries. **3.** In ethnology, etc., the typical society of a primitive class, tribe, or the like; a social organization in which the life of the individual is almost blended in that of the community, or in which the relationship of the individuals has something of the intimacy of family life. In such societies, natural resources, as land or hunting privileges, are held in common or subject to a periodic apportionment.
the Commune of Paris, *or* **the Commune.** **a** The government established in Paris (1792-94) by a usurpation of supreme power on the part of representatives chosen by the communes; its period is known as the "Reign of Terror." **b** The insurrectionary government, modeled on communalistic principles, which, after the retirement of the German troops, took possession of Paris from March 18 to May 27, 1871. It was suppressed after a stubborn resistance accompanied by many outrages against life and property.

com'mune (kŏm'ūn), *n.* [From COMMUNE, *v.*] Communion; intercourse; conversation. "For days of happy *commune* dead." *Tennyson.*

com-mune' (kŏ-mūn'; kŏm'ūn; *the second pron. is frequent in verse*), *v. i.*; COM-MUNED' (-mūnd'); COM-MUN'ING. [OF. *communer* to put in common, to share (fr. *commun* common); cf. also (for sense 3) OF. *communier*, fr. L. *communicare*. See COMMON, COMMUNICATE.] **1.** To share (with); also, to have intercourse (with). *Obs.* **2.** To converse or confer together; to take counsel; now, specif., to converse intimately; to hold spiritual or confidential intercourse.
I would *commune* with you of such things
That want no ear but yours. *Shak.*
3. To receive the communion; to partake of the Eucharist.
To *commune* under both kinds. *Bp. Burnet.*

com-mu'ni-ca-ble (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *communicable*, LL. *communicabilis.*] **1.** Capable of communicating or of being communicated or imparted; as, a *communicable* disease; *communicable* knowledge. **2.** Communicative; free-speaking. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.* — **com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-mu'ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

com-mu'ni-cant (-kănt), *n.* [L. *communicans*, p. pr.] **1.** One who partakes of, or is entitled to partake of, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a church member.
A never-failing monthly *communicant.* *Atterbury.*
2. One who communicates. *Foxe.*

com-mu'ni-cant, *a.* Communicating.

com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; COM-MU'NI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); COM-MU'NI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *communicatus*, p. p. of *communicare* to communicate, fr. *communis* common. See COMMON, COMMUNE, *v. i.*] **1.** To impart, bestow, or convey; as, to *communicate* a disease or a sensation; to *communicate* motion by means of a crank.
Where God is worshiped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. To make known; recount; impart; to give by way of information; — formerly followed by *with* before the person receiving, but now usually by *to*; as, to *communicate* a secret to any one.
He *communicated* those thoughts only with the Lord Digby. *Clarendon.*
3. To share in common; to participate in. *Archaic.*
To thousands that *communicate* our loss. *B. Jonson.*
4. To administer the Communion to.
She [the church] . . . may *communicate* him. *Jer. Taylor.*
Syn. — COMMUNICATE, IMPART agree in the idea of a conveyance or transfer of information or of qualities (no longer of tangible or concrete things); they differ chiefly in emphasis, *communicate* stressing the result, *impart*, rather the process, of the transfer. To COMMUNICATE (the more general term) is to make common to both parties or objects involved the knowledge or quality conveyed; to IMPART, to share with another what is regarded as primarily one's own; as, "I . . . *communicated* unto them that gospel which I preach" (*Gal.* ii. 2); "We were willing to have *imparted* unto you, not the gospel of God only, but also our own souls" (1 *Thess.* ii. 8); the sky *communicated* its color to the sea, his courage *communicated* itself to his men; the smoke *imparted* its odor to his clothes; he had the great gift of *imparting* his skill to others.

com-mu'ni-cate, *v. i.* **1.** To share or participate; to possess, take, or give a common part. *Obs.*
Ye did *communicate* with my affliction. *Phil.* iv. 14.
2. To partake of the Lord's Supper; to commune.
The primitive Christians *communicated* every day. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. To administer the Communion. *Obs.* **4.** To have intercourse, or to be the means of intercourse;

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com'mon-al'i-ty (kŏm'ŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Commonalty. *Obs.*, exc. in sense: Common people; commons. [A common marble.]
com'mon-ey (-ŭn-ĭ), *n.* *Games.*
com'mon-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
com-mon'ish (kŏ-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *commonere*. See 2d -ISH.] To remind or admonish. *Rare.*
com'mo-ni'tion (kŏm'ō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *commonitio.*] Formal admonition. *Rare.*
com-mon'i-tive (kŏ-mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Monitory. *Obs.*
com-mon'i-to-ry (-ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *commonitorius.*] Calling to mind; admonishing. *Obs.* — *n.* Something commonitory. *Obs.*
com'mon-ize, *v. t. & i.* To make common; to eat at commons. *R.*
com'mon-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com'mon-place'. † COMMON PLEAS.
com'mon-place'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.]
com'mon-place'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com'mon-plac'er (kŏm'ŭn-plās'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps a commonplace book.
common sense. See in phrases under COMMON, *a.*
com-mon'strate, *v. t.* [L. *commonstrare* to show.] To make evident; show; teach. *Obs.*
com'mo-rance, *n.* = COMMORANCY. *Obs.*
com'mo-ra'tion, *n.* [L. *commoratio.*] = COMMORANCY. *Obs.*
com-mo'ri-ent (kŏ-mō'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *commoriens*, p. pr. of *commoriri.*] Dying together. — *n.* Commorient persons.
‖ **com-mo'ri-en'tes** (-ĕn'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Law.* Those who die at the same time (by a calamity).
com-morse' (kŏ-môrs'), *n.* [L. *commorsus*, p. p. of *commordere* bite sharply.] Compassion. *Obs.*
com'morth (kŭm'ŏrth), *n.* [W. *cymmhorth*, *cymorth.*] *Welsh Hist.* A contribution in aid.
com'mos. Var. of KOMMOS.
com-moth'er, co-moth'er, *n.* [See COM-; CO-.] A godmother considered in her joint relation to the parents and other godparents. *Obs. or Dial.*
com-mo'tion-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or inciting, commotion.
com-mo'tion-er, *n.* Agitator. *Obs.*
com-mo'tive, *a.* Tending or subject to commotion. *Obs.*
com'mun. † COMMON.
com-mu'na (kŏ-mū'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [LL.] *Medieval Law.* = 1st COMMUNE, 1.
communalite. † COMMONALTY.
com'mu-nal-ly, *adv.* of COMMUNAL. See -LY.
communaltie. † COMMONALTY.
commune. † COMMON.
‖ **com-mu'ne bo'num** (kŏ-mū'nē). [L.] Common good.
‖ **com-mu'ne con-ci'li-um** (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Common council; [*cap.*] *Hist.*, the Great Council of the Norman kings.
com'mun-er. † COMMONER.
com-mun'er (kŏ-mūn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who communes. **2.** (*pron.* kŏm'ūn-ẽr; kŏ-mūn'-) A member of a commune.
Com'mu-ne'ro (kŏm'ōō-nā'rō). Var. of COMUNERO.
‖ **com-mu'ni-a** (kŏ-mū'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL.] *Law.* = COMMUNE, *n.*, 1.
‖ **com-mu'ni-bus an'nis.** [L.] In common or average years.
com-mu'ni-cate, *a.* Communicated. *Obs. or R.*

to hold or afford communication ; as, to *communicate* with another ; to be connected.

Subjects suffered to *communicate* and to have intercourse of traffic. *Hakluyt.*

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all *communicate* with one another. *Arbuthnot.*

com-mu′ni-cat′ing (kŏ-mū′nĭ-kāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMMUNICATE. — **communicating arteries** (of the brain), the arteries which complete the circle of Willis, three in number, — one *anterior*, connecting the anterior cerebral arteries, and two *posterior*, connecting the internal carotids with the posterior cerebrals.

com-mu′ni-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *communicatio* : cf. F. *communication.*] **1.** Act or fact of communicating ; as, *communication* of smallpox, of a secret, of power.
2. Intercourse by words, letters, or messages ; interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means ; converse ; correspondence.

Argument . . . and friendly *communication.* *Shak.*
Evil *communications* corrupt good manners. 1 *Cor.* xv. 33.

3. That which is communicated or imparted ; intelligence ; news ; a verbal or written message.
4. Act, power, or means of communicating or passing from place to place ; access ; a connecting passage ; as, open lines of *communication* are of first importance in warfare.
5. Participation, specif. in the Lord's Supper. *Obs.*
6. *Rhet.* A trope by which a speaker assumes that his hearer shares his sentiments, and says *we*, instead of *I* or *you.*
7. A Masonic lodge meeting ; in England and elsewhere, a quarterly or half-yearly assembly of the lodge.
Syn. — Correspondence, conference, intercourse.

com-mu′ni-ca-tive (kŏ-mū′nĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *communicatif*, LL. *communicativus.*] **1.** Inclined to communicate or impart ; specif., *Obs.*, diffusive ; also, liberal.
2. Ready or suited to impart information, etc.

Determine, for the future, to be less *communicative.* *Swift.*

3. Communicable ; generally applicable. *Obs.*
4. Of or pertaining to communication.
— **com-mu′ni-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **com-mu′ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

com-mu′ni-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *communicatorius.*] Tending to communicate or impart.
communicatory letters, *Eccl. Hist.*, letters of communication between ancient churches ; also, letters of recommendation to the communion of distant churches.

com-mun′ion (kŏ-mūn′yŭn), *n.* [L. *communio* : cf. F. *communion.* See COMMON.] **1.** Act of sharing ; community of condition or relation ; participation. "This *communion* of goods." *Blackstone.*
2. Intercourse between persons ; esp., intimate or spiritual intercourse ; interchange of thoughts, purposes, etc.; fellowship; as, the *communion* of saints.

We are naturally induced to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*
What *communion* hath light with darkness? 2 *Cor.* vi. 14.

3. Joint or common action. *Obs.*
4. A body of Christians having one common faith and discipline ; as, the Presbyterian *communion.*
5. [*cap.*] The sacrament of the Eucharist ; the celebration of the Lord's Supper ; act of partaking of the sacrament ; as, to go to *Communion* ; to partake of the *Communion.*
6. The psalm or antiphon said or sung at Communion.
Syn. — Share, participation, fellowship, converse, intercourse ; unity, concord, agreement.
Communion in both kinds, participation in both the bread and wine by all communicants. — **C. in one kind**, participation in but one element, as in the Roman Catholic Church, where the laity partake of the bread only.

Communion cup. A cup used for the wine at the Communion : — preferred as a name to *chalice*, and fashioned differently from the chalice, by the English Puritans.

com-mun′ion-ist, *n.* *Eccl.* **a** One who holds a specified theory as to the Communion ; as, a close, strict, open, or free *communionist.* **b** A communicant. *Rare.*

Communion service. The celebration of the Lord's Supper, or the office or service therefor.

Communion table. The table used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

com′mu-nism (kŏm′ū-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *communisme.* See COMMON.] **1.** A system of social organization in which goods are held in common ; — the opposite of the system of private property.
2. A system of social organization where large powers are given to small political units, or communes ; communalism.
3. Any theory or system of social organization involving common ownership of the agents of production, and some approach to equality in the distribution of the products of industry ; unformulated socialism.

☞ The popular use of the word *communism* conforms to the third of these definitions. The scientific usage sometimes conforms to the first alone, and sometimes alternates between the first and second. The former was the traditional English practice. The latter is followed by writers influenced by the work of French writers, who as a rule use the term indiscriminately in the two meanings.

4. *Biol.* Commensalism.

com′mu-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *communiste.*] **1.** One who believes in communism in any of the first three senses named, or attempts to put its principles into practice.
2. [*cap.*] A supporter of the Paris Commune ; Communard.
Syn. — See SOCIALIST.

com′mu-nis′tic (-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to communism or communists ; as, *communistic* theories.
2. Of or pertaining to or supporting the Commune of Paris ; communalistic.
3. *Zoöl.* Living or having their nests in common, as certain birds ; commensal.

com-mu′ni-ta′ri-an (kŏ-mū′nĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of a communistic body or other similar community.

com-mu′ni-ty (kŏ-mū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *communitas* : cf. OF. *communité, communeté.* Cf. COMMONTY ; see COMMON.] **1.** A body of people having common organization or interests, or living in the same place under the same laws and regulations ; as, a *community* of monks. Hence, an assemblage of animals or plants living in a common home, under similar conditions of environment, or with some apparent association of interests.

Creatures that in *communities* exist. *Wordsworth.*

2. Society at large ; a commonwealth or state ; a body politic ; the public, or people in general ; — used with the definite article ; as, the interests of the *community.*

Burdens upon the poorer classes of the *community.* *Hallam.*

3. Joint relationship or ownership ; common possession or participation ; as, a *community* of goods.

An unreserved *community* of thought and feeling. *Irving.*

4. In various Civil law systems (as the French, Spanish, and Roman Dutch), the species of partnership or society of property arising between husband and wife. It is called **conventional community** when arising from contract ; **legal community**, as arising by virtue of the marriage itself. In French law it is called the **dotal system**, in Spanish law the **ganancial system**, and in the Roman Dutch law (still subsisting in South Africa) **gemeenschap van goederen.** The idea of this community sprang up in the Middle Ages in various parts of Europe, and the nature and extent of it varies in different places. Sometimes the community covers the whole property of husband and wife, whether acquired before or after the marriage ; sometimes only the "conquests" of husband and wife, that is, the property acquired during the marriage ; sometimes the community property comprises the movables acquired before the marriage as well as the movable and immovable conquests. English law at an early time rejected the idea of *community*, and so did the law of Normandy, differing in this respect from almost every custom of northern France. The respective rights of husband or wife upon decease of the other vary considerably in the different systems. In general, however, the survivor takes half after the joint debts are paid, and has certain homestead rights; the rest goes to the heirs.
5. Common character ; likeness.

The essential *community* of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth. *H. Spencer.*

6. Social intercourse ; society.

There can be no *community* between you and me ; we are enemies. *Mrs. Shelley.*

7. Commonness ; frequency. *Obs.*

com′mu-nize (kŏm′ū-nīz), *v. t.* ; -NIZED (-nīzd) ; -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To subject to rights of communism or common property rights ; to make common. — **com′mu-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn ; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

com-mut′a-ble (kŏ-mūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *commutabilis.*] Capable of being commuted or interchanged.

The predicate and subject are not *commutable.* *Whately.*

— **com-mut′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **com-mut′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

com′mu-tate (kŏm′ū-tāt), *v. t.* ; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd) ; -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). *Elec.* To turn or direct (a current or currents), esp. so as to form a current continuous as to direction.

com′mu-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *commutatio* : cf. F. *commutation.*] **1.** A passing from one state to another ; change ; alteration ; mutation. *Rare.*
2. The act of giving one thing for another ; barter ; exchange. *Obs.*

The use of money is . . . that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A substitution, as of a less thing for a greater ; as, *commutation* of tithes ; *commutation* of fares ; *commutation* of copyright ; *commutation* of rations ; specif. : **a** The substitution of one form of payment for another, or one payment for many, or a specific sum of money for conditional payments or allowances. **b** *Law.* The change of a penalty or punishment to a lesser one by the pardoning power, as of a sentence of death to banishment or imprisonment.
4. That which is given or paid in substitution ; as, money given as a *commutation* for penance.
5. *Elec.* Act of commutating, or commuting.
commutation of tithes, the substitution of a regular payment, chargeable to the land, for the annual tithes in kind.

commutation columns. Two columns, headed respectively D and N (Denominator and Numerator, hence called **D and N columns**), of numbers placed opposite a column of ages x, so calculated that the value of an immediate annuity on any life x is the quotient $N_x \div D_x$; — so named by DeMorgan (1840) because the numbers show, independently of present age, in what ratio a benefit due at one age must be altered to become an equal benefit due at another age.

commutation ticket. A ticket for transportation at a reduced rate in consideration of some special circumstance, as increase of travel ; specif., a ticket for a certain number of, or for daily, trips between neighboring places at a reduced rate, such as are commonly used by those doing business in a city and living in a suburb. Commutation tickets are excepted from the prohibition against special rates contained in the Interstate Commerce Act of Feb. 4, 1887 (24 *Stat.* 379), and in 145 U. S. 263 it was held that *party tickets* were also excepted as being "obviously within the commuting principle."

com-mut′a-tive (kŏ-mūt′ȧ-tĭv ; kŏm′ū-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *commutatif.*] Of or pertaining to, or effecting, commutation. "*Commutative* justice treats of things in commercio." *Manfred Nathan.* — **com-mut′a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

The earliest form of exchange, or *commutative* alienation, is barter. *T. E. Holland.*

commutative contract. *Civil Law*, a contract in which each party gives and receives an equivalent. As usually classified commutative contracts are of four kinds, as follows: *Do ut des*, "I give that you may give ;" *Facio ut facias*, "I do that you may do ;" *Facio ut des*, "I do that you may give ;" *Do ut facias*, "I give that you may do." — **c. groups**, *Math.*, those from which if two substitutions be taken, one from each, the product of these two will be independent of their order, or $st = ts$. — **c. law** *or* **principle**, *Math.*, the fact, in ordinary algebra, that the order of the terms of a polynomial and the order of the factors of a product are indifferent. — **commutative multiplication**, *Math.*, multiplication in which the order of the factors in no way affects the product.

com′mu-ta′tor (kŏm′ū-tā′tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* **a** A device for reversing the direction of an electric current, as through the primary circuit of an induction coil. **b** An attachment for the armature of a dynamo for commutating or rectifying the induced currents in the armature conductors, or in a motor for conveying the current to the conductors. It consists usually of a ring of copper segments insulated from one another by nonconducting strips, the segments being connected electrically with the conductors according to any of several schemes. See 1st BRUSH, *n.*, 3.

commutator bar *or* **segment.** *Elec.* A conducting section of a dynamo or motor commutator.

com-mute′ (kŏ-mūt′), *v. t.* ; COM-MUT′ED (-mūt′ĕd) ; COM-MUT′ING (-mūt′ĭng). [L. *commutare, -mutatum* ; *com-* + *mutare* to change. See MUTATION.] **1.** To exchange, interchange, or substitute.
2. To substitute for (one exaction, obligation, or due, as a payment, penalty, etc.) another that is lighter or less ; as, to *commute* military service for a contribution.

The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be *commuted* from burning to beheading. *Macaulay.*

3. *Elec.* To commutate.

com-mute′, *v. i.* **1.** To give compensation or substitution ; also, to serve as a substitute.

He . . . thinks it unlawful to *commute*, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To pay, or arrange to pay, in gross instead of part by part ; as, to *commute* for a year's travel over a route.

com-mut′er (kŏ-mūt′ẽr), *n.* One that commutes ; specif. : **a** One who uses a commutation ticket. **b** *Elec.* A commutator.

com-mut′ing (-mūt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMMUTE.
commuting transformer, *Elec.*, a transformer resembling a dynamo but with a revolving commutator, the other parts being stationary.

com-mu′tu-al (kŏ-mū′tū-ăl), *a.* [*com-* + *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal ; united. — **com-mu′tu-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove. *Pope.*

‖ **co-mœ′di-a** (kō-mē′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] A comedy.
co-mœ′di-a pal′li-a′ta (păl′ĭ-ā′tȧ), early Latin comedy (about 250–150 B. C.), in which the Greek pallium was worn. It was wholly imitative of the Greek Middle and New Comedy, as in the works of Plautus, Terence, etc. — **co-mœ′di-a to-ga′ta** (tō-gā′tȧ), later Latin comedy (about 170–80 B. C.), in which the Roman toga was worn and Roman manners portrayed, but following Greek models. In its widest sense it included the **prætextæ**, plays named from the purple-bordered robe of higher magistrates, dealing with legends, celebrated battles, etc. : the **trabeatæ**, plays named from the dress of the knights : the **tabernariæ** (from *taberna*, a shop), plays dealing with the lower classes, etc.

co′moid (kō′moid), *a.* [L. *coma* hair (fr. Gr. κόμη) + *-oid.*] Resembling a tress or tuft of hair ; as, mare's-tails are *comoid* clouds.

co′mose (kō′mōs ; kō-mōs′), *a.* [L. *comosus* hairy, from *coma* hair.] *Bot.* Bearing a coma, or tuft of soft hairs.

com′pact (kŏm′păkt ; *originally* com-pact′, *as in Shakespeare, who, however, uses both prons.*), *n.* [L. *compactum*, fr. *compacisci*, p. p. *compactus*, to make an agreement with ; *com-* + *pacisci* to make an agreement. See PACT.]
1. An agreement between parties ; a covenant or contract.

Wedlock is described as the indissoluble *compact.* *Macaulay.*
The federal constitution has been styled a *compact* between the States by which it was ratified. *Wharton.*

2. Conspiracy ; plot. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See CONTRACT.

com-pact′ (kŏm-păkt′), *a.* [L. *compactus*, p. p. of *compingere* to join or unite ; *com-* + *pangere* to fasten, fix. See PACT.] **1.** Joined or knit together ; hence, leagued ; confederated. *Obs.* "*Compact* with her that 's gone." *Shak.*

A pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham.*

2. Composed or made ; — with *of.*

A wandering fire,
Compact of unctuous vapor. *Milton.*

3. Closely or firmly united or packed, as the particles of solid bodies ; firm ; solid ; dense ; as, a *compact* texture in rocks ; also, lying in a narrow compass or arranged so as to economize space ; having a small surface or border in proportion to contents or bulk ; close ; as, a *compact* estate ; a *compact* order or formation of troops.

Glass, crystals, gems, and other *compact* bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. Brief ; close ; pithy ; not diffuse ; not verbose ; as, a *compact* discourse.
5. *Math.* See DENSE, *a.*, 5.
Syn. — Firm, close, solid ; pithy, sententious. See DENSE.

com-pact′ (kŏm-păkt′), *v. t.* ; COM-PACT′ED ; COM-PACT′ING. **1.** To press closely together ; to join or knit firmly ; to consolidate, as the parts which compose a body.

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone. *Blackmore.*

2. To form by uniting or connecting firmly, as in a system.

The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted* by that which every joint supplieth. *Eph.* iv. 16.

com-pact′, *v. i.* To make a compact. — *v. t.* To join by compact. *Obs.*

com-pact′, *n.* [See COMPACT, *a.*] A compacted body or structure. *Obs.*

com-pact′ed (kŏm-păk′tĕd), *p. a.* Compact ; pressed close ; concentrated ; firmly joined or united. — **com-pact′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pact′ed-ness**, *n.*

com-pac′tion (kŏm-păk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *compactio.*] Act of compacting, or state of being compact. *Obs. or R.*

com-pa′ges (kŏm-pā′jēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., akin to *compingere.* See COMPACT, *a.*] A system or structure of many parts united ; compaction ; consistency.

A regular *compages* of pipes and vessels. *Ray.*
Its mysterious *compages* or framework. *O. W. Holmes.*

‖ **com-mu′ni-ca′ti-o i′di-o-ma′tum** (kŏ-mū′nĭ-kā′shĭ-ō ĭd′ĭ-ō-mā′tŭm). [L. : with *idioma* in its Gr. sense, peculiarity, property.] *Theol.* The controverted question whether, of the two natures of Christ, divine and human, one imparts its peculiar properties to the other. It became important in the Lutheran Church as bearing on the doctrine of the real presence in the Eucharist.
com-mu′ni-ca-tiv. Communicative. *Ref. Sp.*
com-mu′ni-ca′tor, *n.* [L.] One that communicates.
‖ **com-mu′ni con-sen′su** (kŏ-mū′nī kŏn-sĕn′sū). [L.] By common consent.
‖ **com-mu′ni di′vi-dun′do** (dĭv′ĭ-dŭn′dō). [L.] *Roman & Civil Law.* Lit., for the division of common (property) : — used to designate an action of partition.
‖ **com-mu′ni-o bo-no′rum** (kŏ-mū′nĭ-ō bō-nō′rŭm). [L.] *Civil Law.* Community of goods.
com-mun′ion-a-ble, *a.* Open or admissible to communion. *R.*
com-mun′ion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to communion. *Rare.*
communion rail. = ALTAR RAIL.
com′mu-nis′ter-y (kŏm′ū-nĭs′tẽr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [*communist* + *-ery.*] A dwelling of communists ; a phalanstery. *R.*
com′mu-nis′ti-cal (kŏm′ū-nĭs′tĭ-kăl). Communistic. — **com′mu-nis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
com′mu-nis′try. Var. of COMMUNISTERY.
com-mu′ni-tal (kŏ-mū′nĭ-tăl), *a.* Pert. to a community. *R.*
com-mu′ni-ta′ri-an (-tā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Communitive.
com′mu-ni′tion (kŏm′ū-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Communion. *Rare.*
com-mu′ni-tive (kŏ-mū′nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a community : communal.
com-mu′ni-to′ri-um, *n* [*community* + *-orium.*] A communistery.
commutation tables. = COMMUTATION COLUMNS.
com′my (kŏm′ĭ). Dial. var. of COMMONEY.
Co′mo beds (kō′mō). *Geol.* See MORRISON BEDS.
‖ **co′mo-da′to** (kō′mō-dä′tō), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* = COMMODATUM.
comoditie. † COMMODITY.
comoedie. † COMEDY.
Co′mo for-ma′tion (kō′mō). See MORRISON FORMATION.
comon. † COMMON.
comonalte. † COMMONALTY.
comonte. † COMMONTY.
comorado. † COMRADO.
co-mort′ga-gee′ (kō-môr′gā-jē′), *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
comot. † COMMOT.
co-moth′er. Var. of COMMOTHER. *Obs. or Dial.*
comouner. † COMMONER.
comounte. † COMMONTY.
co-mourn′er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co′mous (kō′mŭs), *a.* Hairy ; comose.
comp. † CAMP.
comp. *Abbr.* Companion ; compare ; comparative ; comparison ; compilation ; compile ; compiled ; compiler ; composer ; composition ; compositor ; compositus (L., compound) ; compound ; compounded (*Pharm.*).
compace. † COMPASS.
compacement. † COMPASSMENT.
compack. † COMPACT.
com-pact′er (kŏm-păk′tẽr), *n.* One that compacts.
com-pact′i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
com-pac′tile, *a.* [L. *compactilis.*] Joined or put together; connected ; united. *Obs. & R.*
com-pac′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Act of compacting or making an agreement. *Rare.* **2.** A compact. *Rare.*
com-pact′ly, *adv.* of COMPACT.
com-pact′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com-pac′tor (kŏm-păk′tẽr), *n.* One that compacts.
com-pac′ture (-păk′tūr), *n.* [L. *compactura.*] Close union or connection of parts ; a joining ; compagination. *Obs.*
com′pa-dore′. † COMPRADOR.
‖ **com-pa′dre** (kŏm-pä′drā), *n.* [Sp., prop., godfather ; *com-* + *padre* father.] Friend ; companion. *Sp. Amer.*
com-page′, *n.* = COMPAGES. *Obs.*

com-pag'i-nate (kŏm-păj'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *compaginare, compaginatum.*] To unite, knit, or hold together; as, the side pieces *compaginate* the frame. *Now Rare.*

com-pag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compaginatio.*] Union of parts; structure. *Now Rare.* *Jer. Taylor.*

com-pan'ion (kŏm-păn'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *compagne* pantry or storeroom on a ship, OSp. *compaña* an outhouse, office, and LL. *companium* mess. See 2d COMPANION.] *Naut.* **a** A skylight on an upper deck with frames and sashes of various shapes, to admit light to a cabin or lower deck. *Obs.* **b** The hood or covering at the top of a companionway. It may be a mere raised hatch cover or a high hood with vertical doors opening upon deck. **c** A companionway.

com-pan'ion, *n.* [F. *compagnon*, fr. LL. *companio* (cf. *companium* fellowship, a mess), fr. L. *com-* + *panis* bread. See PANTRY.] **1.** One who accompanies or is in company with another for a longer or shorter period, either from choice or casually; one much in the company of, or associated with, another or others; an associate; a comrade.

The *companions* of his fall. *Milton.*
The *companion* of fools shall smart for it. *Prov.* xiii. 20 (*Rev. Ver.*).

2. A partner or associate in interest or some special relation; specif., a consort; spouse. *Obs.* **3.** A fellow; — in contempt. *Obs.* *Shak.* **4.** A member of an order of knighthood; now, one of the lowest grade in certain orders; as, a *companion* of the Bath. **5.** One of a pair or set of like or matched things; as, a *companion* to a picture. **6.** *Astron.* A star, usually faint, seen in the same field with a bright one — sometimes very close to it; a comes; as, the *companion* of Sirius.

Syn. — Fellow, mate, compeer. — COMPANION, ASSOCIATE, FRIEND, COMRADE. COMPANION is the most general term for one who is in another's company, whether habitually or for the moment; as, "I associate nothing with my traveling *companion* but present objects and passing events. . . . But a *friend* reminds me of other things" (*Hazlitt*). ASSOCIATE implies habitual fellowship, usually on terms of equality; as, the captain and his profligate *associates*. FRIEND connotes a closer and more intimate relationship; as, "A *friend* loveth at all times" (*Prov.* xvii. 17); "A *friend* should bear his *friend's* infirmities" (*Shak.*). COMRADE (see etym.) suggests association in a common calling or pursuit (as, *comrades* in arms), or friendship based on community of interests or of fortunes; as, "We chummed together . . . living a little life of *comradeship* secluded from the daily rounds of lessons and school business" (*J. A. Symonds*). See PARTNER, ACCOMPANY.

com-pan'ion (kŏm-păn'yŭn), *v. t.*; COM-PAN'IONED (-yŭnd); COM-PAN'ION-ING. **1.** To make companion. *Obs.*

Companion me with my mistress. *Shak.*

2. To be a companion to; attend; accompany. *Ruskin.*

He hardly knew his loss of a son, so completely was he *companioned* by Rose. *Hamlin Garland.*

com-pan'ion, *v. i.* To keep company; to consort.

Here white sea-born clouds *companion*
With such peaks as know the stars! *Joaquin Miller.*

com-pan'ion-a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Fitted to be a companion; fit for good fellowship; agreeable; sociable. "Each *companionable* guest." *Mallet.* "*Companionable* wit." *Clarendon.* — **com-pan'ion-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **com-pan'ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-pan'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

companion cell. *Bot.* One of the long slender cells lying next to the sieve tubes of the phloëm, being developed from the same mother cell. They are filled with granular cytoplasm and always retain their nuclei, those of the sieve tubes disappearing early in their development.

companion cropping. *Agric.* A system of cultivation whereby two or more kinds of crops are grown together on the same piece of land.

companion ladder. *Naut.* **a** The ladder by which officers pass between the quarter-deck and the main deck. *Obs. or R.* **b** A ladder leading down a companion hatchway.

com-pan'ion-ship, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being a companion; fellowship; association; the act or fact of keeping company with any one. *Shak.*

He never seemed to avail himself of my sympathy other than by mere *companionship.* *Irving.*

2. *Print.* A group of compositors working under a clicker. **3.** The rank of a (knight) companion.

com-pan'ion-way' (-wā'), *n.* *Naut.* A set of wide steps leading from the deck to a cabin or saloon below; also, the space occupied by such steps.

com'pa-ny (kŭm'pȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). For construction with sing. or pl. vb., see COLLECTIVE NOUN. [F. *compagnie*, OF. *compaignie*, fr. OF. *compaigne* company, fr. (assumed) LL. *compania.* See COMPANION.] **1.** State of being a companion or companions; act of accompanying; fellowship; companionship; society; friendly intercourse.

Evil *company* doth corrupt good manners. 1 *Cor.* xv. 33 (*Rev. Ver.*).

2. An assemblage or association of persons (or, formerly, of things), either permanent or transient; a band; a retinue.

Thou shalt meet a *company* of prophets. 1 *Sam.* x. 5.

3. A person or persons affording companionship; an associate or associates.

To thee and thy *company* I bid
A hearty welcome. *Shak.*

4. Society, in general; people assembled for social intercourse; a social party or circle.

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in *company.* *Swift.*

5. Guests or visitors, in distinction from the members of a family; as, to invite *company* to dine. **6.** An association of persons for a joint purpose or performance, esp. for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise or business. The term *company* in its general sense includes corporation, guild, joint-stock company, and partnership, but is mostly used of the larger partnerships (specifically called **joint-stock companies**) and trade, industrial, or commercial corporations. In British usage the term is the ordinary one for designating the historic chartered companies (as of the merchant adventurers), the trade guilds (those of London being often called **city companies**), and the modern industrial and commercial organizations more often called *corporations* in the United States, the term *corporation* in British usage being chiefly used of corporations other than those for trade, industrial, or commercial purposes. The ordinary small business copartnership companies are more frequently designated, esp. in England, by the name *firm* or *partnership.* See PRIVATE COMPANY. **7.** Those members of a partnership firm whose names do not appear in the firm name. *Colloq.* **8.** *Theaters.* The body of actors who perform or act a play. **9.** *Mil.* **a** A body of soldiers. **b** Specif.: A subdivision of a regiment of infantry commanded by a captain, corresponding to a *troop* of cavalry and a *battery* of artillery. In the United States army it numbers six officers (one captain, two first lieutenants, three second lieutenants) and 250 men; formerly it numbered about 100 men. A machine-gun company has 172 men. The *company* is the administrative unit of infantry. See SERGEANT. **10.** *Naut.* **a** A merchant fleet. *Obs.* **b** The crew of a ship, including the officers; as, a ship's *company.* **11.** [*cap.*] One of the Chinese *Six Companies* (which see).

Syn. — Gathering, concourse, assembly, assemblage, body; group, circle, party, coterie, set; throng, crowd, flock, multitude, host; mob, horde. — COMPANY, BAND, TROOP, CREW, GANG. COMPANY (see COMPANION) is the general term for either a temporary assemblage or a permanent association of individuals; as, "The next day . . . much people met him. And, behold, a man of the *company* cried out" (*Luke* ix. 37-38); "When all at once I saw a crowd, a host, of golden daffodils . . . A poet could not but be gay in such a jocund *company*" (*Wordsworth*); "the glorious *company* of the apostles" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); a military *company*, a *company* of players, a joint-stock *company.* A BAND (specif. a company of musicians; as, a brass *band*) is a company united by a common tie or purpose; as, "That small, transfigured *band* . . . whose one bond is, that all have been unspotted by the world" (*M. Arnold*). TROOP (specif. a band of soldiers, or, *pl.*, soldiers collectively; as, "Farewell the plumed *troop*, and the big wars," *Shak.*; the British *troops*) frequently suggests the idea of a throng or multitude (cf. *shoal, swarm*, under FLOCK); as, "*troops* of friends" (*Shak.*); "There entertain him all the saints above, in solemn *troops*, and sweet societies" (*Milton*); cf. "Ghosts . . . *troop* home to churchyards" (*Shak.*). CREW (specif. a ship's company), as here compared, has always a derogatory connotation; as, "a *crew* of mischievous critics at Edinburgh" (*Hazlitt*); "They 'll be within their rights to lump us all together as a false, cruel, conspiring *crew*" (*H. James*). GANG (when not used specif. for a group or squad of workmen; as, a *gang* of lumbermen, of section hands, of roustabouts) has a strongly opprobrious or contemptuous connotation; as, "Depend upon it that there were worse folks going, of that *gang*, than even Sheridan was" (*Byron*); a *gang* of robbers, a *gang* of thieving politicians; I detest the whole *gang* (cf. *bunch, pack*, under BUNDLE). See COTERIE, COMBINATION, MULTITUDE, ASSEMBLY.

Company of Jesus. See JESUIT. — **to get, receive,** *etc.*, **one's company.** *Mil.*, to be promoted to the rank of captain in the line. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.*

com'pa-ny (kŭm'pȧ-nĭ), *v. t.*; COM'PA-NIED (-nĭd); COM'PA-NY-ING. [OF. *compaignier.*] To accompany or go with; to be companion to. *Archaic.*

Best *companied* when most I am alone. *Drummond.*

com'pa-ny, *v. i.* **1.** To associate.

Men which have *companied* with us all the time. *Acts* i. 21.

2. To have sexual commerce. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.* **3.** To be a gay companion. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

company store. A store, selling groceries and general merchandise, owned and run by an industrial company. The employees are paid in part by orders on the store.

com'pa-ra-ble (kŏm'pȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *comparabilis*: cf. F. *comparable.*] Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. *Addison.*

— **com'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

com'pa-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *comparatus*, p. p. of *comparare.* See 1st COMPARE.] Comparative. — *n.* A thing compared. *Obs.*

com-par'a-ti'val (kŏm-păr'ȧ-tī'văl; kŏm-păr'ȧ-tĭv-ăl), *a.* *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the comparative degree.

com-par'a-tive (kŏm-păr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *comparativus*: cf. F. *comparatif.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to comparison. "The *comparative* faculty." *Glanvill.* **2.** Proceeding from, or by the method of, comparison; as, *comparative* mythology. **3.** *Gram.* Of an adjective or adverb, expressing an increased (or, with a negative auxiliary, a diminished) degree or amount of the attribute or limitation denoted by the simple form. See 1st COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3. **4.** Estimated by comparison; relative; not positive or absolute, as compared with another thing or state.

The bubble, by reason of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top. *Bentley.*

5. Quick at making comparisons. *Obs. & Humorous.*

Thou hast the most unsavory similes, and art indeed the most *comparative*, rascalliest, sweet young prince. *Shak.*

6. Comparable. *Obs.* *Byron.*

comparative anatomy. See ANATOMY, 2. — **c. grammar.** See GRAMMAR, *n.*, 1. — **c. judgment.** *Logic*, judgment which involves a comparison or a comparative term; as, "this is warmer than that" is a *comparative judgment.* — **c. literature**, the study of literature by the comparative method; the comparison of the same or similar forms, movements, etc., in the literatures of various countries and times. — **c. method.** *Logic*, the method of concomitant variations. — **c. philology**, the study of languages by the comparative method; the scientific study of language by a comparison of the grammatical phenomena of cognate languages; comparative grammar. — **c. psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY. — **c. religion**, the scientific study of the origin, development, and interrelations of the different religious systems of mankind. — **c. science**, a science whose methods are characterized by extensive observation, classification, and comparison of phenomena as they occur in nature; the biological sciences; — contrasted with *exact science.*

The *comparative sciences* are the sciences of organic and intellectual evolution through its varied series and ramifications. Their data are thus, in the first place, actual, independently of the operations of the science, and in the second place are essentially types relative to definite functions. *B. Bosanquet.*

com-par'a-tive (kŏm-păr'ȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The comparative degree; also, the form denoting it.

In *comparatives* is expressed a relation of two; as in superlatives there is a relation of many. *Angus.*

2. An equal; a rival; a compeer. *Obs.* **3.** One who makes comparisons; one who affects wit. *Obs.* "Every beardless vain *comparative.*" *Shak.*

com'pa-ra'tor (kŏm'pȧ-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a comparer.] *Physics.* An instrument for comparing anything to be measured with a standard measure; esp., a machine for comparing standards of length and producing accurate subdivisions.

com-pare' (kŏm-pâr'), *v. t.*; COM-PARED' (-pârd'); COM-PAR'ING (-pâr'ĭng). [L. *comparare*, fr. *compar* like or equal to another; *com-* + *par* equal: cf. F. *comparer.* See PAIR, PEER an equal; cf. COMPEER.] **1.** To represent as similar, as for the purpose of illustration; to liken; — followed by *to.*

Solon *compared* the people unto the sea, and orators and counselors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon.*

2. To examine the character or qualities of, as of two or more persons or things, for the purpose of discovering their resemblances or differences; to bring into comparison; — usually followed by *with*; to regard discriminatingly.

Compare dead happiness with living woe. *Shak.*
The place he found beyond expression bright,
Compared with aught on earth. *Milton.*

3. *Gram.* To inflect according to the degrees of comparison; to state the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of. Most adjectives of one syllable are *compared* by affixing "-er" and "-est" to the positive form; as, *black, blacker, blackest*; those of more than one syllable are usually *compared* by using "more" and "most" before the positive; as, *beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful.* The choice between the two is largely a matter of euphony. Inverted comparison is often made by the use of "less" and "least."

Syn. — COMPARE, CONTRAST, COLLATE. Things are COMPARED when they are set side by side, in order to show their relative value or excellence, or to bring out their characteristic qualities; they are CONTRASTED when they are set over against one another in order to emphasize their differences; as, one may *compare* the movement of the Odyssey with that of the Æneid, to arrive at their distinctive qualities; one may thereupon *contrast* the buoyancy and rapidity of the one with the stateliness and dignity of the other. One object is *compared with* another as above; to another, when it is formally represented, on the basis of a real or (frequently) imagined similarity, as like it; as, Pope *compares* Homer *with* (not *to*) Vergil; he *compares* Homer *to* (not *with*) the Nile, pouring out his riches with a boundless overflow, Vergil *to* (not *with*) a river in its banks, with a gentle and constant stream; "*With* mine *compare* thou thine own state" (*Shak.*); "Shall I *compare* thee to a summer's day?" (*id.*). To COLLATE is to compare minutely or critically, in order to note points of agreement and divergence; it applies esp. to the minute comparison of books and manuscripts for the sake of ascertaining or establishing the correct text; as, to *collate* the printed text of Vergil with the manuscripts. See COMPARISON.

not to be compared to *or* **with**, not of special similarity to; not in the same class with, esp. because of some inferiority.

com-pare', *v. i.* **1.** To be like or equal; to admit, or be worthy of, comparison; as, his later work does not *compare* with his earlier.

I should *compare* with him in excellence. *Shak.*

2. To vie; to assume a likeness or equality.

Shall pack horses . . . *compare* with Cæsars? *Shak.*

3. To draw a comparison. *Rare.* *Shak.*

com-pare', *n.* [From COMPARE to liken.] **1.** Comparison.

His mighty champion, strong beyond *compare.* *Milton.*

2. Illustration by comparison; simile. *Obs.*

Rimes full of protest, of oath, and big *compare.* *Shak.*

com-pare', *v. t.* [L. *comparare* to prepare, procure; *com-* + *parare.* See PREPARE, PARADE.] To acquire. *Obs.*

To fill his bags, and richesse to *compare.* *Spenser.*

com-par'i-son (kŏm-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *comparaison*, L. *comparatio.* See COMPARE to liken.] **1.** Act of comparing; specif.: **a** Act of representing as like; a likening. **b** An examination of two or more objects with the view of discovering the resemblances or differences.

As sharp legal practitioners, no class of human beings can bear *comparison* with them. *Macaulay.*

c *Gram.* The modification, by inflection or otherwise, of an adjective or adverb to denote degrees of quality, quantity, or relation. Thus, *little, less, least*; *soon, sooner, soonest*, illustrate the three degrees of *comparison*: the *positive, comparative*, and *superlative.* See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3.

2. State of being compared; a relative estimate; also, a state, quality, or relation, admitting of being compared; as, there is no *comparison* between them.

The miracles of our Lord and those of the Old Testament afford many interesting points of *comparison.* *Trench.*

3. *Rhet.* A figure by which one person or thing is compared to another, or the two are considered with regard to some property or quality, which is common to them both; e. g., the lake sparkled like a jewel.

Whereto shall we liken the kingdom of God? Or with what *comparison* shall we compare it? *Mark* iv. 30.

4. *Phren.* The faculty of making comparisons.

Syn. — COMPARISON, SIMILE, METAPHOR. COMPARISON (see COMPARE) is the general term, and applies whenever one object is compared with another; it usually implies, as distinguished from *simile*, that the objects compared belong to the same class, or are more alike than different; as, "The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam" (1 *Sam.* xvii. 7); "a color like the color of the smoke from damp fuel" (*Dickens*); "a hard white stucco, which glistened like enamel" (*Prescott*). A SIMILE is an imaginative comparison between objects which are essentially unlike, except in certain aspects; as, "I have compared one with the other, though very unlike, like all *similes*" (*Byron*); "Thy teeth are like a flock of sheep" (*Cant.* iv. 2); "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country" (*Prov.* xxv. 25); "ponderous syllables, like sullen waves in the half-glutted hollows of reef rocks" (*Keats*); "The feeling of unhappiness . . . covered him as water covers a log" (*Kipling*). A METAPHOR imaginatively identifies one object with another, and ascribes to the first the

com-pag'i-nate (kŏm-păj'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Compaginated. *Rare.*

‖ **com'pa-gnie'schap'** (kŏm'pä-nē'skäp'), *n.* [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* Partnership.

‖ **com'pa'gnon'nage'** (*as mod. Fr.* kôɴ'pȧ'nyô'nȧzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *compagnon* companion.] *Medieval Hist.* Any of numerous associations of itinerant workmen in Italy, France, and England, formed with the purpose of providing members with food, lodging, and employment. *Dict. Pol. Econ.*

compaignable. † COMPANABLE.

compaignie, -gnye, -nie. † COMPANY.

compame. Prob. for *com ba me*, come kiss me. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

companable, *a.* [OF. *compaignable.*] Companionable. *Obs.* — **companableness**, *n.* *Obs.* — **companably**, *adv.* *Obs.*

com'pa-nage, *n.* [OF., also *compenage.*] Anything eaten as an accompaniment or relish with bread. *Obs.*

com'pa-na'tor (kŏm'pȧ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [LL. *companatores*, pl.] *Eccl.* = IMPANATOR.

‖ **com'pa-ñe'ro** (kôm'pä-nyā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] Partner. *Mining Slang, Southwestern U. S.*

com-pan'ia-ble (kŏm-păn'yȧ-b'l), *a.* Companionable. *Obs.* — **com-pan'ia-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

com'pa-nied (kŭm'pȧ-nĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of COMPANY.

com-pan'ion-age (kŏm-păn'yŭn-āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *compagnonnage.*] **1.** Companionship. *Rare.* **2.** The (knight) companions, collectively.

companion hatch *or* **head.** *Naut.* = 1st COMPANION **b.**

companion hatchway. *Naut.* A hatch giving access from a deck to a deck or cabin below.

com-pan'ion-ize, *v. t.* To companion. *Colloq.*

com-pan'ion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

companion screw. *Mech.* A female screw.

compar. *Abbr.* Comparative; comparison.

com'pa-ra-bil'i-ty (kŏm'pȧ-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Comparableness.

com'pa-ra-bl. Comparable. *Ref. Sp.*

com'pa-ra'tion (kŏm'pȧ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comparatio.*] **1.** Comparison. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A making ready; provision. *Obs.*

com-par'a-tiv. Comparative. *Ref. Sp.*

com-par'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of COMPARATIVE. See -LY.

com-par'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

com-par'a-tiv-ist, *n.* One who uses or advocates a comparative method. *Rare.*

com-pare', *n.* [F. *compair.* See COMPEER.] = COMPEER. *Obs.*

com-par'er, *n.* One who compares.

com-par'i-son, *v. t. & i.* To compare. *Obs.*

D E F G H I J K L M

qualities of the second; where the *simile* declares that A is *like* B, the *metaphor* assumes that A *is* B; as, "The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord" (*Prov.* xx. 27); "Was it the proud full sail of his great verse, bound for the prize?" (*Shak.*); "Childhood . . . with new-fledged hope still fluttering in his breast" (*Wordsworth*). A *metaphor* may usually be expanded into a *simile*, and a *simile* may be condensed into a *metaphor*; as, "A *torrent* of white uniforms and gleaming bayonets" (*Parkman*); "The front ranks . . . pouring over them *like a torrent*" (*Prescott*). See FABLE, METONYMY.

beyond comparison, so far superior as to have no likeness, or so as to make comparison needless. — **in c. of**, **with**, *or, less commonly*, **to**, as compared with; with reference to. "So miserably unpeopled *in comparison of* what it once was." *Addison.*

comparison ratio. *Engin.* The ratio of the area of the temperature-entropy diagram for an engine to that of the theoretical diagram for an ideal cycle between the same limits of temperature. It serves as a comparison of the heat consumption with that of the ideal cycle. *Lineham.*

com-part′ (kŏm-pärt′), *v. t.*; COM-PART′ED; COM-PART′ING. [L. *compartiri*; *com-* + *partiri*, *partire*, to share: cf. OF. *compartir*. See PART, *v. t.*] **1.** To divide and share. *Obs.*
2. To mark out into parts or subdivisions; specif., *Arch.*, to lay out in parts according to a plan.

The crystal surface is *comparted* all
In niches verged with rubies. *Glover.*

com′par-ti′tion (kŏm′pär-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [LL. *compartitio.*] Act of comparting; division; also, a compartment. *Obs.*

Their temples . . . needed no *compartitions.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

com-part′ment (kŏm-pärt′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *compartiment*, OF. *compartir* to divide. See COMPART.] **1.** One of the parts into which an inclosed portion of space is divided, as by partitions, or lines; as, the *compartments* of a cabinet, house, garden, or railway carriage.
2. Specif.: **a** *Arch. & Art.* A separate division of a structure or design, as a panel or coffer in a ceiling, a sculptured subdivision of a portal. **b** *Shipbuilding.* One of the sections into which the hold of a ship is divided by watertight bulkheads.
3. *Logic.* A formal division the limits of which are determined by the coexistence of certain attributes and the exclusion of others; as, if a given subject matter *A* is analyzed into the elements *a b c*, then, with reference to coexistence of elements, *A* includes the *compartments a, b, c, ab, ac, bc,* and *abc.*
4. A separate division or section of anything.
5. A compartition, or disposition of parts of a design. *Obs.*

com′pass (kŭm′pȧs), *n.* [F. *compas*, fr. LL. *compassus* circle, prop., a stepping together; L. *com-* + *passus* pace, step. See PACE, PASS.] **1.** Device; cunning; a crafty artifice. *Obs.*
2. The inclosing limit, boundary, or circumference of any area; as, within the *compass* of an encircling wall.
3. An inclosed space; an area; extent; hence, the limits within which any power may be exerted or within which any agency or action has effect; reach, sweep, or capacity; as, the *compass* of the eye; the *compass* of imagination.

The tryne *compas* [the threefold world containing earth, sea, and heaven. *Skeat*]. *Chaucer.*
The *compass* of his argument. *Wordsworth.*
Their wisdom . . . lies in a very narrow *compass.* *Addison.*

4. Specif., *Music*, the range of tones within the capacity of a voice or instrument.
5. Moderate bounds; limits of truth; moderation; due limits; — used esp. after *within* or *out of.*

In two hundred years before (I speak within *compass*), no such commission had been executed. *Sir J. Davies.*

6. A circle or anything circular, as the horizon; a ring, or arc; specif., *Archery*, the curve of an arrow's flight; also, the angle of elevation determining this curve.
7. A passing round; circuit; circuitous course.

They fetched a *compass* of seven days' journey. 2 *Kings* iii. 9.

8. (Usually in *pl.*) An instrument for describing circles, transferring measurements, etc., consisting, in its simple form, of two pointed branches, or legs, joined at the top by a pivot; — called also *pair of compasses.* Compasses have generally one pen or pencil point; those with two sharp metal points for measuring are specifically named *dividers* (which see). They are variously designated according to form

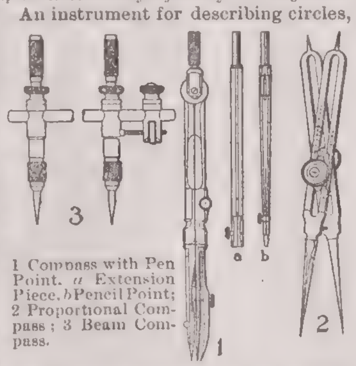

1 Compass with Pen Point. *a* Extension Piece. *b* Pencil Point; 2 Proportional Compass; 3 Beam Compass.

or use, as: **beam compass**, which consists of a rod or beam having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points, and is used for drawing large circles; **bisecting compass** (see PROPORTIONAL COMPASS, below); **bow compass** (see in Vocab.); **bullet compass**, having a ball or the like on one leg, to set in a hole; **caliber compasses** *or* **caliper compasses**, a pair of calipers; **club compass**, *or* **cone compass** (= BULLET COMPASS, above); **double compass** (= PROPORTIONAL COMPASS, below); **elliptic compass**, used for drawing ellipses; **hair compass**, capable of extremely delicate adjustment, usually by means of a jointed leg the end of which is controlled by a spring and fine adjusting screw; **millwright's compass**, a dividing and scribing tool used in laying off the dress on the face of millstones; **Napier's compass**, having folding legs, one bearing a pen and a point on a pivot, the other a pencil and a point; **oval compass** (= ELLIPTIC COMPASS, above); **pillar compass**, similar to a *universal compass*, but with legs of fixed length; **proportional compass**, having legs with points at both ends and an adjustable joint (When open the distances between the points at the two ends are proportional to the lengths of the corresponding legs. It is used in copying drawings on an enlarged or a reduced scale. A similar instrument having a fixed joint one third way along the legs is called a *bisecting compass*); **quadrant compass**, a carpenter's compass with a quadrantal arc and binding screw; **rack compass**, a joiner's compass with rack adjustment; **scribing compass**, which has one sharp-pointed and one scooping leg, used in leather working; **triangular compass**, having three legs of which one is attached by a double joint (It is used for transferring three points, as the vertices of a triangle, from one drawing to another); **tube compass**, which is similar to Napier's compass, but has tubular extensible legs; **universal compass**, a large compass with hollow adjustable legs, each containing a complete bow compass which may be used as part of the large compass, or independently; **volute compass**, having legs that can be gradually expanded, so that a spiral can be drawn; **whole-and-half compass** (= BISECTING COMPASS, above); **wing compass**, a joiner's compass having an arc and set screw.
9. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CIRCINUS.
10. An instrument for determining directions upon the earth's surface by means of a magnetized bar or needle turning freely upon a pivot and pointing to the magnetic north and south. See MAGNETIC NEEDLE, MARINER'S COMPASS, SURVEYOR'S COMPASS.
Syn. — See RANGE.

com′pass (kŭm′pȧs), *a.* Circular; curved or forming a curve; as, a *compass* or bent timber; specif., semicircular; as, a *compass* window. (See Vocab. for *compass card*, *compass joint*, etc., in which *compass*, n., is the first element.) **compass bar**, *Metal.*, a fixed ring for supporting the test or cupel hearth in the reverberatory furnace for extracting silver from lead. — **c. brick**, a curved brick for steening shafts and wells. Cf. ARCH BRICK, 1. — **c. calipers**, a pair of calipers. *Obs.* (See also in Vocab.) — **c. plane**, *Carp.*, a plane with a convex sole for producing or smoothing curved surfaces. — **c. rafter**, a rafter cut to a curve; — used in an ornamented roof truss, or in a gable framing. — **c. roof**, a timber roof in which each truss has its rafters, collar beams, and braces combined into an arched form. — **c. saw**, a narrow-bladed saw for cutting curves. — **c. window**, *Arch.*, a bay or oriel window of semicircular plan.

Compass Plane.

Compass Roof.

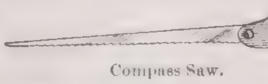

Compass Saw.

com′pass, *adv.* In or round a compass, circle, or curve. *Obs.*

com′pass (kŭm′pȧs), *v. t.*; COM′PASSED (-pȧst); COM′PASSING. [F. *compasser* to arrange, regulate, ponder. See COMPASS, *n.*] **1.** To purpose; to contrive; imagine; plot. *Obs. except legal.*

I cannot paynt nor *compasse* no gay processe. *Lydgate.*
Compassing and imagining the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compassing* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone.*

2. To ponder. *Obs.*
3. To go about or entirely round; to make the circuit of.

Ye shall *compass* the city seven times. *Josh.* vi. 4.

4. To describe with compasses. *Obs.*
5. To inclose on all sides; to surround; encircle; environ; invest; besiege; — used esp. with *about, round, around,* and *round about.*

With terrors and with clamors *compassed* round. *Milton.*

6. To reach; to get within one's power; to obtain; hence, to bring about; to accomplish.

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shak.*

7. To circumvent; to "come round." *Obs.*
8. To curve; to bend into a circular form. *Obs., exc. in Carpentry & Shipbuilding.* *Shak.*

com′pass, *v. i.* **1.** To plan or contrive. *Obs.*
2. To make a circuit; to go about.
3. To assume a circular or curved form; to curve or bend.

compass calipers. An instrument with one curved leg like those of calipers and one straight like those of compasses, as for scribing a line at the end of a board, the curved leg sliding along the end.

compass card. The circular card attached to the needles of a mariner's compass, on which are marked the thirty-two points, or rhumbs.

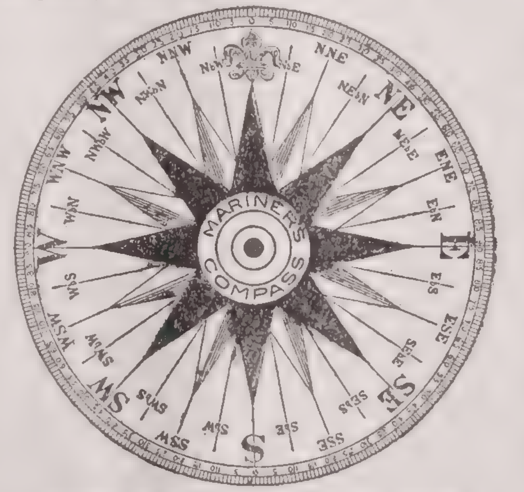

Compass Card, with Notation of Mariner's Compass

compass corrector. A magnet or magnets or soft iron spheres or bars placed near a compass to neutralize the effect of the ship's magnetism.

compass dial. A small pocket sundial fitted with a compass needle by which the gnomon may be adjusted to tell the hour of the day.

com′pass-es (kŭm′pȧs-ĕz; -ĭz), *n. pl.* An instrument for describing curves, measuring, etc. See COMPASS, *n.*, 8.

com′pass–head′ed, *a.* *Arch.* Having a semicircular head; as, a *compass-headed* arch.

com′pass-ing (kŭm′pȧs-ĭng), *p. a.* Curved; bent; as, *compassing* timbers. — **com′pass-ing-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

com-pas′sion (kŏm-păsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *compassio*, fr. *compati* to have compassion; *com-* + *pati* to bear, suffer. See PATIENT.] Lit., suffering with another; fellowship in feeling; hence, sorrow or pity excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; commiseration; sympathy.

Ingenuity set to work by womanly *compassion.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Fellow feeling, mercy, condolence. See PITY.

com-pas′sion-ate (-ŭn-ât), *a.* **1.** Having a temper or disposition to pity; sympathetic.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and *compassionate.* *South.*

2. Inviting pity; pitiable. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Sympathizing, tender, merciful, pitiful.
— **com-pas′sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pas′sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

com-pas′sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; COM-PAS′SION-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); COM-PAS′SION-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To have compassion for; to pity; to sympathize with.

Compassionates my pains, and pities me. *Addison.*

compass joint. *Mech.* A pin or knuckle joint, as for joining the legs of a pair of compasses.

compass plant. Any of several plants whose leaves or branches are disposed to arrange themselves on the axis so as to indicate the cardinal points of the compass; specif.: **a** The rosinweed *Silphium laciniatum.* **b** The prickly lettuce. **c** The prairie lotus (*Lotus americanus*).

compass rose. *Navig.* A circle graduated to degrees or quarter points and placed on a chart for reference of lines, courses, etc. Both magnetic and true directions are usually given.

Compass Rose.

com′pa-ter′ni-ty (kŏm′pȧ-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *compaternitas*, fr. *compater* godfather; *com-* + *pater* father.] The (spiritual) relation, or affinity, existing between the godparents of a child or between them and the child's actual parents.

com-pat′i-bil′i-ty (kŏm-păt′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *compatibilité.*] Quality or power of being compatible or congruous; congruity; consistency; as, a *compatibility* of tempers; a *compatibility* of properties.

com-pat′i-ble (kŏm-păt′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *compatibilis*, fr. L. *compati*. See COMPASSION.] **1.** = COMPATIENT. *Obs.*
2. Capable of coexisting in harmony; congruous; accordant; consistent; not repugnant; — usually followed by *with.*

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible.* *Broome.*

Syn. — Suitable, agreeable, accordant. See CONSONANT.
— **com-pat′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-pat′i-bly**, *adv.*

com-pa′tient (kŏm-pā′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *compatiens*, p. pr. of *compati*. See COMPASSION.] Suffering together; sympathetic. *Obs. or R.* — **com-pa′tience** (-shĕns), *n.* *Obs. or R.*

com-pa′tri-ot (kŏm-pā′trĭ-ŭt), *n.* [F. *compatriote*, L. *compatriota*; *com-* + *patriota* a native. See PATRIOT, and cf. COPATRIOT.] One of the same country; a fellow countryman. — **com-pa′tri-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk), *a.*

The distrust with which they felt themselves to be regarded by their *compatriots* in America. *Palfrey.*

com-pa′tri-ot, *a.* Of the same country; having a common patriotism. — **com-pa′tri-ot-ism** (-ŭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

com-pear′ (kŏm-pēr′), *v. i.* [F. *comparoir*, L. *comparēre*; *com-* + *parēre* to appear.] To appear; *Obs.*, except, *Scots Law*, to appear in court personally or by attorney. — **com-pear′ance** (-ăns), *n.* — **com-pear′ant** (-ănt), *n.*

com-peer′ (kŏm-pēr′), *n.* [ME. *comper*, through French fr. L. *compar*; *com-* + *par* equal. See PEER an equal; cf. COMPARE to liken.] An equal, as in rank, age, prowess, etc.; a peer, also, a companion; a mate.

His *compeer* in arms. *Ford.*

com-peer′, *v. t.* To be equal with; to match. *Rare.*

In my rights,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best. *Shak.*

com-pel′ (kŏm-pĕl′), *v. t.*; COM-PELLED′ (-pĕld′); COM-PEL′LING. [L. *compellere*, *compulsum*, to drive together, to compel, urge; *com-* + *pellere* to drive: cf. OF. *compeller*, *compellir*. See PULSE.] **1.** To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to constrain; oblige; necessitate, whether by physical or moral force.

Wolsey . . . *compelled* the people to pay up the whole subsidy at once. *Hallam.*

2. To take by force or violence; to exact or extort; to get or bring about forcibly; — now chiefly of action; as, to *compel* assent.

Commissions, which *compel* from each
The sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*
They *compel* me when in their presence . . . that highest of all praise, silence. *H. Weeks.*

3. To force to come, go, etc.; to summon. *Obs. or R.*

She had this knight from far *compelled.* *Spenser.*

4. To drive together or gather in a crowd or company. *A Latinism.* "In one troop *compelled.*" *Dryden.*
5. To force to yield; to overpower; to subjugate.

Easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled.* *Dryden.*
I *compel* all creatures to my will. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Force, constrain, oblige, coerce, necessitate, drive; instigate, urge, incite, induce, influence, actuate, move. — COMPEL, IMPEL agree in the idea of urging to action. COM-

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comparison spectrum. See SPECTRUM.
com′pa-ri′tion (kŏm′pȧ-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *comparition.*] An appearance, as before a tribunal. *Obs. & R.*
com-part′, *n.* [*com-* + *part.*] A companion part. *Obs. & R.*
‖**com-par′ti-men′to** (kŏm-pär′tē-mĕn′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -MENTI (-tē). [It. Cf. COMPARTMENT.] One of the sixteen unofficial divisions in which the sixty-nine provinces of modern Italy are usually grouped.
com-part′ner, *n.* = COPARTNER. *Obs.* — **com-part′ner-ship**, *n.*
‖**com-pa′ru-it** (kŏm-păr′ū-ĭt), *v. i.* [L.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* Lit., he appeared (in court); — used to designate a default taken in open court.
compase. † COMPASS.
com′pass-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
compass bearing. *Naut.* See BEARING, 10.
compass board. A hole board.
compass bowl. See MARINER'S COMPASS.
compass flower. = COMPASS PLANT.
com-pas′sion, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *compassionner.*] = COMPASSIONATE. *Obs.* *Shak.*
com-pas′sion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Compassionate. *Obs.* **2.** Pitiable. *Rare.*
com-pas′sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Compassionate. *Obs. or R.*
com-pas′sion-a-tive, *a.* Compassionate. *Obs. & R.*
com-pas′sive (kŏm-păs′ĭv), *a.* [L. *compassus* (p. p. of *compati* to have compassion) + *-ive.*] Compassionate. *Obs. or Archaic.*
com′pas-siv′i-ty (kŏm′pȧ-sĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fellowship in suffering.
compass key. A kind of screw-driver or pin wrench for tightening or loosening the joints of compasses.
com′pass-less, *a.* See -LESS.
com′pass-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
compass signal. *Nav.* A flag signal designating a point of the compass.
compass weed. = COMPASS PLANT. [*Sp.*]
com-pat′i-bl. Compatible. *Ref.*
com-peer′. † COMPEAR.
com-peir′. Var. of COMPEAR.

PEL implies the exert[illegible] without) of irresistible physical or [illegible]raint; IMPEL suggests rather such an [illegible] exerted upon the mind) as incites or [illegible], one may be *compelled* by ill hea[illegible] ove of travel, to visit foreign lan[illegible] you [illegible] against the precept . . . let it [illegible]'d by need" (*Pope*); "Active it[illegible]*els*, inspires" (*id.*). See MOVE, IN[illegible]

com-pel′ (kŏm-pĕl [illegible] force or constraint.

com′pel-la′tion ([illegible] *compellatio*, fr. *compellare* to acc[illegible] or calling upon; style of address [illegible]ation. "This endearing *compella*[illegible]. *Bp. Beveridge.*

The peculiar co[illegible] France is by "Sire," which is nothing [illegible]. *Sir W. Temple.*

com-pel′la-tive ([illegible] *Gram.* The name by which a person is addressed; an appellative. — *a.* Used in or denoting address.

com-pel′lent (-ĕnt), *a.* Compelling; constraining.

com′pend (kŏm′pĕnd), *n.* A compendium.

A *compend* and recapitulation of the Mosaical law. *Bp. Burnet.*

com-pen′di-ous (kŏm-pĕn′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *compendiosus*: cf. F. *compendieux.*] **1.** Containing the substance in a small compass; succinct; abridged; summarized; — esp. of literary work.

Three things be required in the oration . . . — that it be *compendious*, sententious, and delectable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

"The *compendious* value of gold," . . . allowing a vast amount of purchasing power to be concentrated for conveyance or concealment in little bulk. *R. H. Palgrave.*

2. Direct; summary. *Obs.* *Woodward.*

Syn. — Short, brief, summary, abridged, condensed, comprehensive, succinct. See CONCISE.

— **com-pen′di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pen′di-ous-ness**, *n.*

com-pen′di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ȧ). [L. *compendium* that which is weighed, saved, or shortened, a short way, fr. *compendere* to weigh; *com-* + *pendere* to weigh. See PENSION; cf. COMPEND.] **1.** A brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, general principles, or substance of a larger work or system; a condensed summary; abridgment; epitome; abstract.

A short system or *compendium* of a science. *I. Watts.*

2. An abbreviation or contraction. *Rare.*

3. A short cut; also, saving; economy. *Obs.*

Syn. — COMPENDIUM, ABRIDGMENT, EPITOME, ABSTRACT, SYNOPSIS, SYLLABUS, BRIEF, DIGEST agree in denoting large content in comparatively small compass. COMPENDIUM implies in general the inclusion within small compass of a large subject or system, with or without suggestion of a more extensive treatment from which it is condensed; ABRIDGMENT always implies the reduction to smaller compass of a larger work, with the retention of relative completeness; EPITOME denotes a concise summary, by main heads, of a subject or treatise, often in such fashion that the summary acquires a value of its own; an ABSTRACT is also a summary of essential points, but is seldom thought of as attaining independent worth; a SYNOPSIS is such an ordered exhibition of the salient points of a subject or treatise as may be apprehended at a glance. SYLLABUS has specific application to synopses of lectures or to the brief abstracts prefixed to cases in law reports; BRIEF, to the concise statement of a case or an argument; DIGEST, to a compendium of a body of law. See ABRIDGE.

com-pen′e-trate (kŏm-pĕn′ē-trāt), *v. t.* [*com-* + *penetrate.*] To penetrate throughout; to pervade. — **com-pen′e-tra′tion** (-trā′shŭn), *n.*

com′pen-sate (kŏm′pĕn-sāt; kŏm-pĕn′sāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.*; COM′PEN-SAT′ED (-sāt′ĕd); COM′PEN-SAT′ING (-sāt′ĭng). [L. *compensatus*, p. p. of *compensare*, prop., to weigh several things with one another, to balance with one another, verb intens. fr. *compendere*. See COMPENDIUM.] **1.** To be equivalent in value or effect to; to counterbalance; to make up for; to make amends for.

The length of the night and the dews thereof do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

2. To make equal return to; to remunerate; to recompense; to give an equivalent to; to requite suitably; as, to *compensate* a laborer for work, or a merchant for losses.

3. *Mech.* To provide with means of counteracting variation; as, to *compensate* a pendulum or magnetic needle; to counteract (the variation or varying parts).

4. *Civil Law.* To extinguish or satisfy by compensation.

Syn. — Recompense, remunerate, indemnify, reward, requite, counterbalance. See PAY.

compensated, *or* **compensating, balance.** = COMPENSATION BALANCE. — **compensating carbureter,** *Mach.*, a carbureter that automatically supplies a mixture of invariable proportions no matter how the load on the engine varies. — **compensating errors,** errors equal in amount but opposite in sense, which cancel each other in the course of investigation. — **compensating gear.** *Mach.* **a** Differential gear, as in an automobile, for compensating for difference in speed of connected outside and inside wheels when moving in a curve. **b** A gear for turning a ship's rudder, giving with constant motive force a twisting moment proportional to the angle of deviation of the rudder. — **compensating pendulum.** = COMPENSATION PENDULUM.

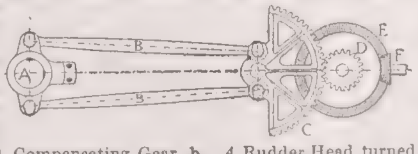

Compensating Gear, b. *A* Rudder Head turned by Connecting Rods *B B*; *C* Rack; *D* Pinion fastened to Bevel Wheel *E* meshing with Bevel Wheel *F*.

com′pen-sate, *v. i.* To make compensation; specif., to make amends; to supply an equivalent; — usually followed by *for*; as, nothing can *compensate* for the loss of reputation.

com′pen-sa′tion (kŏm′pĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *compensatio* a weighing, a balancing of accounts: cf. F. *compensation.*]

1. Act or principle of compensating.

2. *Mech.* Balance or counteraction of opposed forces.

3. That which constitutes, or is regarded as, an equivalent or recompense; that which makes good the lack or variation of something else; that which compensates for loss or privation; amends; remuneration; recompense.

The Parliament . . . vouchsafed not a word toward securing the slightest *compensation* to the dispossessed owners. *Hallam.*

4. *Civil Law.* The extinction of the mutual debts of two persons, reciprocally debtors and creditors, in the same manner as in set-off. It generally operates *ipso jure*, but in Scotland must be pleaded to be operative.

5. *Railroads.* Of a stretch of ascending track part curve and part tangent, reduction of grade on the curve so that the total train resistance is equal to that on the tangent.

6. *Phon.* = COMPENSATORY LENGTHENING.

Syn. — Recompense, reward, indemnification, consideration, requital, satisfaction, set-off.

com′pen-sa′tion-al (kŏm′pĕn-sā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to compensation.

compensation balance. A kind of balance wheel for a timepiece, in which the effects of temperature changes are counteracted on the same principle as that of the compensation pendulum (which see).

compensation bar *or* **strip.** A bar or strip composed of metals of different expansibility, to compensate (as in the compensation pendulum) for the effects of changes of temperature in the atmosphere.

compensation pendulum. A clock pendulum so constructed as to remain of the same (pendulum) length by automatic compensation of the effect of changes of temperature. See PENDULUM.

compensation water. *Law.* Water supplied in times of drought or low water to a stream from a reservoir which is supplied by the stream. This is generally a first charge upon the reservoir.

com-pen′sa-tive (kŏm-pĕn′sȧ-tĭv; *rarely* kŏm′pĕn-sā-tĭv), *a.* Affording compensation. — **com-pen′sa-tive,** *n.*

compensative lengthening. = COMPENSATORY LENGTHENING.

com′pen-sa′tor (kŏm′pĕn-sā′tẽr), *n.* One that compensates; — a name applied to various mechanical devices; as: **a** *Naut.* An iron plate, sphere, bar, or magnet placed near the compass on iron vessels to neutralize the ship's attraction on the needle. **b** *Gas Manuf.* A device that equalizes the action of the exhauster which draws the gas from the retorts. **c** *Elec.* A transformer in which the primary and secondary are combined as a single coil. To "step up," as a booster, part of the coil is used as primary and all as secondary. To "step down" the voltage, all the coil is used as primary and part as secondary. Called also *autoconverter.* **d** *Photog.* A device for equalizing the brightness of an image produced by a lens. **e** *Optics.* A plate or combination of prisms for equalizing the retardation of two light rays.

com-pen′sa-to-ry (kŏm-pĕn′sȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving for or to give compensation; making amends; making up for loss.

compensatory change. *Phon.* See SOUND COMPENSATION. — **c. doubling,** *Phon.*, the doubling or gemination of a consonant subsequent to the shortening of a preceding accented long vowel; as, Lat. *littera*, earlier *litera*. — **c. interest.** See INTEREST. — **c.,** *or* **compensative, lengthening,** *Phon.*, the lengthening of a vowel or a consonant subsequent to the dropping of a following consonant or vowel in the same word, as if to compensate the loss.

Compensatory lengthening has also occurred in *night, light, bright* < ME. *niht, liht, briht*, the short *i* lengthening in compensation for the *h* which became vocalized. *O. F. Emerson.*

com-pete′ (kŏm-pēt′), *v. i.*; -PET′ED (-pēt′ĕd); -PET′ING (-ĭng). [L. *competere, competitum*, to compete for; *com-* + *petere* to seek. See PETITION.] To contend emulously; to seek or strive for the same thing, position, or reward for which another is striving; to contend in rivalry, as for a prize or in business; as, tradesmen *compete* with one another.

The rival statesmen, with eyes fixed on America, were all the while *competing* for European alliances. *Bancroft.*

com′pe-tence (kŏm′pē-tĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *compétence*, fr. **com′pe-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ) } L. *competentia* agreement.]

1. A sufficient supply (of anything). *Obs.* *Fuller.*

2. Property or means sufficient for the necessaries and conveniences of life; sufficiency without excess.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words — health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

Superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shak.*

3. State of being competent; fitness; ability; adequacy.

The loan demonstrates . . . the *competency* of this kingdom to the assertion of the common cause. *Burke.*

The teaching of those physicists who have any claim to philosophical *competence*. *James Ward.*

4. *Phys. Geog.* The ability of a stream to transport detritus, as measured by the size of the largest particle, pebble, or bowlder it can move forward; — contr. with *capacity*, 7.

5. *Law.* Legal capacity or authority. See COMPETENT, 3.

com′pe-tent (kŏm′pē-tĕnt), *a.* [F. *compétent*, fr. L. *competens*, p. pr. of *competere* to strive after together, to be qualified, to be appropriate or suitable. See COMPETE.]

1. Answering to all requirements; adequate; sufficient; suitable; capable; qualified; fit. "A *competent* knowledge of the world." *Atterbury.* "*Competent* age." *Grafton.* "*Competent* statesmen." *Palfrey.*

2. Rightfully or properly belonging; appertaining; — followed by *to*. *Rare or Legal.*

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things. . . . but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

3. *Law.* Legally qualified or capable; specif.: **a** With respect to authority or jurisdiction to take cognizance or act; as, a *competent* court; a *competent* custom. **b** With respect to purely legal grounds of qualification, importing no reference to mental or physical ability, credibility, knowledge of the case, or the like, but (in the case of a judge or juror) a reference to the existence of a personal interest in the matter at issue, or (in the case of a witness) of privileged communications, marital relation, etc.

Syn. — See ABLE.

competent stratum, *Geol.*, a stratum firm enough to transmit effectively the force of the thrust when strata are folded under lateral compression; also, a stratum capable of resisting rupture during the rise of a mass of intrusive lava, so that it is arched up instead of being split or mashed.

com′pe-tent (kŏm′pē-tĕnt), *n.*; *usually in L. pl.* COMPETENTES (kŏm′pē-tĕn′tēz). [L. & LL. *competens*, p. pr. of *competere* to be fit. See COMPETENT, *a.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A catechumen in the early church who, after a period of instruction, was an applicant for baptism.

com-pet′i-ble (kŏm-pĕt′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [See COMPETENT.] Compatible; befitting; suitable; consistent. *Obs.* — **com-pet′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **com-pet′i-ble-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

com′pe-ti′tion (kŏm′pē-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *competitio.* See COMPETE.] **1.** Act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; common strife for the same object; strife for superiority; emulous contest; rivalry, as for approbation, or for a prize; as, *competition with* a person *for* an object sought.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

There is no *competition* but for the second place. *Dryden.*

2. *Com. & Economics.* The effort of two or more parties, acting independently, to secure the custom of a third party by the offer of the most favorable terms; also, the relations between different buyers or different sellers which result from this effort.

Where *competition* does not act at all there is complete monopoly. *A. T. Hadley.*

3. A contest between rivals; a match or trial between contestants.

Syn. — COMPETITION, EMULATION, RIVALRY. COMPETITION implies a struggle or contest between two or more persons for the same object; EMULATION (see EMULATE), an ardent ambition or desire to equal or excel. Neither term connotes, as a rule, depreciation; *emulation* (which no longer implies envy or grudging) is commonly regarded as honorable or praiseworthy; as, "*Competition* is the life of trade," a keen *competition* for a prize; "A society where *emulation* without envy, ambition without jealousy, contention without animosity, incited industry and awakened genius" (*Gibbon*); "A cook might as well resolve to make bread without fermentation, as a pedagogue to carry on a school without *emulation*" (*Sydney Smith*). RIVALRY more frequently suggests a personal contest for selfish ends, resulting in envy and jealousy; as, the *rivalry* of two candidates for the same honor, of two suitors for a woman's hand, of two neighboring cities; cf., "to be no man's *rival* in love, or *competitor* in business" (*Spectator*). See AMBITION, CONTEST.

com′pe-ti′tion wal′lah (wŏl′ȧ). [Hind. *wālā*, an adj. suffix.] A member of the Indian civil service admitted to appointment by the competitive system instituted in 1856.

com-pet′i-tive (kŏm-pĕt′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to competition; based on competition; competitory; as, a *competitive* examination. — **com-pet′i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **com-pet′i-tive-ness,** *n.*

com-pet′i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *compétiteur.*] **1.** One who seeks what another seeks, or claims what another claims; one who competes; a rival.

And cannot brook *competitors* in love. *Shak.*

2. Specif., one who is engaged in selling (or buying) goods or services in the same market as another.

3. An associate; a confederate. *Obs.*

Every hour more *competitors*
Flock to their aid, and still their power increaseth. *Shak.*

com-pet′i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Acting in competition; of, pertaining to, or subject to, competition.

com-pet′i-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who competes.

com′pi-la′tion (kŏm′pĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *compilation*, L. *compilatio.*] **1.** Act or process of compiling.

2. That which is compiled; esp., a book or document composed of materials gathered from other books or documents.

His [Goldsmith's] *compilations* are widely distinguished from the *compilations* of ordinary bookmakers. *Macaulay.*

com-pile′ (kŏm-pīl′), *v. t.*; COM-PILED′ (-pīld′); COM-PIL′ING (-pīl′ĭng). [F. *compiler*, fr. L. *compilare* to plunder, pillage; *com-* + (prob.) *pilare* to plunder. Cf. PILLAGE.]

1. To collect together (literary materials) into a treatise or volume.

2. To put together in a new form out of materials already existing; esp., to put together or compose out of materials from other books or documents.

He [Goldsmith] *compiled* . . . a History of Rome. *Macaulay.*

3. To write; to compose. *Obs.* *Sir W. Temple.*

4. To put together; to heap up; to construct; build. *Obs.*

5. To contain; specif., to contain an account of. *Obs.*

Which those six books *compile*. *Spenser.*

com-pil′er (kŏm-pīl′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *compilour*; cf. OF. *compileor*, fr. L. *compilator.*] One who compiles; esp., one who makes books by compilation.

com-pla′cence (kŏm-plā′sĕns) } *n.* [LL. *complacentia.* **com-pla′cen-cy** (-plā′sĕn-sĭ) } See COMPLACENT; cf. COMPLAISANCE.] **1.** Calm contentment; satisfaction; gratification; esp., self-satisfaction.

The inward *complacence* we find in acting reasonably and virtuously. *Atterbury.*

We approve ourselves in a similar spirit of *complacency*, realizing the proverb's assurance, "a good man shall be satisfied from himself." *James Martineau.*

2. A source of gratification or joy. "O thou, my sole *complacence*." *Milton.*

3. Disposition to give satisfaction; good nature; civility; affability; complaisance.

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your trust. *Pope.*

4. *pl.* Acts or instances of complaisance.

Syn. — COMPLACENCY, COMPLAISANCE. COMPLACENCY implies a state of serene self-satisfaction; COMPLAISANCE, the desire to induce an agreeable sense of satisfaction in others; as, "Others . . . proclaim the errors and infirmities of a great man with an inward satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like errors and infirmities in themselves" (*Spectator*); "That entire *complacency* and satisfaction which beam in the countenances of a new-married couple" (*Lamb*); "He was pleased to approve the body of the discourse, and I hope he is more my friend than to do it out of *complaisance*" (*Dryden*); "Unless you . . . can disguise your religion, as well-bred men do their learning, in *complaisance* to company" (*Swift*). See CIVIL.

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com-peld′. Compelled. *Ref. Sp.*
com-pel′la-ble (kŏm-pĕl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **com-pel′la-bly,** *adv.*
com-pel′lant. Var. of COMPELLENT.
com-pel′la-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Compulsory. *Obs.*
com-pel′ler, *n.* One that compels.
com-pel′ling-ly, *adv.* of *compelling*, p. pr.
compenabull. † COMPANABLE.
com-pen′di-a, *n.*, *L. pl.* of COMPENDIUM.
com-pen′di-a′ri-ous (kŏm-pĕn′dĭ-ā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *compendiarius.*] Compendious. *Obs. & R.*
com-pen′di-a-ry, *a.* [L. *compendiarius.*] Compendious. *Rare.* — *n.* A compendium. *Obs.*
com-pen′di-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *compendiatus*, p. p. of *compendiare* to shorten, fr. *compendium.*] To sum up. *Obs.* — **com-pen′di-a′tor** (-ā′tẽr), *n.* *Obs.*
com-pen′di-os′i-ty (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Compendiousness. *Obs.*
com-pen′sa-ble (kŏm-pĕn′sȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *compensable.*] That can be compensated.
compensation curb. A laminated bar, as of brass and steel, formerly used in compensation balances.
com-pen′sa-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com-pense′ (kŏm-pĕns′), *v. t. & i.* [F. *compenser.* See COMPENSATE.] To compensate. *Rare.* — **com-pens′er** (-pĕn′sẽr), *n.* *R.*
comper. † COMPARE, COMPEER.
compere. † COMPEAR, COMPEER.
com′pe-ren′di-nate, *v. t.* [L. *comperendinare* to defer (trial).] To delay. *Obs.*
com′pe-ren′di-nous, *a.* [L. *comperendinus.*] Deferred. *Obs.*
compernage, *n.* [Cf. OF. *compaignage, companage.*] Company. *Obs. & R.*
compert, *n.* [L. *compertus*, p. p. of *comperire* to ascertain.] A fact ascertained, as by judicial inquiry. *Obs.*
com-pesce′ (kŏm-pĕs′), *v. t.* [L. *compescere.*] To hold in check; to restrain. *Obs. or Scot.*
compester, *v. t.* [OF., also *composter.*] To dung (land). *Obs.*
com′pe-tent-ly, *adv.* of COMPETENT.
com′pe-ti′tion-er (kŏm′pē-tĭsh′ŭn-ẽr), *n.* A competitor; one who enters a service, etc., by competition.
com-pet′i-tiv. Competitive. *Ref. Sp.*
com-pet′i-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
com-pet′i-trix, *n.* [L.] A competitress. *Obs.*
com′pi-dore′. † COMPRADOR.
com′pi-la′tor (kŏm′pĭ-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L., plunderer.] A compiler.
com-pil′a-to-ry (kŏm-pĭl′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a compiler or compilation.
com-pile′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
compilour. † COMPILER.
com-pinge′ (kŏm-pĭnj′), *v. t.* [L. *compingere.*] To compress; to shut up. *Obs. & R.*
com′pi-tal (kŏm′pĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *compitalis.*] *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pert. to compita, or crossroads, or the Compitalia. See COMPITUM.
com′pi-tum (-tŭm), *n.* [L., a place where roads meet.] *Rom. Antiq.* A place of meeting of crossroads. Here a shrine was usually erected to the local Lares and an annual rural festival held, the **Com′pi-ta′li-a** (-tā′lĭ-ȧ), or *Laralia* (see LARES).

com-pla'cent (kŏm-plā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *complacens* very pleasing, p. pr. of *complacere*; *com-* + *placere* to please. See PLEASE; cf. COMPLAISANT.] **1.** Pleasant. *Obs. & R.*
2. Satisfied; esp., self-satisfied; as, a *complacent* temper; a *complacent* smile.
3. Feeling or showing complaisance.
They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe . . . to kings. *Burke.*
com-pla'cent-ly, *adv.* In a complacent manner.
com-plain' (kŏm-plān'), *v. i.*; COM-PLAINED' (-plānd'); COM-PLAIN'ING. [F. *complaindre*, LL. *complangere*; *com-* + L. *plangere* to strike, beat, to beat the breast or head as a sign of grief, to lament. See PLAINT.] **1.** To give utterance to grief, pain, discontent, censure, regret, etc.; to lament; to murmur; to find fault; — commonly used with *of*.
O loss of sight, of thee I most *complain!* *Milton.*
2. To show suffering; to be ailing; — formerly also reflexive; as, "the horse *complaineth* himself." *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To make a formal accusation; to make a charge.
Now, Master Shallow, you 'll *complain* of me to the king? *Shak.*
4. Fig.: To creak or groan, as a timber or wheel.
Syn. — Repine, grumble, deplore, bewail, grieve, murmur.
com-plain', *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To lament; to bewail.
By chaste Lucrece's soul that late *complain'd*
Her wrongs to us. *Shak.*
2. To utter in complaint. *Chaucer.*
com-plain', *n.* Complaint. *Obs. or Poetic.*
com-plain'ant (-ănt), *n.* [F. *complaignant*, p. pr. of *complaindre.*] **1.** One who makes complaint.
Eager *complainants* of the dispute. *Collier.*
2. *Law.* The party who makes the complaint in an action or proceeding.
com-plaint' (kŏm-plānt'), *n.* [F. *complainte.* See COMPLAIN.] **1.** Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, grievance, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring.
I poured out my *complaint* before him. *Ps.* cxlii. 2.
Grievous *complaints* of you. *Shak.*
2. A plaint or plaintive poem.
Songs, *compleintes*, roundels, virelayes. *Chaucer.*
3. *Law.* A formal allegation or charge (generally under oath) against a party, made or presented to the appropriate court or officer, as for a wrong done or a crime committed; variously applied, as to: the initial bill in proceedings in equity; the declaration in a common-law pleading; the statement of claim under the English practice acts; the initial pleading under the code practice in various States of the United States.
4. Cause or subject of complaint or murmuring.
The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*
5. An ailment or disease of the body.
One in a *complaint* of his bowels. *Arbuthnot.*
Syn. — Lamentation, murmuring, sorrow, grief; disease, illness, disorder, malady, ailment.
com'plai-sance' (kŏm'plā-zăns'; kŏm-plā'zăns; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [F. *complaisance.* See COMPLAISANT; cf. COMPLACENCE.] Disposition to please or oblige; act or habit of obliging compliance with the wishes of others; a deportment indicative of a desire to please; courtesy; civility.
These [ladies] . . . are by the just *complaisance* and gallantry of our nation the most powerful part of our people. *Addison.*
☞ The primary accent in both *complaisance* and *complaisant* has varied between the first and the last syllable, present usage apparently favoring that on the first, but the second accentuation above is now also common for both.
Syn. — Civility, courtesy, urbanity, suavity, affability, good breeding. See COMPLACENCY.
com'plai-sant' (-zănt'; *see* COMPLAISANCE), *a.* [F. *complaisant*, p. pr. of *complaire* to acquiesce as a favor, fr. L. *complacere.* See COMPLACENT.] Disposed to please; courteous; obliging; compliant; as, a *complaisant* gentleman.
There are to whom my satire seems too bold:
Scarce to wise Peter *complaisant* enough. *Pope.*
Syn. — Affable, gracious, civil, polite, well-bred.
— **com'plai-sant'ly**, *adv.* — **com'plai-sant'ness**, *n.*
com'pla-nate (kŏm'plā-nāt; kŏm-plā'nāt), *a.* [L. *complanatus*, p. p. of *complanare* to make plane. See PLANE, *v. t.*] Flattened; made level.
com'pla-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To make level; to flatten. *Obs.*
com'pla-na'tion (kŏm'plā-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See COMPLANATE, *a.*] **1.** A leveling off or flattening out.
2. *Math.* The process or result of finding a plane area equivalent to a given portion of a curved surface.
com-plect' (kŏm-plĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *complecti.* See COMPLEX, *a.*] **1.** To embrace. *Obs.*
2. To plait together; to interweave.
com'ple-ment (kŏm'plē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *complementum*: cf. F. *complément.* See COMPLETE, *v. t.*, and cf. COMPLIMENT.] **1.** Act of completing or fulfilling; accomplishment; state or fact of being complete. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* Fullness (of the moon); as, the moon in her *complement.*
3. That which fills up or completes; as: **a** The added word or words by which a predication is made complete; as in, they made Saul *king*; to set the slaves *free*; filled them *with terror*; it proved *of no use.* **b** The quantity or number required to fill a thing or make it complete; full allowance. **c** That which is required to supply a deficiency, to make perfect, or to complete a symmetrical whole; one of two mutually completing parts.
History is the *complement* of poetry. *Sir J. Stephen.*
4. Full quantity, number, or amount; a complete set; completeness.
To exceed his *complement* and number appointed him, which was one hundred and twenty persons. *Hakluyt.*
5. *Chem.* See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.
6. *Naut.* The whole force of a vessel; specif., *Nav.*, the entire force of officers and crew allowed to a ship.
7. *Math.* **a** The amount of angle or arc by which a given angle or arc falls short of 90°, or, in earlier usage, of a multiple of 90°. **b** Of a logarithm, the numerical amount by which the logarithm falls short of 10.

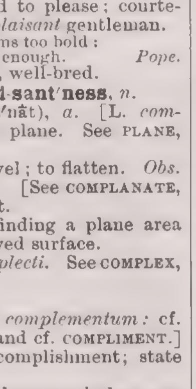

Complement, 7 a: Angle $ACB = 90°$. Angle ACD and arc AD are the complements respectively of angle DCB and arc DB, and vice versa.

8. *Music.* The interval required with a given interval to complete the octave; as, the fourth is the *complement* of the fifth, the sixth of the third.
9. Something added for ornamentation; an accessory. *Obs.*
Vain art or curious *complements.* *Spenser.*
10. A quality or accomplishment of a "finished" gentleman. *Obs.*
11. A ceremonial observance; a compliment. *Obs.*
Syn. — COMPLEMENT, SUPPLEMENT. A COMPLEMENT is that which makes up or supplies a deficiency; it frequently implies two things which mutually complete each other and together constitute a whole; as, Norman refinement and flexibility are the *complement*, in the English vocabulary, of its Saxon homeliness and strength. SUPPLEMENT, as here compared (see APPENDIX), implies an addition to that which has already relative completeness; it does not imply, like *complement*, a mutual dependence of the parts; as, foreign travel is a profitable *supplement* to a collegiate education. A corresponding distinction holds between *complementary* and *supplementary.*
I . . . conceived the Rev. Mr. Wilbur, who should express the more cautious element of the New England character and its pedantry, as Mr. Biglow should serve for its homely common sense vivified and heated by conscience. The parson was to be the *complement* rather than the antithesis of his parishioner. *Lowell.*
complement of a parallelogram. *Geom.*, a gnomon. — **c. of a star's altitude**, *Astron.*, the angular distance of the star from the zenith. — **c. of the dew point**, *Meteor.*, the number of degrees that must be added to the dew point to make it coincide with the temperature of the air.
com'ple-ment' (kŏm'plē-mĕnt'; kŏm'plē-mĕnt'; 277), *v. t.* **1.** To supply a lack; to supplement.
2. *v. t. & i.* = COMPLIMENT. *Obs.*
com'ple-men'tal (kŏm'plē-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a complement.
Royal assents to laws are no ways essential . . . but rather a *complemental* ceremony. *Prynne.*
2. Accomplished; — of persons. *Obs.*
3. Ceremonious; complimentary. *Obs.*
complemental air, *Physiol.*, the quantity of air (averaging 100 cubic inches) which can be drawn into the lungs by the deepest possible inspiration in addition to that which is introduced in ordinary breathing. — **c. males**, *Zoöl.*, peculiar small males living parasitically on the ordinary hermaphrodite individuals of certain barnacles.
— **com'ple-men'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **com'ple-men'tal-ness**, *n.*
com'ple-men'ta-rism (-tā-rĭz'm), *n.* The relation or the occurrence of complementaries.
com'ple-men'ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving to fill out or complete; as, *complementary* numbers.
2. Mutually supplying each other's lack.
3. *Petrog.* Designating sets of small bodies of igneous rock (commonly dikes) of varying composition which accompany large masses from which they were derived by differentiation, and which have in total, when combined, the same chemical composition as these masses.
complementary afterimage. See AFTERIMAGE. — **c. air.** *Physiol.* = COMPLEMENTAL AIR. — **c. angles** *or* **arcs**, *Math.*, two angles or arcs whose sum is a right angle or quadrant. — **c. color** *or* **colour.** See COLOR, *n.*, 1. — **c. determinant.** *Math.* See MINOR DETERMINANT. — **c. extents** *or* **surfaces, in** *n*-**dimensional space**, *Math.*, any two extents or surfaces the sum of whose dimensions equals *n*; as a line and a plane in ordinary space, a line and a line in a plane, etc. — **c. function**, *Math.*, the primitive of a subsidiary differential equation, whose right member is 0, which must be added to any particular integral of the same equation with the right member not 0, to obtain the primitive of this latter equation. — **c. males.** = COMPLEMENTAL MALES. — **c. minors**, *Math.*, the two determinants formed by the constituents (taken in order) that are respectively struck out twice or not struck out at all in striking out the same number of rows and of columns in a determinant. See DETERMINANT. — **c. modulus**, *Math.*, the magnitude k' such that $k^2 + k'^2 = 1$; — so called because if $k = \sin \frac{1}{2} x$ (as commonly), then $k' = \cos \frac{1}{2} x$. — **c. operations**, *Math.*, two operations such that if either turns the form F into F', the other turns F' into F. — **c. parallelogram.** See GNOMON, 3. — **c. set**, *Math.*, the set of all points of an interval that do not belong to a certain closed set.
com'ple-men'ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See COMPLIMENTARY.] **1.** One skilled in accomplishments. *Obs.*
2. That which is complementary, as a color or image.
com-plete' (kŏm-plēt'; *formerly often accented* com'plete, *as in Shakespeare*), *a.* [L. *completus*, p. p. of *complere* to fill up; *com-* + *plere* to fill. See FULL, *a.*; cf. COMPLY, COMPLIN.] **1.** Filled up; with no part, item, or element lacking; free from deficiency; entire; perfect; consummate. "*Complete* perfections." *Milton.*
Ye are *complete* in him. *Col.* ii. 10.
That thou, dead corse, again in *complete* steel
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon. *Shak.*
2. Brought to an end or to a final or intended condition; concluded; completed; as, the edifice is *complete.*
This course of vanity almost *complete.* *Prior.*
3. Perfectly equipped or skilled; accomplished, as in an art or pursuit; as, "The *Compleat* Angler." *Walton.*
4. *Bot.* Having all the parts or organs which belong to it or to the typical form; — said of a flower having calyx, corolla, andrœcium, and gynœcium.
Syn. — Entire, perfect, total. See WHOLE.
complete annuity. See ANNUITY, 2. — **c. branch of a curve**, *Math.*, any branch of a curve conceived as continuous through infinity. — **c. corporation.** See CORPORATION. — **c. dyadic**, *Math.*, one not reducible to the sum of less than three dyads. — **c. equation**, *Math.*, one containing all positive integral powers of the unknown, lower than the highest. — **c. fertilizer**, *Agric.*, any fertilizer which contains available phosphorus, nitrogen, and potassium, three of the elements essential to plant growth. — **c. group**, *Math.*, one that admits of no contragredient isomorphism and has no self-conjugate operations besides identity. — **c. integral**, *Math.*, of a partial differential equation (1) of the first order, a solution that contains as many arbitrary constants as there are independent variables; (2) of higher order, the most general relation connecting the variables that on substitution, with its derivatives, in the equation satisfies it identically. — **c. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3. — **c. pair**, *Kinematics*, a closed pair. — **c. primitive**, *Math.*, the complete integral, regarded as source of the differential equation. — **c. quadrilateral**, *Geom.*, the figure determined by four lines; a tetragram. It has four sides, as AB, BC, CD, DA, and three diagonals, as AC, BD, EF, called *axes*, which cut each two the other, harmonically in three *centers*, *xxx*, one it may be, or two (as in case of a square) at infinity.

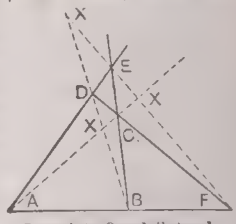

Complete Quadrilateral.

com-plete' (kŏm-plēt'), *v. t.*; COM-PLET'ED (-plēt'ĕd); COM-PLET'ING (-plēt'ĭng). To bring to a state of entirety or perfection; to perfect; to furnish or equip fully; to fulfill; finish; as, to *complete* a task.
And, to *complete* her bliss, a fool for mate. *Pope.*
Syn. — Perform, execute, terminate, conclude, finish, end, fill up, achieve, realize, effect, consummate, accomplish, effectuate, fulfill, bring to pass. See CLOSE, *v. t.*
com-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *completio* a filling, a fulfillment.] **1.** Act or process of making complete; the getting through to the end; as, the *completion* of an undertaking, an education, a service.
The *completion* of some repairs. *Prescott.*
2. State of being complete; fulfillment; realization.
Predictions receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*
com-ple'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *completivus*: cf. F. *complétif.*] Making complete. — **com-ple'tive-ly**, *adv.*
‖ **com'ple-to'ri-um** (kŏm'plē-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIA (-ā). [L.] *Eccl.* **a** = COMPLIN. **b** An anthem in the Ambrosian liturgy sung at lauds and vespers.
com-ple'to-ry (kŏm-plē'tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *completorium.*] **1.** *Eccl.* = COMPLIN.
2. That which affords completion.
com-ple'to-ry, *a.* Serving to complete.
Completory of ancient presignifications. *Barrow.*
com'plex (kŏm'plĕks), *a.* [L. *complexus*, p. p. of *complecti* to entwine around, comprise; *com-* + *plectere* to twist, akin to *plicare* to fold. See PLAIT, *n.*] **1.** Composed of two or more parts; composite; not simple; as, a *complex* being.
Ideas thus made up of several simple ones put together, I call *complex*; such as beauty, gratitude, a man. *Locke.*
2. Involving many parts; complicated; intricate.
When the actual motions of the heavens are calculated in the best possible way, the process is difficult and *complex.* *Whewell.*
Syn. — Implicated, entangled, twisted, interlaced, mazy, perplexed. — COMPLEX, COMPLICATED, INTRICATE, INVOLVED agree in expressing an interrelation of elements or parts. An object is COMPLEX when it is made up of interrelated or interacting parts (cf. *compound*, under AGGREGATE); as, the *complex* mechanism of a watch; it is COMPLICATED when the interconnection or arrangement of the parts is difficult to trace or understand; as, a *complicated* problem in mathematics; it is INTRICATE when, from the interwinding or reticulation of its parts, it is perplexing or hard to follow out; as, the *intricate* tracery of an arabesque; it is INVOLVED when its parts are thought of as intertwined, or as returning in some fashion upon themselves; as, the *involved* patterns of sailors' or heraldic knots; an *involved* sentence or argument. The same object may often be regarded from more than one of the above points of view; as, a sailor's knot may be *intricate* and *complicated*, as well as *involved*; a network of railroad tracks may be *complicated* as well as *intricate*, though not *involved.*
Almost the whole mass of the heart is made up of . . . muscular fibers, which have a very remarkable and *complex* arrangement. *Huxley.*
[Hugo] has set before himself the task of realizing, in the language of romance, much of the involution of our *complicated* lives. *Stevenson.*
He [Leonardo] wasted many days in curious tricks of design, seeming to lose himself in the spinning of *intricate* devices of lines and colors. *W. Pater.*
Involved enigmas and riddles. *Sir T. Browne.*
complex division, *Math.*, division of a complex magnitude. — **c. ether**, *Chem.* See ETHER, 3. — **c. fraction**, a fraction having a fraction or mixed number in the numerator or denominator or in each. — **c. function**, *Math.*, a function of the complex variable. — **c. harmonic function.** See HARMONIC FUNCTION. — **c. integer**, *Math.*, a complex number, $a + ib$, where a and b are real integers. — **c. number**, *Math.*, specif., an expression of the form $a + ib$, where a and b are ordinary real numbers and i is the so-called imaginary unit $\sqrt{-1}$, defined by $i \cdot i = -1$; generally, any similar algebraic expression, as $ai + bj + ck + \ldots$, compounded of disparate units, i, j, k, etc. — **c. plane**, *Math.*, the plane of the complex variable $z = x + iy$, on which every point corresponds to a pair of values of x and y, while every such pair corresponds to a point. — **c. reaction time.** See REACTION TIME. — **c. salt**, *Chem.*, a salt formed by the union of simpler salts and yielding ions more complex than theirs. — **c. sentence**, *Gram.*, a sentence having one principal and one or more subordinate clauses (see CLAUSE); as in "The temple of God is holy, which temple ye are" (*1 Cor.* iii. 17); "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth" (*Matt.* v. 5); — sometimes extended to include also the *compound* sentence. — **c. singularity**, *Math.*, a singularity due to coincident tangents meeting the curve in more than three points. — **c. syllogism**, *Logic*, a chain syllogism, or sorites. — **c. unit**, *Math.*, a complex number $a + ib$, whose modulus or absolute value, $\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$, is 1. It is represented by a point on the unit circle about the origin. — **c. variable**, *Math.*, a variable compounded of real and imaginary parts, as $x + iy$, commonly depicted on a plane by that point whose rectangular Cartesian coördinates are x and y, all real numbers being laid off on the X axis and all pure imaginaries or i-numbers on the Y axis; — sometimes called *affix of the point.*
com'plex, *n.* [L. *complexus.*] **1.** Assemblage of related things; a whole made up of complicated or interrelated parts.
This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel. *South.*
2. *Gram.* A complex sentence.
3. *Math.* An assemblage in space of forms of any kind that fulfill one condition; esp., a triple infinity of lines, whose coördinates therefore fulfill a single condition. All the intersections of mutual perpendicular planes tangent to a quadric form a *complex* of lines.
complexes in involution. *Math.* See ORTHOGONAL COMPLEXES.
com-plex' (kŏm-plĕks'), *v. t.*; COM-PLEXED' (-plĕkst'); COM-PLEX'ING. [See COMPLEX, *a.*] To make complex or make into a complex; to make up by mingling.

com'pla-cen'tial (kŏm'plā-sĕn'shăl), *a.* *Obs. or R.* **a** Marked by, causing, or showing complacence. "*Complacential* love." *Baxter.* **b** Complaisant. — **com'pla-cen'tial-ly**, *adv.*
com-plain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
com-plaind'. Complained. *Ref. Sp.* [plains.
com-plain'er, *n.* One that complains.
com-plain'ing-ly, *adv.* of *complaining*, p. pr.
com-plain'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com-plaint'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
com-plain'tive, *a.* [Cf. OF. *complaintif.*] Prone to complain. *Rare.* — **com-plain'tive-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
com-pla'nar, *a.* See COPLANAR.
com-plane'. † COMPLAIN.
com-plane', *v. t.* To complanate. *Obs.*
com-plant', *v. t.* [LL. *complantare*: cf. OF. *complanter.*] To plant together; graft upon. *Obs.* — **com'plan-ta'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
com'ple, *v. t.* [OF. *complir*, *compler.*] To accomplish. *Obs.*
com-please' (kŏm-plēz'), *v. t.* [F. *complaire.* Cf. PLEASE.] To gratify; to delight. *Obs.*
com-pleat'. † COMPLETE.
compleccioun. † COMPLEXION.
com-plect'ed, *a.* Complexioned. *Dial. U. S.*
com-plect'ed, *p. a.* Interwoven.
com-plec'tion, *n.* Rare var. of COMPLEXION.
com-pleet'. † COMPLETE.
compleigne. † COMPLAIN.
compleine. † COMPLAIN.
compleinte. † COMPLAINT.
com'ple-men'ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [complements.
com'ple-ment'er, *n.* One that
com'ple-ment-oid, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.
com-plet'ed (kŏm-plēt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of COMPLETE. — **com-plet'ed-ness**, *n.*
com-plete'ly, *adv.* of COMPLETE.
com-plete'ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *complètement.*] See -MENT.
com-plete'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com-plet'er (kŏm-plēt'ēr), *n.* One that completes.
com-plexed' (kŏm-plĕkst'), *pret. & p. p.* of COMPLEX. — **com-plex'ed-ness** (kŏm-plĕk'sĕd-nĕs), *n.*

com-plex′ion (kŏm-plĕk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *complexion*, fr. L. *complexio*. See COMPLEX, *a.*] **1.** The combination in a certain proportion of the qualities, *hot, cold, moist, dry*, supposed in mediæval physiology and natural philosophy to determine the nature of a body, plant, etc.; also, the analogous combination of the four bodily humors. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** Constitution or habit of body or mind so determined; the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition; character; nature.

> If his *complexion* incline him to melancholy. *Milton.*
> It is the *complexion* of them all to leave the dam. *Shak.*
> The whole *complexion* of thought and language on ethical subjects alters on crossing the line from heathendom to Christendom. *J. Martineau.*

3. The color or hue of the skin, esp. of the face; — formerly thought of as indicating the bodily temperament. Cf. BLOND, BRUNET.

> Tall was her stature, her *complexion* dark. *Wordsworth.*
> Between the pale *complexion* of true love,
> And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain. *Shak.*

4. General appearance or aspect; as, the *complexion* of the sky; the *complexion* of the news.
5. Complexity or act of making complex; a combination or complex. *Obs.*

> This paragraph is . . . a *complexion* of sophisms. *Coleridge.*

com-plex′ion, *v. t.* **1.** To compose. *Obs.*
2. To give a color or complexion to; to tinge.
com-plex′ion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to complexion of body or mind. — **com-plex′ion-al-ly,** *adv. Rare.*
com-plex′ion-a-ry (kŏm-plĕk′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to the complexion or to the care of it. *Rare. Jer. Taylor.*
com-plex′ioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having a certain complexion; — often used in composition; as, dark-*complexioned.*

> A flower is the best-*complexioned* grass. *Fuller.*

com-plex′i-ty (kŏm-plĕk′sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *complexité.*] **1.** State of being complex in nature or structure; compositeness; intricacy; entanglement.

> The objects of society are of the greatest possible *complexity.* *Burke.*

2. That which is complex; an intricacy; a complication.

> Many-corridored *complexities*
> Of Arthur's palace. *Tennyson.*

com-plex′us (-sŭs), *n.; L. pl.* COMPLEXUS. [L., an embracing.] **1.** A complex; an aggregate of parts; a complication. **2.** *Anat.* A broad muscle of the back of the neck, arising from the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ and inserted between the curved lines of the occipital bone.
com-pli′a-ble (kŏm-plī′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of bending or yielding; apt to yield; compliant; accordant.

> Another *compliable* mind. *Milton.*

— **com-pli′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **com-pli′a-bly,** *adv.*
com-pli′ance (-ăns), *n.* [See COMPLY.] **1.** Act or practice of complying: **a** Civility; accord; agreement. *Obs.* **b** A yielding, as to a desire, demand, or proposal; conformity.

> What *compliances* will remove dissension? *Swift.*
> Ready *compliance* with the wishes of his people. *Macaulay.*

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

> A man of few words and of great *compliance.* *Clarendon.*

Syn. — Concession, submission, consent, obedience, performance, execution, acquiescence, assent.
com-pli′an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Compliance; compliant disposition or quality. *Goldsmith.*
com-pli′ant (-ănt), *a.* Yielding; complaisant; pliant; submissive. "The *compliant* boughs." *Milton.*
Syn. — See OBEDIENT.
com′pli-ca-cy (kŏm′plĭ-k*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State or quality of being complicate or intricate. *Mitford.*
2. A complicated thing.
com′pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *complicatus*, p. p. of *complicare* to fold together; *com-* + *plicare.* See COMPLEX, *a.*] **1.** Complex; complicated; involved.

> How *complicate*, how wonderful is man! *Young.*

2. a *Bot.* = CONDUPLICATE. **b** *Zoöl.* Folded longitudinally one or more times; — said of insects' wings.
com′pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* COM′PLI-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); COM′PLI-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). **1.** To fold or twist together; to combine intimately or intricately; to make complex; to combine or associate so as to make intricate or difficult.

> When the disease is *complicated* with other diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To form by combination or complication. *Obs.*
com′pli-cate, *v. i.* To become complicated.
com′pli-cat′ed (-kāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Consisting of parts intricately combined or associated; difficult of separation, analysis, solution, or the like; complex.

> Nor can his *complicated* sinews fail. *Young.*
> Avarice and luxury very often become one *complicated* principle of action. *Addison.*

Syn. — See COMPLEX.
complicated fracture. *Surg.* See FRACTURE, *n.*
— **com′pli-cat′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **com′pli-cat′ed-ness,** *n.*
com′pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *complicatio*: cf. F. *complication.*] **1.** Act or process of complicating, or state of being complicated; intricate or confused relation of parts; a complicated matter or structure; entanglement; complexity; a complexus.

> A *complication* of diseases. *Macaulay.*
> Through and beyond these dark *complications* of the present, the New England founders looked to the great necessities of future times. *Palfrey.*

2. *Med.* A disease or diseases, or adventitious circumstances or conditions, coexistent with and modifying a primary disease, but not necessarily connected with it.
3. *Psychol.* An idea or perception consisting of a combination of elements, yet appearing in consciousness as single.
com′plice (kŏm′plĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *complex, -plicis*, closely connected with one, confederate; akin to *complicare.* See COMPLICATE, *a.*; cf. ACCOMPLICE.] An associate or accomplice; esp., an accomplice in crime. *Archaic.*

> To quell the rebels and their *complices.* *Shak.*

com-plic′i-tous (kŏm-plĭs′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Having, or guilty of, complicity.
com-plic′i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *complicité.*] **1.** State of being an accomplice; participation in guilt. **2.** Complexity.

com′pli-ment (kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *compliment*, It. *complimento*, fr. *complire* to compliment, finish, suit, fr. Sp. *cumplir* to complete, accomplish, perform what is due, be courteous, fr. L. *complere* to fill up. See COMPLETE; cf. COMPLEMENT.] **1.** A ceremonious expression, by word or act, of approbation, regard, confidence, civility, or admiration; a flattering speech or attention.

> Tedious waste of time, to sit and hear
> So many hollow *compliments* and lies. *Milton.*

2. A ceremonious greeting; a formal respect; — usually *pl.;* as, to send one's *compliments* to a friend.
3. A complimentary gift; a gratuity. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Praise, commendation, encomium; blandishment, obsequiousness, servility, sycophancy. — COMPLIMENT, FLATTERY, ADULATION. A COMPLIMENT is a courteous expression of commendation, and may be either sincere or merely formal; as, "In the noble dedication . . . to the Duchess of Ormond we have an example of Dryden's most polished and magnificent style in elaborate personal *compliment*" (*E. W. Gosse*); "We are not so fond of paying *compliments*" (*Fielding*). FLATTERY is never sincere; it plays upon self-love or vanity by means of artful or obsequious praise; as, "Intoxicating with *compliment* . . . that you in return may gild with *flattery*" (*Beaconsfield*); "When one is flagging, a little praise (if it can be had genuine and unadulterated by *flattery*, which is as difficult to come by as the genuine mountain dew) is a cordial after all" (*Scott*). ADULATION is servile and fulsome flattery; as, "Willoughby's comportment while the showers of *adulation* drenched him might be likened to the composure of Indian gods undergoing worship" (*G. Meredith*); "No *adulation* was too fulsome for her, no *flattery* of her beauty too gross" (*J. R. Green*). See ENCOMIUM, FAWN.
compliments of the season, compliments appropriate to the time or occasion, as to Christmas or a birthday.
com′pli-ment′ (kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt′; kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt′; 277), *v. t.;* COM′PLI-MENT′ED; COM′PLI-MENT′ING. [Cf. F. *complimenter.*] **1.** To greet, flatter, or gratify, by formal expression of approbation, respect, congratulation, etc.; to make or pay a compliment to.

> Monarchs should their inward soul disguise; . . .
> Should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends. *Prior.*

2. To present (one) with something by way of civility or compliment.
Syn. — Praise, flatter, adulate, commend.
com′pli-ment′, *v. i.* To use formal civility of word or act; to pass conventional expressions of flattery or respect.

> I make the interlocutors, upon occasion, *compliment* with one another. *Boyle.*

com′pli-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* **1.** Formal. *Obs.*
2. Complimentary. *Archaic.*

> *Complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Sir H. Wotton.*

— **com′pli-men′tal-ly,** *adv.* — **com′pli-men′tal-ness,** *n.*
com′pli-men′ta-ry (-t*ȧ*-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Expressive of regard or praise; of the nature of, or containing, a compliment; as, a *complimentary* remark; a *complimentary* ticket.
2. Given to, or using, compliment; — of persons.
com′plin } (kŏm′plĭn), *n.* [ME. *complie*, OF. *complie*, F.
com′pline } *complies*, pl., fr. LL. *completa* (prop. fem. of L. *completus*) the religious exercise which completes and closes the service of the day. See COMPLETE.] *Eccl.* The last division of the Roman Catholic breviary; the seventh and last of the canonical hours of the Western Church; the last prayer of the day, to be said after sunset.

> The custom of godly men hath been to shut up the evening with a *complin* of prayer at nine of the night. *Hammond.*

com′plot (kŏm′plŏt), *n.* [F. *complot*, in OF. also a throng; of uncertain origin. Cf. PLOT.] A plotting together; a confederacy in some covert design; a conspiracy.

> I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shak.*

com-plot′ (kŏm-plŏt′), *v. t. & i.;* COM-PLOT′TED; COM-PLOT′TING. [Cf. F. *comploter.*] To plot or plan together; to conspire; to join in a secret design. — **com-plot′ment,** *n. Obs.*
Com′plu-ten′sian (kŏm′plōō-tĕn′shăn; -sĭ-ăn; 243), *a.* [L. *complutensis.*] Of or pertaining to Complutum (a city near Madrid), now Alcalá de Henares; as, the *Complutensian* Polyglot or Bible. See POLYGLOT.
com-plu′vi-um (kŏm-plōō′vĭ-ŭm; 243), *n.; pl.* -VIA (-*ȧ*). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A square opening in the roof of the atrium (which see) towards which the roof sloped, and through which the rain fell into the impluvium, or cistern.
com-ply′ (kŏm-plī′), *v. t.;* COM-PLIED′ (-plīd′); COM-PLY′ING. [Cf. L. *complicare* to fold up. See PLY.] To infold; to embrace. *Obs. & R. Herrick.*
com-ply′, *v. i.* [Perh. formed fr. *compliment*, influenced by *ply, pliant*, which are of different origin: cf. It. *complire* to compliment, finish, suit. See COMPLIMENT, COMPLETE.] **1.** To be ceremoniously courteous; to make one's compliments. *Obs. Shak.*
2. To yield, accord, agree, or acquiesce; to accommodate or adapt one's self (or itself); to consent or conform; — usually followed by *with* (formerly also by *to* or an infinitive), and now restricted to complying with desires, requirements, conditions, and the like.

> They did servilely *comply* with the people. *Tillotson.*
> He that *complies* against his will
> Is of his own opinion still. *Hudibras.*

Syn. — See CONFORM.
com-ply′, *v. t.* [See COMPLY, *v. i.*] *Obs.* **1.** To fulfill; to accomplish.
2. To bring into conformity with.
com′po (kŏm′pō), *n.; pl.* -POS (-pōz). Short for COMPOSITION; — used, esp. in England, colloq. in various trade applications; as: **a** A mortar made of sand and cement. **b** A carver's mixture of resin, whiting, and glue, used instead of plaster of Paris for ornamenting walls and cornices. **c** A composition for billiard balls. Cf. BONZOLINE. **d** A preparation of which printers' rollers are made. **e** A preparation used in currying leather. **f** Composition paid by a debtor.
com-pone′ (kŏm-pōn′), *v. t.* [L. *componere.* See COMPOUND.] To compose; to settle; to arrange. *Obs.*

> A good pretense for *componing* peace. *Strype.*

com-po′nent (-pō′nĕnt), *a.* [L. *componens*, p. pr. of *componere.* See COMPOUND, *v. t.*] Serving, or helping, to form; composing; constituting; constituent.

> The *component* parts of natural bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*

com-po′nent (kŏm-pō′nĕnt), *n.* **1.** A constituent part; an ingredient.
2. *Mech.* One of the factors from which a resultant force, velocity, acceleration, etc., may be compounded, or into which it may be resolved.
3. *Phys. Chem.* Any constituent (of a system) the concentration of which in the different phases is capable of independent variation. See PHASE RULE.
4. *Astron.* One of the stars of a double or multiple star.
Syn. — COMPONENT, CONSTITUENT, INGREDIENT, ELEMENT. COMPONENT (*n.* or *a.*) applies to the parts which go to make up a compound; CONSTITUENT (*n.* or *a.*), so far as it differs from COMPONENT (with which it is often exactly synonymous), connotes more definitely the essential or formative character of the parts; as, copper and zinc are the *components* of brass, hydrogen and oxygen the *constituents* of water; "Sensibility . . . is not only a characteristic feature, but may be deemed a *component* part, of genius" (*Coleridge*); "Break a ray of light into its *constituent* colors" (*J. H. Newman*). INGREDIENT primarily suggests a mixture (such as a drink, a medicine) rather than a compound; as, "The *ingredients* of our poisoned chalice" (*Shak.*); "I used to see him squatting by a fire . . . stirring *ingredients* in a caldron" (*J. A. Symonds*). Similarly, in its fig. uses it suggests rather something which enters (see etym.) into a composition than an essential part; as, "A little grain of romance is no ill *ingredient* to preserve and exalt the dignity of human nature" (*Swift*); "In literature it is what we call genius, an insoluble *ingredient* which kindles, lights, inspires" (*Lowell*). ELEMENT, as here compared, adds to the idea of constituent parts or principles the suggestion of certain basic or ultimate qualities, esp. as applied to immaterial or intangible things; as, the native and foreign *elements* in English, the *elements* of beauty, there were *elements* of tragedy in the situation. See PART.
com′po-nen′tal (kŏm′pō-nĕn′tăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a component or components.
com-po′ny (kŏm-pō′nĭ) } *a.* [F. *componé*, OF. also *cou-*
com-po′né (kŏm-pō′nā) } *ponné.*] *Her.* Divided into squares of two alternate tinctures in a single row; — said of any bearing; or, in the case of a bearing having curved lines, divided into patches of alternate colors following the curve. If there are two rows it is called *countercompony.*

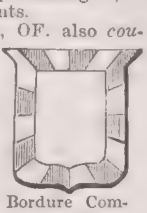

Bordure Compony.

com-port′ (-pōrt′), *v. t.;* COM-PORT′ED; COM-PORT′ING. [F. *comporter*, LL. *comportare*, fr. L. *comportare* to bring together; *com-* + *portare* to carry. See PORT demeanor.] **1.** To bear; to brook; to put up with. *Obs.*

> With patience I will my woe *comport.* *Chaucer.*

2. To carry; to conduct; — with a reflexive pronoun.

> Observe how Lord Somers . . . *comported* himself. *Burke.*

3. To carry with it or them; to involve. *Rare.*

> Conferring those minor orders which did not necessarily *comport* celibacy. *G. Saintsbury.*

to comport the pike, to carry it grasped near the middle and pressed to the right side of the body, with the point raised. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
com-port′, *v. i.* **1.** To bear or endure; to put up (with); as, to *comport* with an injury. *Obs. Barrow.*
2. To act or behave. *Obs.*
3. To agree, accord, or suit (with).

> How ill this dullness doth *comport* with greatness. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — See CORRESPOND.
com-port′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *comport.*] Manner of acting; behavior; deportment. *Obs. Dryden.*
com′port (kŏm′pōrt), *n.* [See COMPOTE, COMPOTIER.] A kind of dish for use in serving fruit or dessert.
com-port′a-ble (kŏm-pōr′t*ȧ*-b'l), *a. Obs.* **1.** That can be borne; tolerable.
2. Suitable; consistent. *Wotton.*
com-port′ance (-tăns), *n.* Behavior; comport. *Obs.*

> Goodly *comportance* each to other bear. *Spenser.*

com-port′ment (kŏm-pōrt′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *comportement.*] Manner of acting; behavior; bearing; — formerly also *pl.*

> A graceful *comportment* of their bodies. *Cowley.*

com-pose′ (kŏm-pōz′), *v. t.;* COM-POSED′ (-pōzd′); COM-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *composer; com-* + *poser* to place. The sense is that of L. *componere*, but the origin is different. See POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To form by putting together two or more things, elements, or parts; to put together; to make up; to fashion; — now rarely in the active construction.
2. To form the substance of, or part of the substance of; to constitute; *pass.*, to be made up (of).

> Their borrowed gold *composed*
> The calf in Oreb. *Milton.*
> A few useful things . . . *compose* their intellectual possessions. *I. Watts.*

3. To construct by mental labor; to design and execute, or put together, in a manner involving the adaptation of forms of expression to ideas, or to the laws of harmony or proportion; as, to *compose* a sentence, a sermon, a symphony, or a picture.

> Let me *compose*
> Something in verse as well as prose. *Pope.*
> The genius that *composed* such works as the "Standard" and "Last Supper." *B. R. Haydon.*

4. *Print.* To arrange (type) in a composing stick in order for printing; to set (type).
5. To put together (elements or parts) into a whole; to dispose in proper form; to reduce to order; to put in proper state or condition; to adjust, regulate, or arrange.

> In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose.* *Dryden.*
> How in safety best we may
> *Compose* our present evils. *Milton.*

6. To free from agitation or disturbance; to tranquilize, settle, or soothe; to calm; to quiet. Specif.: To dispose or adjust, as one's self, one's body, features, or mind, to calmness or preparation for an attitude or act.

> *Compose* thy mind. *Dryden.*

com-plex′ion-a-bly, *adv.* Complexionally. *Obs. & R.*
com-plex′ion-ist, *n.* One who treats the complexion; a facial dermatologist.
com-plex′ion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
com-plex′ive, *a.* [L. *complexivus.*] Comprehensive. *Obs.* — **com-plex′ive-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
com′plex-ly, *adv.* of COMPLEX.
com′plex-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com-plex′ure, *n.* Complexion or constitution; nature. *Obs.*
com-pli′ant, *n.* One who complies. *Obs.*
com-pli′ant-ly, *adv.* of COMPLIANT.
com′pli-cant (kŏm′plĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *complicans*, p. pr.] *Zoöl.* Overlapping: — said of the elytra of certain beetles.
com′pli-cate, *n.* A complication. *Rare.*
com′pli-cate-ly, *adv.* of COMPLICATE.
com′pli-cate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com′pli-ca-tive (kŏm′plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or suited to complicate. — *n.* A complicating principle or agency. *Obs.*
complie. † COMPLIN.
com-pli′er, *n.* One who complies.
com′pli-ment′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
com′pli-men′ta-ri-ly (kŏm′plĭ-mĕn′t*ȧ*-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of COMPLIMENTARY.
com′pli-men′ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com′pli-men-ta′tion (-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of complimenting. *Rare.*
com′pli-men′ta-tive (-mĕn′t*ȧ*-tĭv), *a.* Complimentary. *Rare.*
com′pli-ment′er, *n.* One who compliments.
com′pli-ment′ing-ly, *adv.* of *complimenting*, p. pr.
com′plish, *v. t.* [OF. *complir.*] To fulfill; accomplish. *Obs.*
com′plo-ra′tion, *n.* [L. *comploratio*: cf. OF. *comploration.*] Lamentation together. *Obs. & R.*
com-plot′ter, *n.* A fellow plotter.
com′po (kŏm′pō), *v. i. & t.;* -POED (-pōd); -PO-ING. To employ compo; to apply compo to.
com-pon′der-ate, *v. i.* [L. *componderare.*] To be weighed together. *Obs.*
com-po′né (kŏm-pō′nā), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = COMPONY.
com-poned′ (kŏm-pōnd′), *p. a.* **1.** Compounded, composed, or collocated. **2.** *Her.* = COMPONY.
componen. † COMPOUND.
com-po′nen-cy (kŏm-pō′nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Component quality. *Rare.*
com′po-nen′do (kŏm′pō-nĕn′dō), *n.* [Abl. of L. *componendus*, gerundive of *componere.*] Composition of proportion.
‖ **com-po′ne-re li′tes** (lī′tēz). [L.] To settle disputes.
com′por-ta′tion (kŏm′pōr-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *comportatio.*] A bringing together. *Obs.*
com′pos (kŏm′pŏs), *a.* For COMPOS MENTIS.
com′po-sant, *n.* Corrupt. of CORPOSANT.

com·pose′ (kŏm-pōz′), *v. i.* **1.** To practice composition, as of literary or musical work, or in printing.
2. To enter into or admit of composition; as, the house and adjoining trees *compose* well in the picture.
3. To come to terms. *Obs.* *Shak.*

com·posed′ (kŏm-pōzd′), *p. a.* **1.** Formed of parts; composite; compound. *Obs.*
2. Put together well or with art. *Obs.*

By wailful sonnets, whose *composèd* rimes
Should be full-fraught with serviceable vows. *Shak.*

3. Free from agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil; self-possessed.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sate,
Composed his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

4. *Her.* = COMPONY.
Syn. — See COOL.
composed throughout [equiv. to G. *durchkomponirt*], *Music*, with an individual setting for each stanza or strophe; — said of a song.
— **com·pos′ed·ly** (-pōz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **com·pos′ed·ness**, *n.*

com·pos′er (kŏm-pōz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that composes.
2. Specif.: **a** An author; esp., an author or writer of music.

His [Mozart's] most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a *composer*. *Moore (Encyc. of Mus.).*

b A typesetter; a compositor. *Obs.* **c** One that quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference.

Sweet *composers* of the pensive soul. *Gay.*

com·pos′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMPOSE.
composing machine. See TYPESETTING MACHINE. — **c. rule,** *Print.*, a type-high strip of brass or steel, with ears at the upper corners, against which type is set in composing and by the aid of which the set type is transferred from the stick to the galley. Cf. MAKE-UP RULE. — **c. stick,** *Print.*, a tray, usually of metal, which the compositor holds in his left hand, and in which he arranges the type in words and lines. It has one open side, and one adjustable end by means of which the length of the lines is gauged.

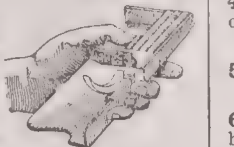

Composing Stick.

Com·pos′i·tæ (kŏm-pŏz′ĭ-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *compositus* made up of parts. See COMPOSITE.] *Bot.* An immense natural group of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, embracing the most highly developed families in the vegetable kingdom, and characterized by having the small flowers or florets borne in dense involucrate heads resembling single flowers. All plants of this type, as the daisy, dandelion, aster, ragweed, and wormwood, were formerly and are still often treated as one family, under the name Compositæ; but they are now more generally divided among the families Asteraceæ, Cichoriaceæ, and Ambrosiaceæ, together forming the order Asterales. See these terms.

com·pos′ite (kŏm-pŏz′ĭt; kŏm′pō-zĭt; 277: *the second is the prevailing pron. in England*), *a.* [L. *compositus* made up of parts, p. p. of *componere*. See COMPOUND, *v. t.*; cf. COMPOST.] **1.** Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded; as, a *composite* language.

Happiness, like air and water . . . is *composite*. *Landor.*

2. [*cap.*] *Arch.* Belonging to a modification of the Corinthian order introduced in Roman imperial times by combining the Ionic volutes with the acanthus-circled bell of the Corinthian. In the 16th century classification of "the orders" the Composite was the 5th. Called also by early commentators the **Roman**, or the **Italic, order**. See 3d CAPITAL, *Illust.*; ORDER.
3. *Bot.* Belonging to, or having the characters of, the group Compositæ; as, a *composite* plant; a *composite* inflorescence.
4. *Shipbuilding.* Built of steel or iron framework and wooden planking; of or pertaining to such a style of structure; as, a *composite* ship; the *composite* principle.
composite arch, *Arch.*, an arch the sides of which are made up of curves struck from different centers; — applied to certain forms of the pointed arch. See ARCH, *Illust.* — **c. balance,** *Elec.*, a balance capable of being used as an ammeter, a voltmeter, or a wattmeter at will by suitably altering the coil connections. — **c. candle,** a candle made of a mixture of substances; — applied esp. to a particular kind composed of stearic acid and stearin. — **c. carriage,** a railroad car having compartments of different classes. *Eng.* — **c. determinant,** *Math.*, the sum of all possible determinants that may be formed from a rectangular array of m rows and $m + n$ columns by suppressing n columns in every possible way. — **c. group,** *Math.*, one containing one or more self-conjugate subgroups other than 1. — **c. number,** *Math.*, a product of two or more integers each greater than 1. — **c. photograph** *or* **portrait,** one made by a combination, or blending, of several distinct photographs, either by photographing the individuals one over another on the same plate, or by making one print from a number of negatives. — **c. proposition,** *Logic*, a proposition consisting of and asserting several propositions. — **c. sailing.** *Naut.* See under SAILING. — **c. syllogism,** *Logic*, a syllogism with more than two premises.

com·pos′ite (kŏm-pŏz′ĭt; kŏm′pō-zĭt; *see adj.*), *n.* **1.** A component part. *Obs. & R.*
2. A composite thing; a composition, combination, or compound; specif.: **a** *Gram.* A compound word. *Rare.* **b** A composite carriage, candle, photograph, etc.
3. Specif.: *Bot.* A plant of the order Asterales, commonly known as Compositæ (which see). The composites form about one tenth of the living seed plants, and are distributed in all parts of the world. The vast majority are herbs; many are shrubs and some even trees. They are of little economic value, though a few, as the artichoke and lettuce, are cultivated for food. Numerous species are ornamental. Composites are considered the highest plants on account of the remarkable extent to which they display union of parts. The individual flowers have a gamopetalous corolla; anthers united into a tube; calyx and ovary coherent, the former modified into a pappus; and flowers combined in a compact head subtended by an involucre, the whole structure resembling a single flower, especially when the outer florets, as in the daisy, develop ligulate, petal-like corollas.

Section of Flower Head of a Composite (*Coreopsis*) enlarged, with all but three florets removed. 1 Discoid Floret; 2 Chaff; 3, 3 Radiate Florets, or Rays; 4, 4 Bracts of Involucre.

Syn. — COMPOSITE, COMBINATION, COMPOUND are here compared only in their adjective uses (see AGGREGATE), as elements in the names of certain appliances, apparatus, or manufactured products. COMBINATION suggests an object designed or constructed to serve more than one use or function; as, a *combination* bicycle, a *combination* car, pedal, plane. COMPOSITE suggests an object made by combining different, sometimes heterogeneous, parts; as, a *composite* photograph, a *composite* beam, ship, carriage. COMPOUND stresses the complexity of the component parts; as, a *compound* microscope, a *compound* lever, steam engine, locomotive.

com′po·si′tion (kŏm′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *composition*, fr. L. *compositio*. See COMPOSITE.] **1.** Act or art of composing, or forming a whole or integral by placing together and uniting different things, parts, or ingredients. Specif.: **a** The combination of words (1) to form compound words, (2) to form sentences, paragraphs, verses, or other parts of any literary work or discourse; the art or practice of writing. "The constant habit of elaborate *composition*." *Macaulay.* **b** *Fine Arts.* The art or practice of so combining the parts of a work of art as to produce a harmonious whole; as, the *composition* of a drawing, statue, or piece of music. **c** *Math.* The compounding of ratios. See COMPOUND, *v.t.*, 6 b. **d** *Print.* The setting up of type and arranging it for printing. **e** Synthesis as opposed to analysis.

The investigation of difficult things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of *composition*. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. The ordering, arranging, or settling of anything into a due position or relation. *Archaic.*
3. Manner of being composed, as to style or elements; as, a picture excelling in *composition*; also, constitution, formerly of the body, now esp. of the mind; — of persons.
4. State or quality of being put together, or composed; conjunction; combination; adjustment.

View them in *composition* with other things. *I. Watts.*
The elementary *composition* of bodies. *Whewell.*

5. Consistency; accord; congruity. *Obs. & R.*

There is no *composition* in these news
That gives them credit. *Shak.*

6. An aggregate, mixture, mass, or body formed by combining two or more substances; a composite substance.

A *composition* that looks . . . like marble. *Addison.*

7. A literary, musical, or artistic product, esp. one showing study and care in arrangement; — often used of an essay or translation done as an educational exercise.
8. A mutual agreement, as, (1) formerly, a contract, (2) an agreement to terms or conditions for the settlement of a difference, controversy, or hostilities; also, the terms or conditions of settlement; specif., a compromise.

Thus we are agreed:
I crave our *composition* may be written. *Shak.*

9. *Law.* The adjustment of a debt, or avoidance of an obligation or liability, by some form of compensation agreed on between the parties; also, the sum or amount of compensation agreed upon in the adjustment. Formerly in English law, as early in other systems, violent wrongs and many other offenses could be settled by *composition* (see BOTE, 3): but *composition* of a felony is now unlawful. An agreement of *composition* by a single creditor to discharge the debtor in full upon payment of a part is void at common law; but such an agreement by several or all creditors is binding.
10. *Scots Law.* The fine due to a superior on the actual or implied entry of a singular successor, consisting broadly of a year's rent less the fixed charges.
11. *Logic.* **a** A fallacy in which a term taken distributively is used in reasoning as if taken collectively. **b** The production from two or more component terms, or propositions, of a compound term, or proposition, which is true of that of which all the components are true, and false of that of which any of the components is false.
12. *Music.* **a** The combination of tones forming a compound organ stop. **b** A mechanism for operating the drawstops of an organ in groups.
composition of causes, *Logic*, the principle of the correlative and mutual action of causes in producing a single effect; — enunciated by John Stuart Mill.

The general idea of the *composition of causes* has been seen to be, that though two or more laws interfere with one another, and apparently frustrate or modify one another's operation, yet in reality all are fulfilled, the collective effect being the exact sum of the effects of the causes taken separately. *J. S. Mill.*

— **c. of forces, velocities,** etc., *Mech.*, the finding of a single force, velocity, etc. (called the *resultant*), which shall be equal in effect to two or more given ones (called the *components*). See PARALLELOGRAM OF FORCES. — **c. of proportion,** *Math.*, the deduction from a correct proportion of another correct proportion by putting the sum of the first and second terms for the first and the sum of the third and fourth for the third; thus, if $a : b = c : d$, then $a + b : b = c + d : d$; — sometimes called *componendo*. — **c. of ratios.** *Math.* See COMPOUND RATIO.

composition cloth. A kind of cloth made from long flax and covered with a preparation making it waterproof.
composition face, *or* **composition plane.** *Cryst.* The plane by which the two individuals of a twin crystal are united in their reversed positions.
composition series. *Math.* A series, $G, G_1, G_2, \ldots G_m$, consisting of a composite group G and subgroups of G, each the maximum self-conjugate subgroup of the foregoing.

com·pos′i·tive (kŏm-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *compositivus*.] Having the quality of entering into, or being made up by, composition; involving composition; compounded; composite.
— **com·pos′i·tive·ly,** *adv.*

Sovereign states permanently united together by a federal compact either form a system of confederated states (properly so called) or a supreme federal government, which has been sometimes called a *compositive* state. *Wheaton.*

com·pos′i·tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., an arranger: cf. F. *compositeur*.] One who composes: **a** One who settles a disagreement. *Obs. Scot.* **b** One who makes a literary work. *Obs. & R.* **c** One who sets in order. **d** *Print.* One who sets type.

com·pos′i·to′ri·al (-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a composer or compositor.

com′pos men′tis (kŏm′pŏs mĕn′tĭs). [L.] *Law.* Sane in mind; being of sound mind, memory, and understanding. See NON COMPOS MENTIS. — **com′pos–men′tis,** *n.* One who is compos mentis. *Colloq.*

com·pos′si·ble (kŏm-pŏs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*com-* + *possible*: cf. OF. *compossible*.] Able to coexist with another thing, or to concur in time and space or in conception; consistent. — **com·pos′si·bil′i·ty** (kŏm-pŏs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

com′post (kŏm′pōst; 277), *n.* [OF. *compost*, fr. L. *compositus*, p. p. See COMPOSITE; cf. COMPOTE.] **1.** A composition, mixture, or compound.
2. *Cookery.* A compote. *Obs.*

A sad *compost* of more bitter than sweet. *Hammond.*

3. *Agric.* A mixture for fertilizing or renovating land or earth in which plants are grown; now, esp., a fertilizing mixture composed of such substances as peat, leaf mold, manure, lime, etc., thoroughly mingled and decomposed, usually in a heap called a **compost heap**.
4. = COMPO, mortar or plaster. *Rare.*

com′post, *v. t.*; COM′POST-ED; COM′POST-ING. [Cf. OF. *composter*.] **1.** To treat with compost; to manure.
2. To mingle, as different fertilizing substances, in a mass where they will decompose and form into a compost.
3. To treat with compo; to plaster or stucco. *Rare.*

com·pos′ture (kŏm-pŏs′tūr), *n.* [OF. *composture*, L. *compositura*, *-postura*, a joining.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** Composition; composure.
2. Manure; compost. *Shak.*

com·po′sure (-pō′zhūr), *n.* [From COMPOSE.] **1.** Act of composing; that which is composed; a composition. *Obs.*

Signor Pietro, who had an admirable way both of *composure* [in music] and teaching. *Evelyn.*

2. Orderly adjustment; disposition. *Obs.*
3. Frame; make; temperament. *Obs.*

His *composure* must be rare indeed
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shak.*

4. Manner of composing or arranging; posture; style. *Obs.*
5. A settled state; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity; repose. "We seek peace and *composure*." *Milton.*
6. A combination; a union; a bond. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See EQUANIMITY.

com′po·ta′tion (kŏm′pō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *compotatio*; *com-* + *potare* to drink.] A drinking or tippling together. — **com′po·ta′tion·ship,** *n.*

com′po·ta′tor (kŏm′pō-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who drinks with another. — **com·po′ta·to·ry** (kŏm-pō′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

com′pote (kŏm′pōt), *n.* [F., OF. *composte*. Cf. COMPOST.] **1.** A preparation of fruit in sirup in such a manner as to preserve its form, either whole, halved, or quartered; as, a *compote* of pears.
2. (*F. pron.* kôN′pōt′) A savory dish of pigeons, quails, or larks, mixed with peas or mushrooms.
3. A compotier.

‖ **com′po′tier′** (kôN′pō′tyā′), *n.*; *pl.* COMPOTIERS (*F.* -tyā′). [F.] A dish for holding compotes, fruit, etc.

com′pound (kŏm′pound), *n.* [Malay *kampung* a village.] In the East Indies, India, China, South Africa, etc., an inclosure containing a house, outbuildings, etc., esp. one occupied by foreigners.

com·pound′ (kŏm-pound′), *v. t.*; COM-POUND′ED; COM-POUND′ING. [ME. *componen*, *compounen*, L. *componere*, *compositum*; *com-* + *ponere* to put, set: cf. OF. *compondre* to arrange, settle. The *d* is excrescent. See POSITION.]
1. To put together, as elements, ingredients, or parts, in order to form a whole; to combine, mix, or unite.

We have the power of altering and *compounding* those images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison.*

2. To form or make up, as a composite product, by combining different elements, ingredients, or parts; as, to *compound* a medicine. "*Compounding* a tale." *Scott.*
3. To compose; to constitute. *Obs.*

His pomp and all what state *compounds*. *Shak.*

4. To modify or change by combination with some other thing or part; to mingle with something else.

Only *compound* me with forgotten dust. *Shak.*

5. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement; to compromise; to discharge (an obligation) upon terms different from those which were stipulated, claimed, or demanded, as when a lump sum is paid instead of recurring fees, or a less sum is accepted than was asked; specif., *Crim. Law*, to forbear prosecution of (an offense) for a consideration. (See *to compound a felony*, below.)

I pray, my lords, let me *compound* this strife. *Shak.*

6. *Math.* **a** To combine (forces, velocities, etc.) into a single resultant. **b** To combine (two or more ratios) into a single ratio whose terms are the products of corresponding terms of the component ratios; thus $ac : bd$ is compounded of $a : b$ and $c : d$.
7. *Elec.* To wind the field magnets of (a dynamo) so that it will be excited by both a shunt and a series current.
8. *Mach.* To mesh together, as two or more wheels or one wheel with another or others; as, to *compound* change wheels in a lathe.
to compound a felony, to accept a consideration for forbearing to prosecute, such compounding being now an indictable offense, but originally arising as a step towards civilization by accepting pay in lieu of taking personal vengeance upon the offender. Cf. BOTE, 3.

com·pound′, *v. i.* **1.** To unite in a compound. *Obs.*
2. To effect a composition; to come to terms of agreement or payment; to agree; to settle by a compromise; — usually followed by *with* before the person participating, and *for* before the thing compounded or the consideration.

They were at last glad to *compound* for his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Compound for sins they are inclined to
By damning those they have no mind to. *Hudibras.*

3. Specif.: To arrange with the landlord to hold as a compound householder (which see). *Eng.*

com′pound (kŏm′pound), *a.* [ME. *compouned*, p. p. of *compounen*. See COMPOUND, *v. t.*] **1.** Composed of, or produced by the union of, several elements, ingredients, parts, or things; involving combination; composite.

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances. *I. Watts.*

2 *Elec.* Compound-wound. See COMPOUND WINDING.
3. *Gram.* Formed by the aggregation of independent elements; being a compound (which see); as, a *compound* word or form.
Syn. — See COMPOSITE.
compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, the addition, subtraction, etc., of compound numbers. — **c. animal,** *Zoöl.*, an animal composed of a number of indi-

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com·pos′it. Composite. *Ref. Sp.*
com·pos′i·ta (kŏm-pŏz′ĭ-tȧ), *n.* [See COMPOSITE.] A composite or compound; specif. [*cap.*], *Arch.*, the Composite order.
com·pos′ite·ly, *adv.* of COMPOSITE.
com·pos′ite·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
composition formula. *Chem.* See FORMULA, *n.*
composition metal. = MUNTZ METAL.
composition pedal. = COMBINATION PEDAL.
com·pos′i·tous (kŏm-pŏz′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* *Bot.* = COMPOSITE, *a.*, 3.
com·pos′i·tum (-tŭm), *n.* [L., p. p. neut. of *componere*.] Compound; composition. *Obs.*
com·pos′i·ture (-tūr), *n.* [See COMPOSITE.] Composition; make-up. *Obs.*
com′pos·ses′sor, *n.* [L.] A joint possessor. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **com′pos su′i** (kŏm′pŏs sū′ī). [L.] Master of himself. "The faculty of voluntarily bringing back a wandering attention, over and over again, is the very root of judgment, character, and will. No one is *compos sui* if he have it not." *Wm. James.*
com′post, *n.* [OF. *compost*, *compot*. See COMPUTUS.] A computus, esp. one of astronomical and ecclesiastical data. *Obs.*
‖ **com′pos vo′ti** (kŏm′pŏs vō′tī). [L.] Having obtained or gratified one's wish. Adapted from *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 76).
com′pot. Var. of COMPOTE.
compot, *n.* [OF. See COMPUTUS.] Computation; esp., a reckoning of the calendar. *Obs.*
compotent, *a.* Chaucer's equivalent of *sui compos*. *Obs.*
com′po·tist. ✝ COMPUTIST.
com·po′tor, *n.* [L.] A compotator. *Rare.*
com′pound, *adv.* *Mach.* As a

viduals, each performing independently some or most of the vital functions, yet organically connected so as to form a united whole called a *colony*, the individuals being termed *zooids*; as the corals, polyzoans, and some ascidians. The zooids are formed by gemmation. The closeness of their union and the amount of mutual dependence vary in different cases. They may be all similar, or some may be modified to perform particular functions for the whole colony. — **compound arbitration of exchange.** See under ARBITRATION. — **c. armor** *or* **armour**, *Nav.*, armor composed of plates of steel welded to plates of wrought iron about twice the thickness of the steel; — no longer used. — **c. beam**, a built-up beam. — **c. chain.** See CHAIN, *n.*, 8. — **c. circuit**, *Elec.*, a circuit composed of a closed circuit coupled with an open circuit. See CLOSE-COUPLED CIRCUIT.

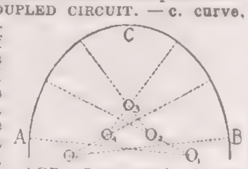

ACB, Compound Curve. O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4, O_5, successive centers.

— **c. curve**, *Railroads*, a curve used in joining two tangents, consisting of the arcs of two or more circles of different diameters joined tangentially with their centers on the same side of the curve. The effect of this is to increase the curvature from nothing to a maximum more gradually, and vice versa, and so lessen the jar from the effect of inertia. — **c. determinant**, *Math.*, one whose constituents are minors which are variously derived from one or more arrays. — **c. division**, *Math.*, division of a compound magnitude. — **c. engine.** *Mach.* **a** An engine, esp. a steam engine, in which the working fluid is expanded successively in two distinct stages so as to minimize losses, as from cylinder condensation, and so allow a high ratio of expansion to be used. The steam or other working fluid after expanding in the *high-pressure cylinder* is exhausted into another cylinder, called *low-pressure cylinder* (either directly or through a receiver), whence it is finally exhausted, usually into a condenser. An engine using three cylinders successively in this manner is called a **triple-expansion engine**; one using four cylinders, a **quadruple-expansion engine**; etc. The cylinders other than the high-pressure and the low-pressure are called **intermediate cylinders.** **b** Sometimes, erroneously, a pair of separate single-cylinder engines cranked to the same shaft. — **c. ether**, *Chem.*, an ester. — **c. eye**, *Zoöl.*, a form of eye found in many Arthropoda, esp. in insects and crustaceans. It consists essentially of a great number (sometimes thousands) of minute simple eyes, called *ommatidia*, closely crowded together but optically separated by dark pigment cells. Each ommatidium is narrow and deep, and consists of a sensitive inner portion, or *retinula*, and an outer refractive portion. They are arranged on a convex basal membrane and are covered externally by a chitinous *cornea*, generally divided into polygonal facets, one for each ommatidium. In some insects the compound eyes cover much of the surface of the head. In crustaceans they are often on movable stalks. — **c. flower**, the head of flowers in a composite plant. — **c. fraction.** *Math.* See FRACTION. — **c. fracture.** *Surg.* See FRACTURE, *n.* — **c. frame**, *Engin.*, a frame, as in a bridge truss, in which at least one bar or member forms a component part of more than one cell or simple frame. See TRUSS, *Illust.* — **c. fruit**, *Bot.*, a collective fruit. — **c. harmonic motion.** See under SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION. — **c. householder**, in Great Britain, a householder who compounds or arranges with his landlord that his rates shall be included in his rents. — **c. inflorescence**, *Bot.*, an inflorescence in which each primary branch bears more than one flower. — **c. interest**, interest both on the original principal and on accrued interest from the time it fell due. — **c. interval.** *Music.* See INTERVAL, 6. — **c. larceny.** *Law.* See LARCENY. — **c. lard**, a lard substitute made by compounding cottonseed oil and beef stearin, with or without an admixture of genuine lard. — **c. leaf**, *Bot.*, a leaf in which the blade is divided to the midrib, forming two or more distinct blades or leaflets on a common axis called the *rachis*. The leaflets may be themselves compound. The two principal types of compound leaves are the *pinnate* and the *palmate* (which see). — **c. lever**, a machine consisting of two or more levers acting upon each other, as in some kinds of testing and weighing machines. — **c. locomotive.** See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* — **c. magnet.** = MAGNETIC BATTERY. — **c. measure.** *Music.* = COMPOUND TIME. See TIME, *n.*, 10 **a**. — **c. microscope.** See MICROSCOPE. — **c. motion**, a combination of any of the simple motions. — **c. number**, *Math.*, one involving different denominations, or more than one unit; as 3 *yds.* 2 *ft.* 5 *in.* — **c. ovary**, *Bot.*, an ovary consisting of more than one carpel. — **c. pendulum.** See PENDULUM. — **c. pier**, *Arch.*, a clustered column. — **c. proportion**, a proportion one of whose equal ratios is a compound ratio. — **c. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition with more than one predicate, or subject, or both. — **c. quantity. a** *Alg.* A polynomial, as $a + b - c$, $x^2 - y^3 - z^4$. **b** *Arith.* A quantity expressed by a compound number. — **c. raceme**, *Bot.*, a panicle. — **c. radical.** *Chem.* See RADICAL. — **c. ratio**, *Math.*, the product of two or more ratios; thus *ace* : *bdf* is a ratio compounded of the ratios *a* : *b*, *c* : *d*, and *e* : *f*. — **c. relative**, *Gram.*, a relative pronoun when it serves as its own antecedent, or when it has its antecedent understood; as in, we mean *what* (= that which) we say; *who* (= he who) steals, does wrong. — **c. rest**, *Mech.*, the tool carriage of an engine lathe. — **c. screw**, *Mech.*, a screw having on the same axis two or more screws with differing pitch (a differential screw), or running in different directions (a right and left screw). — **c. sentence**, *Gram.*, a sentence having two or more subjects, predicates, or clauses, esp. one having coördinate principal clauses, as distinguished from a complex sentence (which see); as in "I often wondered and admired at this" (*Carlyle*); "I say unto one go, and he goeth" (*Luke* vii. 8); "Feversham passed for a good-natured man: but he was a foreigner" (*Macaulay*). — **c. steel**, alloy steel. — **c. stop**, *Music*, an organ stop having more than one pipe or reed to each key. — **c. stress. a** *Mech.* Any stress which is not a simple tensile, compressive, or shear stress. **b** *Phon.* See STRESS, *n.*, 4. — **c. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism containing one or more compound propositions. — **c. time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**. — **c. vault**, a vault of any form other than the simplest, as a groined vault, rib vault, fan vault, cloister vault. — **c. winding**, *Elec.*, a kind or method of winding which combines series winding and shunt winding. See WINDING. A dynamo or motor wound in this way is said to be **compound-wound.**

com′pound (kŏm′pound), *n.* **1.** That which is compounded, or formed by the union or mixture of elements, ingredients, or parts; a combination of simples; a composition. *Shak.*

> Rare *compound* of oddity, frolic, and fun. *Goldsmith.*

2. A composite number. *Obs.*

3. *Chem.* A distinct substance formed by a union of two or more ingredients in definite proportions by weight; as, water is a *compound* of oxygen and hydrogen. Every definite chemical *compound* always contains the same elements, united in the same proportions by weight, and with the same internal arrangement.

4. A word form compounded of two or more elements, esp. two or more distinct words; an aggregate of two or more words used as one word in form and meaning. Compounds may arise from any of various reasons, such as: **a** A relation, or relative position, of the elements which is characteristic of compounds, as distinguished from those recognized for separate words; as in *homesick, lovelorn, switchback, childlike, drawbar, bootblack, output, intake, upset, overturn, afterthought*, etc. **b** Mere frequency of occurrence and ease of utterance, except for which the parts would be used as separate words; as in *steamboat, railroad, sunshine, seacoast.* **c** Conventional specialization of the word group forming the compound as the name of a certain one out of a number of things which would be included under the phrase if the words were taken in their literal senses; as in *blackfish, bluefish, rockfish, sandwort, earthworm*, etc. **d** Attributive use (whether conventionally or for a single occasion only); as in, *open-hearth* furnace, *well-known* man, *high-water* mark, *fresh-water* fish, *jet-black* hair, *long-looked-for* person, *never-to-be-forgotten* event. **e** Arbitrary use of a phrase as a conventional name of something, where there is such a transfer of meaning that the literal senses of the words do not indicate the general nature of the meaning intended; as in *forget-me-not, love-lies-bleeding, Johnny-jump-up, lion's-tooth, hound's-tongue, bear's-breach, bull's-eye.*

> When the word "bishopric" was first made, it was made as a *compound.* *Earle.*

5. *Mach.* A compound engine or locomotive.

Syn. — See AGGREGATE.

com-pound′er (kŏm-poun′dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that compounds; as, a *compounder* of medicines, of an agreement or compromise, or of a debt, obligation, or crime.

> Religious houses made *compounders*
> For the horrid actions of their founders. *Hudibras.*

2. Formerly (prior to 1853), at Oxford University, one who paid an extraordinary fee for the degree he took, by reason of his having an independent income; — called *grand*, or *petty, compounder* according to the amount of the fee.

3. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A Jacobite who favored the restoration of James II., on condition of a general amnesty and of guarantees for the security of the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of the realm.

com-pound′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMPOUND. Specif., *vb. n.*: **a** *Mach.* Act or process of using a working fluid (as steam) expansively in two or more distinct stages, as in the compound engine. **b** *Steam Engines.* Act or process of making a simple engine compound.

com′pra-dor′, -dore′ (kŏm′prȧ-dōr′; kŏm′prȧ-dōr′; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -DORS or -DORES (-dōrz′). [Pg. *comprador* a buyer.] **1.** A native house steward employed by Europeans in India and the far East. *Obs. or R.*

2. A native agent, adviser, and factotum employed by a foreign establishment, as commercial houses, banks, consulates, etc., in China, to have charge of its native employees and act as intermediary in transactions with the natives, often with extraordinary powers in financial matters; hence, a similar Chinese employee in other Oriental houses, as in the Philippines.

com′pre-ca′tion (kŏm′prē-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *comprecatio.*] A praying together. *Bp. Wilkins.*

com′pre-hend′ (kŏm′prē-hĕnd′), *v. t.*; COM′PRE-HEND′ED; COM′PRE-HEND′ING. [L. *comprehendere, comprehensum*; *com-* + *prehendere* to grasp, seize; *prae* before + *hendere* (in comp.). See GET; cf. COMPRISE.] **1.** To take into the mind; to grasp with the understanding; to apprehend the meaning of; to understand.

> At a loss to *comprehend* the question. *Irving.*

2. To contain; to embrace; to include; as, the states *comprehended* in the Austrian Empire.

> Who hath . . . *comprehended* the dust of the earth in a measure? *Is.* xl. 12.

3. To take in or include by construction or implication; to comprise; to imply.

> And if there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying. *Rom.* xiii. 9.

Syn. — Contain, include, embrace, comprise, inclose, embody, involve, imply; imagine, conceive, grasp, understand. See APPREHEND, CONTAIN.

com′pre-hen′si-ble (-hen′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *comprehensibilis*: cf. F. *compréhensible.*] **1.** Capable of being comprehended, included, or comprised.

> God . . . is not *comprehensible* nor circumscribed. *Sir T. More.*

2. Capable of being understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.

> The horizon sets the bounds . . . between what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us. *Locke*

— **com′pre-hen′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **com′pre-hen′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com′pre-hen′si-bly**, *adv.*

com′pre-hen′sion (kŏm′prē-hĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *comprehensio*: cf. F. *compréhension.*] **1.** Act of comprehending, containing, or comprising; inclusion.

> In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker*

2. *Rhet.* A figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.

3. *Eng. Eccl. Hist.* Inclusion of nonconformists in the Established Church by widening the terms of communion.

4. Comprehensiveness. "Words of the widest *comprehension.*" *Jowett.*

5. A summary; an epitome. *Obs.*

6. *Logic.* The totality of attributes which make up the notion signified by a general term; the sum of the characteristics distinguishing a class; intension.

> The greater the *comprehension* of a concept, the less is its extension; and the greater its extension, the less its *comprehension.* *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

7. The capacity of the mind for understanding fully, or by means of the relations which connect particular facts to knowledge in general; the power, act, or process of grasping with the intellect; apperceptive knowledge or an act of apperceptive knowing.

8. Grasping or compression, physically. *Obs.*

com′pre-hen′sive (kom′prê-hĕn′sĭv), *a.* **1.** Including much; comprising many things; having a wide scope.

> A very *comprehensive* definition. *Bentley.*
> Large and *comprehensive* ideas. *Channing.*

2. Having the power to comprehend many things; of wide mental grasp. "His *comprehensive* head." *Pope.*

Syn. — Extensive, wide, large, full, compendious.

comprehensive proposition, *Logic*, a proposition in which the subject is regarded as comprehending, or including, the predicate. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.* — **c. whole.** See WHOLE.

— **com′pre-hen′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **com′pre-hen′sive-ness**, *n.*

com′pre-hen′sor (-sẽr), *n.* One who comprehends fully; — esp. with reference to Phil. iii. 12, 13. *Obs.*

com-press′ (kŏm-prĕs′), *v. t.*; COM-PRESSED′ (-prĕst′) or COM-PREST′; COM-PRESS′ING. [OF. *compresser*, L. *compressare*, freq. of L. *comprimere* to compress; *com-* + *premere* to press. See PRESS.] **1.** To press or squeeze together; to force into a narrower compass; to reduce the volume of by pressure; to compact; condense; as, to *compress* air.

> Events of centuries . . . *compressed* within the compass of a single life. *D. Webster*

2. To repress; to restrain. *Archaic.*

3. To embrace sexually. *Obs.* *Pope.*

4. *Engin.* To subject (a workman) to compression in an air lock. See COMPRESSION, 5.

Syn. — Consolidate, compact, abridge. See CONDENSE.

com′press (kŏm′prĕs), *n.* [F. *compresse.*] **1.** *Med.* A folded piece of cloth, pledget of lint, etc., used to cover the dressing of wounds, and so placed as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure on any part; also, a folded cloth applied firmly, wet or dry, to a part, as to allay inflammation or to check hemorrhage.

2. An apparatus for compress[illegible]on bales, etc.

com-pressed′ (kŏm-prĕst′), [illegible] CONCEN[illegible]essed together; compacted; reduced in volume by [illegible]ure.

2. a *Bot.* Flattened lengthwise. **b** *Zoöl.* Specif.: Narrow from side to side, and deep in a dorsoventral direction, as the body of many fishes; — opposed to *depressed.*

compressed air, air under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere. — **c. score**, *Music*, a score in a single staff which carries more than one voice part, esp. one in which four parts are written on two staves. — **c. steel**, fluid-compressed steel. — **c. yeast**, a cake yeast made by filtering the cells from the liquid in which they are grown, subjecting to heavy pressure, and mixing with starch or flour. See YEAST.

com-pres′sion (kŏm-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *compressio*: cf. F. *compression.*] **1.** Act of compressing, or state of being compressed. "*Compression* of thought." *Johnson.*

2. *Engin. & Thermodynamics.* **a** The act of compressing the remaining working fluid, as steam, in an engine cylinder after exhaust and before admission; also, the point in the cycle of operations, or on the corresponding indicator diagram, at which this act occurs; also, the period over which it takes place. **b** Act of compressing the working fluid in a heat-engine cycle after admission and before the working stroke, esp. in a cycle of operations for an internal-combustion engine; also, the period of this compression (called also the **compression stroke**). Also, the fluid so compressed. See CARNOT'S CYCLE.

3. *Mech.* The total deformation, or the deformation per unit of length, of a substance, produced by a compressing force.

4. *Astron. & Geog.* The amount of the polar flattening of a planet, as the earth; the ellipticity.

5. *Engin.* Subjection of a workman to compressed air in an air lock before he goes into a caisson to work. Cf. DECOMPRESSION.

com-pres′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or producing, compression; as, a *compressional* force; a *compressional* wave.

compression bib, cock, faucet. One closed by the action of a **compression valve**, that is, a valve which shuts off the flow by being forced against its seat.

compression member. *Engin.* A member, as a rod, brace, etc., subjected to compression; a strut.

compression projectile. A projectile constructed so as to take the grooves of a rifle by means of a soft copper band firmly attached near its base or, formerly, by means of an envelope of soft metal. In small arms the modern projectile, having a soft core and harder jacket, is subjected to compression throughout the entire cylindrical part.

compression slope. *Ordnance.* The slightly conical part of the bore of a breech-loading gun which connects the powder chamber with the cylindrical portion of the bore, and through which the compressible band of the projectile is reduced for its passage; — called also *forcing cone.*

compression tap. *Mach.* A small tap in the cylinder head of a gasoline engine, esp. in an automobile, by which a portion of the charge can be permitted to escape instead of being compressed.

com-pres′sive (kŏm-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *compressif.*] Compressing, or having power or tendency to compress; marked by compression; as, a *compressive* force. — **com-pres′sive-ly**, *adv.*

com-pres′sor (-ẽr), *n.* [L.] Anything that serves to compress; as: **a** *Anat.* A muscle that compresses certain parts. **b** *Surg.* An instrument for compressing an artery (esp., the femoral artery) or other part. **c** An apparatus for confining or flattening between glass plates an object to be examined with the microscope. **d** *Naut.* An arm of iron, usually curved, pivoted on one end, and having an eye in the other to which a tackle hooks, used for checking the cable against the side of the chain pipe while running out. **e** *Mach.* A machine for compressing something, as air for motive power or grain in a binder. **f** A mechanical device formerly used for checking the recoil of a gun by holding its carriage to the slide or platform.

com-pris′al (-prīz′ăl), *n.* Also **com-priz′al** (-prīz′ăl). Act of comprising or comprehending; a compendium or epitome.

> A *comprisal* . . . and sum of all wickedness. *Barrow.*

☞ The spelling *comprize*, for the verb, requires by analogy *comprizal*, for this word.

com-prise′, com-prize′ (-prīz′), *v. t.*; COM-PRISED′, -PRIZED′ (-prīzd′); COM-PRIS′ING, -PRIZ′ING (-prīz′ĭng). [F. *compris*, p. p. of *comprendre*, L. *comprehendere.* See COMPREHEND.] **1.** To lay hold of; to seize; *Scot.*, to take by legal authority; to attach. *Obs.*

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compound engine; as, to start an engine *compound.* *Angus Sinclair.*

com-pound′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

com′pound-wound′ (-wound′), *a.* See COMPOUND WINDING

compoune. † COMPOUND.

com′pre-hend′, *v. i.* To take hold and grow, as a graft. *Obs.*

com′pre-hend′er, *n.* One that comprehends.

com′pre-hend′i-ble (kŏm′prē-hĕn′dĭ-b'l), *a.* Comprehensible.

com′pre-hend′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMPREHEND, *v.* — **com′pre-hend′ing-ly**, *adv.*

com′pre-hense′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *comprehense.*] *Obs.* **a** Meaning or thing comprehended. **b** Comprehension.

com′pre-hen′siv. Comprehensive. *Ref. Sp.*

compremise. † COMPROMISE.

com-prend′, *v. t. & i.* [F. *comprendre.*] To comprehend. *Obs.*

com-pres′by-ter, *n.* [L.] One of a body of presbyters. *Rare.* — **com-pres′by-te′ri-al**, *a.*

com-pressed′ly (kŏm-prĕst′lĭ; -prĕs′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of COMPRESSED. See -LY.

com-press′i-bl. Compressible. *Ref. Sp.*

com-press′i-ble (kŏm-prĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **com-press′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **com-press′i-ble-ness**, *n.*

com-press′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMPRESS. — **com-press′ing-ly**, *adv.*

com-pres′siv. Compressive. *Ref. Sp.*

com′pres-so′ri-um (kŏm′prĕ-sō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* = COMPRESSOR c.

com-pres′sure (kŏm-prĕsh′ŭr), *n.* Compression. [COMPRESS.]

com-prest′, *pret. & p. p.* of

com-priest′, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

com-prime′, *v. t.* [F. *comprimer* or L. *comprimere*] To compress. *Obs*

com-print′, *v. t. & i.* To print together; to share in printing. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

com-pris′a-ble, com-priz′a-ble (kŏm-prīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

com-pri′sor (kŏm-prī′zẽr), *n.*

D E F G H I J K L M

2. To comprehend; to perceive; to conceive. *Obs.*
3. To comprehend or include; to contain or cover compendiously, or as constituent parts.
Comprise much matter in few words. *Hooker.*
Syn. — Embrace, include, comprehend, encircle, inclose, involve, imply. See CONTAIN.
com′pro-bate (kŏm′prō-bāt), *v. t.* [L. *comprobatus*, p. p. of *comprobare* to approve wholly.] To approve; confirm. *Obs.* — **com′pro-bate**, *p. p. & p. a. Obs. Sir T. Elyot.*
com′pro-ba′tion (-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *comprobatio*.] Joint attestation; proof; also, approbation. *Obs.*
com′pro-mise (kŏm′prō-mīz), *n.* [F. *compromis*, fr. L. *compromissum* a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter, fr. *compromittere* to make such a promise; *com-* + *promittere* to promise. See PROMISE.] **1.** A mutual agreement to refer matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators. *Obs.*
2. A settlement by arbitration or by consent reached by mutual concessions; a reciprocal abatement of extreme demands or rights, resulting in an agreement; composition. An agreement for the compromise of a disputed claim is a valid contract, the waiving of claims by the parties being a sufficient consideration; an unaccepted offer to pay by way of compromise is generally not admissible as evidence.
Every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act, is founded on *compromise* and barter. *Burke.*
An abhorrence of concession and *compromise*. *Hallam.*
3. A committal to something derogatory, hazardous, or objectionable; a prejudicial concession; a surrender; as, a *compromise* of character or right.
I was determined not to accept any fine speeches, to the *compromise* of that sex the belonging to which was, after all, my strongest claim and title to them. *Lamb.*
4. The result or embodiment of concession or adjustment; hence, *Colloq.*, a thing intermediate between, or blending qualities of, two different things.
Compromise of Breda (brā-dä′), a document denouncing and agreeing to oppose the Inquisition, signed at Breda by Roman Catholic and Protestant nobles in the Netherlands in 1566. It led to the formation of the League of the Gueux. — **C.**, *or* **C. Measures, of 1850**, *U. S. Hist.*, measures passed by Congress in 1850 providing for the organization of Utah and New Mexico into Territories without reference to slavery, for the admission of California as a free State, for the payment of $10,000,000 to Texas for her claim to New Mexico, for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The bill enacting them is popularly called the *Omnibus Bill*. — **C. of 1820.** = MISSOURI COMPROMISE.
com′pro-mise, *v. t.*; COM′PRO-MISED (-mīzd); COM′PRO-MIS′ING (-mīz′ĭng). [From COMPROMISE, *n.*; cf. COMPROMIT.]
1. To adjust and settle (a difference) between parties; — said of the arbiter. *Obs.*
2. To bind by mutual agreement. *Obs.*
Laban and himself were *compromised*,
That all the eanlings which were streaked and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.*
3. To adjust and settle by mutual concessions; to settle by compromise; to compound.
The controversy may easily be *compromised*. *Fuller.*
4. To commit or intrust for determination or decision. *Obs.*
5. To put in jeopardy; to endanger the life, reputation, etc., of, by some act which cannot be recalled; to expose to suspicion, discredit, or mischief.
To pardon all who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances. *Motley.*
com′pro-mise, *v. i.* **1.** To come to agreement by concession.
2. To make a practical adjustment of rival courses, opinions, or principles, by partial concessions.
com-prom′is-sa-ry (kŏm-prŏm′ĭ-sā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *compromissarius* pert. to arbitration.] Of or pert. to compromise.
com′pro-mis′sion (kŏm′prō-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [LL. *compromissio* an agreement: cf. F. *compromission*.] Compromise; — used esp. in *election by compromission* (see under ELECTION).
com′pro-mit′ (kŏm′prō-mĭt′), *v. t.*; COM′PRO-MIT′TED; COM′PRO-MIT′TING. [L. *compromittere*. See COMPROMISE, *n.*]
1. To bind, refer, settle, or delegate: specif.: **a** To pledge or promise jointly. *Obs.* **b** To refer or submit to arbitration. **c** To settle by arbitration or compromise; hence, to allay; to restrain. **d** To vest (one's power or right of election) in (some one else). *All Obs.*
2. To put in jeopardy; to compromise. *Obsoles. U. S.*
com′pro-vin′cial (-vĭn′shăl), *a.* Of, or associated in, the same province. — *n.* One who belongs to the same province; specif., a bishop of the same archiepiscopal province.
Comp-sog′na-thus (kŏmp-sŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κομψός elegant + γνάθος jaw.] *Paleon.* A genus of very small carnivorous dinosaurs of the order Theropoda, from the Upper Jurassic of Bavaria, with long hind limbs much like those of a bird, and other birdlike characters, on account of which it was formerly regarded as constituting a suborder **Comp-sog′na-tha** (-thȧ). *C. longipes* was only about two feet long.

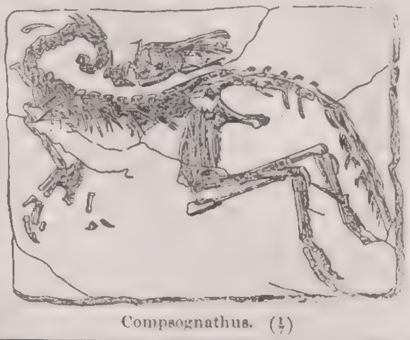

Compsognathus. (1/7)

compt (kŏmpt), *a.* [L. *comptus*, p. p. of *comere* to care for, comb, arrange, adorn.] Neat; spruce; polished. *Obs.* — **compt′ly**, *adv. Obs.* — **compt′ness**, *n. Obs.*
comp′to-graph (kŏmp′tō-grȧf; koun′-), *n.* A machine for adding numbers and making a printed record of the sum. ☞ *Comptograph* is a trade-mark name.
comp-tom′e-ter (kŏmp-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* A calculating machine; an arithmometer. *Comptometer* is a trade-mark name.

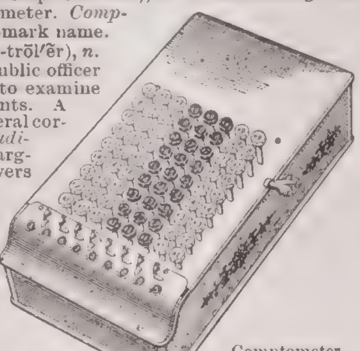

Comptometer.

comp-trol′ler (kŏn-trōl′ẽr), *n.* A controller; a public officer whose duty it is to examine and certify accounts. A *comptroller* in general corresponds to an *auditor*, but often has larger executive powers than those commonly given to an auditor. The terms are often, but not always, used synonymously.
The *comptroller*, or that equivalent officer, the state auditor, is public accountant. It is his function . . . in a word, to regulate the assessment, collection, and disbursement of the public moneys. *Woodrow Wilson.*
com-pul′sa-tive (kŏm-pŭl′sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [From L. *compulsare*, v. intens. of *compellere*. See COMPEL.] Compulsory. *Rare. Shak.* — **com-pul′sa-tive-ly**, *adv. Rare.*
com-pul′sa-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, resulting from, or enforced by, compulsion. *Rare.* — **com-pul′sa-to-ri-ly**, *adv. Rare.*
com-pulse′ (kŏm-pŭls′), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *compulsare* to press or strike violently, to contend, F. *compulser* to inspect, compel the delivery of documents. See COMPULSION.] To compel, force, or oblige. *Obs. or Archaic. R. F. Burton.*
com-pul′sion (-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* [L. *compulsio*: cf. F. *compulsion*. See COMPEL.] Act of compelling, or state of being compelled; act of driving or urging by force or by physical or moral constraint; subjection to force. Cf. COERCION.
If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion*. *Shak.*
Syn. — See FORCE.
com-pul′sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Having power to compel; exercising or applying compulsion.
Religion is . . . inconsistent with all *compulsive* motives. *Sharp.*
2. Produced or caused by compulsion; forced. *Obs.*
— **com-pul′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pul′sive-ness**, *n.*
com-pul′so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *compulsorius*.] **1.** Obligatory; enjoined by authority; acting under, or due to, compulsion; enforced.
This contribution threatening to fall infinitely short of their hopes, they soon made it *compulsory*. *Burke.*
2. Having the power of compulsion; coercive.
compulsory purchase. *Law.* See EMINENT DOMAIN. — **c. surrender.** *Law.* See EMINENT DOMAIN.
— **com-pul′so-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pul′so-ri-ness**, *n.*
com-pul′so-ry, *n.* That which compels or is coercive.
com-punct′ (kŏm-pŭŋkt′), *a.* [LL. *compunctus*, p. p.] Affected with compunction; conscience-stricken. *Obs.*
com-punc′tion (-pŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [OF. *compunction*, F. *componction*, L. *compunctio*, fr. *compungere*, *compunctum*, to prick; *com-* + *pungere* to prick, sting. See PUNGENT.]
1. Poignant uneasiness proceeding from a sense of guilt or consciousness of causing pain; the sting of conscience; pricking of heart; remorse; now often, in a weakened sense, a slight or transient feeling of regret for some slight wrong or injustice.
He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*
"Well, I don't exactly wish that," she said, with some *compunction*. *W. Black.*
2. The power of producing a sense of guilt. *Obs.*
3. Compassion; pity; sorrow. *Obs.*
4. A pricking; stimulation. *Obs.*
That acid and piercing spirit which, with such activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and nostrils. *Sir T. Browne.*
Syn. — See REGRET.
com-punc′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of compunction; caused by, attended with, causing, or feeling, compunction.
That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*
— **com-punc′tious-ly**, *adv.*
com-punc′tive (-tĭv), *a. Obs.* **1.** Causative of compunction.
2. Sensitive about wrong; conscientious. *Jer. Taylor.*
com′pur-ga′tion (kŏm′pûr-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *compurgatio*, fr. *compurgare* to purify wholly; *com-* + *purgare* to make pure. See PURGE, *v. t.*] *Law.* The clearing or exculpation of a defendant or accused person by the oaths of persons who swear to his veracity or innocence. Compurgation was long a regular form of trial in the ecclesiastical courts (see BENEFIT OF CLERGY); and in the civil courts it was used in many forms of civil and criminal proceedings until gradually superseded by the jury system. Trial by compurgation was claimed, after being long obsolete, in 1824 in Ring *vs.* Williams (8 *Barn. & Cress* 5387); and was abolished in 1833 by 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 42, § 13.
com′pur-ga′tor (kŏm′pûr-gā′tẽr), *n.* [LL.] **1.** *Law.* A witness to the veracity or innocence of an accused person, with whom he swears; — applied orig. to such witnesses in the trials in the ecclesiastical courts, and later to the oath helpers employed in the Early English and Teutonic law, and to those acting in the wager of law. See COMPURGATION, OATH HELPER, WAGER OF LAW.
2. Any witness or testifier to the innocence or freedom from blame of another.
com-pur′ga-to-ry (kŏm-pûr′gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a compurgator or compurgation.
com-put′a-ble (kŏm-pūt′ȧ-b'l; kŏm′pū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *computabilis*.] Capable of being computed. — **com-put′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
com′pu-ta′tion (kŏm′pū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *computatio*.]
1. Act or process of computing; calculation; reckoning.
By just *computation* of the time. *Shak.*
2. A way or system of reckoning.
3. The result of computation; the amount computed.
Syn. — Reckoning, calculation, estimate, account.
com-pu′ta-tive (kŏm-pū′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to, or employing, computation. — **com-pu′ta-tive-ness**, *n.*
com-pute′ (kŏm-pūt′), *v. t.*; COM-PUT′ED (-pūt′ĕd); COM-PUT′ING (-pūt′ĭng). [L. *computare*. See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** To determine by calculation; to reckon, or count; to take account of.
Two days, as we *compute* the days of heaven. *Milton.*
2. To make up or count; — of numbers. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Number, estimate, enumerate. See CALCULATE.
com-pute′, *v. i.* To make calculation; to reckon.
com-pute′, *n.* [Cf. L. *computus*.] **1.** = COMPUTUS, 2. *Obs.*
2. Computation; — now rare, exc. in *beyond compute*.
com′pu-tist (kŏm′pū-tĭst; kŏm-pūt′ĭst), *n.* One skilled or employed in computing; formerly, an accountant.
com′pu-tus (kŏm′pū-tŭs), *n.* [LL.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A computation; an account.
2. *Astron.* A set of medieval tables for calculating astronomical events and movable dates in the calendar; an early almanac or calendar.
com′rade (kŏm′răd; -rȧd; 277), *n.* [Sp. *camarada*, fr. L. *camara*, *camera*, a chamber; hence, a chamber fellowship, and then a chamber fellow: cf. F. *camarade*, earlier also *camerade*, fr. Sp. Cf. CHAMBER.] Orig., a chamber fellow; hence, a mate; companion; associate; fellow.
And turned my flying *comrades* to the charge. *J. Baillie.*
Syn. — See COMPANION.
com′rade-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Camaraderie; comradeship.
Co′mu-ne′ro (kō′mōō-nā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] *Sp. Hist.* **a** One who took part in the revolt (1520–22) against the encroachments of Charles V. **b** A member of a party which in the revolution of 1820–23 advocated a moderate constitutional system.
Co′mus (kō′mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κῶμος a revel. See COMEDY.] In the later age of Rome, the god of festive joy and mirth, represented as a winged youth with face flushed with wine. In Milton's "Comus" (acted 1634, printed 1637) he is represented as a son of Circe and Bacchus, who tries to entrap the innocent by his "brewed enchantments."
con (kŏn), *v. t.*; CONNED (kŏnd); CON′NING. [Orig. the same as *can* am able, fr. the pres. of AS. *cunnan* to know, be able, perh. also confused somewhat with ME. *cunnen* to try, AS. *cunnian* to try, test, fr. *cunnan*. See CAN, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** To know; to understand; to be able. *Obs.*
They say they *con* to heaven the highway. *Spenser.*
2. To study in order to know; to peruse; to learn, as by perusal; to commit to memory; to regard studiously.
The muddy waters which he *conned*
As if he had been reading in a book. *Wordsworth.*
I did not come into Parliament to *con* my lesson. *Burke.*
3. To acknowledge or express: as, to *con* thanks. *Obs.*
4. To cause to learn. *Obs. & R.*
con, *adv.* [Abbr. from L. *contra* against.] Against; in opposition; on the negative side; — the antithesis of *pro*, and usually in connection with it. — *n.* The opposing argument, voter, etc. See PRO.
con, conn, *v. t. & i.* [See COND.] *Naut.* To conduct, or superintend the steering of (a vessel); to watch the course of (a vessel) and direct the helmsman how to steer.
con, conn, *n.* *Naut.* Act or station of one who cons a ship.
con-. A prefix meaning *with, together*. See COM-.
con′a-cre (kŏn′ā-kẽr), *n.* In the Irish land system, the subletting for a single crop of small portions of a farm previously prepared for sowing or planting; also, a single parcel or tenancy so held.
con′a-cre, *v. t.* To sublet in conacre. *Oxf. E. D.* — **con′a-crer** (-krẽr), *n.* *Ireland.*
co′named′ (kō′nāmd′), *a.* *Math.* Having the same name with *co-* prefixed or omitted; as, *sine* and *cosine* are *conamed*.
Co′nant (kō′nănt), *a.* [After Charles A. *Conant*, American economist.] Designating the money issued by the United States, first in 1903, for use in the Philippine Islands, consisting of the silver peso or "dollar" (= 100 centavos, or 50 cents U. S.), subsidiary silver coins worth 50, 20, and 10 centavos, a 5-centavo nickel coin, and bronze 1 and ½ centavo coins. — *n.* [*l. c.*] A Conant coin, esp. the peso.
co-na′tion (kō-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conatio*.] **1.** Endeavor; attempt. *Obs.*
2. *Psychol.* The power or act which directs or impels to effort of any kind, whether muscular or psychical. *Conation* was used by Hamilton to designate that one of the three great divisions of mind which includes desire and

Scots Law. One who attaches, or comprises, another's property.
com′pro-duce′, *v. t.* To produce together. — **com′pro-duc′tion**, *n.* — **com′pro-duc′tive**. *a.*
com′pro-mis′er (kŏm′prō-mīz′ẽr), *n.* One who compromises.
Compromise Tariff. See TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS.
com′pro-mis′ing (-mīz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMPROMISE. — **com′pro-mis′ing-ly**, *adv.*
com′pro-mis-so′ri-al (-mĭ-sō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Compromissary. *Rare.*
com′pro-mit′ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Rare.*
compt (kount). † COUNT.
compt′a-ble. † COUNTABLE.
compt′er. † COUNTER.
‖ **compte′ ren′du′** (kôɴt′ räɴ′dü′). [F.] An account given; a report; account rendered.
comp′tie (kŏmp′tĭ). Var. of COONTIE.
‖ **comp′toir′** (kôɴ′twär′), *n.*; *pl.* -TOIRS (*F.* -twär′). [F., lit., a counter.] A (foreign) commercial agency or factory.
Comp-to′ni-a (kŏmp-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Henry *Compton* (1632–1713), Eng. prelate.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of North American myricaceous shrubs, consisting of the species *C. peregrina*. See SWEET FERN.
comp-trol′ler-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
com-pul′si-tor (kŏm-pŭl′sĭ-tẽr), *n.* *Scots Law.* A compulsory agent or means, as a mandate.
com-pul′siv. Compulsive. *Ref. Sp.*
com-punct′ed, *p. a.* = COMPUNCT. *Obs.*
com-punc′tion-a-ry (kŏm-pŭŋk′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Expressive of compunction. *Rare.*
com-punc′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
com-pu′pil, *n.* See CO-, 3 b. *R.*
com-pur′ga-to′ri-al (kŏm-pûr′gȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Compurgatory.
com-pur′sion (kŏm-pûr′shŭn), *n.* [*com-* + *purse*, v.] A pursing together, as of the lips. *Humorous. Sterne.*
com-put′a-bl. Computable. [*Ref. Sp.*
com′pu-tate (kŏm′pū-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *computatus*, p. p.] To compute. *Obs.*
com′pu-ta′tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to computation. *Rare.*
com′pu-ta′tor (kŏm′pū-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] A computer. *Obs.*
com-put′er (kŏm-pūt′ẽr), *n.* One who computes.
compy. *Abbr.* Company.
com′quat. Var. of KUMQUAT.
com′rade, *v. i.* To consort.
com′rade-ly, *a.* Comradelike.
com′rade-ship, *n.* Comradery.
com-ra′do, *n.* Comrade. *Obs.*
com′rogue′ (kŏm′rōg′), *n.* A fellow rogue. *Archaic.*
comse, *v.* Contr. of COMMENCE. *Obs.* — **comse′ment**, *n. Obs.*
Com′stock lode (kŭm′stŏk). *Mining.* A celebrated gold and silver lode discovered in 1859 in Nevada, where Virginia City now stands. Up to 1880 it had yielded over $300,000,000 in bullion. Geologically it is an ore channel in volcanic rocks.
‖ **comte** (kôɴt), *n.* [F.] A count (nobleman).
‖ **com′tesse′** (kôɴ′tĕs′), *n.* [F.] A countess.
Com′ti-an (kŏm′tĭ-ăn; kôɴ′-), *a.* Relating to Auguste Comte (1798–1857), his writings, or doctrines. Cf. POSITIVISM.
Com′tism (-tĭz′m), *n.* = POSITIVISM. — **Com′tist** (-tĭst), *n.*
comu-. For various forms in *comu-*, see those in COMMU-.
comune. † COMMON, COMMUNE.
comuner. † COMMONER.
comunete, comunte. † COMMUNITY.
Com. Ver. *Abbr.* Common Version.
comyt. † COMMIT.
con. † CAN, began; began to.
con. † CONE.
con, *n.* [Cf. F. *cogner* to strike.] A rap or knock, as with the knuckles. *Eng.*
con, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *ikonn*, *ikorn*.] A squirrel. *Dial. Eng.*
con, *a.* Slang or cant abbr. for *confidence*; — used adjectively; as, a *con* game. — Hence: *v. t.*; CONNED (kŏnd); CON′NING. To deceive; cheat; swindle. — *n.* One who works the confidence game.
Con., *or* **con.** *Abbr.* Conclusion; conjux (L., consort). (*Law*); connection; Conformist; consol; consolidated; Consul; contra; conundrum; conversation, etc.
con′a-ble. Contr. of COVENABLE. *Obs.* — **con′a-bly**, *adv. Obs.*
‖ **con af-fet′to** (kŏn äf-fĕt′tō). [It.] *Music.* With feeling; with affection.
co′nal (kō′năl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the conus of the heart.
con′al-bu′min (kŏn′ăl bū′mĭn), *n.* See OVALBUMIN.
‖ **con a-mo′re** (kŏn ä-mō′rā). [It.] With love; with zeal; earnestly; heartily.
conand, conant. † COVENANT.
conandschipe. † CUNNINGSHIP.
Con′a-ni′ah (kŏn′ȧ-nī′ȧ; kō′nȧ-). *Bib.*
con′a-rite. Var. of CONNARITE.
co-na′ri-um (kō-nā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κωνάριον.] *Anat.* The pineal body. — **co-na′ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*
Con′a-sau′ga (kŏn′ȧ-sô′gȧ), *n.* [From *Conasauga*, Tenn.] *Geol.* A Middle Cambrian formation of the Appalachian region.

volition, the other two being *cognition* and *feeling*. Some modern writers make the term broad enough to include every state and degree of mental unrest; *conation* is present wherever consciousness tends of itself to pass from one condition to another. Cf. APPETENCY, ATTENTION.

Of *conation*, in other words, of desire and will. *J. S. Mill.*

Conation and attention agree in having a dynamic aspect, and in the case of both this dynamic aspect seems to belong to their intrinsic nature as modes of consciousness. *G. F. Stout.*

co-na'tion-al (kō-nā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to conation.

con'a-tive (kŏn'ȧ-tĭv; kō'nȧ-; 277), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to conation.

2. *Gram.* Expressive of endeavor; as, a *conative* verb.

co-na'tus (kō-nā'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *conari* to attempt.] **1**. Striving; inclination; tendency; conation; — ascribed to inanimate nature by Spinoza and others.

2. A natural tendency, impulse, or effort; an inborn desire and endeavor.

What *conatus* could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? *Paley.*

con-cam'er-ate (kŏn-kăm'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *concameratus* p. p. of *concamerare* to arch over. See CAMBER.] To arch over; to vault. *Rare.*

con-cam'er-at'ed (kŏn-kăm'ẽr-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* *Zoöl.* Divided into chambers.

con-cam'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concameratio.*] **1**. Vaulting; a vaulted roof or ceiling; specif., the vault or sphere of heaven.

2. A formation or series of chambers; a chamber or cell.

con-cat'e-nate (kŏn-kăt'ē-nāt), *v. t.;* CON-CAT'E-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); CON-CAT'E-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *concatenatus*, p. p. of *concatenare* to concatenate. See CATENATE.] To link together; to unite in a series or chain, as things depending on one another.

This all things friendly will *concatenate*. *Dr. H. More.*

con-cat'e-nate (-kăt'ē-nāt) } *a.* [L. *concatenatus.*] Linked
con-cat'e-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } together; forming a chain or series, as certain unicellular organisms; specif., *Zoöl.*, of processes, connected at their bases.

concatenated connection *or* **connexion**, *Elec.*, the connection with an induction motor of a second machine, the secondary of the former supplying current to the latter. The second machine may be an induction motor (cf. CASCADE, 3) or a converter (cf. MOTOR CONVERTER). — **concatenated system.** *Elec.* = CASCADE SYSTEM.

con-cat'e-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concatenatio.*] **1**. Act of concatenating, or state of being concatenated; union in a linked series.

2. A series of links united; a series or order of things depending on each other, as if linked together; a chain.

The stoics affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of causes, reaching even to the illicit acts of man's will. *South.*

A *concatenation* of explosions. *Irving.*

3. *Elec.* A concatenated connection.

con'cave (kŏn'kāv), *a.* [L. *concavus; con-* + *cavus* hollow: cf. F. *concave.* See CAVE a hollow.] **1**. Hollow; void. *Obs.*

As *concave* . . . as a worm-eaten nut. *Shak.*

2. Hollow and curved or rounded; vaulted; — said of the interior of a curved surface or line, or, mathematically, that side of a curve or surface on which neighboring normals to the curve or surface converge, on which lies the chord joining two neighboring points of the curve or surface, as of the curve of the inner surface of an eggshell, in opposition to *convex;* as, a *concave* mirror; the *concave* arch of the sky.

con'cave, *n.* [Cf. L. *concavum.*] **1**. A hollow; a recess; a cavity, as the bore of a gun. *Obs.*

2. A concave line or surface, as the inner face of an arched vault or hemisphere.

Up to the fiery *concave* towering high. *Milton.*

3. **a** A concave lens, etc. **b** *Mech.* A curved sheath or breasting for a revolving cylinder or roll. **c** A card cut slightly concave on two edges for the purpose of cheating.

con'cave (kŏn'kāv), *v. t.;* CON'CAVED (-kāvd); CON'CAV-ING (-kāv-ĭng). [Cf. L. *concavare.*] To make hollow or concave.

con-cav'i-ty (kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *concavitas:* cf. F. *concavité.* See CONCAVE.] **1**. Quality or state of being concave.

2. A concave line or surface or the space included by it; a hollow, as of a vault or hemisphere; a concave.

con-ca'vo–con'cave (kŏn-kā'vō-kŏn'kāv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides; double concave. See LENS, *Illust.*

con-ca'vo–con'vex, *a.* **1**. Concave on one side and convex on the other, as an eggshell or a lens. See LENS, *Illust.*

2. Specif., in optics, having the concave side of smaller radius of curvature than the convex side.

con-ceal' (kŏn-sēl'), *v. t.;* CON-CEALED' (-sēld'); CON-CEAL'ING. [OF. *conceler* (3d sing. pres. *conceile*), L. *concelare; con-* + *celare* to hide; akin to AS. *helan.* See HELL, HELMET.] To hide or withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight; to prevent the discovery of; to withhold knowledge of. "Publish and *conceal* not." *Jer.* l. 2.

He which finds him shall deserve our thanks, . . .
He that *conceals* him, death. *Shak.*

Syn. — See HIDE.

con-cealed' (-sēld'), *p. a.* of CONCEAL. — **con-ceal'ed-ly** (-sēl'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-ceal'ed-ness**, *n.*

concealed umlaut *or* **mutation**, *Philol.*, umlaut, or mutation, existing in a word from which the vowel of the suffix (usually *i*), having modified the preceding vowel, has disappeared; as in *French*, from *Frankish.* See etym. of *French.* — **c. weapons**, *Law*, dangerous weapons so carried on the person as to be knowingly or willfully concealed from sight, — a practice generally forbidden by statute.

con-ceal'ment (kŏn-sēl'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *concelement.*] **1**. Act or practice of concealing; often, practice or fact of concealing what ought to be revealed; improper secrecy; also, state of being concealed.

But let *concealment*, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*

2. Out-of-the-way knowledge; secret; mystery. *Obs.*

Well read in strange *concealments.* *Shak.*

3. A hiding place; a retreat from observation; *pl.*, conditions or facilities for concealing.

con-cede' (kŏn-sēd'), *v. t.;* CON-CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); CON-CED'ING (-sēd'ĭng). [L. *concedere, concessum; con-* + *cedere* to go along, give way, yield: cf. F. *concéder.* See CEDE.] **1**. To yield or suffer to pass; to surrender; to grant; to admit to be true; to acknowledge; as, to *concede* a doubted point.

2. To grant, as a right or privilege; to make concession of.

Syn. — Allow, admit, yield, surrender. See GRANT.

con-cede', *v. i.* To yield or make concession.

I wished you to *concede* to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet. *Burke.*

con-ceit' (kŏn-sēt'), *n.* [ME. *conseyte, conceyte, conceipt*, prob. fr. an OF. (assumed) *concet* or *concete*, influenced by the OF. or E. verb: cf. F. *concept*, L. *conceptus* a conceiving, conception. See CONCEIVE; cf. CONCEPT, DECEIT, RECEIPT.] **1**. Act or power of conceiving, or that which is conceived; conception or concept; — often in contexts implying idiosyncrasy of conception. *Archaic.* "Wrong *conceit.*" *Chaucer.* "Vain *conceit.*" *Spenser.*

Wise in *conceit*, in act a very sot. *Drayton.*

In laughing, there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous. *Bacon.*

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me that they loved! and yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Idiosyncratic conception; personal judgment; opinion; — often in the phrase *in one's own conceit.*

A man wise in his own *conceit.* *Prov.* xxvi. 12.

3. Favorable opinion; — esp. in, *out of conceit with*, dissatisfied with, and *conceit of one's self*, self-confidence.

The more high-spirited of the Gauls were miserable to see that their countrymen had so lost *conceit* of themselves as to submit willingly to the Roman rule. *Froude.*

4. An overweening idea of one's self; vanity.

Plumed with *conceit* he calls aloud. *Cotton.*

5. A fanciful, odd, or extravagant notion; variously: a quaint, artificial, or affected conception, or a witty thought or turn of expression; a whim, quip, or trick.

Tasso is full of *conceits* . . . which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden.*

6. Imagination or fancy as a faculty or trait; an active and lively fancy.

His wit 's as thick as Tewksbury mustard; there 's no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shak.*

7. A fancy article. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — See PRIDE.

in conceit with, in accord with; agreeing or conforming.

con-ceit', *v. t.;* CON-CEIT'ED; CON-CEIT'ING. **1**. To conceive; to apprehend. *Obs.*

2. To imagine; to suppose. *Archaic.*

The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby rendered as inactive . . . as if they really were so. *South.*

3. To cause to imagine or fancy. *Obs.*

4. To conceive well of; to take a fancy to. *Obs. or Dial.*

5. To think to (one's self); to flatter (one's self).

As little reason have we to *conceit* ourselves that our progeny will be satisfied with our English. *Fitzed. Hall.*

con-ceit', *v. i.* To form an idea; to think. *Obs.*

Those whose . . . vulgar apprehensions *conceit* but low of matrimonial purposes. *Milton.*

con-ceit'ed, *a.* **1**. Endowed with intelligence or imagination; clever. *Obs.*

He was . . . pleasantly *conceited*, and sharp of wit. *Knolles.*

2. Opinioned or minded. *Obs. or Dial.* "To be well *conceited* . . . toward his Maker." *Barrow.*

3. Having favorable opinion; favorably minded. *Obs.*

4. Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; vain.

Conceited of their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

5. Whimsical; notional. *Obs. or Dial.*

6. Curiously contrived or designed; fanciful. *Obs.*

A *conceited* chair to sleep in. *Evelyn.*

Syn. — Vain, proud, opinionated, egotistical.

— **con-ceit'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ceit'ed-ness**, *n.*

con-ceit'less, *a.* Without conceit; specif., *Obs.*, without wit or thought; ignorant. *Hoccleve.*

con-ceiv'a-ble (kŏn-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Receivable. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood. "Any *conceivable* weight." *Bp. Wilkins.*

— **con-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **con-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

con-ceive' (kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.;* CON-CEIVED' (-sēvd'); CON-CEIV'ING. [OF. *conceivre* (3d pl. pres. *conceivent*), *conceveir*, F. *concevoir*, fr. L. *concipere, conceptum*, to take, to conceive; *con-* + *capere* to seize or take. See CAPABLE; cf. CONCEPTION.] **1**. To become pregnant with; to bring into existence in the womb in an embryonic state.

She hath also *conceived* a son in her old age. *Luke* i. 36.

2. To make pregnant; — used in the passive. *Obs.*

3. To produce; to give forth or exhibit; as, alcohol readily *conceives* flame. *Obs.*

4. To take into one's mind; as, to *conceive* a dislike; to formulate; to devise, form a conception of, or imagine.

It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life. *Gibbon.*

Conceiving and uttering from the heart words of falsehood. *Is.* lix. 13.

5. To apprehend by reason or imagination; to comprehend; to understand. "I *conceive* you." *Hawthorne.*

You will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

6. To comprise. *Obs.*

7. To perceive (visually); to see. *Obs. & R.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Think, suppose, fancy, suspect. — CONCEIVE, IMAGINE, REALIZE, here compared only in their nontechnical uses, agree in implying the formation of a mental representation. CONCEIVE suggests the apprehension or grasping of something as a notion; IMAGINE, its more or less definite picturing as an image; as, one can *conceive*, but scarcely *imagine*, a world of four dimensions; "My main desire has been to make them *conceive*, and, if possible, reproduce sympathetically in their *imagination*, the mental life of their pupil" (*W. James*); "I cannot *conceive* what made the accurate Niebuhr fall into the . . . error" (*R. F. Burton*); cf., One cannot *imagine* the accurate Niebuhr falling into the error. *Conceive* is frequently used in modest, *imagine*, in vague, indefinite, and (really or ironically) cautious expressions of opinion; as, There is, I *conceive*, a better plan; I *imagine* the case is not so clear as you suppose. To REALIZE is to bring before the mind as real; as, shadowy forms which the imagination *realizes;* to *realize* to one's self the distant past; "blank misgivings of a creature moving about in worlds not *realized*" (*Wordsworth*). *Realize* is often loosely used as if it meant to *grasp the fact of* something; as, I cannot *realize* that he is dead; they will *realize* after a time what they have lost. See APPREHEND, IMAGINATION.

con-ceive' (kŏn-sēv'), *v. i.* **1**. To become pregnant.

A virgin shall *conceive*, and bear a son. *Is.* vii. 14.

2. To have a conception, idea, or opinion; to think; — usually with *of.*

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly. *I. Watts.*

con-cel'e-brate (kŏn-sĕl'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *concelebratus*, p. p. of *concelebrare.*] To celebrate together. *Obs. Holland.*

con-cel'e-brate, *v. i.* *Eccl.* To celebrate the Eucharist or Mass together. See CONCELEBRATION.

con-cel'e-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* *Eccl.* A celebration of the Eucharist or Mass in which two or more of the clergy unite in repeating the words of the office.

Concelebration . . . still prevails in the Oriental churches, but the only vestige of it in the Latin Church is found in the masses said by priests on the day of their ordination, and by bishops on the day of their consecration. *Cath. Dict.*

con-cent' (kŏn-sĕnt'), *n.* [L. *concentus*, fr. *concinere* to sing together; *con-* + *canere* to sing.] **1**. Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony; as, a *concent* of notes. *Archaic.* *Bacon.*

That undisturbed song of pure *concent.* *Milton.*

2. Consistency; accordance. *Obs.*

In *concent* to his own principles. *Atterbury.*

con-cen'ter } (-sĕn'tẽr), *v. t.;* CON-CEN'TERED or CON-CEN'-
con-cen'tre } TRED (-tẽrd); CON-CEN'TER-ING (-tẽr-ĭng) or CON-CEN'TRING (-trĭng). [F. *concentrer*, fr. L. *con-* + *centrum* center. See CENTER: cf. CONCENTRATE.] To draw or direct to a common center; to bring together at a focus or point, as two or more lines; to concentrate.

An intense and *concentered* fury. *Parkman.*

In thee *concentering* all their precious beams. *Milton.*

con-cen'ter } *v. i.* To come to one point; to meet in, con-
con-cen'tre } verge toward, or have, a common center.

God, in whom all perfections *concenter.* *Bp. Beveridge.*

con'cen-trate (kŏn'sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn'trāt; 277: *the first pron. is more recent, but is now more commonly heard; see* -ATE), *v. t.;* CON'CEN-TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); CON'CEN-TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). [*con-* + L. *centrum* center. Cf. CONCENTER.] **1**. To bring to, or direct toward, a common center; to unite more closely; to gather into one body, mass, or force; to fix; as, to *concentrate* rays to a focus; to *concentrate* the attention.

(He) *concentrated* his whole force at his own camp. *Motley.*

2. To increase the strength by diminishing the bulk of, as of a liquid or an ore; to intensify or purify by getting rid of useless material; to condense; as, to *concentrate* acid by evaporation; to *concentrate* ores by washing.

Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — Consolidate, compact, boil down, intensify. See CONDENSE.

con'cen-trate (kŏn'sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn'-; *see above*), *v. i.* To approach toward or meet in a common center; to consolidate; as, population tends to *concentrate* in cities.

con'cen-trate, *n.* That which has been concentrated. See CONCENTRATE, *v. t.*, 2.

He transferred the *concentrates* which lay in the bottom of the boxes into canvas sacks. *R. E. Beach.*

con'cen-trat'ed (kŏn'sĕn-trāt'ĕd; kŏn-sĕn'trāt-ĕd), *p. a.* of CONCENTRATE.

concentrated alum, aluminium sulphate, occurring in commerce as white cakes soluble in water. It always contains free sulphuric acid. — **c. feed**, *Agric.*, any feeding stuff relatively rich in nutrients and containing less crude fiber or water than coarse fodder (see under COARSE). It includes grain, gluten meal, cottonseed meal, oil cake, cowpeas, etc.

con'cen-tra'tion (kŏn'sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *concentration.*] **1**. Act of concentrating, or state of being concentrated; specif.: **a** A bringing to a common center.

All military experience concurs in the general rule of coöperative actions: and this means *concentration*, . . . unity of purpose, and subordination to a central control. *Scribner's Mag.*

Concentration of the lunar beams. *Boyle.*

b An increasing the strength of a liquid by reducing the volume, as by evaporation. **c** *Metal.* The removal of the waste of ore and reduction of the valuable part to smaller compass, as by currents of air or water. **d** Close mental application, absorption, or exclusive attention.

2. Result of concentrating; a concentrated mass or thing.

3. *Biol.* The tendency to the appearance of characters in descendants at an earlier stage of growth than that in which they appeared in the ancestors of the group. *Hyatt.*

concentration cell *or* **element**. *Elec.* A cell whose difference of potential is caused by the differences in concentration of the solutions in which the two electrodes are immersed.

con-cen'tra-tive (kŏn-sĕn'trȧ-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to concentrate; characterized by concentration.

A discrimination is only possible by a *concentrative* act, or act of attention. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

con-cen'tra-tive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being concentrative; esp., faculty of intellectual concentration.

con'cen-tra'tor (kŏn'sĕn-trā'tẽr), *n.* One that concentrates; as: **a** Any machine or apparatus for concentrating ores, as a jig; also, a concentrating plant. **b** An apparatus for concentrating solutions or other products. **c** *Firearms.* A frame or ring of wire or hard paper fitting into the cartridge case used in some shotguns, and holding the shot together when discharged, to secure close shooting; also, a device for slightly narrowing the bore at the muzzle for the same purpose.

con-cen'tric (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* [F. *concentrique.* See
con-cen'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } CONCENTER.] Having a common center, as circles or spheres, one within another.

Concentric circles upon the surface of the water. *Sir I. Newton.*

concentric bundle, *Bot.*, a form of vascular bundle found in pteridophytes, in which the tracheal elements are sur-

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co-nat'u-ral. † CONNATURAL.
con-ax'i-al, *a.* = COAXIAL.
‖ **con bri'o** (kŏn brē'ō). [It.] *Music.* With vigor; vivaciously.
conc. *Abbr.* Concerning.
con-cap'tive, *n.* [L. *concaptivus* (Vulgate).] A fellow captive. *Obs.*
con'cas-sa'tion (kŏn'kă-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *concassation.*] *Pharm.* Comminution of roots, etc., for the separation of their active principles.
con-cat'e-na-ry, *a.* Of or pert. to a catena, or linked series. *R.*
concatenation control, **concatenation system.** *Elec.* See CASCADE SYSTEM.
con-cat'e-na'tor. *n.* One that [concatenates.
con'cau-les'cence (kŏn'kô-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* *Bot.* The coalescence of different axes.
con'cause'. *n.* A joint cause. —
con'caus'al, *a. & n.*
con'ca-va'tion, *n.* [L. *concavare* to hollow out, fr. *concavus* concave.] Act of making, or state of being, hollow. *Rare.*
con'cave-ly, *adv.* of CONCAVE.
con'cave-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-ca'vous (kŏn-kā'vŭs; kŏn'kă-vŭs), *a.* [L. *concavus.*] Concave. *Obs.* — **con-ca'vous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
con-ceal'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
con-ceald'. Concealed. *Ref. Sp.*
conceale. † CONCILE.
con-ceal'er, *n.* One that con-[ceals.
con-ceat'. † CONCEIT.
con-ceave'. † CONCEIVE.
con-ced'ed (kŏn-sēd'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of CONCEDE. — **con-ced'ed-ly**, *adv.*
con-ced'ence (-ĕns), *n.* Concession. *Obs.*
con-ced'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who concedes.
conceil. † CONCEAL.
con-ceipt'. † CONCEIT.
con-ceit'ate, *n.* [Cf. CONCEIT, CONCEPTION.] Conception; pregnancy. *Obs.*
con-ceit'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*
con-ceit'y, *a.* Full of conceits or notions. *Colloq. or Dial.*
con-ceiv', **con-ceiv'a-bl**, **con-ceivd'**. Conceive; conceivable; conceived. *Ref. Sp.*
con-ceiv'er, *n.* One that con-[ceives.
‖ **con'ce-jal'** (kŏn'thā-häl'; 138, 189), *n.; pl.* -JALES (-hä'läs). [Sp.] A member of a municipal administrative council. *Phil. I.*
‖ **con-ce'jo** (kŏn-thā'hō), *n.; pl.* -JOS (-hōs). [Sp.] The civic body or council of a small town.
con-cele'. † CONCEAL.
con-cent', *v. t. & i.* To make accord; to harmonize. *Obs. & R.*
con-cente'. † CONSENT.
con-cent'ful, *n.* Harmonious. *Obs.*
con-cen'tive, *a.* Harmonious. *Rare.* *John Earle.*
con-cen'tral-i-za'tion, *n.* Centralization. *Rare.*
con'cen-trate, *a.* Concentrated.
con'cen-tra'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

D E F G H I J K L M

rounded by xylem strands and these in turn by phloëm. Cf. COLLATERAL BUNDLE. — **concentric corpuscles.** *Anat.* = CORPUSCLES OF HALL.

con-cen′tric (kŏn-sĕn′trĭk), *n.* That which has a common center with something else.

Its peculiar relations to its *concentrics.* *Coleridge.*

con′cen-tric′i-ty (kŏn′sĕn-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being concentric.

con-cen′tu-al (kŏn-sĕn′tū-ăl) } *a.* Possessing concent; ac-
con-cen′tu-ous (kŏn-sĕn′tū-ŭs) } cordant. *Rare. Warton.*

con-cen′tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. See CONCENT.] *Music.* **a** The part of the church service, as hymns, psalms, etc., sung by the whole choir; — distinguished from *accentus.* *Obs. except Hist.* **b** Accord in sounding or singing together; harmony; concent.

con′cept (kŏn′sĕpt), *n.* [L. *conceptus,* fr. *concipere* to conceive: cf. F. *concept.* See CONCEIT.] **1.** Conceit; specif., idea; fancy; disposition. *Obs.*

2. *Philos.* An idea, as distinguished from a percept. *Concepts* have been variously identified: **a** With mental images, as when an image of a horse stands for the idea of a bay, or a sorrel, or both, or when a particular instance symbolizes some universal character, as an isosceles triangle may symbolize a relation true of any triangle. **b** With terms or their meanings; as, the *concept* "man;" the *concept* "origin of species;" — the usual sense in logic. **c** With any meaning, whether universal or particular, specific or generic, capable of being distinguished from other meanings; thus, the idea of *Colosseum* is a particular *concept;* so, also, is that of *Christendom,* although here a system of phenomena, not a single object, is denoted; the idea of *mankind* is a universal *concept;* that of *man* is also universal, but generic rather than specific in its application.

For the act of conceiving, the term conception should be employed; . . . for the object of conception, or that which is conceived, the term *concept* should be used. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The function by which we thus identify a numerically distinct and permanent subject of discourse is called conception; and the thoughts which are its vehicles are called *concepts.* *Wm. James.*

There are two ways in which the mind may bring into explicit consciousness the meaning of a word. It may translate it into an equivalent combination of other words, so as to reconstruct it by successive syntheses of its conceptional constituents, or it may call up a mental picture of the object named. We may call one the verbal, and the other the intuitional, explication of a *concept.* *G. F. Stout.*

con-cep′ta-cle (kŏn-sĕp′tȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *conceptaculum,* fr. *concipere* to receive. See CONCEIVE.] A receiver or receptacle; a vessel. *Obs. Woodward.* Hence: *Bot.* **a** Orig., a follicle. **b** In many thallophytic plants, a cavity opening outwards, containing reproductive cells. — **con′cep-tac′u-lar** (kŏn′sĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr), *a.*

con-cep′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *conception,* L. *conceptio,* fr. *concipere* to conceive. See CONCEIVE.] **1.** Act of becoming pregnant; the fertilization of the egg and the beginning of the growth of the embryo within the body of the mother; state of being conceived. Fig.: Beginning.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes. *Shak.*

2. That which is conceived; esp., the embryo or fetus.

3. The power or function of forming abstract and universal ideas; also, the process of forming such ideas.

Conception . . . properly denotes neither the mental state nor what the mental state signifies, but the relation between the two, namely, the function of the mental state in signifying just that particular thing. *Wm. James.*

The essential character of *conception* is that in it the universal is thought of as such, in contradistinction to the particular. *G. F. Stout.*

4. a The image, idea, or notion of any action or thing which is formed in the mind. **b** An ideal scheme, plan, or sense of relationship among the objects of thought. **c** Any of the categories as involved in a process of the mind; a concept; notion; universal. In psychology, *conception* is used in specific contrast to *perception,* and implies recognition or use of the universal element as distinguished from the particular. In philosophy, *conception* refers to the universal element wherever it occurs, in perception as well as in abstract thought.

5. Conceit or fancy; notion; affected sentiment or thought. *Obs.*

He . . . is full of *conceptions,* points of epigram, and witticisms. *Dryden.*

6. Mental originating of an idea or plan.

7. Original idea; purpose; design.

Note this dangerous *conception.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Idea, notion, apprehension, comprehension.

con-cep′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to conception.

con′cept-ism (kŏn′sĕp-tĭz'm), *n.* [Sp. *conceptо* concept, conceit + *-ism.*] An obscurely allusive style characterized by ambiguous metaphors and puns, developed chiefly by Spanish mystics of the 17th century. Cf. CONCEPTISTA.

‖ **Con′cep-tis′ta** (kōn′thĕp-tēs′tä; 138), *n.* [Sp. See CONCEIT, *n.;* -IST.] In Spanish literature, one of a school or coterie given to conceptism.

con-cep′tive (kŏn-sĕp′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *conceptif,* L. *conceptivus.*] Capable of, or pert. to, conceiving. *Sir T. Browne.*

con-cep′tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [See CONCEPT.] Of or pertaining to conception or concepts. — **con-cep′tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-cep′tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* A theory, intermediate between realism and nominalism, that universals exist in the mind as subjects of discourse or as predicates which may be properly affirmed of reality. Pierre Abélard (1079-1142), a French Scholastic, is the philosopher with whom *conceptualism* is especially identified. Abélard taught that, while universals exist only psychically, yet they correspond to real similarities in things, which previous to creation existed in the mind of God. See NOMINALISM, REALISM. — **con-cep′tu-al-ist,** *n.* — **con-cep′tu-al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

con-cep′tu-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Power or faculty of forming conceptions; power of abstract thought.

con-cern′ (kŏn-sûrn′), *v. t.;* CON-CERNED′ (-sûrnd′); CON-CERN′ING. [F. *concerner,* LL. *concernere* to regard, concern, fr. L. *concernere* to mix or mingle together, as in a sieve for separating; *con-* + *cernere* to separate, sift, distinguish by the senses, to perceive, see, have before the mind, have respect to, regard. See CERTAIN.] **1.** To distinguish; to separate. *Obs.*

2. To relate or belong to; to have reference to or connection with; to involve; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to.

Our wars with France have . . . *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*

It much *concerns* a preacher first to learn
The genius of his audience and their turn. *Dodsley.*

Ignorant, so far as the usual instruction is *concerned.* *Cooper.*

3. To implicate, or give (one) a share *in;* — now only in the passive.

4. To engage by feeling or sentiment; to move to solicitude, or make anxious; to interest; as, a good prince *concerns* himself in the happiness of his subjects; — usually reflexive or passive.

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favor. *Rogers.*

Syn. — CONCERN, AFFECT. CONCERN implies the bearing or influence, AFFECT, the direct operation or action, of one thing on another; as, a piece of legislation may *concern* (i. e., have to do with, have reference or relation to) certain vested interests without *affecting* them (i. e., producing an effect upon them, changing them in any way).

as concerns, as respects, in reference to.

con-cern′ (kŏn-sûrn′), *v. i.* **1.** To be of importance. *Obs.*

Which to deny *concerns* more than avails. *Shak.*

2. To have relation; to appertain. *Obs.*

con-cern′, *n.* **1.** A relation, as of interest, intercourse, or sharing; that which relates or belongs to one; business; affair. "The private *concerns* of families." *Addison.*

2. That which affects the welfare or happiness; interest; moment. "All mankind's *concern* is charity." *Pope.*

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern.* *Roscommon.*

3. Interest in, or care for, any person or thing; regard; solicitude; anxiety.

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*
And gentle wishes follow me to battle. *Addison.*

4. *pl.* The things belonging to a person; things appertaining to a person, work, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*

5. *Com.* An organization or establishment for business or manufacture; a firm and its business; as, a banking *concern.*

6. Any particular material contrivance or object, esp. one that occasions some difficulty, apprehension, perplexity, or the like; a thing.

Syn. — Anxiety, solicitude, interest, regard; business, affair, matter; moment. See CARE.

con-cerned′ (kŏn-sûrnd′), *p. a.* **1.** Affected; disturbed; troubled; anxious; as, to be *concerned* for one's safety.

2. Specif.: Intoxicated; fuddled. *Obs. or Dial.*

— **con-cern′ed-ly** (-sûr′nĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-cern′ed-ness,** *n.*

con-cern′ing, *a.* Important; giving concern. *Archaic.* — **con-cern′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **con-cern′ing-ness,** *n.*

So great and so *concerning* a truth. *South.*

con-cern′ing, *n.* Concern; business. *Obs.* *Shak.*

con-cern′ing, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to; respecting; as regards; — now rarely used to govern an infinitive or a subordinate clause.

The Lord hath spoken good *concerning* Israel. *Num.* x. 29.

As *concerning* that he raised him up from the dead. *Acts* xiii. 34.

con-cern′ment (kŏn-sûrn′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; interest. *Archaic.* "Our everlasting *concernments.*" *I. Watts.*

2. Fact of concerning; relation; bearing; — usually after *of;* as, a matter of general *concernment.*

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

Let every action of *concernment* be begun with prayer. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Concern; participation; interposition.

5. Solicitude; anxiety.

Their ambition is manifest in their *concernment.* *Dryden.*

con-cert′ (kŏn-sûrt′), *v. t.;* CON-CERT′ED; CON-CERT′ING. [F. *concerter,* It. *concertare* (cf. *consertare,* fr. L. *consertus,* p. p. of *conserere* to join together; cf. E. SERIES), prob. fr. L. *concertare* to contend, dispute, debate; *con-* + *certare* to strive; prop., to try to decide; fr. *cernere* to distinguish. See CONCERN.] **1.** To bring together, as in unity. *Obs.*

2. To plan together; to settle or adjust by conference, agreement, or consultation.

It was *concerted* to begin the siege in March. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. To plan; to devise; to arrange.

A commander had more trouble to *concert* his defense before the people than to plan . . . the campaign. *Burke.*

4. To arrange (music) in parts. See CONCERTED, 2. *Rare.*

con-cert′, *v. i.* **1.** To act in harmony or conjunction; to form combined plans.

The ministers of Denmark were appointed to *concert* with Talbot. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. To play or sing in concert. *Rare.*

con′cert (kŏn′sẽrt), *n.* [F. *concert,* It. *concerto* (cf. also *conserto*), fr. *concertare.* See CONCERT, *v. t.*] **1.** Agreement in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony; simultaneous action.

All these discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert.* *Swift.*

2. Musical accordance or harmony; concord.

Let us in *concert* to the season sing. *Cowper.*

3. *Music.* **a** = CONCERTO a. *Obs.* **b** A band of musicians; a choir. *Obs.* **c** A set of instruments of the same kind but of various sizes.

4. A musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part.

Visit by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet *concert.* *Shak.*

concert of Europe, *or* **European concert,** an agreement or understanding between the chief European powers to take only joint action in the (European) Eastern Question. — **c. of the powers,** an agreement or understanding between the chief European powers, the United States, and Japan in 1900 to take only joint action in the Chinese aspect of the Eastern Question.

‖ **con′cer-tan′te** (kōn′chĕr-tän′tā), *n.* [It., orig. p. pr. of *concertare* to form or perform a concert. See CONCERT.] *Music.* A concerto for two or more solo voices or instruments, alternating in prominence, with orchestral accompaniment. Also *a.;* as, *concertante* parts, solo parts in orchestral music; *concertante* style.

con-cert′ed (kŏn-sûr′tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Mutually contrived or planned; agreed on; as, *concerted* schemes or signals.

2. *Music.* Arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, or groups thereof, as a trio, quartet, etc.; as, a *concerted* piece.

Concertina.

con′cer-ti′na (kŏn′sẽr-tē′nȧ), *n.* [See CONCERT.] A small musical instrument, invented in 1829 by Charles Wheatstone, on the principle of the accordion. It is a small elastic box, or bellows, having free reeds on the inside, and keys and handles on the outside of each of the two hexagonal heads. It has a compass of four octaves, and is made with *alto, tenor, bass,* or *double bass* register. — **con′cer-ti′nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

‖ **con′cer-ti′no** (kōn′chĕr-tē′nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *concerto.* See CONCERTO.] *Music.* A small concerto.

‖ **Con-cert′meis′ter** (kōn-tsĕrt′mīs′tẽr), *n., or* **concert master.** [G. *concert-meister.*] *Music.* The first violinist or leader of the strings in an orchestra; the subleader of the orchestra.

‖ **con-cer′to** (kōn-chĕr′tō: kŏn-sûr′-), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It. See CONCERT, *n.*] *Music.* **a** A composition for two or more solo instruments. **b** A composition (usually in symphonic form with three movements) in which one instrument (or two or three) stands out in bold relief against the orchestra, or accompaniment, so as to display its qualities or the performer's skill.

con-ces′sion (kŏn-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *concessio,* fr. *concedere:* cf. F. *concession.* See CONCEDE.] **1.** Act of conceding or yielding; — usually implying a demand, claim, or request, and thus distinguished from *giving,* which is voluntary or spontaneous.

By mutual *concessions* the business was adjusted. *Hallam.*

2. The admitting of a point claimed in argument; specif., in argumentation, the voluntary yielding of a disputable point, as not necessary to the main contention, or by way of grounding a fresh argument in its place.

3. A thing yielded; an acknowledgment or admission; a boon; a grant; esp., a grant by government or other authority of land, property, or a privilege or right to do something; as, a *concession* to build a canal.

This is therefore a *concession,* that he doth . . . believe the Scriptures to be sufficiently plain. *Sharp.*

4. In Ontario, a government grant of land constituting a subdivision of a township. Such areas lie between the main lines of the government survey, called **concession lines,** and the public roads laid out on these lines are called **concession roads.**

The Concessions, *Amer. Hist.,* the privileges granted to the colony of New Jersey by the proprietors, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, in 1664-65, under which the colony was governed until the Revolution.

con-ces′sion-aire′ (kŏn-sĕsh′ŭn-âr′) } *n.* [F. *concession-*
‖ **con′ces′sion′naire′** (kôN′sĕs′yô′nâr′) } *naire.*] The beneficiary of a concession or grant.

con-ces′sion-a-ry (kŏn-sĕsh′ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a concession. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A concessionaire.

con-ces′sive (kŏn-sĕs′ĭv), *a.* [L. *concessivus.*] **1.** Of the nature of, or making for, concession.

2. *Gram.* Expressive of concession; as, a *concessive* clause or conjunction; for example, "let justice be done, *though* the heavens fall." — **con-ces′sive-ly,** *adv.* — **con-ces′sive-ness,** *n.*

con-ces′so-ry (-ō-rĭ), *a.* Conceding; permissive. *Rare.*

conch (kŏŋk; *formerly, and still by some, pron'd* kŏnch *or* kŏnsh), *n.; pl.* CONCHS (kŏŋks); CONCHES (kŏn′chĕz; -shĕz). [L. *concha,* Gr. κόγχη.] **1.** Any of various marine shells, orig. of various bivalve shells, now of various large spiral univalve shells, as those of the genera *Strombus, Cassis,* and their allies. The large pink conch of the West Indies, often used as a garden ornament, is *Strombus gigas.* (See also CASSIS, QUEEN CONCH, *Illust.*) On the northern Atlantic coast the term is applied to the winkles (which see). The conchs are often converted into a kind of horn.

Small Conch of Florida (*Strombus pugilis*). (½)

2. In works of art, the shell used by Tritons as a trumpet.

3. One of the meaner order of white natives of the Bahama Islands or one of a similar class in the Florida Keys; — so called from their habit of gathering the conch.

4. = 2d CONCHA.

‖ **con′cha** (kōn′chä), *n.* [Sp., shell.] **1.** A piece of translucent shell used for window glass, as in the East Indies.

2. A cigar of small size and tapered at both ends.

‖ **con′cha** (kŏŋ′kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHÆ (-kē). [LL. (in sense 1), fr. L. *concha.* See CONCH.] **1.** *Arch.* The plain semidome of an apse; sometimes used for the entire apse.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A shell-shaped vessel, as for salt, etc.

3. The external ear; specif., *Anat.,* the largest and deepest concavity of the external ear, leading into the meatus. — **con′chal** (kŏŋ′kăl), *a.*

Con-chif′er-a (kŏŋ-kĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *concha* conch + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* The Lamellibranchiata; — in old classifications including also the Brachiopoda; in Gegenbaur's classification including all Mollusca except the chitons. — **con′chi-fer** (kŏŋ′kĭ-fẽr), *n.*

con-chif′er-ous (kŏŋ-kĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* **a** Producing or having shells. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Conchifera.

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concentrical. See CONCENTRIC.
con-cen′tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of CONCENTRIC.
con-cen′tri-cate, *v. t.* To concentrate. *Obs.*
concepcioun. † CONCEPTION.
con′cep-tac′u-lum (kŏn′sĕp-tăk′ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] *Bot.* A conceptacle.
con-cep′ti-ble (kŏn-sĕp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [See CONCEIVE.] Conceivable. *Obs.* — **con-cep′ti-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
con-cep′tion-al-ist, *n.* A believer in conceptualism.
con-cep′tion-ist, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* A conceptualist. *Coleridge.* **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A member of any of the various orders using the word *conception* or the phrase *immaculate conception* as a part of their names.
con-cep′tious (kŏn-sĕp′shŭs), *a.* Apt to conceive; fruitful. *Obs.*
con-cep′tiv. Conceptive. *Ref. Sp.*
con-cep′tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-cep′tu-al-ly, *adv.* of CONCEPTUAL. See -LY.
‖ **con-cep′tus** (kŏn-sĕp′tŭs), *n.* [L.] Concept.
con-cern′an-cy, *n.* Concernment. *Obs.*
con-cernd′. Concerned. *Ref. Sp.*
con′cer-ta′tion (kŏn′sẽr-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *concertatio.*] Contention; strife. *Obs.* — **con-cer′ta-tive** (kŏn-sûr′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *concertativus.*] *Obs.*
‖ **con′cert′ eu′ro′pé′en′** (kôN′sâr′ û′rō′pā′ăN′). [F.] = CONCERT OF EUROPE.
concert grand. A grand piano adapted in power, and in brilliancy of tone, to concert use.
con-cer′tion (kŏn-sûr′shŭn), *n.* Concerted state; accordance. *Obs. & R.*
con-cert′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
concert pitch. See PITCH, 12.
con-ces′si-ble (kŏn-sĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be conceded.
con-ces′sion-er, *n.* = CONCESSIONAIRE. *U. S.*
con-ces′sion-ist, *n.* One who favors concession.
con-ces′siv. Concessive. *Ref. Sp.*
con-ces′sor (kŏn-sĕs′ẽr), *n.* One who concedes. *Rare.*
‖ **con-cet′ti,** *n., pl.* of CONCETTO.
con-cet′tism (kŏn-chĕt′tĭz'm; kŏn-sĕt′ĭz'm), *n.* Use of concetti; conceptism. — **con-cet′tist,** *n.*
‖ **con-cet′to** (kōn-chĕt′tō), *n.; pl.* -CETTI (-tē). [It., fr. L. *conceptus.* See CONCEIT.] A conceit. See CONCEIT, *n.,* 5; cf. CONCEPTISM.
con-ceve′. † CONCEIVE.
con-ceyte′. † CONCEIT.
conch. *Abbr.* Conchology.
con′chate (kŏŋ′kāt), *a.* **a** Conched. **b** Conchiform.
conched (kŏŋkt; kŏŋ′kĕd), *a.* Having a conch.

con′chi-form (kŏŋ′kĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*conch* + *-form.*] Shaped like one half of a bivalve shell; shell-shaped.
con-chi′o-lin (kŏŋ-kī′ō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *concha* shell + *iodine.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous substance forming the organic basis of the shells of mussels and snails.
con-chit′ic (-kĭt′ĭk), *a.* Composed of shells; containing many shells; — applied to certain rocks.
con′choid (kŏŋ′koid), *n.* [Gr. κογχοειδής; κόγχη shell + εἶδος form: cf. F. *conchoïde.*] *Math.* The locus of a point, *P*, that forms, with a fixed line, *AB*, a constant intercept, *PC* (= *c*), on every ray of a pencil through a fixed point, *O*. It was invented and mechanically constructed by Nicomedes (? 180 B. C.), as serving both to trisect an angle and to duplicate a cube.

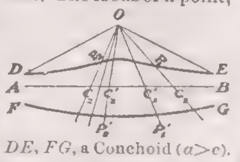

DE, *FG*, a Conchoid ($a>c$).

Its Cartesian equation is $x^2y^2 = (a+y)^2(c^2-y^2)$, *a* being the distance of *O* from the line. It is of 4th degree, 6th class (but of 5th class for $a = c$, when there is a cusp at *O*), has a double point at *O* (for $a < c$), two branches, and meets the line in four points at infinity.
con-choi′dal (kŏŋ-koi′dăl), *a.* *Min.* Having elevations or depressions in form like one half of a bivalve shell; — applied principally to a surface produced by fracture.
con-chol′o-gy (kŏŋ-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*conch* + *-logy.*] The branch of zoölogy which deals with shells or mollusks. — **con′cho-log′i-cal** (kŏŋ′kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **con′cho-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **con-chol′o-gist** (kŏŋ-kŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
☞ This name was given when the shells (being the most attractive and easily preserved parts of mollusks) were chiefly studied. The study of mollusks is now generally called *malacology.*
con′chy-la′ceous (kŏŋ′kĭ-lā′shŭs), **con-chyl′i-a′ceous** (kŏŋ-kĭl′ĭ-ā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *conchylium* shellfish, Gr. κογχύλιον, dim. of κογχύλη, equiv. to κόγχη. See CONCH.] Of or pertaining to shells; resembling a shell.
‖ **con′cierge′** (kôɴ′syĕrzh′), *n.* [F.] In France and elsewhere, one who keeps the entrance to an edifice, public or private; a doorkeeper; a janitor, male or female.
‖ **con′cier′ge-rie′** (kôɴ′syĕr′zhĕ-rē′), *n.* [F.] **a** The office or lodge of a concierge or janitor. **b** [*cap.*] A celebrated prison, attached to the Palais de Justice in Paris.
con-cil′i-a-ble (kŏn-sĭl′ĭ-*ȧ*-b′l), *n.* [L. *conciliabulum* a place of assembly.] *Eccl.* A small or private assembly, esp. an ecclesiastical assembly or council considered to be illegal or schismatic. *Obs.*
con-cil′i-a-bule (-būl), *n.* [Cf. F. *conciliabule.* See CONCILIABLE, *n.*] *Eccl.* A small or obscure council. *Milman.*
con-cil′i-ar (-*ȧ*r) } *a.* Of or pert. to, or issued by, a coun-
con-cil′i-a-ry (-ā-rĭ) } cil. — **con-cil′i-ar-ly**, *adv.*
con-cil′i-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; CON-CIL′I-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); CON-CIL′I-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *conciliatus*, p. p. of *conciliare* to draw or bring together, unite, from *concilium* council. See COUNCIL.] **1.** To acquire, win, or get. *Obs.*
2. To gain (good will or favor, etc.).
3. To render accordant or compatible.
Conciliating the qualities of a soldier with those of a philosopher. *Gibbon.*
4. To win over; to gain from a state of hostility; to gain the good will or favor of; to make friendly; to mollify; to propitiate; to appease.
It was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation. *Hallam.*
Syn. — Reconcile, propitiate, appease. See PACIFY.
con-cil′i-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To become friendly; make friends. *Obs.*
2. To win good will.
con-cil′i-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conciliatio.*] Act or process of conciliating, or state of being conciliated; specif., the mediation of a court or public official between employers and employees, in order to settle or prevent disputes, without previous agreement between the parties to abide by the award of a third party.
The house has . . . declared *conciliation* admissible previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke.*
con-cil′i-a-tive (kŏn-sĭl′ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Conciliatory. *Coleridge.*
con-cil′i-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who conciliates, esp. an arbitrator or peacemaker.
con-cil′i-a-to-ry (-*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific; mollifying; propitiating.
con-cil′i-um (kŏn-sĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-*ȧ*). [L.] Council.
‖ **con-cil′i-um ple′bis**, *Rom. Hist.*, the council of the plebeians, probably originally organized on a curiate basis, but in 471 B. C. put on a tribal basis. It elected the tribunes and plebeian ædiles, eventually came to be competent to legislate on any subject, except the declaration of an offensive war, and for a time had certain judicial functions, such as the trial of ex-magistrates for malfeasance in office, embezzlement of public funds, etc., and the hearing of appeals from fines imposed by tribunes or plebeian ædiles. It met usually in the Comitium, occasionally in the Capitol, and was presided over by a tribune or by a plebeian ædile. Under the empire its action became merely formal.
con-cin′nate (kŏn-sĭn′āt), *v. t.* [L. *concinnatus*, p. p. of *concinnare* to concinnate. See CONCINNITY.] To place fitly together; to adapt; to clear. *Obs. or R.*
con-cin′nate, *a.* [See CONCINNATE, *v.*] **1.** Made fit. *Obs.*
2. Put together appropriately or skillfully; of studied elegance or beauty; — used of language. *Rare.*
con′cin-na′tion (kŏn′sĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *concinnatio.*] Act or process of concinnating. *Rare.*
con-cin′ni-ty (kŏn-sĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *concinnitas*, fr. *concinnus* skillfully put together, beautiful. Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Internal harmony or fitness; mutual adaptation of parts; elegance; — used chiefly of style of discourse.
An exact *concinnity* and evenness of fancy. *Howell.*
2. An example of this: **a** *Music.* An imperfect concord; a concinnous discord. *Obs.* **b** A studied elegance of style.
con-cin′nous (kŏn-sĭn′ŭs), *a.* [L. *concinnus* neat.] **1.** Characterized by concinnity; neat; elegant. *Rare.*
2. *Music.* Harmonious; as, a *concinnous* discord, one that can be used in harmony. *Obs.*
con′cio-na′tor (kŏn′shō-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *contionator.*] **1.** A haranguer of the people; a preacher.
2. *Old Law.* A common councilman. *Obs.*
con-cip′i-ent (kŏn-sĭp′ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *concipiens*, p. pr. of *concipere* to conceive.] Conceptive; conceiving. *Rare.* — **con-cip′i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
con-cise′ (kŏn-sīs′), *a.* [L. *concisus* cut off, short, p. p. of *concidere* to cut to pieces; *con-* + *caedere* to cut; perh. akin to *scindere* to cleave, and to E. *shed*, v. t.; cf. F. *concis.*] **1.** Expressing much in a few words; condensed; brief and compact; — used of style in writing or speaking.
The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson.*
2. Cut short; brief; — of time.
Syn. — Brief, condensed, summary, comprehensive, pregnant; pointed, neat, pithy, crisp. — CONCISE, TERSE, SUCCINCT, COMPENDIOUS, SENTENTIOUS, LACONIC, CURT agree in the idea of brevity in speech (see BLUFF). CONCISE (the opposite of *diffuse*) implies clean-cut brevity, attained by excision of the superfluous; as, "that energy of epithet, so *concise* and telling" (*Stevenson*). TERSE adds to *concise* the implication of finish, elegance, or point; as, *terse* as an epigram; "His [Dante's] verse . . . has the *terseness* and edge of steel" (*Lowell*). SUCCINCT implies compression, often with a touch of crispness; as, "Dryden imported a trimmer and *succincter* dress" (*Landor*). COMPENDIOUS (see COMPENDIUM) stresses rather the large or weighty inclusiveness of the matter summarized; as, "Man . . . an extract or *compendious* image of the world" (*Bacon*); "The *compendious* scholarly words which save so much trouble" (*T. E. Brown*). SENTENTIOUS suggests the pithiness of an aphorism or a maxim; as, "*sententious* and oracular brevity" (*Gibbon*); "The Chinese are grave and *sententious*" (*Goldsmith*). LACONIC implies a certain disdain for mere words and a determination to use no more of them than may be necessary; it often suggests pithiness and sometimes brusqueness; as, "I cannot exactly say with Cæsar, 'Veni, vidi, vici:' however, the most important part of his *laconic* account of success applies to my present situation" (*Byron*). CURT denotes excessive brevity or rude conciseness; as, "Banquo's *curt* answer, 'Too cruel anywhere'" (*A. C. Bradley*). See SHARP; cf. CONDENSE.
He [Aristotle] has a dry *conciseness*, that makes one imagine one is perusing a table of contents rather than a book. *Gray.*
For our language, unless it be very severely chastised, has not the *terseness*, nor our measure the music, of the Greek. *Cowper.*
A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can take away nothing without loss, and that loss to be manifest. *B. Jonson.*
To prove Duke Paul heir to the crown, [she] assumed it herself. The proof was *compendious* and unanswerable. *Walpole.*
Sententious distichs which have passed into conversation, and are added as proverbial axioms to the general stock of practical knowledge. *Johnson.*
Robert Burns . . . always spoke to the point, and in general with a *sententious* brevity. His moody thoughtfulness and *laconic* style of expression were both inherited. *Robert Chambers.*
The *curt* hammering way with which we usually try to nail down a vague mind to imperative facts. *G. Eliot.*
— **con-cise′ly** (kŏn-sīs′lĭ), *adv.* — **con-cise′ness**, *n.*
con-cise′ (kŏn-sīz′), *v. t.* [L. *concidere*, p. p. *concisus*, to cut to pieces.] To cut away; to mutilate. *Obs. & R.*
con-ci′sion (-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *concisio.* See CONCISE, *a.*]
1. A cutting off; a division; a schism; a faction. *South.*
2. *Eccl.* That party in the Apostolic church which laid stress upon circumcision, requiring it of Gentile converts; — in Phil. iii. 2, translating Gr. κατατομή, cutting off, mutilation, used in reproach for περιτομή, circumcision.
3. Conciseness.
con-cla′mant (kŏn-klā′mănt), *a.* [L. *conclamans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Crying out together; as, "the *conclamant* voices of science, humanity, and common sense." *G. S. Merriam.*
con′cla-ma′tion (kŏn′klȧ-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conclamatio.*] An outcry or shout of many together.
con′clave (kŏn′klāv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conclave* a room that may be locked up; *con-* + *clavis* key. See CLAVICLE.]
1. A private chamber; a closet. *Obs.*
2. The set of apartments within which, since 1274, the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church are continuously secluded while engaged in choosing a pope.
3. The meeting of cardinals shut up in the conclave for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals.
4. A private meeting; a close or secret assembly.
The verdicts pronounced by this *conclave* [Johnson's Club] on new books, were speedily known over all London. *Macaulay.*
to be in conclave, to be engaged in a secret meeting; — said of several, or a considerable number of, persons.
con′clav-ist (kŏn′klāv-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *conclaviste*, It. *conclavista.*] **1.** A cardinal in conclave. *Obs.*
2. One of the two ecclesiastics allowed to attend a cardinal in the conclave.
con-clude′ (kŏn-klōōd′; 243), *v. t.*; CON-CLUD′ED (-klōōd′ĕd); CON-CLUD′ING (-klōōd′ĭng). [L. *concludere*, *conclusum*; *con-* + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To shut up, as in the grave; to inclose. *Obs.*
2. To include; to comprehend; to shut up together; to confine; to embrace. *Obs.* *Rom.* xi. 32.
3. To shut off; to restrain; to limit; to estop; to bar; — generally in the passive; as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea; a judgment *concludes* further argument.
If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation they must be *concluded* by it. *Sir M. Hale.*
4. To bring to an end; to close; to finish.
I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counselor of state. *Bacon.*
5. To reach as an end of reasoning; to infer, as from premises; to close, as an argument, by inferring; — sometimes followed by a dependent clause.
No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person by anything that befalls him. *Tillotson.*
We *conclude* that a man is justified by faith. *Rom.* iii. 28.
6. To show or prove. *Obs.*
7. To bring about as a result; to effect; as, to *conclude* a bargain. "If we *conclude* a peace." *Shak.*
8. To make a final determination or judgment concerning; to judge; to decide.
But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die. *Addison.*
Syn. — Infer, decide, determine, arrange, settle; finish, terminate, end. See CLOSE.
con-clude′ (kŏn-klōōd′; 243), *v. i.* **1.** To come to a termination; to make an end; to close; to end; to terminate.
A train of lies,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden.*
And, to *conclude*,
The victory fell on us. *Shak.*
2. To be conclusive, as an argument. *Obs.*
3. To form a final judgment; to reach a decision or agreement; — formerly with *of*, *on* (a matter), *with* (a person).
Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability? *Bp. Atterbury.*
Syn. — See INFER.
to conclude to the country, *Common-Law Pleading*, to tender an issue for trial by a jury. See CONCLUSION, *n.*, 11. In concluding to the country the defendant usually says, "And of this the said C D puts himself upon the country;" and the plaintiff, "And this the said A B prays may be inquired of by the country." — **concluded angle**, *Surv.*, a general mean of several mean values of an observed angle, in calculating which the single means are weighted after a certain method.
con-clud′ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *concludens*, p. pr.] Bringing to a close; decisive; conclusive. *Obs.*
Arguments . . . *concludent* to my purpose. *Sir M. Hale.*
con-clud′ing (kŏn-klōōd′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONCLUDE. — **con-clud′ing-ly**, *adv.*
concluding line, *Naut.*, a line running down the middle of a rope ladder and made fast to each step.
con-clu′sion (kŏn-klōō′zhŭn; 243), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conclusio.* See CONCLUDE.] **1.** The last part of anything; close; termination; end.
A flourish of trumpets announced the *conclusion* of the contest. *Prescott.*
2. Final decision or settlement; result; outcome.
And the *conclusion* is, she shall be thine. *Shak.*
3. The last summing up of a discourse.
4. *Gram.* The apodosis.
5. An inference or reasoned judgment.
6. *Logic.* The inferred proposition of a syllogism; the necessary consequence of the conditions asserted in two related propositions called premises. See SYLLOGISM.
He granted him both the major and minor, but denied him the *conclusion.* *Addison.*
7. Act of concluding; drawing of inferences. *Rare.*
Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still *conclusion.* *Shak.*
8. A proposition, problem, or riddle. *Obs.*
9. An experiment, or something from which a conclusion may be drawn. *Obs.*
10. End or purpose. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
11. *Law.* The closing clause or portion of a pleading; esp., that part of a common-law pleading expressing readiness to verify the allegations by proof, or submitting the issue tendered (which may be "to the country," that is, to a jury for trial, or to the court), and praying for judgment (see DECLARATION; CONCLUDE TO THE COUNTRY).
12. *Law.* An estoppel or bar.
13. *Scots Law.* The concluding clause of a summons exhibiting the purpose of the action; also, the purpose itself.
Syn. — Inference, deduction, consequence, end, decision.
conclusion to the country. *Law.* See def. 11, above. — **in conclusion.** **a** Finally. **b** In short.
con-clu′sive (kŏn-klōō′sĭv; 243), *a.* [Cf. F. *conclusif.*] Belonging to a close or termination; as: **a** Forming an end or termination. **b** Putting an end to debate or question; involving a conclusion or decision; decisive; final; as, *conclusive* evidence; a *conclusive* presumption.
Syn. — Final, ultimate; convincing, unanswerable, irrefutable. — CONCLUSIVE, DECISIVE agree in the idea of finality. But that which is CONCLUSIVE (esp. propositions, arguments, evidence) is final in the sense of *convincing*; that which is DECISIVE (esp. actions, influences) is final in the sense of *determinative.* See DECIDED, LAST.
Arguments, which are not all of them *conclusive*, and . . . texts of Scripture, of which some are . . . not to the purpose. *Jortin.*
Confirmation ought, if it means anything, to exercise a *decisive* influence over the religious life of the individual — to make a new epoch in his spiritual progress. *J. A. Symonds.*
— **con-clu′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-clu′sive-ness**, *n.*
con-coct′ (kŏn-kŏkt′), *v. t.*; CON-COCT′ED; CON-COCT′ING. [L. *concoctus*, p. p. of *concoquere* to cook together, to digest, mature; *con-* + *coquere* to cook. See COOK.] **1.** To digest; to convert into nourishment by the organs of nutrition. *Obs.*
Food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates. *Cheyne.*
2. To digest in the mind; to ruminate; to assimilate; hence, to "stomach;" to brook. *Obs.*
He was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune. *Hayward.*
3. To prepare, perfect, or refine chemically by the action of heat. *Obs.* *Thomson.*
4. To mature or perfect; to ripen; — used of vegetable growths or of morbid humors, boils, etc. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
5. To prepare from crude materials, as food; to invent or prepare by combining different ingredients; as, to *concoct* a new dish or beverage; hence, to compose, devise, make up, or fabricate.

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con′chi-nine (kŏŋ′kĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [Formed by transposition fr. *cinchonine.*] = QUINIDINE.
conch′ite (kŏŋk′īt), *n.* [See CONCH.] A fossil shell. *Obs.*
con-chi′tis (kŏŋ-kī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *concha* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the concha of the ear.
con′cho grass (kŏn′chō). [Cf. Sp. *concho* husk of Indian corn.] Texas millet.
con-choi′do-graph (kŏŋ-koi′dō-gráf), *n.* [*conchoid* + *-graph.*] An instrument for giving the form of Grecian columns or the like.
con-chol′o-gize (-kŏl′ō-jīz), *v. i.* To study conchology. *Colloq.*
con-chom′e-ter (-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*conch* + *-meter.*] *Zoöl.* An instrument for measuring shells, or the angle of their spire. — **con-chom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*
con′cho-scope (kŏŋ′kō-skōp), *n.* [L. *concha* mussel shell + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for examining parts of the nose.
con′cho-tome (kŏŋ′kō-tōm), *n.* [L. *concha* mussel shell + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for removing the turbinal bones.
conch shell. = CONCH, 1.
con-chyl′i-a (kŏŋ-kĭl′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.*, *pl.* of CONCHYLIUM.
con-chyl′i-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* [From CONCHYLIUM.] *Zoöl.* Derived from mollusks; — said of certain coloring matters.
con′chy-lif′er-ous (kŏŋ′kĭ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*conchylium* + *-ferous.*] Conchiferous.
con-chyl′i-ol′o-gist (kŏŋ-kĭl′ĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*, **con-chyl′i-ol′o-gy** (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* = CONCHOLOGIST, CONCHOLOGY.
con-chyl′i-om′e-try (-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* = CONCHOMETRY.
con-chyl′i-ous (kŏŋ-kĭl′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Conchylaceous.
con-chyl′i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-*ȧ*). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any shell of a mollusk.
con′ci-a′tor (kŏn′shĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* [It. *conciatore*, fr. *conciare* to adjust, dress.] *Glass Works.* The person who weighs out and works and tempers the materials for the glass. [SCIENCE.]
con′cience, con′ciens. ✝ CONSCIENCE.
con-cile′, *v. t.* [L. *conciliare*: cf. F. *concilier.*] *Obs.* **a** To reconcile. **b** To conciliate.
con-cil′i-a-ble (kŏn-sĭl′ĭ-*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* Capable of being conciliated or reconciled. *Obs. or R.*
con-cil′i-at′ing (-āt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONCILIATE. — **con-cil′i-at′ing-ly**, *adv.*
con-cil′i-a′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
con-cil′i-a-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-cil′i-ence. Var. of CONSILIENCE.
‖ **con′ci-o ad cle′rum** (kŏn′shĭ-ō ăd klē′rŭm). [L.] A discourse to the clergy.
con′cion, *n.* [L. *contio.*] *Obs.* **1.** An assembly.
2. A public oration.
con′cion-al, *a.* [L. *contionalis.*] Of or pertaining to a concion. *Obs.* — **con′cion-a-ry**, *a.* *Obs.*
con′cio-nate (kŏn′shō-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *contionatus*, p. p. of *contionari* to address.] To harangue; preach. *Obs.* — **con′cio-na-to-ry** (-n*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Obs.*
con′ci-tate, *v. t.* [L. *concitatus*, p. p.] = CONCITE. *Obs.*
con′ci-ta′tion (-sĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *concitatio.*] Act of stirring up, exciting, or agitating. *Obs.*
‖ **con′ci-ta′to** (kōn′chē-tä′tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Excited; — designating a passage to be rendered in an agitated style.
con-cite′, *v. t.* [L. *concitare*; *con-* + *citare.* See CITE.] To excite or stir up. *Obs. & R.*
con-cit′i-zen, *n.* [Cf. F. *concitoyen.*] Fellow citizen. *Obs.*
conclucion. ✝ CONCLUSION.
con-clud′a-ble (kŏn-klōōd′*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
con-clude′, *n.* Conclusion. *Rare.*
con-clud′ence (-ĕns), **-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ). Conclusiveness. *Obs.*
con-clud′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who concludes. [CONCLUDABLE.]
con-clud′i-ble (-ĭ-b′l). Var. of
con-clu′si-ble, *a.* Demonstrable; determinable. *Obs.*
con-clu′sion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a conclusion. — **con-clu′sion-al-ly**, *adv.*
con-clu′siv. Conclusive. *Ref. Sp.*
con-clu′so-ry, *a.* Conclusive. *R.*
con-clu′sum (kŏn-klōō′sŭm), *n.* [L., a conclusion.] In diplomatic negotiations, a summary or résumé of demands, not final in its nature, as is an *ultimatum.*
con′co-ag′u-late, *v. t.* [*con-* + *coagulate.*] To coagulate into one mass. *Obs.* — **con′co-ag′u-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

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con-coc′tion (kŏn-kŏk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *concoctio.*] **1.** Digestion (of food). In old physiology it was considered to involve three processes: the *first, second,* and *third concoctions,* namely, digestion in the stomach and intestines, change of the chyme into blood, and secretion. Hence fig.; as, "a fault in the first *concoction,*" one at the very beginning. *Obs.*
2. Any process, as of assimilation or ripening, by means of which a substance attains a purified or perfected state. *Obs.*
3. *Med.* Separation of morbid matter, as in fever, by a ripening preparatory to its discharge. *Obs.*
4. Act of preparing by combining different ingredients, as a viand, or composing or fabricating, as a story.
5. That which is concocted, as a food or compound so prepared, a scheme, or a fiction.

con-coc′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining or tending to concoction.

con′col′or, -col′our (kŏn′kŭl′ẽr), *a.* [L. *concolor; con-* + *color* color.] **a** Of uniform color. **b** Of the same color as some other object; concolorate.

con-col′or-ate (-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Alike in color and pattern on both sides; — said of the wings of certain Lepidoptera.

con-com′i-tance (kŏn-kŏm′ĭ-tăns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *concomitance,* fr. LL. *concomitantia.*] **1.** State of accompanying; accompaniment; esp., definite and precise conjunction implying correlative variation of the concomitants.
con-com′i-tan-cy (-kŏm′ĭ-tăn-sĭ) }

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Fact or instance of being concomitant; concomitant thing or act; as, the *concomitances* of any ceremony.
3. *R. C. Ch.* The existence of both the body and blood of Christ in each element of the Eucharist, so that both are received by communicating in one kind only.

con-com′i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *concomitans,* p. pr. of *concomitari* to accompany; *con-* + *comitari* to accompany, fr. *comes* companion. See COUNT a nobleman.] Accompanying; conjoined; attending.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure. *Locke.*

Syn. — Attendant, accessory, accompanying, conjoined; coincident, synchronous, coöperant. — CONCOMITANT, CONCURRENT. CONCOMITANT stresses the idea of attendance or association; CONCURRENT (see etym.), that of synchronous existence, frequently of coöperation. See CONTEMPORARY, COÖPERATE.

As the beauty of the body always accompanies the health of it, so certainly is decency *concomitant* to virtue. *Spectator.* The variableness, the complexity, the miraculous surprises of man, *concurrent* with the variety, the complexity, the surprises of nature. *W. Pater.*

concomitant variations. *Logic.* See *method of concomitant variations,* under METHOD.

con-com′i-tant, *n.* **1.** That which accompanies, or is collaterally connected with, another; an accompaniment.

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness. *Addison.*
The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hardheartedness. *South.*

2. An associate; a companion. *Obs.*
3. *Math.* Sylvester's most general term for: Any function whose relations to the system of quantics considered are unchanged by linear transformation. *Mixed concomitants* are those that involve at least two sets of variables and differ at most by a power of the modulus as factor from the corresponding functions linearly transformed.

con′cord (kŏŋ′kŏrd; kŏn′-), *n.* [F. *concorde,* L. *concordia,* fr. *concors* of the same mind, agreeing; *con-* + *cor, cordis,* heart. See HEART; cf. ACCORD.] **1.** A state of agreement; harmony, as between persons, or of sounds, rhythms, etc.

Love quarrels oft in pleasing *concord* end. *Milton.*

2. Agreement by stipulation, compact, covenant, or treaty.

The *concord* made between Henry and Roderick. *Davies.*

3. *Law.* The agreement between the parties to a fine of land acknowledging that the land belonged to the complainant. See FINE.
4. [Perhaps influenced by *chord.*] *Music.* An agreeable combination of tones simultaneously heard; a consonant chord; consonance; harmony.
5. *Gram.* Agreement between words grammatically connected in inflection for gender, number, person, or case.

The highest development of *concord* is seen in Zulu and the other Bantu languages of South Africa. *H. Sweet.*

con-cord′ (kŏn-kôrd′), *v. i.* [F. *concorder,* L. *concordare.*] To agree; to act together; to harmonize. *Obsoles.*

Con′cord (kŏŋ′kŏrd), *n.* A well-known American variety of grape, with large dark blue or blue-black, firm-fleshed, and well-flavored fruit.

con-cord′ance (kŏn-kôr′dăns), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *concordantia.*] **1.** Agreement; accordance; an accord.

Contrasts, and yet *concordances.* *Carlyle.*

2. = CONCORD, 2, 4, 5. *Obs.*
3. An alphabetical verbal index showing the places in the text of a book where each principal word may be found, with its immediate context in each place.

His knowledge of the Bible was such, that he might have been called a living *concordance.* *Macaulay.*

4. A topical index or analysis of the contents of a book.

con-cord′ant (-dănt), *a.* [L. *concordans,* p. pr. of *concordare:* cf. F. *concordant.* See CONCORD.] Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious; consonant.

Were everyone employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves. *Sir T. Browne.*

con-cor′dat (kŏn-kôr′dăt), *n.* [F. *concordat,* LL. *concordatum,* prop. p. p. neut. of L. *concordare* to agree, bring into union. See CONCORD.] **1.** A compact, covenant, or agreement concerning anything.
2. An agreement made between the Pope and a sovereign or government for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters with which both are concerned. The more famous concordats are: —

CONCORDAT OF	WITH	DATE.	SUBJECT.
Worms	Germany	1122	Investiture of bishops and abbots: emperor resigned investiture per annulum et baculum (by ring and crosier).
Frankfort or Vienna	Germany	1446–48	Ecclesiastical patronage, first fruits, etc.
Bologna	France	1516	Abolishment of pragmatic sanction of Charles VII.; nomination of bishops and abbots (vested in king).
1801	France	1801	Reëstablishment of R. C. Ch.; nomination of bishops, etc. (vested in state); annulled 1905.

Con′cord bug′gy (kŏŋ′kŏrd). [From *Concord,* New Hampshire where first made.] A kind of buggy having a body of the type shown in the illustration.

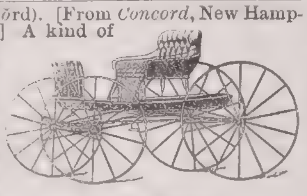
Concord Buggy.

con-cor′po-rate (kŏn-kôr′pō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *concorporatus,* p. p. of *concorporare.*] To unite in one mass or body; to incorporate. *Archaic. Jer. Taylor.* — **con-cor′po-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*

con-cor′po-rate (-rāt), *a.* United in one body; incorporated. *Archaic.*

Con-cor′re-za′nes (kŏn-kŏr′ē-zā′nēz), *n. pl.* [Cf. LL. *Concorezenses,* fr. *Concorezzo* in Lombardy.] *Eccl. Hist.* A sect of Cathari, which adopted a milder form of dualism than the absolute dualists, the Albanenses.

con′course (kŏŋ′kōrs; kŏn′-; 201: *formerly accented* concourse′, *as in Milton*), *n.* [F. *concours,* L. *concursus,* fr. *concurrere* to run together. See CONCUR.] **1.** A flocking together of people; any moving, flowing, or running together; confluence.

The good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. An assemblage; a gathering formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place.

Amidst the *concourse* were to be seen the noble ladies. *Prescott.*

3. A running together so as to merge, or, in the case of contraries, so as to obliterate or offset one another.

The lesser obligation is extinguished, and the greater diminished as far as the *concourse* of debt and credit goes. *Erskine's Principles.*

4. The place or point of meeting or junction of lines, surfaces, or bodies. *Obs.*
5. An open space where several roads or paths meet; esp., an open space in a park where several roads meet.
6. Concurrence; coöperation; esp., *Theol.,* causative coöperation; influx of divine causation upon secondary causes, which may be either for the conservation of the existence of God's creatures, or for enabling the operation of these as secondary causes.
7. *Law.* The arising or vesting of two or more actions which are founded upon the same state of facts and may all be pursued; as where, at Roman law, a person had different civil actions pursuable simultaneously, or consecutively, or where, at Scots law, there are two competent actions founded on the same fact, one to satisfy public justice, and one to indemnify a private person for his damages.
8. *Scots Law.* Concurrence or consent, esp. of the Lord Advocate, to a criminal prosecution by a private person.
9. *Astrol.* Conjunction, as of planets.

con′cre-ate′ (kŏn′krē-āt′; kŏn′krē-āt′), *a.* [L. *concreatus,* p. p.] Created together. *Archaic.* "Order was *concreate* and established." *C. E. Norton* (*Dante*).

con′cre-ate′, *v. t.* To create together or at the same time. — **con′cre-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

If God did *concreate* grace with Adam. *Jer. Taylor.*

con′cre-ma′tion (kŏn′krē-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *concrematio.* See CREMATE.] The burning of different things together; a burning to ashes; specif., a suttee.

con′cre-ment (kŏn′krē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *concrementum,* fr. *concrescere.*] A growing together; concretion.

con-cres′cence (kŏn-krĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *concrescentia.*] **1.** Coalescence of particles; growth; increase by the addition of particles. *Rare. Raleigh.*
2. *Biol.* A growing together; a union or coalescence of parts originally separate, as the union, at the mouth of the blastopore, of the lateral halves of the blastoderm to form the structural axis of the vertebrate embryo.

con-cres′cive (-ĭv), *a.* Growing together; uniting. *Rare.*

con′crete (kŏn′krēt; *originally, but now less often,* kŏn-krēt′), *a.* [L. *concretus,* p. p. of *concrescere* to grow together; *con-* + *crescere* to grow: cf. F. *concret.* See CRESCENT.] **1.** United in growth; hence: **a** Compounded of different ingredients; composite. **b** Formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass; united in a solid form.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface, of the chaos must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. Of the nature of, or characterized by, immediate experience of realities, whether physical things, sensations, or emotions; belonging to actual things or events; real; specific; particular; not abstract or ideal; as, the taste of sugar is a *concrete* example of sweetness; a rainbow is *concrete* color; also, dealing with what is concrete; not abstract or general; as, *concrete* ideas or thinking. See ABSTRACT.
3. Having a specific application; particular; as, a *concrete* term or number; — opposed to *abstract* or *general.*

Concrete is opposed to abstract. The names of individuals are *concrete,* those of classes abstract. *J. S. Mill.*

4. *Phon.* Of the voice, gliding from one pitch to another, as in speech; — distinguished from *discrete,* designating the "leaping" movement of song. *Rush.*

Syn. — See SPECIAL.

concrete number, a number associated with, or applied to, a particular object or magnitude, as *three* men, *five* days, etc., as distinguished from an *abstract* number, or one used without reference to a particular object or magnitude. — **c. oil of wine.** *Old Chem.* = ETHERIN. **b.** — **c. science,** a physical science, one having as its subject of knowledge concrete things instead of abstract laws.
— **con′crete-ly** (see *adj.*), *adv.* — **con′crete-ness,** *n.*

con′crete (kŏn′krēt; *in senses 3 and 5, also* kŏn-krēt′), *n.* **1.** A compound or mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union, or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

To divide all *concretes,* minerals and others, into the same number of distinct substances. *Boyle.*

2. A mixture of sand, gravel, pebbles, or stone chippings with cement or with tar, etc., used for sidewalks, roadways, floors, foundations, submarine structures, etc.
3. *Logic.* A concrete term, idea, or thing.

The *concretes* "father" and "son" have, or might have, the abstracts "paternity" and "filiety." *J. S. Mill.*

4. Crude sugar obtained in compact masses by boiling down cane juice.
5. A concrete form or object.

con-crete′ (kŏn-krēt′), *v. t.;* CON-CRET′ED (-krēt′ĕd); CON-CRET′ING (-krēt′ĭng). **1.** To form into a mass, as by cohesion or coalescence; to congeal or solidify.
2. To combine or unite. *Obs.*
3. To render concrete; to cause to be of the nature of that which is concrete.

If such unwarrantable *concreting* of abstracts is to lead logically to a mechanical theory of the universe, we do well to take note of it. *James Ward.*

4. To cover with, or form of, concrete, as a pavement.

con-crete′, *v. i.* **1.** To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass; to solidify, harden, or congeal, as molten metal; to coagulate, as blood.
2. To apply concrete in building.

con-cre′tion (kŏn-krē′shŭn), *n.* [L. *concretio:* cf. F. *concrétion.*] **1.** Act or process of concreting, or state of being concreted; solidification; congelation; coagulation.
2. A concreted mass; a mass or nodule of solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation, induration, etc. Specif.: **a** *Med.* A calculus or hard inorganic body formed in a natural cavity, as the bladder, or in the tissues of an organism. **b** *Geol.* A mass of mineral matter, generally in rock of a composition different from its own, produced by deposition from aqueous solution in the rock. Concretions are sometimes made up of concentric layers; they assume various forms. Calcareous concretions are common in certain beds of clay; concretions of iron oxide, in some sandstones.
3. State of being concrete, or the act of rendering concrete, as a thought; — opposed to *abstraction.*

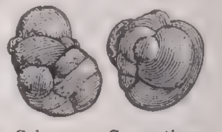
Calcareous Concretions.

con-cre′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or formed by, concretion or aggregation; producing or containing concretions.

con-cre′tive (kŏn-krē′tĭv), *a.* Promoting, or tending to, concretion. — **con-cre′tive-ly,** *adv.* *Sir T. Browne.*

con-cu′bi-nage (kŏn-kū′bĭ-nāj), *n.* [F.] **1.** The cohabiting of a man and a woman who are not legally married; the state of being a concubine. *Concubinage* is recognized in many systems of primitive law, as that of the ancient Germans and Hebrews. The offspring in such cases, though not bastards, were not heirs of their fathers.
2. *Rom. Law.* The permanent cohabitation of a man and woman, commonly considered an inferior form of marriage, the offspring of which did not come under the potestas of the father, but might, under the laws of Justinian, be legitimated by a subsequent formal marriage. As in the case of the morganatic (see MORGANATIC) marriage, concubinage could not exist in addition to a formal marriage.

con-cu′bi-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *concubinarius.*] Relating to, living in, or sprung from, concubinage. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who lives in concubinage.

con′cu-bine (kŏŋ′kū-bīn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *concubina; con-* + *cubare* to lie down; cf. *concumbere* to lie together, akin to E. *cubit.*] **1.** A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a kept mistress; a woman who lives in concubinage with a man.
2. [L. *concubinus.*] A male paramour. *Obs.*

con-cul′cate (kŏn-kŭl′kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *conculcatus,* p. p. of *conculcare.*] To tread or trample under foot. *Obs. Bp. Montagu.* — **con′cul-ca′tion** (kŏn′kŭl-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

con-cu′pis-cence (kŏn-kū′pĭ-sĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *concupiscentia.*] Sexual lust; carnal passion. In Scholastic ethics, *concupiscence* denotes any excessive desire the object of which appeals to sense. Concupiscent love embodies no care for the welfare of the beloved, but is wholly selfish. St. Thomas' doctrine is that: Formally considered, original sin is the privation of original justice; materially considered, it is concupiscence.

con-cu′pis-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *concupiscens,* p. pr. of *concupiscere,* v. incho. of *concupere* to long for; *con-* + *cupere.* See COVET.] Having sexual lust; libidinous; lustful.

con-cu′pis-ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *concupiscible,* L.

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con-coct′er, *n.* One who concocts.
con-coc′tiv. Concoctive. *Ref. Sp.*
con-coc′tor, *n.* One that concocts, or aids in concoction.
concolinel. The catchword of an unidentified song. *Obs. Shak.*
con-col′or-ous, *a.* Also **con-col′ored** *or* **con-col′oured.** Concolor.
con-com′i-ta′ne-ous, *a.* Concurrent. *Obs.*
con-com′i-tant-ly, *adv.* of CONCOMITANT.
con-com′i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *concomitatus,* p. p. of *concomitari.*] To accompany. *Obs.*
con-com′i-ta′tion. *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Concurrence; joint action. **2.** Specif.: = CONCOMITANCE, 3.
con-cord′, *v. t.* To settle by, or bring into, concord. *Obs.*
con-cord′a-ble, *a.* [L. *concordabilis:* cf. OF. *concordable.*] See -ABLE. — **con-cord′a-bly,** *adv.*
con-cord′al, *a.* *Gram.* Of or pertaining to concord.
con-cord′ance, *v. t.* To make a concordance to. — **-anc-er,** *n.*
con-cord′an-cy, *n.* Agreement.
con′cor-dan′tial (kŏn′kŏr-dăn′shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a (Biblical) concordance.
con-cord′ant-ly, *adv.* of CONCORDANT. See -LY. [*Rare.*]
con-cord′er, *n.* A harmonizer.
Con-cor′di-a (kŏn-kôr′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Concord, a goddess to whom temples were dedicated, usually at the conclusion of peace after civil war.
‖ **con-cor′di-a dis′cors.** [L.] Discordant harmony. *Horace* (*Epistles,* I. xii. 19).
con-cor′dial, *a.* [L. *concordialis.*] Harmonious. *Rare.*
con-cord′ist, *n.* **1.** The compiler of a concordance. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Concordium. *Obs. or Hist.*
con-cord′i-ty (kŏn-kôr′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* Harmony; concord.
Con-cor′di-um (-dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *concordia* concord.] A socialistic community home at Ham, in Surrey, England. *Obs. or Hist.*
con′cord-ly, *adv.* [Cf. L. *concors, -cordis,* a., concordant.] Concordantly. *Obs.*
con-cor′po-ral, *a.* [L. *concorporalis* (Vulgate).] Of or pertaining to the same body. *Obs.*
‖ **con′cours′** (kôɴ′kōōr′), *n.* [F.] Concourse; a competition, as for a prize.
con-cov′e-nant-er, *n.* A fellow covenanter.
con. cr. *Abbr.* Contra credit.
concreate. † CONCRETE.
con-cresce′ (kŏn-krĕs′), *v. i.* [L. *concrescere.* See CONCRETE.] To grow together; to concrete; coalesce.
con-cres′ci-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *concrescere* to grow together, stiffen, congeal.] **1.** Congealable. *Obs.* **2.** Capable of growing together.
concrete masonry. Masonry composed of molded blocks of concrete or of large masses of concrete constructed in position.
con-cret′er (kŏn-krēt′ẽr), *n.* One that concretes; specif., one who builds or works with concrete.
concrete steel. Concrete reënforced with a steel core, bars, or the like.
con-cre′tion-al, *a.* Concretionary.
con′cret-ism (kŏn′krēt-ĭz'm), *n.* The representation of (abstract) things as concrete.
con-cre′tor, *n.* A concreter; specif., an apparatus for boiling down crude sugar solutions.
con-cre′ture, *n.* A mass formed by concretion. *Obs.*
con-crew′, *v. i.* [OF. *concreü,* p. p. of *concroistre* to increase.] To grow together. *Obs. & R.*
con-crim′i-na′tion (kŏn-krĭm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* A joint accusation. *Obs. & R.*
conctypotent. † CUNCTIPOTENT.
con-cu′bi-na-cy (kŏn-kū′bĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* Concubinage. *Obs. Strype.*
con-cu′bi-nal, *a.* [L. *concubinalis.*] Concubinary.
con-cu′bi-na′ri-an (-nā′rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Concubinary.
con-cu′bi-nate (-nāt), *n.* [L. *concubinatus.*] = CONCUBINAGE.
‖ **con-cu′bi-na′tus** (kŏn-kū′bĭ-nā′tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* = CONCUBINAGE, 2.
con′cu-bine, *v. t.* To make a concubine of; also, to provide with a concubine. *Rare.*
con-cu′bi-tus (kŏn-kū′bĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] Coitus.
con′cu-by, *n.* Concubine. *Obs.*
con-cum′bence, con-cum′ben-cy, *n.* [L. *concumbere* to lie together.] A lying together. *Obs.*
con-cu′pis-cen′tial (kŏn-kū′pĭ-sĕn′shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to concupiscence. *Obs.* — **con-cu′pis-cen′ti-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **con-cu′pis-cen′tial-ly,** *adv.*
con-cu′pis-cen′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Concupiscent. *Obs.*
con-cu′pis-ci-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con′cu-py (kŏŋ′kū-pĭ), *n.* A word used only in Shakespeare's

concupiscibilis.] **1.** That is, or is suitable to be, longed for or lusted after; most desirable. *Obs.*

2. Of the nature of, or moved by, concupiscence; pertaining to appetitive desires of a wholly selfish order. "His *concupiscible* intemperate lust." *Shak.*

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetite. *South.*

con-cur′ (kŏn-kûr′), *v. i.*; CON-CURRED′ (-kûrd′); CON-CUR′RING. [L. *concurrere* to run together, agree; *con-* + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** To run together; meet. *Obs.*

Anon they fierce encountering both *concurred.* *Hughes.*

2. To happen together; to coincide; specif., *Eccl.*, of festivals, to fall upon successive days, so that the celebration of one begins before that of the other ends. Cf. OCCUR.

3. To act jointly; to combine or conjoin toward a common object or effect.

When outward causes *concur.* *Jer. Collier.*

These curators . . . are authorized by the judge to *concur* with a pupil or minor already in court. *Erskine's Principles.*

4. To unite or agree (in nature or opinion); to join; to accord; to coincide; to correspond.

Mr. Burke *concurred* with Lord Chatham in opinion. *Fox.*
This *concurs* directly with the letter. *Shak.*

5. To assent; to consent. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Syn. — Unite, combine, conspire, coincide; acquiesce, assent, approve. See AGREE, COÖPERATE.

con-cur′rence (kŏn-kûr′ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *concurrence* competition, equality of rights, LL. *concurrentia* competition.] **1.** Act of concurring; a meeting or coming together; union; conjunction; coincidence; concourse. "This *concurrence* of occurrents." *Bacon.*

2. *Eccl.* The concurring of festivals. See CONCUR, *v. i.*

3. Agreement or union in action; combination of power or influence; coöperation.

An instinct that works us to its own purposes without our *concurrence.* *Burke.*

4. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design; consent; — implying joint approbation.

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift.*

5. Competition or rivalry; — now a Gallicism. "Trying a *concurrence* with La Roche." *R. Browning.*

6. A common right; coincidence of equal powers; as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.

7. *Theol.* The doctrine that prior to the Fall man's spiritual perfection was maintained by the coöperation and support of the Divine Spirit.

8. *Geom.* The meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.; esp., a point common to three or more lines.

con-cur′ren-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Concurrence.

con-cur′rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *concurrens*, p. pr. of *concurrere*: cf. F. *concurrent.*] **1.** Running together; conjoined; associate; concomitant; existing or happening at the same time.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

2. Meeting in, or directed to, the same point; as, *concurrent* lines.

3. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act or opinion; contributing to the same event or effect; coöperating.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Sir J. Davies.*
The *concurrent* testimony of antiquity. *Bp. Warburton.*

4. Joint and equal in authority; taking cognizance of, or having authority over, the same subject matters; operating on the same objects; as, *concurrent* jurisdiction of courts.

5. *Geom.* Meeting in a point.

Syn. — Meeting, uniting, accompanying, conjoined, associated, coincident, united. See CONCOMITANT.

con-cur′rent, *n.* **1.** One that concurs; a joint or contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents* . . . time, industry, and faculties. *Dr. H. More.*

2. One pursuing the same course, or seeking the same objects; hence, a rival; an opponent.

Menander . . . had no *concurrent* in his time that came near unto him. *Holland.*

3. *Scots Law.* An attendant upon a sheriff's officer.

4. *Chron.* One of the supernumerary days of the year over fifty-two full weeks; — so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, the course of which they follow. See SOLAR CYCLE; cf. EPACT.

— **con-cur′rent-ly**, *adv.* — **con-cur′rent-ness**, *n.*

con-cur′ring (kŏn-kûr′ĭng), *p. a.* Agreeing; specif., *Geom.*, congruent; fitting exactly throughout.

con-cuss′ (kŏn-kŭs′), *v. t.*; -CUSSED′ (-kŭst′); -CUSS′ING. [L. *concussus*, p. p. of *concutere*. See CONCUSSION.] **1.** To shake; agitate; jar. "*Concussed* with uncertainty." *Daniel.*

2. *Law.* To force by intimidation; to coerce. *R. or Scot.*

con-cus′sion (kŏn-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *concussio*, fr. *concutere, concussum*, to shake violently; *con-* + *quatere* to shake: cf. F. *concussion*. Cf. QUASH to crush.] **1.** A shaking or agitation; a shock caused by collision of bodies.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, . . . hath dissipated pestilent air; which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*

2. *Med.* A condition of lowered functional activity, without visible structural change, produced in an organ by a shock, as by a fall or blow; as, a *concussion* of the brain.

3. *Law.* A forcing by threats; coercion. *R. or Scot.*

Syn. — See SHOCK.

con-cus′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or made by, concussion.

concussion bellows. A small auxiliary bellows for an organ, controlled by a spring, for storing up air under pressure when there is an over supply of wind and contributing to the supply when there is a deficiency.

concussion box. *Mach.* A box containing baffle plates or other obstructions to deaden sound or to prevent the communication of jar or vibration; a muffler.

con-cus′sive (kŏn-kŭs′ĭv), *a.* Having the power or nature of shaking, agitating, or jarring. *Johnson.*

con-cyc′lic (kŏn-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* [*con-* + *cyclic.*] *Geom.* **a** Lying on one and the same circle; — said of a system of points. **b** Cut in circles by the same parallel planes; — said of certain systems of quadrics.

cond (kŭnd; kŏnd), **cund**, *v. t.* [ME. *conduen, condien*, F. *conduire* to conduct, fr. L. *conducere*. See CONDUCT; cf. CON (*Naut.*).] **1.** To conduct. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* To con (a ship).

3. In offshore fishing, to balk; to hue. *Obs.*

con-demn′ (kŏn-dĕm′), *v. t.*; CON-DEMNED′ (-dĕmd′); CON-DEMN′ING (-dĕm′ĭng; -dĕm′nĭng). [L. *condemnare*; *con-* + *damnare* to condemn: cf. F. *condamner*, OF. also *condemner*. See DAMN.] **1.** To pronounce to be wrong; to disapprove of; to censure.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it!
Why, every fault 's *condemned* ere it be done. *Shak.*

2. To declare the guilt of; to make manifest the faults or unworthiness of; to convict of guilt.

The queen of the south shall rise up in the judgment with this generation, and shall *condemn* it. *Matt.* xii. 42.

3. To pronounce a judicial sentence against; to sentence to punishment, or to suffering or loss; to doom; — often with *to* before the penalty.

Driven out from bliss, *condemned*
In this abhorred deep to utter woe. *Milton.*

4. To amerce or fine; — with *in* before the penalty. *Obs.*

The king of Egypt . . . *condemned* the land in a hundred talents of silver. *2 Chron.* xxxvi. 3.

5. To pronounce or find guilty; to convict; — with *of* before the crime or fault.

Till forging Nature be *condemn'd* of treason. *Shak.*

6. To adjudge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; to adjudge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*.

7. To pronounce incurable; as, he had been *condemned* by several physicians. *Ruskin.*

8. *Law.* To pronounce to be taken for public use, under the right of eminent domain.

9. To block or shut up, as a window. *A Gallicism.*

Syn. — Blame, reprove, reproach, upbraid, reprobate; convict, doom, sentence, adjudge. See CENSURE.

con′dem-na′tion (kŏn′dĕm-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *condemnatio*: cf. OF. *condemnation.*] **1.** Act of condemning, or pronouncing to be wrong or morally culpable; censure; blame; reprobation.

In every other sense of *condemnation*, as blame, censure, reproof, private judgment, and the like. *Paley.*

2. Act of judicially condemning, or adjudging guilty, unfit for use, or forfeited; act of dooming to punishment or forfeiture.

3. State or fact of being condemned.

The hopeless hour of *condemnation.* *Irving.*

4. The ground or reason of condemning.

This is the *condemnation*, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light. *John* iii. 19.

5. *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA.

con-dem′na-to-ry (kŏn-dĕm′nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Condemning; containing or imposing condemnation or censure; as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

con-demned′ (kŏn-dĕmd′), *p. a.* **1.** Pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless, or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment, destruction, or confiscation.

2. Used for condemned persons or things.

Richard Savage . . . had lain with fifty pounds weight of irons on his legs in the *condemned* ward of Newgate. *Macaulay.*

con-den′sa-ble (kŏn-dĕn′sȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being condensed. — **con-den′sa-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

con-den′sa-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An establishment in which condensing, as of milk, is carried on; a condensery.

con-den′sate (-sāt), *v. t. & i.*; -SAT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); -SAT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). To condense. *Obs. or R.* *Hammond.*

con-den′sate (-sāt), *a.* [L. *condensatus*, p. p.] Made dense; condensed. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *n.* *Chem. & Physics.* A product of condensation.

con′den-sa′tion (kŏn′dĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *condensatio*: cf. F. *condensation.*] **1.** Act or process of condensing or of being condensed; state of being condensed; also, a product of condensation.

He [Goldsmith] was a great and perhaps an unequaled master of the arts of selection and *condensation.* *Macaulay.*

2. *Physics.* Act or process of reducing, by depression of temperature or increase of pressure, etc., to another and denser form, as air to the condition of a liquid, or steam to water. See CYLINDER CONDENSATION.

3. *Chem.* A rearrangement or concentration of the different constituents of one or more substances (with or without elimination of water or other unimportant by-product) into a distinct and definite compound of greater complexity and molecular weight, often resulting in an increase of density; as, the *condensation* of oxygen into ozone, or of acetone into mesitylene; a *condensation* product.

4. Fig., concentration. *Rare.* *Milman.*

5. *Phon.* See ASSIMILATORY CONDENSATION.

con-dense′ (kŏn-dĕns′), *v. t.*; CON-DENSED′ (-dĕnst′); CON-DENS′ING. [L. *condensare*; *con-* + *densare* to make thick or dense, *densus* thick, dense: cf. F. *condenser*. See DENSE; cf. CONDENSATE.] **1.** To make more close, compact, or dense; to compress or concentrate into a smaller compass; to consolidate; abridge; epitomize; concentrate; intensify.

Dilated or *condensed*, bright or obscure. *Milton.*

The secret course pursued at Brussels and at Madrid may be *condensed* into the usual formula, dissimulation, procrastination, and again dissimulation. *Motley.*

2. *Chem. & Physics.* To subject to condensation.

Syn. — Compact, unite, combine; harden, thicken, solidify; boil down, intensify; bind, tighten, squeeze, narrow; reduce, diminish, lessen; abridge, epitomize. — CONDENSE, CONSOLIDATE, CONCENTRATE, COMPRESS, CONTRACT, CONSTRICT agree in denoting reduction in compass without necessarily implying reduction in content (see ABRIDGE). CONDENSE denotes reduction to greater compactness, usually of what is already more or less homogeneous; as, to *condense* a gas to a liquid, a paragraph to a sentence; CONSOLIDATE (see JOIN) expresses the union in a more compact whole of previously distinct elements; as, to *consolidate* companies or funds; CONCENTRATE implies reduction either by massing about a single point, or by elimination of all save essential elements; as, to *concentrate* troops, a chemical solution; COMPRESS implies reduction by relatively uniform pressure or by other influence applied or exerted from without; as, to *compress* air, a bale of cotton; CONTRACT implies a drawing together, usually through some force exerted from within, sometimes by combination or elision (see *abbreviate*, under ABRIDGE); as, to *contract* the brow, a syllable; CONSTRICT differs from *contract* in that the drawing together is usually through pressure exerted by the tightening of an encircling ligature; as, the pores of certain bodies are *constricted* under the influence of cold. See DECREASE.

The writer of short studies, having to *condense* in a few pages the events of a whole lifetime, . . . is bound . . . to make that condensation logical and striking. *Stevenson.*

The insurmountable obstacle to believing the Iliad a *consolidated* work of several poets. *M. Arnold.*

The science of that age was all divination, clairvoyance, . . . seeking in an instant of vision to *concentrate* a thousand experiences. *W. Pater.*

A drama must *compress* into two or three hours material which may be diffused through three volumes of a novel, because spectators are more impatient than readers. *G. H. Lewes.*

The mind *contracts* herself, and shrinketh in,
And to herself she gladly doth retire. *Sir J. Davies.*

con-dense′ (kŏn-dĕns′), *v. i.* **1.** To become more compact, or dense; to be reduced into a denser form.

2. *Chem.* Specif., to undergo condensation; — said of substances which unite, or of one which becomes polymerized.

3. To reduce to a concise or epitomized form of expression.

con-dense′, *a.* [L. *condensus.*] Condensed; compact; dense. *Obs. or R.*

The huge *condense* bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

con-densed′ (kŏn-dĕnst′), *p. a.* That has been subjected to condensation (in any sense); esp.: **a** Reduced to a dense or more dense form; specif., reduced from the gaseous to the liquid state. **b** *Rhet.* Made succinct or compact in expression or details.

condensed letter, type, etc., *Print.*, a letter, type, etc., which is thin and vertically elongated. See TYPE.

☞ This line is printed in condensed gothic.

— **c. milk**, milk concentrated by evaporation (usually with addition of sugar) for preservation and transportation. Condensed milk without sugar is reduced in bulk about one half, and keeps a week or two; the sweetened variety is more concentrated and can be preserved much longer. — **c. system**, *Phys. Chem.*, any system in which there is no gaseous phase.

con-dens′er (-dĕn′sẽr), *n.* **1.** One that condenses; as, a *condenser* of aqueous vapor; a *condenser* of writings.

2. Specif.: **a** An instrument for compressing air or gases, as one consisting of a cylinder having a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent its escape. **b** An instrument for concentrating electricity by the effect of induction between conducting plates separated by a nonconducting plate. The effect is increased by multiplying this apparatus many times. Thus one form of commercial condenser is made up of numerous layers of tin foil separated by paraffin paper, connected alternately to the negative terminal fr[illegible] positive terminal from the other [illegible] or mirror, usually of short focal [illegible] used to concentrate light upon [illegible] **d** *Spinning.* A device which d[illegible] from the carding machine and separates and condenses it into slivers of soft yarn. **e** Any of various pieces of apparatus for condensing vapors to a liquid or solid state, as a tube surrounded by cold water. In the steam engine it usually consists of a box [illegible] water is sprayed (**jet condenser**) or containing a series of tubes through which cold water circulates (**surface condenser**), for condensing the exhaust steam. The **evaporative** [illegible] consists of a nest of tubes or a ra[illegible] cooled by the evaporation of dripping water.

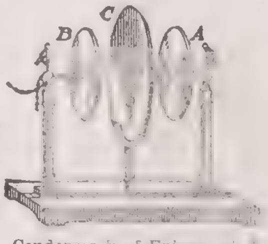

Condenser b of Epi[illegible] Conducting Plates [illegible] conducting [illegible]

Jet Condenser. Cold condensing water enters 1, passes down pipe 2 through spraying cone 3 into the enlarged part of the chamber, where it meets and mixes with exhaust steam which enters through 4, the mixture passing in through 5 to the air pumps.

con-dens′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONDENSE.

condensing electroscope, *Physics*, a form of electroscope in which an increase of sensibility is obtained by the use of a condenser. — **c. engine. a** An air condenser. *Obs.* **b** See STEAM ENGINE.

con′de-scend′ (kŏn′dē-sĕnd′), *v. i.*; CON′DE-SCEND′ED; CON′DE-SCEND′ING. [F. *condescendre*, L. *condescendere*; *con-* + *descendere*. See DESCEND.] **1.** Lit., to come or go down; to descend. *Obs.*

2. To stoop or descend; to let [illegible]; to [illegible] the privilege of rank or dignity; [illegible] self to an inferior. "*Condescend* to men of low estate." *Rom.* xii. 16.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency, does *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend. [illegible]

Often used ironically.

Those who thought they were honoring me by *condescending* to address a few words to me. *F. W. Robinson.*

3. To concede; to submit with deference; to assent. *Obs.*

All parties willingly *condescended* hereunto. *R. Carew.*

4. To come definitely (to), or to fix or settle (upon), some particular thing or point; also, with *upon*, to mention; specify. *Obs. or Scot.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — CONDESCEND, DEIGN, VOUCHSAFE. CONDESCEND implies a courteous or patronizing waiving of real or assumed superiority; as, "No beggar ever felt him *condescend*, no prince presume" (*Lowell*); "They insult me with their insolent *condescension*" (*Byron*). DEIGN implies

"Troilus and Cressida," and perh. for *concuby*, a concubine.
con-curd′. Concurred. *Ref. Sp.*
con-cur′ring, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONCUR. — **con-cur′ring-ly**, *adv.*
concurse. † CONCOURSE.
con-cur′sion (kŏn-kûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *concursio.*] Act of running together; concourse.
con-cur′so (-sō), *n.* [Sp., L. *concursus*, lit., a running together.] *Civil Law.* A proceeding by which all creditors may equally establish their respective rights in a single fund.
‖ **con-cur′sus de′i**, *or* **con-cur′sus di-vi′nus.** [L.] The concourse of God, or the divine concourse. See CONCOURSE, *n.*, 6.
con-cus′sant, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, concussion.
con′cus-sa′tion (kŏn′kŭ-sā′shŭn), *n.* A violent shock or agitation. *Obs.*
con-cus′sion-a-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *concussionaire.*] An extortioner. *Obs.*
concussion fuse *or* **fuze.** See FUSE, *n.*
con-cus′siv. Concussive. *R. Sp.*
con-cu′tient (kŏn-kū′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *concutiens.*] Coming together with concussion. *Rare.*
condampn. † CONDEMN.
‖ **con′de** (kŏn′dā), *n.* [Sp.] A count.
con′de-cence (kŏn′dē-sĕns; kŏn-dē′-), **con-de′cen-cy**, *n.* [OF. *condecence.*] Fitness. *Obs.*
con′de-cent, *a.* [L. *condecens*, p. pr. of *condecere*: cf. OF. *condecent.*] Fit; appropriate. *Obs.*
con′dee, *n.* = CONDE. *Obs.*
condel. † CANDLE.
con-dem′na-ble (kŏn-dĕm′nȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con-dem′na-bly**, *adv.*
con′dem-nate, *v. i.* [L. *condemnatus*, p. p.] To pronounce condemnation; to denunciate. *Rare.*
con-dem′na-tor (kŏn-dĕm′nā-tŏr), *a.* *Scots Law.* Condemnatory.
con-dem′ned-ly, *adv.* of CONDEMNED. *Obs.*
con-demn′er (-dĕm′ẽr; -dĕm′nẽr), *n.* One who condemns.
con-demn′ing (kŏn-dĕm′ĭng; -nĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONDEMN. — **con-demn′ing-ly**, *adv.*
con-demp′. † CONDEMN.
con-dens′ance (kŏn-dĕn′sȧns), *n.* = CAPACITY REACTANCE.
con′den-sa′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to condensation.
con-den′sa-tive (kŏn-dĕn′sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Exhibiting or tending to condensation.
con′den-sa′tor (kŏn′dĕn-sā′tẽr; kŏn-dĕn′sȧ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *condensateur.*] A condenser.
con-dens′ed-ly (kŏn-dĕn′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of CONDENSED. See -LY.
con-dens′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-dens′er-y (kŏn-dĕn′sẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). An establishment in which condensing, as of milk, is done.
con-den′si-ble, *a.* Less correct form of CONDENSABLE.
con-den′si-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being condensed.
con-denst′. Condensed. *Ref. Sp.*
cond′er, *n.* [From COND.] One who conds, as a ship. *Obs.*

gracious condescension; it frequently occurs in negative sentences with the implication of a haughty or contemptuous refusal; as, "If a prince shall *deign* to be familiar, . . . shall his condescension therefore unking him?" (*South*); "Yet the governor was so . . . arrogant, that he despised all these reiterated overtures, and did not *deign* even to return the least answer to them" (*Anson*). VOUCHSAFE (often ironical) implies the granting or concession of something as a favor or indulgence; as, "a beardless young sprig, who patronized him, and *vouchsafed* to ask him whether he found London was changed" (*Thackeray*).

con'de-scend' (kŏn'dē-sĕnd'), *v. t.* **1**. To concede; to deign to give; to consent to.

2. To fix or settle upon; to specify. *Scot.*

The party was . . . allowed to *condescend* who the witnesses were. *Erskine's Principles.*

con'de-scend'ence (kŏn'dē-sĕn'dĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *condescendance*.] **1**. Condescension; compliance; concession. **2**. A specification of particulars. *Scot.* Specif.: *Scots Law.* In criminal actions, the pleading of the pursuer in which the facts material to the action must be set forth. This pleading and the note of pleas in law (which contains the legal propositions on which the action is based) are annexed to the summons, and form a part of it.

con'de-scen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *condescensio*.] Act of condescending; voluntary descent from one's rank or dignity in intercourse with an inferior; affability or complaisance, esp. toward inferiors.

Such a dignity and *condescension* . . . as are suitable to a superior nature. *Addison.*

Syn. — Complaisance, courtesy, affability.

‖ **con-dic'ti-o** (kŏn-dĭk'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L., fr. *condicere* to make a formal claim. See CON-; DICTION.] *Roman Law.* A formal claim for a thing; hence, an action against a person originally for a certain sum of money, and later for anything definite and certain other than money, then called **con-dic'ti-o tri'ti-ca'ri-a** (trĭt'ĭ-kā'rĭ-ȧ). — **con-dic'ti-o ex le'ge** (ĕks lē'jē), an action to enforce a statutory prohibition or order. — **con-dic'ti-o fur-ti'va** (fŭr-tī'vȧ), an action for a stolen thing. — **con-dic'ti-o in-de'bi-ti** (ĭn-dĕb'ĭ-tī), an action to recover money paid under a mistake of fact, not, generally, of law.

con-dic'tion (-shŭn), *n.* *Roman Law.* A formal claim. = CONDICTIO. — **con-dic'tious** (-shŭs), *a.*

con-dign' (kŏn-dīn'; *formerly also* con'dign, *as in Shak.*), *a.* [F. *condigne*, L. *condignus* very worthy; *con-* + *dignus* worthy. See DEIGN.] **1**. Of equal worth or dignity. *Obs.* **2**. Worthy; suitable; deserving; fit. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Herself of all that rule she deemèd most *condign*. *Spenser.*

3. Deserved; adequate; fit; suitable. *Obs. or Archaic,* except of punishment. "*Condign* censure." *Milman.*

Syn. — CONDIGN, SEVERE. CONDIGN is often wrongly used, with reference to punishment, as if exactly synonymous with SEVERE. Its proper sense is "deserved, appropriate, merited." *Condign* punishment will be *severe* only when the crime merits severity.

Unless it were a bloody murderer . . .
I never gave them *condign* punishment. *Shak.*

con-dig'ni-ty (kŏn-dĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *condignité*.] **1**. Merit; worthiness. *Obs.* *Sylvester.* **2**. Specif.: *Scholastic Theol.* Merit acquired by works performed in a state of grace, which can justly claim the reward of eternal life from God; — opposed to *congruity*.

Such a worthiness of *condignity*, and proper merit of the heavenly glory, cannot be found in any the best, most perfect, and excellent of created beings. *Bp. Bull.*

con'di-ment (kŏn'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *condimentum*, fr. *condire*: cf. F. *condiment*. See CONDITE.] Something used to give relish to food, and to gratify the taste; a pungent and appetizing substance, as pepper or mustard; seasoning.

con'di-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a condiment.

con'dis-ci'ple (kŏn'dĭ-sī'p'l), *n.* [L. *condiscipulus*. See DISCIPLE.] A fellow disciple or student; a schoolfellow.

con-dite' (kŏn-dīt'), *a.* [L. *conditus*, p. p. of *condire* to pickle, season.] Preserved; pickled; seasoned. *Obs.*

con-dite', *v. t.* To pickle; to preserve; season; as, to *condite* pears, quinces, etc. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*

con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conditio* (better *condicio*) agreement, compact, condition; *con-* + a root signifying to *show, point out*, akin to *dicere* to say, *dicare* to proclaim, dedicate. See TEACH, TOKEN.] **1**. Something established or agreed upon as a requisite to the doing or taking effect of something else; a stipulation or provision; hence, an agreement determining one or more such prerequisites; a covenant.

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

Such sum or sums as are expressed in the *condition*. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* A provision in a contract, conveyance, grant, or will, providing that the beginning, vesting, rescission, or a modification, of an estate or interest in property or of a personal obligation shall depend upon the occurrence or nonoccurrence of an uncertain event, which may or may not happen; also, the event itself. Impossible, illegal, and repugnant conditions are void, so that if subsequent the estate vests or the obligation accrues absolutely, and if precedent it never vests or accrues. In the Civil Law a condition is classified with reference to the control over its fulfillment by the person to be benefited thereby, as: **casual**, when it is not in his control in any way, but depends entirely on accident; **mixed**, when controlled jointly by him and a third person, as "If you marry my cousin, I will," etc.; **potestative**, when in some degree within his power, as "If you cut down a certain tree, I will," etc. It is called **suspensory** when it suspends until its fulfillment the operation of that which depends upon it; **resolutory**, when its fulfillment terminates such operation. At the common law, a condition is **precedent** when its fulfillment must precede the vesting of an estate or the accruing of a right, as where an estate is granted to A upon condition that he marry B; **subsequent**, where the effect of its fulfillment is to defeat or modify a previously vested estate or accrued obligation, as where an estate is granted to A so long as he shall dwell in my house, or the purchase of a horse upon condition that he shall prove kind and sound. Other classes are **conditions in deed**, or express conditions; **insensible conditions**, or those which are repugnant; **repugnant**, when inconsistent with and contrary to the nature of the estate granted or obligation imposed; and various others whose nature is sufficiently shown by the designating adjective, such as *express*, *implied*, *restrictive*, etc.

3. That which exists as an occasion of something else; a circumstance essential to the appearance or occurrence of something else; a prerequisite. *Condition* is distinguished from *cause* only in the place which it holds with respect to interest or attention. All true (that is, necessary) conditions are causes; but for purposes of experiment, or by reason of special interest, we distinguish a prime condition, or direct cause, from the secondary conditions, or indirect causes. See CAUSE.

Drudgery . . . is the *condition* of all success. *P. G. Hamerton.*

4. That which limits or modifies the existence or character of something; a circumstance of action or being; an environmental incident; a restriction or qualification. "The new *conditions* of life." *Darwin.*

5. A mode or state of being; as, matter in a gaseous *condition*; specif.: **a** Social estate; rank; position.

I am in my *condition*
A prince, Miranda; I do think, a king. *Shak.*

O God, . . . we humbly beseech thee for all sorts and *conditions* of men. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

b State with reference to mental or moral nature, temperament, character, or disposition. *Archaic.*

The *condition* of a saint and the complexion of a devil. *Shak.*

6. A characteristic or trait (of a person or object); *pl.* (of persons) manners; hence, nature or character in general. *Obs.* "Here is the catalogue of her *conditions*." *Shak.*

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

7. Proper or good condition, as for work; state of being "fit;" as, the crew is out of *condition*.

8. *Math.* A state of case that must be if some other state of case is to be. Such is a *necessary* condition, which need not be a *sufficient* condition. This latter brings about of itself the state of which it is the condition, but need not be a *necessary* condition. The more important conditions are both *necessary* and *sufficient*. Conditions are expressed by equations of condition. Thus the necessary and sufficient condition that the quadratic $ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$ shall have equal roots is $b^2 - ca = 0$.

9. *Logic.* A proposition on the truth of which the truth of another proposition is directly dependent. Cf. HYPOTHESIS.

10. *Gram.* A clause expressing a condition, or prerequisite; — called specif. the *protasis* of a conditional sentence.

11. In an educational institution, the requirement made of a student who is conditioned; also, the subject in which the student is conditioned. See CONDITION, *v. t.*, 6. *U. S.*

12. *Hop Growing.* The lupulin, or fine yellow powder on the strobiles of the hop plant.

Syn. — Situation, circumstances, station, case, mode, plight, predicament; stipulation, qualification, requisite, article, provision, arrangement. See STATE.

on *or* **upon condition (that)**, used for *if* in introducing conditional sentences; — sometimes formerly shortened to *condition*. "*Upon condition* thou wilt swear to pay him tribute . . . thou shalt be placed as viceroy under him." *Shak.* "I would I had not, *condition* she had all." *Heywood.*

con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *v. i.*; -DI'TIONED (-dĭsh'ŭnd); -DI'TION-ING. **1**. To make conditions or terms; to stipulate.

Pay me back my credit,
And I'll *condition* with ye. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. *Metaph.* To limit and make definite an object of thought.

To think of a thing is to *condition*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To attain proper condition. "Mild running ales, which are to '*condition*' rapidly." *Encyc. Brit.*

con-di'tion, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *conditionner*, LL. *conditionare*.] **1**. To stipulate; to bargain for; to contract; to agree.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh.*

2. To invest with, limit by, or subject to, conditions; to burden or qualify by a condition; to make conditional (on); as, his tenure is *conditioned* on good behavior; to govern or restrict as a condition; to exist as the condition of; as, his melancholy *conditions* his thoughts.

Seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow *conditioning* their march. *Tennyson.*

3. *Metaph.* To limit or restrict in thought or conception.

4. *Law.* To charge with a condition or conditions; as, a bond *conditioned* for the payment of money.

5. *Com.* **a** To test or assay, as silk, wool, or cotton, to ascertain the proportion of moisture it contains; to sample. **b** To treat, as cotton yarn, so as to restore the natural moisture driven off in the processes of manufacture.

6. In an educational institution, to put (a student) under conditions; to require to pass a new examination or to make up a specified study, as a condition of remaining in one's class or in the institution.

7. To put into proper or good condition; to make "fit," as a race horse.

con-di'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [F. *conditionnel*, L. *condicionalis*.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a condition or conditions; esp., containing, implying, subject to, or depending on, a condition or conditions; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; as, a *conditional* promise; — often with *on* or *upon*; as, my stay is *conditional* on his plans.

2. Specif.: **a** *Gram. & Logic.* Expressing a condition or supposition; pertaining to the expression of a condition; introducing, containing, or implying, a supposition; as, a *conditional* word, clause, mode, or tense. "Provided that" and "supposing that" are *conditional* phrases.

A *conditional* proposition is one which asserts the dependence of one categorical proposition on another. *Whately.*

The words hypothetical and *conditional* may be . . . used synonymously. *J. S. Mill.*

The combination of should and would with the infinitive (should see, would see), when used in the principal clause of *conditional* sentences, is called the *conditional* mood. *H. Sweet.*

b *Math.* Stating the conditions; as, *conditional* equations.

conditional baptism. *Eccl.* = HYPOTHETICAL BAPTISM. — **c. estate**, *Law*, an estate held upon a condition, precedent or subsequent. See CONDITION, *n.*, 2. — **c. fee**, *Law*, at common law, a fee granted to a man and the heirs, or some class of the heirs, of his body. This limitation was as early as the 13th century construed as a condition which was fulfilled by the birth of such issue, so that the grantee could alienate or encumber the property during his life; but the fee reverted unless the grantee left such an heir surviving or alienated the estate during his life. By the statute of Westminster II. such estates were converted in fees tail. See FEE TAIL. — **c. immortality**, *Theol.*, the theory that man is not by nature immortal, but may achieve immortality by development in accordance with divine law or obtain it by faith in Christ. — **c. lease**, a lease of crownland subject to prescribed conditions as to payment of rent, residence, etc., which the holder of a conditional purchase may acquire to an amount not greater than three times the area of his conditional purchase, and which may at any time be converted into an additional conditional purchase on certain prescribed conditions. *Australia.* — **c. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition expressing the dependence of one fact or state upon another; — with some writers, including also the disjunctive form. — **c. purchase**, a purchase in fee simple of crownlands, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions laid down in the Land Acts. This system of taking up lands is also known as the *selection*, or, sometimes, *free-selection, system*. See SELECT. *Australia.* — **c. sale**, *Law*, a sale in which the vesting of title in the purchaser, notwithstanding delivery to him, is made to depend upon the due performance of conditions made a part of the terms of sale. In many jurisdictions such sales must be recorded to be effectual against bona fide purchasers. Cf. CHATTEL MORTGAGE, HIRE PURCHASE. — **c. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism one or both of whose premises, and hence the conclusion, are conditional propositions.

con-di'tion-al (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *n.* A conditional word, clause, mode, tense, or proposition.

con-di'tion-al'i-ty (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being conditional.

con-di'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a conditional manner; subject to a condition or conditions; not absolutely.

conditionally convergent series, *Math.*, one in which the limit of the sum of n terms depends upon the arrangement of the terms, as the series $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \cdots$

con-di'tion-ate (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-āt), *a.* [LL. *conditionatus*, p. p.] Conditional; conditioned. — *n.* Something conditioned; a contingency.

con-di'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; CON-DI'TION-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CON-DI'TION-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1**. To qualify by conditions; to affect or limit as a condition.

2. To put under conditions; to render conditional. *Rare.*

con-di'tion-ate, *v. i.* To make conditions; to stipulate.

con-di'tioned (-ŭnd), *p. a.* Subjected to conditions; conditional. — *n.* *Philos.* With *the*, that which is determined (or made what it is) by something else. Cf. UNCONDITIONED, *n.*

con-do'la-to-ry (kŏn-dō'lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing condolence.

con-dole' (kŏn-dōl'), *v. i.*; CON-DOLED' (-dōld'); CON-DOL'ING (-dōl'ĭng). [L. *condolere*; *con-* + *dolere* to feel pain, grieve: cf. OF. *condoloir*, F. *condouloir*. See DOLEFUL.] **1**. To sorrow much; to grieve; to lament. *Obs.* *Shak.* **2**. To express sympathetic sorrow or condolence; to grieve in sympathy; — usually followed by *with*; as, to *condole* with a friend on a death in his family.

con-dole', *v. t.* **1**. To lament or grieve over; to express one's sympathetic sorrow at (another's misfortune).

I come not, Samson, to *condole* thy chance. *Milton.*

2. To grieve with; to express one's sympathy for. *Obs.*

Let us *condole* the knight. *Shak.*

con-dole'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Sorrow; mourning. *Obs.* **2**. Condolence; an expression of sympathy. "A pitiful *condolement*." *Milton.*

con-do'lence (kŏn-dō'lĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *condoléance*.] **1**. Sympathetic sorrow. *Obs.* **2**. Expression of sympathy with another in sorrow or grief.

Their congratulations and their *condolences*. *Steele.*

Syn. — See PITY.

con-do'lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *condolens*, p. pr. of *condolere* to suffer with another.] **1**. Grieving deeply. *Obs.* *Caxton.* **2**. Grieving for another; sympathetic; expressing sympathetic sorrow. *Johnson.*

con'do-min'i-um (kŏn'dō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CON-; DOMINIUM.] Joint dominion or sovereignty; specif., *Roman Law*, joint ownership.

con-don'ance (kŏn-dōn'ăns), *n.* Condonation.

con'do-na'tion (kŏn'dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *condonatio* a giving away.] **1**. Pardon of an offense; voluntary overlooking or implied forgiveness of an offense by treating the offender as if it had not been committed.

2. *Law.* Forgiveness, either express or implied, by a husband or a wife of a breach of marital duty, as adultery, by the other, with an implied condition that the offense shall not be repeated. Voluntary marital intercourse with a knowledge of the offense committed is held to imply condonation. An action will not lie for a condoned offense unless the guilty party repeats the offense, when it is revived as a valid ground of complaint.

con-done' (kŏn-dōn'), *v. t.*; CON-DONED' (-dōnd'); CON-DON'ING (-dōn'ĭng). [L. *condonare*, *-donatum*, to give up, remit, forgive; *con-* + *donare* to give. See DONATE.] To pardon or forgive (an offense or fault), esp. tacitly, by treating the offender as if the offense had not been committed; to cause the condonation of. See CONDONATION.

A fraud which he had either concocted or *condoned*. *W. Black.*

Syn. — See EXCUSE.

con'dor (kŏn'dŏr), *n.* [Sp. *condor*, fr. Peruvian *cuntur*.] **1**. A very large American vulture (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*), found in the most elevated parts of the Andes. The head and neck are bare, the plumage is dull black with a downy white neck ruff and white patches on the wings.

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con'de-scend'en-cy (kŏn'dē-sĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Condescension. *Obs. or R.*

con'de-scend'ent, *n.* One who condescends.

con'de-scend'er, *n.* One who condescends. *Rare.*

con'de-scend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONDESCEND. — **con'de-scend'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **con'de-scend'ing-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

con'de-scen'sive (kŏn'dē-sĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *condescensivus*.] Disposed to, or marked by, condescension. *Obs.* — **con'de-scen'sive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **con'de-scen'sive-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

con'de-scent', *n.* [Cf. CONDESCEND, DESCENT.] A condescending; condescension. *Obs.*

con'deth. † CONDUIT.

condicion. † CONDITION.

condicionel. † CONDITIONAL.

con-did'dle (kŏn-dĭd''l), *v. t.*; -DID'DLED (-'ld); -DID'DLING (-lĭng). [Cf. DIDDLE, *v. t.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To make away with secretly; to steal; waste. — **con-did'dle-ment**, *n.*

con-die'. † CONDUE.

con-dign'ly, *adv.* of CONDIGN.

con-dign'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **con di'li-gen'za** (kōn dē'lē-jĕnt'sä). [It.] With diligence; diligently.

con'di-ment, *v. t.* To treat with a condiment. *Rare.*

con'di-men'ta-ry (kŏn'dĭ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a condiment.

conding. † CONDIGN.

con'di-scend. † CONDESCEND.

condise. Obs. pl. of CONDUIT.

con'dit, con'dite. † CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

con-dite'ment, *n.* [*condite*, v. + *-ment*.] *Obs.* **1**. A condiment. **2**. A kind of electuary.

con-di'tion-al-ist (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭst), *n.* A holder or advocate of some doctrine or principle involving conditions; esp., in the 17th century, a holder of the doctrine that God's grace depends on conditions.

con-di'tion-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To impose conditions upon. *Rare.*

con-di'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Conditional; hypothetical. *Obs.* — *n.* A condition. *Obs.*

con-di'tion-er, *n.* One that conditions.

con-di'tion-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONDITION.

con-di'tion-ly, *adv.* Conditionally. *Obs.*

‖ **con-di'ti-o si'ne qua non** (kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ō sī'nē kwā nŏn). [L.] Lit., condition without which not; an indispensable condition.

con'di-tor, *n.* [L.] A founder. *Obs.*

con'di-to-ry (kŏn'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *conditorium*, fr. *condere* to hide.] A repository, esp. for the dead. *Obs.*

conditour. † CONDITOR, CONDUCTOR.

con'di-vi'sion (kŏn'dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* *Logic.* Reciprocal or coordinate division, or one of the reciprocals or coördinates resulting from division.

con'dle. † CANDLE.

con'dler. † CHANDLER.

con-dog', *v. i.* [A pun on *concur*.] To concur; to agree. *Obs.*

con-dol' (kŏn-dōl'), *n.* [Tag.] A variety of gourd (*Cucurbita aspera*) the fruit of which is used for making sweets. *Phil. I.*

con-do'len-cy, *n.* Condolence.

con-dol'er (kŏn-dōl'ēr), *n.* One who condoles.

con-dol'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONDOLE. — **con-dol'ing-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **con do-lo're** (kōn dō-lō'rā). [It.] With grief.

con-dom'i-nate, *a.* Of or pertaining to condominium.

con-do'na-tive, *a.* Expressive of condonation. *Rare.*

con-done'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

con-don'er (kŏn-dōn'ēr), *n.* One who condones.

The condor is one of the largest and most powerful of flying birds, but, though it sometimes attacks living animals, it feeds preferably on carrion. See also CALIFORNIA CONDOR.

Condor.

2. (*Sp. pron.* kōn-dōr′); *Sp. pl.* CONDORES (kōn-dō′rās). A gold coin of South America; — fr. the figure of a condor which it bears. See COIN.

‖ **con′dot-tie′re** (kōn′dōt-tyâr′ā), *n.*; *pl.* -TIERI (-ē). [It., captain.] In European history of the 14th century to the 16th, a military adventurer who sold his services, and those of his followers, to any party at war.

The *condottieri* had often to give their wives and children as hostages, and notwithstanding this, neither felt nor inspired confidence. *Middlemore (Burckhardt).*

con-duce′ (kŏn-dūs′), *v. t.*; CON-DUCED′ (-dūst′); CON-DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). [L. *conducere* to bring together, conduce, hire; *con-* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE, and cf. CONDUCT, *n.*, COND.] *Obs.* **1.** To conduct; to guide; to bring.

He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. To engage for a consideration; to hire. *Scot.*

3. To bring about; to effect.

con-duce′, *v. i.* **1.** To lead; — with *to.* *Obs. & R.*

2. To lead or tend, esp. with reference to a favorable or desirable result; to contribute; — followed by *to* or *toward.*

He was sensible how much such a union would *conduce* to the happiness of both. *Macaulay.*

3. An uncertain nonce use as in cit. below; — perh. meaning, "to go on."

Within my soul there doth *conduce* a fight
Of this strange nature. *Shak.*

Syn. — Advance, promote, forward, subserve. — CONDUCE, CONTRIBUTE, REDOUND. To CONDUCE (*to*) is to lead to or make for some (usually desirable) result; as, ambition does not always *conduce* to ultimate happiness. To CONTRIBUTE (*to*) is more directly to take part, as one among other agencies, in effecting a result; as, low wages and high prices have *contributed* to the popular discontent. To REDOUND (*to*) is to conduce or contribute, as if by the returning of an action or influence upon itself, esp. to an advantageous or prejudicial result; as, a prince's clemency *redounds* to his praise; his machinations *redounded* to his own discomfiture.

con-du′cent (kŏn-dū′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *conducens*, p. pr.] Conducive; tending; also, advantageous. *Obs.*

Conducent to the good success of this business. *Abp. Laud.*

con-du′cive (-sĭv), *a.* Leading or tending; helpful; contributive; tending to promote. — *n.* A conducive thing.

However *conducive* to the good of our country. *Addison.*

con′duct (kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* [LL. *conductus* defense, escort, fr. *conducere, conductum*: cf. ME. *conduit, sauf conduit*, safe-conduct, fr. F. *conduit, sauf-conduit*; also F. *conduite* a conducting, behavior. See CONDUCE; cf. CONDUIT.] **1.** Act or method of conducting; guidance; specif., *Obs. or R.*, the leadership or command of an army, ship, etc.

Like as a ship, that through the ocean wide,
By *conduct* of some star, doth make her way. *Spenser.*

2. Convoy; escort; safe-conduct; also, a conductor; guide. *Obs.* "I will be your *conduct.*" *B. Jonson.*

In my *conduct* shall your ladies come. *Shak.*

3. Short for CONDUCT MONEY. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. Act or manner of carrying on, directing, or managing, as a business; management; direction.

Christianity has humanized the *conduct* of war. *Paley.*
The *conduct* of the state, the administration of its affairs. *Ld. Brougham.*

5. *Art & Lit.* Manner of arrangement of parts, as in a painting; mode of performing or treating; construction; execution.

The book of Job, in *conduct* and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his dramas. *Macaulay.*

6. Aptitude for leading or managing; skillful guidance or management; good generalship; discretion. *Obs.*

Attacked the Spaniards . . . with great impetuosity, but with so little *conduct*, that his forces were totally routed. *Robertson.*

7. Manner of guiding or carrying one's self; personal deportment; mode of moral action; behavior.

All these difficulties were increased by the *conduct* of Shrewsbury. *Macaulay.*
Let us be content with reckoning *conduct* as three fourths of human life. *M. Arnold.*

8. A piece or course of conduct or behavior.

9. Conveyance; carriage; channel; a conduit. *Obs.*

Syn. — Carriage, deportment, demeanor, bearing; management, guidance. See BEHAVIOR.

con-duct′ (kŏn-dŭkt′), *v. t.*; CON-DUCT′ED; CON-DUCT′ING. [L. *conductus*, p. p. of *conducere*: cf. ME. *conditen*, fr. ME. *conduit*, n. See CONDUCE; cf. CONDUCT, *n.*] **1.** To lead, or guide; to escort; to attend.

I can *conduct* you, lady, to a low
But loyal cottage, where you may be safe. *Milton.*

2. To lead as a commander or director; to have the direction of; to manage; to direct; to carry on.

Little skilled in the art of *conducting* a siege. *Prescott.*

3. Specif.: *Music.* To direct as leader (the performance of a musical composition).

4. *Art & Lit.* To arrange, treat, or execute. *Obs.*

5. To behave; to comport; — with the reflexive; as, he *conducted* himself well.

6. To serve as channel for; to convey, as by a channel, or as a channel.

7. Specif.: *Physics.* To serve as a medium for conveying; to transmit, as heat, light, electricity, etc.

8. To hire; to employ for wages. *Obs.*

Syn. — Regulate, govern, rule, guide, superintend, supervise, administer, execute. — CONDUCT, DIRECT, MANAGE, CONTROL. CONDUCT stresses the idea of immediate supervision or personal leadership; as, to *conduct* negotiations, an investigation, a campaign, a prayer meeting. DIRECT emphasizes the notion of authority, and implies the issuance of orders or instructions; as, to *direct* the construction of a canal, the excavations on the site of a buried city, the operations of a syndicate. MANAGE suggests primarily the handling of details; it frequently implies contrivance or address; as, to *manage* a theater, to *manage* refractory pupils. *Manage* is often used absolutely (in the sense of "getting along") for the successful or sagacious conduct of affairs; as, they *manage* better than that here; you *managed* very cleverly; cf. a good, or bad, *manager.* CONTROL implies restraint exercised upon independent activity; as, to *control* the market, to *control* a majority of votes. See COMMAND, GOVERN, EXECUTE, GUIDE; cf. OVERSIGHT.

con-duct′ (kŏn-dŭkt′), *v. i.* **1.** To be, or show, the way; to lead, as a road or passage. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. To act as a conductor, as of heat, electricity, a musical performance, etc.

3. To conduct one's self; to behave. *Chiefly U. S.*

con′duct (kŏn′dŭkt), *a.* [L. *conductus*, p. p.] *Obs.* **a** Hired; as, a *conduct* priest. **b** Conducted. *Shelton.*

con′duct, *n.* A hired person; specif.: **a** An employee. *Obs.* **b** A hired chaplain. *Obs.*, exc. at Eton College, Eng.

con-duct′ance (kŏn-dŭk′tăns), *n.* [*conduct*, v. + *-ance.*] *Elec.* Conducting power; — the reciprocal of resistance. A suggested unit is the *mho*, the reciprocal of the ohm.

Conductance is an attribute of any specified conductor, and refers to its shape, length, and other factors. Conductivity is an attribute of any specified material without direct reference to its shape or other factors. *Sloane's Elec. Dict.*

con-duct′i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of conducting or being conducted. — **con-duct′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

con-duct′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONDUCT.

conducting sheath, *Bot.*, the sheath formed of elongated parenchymatous cells investing the vascular bundles, and extending from the stem into the mesophyll of the leaves. The cells serve to transport carbohydrates from the leaves. — **c. tissue**, *Bot.*, a loose cellular tissue in the interior of the style, adapted to facilitate the growth of the pollen tubes down to the ovules. — **c. transportation**, *Accounting*, a heading designed to cover those items of expense which arise in the daily service of trains and terminals, as distinct from repairs or capital charges.

con-duc′ti-o (kŏn-dŭk′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* A hiring. See LOCATIO CONDUCTIO.

con-duc′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *conductio* a bringing together: cf. F. *conduction.*] **1.** Act of conducting; hence, guidance; management; direction; generalship; skill. *Obs.*

2. Act of conducting or conveying, as water through a pipe.

3. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* The transfer of soluble foods, water, and other substances from one part of a plant to another. **b** *Physics.* Transmission through, or by means of, a conductor; also, conductivity; — distinguished, in the case of heat, from *convection* and *radiation.*

[The] communication [of heat] from one body to another when they are in contact, or through a homogeneous body from particle to particle, constitutes *conduction.* *Amer. Cyc.*

4. = CONDUCTIO.

con-duc-ti′tious (kŏn′dŭk-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *conducticius, -itius*, hired.] Hired; open to, or kept for, hire.

con-duc′tive (kŏn-dŭk′tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the quality or power of conducting.

2. *Physics.* Possessing conductivity; pertaining to conduction, as of electricity; as, the *conductive* power of copper.

conductive tissue. *Bot.* **a** = CONDUCTING TISSUE. **b** = VASCULAR TISSUE.

con′duc-tiv′i-ty (kŏn′dŭk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Physics.* Quality or power of conducting, or of receiving and transmitting, as heat, electricity, etc. Specif., specific electric conductance, usually understood to be the conductance of a prism having a length of one centimeter and a cross section of one square centimeter. See CONDUCTANCE, *cit.*

conduct money. Money paid or to pay for the conveyance of some one; money for traveling expenses, as of a witness or a man newly enlisted; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, money to defray expenses of transporting to the rendezvous the men furnished by a hundred for the king's army; esp., a tax exacted as such by Charles I. Cf. COAT MONEY.

con-duc′tom′e-ter (kŏn′dŭk-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [See CONDUCT, *v.*, -METER.] *Physics.* Any instrument for measuring conductivity, specif. one for comparing the rates at which rods of different materials transmit heat.

con-duc′tor (kŏn-dŭk′tẽr), *n.* [LL., a carrier, transporter L., a lessee.] **1.** One that conducts (in any sense).

2. A person who conducts or leads; leader; guide; escort.

Zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden.*

3. *Mil.* In the British army, orig., a driver in the artillery or train; later, one of various noncommissioned, or warrant, officers, principally engaged in the service of supply. **b** In cavalry instruction, a skilled trooper posted in the lead or rear to guide the movements of the others in evolutions.

4. A commander or leader, as of an army or a ship. *Obs.*

5. A person who conducts, manages, or carries on, as a business; a director.

6. *Music.* The leader or director of an orchestra or chorus.

7. One in charge of a public conveyance, as of an omnibus, a street car, or, *U. S.*, a railroad train. The *guard* on a European railroad corresponds in general to the American railroad *conductor*, but his duties are less extensive.

8. Something that conducts, leads, conveys, or forms a channel, or the like, as, esp. in the United States, a nearly vertical leader for rain water on a building.

9. *Surg.* A grooved sound or staff used for directing instruments, as lithontriptic forceps, etc.; a director.

10. *Physics.* A substance or body capable of readily transmitting electricity, heat, or the like. Some of the best electric conductors, in order of decreasing conductivity, are: silver, copper, gold, aluminium, zinc, platinum, iron, nickel, tin, lead, antimony, mercury, bismuth.

11. A lightning rod.

12. [L., a lessee.] *Law.* A hirer, as a bailee or lessee.

con′duit (kŏn′dĭt; *formerly, and still by some*, kŭn′dĭt), *n.* [ME. *condyt, conduyte*, F. *conduit*, fr. LL. *conductus* escort, conduit. See CONDUCT, *n.*] **1.** An artificial channel, as a pipe, or a natural channel or passage, for conveying water or fluid; an aqueduct, canal, or channel; as, the *conduit* of a volcano.

All the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shak.*

2. A structure from which water issues, as for distribution; specif., a fountain. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. *Arch.* **a** In general, a passage. *Obs.* **b** A narrow passage for private communication.

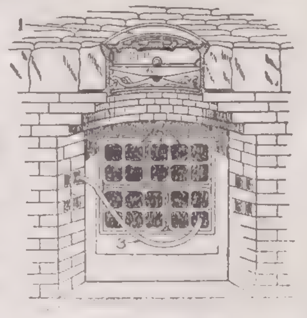
Section of Conduit for Telephone Wires, at a Manhole. 1 Manhole Cover; 2 Ducts; 3 Cable passing from main conduit to a cross conduit.

4. A tube or trough for receiving and protecting electric wires, as for telephones, conduit railways, etc.

5. Act of conducting (water) through a channel. *Obs.*

6. *Music.* **a** A codetta, or short connective passage. **b** = CONDUCTUS.

conduit pipe. A tubular conduit. Also fig.

conduit system. *Elec.* A system of electric traction, esp. for light railways, in which the actuating current passes along a wire or rail laid in an underground conduit, from which the current is "picked up" by a plow or other device fixed to the car or electric locomotive. Hence **conduit railway.**

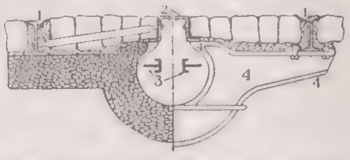
Cross Section of Roadbed and Conduit for Electric Railway. 1, 1 Rails; 2 Slot for Underground Trolley, or Plow; 3 Insulated Conducting Bars or Rails; 4 Half of Frame.

con-du′pli-cate (kŏn-dū′plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *conduplicatus*, p. p. of *conduplicare.* See DUPLICATE.] *Bot.* Folded lengthwise along the midrib, so that the halves are applied together by their upper faces; — said of leaves or petals in vernation or æstivation.

con-du′pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conduplicatio.*] A doubling; a duplication.

con-dur′rite (kŏn-dŭr′īt), *n.* *Min.* A soft black variety of domeykite, from the Condurrow mine, Cornwall.

con′dy-lar (kŏn′dĭ-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a condyle. — **condylar foramen.** *Anat.* = CONDYLOID FORAMEN.

Con′dy-lar′thra (-lär′thrȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CONDYLE; ARTHRON.] *Paleon.* A suborder of extinct Eocene Ungulata having many primitive characters, some of which connect them with the Creodonta. They were more or less completely plantigrade, with five-toed limbs and a third femoral trochanter. *Phenacodus* is the best-known genus. — **con′dy-lar′throus** (-thrŭs), *a.*

con′dyle (kŏn′dĭl), *n.* [L. *condylus* knuckle, joint, Gr. κόνδυλος: cf. F. *condyle.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* An articular prominence on a bone; — applied esp. to such as occur in pairs likened to a pair of knuckles, specif. to those of the occipital bone for articulation with the atlas, those at the distal end of the humerus and femur, and those of the lower jaw. Birds and reptiles differ from mammals and amphibians in having a single median articular process, also called a *condyle*, on the occipital bone.

2. *Zoöl.* A rounded process of the hard integument in the articulations of the limbs of arthropods.

con-dyl′i-on (kŏn-dĭl′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. κονδύλιον, dim. of κόνδυλος knuckle.] *Craniol.* The lateral tip of the condyle of the jaw. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

con′dy-loid (kŏn′dĭ-loid), *a.* [*condyle* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Shaped like, pertaining to, or situated near, a condyle.

condyloid foramen, *Anat.*, a foramen in front of each condyle of the occipital bone which transmits the hypoglossal nerve; — sometimes called the *anterior condylar foramen*, as a second, or posterior, foramen is often present behind the condyle. — **c. joint**, *Anat.*, an articulation in which an ovoid head is received into an elliptical cavity, permitting of all movements except axial rotation.

con′dy-lo′ma (-lō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LOMATA (-lō′mȧ-tȧ; -lŏm′ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κονδύλωμα, fr. κόνδυλος knuckle. See -OMA.] **1.** *Med.* A wartlike new growth on the outer skin or adjoining mucous membrane, usually occurring near the anus and genital organs. There are two kinds of condylomata, the pointed (*condyloma acuminatum*) and the broad (*condyloma latum*), the latter of syphilitic origin.

2. *Veter.* In cloven-hoofed animals, a hyperplasia of the papillary layer of the skin covering the interdigital space as a result of chronic inflammation; — sometimes so called.

con′dy-lom′a-tous (-lŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -lō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, condylomata.

Con′dy-lop′o-da (-lŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κόνδυλος knuckle, joint + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* **a** The Arthropoda; — so named from their jointed limbs. **b** The Arthropoda, excluding the Malacopoda. — **con-dyl′o-pod** (kŏn-dĭl′ō-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **con′dy-lop′o-dous** (kŏn′dĭ-lŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.*

Con′dy's flu′id (kŏn′dĭz). A disinfecting fluid consisting of an aqueous solution of manganate (green) or permanganate (red) of either sodium or potassium.

cone (kōn), *n.* [L. *conus* cone (in sense 1), Gr. κῶνος: cf. F. *cône.*] **1.** *Geom.* **a** Primarily and specifically, a right circular cone, a solid generated by the rotation of a right triangle about one of its legs as axis. **b** A solid bounded by a circular or other closed plane base and the surface formed by line segments joining every point of the border of the base to a common point called the *vertex.* **c** Generally, a conical surface; that is, any surface traced by a moving right line passing through a fixed vertex.

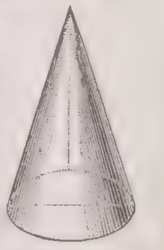
Right Circular Cone.

2. Anything shaped more or less like a mathematical cone.

3. Specif.: **a** A cone-shaped structure or building; as, the *cone* of a glass furnace. **b** A cone-shaped natural formation, as a mountain peak; as, a volcanic *cone.* See under ALLUVIAL and VOLCANIC. **c** *Mach.* A conical or conoidal piece or part, as a hardened steel race for ball bearings or a cone

con′dot-tie′ro. Erroneous for CONDOTTIERE.
con′drin. ✝ CANDAREEN.
con′dro-dite. Var. of CHONDRODITE.
con-duce′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
con-duc′er (kŏn-dūs′ẽr), *n.* A conductor.
con-duc′i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *conducibilis.*] Conducive; also, serviceable; beneficial. — **con-duc′i-bil′i-ty**, **con-duc′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-duc′i-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*
con-duc′ing (-dūs′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONDUCE. — **con-duc′ing-ly**, *adv.*
con-du′civ. Conducive. *Ref. Sp.*
con-du′cive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con′duc-til′i-ty (kŏn′dŭk-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Conductivity. *Rare.*
conductor plug. See COHERER.
con-duc′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
con-duc′to-ry, *a.* [LL. *conductorius.*] Conducting. *Rare.*
con-duc′tress, *n.* **1.** A woman who conducts; a directress. **2.** A governess. *Obs.*
con-duc′tus (kŏn-dŭk′tŭs), *n.* [LL.] *Medieval Music.* A form of vocal composition having the tenor not derived from a plainsong melody, but invented, like the descant, or sometimes borrowed from a popular tune.
con-due′, **con-dye′**, *v. t.* [F. *conduire.*] To conduct; guide. *Obs.*
conduit. ✝ CONDUCT.
con′du-ran′go (kŏn′dū-răŋ′gō; kŭn′-), *n.* Also *cundurango.* [Peruvian *cundurango.*] *Pharm.* The bark of a South American asclepiadaceous vine (*Marsdenia cundurango*), formerly used as a remedy for cancer.
con′dut, *n.* [OF. *conduit.*] = CONDUCTUS. *Obs.* [DUCT.]
condute. ✝ CONDUIT, CONDUCT.
con′dy-. For forms beginning *condy-*, see those in CONDI-.
con′dy-lar-thro′sis (kŏn′dĭ-lär-thrō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *condyl-* + *arthrosis.*] *Anat.* A condyloid articulation. [= CONDYLOMA.]
con′dy-lome (kŏn′dĭ-lōm).
Con′dy-lu′ra (-lū′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόνδυλος knob + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the star-nosed moles.
con′dy-lure (kŏn′dĭ-lūr). *Zoöl.* A star-nosed mole.

D E F G H I J K

pulley (which see). **d** A cone-shaped apex or point, as of a helmet. **e** In old-time percussion firearms, the vent plug screwed into the barrel to support the percussion cap.
4. *Bot.* In trees of the pine family (Pinaceæ) and in cycads, a mass of ovule-bearing or pollen-bearing scales; a carpellate or staminate strobile. The term is more often restricted to the so-called "true" cones, or carpellate strobiles, of pines and their allies, whence the old group name *Coniferæ*. See STROBILE.
5. A cone shell.

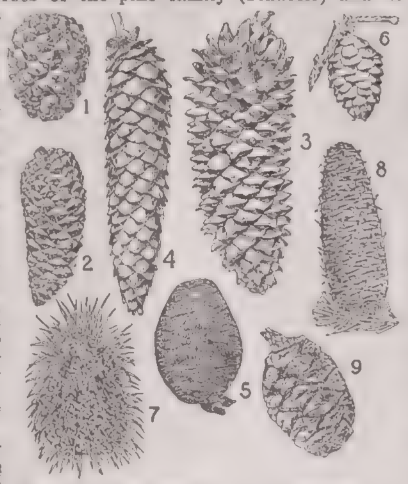

Cones of 1 *Pinus pinea* (1/4); 2 *P. pinaster* (1/4); 3 *P. coulteri* (1/6); 4 *P. lambertiana* (1/6); 5 *Cedrus deodara* (1/4); 6 Red Spruce (1/5); 7 *Abies bracteata* (1/5); 8 *A. nordmanniana* (1/4); 9 *Sequoia gigantea* (1/3).

cone of a complex, *Math.*, the class of lines common to the complex and a hyperpencil (or sheaf). — **c. of burst**, *Gun.*, cone of dispersion. — **c. of dispersion**, *Gun.*, the imaginary cone inclosing the diverging bullets and fragments of a shrapnel shell. — **c. of rays**, *Optics*, the pencil of rays of light which proceed from a radiant point to a given surface, as that of a lens, or conversely. — **c. of spread**, *Gun.*, cone of dispersion. — **c. of the retina**. See under RETINA.

Cone of Rays. *L* Light; *a* Lens; *b* Screen; *l* Focus.

cone (kōn), *v. t.;* CONED (kōnd): CON′ING (kōn′ĭng). **1**. To render cone-shaped; to bevel like the circular segment of a cone; as, to *cone* the tires of car wheels.
2. To wind on a cone, as silk.
cone, *v. i.* To form or bear cones, as a pine tree.
cone bearing. *Mach.* A journal bearing containing a taper sleeve capable of endwise movement for taking up wear.
cone bit. A conical bit for boring.
cone clutch. *Mach.* A friction clutch with conical bearing surfaces.
cone coupling. *Mach.* A shaft coupling consisting of two split hollow cone frustums, placed with narrow ends abutting, embracing the ends of the shafts, and contained in a correspondingly shaped sleeve, being pulled and held together by longitudinal bolts, which cause them to grip the shafts tightly.

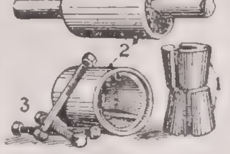

Cone Coupling. 1 Cones; 2 Sleeve; 3 Bolts; 4, 4 Shaft with Coupling in place.

cone′flow′er (kōn′flou′ẽr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Rudbeckia;* — so called from the cone-shaped disk of the flower head. Also, any plant of the related genera *Ratibida* and *Brauneria*, the latter usually known as *purple coneflower*.
cone gear. *Mach.* A gear consisting of two cones rolling together.
cone′-in-cone′, *a.* *Geol.* Consisting of a series of parallel cones, each made up of many concentric cones closely packed together; — said of a kind of structure sometimes observed in sedimentary rocks.

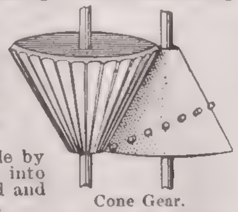
Cone Gear.

cone joint. *Mech.* A joint made by inserting a double cone of iron into the ends of pipes to be joined and then tightening by screw bolts.
cone key. *Mach.* Any of a number (usually three) of taper saddle keys fitting all round a shaft to key on it a piece, as a pulley, which has had to be bored out to pass over a boss or collar on the shaft.
cone mandrel. A mandrel holding hollow work by means of two cones.
cone′-nose′, *n.* A large hemipterous insect of the family Reduviidæ, often found in houses, esp. in the southern and western United States. It bites severely, and is one of the species called *kissing bugs*. It is also called *big bedbug*.

Cone-nose (*Conorhinus sanguisuga*). Nat. size.

co′ne-pa′te } (kō′nā-pä′tā; -t′l), *n.*
co′ne-pa′tl } [Mex. *conepatl.*] A large skunk (*Conepatus mapurito*) of Mexico and Central and South America, having the whole back white.
cone plate. *Mach.* A lathe attachment consisting essentially of an adjustable plate perforated with conical holes in any of which a piece of work may be supported and steadied at one end.
cone pulley. *Mach.* A pulley in the form of a truncated cone; also, a series of pulleys forming a stepped cone or conoid. Cone pulleys are used in pairs for varying the velocity ratios of shafts, etc.

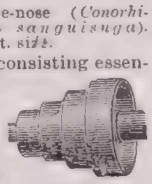
Cone Pulley, with steps.

con′er (kōn′ẽr), *n.* A tool, as a drill or punch, for making a conical recess.
cones (kōnz), *n.* A fine white flour, used by bakers for sprinkling dough, loaves, pans, etc.
cone shell. A shell of the genus *Conus* or related genera. See CONUS.

Cone Shell (*Conus marmoreus*). (½)

co-nes′si bark (kō-nĕs′ĭ). The bitter bark of any of several East Indian or African apocynaceous trees, as *Wrightia zeylanica*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *H. africana*, etc., prized locally as a remedy for dysentery.
co-nes′sine (kō-nĕs′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin**. *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{24}H_{40}N_2$, obtained from conessi bark; — called also *wrightine*.
Con′es-to′ga wag′on *or* **wain**. [From *Conestoga*, Pennsylvania.] A kind of large broad-wheeled wagon, usually covered, for traveling in soft soil and on prairies.
con-fab′u-late (kŏn-făb′ū-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *confabulatus*, p. p. of *confabulari* to converse together; *con-* + *fabulari* to speak, fr. *fabula*. See FABLE.] To talk familiarly together; chat; prattle. — **con-fab′u-la′tor** (-lā′tẽr), *n.*

Both men . . . sometimes leaning one upon the other to *confabulate*. *Stevenson.*

con-fab′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *confabulatio.*] Conversation; familiar talk; chat.

Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times. *Burton.*

con-fab′u-la-to-ry (kŏn-făb′ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of familiar talk; colloquial. *Weever.*
con-far′re-ate (-făr′ē-āt) } *a.* [L. *confarreatus.*] Solem-
con-far′re-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) } nized by confarreation.
con-far′re-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *confarreatio*, fr. *confarreare* to marry; *con-* + *farreum* (sc. *libum* cake) a spelt cake, fr. *farreus* made of spelt, fr. *far* a sort of grain.] The most ancient, sacred, and binding form of marriage among the Romans. The essence of the ceremony was the initiation of the bride into the worship of the household gods of her husband (cf. MANES, LARES, PENATES, VESTA), thus coming (until later times) under his *manus*. Confarreation was preceded by the *traditio*, in which her father released the bride from her ancestral worship, and the *deductio in domum*, in which she was taken to the house of her betrothed, who there pretended to capture her. The final ceremony was named from the *panis farreus*, or loaf partaken by the bride and groom together, before the household altar. Divorce for persons so wedded could only be obtained by **diffarreation**, in which the wife was formally excluded from worship of her husband's gods. This ceremony also took place before the hearth altar, in the presence of witnesses and a priest, and with the use of a loaf, probably rejected as a sign of divorce. To hold many of the higher, and especially the priestly offices, in ancient Rome it was necessary to be born in confarreation. The rite had fallen into general disuse in Justinian's time. A closely parallel ceremony was in use in ancient Greece.
con-fect′ (kŏn-fĕkt′), *v. t.;* CON-FECT′ED; CON-FECT′ING. [L. *confectus*, p. p. of *conficere* to prepare. See COMFIT.]
1. To put together (ingredients); to mix. *Obs. or R.*

[My joys] are still *confected* with some fears. *Stirling.*

2. To prepare or make up by compounding or putting together; specif.: **a** To preserve or pickle; to make a confection of. "Saffron *confected* in Cilicia." *W. Browne.* **b** To construct; to form; to make.

Of this were *confected* the famous everlasting lamps and tapers. *Sir T. Herbert.*

con-fect′, *a.* [L. *confectus* prepared, completed.] Prepared or made up; specif., preserved. *Obs.*
con′fect (kŏn′fĕkt), *n.* A comfit; a confection. *Obs.*
con-fec′tion (kŏn-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *confectio.*] **1**. A making or preparing by combining ingredients; composition; preparation; manufacture; as, the *confection* of jam.
2. A composition of different materials. *Shak.* *Obs. or R.*, except: **a** *Pharm.* A composition of drugs; specif., a soft solid made by incorporating a medicinal substance or substances with sugar, sirup, or honey. The pharmacopœias formerly made a distinction between *conserves* and *electuaries*, but the distinction is now abandoned, and all are called *confections*. **b** A prepared dish or dainty; now, a preparation of fruits or roots, etc., with sugar; a sweetmeat; comfit; preserve. **c** A literary or musical composition. *Rare.*
3. A ready-made or made-up piece of apparel, furniture, etc.; esp., a piece of fashionable apparel for women, as a mantle, cloak, etc. *A Gallicism.*
con-fec′tion (kŏn-fĕk′shŭn), *v. t.;* CON-FEC′TIONED (-shŭnd); CON-FEC′TION-ING. To mix or prepare as a confection.
con-fec′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. LL. *confectionarius* a pharmacist.] **1**. A confectioner. *Archaic.*

He will take your daughters to be *confectionaries*, and to be cooks. 1 *Sam.* viii. 13.

2. A place where confections are made or kept.
3. A comfit; a sweetmeat.
4. Improperly, = CONFECTIONERY, 2.
con-fec′tion-a-ry, *a.* Prepared as, or of the nature of, a confection; of or pertaining to confections or their making.

The biscuit or *confectionary* plum. *Cowper.*

con-fec′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. A compounder. *Obs.*

Candidia Neapolitana was *confectioner* of unguents. *Heywood.*

2. One whose occupation it is to make or sell confections, candies, etc.
con-fec′tion-ers′ sug′ar (-ẽrz). A highly refined sugar in impalpable powder, esp. suited to confectioners' uses.
con-fec′tion-er-y (kŏn-fĕk′shŭn-ĕr-ĭ; -ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. Sweetmeats, in general; things prepared and sold by a confectioner; confections; candies.
2. The confectioner's art or business.
3. A place where confectionery is made or sold.

con-fed′er (kŏn-fĕd′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *confédérer*. See CONFEDERATE.] To confederate. *Obs.* *Sir T. North.*
con-fed′er-a-cy (-ȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From CONFEDERATE, *a.*] **1**. A league or compact between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or common action; alliance.

Confederacies in vice or leagues of pleasure. *Addison.*
Virginia promoted a *confederacy*. *Bancroft.*

2. A combination of persons to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means. See CONSPIRACY.
3. The body formed by persons, bodies, states, or nations united by a league; a confederation.

The Grecian commonwealth, . . . the most heroic *confederacy* that ever existed. *Jas. Harris.*

4. [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* With *the*, the Confederate States of America. See CONFEDERATE, *a.*, 2.
Syn. — Confederation, federation, league, covenant, coalition, combination, association, union. See ALLIANCE.
Confederacy of the Rhine. See CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.
con-fed′er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *confoederatus*, p. p. of *confoederare* to join by a league; *con-* + *foederare* to establish by treaty or league, fr. *foedus* league, compact. See FEDERAL.] **1**. United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy or confederation; allied; confederated.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace. *Shak.*

2. [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* Designating, or pertaining to, the Confederate States of America, their government, army, etc.; as, the *Confederate* Congress; *Confederate* money.
Confederate States of America, the eleven States that seceded from the United States and formed a de facto government under that title in 1861. The States, in the order of their secession, were South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860; Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1861; Florida, Jan. 10; Alabama, Jan. 11; Georgia, Jan. 19; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Texas, Feb. 1; Virginia, April 17; Arkansas, May 6; Tennessee, May 6 by vote of the legislature, June 8 by popular vote; North Carolina, May 20.
con-fed′er-ate, *n.* **1**. One united with others in a confederacy or confederation; a person or a nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; also, an accomplice, in a bad sense.

He found some of his *confederates* in gaol. *Macaulay.*

2. [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* An adherent of the Confederate States of America or their cause.
con-fed′er-ate (kŏn-fĕd′ẽr-āt), *v. t.;* CON-FED′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); CON-FED′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To unite in a league, confederacy, or conspiracy; to ally.

With these the Piercies them *confederate*. *Daniel.*

con-fed′er-ate, *v. i.* To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant; to band together.

By words men . . . covenant and *confederate*. *South.*

con-fed′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *confoederatio*: cf. F. *confédération*.] **1**. Act of confederating, or state of being confederated; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states; formerly, also, in a bad sense, a conspiracy.

This was no less than a political *confederation* of the colonies of New England. *Palfrey.*

2. The parties that are confederated, considered as a unit; a body of confederated states; a confederacy. Specif.: *Polit. Science.* A body of independent states more or less permanently joined together for joint action in matters, esp. in foreign affairs, which affect them in common.
3. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* With *the*, the union formed in 1781 by the colonies under the Articles of Confederation, lasting until the formation of the United States under the Constitution in 1789.
Syn. — See ALLIANCE.
Confederation of the Rhine, a confederation of German states formed in 1806 under the protection of Napoleon. It dissolved in 1813.
con-fed′er-a-tism (kŏn-fĕd′ẽr-ȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* The organization, system, qualities, or practice, characteristic of a confederacy or confederates.

The governmental organization of Germany has passed the boundary line between *confederatism* and federalism. *J. W. Burgess.*

con-fed′er-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a confederation or confederates.
con-fed′er-a-tize (-ȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To make into a confederacy.

The *confederatizing* of the empire. *J. W. Burgess.*

con-fer′ (kŏn-fûr′), *v. t.;* CON-FERRED′ (-fûrd′); CON-FER′RING. [L. *conferre* to bring together, contribute, consult; *con-* + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *conférer*. See 1st BEAR.]
1. To bring together; to collect. *Obs.*
2. To contribute; to conduce. *Obs.*

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much *confer* to the strength of the union. *Glanvill.*

3. To grant as a possession; to bestow.

The public marks of honor and reward
Conferred upon me. *Milton.*

4. To compare; to collate. *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. imperatively.

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*
Confer a passage in the Canticles. *R. Browning.*

5. To consult or talk about; to discuss. *Obs.*
Syn. — See GIVE.
con-fer′, *v. i.* **1**. To contribute; also, agree; conform. *Obs.*
2. To have discourse; to converse; to consult; to compare views; to deliberate.

Festus, when he had *conferred* with the council, answered. *Acts* xxv. 12.

Syn. — Counsel, advise, converse.
con′fer-ee′ (kŏn′fẽr-ē′), *n.* [Cf. REFEREE.] **1**. One conferred with, or taking part in a conference. *U. S.*
2. One upon whom something is conferred.
con′fer-ence (kŏn′fẽr-ĕns), *n.* [F. *conférence*. See CONFER.] **1**. Act of conferring; as: **a** A bringing together or collecting. *Obs.* **b** A comparing; comparison, as of texts; collation. *Obs.*

Helps and furtherances which . . . the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations may afford. *Hooker.*

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cone, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. AS. *cīnan* to gape, to break into chinks.] To split open; crack; chink; fissure. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cone and key. *Old Law.* A misreading of *cove and key*. See COVE.
cone compass. See COMPASS, *n.*
coned (kōnd), *p. a.* **1**. Shaped like a cone or segment of a cone. **2**. Having a cone or cones.
cone delta. *Phys. Geog.* = ALLUVIAL FAN.
cone gamba. *Music.* An organ stop with conical pipes ending in a bell.
cone′head′ (kōn′hĕd′), *n.* Any acanthaceous plant of the genus *Strobilanthus;* — from the cone-shaped flower heads or spikes.
co′ne-ine (kō′nē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* = CONINE.
‖ **co-ne′jo** (kō-nā′hō; 189), *n.* [Sp., rabbit, L. *cuniculus*. Cf. CONY, COELHO.] The coelho.
cone′let, *n.* A little cone.
Con′e-maugh′ (kŏn′ē-mô′), *n.* [From the *Conemaugh* River, Pennsylvania.] *Geol.* A major subdivision of the Pennsylvanian system in the eastern United States: the Lower Barren Coal Measures. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
co-nen′chy-ma (kō-nĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κῶνος cone + *-enchyma*.] *Bot.* Vegetable tissue made up of conical cells. *Rare.*
cone seat. In old-time firearms, an iron piece, with a channel connecting with the chamber, projecting on the barrel to sustain the cone. [See CONIFER.]
cone tree. A coniferous tree.
cone valve. *Mech.* A valve with a conical seat.
cone wheat. A bearded wheat having a cone-shaped spike.
cone wheel. *Mach.* A cone pulley, as one used in a cone gear.
co′ney (kō′nĭ; kŭn′ĭ), *n.; pl.* CONEYS (-nĭz). Var. of CONY.
co′ney-chuck′, *n.* Wheatear. *Local, Eng.*
coney parsley. Wild chervil.
conf. *Abbr.* Confectio (L., confection) (*Pharm.*); conference; confessor.
con′fab (kŏn′făb; kŏn-făb′). Colloq. abbr. of CONFABULATION, CONFABULATE.
con-fab′u-lar (kŏn-făb′ū-lȧr), *a.* Confabulatory.
con′fa-lon (kŏn′fȧ-lŏn), *n.* [F. See GONFALON.] *R. C. Ch.* An order of penitents established in 1264, which claimed Saint Bonaventura as its founder.
con′fa-mil′iar, *a.* [LL. *confamiliaris.*] Of the same family. *Obs.*
con-fat′ed (kŏn-fāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Fated with something else. *R.*
con-fec′tion-ate, *v. t.* To confection. *Obs.*
con′fec-to-ry, *a.* Pert. to the art of making sweetmeats. *Obs.*
con-fec′ture, *n.* [LL. *confecturae* sweetmeats.] A confection; a comfit. *Obs.*
Con-fed′ (kŏn-fĕd′), *n.* Short for CONFEDERATE (soldier). *Colloq., U. S.*
con-fed′er-al, *a.* Of or pert. to a confederation, esp. that of the United States under the Articles of Confederation.
con-fed′er-al-ist, *n.* One belonging to a confederation.
con-fed′er-ance, *n.* [See CONFEDER.] Confederacy. *Obs.*
con-fed′er-at′er (kŏn-fĕd′ẽr-āt′ẽr), *n.* A confederate.
con-fed′er-a′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
con-fed′er-a-tiv. Confederative. *Ref. Sp.*
con-fed′er-a′tor, *n.* A confederate: a conspirator. *Obs. or R.*
con′feit. ✝ COMFIT.
con-ferd′. Conferred. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **con′fé′rence′** (kôN′fā′räNs′), *n.* [F.] A lecture.

c Act of consulting together formally; serious conversation or discussion; interchange of views; formerly, conversation or discourse, in general.

> Nor with such free and friendly *conference*
> As he hath used of old. — *Shak.*

d A bestowing; bestowal.
2. A meeting for consultation, discussion, or an interchange of opinions; specif.: **a** A meeting of the two branches of a legislature, by their committees, to adjust differences between them. **b** [*cap.*] *Methodist Church.* A stated meeting of preachers and others, invested with authority to take cognizance of ecclesiastical matters. **c** A voluntary association of Congregational churches of a district; the district in which such churches are.

conference meeting. A meeting for conference; specif., a meeting conducted (usually) by laymen, for conference and prayer. *U. S.*

con/fer-en/tial (kŏn/fẽr-ĕn/shăl), *a.* Relating to conference or a conference. *Clarke.*

con-fer/ment (kŏn-fûr/mĕnt), *n.* A conferring; conferral.

con-fer/ral (kŏn-fûr/ăl), *n.* Conferment.

con/fer-ru/mi-nate (kŏn/fĕ-rōō/mĭ-nāt) [illegible] [L. *conferru-*

con/fer-ru/mi-nat/ed (-rōō/mĭ-nāt/ĕd) [illegible] *minare* to cement. See FERRUMINATE.] *Bot.* Closely adherent, as the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut and certain other plants.

Con-fer/va (kŏn-fûr/vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* (*in sense* 2) -VÆ (-vē). [L., a kind of water plant. Cf. COMFREY.] **1.** [NL.] *Bot.* **a** Orig., a genus of filamentous cryptogamous plants including many species now known to be unrelated. **b** A genus of chlorophyceous algæ; — a synonym of *Tribonema.* **2.** [*l. c.*] Loosely, any filamentous green alga forming a scum in ponds or ditches.

con-fer/void (-void), *a.* [*Conferva* + *-oid.*] Resembling or pert. to any confervalike alga. — *n.* An alga of this type.

con-fess/ (kŏn-fĕs/), *v. t.*; CON-FESSED/ (-fĕst/) or CON-FEST/; CON-FESS/ING. [F. *confesser*, fr. L. *confessus*, p. p. of *confiteri* to confess; *con-* + *fateri* to [illegible], akin to *fari* to speak. See 2d BAN, FAME.] **1.** To make acknowledgment or avowal of (a matter pertaining to one's self, as something kept secret as against one's reputation or a private feeling or opinion); to acknowledge, own, or admit, as a crime, a fault, a debt.

> And there *confess*
> Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. — *Milton.*
> I must *confess* I was most pleased. — *Addison.*

2. To make (one's self) known; — used reflex. *Obs. Gower.*
3. To admit as true; to assent to; to acknowledge, as after a previous doubt, denial, or concealment. [illegible]

> As I *confess* it needs must be. — *Tennyson.*
> As an actor *confessed* without rival to shine. — *Goldsmith.*

4. To acknowledge faith in or as one's belief; to avow formally; to profess belief in, to declare adhesion to.

> Whosoever, therefore, shall confess me before men, him will I *confess*, also, before my Father [illegible]. — *Matt.* x. [illegible]
> For the Sadducees say that there is no resurrection, neither angel, nor spirit: but the Pharisees confess both. — *Acts* [illegible]

5. To disclose or reveal, as an effect discloses its cause; to prove; to attest; to manifest. *Archaic.*

> Tall thriving trees *confessed* the fruitful mold. — *Pope.*

6. *Eccl.* **a** To make known (as to [illegible]) one's sins; or to tell or acknowledge the sins of (one's self), as to God, or to a priest in order to receive absolution.

> If we *confess* our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins. — *1 John* i. 9.

b To hear or receive such confession from; to administer confession to; to shrive.

> I have *confess'd* her. — *Shak.*

Syn. — Admit, own, avow. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

to confess judgment, *Law*, to acknowledge that a claim is, or is about to become, due to another and consent that judgment may be entered for the amount when due and unpaid. The judgment when [illegible] entered is equally valid with one obtained by an action.

con-fess/, *v. i.* **1.** To make confession; to disclose sins or faults, or the state of the conscience, esp. to God or to a priest; also, of a priest, to hear confession.

> Every tongue shall *confess* to God. — *Rom.* xiv. 11.

2. To acknowledge; admit; concede; own; as, he *confessed* to a morbid dread of solitude.

con-fess/ant (kŏn-fĕs/ănt), *n.* [F. *confessant*, or LL. *confessans*, p. pr.] One who confesses, esp. to a priest. *Bacon.*

con-fess/ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By confession; admittedly; avowedly.

con-fes/sion (-fĕsh/ŭn), *n.* [F. *confession*, L. *confessio*.] **1.** Act of confessing; acknowledgment; avowal, esp. of a matter pertaining to one's self; the admission of a debt, obligation, or crime; admission or concession, as of a statement open to question.

> We would bring him on to some *confession*
> Of his true state. — *Shak.*

2. *Law.* An admission by a party to whom an act or liability is imputed, in relation to such act or liability. A confession is **judicial** when made before a judge or court in due course of legal proceedings; any other is extrajudicial, whether made before an officer or other person. A judicial confession determines the issue to which it relates, except that a conviction cannot be had unless the corpus delicti be otherwise proved. An extrajudicial confession may be explained or rebutted [illegible] is admissible as evidence that is not [illegible] purely voluntary, and made without being induced by threats, promises, or hope of escape or favor extended by a person in authority. Cf. ADMISSION, 3.

3. *Eccl.* Acknowledgment of sins or sinfulness, esp. in prescribed form in public worship; specif., the act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest or minister to obtain sacramental absolution. Auricular confession is a prescribed part of the sacrament of penance in the Roman Catholic Church, and is also voluntarily practiced by some communicants of the churches of the Anglican Communion. In the Lutheran Church the practice of confession is recognized, but as purely voluntary, and the minister has authority only to repeat the divine promise of forgiveness.

> Auricular *confession*, . . . or the private and special confession of sins to a priest for . . . obtaining his absolution.

4. Acknowledgment of belief; profession of one's faith; specif., the testimony given by a confessor, or follower, of Christ.

> With the mouth *confession* is made unto salvation. — *Rom.* x. 10.

5. What one confesses; esp., questionable or morally offensive matter disclosed in or by confession; as, the *Confessions* of St. Augustine (cf. CONFESSOR, *n.*, 2).
6. A form, as for use in public worship, for the general acknowledgment of sinfulness.
7. A confession of faith.
8. A church or body of Christians having a particular confession of faith; a communion. *Bp. Montagu.*
9. *Eccl.* **a** The tomb of a martyr or confessor; — so called as commemorating his confession of Christ. **b** An altar built over the tomb. **c** The crypt or shrine, or the part of the altar, in which the relics are placed, — occasionally a large subterranean chapel; — in this sense often in the Latin form *confessio.* **d** The high altar in a basilica which stood directly over the altar on the martyr's tomb. **e** The entire building inclosing these two altars.

Syn. — See CREED.

Confession of Augsburg = AUGSBURG CONFESSION. — **c. of faith**, a formulary containing the articles of faith of a church. (Cf. CREED.) The chief confessions are: for the Roman Catholic Church, the Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent (1563); for the Eastern Church, the Creed of Mogila (1643); for the Lutheran Church, the Augsburg Confession (1530); for the Reformed Church, the Helvetic (in two forms, 1536, 1566), Gallican (1559), Belgic (1561), the Scotch (in two forms, 1560, 1581), the Heidelberg (1563), the Canons [illegible] (1619), the Westminster (1647); for the Anglican Church, the Thirty-Nine Articles (in two forms, 1563, 1[illegible]

con-fes/sion-al (kŏn-fĕsh/ŭn-ăl), *n.* [F. *confessionnal.*] **1.** The recess, seat, or inclosed place, where a priest sits to hear confessions, often a small structure furnished with a seat for the priest and with a window or aperture so that the penitent who is outside may whisper into the priest's ear without being seen by him or heard by others.
2. Act or practice of confessing to a priest.
3. = CONFESSION, 9.

con-fes/sion-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a confession, esp. a confession of faith.

confessional equality, equality before the law of persons professing different creeds.

con-fes/sion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principle that a church should have a confession of faith; [illegible] to a confession of faith.

con-fes/sion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One w[illegible]
2. A priest hearing confession.
3. One who believes in, or adh[illegible] cif. [*cap.*], one of a party of [illegible]

con-fes/sion-a-ry (kŏn-fĕs[illegible]) [LL. *confessionarium.*] [illegible] a confessional, esp. in sense 1.

con-fes/sion-a-ry, *a.* [illegible] pertaining to confession, esp. auricular confession; as, a *confessionary* litany.

con-fes/sion-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *confessioniste.*] **1.** One adhering to a certain confession of faith; specif. [*cap.*], an adherent of the Augsburg Confession; a Lutheran. *Bp. Montagu.*
2. One who makes a confession.

con-fes/sor (kŏn-fĕs/ẽr; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [OF. *confessor*, F. *confesseur*, fr. L. & LL. *confessor.*] **1.** One who confesses; one who acknowledges a fault, or the truth of a charge, at the risk of suffering; one who avows belief in some one or something, esp. in religion or in Christ; specif., one who confesses himself a follower of Christ in the presence of danger and endures persecution for his faith.

> He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who suffers for it is a *confessor*. — *Latham.*

2. A priest who hears the confessions of others and is authorized to grant them absolution. The statements made to a *confessor* are not privileged communications at the common law.

☞ The historical accentuation *con/fessor*, as in Shakespeare (who uses both) and in later English poets, has now been mostly superseded, in both senses, by the later *confes/sor*.

the Con-fes/sor (*the historical accentuation* con/fessor *is preferred by some for this cognomen: see note under* CONFESSOR, *n.*), Edward III., king (1042–66) of Saxon England, — a surname first bestowed upon him in a bull issued by Pope Alexander III., who canonized him in 1161.

‖ **con-fet/ti** (kŏn-fĕt/tē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -FETTO (-tō). [It. Cf. COMFIT.] Bonbons; sweetmeats; confections; also, plaster or paper imitations of, or substitutes for, bonbons, often used by carnival revelers, at weddings, etc.

con/fi-dant/, *n. masc.*, **con/fi-dante/**, *n. fem.* (kŏn/fĭ-dănt/; kŏn/fĭ-dănt/). [F. *confident*, *confidente*, formerly also *confidant*, *confidante*. See CONFIDE; cf. CONFIDENT.] One to whom secrets, as of love affairs, are confided or intrusted; a confidential or bosom friend.

> My *confidant* and friend:
> As such I keep no secret from your sight. — *Dryden.*

con-fide/ (kŏn-fīd/), *v. i.*; CON-FID/ED (-fīd/ĕd); CON-FID/ING (-fīd/ĭng). [L. *confidere*; *con-* + *fidere* to trust. See FAITH; cf. AFFIANCE.] To put or have faith (in); to repose or have confidence; to trust; — usually followed by *in.*

> In thy protection I *con*[illegible]
> Judge before friendships, then *confide* till death. — *Young.*

con-fide/, *v. t.* **1.** To tell or impart confidentially.
2. To intrust; to give in charge; to commit; — with *to.*

> Congress may . . . *confide* to the Circuit Court jurisdiction of all offenses against the United States. — *Story.*

Syn. — See COMMIT.

con/fi-dence (kŏn/fĭ-dĕns), *n.* [L. *confidentia* firm trust in, self-confidence: cf. F. *confidence.*] **1.** Act of confiding, trusting, or putting faith in; trust; reliance; belief; — now commonly followed by *in.*

> *Confidence* is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom. — *Ld. Chatham.*
> A cheerful *confidence* in the mercy of God. — *Macaulay.*

2. State of feeling sure; assurance; certitude; — usually with *of*; as, great *confidence* of success.
3. State of mind characterized by one's reliance on himself or his circumstances; a feeling of self-sufficiency such as leads to a feeling of security; self-confidence.

> But *confidence* then bore thee on, secure
> Either to meet no danger, or to find
> Matter of glorious trial. — *Milton.*

4. Assurance, in a bad sense; overboldness; presumption.

> The intolerable folly and *confidence* of players putting in words of their own. [illegible] — *Steele.*

5. That in which faith is put or reliance had.

> The Lord shall be thy *confidence.* — *Prov.* iii. 26.

6. Relation or state of trust or intimacy, or the intercourse existing between persons who confide in each other; as, I tell you in *confidence* that I am not going.
7. A communication made in confidence. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
8. Trustworthiness; reliableness; as, a person or man of *confidence*, a confidential agent. *Obs.*

Syn. — Audacity, effrontery, impudence, impertinence, presumption. — CONFIDENCE, ASSURANCE, BOLDNESS, HARDIHOOD, HARDINESS, APLOMB come into comparison as suggesting cool or unabashed bearing or behavior. CONFIDENCE, as here compared (see TRUST), may imply either proper self-reliance or obtrusive self-sufficiency; as, "Moneys in possession or in expectation . . . give a set to the head, and a *confidence* to the voice, and an *assurance* to the man" (*Trollope*); "My wife begun to complain to me of Willett's *confidence* in sitting cheek by jowl by us" (*Pepys*). ASSURANCE (see TRUST) is stronger than *confidence*; it implies either quiet self-possession (as, "I take *assurance* to be the faculty of possessing a man's self, or of saying and doing indifferent things without . . . uneasiness," *Spectator*) or cool impudence; as, "[She] fixed her eyes on my face, and examined it with a superb dignity of *assurance* that made me hardly know what I said" (*Mad.* D'Arblay); "I'm astonished at the deliberate intrepidity of his *assurance*" (*Goldsmith*). BOLDNESS, as here compared (see COURAGE), adds to *assurance* the implication of [illegible] or shameless demean[illegible] "a strumpet's *bold*[illegible]" ([illegible]k.); cf. "Brand the *bol*[illegible] of shameles[illegible]" ([illegible]ve). HARDIHOOD a[illegible] nated, i[illegible] *hard*[illegible]

[illegible]

> [illegible] and gracious to me
> As I am *confident* and kind to thee. — *Shak.*

2. Assured beyond doubt; having confidence or strong belief; well assured; sure.

> I am *confident* that very much may be done. — *Boyle.*

3. Having self-reliance; bold; undaunted.

> As *confident* as is the falcon's flight
> Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight. — *Shak.*

4. Having an excess of assurance; bold to a fault; dogmatical; impudent; presumptuous.

> The fool rageth and is *confident.* — *Prov.* xiv. 16.

5. Giving occasion for confidence; trustworthy. *Obs.*

> The cause was more *confident* than the event was prosperous. — *Jer. Taylor.*

6. Confidential. *Obs.*, except as applied in *Scots Law* to a person standing in such intimate and confidential relations as to be likely to know the state of one's business affairs, as a partner, a factor, a servant, or other dependent. A conveyance by an insolvent to such a person may be set aside unless full consideration is proved.

Syn. — See HOPEFUL, SURE.

con/fi-dent, *n.* A person in whom one confides; a confidant.

con/fi-den/tial (kŏn/fĭ-dĕn/shăl), *a.* **1.** Communicated in confidence; of the nature of confidence; secret. "*Confidential* messages." *Burke.*
2. Indicating close intimacy or the communication in confidence of private matters; inclined to such communication; as, he spoke with a *confidential* tone; she became very *confidential.*
3. Enjoying, or treated with, confidence; trusted in; trustworthy; as, a *confidential* servant or clerk.

confidential communication. *Law.* See PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION. — **c. creditors**, those whose claims arise from confidential debts. — **c. debts**, debts incurred for money borrowed on the strength of personal confidence, and regarded as having a claim to be paid before other debts.

con/fi-den/ti-al/i-ty (-shĭ-ăl/ĭ-tĭ; -shăl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being confidential.

con/fi-dent-ly (kŏn/fĭ-dĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* With confidence; with strong assurance; positively; boldly; unhesitatingly.

con-fid/ing (kŏn-fīd/ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That confides; trustful; unsuspicious.
2. Trustworthy; reliable. *Obs.*
— **con-fid/ing-ly**, *adv.* — **con-fid/ing-ness**, *n.*

con-fig/ur-ate (kŏn-fĭg/ŭr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *configuratus*, p. p. of *configurare* to form from or after. See FIGURE; cf. CONFIGURE.] **1.** To fashion; to shape; to give a configuration to.
2. *Astrol.* To associate in a configuration.

con-fig/ur-ate, *v. i.* To take shape; to assume a structurally harmonious form. *Obs.* *Jordan.*

con-fig/ur-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *configuratus*, p. p.] *Astrol.* Associated in configuration.

con-fig/u-ra/tion (-ŭ-rā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *configuratio*: cf. F. *configuration.*] **1.** Relative disposition of parts; the form or shape which this produces; figure; contour.

> It is the variety of *configurations* [of the mouth] . . . which gives birth and origin to the several vowels. — *Jas. Harris.*

2. *Astrol.* Relative position or aspect of the planets.

> They [astrologers] undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth. — *Whewell.*

3. *Astron.* An asterism or group of stars.

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conference room. *Eccl.* A room for conference and prayer, and for the pastor's less formal addresses. *U. S.*
conferm. † CONFIRM, CONFORM.
conferme. † CONFIRM.
confermement. † CONFIRMMENT.
con-fer/ra-ble (kŏn-fûr/ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
conferre. † CONFER.
con/fer-ree/ (kŏn/fẽr-ē/). Var. of CONFEREE.
con-fer/rer, *n.* One who confers.
Con/fer-va/ce-æ (kŏn/fẽr-vā/sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See C[illegible]] [illegible]
con-fer/va [illegible]ceous (-shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Cf. [illegible] con[illegible]
con-fer/[illegible] confervoid.
Con/fer-va/les (kŏn/fẽr-, *n. pl.* [NL. See CONF[illegible]] Syn. of ULOTRICHALES.
con-fer/[illegible] Confer[illegible]
con-fer/vous (kŏn-fûr/vŭs), *a.* Confervoid.
con-fes/[illegible]
con-fes-s/al, *n.* Confessional. *Obs.*
con/fes-sa/ri-us (kŏn/f[illegible]-rĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ī). [LL.] One who receives confessions; esp., a father confessor.
con-fes/sa-ry, *n.* [LL. *confessarius.*] *Obs.* **1.** A confessarius. **2.** A confessant. [confession.]
con-fess/er, *n.* One who makes
con-fess/ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONFESS. — **con-fess/ing-ly**, *adv.*
‖ **con/fes/sion/naire/** (kôN/fĕs/yō/nâr/), *incorrectly*, **con-fes/sio/naire/**, *n.* [F. *confessionnaire*, *a.*] A person confessed by a priest.
con-fes/sion-a/li-an, *n.* One who believes in confessionalism. — *a.* Of or pert. to confessionalism.
con-fes/sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
con-fes/so-ry (kŏn-fĕs/ō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *confess*[illegible]] Pertaining to or involving a confession, or avowal; as, *confessory* actions, in which an affirmation of a right is made.
con-fest/, **con-fest/ly.** Vars. of CONFESSED, CONFESSEDLY.
con/fet. † COMFIT.
confeter. † CONFEDER.
con-feth/er, **confetheracie**, etc. † CONFEDER, CONFEDERACY, etc.
con-fi/cient (kŏn-fĭsh/ĕnt), *a.* [L. *conficiens.*] Performing; officiating. *Obs. & R.* — *n.* An officiating priest. *Obs. & R.*
con/fi-den-cy, *n.* **1.** Confidence; trust; reliance. *Obs.* **2.** Assurance. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Confidential association; intimacy. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*
con/fi-den/tial-ly, *adv.* of CONFIDENTIAL. See -LY.
con/fi-den/tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con/fi-den/ti-a-ry (kŏn/fĭ-dĕn/shĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Eccl. Law.* Either party to a confidence.
con/fi-dent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-fid/er (kŏn-fīd/ẽr), *n.* One who confides.
confiderans. † CONFEDERANCE.
confiderat. † CONFEDERATE.
con-fi/do et con/qui-es/co. [L.] I trust and am at rest.
con-fig/u-ra-tive (kŏn-fĭg/ŭ-rā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to configuration.
con-fig/u-ra/tor (-rā/tẽr), *n.* [See CONFIGURATE.] *Astrol.* A magician, or astrologer.

D E F G H I J K L M

4. *Geom.* A ruled surface, or skew, viewed as the locus of all linear rays common to three complexes. *Plücker.*
5. *Chem.* The structure of chemical compounds, esp. with reference to the space relations of the atoms in molecules.
Syn. — See FORM.
con-fig'ure (kŏn-fĭg'ūr), *v. t.*; CON-FIG'URED (-ūrd); CON-FIG'UR-ING. [L. *configurare*: cf. F. *configurer*. See CONFIGURATE.] **1.** To shape according to some model; to make like in form or fashion. *Rare.*
Man is spirit, a nature configured to God. *H. Bushnell.*
2. To arrange or dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape; to give a configuration to; fig., to shape. *Rare.*
con-fine' (kŏn-fīn'), *v. i.*; -FINED' (-fīnd'); -FIN'ING (-fīn'ĭng). [F. *confiner*.] To have a common boundary; to border; to lie contiguous; — followed by *on*, *with*, or *to*. *Rare.*
Betwixt heaven and earth and skies there stands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*
con-fine', *v. t.* [F. *confiner* to border upon, restrain within limits; cf. It. *confinare*. See CONFINE, *n.*] **1** *Obs.* **a** To border on or [illegible] **c** [illegible] banish.
2. To restrain [illegible] to restrict; to limit; to bound; to shut up [illegible] to put or keep in restraint; to inclose; to ke[illegible] to secure; to keep in place.
[illegible] let not nature's hand
[illegible] *confined!* let order die! *Shak.*
He is to co[illegible] to the compass of numbers and the slavery of ri[illegible]. *Dryden.*
3. To restr[illegible] going out; to compel to stay indoors, or [illegible] etc.; as, he was *confined* by an attack of rheum[illegible].
4. To bin[illegible] k or check *from*. *Obs.*
5. To h[illegible] to constipate.
Syn. — [illegible] in; imprison, immure; inclose, circumscribe [illegible]
to be confin[illegible] to be brought to bed
[illegible] kŏn-fīn'; by Shak[illegible]
[illegible]
4. Place of confinement; inclosure; prison.
Confines, wards, and dungeons *Shak.*
Syn. — See BOUND.
con-fine'less (kŏn-fīn'lĕs; kŏn'fīn-), *a.* Unlimited; boundless. *Rare.* *Shak.*
con-fine'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *confinement*.] **1.** Act of confining, or state of being confined; restraint within limits; imprisonment; any restraint of liberty; restriction.
The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*
2. Restraint within doors by sickness, esp. that caused by childbirth; lying-in; accouchement.
con'fin-er (kŏn'fīn-ēr; kŏn-fīn'ē[illegible]), *n.* *Obs.* **1.** One who [illegible]
2. A person living within the confines; an inhabitant.
con-fin'i-ty (kŏn-fĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *confinité*.] Community of limits; contiguity. *Rare.* *Bailey.*
con-firm' (kŏn-fûrm'), *v. t.*; CON-FIRMED' (-fûrmd'); CON-FIRM'ING. [ME. *confermen*, *confirmen*, OF. *confermer*, F. *confirmer*, fr. L. *confirmare*; *con-* + *firmare* to make firm, fr. *firmus* firm. See FIRM.] **1.** To make firm or firmer; to establish; to strengthen, as in a habit, or spiritually, or, formerly, physically; to settle; to render inveterate, as a disease; as, health is *confirmed* by exercise. "*Confirm* the feeble knees." *Is. xxxv. 3.*
Almighty God . . . *confirm* and strengthen you in all goodness. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
2. To render valid by formal assent; to complete by a necessary sanction; to ratify; also, to ratify or validate the appointment, presentation, or the like, of (a person) to an office, power, etc.; as, to *confirm* the appointment of an official; the Senate *confirms* a treaty.
Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Shak.*
3. *Eccl.* To administer the rite of confirmation to.
Those which are thus *confirmed* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament. *Hammond.*
4. To strengthen or fortify in a judgment, purpose, etc.
Confirmed, then, I resolve
Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. *Milton.*
5. To give new assurance of the truth of; to render certain; to verify; to corroborate; as, to *confirm* a rumor.
These likelihoods *confirm* her flight. *Shak.*
6. To assert or maintain (that). *Obs.*
7. To make certain; to assure; convince. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
8. *Scots Law.* **a** To ratify the right of (a person) to take and administer, as executor or administrator, property of a deceased person. **b** To vest or obtain title as executor or administrator to (property of a deceased person).
Syn. — Establish, strengthen, sustain, make good, ratify, attest, seal. — CONFIRM, CORROBORATE, SUBSTANTIATE, VERIFY, AUTHENTICATE. To CONFIRM is to give certainty, frequently to that which has been regarded as doubtful; as, to *confirm* a rumor, a suspicion; "It was expectation exquisitely gratified, superabundantly *confirmed*" (*H. James*). CORROBORATE (see etym.) suggests particularly the strengthening of one statement or piece of evidence by another; as, the bystanders *corroborated* his story; "Having considered the evidence given by the plays themselves, . . . let us now inquire what *corroboration* can be gained from other testimony" (*Johnson*). To SUBSTANTIATE is to establish or make good as fact or reality; to VERIFY is to ascertain or establish as true or (esp.) as correct, frequently by examination or scrutiny; to AUTHENTICATE is to confirm as genuine or entitled to credit; as, to *substantiate* a charge or allegation by adducing proof, to *substantiate* a claim by evidence; to *verify* a reference, a statement, an account; to *authenticate* a document, a portrait; "They . . . ask me whether you visit Weston this autumn. I answer, yes, and I charge you . . . to *authenticate* my information" (*Cowper*). See RATIFY.
con-firm' (kŏn-fûrm'), *v. i.* *Scots Law.* To obtain confirmation of one's right to administer property of a decedent's estate.
con'fir-mand' (kŏn'fēr-mănd'), *n.* [L. *confirmandus* fit to be confirmed.] *Eccl.* A candidate for confirmation.
con'fir-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *confirmation*, L. *confirmatio*.] **1.** Act of confirming or strengthening; act of establishing, ratifying, or sanctioning; as, the *confirmation* of an appointment or election, or of a person in a position.
Their blood is shed
In *confirmation* of the noblest claim. *Cowper.*
2. Corroboration or verification; as, the report [illegible]ed [illegible]
[illegible] s a statement or circumstance; a [illegible] convincing testimony.
[illegible] air
[illegible] ations strong
[illegible] *Shak.*
4. [illegible] voidable estate is made sur[illegible], or by which a particular estate is incr[illegible]ed; a contract, express or implied, by which a person [illegible] that firm and binding which was before voidable. A confirmation will not affect a void estate. Specif.: *Scots Law.* A sentence, formerly of the commissary or bishop's court, now of the sheriff's court — empowering an executor [illegible] or more, upon making inventory of the movables [illegible] to the deceased, to recover, possess, and administer. *Erskine's Principles.*
[illegible] n various churches, a rite supplemental to baptism [illegible] the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches [illegible] the seven sacraments, by which a person [illegible] the full privileges of the church. In the [illegible] e Anglican Communion the rite consists [illegible] of hands by the bishop, with the invocation [illegible] grace as defender and strengthener of [illegible] accompanied by the ratification of baptismal [illegible] etc. In the Roman Catholic Church [illegible] imposition, the sign of the cross [illegible] recipient's forehead. It is administered [illegible] by a priest if [illegible] is specially empowered [illegible] Pope. In the Eastern Church the [illegible] man, but it [illegible] customary to allow [illegible] ests as well as bishops. In the [illegible] is performed by the pastors, [illegible] renewal and ratification [illegible] exercises as a preparation for the first communion [illegible] the Eastern Church [illegible] in conformity with the practice of the ancient church [illegible] the rite is administered immediately after baptism; [illegible] other churches administer [illegible] given only when the [illegible] have reached years of discretion.
con-firm'a-tive (kŏn-fûr'mȧ-[illegible] [L. *confirmativ*[illegible] cf. F. *confirmatif*.] Tending [illegible] establish. *Sherwood.* — **con-firm'a-tive-ly**. [illegible]
con'fir-ma'tor (kŏn'fēr-mā'tẽ[illegible] that confirms; a confirmer. *Obs.* *T. Browne*.
con-firm'a-to-ry (kŏn-fûr'mȧ[illegible] **1.** S[illegible] ing to confirm; corroborative.
A fact *confirmatory* [illegible] the conclusion [illegible] *I. Taylor.*
2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation. [illegible]
con-firmed' (kŏn-fûrmd'), *p. a.* Made firm or firmer; established; as: **a** Fortified; encouraged. **b** Of a disease, inveterate; chronic. **c** Settled by long continuance; inveterate; habitual; as, a *confirmed* bachelor. **d** Having received the rite of confirmation. **e** Formally ratified.
Syn. — See INVETERATE.
confirmed letter of credit. *Com.* See LETTER OF CREDIT.
— **con-firm'ed-ly** (kŏn-fûr'mĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-firm'ed-ness**, *n.*
con'fir-mee' (kŏn'fēr-mē'), *n.* [F. *confirmé*, p. p. of *confirmer*.] One to whom anything is confirmed.
con-firm'er (kŏn-fûr'mēr), *n.* One that confirms. *Shak.*
con'firm-or' (kŏn'fēr-môr'; kŏn-fûr'mēr), *n.* *Law.* He who makes a confirmation of title to another.
con'fis-cate (kŏn'fĭs-kāt; kŏn-fĭs'-), *a.* [L. *confiscatus*, p. p. of *confiscare* to confiscate, prop., to lay up in a chest; *con-* + *fiscus* basket, purse, treasury. Cf. FISCAL.] **1.** Seized and appropriated by the government to public use; forfeited.
2. Deprived of property by confiscation.
con'fis-cate (kŏn'fĭs-kāt; kŏn-fĭs'-; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.*; CON'FIS-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); CON'FIS-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). **1.** To seize as forfeited to the public treasury; to appropriate to the public use.
It was judged that he should be banished and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized. *Bacon.*
2. To cause (a person) to forfeit property to the state. *Obs.*
3. To seize by or as if by public authority; — a loose use; as, the police *confiscated* the liquor found on the premises.
con'fis-ca'tion (kŏn'fĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confiscatio*: cf. F. *confiscation*.] Act of confiscating, or state of being confiscated; properly, the taking or seizure of private property to the public use as being forfeited.
The whole doctrine of *confiscation* [of an enemy's property] is built upon the foundation that it is an instrument of coercion. *11 Wallace, 306.*
con-fis'ca-to-ry (kŏn-fĭs'kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Effecting, or of the nature of, confiscation; characterized by confiscations. "*Confiscatory* and exterminatory periods." *Burke.*
‖ **con-fit'e-or** (kŏn-fĭt'ē-ôr), *n.* [L., I confess. See CONFESS.] *R. C. Ch.* A form of prayer in which public confession of sins is made; — from its opening word in Latin.
con'fi-ture (kŏn'fĭ-tūr), *n.* [F. See COMFITURE.] A preparation, as of drugs or of preserved fruit; a confection; a preserve; also, act or process of preserving, as fruit. *Obs.*
con-fix' (kŏn-fĭks'), *v. t.*; CON-FIXED' (-fĭkst'); CON-FIX'ING. [L. *confixus*, p. p. of *configere* to fasten together.] To fix; to fasten. *Rare.* *Shak.*
con-fla'grant (kŏn-flā'grănt), *a.* [L. *conflagrans*, p. pr. of *conflagrare*; *con-* + *flagrare* to blaze. See FLAGRANT.] Burning; blazing. "The *conflagrant* mass." *Milton.*
con'fla-grate (kŏn'flȧ-grāt), *v. i. & t.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). [L. *conflagratus*, p. p. of *conflagrare* to burn.] To burst into, or set on, fire; to flame; to blaze; to burn. *Carlyle.*
con'fla-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conflagratio*: cf. F. *conflagration*.] **1.** Consumption by fire. *Obs. or R.*
2. A fire, esp. one extending to many objects, or over a large space; a large and destructive fire.
Till one wide *conflagration* swallows all. *Pope.*
3. Inflammation; fever. *Obs.*
con-flate' (kŏn-flāt'), *v. t.*; CON-FLAT'ED (-flāt'ĕd); CON-FLAT'ING (-flāt'ĭng). [L. *conflatus*, p. p. of *conflare* to blow together; *con-* + *flare* to blow.] **1.** To blow together; to bring together; to collect; to fuse together; to join or weld; to consolidate. *Now Rare.*
The States-General, created and *conflated* by the passionate effort of the whole nation. *Carlyle.*
2. To combine (two readings of a text) into a composite whole; to produce (a composite reading or text) in this way.
con-flate', *a.* Blown together; brought together; assembled, blended, or consolidated in one, as a text formed by the combination of variant readings.
con-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conflatio*.] Act or process of conflating; also, the thing thus formed, as a text combining variant readings. *Bacon.*
con-flict' (kŏn-flĭkt'), *v. i.*; CON-FLICT'ED; CON-FLICT'ING. [L. *conflictus*, p. p. of *confligere* to conflict (cf. *conflictare*); *con-* + *fligere* to strike. Cf. AFFLICT.] **1.** To maintain a conflict; to contend; to engage in strife or opposition; to struggle; to fight; to strive.
A man would be content to . . . *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Abp. Tillotson.*
2. To meet in collision; to clash; to be in opposition or at variance; to be contradictory or incompatible.
The laws of the United States and of the individual States may, in some cases, *conflict* with each other. *Wheaton.*
Syn. — Fight, contend, contest, combat, strive, battle.
con'flict (kŏn'flĭkt), *n.* [L. *conflictus* a striking together, fr. *confligere*, *-flictum*, to strike together, to fight: cf. F. *conflit*, formerly also *conflict*. See CONFLICT, *v.*] **1.** A strife for the mastery; hostile contest or encounter; a fight; a battle; esp., a prolonged contest; struggle; fighting.
An irrepressible *conflict* between opposing and enduring forces. *W. H. Seward.*
2. Competition or opposing action of incompatibles; antagonism, as of divergent interests, ideas, or acts.
Conflict . . . comprehends all kinds of intellectual hesitation, and it is the psychological counterpart of logical contradiction. Wherever there is any kind of felt inconsistency, there is a psychical *conflict*. *G. F. Stout.*
3. A striking or dashing together; collision; violent meeting; as, a *conflict* of elements or waves.
Syn. — Collision, struggle, combat, strife, contention, battle, fight, encounter. See CONTEST.
conflict of laws. *Law*, opposition or conflict between the laws of different states or countries as respects the rights of the same individual; hence, the branch of jurisprudence which treats of the adjustment of such opposition, which justice often requires.
The group of topics is undoubtedly hard to name. Of the old names, "the *conflict of laws*" is probably the best, "private international law" is indubitably the worst. "The application of foreign law" or "the extraterritorial recognition of rights" may be suggested as at any rate not misleading. *T. E. Holland.*
con-flict'ing, *p. a.* Being in conflict, collision, or opposition; contending; contradictory; incompatible.
Torn with sundry *conflicting* passions. *Bp. Hurd.*
con-flic'tion (kŏn-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conflictio*.] Act of conflicting, or state of being in conflict.
Occasionally a *confliction* of antiquity and modernness is to be noticed in the Latin text. *Atlantic Monthly.*
con-flic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to conflict; conflicting.
con-flow' (kŏn-flō'), *v. i.* [*con-* + *flow*: cf. CONFLUENT.] To flow together, as a river or people. *Rare.*
con'flu-ence (kŏn'flōō-ĕns; 243), *n.* [L. *confluentia*.] **1.** Act of flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams; the place of meeting.
New York stood at the *confluence* of two rivers. *Bancroft.*
2. The stream or body formed by the junction of two or more streams; a combined flood. *Milton.*
3. Act of running, flocking, or coming together, or of meeting and crowding in a place; a meeting or mingling so as to be blended or interspersed with each other; hence, a crowd; a concourse; a large assemblage; a multitude.
You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors. *Shak.*
The *confluence* . . . of all true joys. *Boyle.*
4. *Phon. & Etym.* The assimilation, often due to confusion, of the written or spoken form of a word to that of another older or better-known word; as, *crowd*, a violin, formerly *crouth*; *burden*, formerly *burthen* (through the influence of *burden*, a refrain). Cf. FOLK ETYMOLOGY. *Skeat.*
con'flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *confluens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *confluere*, *-fluxum*; *con-* + *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] **1.** Flowing together; meeting or coming together; combining to form one; running into, or united in, a combined whole, as by being blended, interspersed, or united by an imperceptible junction; as, *confluent* streams.
The whole ocean's *confluent* waters swell. *Prior.*
2. Specif.: *Med.* Running or run together, or uniting, as pimples or pustules; also, characterized by such pimples or pustules; as, *confluent* smallpox.
con'flu-ent, *n.* [L. *confluens*: cf. F. *confluent*.] **1.** A confluence or place of confluence of streams, etc. *Obs.*
2. A confluent stream; loosely, an affluent or tributary.
con'flux (kŏn'flŭks), *n.* [From L. *confluxum*, p. p. See CONFLUENT.] Flowing together; confluence. "The *conflux* of meeting sap." *Shak.*
Conflux and concourse of the whole people. *Clarendon.*
con-fo'cal (kŏn-fō'kăl), *a.* *Math.* Having the same foci,

con-fin'a-ble (kŏn-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. Also **con-fine'a-ble**.
confine, *a.* [OF. *confin*.] Adjacent; neighboring. *Obs.* *Burton.*
con-fined' (kŏn-fīnd'), *p. a.* of CONFINE. — **con-fin'ed-ly** (-fīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-fin'ed-ness**, *n.*
con-fin'er (-fīn'ēr), *n.* One that confines. *Rare.*
confines, *n. pl.* [L. *confinis* a neighbor.] Neighbors. *Obs.*
con-firm'. † CONFORM.
con-firm'a-bl. Confirmable. *Ref. Sp.*
con-firm'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
con-firm'ance, *n.* Confirmation. *Obs.*
‖ **con'fir-ma'ti-o car-ta'rum** or **char-ta'rum** (kŏn'fēr-mā'shĭ-ō kär-tā'rŭm). [LL., confirmation of the writings, charters.] The statute 25 Edw. I. (1297), by which Magna Charta was directed to be allowed as the common law, and all judgments contrary to it were declared void.
con-firm'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of CONFIRMATORY. See -LY.
con-firmd'. Confirmed. *Ref. Sp.*
con-firm'ing, *p. a.* from CONFIRM. — **con-firm'ing-ly**, *adv.*
con-firm'i-ty, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Humorous for INFIRMITY. *Shak.* **2.** Corrupt. of CONFORMITY.
con-firm'ment, *n.* [OF. *confermement*.] Confirmation. *Obs.*
con-fis'ca-bl. Confiscable. *R. S.*
con-fis'ca-ble (kŏn-fĭs'kȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to confiscation.
con'fis-cat'a-ble (kŏn'fĭs-kāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Confiscable.
con'fis-ca'tor, *n.* [L., a treasurer.] One who confiscates.
con-fisk', *v. t.* [F. *confisquer*.] To confiscate. *Obs.*
con'fit. Comfit. [served. *Obs.*
confite, *a.* [See COMFIT.] Pre-
con'fi-tent (-fĭ-tĕnt), *n.* [L. *confitens*, p. pr.] A confessant.
con-fix'ure, *n.* Act of fastening; attachment. *Obs.*
con'fla-gra-tive (kŏn'flȧ-grā-tĭv), *a.* Producing conflagration; given to burning up.
con'fla-gra'tor, *n.* One who sets on fire; an incendiary.
con-flag'ra-to-ry (kŏn-flăg'rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Inflammatory.
con-flat'ed (-flāt'ĕd), *p. a.* = CONFLATE.
con'flect (kŏn'flĕkt), *a.* [*con-* + L. *flectere* to bend.] Clustered together; — said of the hairs on certain insects.
con-flict'o-ry, *a.* Conflictive. *R.*
con-fluc'tion, *n.* [See CONFLUENT; cf. FLUXION.] Confluence. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
con-fluc'tu-ate, *v. i.* [See CON-; FLUCTUATE.] To flow together. *Obs.*
con'flu-ent-ly, *adv.* of CONFLUENT. See -LY.
con-flux'i-ble, *a.* *Obs. & R.* Inclined or liable to flow or run together. — **con-flux'i-bil'i-ty**, **con-flux'i-ble-ness**, *n.*
con'fo-ra'ne-ous (kŏn'fō-rā'nē-

real or imaginary; — said of conics, and of conicoids whose principal sections are confocal conics.

con-form′ (kŏn-fôrm′), *a.* [L. *conformis; con-* + *forma* form: cf. F. *conforme.*] Of the same form; similar in import; consistent; harmonious; conformable. *Thos. Usk.*

Care must be taken that the interpretation be every way *conform* to the analogy of faith. *Bp. Hall.*

conform representation, *Geom.*, in general, the representation of one surface on another by an isogonal transformation; — called also *conform map projection*, and sometimes *conformal representation.*

con-form′, *v. t.;* CON-FORMED′ (-fôrmd′); CON-FORM′ING. [F. *conformer*, L. *conformare, -formatum; con-* + *formare* to form, *forma* form. See FORM.] To shape in accordance with; to make like; to bring into harmony or agreement, as with the law or with the customs of society; to harmonize; to adapt; — usually with *to* or *unto.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves unto the order of the church. *Hooker.*

Even the poets are contented with a civil and *conformed* manner of living. *Emerson.*

Syn. — Agree, correspond, harmonize, suit, fit; reconcile, settle, compose. — CONFORM, COMPLY, ADAPT, ADJUST, ACCOMMODATE agree in the idea of bringing or coming into correspondence. To CONFORM (*to*) is to bring into harmony or accordance with something, usually a pattern, example, or principle; as, to *conform* one's life to certain laws of conduct; "The author has *conformed* himself to the example of Homer and the precept of Horace" (*Johnson*). To COMPLY (*with*) is confined, in modern usage, to acquiescence in or fulfillment of wishes, requests, regulations, arrangements, and the like; as, "Think not my judgment leads me to *comply* with laws unjust" (*Dryden*); "I cannot *comply* with her kind invitation" (*Cowper*); "He came to solicit the same service . . . and I reluctantly *complied*" (*id.*). To ADAPT (*to*) is to fit or suit to something; it implies (esp.) modification to meet new conditions, frequently with the added suggestion of pliability or address; as, "'T is a busy world, and well *adapted* to those who love to bustle in it" (*Walpole*); to *adapt* one's self to a new environment. ADJUST (*to*) implies close and exact conformity or correspondence, esp. such as exists between the parts of a mechanism; it suggests less of flexibility or tact, more of ingenuity or calculation, than *adapt;* as, to *adjust* (cf. to *adapt*) means to ends, one's self to one's surroundings; "Every nerve and muscle in Rosamond was *adjusted* to the consciousness that she was being looked at" (*G. Eliot*). ACCOMMODATE (*to*) implies, rather more than *adjust*, a somewhat marked variance or discrepancy between the objects brought into (often merely superficial) agreement or harmony; as, "Ask a portrait painter to describe his agonies in *accommodating* . . . faces . . . to the principles of his art" (*Byron*); "I think you have translated Tacitus very justly . . . and *accommodated* his thoughts to the turn and genius of our language" (*Gray*); to *accommodate* (cf. to *adjust*) differences. See AGREE, CORRESPOND.

con-form′, *v. i.* **1**. To be in accord or harmony; to comply; to be obedient; to submit; to become of the same form; to be conformable; — with *to* or *with.*

A rule to which experience must *conform.* *Whewell.*

2. *Eng.* To comply with the usages of the Established Church; to be a conformist.

About two thousand ministers whose consciences did not suffer them to *conform* were driven from their benefices in a day. *Macaulay.*

con-form′a-ble (-fôr′mȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Corresponding in form, character, opinions, social conventions, etc.; similar; like; consistent; proper or suitable; harmonious; adapted; — usually followed by *to.*

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing perfectly *conformable* with that character. *Addison.*

Conformable to Scripture as well as to philosophy. *Whewell.*

To make matters somewhat *conformable* for the old knight. *Scott.*

The most cosmopolitan and *conformable* individuals in the world. *W. C. Brownell.*

2. Giving compliance or obedience; ready to follow directions; submissive; compliant.

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times to your will *conformable.* *Shak.*

3. Specif., *Eng.*, conforming to the usages of the Established Church, esp. as prescribed by the Acts of Uniformity.
4. *Geol.* Parallel (or nearly so) and continuous; — said of strata formed by uninterrupted deposition under the same general conditions. Cf. UNCONFORMITY.
— **con-form′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **con-form′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-form′a-bly**, *adv.*

con-form′al (kŏn-fôr′măl), *a.* *Math.* Conserving the size of all angles, and therefore the shape of every elementary triangle; — said of a depiction of one surface on another.

con-form′ance (-măns), *n.* Act of conforming; conformity.

con-form′ant (-mănt), *a.* Conforming; conformable. *Rare.*

con′for-ma′tion (kŏn′fŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conformatio:* cf. F. *conformation.*] **1**. Act of conforming; act of producing conformity; adaptation.

The *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality. *I. Watts.*

2. Formation or fashioning of anything by the symmetrical arrangement of its parts; shaping.
3. State of being conformed; agreement; hence, structure, as depending on the arrangement of parts; form; arrangement. "A certain *conformation* of the sentences." *Lowth.*

A structure and *conformation* of the earth. *Woodward.*

Syn. — See FORM.

con′for-ma′tor (kŏn′fŏr-mā′tẽr), *n.* [L., a framer.] An apparatus for taking the conformation of anything, as of the head for fitting a hat, or, in craniometry, finding the largest horizontal area of the head.

con-form′ist (kŏn-fôr′mĭst), *n.* One who conforms; esp., *Eng.*, one who conforms to the Established Church, as disting. from a *dissenter* or *nonconformist.*

A cheerful *conformist* to your judgment. *Jer. Taylor.*

con-form′i-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *conformité.*] **1**. Correspondence in form, manner, or character; resemblance; harmony; agreement; congruity; — followed by *to, with*, or *between.*

By our *conformity* to God. *Tillotson.*

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity* with God. *Dr. H. More.*

A *conformity* between the mental taste and the sensitive taste. *Addison.*

2. Action, or an act, of conforming to something established, as law or fashion; compliance; acquiescence.

Her well-bred *conformities.* *G. Eliot.*

3. Specif., religious or ecclesiastical compliance; esp., *Eng.*, compliance with Established Church usages.
4. *Geol.* Continuity of strata in contact; conformability.

con-found′ (kŏn-found′), *v. t.;* CON-FOUND′ED; CON-FOUND′ING. [F. *confondre*, fr. L. *confundere, -fusum*, to pour together: *con-* + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt; cf. CONFUSE.] **1**. To bring to ruin or naught; to overthrow; defeat; discomfit; rout; spoil; corrupt. *Obs. or Archaic.*

One man's lust these many lives *confounds.* *Shak.*

2. To waste; to spend. *Obs.*

How couldst thou in a mile *confound* an hour? *Shak*

3. To bring to perdition; to damn; — used in the imperative as a mild or euphemistic imprecation; as, *Confound* you!

Confounded be your strife! *Shak.*

4. To put to shame or confusion; to abash; to shame.

They trusted in thee and were not *confounded.* *Ps.* xxii 5.

5. To defeat in argument; to confute. *Archaic.* *Caxton.*

Saul . . . *confounded* the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is very Christ. *Acts* ix. 22.

6. To throw into confusion or disorder; to confuse; to perplex; to strike with amazement; to dismay.

So spake the Son of God, and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language. *Gen.* xi. 7.

7. To mingle and blend, so that different elements cannot be distinguished; to confuse.

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless dispute. *Locke.*

8. To mix indiscriminately in the mind; to mistake for another; to identify falsely; to confuse.

They [the tinkers] were generally vagrants and pilferers, and were often *confounded* with the gypsies. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Mix, intermingle; bewilder, baffle; astonish, amaze, astound, dumfound. See EMBARRASS.

con-found′ed, *p. a.* **1**. Confused; disordered; abashed; discomfited; perplexed. "*Confounded* Chaos roared." *Milton.*

A cloudy and *confounded* philosopher. *Cudworth.*

2. Damned; cursed; blessed; — generally used by way of a mild imprecation or as an intensive.

Those dear *confounded* creatures, women. *Addison.*

He was a most *confounded* tory. *Swift.*

con-found′ed-ly, *adv.* Extremely; odiously; detestably. "*Confoundedly* sick." *Goldsmith.*

con′fra-ter′nal (kŏn′frȧ-tûr′năl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or becoming to, confreres; imbued with the fraternal spirit.

con′fra-ter′ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *confraternitas:* cf. F. *confraternité.* See FRATERNITY.] **1**. A society or body of men united for some purpose, esp. for some special religious or charitable service, or in some profession; a brotherhood.
2. Fraternal union or communion. *Robertson.*

con-frat′er-ni-za′tion (kŏn-frăt′ẽr-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Fraternization together; recognition as a brother.

con′frere′ (kôɴ′frâr′; kŏn-), *n.* [F. *confrère;* cf. FRIAR.] A fellow member of a brotherhood or society; a colleague. *Obs. or R.*, except as French, **con′frère′** (kôɴ′frâr′).

con-front′ (kŏn-frŭnt′), *v. t.;* CON-FRONT′ED; CON-FRONT′ING. [F. *confronter* to confront, border on, LL. *confrontare;* L. *con-* + *frons* the forehead or front. See FRONT.] **1**. To stand facing or in front of; to face, esp. to face hostilely; to oppose with firmness; to stand against.

He spoke and then *confronts* the bull. *Dryden.*

It was impossible at once to *confront* the might of France and to trample on the liberties of England. *Macaulay.*

2. To put or bring face to face; to cause to face or meet; as, to *confront* one with the proofs of his wrongdoing.
3. To set in opposition for examination or comparison; to put in contrast; to compare.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison.*

con-front′, *n.* Act or state of confronting or facing; an affront. *Obs.*

con-front′al (kŏn-frŭn′tăl), *n.* Act of confronting. *Rare.*

con′fron-ta′tion (kŏn′frŭn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *confrontatio.*] Act of confronting. *H. Swinburne.*

con-front′ment (kŏn-frŭnt′mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act of confronting; state of being face to face; opposition.
2. Face; aspect. *Obs.*

Con-fu′cian (kŏn-fū′shăn), *a.* Of or relating to Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher and teacher, or his teaching or followers. — *n.* A Confucianist.

Con-fu′cian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of morality taught by Confucius and his disciples, forming the basis of the Chinese jurisprudence and education. It is based upon ancestor worship, teaching that the source of all true devotion and morality is filial piety, which enjoins veneration of the authors of one's family as the genii of its perpetuity and welfare.

Con-fu′cian-ist, *n.* A follower of Confucianism.

con-fuse′ (kŏn-fūz′), *v. t.;* CON-FUSED′ (-fūzd′); CON-FUS′ING (-fūz′ĭng). [F. *confus* confused, L. *confusus*, p. p. of *confundere.* See CONFOUND.] **1**. To bring to ruin or naught; to discomfit; rout; confound. *Obs.*
2. To perplex; to disconcert; to abash; to put to shame; to cause to lose self-possession; to confound.

Nor thou with shadowed hint *confuse*
A life that leads melodious days. *Tennyson.*

Confused and sadly she at length replied. *Pope.*

3. To throw into disorder; to mix or blend so that things cannot be distinguished; to jumble together; to mix indiscriminately in the mind; to mistake for another; to confound; to render indistinct or obscure; as, to *confuse* accounts; to *confuse* one's vision; he has *confused* the two authors of the same name.

A universal hubbub wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confused.* *Milton.*

Syn. — Abash, disorder, disarrange, disconcert, confound, obscure, distract. See EMBARRASS.

con-fuse′ (kŏn-fūz′), *v. i.* To become confused; also, to fail to discriminate; to make a false identification. *Rare.*

con-fused′ (-fūzd′), *p. a.* Perplexed; disconcerted; mingled so as to be indistinguishable; disordered. — **con-fus′ed-ly** (-fūz′ĕd-lĭ; -fūzd′lĭ), *adv.* — **con-fus′ed-ness**, *n.*

con-fu′sion (kŏn-fū′zhŭn), *n.* [F. *confusion*, L. *confusio.*] **1**. Overthrow; defeat; discomfiture; ruin. *Obs. or R.*

Ruin seize thee, ruthless king,
Confusion on thy banners wait. *Gray.*

With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded. *Milton.*

2. One that confuses, or ruins; a confounder. *Obs.*
3. Discomfiture of mind; state of being disconcerted; loss of self-possession; perturbation; embarrassment.

Confusion dwelt in every face
And fear in every heart. *Spectator.*

4. A confusing or throwing into disorder; as, the *confusion* of tongues at the tower of Babel, called specif. *the Confusion.*
5. State of being confused, or disordered; disorder, as of ideas, persons, or things; tumult; commotion; also, rarely, a confused collection; a clutter.

Moody beggars starving for a time
Of pellmell havoc and *confusion.* *Shak.*

6. Act of mixing or blending, or state of being mixed or blended, so that the elements cannot be distinguished or so as to produce indistinctness or error; the mistaking of one for another; failure to discriminate; false identification; as, the *confusion* of knowledge with wisdom.

One altogether; not by *confusion* of substance; but by unity of person. *Bk. of Com. Prayer (Ch. of Eng.).*

7. *Law.* **a** A merging of two rights in one, or of two apparently or really antagonistic interests in one. **b** The intermixture of the goods of two or more persons, so that their respective portions can no longer be distinguished.

☞ At the common law, in case of willful confusion the entire mass became the property of the innocent party; but there is now a tendency to apply the rule of the Civil law, and make both parties tenants in common, or allow to the innocent party a recompense for his share. Cf. ACCESSION.

Syn. — Derangement, disarray, jumble; commotion, agitation, tumult, turmoil; bewilderment, embarrassment, abashment. — CONFUSION, DISORDER, CHAOS. CONFUSION (see EMBARRASS) suggests such mixing or mingling as obliterates clear demarcation or distinction; DISORDER implies lack, more frequently disturbance or breach, of due order or arrangement; as, his desk was in *confusion* (i. e., with objects jumbled together), in *disorder* (i. e., with objects deranged or thrown out of place); mental *confusion* (indistinctness or obscurity), mental *disorder* (derangement of functions); the *confusion*, as the angry crowd surged toward the gates, quickly became positive *disorder.* CHAOS suggests absolute or hopeless confusion; as, "A work where nothing 's just or fit; one glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit" (*Pope*); "The Essays of Montaigne, . . . a *chaos* indeed, but a *chaos* swarming with germs of evolution" (*Lowell*). See ANARCHY.

con′fu-ta′tion (kŏn′fū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *confutatio:* cf. F. *confutation.*] **1**. Act or process of confuting; refutation. "For the edification of some and the *confutation* of others." *Sir T. Elyot.*
2. That which confutes, as an argument. *Gibbon.*

con-fut′a-tive (kŏn-fūt′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Adapted, designed, or tending to confute. *Bp. Warburton.*

con-fute′ (kŏn-fūt′), *v. t.;* -FUT′ED (-fūt′ĕd); -FUT′ING (-fūt′ĭng). [L. *confutare* to check (a boiling liquid), to repress, confute; *con-* + a root seen in *futis* a water vessel, prob. akin to *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *confuter.* Cf. CONFOUND.] **1**. To overwhelm by argument; to refute conclusively; to prove or show to be false or defective; to overcome; to silence, as by argument or by physical force; to disprove.

Satan stood . . . *confuted* and convinced
Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift. *Milton.*

2. To bring to naught; to confound. *Mrs. Browning.*

Syn. — Refute, set aside, overthrow. See DENY.

‖ **con′gé′** (kôɴ′zhā′; *E.* kŏn′jē; *formerly entirely Anglicized, but now generally treated as French*), *n.; pl.* F. CONGÉS. Also, as Anglicized, **con′gee**. [F., leave, permission, OF. *congié*, fr. L. *commeatus* a going back and forth, a leave of absence, furlough, fr. *commeare, -meatum*, to go and come; *com-* + *meare* to go. Cf. PERMEATE.] **1**. Authoritative or formal permission to depart; passport. *Obs.*

I have not yet received my *congé.* *Jefferson.*

2. Act of taking leave ceremoniously; parting ceremony; formal farewell; leave; adieu.

They courteous *congé* took, and forth together yode. *Spenser.*

3. A bow or courtesy, as the customary civility on any occasion, orig. on taking leave.

The captain salutes you with *congé* profound. *Swift.*

4. [*Only in form* **congé**.] Unceremonious dismissal; discharge.

Should she pay off old Briggs and give her her *congé?* *Thackeray.*

5. Permission or leave in general. *Caxton.*
6. *Arch.* A molding of concave, quarter-round profile, tangent to a vertical surface and followed by a fillet parallel to that surface. See MOLDING, *Illust.* The apophyge is a congé applied to a shaft.

con′gé′ d′é′lire′ (kôɴ′zhā′ dā′lēr′), *Anglo-F.*, **congé d'eslire** [F., leave to choose], *Eccl.*, the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop, or formerly also to a monastic body to choose an abbot, the person, since Henry VIII.'s assumption of the right by statute (25 Hen. VIII., c. 20, 1534), being nominated in attached letters missive; hence, sometimes, incorrectly, the nomination itself. — **c. d′em′por′ter′** (däɴ′pôr′tā′), *Law*, leave to have an imparlance.

con-geal′ (kŏn-jēl′), *v. t.;* CON-GEALED′ (-jēld′; *formerly also* kŏn′jēld); CON-GEAL′ING. [F. *congeler*, L. *congelare*,

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-ŭs), *a.* [L. *conforaneus.*] Of the same court or market place. *R.*
con-form′a-ble, *adv.* Conformably. *Obs.*
con-form′ate, *a.* [L. *conformatus*, p. p.] Having the same form. *Rare.*
‖ **con-for′ma-teur′** (kôɴ-fôr′mȧ-tûr′), *n.* [F.] A conformator.
con-formd′. Conformed. *R. Sp.*
con-form′er, *n.* One who conforms; esp., a conformist.
con-form′i-tan, *n.* A conformist. *Obs.*
con-form′i-tant, *a.* Conforming. *Obs.* — *n.* A conformist. *Obs.*
con-form′ly, *adv.* Conformably. *Obs.*
[† COMFORT, etc.
con′fort, **con′for-ta′tion**, etc.
conforture. † COMFORTER.
conforture, *n.* Assistance; support. *Obs.*
‖ **con for′za** (kōn fôrt′sä). [It.] *Music.* With force.
con-found′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
con-found′ed, *adv.* Confoundedly. [*Rare.*
con-found′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-found′er, *n.* One who confounds.
con-found′ing, *p. a.* from CONFOUND. — **con-found′ing-ly**, *adv.*
confourme. † CONFORM.
con-fract′ (kŏn-frăkt′), *a.* [L. *confractus.*] Broken in pieces. *Obs.*
con-frac′tion (-frăk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *confractio* a breach.] Breaking in pieces or crushing. *Obs.*
con′fra-gose′ (kŏn′frȧ-gōs′), *a.* [L. *confragosus.*] Broken; uneven. *Obs.*
con-frair′y (kŏn-frâr′ĭ), *n.* [OF. *confrarie*, F. *confrérie.*] A confraternity. *Obs.*
con-fra′ter, *n.* [LL.] A member of a confraternity. *Obs.*
con-fri′ar. = CONFRERE. *Rare.*
con′fri-ca′tion (kŏn′frĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *confricatio*, fr. *confricare* to rub vigorously.] A rubbing together; friction. *Obs.*
con-frier′. † CONFRERE.
con-fron′té (kŏn-frŭn′tā; *F. pron.* kôɴ′frôɴ′tā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = AFFRONTÉ. [fronts.
con-front′er, *n.* One that confronts.
con-frunt′. Confront. *Ref. Sp.*
confunde. † CONFOUND.
‖ **con fuo′co** (kōn fwô′kō). [It.] *Music.* With fire; impetuously.
‖ **con fu′ri-a** (fōō′rĭ-ä). [It.] With fury.
confus, **confuse**, *a.* [F.] Confused. *Obs.* — *n.* Confusion. *Obs.*
con-fus′a-ble (kŏn-fūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being confused. — **con-fus′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
con-fuse′ly, *adv.* Confusedly. *Obs.*
con-fus′ing (kŏn-fūz′ĭng), *p. pr., p. a., & vb. n.* of CONFUSE. — **con-fus′ing-ly**, *adv.*
con-fu′sion-al, *a.* Characterized by, or pertaining to, confusion.
con-fu′sive, *a.* Confusing. *Obs.* — **con-fu′sive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
con-fut′a-ble (kŏn-fūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
con-fut′ant (-ănt), *n.* [L. *confutans*, p. pr.] A confuter. *Obs.*
con′fu-ta′tor (kŏn′fū-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] = CONFUTER.
con-fute′, **con-fute′ment**, *n.* Confutation. *Obs.*
con-fut′er (kŏn-fūt′ẽr), *n.* One who confutes.
Cong., *or* **cong.** *Abbr.* Congress; Congressional; congregation; Congregational; Congregationalist; Congregationist; congius (L., gallon).
con-gau′dence, *n.* [L. *congaudere* to rejoice with one.] Mutual rejoicing; congratulation. *Obs.*
conge. Var. of CONGÉ.
conge, *n.* [F.] A congius. *Obs.*
con′gé′ (kôɴ′zhā′), *v. t.;* CON′GED′ (-zhād′); CON′GÉ′ING. To congee. *Rare.*
con′ge-a-ble (kŏn′jē-ȧ-b'l), *a.*

-*gelatum ; con-* + *gelare* to freeze, *gelu*, frost. See GELID.] **1**. To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold ; to freeze.
A vapory deluge lies to snow *congealed*. *Thomson.*
2. To affect as if by freezing ; to make solid or viscid or like jelly ; to curdle ; coagulate.
As if with horror to *congeal* his blood. *Stirling.*

con-geal′ (kŏn-jēl′), *v. i.* To become congealed ; to grow hard, stiff, or thick, from cold or other causes ; to become solid or viscid ; to freeze ; coagulate ; curdle.
Lest zeal, now melted . . . ,
Cool and *congeal* again to what it was. *Shak.*

con-geal′ment (kŏn-jēl′mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act or process of congealing, or state of being congealed ; congelation.
2. That which is formed by congelation ; a clot.
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shak.*

con-gee′ (kŏn-jē′), *v. t. ;* CON-GEED′ (-jēd′) ; CON-GEE′ING. [OF. *congier*, *congeer*, fr. *congié*, F. *congé*. See CONGE, *n.*] *Obs.* **1**. To give permission to depart ; dismiss. *Chaucer.*
2. To grant authoritative permission to ; to license. *Trevisa.*

con-gee′, *v. i.* To take leave with the customary civilities; to make a congé ; to bow or courtesy. *Archaic.*
I have *congeed* with the duke. *Shak.*

con′gee (kŏn′jē), *n.* Leave to depart ; departure ; — an Anglicized form of CONGÉ.

con′ge-la′tion (kŏn′jē-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *congélation*, L. *congelatio.*] **1**. Act or process of congealing, as by abstraction of heat, freezing, crystallization, formation of a jelly, curdling, or coagulation.
The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot.*
2. State of being congealed ; state of being frozen, curdled, crystallized, or coagulated.
3. That which is congealed ; a product of freezing, crystallizing, or coagulating ; a concretion, as a petrifaction, clot, frozen or crystallized mass, etc.
Congelations in jellies of various colors. *Tatler.*
4. Numbness, stupor, or coma, as of paralysis or catalepsy.

con′ge-ner (kŏn′jē-nẽr), *n.* [From L. *congener* of the same race or kind ; *con-* + *genus*, *generis*, birth, kind, race : cf. F. *congénère.* See GENUS.] **a** A thing or person allied in nature, character, or action to another. **b** An animal or plant belonging to the same genus as another.
Our elk is more polygamous in his habits than any other deer except his *congener*, the red deer of Europe. *Caton.*

con′ge-ner′ic (kŏn′jē-nĕr′ĭk), *a.* Allied in origin, nature, or action ; specif., *Biol.*, belonging to the same genus.

con-gen′er-ous (kŏn-jĕn′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *congener.*] Of the same kind ; allied in origin or cause ; congeneric ; kindred ; as, *congenerous* diseases.— **con-gen′er-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-gen′ial (-jēn′yăl), *a.* [*con-* + *genial.*] **1**. Partaking of the same nature ; allied by natural characteristics ; kindred ; sympathetic.
Congenial souls ! whose life one avarice joins. *Pope.*
2. Naturally adapted ; suited to the disposition. "*Congenial* clime." *C. J. Fox.*
To defame the excellence with which it has no sympathy . . . is its *congenial* work. *J. Taylor.*
3. Congenital. *Obs.* *Bp. Ken.*
4. Of or pertaining to one's birth; natal ; native. *Obs.* "*Congenial* planets." *Dryden.*
5. Of the same kind ; congenerous. *Obs.*
Syn. — CONGENIAL, KINDRED, SYMPATHETIC. CONGENIAL, as used of persons, implies similarity or community of disposition, temperament, interests, or tastes ; as applied to things, it expresses suitability or adaptation ; as, "Fletcher's keen treble and deep Beaumont's bass, two full, *congenial* souls" (*J. Berkenhead*) ; "I think blank verse infinitely more *congenial* to the magnificent simplicity of Homer's hexameters than the confined couplets and the jingle of rime" (*Colman*). KINDRED (see AFFINITY) implies affinity in nature, or the possession of cognate or allied qualities ; as, "looking upward to her *kindred* sky" (*Dryden*) ; "some passing smile of *kindred* souls" (*Sir Lewis Morris*) ; *kindred* phenomena. SYMPATHETIC, as here compared (see PITY), is employed, often somewhat colloquially, to suggest more subtle or esoteric affinities than *congenial* or *kindred ;* as, "every author who is '*sympathetic*' to them" (*A. C. Bradley*). See CONSONANT.
That there was something *kindred* in their natures, something *congenial* in their souls, something mysteriously *sympathetic* in their bosoms, was evident. *Dickens.*

con-ge′ni-al′i-ty (-jē′nĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ ; -jēn-yăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being congenial ; natural affinity ; adaptation.
If *congeniality* of tastes could have made a marriage happy, that union should have been thrice blessed. *Motley.*

con-gen′i-tal (-jĕn′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *congenitus ; con-* + *genitus*, p. p. of *gignere* to beget. See GENERATE.] Existing at, or dating from, birth ; pertaining to one from birth ; born with one ; connate ; constitutional ; natural ; as, a *congenital* deformity. See CONNATE, 1.
Syn. — See INNATE.

con-gen′i-tal, *n.* A person having some congenital disease or defect.

con′ger (kŏŋ′gẽr), *n.* [F. *congre*, L. *conger*, *congrus*, akin to Gr. γόγγρος.] **1**. A conger eel.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical conger eels, syn. of *Leptocephalus.*

conger eel. **a** The sea eel ; a large eel (*Leptocephalus*, syn. *Conger*, *conger*), which sometimes grows to the length of eight feet. It is an important food fish of Europe and is also found on the Atlantic coast of America. Related species, as *L. caudilimbatus*, occur in the West Indies and other warm regions. **b** The American eelpout. *Local, U. S.* **c** A California moray (*Gymnothorax mordax*). *Local.*

1/25
Conger Eel.

con-ge′ri-es (kŏn-jē′rĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *congerere.* See CONGEST.] A collection of particles, parts, or bodies into one mass ; a heap ; aggregation.
An entire poem or a *congeries* of ballads. *Saintsbury.*
Syn. — See COLLECTION.

con-gest′ (kŏn-jĕst′), *v. t.* [L. *congestus*, p. p. of *congerere* to bring together ; *con-* + *gerere.* See GESTURE.] **1**. To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate ; to bring together ; to accumulate. *Obs.*
To what will thy *congested* guilt amount? *Blackmore.*
2. *Med.* To cause an overfullness of the blood vessels (esp. the capillaries) of (an organ or part).
3. To affect with congestion, or overcrowding ; to produce an obstructive or disorganizing accumulation in ; as, the traffic was *congested.*

con-gest′, *v. i.* To gather together; to collect ; to become congested.

con-gest′ed, *pret., p. p., & p. a.* from CONGEST ; specif.: *p. a.* **a** *Bot.* Crowded together. **b** *Med.* Containing an unnatural accumulation of blood ; hyperæmic ; — said of any part of the body. **c** Overcrowded, as with population.

con-ges′tion (kŏn-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* [L. *congestio :* cf. F. *congestion.*] **1**. A gathering or accumulation ; heap. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* Overfullness of the capillary and other blood vessels, etc., in any locality or organ (often producing other morbid symptoms) ; local hyperæmia ; as, arterial *congestion ;* venous *congestion ; congestion* of the lungs.
3. Overcrowded state ; obstructive or disorganizing crowding or accumulation ; as, *congestion* of traffic or population.

con-ges′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or attended with, congestion ; as, a *congestive* fever.

con′gi-a-ry (kŏn′jĭ-ā-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *congiarium*, fr. *congius* a liquid measure.] *Rom. Antiq.* A present or largess, as of corn, wine, or oil, made to the soldiers or the people ; — so called because orig. something measured to each in a congius.

con′gi-us (-ŭs), *n. ; pl.* CONGII (-ī). [L.] **1**. *Roman Antiq.* A liquid measure, about three quarts. See MEASURE.
2. *Pharm.* A gallon, or four quarts. Abbr. *cong.* or *C.*

con-gla′ci-ate (kŏn-glā′shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *conglaciatus*, p. p. of *conglaciare.* See GLACIATE.] To turn to ice; to freeze ; to make solid or smooth like ice ; to congeal. *Obs. or R.* *Sir T. Browne.*—**con-gla′ci-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*

con-glo′bate (kŏn-glō′bāt ; 277), *a.* [L. *conglobatus*, p. p. of *conglobare* to conglobate. See GLOBATE.] Collected into, or forming, a rounded mass or ball. — **con-glo′bate-ly**, *a.*
conglobate gland. *Anat.* = LYMPHATIC GLAND.

con-glo′bate (-bāt), *v. t. & i. ;* CON-GLO′BAT-ED (-bāt-ĕd) ; CON-GLO′BAT-ING (-bāt-ĭng). [Cf. CONGLOBE.] To collect or form into a ball or rounded mass ; to conglobe.
Conglobated bubbles undissolved. *Wordsworth.*

con′glo-ba′tion (kŏn′glō-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conglobatio :* cf. F. *conglobation.*] Act or process of conglobating, or that which is so formed. *Sir T. Browne.*

con-globe′ (kŏn-glōb′), *v. t. & i. ;* CON-GLOBED′ (-glōbd′) ; CON-GLOB′ING (-glōb′ĭng). [L. *conglobare :* cf. F. *conglober.* Cf. CONGLOBATE.] To gather or form into a ball or globe ; to collect into a round mass; to conglobate. *R. Browning.*

con-glom′er-ate (-glŏm′ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *conglomeratus*, p. p. of *conglomerare* to roll together ; *con-* + *glomerare* to wind into a ball. See GLOMERATE.] **1**. Gathered into a ball or a mass, or consisting of parts so collected ; clustered ; concentrated ; as, *conglomerate* eyes, tumors, or tubercles ; a *conglomerate* language.
Beams of light when they are . . . *conglomerate.* *Bacon.*
2. *Bot.* Closely crowded together ; densely clustered ; as, *conglomerate* flowers.
3. *Geol.* Of the nature of a conglomerate ; conglomeratic.
conglomerate gland, *Anat.*, a gland composed of several closely grouped lobules.

con-glom′er-ate (-āt), *v. t. :* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1**. To wind into a clew or ball, as thread. *Obs.*
2. To gather or form into a ball or round body. *Obs. or R.*
3. To gather into a coherent mass or whole ; to bring together, as separate particles into a mass.

con-glom′er-ate (-āt), *n.* **1**. That which is heaped together in a mass or compacted from various sources ; a mass formed of fragments ; collection ; accumulation.
A *conglomerate* of marvelous anecdotes. *Trench.*
2. *Geol.* A consolidated rock, composed of gravel or shingle embedded in a matrix of finer material, generally sand ; pudding stone ; — distinguished from *agglomerate.*
Syn. — See AGGLOMERATE.

con-glom′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conglomeratio.*] A conglomerating, or state of being conglomerated ; collection ; that which is conglomerated ; a mixed coherent mass.
Syn. — See AGGLOMERATE.

con-glu′tin (kŏn-gloo͞′tĭn ; 243), *n.* [Cf. CONGLUTINATE.] *Chem.* A variety of legumin from almonds and lupines.

con-glu′ti-nate (-tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *conglutinatus*, p. p. of *conglutinare* to glue ; *con-* + *glutinare* to glue, *gluten* glue.] Glued together ; united, as by some adhesive substance.

con-glu′ti-nate, *v. t. & i. ;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd) ; -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). To glue together ; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance ; to cause to adhere or to grow together, as the lips of wounds ; to coalesce. *Obs. in med. use.*
Bones . . . have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days. *Boyle.*

con-glu′ti-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conglutinatio :* cf. F. *conglutination.*] Act of conglutinating, or state of being conglutinated ; a gluing together ; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; junction; union; also, that which is conglutinated ; a conglutinated mass. *Obs. in med. use.*
Conglutination of parts separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

con-glu′ti-na-tive (kŏn-gloo͞′tĭ-nā-tĭv ; 243), *a.* [Cf. F. *conglutinatif.*] Causing or tending to cause conglutination.

congo eel (koŋ′gō). [Corrupt. of CONGER EEL.] *Local, U. S.* **a** The eelpout. **b** A siren (amphibian).

Congo group. [From CONGO RED.] A group of artificial dyes with an affinity for vegetable fibers, so that no mordant is required. Most of them are azo compounds derived from benzidine or tolidine. Called also **benzidine dyes**.

Congo red. *Chem.* An artificial red dye from which the Congo group received its name. It is also widely used either in aqueous solution or as test paper (**Congo paper**) for the detection of free acid, which turns it blue.

Congo snake. An elongated eel-like amphibian (*Amphiuma means*) having two pairs of very short limbs, each ending in two or three toes. It is bluish black, reaches a length of three feet, and is found in muddy ditches and streams in the southeastern United States.

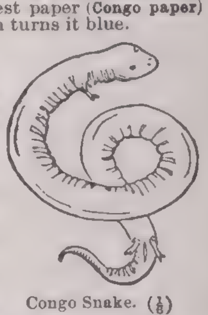
Congo Snake. (1/8)

con-grat′u-lant (kŏn-grăt′ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *congratulans*, p. pr.] Rejoicing together ; congratulating ; expressive of congratulation. — *n.* A congratulator.

con-grat′u-late (-lāt), *v. i. ;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd) ; -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *congratulatus*, p. p. of *congratulari* to wish joy abundantly ; *con-* + *gratulari* to wish joy, from *gratus* pleasing. See GRATEFUL.] **1**. To rejoice together (with) ; to express or feel sympathetic joy ; as, to *congratulate* with one's country. *Obs. or R.* *Swift.*
The subjects of England may *congratulate* to themselves. *Dryden.*
2. To offer or present congratulations.
Envoys came . . . to *congratulate.* *Froude.*

con-grat′u-late, *v. t.* **1**. To feel or express congratulatory delight or satisfaction at. *Obs.*
They *congratulate* our return. *Johnson.*
2. To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure on account of some happy event affecting the person addressed ; to wish joy to ; to felicitate.
3. To salute ; to greet. *Obs.*
It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to *congratulate* the princess at her pavilion. *Shak.*
Syn. — See FELICITATE.
to congratulate one's self, to rejoice ; to feel satisfaction ; to consider one's self happy or fortunate.

con-grat′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *congratulatio :* cf. F. *congratulation.*] **1**. Act of congratulating a person ; an expression of sympathetic pleasure ; felicitation.
With infinite *congratulations* for our safe arrival. *Dr. J. Scott.*
2. Joyful and grateful acknowledgment on one's own part ; rejoicing. *Obs.* *Donne.*

con-grat′u-la-to-ry (kŏn-grăt′ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressive of, or disposed to, congratulation.

con′gre-gant (kŏŋ′grē-gănt), *n.* [L. *congregans*, *-antis*, p. pr. See CONGREGATE, *a.*] One who congregates with others ; a member of a congregation. "The *congregants*, with bated breath." *The Spectator* (1887).

con′gre-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *congregatus*, p. p. of *congregare* to congregate ; *con-* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, fr. *grex* flock, herd. See GREGARIOUS.] **1**. Collected ; assembled ; congregated. *Bacon.*
2. Conducted in, belonging to, or characterized by, a congregation or assembling ; collective ; as, *congregate* education ; *Penol.*, the **congregate system**, or system of prison discipline in which prisoners are brought together for work during the day but are separated at night.

con′gre-gate (-gāt), *v. t. ;* CON′GRE-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd) ; CON′GRE-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). To collect into a crowd, mass, assembly, or assemblage ; to assemble ; to bring into one place, or into a united body ; to gather together ; to mass.
Any multitude of Christian men *congregated* may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker.*
Cold *congregates* all bodies. *Coleridge.*

con′gre-gate, *v. i.* To come together ; to assemble ; to meet, esp. in a large body.
Even there where merchants most do *congregate.* *Shak.*

con′gre-gat′ed (-gāt′ĕd), *p. a.* from CONGREGATE. Specif.: Organized according to the Congregational principle or system. *Obs.* "The *congregated* churches." *Milton.*

con′gre-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *congregatio :* cf. F. *congrégation.*] **1**. Act of congregating, or bringing together, or of collecting into one aggregate or mass ; state of being congregated.
2. A collection or mass of separate things.
A foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapors. *Shak.*
3. An assembly of persons ; a gathering ; esp., an assembly of persons met for the worship of God, and for religious instruction ; a body of people who habitually so meet.
He [Bunyan] rode every year to London, and preached there to large and attentive *congregations.* *Macaulay.*
4. In England, a deliberative meeting of the members of a university, or of a university body. At Cambridge a *congregation* is a meeting of the Senate. At Oxford it is a meeting of the deliberative body, called Congregation of the University, or of the Ancient House of Congregation.
5. *Anc. Jewish Hist.* The whole body of the Jewish people ; — called also *Congregation of the Lord.*
It is a sin offering for the *congregation.* *Lev.* iv. 21.

[AF.] *O. Eng. Law.* Permissible ; done lawfully. [*Ref. Sp.*
con-geal′a-bl. Congealable.
con-geal′a-ble (kŏn-jēl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con-geal′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
con-geald′. Congealed. *Ref. Sp.*
con-gealed′ (kŏn-jēld′), *p. a.* from CONGEAL. — **con-geal′ed-ness** (-jēl′ĕd-nĕs ; -jēld′nĕs), *n.*
con-geal′er, *n.* One that congeals.
con′gee, **con′jee** (kŏn′jē), *n.* [Tamil *kañji.*] The water in which rice has been boiled, used for starching, for invalids' diet, etc. *Anglo-Ind.*
con′gee, **con′jee**, *v. t.* To treat with congee, or rice water. *Anglo-Ind.*
congee discharges. *Med.* Rice-water discharges.
congee house. A military lock-up ; guardhouse ; — so called from the traditional diet of the inmates. *Slang, Anglo-Ind.*
con-geel′. † CONGEAL.
congee water. = CONGEE.
congelable, *a.* Congealable. *Obs.*
con′ge-la-tive (kŏn′jē-lā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *congélatif, -ive.*] Tending to congeal : congealing. *Obs.*
con-gele′. † CONGEAL.
con′ge-ner, *a.* Congeneric. *R.*
con-gen′er-a-cy (kŏn-jĕn′ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Similarity of origin ; affinity. *Obs. & R.*
con′ge-ner′i-cal, *a.* Congeneric.
con′ge-net′ic, *a.* [*con-* + *genetic.*] Of like origin.
con-gen′ial-ize (kŏn-jēn′yăl-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make or be or become congenial. *R.*
con-gen′ial-ly, *adv.* of CONGENIAL.
con-gen′ial-ness, *n.* Congeniality.
con-gen′ious (-jēn′yŭs), *a.* Congenerous. *Obs.*
con-gen′i-tal-ly, *adv.* of CONGENITAL. See -LY.
con-gen′ite (kŏn-jĕn′ĭt), *a.* [L. *congenitus.*] Congenital. *Obs.*
con′geon, **con′jon**, *n.* A dwarf : a person congenitally defective; a natural. *Obs.*
con′ger, *n.* A booksellers' association for selling or printing a book ; also, a member of such an association. *Obs.*
con′ger (kŏŋ′gẽr), *n.* A cucumber. *Dial. Eng.*
con′ger doust (doust), **con′ger douce** (dous). [From *doust*, *douce*, dust.] Powdered dried conger for fish soup. *Dial. Eng.*
con′ger-ee′ (kŏŋ′gẽr-ē′), *n.* A conger eel.
con-ge′ri-ate (kŏn-jē′rĭ-āt), *v. t.* [See CONGERIES ; -ATE.] To heap together or up. *Obs. & R.*
congest, *n.* [L. *congestus.*] An accumulation ; a concretion. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
con-gest′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
congey, **congeye.** † CONGEE.
con′gie. † CONGEE.
congieale. † CONGEAL.
congion, **congioun.** † CONGEON.
con-glob′u-late (kŏn-glŏb′ū-lāt), *a.* Conglobulated. *Obs.*
con-glob′u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*con-* + *globule.*] To conglobate.
con-glom′er-at′ic (kŏn-glŏm′ẽr-ăt′ĭk), *a.* Less correctly **con-glom′er-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk). *Geol.* Conglomerate.
con-glu′ti-nant, *a.* [L. *conglutinans*, p. pr. ; cf. F. *conglutinant.*] Cementing together ; causing to adhere ; promoting healing, as of a lesion. *Obs.* — *n.* A conglutinant medicine. *Obs.*
con-glu′ti-na-tiv. Conglutinative. *Ref. Sp.*
con-glu′ti-na′tor, *n.* A conglutinant. *Obs.*
con-glu′ti-nous, *a.* Of or pertaining to conglutination. *Obs.* — **con-glu′ti-nous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
con′go (kŏŋ′gō), **con′gou** (-goo͞), *n.* [Chin. *kung*[1]*-fu*[1] labor.] See ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.
Con′go-ese′ (kŏŋ′gō-ēz′ : -ēs′), **Con′go-lese′** (-lēz′ : -lēs′), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of the Kongo (Congo) region, Africa.
Con′go mon′key. A South American howling monkey (*Mycetes palliatus*).
con-gon′ha (kŏn-gŏn′yȧ). [Pg., fr. Braz. *congonha.*] = GONGONHA.
Congo pea. = PIGEON PEA.
Congo root. = BAB-ROOT.
congraffet, *p. p.* [By error fr. OF. *cirograffé*, p. p. of *cirografer*, LL. *chirographare.* See CHIROGRAPH. *Oxf. E. D.*] Written down : engrossed. *Obs.*
con-grat′u-la-ble (kŏn-grăt′ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be congratulated. *Rare.*
con-grat′u-la′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to congratulation.
con-grat′u-la′tor (-grăt′ū-lā′tẽr), *n.* One who congratulates.
con-gre′di-ent, *n.* [L. *congrediens*, p. pr.] An ingredient. *Obs.*
con-gree′, *v. i.* [Cf. AGREE.] To agree : — a doubtful word. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
con-greet′, *v. i.* To salute mutually. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
con′gre-ga-ble (kŏŋ′grē-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *congregabilis.*] Capable of being congregated.
con-greg′a-nist (kŏn-grĕg′ȧ-nĭst), *n.* [F. *congréganiste.*] A member of a religious congregation, as the Brothers of the

6. The whole body of Christians, or an organized body of believers in a particular locality; church; also, sect or denomination; — used by Tyndale to render ἐκκλησία, and hence by the English reformers instead of *church*, which was currently restricted to the clerical order. *Obs.*
7. *New Eng. Hist.* In the colonies in which the Congregational Church was established, the whole body of people of a settlement, town, or parish having its particular place of worship, now called the *society* or *parish*; — distinguished from the *church*, or body of communicants.
8. [*cap.*] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The Protestant party; also, a local body of this party.

From the repeated recurrence of the word *congregation* in [the First Covenant, subscribed Dec. 3, 1557] the chief subscribers were after this called *Lords of the Congregation*; and the people who adhered to them were called the *Congregation*. *Hetherington.*

9. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A company or order of religious persons under a common rule, either with or without vows. **b** A group of monasteries forming a subdivision of an order which agree to unite in closer ties of discipline and doctrine; as, the *Congregation* of Cluny (see CLUNIAC). **c** A permanent body or committee of cardinals to which is intrusted some department of the church business; as, the *Congregation of the Propaganda*, which has charge of missions. **d** A temporary committee of cardinals and ecclesiastics for special business. **e** At a general council, a body or committee of bishops to take measures for facilitating business, as by preparation of questions for debate.
10. An order of association of religious persons in some other churches; as, the *Congregation* of the Companions of the Holy Savior, in the Protestant Episcopal Church.
Congregation of the Holy Cross, *R. C. Ch.*, a community of lay brothers and priests, in France and the United States, engaged chiefly in teaching and manual labor.

con′gre-ga′tion-al (kŏŋ′grē-gā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a congregation; conducted, or participated in, by a congregation; connected with a particular congregation of worshipers; as, *congregational* singing.
2. *Presbyterian Ch.* Of or pertaining to the congregation as the lowest organized unit in the system.
3. [*cap.*] Belonging to Congregationalism, or to Congregationalists; holding to the faith and polity of Congregationalism; Independent; as, a *Congregational* church.
Congregational Methodist Church. See METHODIST, *n.*

con′gre-ga′tion-al-ism (-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** That system of church organization which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church.
2. [*cap.*] The faith and polity of the Congregational churches, taken collectively. In this sense (which is its usual signification) *Congregationalism* is the system of faith and practice common to a large body of evangelical Trinitarian churches, which recognize the local brotherhood of each church as independent of all dictation in ecclesiastical matters, but are united in fellowship and joint action, as in councils for mutual advice, and in consociations, conferences, missionary organizations, etc., and to whose membership the designation "Congregationalists" is generally restricted; but Unitarian and various other churches also are congregational in their polity.
3. Connection with, or attachment to, a particular congregation, instead of the parish or district church, in a church territorially organized.

Con′gre-ga′tion-al-ist, *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society; one who holds to Congregationalism; an Independent (the usual term in England).

Con′gre-ga′tion-er (kŏŋ′grē-gā′shŭn-ẽr), *n.* *Obs.* **1.** *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Congregation.
2. A Congregationalist.

con′gre-ga-tive (kŏŋ′grē-gā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *congregativus.*] Tending to congregate; marked by congregating. — **con′gre-ga-tive-ness**, *n.*

con′gress (kŏŋ′grĕs), *n.* [L. *congressus*, fr. *congredi*, p. p. *-gressus*, to go or come together; *con-* + *gradi* to go or step, *gradus* step: cf. F. *congrès*. See GRADE.] **1.** Act of coming together; a meeting of persons or, formerly, of things; an encounter; interview.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there:
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands. *Dryden.*

2. Sexual commerce; coition. *Pennant.*
3. A gathering or assembly; esp., a formal assembly, as of princes, deputies, representatives, or envoys; specif., a formal meeting of the representatives of several governments, societies, or bodies to consider and determine matters of common interest; as, the Social Science *Congress*.
Important international congresses are:

NAME; DATE.	ACTION.
Aix-la-Chapelle; 1818.	Agreed upon evacuation of France, which allies had occupied since fall of Napoleon.
Arras; 1435.	During Hundred Years' War; aimed to establish peace in Europe; England withdrew.
Berlin; 1878.	After Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78; established division of the states and dependencies of southeastern Europe as it was in 1914.
Châtillon; 1814.	Napoleon and allies; dissolved because his demands were impossible.
Congo (at Berlin); 1884–85.	Recognized neutrality of Congo Free State, etc.
Hague; first in 1899.	See INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.
Karlsbad; 1819.	German states, to deal with democratic movement; established censorship of press, suppressed the Burschenschaft, etc.
Laibach; 1821.	Armed intervention to suppress republican rising in Naples and Piedmont.
Paris; 1856.	Decided upon terms of peace after Crimean War.
Panama; 1826.	Called to form a conference of Spanish American states; later the United States invited to form an American policy; failure.
Pan-American; first in 1888.	See PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS
Troppau; 1820.	Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia to consider questions raised by the Neapolitan revolution and to confirm Holy Alliance.
Verona; 1822.	Agreed upon the armed intervention (1823) of France in Spain, against protest of England.
Vienna; 1815.	Settled affairs after Napoleonic wars, readjusting state divisions mostly as they were in 1914.

4. The collective body of senators and representatives of the people of a nation, esp. of a republic, constituting the chief legislative body of the nation. See LEGISLATURE. The Congress of the United States (which took the place of the Federal Congress, March 4, 1789) is a bicameral body, the two houses of which are the Senate and House of Representatives (see these terms). The united body of Senators and Representatives for any term of two years for which the whole body of Representatives is chosen is called *one Congress*. Thus the session which began in December, 1907, was the first (or long) session, and that which began in December, 1908, was the second (or short) session, of the *sixtieth Congress*. When an extra session is had before the date of the first regular meeting of a Congress, that is called the first session, and the following regular session is called the second session.
5. [*cap.*] The lower house of the Spanish Cortes. See LEGISLATURE.
Syn. — Assembly, meeting, convention, convocation, council, diet, conclave, parliament, legislature.

con-gress′ (kŏn-grĕs′), *v. i.* [See CONGRESS, *n.*] **1.** To come together; to assemble. *Mrs. Gore.*
2. (*pron.* kŏŋ′grĕs) To meet in, or attend, a congress.

con′gress boot *or* **gaiter** (kŏŋ′grĕs). A high shoe or half-boot, coming above the ankle, and having the sides made in part of some elastic material which stretches to allow the boot to be drawn on and off.

con-gres′sion (kŏn-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *congressio.*] A coming or bringing together, as in a public meeting, in a dispute or combat, in the act of comparing, or in sexual intercourse. *Obs. or R.* *Jer. Taylor.*

con-gres′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a congress, esp. [*cap.*] the Congress of the United States.
Congressional district, one of the divisions, composed of contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants, into which (under act of Jan. 16, 1901) each State is divided to elect Representatives to Congress. The districts equal in number the number of Representatives to which the State is entitled, and no one district elects more than one Representative.

con-gres′sion-al-ist, **con-gres′sion-ist**, *n.* An adherent of a congress; one of a congressional party.

Con′gress-man (kŏŋ′grĕs-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of the Congress of the United States, esp. of the House of Representatives.

con′greve (kŏŋ′grēv), *n.* [After Sir William *Congreve*, the inventor.] **1.** Short for **Congreve rocket**, a powerful form of rocket formerly used in war, either in the field or for bombardment. In the former case it was armed with shell, shrapnel, or other missiles; in the latter, with an inextinguishable explosive material inclosed in a metallic case. It was guided by a long wooden stick.
2. Short for **Congreve match**, an early friction match, containing sulphur, potassium chlorate, and antimony sulphide.

con′gru-ence (kŏŋ′grōō-ĕns), *n.* [L. *congruentia*: cf. OF. *congruence.*] **1.** Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement, consistency, or correspondence, as with what is right or proper; harmony; congruity. *Holland.*

To show that they have such *congruence* as befits complementary sides or aspects of the same thing. *J. Ward.*

2. *Math.* **a** *Theory of Numbers.* Divisibility with the same remainder, or this fact stated algebraically, thus: $x \equiv y\ (m)$. This *congruence* is read, x congruent to y, modulus m; it means that the integers x and y leave the same remainder when divided by the integer m. **b** *Geom.* The intersection of two complexes; the assemblage in space of all forms of the same kind that fulfill two conditions; specif., a continuous double infinity of lines in space, as all the bitangents to a surface. Its class (c) and degree (d) are the number of its lines that pass through any point and that lie in any plane. It is written (c, d).
3. *Scholastic Theol.* = CONGRUITY, 3 **a**. *Obs.*
congruences of higher orders, *Math.*, those containing the unknown(s) in degree higher than the first, as a quadratic congruence, $ax^2 + 2bx + c \equiv 0$ (mod. m).
congruence group. *Math.* A group composed of substitutions, $Z = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$, where $ad - bc = 1$, and a, b, c, d, are integers satisfying congruences to a modulus m, the degree of the group.

con′gru-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being congruent; congruity; congruence.
2. *Math.* = CONGRUENCE, 2.
3. (*pl.* -CIES [-sĭz]). *Logic.* The relation of congruent propositions. See CONGRUENT, 3.

con′gru-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *congruens*, p. pr. of *congruere*: cf. F. *congruent.*] **1.** Possessing congruity; suitable; agreeing; corresponding; congruous.

The *congruent* and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence. *B. Jonson.*

2. *Math.* **a** Leaving the same remainder on division by the same integral modulus. See CONGRUENCE, 2 **a**. **b** *Geom.* = CONGRUOUS, 4 **b**.
3. *Logic.* Relating to, or predicable of, the same subject; differing from each other, but predicable as true of the same state of things; as, *congruent* propositions.

con′gru-en′tial (-ĕn′shăl), *a.* Relating to congruences.

con′gru-ent-ly, *adv.* In a congruent manner.
congruently saturated solution, *Phys. Chem.*, a saturated solution which during evaporation to dryness continuously deposits its solid phases; — disting. from an **incongruently saturated solution**, in which, under like conditions, one or more of the phases at first deposited are redissolved and disappear.

con′gru-ism (kŏŋ′grōō-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *congruisme.*] *Scholastic Theol.* The doctrine that the efficacy of grace depends, not upon anything in the grace itself, but upon the fact that the grace is given by God under circumstances which, as He foresees, are congruous or suitable to the circumstances and state of soul of the recipient, or opportune for the free consent of the will to the acceptance of the offered grace.

con′gru-ist, *n.* *Theol.* One who holds the doctrine of congruism; specif., one of a party in the great dispute, which began in the 16th century in the Roman Catholic Church, as to the source and condition of the efficacy of grace.

con-gru′i-ty (kŏn-grōō′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *congruité.*] **1.** State or quality of being congruous, as one with another or with something referred to; agreement between things; conformity; harmony; correspondence.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Accusations . . . which have no *congruity* with one another. *J. Martineau.*

2. An instance of congruity; a point of agreement, correspondence, etc. *H. Spencer.*
3. *Theol.* **a** With the Scholastics, the fittingness that God should bestow grace in response and proportionately to good works performed by a man in his natural state; merit acquired by good works performed by a person not in a state of grace, which it is suitable that God should reward proportionately; — opposed to *condignity*. **b** The suitableness or adaptability of the grace of God to the circumstances and state of soul of the recipient, to which the efficacy of the grace is by some attributed; efficacy of grace combined with free will. Cf. CONGRUISM, CONGRUIST.
4. *Geom.* Exact coincidence throughout; — said of figures superposed.

con′gru-ous (kŏŋ′grōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *congruus*, fr. *congruere* to come together, to coincide, to agree; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Suitable or concordant; accordant; harmonious; correspondent; conformable; consistent; congruent.

Not *congruous* to the nature of epic poetry. *Blair.*

2. Accordant to what is proper, reasonable, or right, or to the circumstances, facts, or requirements of the case; hence, suitable, fitting, becoming, proper, or the like.

It is no ways *congruous* that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

3. *Gram.* Conforming to the rules of concord. *Obs.*
4. *Math.* **a** Congruent. **b** *Geom.* Superposable so as to be coincident throughout.
Syn. — See CONSONANT.

con-hy′drine (kŏn-hī′drĭn; -drēn; 184), *n.* Also **-drin.** [*conium* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_8H_{17}ON$, closely related to conine and occurring with it in poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*).

con′ic (kŏn′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. κωνικός: cf. F. *conique*. See
con′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } CONE.] **1.** Having the form of, or resembling, a cone; round and tapering to a point, or gradually lessening in circumference; as, a *conic* or *conical* figure; a *conical* vessel.
2. Of or pertaining to a cone; as, *conic* sections.
conical function, *Math.*, a spherical function used in determining the distribution of an agent (as electricity) over a cone. — **c. pendulum**, *Physics*, a pendulum whose bob rotates about the vertical through the point of suspension, the string thus forming one of the generators of a cone. — **c. point** (of a surface), *Geom.*, a double point at which an infinity of lines forming a cone of second degree meet the surface in three coincident points, all others through it meeting the surface in two coincident points. — **c. refraction**, *Optics*, the refraction of a ray of light into an infinite number of rays, forming a hollow cone. This occurs when a ray of light is passed through crystals of some substances, under certain circumstances. Conical refraction is of two kinds: **external conical refraction**, in which the ray issues from the crystal in the form of a cone, the vertex of which is at the point of emergence; and **internal conical refraction**, in which the ray is changed into the form of a cone on entering the crystal, from which it issues in the form of a hollow cylinder. The phenomenon was discovered by Sir W. R. Hamilton by a process of mathematical reasoning. — **c. spiral**, *Math.*, a spiral, or helical, curve traced on the surface of a cone. — **c. surface.** *Geom.* See CONE, 1 **c**. — **conic**, *or* **conical, projection**, *Cartography*, a projection in which points on a spherical surface are projected upon a tangent cone, which is developed into a plane to form the map. The cone is taken tangentially to the earth's surface at the middle parallel of the region mapped. — **conic section**, *Geom.*, a curve formed by the intersection of the surface of a right cone and a plane. The *conic sections* are named *ellipse* (defect), *parabola* (equality), *hyperbola* (excess), according as the square on any chord perpendicular to the axis falls under, equals, or exceeds the rectangle of the parameter and the vertical distance of the chord (*Apollonius*); or, analytically, according as the vertical equation is $y^2 = \frac{2b^2}{a}x - \frac{b^2}{a^2}x^2$, $y^2 = 4px$, or $y^2 = \frac{2b^2}{a}x + \frac{b^2}{a^2}x^2$. The circle is a conic for which the plane is perpendicular to the axis of the cone: the point, a doubly laid line, and two intersecting lines are degenerate conics, when the plane passes through the vertex. — **c. sections**, that branch of geometry which treats of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola. — **c. vault**, *Arch.*, a vault of which the curved elements, usually arcs of circles, are larger at one extremity than at the other, and whose soffit is therefore conical in form.

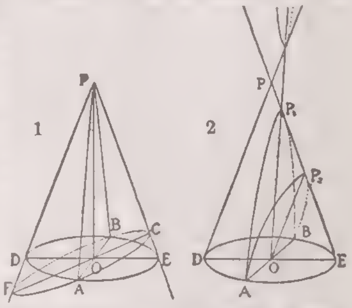

Conic Sections. 1 *PAB*, section through apex *P*, giving two straight lines, *PA* and *PB*; *FACB*, Elliptic Section, in which cutting plane cuts right across cone; *DAEB* Circular Section, in which cutting plane is at right angles to *PO* the axis of the cone. 2 P_1AB, Hyperbolic Section, the cutting plane intersecting both parts of the double cone. P_2AB, Parabolic Section, the cutting plane being parallel to a generator *PD*. This is the limiting case between the elliptic and hyperbolic sections.

con′ic, *n.* *Math.* A conic section.

con′i-ce′ine (kŏn′ĭ-sē′ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** [So named to distinguish it from *conicine* (now named *conine*).] *Chem.* Any of several artificial alkaloids of the formula $C_8H_{15}N$, intermediate in composition between conyrine and conine. One of these is said to be seventeen times as poisonous as conine.

con′i-co- (kŏn′ĭ-kō-), *a.* [See CONIC.] A combining form

Christian Schools; — applied to French schools conducted by such teachers.
con′gre-ga′tion-al-ize, *v. t.* See [-IZE.
con′gre-ga′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of CONGREGATIONAL. See -LY.
con′gre-ga′tion-ist, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A Congregationalist. *Obs.* **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A congreganist.
con′gre-ga′tor (kŏŋ′grē-gā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who congregates.
con′gress-er, *n.* One who congresses. [congress. *Rare.*
con′gress-ist, *n.* Member of a
con-gres′sive (kŏn-grĕs′ĭv), *a.* Marked by congression. *Obs.*
Con′gress wa′ter. A saline mineral water from the Congress spring at Saratoga Springs, New York.
Con′gri-dæ (kŏŋ′grĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. CONGER.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEPTOCEPHALIDÆ. — **con′groid** (-groid), *a.* & *n.*
con-grue′ (kŏn-grōō′; kŏŋ′grōō), *v. i.* [L. *congruere*. See CONGRUOUS.] To agree; to be in harmony. *Obs.* & *R.* *Shak.*
con-grue′, *a.* [F. *congru*, fem. *congrue.*] *Obs.* **a** Suitable; fitting; proper. **b** Grammatically correct; congruous.
con-grue′ly, **con-gru′ly**, *adv.* Congruously. *Obs.*
con′gru-is′tic (kŏŋ′grōō-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pert. to congruism.
con′gru-ous-ly, *adv.* of CONGRUOUS. See -LY.
con′gru-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-gust′a-ble, *a.* [*con-* + *gustable.*] Having the same or a like taste. *Obs.* & *R.*
con′gy (kŏn′jĭ). † CONGEE.
con-hy′dri-a (kŏn-hī′drĭ-ȧ), *n.* Conhydrine.
coni. † CONY.
co′ni-a (kō′nĭ-ȧ; kō-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CONIUM.] Conine.
con′iac. Var. of COGNAC.
Co-ni′ah (kō-nī′ȧ). *Bib.*
con′i-cal′i-ty (kŏn′ĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Conicalness. *Rare.*
con′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CONICAL.
con′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con′i-chal′cite (kŏn′ĭ-kăl′sīt), *n.* [Gr. κονία powdered lime + χαλκός copper.] *Min.* A hydrous basic arsenate of copper and calcium, occurring in green masses resembling malachite.
con′i-cine, *n.* Also **-cin.** *Chem.* Conine. *Obs.*
co-nic′i-ty (kō-nĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being conical.
con′i-cle (kŏn′ĭ-k'l), *n.* A small cone.

D E F G H I J K L M

meaning *somewhat resembling a cone;* as: **con′i-co-cy-lin′dri-cal**, resembling a cone and a cylinder; **con′i-co-hem′i-spher′i-cal**; **con′i-co-su′bu-late**, etc.

con′ics (kŏn′ĭks), *n.* *Math.* Doctrine of the conic.

co-nid′i-al (kō-nĭd′ĭ-ăl) } *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, resem-
co-nid′i-an (kō-nĭd′ĭ-ăn) } bling, or producing, conidia; as, the *conidial* stage of a fungus.

co-nid′i-o-phore′ (-ĭ-ō-fōr′), *n.* [*conidium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A special enlarged hyphal branch of the mycelium in certain fungi, which produces successive conidia by abstriction. — **co-nid′i-oph′o-rous** (-ŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.*

co-nid′i-um (kō-nĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κόνις dust.] *Bot.* An asexual spore produced by abstriction from the summit of a conidiophore.

Conidia produced from the Conidiophore (below) by abstriction.

co′ni-fer (kō′nĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L. *conifer;* *conus* cone + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *conifère.*] *Bot.* **a** Orig., a plant or shrub of the old order Coniferæ; hence: **b** In modern usage, any tree or shrub of the order Pinales, including not only those belonging to the pine family (Pinaceæ), which bear true cones or strobiles, but those of the yew family (Taxaceæ), in which the fruit is berrylike or drupaceous. In general the conifers are evergreen, and are thus commonly contrasted with *broad-leaved* or *deciduous* trees. The latter are, however, sometimes evergreen, while a few conifers are deciduous or even broad-leaved.

Co-nif′er-æ (kō-nĭf′ẽr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CONIFER.] A group of gymnospermous trees now better known as the Pinales (which see). The Coniferæ have been variously treated as a family, as an order, and as a group of even wider scope, including the Ginkgoaceæ. The name is thus indefinite in its application. See CONIFER, GYMNOSPERMÆ.

co-nif′er-in (-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{16}H_{22}O_8 \cdot 2H_2O$, in the cambium of coniferous trees, in asparagus, etc. It is hydrolyzed by emulsin, yielding glucose and **co-nif′er-yl** (-ĭl) (or **co-nif′er-yl′ic** [-ĭl′ĭk]) **al′co-hol**, $C_6H_3(OH)(OCH_3)C_3H_4OH$, a white crystalline substance.

co-nif′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **a** Bearing cones, as the pine and cypress. **b** Pertaining to a conifer, or to the Coniferæ.

co′ni-form (kō′nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Cone-shaped; conical.

con′i-ma (kŏn′ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The elemi obtained from trees of the genera *Protium* and *Terebinthus.* See ELEMI.

co′nine (kō′nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **co′nin**, *coniine, conia,* etc. [From CONIUM.] *Chem.* A liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{17}N$, with a stupefying odor, found in the poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). It is a derivative of piperidine and is a very powerful poison, producing paralysis of the motor nerves. The natural alkaloid is dextrorotatory, but the inactive and levo varieties have also been prepared.

con′ing (kōn′ĭng), *vb. n.* Act of making conical, or the taper so produced.

co′ni-ros′tral (kō′nĭ-rŏs′trăl), *a.* **a** Having a conical bill. **b** Of or pertaining to the Conirostres.

Co′ni-ros′tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *conus* cone + *rostrum* beak.] *Zoöl.* A group of oscine perching birds having the bill stout and conical. It is variously limited, including the finches and weaver birds, and often the tanagers. — **co′ni-ros′ter** (-tẽr), *n.*

Co-ni′um (kō-nī′ŭm), *n.* [L., hemlock, fr. Gr. κώνειον.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous plants containing two species, one African, the other (*C. maculatum*) the poison hemlock. The genus is distinguished by the ovate glabrous fruit with prominent wavy ribs and no oil tubes. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* A drug prepared from the fruit or leaves of the poison hemlock. See HEMLOCK.

con-ject′ (kŏn-jĕkt′), *v. t. & i.* [L. *conjectare.*] **1.** To conjecture; also, to plan or plot. *Obs.*
2. To augur or prognosticate. *Obs.*
3. To throw together, or to throw; to cast. *Bp. Montagu.*

con-jec′tur-al (-jĕk′tūr-ăl), *a.* [L. *conjecturalis:* cf. F. *conjectural.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, conjecture; dependent on conjecture; fancied; guessed at.

And mak'st *conjectural* fears to come into me. *Shak.*
Who or what such editor may be, must remain *conjectural.* *Carlyle.*

2. Given to conjectures. "A *conjectural* critic." *Johnson.*

con-jec′ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *conjectura,* fr. *conjicere, conjectum,* to throw together, infer, conjecture; *con-* + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *conjecture.* See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** Inference from signs or omens; forecast; divination. *Obs.*
2. Inference from defective or presumptive evidence; variously: the act of making, or state of being absorbed in making, such inference; as, to be lost in *conjecture;* the inference or conclusion so drawn or deduced; surmise; guess; suspicion; as, a mistaken *conjecture;* often esp., a conjectural emendation or interpretation of a text; as, the reading is a pure *conjecture;* a ground of inference; a reason; as, conclusions based on valid *conjecture.*

He [Herodotus] would thus have corrected his first loose *conjecture* by a real study of nature. *Whewell.*
Conjectures, fancies, built on nothing firm. *Milton.*

3. Hypothesis; supposition. *Obs.* *Shak.*

con-jec′ture, *v. t.;* CON-JEC′TURED (-tūrd); CON-JEC′TUR-ING. [Cf. F. *conjecturer.*] To arrive at by conjecture or to make conjectures as to; to infer conjecturally, or by way of surmise; to form opinions concerning, on grounds confessedly insufficient to certain conclusion.

con-jec′ture, *v. i.* To make or form conjectures; esp., to draw conjectural inferences; to indulge in surmise.

Syn. — Suspect, imagine, fancy, presume, think, suppose. — CONJECTURE, SURMISE, GUESS. To CONJECTURE is to form an opinion or judgment upon what is recognized as insufficient evidence; as, "We saw below us . . . a hut, which we *conjectured* to be a bark hut" (*D. Wordsworth*); cf., "Mysteries which must explain themselves are not worth the loss of time which a *conjecture* about them takes up" (*Sterne*). To SURMISE is to imagine, or to indulge a suspicion, upon still slighter grounds; as, "What thoughts he had beseems not me to say, though some *surmise* he went to fast and pray" (*Dryden*); cf. "*surmises,* guesses, misgivings, half intuitions, semiconsciousnesses, partial illuminations, dim instincts, embryo conceptions" (*Lamb*). To GUESS is properly to hit upon (or to attempt to hit upon), either at random or from uncertain or ambiguous evidence; as, to *guess* a conundrum; "I cannot see what flowers are at my feet, . . . but, in embalmèd darkness, *guess* each sweet" (*Keats*). The use of *guess* in the sense of *think* or *believe,* although sanctioned by older usage, is now merely colloquial; when employed (as frequently in the U. S.) with reference to a fact or purpose about which there is no uncertainty, it is a vulgarism; as, I *guess* I 'll go to bed. See INFER, THEORY.

con-join′ (kŏn-join′), *v. t.;* -JOINED′ (-joind′); -JOIN′ING. [F. *conjoindre,* fr. L. *conjungere, -junctum;* *con-* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN; cf. CONJUGATE, CONJUNCTION.] To join together; to unite; to join in action, purpose, etc.; to combine.

The English army, that divided was
Into two parties, is now *conjoined* in one. *Shak.*
Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

con-join′, *v. i.* To become or be conjoined; to unite; to be in conjunction, as heavenly bodies. *Shak.*

con-joined′ (kŏn-joind′), *p. a.* **1.** Being, coming, or brought together so as to meet, touch, or overlap.

One event follows another; but we can never observe any tie between them. They seem *conjoined,* but never connected. *Josiah Royce.*

Conjoined, 2 a.

2. *Her.* **a** Joined; as, two lions *conjoined* under one head. **b** Touching, as mascles in a field lozengy. **c** Linked, as annulets.
3. *Astrol.* In conjunction, as planets.
4. *Math.* Having corresponding elements on one another, as when the lines of a pencil go through the corresponding points of a range.

conjoined in lure, *Her.,* joined together with their tips downward; — said of two wings. — **c. manipulation,** *Med.,* bimanual examination.

Conjoined in Lure.

con-joint′ (-joint′), *a.* [F. *conjoint,* p. p. of *conjoindre.* See CONJOIN; cf. CONJUNCT.] **1.** United; connected; associated; conjoined. "Influence *conjoint.*" *Glover.*
2. Pertaining to, made up of, or carried on by, two or more in combination; joint. "A *conjoint* war." *Wheaton.*

conjoint degrees, motion, etc. *Music.* See CONJUNCT DEGREES, MOTION, etc.

con′ju-ga-cy (kŏn′jŏŏ-gȧ-sĭ), *n.* The fact or character of being conjugate.

con′ju-gal (kŏn′jŏŏ-găl), *a.* [L. *conjugalis,* fr. *conjux* husband, wife, consort, fr. *conjungere* to unite, join in marriage: cf. F. *conjugal.* See CONJOIN.] Of or belonging to marriage or the married state; suitable or appropriate to the marriage state or to married persons; matrimonial; connubial. "*Conjugal* affection." *Milton.*

Syn. — See MATRIMONIAL.

con′ju-gal′i-ty (-găl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Conjugal state. *Milton.*

con′ju-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *conjugatus,* p. p. of *conjugare* to unite; *con-* + *jugare* to join, yoke, marry, *jugum* yoke. See YOKE.] **1.** Yoked or joined together; united, esp. in pairs or in marriage; coupled; related.
2. *Gram.* Of the same derivation and hence usually of kindred signification; — said of words.
3. *Bot.* Bijugate.
4. *Math.* Presenting themselves simultaneously and being interchangeable in the enunciation of properties; — frequently used in pure and applied mathematics with reference to two quantities, points, lines, axes, curves, etc.

conjugate angles, *Geom.,* two angles having the same sides. Their sum is a round angle, or 360°. — **c. axis of a hyperbola,** *Math.,* the line through the center of the curve, perpendicular to the line through the two foci. — **c. compound,** *Chem.,* as used by Dumas and later extended by Gerhardt, any of various substances formed by the union of two compounds with elimination of water. *Obs. except Hist.* — **c. constituents of a determinant,** *Math.,* those symmetric with each other as to the principal diagonal. — **c. deviation,** *Med.,* abnormal and persistent turning of two similar parts, as of the eyes, to one side at the same time. — **c. diameters,** *Conic Sections,* two diameters of a conic each of which bisects all chords parallel to the other. — **c. directions** (at a point of a surface), *Math.,* the two directions given by any pair of conjugate diameters of Dupin's indicatrix at the point. — **c. foci,** *Optics,* two points so related that rays diverging from either one converge after reflection or refraction upon the other. — **c. form,** *Bot.,* any alga belonging to the order Desmidiales, in which conjugation of the gametes takes place through a connecting tube between two distinct cells. — **c. function.** *Math.* **a** Any one of the *m* different values, $f_1, f_2, \ldots f_m$, that a many-valued function of *n* symbols $x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n$, assumes under the factorial-*n* possible substitutions. **b** Either part, *u* or *v* (both functions of rectangular coördinates *x* and *y*), of a monogenic function, $u + iv$, of the complex variable $x + iy$. — **c. groups,** *Math.,* groups that belong to conjugate functions. See CONJUGATE FUNCTION **a**, and GROUP OF A FUNCTION. — **c. hyperbolas,** *Math.,* two hyperbolas having the same asymptotes, the conjugate axis of each being the transverse axis of the other. — **conjugate imaginaries,** *or* **complex numbers,** *Math.,* two differing only in the sign of the imaginary part, as $x + iy$ and $x - iy$. — **c. lines** (as to a linear complex), *Math.,* two lines, being one the junction line of two poles, the other the intersection of the corresponding polar planes. — **c. lines as to a conic,** *Math.,* two lines passing each through the pole of the other. — **c. lines on a surface,** *Math.,* lines (of two systems) traced on a surface, whose directions at every point of intersection are conjugate directions. — **c. mirrors,** *Optics,* two mirrors so placed that rays from the focus of one are received at the focus of the other, especially two concave mirrors so placed that rays proceeding from the principal focus of one and reflected in a parallel beam are received upon the other and brought to its principal focus. — **c. operations,** *Math.,* any two operations, as *S* and $T^{\prime}ST$, of any group, whose *T* and $T^{\prime}$ are *inverse* operations; the second, $T^{\prime}ST$, is the result of *transforming S* by *T.* — **c. oval,** *Math.,* an oval forming with another oval a complete algebraic curve. — **c. point.** *Math.* **a** In the calculus of variations, the point $A^{\prime}$, the limiting position of the intersection of the original stationary curve *AB* with a neighboring stationary curve; — so called because *A* and $A^{\prime}$ are reciprocal. **b** *Geom.* An acnode. See ACNODE, DOUBLE POINT. **c** Either of two points lying (with respect to a conic) each on the polar of the other. — **c. polyhedrons,** *Geom.,* two polyhedrons in which the faces and summits of each correspond to the summits and faces of the other. — **c. quaternions,** *Math.,* two that have the same tensor and plane, but reversed angles. — **c. radical,** *Chem.,* a complex radical regarded as a union of two or more simple ones. *Obs. except Hist.* — **c. roots,** *Math.,* roots of an algebraic equation that are conjugate imaginaries. — **c. solutions,** the two corresponding solutions of two partially miscible liquids, one of the first liquid in the second, the other of the second liquid in the first. — **c. spherical harmonics,** *Math.,* two harmonics of the same degree, the surface integral of whose product is 0. — **c. tangents,** *Math.,* two tangents, at any point of a surface, such that the tangent plane at a consecutive point on either contains the other. — **c. triangles,** *Math.,* two triangles in which the vertices of each are the poles of the sides of the other.

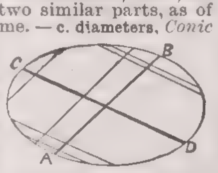

AB, CD, Conjugate Diameters.

con′ju-gate (kŏn′jŏŏ-gāt), *n.* [L., pl., *conjugata verba.* See CONJUGATE, *a.*] **1.** A word of the same derivation with another, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.
2. Anything conjugate or connected with another. *Bacon.*
3. Short for *conjugate axis, diameter, radical,* etc.

conjugate of a quaternion, *Math.,* either of a pair of conjugate quaternions.

con′ju-gate (kŏn′jŏŏ-gāt), *v. t.;* CON′JU-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); CON′JU-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). **1.** To yoke or join together; to couple; specif., to unite in marriage. *Rare.* *Sir H. Wotton.*
2. *Gram.* To inflect (a verb), or give in order the forms which it assumes in its several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

con′ju-gate, *v. i.* **1.** To unite sexually; to copulate.
2. *Biol.* To fuse or unite in conjugation. See CONJUGATION.

con′ju-gat′ing (-gāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONJUGATE.

conjugating tube, *Bot.,* in certain lower algæ, as *Spirogyra,* a process developed from one cell which fuses with a similar process on an adjacent cell, forming a canal or tube through which the two protoplasts come together.

con′ju-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conjugatio* conjugation (in senses 1 & 4).] **1.** Act of joining together, uniting, or combining; state of being joined together; union; assemblage; conjunction.
2. Something conjoined; a combination; an assemblage. *Obs.*

Mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms. *Bentley.*

3. *Logic.* Connection of propositions by a common term so as to form the premises of a syllogism. *Obs.*
4. *Gram.* **a** A schematic arrangement of the inflectional forms of a verb, esp. one that is complete for voice, mood, tense, number, and person. **b** A class of verbs having the same type of inflectional forms. **c** Act of conjugating a verb, or of giving in order its various inflectional forms, either in whole or in part. **d** In the Semitic languages, one of several groups of inflectional forms belonging to a verb, including the forms of the simple verb and various derivative groups of forms which express changes of signification such as are expressed in Indo-European languages by derivative verbs and the distinction of voice. Thus, the seven usual conjugations in Hebrew express the simple active, an emphatic and a causal derivative, the three corresponding passives, and a reflexive.
5. *Anat.* Two conjoined parts, as any of the pairs of cranial nerves. *Obs.*
6. *Biol.* The fusion of two isogamous gametes or two unicellular organisms, involving a union of their nuclei or an interchange of nuclear material. Though male and female cells are not distinguished, the process is analogous to fertilization among higher organisms, serving to renew or increase the power of multiplication by mitotic division. In plants it is the common form of sexual reproduction among the lower thallophytes, the two gametes commonly forming by their union a thick-walled zygote. In many infusoria a temporary union is followed by greatly increased multiplication for many generations. See GAMETE.

con′ju-ga′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to conjugation. — **con′ju-ga′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con′ju-ga-tive (kŏn′jŏŏ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. or tending to conjugation; characterized by, or having power of, conjugation.

con′ju-ga′to- (kŏn′jŏŏ-gā′tō-). Combining form from Latin *conjugatus,* meaning *conjugate.*

con-ju′gi-al (kŏn-jōō′jĭ-ăl; 243), *a.* [L. *conjugialis.*] Matrimonial; — used instead of *conjugal,* to distinguish the Swedenborgian conception of marriage as a spiritual union corresponding to that of Christ and the church.

Love truly *conjugial,* considered in itself, is an union of souls, a conjunction of minds. *Swedenborg.*

con-ju′gi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* The marriage tie.

con-junct′ (-jŭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *conjunctus,* p. p. See CONJOIN.]

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con′ic-oid, *a.* [*conic* + *-oid.*] *Math.* = CONOIDAL. — *n.* A surface of second degree; a quadric.
con′i-cop′o-ly (-kŏp′ō-lĭ), *n.* [Tamil *kanakka ppillai.*] In the Madras Presidency, a native accountant or clerk. *Anglo-Ind.*
co′nid, *n.* A conidium. *Rare.*
Con′i-dæ (kŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CONUS.] The family consisting of the cone shells.
co-nid′i-if′er-ous (kō-nĭd′ĭ-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*conidium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Producing conidia.
co-nid′i-oid (kō-nĭd′ĭ-oid), *a.* [*conidium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Conidial.
co-nid′i-o-spore′ (-ō-spōr′), *n.* *Bot.* A conidium.
co′nies, *n., pl.* of CONY.
Co′ni-fer-a′les (kō′nĭ-fẽr-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PINALES.
conig. † CONY.
conigree. † CONYGER.
co′ni-ine (kō′nĭ-ĭn; kō-nī′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** = CONINE.
conike. † CONIC.
Con′i-lu′rus (kŏn′ĭ-lū′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόνιλος rabbit (a mistake for κόνικλος, κύνικλος?) + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Australian jumping rats of the family Muridæ. The species are often called *hapalotes,* from *Hapalotis,* a syn. of *Conilurus.*
con′i-mene (kŏn′ĭ-mĕn, kō′nĭ-), *n.* [See CONIMA.] *Chem.* A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, obtained as an oil from conima.
coning. † CONY.
Con′ings-by (kŭn′ĭngz-bĭ; kŏn′-), *n.* The hero of the political novel (1844) of that name by B. Disraeli.
con′i-o-sper′mous (kŏn′ĭ-ō-spûr′mŭs), *a.* [Gr. κονία, κόνις, dust + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having dustlike seeds. *Rare.*
con′i-o-the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόνια, κόνις, + *theca.*] *Bot.* An anther cell. *Obs.*
conique. † CONIC.
conisance, conisante, etc. † COGNIZANCE, COGNIZANT, etc.
conisaunce. † COGNIZANCE.
conisor. † COGNIZOR.
co-nis′tra (kō-nĭs′trȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κονίστρα, fr. κόνις dust.] *Gr. Antiq.* In a gymnasium, either the place where sand was stored for sprinkling the wrestlers, or the wrestling ground; also, a part of a theater.
conj. *Abbr.* Conjunction; conjunctive; conjugation. [*Obs.*
con-jec′te-ment, *n.* A device.
con-jec′tor, *n.* [L., a diviner.] One who conjects. *Obs.*
con-jec′tur-a-ble (kŏn-jĕk′tūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con-jec′tur-a-bly,** *adv.*
con-jec′tur-al (-ăl), *n.* Something conjectural; a conjecture. *Obs.*
con-jec′tur-al-ist, *n.* A conjecturer. *Rare.*
con-jec′tur-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being conjectural: a conjecture. *R.*
con-jec′tur-al-ly, *adv.* of CONJECTURAL.
con-jec′tur-er, *n.* One who conjectures.
con′jee. Var. of CONGEE, rice water. *Anglo-Ind.*
con′jeon. † CONGEON.
con-job′ble (kŏn-jŏb′'l), *v. t.* To settle; to concert; to talk over; to discuss. *Illit. or Colloq.*
con-joind′. Conjoined. *Ref. Sp.*
con-join′ed-ly, *adv.* of CONJOINED. See -LY.
con-join′er, *n.* One that conjoins.
con-joint′, *n.* *Civil Law.* A conjunct person.
con-joint′ly, *adv.* of CONJOINT.
con-joint′ment, *n.* See -MENT. *R.*
con-joint′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
conjoun. † CONGEON.
con-ju′bi-lant (kŏn-jōō′bĭ-lănt), *a.* [LL. *conjubilans,* p. pr.] Shouting together with joy; rejoicing together. *Rare.*
con′ju-ga-ble (kŏn′jŏŏ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of conjugation. *Rare.*
con′ju-gal-ly, *adv.* of CONJUGAL. See -LY.
Con′ju-ga′tæ (-gā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of DESMIDIALES.
con′ju-gat′ed (kŏn′jŏŏ-gāt′ĕd), *p. a.* = CONJUGATE.
con′ju-gate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
conjugation canal. = CONJUGATING TUBE.
conjugation cell. A gamete.
con′ju-ga′tor, *n.* [L.] Conjoiner. *Obs.*

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1. United; conjoined; combined; joined with another; as, a *conjunct* fee. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. Specif.: *Civil Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, persons so related to a person (as an insolvent) as to be incompetent to act as witnesses or judges in matters affecting him.
3. Belonging to, or made up or effected by, united elements or persons; joint; as, a *conjunct* attempt. "*Conjunct* capture with ally." 27 & 28 *Vict.* ch. 25, s. 35.
conjunct cause, direct cause. *Obs.* — **c. consonant** *or* **letter,** *Sanskrit Gram.*, a written character combining two or more consonants without intervening vowels; a consonant combination. — **c. degrees,** *Music,* adjacent or successive degrees of the scale, as *do* and *re.* — **c. extremes,** *Geom.*, the parts of a right or quadrantal spherical triangle adjacent to the mean. — **c. letter.** = CONJUNCT CONSONANT. — **c. motion.** *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **a.** — **c. system,** *Music,* a series of scale degrees comprising similar conjunct tetrachords. — **c. tetrachords.** *Music,* tetrachords in which the same note is the highest of one and the lowest of the other.

con-junct′ (kŏn-jŭŋkt′), *n.* That which is conjunct; as: **a** A person or thing joined or associated with another. **b** A conjuncture. *Rare.* **c** A conjunct consonant.

con-junc′tion (kŏn-jŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conjunctio:* cf. F. *conjonction.* See CONJOIN.] **1.** Act of conjoining, or state of being conjoined; union; association; combination. Formerly used of union in marriage, sexually, in combat, etc.
Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength but as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others. *South.*
2. *Astrol. & Astron.* The meeting or passing of two or more heavenly bodies in the same degree of the zodiac; as, the *conjunction* of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn. Symbol, ☌. See ASPECT, *n.*, 2. Heavenly bodies are said to be in *conjunction* when they are seen in the same part of the heavens, or have the same longitude or right ascension. The inferior planets have two kinds of conjunction, — *inferior* when on the same side of the sun with the earth, and *superior* when on the side of the sun most distant from the earth. Conjunction of a superior planet occurs only when the earth and the planet are on opposite sides of the sun. See OPPOSITION.
3. Occurrence together; concurrence or combination, as of events.
4. An instance of conjunction; a conjoined or associated group; a combination; union; association.
5. *Gram.* **a** A connective or connecting particle; an indeclinable word which serves to join together sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. Conjunctions are commonly classified as *coördinating* and *subordinating,* the former, as *and, but, or,* joining expressions that are logically coördinate or equal in rank; the latter, as *though, if, as, since,* joining an expression to another that is logically its adjunct or subordinate. Conjunctions are often further classed as *copulative, adversative, alternative, causal,* etc. **b** = CONJUGATION, 4. *Obs. & R.*

con-junc′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, conjunction or a conjunction. — **con-junc′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con′junc-ti′va (kŏn′jŭŋk-tī′vȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *conjunctivus* connective.] *Anat.* The mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is reflected over the fore part of the eyeball, covering part of the sclerotic, and forming an epithelium over the cornea.

con′junc-ti′val (-văl), *a.* **1.** Joining; connecting.
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva.

con-junc′tive (kŏn-jŭŋk′tĭv), *a.* [L. *conjunctivus:* cf. F. *conjonctif.*] **1.** Conjoining; connecting; connective.
2. Conjoined; conjunct; done or existing in conjunction.
3. Specif.: *Gram.* **a** Serving to connect words or clauses; of the nature of a conjunction. **b** Serving to connect the meaning as well as the construction; copulative.
Though all conjunctions conjoin sentences, yet, with respect to the sense, some are *conjunctive* and some disjunctive. *J. Harris.*
c Designating, or pertaining to, the mood of the verb capable of use only in conjunction with another verb; subjunctive. By some the conjunctive mood is now made wider than the subjunctive mood, the latter being limited to its use in dependent clauses; thus, in *Nec, si muneribus certes, concedat Iollas* (And, if you vie with gifts, Iollas will not yield), *concedat* is an independent or pure conjunctive, while *certes* is a subjunctive.
conjunctive legacy, *Roman Law,* a legacy of the same object to different persons jointly, in which cases lapsed shares may be taken by the colegatees subject to their burdens. — **c. proposition,** *Logic,* a complex proposition in which the terms of the complex parts are connected by conjunctions, as, "the government exercises legislative and executive and judicial functions." — **c. syllogism,** *Logic,* a syllogism containing one or more hypothetical propositions. — **c. symbiosis.** *Biol.* See SYMBIOSIS. — **c. tissue. a** *Anat.* Connective tissue. **b** *Bot.* The fundamental tissue within the stele, consisting of the pericycle and mesocycle.

con-junc′tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* **a** A conjunctive word; a conjunction; a copulative, or conjunctive, conjunction. **b** The conjunctive mood; also, a verb in the conjunctive mood; a subjunctive.
2. *Logic.* A conjunctive syllogism.
3. *Math.* A syzygetic function or polynomial linear in a number of functions; — a name given by Sylvester.

con-junc′ti-vi′tis (kŏn-jŭŋk′tĭ-vī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *conjunctiva* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

con-junc′ture (kŏn-jŭŋk′tụ̄r), *n.* [Cf. F. *conjoncture,* LL. *conjunctura.*] **1.** A joining together, or state of being joined together; union, as in marriage; conjunction; combination; or a place of meeting; a junction.
The *conjuncture* of philosophy and divinity. *Hobbes.*
2. Now usually: A complication or combination of events or circumstances; a coming together, as of affairs; a particular state of affairs; esp., a crisis produced by a combination of circumstances; a juncture.
A fit *conjuncture* of circumstances. *Addison.*
He had recently governed Ireland, at a momentous *conjuncture,* with eminent firmness. *Macaulay.*
3. *Astron. & Astrol.* Conjunction.

con′ju-ra′tion (kŏn′jōō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conjuratio:* cf. F. *conjuration.*] **1.** A swearing together; a league by a common oath, as for a criminal purpose; conspiracy. *Obs.*
2. Act of charging or calling upon in a sacred name, or in a solemn manner, as by appealing to something binding, as an oath; a solemn appeal; adjuration. *Obs. or Archaic.*
We charge you, in the name of God, take heed; . . .
Under this *conjuration* speak, my lord. *Shak.*
3. A constraining spirits or devils by invocation of a sacred name or by a spell; invocation of supernatural aid by magic or the effecting of something by or as by such methods; practice of magic; conjuring; incantation; enchantment.
Pretended *conjurations* and prophecies of that event. *Hallam.*
4. A magic expression used in conjuring; an incantation; a conjuring trick; a charm; a spell. *Trevisa.*

con-jure′ (kŏn-jōōr′; kŭn′jẽr; *the second pron., formerly used for both meanings, is now usual only in sense* 2), *v.i.;* CON-JURED′ (kŏn-jōōrd′; kŭn′jẽrd); CON-JUR′ING. [F. *conjurer,* fr. L. *conjurare* to swear together, to conspire; *con-* + *jurare* to swear. See JURY.] **1.** To swear together; to combine together by an oath; to conspire; to confederate. *Obs.*
2. (*pron.* kŭn′jẽr) To summon a devil, spirit, etc., to appear or obey one by invoking a sacred name or by some spell; to practice magical arts; to use the tricks of a conjurer; to juggle; to charm.
She *conjures;* away with her. *Shak.*

conjure (kŏn-jōōr′; kŭn′jẽr; *see each def.*), *v. t.* **1.** (*pron.* kŏn-jōōr′) To charge or call on in a sacred name or in a solemn manner, as by putting under oath; to adjure. *Obs.*
I *conjure* you, let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it. *Addison.*
2. (*pron.* kŏn-jōōr′) To entreat earnestly; to appeal solemnly to; to implore; beseech; as, he *conjured* the woman to keep the matter secret; she *conjured* his help.
3. (*pron.* kŭn′jẽr; *occas.* kŏn-jōōr′) To summon or constrain, as a devil, to appear or obey one by invoking a sacred name or by some spell.
I *conjure* thee by all the saints in heaven. *Shak.*
4. (*pron.* kŭn′jẽr) To affect or effect by conjuration; to call forth or send away by magic arts; to excite, bring about, get, or convey as if by magic or by the aid of supernatural powers.
The habitation which your prophet . . . *conjured* the devil into. *Shak.*
Syn. — Supplicate, pray, entreat, implore, beseech; enjoin, invoke. — CONJURE, ADJURE. To CONJURE, as here compared, is to entreat or implore with earnestness or solemnity; the original implication of an oath or an appeal to that which is held sacred is less commonly present than in ADJURE, which still implies a charge or invocation in a sacred name or on pain of a curse; as, "Deny me not admission, I supplicate, I *conjure* you" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "the high priest's *adjuring* or exorcising Christ by the living God" (*Coleridge*). See BEG.
to conjure up (kŭn′jẽr), to call up, raise, cause to exist or to appear to the imagination as if by magic arts or the like; as, *to conjure up* a story; *to conjure up* alarms.

con-jure′ment (kŏn-jōōr′mĕnt; kŭn′jẽr-), *n.* [Cf. OF. *conjurement.*] *Obs.* **1.** Exorcising; conjuration.
2. Solemn entreaty; conjuration; adjuration. *Milton.*

con′jur-er, con′jur-or (kŭn′jẽr-ẽr; *in senses* 2 *and* 3 kŏn-jōōr′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *conjureur.*] **1.** One who practices magic arts; one who pretends to act by the aid of supernatural power; also, one who performs feats of legerdemain or sleight of hand; magician; juggler.
Dealing with witches and with *conjurers.* *Shak.*
2. One bound by a common oath with others; a cosweaner.
3. One who entreats or charges in a solemn manner.
☞ In sense 1 usually *conjurer,* in 2 and 3 usually *conjuror.*

con′jur-y (kŭn′jẽr-ĭ), *n.* Practice of magic; art of the conjurer; enchantment. *Motley.*

Con′lach, or Con′laoch (kŏn′lä), *n.* *Irish Myth.* The son of Cuchullin and Aoife. He is brought up by his mother, who is an amazon conquered by Cuchullin. When of age she sends him to his father, but forbids him to reveal his identity. The result is a fight in which Conlach is slain by his father.

Con′na-ra′ce-æ (kŏn′ȧ-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. CONNARUS.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales), closely related to the Mimosaceæ and Fabaceæ, but distinguished by the apocarpous ovary. They are mostly tropical climbing shrubs or lianas. There are 16 genera and about 140 species. — **con′na-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Con′na-rus (kŏn′ȧ-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόνναρος an evergreen tree of the thorn kind.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical shrubs or trees typifying the family Connaraceæ, distinguished by the estipulate leaves and indehiscent, 1-seeded pod, 4 of the 5 carpels in the ovary being abortive.

con′nate (kŏn′āt; kŏ-nāt′; 277), *a.* [L. *connatus; con-* + *natus* born, p. p. of *nasci.* See COGNATE.] **1.** Congenital; innate; inborn. "*Connate* notions." *South.*
A difference has been made, . . . diseases or conditions which are dependent on original conformation being called congenital, while the diseases or affections that may have supervened during gestation or delivery are called *connate.* *Dunglison.*
2. Born, produced, or originated together; connascent.
3. Agreeing in nature; akin; allied; cognate; congenial.
4. *Biol.* Congenitally united; firmly united.

con′nate-per-fo′li-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Connate or coalescent at the base so as to surround the stem; — applied to leaves, as those of the boneset and various honeysuckles.

Connate-perfoliate Leaves of Wild Honeysuckle (*Lonicera flava*). Reduced.

con-na′tion (kŏ-nā′shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being connate.

con-nat′u-ral (kŏ-năt′ụ̄-răl), *a.* [*con-* + *natural:* cf. F. *connaturel.*] **1.** Connected by nature; united in nature; inborn; inherent; natural.
Affections are *connatural* to us. *L'Estrange.*
2. Of the same nature; allied; cognate.
And mix with our *connatural* dust. *Milton.*
3. Suitable; congenial. *Obs.*

con-nat′u-ral (kŏ-năt′ụ̄-răl), *n.* A connatural person or thing. *Rare.*

con-na′ture (kŏ-nā′tụ̄r), *n.* Participation in a common nature or character. *Rare.*
Connature was defined as likeness in kind between either two changes in consciousness, or two states of consciousness. *H. Spencer.*

con-nect′ (kŏ-nĕkt′), *v. t.;* CON-NECT′ED; CON-NECT′ING. [L. *connectere, -nexum; con-* + *nectere* to bind. See ANNEX.] **1.** To join, or fasten together, as by something intervening; to associate, as in occurrence or in idea; to combine; to unite or link together, as in an electrical circuit; to establish a bond or relation between.
A man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it *connects* before he can use it in a syllogism. *Locke.*
2. To associate (a person or thing, or one's self) with another person, thing, business, or affair.

con-nect′, *v. i.* **1.** To join, unite, or cohere; to have a close relation; as, one argument *connects* with another.
2. To meet or make connections for the transference of passengers, or change of means of communication; as, northbound and eastbound trains *connect* at New York.

con-nect′ant (kŏ-nĕk′tănt), *a.* *Biol.* Intermediate in characters between, or serving to connect, two natural groups; as, a *connectant* species.

con-nect′ed (-tĕd; -tĭd; 7, 151), *p. a.* of CONNECT. Joined or linked together by some tie, as of causality, relationship, or intimacy. — **con-nect′ed-ly,** *adv.*
We can never observe any tie between them. They seem conjoined, but never *connected.* *Josiah Royce.*
connected assemblage. *Math.* See CONTINUUM. — **c. equations,** *Math.*, a set of equations some of which may be deduced from the others. — **c. surface,** *Math.*, a surface such that from any point of it a continuous path can be drawn to any other point of it without crossing its boundary. It is *singly* or *simply connected* when every crosscut or loop cut drawn on it severs it into unconnected pieces, as a circular or spherical surface; it is *doubly connected* when such a cut is possible, which will make it simply connected, as a ring between two circles in a plane or a zone on a sphere; it is *triply connected* when such a cut may make it doubly connected, as a circular area with two circular areas cut out; and so on.

con-nect′er, con-nec′tor (kŏ-nĕk′tẽr), *n.* One that connects, as a word, a flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass or other tubes, a railroad coupling, or a device for holding two conductors together in electrical contact.

Con-nect′i-cut seed leaf (kŏ-nĕt′ĭ-kŭt). A kind of tobacco extensively cultivated in the United States, particularly in Connecticut. It produces a broad, elastic leaf, well adapted for use as a cigar wrapper.

con-nect′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONNECT. — **connecting cell,** *Bot.*, a heterocyst. — **c. rod,** *Mach.*, a rod or bar jointed to, and connecting, two or more moving parts; esp., a rod connecting a crank pin with a beam, crosshead, piston rod, or piston, as in a steam engine; a pitman; rarely, a locomotive coupling rod. — **c. zone,** *Bot.*, the girdle in diatoms.

con-nec′tion, con-nex′ion (kŏ-nĕk′shŭn), *n.* [See *Note,* below.] [L. *connexio:* cf. F. *connexion.*] **1.** Act of connecting, or state of being connected; junction; union; alliance; relationship; as, there was formerly a *connection* between the British Isles and the continent of Europe; the *connection* of church and state.
2. Specif.: **a** Conjunction, continuity, or coherence of words or ideas. **b** Relation of thought, writing, or speaking to that with reference to, or in association with, which it is used; contextual relation; context; as, the word varies in meaning according to the *connection* in which it is used. **c** A tie of causality, mutual dependence, logical sequence, or the like; relation of things when one of them is involved in another.
Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one,
Have ofttimes no *connection.* *Cowper.*
He [Algazel] denied the possibility of a known *connection* between cause and effect. *Whewell.*
3. That which connects, as a part, a word, or a particle; bond; tie.
4. A relation of personal intimacy; specif.: **a** Sexual relation or intercourse. **b** Relation in a practical or active way; a having to do, as with a subject of study or with any thing; as, the affair may succeed in spite of his *connection* with it. **c** Relationship by family ties, whether by marriage or by blood; as, a man of good *connections.*
5. A person connected with others by some tie; esp., a relation by marriage or by blood remotely.
6. A body or set of persons connected or associated together, or with whom one is associated, in some common interest; as, a business *connection;* a political *connection.*
At the head of a strong parliamentary *connection.* *Macaulay.*
7 (In this sense officially and invariably spelled *connexion* in Eng.) A religious society; a denomination; a sect; — developed from John Wesley's use of the word with reference to those connected or associated with him in religious work, usages, or purposes; as, the Methodist New *Connexion;* the Countess of Huntingdon's *Connexion.*
8. The act, event, or means of communication or of continuation of a journey; as, I hope to make *connections* at Boston; he missed every *connection.*
9. *Mech.* **a** A connecting rod. **b** *Steam Boiler.* A chamber at the end of a flue or set of flues, forming a connecting passageway for hot gases to another flue or set of flues.
☞ This word had orig. the etymological spelling *connexion* only, but by analogy with such words as *collection, direction,* etc., it came to be spelled also *connection;* and *connexion* is now rarely used in the United States, but is the usual spelling in England.
Syn. — Union, coherence, continuity, junction; association, dependence; intercourse, commerce, communication; affinity, relationship.

con-nec′tion-al, con-nex′ion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, connection.

‖ **con-junc′tis vi′ri-bus** (kŏn-jŭŋk′tĭs vĭr′ĭ-bŭs). [L.] With united powers. [*Ref. Sp.*]
con-junc′tiv. Conjunctive.
con-junc′tive-ly, *adv.* of CONJUNCTIVE. See -LY.
con-junc′tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-junct′ly, *adv.* of CONJUNCT.
‖ **Con′junc-tur′** (kŏn′yōōŋk-tōōr′), *n.* [G., fr. LL. *conjunctura.* Cf. CONJUNCTURE.] *Econ.* Legal chance for unearned profit whether by speculation or other means.
Conjunctur. Recent German economists use this word to denote the conditions and opportunities of success which a man does not owe to his own efforts, but received as a gift of fortune. For example, inherited wealth, influential parentage, and even nationality and education, give a good start in life which would be described as due to *Conjunctur.* *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
con-june′. † CONJOIN.
con-junge′, *v. t.* [L. *conjungere.*] To conjoin. *Obs. & R.*
conjuracioun. † CONJURATION.
con′ju-ra′tor (kŏn′jōō-rā′tẽr), *n.* [LL.] **a** *O. Eng. Law.* A compurgator. **b** A conspirator. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
con-jure′, *n.* [OF.] Conjuration. *Obs.*
con′jur-er-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
con-ju′ri-son, *n.* [OF. *conjureison.*] Conjuration; conjury. *Obs.*
con-ju′ror, *n.* See CONJURER.
conk (kŏŋk), *n.* Nose. *Slang.*
conk. Var. of CONCH, native of Florida Keys, etc.
conk. Var. of CANK, chatter, gabble. *Dial. Eng.*
conk′a-bell′, *n.* = COCKBELL, icicle. *Dial. Eng.*
conk′er, *n.* [From CONK nose.] A blow on the nose. *Slang.*
con′ker. Var. of KUNKUR.
conk′er-bill. Var. of CONKABELL. *Dial. Can. & Newfound.*
conk′y, *n.* [*conk* + *-y.*] A person having a large or prominent "conk," or nose. *Slang.*
‖ **con mo′to** (kŏn mô′tō). [It.] *Music.* With movement; spiritedly.
conn, *n. & v.* *Naut.* Var. of CON; — now apparently the more usual form.
Conn. *Abbr.* Connecticut.
con′na-rite (kŏn′ȧ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. κόνναρος an evergreen tree.] *Min.* A hydrous nickel silicate occurring as small green crystals or grains. Sp. gr., 2.46–2.62.
con-nas′cence (kŏ-năs′ĕns), *n.* Connascency. *Obs. & R.*
con-nas′cen-cy (kŏ-năs′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being connascent; also, a growing together. *Rare.* **2.** That which is born with, esp. united with, another. *Obs.*
con-nas′cent (kŏ-năs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *connascens,* p. pr. of *connasci* to be born at the same time.] Born together; produced at the same time. *Rare.*
con-na′tal (kŏ-nā′tăl), *a.* Congenital. — **con-na′tal-ly,** *adv.*
con′nate-ly, *adv.* of CONNATE.
con-na′tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to the same nation. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
con-na′tive, *a.* = CONNATE, 1.
con-nat′u-ral′i-ty (kŏ-năt′ụ̄-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Connatural quality. *Rare.*
con-nat′u-ral-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
con-nat′u-ral-ly, *adv.* of CONNATURAL. See -LY.
con-nat′u-ral-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con′naught (kŏn′ôt), *n.* [Fr. *Connaught,* Ir.] = BASKET CLOTH.
con-naut′. Var. of CANAUT.
conne. † CAN, CON.
con-nect′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-nect′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
con-nec′tion-al-ism, con-nex′ion-al-ism. See -ISM.
con-nec′tiv. Connective. *Ref. Sp.*
con′nec-ti′val (kŏn′ĕk-tī′văl),

2. (spelt *connexional*) Of or pertaining to the Methodist Connexion. *Brit.*

con-nec′tive (kŏ-nĕk′tĭv), *a.* Connecting, or adapted to connect; involving connection.

connective tissue, *Anat.*, a tissue of mesoblastic origin which supports and binds together the other tissues in nearly all parts of the body, insheathing and forming a framework for the organs and composing the tendons and ligaments. It consists of an intercellular material, or *matrix*, containing protoplasmic cells, or *corpuscles.* In many lower animals and the embryos of higher forms the matrix is largely soft and jellylike; in typical connective tissue it consists largely of bundles of fine white inelastic fibers, which dissolve into gelatin on boiling. When the bundles of fibers are close and parallel it is called *fibrous* tissue; if they form a more or less open network, *areolar* or *reticular* tissue. The white fibers may be more or less extensively replaced by thick branching yellow elastic fibers containing *elastin*; this is called *elastic* tissue.

con-nec′tive, *n.* That which connects. Specif.: **a** *Gram.* A word or particle that connects words or sentences, as a conjunction, preposition, or relative pronoun. **b** *Bot.* The tissue connecting the two lobes of an anther.

con′nec-tiv′i-ty (kŏn′ĕk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being connective. Specif.: *Math.* **a** The order or manner in which a Riemann's surface is connected; the number of independent paths possible between two of its points. **b** An infinity of elements connected with and succeeding one another continuously; specif., the double infinity of elements, connected in the fourfold infinity of elements $(x\ y\ z\ p\ q)$ satisfying $F(x\ y\ z\ p\ q) = 0$, that constitute the solution of $F(x\ y\ z,\ \delta z/\delta x, \delta z/\delta y) = 0$.

connectivity of a surface, *Math.*, the number 2 less the characteristic of the surface (if closed). It is related to the number of cuts necessary to reduce the surface to one with a single border.

con′ner (kŭn′ẽr; kŏn′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *cunnian* to examine, tempt; cf. AS. *cunnere* tempter.] One who tests or examines; a tester; an examiner; an inspector. *Archaic.*

con′ner (kŏn′ẽr), *n.* One who cons; a peruser.

con′ner, *n.* [From CON to conduct. See COND.] *Naut.* One who cons, or conds; specif., a balker.

con′nex (-ĕks), *n.* [L. *connexus* connection.] **1**. **a** A bond or tie. *Obs.* **b** A connected thing, as an incident or property. *Obs.*
2. *Math.* The infinity of points and lines determined by an equation homogeneous in both point and line coördinates.

con-nex′ (kŏ-nĕks′), *v. t. & i.* [L. *connexus*, p. p.: cf. OF. *connexer.* See CONNECT.] To connect. *Obs. Sir M. Hale.*

con-nex′ion (kŏ-nĕk′shŭn), *n.* Connection. See CONNECTION.

con′ning (kŏn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CON, to superintend the steering of (a ship).

conning tower. *Nav.* An armored pilot house, usually having narrow horizontal slits for observation purposes. It contains means of communication with all parts of the ship, and is intended to protect the commanding officer and helmsman in battle.

con-niv′ance (kŏ-nīv′ăns), *n.* [Formerly *connivence*, fr. F. *connivence* or L. *conniventia.*] **1**. Act of conniving; intentional failure or forbearance to discover a fault or wrongdoing; voluntary oversight; passive consent or coöperation.
2. *Law.* Specif., corrupt or guilty assent to wrongdoing, not involving actual participation in it, but knowledge of, and failure to prevent or oppose, it. Cf. ACCOMPLICE.
Syn. — See COLLUSION.

con-niv′an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Act of conniving; connivance.

con-nive′ (kŏ-nīv′), *v. i.*; CON-NIVED′ (-nīvd′); CON-NIV′ING (-nīv′ĭng). [L. *connivere* to shut the eyes, connive, fr. *con-* + (perh.) a word akin to *nicere* to beckon, *nictare* to wink: cf. F. *conniver.*] **1**. To feign ignorance; to be disregardant; — usually with an adverbial phrase, regularly introduced by *at*, indicating the object; to pretend not to look (at something distasteful or irregular).

The government thought it expedient, occasionally, to *connive* at the violation of this rule. *Macaulay.*

2. Hence, to look with indulgence or secret favor (at); to wink (at); sometimes, to coöperate (with) secretly, or to have a secret understanding (with).

In many of these, the directors were heartily concurring; in most of them, they were encouraging, and sometimes commanding; in all they were *conniving.* *Burke.*

3. To open and close the eyes rapidly; to wink. *Obs.*

The artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, and to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator.*

4. *Biol.* To be connivent. *Rare.*

con-nive′, *v. t.* To shut the eyes to; to wink at. *Obs.*

con-niv′ent (kŏ-nīv′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *connivens*, p. pr.] **1**. Conniving; forbearing to see or designedly winking at; as, *connivent* justice; hence, inactive; dormant. *Obs.*
2. *Biol.* Brought close together; arched inward so that the points meet; converging; as, *connivent* petals of a flower or wings of an insect.

con-niv′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who connives.

con′nois-seur′ (kŏn′ĭ-sûr′; -sūr′; 277), *n.* [F. *connaisseur*, formerly *connoisseur*, fr. *connaître* to know, OF. *conoistre*, fr. L. *cognoscere* to become acquainted with; *co-* + *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to learn to know. See KNOW; cf. COGNIZOR.] One well versed in any subject; esp., one who knows well the details, technique, or principles of a fine art; one competent to act as a critical judge of an art, or in a matter of taste.

The *connoisseur* is "one who knows," as opposed to the dilettante, who only "thinks he knows." *Fairholt.*

Syn. — CONNOISSEUR is often contrasted with *amateur* and *dilettante* (see AMATEUR). It implies trained and discriminating judgment of what is rare or choice, especially in art; as, a *connoisseur* of etchings, of fine bindings, of wines. A *connoisseur* may or may not be a professional.

con′no-tate (kŏn′ō-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *con-* + *notatus*, p. p. of *notare* to mark. Cf. CONNOTE.] To connote.

con′no-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *connotation.*] **1**. Act of connoting; esp., implication of something more than the essential or primary meaning; as, the word's associations have given it a disagreeable *connotation.*
2. *Logic.* **a** Implication of a subject of attribution. *Obs.* **b** Implication of attributes or of meaning in general, as belonging to a given subject; also, the sum of the qualities forming the meaning of a term; intension; signification.
Syn. — See DENOTATION.

con-no′ta-tive (kŏ-nō′tȧ-tĭv; kŏn′ō-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Implying something additional; pertaining to connotation.
2. *Logic.* Bearing connotation.

It is urged that his graduated world of ideas ascends by steps from the less to the more general, ever more and more widely denotative, less and less fully *connotative.* *J. Martineau.*

connotative term. *Logic.* **a** A term which signifies primarily, an attribute, secondarily, a subject. *Obs.* **b** A term which denotes a subject and implies one or more attributes.

con-note′ (kŏ-nōt′), *v. t.*; CON-NOT′ED (-nōt′ĕd); CON-NOT′ING (-nōt′ĭng). [See CONNOTATE; NOTE.] **1**. To suggest, indicate, or mean along with, or in addition to, the essential or primary signification; to imply secondarily; to involve as a consequence, concomitant, or the like.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South.*

2. *Logic.* To imply as an attribute; bear as connotation.

The word "white" denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or, as it was termed by the schoolmen, *connotes*, the attribute "whiteness." *J. S. Mill.*

con-nu′bi-al (kŏ-nū′bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *connubialis*, fr. *connubium* marriage; *con-* + *nubere* to veil, to marry. See NUPTIAL.] **1**. Of or pertaining to, or inclining to, marriage, or the marriage state; conjugal; nuptial.

Kind, *connubial* tenderness. *Goldsmith.*

2. Of or pert. to a husband and wife; conjugal. *Humorous.*
Syn. — See MATRIMONIAL.

con-nu′bi-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being connubial; connubial inclination or characteristic, as the expression of tenderness.

Some *connubialities* . . . between Mr. and Mrs. B. *Dickens.*

Co′no-car′pus (kō′nō-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κῶνος cone + καρπός fruit.] A small genus of tropical combretaceous trees or shrubs with smooth or silky-pubescent leaves and small flowers in dense buttonlike heads, whence they are known as button trees. Two species occur in the southern United States.

Con′o-clin′i-um (kŏn′ō-klĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κῶνος cone + κλίνη couch; — in reference to the conical receptacle.] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous plants allied to *Eupatorium*, having heads of blue flowers resembling those of the garden ageratum.

co′no-cu′ne-us (kō′nō-kū′nē-ŭs), *n.* *Math.* The surface traced by a line moving round a fixed circle and along, and perpendicular to, a fixed line; — so called as having the base of a cone but the edge of a cuneus (wedge). Wallis first used the term (in 1662), applying it to one of the four quadrants into which the whole is divided by two planes quadrisecting the circle, one of them through and one perpendicular to the fixed line.

co′no-dont (kō′nō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. κῶνος cone + *-odont.*] *Paleon.* Any of certain minute toothlike fossils found in Paleozoic rocks. They have been regarded as teeth of cyclostomes, but are more probably the jaws of annelids.

co′noid (kō′noid), *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδής conical; κῶνος cone + εἶδος form; cf. F. *conoïde.*] **1**. *Geom.* **a** A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis; as, a parabolic *conoid*, elliptic *conoid*, etc.; — more commonly called *paraboloid*, *ellipsoid*, etc. **b** A surface generated by a line moving along a given line and a given curve, and parallel to a given plane. **c** The surface generated by a circle arc rotating about its sine as axis.

Conoid.

2. Anything that has a conoidal form, as a rifle bullet.

co′noid, *a.* **1**. Like a conoid; conoidal.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the cone shells or the family Conidæ.

conoid ligament, *Anat.*, the posterior fasciculus of the coraco-clavicular ligament, connecting the **conoid tubercle** on the under side of the clavicle and the base of the coracoid.

co-noi′dal (kō-noi′dăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *conoïdal.*] Like a conoid; resembling or approaching a cone in shape; nearly, but not exactly, conical.

co-noi′do- (kō-noi′dō-). Combining form for *conoid.*

Co-noph′o-lis (kō-nŏf′ō-lĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κῶνος cone + φολίς a horny scale.] *Bot.* A genus of orobanchaceous herbs containing two species, the American (*C. americana*) being the squawroot. See SQUAWROOT.

Co′no-po-phag′i-dæ (kō′nō-pō-făj′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κώνωψ, κώνωπος, gnat, mosquito + φαγεῖν to eat + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A small family of clamatorial birds confined to the warmer parts of South America, having a large head, the outer and middle toes connected near the base, and, in the typical genus, *Conopophaga*, a very short tail.

co-nor′mal (kō-nôr′măl), *a.* [*co-* + *normal.*] *Math.* Having common normals, as two (so-called) parallel involutes of an evolute.

conormal correspondence, that of neighboring surfaces, existing when conormal points correspond to each other.

co′no-scope (kō′nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κῶνος cone + *-scope.*] *Cryst.* A form of polariscope used for examining crystals in converging polarized light.

con′quer (kŏŋ′kẽr), *v. t.*; CON′QUERED (-kẽrd); CON′QUERING. [OF. *conquerre*, F. *conquérir*, fr. L. *conquirere*, *-quisitum*, to seek or search for, to bring together, LL., to conquer; *con-* + *quaerere* to seek. See QUEST.] **1**. To procure by effort; to acquire; get; gain. *Obs.*
2. To gain or acquire by force, as of arms; to take possession of by violent means; to gain dominion over; to subdue by physical means; to reduce; to overcome by force of arms; to cause to yield; to vanquish; to subjugate. "If thou *conquer* Rome." *Shak.*

If we be *conquer'd*, let men *conquer* us. *Shak.*

3. To gain or obtain in war, or by overcoming obstacles or opposition; to win; as, to *conquer* freedom or a peace.
4. To subdue or overcome by mental or moral power; to surmount; as, to *conquer* difficulties, temptation, etc.

By winning words to *conquer* willing hearts. *Milton.*

Syn. — Overpower, overthrow, discomfit, beat, crush, subject, humble, master. — CONQUER, VANQUISH, DEFEAT, SUBDUE, SUBJUGATE, REDUCE, OVERCOME, SURMOUNT agree in the idea of bringing under one's power by the exertion of energy or force. CONQUER usually implies the gaining possession or mastery of something (less frequently of some one), VANQUISH, the complete overthrow or discomfiture of some one (less frequently of something), by force; as, "We *conquered* France, but felt our captive's charms" (*Pope*); "a Rōman by a Roman valiantly *vanquished*" (*Shak.*). *Vanquish* is more likely than *conquer* to refer to a single engagement. To DEFEAT is to beat or check, esp. for the time being; it does not imply the finality of *vanquish*; as, "But though *defeated*, the Cotton States were not *vanquished*" (*Westm. Review*); cf., to retrieve a *defeat.* SUBDUE implies reduction to (frequently) permanent submission or subserviency; SUBJUGATE (see etym.), complete subjection, as under a yoke; as, "Who through faith *subdued* kingdoms" (*Heb.* xi. 33); "And the world's victor stood *subdued* by sound" (*Pope*); "a latent power in him which compels the favor of the gods, and *subjugates* fortune" (*Thackeray*). REDUCE, as here compared (see ABASE), implies a bringing to capitulation or surrender; it applies esp. to a beleaguered town or fortress; as, "*reduced* a province under Roman yoke" (*Milton*); the city was *reduced* by famine. OVERCOME implies, in present usage, esp. the getting the better of other than material objects; SURMOUNT applies esp. to difficulties and obstacles; as, to *overcome* temptations, bad habits, resistance; "Be not *overcome* of evil, but *overcome* evil with good" (*Rom.* xii. 21); "If the poem is a poem, it will *surmount* these obstacles" (*Byron*). See VICTOR, VICTORY, OVERTURN.

con′quer, *v. i.* To gain the victory; to overcome; to prevail; to be victorious.

The champions resolved to *conquer* or to die. *Waller.*

con′quer-or (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *conquereor.*] **1**. One who conquers; specif., one who wins a country, etc., in war, or subdues or subjugates a people, or overcomes an adversary; a winner; a victor, as in a game.
2. Deciding game; rubber, as at whist. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See VICTOR.

the Conqueror, a surname given to William, Duke of Normandy, who by the battle of Hastings, in 1066, became William I. of England.

con′quest (kŏŋ′kwĕst), *n.* [OF. *conquest*, *conqueste*, F. *conquêt*, *conquête*, LL. *conquistum* (prop. p. p. neut.), *conquista*, fr. L. *conquirere.* See CONQUER.] **1**. Act or process of conquering, or acquiring by force; act of overcoming or subduing opposition by force, whether physical or moral; subjection; subjugation; reduction.

Three years sufficed for the *conquest* of the country. *Prescott.*

2. Act of gaining by struggle (lit. or fig.); as, the *conquest* of liberty or peace; she came down, dressed for *conquest.*
3. State of being conquered. *Rare.* "Convinced of *conquest.*" *Dryden.*
4. That which is conquered; esp., territory definitively appropriated in war; a possession gained by force, physical or moral; specif., a person whose favor or hand has been won.

Wherefore rejoice? What *conquest* brings he home? *Shak.*

5. *Feudal Law.* Acquisition of property by purchase or other means than inheritance; acquisition; also, the property so acquired. In the Civil law such property acquired during marriage belongs to the community goods of husband and wife.
Syn. — Triumph, mastery, subjection. See VICTORY.

the Conquest, *Eng. Hist.*, the subjugation of England by William of Normandy in 1066.

‖ **con-quis′ta-dor′** (kōn-kēs′tä-thōr′; *E.* kŏn-kwĭs′tȧ-dōr; *n.* [L. *conquestio.*] A complaining. *Rare.*

a. Bot. Pert. to the connective.

con-nec′tive-ly, *adv.* of CONNECTIVE. See -LY.

con′nec-ti′vum (kŏn′ĕk-tī′vŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIVA (-vȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The connective.

con-nec′tor (kŏ-nĕk′tẽr), *n.* = CONNECTER.

con′ner (kŭn′ẽr). Var. of CUNNER.

con-nex′ion-al, con-nex′ion-al-ism. Var. of CONNECTIONAL, CONNECTIONALISM.

con-nex′i-ty (kŏ-nĕk′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *connexité.*] **a** Connectedness. **b** = CONNEX, 1 b. *Obs.*

con-nex′ive (-sĭv), *a.* [L. *connexivus.*] Conditional; also, conjunctive; connective. *Obs.*

con-nex′ive-ly, *adv.* of CONNEXIVE. See -LY.

con′nex-i′vum (kŏn′ĕk-sī′vŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -VA (-vȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The flattened, often much dilated, lateral border of the abdomen of hemipters.

con-nex′ure, *n.* = CONNECTION. *Obs.*

con-nex′us (kŏ-nĕk′sŭs), *n.* [L.] Binding together; connection. *Rare.*

Con′nie (kŏn′ĭ), *n.* A dim. or familiar form for CONSTANCE, CONRAD, and some other names.

conniegrea, connigrey. † CONYGER.

con′ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CON, CONN.

con-nip′tion (kŏ-nĭp′shŭn), *n.*, *or, in full*, **conniption fit.** A fit of passion, rage, hysteria, or the like; a paroxysm. *Vulgar or Colloq., U. S.*

con-niv′ence (kŏ-nīv′ĕns), **con-nivency**, *n.* **1**. = CONNIVANCE. **2**. Lit., winking. *Obs.* **3**. Connivent state or tendency.

con′ni-zance. † COGNIZANCE.

Con′no-chæ′tes (kŏn′ō-kē′tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόννος beard + χαίτη mane.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the gnus.

con′nois-sance′, *n.* [F. *connaissance*, formerly *connoissance.*] Knowledge or critical judgment of art, esp. a fine art. *Obs.*

con′nois-seur′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

con-no′ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of CONNOTATIVE. See -LY.

con-note′, *v. i.* To consignify. [*Obs.*]

con-no′tive, *a.* Connotative. *R.*

con-nu′bi-al-ly, *adv.* of CONNUBIAL. See -LY.

con-nu′bi-um. Var. of CONUBIUM.

con-nu′mer-ate (kŏ-nū′mẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *connumerare* to number with.] To reckon or count together. *Rare.* — **con-nu′mer-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

con′nu-sance, con′nu-sant, con′nu-sor. Obs. or rare vars. of COGNIZANCE, etc.

con′ny (kŏn′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. CANNY, CUNNING.] = CANNY. *Dial. Eng.*

co-noi′dal-ly, *adv* of CONOIDAL.

co-noi′dic (kō-noi′dĭk), **co-noi′di-cal** (-dĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to or like a conoid.

co-noi′di-cal-ly, *adv.* Conoidally.

conoissance. † COGNIZANCE.

Co-nol′o-phus (kō-nŏl′ō-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κῶνος cone + λόφος crest.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of one species, *C. subcristatus*, a large burrowing iguanid lizard of the Galapagos Islands.

co-nom′i-nee′, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

Con′o-ni′ah (kŏn′ō-nī′ȧ; kō′nō-). *Bib.*

con′o-po′di-um (kŏn′ō-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-dĭ-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. κῶνος cone + *-podium.*] A conical receptacle in a flower.

co′no-scen′te (kō′nō-shĕn′tā), *n.*; *pl.* -SCENTI (-tē). [It.] A connoisseur.

co-nour′ish, *v. t.* To nourish together.

con′plane′, *a.* *Math.* Coplanar.

con-quad′rate, *v. t.* [L. *conquadrare.*] To bring into a square. *Obs.*

con-quas′sate, *v. t.* [L. *conquassatus*, p. p. of *conquassare.*] To shake severely. *Obs.* — **con′quas-sa′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

con-que′dle (kŏn-kwē′d'l), *n.* The bobolink. *Dial. U. S.*

conqueis. † CONQUESE.

con′quer-a-ble (kŏŋ′kẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con′quer-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

con′quer-ess, *n.* A woman who conquers.

con′quer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONQUER. — **con′quer-ing-ly**, *adv.*

con′quer-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

con′quer-ous, *a.* Conquering. *Obs.*

conquese, conqueis. [OF. *conquise.*] = CONQUEST. *Obs. Scot.*

con′quest (kŏŋ′kwĕst; kŏn-kwĕst′), *v. t.* [OF. *conquester.*] *Obs.* **1** To acquire; gain. **2**. To conquer; vanquish.

con-ques′ta-dor′. Obs or rare var. of CONQUISTADOR.

con-ques′tion (kŏn-kwĕs′chŭn), *n.* [L. *conquestio.*] A complaining. *Rare.*

conquestor, *n.* [OF. *conquesteur.*] Conqueror. *Obs.*

conquestre, *n.* [OF. *conqueste.*] Conquest. *Obs.*

con′qui-an (kŏŋ′kĭ-ăn), *n.* *Card Playing.* A game for two, played with 40 cards, in which each player tries to form three or four of a kind or sequences.

‖ **con′qui-es′cat in pa′ce.** [L.] May he [she] rest in peace.

con′quin-am′ine (kŏn′kwĭn-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*con-* + *quinamine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}O_2N_2$, found with quinamine in one of the cuprea barks.

conquinate. † COINQUINATE.

con-quin′ine (kŏn-kwĭn′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*con-* + *quinine.*] Quinidine.

conquire. † CONQUER.

conquires. † CONQUERESS.

con′qui-si′tion (kŏŋ′kwĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *conquisitio.*] A seeking after; procuring with care. *Obs. & R.*

Con′rad (kŏn′răd), *n.* [G. *Konrad* or F. *Conrade* or LL. *Conradus*; fr. OHG. *Kuonrāt*; prop. giving bold or wise counsel. See KEEN; READ.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Conradus* (kŏn-rā′dŭs); F. *Conrad*, *Conrade* (kôɴ′răd′); It. *Corrado* (kōr-rä′dō); Sp. *Conrado* (kōn-rä′thō; 146); G. *Konrad* (kōn′rät).

conrai. † CONREY.

con-rec′tor (kŏn-rĕk′tẽr; *G.* kōn′rĕk-tôr), *n.*; *G. pl.* CONRECTOREN (kōn′rĕk-tō′rĕn). An associate rector; vice principal, as of a German school.

con′red, *n.* [LL. *conredium.*] = CORODY. *Rare.*

conrey, *n.* [See CURRY (leather).] Outfit; also, troop; battalion. *Obs.*

Cons., *or* **cons.** *Abbr.* Consonant; Constable; constitution; constitutional; Consul; Consulting.

consacre, *v. t.* [F. *consacrer.*] To consecrate. *Obs.*

consail. † COUNCIL.

consail, conseil. † COUNSEL.

con-sait′. Obs. or dial. var. of CONCEIT.

con-sal′u-tant, *a.* [L. *consalutans*, p. pr.] In united salutation. *Rare.*

146), *n.*; *pl.* Sp. -DORES (thō′rās), E. -DORS (-dōrz). [Sp., fr. *conquistar* to conquer. See CONQUEST.] Lit., a conqueror; — applied to the leaders in the Spanish conquest of Mexico and Peru in the 16th century.

con-san′guine (kŏn-săŋ′gwĭn), *a.* [F. *consanguin.*] Consanguineous. — *n.* A blood relation. *Obs.*

con′san-guin′e-an (kŏn′săŋ-gwĭn′ē-ăn), *a.* Consanguineous. *Scott.* Specif.: *Rom. Law.* Having the same father. — *n.* A consanguinean relation.

con′san-guin′e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consanguineus; con-* + *sanguis* blood. See SANGUINE.] Of the same blood; descended from the same ancestor; of or pertaining to persons so related. — **con′san-guin′e-ous-ly**, *adv.*

con′san-guin′i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *consanguinitas*: cf. F. *consanguinité.*] **1.** State of being related by blood or descended from a common ancestor; blood relationship; — distinguished from *affinity.* Cf. COGNATE, AGNATE. The degrees of lineal consanguinity are reckoned as one degree for each person in the line of descent, exclusive of him from whom the computation begins. This is so at the Civil, canon, and common law. At the Civil law, the degree of consanguinity between collaterals is reckoned by proceeding from one up to the common ancestor and then down to the other. At the common and the canon law the degrees between collaterals are found by taking the number from the common ancestor to either, or the more remote, of them. In the annexed diagram the Roman numerals express the degrees by the Civil law, the Arabic those by the canon and common law. Those in the vertical line are called **lineal relations**, those in the **ascending line** (the portion above the "Intestate") being called **ascendants**, those in the **descending line** (the portion below the "Intestate") being called **descendants**.

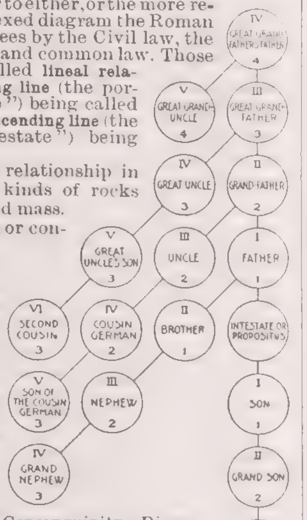

Consanguinity. Diagram showing Degrees of Consanguinity between a given person, called the "Intestate," or "Propositus," and lineal and collateral relations according to the common-law and canon-law computation (indicated by Arabic numerals) and the Civil-law computation (indicated by Roman numerals), lineal relations being represented by the disks vertically connected, collateral relations by those at the side.

2. By extension, genetic relationship in general, as of different kinds of rocks formed from the same fluid mass.
3. Fig.: Any close relation or connection; affinity.
Syn. — See AFFINITY.

con′science (kŏn′shĕns), *n.* [F. *conscience*, fr. L. *conscientia*, fr. *consciens*, p. pr. of *conscire* to know, to be conscious; *con-* + *scire* to know. See SCIENCE.] **1.** Sense or consciousness of the moral goodness or blameworthiness of one's own conduct, intentions, or character, together with a feeling of obligation to do or be that which is recognized as good; — often with special reference to feelings of guilt or remorse for ill-doing. Hence, a faculty, power, or principle, conceived to decide as to the moral quality of one's own thoughts or acts, enjoining what is good.
2. Conformity to the dictates of conscience; right or equity; hence, conscientiousness, or conscientious or scrupulous observance, regard, or reverence; as, to endure suffering for *conscience* toward God.
3. Inmost thought or sense; consciousness; sense; inward conviction or acknowledgment; — esp. in relation to one's own thoughts or actions. *Obs. or Archaic.*

No firm *conscience* of doctrine. *Foxe.*
The sweetest cordial we receive, at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Denham.*

4. Tenderness of feeling or sentiment. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
in conscience, in all conscience, in deference or obedience to conscience or reason; in reason; reasonably. "This is enough *in conscience.*" *Howell.* "Half a dozen fools are, *in all conscience*, as many as you should require." *Swift.*

conscience clause. A clause in a general law exempting persons whose religious scruples forbid compliance therewith, — as from taking judicial oaths, service, etc.

conscience money. Money paid to relieve the conscience by rendering or restoring, usually anonymously, what has been wrongfully acquired or withheld, as a tax payment. Such money paid into the United States treasury is called **the conscience fund.**

con′sci-en′tious (kŏn′shĭ-ĕn′shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *consciencieux*, LL. *conscientiosus.*] **1.** Influenced by conscience; governed by, or conformed to, a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; — said of persons or actions.

The advice of wise and *conscientious* men. *Prescott.*

2. Conscious (of). *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*
Syn. — Exact, faithful, just, upright. See SCRUPULOUS.
— **con′sci-en′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **con′sci-en′tious-ness**, *n.*

con′scion-a-ble (kŏn′shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Irregularly formed fr. *conscience.*] **1.** Conscientious. *Obs.*
2. Governed by, or accordant with, good conscience; scrupulous; reasonable; just.

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction. *Sir H. Wotton.*

— **con′scion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con′scion-a-bly**, *adv.*

con′scious (kŏn′shŭs), *a.* [L. *conscius*; *con-* + *scire* to know. See CONSCIENCE.] **1.** Sharing knowledge; aware of that of which another is aware. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Where two or more men know of one and the same fact, they are said to be *conscious* of it one to another. *Hobbes.*

2. Aware or sensible (of an inward state or outward fact).

The man who breathes most healthily is least *conscious* of his own breathing. *De Quincey.*
To be happy or miserable without being *conscious* of it seems to me utterly inconsistent and impossible. *Locke.*

3. Possessed with a sense of guilt; inwardly aware of fault.

I may speak alike to you and my own *conscious* heart. *Shelley.*

4. Unduly or uncomfortably conscious of one's own personality, esp. as subject to the observation of others; self-conscious; also, implying such consciousness.

The *conscious* simper, and the jealous leer. *Pope.*

5. Mentally awake; psychically active or acute; in a state of consciousness; as, he became *conscious.*
6. Deliberate; intentional.

Pope . . . was a *conscious* and deliberate artist. *Sir Leslie Stephen.*

7. *Philos.* Endowed with consciousness; possessing mental life, or psychical attributes.
8. Of the nature of consciousness; relating to consciousness; as, *conscious* state, or process.

The universal *conscious* fact is not "feelings and thoughts exist," but "I think" and "I feel." *Wm. James.*

9. Involving consciousness of something; as, *conscious* guilt or happiness; also, fig., affecting consciousness or causing consciousness of.

With *conscious* terrors vex me round. *Milton.*

Syn. — CONSCIOUS, AWARE. CONSCIOUS applies primarily to that which is felt as within, AWARE, to that which is perceived as without, one's self; as, he is *aware* of the charge against him, but *conscious* of his innocence; "Bitterly *conscious* . . . of her dull and heavy heart, with the frozen pain in it" (*Hawthorne*); "When Kirstie looked up at the speaker's face, she was *aware* of a change" (*Stevenson*). *Conscious*, as applied to external objects, stresses the element of sensation; *aware*, when used of what is within, the element of perception, more or less detached from feeling; as, "He was surely *conscious*, inexplicably *conscious* of some presence" (*Stevenson*); "I . . . was sufficiently *aware* of the tendencies of my own thoughts to do all I could to counteract them" (*De Quincey*). See SENSIBLE.

I do not know to the present moment whether he is *aware* that I was even *conscious* of his action. *O. Wilde.*

conscious reflex, *Psychol.*, an action regularly following upon the recurrence of the same conscious state. — **c. to** (something), privy to; cognizant of. *Obsoles.* — **c. to one's self**, consciously aware (of something) in relation to one's own mental states. *Obs.*

A man is always *conscious to himself* of thinking. *Locke.*

con′scious-ness (kŏn′shŭs-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Joint or mutual knowledge. *Obs.*
2. Immediate knowledge or perception of the presence of any object, state, or sensation.

Annihilate the *consciousness* of the object, you annihilate the *consciousness* of the operation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Specif.: Inward sense of guilt. *Rare.*

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace there must be some guilt or *consciousness.* *Pope.*

4. That which includes knowledge, or knowing states, esp. knowledge of one's own existence, condition, sensations, mental operations, acts, etc.

Consciousness is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or "ego" of its acts and affections; — in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me, and that these modifications are mine. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

5. *Philos.* That state of being which is characterized by sensation, emotion, thought, or any psychical attribute whatever; mind in the broadest possible sense; that in nature which is distinguished from the physical; that form of existence which in its full development is able to distinguish itself from other existence. *Consciousness* has been considered by philosophers to be: (1) an attribute or condition of soul, or of spiritual substance not necessarily conscious; (2) itself a spiritual substance or self-dependent phenomenon; (3) an epiphenomenon, or dependent accompaniment of physical existence; (4) that of which all phenomena, physical as well as psychical, are forms; the ultimate form of existence.

A frank, unbiased study of *consciousness* must convince every biologist that it is one of the fundamental phenomena of at least animal life, if not, as is quite possible, of all life. *C. S. Minot.*
Whenever there is any kind of feeling, there *consciousness* exists, and wherever *consciousness* exists, mind exists. Yet the two terms are not synonyms; *consciousness* is an abstract term, mind a concrete. *G. F. Stout.*

6. A state of consciousness or a form of mental activity.

Whatever marble may be in itself, all that we can know of it is under the shape of a bundle of our own *consciousnesses.* *Huxley.*
These ideas are to be found in the religious *consciousness* of the people, and it is the province of philosophy to test their theoretical necessity. *W. T. Harris.*

7. The totality of conscious states connected with any single organism, as a man, or with any group of mental factors closely interrelated, as one of the personalities in the phenomenon of multiple personality; a mind; a single mental life; also, any analogous totality attributed to a social organism; as, the mob *consciousness.*

Consciousness, then, does not appear to itself chopped up in bits. Such words as "chain" or "train" do not describe it fitly as it presents itself in the first instance. It is nothing jointed; it flows. A "river" or a "stream" are the metaphors by which it is most naturally described. In talking of it hereafter, let us call it the stream of thought, of *consciousness*, or of subjective life. *Wm. James.*

consciousness of kind, *Sociol.*, "the original and elementary subjective fact in society; . . . a state of consciousness in which any being, whether low or high in the scale of life, recognizes another conscious being as of like kind with itself." *F. H. Giddings.*

con-scribe′ (kŏn-skrīb′), *v. t.* [See CONSCRIPT.] **1.** **a** To enroll; enlist. *Obs.* **b** To enlist by conscription.
2. To circumscribe; to limit. *Obs.*

con′script (kŏn′skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *conscriptus*, p. p. of *conscribere* to write together, enroll; *con-* + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** Enrolled or chosen. See CONSCRIPT FATHERS.
2. Enlisted by compulsion, as a soldier or sailor; formed by conscription, as an army; conscripted.
conscript fathers. (Rarely in *sing.*) **a** *Roman Hist.* The senators of ancient Rome. When certain new senators were first enrolled with the "fathers," the body was called *Patres et Conscripti*; afterward all were called *Patres conscripti.* **b** The senators of ancient Venice. **c** Allusively, the legislators or administrators of any political unit.

con′script, *n.* One compulsorily enrolled to serve as a soldier or sailor; a recruit secured by conscription.

con-script′ (kŏn-skrĭpt′), *v. t.* To enroll by compulsion for military service; to draft.

con-scrip′tion (-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conscriptio*: cf. F. *conscription.*] **1.** A writing together or down; specif., a conjoint signature. *Obs.*
2. An enrolling; registering; enlistment. *Obs.*
3. A compulsory enrollment of men for military or naval service; a draft; also, those conscripted, collectively.

con′se-crate (kŏn′sē-krāt), *a.* [L. *consecratus*, p. p. of *consecrare* to consecrate; *con-* + *sacrare* to consecrate, *sacer* sacred. See SACRED.] Consecrated; devoted; dedicated; sacred; hallowed. "That *consecrate* place." *Bacon.*

con′se-crate, *v. t.*; CON′SE-CRAT′ED (-krāt′ĕd); CON′SE-CRAT′ING (-krāt′ĭng). **1.** To make, or declare, sacred or holy; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service or worship of God; as, to *consecrate* a church; to *consecrate* the elements in the Eucharist.

One day in the week is . . . *consecrated* to a holy rest. *Sharp.*

2. To set apart to a sacred office or to an office by sacred rites; as, to *consecrate* a bishop; to *consecrate* a king.
3. To dedicate, devote, or appropriate (something to some purpose); as, to *consecrate* a room to books. *Rare.*
4. To render sacred, venerable, or revered; to hallow; to sanctify; as, rules or principles *consecrated* by time. *Burke.*
5. To devote or doom, as to calamity. *Obs.* *A Latinism.*
6. To deify; loosely, to canonize. *Obs.* *A Latinism.*
Syn. — See DEDICATE.

con′se-crate, *v. i.* To perform consecration, as of the elements in the Eucharist.

con′se-cra′tion (-krā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *consecratio*: cf. F. *consécration.*] Act or ceremony of consecrating; state of being consecrated; dedication; specif.: **a** The official setting apart, as of a church, a burial ground, or the Eucharist, by religious ceremonies.

Consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so. *South.*

b Ordination to a sacred office, esp. that of bishop. **c** *Rom. Antiq.* Apotheosis. **d** Anathematization. *Obs.* **e** Devotion or appropriation to any special purpose.

con′se-cra-to-ry (kŏn′sē-krā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to consecrate; consecrating; dedicatory.

con-sec′ta-ry (kŏn-sĕk′tȧ-rĭ; kŏn′sĕk-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *consectarius*, fr. *consectari* to follow after eagerly; *con-* + *sectari* to follow eagerly, fr. *sequi* to follow.] Following by consequence; consequent. *Obs.*

con-sec′ta-ry, *n.* A consequence; corollary. *Rare.*

con′se-cute (kŏn′sē-kūt), *v. t.* [L. *consecutus*, p. p. of *consequi.*] To follow closely; to attain. *Obs.* & *R.*

con′se-cu′tion (-kū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *consecutio.* See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Advance in argument from antecedent to consequent; logical sequence; chain of reasoning.
2. The consequent of an argument; also, a necessary consequence. *Obs.*
3. A succession; series; sequence, as of events, or, in *Grammar*, of words in a sentence or of tenses, or, in *Music*, of similar harmonic intervals, as fifths.

con-sec′u-tive (kŏn-sĕk′ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *consécutif.* See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order, or with uninterrupted course or succession; with no interval or break; successive; sequent; as, fifty *consecutive* years.
2. Made up of successive elements; marked by logical sequence.
3. *Gram.* Expressing consequence; as, a *consecutive* clause.
4. *Music.* Having a parallel sequence; — said of certain interval progressions of two voice parts in a piece of harmony; as, *consecutive* fifths, or *consecutive* octaves, which are forbidden in strict harmony.
5. *Chem.* Designating a certain class of benzene derivatives. See BENZENE NUCLEUS.
Syn. — CONSECUTIVE, SUCCESSIVE agree in applying to objects which follow one another in order, or without interruption or interval. But CONSECUTIVE is somewhat more emphatic, stressing the immediacy of the succession and the regularity or fixedness of the order; as, it rained four *consecutive* days, a group of ten *consecutive* numbers; three *successive* (not *consecutive*) leap years, the *successive* strokes of a piston. See FOLLOW, *v. i.*, SUCCESSION.
consecutive points, *Math.*, two or more points on the same branch of a curve, viewed as coalescing or coming into coincidence, but retaining their distinct determinative power. — **c. points** *or* **poles.** *Magnetism.* = CONSEQUENT POINTS or POLES.
— **con-sec′u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sec′u-tive-ness**, *n.*

con-sec′u-tives (-tĭvz), *n. pl.* *Music.* Consecutive intervals; esp., the forbidden consecutive fifths and octaves.

‖ **con′seil′ des prud′hommes′** (kôn′sĕ′y′ dā prü′dôm′). [F.] Lit., council of prudhommes, or experts; hence, in France and Belgium, a board or court of masters and workmen in any trade for settling industrial disputes by conciliation. Analogous bodies are the Italian **Probi Viri**, and the German **Gewerbegerichte**.

Conseils des prud'hommes . . . are said to have originated in the experts or *prud'hommes* selected by the medieval guilds to settle disputes between manufacturers and merchants. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

con′se-nes′cence (kŏn′sē-nĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *consenescere* to grow old together.] A growing old together; general decay from old age. — **con′se-nes′cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

con-sen′sion (kŏn-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *consensio.*] Agreement; accord. *Rare.* *Bentley.*

con-sen′su-al (-shŭ-ăl; 250), *a.* [See CONSENSUS.] **1.** *Law.* Existing or made by mere mutual consent, without the intervention of any further act or of writing; as, in Civil and Scots law, **consensual contracts** (as opposed to *real contracts*) are sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate.
2. **a** *Physiol.* Designating involuntary action or movement accompanying, or correlative with, voluntary action or movement. **b** *Psychol.* Designating involuntary action or movement accompanied by sensation or consciousness.
3. Involving sensation apart from thought or volition; involving organic feelings, cœnæsthesis, and the like; as, *consensual* consciousness.

con-sen′sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L. See CONSENT.] Agreement in opinion, custom, or function; accord.

That traditional *consensus* of society which we call public opinion. *Tylor.*

con-sent′ (-sĕnt′), *v. i.*; CON-SENT′ED; CON-SENT′ING. [F.

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con′san-guin′e-al (kŏn′săŋ-gwĭn′ē-ăl), *a.* Consanguineous. *Rare.*
con-san′guined (kŏn-săŋ′gwĭnd), *a.* Consanguineous. *Obs.* & *R.*
consaorman. † KHANSAMAH.
con-sar′ci-nate (kŏn-sär′sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *consarcinatus*, p. p. of *consarcinare.*] To patch together. *Obs.* — **con-sar′ci-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
con-sate′. Obs. or dial. var. of CONCEIT.
con-save′. † CONCEIVE.
con′science-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **con′science-less-ly**, *adv.* — **con′science-less-ness**, *n.*
con′scient (kŏn′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *consciens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Conscious. — *n.* A conscious being. *Obs.* or *R.* — **con′scient-ly**, *a.*
con′scion-a-ry. Erron. form of CONCIONARY.
con′scious-ly, *adv.* of CONSCIOUS.
con-scive′, *n.* [L. *concivis*: cf. It. *concive.*] A fellow citizen. *Obs.*
con-scrip′tion-al, *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a conscription.
con′se-crat′ed (kŏn′sē-krāt′ĕd), *p. a.* from CONSECRATE. — **con′se-crat′ed-ness**, *n.*
con′se-crat′er (-ēr), *n.* A consecrator.
con′se-cra-tive (-krā-tĭv), *a.* Consecrating. *Rare.*
con′se-cra′tor (-krā′tēr), *n.* [L.] One that consecrates.
con. sect. *Abbr.* Conic section or sections.
con′sec-ta′ne-ous (kŏn′sĕk-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consectaneus.*] Following as of course. *R.*
con-sec′u-tiv. Consecutive. *Ref. Sp.*
conseder. † CONSIDER.
‖ **con′seil′ de fa′mille′** (dē fá′mē′y′). [F.] Family council. Specif.: = FAMILY MEETING.
‖ **Con′seil′ d'É′tat′** (kôn′sĕ′y′ dā′tá′). [F.] Council of state.
‖ **con′seil′ du roi′** (dü rwá′). [F.] Lit., council of the king; specif., in France, a former high council which developed out of the curia regis, or king's court.
conseille. † COUNSEL.
conseite. † CONCEIT.
conseive. † CONCEIVE.
‖ **con′se-jal′.** Var. of CONCEJAL.
‖ **con-se′jo.** Var. of CONCEJO.
con-sense′, *n.* [OF. *consence.*] Consent. *Obs.*
con-sen′su-al-ly, *adv.* of CONSENSUAL.
‖ **con-sen′sus fa′cit le′gem.** [L.] Consent makes law, that is, an agreement between the parties that the law will enforce.
‖ **con-sen′sus gen′ti-um** (kŏn-sĕn′sŭs jĕn′shĭ-ŭm). [L.] Lit., consent of the gentes, or tribes. Universal or common consent; generally received opinion.

D E F G H I J K L M

consentir, fr. L. *consentire*, *-sensum*, to feel together, agree; *con-* + *sentire* to feel. See SENSE.] **1.** To agree; to be in harmony or concord, esp. in opinion, statement, or sentiment; to be of the same mind; to accord; concur.

And Saul was *consenting* unto his death. *Acts* viii. 1.

2. To indicate or express a willingness; to yield to guidance, persuasion, or necessity; to give assent or approval; to comply.

My poverty, but not my will, *consents*. *Shak.*
And whispering "I will ne'er *consent*." — *consented*. *Byron.*

Syn. — Accede, acquiesce, yield, comply, agree, concur. See ASSENT.

con-sent′ (kŏn-sĕnt′), *v. t.* To grant; to concede. *Obs.*

con-sent′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *consent.*] **1.** Voluntary accordance with, or concurrence in, what is done or proposed by another; acquiescence; compliance; approval; permission.

Thou wert possessed of David's throne
By free *consent* of all. *Milton.*

2. *Law.* Capable, deliberate, and voluntary assent or agreement to, or concurrence in, some act or purpose, implying physical and mental power and free action.

3. Agreement as to a course of action or in opinion or sentiment; concert; the being of one mind; consensus; accord; sympathy.

All with one *consent* began to make excuse. *Luke* xiv. 18.

4. Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations; agreement; harmony; coherence. *Archaic.*

Such is the world's great harmony that springs
From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Pope.*

☞ By confusion, *concent*, harmony, was often formerly erroneously spelt *consent*.

The melodious *consent* of the birds. *Holland.*
For government, though high and low and lower,
Put into parts, doth keep in one *consent*, . . .
Like music. *Shak.*

5. *Physiol.* Sympathy. *Obs.* See SYMPATHY, 4.

6. Feeling or opinion, or its expression. *Obs.*

7. A body of persons who agree as to some matter, as of politics or opinion; fellowship; party; faction. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Assent, acquiescence, concurrence, agreement, approval, permission.

to be of consent, to be accessory. *Obs.* *Shak.*

con-sen′ta-ne′i-ty (kŏn-sĕn′tȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Consentaneous quality or state.

con′sen-ta′ne-ous (kŏn′sĕn-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consentaneus.*] **1.** Agreeing; consistent; agreeable; suitable; accordant; harmonious.

A good law and *consentaneous* to reason. *Howell.*

2. Done with one consent; unanimous; concurrent.

Despite the *consentaneous* profession of loyalty to the teaching of Augustine. *G. P. Fisher.*

— **con′sen-ta′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con′sen-ta′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-sen′ti-ence (kŏn-sĕn′shĭ-ĕns; -shĕns), *n.* **1.** Sensuous impression apart from intellectual admixture; also, unity of consciousness felt as arising from mere sensation apart from intellectual processes; — used by Lewes and Mivart.

2. Agreement; coördination.

In normal conditions, when the *consentience* of mental and neural processes is undisturbed, there is in general only one direction of attention at a time, and this is coincident with the main current of mental activity. *G. F. Stout.*

con-sen′ti-ent (-shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), *a.* [L. *consentiens*, p. pr. See CONSENT.] **1.** Agreeing; concurrent; esp., united in opinion; unanimous.

The *consentient* judgment of the church. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. Consenting or disposed to consent.

Great part of the submissive or *consentient* East received the dictates of the imperial theologian. *Milman.*

con′se-quence (kŏn′sē-kwĕns), *n.* [F. *conséquence*, L. *consequentia*. See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** That which follows something on which it depends; that which is produced by a cause or ensues from any form of necessary connection, or from any set of conditions; a natural or necessary result; — contrasted with mere *sequence*.

Shun to taste,
And shun the bitter *consequence*. *Milton.*

2. *Logic.* A proposition inferred from the agreement of other previous propositions; any conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference.

3. Chain of causes and effects; consecution.

Link follows link by necessary *consequence*. *Coleridge.*

4. Act of following something else as a result; relation of an effect to its cause.

5. Importance with respect to what comes after; power to influence or produce an effect; value; moment.

It is a matter of small *consequence*. *Shak.*
A sense of your own worth and *consequence*. *Cowper.*

6. Assumed importance; consequentiality.

7. *pl.* A game in which details of an imaginary meeting of two persons of opposite sex, and the consequences ensuing therefrom, etc., are written down by players who each contribute one item without seeing those of the others.

8. *Astron.* The direction in which the sun traverses the signs of the zodiac; eastward direction; also, position to the eastward; as, a planet in *consequence* of the sun.

Syn. — Result, end. See EFFECT, IMPORTANCE.

by consequence, in consequence. *Archaic.* — **in c.**, as a result or effect; consequently; hence. — **in c. of**, by reason of; as the effect of. — **of c.** **a** In consequence. *Obs. or Colloq.* **b** Of importance, value, or influence.

con′se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *consequens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *consequi* to follow; *con-* + *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *conséquent*. See SECOND; cf. CONSECUTION.] **1.** Following as a result, inference, or natural effect.

The right was *consequent* to, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

2. *Logic.* Following by necessary inference or rational deduction; as, a proposition *consequent* to other propositions.

3. Following; subsequent. *Obs.*

4. Observing or marked by consecution, or logical sequence; logically consistent; consequential. *G. H. Lewes.*

consequent drainage, *Phys. Geog.*, a system of stream courses developed in harmony with the general slope of the surface, and therefore descending from axes of elevation or toward axes of depression; — contrasted with *antecedent drainage*. — **c. points** *or* **poles**, *Magnetism*, extra poles distributed, under certain conditions, along the axis of a magnetized body, as a field magnet. In such a case the two single poles at the extremities (regularly the only ones) are called the *salient poles.*

con′se-quent (kŏn′sē-kwĕnt), *n.* [F. *conséquent.*] **1.** That which follows, or results from, a cause; a consequence. *Obs.*

2. A thing or circumstance, as an event or phenomenon, which follows another, as in time or order, without being a result or without any causal connection being implied.

In that succession the moral feeling would be the condition, and the character the *consequent*. *J. Martineau.*

3. *Logic.* That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation; a conclusion, or inference.

4. *Math.* The second term of a ratio, as the term *b* in the ratio *a* : *b*, the first, *a*, being the *antecedent.*

5. *Music.* = COMES, 3 **b**.

6. A person who comes after or pursues; a follower. *Obs.*

7. Importance; moment; outcome; consequence. *Obs.*

Syn. — CONSEQUENT, CONSEQUENCE. CONSEQUENT is the term for the concrete case of that of which CONSEQUENCE signifies the abstract principle. *Consequent*, accordingly, is sometimes used to designate a foreseen or prepared *consequence*, the latter denoting vague or *unforeseen* results.

In experimental instruments we find the attempt made to generate actual *consequences* which shall also be *consequents*, as arising from conditions precisely known in respect of the mode and degree of their combination. *B. Bosanquet.*

con′se-quen′tial (-kwĕn′shăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or following as, a consequence, result, or logical inference; involving logical sequence; sequential; consequent.

All that is revealed in Scripture has a *consequential* necessity of being believed, . . . because it is of divine authority. *Locke.*

2. Of the nature of a secondary consequence or result; indirect; eventual.

To be utterly excluded from all its direct and all its *consequential* advantages. *Burke.*

3. Full of consequences; of consequence; important; weighty.

4. Assuming or showing consequence or self-importance; pompous; self-important; as, a *consequential* man.

His stately and *consequential* pace. *Scott.*

consequential damages, *Law*, those damages which do not arise as an immediate or natural and probable result of the act of the party, but as an incidental result of it. Such damages, as being remote, are generally not recoverable; but sometimes they may be recovered, as in case of special damages or special statutory provision.

— **con′se-quen′tial-ly**, *adv.* — **con′se-quen′tial-ness**, *n.*

con′se-quen′ti-al′i-ty (-kwĕn′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Consequential quality or state; specif.: **a** Logical consecution. *J. Martineau.* **b** Air of importance; self-importance.

con′se-quent-ly (kŏn′sē-kwĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* By consequence; by natural or logical sequence or connection.

Syn. — See THEREFORE.

con-serv′an-cy (kŏn-sûr′văn-sĭ), *n.* Conservation; esp., official conservation, as of trees, rivers, etc., from injury, defilement, or irregular use, or of public health.

2. A board of conservators; as, the Thames *Conservancy*. *Eng.*

con-serv′ant (-vănt), *a.* [L. *conservans*, p. pr.] Conserving; preserving. *Obs. or R.*

con′ser-vate (kŏn′sẽr-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *conservatus*, p. p. of *conservare.*] To conserve; to preserve. *Rare.*

con′ser-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conservatio*: cf. F. *conservation.*] **1.** A conserving, preserving, guarding, or protecting; a keeping in a safe or entire state; preservation.

A step necessary for the *conservation* of Protestantism. *Hallam.*

2. Keeping, as of bees or domestic animals. *Obs.*

3. Official care or keeping and supervision, as of a river or forest; conservancy; also, a division, as of a forest, under such conservation.

4. *Psychol.* Retention or retentiveness, as in memory; as, the faculty of *conservation*. *Obsoles.*

5. Making of conserves or preserves, as of fruit.

conservation of areas, *Astron.*, the principle that the radius vector of a body moving in an elliptic orbit sweeps over equal areas in equal times. — **c. of energy**, *or* **c. of force**, *Mech.*, the principle that the total energy of any material system is a quantity which can neither be increased nor diminished by any action between the parts, though it may be transformed into any of the forms of energy.

The *conservation of force* is really the conservation of motion. *J. S. Mill.*

— **c. of mass** *or* **matter**, *Physics & Chem.*, the principle that the total mass of any material system is neither increased nor diminished by any reactions between the parts.

con-serv′a-tism (kŏn-sûr′vȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [For *conservativism.*] **1.** Conservative principles; the disposition and tendency to preserve what is established; opposition to change; the habit of mind, or conduct, of a conservative.

2. [*cap.*] Specif.: The principles and practice of the Conservative party in England; Toryism.

con-serv′a-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *conservatif.*] **1.** Having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; conserving; preservative.

2. *Psychol.* Relating to conservation. *Obsoles.*

3. [*cap.*] Designating, of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government; as, the *Conservative* party in England; — contradistinguished from *Liberal* and *Radical*.

We have always been conscientiously attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the *Conservative*, party. *Quart. Rev.* (1830).

☞ *Conservative* supplanted *Tory* both as adjective and noun in English political nomenclature about 1830. See LIBERAL, 7; RADICAL, 4; TORY, 2.

4. Tending or disposed to maintain existing institutions or views; opposed to change or innovation; characterized by, or consonant with, conservatism; as, the *conservative* school of Biblical criticism; a *conservative* investment.

Conservative Dunkers. See DUNKER, *n.* — **c. system**, *Mech.*, a material system of such a nature that after the system has undergone any series of changes, and has been brought back in any way to its original state, the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces.

con-serv′a-tive (kŏn-sûr′vȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** A conservative agent or principle; a preservative; a preserver; a conserver.

The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Conservative party; a Tory. *Eng.*

3. A conservative person; an adherent of conservatism.

‖ **con′ser′va′toire′** (kôN′sĕr′vȧ′twär′; kŏn-sûr′vȧ-twär′; 277), *n.* [F.] A public place of instruction in any special branch, esp. music and the arts; a conservatory.

con′ser-va′tor (kŏn′sẽr-vā′tẽr; *formerly accented* con-ser′va-tor *and* con′ser-va′tor), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *conservateur.*] **1.** One who preserves from injury or violation; a protector; a preserver.

The great Creator and *Conservator* of the world. *Derham.*

2. Specif.: **a** A keeper of a building. **b** Any of various officials charged with the protection of something, as of the peace, river banks, fisheries, etc. (see phrases, below); esp.: (1) Formerly, a consul or similar official; — in Scotland sometimes called *conservator of the staple*. (2) In Connecticut, a guardian or committee of the person or property.

conservator of the truce and safe-conduct, *Eng. Law*, formerly, an officer whose duty was to inquire into offenses against the king's truce and safe-conduct on the high seas, out of the liberties of the Cinque Ports. — **conservators of a river**, a board of commissioners instituted by Parliament to have the conservancy of a river, as the Thames or Mersey. — **c. of the peace**, *Law*, officers charged with maintaining the public peace, including in England those still having this power annexed to other offices, and specif., the *wardens of the peace*, specially appointed by virtue of 1 Edw. III. (1326), and later superseded (1360) by the *justices of the peace*. In the United States the judges of the State and United States courts, and other high officers, have like powers.

con-serv′a-to-ry (kŏn-sûr′vȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *conservatoire*, LL. *conservatorius.*] **1.** Having the quality of conserving or preserving; preservative.

2. Conservative; as, a *conservatory* principle.

3. Of or pertaining to a conservator or conservators; as, the *conservatory* court of the conservator of the staple.

con-serv′a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *conservatoire*, LL. *conservatorium.*] **1.** That which preserves; a preservative. *Obs.* "A *conservatory* of life." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A place for preservation or safe-keeping of things. *Obs.*

3. *Hort.* A glasshouse or greenhouse for the preservation or display of ornamental cultivated plants; specif., one of small size, attached to a dwelling.

4. A hospital or asylum for orphans and foundlings. *Obs.*

5. A public place of instruction, designed to preserve and perfect the knowledge of some branch of science or art, esp. music; a conservatoire. *Chiefly U. S.*

con-serve′ (kŏn-sûrv′; kŏn′sûrv; 277), *n.* [F. *conserve*, fr. *conserver.*] **1.** A conservative; a preservative. *Obs.*

2. A plant conservatory. *Obs.* *Evelyn.*

3. That which is conserved; a store; a preserve. *Obs.*

4. *Pharm.* A medicinal confection made of undried vegetable substances mixed with finely powdered refined sugar so as to form a uniform mass. See CONFECTION, 2 **a**.

5. A sweetmeat prepared and conserved with sugar; a confection; *pl.*, preserves, as of fruit.

con-serve′ (kŏn-sûrv′), *v. t.*; CON-SERVED′ (-sûrvd′); CON-SERV′ING. [F. *conserver*, L. *conservare*; *con-* + *servare* to keep, guard. See SERVE.] **1.** To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from change or destruction.

Live still, my love, and so *conserve* my life. *Marlowe.*

2. To prepare with sugar, etc., for the purpose of preservation, as fruits, etc.; to make a conserve of. *Obsoles.*

Syn. — Keep, save, maintain, sustain, uphold; defend, protect, guard, shield, secure. — CONSERVE, PRESERVE agree in the idea of keeping or guarding. To CONSERVE, in present usage, is to keep something (esp. institutions, prerogatives, conditions) unimpaired or sound; it stresses the idea of maintenance of an existing condition; as, to *conserve* the liberties of the people; to *conserve* the advantages, while eliminating the evils, of party government; cf. a *conservative* measure. To PRESERVE (see DEFEND) is to keep or guard from danger, injury, or decay; it stresses rather more the idea of resistance to destructive agencies; as, "The Lord shall *preserve* thee from all evil" (*Ps.* cxxi. 7); "virtue *preserved* from fell destruction's blast" (*Shak.*); to *preserve* the peace; cf. a life *preserver*. See KEEP, SAVE.

con-sid′er (kŏn-sĭd′ẽr), *v. t.*; CON-SID′ERED (-ẽrd); CON-SID′ER-ING. [F. *considérer*, L. *considerare*, *-sideratum*, to consider, view attentively, prob. fr. *con-* + *sidus*, *sideris*, star, constellation; orig., therefore, to look at the stars. See SIDEREAL; cf. DESIRE.] **1.** To look at attentively; to inspect; examine. *Archaic.*

She *considereth* a field, and buyeth it. *Prov.* xxxi. 16

2. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; hence, to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on.

I will *consider* thy testimonies. *Ps.* cxix. 95.

3. To take mental note of; to bear in mind.

Consider how it stands upon my credit. *Shak.*

4. To estimate; calculate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. To have regard for in a practical way; to treat with consideration; variously: **a** To make due allowance for; to pay due attention to as affecting one's conduct or course of action; often, esp., to show sympathetic regard for.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. *Ps.* xli. 1.

b To recognize in a substantial way; remunerate. *Obs.*

The queen *considered* him very liberally. *J. Hooker.*

c To regard highly; respect; esteem.

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more *considered* abroad. *Sir W. Temple.*

6. To view, as in a certain relation; to regard; to look upon; to think; to believe; to suppose.

Considered as plays, his works are absurd. *Macaulay.*

con-sid′er, *v. i.* **1.** To look attentively; hence, to think seriously; to reflect; to deliberate.

'T were to *consider* too curiously, to *consider* so. *Shak.*
She wished she had taken a moment to *consider*, before rushing down stairs. *W. Black.*

2. To take heed. *Obs.*

Syn. — Contemplate, cogitate, weigh, revolve. — CONSIDER, REFLECT, DELIBERATE, PONDER, MUSE, MEDITATE, RUMINATE. To CONSIDER (see etym.) is to view or contemplate with fixed thought; as, "a process of weighing something in the

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con-sent′. † CONCENT.
con-sent′a-ble (kŏn-sĕn′tȧ-b'l), *a.* *Law.* In Pennsylvania, consented to; expressly agreed upon; — of a boundary; as, a *consentable* line.
con-sent′ant, *a.* [F.] Consenting. *Rare.*
con-sent′er, *n.* One who consents.
‖ **con-sen′tes** (kŏn-sĕn′tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] See DI.
con-sent′ful, *a.* Consenting fully. — **con-sent′ful-ly**, *adv.*
con-sen′tian (kŏn-sĕn′shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the consentes. See DI.
con-sen′ti-ent-ly, *adv.* With full consent.
con-sent′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONSENT. — **con-sent′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sent′ing-ness**, *n.*
con-sen′tive, *a.* Consentient. *R.* — **con-sen′tive-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
con-sent′ment, *n.* [OF. *consentement.*] Consent. *Obs.*
con′se-quence, *v. i.* To infer. *Obs. & R.*
con′se-quen-cy, *n.* Consequence. *Obs.*
con′se-quen′tials, *n. pl.* Consequential things, as inferences. *Obs.*
con′se-quent-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
conserne. † CONCERN.
con-serv′. Conserve. *Ref. Sp.*
con-serv′a-ble (kŏn-sûr′vȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; CONSERVE.
con-serv′a-cy, *n.* [LL *conservatia.*] Conservancy. *Obs.*
con′ser-va′tion-al, *a.* Tending to conserve; preservative.
con-serv′a-tist, *n.* A conservative.
con-serv′a-tiv. Conservative. *Ref. Sp.*
con-serv′a-tive-ly, *adv.* of CONSERVATIVE. See -LY.
con-serv′a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-serv′a-tize, *v. t. & i.* To render or become conservative. *R.*
‖ **con-ser′va-to′res pa′cis** (kŏn-sûr′vȧ-tō′rēz pā′sĭs). [L.] = CONSERVATORS OF THE PEACE.
con-ser′va-to′ri-o (kōn-sĕr′vä-tō′rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TORI (-rē). [It.] See CONSERVATOIRE.
con-ser′va-to′ri-um (kŏn-sûr′vȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL.] See CONSERVATOIRE.
con′ser-va′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
con′ser-va′trix (kŏn′sẽr-vā′trĭks), *n.* [L.] A woman who conserves or preserves.
con-serv′er, *n.* One that conserves.
con-ses′sive (kŏn-sĕs′ĭv), *a.* [L. *considere*, *consessum*, to sit together + *-ive.*] Sitting together or conjointly. *Rare.*
con-ses′sor, *n.* [L.] A sitter with another or others. *Obs.*

balance, of *considering*, deciding, dismissing" (*H. James*). To REFLECT (see etym.) is to turn one's thoughts back upon something; it implies quiet or serious consideration; as, "But those things, I *reflected*, were only part of life's open road, along which one had to trudge for one's affairs" (*J. A. Symonds*). To DELIBERATE (see etym. under *a.*) is to weigh mentally; it usually implies a pause for mature consideration; as, "Please you, *deliberate* a day or two" (*Shak.*). To PONDER (see etym.) is to weigh with long and anxious attention; as, "A mind might *ponder* its thoughts for ages and not gain so much self-knowledge as the passion of love shall teach it in a day" (*Emerson*); "Witness this weighty book . . . so nicely *pondered*, yet so strongly wrought" (*Dryden*). To MUSE (see etym.) is to be immersed in silent reflection; as, "Let him . . . read a certain passage of full poesy or distilled prose, and let him wander with it, and *muse* upon it, and reflect from it . . . and dream upon it" (*Keats*); "*musing* slow" (*Collins*). MEDITATE differs from *muse* in implying a more definite direction or focusing of thought; as, "*Meditate* upon these things; give thyself wholly to them" (1 *Tim.* iv. 15); "The other, deep and slow, exhausting thought, and hiving wisdom with each studious year, in *meditation* dwelt" (*Byron*). To RUMINATE (see lit. sense) is to muse or to reflect (often placidly, sometimes stolidly) upon the same recurring themes; as, "That *ruminating* habit, that inward repetition of looks, words, and phrases, which makes a large part in the lives of most girls" (*G. Eliot*); "He might sorely have disturbed their placid but somewhat narrow *ruminations* with the germs of what was strange or beyond them" (*W. Pater*). See SCAN, THOUGHTFUL, PENSIVE.

con-sid′er-a-ble (kŏn-sĭd′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *considérable*, LL. *considerabilis*.] **1.** Capable of being considered. *Obs.*
2. Calling for consideration; requiring to be observed, borne in mind, or attended to; notable.
It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them expressing that the lamps were burning. *Bp. Wilkins.*
3. Worthy of consideration; of importance or consequence; of persons, of distinction; notable.
Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*
You are, indeed, a very *considerable* man. *Junius.*
4. Rather large in amount, extent, etc.
A *considerable* sum of money. *Prescott.*

con-sid′er-ate (-ȧt), *a.* [L. *consideratus*, p. p.] **1.** Given to consideration or sober reflection; regardful of consequences or circumstances; circumspect; careful; esp., careful of the rights, claims, and feelings of others.
The wisest and most *considerate* men in the world. *Sharp.*
2. Respectful; regardful; as, *considerate* of praise. *Obs.*
Syn. — Reflective, careful, discreet, prudent, deliberate, serious. See THOUGHTFUL.
— **con-sid′er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sid′er-ate-ness**, *n.*

con-sid′er-a′tion (kŏn-sĭd′ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *consideratio*: cf. F. *considération*.] **1.** Act or process of considering; continuous and careful thought; examination; contemplation; deliberation; attention.
Let us think with *consideration*. *Sir P. Sidney.*
2. Attentive respect; appreciative regard; — used especially in diplomatic or stately correspondence.
The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hulseman the assurance of his high *consideration*. *D. Webster.*
3. Thoughtful or sympathetic regard or notice.
Consideration for the poor is a doctrine of the church. *Newman.*
4. Claim to notice or regard; importance or consequence.
Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for . . . the Dauphin. *Addison.*
5. A result of considering; a matured opinion; a reflection; as, *considerations* on the choice of a profession.
6. That which is, or should be, considered as a ground of opinion or action; motive; reason.
Some *considerations* which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment. *Macaulay.*
7. A recompense, as for a service; a fee or compensation; specif., *Law*, that which is regarded as the equivalent or return given or suffered by one for the act or promise of another; an act or forbearance, or the promise of it, done or given by one party in return for the act or promise of another. The general conception and the name of *consideration* seem to have originated in the latter part of the 15th century. In general a consideration is presumed in case of a contract under seal (although this is changed in some States by statute), and in case of a negotiable instrument. Considerations are variously classified as *good*, *valuable*, *continuing*, etc. (see those terms). A consideration against public policy is void.
8. *Law.* A judgment of a court; — a translation of the Law Lat. *consideratio*.
Syn. — See REPUTATION.

con-sid′er-ing, *prep.* In view of; taking into account; as, he did well *considering* his limitations; — also used as an adverb or elliptically as a conjunction; as very well, *considering*; *considering* who he is.

con-sign′ (kŏn-sīn′), *v. t.*; CON-SIGNED′ (-sīnd′); CON-SIGN′ING. [F. *consigner*, L. *consignare*, *-signatum*, to seal or sign; *con-* + *signare*, fr. *signum* mark. See SIGN.] **1.** To seal or sign, or to devote or confirm by sealing or signing; specif.: **a** To mark with the sign of the cross, esp. in baptism. **b** To attest or confirm by a sign or token. *Obs. or R.*
Consign my spirit with great fear. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. To give, transfer, or deliver, formally, as if by signing over into the possession of another, or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state, or permanence of possession; to commit; as, to *consign* the body to the grave.
3. To give in charge; commit; intrust; commission.
The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison.*
4. To deposit, as money; specif., *Rom. & Civil Law*, to make consignation of.
5. *Com.* To send or address (by bill of lading or otherwise) to an agent or correspondent in another place, to be cared for or sold, or for the use of such correspondent; as, to *consign* a cargo or a ship; to *consign* goods.
6. To assign; to devote; to set apart.
The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Deliver, hand over, intrust, resign. See COMMIT.

con-sign′ (kŏn-sīn′), *v. i.* To yield consent; to subscribe; hence, to subscribe to the same terms as another. *Obs.*
All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shak.*

con-sig′na-ta-ry (kŏn-sĭg′nȧ-tȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A consignee; also, *Rom. & Civil Law*, one who has received money on deposit, esp. by consignation.

con′sig-na′tion (kŏn′sĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *consignatio* written proof, document: cf. F. *consignation* consignation.] **1.** Act of consigning; the act of sealing, ratifying, devoting, or confirming; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place, or state. See CONSIGN, *v. t.*
So is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Specif.: *Eccl.* **a** Act of marking with the sign of the cross. **b** Confirmation; — from the making of the sign of the cross with the chrism on the forehead.
3. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A deposit of that which he owes made as a tender under judicial sanction by a debtor. It is analogous to the paying of money into court in common law.
4. A sign or token. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*
5. *Astrol.* An ephemeris.

con′sign-ee′ (kŏn′sī-nē′; -sĭ-nē′; 277), *n.* [*consign* + *-ee*.] One to whom something is consigned or shipped; — correlative to *consignor*.

con′sig-nif′i-cant (kŏn′sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kȧnt), *a.* **1.** Implying a secondary or related signification; syncategorematic.
2. Having the same signification; synonymous. *Obs.*
3. *Gram.* Significant only when combined with other terms; — applied to prepositions, articles, etc. *Rare.*

con-sig′ni-fi-ca′tion (kŏn-sĭg′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Consignificant character. *Rare.*

con′sig-nif′i-ca′tor (kŏn′sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* *Astrol.* A significator in addition to the principal one.

con-sig′ni-fy (kŏn-sĭg′nĭ-fī), *v. t.* To signify in combination with something else. *Rare.*

con-sign′ment (kŏn-sīn′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of one who consigns anything; also, that which is consigned.
2. The writing by which anything is consigned.

con-sign′or (kŏn-sīn′ẽr; kŏn′sī-nôr′; 277), *n.* One who consigns something; — correlative to *consignee*.

con-sil′i-ence (kŏn-sĭl′ĭ-ĕns), *n.* [*con-* + L. *salire* to leap.] Act or fact of concurring; coincidence; concurrence.
consilience of inductions, *Logic*, the coming into agreement of generalizations from widely differing inductions, so that one set of inductive laws is found to be in accord with another set of totally distinct derivation.
The *consilience of inductions* takes place when one class of facts coincides with an induction obtained from another different class. *Whewell.*

con-sil′i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [*con-* + L. *salire* to leap (in comp. *-silire*).] Showing consilience; concurrent.

con-sist′ (kŏn-sĭst′), *v. i.*; CON-SIST′ED; CON-SIST′ING. [L. *consistere* to stand still or firm; *con-* + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand, *stare* to stand: cf. F. *consister*. See STAND.] **1.** To exist in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; to hold together; to be supported and maintained. *Archaic.*
He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Col.* i. 17.
2. To be comprised (*in*); to lie, reside, or inhere (*in*), as the cause, substance, foundation, or essential nature; as, Greek religion does not *consist* in myth.
3. To be composed or made up (*of*); to have its parts or constituents.
The land would *consist* of plains and valleys. *T. Burnet.*
4. To be founded, based, or upheld (*on* or *upon*). *Obs.*
5. To have place or station; to stand or lie (*in*, *within*, *between*, etc.). *Obs.*
6. To exist, or be capable of existing (*with*); hence, to be consistent or harmonious or be in accordance (*with*); — formerly sometimes used absolutely.
Health *consists* with temperance alone. *Pope.*
7. To insist (*on* or *upon*). *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — CONSIST OF, CONSIST IN. To CONSIST OF is used in indicating the parts or material of which a thing is composed; to CONSIST IN is used in defining its nature (esp. when immaterial or abstract), or designating that in which it is comprised or on which it depends; as, "My whole charge *consists of* ancients, corporals, lieutenants" (*Shak.*); "This world, *of* heaven and earth *consisting*" (*Milton*); "A man's life *consisteth* not *in* the abundance of the things which he possesseth" (*Luke* xii. 15); "If *in* the pomp of life *consist* the joy" (*Pope*); "Memory *consists in* a present imagination of things that are past" (*J. H. Newman*). See COMPONENT.

con-sist′ence (kŏn-sĭs′tĕns) } *n.*; *pl.* -ENCES (-ĕz), -ENCIES
con-sist′en-cy (-sĭs′tĕn-sĭ) } (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *consistance*.]
1. Condition of remaining at rest or quiescent. *Obs.*
2. Condition of standing or adhering together, or being fixed in union, as the parts of a body; existence; firmness; coherence; solidity.
Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it restore itself to the natural *consistence*. *Bacon.*
The same form, substance, and *consistency*. *T. Burnet.*
3. A degree of firmness, density, or spissitude.
The *consistence* of a sirup. *Arbuthnot.*
4. A solid part, substance, or particle. *Obs. or Archaic.*
5. Firmness of constitution or character; substantiality; durability; persistency.
His friendship is of . . . a lasting *consistency*. *South.*
6. That which stands together as a united whole.
The church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of orders and members. *Milton.*
7. Agreement or harmony of parts, of traits, or of different things; congruity; correspondence; as, the *consistency* of laws or judicial decisions; *consistency* of opinions; *consistency* of conduct or of character; often, specif., harmony of conduct with profession; self-consistency.
Consistency, thou art a jewel. *Popular Saying.*
A foolish *consistency* is the hobgoblin of little minds. *Emerson.*

con-sist′ent (kŏn-sĭs′tĕnt), *a.* [L. *consistens*, p. pr.: cf. F. *consistant*.] **1.** Standing firm; hence, persisting; settled; durable. *Obs.* "One *consistent* solid smile." *Crashaw.*
2. Possessing firmness or coherence; firm; stiff; solid.
The humoral and *consistent* parts of the body. *Harvey.*
3. Having agreement with itself or with something else; having harmony among its parts; accordant; harmonious; congruous; compatible; not contradictory.
With reference to such a lord, to serve and to be free are terms not *consistent* only, but equivalent. *South.*
4. Living or acting conformably to one's own belief or professions.
It was utterly impossible to be at once a *consistent* Quaker and a conspirator. *Macaulay.*
5. *Obs.* **a** Composed (of). **b** Coexisting.
Syn. — See CONSONANT.

con-sist′ent-ly, *adv.* In a consistent manner; congruously; — often with *with*, in accordance with; compatibly with.

con′sis-to′ri-al (kŏn′sĭs-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *consistorial*, LL. *consistorialis*.] Of or pertaining to a consistory.

con′sis-to′ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Consistorial; esp. (as a controversial epithet), pert. to the consistorial church government of the Presbyterians. — *n.* A Presbyterian. *Obs. or Hist.*
You fall next on the *consistorian* schismatics; for so you call Presbyterians. *Milton.*

con-sis′to-ry (kŏn-sĭs′tō-rĭ; kŏn′sĭs-tō-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *consistorium* a place of assembly, the place where the emperor's council met, fr. *consistere*: cf. F. *consistoire*. See CONSIST.] **1.** A place of assembly; esp., a council chamber; hence, any solemn assembly or council, as that of the Roman emperor, of the Olympic deities, the saints and martyrs, of Freemasons of the 32d degree, etc.
2. A civil court of justice. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. A church tribunal or governing body. See senses below.
4. A bishop's council having oversight of ecclesiastical affairs and composed of some of the leading clergy of his diocese. Such councils exist in the Eastern Church and were existent in the Western Church, as in England and Germany, in pre-Reformation times. In the Roman Catholic Church the term is now confined almost entirely to the papal consistory (see def. 6) and in the Church of England the consistory has become a court only (see def. 5).
5. *Ch. of Eng.* The spiritual court of a diocesan bishop held before his chancellor or commissary in his cathedral church or elsewhere; also, the place of holding its sessions. Its jurisdiction, now only over ecclesiastics, formerly embraced cases of marriage and divorce, wills, administration, tithes, ecclesiastical and moral discipline, etc.
6. *R. C. Ch.* The papal senate or a session of it. Its ordinary sessions, held about once a fortnight, are secret, and it is then composed of the college of cardinals, usually presided over by the Pope. Public sessions are also held, which are attended by other prelates besides the cardinals and by the representatives of foreign courts.
7. In some Reformed churches, as that in Holland, the lowest court, composed of the minister and elders of an individual church, corresponding to a Presbyterian church session. In the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America the deacons have always been in this court.
8. In the Reformed church in France, a higher court, composed of ministers and elders, corresponding to a presbytery.
9. In Lutheran state churches, a body of clerical officers usually appointed by the sovereign to superintend ecclesiastical affairs. The first was formed in Saxony in 1542. This body retained the name and many of the functions of the pre-Reformation bishop's consistory.
10. *Freemasonry.* The organization which confers the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry from the 19th to the 32d inclusive, officially designated as the **Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret.**

con-sis′to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a consistory.

con-so′ci-ate (kŏn-sō′shĭ-ȧt), *a.* [L. *consociatus*, p. p. of *consociare* to associate, unite; *con-* + *sociare* to join, unite. See SOCIAL.] Consociated; associate. — *n.* An associate.

con-so′ci-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; CON-SO′CI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); CON-SO′CI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1.** To associate together; to enter or bring into alliance, confederacy, or relationship; to bring together; to join; to unite. *Rare.*
Join pole to pole, *consociate* severed worlds. *Mallet.*
2. To unite in, or form, an ecclesiastical consociation. *U. S.*

con-so′ci-a′tion (-shĭ-ā′shŭn; -sĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *consociatio*.] **1.** Act of consociating; fellowship; association; also, *Obs.*, a confederation or alliance.
A friendly *consociation* with your kindred elements. *Warburton.*
2. *Eccl.* An association or confederation of churches or religious societies; specif.: **a** A voluntary council or union of neighboring Congregational churches, for coöperation in ecclesiastical matters. **b** Among English Puritans, the union of churches on a Presbyterian basis. *Obs.*

con-sol′ (kŏn-sŏl′; kŏn′sŏl), *n.* A consolidated annuity (see CONSOLS); — chiefly in combination or attributively.

con′so-la′tion (kŏn′sō-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *consolatio*: cf. F. *consolation*.] **1.** Act of consoling, or state of being consoled; alleviation of misery or distress of mind or spirit; comfort; also, that which or one who consoles.
Are the *consolations* of God small with thee? *Job* xv. 11.
2. In some card games, as omber or quadrille, a fine paid by the loser.
consolation game, match, pot, race, *etc.*, a game, match, etc., open only to losers in early stages of contests.
Syn. — Comfort, solace, alleviation, relief.

Con′so-la′to del Ma′re (kōn′sō-lä′tō dĕl mä′rā). [It.] A code of maritime law, believed to have been compiled at

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con-sid′er-a-bil′i-ty, *n.* A subject, or quality of being a subject, of consideration. [*Ref. Sp.*]
con-sid′er-a-bl. Considerable.
con-sid′er-a-ble, *n.* **1.** A thing to be considered. *Obs.*
2. A considerable amount, degree, extent, etc. *Colloq., U. S.*
con-sid′er-a-ble, *adv.* Considerably. *Obs. or Dial.*
con-sid′er-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-sid′er-a-bly, *adv.* of CONSIDERABLE.
con-sid′er-ance, *n.* [L. *considerantia*: cf. OF *considerance*.] Consideration. *Obs.*
con-sid′er-a-tive (kŏn-sĭd′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Given to consideration; considerate. — **con-sid′er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sid′er-a-tive-ness**, *n.* All *Obs* or *R.*
con-sid′er-a′tor, *n.* [L.] One who considers. *Obs.*
‖ **con-si′der-a′tum est per cu′ri-am** (kŏn-sĭd′ẽr-ā′tŭm). [LL.] It is considered by the court; — used in rendering a judgment.
con-sid′erd. Considered. *R. Sp.*
con-sid′er-er, *n.* One who considers.
con-sid′er-ing-ly, *adv.* of CONSIDERING, *p. pr.*
con-sig′na-to-ry (kŏn-sĭg′nȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). = COSIGNATORY.
con-sig′na-ture (kŏn-sĭg′nȧ-tūr), *n.* Joint signature.
con-signd′. Consigned. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **con′signe′** (kôɴ′sēn′y'), *n.* [F.] A countersign; a watchword.
‖ **con′si′gné′** (kôɴ′sē′nyā′), *n.* [F.] One ordered to keep within certain limits; — said esp. of military officers.
con′sign-ee′ship (kŏn′sī-nē′-; kŏn′sĭ-), *n.* See -SHIP.
con-sign′er (kŏn-sīn′ẽr), *n.* = CONSIGNOR.
con′sig-nif′i-cate (kŏn′sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kāt), *n.* A thing consignified.
con′sig-nif′i-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Consignificant; syncategorematic. *Rare.*
con-sil′i-a-ry (kŏn-sĭl′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *consiliarius*, fr. *consilium* counsel.] Of or pert. to counsel; having the character of counsel or of a counselor. *Rare.*
‖ **con-si′li-o et a′ni-mis** (kŏn-sĭl′ĭ-ō ĕt ăn′ĭ-mĭs). [L.] By counsel and courage.
‖ **con-si′li-o et pru-den′ti-a.** [L.] By counsel and prudence.
con-sim′i-lar, *a.* [L. *consimilis*.] Sharing in similarity or entirely similar. *Rare.* — **con-sim′i-lar′i-ty**, *n.* *Rare.*
con-sim′i-late, *v. t. & i.* [L. *consimilare* to compare.] To make or become like. *Rare.*
con-sim′i-le, *a.* [L. *consimilis* entirely similar.] Homogeneous. *Obs.*
con′si-mil′i-tude, con′si-mil′i-ty, *n.* [Cf. F. *consimilitude*.] Common resemblance. *Obs.*
‖ **con′sis-ten′tes** (kŏn′sĭs-tĕn′tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Eccl.* Among early Christians, those penitents who might witness the celebration of the Eucharist, though not permitted to receive it.
con-sist′i-ble, *a.* Compatible. *Obs.*
con′sis-tor′i-cal, *a.* Consistorial. *Obs.*
con-si′tion (kŏn-sĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *consitio*, fr. *conserere* to sow.] A planting together. *Obs.*
con-skite′, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *skīta* to cack.] To make or become foul with ordure. *Obs.*
con′so-bri′nal (kŏn′sō-brī′năl), *a.* [L. *consobrinus* cousin.] Related as cousin. *Obs.*
con-so′cial, *a.* [*con-* + *social*: cf. L. *consocius* united, connected.] Congenial. *Rare.*
con-so′ci-a′tion-al (kŏn-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn-ăl; kŏn-sō′shĭ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a consociation.
con-so′ci-a′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM; CONSOCIATION.
con′so-ci′e-ty, *n.* [*con-* + *society*: cf. L. *consocius* a companion.] Fellowship. *Obs.*
consol. *Abbr.* Consolidated.
con-sol′a-bl. Consolable. *R. S.*
con-sol′a-ble (kŏn-sŏl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *consolabilis*.] See -ABLE. — **con-sol′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
con′so-late, *a.* [L. *consolatus*.] Consoled. *Obs.*
con′so-late, *v. t.* = CONSOLE. *Obs.*
con-sol′a-tive (kŏn-sŏl′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *consolativus*: cf. F. *consolatif*.] Consolatory. *Rare.*
Con′so-la′to, *n.* Short for CONSOLATO DEL MARE.
con′so-la′tor (kŏn′sō-lā′tẽr; *L.* kŏn′sō-lā′tŏr), *n.* [L.] = CONSOLER. *Obs. or R.*

D E F G H I J K L M

Barcelona in the 14th century. The modern maritime law of Europe and America is largely based upon it.

con-sol′a-to-ry (kŏn-sŏl′*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *consolatorius*.] Of a consoling nature; tending to console. — **con-sol′a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-sol′a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

con-sol′a-to-ry, *n.* A thing that consoles; a speech or writing intended for consolation. *Obs. & R.* *Milton.*

con-sole′ (kŏn-sōl′), *v. t.*; CON-SOLED′ (-sōld′); CON-SOL′ING (-sōl′ĭng). [L. *consolari*, p. p. *-atus*; *con-* + *solari* to console, comfort: cf. F. *consoler*. See SOLACE.] To cheer in distress or depression; to alleviate the grief and raise the spirits of; to relieve; comfort; soothe.

And empty heads *console* with empty sound. *Pope.*

Syn. — Solace, soothe, cheer, sustain, encourage, support. See COMFORT.

con′sole (kŏn′sōl), *n.* [F., a bracket.] **1.** *Arch.* A member with sides always parallel and nearly plane and with a scroll-shaped profile, usually an ogee curve, projecting from a wall or the like and forming usually a bracket or corbel, as to support a cornice, a window head, a bust, etc., or for ornament, as the keystone of an arch; an ancon; sometimes, a similar member reversed and depending upon the horizontal rather than the vertical surface, and then finishing a parapet or gallery as a scroll-shaped ornament. A console is not to be considered a supporting member, but an ornament, and is almost entirely confined to the Roman and neo-classic styles. Also: **a** A bracket. **b** A console table.

Cornice supported by Consoles.

2. *Ordnance.* = TRAY.

3. *Music.* An organ key desk, or case inclosing its claviers and draw knobs, esp. when bracketed out from the body of the organ.

4. *Mach.* A bracket for fixing machinery to a wall. *U. S.*

con′sole ta′ble. A table whose top is carried, at least in part, by one or more consoles, such as a fixed table between windows, under a mirror, or the like; sometimes, any table having curved or otherwise ornamental supports (legs or an elaborate combined frame); a pier table.

One form of Console Table.

con-sol′i-dant (kŏn-sŏl′ĭ-d*ă*nt), *a.* [L. *consolidans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *consolidant*.] Serving or tending to unite or consolidate; specif., *Med.*, promoting the healing of wounds or union of parts. — *n.* A consolidant agent.

con-sol′i-date (-dāt), *a.* [L. *consolidatus*, p. p. of *consolidare* to make firm; *con-* + *solidare* to make firm, *solidus* solid. See SOLID; cf. CONSOUND.] Consolidated. *Rare.*

A gentleman [should learn to ride] while he is tender and the brawns and sinews of his thighs not fully *consolidate*. *Sir T. Elyot.*

con-sol′i-date (-dāt), *v. t.*; CON-SOL′I-DAT′ED (-dāt′ĕd); CON-SOL′I-DAT′ING (-dāt′ĭng). **1.** To make solid; to unite or press into a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm; to strengthen.

He fixed and *consolidated* the earth. *T. Burnet.*

2. To unite, as various particulars, into one mass or body; to bring together in close union; to combine; as, to *consolidate* the armies of the republic.

Consolidating numbers into unity. *Wordsworth.*

3. *Surg.* To unite by means of applications, as the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound. *Obs.*

4. *Law.* **a** To cause to become united and extinguished in a superior right or estate by both becoming vested in the same person; to merge; — chiefly used in Civil law and feudal law of the extinction of a usufruct or feudal estate in this way. **b** *Pleading.* To join in, or cause to proceed as, a single action; — said of causes of action or of actions started separately.

Syn. — Unite, combine, compact, compress, harden, solidify. See CONDENSE, JOIN.

con-sol′i-date, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid; as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

con-sol′i-dat′ed (kŏn-sŏl′ĭ-dāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Made solid, hard, or compact; united; solidified; strengthened.

A mass of partially *consolidated* mud. *Tyndall.*

2. *Bot.* Having a small surface in proportion to bulk, as in the cactus. *Rare.*

consolidated annuities. = CONSOLS. — **c. bond**, a bond in which various descriptions of bonds are consolidated. — **C. Fund**, a British public fund formed in 1787 (by 27 Geo. III. c. 13) by consolidating the Aggregate Fund, the General Fund, and the South Sea Fund. In 1816 the larger part of the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland was assigned to what has since been known as *the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom*, out of which are paid the interest of the national debt, the salaries of the civil list, grants to the royal family, etc., constituting the more permanent charges authorized to be paid from time to time as they fall due, known as **Consolidated Fund charges**, as distinguished from the charges known as the **annual supply charges** granted annually by Parliament from the revenue called the **annual supply**. — **c. revenue fund**, in the self-governing British colonies, a general revenue fund which is formed under the provisions of the constitution act to be disbursed only as provided in the act and subject to the charges imposed by it.

con-sol′i-da′tion (-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *consolidatio* a confirming: cf. F. *consolidation*.] Act or process of consolidating, or state of being consolidated; specif.: solidification; combination; strengthening.

The *consolidation* of the marble and of the stone. *Woodward.*
The *consolidation* of the great European monarchies. *Hallam.*

con-sol′i-da′tor (kŏn-sŏl′ĭ-dā′tẽr), *n.* [L., a confirmer, fortifier.] **1.** One that consolidates.

2. *Ceramics.* Apparatus for straining slip.

con-sols′ (kŏn-sŏlz′, kŏn′sŏlz; 277), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *consolidated* (annuities).] The British funded government securities. In 1751 a considerable part of the public debt of Great Britain, consisting of various public securities, chiefly representing debt contracted in the form of annuities at various rates of interest on the sum borrowed, was consolidated into one fund at 3 per cent interest, the account of which is kept at the Bank of England. This now constitutes more than half of the national debt. In 1887 the interest was reduced to 2¾ per cent until 1903, and in the latter year it was again reduced to 2½ per cent until 1923. The market price of the stocks is regarded as a gauge of the national credit.

‖ **con′som′mé′** (kôN′sô′mā′; kŏn′sŏ-mā′), *n.* [F., lit. p. p. of *consommer* to finish.] *Cookery.* Strong broth of meat and vegetables, concentrated till slightly browned; — in restaurants applied to thin soups such as would be made by diluting this broth.

con′so-nance (kŏn′sō-n*ă*ns) } *n.* [L. *consonantia*: cf. F.
con′so-nan-cy (-n*ă*n-sĭ) } *consonnance*.] **1.** Agreement or congruity; harmony; accord.

The perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrines of Scripture and antiquity. *Hammond.*
The optic nerve responds to the waves with which it is in *consonance*. *Tyndall.*

2. Correspondence, accord, or agreement of sounds; specif., *Music*, a pleasing accord of sounds produced simultaneously, as of a note with its third, fifth, and eighth.

3. *Physics.* Sympathetic vibration; resonance. Some make a distinction between *resonance* and *consonance*, applying the former term to the sympathetic vibrations of connected parts, as the strings and sounding boards of an instrument, and the latter to that of independent things, as two musical strings, or two electric circuits.

Syn. — Agreement, accord, consistency, unison, harmony, congruity, suitableness, agreeableness.

con′so-nant (-n*ă*nt), *a.* [L. *consonans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *consonare* to sound at the same time, agree; *con-* + *sonare* to sound: cf. F. *consonnant*. See SOUND to make a noise.] **1.** Having agreement; congruous; consistent; according; — usually followed by *with* or *to*.

Each one pretends that his opinion . . . is *consonant* to the words there used. *Bp. Beveridge.*
That where much is given there shall be much required is a thing *consonant* with natural equity. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Having like sounds.

Consonant words and syllables. *Howell.*

3. *Music.* Harmonizing; accordant, as tones or chords.

4. Consonantal.

No Russian whose dissonant *consonant* name
Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fame. *T. Moore.*

5. *Physics.* Pert. to or exhibiting consonance; resonant.

Syn. — CONSONANT, ACCORDANT, CONSISTENT, COMPATIBLE, CONGRUOUS. CONSONANT (*with* or *to*) and ACCORDANT (*with* or *to*) express agreement or harmony with a concurrent circumstance, or conformity to an accepted standard; they imply the negation of discord; as, "She . . . first sounded their inclinations, with which her sentiments were always strictly *consonant*" (*Fielding*); "Any particular thing, *consonant* to the constant observation of ourselves and others" (*Locke*); "His conscience bore an *accordant* testimony with the world's laudatory voice" (*Hawthorne*); "Which of the senses is best *accordant* with the text" (*Byron*). CONSISTENT (*with*) denotes such agreement or harmony as implies the negation of contradiction; as, "What they wished was that their letters should be as kind as was *consistent* with proper maidenly pride" (*De Quincey*); "the *consistency* of the practice with good morals" (*Cowper*). Those things are COMPATIBLE which are capable of existing together in harmony; as, "If the proper aim of all human culture be to combine, in the highest measure in which they are *compatible*, the two elements of refinement and manliness" (*Froude*); "I know it [the translation] to be as exact as is *compatible* with poetry" (*Cowper*). CONGRUOUS (*with* or *to*) implies agreement or correspondence in nature or qualities; as, "Common sense dictated to writers the necessity of method, connection, and thoughts *congruous* to the nature of their subject" (*Cowper*). See CONGENIAL, CORRESPOND; cf. DISSONANT, INCONSISTENT.

con′so-nant, *n.* [L. *consonans*, *-antis*: cf. OF. *consonant*, *consonante*.] An articulate sound which in utterance is usually combined and sounded with a more open sound called a vowel; a member of the spoken alphabet other than a vowel; also, a letter or character representing such a sound. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 49–70.

A *consonant* is the result of audible friction, squeezing, or stopping of the breath in some part of the mouth (or occasionally of the throat). The main distinction between vowels and *consonants* is, that while in the former the mouth configuration merely modifies the vocalized breath, which is therefore an essential element of the vowels, in *consonants* the narrowing or stopping of the oral passage is the foundation of the sound, and the state of the glottis is something secondary. *H. Sweet.*

con′so-nan′tal (-năn′t*ă*l), *a.* Of the nature of a consonant; pertaining to or marked by consonants.

con′so-nant-ism (kŏn′sō-n*ă*n-tĭz′m), *n.* Use of consonants; a consonant formation, as by the consonantizing of a vowel; the consonant system of a language or dialect.

The subject of my book is "The Vocalism and *Consonantism* of Old English or Anglo-Saxon." *A. L. Mayhew.*

con′so-nant-ize′ (-tīz′), *v. t.* *Phon.* To change into, or use as, a consonant. "The vowel is *consonantized*, that is, made closer in position." *Peile.*

con′so-nous (-n*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *consonus*. See CONSONANT.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

con′sort (kŏn′sôrt; -sŏrt; *originally accented* con-sort′), *n.* [L. *consors*, *-sortis*: *con-* + *sors* lot, fate, share: cf. F. *consort*. See SORT.] **1.** A partner, companion, or colleague; now, fig. or specif.: **a** A wife or husband; spouse. *Milton.*

The snow-white gander, invariably accompanied by his darker *consort*. *Darwin.*

b *Naut.* A ship keeping company with another.

2. [Cf. L. *consortium* fellowship, participation, or CONSORT, *v.*] An assembly or association of persons; a company; a group; a combination. *Obs. or R.*

In one *consort* there sat
Cruel revenge and rancorous despite. *Spenser.*

3. Concurrence or accord; conjunction; combination; association. "Working in *consort*." *Hare.*

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

4. [Perh. confused with *concert*.] Harmony of sounds; concert, as of musical instruments; also, a producing of such harmony, or the music produced; a concert. *Obs. or Hist.*

To make a sad *consort*;
Come let us join our mournful song with theirs. *Spenser.*

5. A group of jointly performing musicians. *Obs.* **consort of viols**, *Music*, a set of four viol instruments played together.

con-sort′ (kŏn-sôrt′), *v. i.*; CON-SORT′ED; CON-SORT′ING. [See CONSORT a company.] **1.** To unite or to keep company; to associate.

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts* with thee? *Dryden.*

2. To be or come into accord; harmonize; also, *Obs.*, to make harmony; play.

con-sort′, *v. t.* **1.** To unite or join, as in affection, harmony, company, marriage, etc.; to associate.

He with his *consorted* Eve. *Milton.*
He begins to *consort* himself with men. *Locke.*

2. To escort or attend; accompany. *Obs.*

Thou, wretched boy, that didst *consort* him here,
Shalt with him hence. *Shak.*

3. To harmonize or sound in harmony. *Obs.*

con′sound (kŏn′sound; kŏn-sound′), *n.* [F. *consoude*, fr. L. *consolida* comfrey; *con-* + *solidus* solid; cf. *consolidare* to make solid. Cf. COMFREY, CONSOLIDATE.] Orig., a plant supposed to possess healing properties, identified by some with the comfrey; later, also, the bugle, daisy, and field larkspur (*Delphinium consolida*). The herbalists distinguished several species of a so-called genus *Consolida*, each referring to one of the above-named plants.

con′spe-cif′ic (kŏn′spē-sĭf′ĭk), *a.* Of the same species.

con-spec′tus (kŏn-spĕk′t*ŭ*s), *n.* [L.] A general survey, esp. a sketch or outline of a subject; a synopsis.

con-sperse′ (-spûrs′), *a.* [L. *conspersus*, p. p. of *conspergere* to sprinkle; *con-* + *spargere* to scatter.] *Zoöl.* **a** Thickly and irregularly scattered, as fine spots, punctures, etc. **b** Thickly and irregularly strewn or spotted, as a surface.

con-sper′sion (-spûr′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* [L. *conspersio*.] *Obs.* **1.** Act of sprinkling.

The *conspersion* and washing the doorposts. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Paste; dough.

con-spic′u-ous (-spĭk′ū-*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *conspicuus*, fr. *conspicere* to get sight of, to perceive; *con-* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look. See SPY.] Obvious to the eye or mind; plainly visible; manifest; hence, attracting or tending to attract attention, as by reason of size, brilliance, contrast, or station; striking; eminent; distinguished.

Conspicuous as the brightness of a star. *Cowper.*
A man who holds a *conspicuous* place in the political, ecclesiastical, and literary history of England. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Distinguished, eminent, famous, illustrious, celebrated. See PROMINENT.

— **con-spic′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-spic′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-spir′a-cy (-spĭr′*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See CONSPIRATION.] **1.** Act of conspiring; combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime in concert, as treason; a plot.

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban and his confederates. *Shak.*

2. A concurrence or general tendency, as of circumstances, to one event; harmonious action.

A *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. *Law.* An agreement, manifesting itself in words or deeds, by which two or more persons confederate to do an unlawful act, or to use unlawful means to do an act which is lawful; confederacy.

Syn. — CONSPIRACY, PLOT, INTRIGUE, MACHINATION. A CONSPIRACY, as here compared (see defs. for legal usage), is a combination, usually secret, of persons for evil or unlawful ends; as, "Certain of the Jews banded together, and bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul. And they were more than forty which had made this *conspiracy*" (*Acts* xxiii. 12, 13); "There 's a knot, a ging, a pack, a *conspiracy* against me" (*Shak.*). PLOT stresses more strongly than *conspiracy* the idea of a carefully devised and secret plan or contrivance for mischievous or treacherous ends; it may or may not involve more than one person; as, "the artfulest, the wisest, the most toilsome and dexterous *plot* builders in the world" (*Thackeray*); "Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well, when our deep *plots* do pall" (*Shak.*). INTRIGUE (see etym.) usually implies more complicated scheming than *plot*, and more petty or underhand dealings; as, "The diplomatic maneuvers and *intrigues* in which she [Elizabeth] excelled" (*J. R. Green*); "Mr. Swift hath finely described that passion for *intrigue*, that love of secrecy, slander, and lying, which belongs to weak people, hangers-on of weak courts" (*Thackeray*). With similar implications, *intrigue* is frequently used of a clandestine love affair; as, "Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*" (*Swift*). MACHINATION (usually *pl.*) emphasizes the crafty and tortuous processes of plotting or intriguing; as, "Tortured by some black trouble of the soul, and given over to the *machinations* of his deadliest enemy" (*Hawthorne*). See COMBINATION, ARTIFICE, PLAN.

Conspiracy of Am′boise′ (äN′bwäz′), *F. Hist.*, an unsuccessful Huguenot plot in 1560 to remove King Francis II. from the influence of the Guises, and carry into power the Prince of Condé.

con′spi-ra′tion (kŏn′spĭ-rā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* [F. *conspiration*, L. *conspiratio*.] **1.** A conspiring; a conspiracy. *Obs. or R.*

2. Agreement or concurrence for some end or purpose; conspiracy. *Rare.*

All together form, by their harmonious *conspiration*, a healthy whole. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

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con-sol′a-tress (kŏn-sŏl′*ȧ*-trĕs). **con-sol′a-trice** (-trĭs), *n.* [F. *consolatrice*.] = CONSOLATRIX.

con′so-la′trix (kŏn′sō-lā′trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female consoler.

con-sole′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

con-sol′er (kŏn-sōl′ẽr), *n.* One who consoles.

con-sol′id, *v. t.* [L. *consolidare*: cf. F. *consolider*.] To make solid or sound: consolidate. *Obs.*

Con-sol′i-da (kŏn-sŏl′ĭ-d*ȧ*), *n.* See CONSOUND, *n.*

consolidation act. *Eng.* Any of various acts consolidating various provisions for convenience of incorporation in other acts by reference, to secure uniformity.

con-sol′i-da′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

consolidation type. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

con-sol′i-da-tive (kŏn-sŏl′ĭ-dā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *consolidatif*.] Tending or having power to consolidate: healing.

con-sol′i-da′ture, *n.* Consolidation. *Obs.*

con-sol′ing (kŏn-sōl′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CONSOLE. — **con-sol′ing-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **con′som′ma′tion′** (kôN′sŏ′mä′syôN′), *n.* [F.] A repast taken at a café or restaurant. *Obs.*

con′so-nant, *adv.* Consonantly. *Obs.*

con′so-nan′tic, *a.* Consonantal.

con′so-nant-ly, *adv.* of CONSONANT.

con′so-nant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

consonant shifting. *Philol.* = LAUTVERSCHIEBUNG.

con′so-nate, *v. i.* [L. *consonare* to sound together.] To sound in consonance. *Rare.*

con′so-nate, *a.* Consonant. *Obs.*

con′so-pite, *a.* [L. *consopitus*, p. p. of *consopire*.] Lulled to sleep. *Obs.*

con′so-pite, *v. t.* To lull to sleep; quiet: compose. *Obs.* — **con′so-pi′tion** (kŏn′sō-pĭsh′*ŭ*n), *n.* *Obs.*

con-sorce′, **consorss**, *n.* [OF. *consorce*.] Company; association. *Obs.* — *a.* Associated. *Obs.*

‖ **con sor-di′ni** (kŏn sôr-dē′nē). [It.] *Music.* With the mutes (in violin playing); with the dampers, that is, not raising them with the damper pedal (in pianoforte playing); — used as a direction.

con-sort′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs. or R.*

con-sort′er, *n.* One who consorts.

con-sor′tial (kŏn-sôr′sh*ă*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to a consortium.

con-sor′tion (kŏn-sôr′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* [L. *consortio*.] Association. *R.*

con′sort-ism (kŏn′sôrt-ĭz′m), *n.* *Biol.* Symbiosis (which see).

con-sor′ti-um (kŏn-sôr′shĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [L., fellowship.] *Law.* Fellowship; partnership; union.

con-sort′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

con′sort-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

consoude. † CONSOUND. — **consouder**, *n.* *Obs.*

con-sound′, *v. t.* [OF. *consoder*. Cf. CONSOUND, *n.*, CONSOLIDATE.] To join together in healing. *Obs.*

con-spe′cies (kŏn-spē′shēz; -shĭz), *n.* A congeneric species; also, *Zoöl.*, a subspecies or variety.

con-spect′, *n.* [L. *conspectus*.] View; sight; *Astrol.*, aspect. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

con-spect′a-ble (kŏn-spĕk′t*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* Easy to be seen. *Rare.*

con-spec′tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *conspection*, L. *conspectio*.] Act of beholding or seeing. *Obs.*

con′spec-tu′i-ty (-spĕk-tū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Faculty of seeing; sight. *Obs.* *Shak.* (*Coriolanus*, II. i.).

con-spic′a-ble, *a.* [L. *conspicabilis*.] Visible; evident. *Obs.*

con-spic′tious. † CONSPICUOUS.

con′spi-cu′i-ty (kŏn′spĭ-kū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being bright, or conspicuous. *R.*

con-spir′ant (kŏn-spīr′*ă*nt), *a.*

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con-spir'a-tor (kŏn-spĭr'*ȧ*-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *conspirateur.*] One engaged in a conspiracy ; a plotter.

con-spire' (-spīr'), *v. i.* ; CON-SPIRED' (-spīrd') ; CON-SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [F. *conspirer*, L. *conspirare* to blow together, harmonize, agree, plot ; *con-* + *spirare* to breathe, blow. See SPIRIT.] **1.** To make an agreement, esp. a secret agreement, to do some act, as to commit treason or a crime, or to do some unlawful deed ; to plot together ; also, formerly, of one person, to contrive or plot secretly.

They *conspired* against [Joseph] to slay him. *Gen.* xxxvii. 18.

2. To concur or work to one end ; agree.

The press, the pulpit, and the stage
Conspire to censure and expose our age. *Roscommon.*

3. To breathe together or in accord, as in singing. *Latinism.*

Syn. — Unite, concur, combine, complot, confederate, league. See COÖPERATE.

con-spire', *v. t.* **1.** To plot ; plan ; combine for.

Angry clouds *conspire* your overthrow. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To unite to produce ; concur to. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

con'sta-ble (kŭn'st*ȧ*-b'l ; kŏn'-), *n.* [ME. *conestable, constable*, a constable (in sense 1), OF. *conestable*, F. *connétable*, LL. *conestabulus, comes stabuli*, orig., count of the stable, master of the horse, equerry ; *comes* count (L. companion) + L. *stabulum* stable. See COUNT a nobleman ; STABLE.] **1.** A high officer in the monarchial and princely establishments of the Middle Ages. From being, as the name denotes, chief groom of the stable, the constable became the chief officer of the household, army, or the like. **The Constable of France** became the first officer of the crown, and as such commander in chief of the army and supreme judge of the military courts and the courts of chivalry, with other minor powers. The office was abolished in 1627 ; it was revived by Napoleon I., but discontinued upon his overthrow. **The Constable**, or **Lord High Constable**, of England was likewise one of the highest officers of the crown, commander in chief of the forces, and a high judicial officer. The office was forfeited by attainder by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in 1521, and has been revived only for special occasions, as at the coronation of the sovereigns. **The Constable of Scotland** was a similar officer, whose title now remains only as a hereditary dignity of the earls of Errol.

2. The warden or keeper of a royal castle or fortress or of a fortified town. The office survives as the official title of the warden of the Tower of London and of Dover and Windsor castles, appointed by the crown.

3. Orig., a military officer ; now, any of various officers of the peace having power as a conservator of the public peace, and bound to execute the warrants of judicial officers.

4. Specif., In Great Britain : **a** The **high constable**, an officer of a hundred or other large district originally charged with certain military duties. The office became practically obsolete as the result of the High Constable Act of 1869. **b** The **petty constable**, a parish or township officer appointed as conservator of the peace, to execute the process of the justices of the peace, etc. The petty constable has now been generally superseded by the county police. **c** A member of the county police, also called the **county constabulary**, the chief officer of which is called the **chief constable**. **d** Any of several officials of the Channel Islands, Jersey, or Guernsey, with somewhat similar functions.

con'sta-ble-wick' (-wĭk'), *n.* [*constable* + *wick* a village.] The office, jurisdiction, or district of a constable.

con-stab'u-la-ry (kŏn-stăb'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *constabularius* an equerry. See CONSTABLE.] Of or pertaining to a constable; consisting of constables. — **con-stab'u-lar** (-l*ȧ*r), *a.*

con-stab'u-la-ry, *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1. a** The office of a constable. *Obs.* **b** A constablewick.

2. The collective body of constables in any town, district, or country.

3. An armed force of a civil government, distinct from the regular army ; a police force of a country or dependency, organized on military lines ; as, the Philippines *Constabulary* ; the Royal *Constabulary* of Ireland. In the Philippines the Constabulary consists of enlisted native soldiers with American officers.

con'stan-cy (kŏn'st*ă*n-sĭ), *n.* [L. *constantia.* See CONSTANT.] **1.** Steadfastness or firmness of mind ; persevering resolution ; esp., firmness under sufferings, steadiness in attachments, or perseverance in enterprise ; fidelity.

A fellow of plain uncoined *constancy.* *Shak.*
Constancy and contempt of danger. *Prescott.*

2. State or quality of being constant or steadfast ; freedom from change ; stability ; fixedness ; immutability.

Ever changing, like a joyless eye
That finds no object worth its *constancy.* *Shelley.*

3. A thing that is permanent. *C. E. Craddock.*

4. A Japanese stonecrop (*Sedum sieboldii*) cultivated for its abundant pink flowers.

Syn. — Attachment, adherence, faith, steadfastness ; loyalty, fealty, allegiance ; truth, honesty, integrity; devotedness, ardor, eagerness, earnestness, zeal. — CONSTANCY, FIDELITY, FAITHFULNESS, DEVOTION. CONSTANCY, as here compared (see FIRMNESS), implies steadfastness of attachment or adherence, esp. in love or friendship; as, "While thou livest, dear Kate, take a fellow of plain and uncoined *constancy* ; for he perforce must do thee right, because he hath not the gift to woo in other places" (*Shak.*); "Or was . . . of *constancy* no root infixed, that either they love nothing or not long" (*Milton*). FIDELITY implies unswerving loyalty or allegiance, not only to a person, but also to a principle, a duty, a trust ; as, "Who, being a simple-hearted woman, with but one rule of faith and right, never thought of swerving from her *fidelity* to the exiled family" (*Thackeray*) ; "*Fidelity* to engagements is a virtue" (*Bentham*). *Fidelity* is often used of exact adherence or literal correspondence to an original; as, "There are minutiæ in every language which transfused into another will spoil the version. Such extreme *fidelity* is in fact unfaithful" (*Cowper*). FAITHFULNESS frequently implies a warmer or more personal relation than *fidelity* ; as, "To show forth thy lovingkindness in the morning, and thy *faithfulness* every night" (*Ps.* xcii. 2). DEVOTION, as here compared (see DEVOUT), suggests great strength or ardency of attachment or loyalty ; as, "It shows my earnestness of affection . . . my *devotion*" (*Shak.*); "Insectlike *devotion* to a creed" (*J. A. Symonds*) ; "With that *devotion* we bestow when goddesses appear below" (*Swift*). See LOYALTY, ATTACHMENT.

con'stant (kŏn'st*ă*nt), *a.* [L. *constans, -antis*, p. pr. of *constare* to stand firm, to be consistent ; *con-* + *stare* to stand : cf. F. *constant.* See STAND ; cf. COST, *v. t.*] **1.** Firm or steadfast ; resolute ; also, faithful ; true.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *constant* friends. *Sir P. Sidney.*
I am *constant* to my purposes. *Shak.*

2. Fixed or invariable ; uniform ; specif., *Math. & Physics*, remaining unchanged or invariable, as a quantity, force, law, error.

Unstaid and skittish in all motions else
Save in the *constant* image of the creature
That is beloved. *Shak.*

3. Continually recurring ; regular ; persistent ; perpetual.

His gift, his *constant* courtship, nothing gained. *Dryden.*
The *constant* creaking of a country sign. *Cowper.*

4. Consistent. *Obs.*

5. Firm or steady ; immovable ; solid ; — sometimes opposed to *fluid.* *Obs.*

If . . . you mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle.*

6. Confident ; positive ; also, certain. *Obs.*

Syn. — Firm, steadfast, faithful. See CONTINUAL.

constant error. a *Math.* See ERROR. **b** *Psychol.* A persistent error, either positive or negative, in judgments or perceptions of a real magnitude. — **c. quantity.** *Math.* = CONSTANT, *n.*, 2. — **c. white.** = PERMANENT WHITE.

con'stant, *n.* **1.** That which is not subject to change ; that which is invariable.

2. *Physics*, etc. A numerical quantity expressing some physical law or magnitude as a fixed relation, or expressing a condition of adjustment of an instrument of precision, or a natural property or condition of a substance, which retains the same value throughout an investigation or process provided the conditions remain unchanged ; as, the *constant* of aberration ; the collimation *constant* of a transit instrument ; the dielectric *constant* of quartz.

3. *Math.* A magnitude that is supposed not to change its value in a certain discussion or stage of investigation ; — distinguished from a *variable* ; but constants at one stage of the investigation are often variables at another. A constant that has the same value under all circumstances, as the number 10, is called an *absolute constant.*

constant of aberration, *or* **aberration constant**, *Astron.*, a number which by substitution in the general formula for aberration enables a prediction to be made of the effect of aberration on a star anywhere situated. Its value is 20″.47. — **c. of capillarity.** *Physics.* See SURFACE TENSION. — **c. of gravitation.** *Physics*, the acceleration per unit of time produced by the attraction of a unit of mass at unit distance. It has been determined to be 6.6579×10^{-8} in C. G. S. units. Its symbol is *g.* — **c. of integration**, *Math.*, an arbitrary constant that may be added to every result of indefinite integration. — **c. of refraction.** = SPECIFIC REFRACTIVE POWER.

Con'stan-tin'i-an (kŏn'stăn-tĭn'ĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pertaining to Constantine the Great or his period, about 306–337 A.D.

Con-stan'ti-no-pol'i-tan (kŏn-stăn'tĭ-nō-pŏl'ĭ-t*ă*n), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with, Constantinople.

Constantinopolitan councils. See COUNCIL, *Table.* — **C. Creed.** See NICENE CREED **b**.

con'stant-ly (kŏn'st*ă*nt-lĭ), *adv.* In a constant manner ; with constancy ; esp., uniformly ; continuously.

But she *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. *Acts* xii. 15.

con'stat (kŏn'stăt), *n.* [L., it is evident.] *Law.* A certificate showing what appears upon record touching a matter in question ; hence, popularly, positive evidence.

con-state' (kŏn-stāt'), *v. t.* [F. *constater.* See CONSTAT.] To evidence positively ; to establish ; as, *constating* instruments. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

con'stel-late (kŏn'stĕ-lāt ; kŏn-stĕl'āt), *v. i.* ; CON'STEL-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd ; -āt-ĕd) ; CON'STEL-LAT'ING (-ĭng). [*con-* + L. *stellatus*, p. p. See STELLATE.] To join luster; to shine with united radiance, or one general light. *Rare.*

The several things which engage our affections . . . shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

con'stel-late, *v. t.* **1.** *Astrol. Obs.* **a** To affect with stellar influence. **b** To cast the horoscope of. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** To fashion under, or be determined or destined by, an especial conjunction of planets.

2. To unite in one luster or radiance, as stars.

Who know how to *constellate* these lights. *Boyle.*

3. To set or adorn with stars or constellations ; as, *constellated* heavens ; to stud. *J. Barlow.*

constellated image, a preservative image formed under a certain constellation, as to counteract fever, dropsy, etc.

con'stel-la'tion (kŏn'stĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *constellation*, L. *constellatio.*] **1.** Configuration of the stars, esp. at one's birth (cf. HOROSCOPE) ; hence (*Obs.*), character or disposition as determined by one's stars.

It is *constellation*, which causeth all that a man doeth. *Gower.*
Happy *constellations* on that hour
Shed their selectest influence *Milton.*

2. Any one of a number of arbitrary groups of fixed stars, or a division (with imaginary outlines) of the stellar heavens including such a group. Each of the early constellations is named after some mythological personage, animal, or inanimate object whose image has a fancied correspondence to the configuration of the stars. Many constellations are of great antiquity ; others, esp. in the southern hemisphere, are modern. In each of the constellations now recognized by astronomers (about 90 in number) the brightest stars, both named and unnamed, are designated nearly in the order of brilliancy by the letters of the Greek alphabet ; as, α Tauri (Aldebaran) is the first star of Taurus, γ Orionis (Bellatrix) is the third star of Orion.

CONSTELLATIONS NORTH OF THE ZODIAC.

Andromeda, the Chained Lady.	**Lacerta**, the Lizard.
Aquila, the Eagle.	**Leo Minor**, the Lesser Lion.
Auriga, the Wagoner, or the Charioteer.	**Lynx**, the Lynx.
Boötes, the Herdsman.	**Lyra**, the Lyre.
Camelopardalis, Camelopardus, Camellus*, the Giraffe.	**Ophiuchus**, the Serpent Bearer (sometimes called *Serpentarius*).
Canes Venatici, the Hunting Dogs.	**Pegasus**, the Winged Horse.
Cassiopeia, the Lady in the [Chair.]	**Perseus**, Rescuer, or the Champion.
Cepheus, the Monarch.	**Sagitta**, the Arrow.
Coma Berenices, Berenice's Hair.	**Scutum (Sobieskii)**, the Shield of Sobieski.
Corona Borealis, Corona*, the Northern Crown.	**Serpens**, the Serpent.
Cygnus, the Swan.	**Serpentarius** (see OPHIUCHUS).
Delphinus, the Dolphin.	**Triangulum**, the (Northern) Triangle.
Draco, the Dragon.	**Ursa Major, Ursa***, the Great [Bear.]
Equuleus, the Foal.	**Ursa Minor**, the Lesser Bear.
Hercules.	**Vulpecula**, the Little Fox.

CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Aries, the Ram.	**Libra**, the Balance.
Taurus, the Bull.	**Scorpio**, the Scorpion.
Gemini, the Twins.	**Sagittarius**, the Archer.
Cancer, the Crab.	**Capricornus**, Capricorn
Leo, the Lion.	**Aquarius**, the Water Bearer.
Virgo, the Virgin.	**Pisces**, the Fishes.

CONSTELLATIONS SOUTH OF THE ZODIAC.

Antlia (Pneumatica), the Air Pump.	**Hydrus**, the Water Snake.
Apus, the Bird of Paradise.	**Indus**, the Indian.
Ara, the Altar.	**Lepus**, the Hare
Argo, Argo Navis, the Ship Argo ; subdivided into : (1) **Carina**, the Keel : (2) **Malus**, the Mast ; (3) **Puppis**, the Poop : (4) **Vela**, the Sails.	**Lupus**, the Wolf.
Cælum, the Sculptor's Tool.	**Malus** (see ARGO).
Canis Major, Canis*, the Dog.	**Mensa, Mons Mensæ**, the Table Mountain.
Canis Minor, the Lesser Dog.	**Microscopium**, the Microscope.
Carina (see ARGO).	**Monoceros**, the Unicorn.
Centaurus, the Centaur.	**Musca**, the Fly.
Cetus, the Sea Monster.	**Norma**, the Rule.
Chamæleon, the Chameleon.	**Octans**, the Octant.
Circinus, the Compasses.	**Orion**, the Giant Hunter.
Columba (Noæ), Noah's Dove.	**Pavo**, the Peacock.
Corona Australis, Corolla*, the Wreath.	**Phœnix**, the Phœnix.
Corvus, the Crow.	**Pictor**, the Painter's Easel.
Crater, the Cup.	**Piscis Australis** (or **Austrinus**), **Piscis***, the Southern Fish.
Crux, the Cross.	**Puppis** (see ARGO).
Dorado, the Goldfish, or the Swordfish. [(Po).]	**Reticulum**, the Net.
Eridanus, the River Eridanus	**Sculptor**, the Sculptor's Workshop.
Fornax, the Furnace.	**Sextans**, the Sextant.
Grus, the Crane.	**Telescopium**, the Telescope.
Horologium, the Clock.	**Tucana**, the Toucan.
Hydra, the Sea Serpent.	**Triangulum**, the (Southern) Triangle.
	Vela (see ARGO).
	Volans, Piscis Volans, the Flying Fish.

* Proctor's abbreviated name (not extensively adopted).

3. Fig. : An assemblage of splendors or excellences.

The *constellation* of genius . . . which was to shed a glory over the meridian and close of Philip's reign. *Prescott.*

con-stel'la-to-ry (kŏn-stĕl'*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, or resembling, an asterism or group of stars.

con'ster-nate (kŏn'stẽr-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *consternatus*, p. p. of *consternare.*] To fill with consternation.

con'ster-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consternatio*, fr. *consternare* to overcome, perplex, an accessory form of *consternere* to throw down, prostrate ; *con-* + *sternere* to spread out, throw down : cf. F. *consternation.* See STRATUM.] Amazement or horror that confounds the faculties and incapacitates for reflection ; dismay.

The chiefs around,
In silence wrapped, in *consternation* drowned,
Attend the stern reply. *Pope.*

Syn. — Alarm, horror, fright, amazement, astonishment, surprise, panic, perturbation. See FEAR.

con'sti-pate (kŏn'stĭ-pāt), *v. t.* ; CON'STI-PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd) ; CON'STI-PAT'ING (-pāt'ĭng). [L. *constipatus*, p. p. of *constipare* ; *con-* + *stipare* to crowd together. See COSTIVE.] **1.** To crowd or cram into a narrow compass ; to press together ; to condense. *Now Rare.*

Of cold the property is to condense and *constipate.* *Bacon.*
Constipated vapors blotching the lustrous disk. *Agnes M. Clerke.*

2. To stop (a channel) by filling it, and preventing passage through it ; as, to *constipate* the capillary vessels.

3. *Med.* To render costive ; to cause constipation in.

con'sti-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *constipatio* a crowding together : cf. F. *constipation.*] **1.** Act of constipating ; state of being constipated ; condensation. *Now Rare.*

Fullness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* . . . of its particles. *Boyle.*

2. A state of the bowels in which the evacuations are infrequent and difficult, or the intestines become filled with hardened feces ; costiveness.

con-stit'u-en-cy (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** A body of constituents, as the body of citizens or voters in a representative district ; loosely, the body of residents of such a district ; also, the district represented.

2. Any similar body, as of customers or subscribers. *Colloq.*

con-stit'u-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *constituens, -entis*, p. pr. : cf. F. *constituant.* See CONSTITUTE.] **1.** Serving to form, compose, or make up ; component or constitutive.

Body, soul, and reason are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man. *Dryden.*

2. Having power to elect or appoint.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body. *Junius.*

3. Having power to form or revise a constitution ; as, a *constituent* assembly.

Constituent Assembly. [F. *Assemblée constituante.*] *F. Hist.* See NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. — **c. whole.** See WHOLE.

con-stit'u-ent, *n.* **1.** One that constitutes or constructs.

Their first composure and origination require a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Sir M. Hale.*

[L. *conspirans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *conspirant.*] Conspiring. *Rare.* — *n.* A conspirator. *Rare.*

con-spir'a-to'ri-al (kŏn-spĭr'*ȧ*-tō'rĭ-*ă*l), **con-spir'a-to-ry** (-spĭr'*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, conspiracy or conspirators.

con-spir'a-tress (-trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of CONSPIRATOR. [acy. *Obs.*]

con-spire'ment, *n.* A conspir-

con-spir'er (-spīr'ẽr), *n.* A conspirator.

con-spir'ing, *p. pr.* of CONSPIRE. — **con-spir'ing-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **con spi'ri-to** (kŏn spē'rē-tō). [It.] *Music.* With spirit or animation.

con-spis'sate, *v. t.* [L. *conspissatus*, p. p. of *conspissare.*] To make dense or thicken. *Obs.* —

con'spis-sa'tion, *n.* *Obs.*

con-spon'sor, *n.* [L.] A witness or joint surety. *Obs.*

con-spur'cate (kŏn-spûr'kāt ; kŏn'spŭr-), *v. t.* [L. *conspurcatus*, p. p. of *conspurcare.*] *Obs.* To pollute ; defile. — **con-spur'cate**, *a.* — **con'spur-ca'tion** (kŏn spŭr-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Const., *or* **const.** *Abbr.* Constable ; Constantin ; Constitution.

con'sta-ble-ry (kŭn'st*ȧ*-b'l-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *conestablerie.*] = CONSTABULARY, 1. *Obs.*

con'sta-ble-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

con'sta-bless (-blĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of CONSTABLE. *Rare.*

con-stab'lish (kŏn-stăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish coördinately or concomitantly. *Rare.*

con-stab'u-la-to-ry (-ū-l*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* Constabulary. *Obs. or R.*

Con'stance (kŏn'st*ă*ns), *n* [F., fr. L. *Constantia*, prop., firmness, constancy. See CONSTANCY.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. L. *Constantia* (kŏn-stăn'shĭ-*ȧ* ; -sh*ȧ*); F. *Constance* (kôɴ'stäɴs'); It. *Costanza* (kō-stänt'sä); Sp. *Costenza* (kō-stĕn'thä; 268), *Constanza* (kōn-stän'thä); Pg. *Constancia* (kōn-stäɴ'sē-ä); G. *Constanze* (kōn-shtänt'sē) ; G. & D. *Constantia* (G., kōn-shtänt'sē-ä; D. -stän'tē-ä).

2. In Shakespeare's "King John," the devoted, strong-minded, and wretched widowed mother of Prince Arthur, Duke of Bretagne. [*Obs.*]

con'stance, *n.* [F.] Constancy.

Con'stans (kŏn'stănz), *n.* [L. See CONSTANT, *a.*] A legendary king of Britain, grandfather of King Arthur.

Con'stant (kŏn'st*ă*nt), *n.* [From L. *Constans.* See CONSTANT, *a.*] Lit., firm ; faithful: — masc. prop. name. L. *Constans* (kŏn'stănz), *Constantius* (kŏn-stăn'shĭ-ŭs); It. *Costante* (kō-stän'tā), *Costanzo* (kō-stänt'sō); Sp. *Constancio* (kōn-stän'thē-ō; 138) ; Pg. *Constancio* (kōɴ-stäɴ'sē-ō); G. *Constanz* (kōn'shtänts).

con'stant-an (kŏn'st*ă*n-tăn), *n.* [Coined from CONSTANT, *a.*] An alloy of equal parts of nickel and copper, used in some electric resistance standards.

Con-stan'ti-a (kŏn-stăn'shĭ-*ȧ* ; -sh*ȧ*), *n.* A superior wine, white and red, from Constantia, in Cape Colony.

‖ **con-stan'ti-a et vir-tu'te.** [L.] By firmness and vigor.

Con'stan-tine (kŏn'st*ă*n-tīn), *n.* [L. *Constantinus.* Cf. CONSTANT.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Constantinus* (-tī'nŭs) ; It. *Costantino* (kō'stän-tē'nō) ; Sp. & Pg. *Constantino* (kōn'stän-tē'nō ; *Pg.* kōɴ'stäɴ-tē'nō) ; G. *Constantin* (kōn'stän-tēn').

con'stant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

con'stel-late, *a.* Constellated.

con'ster (kŏn'stẽr). Obs. or dial. var. of CONSTRUE.

con-stille', *v. t.* [*con-* + *still*, v.] To distill. *Obs.*

constipe, *v. t.* [L. *constipare* ; cf. F. *constiper.*] To constipate. *Obs.*

con-stip'u-la'tion (kŏn-stĭp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.

con'sti-tue, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *constituer.*] To constitute. *Obs.*

con-stit'u-ent-ly, *adv.* of CONSTITUENT. See -LY.

‖ **con'sti-tu'ta pe-cu'ni-a.** [L., (a sum of) money agreed upon.] *Rom. Law.* = PACTUM DE CONSTITUTO. [law. *Obs.*]

con'sti-tute, *n.* An established

D E F G H I J K L M

2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part; a component; an element.

We know how to bring these *constituents* together, and to cause them to form water. *Tyndall.*

3. One who aids, as an elector, in the establishment of the rights of another as his representative in a legislative body; broadly, any citizen or resident of a district represented, considered with reference to the representative.

The electors in the district of a Representative in Congress, or in the legislature of a State, are termed his *constituents*. *Abbott.*

4. *Law.* A person who appoints another to act for him as attorney in fact; a principal.

5. *Phys. Chem.* Any of the chemical substances in a system, whether element or compound. Cf. COMPONENT.

Syn. — See COMPONENT.

con′sti-tute (kŏn′stĭ-tūt), *v. t.*; CON′STI-TUT′ED (-tūt′ĕd); CON′STI-TUT′ING (-tūt′ĭng). [L. *constitutus*, p. p. of *constituere* to constitute; *con-* + *statuere* to place. See STATUTE.] 1. To set or station in a given place, state, or character; esp., to appoint, depute, or ordain to an office or function; to make, as by fiat; as, he *constituted* himself their guide.

Me didst Thou *constitute* a priest of thine. *Wordsworth.*

2. To set up; establish; variously: to enact or put in force, as a law; to found, as a social or political institution; to give due or lawful form to, as a proceeding or a document; to fix or determine, as a trait or characteristic.

Laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To form; to make up, as being the constitutive element or elements; as, vivacity *constitutes* her greatest charm.

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson.*

4. To form or make, as by a constructive act; as, human nature being *constituted* finite, human knowledge must always be limited.

constituted authorities, the established, or de facto, officers of government, collectively, as of a nation, city, town, etc.

con′sti-tute, *a.* [L. *constitutus*.] Constituted; established; formed.

constitute whole. See WHOLE.

con′sti-tu′tion (kŏn′stĭ-tū′shŭn), *n.* [F. *constitution*, L. *constitutio*.] 1. Act or process of constituting; esp., act of enacting, establishing, or appointing.

2. That form of being, or structure and connection of parts, which constitutes and characterizes a system or body; natural structure, texture, or conformation.

The physical *constitution* of the sun. *Sir J. Herschel.*

3. The aggregate of the physical and vital powers of an individual; physique or physical nature; also, the aggregate of an individual's mental powers or qualities; temperament or disposition.

He defended himself with . . . less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Clarendon.*

4. The mode of organization of a social group.

The *constitution* of a society is the organization of its individual members into specialized associations for achieving various social ends. *F. H. Giddings.*

5. An authoritative ordinance, regulation, or enactment; esp., one made by a Roman emperor, or one affecting ecclesiastical doctrine or discipline. Also, an established law, institution, or custom.

An imperial *constitution* is what the emperor settles by decree, edict, or letter. *W. A. Hunter (Gaius).*

6. The fundamental, organic law or principles of government of a nation, state, society, or other organized body of men, embodied in written documents, or implied in the institutions and customs of the country or society; also, a written instrument embodying such organic law, and laying down fundamental rules and principles for the conduct of affairs. The British constitution belongs to what are called **customary**, or **unwritten**, **constitutions**, and any part of it may be modified by an ordinary act of Parliament. The Constitution of the United States belongs to what are often called **rigid constitutions**, and cannot be modified in its express terms, except through such processes as the Constitution itself ordains. Gradual and essentially unconscious changes take place in the effect given to both customary and written constitutions through the development of the law by the judiciary. The Constitution of the United States was framed at Philadelphia in 1787 by a convention called because of the failure of the Articles of Confederation to provide an effective national government. It was adopted and signed on Sept. 17, 1787, by representatives of all the thirteen original States except Rhode Island; and by August, 1788, it had been ratified by eleven States, and went into effect between them. Amendments I to X (the *Bill of Rights*) were ratified (by eleven States) between Nov. 20, 1789, and Dec. 15, 1791; Amendments XI and XII were adopted in 1793 and 1803, respectively; Amendments XIII, XIV, and XV were adopted in 1865, 1868, and 1870, respectively.

The term *constitution* may be defined as the body of rules and maxims in accordance with which the powers of sovereignty are habitually exercised. *T. M. Cooley.*

The relation of the governmental organs to each other and to the state is what determines, more than anything else, the character of a *constitution*. *J. W. Burgess.*

7. *Rom. Law.* Act of entering into a pactum de constituto.

Constitution of Basil, *or* **Constitution of the three emperors.** = PROCHIRON. — **Constitutions of Clarendon,** *Eng. Hist.*, a body of 16 declarations of the law adopted in 1164 at a council of the bishops and barons held at Clarendon, abridging the right of benefit of clergy, and in other ways defining and limiting the rights of the clergy as to advowsons, tithes, ordination of villeins, departure from the realm, appeal to Rome, etc. — **the Constitution,** *U. S. Navy*, a frigate launched in 1797, famed for her victories and exploits in the War of 1812. She is the subject of Holmes's poem "Old Ironsides."

con′sti-tu′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* 1. Belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution, or structure of body or mind; as, a *constitutional* infirmity.

2. For the benefit of one's constitution or health.

A two hours' *constitutional* walk in the afternoons. *T. Hughes.*

3. Pertaining to the composition of anything; essential.

The rise, progress, and now the fall of this very *constitutional* part of the national force. *Scott.*

4. In accordance with, or authorized by, the constitution of a state or a society; as, *constitutional* reforms.

5. Regulated by, dependent on, or secured by, a constitution; as, *constitutional* government or rights.

6. Relating to a constitution, or established form of government; as, a *constitutional* crisis.

The ancient *constitutional* traditions of the state. *Macaulay.*

7. Loyal to, or supporting, the constitution.

constitutional clergy, *F. Hist.*, that portion of the clergy which gave adhesion to the civil constitution of the clergy provided in 1790 by the National Assembly. — **c. formula.** See FORMULA. — **c. law.** **a** The law that has to do with the subject matter and with the interpretation and construction of constitutions, or that which deals with the nature and organization of government, its sovereign powers and their distribution and mode of exercise, and the relation of the sovereign to the subjects or citizens. **b** Specif., of any particular state, its constitution, with, or as developed by, the judicial constructions and interpretations which it has received. — **C. Right,** *F. Politics*, the Rallies. — **C. Union party,** *U. S. Hist.*, the temporary party which convened in May, 1860, and nominated for the Presidency John Bell of Tennessee. It carried Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

con′sti-tu′tion-al (kŏn′stĭ-tū′shŭn-ăl), *n.* 1. A walk or other exercise taken for one's health or constitution. *Colloq.* *Thackeray.*

The men trudged diurnal *constitutionals* along the different roads. *Compton Reade.*

2. [*cap.*] A Constitutionalist, as in France about 1790.

3. *F. Hist.* One of the constitutional clergy. *Cath. Dict.*

con′sti-tu′tion-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Adherence to, or government according to, constitutional principles or forms; also, a constitutional system of government.

con′sti-tu′tion-al-ist, *n.* 1. An adherent of some particular constitution, or an advocate or student of, or a writer on, constitutionalism or constitutions. Specif. [*cap.*]: **a** *U. S. Hist.* (1) An advocate of the Federal Constitution about the time of its adoption (1787). (2) In Pennsylvania, about 1787, one of a party advocating the retention of the State Constitution of 1776. (3) In Pennsylvania, about 1804, one of the moderate faction of the Democratic-Republican party. **b** In France, an advocate or framer of the constitution of 1789–90. **c** In England, about 1870–80, sometimes, a Conservative. **d** In Spain, a liberal.

2. One who takes a constitutional. *Jocose.*

con′sti-tu′tion-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *constitutionnalité*.] Quality or state of being constitutional; esp., state of being consistent with the provisions of governmental constitution.

con′sti-tu′tion-al-ly, *adv.* 1. In accordance with the constitution, or natural disposition of the mind or body; naturally; as, he was *constitutionally* timid.

2. In accordance with the constitution, or fundamental law; legally; as, he was not *constitutionally* appointed.

Nothing would induce them to acknowledge that [such] an assembly . . . was *constitutionally* a Parliament. *Macaulay.*

con′sti-tu′tive (kŏn′stĭ-tū′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *constitutif*.] 1. Tending or assisting to constitute or compose; elemental; essential.

An ingredient and *constitutive* part of every virtue. *Barrow.*

2. Having power to enact, establish, or create; instituting.

3. Entering into the essential nature; entering into the nature as a formative element or necessary attribute.

Some processes that actually do mingle with our moral experience; only, not as its *constitutive* essentials, but as its subsidiary accidents. *J. Martineau.*

4. *Kantianism.* True in fact, or in the nature of things, or involving such truth; — contrasted with *regulative*.

5. *Physics & Chem.* Pertaining to, or dependent on, constitution; as, a *constitutive* property. Cf. COLLIGATIVE.

constitutive equation. *Math.* **a** An equation viewed as of itself constituting, or calling into being, the concept, locus, or function that it defines; thus $a + a' = 0$ and $i \cdot i + 1 = 0$ create the notions of the negative a' and the imaginary i, which they define. **b** The equation of a locus. —**con′sti-tu′tive-ly**, *adv.* —**con′sti-tu′tive-ness**, *n. Rare.*

con′sti-tu′tive, *n.* That which enters into the constitution of anything; one of the qualities or characters which make a thing what it is; an element; constituent.

con′sti-tu′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., an arranger, fr. *constituere* to constitute.] 1. One who frames a constitution.

2. *Rom. Law.* One who enters into a pactum de constituto.

con-strain′ (kŏn-strān′), *v. t.*; CON-STRAINED′ (-strānd′); CON-STRAIN′ING. [OF. *constreindre*, F. *contraindre*, L. *constringere*; *con-* + *stringere* to draw tight. See STRAIN; cf. CONSTRICT, CONSTRINGE.] 1. To compel; force; necessitate; oblige.

The love of Christ *constraineth* us. 2 *Cor.* v. 14.
I was *constrained* to appeal unto Cæsar. *Acts* xxviii. 1.

2. Hence, specif.: **a** To force or produce in an unnatural or strained manner; as, a *constrained* smile. **b** To take by force, as a town. *Obs.* **c** To violate; ravish. *Obs. Shak.*

3. To secure by bonds; to chain, bind, or confine; also, to constrict or constringe.

When winter frosts *constrain* the fields with cold. *Dryden.*

4. To bring into narrow compass; clasp tightly; compress.

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain*. *Gay.*

5. To hold back by force; to restrain; to repress.

My sire in caves *constrains* the winds. *Dryden.*
That God of Nature, who, within us still,
Inclines our actions, not *constrains* our will. *Pope.*

6. To oppress or distress; to reduce to straits. *Obs. or R.*

7. *Mech.* **a** To prevent the occurrence of (motion), except in a particular manner; as, the relative motions of the parts of any machine are always *constrained*. **b** To prevent the operation, esp. the motion, of (a material point or body), except in a particular and definite manner; as, to *constrain* a part of a mechanism.

Syn. — Compel, force, drive, impel, urge, press.

con-strain′, *v. i.* To force or oblige; compel.

con-strained′ (-strānd′), *p. a.* of CONSTRAIN; esp., marked by constraint; forced; cramped; as, a *constrained* manner. — **con-strain′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-strain′ed-ness**, *n.*

con-strain′ment (kŏn-strān′mĕnt), *n.* Constraint. *Rare.*

Machines . . . so designed as to give us complete *constrainment* of motion in all their parts. *A. B. W. Kennedy.*

con-straint′ (kŏn-strānt′), *n.* [OF. *constrainte*, F. *contrainte*.] 1. Act of constraining, or state of being constrained; also, that which constrains; compulsion; necessity; restraint.

Long imprisonment and hard *constraint*. *Spenser.*
Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden.*

2. Specif., repression; hence, embarrassment or unnaturalness of manner.

The duel has to be fought out between an inward impulse and an outward *constraint*. *J. Martineau.*

Syn. — Compulsion, coercion, necessity. See FORCE.

con-strict′ (kŏn-strĭkt′), *v. t.*; CON-STRICT′ED; CON-STRICT′ING. [L. *constrictus*, p. p. of *constringere*. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to render narrower or smaller; to bind; cramp; to contract or cause to shrink.

Such things as *constrict* the fibers. *Arbuthnot.*

Membranous organs inclosing a cavity which their contraction serves to *constrict*. *Todd & Bowman.*

Syn. — Contract, bind, tighten, squeeze. See CONDENSE.

con-strict′ed, *p. a.* from CONSTRICT. Specif.: *Bot.* Contracted or compressed at regular intervals; moniliform; as, a *constricted* pod or legume.

con-stric′tion (kŏn-strĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *constrictio*: cf. F. *constriction*.] Act of constricting, or state of being constricted; hence, anything that constricts or a part that is constricted; as, a *constriction* of the throat.

con-stric′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *constrictif*.] Of, pertaining to, or marked by, constriction; tending to constrict; constringent.

con-stric′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [NL.] 1. That which constricts.

2. *Anat.* A muscle which contracts a cavity or orifice, or compresses an organ; as in: ‖ **con-stric′tor isth′mi fau′ci-um** (ĭsth′mī fô′shĭ-ŭm), the palatoglossus muscle. — **constrictors of the pharynx**, flat thin muscles (distinguished as superior, middle, and inferior) which form most of the fleshy walls of the pharynx.

3. *Zoöl.* A serpent that kills its prey by inclosing and crushing it with its coils; as, the boa *constrictor*.

con-stringe′ (kŏn-strĭnj′), *v. t.*; CON-STRINGED′ (-strĭnjd′); CON-STRING′ING (-strĭn′jĭng). [L. *constringere*. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to contract; to force to contract itself; to constrict; to cause to shrink.

Strong liquors . . . intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibers, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

con-strin′gent (-strĭn′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *constringens*, p. pr.] Causing constriction. — **con-strin′gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*

con-struct′ (kŏn-strŭkt′), *v. t.*; CON-STRUCT′ED; CON-STRUCT′ING. [L. *constructus*, p. p. of *construere* to bring together, to construct; *con-* + *struere* to pile up, set in order. See STRUCTURE; cf. CONSTRUE.] 1. To construe, as a document. *Obs. Scot.*

2. To put together the constituent parts of (something) in their proper place and order; to build; form; make; as, to *construct* an edifice.

3. To devise; to invent; to set in order; to arrange; as, to *construct* a theory of ethics.

4. *Math.* To represent (one kind of mathematical magnitude) by another; specif., to depict (an algebraic value or relation) geometrically, as by points, strokes, or curves.

Syn. — Erect, make, fabricate, originate, invent, compile.

con-struct′ (kŏn-strŭkt′), *a.* Formed by, or relating to, construction, interpretation, or inference.

construct state, *Gram. of Hebrew and other Semitic languages*, the state or form of a noun when preceding another having a genitive relation to it. These languages, having no distinctive ending for the genitive, indicate the genitive relation by combining in pronunciation the two nouns, the first of which loses its independent stress and undergoes various consequent changes.

con′struct (kŏn′strŭkt), *n.* That which is constructed; specif., *Psychol.*, a mental experience involving along with sensation the associational elements which make it intelligible. Any sense perception is a *construct*. *Lloyd Morgan.*

con-struc′tion (kŏn-strŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *constructio*: cf. F. *construction*.] 1. Process or art of constructing; act of building; erection; act of devising and forming; fabrication; composition; also, a thing constructed; a structure.

2. Form or manner of building or putting together the parts of anything; structure; arrangement.

There 's no art
To find the mind's *construction* in the face. *Shak.*
An astrolabe of peculiar *construction*. *Whewell.*

3. *Gram.* Arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; syntactical arrangement; also, act of construing, esp. as in translating.

4. Act or method of construing, interpreting, or explaining a declaration or fact; an attributed sense or meaning; interpretation; specif., as distinguished from *interpretation*, the discovery and application of the meaning and intention of a statement or fact to a particular state of affairs. In ordinary and legal usage the distinction between *construction* and *interpretation* is not well observed.

Under your hard *construction* must I sit. *Shak.*

Any person . . . might, by the sort of *construction* that would be put on this act, become liable to the penalties of treason. *Hallam.*

Interpretation properly precedes *construction*, but it does not go beyond the written text. *Parsons.*

5. The process of mentally uniting ideas or conceptions so as to form an organic or congruous object of thought; also, the object or conception so formed.

6. *Math.* The act or result of drawing, esp. with compasses and ruler, a figure to fulfill given conditions or such figures as represent geometrically certain algebraic magnitudes and their given relations.

con-struc′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or deduced from, construction; structural; specif., *Geol.*, pertaining to, resulting from, or designating, constructive processes, as deposition and volcanic eruption, distinguished from those of erosion. — **con-struc′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-struc′tion-ist, *n.* One who puts a certain construction upon some writing or instrument, as the Constitution of the United States; as, a strict *constructionist*.

con-struc′tive (kŏn-strŭk′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *constructif*.]

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con′sti-tut′er (kŏn′stĭ-tūt′ẽr), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

con′sti-tu′tion-al-ize (-tū′shŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE. — **con′sti-tu′tion-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

con′sti-tu′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Constitutional.

con′sti-tu′tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having a constitution (of the sort specified).

con′sti-tu′tion-er, *n.* A framer or supporter of a constitution; specif., a member of the Constitution Club which supported at Oxford the principles of the Revolution. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

‖ **Con′sti-tu′ti-o′nes Cle′men-ti′næ** (kŏn′stĭ-tū′shĭ-ō′nēz klĕm′ĕn-tī′nē). [LL.] See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.

con′sti-tu′tion-ist, *n.* A constitutionalist. *Obs. or R.*

con′sti-tu′tiv. Constitutive. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **con′sti-tu′tum** (kŏn′stĭ-tū′tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* An agreement as to an existing obligation not entered into by stipulation: as in: **con′sti-tu′tum de′bi-ti** (dĕb′ĭ-tī), an agreement, usually by a surety, to pay an existing debt. — **c. pos′ses-so′ri-um** (pŏs′ĕ-sō′rĭ-ŭm), an agreement to hold as bailee something given but not delivered to another.

constorie. † CONSISTORY.

con-strain′a-bl. Constrainable. *Ref. Sp.*

con-strain′a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.

con′strain-ance′, *n.* [OF. *constraignance*.] Constraint. *Obs.*

con-straind′. Constrained. *Ref. Sp.*

con-strain′er, *n.* One who constrains.

con-strain′ing-ly, *adv.* of *constraining*, p. pr. See -LY.

con-straint′, *p. a.* [OF. *constreint*.] Constrained. *Obs.*

con-strain′tive, *a.* Constraining; compulsory. *Obs. or R.*

con-streine′. † CONSTRAIN.

con-stru′a-ble (kŏn-strōō′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be construed. — **con-stru′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

construccion. † CONSTRUCTION.

con-struct′er, *n.* One that constructs.

con-struct′i-ble (kŏn-strŭk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

construction train. *Railroads.* A train for transporting men and materials for construction or repairs.

construction way. A temporary way for use in constructing a permanent one.

con-struc′tiv. Constructive. *Ref. Sp.*

con-struc′tive-ly, *adv.* of CONSTRUCTIVE. See -LY.

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1. Qualified or given to construct or form.
The *constructive* fingers of Watts. *Emerson.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, construction.
3. Derived from, or depending on, construction or interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; — often applied in law to an act or condition assumed from other acts or conditions which are considered (either as an inference or from public policy) as amounting to or involving the act or condition assumed; as in *constructive* fraud, *constructive* notice, *constructive* total loss, *constructive* trust, etc. See FRAUD, LOSS, TRUST, etc.

Syn. — CONSTRUCTIVE, IMPLICIT, VIRTUAL. That is CONSTRUCTIVE which depends upon construction or interpretation rather than upon direct expression; as, "The power of control and direction . . . is derived, by those who maintain it, from the right of removal; that is to say, it is a *constructive* power" (*D. Webster*); *constructive* treason, contempt. That is IMPLICIT which is implied or involved in something without being definitely stated or expressed; the term suggests a less strict or formal deduction than *constructive*; as, "A good present behavior is an *implicit* repentance for any miscarriage in what is past" (*Spectator*). That is VIRTUAL which exists in essence or effect, but not in actual fact; as, "But America is *virtually* represented. What! does the electric force of *virtual* representation more easily pass over the Atlantic than pervade . . . Chester and Durham, surrounded by abundance of representation that is actual and palpable?" (*Burke*); *virtual* denial, confession. See LATENT.

constructive crime, *Law*, an act assumed to amount to, or involve, the commission of a crime when the real criminal act is not proved; as, *constructive* treason. Constructive crimes are no longer recognized by the courts. — **c. fraud.** *Law.* See FRAUD. — **c. imagination.** See IMAGINATION. — **c. mileage**, a mileage allowed for journeys supposed to be made, but not actually made. — **c. total loss.** *Insurance.* See LOSS.

con-struc'tive-ness (kŏn-strŭk'tĭv-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Tendency or ability to form or construct.
2. Systematic modification or ideal combination of thoughts or conceptions.

con-struc'tor (kŏn-strŭk'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *constructor.*] A constructer; specif., *Nav.*, an officer supervising the construction and repairs of vessels. In the U. S. navy five naval constructors have the rank of captain, five that of commander, the others that of lieutenant commander or lieutenant. Assistant naval constructors have the rank of lieutenant or lieutenant, junior grade. The chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair has the rank of rear admiral. — **con-struc'tor-ship**, *n.*

con'strue (kŏn'strōō; kŏn-strōō'; 277: *formerly* kŏn'stẽr), *v. t.*; CON'STRUED (-strōōd; -strōōd'); CON'STRU-ING. [L. *construere.* See CONSTRUCT.] **1.** = CONSTRUCT. *Obs.*
2. To apply the rules of syntax to (a sentence or clause) so as to exhibit the structure, arrangement, or connection of, or to discover the sense; to explain the construction of; to interpret; also, to translate. Also, to combine grammatically, as a verb or preposition, with words with which it is syntactically used.
3. To put a construction upon; to explain the sense or intention of; specif., as distinguished from *interpret*, to discover and apply the meaning and intention of with reference to a particular state of affairs; to interpret; to understand; also, to deduce or infer by construction. See CONSTRUCTION.
And to be dull was *construed* to be good. *Pope.*

con'strue, *v. i.* **1.** To analyze syntax, esp. in connection with translating; also, to admit of being construed.
2. To infer; — formerly with *of.*

con'strue, *n. Gram.* An act of construing; also, the statement or translation made in accordance with a given construction. "*Construes* of a tithe of the hard passages marked in the margin of their books." *T. Hughes.*

con'stu-prate (-stū-prāt), *v. t.*; CON'STU-PRAT'ED (-prāt'ĕd); CON'STU-PRAT'ING (-prāt'ĭng). [L. *constupratus*, p. p. of *constuprare* to ravish; *con-* + *stuprare* to ravish, *stuprum* rape.] To ravish. — **con'stu-pra'tion** (-prā'shŭn), *n.*

con'sub-stan'tial (kŏn'sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [L. *consubstantialis*; *con-* + *substantialis*: cf. F. *consubstantiel.* See SUBSTANTIAL.] Of the same kind or nature; having the same substance or essence; coessential.
Christ Jesus . . . coeternal and *consubstantial* with the Father and with the Holy Ghost. *Foxe.*

con'sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty (-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; -stăn-shăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *consubstantialité*, L. *consubstantialitas.*] Quality or state of being consubstantial.
While the Eastern theology likewise insisted on the *consubstantiality* of the Son, there was always recognized the subordination of the second and third persons. *G. P. Fisher.*

con'sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; CON'SUB-STAN'TI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CON'SUB-STAN'TI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To regard as, or make to be, united in one common substance or nature.
His soul must be *consubstantiated* with reason. *Jer. Taylor.*

con'sub-stan'ti-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To adhere to the doctrine of consubstantiation.
The *consubstantiating* church and priest. *Dryden.*
2. To become united in substance.

con'sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The actual substantial presence of the body of Christ with the bread and wine of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; impanation; — a doctrine attributed to Lutherans, but repudiated by them. It is so called by non-Lutheran writers, as distinguished from *transubstantiation.*
2. Act of rendering consubstantial. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

con'sue-tude (kŏn'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *consuetudo*: cf. OF. *consuetude.* See CUSTOM.] Custom; habit; usage.
Consuetudes or habits of society. *Emerson.*

con'sue-tu'di-na-ry (kŏn'swē-tū'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *consuetudinarius.*] Customary.

con'sue-tu'di-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A manual embodying the customs or usages of a particular body, esp. one containing ritualistic and ceremonial observances of monastic discipline; also, loosely, an ordinary.

con'sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L.; akin to *consulere* to deliberate: cf. F. *consul.* See CONSULT.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Either of the two joint chief magistrates of the republic, originally of patrician rank and called also *prætores* or *judices.* The first Licinian law (B. C. 367) enacted that one consul should be plebeian, and the second (B. C. 342) that both might be. The consuls were originally elected by the comitia centuriata, but under the empire by the senate. Their term of office was one year until the empire, then to the death of Nero usually six months, and after that ordinarily two or four months, those first chosen each year being the ‖ **con'su-les or'di-na'ri-i** (kŏn'sū-lēz ôr'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ī), by whose consulship official documents were dated, the later consuls in each year being called ‖ **con'su-les suf-fec'ti** (sŭ-fĕk'tī). The emperors assumed or bestowed the office at will, sometimes taking the title of ‖ **con'sul per-pe'tu-us** (pẽr-pĕt'ū-ŭs). Their original supreme kingly powers were gradually taken away, until under the empire the office became a mere dignity. In the senate the ‖ **con'su-les de'sig-na'ti** (kŏn'sū-lēz dĕs'ĭg-nā'tī), or consuls elect, had precedence in debate. At the end of his term a consul was usually commissioned by the senate as a proconsul to govern a province.
2. Hence: **a** In the Middle Ages, esp. in Italy, a municipal magistrate of functions varying at different times.
Under their *consuls* the Italian burghs rose to a great height of prosperity and splendor. *Encyc. Brit.*
b *F. Hist.* One of the three chief magistrates of the republic from 1799 to 1804, called respectively, First, Second, and Third Consul. Napoleon held the office of First Consul, in which all the real power was centered. His colleagues were Cambacérès and Lebrun. **c** Count or earl; comes. *Obs. or Hist.* **d** A member of a council, as of a trading company. *Obs.* **e** A senator; counselor. *Obs.*
Many of the *consuls*, raised and met,
Are at the duke's already. *Shak.*
With kings and *consuls* of the earth. *Job* iii. 14 (*D. Bib.*).
3. An official appointed by, or with the authority of, a government to reside in some foreign country, to care for the commercial interests of the citizens of the appointing government, and to protect its seamen. The modern consul corresponds to the ancient Greek *proxenus*, and originally had large local judicial powers, civil and criminal, over the citizens of the country represented, as the consuls of the civilized countries still have in some more barbarous countries. He is ordinarily not accredited to the sovereign or minister of the foreign government, and therefore not a diplomatic agent (see under DIPLOMATIC), but may be, where he has large judicial powers. Consuls are ranked as **consuls general, consuls, vice consuls,** and **consular agents**, the first being the highest.

con'sul, *v. t.* *Com.* To submit to a consul's inspection, as an invoice.

con'su-lar (kŏn'sū-lăr), *a.* [L. *consularis*: cf. F. *consulaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a consul; as, *consular* dignity; a *consular* court.
consular agent. See CONSUL. — **c. city**, *It. Hist.*, in the Middle Ages, a city governed by a consul. — **c. tribune.** See TRIBUNE. — **c. year**, *Rom. Antiq.*, the year reckoned as beginning with the installation of the consuls. The initial day of the consulate was never fixed.

con'su-late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *consulatus*: cf. F. *consulat.*] **1.** Consular government; also, the office or term of office of a consul.
The *consulate* is the date employed by the Latin historians generally, and by many of the Greeks, down to the 6th century of our era. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. The jurisdiction or residence of a consul.
consulate of the sea, Eng. rendering of CONSOLATO DEL MARE.

consul general; *pl.* CONSULS GENERAL. A consul of the first rank, stationed in an important place, or having jurisdiction of several places or over several consuls.

con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt'), *v. i.*; CON-SULT'ED; CON-SULT'ING. [L. *consultare*, fr. *consulere* to consult: cf. F. *consulter.* Cf. COUNSEL.] To seek the opinion or advice of another; to take counsel; to deliberate together; to confer.
All the laws of England have been made by the kings of England, *consulting* with the nobility and commons. *Hobbes.*

con-sult', *v. t.* **1.** To deliberate on; take counsel for. *Obs.*
2. To take counsel to bring about; to devise; contrive. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people. *Hab.* ii. 10.
3. To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of; to apply to for information or instruction; to refer to.
Men forgot, or feared, to *consult* nature . . .; they were content to *consult* libraries. *Whewell.*
4. To have reference to, in judging or acting; to have regard to; to consider; as, to *consult* one's wishes.
We are . . . to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Estrange.*

con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt'; kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* [From CONSULT, *v.*: cf. F. *consulte.*] **1.** A decree (of the Roman senate). *Hist.*
2. Act of consulting or deliberating; consultation; also, the result of consultation; determination; decision. *Obs. or R.*
3. A council; a meeting for consultation; — often in a bad sense; a cabal. "A *consult* of coquettes." *Swift.*
4. Agreement; concert. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

con-sult'ant (kŏn-sŭl'tănt), *n.* [L. *consultans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] **1.** One who consults another.
2. A consulting physician.

con-sult'a-ry (-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Consultatory. — **consultary response**, *Law*, the opinion of a court on a special case.

con'sul-ta'tion (kŏn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consultatio*: cf. F. *consultation.*] **1.** Act of consulting or conferring; deliberation of two or more persons on some matter.
Their doubtful *consultations* dark. *Milton.*
2. A council or conference to consider a special case.

con-sult'a-tive (kŏn-sŭl'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to consultation; having the privilege or right of conference; advisory.

con-sult'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Resulting from consultation; advisory; consultative.

con-sult'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CONSULT. Specif.: *p. a.* Designating one called in conference regarding some case or project; as, a *consulting* physician; a *consulting* engineer.

con-sul'tive (kŏn-sŭl'tĭv), *a.* Consultative. *Rare.* — **con-sul'tive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs. or R.*

con-sum'a-ble (kŏn-sūm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being consumed. — *n.* A thing that may be consumed.

con-sume' (kŏn-sūm'), *v. t.*; CON-SUMED' (-sūmd'); CON-SUM'ING (-sūm'ĭng). [L. *consumere* to take wholly or completely, to consume; *con-* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to buy. See REDEEM.] **1.** To destroy, as by decomposition, dissipation, waste, or fire.
If he were putting to my house the brand
That shall *consume* it. *Shak.*
Let me alone . . . that I may *consume* them. *Ex.* xxxii. 10.
2. To use up; expend; waste; devour.
Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth *consume.* *Matt.* vi. 20 (*Rev. Ver.*).
Whence is thy learning? Hath thy toil
O'er books *consumed* the midnight oil? *Gay.*

Syn. — Destroy, swallow up, ingulf, absorb, waste, exhaust, spend, expend, squander, lavish, dissipate; burn up.

con-sume', *v. i.* To waste away or suffer destruction.
Therefore, let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs. *Shak.*

con-sum'ed-ly (-sūm'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Excessively.
He 's so *consumedly* proud of it. *Thackeray.*

con-sum'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that consumes.
2. *Economics.* One who uses (economic) goods and so diminishes or destroys their utilities; — opposed to *producer.* See CONSUMPTION, 3.

con-sum'ers' goods (-ẽrz). *Economics.* Economic goods that directly satisfy human wants or desires, such as food, clothes, pictures, etc.; — called also *consumption goods*, or *goods of the first order*, and opposed to *producers' goods.*

consumer's surplus. *Economics.* The excess that a purchaser would be willing to pay for a commodity over what he does pay, rather than go without the commodity; — called also **consumer's rent.**
The price which a person pays for a thing can never exceed, and seldom comes up to, that which he would be willing to pay rather than go without it. . . . The excess of the price which he would be willing to pay rather than go without it, over that which he actually does pay, is the economic measure of this surplus satisfaction. It has some analogies to a rent; but is perhaps best called simply *consumer's surplus.* *Alfred Marshall.*

con'sum-mate (kŏn'sŭ-māt; kŏn-sŭm'āt; 277: see -ATE), *v. t.*; CON'SUM-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); CON'SUM-MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). **1.** To bring to completion; to raise to the highest point or degree; to complete; finish; perfect; achieve.
To *consummate* this business happily. *Shak.*
2. To put an end to; to destroy. *Obs.*
3. To complete by intercourse; — said of marriage.

con'sum-mate, *v. i.* To come to fulfillment or perfection; also, to consummate a marriage.

con-sum'mate (kŏn-sŭm'āt; kŏn'sŭ-māt), *a.* [L. *consummatus*, p. p. of *consummare* to accomplish, sum up; *con-* + *summa* sum. See SUM.] Consummated; carried to the utmost extent or degree; of the highest quality; complete; perfect. "A man of perfect and *consummate* virtue." *Addison.* — **con-sum'mate-ly**, *adv.*
The little band held the post with *consummate* tenacity. *Motley.*

con'sum-ma'tion (kŏn'sŭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consummatio*: cf. F. *consommation.*] Act of consummating, or state of being consummated; completion; perfection; end.
'T is a *consummation*
Devoutly to be wished. *Shak.*
From its original to its *consummation.* *Addison.*

con'sum-ma-tive (kŏn'sŭ-mā-tĭv; kŏn-sŭm'ȧ-tĭv; 277), *a.* Serving to consummate; completing. "The final, the *consummative* procedure of philosophy." *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **con'sum-ma-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con'sum-ma-tive-ness**, *n.*

con-sump'tion (kŏn-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consumptio*: cf. F. *consomption.*] **1.** Act or process of consuming; state of being consumed; waste; decay; destruction.
2. *Med.* A progressive wasting away of the body, esp. that attendant upon pulmonary phthisis, called *pulmonary consumption*; hence, pulmonary phthisis or tuberculosis. See PHTHISIS, TUBERCULOSIS.
3. *Economics.* The use of (economic) goods resulting in the diminution or destruction of their utilities; — opposed to *production.* *Consumption* may consist in the active use of goods in such a manner as to accomplish their direct and immediate destruction, as in eating food, wearing clothes, or burning fuel; or it may consist in the mere keeping, and enjoying the presence or prospect of, a thing, which is destroyed only by the gradual processes of natural decay, as in the maintenance of a picture gallery.
Generally, it may be said that *consumption* means using things, and production means adapting them for use. *J. S. Nicholson.*

Syn. — Decline, waste, decay.

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con-struc'ture, *n.* Structure; construction. *Obs.*
con'stru-er (kŏn'strōō-ẽr; kŏn-strōō'ẽr), *n.* One who construes.
con'stry. † CONSISTORY.
con-stult', *v. i.* [*con-* + L. *stultus* foolish.] To play the fool together; — punning upon *consult.* *Obs.*
Con'su-a'li-a (kŏn'sū-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See CONSUS.
con'sub-sist', *v. i.* See CO-, 1. — **con'sub-sist'en-cy**, *n.* *Rare.*
con'sub-stan'tial-ism (kŏn'sŭb-stăn'shăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of consubstantiation.
con'sub-stan'tial-ist, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiality; also, one who believes in consubstantiation.
con'sub-stan'tial-ly, *adv.* of CONSUBSTANTIAL.
con'sub-stan'ti-ate, *a.* Consubstantial.
con'sub-stan'ti-a'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
con'sub-stan'tive, *a.* Consubstantial.
Con'su-e'lo (kŏn'sū-ā'lō; *F.* kôɴ'sü'ā'lō'), *n.* [F.] In George Sand's (Mme. Dudevant's) novels "Consuelo" and "La Comtesse de Rudolstadt," a Spanish singer whose noble purity is sustained amidst temptations and disillusions.
con-suete', *a.* [L. *consuetus*, p. p. of *consuescere* to accustom.] Accustomed. *Obs.*
con'su-et'i-tude (kŏn'sū-ĕt'ĭ-tūd; kŏn-swĕt'-), *n.* = CONSUETUDE.
con'sue-tu'di-nal (kŏn'swē-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* & *n.* [LL. *consuetudinalis.*] Consuetudinary. *R.*
‖ **con'sue-tu'do** (kŏn'swē-tū'dō), *n.*; *pl.* CONSUETUDINES (-dĭ-nēz). [L., custom.] **1.** A custom or usage; as in: — **con'sue-tu'do An'gli-ca'na** (ăŋ'glĭ-kā'nȧ), custom of England. — **con'sue-tu'do cu'ri-æ** (kū'rĭ-ē), custom of court. — **Con'sue-tu'di-nes Feu-do'rum** (fū-dō'rŭm), a compilation of the feudal customs or customary law of Lombardy, made about 1150, and commonly subjoined to Justinian's Novels. It is of great authority. — **con'sue-tu'do mer'ca-to'rum** (mûr'kȧ-tō'rŭm), custom of merchants.
2. Erron., a toll, duty, or tax.
‖ **con'sue-tu'do pro le'ge ser-va'tur.** [L.] Custom is observed as law.
con'sul-age, *n.* *Com.* A duty or tax paid for consular protection; also, a consulate.
con'su-lar, *n.* [L. *consularis.*] *Rom. Antiq.* One having consular rank, as an ex-consul or, under the empire, a legate governing a province.
con'su-lar'i-ty (kŏn'sū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *consularitas.*] Consular office or term of office.
con'su-la-ry (kŏn'sū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Consular. *Obs. or R.*
Con'sul Bib'u-lus (bĭb'ū-lŭs). The uninfluential colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship in the year 59 B. C. The name of Bibulus is sometimes used to designate a person who is a cipher in a political office.
‖ **con'su-le Plan'co.** In the consulship of Plancus, i. e., in the good old days of youth. *Horace* (*Odes*, XIV. 28).
consul expectant. A consul designatus. See under CONSUL, 1.
con'sul-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
con-sult', *n.* [L. *consultus*, prop. p. p.] One consulted. *Rare.*
‖ **con-sul'ta** (kōn-sōōl'tä), *n.* [It. *consulta* consultation, council; cf. Sp. *consulta* conference, opinion.] An advisory body meeting for consultation; one of its meetings; also, the minutes of such a meeting.
con-sult'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
con'sul-tee' (kŏn'sŭl-tē'), *n.* One consulted.
con-sult'er, *n.* One who consults.
con-sul'to, *n.* [See CONSULTA.] A conference; the records of a conference. *Obs.*
con-sul'tor. Var. of CONSULTER.
con-sult'o-ry, *a.* Consultatory. *Obs. or R.*
con'su-mah. Var. of KHANSAMAH.
con'su-ma'tion, *n.* [See CONSUME.] Consumption. *Obs.*
con-sume', *v. t.* [F. *consumer*, L. *consumere* confused with *consummare.* See CONSUME, CONSUMMATE.] To consummate. *Obs.*
con-sume'less, *a.* Not consumable. *Rare.*
consumers' coöperation. *Economics.* See COÖPERATION.
con-sum'ing (kŏn-sūm'ĭng), *p. pr.* of CONSUME. — **con-sum'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sum'ing-ness**, *n.*
con'sum-ma'tor, *n.* [L.] One who consummates.
con-sum'ma-to-ry (kŏn-sŭm'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Consummative. *Rare.*
‖ **con'sum-ma'tum est.** [L.] It is finished.
con-sumpt' (kŏn-sŭmpt'), *a.* [L. *consumptus.*] Consumed. *Obs.* — *n.* Consumption; thing consumed. *Chiefly Scot.*
con-sumpt'ed, *a.* Affected with consumption. *Illiterate.*
con-sump'ti-ble (-sŭmp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *consumptus*, p. p. of *consumere* to consume + *-ible.*] Capable of being consumed, as by wear, attrition, decay, etc., in being used. — *n.* Any object that is consumptible. Cf. CONSUMER'S GOODS, FUNGIBLE.
The loaf which is eaten on the day of baking, the Suez Canal, which will last, it is hoped, for centuries, are both *consumptibles.* *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
con-sump'tion-al, *a.* Consumptive. *Obs.*
con-sump'tion-a-ry, *a.* Consumptive. *Obs.*
con-sump'tion-er, *n.* *Econ.* A consumer of commodities. *Obs.*
consumption goods. *Economics.* = CONSUMERS' GOODS.

consumption of the bowels, *Med.*, inflammation and ulceration of the intestines from tubercular disease.

con-sump′tive (kŏn-sŭmp′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *consomptif.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to consumption; tending to consume or be consumed; destructive; wasting.

It [prayer] is not *consumptive* of our time. *Sharp.*

2. *Med.* Affected with, or inclined to, consumption.

The lean, *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed. *Dryden.*

consumptive coöperation. *Economics.* See COÖPERATION.

con-sump′tive, *n.* One affected with consumption; as, a resort for *consumptives*.

Con′sus (kŏn′sŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An early Italian god of the earth and its harvests, whose ancient altar at the foot of the Palatine was subterranean. Mules were under his special protection, and mule races were run in his honor. In later times he was conceived as a patron of equestrian races in general; and again as the giver and guardian of secret counsels. His feasts, **Con′su-a′li-a** (kŏn′sū-ā′lĭ-ȧ), fell on August 21 and December 15, probably originally celebrating the end of the harvest and of the threshing.

con′ta-bes′cence (kŏn′tȧ-bĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *contabescere* to waste away.] **1.** A wasting away; marasmus; atrophy. **2.** *Bot.* Abortion of a stamen. — **con′ta-bes′cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

con′tact (kŏn′tăkt), *n.* [L. *contactus*, fr. *contingere*, *-tactum*, to touch on all sides: cf. F. *contact.* See CONTINGENT.] **1.** A union or junction of bodies; a touching or meeting. **2.** *Geol. & Mining.* The plane between two adjacent bodies of dissimilar rock. **3.** *Elec.* The junction or touching surface of two conductors through which a current passes; also, a special part, as a platinum stud, made for such a junction for temporary or momentary connection. **4.** *Mil.* Proximity (to other troops of the same command or to the enemy) sufficiently close to permit of constant communication or observation. **5.** *Med.* A person who has been exposed to a contagious disease. *Cant.* **6.** *Astron.* The apparent touching (or coincidence at a single point) of the limbs (or edges of the disks) of any two celestial bodies, or of the disk of one body with the shadow of another; — used in connection with eclipses, transits, and occultations. During every such phenomenon there are four contacts, which happen in the following order: I., or first exterior; II., or first interior; III., or second interior; IV., or last exterior. In a total solar eclipse contact II. marks the beginning of totality, contact III. its end.

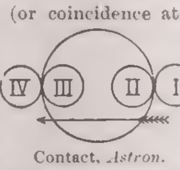

Contact, *Astron.*

7. *Geom.* The meeting of curves or surfaces so as to have tangents, or consecutive points and no others, in common. The **order of contact** is in general one less than the number of common consecutive points. **Contact of surfaces** consists in general in the contact of their sections by any plane, or in their curve of intersection having a double point.

con′tact, *v. t. & i.* To bring into contact; to enter, or be, in contact; to touch.

The top or largest circumference of one *contacts* with the smallest circumference of the other. *Joshua Rose.*

contact deposit. *Geol. & Mining.* An ore deposit formed along the line of contact of two dissimilar rocks, esp. of an igneous and a sedimentary rock.

contact goniometer. A goniometer for measuring the angles between the faces of crystals, having two movable arms (*ab*, *cd*), against which (at *ac*) the faces of the crystals are placed.

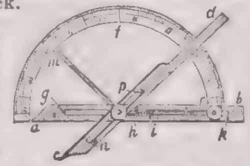

Contact Goniometer.

contact level. A delicate spirit level so pivoted as to tilt when two parts of a measuring apparatus come into contact with each other; — used in precise determinations of lengths and in the accurate graduation of instruments.

contact maker. *Elec.* A device for making, or for making and breaking, an electric contact.

contact mass. The active mass, containing the catalyzing agent, used in a contact process.

con′tac-tor (kŏn′tăk-tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A device for repeatedly establishing and interrupting an electric circuit under normal conditions.

contact process. *Chemical Tech.* Any of several catalytic processes, that is, processes in which chemical action is accelerated by the presence, in contact with the reacting substances, of some agent which itself is left unchanged. See SULPHURIC ACID.

contact series. *Elec.* An arrangement of metals so that each is positively electrified by contact with the next.

contact transformation. *Math.* Analytically and in general, any point transformation in $2n + 1$ variables, z, n x's, and n derivatives (p's) of z as to the n x's, that maintains the relation $dz = \sum^{n} pdx$; — so called because by means of it a special system of the double infinity of elements of a surface is turned into another special system of the double infinity of elements of a surface; and two special systems having an element in common retain an element in common; that is, two tangent curves or surfaces are transformed into two tangent curves or surfaces.

con-tac′tu-al (kŏn-tăk′tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to contact. *Rare.* — **con-tac′tu-al-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

contact vein. *Geol. & Mining.* A vein formed along the common boundary of two dissimilar rocks; a contact deposit.

con-ta′gi-o- (kŏn-tā′jĭ-ō-). Combining form for *contagium*, *contagion*.

con-ta′gion (kŏn-tā′jŭn), *n.* [L. *contagio*: cf. F. *contagion.* See CONTACT.] **1.** *Med.* **a** The transmission of a disease from one person to another by direct or indirect contact. **b** A contagious disease. **c** That which serves as a medium or agency to transmit disease; any virus or morbific matter which may produce disease. **2.** Hence: **a** Poison. "I 'll touch my point with this *contagion*." *Shak.* **b** Contagious influence, as of miasmata.

And will he steal out of his wholesome bed
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shak.*

3. Communication of any influence to the mind or heart, tendency of it to be communicated, or means of communicating it; as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm. "The *contagion* of example." *Eikon Basilike.*

con-ta′gious (-jŭs), *a.* [L. *contagiosus*: cf. F. *contagieux.*] **1.** *Med.* Communicable by contact; catching; as, a *contagious* disease. A **contagious disease** is one communicable by contact with a patient suffering from it, or with some secretion of, or object touched by, such a patient. Most such diseases have already been proved to be germ diseases, and their communicability depends on the transmission of the living germs. Many germ diseases are not contagious, some special method of transmission or inoculation of the germs being required. Cf. INFECTIOUS DISEASE. **2.** Conveying contagion; charged with disease germs; hence, favoring or generating disease; noxious; pestilential; poisonous. **3.** Spreading or communicable from one to another; exciting similar emotions or conduct in others.

The spirit of imitation is *contagious*. *Ames.*

— **con-ta′gious-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ta′gious-ness**, *n.*

con-ta′gi-um (-jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-jĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Med.* Contagion; contagious matter.

con-tain′ (kŏn-tān′), *v. t.*; CON-TAINED′ (-tānd′); CON-TAIN′ING. [ME. *contenen*, *conteinen*, F. *contenir*, fr. L. *continere*, *-tentum*; *con-* + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. COUNTENANCE.] **1.** To hold within fixed limits; to inclose; to hold; hence, to comprise, comprehend, or include.

Behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot *contain* thee; how much less this house! 2 *Chron.* vi. 18.

What thy stores *contain* bring forth. *Milton.*

2. To have capacity for; to be able to hold; to hold; to be equivalent to; as, a bushel *contains* four pecks. **3.** To occupy or take up; to extend over; measure. *Obs.* **4.** To put constraint upon; to restrain; confine; to keep within bounds. *Obs.*, except as used reflexively.

Fear not, my lord: we can *contain* ourselves. *Shak.*
Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood *contain*. *Pope.*

5. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To conduct or demean; behave; — used reflexively. **b** To sustain. **c** To retain; keep. **d** To place or hold, as regards opinion or esteem. **6.** To detain. *Dial. Eng.* **7.** *Geom.* To inclose, include, or bound, as a figure or angle. **8.** *Arith. & Alg.* To be a multiple of, or to be divisible by, (generally) without a remainder.

Syn. — Have, keep, retain; inclose, embody, take in, cover. — CONTAIN, HOLD, COMPREHEND, COMPRISE, EMBRACE, INCLUDE, SUBSUME. To CONTAIN is to have (something) within, or as an element, fraction, or part; HOLD, as here compared, stresses the idea of capacity to contain, or of keeping or retaining; as, The bookcase *contains* (i. e., actually has in it) fifty volumes, but *holds* (i. e., is capable of containing) a larger number; a bushel *contains* (not *holds*) four pecks, a bushel basket *holds* (not *contains*) a bushel, this basket *contains* (or *holds*) apples; the compound *contains* iron, which it *holds* in solution; his philosophy *contains* some elements of truth; the place was too hot to *hold* him. But the distinction between *hold* and *contain* is often inconsiderable or disregarded. To COMPREHEND (so also COMPRISE; see etym.) is to contain, usually within a more or less definite (often compendious) class, scope, or limit; EMBRACE, as here compared (see ADOPT), usually implies a somewhat more extensive compass; as, "If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (*Rom.* xiii. 9); "A third kind of female orators may be *comprehended* under the word gossips" (*Spectator*); "If one short volume could *comprise* all that was witty, learned, and wise" (*Swift*); "In whom all beauties are *comprised* in one" (*Pope*); "The other productions of this indefatigable scholar *embrace* a large circle of topics" (*Prescott*). To INCLUDE is to comprise, esp. as a constituent or subordinate element of a whole, or as a part of a total; as, "The loss of such a lord *includes* all harm" (*Shak.*); "The class man is *included* in the class mortal" (*J. S. Mill*); an edition of the Bible which *includes* the Apocrypha; thirty days, *including* Sundays. To SUBSUME (see etym.) is to take up or include under a general class or proposition; as, "He [Whitman] wishes to drag with a larger net, to make a more *comprehensive* synthesis. . . . In feeling after the central type of man, he must *embrace* all eccentricities; his cosmology must *subsume* all cosmologies . . . ; his statement of facts must *include* all religion and all irreligion, Christ and Buddha, God and the Devil" (*Stevenson*).

to contain one number with respect to another, *Arith. & Alg.*, to consist of two parts that contain the two numbers respectively; as, 31 *contains* 5 with respect to 3, since $31 = 5 \times 5 + 3 \times 2$.

con-tain′, *v. i.* **1.** To conduct one's self; to behave. *Obs.* **2.** To restrain one's self; also, *Obs.*, to restrain desire; to live in continence or chastity.

con-ta′ki-on (kŏn-tā′kĭ-ŏn; -tăk′ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* CONTAKIA (-ȧ). [LGr. κοντάκιον.] *East. Ch.* **a** A short hymn in praise of a saint. *Contakia* are found in the offices. **b** A volume formed by the liturgies of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom and the liturgy of the Presanctified.

con-tam′i-nate (kŏn-tăm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; CON-TAM′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); CON-TAM′I-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *contaminatus*, p. p. of *contaminare* to bring into contact, to contaminate, fr. *contamen* contagion, for *contagmen*; *con-* + root of *tangere* to touch. See CONTACT.] To soil, stain, or corrupt by contact; to defile or pollute.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak.*

Syn. — Soil, sully, stain; infect, corrupt, poison; befoul, desecrate, debauch, dishonor. — CONTAMINATE, TAINT, DEFILE, POLLUTE agree in expressing impairment of purity. CONTAMINATE and TAINT imply loss of purity resulting, in the one case, from mixture or contact, in the other, from infection or putrefaction; as, water may be *contaminated* by surface drainage, the air *tainted* by decayed matter. DEFILE is a stronger term, POLLUTE stronger still, for such soiling or sullying as renders an object foul or unclean; as, a bird may *defile* its nest, a sewer may *pollute* a stream. In general, the figurative senses accord with the literal. See CORRUPT.

Fly the world's *contaminating* touch. *Cowper.*

As a pestilence that *taints* the air is more destructive than poison infused in a draft. *Johnson.*

In one of those beautiful valleys through which the Thames, not yet *polluted* with the tide, the scouring of cities, or even the minor *defilement* of the sandy streams of Surrey, rolls a clear flood. *T. L. Peacock.*

con-tam′i-na′tion (kŏn-tăm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *contaminatio.*] **1.** Act or process of contaminating, or state of being contaminated; also, that which contaminates. **2.** *Philol.* Blending of two words or phrases of similar meaning into a new word or phrase, usually through confusion; as in *insinuendo*, from *insinuation* and *innuendo*; *whirlicane*, from *whirlwind* and *hurricane*. Cf. ANALOGY.

Nevertheless, we may lay it down that for analogy we must demand a sufficient number of examples on which to base a rule; while for *contamination*, a single form or construction may suffice. *Strong, Logeman, Wheeler.*

When, however, the associative interference of the second word is stronger and both synonyms have about equal share in the creation of the new form, we are accustomed to speak of *contamination*. *Oertel.*

3. A similar blending or confusion in the case of manuscripts (resulting in the occurrence in a single manuscript of readings belonging to different lines of tradition) or of legends or stories (resulting in new combinations of incident or in other modifications of plot).

contamination by successive association. = ASSIMILATORY CONDENSATION.

con-tam′i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to contaminate.

con-tan′go (kŏn-tăŋ′gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Prob. a corrupt. of *contingent*.] *London Stock Exchange.* Premium or interest paid (on **contango day**, see SETTLEMENT, *n.*, 4) by a buyer to the seller to be allowed to defer payment until a future settlement; — the opposite of *backwardation*.

con-tan′go, *v. i.* *Stock Exchange.* To allow deferment of payment of the purchase price of stocks in consideration of a contango. *Rare. Eng.*

‖ **conte** (kôɴt), *n.*; *pl.* CONTES (*F.* kôɴt). [F.] A short narrative or tale, esp. one dealing with surprising or marvelous events.

The *conte* (sic) is a tale something more than a sketch, it may be, and something less than a short story. . . . The "Canterbury Tales" are *contes*, most of them, if not all, and so are some of the "Tales of a Wayside Inn." *Brander Matthews.*

con′teck (kŏn′tĕk), **con′tek**, *n.* [OF. *contec*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** Quarreling or contention; contest. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

So *conteck* soon by concord mought be ended. *Spenser.*

2. Contumely; reproach. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

con-teck′ (kŏn-tĕk′), *v. i.* To contend; to quarrel. *Obs.*

con-temn′ (kŏn-tĕm′), *v. t.*; CON-TEMNED′ (-tĕmd′; *formerly* -tĕm′nĕd); CON-TEMN′ING (-tĕm′ĭng; -nĭng). [L. *contemnere*, *-temptum*; *con-* + *temnere* to slight, despise: cf. OF. *contemner.*] To view or treat with contempt, as mean and despicable; to reject with disdain; to despise; scorn.

One who *contemned* divine and human laws. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See DESPISE.

con-tem′per (kŏn-tĕm′pẽr), *v. t.* [L. *contemperare*, *-temperatum*; *con-* + *temperare* to temper: cf. OF. *contemperer.*] To modify or temper; variously: to modify with respect to one another; to suit to one another; to blend; to modify by admixture or adaptation; to qualify or soften; to adjust or adapt. *Obs.* or *R.*

The antidotes . . . have allayed its bitterness and *contempered* its malignancy. *Johnson.*

con-tem′per-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *contemperatio.*] Act of contempering, or state of being contempered; also, that which contempers or is contempered; compromise. *Obs.*

con′tem-plate (kŏn′tĕm-plāt; kŏn-tĕm′plāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.*; -PLAT′ED (-plāt′ĕd; -plāt-ĕd); -PLAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *contemplatus*, p. p. of *contemplari* to contemplate; *con-* + *templum* a space for observation marked out by the augur. See TEMPLE.] **1.** To view or consider with continued attention; to regard thoughtfully; to meditate on; to study.

To love, at least *contemplate* and admire,
What I see excellent. *Milton.*

2. Hence, to look upon (mentally); to view in a certain light or respect; to regard. **3.** To have in view as contingent or probable or as an end or intention; to look forward to; to purpose or intend.

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war. *Kent.*

Syn. — View, behold, study, ponder, muse, meditate on, reflect on, consider; intend, design, plan, propose, purpose. See SCAN.

con′tem-plate, *v. i.* To consider or think studiously; to ponder; to reflect; muse; meditate.

So many hours must I *contemplate*. *Shak.*

con′tem-pla′tion (kŏn′tĕm-plā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *contempla-*

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consumption weed. The false wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*). *Local, U. S.*

con-sump′tive-ly, *adv* of CONSUMPTIVE. See -LY.

con-sump′tive-ness, *n.* See [-NESS.]

consumptive's weed. = YERBA SANTA. *Local, Calif.*

con′sump-tiv′i-ty (kŏn′sŭmp-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Consumptive diathesis.

con-sump′tu-ous, *a.* Consump-[tive. *Obs.*]

con′sur-rec′tion, *n.* [L. *consurrectio*, fr. *consurgere.*] Rising in unison. *Obs.*

con-sute′ (kŏn-sūt′), *a.* [L. *consutus*, p. p. of *consuere* to sew together.] *Zoöl.* Having markings like lines of stitching.

con-swade′, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *consuadere.*] To persuade. *Obs.*

con′sy, *n.* *Cookery.* A manner of cutting into small pieces, seasoning, and coloring with saffron; — used in preparing capons. *Obs.*

Cont., *or* **cont.** *Abbr.* Containing; Contents; Continent; Continental; continue; continued; contra; contract.

con-tab′u-late (kŏn-tăb′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *contabulatus*, p. p. of *contabulare.*] *Obs.* To plank or floor as with boards. — **con-tab′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

‖ **con-tab′u-la′ti-o** (-lā′shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Eccl. Antiq.* Plaiting or folding, as of the toga or palla, orig. so as to cross the breast in a flat band.

con′tac. ✝ CONTECK, *n.*

‖ **con-ta′ci-on** (kŏn-tā′sĭ-ŏn), *n.* *East. Ch.* = CONTAKION.

‖ **con-ta′ci-um** (-shĭ-ŭm), *n.* *East. Ch.* = CONTAKION.

contackl. ✝ CONTECK.

contact action. = CATALYSIS.

con-tac′tion (kŏn-tăk′shŭn), *n.* Act of touching; taction. *Obs.*

contact metamorphism. See METAMORPHISM.

contact method. = CONTACT [PROCESS.]

contact mineral. A mineral whose origin is due to contact metamorphism.

contact printing. Photographic printing in which sensitive film and negative are in contact.

‖ **con′ta-di′na** (kŏn′tä-dē′nä), *n. fem.*; *It. pl.* -DINE (-dē′nā).

‖ **con′ta-di′no** (kŏn′tä-dē′nō), *n. masc.*; *It. pl.* -DINI (-dē′nē), *n.* [It.] An Italian peasant.

con-ta′gi-a (kŏn-tā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of CONTAGIUM.

con-ta′gioned (-jŭnd), *a.* Affected by contagion.

con-ta′gion-ist, *n.* A believer in the contagiousness of certain diseases, as of yellow fever.

con-ta′gi-os′i-ty (-jĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being contagious. *R.*

con′ta-gy, *n.* [L. *contagium.*] Foul odor. *Obs.*

con-tain′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

con-tain′ant, *n.* A container.

con-tain′er, *n.* One that contains.

con-tain′ment, *n.* **a** See -MENT. **b** = CONTENEMENT. *Obs.*

con′tak, **con′takt.** ✝ CONTECK.

con-tam′i-na-ble (kŏn-tăm′ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contaminated.

con-tam′i-nate, *a.* Contaminated. *Archaic.*

con-tam′i-na′tor, *n.* One that [contaminates.]

con-tam′i-nous, *a.* [L. *contamen* infection.] Infectious. *Obs.*

con′tan-gen′tial, *a.* = COTANGENTIAL.

con-tan′ker-ous. ✝ CANTAN-[KEROUS.]

contas. ✝ COUNTESS.

cont. bon. mor. *Abbr.* Contra bonos mores (L., contrary to good manners).

con-teck′er, *n.* One who is contentious or quarrelsome. *Obs.*

con′teck-head′, *n.* [*conteck* + *-head.*] State of discord or dispute. *Obs.*

Con′té′ cray′on (kôɴ′tā′). See [CRAYON.]

con-tec′tion (kŏn-tĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *contegere*, *-tectum*, to cover up.] Covering. *Obs.*

conteinen. ✝ CONTAIN.

contek, **conteke.** ✝ CONTECK.

contekour. ✝ CONTECKER.

con-tem′er-ate (kŏn-tĕm′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *contemerare.*] To pollute or defile. *Obs.* — **con-tem′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

con-temned′ (kŏn-tĕmd′), *pret.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* of CONTEMN. — **con-tem′ned-ly** (-tĕm′nĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

con-tem′ner (kŏn-tĕm′nẽr; -tĕm′ẽr), *n.* One who contemns.

con-tem′ni-ble (kŏn-tĕm′nĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con-tem′ni-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

con-temn′ing (-tĕm′ĭng; -nĭng), [illegible] CONTEMN. — **con-temn′ing-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

con-tem′nor, *n.* A contemner.

con-tem′per-a-ment, *n.* Act of [illegible] or state of being contempered. *Obs.*

con-tem′per-ate, *v. t.* To temper. *Obs.*

con-tem′per-a-ture, *n.* Contem[illegible]ate mixture; temperature. *Obs.*

con-tem′pla-ble (kŏn-tĕm′plȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contemplated.

con′tem-pla′men (kŏn′tĕm-[illegible]), *n.* [L.] Anything contemplated. *Rare.*

con-tem′plance, *n.* Contemplation. *Obs.*

con-tem′plant, *a.* [L. *contem*[illegible].] Contemplative. *R.*

con′tem-plat′ing-ly, *adv.* of *contemplating*, p. pr.

tion, L. *contemplatio.*] **1**. Holy meditation; a state of mystic revelation or rapt regard of things divine.

To live in prayer and *contemplation*. *Shak.*

2. Act of the mind in considering with attention; continued attention to a particular subject; meditation; musing; study.

Contemplation is keeping the idea which is brought into the mind for some time actually in view. *Locke.*

3. Regard; consideration; also, that for which consideration is asked; a petition, prayer, or request. *Obs.*

4. Act of contemplating, or of viewing or looking steadfastly and attentively.

Lost in *contemplation* of the blue and white tiles. *Irving.*

5. Act of looking forward to an event as about to happen; expectation; act of intending, purposing, or considering; hence, intention, consideration, etc.

In *contemplation* of returning at an early date, he left. *Reid.*

con-tem′pla-tive (kŏn-tĕm′plȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *contemplatif*, L. *contemplativus.*] **1**. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, contemplation; addicted to, or employed in, contemplation; meditative.

Fixed and *contemplative* their looks. *Denham.*

2. Theoretical; theorizing. *Obs.*

contemplative life, life passed in meditation, esp. religious meditation, and prayer.

— **con-tem′pla-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tem′pla-tive-ness**, *n.*

con-tem′pla-tive, *n.* One who leads the contemplative life.

con-tem′po-ra′ne-ous (kŏn-tĕm′pō-rā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contemporaneus; con-* + *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL; cf. COTEMPORARY.] Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; contemporary.

The great age of Jewish philosophy . . . had been *contemporaneous* with the later Spanish school of Arabic philosophy. *Milman.*

Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.

— **con-tem′po-ra′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tem′po-ra′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-tem′po-ra-ry (-tĕm′pō-râ-rĭ), *a.* [*con-* + L. *temporarius* of or belonging to time, *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL; cf. COTEMPORANEOUS.] **1**. Living, occurring, or existing at the same time; done in, or belonging to, the same times; contemporaneous; hence, historically present.

This king [Henry VIII.] was *contemporary* with the greatest monarchs of Europe. *Strype.*

2. Of the same age; coeval.

A grove born with himself he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

Syn. — CONTEMPORARY, CONTEMPORANEOUS, COEVAL, SYNCHRONOUS, SIMULTANEOUS, COINCIDENT agree in the idea of existing, living, or occurring at the same time. In CONTEMPORARY and CONTEMPORANEOUS (of which *contemporary* is applied more frequently to persons, *contemporaneous* to events) the time regarding which agreement is implied is indefinite; as, Shakespeare was *contemporary* with Cervantes, who died on the same day; Shakespeare's last year was also *contemporaneous* with Molière's first; the reign of Louis XIV. was *contemporaneous* with the Commonwealth in England, as also with the Restoration and the revolution of 1688; a history based on *contemporary* accounts. COEVAL usually implies contemporaneousness for a long, or at a remote, period or time; as, "Every one knows that the Roman Catholic religion is at least *coeval* with most of the governments where it prevails" (*Burke*); "Mr. ——, in his poem, makes trees *coeval* with Chaos" (*Coleridge*). SYNCHRONOUS implies an exact correspondence between the (usually brief) periods of time involved; SIMULTANEOUS more frequently denotes agreement in the same point or instant of time; as, two pendulums so adjusted that their movements are *synchronous;* the two shots were *simultaneous.* COINCIDENT (see AGREE) applies to events which are regarded as falling or happening (sometimes in a notable or singular manner) at the same time; as, the discovery of America was almost *coincident* with the capture of Granada; his sudden departure was suspiciously *coincident* with the stranger's arrival. See CONCOMITANT.

con-tem′po-ra-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who is contemporary, or lives at the same time, with another; as, Petrarch and Chaucer were *contemporaries.*

con-tem′po-rize (-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To make or be contemporary; to conform to each other, or agree, in time.

con-tempt′ (kŏn-tĕmpt′), *n.* [L. *contemptus*, fr. *contemnere:* cf. OF. *contempt.* See CONTEMN.] **1**. Act of contemning, or despising; the feeling with which one regards that which is esteemed mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn; as, familiarity breeds *contempt.*

Criminal *contempt* of public feeling. *Macaulay.*

2. State of being despised; disgrace; shame.

Contempt and beggary hangs upon thy back. *Shak.*

3. An object of contempt. *Obs.*

4. An act or expression denoting contempt.

Little insults and *contempts.* *Spectator.*

5. *Law.* Willful disobedience to, or open disrespect of, the valid rules, orders, or process, or the dignity and authority, of a court of justice or a legislative body, whether by disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent language or behavior, or other disturbing conduct, in presence of a court, or by mere failure to obey its orders (*constructive contempt*). The power of punishing for *contempt* is incident to all superior courts; inferior courts are usually restricted to the punishment of contempts done in the presence of the court. *Contempt* is in some jurisdictions restricted so as not to include publications reflecting injuriously on a court of justice or on its procedures.

Syn. — Derision, mockery, contumely, neglect, slight.

con-tempt′i-ble (kŏn-tĕmp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *contemptible.*] **1**. Worthy of contempt; deserving of scorn or disdain; mean; vile; despicable; also, unworthy of consideration.

The arguments of tyranny are as *contemptible* as its force is dreadful. *Burke.*

2. Despised; scorned; neglected; abject. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; contemptuous. *Obs.*

If she should make tender of her love, 't is very possible he 'll scorn it; for the man . . . hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shak.*

Syn. — Vile, low, mean, base, worthless, sorry, insignificant, inferior, beggarly, groveling. — CONTEMPTIBLE, DESPICABLE, PITIFUL, PALTRY, SORDID, CHEAP, ABJECT. CONTEMPTIBLE applies to that which is worthy only of contempt; DESPICABLE is a stronger term, and frequently implies keen and scornful, sometimes indignant, disapprobation; as, "There is no vice or folly . . . which, by ill management, makes so *contemptible* a figure [as vanity]" (*Swift*); "I know none so *despicable* as those who despise others" (*Fielding*); "In proportion as he became *contemptible* to others, he became *despicable* to himself" (*Goldsmith*). PITIFUL (see PITEOUS) suggests such littleness or insignificance as stirs contemptuous pity; as, "The whole lot to be divided is such a beggarly matter. . . . Take that *pitiful* additional fraction of a share . . . which thou so wantest" (*Carlyle*). PALTRY (see etym.) suggests pettiness or worthlessness, as of trumpery or baubles; as, "a quarrel . . . about a hoop of gold, a *paltry* ring" (*Shak.*); "We love the man, the *paltry* pageant you" (*Cowper*); "The part I have acted has been in open day; and to hold out to a conduct which stands in that clear and steady light . . . the *paltry* winking tapers of excuses and promises — I never will do it" (*Burke*). SORDID (cf. BASE) implies degrading attachment to low, mean, or inferior things; as, "In psalm and antiphon, inexhaustibly fresh, the soul seemed to be taking refuge from the *sordid* languor and mean business of men's lives" (*W. Pater*). CHEAP, as here compared, implies contempt bred by familiarity; as, "Had I so lavish of my presence been, so common hackney'd in the eyes of men, so stale and *cheap* to vulgar company" (*Shak.*); "Be admonished . . . not to strike leagues of friendship with *cheap* persons" (*Emerson*). ABJECT implies a mean-spirited or groveling attitude; as, "It is *abject*, and creeps" (*Jonson*); "Although I wished to be thought meek, I would not be *abject;* although humble, not mean" (*Richardson*); "His wife may do what she pleases . . . he has no weapon left but tears and the most *abject* submission" (*Stevenson*). See DESPISE, CONTEMPTUOUS, PETTY, PARSIMONIOUS.

— **con-tempt′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-tempt′i-bly**, *adv.*

con-temp′tu-ous (kŏn-tĕmp′tū-ŭs), *a.* **1**. Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain.

Savage invective and *contemptuous* sarcasm. *Macaulay.*

2. Contemptible or exciting contempt; despicable. *Obs.*

— **con-temp′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-temp′tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Haughty, arrogant, insolent, supercilious, contumelious. — CONTEMPTUOUS, SCORNFUL, DISDAINFUL. CONTEMPTUOUS expresses one's attitude towards what is deemed mean, vile, or worthless; as, "Johnson replied to Macpherson's letter by one of *contemptuous* brevity and pith" (*Leigh Hunt*); "A *contemptuous* disdain of all natures less coarse than his own" (*Lord Cockburn*). *Contemptuous* is not to be confused with *contemptible* (see CONTEMPTIBLE), which is properly applied to the object of contempt; as, *contemptible* conduct, a *contemptible* fellow. SCORNFUL implies proud, often mocking, sometimes scathing, contempt; as, "Withal it is a silent pain too, a silent *scornful* one; the lip is curled in a kind of godlike disdain of the thing that is eating out his heart" (*Carlyle*); "You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames into her *scornful* eyes" (*Shak.*). DISDAINFUL implies haughty, sometimes even insolent, disregard or contempt; as, "Nor Grandeur hear, with a *disdainful* smile the short and simple annals of the poor" (*Gray*); "Curled *disdainful* mustachio" (*Carlyle*); "Is the calm thine of stoic souls, who weigh life well, and find it wanting, nor deplore; but in *disdainful* silence turn away, stand mute, self-centered, stern, and dream no more?" (*M. Arnold*). See DESPISE, ARROGANT.

con-tend′ (kŏn-tĕnd′), *v. i.;* CON-TEND′ED; CON-TEND′ING. [OF. *contendre*, L. *contendere, -tentum; con-* + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1**. To strive in opposition or rivalry; to compete; vie; contest; fight.

The Lord said unto me, Distress not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle. *Deut.* ii. 9.

In ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valor. *Shak.*

2. To struggle or exert one's self; to strive. *Now Rare.*

You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

3. To strive in debate; to engage in discussion; to argue.

The question which our author would *contend* for. *Locke.*

Syn. — CONTEND, COPE. To CONTEND is to strive; it implies opposition, but not necessarily animosity; as, "Although Mrs. Smith and Stephen were always *contending*, they were never at enmity" (*T. Hardy*). To COPE (*with*) is to contend successfully or on equal terms; as, "Once he had the subject chosen, he could *cope* with nature single-handed, and make every stroke a triumph" (*Stevenson*). See CONTEST.

con-tend′, *v. t.* **1**. To maintain or assert; to argue.

2. To struggle for; contest. *Rare.*

Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

con′tent (kŏn′tĕnt; kŏn-tĕnt′; 277), *n.; usually in the pl.*, CONTENTS. [L. *contentum*, p. p. neut. of *continere* to contain. See CONTAIN.] **1**. That which is contained; the thing or things held by a receptacle or included within specified limits; as, the *contents* of a cask or bale or of a room; the topics or matter treated in a document or the like; as, the *contents* of a book.

2. Specif.: **a** That which constitutes a part or element, or a series of parts or elements, considered abstractly and without reference to precise determination; as, a *content* of consciousness.

A brief survey of the problems of sociology in the order of their systematic arrangement will be a sufficient proof that the *content* of sociology is inexhaustible and real. *F. H. Giddings.*

b A significant part; real meaning; esp., the reality or implied reality which is referred to by a subject of discourse.

Scientific analysis as such, however, does not deal with instances, but only with *contents.* When we speak of a scientific treatment of instances, we mean a precise determination and skillful resolution of their *content.* *B. Bosanquet.*

3. Power of containing; capacity; hence, extent; size.

Strong ships, of great *content.* *Bacon.*

4. *Geom.* Area or quantity of space or matter contained within certain limits; as, linear, or superficial, or solid *contents.*

The geometrical *content*, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom. *Graunt.*

5. The amount (of the specified material) contained; as, the sulphur *content* of a sample of coal; — *sing.* only.

6. *Customs.* A paper declaring a ship's destination, cargo, etc., delivered to the searcher before clearing outwards.

con-tent′ (kŏn-tĕnt′), *a.* [F. *content*, fr. L. *contentus*, p. p. of *continere* to hold together, restrain. See CONTAIN.] **1**. Contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited by that which one has; not disposed to repine or grumble; satisfied; contented.

Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content.* 1 *Tim.* vi. 8

2. Willing; assenting; agreeing. *Content* is used in the British House of Lords for *Aye.*

con-tent′, *n.* **1**. State of being content; satisfaction; esp., habitual satisfaction or mental ease and quietude; freedom from dissatisfaction, anxiety, or agitation; contentment; — formerly also in *pl.*

Such is the fullness of my heart's *content.* *Shak.*

2. Acquiescence without examination. *Obs.*

The style is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon *content.* *Pope.*

3. That which contents or satisfies; that which if attained would make one happy.

So will I in England work your grace's full *content.* *Shak.*

4. *British House of Lords.* An expression of assent to a bill or motion; an affirmative vote; also, a member who votes "Content."

Supposing the number of "*Contents*" and "Not contents" strictly equal in number and consequence. *Burke.*

con-tent′, *v. t.;* CON-TENT′ED; CON-TENT′ING. [F. *contenter*, LL. *contentare*, fr. L. *contentus*, p. p. See CONTENT, *a.*] **1**. To make content; to satisfy the desires of; to make easy in any situation; to appease or quiet; to gratify; please.

Do not *content* yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be attained. *I. Watts.*

2. To satisfy the expectations or claims of; to pay; requite.

Come the next Sabbath, and I will *content* you. *Shak.*

Syn. — Suffice, appease, gratify; sate, satiate, cloy, gorge, surfeit, glut. — CONTENT, SATISFY. To CONTENT is to bring to the point where one is not disquieted or disturbed by a desire for what one does not have, even though every wish is not fully gratified; to SATISFY is to appease fully one's desires; between *to be content* (or *contented*) and *to be satisfied*, there is a corresponding distinction; as, "When I was at home, I was in a better place; but travelers must be *content*" (*Shak.*); "Sense of pleasure we may well spare out of life perhaps, and not repine, but live *content* — which is the calmest life" (*Milton*); "Fat, *contented* ignorance" (*Sterne*); "There are three things that are never *satisfied*, yea, four things say not, It is enough" (*Prov.* xxx. 15); "I am *satisfied* and need no more than what I know" (*Shak.*); self-*satisfied* pedantry. See SATIATE, FULL; cf. DISSATISFACTION.

I am a being perfectly *contented* when others are pleased. *Sterne*

"I please every one else," says Tully, "but never *satisfy* myself." *Johnson.*

con-tent′ed (kŏn-tĕn′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* Content; easy in mind; satisfied; quiet; willing. — **con-tent′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tent′ed-ness**, *n.*

con-ten′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *contention*, L. *contentio.* See CONTEND.] **1**. Act or instance of contending; a violent effort or struggle to obtain, or to resist, something; contest; strife; specif., strife in words; altercation or controversy.

I would my arms could match thee in *contention.* *Shak.*

2. Vehemence of endeavor; eagerness; ardor; zeal.

An end . . . worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

3. A point maintained in an argument, or a line of argument taken in its support; the subject matter of discussion or strife; a position taken or contended for.

This was my original *contention*, and I still maintain that you should abide by your former decision. *Jowett.*

Syn. — Struggle, contest, conflict, combat, quarrel, feud; controversy, dissension, litigation, variance, disagreement, debate; competition, rivalry, emulation. — CONTENTION, STRIFE, agreeing in the idea of a struggle between two or more parties, are frequently used with little or no distinction; as, "The beginning of *strife* is as when one letteth out water; therefore leave off *contention*, before it be meddled with" (*Prov.* xvii. 14). Both words are occasionally used in a good or a neutral sense; as, "The lights and shades, whose well-accorded *strife* gives all the strength and color of our life" (*Pope*); "A reverence . . . not so great as to prevent us from engaging with them in something like a generous *contention*" (*Sir J. Reynolds*). More commonly, STRIFE is the stronger word, implying violent or angry discord; CONTENTION suggests rather altercation in words, or a factious or quarrelsome temper; as, "Yet live in hatred, enmity, and *strife* among themselves" (*Milton*); "domestic fury and fierce civil *strife*" (*Shak.*); "A fool's lips enter into *contention*" (*Prov.* xviii. 6); "The one preach Christ of *contention*, not sincerely, supposing to add affliction to my bonds" (*Phil.* i. 16). See DISPUTE, CONTEST.

I strove with none, for none was worth my *strife.* *Landor.*

I . . . had lost my gayety and happiness during the *strife* and fever of *contention* with my guardian. *De Quincey.*

con-ten′tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *contentiosus:* cf. F. *contentieux.*] **1**. Given to contention; quarrelsome.

Despotic and *contentious* temper. *Macaulay.*

2. Relating to, involving, or characterized by, contention.

More cheerful, though not less *contentious*, regions. *Brougham.*

3. *Law.* Pertaining to, or involving the litigation of differences between, contending parties; as, **contentious jurisdiction**, jurisdiction over matters in controversy between parties, in contradistinction to *voluntary jurisdiction.*

Syn. — Quarrelsome, pugnacious, dissentious, wrangling, litigious, perverse, peevish. See BELLIGERENT.

— **con-ten′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ten′tious-ness**, *n.*

con-tent′ment (kŏn-tĕnt′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *contentement.* See CONTENT, *v. t.*] **1**. Act or process of contenting, or state of being contented; as, *contentment* of avarice is impossible.

Contentment without external honor is humility. *Grew.*

2. Gratification; pleasure; satisfaction. *Obs.*

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con-tem′pla-tist (kŏn-tĕm′plȧ-tĭst), *n.* A contemplator. *Rare.*

con-tem′pla-tiv. Contemplative. *Ref. Sp.*

con′tem-pla′tor (kŏn′tĕm-plā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] 1. One who contemplates or is contemplative. 2. A theorist. *Obs.*

con-tem′pla-ture (kŏn-tĕm′plȧ-tūr), *n.* Contemplation. *Obs.*

con-tem′ple (-p'l), *v. t.* To contemplate. *Obs.*

con-tem′po-ral, *a.* Contemporary. *Obs.*

con-tem′po-rane, *a. & n.* [L. *contemporaneus.*] Contemporary. *Obs.*

con-tem′po-ra-ne′i-ty (kŏn-tĕm′pō-rȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being contemporaneous.

con-tem′po-ra-ri-ness (-tĕm′pō-rā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

con-tem′po-rate, *v. i.* [L. *contemporare; con-* together + *tempus* time.] To synchronize. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

con-tem′po-rist, *n.* A contemporary. *Obs. & R.*

con-tempt′, *v. t.* To contemn. *Obs.*

con-tempt′ful, *a.* Contemptuous; contemptible. *Obs.*

con-tempt′i-bil′i-ty (kŏn-tĕmp′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being contemptible. *Ref. Sp.*

con-tempt′i-bl. Contemptible.

con-tempt′i-ble, *n.* One that is contemptible. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

con-temp′tion. *n.* [L. *contemptio.*] Contempt. *Obs.*

con′te-nance. ✝ COUNTENANCE.

con-tend′ent, *a.* [L. *contendens*, p. pr.] Contending. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* — *n.* A contender. *Obs.*

con-tend′er, *n.* A contestant.

con-tend′ing-ly, *adv.* of *contending*, p. pr.

con-tend′ress, *n.*, *fem.* of CONTENDER.

con-ten′e-ment. *n.* [OF. See CONTAIN.] *Law.* A word used only as a rendering or equivalent of *contenementum* in Magna Charta. The meaning is perhaps "Holding, freehold" (Godefroy has two instances of F. *contenement* in this sense); but some take it in the sense. "Property (of any kind) necessary to the freeman for the maintenance of his position." *Oxf. E. D.*

contenen. ✝ CONTAIN.

con-tent′, *n.* [OF.] Contention; strife. *Obs.*

con-tent′, *v. i.* To be content. *Obs.*

con-tent′a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.

con′ten-ta′cion. ✝ CONTENTATION.

con′ten-ta′tion (kŏn′tĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *contentatio.*] Act of contenting; state of being contented; that which makes one content; content; satisfaction. *Obs. or Archaic.*

con-tent′ful. *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.* — **con-tent′ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **con-tent′ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

con-ten′tion-al. *a.* Of the nature of contention. *Obs.*

con-ten′tion-er. *n.* A contender. *Obs.*

con-ten′tive. *a.* Tending to make content. *Obs. or R.*

con-tent′less, *a.* See -LESS.

con-tent′ly, *adv.* Contentedly. *Obs.*

contents. *n. pl.* See 1st CONTENT, *n.*, 1.

con-tent′some. *a.* See -SOME.

con′te-nu, *n.* [F.] Content; contents. *Obs.*

contenument. Obs. erron. form of CONTENEMENT.

conter-. For various words in *conter-*, see forms in COUNTER-, CONTRA-, CONTRE-.

con′ter-i′tion. ✝ CONTRITION.

con-ter′mi-na-ble (kŏn-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Conterminous, or capable of being so. *Rare.*

con-ter′mi-nal (-năl), *a.* [LL. *conterminalis.*] Conterminous.

con-ter′mi-nant (-nănt), *a.* Conterminous.

con-ter′mi-nate. *a.* [L. *conterminare* to border upon.] Conterminous. *Obs. or R.*

con-ter′mi-nate, *v. i.* To be conterminous. *Obs.* — **con-ter′mi-na′tion.** *n.* *Obs.*

con-ter′mine, *v. t. & i.* [F. *conterminer*, fr. L. *conterminare.*] To make or be conterminous. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

D E F G H I J K L M

3. One that affords content or pleasure. *Obs. or R.*
4. *Law.* Erroneous for CONTENEMENT.

con-ter′mi-nous (kŏn-tûr′mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *conterminus.* Cf. COTERMINOUS.] Having the same bounds, or limits.
This conformed so many of them as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Sir M. Hale.*
Syn. — See ADJACENT.

con-test′ (kŏn-tĕst′), *v. t.*; CON-TEST′ED; CON-TEST′ING. [F. *contester*, fr. L. *contestari* to call to witness, *contestari litem* to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action; *con-* + *testari* to be a witness, *testis* witness. See TESTIFY.] **1.** To witness or attest; to call to witness; to adjure. *Obs.*
2. To make a subject of dispute, contention, or emulation; to contend for; to call in question; to controvert; oppose; dispute.
The people . . . *contested* not what was done. *Locke.*
Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more *contested* than this. *J. D. Morell.*
3. To strive earnestly to gain, hold, or maintain; as, the troops *contested* every inch of ground.
4. *Law.* To make a subject of litigation; to dispute or resist by course of law; to defend, as a suit; to controvert.
Syn. — Dispute, controvert, debate, litigate, oppose, argue, contend.
to contest an election. *Polit.* **a** To strive to be elected. **b** To dispute the declared result of an election.

con-test′, *v. i.* **1.** To engage in contention, or emulation; to contend; strive; vie; emulate; — followed by *with.*
The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting* with it, when there are hopes of victory. *Bp. Burnet.*
Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove *contest?* *Pope.*
2. To bear witness; also, to protest. *Obs.*

con′test (kŏn′tĕst), *n.* Earnest struggle for superiority, victory, defense, etc.; competition; emulation; strife or argument; also, an encounter of such nature, as in arms.
What mighty *contests* rise from trivial things. *Pope.*
Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamors and brawling language. *I. Watts.*
Syn. — Struggle, encounter, battle, dispute, altercation, contention, strife. — CONTEST, CONFLICT, COMBAT, FIGHT, AFFRAY, FRAY. CONTEST is the broadest term, and originally referred merely to strife in argument (see etym. under *v. t.*); it is now applicable to any struggle, whether friendly or hostile, for a common object, and often implies considerable duration; as, "All the *contest* is now 'twixt God and Dagon. Dagon hath presumed . . . to enter lists with God" (*Milton*); "What mighty *contests* rise from trivial things" (*Pope*). CONFLICT (see etym.) implies a closer engagement, in which sense it is applied to actual fighting; as, "Arms on armor clashing brayed, . . . dire was the noise of *conflict*" (*Milton*). Fig., *conflict* frequently denotes a struggle (often spiritual or mental) between opposing principles or forces; as, "There is [in a Shakespearean tragedy] an outward *conflict* of persons and groups, there is also a *conflict* of forces in the hero's soul" (*A. C. Bradley*). COMBAT is less commonly used in a fig. sense (as, a *combat* against despair); it implies esp. an armed encounter between two (whether individuals, or parties regarded as units), frequently for the determination of a dispute; as, "Let these have a day appointed them for single *combat* in convenient place" (*Shak.*); "I . . . said he lied . . . and defied him to the death, if he . . . had the inclination to be genteel in the way of *combat*" (*Byron*). FIGHT usually implies a hand-to-hand conflict; it ranges in dignity from a spiritual struggle (as, "Fight the good *fight* of faith," 1 *Tim.* vi. 12) to actual fisticuffs; as, a prize *fight.* AFFRAY (see etym. under *v. t.*) and FRAY (which occasionally has more dignified connotation) commonly refer to a tumultuous disturbance or brawl; as, "Where are the vile beginners of this *fray?* O noble prince, I can discover all the unlucky manage of this fatal brawl" (*Shak.*). For the legal sense of *affray*, see def. See CONTENTION, CONTEND, BATTLE, ENCOUNTER, DISPUTE.

con-test′ant (kŏn-tĕs′tănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *contestant.*] One who contests or participates in a contest; specif., one who contests an award or decision, past or proposed; as, a *contestant* of the returns of an election; the *contestants* in proceedings to probate a will.

con′tes-ta′tion (kŏn′tĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *contestatio* testimony: cf. F. *contestation* a contesting.] **1.** Act or process of contesting; contention.
After years spent in domestic, unsociable *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*
2. Proof by witnesses; attestation; testimony. *Obs.*
A solemn *contestation* ratified on the part of God. *Barrow.*
3. *Eccl.* The preface or prayer immediately preceding the canon of the Mass; — so called in the old Gallican liturgy, because regarded as a testimony.

con′text (kŏn′tĕkst), *n.* [L. *contextus*, fr. *contexere* to weave, join together; *con-* + *texere* to weave. See TEXT.] **1.** The weaving together of words in language; also, the discourse or writing so produced. *Obs.*
2. The part or parts of a discourse preceding or following a "text" or passage or a word, or so intimately associated with it as to throw light upon its meaning; — usually in *sing.*
According to all the light that the *contexts* afford. *Sharp.*
3. Contexture. *Obs.*
4. *Bot.* In mycology, one or more fibrous layers developed between the hymenium and the true mycelial tissue in certain basidiomycetous fungi.

con-text′ (kŏn-tĕkst′), *v. t.* To knit or weave together; to unite closely. *Obs.* *Feltham.*
The whole world's frame, which is *contexted* only by commerce and contracts. *R. Junius.*

con-text′, *a.* [L. *contextus*, p. p. See CONTEXT, *n.*] Knit or woven together; close; firm. *Obs.*

con-tex′tu-al (kŏn-tĕks′tū-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or conforming to, the context. — **con-tex′tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-tex′ture (-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *contexture.*] **1.** Act of linking or weaving into a connected structure. *Rare.*
2. The arrangement and union of the constituent parts of a thing; a weaving together of parts; structural character of a thing; system; constitution; texture.
That wonderful *contexture* of all created beings. *Dryden.*
3. A body or structure made by the interweaving or fabrication of parts; a fabric.
He made a *contexture* called Love, whence the first production of all things proceeded. *T. Gale.*
4. Context in discourse or writing. *Obs. or R.*

con′tig-na′tion (kŏn′tĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *contignatio*, fr. *contignare* to join with beams; *con-* + *tignum* beam.] A framing together of timbers; a joining, as of beams and boards; also, a framework; formerly, a stage or floor. *Archaic.*

con′ti-gu′i-ty (-tĭ-gū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *contiguité*, LL. *contiguitas.*] **1.** State of being contiguous; intimate association or relation; nearness; proximity.
The convicinity and *contiguity* of the two parishes. *T. Warton.*
2. A continuous mass or series; a stretch.
O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless *contiguity* of shade. *Cowper.*
3. *Psychol.* See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

con-tig′u-ous (kŏn-tĭg′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contiguus*; akin to *contingere* to touch on all sides. See CONTINGENT.] **1.** In actual contact; touching; also, near, though not in contact; neighboring; adjoining.
The two halves of the paper did not appear fully divided . . . but seemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Sir I. Newton.*
2. Involving contiguity; as, *contiguous* association.
3. *Geom.* Adjacent; — said of angles. See under ADJACENT.
Syn. — Adjoining, conterminous, abutting. See ADJACENT.
— **con-tig′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tig′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

con′ti-nence (kŏn′tĭ-nĕns), **con′ti-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* [F. *continence*, L. *continentia.* See CONTINENT; cf. COUNTENANCE.] **1.** Self-restraint; self-command.
He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, — a *continence* which is practiced by few writers. *Dryden.*
2. Specif., self-restraint in refraining from sexual indulgence, esp. from unlawful, or undue, indulgence.
Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, that of married persons. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. *Obs.* **a** Capacity; contents. **b** Continuity.

con′ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *continens, -entis*, prop., p. pr. of *continere* to hold together, to repress: cf. F. *continent.* See CONTAIN.] **1.** Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions; temperate; moderate.
Have a *continent* forbearance till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*
2. Exercising continence in regard to the sexual appetite; esp., chaste.
3. Connected; continuous; as, a *continent* fever. *Obs.*
4. Serving to restrain or limit; restrictive. *Obs.*
Afric and Europe bordering on your land,
And *continent* to your dominions. *Marlowe.*
5. Containing, or able to contain; — often with *of. Obs. or R.*

con′ti-nent, *n.* [L. *continens*, prop., a holding together: cf. F. *continent.* See CONTINENT, *a.*] **1.** One who is continent or vowed to continence; specif.: [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* = ENCRATITE. *Obs.*
2. That which contains anything; a receptacle; hence, that which is the seat or the external representative of something, or that which represents the totality of a complex being.
Is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through, and transfigures its clay *continent?* *Stevenson.*
3. Capacity; content. *Obs.*
4. A continuous extent or mass, esp. of land; mainland.
5. One of the grand divisions of land on the globe; specif., *Phys. Geog.*, a large body of land differing from an island or a peninsula not merely in its size, but in its structure, which is that of a large basin bordered by mountain chains; as, the *continent* of North America. The *continents* are now usually regarded as six in number: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. But other large bodies of land are also referred to as continents; as, the Antarctic *continent*; the *continent* of Greenland. Europe, Asia, and Africa are often grouped together as the *Eastern continent*, and North and South America as the *Western continent.* Europe and Asia are often designated together as the Eurasian *continent.*
the Continent, the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the islands, esp. the British Isles; also, *Amer. Hist.*, in the Revolutionary period, the group of colonies or states, later forming the United States.

con′ti-nen′tal (-nĕn′tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *continental.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a continent.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the mainland of Europe, in distinction from the adjacent islands, especially England.
The labyrinth of *Continental* alliances. *Hallam.*
3. [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the confederated colonies collectively, in the time of the Revolutionary War; as, *Continental* money.
continental basin, *Phys. Geog.*, a region in the interior of a continent comprising one or several closed basins. — **c. climate**, the typical climate of a great land mass, characterized by great range of temperature and found in such parts of a continent as are not affected by nearness to the sea or other modifying influence. — **C. Congress, the**, an assembly of deputies from the British colonies later forming the United States, appointed to deliberate in respect to their common interests. They met in Philadelphia Sept. 5 to Oct. 26, 1774; May 10, 1775, to Dec. 12, 1776; and in Baltimore Dec. 20, 1776. The Congress was held from time to time until March 1, 1781. — **c. divide**, a divide separating streams which flow to opposite sides of a continent. — **c. drive**, *Automobiles*, a transmission arrangement in which the longitudinal crank shaft drives the rear wheels through a clutch, change-speed gear, countershaft, and two parallel side chains, in order. — **c. glacier**, a broad ice sheet resting on a plain or plateau and spreading outward from a central névé, or region of accumulation. — **c. island**, an island which is near, and geologically related to, a continent, as are the British Isles; — contrasted with *oceanic island.* — **c. plateau** *or* **platform**, *Phys. Geog.*, a broad protuberance of the surface of the lithosphere, coinciding approximately with a continent, but including also the continental shelf; — contrasted with *ocean basin.* — **C. pronunciation** (of Latin and Greek), a method of pronouncing Latin and Greek in which the vowels have their more familiar Continental values, as in German and Italian, the consonants being pronounced mostly as in English. The stricter form of this method of pronouncing Latin approaches the Roman, the modified form the English, pronunciation. The Continental method of Greek pronunciation is often called *Erasmian.* — **continental shelf**, *Phys. Geog.*, a submarine plain of variable width, forming a border to nearly every continent. The water above it is comparatively shallow (usually less than 100 fathoms). The rapid descent from it to the ocean depths is known as the **continental slope.** — **C. system**, *Hist.*, the system of commercial blockade aiming to exclude England from commerce with the Continent instituted by the **Berlin decree**, which Napoleon I. issued from Berlin Nov. 21, 1806, declaring the British Isles to be in a state of blockade, and British subjects, property, and merchandise subject to capture, and excluding British ships from all parts of Europe under French dominion. The retaliatory measures of England were followed by the **Milan decree**, issued by Napoleon from Milan Dec. 17, 1807, imposing further restrictions, and declaring every ship going to or from a port of England or her colonies to be lawful prize. — **C. tea.** = LABRADOR TEA.

con′ti-nen′tal (kŏn′tĭ-nĕn′tăl), *n.* **1.** One belonging to a continent or the Continent; specif. [*cap.*], *Amer. Hist.*, a soldier in the Continental army, or a piece of the Continental currency; also, *pl.*, the uniform of the Continental army.
2. An inhabitant of a continent, specif. [*cap.*] of the Continent of Europe.

con-tin′gence (kŏn-tĭn′jĕns), *n.* **1.** Contact; touching; as, angle of *contingence.*
2. Contingency. *Rare.*

con-tin′gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *contingence.*] **1.** Quality or state of being contingent.
Aristotle says we are not to build certain rules on the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*
2. That which is contingent; a chance event; often, an event or condition looked forward to as possible or probable, or one dependent upon an uncertain happening.
The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important *contingency.* *Hallam.*
3. An adjunct or accessory; an incidental.
4. Contact; contingence. *Obs.*
Syn. — Casualty, accident, chance.
contingency with a double aspect, *Law*, the contingency that exists when a second remainder is limited to vest contingently in substitution for another contingent remainder.

con-tin′gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *contingens, -entis*, p. pr. of *contingere* to touch on all sides, to happen; *con-* + *tangere* to touch: cf. F. *contingent.* See TANGENT.] **1.** Liable, but not certain, to occur; possible.
Weighing so much actual crime against so much *contingent* advantage. *Burke.*
2. Happening from unforeseen causes, or subject to unforeseen conditions; accidental or incidental; chance. "Uncertain and *contingent* causes." *Tillotson.*
3. Dependent (upon a preceding event or situation); subject to something else; conditioned or conditional; as, peace *contingent* upon compliance with the proffered terms.
4. *Law.* Dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur; as, a *contingent* estate.
If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains, or if he attains, the age of twenty-one. *Blackstone.*
5. Expressive of thought condition, rather than of fact.
Moods are actual (indicative) or *contingent*, the most familiar examples of the latter being the subjunctive (will), optative (wish), and imperative (command). *N. Int. Encyc.*
6. Of human action or will, free. *Obs.*
7. *Logic.* Containing matter the terms of which in part agree and in part disagree.
8. In contact; touching. *Obs.*
Syn. — Dependent, provisional, incidental, casual, fortuitous. See ACCIDENTAL.
contingent annuity. See ANNUITY. — **c. proposition.** See PROPOSITION, 4. — **c. symbiosis.** *Biol.* = HELOTISM. — **c. use**, *Law*, a use to come into operation on a future uncertain event.

con-tin′gent, *n.* **1.** That which is contingent; a contingency.
His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents.* *South.*
2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a suitable share; proportion; esp., a quota of troops; as, the *contingent* of our allies.

con-tin′u-al (kŏn-tĭn′ū-ăl), *a.* [ME. *continuel*, F. *continuel.* See CONTINUE.] **1.** Characterized by continuity; proceeding without interruption or cessation; continuous; unbroken.
He that is of a merry heart hath a *continual* feast. *Prov.* xv. 15.
2. Occurring in steady and rapid succession; very frequent; often repeated.
A *continual* succession of small landscapes. *Irving.*
Syn. — Uninterrupted, unintermitted, unremitting, unbroken, connected, continued; uniform, regular, invariable; unceasing, ceaseless; eternal, endless, everlasting; undying, imperishable, enduring, permanent. — CONTINUAL, CONTINUOUS, CONSTANT, INCESSANT, PERPETUAL, PERENNIAL. CONTINUAL implies a close or unceasing succession or recurrence, CONTINUOUS, an uninterrupted continuity or union, of objects or parts; as, "terms of *continual* recurrence" (*Carlyle*); "a *continuous* series" (*De Quincey*); "*continual* and regular impulses of pleasurable surprise from the metrical arrangement" (*Wordsworth*); "Analytic studies are *continuous*, and not to be pursued by fits and starts, or fragmentary efforts" (*De Quincey*); "The *continual* suggestion of the landscape . . . entering . . . into the texture of *continuous* intelligent narration" (*Stevenson*). As applied to objects in the singular, *continual* also stresses frequently the idea of going on in time, rather than (like *continuous*) that of unbroken connection or substance; thus, "*continual* industry" (*Stevenson*) implies that one is always at it; "*continuous* labor" (*Hazlitt*), that the work itself is performed at a stretch: cf. "He that is of a merry heart hath a *continual* feast" (*Prov.* xv. 15); "That dull and *continuous* burden of the sea heard inland before or after a great storm" (*Lowell*). *Continuous* refers to both time and space, *continual* only to time; as, a *continuous* (not *continual*) expanse, a *continual* (or *continuous*) noise; "A *continual* increase of pain" (*Gray*); "Filling up the whole intermediate space [on the canvas] with *continuous* grace and beauty" (*Hazlitt*). CONSTANT, as here compared, implies a uniform, persistent, or "stand-

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con-ter′mi-nous-ly, *adv.* of CONTERMINOUS.
con′ter-ra′ne-an (kŏn′tĕ-rā′nē-ăn), **con′ter-ra′ne-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *conterraneus.*] Of or belonging to the same country. *Obs.*
contesse. ✝ COUNTESS.
con-tes′ser-a′tion (kŏn-tĕs′ĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *contesseratio*, from *contesserare* to contract friendship by means of the *tesserae* (friendship tokens).] Contraction of union; also, an assemblage or collection. *Obs.*
con-test′, *n.* [*con-* + L. *testis* witness.] A fellow witness. *Obs.*
con-test′a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE. — **con-test′a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
con′tes-tate′, *v. t. & i.* [See CONTEST, *v.*] To contest. *Obs. & R.*
con-test′ee′, *n.* See -EE.
con-test′er, *n.* One who contests
con-test′ing-ly, *adv.* of *contesting*, p. pr.
con-test′less, *a.* Incontestable. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **con′teur′** (kôɴ′tûr′), *n.* [F.] A reciter of contes.
con-tex′, *v. t.* To context. *Obs.*
con-tex′tive (kŏn-tĕks′tĭv), *a.* That weaves together.
con-tex′tur-al (-tūr-ăl), *a.* Pert. to or producing contexture. *R.*
con-tex′tured (-tūrd), *a.* Arranged; composed. *Rare.*
contg. *Abbr.* Containing.
con′ti-cent (kŏn′tĭ-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *conticens*, p. pr. of *conticere.*] Silent. *Rare.* *Thackeray.*
‖ **con′ti chia′ri** *or* **spes′si, a′mi-ci′zi-a lun′ga** (kōn′tē kyä′rē (spās′sē), ä′mē-chēt′sē-ä lōōŋ′gä). [It.] Clear or frequent accounts, long friendship.
con-tig′u-al, *a.* Contiguous. *Obs.*
con-tig′u-ate, *a.* [LL. *contiguatus.*] Contiguous. *Obs.*
con′tigue, *a.* [F. *contigu.*] Contiguous. *Obs.* *Scot.*
con′ti-max. ✝ CONTUMAX.
contin. *Abbr.* Continued; continuer; continuetur (L., let it be continued) (*Pharm.*).
Con′ti-nen′tal-er, *n.* *Amer. Hist.* A soldier of the Continental army.
Con′ti-nen′tal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A thing characteristic of the Continent (of Europe).
con′ti-nen′tal-ist, *n.* A continental; specif., *Amer. Hist.*, an advocate of close federation after the Revolutionary War.
Con′ti-nen′tal-ize, *v. i. & t.* To travel on the Continent; to imbue with Continental culture or ideas.
con′ti-nen′tal-ly, *adv.* of CONTINENTAL.
con′ti-nent-ly, *adv.* of CONTINENT. See -LY.
con′ti-nent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
contineu. ✝ CONTENU.
continewe. ✝ CONTENU.
con′tin-gen′tial (kŏn′tĭn-jĕn′shăl), *a.* Contingent. — *n.* An incidental or nonessential. — **con′tin-gen′tial-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
con-tin′gent-ly, *adv.* of CONTINGENT.
con-tin′gent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-tin′u-a-ble (kŏn-tĭn′ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*
con-tin′u-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being continual.

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ing" occurrence or recurrence; as, "A *constant* vapor o'er the palace flies" (*Pope*); *constant* interruptions; the *constant* throbbing of the engine. INCESSANT implies ceaseless or uninterrupted activity; PERPETUAL (see ETERNAL), unfailing repetition or lasting duration; as, "an *incessant* cough" (*Cowper*); "*perpetual* colds" (*id.*); "the most delightful little girl in the world chattering *incessantly*" (*E. FitzGerald*); "the *perpetual* fuel of controversy" (*J. H. Newman*); "*perpetual* benediction" (*Wordsworth*). PERENNIAL adds the implication of exhaustlessness or constant renewal; as, "the *perennial* beauty and heroism of the homeliest human nature" (*Lowell*); "the *perennial* feeling of silent worship" (*Carlyle*). See CONTINUATION.

continual claim, *Law*, a claim reiterated so as not to become legally abandoned. Until 1833 (3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 27, sec. 11) in England, a claim reiterated annually preserved a right of entry to a disseized person. — **c. proportionals**, *Math.*, quantities in continued proportion, or forming a geometrical progression.

con-tin'u-al-ly (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**. Unceasingly; continuously.

Why do not all animals *continually* increase in bigness? *Bentley.*

2. In regular or repeated succession; very often.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually*. *2 Sam.* ix. 7.

con-tin'u-ance (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăns), *n.* [OF. *continuance*.] **1**. A holding on, or remaining, in a particular state or course of action; permanence, as of action, condition, habits, abode, etc.; perseverance; duration; stay.

Great plagues, and of long *continuance*. *Deut.* xxviii. 59.

2. Uninterrupted succession; continuation.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Durability. **b** Continuity. *Bacon.*

4. *Law.* The adjournment of the proceedings in a cause to a future day certain; also, the entry of such adjournment and the grounds thereof on the record.

5. A continuation or sequel.

Syn. — See CONTINUATION.

con-tin'u-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *continuans*, p. pr.] Continuing; prolonged; sustained. *Obs.*

con-tin'u-ant, *n.* **1**. *Phon.* A consonant sound which may be continued or prolonged in utterance, as that of *f*, *v*, etc.; — opposed to abrupt sounds, or stops, as *p*, *b*, etc. Also, a letter representing such a sound.

2. *Math.* A determinant containing any principal diagonal and two adjacent minor diagonals, one consisting of +1's, the other of —1's, the other constituents being 0's; — called also a *cumulant*. So named by Muir because occurring in the doctrine of *continued* fractions.

con-tin'u-ate (-ât), *a.* [L. *continuatus*, p. p. See CONTINUE.] **1**. Immediately united; intimately connected. *R.*

We are of Him and in Him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken; continual; continued.

An untirable and *continuate* goodness. *Shak.*

— **con-tin'u-ate-ly**, *adv.* *R.* — **con-tin'u-ate-ness**, *n.* *R.*

con-tin'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *continuatus*, p. p. of *continuare*.] To make continuous or give continuity to. *Obs.*

con-tin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *continuatio*: cf. F. *continuation*.] **1**. Act or state of continuing, or state of being continued; uninterrupted extension or succession; prolongation; propagation.

Preventing the *continuation* of the royal line. *Macaulay.*

2. The action of carrying on or resuming after an interruption or break; also, that which extends, increases, supplements, or carries on; as, the *continuation* of a story.

My *continuation* of the version of Statius. *Pope.*

3. *Math.* **a** The obsolete fluxionary equivalent of integration by parts. **b** A new power series, $P_2(z-b, a)$, developed for a new circle of convergence, about the point b, and yielding values of the function $f(z)$ not yielded by the original power series $P_1(z-a)$ defining the function in the domain of a; an additional representation of an analytic function. (A translation of the Ger. *Fortsetzung*.)

4. *Stock Exchange.* Contango.

5. *pl.* Trousers; gaiters; stockings. *Slang.*

Syn. — CONTINUATION, CONTINUANCE, CONTINUITY. CONTINUATION suggests prolongation or resumption (as, the *continuation* of a line, a story); CONTINUANCE, duration, perseverance, or stay (as, "eleven years' *continuance*," *Shak.*; "patient *continuance* in welldoing," *Rom.* ii. 7; our *continuance* in the city); CONTINUITY, uninterrupted or unbroken connection, sequence, or extent (as, the *continuity* of a series, a surface, a discourse, *continuity* of attention; "the entire breach of *continuity* in your history made by the Revolution," *M. Arnold*). See CONTINUAL.

con-tin'u-a-tive (kŏn-tĭn'ū-â-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *continuativus* serving to connect the discourse.] Causing or expressing continuance; specif., *Gram.*, serving to connect the parts of the sentence, or to continue it. — **con-tin'u-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tin'u-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

con-tin'u-a-tive, *n.* **a** *Logic.* A term denoting continuance. *Obs.* **b** *Gram.* A continuative word or particle.

con-tin'ue (kŏn-tĭn'ū), *v. i.*; CON-TIN'UED (-ūd); CON-TIN'U-ING. [F. *continuer*, L. *continuare*, *-tinuatum*, to connect, continue, fr. *continuus*. See CONTINUOUS; cf. CONTINUATE.] **1**. To remain in a given place or condition; to remain in connection; to abide; to stay.

They *continue* with me now three days. *Matt.* xv. 32.

2. To be permanent or durable; to endure; to last.

But now thy kingdom shall not *continue*. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 14.

3. To be steadfast or constant in any course; to persevere; abide; endure; persist; to keep up or maintain a particular condition, course, or series of actions.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *John* viii. 31.

Syn. — Persevere, persist, go on.

con-tin'ue, *v. t.* **1**. To unite; to connect. *Obs.*

2. To protract or extend in duration; to persevere or persist in; to cease not.

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them. *Ps.* xxxvi. 10.

3. To carry onward or extend; to prolong or produce; to add to or draw out in length, duration, or development; specif., of a trial or other legal proceeding, to keep on the calendar or subject to further consideration; as, the case was *continued* until the next term.

A bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell *continued*, reaching th' utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton.*

4. To retain; to suffer or cause to remain; as, the trustees were *continued*; also, *Obs.*, to suffer to live; keep alive.

And how shall we *continue* Claudio? *Shak.*

con-tin'ued (kŏn-tĭn'ūd), *p. a.* Having extension of time, space, order of events, exertion of energy, etc.; uninterrupted; also, resumed after interruption; extending through a succession of issues, sessions, etc.; as, a *continued* story. "*Continued* succession." *Locke.*

continued bass, *Music*, thorough bass. — **c. fever**, *Med.*, a fever which presents no interruption in its course. — **c. fraction**, *Math.*, a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction, and so on; thus:

$$\cfrac{a}{a' + \cfrac{b}{b' + \cfrac{c}{c' + \dotsb}}}$$

If a, b, c, are all 1, the continued fraction is *proper*; if all are −1, it is *improper*; if they form a finite recurring set, it is *periodic* or *recurring*. — **c. proportion**, *Math.*, a proportion in which the consequent of each ratio is the antecedent of the next; as, 4 : 8 :: 8 : 16 :: 16 : 32, or $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{c}{d} = \dots$ — **c. voyage**. = CONTINUOUS VOYAGE.

— **con-tin'ued-ly** (-tĭn'ūd-lĭ; -ū-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-tin'ued-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

con-tin'u-er (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ẽr), *n.* One that continues; specif.: **a** One who carries forward an uncompleted task or furthers a work, style, or doctrine already promulgated; as, the *continuers* of scholastic tradition. **b** One that continues or remains in a given state. **c** One who persists or perseveres in a given course.

con-tin'u-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CONTINUE.

continuing agreement, an agreement made by a regular borrower with his lender, giving to the latter continued rights of collateral, etc., to obviate the necessity of a new note or agreement for each transaction. — **c. consideration**, *Law*, a consideration consisting of an act that in its nature must extend over a considerable period of time.

con'ti-nu'i-ty (kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *continuitas*: cf. F. *continuité*. See CONTINUOUS.] **1**. Quality or state of being continuous; uninterrupted connection or succession; close union of parts; cohesion; as, the *continuity* of fibers. *Continuity* signifies identity with respect to a series of changes. This identity may be no more than an identity of medium or measure, as in the case of time and space. In such case the continuities are expressed in series of like units — for example, minutes or inches — whose mere repetition forms the contrasting change. It was with reference to this type that Aristotle defined *continuity* as "that in which adjacent parts have their limits in common," that is, adjacent parts are reciprocally limits of one another and there is no third element, no interruption, between them. There is, however, another type of *continuity*; that is, a qualitative identity, in which the uninterrupted persistence of some quality in time or space is continuous with reference to conjoint changing qualities. Cf. CONTINUUM.

The sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

In specifying what is to be counted we specify at once the nature of the *continuity* and the rule of the discretion. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. That which shows continuity.

3. *Math.* A continuum.

Syn. — See CONTINUATION.

con-tin'u-ous (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *continuus*, fr. *continere* to hold together. See CONTINENT.] **1**. Having contiguity of parts; without break, cessation, or interruption; without intervening space or time; uninterrupted; unbroken; constant; continued; as, a *continuous* road.

He can hear its *continuous* murmur. *Longfellow.*

2. *Bot.* Not jointed or articulated.

3. *Math.* Having the property of a continuum.

Syn. — See CONTINUAL.

continuous brake, *Railroad*, a brake consisting of a series of brakes attached one to each car of a train and operated in all the cars simultaneously from a point on any car or on the engine. — **c. consonant**. = CONTINUANT. — **c. crime**, one not wholly committed within a single jurisdiction. — **c. current**, *Elec.*, a direct current flowing uninterruptedly in one direction; — called also *unidirectional current*. — **c. easement**. *Law.* See EASEMENT. — **c. function**, *Math.*, one whose oscillation in value in a certain interval may be made and kept small at will by making and keeping the corresponding fluctuation of the argument (or independent variable) small at will; a function that changes gradually or passes through a continuous series of values as its argument passes through a continuous series of values. A function of a single variable $f(x)$ is *continuous at a point* a when it is defined for an interval containing a and has a limit $f(a)$ at a, for an unrestricted domain about a. If it has the limit $f(a)$ on the left at a, then it is *continuous to the left* at a, and so for the right. It is *continuous throughout an interval* when continuous at every point within the interval, also to the right at the smaller end value and to the left at the larger end value. When not so continuous at these end values, it is continuous *within* but not *throughout the interval*. — **c. girder** *or* **beam**, a girder or beam having more than two supports. See THEOREM OF THREE MOMENTS.

Continuous girders require less material for the depth, span, and permanent load than simple girders. *Encyc. Brit.*

— **c. group**, *Math.*, a group all parameters of which are subject to continuous variation. There are two classes, *finite* and *infinite* continuous groups. — **c. group of linear substitutions**, *Math.*, a group containing infinitesimal substitutions, that is, substitutions that change the quantity, or move the point operated on, infinitesimally. — **c. impost**. See IMPOST. — **c. mill**, a mill consisting of a series of consecutive rolls; specif., *Wiredrawing*, one through which a rod is passed from one set of rolls to the next until the finished wire is evolved at the last set of rolls. — **c. pool**, pool in which the scoring of the game is continued until all the balls in each frame have been pocketed. *Hoyle.* — **c.-service certificate**, in the United States navy, a certificate issued to a continuous-service man which entitles him to extra pay and privileges on reënlisting. — **c.-service man**, in the United States navy, one who reënlists within four months from the date of his discharge. — **c. spectrum**. See SPECTRUM. — **c. stairs**, stairs in which one or both strings and hand rails run continuously from top to bottom of the successive flights, characterized chiefly by well holes curved (usually circular) at the ends. *Geo. Ellis.* — **c. variation**. **a** *Math.* Gradual or continuous deviation from some mean value or form, the number of deviations of a given magnitude being calculable according to the *curve of probability*. **b** *Biol.* Variation in which a series of intermediate types connects the extremes. — **continuous voyage**, *Insurance & Internat. Law*, a voyage which, in view of the purposes with which it was undertaken, is regarded as one single voyage, though interrupted by stoppages at various ports or otherwise. — **c. whole**. See WHOLE. — **c. winding**. = UNDULATORY WINDING.

— **con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tin'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-tin'u-um (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CONTINUA (-ȧ). [L., neut. of *continuus* continuous.] **1**. That which is absolutely continuous and selfsame; that of which no distinction of content can be affirmed except by reference to something else (as duration and extension, which are capable of supporting distinctions only by reference to numbers or to such relations as those of *now* to *then*, *here* to *there*, *before* to *after*); secondarily, that of which the only assertable variation is variation in time or space.

Out of what is in itself an undistinguishable, swarming *continuum*, devoid of distinction or emphasis, our senses make for us, by attending to this motion and ignoring that, a world full of contrasts, of sharp accents, of abrupt changes, of picturesque light and shade. *Wm. James.*

2. Anything in which a fundamental common character is discernible amid a series of insensible or indefinite variations; as, a sensation *continuum*; also, any identity of substance uniting discrete parts; hence, loosely, a continuity.

3. *Math.* A continuous magnitude or extent; a continuity. According to Georg Cantor, it is a **perfect connected aggregate** (of *elements* or *points*) of n dimensions when each element corresponds to a set of simultaneous values of n independent real variables $x_1, \dots x_n$, called coördinates of the point. The *difference* of any two points is the sum of the absolute differences $|x_1 - x'_1|$ etc., of the corresponding coördinates. The *neighborhood* of any point is the aggregate of all points (in the continuum) that differ from it by not more than a certain positive h. A **limiting point** is one whose neighborhood for h, however small, forms itself an infinite aggregate; it need not be itself *in* the aggregate. A **perfect aggregate** contains all its own limiting points and no other points. An aggregate is **connected** when between any two points, a and b, may always be found m other points, $a_1, \dots a_m$, whose successive differences $|a_1 - a|$, $|a_2 - a_1|$, . . . , $|b - a_m|$ are each less than any preassigned σ, however small. Familiar examples of continuities are space and figures in it, time, and the aggregate of all real numbers. But the aggregate of rational numbers is everywhere *discontinuous*, because of the *cuts* made by the infinitely many intermediate irrationals.

cont'line (kŏnt'lin; -līn), *n.* [Perh. fr. *cant* angle, tilt.] **1**. The space between the strands on the outside of a rope. **2**. *Naut.* The space between the bilges of two casks stowed side by side.

con-tor'ni-ate (kŏn-tôr'nĭ-ât), **con-tor'ni-a'to** (-nĭ-ä'tō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ATES (-âts), It. -ATI (-ä'tē). [It. *contorniato*, p. pr. of *contorniare* to make a circuit or outline, fr. *contorno* circuit, outline. See CONTOUR.] *Numis.* A species of medal or medallion of bronze having a deep furrow on the contour or edge, supposed to have been struck in the days of Constantine and his successors, and to have been distributed at the games.

con-tor'ni-ate (-ât), *a.* *Numis.* Having a furrow round the edge, as a medal.

con-tort' (kŏn-tôrt'), *v. t.*; CON-TORT'ED; CON-TORT'ING. [L. *contortus*, p. p. of *contorquere* to twist; *con-* + *torquere* to twist. See TORTURE.] To twist, or twist together; to turn awry; to bend; distort; wrest.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. *Ray.*

Kant *contorted* the term category from the proper meaning of attribution. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Syn. — Twist, wrest, deform, pervert. — CONTORT, DISTORT agree in the idea of twisting; they are sometimes used with little distinction. More commonly, CONTORT implies any such twisting of a thing, esp. together or upon itself, as produces a grotesque or painful effect; DISTORT, a twisting or wresting (esp.) away from or out of the natural, regular, or true shape, posture, or direction; as, "Medusa's snakes, with Pallas' crest, convolv'd, *contorted*, and compress'd" (*Whitehead*); "That conjunction of the grotesque . . . with passionate *contortion* and horror, that is so characteristic of Gothic art" (*Stevenson*); "That most perverse of scowls *contorting* her brow" (*Hawthorne*); "A many-sided mirror, which could *distort* to many a shape of error this true fair world of things" (*Shelley*); "One of his eyes . . . of which the vision . . . was in a slight and partial degree *distorted*" (*Scott*); "The face which had bewitched him, now *distorted* with dreadful passions" (*A. C. Bradley*). See DEFACE.

con-tort'ed, *p. a.* **1**. Twisted, or twisted together. "A *contorted* chain of icicles." *Massinger.*

2. *Bot.* **a** Twisted or bent. **b** In æstivation = CONVOLUTE.

con-tor'tion (kŏn-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contortio*: cf. F. *contorsion*. See CONTORT; cf. TORSION.] Act of contorting, or state of being contorted; a twisting, writhing, or wresting; wry motion; a twist.

All the *contortions* of the sibyl, without the inspiration. *Burke.*

con-tor'tion-ist, *n.* One who contorts or resorts to or practices contortions; specif.: **a** An acrobat who throws his body into unnatural or extraordinary postures. **b** One who twists the meanings or usages of words.

con-tor'tive (kŏn-tôr'tĭv), *a.* Causing or characterized by, or tending to, contortions or twisting.

con'tour' (kŏn'to͞or'; kŏn'to͞or'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *contourner* to mark the outlines; *con-* + *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] **1**. The outline of a figure or body, or the line or lines representing such an outline; periphery.

Titian's coloring and *contours*. *A. Drummond.*

2. *Mil.* The outline of a horizontal section of the ground, or of works of fortification.

3. = CONTOUR LINE.

Syn. — See FORM.

contour of ground, *Surv.*, the outline of the surface of ground with respect to its undulations, etc.

con-tour' (kŏn-to͞or'), *v. t.*; CON-TOURED' (-to͞ord'); CON-TOUR'ING. **1**. To make in contour; to draw, or lay down, the contour of; also, to make or construct, as a road, in conformity to a contour.

2. To form the contour of.

Its innermost layer is probably of a denser consistence, and sharply *contours* the contained protoplasm, giving the latter the appearance of being surrounded by a membrane. *N. McL. Harris.*

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con-tin'u-an-cy (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăn-sĭ), *n.* = CONTINUANCE. *Rare.*

con-tin'u-an'do (-ăn'dō), *n.* [L., by continuing.] *Law.* In common-law pleading, a form of averment that a trespass (in its nature continuable) had been committed "continuando" (by continuation) on several days.

con-tin'u-ant-ly, *adv.* Continuously. *Obs.*

continuation day. Contango day. *Eng.*

continuation school. A school for those who have left school after receiving only elementary instruction.

con-tin'u-a'tor (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ā'tẽr), *n.* A continuer.

con-tin'ue, *n.* Continuance or something continuous. *Obs.*

continuel. ✝ CONTINUAL.

‖ **con-tin'u-e'tur** (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ē'tŭr). [L.] Let it be continued.

con-tin'u-ing-ly, *adv.* of CONTINUING, *p. pr.*

con-tin'u-ist, *n.* An advocate of a theory of continuity.

‖ **con-ti'nuo** (kōn-tē'nwō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Basso continuo. See THOROUGH BASS.

contirfet. ✝ COUNTERFEIT.

contirmont. ✝ COUNTERMONT.

‖ **con'ti'sé'** (*as F.* kôɴ'tē'zā'), *a.* [Cf. OF. *cointise* adornment.] Inlaid with small scallops, as of truffles, tongue, etc.

con'to (kŏn'tō), *n.* [Pg.] Lit., a million; elliptically, a million reis. See COIN.

contoise. Corrupt. of COINTISE, QUAINTISE.

‖ **con-tor'no** (kŏn-tôr'nō), *n.* [It.] Contour, as of a statue.

con-tor'sion. ✝ CONTORTION.

con-tor'sive (kŏn-tôr'sĭv), *a.* Contortive.

Con-tor'tæ (-tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of GENTIANALES.

con-tort'ed-ly, *adv.* of CONTORTED. See -LY.

con-tor'tious (kŏn-tôr'shŭs), *a.* *Obs.* or *R.* Affected by contortions. — **con-tor'tious-ness**, *n.*

con'tor-tu'pli-cate (kŏn'tôr-tū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *contortuplica-*

D E F G H I J K L M

con-tour′ (kŏn-tōōr′), *v. i.* To draw or plot a contour.

con′tour′ feath′ers. *Zoöl.* Those feathers that form the general covering of a bird, determining the external contour of the body.

con′tour′ line. A line connecting the points on a surface, as of a mountain, that have the same elevation; also, the line representing this on a map or chart.

con′tour′ map. A map showing the configuration of a surface by means of contour lines drawn at regular intervals of elevation (**contour intervals**), as one for every twenty feet, a crowding of contour lines indicating steepness.

‖ **con-tour′né** (kôɴ-tōōr′nā), *a.* [F., p. p. of *contourner* to twist.] *Her.* Turned about; — said of an animal facing to the sinister side of the shield.

con′tra- (kŏn′trȧ-). A prefix from the Latin adverb and preposition *contra*, signifying *against*, *contrary*, *in opposition*, etc. Specif., *Music*, in the names of instruments or organ stops, designating the larger member of its class, with tones an octave lower than those of its normal form; as, *contra*bassoon.

con′tra–ar′ith-met′i-cal, *a.* *Math.* Designating the proportion $c - b : c - a = a : b$, whence $a + b = c$; occurring in phyllotactic sequence, as 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, . . . where each term is the sum of the two preceding.

con′tra-band (kŏn′trȧ-bănd), *n.* [It. *contrabbando*; *contra* + *bando* ban, proclamation: cf. F. *contrebande*, Sp. *contrabando*. See BAN an edict.] **1.** Illegal or prohibited traffic.

Persons the most bound in duty to prevent *contraband*, and the most interested in the seizures. *Burke.*

2. Goods or merchandise the importation or exportation of which is forbidden; also, smuggled goods.

3. A negro slave who, during the Civil War, escaped to, or was brought within, the Union lines; — so called from such slaves having been treated as contraband of war. *U.S.*

4. Short for CONTRABAND OF WAR.

contraband of war, that which, according to international law, cannot be supplied to one belligerent except at the risk of seizure and condemnation by the other. A distinction is made between **absolute contraband**, or goods of such a nature as to be presumably intended solely for war purposes, such as arms, explosives, cement, uniforms, etc., or any materials or machinery for use in the preparation of war materials or fortifications, and **occasional contraband**, or those which are made contraband only upon condition of their being intended for a warlike use, such as provisions, horses, harness, fodder, vehicles, etc. A neutral nation is under no obligation to restrain or prohibit contraband trade, although it is bound to use due diligence to prevent armed expeditions being sent from its territory.

con′tra-band, *a.* Prohibited or excluded by law or treaty; forbidden; as, *contraband* goods, or trade.

con′tra-band, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To import illegally, as prohibited goods; to smuggle. *Obs. or R.* *Johnson.*

2. To declare prohibited; to forbid. *Obs.*

The law severely *contrabands*
Our taking business off men's hands. *Hudibras.*

con′tra-band-ism (-băn-dĭz′m), *n.* Traffic in contraband goods.

con′tra-band-ist, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *contrabandista.*] One engaged in contrabandism; a smuggler.

con′tra-bass′ (kŏn′trȧ-bās′), *a.* *Music.* Double bass; — applied to any instrument of the same deep range as the stringed double bass; as, the *contrabass* ophicleide.

con′tra-bass′ (-bās′), *n.* *Music.* The largest and deepest-toned instrument of the viol family, having three or four strings and a compass of over three octaves up from E or G (see PITCH); the violone. It preserves the flat back, deep ribs, and other features of the old viol type. — **con′tra-bass′ist** (-bās′ĭst; kŏn′trȧ-bās′ĭst), *n.*

con′tra-clock′wise′ (-klŏk′wīz′), *adv.* In a direction opposite to that of the hands of a timepiece; counterclockwise.

con-tract′ (kŏn-trăkt′), *v. t.*; CON-TRACT′ED; CON-TRACT′ING. [L. *contractus*, p. p. of *contrahere* to contract; *con-* + *trahere* to draw: cf. F. *contracter*. See TRACE; cf. CONTRACT, *n.*] **1.** To enter into with mutual obligations; to establish or undertake by contract.

We have *contracted* an inviolable amity, peace, and league with the aforesaid queen. *Hakluyt.*

Many persons . . . had *contracted* marriage within the degrees of consanguinity . . . prohibited by law. *Strype.*

2. To betroth; to affiance.

The truth is, she and I, long since *contracted*,
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us. *Shak.*

3. To bring on or incur; to acquire.

Each from each *contract* new strength and light. *Pope.*

4. To draw together or nearer; to reduce to a less compass; to shorten, narrow, or lessen.

In all things desuetude doth *contract* and narrow our faculties. *Dr. H. More.*

5. Hence: **a** To limit or restrict. **b** To abridge or abbreviate. *Obs.* **c** *Gram.* To shorten by omitting a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more vowels or syllables to one. **d** To collect or combine; to concentrate. *Obs.*

6. To cause to shrink.

7. To draw together so as to wrinkle; to knit.

Thou didst *contract* and purse thy brow. *Shak.*

Syn. — Shorten, abridge, epitomize, narrow, reduce; incur, assume, acquire. See CONDENSE, INCUR.

to contract marriage *or* **matrimony**, to enter into marriage; to constitute marriage by contract. — **to c. on**, *Mech.*, to shrink on, as a steel tire on a car wheel. — **to c. one's self out of**, to free one's self from, or give up, by making a contract.

con-tract′, *v. i.* **1.** To make a contract; to covenant; agree; bargain; specif., to make a contract of marriage.

2. To be drawn together so as to be diminished in size or extent; to shrink, as iron in cooling; to be reduced in compass, duration, or length. (Cf. CONTRACTION, 2 **e**.)

Years *contracting* to a moment. *Wordsworth.*

con′tract (kŏn′trăkt), *n.* [L. *contractus*, fr. *contrahere*: cf. F. *contrat*, formerly also *contract*. See CONTRACT, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* An agreement between two or more persons to do or forbear something, esp. such an agreement that is legally enforceable; a bargain; a compact; a covenant. A legal contract was defined by Blackstone as "An agreement upon sufficient consideration to do or not to do a particular thing," and this has been the generally accepted definition, either literally or in one paraphrase or another adopted to express more plainly one or more of the necessary elements of a contract, such as the mutuality. The law writers have, until recently, generally classified contracts as: **contract of record**, a conclusive legal obligation incurred through the intervention of some public authority and evidenced by public record, as judgments, recognizances, statutes merchant and staple; **contract of specialty**, or **specialty contract**, one depending for its validity upon the formality of its execution, that is, upon its being signed, sealed, and delivered in the form called a *deed*; and **simple**, or **parol, contract**, one not depending upon formality of execution for its validity, but upon the existence of a consideration. Contracts of record are now usually classified as *quasi contracts* (which see), as not being properly called contracts. If a seal (which see) does not import a consideration Blackstone's definition covers only the simple contract. Various classifications of contracts with reference to different principles are made: as: unilateral and bilateral; gratuitous and onerous; real and consensual; executed and executory; aleatory or not, etc. (see these terms). Cf. COVENANT, PACT, NUDUM PACTUM, CAUSE, 3, CONSIDERATION, 7, DEED, etc.

The commonwealths [of the United States] are inhibited from passing any law impairing the obligation of *contracts* (Constitution, Art. I., sec. 10, § 1). . . . The term *contract* has, in this connection, been made subject to exhaustive definition by the courts. It is held to mean a legally binding agreement in respect to property, either expressed or implied, executory or executed, between private parties, or between a commonwealth and a private party or private parties; or a grant from one party to another; or a grant, charter, or franchise from a commonwealth to a private party or private parties. *J. W. Burgess.*

2. Specif.: The act by which two parties enter into the marriage relation; also, the agreement so to do; betrothal.

This is the night of the *contract*. *Longfellow.*

3. A writing made by the parties to evidence the terms and conditions of a contract (in sense 1).

4. The department or principles of law having to do with contracts (in sense 1).

5. *Com.* A certain grade of a product, as wheat or cotton, defined and established by an exchange dealing in this product, which grade is tacitly assumed by rule of the exchange to be understood in every transaction between members of the exchange dealing on the floor.

6. *Gram.* A contracted form.

Syn. — Arrangement, understanding, convention, pact. — CONTRACT, AGREEMENT, BARGAIN, COMPACT, COVENANT, STIPULATION, agreeing in the idea of a mutual arrangement between two parties, are here compared in their more general senses. For their specifically legal usage see defs. AGREEMENT is the most general term; it frequently implies little more than a mutual understanding. CONTRACT applies esp. to such formal agreements, often of a business nature, as are legally binding; BARGAIN, esp. to agreements regarding purchase and sale. A COMPACT is a stronger and more solemn contract, frequently applying to alliances between states; COVENANT has special reference to religious engagements. A STIPULATION is one of the articles or provisions of a contract. See PROMISE.

According to some versions of the story, a regular *contract* to the above effect was drawn up by a lawyer, and signed and sealed in the presence of witnesses. Others say that Matthew Maule was contented with a private written *agreement*, in which Mr. Pyncheon pledged his honor and integrity to the fulfillment of the terms concluded upon. The gentleman then ordered wine, which he and the carpenter drank together, in confirmation of their *bargain*. . . . There was, at least, an assignable motive for the first *stipulation*; there appeared to be none whatever for the last. *Hawthorne.*

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress . . . enter into any agreement or *compact* with another State, or with a foreign power. *Const. of U. S.*

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a *covenant* between me and the earth. *Gen.* ix. 13.

con′tract qua′si (kwā′sī) *or* **u′ti** (ū′tī), *Law*, a quasi contract.

con-tract′ed (kŏn-trăk′tĕd), *pret.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* of CONTRACT. Specif.: *p. a.* Subjected to contraction; as: **a** Drawn together; shrunken; wrinkled; narrow; shortened; as, a *contracted* brow; a *contracted* noun. **b** Narrow; illiberal; selfish; as, a *contracted* mind; *contracted* views. **c** Bargained for; betrothed; as, a *contracted* peace.

Inquire me out *contracted* bachelors. *Shak.*

contracted heels, *Veter.*, a contracted condition of the hoof, usually of horses, caused by a shrinking of the wall of the quarter preventing the proper expansion of the parts and producing pressure on the soft structures with more or less lameness.

— **con-tract′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **con-tract′ed-ness,** *n.*

con-trac′tile (kŏn-trăk′tĭl; 182), *a.* [Cf. F. *contractile.*] **1.** Tending to contract; having the power or property of contracting; displaying or producing contraction.

The heart's *contractile* force. *H. Brooke.*

2. *Zoöl.* Capable of being folded in close to the body; — said of the limbs or other parts of certain insects.

contractile cell, *Bot.*, one of the cells forming a layer in the anther wall, causing the dehiscence of the anther by their hygroscopic contraction. — **c. vacuole**, *Biol.*, a small vesicle containing watery fluid found in the protoplasm of many unicellular organisms, which gradually increases in size and then suddenly collapses, often making regular pulsations. Its function is believed to be respiratory or excretory.

con′trac-til′i-ty (kŏn′trăk-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *contractilité.*] The capability or quality of shrinking or contracting; esp., *Physiol.*, the power of shortening or drawing into a more compact form possessed by living muscle fibers and to a less extent by many forms of living matter.

con-trac′tion (kŏn-trăk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *contractio*: cf. F. *contraction.*] **1.** Act or process of contracting, or state of being contracted.

2. Specif.: **a** = CONTRACTATION. *Obs.* **b** *Gram.* The shortening of a word, or of two words, by the omission of a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more syllables to one; as, *ne'er* for *never*; *can't* for *cannot*; *don't* for *do not*. **c** *Philol.* The coalescence of two or more vowels into one; as, Lat. *copia* for *co-opia*; Eng. *lord* from AS. *hlāford* (for *hlāfweard*). **d** *Class. Pros.* The replacement of two short syllables by a long syllable. **e** *Physiol.* The shortening (accompanied by thickening) of a muscle fiber, or of a whole muscle when in action. See MUSCLE.

3. Something formed by contracting or abbreviating, as a word or phrase; as, *dep't* for *department*, *plenipo* for *plenipotentiary*, *crim. con.* for *criminal conversation*, etc.

contraction rule. A pattern maker's rule in which the divisions are made larger ($\frac{1}{96}$ for iron, $\frac{1}{64}$ for brass) than standard measures, to allow for contraction in cooling.

con-trac′tive (kŏn-trăk′tĭv), *a.* Tending to contract; having the property or power of contracting; pert. to contraction.

con′tract note. A brief written announcement given by a factor or broker to his principal that he has bought (then called a **bought note**) or sold (then called a **sold note**) for his principal a certain amount of merchandise or securities at a price, commission, etc., specified. It is in effect a memorandum of the terms of the employment by the principal.

con-trac′tor (kŏn-trăk′tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who contracts; a party to a bargain; one who covenants to do anything for another; specif., one who contracts to perform work, or supply articles on a large scale, at a certain price or rate, as in building houses or provisioning troops.

2. One that contracts, shortens, or narrows, as a muscle.

Friendship is . . . a *contractor* and taker up of . . . affections. *Earle.*

con′tract sur′geon. In the United States army, a physician or dental surgeon without military rank, temporarily engaged for service in the Medical Department; — called also *acting assistant surgeon*.

con′tract sys′tem. **a** The sweating system. **b** The system of employing convicts by selling their labor (to be performed inside the prison) at a fixed price per day to contractors who are allowed to have agents in the prison to superintend the work.

contract tablet. *Babylonian & Assyrian Antiq.* A clay tablet on which was inscribed a contract, for safe keeping. This tablet was inclosed in an outer case (often called the *envelope*), on which was inscribed a duplicate of the inscription on the inclosed tablet.

con-trac′ture (kŏn-trăk′t̬ūr), *n.* [L. *contractura* a drawing together: cf. F. *contracture.*] **1.** *Med.* A state of permanent rigidity or contraction, esp. of the muscles.

2. *Arch.* A narrowing of the girth of a column, as at the top.

con′tra-dict′ (kŏn′trȧ-dĭkt′), *v. t.*; -DICT′ED; -DICT′ING. [L. *contradictus*, p. p. of *contradicere* to speak against; *contra* + *dicere* to speak. See DICTION.] **1.** To assert the contrary of; to take issue with; to gainsay; to deny the truth of, as of a statement or a speaker; to impugn.

The future cannot *contradict* the past. *Wordsworth.*

2. To resist or forbid; to oppose; to oppose in words. *Obs.*

A greater power than we can *contradict*
Hath thwarted our intents. *Shak.*

3. To be contrary or opposed to; to go counter to.

No truth can *contradict* another truth. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See DENY.

con′tra-dict′, *v. i.* To oppose in words; to gainsay; to deny, or assert the contrary of, something. *Acts* xiii. 45.

con′tra-dic′tion (-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *contradictio* answer, objection: cf. F. *contradiction.*] **1.** An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial of the truth of a statement; contrary declaration; gainsaying.

His fair demands
Shall be accomplished without *contradiction*. *Shak.*

2. Direct opposition or repugnancy; absolute incompatibility, as of logical contraries or contradictories; anything the falsity of which is shown by the law or principle that a thing cannot both be and not be in the same way at the same time. See OPPOSITION, LAWS OF THOUGHT.

Can he make deathless death? That were to make
Strange *contradiction*. *Milton.*

If we take the law of *contradiction* in the obvious sense that a statement and a denial cannot both be true, it bears witness to the fact that a judgment may be truly denied, i. e., that a judgment may be false, and therefore that there may be truth in a negation. *B. Bosanquet.*

3. Act of opposing, or contending against, whether by argument or deed.

4. That which is contradictory, or involves conflicting qualities, whether act, fact, person, or thing.

Of *contradictions* infinite the slave. *Wordsworth.*

a contradiction in terms, a self-contradictory statement.

con′tra-dic′tious (kŏn′trȧ-dĭk′shŭs), *a.* **1.** Contradictory; also, contrary; adverse. *Obs.*

2. Self-contradictory; inconsistent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. Inclined to contradict or cavil. *Sharp.*

Wherefore she wedded a little man in a rifle regiment — being by nature *contradictious*. *Kipling.*

— **con′tra-dic′tious-ly,** *adv.* — **con′tra-dic′tious-ness,** *n.*

con′tra-dic′to-ry (-dĭk′tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *contradictorius*: cf. F. *contradictoire.*] Tending to contradict; of the nature of, given to, showing, or causing, contradiction. "*Contradictory* assertions." *South.*

Schemes . . . *contradictory* to common sense. *Addison.*

Syn. — See OPPOSITE.

con′tra-dic′to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A term, proposition, or thing which denies or opposes another.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*. *Bacon.*

2. *Logic.* A proposition having the same terms as another proposition, but opposed to it in quality and quantity. See OPPOSITION.

con′tra-dis-tinct′ (kŏn′trȧ-dĭs-tĭŋkt′), *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities. — **con′tra-dis-tinct′ly,** *adv.*

con′tra-dis-tinc′tion (-tĭŋk′shŭn), *n.* Act of contradis-

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tus.] *Bot.* Convolute and twisted, as the bud of the morning-glory.

con-tourb′. † CONTURB.

contour checks. *Irrigation.* Checks formed by low levees constructed approximately on contour lines to hold water applied to land until it soaks away. The area is limited by cross levees. [MAP.

contour interval. See CONTOUR

con-tour′ni-at′ed (kŏn-tōōr′nĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.* [Cf. CONTORNIATE.] *Numis.* Contorniate.

contr. *Abbr.* Contract; contracted; contraction; contractions; contrary.

‖ **con′tra,** *prep.* [L.] Against; — chiefly in *pro and contra*.

con′tra (kŏn′trȧ), *adv.* To the contrary; contrariwise.

con′tra, *n.* Contrary; a thing opposite or against another.

con′tra-band-age, con′tra-band-er-y, *n.* Contrabandism.

con′tra-ban-dis′ta (kŏn′trȧ-băn-dĭs′tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A contrabandist.

con′tra-bas′so (-bȧs′ō), *n.* [It. *contrabbasso.*] *Music.* = CONTRABASS. [TRA-.

con′tra-bas-soon′, *n.* See CON-

‖ **con′tra bo′nos mo′res** (mō′rēz). [L.] Against good manners or morals. Contracts *contra bonos mores* are void by public policy.

con-tract′ (kŏn-trăkt′), *a.* = CONTRACTED. [*a.* See -ABLE.

con-tract′a-ble (-trăk′tȧ-b'l),

con-tract′ant (-tănt), *n.* One who contracts.

con′trac-ta′tion (kŏn′trăk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [F., or Sp. *contratación.*] A contracting; bargaining or trading. *Obs.*

contractation house. [Cf. Sp. *casa de contratación.*] A house for contractation, — as at Seville, in connection with the West Indies trade. *Obs. or R.*

con′tract-ee′, *n.* See -EE.

con-tract′er, *n.* A contractor.

con-tract′i-bl. Contractible. *Ref. Sp.*

con-tract′i-ble (kŏn-trăk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con-tract′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **con-tract′i-ble-ness,** *n.*

con-tract′il. Contractile. *R. Sp.*

con-trac′tion-al. *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, contraction.

contraction fit. = SHRINKAGE FIT.

con-trac′tion-ist. *n.* An advocate of contraction, esp. of the United States paper currency; — opposed to *expansionist*, *inflationist*.

con-trac′tive-ly, *adv.* of CONTRACTIVE.

con-tract′ly, *adv.* Contractedly; by contraction. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

con-trac′tu-al (kŏn-trăk′t̬ū-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *contractuel.*] Of or pertaining to, or implying, a contract; of the nature of a contract; as, *contractual* obligations.

con-trac′tured (-t̬ūrd), *a.* Affected by contracture.

‖ **con-trac′tus fi-du′ci-æ** (kŏn-trăk′tŭs fĭ-dū′shĭ-ē). [L.] *Civil Law.* See FIDUCIA.

‖ **con-trac′tus tri′nus** (trī′nŭs). [L.] = TRIPLE CONTRACT.

‖ **con-tra′da** (kŏn-trä′dä), *n.*; *pl.* -DE (-dā). [It.] A street or way; also, a district or quarter.

con′tra-dance′, con′tra-danse′. Vars. of CONTREDANCE.

con′tra-debt′, *n.* See CONTRA-.

con′tra-dict′a-ble (kŏn′trȧ-dĭk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

con′tra-dict′ed, *p. a.* from CONTRADICT. — **con′tra-dict′ed-ness.** *n.* [contradicts.

con′tra-dict′er, *n.* One who

‖ **con′tra-dic′ti-o in ad-jec′to** (kŏn′trȧ-dĭk′shĭ-ō ĭn ăd-jĕk′tō). [L.] *Logic.* Contradiction in terms.

con′tra-dic′tion-al (-shŭn-ăl), *a.* Contradictory. *Rare.*

con′tra-dic′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Contradictory. — **con′tra-dic′tive-ly,** *adv.* — **con′tra-dic′tive-ness,** *n.*

con′tra-dic′tor, *n.* [L.] A contradicter.

con′tra-dic′to-ri-ly, *adv.* of CONTRADICTORY. [-NESS.

con′tra-dic′to-ri-ness, *n.* See

con′tra-dic-to′ri-ous, *a.* *Obs.* Opposite; also, contradictory. — **con′tra-dic-to′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

con′tra-dis-crim′i-nate, *v. t.* See CONTRA-. *Rare.*

tinguishing; distinction by contrast; — chiefly in the phrase *in contradistinction to.*

That there are such things as sins of infirmity in *contradistinction* to those of presumption is not to be questioned. *South.*

con′tra-dis-tinc′tive (kŏn′trȧ-dĭs-tĭŋk′tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of contradistinction, or serving to contradistinguish. — **con′tra-dis-tinc′tive-ly**, *adv.*

con′tra-dis-tin′guish (kŏn′trȧ-dĭs-tĭŋ′gwĭsh), *v. t.* To distinguish by a contrast of opposite qualities.

Complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished. Locke.*

con′tra-fis′sure (-fĭsh′ŭr; 250), *n. Med.* A fracture, contusion, or injury, esp. of the cranium, caused by a blow and occurring in a part opposite to or some distance from that on which the blow is received.

con′tra-flex′ure (-flĕk′shŭr; -flĕks′ūr), *n.* A bending in opposite directions like the curve of an ogee; also, the point where this occurs; a point of contrary flexure or inflexion. In a fixed beam it is a point of zero bending moment.

con′tra-fo′cal (-fō′kăl), *a.* [*contra-* + *focal.*] *Math.* Having the corresponding sums of the squared axes equal; — said of two conics or conicoids. Distinguished from *confocal,* where the differences are equal. — **con′tra-fo′cal-ism** (-ĭz'm), **con′tra-fo-cal′i-ty** (-fō-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

con′tra-ge′o-met′ric (-jē′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* [*contra-* + *geometric.*] *Math.* Said of the proportions $a:b = b - c : a - b$ and $b:c = b - c : a - b$, as differing from the geometric $a:b = b:c$.

con′tra-gre′di-ent (-grē′dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *contra* + *-grediens,* the form used in compounds of *gradiens,* p. pr. of *gradi* to walk.] *Math.* Undergoing simultaneous inverse linear transformations, the rows of the matrix of substitution in the one transformation being the columns in the other; thus, if u, v, w are turned into $au' + bv' + cw'$, $du' + ev' + fw'$, $gu' + hv' + iw'$, when x, y, z are turned into $ax' + dy' + gz'$, $bx' + ey' + hz'$, $cx' + fy' + iz'$, then the systems (x, y, z) and (u, v, w) are *contragredient.* — **con′tra-gre′di-ence** (-ĕns), *n.*

contragredient isomorphism, one that is not cogredient.

con′tra-har-mon′ic (-här-mŏn′ĭk) } *a. Math.* Opposed or **con′tra-har-mon′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } opposite to that which is harmonical; — said of a proportion one of whose couplets is the inverse of the corresponding couplet in a harmonical proportion, as $c:a = a - b : b - c$. — **con′tra-har-mon′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

con′tra-in′di-cant (-ĭn′dĭ-kănt), *a. Med.* Rendering any certain method of treatment unadvisable. — *n.* Any contraindicant symptom or condition.

con′tra-in′di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). *Med.* To indicate treatment contrary to (that which the general tenor of the case would seem to require).

con′tra-in′di-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n. Med.* An indication or symptom which opposes some particular method of treatment otherwise advisable.

con′tra-lat′er-al (-lăt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* Recurring on an opposite side; acting in conjunction with similar parts on an opposite side; as, *contralateral* muscles.

con-tral′to (kŏn-trăl′tō; -trȧl′tō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TOS (-tōz), It. -TI (-tē). [It., fr. *contra* + *alto.* See ALTO.] *Music.* **a** The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices; the alto or counter tenor, intermediate between tenor and soprano, and having the range of about *g* to *c′′*. See PITCH. **b** The voice or singer performing this part; as, her voice is a *contralto*; she is a *contralto.*

con-tral′to, *a. Music.* Of or pertaining to a contralto or the part in music called contralto; as, a *contralto* voice.

con′tra-oc′tave (kŏn′trȧ-ŏk′tāv), *n. Music.* The third octave below middle *c* — C_1 to C. See PITCH.

con′tra-plex (kŏn′trȧ-plĕks), *a.* [*contra-* + *-plex,* as in *duplex.*] *Teleg.* Pertaining to the sending of two messages in opposite directions at the same time. See DIPLEX.

con′tra-po-nend′ (kŏn′trȧ-pō-nĕnd′), *n.* [L. *contraponendum* thing to be formed by contraposition, neut. of the gerundive of *contraponere.*] *Logic.* A proposition from which another is formed by contraposition.

con′tra-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.* [*contra-* + *pose.*] **1.** *Logic.* To convert (a proposition) by contraposition.

2. To set over against, as the thumb to the fingers.

con′tra-po-si′tion (-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *contreposition.*] **1.** A placing over against; opposition; antithesis.

2. *Logic.* A so-called immediate inference which consists in denying the original subject of the contradictory predicate; e. g.: Every S is P; therefore, no Not-P is S.

con′tra-pos′i-tive (-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, contraposition. — *n.* A contrapositive proposition.

con-trap′tion (kŏn-trăp′shŭn), *n.* A contrivance; a newfangled device; — used scornfully. *Colloq. or Dial.*

We all remember some of the extraordinary *contraptions* which have been thus evolved and put upon the market. *F. M. Ware.*

— **con-trap′tious** (-shŭs), *a.*

con′tra-pun′tal (kŏn′trȧ-pŭn′tăl), *a.* [It. *contrappunto* counterpoint. See COUNTERPOINT.] *Music.* Of, or according to the rules of, counterpoint. — **con′tra-pun′tal-ly**, *adv.*

con′tra-pun′tist (-pŭn′tĭst), *n.* [It. *contrappuntista.*] *Music.* One skilled in counterpoint.

con′tra-re-mon′strance (-rē-mŏn′străns), *n.* A remonstrance to a remonstrance.

con′tra-re-mon′strant (kŏn′trȧ-rē-mŏn′strănt), *n.* One who makes a contraremonstrance; specif. [*cap.*], *Eccl. Hist.*, one of the Counter Remonstrants.

con-tra′ri-ant (kŏn-trā′rĭ-ănt; -trâr′ĭ-ănt; 115), *a.* [LL. *contrarians,* p. pr. of *contrariare* to oppose: cf. F. *contrariant.* See CONTRARY.] Opposed; antagonistic; adverse. *R.*

The struggles of *contrariant* factions. *Coleridge.*

con′tra-ri′e-ty (kŏn′trȧ-rī′ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *contrarite, contrariete*; cf. L. *contrarietas,* F. *contrariété.*] **1.** State or quality of being contrary; opposition; repugnance; disagreement; antagonism.

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

2. Something which is contrary to something else; an inconsistency; a discrepancy; an adversity.

How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shak.*

3. *Logic.* The relation of contraries. See OPPOSITION.

Syn. — Inconsistency, discrepancy, repugnance.

con-tra′ri-ous (kŏn-trā′rĭ-ŭs; -trâr′ĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [OF. *contrarios, contrarieus,* LL. *contrariosus.*] **1.** Having contrariety; repugnant; contrary; perverse. *Archaic.*

She flew *contrarious* in the face of God. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. Antagonistic; hostile. *Obs.*

— **con-tra′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tra′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

con′tra-ri-wise′ (kŏn′trȧ-rĭ-wīz′; kŏn′trâ-; *formerly, and still often, accented* con-tra′ri-wise′; *see* CONTRARY, *a.*), *adv.*

1. On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but *contrariwise,* blessing. *1 Pet. iii. 9.*

2. In a contrary order; conversely.

Everything that acts upon the fluids must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perversely; contrarily.

con′tra-ri-wise′, *a.* Contrary; perverse. *Rare.*

con′tra-ry (kŏn′trȧ-rĭ; kŏn′trâ-; *see note below*), *a.* [ME. *contrarie, contraire,* F. *contraire,* fr. L. *contrarius,* fr. *contra.* See CONTRA-.] **1.** Opposed; contradictory; inconsistent.

Fame, if not double-faced, is double-mouthed,
And with *contrary* blast proclaims most deeds. *Milton.*

The doctrine of the earth's motion appeared to be *contrary* to the sacred Scripture. *Whewell.*

2. Opposed to one's interests or desires; unfavorable or prejudicial; also (rarely), distasteful; — now only of wind, weather, etc.

3. Opposite; in an opposite direction.

And if ye walk *contrary* unto me, and will not hearken unto me. *Lev. xxvi. 21.*

We have lost our labor; they are gone a *contrary* way. *Shak.*

4. *Logic.* Affirming the opposite; so opposed as to destroy each other; as, *contrary* propositions.

5. Given to opposition; perverse; captious; froward; wayward; as, a *contrary* disposition; a *contrary* child; "Mistress Mary, quite *contrary.*"

6. Antagonistic; hostile. *Obs.*

☞ The accent was orig. *con-tra′ry,* but *con′tra-ry* has existed side by side with it since Chaucer's time and now prevails in cultivated usage, while *con-tra′ry* (used esp. in sense 5) is almost exclusively dialectal, colloquial, or playful. The accent on the first syllable also prevails in those derivatives the accentuation of which naturally follows that of the adj., as *con′tra-ri-ly, con′tra-ri-wise′,* etc.

Syn. — Adverse, repugnant, hostile, inimical, discordant, inconsistent. See OPPOSITE.

contrary motion. *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **b.** — **c. terms**, *Logic,* terms which express the extremes of divergence in the same genus, as white and black, good and bad.

con′tra-ry, *adv.* Contrarily; contrariwise; counter.

con′tra-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One of two things having contrary or opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*

2. The opposite; a proposition, fact, or condition incompatible with another; as, slender proofs which rather show the *contrary.* Cf. CONVERSE, *n.*

3. Antagonism or hostility; a hostile action; also, an opponent; an enemy. *Obs.*

4. A denial or contradiction. *Rare.*

5. *Logic.* A universal proposition affirming what another denies, or denying what another affirms.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree; no vine is a tree.* These can never be both true together; but they may be both false. *I. Watts.*

by contraries, by way of opposition; contrary to expectation. — **on the contrary**, in opposition; on the other hand. — **to the c.**, to an opposite purpose or intent; on the other side. "They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary.*" *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

con′tra-ry (kŏn′trȧ-rĭ; kŏn-trā′rĭ, -trâr′ĭ), *v. t.*; CON′TRARIED (-rĭd); CON′TRA-RY-ING. [F. *contrarier.* See CONTRARY, *a.*] To act contrary to; to oppose or thwart; to contradict. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

I was advised not to *contrary* the king. *Bp. Latimer.*

con′tra-ry, *v. i.* To go or act contrary; to dispute or debate; also, to be inconsistent. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

con-trast′ (kŏn-trȧst′), *v. i.*; CON-TRAST′ED; CON-TRAST′ING. [F. *contraster,* It. *contrastare* to oppose, LL. id., fr. L. *contra* + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** To contend or strive. *Obs. or R.*

2. To form a contrast; to exhibit more or less marked or noticeable difference or opposition.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars. *Lyell.*

con-trast′ (kŏn-trȧst′), *v. t.* To put in contrast; to set off by contrast or form a contrast to.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side . . . but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See COMPARE.

con′trast (kŏn′trȧst), *n.* [F. *contraste,* fr. It. *contrasto.*] **1.** Strife or opposition. *Obs.*

2. Opposition or dissimilitude of associated things or qualities, esp. as shown by juxtaposition or comparison; thus, in painting, *contrast* is the reverse of gradation. Specif.: *Psychol.* See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

The *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons. *Whewell.*

Genuine *contrasts,* as black-white, giant-dwarf, up-down, are peculiar in having under the difference a foundation of similarity, the two members lying within the sphere of a common higher notion. *Encyc. Brit.*

3. Act of contrasting, or state of being contrasted; also, that which contrasts with something else.

Place the prospect of the soul
In sober *contrast* with reality. *Wordsworth.*

con′tra-stim′u-lant (kŏn′trȧ-stĭm′ū-lănt), *n. Med.* An agent which counteracts the effect of a stimulant. — **con′tra-stim′u-lant**, *a.*

con-tras′tive (kŏn-trȧs′tĭv), *a.* Formative of, or consisting in, contrast. — **con-tras′tive-ly**, *adv.*

con′tra-tab′u-lar (kŏn′trȧ-tăb′ū-lȧr), *a.* [*contra-* + L. *tabula* a tablet, a will.] *Rom. Law.* Contrary to the terms of a will or testament. — **contratabular possession**, that given by the prætor to children passed over but not disinherited.

con′trate (kŏn′trāt), *a.* [From L. *contra.*] Lit., opposed; specif., *Horol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the fourth wheel of a verge or vertical watch, which has teeth set on its face perpendicular to the plane of the wheel.

con′tra-val-la′tion (kŏn′trȧ-vă-lā′shŭn), *n.* [*contra-* + *vallation*: cf. F. *contrevallation.* Cf. COUNTERVALLATION.] *Fort.* A series of works confronting the walls of an invested place to completely isolate the defenders and safeguard the besiegers against sallies; also, their construction.

con′tra-va′ri-ant (-vā′rĭ-ănt), *n.* [*contra-* + *variant.*] *Math.* Any function of coefficients and variables (to be transformed by inverse substitution) that differs only by a multiplier (a power of the modulus) from the corresponding function of the transformed coefficients and variables; — so called by Sylvester.

con′tra-vene′ (-vēn′), *v. t.*; CON′TRA-VENED′ (-vēnd′); CON′TRA-VEN′ING (-vēn′ĭng). [LL. *contravenire*; L. *contra* + *venire* to come: cf. F. *contrevenir.* See COME.] **1.** To go or act contrary to; to obstruct the operation of; to infringe or disregard; as, to *contravene* a law.

Laws that place the subjects in such a state *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority. *Johnson.*

2. To oppose in principle or effect; to come into conflict with; to contradict or dispute; to defeat.

So plain a proposition . . . was not likely to be *contravened.* *Southey.*

Syn. — See DENY.

con′tra-vene′, *v. i.* To make a contravention; esp., *Scots Law,* of an heir of entail, to do some act, as aliening a part of the estate, by which his estate may be forfeited.

con′tra-ven′tion (-vĕn′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *contravention.*] **1.** Act of contravening; also, transgression; violation.

Warrants in *contravention* of the acts of Parliament. *Macaulay.*
In *contravention* of all his marriage stipulations. *Motley.*

2. *Law.* In the codes of various European countries, as Italy, France, Belgium, and Austria, the lowest class of offenses, constituted by those punishable in the police courts. The next grade is the *délit.*

con′tra-yer′va (-yûr′vȧ), *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba,* lit., a counter herb, hence, an antidote for poison, fr. L. *contra* + *herba* herb.] **a** A tropical American moraceous plant (*Dorstenia contrayerva*), the aromatic root of which is stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. **b** Any West Indian species of *Aristolochia* similarly used.

con′trec-ta′tion (kŏn′trĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *contrectatio,* -*onis*; *con-* + *tractare* to handle.] Touching with the hands; handling. *Rare, exc. Rom. & Civil Law.*

con′tre-dance′, **con′tre-danse′** (kŏn′trē-dȧns′), *n.* [Cf. F. *contredanse* (fr. E. COUNTRY-DANCE).] **1. a** A dance in which the partners are arranged face to face, or in opposite lines. **b** The quadrille. *Obs.*

2. *Music.* A piece of music in the rhythm of such a dance.

‖ **con′tre-temps′** (kôɴ′tr'-täɴ′), *n.*; *pl.* -TEMPS (-täɴ′). [F.; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *temps* time, fr. L. *tempus.*] **1.** An untoward accident; something inopportune or embarrassing; a hitch.

In this unhappy *contretemps.* *De Quincey.*

2. *Music.* = SYNCOPATION.

con-trib′u-ta-ry (kŏn-trĭb′ū-tā-rĭ), *a. Obs. or R.* **1.** Contributory.

2. Tributary; contributing.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a *contributary* stream. *D'Anville (trans.).*

con-trib′ute (kŏn-trĭb′ūt; *formerly accented* con′tri-bute), *v. t.*; CON-TRIB′UT-ED (-ū-tĕd); CON-TRIB′UT-ING (-ū-tĭng). [L. *contributus,* p. p. of *contribuere* to bring together, to add; *con-* + *tribuere* to grant, impart. See TRIBUTE.] To give or grant in common with others, as to a common stock or for a common purpose; to furnish or supply in

con′tra-dis-tinct′ly, *adv.* See CONTRADISTINCT.

con-tra′do, *n.* A contrada. *Obs.* [& *R.*

con′tra-fa-got′to (kŏn′trȧ-fȧ-gŏt′tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* See DOUBLE BASSOON.

‖ **con′tra for′mam sta′tu-ti** (kŏn-trȧ fôr′măm stăt′ū-tī). [L.] *Law.* Against the form of the statute; — a phrase used in concluding declarations based on statutory penalties and indictments for statutory crimes.

‖ **con′tra hæ-re′di-ta′tem ja-cen′tem** (hē-rĕd′ĭ-tā′tĕm jȧ-sĕn′tĕm). [L.] *Scots Law.* Against an inheritance not entered upon by the heir. See HÆREDITAS JACENS.

con′tra-hent (kŏn′trȧ-hĕnt), *a.* [L. *contrahens,* p. pr. See CONTRACT.] Entering into covenant; contracting. — *n.* A contracting party.

con′tra-in-ci′sion (-ĭn-sĭzh′ŭn), *n. Surg.* = COUNTER OPENING.

con′trair (kŏn′trâr; *formerly* kŏn-trar′), *a.* & *n.* [F. *contraire.*] Contrary. — *prep.* In opposition to; against. — **con-trair′ly**, *adv.* *All Obs. or Scot.*

con-trair′, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *contrarier.*] To "contrary;" oppose; thwart. *Obs. or Scot.*

con-trai′ry (kŏn-trā′rĭ). Dial. var. of CONTRARY, *a.* & *v. t.*

contrait. ✝ CONTRACT.

con′tra-jer′va. Var. of CONTRAYERVA. [LODE.

con′tra-lode′, *n.* = COUNTER-

con′tra-mure′ (kŏn′trȧ-mūr′). *Fort.* = COUNTERMURE. *Obs.*

con′tra-nat′u-ral, *a.* = COUNTERNATURAL. *Rare.*

con′tra-ni′tence, **con′tra-ni′ten-cy**, *n.* [*contra-* + L. *nitens,* p. pr. of *niti* to strive.] *Obs. & R.* Reaction, as resistance to pressure. — **con′tra-ni′tent**, *a.*

con′tran-tis′ci-on (-trăn-tĭsh′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*contra-* + *antiscion.*] *Astrol.* Point of ecliptic opposite the antiscion. See ANTISCION.

‖ **con′tra pa′cem** (kŏn′trȧ pā′sĕm). [L.] *Law.* Against the peace; — an allegation once material in prosecution for trespass, etc., but now purely formal.

con′tra-pleid, *n.* Counterplea. *Obs. Scot.*

con′tra-pone′ (-trȧ-pōn′), *v. t.* [L. *contraponere* to place opposite.] *Logic.* = CONTRAPOSE.

con′tra-pos′it (-pŏz′ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *contrapositus,* p. p. of *contraponere* to place opposite.] *Logic.* = CONTRAPOSE.

con′tra-pos′i-ta (-ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [L. pl. of *contrapositum* an antithesis.] *Logic.* The two propositions appearing in a process of contraposition.

con′tra-prog′ress-ist, *n.* See CONTRA-. *Rare.*

con′tra-pro-vec′tor, *n.* [*contra-* + *provector.*] The operator got by putting for the facients ξ, η, . . . in a contravariant the symbols of partial derivation as to $x, y, \ldots$; — so called by Cayley.

con′tra-pun′to (kŏn′trȧ-pŭn′tō), *n.* [It. *contrappunto.*] *Music.* See COUNTERPOINT.

con′tra-re-lat′ed (-rē-lāt′ĕd), *a. Math.* See CORRELATED.

con-tra′ri-a con-tra′ri-is cu-ran′tur (kŏn-trā′rĭ-ȧ kŏn-trā′rĭ-ĭs kū-răn′tŭr). [L.] Opposites are cured by opposites.

con-tra′ri-ant (kŏn-trā′rĭ-ănt; kŏn-trâr′-ĭ), *a.* "Contrarying;" opposing. *Obs.*

con-tra′ri-ant, *n.* One that is contrariant: specif., *Eng. Hist.*, one of the barons leagued under Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, against Edward II. [rily. *R.*

con-tra′ri-ant-ly, *adv.* Contra-

con-tra′ri-ence, **con-tra′ri-en-cy**, *n.* [OF. *contrariance.*] Adverse action; contrariety. *Obs.*

con′tra-ri-ly (kŏn′trȧ-rĭ-lĭ; kŏn′trâ-; *see* CONTRARY, *a.*), *adv.* of CONTRARY.

con′tra-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

con-tra′ri-os′i-ty, *n.* [AF. *contrariouseté.*] Contrariousness. *Obs.* [ITY.

contrarioustee. ✝ CONTRARIOS-

contrarite. ✝ CONTRARIETY.

con′tra-ri-wise′, *n.* Contrary.

con′tra-ro-ta′tion, *n.* Rotation contrary to another rotation.

‖ **con′tra-ro′tu-la′tor** (kŏn′trȧ-rō′tū-lā′tôr), *n.* [LL.] = CONTROLLER.

con′tra-ry-mind′ed, *a.* Of a contrary opinion. [*trasted*, p. p.

con-trast′ed-ly, *adv.* of *con-*

con′tra-stim′u-lism (-stĭm′ū-lĭz'm), *n. Med.* A system of medicine based on the contrastimulant properties of certain remedies. — **con′tra-stim′u-list**, *n.*

con′tra-stim′u-lus (-lŭs), *n. Med.* = CONTRASTIMULANT.

con-trast′ing-ly, *adv.* of *contrasting,* p. pr.

con-trast′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

‖ **con-tras′to** (kŏn-träs′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] Strife; a dispute; also, *It. Lit.*, a love song consisting of a disputation between a man and a woman, or a comic disputation between a pair of abstract or allegorical figures.

‖ **con′trat′** (kôɴ′trȧ′), *n.* [F.] A contract. [TION.

con′tra-ta′tion. ✝ CONTRACTA-

con′tra-ten′or (kŏn′trȧ-tĕn′ẽr; kŏn′trȧ-tĕn′ẽr), *n. Music.* Counter tenor; contralto.

‖ **con′trat′ so′cial′** (kôɴ′trȧ′ sō′syȧl′). [F.] = SOCIAL COMPACT.

con′tra-ven′er (kŏn′trȧ-vēn′ẽr), *n.* One who contravenes.

con′tra-ver′sion (-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *contraversus* turned opposite.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. *Rare.*

con′tra-vin′di-cate, *v. i.* [L. *contra vindicare.*] *Rom. Law.* To counterclaim. *Rare.* — **con′tra-vin′di-ca′tion**, *n. Rare.*

contraye. ✝ COUNTRY.

contre. ✝ COUNTER, COUNTRY.

‖ **con′tre** (kôɴ′tr'), *prep.* & *adv.* [F.] = CONTRA.

‖ **con′tre-coup′** (-kōō′), *n.* [F., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *coup* a blow.] *Med.* = CONTRAFISSURE.

con′tre-fa′cé′ (-fȧ′sā′), *a.* = COUNTERFESSED. [FEITURE.

contrefaiture. ✝ COUNTER-

‖ **con′tre-fort** (kŏn′tr'-fōrt; F. kôɴ′tr'-fôr′), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* = COUNTERFORT.

con′tre-pa-lé′ (kŏn′tr'-pȧ-lā′), *a.* [F.] = COUNTERPALY.

contreplete. ✝ COUNTERPLEAD.

contrevaile. ✝ COUNTERVAIL.

contreve. ✝ CONTRIVE.

contrevore, *n.* [OF. *controveüre.*] Contrivance. *Obs.*

con-trib′u-al (kŏn-trĭb′ū-ăl), *a.* [*con-* + L. *tribus* tribe.] Of or pertaining to the same tribe.

con-trib′ut-a-ble (-ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

D E F G H I J K L M

part; to give (money or other aid) for a specified object; as, to *contribute* food or fuel for the poor.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison.*

con·trib′ute (kŏn-trĭb′ūt; *formerly accented* con′tri-bute), *v. i.* **1.** To pay tribute. *Obs.* *Marlowe.*
2. To give a part to a common stock; to lend assistance or aid, or give something, to a common purpose; to have a share in any act or effect.

We are engaged in war; the Secretary of State calls upon the colonies to *contribute.* *Burke.*
These men also *contributed* to obstruct the progress of wisdom. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — See CONDUCE.

con′tri·bu′tion (kŏn′trĭ-bū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *contributio*: cf. F. *contribution.*] **1.** A payment or render imposed upon a body of persons or on the population of a territory by civil, military, or ecclesiastical authority; an impost; esp., a tax or imposition levied on the people of a country by an army of occupation, orig. as a composition for exemption from pillage, but now to meet military necessity; specif., as used by some, a payment in money so levied in excess of the usual taxes. Cf. REQUISITION.
2. Act of contributing.
3. That which is contributed; the portion which an individual furnishes to the common stock, or the whole which is formed by the gifts of individuals.

A certain *contribution* for the poor saints which are at Jerusalem. *Rom.* xv. 26.
Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences. *Whewell.*

4. Specif., a writing for a publication, as a periodical having parts by different authors.
5. *Law.* Payment by each of several jointly liable of his individual share in a loss suffered; also, the amount so paid by one of them. Contribution is now enforceable in law as well as in equity. It is not enforceable between wrongdoers.
6. *Life Insurance.* See CONTRIBUTION PLAN.

con′tri·bu′tion·al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or furnishing, a contribution.

contribution plan. *Life Insurance.* A plan of distributing surplus by giving to each policy the excess of premiums and interest earned thereon over the expenses of management, cost of insurance, and the policy value at the date of computation. This excess is called the *contribution* of the policy.

con·trib′u·tive (kŏn-trĭb′ū-tĭv), *a.* Contributing, or tending to contribute. — **con·trib′u·tive·ly**, *adv.* — **con·trib′u·tive·ness**, *n.*

con·trib′u·tor (-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *contributeur.*] **1.** One that contributes; specif., one who writes articles for a newspaper or periodical.
2. One that pays tribute. *Obs.*

con·trib′u·to·ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Subject to, or contributing to, a common fund or enterprise; subject to levy or furnishing a share or contingent. "*Contributory* allies." *Grote.*
2. Of the nature of, or forming, a contribution; entering, given, occurring, or acting as a contribution, share, or aid, as in effecting an end or result; as, *contributory* labors.

Bonfires of *contributory* wood. *Chapman.*

3. Tributary. *Obs.*

contributory negligence, *Law*, negligence by an injured party which combines as a proximate and efficient cause with the negligence of the injurer in producing the injury. Such negligence bars recovery by the plaintiff at common law, but may only diminish his damages in admiralty.

con·trib′u·to·ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One that contributes or is bound to contribute; specif., *Eng. Law*, one who, as being or representing a past or present member, is liable to contribute to the payment of the debts of a corporation on its being wound up.

con′trite (kŏn′trīt; *see note below*), *a.* [L. *contritus* bruised, p. p. of *conterere* to grind, bruise; *con-* + *terere* to rub, grind: cf. F. *contrit.* See TRITE.] **1.** Broken down with grief and penitence; deeply sorrowful for sin because it is displeasing to God; humbly and thoroughly penitent.

A *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. *Ps.* li. 17.

2. Proceeding from contrition; as, *contrite* sighs.
3. Thoroughly bruised or broken; worn. *Obs. & R.*

☞ *Con′trite*, now prevalent, has long existed by the side of the original *con-trite′*, which is still often used in poetry or where such accentuation is the more euphonic.

Syn. — Penitent, repentant, humble, sorrowful.
— **con′trite·ly**, *adv.* — **con′trite·ness**, *n.*

con·tri′tion (kŏn-trĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *contrition*, L. *contritio.*] **1.** State of being contrite; deep sorrow and repentance for sin because sin is displeasing to God.

My future days shall be one whole *contrition.* *Dryden.*

2. Act of grinding; attrition; friction. *Obs.*

Syn. — Regret, compunction, self-reproach, humiliation. — CONTRITION, ATTRITION, PENITENCE, REPENTANCE. In theological usage, *contrition* and *attrition* differ in motive and degree. CONTRITION denotes deep sorrow for sin, growing out of love toward God; ATTRITION, such imperfect sorrow for sin as arises from fear of punishment; as, "Sacramental grace to raise our sorrow from *attrition* to *contrition*" (*H. E. Manning*). *Attrition* is used only in its technical sense; *contrition* has more general application; as, "Shame and *contrition* reformed the life of the disinherited youth" (*Spectator*); "I own with *contrition* that I have not always written prose" (*Stevenson*). PENITENCE and REPENTANCE agree in implying sorrow for what is past and purposed amendment, *penitence* emphasizing rather the element of feeling, *repentance*, that of a new purpose; as, "With his sweet and mighty eloquence the hearts of those who watched it did unlock, and made them melt in tears of *penitence*" (*Shelley*); "Bring forth therefore fruits meet for *repentance*" (*Matt.* iii. 8). See REGRET.

con·triv′ance (kŏn-trīv′ăns), *n.* **1.** Act or faculty of contriving; as, he is ready in *contrivance*; also, state of being contrived; disposition of parts or causes by design; adaptation.

The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, *contrivance* and design. *Contrivance* must have had a contriver. *Paley.*

2. A thing contrived or used in contriving; a scheme, plan, or artifice; an arrangement or device.

Government is a *contrivance* of human wisdom to provide for human wants. *Burke.*

Syn. — Plan, scheme, project, design, artifice, shift; invention, machine. See DEVICE.

con·trive′ (kŏn-trīv′), *v. t.*; CON-TRIVED′ (-trīvd′); CON-TRIV′ING (-trīv′ĭng). [ME. *contriven, contreven, controeven, controven*, to invent, OF. *controver* (3d pl. pres. *contruevent*), F. *controuver*; *con-* + OF. *trover*, F. *trouver*, to find. See TROUBADOUR, TROVER.] **1.** To form, fabricate, or make by an exercise of ingenuity; to devise; to plan; to plot.

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom? *Tillotson.*
Neither do thou imagine that I shall *contrive* aught against his life. *Hawthorne.*

2. To find out or discover. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To compass or effect; to bring about by device, scheme, or stratagem.
4. To introduce, shape, or adapt, by contrivance; hence, to lay out or divide. *Obs.*

Syn. — Invent, discover, devise, plan, design, project, plot, concert, hatch.

con·trive′, *v. i.* To make devices; to form plans, schemes, or designs; to plan; to scheme; to plot.

The Fates with traitors do *contrive.* *Shak.*

con·trol′ (kŏn-trōl′), *v. t.*; CON-TROLLED′ (-trōld′); CON-TROL′LING. [F. *contrôler*, fr. *contrôle* counter register, contr. fr. *contre-rôle*; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *rôle* roll, catalogue. See COUNTER-; ROLL.] **1.** Orig., to check by a duplicate register or account; now, to check or regulate (expenditure, payments, etc.).
2. To check, test, or verify by counter or parallel evidence or experiments; to verify by comparison or research. *Rare.*

This report was *controlled* to be false. *Fuller.*

3. To censure or call to account. *Obs.*
4. To exercise restraining or directing influence over; to dominate; regulate; hence, to hold from action; to curb; subject; overpower.

Give me a staff of honor for mine age,
But not a scepter to *control* the world. *Shak.*

Syn. — Restrain, rule, govern, guide, regulate, hinder, direct; check, curb, counteract, subdue. See CONDUCT.

to control the point, *Fencing*, to beat down the point.

con·trol′, *n.* [F. *contrôle* a counter register, verification, scrutiny; or fr. the v. See CONTROL, *v. t.*; cf. COUNTER-ROLL.] **1.** Power or authority to control; superintendence; government; as, under parental *control.*

The House of Commons should exercise a *control* over all the departments of the executive administration. *Macaulay.*

2. One that serves to control; specif.: **a** A Reserve or restraint. "Speak without *control.*" *Dryden.* **b** A check; a controller. **c** A standard of comparison or means of verification; a control experiment. **d** A duplicate register kept as a check. *Obs.* **e** In automobile racing, a short stretch of the road or track, usually through a village or town, the time of passing over which is not counted. A limited time may be given at these places to effect minor repairs. **f** *Spiritualism.* A personality or spirit believed to actuate the utterances or performances of the medium.

Syn. — Regulation, check, restraint.

control clock. An accurate clock used in sending automatic signals to control distant clocks or dials.

control experiment. An experiment whose object is to enable the experimenter to control or check the results of other experiments. By imitating the conditions of the other experiments with the exception of some particular, inferences can be obtained as to how far the omitted factor was responsible for the results observed in the other cases. Cf. BLANK DETERMINATION.

con·trol′ler (-ẽr), *n.* [From CONTROL, *v. t.*: cf. F. *contrôleur.*] **1.** One who keeps a counter-roll to control accounts; an officer appointed to check expenditure, as a steward; any of various public officers, or officers of corporations, having similar duties; — often used as a title of office. More commonly as the title of a public official written *comptroller* (which see).
2. Specif.: *Brit. Navy.* A member of the admiralty having the title, in full, of Additional Naval Lord and Controller, who has charge of whatever concerns the material of the fleet, as the construction and equipment of ships.
3. One that controls or has power or authority to control; one who governs.

The great *controller* of our fate. *Dryden.*

4. *Naut.* An iron block, usually bolted to a ship's deck, for controlling the movement of a chain cable. The links of the cable tend to drop into hollows in the block, and thus hold fast until disengaged.

In the merchant service, the *controller* is called a compressor. *A. M. Knight.*

5. *Elec.* Any electric device for controlling a circuit or system; specif.: **a** An electromagnet, excited by the main current, for throwing a regulator magnet into or out of circuit in an automatic device for constant current regulation. **b** A kind of multiple switch for gradually admitting the current to, or shutting it off from, an electric motor; as, a car *controller* for an electric railway car.
6. *Mach.* A lever controlling the speed of an engine; — applied esp. to the lever governing a throttle valve, as of a steam or gasoline engine, esp. on an automobile.

con·trol′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Power or act of controlling, or state of being controlled; control; restraint; check; regulation; superintendence.

You may do it without *controlment.* *Shak.*

con′tro·ver′sial (kŏn′trō-vûr′shăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *controversialis.*] Subject to controversy; relating to, or consisting of, controversy; polemical; disputatious; as, *controversial* books. — **con′tro·ver′sial·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

con′tro·ver′sial·ist, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; one given to controversy; a disputant.

He [Johnson] was both intellectually and morally of the stuff of which *controversialists* are made. *Macaulay.*

con′tro·ver′sion (-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *controversion*, LL. *controversio.*] **1.** Act of controverting; controversy.
2. Act of turning in the opposite direction.

con′tro·ver′sy (kŏn′trō-vûr′sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [L. *controversia*, fr. *controversus* turned against, disputed; *contro-* = *contra* + *versus*, p. p. See VERSION.] **1.** Act or instance of controverting; a cause or case of variance or contention; a difference; esp., a disputatious difference; a discussion, dispute, or debate; sometimes, a quarrel; strife.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations. *Jer.* xxv. 31.
This left no room for *controversy* about the title. *Locke.*
A dispute is commonly oral, and a *controversy* in writing. *Johnson.*

2. *Law.* A suit in law or equity; — distinguished from *case* as not including criminal actions or proceedings.

The judicial power shall extend . . . to *controversies* to which the United States shall be a party; to *controversies* between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, [etc.]. *U. S. Constitution*, Art. III., sec. 2.

Syn. — Debate, disputation, disagreement, altercation, contention, wrangle, strife, quarrel. See DISPUTE.

in controversy. See FACT, *n.*

con′tro·vert (kŏn′trō-vûrt; kŏn′trō-vûrt′; 277), *v. t.*; CON′TRO-VERT′ED; CON′TRO-VERT′ING. [See CONTROVERSY.] To make matter of controversy; to debate; to dispute or oppose by reasoning; to deny; to contend against in words or writings; to contest; oppose.

Some *controverted* points had been decided according to the sense of the best jurists. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See DENY.

con′tro·vert, *v. i.* To hold controversy.

con·tu′ber·nal (kŏn-tū′bẽr-năl), **con′tu·ber′ni·al** (kŏn′tū-bûr′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *contubernalis* a tent companion; cf. *contubernium* tent companionship.] Living or messing together; familiar; in companionship. — **con·tu′ber·nal**, *n.*

Humble folk ben Christes friends: they ben *contubernial* with the Lord, thy King. *Chaucer.*

con′tu·ma′cious (kŏn′tū-mā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *contumax*, *-acis*. See CONTUMACY.] Exhibiting contumacy; contemning authority; obstinate; stubborn; disobedient; rebellious.

There is another very efficacious method for subduing the most obstinate, *contumacious* sinner. *Hammond.*

Syn. — Stubborn, obstinate, unyielding, headstrong, perverse, disobedient; unruly, refractory, intractable, mutinous, seditious, riotous. — CONTUMACIOUS, INSUBORDINATE, REBELLIOUS agree in the idea of resistance to authority. CONTUMACIOUS implies stubbornness or perversity, esp. as manifested in willful contempt of any lawful summons or orders, as of a court; as, a *contumacious* witness. INSUBORDINATE implies a refractory or disobedient attitude towards one's constituted superiors in authority; as, *insubordinate* troops. REBELLIOUS (often fig.) implies more open defiance of authority; as, "Art thou that Traitor-Angel . . . who . . . in proud *rebellious* arms drew after him the third part of Heaven's sons"? (*Milton*); "Be taught, O faithful consort, to control *rebellious* passion" (*Wordsworth*). See OBSTINATE, REBELLION.

— **con′tu·ma′cious·ly**, *adv.* — **con′tu·ma′cious·ness**, *n.*

con′tu·ma·cy (kŏn′tū-mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *contumacia*, fr. *contumax*, *-acis*, insolent.] Quality or state of being contumacious; specif., pertinacious resistance to authority; state or quality of being willfully disobedient to the summons or orders of a court, or committing willful contempt of court.

The bishop commanded him . . . to be thrust into the stocks for his manifest and manifold *contumacy.* *Strype.*

Syn. — Stubbornness, perverseness, obstinacy.

con′tu·me′li·ous (-mē′lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contumeliosus.*] **1.** Exhibiting contumely; insolent; disdainful.

Scoffs, and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts. *Shak.*
Curving a *contumelious* lip. *Tennyson.*

2. Shameful; disgraceful. *Obs.* *Dr. H. More.*

Syn. — See OPPROBRIOUS.

— **con′tu·me′li·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **con′tu·me′li·ous·ness**, *n.*

con′tu·me·ly (kŏn′tū-mē-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *contumelia*, prob. akin to *contumax* insolent: cf. OF. *contumelie.* Cf. CONTUMACY.] **1.** Rudeness compounded of haughtiness and contempt; scornful insolence; despiteful treatment; disdain; contemptuousness in act or speech.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely.* *Shak.*
Nothing aggravates tyranny so much as *contumely.* *Burke.*

2. An instance or exhibition of contumely; an insult.
3. The suffering of contumely; humiliation.

con·tuse′ (kŏn-tūz′), *v. t.*; -TUSED′ (-tūzd′); -TUS′ING (-tūz′ĭng). [L. *contusus*, p. p. of *contundere* to beat, crush; *con-* + *tundere* to beat, akin to Skr. *tud* (for *stud*) to strike, Goth. *stautan.* See STUTTER.] **1.** To beat or pound together. *Obs.*
2. To bruise; to injure or disorganize a part of without breaking the skin.

con·tu′sion (-tū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *contusio*: cf. F. *contusion.*] **1.** Act or process of contusing, or state of being contused.
2. *Med.* A bruise; an injury attended with more or less disorganization of the subcutaneous tissue and effusion of blood beneath the skin, but without breaking the skin.

co·nu′bi·um (kō-nū′bĭ-ŭm), *or, less correctly*, **con·nu′bi·um**, *n.* [L.] **a** Lawful marriage; — called also by the Romans *justum matrimonium.* **b** The right to intermarry; — called in full *jus connubii.*

Con′u·la′ri·a (kŏn′ū-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *conus* cone.] *Paleon.* A genus of Paleozoic and Mesozoic shells generally

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con′tri·bu′tion·ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.* [*Ref. Sp.*
con·trib′u·tiv. Contributive.
con·trib′u·to′ri·al (kŏn-trĭb′ū-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a contributor. [-SHIP.
con·trib′u·tor·ship′, *n.* See
con·trist′ (kŏn-trĭst′), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *contrister.*] To make sad or sorrowful. *Obs. or Archaic.*
con·tris′tate (-trĭs′tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *contristatus*, p. p. of *contristare* to sadden.] To contrist. *Obs.* — **con′tris·ta′tion** (kŏn′trĭs-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
con′trite, *n.* A contrite person.
con·trit′ed (kŏn-trīt′ĕd), *a.* = CONTRITE. *Obs.*
con·trit′u·rate (-trĭt′ū-rāt), *v. t.* To triturate; pulverize. *Rare.*
con·triv′a·ble (-trīv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [ance. *Obs.*
con·triv′al (-ăl), *n.* Contriv-
con·triv′an·cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Faculty of contriving. *Rare.*
con·trive′, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *conterere*, perf. *contrivi.*] To consume or wear away: to spend. *Obs.*
con·trive′ment, *n.* Contrivance. *Obs. or R.*
contriven. Obs. p. p. of CONTRIVE.
con·triv′er (kŏn-trīv′ẽr), *n.* One who contrives; as, a good *contriver* in housekeeping.
controeve. † CONTRIVE.
con·trold′. Controlled. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **con′trô′leur′** (kôɴ′trō′lûr′), *n.* [F., through D.] A subordinate supervising official; specif., in the Dutch East Indies, an agent of the Resident, who has especially to do with the government plantations. [*Ref. Sp.*
con·trol′la·bl. Controllable.
con·trol′la·ble (kŏn-trōl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con·trol′la·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **con·trol′la·ble·ness**, *n.*
controller general. An officer intrusted with general control over some branch of administration.
con·trol′ler·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
con·trove′. † CONTRIVE.
con′tro·ver′sal (kŏn′trō-vûr′săl), *a.* [L. *controversus* turned against.] *Obs.* **1.** Controversial. **2.** Turning or looking opposite ways. [Controversial. *Obs.*
con′tro·ver′sa·ry (-sȧ-rĭ), *a.*
con′tro·verse, *n.* [F. *controverse.*] Controversy. *Obs.*
con′tro·verse, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. L. *controversari.*] To dispute; controvert. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
con′tro·vers′er, *n.* A disputant.
con′tro·ver′sial·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
con′tro·ver′sial·ly, *adv.* of CONTROVERSIAL.
con′tro·ver′sion·al, *a.* *Rare.* Controversial. — **con′tro·ver′sion·al·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **con′tro·ver′sion·al·ist**, *n.*
con′tro·ver′sious, *a.* Full of controversy. *Obs.* [verser. *Obs.*
con′tro·ver′sor, *n.* = A contro-
con′tro·ver′sy, *v. t. & i.* To controvert. *Obs.* [sialist.
con′tro·vert′er, *n.* A controver-
con′tro·vert′i·ble (kŏn′trō-vûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con′tro·vert′i·bly**, *adv.*
con′tro·vert′ist (-vûr′tĭst; -vûr′tĭst), *n.* A controversialist.

How unfriendly is the spirit of the *controvertist* to the discernment of the critic! *Campbell.*

con′tro·ver·tis′ti·cal, *a.* Controversial. *Obs.*
con·trude′, *v. t.* [L. *contrudere*; *con-* + *trudere* to push, thrust.] To crowd or push together. *Obs.*
con·tru′sion, *n.* [L. *contrusus*, p. p. of *contrudere* to contrude.] A crowding together. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **con′tu·ber′ni·um** (kŏn′tū-bûr′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The inferior form of marriage open to slaves.
contumace, *n.* [F. *contumace.*] *Obs.* Contumacy. — *a.* Contumacious.
con′tu·mac′i·ty (kŏn′tū-măs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *contumacité.*] Contumacy. *Rare.* [cious. *Obs.*
con′tu·max, *a.* [L.] Contuma-
con·tu′mu·late, *v. t.* [L. *contumulatus*, p. p. of *contumulare.*] *Obs. or R.* To bury in the same tomb. — **con·tu′mu·la′tion**, *n.*
con·tund′, *v. t.* [L. *contundere.*] To contuse. *Rare or Humorous.*
con·tune′. † CONTINUE.
con·turb′, *v. t.* [OF. *contorber*, *conturber.*] To perturb. *Obs.*
con′tur·ba′tion, *n.* [L. *conturbatio.*] Disturbance. *Obs.*
con·tu′sioned (kŏn-tū′zhŭnd), *a.* Contused; bruised.
con·tu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. con-

believed to belong to the Pteropoda, but often much larger than any existing pteropods. They are of tapering form, having a four-angled cross section and narrowed aperture.
co-nun′drum (kō-nŭn′drŭm), *n.* [Of unknown origin; cf. E. dial. *conundrums*, pl., odds and ends, one's belongings.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A conceit or crotchet; a whim. **b** A pun.
2. A kind of riddle based upon some fanciful or fantastic resemblance between things quite unlike, forming a puzzling question, of which the answer is or involves a pun.
Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *J. Philips.*
3. A thing that puzzles, as a question to which only a conjectural answer can be made; sometimes, specif., a thing with an unknown or puzzling name.
Do you think life is long enough to let me speculate on *conundrums* like that? *W. Black.*
Syn. — See ENIGMA.
co′nus (kō′nŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., a cone.] **1.** A cone. **2.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A Linnæan genus of toxoglossate gastropods, consisting of the typical cone shells, which have a narrow aperture, the outer whorls enveloping the inner, whose walls become partly absorbed. There are numerous species, many large and beautifully colored, in tropical seas. The bite of some of them is said to be dangerous.
3. *Med.* Posterior staphyloma embracing the optic disk.
‖ **co′nus ar-te′ri-o′sus** (är-tē′rĭ-ō′sŭs). [NL.] **a** *Zoöl.* A division of the heart of amphibians and some fishes, through which the blood passes from the ventricle to the aorta. It is well developed in the elasmobranchs and ganoids, where it contains rows of valves, but is wanting in the teleosts. **b** *Anat.* The pouchlike extension of the right ventricle from which the pulmonary artery arises. — ‖ **co′nus me′dul-la′ris** (mĕd′ū-lā′rĭs) [NL.], the tapering posterior end of the spinal cord.
con′va-lesce′ (kŏn′vȧ-lĕs′), *v. i.;* CON′VA-LESCED′ (-lĕst′); CON′VA-LESC′ING. [L. *convalescere; con-* + *valescere* to grow strong, v. incho. of *valere* to be strong. See VALIANT.] **1.** To gather strength; to recover health and strength, esp. gradually, after sickness or weakness; to get better.
He found the queen somewhat *convalesced.* *J. Knox.*
2. *Rom. Law.* To become valid. *Rare.*
con′va-les′cence (-lĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *convalescentia:* cf. F. *convalescence.*] Recovery, esp. gradual recovery, of health and strength after disease; state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness; the time between the subsidence of a disease and complete restoration to health.
con′va-les′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *convalescens, -entis,* p. pr.: cf. F. *convalescent.*] **1.** Recovering from sickness or debility; partially restored to health or strength.
2. Of or pertaining to convalescence or convalescents.
con′va-les′cent, *n.* One recovering from sickness.
con-val′la-ma′rin (kŏn-văl′ȧ-mā′rĭn; kŏn′vȧ-lăm′ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [*Convallaria* + L. *amarus* bitter.] *Chem.* A bitter, poisonous glucoside, $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$, extracted from the lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*).
Con′val-la′ri-a (kŏn′vă-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *convallis* a valley; *con-* + *vallis* valley.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, typifying the family Convallariaceæ. The only species, *C. majalis,* is the lily of the valley (which see).
Con′val-la′ri-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous herbs differing from the Liliaceæ in having a fleshy, baccate fruit, and from the Smilacaceæ in their perfect flowers. There are about 23 genera and 215 species, of wide distribution, including *Asparagus, Clintonia,* and *Convallaria.* — **con′val-la′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
con′val-la′rin (-lā′rĭn; kŏn-văl′ȧ-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An acrid, poisonous glucoside, $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$, extracted from the lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*).
con-vec′tion (kŏn-vĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *convectio,* fr. *convehere* to bring together; *con-* + *vehere* to carry.] Lit., act or process of conveying or transmitting; specif.: **a** *Physics.* A process of transfer or transmission, as of heat, by means of currents in liquids or gases, resulting from changes of temperature and other causes; — distinguished from *conduction* and *radiation.* **b** *Meteor.* The disturbance of the atmospheric equilibrium by ascensional and expanding heated air, thus causing a wind system by the underflow of cooler air, and also in moist regions the formation of cumulus clouds by the expansion and mechanical cooling of the ascending air. Convection plays an important part in tornadoes, thunderstorms, and squalls.
con-vec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving for conveying; transporting; as, the *convective* force of water.
2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, convection; caused or accomplished by convection.
convective discharge, *Elec.*, a continuous discharge of a current of high tension and frequency across a spark gap.
con′ve-na-ble (kŏn′vē-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *convenable,* fr. *convenir.* See CONVENE.] *Now Rare.* Consistent; accordant; congruous; suitable; proper. — **con′ve-na-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
With his word his work is *convenable.* *Spenser.*
con-ven′a-ble (kŏn-vēn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being convened or assembled.
‖ **con′ve-nance′** (kôN′v'-näNs′), *n.* [F., fitness, suitableness.] Propriety; decency; conventional usage; *pl.*, the conventionalities; those things established by convention as proper to civilized living and social intercourse.
con-vene′ (kŏn-vēn′), *v. i.;* CON-VENED′ (-vēnd′); CON-VEN′ING (-vēn′ĭng). [L. *convenire; con-* + *venire* to come: cf. F. *convenir* to agree, to be fitting, OF. also, to assemble. See COME; cf. COVENANT.] **1.** To come together, as in one body or for a public purpose; to meet; assemble. *Locke.*
The Parliament of Scotland now *convened.* *Sir R. Baker.*
2. To come together; to meet; unite. *Obs. or R.*
3. To agree; to harmonize; to be fitting. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Meet, assemble, congregate, collect, unite.
con-vene′, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to assemble; to convoke.
And now the almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the blest abodes. *Pope.*
2. To summon to appear before a tribunal.
3. To be convenient to; to suit. *Dial. U. S.*

con-ven′er (kŏn-vēn′ẽr), *n.* One who convenes; esp., one who calls an assembly together or convenes a meeting; specif., *Scot.*, an official appointed to convoke a committee or other organized body.
con-ven′er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Convention; congress. *Scot.*
con-ven′ience (kŏn-vēn′yĕns), *or, now less commonly,* **con-ven′ien-cy** (kŏn-vēn′yĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *convenientia* agreement, fitness. See CONVENIENT.] **1.** Agreement; harmony; congruity. *Obs.*
2. State or quality of being convenient; fitness or suitableness, as of place, time, etc.
Weigh what *convenience* both of time and means
May fit us to our shape. *Shak.*
With all brief and plain *conveniency,*
Let me have judgment. *Shak.*
3. Freedom from discomfort, difficulty, or trouble; personal ease or comfort; accommodation.
Thus first necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs. *Cowper.*
We are rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *conveniency.* *Jer. Taylor.*
4. A convenient or fit condition or time; an opportunity or advantage.
5. That which promotes comfort or advantage; something suited to one's wants; an accommodation; specif., an appliance or utensil for personal ease or comfort. *Smollett.*
A pair of spectacles and several other little *conveniences.* *Swift.*
con-ven′ience, *v. t.;* -VEN′IENCED (-yĕnst); -VEN′IENC-ING (-yĕn-sĭng). To afford convenience to; to accommodate.
con-ven′ient (kŏn-vēn′yĕnt; 277), *a.* [L. *conveniens, -entis,* suitable, p. pr. of *convenire* to be suitable, to come. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** Fit or adapted; suitable; congruous; appropriate; becoming; proper. *Archaic.*
Feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Prov.* xxx. 8.
Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient.* *Eph.* v. 4.
2. Suited to one's personal ease or comfort or to one's easy performance of some act or function; affording accommodation, advantage, or saving of trouble; well adapted to one's ready use; handy; as, a *convenient* time or occasion; a *convenient* house; *convenient* tools.
When I have a *convenient* season, I will call for thee. *Acts* xxiv. 25.
3. Near at hand; easy of access; handy. *Colloq. or Dial.*
Heretics used to be brought thither, *convenient* for burning. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — Fit, suitable, proper, adapted, fitted, suited, handy, commodious.
con′vent (kŏn′vĕnt), *n.* [L. *conventus* a meeting, LL. also, a convent; cf. ME. *covent,* fr. OF. *covent,* F. *couvent,* fr. L. *conventus.* See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** A coming together; assemblage; assembly; a meeting. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
2. An association or community of recluses devoted to a religious life under a superior; a body of monks, friars, or nuns, constituting one local community; hence, such a company as an organized institution; — often popularly restricted to a convent of nuns; as, to go into a *convent.*
3. A company of twelve, or, with the superior, thirteen, monks or nuns, whether forming a community by itself or a division of a larger body. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
4. A house or set of buildings occupied by a community of religious recluses; a monastery or nunnery; — often popularly restricted to a nunnery.
5. A similar community or institution in non-Christian religious systems, as Buddhism.
Syn. — Nunnery, monastery, abbey. See CLOISTER.
con-vent′ (kŏn-vĕnt′), *v. t.* To cause to come together; to convene; specif., to summon; to cite. *Obs.* *Shak.*
con-vent′, *v. i.* [L. *convenire, conventum.* See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** To meet together; to convene; to concur. *Obs.*
2. Probably, to be convenient; to serve. *Obs.*
When that is known and golden time *convents.* *Shak.*
con-ven′ti-cle (-vĕn′tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *conventiculum,* dim. of *conventus:* cf. F. *conventicule.* See CONVENT, *n.*] **1.** *Obs.* An assembly or gathering; esp.: **a** A small or private assembly. **b** An assembly or meeting of, or regarded as of, a bad character or tendency, as being secret, unlawful, for purposes presumed to be evil, or the like. *Shak.*
2. An assembly for religious worship; esp., a secret or illegal meeting for worship in forms other than those of the established church; specif., such an assembly held by Nonconformists or Dissenters in England, or by Covenanters in Scotland; — often used opprobriously.
A sort of men who . . . attend its [the Church of England's] service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*
3. A place of meeting, esp. of Nonconformists.
con-ven′ti-cle, *v. i.* To assemble in a conventicle; to frequent conventicles.
con-ven′ti-cler (-klẽr), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles; opprobriously, a separatist.
con-ven′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *conventio:* cf. F. *convention.* See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of convening; specif.: **a** A coming together or meeting. *Obs.* **b** A summoning or meeting of an assembly. **c** Act of summoning before a judge or other official. *Obs. or R.*
2. A body or assembly of persons met for some common purpose; esp., a formal and special or occasional assembly of delegates, representatives, members of an estate or party, or the like, met to accomplish some specific civil, social, political, ecclesiastical, or other important object.
He set himself to the making of good laws in a grand *convention* of his nobles. *Sir R. Baker.*
A *convention* composed of delegates from all the States, to meet in Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the federal system, and correcting its defects. *Irving.*
Specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* An assembly of the Parliament held without the king's writ, esp. the assembly of 1660 which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that of 1688 which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II. **b** In Scotland: A meeting of the estates held (before the Union) without the formal summons for a Parliament. Also, a yearly assembly of commissioners of the royal burghs of Scotland, held at Edinburgh, and formerly of great influence in national legislation. **c** *F. Hist.* = NATIONAL CONVENTION. **d** In the United States, any one of various special assemblies either self-convened or met under statutory or other authority; specif.: **Albany convention**, of 1754, a convention of colonial delegates at which Franklin made the first formal proposition of a scheme for union of the colonies. — **constitutional convention**, one held to frame a constitution or amendments to one, as that which framed the Constitution of the United States. It was called to convene in Philadelphia on May 14, 1787, was formally begun with a quorum May 25, and adopted and signed the Constitution on Sept. 17, 1787. — **diocesan convention**, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, the annual assembly of the resident clergy and of lay delegates from each parish, presided over by the bishop. — **General Convention**, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, the triennial assembly of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. — **Hartford Convention**, an assembly of Federalists, held in 1814-15, at Hartford, Conn., in opposition to the War of 1812. — **joint convention**, a meeting together of both branches of Congress or a State legislature. — **national convention** (of the delegates of a political party), held to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, frame the party platform, etc.
3. Agreement or an agreement; specif.: **a** An agreement enforceable in law; a contract; covenant. **b** *Law.* Conventionary tenure. *Eng.* **c** *Internat. Law.* An agreement between states or sovereigns; as a treaty, or, more usually, one less formal or more specific than a treaty, by which several states arrange for the regulation of matters affecting all, as postage, copyright, the conduct of war, etc.; also, a compact between commanders of armies in respect to military operations, as the suspension of hostilities, etc.
The *convention* with the State of Georgia has been ratified by their Legislature. *Jefferson.*
4. General agreement or concurrence, as the basis of any custom, opinion, or the like, or as embodied in any accepted standard, method, usage, or the like; hence, arbitrary or inflexible custom; fixed usage; conventionality.
There are thousands now
Such women, but *convention* beats them down. *Tennyson.*
5. A rule or usage based upon general agreement; a rule or practice generally adhered to; an arbitrary or inflexible rule, form, principle, etc., as in an art; a conventionalism.
His pathetic pains to keep his table manners and the little *conventions* of the daily life of men. *Scribner's Mag.*
The claims of established *conventions.* *James Ward.*
con-ven′tion-al (kŏn-vĕn′shŭn-ăl), *a.* [L. *conventionalis:* cf. F. *conventionnel.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, convention or a convention; characterized by, or based upon or formed by, convention; specif.: **a** Formed by agreement or compact; stipulated; contractual; — opposed in law to *legal* and *judicial.*
Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights' service. *Sir M. Hale.*
b *Law.* Conventionary. *Eng.* **c** Growing out of, or depending on, custom or general agreement; established or sanctioned by general concurrence or usage; formal. "*Conventional* decorum." *Whewell.*
The *conventional* language appropriated to monarchs. *Motley.*
The ordinary salutations, and other points of social behavior, are *conventional.* *Latham.*
2. *Fine Arts.* Following conventions in respect of design, technique, or conception; variously: **a** Based upon traditionary or accepted models; as, a *conventional* picture of Christ. **b** Established by convention or rule; as, on Greek vases the *conventional* flesh color for men is red, for women white; hence, often, symbolic; as, a wavy line is the *conventional* representation of water. **c** Formed according to received principles; esp., modified to suit a particular material or application; hence, formal; nonnaturalistic; conventionalized; as, the *conventional* flowers of a design.
Syn. — See CEREMONIAL.
conventional heir, *Law,* one entitled by contract to be heir. — **c. person.** *Law.* See PERSON. — **c. terms.** See TERM. *Scot.*
con-ven′tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Regard for or adherence to that which is received or established by convention or arbitrary agreement; that which is in accordance with the fashion, tradition, or usage; a conventional practice, usage, principle, or the like; conformity.
All the artifice and *conventionalism* of life. *Hawthorne.*
They gaze on all with dead, dim eyes, — wrapped in *conventionalisms,* . . . simulating feelings according to a received standard. *F. W. Robertson.*
con-ven′tion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who supports or adheres to a convention.
2. One who is conventional in conduct or artistic practice; a formalist.
con-ven′tion-al′i-ty (kŏn-vĕn′shŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being conventional; specif., adherence to social formalities or usages; also, that which is established by conventional use; a conventional usage, practice, or thing.
con-ven′tion-al-i-za′tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Act of conventionalizing, or state of being conventionalized.
con-ven′tion-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng).
1. To make conventional; to bring under the influence of, or cause to conform to, conventional rules.
2. *Fine Arts.* To portray or design in a conventional way or manner; to make conventional. See CONVENTIONAL, *a.*, 2.
con-ven′tion-al-ize, *v. i.* *Fine Arts.* To follow conventional principles or adopt conventional motives.
con-ven′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Acting under convention, or contract; settled by express agreement; — applied now chiefly to a peculiar form of tenure existing in Cornwall and parts of Devonshire, Eng.
con-ven′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A member of a convention.
2. *Eng. Law.* One of a former class of agricultural tenants.
They are regarded as "outsiders" who have recently come to the manor, who have taken tenements under agreements (*conventiones*), who must perform agricultural services, and who are protected by law; but their title to protection is given them not by the custom of the manor, but by the terms of the agreement; we have called them "*conventioners.*" *Pollock & Mait.*

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tusif, -ive.] Of or pert. to a contusion; causative of contusion.
co-nu′mer-a-ry, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co-nu′mer-ous, *a.* See CO-, 2.
Co-nu′rus (kō-nū′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κῶνος a cone + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American parrakeets with a long cuneate tail and chiefly green and yellow plumage. It includes the nearly extinct Carolina parrakeet.
con′u-sa-ble, *a.* *Law.* Cognizable. *Obs.*
con′u-sance (kŏn′ū-zȧns; kŏn′ĭ-), *n.* Cognizance. *Obs. or Archaic.*
con′u-sant (-zȧnt), *a.* *Law.* = COGNIZANT. — *n.* = CONUSOR. *Obs. or Archaic.*
con′u-see′, **con′u-zee′** (-zē′), *n.* = COGNIZEE. *Obs. or Archaic.*
con′u-sor′, **con′u-zor′**, *n.* *Law.* = COGNIZOR. *Obs. or Archaic.*
co′nu-tri′tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
con-vail′, **con-vale′**, *v. i.* [OF. *convaloir.*] To convalesce. *Obs.*
con-vain′quish, *v. t.* [OF. *convainquir.*] To vanquish; to confute. *Obs.*
convale, *n.* [L. *convallis.*] Probably, a valley. *Obs.*
con′va-les′cen-cy, *n.* Convalescence. *Rare.*
con′va-les′cent-ly, *adv.* of CONVALESCENT. See -LY.
con′val lil′y (kŏn′văl). See CONVALLARIA.] The lily of the valley. *Dial.*
con′va-nesce′ (kŏn′vȧ-nĕs′), *v. i.* [*con-* + L. *vanescere* to vanish.] *Math.* To vanish by the coalescence of two summits: — said of the edge of a polyhedron. — **con′va-nes′ci-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.*
con-vec′tion-al, *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, convection.
con-vec′tive-ly, *adv.* of CONVECTIVE. See -LY.
con-veigh′. † CONVEY.
con-vell′, *v. t.* [L. *convellere.*] To tear; shatter; hence, to refute or overthrow. *Obs.*
con-vel′lent, *a.* [L. *convellens.*] Tearing; shattering. *Obs. or R.*
convenant. † COVENANT.
convene. † COVIN.
con′vene′, *n.* Convenience. *Scot.*
con′ve-nee′ (kŏn′vē-nē′), *n.* See -EE.
con-ven′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
con-ve′ni-a-ble, *a.* Convenable. *Obs.*
con-ven′ient-ly, *adv.* of CONVENIENT.
con-ven′ient-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-ven′ti-cal (kŏn-vĕn′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a convent or a conventicle. *Rare.* — **con-ven′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.* — **conventical prior**, a conventual prior. See PRIOR, 1.
Conventicle Act. *Eng.* An act (22 Car. II. c. 1, 1670) prohibiting meetings of 5 persons or over for worship other than according to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England. It is now obsolete.
con-ven′ti-cling (kŏn-vĕn′tĭ-klĭng), *a.* Belonging or going to, or resembling, a conventicle.
con′ven-tic′u-lar (kŏn′vĕn-tĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a conventicle. *Rare.*
con-ven′tion-al, *n.* **1.** = CONVENTIONALIST, 2.
2. *pl.* Conventionalisms. *Colloq.*
con-ven′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of CONVENTIONAL. See -LY.
con-ven′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

D E F G H I J K L M

con-ven′tion-ist (kŏn-vĕn′shŭn-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A member of a convention.
2. A party to a convention, or contract. *Obs.*
con-ven′tion-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Conventionalized; tending toward conventionalized form.
convention money. Money of a common standard, issued under agreement between two or more powers.
con-ven′tu-al (kŏn-vĕn′tū-ăl), *a.* [LL. *conventualis:* cf. F. *conventuel.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a convent; as, a *conventual* church.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Conventual Franciscans.
conventual prior. See PRIOR, 1.
con-ven′tu-al, *n.* **1.** An inmate of a convent.
2. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* **a** One of a branch of the order of Franciscans noted for their splendid convents and mitigated rule. Cf. OBSERVANTINE. **b** See CARMELITE, 2.
con-verge′ (kŏn-vûrj′), *v. i.;* -VERGED′ (-vûrjd′); -VERG′ING (-vûr′jĭng). [L. *convergere; con-* + *vergere* to turn, incline: cf. F. *converger.* See VERGE, *v. i.*] **1.** To tend to one point or line; to incline and approach nearer together; as, the radii of a circle *converge* toward the center.
The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*
2. *Math.* To be convergent; to approach a limit in the sum of its terms.
con-verge′, *v. t.* To cause to tend to one point or line; to cause to incline and approach nearer together.
I *converge* its rays to a focus of dazzling brilliancy. *Tyndall.*
con-ver′gence (-vûr′jĕns) } *n.; pls.* CONVERGENCES (-jĕn-
con-ver′gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ) } sĕz), CONVERGENCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *convergence.*] **1.** Act, condition, or quality of converging; tendency to one point; also, elliptically, degree or point of convergence.
2. *Math.* Tendency toward one point or value; divergence taken negatively.
3. *Biol.* The development or possession of similar characters by animals or plants of different groups, due usually to similarity in habits or environment. The resemblance in form of body of the whales and fishes is an example. [In this sense *convergency* is rarely or never used.]
4. *Surv.* The difference of the reciprocal true bearings between two stations. It must be taken into account in dealing with large areas, being due to the convergency of the earth's meridians.
con-ver′gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *convergent.*] **1.** Tending to one point or focus or line; approaching each other; converging; formed by converging lines.
As many rays of light, as conveniently can be let in, and made *convergent.* *Boyle.*
The vast dome of its cathedral . . . directing its *convergent* curves to heaven. *Hallam.*
2. *Math.* Really existent; — said of the improper definite integral of a function that tends to infinity.
convergent squint. *Med.* = ESOTROPIA.
con-ver′gent, *n.* *Math.* An approximate value of a continued fraction obtained by retaining only some of the first partial quotients. The convergents are alternately greater and less than the exact value. The convergents to π (3.14159 . . .) are $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{22}{7}$, $\frac{333}{106}$, $\frac{355}{113}$, etc.
con-verg′ing (-jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONVERGE. Specif.: *p. a.* Causing convergence; as, a *converging* lens.
absolutely converging, *Math.*, of a series, convergent regardless of the signs of its terms, or when for each term is put its absolute value. — **converging meniscus.** See LENS. — **c. rays,** *Optics*, rays of light which, proceeding from different points, tend toward a single point. — **c. series,** *Math.*, an infinite series whose terms diminish successively so that it is possible to take out so large a finite number of them that the sum of any number of those left shall not exceed a prescribed value, however small. Thus the exponential series, $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \ldots$, converges for all finite values of x, but the logarithmic series, $x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \ldots$ converges only for $|x| < 1$. The limit to which the sum of the first n terms approaches as n becomes ever larger is called the *sum* of the series.
con-vers′a-ble (kŏn-vûr′sȧ-b'l; *formerly accented* con′ver-sa-ble), *a.* [Cf. F. *conversable.*] **1.** Capable of being readily conversed with; also, disposed to converse; free in discourse.
While young, humane, *conversable*, and kind. *Cowper.*
2. Pert. to, or suitable for, converse or social intercourse.
The evening was quiet and *conversable.* *Jane Austen.*
— **con-vers′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **con-vers′a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
con′ver-sance (kŏn′vẽr-săns), *n.* Conversant quality, state, or practice.
con′ver-sant (-sănt), *a.* [L. *conversans*, p. pr. of *conversari:* cf. F. *conversant.*] **1.** Accustomed to dwell or stay; abiding much. *Obs.*
They who have been *conversant* abroad. *Addison.*
2. Having frequent, customary, or familiar intercourse; familiarly associated; intimately acquainted.
I have been *conversant* with the first persons of the age. *Dryden.*
3. Having to do with; busied, occupied, or concerned. *Obs.*
The matters wherein church policy is *conversant.* *Hooker.*
4. Familiar or acquainted by use or study; well informed; versed; — usually followed by *with*, less often by *in*.
Deeply *conversant* in the Platonic philosophy. *Dryden.*
Conversant only with the ways of men. *Cowper.*
Syn. — Acquainted, familiar; proficient, skilled, practiced. — CONVERSANT, VERSED agree in the idea of acquaintance or familiarity with something; they are frequently interchangeable. More commonly, CONVERSANT (*with*, rarely *in*) implies the possession of knowledge or information; VERSED (*in*), such intimate familiarity as comes from experience or practice; as, "The scholar has been very *conversant* with books, and the other with men only; which makes them both superficial" (*Tatler*); "I don't think him [Leigh Hunt] deeply *versed* in life" (*Byron*). See SKILLFUL.
con′ver-sa′tion (-sā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *conversacion* conversation (in senses 1, 2, & 3), OF. *conversacion*, F. *conversation*, fr. L. *conversatio* frequent abode in a place, intercourse, LL. also, manner of life. See CONVERSE.] **1.** State or act of living with others; an abiding. *Obs.*
For our *conversation* is in heaven. *Phil.* iii. 20.
2. Manner of living; conduct; behavior. *Archaic.*
Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation.* 1 *Pet.* i. 15.
3. Social interchange; association; intercourse; also, *Obs.*, those among whom intercourse is maintained; social circle; company.
All traffic and mutual *conversation.* *Hakluyt.*
You may know the man by the *conversation* he keeps. *Shelton.*
4. Sexual intercourse; as, criminal *conversation.* *Shak.*
5. Colloquial discourse; oral interchange of sentiments or observations; also, an instance of this; talk; colloquy.
The influence exercised by his [Johnson's] *conversation* . . . was altogether without a parallel. *Macaulay.*
6. A meeting or assembly for conversation or discussion; a debate; a conversazione; an at home. *Obs.* *Steele.*
7. Occupation or employment, as with an object of study; hence, familiar or close acquaintance or intimacy.
I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversation* in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. *Bacon.*
8. *Paint.* Short for **conversation piece**, a kind of genre painting in which a group of figures is represented.
Syn. — Intercourse, communion, commerce, familiarity, conference, discourse, dialogue, colloquy, talk, chat.
con′ver-sa′tion-al (kŏn′vẽr-sā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Ready or able to converse; given to conversation.
2. Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, conversation; as, a *conversational* style. *Thackeray.*
con′ver-sa′tion-ist, *n.* One who converses much, or who excels in conversation; a conversationalist. *Byron.*
con-ver′sa-tive (kŏn-vûr′sȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Relating or suitable to intercourse with men; social. *Obs.*
2. Ready or disposed to converse; conversational. *Rare.*
‖ **con′ver-sa-zi-o′ne** (kŏn′vẽr-sät′sē-ō′nā), *n.; pl.* E. -ZIONES (-nāz), It. -ZIONI (-nē). [It.] In Italy, and, by imitation, elsewhere, a meeting or assembly, esp. in the evening, for conversation and social recreation, or for discussion of some topic of art, literature, or science. *Gray.*
These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card assemblies. *A. Drummond.*
con-verse′ (kŏn-vûrs′), *v. i.;* CON-VERSED′ (-vûrst′); CON-VERS′ING. [F. *converser*, L. *conversari* to associate with; *con-* + *versari* to be turned, to live, remain, fr. *versare* to turn often, v. intens. of *vertere* to turn. See CONVERT.]
1. To move or move about; hence, to live; dwell. *Obs.*
2. To hold intercourse; to deal or traffic, socially, sexually, or commercially; to associate familiarly or intimately; — usually followed by *with*.
That do *converse* and waste the time together. *Shak.*
Conversing with the world, we use the world's fashions. *Scott.*
3. To be occupied or engaged; to have acquaintance or familiarity from long intercourse or study; as, to *converse* with books. *Archaic.*
According as the objects they *converse* with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*
4. To engage in familiar colloquy; to interchange thoughts and opinions in speech; to talk, esp. in an intelligent or sustained manner; to communicate; — followed by *with* before a person; by *on, about, concerning*, etc., before a thing.
We had *conversed* so often on that subject. *Dryden.*
Talking is not always to *converse.* *Cowper.*
Syn. — See TALK.
con-verse′, *v. t.* **1.** To associate familiarly with. *Obs.*
2. To talk with or about; also, to talk (one) *to, out of*, etc. *Rare or Nonce Use.*
con′verse (kŏn′vûrs), *n.* **1.** Intercourse; intimate association; communion.
'T is but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms, and view her stores. *Byron.*
2. Familiar discourse; free interchange of thoughts or views; conversation; talk; also, interchange of ideas otherwise than by speech, as by signs. *Tylor.*
Formed by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*
3. = CONVERSATION, 2, 7. *Obs.*
con′verse, *a.* [L. *conversus*, p. p. of *convertere.* See CONVERT.] Turned about; reversed in order or relation; acting oppositely or contrarily. — **converse motion,** *Astron.*, the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies due to the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis. — **c. proportion,** the proportion got by exchanging antecedent and consequent. *Obs.*
con′verse, *n.* [Cf. F. *converse.*] **1.** In general, that which is related to something else in a way that is converse, or turned, its statement being derived from that of the other by transposing two antithetical terms; as, "a rainy day and a clear night" is the *converse* of "a clear day and a rainy night;" "this belief and its *converse* are both held.
2. That which is opposite in character to something else; a thing, act, or person entirely different from another.
The natural *converse* of accession is secession. *D. Webster.*
3. *Math.* A proposition formed by the interchange of hypothesis and conclusion in a previous proposition. Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite the sides are equal; and the *converse* is true, i. e., if these angles are equal, the two sides are equal. Converses, however, are not generally true.
4. *Logic.* A proposition obtained by conversion; as, the converse of "all men are animals" is "some animals are men," the converse of "no virtue is vice" is "no vice is virtue;" — not to be confounded with "*contrary* proposition." See CONVERSION, 4.
Syn. — CONVERSE, OBVERSE, REVERSE. CONVERSE applies to propositions: it implies an interchange or transposition of the important terms; as, the *converse* of "None but the brave deserves the fair" is "None but the fair deserves the brave." *Converse* is not to be confused with *opposite* (see OPPOSITE) or *reverse;* thus, the *opposite* of "None but the brave deserves the fair" would be "All but the brave deserve the fair;" "Francis I. wrote, after the battle of Pavia, 'All is lost except our honor.' A hissed author may *reverse* it — 'Nothing is lost except our honor'" (*Byron*). OBVERSE and REVERSE are specifically applied to the two faces of a coin, medal, etc.; *obverse* referring to the side containing the head or principal inscription, *reverse*, to the other. More generally, *obverse* refers to the more, *reverse* to the less, apparent or intentionally conspicuous side or face of anything; as, "Looking at the fair tapestry of Life, with its royal and even sacred figures, he dwells not on the *obverse* alone, but here chiefly on the *reverse;* and indeed turns out the rough seams, tatters, and manifold thrums of that unsightly wrong side" (*Carlyle*). In their more absolute uses, *obverse* corresponds to *counterpart*, *reverse* to *opposite;* as, evil is the *obverse* of (i. e., necessarily answering to) good; evil is the *reverse* (i. e., the direct opposite) of good. See COMPLEMENT, REVERSE.
con-ver′sion (kŏn-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conversio:* cf. F. *conversion.* See CONVERT.] **1.** Act of converting, or state of being converted (in any sense); as: **a** From one position or direction to another. **b** From one view or course to another, as in passing from one side, party, or form of religion to another. "*Conversion* to Christianity." *Prescott.* **c** From one state, character, or form to another; transmutation; change.
Artificial *conversion* of water into ice. *Bacon.*
d From one thing to another by substitution.
In its financial aspect *conversion* is a term generally applied to consolidations and simplifications of securities or to reconstructions of a national currency, like that carried out by Germany in 1873. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
2. *Theol.* A spiritual and moral change attending a change of belief with conviction: a change of heart; a change from worldliness to godliness; a change of the ruling disposition of the soul, involving a transformation of the outward life.
3. *Law.* **a** An appropriation of, and dealing with, the property of another as if it were one's own, without right; as, the *conversion* of a horse. **b** *Equity.* The exchange of property of one nature to property of another nature, as of real to personal, heritable to movable, or the reverse, which is sometimes considered for legal purposes as having taken place, although no actual exchange has been made, as where a trustee has been directed to sell real estate and buy bonds, but fails to do so.
4. *Logic.* Act of interchanging the terms of a proposition, as by putting the subject in the place of the predicate, or the contrary. A simple conversion is a mere transposition of subject and predicate, and is valid of universal negative, particular affirmative, and some universal affirmative propositions. **Con-ver′sion per ac′ci-dens** (pûr ăk′sĭ-dĕnz) (accidental conversion) involves change of quantity from universal to particular, as well as transposition of the subject and predicate, and is employed in case of universal affirmatives. Particular negatives cannot be converted.
Conversion is usually treated with opposition under the head of immediate inference. It is primarily a transition from one grammatical form to another which introduces no new elements into the content. *B. Bosanquet.*
5. *Mil.* **a** A change of front, as of a body of troops. **b** A change of character or use, as of smoothbore guns into rifles. **c** The formation of a bridge (called a **bridge by conversion**) by swinging into position a series of pontoons already constructed parallel to the shore for that purpose.
6. *Math.* A change or reduction of the form of a proposition or expression; as, the *conversion* of equations; the *conversion* of proportions; esp., the reduction by multiplication from a fractional to an integral form.
Conversion of St. Paul, *Eccl.*, a festival (January 25) commemorative of the conversion of the apostle Paul.
con-ver′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *conversif.*] **1.** Causing, or having the power or function of, conversion. Specif., *Philol.*, designating the Hebrew conjunction *va* (or *wa*), which is written with the letter *vav* (or *waw*) when used to convert a following future (or imperfect) tense into a past (or perfect) or vice versa, in sense; — called **vau,** or **wau, conversive.**
2. Capable of being converted.
con-vert′ (-vûrt′), *v. t.;* CON-VERT′ED; CON-VERT′ING. [L. *convertere*, *-versum; con-* + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *convertir.* See VERSION.] **1.** To cause to turn; to turn; specif., to turn back; hence, to restore. *Obs.*
O, which way shall I first *convert* myself? *B. Jonson.*
2. To reverse or transpose. *Obs.*, except, *Logic*, to change (one proposition) into another so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second. See CONVERSION, 4.
3. To change or turn from one belief or course to another, as from one religion, party, or sect to another.
No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems. *Prescott.*
4. To produce the spiritual change called conversion in (any one); to turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character of (any one) from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness.
He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death. *James* v. 20.
5. To change or turn from one state to another; to alter in form, substance, or quality; to transform; transmute.
If the whole atmosphere were *converted* into water. *T. Burnet.*
That still lessens
The sorrow, and *converts* it nigh to joy. *Milton.*
6. To apply to any use or purpose by a diversion from a prior one to the proper or intended use; specif., *Law*, to appropriate dishonestly or illegally.
7. To exchange for some specified equivalent; as, to convert goods into money; specif.: **a** *Equity.* To exchange (property of one nature, as real or personal) for property of another nature (as personal or real). See CONVERSION, 3 **b**. **b** *Finance.* To change (one form of security, obligation, or the like) into an equivalent of a different nature; specif., to change (paper, or fiat, money) for specie.
8. To turn into another language; to translate. *Obs.*
Which story . . . Catullus more elegantly *converted.* *B. Jonson.*
9. In various technical uses: **a** To turn (iron) into steel, or to make (steel) from iron by some process, as cementation. **b** *Carpentering.* To saw or cut (timber) into suitable size or shape. **c** To alter, as a vessel or firearm, so as to change from one class or type to another. **d** To change the chemical nature of, in the process of manufacture, or to produce by such a change; as, to *convert* starch into sugar; to *convert* Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate) into saltpeter (potassium nitrate). **e** To change the escapement of (a watch) for one of a different kind.
Syn. — Change, turn, transmute. See TRANSFORM.
con-vert′, *v. i.* **1.** To be converted (in any of various senses); to undergo a change, physically or morally.
If Nebo had had the preaching that thou hast, they [the Neboites] would have *converted.* *Latimer.*
A red dust which *converteth* into worms. *Sandys.*
2. *Football.* To turn a try into a goal by a place kick. *Eng.*

con-ven′tion-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
‖ **con-ven′to** (kŏn-vĕn′tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (*Sp.* -tōs). [Sp.] **a** A convent. **b** Residence of the parish priest. *Phil. I. & Sp. Amer.*
con-ven′tu-al-ly, *adv.* of CONVENTUAL.
con-verge′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
con′ver-ges′cence (kŏn′vẽr-jĕs′ĕns), *n.* [See -ESCENCE.] Convergent tendency.
con-verg′ing-ly, *adv.* of CONVERGING.
conversacion. † CONVERSATION.
con′ver-san-cy (kŏn′vẽr-săn-sĭ), *n.* Conversance.
con′ver-sant (-sănt), *n.* A familiar acquaintance; a familiar. *Obs.*
con′ver-sant-ly, *adv.* of CONVERSANT.
con′ver-sa′tion (kŏn′vẽr-sā′shŭn), *v. i.* To converse. *Rare.*
con′ver-sa′tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Conversable. *Rare.*
con′ver-sa′tion-al-ist, *n.* A conversationist.
con′ver-sa′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of CONVERSATIONAL. See -LY.
conversation chair. A style of chair, as in Louis Seize and Sheraton, arranged for one to sit facing the back with his legs astride the seat and his arms resting on the broad, stuffed top rail of the back.
con′ver-sa′tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Behaved. *Obs. & R.*
con′ver-sa′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A colloquialism.
con′ver-sa′tion-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
Conversation Sharp. Richard Sharp, Esq (c. 1759-1835), English littérateur and conversationist.
converse, *a.* [OF. *convers*, L. *conversus*, p. p. of *convertere.* See CONVERT.] Converted. *Obs.* — *n.* A convert; a lay member of a convent. *Obs.*
con′verse-ly (kŏn′vûrs-lĭ; kŏn-vûrs′lĭ), *adv.* of CONVERSE.
con-verse′ment, *n.* [OF.] Business; *pl.*, affairs. *Obs.*
con-vers′er, *n.* A conversationist.
con-ver′si-ble (kŏn-vûr′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted or transposed. — **con-ver′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
con-ver′si-ble, *a.* Erron. for CONVERSABLE.
con-ver′sion-ism (-shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. *Obs.*
con-ver′sive, *a.* Conversative.
con-verst′. Conversed. *Ref. Sp.*
con′vert, *a.* Converted (in religion). *Rare.* — **convert brother**

con′vert (kŏn′vûrt), *n.* **1**. A person converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who is won over to, or espouses, a creed, religious system, or party, which he did not before believe in or espouse; esp., one who turns from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness.
2. A lay brother or sister; a converse. *Obs.*
Syn. — CONVERT, PROSELYTE, NEOPHYTE. CONVERT implies a hearty, usually genuine, embracing of some creed, opinion, or doctrine which one has previously rejected or, at least, not accepted; it is commonly taken in a good sense; as, a *convert* to Christianity, to free trade, to protection. PROSELYTE properly applies to an adherent of one system (esp. religious) who has transferred himself or been gained over to another; it is a somewhat ambiguous term, frequently implying a change in mere externals, and sometimes suggesting unworthy or ulterior motives; as, "Ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*" (*Matt.* xxiii. 15); "You agree with the rest of the married world in a propensity to make *proselytes*" (*Shenstone*). A NEOPHYTE is a new convert; the term is frequently applied to a novice in anything (see NOVICE); as, "Her whole soul was possessed by the fact that a fuller life was opening before her; she was a *neophyte* about to enter on a higher grade of initiation" (*G. Eliot*); "Just as the Deputy Grand Master was bringing in the mystic gridiron for the reception of a *neophyte*" (*Thackeray*). See PERVERT.
con-vert′ed (kŏn-vûr′tĕd), *p. a.* Subjected to conversion; as, a *converted* proposition.
converted gun, a cast-iron gun that has been bored out and lined with a rifled wrought-iron or steel tube.
con′ver-tend′ (kŏn′vẽr-tĕnd′), *n.* [L. *convertendus* to be converted.] *Logic.* Any proposition subjected to the process of conversion; — so called in relation to its *converse*.
con-vert′er (kŏn-vûr′tẽr), *n.* **1**. One who converts; one who makes converts.
2. An apparatus for converting one thing into another; specif.: **a** *Steel Manuf.* The vessel used in the Bessemer process (which see). **b** *Elec.* A device for changing electrical energy from one form to another. The term was originally applied to the transformer, but is now limited to a machine employing mechanical rotation. Cf. SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTER, DIRECT-CURRENT CONVERTER, MOTOR CONVERTER, FREQUENCY CONVERTER, PHASE CONVERTER. **c** A large wooden or copper vat in which starch is converted into glucose, or grape sugar.
con-vert′i-bil′i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition or quality of being convertible; capability of being converted.
con-vert′i-ble (-tĭ-b′l), *a.* [L. *convertibilis*: cf. F. *convertible*.] Capable of being converted; specif.: **a** Capable of being transposed or interchanged; reciprocal; interchangeable; equivalent; synonymous.
So long as we are in the regions of nature, miraculous and improbable, miraculous and incredible, may be allowed to remain *convertible* terms. *Trench.*
b Capable of being turned, as in direction or use. **c** Capable of being converted to a belief or opinion, or to a religion. **d** Capable of being transformed or transmuted; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable. **e** Capable of being exchanged for property, value, or obligation of another kind; as, *convertible* paper money, i. e., that exchangeable for specie; *convertible* bonds.
Syn. — See RECIPROCAL.
convertible husbandry, rotation of crops.
con-vert′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CONVERT.
converting proposition, *Logic*, a proposition obtained from another by immediate inference.
con′vert-ite (kŏn′vẽr-tīt), *n.* [Cf. It. *convertito*, p. p. of *convertire* to convert.] A convert; specif., a magdalen, or reformed prostitute, esp. one of an order of nuns who are such. *Archaic or Obs.* *Shak.*
con′vex (kŏn′vĕks), *a.* [L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, convex, concave, fr. *convehere* to bring together: cf. F. *convexe*. See VEHICLE.] **1**. Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form; regularly protuberant or bulging; — said of a spherical surface or curved line when viewed from without, in opposition to *concave*. See LENS, *Illust.*, *c*.
Drops of water naturally form themselves into figures with a *convex* surface. *Whewell.*
2. *Math.* Arched up; bulging out; — said of that side of a curve or surface on which the tangent line or plane lies, or on which normals at neighboring points diverge. Opposed to *concave*.
con′vex (kŏn′vĕks; *formerly often accented* con-vex′, *as by Milton, and occas. by later poets*), *n.* **1**. A convex body, surface, or part, as a vault or arch as seen from without, or, *Poetic*, the vault of the sky, etc.
Of this round world, whose first *convex* divides
The luminous inferior orbs. *Milton.*
Half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickell.*
2. A convex glass or lens.
3. A playing card, opposite edges of which have been made slightly convex for cheating. *Slang.*
con′vex (kŏn′vĕks; kŏn-vĕks′), *v. i.* & *t.* To form, have, or cause to have, a convexity; to bend convexly. *Rare.*
con-vex′i-ty (kŏn-vĕk′sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *convexitas*: cf. F. *convexité*.] State or quality of being convex; a convex surface, curve, or part.
A smooth, uniform *convexity* and rotundity of a globe. *Bentley.*
con-vex′o-. A combining form for *convex*; as in: **con-vex′o-con′cave** (kŏn-vĕk′sō-kŏn′kāv), *a.* *Optics.* Convex on one side and concave on the other; specif., having the convex side of smaller radius of curvature than the concave side. See LENS, *Illust.*, *e*. — **con-vex′o-con′vex**, *a.* Convex on both sides; double convex. See LENS, *Illust.*, *d*. — **con-vex′o-plane′**, *a.* Plano-convex.
con-vey′ (kŏn-vā′), *v. t.*; CON-VEYED′ (-vād′); CON-VEY′ING. [OF. *conveier*, *convoier*, to escort, convoy, F. *convoyer*, LL. *conviare*, fr. L. *con-* + *via* way. See VOYAGE; cf. CONVOY.] **1**. To accompany; esp., to convoy, conduct, guide, or lead. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To bear from one place to another; to carry; transport.
I will *convey* them by sea in floats. 1 *Kings* v. 9.
Convey me to my bed, then to my grave. *Shak.*
3. To carry or take away, or remove, esp. secretly; hence, euphemistically, to steal. *Cant or Archaic.* *Dobson.*
4. To cause to pass from one place or person to another; to serve as a medium or conduit in carrying (anything) from one place or person to another; to transmit; to transfer; as, air *conveys* sound; pipes *convey* water.
5. To impart or communicate, as by language; to serve as a means of communicating; as, to *convey* information.
Men fill one another's heads with noise and sound, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*
6. To transfer or deliver to another; to make over, as property; more strictly, *Law*, to transfer (real estate or a vessel) or pass (a title to real estate or a vessel) by a sealed writing. See CONVEYANCE, 2.
7. To bring down, as by lineal descent; to derive. *Obs.*
8. To manage or conduct, esp. with privacy or craft. *Obs.*
I . . . will *convey* the business as I shall find means. *Shak.*
9. To bear or sustain. *Obs.* & *R.*
Syn. — CONVEY, TRANSMIT, TRANSPORT agree in the idea of causing to pass from one place or object to another. CONVEY usually stresses the suggestion of a medium which conducts or imparts; TRANSMIT suggests rather the process of sending, or allowing to pass, through; as, "words that *convey* feelings, and words that flash images" (*Coleridge*); "the channels by which the afferent impulses are *conveyed*" (*Huxley*); to *transmit* a message, money; air both *transmits* (sends on through) and *conveys* (carries as a medium) sound; cf. the emphasis in "a pipe to *convey*, a pipe to *transmit*, water." TRANSPORT implies an actual carrying, as by a vehicle or vessel; as, to *transport* troops, convicts, goods; "As when the force of subterranean wind *transports* a hill torn from Pelorus" (*Milton*). See BRING.
con-vey′ (kŏn-vā′), *v. i.* **1**. To play the thief; to steal. *Cant.*
But as I am Crack, I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius. *Marston.*
2. *Law.* To make conveyance.
con′vey (kŏn′vā), *n.* *Obs.* **1**. Conveyance. *Robert Greene.*
2. Manner of directing; conduct (of life).
3. A convoying; also, a convoy. *Holinshed.*
con-vey′ance (kŏn-vā′ăns), *n.* **1**. Act of conveying (in any sense); esp.: **a** Carrying, or transporting; carriage.
The long journey was to be performed on horseback, — the only sure mode of *conveyance*. *Prescott.*
b A carrying off, esp. feloniously or by stealth; stealing; theft. **c** Act or process of conducting, transmitting, handing down, or communicating; transmission.
Tradition is no infallible way of *conveyance*. *Stillingfleet.*
d Act of conveying by language; act, manner, or form of expression; also, an expression. *Obs.* *Johnson.*
2. *Law.* The act by which the title to property, esp. real estate or a vessel, is transferred; transfer of ownership; an instrument in writing (as a deed or mortgage) by which the title to property is conveyed from one person to another. Down to the 17th century conveyances were chiefly distinguished as **in pais**, that is, made in the country, or according to the old common law, and on the land itself; and **of record**, that is, effected by assurances in the superior courts. Later, various new classes of conveyances were introduced, depending on statutes for their force. The conveyances of these various classes are: (1) Common-law conveyances: feoffment, grant, lease, exchange, partition, called **primary**; and release, confirmation, surrender, assignment, defeasance, and lease and release, called **secondary** or **derivative**. (2) Conveyances by statute law: feoffment to uses, covenant to stand seized to uses, bargain and sale, lease and release, and grant to uses. (3) Conveyances by matter of record: fine, recovery, private act of Parliament, and royal grant. A devise or will is also reckoned as a conveyance in the broadest sense of the word. The earlier common-law conveyances which required notoriety or publicity in the transaction, as in livery of seizin, and fines and recoveries involving public judicial proceedings, are called **notorious**; the modern conveyances by mere delivery of a deed between the parties are called **secret**, even though the deed be recorded. The earlier conveyances might operate to convey a greater estate than that of the conveyor, as where a tenant for years conveys a fee simple by feoffment, and this was called a **tortious** conveyance; conveyances by deed have been distinguished as **innocent**. All conveyances are now innocent by statute both in England and the United States. Conveyances are now practically always by deed, the deed of grant being the one generally used for freeholds in England since 1845. See CONVEY, *v. t.*, 6, CONVEYANCING, 2.
3. Act or mode of managing; management; esp.: **a** Skillful management; generalship. *Obs.* **b** Crafty or dishonest management; underhand work or practice, or sleight of hand; also, a crafty contrivance; an artifice or a trick. *Obs.* "Juggling *conveyance*." *Hakewill.*
4. Means or way of conveying; specif.: **a** Means or way of communicating or passing; a passage; sometimes, a private passage. *Obs.* **b** A channel or passage for conduction or transmission, as of fluids, heat, electricity, etc.
These pipes and these *conveyances* of our blood. *Shak.*
c A tube for conducting the wind in an organ. **d** The instrument or means of carrying or transporting anything, now esp. persons as passengers, from place to place; a vehicle; a carriage.
con-vey′ance, *v. t.* *Music. Organ Building.* To set apart by a conveyance; as, organ pipes are *conveyanced* off when thus supplied with wind at a distance from the sound board.
con-vey′anc-er (-ăn-sẽr), *n.* **1**. That which effects a conveyance of something.
2. *Law.* One whose business is conveyancing.
con-vey′anc-ing (-sĭng), *n.* **1**. Crafty management or contrivance. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* The business of a conveyancer; the act or business of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings, for transferring the title to property; the branch of law having to do with titles and their transference.
In its popular usage the word "conveyance" signifies the document employed to carry out a purchase of land. But the term "*conveyancing*" is of much wider import, and comprises the preparation and completion of all kinds of legal instruments. *Encyc. Brit.*
con-vey′er (kŏn-vā′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that conveys, carries, transmits, or transfers; specif., any mechanical device or apparatus for carrying something from place to place, as grain, coal, timber, etc.
2. A thief. *Cant or Archaic.* *Shak.*
3. A person who transfers property.
con-vey′or (kŏn-vā′ẽr), *n.* One that conveys; a conveyer; esp., a mechanical carrier.
con-vict′ (kŏn-vĭkt′), *p. p.* & *p. a.* [L. *convictus*, p. p. See CONVINCE.] Convicted. *Obs.*, except in sense of: proved or found guilty. *Shak.*
con′vict (kŏn′vĭkt), *n.* A person proved guilty, by a competent tribunal, of a criminal offense; esp., a person convicted of, and under sentence for, a felony or serious crime.
Syn. — Malefactor, culprit, criminal, felon.
con-vict′ (kŏn-vĭkt′), *v. t.*; CON-VICT′ED; CON-VICT′ING. [L. *convictus*, p. p. of *convincere* to convict, prove. See CONVINCE.] **1**. To prove or find guilty of an offense or crime charged or of wrong; to pronounce or find guilty, as of a crime by legal decision, or of sin by one's conscience.
Being *convicted* by their own conscience. *John* viii. 9.
2. To demonstrate by proof or evidence; to prove. *Obs.*
3. To prove or show to be false or in the wrong; to refute; confute; convince. *Obs.*
4. To defeat; to doom to destruction. *Obs.*
A whole armado of *convicted* sail. *Shak.*
Syn. — Confute, convince, confound.
con-vic′tion (kŏn-vĭk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *convictio* proof, F. *conviction* conviction (in senses 3 & 4). See CONVICT, CONVINCE.] **1**. Act of convicting; act of proving, finding, or adjudging, guilty of an offense.
2. *Law.* Act of convicting a person, or state of being convicted, of a criminal offense; the proceeding of record by which a person is legally found guilty of any crime, esp. by a jury, and on which the judgment is based.
3. Act of convincing of error, or of compelling the admission of a truth; confutation.
For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
Or subtle shifts *conviction* to evade. *Milton.*
4. State of being convinced or convicted; strong persuasion or belief; esp., state of being convicted of sin, or by one's conscience.
To call good evil, and evil good, against the *conviction* of their own consciences. *Swift.*
And did you presently fall under the power of this *conviction*? *Bunyan.*
Syn. — See BELIEF.
con′vict-ism (kŏn′vĭk-tĭz′m), *n.* The policy or practice of transporting convicts to penal settlements; also, the convict class. "The evils of *convictism*." *W. Howitt.*
con-vic′tive (kŏn-vĭk′tĭv), *a.* Convincing; producing or tending to produce conviction.
The best and most *convictive* argument. *Glanvill.*
— **con-vic′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-vic′tive-ness**, *n.*
con-vic′tor (-tẽr; -tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *convivere* to live with. See CONVIVIAL.] A table companion; a messmate; a commoner; a boarder. *Archaic.*
con-vince′ (kŏn-vĭns′), *v. t.*; CON-VINCED′ (-vĭnst′); CON-VINC′ING (-vĭn′sĭng). [L. *convincere*, *-victum*, to refute, prove; *con-* + *vincere* to conquer. See VICTOR; cf. CONVICT.] **1**. To overpower; overcome; subdue. *Obs.*
His two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassail so *convince*
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shak.*
2. To overcome by argument; to confute; (of things) to prove the fallacy of; to refute. *Obs.*
God never wrought miracle to *convince* atheism, because his ordinary works *convince* it. *Bacon.*
3. To overcome and persuade by argument; to force to yield assent to truth; to satisfy by proof.
Such convincing proofs and assurances of it as might enable them to *convince* others. *Atterbury.*
4. To prove guilty; to convict. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Which of you *convinceth* me of sin? *John* viii. 46.
5. Hence, to prove or demonstrate (as existing, or as of a certain, orig. bad, character). *Obs.*
con-vince′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A convincing, or state of being convinced; specif., religious conviction; conviction of sin.
The fear of a *convincement*. *Milton.*
con′vive (kŏn′vĭv; *F.* kôN′vēv′), *n.* [L. *conviva*: cf. F. *convive*.] A fellow banqueter or feaster; a comrade at table.
A *convive* thoroughly conversant with French slang. *Pall Mall Mag.*
con-vive′ (kŏn-vīv′), *v. i.* [L. *convivari*.] To feast together. *Obs.* "There, in the full, *convive* we." *Shak.*
con-viv′i-al (-vĭv′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *convivalis*, fr. *convivium* a feast; *con-* + *vivere* to live. See VICTUALS.] Of or relating to a feast or entertainment, or eating and drinking, with accompanying festivity; festive; social; gay; jovial.
Which feasts *convivial* meetings we did name. *Denham.*
Syn. — See SOCIAL.
— **con-viv′i-al-ly**, *adv.*
con-viv′i-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The good humor or mirth indulged in upon festive occasions; convivial spirit or humor; festivity.
con′vo-cate (kŏn′vō-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *convocatus*, p. p. of *convocare* to convocate. See CONVOKE.] To convoke; to call together.
con′vo-cate, *a.* [L. *convocatus*, p. p.] Convocated. — *n.* A member of a convocation. *Obs.*
con′vo-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *convocatio*: cf. F. *convocation*.] **1**. Act of calling or assembling by summons.
2. An assembly or meeting of persons convoked.
In the first day there shall be an holy *convocation*. *Ex.* xii. 16.
3. *Ch. of Eng.* An assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. The provinces of Canterbury and York have each their convocation, but no sessions for business were allowed from 1717 to 1861. The **Convocation of Canterbury** consists of two houses. In the **Convocation of York** the business has been generally conducted in one assembly.
4. *Prot. Epis. Ch.* **a** A meeting of an organization composed of the clergy and some of the laity of a territorial division of a diocese, to promote interest in diocesan missions, etc.; hence, the organization itself, which is a purely

or **sister**. *Eccl.* = CONVERT, *n.*, 2. *Obs.*
con-vert′i-ble, *n.* A convertible thing or term; — usually in *pl.*
con-vert′i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-vert′i-bly, *adv.* of CONVERTIBLE. See -LY.
con-vert′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
convertise, *v. t.* [F. *convertir*.] To convert. *Obs.*
con′vert-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
con-ver′tive, *a.* Converting or tending to convert. *Rare.*
con-ver′tor, *n.* = CONVERTER.
con′veth, *n.* [Ir. *coinmhedha*, fr. *coinmhe* feast.] In Scotland, under the Celtic tribal chiefs, a burden upon lands, orig. of a night's entertainment of the chief and his followers.
con′vexed (kŏn′vĕkst; kŏn-vĕkst′), *a.* Made convex.
con-vex′ed-ly, *adv.* of *convexed*, p. p. See -LY. *Obs.*
con-vex′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con′vex-ly, *adv.* of CONVEX.
con′vex-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-vey′a-ble (kŏn-vā′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [ing; conveyance.]
con-vey′al (-ăl), *n.* A convey-
con-veyd′. Conveyed. *Ref. Sp.*
con vic′ar, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
con-vi′ci-ate (-vĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *conviciatus*, p. p. of *conviciari* to revile, fr. *convicium* loud reproach.] To revile; to utter reproaches; rail. *Obs.*
con-vic′ine (kŏn-vĭs′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in**. [L. *con-* + G. *vicin* a substance derived (by a like process) from the vetch (L. *vicia*).] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_8N_3 \cdot H_2O$, obtained from the seeds of some vetches. It yields alloxantin.
con′vi-cin′i-ty (kŏn′vĭ-sĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nearness in place. *Obs.*
con-vi′cious (kŏn-vĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Reproachful; reviling. *Obs.*
‖ **con-vi′ci-um** (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., outcry, reviling.] *Civil Law.* The offense of publicly reviling or insulting a person, esp. by several acting concertedly.
con-vict′, *n.* Conviction. *Obs.*
con-vict′a-ble (kŏn-vĭk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *R.* [victable.]
con-vict′i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Con-
con-vic′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to conviction. *Rare.*
con-vict′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
con-vinced′ (kŏn-vĭnst′), *pret.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* of CONVINCE. — **con-vinc′ed-ly** (-vĭn′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-vinc′ed-ness**, *n.*
con-vinc′er (-vĭn′sẽr), *n.* One that convinces.
con-vin′ci-bl (-sĭ-b'l). Convincible. *Ref. Sp.*
con-vin′ci-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
con-vinc′ing (-sĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CONVINCE. — **con-vinc′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **con-vinc′ing-ness**, *n.*
convine. † COVIN.
con-vite′, *v. t.* [LL. or It. *convitare*.] To invite. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
con-vi′ti-ate, **con-vi′tious**. † CONVICIATE, CONVICIOUS.
con-viv′al (kŏn-vĭv′ăl), *a.* [L. *convivalis*.] Convivial. *Obs.* — *n.* A banqueter. *Obs.*
convive, *n.* [OF.] A banquet. *Obs.*
con-viv′i-al-ist (kŏn-vĭv′ĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* A convivial person.
con-viv′i-al-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE. *R.*
‖ **con-viv′i-um** (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] A convivial gathering.
con′vo-cant (kŏn′vō-kănt), *n.* [L. *convocans*, p. pr.] One who convokes.

voluntary one with no legislative functions, or the territorial division. A convocation is presided over by a clergyman elected by the clergy or appointed by the bishop and called the *dean of convocation*. **b** The annual meeting of the bishop, clergy, and lay delegates of a missionary jurisdiction which, not being a diocese, cannot hold a diocesan convention.

5. *Freemasonry*. A meeting of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons. That of a grand chapter is a **grand convocation**.

Syn. — Meeting, assembly, congregation, congress, diet, convention, synod, council.

con′vo-ca′tion-al (kŏn′vō-kā′shŭn-ăl), *a*. Of or pertaining to a convocation. — **con′vo-ca′tion-al-ly**, *adv*.

con-voke′ (kŏn-vōk′), *v. t.*; CON-VOKED′ (-vōkt′); CON-VOK′ING (-vōk′ĭng). [L. *convocare*; *con-* + *vocare* to call; cf. F. *convoquer*. See VOCATION.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

There remained no resource but the dreadful one of *convoking* a Parliament. *Palfrey.*

Syn. — Summon, assemble, convene. See CALL.

con′vo-lute (kŏn′vō-lūt), *a*. [L. *convolutus*, p. p. of *convolvere*. See CONVOLVE.] Rolled or wound together, one part upon another; — in *Bot.*, said esp. of cotyledons, or of flowers or leaves in æstivation or vernation; in *Zoöl.*, applied to discoid shells in which the inner whorls are more or less completely concealed by the outer whorls. — *n*. Something convoluted in form; a convolution. *Rare.*

con′vo-lute, *v. t. & i.*; CON′VO-LUT′ED (-lūt′ĕd); CON′VO-LUT′ING (-lūt′ĭng). **1**. To twist or coil around. *Obs.*

2. To make convolute; to coil.

con′vo-lut′ed (-lūt′ĕd), *p. a.* Folded in curved or tortuous windings; coiled; rolled up; having convolutions.

A highly *convoluted* brain. *North Amer. Rev.*
Beaks recurved and *convoluted* like a ram's horn. *Pennant.*

con′vo-lu′tion (kŏn′vō-lū′shŭn), *n*. **1**. A convoluting, or state of being convoluted; a rolling or coiling together; a winding.

O'er the calm sea, in *convolution* swift,
The feathered eddy floats. *Thomson.*

2. A tortuous or sinuous winding or fold, as of something rolled or folded upon itself; a coil, whorl, fold, or sinuosity; as, the *convolutions* of the intestines; specif., one of the irregular ridges upon the surface of the brain, esp. of the cerebrum, of some animals; a gyrus. See BRAIN, *n.*, 1.

convolution of Broca (brō′kȧ′) [after Paul *Broca* (1824-81), French surgeon], *Anat.*, the center for articulate speech; usually the left (sometimes the right) inferior frontal convolution of the brain.

con-volve′ (kŏn-vŏlv′), *v. t.*; CON-VOLVED′ (-vŏlvd′); CON-VOLV′ING. [L. *convolvere*, *-volutum*; *con-* + *volvere* to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1**. To infold; inwrap. *Obs.*

2. To roll or wind together; to roll or twist one part on another.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro *convolved*. *Milton.*

con-volve′, *v. i.* To roll or circle about together or involvedly.

Con-vol′vu-la′ce-æ (kŏn-vŏl′vū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CONVOLVULUS.] *Bot.* A large family of twining vines, erect herbs, shrubs, or even trees (order Polemoniales), the morning-glory family. They have alternate leaves and regular pentamerous flowers. There are about 40 genera and 900 species, of wide distribution. *Convolvulus* and *Ipomœa* contain many species ornamental in cultivation. Other prominent genera are *Quamoclit*, *Evolvulus*, and *Breweria*. — **con-vol′vu-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a*.

con-vol′vu-lic (-vŏl′vū-lĭk) } *a*. [*convolvulin* + *-ic*.] *Chem.*
con-vol′vu-lin′ic (-lĭn′ĭk) } Pertaining to or designating an acid formed by treating convolvulin with alkalies, and itself yielding on further hydrolysis glucose and a product known as **con-vol′vu-lin-ol′ic ac′id** (-lĭn-ŏl′ĭk).

con-vol′vu-lin (-lĭn), *n*. *Chem.* A resinous glucoside, the active purgative principle of jalap.

Con-vol′vu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* (sense 2) E. -LUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. -LI (-lī). [L., bindweed, fr. *convolvere* to roll around; — so named from its twining stems.] **1**. *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of erect or trailing or twining herbs typifying the family Convolvulaceæ, having flowers with an entire style and two stigmas. The genus is closely related to Ipomœa, and the common species are popularly known by the name *bindweed* or sometimes *morning-glory*. Some species (as *C. sepium*, the greater bindweed, and *C. arvensis*, the lesser bindweed) are troublesome weeds; a few are medicinal (as *C. scammonia*, which furnishes scammony); and many are cultivated as ornamental vines, as *C. sepium*, *C. japonicus*, with bright pink flowers, and esp. *C. tricolor*, with blue-and-white or white flowers, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

The luster of the long *convolvuluses*
That coiled around the stately stems. *Tennyson.*

con-voy′ (kŏn-voi′), *v. t.*; CON-VOYED′ (-void′); CON-VOY′ING. [F. *convoyer*, OF. *conveier*, *convoier*. See CONVEY.] **1**. To accompany or escort (for any purpose); hence, to guide or conduct. *Archaic or Scot.*

2. To accompany for protection, by sea or land; to attend for protection; to escort; as, a cruiser *convoyed* the ship.

I know ye skillful to *convoy*
The total freight of hope and joy. *Emerson.*

3. To convey or carry; hence, to carry on; manage. *Obs.*

con′voy (kŏn′voi), *n*. [F. *convoi*.] **1**. Act of convoying, or escorting; act of attending for defense; state of being so attended; escorting protection; escort.

To obtain the *convoy* of a man-of-war. *Macaulay.*

2. One that convoys another; an escort; as: **a** A funeral train. **b** A protecting force accompanying ships, traders, etc., on their way from place to place, by sea or land; an escort for protection or guidance.

When every morn my bosom glowed
To watch the *convoy* on the road. *Emerson.*

c Conveyance; conducting channel. *Obs. Shak.* **d** A drag or brake applied to the wheels of a carriage to check its velocity or guide it in going down a hill.

3. One that is convoyed; esp., a vessel or fleet, or a train or trains of wagons, employed in the transportation of merchandise, munitions of war, money, subsistence, clothing, etc., and having an armed escort.

4. Carriage; conduct; management; art. *Obs.*

convoy pennant. A white pennant with red border, carried: **a** Forward on all vessels on convoy duty. **b** Alone by a senior officer present during evolutions or drills, when it commands "Silence." **c** Over a signal number, when it refers to the signal number of an officer in the Annual Navy Register.

con-vul′sant (kŏn-vŭl′sănt), *a*. *Med.* Causing convulsions; convulsive. — *n*. An agent that produces convulsions.

con-vulse′ (kŏn-vŭls′), *v. t.*; CON-VULSED′ (-vŭlst′); CON-VULS′ING. [L. *convulsus*, p. p. of *convellere* to tear up, to shake; *con-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] **1**. To shake violently, lit. or fig.; to agitate greatly.

The world is *convulsed* by the agonies of great nations. *Macaulay.*

2. To affect with violent and irregular contractions of the muscles; to shake with or as if with irregular spasms, as in excessive laughter, or in agony from grief or pain.

With emotions which checked his voice and *convulsed* his powerful frame. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Agitate, disturb, shake, tear, rend.

con-vulse′, *v. i.* To be affected with a convulsion.

con-vul′sion (-vŭl′shŭn), *n*. [L. *convulsio*: cf. F. *convulsion*.] **1**. A tear or wrench. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* **a** Spasmodic contraction of the muscles; cramp; tetanus. *Obs.* **b** (Usually in *pl.*) A more or less widely distributed unnatural, violent, and involuntary contraction or series of contractions of the muscles; spasm.

3. Any violent and irregular motion or agitation; a violent shaking; tumult; commotion.

Those two massy pillars,
With horrible *convulsion*, to and fro
He tugged, he shook, till down they came. *Milton.*
Times of violence and *convulsion*. *Ames.*

Syn. — Agitation, tumult, disturbance. See PAROXYSM.

con-vul′sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a*. **1**. Pert. to, or of the nature of, convulsion; convulsive. "*Convulsionary* struggles." *Scott.*

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Convulsionaries.

con-vul′sion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *convulsionnaire*.] One who has convulsions, esp. as a result of religious mania or ecstasy; specif. [*cap.*], one of a body of Jansenist fanatics in France, early in the 18th century, who in their religious mania exhibited convulsions and effected supposed cures, esp. at the tomb of the Jansenist François de Paris, in the cemetery of St.-Médard at Paris. Cf. DANCING MANIA.

con-vul′sive (-sĭv), *a*. Of the nature of a convulsion; producing, or attended with, convulsions or spasms; affected with, or characterized by, convulsions; convulsionary. — **con-vul′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-vul′sive-ness**, *n*.

An irregular, *convulsive* movement may be necessary to throw off an irregular, *convulsive* disease. *Burke.*

co′ny, co′ney (kō′nĭ; kŭn′ĭ; *see note below*), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES or -NEYS (-nĭz). [ME. *coning*, *conig*, *coni*, OF. *connin*, *conin*, *connil*, fr. L. *cuniculus* a rabbit, cony, prob. a Hispanic word.] **1**. **a** A rabbit, esp. the European rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*).

The litel *conyes* to her pley gunne hye [did hasten]. *Chaucer.*

b In the Old Testament, the daman or cherogril (*Procavia syriaca*), hence commonly applied to all the members of the genus *Procavia* (syn. *Hyrax*) of the Hyracoidea. See HYRACOIDEA. **c** A pika, or little chief hare. **d** See HUTIA.

2. *Her.* A rabbit borne as a charge.

3. Rabbit skin or fur.

4. A woman; — familiarly or endearingly so called. *Obs.*

5. A simpleton; a dupe. *Obs.*

6. Any of various fishes, as: **a** The burbot. **b** The red hind (*Petrometopon cruentatus*), a brightly colored serranoid food fish of the West Indies, Florida, etc. **c** The niggerfish (*Bodianus fulvus*).

☞ The older pronunciation is *kŭn′ĭ*, as given by former orthoëpists, and shown by variant spellings, as *coney*, like *honey* and *money*; but the more recent *kō′nĭ*, which has come in since the word became less familiar, now prevails.

co′ny–catch′, *v. t. & i.* To deceive; cheat; trick; gull. *Obs.*

Take heed, Signor Baptista, lest you be *cony-catched* in this business. *Shak.*

co′ny–catch′er, *n*. A cheat; sharper; swindler. *Obs.*

con′y-lene (kŏn′ĭ-lēn), *n*. [*conine* + eth*ylene*.] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, C_8H_{14}, a decomposition product of conine. It is a propyl derivative of piperylene.

con′y-rine (-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n*. Also **-rin**. [From CONINE.] *Chem.* An oily base, $C_8H_{11}N$, a decomposition product of conine. It is one of the collidines (α-propyl pyridine).

Co-ny′za (kō-nī′zȧ), *n*. [L. *conyza* fleabane, fr. Gr. κόνυζα.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous herbs, chiefly of the tropics, with rayless heads of flowers and usually finely divided leaves.

coo (kōō), *v. i.*; COOED (kōōd); COO′ING. [Of imitative origin.] **1**. To make a low repeated cry or sound, like the characteristic note of pigeons or doves.

The stockdove only through the forest *cooes*,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson.*

2. To converse or act in a loving way; — usually in *billing and cooing*. "Billing or *cooing*." *Byron.*

coo, *v. t.* To utter, express, or effect with a coo or coos.

coo, *n*. The cry or call of doves or pigeons; any similar sound; — often implying amorousness or affection.

The grave *coo* of a dove, and the keen piping of a field lark. *Sidney Lanier.*

It opened a pair of bright huckleberry eyes . . . and uttered a "*coo*" at the sound of its mother's voice. *Bret Harte.*

coo′ba } (kōō′bä), *n*. [Native name.] An Australian wattle
coo′bah } tree (*Acacia salicina*); — called also *native willow*.

Branch of Cooba (*Acacia salicina*), showing leaves and flowers, with a pod at the left.

co-ŏb′li-gor′ (kō-ŏb′lĭ-gôr′), *n*. *Law.* A joint obligor.

coo′ey, coo′ee (kōō′ĭ; -ē; *see definition*), *n*. [Of imitative origin.] A peculiar cry uttered by the Australian aborigines as a call to attract attention, and also in common use among the Australian colonists. In the actual call the first syllable is much prolonged (kōō′-) and the second ends in a shrill, staccato ē. To represent the sound itself the spelling *cooee* is generally used.

within cooey, within earshot.

coo′ey, coo′ee, *v. i.*; COO′EYED or COO′EED (-ĭd; -ēd); COO′EY-ING or COO′EE-ING. To call out *cooee*. *Australia.*

I *cooeyed* and beckoned them to approach. *E. Giles.*

cook (kŏŏk), *n*. [AS. *cōc*, fr. L. *cocus*, *coquus*, fr. *coquere* to cook; akin to Gr. πέπτειν, Skr. *pac*, and to E. *apricot*, *biscuit*, *concoct*, *dyspepsia*, *precocious*. Cf. PUMPKIN.] **1**. One whose occupation is to prepare food for the table; one who dresses or cooks meat or vegetables for eating. Formerly the term included one who prepared and sold cooked food, as a keeper of a cookshop, or eating house. This use of the term survives only in combination or special uses, as in *pastry cook*; the *Cooks' Company*, one of the London city companies.

Too many *cooks* spoil the broth. *Gerbier.*

2. = COOK WRASSE.

3. One who cooks, concocts, or "doctors" something.

4. *Chess.* A second or alternative key move that cooks a problem, position, etc.

cook, *v. t.*; COOKED (kŏŏkt); COOK′ING. **1**. To prepare (food) by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc.; to make suitable for eating, by the agency of fire or heat; hence, to prepare or treat (anything) by the action of heat.

Then he chew'd
The thrice-turn'd cud of wrath, and *cook'd* his spleen,
Communing with his captains of the war. *Tennyson.*

2. To concoct or prepare; hence, to tamper with; to falsify; doctor; — often with *up*; as, to *cook* up a story. *Colloq.*

They all of them receive the same advices from abroad, and very often in the same words; but their way of *cooking* it is so different. *Addison.*

3. To undo; to ruin or spoil; specif., *Chess*, to spoil (a problem, position, etc.) by finding two or more key moves.

Now I am off. I must give myself plenty of time to *cook* Wurley. *T. Hughes.*

4. *Math. Slang.* To adjust (observations and calculations) arbitrarily so as to render them apparently harmonious.

to cook one's goose, to "do up" or "fix" a person; to undo a person or his plans; to ruin or kill one.

cook, *v. i.* **1**. To do the work of a cook; to prepare food for the table by the action of heat.

Contrition that had *cooked* for them all. *Piers Plowman.*

2. To undergo the process of being cooked.

cook′book′ (kŏŏk′bŏŏk′), *n*. A book of directions and receipts for cooking; a cookery book. *U. S.*

cook′er (-ẽr), *n*. **1**. One that cooks something, esp. a special vessel or apparatus in which food or other material is cooked, as a steam-heated pan.

2. An eatable, as fruit, that cooks (well or ill). *Colloq.*

cook′er-y (kŏŏk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. Art, process, or practice of cooking.

2. A place or apparatus for cooking. *Obs.*

3. A cooked food, esp. delicacy or dainty. *Obs. R. North.*

cook′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COOK.

cooking soda, sodium bicarbonate. *Colloq.*

cook′maid′ (-mād′), *n*. A maid who assists the cook.

cook′room′ (-rōōm′), *n*. A room for cookery; a kitchen; the galley or caboose of a ship. *Raleigh.*

cook′shop′ (-shŏp′), *n*. An eating house. *Macaulay.*

cook wrasse. The peacock fish or other European wrasse.

cook′y, cook′ie (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Cf. D. *koek* cake, dim. *koekje*; akin to G. *kuchen*, E. *cake*.] A form of small cake; in Scotland, a baker's plain bun; in the United States, a small, flat, usually sweetened cake of various kinds.

cool (kōōl), *a.*; COOL′ER (-ẽr); COOL′EST. [AS. *cōl*; akin to D. *koel*, G. *kühl*, OHG. *chuoli*, Dan. *kölig*, Sw. *kylig*, also to AS. *calan* to be cold, Icel. *kala*. See COLD; cf. CHILL.] **1**. Moderately cold; between warm and cold; lacking in warmth; — sometimes in earlier uses apparently not distinguished from *cold*.

In midwinter when that the weather is *cool*. *William Stewart.*
Fanned with *cool* winds. *Milton.*

2. Producing or giving a sensation of coolness; not retaining or admitting heat; as, a *cool* dress.

3. Not ardent, warm, fond, or passionate; not hasty; deliberate; exercising self-control; self-possessed; dispassionate; indifferent; as, a *cool* lover; a *cool* debater.

For a patriot, too *cool*. *Goldsmith.*

We see this *cool* dialectician . . . overcome by the emotions excited by the contemplation of the spiritual excellence of Christ. *G. P. Fisher.*

4. Manifesting coldness or dislike; chilling; apathetic; as, a *cool* manner.

con′vo-ca′tion-ist, *n*. See -IST.
con-voc′a-tive, *a*. Convoking.
con′vo-ca′tor, *n*. [LL.] One who convokes an assembly; also, a member of a convocation.
con-vok′er (kŏn-vōk′ẽr), *n*. One who convokes.
con′vo-lute-ly, *adv.* of CONVOLUTE. See -LY.
con′vo-lu′tive, *a*. *Bot.* Convolute. *R.*
con-volve′ment, *n*. See -MENT.
con-voy′ance, *n*. Conveyance. *Obs.*
con-voyd′. Convoyed. *Ref. Sp.*
con-vul′ner-ate, *v. t.* [L. *convulneratus*, p. p. of *convulnerare*.] To wound severely: to perforate. *Obs.*
con-vulse′, *n*. Convulsion. *R.*
con-vuls′i-ble, *a*. See -ABLE.
con-vul′sion-al, *a*. Convulsive; convulsionary. *Rare.*
con-vul′sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n*. **1**. The ecstasy or practice of convulsionaries. **2**. *Geol.* = CATASTROPHISM.
con-vul′sion-ist, *n*. **1**. = CONVULSIONARY. **2**. *Geol.* = CATASTROPHIST.
‖ **con′vul′sion′naire′** (kôN′vül′syô′nâr′), *n*. [F.] = CONVULSIONARY, *n*.
convulsion root, **convulsion weed**. The Indian pipe.
con-vul′siv. Convulsive. *R. Sp.*
co-nyd′ri-a, **con′y-drine**. Vars. of CONHYDRIA, CONHYDRINE.
co′ny-gat′, *n*. [*cony* + *gat* a passage.] A rabbit burrow. *Obs.*
con′y-ger, *n*. [OF. *conniniere*.] A rabbit warren. *Obs.*
conynge. † CONY.
conynger, **conyngry**. † CONYGER.
coo-. For various words beginning *coo-*, see those in KU-.
co-ŏb′li-gant, *n*. See CO-, 3 **b**.
co′ö-blige′, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co-ŏc′cu-pant, *n*. See CO-, 3 **b**.
co-ŏc′cu-pied, *p. a.* See CO-, 2.
cooch (kōōch). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of COUCH.
cood (kŏŏd). Obs. or Scot. var. of CUD.
cood. Cooed. *Ref. Sp.*
coo′er, *n*. One that coos.
coof (kōōf; kŭf), *n*. Stupid fellow; blockhead; dolt; lout; clownish fellow. *Scot. or Dial.*
coo′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COO. — **coo′ing-ly**, *adv*.
coo′-in-new′ (kōō′ĭn-nū′), *n*. The native beech of Australia (*Gmelina leichhardtii*).
☞ Of this aboriginal name, which has been inserted in some English dictionaries, J. H. Maiden says, "I cannot find that it has ever been used by white men."
‖ **coo′ja** (kōō′jȧ), *n*. [Per. *kūza*.] A goglet. *India.*
cook (kŏŏk). Var. of CUCK, to throw. *Dial. Eng.*
cook, *v. i.* [Cf. G. *kauchen*.] To crouch down; to disappear suddenly. *Scot.*
cook, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make the noise of the cuckoo. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
cook′a-b'e, *a*. Capable of being cooked as food. — *n*. Anything cookable.
cook conner, **cook cunner**. = COOK WRASSE.
cook′dom, *n*. See -DOM.
cook′ee (kŏŏk′ē). Var. of COOKY, a cook.
cooke′ite (kŏŏk′īt), *n*. [After J. P. *Cooke*, American mineralogist.] *Min.* A micaceous mineral allied to lepidolite.
cook′ey. Var. of COOKY, a cake.
cook fish. = COOK WRASSE.
cook′house′, *n*. A compartment or building for cooking; esp., *Naut.*, a ship's galley.
cook′ie. Var. of COOKY.
cook′ish, *a*. See -ISH. — **cook′ish-ly**, *adv*.
cook′it (kŏŏk′ĭt), *pret. & p. a.* of COOK, to crouch down. *Scot.*
Cook's auger. An auger rounded at the end for boring wood with the grain.
cook′stove′, *n*. A stove for cooking.
cookt. Cooked. *Ref. Sp.*
cook′y, *n*. Familiarly, a cook; esp., female cook. *Colloq.*
cool. † COLE.
cool (kōōl). Obs. or Scot. var. of COWL, a garment.
cool, *n*. **1**. Dial. Eng. var. of COWL, a tub. **2**. A tub of butter said to weigh usually 28 lbs. *Eng.*

5. Quietly impudent; negligent of conventional propriety in manners towards others, either ignorantly or willfully; audacious.

Its *cool* stare of familiarity was intolerable. *Hawthorne.*

6. Considered, stated, estimated, or the like, with calm deliberation; — often used of an amount or sum stated with an implication that nothing is to be deducted from it.

He had lost a *cool* hundred. *Fielding.*
Leaving a *cool* thousand to Mr. Matthew Pocket. *Dickens.*

7. *Hunting.* Of a scent, weak, faint.

8. *Fine Arts.* Producing a sense of coolness; — applied to green, blue, and violet colors or tones: — contr. with *warm.*

Syn. — Calm, self-possessed, unruffled, unmoved, tranquil, sedate; careless, unconcerned, indifferent, apathetic. — COOL, COMPOSED, COLLECTED, IMPERTURBABLE, NONCHALANT. COOL, as here compared (see OFFICIOUS), implies freedom from heat, passion, or excitement; as, *cool* as a veteran; "The coquette of the presence chamber became the *coolest* and hardest of politicians at the council board" (*J. R. Green*). COMPOSED (see EQUANIMITY) suggests calmness or tranquillity; COLLECTED, self-possession, esp. in the face of difficulty or danger; both are opposed to *distracted*; as, "*Compos'd* in suff'rings, and in joy sedate" (*Pope*); "As when of old some orator renowned . . . stood in himself *collected*" (*Milton*). That is IMPERTURBABLE which is not readily abashed or disconcerted; as, "Franklin's *imperturbable* common sense" (*M. Arnold*); "Dip in [Gower] at the middle or the end, dodge back to the beginning, the patient old man is there to take you by the button and go on with his *imperturbable* narrative" (*Lowell*). NONCHALANT implies indifference or unconcern; as, "God . . . knows, if he is not as indifferent to mortals as the *nonchalant* deities of Lucretius" (*Byron*); "Dallying with a cigar, which he smoked *nonchalantly* as he sang" (*T. E. Brown*). See CALM, STILL; cf. APATHY, CONFIDENCE.

cool as a cucumber, audaciously unabashed; perfectly self-possessed. *Colloq.*

Thucydides . . . is as *cool as a cucumber* upon every act of atrocity. *De Quincey.*

— **c. storage**, cold storage. — **c. tankard**, a cooling drink usually made of wine and water, flavored with lemon juice, spices and borage. *Eng.*

cool (kōōl), *adv.* In a cool manner; coolly. *Colloq.*

cool, *n.* **1.** Something that is cool; cool time, place, etc.; *Obs.*, a cool breeze or blowing; as, the *cool* of the day or morning, or of a hillside.

2. State of being cool; coolness.

cool, *v. i.*; COOLED (kōōld); COOL'ING. [AS. *cōlian.* See COOL, *a.*; cf. KEEL, *v. t.*] **1.** To become less hot; lose heat.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on the anvil *cool.* *Shak.*

2. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to moderate.

I will not . . . think, lest I should *cool.* *Congreve.*

cool, *v. t.* **1.** To make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of; as, ice *cools* water.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue. *Luke xvi. 24.*

2. To moderate the heat or excitement of; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm; to moderate.

We have reason to *cool* our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts. *Shak.*
For the moment the agitation was *cooled* down. *Froude.*

to cool the heels, to be kept waiting, as for admission to a patron's house. *Colloq.* *Dryden.*

cool'er (kōōl'ēr), *n.* One that cools something; as: **a** Something that abates heat or, fig., excitement, passion, etc. **b** A vessel used to cool water for drinking, wort in brewing, etc. **c** A cooling drug or agent; a refrigerant. **d** A lockup, prison, or jail; esp., a prison cell for the confinement of violent or refractory prisoners. *Slang.*

cool'-head'ed, *a.* Of a temper not easily excited; free from passion. — **cool'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

cool'house' (-hous'), *n.* *Hort.* A greenhouse kept at a cool temperature for the forcing of hardy plants, or for the winter storage of dormant plants. See GREENHOUSE.

coo'lie, coo'ly (kōō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [Hind. *qulī.* In sense 1 perhaps a different word.] **1.** [*cap.*] Obs. var. of KOLI.

2. Among Europeans in India and China, and sometimes Japan, a native unskilled hired laborer, or a porter or carrier; also, elsewhere, a cheap laborer transported from the East Indies, China, or Japan.

cool'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COOL, *v.*

cooling card, something that dashes hopes or cools one's ardor; — perh. a term borrowed from some old game. *Obs.* — **c. time**, *Law*, such a lapse of time as ought, under all the circumstances of the case, to produce a subsiding of passion previously provoked, so that the provocation cannot then be set up as a defense for subsequent acts.

cool'ly (kōōl'lĭ), *adv.* In a cool manner; without heat or excessive cold; without passion or ardor; calmly; deliberately; with indifference; impudently.

cool'ness, *n.* State of being cool (in any sense).

coom, coomb (kōōm), *n.* [Cf. G. *kahm* mold on liquids, D. *kaam*, Sw. *kimrök* pine soot, smoke black, Icel. *kām* grime.] *Scot. or Local, Eng.* **1.** Soot.

2. Any of various dirty or refuse things, as: **a** Dust; fine coal dust or coal slack; peat dust; dust from a grain mill or a sawmill; malt refuse; or any of various forms of dust or fine dirt, as scrapings from wood, etc. **b** Refuse or impure grease, such as that used for axles; also, the grease which exudes from axle boxes, bearings, etc.

Tallow, *coomb*, axle, or machine grease. *Virgin Islands Tariff.*
Coomb. — The paste obtained by rubbing together two pieces of bluestone with oil. It is used for polishing brass. *F. J. Britten.*

coomb (kōōm; kōm), **coom**, *n.* Also **comb.** [AS. *cumb* liquid measure; cf. G. *kumpf* bowl.] **1.** A brewing vat. *Obs.*

2. See MEASURE.

coomb, combe, comb (kōōm; kōm), *n.* Also *coombe, coom*, etc. [AS. *cumb*, prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *cwm* a dale, valley.] A valley; esp.: **a** A narrow ravinelike valley. *Eng.* **b** A hollow in the side of a hill or mountain; a short steep valley, esp. one closed in at the head; also, the head of such a hollow or valley. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

coon (kōōn), *n.* [Shortened from *raccoon.*] **1.** A raccoon.

2. a A negro. *Slang, U. S.* **b** A member of the early Whig party; — a nickname alluding to their emblem, a raccoon (whence **coon'er-y** [kōōn'ēr-ĭ], Whiggery). *U. S.*

coon, *v. t. & i.* To creep crouchingly, like a coon on a branch. *Colloq., U. S.*

coon cat. One of a variety of domestic cat with very long, fine, silky hair, esp. on the tail.

coon oyster. A small, poor oyster, as those which grow on many natural beds of the coast of the southern United States, or attached to sedge in the salt marshes.

coon'skin' (kōōn'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of the raccoon, used as a material, as for caps.

coon'tie (kōōn'tĭ), *n.* Either of two cycadaceous plants of Florida (*Zamia pumila*, *Z. floridana*), yielding arrowroot.

coop (kōōp), *n.* [Prob. fr. LL. *copa*, equiv. to *cupa* cask, vat, tub; cf. D. *kuip* tub, Icel. *kupa* bowl, G. *kufe* coop, tub, AS. *cȳpe* cask, measure, and LL. *cuppa* cup. Cf. CUP, KEEVE.] **1.** A cage or small inclosure, as of basketwork, for confining poultry or other small animals; a pen.

2. A wicker basket or pot used in catching fish. *Local, Eng.*

3. A place of confinement; *Slang*, a prison or jail.

coop, *v. t.*; COOPED (kōōpt); COOP'ING. To confine in a coop; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; to cramp; also, to provide with coops; — used esp. with *up* or *in.*

The contempt of all other knowledge . . . *coops* the understanding up within narrow bounds. *Locke.*
Their national and tribal pride . . . might appear to *coop* within itself this peculiar people. *Milman.*

coo'per (kōō'pēr; *not* kōō'pēr), *n.* [D. *kooper* (or a similar LG. or Fries. form) a buyer, trader, fr. *koopen* to buy. See COPE to barter.] A vessel equipped to supply spirituous liquors, tobacco, etc., to the deep-sea fishers in the North Sea; hence, a floating grogshop; a coper.

coop'er (kōōp'ēr), *n.* [ME. *cowper*, *cowpare*; cf. D. *kuiper*, LL. *cuparius.* See COOP, *n.*] **1.** One who makes or repairs barrels, hogsheads, casks, etc.

2. One whose business is sampling, bottling, or retailing wine. *Eng.*

3. A drink made of porter and stout in equal parts. *Eng.*

coop'er, *v. t.*; COOP'ERED (-ērd); COOP'ER-ING. **1.** To do the work of a cooper upon; as, to *cooper* a cask. Also fig.

As good a novelist as ever *coopered* out three volumes. *Aytoun.*

2. To stow or put in casks.

3. To do for; spoil; cook. *Slang.*

coo'per-age (kōō'pēr-āj), *n.* The business for which a cooper (trading vessel) is employed.

coop'er-age (kōōp'ēr-āj; kōōp'-), *n.* Work done by a cooper, or the pay for it; also, a place for coopers' work.

co-öp'er-ant (kō-ŏp'ēr-ănt), *a.* [L. *coöperans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *coopérant.*] Operating together. — *n.* Something cooperant. — **co-öp'er-an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

co-öp'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; CO-ÖP'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CO-ÖP'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *coöperatus*, p. p. of *coöperari* to coöperate; *co-* + *operari* to work. See OPERATE.] **1.** To act or operate jointly with another or others; to concur in action, effort, or effect.

Whate'er *coöperates* to the common mirth. *Crashaw*

2. To join in economic coöperation.

Syn. — Contribute, conduce, agree, combine, tend. — COOPERATE, CONCUR, CONSPIRE. COÖPERATE implies joint action or operation, CONCUR, convergence or coincidence, CONSPIRE, agreement or union, of influences or forces in producing an effect; as, "I consulted, and sincerely *coöperated* with, men of all parties" (*Burke*); "accidents happily *concurring*" (*Stevenson*); "Though wit and art *conspire* to move your mind" (*Pope*). See CONCOMITANT, AGREE.

co-öp'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *coöperatus*, p. p.] Made coöperative. "A man's *coöperate* . . . will." *Louise I. Guiney.*

co-öp'er-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COÖPERATE.

coöperating grace, *Theol.*, coöperative grace.

co-öp'er-a'tion (kō-ŏp'ēr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coöperatio*: cf. F. *coopération.*] **1.** Act of coöperating; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor.

Not holpen by the *coöperation* of angels. *Bacon.*

2. *Economics.* The association of a number of persons for their common benefit; collective action in the pursuit of common well-being, esp. in some industrial or business process. *Coöperation* may be among workers in production (called **producers'**, or **productive, coöperation**), where the workers have a voice in the control of the enterprise, as in the medieval guilds; or among consumers in the acquisition, protection, or distribution of products (called **consumers', consumptive,** or **distributive, coöperation**). *Consumers' coöperation* is mainly either between purchasers (called **coöperative purchase**); between insurers, as in the case of mutual fire insurance companies (called **coöperative insurance**); or between borrowers and lenders of capital (called **coöperative banking**, or **banking coöperation**), as in the case of building and loan associations. The term *coöperation* is often inaccurately applied to profit sharing.

co-öp'er-a'tion-ist, *n.* One who advocates or practices coöperation; specif.: **a** A member of a coöperative society. **b** *U. S. Hist.* One who, during the secession controversy in the Southern States, favored secession of his own State only in the event of the coöperation of the sister States.

co-öp'er-a-tive (kō-ŏp'ēr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Operating jointly to the same end; coöperating; of or pertaining to coöperation.

The "prevenient" grace of God is said [by the Schoolmen] to act upon the will, enabling and moving it to turn to God. This effect being produced, there follows the "subsequent" or *coöperative* grace, whereby the divine work in the soul is carried forward and the soul is qualified to perform good works. *G. P. Fisher.*

coöperative association, society, or the like, an association, society, or the like, for the practice of economic coöperation. — **c. bank.** See BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. — **c. store**, a store established by a consumers' coöperative society, where the members make their purchases and share in the profits and losses.

co-öp'er-a-tive (kō-ŏp'ēr-ā-tĭv), *n.* One who practices coöperation; a member of a coöperative society.

co-öp'er-a'tor (kō-ŏp'ēr-ā'tēr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *coopérateur.*] One who coöperates; a coworker; a coöperative. "*Coöperators* with the truth." *Boyle.*

Coo-pe'ri-a (kōō-pē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Cooper*, English gardener.] *Bot.* A small genus of amaryllidaceous bulbous plants of Texas and adjacent Mexico. They have fragrant solitary white flowers with erect anthers, and are sometimes cultivated for summer blooming. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

Cooper lines. [After Theodore *Cooper*, American engineer.] *Engin.* Lines which often appear on the surface of iron during testing, as a result of applying distorting forces. They are useful as indicating the lines of maximum strain.

Coop'er's hawk (kōōp'ērz; kōōp'-). A common American hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*) resembling in color, but larger than, the sharp-shinned hawk. See HAWK, *Illust.*

Coop'er's ligament. [After Sir A. P. *Cooper*, English surgeon.] *Anat.* A strong ligamentous band extending upward and backward from the base of Gimbernat's ligament along the ileopectineal line, to which it is attached.

coop'er's wood. The wood of either of the two Australian rhamnaceous trees *Alphitonia excelsa* and *Pomaderris apetala*, used by coopers for staves; also, a tree furnishing this wood.

coop'er-y (kōōp'ēr-ĭ; kōōp'-), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A cooper's work, or place of work; also, the product of his work. — **coop'er-y**, *a.* "*Coopery* vessels." *Holland.*

co-öpt' (kō-ŏpt'), *v. t.*; CO-ÖPT'ED; CO-ÖPT'ING. [L. *coöptare*; *co-* + *optare* to choose.] To choose or elect to be a fellow member.

Each of the hundred was to *coöpt* three others. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

co-öp'tate (kō-ŏp'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *coöptatus*, p. p. of *coöptare.*] To choose; elect; coöpt. *Rare.* *Cockeram.*

co'öp-ta'tion (kō'ŏp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coöptatio.*] Act of coöpting; act of choosing or electing; selection; choice.

The first election and *coöptation* of a friend. *Howell.*
Vacancies again are filled, not by popular election, but by *coöptation.* *Pollock & Mait.*

co-öp'ta-tive (kō-ŏp'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or chosen by, coöptation.

co-ör'di-nal (kō-ôr'dĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Of the same order.

2. *Math.* Having, or determined by (so many), coördinates.

co-ör'di-nate (-nāt), *a.* [*co-* + L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare* to regulate. See ORDAIN.] **1.** Equal in, or in the same, rank or order; not subordinate; specif., *Gram.*, designating members of like rank in a compound sentence, or words standing in the same rank or relation in a sentence.

Whether there was one Supreme Governor of the world, or many *coördinate* powers presiding over each country. *Law.*
Conjunctions join . . . *coördinate* terms. *R. Morris.*

2. Of, pert. to, or involving, coördination or coördinates; specif., *Gram.*, joining word groups or words of the same rank; coördinative or coördinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5 **a.**

co-ör'di-nate, *n.* **1.** One that is coördinate; one of equal rank, authority, or importance with another.

It has neither *coördinate* nor analogon. *Coleridge.*

2. *Math.* Any of a number, usually a system, of magnitudes that characterize the elements of a continuum, distinguishing one from another; specif., any of two or more magnitudes that determine position, esp. of spatial elements, as of points, planes, etc. Thus, latitude and longitude are *coördinates* of a point on the earth's surface. There are many systems of coördinates, among the chief being the following: (1) **Areal coördinates**, which fix a point *P* by the areas (with proper signs) of three triangles having the point as common vertex and the three sides of a fixed fundamental triangle as bases. (2) **Barycentric coördinates.** See TRIANGULAR and TETRAHEDRAL COÖRDINATES, below. (3) **Biangular coördinates**, which fix *P* by the angles *PFF'* and *PF'F* (or their cotangents), where *FF'* is a fixed straight segment in the plane. (4) **Bicircular coördinates**, which define *P* as the intersection of a pair of circles meeting at a constant angle. These are of two chief kinds. (5) **Bilinear or vectorial coördinates**, which determine *P* by its distances (*r* and *r'*) from two fixed foci. Many ovals and similar curves are easily expressed in these coördinates, as the ellipse ($r + r' = 2a$), the hyperbola ($r' - r = 2a$), the curve of attraction for two otherwise isolated magnetic poles ($\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'} = k$), etc. (6) **Binary coördinates**, nonhomogeneous coördinates locating a point or line in a plane. (7) **Bipunctal coördinates**, which determine a line by the segments between it and two foci on two fixed parallel rays. (8) **Cartesian coördinates**, the two line segments drawn from a point in a plane each to one, and parallel to the other, of two lines crossing each other in a plane and dividing it into four compartments, as *xOx*, *yOx'*, *x'Oy'*, *y'Ox* (see fig. 1). The fixed lines *x'Ox*, *yOy'*, are called the axes, and their intersection *O* is the *origin.* The segment *SP* (or *OU*) is called the *y coördinate* (or *ordinate* or *y*) of *P*, and the segment *OS* (or *UP*), the *x coördinate* (or *abscissa* or *x*). Coördinates reckoned rightward or upward receive the sign +, those reckoned leftward or downward the sign −. When *yOy'* (the *y axis*) is oblique to *x'Ox* (the *x axis*) the coördinates are

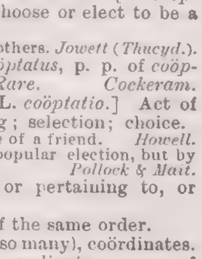

1 Cartesian (Oblique) Coördinates: *xOx*, Axis of *x*; *yOy'*, Axis of *y*; *P*, an arbitrary point located by the coördinates *SP*, *UP*; *PS* or *OU*, Ordinate of *P*; *UP* or *OS*, Abscissa of *P*. 2 Polar Coördinates: *O*, the Pole; *Ox*, Polar Axis or Origin of Direction: *OP*, Radius Vector. The coördinates *OP* (a length) and *xOP* (an angle), locate *P*.

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cool. Dial. Eng. var. of COWL, a lump.
cool'a-man. cool'a-min. Vars. of KOOLIMAN. *Australia.*
coold. Cooled. *Ref. Sp.*
coolde. ✝ COLD.
coole. ✝ COAL, COLE.
coo'len (kōō'lĕn), *n.* *India.* **a** The coolung. **b** The demoiselle crane.
cool'ey, coo'lie (kōō'lĭ). Anglicized var. of COULÉE. *Northwestern U. S.*
coo'li-bah (kōō'lĭ-bä), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several Australian gum trees, as *Eucalyptus microtheca* and *E. largiflorens.*
coo'lie-man, coo'li-man. Var. of KOOLIMAN. *Australia.*
cool'ing-ly, *adv.* of COOLING.
cool'ing-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
cool'ish. *a.* See -ISH.
coo'l·ly (kōō'lĭ). Var. of COULÉE.
coo-loo'ly. Var. of KOOLOOLY.
cool'rife. cool'riff (kōōl'rĭf), *a.* [*cool* + *rife.*] Cool. *Scot.*
coolth (kōōlth), *n.* [*cool* + 1st -*th.*] Coolness; also, a cold, the malady. *Chiefly Dial. or Humorous.*
coo'lung (kōō'lŭng), *n.* [Hind. *kulang.*] The common or gray crane. *India.*
cool'weed', *n.* Richweed.
cool'wort'. ✝ COLEWORT.
cool'wort', *n.* False miterwort.
cool'y, *a.* Coolish. *Obs.*
coo'ly. Var. of COLLIE, COOLIE.
coo'ly-bah. Var. of COOLIBAH.
coom (kōōm), *n.* [Cf. CULMEN.] *Scot.* **a** The center or centering of an arch. **b** The arched cover of a coffin.
coom (kōōm), *v. t.* To begrime, as with coom or soot; to smut. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot*
coomb. ✝ COMB.
coomb (kōōm; kōm). Dial. Eng. var. of COOM. [smut.]
coomb (kōōm). Var. of COOM.
combat. ✝ COMBAT.
coomb'ing. Var. of COAMING.
coome. *n. & v.* ✝COOMB, a valley.
coome. Obs. or dial. form of COME.
coom'en. Obs. pret. pl. of COME.
coom'fort. ✝ COMFORT.
co'm·nip'o-tent, *a.* See CO-, 2.
coompasse. ✝ COMPASS.
coom'y (kōōm'ĭ), *a.* Begrimed with coom; sooty. *Obs. or Dial.*
coon bear. The *Pandarctos melanoleucus.* See PANDARCTOS.
coon'dah oil. Var. of KUNDAH OIL.
coon'i-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
coon'root', *n.* Bloodroot.
coon's age. A long time. *Colloq., U. S.* [COONTIE.]
coon'tah (kōōn'tä). Var. of
coon'y (kōōn'ĭ), *a.*; COON'I-ER (-ĭ-ēr); COON'I-EST. [*coon* + 3d -*y.*] Sly and cute; crafty; foxy. *Slang, U. S.*
coop. Var. of COUP, a dirt cart.
coop. *v. t.* To cooper. *Obs.*
co-op' (kō-ŏp'). *Abbr.* Coöperative.
coop (kōōp), *interj.* A call for domestic animals. *Dial.*
coo-pee'. ✝ COUPEE.
co-op'er-a-tive-ly, *adv.* of COÖPERATIVE. See -LY. [-NESS.]
co-op'er-a-tive-ness, *n.* See
co'o-per'cu-lum (kō'ō-pûr'kū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., cover, lid.] *R. C. Ch.* The cover of the pyx.
Coop'er-Hew'itt lamp (kōōp'ēr-hū'ĭt; kōōp'ēr-). = MERCURY VAPOR LAMP. [COOPER.]
coop'er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of
coop'er's flag (kōōp'ērz; kōōp'-). The reed-mace, or cattail, the long leaves of which are sometimes used between barrel staves to make the barrel watertight. *New Zealand.*
coo'ple (*dial.* kōōp''l; kŭp''l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COUPLE. *n. & v.*
coopt. Cooped. *Ref. Sp.*
co-op'tion (kō-ŏp'shŭn), *n.* Coöptation.
coo'ra-min (kōō'rȧ-mĭn), *n.* [Native name.] The common kurrajong. *Australia.*
coor'bash. coor'batch. Var. of KURBASH.
coorbyd. Obs. p. p. of COURB.
co'ör-dain', *v. t.* To ordain together. *R.* — **co'ör-dain'er**, *n. R.*
co-ör'der, *v. t.* To arrange coördinately.
co-ör'di-na-cy (kō-ôr'dĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* Coördination. [CO-, 3 **a.**]
co-ör'di-nance (-nȧns), *n.* See
co-ör'di-nan-cy (-nȧn-sĭ), *n.* = COÖRDINACY.

D E F G H I J K L M

oblique, when at right angles to it, *rectangular*. This system is extended to points in space, a point being located by the three line segments drawn from it, each to the plane of two axes and parallel to the other; these three coördinate axes determine three planes (the *coördinate planes*), which pass through a fixed point (the *origin*, *O*) and thus divide three-dimensional space into eight compartments. (9) **Curve coördinates**, for determining curves. (10) **Curvilinear coördinates**, for defining points on a curved surface. (11) **Elliptic coördinates**, which determine *P* as the intersection of two confocals in the plane or of three in space (an ellipsoid and two hyperboloids). (12) **Generalized coördinates**, three values of three parameters in three equations of three sets of surfaces, each of which determine each a surface of its set, which three surfaces determine a point as their common intersection. (13) **Homogeneous coördinates**, in which the ratios of coördinates (one more than necessary) are substituted for the coördinates themselves, which renders the equations (all but one) homogeneous. (14) **Isothermal coördinates**, which locate *P* in a plane by the intersection of two orthogonal curves. (15) **Line coördinates** (in Plücker's sense), six homogeneous coördinates, connected by one condition, which fix a line in space. (16) **Orthotomic coördinates**, which locate *P* in space by the intersection of three mutually orthogonal surfaces. (17) **Point coördinates**, for simply fixing a point. (18) **Polar coördinates**, which determine *P* by its radius vector (*r*) from the origin and the angle (*θ*) to this radius vector from a fixed half line, the *origin of direction* or *polar axis* (*Ox* in fig. 2, *O* being the origin). These coördinates are often called *r*, *θ coördinates*, *OP* being usually called *r* and the angle *xOP*, *θ*. Polar coördinates can also be used in three-dimensional space, a point being located by its radius vector (*r*) from an origin (*O*) and its latitude (*ϕ*) and longitude (*θ*) on a sphere about that origin as center. These are usually called *r*, *ϕ*, *θ coördinates*. (19) **Projective coördinates**, determining elements (projective, not metrical) that define a point (or plane) by the *order* they establish among the points of a line (or the planes of a pencil) free from all metrical considerations. (20) **Quadriplanar coördinates**, which fix *P* in space by the line segments measured in fixed directions from it to four fixed planes. (21) **Rodrigues's coördinates**, which fix the position of a rigid body with one fixed point by the direction cosines of an axis through the point and the angle of rotation about it. (22) **Spherical coördinates**, which determine *P* on a sphere, as by latitude and longitude. See POLAR COÖRDINATES, above. (23) **Tangential coördinates**, determining lines in a plane, or planes in space. (24) **Tetrahedral coördinates**, a kind of quadriplanar coördinates whose sum is constant. (25) **Triangular coördinates**, a kind of trilinear coördinates in which the sum of the coördinates is constant. (26) **Trigonometrical coördinates**. = SPHERICAL COÖRDINATES. (27) **Trilinear coördinates**, which determine *P* in a plane by proportionals to its distances from three fixed lines in the plane. (28) **Vectorial coördinates**. = BILINEAR COÖRDINATES.
3. *Phon.* One of a group of sounds having a characteristic formation in common, as the stopped consonants *p*, *t*, *k*, etc.

co-ör′di-nate (kō-ôr′dĭ-nāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). **1**. To make or become coördinate; to put in the same order or rank; as, to *coördinate* ideas in classification.
2. To bring or fall into a common action, movement, or condition; to regulate and combine in harmonious action; to adjust; harmonize; as, to *coördinate* muscular movements.

coördinate geometry. Geometry that uses coördinates; analytical geometry.

co-ör′di-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of coördinating; act of putting in the same order, class, rank, dignity, etc.; act of regulating and combining so as to give harmonious results; harmonious adjustment; as, the *coördination* of the executive, legislative, and judicial authority.

> *Coördination* of muscular movement by the cerebellum. *Carpenter.*

2. State of being coördinate, or of equal rank, power, etc.

> In this high court of parliament, there is a rare *coördination* of power. *Howell.*

co-ör′di-na-tive (kō-ôr′dĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Coördinate.
2. That coördinates; coördinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5 **a**.

co-ös′si-fy (kō-ŏs′ĭ-fī), *v. i.* [*co-* + *ossify*.] *Anat.* To grow together by ossification, as bones or parts of a bone; to ankylose. — **co-ös′si-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

coot (ko͞ot), *n.* [ME. *cote*, *coote*; cf. D. *koet*.] **1**. Any of certain birds of the rail family constituting the genus *Fulica*. The coots are more ducklike in shape, plumage, and habits than the rest of the family, and have lobes along the sides of the toes. They are stupid and fly slowly, and can hardly be classed as game birds. The common coot of Europe is *F. atra*; that of North America is *F. americana*.

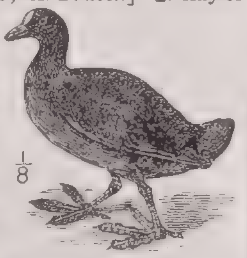

1/8 European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

2. Any North American species of surf duck, or scoter, of the genus *Oidemia*. See SCOTER.
3. A murre. *Scot.*
4. A stupid fellow; gull; simpleton; as, a silly *coot*. *Colloq.*

coot (ko͞ot; kût), *n.* [Cf. D. *koot*, MLG. *kote*, *kute*, fetlock.] *Scot.* **1**. The ankle joint; also, the fetlock of a horse.
2. A thing of little worth; trifle.

coot′er (ko͞ot′ẽr), *n.* *Local, U. S.* Any of several turtles or tortoises; as: **a** A fresh-water turtle (*Pseudemys concinna*) of Florida. **b** The box tortoise. **c** The common snapping turtle.

co-öwn′er (kō-ōn′ẽr), *n.* A joint owner. — **co-öwn′er-ship**, *n.* Tenancy in common, joint tenancy, coparcenary, and tenancy by the entirety are forms of coöwnership.

cop (kŏp), *n.* [AS. *cop* top, summit; cf. G. *kopf* head, in MHG. also skull, drinking cup, G. *kuppe* top, peak; perh. fr. the L. source of F. *coupe* cup. Cf. CUP, COB, COIF.] **1**. The top of a thing; the head; crest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

> *Cop* they used to call
> The tops of many hills. *Drayton.*

2. A conical or conical-ended mass of coiled thread, yarn, or roving, wound upon a spindle, tube, etc.
3. A tube or quill upon which silk is wound.
4. *Mil. Arch.* = MERLON. *Obs.*
5. A heap or pile; specif.: **a** A shock or stock of grain, peas, etc. **b** A mound or bank of earth, as earth thrown up in excavating a ditch and left as a fence or hedge bank, the highest part or butt of plowed land. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cop, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A policeman. *Slang.*

cop, *v. t.*; COPPED (kŏpt); COP′PING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *caper* to capture, to seize.] To catch; to capture; to get hold of. *Slang, or Dial. Eng.*
to cop it, to "catch it;" to be punished. *Dial. Eng.*

co-pai′ba (kō-pā′bȧ; -pī′bȧ; 277), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *copaiba*, fr. Braz. *cupaúba*.] **1**. *Pharm.* An oleoresin obtained from several species of *Copaiva*, as a viscid, transparent, pale yellow or brown liquid of aromatic odor. It is stimulant and diuretic and is much used in affections of the mucous membranes. Called also **copaiba balsam**.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of COPAIVA.

Co-pai′va (-vȧ), *n.* [NL. See COPAIBA.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of South American and African cæsalpiniaceous trees, distinguished for their useful timber, known as *purpleheart*, and for the medicinal oleoresin which they yield. **b** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* = COPAIBA.

co-pai′vic (-vĭk), *a.* Of, or obtained from, copaiba; specif., *Chem.*, designating a crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, extracted from copaiba.

co′pal (kō′păl), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mexican *copalli*, a generic name of resins. *Clavigero*.] A resinous substance exuding from various tropical trees, and occurring in roundish or irregular pieces, colorless, yellowish, or brownish yellow, and ordinarily hard. It is used chiefly in making varnishes. Copal is collected from the living trees or is dug from the ground as a fossil. Among its sources are: *Trachylobium hornemannianum* (Zanzibar); *Hymenæa courbaril* (West Indies or South America); *Vateria indica* (East Indies); *Dammara australis* (Australia and New Zealand); also species of *Copaiva* and *Terebinthus*. Copal is a complex mixture of resins; when hard it must be altered by heat to render it soluble in ether, etc.

co-pal′che } (kō-păl′chē), *n.* [From a native name: cf.
co-pal′chi } Sp. *copalchi*, *copalqui*.] Either of two South American trees, *Strychnos pseudo-quina* and *Croton niveus*, having bitter medicinal bark used as a febrifuge.

co′pal-ite (kō′păl-īt), **co′pal-ine** (-ĭn), *n.* *Min.* A resinous substance, first found in the blue clay at Highgate, near London, and apparently a vegetable resin, partly changed by remaining in the earth.

co′palm′ (kō′päm′), *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] The yellowish, fragrant balsam yielded by the sweet gum; also, the tree itself. See STORAX.

co-par′ce-na-ry (kō-pär′sĕ-nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*co-* + *parcenary*.] **1**. *Law.* Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship. In England, on account of the rule of primogeniture, coparcenary can arise only among females, except by particular custom, as in gavelkind. The coparceners at common law constitute but one heir; and there is no benefit of survivorship in the estate in coparcenary; but the right of a deceased coparcener descends to the heirs, who are treated as coparceners, and take per stirpes. The estate becomes an estate in common upon the alienation of a share by a coparcener. In the United States coparceners are generally declared by statute to take the land in common.
2. Copartnership; joint ownership.

co-par′ce-na-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to coparceners.

co-par′ce-ner (-nẽr), *n.* [*co-* + *parcener*.] *Law.* **A** joint heir or heiress; a tenant of an estate in coparcenary.

co-part′ner (kō-pärt′nẽr), *n.* One jointly concerned with another or others, as in business; a partner; associate; sharer. See PARTNER. Formerly, also, a coparcener.

> The associates and *copartners* of our loss. *Milton.*

co-part′ner-ship, *n.* **1**. State or right of a copartner or copartners; also, a company of copartners; partnership.
2. = COPARCENARY. *Obs.*

cop bottom. *Cotton Spinning.* The part of the cop first wound on to form the base for the subsequent layers. This part is used in making shoddy.

cope (kōp), *n.* [Cf. D. *koop* purchase, E. *cope* to barter, and E. *cheap*, or OF. *coupe*, *cope*, a measure of grain or salt.] *Lead Mining.* A duty paid to the lord of the manor on the ore raised. *Local, Eng.*

cope, *v. t.*; COPED (kōpt); COP′ING (kōp′ĭng). [ME. *copen*, prob. fr. D. *koopen* to buy, orig., to bargain. See CHEAP.] **1**. To buy. *Obs.*
2. To exchange or barter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cope, *n.* [ME. *cape*, *cope*, fr. LL. *capa*. See CAPE, CAP.] **1**. A long cape or cloak, esp. for outdoor wear, as the garb of a monk or friar. *Obs.*
2. An ecclesiastical vestment in the form of a long semicircular cloak open in front except at the top, where it is united by a band or clasp. It is worn in processions and on some other occasions. Originally the *cope* was a garment designed for protection against inclement weather, and was provided with a hood. The canon's *cope* was a black unornamented variety sewn at the neck.

> A hundred and sixty priests all in their *copes*. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. Something likened to a cope, as concealing or covering over; as: **a** A vault or canopy, esp. the vault, arch, or expanse of heaven; hence, vertex; height.

> With such a sound as when an iceberg splits
> From *cope* to base. *Tennyson.*

b In *cope of lead*, a leaden coffin. *Obs.* **c** = COPING, of a wall. **d** *Founding.* The top part of a set of flasks or a mold; also, the brick structure in which the outer surface of a loam mold is formed. *Bolland.*

cope (kōp), *v. t.* **1**. To dress, cover, or furnish with a cope.
2. *Arch.* To cover or cap with a coping.
3. To cover as if with a cope or a coping.

cope, *v. i.* To form a cope or arch; to bend; arch. *Obs.*

> Some bending down and *coping* toward the earth. *Holland.*

cope, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. ME. *coupen* to strike, fight, OF. *couper*, *colper*, to strike (F. *couper* to cut), fr. OF. *coup*, *colp*, blow, F. *coup*. See COUP.] **1**. To strike; hence, to fight with blows. *Obs.*
2. To enter into or maintain a hostile contest; to struggle, to combat; now usually, to strive or contend on equal terms or with a measure of success; to match; to equal; — followed by *with*.

> Host *coped* with host, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*
> Their generals have not been able to *cope* with the troops of Athens. *Addison.*

3. To meet or have to do (*with*); to encounter. *Archaic.*

> Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man
> As e'er my conversation *coped* withal. *Shak.*

Syn. — See CONTEND.

cope, *v. t.* **1**. To encounter, as in combat; to match one's self against; to meet, or have to do with. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits. *Shak.*
> They say he yesterday *coped* Hector in the battle, and struck him down. *Shak.*

2. To meet by way of requital; to match (*with*). *Obs.*

> Three thousand ducats due unto the Jew,
> We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shak.*

cope, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *couper* to cut.] **1**. *Falconry.* To pare (the beak or talons of a hawk).
2. To notch; hence: *Arch. & Engin.* To shape, as the end of a beam, so as to fit a coping or to conform to the shape of a supporting beam or girder; to join (pieces) or form (a joint) in this way.

cope, *v. t.* [Cf. COOP, *v.*] To muzzle (a ferret) by sewing up or tying its mouth; — also used fig. *Obs. or Dial. Eng., except as a hunting term.* *Dekker.*

> A *coped* ferret cannot kill a rabbit, but will scratch and worry it. *Encyc. of Sport.*

cope chisel. A chisel adapted for cutting grooves.

cope cutter. *Wood Working.* A cutter for undercutting the shoulder of a tenon.

cope head. A head for a cope cutter in a tenoning machine.

cope′mate′ (kōp′māt′), **copes′mate** (kōps′-), *n.* *Obs.* **1**. [Cf. COPE to strike.] An antagonist.
2. [*cope* to barter + *mate*.] A partner; comrade; associate, as in office, cheating, illicit love, marriage.

> Misshapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly Night. *Shak.*

co′pen-ha′gen (kō′p'n-hā′g'n), *n.* [From *Copenhagen*, Denmark.] **1**. A sweetened hot drink of spirit and beaten eggs.
2. A children's game in which one player is inclosed by a circle of others holding a rope.

co′pe-pod (kō′pē-pŏd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of, like, or pertaining to, the Copepoda. — *n.* One of the Copepoda.

Co-pep′o-da (kō-pĕp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κώπη an oar + *-poda*.] *Zoöl.* A large order of entomostracan crustaceans, mostly minute in size, found both in fresh and salt water. In typical Copepoda the body is distinctly segmented and the thorax bears four or five pairs of biramous appendages. The abdomen is limbless. The eggs are usually carried by the female in a pair of external pouches attached to the base of the abdomen. Copepods are, from their abundance, important as food for fishes. Some are parasitic and degraded in structure. — **co-pep′o-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.* — **co-pep′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

cop′er (kōp′ẽr), *n.* One that copes; esp., a machine for coping or notching girders; a coping machine.

cop′er (kōp′ẽr), *n.* [From COPE to barter.] **1**. A dealer or chapman; a barterer or bargainer; specif., a horse dealer, esp. one of doubtful integrity. *Eng.*
2. = COOPER, a vessel.
3. A lead miner. *Local, Eng.*

Co-per′ni-can (kō-pûr′nĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth (1473–1543), who taught the world the order of the system of sun and planets now received, called the *Copernican* system. Cf. PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM. — *n.* A believer in the astronomical teachings of Copernicus. — **Co-per′ni-can-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Copernican system, the system maintained by Copernicus, who asserted the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis, and showed that it would account for the apparent revolution of the stars about the earth. He further showed that nearly all the known motions of the planets could be

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co-ör′di-nate-ly, *adv.* of COÖRDINATE. See -LY.
co-ör′di-nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
coördinate paper. Plotting paper.
coördinate systems. Systems or kinds of coördinates.
co-ör′di-na′tor, *n.* One that coördinates.
co-ör′di-na-to-ry, *a.* Coördinative.
coo′ree, *n.* = CORGE.
Coorg (ko͝org), *n.* A person of one of the native Dravidian tribes of Coorg, India.
co-ör′gan-ize, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
coorge (ko͞orj). Var. of CORGE.
coo′rie (ko͞o′rĭ), *v. i.* [See COWER to stoop.] To crouch; cower; stoop. *Scot. & Ir.*
co-ör′i-gin, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co′ö-rig′i-nal, *n.* See CO-, 2. — **co′ö-rig′i-nal′i-ty**, *n.*
coorn (*dial.* ko͞orn; kôrn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CORN.
coo′rong (ko͞o′rŏng), *n.* [From native name.] The camphorwood. *Australia.*
coorse (*dial.* ko͞ors; kōrs). Obs. or dial. var. of COARSE.
co′ör-thog′o-nal, *a.* *Math.* Intersecting at right angles, as confocal conics and quadrics.
co-ör′tho-tom′ic, *a.* *Math.* Coörthogonal.
Co′os (kō′ŏs). *Bib.*
coo′scot. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CUSHAT.
coose (ko͞oz; kōz), *n.* & *v. i.* [Cf. F. *causer*.] Chat; gossip. *Dial. Eng.*
coosen, **coosin**. † COZEN, COUSIN.
coosener. † COZENER.
coos′er (ko͞os′ẽr), *n.* [See COURSER a horse.] A courser; a stallion. *Scot.*
coosinage. † COZENAGE.
coost, *n.* & *v.* † COAST, COSTRY.
coost (ko͞ost; kûst). Obs. or Scot. pret. of CAST.
coos′tre. † COSTER, a tapestry.
coot. † COAT.
coot (ko͞ot), *v. t.* To build or cut with a backward slope; — said of the gable wall of a house or the end of a hayrick. A full hipped roof is a cooted roof; a pavilion roof is said to be half cooted. *Local, Eng.*
coots. † COAT, COOT, a bird.
coot′er. Var. of COUTER. *Slang.*
coot′er (*dial.* ko͞ot′ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COLTER.
coot′foot′, *n.* A phalarope. Its toes are lobate, like the coot's.
cooth (ko͞oth). Dial. Eng. var. of COTHE, sickness.
cooth (ko͞oth), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *kōt* young coalfish, Icel. *kōð* the fry of salmon or trout.] A coalfish not full-grown. *Scot.*
coo-thay′ (ko͞o-thā′), *n.* A striped satin made in India.
coot′ie (ko͞ot′ĭ; kût′ĭ), *n.* A wooden bowl or vessel. *Scot.*
coot′ie, **coot′y**, *a.* [From COOT ankle joint.] Feather-legged; — said of fowls. *Scot.*
Coo′zel-bash. Var. of KIZILBASH.
coozen. † COZEN.
cop, *n.* Erroneous for COPS, COPSE, hasp, also thicket.
cop, *n.* = COB, a blow. *Dial.*
cop, *n.* [AS. *coppa* (in comp.).] A spider. *Obs.*
cop, *n.* [AS. *copp* a cup.] **1**. A cup or drinking vessel.
2. See MEASURE.
cop, *v. t.* **1**. To pile or heap up, esp. in a cop or cops, as dirt or hay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To pollard. *Dial. Eng.*
3. To outdo. *Dial. Eng.*
Cop., *or* **cop.** *Abbr.* Copernican; copper; Coptic; copyrighted.
co′pa (kō′pȧ), *n.* [Sp., tree top.] A landmark, as a tree. *Southwestern U. S.*
cop′a-ble (kōp′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
co-pai′bic, *a.* = COPAIVIC.
co-pai′yé wood (kō-pā′yā). [From native name.] The compact wood of the South American tree *Vochy guianensis*.
co′pal-if′er-ous (kō′păl-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.
copalm balsam. See COPALM.
co-par′ce-ny (kō-pär′sē-nĭ), *n.* *Law.* = COPARCENARY.
co-par′ent, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co′part′, *n.* A joint or coördinate part.
co-part′, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. COMPART.] To share. *Obs.*
co-par′tial, *a.* Sharing; taking part. — **co-par′ti-al′i-ty**, *n.*
co-par′ti-ment, **co-part′ment**. † COMPARTMENT.
co-part′ner-y (-ĭ), *n.* = COPARTNERSHIP, 1. *Rare or Scot.*
co-part′ning, *p. a.* Acting as copartners. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
co-pas′sion-ate, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co-pas′tor, **co-pas′tor-ate**, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cop′a-tain, *a.* [Perh. fr. COP top, in imitation of *captain*. Cf. COPINTANK.] Designating a kind of hat, probably the copintank. *Obs.*
co-pat′ent-ee′, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co-pa′tri-ot, *n.* = COMPATRIOT.
co-pa′tron, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**. — **co-pa′tron-ess**, *fem.*
co-pay′ba. Var. of COPAIBA.
cope, *v. i.* To make exchange or barter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cope, *n.* Act of coping; a bargain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cope, *n.* [See COPE to strike.] Shock of combat; encounter. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
co′peck (kō′pĕk), *n.* Also **co′pec**. Var. of KOPECK. See COIN.
Co-pe′han (kō-pā′hăn), *a.* Pert. to or designating an Indian linguistic stock formerly occupying the region between Sacramento and Mount Shasta, California.
Co′pe-la′ta (kō′pē-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κωπηλάτης a rower.] *Zoöl.* = LARVACEA. — **co′pe-late** (kō′pē-lāt), *a.*
co-pel′li-dine (kō-pĕl′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [Coined to indicate that it stands in the same relation to *collidine* as *piperidine* does to *pyridine*.] *Chem.* A liquid, $C_5H_8(CH_3)_3$, formed as a hydrite of one of the collidines by reduction.
cope′man, *n.* [Cf. D. *koopman*, fr. *koopen* to buy. See COPE to buy, CHAPMAN.] A chapman; dealer; merchant. *Obs. or R.*
copener, **copenere**, *n.* [AS. *copenere*.] Lover; paramour. *Obs.*
copentank. † COPINTANK.
coper. † COPPER, COOPER.
cop′er (kōp′ẽr). Var. of 1st
copera. † COPRA.
co′per-cep′tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co-pe′ri-od′ic, *a.* See CO-, 2.
Co-per′ni-cal-ly, *adv.* *Astron.* In accord with the principles of the Copernican system.

accounted for by supposing them, with the earth as one of them, to revolve about the sun in circular orbits, the sun being slightly out of the center. He retained a few small epicycles to account for some of the irregularities.

Co per-ni'ci-a (kō'pẽr-nĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the astronomer *Copernicus*.] *Bot.* A small genus of lofty fan palms of the West Indies, Mexico, and South America, of which the most important is the carnauba (*C. cerifera*), one of the wax palms. They have perfect or imperfect cup-shaped flowers; the fruit is a 1-seeded, yellowish drupe. Also [*l. c.*], a palm of this genus.

cope'stone' (kōp'stōn'), *n.* *Arch.* A stone for a coping (see COPING); fig., crown; finishing touch.

Co-phet'u-a (kō-fĕt'ū-ȧ), *n.* An imaginary African king who married a beggar maid, Penelophon (spelt *Zenelophon* in Shak., "Love's Labor 's Lost," IV. 1). The story is told in Percy's "Reliques," and is the subject of Tennyson's "The Beggar Maid."

co'pi-a-pite (kō'pĭ-ȧ-pīt), *n.* [From *Copiapó*, locality in Chile.] *Min.* A basic sulphate of iron, of yellow color and metallic taste; — called also *misy*. It results from the oxidation of other iron minerals. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.10.

cop'i-er (kŏp'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [From COPY.] **1.** One who copies; one who makes a copy of an original; transcriber; copyist.
2. An imitator; one who imitates an example.

cop'ing (kōp'ĭng), *n.* [See 1st COPE, *n.*] *Arch.* The highest or covering course of a wall, often with a sloping top to carry off water. Copings are commonly cut with a drip.

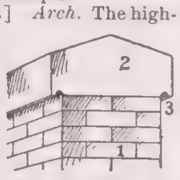

Coping. 1 Wall; 2 Coping; 3 Drip.

co'pi-ous (kō'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *copiosus*, fr. *copia* abundance. See COPY, OPULENT.] **1.** Having or yielding an abundance or plenty; abounding (*in*); specif., full of thought, information, matter, or the like; hence, profuse or exuberant in words, expression, or style of expression.

The earth of that land is *copious* of metal ore. *Trevisa.*
Ev'n *copious* Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope.*

2. Large in quantity or amount; plentiful; abundant.

Kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth. *Thomson.*
Hail, Son of God, Savior of men ! thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song. *Milton.*

Syn. — Ample, abundant, plenteous, rich, full, exuberant, overflowing. See PLENTIFUL.
— **co'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **co'pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

copped (kŏpt), *a.* [From 1st COP.] **1.** Rising to a top or head; conical; peaked. "The blind mole casts copp'd hills towards heaven." *Shak.*
2. Having a cop or crest, as a bird. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. Set up or proud; "stuck up;" also, saucy; crabbed. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

cop'per (kŏp'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *coper* (cf. D. *koper*, Sw. *koppar*, Dan. *kobber*, G. *kupfer*), LL. *cuper*, fr. L. *cuprum*, a different form of *Cyprium*, *Cyprium aes*, i. e., Cyprian brass, fr. Gr. Κύπριος of Cyprus (Gr. Κύπρος), anciently renowned for its copper mines. Cf. CUPREOUS.] **1.** A common metal of a reddish color, ductile, malleable, and very tenacious, and one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. Symbol, *Cu*; at. wt., 63.57. Sp. gr., 8.79-8.93. Weight of a cu. ft., 548-557 lbs. Copper is the only metal which occurs native abundantly in large masses; it is found also in various ores, of which the most important are chalcopyrite, chalcocite, cuprite, and malachite. Copper is reduced from its ores either by leaching them, and precipitating pure metallic copper from the solution then obtained, or by smelting them, usually with coke, in the reverberatory or the shaft furnace, thus forming a regulus, which is subsequently refined in a converter (see BESSEMER PROCESS) or a reverberatory, or by electrolytic methods. Cf. ELECTRIC SMELTING. Pure copper melts at 1065° C. (1949° F.). It is extensively used in the arts, both in the pure state and in brass, bronze, and other alloys. Chemically, copper is univalent (cuprous compounds) and bivalent (cupric compounds).
2. A coin made of copper or bronze; a penny, cent, or other minor coin of copper; specif., *Hist.*, in the former American colonies of England, an American penny, as distinguished from the somewhat more valuable English penny.
3. A vessel, esp. a large boiler, made of copper.
4. *pl.* Specif., *Naut.*, the boilers in the galley for cooking.
5. A copperwing butterfly.
6. In various specific senses: **a** A copperplate. **b** In faro, a small copper coin or similarly shaped object used in coppering. *Cant, U. S.* See COPPER, *v. t.*, 2. **c** A soldering iron. **d** A hollow cylinder of copper used as a kind of reel by gold and silver wiredrawers. The wire is annealed on it. **e** Copper sheathing of a vessel. **f** *pl.* The mouth and throat or fauces; — used esp. in *hot coppers*, to *cool one's coppers*, etc., implying a parched condition due to excessive drinking.

cop'per (kŏp'ẽr), *a.* Having the characteristic color of copper; red brown.

All in a hot and *copper* sky. *Coleridge.*

cop'per, *v. t.*; COP'PERED (-ẽrd); COP'PER-ING. **1.** To cover, coat, or sheathe with copper; as, to *copper* a ship.
2. In faro, to lay a copper cent or other token upon or against (a card or bet) to indicate that the player bets against its winning; to bet against. *Cant, U. S.*
3. To produce a metallic appearance in (a tissue, as cloth) by covering it with a very thin layer of metallic sulphide.

cop'per, *n.* [Cf. 2d COP.] A policeman; a cop. *Slang.*

cop'per-as (-ăs), *n.* [ME. *coperose*, F. *couperose*, possibly fr. (assumed) L. *cuprirosa*, equiv. to Gr. χάλκανθος, i. e., copper flower, vitriol. See COPPER; ROSE.] Ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, a green crystalline substance, of an astringent taste, used in making ink, in dyeing blacks, as a tonic in medicine, etc.; — called also *green vitriol*, *protosulphate of iron*. It is a by-product in many industries.
☞ The term *copperas* formerly included the green, blue, and white vitriols, the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

cop'per ba-ril'la (bä-rēl'yä). Native copper in granular form mixed with sand. It is an ore brought from Bolivia.

copper beech. A variety of the European beech with copper-colored, shining leaves.

cop'per–bel'ly, *n.* **a** The copperhead. **b** The common American water snake (*Natrix fasciata sipedon*).

cop'per–bot'tomed (-bŏt'ŭmd; 87), *a.* Having a bottom of copper, as a tin boiler, or sheathed with copper, as a ship.

cop'per–fas'tened (-fȧs''nd; 87), *a.* Fastened with copper bolts, rivets, etc.; as, a *copper-fastened* ship or boat.

Cop'per-field, David (-fēld). The hero of Dickens's novel of the same name. His history is, in a large degree, the author's own, especially the part of it relating to his boyhood and youth.

cop'per-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A poisonous snake (*Agkistrodon contortrix*) allied to the rattlesnake, but without rattles, found in most parts of the eastern United States. It becomes about three feet long, and is coppery brown above with dark transverse, somewhat hourglass-shaped markings. It is viviparous and inhabits chiefly damp places, and is quicker and more aggressive than the rattlesnake. See also DIAMOND SNAKE.

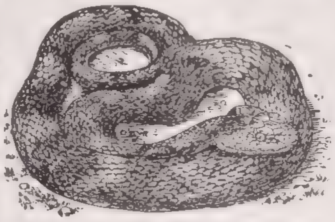
Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*).

2. [*cap.*] A person in the Northern States who sympathized with the South during the Civil War; — a nickname. *U. S.*
— **cop'per-head'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
3. One of the early Dutch colonists in New York. *Obs.*

cop'per-ing, *n.* Envelope or covering of copper.

copper loss. *Elec.* Energy wasted in the copper conductors of a dynamo, motor, or conducting system.

cop'per-nose' (kŏp'ẽr-nōz'), *n.* **1.** A red nose, as that caused by intemperance, by acne rosacea, etc.; also, the disease acne rosacea. *Shak.* — **cop'per-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.*
2. **a** The black scoter. **b** The bluegill. *Local, U. S.*

cop'per-plate' (-plāt'), *n.* **a** A plate of polished copper on which a design or writing is engraved or etched. **b** An impression taken from such a plate. (See PLATE PRINTING.) **c** Copperplate engraving or printing.

cop'per-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils; a worker in copper.
2. A barbet (*Xantholæma hæmatocephala*) of India; — so called from its ringing notes.

cop'per-wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* Any of various small butterflies of the family Lycænidæ having copper-colored wings, as *Chrysophanus hypophlæas* of the eastern United States.

cop'per-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* The teredo.

cop'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper, as in color or taste.

cop'pice (kŏp'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *copeiz*, fr. *coper*, *couper*, to cut, F. *couper*, fr. *cop*, *coup*, *colp*, a blow, F. *coup*, L. *colaphus*, fr. Gr. κόλαφος. Cf. COPSE a growth; cf. COUPÉ, COUPEE.] **1.** A thicket, grove, or growth composed of small trees that are cut for fuel or other purposes on a short rotation; a brushwood; copse.

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall, upon the discovery of coal mines. *Locke.*

☞ *Coppice* is more usual than *copse* in forestry works.
2. Coppice wood, collectively; underwood; brushwood.
coppice under standards, *Forestry*, a forest of coppice growing under older trees either of seedling origin or selected sprouts.

cop'pice, *v. t.*; COP'PICED (-ĭst); COP'PIC-ING (-ĭs-ĭng). *Forestry.* To cause to grow in the form of a coppice; to cut back so as to produce shoots from old stumps.

cop'pice (kŏp'ĭs), *v. i.* *Forestry.* To form a coppice [illegible] sprout freely from the base; — said of certain trees.

coppice shoot. *Forestry.* Any young tree which has grown from a sucker and not from seed.

cop'ping (kŏp'ĭng), *n.* *Spinning.* The forming of the cop; — chiefly used in the names of parts of the spinning machine directly connected with this operation; as in **copping rail**, a lever, now made in two parts, by whose rise and fall the distribution of the yarn is regulated.

cop'ple–crown' (kŏp''l-kroun'), *n.* A crested crown; a bird's crest, as that of the lapwing; also, *U. S.*, a fowl having a crest. — **cop'ple–crowned'** (-kround'), *a.*

cop'ra (kŏp'rȧ), *n.* Also *cobra*, *coprah*, *coppra*, and *copperah*. [Malayalam *koppara* or Hind. *khōprā*: cf. Sp. & Pg. *copra*.] Dried coconut meat, from which coconut oil is expressed. It is an important export from many tropical countries.

cop-ræ'mi-a, **cop-re'mi-a** (kŏp-rē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόπρος dung + *-æmia*.] *Med.* Blood poisoning due to retention of feces. — **cop-ræ'mic**, **cop-re'mic** (-rē'mĭk; kŏ-prĕm'ĭk), *a.*

Cop-ri'nus (kŏp-rī'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόπρος dung; — in allusion to the habitat of some species.] *Bot.* A large genus of black-spored agaricaceous fungi, distinguished by having a pileus deliquescent at maturity into an inky fluid. Some species are edible, the most familiar being the shaggy-mane or horsetail mushroom (*C. comatus*).

cop'ro- (kŏp'rō-). A combining form from Greek κόπρος, *dung*, *excrement*.

cop'ro-lite (-līt), *n.* [*copro-* + *-lite*.] *Paleon.* A piece of petrified dung; a fossil excrement. Such remains are found in many geological formations. They are usually those of reptiles and fishes, and sometimes contain fragments of animals on which they preyed. — **cop'ro-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

cop-rol'o-gy (kŏp-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κοπρολογεῖν to collect dung; κόπρος dung + λέγειν to collect.] A collection of ordure; — also used fig. of filthy literature or art.

cop-roph'a-gan (-rŏf'ȧ-găn), *n.* *Zoöl.* A dung beetle.

cop-roph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [*copro-* + *-phagous*.] *Zoöl.* Feeding upon dung, as certain insects.

cop-roph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [See COPROPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl. & Med.* The act or habit of eating dung or excrement, as among insects or birds. In man it is a symptom of some forms of insanity. — **cop-roph'a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

cop-roph'i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*copro-* + *-philous*.] Growing or living on dung, as certain fungi, beetles, etc.

Cop-ros'ma (kŏp-rŏs'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *copro-* + Gr. ὀσμή odor, from the unpleasant smell of some species.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of rubiaceous shrubs or small trees of New Zealand, Australia, and Hawaii. They have shining, often variegated leaves and small white or greenish flowers with revolute corolla lobes and 4-6 stamens. Several are in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

copse (kŏps), *n.* [Contr. from *coppice*.] A growth of small trees periodically cut; a coppice (which see).

Near yonder *copse* where once the garden smiled. *Goldsmith.*

copse, *v. t.* **1.** To trim or cut; to coppice.
2. To plant and preserve, as a copse.

copse'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* A copse; also, the underwood of a copse. — **copse'wood'ed**, *a.*

cops'y (kŏp'sĭ), *a.* Abounding in copses. "*Copsy* villages." "*Copsy* banks." *J. Dyer.*

Copt (kŏpt), *n.* [See COPTIC.] An Egyptian of the native race descended from the ancient Egyptians; esp., a member of the Coptic Church (which see). Cf. COPTIC.

Cop'tic (kŏp'tĭk), *a.* [Prob. of same origin as L. *Aegyptius* an Egyptian, Gr. Αἰγύπτιος; cf. Ar. *qibṭ* Egypt, Copts, *qibṭī*, *qubṭī*, Copt.] Of or pertaining to the Copts or Coptic.
Coptic Church, the native church of Egypt or church of Alexandria, which in general organization and doctrines resembles the Roman Catholic Church, except that it holds to the Monophysitic doctrine which was condemned (A. D. 451) by the council of Chalcedon, and allows its priests to marry. The "pope and patriarch" has jurisdiction over the Abyssinian Church. Since the 7th century the Coptic Church has been so isolated from modifying influences that in many respects it is the most ancient monument of primitive Christian rites and ceremonies. But centuries of subjection to Moslem rule have weakened and degraded it. — **C. rite**, the rite of the Coptic Church. — **C. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Cop'tic, *n.* A Hamitic language derived from the ancient Egyptian and divided into **Old Coptic** and **Christian Coptic**, the latter characterized by the introduction of Greek loan words. Christian Coptic is divided into **Sahidic** of the upper Thebais, **Akhmimic** of the neighborhood of Akhmim, **Fayumic** (formerly **Bashmuric**) of the Fayum, **Bohairic** (formerly **Memphite**) of the northwestern delta near Alexandria, and **Memphite** of the country about Memphis. *Coptic* became a dead language about 1500 A. D., but is still in use as the liturgical language of the Coptic Church. Its alphabet of 32 letters was the earliest national alphabet arising from

coperose. † COPPERAS.
coperoun, *n.* [OF. *couperon.*] Top; summit. *Obs.*
co'per-ture (kō'pẽr-tūr), *n.* [LL. *copertura.* Cf. COVERTURE.] A covering, as a horse-cloth, or a book cover. *Obs.*
copes'man (kōps'măn), **copes'mate'**, *n.* = COPEMAN, COPEMATE.
co'pe-ti'tion-er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cop'head', *n.* [1st *cop* + *head*.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A high and peaked head.
2. A crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the head; a crested head.
co-pho'sis (kō-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κώφωσις.] *Med.* Deafness.
‖ **co'pi-a** (kō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Plenty; — chiefly used in the Latin phrase **co'pi-a ver-bo'rum** (vẽr-bō'rŭm), abundance of words.
cop'i-a-ble (kŏp'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; COPY.
copie. † COPPICE, COPY.
copiner. † COPENER.
cop'in-tank, **cop'er-tank**, *n.* [Cf. COPATAIN.] *Obs.* **1.** A sugar-loaf hat.
2. A person with a peaked head.
cop'i-o'pi-a (kŏp'ĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ), **cop'i-op'si-a** (-sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόπος fatigue + *-opia*, *-opsia*.] Asthenopia.
copiose, *a.* Copious. *Obs.*
co'pi-os'i-ty (kō'pĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Copiousness. *Rare.*
cop'ist (kŏp'ĭst), *n.* [F. *copiste*. See COPY.] A copier. *Obs.*
co-pi'ta (kō-pē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Dim. of COPA.
co-plain'tiff, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co-plan'ar (kō-plā'nȧr), *a.* *Math.* Lying or acting in the same plane.
co-plant', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co-pleased', *p. a.* See CO-, 2.
co-plot'ter, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**. Cf. COMPLOTTER.
co-plow'ing, **co-plough'ing**, *n.* Coöperative plowing.
Copng. *Abbr.* Copenhagen.
co-po'lar, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co-pop'si-a (kō-pŏp'sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόπος fatigue + *-opsia*.] *Med.* = ASTHENOPIA.
co-por'tion, *n.* Equal share. *Obs.*
copotain. † COPATAIN.
coppe. † COPE, garment.
coppe. † COP, top, COP, spider.
coppe. † CUP.
copped (kŏpt), *pret.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* of COP.
cop'pel (kŏp'ĕl). Var. of CUPEL.
coppentante. † COPINTANK.
cop'per, *n.* [Cf. OF. *coupier*. See CUP.] A cupbearer. *Obs.*
cop'per age. See AGE, *n.*, 7.
cop'per-ah (kŏp'ẽr-ä). Var. of COPRA.
copperas black. *Dyeing.* A black obtained by the use of logwood, with copperas as a mordant.
copper bit. The copper head of a soldering iron, to which an iron shank is attached; hence, a soldering iron.
Copper Captain, the. Michael Perez, a fortune-seeking intriguer in Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."
copper drift. *Mech.* A copper slab to be held against a finished metal piece so that the latter can be hammered into position without injury.
cop'per-faced', *a.* Faced or covered with copper.
copper finch. The chaffinch.
copper glance. = CHALCOCITE.
copper glass. A blue silicate of copper and calcium formerly used as a pigment.
copper green. = MINERAL GREEN **a**.
cop'per-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
cop'per-ize, *v. t.* To impregnate or plate with copper. — **cop'per-i-za'tion** (kŏp'ẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*
copper luster or **lustre**. See LUSTER.
cop'per-nick'el, *n.* Niccolite.
cop'per-nosed' bream or **sun'fish'**. The bluegill.
cop'per-ose', **cop'per-ous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to copperas. *Obs.*
cop'per-plate', *v. t.* To make a copperplate engraving or print of.
copperplate press. = PLATE PRESS.
copper pyrites. = CHALCOPYRITE.
cop'per-rose'. Var. of COPROSE.
copper sulphate. Cupric sulphate.
cop'per-tail', *n.* One belonging to the lower classes of society, as distinguished from *silvertail*. *Australian Bush Cant.*
copper vitriol. Blue vitriol.
cop'per-ware', *n.* Articles made of copper.
cop'pet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COPPED.
cop'pet, *n.* A brushwood or scrub. *Bahamas.*
coppeweb. † COBWEB.
cop'piced (kŏp'ĭst), *a.* Furnished or covered with coppice.
coppice oak. Bark from roots of the kermes oak (*Quercus coccifera*).
coppice woods. *Forestry.* = COPPICE.
cop'pic-ing (kŏp'ĭs-ĭng), *n.* = COPPICE.
coppidtanke. † COPINTANK.
cop'pie. † COPY.
cop'pin, *n.* [See 1st COP.] A cop of thread.
cop'ping, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of COP.
cop'pin-tank'. † COPINTANK.
cop'ple. † COUPLE, CUPEL.
cop'ple (kŏp''l), *n.* [Dim. of 1st COP.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A [illegible] a bird's head. [illegible] hill or knoll of land.
cop'pled (kŏp''ld), *a.* [From COPPLE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1** Conical; copped. **2** Crested; copple-crowned.
cop'ple-stone', *n.* A cobblestone. *Obs.*
cop'ple-tankt'. † COPINTANK.
cop'pra. Var. of COPRA.
cop'py. † COPY.
cop'py. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COPPICE.
cop'py, *a.* Having a cop or crest. — *n.* A fowl having a crest or topknot. *Eng.*
cop'py, **cop'py-stool'**, *n.* A low stool. *Dial. Eng.*
cop'ra-gogue (kŏp'rȧ-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. κοπρος dung + *-agogue*.] *Med.* A purgative; a cathartic.
co-pres'by-ter, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co-pres'ence, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co-pres'ent, *a.* See CO-, 2.
Cop'ri-des (kŏp'rĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόπρος dung.] *Zoöl.* Equiv. of COPRINÆ.
Co-pri'næ (kō-prī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόπρος dung.] *Zoöl.* See DUNG BEETLE.
co-prin'ci-pal, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co-prin'ci-pate, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
cop'ro-dæ'um (kŏp'rō-dē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοπρος dung.] *Zoöl.* The innermost division or chamber of the cloaca of birds.
co'pro-duce', *v. t.* & *i.* See CO-, 1.
co'pro-jec'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cop'ro-la'li-a (kŏp'rō-lā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *copro-* + Gr. λαλιά talk.] *Med.* Use of obscene or disgusting language, — a symptom of some forms of insanity.
cop'ro-lith, *n.* [*copro-* + *-lith*.] A mass of hard fecal matter.
co-prom'i-sor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co'pro-mot'er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cop'ro-phyte (kŏp'rō-fīt), *n.* [*copro-* + *-phyte*.] *Bot.* A dung-inhabiting saprophyte.
co'pro-pri'e-tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cop'rose' (kŏp'rōz'), *n.* [F. *coprose*, of uncertain origin; cf. D. *klaproos*, *klapperroos*.] The corn poppy. *Dial. Eng.*
cop-ros'ta-sis (kŏp-rŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *copro-* + Gr. στάσις standing.] *Med.* Constipation.
cop-ros'ter-in, *n.* *Chem.* = KOPROSTERIN.
coproune. † COPEROUN.
cops. = COCK'S, God's. *Obs.*
cops. Copse. *Ref. Sp.*
cops, **copse** (kŏps), *n.* [AS. *cops*, *cosp*, fetter.] **1.** A hasp for fastening a door or gate. *Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. A clevis or similar coupling device. *Dial. Eng.*
copse (kŏps), *n.* [See COPS a fetter.] A detachable framework for a wagon top. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
copse, **cops**, *v. t.* [Cf. COPS fetter.] To fasten or shut in. *Obs.*
copse laurel. The spurge laurel.
cops'ing, *n.* Copsewood; coppicing. *Oxf. E. D.*
cop'spin', *n.* A spider. *Obs.*
copt (kŏpt). Dial. Eng. var. of COPPED.
Copt. *Abbr.* Coptic.
cop'tankt. † COPINTANK.
Coptie. † COPT.

D E F G H I J K L M

the Greek uncial, and still retains the Alexandrian uncial form of the 4th or 5th century, with slight variations, the additional characters being derived from the Egyptian demotic script. See HAMITIC.

Cop'tis (kŏp'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόπτειν to cut; — in allusion to the divided leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of small ranunculaceous herbs of the north temperate zone, having basal divided or compound leaves, a slender rootstock, and scapose white flowers. *C. trifolia* is the goldthread.

cop'u-la (kŏp'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L., *Rare*, -LÆ (-lē). [L., bond. See COUPLE.] **1.** *Gram.* A word (esp. a form of the verb *be*) used as expressing simply the relation between subject and predicate; a predicative connecting word.
2. *Music.* **a** = COUPLER. **b** A short transition passage.
3. *Logic.* The term or verbal sign expressing affirmation or negation. For convenience, logicians usually consider only *is* and *is not* as true copulas. *Is*, however, is considered to have two uses or meanings: first, where it serves properly as a copula, joining subject and predicate without necessarily affirming the actual existence of either (but cf. BE, *v. i.*, 1); as in "a griffin *is* an animal combining traits of the lion and the eagle;" second, where it is used merely to affirm existence, or as a predicate; as in "a lion *is*," that is, "has actual being;" "a griffin *is* not," that is, "has no actual being." By some logicians the copula is conceived as essentially the (expressed or implied) relationship to reality of any given judgment, and so is contained in any verbal form which conveys such a relationship.
The real nature of the *copula* we have seen already. It is the mere sign of affirmation, and, though usually conveyed by a finite verb in languages which possess one, does not depend on tense. *B. Bosanquet.*
4. *Zoöl.* A basibranchial or basihyal bone or cartilage; — so called because uniting parts of the visceral arches.
5. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Sexual union.

cop'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *copulatus*, p. p. of *copulare* to couple, fr. *copula*. See COPULA.] *Obs.* **1.** Joined; coupled.
2. *Gram.* Joining, as subject and predicate; copulative.

cop'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; COP'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); COP'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **1.** To join or unite. *Rare.*
2. To unite in sexual intercourse.

cop'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *copulatio*: cf. F. *copulation*.] **1.** Act of coupling or joining, or state of being coupled or joined; union; conjunction.
Wit, you know, is the unexpected *copulation* of ideas. *Johnson.*
2. Sexual union; coition.
3. *Logic.* The joining of subject and predicate by a copula.

cop'u-la-tive (kŏp'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *copulativus*: cf. F. *copulatif*.] **1.** *Gram.* **a** Serving to connect; as, a *copulative* conjunction is one, like "and," which joins in coördinate construction members of a sentence that are also joined in sense, as opposed to an *adversative* or *disjunctive* conjunction. See under DISJUNCTIVE, *a.* **b** Involving or containing connected clauses. **c** Of the nature of a copula; as, a *copulative* verb, an intransitive verb taking a noun complement, as in, John *became* king; he *seemed* a hero.
2. Showing connection; connective. *Obs.*
3. Pertaining to, or serving for, copulation.
copulative proposition, *Logic*, a composite proposition. — **c. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism having a copulative proposition as its conclusion.

cop'u-la-tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A copulative word.
2. A person about to be married; — a nonce humorous use. *Shak.*

cop'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to copulation; tending or serving to unite; copulative.

co-punc'tal (kō-pŭŋk'tăl), *a.* [*co-* + L. *punctum* point.] *Math.* Concurrent; meeting in a point.

cop waste. Waste consisting of cop bottoms.

cop'y (kŏp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *copie*, fr. L. *copia* abundance, number, LL. also, a transcript; *co-* + the root of *opes* riches. See OPULENT; cf. COPIOUS.] **1.** Copious supply of anything, as of words; abundance. *Obs.*
2. An imitation, transcript, or reproduction of an original work; as, a *copy* of a letter, an engraving, a painting, or a statue. Copies of records or documents are variously called *examined*, *certified*, *exemplified*, and *office*, according to the manner in which they are made and authenticated.
I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*
3. *Eng. Law.* **a** The transcript of the roll of the manorial court containing the entries made by the steward of the admissions of tenants to land according to custom, under the tenure thence called copyhold. See COPYHOLD. **b** A holding or estate by copyhold.
But in them nature's *copy* 's not eterne. *Shak.*
4. That which is to be imitated, transcribed, or reproduced; a pattern, model, or example, esp. of penmanship; as, his virtues are an excellent *copy* for imitation.
Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters. *Holder.*
You may see in *copy* letters done a great P. B. of white pebbles. *R. D. Blackmore.*
5. *Print.* Manuscript or printed matter to be put in type or plates for printing. "The *copy* is at the press." *Dryden.*
6. An individual one of a number of books, sets of books, manuscripts, engravings, or the like, reproducing the same composition or work; an individual example of a writing, print, or the like.
7. Copyright. *Obs. or R.*
Scott might suffer the inconvenience of losing the *copy* money of his last novel. *Lockhart.*
8. A size of paper. See PAPER.
Syn. — Imitation, transcript, counterfeit. See DUPLICATE.
by copy, *Eng. Law*, by copy of the memorial court roll. See COPYHOLD. — **c. of court roll.** See COURT ROLL. — **c. of verses**, a short composition in verse. *Oxf. E. D.*

cop'y (kŏp'ĭ), *v. t.*; COP'IED (-ĭd); COP'Y-ING. [Cf. F. *copier*, fr. LL. *copiare*. See COPY, *n.*] **1.** To make a copy or copies of; to write, print, engrave, or paint, after an original; to duplicate; reproduce; transcribe.
I like the work well; ere it be demanded
(As like enough it will), I 'd have it *copied*. *Shak.*
2. To imitate; to attempt to resemble; to follow, as in manners or course of life.
We *copy* instinctively the voices of our companions, their accents, and their modes of pronunciation. *Stewart.*

cop'y (kŏp'ĭ), *v. i.* **1.** To make a copy or copies; as, he *copies* from Rembrandt; also, to imitate or mimic; as, French sportsmen *copy* after the English.
Some . . . never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden.*
2. To yield a duplicate or transcript; as, the letter did not *copy* well.

copy book. **1.** A book containing copies, as of accounts.
2. A book in which copies, esp. of penmanship, are written or printed for learners to imitate.

cop'y-hold' (-hōld'), *n.* **1.** In England and Ireland, a tenure of lands, being parcel of a manor, by copy of court roll, at the will of the lord and according to the custom of the manor. Copyhold tenure grew out of tenure in villenage, which was at the will of the lord, but the lord's will is now absolutely controlled by the custom of the manor, which is said to be the "life" of the tenure. The record of the title is contained only in the copy of the manorial court roll made by the steward. The rules of descent, and the nature of the estate held and the service to be rendered, are governed by custom, and may not be changed except according to it. Conveyance is by surrender and admittance. Under the provisions of the Copyhold Act of 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 46, ss. 5–7), and previous acts, copyholds have been largely abolished.
2. An estate held by this tenure.

cop'y-hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* One holding land in copyhold.
2. **a** A device for holding copy, esp. for a typesetter or typewriter. **b** *Print.* One who reads copy for a proof reader.

cop'y-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COPY, *v.*
copying ink, any ink suitable for writings of which copies by impression are to be taken. Ordinary ink becomes too insoluble for this purpose on exposure to the air, unless some glaze, such as gum or glycerin, has previously been added to it. — **c. lathe.** = BLANCHARD LATHE. — **c. paper**, thin unsized paper used for taking copies of letters, etc., in a copying press. — **c. press**, a machine for taking by pressure copies of letters, etc., written in copying ink.

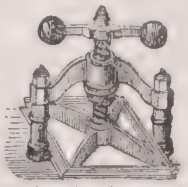
Copying Press.

cop'y-ist, *n.* A copier; transcriber; imitator; plagiarist.

cop'y-right' (-rīt'), *n.* The exclusive right to reproduce (by writing, printing, or otherwise), publish, and sell the matter and form of a literary or artistic work and often, also, to use the work in various other ways, as in dramatizing, novelizing, reading or reciting in public, etc. In the United States and in Great Britain copyright rests entirely upon statutory provisions. In the United States the Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 8) empowers Congress to "promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." The term "writings" has been construed to include maps, charts, music, prints, engravings, drawings, paintings, and photographs, as well as books, written and printed matter, etc. The first statute was passed in 1790; the act now in force went into effect July 1st, 1909. The term of copyright is 28 years, with right of renewal for 28 years on due application with a corresponding renewal right as to existing copyrights obtained under previous statutes. See LITERARY PROPERTY. In Great Britain the first copyright law was the Act of 8 Anne, c. 19; the act now mainly governing the subject is the Copyright Act of 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45), which provides for the copyright of books for the life of the author and seven years thereafter, or a period not less than forty-two years in any event. Under this statute "book" has been construed to include "every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan."

cop'y-right', *v. t.* To secure a copyright on.

coque (kŏk), *n.* [F., prop., a shell.] A small loop or bow of ribbon used in making hats, boas, etc.

coque'li-cot' (kōk'lē-kō'), *n.* [F.] The corn poppy; also, its bright orange-scarlet color.

co-quet' (kō-kĕt'), *a.* [F.] **1.** Amorous in manner. *Obs.*
2. Coquettish.

co-quet', *n.* [F. See COQUETTE.] **1.** A man who indulges in coquetry. *Obs. or R.*
2. [F. *coquette*, fem. of *coquet*.] A coquette; — formerly the common spelling.

co-quet', *v. t.*; CO-QUET'TED; CO-QUET'TING. [See COQUETTE.] To treat after the manner of a coquette; to treat with a show of tenderness or regard; to flirt with. *Obs. or R.*
You are *coquetting* a maid of honor. *Swift.*

co-quet', *v. i.* To trifle in love; to simulate affection or interest; to play the coquette; to deal playfully instead of seriously; to play or dally (with); as, we have *coquetted* with political crime.
Vain Hope, that dost abuse,
Coquetting with thine eyes,
And fooling him who sighs. *E. W. Ellsworth.*

co'quet-ry (kō'kĕt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *coquetterie*.] **1.** The conduct or art of a coquette; effort or action intended to attract admiration, notice, or love, for the mere gratification of vanity; trifling in love. "Little affectations of *coquetry*." *Addison.*
2. Dallying or trifling attention or consideration, without serious espousal, as of questions, parties, etc.
3. An attractive air or appearance, as of a coquette.

co-quette' (kō-kĕt'), *n.* Also, now rarely, **co-quet'**. [F., fr. *coquet*, *coquette*, coquettish, orig., cocklike, strutting like a cock, fr. *coq* a cock. Cf. COCK, COCKADE.] **1.** A woman who endeavors to attract men's admiration or affection for mere self-gratification, as to gratify vanity; a flirt. Sometimes, with *male*, used of a man.
2. Any of several tropical humming birds of the genus *Lophornis*, with crested head and metallic-tinted neck feathers.

co-quet'tish (kō-kĕt'ĭsh), *a.* Having the air or nature of a coquette or coquetry; practicing or exhibiting coquetry. — **co-quet'tish-ly**, *adv.*
A pretty, *coquettish* housemaid. *Irving.*

co-quil'la nut (kō-kēl'yȧ). [Pg. *coquilho* or Sp. *coquillo*, dim. of *coco* a coconut.] The fruit or nut of one of the piassaba palms (*Attalea funifera*), of Brazil. It is three or four inches long, with a hazel-brown, very hard shell, much used, like vegetable ivory, by turners.

co-quille' (kō-kēl'; *F.* kō'kē'y'), *n.* [F.] Lit., a shell; hence: **a** A shell or shell-like dish or mold in which viands are served. **b** The expansion of the guard of a sword, dagger, etc. **c** A form of ruching used as a dress trimming or for neckwear, and named from the manner in which it is gathered or fulled.

coquille lens. An oval glass of curved surface and uniform thickness, used in spectacles.

co-quim'bite (kō-kĭm'bīt), *n.* *Min.* A hydrous ferric sulphate, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$, occurring in white or slightly colored masses; white copperas. It is found in the province of Coquimbo, Chile.

co-qui'na (kō-kē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp., shellfish, cockle.] A soft, whitish stone, formed of broken shells and corals cemented together, found in the southern United States, and used for roadbeds and for building material.

co-qui'to (kō-kē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). Also **coquito palm.** [Sp. *coquito*, dim. of *coco* the coco palm.] A pinnate-leaved palm of Chile (*Jubæa spectabilis*) the sap of which is used in making palm honey and the edible seeds for sweetmeats. The tree is frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

cor (kôr), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The heart.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The brightest star in various constellations; as, *Cor* Leonis (Regulus); *Cor* Scorpii (Antares).

cor- (kŏr-). An assimilated form of COM-.

Co-ra'ci-æ (kō-rā'sĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόραξ crow, raven. Cf. CORACIAS.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of coraciiform birds containing the rollers, motmots, todies, kingfishers, bee eaters, hornbills, and hoopoes.

Co-ra'ci-as (kō-rā'sĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κορακίας a kind of daw or grackle.] *Zoöl.* The genus of birds consisting of the typical rollers.

Cor'a-ci'i-for'mes (kŏr'ȧ-sī'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Coraciæ* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* A large and heterogeneous order of arboreal nonpasserine birds nearly equivalent to the old group Picariæ, and including the rollers, owls, nightjars, swifts, humming birds, kingfishers, hornbills, colies, trogons, toucans, woodpeckers, and allied forms. — **cor'a-ci'i-form** (-sī'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

cor'a-cle (kŏr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [W. *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, fr. *corwg*, *cwrwg*, any round body or vessel, the trunk of the body, carcass.] A small boat made by covering a wicker frame with hide, leather, oilcloth, or the like. It was used by the ancient Britons, and is still used in Wales and Ireland.

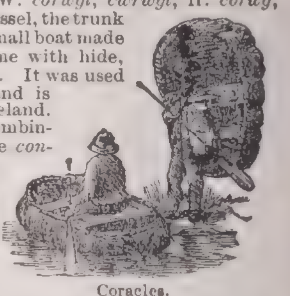
Coracles.

cor'a-co- (kŏr'ȧ-kō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the coracoid bone* or *process*; as in: **cor'a-co-a-cro'mi-al** (-ȧ-krō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* Connecting the coracoid and acromial processes; — designating esp. a certain ligament protecting the shoulder joint. — **cor'a-co-bra'chi-al** (-brā'kĭ-ăl; -brăk'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the coracoid and the brachium, or to the coracobrachialis. — *n.* The coracobrachialis. — **cor'a-co-cla-vic'u-lar** (-klȧ-vĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Connecting the coracoid and clavicle; — designating esp. a certain ligament formed of two fasciculi, called the *conoid* and *trapezoid* ligaments. — **cor'a-co-cos'tal** (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Costocoracoid. *Rare.* — **cor'a-co-hu'mer-al** (-hū'mẽr-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Connecting the coracoid and humerus; — designating esp. a broad ligamentous band which strengthens the upper part of the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint. — **cor'a-co-man-dib'u-lar** (-măn-dĭb'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or extending between the coracoid and mandible. — **cor'a-co-pec'to-ral** (-pĕk'tō-răl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting the coracoid and the walls of the chest; — applied to the pectoralis minor muscle. — **cor'a-co-scap'u-lar** (-skăp'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or formed of the coracoid and scapular. — *n.* A bone or cartilage so formed.

cor'a-co-brach'i-a'lis (-brăk'ĭ-ā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle extending between the coracoid process and the middle of the shaft of the humerus.

cor'a-coid (kŏr'ȧ-koid), *a.* [Gr. κορακοειδής; κόραξ crow + εἶδος form; — from some fancied resemblance of the human coracoid process to a crow's beak.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a process or cartilage bone of the shoulder girdle of many vertebrates which extends from the scapula to or toward the sternum. In most orders of reptiles, and in the birds and monotremes, it is a well-developed bone, but in the other mammals, including man, it is rudimentary and represented by the coracoid process (see below) of the scapula. It is present in most amphibians, and in fishes various bones, esp. the hypocoracoid, have been believed to represent coracoids.
coracoid fontanel, *or* **c. foramen**, *Zoöl.*, in many amphibians, an opening or space in the pectoral arch bounded by the coracoid behind and the precoracoid or clavicle in front. — **c. ligament**, *Anat.*, the transverse ligament of the scapula which bridges over the suprascapular notch. — **c. process**, *Anat.*, the rudimentary coracoid bone of most mammals, ankylosed with and forming a process of the scapula. In man it extends upward and inward from the neck of the scapula, then curves forward and finally outward.

cor'a-coid, *n.* The coracoid bone or process.

cor'a-co-morph' (kŏr'ȧ-kō-môrf'), *n.* One of the Coracomorphæ.

Cor'a-co-mor'phæ (-kō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κόραξ, -ακος, crow + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classifica-

cop'u-lar (kŏp'ū-lȧr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, a copula.
cop'u-la-tiv. Copulative. *R. Sp.*
cop'u-la-tive-ly, *adv.* of COPULATIVE. See -LY.
co-pur'chas-er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co'pus, *n.* A hot drink of beer, wine, and spices served in a loving cup (*Brewer*). *Univ. Slang, Eng.*
cop'web'. Obs. or dial. var. of COBWEB.
cop'y (kŏp'ĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of COPPY, a stool. [PICE.
cop'y. Dial. Eng. var. of COP-
cop'y-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Copiable.
cop'y-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*copy* + *-graph*.] = HECTOGRAPH.
cop'y-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
cop'y-right'a-ble (-rīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
cop'y-right'er, *n.* One who copyrights. [-WISE.
cop'y-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See
coq. *Abbr.* Coque, Lat. for boil (*Pharm.*).
coque (kŏk), *n.* [F.] *Bot.* A coccus. *Obs.* [COT.
coque'li-co'. Var. of COQUELI-
coqueluche, *n.* [F.] A catarrh; also, whooping cough. *Obs.*
coquet. Var. of COCKET, seal.
co-quet'ly, *adv.* of COQUET. *Obs.*
coq'ue-toon' (kŏk'ē-tōōn'), *n.* The grimme. [QUET.
co-quette', *v. t. & i.* Var. of CO-
co-quick'en, *v. t. & i.* See CO-, 1.
‖**co'quil'lage'** (kō'kē'yäzh'), *n.* [F., shellfish, fr. *coquille* shell.] **1.** A shellfish; mollusk.
2. [F. *coquille* + *-age*.] Decoration in imitation of shells.
‖**co-quil'lo** (kō-kēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *coco* coconut.] **1.** The physic nut.
2. A kind of fine white cotton fabric. *Sp. Amer.*
‖**co'quin'** (kō'kăN'), *n.*; *pl.* -QUINS' (-kăN'). [F.] A rogue; rascal; knave. [OIL, *Table I.*
co-qui'to oil (kō-kē'tō). See
co'quo. ✝ COCO, COCOA.
cor (kôr), *n.* [Heb. *kōr.*] Var. of KOR. See HOMER.
cor, *n.* Salt cod or other fish. *Obs.*
Cor., *or* **cor.** *Abbr.* Corinthians; Cornelia; Cornelius; corner; cornet; coroner; corpus; corrected; correction; corrective; correlative; correspondence; correspondent; corresponding; corrupted; corruption.
co'ra (kō'rȧ), *n.* A gazelle (*Gazella arabica*), found from Persia to North Africa.
Co'ra (kō'rȧ), *n.* [L. See KORE.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. Cf. CORINNA.
2. *pl.* CORÆ (-rē). = KORE.
Co'ra (kō'rä), *n.* An Indian of an agricultural tribe of Nahuatlan stock in northern Mexico.
coraage, *n.* *Law.* A misreading of CORNAGE, occurring in Cowel.
cor'ach. Var. of CURRACH, a coracle.
Cor'a-ci'i-dæ (kŏr'ȧ-sī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CORACIAS.] *Zoöl.* A family of Old World coraciiform birds, consisting chiefly of the rollers (which see).
cor'a-cine (kŏr'ȧ-sĭn; -sīn), *n.* [L. *coracinus*, Gr. κορακῖνος, fr. κόραξ, -ακος, crow; — from its black color.] A perchlike fish of the Nile, of doubtful identity.
cor'a-cler (kŏr'ȧ-klẽr), *n.* A user of a coracle.
cor'a-coi'dal, *a.* Coracoid.

tion, a group of ægithognathous birds equivalent to Passeres. — **cor'a-co-mor'phic** (kŏr'ȧ-kō-môr'fĭk), *a.*

co'rah (kō'rȧ), *a.* [Hind. *kōrā* virgin, plain.] Plain; undyed; — applied to Indian silk. — *n.* Corah silk.

cor'al (kŏr'ăl), *n.* [OF. *coral*, F. *corail*, L. *corallum*, *coralium*, fr. Gr. κοράλλιον.] **1.** The calcareous or hornlike skeleton of various Actinozoa and a few Hydrozoa (the millepores); also, the entire animal which produces this skeleton. The corals are mostly compound animals the individual polyps of which arise by budding; and the colony in many cases has a branching, treelike form. The red coral (*Corallium nobile*) of the Mediterranean, used for jewelry and ornaments, is the internal calcareous skeleton of one of the group Alcyonaria, but the large stony corals which make up the coral reefs of tropical seas belong chiefly to the Madreporaria, though some are millepores. (See MILLEPORE.) The fan corals, sea-pens, etc., which have an internal hornlike skeleton, belong to the order Gorgonacea. The polyps of corals are sometimes quite erroneously called *insects*, to which they do not bear the slightest resemblance. Except in their small size, and power of budding and secreting a hard skeleton, they resemble sea anemones.

End of a Branch of Red Coral (*Corallium nobile*) with expanded polyps. *a* Section of Cœnenchyma; *b* Longitudinal Ducts; *c* Axis.

2. The ovaries of a lobster; — so called from their color when cooked.

3. A piece of coral or some similar material, usually fitted with small bells and other appurtenances, given to infants as a plaything or to bite on when cutting their teeth.

cor'al, *a.* Having a red color, like coral.

coral bean. **a** A small fabaceous tree (*Sophora secundiflora*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico; also, its highly narcotic red seeds, used by the Indians in preparing an intoxicating drink. Called also *frijolito*. **b** A West Indian tree of the same family (*Erythrina corallodendron*), or its ornamental seed.

cor'al-bells', *n.* A saxifragaceous herb (*Heuchera sanguinea*) of the western United States, cultivated for its feathery spikes of small red flowers.

cor'al-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). An American caprifoliaceous dwarf shrub (*Symphoricarpos symphoricarpos*) bearing clusters of small white flowers succeeded by red berries; — called also *buckbush* and *Indian currant*.

coral bush. An Australian fabaceous shrub (*Templetonia retusa*), with brilliant scarlet flowers. It is frequently cultivated in European greenhouses.

coral fish. Any of numerous bright-colored fishes, as those of the families Chætodontidæ and Pomacentridæ, etc., which live among reef corals.

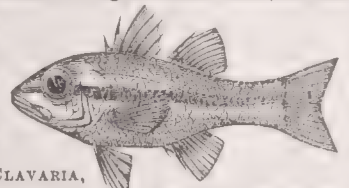
Coral Fish (*Apogon frenatus*).

coral fungus. Any basidiomycetous fungus of the family Clavariaceæ. They grow in corallike masses. See CLAVARIA, CLAVARIACEÆ.

cor'al-gem', *n.* A small fabaceous bush of the Canary Islands (*Lotus berthelotii*) cultivated for its scarlet flowers.

cor'al-la'ceous (kŏr'ă-lā'shŭs), *a.* Of or like coral.

Co-ral'li-an (kō-răl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the Middle Oölite (of the Jurassic period). See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. The Corallian formation is a limestone composed largely of coral and often called *coral-rag*. — **Co-ral'li-an**, *n.*

cor'al-lif'er-ous (kŏr'ă-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *-ferous*.] Containing or producing coral.

Cor'al-lig'e-na (-lĭj'ē-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *corallum* coral + root of *gignere* to produce.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly or exactly equivalent to Actinozoa in its modern sense, consisting of the corals and their allies.

cor'al-lig'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Producing coral.

cor'al-lin (kŏr'ă-lĭn), *n.* [In allusion to the color of red corallin, fr. L. *corallum* coral.] **a** A poisonous yellow dyestuff prepared by heating phenol with sulphuric and oxalic acids. It is a derivative of rosolic acid. **b** A red dyestuff obtained by the action of ammonia on yellow corallin; — called also *pæonin*.

Cor'al-li'na (-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See CORALLINE, *a.*] *Bot.* A genus of algæ, typifying the family Corallinaceæ.

Cor'al-li-na'ce-æ (-lĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. CORALLINA.] *Bot.* A peculiar family of red algæ (*Rhodophyceæ*), distinguished from all other marine forms by their calcareous habit. There are 9 genera and about 150 species, exhibiting a wide range of shape and coloring. The thallus is usually soft at first, but soon becomes hard and brittle from the deposition of calcium carbonate. — **cor'al-li-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cor'al-line (kŏr'ă-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [Cf. L. *corallinus* coral-red.] **1.** Composed of coral or corallines; as, *coralline* limestone; also, having the color of red coral; coral-red.

2. *Bot.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Corallina* or the family Corallinaceæ.

cor'al-line (kŏr'ă-lĭn; -līn), *n.* [Cf. F. *coralline*.] **1.** *Bot.* A calcareous alga or seaweed of the family Corallinaceæ.

2. *Zoöl.* Any coral-like animal; applied more particularly to the polyzoans and some of the hydroids that form delicate, somewhat coral-like growths.

3. *Dyeing.* = CORALLIN.

Coralline zone. *Zoöl.* That zone of the sea depths, extending from about twenty to fifty fathoms, in which corallines, or Polyzoa, most abound.

cor'al-lite (-līt), *n.* [L. *corallum* coral.] **a** *Paleon.* A fossil coral. *Obs.* **b** *Zoöl.* That part of the skeleton of a coral formed by a single polyp.

cor'al-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Containing, or consisting of, coral.

cor'al-loid (kŏr'ă-loid), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *-oid*.] Having the form or appearance of coral; branching like coral; as, a *coralloid* root.

Coralloid Roots.

Cor'al-lo-rhi'za (-lō-rī'zȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *corallum* (cf. Gr. κοράλλιον) coral + Gr. ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* A genus of leafless root-parasitic or saprophytic orchids, of wide distribution in temperate regions. They send up yellow or white stems from large bunches of coralloid roots. The small racemose flowers are purplish or yellowish, with an entire or lobed lip.

co-ral'lum (kō-răl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L.] *Zoöl.* The entire skeleton of a compound coral, consisting of corallites.

coral pea. Any Australian plant of the genus *Kennedya* having scarlet flowers, esp. *K. prostrata*. See KENNEDYA.

coral plant. **1.** A plantlike coral. *Obs.*

2. A much-cultivated East Indian euphorbiaceous plant (*Jatropha multifida*), with showy scarlet flowers and deeply incised leaves.

cor'al-red', *a.* Of the color of red coral.

coral reef. *Phys. Geog.* A reef, often of great extent, made up chiefly of fragments of corals, coral sands, and the solid limestone resulting from their consolidation. It is called a **fringing reef** when it borders the land, and a **barrier reef** when separated from the shore by a broad belt of water. See also ATOLL.

cor'al-root' (kŏr'ăl-rōōt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Corallorhiza*.

coral snake. Any of various small American venomous snakes of the genus *Elaps*, handsomely marked with red and black; esp., the South American and West Indian *E. corallinus*, and *E. fulvius* of the southern United States. Certain nonpoisonous snakes of similar colors are also called coral snakes, as *Ilysia scytale* of tropical America.

coral tree. Any of several scarlet-flowered fabaceous trees of the genus *Erythrina*, esp. *E. indica* of the East Indies, *E. corallodendron* of the West Indies, and the batswing coral. They have slender pods and coral-red seeds.

cor'al-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A common European kind of toothwort (*Dentaria bulbifera*), with a knotted white rootstock. **b** = CORALROOT.

cor'ban (kôr'băn), *n.* [Heb. *qorbān*, akin to Ar. *qurbān* an offering.] **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* An offering devoted to God, and therefore not to be appropriated to any other use. For misuse of this dedication, see Mark vii. 11-13 (*R. V.*).

2. The Temple treasury at Jerusalem, wherein money given for the poor was kept; hence, *Obs.*, a church treasury where such offerings were deposited.

cor'beil (kôr'bĕl), *n.* [F. *corbeille*, fr. L. *corbicula* a little basket, dim. of *corbis* basket. Cf. CORF, CORVETTE.] **1.** *Fort.* A kind of small gabion. *Obs.*

2. *Arch.* A sculptured basket of flowers, fruit, etc.

cor'bel (kôr'bĕl), *n.* [OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, prop., raven, dim. of OF. *corp*, L. *corvus*, raven.] **1.** A raven. *Obs.*

2. *Arch.* **a** A projection from the face of a wall, supporting a superincumbent weight. A common form of corbel is a single stone or timber set in and projecting from a wall, or a projection consisting of courses of stones or bricks, each projecting slightly beyond the next below it. **b** A short timber placed lengthwise under a girder to afford a bearing, as on the cap of a trestle. **c** Erron. for CORBEIL, 2.

Corbels.

cor'bel, *v. t.*; -BELED (-bĕld) or -BELLED; -BEL-ING or -BEL-LING. To furnish with a corbel or corbels; to support by a corbel; to make in the form of a corbel. **to corbel out** *or* **off**, to furnish with or as with a corbel of courses, each projecting beyond the one next below it; also, intransitively, to project on or as on corbels.

corbel arch. A span (not an arch in the technical specific sense) of masonry constructed by advancing successive courses until the top ones can be joined by a capstone, used esp. in primitive or barbaric architecture, as of the Mayas of ancient Mexico. See ARCH, *Illust.* (1).

cor'bel-ing, cor'bel-ling, *n.* Corbel work or the construction of corbels; a series of corbels or piece of continuous corbeled masonry, sometimes of decorative purpose, as in the stalactite ornament of the Moslems.

corbel table. *Arch.* A projecting course, as of masonry, resting on a horizontal row of corbels.

cor-bic'u-la (kôr-bĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a small basket, dim. of *corbis* basket.] *Zoöl.* The pollen plate (which see) or pollen basket of a bee.

cor'bie, *or* **cor'by** (kôr'bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). Also **corbie crow**. [See CORBEL.] **1.** A raven or carrion crow. *Scot.*

2. *Her.* A raven, crow, or chough, used as a charge.

cor'bie-step' (-stĕp'), *n.* *Arch.* One of the steps in which a gable wall is often finished in place of a continuous slope; — called also *crowstep*.

Gable with Corbiesteps.

Cor'cho-rus (kôr'kō-rŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of pulse, fr. Gr. κόρχορος a wild plant of bitter taste.] **1.** *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of tropical tiliaceous herbs or undershrubs bearing ample leaves, and yellow flowers in cymose umbels. They are usually regarded as weeds, but two East Indian species yield the valuable jute fiber, and are cultivated in all tropical countries. See JUTE.

2. [*l. c.*] The Japanese rose (*Kerria japonica*). See under JAPANESE.

cord (kôrd), *n.* [F. *corde*, L. *chorda* catgut, chord, cord, fr. Gr. χορδή; cf. L. *haruspex* soothsayer (inspector of entrails), Icel. *görn*, pl. *garnir*, gut, and E. *yarn*. Cf. CHORD, YARN.] **1.** A string, or small rope, of several strands twisted or woven together; also, such string as a material.

2. A rope used for hanging; the hangman's rope.

> O, the charity of a penny *cord*. *Shak.*

3. A structure likened to a cord, esp. a tendon or a nerve. See under SPERMATIC, SPINAL, UMBILICAL, VOCAL.

4. A cubic measure used esp. for wood cut for fuel, originally measured with a cord or line. It is now legally in the United States a pile 8 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft. (equivalent to 128 cu. ft. or 3.623 cu. m.), and the same measure is the common one in British usage, though it varies in different counties in England. A former legal measure for the cord was a pile measuring 14 ft. by 3 ft. by 3 ft. (126 cu. ft.).

5. A cordlike rib on the surface of a textile fabric; also, a ribbed fabric, esp. corduroy; in *pl.*, trousers or breeches of corduroy.

6. *Weaving.* **a** Any of various strings for communicating motion in a pattern-weaving or a Jacquard loom. **b** A space on a design paper representing a warp thread.

7. Any moral influence by which persons are caught, held, or drawn, as if by a cord; an enticement; an allurement; as, the *cords* of the wicked; the *cords* of sin.

> The wounding *cords* that bind and strain
> The heart until it bleeds. *Tennyson.*

cord, *v. t.*; CORD'ED; CORD'ING. **1.** To furnish, bind, fasten, or connect with a cord or cords; to ornament or finish with a cord or cords, as a garment.

2. To arrange or pile up (wood, etc.) in cords.

3. To connect the treadles of (a loom) by cords with the leaves of the heddles so as to produce the pattern.

cord, *v. i.* To unite or felt into long cordlike strands or curls, as the hair of poodles.

cord'age (kôr'dāj), *n.* [F. *cordage*. See CORD.] **1.** Ropes or cords, collectively; esp., the ropes in the rigging of a ship.

2. The number of cords, as of wood, on a given area.

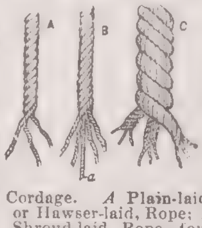

Cordage. *A* Plain-laid, or Hawser-laid, Rope; *B* Shroud-laid Rope, four strands and a heart or core, *a*; *C* Cable-laid Rope, three plain-laid ropes laid together with a left-handed twist.

cordage tree. A malvaceous tree of Tasmania (*Plagianthus pulchellus*), the bark of which was formerly used for tying fence posts, rafters, etc.

Cor'da-i-ta'ce-æ (kôr'dā-ĭ-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CORDAITES.] *Paleobot.* A family of Paleozoic plants, chiefly trees, intermediate in structure between the Cycadales and the Pinales. *Cordaites* is the type and principal genus. — **cor'da-i-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cor'da-i'tes (-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL., after A. J. *Corda*, Austrian botanist.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Paleozoic plants, consisting chiefly of large trees with straight slender stems and broad longitudinally veined leaves. Flowers and fruits also occur in the coal measures. It is regarded as the ancestral form from which the Ginkgoales have descended, represented in the Mesozoic by the genus *Jeanpaulia* and in later ages and living flora by the genus *Ginkgo*. — **cor'-da-i-te'an** (-tē'ăn), *a.*

cor'date (kôr'dāt), *a.* [L. *cordatus* wise, prudent, fr. *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] **1.** Sagacious; also, cordial. *Obs.* & *R.*

2. Heart-shaped; as, a *cordate* shell.

Cordate Leaf.

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co-rad'i-cal, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.

co-rad'i-cate, *a.* [See CO-; RADICATE.] *Philol.* Having the same root; as, "two" and "dual," "cook" and "pepsin," "four" and "quart," are *coradicate*.

corage. † COURAGE.

co-rag'gio, co-ra'gio (kō-rä'jō), *interj.* [It. *coraggio*.] Courage.

Co'rah, *n.* In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," Titus Oates of the Popish plot; — alluding to *Korah* who rose up against Moses.

Co'rah-ism (kō'rȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* The practices of Korah (*Num.* xvi.); a spirit of sedition. *Obs.* & *R.*

co'ra humming bird. [Peruvian *cora*.] A South American humming bird (*Thaumastura cora*), having two of the tail feathers very long in the male.

co-raise', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

cor'al, *v. t.* To make coral-red.

cor'al-and-pearl', *n.* The red baneberry. *Local, U. S.*

coral bead. A jequirity bean.

cor'aled, cor'alled (kŏr'ăld), *a.* Adorned or covered with coral.

cor'al-er, cor'al-ler, *n.* A coral fisher. *Obs.*

coral evergreen. The common ground pine. [FERN.]

cor'al-fern', *n.* = PARASOL

cor'al-flow'er, *n.* = CORAL PEA.

cor-al'ic. Var. of CORALLIC.

coral insect. See CORAL.

cor'al-ist, *n.* A maker of, or dealer in, coral ornaments.

co-ral'la, *n., pl.* of CORALLUM.

cor'al-let (kŏr'ă-lĕt), *n.* = CORALLITE **b**. [laceous.]

cor-al'lic (kŏr-ăl'ĭk), *a.* Coral-

cor'al-lid'o-mous (kŏr'ă-lĭd'ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *domus* home.] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting coral reefs.

cor-al'li-form (kŏr-ăl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling coral.

cor'al-lig'er-ous (kŏr'ă-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *-gerous*.] Coralliferous.

cor'al-loi'dal, *a.* Coralloid.

cor'al-rag', *n.* See CORALLIAN.

coral stitch. See STITCH.

coral sumac *or* **sumach**. The poisonwood (*Rhus metopium*).

co'ram (kō'răm), *n.* Obs. corruption of QUORUM. *Shak.*

‖ **co'ram**, *prep.* [L.] Before; in the presence of.

‖ **co'ram ip'so re'ge** *or* **re'ge ip'so.** [L.] *Eng. Law.* Before the king himself; — formerly said of proceedings in the Court of King's Bench.

‖ **co'ram ju'di-ce.** [L.] *Law.* Before a judge (having jurisdiction).

‖ **co'ram no'bis.** [L.] *Eng. Law.* Before us (the sovereign), that is, in the Court of King's Bench (cf. CORAM IPSO REGE); — applied to writs of error for the review in the King's Bench of its own judgments.

‖ **co'ram non ju'di-ce.** [L.] *Law.* Before a judge not competent, or without jurisdiction.

‖ **co'ram pa'ri-bus** (pâr'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] *Law.* Before one's peers.

‖ **co'ram po'pu-lo** (pŏp'ū-lō). [L.] Publicly; in public.

‖ **co'ram re'ge.** Before the king.

coran. † CURRANT.

Co-ran'. Var. of KORAN.

cor'a-nach (kŏr'ȧ-nȧk). Var. of CORONACH.

co-rance'. † CRANTS.

corance. Obs. pl. of CURRANT.

‖ **cor' an'glais'** (kôr' äN'glĕ'). [F.] *Music.* **a** = ENGLISH HORN. **b** An organ stop of similar tone.

cor'a-nich (kŏr'ȧ-nĭk). Obs. or Scot. var. of CORONACH.

corant. † COURANT, CURRANT, CURRENT.

co-rant'. Var. of COURANTE.

co-ran'to. † COURANT.

co-ran'to, *n.* = COURANTE, a dance. [ROZO.]

co-ra'zo (kō-rä'sō). Var. of CO-

‖ **co'ra-zon'** (kō'rä-sōn'; 268), *n.* [Sp., heart.] The custard apple of the West Indies.

corb (kôrb). Var. of CORF; obs. var. of CURB. [KURBASH.]

cor'bage (kôr'bāj). Var. of

cor-ba'na (kŏr-bā'nȧ), *n.* [LL.] = CORBAN, 2.

corbe. † COARB, CURB.

Cor'be (kôr'bē). *Bib.*

corbe, *a.* [OF. *corbe*, fr. L. *curvus*.] Curved. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

corbe, *n.* Short for CORBEL.

‖ **cor'beau'** (kôr'bō'), *n.* [F., raven.] A dark green color, approaching black.

‖ **cor'beille'** (*F.* kôr'bĕ'y'), *n.* [F.] = CORBEIL.

corbeling, *or* **corbelling**, **piece.** = CORBEL, 2 **b**.

cor'bell. Var. of CORBEL.

corbet. † CURVET.

corbet, *n.* [Cf. OF. *corbet* raven, and E. *corbel*.] A corbel. *Obs.*

corbial. † CORBEL.

cor-bic'u-late (kŏr-bĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Resembling a little basket. **b** Having corbiculæ.

cor-bic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* = CORBICULA.

corbie gable. A gable having corbiesteps.

corbie messenger. One who is long upon his errand, or who, like the raven sent from the Ark, returns not again. *Scot.*

cor'bil. † CORBEL.

corbin, *n.* [OF.] A raven. *Obs.*

‖ **cor'bleu'** (kôr'blû'), *interj.* [Corruption of *corps dieu*, i. e., *corps de dieu*.] God's body; — a French oath.

cor-bo'na (kŏr-bō'nȧ). [LL.] Var. of CORBAN.

cor'bu-la (kôr'bū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *corbis* basket.] *Zoöl.* A protective receptacle inclosing the gonangia of some plumularian hydroids.

corbun. † CORBIN.

cor'by. Var. of CORBIE. *Scot.*

Cor Ca'ro-li (kôr kăr'ō-lī). [LL., lit., Charles's heart.] *Astron.* Alpha (*α*) Canum Venaticorum. See STAR.

cor'cass (kôr'kȧs), *n.* [Ir. *corcach*.] In Ireland, a marsh along the bank of a river.

corce. † CORSE, *n.* & *v.*

corchat. † CROTCHET.

cor'cle (kôr'k'l), *n.* [L. *corculum*, dim. of *cor* heart.] *Bot.* An embryo or germ. *Obs.*

cor-cop'a-li (kŏr-kŏp'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* The fruit of an East Indian clusiaceous tree (*Garcinia indica*). See COCUM. *India.* [CORCLE.]

cor'cule (kôr'kūl). Var. of

cord. † CHORD.

cord. Short for ACCORD.

Cord. *Abbr.* Cordelia. [*Obs.*]

cor-daille', *n.* [OF.] Cordage.

Cor'da-i-ta'les (kôr'dā-ĭ-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleobot.* An order of gymnospermous Paleozoic plants, consisting chiefly of the Cordaitaceæ.

cord'al, *n.* [OF. *cordal*, *cordail*, cord.] The string of a mantle or state robe, woven of gold and silk thread. *Obs.*

cord'ant, *a.* Aphetic for ACCORDANT.

cor'date-ly, *adv.* of CORDATE.

cor'dax (kôr'dăks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κόρδαξ.] In old Greek comedy, a chorus dance of an indecent kind.

corde. † ACCORD, CORD.

cord′ed (kôr′dĕd ; -dĭd ; 7,151), *a.* **1.** Bound, fastened, or wound about, with cords.
2. Made of, having, or provided with, cords, or cordlike ridges; in form of cords. "A *corded* ladder." *Shak.*
3. Striped or ribbed with cords or cordlike lines; twilled; as, a *corded* cloth.
4. Piled or arranged in cords.
5. Having the hair felted into long wavy cordlike strands or curls, as the German poodle.

cord′ed-up′, *a.* *Veter.* Characterized by excessive contraction of the muscles of the back, causing an arching of the spinal column. It is chiefly seen in cows during œstrus.

Cor-de′li-a (kôr-dē′lĭ-*ȧ*; -dēl′y*ȧ*), *n.* [LL. *Cordeilla*; cf. OW. *Creiddylad*.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Cordélie* (kôr′dā′lē′); G. *Cordelia* (kôr-dā′lē-ä), *Cordula* (kôr-dōō′lä).
2. In Shakespeare's "King Lear," the youngest of Lear's three daughters. See LEAR.

Cor′de-lier′ (kôr′dē-lēr′), *n.* [F., fr. *cordelle* small cord, dim. fr. *corde* string, rope. See CORD.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A Franciscan; — so called from the girdle of knotted cord.
2. *F. Hist.* A member of a French political club of the time of the first Revolution, to which Danton and Marat belonged. It met in an old Cordelier convent in Paris.
3. [*l. c.*] *Rope Laying.* The first form of rope-making machine that used an epicyclic train to rotate the bobbins contrary to the direction of twisting, so as to prevent untwisting of the strands.

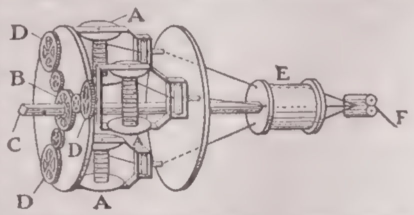

Cordelier. *AAA* Bobbins held in frames attached rigidly to *DDD*; *B* Dead Wheel; *C* Square Shaft independent of *B*; *DDD* Wheels equal to *B* and forming with *B* and connecting wheels an epicyclic train which keeps the bobbins with their axes in one direction; *E* Laying Top; *F* Finished Rope.

cord′er (kôr′dẽr), *n.* One that applies a cord; specif., a sewing-machine attachment for laying a cord which is to be sewed between the folds of a fabric.

cord glottis. *Phon.* That part of the glottis lying between the vocal cords proper, as distinguished from the part between the adjusting cartilages, called *cartilage* (or *whisper*) *glottis*; the voice glottis. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 19.

cor′di- (kôr′dĭ-). A prefix formerly often used (as in cordialgy, cardialgy; **cordiology**, cardiology, etc.), having its origin in an assimilation of *cardi-* to L. *cor*, *cordis*, identical in meaning with, and more familiar than, Gr. καρδία, heart. *Obs.*

Cor′di-a (kôr′dĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after E. & V. *Cordus*, German botanists.] *Bot.* A large genus of boraginaceous shrubs and trees, natives of the warmer parts of both hemispheres and characterized chiefly by the entire ovary. *C. myxa* of tropical Asia, *C. cylindrostachya*, and several American species yield useful fiber. The drupaceous fruit of many species is edible. The genus includes a number of ornamental trees, esp. in the West Indies, where some afford valuable timber.

cor′dial (kôr′jăl; kôrd′yăl), *a.* [LL. *cordialis*, fr. L. *cor* heart: cf. F. *cordial*. See HEART.] **1.** Of, belonging to, or proceeding from, the heart, esp. as the seat of life or of feeling, affection, etc.; vital; internal. *Obs. or R.*

A rib with *cordial* spirits warm. *Milton.*

2. Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate; giving strength or spirits, as a medicine or drink.

Behold this *cordial* julep here
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds. *Milton.*

3. Hearty; characterized by a sincere and warm friendliness; sincerely or deeply felt; — often implying a robust or vigorous emotion; as, a *cordial* hatred of politics.

He . . . with looks of *cordial* love
Hung over her enamored. *Milton.*

Syn. — Sincere, real, unfeigned; warm, ardent, zealous, vigorous. — CORDIAL, HEARTY. CORDIAL implies warmth and sincerity of feelings and manner; HEARTY adds the suggestion of honesty and simplicity, frequently, also, of vigor or energy; as, a *cordial* invitation, a *cordial* greeting, a *hearty* welcome, a *hearty* shake of the hand. See AMICABLE, HONEST.

cor′dial, *n.* **1.** Any invigorating and stimulating preparation, as a medicine, food, or drink; as, a peppermint *cordial*.
2. *Com.* Aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage; a liqueur.
3. Anything that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Charms to my sight, and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden.*

cor-dial′i-ty (kôr-jăl′ĭ-tĭ; kôr′dĭ-ăl′-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *cordialitas*: cf. F. *cordialité*.] **1.** Relation to the heart. *Obs.*
2. Cordial quality; sincere affection and kindness; warmth of regard; heartiness. *Motley.*

cor′dial-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a cordial manner; with sincere good will; as, *cordially* yours; heartily or emphatically; as, to dislike *cordially*.

Of those offenses which their own society *cordially* condemns, Frenchmen commit as few . . . as any other people. *W. C. Brownell.*

2. As a cordial or liqueur. *Obs.*

cor′di-form (kôr′dĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cor*, *cordis*, heart + *-form*.] Heart-shaped. — **cordiform tendon**, *Anat.*, the central aponeurotic portion of the diaphragm.

cor′dil-le′ra (kôr′dĭl-yā′r*ȧ*; kôr-dĭl′ẽr-*ȧ*), *n.* [Sp., fr. OSp. *cordilla*, *cordiella*, dim. of *cuerda* a rope, string. See CORD.] A mountain range or system, orig. one of the Andes; sometimes, the main mountain axis of a continent. Thus, the western *cordillera* of North America (also called simply the *Cordilleras*) includes the Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada, Coast and Cascade ranges. — **cor′dil-le′ran** (-răn), *a.*

cord′ing (kôr′dĭng), *n.* **1.** The action of one that cords.
2. Cords collectively; cordage; corded work.

cord′ite (kôr′dīt), *n.* [From CORD, *n.*] *Mil.* A smokeless powder composed of nitroglycerin, guncotton, and mineral jelly, and used by the British army and in other services. In making it the ingredients are mixed into a paste with the addition of acetone and pressed out into cords (of various diameters) resembling brown twine, which are dried and cut to length. A variety containing less nitroglycerin than the original is known as **cordite M. D.**

cord′leaf′ (kôrd′lēf′), *n.* [*cord* + *leaf*.] Any plant of the family Restionaceæ, esp. of the genus *Restio*; — so called from their terete, rushlike leaves.

cord moss. A common moss (*Funaria hygrometrica*) having a twisted, hygroscopic seta, which uncoils when moist.

cor′don (kôr′dŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *corde*. See CORD.] **1.** *Fort.* **a** In stone works, an ornamental projecting course placed along the junction of a parapet with a rampart or with a sloping wall. **b** The coping of the scarp wall, which sometimes projects beyond the face of the wall a few inches.
2. *Arch.* A stringcourse.
3. *Mil.* A line or series of men placed at intervals, or of military posts, inclosing any place or area to prevent passage into or out of it.
4. A line or circle of persons around any person or place; as, a *cordon* of police kept back the crowd. Specif., short for **sanitary cordon**, a line of guards stationed to prevent communication with an infected district.
5. a An ornamental cord, braid, lace, or string, used esp. on costumes, as to fasten them. **b** *Her.* An ornamental cord used as an accompaniment to the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary. Cf. CORDELIERE.
6. A cord or ribbon worn as a badge of honor or as a decoration of an order of knighthood; esp., more fully, **grand cordon**, a broad ribbon, usually worn after the manner of a baldric, constituting a mark of a very high grade in an honorary order. *A Gallicism.*
7. *Hort.* A form of grapevine or fruit-tree training in which the plant is limited to a single shoot, or to two shoots trained in opposite or parallel directions.
‖**cor′don′ bleu′** (kôr′dôɴ′ blû′). [F., blue cordon.] **a** Formerly, the blue ribbon worn as a decoration by the old order of Knights of the Holy Ghost, the highest in France under the Bourbons; also, a person decorated with it. **b** Hence, a person eminent for his rank or authority; esp., jocularly, a first-rate cook. — ‖ **c. rouge** (rōōzh′) [F., red cordon], formerly, the red ribbon by which was suspended the cross of the order of St. Louis in France; also, a person who wore this. — ‖ **c. sa′ni′taire′** (sȧ′nē′târ′). [F., sanitary cordon.] See CORDON, 4.

cor′don-net′ (kôr′dŏ-nĕt′; *F.* kôr′dô′nĕ′), *n.* [F., dim. of *cordon*. See CORDON.] Thread, or small cord, made of linen, cotton, or silk, used for tassels, fringes, embroidery, etc., and to outline or edge point lace.

Cor′do-van (kôr′dô-văn; *originally accented* cor′do-van′), *a.* [Sp. *cordobán*, fr. *Córdova*, or *Córdoba*, in Spain, L. *Corduba*. Cf. CORDWAIN.] Of or pertaining to Cordova; hence [*l. c.*], made of the leather manufactured at Cordova, Spain.

Cor′do-van, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Cordova.
2. [*l. c.*] Cordovan leather; esp., a soft, fine-grained, colored leather, for a long time chiefly manufactured at Cordova of goatskins tanned and dressed and afterwards of split horsehides, and now made of goatskin, pigskin, etc., and, esp. in England, of fine horsehides.

cor′du-roy′ (kôr′dŭ-roi′; kôr′dŭ-roi; 277), *n.* [Prob. for F. *corde du roi* king's cord.] **1.** A kind of coarse, durable cotton fabric, having a piled surface, like that of velvet, raised in cords, ridges, or ribs.
2. *pl.* Trousers or breeches of corduroy. *Colloq.*
3. A corduroy road; the material forming, or the structure of, such a road.

cor′du-roy′, *a.* **1.** Made of corduroy, as a jacket.
2. Corded and furrowed like corduroy.
3. Specif., designating a road, bridge, or the like, formed of logs or tree trunks laid side by side transversely, as across a swamp or miry place.

cor′du-roy′, *v. t.*; COR′DU-ROYED′ (-roid′; -roid′); COR′DU-ROY′ING. To form (a road) of logs laid side by side transversely; to cross, as a swamp, by a corduroy road.

cord′wain (kôrd′wān), *n.* [ME. *cordewan*, *corduan*, OF. *cordoan*, *cordouan*, fr. Sp. *cordobán*. See CORDOVAN.] A kind of leather. = CORDOVAN, *n.*, 2. *Archaic.*

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwain*. *Spenser.*

cord′wain-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *cordwaner*, *cordiner*, fr. OF. *cordoanier*, *cordouanier*, F. *cordonnier*.] A worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather; a shoemaker. *Archaic.*

cord′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* Wood piled up or sold in cords; wood for fuel cut to the length of four feet, so as to be readily measurable in cords.

cord′y (kôr′dĭ), *a.*; CORD′I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); CORD′I-EST. Of, or like, cord; having cords or cordlike parts.

Cor′dy-ceps (kôr′dĭ-sĕps), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. Gr. κορδύλη club + L. *-ceps*, fr. *caput* head.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi parasitic in insect larvæ, ultimately converting the whole body into a sclerotium, and producing a long, club-shaped sporophore. See AWETO.

Cor′dy-li′ne (kôr′dĭ-lī′nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κορδύλη club, in allusion to the stout caudex.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of tropical Old World liliaceous plants having fleshy sword-shaped basal leaves and tall scapes bearing white flowers with a narrow perianth tube. *C. hyacinthoides* is the bowstring hemp. **b** Syn. of TÆTSIA. Hence [*l. c.*], any of various cultivated species of *Tætsia*, as the ti tree, palm lily, or cabbage tree of New Zealand (*T. terminalis*), etc.

core (kōr; 201), *n.* [F. *corps*. See CORPS.] **1.** A body of individuals; a company, as of players in a curling match or of miners in one shift. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

He was in a *core* of people. *Bacon.*

2. *Mining.* Underground working time or shift, esp. in a Cornish tin mine. The twenty-four hours are divided into three or four *cores*. *Dial. Eng.*

core, *n.* [Perh. fr. L. *cor* heart. See HEART.] **1.** The hard central portion in fruits of the apple family, consisting of papery or leathery carpels composing the ripened ovary, as in the apple, pear, quince, etc.
2. The central part of anything, esp. as being a residue or unused portion, as being enveloped by parts of a different character, or as being the essential or vital part.

Within the flame we have a *core* of gas as yet unburnt. *Tyndall.*

3. Specif.: **a** A hard unburned central part of a piece of coal, limestone, etc. **b** The slough in the central part of boils. **c** In boring, the cylindrical mass of rock removed. **d** *Arch.* The central or axial interior part of a structure, as a column or wall, often made of inferior material. **e** *Hydraulic Engin.* A wall or structure of impervious material forming the central part of an embankment or dike, as a dam, the outer parts of which are more or less pervious **f** The central part of a came, or window lead. **g** *Founding.* The portion of a mold which shapes the interior of a hollow casting, or which makes a hole in or through a casting; a part of the mold made separately, and inserted for shaping some part of the casting. **h** *Archæol.* A piece of obsidian, flint, or other stone from which flakes have been struck for the manufacture of implements. **i** *Zoöl.* The bony process which forms the central axis of the horns of the hollow-horned ruminants. **j** *Elec.* (1) The central, conducting wires (of a cable). (2) A bar of iron, a bundle of iron wires, an aggregation of insulated iron laminæ, or the like, used to concentrate and intensify an induced magnetic field, as in a transformer, induction coil, or armature. **k** The central strand around which others are twisted in some kinds of rope. **l** The heart or most vital part, as of timber.
4. Hence, the gist, essence, or central meaning; the inmost or most intimate part; — sometimes alluding to the hypothetical derivation of *core* from L. *cor*, heart.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*, ay, in my heart of hearts. *Shak.*
Their theory of life had its *core* of soundness. *G. Eliot*

5. *Veter.* **a** A disorder of sheep occasioned by worms in the liver, or a tumor characteristic of the disease. **b** An affection of the udders of cows characterized by the formation of inner lumps. *U. S.*

core, *v. t.*; CORED (kōrd); COR′ING (kōr′ĭng). **1.** To take out the core of; as, to *core* an apple; — often with *out*.

He 's like a corn upon my great toe . . . he must be *cored* out. *Marston.*

2. To inclose in the core or innermost part. *Leigh Hunt.*
3. To form by means of a core, as a hole in a casting.

core bit. A hollow cylindrical boring bit for cutting out a core in earth boring or rock drilling.

cored (kōrd), *a.* **1.** Affected with the core, as a sheep.
2. Furnished with a core.
cored carbon, *Elec.*, a carbon for arc lights, having a small core of softer material for the purpose of keeping the crater central. — **c. shot**, *Gun.*, a hollow cast projectile having a cavity smaller than in shell.

Cor′e-go′nus (kôr′ē-gō′nŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόρη pupil of the eye + γωνία angle.] *Zoöl.* A genus of plainly colored salmonid fishes, comprising the typical whitefishes of the lakes of Europe, Asia, and North America. See WHITEFISH; ARGYROSOMUS. — **cor′e-go′nine** (-nīn; -nĭn; 183), **cor′e-go′noid** (-noid), *a.* & *n.*

core iron. *Founding.* A strengthening iron grate in a core.

co′re-li′gion-ist (kō′rē-lĭj′ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One of the same religion.

co-rel′la (kō-rĕl′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. κόρη girl, doll.] *Zoöl.* Any of several parrots of the genus *Nymphicus*, as the Australian crested parrakeet (*N. novæ-hollandiæ*).

core loss. *Elec.* Energy wasted by hysteresis or eddy currents in the core of an armature, transformer, etc.

co-rel′y-sis (kō-rĕl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κορη pupil + *-lysis*.] *Med.* The operation of breaking loose adhesions formed between the iris and adjacent parts.

cor′e-om′e-ter (kôr′ē-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. κόρη pupil + *-meter*.] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring the width of the pupil.

Co′re-op′sis (kō′rē-ŏp′sĭs; kôr′ē-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόρις bug + *-opsis*, in allusion to the achene.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, natives of America, South Africa, and Australasia, distinguished from *Bidens* by the two short pappus teeth, which, however, are often wanting. Several species, esp. *C. tinctoria*, *C. drummondii*, and *C. lanceolata*, are familiar garden plants, having heads with bright yellow or crimson rays. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus; — also called *calliopsis*.

cor′e-plas′ty (kôr′ē-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [Gr. κόρη pupil + *-plasty*.] *Med.* A plastic operation on the pupil, as for forming an artificial pupil. — **cor′e-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

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cor-dee′. Var. of CHORDEE.
Cordelia fig. One of a race of edible figs having staminate as well as pistillate flowers.
cor′de-liere′, cor′de-lière′ (*F.* kôr′dē-lyâr′), *n.* [F. *cordelière*.] *Her.* A knotted cord, as around the escutcheon or lozenge of a widow.
cor′del-ing, cor′del-ling (kôr′-dĕl-ĭng), *a.* [F. *cordeler* to twist. See CORDELIER.] Twisting.
cor′delle (kôr′dĕl; kôr-dĕl′), *n.* [F., dim. of *corde* cord.] **1.** A twisted cord; a tassel. *Obs.* **2.** (*pron.* kôr-dĕl′; kôr′dĕl) A towline or towrope. *Canada & Local, U. S.*
cor-delle′ (kôr-dĕl′; kôr′dĕl), *v. t.*; COR-DELLED′ (-dĕld); COR-DELL′ING. To haul or tow by a cordelle. *Canada & Local, U. S.*
cordement. † ACCORDMENT.
cord′en. † CORDWAIN.
cor′de-roy′. Var. of CORDUROY.
Cor′der-y (kôr′dẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DERIES (-ĭz). A Latin primer, "The Colloquies of Corderius" (Mathurin Cordier (1479–1564), a French grammarian), formerly much used in British schools.
cordevan. † CORDOVAN.
cordewane. † CORDWAIN.
cord grass. = MARSH GRASS.
cor′di-al′gic, *n.* See CORDI-.
cor′dial-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
cor′dial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cor′di-cole (kôr′dĭ-kōl), *n.* [F.] Lit., heart worshiper; — a nickname applied to a worshiper of the "Sacred Heart of Jesus."
Cor′dière′, La Belle (lȧ bĕl kôr′-dyâr′). [F.] See *The Beautiful Ropemaker*, under BEAUTIFUL.
cor′di-er-ite (kôr′dĭ-ẽr-īt), *n.* [After P. L. A. *Cordier*, French geologist.] *Min.* = IOLITE.
cordilere. † CORDELIER.
‖ **cor′dil′lat′**, *or* **cor′dil′las′** (*mod. F.* kôr′dē′yȧ′), *n.* [F.] A rather coarse fabric of smooth wool, made in Languedoc: formerly, a kind of very coarse woolen material. *Obs. or French.*
cord′i-ner (kôr′dĭ-nẽr). Obs. or Scot. form of CORDWAINER.
cording quires. The two outside quires of a ream of paper, the casse quires. See CASSE PAPER.
cor′di-vant. † CORDOVAN.
‖ **cor′do-bán′** (kôr′dō-vän′; 133), *n.* [Sp.] Cordovan leather.
cor′don, *v. t.* [F. *cordonner*.] To twist into a cordon or rope; to decorate with a cordon.
cor′do-net′, cor′don-nette′. Vars. of CORDONNET.
corduan. † CORDWAIN.
corduener. † CORDWAINER.
cord′wain-er-y, *n.* Shoemaking.
cordwaner. † CORDWAINER.
cord′wind-er, *n.* Corrupt. of CORDWAINER.
cord′y (kôr′dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CORDIES (-dĭz). A kind of coarse felt hat.
core. Var. of COR, a measure.
core. Var. of CORPS.
core. Obs. p. p. of CHOOSE.
core. Var. of KOR. See HOMER.
Co′re (kō′rē; kôr′ē). *Bib.*
Co-re′an. Var. of KOREAN.
core barrel. *Founding.* A perforated iron tube on which a loam core is struck up.
co-reb′el, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
core board. *Founding.* A board for strickling a loam core to shape. See CORE BARREL.
core box. *Founding.* A box in which cores are formed.
corecheffe. † KERCHIEF.
co′re-cip′ro-cal, *a.* See CO-, 2.
cor-ec′tome (kôr-ĕk′tōm; kôr′-ĕk-), *n.* *Surg.* An instrument used in corectomy.
cor-ec′to-my (kôr-ĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κορη pupil + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* = IRIDECTOMY.
cor′ec-to′pi-a (kôr′ĕk-tō′pĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόρη pupil + *-ectopia*.] *Med.* Abnormal situation of the pupil of the eye.
co-rec′tor. † CORRECTOR.
co-rec′tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co′re-deem′, *v. t.* See CO-, 1. — **co′re-deem′er**, *n.* — **co′re-demp′tress**, *n. fem.*
cor′e-di-al′y-sis (kôr′ē-dĭ-ăl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόρη pupil + *dialysis*.] Iridodialysis.
co-re′gence (kō-rē′jĕns), **co-re′gen-cy**, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co-re′gent, *a. & n.* See CO-, 2, 3 **b**.
co-reg′nan-cy, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co-reg′nant, *a. & n.* See CO-, 2, 3 **b**.
co′reg-na′tion (kō′rĕg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *regnatio* government.] = COREGNANCY.
Co-re′i-dæ (kō-rē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόρις bedbug.] *Zoöl.* A large family of heteropterous Hemiptera of which the squash bug is an example.
co-reign′, *n.* A joint reign. — **co-reign′er**, *n.*
co′re-joice′, *v. i.* See CO-, 1.
co′re-lat′ed, *p. a.* See CO-, 2.
co′re-la′tion, *n.* Correlation. — **co-rel′a-tive**, *a.* — **co-rel′a-tive-ly**, *adv.*
core′less, *a.* See -LESS.
co′re-li′gion-a-ry (kō′rē-lĭj′ŭn-ā-rĭ), *n.* = CORELIGIONIST.
cor′e-mor-pho′sis (kôr′ē-môr-fō′sĭs; -môr′fō-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόρη pupil + μόρφωσις a shaping.] *Med.* = COREPLASTY.
coren. † CORN, CURRANT.
coren. Obs. p. p. of CHOOSE.
co′re-nounce′, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

core print. *Founding.* A projecting piece on a pattern which forms, in the mold, an impression for holding in place or steadying a core.

cor'er (kōr'ēr), *n.* That which cores; an instrument for coring fruit; as, an apple *corer.*

co're-sid'u-al (kō'rē-zĭd'ū-ăl), *n.* [*co-* + *residual.*] *Math.* A point on a cubic, through which, if any conic intersect the cubic in four fixed points, the chord joining the other two points of intersection will pass.

coresidual groups. See EQUIVALENT GROUPS OF POINTS.

co're-spond'ent (kō'rē-spŏn'dĕnt), *n.* *Law.* A joint respondent; specif., a man (or a woman) charged with adultery in a divorce suit and proceeded against together with the respondent. — **co're-spond'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*

core wheel. *Mach.* A mortise gear wheel, before or after being furnished with its wooden cogs.

corf (kôrf), *n.; pl.* CORVES (kôrvz). [Cf. LG. & D. *korf* basket, G. *korb*, prob. fr. L. *corbis.*] **1.** Formerly, a basket (of any kind); now, a round-handled basket, bulging in the middle, and holding a bushel or more, sometimes used as a measure. *Dial. or Local, Eng. & Scot.*
2. *Mining.* A basket of hazel rods, formerly used for conveying ore, coal, etc., to the pit mouth; hence, the "tub," wagon, or truck now used for this purpose. *Eng. & Scot.*
3. Silver basketwork. *Obs. Scot.*
4. A floating cage or basket for keeping lobsters, fish, etc., alive. *Dial. Eng.*
5. A shed, or other temporary construction. *Scot.*

Cor'fi-ote (kôr'fĭ-ōt) } *n.* [Cf. F. *Corfiote.*] A native of
Cor'fute (kôr'fūt) } the island of Corfu.

co'ri-a'ceous (kō'rĭ-ā'shus; kŏr'ĭ-; 201), *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, fr. *corium* leather. See CUIRASS.] Consisting of, or resembling, leather; leatherlike; tough; as, a *coriaceous* leaf.

co'ri-an'der (kō'rĭ-ăn'dēr; kŏr'ĭ-; 201), *n.* [F. *coriandre*, L. *coriandrum*, fr. Gr. κορίαννον.] *Bot.* The apiaceous herb *Coriandrum sativum.* Its aromatic seeds (**coriander seeds**) are used in medicine as a stomachic and carminative.

Co'ri-an'drum (-drŭm), *n.* [NL. See CORIANDER.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous plants consisting of *C. sativum*, common coriander, and *C. tordylioides*, both of the Mediterranean region. They have white flowers and finely divided leaves.

Co'ri-a'ri-a (kō'rĭ-ā'rĭ-ȧ; kŏr'ĭ-; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *corium* leather; — in ref. to the use of the leaves in tanning.] *Bot.* A small, widely distributed genus of shrubs or half shrubs, constituting the family Coriariaceæ. They have opposite simple leaves, clustered pentamerous flowers, and a fruit consisting of five carpels, enveloped by fleshy petals. *C. myrtifolia*, of Europe, is cultivated for the black dye which it yields. *C. sarmentosa* is the wineberry of New Zealand.

co'ri-dine (kō'rĭ-dĭn; kŏr'ĭ-; -dēn; 184) } *n.* Also **co'ri-**
co'rin-dine (kō'rĭn-dĭn; kŏr'ĭn-; -dēn) } **din, co'rin-din.** [From L. *corium* leather.] Any of a number of isomeric liquid bases, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, of the pyridine series, occurring in coal tar, bone oil, tobacco smoke, etc.

Cor'inth (kŏr'ĭnth), *n.* [L. *Corinthus*, Gr. Κόρινθος, a city of ancient Greece, famed for its luxury and licentiousness. Cf. CURRANT.] **1.** *pl.* Corinthians. *Obs.*
2. [*l. c.*] Orig., a currant of any kind; now, specif., a variety of currant obtained from Corinth, much used in making currant wine in France.

Co-rin'thi-an (kō-rĭn'thĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Corinth.
2. *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the lightest and most ornate of the three Greek orders, characterized esp. by its bell-shaped capital enveloped with acanthus leaves. It became a favorite order with the Romans. See 3d CAPITAL, *Illust.*, ORDER, ACANTHUS, 2.
3. In allusion: **a** To Corinthian morals, given to luxurious dissipation. **b** To Corinthian art, elegant, ornate.
4. *Yachting.* Amateur. *U. S.*

Corinthian brass *or* **bronze**, a celebrated metal of antiquity, an alloy of gold, silver, and copper, erroneously said to have been discovered by accident during the burning of Corinth by Mummius. — C. Tom. See TOM AND JERRY.

Co-rin'thi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Corinth.
2. In allusion to Corinthian manners and wealth: **a** A gay, licentious person. *Obs.* **b** A man of mettle. *Obs.*

A *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle, a good boy. *Shak.*

c A fashionable man about town; esp., a man of means, given to sport, who drives his own horses, sails his own yacht, or the like.
3. *pl.* Either of the two Epistles to the Corinthians, called **First, and Second, Corinthians.** See NEW TESTAMENT.

co'ri-um (kō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., leather.] **1.** A body armor of overlapping leather flaps, — used by the Romans, also by the English till the reign of Edward I.
2. *Anat.* The derma, or deeper vascular and sensitive layer of the skin; also, the corresponding layer of the mucous membranes.
3. *Zoöl.* The chief or middle division of the thickened portion of the hemelytra of heteropterous Hemiptera. See HEMELYTRON, *Illust.*

Co-rix'a (kō-rĭk'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόρις bedbug.] *Zoöl.* A genus of aquatic carnivorous heteropterous insects (called "water boatmen"). It is the type and chief genus of a family, **Co-rix'i-dæ** (-sĭ-dē). Many forms of the species occur in the fresh waters of North America. *C. mercenaria* and *C. femorata*, extraordinarily abundant in the lakes near the City of Mexico, are exported as food for cage birds, etc., and their eggs are eaten by the natives.

cork (kôrk), *n.* [Cf. G., Dan., & Sw. *kork*, D. *kurk;* all prob. fr. Sp. *alcorque* cork, cork-soled sandal, perh. fr. an Ar. source; cf. also Sp. *corcho* cork, L. *cortex* bark, cork.] **1.** *Bot.* A tissue developed in the stems of most woody plants from the phellogen, or cork cambium, derived from the outer layer of the cortex. It forms an external protective investment, and makes up the greater part of what is known as bark.
2. Specif.: This tissue in the cork oak (*Quercus suber*), in which it attains unusual thickness. Cork is composed of the walls of dead cells filled with air, rendering it very light, the specific gravity being only 0.24. It is elastic, tough, impervious, and very light; and these qualities render it useful for stoppers for bottles, floats for nets, life preservers, handles for implements, etc.
3. A piece of cork, or any of various objects made of it, as a cork sole or a float.
4. Esp., a stopper for a bottle, cask, etc., cut out of cork; also, a similar stopper of other material, as rubber.
5. The cork oak.
6. *Bot.* The torus of certain fruits. *Obs.* *Grew.*
7. An overseer or a small employer. *Colloq., Scot.*

cork, *v. t.;* CORKED (kôrkt); CORK'ING. **1.** To provide (a shoe) with a sole or heel of cork; to furnish or fit with cork or a cork.

Tread on *corked* stilts a prisoner's pace. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To stop with or as with a cork; as, to *cork* a bottle; to seal or close (something) in a bottle or the like by means of a cork; as, to *cork* the wine; hence, to hold in reserve, as if sealed, to restrain, or confine; — often with *up.*
3. To blacken with burnt cork.

cork, *v. i.* To become corked, as wine.

The "*corking*" of wine probably has its origin in the invasion of a specific microbe — it may be from the cork, or more likely it is present in an undeveloped state in the wine before bottling. *The Lancet.*

cork'age (kôr'kāj), *n.* Corking or uncorking of bottles; hence, a charge made by innkeepers, etc., for every bottle of wine, etc., uncorked and served; orig., a charge for drawing the cork and taking care of bottles of wine bought elsewhere by a guest.

cork black. A black pigment made by charring cork.

cork cambium. *Bot.* = PHELLOGEN.

corked (kôrkt), *a.* Possessed of a peculiar unpleasant taste and odor commonly attributed to the cork (esp. when defective); spoiled by the cork (supposedly); — said of wine and other liquors. See CORK, *v. i.*

cork elm. **a** The rock elm. **b** The wing elm.

cork'er (kôr'kēr), *n.* **1.** Lit., something that corks, or stops or confines as a cork does; specif., *Slang*, an unanswerable or conclusive argument, statement, or fact; a settler; also, a person or thing of an extraordinary or remarkable kind.
2. *Manuf.* An instrument for stretching women's shoes.

cork fossil. *Min.* A very light variety of amianthus.

cork jacket. A jacket having thin pieces of cork inclosed within canvas, used as a life preserver.

cork oak. An oak (*Quercus ilex*) of southern Europe and northern Africa, especially abundant in Spain and Portugal. The trees attain a height of forty feet, and furnish the cork of commerce, which is cut off in large plates at intervals of from twelve to fifteen years. See 1st CORK, 1.

cork'screw' (kôrk'skrōō'), *n.* **1.** An instrument with a screw or a spiral for drawing corks from bottles.
2. *Dancing.* A figure in which one dancer stands still while the others circle round him. *Colloq.* *Dickens.*
3. A geared logging locomotive. *Western U. S.*

Corkscrew.

cork'screw', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to proceed or to press forward in a winding way; as, to *corkscrew* one's way through a crowd. *Colloq.* *Dickens.*
2. To cause to resemble a corkscrew; to give a spiral form to.

cork'screw', *v. i.* To proceed in a winding course. *Colloq.*

cork'screw', *a.* Resembling a corkscrew; spiral.

corkscrew twill, *Fabrics*, a piece of goods having a spiral twill, made by weaving so that the weft lies hidden inside.

cork'screw'-plant', *n.* A small terrestrial orchid of the eastern United States (*Gyrostachys gracilis*) having a twisted spike of small white flowers.

cork'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* The goldfinny (*Crenilabrus melops*) or other related species of wrasse.

cork'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** The wood of the cork oak. *Obs.*
2. Any one of several trees or shrubs having light or corky wood; esp.: **a** In the United States, the tree *Leitneria floridana.* See LEITNERIA. **b** In the West Indies: (1) Either of the cotton trees *Ochroma lagopus* and *Pariti tiliaceum.* (2) The tree producing the alligator apple. (3) The blolly. **c** In Australia: (1) The batswing coral. (2) The solanaceous shrub *Duboisia myoporoides;* or the cunoniaceous tree *Ackama paniculata.*

corkwood cotton. The soft cottonlike investment of the seeds of certain corkwoods belonging to the family Bombacaceæ, as *Ochroma lagopus.*

cork'y (kôr'kĭ), *a.;* CORK'I-ER (-ĕr); CORK'I-EST. **1.** Of the nature of, or like, cork; hence: **a** Dry; shriveled up. "Bind fast his *corky* arms." *Shak.* **b** Light, buoyant, lively, or skittish. *Colloq.*

2. Corked, as wine; characteristic of corked liquor; as, a *corky* flavor.

Cor'liss en'gine (kôr'lĭs). *Mach.* An engine using the peculiar valve gear (which see) invented by G. H. Corliss of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1849, or a modification of it.

corm (kôrm), *n.* [See CORMUS.] **1.** *Bot.* A short, bulblike fleshy stem, invested with a few thin membranes or scale leaves, and bearing buds at the summit, as in the crocus and gladiolus. Cf. BULB.
2. *Zoöl.* = CORMUS, 2.

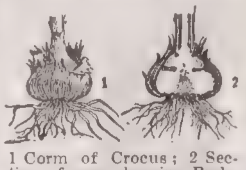
1 Corm of Crocus; 2 Section of same showing Buds.

corm'el (kôr'mĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *corm.*] *Bot.* One of the small or secondary corms produced annually by an old corm.

cor'mo- (kôr'mō-). A combining form from Greek κορμός, *trunk of a tree.*

cor'mo-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [*cormo-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A vascular plant whose body or axis is differentiated into stem and root; — opposed to *thallophyte.* The cormophytes were classed by Endlicher as a separate grand division (**Cor-moph'y-ta** [kôr-mŏf'ĭ-tȧ]). — **cor'mo-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

cor'mo-rant (kôr'mō-rănt), *n.* [OF. *cormorant, cormarant*, F. *cormoran;* prob. for earlier *corp* raven (L. *corvus*) + (assumed) *marenc* marine, fr. L. *mare* sea + G. suffix *-ing* (cf. E. Fleming). Cf. CORBEL, MARINE.] **1.** Any species of *Phalacrocorax*, a genus of dark-colored totipalmate sea birds having a sac under the beak; a shag. Cormorants devour fish voraciously, and have become the emblem of gluttony. They are sometimes trained to catch fish, a band being placed about the neck so that they cannot swallow. There are a number of species. The common one of the northeastern Atlantic coast is *P. dilophus;* that of Europe (also found in America) is *P. carbo.* One large species, **Pallas's cormorant** (*P. perspicillatus*), formerly found at Bering Island, has already been exterminated.

1/16 Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

2. A greedy or gluttonous person; a voracious eater; an avaricious or rapacious accumulator of wealth.

cor'mo-rant, *a.* Ravenous; voracious.

Cormorant, devouring Time. *Shak.*

corm'ous (kôr'mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing or producing corms.

cor'mus (kôr'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κορμός trunk of a tree (with the boughs cut off), fr. κείρειν to shear.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** = CORM. **b** The plant body in the higher plants, exhibiting segmentation into stem and leaf units; — opposed to *thallus.*
2. *Zoöl.* The entire body, colony, or polypidom of a compound animal.

corn (kôrn), *n.* [AS. *corn;* akin to OS. *korn*, D. *koren*, G., Dan., Sw., & Icel. *korn*, Goth. *kaúrn*, L. *granum*, Russ. *zerno.* Cf. GRAIN, KERNEL.] **1.** A small, hard particle; a grain. "A *corn* of powder." *Beau. & Fl.* *Now Chiefly Dial.*
2. Any small, hard seed, as that of an apple, pepper, coffee, etc.; specif., the seed of any one of the cereal grasses, as wheat, rye, etc.

The ears had ninety *corns* each on an average. *Lance*

3. Collectively, the seeds of any of the cereal grasses used for food; grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, etc. *Corn* is often specifically used for the important cereal crop of a given region; thus in England it is so used of wheat, and in Scotland and Ireland of oats; and in the United States the word is restricted to Indian corn (which see), or maize, the other cereals being there collectively called *grain.*
4. Any plant which produces corn; — now only used collectively for the grain crop, the stalks and ears after reaping, or the ears ready for threshing.

In one night ere glimpse of morn
His shadowy flail had thrashed the *corn.* *Milton.*

corn, *v. t.;* CORNED (kôrnd); CORN'ING. **1.** To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt; to cure by salting; now, specif., to salt slightly in brine or otherwise; as, to *corn* beef; to *corn* a tongue.
2. To form into grains; to granulate, as gunpowder.
3. To feed with (in the United States) Indian corn or (in Scotland) oats; as, to *corn* horses.
4. To plant (land) with corn.
5. To intoxicate; as, ale strong enough to *corn* one. *Colloq.*

corn, *v. i.* **1.** To become granular. *Obs.*
2. To form or fill with the corn or seed; — said of cereals or pulse or their ears or pods.
3. To produce corn.

corn, *a.* Consisting of grains; granulated; as, *corn* emery.

corn, *n.* [L. *cornu* horn: cf. F. *corne* horn, hornlike excrescence, *cor* a corn, horn, OF. also *corn.* See HORN.] **1.** A horny induration and thickening of the epidermis at some point, esp. on the toes, produced by friction or pressure. When the substance of the corn is white and sodden, as between the toes, it is called a *soft corn.*

Welcome, gentlemen! ladies that have their toes
Unplagued with *corns* will have a bout with you. *Shak*

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corese. † COURSE, *v.*
co-res'i-dence, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co-res'o-nant, *a.* See CO-, 2.
cor-es'te-no'ma (kŏr-ĕs'tē-nō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόρη pupil + στένωμα narrow place.] *Med.* Abnormal shape of the pupil due to marginal excrescences.
cor'e-sy (kŏr'ē-sĭ). Var. of CORSIE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cor-et'o-my (kŏr-ĕt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κόρη pupil + *-tomy.*] *Med.* = IRIDOTOMY.
co-rev'el-er, -rev'el-ler, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co're-volve', *v. i.* See CO-, 1.
cor'few, cor'fu. † CURFEW.
Cor-flam'bo (kŏr-flăm'bō), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a giant, the personification of lust, slain by Prince Arthur.
corge (kôrj), *n.* [Hind. *kōrī*, Gujarati *kōṭī.*] A score; twenty. *Anglo-Ind.*
‖ **Cor Hy'dræ** (kôr hī'drē). [L., the Hydra's heart.] *Astron.* Alpha (α) Hydræ. See STAR.
co'ri-a-myr'tin (kō'rĭ-ȧ-mûr'tĭn; kŏr'ĭ-), *n.* A poisonous crystalline glucoside found in the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia.*
coriander oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
co'ri-an'drol (kō'rĭ-ăn'drōl; kŏr'ĭ-; -drŏl), *n.* [*coriander* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* = LINALOÖL.
Co'ri-a'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CORIARIA. — **co'ri-a'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
coriaus. † COURAGEOUS.
corier. † CURRIER.
corige. † CORRIGE.
cor'i-geen. Var. of CARRAGEEN.
co'ri-in (kō'rĭ-ĭn), *n.* [L. *corium* hide.] A substance formed by the action of alkalies on fibrous connective tissue, as of skin.
co-rin'don (kō-rĭn'dŏn), *n.* [F.] *Min.* Corundum.
Co-rin'eus (kō-rĭn'ūs; kŏr'ĭ-nūs), *n.* See GOGMAGOG.
Co-rin'na (kō-rĭn'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κόριννα.] **1.** Lit., maiden; — fem. prop. name. L. & It. id.; F. *Corinne* (kō'rĭn').
2. A lyric poetess (fl. B. C. 490) of Thebes or Tanagra, said to have gained the victory over the youthful Pindar five times.
3. A feigned ladylove of Ovid and of various modern poets.
Co'rinne' (kō'rĭn'), *n.* [F.] The æsthetic and unfortunate heroine of Mme. de Staël's novel (1807) of "Corinne, ou L'Italie."
co-rinne' (kō-rĭn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *corinne.*] *Zoöl.* The common gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*).
Co-rin'thi-ac, *a.* [L. *Corinthiacus*, Gr. Κορινθιακός.] Corinthian. *Obs.*
Co-rin'thi-an-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.
Co-rin'thi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
Co-rin'thi-an-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
Co-rin'thus (kō-rĭn'thŭs). *Bib.*
coriour. † CURRIER.
corious. † CURIOUS.
co'ri-pa'ri-an (kō'rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* See CO-, 2.
Cor'i-sa (kŏr'ĭ-sȧ), **Co-ris'i-dæ** (kō-rĭs'ĭ-dē), *n.* *Zool.* = CORIXA, CORIXIDÆ.
co-ri'val, co-ri'val-ry, etc. Vars. of CORRIVAL, etc.
cork, *n.* [Cf. COLK a core.] A core, as of an apple. *Obs.*
cork, *n.* Erron. for CAUK, chalk.
cork, *n. & v.* Erron. for CALK.
cork, *v. t. & i.* *Arch.* Erron. form of COG.
cork, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *corcur.*] = CUDBEAR.
Cork, *n.* *Her.* See HERALD.
cork'-bark' elm. = CORK ELM.
cork cortex. *Bot.* The external corky layer of the cortex.
cork cutter. One that cuts corks. — **cork cutting.**
corke. † COLK, core.
cork'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cork'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CORK.
corking pin. A pin of large size. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
cor'kir (kôr'kēr), *n.* [Gael. *corcur.*] Canary moss. *Scot.*
cork'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
cork'ite, *n.* [From *Cork*, Ireland, its locality.] *Min.* Beudantite.
cork'screw-flow'er, *n.* = SNAILFLOWER.
cork'screw'y, *a.* Like a corkscrew; spiral.
cork shoe. A shoe of cork or having a cork sole or heel. *Obs.*
corkt. Corked. *Ref. Sp.*
cork tree. **a** The cork oak. **b** The batswing coral. *Australia.*
corkwood elm. = CORK ELM.
Cor Le-o'nis. [L., lion's heart.] *Astron.* Alpha (α) Leonis, or Regulus. See STAR.
Corliss valve gear. See VALVE GEAR.
cor-lit' (kôr-lēt') *or* **cor-lis'** (-lēs'), *n.* [Tag.] *Philol.* A diacritical mark used in the Filipino alphabets. When over a consonant it is supposed to have indicated that the consonant was followed by the sound of *i* or *e;* when underneath, by that of *o* or *u.*
corlonell. † COLONEL.
cormb (kôrm). Var. of CORM.
corme (kôrm), *n.* [F. *corme* fruit of the service.] The service tree. *Obs.*
Cor. Mem. *Abbr.* Corresponding Member.
cormeraunt. † CORMORANT.
cormerawnt. † CORMORANT.
‖ **cor' me'um e'ruc-ta'vit.** See ERUCTAVIT COR MEUM.
cor'mi, *n., pl.* of CORMUS.
cor-mid'i-um (kŏr-mĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* CORMIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. κορμός trunk of a tree.] *Zool.* The entire body or colony of a compound animal; — used chiefly or exclusively of the Siphonophora.
cor'mo-gen (kôr'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*cormo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* A cormophyte. *Obs.*
cor-mog'e-nous (kŏr-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pert. to, or like, a cormogen. **b** Corm-bearing.
cor-mog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*cormo-* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* The ontogeny of groups or families. *Haeckel.*
corm'oid, *a.* [*corm* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a corm.
cor'mo-phy-log'e-ny (kôr'mō-fī-lŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*cormo-* + *phylogeny.*] *Biol.* The phylogeny of groups or families. *Haeckel.*
cor-moph'y-ly (kŏr-mŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*cormo-* + Gr. φῦλον tribe, race.] **1.** Tribal history.
2. *Biol.* = CORMOPHYLOGENY.
cormuse. † CORNEMUSE.

D E F G H I J K L M

2. *Veter.* An affection, or affected part, of the fore hoofs of horses, due to bruises of the velvety tissue of the sole causing diffusion of blood into the horn, which is stained yellowish or reddish. It appears usually in the angles of the sole toward the heels. According to severity and character corns are classified as *dry, moist,* and *suppurative,* and they are frequently accompanied by lameness.
to tread, trample, (or the like) on one's corns, to hurt one's feelings. *Colloq.*
-corn (-kôrn). A suffix from Latin *cornu,* meaning, *horn;* as in unicorn, longicorn, palpicorn, naricorn, etc.
Cor·na'ce·æ (kôr-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See Cornus.] *Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, or herbs (order Apiales), the dogwood family, consisting of about 16 genera and 85 species, mainly of temperate regions. They have small clustered flowers with the calyx tube adherent to the ovary, and drupaceous fruit. *Cornus* and *Nyssa* are the two principal genera. — **cor·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
cor'nage (kôr'nāj), *n.* [F., fr. *corne* horn of a beast.] A feudal rent charge or service fixed with reference to the number of horned cattle of the tenant; horngeld.
☞ This word has been erroneously explained as meaning, lit., hornblowing, and designating an ancient tenure of land, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.
corn ball. A ball of popped corn stuck together with soft candy from molasses or sugar.
corn beetle. The saw-toothed grain beetle (*Silvanus surinamensis*), or other small beetle infesting stored grain.
corn brandy. Spirits distilled from grain; whisky.
corn bread. Bread made from corn; specif., *U. S.,* bread made of Indian meal.
corn cake. A kind of cake or bread made of Indian meal; johnnycake; hoecake. *U. S.*
corn'cob' (kôrn'kŏb'), *n.* The chaffy axis on which the kernels of Indian corn, or maize, are arranged in rows. *U. S.*
corncob pipe. A tobacco pipe the bowl of which is made from a corncob, usually impregnated with clay. *U. S.*
corn cockle. An annual hairy silenaceous weed (*Agrostemma githago*), having bright red flowers, common, esp. in Europe, in grain fields.
corn crake. A common European short-billed rail (*Crex crex*) which frequents grain fields; the land rail.
corn'crib' (kôrn'krĭb'), *n.* A crib for holding or storing Indian corn. *U. S.*
corn crowfoot. A common European crowfoot (*Ranunculus arvensis*) with pale yellow flowers and spiny achenes.
corn cutter. A machine for cutting up stalks of Indian corn for food of cattle; also, a scythelike implement, or a form of harvesting machine, for cutting down the stalks of Indian corn. *U. S.*
corn'dodg'er (kôrn'dŏj'ẽr), *n.* A cake made of the meal of Indian corn, baked hard under embers. *U. S.*
cor'ne·a (kôr'nē-ȧ), *n.; pl.* -neas (-ȧz). [Fem. sing., fr. L. *corneus* horny, fr. *cornu* a horn. See horn.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball which covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior. See eye. The cornea is covered externally by the ectodermic conjunctival epithelium, and is itself of mesodermic origin, composed of layers of interlacing fibers continuous with those of the sclerotic and united by a cementing substance. **b** The outer transparent covering of the compound eyes of arthropods, which is divided into small facets, each acting as a lens, and called a **cornea lens.**
cor'ne·al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cornea.
cor'ne·al der'ma·to'ma (dûr'mȧ-tō'mȧ), *Veter.,* a very rare congenital tumorous growth on the cornea of animals. It has a growth of hair upon its surface.
cor'ne·in (-ĭn), *n.* [From L. *corneus* horny.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous substance, showing some proteid reactions, constituting the organic basis of corals.
cor'nel (kôr'nĕl), *n.* [OF. *cornille, cornoille,* F. *cornouille,* cornel berry, LL. *cornolium* cornel tree, fr. L. *cornus,* fr. *cornu* horn, alluding to its hard wood. See horn.] Any plant of the genus *Cornus;* esp.: **a** The cornelian cherry. **b** The European dogwood (*C. sanguinea*). **c** Either of the two herbaceous species *C. canadensis* and *C. suecica,* usually called *dwarf cornel* (see under dwarf). **d** The flowering cornel or dogwood of the United States (*C. florida*).
cor·nel'ian (kôr-nēl'yăn), *n.* [F. *cornaline,* OF. *corneline,* perh. fr. L. *cornu* horn, and named from its horny appearance when broken. See horn; cf. carnelian.] *Min.* A variety of chalcedony. = carnelian.
cornelian cherry. The red olive-shaped berry of *Cornus mas,* a European shrub or small tree producing clusters of small yellow flowers in spring before the leaves; also, the plant. It is often cultivated in the United States.
cor'ne·o- (kôr'nē-ō-). Combining form from Latin *corneus,* meaning *horny, corneous,* or from *cornea, part of the eye;* as in: **cor'ne·o·cal·ca're·ous** (-kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Both horny and calcareous. — **cor'ne·o·scle·rot'ic** (-sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to both the cornea and the sclerotic coat. — **cor'ne·o·si·li'ceous** (-sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Both horny and siliceous, as some sponges.
cor'ne·ous (kôr'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corneus,* fr. *cornu* horn.] Of a texture resembling horn; horny; hard. *Sir T. Browne.*
cor'ner (kôr'nẽr), *n.* [OF. *corniere, cornier,* LL. *cornerium, corneria,* fr. L. *cornu* horn, end, point. See horn.]
1. The point or place where two converging lines, sides, or edges meet; an angle, either external or internal; specif.: **a** The place of intersection of two streets. **b** An angular part of anything at the meeting point of two of its sides or edges. **c** A corner piece separated or remaining from anything. **d** The space between meeting lines or walls, close to the vertex of the angle; as, the chimney *corner.* **e** A position from which escape by retreat is impossible; a position of great and unavoidable difficulty or embarrassment, as in a discussion; as, to drive a person into a *corner.*
2. A secret or secluded place; a remote or out-of-the-way place; a nook.
This thing was not done in a *corner.* *Acts* xxvi. 26.
3. An edge or extremity; the part farthest from the center; hence, any quarter or part; esp., a quarter of the earth; one of the four quarters or directions.
From the four *corners* of the earth they come. *Shak.*
Sits the wind in that *corner?* *Shak.*
4. A piece designed to form, occupy, mark, or adorn a corner of anything, as a protecting cap for the corner of a book; also, a design for a corner ornament or a stamp, type, or the like, for impressing it.
5. a *Association Football.* More fully **corner kick.** A free kick from close to the nearest corner flag post, allowed to the opposite side when a player has sent the ball behind his own goal line. **b** *Card Playing.* A player or position in a game in which several play, considered as being at a corner of the table; as, to play poker or whist at ten cents a *corner.*
6. *Com.* The state of things produced by a combination of persons who buy up the whole or the available part of any stock or species of property, which compels those who need such stock or property to buy of them at their own price; as, a *corner* in flour or cotton. Cf. engross.
Syn. — Corner, angle. In common usage, corner applies to the space included or the projection formed by the convergence of the actual sides of a material structure; as, the *corner* of a box, a table, a room, a house; a street *corner,* a chimney *corner;* to drive into a *corner.* Angle has usually the more technical sense of the space included between, or the degree of inclination of, two converging lines or planes; as, a right *angle,* the *angle* of the faces of a crystal; the walls forming the *corner* met at an obtuse *angle.* *Angle* is also used in the sense of a sharp projection; as, "We rub each other's *angles* down" (*Tennyson*); cf. *corner,* in "I hit my head against the sharp *corner* of the table."
the Corner, Tattersall's betting rooms, formerly near Hyde Park Corner, London. *Sporting Slang.* *Oxf. E. D.*
cor'ner (kôr'nẽr), *v. t.;* cor'nered (-nẽrd); cor'ner·ing.
1. To provide with corners.
2. To put or set in a corner.
3. To drive into a corner or into a position of great difficulty or hopeless embarrassment; to put in a tight place; as, to *corner* a person in argument.
4. *Com.* To get command of (a stock, commodity, etc.), so as to be able to put one's own price on it; as, to *corner* the shares of a railroad stock; to *corner* petroleum.
cor'ner, *v. i.* **1.** *Com.* To make a corner.
2. To form, have, or come to, a corner or angle. *U. S.*
The spot where North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, *corner.* *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
3. To take or round a corner, as in a race. *Colloq.*
cor'nered (kôr'nẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Having corners or angles.
2. In a position of great difficulty; brought to bay.
cornered cap. = corner cap. *Obs.*
corner man. **1.** An end man in a negro minstrel show. *Eng.*
2. A lounger or loafer about street corners.
3. *Com.* One who makes or gets a corner.
corner quadrat. *Print.* A quadrat of L shape to fit against a corner.
corner stone. **1.** A stone forming a part of a corner or angle in a wall, esp. such a stone lying at the foundation of a principal angle; specif., one laid at the formal inauguration of the erection of a building, usually inscribed with the date or other matters, and often hollowed out to receive a record of the event, or other documents or relics.
2. Hence, fig.: Something of fundamental importance; a trait or fact upon which others rest as if forming a superstructure. Cf. keystone.
corner tooth. One of the third or outer pair of incisor teeth of either jaw of the horse. They replace the milk teeth at an age of about four and one half years.
cor'ner-wise' (kôr'nẽr-wīz'), *adv.* With the corner in front; so as to form a corner; diagonally.
cor'net (kôr'nĕt; kôr-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *cornet,* m. (for senses 1 & 2), *cornette,* f. & m. (for other senses), dim. of *corne* horn, fr. (assumed) LL. *corna,* for L. *cornu.* See horn.]
1. *Music.* **a** An ancient horn. **b** = krummhorn. **c** See cornet-à-pistons. **d** One of several organ stops.
2. Something having the general shape of a cornet or horn; as: **a** A cap of paper twisted at the end, used by retailers to inclose small wares. **b** *Assaying.* A metallic bead flattened out and made into a roll for treatment with acid. **c** A horn-shaped instrument for inserting in the ear.
3. A headdress: **a** A kind of women's headdress formerly worn; also, a flap or pendant as part of a woman's headdress. *Obs.* **b** The white headdress of Sisters of Charity.
4. a *Mil.* The standard of a troop of cavalry; hence, a troop of cavalry. *Obs.* "A body of five *cornets* of horse." *Clarendon.* **b** Formerly, the fifth grade of commissioned officer in a British cavalry troop, who carried the standard.
5. *Naut.* A pennant or flag (in the U. S. navy only the latter) used in signaling.
cor'net-à-pis'tons (kôr'nĕt-ȧ-pĭs'tŏnz; *F.* kôr'nĕ'ȧ-pēs'tôɴ'), *n.; pl.* cornets-à-pistons (kôr'nĕts-; *F.* kôr'nĕ'-). [F.] *Music.* A brass wind instrument, like the trumpet, furnished with cupped mouthpiece and valves moved by small pistons or sliding rods; a cornopean; a cornet. The cornet-à-pistons usually has the fundamental key of E♭ or B♭, a penetrating and somewhat blaring tone, and a treble register of about two octaves.

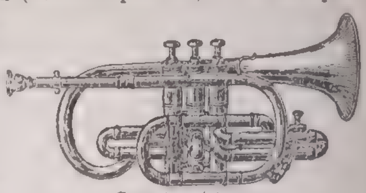
Cornet-a-pistons.

cor'net·cy (kôr'nĕt-sĭ), *n.* Commission or rank of a cornet.
corn'field' (kôrn'fēld'), *n.* A field in which corn is growing; — specif., in England, a field of wheat, rye, barley, or oats; in America, a field of Indian corn.
corn flag. **a** The garden gladiolus. **b** A yellow-flowered European iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) naturalized in the northeastern United States.
corn flour. Very fine Indian meal; also, flour made of rice or other grain.
corn fly. **a** A small dipterous fly (*Anthomyia zeæ*) whose larva or maggot destroys seed corn (maize) after it has been planted. **b** The gout fly.

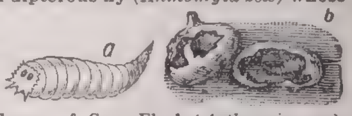

Larva of Corn Fly **b** (*Anthomyia zeæ*). *a* Larva enlarged; *b* Larva, nat. size, eating the interior of kernels of corn.

corn gromwell. A boraginaceous annual herb (*Lithospermum arvense*) with inconspicuous flowers, growing as a weed in fields.
corn husk. The husk of Indian corn. *U. S.*
corn husker. A person who removes the husks from the ears of Indian corn; also, a machine for this purpose. *U. S.*
corn husking. The husking of Indian corn; specif., a husking, or husking bee. *U. S.*
cor'nice (kôr'nĭs), *n.* [F. *corniche,* It. *cornice,* of uncertain origin.] **1.** *Arch.* The horizontal member (typically molded and projecting) which crowns a composition, as a façade; hence, even when not horizontal, the top course or courses of the wall when treated as a finish or crowning member; specif., the uppermost of the three members of a classic entablature (see order, *Illust.*). By extension, a similar member in a piece of furniture, as a cabinet or bookcase. Sometimes erroneously used in the sense of *surbase.*
2. In upholstery, etc., a decorative band put up to conceal the hooks or rings by which a curtain is hung, or to support picture hooks, etc.
3. *Gun.* An astragal.
4. *Mountaineering.* An overhanging formation of snow produced by the action of some prevalent wind that carries the falling snow with it over the crest of a ridge.
cor'nice (kôr'nĭs), *v. t.;* cor'niced (-nĭst); cor'nic·ing (-nĭs-ĭng). To furnish or crown with or as with a cornice.
cor·nic'u·late (kôr-nĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *corniculatus.*] Having horns or small hornlike processes.
corniculate cartilage. = cartilage of Santorini.
cor·nic'u·lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -ula (-lȧ). [L., little horn.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small hornlike part or process.
Cor·nif'er·ous (kôr-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *-ferous.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating an epoch, or a formation (called also **Onondaga limestone**), of the Middle Devonian in New York and adjacent regions; — from the hornlike nodules of chert contained in the limestone. See geology, *Chart.* — **Cor·nif'er·ous,** *n.*
cor·nif'ic (kôr-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *facere* to make.] Producing horns; forming horn.
cor'ni·fi·ca'tion (kôr'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Conversion into horn.
cor'ni·fied (kôr'nĭ-fīd), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *-fy.*] *Anat.* Converted into horn; horny.
cor'nin (kôr'nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A bitter crystalline substance obtained from dogwood (*Cornus florida*). **b** An extract from dogwood used as a tonic and antiperiodic.
corn'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act or process of granulating.
2. Pickling with brine.
Cor'nish (kôr'nĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cornwall, England, Cornishmen, or Cornish.
Cornish bit, *Mach.,* a lathe drill having at the end of the drillstock a diametral slot in which the cutter is inserted. — **C. boiler.** See boiler, 3. — **C. chough,** *Her.,* a crow represented black, with red legs and beak; — called also *aylet* and *sea swallow.* — **C. diamond,** a quartz crystal from Cornwall. — **C. engine,** *Mach.,* a single-cylinder, single-acting beam engine, using steam expansively and regulated by a cataract. It was of remarkably high efficiency and was largely used in the Cornish mines and elsewhere as a pumping engine. — **C. hug,** a lock in wrestling in which one contestant is clasped to the other's breast; hence, fig., a display of falsely pretended affection. — **C. mining ton.** See ton, 1. — **C. moneywort,** a small European scrophulariaceous plant (*Sibthorpia europæa*), with orbicular leaves

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corn. Obs. p p of choose.
Corn *Abbr.* Cornelius; Cornish; Cornwall.
cornaline. † cornelian.
cornamute. † cornemuse.
cornardy, *n.* [OF. *cornardie* folly.] Beguilement. *Obs.*
corn baby. Corrupt. of kirnbaby. See harvest home.
corn'-beads', *n.* = Job's-tears
corn'bell', *n.* Any of several nest fungi (*Nidulariaceæ*) occurring in grain fields, as *Nidularia campanulata, Cyathus vernicosus,* etc.; — so called from the bell-shaped fruit body.
Corn Belt. The belt or region including the States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio) which are the chief growers of corn. *U. S.*
corn'bind' (-bīnd'), *n.* Any cornfield bindweed. *Dial. Eng.*
corn bindweed. = cornbind.
corn'-binks' (-bĭŋks'), *n.,* **corn bluebottle.** The bluebottle (sense 1). *Dial. Eng.*
corn' bird'. The corn crake.
corn'bole', *n.* *Early Eng. Law.* A best sheaf levied as a tax at harvest time.
Corn'brash', *n.* [*corn + brash.*] *Geol.* A bed of earthy, shelly limestone of the Lower Oölite (Bathonian subdivision) in England. On weathering it makes good grain-raising land
corn bunting See bunting.
corn campion. = corn cockle
corn chandler. A retailer of grain and allied products. *Eng.* — **corn chandlery.** *Eng.*
corn'-crack'er, *n.* **1.** A native of Kentucky. *Colloq., U. S.* **2.** A cracker, or poor white. See cracker, *n.,* 7. *Slang or Contemptuous, U. S.* **3. a** A ray (*Rhinoptera quadriloba*). *Local, U. S.* **b** A corn crake.
Corn-cracker State. State of Kentucky; — nickname. *U. S.*
corn'cut'ter, *n.* A chiropodist. — **corn'cut'ting,** *vb. n. & p. a.*
cornd. Corned. *Ref. Sp.*
corn drake The corn crake. *Local, Brit*
corne. † corn.
corn'-ear' worm. The bollworm.
corn eater. An eater of corn; specif., formerly, a North American Indian who had adopted the ways of civilization.
cor'ne·i'tis (kôr'nē-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cornea + -itis.*] *Med.* = keratitis.
cor'nel. † kernel.
cor'nel, *n.* [OF. *cornal.*] A corner or angle. *Obs.*
cor'neled, *p. a.* Embattled. *Obs.*
Cor·ne'li·a (kôr-nē'lĭ-ȧ; -nēl'yȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. prop. name; — fem. of Cornelius. F. *Cornélie* (kôr'nā'lē'); It. *Cornelia* (kôr-nā'lyä); G. *Cornelia* (kôr-nā'lē-ä).
cornelian tree. The cornelian cherry.
Cor·ne'li·us (kôr-nē'lĭ-ŭs; -nēl'yŭs), *n.* [L.] Masc. prop. name. F. *Cornélius* (kôr'nā'lē'üs'); It., Sp., & Pg. *Cornelio* (kôr-nāl'yō); G. *Cornelius* (-nā'lē-ŏŏs).
cornelle, *n.* [See carnel.] A carnel; a battlement. *Obs.*
cornemuse. *n.* [F.] An early wind instrument nearly identical with the bagpipe; a hornpipe.
cor'ne·ol, *n.* [OF. *corneole.*] Cornelian. *Obs.*
cor'ner, *n.* A carnel; a battlement. *Obs.*
cor'ner-bind' (-bīnd'), *a.* Designating a kind of hook or chain used in binding logs, timber, or lumber on vehicles.
corner block. *Woodworking.* A block, usually of wood, glued to the inside of a piece of joiner work to hold adjoining pieces firmly in their places.
cor'ner-cap', *n.* An academic and ecclesiastical cap with four (or three) corners, worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs.*
corner chisel. A chisel having two rectangular edges for cutting corners or angles.
cor'ner-er, *n.* *Com.* = corner man, 3.
corner tree. A tree marking a corner of a tract of land. *U. S.*
cor'net, *v. i.* To play on a cornet. *Obs.*
‖ **cor·ne'ta** (kôr-nā'tä), *n.* [Sp., cornet.] A cornet fish, esp. *Fistularia depressa* of the Pacific coast of the United States.
cor'net-er, cor'net-ter, *n.* A cornetist.
cornet fish. A trumpet fish of the genus *Fistularia.*
cor'net-ist, cor-net'tist, *n.* A performer on the cornet.
cor-nette' (kôr-nĕt'). Var. of cornet, a headdress, cornet, a wind instrument.
cor-net'to (-nĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] = cornet, 1 **a.**
cor'ne·ule (kôr'nē-ūl), *n.* [F. *cornéule,* dim. of *cornée* the cornea.] *Zoöl.* = cornea lens. See cornea. *Rare.*
corn factor. A dealer in corn.
cornfield pea The cowpea. *Southern U. S.*
corn'floor', *n.* A threshing floor. *Archaic.* *Hos.* ix. 1.
corn'flower (kôrn'flou'ẽr), *n.* **a** The corn cockle. **b** = bluebottle, 1.
corn fodder. Indian corn cut for fodder while green. *U. S.*
corn grass. **a** The European grass *Apera spica-venti* **b** The American grass *Panicum clandestinum.*
corn heath. Buckwheat.
corn hoarder. A person who hoards grain to realize a higher price. *Archaic.*
cor'nic (kôr'nĭk), *a.* See cornin **a.**
cornice hook. A hook for hanging pictures from a cornice, or picture molding.
cornice ring. In old-time cannon, a ring next behind the muzzle ring.
‖ **cor'ni'chon'** (kôr'nē'shôɴ'), *n.; pl.* -chons (F. -shôɴ'). [F.] A small cucumber or cucumber pickle.
cor'ni·cle. † chronicle.
cor'ni·cle (kôr'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *corniculum,* dim of *cornu* horn.] A little horn or hornlike process; specif., *Zoöl.,* in aphids, either of two protruding dorsal tubes formerly believed to discharge honeydew.
cor·nic'u·la, *n., pl* of corniculum.
cor·nic'u·ler, cor·nic'u·lere, *n.* [L. *cornicularius,* an adjutant, assistant, prop. one presented with a *corniculum,* or horn-shaped ornament, as a reward for bravery.] An assistant officer; a secretary or clerk. *Obs.*
cor'ni·form, *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *-form.*] Horn-shaped.
cor·nig'er·ous (kôr-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corniger; cornu* horn + *gerere* to bear.] Having horns. *Obs.*
cor'nill. † cornel, a tree.
corning house. A house or place where powder is corned.
cor'ni·plume (kôr'nĭ-plōōm), *n.* [L. *cornu* horn + *pluma* feather.] *Zoöl.* A hornlike tuft of feathers on a bird's head.

and yellow and white flowers. — **Cornish stamp**, *Mining*, a gravity stamp. — **C. stone**. **a** = CORNISH DIAMOND. *Obs.* **b** A partially decomposed granite used in manufacturing earthenware; china stone.

Cor'nish (kôr'nĭsh), *n.* The dialect of the Cymric branch of Celtic which survived in Cornwall until the 18th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Cor'nish-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native or inhabitant of Cornwall.

corn'land (kôrn'lănd), *n.* Land devoted to, or suitable for, the growing of corn.

corn law. A law regulating trade in corn; *pl.*, the series of laws dating back to 1436, and in force in Great Britain till 1846, regulating the export and import of grain. These laws varied in their provisions, but the later ones were avowedly in support of the agricultural interests, and prohibited, or laid heavy duties upon, the importation of foreign grain for home consumption, except when the price rose above a certain rate.

Corn-law Rimer *or* **Rhymer**, Ebenezer Elliott, an English poet (1781-1849), who, by his "Corn-law Rimes," aided the agitation against the corn laws.

corn marigold. A European asteraceous plant (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) with bright yellow rays, common as a weed in cornfields.

corn mayweed. **a** The field camomile. **b** The scentless camomile (*Matricaria inodora*).

corn meal. Meal made of corn; specif., in Scotland, oatmeal; in U. S., Indian meal.

corn mint. A European mint (*Mentha arvensis*) found in cornfields.

corn moth. The grain moth *Tinea granella*.

corn oyster. A fritter containing grated green Indian corn and butter. *U. S.*

corn parsley. A wild parsley (*Petroselinum segetum*) found as a weed in European cornfields.

corn pith. The central portion of the stalk of Indian corn, or maize, used for making paper, cellulose packing for the hulls of war vessels, etc. See PITH.

corn pone. Corn bread, esp. when made without milk or eggs; also, a loaf of it. *Southern U. S.*

corn popper. A sievelike utensil with a lid, used in popping corn.

corn poppy. An annual red-flowered poppy (*Papaver rhœas*), common in European cornfields; — called also *corn rose*, *canker rose*, *African rose*, and *field poppy*.

corn powder. Granulated gunpowder. *Obs.*

corn rootworm. The larva of a leaf beetle (*Diabrotica longicornis*) destructive to corn in the Mississippi valley.

corn rose. **a** The corn poppy. **b** The corn cockle.

corn salad. Any one of several half-succulent herbs of the genus *Valerianella*, sometimes used for salad.

corn sawfly. A sawfly (*Cephus pygmæus*) whose larva cuts into the stalks of growing grain, doing great damage in some parts of Europe.

corn silk. The silky, filamentous styles which hang in a cluster from the apex of an ear of Indian corn. *U. S.*

corn sirup *or* **syrup**. Sirup made from the starch of corn. See GLUCOSE.

corn smut. A smut fungus (*Ustilago maydis*) common in the maize-producing districts of the western United States. It reduces the affected portions of the ear to a mass of black powder, which is poisonous to live stock.

corn snake. A large harmless North American snake (*Coluber guttatus*).

corn speedwell. A small speedwell (*Veronica arvensis*) of Europe and America, found in fields and waste places.

corn spirit. Any of various personifications interpreted by folklorists as representing the vegetative energy of growing grain, with which it flourishes and dies; also, the type to which these personifications conform. Many harvest customs are traced to the ancient prevalence of this belief, while such deities as Ceres, Demeter, and Persephone are believed to have been the result of this form of superstition. Cf. ADONIS, OSIRIS.

corn spurry. A small silenaceous weed (*Spergula arvensis*) with whorled leaves and white flowers.

corn'stalk (kôrn'stôk'), *n.* **1**. A stalk of corn, esp., in the United States, of Indian corn.

2. A native-born Australian white; — a term first used in New South Wales, because the youth were generally tall and thin.

> Young men in Tasmania are more robust . . . than the *cornstalks* of the more wealthy Australian colonies. *W. Senior.*

corn'starch' (-stärch'), *n.* Starch made from Indian corn, esp. a fine white flour used for puddings, etc. *U. S.*

corn'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* *Geol.* A siliceous limestone characteristic of some of the Paleozoic red sandstones. *Chiefly Eng.*

corn sugar. Glucose made from Indian corn. See GLUCOSE. *U. S.*

corn tongs. Jewelers' tweezers with points shaped like a barley corn shell, used in picking up stones, etc.

cor'nu (kôr'nū), *n.*; *pl.* CORNUA (-nū-ȧ). [L.] A horn, or anything shaped like or resembling a horn. In *Anat.*, *cornu* is applied to various structures, as the *cornu ammonis* (see below); the horns or processes of the hyoid bone (see HYOID); the prolongations of the lateral ventricles of the brain; the articular processes of the sacrum and coccyx by which these bones are united; the upwardly and downwardly directed processes of the back part of the thyroid cartilage; and the lateral divisions of the uterus, when (as in many mammals) partially divided. — **cor'nu·al** (-nū-ăl), *a.*

cor'nu am·mo'nis (ă-mō'nĭs); *pl.* CORNUA AMMONIS. [L., horn of Ammon. See AMMONITE.] **a** *Anat.* The hippocampus major. **b** *Paleon.* An ammonite. *Obs.*

cor·nu'bi-an-ite (kŏr-nū'bĭ-ăn-īt), *n.* [From *Cornubia*, the Latinized name of Cornwall, where it is found.] *Petrog.* A kind of hornfels consisting of andalusite, mica, and quartz.

Cornucopia.

cor'nu·co'pi·a (kôr'nū-kō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIAS (-ȧz). According to some, this should be sing. *cornu copia*, and pl *cornua copiæ*. [L. *cornu copiæ* horn of plenty. See HORN; COPIOUS.] The horn of Amalthæa, or horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance (see AMALTHÆA). Hence, an abundance; an overflowing supply. — **cor'nu·co'pi·an** (-ăn), *a.*

cor'nu-pete (kôr'nū-pēt), *a.* [L. *cornupeta*.] *Her.* Goring or attacking with the horns; — said of bulls, etc., represented with the head lowered.

Cor'nus (kôr'nŭs), *n.* [L., cornel, fr. *cornu* horn. Cf. CORNEL.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs and small trees, rarely herbs, the dogwoods and cornels, typifying the family Cornaceæ, and natives chiefly of the north temperate zone. They usually have very hard wood and perfect flowers with a 2-celled ovary. See CORNEL, DOGWOOD, KINNIKINIC.

Cornus (*Cornus florida*). *a* Single Flower; *b* Fruit; *c* Seed; *d* One of the large white petaloid Bracts.

cor·nute' (kŏr-nūt'), *a.* [L. *cornutus* horned, fr. *cornu* horn.] **1**. = CORNUTED. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* Having a hornlike appendage.

cor·nute', *v. t.* To bestow horns upon; hence, fig., to make a cuckold of; to cuckold. *Archaic.*

cor·nut'ed (-nūt'ĕd), *p. a.* [L. *cornutus* horned, from *cornu* horn.] **1**. Bearing or having horns; horned; horn-shaped.

2. Cuckolded. *Rare.* "My being *cornuted*." *L'Estrange.*

3. Spurred with ergot; — said of grain. *Obs.*

cor·nu'tine (kŏr-nū'tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **cor·nu'tin**. *Chem.* An alkaloid found in ergot, and used, esp. in the form of the citrate, in medicine, as a remedy in uterine hemorrhage. See ERGOT.

corn weevil. **a** The granary weevil (*Calandra granaria*). **b** In America, a weevil (*Sphenophorus zeæ*) which attacks the stalk of maize near the root, often doing great damage.

corn worm. **a** The cotton worm. **b** The bollworm.

corn'y (kôr'nĭ), *a.* **1**. Tasting well of malt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "A draft of moist and *corny* ale." *Chaucer.*

2. Of or pertaining to corn. "The *corny* reed." *Milton.*

3. Producing, or abounding in, corn or grain; furnished with, or full of, grains of corn. "The *corny* ear." *Prior.*

4. Tipsy; corned. *Dial. Eng.* *Forby.*

corn'y, *a.* Pertaining to or having corns on the feet.

cor'o·dy (kŏr'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [LL. *corrodium*, *corredium*, *conredium*, furniture, provision: cf. OF. *conroi*. See CURRY.] *Old Law.* An allowance of provisions or maintenance, as of meat, drink, or clothing; also, the right to such allowance, constituting an incorporeal hereditament. Originally the corody was the provision of free quarters due from the vassal to the lord on his circuit; later it was esp. the supply at stated times of victuals and clothes or other commodities by a religious house, and specif. the right, long since disused, of the king to have one of his chaplains maintained by a bishop until promoted to a benefice. The same right of maintenance existed in respect to every abbey or priory of royal foundation.

co·rol'la (kō-rŏl'ȧ), *n.* [L., a little crown or garland, dim. of *corona*. See CROWN.] **1**. *Bot.* The petals of a flower collectively; the inner perianth, or floral envelope immediately surrounding the sporophylls. The corolla may be *polypetalous*, consisting of distinct petals, or *gamopetalous*, consisting of petals more or less united. It is usually distinguished from the *calyx*, or outer perianth series, by its more delicate texture and bright colors, but is sometimes inconspicuous. The following classification shows the leading types of corolla:

Open Flower, showing Corolla.

POLYPETALOUS	Regular	Cruciate or cruciform Silenaceous Rosaceous
	Irregular	Papilionaceous
GAMOPETALOUS	Regular	Tubular Campanulate Infundibuliform Hypocrateriform Rotate Urceolate
	Irregular	Labiate Personate Ligulate

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CORONA AUSTRALIS.

cor'ol·la·ry (kŏr'ō-lā-rĭ; *formerly, and still commonly in British usage*, kō-rŏl'ȧ-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *corollarium* gift, corollary, fr. *corolla*. See COROLLA.] **1**. A deduction, consequence, or additional inference, more or less immediate, from a proved proposition.

2. A thesis; theorem; dogma. *Obs.* *Burton.*

3. Something that naturally follows; a practical consequence; a result.

4. Something appended to a speech or writing; an appendix; a crowning portion; the conclusion. *Obs.* *Prior.*

5. Something beyond what is actually due; surplus; something added, superfluous, or supernumerary. *Obs.*

> Now come, my Ariel; bring a *corollary*,
> Rather than want a spirit. *Shak.*

corolla tube. *Bot.* The lower or basal, often tubular, portion of a gamopetalous corolla.

co·rol'line (kō-rŏl'ĭn; kŏr'ō-lĭn; -īn), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to, or resembling, a corolla. **b** Borne on a corolla.

Co'rom·bo'na, Vittoria (vĭt-tō'rĭ-ȧ kō'rŏm-bō'nȧ). In Webster's "The White Devil" (also called *Vittoria Corombona*), the title character, a brilliant, fascinating, and murderous woman. Instigated by her ambitious brother, she induces a duke to murder his wife and her own husband. She defends herself successfully when tried for these crimes, but after she has married the duke is killed by her brother in revenge for the duke's failure to advance him.

co·ro'na (kō-rō'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [L., crown. See CROWN.] **1**. A crown; specif., *Rom. Antiq.*, a crown or garland bestowed as a reward for distinguished services.

2. *Meteor.* **a** A circle, usually colored, sometimes seen around and close to a luminous body, as the sun or moon. It is due to diffraction produced by suspended particles of ice or moisture. See HALO, 1. **b** See AURORA BOREALIS.

3. *Astron.* An irregularly luminous envelope surrounding the sun, beyond the chromosphere. The corona can be seen and studied only during a total eclipse, and then for a very few minutes, usually from one to four; so that little is known about it. The corona is a real solar appendage, [illegible] many million miles in extent.

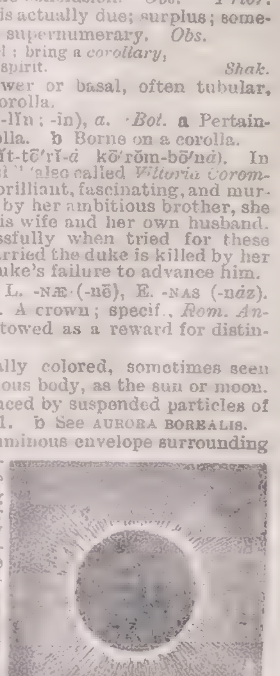

Corona, *Astron.*

4. A crown or circlet suspended from the roof or vaulting of churches, to hold tapers lighted on solemn occasions. It is sometimes formed of double or triple circlets, arranged pyramidally. Called also *corona lucis*.

5. *Arch.* The projecting part of a Classic cornice, the under side of which is often cut with a drip.

6. *Eccl.* **a** A fillet or circlet, as of gold, on a vestment for the head. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The tonsure of a cleric.

7. *Anat.* The upper part or surface of some part, as of a tooth or the skull; a crown.

8. *Zoöl.* **a** The main part of the shelly skeleton of a sea urchin, excluding the apical system of plates. **b** The ciliated trochal disk of rotifers and some other organisms.

9. *Bot.* **a** Any appendage on the summit of a seed or seedlike fruit, as the coma in milkweed or the pappus in a dandelion. *Rare.* **b** An appendage or series of united appendages borne on the inner side of the corolla in certain flowers, as in the daffodil, jonquil, catchfly, etc., often resembling an additional whorl of the perianth. See *Illust.* **c** The circle of ray florets surrounding the disk in the daisy and similar plants. *Obs.* **d** = MEDULLARY SHEATH. **e** The junction of root and stem.

Flower of Jonquil. *a* Corona.

10. *Music.* The pause [𝄐]. *Obs.*

11. A kind of upper saddle blanket used upon pack animals. *Western U. S.*

12. *Phon.* The tip or point of the tongue.

Co·ro'na Aus·tra'lis (ôs-trā'lĭs), *gen.* CORONÆ AUSTRALIS (kō-rō'nē) [L., southern crown], *Astron.*, the Southern Crown, a southern constellation, adjoining Sagittarius on the south; — sometimes called *Corolla, the Wreath*. — **C. Bo're·a'lis** (bō'rē-ā'lĭs; 201), *gen.* CORONÆ BOREALIS (kō-rō'nē) [L.,

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cor'nish. Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of CORNICE.

cornetist.

cor'nist, *n.* [F. *corniste*.] A cornetist.

cor'nix, *n.* [Cf. It. *cornice* (Florio).] A cornelian. *Obs.*

corn juice. Whisky made from Indian corn. *Slang, U. S.*

corn kale. Wild mustard.

corn'less, *a.* See -LESS.

corn lily. The greater or the lesser bindweed.

corn liquor. Whisky distilled from Indian corn. *Southern U. S.*

corn'loft', *n.* A loft for corn; a granary.

corn maiden. Corrupt. of *kirn maiden*. See HARVEST HOME.

corn master. A dealer in grain. *Obs.*

corn mildew. = WHEAT MILDEW.

corn mill. 1. A flour mill. 2. A machine to grind corncobs for fodder. *U. S.*

corn'mon·ger, *n.* A grain dealer. *Obs.*

corn'mudg·in, *n.* A grain dealer. *Obs.* *Dial. Eng.*

cor'nock. Var. of CURNOCK.

‖ **cor'no di bas·set'to** (kôr'nō dē bäs-sĕt'tō); *pl.* CORNI (-nē) DI BASSETTO. [It.] *Music.* = BASSET HORN; — sometimes confounded with *English horn*.

corn oil. = MAIZE OIL.

‖ **cor'no In·gle'se** (ēn-glā'sā); *pl.* CORNI INGLESI (-sē). [It.] *Music.* = ENGLISH HORN.

cor·no'pe·an (kŏr-nō'pē-ăn), *n.* The cornet-a-pistons. *Obs.*

corn pink. = CORN COCKLE.

corn'pipe', *n.* A rustic musical instrument made from a stalk of grain, as an oaten pipe. Cf. PANPIPE.

corn rent. Rent paid in corn.

corn'root', *n.* = BLOODROOT.

corn sheller. A machine that separates the kernels of corn from the cob.

corn shuck. = CORN HUSK.

corn shucking. = CORN HUSKING.

corn snakeroot. Button snakeroot.

corn snapdragon. A European wild snapdragon (*Antirrhinum orontium*).

corn sow thistle. See SOW THISTLE.

cornstalk fiddle. A toy fiddle made from a joint of a stalk of maize.

cornstalk pine. The loblolly pine.

cornstalk weed. A river weed (*Potamogeton lucens*) having shining ribbon-shaped leaves, like those of Indian corn.

corn thistle. The Canada thistle.

corn tree. The cornel tree. *Obs.*

cor'nu·a, *n.*, *pl.* of CORNU.

cor'nu·ate (kôr'nū-āt), **cor'nu·at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Cornuted.

Cor'nu·co'pi·æ (-kō'pĭ-ē), *n.* [NL. See CORNUCOPIA.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses, consisting of *C. cucullatum*, native of Asia Minor. See HORN-OF-PLENTY.

cor'nu·co'pi·ate, *a.* Shaped like a cornucopia, as a shell.

cor'nule (kôr'nūl), *n.* [L. *cornulum*, dim. of *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* A small horny plate or process, specif. one of those which serve as teeth in the lower jaw of the duckbill.

cor'nu·lite (-līt), *n.* A fossil of the genus *Cornulites*.

Cor'nu·li'tes (-nū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL.; L. *cornu* horn + Gr. λίθος stone.] *Paleon.* A genus of unidentified animals (supposed to be annelids) the remains of which are thick-walled trumpet-shaped tubes with annulations and fine longitudinal striations, found from the Ordivician to the Silurian inclusive.

Cor'nu·stib'i·i (-stĭb'ĭ-ī). *D. Bib.*

cor·nute', *n.* *Obs.* One forked or having horns; as: **a** A retort for distilling. **b** A horned person; a cuckold. **c** *Logic.* A dilemma; esp., a sophistical dilemma.

cor·nu'to (kŏr-nū'tō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *cornutus* horned.] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold. *Obs. or Archaic.*

cor·nu'tor (-tẽr), *n.* A cuckold maker. *Obs.*

‖ **cor·nu'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* [L., horned.] *Logic* = CORNUTE.

corn violet. A European campanulaceous plant (*Specularia speculum*) with purple flowers.

Cornwall and Devon wrestling. See WRESTLING.

corn·wal'lis (kôrn-wŏl'ĭs), *n.* A muster in masquerade formerly held in parts of New England, in reference to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. *Lowell.*

corn'wall·ite (kôrn'wŏl-īt), *n.* [From *Cornwall*, England, its locality.] *Min.* A basic arsenate of copper, $Cu_3(OH)_2(AsO_4)_2 \cdot H_2O$, resembling malachite.

cor'ny (kôr'nĭ), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn.] Horny. *Obs. & R.*

co·ro'a (kō-rō'ä), *n.* [Pg., lit., crown.] See COIN.

cor'o·core (kŏr'ō-kōr), **cor'o·co'ro** (-kō'rō). Vars. of CARACORE.

co·ro'co·ro (kō-rō'kō-rō), *n.* [Sp. *corócoro*, fr. Tupi.] The striped grunt (*Hæmulon macrostomum*). *Porto Rico.*

co·ro'di·a·ry, **cor·ro'di·a·ry** (kō-rō'dĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *corrodarius*.] The recipient of a corody; a prebendary. *Oxf. E. D.*

co·ro'jo (kō-rō'hō), **corojo palm**. Vars. of COROZO, COROZO PALM.

cor'ol (kŏr'ŏl), *n.* *Bot.* A corolla. *R.*

corol. *Abbr.* Corollary.

co·rol'a·rie. ✝ COROLLARY.

coroll. *Abbr.* Corollary.

cor'ol·la'ceous (kŏr'ō-lā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling a corolla.

cor'ol·late (kŏr'ō-lāt), **cor'ol·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Having a corolla.

cor'ol·let (-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. *corolla*.] *Bot.* A floret in an aggregate or composite flower. *Rare.*

cor'ol·lif'er·ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*corolla* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Bearing or having a corolla.

Co·rol'li·flo'ræ (kō-rŏl'ĭ-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *corolla* + L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* The Gamopetalæ; — so called in the classification of De Candolle. — **co·rol'li·flo'ral** (-răl), **co·rol'li·flo'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

co·rol'li·form, *a.* Of the form of a corolla.

co·rol'list, *n.* One who classifies plants according to their corollas. *Obs. or R.*

cor'ol·lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Usually erroneously *carolitic*. [Cf. F. *corollitique*. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Arch.* Designating a form of column with a foliated shaft. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **co·rol'lu·la** (kō-rŏl'ū-lȧ), **co·rol'lule** (-ūl), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LULES (-ūlz). [Dim. of COROLLA.] *Bot.* = COROLLET.

Cor'o·man'del goose'ber·ry (kŏr'ō-măn'dĕl). [From *Coromandel* Coast.] = CARAMBOLA.

cor'o·man'der wood. Var. of CALAMANDER WOOD.

cor'o·mo'ta (kŏr'ō-mō'tȧ), *n.* [Tupi *curumatá*.] = GACHUA.

corompe. ✝ CORRUMP.

D E F G H I J K

northern crown], *Astron.*, a northern constellation between Hercules and Boötes; the Northern Crown. — **corona ra′di-a′ta** (rā′dĭ-ā′tȧ). [NL.] *Embryol.* **a** The layer of elongated radially placed follicular cells which immediately surround the mammalian egg in the discus proligerus. **b** The radiating white fibers passing up from the internal capsule to the cerebral cortex.

cor′o-nach (kŏr′ō-năĸ), *n.* [Gael. *coranach*, or *corranach*, a crying, the Irish funeral cry (the *keen*), a dirge; *comh* with + *ranaich* a roaring, *ran* to roar, shriek.] A lamentation for the dead; a dirge, whether sung or played, as on bagpipes. *Scot. & Irish.*

co′ro-na′do (kō′rō-nä′dō; 146), *n.* [Sp., lit., crowned.] Either of two amber fishes (*Seriola lalandi* and *S. dumerili*) found in warm parts of the Atlantic.

co-ro′na-graph (kō-rō′nȧ-grȧf), *or, more correctly*, **co-ro′no-graph** (-nō-grȧf), *n.* [*corona* + *-graph.*] *Astron.* An apparatus for making a picture, usually a photograph, of the corona of the sun. — **co-ro′na-graph′ic, co-ro′no-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

cor′o-nal (kŏr′ō-năl; kō-rō′năl; 277), *a.* [L. *coronalis*: cf. F. *coronal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a crown or corona, as a king's crown, or pertaining to the head, the crown of the head, the corona of a flower, the sun's corona, etc.

The law and his *coronal* oath require his undeniable assent to what laws the Parliament agree upon. *Milton.*

The *coronal* light during the eclipse is faint. *Abney.*

2. *Anat.* Lying in the direction of the coronal suture; designating an anteroposterior and transverse plane or section passing through or parallel to the long axis of the body.

3. *Phon.* Of or pert. to the tip of the tongue (*corona*); specif., pronounced with the tip of the tongue turned upward toward the palate, as often in Eng. *r*; inverted.

coronal roots, *Bot.*, roots that spring from the stem just above the surface of the ground, as in wheat, Indian corn, and other grasses. — **c. suture**, *Anat.*, a suture extending across the skull between the parietal and frontal bones; the frontoparietal suture.

cor′o-nal (kŏr′ō-năl), *n.* **1.** A circlet for the head; esp., such a circlet implying rank or dignity; a crown or coronet; also, a wreath or garland. *Spenser.*

2. The frontal bone. *Obs.*

3. The head of a spear or lance; esp., the head of a tilting spear, divided into two or more blunt prongs. *Obs.*

cor′o-na-ry (kŏr′ō-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *coronarius*: cf. F. *coronaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crown; forming, or adapted to form, a crown, wreath, or garland. "*Coronary* thorns." *Bp. Pearson.*

2. *Anat.* Resembling, or situated like, a crown or circlet.

coronary arteries, *Anat.*, the two arteries (right and left) which arise from the aorta immediately above the semilunar valves, and supply the tissues of the heart itself. (See AORTA, *Illust.*) Each divides into a transverse branch, which runs in the auriculoventricular groove, and a descending branch running in one of the interventricular grooves. The name *coronary* is also applied to certain arteries encircling the lips, and to the gastric artery. — **c. band.** = CORONARY CUSHION. — **c. bone**, the small pastern bone of the horse and allied animals. — **c. cushion**, a cushionlike band of vascular tissue at the upper border of the wall of the hoof of the horse and allied animals. It takes an important part in the secretion of the horny walls. — **c. ligament.** **a** The folds of peritoneum connecting the posterior surface of the liver and the diaphragm. **b** A part of the capsular ligament of the knee connecting each semilunar fibrocartilage with the margin of the head of the tibia. — **c. ring.** = CORONARY CUSHION. — **c. sinus**, *Anat.*, a dilatation of the great cardiac vein which receives several of the other cardiac veins and opens into the right auricle of the heart.

cor′o-nate (kŏr′ō-nāt), *v. t.*: COR′O-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd) or COR′O-NATE; COR′O-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *coronare* to crown, fr. *corona*. See CROWN.] To crown.

cor′o-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Crowned; specif., *Bot. & Zoöl.*, having a crown, crest, or corona, or some structure likened thereto; — said esp. of univalve shells when the spire is surrounded by a row of spines or tubercles.

cor′o-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [See CORONATE.] **1.** Act or solemnity of crowning; ceremony of investing a sovereign or his consort with the royal crown.

2. The completion or crowning of something, as a work.

3. *East. Ch.* The sacrament of matrimony, in celebrating which garlands or crowns are placed by the priest upon the heads of the bride and groom.

Coronation Cord.

coronation cord. *Embroidery.* A filled cotton cord used in couching.

Coronation Stone. The Stone of Scone, upon which the Scottish kings sat at coronation. It was brought to England by Edward I. in 1296, and is now preserved at Westminster Abbey in the coronation chair.

Coronation Chair, showing the Coronation Stone.

cor′o-ner (kŏr′ō-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *corone* crown, L. *corona*. See CROWN.] **1.** Orig., in England, an officer (called *custos placitorum coronæ*), established by an ordinance of 1194, whose duty was to keep (a record of) the pleas of the crown in a county, and guard the royal revenues arising from them. Now, by a gradual change of function, a public officer whose principal duty is to inquire by an inquest (which see) held in the presence of a jury (called a coroner's jury) into the cause of any death which there is reason to suppose is not due to natural causes. This duty has varied little since the 14th century, but he had other minor duties (such as inquests concerning shipwrecks, royal fish, treasure trove) which have become of little importance or obsolete. By statute in some of the United States and in some British colonies his duties have been changed or the office abolished, a **medical examiner** taking his place in some jurisdictions; in some jurisdictions he is now empowered to inquire into fires apparently incendiary.

2. In the Isle of Man, a chief constable. See SHEADING.

The *coroner* of the sheading, who is appointed annually by the governor, is a kind of sheriff. *Encyc. Brit.*

cor′o-net (kŏr′ō-nĕt), *n.* [OF. *coronete*, dim. of *corone* crown. See CROWN; cf. CROWNET, CRONET.] **1.** A small or inferior crown; esp., a crown worn as the mark of high rank lower than sovereignty (though with Shakespeare sometimes a kingly crown); also, a figure of a coronet, as in heraldry, etc. Coronets for the British nobility consist of circlets adorned with: (1) eight conventional strawberry leaves, for a duke; (2) four strawberry leaves alternating with four pearls, for a marquis; (3) eight pearls on rays alternating with as many leaves, for an earl; (4) sixteen pearls, for a viscount; (5) six pearls, for a baron. The *coronet* of the Prince of Wales differs from the crown of England only in having a single arch.

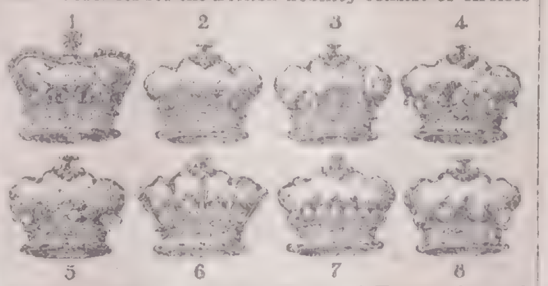

English Coronets: 1 Prince of Wales; 2 Younger Son and Brother of the Blood Royal; 3 Nephew, etc., of the Blood Royal; 4 Duke; 5 Marquis; 6 Earl; 7 Viscount; 8 Baron.

Without a star, a *coronet*, or garter. *Goldsmith.*

Kind hearts are more than *coronets*,
And simple faith than Norman blood. *Tennyson.*

2. An ornamental fillet or wreath worn round the temples; esp., an ornamental plate or band of metal, or the like, constituting part of a woman's headdress.

3. *Arch.* A decorative piece, as a pediment, wrought in relief on a wall above a window or door. *Eng.*

4. *Far.* The lower part of a horse's pastern where the horn terminates in skin. *James White.*

5. *Zoöl.* **a** The bur of an antler. **b** A small crownlike structure; esp., a terminal circle of small spines or hairs.

6. *Bot.* = CORONA, 9. *Obs.*

cor′o-net, *v. t.* To bestow a coronet upon; to crown. *Rare.*

cor′o-net′ed (kŏr′ō-nĕt′ĕd), *a.* Wearing, or entitled to wear, a coronet; of noble birth or rank. Also **cor′o-net′ted**.

Co-ro′nid (kō-rō′nĭd), *n.* [*Corona* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Corona Borealis; — usually in *pl.*

Cor′o-nil′la (kŏr′ō-nĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. & Sp. dim. of L. *corona* crown, apparently referring to the flower clusters.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World fabaceous herbs with odd-pinnate leaves and purple, pink, or yellow flowers in heads or umbels. *C. varia* is the axseed. Several species are ornamental in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cor′o-nil′lin (-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside obtained as a yellow powder from the seeds of *Coronilla scorpioides*, and used as a cardiac tonic and diuretic.

co-ro′ni-on (kō-rō′nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Craniol.* The tip of the coronoid process of the jaw. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

co-ro′nis (-nĭs), *n.* [L., a curved line or stroke. Gr. κορωνίς.] **1.** *Paleography.* A curved line or flourish at the end of a book or chapter.

2. *Gr. Gram.* A sign [’] sometimes placed over a contracted syllable.

cor′o-ni′tis (kŏr′ō-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *corona* + *-itis.*] *Veter.* Inflammation of the coronary cushion of animals.

co-ro′ni-um (kō-rō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *corona* + *-ium.*] *Chem. & Astron.* A gaseous and probably nonterrestrial substance forming the chief constituent of the solar corona, and characterized by a bright green line in the coronal spectrum.

co-ro′no-. *Anat.* Combining form for *coronal*.

co-ro′no-fron′tal (kō-rō′nō-frŏn′tăl; kŏr′ō-nō-), *a.* *Craniol.* Pertaining to both the coronal and frontal regions of the cranium. — **coronofrontal index**, the ratio of the greatest frontal to the greatest coronal breadth of the head, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter.

cor′o-noid (kŏr′ō-noid; 277), *a.* [Gr. κορώνη crow + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Resembling the beak of a crow; as, the *coronoid* process of the ramus of the lower jaw, to which the temporal and part of the masseter muscles are attached, or the process of the anterior upper part of the ulna to which the brachialis anticus is attached; — also applied to the depression or fossa in the humerus into which the coronoid process of the ulna fits when the arm is flexed.

cor′o-plast (-plăst), *n.*; *pl.* -PLASTÆ (-plăs′tē). [Gr. κοροπλάστης; κόρη maiden + πλάσσειν to mold.] *Class. Antiq.* A modeler of terra-cotta figurines, esp. representations of young women.

co-ro′zo (kō-rō′sō; *Sp.* -thō; 268), *n.*, *or* **corozo palm.** [Sp. *corozo*, prob. fr. native name.] Any of several tropical American palms: **a** The ivory palm, its seeds being known as **corozo nuts**. **b** The cohune palm. **c** Any species of *Acrocomia*; in the West Indies, esp. *A. media*. **d** Any of several species of *Cocos*.

‖ **cor′po-ra** (kôr′pō-rȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of CORPUS.

cor′po-ra al′bi-can′ti-a (ăl′bĭ-kăn′shĭ-ȧ); *sing.* CORPUS ALBICANS (ăl′bĭ-kănz) [NL., whitish bodies], *Anat.*, two small rounded eminences on the base of the brain behind the tuber cinereum, formed by the looping of the anterior pillars of the fornix. — **corpora am′y-la′ce-a** (ăm′ĭ-lā′shē-ȧ) [NL.], *Anat.*, small, usually concentrically striated amylaceous bodies, staining blue with iodine, found in many parts of the brain, esp. about the ventricles, and certain other organs. They do not necessarily indicate a pathological condition. — **c. A-ran′ti-i** (ȧ-răn′shĭ-ī) [after J. C. *Aranzi*, Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, small fibrous nodules occurring at the middle of the free margin of the semilunar valves. — **c. bi-ge′mi-na** (bī-jĕm′ĭ-nȧ). [NL., twin bodies.] *Zoöl.* See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. — **c. ca′ver-no′sa** (kăv′ẽr-nō′sȧ); *sing.* CORPUS CAVERNOSUM (-sŭm), *Anat.*, the cavernous bodies. See under CAVERNOUS. — **c. ge-nic′u-la′ta** (jē-nĭk′ū-lā′tȧ); *sing.* CORPUS GENICULATUM (jē-nĭk′ū-lā′tŭm) [NL., knotted bodies], *Anat.*, two small protuberances situated behind and beneath the posterior end of each optic thalamus. The external and larger pair are composed of layers of gray and white matter and are connected with the visual function. — **c. mam′mil-la′ri-a** (măm′ĭ-lā′rĭ-ȧ). [NL., mammillary bodies.] *Anat.* = CORPORA ALBICANTIA. — **c. ni′gra** (nī′grȧ) [L., lit., black bodies], *Veter.*, smooth, rounded, darkly pigmented projecting masses outside the free border of the upper portion of the iris. They are most markedly developed in the horse. — **c. quad′ri-ge′mi-na** (kwŏd′rĭ-jĕm′ĭ-nȧ) [NL., fourfold bodies], *Anat.*, two pairs of elevations on the dorsal surface of the midbrain. The anterior or upper pair are the larger and are called the *nates*; the posterior pair are called the *testes*. They are composed of white matter externally and gray matter within. They are but two in number and are hollow in reptiles, birds, and fishes, where they are known as *corpora bigemina* or *optic lobes*, and form an important part of the brain, exceeding the prosencephalon in size in many fishes. — **c. stri-a′ta.** For this and other phrases see singular form under CORPUS.

cor′po-ral (kôr′pō-răl), *n.* [F. *caporal*, formerly also *corporal*, fr. It. *caporale*, fr. *capo* head, chief, L. *caput*, prob. influenced by L. *corporalis*, a. See CHIEF; cf. CAPORAL, CORPORAL, *a.*] **1.** *Mil.* The lowest noncommissioned officer, next below a sergeant. He usually has the duty of placing and relieving sentinels, leading small squads, etc.

2. *Nav.* Formerly, a petty officer who had charge of setting and relieving the watch, of teaching the use and care of the small arms, etc.; later, an assistant to the master-at-arms, — now called *master-at-arms*, 1st, 2d, or 3d class.

3. The fallfish (*Semotilus corporalis*).

cor′po-ral, *a.* [F. *corporel*, L. *corporalis*, fr. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** Belonging or relating to the body; bodily. "*Corporal* toil." *Shak.* "*Corporal* inflictions." *Milton.*

2. Hence, of or relating to the person; personal.

3. Corporeal. *Obs.* *Milton.*

What seemed *corporal* melted
As breath into the wind. *Shak.*

4. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the body, as distinguished from the head and limbs.

Syn. — See BODILY.

corporal conjunction, *Astron.*, conjunction in which the bodies seem to touch or overlap. *Obs.* — **c. oath**, *Law*, an oath solemnized by actually touching a sacred object, as the Gospels. — **c. punishment**, *Law*, punishment applied to the body of the offender, including the death penalty, whipping, and imprisonment.

cor′po-ral, *n.* Also **cor′po-ra′le** (-rā′lē). [LL. *corporale*: cf. F. *corporal*. See CORPORAL, *a.*] *Eccl.* A linen cloth on which the sacred elements are consecrated in the Eucharist, or with which they are covered; a communion cloth.

cor′po-ral′i-ty (kôr′pō-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *corporalitas.*] **1.** State or quality of being or having a body; corporeality; also, embodied quality, state, or existence; bodily substance; body.

2. A body of persons; a corporation. *Obs.* *Milton.*

3. A corporal, or bodily, affair. *Rare.* *Richardson.*

cor′po-ral's guard (kôr′pō-rălz). A detachment such as would be in charge of a corporal for guard duty, etc.; hence, derisively, a very small number of persons.

Corporal Trim (trĭm). Uncle Toby's attendant in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," distinguished for his fidelity and affection, his respectfulness, and his volubility.

Corporal Violet. [F. *Caporal la Violette.*] Napoleon: — so called by his adherents in France during his exile in Elba in 1814-15, who hoped for his return with the violets in the spring.

cor′po-rate (kôr′pō-rāt), *a.* [L. *corporatus*, p. p. of *corporare* to shape into a body, fr. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** Combined into one body; united; grouped together; also, pert. to a body made up of particulars; aggregate.

Corporate judgment . . . is meant to include all such affirmations as deal with comprehensive totalities. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. Formed into a body by legal enactment; united in an association, and endowed by law with the rights and liabilities of an individual; incorporated; as, a *corporate* town.

3. Belonging to a corporation or incorporated body. "*Corporate* property." *Hallam.*

4. Pertaining to, or having, a body; corporeal. *Archaic.*

corporate county. See COUNTY, 3. — **c. member**, an actual or voting member of a corporation, as disting. from an associate or one honorary. — **c. name**, legal name of a corporation.

cor′po-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* To incorporate. *Rare.*

cor′po-rate, *v. i.* To become incorporated. *Rare.*

cor′po-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *corporatio* incorporation.] **1.** Act of incorporating; state of being incorporated. *Obs.*

2. A body consisting of an organized group of persons or objects. *Obs.*, except: *Roman, Civil, & Theoretical Law.* Any group of persons or objects treated by the law as an individual or unity having rights or liabilities, or both, distinct from those of the persons or objects composing it; a body corporate; a university or universitas (which see); hence, a single person or object treated by the law as having a legal individuality or entity other than that of a natural person; a juristic person (which see). "According to some authorities, the requirement of state recognition as a prerequisite of juristic personality [corporate existence] was unknown under the [Roman] Republic. It was

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coronacion. ✝ CORONATION.

cor′o-na-cle, *n.* A coronal. *Obs.*

cor′o-na′dite (kŏr′ō-nä′dīt; -nā′dīt), *n.* [From the *Coronado* mine, Arizona.] *Min.* A lead manganite occurring in black massive form with fibrous structure.

cor′o-naled (kŏr′ō-năld), **cor′o-nalled**, *a.* Adorned with a coronal. [*Obs. or R.*]

cor′o-nal-ly, *adv.* of CORONAL.

cor′o-na′men (kŏr′ō-nā′mĕn), *n.* [L., a crowning.] The coronet of a hoof.

cor′o-na-ry (kŏr′ō-nā-rĭ), *n.* L. *coronarius* of or belonging to a wreath.] A plant suitable for wreaths or garlands. *Obs.*

cor′o-nate, *p. a.* [L. *coronatus*, p. p.] Crowned. *Obs.*

coronation oath. The oath taken by a sovereign at coronation.

‖ **cor′o-na′tor** (kŏr′ō-nā′tŏr), *n.* [LL.] *Law.* = CORONER.

cor′o-na-to′ri-al (-nȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a coroner. *Rare.*

corone. ✝ CROWN, CORONA.

cor′o-nel. ✝ COLONEL, CORONAL.

cor′o-ner-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

cor′o-nest, *a.* [Superl. of ME & AS. *coren*, p. p., chosen.] Worthiest; choicest. *Obs.*

coronet. ✝ CORNET, a headdress.

cor′o-net′ty, cor′o-net′tee, *a.* *Her.* Formed like a coronet; having a coronetlike ornament.

coronich. ✝ CORNICE.

co-ro′ni-form (kō-rō′nĭ-fôrm; kō-rŏn′ĭ-), *a.* [L. *corona* crown + *-form.*] Crown-shaped.

co′ro-nil′la (kō′rō-nēl′yä), *n.* [Sp.] See COIN.

Co-ro′nis (kō-rō′nĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κορωνίς.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of a Thessalian prince and mother of Asclepius, who is thence called **Cor′o-ni′des** (kŏr′ō-nī′dēz).

cor′o-nize, *v. t.* [L. *corona* crown.] To deck with a coronet or coronal; to crown. *Obs.*

cor′o-noid, *n.* *Zoöl.* A small bone in the lower jaw of certain reptiles, as crocodiles.

corons. Obs. pl. of CURRANT.

co-ro′nu-la (kō-rō′nū-lȧ), **cor′o-nule** (kŏr′ō-nūl; kō-rō′nūl), *n.* [L. *coronula*, dim. of *corona*.] *Bot.* = PAPPUS. *Obs. or R.*

cor′o-plas′ta (kŏr′ō-plăs′tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [NL.] = COROPLAST.

‖ **co-ro′so** (kō-rō′sō). Var. of COROZO.

coroump. ✝ CORRUMP.

coroun, coroune. ✝ CROWN.

co-rour′, *n.* [OF. *coreor* a runner, F. *coureur.*] Courser. *Obs.*

corowne. ✝ CROWN.

corowr. ✝ COURIER.

Co-ro′zain (kō-rō′zān). *D. Bib.*

corp (kôrp). Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of CORPSE.

corp. *Abbr.* Corporal; corporation.

cor′pi-on, *n.* [F. *carpion* a small salmon.] A kind of herring. *Obs.*

Corp. Jur. Civ. *Abbr.* Corpus Juris Civilis.

corporace. ✝ CORPORAS.

Cor′po-ral Forbes′ (fôrbz′). Cholera morbus. *Anglo-Ind. Slang.*

cor′po-ral-ism (-ĭzm), *n.* See -ISM.

Corporal John. John Churchill (1650-1722), Duke of Marlborough, who had been a corporal; — so called by his soldiers.

cor′po-ral-ly, *adv.* of CORPORAL. See -LY.

cor′po-ral-ship′, *n.* *Mil.* **a** A body of soldiers under a corporal's command. *Obs.* **b** A corporal's office or position.

cor′po-ral-ty. ✝ CORPORALITY.

cor′po-ras (kôr′pō-răs), *n.* [Prop. pl. of OF. nom. sing. of *corporal.*] The corporal, or communion cloth.

cor′po-rate-ly, *adv.* of CORPORATE.

cor′po-rate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

certainly relaxed in favor of ecclesiastical bodies by the Christian emperors, and was not, as a general rule, insisted upon during the Middle Ages" (*T. E. Holland*). A corporation is generally considered to be a juristic person, that is, one existing only by fiction of law. Some modern law writers, however, reject the conception of a person existing by legal fiction, and explain a corporation as merely a number of natural persons acting under special rules of agency, or presentation, and governed by special rules of succession; others, going to an opposite extreme and maintaining the **anthropomorphic theory**, so called, regard the corporation as having a true personality other than the sum or resultant of its members, and not created, but merely recognized, by the law.

3. *Eng. & Amer. Common and Statute Law.* A body politic or corporate formed and authorized by law to act as a single person, and endowed by law with the capacity of succession; an entity recognized by law as constituted by one or more persons and as having various rights and duties together with the capacity of succession; a juristic person constituted by one or more natural persons. The definition most commonly accepted by judicial decision in the United States is that of the Dartmouth College Case (see cit., below). Such a corporation can be formed only by prescription, patent of the crown, or legislative act, either special or general. (See CHARTER, ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.) *Corporations* having two or more members, called **corporations aggregate**, are the more usual form. Such corporations are constituted by the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of any industrial or financial company, etc. A *corporation* consisting of a single person is called a **corporation sole**. Kings, bishops, deans, parsons, and vicars, are in England sole corporations; there are few instances of such corporations in the United States. As classed according to their purposes, corporations are: **ecclesiastical corporations**, or those concerned only with religious matters and consisting wholly of spiritual persons; and **lay corporations**, including all others. Lay corporations may be: **eleemosynary corporations**, or those created for charitable uses (which see); and **civil corporations**, or those formed for temporal purposes, and comprising **public**, or **municipal, corporations**, or those created for purposes of government, and **private corporations**, including all others of a civil nature, as ordinary business corporations and those corporations, such as railroad companies, lighting companies, water companies, etc., organized or chartered to follow a public calling (see PUBLIC, *a.*) or to render services more or less essential to the general public convenience or safety, and now often called **public-service corporations** or sometimes **quasi-public corporations**. With reference to their limited powers various corporations consisting of a person or body of persons invested with some of the qualities of an artificial person, though not expressly incorporated, esp. the officials of certain municipal divisions such as counties, school districts, and the towns of some States of the United States, certain church officials, as a churchwarden, etc., are called **quasi corporations** (hence **quasi-corporateness**), those with fuller powers, such as the ordinary business or ecclesiastical corporation, being sometimes called complete corporations. See COMPANY, 8.

A *corporation* is an artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of law.
Dartmouth College Case (4 U. S. 518, 636).

4. The abdomen or belly, esp. when protuberant. *Colloq. & Vulgar.*

Sirrah! my *corporation* is made up of good wholesome English fat.

Corporation Act. *Eng. Hist.* An act passed in 1661 requiring all officers in municipal corporations to acknowledge the royal supremacy, to accept the doctrine of passive obedience, to subscribe a declaration against the Solemn League and Covenant, and to receive the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. It was repealed in 1828.

corporation cock, stop, *or* **tap.** A cock, valve, or tap inserted at the junction of service pipes with water or gas mains to shut off or regulate the flow. *U. S.*

cor'po-ra-tive (kôr'pô-rā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *corporativus* pertaining to the forming of a body.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, a corporation.

cor'po-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* A member of a corporation, esp. one of the original members.

cor'po-ra-ture (kôr'pô-rȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *corporatura*.] *Obs.* **1.** Bodily constitution or structure; physique. **2.** State of being embodied; bodily existence. *Dr. H. More.*

cor-po're-al (kôr-pō'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *corporeus*, fr. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** Of the nature of, consisting of, or pertaining to, matter or a material body; physical; bodily; material; — opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*.

His omnipotence
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to the human body; corporal; as, *corporeal* investiture; *corporeal* punishment. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See BODILY.

corporeal property, tangible or palpable property, as land or gold; — opposed to *incorporeal property*, or that which is intangible, consisting of rights in or to property in the possession of another. This distinction is borrowed from the Roman law. — **c. quantity**, spatial quantity; dimension.

cor-po're-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Materialism. *Rare.*

cor-po're-al-ist, *n.* A materialist. *Rare. Berkeley.*

cor-po're-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being corporeal; corporeal existence; humorously, the body.

cor'po-re'i-ty (kôr'pô-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *corporeitas*: cf. F. *corporéité*.] **1.** State or quality of having or being a body; state of being corporeal; materiality; physical nature.

The one attributed *corporeity* to God. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. Physical personality; also, *Obs.*, carnality.

cor-por'i-fy (kŏr-pŏr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *corpus* body + *-fy*.] To embody; to form into a body; to incorporate; solidify. *Obs.* — **cor-por'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

cor'po-sant (kôr'pô-zănt), *n.* [It. or Pg. *corpo santo* holy body, or L. *corpus sancti* body of a saint.] St. Elmo's fire.

corps (kōr; *pl.*, *E.* kōrz, *F.* kôr; 201), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. L. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** (*at first pron'd* kôrs) A corpse (in any sense); — *corps* being an earlier spelling. **2.** A body of men organized or under common direction; esp., an organized division of the military establishment; as, the Marine *Corps*; the *Corps* of Engineers; specif., an army corps (which see).

3. [Ger.] In some countries of Europe, a form of students' social society binding the members to strict adherence to certain student customs and its code of honor (cf. CEREVIS); — Ger. spelling usually *korps*.

☞ The phrases below that are preceded by bars are French.

‖ **corps' à corps'** (kôr'-zȧ kôr'), body to body; hand to hand. — ‖ **c. d'ar'mée'** (dȧr'mā'). See ARMY CORPS. — ‖ **c. de bal'let'** (dĕ bȧ'lĕ'), a company of ballet dancers attached to a theater; the ballet dancers. — ‖ **c. de bâ'ti'ment'** (dĕ bä'tē'mäN'). See CORPS DE LOGIS. — ‖ **c. de garde'** (gȧrd'), formerly, a body of men who guard; now, the place where they stay; guardroom; guardhouse. — ‖ **c. d'é'lite'** (dā'lēt'), *Mil.*, a corps or body of picked men. — ‖ **c. de lo'gis'** (lō'zhē') *or* **de bâ'ti'ment'**. [F., body of house or building.] **a** The principal mass of a building, considered apart from its wings, etc. **b** A structure detached from the main building. — ‖ **c. de ré'serve'** (dĕ rā'zĕrv'), *Mil.*, a body of reserve. — ‖ **c. de ville'** (vēl'), lit., town body; anciently, in France, a local administrative body formed of municipal officers. — ‖ **c. di'plo'ma'tique'** (dē'plō'mȧ'tēk'). **a** The body of ministers or envoys accredited to a government; the diplomatic corps. **b** The body of law, or corpus juris. *Burke.* — ‖ **c. dra'ma'tique'** (drȧ'mȧ'tēk'), a dramatic body; theatrical company. — ‖ **c. lé'gis'la'tif'** (lā'zhēs'lȧ'tēf'), lit., legislative body; — former name, under various constitutions, of the lower house of the French legislature. — **c. of cadets**, *Mil.*, in the United States army, the body of cadets under instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The corps consists of one cadet from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, two from each State at large, one from Porto Rico, and forty from the United States at large. — **C. of Engineers.** **a** *Mil.* In the United States army, a corps of officers and enlisted men consisting of one band and three battalions of engineers commanded by a brigadier general, whose title is Chief of Engineers. It has charge of the construction of fortifications for land and seacoast defense, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the construction of lighthouses, etc., and, in time of war, supervises the engineering operations of the armies in the field. **b** *Nav.* The Engineer Corps (which see).

corpse (kôrps; *rarely* kôrs), *n.* Orig., **corps** (*at first pron'd* kôrs). [ME. *cors, corps*, body, OF. *cors* (later spelt *corps*), F. *corps*, L. *corpus*; akin to AS. *hrif* womb. See MIDRIFF; cf. CORSE, CORSELET, CORSET, CORPS, CORPUS, CUERPO.] **1.** A human or animal body in general, whether living or dead; a body; a person. *Obs.*

2. The dead body of a human being; — used also fig.

He touched the dead *corpse* of Public Credit, and it sprung upon its feet. *D. Webster.*

3. *Alchemy.* = BODY, 6. See *the bodies seven*, under BODY. *Obs. Gower.*

4. The main or larger portion; the majority; the bulk; collective whole or mass; a systematic whole or general collection; body, as of law, Scripture, or persons; specif., a *corpus of law*, the corpus juris. *Obs.*

5. An endowment pertaining to an office; as: **a** Of a shrievalty or other civil office. **b** Of a prebend or other ecclesiastical office. *Obs.*

Syn. — See BODY.

corpse candle. **a** A thick candle formerly used at a lich wake. *Obs.* **b** A luminous appearance, resembling the flame of a candle, sometimes seen in churchyards and other damp places, superstitiously regarded as portending death.

cor'pu-lence (kôr'pū-lĕns), *n.* [F.] Bodily bulk; esp., excessive fatness; fleshiness; obesity.

cor'pu-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *corpulentia*.] **1.** Corpulence. **2.** Materiality; corporeal substance; density. *Obs.*

The heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray.*

cor'pu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus*: cf. F. *corpulent*. See CORPSE.] **1.** Bulky; very fat; obese. **2.** Corporeal; material; solid. *Obs. Hammond.*

Syn. — Fleshy, bulky, obese. See STOUT.

cor'pus (kôr'pŭs), *n.; pl.* CORPORA (-pô-rȧ). [L.] **1.** The body of a man or animal, esp. when dead; — now chiefly *Humorous.*

2. *Anat.* A comparatively solid and homogeneous structure forming a part of an organ, esp. of the brain.

3 A body or general collection of writings or the like; the whole literature of a subject.

4. The main body or corporeal substance of a thing; specif., the principal of a fund or estate, as opposed to interest, income, dividends, or the like.

5. *Math.* A domain of rationality; an aggregate of elements or magnitudes which when combined unlimitedly by addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division (the divisor 0 being excluded) always produce an element of the aggregate. The elements are esp. numbers and also functions of any number of variables (*J. W. R. Dedekind*, 1831–).

cor'pus al'bi-cans (ăl'bĭ-kănz), and other phrases. See plural forms under CORPORA. — **c. A-ran'ti-i** (ȧ-răn'shĭ-ī). *Anat.* Sing. of CORPORA ARANTII. — **C. Au-then'ti-ca'rum** (ô-thĕn'tĭ-kā'rŭm). [L., lit., body of the original (laws).] See AUTHENTIC, *n.*, 2. — **c. cal-lo'sum** (kă-lō'sŭm); *pl.* CORPORA CALLOSA (-sȧ) [NL., callous body], *Anat.*, the great band of commissural fibers uniting the cerebral hemispheres of man and the higher mammals. See BRAIN. — **C. Chris'ti** (krĭs'tī; -tĭ) [L., body of Christ], *R. C. Ch.*, a festival in honor of the Eucharist, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. — **C. Christi cloth.** = PYX CLOTH. — **c. de-lic'ti** (dē-lĭk'tī) [L., the body of the crime], *Law*, the substantial and fundamental fact or facts necessary to the commission of a crime, as in murder the actual death of the person alleged to have been murdered, and as a result of criminal agency. — **c. den-ta'tum** (dĕn-tā'tŭm) [NL., dentate body], *Anat.*, a wavy sheet of gray matter forming a partially closed capsule, in the white matter of each cerebellar hemisphere; also, a somewhat similar mass in each olivary body. — **C. Do'mi-ni** (dŏm'ĭ-nī). = CORPUS CHRISTI. — **c. fim-bri-a'tum** (fĭm'brĭ-ā'tŭm) [NL., fringed body], *Anat.*, the tænia hippocampi. — **c. High-mo'ri** (hī-mō'rī) *or* **High-mo'ri-a'num** (hī-mō'rĭ-ā'nŭm) [NL., body of Highmore, after N. *Highmore*, English anatomist], *Anat.*, the mediastinum testis. — **c. ju'ris** (jōō'rĭs) [L.], a body of law; a comprehensive collection of the law of a country or jurisdiction; esp. [*cap.*], the Corpus Juris Civilis, or, less often, the Corpus Juris Canonici. — **Corpus Ju'ris Ca-no'ni-ci** (kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-sī), the body of canon law. It was orig. comprised in the *Decretum*, a private compilation by Gratian, a monk of Bologna, consisting of principles deduced by him, citations to prove them, and comment by him, and containing the decretals of the popes up to and including Innocent II.; later there were included in it, besides this, various official compilations, chiefly the *Libri Extra Decretum* (1234) of Gregory IX., composed of decretals issued after the time of Gratian, the *Liber Sextus* (1298) of Boniface VIII., containing decretals issued since the time of Gregory, and the *Clementinæ, Clementines*, or *Clementine Decretals* (1313), of Clement V., containing later decretals, and the *Extravagantes* or *Extravagants* (1500, included in an official edition of the Corpus published in 1582), two private collections of decretals of John XXII. and other popes. The Corpus is the standard of the canon law. — **C. Ju'ris Ci-vi'lis** (sĭ-vī'lĭs), the body of the Civil or Roman Law, made up of the Code or Codex, Pandects or Digest, Institutes, and Novels, compiled and promulgated under Justinian's authority, A. D. 528–534. As a whole it is the foundation of the scientific study of the law throughout modern Europe. Cf. CIVIL LAW. — **c. lu'te-um** (lū'tē-ŭm); *pl.* CORPORA LUTEA (-ȧ) [NL., luteous body], *Embryol.*, the reddish yellow mass (containing polyhedral cells when well developed) which fills a ruptured Graafian follicle in the mammalian ovary. If the discharge of the egg is followed by pregnancy a much larger and more permanent corpus luteum is formed, which is sometimes called a *true* corpus luteum, in distinction from the *false* or small one formed when pregnancy does not follow. — **c. spon'gi-o'sum** (spŏn'jĭ-ō'sŭm) [NL., spongy body], *Anat.*, the erectile tissue lying in the groove beneath the cavernous bodies, surrounding the urethra, and terminating in the glans of the penis. — **c. stri-a'tum** (strī-ā'tŭm); *pl.* CORPORA STRIATA (-tȧ) [NL., striate body], *Anat.*, either of a pair of large ganglia of the brain situated beneath and external to the anterior cornua of the lateral ventricles and forming part of their floor. They each contain two large nuclei of gray matter, the *caudate* and *lenticular* nuclei. — **C. The'o-do'si-a'num** (thē'ō-dō'shĭ-ā'nŭm). = BREVIARY OF ALARIC.

cor'pus-cle (kôr'pŭs-'l), *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*.] **1.** A minute or elementary particle; specif., as used by J. J. Thomson, an electron.

2. *Anat.* A protoplasmic cell, esp. such as float free, like blood, lymph, and pus corpuscles, or such as are embedded in an intercellular matrix, like connective-tissue and cartilage corpuscles. Also, esp. with some qualifying word, applied to various small circumscribed bodies composed of many cells, as the *tactile* corpuscles, *Malpighian* corpuscles, etc. See BLOOD and LYMPH.

3. *Bot.* **a** Any minute mass of protoplasm of definite form or function; as, a chlorophyll *corpuscle*, or chloroplast. **b** One of the large flask-shaped cells within the embryo sac in gymnospermous plants. They correspond to the archegonia of the higher cryptogams, and are so called by most modern writers. **c** The small adhesive body by which the pollinia of asclepiadaceous plants become attached to insects. See ASCLEPIAS. *Illust.*

corpuscles of Has'sall (hăs'ăl) [after A. S. *Hassall*, English physician], *Anat.*, small, usually concentrically striated bodies in the thymus body, representing remains of the epithelial tissue found in early stages of development. — **c. of Herbst** (hĕrpst). *Anat.*, tactile organs found in birds, somewhat similar to the Pacinian corpuscles. — **c. of Krause.** *Anat.* = KRAUSE'S CORPUSCLES. — **c. of Meiss'ner** (mīs'nẽr) [after Prof. Georg *Meissner* of Göttingen], *Anat.*, small elliptical tactile bodies in the skin of the palmar surfaces of the fingers and toes, containing numerous transversely placed tactile cells and connected with one or more medullated nerve fibers. — **c. of Mie'scher** (mē'shẽr). [After J. F. *Miescher* (b. 1811), German pathologist.] See SARCOCYSTIDEA. — **c. of Rain'ey.** [After George *Rainey* (1801–84), English anatomist.] See SARCOCYSTIDEA. — **c. of the spleen.** See MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLE b. — **c. of Va'ter** (fä'tẽr). [After A. *Vater*, German anatomist.] *Anat.* = PACINIAN CORPUSCLES.

cor-pus'cu-lar (kôr-pŭs'kū-lȧr), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dealing with, or composed of, corpuscles or particles.

corpuscular philosophy, that which attempts to account for the phenomena of nature by the motion, figure, rest, position, etc., of the minute particles of matter. — **c. theory of light**, the theory, enunciated by Sir Isaac Newton, that light consists in the emission and rapid progression of minute particles or corpuscles. The theory is now generally rejected, and supplanted by the undulatory theory.

cor-pus'cu-lat'ed (kôr-pŭs'kū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Furnished with, or containing, corpuscles.

cor-rade' (kŏ-rād'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *corradere*, *-rasum*; *cor-* + *radere* to rub.] **1.** To scrape; to scrape together. *Obs.* **2.** *Geol.* To erode.

cor-ral' (kŏ-răl'; *Sp.* kō-räl'), *n.* [Sp., a yard, a yard for cattle, fr. *corro* a circle or ring, fr. L. *currere* to run. Cf. KRAAL.] A pen or inclosure for confining or capturing animals; also, an inclosure, made with wagons, in an encampment, as a place of defense and security (cf. LAAGER).

cor-ral' (kŏ-răl'), *v. t.;* COR-RALLED' (-răld'); COR-RAL'LING. **1.** To confine in or as in a corral; to surround and inclose; to coop up. **2.** To arrange (wagons) so as to form a corral.

3 Hence, to get and keep hold or possession of; to lay hold of; to capture. *Colloq., U. S.*

cor-ra'sion (kŏ-rā'zhŭn), *n.* [See CORRADE.] *Geol.* The detachment and removal of rock material by running water, by glaciers, by waves, or by wind. It is accomplished by any one of these agents, acting by itself, or by the aid of the materials moved by these agents. Solution by land waters is sometimes included in *corrasion*, though with doubtful propriety. See CORROSION, 3.

Cor're-a (kŏr'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Correa* de Serra, Portuguese

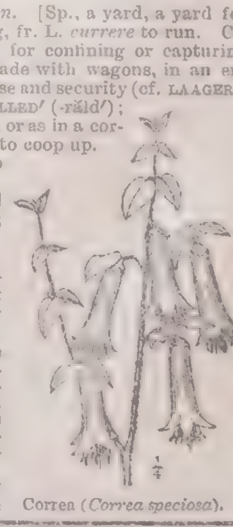

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Correa (*Correa speciosa*).

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cor'po-ra'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a corporation.
cor'po-ra'tion-er, *n.* One belonging to a corporation.
cor'po-ra'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
corporation stock. Stock issued by a municipality. *Eng.*
cor'po-rax. Var. of CORPORAS.
cor'pore, *n.* Body. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To incorporate. *Obs.*
cor-po're-al-ize, *v. t.* To make corporeal: materialize. — **cor-po're-al-i-za'tion**, *n.* [REAL.]
cor-po're-al-ly, *adv.* of CORPO-
cor-po're-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cor-po're-als (kŏr-pō'rē-ălz), *n. pl.* **a** Material things. **b** Things pert. to the human body. *Rare.* **c** *Law.* Corporeal property.
cor-po're-ous, *a.* Corporeal. *Obs.*
cor'po-ros'i-ty (kôr'pō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *corpus* body + *-osity*.] Bodily bulk; hence, a person who is of impressive size. *Humorous, U. S.*
corpse, *v. t. Slang.* **a** *Theat.* To confuse (an actor) in performance; to spoil, as a scene, by blundering. **b** To kill.
corpse gate. A lich gate.
corpse light. **a** = CORPSE CANDLE b. **b** = CORPSE PLANT.
corpse plant. The Indian pipe.
cor'pu-lent-ly, *adv.* of CORPULENT. See -LY.
cor'pu-lent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cor'pu-sant. ✝ CORPOSANT.
cor-pus'cu-la'ri-an (kôr-pŭs'kū-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Corpuscular. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* A believer in the corpuscular philosophy or the corpuscular theory of light.
cor-pus'cu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Corpuscular state or quality.
cor-pus'cule (kôr-pŭs'kūl), *n.* A corpuscle.
cor-pus'cu-lous (-kū-lŭs), *a.* Corpuscular.
cor-pus'cu-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] = CORPUSCLE.
Corpus Jur. Can. *Abbr.* Corpus Juris Canonici.
cor'pus . . . si'ne pec'to-re. [L.] Body without soul. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. iv. 6).
corr. *Abbr.* Correspond; correspondence; correspondent; corresponding; corrupt; corrupted; corruption.
cor-ra'di-al (kŏ-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Coradiating, as rays. *Rare.*
cor-ra'di-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To radiate to or from one point or focus, as light rays or heat rays. *Rare.* — **cor-ra'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
cor'ragh. Var. of CURRAGH.
cor'ral. ✝ CORAL.
corrant. ✝ COURANT.
cor-ran'to. ✝ CORANTO.
cor-ran'to. ✝ COURANTE, dance.
cor-ra'sive. ✝ CORROSIVE.

botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Australian rutaceous shrubs, most of which are cultivated for their handsome tubular scarlet, yellow, or white flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus; — called also *native fuchsia*.

cor're-al (kŏr'ē-ăl; kŏ-rē'ăl), *a.* [LL. *correus* one who is responsible with others; L. *cor-* + *reus* one who is responsible or accused.] *Civil Law.* Pertaining to or designating a joint obligation or right which may be enforced in full against any one of several joint debtors (*correi debendi* or *promittendi*), or by any one of several joint creditors (*correi credendi* or *stipulandi*) against a single debtor. Some authorities consider that in the Roman Law debtors on a correal obligation had no right of contribution (see SOLIDARITY); others, that the right might or might not exist, according to the intention of the parties.

cor're-al'i-ty (kŏr'ē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Civil Law.* State or quality of being correal; correal obligation or right.

cor-rect' (kŏ-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *correctus*, p. p. of *corrigere* to make straight, to correct; *cor-* + *regere* to lead straight. See REGULAR, RIGHT; cf. ESCORT.] **1.** Conforming to a just, acknowledged, or conventional standard; of manners or morals, in accordance with social proprieties or ethical right; of literary or artistic style, in accordance with recognized conventions and traditions; of taste, nice; free from offense or incongruity.
2. Conforming to fact or truth; of reasoning, in accordance with logical principles; of statements or opinions, adhering to established principles or according with known facts; of a copy or reproduction, free from errors or slips; exact. "Always use the most *correct* editions." *Felton.*

Syn. — Right, proper, true, faultless, perfect, strict, definite, rigorous, scrupulous, particular, punctilious, prim. — CORRECT, ACCURATE, EXACT, PRECISE, NICE agree in the idea of conformity to standard, fact, or truth. CORRECT, the most colorless term, denotes scarcely more than freedom from fault or error, as judged by some (usually) conventional or acknowledged standard; as, *correct* dress, style, deportment; "Sedley's valet, the most solemn and *correct* of gentlemen" (*Thackeray*); (colloq.) "the *correct* thing." ACCURATE implies, more positively, conformity to fact or truth attained by the exercise of care; as, an *accurate* investigation, statement, observer. EXACT emphasizes the strictness or rigor of the agreement, which neither exceeds nor falls short of the fact or standard; as, an *exact* likeness, the *exact* value, his *exact* words; "Milton is most careful and *exact* in his spelling, and his ear is as *correct* as his learning" (*Landor*). PRECISE stresses rather sharpness of definition or delimitation, or such scrupulous exactness of conformity to the standard as often verges on excess; as, the *precise* meaning of a word, *precise* utterance, garb; "a *precise* and proper definition of the title" (*Gibbon*). NICE (see NICE) implies still greater, occasionally excessive, fineness or delicacy of observation or discrimination; as, a *nice* calculation, distinction, point of law, "more *nice* than wise." See REAL, AUTHENTIC.

The less a literature has felt the influence of a supposed center of *correct* information, *correct* judgment, *correct* taste, the more we shall find in it this note of provinciality. *M. Arnold.*
The collections of Tillemont, whose inimitable *accuracy* almost assumes the character of genius. *Gibbon.*
He [Thoreau] could pick up at once an *exact* dozen of pencils by the feeling. *Stevenson.*
The *precise* marking of the shadowy boundaries of a complex government. *Burke.*
A narrow, *precise*, and formal reading of theology. *Stevenson.*
Thomson, who was a *nice* observer of natural occurrences. *Gilbert White.*

cor-rect', *v. t.*; COR-RECT'ED; COR-RECT'ING. [See CORRECT, *a.*] **1.** To make or set right; to bring to the standard, as of truth, justice, or propriety; to remove, or, loosely, to indicate for amendment, the faults or errors of; to amend; to rectify; as, to *correct* manners or principles; to *correct* proof by indicating the changes to be made in type.

This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards. *T. Burnet.*

2. To bring back, or attempt to bring back, to propriety [illegible]dicate for amendment the errors or faults in morals; [illegible]r punish for faults or deviations from of; to reprove [illegible]o chastise; discipline. moral rectitude; t[illegible]

My accuser is my [illegible]prentice; and when I did *correct* him for his fault the other day, [illegible] he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me. *Shak.*

3. To bring or reduce [illegible] to order; to tame; to train. *Obs.*
4. To counteract by [illegible] the agency of opposite qualities or tendencies; to remove [illegible]or prevent the effect of; to neutralize; — said of what is wr[illegible]ong or undesirable; as, to *correct* acidity of the stomach by [illegible]alkaline preparations.
5. *Physics*, etc. To alter or [illegible] adjust so as to bring to some standard or required condition[illegible] as, to *correct* a reading of a gas volume for temperature a[illegible]nd pressure (i. e., to calculate the volume of the same mass [illegible] under standard conditions); to *correct* a lens for spherical aberration.

Syn. — Mend, amend, emend, reform[illegible] set right, better, improve. — CORRECT, RECTIFY agree in t[illegible]he idea of amending; they are sometimes interchanged. More commonly, to CORRECT is to bring into conformity wit[illegible]h some standard or rule; to RECTIFY, to set right, make go[illegible]od, or remedy, with special reference to a mistake or defe[illegible]ct, or its results; as, to *correct* proof, to *correct* gramma[illegible]tical errors, to *correct* a copy by comparison with the origina[illegible]; to *rectify* an error in an account (by *correcting* the staten[illegible]ment); "Could we but bring him back before the discovery o[illegible]f the judge's death, the evil might be *rectified*" (*Hawthorne*). *Correct* sometimes applies to persons (as, to *correct* a child, to *correct* one for bad grammar); *rectify*, never. See MEND.

to correct the press, *Print.*, to correct press proofs. *Obs.*

cor-rect', *v. i.* To make corrections.

cor-rect'ed, *p. a.* Subjected to correction; made correct.
corrected establishment, *Navig.*, the mean of all high-water lunitidal intervals for at least a month. Used by navigators to find the time of high water at any place. The time of the moon's upper transit is taken from the nautical almanac. The *corrected establishment* of the port added to this gives the time of high water on that date — **c. time**, *Yachting*, a vessel's elapsed time less her time allowance. It is the corrected time which determines the winner of a race.

cor-rec'tion (kŏ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *correctio.*] **1.** Act of correcting; specif.: **a** Act or making that right which was wrong; a bringing to the standard; a change that remedies an error or defect; amendment; rectification.

The due *correction* of swearing, lying, neglect of God's word, and other scandalous vices. *Strype.*

b Act of reproving or punishing for faults or for deviations from moral rectitude; rebuke; punishment; discipline; chastisement.

Correction and instruction must both work
Ere this rude beast will profit. *Shak.*

c Control; regulation. *Obs.* **d** [illegible]ion of noxious qualities; counteractio[illegible] inconvenient or hurtful in its effects; as, *corr[illegible]on* of acidity in the stomach.
2. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; an emendation; as, the *corrections* on a proof.
3. A quantity applied by way of correcting, as for inaccuracy in an instrument, or of its adjustment; as, the index *correction* of a sextant, or azimuth *correction*.
correction of a clock, *Astron.*, the amount of time to be added to or subtracted from clock-face time to give the correct time. — **under c.**, subject to correction; admitting the possibility of error; — a formula of deference.

cor-rec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *correctionnel.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to correction; reformatory.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, the courts which punish delinquents, esp. minors, by detention in a house of correction, or, loosely, those that have a corrective jurisdiction over petty offenses.

correction line. *Surv.* A parallel used as a new base line in laying out townships in the government lands of the United States. The adoption of different *correction lines* is necessitated by the convergence of meridians and the statute requirement that the townships shall be squares.

cor-rec'tive (kŏ-rĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *correctif.*] Having the power or property of correcting, counteracting, or restoring to a normal condition; tending to rectify or amend; as, *corrective* penalties.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

cor-rec'tive, *n.* **1.** A corrective agent; as, alkalies are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of faults.
2. A change that corrects; a correction. *Obs. Sir M. Hale.*

cor-rect'ness, *n.* State or quality of being correct.
Syn. — Accuracy, exactness, precision, propriety.

cor-rec'tor (kŏ-rĕk'tēr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One that corrects; as, a *corrector* of abuses; a *corrector* of children.
2. Short for *corrector of the press*, below.
3. As an official title, a controller or director; specif.: **a** In the Roman Empire, a provincial governor ranking below a proconsul or consul. **b** A superior or director of an ecclesiastical office, order, etc. **c** [F. *correcteur.*] Formerly, as in France, an officer in the chamber of accounts. *Obs.*
4. *Med. & Chem.* A remedial agent; a corrective. *Obs.*
corrector of the press, a proof reader. *Chiefly Eng.*

Cor-reg'gi-esque' (kŏ-rĕj'ĭ-ĕsk'), *a.* Resembling or supposed to resemble the painting of Correggio (Antonio Allegri, 1494–1534), an Italian painter noted for the glow and splendor of his color and for the grace of his figure composition, which is sometimes marred by inadequate drawing.

cor're-late' (kŏr'ē-lāt'; kŏr'ē-lāt; 277), *v. i.*; COR'RE-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -lāt'ĕd); COR'RE-LAT'ING (-ĭng). [*cor-* + *relate.*] To have reciprocal or mutual relations; to be correlative.

Doctrine and worship *correlate* as theory and practice. *Taylor.*

cor're-late', *v. t.* **1.** To put in relation with each other; to connect together by the disclosure of a mutual relation; as, to *correlate* natural phenomena.
2. To relate reciprocally (with or to).

The color of the skin and hair is sometimes *correlated* in a surprising manner with a complete immunity from the action of certain vegetable poisons. *Darwin.*

cor're-late (kŏr'ē-lāt), *n.* **1.** One standing in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father to son: either of two related things, esp. things so connected that one directly implies, or is complementary to, the other; a correlative.
2. Something that corresponds; an analogue. *Rare.*

cor're-lat'ed (kŏr'ē-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Mutually or closely related; involving correlation.
2. *Math.* As used by Sylvester, designating rigid bodies that, having principal axes initially parallel and being set in motion by equal impulsive couples in parallel planes, maintain constantly their principal axes equally inclined to the common axis of the couples. If, similarly, the couples be equal but opposite in sense, the bodies are **contrarelated**. They have respectively confocal and contrafocal momental ellipsoids.

cor're-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *correlatio*; L. *cor-* + *relatio*: cf. F. *corrélation*. Cf. CORELATION.] **1.** A mutual or reciprocal relation, as of part to part, or of parts to a whole; also, the act of bringing into or determining such relation. *Correlation* may mean no more than similarity or the separate relationship of each of two things to a third, but it always implies a conception or a real system within which the correlatives exist; thus, *correlation* of ideas is dependent upon the system of knowledge as a whole.
2. *Math.* A one-to-one correspondence between double aggregates or dual subaggregates, as between the points and lines of one plane and the lines and points of another or the same plane, or between the points and planes of one space and the planes and points of another or the same space, and so on for extents of n-dimensions. Thus, to every three collinear points will correspond three copunctal lines.
3. *Geol.* Determination of synchrony, or of relation to the scale of geologic time; — usually applied to the comparison of geologic formations, or of fossil faunas or floras, belonging to different districts.

correlation coefficient. *Biometry.* The quotient of the average product of the deviations (from their means) of two organs (of an associated pair), divided by the product of the corresponding standard deviations of the two organs. The *correlation coefficient* measures the probability with which from one member may be predicted the value of an associated member; as it approaches 1, the correlation passes over practically into causation.

cor're-la'tion-ist (kŏr'ē-lā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* An adherent of the doctrine of the correlation of energy, or of forces.

cor-rel'a-tive (kŏ-rĕl'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *corrélatif.*] **1.** Having, indicating, or involving, a reciprocal relation; of the nature of correlates; reciprocally or mutually related; conjoint; as, *correlative* words; *correlative* forces.

Father and son, prince and subject, stranger and citizen, are *correlative* terms. *Hume.*

2. Corresponding; analogous. *Bacon.*
3. *Gram.* Having a mutual relation; answering to each other; corresponding and regularly used together; — said of various pairs of words, or expressions; as, "either" and "or" are *correlative* conjunctions; "the former" and "the latter" are *correlative* demonstratives.
4. *Geom.* Derivable from one another by properly interchanging the one-to-one correspondent elements, as by exchanging point and line (or plane).
Syn. — See RECIPROCAL.

cor-rel'a-tive, *n.* **1.** A correlate.

Spiritual things and spiritual men are *correlatives*. *Spelman.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Gram.* Either of two correlative words or expressions. **b** *Physics*, etc. A correlative force. **c** *Biol.* A correlated characteristic structure, etc.

cor-rep'tion (kŏ-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *correptio*, fr. *corripere* to chide, to shorten.] **1.** Chiding; reproof; reproach. *Obs.*
2. A shortening in pronunciation; in *Class. Pros.*, the shortening of a syllable to less than its normal time.

cor're-spond' (kŏr'ē-spŏnd'), *v. i.*; COR'RE-SPOND'ED; COR'RE-SPOND'ING. [*cor-* + *respond*: cf. F. *correspondre.*] **1.** To answer (to something else) in fitness, character, function, amount, etc.; to be adapted, congruous, reciprocal, or analogous; to suit, agree, fit, or match; to be like, as in dimensions or arrangement of parts; — followed by *with* or *to*.

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther. *Locke.*

2. To respond. *Obs.* *Walpole.*
3. To have intercourse, communion, or communication; esp., to hold intercourse or to communicate by sending and receiving letters; — followed by *with*.

After having been long in indirect communication with the exiled family, he [Atterbury] began to *correspond* directly with the Pretender. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — CORRESPOND, COMPORT, ACCORD, HARMONIZE agree in the idea of conformity or congruity. CORRESPOND (*to*, sometimes *with*), as here compared, implies an answering or analogous relation, whether of two objects mutually, or of but one with reference to the other; as, appearance and reality seldom *correspond*; "I should never *correspond* to your pattern of a lady" (*G. Eliot*). COMPORT (*with*) adds to the idea of correspondence the implication of fitness or suitability; as, an establishment *comporting* with his dignity; "It was Waller who first learned in France that to talk in rime alone *comported* with the state of royalty" (*Lowell*). ACCORD (see CONSONANT) implies adjustment or harmony — a suggestion which becomes explicit in HARMONIZE (see HARMONY); as, "That mind and soul, *according* well, may make one music as before" (*Tennyson*); "I would make bad writers follow good ones, and good writers *accord* with themselves" (*Landor*); purple does not *harmonize* with red; the last stanza does not *harmonize* with the rest of the poem. See CONFORM.

cor're-spond'ence (-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *correspondance.*] **1.** Act or state of corresponding; mutual adaptation, relation, or agreement, of one thing to another.
2. Response. *Obs.*
3. Intercourse or communication. *Obs.* except, specif., intercourse between persons by means of letters.

To facilitate *correspondence* between one part of London and another, was not originally one of the objects of the post office. *Macaulay.*

4. The letters which pass between correspondents; also, letters contributed by a correspondent to a periodical.
5. *Math.* Definite consociation of certain M members of one aggregate with each member of a second, and of certain N members of the second with each member of the first, — called an *M-to-N correspondence*. If M and N are both 1, it is a **one-to-one correspondence**.

correspondence school. A school that teaches b[illegible]y correspondence, the instruction being based on prin[illegible] instruction sheets and the recitation papers writte[illegible] the student in answer to the questions or requirem[illegible] of these sheets. In the broadest sense of the term [illegible]*spondence school* may be used to include any educat[illegible] institution or department for instruction by correspo[illegible]ence, as in a university or other educational bodies, but the term is commonly applied to various educational institutions organized on a commercial basis, some of which offer a large variety of courses in general and technical subjects, conducted by specialists in the departments taught.

cor're-spond'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Correspondence. *Obs.* in the sense of epistolary intercourse.

The *correspondencies* of types and antitypes . . . may be very reasonable confirmations. *S. Clarke.*

cor're-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *correspondant.*] **1.** Answering (to something) in fitness or adaptation; suitable; conformable; congruous.

Action *correspondent* or repugnant unto the law. *Hooker.*

2. Answering (to something) in quality, size, degree, function, kind, etc.; agreeing; corresponding.

As fast the *correspondent* passions rise. *Thomson.*

3. Obedient; subm[illegible]ive. *Obs.* *Shak.*

I will be *correspondent* to command. *Shak.*

cor're-spond'ent, *n.* **1.** Something that corresponds or answers; a correlative. *Jer. Taylor.*

Connectives of the class known to grammarians as *correspondents* — such as *not only, but also*; *either, or*; *neither, nor*; *both, and.* *A. S. Hill.*

2. One with whom intercourse is carried on by letter.
3. Specif., one who communicates information, criticism, etc., by letter or telegram to a periodical, as a newspaper; esp., a person employed to contribute news regularly from a particular place or scene of action.

cor're-al'i-ty (kŏr'ē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*cor-* + *reality.*] State or quality of being equally real. *Rare.*
correccion. † CORRECTION.
cor-rect', *pret.* & *p. a.* Corrected. *Obs.*
cor-rect', *n.* Correction. *Obs.* & *R.*
cor-rect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
cor-rect'ant, *a.* & *n.* *Med.* Corrective. *Rare.*
cor-rect'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
cor-rect'i-fy (kŏ-rĕk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To correct. *Obs.*
cor-rect'ing-ly, *adv.* of *correcting*, p. pr.
cor-rec'tion-al, *n.* A house of correction.
cor-rec'tion-er (-ēr), *n.* One who corrects or punishes. *Obs.* & *R.*
cor-rec'tiv. Corrective. *Ref. Sp.*
cor-rec'tive-ly, *adv.* of CORRECTIVE. See -LY.
cor-rec'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cor-rect'ly, *adv.* of CORRECT.
cor-rec'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
cor-rec'to-ry, *a.* Corrective. *Obs.* or *R.* — *n.* A corrective. *Obs.*
cor-rec'tress, *n.* A woman who corrects.
cor-rec'trice (kŏ-rĕk'trĭs), *n.* [F.] Correctress. *Rare.*
corredor. † CORRIDOR.
‖**cor-reg'i-dor** (kŏ-rĕj'ĭ-dōr; *Sp.* kōr-rā'hē-thōr'; 146, 172), *n.*; *pl.* E. CORREGIDORS (-dōrz), Sp. -DORES (-thō'rās). [Sp., orig., a corrector.] A Spanish magistrate: esp., the chief magistrate of a Spanish town.
‖**cor-reg'i-mien'to** (-myĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp.] Business, office, or jurisdiction of a corregidor.
cor'rei (kŏr'ĭ). Var. of CORRIE.
‖**cor're-i** (kŏr'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [LL. See CORREAL.] *Civil Law.* Persons jointly liable or secured.
‖**cor're-i cre-den'di** *or* **sti'pu-lan'di** (krē-dĕn'dī; stĭp'ū-lăn'dī). *Rom. Law.* See CORREAL.
‖**cor're-i de-ben'di** *or* **pro'mit-ten'di** (dē-bĕn'dī; prō'mĭ-tĕn'dī). *Civil Law.* See CORREAL.
cor're-lat'a-ble (kŏr'ē-lāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
cor're-late, *a.* Correlated. *Rare.*
cor-rel'a-tiv. Correlative. *R. Sp.*
cor-rel'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of CORRELATIVE. See -LY.
cor-rel'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cor-rel'a-tiv-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A theory or style of thought depending upon correlations; esp., a theory of universal relativity, or interdependence of relations.
cor-rel'a-tiv'i-ty (kŏ-rĕl'ȧ-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or instance of being correlative.
cor're-li'gion-ist (kŏr'ē-lĭj'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* A coreligionist.
correnoch. † CORONACH.
‖**cor-re'o** (kōr-rā'ō), *n.* [Sp.] A post office; also, a letter carrier.
cor-rept', *v. t.* [L. *correptus*, p. p. of *corripere* to chide.] To reprove. *Obs.*
cor-rept', *a.* [L. *correptus.*] Rapt. *Obs.*
cor-rep'to-ry, *a.* [L. *correptor* a reprover.] Reproving. *Obs.*
‖**cor're-sol'** (kŏr'rē-sōl'), *n.* [F. (in Antilles) *corossol.*] Soursop.
cor're-spond', *v. t.* To answer to; to accord with; to suit. *Obs.*
cor're-spon-den'tial (kŏr'ē-spŏn-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to correspondence or a correspondent. — **-spon-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*
cor're-spond'ent-ly, *adv.* of CORRESPONDENT.
cor're-spond'ent-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
cor're-spond'er, *n.* A correspondent.

4. One who communicates with another, esp. secretly ; an accomplice or confederate. *Obs.* *Smollett.*
5. *Com.* One who has regular commercial relations with another, esp. with a firm at a distance ; as, the London *correspondent* of a New York bank.

cor′re-spond′ing (kŏr′ē-spŏn′dĭng), *p. a.* **1**. Answering ; correspondent ; as, *corresponding* numbers.
2. Carrying on intercourse by letters.
corresponding member of a society, one residing at a distance, who has been invited to aid in the work of the society, without sharing its management. — **c. points**, *Physiol.*, points on the retinas of the two eyes which when simultaneously stimulated usually produce a single visual impression.

cor′re-spon′sive (kŏr′ē-spŏn′sĭv), *a.* Mutually responsive ; answering ; corresponding. — **cor′re-spon′sive-ly**, *adv.*

cor′ri-dor (kŏr′ĭ-dôr ; -dōr ; 201), *n.* [F., fr. It. *corridore*, or Sp. *corredor* ; prop., a runner, hence, a running or long line, a gallery, fr. L. *currere* to run. See COURSE.] **1**. A passageway, esp. covered ; hence, *Fort.*, the covered way. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* A gallery or passageway connecting several apartments of a building.
corridor train. A train whose coaches are connected so as to have through its entire length a continuous corridor, into which the compartments open. Cf. VESTIBULE TRAIN. *Eng.*

cor′rie (kŏr′ĭ), *n.* [Gael. *coire*, prop., caldron.] A circular hollow in the side of a hill or mountain ; a cirque. *Scot.*
Where the principal mountain opens into a wide and precipitous and circular *corrie* or hollow, lies the Dwarfie Stone. *Scott.*

cor′ri-gen′dum (kŏr′ĭ-jĕn′dŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -GENDA (-dȧ). [L.] A fault or error to be corrected.

cor′ri-gent (kŏr′ĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *corrigens*, p. pr. of *corrigere* to correct.] *Med.* = CORRECTIVE. — *n.* A substance added to a medicine to modify its action or counteract a disagreeable effect of the principal ingredient.

cor′ri-gi-ble (-jĭ-b′l), *a.* [LL. *corrigibilis*, fr. L. *corrigere* to correct : cf. F. *corrigible*. See CORRECT.] **1**. Capable of being set right, amended, or reformed ; correctable ; as, a *corrigible* fault.
2. Submissive to correction. "Bending down his *corrigible* neck." *Shak.*
3. Deserving chastisement ; punishable. *Obs.* *Howell.*
4. Having power to correct ; corrective. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **cor′ri-gi-bil′i-ty** (-jĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **cor′ri-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cor′ri-gi-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

cor-ri′val (kŏ-rī′văl), *n.* [L. *corrivalis* : cf. F. *corrival*.] A fellow rival ; a competitor ; a rival ; also, a companion or compeer.

cor-ri′val, *v. i. & t.* To compete with ; to rival. *Rare.*

cor-ri′val, *a.* Having rivaling claims ; rival.

cor-rob′o-rant (kŏ-rŏb′ō-rănt), *a.* [L. *corroborans*, p. pr. See CORROBORATE.] Corroborating ; strengthening ; supporting ; of medicines, invigorating ; tonic. *Bacon.* — *n.* Anything that is corroborant ; specif., a tonic.
The brain, with its proper *corroborants*, especially with sweet odors and with music. *Southey.*

cor-rob′o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* ; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd) ; -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *corroboratus*, p. p. of *corroborare* to corroborate ; *cor-* + *roborare* to strengthen, *robur* strength. See ROBUST.] **1**. To make strong ; strengthen. *Obs.*
As any limb well and duly exercised, grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *I. Watts.*
2. To make more certain ; to confirm ; establish.
The concurrence of all *corroborates* the same truth. *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — See CONFIRM.

cor-rob′o-rate (-rāt), *a.* Corroborated. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Out of her *corroborate* ranks arose the three." *L. I. Guiney.*

cor-rob′o-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *corroboration*.] Act of corroborating ; a strengthening or confirming ; confirmation ; also, that which corroborates.
Doctors of Christ's religion in the *corroboration* of their arguments and teachings, do allege the same histories. *Sir T. Elyot.*

cor-rob′o-ra-tive (-rȧ-tĭv ; -rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *corroboratif*.] Tending to corroborate ; specif., confirmatory. — *n.* A corroborant : specif., a tonic. — **cor-rob′o-ra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

cor-rob′o-ra-to-ry (-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to strengthen ; corroborative. — **cor-rob′o-ra-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

cor-rob′o-ree′ (kŏ-rŏb′ō-rē′), *n.* Also *corrobboree*, *corrobori*, etc. [Native name.] **1**. A nocturnal festivity with which the Australian aborigines celebrate tribal events of importance. Symbolic dances are given by the young men of the tribe, while the women act as musicians.
2. A song or chant made for such a festivity.
3. A festivity or social gathering, esp. one of a noisy or uproarious character ; hence, tumult : uproar. *Australia.*

cor-rob′o-ree′, *v. i.* ; -REED′ (-rēd′) ; -REE′ING. To hold or take part in a corroboree. *Australia.*

cor-rode′ (kŏ-rōd′), *v. t.* ; COR-ROD′ED (-rōd′ĕd) ; COR-ROD′ING (-rōd′ĭng). [L. *corrodere*, *-rosum* ; *cor-* + *rodere* to gnaw : cf. F. *corroder*. See RODENT.] **1**. To eat or gnaw away, literally. *Obs.*
2. To eat away by degrees, as if by gnawing ; to wear away or diminish by gradually separating or destroying small particles or by converting into an easily disintegrated substance, as in case of some diseases, or now, generally, of a strong acid, caustic alkali, or other chemical ; to act upon by corrosion ; — now disting. from *erode*.
Aqua fortis *corroding* copper . . . in wont to reduce it to a green-blue solution. *Boyle.*
3. To consume ; to wear away ; to prey upon ; to impair.

cor-rode′, *v. i.* To act corrosively ; to undergo corrosion.
Syn. — Canker, gnaw, rust, waste, wear away.

‖ Cor′ro-den′ti-a (kŏr′ō-dĕn′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corrodens* gnawing.] *Zoöl.* A group (now usually considered an order) of small insects having four membranous wings, when winged at all, and the mouth parts formed for biting. The best-known examples are the family Psocidæ, in which the book lice are usually included.

cor-rod′ing (kŏ-rōd′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CORRODE.
corroding lead, lead sufficiently pure to be used in making white lead by a process of corroding.

cor-ro′sion (kŏ-rō′zhŭn), *n.* [LL. *corrosio* : cf. F. *corrosion*. See CORRODE.] **1**. Action or effect of corroding, or of corrosive agents ; the process of corrosive change. *Corrosion* is now generally used of the gradual wearing away or alteration by chemical processes, as the rusting of iron ; but it formerly included erosion, which is a mechanical process. It is sometimes applied to chemical alteration not necessarily accompanied by loss of form or compactness, as in the change of lead into white lead.
2. A product of corrosion ; as, a hard porcelaneous *corrosion* of white lead.
3. *Geol.* Sometimes, solution of mineral matter by water.

cor-ro′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Resulting from, or pertaining to, corrosion ; as, *corrosional* grooving in a steam boiler.

cor-ro′sive (-sĭv ; *formerly also* kŏr′ō-sĭv), *a.* [F. *corrosif*.] **1**. Eating away ; having the power of wearing away, or gradually changing, or destroying the texture or substance of, a body ; corroding ; as, the *corrosive* action of an acid. "*Corrosive* famine." *Thomson.*
2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing.
Care is no cure, but *corrosive*. *Shak.*
Syn. — See MORDANT.
corrosive sublimate, *Chem.*, mercuric chloride, $HgCl_2$, a heavy transparent crystalline substance, easily soluble and of an acrid, burning taste. It is obtained by subliming a mixture of mercuric sulphate and common salt, and by other methods. It is a virulent poison, a powerful antiseptic, and an antisyphilitic, and is useful in dyeing and other industries. Called also *bichloride of mercury*. It is to be distinguished from calomel, the mild chloride of mercury.

cor-ro′sive, *n.* That which corrodes.
[*Corrosives*] act either directly, by chemically destroying the part, or indirectly by causing inflammation and gangrene. *Dunglison.*
Such speeches . . are grievous *corrosives*. *Hooker.*
— **cor-ro′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **cor-ro′sive-ness**, *n.*

cor′ru-gate (kŏr′ŏŏ-gāt), *a.* [L. *corrugatus*, p. p. of *corrugare* ; *cor-* + *rugare* to wrinkle, *ruga* wrinkle ; prob. akin to E. *wrinkle*.] Wrinkled ; crumpled ; furrowed.

cor′ru-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* ; COR′RU-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd) ; COR′RU-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). To form or shape into wrinkles or folds, or alternate ridges and grooves, as by drawing, contraction, pressure, bending, or otherwise ; to wrinkle ; to furrow ; as, to *corrugate* plates of iron ; to *corrugate* the forehead.

cor′ru-gate, *v. i.* To become corrugated.

cor′ru-gat′ed (-gāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Formed into folds or furrows.
corrugated iron, sheet iron, usually galvanized, bent into a series of alternate parallel ridges and grooves, giving it greater stiffness. — **c. lens**, a lens in which concentric portions are cut out from the surface, so as to lessen the weight, without affecting the refracting power. — **c. paper**, a thick, coarse paper corrugated in order to give it elasticity, for use as a wrapping paper.

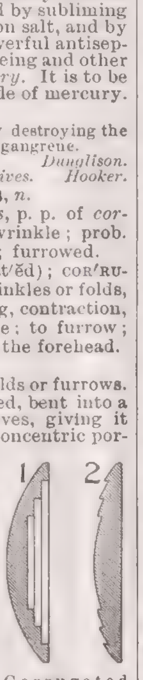

Corrugated Lenses, 1 with inner, 2 with outer, face cut away.

cor′ru-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *corrugation*.] Act of corrugating ; also, a wrinkle or groove of a corrugated surface.

cor-rupt′ (kŏ-rŭpt′), *a.* [L. *corruptus*, p. p. of *corrumpere* to corrupt ; *cor-* + *rumpere* to break : cf. OF. *corrupt*. See RUPTURE.]
1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state ; spoiled ; tainted ; vitiated ; unsound.
Who with such *corrupt* and pestilent bread would feed them. *Knolles.*
2. *Law.* Affected by attainder ; — said of the blood of those attainted. See CORRUPTION OF BLOOD.
3. Changed from a state of uprightness, correctness, truth, etc., to a bad state ; vitiated ; depraved ; debased ; perverted ; as, *corrupt* language ; *corrupt* judges.
At what ease
Might *corrupt* minds procure knaves as *corrupt*
To swear against you. *Shak.*
4. Not genuine or correct, as the text of a manuscript.
Syn. — Adulterated, tainted, spoiled, defiled, polluted, contaminated, vicious, debased, unsound. — CORRUPT, VITIATED, DEPRAVED, PERVERTED agree in the idea of deterioration (see DETERIORATION). An object is CORRUPT when it has lost its original soundness, integrity, or purity ; as, *corrupt* flesh, a *corrupt* judge, text. It is VITIATED when it is rendered faulty, defective, or invalid ; as, a *vitiated* taste, style, contract. It is DEPRAVED when there is marked or unnatural deterioration or impairment of quality ; as, a *depraved* appetite or taste. It is PERVERTED when it is turned from its proper course, distorted, or misapplied ; as, *perverted* intellectual activity, a *perverted* version of an occurrence. Cf. ABANDONED, OBDURATE.
With the progress of refinement this diction became more and more *corrupt*, thrusting out of sight the plain humanities of nature by a motley masquerade of tricks, quaintnesses, hieroglyphics, and enigmas. *Wordsworth.*
A palate *vitiated* with the sweets of adulation. *Byron.*
It would be necessary to give a full account of the present state of the public taste in this country, and to determine how far this taste is healthy or *depraved*. *Wordsworth.*
It is an awful thing to be eternally tempted by the *perverted* senses. *Coleridge.*

cor-rupt′, *v. t.* ; COR-RUPT′ED ; COR-RUPT′ING. **1**. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state ; to make putrid ; to putrefy ; to taint.
2. To change from good to bad ; to vitiate ; to deprave ; pervert ; debase ; defile.
Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. 1 *Cor.* xv. 33.
3. *Law.* To affect with corruption ; — said of the blood of a person attainted. See CORRUPTION OF BLOOD.
4. To draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty ; to induce to willful unlawful conduct ; to pervert ; as, to *corrupt* a judge by a bribe.
Heaven is above all yet ; there sits a Judge
That no king can *corrupt*. *Shak.*
5. To debase or render impure by alterations or innovations ; to falsify ; as, to *corrupt* the sacred text.
6. To waste, spoil, or consume ; to make worthless.
Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*. *Matt.* vi. 19.

cor-rupt′ (kŏ-rŭpt′), *v. i.* **1**. To become putrid or tainted ; to rot.
2. To become vitiated or debased ; to lose purity or virtue.

cor-rupt′i-ble (kŏ-rŭp′tĭ-b′l), *a.* [L. *corruptibilis* ; cf. F. *corruptible*.] Capable of being corrupted or of corruption ; liable to corruption. — **cor-rupt′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **cor-rupt′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cor-rupt′i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

cor-rupt′i-ble, *n.* That which may decay and perish ; the human body.
This *corruptible* must put on incorruption ; and this mortal must put on immortality. 1 *Cor.* xv. 53.

cor-rup′tion (kŏ-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [F. *corruption*, L. *corruptio*.] A corrupting, or state of being corrupt ; specif. : **a** Decay ; decomposition or putrefaction ; deterioration.
The inducing and accelerating of putrefaction is a subject of very universal inquiry ; for *corruption* is a reciprocal to "generation." *Bacon.*
b The product of decomposition or putrefaction ; putrid matter. **c** Act of impairing integrity, virtue, or moral principle, or the state of being morally debased ; loss of purity or integrity ; depravity ; impurity. *Corruption* of an officer, trustee, etc., is inducing him by means of improper considerations to commit a violation of duty.
They abstained from some of the worst methods of *corruption* usual to their party in its earlier days. *Bancroft.*
d Act of changing, or state of being changed, for the worse ; a departure from what is pure, simple, or correct ; as, a *corruption* of style ; *corruption* in language.
Syn. — Putrescence, pollution, defilement, contamination, depravation, debasement, adulteration, depravity, taint.
corruption of blood, *Law*, the taint or impurity of blood of a person which at common law was held to result from attainder of treason or felony, so that the attainted person's estate escheated at once and he was disabled from retaining any estate, rank, or title, and from inheriting any estate, or from transmitting it to others. His estate in case of treason was forfeited to the crown ; in case of any other felony it escheated to his lord. Forfeiture of blood existed nominally in England till abolished in 1870 (except for outlawry) by the Forfeiture Act. In the United States it has never been tolerated for felonies ; and the Constitution (Art. III., s. 3) declares that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted."

cor-rup′tion-ist, *n.* One whose practices are corrupt or whose influence is corrupting ; esp., in politics, one who engages in corrupt practices while in a position of public trust.

cor-rup′tive (kŏ-rŭp′tĭv), *a.* [L. *corruptivus* : cf. F. *corruptif*.] **1**. Having the quality of tainting or vitiating ; tending to produce corruption.
It should be endued with some *corruptive* quality for so speedy a dissolution of the meat. *Ray.*
2. Subject to corruption. *Obs.*

cor′sage (kôr′sāj ; *F.* kôr′sȧzh′ ; 277), *n.* [F. See CORSET.]
1. The trunk of the human body. *Obs.*
2. The waist or bodice of a woman's dress.

cor′sair (kôr′sâr), *n.* [F. *corsaire* (cf. It. *corsare*, *corsale*, Pr. *corsari*, Sp. *corsario*), LL. *cursarius*, *corsarius*, fr. L. *cursus* a running, course. See COURSE ; cf. COURSER a horse.] **1**. A privateer ; esp., a Turk or Saracen of the Barbary coast, authorized by his government to prey upon the commerce and harry the shores of all Christian nations. In England and Europe a corsair was generally considered and treated as a pirate ; hence, by extension, a pirate.
2. The vessel of a corsair.
3. **a** A Californian rockfish (*Sebastodes rosaceus*). **b** A blood-sucking hemipterous bug (*Rasahus biguttatus*) of the western United States.

Corsair (*Rasahus biguttatus*). Nat. size.

cor′sak (kôr′săk), *n.* [Native name : cf. Russ. *korsak*.] A small fox (*Vulpes corsac*) of Central Asia.

corse (kôrs), *n.* [OF. *cors*, F. *corps*. See CORPSE.] **1**. A living body or its bulk. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. A corpse ; a dead body. *Archaic or Poetic.* *Shak.*
3. The ribbon or band, as of silk, used in making an embroidered girdle, garter, etc. *Obs.*
4. The main body of a thing, as of a tree or ship. *Obs.*

corse′let, cors′let (kôrs′lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors*, F. *corps*, body. See CORSE.] **1**. Armor for the body, as, esp. in the 16th century, the breastplate and backpiece taken together ; also, the entire suit of a pikeman, including breastplate and backpiece, tassets and headpiece.
2. *Zoöl.* The thorax of an insect.
3. A garment in shape suggestive of the armor corselet.

corse′let, *v. t.* ; -LET-ED ; -LET-ING. To clasp or encircle with or as with a corselet ; also, to furnish with a corselet.

cor′set (kôr′sĕt ; -sĭt : 7, 151), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors*, F. *corps*, body. See CORSE.] **1**. In the Middle Ages, a gown or [illegible] of which the body was close-fitting, and usually laced, worn by both men and women.
2. Often in *pl.* An inner article of dress inclosing the chest

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cor′re-spond′ing-ly, *adv.* of CORRESPONDING. See -LY.
cor′re-spon′sion (-spŏn′shŭn), *n.* Correspondent relation. *Rare.*
cor′ri. Var. of CORRIE. *Scot.*
‖ cor-ri′da de to′ros (kōr-rē′-thä dā tō′rōs : 146) *or* **‖ cor-ri′-da**, *n.* [Sp. *corrida* course + *de* of + *toros* bulls.] A bullfight.
corrige, *v. t.* [F. *corriger*.] To correct ; punish. *Obs.*
corrigidor. ✝ CORREGIDOR.
corrigiour, *n.* [OF. *corrigeour*.] Corrector. *Obs.*
cor′ri-val′i-ty, *n.* Corrivalry. *Obs.*
cor-ri′val-ry, *n.* Joint rivalry ; competition.
cor-ri′val-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
cor′ri-vate (kŏr′ĭ-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *corrivatus*, p. p. of *corrivare*.] To cause to flow or run together, as several streams. *Obs.* — **cor′ri-va′tion** (-vā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
cor-rive′, *v. t. & i.* To corrival. *Obs.*
Corr. Mem. *Ab*[*br.*] [C]orresponding Member.
cor-rob′bo-ree′, **cor-rob′o-ri**, **cor-rob′o-ry**, **cor-rob′er-ee′**, **cor-rob′y**, **cor-rob′er-y**, etc. Vars. of CORROBOREE.
corrobor, *v. t.* To corroborate. *Obs.*
cor-rob′o-rat′ic, *a. & n.* Corroborant. *Obs.*
cor-rob′o-ra-tiv. Corroborative. *Ref. Sp.*
cor-rob′o-ra′tor, *n.* One that corroborates.
cor-rod′ent (kŏ-rŏd′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *corrodens*, p. pr.] Corrosive. *R.* — *n.* A corrosive agent. *R.*
cor-rod′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that corrodes.
cor-ro′di-a-ry. Var. of CORODIARY.
cor-ro′di-ate, *v. t.* To corrode. *Obs.*
cor-rod′i-ble (kŏ-rōd′ĭ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **cor-rod′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
corrodice, *n.*, *pl.* of CORRODY.
cor-ro′di-er, *n.* = CORODIARY.
cor′ro-dy. Var. of CORODY.
corrompe. ✝ CORRUMP.
cor-ro′si-ble (kŏ-rō′sĭ-b′l ; -zĭ-b′l), *a.* Corrodible. — **cor-ro′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **cor-ro′si-ble-ness**, *n.*
cor-ro′siv. Corrosive. *Ref. Sp.*
cor-ro′sive, *v. t.* To consume or wear upon as by corroding. *Obs.*
cor′ro-siv′i-ty (kŏr′ō-sĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Corrosiveness. *Rare.*
cor′ro-sy. Var. of CORSIE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
corrour. ✝ COURIER.
cor′ru-gant (kŏr′ŏŏ-gănt), *a.* [L. *corrugans*, p. pr.] Corrugating. *Rare.*
cor′ru-ga-tive (-gȧ-tĭv), *a.* Corrugated. *R.*
cor′ru-ga′tor (-gā′tẽr). [NL.] That which corrugates ; specif., *Anat.*, a muscle that contracts the skin into wrinkles, as the **cor′ru-ga′tor su′per-ci′li-i** (sū′pẽr-sĭl′ĭ-ī), one of the small muscles that knit the brows.
cor-ru′gent, *a.* Causing wrinkles.
cor-rump′, *v. t. & i.* [F. *corrompre*, L. *corrumpere*.] To corrupt.
cor-rump′a-ble, *a.* [F. *corrompable*.] Corruptible. *Obs.*
cor-rump′cion, *n.* Corruption.
cor-rup′, *v. t.* To corrupt. *Obs.* — **cor-rup′a-ble**, *a.* *Obs.*
cor-rupt′ed, *pret. & p. a.* of CORRUPT. — **cor-rupt′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **cor-rupt′ed-ness**, *n.*
cor-rupt′er, *n.* One that corrupts.
cor-rupt′ful, *a.* Tending to corrupt. *Rare.*
cor-rupt′ing-ly, *adv.* of *corrupting*, p. pr.
cor-rup′tious, *a.* Corrupt, or liable to corruption. *Obs.*
cor-rup′tive-ly, *adv.* of CORRUPTIVE. See -LY.
cor-rupt′less, *a.* Incorruptible. *Obs.*
cor-rupt′ly, *adv.* of CORRUPT.
cor-rupt′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cor-rup′tor, *n.* [L.] A corrupter. *Rare.* — **cor-rup′tress**, *n.*
cor′ry. Var. of CORRIE. *Scot.*
corrypable, *a.* Corruptible. *Obs.*
cors. ✝ COARSE, CORSE, COURSE, CROSS, *n.*, CURSE.
cor′sac. Var. of CORSAK.
corsaint, *n.* [OF. *cors saint*.] A saint's body ; a deceased saint, esp. as present at his shrine. *Obs.*
corsale. ✝ CORSAIR.
corsant. ✝ CORSAINT.
corsare, corsarie, -ry. ✝ CORSAIR.
cor′sage (kôr′sāz), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
‖ Cor Scor′pi-i (kôr skôr′pĭ-ī). [L., scorpion's heart.] *Astron.* Alpha (α) Scorpii, or Antares. See STAR.
corse. ✝ COARSE, COURSE, CURSE.
corse. *Scot.* var. of CROSS.
corse (kôrs), *v.* To barter ; exchange. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Cor. Sec. *Abbr.* Corresponding Secretary.
corseint. ✝ CORSAINT.
corsement. ✝ CURSEMENT.
corse′pres′ent (kôrs′prĕz′ĕnt), *n.* *Eng. Law.* A mortuary.
cors′er. ✝ COURSER.
cors′er, *n.* A jobber ; a broker ; esp., a horse dealer. *Obs.*
cor′se-rie, *n.* Jobbery ; barter. *Obs.*
‖ Cor Ser-pen′tis (kôr sẽr-pĕn′-

D E F G H I J K L M

and waist, worn (chiefly by women) to support the body or to modify its shape; stays.

3. In the later Middle Ages, a close-fitting jupon or surcoat, a garment fitting the body closely, though often with a loose skirt; by extension, a similar garment when stuffed to serve as a defense.

cor′set (kôr′sĕt; -sĭt; 7, 151), *v. t.*; -SET-ED; -SET-ING. To dress in a corset.

Cor′si-can (kôr′sĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Corsica or its inhabitants, who are typical representatives of the Mediterranean race. — *n.* A native of Corsica; also, the dialect of Italian spoken in Corsica.

Corsican fir. = CORSICAN PINE. — **C. pine**, a European pine (*Pinus laricio*), of symmetrical growth, nearly allied to the Scotch pine, but of less value as a timber tree. It yields a large quantity of resin, from which turpentine and Burgundy pitch are manufactured. — **C. moss**, *Pharm.*, a mixture of dried seaweeds used medicinally as an anthelmintic. The chief species is *Sphærococcus helminthochorton*. — **C. wormweed.** = WORM MOSS.

cor′site (kôr′sīt), *n. Petrog.* An orbicular variety of diorite obtained from Corsica, used in ornamental work. = NAPOLEONITE.

cors′ned (kôrs′nĕd), *n.* [AS. *corsnǣd.*] *A.-S. Law.* The morsel of test or trial, a morsel of bread, consecrated by exorcism, used in a species of ordeal. If it stuck in the throat of the prisoner he was pronounced guilty.

‖ **cor′tège′** (kôr′tāzh′), *or, as formerly in French*, ‖ **cor′tége′** (-tāzh′), *n.* Also **cor-tege** (kôr-tēzh′). [F. *cortége*, fr. It. *corteggio*, fr. *corte* court. See COURT.] A train of attendants; a procession.

Cor′tes (kôr′tĕs), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., pl. of *corte* court.] *Spain, Portugal.* The legislature. See LEGISLATURE.

‖**Cor′tes Ge-ra′es** (*Pg.* kôr′tĕsh zhā-rä′ĕsh). [Pg.] *Portugal.* See LEGISLATURE.

cor′tex (kôr′tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* CORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L., bark.] **1.** *Bot.* The portion of a stem or root external to the vascular tissue. In perennial plants it is modified by the large development of cork, which replaces the epidermis and is then commonly known as *bark.*

2. *Pharm.* The bark of various trees used medicinally; specif., Peruvian bark or cinchona.

3. *Anat.* The outer or superficial part of an organ, as the kidney, thymus body, suprarenal body, etc.; esp., the outer layer of gray matter of the cerebrum and cerebellum; also, the outer part of certain organisms, as some Protozoa, the internal portion being termed the *medulla.*

cortex parenchyma. *Bot.* The parenchyma which is found in the primary cortex, which in roots is composed almost wholly of parenchyma. Cf. BARK PARENCHYMA.

cor′ti-cal (kôr′tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *cortex* bark.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, cortex, esp. the cortex of the brain or kidneys. — **cor′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cortical layer, *Bot.*, in lichens, a superficial often double layer of cells forming a pseudo-parenchymatous protective tissue at the surface of the thallus. — **c. sheath**, *Bot.*, in dicotyledons and gymnosperms, the ring of primary bast bundles.

cor′ti-cate (kôr′tĭ-kāt) } *a.* [L. *corticatus.*] Covered with **cor′ti-cat′ed** (-kāt′ĕd) } bark or with a cortex or specially developed external investment.

cor′ti-cat′ing (-kāt′ĭng), *a. Bot.* Forming cortex; as, *corticating* cells.

cor′ti-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* Formation of cortex.

cor′ti-cif′er-ous (-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cortex* bark + *-ferous.*] Having or producing bark or a barklike cortex.

cor-tic′i-form (kŏr-tĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cortex, corticis*, bark + *-form.*] Resembling bark.

cor′ti-cose (kôr′tĭ-kōs) } *a.* [L. *corticosus.*] **a** Resembling **cor′ti-cous** (kôr′tĭ-kŭs) } bark. **b** = CORTICATE.

cor-ti′na (kŏr-tī′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., a curtain.] *Bot.* In certain Agaricales, the cobwebby veil which hangs as a membranous curtain from the border of the pileus.

Cor′ti-na′ri-us (kôr′tĭ-nā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; — from the prominent *cortina.*] A large genus of brown-spored agarics having a pileus of various colors, and powdery gills. Most species are edible; probably none are violently poisonous.

cor′ti-nate (kôr′tĭ-nāt), *a. Bot.* Characterized by a cortina; hence, of cobwebby texture.

cort′landt-ite (kôrt′lănd-īt), *n.* [From *Cortlandt* township, New York.] *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite consisting essentially of hornblende and olivine.

Cor-tu′sa (kôr-tū′sȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. A. *Cortusi* (d. 1593), Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of primulaceous plants consisting of *C. matthioli*, a small scapose plant of the Swiss Alps, bearing an umbel of purple drooping flowers, and often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

co-run′dum (kŏ-rŭn′dŭm), *n.* Also *corindon.* [From Hind. *kurand*, fr. Skr. *kuruvinda* ruby.] *Min.* Native alumina, or aluminium oxide, Al_2O_3, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and also in masses and grains, and colored variously; — applied specif. to nontransparent kinds used as abrasives, but not classed under emery. It is the hardest mineral except the diamond. H., 9. Sp. gr., 3.95–4.10. Pure and transparent corundum is highly prized as a gem. It is called, according to its color, *sapphire* (blue), *true*, or *Oriental, ruby* (red), *Oriental amethyst* (purple), *Oriental emerald* (green), *Oriental topaz* (yellow), *white sapphire* (colorless). *Adamantine spar* is smoky brown, sometimes translucent. *Emery* is very dark-colored and granular and contains magnetite or hematite.

co-rus′cant (kō-rŭs′kănt), *a.* [L. *coruscans*, p. pr. See CORUSCATE.] Glittering or gleaming intermittently.

cor′us-cate (kŏr′ŭs-kāt; kō-rŭs′kāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. i.*; COR′US-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); COR′US-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *coruscare* to flash, vibrate.] To glitter or gleam in flashes.

Syn. — Glisten, gleam, sparkle, radiate. See SCINTILLATE.

cor′us-ca′tion (kŏr′ŭs-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *coruscatio*: cf. F. *coruscation.*] Act of coruscating, or the light so produced; a sudden flash or play of light; fig., a flash of intellectual brilliancy.

A very vivid but exceeding short-lived splendor, not to call it a little *coruscation.* *Boyle.*

He might have illuminated his times with the incessant *coruscations* of his genius. *J. Taylor.*

Syn. — Flash, glitter, blaze, gleam, sparkle.

‖ **cor′vée′** (kôr′vā′), *n.* [F. *corvée*, fr. LL. *corvada, corrogata*, fr. L. *corrogare* to entreat together; *cor-* + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** *Feudal Law.* Unpaid labor for a day or longer period due from a vassal to his lord, as in the repair of roads.

2. *Economics.* Unpaid or but partially paid labor exacted from laboring classes, esp. for the construction or repair of highways, bridges, canals, etc. Corvée was formerly exacted in various countries, but is now largely abolished.

cor′vet (kôr′vĕt) } *n.* [F. *corvette*; cf. Pg. *corveta* or **cor-vette′** (kŏr-vĕt′) } Sp. *corbeta*; fr. L. *corbita* a slow-sailing ship of burden, fr. *corbis* basket. Cf. CORBEIL.] *Naut.* A war vessel with flush deck ranking in the old sailing navies next below a frigate, and having usually only one tier of guns. A small *corvette* and a large United States *sloop of war* closely corresponded.

Cor′vi-dæ (kôr′vĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. CORVUS.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of typical passerine birds having a stout, moderately long, cultrate bill. The family includes the ravens, crows, choughs, magpies, jays, etc.

cor-vi′na (kŏr-vī′nȧ), *n.* [Sp., a kind of fish. Cf. CORVINE.] Any of various marine fishes, esp. the southern Californian *Cynoscion parvipinnis* and *C. reticulatus*, which are large and important food fishes related to the weakfish, and the croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*) of the Atlantic coast.

Cor-vi′næ (-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CORVINE.] *Zoöl.* One of the two subfamilies of the Corvidæ (the other being the Garrulinæ, or jays), containing the crows and their allies.

cor′vine (kôr′vīn; -vĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *corvinus*, fr. *corvus* raven.] Of or pertaining to the crow; crowlike.

cor′void (-void), *a.* [L. *corvus* raven + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a crow, or member of the crow family.

Cor′vus (-vŭs), *n.*; *gen.* CORVI (-vī). [L., raven, akin to Gr. κόραξ.] **1.** *Astron.* A small constellation adjoining Virgo on the south and containing four bright stars which mark the corners of a quadrilateral; the Raven; the Crow.

2. *Zoöl.* A genus of birds (type of the family Corvidæ) consisting of the ravens and typical crows.

3. [*l. c.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of grappling iron; also, a battering-ram with a hook.

Cor′y-bant (kŏr′ĭ-bănt), *n.*; *pl.* L. -BANTES (-băn′tēz), E. -BANTS. [L. *Corybas*, Gr. Κορύβας.] *Gr. Relig.* One of the mythical attendants of Cybele, supposed to accompany the goddess with wild dances and music while she wandered by torchlight over the forest-clad mountains; also, one of the priests of Cybele, who with orgiastic processions and rites simulated her wild train. The Corybantes, Curetes, Dactyli, and Telchines, who were all associated with Rhea Cybele, were often confused by the ancients, not only with each other, but also with the Samothracian Cabiri. Some modern scholars view them all as originally Pelasgian tribes devoted to the cult of the goddesses with whom they came to be mythically associated. Their general character was twofold, they being associated on the one hand with the discovery and spread of useful arts, metal working in particular, and on the other (esp. those of Asiatic origin) with orgiastic worship. In the latter character they became associated with the cult of Dionysus (which see) and with the Orphic mysteries. See GREAT MOTHER. — **Cor′y-ban′tic** (-băn′tĭk), **Cor′y-ban′tine** (-tĭn; -tīn), **Cor′y-ban′tian** (-shăn), *a.*

co-ryd′a-line (kŏ-rĭd′ȧ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [From *Corydalis*, syn. of *Capnoides.*] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance, $C_{22}H_{27}O_4N$, the principal alkaloid of the root of *Capnoides tuberosum.* It is obtained also from other species.

Co-ryd′a-lis (kŏ-rĭd′ȧ-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κορυδαλλίς a crested lark, fr. κόρυς helmet.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Syn. of CAPNOIDES. **b** [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Capnoides.*

2. *Zoöl.* The genus of large neuropterous insects containing the dobson or hellgramite.

cor′yl (kŏr′ĭl), *n. Med.* A local anæsthetic consisting of a mixture of methyl and ethyl chlorides.

cor′y-lin (kŏr′ĭ-lĭn), *n. Chem.* The proteid in the meat of certain nuts of the genus *Corylus*, the hazelnut or filbert, and also in other nuts, as the walnut. It is a globulin.

Cor′y-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *corylus*, better *corulus*, hazel; akin to E. *hazel.*] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs or small trees, the hazels, natives of the Northern Hemisphere. They have the flowers in the staminate aments subtended by bractlets, and the few pistillate flowers capitate. The nut, inclosed in a leafy involucre, is known as a hazelnut or a filbert. See FILBERT, HAZEL.

cor′ymb (kŏr′ĭmb; -ĭm; 277), *n.* [L. *corymbus* cluster of flowers, Gr. κόρυμβος.] *Bot.* **a** Orig., any flat-topped or convex flower cluster. **b** In more specif., and now general, usage, a form of centripetal inflorescence in which the outermost flowers are the first to expand. It differs from a raceme in having the outer pedicels elongated, thus making the cluster convex or nearly level. **c** The disk of a composite head. *Obs.*

Corymb of a species of Cherry (*Prunus*). 1 Peduncle; 2, 2 Pedicels; 3, 3 Bracts.

co-rym′bose (kŏ-rĭm′bōs; kŏr′ĭm-bōs′), *a. Bot.* Pert. to or resembling a corymb; borne in a corymb. — **co-rym′bose-ly**, *adv.*

Cor′y-no-car′pus (kŏr′ĭ-nō-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κορύνη a club + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of trees consisting of one species, *C. lævigatus* of New Zealand, constituting the family Corynocarpaceæ (order Sapindales). It has smooth entire leaves and clusters of small white flowers having glandular scales alternating with the petals. The sweet plumlike fruit is freely eaten, but the raw seeds are poisonous.

Cor′y-pha (kŏr′ĭ-fȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κορυφή summit, peak.] *Bot.* A small genus of gigantic East Indian fan palms. As the flower cluster is terminal, they flower only once, but are slow in attaining maturity. See TALIPOT PALM, GEBANG PALM, TALIERA.

Cor′y-phæ′ni-dæ (-fē′nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κορυφή head, summit.] *Zoöl.* A family of large active pelagic acanthopterygian fishes, consisting of one genus, **Cor′y-phæ′na** (-nȧ), of two species, known as *dolphins.* — **cor′y-phæ′nid** (-nĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **cor′y-phæ′noid** (-noid), *a.*

cor′y-phæ′us (-fē′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PHÆI (-ī). [L., fr. Gr. κορυφαῖος leader of the chorus, fr. κορυφή head, top.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* The leader of the chorus in the Greek drama; hence, the leader of any chorus.

2. The leader of a party, school of thought, etc.

3. An official of Oxford University having the nominal duties of assistant to the choragus.

Coryphæus of Grammarians [Gr. ὁ κορυφαῖος τῶν γραμματικῶν], Aristarchus of Samothrace, the most celebrated grammarian and critic of antiquity.

‖ **co′ry′phée′** (kō′rē′fā′), *n.*; *pl.* -PHÉES (*E.* -fāz′; *F.* -fā′). [F.] A leading ballet dancer.

Co-ryph′o-don (kŏ-rĭf′ō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. κορυφή head, peak + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct amblypod mammals from the lower Eocene of Europe and America. Its species varied in size between the tapir and rhinoceros, and had short, plantigrade, five-toed feet, like the elephant. The head was large, but the horns, if present, were small or rudimentary. — **co-ryph′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

Feet of Coryphodon. ($\frac{1}{8}$) *a* Fore Foot; *b* Hind Foot.

co-ry′za (kŏ-rī′zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόρυζα catarrh.] *Med.* An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities; nasal catarrh; cold in the head.

co′sa-lite (kō′sȧ-līt), *n.* [From *Cosalá*, Sinaloa State, Mexico.] *Min.* A lead-gray or steel-gray mineral composed of lead, bismuth, and sulphur, $Pb_2Bi_2S_5$. Sp. gr., 6.39–6.75.

co-se′cant (kō-sē′kănt), *n.* [For *co. secans*, an abbr. of

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tĭs), *n.* [L., serpent's heart.] *Astron.* Alpha (*α*) Serpentis. See STAR.

‖ **cor′se-tier′** (kôr′sĕ-tyā′), *n. masc.*, **cor′se-tière′** (-tyâr′), *n. fem.* [F.] A maker of, or dealer in, corsets.

cor′sey. † CORSIE.

corseynt. † CORSAINT.

Cor′si-ca Pa′o-li (kôr′sĭ-kȧ ... lē). Pasquale di Paoli (... 1807), a Corsican patriot who was a refugee in England from the French. He was a friend of Burke, Johnson, and other distinguished persons.

cor′sie (kôr′zĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *corosif.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* A corrosive; ...g., a grievance. — *a.* ... [vex. *Obs.*]

cor′sie, *v. t.* To fret; grieve; ... [...]

cor′sive (... sĭv), *a.* & *n.* Corrupt. of CORROSIVE. *Obs.*

... CORSELET.

Cor′so (kôr′sō), *n.* [It., lit., course.] **1.** A famous street of Rome, the Via del Corso, which ... the principal scene of the ... s. [ringes.]

2. A festal procession of carriages. ... CORSAIR.

cors′present. ... Var. of CORSE-...

... Cf. OF. *corsu*, F. *corsé*... ...at; unwieldy. ...

... [*Pharm.*). ... Cortex (*Med.* & ...

... CURTAIN.

... COURTEOUS.

‖ **Cor Tau′ri** (kôr tô′rī). [L., bull's heart.] *Astron.* Alpha (*α*) Tauri. See STAR.

corteis. † COURTEOUS.

corteise. † COURTESY.

cortel. † KIRTLE.

Cor′ti-ca′ta (kôr′tĭ-kā′tȧ), *n.* ... See CORTICATE.] *Zoöl.* Any of several groups of ... ing a cortex or bark-like exterior covering, as many alcyonarians, certain protozoans, and certain sponges. *Rare.*

cor′ti-cine (kôr′tĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *cortex, corticis*, bark, cork.] A floor-covering material of ground cork and India rubber.

cor-tic′o-line (kŏr-tĭk′ō-lĭn), **cor-tic′o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Also **cor′ti-cole.** [L. *cortex, corticis*, ... + *-colous.*] Growing on bark, as many lichens or fungi.

‖ **cor-ti′le** (kōr-tē′lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lē). [It., fr. *corte* court.] An internal courtyard inclosed by the walls of a building, or buildings, such as a hall ... ance, a cloister garth, etc.

cor′ti-na′ri-ous (kôr′tĭ-nā′rĭ-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Cortinate.

cortine. † CURTAIN.

Cor′ti's or′gan (kôr′tēz). ... ORGAN OF CORTI.

cort′landt-ase′ (kôrt′lănd-āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

cortois. † COURTEOUS.

Cor′ton′ (*F.* kôr′tôɴ′), *n.* [From Aloxe-Corton, near Beaune, France.] A kind of Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY, 2.

Cor′tu-sa′les (kôr′tū-sā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., after G. A. *Cortusi*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the primrose family, etc. — **cor-tu′sal** (kŏr-tū′săl), *a.* [co-, 3 b.]

co-rul′er (kō-rōōl′ẽr), *n.* See

corum. † QUORUM.

corump. † CORRUMP.

corumpable. † CORRUMPABLE.

co-rump′er, co-rum′pour, *n.* [OF. *corrompeur.*] A corrupter. *Obs.*

cor′un-doph′i-lite (kŏr′ŭn-dŏf′ĭ-līt), *n.* [*corundum* + *-phil.*] A chlorite occurring with corundum.

‖ **cor u′num, vi′a u′na.** [L.] One heart, one way.

corupcion. † CORRUPTION.

corupt. † CORRUPT. [CAURUS.]

co′rus (kō′rŭs; 201). Var. of

corve. Dial. Eng. var. of CORF.

corve. Obs. pret. & p. p. of CARVE. [of CARVE.]

cor′ven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p.

corveser. † CORVISER.

corvester, *n.* [G. *kurfürst.*] An electoral prince of the Holy Roman Empire. *Obs.*

corvet. † CURVET, *n.* & *v.*

‖ **cor-vet′to** (kŏr-vĕt′ō), *n. Man.* A curvet.

cor′vi-form (kôr′vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *corvus* raven + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Crowlike; corvine.

cor vil-lo′sum (vĭ-lō′sŭm). [L., a hairy heart.] *Med.* A rough condition of the pericardium due to exudate on its surface, occurring in pericarditis.

corviser, *n.* [OF. *corveisier.*] A shoemaker. *Obs.*

cor′vo-rant. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CORMORANT.

cor′vy, *n.* [Cf. L. *corvus* raven.] An old engine of war used in sieges, probably a grapnel. *Obs.*

cory. † CURRY, *n.* & *v.*

coryar. † CURRIER.

cor′y-ban′ti-asm (kŏr′ĭ-băn′tĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. κορυβαντιασμός a corybantic frenzy.] *Med.* A kind of frenzy in which the patient is tormented by fantastic visions and want of sleep.

cor′y-bant-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

cor′y-bul′bine (kŏr′ĭ-bŭl′bĭn; -bēn; 184), *n.* Also **-bin.** [*corydalis* + L. *bulbosus.*] *Chem.* See CAPNOIDES.

cor′y-ca′va-mine (kŏr′ĭ-kā′vȧ-mĭn; -kā′vȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*Corydalis cava*, name of a plant + *amine.*] *Chem.* See CAPNOIDES.

cor′y-ca′vine (-kā′vĭn; -vēn; 184), *n.* Also **-vin.** *Chem.* See CAPNOIDES.

cor′y-dine (kŏr′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [From CORYDALIS.] *Chem.* See CAPNOIDES.

Cor′y-don (kŏr′ĭ-dŏn), *n.* [L., from Gr. Κορυδών.] A shepherd in Theocritus's Idyls and Vergil's Eclogues; hence, used in modern pastorals as a name for a young rustic swain.

cor′y-la′ceous (-lā′shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Corylus.*

cor′y-let, *n.* [L. *coryletum* a hazel thicket, fr. *corylus* hazel shrub.] Hazel. *Obs.*

cor′y-leur′ (kŏr′ĭ-lûr′), *n.* Apparatus for spraying with coryl.

cor′ymbed (kŏr′ĭmd), *a. Bot.* Having corymbs.

co-rym′bi-ate (kŏ-rĭm′bĭ-āt), **co-rym′bi-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.* Bearing, or set about with, berries in the form of a corymb.

cor′ym-bif′er-ous (kŏr′ĭm-bĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corymbifer.*] *Bot.* Bearing corymbs.

co-rym′bi-form (kŏ-rĭm′bĭ-fôrm), *a.* Corymbose. [bose.]

co-rym′bous (-bŭs), *a.* Corym-

co-rym′bu-lose′ (kŏ-rĭm′bū-lōs′; kŏ-rĭm′bū-lōs′), *a. Bot.* Consisting of, or arranged in, small corymbs.

co-rym′bu-lous (kŏ-rĭm′bū-lŭs), *a. Bot.* Corymbulose.

co-rym′bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī). [L.] *Bot.* A corymb.

Cor′y-no-car-pa′ce-æ (kŏr′ĭ-nō-kär-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CORYNOCARPUS. — **cor′y-no-car-pa′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Corypha palm. A palm of the genus *Corypha.* Specif.: *Australia.* = CABBAGE TREE.

coryphe. † CORYPHÆUS.

cor′y-phene (kŏr′ĭ-fēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *coryphène.*] *Zoöl.* A fish of the genus *Coryphæna.* See DOLPHIN, 2.

cor′y-tu′ber-ine (kŏr′ĭ-tū′bẽr-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*Corydalis* + L. *tuberosus.*] *Chem.* See CAPNOIDES.

cor′zie. † CORSIE.

cos. † KISS.

cos, *n.* = COS LETTUCE.

cos (kŏs). Var. of KOS. See MEASURE. [Cosine.]

cos [without period, *cos*]. *Abbr.*

C. O. S. *Abbr.* Charity Organization Society; Chief of Section (*Mil.*).

‖ **co′sa fat′ta ca′po ha** (kô′sä fät′tä kä′pō ä). [It.] A thing done has a head (is finished).

Co′sam (kō′săm). *Bib.*

cos′a-prin (kŏs′ȧ-prĭn), *n.* [So named by P. Schwarz in 1897.] *Pharm.* A crystalline substance, an acetyl derivative of sodium sulphanilate. It is used as an antipyretic and antirheumatic.

cos′cet, *n.* [Cf. AS. *cotsæta, cotsetla.*] *O. Eng. Hist.* A class of peasant landholders. See 1st COTTER, *n.*, 2.

cosche. † COSH, hut.

cos′ci-no-man′cy (kŏs′ĭ-nō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κόσκινον sieve + *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of the motion of a balanced or suspended sieve.

cos′co-ro′ba (kŏs′kō-rō′bȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A large swanlike South American bird (*Coscoroba candida*) of the duck family, having white plumage with black-tipped primaries.

‖ **Cos′ d'Es′tour′nel′** (kŏs′ dĕs′tōōr′nĕl′). A kind of Bordeaux wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.

cose. Var. of COZE. [URE.]

cose. Var. of KOS. See MEAS-

cosec [without period, *cosec*]. *Abbr.* Cosecant.

NL. *complementi secans*.] *Trig.* The secant of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr. *cosec* or *csc*. See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

co-seis′mal (kō-sīs′măl) } *a.* [*co-* + *seismal, seismic*.] Per-
co-seis′mic (kō-sīs′mĭk) } taining to or designating a line or zone at all points of which the intensity of shock produced by an earthquake is the same; as, *coseismal* lines; a *coseismic* chart.

co-seis′mal, *n.* A coseismal line.

cosh′er (kŏsh′ēr), *v. i.*; -ERED (-ērd); -ER-ING. [Ir. *coisir* a feast.] To feast; hence, to lodge and eat at the expense of dependents, tenants, etc. *Ireland.* See COSHERING.

cosh′er, *v. t.* To pet; to pamper.

cosh′er-ing, *n.* Act of one who coshers; esp., the receiving or exacting of free lodging and food from dependents or tenants, formerly exercised as a customary right by Irish feudal chiefs.

cosh′er-y (kŏsh′ēr-ĭ), *n.*; -ERIES (-ĭz). [See COSHER, *v. i.*, to feast.] Coshering, or entertainment so exacted. *Ireland.*

co-sig′na-to-ry (kō-sĭg′nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Signing jointly or in common. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One of the joint signers of a document, as a treaty.

cos′in-age (kŭz′ĭn-āj). Var. of COUSINAGE, cousinhood; consanguinity. *Obs.*, except in **writ of cosinage**, *Law*, an obsolete writ to recover possession of an estate in lands when a stranger has entered after the death of any of certain lineal kinsmen. Hence, the writ itself.

co′sine (kō′sīn), *n.* [For *co. sinus*, an abbr. of NL. *complementi sinus*.] *Trig.* The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr. *cos* (no period). See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

cosine galvanometer. A galvanometer according to which the strength of the current is proportional to the cosine of the angle through which the needle is deflected.

cosine integral. *Math.* The integral $\int_{\infty}^{x} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$.

co-sin′gu-lar (kō-sĭŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* Agreeing in their singular elements. — **cosingular complexes**, *Plückerian Line Geometry*, those having the same singular lines, the analogues of confocal surfaces in four-dimensional geometry.

Cos′ let′tuce (kŏs). A race of lettuce comprising many cultural forms, distinguished by the elongated, usually somewhat spoon-shaped leaves, with large-sized midribs, and tall or elongated heads. It is said to have been introduced from the island of Cos. See LETTUCE.

Cos′ma-tesque′ (kŏz′mȧ-tĕsk′), *a.* *Arch.* Designating a kind of delicate decoration which originated in the Byzantine work of southern Italy and Sicily, and is characterized by a lavish use of marble mosaics. See COSMATI WORK.

Cos-ma′ti (kŏz-mä′tē), *or* **Cos-ma′to** (-tō), **work.** A style of mosaic inlay in geometric patterns, made of colored marbles, glass paste, and gold leaf, used in connection with architecture and sculpture, as in the cloisters of the Lateran. It was practiced in medieval Italy, esp. at Rome in the 13th century by members of the Cosmati family, also in Campania and Sicily.

cos-met′ic (kŏz-mĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κοσμητικός skilled in decorating, fr. κόσμος order, ornament: cf. F. *cosmétique*. See COSMOS.] Beautifying, or improving beauty, esp. the beauty of the complexion.

> First, robed in white, the nymph intent adores,
> With head uncovered, the *cosmetic* powers. *Pope.*

cosmetic bark tree, an East Indian rutaceous tree (*Murraya paniculata*) having strong yellow wood. Its bark is used as a cosmetic.

cos-met′ic, *n.* **1.** Any external application intended to beautify and improve the complexion, skin, or hair.
2. The art or practice of applying cosmetics.

cos-met′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to cosmetics; also, *Obs.*, beautifying. — **cos-met′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cos′mic (kŏz′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. κοσμικός of the world, fr. κόσμος: cf. F. *cosmique*. See COSMOS.] **1.** Of or relating to the cosmos or something similarly vast and systematic; shared with or assimilated to the cosmos; as, *cosmic* consciousness; imbued with a sense of magnitude and order; expansively vast, catholic, and grandiose; as, *cosmic* emotion.
2. Hence, harmonious; orderly, as opposed to *chaotic*.
3. Pertaining to the material universe as a whole, and not to the earth alone.
4. Of or pertaining to cosmism.
cosmic dust, fine particles, probably of meteoric matter, which is constantly falling in small amount upon the earth from space. — **c. fog**, *Astron.*, nebulous matter; a nebula. — **c. philosophy**, cosmism.

cos′mi-cal (kŏz′mĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to the terrestrial world. *Obs. or R.*
2. = COSMIC.
3. Occurring near sunrise; — the opposite of *acronycal*.
cosmical physics. = ASTROPHYSICS.

cos′mi-cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a cosmical manner; as, a star rises or sets *cosmically*.
2. Universally. *Rare.* *Emerson*

cos′mism (kŏz′mĭz′m), *n.* The philosophy of cosmic evolution, esp. as interpreted by John Fiske, who formulated it as an interpretation of Spencer's philosophy, and also termed it "Cosmic Philosophy." — **cos′mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

cos′mo- (kŏz′mō-), **cosm-**. Combining form from Greek κόσμος, *cosmos, world.*

cos-mog′o-nal (kŏz-mŏg′ō-năl) }
cos′mo-gon′ic (kŏz′mō-gŏn′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmogony.
cos′mo-gon′i-cal (-gŏn′ĭ-kăl) }

cos-mog′o-nist (kŏz-mŏg′ō-nĭst), *n.* One versed in, or occupied with, cosmogony.

cos-mog′o-ny (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. κοσμογονία; κόσμος the world + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born: cf. F. *cosmogonie*.] **1.** The creation, origination, or manner of coming into being, of the world or universe.

> The *cosmogony* or creation of the world has puzzled philosophers of all ages. *Goldsmith.*

2. A theory or account of the origination of the universe; also, such theories considered as a department of knowledge.

cos-mog′ra-pher (kŏz-mŏg′rȧ-fēr), *n.* One skilled or occupied in cosmography.

cos′mo-graph′ic (kŏz′mō-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *cosmogra-*
cos′mo-graph′i-cal (-grăf′ĭ-kăl) } *phique*.] Of or pertaining to cosmography.

cos-mog′ra-phy (kŏz-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. κοσμογραφία; κόσμος the world + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *cosmographie*.] A general description of the world or of the universe; or the science which teaches the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition, and relation of all its parts.

cos′mo-line (kŏz′mō-līn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. [Prob. fr. *cos*metic + L. *ol*eum oil.] A kind of petroleum jelly of the same nature as vaseline but somewhat stiffer. See VASELINE.

cos′mo-log′ic (kŏz′mō-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
cos′mo-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl) } cosmology. — **cos′mo-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cosmological argument**, *Theol.*, an argument for the existence of God the basis of which is the necessity of inferring an infinite being as the only rational correlative of the world in time and space.

cos-mol′o-gist (kŏz-mŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in, or occupied with, cosmology.

cos-mol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*cosmo-* + *-logy*.] That branch of metaphysics which treats of the character of the universe as an orderly system, or cosmos; also, a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the world system.

cos′mo-plas′tic (kŏz′mō-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [*cosmo-* + *-plastic*.] Pertaining to a plastic force as operative in the formation of the world independently of God; world-forming. "*Cosmoplastic* and hylozoic atheisms." *Cudworth.*

cos′mo-poi-et′ic (-poi-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κοσμοποιητικός. See COSMOS; -POIETIC.] Cosmos-producing; world-creating.

> Where the *cosmopoietic* energy works through sentient beings, there arises . . . that which we call pain or suffering. *Huxley.*

cos′mo-pol′i-tan (-pŏl′ĭ-tăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *cosmopolitain*. See COSMOPOLITE.] **1.** Belonging to all the world; not restricted to any locality, field of activity, or sphere of thought.
2. At home in any country; without local or national attachments or prejudices; not provincial.
3. Characteristic of a cosmopolite; as, *cosmopolitan* indifference, traits, or interest.
4. *Nat. Hist.* Common everywhere; widely spread; found in most parts of the world, as the bats.
Syn. — See ECUMENICAL.
cosmopolitan justice, *Law*, justice proposed to be administered according to a theory that would give each state the right to punish criminals who are within its power, whether the crime was committed within its territories or not.

cos′mo-pol′i-tan, *n.* One who is cosmopolitan; cosmopolite.

cos′mo-pol′i-tan-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality or state of being cosmopolitan; cosmopolitism.

cos-mop′o-lite (kŏz-mŏp′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κοσμοπολίτης; κόσμος world + πολίτης citizen, πόλις city: cf. F. *cosmopolite*.] **1.** One at home in every country; a citizen of the world; one without national prejudices or attachments.
2. A plant or animal found in most parts of the world; also, a similarly cosmopolitan tale, proverb, or maxim.

cos′mo-po-lit′i-cal (-pō-lĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to universal polities or interests.

cos-mop′o-li-tism (kŏz-mŏp′ō-lĭ-tĭz′m), *n.* State or character of that which is cosmopolitan; specif., disregard of national or local peculiarities, prejudices, and attachments.

cos′mo-ra′ma (kŏz′mō-rä′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cosmo-* + Gr. ὅραμα a sight.] An exhibition of views of various parts of the world made to appear natural by the aid of mirrors, lenses, illumination, etc. — **cos′mo-ram′ic** (-răm′ĭk), *a.*

cos′mos (kŏz′mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόσμος order, harmony, the world (from its perfect order and arrangement); akin to Skr. *çad* to distinguish one's self.] **1.** The universe conceived as an orderly and harmonious system; — contrasted with *chaos*.
2. Any self-inclusive system characterized by order and harmony amid complexity of detail.
3. Order; harmony.
4. *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of asteraceous plants closely related to *Bidens*, usually with very showy flowers, some with yellow, others with red, purple, or white rays. The species are natives of tropical and subtropical America; several are in cultivation. The varieties of *C. bipinnatus* are among the most popular fall-blooming annuals, esp. in the United States. **b** A plant of this genus.

cos′mo-thet′ic (kŏz-mō-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*cosmo-* + Gr. τιθέναι to place.] *Metaph.* Designating those idealists, or a form of idealism, maintaining the reality of external objects while denying that the mind has direct cognizance of aught save ideas or representations.

> The *cosmothetic* idealists . . . deny that mind is immediately conscious of matter. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cosne (kōn), *n.* A wine of the Bordeaux type, made at Cosne, in the department of Nièvre, France.

Cos′sack (kŏs′ăk), *n.* [Russ. *kozak*, *kazak*.] One of a warlike, pastoral people, skillful as horsemen, inhabiting different parts of the Russian empire and furnishing valuable contingents of cavalry, often lancers, and field artillery to its armies, those of Little Russia and those of the Don forming the principal divisions. See RUSSIAN.

Cossack post. *Mil.* An outpost consisting of four men, forming one of a single line of posts substituted for the more formal line of sentinels and line of pickets.

cos′set (kŏs′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cotsetla*, *cotsǣta*, cottager, akin to G. *kossat*, *kothsasse*, E. *cot*, and *sit*.] A lamb reared without the aid of the dam; a pet lamb; hence, a pet, in general.

cos′set, *v. t.*; COS′SET-ED; COS′SET-ING. To treat as a pet; to fondle; to pamper.

> She was *cosseted* and posseted and . . . made much of. *O. W. Holmes.*

cos-sette′ (kō-sĕt′), *n.* [F.] One of the small chips or slices into which beets are cut in sugar making.

Cos′si-dæ (kŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cossus* a kind of larva under the bark of trees.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the carpenter moths and goat moths (see these terms). They are of moderate or large size, without a functional proboscis. The larvæ bore in wood. — **cos′sid** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

cost (kŏst; 205), *n.* [See COAST.] **1.** A rib; side; region; coast. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* = COTISE.
☞ According to Guillim, this diminutive of the bend is called a *cost* only when borne alone, a rare occurrence; when borne in pairs it is called a *cotise*. Other authorities do not acknowledge this distinction. Woodward and Burnett mention only *cotise*.

cost, *v. i.* & *t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* COST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COST′ING. [OF. *coster*, *couster*, F. *coûter*, fr. L. *constare* to stand at, to cost; *con-* + *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. CONSTANT.] **1.** To require to be given, expended, or laid out therefor, as in barter, purchase, acquisition, etc.; to be of the price of; to cause the cost, expenditure, relinquishment, or loss of; as, the ticket *cost* a dollar; the effort *cost* his life.

> If thou attempt it, it will *cost* thee dear. *Shak.*

2. To require or cause to be borne or suffered.

> To do him wanton rites, which *cost* them woe. *Milton.*

3. To incur expense; to spend. *Obs.*
4. To estimate the cost of production of an article. *Brit.*
☞ In the third sense above *cost* is clearly transitive. In its other meanings it would seem to be intransitive, so that it cannot be used in the passive either with the price or the indirect object as subject; thus, "this *cost* you a dollar" cannot be changed into "a dollar was *cost* you by this" nor into "you were *cost* a dollar by this."

cost, *n.* [OF. *cost*, F. *coût*. See COST, *v.*] **1.** The amount or equivalent paid, or given, or charged, or engaged to be paid or given for anything bought or taken in barter or service rendered; charge; expense; hence, whatever, as labor, self-denial, suffering, etc., is requisite to secure benefit.

> At less *cost* of life than is often expended in a skirmish, [Charles V.] saved Europe from invasion. *Prescott.*

2. Loss of any kind; detriment; deprivation; suffering.

> I know thy trains,
> Though dearly to my *cost*, thy gins and toils. *Milton.*

3. Expenditure; outlay, as of money, time, labor, etc.

> Her duties being to talk French, and her privileges to live *cost* free and to gather scraps of knowledge. *Thackeray.*

4. That which has involved the expenditure of money, labor, etc.; a costly thing. *Obs.* & *R.*
5. *pl.* *Law.* In a general sense, expenses incurred in litigation; as: **a** Those payable to the attorney or counsel by his client, esp. when fixed by law; — commonly called *fees*. In England the itemized statement of these, rendered by an attorney or solicitor to his client, is called a *bill of costs*. **b** Those given by the law or the court to the prevailing against the losing party. This is the usual sense in the United States, and the itemized statement of these costs, which is filed and by which they are taxed, is called a *bill of costs*. In equity the giving of costs, and the party to whom they shall be paid, is discretionary with the court. Costs are not recoverable against the sovereign unless expressly granted by statute.

> *Costs* were in England eo nomine unknown to the common law, but were given to the plaintiff by 6 Edw. I. c. 1, to the defendant by 23 H. VIII. c. 15. *T. E. Holland.*

6. *Economics.* That which is sacrificed to obtain anything. The cost of production is by some measured in terms of the total waste of capital (including under that head economic goods of all kinds) and by others in terms of the pain or disutility involved in it. The cost of anything to

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co′sech. *Abbr.* Cosecans hyperbolicus. See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.
co′sec-ta′ri-an, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co-sec′tion-al, *a.* See CO-, 2.
cosen. † COUSIN.
cosen Var. of COZEN, *v. t.* & *i.*
co-sen′a-tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cosener. † COZENER.
co-sen′tient (kō-sĕn′shĕnt), *a.* See CO-, 2. — **co-sen′tien-cy** (-shĕn-sĭ), *n.*
coseri. † COSSERY.
Co-sette′ (kō-zĕt′), *n.* In Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," the daughter of Fantine. She is the protégée of Jean Valjean, and the beloved of Marius.
co-set′tler, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cosh (kŏsh), *n.* [Cf. F. *cosse*.] Husk of grain, peas, beans, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
cosh, *n.* A hovel or small cottage. *Obs.*
cosh (kŏsh), *n.* [*cosine* + *-h*.] See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.
cosh (kŏsh), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.* **1.** Comfortable; snug; tidy; neat; trim. **2.** Still; quiet; without interruption. **3.** Friendly; familiar. **4.** Lively; happy.
co-shar′er (kō-shâr′ēr), *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co-sheath′, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co′sher. Var. of KOSHER.
cosh′er (kŏsh′ēr), *v. i.* To chat quietly and friendly. *Colloq.*
cosh′er-er, *n.* One that coshers.
co′sie, co′sey. Vars. of COZY.
co′sier (kō′zhēr). † COZIER, *n.*
co′si-er, *compar.* of COSY.
co-sign′er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co-sig-nif′i-ca-tive, *a.* Consignificative. *Obs.*
co-sig′ni-ta-ry (kō-sĭg′nȧ-tā-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* = COSIGNATORY.
co′si-ly. Var. of COZILY.
cosin. † COUSIN, COZEN.
co′si-ness. Var. of COZINESS.
‖**cos in-ge′ni-o′rum.** [L.] A whetstone of the wits.
cos′ins, *n. pl.* [So called from the name of the maker. *Oxf. E. D.*] A make of stays. *Obs.*
co-si′nus-oid (kō-sī′nŭs-oid), *n.* *Math.* The curve of cosines. See SINUSOID.
cosm-. See COSMO-.
cos-me′sis (kŏz-mē′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. κόσμησις ordering, adornment.] The art of improving and preserving natural beauty; use of cosmetics.
cos′mete (kŏz′mēt), *n.* [Gr. κοσμητής, fr. κοσμεῖν to order.] *Gr. Antiq.* The officer who supervised the training of the Athenian ephebi.
cos′me-tol′o-gy (kŏz′mē-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κοσμητός well-ordered + *-logy*.] A treatise on dress and bodily cleanliness.
cos-mog′e-ny (kŏz-mŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* = COSMOGONY. — **cos′mo-ge-net′ic** (kŏz′mō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), **cos′mo-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*
cos-mog′o-ner (kŏz-mŏg′ō-nēr), *n.* = COSMOGONIST.
cos-mog′o-nize, *v. i.* To form theories as to cosmogony.
cos′mo-graph′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of COSMOGRAPHIC, -ICAL. See -LY.
cos-mog′ra-phist (kŏz-mŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* = COSMOGRAPHER.
cos′mo-labe (kŏz′mō-lāb), *n.* [*cosmo-* + Gr. λαμβάνειν to take: cf. F. *cosmolabe*.] An instrument resembling the astrolabe, formerly used for measuring angular distances, esp. those between heavenly bodies.
cos-mol′a-try (kŏz-mŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*cosmo-* + *-latry*.] Worship of the world.
cos-mom′e-try (-mŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*cosmo-* + *-metry*.] The science of measuring the universe.
cos′mo-pol′i-cy (kŏz′mō-pŏl′ĭ-sĭ), *n.* Cosmopolitism. *Rare.*
cos′mo-pol′i-tan-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* See -IZE. — **cos′mo-pol′i-tan-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
cos-mop′o-lite (kŏz-mŏp′ō-līt), *a.* Cosmopolitan.
cos′mo-pol′i-tic, *a.* Cosmopolitan.
cos′mo-pol′i-tics, *n.* [See COSMOS; POLITICS.] World politics.
cos′mor-gan′ic (kŏz′mŏr-găn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an organic cosmos.

> He (Fechner) deduced a "*cosmorganic*" evolution from a "*cosmorganic*" or original condition of the world as a living organism, into the inorganic, by the principle of tendency to stability. *Encyc. Brit.*

cosmos. † KUMISS.
cos′mo-scope, *n.* [*cosmo-* + *-scope*.] A kind of orrery.
cos′mo-sphere, *n.* [*cosmo-* + *sphere*.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars and constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.
cos′mo-tel-lu′ri-an, *a.* [*cosmo-* + *tellurian*.] Relating to or affecting both heavens and earth.
cos′mo-the′ism (kŏz′mō-thē′ĭz′m; kŏz′mō-thē′-), *n.* [*cosmo-* + Gr. θεός god.] Ascription of divinity to the cosmos; identification of God with the world. — **cos′mo-the′ist**, *n.* — **cos′mo-the-is′tic** (-thē-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*
cos′mo-zo′ism (kŏz′mō-zō′ĭz′m), *n.* [*cosmo-* + Gr. ζωή life + *-ism*.] Theory or conception of the cosmos as animate.
‖**co′so** (kō′sō), *n.* [Sp.] An open space in Spanish towns, sometimes used for bullfights.
co-so′nant, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co-sound′ing, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co-sov′er-eign, **co-sov′er-eign-ty.** See CO-, 3.
cosp (kŏsp), *n.* [See CORS.] A crosspiece, as at the top of a spade; fig., the head of a person or animal. *Dial. Eng.*
co-spe′cies, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
co′spe-cif′ic, *a.* Belonging to the same species. [CO-, 2.]
co-sphered′ (kō-sfērd′), *a.* See
co-splen′dor, *or* **co-splen′dour**, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
coss. † KISS.
coss (kŏs), *n.* [It. *cosa*.] A thing; — used only in the old phrase *rule of coss*. See under RULE.
coss, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. OF. *cosson*, *cochon*, horse dealer, L. *cocio* and *cociator* broker, factor.] Bargain; barter. *Chiefly Scot.*
coss, *n.* Var. of KOS. See MEASURE.
coss. *Abbr.* Consules (L., consuls).
cos′sart. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COSSET.
cos′sas (kŏs′ȧz), *n. pl.* [Hind. & Ar. *khāçça*, prop. special, excellent.] Plain Indian muslins and cottons.
cosse. † KISS.
cossede. Obs. pret. of KISS.
coss′er-y, *n.* [From COSS bargain.] Dealing; bargaining. *Obs.*
cos′set. Var. of COSSID courier.
cosshen. † CUSHION.
cosshirh. † COSHERY.
cos′sic (kŏs′ĭk), **cos′si-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [It. *cossico*. See 2d COSS.] Algebraic. *Obs.* — **cos′sic-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
cos′sid (kŏs′ĭd), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *qāçid*.] A mounted messenger. *India.*
cos′so. Var. of CUSSO.
cos′sy-rite (kŏs′ĭ-rīt), *n.* [From *Cossyra*, ancient name of Pantelleria, an island between Sicily and Africa.] *Min.* A variety of ænigmatite occurring in minute crystals in lava.

a particular individual is called **private cost**, or often *expense;* the cost of anything to the community is called the **public cost**, and is represented by the total amount of capital (used in its widest sense) consumed or rendered unavailable. The cost of a thing as reckoned in terms of the amount of labor, or effort, and abstinence required to produce it is often called the **real**, or **subjective, cost**. The old theory was that this directly determines value. The more modern theory is that the relative cost of different articles has only an indirect effect on value by causing the labor and capital of a country to be used in those branches of production in which the return is largest in comparison to the cost of production. This is called the **law of comparative cost**. Since the price for which anything is ordinarily sold is essentially what is paid for it in money, *cost* is often used in the sense of *price*. In any enterprise involving large capital the costs or expenses are of two kinds: one set necessary for the management of the undertaking as a whole, such as administration, interest, taxes, and general maintenance; the other directly connected with particular portions of the business, taking the form of wages, supplies, and special repairs in a railroad. The former class of expenses vary comparatively little with the amount of business done; the latter are in almost direct proportion to it. Expenses of this latter class, which can be divided or apportioned among specific pieces of business, are said to be *direct*. Expenses of the former class are said to be *indirect*. Different writers have used various other terms to express this distinction, distinguishing cost as *distributed* and *undistributed*, *specific* and *general*, *operating* and *fixed*, *prime* and *supplementary*. (*Alfred Marshall.*)

Cost is, in the last analysis, pain inflicted, just as utility is pleasure conferred. *J. B. Clark.*

Syn. — See PRICE.

cos'ta (kŏs'tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L.] Lit., a rib: specif.: **a** *Anat.* A rib; also, the side or border of a part. **b** *Zoöl.* Any of various parts likened to a rib; a ridge or thickened line; specif., in insects, the anterior vein of an insect's wing (hence also the anterior margin of the wing, and the space bordering on that margin); in shells, one of the ridges on the surface crossing the whorls, or (in bivalves) radiating from the umbos; in corals, etc., an external vertical ridge marking the site of a septum within. **c** *Bot.* A rib or vein of a leaf, esp. the midrib.

cos'tal (kŏs'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *costal*. See COSTA.] *Biol.* Pertaining to a rib or a costa, in any of the various senses of the words; specif.: **a** Pertaining to the ribs or the sides of the body; as, *costal* nerves. **b** Pertaining to or situated near the anterior vein or margin of an insect's wing. **c** Pertaining to or designating the bony dermal plates which become fused with the ribs in turtles, and form an important part of the carapace, also the horny shields which cover these plates (though not corresponding in number or limits with them), forming a series each side of the neural shields. **d** Pert. to or designating the primary brachial plates of crinoids (those next above the radials). **e** *Bot.* Relating to a nerve or rib, as the midvein of a leaf.

costal angle, *Zoöl.*, the tip of an insect's wing. — **c. cartilages**, *Anat.*, the cartilages which connect the distal ends of the ribs with the sternum, and by their elasticity permit of the movements of the walls of the chest in respiration, etc. See THORAX, *Illust.* — **c. process. a** *Anat.* The anterior or ventral root of the transverse process of a cervical vertebra. **b** *Zoöl.* A process of the sternum of many birds with which the ribs articulate. — **c. respiration**, *Physiol.*, inspiration and expiration produced chiefly by movements of the ribs; — distinguished from *diaphragmatic* or *abdominal* respiration.

cos-tal'gi-a (kŏs-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *costa* rib + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain in the ribs; intercostal neuralgia.

cos'tal-nerved' (kŏs'tăl-nûrvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having the nerves springing from the midrib.

cos'tard (kŏs'tȧrd), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *coste* rib, side, F. *côte*, and meaning orig., a ribbed apple, from the ribs or angles on its sides. See COAST.] **1**. A large English variety of apple having five prominent ribs or angles.

2. The head; — used contemptuously or humorously.

Try whether your *costard* or my bat be the harder. *Shak.*

3. [*cap.*] A clown in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor 's Lost," who imitates the affected language of the courtiers.

cos'tate (kŏs'tāt), *a.* [L. *costatus*, fr. *costa* rib.] Having ribs; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having one or more longitudinal ribs, or nerves, as a leaf. **b** *Zoöl.* Having costæ, or elevated lines or ridges, on the surface, as a shell.

cost book. **1**. *Bookkeeping.* A book used to keep a record of the cost of articles, as of purchases, manufactured articles, etc.

2. The book which contains the names of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each partner, and particulars of all transactions, in a partnership, called a **cost-book company**, formed for working a mine. (*Dict. of Pol. Econ.*) It must be made up and laid before the shareholders every sixteen weeks. Any shareholder may then retire without further liability. *British.*

cos-tean' (kŏs-tēn'; kŏs'tēn, *Eng. Dial. Dict.*), *v. i.* [Cornish *cothas* dropped + *stean* tin.] *Mining.* To dig trenches or small pits through the surface soil or débris to the underlying rock in place for the purpose of exposing the outcrop of a mineral deposit, and determining its course; — usually in *p. pr. & vb. n.*, **cos-tean'ing**. *Cornwall, Eng.*

cos'ter-mon'ger (kŏs'tẽr-mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* [See COSTARD.] An apple seller; a hawker of any kind of fruit or vegetables from a street stand, barrow, or cart; — often abbrev. to *coster*. *Chiefly English.*

cos'ti- (kŏs'tĭ-). Combining form for *costa* (see COSTO-); as in: **cos'ti-car'ti-lage** (-kär'tĭ-lāj), *n.* *Anat.* A costal cartilage. *Rare.* — **cos'ti-car'ti-lag'i-nous** (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Rare.* — **cos'ti-cer'vi-cal** (-sûr'vĭ-kăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting the ribs and neck. — **cos-tif'er-ous** (kŏs-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Rib-bearing, as the dorsal vertebræ of man. — **cos'ti-form** (kŏs'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a rib. — **cos'ti-spi'nal** (-spī'năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting the ribs and spine.

Cos'ti-gan, Captain (kŏs'tĭ-găn). In Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," a retired Irish army officer, poor and shabby but still dashing and with an assumption of gentility. He is the father of **Emily**, or **Milly, Costigan**, a beautiful but commonplace actress (whose stage name is *the Fotheringay*) with whom Pendennis first falls in love.

cos'tive (kŏs'tĭv), *a.* [OF. *costevé*, p. p. of *costever* to constipate, fr. L. *constipare* to press closely together, to cram; *con-* + *stipare* to press together, cram. See STIFF; cf. CONSTIPATE.] **1**. Retaining hardened fecal matter in the bowels; constipated; also, causing costiveness, as a drug.

2. Reserved; slow or stiff in expression or action; close; cold. *Obs.* "A *costive* brain." *Prior.*

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, but without being *costive*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

3. Dry and hard; impermeable; unyielding. *Obs.*

— **cos'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cos'tive-ness**, *n.*

cost'ly (kŏst'lĭ; 205), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [From COST expense.] **1**. Of great cost; expensive; dear.

He had fitted up his palace in the most *costly* and sumptuous style, for the accommodation of the princess. *Prescott.*

2. Gorgeous; sumptuous. *Poetic.*

To show how *costly* summer was at hand. *Shak.*

3. Extravagant. "The *costly* sahib." *Tennyson.* *Archaic.*

Syn. — High-priced, extravagant; rich, sumptuous, gorgeous, splendid. — COSTLY, EXPENSIVE, DEAR refer to the expenditure or sacrifice involved in obtaining or procuring a thing (see VALUABLE). COSTLY applies to that which costs much; it usually implies sumptuousness, rarity, fine workmanship, or the like; as, "I took a *costly* jewel from my neck, a heart it was, bound in with diamonds" (*Shak.*). EXPENSIVE applies to that which is high-priced, esp. with the implication of a cost beyond the thing's value or the buyer's means; as, "The father . . . was unable to give the child as *expensive* an education as he had desired" (*Froude*). Both *costly* and (less frequently) *expensive* may be used of that which involves loss; as, a *costly* (or *expensive*) error. DEAR, as here compared (opposed to *cheap*), commonly suggests exorbitance of price or excess of cost; it is frequent in idiomatic expressions; as, "Yet sell your face for five pence and 't is *dear*" (*Shak.*); "The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear*" (*id.*); "My thanks are too *dear* a halfpenny" (*id.*); to pay *dear*, to cost one *dear*. See PRICE, RICH.

cost'ma-ry (kŏst'mâ-rĭ; 115), *n.* [L. *costum* an Oriental aromatic plant (Gr. κόστος, cf. Ar. *kost*, *kust*) + *Maria* Mary. Cf. ALECOST.] An asteraceous garden plant (*Chrysanthemum balsamita*) nearly allied to tansy, having a strong balsamic odor. It is used as a pot herb and salad plant and (now rarely) in flavoring ale and beer. Called also *alecost*.

cos'to- (kŏs'tō-), **cos'ti-** (kŏs'tĭ-). [L. *costa* rib.] Combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with*, *situation near*, or *relation to*, *a costa*, or *to a rib* or *ribs;* as in: **cos'to-ap'i-cal** (-ăp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or near the apex of the costal margin of the wing. — **cos'to-cen'tral** (-sĕn'trăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or joining a rib and a vertebral centrum. — **cos'to-chon'dral** (-kŏn'drăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or joining a rib and costal cartilage. — **cos'to-cla-vic'u-lar** (-klȧ-vĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Specif., designating a ligament connecting the costal cartilage of the first rib with the clavicle. — **cos'to-col'ic** (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or joining the ribs and colon. — **cos'to-cor'a-coid** (-kŏr'ȧ-koid). See below. — **cos'to-in-fe'ri-or** (-ĭn-fē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* *Physiol.* Designating respiration in which expansion is chiefly limited to the region of the lower ribs. — **cos'to-scap'u-lar** (-skăp'ū-lȧr), *a.* Relating to the ribs and scapula. — **cos'to-ster'nal** (-stûr'năl), *a.* Relating to the ribs and sternum. — **cos'to-su-pe'ri-or** (-sū-pē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* *Physiol.* Designating respiration in which the expansion is chiefly in the region of the upper ribs. — **cos'to-tome**. See below. — **cos'to-trans-verse'** (-trăns-vûrs'), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting a rib and the transverse process of a vertebra. — **cos'to-ver'te-bral** (-vûr'tē-brăl), *a.* Relating to the ribs and vertebræ. — **cos'to-xiph'oid** (-zĭf'oid), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting a costal cartilage and the xiphoid process.

cos'to-cor'a-coid (-kŏr'ȧ-koid), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the ribs and coracoid process or bone.

costocoracoid membrane, a strong fascia which insheathes, and extends between, the subclavius and pectoralis minor muscles, protecting the axillary vessels and nerves. The outer border, extending between the coracoid process and first rib, is called the **costocoracoid ligament**.

Cos'ton lights (kŏs'tŭn). Signals made by burning lights of different colors and used by vessels at sea, and in the life-saving service; — named after their inventor.

cos'to-tome (kŏs'tō-tōm), *n.* [*costo-* + *-tome*.] An instrument to cut the ribs and open the thoracic cavity, in post-mortem examinations and dissections.

cos'trel (kŏs'trĕl), *n.* [OF. *costerel*, LL. *costerellum*, a liquid measure; cf. LL. *costrellus* a wine cup.] A bottle of leather, earthenware, or wood, having ears by which it may be suspended at the waist, formerly in general use, but now chiefly used by peasants in the field.

cos'tume (kŏs'tūm; kŏs-tūm'; 277), *n.* [F. *costume*, It. *costume* custom, dress, fr. L. *consuetumen* (not found), for *consuetudo* custom. See CUSTOM; cf. CONSUETUDE.] **1**. The custom or habit of a place or period with respect to manners, dress, arms, furniture, or other apparel, including all accessories; — chiefly used with respect to their representation in art. Also, the literary custom of a particular age or school of literature.

2. Dress in general, including ornaments and the style of wearing the hair; esp., the distinctive style of dress of a people, class, or period.

3. Specif., a character dress of a particular period or locality, worn in the drama, at fancy balls, etc.

4. A suit or dress of outer garments, esp. of a woman.

cos-tume' (kŏs-tūm'), *v. t.;* -TUMED' (-tūmd'); -TUM'ING (-tūm'ĭng). To provide with, or to put on, a costume or costumes.

cos-tum'er (kŏs-tūm'ẽr; kŏs'tūm-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or deals in costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.

cos-tum'i-er (kŏs-tūm'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F.] One who makes, sells, or, esp., lets out, costumes; a costumer.

cos'tus root (kŏs'tŭs). [NL. *costus*, specific name (see COSTMARY) + *root*.] *Pharm.* The fragrant root of an asteraceous herb (*Theodorea costus*), native of Kashmir. It is used in India and China as incense, also as an aphrodisiac. It is supposed to be the *costus* of the ancients.

co-swear'er (kō-swâr'ẽr), *n.* One bound by a common oath with others; specif., a compurgator.

cot (kŏt), *n.* [ME. *cot*, *cote*, AS. *cot*, *cote*, cottage; akin to D. & Icel. *kot*, G. *koth*, *kot*, *kothe*.] **1**. A small house; a cottage or hut. "The sheltered *cot*." *Goldsmith.*

2. A pen, coop, or like shelter for small domestic animals, as for sheep or pigeons; a cote.

3. A cover or sheath; as, a roller *cot* (the clothing of a drawing roller in a spinning frame); a *cot* for a sore finger.

cot, *n.* [Hind. *khāṭ* bedstead, bier.] **1**. A light bedstead; a charpoy. *Anglo-Ind.*

2. A portable or small bed, as a piece of canvas extended by a frame, used as a bed, a child's crib, etc.

cot, *n.* [Cf. COT a house; COTQUEAN.] A man who busies himself with domestic affairs; — prob. an abbr. of COTQUEAN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cot, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *cot*.] A small, rudely formed boat.

co-tan'gent (kō-tăn'jĕnt), *n.* [For *co. tangens*, an abbr. of NL. *complementi tangens*. See TANGENT.] *Trig.* The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr. *cot* (no period). See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

co'tan-gen'tial (kō'tăn-jĕn'shăl), *a.* [*co-* + *tangential*.] Having the same tangent.

co-tar'nine (kō-tär'nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [F., fr. *narcotine*, by transposition of letters.] *Chem.* A crystalline nonpoisonous alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}O_4N$, obtained by the oxidation of narcotine.

cote (kōt), *n.* [See COT a small house.] **1**. A cottage or hut: specif., *O. Eng. Hist.*, the holding of a cotter, typically a house or hut and five acres of land. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A shed, shelter, or inclosure for small domestic animals, as for sheep or doves; a cot.

cote, *v. t.;* COT'ED (kōt'ĕd); COT'ING (kōt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *côté* side, OF. *costet*, LL. *costatus*, *costatum*, fr. L. *costa* rib, side, F. *côtoyer* to go or keep at the side of, and E. COAST.] To pass by; to outrun and get before; as, a dog *cotes* his fellow and turns the hare; hence, to surpass; to outstrip. *Obs. or Archaic.*

We *coted* them on the way, and hither are they coming. *Shak.*

cote, *n.* [See COTE, *v.*] **1**. An act of coting. *Eng.*

2. *Bowling.* A sliding touch of one bowl upon another.

‖ **co'teau'** (kō'tō'), *n.; pl.* COTEAUX (*F.* -tō'; *E.* -tōz'). [F., a hill.] *Canada & U. S.* **1**. A hilly upland including the divide between two valleys; a divide.

2. The side of a valley.

co-ten'ant (kō-tĕn'ănt), *n.* A tenant in common, or a joint tenant. — **co-ten'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* — **co-ten'ure** (-ūr), *n.*

co'te-rie (kō'tē-rĭ; -rē; *F.* kō't'-rē'; *formerly also* kŏt'-), *n.* [F., prob. fr. OF. *coterie* servile tenure, fr. *cotier* cotter; of German origin. See COT a small house.] A set or circle of persons who meet familiarly, as for social, literary, or other purposes; a clique. "The queen of your *coterie*." *Thackeray.*

Syn. — COTERIE, CLIQUE, SET agree in the idea of a more or less exclusive group or circle. COTERIE stresses the notion of selectness or of congeniality within the small circle; CLIQUE heightens the implication of an often selfish or arrogant exclusiveness; SET is a more colloquial term than *coterie* or *clique;* as, "the Tunbridge *coterie*" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "We three formed a little *coterie* within the household" (*J. A. Symonds*); "The best English society — mind, I don't call the London exclusive *clique* the best English society" (*Coleridge*); "To humanize [knowledge], to make it efficient outside the *clique* of the cultivated and learned" (*M. Arnold*); "It gives me great pleasure that you and Sellar like *Thyrsis*. . . . The voices I do turn to are the voices of our old *set*" (*M. Arnold*); the fast *set*. See COMPANY, COMBINATION.

co-ter'mi-nous (kō-tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Conterminous; specif., *Biol.*, of groups of organisms, coextensive.

Co-te'sian (kō-tē'zhăn), *a.* Relating to the English mathematician Roger Cotes, particularly to his "theorem" or "property of the circle."

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cost (kŏst; 205), *n.* [AS. *cost*, fr. Icel. *kostr* condition, chance, choice; akin to E. *choose*.] *Obs.* **1**. Manner; way; means. **2**. Characteristic; disposition; quality; value.
cost. Aphetic for ACCOST.
cost, *n.* [AS. *cost*, L. *costum*. See COSTMARY.] Costmary. *Obs.*
cost. Obs. or dial. var. of COAST.
cost-. = COSTO-.
cos'tæ-form, *a.* Corrupt. of COSTIFORM.
cost'age, *n.* [OF. *coustage*.] Expense; cost. *Obs.*
cos'tal, *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* A costal plate or other part.
cos'tal-ly, *adv.* *Zoöl.* Toward or at the costal margin or vein of an insect's wing.
co-stand'er, *n.* One who stands with or by: specif., *Eccl. Hist.*, one of the consistentes.
Cos-ta'no-an (kŏs-tä'nō-ăn), *a.* [Cf. Sp. *costa* coast.] Pertaining to or designating an Indian linguistic stock, nearly or quite extinct, formerly inhabiting the coast of California from the Golden Gate to Monterey Bay.
cos'tard-jag'ger, *n.* [Cf. JAGGER a peddler.] Probably, a costermonger. *Obs.*
cos'tard-mon'ger. Obs. or rare var. of COSTERMONGER.
cos'tat-ed (kŏs'tāt-ĕd), *a.* Costate.
costay. † COAST.
cost'cas'tle, *n.* An old game, perhaps at catching up objects while running. *Obs.*
coste. † COAST.
costeiant, *a.* [OF., p. pr.] Bordering. *Obs.*
costelewe. † COSTLEW.
cos-tel'late (kŏs-tĕl'āt), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *costa* rib.] Finely ribbed or costated.
costely. † COSTLY.
cost'en, *v. t.* [ME. *costnen*. Cf. COST.] To cost. *Obs.*
cos'ter (kŏs'tẽr), *n.* For COSTERMONGER; — chiefly in comb. — **cos'ter-ing**, *vb. n.* *Colloq.*
cos'ter, *n.* [OF. *costier*.] A curtain or tapestry used as a side-piece, as for a bed or altar. *Obs.*
cos'ter-ing, *n.* A tapestry or hanging. *Obs.*
cos'ter-wife', *n.* A woman costermonger. *Obs.*
costevous. † COSTIOUS.
costey. † COAST.
cost'ful, *a.* Costly. — **cost'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Both Archaic.*
costien. † COAST.
costifous. † COSTIOUS.
costile. † CUSTILE.
costily. † COSTLY.
cos'tious, *a.* [Cf. OF. *costeus*, F. *coûteux*.] Costly. *Obs.*
cos'tiv. Costive. *Ref. Sp.*
cost'less, *a.* Costing nothing. — **cost'less-ness**, *n.*
cost'lew, -lewe, *a.* [*cost* + the suffix seen in *chokelew*.] Costly; sumptuous; extravagant. *Obs.*
cost'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cost'nen. † COSTEN.
cost'ning, *n.* [See COSTEN to cost.] Expense. *Obs.*
cost'nung, *n.* [AS.] Temptation. *Obs.*
costome. † CUSTOM.
co-straight', *a.* [*co-* + *straight*.] Collinear.
cos'tred. † COSTRET.
cos'trel, *n.* [Cf. COSTARD.] The head. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cos'tret, *n.* [OF. *costeret*.] = COSTREL, a vessel. *Obs.*
cos'tril. † COSTREL.
costso. † CATSO.
cos-tum'a-ry (kŏs-tūm'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to costume. *Rare.*
‖ **cos-tum'bre** (kōs-tōōm'brā), *n.* [Sp.] Custom; habit; a customary law.
costume. † CUSTOM.
cos-tum'er-y (kŏs-tūm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Articles of costume or art of costuming.
cos-tum'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to costume. *Rare.*
cos-tum'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A connoisseur or student of costume.
cos'tu-ous. † COSTIOUS.
cos'tus oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cost'y, *a.* Costly. *Obs.*
co'sub-or'di-nate, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co-suf'fer, *v. t. & i.* See CO-, 1. — **co-suf'fer-er**, *n.*
co-suit'or, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co'su-preme', *n.* A partaker of supremacy; one jointly supreme.
co-sure'ty, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
co'sus-tain', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co'sy (kō'zĭ). Var. of COZY.
cosynes. † COUSINESS.
cot. † COAT.
cot. Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of CUT.
cot, *v. i. & t.* **1**. To live in the same building (with another). *Dial. Eng.* **2**. To drive (animals) to the shelter of the cot.
cot, *n.* [Cf. LL. *cottum*, *cottus*, quilt.] A matted or felted lock in a fleece of wool; refuse wool; hence, a tangle; a confused mass. *Dial. Eng. or Wool Manuf.*
cot, *v. i.* To mat. *Dial. Eng. or Wool Manuf.*
cot [without period, *cot*]. *Abbr.* Cotangent.
‖ **co'ta, cot'ta** (kō'tä), *n.* [Tag.] A kind of fort common in parts of the Philippine Islands.
cotage. † COTTAGE.
co-ta'ri-us (kō-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -RII (-ī). [LL., fr. *cota* cot.] *O. Eng. Hist.* See 1st COTTER, *n.*, 2.
co-ta'tion. † QUOTATION.
cot bar. *Joinery.* A circular bar in a sash.
cot'bet'ty (kŏt'bĕt'ĭ), *n.* [See 3d COT.] = BETTY, *n.*, 2. *Dial. U. S.*
cotch, *v. t.* Dial. or illit. for CATCH.
cote. † COAT, COOT, COT.
cote, *v. t.* [F. *coter*.] To quote. *Obs.*
‖ **côte** (kōt), *n.* [F., side, rib.] A series of neighboring lots, usually abutting on the same line. *Canadian French.*
cote-armure, *n.* [ME.] A coat of arms. *Obs.*
cote'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
cote-hardie, *n.* [OF.] A close-fitting body garment of the Middle Ages, varying in the style of the sleeves and skirt.
‖ **co'te-lé'** (kō't'-lā'), *a.* [F. *côtelé* ribbed.] In decorative art, having a broken outline of straight or curved portions.
coteler. † CUTLER.
‖ **cô'te-lette'** (kō't'-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] Lit., a small rib (of meat); chop.
co'te-line' (kō't'-lēn'), *n.* [F.] A kind of white muslin fabric, generally corded.
co-tell'er, *n.* A joint teller; specif., the second teller in the House of Commons.
co-tem'po-ran, *n.* A contemporary. *Obs. & R.*
co-tem'po-rane, co-tem'po-ra'ne-an, co-tem'po-ra'ne-ous, co-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly, co-tem'po-ra-ry, etc. Vars. of CONTEMPORANE, etc.
cot'er-ell (kŏt'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* Also, formerly, **cat'er-el**. [OF. *coterel*.] = 1st COTTER, *n.*, 2.
cot'er-ell, *n.* [OF. *couturelle*, dim. of *couture* cultivated land.] A tumulus, or mound, in the marshes of Kent. *Dial. Eng.*
Côte'-Rô'tie' (kōt'rō'tē'), *n.* Wine, esp. a superior red wine, produced by a vineyard of the same name on the Rhone, below Vienne, France.

Cotes's spirals (kōt'sĭz). *Math.* The paths of particles projected in any way and subject to a central force varying inversely as the cubed distance. They are of five varieties, all embraced by the formula $r^2 = Ap^2 + Bp^2r^2$.
co-thur'nal (kō-thûr'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cothurnus; hence, conveying the idea of dramatic tragedy.
co-thur'nate (kō-thûr'nāt) } *a.* **1.** Wearing a cothurnus.
co-thur'nat-ed (-nāt-ĕd) } **2.** Tragic; grave; stilted.
co-thur'nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κόθορνος.] A laced boot, reaching halfway to the knees, having very thick soles, worn by actors in the Greek and Roman tragic drama. Hence, *cothurnus* is often used as symbolizing the dignified and somewhat stilted spirit of ancient tragedy.
St. Paul cannot always wear the majestic *cothurnus*, yet his lightest words are full of dignity. *Farrar.*
co-tid'al (kō-tīd'ăl), *a.* *Phys. Geog.* Marking or indicating an equality in the tides, or a coincidence in the time of high tide; as, *cotidal* lines, lines passing through places that have high tide at the same time.
co-til'lion } (kō-tĭl'yŭn; *F.* kō'tē'yôN') *n.* [F. *cotillon,*
‖ co-til'lon } orig. petticoat, fr. OF. *cote* coat. See COAT.]
1. **a** Orig., a lively French quadrille, comprising a variety of fancy steps and figures; also, any of various quadrilles. **b** In the United States, a series of round dances interspersed with fanciful evolutions; a german. Women and men alternately choose their partners for the succeeding dance, usually at the same time presenting them with "favors" or trinkets furnished by the managers of the cotillion.
2. Music which regulates or accompanies the dance.
3. A woolen material for women's skirts.
Co-tin'ga (kō-tĭŋ'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. native South American name.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the family Cotingidæ; also [*l. c.*], any member of that family.
Co-tin'gi-dæ (kō-tĭn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COTINGA.] *Zoöl.* A family of clamatorial passerine birds of South and Central America, allied to, and sometimes including, the manakins. The majority are plainly colored forest birds, but in many genera the males are strikingly colored or crested. The cock of the rock, umbrella birds, and campanero are some of the more remarkable. The book name *chatterer* is often applied to birds of the family. — **co-tin'goid** (kō-tĭŋ'goid), *a.*
Cot'i-nus (kŏt'ĭ-nŭs; kō-tī'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cotinus* a shrub furnishing a purple color, or Gr. κότινος the oleaster.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental anacardiaceous shrubs or small trees closely related to *Rhus*, containing one European and one North American species. See SMOKE TREE.
cot'ise (kŏt'ĭs), *n.* [F. *cotice.*] *Her.* A diminutive of the bend, one fourth its width. See 1st COST, *n.*, 2, *Note.* Cf. COUPLE-CLOSE.
cot'ise, *v. t.*; -ISED (-ĭst); -IS-ING. Also **cot'tise, cot'ice,** etc. *Her.* To set between two cotises, chevronels, barrulets, etc.; — said of a bend, chevron, fess, etc.

Cotised Bend.

co'to (kō'tō), *n.*, **coto bark.** [From *cotó-cotó*, native name of *Palicourea densiflora* in southern Brazil.] *Pharm.* An aromatic and astringent bark obtained from an unidentified Bolivian lauraceous tree, probably a species of *Nectandra*. It is used in medicine as a remedy in intestinal troubles, esp. diarrhea, as is also a less pungent variety, called **paracoto bark.**
co'to-in (kō'tō-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$, occurring in coto bark and used in treating intestinal disorders. It is a derivative of phloroglucin.
Co-to'ne-as'ter (kō-tō'nē-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [NL.; L. *cotonea, cydonia,* quince (see QUINCE) + (prob.) 2d *-aster.*] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental Old World malaceous shrubs and small trees, closely related to *Cratægus*, but having fruit with bony carpels, each containing two similar ovules. *C. vulgaris,* the common pink-flowered European species, and *C. pyracantha,* the fire thorn, are often cultivated.
cot'quean (kŏt'kwēn), *n.* [*cot* a cottage + *quean.*]
1. Orig., apparently, the wife of a cottier. *Obs.*
2. A coarse, masculine woman. *Archaic.*
3. A man who busies himself with affairs which properly belong to women. *Addison.*
co'trus-tee' (kō'trŭs-tē'), *n.* A joint trustee.
Cots'wold (kŏts'wōld), *n.* [*cot* a cottage or hut + *wold* an open country.] One of a breed of large, long-wooled sheep, formerly common in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, Eng.; — so called from the Cotswold hills, in England. They are valued esp. for crossing with other breeds to increase size.
cot'ta (kŏt'ȧ), *n.* [LL. See COAT.] **1.** *Eccl.* A surplice, in England and America usually one shorter and less full than the ordinary surplice and with short sleeves, or sometimes none.
2. A kind of very coarse woolen blanket.
cot'ta-bus (kŏt'ȧ-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κότταβος.] A form of amusement at ancient Greek drinking parties, consisting in throwing wine from a cup into some vessel, aiming to have it strike without spilling in such a manner as to give out a clear, ringing sound.
cot'tage (kŏt'āj), *n.* [From COT a cottage.] **1.** A small house; a cot; a hut. *Cottage* was formerly limited to a habitation for the poor, but is now applied to any small or modest country or suburban dwelling, and at places of summer or fashionable temporary resort to any residence or lodging house, irrespective of size or cost.
2. A shed or similar small structure used for temporary shelter for man or beast. *Obs.*
3. In Australia, a city or country house of one story, though sometimes with attic rooms.
cottage allotment. An allotment of a small portion of land to a country laborer for cultivation. *Eng.*
cottage cheese. The thick part of curdled milk strained, salted, and pressed into a ball or mass.
cottage hospital. *Med.* A small hospital without a resident staff; also, a hospital consisting of several detached or semidetached cottages.
cot'tag-er (kŏt'ā-jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lives in a cottage; specif., in Great Britain, a rural laborer; in the United States, one who resides in a private summer residence or villa at a summer resort.
2. = 1st COTTER, 2.
☞ This word has no technical meaning in law.
cot'ter, cot'tar (kŏt'ẽr), *n.* [LL. *cotarius, cottarius, coterius.* Cf. COTTIER.] **1.** A cottager; a cottier.
2. *O. Eng. Hist.* A peasant of the class designated in Domesday Book by the term *cotarius* (pl. *cotarii*); a cotset; a coterell. The *cotarii* were a class of villeins ranking next above the slaves, or *servi*, and below the bordars, or *bordarii*; and under this head appear to have been usually included the *coscets*, or *cotsets*, who, however, in a few cases are distinguished as superior in rank to the *cotarii*.
3. In Scotland, a peasant occupying a small holding, orig. in return for services; also, a peasant tenant similar to the Irish cottier.
4. An Irish cottier.
cot'ter (kŏt'ẽr), *v. t.*; COT'TERED (-ẽrd); COT'TER-ING. [Cf. E. dial. *cott* a matted fleece of wool, any confused mass or tangle.] *Dial. Eng. or R.* **1.** To mat together; entangle.
2. To congeal; clot; coagulate.
3. To shrivel; shrink; pucker; wither; — often with *up.*
cot'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. COTTER to entangle.] *Dial. Eng. or R.*
1. To shrink or shrivel; wither; — often with *up.*
2. To potter about; also, to vex; worry; complain.
cot'ter, *n.* **1.** A pin or a taper piece of wood or metal used to fasten together parts of a machine or structure. It is driven into an opening through one or all of the parts. In the United States a cotter is commonly called a *key.*
2. A toggle.
cot'ter, *v. t.* To fasten with a cotter.

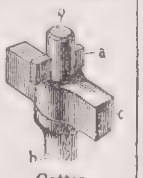
Cotter.
a Cotter, fastening together parts *b* and *c.*

cot'ter-el (kŏt'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [Origin unknown. Cf. 4th COTTER.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A cotter, or fastening pin, key, etc. **b** A crane, trammel, or the like, for a fireplace. **c** A washer, as of leather.
cot'ter-el, *v. t.* To fasten by a cotterel. *Dial. Eng.*
Cot'ti-dæ (kŏt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COTTUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of spiny-finned fishes with a large, wide head, usually armed with spines, a wide mouth, and tapering body. They occur in fresh and salt water in the cold and temperate parts of the Northern Hemisphere. The species, known as sculpins, miller's-thumbs, etc., are mostly valueless as food, though some are eaten by the natives of northern countries. — **cot'tid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
cot'ti-er (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *cotier.* See COTERIE; cf. 1st COTTER.] **1.** In Great Britain and Ireland, a peasant tenant of a cot, cote, or cottage; a cottager; orig., a villein that occupied a cot or cote; a cotter (see 1st COTTER, 2).
2. Specif., in Ireland, a tenant renting a small farm under the rack-rent system (often called the **cottier system**) as it formerly obtained there, the land being let to the highest bidder.
3. A peasant farmer.

Cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*). 1 Flowering Branch; 2 Fruit; 3 Seed. ($\frac{2}{5}$)

cot'ton (kŏt''n), *n.* [F. *coton,* Sp. *algodon* the cotton plant and its wool, *coton* printed cotton, cloth, fr. Ar. *qutun, alqutun,* cotton wool.] **1.** A soft, white, fibrous substance composed of the twisted hairs clothing the seeds of various malvaceous plants, esp. of the genus *Gossypium.* Careful selection has greatly improved the quality and increased the length (staple) of the fiber. The southern United States yield about 85 per cent of the total cotton crop, the remainder being grown in Egypt, India, China, Brazil, and a few other countries. On account of its cheapness and durability, cotton is the most important of textile products. It is also used extensively in medicine and surgery and in the arts. Chemically it is almost pure cellulose.
2. The cotton plant; also, collectively, the crop. The plant is of erect and freely branching habit, with alternate lobed leaves and large yellow flowers, becoming red the second day, subtended by a cup-shaped involucre composed of several large fringed bracts. The fruit (boll) is a capsule which bursts open when ripe, allowing the seeds and attached cotton to be easily picked. Most of the cotton grown in the United States belongs to two types: **upland cotton** (*Gossypium hirsutum*), having a short staple, and **sea-island cotton** (*G. barbadense*), having a long, silky staple. The important cottons of other countries are the Peruvian, Egyptian, Brazilian, and Indian varieties.
3. Fabric made of cotton; in *pl.*, also, cotton garments.
4. Thread spun from cotton, used for sewing; specif., *Eng.*, a piece of such thread.
5. Any downy cottonlike substance produced by plants.
cot'ton (kŏt''n), *v. t.*; COT'TONED (-'nd); COT'TON-ING. **1.** To furnish with a down or nap. *Obs.*
2. To wrap as in cotton; hence, to coddle. *Rare.*
cot'ton, *v. i.* **1.** To rise with a nap, as cloth does. *Obs.*
It *cottons* well; it cannot choose but bear
A pretty nap. *Middleton.*
2. To go on prosperously; to succeed; to develop well. *Obs.*
Now, Hephestion, does not this matter *cotton* as I would? *Lyly.*
3. To unite; to agree; to make friends; — usually followed by *with.* *Colloq.*
A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another. *Swift.*
4. To take a liking to; to stick to like cotton; — used with *to.* *Now Colloq.*
cotton batting. Cotton prepared in sheets or rolls for quilting, upholstering, and similar purposes.
cotton bush. In Australia, either of two chenopodiaceous shrubs (*Kochia villosa* and *Bassia bicornis*), used for forage.
cotton cake. A cake or mass of cottonseed meal.
cotton fern. A polypodiaceous fern of California (*Notholæna newberryi*) the fronds of which are covered with a cottony tomentum.
cotton gin. A machine to separate the seeds from cotton. The *saw gin,* the first commercially successful cotton gin and the prototype of most modern gins, was invented by Eli Whitney in 1793. Gins based on other principles have been only partially successful, though some, as the roller gin, give better results with cotton admitting of their use.
cotton grass. Any plant of the cyperaceous genus *Eriophorum.* Delicate capillary bristles surround the achenes and elongate at maturity, resembling tufts of cotton.
cotton gum. A large tree of the southern United States (*Nyssa aquatica*) growing usually in swamps, with hard, heavy wood and large, slightly toothed leaves.
Cot-to'ni-an (kŏ-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571–1631), an English antiquary, or his valuable library now in the British Museum, consisting of about 900 volumes.
cotton moth. The adult of the cotton worm.
cotton mouse. A field mouse (*Peromyscus gossypinus*), injurious to cotton crops.
cot'ton-mouth' (kŏt''n-mouth'), *n.* **a** The copperhead. *Southern U. S.* **b** The water moccasin.
cotton opener. A machine that picks and cleans cotton that has been baled and makes it into a soft layer, or lap.
cotton powder. A blasting powder containing guncotton. Cotton powder No. 1 is *tonite* (which see).
cotton rat. A long-haired burrowing rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*), native of the southern United States and Mexico.
cotton rep. A heavy cotton material for linings, etc.
cotton rock. *Min.* **a** Chert in a decomposed state. **b** A kind of magnesian limestone.
cotton rose. Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Gifola,* esp. the cudweed or herba impia (*G. germanica*).
cotton seed, *or, usually collectively,* **cot'ton-seed'** (-sēd'), *n.* The seed of the cotton plant. See COTTON.
cottonseed meal. A meal made from hulled cotton seeds after the oil has been expressed.
cottonseed oil. A fixed, semidrying oil extracted from cottonseed. It is pale yellow when pure (sp. gr., .92–.93), and is extensively used in soap making, in cookery, and as an adulterant of other oils.

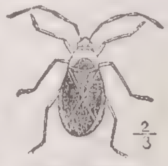
$\frac{2}{3}$
Cotton Stainer.

cotton spirits. *Dyeing.* A solution of a stannic salt, esp. the chloride, used as a mordant for cotton.
cotton stainer. A lygæid bug (*Dysdercus suturellus*) which stains the fibers of growing cotton.

Cotgr. *Abbr.* Cotgrave. (See *Biog. Dict.*)
coth. † COTHE, QUOTH.
coth. *Abbr.* Cosecans hyperbolicus (Mod. L., hyperbolic cosecant). See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.
cothe (kōth; kōth), *n.* [AS. *coðu.*] Also **coath, coth. 1.** Disease; sudden illness or fainting. *Obs.*
2. A disease of cattle, sheep, etc. *Dial.*
cothe, *v. i. & t.* Also **coath.** To cause coe, or rot, in (sheep). *Dial. Eng.*
co-the'o-rist, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
coth'ish (kōth'ĭsh), *a.* [From COTHE.] Diseased; sickly; faint. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
co'thon (kō'thŏn), *n.* [Gr. κώθων, lit., drinking vessel.] *Class. Antiq.* An artificial harbor, as the inner harbor at Carthage.
coth'set. Var. of COTSET.
co'thurn (kō'thûrn; kō-thûrn'), *n.* = COTHURNUS.
co-thurned' (kō-thûrnd'), **co-thur'nic,** *a.* Wearing the cothurnus. *Obs. or R.*
coth'y (kōth'ĭ), **coath'y,** *a.* [*cothe* + 3d *-y.*] Diseased; faint; of animals, esp. sheep, afflicted with rot. *Dial. Eng.*
co-tic'u-lar (kō-tĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *coticula* a touchstone, dim. of *cos, cotis,* whetstone.] Pert. to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones. *Rare.*
co-tid'i-al. † QUOTIDIAL.
co-tid'i-al-ly. † QUOTIDIALLY.
co-tid'i-an. † QUOTIDIAN.
cotidianlich. † QUOTIDIANLY.
cotidiene. † QUOTIDIAN.
cotier. † COTTIER.
co-ti'gnac (kō-tēn'yăk; *F.* kō'tē'nyäk'). Var. of CODINIAC.
co-till'age, *n.* Coöperative tillage. *Rare.*
co-tit'u-lar, *n.* [See CO-; TITULAR.] One of the patron saints to whom a church is jointly dedicated. *Oxf. E. D.*
cot'land, *n.* The land belonging to a cot or cotter.
cot'lif, *n.* [AS. *cotlīf.* See COT a house, LIFE.] A cottage or dwelling place. *Obs.*
cot'loft, *n.* A cockloft. *Obs.*
cot'man, *n.* A cottager; a cotter. *Hist. or Scot.*
cot'nar (kŏt'när), *n.* A sweet white wine made at Cotnar, in Moldavia.
cotonade. Var. of COTTONADE.
co-to'ne-a, *n.* [L., a quince.] A quince tree. *Obs.*
‖ co'to-ni'a (kō'tō-nē'ä), *n.* [Sp. *cotonia*, or Pg. *cotonia.*] Cotton cloth or canvas.
co'to'nier' (kō'tō'nyĕ'), *n.* [F. *cotonnier* cotton plant.] Plane tree, or buttonwood. *Louisiana.*
co-to'ro (kō-tō'rō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *cotorra* small parrot.] Any of various parrot fishes. *W. Indies.*
cotoun. † COTTON.
cot-quean'i-ty (kŏt-kwēn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition, character, or conduct of a female cotquean. *Obs.*
co-trai'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
co'trans-la'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**
cots. A perversion of *God's;* — used in profanity. *Obs.*
cot'set, *n.* [AS. *cotsǣta.*] *O. Eng. Hist.* See 1st COTTER, *n.*, 2.
cotsetla, cotsetle, *n.* [AS. *cotsetla.*] = COTSET.
cot'set-land, *n.* *O. Eng. Hist.* Land held by a cotset.
cotsetle, *n.* *O. Eng. Hist.* = COTSET.
cotsol. † COTSWOLD.
Cotswold lion. A sheep. *Humorous. Brit.*
cott. Obs. or dial. var. of COT.
‖ cot'ta. Var. of COTA.
cot'ta, *n.* [Bengali *kaṭṭhā.*] See MEASURE.
cottage bonnet. A woman's bonnet of a shape fashionable in England in the first half of the 19th century.
cottage china. A kind of cheap china largely made at Bristol, England.
cot'taged (kŏt'ājd), *a.* Set or covered with cottages.
cot'tage-ly, *a.* Cottagelike; suitable for a cottage; rustic; humble; poor. *Obs.*
cot'tage or-né' (ôr-nā'). [*cottage* + F. *orné* ornate.] In England in the 19th century, a picturesquely designed small dwelling, superior to the cottage of the poorer classes but less pretentious than a villa.
cottage piano. A small upright piano.
cot'tag-ers (kŏt'ā-jẽrz), *n.* Foxglove. *Dial. Eng.*
cot'tah. Var. of COTTA. See MEASURE.
cot'tar. Var. of COTTER, a pin.
cot'tar. Var. of 1st COTTER.
cotte. † CUT.
cotte (kŏt), *n.* [F. See COAT.] A tight-fitting garment like the cote-hardie.
cot'ted, *a.* Dotted with cots or cottages.
cot'ted, *a.* Matted; tangled; as, a *cotted* fleece. *Dial. Eng.*
cot'ter, *n.* [From COTTER to entangle.] An entanglement; difficulty; trouble. *Dial. Eng.*
cotter drill. = TRAVERSE DRILL.
cotterell, cotterill. Vars. of COTERELL, COTTEREL.
cotter file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
cot'ter-ite, *n.* [After Miss *Cotter*, its discoverer.] A variety of quartz of pearly luster.
cot'ter-y, *n.* House and land occupied by a cotter. *Obs. Scot.*
cot'tice. Var. of COTISE.
cot'ti-er-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
cot'ti-form, *a.* *Zoöl.* Cottoid.
cot'tise, cot'tize, *n. & v.* Vars. of COTISE, *Her.*
cot'toid (kŏt'oid), *a.* [NL. *cottus* sculpin + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or like the family Cottidæ. — *n.* A cottoid fish.
cot'to-lene', *n.* A product from cottonseed, used as lard.
cot'ton, *v. t.* [Origin uncertain.] To flog; beat. *Dial. Eng.*
cot'ton-ade' (kŏt''n-ād'), *n.* [F. *cotonnade.*] One of various kinds of cotton cloth, usually of a coarse and inferior quality.
cot'ton-a-ry, *a.* Cottony. *Obs.*
Cotton Belt. The cotton-growing portion of the United States, including the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and those lying south and east of them.
cotton blue. Any of several blue dyes used on cotton, as soluble blue.
cotton boll. The boll of the cotton plant.
cot'ton-boll' wee'vil. See BOLL WEEVIL.
cotton bollworm. See BOLLWORM.
cotton cambric. = CAMBRIC, 2.
cotton chopper. A machine for cutting openings through a drilled row of cotton plants so as to leave them in hills or small groups.
cot'ton-ee', *n.* A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.
cot'ton-eer', *n.* [*cotton* + *-eer.*] A cotton manufacturer or worker. *Brit.* *Oxf. E. D.*
cot'ton-er, *n.* **1.** One who cottons, or puts a nap on cloth.
2. The European wayfaring tree. *Dial. Eng.*
cotton ferret. See FERRET.
cotton flannel. = CANTON FLANNEL.
cotton floater. A cover of India rubber or oilskin used on a cotton bale to float it down a river.
cot'ton-ize, *v. t.* To make like cotton.
cotton mule. A comparatively small mule, in distinction from a large one, or *sugar mule.* *Southern U. S.*
cot'ton-oc'ra-cy (kŏt''n-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*cotton* + *-cracy.*] The class who have made their wealth from cotton, either as planters, manufacturers, or traders. *Colloq.*
Cot'ton-op'o-lis (-ŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [*cotton* + Gr. πόλις city.] Manchester, England; — so called as a center of the cotton-manufacturing industry.
cot'ton-ous (kŏt''n-ŭs), *a.* Resembling cotton. *Rare.*
cotton plant. = COTTON, 2.
cotton press. A press (or building) for pressing cotton into bales.
cotton rush. = COTTON GRASS.
cotton scarlet. Brilliant crocein M. See DYE.
cot'ton-seed' blue. A purple or violet-blue substance, produced by oxidation of crude cottonseed oil when saponified.
cottonseed tree. The groundsel tree.
cotton shrub. **a** The cotton plant. **b** In Tasmania, the proteaceous shrub *Josephia nivea.*
Cotton State. Alabama.
cotton sugar. *Chem.* Raffinose.
cotton sweep. A small plow used in tilling cotton.

cot′ton-tail′ (kŏt′'n-tāl′), *n.* The common American wood rabbit (*Lepus floridanus* or any of its varieties).

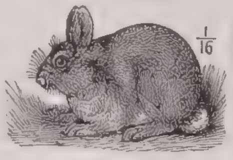
Cottontail.

cotton tree. **a** Any of various bombacaceous trees belonging to the genera *Bombax* and *Ceiba*. **b** The European wayfaring tree. **c** The cottonwood (*Populus deltoides* or *P. heterophylla*). **d** The black poplar. **e** In Australia, the malvaceous tree *Pariti tiliaceum*. The fiber of its bark is used for nets and fishing lines by the natives.

cotton waste. Refuse yarn of cotton mills. See WASTE.

cotton wax. A wax occurring on raw cotton fiber.

cot′ton-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** Any of several American species of *Populus*; — so called from the cottony coma investing the seeds. The common cottonwoods of the eastern United States are *P. deltoides* and *P. heterophylla*, the former also extending to the Rocky Mountains. In the West *P. trichocarpa*, *P. angustifolia*, and *P. fremontii* are called *cottonwood*. **b** The white basswood (*Tilia heterophylla*). **c** An Australian asteraceous tree (*Bedfordia salicina*), having abundant down on its leaves.

cotton worm. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Aletia argillacea*), which in the larval state does great damage to the cotton plant by eating the leaves.

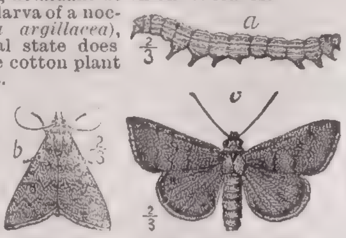
Cotton Worm. *a* Larva; *b c* Adult Moth with wings folded and expanded.

cot′ton-y (kŏt′'n-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with hairs or pubescence, like cotton; downy; nappy; woolly.

2. Of or pertaining to cotton; resembling cotton in appearance or character; soft, like cotton.

cot′ton-y-cush′ion scale, a scale (*Icerya purchasi*) which infests the orange and various other cultivated trees and plants. See ICERYA, *Illust.* — **cottony scale,** a scale of the genus *Pulvinaria* (which see).

Cot′tus (kŏt′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόττος a small river fish.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of fishes of the family Cottidæ. As now restricted, it includes many of the small fresh-water species known as *miller's-thumbs*.

cot′u-la (kŏt′ū-lȧ), **kot′y-le** (kŏt′ĭ-lē), *n.*; *pl.* COTULÆ (-lē) and KOTYLAI (-lī). Also **cot′y-la** (kŏt′ĭ-lȧ). [L. *cotula*, *cotyla*, fr. Gr. κοτύλη.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A cup or vase of medium size, sometimes, specif., one with slightly curved sides, horizontal handles near the brim, and flat base, usually decorated with one or two figures on each side.

2. An ancient Greek measure varying from a quart to half a pint or less; in modern Greece, a deciliter. See MEASURE.

cot′y-le′don (kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn), *n.* [L., navelwort, Gr. κοτυληδών a cup-shaped hollow, navelwort, fr. κοτύλη. See COTULA.] **1.** *Embryol.* A patch or circumscribed area of villi on the placenta of a mammal; — applied esp. to the isolated tufts of villi on the chorion of the typical ruminants.

2. *Bot.* The first leaf, or one of the first pair or whorl of leaves, developed by the embryo sporophyte in seed plants; — called also *seed leaf*. The number of cotyledons is so constant that they afford a character for the primary division of angiospermous plants. Thus the grasses, lilies, palms, etc., having only one cotyledon, form the class Monocotyledones; while the bean, rose, oak, etc., with two cotyledons, form the class Dicotyledones. Cotyledons sometimes perform the function of foliage leaves, but more frequently they serve as a storehouse of nourishment for the embryo, and vary in form and position to suit the requirements of each species. In *Tumboa*, an African gymnosperm, they are the only leaves produced by the plant and persist throughout its life. See SEEDLING, *Illust.*

3. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of herbaceous or woody-stemmed crassulaceous plants, natives of warm temperate regions, esp. South Africa. Many species are in cultivation as bedding plants. They have bright reddish or orange flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cot′y-le′don-al (kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn-ăl; -lĕd′ŭn-ăl; 277), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a cotyledon.

cot′y-le′don-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** *Embryol.* Having cotyledons; — said of the placenta of the typical ruminants.

2. *Bot.* Consisting of, having, or resembling, cotyledons.

cot′y-le′don-ous (-ŭs; cf. COTYLEDONAL, 277), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or having, a cotyledon or cotyledons.

cot′y-lis′cus (kŏt′ĭ-lĭs′kŭs), *n.* [Gr. κοτυλίσκος, dim. of κοτύλη.] *Class. Archæol.* A small cotula, or cup.

cot′y-loid (kŏt′ĭ-loid), *a.* [L. *cotyla*, *cotula*, cup + *-oid*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Shaped like a cup. **b** Pertaining to a cotyloid cavity.

cotyloid bone, a small bone forming part of the acetabulum of some mammals. — **c. cavity,** the acetabulum. — **c. ligament,** the rim of fibrocartilage which borders the acetabulum. — **c. notch,** a notch in the bony rim of the acetabulum which transmits the vessels and nerves.

cot′y-loph′o-rous (-lŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*cotyl*edon + *-phorous*.] *Zoöl.* Having a cotyledonary placenta.

co-type′ (kō-tīp′), *n.* *Biol.* An additional or associate type specimen from which a species is described; now, esp., such a specimen in cases where there is no holotype, the description being based on more than one specimen.

cou′cal (kōō′kăl), *n.* [F., perh. fr. a native name.] Any of many species of large Old World cuckoos of the genus *Centropus*. See CROW PHEASANT.

couch (kouch; *formerly, and still as a proper name,* kōōch), *n.* [F. *couche*, OF. *colche*, *culche*, fr. *colchier*. See COUCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A bed or structure for repose or sleep; often, specif., a lounge.

> Like one that wraps the drapery of his *couch*
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. *Bryant.*

2. Any place for repose, as the lair of a beast, etc.

3. A mass of steeped grain heaped or thickly spread to germinate, in malting; also, the place occupied by it.

4. *Painting & Gilding.* A preliminary layer, as of color, size, etc.

5. *Paper Making.* A board covered with felt or flannel on which the sheets of pulp are pressed.

couch, *v. t.*; COUCHED (koucht); COUCH′ING. [F. *coucher* to lay down, lie down, OF. *colchier*, fr. L. *collocare* to lay, put, place; *col-* + *locare* to place. See LOCATE.] **1.** To lay upon a bed or other resting place.

> Where unbruised youth, with unstuffed brain,
> Does *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shak.*

2. To lay or deposit in a bed or layer; to bed; also, to arrange or dispose as in a bed; — sometimes followed by the reflexive pronoun.

> The waters *couch* themselves as close as may be to the center of this globe, in a spherical convexity. *T. Burnet.*

3. To overlay; to inlay; to embroider or set with; to set; — used with *with* or *of*. *Obs. or R.*

4. To cause to crouch, as in fear or helplessness. *Obs.*

5. To set or place; specif., *Obs.*, to lodge.

6. To lower; to bring down; to depress, as some part of the body, a lance, etc.

7. To put into some form of language; to express; to phrase; — used with *in* and *under*.

> A well-*couched* invective. *Milton.*
> A letter . . . *couched* in rather cool terms. *Blackw. Mag.*

8. To conceal; hence, to include or involve darkly.

> There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched* under this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

9. *Med.* To treat (a cataract) by turning down or displacing the opaque lens of the eye with a needle. The operation is now obsolete.

10. *Malting.* To heap or thickly spread (grain) to promote germination.

11. *Paper Making.* To transfer (as sheets of partly dried pulp) from the wire cloth mold to a felt blanket, for further drying.

12. To clear (land) of couch grass.

couch, *v. i.* **1.** To lie down or recline, as on a bed or other place of rest; to repose; to lie.

> Where souls do *couch* on flowers, we'll hand in hand. *Shak.*

2. To lie down for concealment; to hide; to be concealed; to be included or involved darkly.

> We'll *couch* in the castle ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. *Shak.*
> The half-hidden, half-revealed wonders, that yet *couch* beneath the words of the Scripture. *I. Taylor.*

3. To bend the body, as in reverence, pain, labor, etc.; to stoop; to crouch. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. To lie or be situated; as, *couching* close together.

5. Of leaves, etc., to lie in a heap or mass while decomposition or fermentation proceeds.

couch′ant (kouch′ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *coucher*.] **1.** Lying down; specif., squatting.

Couchant Lion, *Her.*

2. *Her.* Lying down with the head raised, — disting. from *dormant*, or sleeping; — said of a lion or other beast.

3. Lodging; sojourning. *Obs.*

couchant and levant. *Law.* = LEVANT AND COUCHANT.

cou′chee (kōō′shā; kōō′shā′), *n.* [F. *couchée* a sleeping place, taken for F. *coucher*. See COUCH, *v. t.*] A reception held at the time of going to bed, as by a sovereign or great prince. *Dryden.*

couch′er (kouch′ẽr), *n.* [From COUCH, *v.*; cf. F. *coucheur*.] **1.** One that couches anything.

2. A factor or agent resident in a country for traffic. *Obs.*

3. A large book such as is used lying on a desk; specif.: **a** A large breviary. **b** A register or cartulary, as of a corporation. *Obs.*

couch grass (kouch). [See QUITCH GRASS.] **1.** Any of various grasses having creeping rhizomes by which they spread rapidly; specif.: **a** The European grass *Agropyron repens*, naturalized throughout North America as a weed. **b** Redtop or fiorin (*Agrostis alba*). **c** The slender foxtail (*Alopecurus agrestis*).

☞ The above species are also called *quitch*, *quick*, *twitch*, *scutch*, etc., with or without the word *grass*.

2. In Australia, Bermuda grass.

Couch Grass (*Agropyron repens*).

couch′ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one who couches.

2. A method of embroidery by which a design is wrought by means of threads, cords, etc., laid upon the surface of a material and secured by fine stitches drawn through the material. Couching is either *flat* or *raised*, and is named according to the direction of the securing stitches, as *basket*, *diamond*, *wheel*, *shell*, etc.

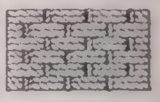
Couching.

couch roll. *Paper Making.* One of a pair of felt-covered rolls through which the newly formed sheet of pulp is passed to aid in drying it.

cou′gar (kōō′gär), *n.* [F. *couguar*, fr. a native name in South America; cf. *cuguacuarana*, given as the native Brazilian name by G. Marcgraf (*Historia rerum naturalium Brasiliae*, appended to Piso, *De Medicina Brasiliensi*, 1648), and Guarani *guaçu ara*.] A large quadruped (*Felis concolor*) of the cat family, tawny brown in color without spots, found from British America to Patagonia, but now practically extinct in eastern North America. It is very variable in size, and several races (sometimes considered species) have been distinguished in different parts of its range. It becomes from four to five feet long, exclusive of the tail, but is proportionally longer limbed and less bulky than the jaguar. It is called also *puma*, *panther*, *catamount*, *mountain lion*, and *American lion*.

Cougar ($\frac{1}{30}$).

cough (kŏf; 205), *v. i.*; COUGHED (kŏft); COUGH′ING. [ME. *coughen*, *coghen*, *couwen*; cf. D. *kuchen*, MHG. *kûchen* to breathe, G. *keuchen* to plant, and E. *chincough*, the first part of which is prob. akin to *cough*; cf. also E. *choke*.] To expel air, or obstructing or irritating matter, from the lungs or air passages, in a noisy and violent manner.

cough, *v. t.* **1.** To expel from the lungs or air passages by coughing; — followed by *up* or *out*; as, to *cough* up phlegm.

2. To utter; disclose; give; pay; deliver; — often with *up*. *Obs. or Slang.*

> All that I knew (was) wicked by any of our convent, I *coughed* it up in our cloister. *Piers Plowman.*

3. To bring to a specified state by coughing; as, he *coughed* himself hoarse.

to cough down, to silence or put down (an objectionable speaker) by simulated coughing. Cf. def. 2.

cough, *n.* **1.** A sudden, noisy, and violent expulsion of air from the chest, caused by irritation in the air passages, or by the reflex action of nervous or gastric disorder, etc.

2. The more or less frequent repetition of coughing, constituting a symptom of disease; an ailment manifesting itself in involuntary coughing.

could (kŏŏd), *pret. & dial. & obs. p. p.* of CAN. [ME. *coude*, *couthe*, *cuðe*, AS. *cūðe*. The *l* was inserted under the influence of *should* and *would*.] Was, should be, or would be, able, capable, or susceptible; — as an auxiliary, in the past tense or in the conditional present. See 2d CAN, *v.*

cou′lee (kōō′lĭ; *F.* kōō′lā′), ‖ **cou′lée′** *n.* [F. *coulée*, fr. *couler* to flow.] **1.** *Geol.* A stream or sheet of lava.

2. The bed of a stream, even if dry, when deep and having inclined sides; — distinguished from a *cañon*, which has relatively steep sides. *Western North Amer.*

‖ **cou′leur′** (kōō′lûr′), *n.* [F.] **1.** Color; — chiefly used in a few French phrases, as **cou′leur′ de rose′** (dẽ rōz′), color of rose, and hence, *chiefly fig.*, rose-colored, roseate.

2. A suit of cards, as hearts or clubs; — in some games.

cou-lisse′ (kōō-lēs′), *n.* [F., fr. *couler* to glide.] **1.** A piece of timber having a groove in which something glides, as an upright of a sluice.

2. A side scene of the stage in a theater, or the space between the side scenes.

3. A fluting in a sword blade.

4. The outside stock exchange, or "curb market," of Paris. *French Use.*

‖ **cou′loir′** (kōō′lwär′), *n.* [F., a strainer.] **1.** A deep gorge; a gully on a mountain side, esp. in the Swiss Alps.

2. A dredging machine for excavating canals, etc.

cou-lomb′ (kōō-lŏm′), *n.* [After Charles A. de *Coulomb*, French physicist and electrician.] *Physics.* The practical unit of quantity in electrical measurements; namely, the quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by the current produced by an electromotive force of one volt acting in a circuit having a resistance of one ohm; the quantity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second. Formerly called *weber*.

coulomb meter. *Elec.* Any instrument by which electricity can be measured in coulombs. Cf. VOLTAMETER.

Cou′lomb's′ law (kōō′lônz′). *Physics.* The law that the force exerted between two electric or magnetic charges is directly proportional to the product of the charges and inversely to the square of the distance between them.

Coulomb's ring theory. *Mech.* The assumption that the stress at any point in a bar under torsion is propor-

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cotton thistle. The Scotch thistle.
cotton velvet. A cotton imitation of velvet.
cot′ton-weed′, *n.* = CUDWEED.
Cottonwood formation. [From *Cottonwood* Creek, Texas.] *Geol.* A limestone formation of the Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous) system, in the western plains of North America.
cotton wool. Raw cotton.
cottony. † CUTTANEE. [*Scot.*
cot town. A hamlet of cots.
cot′trel, cot′tril. Dial. Eng. vars. of COTTEREL.
Cot′tus, *n.* [Gr. Κόττος.] One of the Hecatoncheires.
cot′ty (kŏt′ĭ), *a.* [From COT matted wool.] Entangled; matted, as hair. *Dial. Eng.* or *Wool Trade.*
cotul. † CUTTLE.
cotul, *n.* A cotula. *Obs.*
cotune. † COTTON.
co-tun′nite (kō-tŭn′īt), *n.* [After D. *Cotugno*, Italian anatomist.] *Min.* Native lead chloride, $PbCl_2$, soft, and of white to yellowish color. Sp. gr., 5.24.
Co-tur′nix (kō-tûr′nĭks), *n.* [L., a quail.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the common European and other Old World quails.
co-tu′tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b**.
cot′wal. Var. of KOTWAL. *India.*
cot′y-la (kŏt′ĭ-lȧ), **cot′y-le** (-lē), *n.* [Gr. κοτύλη anything hollow.] **1.** = COTULA. **2.** *Anat.* A cuplike cavity or organ: an acetabulum.
cot′y-lar. *a.* Of or pertaining to a cotyla.
cot′y-le′don-ar (kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn-ȧr; -lĕd′ŭn-ȧr), *a.* Cotyledonary.
cot′y-le′don-oid, *n.* [*cotyledon* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Protonema. *Obs.*
co-tyl′i-form (kō-tĭl′ĭ-fôrm; kŏt′ĭ-lĭ-), *a.* [*cotyle* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* = COTYLOID **a**.
cot′y-lig′er-ous (kŏt′ĭ-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cotyle* + *-gerous*.] *Zoöl.* Having cuplike cavities, or having cotyledons.
Cot′y-loph′o-ra (-lŏf′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group equiv. to PECORA; — so named from their cotyledonary placenta.
Co′tys (kō′tĭs), *or* **Co-tyt′to** (kō-tĭt′ō), *n.* [Gr. Κότυς, Κοτυττώ.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian goddess, whose worship was introduced at Athens and Corinth, her festivals, **Co-tyt′ti-a** (-ĭ-ȧ) (Gr. Κοτύττια), being orgiastic. See GREAT MOTHER.
cou. † COW.
couard. † COWARD.
couch, *n.* = COUCH GRASS.
couch′an-cy (kouch′ăn-sĭ), *n.* State of lying down for repose. *Rare.*
‖ **couche** (kōōsh), *n.* [F.] Bed; stratum.
‖ **cou′ché′** (kōō′shā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *coucher*. See COUCH, *v. t.*] *Her.* Not erect; inclined; — said of anything that is usually erect, as a shield with its sinister angle uppermost; specif., of a chevron that emerges from one side and has its apex on the opposite side, or at the fess point.
couched (koucht), *a.* *Her.* = COUCHÉ.
‖ **cou′cher′** (kōō′shā′). Var. of COUCHEE.
couch-quail, *v. i.* To cower like a quail. *Obs.*
coucht. Couched. *Ref. Sp.*
couch wheat. = COUCH GRASS.
couch′y (kouch′ĭ), *a.* Infested with, or resembling, couch grass.
cou′cum-ber. † CUCUMBER.
coud. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of COULD.
coude. † COULD.
cou′dé′ (kōō′dā′), *a.* [F.] *Astron.* Bent like an elbow; — said of instruments in which light is reflected at right angles.
cou′dee (kōō′dē; *F.* kōō′dā′), *n.* [F. *coudée*, from *coude* elbow.] A measure of length; a cubit.
‖ **cou′dière′** (kōō′dyâr′), *n.* [F. *coude* elbow.] In medieval armor, a piece of steel to protect the elbow, either worn over a suit of mail, or forming part of a full suit of plates.
cou′é (kōō′ā), *n.* [F., having a tail.] *Her.* = COWARD.
cou′ee. Var. of COOEY.
couele. † COWL.
couf. Var. of COOF. *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.*
coufles. Obs. pl. of COWL, tub.
cough′er. *n.* One who coughs.
cough′root′, *n.* A species of wakerobin (*Trillium cernuum*).
cought. † CAUGHT.
cough′weed′, *n.* Golden ragwort.
cough′wort′ (kŏf′wûrt′), *n.* The coltsfoot.
coug′nar (kōōg′när), *n.* A three-masted, square-rigged Malay vessel.
cou′guar (kōō′gwȧr). Var. of COUGAR.
cou′hage. † COWHAGE.
couherdely. † COWARDLY.
couk. Var. of COKE, core. *Dial.*
coul. † COLL; COOL, *a.*
coul. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COWL, a tub, COWL, a lump; Scot. var. of COWL, a garment.
coul (koul), *or* **cowl.** *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *coillir*, F. *cueillir*, to gather.] To draw together with a rake or scraper. *Dial. Eng.*
cou′lant, *a.* [F., p. pr.] Gliding; flowing. *Obs.*
could. † COLD.
coule. † COWL.
‖ **cou′lé′** (kōō′lā′), *n.* [F., lit., slide.] *Music.* **a** A slur. **b** One of several old graces, usually of two or three sliding notes, indicated by a dash. **c** = COULÉE.
cou′lie. Var. of COULEE.
cou-lom′e-ter (kōō-lŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A coulomb meter.
coulpable. † CULPABLE.
coulpe. † CULPE.

ional to its radial distance from the neutral axis of the bar. This is true only for bars of circular section.

cou-lure′ (kōō-lūr′), *n.* [F., prop., a dropping.] *Hort.* A disease affecting grapes, esp. in California, manifested by the premature dropping of the fruit.

cou-mar′ic (kōō-măr′ĭk; kōō′mȧ-rĭk), *a.* [From COUMARIN.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_3$ (a hydroxy derivative of cinnamic acid), existing in three isomeric forms. The most important is orthocoumaric acid, obtained from the tonka bean, melilot, etc., and also produced artificially, as by boiling coumarin with caustic potash. The para acid is best prepared by boiling aloes with sulphuric acid.

cou′ma-ril′ic (kōō′mȧ-rĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_8H_5O{\cdot}CO_2H$, obtained indirectly from coumarin.

cou′ma-rin (kōō′mȧ-rĭn), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* The concrete essence of the tonka bean, the fruit of *Coumarouna odorata.* It consists essentially of coumarin proper, which is a white crystalline substance, $C_9H_6O_2$, of vanillalike odor, regarded as an anhydride of orthocoumaric acid, and is used in flavoring. Coumarin occurs in other plants and is also made artificially.

cou′ma-rone (-rōn), *n.* [*coumar*in + 1st *-one.*] *Chem.* A compound, $C_6H_4{\cdot}O{\cdot}CH{:}CH$, obtained as a heavy oil by heating coumarilic acid with lime, and by other methods.

cou′ma-rou (-rōō), *n.* [F.] The tonka-bean tree; also, its seeds.

Cou′ma-rou′na (-rōō′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American fabaceous trees having pinnate leaves and flowers with a 2-lipped calyx, the upper lip winglike. The pod is 1-seeded and indehiscent. *C. odorata* is the tonka-bean tree.

coun′cil (koun′sĭl), *n.* [F. *concile*, fr. L. *concilium* (confused with F. *conseil*, L. *consilium*; cf. E. COUNSEL); *con-* + *calare* to call, akin to Gr. καλεῖν to call, and E. *hale*, v., *haul.* Cf. CONCILIATE.] **1.** Formerly, any gathering or convocation; now, an assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, advice, or agreement upon some concerted action; as, a *council* of physicians for consultation in a critical case.

2. Specif.: **a** *Eccl.* An assembly of ecclesiastics convened to consider doctrine or discipline or questions between church and state. The earliest councils were provincial, and known as **metropolitan councils**, from the fact that metropolitan bishops presided over them. Later, **provincial synods** were instituted with authority over several of these; still later, **national councils**. With respect to the early church and the Roman Catholic Church, ecclesiastical *councils* or *synods* in general are of five kinds: **General**, composed of bishops and theologians from different nations (which become **ecumenical** when accepted by the church in general); **national**, composed of the bishops and other clergy of one nation; **provincial**, in which the bishops and other clergy of one province meet (called also **convocations**); **diocesan**, in which the bishop of the diocese or his representative presides. In Protestant usage the term is applied to such gatherings as have been called by the general or denominational alliances, as the Evangelical or the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, or by churches in the Congregational body. But no such body pretends to lay down laws for the whole church. Of the ecumenical councils (see ECUMENICAL) there are some 20 recognized by the Roman Catholic Church. Their names, dates, and the matter acted upon are given in the table below. The first six are accepted as ecumenical by the churches of the Anglican Communion and the first seven by the Eastern Church.

NAME.	DATE.	ACTION TAKEN.
1st Nicene	325	Condemned Arian heresy, and promulgated Nicene Creed.
Constantinople	381	Condemned Macedonian and other heresies; reaffirmed Nicene Creed.
Ephesus	431	Condemned Nestorian heresy.
Chalcedon	451	Condemned Eutychian heresy.
Constantinople	553	Condemned survivals of Nestorianism.
Constantinople	680	Anathematized Monothelites as heretics.
2d Nicene	787	Defined veneration due to images.
Constantinople	869	Deposed Photius.
Clermont	1095	First Crusade decreed.
1st Lateran	1123	Confirmed Concordat of Worms.
2d Lateran	1139	Condemned errors of Arnold of Brescia and others.
3d Lateran	1179	Condemned Albigenses and Waldenses; settled matters of discipline.
4th Lateran	1215	Formulated more detailed confession of faith, against Albigenses and others.
Lyons	1245	Pronounced deposition of Emperor Frederick II.: took measures for defense against the Mohammedans and others.
Lyons	1274	Attempted reconciliation of Eastern and Western churches; regulated papal elections.
Vienne	1311–12	Suppressed Knights Templars: condemned various sects.
Constance	1414–18	(Partly ecumenical.) Healed papal schism; condemned doctrines of Wycliffe and Huss.
Basel	1431–49	(Partly ecumenical.) Attempted a reformation and a union of Eastern and Western churches.
Ferrara-Florence	1438–42	Continuation of preceding.
5th Lateran	1512–17	Annulled Pragmatic Sanction and confirmed bull "Unam Sanctam."
Trent	1545–63	Formulated most of the present R. C. Ch. doctrines; regulated discipline.
Vatican	1869, adjourned 1870	Decreed papal infallibility.

b In the New Testament, an assembly or meeting of the authorities, esp. the Sanhedrin. *Matt.* x. 17, *Mark* xiv. 55, *etc.* **c** *Eng. Hist.* A great council. See under GREAT.

3. A body of men elected or appointed to constitute a more or less permanent advisory or legislative body.

> An old lord of the *council* rated me the other day. *Shak.*

Specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* The king's privy council. See under PRIVY. **b** A council of state. **c** *Scot. Hist.* The Scottish privy council. **d** In the British colonies, etc., a body nominated by the governor, with the consent of the home government, to assist him in executive or legislative matters (or in both). **e** = GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL. See under GOVERNOR. *U. S.* **f** A legislative or administrative body of a society, institution, or corporation, esp. of a municipal corporation; as, a borough, town, city, or county *council.* Specif., *Scot. Universities*, the deliberative body, called in full *General Council*, answering to the Convocation of London University; also, *Oxford Univ.*, the administrative board, called in full *Hebdomadal Council.* In the British administrative counties and county boroughs there are not, as in some American cities, a council and a board of aldermen, but a single body known as *the council* and composed of two classes of members, councilors and aldermen, differing only in number, term of office, and mode of election. In the counties the councilors are elected by the voters; the aldermen by the councilors. In the boroughs the presiding officer is called the *mayor.* Cf. ALDERMAN, 3. **g** Any specific council, as a council of war, etc.

4. The deliberation carried on in a council or council chamber; consultation; — used after *to*, *in*, etc.

> O great in action and in *council* wise. *Pope.*

Syn. — COUNCIL, COUNSEL are frequently confused. COUNCIL applies to a deliberative or advisory assembly or body; COUNSEL, to deliberation or advice. See ADVICE.

Council of Ancients *or* **Elders**, *F. Hist.*, the upper chamber of the legislature under the Directory (1795–99). — **C. of Blood.** See BLOOD COUNCIL. — **C. of Clarendon.** See CONSTITUTIONS OF CLARENDON. — **C. of Ephesus.** **a** An ecumenical council held at Ephesus in 431. See *Table.* **b** A synod held at Ephesus in August, 449. It decided in favor of the doctrine that there was but one nature, the divine, in Christ. The council was marked by disorder and violence and its decision was reversed by the Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon (451). Sometimes called the "Robber Synod." — **C. of Five Hundred**, *F. Hist.*, the lower house of the legislature under the Directory (1795–99). — **C. of Ministers**, in France, the council composed of the heads of the different departments of the national administration, charged with the general oversight of the execution of the laws. It is recognized by law, sits under its own president, is subordinate in official rank at least to the President, or Chief Executive, of the republic; and its members are ex-officio members of the Council of State. Cf. CABINET, *n.*, 7. — **C. of Pisa**, *Eccl. Hist.*, a council, not reckoned as ecumenical, held at Pisa in 1409, during the great schism, in unsuccessful attempt to restore the peace of the church. The rival popes Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. (antipope) refused to appear when formally cited by the cardinals and were both deposed, the conclave electing a new pope, Alexander V. — **C. of State**, an administrative council to consider matters of state, esp. as advisory to a ruler; specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* The council of 41 appointed by Parliament in 1649 to be the executive, after the execution of King Charles I. It governed England until the Protectorate was established in 1653. **b** In France: (1) Anciently, a council, developed out of the sovereign's feudal court, having in early times political, judicial, and financial functions, but by ordinance of Philip the Fair in 1302 deprived of all but its political functions. (2) Now, the highest administrative court of the nation, composed of the ministers and of various high administrative officers of the permanent service. — **C. of Ten**, the secret council, at first of ten, but soon of seventeen, members, which governed with unlimited powers and arbitrary acts the republic of Venice from 1310 to its overthrow in 1797. — **C. of the Army**, *Eng. Hist.*, a council in Cromwell's Army consisting of a body of officers and another body of representatives of the rank and file. — **C. of the Indies**, *Sp. Hist.*, the council formed in 1511 by King Ferdinand, which governed the colonies with unlimited powers. — **C. of the North**, *Eng. Hist.*, a council or tribunal established by Henry VIII. at York, after the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, to deal with the questions that event produced. It was used by Charles I. to bolster up his power and was consequently abolished by Parliament in 1641. — **C. of Troubles.** See BLOOD COUNCIL. — **c. of war.** **a** An assembly of officers, usually of high rank, called to consult with the commanding officer in regard to questions of importance or emergency. Its decision is merely advisory and may be disregarded by the commanding officer. **b** In some countries of continental Europe, a board of military affairs corresponding somewhat to a general staff. *Rare.*

council bill *or* **draft.** *Finance.* A bill or draft on the banks of India issued by the India council in London, and sold to merchants desiring to remit to India. *Eng.*

council board, council table. The table round which a council holds consultation; also, the council itself in deliberation; specif., *Eng.*, the privy council.

council chamber. The room or apartment in which a council meets; place of consultation.

council fire. The ceremonial fire kept burning during an Indian council. *North Amer.*

council house. A house in which the meetings of a council are held; specif., as in Scotland, a town hall.

coun′cil-man (koun′sĭl-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of a council, esp. of the common council of a city; a councilor.

coun′ci-lor, coun′cil-lor (koun′sĭ-lẽr), *n.* [Cf. COUNSELOR.] A member of a council; one appointed or elected to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate.

☞ The spelling *councilor* replaced the older one, *counselor*, in the 16th century in conformity with the restriction of the form *council* to an advisory or deliberative body.

co′u-nite′ (kō′ū-nīt′), *v. t. & i.* To conjoin; to unite with. — **co′u-nit′er** (-nīt′ẽr), *n.*

coun′sel (koun′sĕl), *n.* [ME. *conseil*, *counseil*, counsel, council, F. *conseil*, fr. L. *consilium*, fr. the root of *consulere* to consult, of uncertain origin. Cf. CONSULT, CONSUL.] **1.** Interchange of opinions; mutual advising; deliberation together; consultation.

> All the chief priests and elders of the people took *counsel* against Jesus, to put him to death. *Matt.* xxvii. 1.

2. Examination of consequences; exercise of deliberate judgment; prudence.

> They all confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used. *Hooker.*

3. Advice; instruction; esp., that given as the result of consultation.

> I like thy *counsel;* well hast thou advised. *Shak.*

4. *Theol.* One of the advisory declarations of Christ, by some held not to be absolutely binding, but to have been given as an aid to attaining approximate moral perfection; as, the *counsel* of perfection (see *Matt.* xix. 21).

5. Deliberate purpose; design; intent; scheme; plan.

> The *counsel* of the Lord standeth forever. *Ps.* xxxiii. 11.

6. A secret opinion or purpose; a private matter; hence, a secret or confidence. *Obs.*

> Thilke lord . . . to whom no *counsel* may be hid. *Gower.*

7. One who gives advice, esp. in legal matters; one professionally engaged in the trial or management of a cause in court; a barrister; also, collectively, the legal advocates united in the management of a case; as, the defendant has able *counsel.* In some courts a distinction is observed between the attorney and the counsel in a cause, the former being employed in the management of the more mechanical parts of the suit, the latter in attending to the pleadings, managing the cause at the trial, and in applying the law to the exigencies of the case during the whole progress of the suit. In other courts the same person can exercise the powers of each. See ATTORNEY.

Syn. — See ADVICE, COUNCIL.

in counsel, in secret. *Obs.* — **to keep one's c.**, to be reticent as to knowledge, opinion, or intentions.

coun′sel (koun′sĕl), *v. t.*; COUN′SELED (-sĕld) or COUN′SELLED; COUN′SEL-ING or COUN′SEL-LING. [ME. *conseilen*, *counseilen*, F. *conseiller*, fr. L. *consiliari*, fr. *consilium* counsel.] **1.** To give advice to; to advise, admonish, or instruct, as a person.

> Good sir, I do in friendship *counsel* you
> To leave this place. *Shak.*

2. To advise or recommend, as an act or course.

> They who *counsel* war. *Milton.*

coun′sel, *v. i.* To take counsel; to deliberate.

coun′sel-a-ble, coun′sel-la-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Willing to receive counsel or follow advice. *Rare.*

2. Suitable to be recommended; advisable; wise. *Rare.*

coun′se-lor, coun′sel-lor (koun′sĕ-lẽr), *n.* [ME. *conseiler*, *counselour*, OF. *conseillier*, F. *conseiller*, fr. L. *consiliarius*, confused with OF. *conseilleor*, F. *conseilleur*, L. *consiliator.* See COUNSEL, *v. & n.*; cf. COUNCILOR.] **1.** One who counsels; an adviser. "Fit *counselor* . . . for a prince." *Shak.*

2. A member of a council; — the earlier spelling. See COUNCILOR.

3. One whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients in court; a counsel (which see).

> Good *counselors* lack no clients. *Shak.*

count (kount), *v. t.*; COUNT′ED; COUNT′ING. [OF. *conter*, and later (etymological spelling) *compter*, in modern French distinguished; *conter* to relate (cf. RECOUNT, ACCOUNT), *compter* to count; fr. L. *computare* to reckon, compute; *com-* + *putare* to reckon, settle, order, prune, orig., to clean. See PUTATIVE; cf. COMPUTE.] **1.** To tell or name one by one, or by groups, for the purpose of ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection; to number, enumerate, compute, or reckon.

> Who can *count* the dust of Jacob? *Num.* xxiii. 10.

2. To take into account; to include in reckoning; as, there were twenty dogs, *counting* the puppies; in computing the ten days we will not *count* Sunday.

3. To name the numerals in regular succession up to and including (a specified numeral); as, a boxer who falls must rise to his feet before the referee *counts* ten.

4. To place to an account; to ascribe or impute. *Archaic.*

> Abraham believed God, and it was *counted* unto him for righteousness. *Rom.* iv. 3.

5. To esteem; to account; to think, judge, or consider.

> I *count* myself in nothing else so happy
> As in a soul remembering my good friends. *Shak.*

6. To tell; to recount. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CALCULATE.

to count out. **a** To exclude (one) from consideration; to be assured that (one) will not participate or cannot be depended upon. **b** *House of Commons.* To declare adjourned, as a sitting of the House, when it is ascertained that a quorum is not present. **c** To prevent the accession of (the elected candidate) to office, by a fraudulent return or count of the votes cast. *Colloq., U. S.* **d** In children's games, to count (the players) by the words of a rime, the player to whom falls the last word (or any other agreed upon) being reckoned as "out." The process is kept up until all players are "out" except one, who is thus selected for a central (often undesirable) rôle in the game (cf. IT, 8). Many of the rimes employed, commonly called **counting-out rimes**, *or* **rhymes**, are of great antiquity.

count, *v. i.* **1.** To reckon; to make up an account; as, he *counted* without his host. *Rare.*

2. To enumerate articles one by one or by groups; also, to name numerals in order.

3. To take account or note; — with *of.* *Obs.* "No man *counts* of her beauty." *Shak.*

4. To reckon; rely; depend; — with *on* or *upon.*

> I think it a great error to *count* upon the genius of a nation as a standing argument in all ages. *Swift.*

5. *Eng. Law.* To plead in a court of law; in the old pleading, of the plaintiff, to state his complaint, orally by his advocate or by written document. *Obs.*

6. To amount in number. *Obs. or R.* "They *counted* thirty." *Byron.*

7. *Music.* To keep time by counting.

8. To be accounted; to possess value or carry weight; to be of account; as, every vote *counts.*

count, *n.* [F. *conte* and *compte*, with different meanings, fr. L. *computus* a computation, fr. *computare.* See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of numbering; reckoning; also, the number ascertained by counting.

> Of blessed saints for to increase the *count.* *Spenser.*
> By this *count*, I shall be much in years. *Shak.*

2. A reckoning; an accounting as to money, goods, conduct, or the like.

3. Regard, notice, or value; account; as, take no *count* of circumstances; he sets much *count* on this. *Archaic.*

4. *Law.* A particular allegation or charge in a declaration or indictment, separately stating the cause of action or

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coul′rake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COLERAKE.
coult. † COLT.
coul′ter (kōl′tẽr). Var. of COLTER.
coul′ter-neb′ (-nĕb′), *n.* The puffin. *Local, British.*
Coul′ter pine, Coul′ter's pine (kōl′tẽrz). [After T. *Coulter*, American explorer.] = BIGCONE PINE.
cou-mal′ic (kōō-măl′ĭk), *a.* [*cou*marin + *malic.*] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_4O_4$, of cyclic structure, got by heating malic acid with sulphuric acid or zinc chloride.
cou′ma-lin (kōō′mȧ-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* α-pyrone. See PYRONE.
cou′ma-rate (-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of coumaric acid.
coumforde. † COMFORT
cou′mu oil (kōō′mōō). See OIL, *Table I.*
counceil. † COUNCIL, COUNSEL.
councel. † COUNSEL.
counceller, councelour. † COUNCILOR, COUNSELOR.
coun′cil. † COUNSEL.
coun′cil-ist, *n.* One versed in the subject of ecclesiastical councils. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
coun′cil-man′ic (koun′sĭl-măn′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a councilman or consisting of councilmen.
council table. = COUNCIL BOARD.
coun′di oil (kōōn′dĭ). Var. of KUNDAH OIL.
coundue. † CONDUE.
coundute. † CONDUT.
co′-une′ (kō′ūn′), *v. t.* To combine or unite. *Obs. & R.*
counforde. † COMFORT.
counge. † CONGEE.
counger. † CONJURE.
coungy. † CONGEE.
co′-u-nite′, *a.* United with another; conjoined. *Obs.* — **co-u′ni-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
counjon. † CONGEON.
counsail, counseil. † COUNSEL.
counsailour. † COUNCILOR, COUNSELOR.
counseil. † COUNCIL.
counseiler, counseillor, counseller. † COUNCILOR, COUNSELOR.
coun′sel-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
coun′sel-or-ship′, coun′sel-lor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

D E F G H I J K L M

prosecution; also formerly, esp. in real actions, the whole declaration. In common-law pleading, when the plaintiff has but one cause of action, and makes but one statement of it, that statement is called indifferently *count* or *declaration*, but usually the latter. When the suit embraces several causes, or the plaintiff makes several different statements of the same cause of action, each statement is called a *count*, and all of them combined, a *declaration*. See COMMON COUNTS.
5. Of yarns, the number of hanks to the pound; — used also to denote the size of threads. See HANK.
6. An oyster, terrapin, salmon, or the like, of such size as to be reckoned in selling by the number.

count (kount), *n.* [F. *comte* (OF. *conte*), fr. L. *comes*, *comitis*, associate, companion, one of the imperial court or train, prop., one who goes with another; *com-* + *ire* to go, akin to Skr. *i* to go.] A nobleman on the continent of Europe, corresponding in rank to an English earl or a German graf. Historically the Roman count, or *comes*, was an assistant of a proconsul or proprætor; later, one of the imperial court or train. The Teutonic count, or *graf*, was charged with maintaining the sovereign's authority over a district. The officer thus became a feudal proprietor, and his title hereditary.
☞ Though the title *count* has never been introduced into Britain, except as in *count palatine*, the wives of earls have, from the earliest period of its history, been designated as *countesses*.
Count of the Saxon Shore [L. *Comes Littoris Saxonici*], in the Roman government of Britain in the 4th century, an officer in charge of the coast districts from Brighton northwards to the Wash, which were exposed to Saxon inroads. — **c. palatine. a** Formerly, the proprietor of a county who possessed royal prerogatives within his county, as did the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster. *Eng.* See COUNTY PALATINE. **b** Orig., a high judicial officer of the German emperors; afterward, the holder of a fief, to whom was granted the right to exercise certain imperial powers within his own domains. *Germany.*

count'a-ble (koun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Also formerly *comptible*. [Cf. OF. *contable*, F. *comptable*.] **1.** Accountable. *Obs.*
2. Sensitive (*to*). *Obs.*
I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage. *Shak.*
3. Capable of being counted or numbered.

coun'te-nance (koun'tē-nȧns), *n.* [ME. *contenance*, *countenaunce*, demeanor, composure, F. *contenance* demeanor, fr. L. *continentia* continence, LL., also, demeanor, fr. L. *continere* to hold together, repress, contain. See CONTAIN; cf. CONTINENCE.] **1.** Mien, bearing, or demeanor; conduct; also, specif., act of behavior toward others, as a gesture. *Obs.*
2. Outward look or appearance; aspect; hence, superficial appearance; show; pretense. *Obs.*
3. The look or expression of the face; esp., facial expression as indicative of mental composure; hence, the state of mental composure itself; as, to "put one out of *countenance*," to disconcert one.
So spake the Son, and into terror changed
His *countenance*. *Milton.*
God made your features, but you made your *countenance*. *Cardinal Manning.*
It puts the learned in *countenance*. *Addison.*
4. The face; the visage.
In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you. *Shak.*
5. Approving or encouraging bearing or facial aspect; hence, favor; good will; support; aid; encouragement.
Thou hast made him . . . glad with thy *countenance*. *Ps. xxi. 6.*
This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice. *Atterbury.*
6. The state or appearance which one maintains; public standing, repute, or credit. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FACE.

coun'te-nance, *v. t.*; COUN'TE-NANCED (-nȧnst); COUN'TE-NANC'ING (-nȧn-sĭng). **1.** To give the appropriate aspect to; esp., to give a brave or plausible appearance to; sometimes (with *out*), to persist in; to face out. *Obs.*
Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,
To *countenance* this horror. *Shak.*
2. To give countenance to; to encourage; favor; approve, aid, or abet; to indorse tacitly or actively.
This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason. *Sir T. Browne.*
3. To make show of; pretend. *Obs.*
Which to these ladies love did *countenance*. *Spenser.*

coun'te-nance, *v. i.* To assume an aspect or demeanor. *Obs.*
count'er (koun'tẽr), *n.* Encounter. *Obs.*
count'er (koun'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *countour*, OF. *contouer*, *comptouer*, F. *comptoir*, LL. *computatorium*, prop., a computing place, place of accounts, fr. L. *computare*. See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** A device used in keeping accounts; esp., a piece of metal, ivory, wood, bone, etc., used in reckoning, in keeping account of games, etc.
The old gods of our own race whose names . . . serve as *counters* to reckon the days of the week. *E. B. Tylor.*
What comes the wool to? . . . I cannot do it without *counters*. *Shak.*
2. An imitation or token coin of base metal; hence, a coin or money when contemptuously referred to.
3. A counting, or banking, house or room. *Obs.*
4. A table or board on which money is counted and over which business is transacted; a long, narrow table or bench on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers, or on which they are weighed or measured, etc.
5. A prison attached to a city court; esp. [*cap.*], one of two debtors' prisons formerly in London. *Obs. or Hist.*
over the counter, *Stock Exchanges*, in an office; — said of business so done, as distinguished from that done at an exchange. *Cant.*

count'er (koun'tẽr), *v. t.*; COUNT'ERED (-tẽrd); COUNT'ERING. **1.** To provide or furnish (a shoe, etc.) with a counter.
2. To put on the counter, as money. *Rare. W. E. Henley.*
count'er (koun'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *countere*, *countour*, a counter (in sense 1), OF. *contere*, *conteor*, fr. *conter* to count. See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** One that counts.
2. Specif., *Mach.*, a speed counter (which see).
3. a *Early Eng. Law.* A pleader or sergeant at law. **b** In old English history, a public official who acted as an accountant and perhaps as an auditor.

coun'ter (koun'tẽr), *adv.* [F. *contre*, fr. L. *contra* against. Cf. CONTRA-.] **1.** In the wrong way; contrary to the right course; as, a hound that runs *counter*, or in the reverse direction on the trail.
2. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; contrariwise; — used chiefly with *run* or *go*.
Running *counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*
3. At or against the front or face. *Rare.*
Which [darts] they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flier. *Sandys.*
4. In opposite directions. *Obs.*
counter electromotive force *or* **pressure**, *Elec.*, an electromotive force opposed to that regularly impressed on an electric circuit, as the electromotive force due to the self-induction of the circuit.

coun'ter, *a.* **1.** Contrary; opposite; contrasted; opposed; adverse; antagonistic; reciprocal; as, a *counter* current; a *counter* revolution; a *counter* agent; *counter*fugue. "Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle." *I. Taylor.*
2. Duplicate, as a tally; as, a *counter* list.

coun'ter, *n.* [See COUNTER, *adv.*, CONTRA-.] **1.** The opposite or contrary.
2. *Naut.* That portion of a vessel's stern from the water line to the knuckle, or extreme outward swell, or overhang.

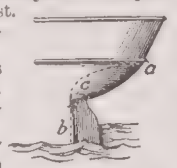

Counter, *Naut.* *a* Knuckle; *b* Water line; *c* Counter.

3. *Music.* Same as CONTRA-; — formerly used to designate any voice part which served for contrast to a principal part; now specif. for *counter tenor*.
4. *Far.* The breast, or that part of a horse between the shoulders and under the neck.
5. The back leather or heel part of a boot or shoe upper.
6. Short for COUNTERLODE, COUNTERSHAFT, etc.
7. *Type Founding.* The depression between lines in the face of a type.

coun'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. ENCOUNTER.] **1.** To meet. *Obs. or R.*
2. To go, act, move, speak, fight, or the like, counter to; to encounter, oppose, contradict, combat, or the like.
coun'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To make a counter move, attack, parry, statement, argument, or the like.
2. *Boxing.* To deliver a blow while receiving or parrying one, as in boxing; as, he *countered* with his left.
3. *Music.* To sing a counter or accompanying voice part to a principal melody. *Obs.*
coun'ter, *n.* **1.** *Boxing & Broadsword Play.* The act of countering, or giving a blow when receiving or parrying one; also, the blow so given.
2. *Fencing.* A circular parry in which the blade follows that of the opponent, and meets it again where the former engagement was, diverting the point.

coun'ter- (koun'tẽr-). [See COUNTER, *adv.*] A prefix denoting: **a** In combination with a verb, action which is: (1) *opposite*, (2) *reciprocal*, (3) *retaliatory*, or (4) *complementary* to, the action of the verb. **b** In combination with nouns or adjectives, *opposition*, *reciprocality*, etc. In these cases it is commonly treated in this work as an adverb or adjective, in accordance with the modern tendency in such cases (see COUNTER, *a.*); but frequency of usage may cause a form to be written as a hyphened or solid word that otherwise would be treated as two words. The accent in these compounds often varies with the position of the word, with antithesis, expressed or understood, etc.

coun'ter-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.*; -ACT'ED; -ACT'ING. To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, frustrate, or neutralize, by contrary agency or influence; as, to *counteract* the effect of medicines; to *counteract* good advice. — **coun'ter-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* — **coun'ter-act'er, -ac'tor** (-ăk'tẽr), *n.*
Syn. — See NEUTRALIZE.
coun'ter-act'ant (-ăk'tănt), *n.* Anything that tends to counteract; a counteragent.
coun'ter-ac'tive (-ăk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to counteract. — *n.* One that counteracts. — **coun'ter-ac'tive-ly**, *adv.*
coun'ter-bal'ance (-băl'ăns), *v. t.*; -BAL'ANCED (-ănst); -BAL'ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). To oppose with an equal weight or power; to counteract the power or effect of; to countervail; equiponderate; balance.
The study of mind is necessary to *counterbalance* and correct the influence of the study of nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
coun'ter-bal'ance (koun'tẽr-băl'ăns), *n.* **1.** One scale of a balance. *Archaic.*
2. A weight that balances another, making motion easier or steadier or causing the system to return to a particular position; a counterpoise.

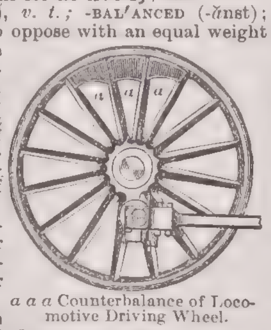

a a a Counterbalance of Locomotive Driving Wheel.

3. Influence or power which balances or offsets contrary influence or power.
Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchasable by it. *Locke.*

coun'ter-blast' (koun'tẽr-blȧst'), *n.* A blast blown against, or in opposition to, another blast; specif., a vigorous speech or writing in answer to another or attacking some person, thing, policy, or idea.
A *Counterblast* to Tobacco. [Title.] *James I.*
coun'ter-bore' (-bōr'), *n.* A flat-bottomed enlargement of the mouth of a cylindrical hole or bore, usually of slight depth; also, a kind of drill for making such an enlargement. Cf. COUNTERSINK, *n.*
coun'ter-bore' (-bōr'), *v. t.* To form a counterbore in; also, to enlarge, as a hole, by means of a counterbore.
coun'ter-brace' (koun'tẽr-brās'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The brace of the foretopsail on the leeward side of a vessel. *Rare.*
2. *Arch. & Engin.* An extra diagonal brace in a compartment of a frame or truss, designed to relieve the main brace when the stress in that member is reversed, as in a roof by the wind, or in a bridge by a moving train.
coun'ter-brace', *v. t.* **1.** *Naut.* To brace in opposite directions; as, to *counterbrace* the yards, i. e., to brace the head yards one way and the after yards another.
2. *Arch. & Engin.* To brace in such a way that opposite strains are resisted; to apply counterbraces to.
coun'ter-brand' (-brănd'), *n.* A brand put on in addition to a previous one, destroying the force of the latter. — **coun'ter-brand'**, *v. t.*
coun'ter-change' (koun'tẽr-chānj'), *n.* Exchange; reciprocation; transposition; alternation.
coun'ter-change' (-chānj'), *v. t.* **1.** To give or receive in exchange; also, to cause to change places; to exchange; to change; to shift.
2. To checker; to diversify, as in heraldic counterchanging. See COUNTERCHANGED, *a.*, 2.
Witch-elms, that *counterchange* the floor
Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright. *Tennyson.*
coun'ter-changed' (-chānjd'), *a.* **1.** Exchanged.
2. *Her.* Having metal and color reversed so that on one side of a partition line a charge or portion of a charge on the metal is of the color, and on the other side vice versa; — said of a charge or charges separated by a partition line when the field is of a metal and a color. Cf. COUNTERPALY.

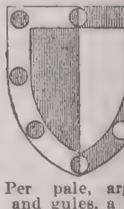
Per pale, argent and gules, a bordure charged with eight Roundels Counterchanged.

coun'ter-charge' (koun'tẽr-chärj'), *n.* An opposing or retaliatory charge.
coun'ter-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* To charge in opposition, contradiction, or reply; as, to *countercharge* the enemy.
coun'ter-charm' (-chärm'), *v. t.* To counteract or to neutralize the effect of a charm upon; to oppose with a charm. — **coun'ter-charm'**, *n.*
coun'ter-check' (koun'tẽr-chĕk'), *n.* **1.** A check; a stop; a rebuke, or censure, to check a reprover.
2. A restraining or opposing check.
3. Any force or device designed to restrain another restraining force; a check upon a check.
The system of checks and *counterchecks*. *J. H. Newman.*
4. *Piano Actions.* = 3d BUMPER, 1. See ACTION, *Illust.*
coun'ter-check' (-chĕk'), *v. t.* To oppose or check by some obstacle; to rebuke or reprove by way of retaliation or opposition; to check by a return check.
coun'ter-claim' (koun'tẽr-klām'), *n.* Counter, or opposing, claim; *Law*, a claim of matter constituting a distinct cause of action made by a defendant in an action as an offset to a claim made on him, and distinct from his defense. The counterclaim is in effect a distinct action which is allowed to be brought in order to reduce the amount and cost of litigation. At the common law no counterclaim can be made, but each cause of action can be sued only in a separate action. Counterclaim includes both set-off and recoupment. In England, under the Judicature Acts, the defendant may set up any right or claim he may have against the plaintiff; in the United States set-off exists generally, but the wider counterclaim is allowed only in the code States, where the provisions vary.
coun'ter-claim' (-klām'), *v. t. & i.* *Law.* To present or demand by way of counterclaim; to plead a counterclaim. — **coun'ter-claim'ant** (-ănt), *n.*
coun'ter-com-po'ny (-kŏm-pō'nĭ), *a.* [F. *contre-componé.*] *Her.* Composed of a double row of small squares of alternating tinctures.
coun'ter-cou-rant' (-kōō-ränt'), *a.* *Her.* Running in opposite directions; — said of animals borne on a shield.

Counter-courant.

coun'ter-cur'rent (koun'tẽr-kŭr'ĕnt), *n.* A current running in an opposite direction.
coun'ter-die' (-dī'), *n.* An upper die having hollows matching the raised points of the lower die in a stamping machine.
coun'ter-dis'en-gage' (-dĭs'ĕn-gāj'), *v. i.* *Fencing.* To disengage into the previous line and at the moment when one's adversary disengages. — **-dis'en-gage'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
coun'ter-drain' (koun'tẽr-drān'), *n.* A drain at the foot of the embankment of a canal or watercourse, for carrying off the water that may soak through.
coun'ter-earth' (-ûrth'), *n.* *Pythagoreanism.* A planet supposed to accompany the earth in its revolutions and to shield it from the fire at the center of the universe. The sun was supposed to reflect this central fire.
coun'ter-ef-fi'cien-cy (-ĕ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Mech.* The reciprocal of the efficiency.
The *counterefficiency* expresses, of course, the ratio in which it is necessary that the whole effort exerted or work done should exceed the net value of the effort or work required. *A. B. W. Kennedy.*

count'ant, *a.* Aphetic form of ACCOUNTANT, accountable. *Obs.*
countas. ✝ COUNTESS. *Obs.*
count book. = ACCOUNT BOOK.
count'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
counte. ✝ COUNT, COUNTY.
coun'te-nanc-er (koun'tē-nȧn-sẽr), *n.* One who countenances.
countenaunce. ✝ COUNTENANCE.
count'er, *n.* An engineer's clerk of works, or compter. *Obs.*
coun'ter, *prep.* [See COUNTER, *adv.*] Against. *Obs.*
coun'ter-ac-quit'tance, *n.* See COUNTER-.
coun'ter-act'ing-ly, *adv.* of *counteracting*, p. pr.
coun'ter-ad-dress'. See COUNTER-.
coun'ter-a'gent, *n.* = COUNTERACTANT. — **coun'ter-a'gen-cy**, *n.*
coun'ter-ap-peal', *n.* See COUNTER-. — **coun'ter-ap-pel'lant**, *n.*
coun'ter-ap-proach', *n.* [F. *contre-approche.*] *Fort.* A work advanced from defensive works to meet hostile approaches.
coun'ter-apse', *n.* Apse opposite the chief apse of a church, — little used outside of Germany.
coun'ter-arch', *n.* **a** An opposite, strengthening, arch. **b** *Fort.* Arch connecting counterforts.
coun'ter-arch', *v. t.* To strengthen or supply with a counterarch.
coun'ter-ar'gue, *v. t. & i.* See COUNTER-. — **coun'ter-ar'gu-ment**, *n.*
coun'ter-at-tired', *a.* *Her.* Having double horns pointing in opposite directions.
coun'ter-at-trac'tion, *n.* See COUNTER-. — **coun'ter-at-trac'tive**, *a.* — **coun'ter-at-trac'tive-ly**, *adv.*
coun'ter-band', *n.* *Her.* A bend sinister. *Obs.*
coun'ter-bane', *n.* Antidote. *Obs.*
coun'ter-bar', *n.* A cross bar on the outside of a door or window.
coun'ter-barred' (-bärd'), *a.* *Her.* Counterbarry. *Obs.*
coun'ter-bar'ry, *a.* [Cf. F. *contre-barré.*] *Her.* Barry per pale, or bendy sinister per bend, counterchanged. *Obs.*
coun'ter-bat'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *contre-battre.*] *Mil.* To batter with a bombardment in reply.
coun'ter-bat'ter-y, *n.* [F. *contre-batterie.*] See COUNTER-.
coun'ter-bat'tled, *a.* Counterembattled. *Obs.*
coun'ter-bend'ed, *a.* *Her.* Counterbendy. *Obs.*
coun'ter-ben'dy, *a.* [Cf. F. *contre-bandé.*] *Her.* *Obs.* Bendy, with the bends formed of two halves of different tinctures counterchanged. *Oxf. E. D.*
coun'ter-bi'as, *v. t.* To set or bias against. *Obs.*
coun'ter-blow', *n.* See COUNTER-.
coun'ter-bond', *n.* *Law.* In old practice, a bond to indemnify one who has given a bond.
coun'ter-brave', *n.* A boast or vaunt in return. *Obs.*
coun'ter-buff', *n.* **1.** A counterblow; also, a rebuff. **2.** An exchange of blows; an encounter.
coun'ter-buff', *v. t.* To strike back; to meet or stop by a blow.
coun'ter-camp', *a.* Countercompony. *Obs.*
coun'ter-carte', *n.* *Fencing.* See COUNTER-.
coun'ter-cast', *n.* Antagonistic trick; delusive contrivance. *Obs.*
coun'ter-cast'er, *n.* A reckoner, as of accounts, with counters; a bookkeeper; — used contemptuously. *Obs.*
coun'ter-check'y, *a.* = COUNTERCOMPONY.
coun'ter-chev'roned, coun'ter-chev'ron-y, *a.* *Her.* Chevrony and divided palewise, with the tinctures of the half chevrons alternating.
coun'ter-clock'wise', *a.* Contraclockwise.
coun'ter-clout', *n.* A countersunk nail with a large flat head.
coun'ter-coined', *a.* *Her.* Charged with gyrons whose coins meet in the center of the shield, with alternate tinctures; — said of the field.
coun'ter-col'ored, -col'oured, *a.* *Her.* = COUNTERCHANGED.
coun'ter-com-poned', *a.* *Her.* Countercompony. *Obs.*
coun'ter-con'dem-na'tion, *n.* See COUNTER-.
coun'ter-couch'ant, *a.* *Her.* Lying down with their heads in opposite directions; — said of animals borne on a shield.
coun'ter-cou'pé', *n.* *Fencing.* A riposte by means of a coupé.
coun'ter-cur'rent, *a.* Running in an opposite direction.
coun'ter-deed', *n.* *Law.* A secret writing which destroys or alters a more public deed. *Obs.*
coun'ter-dike', *n.* A second or reserve dike.
coun'ter-dis-tinc'tion, *n.* Contradistinction. *Obs.*
coun'ter-draw', *v. t.* To copy by tracing on transparent paper or cloth.
coun'ter-dwell'er, *n.* One of the antiscians.
coun'ter-em-bat'tled, *a.* *Her.* Embattled on opposite sides with the battlement or merlon

coun′ter-fall′er (koun′tẽr-fôl′ẽr), *n.* *Spinning.* A wire in a spinning mule which lifts the yarn when it is not depressed by the faller, so as to keep the tension uniform.

coun′ter-feit (koun′tẽr-fĭt), *a.* [F. *contrefait*, p. p. of *contrefaire* to counterfeit; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *faire* to make, fr. L. *facere*. See COUNTER, *adv.*; FACT.] **1.** Made to resemble something genuine or original; fashioned to a pattern; also, disguised; pictured; imaged. *Archaic.*
The *counterfeit* presentment of two brothers. *Shak.*
2. Fabricated in imitation of something else with a view to defraud by passing the false copy for genuine or original; as, *counterfeit* antiques, coin, writings, etc. "No *counterfeit* gem." *Robinson (More's Utopia).*
3. Given or assuming the appearance of something; spurious; deceitful; as, a *counterfeit* philanthropist; a *counterfeit* virtue. "An arrant *counterfeit* rascal." *Shak.*
4. Deformed; unnatural; misshapen. *Obs.*
Syn. — Forged, fictitious, spurious, false. See ARTIFICIAL.

coun′ter-feit, *n.* **1.** That which is made in imitation of something, with a view to deceive by passing the false for the true; a thing made to resemble something else; a forgery; as, the bank note was a *counterfeit*.
Some of these *counterfeits* are fabricated with such exquisite taste and skill, that it is the achievement of criticism to distinguish them from originals. *Macaulay.*
2. One who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor; a cheat.
I fear thou art another *counterfeit*;
And yet, in faith, thou bear'st thee like a king. *Shak.*
3. That which represents or is like another thing; a likeness; a portrait; a counterpart. *Obs. or R.*
Thou drawest a *counterfeit*
Best in all Athens. *Shak.*
4. An unnatural or misshapen person. *Obs.*
5. A counterfeiter. *Obs. & R.*
Syn.—COUNTERFEIT, FORGERY. COUNTERFEIT is chiefly used of imitations of coin, paper money, or securities depending upon pictorial devices or engraved designs for identity or assurance of genuineness. FORGERY is more properly applied to the fraudulent making of a written or printed document, or to a fraudulent imitation of it or change in it. See ARTIFICIAL, IMITATE.

coun′ter-feit (koun′tẽr-fĭt), *v. t.*; COUN′TER-FEIT′ED (-fĭt′ĕd); COUN′TER-FEIT′ING. **1.** To imitate, or put on a semblance of; as, to *counterfeit* the voice of another person.
Full well they laughed with *counterfeited* glee. *Goldsmith.*
2. To imitate, or make a copy of, with a view to deceiving; to forge; as, to *counterfeit* coins, notes, signatures, etc.
3. To make with fraudulent intent (anything) in imitation of, or resemblance to, something else; to forge.
4. To represent, portray, or depict by writing, music, painting, sculpture, etc. *Archaic.*
5. To adulterate. *Obs.*
6. To follow or imitate, as conduct, fashion, etc. *Obs.*
7. To imitate or copy (a thing). *Obs.*
8. To make (something) in imitation of something else. *Obs.*

coun′ter-feit, *v. i.* **1.** To institute or carry on a deception; to dissemble; to feign; to pretend.
The knave *counterfeits* well; a good knave. *Shak.*
2. To make counterfeits, especially of money.

coun′ter-feit′er (-fĭt′ẽr), *n.* One who counterfeits; one who copies or imitates with either good or bad intent; esp., one who forges, or makes fraudulent imitations of, current money.
The coin which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*. *Camden.*

coun′ter-flo′ry (-flō′rĭ; 201), *a.* [F. *contrefleuri.*] *Her.* Flory on opposite sides so that the middles of the flowers are apparently covered by a part of the charge; — said of an ordinary, esp. of an orle or a tressure.

coun′ter-foil′ (koun′tẽr-foil′), *n.* [*counter-* + *foil* a leaf.] **1.** The part of a writing (as the stub of a bank check) in which are noted the main particulars contained in the corresponding part, which has been issued.
2. = COUNTERSTOCK.

coun′ter-fort′ (-fōrt′), *n.* [F. *contrefort.*] **1.** A kind of buttress to strengthen a revetment, cofferdam, etc.
2. A spur or projection of a mountain.

coun′ter-gam′bit (-găm′bĭt), *n.* *Chess.* A gambit played in return to a gambit offered by the first player.

coun′ter-gauge′, coun′ter-gage′ (-gāj′), *n.* *Carp.* An adjustable gauge with double points for transferring measurements from one timber to another.

coun′ter-glow′ (-glō′), *n.* *Astron.* An exceedingly faint roundish or somewhat oblong nebulous light near the ecliptic and opposite the sun, best seen during September and October, when in the constellations Sagittarius and Pisces. Its cause is not yet understood. Called also *Gegenschein.*

coun′ter-guard′ (-gärd′), *n.* [F. *contre-garde.*] **1.** *Fort.* An outwork protecting from a breaching fire the faces of a bastion, ravelin, or similar work. It usually consists of two ramparts parallel to the faces protected.
2. A part of a sword hilt guarding the hand; esp., a guard other than the cross guard.

coun′ter-ir′ri-tant (-ĭr′ĭ-tănt), *n.* *Med.* An irritant to produce a blister, a pustular eruption, or other irritation, to relieve an existing irritation elsewhere. Some common counterirritants are mustard, pepper, iodine, silver nitrate, turpentine, cantharides, and various caustics.

coun′ter-ir′ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* *Med.* To produce counterirritation in; to treat with counterirritants. — **coun′ter-ir′ri-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.*

coun′ter-lath′ (koun′tẽr-làth′), *n.* *Building.* **a** A batten laid lengthwise between two rafters to afford a bearing for laths laid crosswise. **b** Any lath laid without actual measurement between two gauged laths. **c** Any of a series of laths nailed to the timbers to raise the sheet lathing above their surface to afford a key for plastering. **d** One of many laths used in preparing one side of a partition or framed wall, when the other side has been covered in and finished.

coun′ter-lath′ (-làth′), *v. t.*; -LATHED′ (-làtht′); -LATH′ING. *Building.* To furnish with counterlaths.

coun′ter-lath′ing (koun′tẽr-làth′ĭng), *n.* *Building.* Counterlaths collectively.

coun′ter-li-bra′tion (-lī-brā′shŭn), *n.* *Astron.* Counterbalancing or counterpoising, as of a planet or satellite in its orbit.

coun′ter-mand′ (koun′tẽr-mȧnd′; koun′tẽr-mȧnd), *v. t.*; -MAND′ED; -MAND′ING. [F. *contremander*; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *mander* to command, fr. L. *mandare*. Cf. MANDATE.] **1.** To revoke (a former command); to cancel or rescind (an order) by giving a contrary order; as, to *countermand* an order for goods.
2. To prohibit; to forbid. *Obs.*
3. To oppose; to go counter to.
For us to alter anything, is to lift ourselves against God; and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*
4. To frustrate; to counteract.
5. To dominate; command; control. *Obs.*
All the sea my galleys *countermand*. *Marlowe.*

coun′ter-mand (koun′tẽr-mȧnd; koun′tẽr-mȧnd′; 277), *n.* [Cf. OF. *contremand.*] **1.** A contrary order; revocation of an order or command; *Law*, a revoking order or act.
Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he must die to-morrow? *Shak.*
2. An inhibitory command. *Obs.*

coun′ter-march′ (koun′tẽr-märch′), *n.* **1.** A marching back; retrocession.
2. *Mil.* In a general sense, a movement of a body of troops by which it marches back over the ground it has recently occupied or passed over; specif., an evolution by which a body changes direction so as to face to the rear, or reverses its direction of march, while retaining the men or subdivisions in the same order from head to rear of the formation that they had when it was faced in the former direction. As usually executed in modern ta[illegible] element of the column (or of each column if the formation is a line of columns) changes direction and marche[illegible] men or elements following it march forward and change direction to the rear on the same ground as the leading [illegible] in old tactics, and is now little used.
3. A change of measures; reversal of conduct.
Such *countermarches* and retractions as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *T. Burnet.*

coun′ter-march′ (koun′tẽr-märch′ *or*, *esp. in antithesis*, koun′tẽr-märch′), *v. i. & t.*; -MARCHED′ (-märcht′); -MARCH′ING. *Mil.* To march back; also, to execute a countermarch.

coun′ter-mark′ (koun′tẽr-märk′), *n.* [illegible] *marque.*] **1.** An added mark designed t[illegible] safety or more complete identification; as: **a** A mark put upon a package of goods belonging to s[illegible] show that it may not be opened except in the p[illegible] all. **b** = HALL-MARK, which is added to that o[illegible] of gold or silver work. **c** A mark added to a co[illegible] to show a change in its value, or its captur[illegible]
2. *Far.* An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age. Cf. 4th BISHOP.

coun′ter-mark′ (-märk′), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *contremarquer.*] To apply a countermark to; as, to *countermark* silverware.

coun′ter-mine′ (koun′tẽr-mīn′), *n.* [*counter-* + *mine* underground gallery: cf. F. *contremine.*] **1.** *Mil.* An underground gallery, tunnel, shaft, or the like, excavated to intercept and destroy the mining of an enemy.
2. A stratagem for defeating a stratagem or attack.
Thinking himself contemned, knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror. *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. A floating or submerged mine used to explode prematurely mines previously laid by the enemy.

coun′ter-mine′ (-mīn′), *v. t.*; -MINED′ (-mīnd′); -MIN′ING (-mīn′ĭng). [Cf. F. *contreminer.*] **1.** *Mil.* To oppose by means of a countermine; to intercept with a countermine.
2. To frustrate or combat by secret measures.

coun′ter-mine′, *v. i.* To make a countermine or counterplot; to plot secretly in opposition.
'T is hard for man to *countermine* with God. *Chapman.*

coun′ter-mure′ (koun′tẽr-mūr′), *n.* [*counter-* + *mure*: cf. F. *contremur.*] A second or supplementary wall; as: a wall raised behind another which has been breached; a wall raised by besiegers fronting that of the besieged; or, an outer wall to strengthen an inner wall.

coun′ter-mure′ (-mūr′), *v. t. & i.*; -MURED′ (-mūrd′); -MUR′ING (-mūr′ĭng). [Cf. F. *contremurer.*] To fortify with a wall behind another wall.

coun′ter-o′pen-ing (koun′tẽr-ō′p′n-ĭng), *n.* An aperture on the opposite side, or in a different place; specif., *Surg.*, an opening made opposite another, as in an abscess, to facilitate drainage.

coun′ter-pa′ly (-pā′lĭ), *a.* [F. *contrepalé.*] *Her.* Paly, and then divided fesswise, so that each vertical piece is cut into two, having the colors used alternately or counterchanged. Thus the escutcheon in the illustration may also be blazoned "paly of six per fess counterchanged argent and azure."

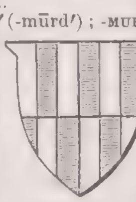
Counterpaly of Six, argent and azure.

coun′ter-pane′ (koun′tẽr-pān′), *n.* [See 2d COUNTERPOINT, corrupted into counter-*pane*, from the employment of *pane*-shaped figures in these coverlets.] A coverlet for a bed, originally stitched or woven in squares or figures.

coun′ter-pane′, *n.* [OF. *contrepan* a pledge, security; *contre* + *pan* a skirt, also, a pawn or gage, F. *pan* a skirt. See PANE; cf. PAWN.] Counterpart; esp., *O. Law*, the counterpart of an indenture, deed, etc. *Obs.*

coun′ter-pa-role′ (-pá-rōl′), *n.* *Mil.* A word in addition to the password, given in time of alarm as a signal.

coun′ter-part′ (koun′tẽr-pärt′), *n.* **1.** A part or thing corresponding to another; a copy; duplicate; facsimile.
In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England, so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Sir M. Hale.*
2. *Law.* One of two corresponding copies of an instrument, esp. of an indenture; a duplicate.
3. A person who closely resembles another.
4. A thing that may be applied to another thing so as to fit perfectly, as a seal to its impression; hence, that which serves to complete or complement something else; a person or thing having qualities lacking in another; an opposite. Cf. COMPLEMENT, 3.
O *counterpart*
Of our soft sex, well are you made our lords. *Dryden.*
5. *Music.* A part written as an "opposite" or accompaniment to another; as, the bass is the *counterpart* of the treble.

coun′ter-pas′sant (-păs′ănt), *a.* [*counter-* + *passant*: cf. F. *contrepassant.*] *Her.* Passant in opposite directions; — said of two animals.

coun′ter-plot′ (koun′tẽr-plŏt′), *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

coun′ter-plot′ (koun′tẽr-plŏt′; koun′tẽr-plŏt′), *v. t. & i.*; -PLOT′TED; -PLOT′TING. To oppose (a plot) by plotting; to combat or frustrate (stratagem) by stratagem.
Every plot had been *counterplotted*. *De Quincey.*

coun′ter-point′ (koun′tẽr-point′), *n.* [*counter-* + *point.*] An opposite point or extreme.

coun′ter-point′, *n.* [OF. *contrepoincte*, corruption of *coutre pointe*, *coute pointe*, F. *courtepointe*, fr. L. *culcita* cushion, mattress (see QUILT) + *puncta*, fem. p. p. of *pungere* to prick (see POINT). The word properly meant a quilted covering.] A coverlet; a counterpane. *Obs. or Archaic.*

coun′ter-point′, *n.* [F. *contrepoint*; cf. It. *contrappunto*. Cf. CONTRAPUNTAL.] *Music.* **a** A melody added to a given melody (*cantus firmus*) as accompaniment. **b** The art of composite melody, i. e., of melody not single, but moving attended by one or more related but independent melodies. Strict, or plain, counterpoint forbids all chromatics, and all dissonances except passing notes; — distinguished from free counterpoint (which see). It is generally divided into five species: note against note of the cantus firmus, two notes to one, four notes to one, syncopated, and figurate or florid counterpoint. It is single, double, or triple, counterpoint according to the invertibility of the voice parts (see under SINGLE, etc.). Counterpoint was carried to high technical perfection in the school of the Netherlands (15th and 16th centuries) and is still cultivated as a necessary basis of all polyphonic composition.
While polyphony is flexible enough to allow unhampered play of individual character, *counterpoint*, in the proper sense of the term, is rigid and narrow, confining the artist within restrictions as hard as a medieval coat of mail. *W. H. Hadow.*
c Music in parts; part writing; polyphonic music. See POLYPHONY.
Counterpoint . . . is the combination of simultaneous voice parts, each independent, but all conducing to a result of uniform and coherent texture. *W. H. Hadow.*

coun′ter-poise′ (-poiz′), *n.* [OF. *contrepois*, F. *contrepoids*. See COUNTER, *adv.*; POISE, *n.*] **1.** A weight acting against another, as a weight placed in one scale pan of a balance to balance something in the other; a counterweight.
2. An equivalent power or force acting in opposition.
The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon.*
3. A state of balance; equilibrium; equiponderance.
The pendulous round earth, with balanced air
In *counterpoise*. *Milton.*
4. *Man.* Balance of the rider in the saddle.
Syn. — See BALANCE.
counterpoise gun carriage, *Mil.*, a gun carriage in which the gun is moved into battery by the action of a counterpoise which is raised by the recoil of the gun.

coun′ter-poise′ (koun′tẽr-poiz′; 277), *v. t.*; -POISED′ (-poizd′); -POIS′ING. [ME. *countrepesen*, *counterpeisen*, F. *contrepeser* (3d sing. pres. *-peise*, later *-poise*). See COUNTER, *adv.*; POISE, *v. t.*] **1.** To act against with equal effect; to equal in weight; to counterbalance.
Weights, *counterpoising* one another. *Sir K. Digby.*
2. To act against with equal power; to balance; to keep in equilibrium.
3. To weigh (one thing) against another.

coun′ter-poi′son (-poi′z′n), *n.* A poison that counteracts another poison.

coun′ter-pres′sure (-prĕsh′ŭr), *n.* A force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction to an opposing pressure.

coun′ter-proof′ (-prōōf′), *n.* In engraving, a reversed print taken by contact impression from a proof for comparison with the engraved plate.

coun′ter-prove′ (koun′tẽr-prōōv′), *v. t.*; -PROVED′ (-prōōvd′); -PROV′ING (-prōōv′ĭng). To take a counterproof of.

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on one side opposed to the embrasure on the other.
coun′ter-em-bowed′, *a.* *Her.* See COUNTER-.
coun′ter-en-am′el, *n.* Enamel on the reverse side of an enameled plate, plaque, or shield. — *v. t.* (*pron.* koun′tẽr-ĕn-ăm′ĕl). To enamel on the reverse side as well as the face.
coun′ter-er′mine, *n.* *Her.* = ERMINES.
coun′ter-es-pal′ier, *n.* See COUNTER-.
coun′ter-ev′i-dence, *n.* See COUNTER-.
coun′ter-ex′po-si′tion, *n.* *Music.* A form of thematic exposition in which subject and answer change places.
coun′ter-ex-tend′, *v.* See COUNTER-. — **coun′ter-ex-tend′ing**, *n.*
coun′ter-ex-ten′sion, *n.* *Surg.* The fixation of the upper part of a limb while extension is practiced on the lower part, as in cases of luxation or fracture.
coun′ter-faced′, *a.* *Her.* = COUNTERFESSED.
coun′ter-fei′sance, coun′ter-fai′sance, *n.* [OF. *contrefaisance.*] A counterfeiting. *Obs.*
coun′ter-feit-ly, *adv.* of COUNTERFEIT. See -LY.
coun′ter-feit-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
coun′ter-feit-ure, *n.* [OF. *contrefaiture.*] Act of counterfeiting. *Obs.*
counterfesance, counterfesaunce. † COUNTERFEISANCE.
coun′ter-fessed′ (-fĕst′), *a.* *Her.* Barry and divided palewise, the half bars being of alternate tinctures. *Oxf. E. D.*
coun′ter-fes′sy, *n.* [OF. *conterfaissié.*] = COUNTERFESSED.
counterfet. † COUNTERFEIT.
coun′ter-fis′sure, *n.* *Surg.* = CONTRAFISSURE.
coun′ter-fleur′ty, *a.* *Her.* Counterflory. *Obs.*
coun′ter-fleu′ry (koun′tẽr-flū′rĭ), *a.* [F. *contrefleuri.*] *Her.* Counterflory.
coun′ter-force′, *n.* See COUNTER-.
coun′ter-fugue′, *n.* [F. *contre-fugue.*] *Music.* A figure having the imitation of the subject by contrary motion.
coun′ter-gauge′, coun′ter-gage′, *v. t.* To gauge as a check on a former gauging. — **coun′ter-gaug′er, -gag′er** (-gāj′ẽr), *n.*
coun′ter-gear′, *n.* *Mach.* A geared countershaft.
coun′ter-guard′, *v. t.* [F. *contregarder.*] To guard against; to safeguard. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
coun′ter-in′di-ca′tion, *n.* *Med.* = CONTRAINDICATION.
coun′ter-in′flu-ence, *n.* See COUNTER-. — **coun′ter-in′flu-ence**, *v.*
coun′ter-jump′er, *n.* A salesman in a shop; a shopman; — used contemptuously. *Colloq.*
coun′ter-light′, *n.* An opposite, unfavorable light.
coun′ter-lode′. *Mining.* A cross lode. Cf. CAUNTER LODE.
coun′ter-ly, *a.* & *adv.* *Her.* Party per pale. *Obs.*
coun′ter-ly, *a.* Of the kind found in the Counter, the debtors' prison. *Obs.*
coun′ter-make′, *v. t.* To make in replacement. *Obs.*
coun′ter-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who attends at the counter of a shop. *Rare. Eng.*
coun′ter-mand′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
coun′ter-marcht′. Countermarched. *Ref. Sp.*
coun′ter-marque′, *n.* Reprisal against letters of marque. *Obs.*
coun′ter-mont, *adv.* [F. *contremont.*] Uphill; contrary to the natural way. *Obs.*
coun′ter-mo′tion, *n.* See COUNTER-.
coun′ter-move′ (-mōōv′), *n.* See COUNTER-. — **coun′ter-move′** (koun′tẽr-mōōv′), *v. t. & i.* — **coun′ter-move′ment**, *n.*
coun′ter-na′iant (-nā′yănt), *a.* *Her.* Swimming in opposite directions.
coun′ter-nat′u-ral, *a.* See COUNTER-.
coun′ter-neb′u-lé, *a.* *Her.* See COUNTER-.
coun′ter-noise′, *n.* See COUNTER-.
coun′ter-no′tice, *n.* See COUNTER-.
coun′ter-op′po-site, *a.* *Her.* Opposed on opposite sides.
coun′ter-pace′, *n.* A countermovement. *Obs.*
coun′ter-pal′ace, *n.* A rival. *Obs.*
coun′ter-paled′ (-pāld′), *a.* *Her.* = COUNTERPALY.
coun′ter-par′ry, *n.* See COUNTER-.
coun′ter-par′ty, *n.* [F. *contrepartie.*] An adversary or opposite party. *Obs.*
coun′ter-pas′sion, *n.* See COUNTER-.
counterpeise. † COUNTERPOISE.
coun′ter-pen′al-ty, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A penalty chosen by a convicted wrongdoer in place of one suggested by the accuser.
coun′ter-pend′ent, *a.* *Her.* Pendent on opposite sides.
coun′ter-plea′, *n.* *Law.* A replication to a plea; answering plea.
coun′ter-plead′, *v. t. & i.* To plead contrary to or against; to make a counterplea; to deny.
coun′ter-poin′té (-poin′tā), *a.* [F. *contre-pointé.*] *Her.* = COUNTERPOINTED.
coun′ter-point′ed, *a.* *Her.* Having two chevrons rising from opposite sides or from the top and bottom of the shield and meeting in the fess point. — **counterpointed in fess**, *Her.*, counterpointed.
coun′ter-po′le′, *n.* The exact opposite; antithesis; antipodes.
coun′ter-pon′der-ate, *v. t.* To counterbalance.
coun′ter-pose′, *v. t.* = CONTRAPOSE. *Rare.* — **coun′ter-po-si′tion**, *n.* *Rare.*
coun′ter-po′ten-cé (-pō′tĕn-sā), **coun′ter-po′ten-cy**, *a.* [F. *contre-potencé.*] *Her.* = COUNTERPOTENT.
coun′ter-po′tent, *a.* *Her.* Having the potents arranged base to base; — applied to a fur. — *n.* A counterpotent fur.
coun′ter-proj′ect, *n.* See COUNTER-.

D E F G H I J K L M

coun′ter-punch′ (koun′tẽr-pŭnch′ ; 140), *n.* A support beneath metal that is being hammered or punched from above ; a bolster.

coun′ter-quar′tered (-kwôr′tẽrd), **coun′ter-quar′ter-ly** (-tẽr-lĭ), *a.* *Her.* **a** Counterchanged quarterly ; — said of a charge, esp. a cross. **b** Quarterly with each quarter also quarterly ; — said of the field.

coun′ter–ref′or-ma′tion, *n.* An opposing or counteracting reformation ; specif. [*cap.*] (usually written **Counter Reformation**), the reformatory movement in the Roman Catholic Church which followed the Reformation and the growth of Protestantism. Activity of the Jesuits, the rejuvenescence of the Inquisition, and the decrees of the Council of Trent (1545–63) were its principal features.

coun′ter–re-mon′strant, *n.* A remonstrant of an opposing party or movement ; specif. [*cap.*] (usually written **Counter Remonstrant**), *Eccl. Hist.*, one actively opposed to the Arminian Remonstrants in the 17th century ; an Antiremonstrant. See REMONSTRANT.

coun′ter–rev′o-lu′tion, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and endeavoring to restore a former state of things. — **coun′ter–rev′o-lu′tion-a-ry**, *a.* — **coun′ter–rev′o-lu′tion-ist**, *n.* — **coun′ter–rev′o-lu′tion-ize**, *v. t.*

coun′ter–roll′, *n.* [Cf. CONTROL.] *O. Eng. Law.* A duplicate roll (record or account) kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

coun′ter-sa′li-ent (koun′tẽr-sā′lĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *contre-saillant.*] *Her.* Leaping from each other ; — said of figures on a coat of arms.

coun′ter-scarp′ (koun′tẽr-skärp′), *n.* [*counter-* + *scarp* : cf. F. *contrescarpe.*] *Fort.* The exterior slope or wall of the ditch ; — sometimes loosely used to include the covered way with its parapet and glacis.

coun′ter-sea′ (-sē′), *n.* **a** A sea running counter to the wind, as after a storm when the wind changes suddenly. **b** A sea running against another sea. *Rare.*

coun′ter-seal′ (koun′tẽr-sēl′), *v. t.* ; -SEALED′ (-sēld′) ; -SEAL′ING. To seal or ratify with another or others ; to add additional seals to.

coun′ter-se-cure′ (-sē-kūr′), *v. t.* ; -SE-CURED′ (-kūrd′) ; -SE-CUR′ING. **1**. To secure against loss because of having become security for another.

2. To give additional security to or for.

coun′ter-shaft′ (koun′tẽr-shȧft′), *n.* *Mach.* An intermediate shaft which receives motion from a main shaft and transmits it to a working part, as, in a machine shop or factory, to a machine, or, in an automobile, to the road wheels. It is usually furnished with a clutch or fast and loose pulleys (with belt shifter), and a speed-changing device. — **coun′ter-shaft′ing**, *n.*

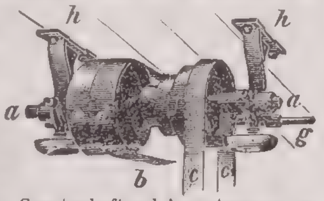

Countershaft and Appurtenances. *aa* Shaft ; *b* Belt from line shaft ; *c* Belt to machine ; *d e* Tight and Loose Pulleys ; *f* Cone Pulley ; *g* Belt Shifter Rod ; *h h* Hangers.

coun′ter-sign′ (koun′tẽr-sīn′ ; koun′tẽr-sīn′ ; 277), *v. t.* ; -SIGNED′ (-sīnd′ ; -sīnd′) ; -SIGN′ING. [*counter-* + *sign* : cf. F. *contresigner.*] **1**. To sign on the opposite side of (an instrument or writing) ; hence, to sign in addition to the signature of another, in order to attest the authenticity.

2. To sign or mark for authentication, etc. *Obs.*

coun′ter-sign′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *contresigne.*] **1**. The signature of a secretary or other person to a writing already signed by another, to attest its authenticity.

2. *Mil.* A secret signal, as a word or phrase communicated to sentries and guards, which must be given by any one wishing to pass.

coun′ter-sig′na-ture (-sĭg′nȧ-tūr), *n.* The signature made by one who countersigns anything.

coun′ter-sink′ (koun′tẽr-sĭŋk′ ; 277), *v. t.* ; *pret. & p. p.* -SUNK′ (-sŭŋk′) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SINK′ING. **1**. To chamfer or form a depression around the top of (a hole in wood, metal, etc.) for the reception of the head of a screw, bolt, etc., below the surface, either wholly or in part ; as, to *countersink* a hole for a rivet.

2. To cause to sink even with or below the surface ; as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt into woodwork.

coun′ter-sink′, *n.* A countersunk hole ; properly, a flaring enlargement of the upper part of a hole ; also, a drill or other tool for countersinking a hole. Cf. COUNTERBORE, *n.*

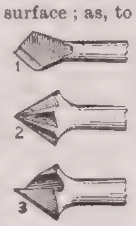

Countersinks. 1 Flat ; 2 Rose ; 3 Snail.

coun′ter-stain′ (-stān′), *n.* *Micros.* A stain used to color portions of a specimen not affected by another stain.

coun′ter-stain′ (-stān′), *v. t.* ; -STAINED′ (-stānd′) ; -STAIN′ING. To stain (a tissue or specimen) with an additional or contrasting color.

coun′ter-sub′ject (koun′tẽr-sŭb′jĕkt), *n.* *Music.* A contrasting melody or tune, to be interwoven with a primary (first heard) subject, as in a fugue, where it usually is a counterpoint to the answer.

coun′ter-sunk′ (-sŭŋk′), *pret. & p. p. of* COUNTERSINK. Hence : *p. a.* **1**. Chamfered at the top ; — said of a hole.

2. Sunk into a chamfer ; as, a *countersunk* bolt.

3. Beveled on the lower side, so as to fit a countersink ; as, a *countersunk* nail head.

coun′ter-tail′ (koun′tẽr-tāl′), *n.* [F. *contretaille* ; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *taille* cut. See TALLY.] A tally to check another ; the countertally ; also, a counter stroke. *Obs.*

at the countertail, in reply. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

coun′ter-ten′or (-tĕn′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *contreteneur.* Cf. CONTRATENOR ; see TENOR a part in music.] *Music.* One of the middle parts in music, between the tenor and the treble ; high tenor.

coun′ter-term′ (-tûrm′), *n.* An antithetical term ; an antonym ; as, "foe" is the *counterterm* of "friend."

coun′ter-time′ (-tīm′), *n.* **1**. *Man.* The resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège.

2. Resistance ; opposition. *Obs.*

3. *Fencing.* A pass or thrust delivered inopportunely, as when one's opponent is thrusting ; specif., in broadsword, a blow delivered at an opponent's arm while he is trying a time hit.

coun′ter-trip′pant (-trĭp′ănt), *a.* *Her.* Trippant in opposite directions ; —said of animals of chase passing each other.

coun′ter-turn′ (koun′tẽr-tûrn′), *n.* **1**. A critical moment in a play, when, contrary to expectation, the action is embroiled in new difficulties. *Dryden.*

2. A turn in the opposite direction.

coun′ter-type′ (-tīp′), *n.* An antitype or opposite ; also, a corresponding or parallel type.

coun′ter-vail′ (koun′tẽr-vāl′), *v. t.* ; -VAILED′ (-vāld′) ; -VAIL′ING. [OF. *contrevaloir* ; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *valoir* to avail, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, avail. See VALIANT.] To act against with equal force, power, or effect ; to thwart or overcome by such action ; to furnish an equivalent to or for ; to counterbalance ; to compensate.

> The profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — See NEUTRALIZE.

countervailing duty, *Economics*, a duty or surtax imposed on imports to offset an excise or inland revenue tax put upon articles of the same class manufactured at home ; also, in more recent usage, a duty imposed to offset the advantage given to foreign producers by a bounty which their government offers for the production or export of the article taxed.

coun′ter-vail′ (koun′tẽr-vāl′), *n.* A countervailing power or value ; an equivalent. *Obs.*

> Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review. *South.*

coun′ter-vair′ (-vâr′), *n.* [Cf. F. *contre-vair.*] *Her.* A fur of diaper pattern in which bells or shields of the same tincture are arranged in double horizontal rows, back to back and point to point, the tinctures of the double rows alternating white and blue as in the single rows in vair. — **coun′ter-vair′**, **coun′ter-vair′y** (-ĭ), *a.*

coun′ter-view′ (koun′tẽr-vū′), *n.* **1**. Confrontation. *Obs.*

> Within the gates of hell sat Death and Sin,
> In *counterview.* *Milton.*

2. An opposite or opposing view ; also, opposition ; contrast. *Rare.*

coun′ter-vote′ (-vōt′), *v. t.* ; -VOT′ED (vōt′ĕd) ; -VOT′ING (-vōt′ĭng). To vote in opposition to ; to balance or overcome by voting ; to outvote.

coun′ter-weigh′ (-wā′), *v. t. & i.* ; -WEIGHED′ (-wād′) ; -WEIGH′ING. To weigh against ; to counterbalance.

coun′ter-weight′ (koun′tẽr-wāt′), *n.* An equivalent weight ; a counterpoise ; counterbalance ; specif., as to an astronomical instrument.

coun′ter-weight′ed, *p. a.* Having, or controlled by, a counterweight.

coun′ter-wheel′ (-hwēl′), *v. t. & i.* ; -WHEELED′ (-hwēld′) ; WHEEL′ING. *Mil.* To wheel, or cause to wheel, or turn, in an opposite direction.

coun′ter-work′ (koun′tẽr-wûrk′), *n.* **1**. Any work done counter to another work.

2. *Mil.* Fortifications constructed to oppose and counteract the effect of fortifications of the enemy, in sieges.

coun′ter-work′ (-wûrk′), *v. t.* ; -WORKED′ (-wûrkt′) ; -WORK′ING. To work in opposition to ; to counteract. — *v. i.* To work to the contrary.

> That *counterworks* each folly and caprice. *Pope.*

count′ess (koun′tĕs), *n.* [F. *comtesse.* See COUNT a nobleman.] **1**. The wife or widow of an earl in the British peerage, or of a count in the Continental nobility ; also, a lady possessed of the same dignity in her own right. See 4th COUNT, *Note.*

2. A roofing slate of middle size. See SLATE.

count′ing-house′ (koun′tĭng-hous′), **count′ing-room′** (koun′tĭng-rōōm′), *n.* [See COUNT, *v. t.*] The house or room in which a merchant, trader, or manufacturer keeps his books and transacts business.

count′less, *a.* Incapable of being counted ; not ascertainable ; innumerable.

coun′tor, **coun′tour** (koun′tẽr), *n.* [OF. *conteor.*] **a** *Eng. Hist.* An accountant, apparently a county auditor or collector. **b** *O. Eng. Law.* A pleader in court ; specif., a sergeant at law.

coun′tri-fied (kŭn′trĭ-fīd), *p. a.* *Less properly* **coun′try-fied**. Having the appearance and manners of a rustic ; rude.

coun′tri-fy (kŭn′trĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; COUN′TRI-FIED (-fīd) ; COUN′TRI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). To give a rural appearance to ; to cause to appear rustic. *Lamb.*

coun′try (kŭn′trĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *contrée*, LL. *contrata*, fr. L. *contra* over against, on the opposite side. Cf. COUNTER, *adv.*, CONTRA-.] **1**. A region or tract of land ; a district ; land area ; as, wild *country* ; the Lake *country.*

2. An inhabited region ; a peopled land.

> A certain householder . . . went into a far *country.* *Matt.* xxi. 33.

3. The territory of a nation ; a state, whether independent or not, that is distinct as to name and the character, language, institutions, or historical memories of its people, as England or Poland.

4. The land of a person's birth or adoption, to which he owes his allegiance.

> I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my *country.* *Nathan Hale.*

5. The people of a state or district ; the nation.

> All the *country* wept with a loud voice. 2 *Sam.* xv. 23.

6. Rural regions, as opposed to a city or town.

> God made the *country*, and man made the town. *Cowper.*

> Only very great men were in the habit of dividing the year between town and *country.* *Macaulay.*

7. *Law.* A jury ; — so called because originally the jury was a body of men chosen from the country or neighborhood (hundred), by whose decision the litigants had agreed to be bound, a jury trial being called **trial by the country**, and the litigants being said to **put themselves upon the**, or **their, country**. An accused criminal still submits, in England, to trial **by God and his country**.

8. *Naut.* **a** A region of the ocean. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Nav.* The space in the wardroom of a war vessel outside the staterooms, which border on it ; — usually called *wardroom country.* *U. S.*

9. *Mining.* The rock in which a mineral vein is inclosed ; — often called *country rock.*

10. *Cricket.* The parts of the field far from the wickets.

to go to the country, *Politics*, to appeal to the electors from a vote in the British House of Commons unfavorable to the ministry. Such an appeal is taken by dissolving Parliament. — **to put**, *or* **throw, one's self upon the c.**, to appeal to one's constituents ; also, to stand trial before a jury.

coun′try, *a.* **1**. Pertaining, or peculiar, to one's own country ; native.

> She, bowing herself towards him, laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country* language. 2 *Macc.* vii. 27.

2. Pertaining to the regions remote from a city ; rural ; rustic ; as, a *country* life ; a *country* town.

3. Destitute of refinement ; rude ; unpolished ; rustic ; not urbane ; as, *country* manners.

country almond. = MALABAR ALMOND. — **c. bank**, *Banking*, a national bank not in a reserve city. *Colloq.*, *U. S.* — **c. bishop**. *Eccl.* See CHOREPISCOPUS. — **c. club**, a club usually located in the suburbs or vicinity of a city or town and devoted mainly to outdoor sports. — **c. cousin**, a relative from the country visiting the city and unfamiliar with city manners and sights. — **c. fig**, a West African rubiaceous tree or shrub (*Sarcocephalus esculentus*). Its succulent fruit has emetic properties, and its bark, known as *doundaké bark*, is said to be astringent and febrifugal. — **c. mallow**. See MALLOW. — **c. party**, a political party which supports the interests of the country as a whole rather than those of the court or a faction ; or, one that favors the claims of the country and agriculture rather than those of the cities and manufacturing ; specif., a party formed in England about 1673, for the special object of guarding against the religious and political designs of the court. It sympathized with the nonconformists and later developed into the Whig party. — **c. play**, a village fair. *Scot.* — **c. rock**. *Mining.* = COUNTRY, 9. — **c. walnut**, the candlenut.

coun′try–dance′, *n.* Any dance of rural English origin ; specif., a dance where the partners stand opposite each other in parallel lines and dance in couples up and down between the lines, as in the Sir Roger de Coverley or the Virginia reel.

coun′try-man (kŭn′trĭ-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. An inhabitant or native of a country ; also, one born in the same country with another ; a compatriot.

> In perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own *countrymen.* 2 *Cor.* xi. 26.

2. One who dwells in the country, as distinguished from a townsman ; a rustic ; a husbandman or farmer.

> A simple *countryman* that brought her figs. *Shak.*

coun′try-seat′ (-sēt′), *n.* A dwelling of some pretensions in the country ; esp., in Great Britain, the residence of a country gentleman or of a person of rank.

coun′try-side′ (-sīd′), *n.* A particular rural district or its inhabitants ; a country neighborhood.

coun′try-wom′an (-wŏŏm′ăn), *n.* ; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn). A woman of the country, or of the same country.

count′–wheel′, *n.* The wheel in a clock which regulates the number of strokes in sounding the hour.

coun′ty (koun′tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *conté*, F. *comté*, fr. LL. *comitatus.* See COUNT.] **1**. An earldom ; the domain of a count or earl. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. In Great Britain and Ireland, the community of inhabitants of one of the territorial districts called counties (see def. 3, below) ; specif., the body of inhabitants enfranchised of the civil and political liberties of such a district, or, formerly, the county court (which see) or a session of it.

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coun′ter-puff′, *n.* An opposing puff or breeze. *Obs. or R.*

coun′ter-push′, *n.* Push or thrust in return. *Obs.* — **coun′ter-push′**, *v.*

coun′ter-ques′tion, *n.* See COUNTER-. — **coun′ter-ques′tion**, *v. t. & i.*

coun′ter-ra-guled′, **coun′ter-rag′u-ly**, **coun′ter-ram′pant**. *Her.* See COUNTER-. *Obs.*

coun′ter-rate′, *n.* *Finance.* In foreign exchange, the rate paid for a bill by the dealer. *Colloq.*

coun′ter-re-flect′ed, *a.* *Her.* See COUNTER-. *Obs.*

coun′ter-ri-poste′, *n.* *Fencing.* A riposte delivered after parrying the adversary's riposte. — **coun′ter-ri-poste′**, *v. i.*

counterroll. † CONTROL.

coun′ter-rol′ment, *n.* A counter account. See CONTROL. *Obs.*

coun′ter-round′, *n.* *Mil.* An extra round made unexpectedly to insure that the ordinary rounds have been made and that the sentinels are vigilant ; also, the body of officers making this round.

coun′ter-say′, *v. t.* To contradict. *Obs.*

coun′ter-scale′, *n.* Counterbalance ; balance, as of one scale against another. *Obs.*

coun′ter-scal′loped (-skăl′ŏpt), *a.* *Her.* = ESCALLOPED.

coun′ter-scarf′. † COUNTERSCARP.

coun′ter-scoff′, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun′ter-scuf′fle, *n.* A scuffling contest. *Obs.* — **coun′ter-scuf′fler**, *n.* *Obs.*

coun′ter-seal′, *n.* *Obs. or Hist.* **a** A smaller seal imposed upon the reverse of a larger. **b** The reverse of a seal.

coun′ter-se-cu′ri-ty, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun′ter-sense′, *n.* [F. *contresens.*] A meaning or interpretation opposed to the original or intended meaning.

coun′ter-sig′nal, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun′ter-signd. Countersigned. *Ref. Sp.*

coun′ter-slope′, *n.* **1**. An overhanging slope ; as, a wall with a *counterslope.* **2**. A slope in an opposite direction.

coun′ter-stand′, *n.* Resistance.

coun′ter-state′ment, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun′ter-stat′ute, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun′ter-step′, *n.* A contrary method of procedure ; opposite course of action.

coun′ter-stock′, *n.* The part of a tally kept by the creditor in a transaction. See TALLY.

coun′ter-strive′, *v. t.* To strive against. *Obs.*

coun′ter-stroke′, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun′ter-sure′ty, *n.* = COUNTERSECURITY.

coun′ter-sway′, *n.* A swaying in a contrary direction ; an opposing influence. *Obs.*

coun′ter-sway′, *v. t.* To sway toward the reverse or opposite. *Obs.*

coun′ter-tal′ly, *n.* The counterstock of a tally.

coun′ter-taste′, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun′ter-tend′en-cy, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun′ter-ten′or clef. *Music.* = ALTO CLEF.

coun′ter-tierce′, *n.* *Fencing.* See COUNTER-.

counter timber. *Shipbuilding.* A timber built in the counter.

coun′ter-trac′tion, *n.* *Surg.* = COUNTEREXTENSION.

coun′ter-trench′, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun′ter-trip′ping, *a.* *Her.* = COUNTERTRIPPANT.

coun′ter-tune′, *n.* *Music.* A tune or voice part accompanying or answering another. *Obs.*

coun′ter-turned′, *a.* *Her.* Turned in opposite directions.

coun′ter-vail′a-ble, *a.* That may be taken to countervail. *Rare.*

coun′ter-vail′ment, *n.* Countervail. *Obs.*

coun′ter-val-la′tion, *n.* *Fort.* = CONTRAVALLATION.

coun′ter-vene′, *v. t.* = CONTRAVENE.

coun′ter-venge′, *v. t.* [OF. *contrevengier.*] To revenge. *Obs.*

coun′ter-ven′om, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun′ter-verse′, *n.* A verse sung in reply or in chorus. *Obs.*

coun′ter-wait′, *v. t.* To wait or watch for ; to be on guard against. *Obs.*

coun′ter-wall′, *n.* An independent side wall against an adjacent building that stands clear of the party line.

coun′ter-weight′, *v. t.* = COUNTERWEIGH.

coun′ter-wind′, *n.* See COUNTER-.

countes, **countese**. † COUNTESS.

count′fish′, *n.* See SCHNAPPER.

counting glass. A gauged magnifying glass used in ascertaining the fineness of woven goods.

count′ing-out′ rime *or* **rhyme**. See *to count out*, **d**, under 1st COUNT.

countise. † QUAINTISE.

count muster. A round-up of sheep or cattle, to count them. *Australia.*

count number. A number obtained by counting ; the cardinal number of an assemblage.

countor, **countour**. † COUNTER.

countray. † COUNTRY.

countre, **countrey**. † COUNTRY.

countre-. For various forms in *countre-*, see those in COUNTER-.

countrefete. † COUNTERFEIT.

countrepeise. † COUNTERPOISE.

countreplete. † COUNTERPLEAD.

countresegge. † COUNTERSAY.

countretaille. † COUNTERTALLY.

countrevaile. † COUNTERVAIL.

countrewaite. † COUNTERWAIT.

coun′try-base′, *n.* = PRISONER'S BASE.

countryman's treacle. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The common rue. **b** The valerian. **c** The wild garlic.

coun′try-ward, *adv.* Towards the country ; — orig. with *to.*

count′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

count word. *Math.* The name of a cardinal number, as *two*, *five*, etc.

county borough. See COUNTY, 3 c.

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3. In Great Britain and Ireland, one of the territorial divisions constituting the chief units for administrative, judicial, and political purposes. The first districts to be called *counties* were the old Anglo-Saxon shires, often called the **ancient**, or **geographical**, **counties**, or, more commonly, **counties at large**, which had various historical origins going back to Anglo-Saxon days. Later the term was applied to: **a** Certain duchies (as Cornwall, Shetland, etc.). **b** Certain districts consisting of cities or towns with neighboring territory separated out of the older shires and given the organization of counties (and called **counties corporate**, or **corporate counties**). **c** Administrative divisions (often not coincident with the older counties) to which the administrative functions (but not the judicial or political ones) of the older counties have been transferred under the Local Government Act of 1888, and which are called **administrative counties**. Some of these administrative counties consist of boroughs of more than 50,000 inhabitants, which are specifically called **county boroughs**. **d** Territorial divisions, called **registration counties**, which are aggregates of the registration districts for births, deaths, and marriages. **e** In Scotland, the 33 **civil counties** into which the country is divided, the Local Government Act of 1889 having extended to Scotland a system of county government substantially the same as that of England.
4. In the United States, the largest division for local government in all States except Louisiana, where the corresponding division is the *parish*. The administrative functions of the county are more important than those of the town in the Southern States, less important than those of the town in the New England States, and in the Middle and Western States of about equal importance. The county is subdivided for governmental purposes into **minor civil divisions** (so called), such as townships, towns, plantations, locations, purchases, grants, surpluses (which see), etc. Cf. *quasi corporation* and *municipal corporation*, under CORPORATION, 3.
5. One of the larger administrative divisions for local and political purposes in various British colonies, as Canada, Jamaica, New Zealand, and Australia.
6. = COUNT, the title. *Obs.* *Shak.*

county commissioner. Any of certain administrative officers in some of the States, invested by local laws with various powers in reference to the roads, courthouses, financial matters, etc., of the county. *U. S.*

county council. A council having authority over a county, as that provided for in England by the Local Government Act of 1888, or since 1899 by statute in the State of Indiana in the United States.

county court. *Eng. Hist.* **1**. Orig., the assembly or court of the county, presided over by the sheriff and attended by suitors representing all the lands in the county or shire. It represented the older shire moot, and its jurisdiction was chiefly judicial, as a court of first instance in both civil and criminal cases and of appeal from the minor courts, but it also had certain administrative and, at least in some cases, some legislative powers. The suitors were the judges, or doomsmen, of the court, and decree of outlawry could be declared only at this court. The contentious jurisdiction of the court fell into disuse before the creation of the statutory county courts. (See def. 2, below.)
2. In England, any of various judicial courts for civil actions established by the County Courts Act of 1846 (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95), mainly for the recovery of small debts. Their jurisdiction has been largely increased.
3. In the United States and various British colonies, a court having a certain (designated) jurisdiction, usually both civil and criminal and both original and appellative, within the limits of a county.

county palatine. The dominion or territory of a count, or earl, palatine; now, in England, a county of which the earl (count) had originally royal powers with exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. These powers are now mostly abolished. The counties palatine in England are now Lancashire, Cheshire, and Durham; but formerly Ely, Pembroke, and Hexhamshire were included.

county rates. Rates levied upon the county, and collected by the boards of guardians, for county purposes. *Eng.*

county seat. A county town. *U. S.*

county sessions. The general quarter sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a year. *Eng.*

county town. The town where the county business is transacted; a shire town.

‖ **coup** (kōō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *colaphus* a cuff, Gr. κόλαφος.] **1**. Lit., a stroke or blow; hence, a sudden stroke; an unexpected device or stratagem; — a term used in various ways to convey the idea of promptness and force.
2. **a** A single roll of the wheel at roulette, or a deal at rouge et noir. *Cant.* **b** *Billiards*. The pocketing of the cue ball without its touching another ball, which adds three points to the opponent's score. *Eng.*
3. Among some tribes of North American Indians, the act of striking or touching an enemy in warfare with the hand or at close quarters, as with a short stick, in such a manner as by custom counts as an act of bravery; hence, any of various other deeds recognized by custom as acts of marked bravery or honor.
coup′ de glotte′ (dẽ glŏt′) [F.], *Phon.*, the catch of the glottis, or glottal stop. — **c. de grâce′** (gräs′) [F.], the stroke of mercy with which an executioner ends by death the sufferings of the condemned, or a knight dispatched his mortally wounded adversary; hence, a decisive, finishing stroke. — **c. de Jar′nac′** (zhȧr′nȧk′) [F.], an unexpected and decisive stroke, from that with which Guy Chabot, Baron de Jarnac, overcame La Châteigneraie in a duel before Henri II. and his courtiers in July, 1547. — **c. de main′** (măN′) [F.], *Mil.*, a sudden and unexpected movement or attack. — **c. de maî′tre** (mâ′tr′) [F.], a master stroke; action or work which exhibits much ability. — **c. de pied′** (pyā′) [F.], lit., a stroke of foot; a kick; hence, a check or repulse, an accident, or a cause of disgrace. — **c. de re-pos′** (rẽ-pō′) [F.], *Chess*, a move leaving the main features of a position unchanged when the adversary can change these only to his disadvantage. — **c. de so′leil′** (sô′lâ′y′) [F.], *Med.*, a sunstroke. — **c. d'é′tat′** (dā′tȧ′) [F.], *Politics*, a sudden, decisive exercise of power whereby the existing government is subverted without the consent of the people; an unexpected measure of state, more or less violent; a stroke of policy. — **c. de thé′â′tre** (dẽ tā′ä′tr′) [F.], a sudden and sensational turn or action in a play; hence, any showy or theatrical act. — **c. d'œil′** (dû′y′). [F.] **a** A comprehensive view; esp., a general view such as can be taken at a glance. **b** *Mil.* The faculty or the act of comprehending at a glance the weakness or strength of a military position, of a certain arrangement of troops, the most advantageous position for a battlefield, etc.

‖ **cou′pé′** (kōō′pā′), *n.* [F., fr. *coupé*, p. p. of *couper* to cut. See COPPICE.] **1**. The front or after compartment of a Continental diligence; also, a half compartment usually at the end, on British railway cars.

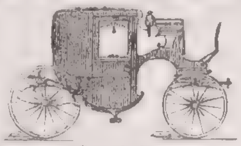
Coupé, 2.

2. A four-wheeled close carriage for two persons inside, with an outside seat for the driver; — so called because giving the appearance of a larger carriage cut off.

couped (kōōpt), *a.* [F. *couper* to cut.] *Her.* Cut off smoothly, as distinguished from *erased*; — said esp. of the head or limb of an animal.

cou-pee′ (kōō-pē′; kōōp′ē), *n.* [F. *coupé*, n., properly p. p. of *couper* to cut. Cf. COUPÉ.] A motion in dancing which the dancer makes, as a sort of salutation, by resting on one foot and passing the other forward or backward.

‖ **coupe′-gorge′** (kōōp′gôrzh′), *n.* [F., cutthroat.] **1**. *Mil.* Any position such that the troops occupying it must either surrender or be cut to pieces.
2. A cutthroat. *Obs.*

coup′er (kōōp′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *coup* to overturn, incline.] A lever in a loom for lifting the harness.

cou′ple (kŭp′'l), *n.* [F. *couple*, fr. L. *copula* a bond, band; *co-* + *apere*, *aptum*, to join. See APT, *a.*; cf. COPULA.] **1**. That which joins or links two things together; a bond or tie; a coupler; a leash.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*: they should be of the same size and humor. *L'Estrange.*

2. A joining together in wedlock; sexual union. *Obs.*
3. Two of the same kind connected or considered together; a pair; a brace. "A *couple* of shepherds." *Sir P. Sidney.* "A *couple* of drops." *Addison.* "A *couple* of miles." *Dickens.* "A *couple* of weeks." *Carlyle.*

Adding one to one we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*
[Ziba] met him with a *couple* of asses saddled. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 1.

4. A male and female associated together; esp., a man and woman married, betrothed, or partners at a dance.

Fair *couple* linked in happy, nuptial league. *Milton.*

5. *Arch.* = COUPLE-CLOSE, 2.
6. *Elec.* A pair of substances, usually but not necessarily metals, capable of acting together as an electric source when dipped in an electrolyte; — called also *voltaic couple*.
7. *Mech.* A pair of equal parallel forces, acting in opposite directions but not on the same point. They cannot be balanced by any single force, and their tendency is to produce rotation.
8. *Music.* = COUPLER, 2.
9. *Astron.* A binary star, or a double star.

Syn. — COUPLE, PAIR, BRACE, YOKE. COUPLE applies to two things of the same sort, regarded as in some way associated, but not necessarily (except in the case of a married or betrothed pair) matched or belonging together; it frequently means no more than *two*; as, "Make me a *couple* of cakes" (2 *Sam.* xiii. 6); "a *couple* of short-legged hens" (*Shak.*); a *couple* of hours, a *couple* of dollars. PAIR, in modern usage, applies to two things which belong or are used together, frequently so that one is useless or defective without the other; it also applies to a single object composed of two corresponding or complementary parts; as, "one *pair* of English legs" (*Shak.*); "How many *pair* of silk stockings thou hast" (*id.*); "a *pair* of gloves" (*Pope*); "wedded *pair*" (*Milton*); "a *pair* of shears" (*Shak.*); "a *pair* of balances" (*Rev.* vi. 5); a *pair* of trousers, spectacles, tongs. BRACE commonly applies to a pair of certain birds or animals (as, a *brace* of pheasants, ducks, greyhounds); occasionally, to a pair of inanimate objects (as, a *brace* of pistols); rarely, to persons, with contemptuous or humorous connotation (as, "a *brace* of dukes," *Goldsmith*). YOKE applies to a pair of animals linked together; it is used of persons only in contempt; as, "Elisha . . . was plowing, with twelve *yoke* of oxen" (1 *Kings* xix. 19); "a *yoke* of his discarded men" (*Shak.*). Cf. FLOCK.

cou′ple (kŭp′'l), *v. t.*; COU′PLED (kŭp′'ld); COU′PLING (kŭp′lĭng). [F. *coupler*, fr. L. *copulare*. See COUPLE, *n.*; cf. COPULATE.] **1**. To link or tie, as one thing to another; to connect or fasten together; to join.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds, . . .
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouthed brach. *Shak.*
They lost no opportunity of *coupling* his name with the names of the most hateful tyrants. *Macaulay.*

2. To join in wedlock; to marry. *Obs. or Colloq.*

A parson who *couples* all our beggars. *Swift.*

3. *Music.* To connect (two or more keys or keyboards of an organ) by a coupler.

cou′ple, *v. i.* **1**. To wed; to copulate.
2. To come together, forming a pair or pairs.
3. *Organ Playing.* To allow of coupling. See *v. t.*, 3.

cou′ple-beg′gar, *n.* One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other or perform clandestine or irregular marriages. *Obs.* *Swift.*

cou′ple-close′ (-klōs′), *n.*; *pl.* COUPLE-CLOSES (-klōs′ĕz; -ĭz). **1**. *Her.* A diminutive of the chevron, containing one fourth of its surface. Couple-closes are never borne singly. They are generally borne one on each side of a chevron, and the blazoning may then be either a chevron between two couple-closes or a chevron cottised.
2. *Arch.* A pair of rafters framed together with a tie fixed at their feet, or with a collar beam. *Eng.*

cou′pled (kŭp′'ld), *p. a.* **1**. United in twos; paired; joined.
2. Of animals, designating the coupling or joining of the hind quarters to the parts in front; — chiefly in combination; as, long-*coupled*; short-*coupled*. See COUPLING, 3.
3. Designating two or more horses from the same stable running in a race, in which case bets upon them are decided by the position of the foremost of them. *Racing Cant.*
coupled column, *Arch.*, two columns set nearer together than others of the same order, or forming one of many groups of two, used esp. in the neoclassic art of the 17th century and later; — chiefly in *pl.* — **coupled engine**. *Mach.* **a** A locomotive engine having two or more driving wheels on either side joined by a coupling rod. See LOCOMOTIVE. **b** An engine with two independent cylinders working on the same crank shaft, usually with cranks at right angles, so that the engine can be easily started from rest in any position.

cou′ple-ment (kŭp′'l-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *couplement*.] Union; combination; a coupling; a pair. *Obs.* *Shak.*

cou′pler (kŭp′lẽr), *n.* **1**. One that couples, as a link, ring, or shackle, to connect cars.
2. Specif., in the organ, a contrivance by which any two or more of the manuals, or a manual and the pedal keyboard, or keys of the same keyboard an octave apart, are connected so as to act together when one is played.

cou′plet (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *couplet* a stanza, dim. of *couple*. See COUPLE, *n.*] **1**. Two successive lines of verse that rime with each other, esp. two such of the same length.

A sudden *couplet* rushes on your mind. *Crabbe.*

2. Two taken together; a pair or couple.
3. *Music.* Two equal notes taking the time of three of the same kind in triple rhythm.

cou′pling (-lĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of bringing or coming together; connection; specif., sexual union.
2. *Mach.* A device or contrivance which serves to couple or connect adjacent parts or objects; as, a belt *coupling*, which connects the ends of a belt; a car *coupling*, which connects the cars in a train; a shaft *coupling*, which connects the ends of shafts. See BOX COUPLING, CONE COUPLING, *Illusts.*

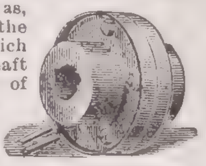
Flange Coupling for Shaft.

3. The joining of, or the part of the body joining, the hind quarters of a dog, horse, or other quadruped, to the parts of the body in front; specif., in dogs, the distance from the top of the shoulder blades to the top of the hip joints.
4. *Chem.* The union of two compounds to form a new one; esp., the combination of an amine or phenol with a diazonium salt to form an azo compound. Practical use is made of this reaction in dyeing.
coupling box, a coupling shaped like a journal box, for clamping together the ends of two shafts, so that they may revolve together. — **c. grab**, *Logging*, a pair of pointed dogs united by a short chain for coupling logs end to end. — **c. pin**, a pin used in coupling two railroad cars; a drawbolt. — **c. rod**. *Mach.*, a link connecting two or more cranks or their equivalents, as in a coupled (locomotive) engine. — **c. strap**, a check strap coupling a restive horse of a team by the bit to his mate.

cou′pon (kōō′pŏn; *F.* kōō′pôN′), *n.* [F., fr. *couper* to cut, cut off. See COPPICE.] **1**. *Com.* A certificate of interest due, printed at the bottom of transferable bonds, given for a term of years, designed to be cut off and presented for payment when the interest is due.
2. A section of a ticket, showing the holder to be entitled to some specified accommodation or service, as to a passage over a designated line of travel, a particular seat in a theater, or the like.

coup′stick′ (kōō′stĭk′), *n.* [*coup* + *stick*.] A stick or switch used among some American Indians in making or counting a coup. See COUP, *n.*, 3.

cour′age (kŭr′āj), *n.* [ME. *corage* heart, mind, will, courage, OF. *corage*, F. *courage*, fr. a LL. derivative of L. *cor* heart. See HEART.] **1**. The heart, as the seat of intelligence or of feeling; hence, mind, spirit, temper, or disposition; also, a proud or angry temper; high spirit. *Obs.*

This soft *courage* makes your followers faint. *Shak.*

2. Desire; will; intention; specif., sexual desire. *Obs.*

I 'd such a *courage* to do him good. *Shak.*

3. That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear, or fainting of heart; valor; boldness; resolution.

The king-becoming graces . . .
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude. *Shak.*

Syn. — Daring, fearlessness, resolution, hardihood, audacity, firmness, mettle, pluck. — COURAGE, BRAVERY, DAUNTLESSNESS, GALLANTRY, BOLDNESS, INTREPIDITY, VALOR, PROWESS, FORTITUDE, HEROISM. COURAGE (the generic term) is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear. BRAVERY (see BRAVERY) is daring, often defiant, DAUNTLESSNESS, lofty and unintimidated, GALLANTRY, dashing and adventurous, courage. BOLDNESS is the opposite of (sometimes the outgrowth of conscious resistance against) timidity; INTREPIDITY is cool fearlessness; VALOR, personal bravery, esp. in battle; PROWESS, valor united with skill. FORTITUDE is passive courage, esp. as shown in enduring pain or adversity with a steadfast and unbroken spirit. HEROISM, which may call into exercise all these modifications of courage, is contempt of danger from a noble and self-forgetful devotion to some great cause or purpose. See DECISION, CONFIDENCE, GALLANT.

Courage never to submit or yield:
And what is else not to be overcome. *Milton.*
Brave as they were, the men who swept the Spanish main or glided between the icebergs of Baffin's Bay never doubted that the palm of *bravery* lay with their Queen. *J. R. Green.*
The wisdom of old age was mingled there
With youth's primeval *dauntlessness*. *Shelley.*
Our troops cheering and huzzaing, and coming on . . . with immense resolution and *gallantry*. *Thackeray.*
Bold as only your timid creatures can be *bold*. *G. Meredith.*
He . . . shows an *intrepidity* that some ascribe to real *courage*, and some to brandy. *Gray.*
The grief of the Romans inspired them with invincible *valor*. *Gibbon.*
How insignificant a thing . . . does personal *prowess* appear compared with the *fortitude* of patience and *heroic* martyrdom. *Wordsworth.*
The qualities of the sexes correspond. The man's *courage* is loved by the woman, whose *fortitude* again is coveted by the man. *Coleridge.*

cour′age, *v. t.* To inspire with courage. *Obs.*

cou-ra′geous (kŭ-rā′jŭs), *a.* [OF. *corajus*, F. *courageux*.] **1**. Possessing, or characterized by, courage; brave; bold.
2. Full of spirit and vigor. *Obs.*
Syn. — Gallant, brave, bold, daring, valiant, valorous, intrepid, fearless, hardy, stout, adventurous, enterprising.

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county corporate. See COUNTY, *n.*, 3 **b**.
coup. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COOP, *n.* & *v.*; COPE, to fight.
coup (koup; kōōp), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kaupa*.] *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.* **1**. To buy; traffic; barter. **2**. To aby or pay for. *Obs.*
coup (koup; kōōp), *n.* *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* [F. *coup*.] **1**. A blow or shock; an upset. **2**. A fault in a coal seam. **3**. The act of dumping a cart or a barrow by tipping it up. **4**. A cart for carrying dirt, refuse, etc.; esp., a tipcart; also, the load of such a cart.
coup (kōō), *v. i.* To make a coup. See COUP, *n.*, 3.
coup (kōōp), *v. t.* [F. *couper* to cut.] **1**. To cut or slash. *Obs.* **2**. *Her.* To cut off clean.
coup (koup; kōōp), *v. i.* *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **1**. To strike; to come to blows. *Obs.* **2**. To be upset; to capsize.
coup (koup; kōōp), *v. t.* *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **1**. To overturn; upset; capsize; also, to tip; tilt. **2**. Hence, to drink off; drain.
to coup the crans, to go to wreck, like a pot on the fire, when the crane upon which it stood is upset. — **to c. the creels**, lit., to upset the creels, or baskets (of eggs, fish, etc.); hence, to fall head over heels; to have a mishap.
cou′pa-ble. ✝ CULPABLE.
cou′page′ (kōō′pȧzh′), *n.* [F.] Process of unhairing skins.
coup′-cart′ (koup′-; kōōp′-), *n.* [Cf. COUP, *n.*, an upset; COUP, *v. t.*, to overturn.] A cart that tilts; tipcart. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
coupe. ✝ COOP, COPE, COUP, CULP, CUP.
‖ **cou′pé′** (kōō′pā′), *a.* [F.] **1**. *Her.* = COUPED. **2**. *Dancing.* = COUPEE.
cou-pee′, *v. i.* To make a coupee.
coup′er (koup′ẽr), *n.* A trafficker. *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.*
Cou′pier's′ blue (kōō′pyāz′). See INDULINE.
coup′it (koup′ĭt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of COUP, to traffic. *Scot.*
cou′pler-ess, *n.* A procuress.
coupling box. = JOINT BOX.
coupolo, coupulo. ✝ CUPOLA.
cou-pure′ (kōō-pūr′), *n.* [F., fr. *couper* to cut.] **1**. *Fort.* **a** A passage cut through the glacis to facilitate sallies by the besieged. **b** A line of fortification to defend a breach. **c** A line of hasty intrenchment to bar a passage. **2**. *Math.* A crosscut or loop cut on a Riemann's surface.
cour. ✝ COVER.
cour (kōōr; kour). Obs. or dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of COWER.
cour′age-a-ble, *a.* Courageous. *Obs.*
cour′age-ment, *n.* Encouragement. *Obs.*
cou-ra′geous-ly, *adv.* of COURAGEOUS. See -LY.
cou-ra′geous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cou-rant′, *n.* Var. of COURANTE.

D E F G H I J K L M

cou-rant′ (kōō-rȧnt′), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *courir* to run, L. *currere*. Cf. CURRENT.] *Her.* Represented as running; — said of a beast.

Courant, *Her.*

cou-rant′ (kōō-rȧnt′; kōō′rănt; 277), *n.* **1.** In certain passages, perh., "an express messenger or message." *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **2.** A gazette; a published news letter or newspaper. *Obs.*, except as used in the names of newspapers (*pron. in U. S. often* kŭr′ănt).

cou-rante′ (kōō-rȧnt′; *F.* kōō′räNt′), *n.* [F. *courante*, fr. *courant*, p. pr.] **1.** An old-fashioned dance distinguished by a running or gliding step. **2.** Music for such a dance, or having its rhythm. The French courante is in rather quick $\frac{3}{2}$ time, and is characterized by dotted notes and a shift to $\frac{6}{4}$ time. It usually followed the allemande in the classic suite. Another form, the Italian, is more strongly marked by running passages, and a third form combines features of the other two. **3.** A running about; a romp; a carouse. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **cour′ des aides′** (kōōr′dā-zȧd′). [F.] *F. Hist.* Lit., court of the aids; — a sovereign court, established in 1411, with jurisdiction in cases concerning aids or subsidies or other taxes. Later other courts with similar jurisdiction were created; all were suppressed in 1790.

‖ **cou′reur′ de bois′** (kōō′rûr′ dẽ bwä′); *pl.* COUREURS DE BOIS (kōō′rûr′). [F.] One of the French or half-breed trappers and hunters of western North America, esp. of Canada.

courge (kōōrzh), *n.* [F., a gourd.] *Sea Fishing.* An elongated basket with an aperture that is closed with a bung, — used to hold sand eels and other live bait, and towed astern.

cou′ri-er (kōō′rĭ-ẽr; kōōr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *courrier*, fr. *courre*, *courir*, to run, L. *currere*. See COURSE, CURRENT.] **1.** A messenger sent with haste to convey letters or dispatches, usually on public business.

The wary Bassa . . . by speedy *couriers* advertised Solyman of the enemy's purpose. *Knolles.*

2. A light-armed horseman or cavalryman. *Obs.* **3.** An attendant on travelers, whose business it is to arrange for their convenience at hotels and on the way.

cour′lan (kōōr′lăn; *F.* kōōr′läN′), *n.* [F., prob. fr. native name.] Either of two rather large long-billed, rail-like birds with brown, more or less streaked plumage, which constitute the genus *Aramus* and family Aramidæ, intermediate in some respects between the cranes and the rails. They inhabit swamps and are noted for their loud cries. The South American species is *A. scolopaceus;* that of Florida, Central America, and the West Indies, commonly called *limpkin*, is *A. giganteus.*

course (kōrs; 201), *n.* [F. *cours*, L. *cursus*, and F. *course;* both fr. L. *currere*, *cursum*, to run. See CURRENT; cf. COARSE.] **1.** The act of running or moving from one point to another; progress; passage.

And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts* xxi. 7.

2. The ground or path traversed; track; way.

The round *course* at Newmarket. *Pennant.*

3. A single charge of opposing knights in a tourney; hence, any round or bout in sport; a heat in a race; the chase of a hare with dogs, etc.

4. Motion, considered as to its general or resultant direction or its goal; line of progress or advance; direction.

A light by which the Argive squadron steers
Their silent *course* to Ilium's well-known shore. *Denham.*

Westward the *course* of empire takes its way. *Berkeley.*

5. Progress considered with regard to time; as, in the *course* of a year.

6. Progress from point to point without change of direction; any part of a progress from one place to another, which is in a straight line, or in one direction; as, a sailing ship in a long voyage makes many *courses;* a *course* measured by a surveyor between two stations.

7. Motion considered with reference to manner; orderly progress; procedure in a certain line of thought or action; as, the *course* of an argument.

The *course* of true love never did run smooth. *Shak.*

8. Customary or established sequence of events; recurrence of events according to natural laws.

By *course* of nature and of law. *Davies.*

9. Method of procedure; manner or way of conducting; conduct; behavior.

My lord of York commends the plot and the general *course* of the action. *Shak.*

By perseverance in the *course* prescribed. *Wordsworth.*

10. A series of motions or acts arranged in order; a succession of acts or practices connectedly followed; as, a *course* of medicine; a *course* of lectures on chemistry.

11. The succession of one to another in office or duty; order; turn; also, a set or shift of persons appointed to perform some duty or hold some office in turn.

He appointed . . . the *courses* of the priests. 2 *Chron.* viii. 14.

12. That part of a meal served at one time, with its accompaniments.

He [Goldsmith] wore fine clothes, gave dinners of several *courses*, paid court to venal beauties. *Macaulay.*

13. *Arch. & Engin.* **a** A continuous level range of brick or masonry throughout the face or faces of a building. **b** A horizontal layer of cement, concrete, or the like, forming one of a series of such layers, as in road making, etc.

14. *Naut.* **a** The lowest sail on any square-rigged mast of a vessel; as, the fore *course*, main *course*, etc.; also, formerly, the lower staysails. **b** A point of the compass. "Set her two *courses* off to sea." *Shak.*

15. *pl.* Catamenia.

16. *Mining.* Horizontal direction or strike.

17. *Music.* See under CHANGE RINGING.

Syn.—Way, road, route, passage; series, succession; manner, method, mode; career, progress.

as of course, *Law*, as a thing to be granted upon a mere showing of the usual grounds and as not within the discretion of the judge to withhold; as a matter to be granted ex parte upon laying jurisdiction and the legal grounds. — **in c. a** In order or turn. *Obs.* **b** In regular succession; in the usual or natural order. **c** As was to be expected; of course. *Now Illiterate.* — **in the c. of**, at some time or times during; in the process or during the progress of. "*In the course of* human events." *Jefferson.* — **of course**, as was to be expected; in the regular order; naturally; as of course; — often used by way of emphatic assent or assertion.

course (kōrs; 201), *v. t.;* COURSED (kōrst); COURS′ING. **1.** To run, hunt, or chase after; to follow hard upon; to pursue.

We *coursed* him at the heels. *Shak.*

2. To cause to chase after or pursue game; as, to *course* greyhounds after deer. **3.** To run through or over.

The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain. *Pope.*

4. *Arch.* To lay or form in courses, as bricks.

course, *v. i.* **1.** To take or follow a course. **2.** To run as in a tournament, in a race, or in hunting; to pursue the sport of coursing; as, the sportsmen *coursed* over the flats of Lancashire. **3.** To move with speed; to race; as, the blood *courses* through the veins.

coursed (kōrst; 201), *p. a.* **1.** Hunted; as, a *coursed* hare. **2.** Arranged in courses; as, *coursed* masonry.

course protractor. *Navig.* An instrument for measuring bearings and chart courses, and transferring them to and from the charts.

cours′er (kōr′sẽr; 201), *n.* [From COURSE, *v.*] **1.** One who courses or hunts. **2.** [F. *coursier*, LL. *cursarius.* See COURSE, *n.;* cf. CORSAIR.] A swift or spirited horse; a racer or a war horse; a charger. *Poetic. Pope.* **3.** [Cf. L. *cursorius* pertaining to running.] Any of a small group of birds related to the plovers, inhabiting Africa and southern Asia, and remarkable for their speed in running. One species (*Cursorius gallicus*) sometimes strays to Europe.

Courser (*Cursorius gallicus*). ($\frac{1}{5}$)

cours′ing, *n.* **1.** The pursuit of running game with dogs that follow by sight instead of by scent. **2.** Conduction of the air current of a mine in different directions by means of doors and stoppings. *Raymond.*

coursing joint. *Masonry.* The mortar joint between two courses of bricks or stones.

court (kōrt; 201), *n.* [OF. *court*, *curt*, *cort*, F. *cour*, LL. *cortis*, fr. L. *cohors*, *cors*, *chors*, gen. *cohortis*, *cortis*, *chortis*, an inclosure, court, thing inclosed, crowd, throng; *co-* + a root akin to Gr. χόρτος inclosure, feeding place, and to E. *garden*, *yard*, *orchard.* See YARD, and cf. COHORT.] **1.** An uncovered area partly or wholly inclosed by buildings or by walls and grates. Large houses in France and elsewhere in Europe commonly have the entrance on a court which, when very large and showy, is called **court of honor**.

And round the cool green *courts* there ran a row
Of cloisters. *Tennyson.*

2. A building, or group of buildings, inclosed in a courtyard; hence, a manorial house; a stately country house. *Obs.*, except as part of a proper name of some specific building, as in *Ashton Court.*

3. An open space like a short street, inclosed by the dwellings or other buildings that face upon it, often having gates to shut it off and bearing some special name.

Goldsmith took a garret in a miserable *court.* *Macaulay.*

4. A space, primarily quadrangular, arranged for playing one of various games with a ball, such as tennis, lawn tennis, racquets, fives, handball, etc.; also, one of the base divisions marked off in such a court.

5. A courtlike section or area of a museum or exhibition, usually devoted to a certain exhibit or group of exhibits.

6. The residence of a sovereign, prince, nobleman, or other dignitary; a palace.

Attends the emperor in his royal *court.* *Shak.*

7. The collective body of persons composing the retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority; all the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; also, a prince or sovereign and his ministers and officials as a political body; as, interference of a *court* in foreign affairs.

Love rules the *court*, the camp, the grove. *Scott.*

8. Any formal assembling of the retinue of a sovereign.

The Princesses held their *court* within the fortress. *Macaulay.*

9. Attention directed to a person in power; conduct or address designed to gain favor; homage; courtship.

I went to make my *court* to the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle. *Evelyn.*

10. *Law.* **a** The hall, chamber, or place, where justice is administered. **b** The persons duly assembled under authority of law for the administration of justice, whether specifically appointed to exercise only judicial powers, as most modern courts, or combining judicial with legislative powers, as often formerly, and still in some cases, as that of the British Parliament, the legislature of Massachusetts, etc.; an official assembly legally met together for the transaction of judicial business; a judge or judges sitting for the hearing or trial of causes. **c** A tribunal established for the administration of justice. **d** The judge or judges, as distinguished from the counsel or jury, or both. **e** The session of a judicial assembly.

11. A body of directors, managers, delegates, or the like, qualified to superintend the general affairs of an organization (cf. GENERAL COURT); any body exercising judicial powers over its members or the members of a body represented by it; as, the *court* of an ecclesiastical body.

12. A local branch or lodge.

court Christian, *Eng. Law*, an ecclesiastical court. *Obs. or Hist.* — **c. holy bread**, **c. holy water**, empty or insincere fair words, as of flattery. *Obs.*

O nuncle, *court holy water* in a dry house is better than this rain water out o' door. *Shak.*

— **c. of aids.** = COUR DES AIDES. — **C. of Appeal.** See HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. — **C. of Arches**, *or* **Arches Court**, *Eng. Eccl. Law*, the court of appeal of the province of Canterbury. See DEAN OF ARCHES. — **Court of Audience**, *Eng. Eccl. Law*, the court (long obsolete) held by an archbishop, later by auditors for him. — **C. of Augmentation.** = AUGMENTATION COURT. — **C. of Brotherhood**, **C. of Brotherhood and Guestling.** See GUESTLING. — **C. of Cassation**, the highest court of appeal in France, constituted by the Council of State, with power to quash or reverse decisions of inferior courts; hence, a court of similar nature in any of various other countries, as Austria, Italy, etc. — **C. of Castle Chamber**, an Irish court corresponding to the Star Chamber under the Tudors and Stuarts. — **C. of Chivalry**, *Eng. Law*, a court, now obsolete, held before the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England as judges, having cognizance of matters relating to deeds of arms and war out of the realm. It had both criminal and civil jurisdiction, and continued to exercise its jurisdiction over injuries of honor, encroachments in coat armor, and other distinctions of families, for a time after it was deprived of its criminal jurisdiction. — **c. of claims**, *Law*, a court for settling claims against a state or government; specif. [*cap.*], such a court of the United States, created by act of Congress Feb. 24, 1855, and holding its sessions at Washington. It is given jurisdiction over various claims against the United States not sounding in tort. Originally it consisted of three judges; now it has a chief justice and four associates. — **C. of Common Pleas. a** *Eng. Law.* One of the former three superior courts of common law at Westminster, having jurisdiction over the ordinary civil suits between subject and subject; — called also, esp. in earlier times, *Common Bench*, *Common Bank*, and *Court of Common Bank.* The court ceased to exist in 1875 by virtue of the Judicature Acts, being succeeded by the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice, which in 1880 was merged in the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division. **b** In some States of the United States, a court of similar jurisdiction. The name is now retained in but a few cases. — **C. of Conscience. a** The chancery court; — sometimes so called as descriptive of its original character. **b** = COURT OF REQUESTS (below). *Eng.* — **C. of Delegates**, formerly, the great court of appeal from the archbishops' courts and also from the court of admiralty. It was abolished in 1832. *Eng.* — **c. of error**, *U. S. Law*, a court having jurisdiction to hear appeals on error. See ERROR, APPEAL, *n.*, 1 b. — **C. of Exchequer.** See EXCHEQUER. — **c. of guard.** = CORPS DE GARDE; — a perversion. *Obs.* — **C. of High Commission**, *Eng. Hist.*, a court erected by act of Eliz. c. 1 (1559) to try offenses against the church or the crown's supremacy therein, and abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 11 (1641). It exercised almost despotic powers of fining and imprisonment. — **c. of honor. a** A court or tribunal to investigate and decide questions relating to points of honor; as a court of chivalry, or a military court to investigate acts or omissions which are unofficerlike or ungentlemanly. **b** See COURT, *n.*, 1. — **c. of inquiry**, *Mil.*, a court appointed to inquire into and report on some military matter, as the conduct of an officer. — **C. of Justiciary**, *Scots Law*, the supreme criminal court, having jurisdiction over the whole of Scotland. — **C. of Lions**, in the Alhambra, an elaborately ornamented court (about 116 × 66 ft.) containing the *Fountain of Lions*, an alabaster basin resting on twelve standing marble lions. See ALHAMBRA, *Illust.* — **c. of love**, in the medieval literary cult of love, a court held or feigned to be held by noble ladies to pronounce upon questions of love and courtesy. — **C. of Marshalsea.** See MARSHALSEA. — **C. of Peculiars**, *Eng. Law*, a branch of the Court of Arches having cognizance of the peculiars of the province of Canterbury. — **c. of piepoudre.** *Law.* See PIEPOUDRE. — **c. of probate.** See PROBATE. — **c. of record**, a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are written on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial. — **c. of regard**, *Eng. Law*, a former forest court held every third year for the lawing, or expeditation, of dogs; — called also *survey of dogs.* — **c. of requests**, *Eng. Law*, any of various local small debt courts, now mostly fallen into disuse in England; a court of conscience. — **C. of St. James's**, *or, more commonly though less correctly*, **C. of St. James**, the usual designation of the British court; — so called from the old palace of St. James, which was long used for the royal receptions, levees, and drawing-rooms. — **C. of Session**, the supreme civil court of Scotland, erected by act of 1425, c. 65. — **c. of sessions**, a court with power to hold sessions of the peace; specif., any of various State criminal courts of record in the United States. — **C. of Tynwald.** See TYNWALD. — **the courts of the Lord**, the temple at Jerusalem; hence, a church, or Christian house of worship.

court (kōrt; 201), *v. t.;* COURT′ED; COURT′ING. **1.** To endeavor to gain the favor of by attention or flattery; to try to ingratiate one's self with.

By one person, however, Portland was still assiduously *courted.* *Macaulay.*

2. To endeavor to gain the affections of; to seek in marriage; to woo.

If either of you both love Katharina . . .
Leave shall you have to *court* her at your pleasure. *Shak.*

3. To attempt to gain; to solicit; to seek.

Guilt and misery . . . *court* privacy and solitude. *De Quincey.*

4. To invite by attractions; to allure; to attract.

A well-worn pathway *courted* us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge. *Tennyson.*

court, *v. i.* **1.** To play the courtier. *Rare.* **2.** To play the lover; to woo; as, to go *courting.*

court′-bar′on, *n.* *Eng. Law.* The court in which a lord exercised his private jurisdiction, usually the court of a manor. There was originally a single court presided over by the lord or his agent, usually his steward, with suitors sitting as doomsmen, a free man being entitled to a judgment of his peers, that is, of free doomsmen. Later this original court gave place to three courts, distinguished from each other; the **court-baron** (so called), composed of freeholders sitting as judges, presided over by the steward, and having only civil jurisdiction; the **customary court**, in which the steward was the judge, having jurisdiction only in matters affecting copyhold or unfree tenants who acted only as presenters; and the **court-leet**, by which the lord exercised the criminal jurisdiction granted by royal franchise, being a police court of record, presided over by the steward and coördinate with the sheriff's turn, with jurisdiction over affairs of a public nature, and to present offenses and punish offenses below the grade of felony. These courts survive as institutions, but later statutory courts have superseded them in practice.

court card. a A corrupted form of COAT CARD. **b** A gay fellow. *Obs. Slang.* **c** A person who is important socially. *Dial. Eng.*

court′craft′ (-krȧft′), *n.* The art or craft of conducting the

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cou-rant′, *v. i.* **1.** To dance the courante. *Obs.* **2.** To romp; to caper; also, to go about gossiping. *Dial. Eng.*
cou-ran′to. † CORANTO.
cou-rap′ (kōō-răp′; kōō′rȧp), *n. Med.* A skin disease, common in India, with perpetual itching and eruption, esp. of the groin, breast, armpits, and face.
couray. † CURRY.
courb, *a.* [F. *courbe*, fr. L. *curvus.*] Curved; bent. *Obs.*
courb, *n.* [F. *courbe.*] A crook or hump. *Obs.*
courb, *v. t. & i.* [F. *courber.*] To bend; bow. *Obs.*
cour′bache, **cour′bash.** Vars. of KURBASH.
cour′ba-ril (kōōr′bȧ-rĭl), *n.* [F., fr. South Amer. word.] The West Indian locust tree (*Hymenæa courbaril*); also, the resin (called **courbaril copal**) from it. See ANIMÉ.
courbe. † CURB.
cour-bette′ (kōōr-bĕt′), *n.* [F. See CURVET, *n.*] A curvet.
courche. † CURCH.
courchef. † KERCHIEF.
cou′re. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COWER.
courfew. † CURFEW.
cou′rie. Var. of COWRY.
‖ **cou′ronne′** (kōō′rŏn′), *n.* [F., lit., crown.] A loop added to the cordonnet on the edge of point lace, or in the body of the pattern (there called a *fleur volante*, flying flower).
‖ **cou′ronne′ des tasses′** (kōō′rŏn′ dā tȧs′). [F., lit., crown of the cups.] *Elec.* An early form of the voltaic battery, consisting of a circle of small zinc-copper or zinc-silver cells in series.
cours, *a.*, *n.*, & *v.* † COARSE, CORSE, COURSE.
cours′a-ble, *a.* [F.] Current. *Obs.* — **cours′a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
course. † COARSE, CORSE, KOS.
course. Var. of COOSE. *Dial. Eng.*
course′-a-park′, *n.* An old country game in which the maids chose lads to chase them. *Obs.*
cour′ser. † CORSER.
cour′sy, **cour′sey** (kōr′sĭ), *n.* [OF. *corsie*, *coursie*, passageway to the stern, It. *corsia.* See COURSE, *n.*] A raised way fore and aft on a galley between the rowers' seats. *Obs.*
courtace. † COURTEOUS.
‖ **cour′tage′** (kōōr′tȧzh′; kōr′tāj), *n.* [F.] Brokerage.
courtain. † CURTAIN.
courtal, **courtault.** † CURTAL.
court bouillon. A rich bouillon containing wine.
court′bred′, *a.* Bred, or educated, at court; polished; courtly.
courtby. † COURTEPY.

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affairs of a court; derogatorily, court intrigues, or statecraft conducted by such intrigues.

court cupboard. A form of cupboard occurring in Elizabethan and Jacobean furniture, resembling a cupboard set on a table and surmounted by a top or canopy supported by turned or square columns.

cour'te-ous (kûr'tē-ŭs; kōrt'yŭs; 201, 277), *a.* [ME. *cortais, corteis, cortois*, rarely *corteous*, OF. *curteis, corteis*, F. *courtois*. See COURT.] Of courtlike manners; pertaining to, or expressive of, courtesy; characterized by courtesy; civil; obliging; well-bred; polite; affable.

His behavior toward his people is grave and *courteous*. *Fuller.*

Syn. — See CIVIL.

— **cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cour'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

court'er (kōr'tēr; 201), *n.* One who courts; esp., one who plays the lover or solicits in marriage.

cour'te-san, cour'te-zan (kōr'tē-zăn; kûr'-; 201, 277: *formerly always, and still by many, pronounced* kûr'-), *n.* [F. *courtisane*, fr. *courtisan* courtier, It. *cortigiano*; or directly fr. It. *cortigiana*, or Sp. *cortesana*. See COURT.] A court mistress; a loose woman; a prostitute.

Lasciviously decked like a *courtesan*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

cour'te-san, cour'te-zan, *n.* [F. *courtisan*, It. *cortigiano*.] *Obs.* **1.** A person attached to a prince's court, esp. the papal curia; a courtier.

2. The language of a court in Italy.

cour'te-sy (kûr'tē-sĭ; kōr'tē-sĭ; 201, 277), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [ME. *cortaisie, corteisie, courtesie*, OF. *curteisie, cortoisie*, F. *courtoisie*. See COURTEOUS; cf. CURTSY.] **1.** Politeness; civility; urbanity; courtliness.

And trust thy honest-offered *courtesy*,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With smoky rafters, than in tapestry walls
And courts of princes, where it first was named,
And yet is most pretended. *Milton.*

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favor performed with politeness.

My lord, for your many *courtesies* I thank you. *Shak.*

3. Favor or indulgence, as distinguished from right; as, a title given one by *courtesy*.

4. = CURTSY.

Syn. — Politeness, urbanity, civility, complaisance, affability, courteousness, elegance, refinement, courtliness.

courtesy of the Senate, the Senate's practice of allowing appointments in a State which are subject to its confirmation to be determined by the senators from that State, or, in case they are of different parties, the senator of the predominant party in that State. *Political Cant, U. S.*

cour'te-sy, *v. i.*; COUR'TE-SIED (-sĭd); COUR'TE-SY-ING (-sĭ-ĭng). To make a curtsy. See CURTSY.

courtesy title. A title assumed by a person, or popularly conceded to him, but to which he has no legal claim. In Great Britain the eldest son of a nobleman of the higher ranks usually assumes one of his father's inferior territorial titles; thus, the heir of the Marquis of Winchester is the *Earl* of Wiltshire; the younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of *Lord*, and the daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls that of *Lady*, prefixed to their names; the younger sons of earls and the sons and daughters of viscounts and barons have that of *Honorable*. Cf. LORD, LADY, and HONORABLE.

court fool. A buffoon or jester, formerly kept by princes and nobles for their amusement.

court'house' (kōrt'hous'; 201), *n.* **1.** A building in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings.

2. A county town; — so called in Virginia and in some others of the Southern States in the United States.

Providence, the county town of Fairfax, is unknown by that name, and passes as Fairfax *Court House*. *Bartlett.*

court'ier (kōrt'yēr; 201), *n.* [From COURT.] **1.** One who is in attendance at the court of a prince; one who holds an appointment at court.

You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state affairs. *Bacon.*

2. One who courts or solicits favor; one who flatters.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. *Suckling.*

court lands. *Eng. Law.* Land kept in demesne, that is, for the use of the lord and his family.

court'li-ness (kōrt'lĭ-nĕs; 201), *n.* The quality of being courtly; elegance or dignity of manners.

court'ling, *n.* [*court* + 1st *-ling*.] A courtier; esp., a sycophantic courtier.

court'ly, *a.* [From COURT.] **1.** Relating or belonging to a court. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Elegant; polite; courtlike; flattering.

3. Disposed to favor the great; favoring the policy or party of the court; obsequious.

Syn. — See CIVIL.

court'ly, *adv.* In the manner of courts; politely; gracefully; elegantly.

They can produce nothing so *courtly* writ. *Dryden.*

court'-mar'tial, *n.*; *pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of one belonging to the army or navy or of offenses against military or naval law. In the United States army the different kinds of courts-martial are: **a** The *general court-martial*, consisting of from five to thirteen officers and a judge advocate, having complete jurisdiction in all cases and exclusive jurisdiction of commissioned officers, of capital offenses and of certain serious offenses committed in time of war. **b** The *regimental court-martial* and *garrison court-martial*, each consisting of three officers and having jurisdiction over offenses not capital committed by enlisted men. Each has been almost entirely superseded by the *summary court*. **c** The *summary court*, appointed by the commanding officer, and consisting of one officer, having jurisdiction over enlisted men, except noncommissioned officers objecting, for minor offenses. It cannot inflict a penalty of more than forfeiture of pay or imprisonment or both for three months, with reduction to the ranks in case of noncommissioned officers. In the United States navy courts-martial are either *general* or *summary*. The former may adjudge any adequate punishment; but that of death only on the concurrence of two thirds of its members. A *summary court-martial* consists of three officers not below the rank of ensign and a recorder, and has jurisdiction over offenses of petty officers, seamen, and marines. In the British services the classes of courts-martial are approximately similar.

court'-mar'tial (kōrt'mär'shăl; 201), *v. t.*; -MAR'TIALED (-mär'shăld) or -MAR'TIALLED; MAR'TIAL-ING or -MAR'TIAL-LING. To subject to trial by a court-martial.

court'-plas'ter, *n.* Sticking plaster made by coating silk or other fabric on one side, commonly with a mixture of isinglass and glycerin.

court'ship (kōrt'shĭp; 201), *n.* **1.** Act of paying court; esp., the act of wooing; solicitation of a woman to marriage; the series of attentions paid by a lover to a woman, and the relations of the two during the period of such attentions and prior to a formal betrothal.

2. Courtliness; elegance of manners; courtesy. *Obs.*

Trim gallants, full of *courtship* and of state. *Shak.*

3. Court policy; the character of a courtier; artifice of a court; courtcraft; finesse. *Obs.*

She [the queen] being composed of *courtship* and popery. *Fuller.*

court'yard' (kōrt'yärd'; 201), *n.* A court or inclosure attached to a house, castle, or palace.

cous'cous' (ko͞os'ko͞os'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *kuskus*.] A kind of food used by the natives of northern Africa, made of flour cooked with flesh, and other ingredients, as leaves of the baobab. Cf. LALO.

cous'in (kŭz''n), *n.* [F. *cousin, cousine*, LL. *cosinus*, masc., fr. L. *consobrinus* the child of a mother's sister, cousin; *con-* + *sobrinus* a cousin by the mother's side, fr. *soror* (for *sosor*) sister. See SISTER; cf. COZEN, COZ.] **1.** Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; also, in legal use, any of the next of kin, whether collaterally or lineally related, exc. parent or child. *Obs.*, exc. as in def. 2, or as fig.: as in "our American *cousins*."

2. Specif.: The son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt (called more fully *own*, *first*, or *full*, *cousin*, or *cousin-german*): in a wider sense (usually with *second*, *third*, or the like, prefixed), a relative descended the same number of steps by a different line from a common ancestor. The children of first cousins are *second cousins* to each other, and the children of second cousins are *third cousins* to each other, etc. The child of one's first cousin is properly called *first cousin once removed*, but is often popularly called *second cousin*.

3. A person or thing akin to, or of the same kind as, another.

The wild berry is smaller than its cultivated *cousin*. *Sci. Amer.*

4. A title used by a sovereign in addressing or formally naming a nobleman of his own country (esp. one who is a member of the council) or another sovereign. In English writs, charters, etc., issued by the crown, it is applied to earls and peers of higher rank.

My noble lords and *cousins*, all, good morrow. *Shak.*

cous'in, *v. t.*; COUS'INED (-ĭnd); COUS'IN-ING. To call (one) cousin as if akin. *Archaic.*

cou'sin, *a.* Allied; akin. *Obs.*

cous'in-ger'man, *n.* [F. *cousin germain*. See GERMAN closely akin.] A first cousin. See COUSIN, 2.

cous'in-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* State or condition of a cousin; also, the collective body of cousins; kinsfolk.

cous'in-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a cousin.

cous'in-ly, *adv.* In a cousinly manner.

Cous'in Mi'chael (mĭ'kĕl). [G. *Vetter Michel*.] A humorous designation for a German or for the German people collectively considered, representing a sluggish, simple, credulous person.

cous'in-ry (kŭz''n-rĭ), *n.* A body or collection of cousins or kinsfolk.

cous'si-net' (ko͞os'ĭ-nĕt; *F.* ko͞os'ē'nā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *coussin* cushion. Cf. CUSHIONET.] *Arch.* **a** A stone placed on the impost of a pier for receiving the first stone of an arch. **b** The bolster or cushion of an Ionic capital.

‖ **cou'teau'** (ko͞o'tō'), *n.* [F.] A knife; esp., a large knife; also, a two-edged dagger.

cou'teau' de chasse' (dẽ shȧs') [F.], a hunting knife.

couth (ko͞oth), *obs. pret. & p. p.* of CAN. Specif., as *p. a.* [See CAN, COULD]. **1.** Known; familiar; noted. Cf. UNCOUTH. *Obs.*

To him were all things *couth*. *Gower.*

2. Acquainted; as, *couth with* or *of* anything. *Obs.*

3. = COUTHIE. *Scot.*

cou-til' (ko͞o-tĭl'; *F.* ko͞o'tē'), *n.* Also **cou-tille'** (ko͞o-tĭl'), **cou-telle'** (-tĕl'). [F. *coutil*.] A close-woven fabric used for mattresses, corsets, etc.

cou-vade' (ko͞o-väd'), *n.* [F., Pr. *couvado*. See COVEY.] A custom, among primitive peoples in many parts of the world, in accordance with which when a child is born the father takes to his bed as if he himself had suffered the pains of childbirth, cares for the child, or submits himself to fasting and purification. This custom has been variously explained, as an acknowledgment of paternity, as a form of acknowledgment by the man in a patriarchal society of headship which formerly belonged to the mother under a matriarchal system, and as a precaution caused by the belief that there is a sympathetic relation between the father's and the child's soul, the safety of the child in its first days being secured only by the father's avoidance of danger and exertion.

‖ **cou'veuse'** (ko͞o'vûz'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* An incubator for sickly infants, esp. those prematurely born.

co-va'ri-ant (kō-vā'rĭ-ănt), *n.* [*co-* + *variant*.] *Math.* A function of both coefficients and variables of a quantic that retains its form (and value, only multiplied by a power of the modulus of transformation) when the quantic is transformed linearly. An *invariant* is a like function of the coefficients only.

co-va'ri-ant, *a.* *Math.* Changing along with something else so as to preserve certain interrelations unchanged; — said of an object O with respect to a number of objects O_1, O_2, . . . to which O is invariantly related; that is, if each object be changed into another object (accented, thus '), then the relations of O' to O'_1, O'_2, . . . are the same as of O to O_1, O_2, . . .

cove (kōv), *n.* [AS. *cofa* room; akin to G. *koben* pigsty, orig., hut, Icel. *kofi* hut. Cf. COBALT.] **1.** A small inner chamber. *Obs.*

2. A retired nook; esp., a small sheltered inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the shore.

3. A strip of prairie extending into woodland; also, a recess or small valley in the side of a mountain, or between mountains. *Chiefly U. S.*

4. *Arch.* **a** A concave molding. **b** A member whose section is a concave curve; — used esp. with regard to an inner roof or ceiling, as around a skylight.

cove and key, *Law*, lit., chamber or closet and key; — a phrase used by Bracton (but misprinted in the 1569 edition, and thence copied, as *cone and key*) in saying that a woman could not, as having arrived at majority, assume control of the *cove and key*, that is, the management of her house, before the age of fourteen or fifteen.

cove, *v. t. & i.*; COVED (kōvd); COV'ING (kōv'ĭng). *Arch.* To arch over; to build in a hollow concave form; to make in the form of a cove.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs. *H. Swinburne.*

cove, *n.* [A gypsy word, *covo* that man, *covi* that woman.] A boy or man of any age or station. *Slang.*

There's a gentry *cove* here. *Wit's Recreations* (1654).

cove, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *couver*, It. *covare*. See COVEY.] To brood, cover, or sit over, as birds their eggs. *Obs.*

coved (kōvd), *p. a.* from COVE. — **coved ceiling**, a ceiling the part of which next the wall is constructed in a cove. — c. vault, a cloister vault. See VAULT, *Illust.*

co-vel'line (kō-vĕl'ĭn; -ēn), **co-vel'lite** (kō-vĕl'īt), *n.* [After *Covelli*, the discoverer.] *Min.* A native sulphide of copper, CuS, occurring commonly in dark blue masses, and hence called also *indigo copper*. Sp. gr., 4.59.

cov'e-na-ble (kŭv'ē-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *covenable*, F. *convenable*. See COVENANT.] Fit; proper; convenient; also, well-appearing; accomplished. *Obs.* — **cov'e-na-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.* — **cov'e-na-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* *Obs.*

cov'e-nant (-nănt), *n.* [OF. *covenant*, fr. OF. *covenir*, F. *convenir*, to agree, L. *convenire*. See CONVENE.] **1.** An agreement between two or more persons or parties, or one of the stipulations in such an agreement.

Then Jonathan and David made a *covenant*. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 3.
Let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shak.*

2. *Theol.* The promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures, conditioned on certain terms on the part of man, as obedience, repentance, faith, etc.

I will establish my *covenant* between me and thee and thy seed after thee in their generations for an everlasting *covenant*, to be a God unto thee, and to thy seed after thee. *Gen.* xvii. 7.

3. A solemn compact between members of a church to maintain its faith, discipline, etc.

4. [*cap.*] *Hist.* **a** The National Covenant of 1638 (which see). **b** An agreement between the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1643 for "the reformation and defense of religion" (i. e., of Presbyterianism), "the honor and happiness of the king, and the peace and safety of the three

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court day. A day on which a court sits to administer justice.
Court Diet. See DIET, 3 f.
court element. = COURT HOLY WATER. *Obs.*
court dress. Dress prescribed to appear in at a sovereign's court.
courteour. † COURTIER.
cour'te-py, *n.* [D. *kort* short + *pije* a coarse cloth.] A short coat or cloak of coarse cloth. *Obs.*
cour'te-san-ship', **cour'te-zan-ship'**, *n.* See -SHIP.
cour'te-sy (kûr't'-sĭ), *v. t.* To treat with civility. *Obs.*
cour'te-zan. Var. of COURTESAN.
court frump. Snub at court. *Obs.*
court guide. A directory of the names and addresses of the nobility and gentry in a town.
court hand. The hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shak.*
courtician, *n.* [OF. *courtisien*.] A courtier. *Obs.*
court'ier-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
court'ier-ly, *a.* Like a courtier.
court'ier-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
court'ier-y (-ĭ), *n.* Manners of a courtier; courtliness. *Obs.*
courtin, courtine. † CURTAIN.
courtisan, -zan. † COURTESAN.
court'lage, court'ledge. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CURTILAGE.
court'-leet', *n.* See COURT-BARON.
court'less, *a.* Without a court; also, formerly, lacking in courtliness.
court'let, *n.* [See -LET.] A petty court.
court'like', *a.* After the manner of a court; elegant; courtly.
court'man, *n.* A courtier. *Archaic.*
Court'man'tle, *n.* [OF. *cort* short + *mantel* cloak.] Short Cloak; — a surname given to Henry II.
court'noll', *n.* [*court* + *noll*.] A courtier; — used familiarly and generally contemptuously.
courtois. † COURTEOUS.
court party. A party attached to the court.
courtpie. † COURTEPY.
court'ress, *n.* A female courtier. *Obs.*
court'rie, *n.* Body of courtiers. *Obs.*
court roll. A roll used in the records of a court. See ROLL. Copyholders are often called *tenants by copy of court roll*.
court'ship-and-mat'ri-mo-ny, *n.* The plant meadowsweet.
court'ship-ment, *n.* = COURTSHIP, courtly guile. *Obs.*
court tennis. See TENNIS, 1.
court water. = COURT HOLY WATER. *Obs.*
court'y, *n.* Prob., erron. for COURTIER.
court'zil-ite, *n.* A kind of asphalt.
cou'ry (kou'rĭ), *n.* [Bengali *kauri*.] A kind of pure catechu made in India from the nuts of *Areca catechu.*
cous (kous; ko͞os). Var. of COWISH.
cous'cou-sou' (ko͞os'ko͞o-so͞o'), *n.* = COUSCOUS.
couse. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COOSE.
co-use', *n.* See CO-, 3 a.
cousen. † COZEN.
cou'se-ran-ite (ko͞o'zē-răn-īt), *n.* [From *Couserans*, old name of department of Ariége, France.] *Min.* An altered form of dipyre.
cousin, *v. t.* † COZEN. — **cousinage**, *n.* *Obs.*
cous'in age, *n.* Also **cos'in-age**, **cos'yn-age**, etc. [F. *cousinage*, OF., also, *cosinage*. Cf. COSINAGE.] **1.** Relationship of cousins; kinship; also, kinsfolk.
2. *Law.* Short for **writ** or **action of cosinage**, one answering in case of collaterals to that of *aiel* in case of lineal relatives.
Cousin Betty. **a** A strumpet. *Obs. Cant.* **b** A mad (orig. female) beggar; hence, a mad person, a vagrant, beggar, or, colloq., half-witted person. *Eng.*
cous'in-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of COUSIN.
Cousin Jack. A Cornishman. *Colloq.*
cous'in-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
cous'in-y (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to or like cousins.
cous'so. Var. of CUSSO.
coust. † COST.
coustage. † COSTAGE.
coustumier, coutumier, *n.* [OF. *coustumier*, F. *coutumier*.] *Law.* See GRAND COUTUMIER.
‖ **cou'su'** (ko͞o'sü'), *p. a.* [F.] *Her.* Lit., sewed; — used of marks of cadency, bordures, cantons, chiefs, etc., when blazoned in color on color, or metal on metal, notwithstanding the heraldic rule to the contrary, these marks according to some authorities being supposed not to be a part of the field proper, but to be sewed to it.
cou'ta (ko͞o'tȧ), *n.* Short for BARRACOUTA. *Australia.*
cou-tel', *n.* [OF. *coutel*, F. *couteau*.] A kind of short knife or dagger. *Obs.*
cou-tell'. Var. of COUTIL.
‖ **coûte' que coûte'** (ko͞ot' kē ko͞ot'). [F.] Let it cost what it may.
cou'ter (ko͞o'tēr), *n.* [Gypsy *cotor*.] A sovereign (coin). *Brit. Slang.*
cou'ter, *n.* [OF. *coute* elbow.] *Armor.* An elbow piece. *Obs.*
couteval. † KOTWAL.
couth. † COULD.
couth. Dial. Eng. var. of COTHE, sickness.
couth, *adv.* [AS. *cūðe*.] Familiarly; manifestly. *Obs.*
Cou'tha (kou'thȧ; ko͞o'-). *Bib.*
couthe. † COULD.
couthe. † KITHE.
couth'ie (*Scot.* ko͞oth'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *cūð* known.] Kindly; loving; agreeable. *Obs. or Scot.* — **couth'i-ly**, *adv.* *Obs. or Scot.*
couth'less (ko͞oth'lĕs), *a.* Uncouth; strange; — a pseudo archaism. *Sir R. F. Burton.*
couth'ly (ko͞oth'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Clearly. *Obs.* **2.** Familiarly; in a friendly manner. *Scot.*
couthutlaughe, *n.* [Cf. AS. *cūð* known, *cūða* an acquaintance, and *ūtlaga* outlaw.] *O. Eng. Law.* A person who knowingly harbors or conceals an outlaw (and thereby becomes an outlaw himself); — a term mentioned by Bracton, but occurring elsewhere only as taken from him.
couth'y. Var. of COUTHIE.
‖ **cou'verte'** (ko͞o'vĕrt'), *n.* [F.] A glaze, as that on pottery.
couv'ey, *v. i.* To brood; to incubate. *Obs.*
cou'vre (*dial.* ko͞ov'ēr; kŭv'ēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COVER, *n. & v.*
‖ **cou'vre-feu'** (ko͞o'vr'-fû'), *n.* [F.] Curfew.
‖ **cou'vre-nuque'** (-nük'), *n.* [F.] A steel collar to protect the joint between the body armor and the headpiece.
‖ **cou'vre-pied'** (-pyā'), *n.* [F.] A coverlet or small rug to throw over the lower legs and feet.
couwen. † COUGH.
cou'xi-a (ko͞o'shē-ȧ), **cou'xi-o** (-ō), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name.] A saki monkey.
couzen. † COZEN.
couzeranite. Var. of COUSERANITE.
co-va'do (kō-vä'dō), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.
covaitous. † COVETOUS.
co-va'ri-oid, *n.* [*covariant* + *-oid*.] *Math.* A differential covariant; — so called by Cockle.
co-vas'sal, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
cove. † COF, COFE, COVEY.
covece. † COVETISE.
coveite. † COVET.
coveitise. † COVETISE.
coveitous. † COVETOUS.
co'vel (kō'v'l). Obs. or dial. var. of COWL.
coven. † COVIN.
cov'en (kŭv'ĕn), *n.* [OF. *covent*.] A company or assembly; specif., a covin, or "convent," of witches. *Scot.*
covenablete, *n.* Covenableness; an opportune occasion. *Obs.*
cov'e-nance, *n. & v. t.* [OF. *covenance*, *n.*] Covenant. *Obs.*
cov'e-nant, *a.* Covenanted. *Obs.*

D E F G H I J K L M

kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland ;" — usually called *The Solemn League and Covenant.* It was very generally signed in both countries. It was annulled in 1661.

5. *Law.* **a** An undertaking or promise of legal validity; esp. : (1) A contract under seal. A covenant is distinguished from other specialties by the promise or undertaking contained in it, as from a bond, which is a mere recital of indebtedness. (2) A particular agreement contained in a specialty or deed incidental to its main purpose. Certain such agreements usually put in deeds and leases are called *usual covenants.* See under USUAL. (3) The document or writing containing the terms of the agreement or promise. **b** The common-law form of action to recover damages for breach of such a contract.

Syn. — See CONTRACT.

covenant of faith, covenant of works. *Theol.* See FEDERAL THEOLOGY. — **covenants for title.** *Law.* See USUAL COVENANTS.

cov′e-nant (kŭv′ē-nănt), *v. i.* ; COV′E-NANT-ED ; COV′E-NANT-ING. To agree (*with*) ; to enter into a formal agreement ; to bind one's self by contract ; to make a stipulation.

And they *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of silver. *Matt.* xxvi. 15.

Syn. — Agree, contract, bargain, stipulate.

cov′e-nant, *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant ; to stipulate.

My covenant of peace that I *covenanted* with you. *Wycliffe.*

cov′e-nant-ed (kŭv′ē-năn-tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Bound by a covenant ; specif., in India, designating the servants in the higher branch of the Indian civil service, who entered into covenant with the East India Company not to trade, receive presents, etc. They were substantially replaced by those in what is now called the **imperial service** or **civil service of India,** who enter into similar covenants.

2. Established by a covenant.

3. *Hist.* Having signed the Covenant. See COVENANT, 4.

cov′e-nan-tee′ (kŭv′ē-năn-tē′), *n.* The person to whom the promise of a covenant is made.

cov′e-nant-er (kŭv′ē-năn-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes a covenant ; specif.: [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who subscribed and defended the National Covenant or the "Solemn League and Covenant." See COVENANT, 4. Cf. SUPPLICANT, 2.

2. A whisky jar. *Obs. or Dial.*

cov′e-nant-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Belonging to a covenant ; specif., [*cap.*] belonging to the Scotch Covenanters.

Be they *Covenanting* traitors,
Or the brood of false Argyle? *Aytoun.*

2. Entering into a covenant.

cov′e-nan-tor′ (kŭv′ē-năn-tôr′), *n.* The party to a covenant who is bound to perform the obligation expressed in it.

cov′ent (kŭv′ĕnt), *n.* [OF. *covent,* F. *couvent.* See CONVENT.] A convent or monastery. *Obs.*

Covent Garden. A large square in London, so called because originally it was the garden of a monastery. It is now the chief vegetable, fruit, and flower market of London. Near by stands the Royal Italian Opera, called also the *Covent Garden Theater.*

Cov′en-try (-ĕn-trĭ), *n.* A town in Warwickshire, England. **Coventry bell.** *Bot.* = CANTERBURY BELL. — **C. blue,** blue thread of a superior dye, made at Coventry, England, and used for embroidery. — **C. rape,** the rampion. — **to be in C.,** to be ostracized or excluded from intercourse with one's fellows. — **to send to C.,** to exclude (one) from society or from the society or class to which he belongs ; to shut out from social intercourse, as for ungentlemanly conduct ; to refuse to associate with or recognize ; to ostracize or cut ; to treat with manifest neglect or contempt ; — a phrase the origin of which is unknown or uncertain.

If in addition to his masculine gender and his connection with the obnoxious railroad, he was so brazen as to talk of being poor — why then indeed he must be *sent to Coventry.* *Mrs. Gaskell.*

cov′er (kŭv′ẽr), *v. t.* ; COV′ERED (-ẽrd) ; COV′ER-ING. [OF. *covrir,* F. *couvrir,* fr. L. *cooperire* ; *co-* + *operire* to cover ; probably fr. *ob* towards, over + the root appearing in *aperire* to open. Cf. APERIENT, OVERT, CURFEW.] **1.** To place a covering over (something) to protect it or to preserve the quality of its contents ; as, to *cover* a flower bed with straw ; to *cover* a bowl of soup.

2. To overspread the surface of (one thing) with another ; as, to *cover* wood with paint ; to *cover* a book with silk.

3. To envelop ; to clothe, as with a mantle or cloak.

All that beauty that doth *cover* thee. *Shak.*

4. To invest (one's self *with* something) ; to bring upon (one's self) ; as, he *covered* himself with glory.

5. To hide from sight ; to conceal ; to cloak ; as, the enemy were *covered* from our sight by the woods.

In vain thou striv'st to *cover* shame with shame. *Milton.*

6. To brood or sit on ; to incubate.

While the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male . . . diverts her with his songs. *Addison.*

7. To overwhelm ; to spread over.

The waters returned and *covered* the chariots and the horsemen. *Ex.* xiv. 28.

8. To extend thickly over ; as, the Roman legions *covered* the country.

9. To shelter, as from evil or danger ; to protect ; to defend ; as, the cavalry *covered* the retreat.

The soft wings of peace *cover* him round. *Cowley.*

10. To remove from remembrance ; to put away ; to remit. "Blessed is he whose sin is *covered.*" *Ps.* xxxii. 1.

11. To extend over ; to be sufficient for ; to comprehend, include, or embrace ; to account for or solve ; to counterbalance ; as, a mortgage which fully *covers* a sum loaned on it ; a law which *covers* all possible cases of a crime.

12. To put the usual covering or headdress on.

Cover thy head . . . ; nay, prithee, be *covered.* *Shak.*

13. To copulate with (a female) ; to serve ; as, a horse *covers* a mare ; — said of the male.

14. To pass over (a distance) ; as, the train (ship, bird) *covered* ten miles at high speed.

15. To bring or hold within range ; as, to *cover* one with a revolver.

16. To place one's money or stake upon or in equal jeopardy with (the money or stake of one's opponent) in accepting an offer of a wager.

17. *Mil.* To stand, or march, directly behind (another man or unit) ; — also used absolutely.

Syn. — Shelter, screen, shield, hide, overspread.

to cover into, to transfer to ; as, *to cover* money *into* the treasury. — **to c. one's short contracts,** *Stock Exchange,* to buy stock which one has previously sold short, as in order to protect one's self when the market has risen or to take profits when the market has fallen. — **to c. the buckle,** to execute a certain old fancy step in dancing.

cov′er (kŭv′ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To spread a table for a meal ; to prepare a banquet. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. To spread over a surface so as to conceal it ; as, this paint *covers* well.

cov′er, *n.* **1.** Anything laid, set, or spread upon, about, or over another thing : an envelope ; a lid ; as, the *cover* of a book ; the *cover* of a box.

2. Anything which veils or conceals ; a screen ; disguise ; a cloak. "Under *cover* of the night." *Macaulay.*

A handsome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier.*

3. Shelter ; protection ; as, the troops fought under *cover* of the batteries ; the woods afforded a good *cover.*

4. *Hunting.* The woods, underbrush, etc., which shelter and conceal game ; covert ; as, to beat a *cover.*

5. A deposit or sum of money sufficient to secure against loss or to meet an obligation. *Eng.*

6. That portion of a slate, tile, or shingle which is hidden by the overlap of the course above.

7. *Mach.* The lap of a slide valve.

8. A large shallow salt pan with a movable roof used for making salt from brine by solar evaporation.

9. *Weaving.* The condition or surface of cloth which has equidistant threads.

10. [Cf. F. *couvert.*] A tablecloth and the other table furniture ; esp., the table furniture for the use of one person at a meal ; as, *covers* were laid for fifty guests.

under cover, in an envelope, or within a letter, addressed to another than the person for whom it is intended ; hence, secretly.

Letters . . . dispatched *under cover* to her ladyship. *Thackeray.*

cov′er-chief (-chĕf), *n.* [See KERCHIEF.] *Obs.* **1.** A covering for the head.

2. A handkerchief.

cover crop. A catch crop planted, esp. in orchards, as a protection to the soil in winter, as well as for the benefit of the soil when plowed under in spring. See CATCH CROP.

cov′ered (kŭv′ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Having a cover, or under cover ; screened ; sheltered ; not exposed ; hidden.

2. Having one's hat on.

3. Secured by a deposit, as of money or, specif., specie ; as, notes *covered* by gold in the treasury.

covered cloth, *Weaving,* cloth in which all the threads are equidistant. — **c. fifths** *or* **octaves.** See HIDDEN FIFTHS, etc. — **c. smut,** a smut fungus (*Ustilago hordei*) affecting barley. — **c. way,** *Fort.,* a corridor or banquette running along the top of the counterscarp, covered from the enemy's fire by an embankment whose outer slope forms the glacis. Where there occurs a salient or reëntrant angle in the counterscarp it often is enlarged to form a *place of arms* (which see). It gives the garrison an open line of communication around the works, a standing place beyond the ditch, and a favorable starting point for sorties. Called also *covert way.* See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*

cover glass. *Micros.* A piece of very thin glass used to cover microscopic preparations mounted on glass slides.

cov′er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COVER. Hence : *n.* **1.** Anything which covers or conceals, as a roof, a screen, a wrapper, clothing, etc.

Noah removed the *covering* of the ark. *Gen.* viii. 13.
They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold. *Job* xxiv. 7.

2. *Music.* See under CHANGE RINGING.

covering board. *Shipbuilding.* = PLANK-SHEER. — **c. note,** *Fire Insurance,* a preliminary memorandum or binder for insurance. *British.* — **c. party,** *Mil.,* a detachment of troops sent for the protection of another detachment, as of men working in the trenches. — **c. plate,** *Founding,* a cast plate with prickers or spikes on one side for holding rammed sand or swept loam, used, as in loam molding, for a final covering over a mold after the cores and cope have been placed in position.

cov′er-let (kŭv′ẽr-lĕt), *n.* [ME. *coverlyte,* prob. fr. F. *couvrir* to cover + *lit* bed, fr. L. *lectus* bed. See COVER.] The uppermost cover of a bed or of any piece of furniture.

Odored sheets and arras *coverlets.* *Spenser.*

Cov′er-ley, Sir Rog′er de (rŏj′ẽr dē kŭv′ẽr-lĭ). **1.** A leading member of the imaginary club under whose direction the "Spectator," of the 18th century, was professedly edited. He was a kind-hearted, simple, and somewhat eccentric old English country gentleman.

2. A kind of old dance. See COUNTRY-DANCE.

cov′er-lid (kŭv′ẽr-lĭd), *n.* A coverlet. *Tennyson.*

cov′er–point′, *n.* The fielder or player in the games of cricket, lacrosse, and ice hockey who supports "point." See CRICKET, *n.,* the game.

co-versed′ sine (kō-vûrst′). [*co-* (= *co-* in cosine) + *versed sine.*] *Geom.* The versed sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr. *covers.* See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

cov′er-side′ (kŭv′ẽr-sīd′), *n.* A region of country having covers ; a hunting country.

cov′ert (kŭv′ẽrt), *a.* [OF. *covert,* F. *couvert,* p. p. of *couvrir.* See COVER, *v. t.*] **1.** Covered over ; private ; hidden ; secret ; disguised.

Whether of open war or *covert* guile. *Milton.*

2. Sheltered ; retired ; protected ; as, a *covert* nook.

3. *Law.* Under cover, authority, or protection (of her husband) ; — said of a married woman. See FEME COVERT.

Syn. — Covered, insidious, concealed. See SECRET.

cov′ert, *n.* [OF. See COVERT, *a.*] **1.** A covering ; esp., a place that covers and protects ; a shelter ; defense.

A tabernacle . . . for a *covert* from storm. *Is.* iv. 6.
The highwayman has darted from his *covert.* *Prescott.*

2. A thicket or underbrush affording cover for game.

3. [Cf. F. *couverte.*] *Zoöl.* One of the special feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wings and tail of a bird. They are also called **tectrices,** and distinguished as **upper** and **under,** or **lower, coverts,** according to the surface of the wing or tail on which they are situated, and those of the wing as **primary coverts** and **secondary coverts,** according to the quills whose bases they cover. The secondary coverts form more or less definite rows, called **greater, middle,** and **lesser coverts** (the last including several indistinct series), according to their length. (See BIRD, *Illust.*) The auriculars are sometimes called **ear coverts.**

4. *Fowling.* A flock of birds, as coots ; a covey.

5. *Law.* = COVERT-BARON. *Obs.*

cov′ert–bar′on (kŭv′ẽrt-băr′ŭn), *a.* [Cf. COVERT, *n. & a.*] *Obs. or R. Law.* = COVERT, *a.,* 3. — *n.* The status of a feme covert, or married woman ; — chiefly with *under.*

co-ver′ti-cal (kō-vûr′tĭ-kăl), *a.* [*co-* + *vertical.*] **1.** *Geom.* Having the same vertex or vertices.

2. *Math.* Lying one directly above another in the different sheets of a Riemann surface ; being or representing the same function value corresponding to different argument values ; thus, if $z^2 = w$, both $+z$ and $-z$ yield the same value of w, the two *places* (w, z) and $(w, -z)$ are *covertical* in the two sheets laid over the w plane. See PLACE.

cov′ert-ly (kŭv′ẽrt-lĭ), *adv.* Secretly ; in private ; insidiously.

cov′er-ture (kŭv′ẽr-tŭr), *n.* [OF. *coverture,* F. *couverture.*] **1.** Covering ; shelter ; defense ; hiding.

Protected by walls or other like *coverture.* *Woodward.*

2. *Law.* The condition or status of a woman during marriage, because she is considered under the cover, authority, and protection of her husband, and is therefore called a *feme covert.* See MARRIAGE.

cov′et (kŭv′ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *v. t.* ; COV′ET-ED ; COV′ET-ING. [OF. *coveitier,* F. *convoiter,* from a derivative fr. L. *cupidus* eager, fr. *cupere* to desire ; cf. Skr. *kup* to become excited. Cf. CUPIDITY.] **1.** To wish for with eagerness ; to desire possession of.

Covet earnestly the best gifts. *1 Cor.* xii. 31.

2. To long for inordinately or unlawfully ; to hanker after (something forbidden).

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbor's house. *Ex.* xx. 17.

Syn. — Long for, desire, hanker after, crave. See ENVY.

cov′et, *v. i.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.

Which [money] while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith. *1 Tim.* vi. 10.

cov′et-ous (kŭv′ĕ-tŭs), *a.* [OF. *coveitos,* F. *convoiteux.* See COVET, *v. t.*] **1.** Very desirous ; eager to obtain. *Archaic.*

Covetous of wisdom and fair virtue. *Shak.*

2. Inordinately desirous ; excessively eager to obtain and possess (esp. money) ; avaricious.

The *covetous* person lives as if the world were made altogether for him, and not he for the world. *South.*

Syn. — COVETOUS, AVARICIOUS agree in the idea of inordinate desire for gain or possession. COVETOUS implies esp. excessive desire for what belongs to another ; AVARICIOUS, greed of wealth with a view to hoarding it. See PARSIMONIOUS, GREEDY, MERCENARY.

You cannot behold a *covetous* spirit walk by a goldsmith's shop without casting a wishful eye at the heaps upon the counter. *Spectator.*

Each is contented with his own possessions, nor *avariciously* endeavors to heap up more than is necessary for his own subsistence. *Goldsmith.*

— **cov′et-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **cov′et-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Avarice, cupidity, eagerness.

cov′ey (kŭv′ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). [OF. *covée,* F. *couvée,* fr. *cover,* F. *couver,* to sit or brood on, fr. L. *cubare* to lie down ; cf. E. *incubate.*] **1.** A brood or hatch of birds ; an old bird with her brood of young ; hence, a small flock or number of birds together ; — said chiefly of partridges, and certain allied birds, as grouse and ptarmigans. See BEVY.

2. A company ; a bevy ; as, a *covey* of girls. *Addison.*

Syn. — See FLOCK.

Co-vil′le-a (kō-vĭl′ē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after F. V. *Coville* (b. 1867), American botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of zygophyllaceous shrubs, natives of desert regions in North and South America. See CREOSOTE BUSH.

cov′in (kŭv′ĭn), *n.* [OF. *covin, covine.* See COVENANT.] **1.** A number of persons banded together ; specif., *Scot.,* a company of witches. *Obs.*

2. A private compact. *Obs.*

3. *Law.* A collusive agreement between two or more persons to prejudice a third ; conspiracy.

4. Deceit ; fraud ; artifice. *Archaic.* *Chaucer.*

5. A secret device or intent. *Obs.*

6. State or condition. *Obs.*

cov′ing (kōv′ĭng), *n.* [See 1st COVE, *n.,* 4.] *Arch.* **a** A cove or series of coves, as the concaved surface under the overhang of a projecting upper story. **b** The splayed jambs of a flaring fireplace.

cov′in-ous (kŭv′ĭn-ŭs), *a.* *Law.* Deceitful ; collusive ; fraudulent. — **cov′in-ous-ly,** *adv.*

co-vol′ume (kō-vŏl′ūm), *n.* [*co-* + *volume.*] *Physics.* A quantity subtracted from the volume of a gas to represent by the remainder the actual volume of the molecules ; the volume of the interspaces between the molecules in a gas.

cow (kou), *n.* ; *pl.* cows (kouz) ; *old pl., now chiefly poetic,* KINE (kīn). [ME. *cu, cou,* AS. *cū* ; akin to D. *koe,* G. *kuh,* OHG. *kuo,* Icel. *kȳr,* Dan. & Sw. *ko,* L. *bos* ox, cow, Gr. *βοῦς,* Skr. *gō.* Cf. BEEF, BOVINE, BUCOLIC, BUTTER, NYLGHAU.] **1.** The mature female of wild or domestic cattle of the genus *Bos,* or of any of the various animals the male of which is called *bull,* as the moose, certain of the seal kind, the terrapin, etc.

2. A coward. *Obs.*

3. [Perh. so named as suggesting a cow's horns.] A wedge, or brake, to check a machine or car ; a clog, as of a gin.

4. A raft of large trees upon which a log cabin is built, formerly used on Western rivers. *U. S.*

cow, *n.* [See COWL a hood.] A chimney cowl. *Dial. Eng.*

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cov′e-nan′tal (kŭv′ē-năn′tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a covenant.

Covenant Code. *Bib.* See LAW, *n.*

cov′e-nous. Var. of COVINOUS.

cov′en-tree′, *n.* [Cf. COVEN, *n.*] A tree in front of an old-time Scottish mansion beneath which the laird or owner met his visitors or his retainers.

cov′er (kŭv′ẽr), *n.* [W. *cyfar.*] See MEASURE.

cov′er, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *covrer,* perh. confused with obs. *acover.* Cf. RECOVER.] To get ; attain ; also, recover ; restore ; heal. *Obs.*

cov′er-cle (-k'l), *n.* [OF. *covercle,* F. *couvercle,* fr. L. *cooperculum,* fr. *cooperire.* See COVER.] Cover ; lid. *Obs.*

Cov′er-dale's Bi′ble (-dālz). See BIBLE.

cov′er-er, *n.* One that covers.

cov′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

coverlyte. † COVERLET.

covers. *Abbr.* Coversed sine.

cov′er-shame′, *n.* **1.** A thing used to conceal infamy. *Obs.* **2.** Savin ; — from its use as an ecbolic and abortifacient.

co-ver′sine′ (kō-vûr′sīn′), *n.* *Math.* The coversed sine.

cover slip. = COVER GLASS.

cov′er-slut′, *n.* A garment worn to conceal untidy clothes. *Obs.*

cov′ert (kŭv′ẽrt), *v. t.* To cover ; conceal. *Obs.*

cov′ert, *n.,* **covert cloth.** A twilled diagonal cloth, usually waterproof and made in mixtures, for tailoring.

covert coat. A short light overcoat for wear as a dust coat, or in riding, shooting, etc.

covert hack. [From COVERT, *n.,* 2.] A horse for riding to the place of meeting of a hunt.

cov′ert-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

covert way. *Fort.* See COVERED WAY.

cov′ess (kōv′ĕs), *n., fem.* of COVE. *Slang or Low.*

cov′et-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

cov′et-er, *n.* One who covets.

cov′et-ing, *p. a.* That covets. — **cov′et-ing-ly,** *adv.*

cov′et-ise, *n.* [OF. *coveitise,* F. *convoitise.* See COVET, *v. t.*] Avarice ; inordinate desire ; covetousness. *Obs.*

cov′e-tive-ness, *n.* *Phren.* Acquisitiveness.

co-vet′ta (kō-vĕt′*ȧ*), *n.* [Cf. COVE a molding.] *Carp.* A quarter-round molding plane.

covey, *n.* A pantry. *Obs.*

cov′ey (kōv′ĭ), *n.* A dim. of COVE, a boy or man, used in familiarity or intimacy. *Slang.*

co-vi′brate, *v. i.* See CO-, 1.

cov′id (kŭv′ĭd), *n.* [Indo-Portuguese, fr. Pg. *covado* cubit.] See MEASURE.

covido, *n.* [See COVID.] See MEASURE.

covie. † COVEY.

Co-viel′lo (kō-vyĕl′lō), *n.* [It.] See MASKED COMEDY.

co′vil (kō′vĭl), *n.* [Tamil.] *Anglo-Ind.* A temple ; also, vulgarly, a church.

co-vil′lag-er, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**

cov′ine. Var. of COVIN.

cov′ined (kŭv′ĭnd), *p. a.* [OF. *covenir* to agree, F. *convenir.*] Agreed. *Obs.*

cov′in-tree′, *n.* Var. of COVENTREE.

co-vis′it, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**

co-vo′ta-ry, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**

covyne. Var. of COVIN.

cow. † CHOUGH.

cow (*Scot.* kō ; kōō). Obs. or Scot. for COE.

cow (kou), *n.* A bogy or goblin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cow (kou ; kō), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kollr* head, *kolla* to hit on the head.] *Scot.* **1.** To poll (the head) ; cut short ; prune ; lop off. **2.** To overtop ; exceed ; outdo.

cow (kou), *n.* A bunch of twigs, as in a branch or bundle; a wisp; a birch or besom. *Scot.*

cow, *v. t.;* COWED (koud); COW′ING. [Cf. Icel. *kuga*, Sw. *kufva* to check, subdue, Dan. *kue.*] To depress with fear; to daunt the spirits or courage of; to overawe.

To vanquish a people already *cowed.* *Steele.*

Syn. — See FRIGHTEN.

co′walk′er (kō′wôk′ẽr), *n.* A phantasmic or "astral" body deemed to be separable from the physical body and capable of acting independently; a doppelgänger.

cow′an (*Scot.* kō′ăn), *n.* **1.** A dry-stone diker; — applied to one who works as a mason without having served a regular apprenticeship. *Scot.*
2. (*pron.* kou′ăn; kō′ăn) A pretender; interloper. *Freemasons' Cant.*

cow′ard (kou′ẽrd), *a.* [OF. *couard*, *coard*, *coart*, n. & adj., F. *couard*, fr. OF. *coe*, *coue*, tail, F. *queue* (fr. L. *coda*, a form of *cauda* tail) + *-ard*; orig., short-tailed, as an epithet of the hare, or perh., turning tail, like a scared dog. Cf. CUE, QUEUE, CAUDAL.] **1.** Destitute of courage; timid; cowardly. "That craven, *coward* knight." *Spenser.*
2. Belonging to a coward; proceeding from, or expressive of, base fear or timidity.

He raised the house with loud and *coward* cries. *Shak.*

3. *Her.* Borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs; — said of a lion.

cow′ard, *n.* A person who lacks courage; a pusillanimous or ignobly timid person; a poltroon.

A fool is nauseous, but a *coward* worse. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Craven, poltroon, dastard, caitiff.

cow′ard, *v. t.* **1.** To make timorous; to frighten. *Obs.*
2. To call (a person) a coward.

cow′ard-ice (kou′ẽr-dĭs), *n.* [ME. *cowardise*, F. *couardise*, fr. *couard.* See COWARD.] Want of courage to face danger; ignoble timidity; pusillanimity; base fear of danger or hurt; lack of spirit.

The *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton.*

Falsehood, *cowardice*, and poor descent,
Three things that women highly hold in hate. *Shak.*

cow′ard-ish, *a.* Cowardly. *Obs. or R.*

cow′ard-ly, *a.* **1.** Wanting courage; basely or weakly timid or fearful; pusillanimous; spiritless.

The *cowardly* rascals that ran from the battle. *Shak.*

2. Befitting, or characteristic of, a coward; as, a *cowardly* lie.

The *cowardly* rashness of those who dare not look danger in the face. *Burke.*

Syn. — COWARDLY, PUSILLANIMOUS, POLTROON, CRAVEN, DASTARDLY, RECREANT. COWARDLY (the most general term) implies a weak or ignoble, PUSILLANIMOUS, a mean-spirited and contemptible, lack of courage; as, "[I] do now not basely die, not *cowardly* put off my helmet to my countryman" (*Shak.*); "I lived in a continual, indefinite, pining fear; tremulous, *pusillanimous*, apprehensive of I knew not what" (*Carlyle*). POLTROON, CRAVEN, and DASTARDLY are terms of extreme opprobrium. *Poltroon* (more frequently *n.*) implies arrant cowardice; *craven*, abject pusillanimity; *dastardly*, esp. the cowardly or skulking execution of an outrageous or malicious design; as, a *poltroon* surrender, a *craven* fear of death, a *dastardly* assassination. RECREANT, as here compared, implies cowardly submission; as, "Here standeth Thomas Mowbray . . . on pain to be found false or *recreant*" (*Shak.*); "It is the breath of this spirit that pours through the 'Areopagitica' as through a trumpet, sounding the charge against whatever is base and *recreant*" (*Lowell*). See AFRAID.

cow′ard-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a coward.

cow′bane′ (kou′bān′), *n.* Any of several poisonous apiaceous plants: **a** In England, *Cicuta virosa.* **b** In the United States, *Cicuta maculata* and related species, and *Oxypolis rigida.* See WATER HEMLOCK.

cow′bell′ (-bĕl′), *n.* **1.** A bell hung about the neck of a cow to indicate her whereabouts when out of sight.
2. The bladder campion.

cow′ber-ry (kou′bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The berry or fruit of any of several shrubs, which grow in pastures; also, any plant producing such fruit; specif.: **a** The mountain cranberry. **b** The bog strawberry. **c** The bilberry. *Eng.* **d** The partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*). *U. S.*

cow′bind′ (-bīnd′), *n.* The white bryony.

cow′bird′ (-bûrd′), *n.*, *or* **cow blackbird.** A small North American blackbird (*Molothrus ater*). Like the European cuckoo, it builds no nest, but lays its eggs in the nests of other birds. It is so called because it frequently associates with cattle. Related species occur in Mexico and farther southward.

Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*).

cow′boy′ (-boi′), *n.* **1.** A boy who has charge of cows.
2. A cattle herder; specif., one of a class of herders on the plains of the western and southwestern United States and western Canada who do their work on horseback. As a class they are noted for hardiness and often recklessness.
3. One of the Tory marauders who, in the Revolutionary War, infested the neutral ground between the American and British lines near New York, and committed depredations on the Americans.

cow′catch′er (kou′kăch′ẽr), *n.* A strong inclined frame in front of a locomotive for catching or throwing off cattle or other obstructions on a railroad. *U. S.*

cow′er (kou′ẽr), *v. i.;* COW′ERED (-ẽrd); COW′ER-ING. [ME. *couren;* cf. Icel. *kūra* to doze, lie quiet, Sw. *kura*, Dan. *kure*, G. *kauern* to cower.] To stoop by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; hence, to quail; to sink through fear.

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See FAWN.

cow′fish′ (kou′fĭsh′), *n.* **1. a** Any of various small cetaceans, as the grampus and species of porpoises and dolphins. **b** A sirenian, as the manatee.
2. Any of various trunkfishes having hornlike projections over the eyes.

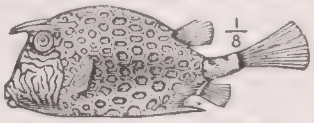

Cowfish (*Lactophrys tricornis*).

cow′hage (-āj), *n.* Also *couhage*, *cowage*, and *cowitch.* [Hind. *kawānch*, *koānch.*] **a** A climbing fabaceous plant (*Stizolobium pruriens*), having crooked pods covered with barbed brittle hairs which cause intolerable itching. These hairs, mixed with honey or other vehicle, are sometimes used as a vermifuge. **b** The trumpet creeper. *Local, U. S.*

cow′heart′ (-härt′), *n.* A coward; — by false etymology.

cow′heart′ed (-här′tĕd; -tĭd; 7, 151), *a.* Cowardly.

The Lady Powis . . . patted him with her fan, and called him a *cowhearted* fellow. *R. North.*

cow′heel′ (-hēl′), *n.*, *or* **cow's′ heel′** (kouz′). *Cookery.* The dressed foot of a neat.

cow′herb′ (-hûrb′; -ûrb′), *n.* A silenaceous herb (*Vaccaria vaccaria*) with smooth glaucous clasping leaves and corymbose pink flowers. It is naturalized from Europe in the United States. Called also *cow basil* and *cow-fat.*

cow′herd′ (-hûrd′), *n.* [AS. *cūhyrde; cū* cow + *hyrde* a herder.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

cow′hide′ (-hīd′), *n.* **1.** The hide of a cow.
2. Leather made of the hide of a cow.
3. A coarse whip made of rawhide or of braided leather.

cow′hide′, *v. t.* To flog with a cowhide.

cow hock. *Farriery.* A hock that turns or bends inward like that of a cow, so that the shanks of the hind legs are unduly close.

cow′-hocked′ (kou′hŏkt′), *a.* *Farriery.* Having cow hocks.

cow house. A building used for stabling cattle.

cow′ish (kou′ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Like a cow.
2. Timorous; fearful; cowardly. *Rare.* *Shak.*

cow′ish, *n.* Also *cous.* An apiaceous plant of Oregon (*Lomatium cous*) having edible tuberous roots somewhat like the sweet potato. It is used as food by the Indians.

cowl (koul), *n.* [ME. *coule*, *couele*, AS. *cuhle*, *cugle*, *cugele;* cf. dial. G. *kogel*, *gugel*, F. *coule;* all fr. L. *cucullа*, *cucullus*, cap, hood: cf. also Icel. *kufl.* Cf. CUCULLATE.] **1.** A monk's hood, usually attached to the gown; also, the hood and garment together; hence, sometimes, a monk.

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl?* *Pope.*

2. A chimney pot of some elaboration, often a revolving metal hood, sometimes an arrangement for throwing the smoke out horizontally, leaving no opening at the top, used to improve the draft of a chimney, ventilator, etc.
3. A wire cap for the smokestack of a locomotive.

cowl, *v. t.;* COWLED (kould); COWL′ING. **1.** To garb with a cowl; to make monkish.
2. To cover as with a cowl.

cowl, *n.* [AS. *cufl*, fr. L. *cupella*, dim. of L. *cupa* tub, vat. Cf. COOP.] A large water tub; specif., a vessel carried on a pole between two persons for conveyance of water.

cowle (koul), *n.* [Hind. *kaul*, fr. Ar. *qaul* declaration.] A grant or engagement in writing; hence, safe-conduct; amnesty. *India.*

cowled (kould *or*, *esp. in poetry*, kou′lĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Wearing a cowl; hooded. "That *cowlèd* churchman." *Emerson.*
2. *Bot.* Hood-shaped; cucullate.

cow′lick′ (kou′lĭk′), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up or awry (usually over the forehead), as if licked by a cow.

cowl′staff′ (koul′ståf′), *n.* [*cowl* a vessel + *staff.*] A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons. *Archaic & Dial.*

cow′man (kou′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A cattle owner; a ranchman.

cow oak. A large American oak (*Quercus michauxii*), having white bark, and leaves resembling those of the chestnut oak. The wood is hard, strong, and light brown. Called also *basket oak.*

co′work′er (kō′wûr′kẽr), *n.* One who works with another; a coöperator.

cow parsley. The wild chervil.

cow parsnip. Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Heracleum*, esp. *H. sphondylium* in England and *H. lanatum* in North America.

cow′pea′ (kou′pē′), *n.* **1.** A fabaceous plant (*Vigna sinensis*) found throughout the tropics of the Old World and more nearly related to the bean than the pea. It is extensively cultivated in the southern United States for forage and green manure.
2. The seed of this plant, used frequently for food.

Cowpea. 1 Branch with Leaves and Flowers (1/15); 2 Pod (1/7); 3 Seed (1/3).

cowpea rust. A rust fungus (*Uromyces appendiculatus*) attacking the cowpea and various wild and cultivated beans.

cowpea weevil. A small weevil (*Bruchus chinensis*) which eats the interior of cowpeas, common peas, and beans; also, *B. quadrimaculatus*, having similar habits.

Cowpea Weevil and Larva (*Bruchus chinensis*). × 4.

Cow′per's gland (kou′pẽrz; kōō′pẽrz; *in England the name is pron'd* kōō′pẽr *by those who bear it*). [After the discoverer, William *Cowper*, an English surgeon.] *Anat.* Either of two small glands discharging into the male urethra.

cow′-pi′lot, *n.* A handsomely banded pomacentrid coral-reef fish, of Florida and the West Indies (*Abudefduf saxatilis*).

cow′-plant′, *n.* **a** The great laurel, or rhododendron. *U. S.* **b** An East Indian asclepiadaceous vine (*Gymnema lactiferum*), the milky juice of which is used as food among the Singhalese.

cow′pox′ (kou′pŏks′), *n.* *Med.* A pustular eruptive disease of the udder of the cow, which, when communicated to the human system, as by vaccination, protects from the smallpox; vaccinia; — called also *kinepox*, *cowpock*, and *kinepock.*

cow′rie, **cow′ry** (kou′rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Hind. *kauṛī.*] A marine gastropod shell of the genus *Cypræa* (which see). There are numerous species, many of them ornamental. Formerly *C. moneta*, a small yellow and white species of the Indian Ocean, and several other species were largely used as money in Africa and some Asiatic countries, and they are still so used to some extent. The value is always trifling, and varies at different places.

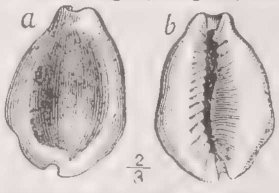

Money Cowrie (*Cypræa moneta*). *a* Dorsal side; *b* Ventral side.

cow shark. A large European and West Indian shark (*Hexanchus griseus*) having six gill openings on each side. The name is extended to allied species. See HEXANCHIDÆ.

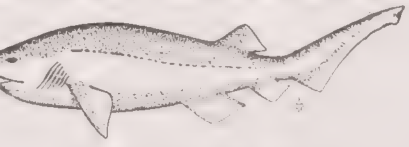
Cow Shark (*Hexanchus griseus*).

cow′slip′ (kou′slĭp′), *n.* [AS. *cūslyppe*, prob. orig., cow's droppings. Cf. SLOP, *n.*] **a** In Great Britain, a common primrose (*Primula officinalis*) having umbels of fragrant yellow flowers appearing in early spring. It is often cultivated. **b** In the United States, a ranunculaceous plant (*Caltha palustris*) more usually called *marsh marigold.* See MARSH MARIGOLD.

English Cowslip (*Primula officinalis*), much reduced.

cow tree. [Cf. Sp. *palo de vaca.*] **a** A South American moraceous tree (*Brosimum galactodendron*) yielding a rich milky juice which can be used as food. **b** Any of several other trees yielding a similar juice, whether edible or not, as *Mimusops elata* and *Tabernæmontana utilis.* **c** In New Zealand, the karaka.

cow vetch. A common perennial vetch of temperate regions (*Vicia cracca*) having dense racemes of bluish purple flowers.

cow′wheat′ (-hwēt′), *n.* **a** A scrophulariaceous hemiparasite (*Melampyrum arvense*) found as a weed in European wheat fields; also, any one of various other species of *Melampyrum.* **b** The yellow rattle. *Dial. Eng.*

cox′a (kŏk′så), *n.; pl.* COXÆ (-sē). [L., the hip.] **1.** *Anat.* The hip or hip joint. *Rare.*

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cow′age. Var. of COWHAGE.
cow′al (kou′ăl), *n.* A kind of depression or channel, not necessarily connected with a river, similar to a billabong or an anabranch. *Local, Australia.*
cow ant. = VELVET ANT.
cowarb. Var. of COARB. *Obs.*
cowardie, *n.* [OF. *couardie.*] Cowardice. *Obs.*
cow′ard-ise. † COWARDICE.
cow′ard-ize, *v. t.* To render cowardly. *Obs.*
cow′ard-ize. † COWARDICE.
cow′ard-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cow′ard-ness, *n.* Cowardice. *R.*
cow′ard-ous, *a.* Cowardly. *Obs.*
cow′ard-ry, *n.* Cowardice. *Obs.*
cow′ard-ship, *n.* Cowardice. *Obs.* *Shak.*
cow′ar-dy, *n.* [OF. *couardie.*] Cowardice. *Obs.*
cowartis. † COWARDICE.
cow′-ba′by, *n.* One who is timid: also, a childish person: a simpleton. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cow basil. = COWHERB.
cow′blakes′ (kou′blāks′), *n. pl.* [E. dial. *blakes.*] Dried cow dung used as fuel. *Dial. Eng.*
cow′bun-cle. Dial. Amer. var. of CARBUNCLE.
cow bunting. = COWBIRD.
cow calf. A female calf.
cow chaff. Grass or forage plants cut up for feeding stock. *Australia.*
cowche. † COUCH.
cow chervil. The wild chervil.
cow chips. Dried cow droppings used for fuel.
cow clover. **a** The zigzag clover. **b** The red clover.
cow′-crack′ers, *n.* The bladder campion. *Dial. Eng.*
cow creamer. A cream jug in the shape of a cow.
cow cress. The field cress.
cow′cum-ber, **cow′cum-mer.** Obs. or dial. vars. of CUCUMBER.
cowd. Cowed. *Ref. Sp.*
cowde. Obs. pl. of COULD.
cow′die (kou′dĭ), *n.* = KAURI.
cow′dy, *n.* [Cf. dial. *cow*, *cowe*, to poll (the head), p. p. *cowed* hornless, and *coll* to cut, to clip, Icel. *kolla* a deer without horns, a cow.] A small cow, esp. a mulley cow. *Obs.*
cowe. † CHOUGH.
cowe. Var. of COW, to poll. *Scot.* [*Scot.*
cowe, *n.* = COWING, cropping.
cow′en. Var. of COWAN.
cow′er. † COVER.
cow′erd. Cowered. *Ref. Sp.*
cow′-fat′, *n.* **a** The red valerian. **b** = COWHERB. [garlic.
cow garlic. The field or wild
cow′gate′, **cow′gait′**, *n.* [*cow* + *gate* a way.] A cow pasture, or a common of pasturage. *Eng.*
cowghe. † COUGH.
cow′girl′, *n.* A girl who performs the duties of a cowboy.
cow grass. **a** = COW CLOVER. **b** = KNOTGRASS. [cherry.
cowhage cherry. Barbados
cow′heard′. † COWHERD.
cow′-hitch′, *n.* *Naut.* A clumsy or slippery hitch or knot.
cow′horn′ fly. = HORN FLY.
cow-hub′y, *n.* An unidentified term of endearment. *Obs. Scot.*
co-wid′ow, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a**.
cow′itch. Var. of COWHAGE.
cow killer. A wasp (*Sphærophthalma occidentalis*) of the family Mutillidæ, the females of which are wingless and resemble large ants. Its sting is popularly believed to be dangerous to cattle. *Local, U. S.*
cowl. Var. of COUL, *v.*
cowl, *n.* A lump or swelling; also, a boil. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To bruise, to raise a lump. *Dial. Eng.*
cowld. Cowled. *Ref. Sp.*
cow′leech′, *n.* A cow doctor. — **cow′leech′ing**, *n.*
cow′licks′ (kou′lĭks′), *n.* The snowdrop tree. *Louisiana.*
cow′like′, *a.* Resembling a cow.
cow lily. The American cowslip (*Caltha palustris*).
cowl′rake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COLERAKE.
cowlte. † QUILT.
cow′-mum′ble, *n.* The wild chervil. *Dial. Eng.*
cownand. † COVENANT.
co-work′, *v. i.* See CO-, 1.
co-wor′ship, *v. t. & i.* See CO-, 1.
cowp, **cowpe.** † COOP, CUP.
cowp. Var. of COUP. *Obs. or Scot.*
cow′pen′, *n.* An old brand of Virginia tobacco.
cow′pen′, *v. t.* To fertilize (ground) by penning cows upon it. *Archaic.*
cow′per. Obs. var. of COOPER; also, var. of COUPER.
Cow-pe′ri-an (kou-pē′rĭ-ăn; kōō-), *a.* *Anat.* Designating Cowper's glands.
cow′per-i′tis (kou′pẽr-ī′tĭs; kōō′-), *n.* [See -ITIS.] Inflammation of Cowper's glands.
cow′pock′, *n.* = COWPOX.
cow poison. A tall mountain larkspur (*Delphinium trolliifolium*) of the American Pacific coast, often poisonous to stock.
cow pony. A pony used in herding cattle. *Western U. S.*
cowpul. † COUPLE.
cow′-punch′er, *n.* A cowboy. *Colloq., U. S.*
cow′quake′, *n.* **a** = QUAKING GRASS. **b** Spurry.
cowr. Obs. or dial. Eng. and Scot. var. of COWER.
cow′-rat′tle, *n.* **a** The bladder campion. **b** The white campion.
cow′rie, *n.* *Bot.* = KAURI.
cowrteby. † COURTEPY.
cowry bird. An East Indian weaver bird (*Munia punctulata*) often kept as a cage bird.
cows′-and-calves′, *n. pl.* Flowers of wakerobin. *Dial. Eng.*
cow′shard, **cow′sharn**, **cow′shed**, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scearn* dung.] Cow dung. *Obs. or Dial.*
cow′shot, **cow′shut.** Obs., dial. Eng., or Scot. var. of CUSHAT.
cow′skin′, *n.* **1.** Cow leather. **2.** A rawhide whip. *Rare.*
cow′slipped′ (kou′slĭpt′), *a.* Adorned with cowslips.
cow′slop′. Obs. or dial. var. of COWSLIP.
cowslowpe. † COWSLIP.
cow's lungwort. Mullein.
cow sorrel. Sheep sorrel.
cow's′-tail′, *n.* **1.** The horseweed. [spliced rope.
2. A frayed end, as of a badly
cow's′-wort′, *n.* The red rattle (*Pedicularis palustris*). *Eng.*
cowt (kŏt). Dial. form of COLT.
cow′-tail′, *a.* Designating, or relating to, the coarsest grade of wool, sheared from the hind legs of the sheep.
cow′tail′, *n.* Chowry. *Obs.*
cow′ter. † COUTER.
cow thistle. **a** The bull thistle. **b** A European wild lettuce (*Lactuca alpina*). *Obs.*
cowth′wort′ (kōōth′wûrt′), *n.* Motherwort. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cow′tongue′, *n.* The yellow clintonia (*Clintonia borealis*).
cow′weed′, *n.* Wild chervil.
cowyslepe. † COWSLIP.
cox. † COKES.
cox, *n.* *Colloq.* Short for COXSWAIN. — *v. t. & i.* To act as coxswain (to).

D E F G H I J K L M

2. *Zoöl.* The first segment of the leg of an insect or other arthropod.

cox′al (kŏk′săl), *a.* Pertaining to a coxa.

coxal cavities, *Zoöl.*, the cavities on the lower surface of the body of arthropods in which the coxæ of the limbs articulate.

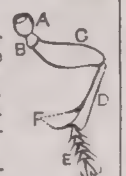

Leg of an Insect. *A* Coxa; *B* Trochanter; *C* Femur; *D* Tibia; *F* Spurs; *E* Tarsus. Enlarged.

cox-al′gi-a (-săl′jĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *coxalgia*, fr. L. *coxa* hip + Gr.
cox′al gy (kŏk′săl′jĭ) } ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* Pain in the hip. — **cox-al′gic** (kŏk-săl′jĭk), *a.*

cox′comb′ (kŏks′kōm′), *n.* [A corrupted spelling of *cock's comb.*] **1.** **a** A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which licensed jesters formerly wore in their caps (as shown in the *Illust.* of BAUBLE.) **b** The jester's cap with a coxcomb.
2. The top of the head, or the head itself. *Humorous.*

If a bloody *coxcomb* be a hurt, you have hurt me. *Shak.*

3. A fool. *Obs.*
4. A vain, showy fellow; a conceited, silly man, fond of display; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a fop.

Fond to be seen, she kept a bevy
Of powdered *coxcombs* at her levee. *Goldsmith.*

5. *Naut.* A kind of cleat near the end of a yardarm to afford a lead in hauling out reef earings.
6. *Bot.* = COCKSCOMB.

cox-comb′i-cal (kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-kăl; -kōm′ĭ-kăl; 277), *a.* Also **cox-comb′ic** (-kŏm′ĭk; -kōm′ĭk). Befitting or indicating a coxcomb; like a coxcomb; foppish; vain. — **cox-comb′i-cal′i-ty** (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cox-comb′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

cox′comb′ly (kŏks′kōm′lĭ), *a.* Like a coxcomb. "You *coxcombly* ass, you!" *Beau. & Fl.* — **cox′comb′li-ness**, *n.*

cox′comb′ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The manners, or an act characteristic, of a coxcomb; foppishness.

cox-i′tis (kŏk-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *coxa* hip + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the hip joint.

cox′swain, cockswain (kŏk′swān; *naut.* kŏk′s'n), *n.* [*cock* a boat + *swain*; hence, the master of a boat.] The steersman of a boat; esp.: **a** A sailor who has charge of a ship's boat and its crew, and who usually steers. **b** A lightweight steersman of a racing shell, who usually in a measure directs the crew by his voice; — often abbreviated colloquially to *cox.*

coy (koi), *a.* [ME. *coy* quiet, still, OF. *coi*, fr. L. *quietus* quiet. See QUIET, *a.*] **1.** Quiet; still. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Shrinking from approach or familiarity; reserved; bashful; shy; modest; — usually applied to women, sometimes with an implication of coquetry.

Coy, and difficult to win. *Cowper.*
Coy and furtive graces. *Irving.*

3. Soft; gentle; hesitating "Love's *coy* touch." *Shak.*
4. Disdainful; distant. *Obs.*
Syn. — Reserved, modest, bashful, demure. See SHY.

coy, *v. t.*; COYED (koid); COY′ING. **1.** To quiet; soothe.
2. To allure; entice; coax; decoy. *Obs.*
3. To caress with the hand; to stroke. *Obs.*

Come sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy.* *Shak.*

coy, *v. i.* **1.** To behave with reserve or coyness; to shrink back or seem to shrink back. *Rare.*

Thus to *coy* it,
With one who knows you too! *Rowe.*

2. To be unwilling; to demur; disdain. *Obs.* *Shak.*

coy′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being coy; feigned or bashful unwillingness to become familiar; reserve.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

coyn′ye (koin′yĭ), *n.* *Irish Hist.* [Ir. *coinmheadh.*] A chieftain's exaction of victuals from tenants, esp. for the use of his soldiery; also, the quartering of military followers among the people, or an equivalent impost. *Spenser.*

coy-o′te (kī-ō′tē; kī′ōt: *the correct Spanish pron. is* kō-yō′tā, *almost* koi-ō′tā, *but in the western U. S. usage almost universally makes the first syllable* ki-), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Mex. *coyotl.*] A small species of wolf (*Canis latrans*) of the western part of North America; the prairie wolf. It is common on the plains. It can run swiftly and is very cunning, but lacks the ferocity of the large timber wolves. It is noted for its loud and continued howling at night.

‖ **co′yo-til′lo** (kō′yō-tēl′yō; kī′ō-; 195), *n.* [Mex. Sp. dim. See COYOTE.] A low rhamnaceous shrub (*Karwinskia humboldtiana*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico. Its berries are said to be poisonous to the coyote.

coy′pu (koi′pōō), *n.* [Native name.] A South American aquatic rodent (*Myocastor coypus*), having webbed hind feet. It produces the fur called nutria.

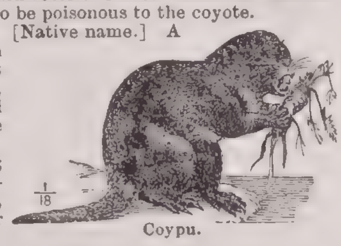

Coypu.

coz (kŭz), *n.* Cousin; — an abbrev. common, esp. formerly, in fond or familiar address.

coze (kōz), *v. i.*; COZED (kōzd); COZ′ING (kōz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *causer*, or E. *cozy.*] To have a friendly or familiar chat or conversation.

coze, *n.* A friendly chat.

coz′en (kŭz′'n), *v. t.*; COZ′ENED (-'nd); COZ′EN-ING (-'n-ĭng). [From *cousin*, hence, lit., to deceive through pretext of relationship, F. *cousiner.*] To cheat; to defraud; to beguile; to deceive, usually by small arts, or in a paltry way.

He had *cozened* the world by fine phrases. *Macaulay.*

coz′en, *v. i.* To act deceitfully; to commit a cheat.

Some cogging, *cozening* slave. *Shak.*

coz′en-age (kŭz′'n-āj), *n.* [See COZEN.] **1.** The art or practice of cozening; artifice; fraud. *Shak.*
2. An act of deceit or fraud.

coz′en-ing, *a.* Fraudulent; cheating.—**coz′en-ing-ly**, *adv.*

co′zy (kō′zĭ), *a.*; CO′ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); CO′ZI-EST. Also **co′sy, co′sey.** [Cf. Scot. *cosie*, *cozie*, perh. fr. Gael. *cosach* abounding in hollows, or *cosagach* full of holes or crevices, snug, sheltered, from *cos* a hollow, a crevice.] **1.** Snug; comfortable; easy; contented.
2. [Cf. F. *causer* to chat, talk.] Chatty; talkative; sociable; familiar. *Eng.*
Syn. — See SNUG.

co′zy, *n.* Also **co′sy, co′sey.** **1.** A wadded covering for a teapot or other vessel to keep the contents hot.
2. A canopied seat in the corner of a room.

crab (krăb), *n.* [AS. *crabba*; akin to D. *krab*, G. *krabbe*, *krebs*, Icel. *krabbi*, Sw. *krabba*, Dan. *krabbe*, and to E. *crawl*, and perh. *cramp.* Cf. CRAWFISH.] **1.** Any crustacean of the order Decapoda and suborder Brachyura, distinguished by the short, broad, and usually flattened carapace, the small abdomen, which is curled up beneath the body, and fits into a groove or depression under the thorax, and the short antennæ; also, any of various other crustacea, esp. of the group Anomura, which resemble the Brachyura in the more or less reduced condition of the abdomen. (See HERMIT CRAB, PURSE CRAB.) The *king crabs*, or *horseshoe crabs* (which see), constitute a separate order or class. The true crabs have the anterior pair of limbs modified into large pincers, and in some (the swimming crabs) the posterior pair take the form of paddles. Crabs can walk in any direction on land without turning, but usually move sideways. The majority of forms are marine; some spend most of their lives on land, and a few habitually climb trees. They generally feed on other animals or on carrion, but sometimes on vegetable matter. A few attain a very large size, 20 to 30 pounds in weight (see GIANT CRAB), and some species, as the blue crab of the United States (see BLUE CRAB), are important as food.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** The zodiacal sign and constellation Cancer, between Gemini and Leo. **b** The Crab nebula in the constellation Taurus.
3. A malignant growth; a cancer. *Obs. & R.*
4. A crab louse.
5. *Angling.* The larva of a stone fly.
6. An arch. *Obs. & R.* *Trevisa.*
7. A crawfish. *Local, U. S.*
8. *Mech.* Any of various machines or apparatus for raising or hauling heavy weights, orig. a machine with claws; specif.: **a** A movable winch or windlass with powerful gearing, used with derricks, etc. **b** A gin. *Obs.* **c** A windlass, or small geared capstan, for hauling ships into dock, etc. **d** A machine used in ropewalks to stretch the yarn. **e** A claw for anchoring a portable machine.
9. An iron trivet to hold a kettle or the like. *Dial. Eng.*
10. *pl.* [Perh. a different word.] At hazard, the lowest throw, or two aces.

to catch, *or rarely* **cut**, **a crab**. *Rowing*, a phrase used of a rower: **a** When he fails to raise the oar clear of the water on the recovery. **b** When he misses the water altogether in making a stroke.

crab, *v. i.*; CRABBED (krăbd); CRAB′BING. **1.** *Naut.* To drift sidewise or to leeward, as a vessel. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*
2. To fish for or catch crabs; — chiefly in *p. pr. & vb. n.*

crab, *v. t.* [Cf. CRAB the animal; CRABBED.] **1.** To anger; to irritate; also, to make sour or morose. *Obs. or Scot.*

crab, *v. i.* To be or become cross or angry. *Obs.*

crab, *n.* [Perh. fr. the name of the animal; cf. CRAB, *a.*] **1.** A crab apple; in England, the small wild apple or the tree which produces it. See CRAB APPLE.

When roasted *crabs* hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl. *Shak.*

2. A cudgel of crab-tree wood; a crabstick. *Garrick.*
3. A sour, or crabbed, ill-tempered person.

crab, *a.* [Cf. CRABBED.] Of or pert. to the crab apple or crab tree; like the crab apple; sour; harsh-tasting; rough.

The *crab* vintage of the neigh'bring coast. *Dryden.*

crab, *v. t.* **1.** To beat with a crabstick. *Obs.* *J. Fletcher.*
2. *Textiles.* To subject to crabbing.

crab, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D. *krabben* to scratch; prob. akin to E. *crab*, n.] **1.** Of hawks, to scratch or claw; to fight.
2. To find fault with or run down; to pull to pieces; to criticize adversely. *Colloq., Eng.*

crab apple. Also *crab.* [See CRAB, *a.*] **1.** A small, wild sour apple; specif., in England, the wild form of the common apple (*Malus malus*); in the United States, any native species of *Malus*, as *M. ioensis*, *M. coronaria*, *M. angustifolia*, and *M. rivularis.*
2. Any of several cultivated varieties of apple having long petioles and rather small acid fruit, used chiefly for jelly and preserves.
3. A cunoniaceous tree (*Schizomeria ovata*). *Australia.*

crab′bed (krăb′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* [See CRAB the animal, CRAB crab apple.] **1.** Characterized by, or manifesting, peevishness, moroseness, or sourness; fractious; out of humor; harsh; cross.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together. *Shak.*
How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by harshness or roughness; unpleasant; bitter; as, a *crabbed* taste. *Archaic.*
3. Crooked; knotted; gnarled; rugged. *Obs.*
4. Obscure or intricate; difficult; perplexing; trying; as, a *crabbed* author. "*Crabbed* eloquence." *Chaucer.*
5. Cramped; irregular; as, *crabbed* handwriting. *Milton.*
Syn. — See SULLEN.
— **crab′bed-ly**, *adv.* — **crab′bed-ness**, *n.*

crab′ber (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who catches crabs; also, a kind of boat used in crab fishing.
2. [F. *crabier* from *crabe*, crab, of G. origin; — named as eating crabs.] The European water vole. *Obs. & R.*

crab′bing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRAB, *v.* (which see); specif.: *n.* *Textiles.* A process to which cloth is subjected to prevent its wrinkling on wetting, or to give it a particular finish. The fabric after being treated, while in a state of tension, with boiling water, is wound tightly upon a roller and subjected to the action of steam.

crab′by (-ĭ), *a.* Crabbed; specif.: **a** Crooked; rough; difficult, or perplexing. *Obs.* "Persius is *crabby*, because ancient." *Marston.* **b** Cross; churlish; ill-natured.

crab cactus. A branching South American cactus (*Epiphyllum truncatum*) with flat joints and red flowers, commonly cultivated; — called also *Christmas cactus.*

crab claw. *Mach.* A claw or clutch for grappling, fastening, etc.; specif., in a Corliss engine, the pawls which release the valve gear from the influence of the eccentric when the point of cut-off is reached.

crab′-eat′er, *n.* Any of several fishes and birds reputed to eat crabs, as the sergeant fish and various herons.

crab′-eat′ing, *a.* Feeding on crabs.

crab-eating dog, a wild dog (*Canis cancrivorus*) of northern South America. — **c. opossum**, a South American opossum (*Didelphys cancrivora*). — **c. raccoon**, a South American raccoon (*Procyon cancrivorus*).

crab′-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Having a sour countenance. *Beau. & Fl.*

crab grass. **1.** Any of several grasses with creeping or decumbent stems which root freely at the nodes, so that the plants become pests in cultivated lands; esp.: **a** *Syntherisma sanguinalis* or any of other species of *Syntherisma.* **b** Yard grass. **c** Egyptian grass.
2. The knotweed.
3. Glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*), supposed to be a food for crabs.

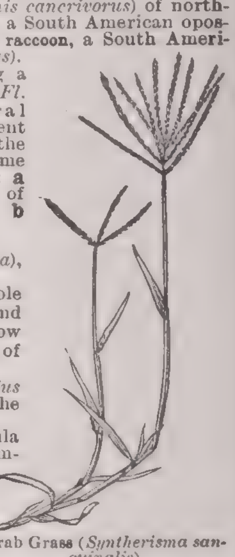
Crab Grass (*Syntherisma sanguinalis*).

crab′hole′ (krăb′hōl′), *n.* The hole burrowed by the Australian land crab or crawfish; also, the hollow formed by the caving in of one of these burrows.

crab louse. A louse (*Phthirius inguinalis*), sometimes infesting the human body.

Crab nebula. *Astron.* A nebula in the constellation Taurus, resembling a crab in shape.

crab's′-claw′ (krăbz′-), *n.* The water soldier.

crab's′-eye′, *or* **crab's′-stone′**, *n.* **1.** One of the masses of calcareous matter found, at certain seasons, on either side of the stomach of the European crawfishes, and formerly used in medicine for absorbent and antacid purposes; a gastrolith.
2. *Bot.* A jequirity bean.

crab spider. Any of numerous spiders of the group Laterigradæ; — so called because they can run backwards or sideways like a crab.

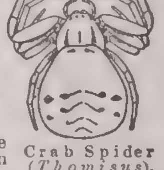
Crab Spider (*Thomisus*). Much enlarged.

crab′stick′ (krăb′stĭk′), *n.* **1.** A stick, cane, or cudgel, of crab-tree wood.
2. Fig.: A crabbed, ill-natured person.

Our colonel, the most cross-grained old *crabstick* that ever breathed. *C. Lever.*

crab stock. **1.** A seedling of the common apple, used as a stock.
2. Fig., a wild or untamed person.

crab tree. **a** Corrupt. of *carap tree* (see CARAPA). **b** A crab-apple tree. **c** In Australia, the bitterbark *Petalostigma quadriloculare.*

crab′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* [Cf. CARAPA.] **a** A euphorbiaceous tree (*Gymnanthes lucida*) of the West Indies and southern Florida, containing a poisonous juice. **b** A light cabinet wood from Guiana.

Crac′ca (krăk′ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of pulse, perh. vetch.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs or undershrubs with odd-pinnate leaves and handsome purple, red, or white

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cox′ar-thri′tis (kŏk′sär-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *coxa* hip + *arthritis.*] *Med.* = COXITIS.

cox-comb′i-ty (kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-tĭ; -kōm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = COXCOMBRY.

cox-com′i-cal, *a.* Coxcombical. *R.* — **cox-com′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

coxe, *n.* Coxa. *Obs.*

cox′less, *a.* Without a coxswain. *Colloq.*

cox-oc′er-ite (kŏk-sŏs′ẽr-īt), *n.* [*coxa* + Gr. κέρας horn.] Basal segment of an insect's antenna. — **cox-oc′er-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*

cox′o-fem′o-ral (kŏk′sō-fĕm′ō-răl), *a.* [*coxa* + *femoral.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the hip and thigh.

cox′on. † COXSWAIN.

cox-op′o-dite (kŏk-sŏp′ō-dīt), *n.* [*coxa* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* The basal, or first, joint of a crustacean limb.

cox′y (kŏk′sĭ), *a.*; COX′I-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); COX′I-EST. [From 4th COCK (cf. TRICKSY, fr. *trick*).] Self-conceited; saucy; arrogant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

coy, *n.* [D. *kooi.* See DECOY.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A trap or decoy for wild fowl.
2. A lobster pot or trap. *Eng.*
3. A decoy (bird).

coy. *Abbr.* Company.

co-yang′ (kō-yăng′), *n.* [Malay *koyan.*] See MEASURE.

coy duck. = DECOY DUCK

coy′-duck′, *v. t.* To entice; decoy *Dial. Eng.*

coygnye. Var. of COYNYE.

coy′ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **coy′ish-ness**, *n.*

coylsh, *n.* Corrupt. of CLOSH.

coy′ly, *adv.* of COY. See -LY.

coyn, coyne, *n.* [OF. *cooin*, F. *coing.*] A quince. *Obs.*

coyne. Var. of COIGNE.

coy-o′ting (kī-ō′tĭng), *n.* Mining in irregular openings or in a small way. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

coy′pou. Var. of COYPU.

co-yu′re (kō-yōō′rā), *n.* A spiny palm of Porto Rico (*Curima calophylla*). *Porto Rico.*

Coz (kŏz). *Bib.*

Coz′bi (kŏz′bī). *Bib.*

coz′en. coz′in. † COUSIN.

coz′en-age. † COUSINAGE.

coz′en-er. *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.

co′zie. Var. of COZY.

co′zier, *n.* [Cf. OF. *couseor* tailor, fr. OF. & F. *coudre*, p. p. *cousu* to sew, fr. L. *consuere* to sew together. See SEW to stitch.] A codger or shoemaker; a cobbler; also, a saddler. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Slang.*

co′zi-ly, *adv.* of COZY. See -LY.

coz′in-age. Var. of COSINAGE.

co′zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Cp., *or* **cp.** *Abbr.* Christoph; compare; confer.

C. P., *or* **c. p.** *Abbr.* Candle power; chemically pure; Chief Patriarch; Civil Power; Clerk of the Peace; Code of Procedure; College of Preceptors; Common Pleas; Common Prayer; Conditional Purchase (Australia); Congregatio Passionis (L., lit., Congregation of the Passion, i. e., the Passionist Fathers); convicted poacher; Court of Probate.

c/p. *Abbr.* Custom of port (grain trade).

C/P. *Abbr.* Charter Party.

C. P. A. *Abbr.* Certified Public Accountant; coal prospecting area (*Australia*).

C. P. C. *Abbr.* Clerk of the Privy Council.

C. P. L. *Abbr.* Conditional purchase lease. *Australia.*

C. P. M. *Abbr.* Common particular meter.

c. p. o. *Abbr.* Chief petty officer.

C. P. S. *Abbr.* Clerk of Petty Sessions; Custos Privati Sigilli (L., Keeper of the Privy Seal).

Cr., *or* **cr.** *Abbr.* Created; credit; creditor; crown; [without period, *Cr*] chromium (*Chem.*).

C. R. *Abbr.* Camping Reserve (lands), in Australia; Carolus Rex (L., King Charles); Carolina Regina (L., Queen Caroline); Chief Ranger (Foresters); Civis Romanus (L., A Roman Citizen); Custos Rotulorum (LL., Keeper of the Rolls).

craal. Var. of KRAAL.

crab, *n.* Corrupt. of *carap.* See CARAPA.

crabat, crabbat. † CRAVAT.

crabat, *n.* [L. *crabatus.*] A couch. *Obs.*

crabbe. † CRAB.

crab′ber-y, *n.* A place where crabs abound or are fished for.

crab′bing, *n.* Gathering of crab apples. *Dial. Eng.*

crab′bish, *a.* Somewhat cross; crabbed.

crab′bit (krăb′ĭt). Scot. var. of CRABBED.

crab′by (-ĭ), *a.* Like a crab; also, abounding in crabs.

crab′catch′er, *n.*, *or* **crab catcher.** **1.** A catcher of crabs.
2. *Zoöl.* Any of several herons that eat crabs, as the boatbill.

crab harrow. A heavy harrow with bent teeth, for use on strong adhesive soils. *Dial. Eng.* — **crab′-har′row**, *v. t. & i.*

‖ **cra′bier′** (*F.* krȧ′byā′), *n.* [F.] = CRABCATCHER, 2.

crab′let, *n.* See -LET, *dim. suff.*

crab nut, crab oil. See CARAPA.

crab plover. A ploverlike bird (*Dromas ardeola*) with a compressed bill, webbed feet, and black, white, and gray plumage, found on the coasts of the Indian Ocean.

crab's′-eye′ vine. The Indian licorice.

Crab′shaw, Timothy (krăb′shô). In Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves," the squire of that quixotic knight.

crab′si′dle (-sī′d'l), *v. i.* To move sidewise as a crab. *Colloq.*

crab's′-stone′, *n.* See CRAB'S-EYE.

crab thistle. The Scotch thistle.

crab′weed′, *n.* = CRAB GRASS.

crab wherry. Wherry, the drink. *Dial. Eng.*

crab winch. *Mech.* = CRAB, 8 **a**.

crab′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.

crab wood. See CARAPA, *Note.*

crab′-yaws′ (krăb′yôz′), *n.* *Med.* A disease in the West Indies. See FRAMBOESIA.

cracche. † SCRATCH, *n. & v.*

crac′cus, *n.* [Prob. fr. *Caracas*, Venezuela.] A kind of tobacco. *Obs.*

craches, *n.* **a** Pimpernel. **b** Chickweed. *Obs.*

crachoun, *n.* [Cf. OF. *crachon* what is spat out.] A word prob. equiv. to, caitiff; wretch. *Obs.*

Crac′i-dæ (krăs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CRAX.] *Zoöl.* A family of gallinaceous birds of the warmer parts of America related to the megapodes. It contains the curassows, guans, etc.

Cra-ci′næ (krȧ-sī′nē), *n. pl.*

flowers in axillary racemes. The species are natives of temperate and tropical regions, several being cultivated. *C. virginiana*, of the eastern United States, is known as *goat's rue* and *catgut*.

crack (krăk), *v. i.*; CRACKED (krăkt); CRACK'ING. [ME. *cracken, craken*, to crack, break, boast, AS. *cracian* to crack; akin to D. *kraken*, G. *krachen*; cf. Skr. *garj* to rattle, or perh. imitative. Cf. CRACKNEL.] **1.** To make or give forth a loud or sharp, sudden sound in or as in breaking.

As thunder when the clouds in autumn *crack*. *Shak.*

2. To utter vain, pompous words; to brag; to boast; — usually with *of*. *Obs. or Dial.*

Ethiopes of their sweet complexion *crack*. *Shak.*

3. To talk; to converse freely or lively; to chat; to gossip. *Scot. or Dial.*

I have sent him to *crack* a little with the Frenchman. *Cooper.*

4. To burst or open in chinks; to break, with or without quite separating into parts.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling. *Boyle.*
The mirror *cracked* from side to side. *Tennyson.*

5. To be ruined or impaired; to fail; to break down. *Obs. or Sporting Slang.*

The credit . . . of exchequers *cracks*, when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*

6. To become cracked; — said of the voice.
7. To travel by or as if by whipping on; to whip; as, he *cracked* on at a rapid pace. *Colloq.*
to crack on. **a** See def. 7 above. **b** To clap on or carry full sail or, rarely, steam. *Colloq. Naut.*

crack, *v. t.* **1.** To break or burst, as something brittle or hollow, with a sharp or explosive sound; hence, without particular reference to the sound, to break or fracture (anything hard or brittle), with or without separation of the parts; as, to *crack* glass; to *crack* nuts.
2. Hence, in fig. and transferred uses: **a** To rend or burst, as with grief or pain; to impair; to make unsound; hence, to disorder; to craze.

O, madam, my old heart is *cracked*. *Shak.*
He thought none poets till their brains were *cracked*. *Roscommon.*

b To empty as if by cracking; to open and drink; to "discuss;" as, to *crack* a bottle of sherry. *Shak.* **c** To puzzle or make out; to solve.

Logic you cannot *crack* without a tutor. *Wesley.*

d To break into; esp. in the phrase *to crack a crib*, to break into a house, store, etc. *Thieves' Cant.* **e** To break (a vow, engagement, or the like). *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To utter smartly and sententiously; to tell strikingly; as, to *crack* a joke. *B. Jonson.*
4. To strike with a sharp noise; to slap. *Colloq. or Vulgar.*
5. To cause to make a sharp noise; to snap; as, to *crack* a whip.
6. To move sharply or with a jerk, to snatch or whip. *Colloq.*
7. To damage irreparably; to destroy practically, as a reputation or credit.
8. To impair the musical quality or clearness of; to make discordant or harsh; — said of the voice.
9. To decompose by heat in the process of distillation. See CRACKING.
10. To cry up; to extol; to praise; — with *up*. *Colloq.*
to crack a smile, to smile. *Slang.* — **to c. on**, to put or clap on; as, *to crack on* more sail, or more steam. *Colloq.*

crack, *n.* **1.** A sharp, sudden sound or report; the sound of anything suddenly burst or broken; as, the *crack* of a falling house; the *crack* of thunder; the *crack* of a whip.

Will the line stretch out to the *crack* of doom? *Shak.*

2. Hence: **a** A cannon; cannon shot. *Obs.* "Cannons overcharged with double *cracks*." *Shak.* **b** A shot as with a rifle; as, he took a *crack* at the ducks. *Colloq.* **c** A sharp resounding blow; as, a *crack* on the head. *Colloq.*
3. The time a crack lasts; an instant; as, to be with one in a *crack*. *Colloq.*
4. A boast; boasting. "*Cracks* and brags." *Burton.* "Vainglorious *cracks*." *Spenser.* *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
5. Talk; conversation; friendly chat; gossip; also, a tale or good story; joke; *pl.*, news. *Scot. & Dial.*

What is *crack* in English? . . . A *crack* is . . . a chat with a good, kindly human heart in it. *P. P. Alexander.*
The incumbent of their childhood, dropping in for his *crack*. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

6. A partial separation of parts, with or without a perceptible opening; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; as, a *crack* in timber, or in a wall, or in glass.
7. Rupture; flaw; breach or unsoundness.

My love to thee is sound, sans *crack* or flaw. *Shak.*

8. The breaking or broken tone of the voice, as when changed at puberty.

Though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*. *Shak.*

9. Mental flaw; a touch of craziness; partial insanity; as, he has a *crack*; also, *Obs.*, a crazy or crack-brained person.

Look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addison.*

10. A boy, generally a pert, lively boy; a rogue. *Obs.*

Val. 'T is a noble child. *Vir.* A *crack*, madam. *Shak.*

11. A talker; a gossip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Scott.*
12. A prostitute. *Obs.* *D'Urfey.*
13. A thing or person fit to be boasted of; a racer, athlete, vessel, etc., of superior excellence. *Colloq.*
14. A burglar; also, burglary. *Thieves' Slang.*

crack, *a.* Of superior excellence; having qualities to be boasted of. *Colloq.*

One of our *crack* speakers in the Commons. *Dickens.*

crack'a-jack' (krăk'ȧ-jăk'), *n.* **1.** An individual of marked ability or of the highest excellence in some line, esp. in some sport; as, he is a *crackajack* at tennis. *Slang.*
2. A preparation of popped corn, candied and pressed into small cakes. *U. S.*
crack'a-jack', *a.* Of marked ability or excellence. *Slang.*
crack'brain' (-brān'), *n.* A crack-brained or crazy person.
crack'–brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Crazy; reasonless; as, a *crack-brained* person or enterprise. Cf. HAREBRAINED.
cracked (krăkt), *p. p. & p. a.* from CRACK (in any of its senses); as: *p. a.* **a** Broken; fissured; fractured; specif., broken into coarse particles; as, *cracked* wheat or maize. **b** Flawed; unsound; bankrupt; as, a *cracked* reputation. **c** Crack-brained; crazy. *Colloq.* **d** Marked by discordant notes; — said of the voice.
cracked glass, glass crackle. See CRACKLE, *n.*, 2. — **c. heels**, *Veter.* = SCRATCHES.

crack'er (krăk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that cracks.
2. A boaster; a braggart; also, a liar; rarely, a lie.

What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears? *Shak.*

3. A small firework, consisting of a little powder inclosed in a thick paper cylinder with a fuse, which explodes with a sharp noise; — often called *firecracker*.
4. A bonbon or package of sweets, etc., containing an explosive, which is exploded by pulling the ends sharply; — called also **cracker bonbon**.
5. An instrument for cracking or crushing; specif., *pl.*: **a** *Mach.* A pair of fluted rolls for grinding caoutchouc. **b** Nutcrackers. **c** The teeth. *Humorous.*
6. The pintail duck. *Local.*
7. One of the lower class of the white population of the southern United States, esp. of Georgia and Florida, inhabiting the hills or backwoods; — a nickname. *U. S.*
8. A thin, dry biscuit, often hard or crisp; as, a Boston *cracker*; a Graham *cracker*; a soda *cracker*; an oyster *cracker*. *Chiefly U. S.*
9. *Slang.* **a** A cracking or rapid pace. **b** A breakdown; smash. **c** A considerable sum of money.
10. The cracking or snapping part at the end of a whiplash; a snapper. Also fig.

The authentic, balanced, self-containing couplet with the *cracker* of rime at the tail of it. *Saintsbury.*

cracker mill. *Mach.* A mill consisting of large disks covered with projecting teeth, set face to face and rotating in opposite directions, used to crush previously softened grain in the manufacture of starch, glucose, etc. *F. Thorp.*
crack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRACK, *v.* Specif.: *n.* A process in which the complex hydrocarbons composing petroleum, or other similar oils, are broken up by heat and, usually, pressure, into lighter hydrocarbons of simpler molecular formulæ. Cracking is extensively used in producing commercial gasoline, and in enriching illuminating gas.
crack'le (krăk''l), *v. i.*; CRACK'LED (-'ld); CRACK'LING. [Dim. of *crack*.] To make slight cracks; to make small, sharp, sudden noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to crepitate; as, burning thorns *crackle*.

The unknown ice that *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

crack'le, *v. t.* To crack or break with slight crushing rapidly repeated.
crack'le, *n.* **1.** The noise of slight and frequent cracks or reports; a crackling. "The *crackle* of fireworks." *Carlyle.*
2. *Fine Arts.* A peculiar cracked surface (the same as craze, but made deliberately) common in much Oriental pottery and porcelain and in some glassware; also, porcelain, pottery, or glassware having such a surface; as, Chinese *crackle*; Bohemian *crackle*.
crack'led (-'ld), *a.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* Having the appearance of being covered with minute cracks. See CRACKLE, *n.*, 2.
2. Having the rind crisp and brittle; — said of roast pork.
crack'ling (krăk'lĭng), *n.* **1.** The making of small, sharp cracks or reports, frequently repeated.

As the *crackling* of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of the fool. *Eccl.* vii. 6.

2. The well-browned, crisp rind of roasted pork.

For the first time in his life he tasted *crackling*. *Lamb.*

3. Usually in *pl.* **a** Refuse of tallow melting, used as food for dogs. **b** The crisp residue of fat, esp. hogs' fat, after the lard or fat has been removed. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*
4. = CRACKNEL, 1. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
crack'–loo' (krăk'lo͞o'), *n.* Also **crack'a-loo'**. A kind of gambling game consisting in pitching coins to or towards the ceiling of a room so that they shall fall as near as possible to a crack in the floor. *Gamblers' Cant, U. S.*
crack'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [F. *craquelin*, fr. *craquer* to crackle, of imitative origin; or fr. D. *krakeling*, fr. *krakken*. See CRACK, *v. i.*] **1.** A hard, brittle kind of cake or biscuit. *Spenser.*
2. The crisp residue from fat; crackling; also, a piece of pork fried crisp.
cracks'man (krăks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A housebreaker or burglar. *Slang.*
crack'–the–whip', *n.* A child's game played by a number joining hands and running forward parallel till the leader's end, stopping suddenly, causes the line to revolve rapidly and often flings off players at the other end.
crack willow. A common and widely cultivated Old World willow (*Salix fragilis*); — called also *snap willow* and *brittle willow*. The twigs break easily from the main stem.
crack'y (krăk'ĭ), *a.* [From CRACK, *n.*] **1.** Having cracks; inclined to crack.
2. Crack-brained; crazy; also, talkative. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Cra-co'vi-an (krȧ-kō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Cracow, Austria.
‖ **Cra-co'vi-enne'** (krȧ-kō'vĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [F., fr. *Cracovie*, Cracow.] *Music.* A lively Polish dance, in 2-4 time, with frequent syncopations and unexpected accents.
-cracy. [Gr. -κρατία (as in δημοκρατία democracy), fr. κράτος strength, rule.] A suffix denoting *government, sway, ruling power*, or *authority*; as, monocracy, plutocracy, polycracy, etc. Cf. -ARCHY.

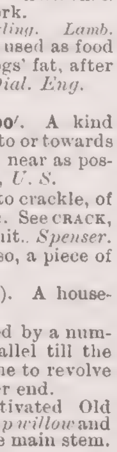
Sioux Cradle.

cra'dle (krā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *cradel, cradol*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A bed or cot for a baby, usually oscillating on rockers or swinging on pivots; hence, the place of origin or where anything is nurtured or protected in the earliest period of existence; as, a *cradle* of crime; the *cradle* of liberty.
2. Infancy, or very early life.

From their *cradles* bred together. *Shak.*

3. *Naut.* A standing bed used instead of a hammock for wounded seamen. *Obs.*
4. Something suggestive of a baby's cradle, as in construction, appearance, motion, or use; as: **a** A supporting or protecting framework of bars, rods, etc., joined by crosspieces, as a workman's suspended scaffold or part of one, a support or backing for work, as the ribbing of a vaulted ceiling to be covered with plaster, etc. **b** *Weaving.* A device of curved metal pieces fastened beneath the cylinders to catch the cards as they fall. **c** A frame in which the treads and risers of stairs are glued together in stair building, etc. **d** *Agric.* A kind of attachment of finger-like rods to a scythe for receiving the grain and laying it evenly in a swath; also, the scythe and attachment together; a cradle scythe. **e** *Med.* A frame to keep the bedclothes from contact with an injured part of the body, as in fractures, wounds, etc. **f** A framework of timbers, or iron frames, moving upon ways or rollers, used to support, lift, or carry ships or other vessels, heavy guns, etc., as up an inclined plane, or across a strip of land, or to support a ship or raft of logs during construction or repairs. **g** The basket or other apparatus in which, when a line has been made fast to a wrecked ship from the shore, persons are brought off from the wreck. **h** *Engraving.* A tool used in mezzotint engraving, which, by a rocking motion, raises burrs on the surface of the plate, so preparing the ground. **i** *Mining.* A rocking device used in washing out auriferous earth by hand; — also called a *rocker*. **j** A nail catcher for a pneumatic tire on a vehicle. **k** = SLEEVE, of a gun.
5. See CAT'S CRADLE.
Cradle of Liberty, Faneuil Hall.

Cradle, *Mining.*

cra'dle (krā'd'l), *v. t.*; CRA'DLED (-d'ld); CRA'DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To place, lay to rest, or rock in or as in a cradle; to lull or quiet as by rocking; to hold as a cradle. "It *cradles* their fears to sleep." *D. A. Clark.*
2. To nurse or train in infancy or the first stage of life.

He that hath been *cradled* in majesty will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanvill.*

3. To mow with a cradle scythe, as grain.
4. To place or support in or on a cradle; to raise or transport, as a vessel, by means of a cradle.
5. To put ribs across the back of (a picture, panel, etc.), to prevent warping.
6. *Mining.* To wash in a cradle.
cra'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To lie or lodge as in a cradle. *Obs.*

Withered roots and husks wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shak.*

2. To mow grain with a cradle scythe.
cradle bar. A bar forming part of a cradlelike structure or device; specif., *Joinery*, a cot bar.
cradle hole. *Sleighing.* A sunken place in a road, caused by thawing, or by travel over a soft spot.
cra'dle-land' (-lănd'), *n.* Land or region where one was cradled; hence, land of origin.

This antiquary boldly places the *cradleland* of mankind itself in Central America. *A. H. Keane.*

cradle roof. *Arch.* A kind of timber roof, much used in the Middle Ages, with the rafters, collar beams, and braces of each truss combined into a form approaching that of an arch, thus giving the effect of a series of arches or, when ceiled, of a cradle, or barrel, vault. Cf. COMPASS ROOF.
cradle scythe. A scythe having a cradle.
cra'dling (krā'dlĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of using a cradle.
2. *Coopering.* Cutting a cask into two pieces lengthwise, to enable it to pass a narrow place, the two parts being afterward united and rehooped.
3. A wooden or iron framework; structural work in the form of a cradle or cradles; specif., *Arch.*, framework in arched or coved ceilings to which the laths are nailed.
craft (krȧft), *n.* [AS. *cræft* strength, skill, art, cunning; akin to OS., G., Sw., & Dan. *kraft* strength, D. *kracht*, Icel. *kraptr*.] **1.** Strength; might; power. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Art or skill; dexterity, as in some manual employment; skillfulness in planning or executing; hence, an occupation or employment requiring this; a manual art; a trade, business, or profession.

The life so short, the *craft* so long to learn. *Chaucer.*
A poem is the work of the poet; poesy is his skill or *craft* of making. *B. Jonson.*

3. A device or contrivance exhibiting skill; an artifice; a work of art; also, a magical device; spell. *Obs.*
4. A power or faculty; esp., a psychical aptitude or knack viewed as a natural endowment.

A singular *craft* of our nature links the most theoretical sorts of inquiry by unexpected ties with men's daily business. *Josiah Royce.*

5. Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit or shrewd devices.

You have that crooked wisdom which is called *craft*. *Hobbes.*
The chief priests and the scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death. *Mark* xiv. 1.

6. A crafty act; an artifice; a trick. *Obs.*
7. Those engaged in any trade, taken collectively; a guild; as, the *craft* of ironmongers.
8. A craftsman, as a shoemaker. *Scot.*
9. *Naut.* A vessel; vessels of any kind; — generally used in a collective sense.

The evolutions of the numerous tiny *craft* moving over the lake. *Prof. Wilson.*

10. *Fishing.* The implements used in catching or killing fish, esp. in whale fishing, collectively.
Syn. — See TRADE.
the craft, the brotherhood of Freemasons.
craft, *v. i.* To use craft or trickery; also, to practice one's craft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "You have *crafted* fair." *Shak.*
-craft. [See CRAFT, *n.*] A suffix denoting *art, skill, trade*; as in witch*craft*, priest*craft*, state*craft*, water*craft*, etc.

[NL. See CRAX.] *Zoöl.* See CURASSOW. [sound.
crack, *adv.* With a cracking
crack'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
crack'a-loo'. Var. of CRACKLOO.
crack'en. Var. of KRAKEN.
crack'er-ber'ry, *n.* Bunchberry, or dwarf cornel. [AJACK.
crack'er-jack'. Var. of CRACK-
crack'ers (krăk'ẽrz), *n.* The high-bush huckleberry (*Gaylussacia resinosa*).
Cracker State. Georgia. See CRACKER, 7. *A nickname.*
crack'et. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CRICKET, insect, CRICKET, stool.
crack'ey, crack'ie (krăk'ĭ), *interj.* Var. of CRICKEY. *Dial. or Slang.* [HEMP. *Obs.*
crack'hal'ter, *n.* = CRACK-
crack'hemp', *n.* Gallows bird. *Obs. or Archaic Slang.*
crack'i-ness. *n.* Cracky quality; craziness. *Colloq.*
crack'jaw', *a.* Jaw-breaking; hard to pronounce; as, the immigrant had a *crackjaw* name.
crack'l. Crackle. *Ref. Sp.*
crack'ld. Crackled. *Ref. Sp.*
crack'less, *a.* See -LESS. [*n.*, 2.
crack'le-ware', *n.* See CRACKLE,
crack'ly, *a.* Inclined to crackle; crisp and brittle.
crack'mans (krăk'mănz), *n.* [Cf. CRACK, *n.*, 14.] A hedge. *Thieves' Slang.*
crack'ow. Var. of CRAKOW.
crack'rope', *n.* = CRACKHEMP. *Obs. Slang.*
crack'ship, *n.* A mock title for a crack, or roguish lad. *Obs.*
crack'skull', *n.* = CRACKBRAIN. *Rare.*
crackt. Cracked. *Ref. Sp.*
crack'-tryst', *n.* A person who breaks a tryst. *Scot.* [or *Slang.*
crack'y. Var. of CRICKEY. *Dial.*
cracon, creconum, *n.* Crackling, or refuse of tallow. *Obs.*
cracowe. † CRAKOW.
crad'dant. Dial. Eng. var. of CRADDEN. [*Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
crad'den, *n.* A coward. *Obs. or*
crad'dy (*dial.* krăd'ĭ; krŏd'ĭ), *n.* A feat or trick, esp. one set by boys with a challenge to perform it; a stunt; also, a puzzle; a riddle. *Dial. Eng.*
crade. † CRATE.
cradge (krāj), *n.* [F. *crèche* crib, manger, protecting piles or posts.] A small bank to prevent water overflowing. *Local, Eng.*
cradge, *v. t. & i.* To heighten and back (a bank) with clay to prevent overflow or percolation of water. *Local, Eng.*
cradle chimlay. A kind of portable oblong grate open on all sides. *Scot.*
cradle vault. = BARREL VAULT.
cra'dle-walk', *n.* A walk covered by arching trees. *Obs.*
Crad'ock, *n.* See CARADOC, the knight.
cradoun. † CRADDEN.
craeft. † CRAFT. [*Scot.*
craem (krām). Var. of CRAME.
craer. † CRAYER.
cra'fish. † CRAWFISH.
craft (krȧft). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of CROFT.

craft guild. A guild of craftsmen; a trade guild.
crafts'man (kráfts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who practices some trade or manual occupation; an artificer or artisan; also, sometimes, an artist.
Syn. — See WORKMAN.
craft'y (kráf'tĭ), *a.*; CRAFT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); CRAFT'I-EST. [AS. *cræftig*.] **1**. Exhibiting, or characterized by, craft, or skill; dexterous. *Obs.* "*Crafty* work." *Piers Plowman.*
2. Skillful; ingenious. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
3. Skillful at deceiving others; characterized by craft; cunning; wily. "A pair of *crafty* knaves." *Shak.*
With anxious care and *crafty* wiles. *J. Baillie.*
Syn. — Skillful, dexterous, artful, wily, sly, fraudulent, deceitful, subtle, shrewd. See CUNNING.
crag (krăg), *n.* [W. *craig* or the kindred Ir. & Gael. *creag*.] **1**. A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken cliff or a projecting point of rock.
2. A detached fragment of rock. *Rare.*
3. *Geol.* Any of several beds of shelly sand or gravel in the Pliocene system of Great Britain.
crag and tail, a hill having on one side a steep face of hard rock, and on the other a gentle slope of soft rock or drift.
crag, *n.* [A form of *craw*: cf. D. *kraag* neck, collar, G. *kragen*. See CRAW.] **1**. The neck or throat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. The neck piece, or scrag, of mutton or veal. *Obs.*
crag'gan (krăg'ăn), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *crogan*.] A rude earthenware vessel for domestic use, of a kind made by the natives in the Hebrides.
crag'gy (krăg'ĭ), *a.*; CRAG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CRAG'GI-EST. **1**. Full of, or marked by, crags; rugged with projecting points of rocks; of the nature of a crag; as, the *craggy* side of a mountain. "The *craggy* ledge." *Tennyson.*
2. Rough; rugged; knotty; of sound, harsh or rough.
His *craggy* club in his right hand. *Spenser.*
crags'man (krăgz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One accustomed to, or expert in, climbing crags or cliffs; esp., one who makes a business of climbing cliffs overhanging the sea to get sea birds or their eggs.
crake (krāk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *krāka* crow, *krākr* raven, Sw. *kråka*, Dan. *krage*; perh. of imitative origin.] **1**. A crow or rook. *Dial. Brit.*
2. Any of various rails, esp. the corn crake and other short-billed kinds, as species of *Porzana*.
3. The corn crake's cry.
crake, *v. i.*; CRAKED (krākt); CRAK'ING (krāk'ĭng). [Cf. CRAKE the bird.] To cry out harshly and loudly, as crakes.

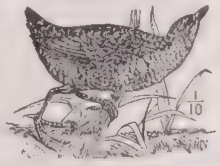

Spotted Crake (*Porzana maruetta*)

crak'ow (krăk'ou; -ō), *n.* A kind of boot or shoe with a very long, pointed toe; — so called from Cracow, where they were first worn in the 14th century. *Obs. or Hist.*
cram (krăm), *v. t.*; CRAMMED (krămd); CRAM'MING. [AS. *crammian* to cram; akin to Icel. *kremja* to squeeze, bruise, Sw. *krama* to press. Cf. CRAMP.] **1**. To press, force, or drive, particularly in filling, or in thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; also, to fill by crowding in as much as possible; to fill to superfluity.
Their storehouses *crammed* with grain. *Shak.*
He will *cram* his brass down our throats. *Swift.*
2. To fill with or as with food to satiety; to stuff.
Children would be freer from diseases if they were not *crammed* so much as they are by fond mothers. *Locke.*
Cram us with praise, and make us
As fat as tame things. *Shak.*
3. To fill the mind of (a person), as with false or exaggerated stories or assertions; to "stuff." *Slang.* *Thackeray.*
4. To put (a person) hastily through a course of memorizing or study, as in preparation for an examination; also (usually with *up*), to get a knowledge of (a subject) by hasty study or by memorizing for some occasion. *Colloq.*
5. To urge (a horse) onward. *Slang.* *Oxf. E. D.*
6. *Basketwork.* To finish off (a border) by bending over each stake (previously pointed) at right angles, bringing it forward along the border and tapping it down beside a stake (usually the fifth) ahead of it. *P. N. Hasluck.*
cram, *v. i.* **1**. To eat greedily, and to satiety; to stuff.
Gluttony . . .
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*
2. To make crude preparation for a special occasion, as an examination, by a hasty and extensive course of memorizing or study. *Colloq.*
cram, *n.* **1**. A food, as a cake of dough, prepared for fattening animals, as calves or fowls. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A crammed or overcrowded state; a number of persons crowded together; a crush. *Colloq.* *Dickens.*
3. A lie; esp., a hoaxing lie. *Slang.*
4. Act of cramming; esp., act of hastily filling the mind with information for a temporary purpose, as for an examination; also, the information so acquired. *Colloq.*
5. One who crams. = CRAMMER, 2. *Colloq.*
6. *Weaving.* A warp having more than two threads passing through each dent or split of the reed.
cram-bam'bu-li, cram-bam'bu-lee (krăm-băm'bōō-lĭ; krăm'băm-bōō'lĭ), *n.* [G. *krambambuli*.] A punch made from fired spirits and sugar melted in the flame.
cram'be (krăm'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κράμβη cabbage.] **1**. Cabbage; — usually in allusion to the L. phrase ‖ **cram'be re'pe-ti'ta** (rĕp'ē-tī'tȧ), warmed-over cabbage; something repeated; an old story. *Juvenal* (VII. 154).
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World brassicaceous herbs. They have coarse lyrate leaves and panicled white flowers. *C. maritima* is esteemed in England as a pot herb.
Cram'bi-dæ (krăm'bĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CRAMBUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of small moths which wrap their wings closely about the body when at rest. They are found in grass, on which their larvæ chiefly feed, and are called grass moths. *Crambus* is the chief and type genus. Cf. GRASS WEBWORM.
cram'ble (*dial.* krám''l), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *krabbelen* to scratch, and E. *scramble*.] **1**. To creep or run with twists or turns, as a root. *Obs.*
2. To walk or go with difficulty; hobble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cram'bo (krăm'bō), *n.* [See CRAMBE.] **1**. A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rime.
2. A word riming with another; rime. *Contemptuous.*
His similes in order set
And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*
cram'mer (krăm'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that crams; specif., a person who fattens or an apparatus used in fattening poultry, etc.
2. One who prepares a pupil hastily for an examination, or a pupil who is thus prepared. *Colloq.*
3. A lie; a falsehood. *Slang.*
cram'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRAM.
cramming machine, a machine for forced feeding of fowls, etc.
cram'oi-sy, cram'oi-sie (krăm'oi-zĭ; -ē-zĭ), *a.* [F. *cramoisi* crimson. See CRIMSON.] Crimson. *Archaic.*
A splendid seignior, magnificent in *cramoisy* velvet. *Motley.*
— *n.* Crimson cloth. *Archaic.*
cramp (krămp), *n.* [Cf. D. & Sw. *kramp*, Dan. *krampe*, G. *krampf*, Icel. *krappr* strait, narrow, and E. *crimp*, *crumple*. Cf. CRAMP (of a muscle), CRAM, GRAPE.] **1**. An iron bar with a hooked end; a grappling iron. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

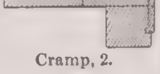
Cramp, 2.

2. A device, usually of iron bent at the ends or of dovetail form, used to hold together blocks of stone, timbers, etc.; a cramp iron.
3. A device or tool for holding things together by means of a movable threaded part; esp., a rectangular frame, with a tightening screw, used for compressing the joints of framework, pieces to be joined, etc.

Cramp, 3.

4. A sheet of iron laid down at the end of a curling rink to keep a player from slipping in delivering his stone; also, a crampon. *Scot.*
5. *Shoemaking.* A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape.
6. That which confines or contracts; a restraint; a shackle; a hindrance.
A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind. *L'Estrange.*
7. Cramped state or part; a compression or constraint.
cramp, *n.* [ME. *crampe*, *craumpe*, F. *crampe*, of G. or D. origin. See CRAMP an iron bar.] **1**. *Med.* **a** Spasmodic and painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles, as of the leg; also, with *a*, a case or form of it. **b** A paralysis of certain muscles due to excessive use; — with a qualifying word or phrase; as, writer's *cramp*.
2. *pl. Veter.* A partial paralysis of the hind quarters occasionally seen in pregnant animals; also, the condition of birds unable to fly as a result of narrow confinement.
cramp, *a.* [See 1st CRAMP, *n.*] **1**. Knotty; difficult; hard to understand or decipher, as handwriting.
Not to add any of the *cramp* reasons for this opinion. *Coleridge.*
2. Contracted; narrow; confined; as, a *cramp* corner.
cramp, *v. t.*; CRAMPED (krămpt); CRAMP'ING. **1**. To cause to have a cramp; to affect with cramp.
When the gout *cramps* my joints. *Ford.*
2. To compress as with irons for punishment or torture. *Obs.*
3. To compress; to restrain from free action; to confine and contract; to restrict narrowly; to hamper; narrow.
The mind may be as much *cramped* by too much knowledge as by ignorance. *Layard.*
4. To cause (the front wheels of a vehicle) to be out of line with the hind wheels, as in making a turn.
5. To fasten or hold with or as with a cramp.
The . . . fabric of universal justice is well *cramped* and bolted together in all its parts. *Burke.*
6. To form on a cramp; as, to *cramp* boot legs.
cramp bark. *Pharm.* The bark of the cranberry tree (*Viburnum opulus*) used as an antispasmodic.
cramp bone. The patella of a sheep; — formerly used as a charm for the cramp.
cramp'et, cramp'ette (krămp'ĕt), *n.* [See 1st CRAMP, *n.*] **1**. The chape of a sword scabbard; also, *Her.*, a representation of it used as a charge.
2. **a** = CRAMPON, 2. **b** = 1st CRAMP, *n.*, 4.
cramp'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* The torpedo (fish).
cramp iron. **1**. An iron cramp. = 1st CRAMP, *n.*, 1 & 2.
2. A metal clip or strip at the side of the body of a vehicle where the front wheel is likely to rub when cramped.
cram'pon (krăm'pŏn), *n.* [F., fr. OHG. *chramph* crooked; akin to G. *krampf* cramp. See 1st CRAMP, *n.*] **1**. Usually in *pl.* A form of hooked clutch or dog for raising stones, lumber, blocks of ice, etc.; grappling irons.
2. An iron plate with sharp points, worn on the shoe to gain or keep a foothold; — usually in *pl.*
3. *Bot.* An aërial root or rootlet for support in climbing.

Crampons, 1.

cramp ring. **1**. A ring formerly supposed to avert or cure cramp, epilepsy, etc., esp. one consecrated for this purpose by one of the early kings of England on Good Friday.
2. A fetter or shackle; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.* *Thieves' Cant.*
cramp'y (krăm'pĭ), *a.* Affected with, of the nature of, or marked by, cramp; productive of cramps.
cran'age (krān'āj), *n.* The use of a crane, as for loading and unloading vessels; also, the price paid for such use.
cran'ber-ry (krăn'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. G. *kranichbeere*; prop. *crane-berry*. At the time of blossoming the stem, calyx, and petals are fancied to resemble the neck, head, and bill of a crane.] **1**. The bright red, acid berry produced by any ericaceous plant of the genus *Oxycoccus*. It is much used for making sauce, jelly, tarts, etc.
2. Any plant of this genus. The European cranberry is *O. oxycoccus*, known in the United States, where it also grows, as the *small cranberry*, to distinguish it from *O. macrocarpus*, the large cranberry, furnishing most of the fruit of American markets. See OXYCOCCUS.
3. Any of numerous other plants having fruit more or less resembling a cranberry; — usually with attributive, as Australian *cranberry*, bush *cranberry*, etc.
cranberry tree. A caprifoliaceous tree or shrub (*Viburnum opulus*) of North America and Europe, with lobed leaves, white cymose flowers, and red berries. It is widely cultivated under the names *guelder-rose* and *snowball tree*, and is also called *bush*, or *high*, *cranberry*. See GUELDER ROSE.
cran'dall (krăn'dăl), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Crandall*, prop. name.] *Stonecutting.* A kind of hammer having a head formed of a group of transverse, pointed plates, or, oftener, steel bars, for dressing soft stone. — *v. t.* To dress with a crandall.
crane (krān), *n.* [AS. *cran*; akin to D. & LG. *kraan*, G. *kranich*, *krahn* (this in sense 4), Gr. γερανος, W. & Armor. *garan*, OSlav. *zeravĭ*, Lith. *gerve*, Icel. *trani*, Sw. *trana*, Dan. *trane*. Cf. GERANIUM.] **1**. Any bird of the family Gruidæ, a small group of tall wading birds superficially resembling the herons, with which they are popularly confused, but structurally more nearly related to the rails. They are usually larger than the herons, and differ from them in having a schizognathous skull, compacter plumage (though the inner wing quills are usually long and flowing), partly naked head, obtuse bill with large nostrils near the middle, and elevated hind toe. The family comprises some of the largest wading birds. They are, or were, found in most parts of the world, except South America, and most of them perform extensive migrations. They are rapidly disappearing from civilized countries, and the largest of the three North American species, the whooping crane, is already nearly extinct.

European Crane (*Grus grus*).

2. **a** In the eastern United States, commonly the great blue heron; — called also **blue crane**. **b** In parts of Great Britain, the common heron; in other parts, a cormorant.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GRUS.
4. A machine for raising and lowering heavy weights, and, while holding them suspended, transporting them through a limited lateral distance. Cranes are generally essentially of either of two forms: (1) The form (called **jib crane**) having a projecting arm or jib of timber or iron, with the necessary tackle, windlasses, etc., being called specif. a *derrick crane* when the jib is affixed to a rotating post held by guys (see DERRICK). (2) Any of various forms in which the hoisting apparatus is supported by a trolley which runs on an overhead track, being called a **traveling crane** when this track is on a movable bridge.

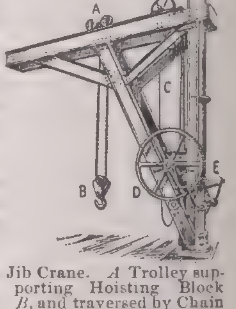

Jib Crane. *A* Trolley supporting Hoisting Block *B*, and traversed by Chain *C*; *D* Hoist operated by Crank *E*.

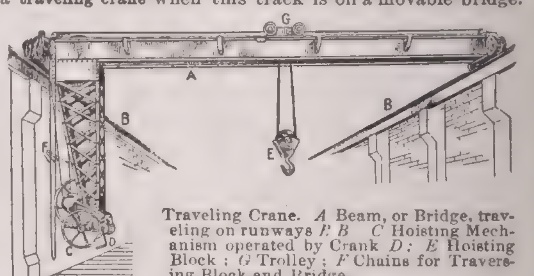

Traveling Crane. *A* Beam, or Bridge, traveling on runways *B B* *C* Hoisting Mechanism operated by Crank *D*; *E* Hoisting Block; *G* Trolley; *F* Chains for Traversing Block and Bridge.

There are various forms embodying combinations or modifications of these two main varieties.
5. Any arm which swings about a vertical axis at one end, used for supporting a suspended weight; as: **a** An iron arm with horizontal motion, attached to the side or back of a fireplace, for supporting kettles, etc., over a fire. **b** A device or machine for weighing goods. **c** A water crane. **d** A device in Colt revolvers for swinging the cylinder out of position to facilitate loading.

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craft'i-ly, *adv.* of CRAFTY.
craft'i-man, *n.* A craftsman; fig., an artificer or builder. *Obs.*
craft'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
craft'less, *a.* See -LESS.
craft'ly, *a.* Ingenious; cunning. *Obs.*
craft'ly, *adv.* Craftily; knowingly. *Obs.*
crafts'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
crafts'mas'ter, *n.* A skilled craftsman; also, one of superior cunning. *Obs. or Archaic.*
cragge. ✝ CRAG, a rock; CRAG, the neck.
crag'ged (krăg'ĕd), *a.* Craggy. — **crag'ged-ness**, *n.*
crag'gi-ly, *adv.* of CRAGGY.
crag'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
craich (krĕk). Var. of CREAGH.
craich'y (krāch'ĭ), *a.* Infirm; dilapidated; ailing. *Dial. Eng.*
craier. ✝ CRAYER.
crai'fish'. ✝ CRAWFISH.
craig (krāg). Scot. var. of CRAG, a rock; CRAG, the neck.
craig flounder. [Scot. *craig* a rock.] The pole flounder.
craig'ie, craig'y (krāg'ĭ), *n.* The crag, or neck; throat. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
‖ **crai'gnez' honte'** (krĕ'nyā' ōnt'). [F.] Fear disgrace.
craik. Scot. var. of CRAKE.
craik. Scot. var. of CRACK, to brag, CREAK, *v.*
crail. ✝ CREEL, basket.
craim. Var. of CRAME. *Scot.*
crain (krān), *n.* The pilewort. *Dial. Eng.*
crain'roch. ✝ CRANREUCH.
crain'tive, *a.* [F. *craintif*.] Timorous. *Obs.*
crai'sey, crai'zey (krā'zĭ). Vars. of CRAZY, *n.*
crake. ✝ CRACK.
crake'ber-ry, *n.* = CROWBERRY.
crake'feet', *n.* The male orchis. *Dial. Eng.*
crake'-nee'dles, *n.* = LADY'S-COMB.
crakenelle. ✝ CRACKNEL.
crak'er, *n.* ✝ CRACKER; esp., one who boasts; a braggart.
crakke. ✝ CRACK, *n.* & *v.*
crall. ✝ CRAWL.
crall, *v. i.* [Cf. CURL.] To twist; curl. *Obs.*
cram'a-sie (krăm'ȧ-zĭ). Archaic var. of CRAMOISY.
cram'be (krăm'bē), *v. i.* To play crambo. *Obs.*
cram'ber-ry, *n.* Illit. for CRANBERRY.
cram'ble (*dial.* krám''l), *n.* A crooked or gnarled branch; — usually in *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*
cram'bly (*dial.* krám'lĭ), *a.* Tottery; shaky. *Dial. Eng.* — **cram'bly**, *adv.* *Dial. Eng.*
cram'bo-clink', *or* **cram'bo-jin'gle**, *n.* Doggerel; crambo.
Cram'bus (krăm'bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κράμβος dry, withered.] *Zoöl.* See CRAMBIDÆ.
cramd. Crammed. *Ref. Sp.*
crame (krām), *n.* [Cf. D. *kraam*, G. *kram* shop, small wares.] A booth, stall, or tent where goods are sold, as at a fair. *Scot.*
crame, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *krammen* to crame.] To mend by fastening with cramps, or bent pieces of wire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cram'er (krām'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *kramer*, G. *krämer*.] A person who sells goods from a crame; also, a peddler or hawker. *Scot.*
cram'-full', *a.* As full as can be by cramming.
cram'mas-sy, cram'me-sy. ✝ CRAMOISY.
cramme. ✝ CRAM.
cram'mel, cram'mle. Dial. Eng. vars. of CRAMBLE.
cramocke. Obs. corrupt. of CAMMOCK.
cramp, *v. i.* To show; to display. *Obs.* *Scot.*
cramp'bit. Scot. var. of CRAMPET.
cramped (krămpt), *pret.* & *p. a.* of CRAMP. — **cramp'ed-ness**, *n.*
cramp'er, *n.* **1**. Cramp iron. *Obs.* **2**. = CRAMPFISH.
cram-pette' (krăm-pĕt'). Var. of CRAMPET.
cramp'ing-ly, *adv.* of *cramping*, p. pr.
cramp'ish, *v. i.* & *t.* To become cramped; to cramp. *Obs.*
cramp'it, *n.* Var. of CRAMPET.
cram'po-nee', cram'pon-nee' (krăm'pō-nē'; krám-pŏn'ā), *a.* [F. *cramponné*.] *Her.* Having a cramp or square hook at the end; — said of a cross.
cram-poon' (krăm-pōōn'). Var. of CRAMPON.
cramp ray. = CRAMPFISH.
crampt. Cramped. *Ref. Sp.*
cran (krăn), **crane** (krān), *n.* [Scot., fr. Gael. *crann*.] See MEASURE.
cran. Var. of KRAN. See COIN.
cran (krán), *n.* [See CRANE.] *Scot.* **a** Var. of 1st CRANE. *Obs. or R.* **b** The common swift (*Cypselus apus*).
cranberry bush. = CRANBERRY TREE.
cranberry worm. The fireworm, **a**.
crance (kráns), *n.* [Cf. D. *krans* wreath.] *Naut.* **a** A boom iron; esp., an iron on the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib boom passes. *Obs.* **b** A ring attached to the edge of a deck through which a davit passes.
crance iron. *Naut.* A band on the outer end of the bowsprit with eyebolts to which the bobstays, bowsprit shrouds, etc., are fastened.
cranch. Var. of CRAUNCH.

6. A siphon, or bent pipe, for drawing a liquid out of a vessel.
7. *Naut.* A projecting bracket or, sometimes, a forked post, to support spars, etc., — generally used in pairs.

crane (krān), *v. t.*; CRANED (krānd); CRAN'ING (krān'ĭng). **1.** To raise or lift by or as by a crane; — often with *up*.

What engines, what instruments are used in *craning* up a soul, sunk below the center, to the highest heavens. *Bates.*

2. To stretch (the neck) as a crane does; also, to move (the head) by so doing.

crane, *v. i.* To stretch out one's neck; to bend forward with head and neck, in order to see better; in hunting, to stop at an obstacle and look over before leaping; hence, fig., to look before one leaps; to hesitate.

Don't *crane* at such a small fence on my account. *T. Hughes.*

Crane, Ich'a-bod (ĭk'ȧ-bŏd). In Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," a timorous Yankee schoolmaster chased in the night by his Dutch rival in love, who masquerades as a headless horseman and frightens Ichabod into quitting the country.

crane fly. Any of numerous very long-legged, slender, dipterous insects of the family Tipulidæ, which resemble large mosquitoes, though they do not bite. Their larvæ usually live in the ground (cf. LEATHERJACKET), but a few are aquatic. The adults appear chiefly late in the summer and are feeble in their flight and movements.

crane'-fly' or'chis. A small orchid of the eastern United States (*Tipularia unifolia*), so named from its slender sepals and petals, the whole flower resembling a crane fly. See TIPULARIA.

crane line. *Naut.* **a** One of the lines which formerly went from the spritsail topmast to the middle of the forestay to steady the former; also, one of the small lines for preventing the lee backstays from chafing against the yards. **b** Now, *pl.*, small lines joining together the backstays, so that in case one parts the end will be supported aloft. Also used for men to stand on, in tarring down, etc.

crane's'-bill', cranes'bill' (krānz'bĭl'), *n.* **1.** [From the long slender beak of the carpels.] Orig., a native European species of geranium (*Geranium dissectum*); now, generally, any species, esp. one of those native in England and the United States, as the spotted crane's-bill (*G. maculatum*) and the herb Robert (*G. robertianum*).
2. *Surg.* A pair of long-beaked forceps.

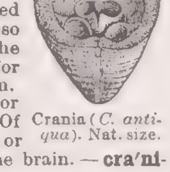
Crania (*C. anti-qua*). Nat. size.

Cra'ni-a (krā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lyopomatous brachiopods attached by the surface of the ventral valve; — so called from its fancied resemblance to the cranium, or skull. It is remarkable for having existed ever since the Ordovician.

cra'ni-al (krā'nĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Of or pertaining to the cranium, or skull. **b** Of or pertaining to the cranium proper, or that part of the skull which incloses the brain. — **cra'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

cranial bones, *Anat.*, those bones of the skull which inclose the brain, as distinguished from those of the face and jaws. In human anatomy they are reckoned as eight: the occipital, parietals (two), temporals (two), frontal, sphenoid, and ethmoid, but most of these are themselves compound bones. See CRANIAL SEGMENTS. — **c. fossæ**, specif., the three large depressions, posterior, middle, and anterior, of the floor of the cranial cavity, which lodge the cerebellum and the temporal and frontal lobes of the cerebrum respectively. — **c. index.** See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **c. nerves**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the nerves which arise from the brain or the upper (anterior) end of the spinal cord, and pass out of the foramina of the skull. With certain exceptions (see PNEUMOGASTRIC), they are distributed to the parts and organs of the head, some being sensory, some motor, and others mixed. In mammals, birds, and reptiles, there are always twelve pairs, as follows: 1. Olfactory. 2. Optic. 3. Oculomotor. 4. Trochlear. 5. Trifacial or trigeminal. 6. Abducent. 7. Facial. 8. Auditory. 9. Glossopharyngeal. 10. Pneumogastric or vagus. 11. Spinal accessory. 12. Hypoglossal. (In an older and now obsolete nomenclature the total number is reckoned as nine; the 7th, called *portio dura*, and 8th, called *portio mollis*, being taken together as constituting the seventh, and the following three, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory, as constituting together the eighth, the hypoglossal being the ninth). In the fishes and amphibians the number is regularly only ten. The spinal accessory is wanting, but the hypoglossal is frequently replaced by the first cervical spinal nerve. The others correspond to those of the higher vertebrates. — **c. segments**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, three annular segments into which the bones of the cranium proper may be grouped. Beginning behind, they are the *occipital*, consisting of the basioccipital, exoccipitals, and supraoccipital; the *parietal*, of the basisphenoid, alisphenoids, and parietals; and the *frontal*, of the presphenoid, orbitosphenoids, and frontals. — **c. vertebræ**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, divisions of the whole skull which have been considered as representing modified vertebræ.

Cra'ni-a'ta (krā'nĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] A primary division of the Vertebrata including all except the lancelets; — so called from their having a cartilaginous or bony cranium.

cra'ni-ate (krā'nĭ-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a skull or cranium, as the Craniata. — *n.* One of the Craniata.

cra'ni-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of portions of the bones of the cranium.

cra'ni-o- (krā'nĭ-ō-), **cra'ni-** (krā'nĭ-). Combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the cranium*.

cra'ni-oc'la-sis (-ŏk'lȧ-sĭs), **cra'ni-o-clasm** (-ō-klăz'm), *n.* [*cranio-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Med.* The crushing of the head of a fetus, as with the cranioclast or craniotomy forceps in cases of very difficult delivery.

cra'ni-o-clast (-klăst), *n.* *Med.* An instrument for crushing the head of a fetus, to facilitate delivery.

cra'ni-o-fa'cial (-fā'shăl), *a.* *Craniol.* Of or pertaining to the cranium and face. — **craniofacial angle**, the angle formed by lines drawn from the vertex to the nasion and from the nasion to the gnathion, the **craniofacial index** representing the ratio (in hundredths) of the former line to the latter.

cra'ni-ol'o-gist (krā'nĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or a student of, craniology.

cra'ni-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-logy.*] **1.** Phrenology. *Obs.*
2. The science which deals with the shape, size, proportions, indications, etc., of skulls (esp. human skulls); the study of skulls for anatomical, morphological, or ethnical purposes. See CRANIOMETRY. — **cra'ni-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cra'ni-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cra'ni-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring skulls.

cra'ni-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **cra'ni-o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.

craniometric point, one of the points of measurement used in craniometry (which see).

cra'ni-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The science or technic of the measurement of skulls. The object of this science, which originated with Anders Retzius in 1842 and was elaborated by Paul Broca in 1861, is to distinguish racial types by variations in the form and traits of the skull (cf. MAN). The most important of the many skull measurements are those which give: the **cephalic index**, or proportion of greatest breadth to greatest length; the **facial angle**, or degree of gnathism (expressed also by the **gnathic index**); and the **cranial capacity**, or cubic contents of the calvaria, or brain case. Minor peculiarities of the shape of the skull are expressed by the **auriculoparietal, auriculovertical, basilar, coronofrontal, craniofacial, frontoparietal, occipitoparietal, sphenoparietal, transversovertical**, and **vertical, indices**. Peculiarities of face and feature are expressed by the **dental, facial, frontal, nasal, orbital, orbitonasal**, and **palatal, indices**. (See these terms.) The chief craniometrical points used in determining these indices are shown in the following diagram. For precise study, esp. the making of photographs

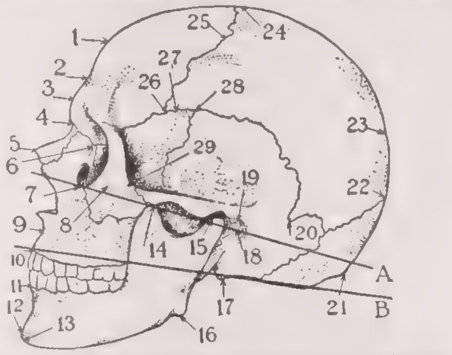

Craniometry. *A* Auriculo-infraorbital plane; *B* Alveolocondylean plane; 1 Metopion; 2 Ophryon; 3 Glabella; 4 Nasion; 5 Rhinion; 6 Dacryon; 7 Orbital point; 8 Malar point; 9 Acanthion; 10 Alveolar point, or Prosthion; 11 Symphysion; 12 Pogonion; 13 Gnathion; 14 Coronion; 15 Condylion; 16 Gonion; 17 Mastoidale; 18 Auricular point; 19 Supra-auricular point; 20 Entomion, at arrow, left; Asterion, at junction of sutures, right; 21 Inion; 22 Lambda; 23 Obelion; 24 Bregma; 25 Stephanion; 26 Sphenion; 27 Pterion; 28 Crotaphion; 29 Jugal point.

and projections, skulls are referred to a fixed horizontal position, or norm, called the **norma horizontalis**. In France and in English-speaking countries this is usually the **alveolocondylean plane** of Broca; in German-speaking countries it is the **auriculo-infraorbital plane** (see *Illust.*). With reference to this plane six aspects of the skull are distinguished: the **norma facialis**, or **frontalis**, viewing the full face; the **norma lateralis**, or **temporalis**, viewing the skull from the side; the **norma occipitalis**, from behind; the **norma basilaris**, from below; the **norma verticalis**, from above; and the **norma mediana**, viewing a median section.

Syn. — CRANIOMETRY, CRANIOSCOPY, CRANIOLOGY, CRANIOGRAPHY, CEPHALOMETRY. In strict usage CRANIOMETRY is distinguished from CRANIOSCOPY, which describes the anatomical and morphological peculiarities of skulls, and from CRANIOGRAPHY, which embraces photographic and cartographical studies. All three are branches of CRANIOLOGY. *Craniometry* is also distinguished from CEPHALOMETRY, the measurement of the living head.

cra'ni-o-plas'ty (krā'nĭ-ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Surgical correction of deficiencies of the skull.

cra'ni-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-scopy.*] Examination of the skull; formerly, phrenology; now, a department of craniology. — **cra'ni-os'co-pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

cra'ni-o-ta'bes (-ō-tā'bēz), *n.* [NL.; *cranio-* + *tabes.*] A morbid condition of the cranium occurring in infancy and marked by a thinning in various spots of the cranial bones. It is chiefly due to rachitis or syphilis.

cra'ni-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* Operation of cutting into the fetal head to effect delivery.

cra'ni-um (krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κρανίον; akin to κάρα head.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The skull of a vertebrate animal. **b** In a more technical sense, the part of the skull which incloses the brain; the brain case or brainpan. Its primitive form is called the **chondrocranium**, and consists of a partial or nearly complete investment composed of continuous cartilage. This condition is found in the embryos of all craniate vertebrates. In many of the lower forms, as the sharks and lampreys, it persists through life, usually becoming more or less calcified. In all the higher vertebrates distinct bones are formed in its place, and become more or less fused together. But in these animals the cranium comprises also other bones, formed in membrane (see OSSIFICATION), and the term *chondrocranium* is sometimes applied to the part of it that is preformed in cartilage. See SKULL.
2. *Zoöl.* The chief part of the hard integument of an insect's head.

crank (krăŋk), *n.* [ME. *cranke*; akin to E. *cringe, cringle, crinkle*, and to *crank*, a., the root meaning, probably, "to turn, twist." See CRINGE.] **1.** *Mach.* **a** A bent portion of an axle, or shaft, or an arm keyed at right angles to the end of a shaft, by which motion is imparted to or received from it, as in changing circular into reciprocating motion, or vice versa. See BELL CRANK. **b** A disk crank.
2. An elbow-shaped brace, bracket, or support.
3. A prison machine for punishing criminals, now rarely used, consisting of a revolving disk subjected to pressure, which the prisoner is required to turn.
4. Any bend, turn, or winding. *Obs.*

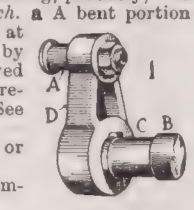

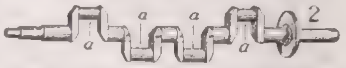

1 Single Overhung Crank. *A* Crank Pin; *B* Crank Shaft; *C* Journal; *D* Web. 2 Crank Shaft with four Double Cranks. *a, a, a, a* Crank Pins.

So many turning *cranks* these have, so many crooks. *Spenser.*

5. A twist or turn in speech; a conceit consisting in a fantastic change of the form or meaning of a word; also, anything fantastic in action, manner, or the like.

Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles. *Milton.*

6. A twist or turn of the mind; an eccentric act or idea; caprice; whim; crotchet.

Violent of temper; subject to sudden *cranks*. *Carlyle.*

7. A person with a crotchet or a mental twist; one given to fantastic or impracticable projects; one possessed by a hobby; one overenthusiastic or of perverted judgment in respect to a particular matter; a monomaniac. *Colloq.*

crank, *v. t.*; CRANKED (krăŋkt); CRANK'ING. To bend into the shape of a crank; to bend back or down; to furnish or fasten with a crank; to move or operate by a crank.

Crank the [automobile] engine slowly by hand. *F. R. Jones.*

crank, *v. i.* [See CRANK, *n.*] **1.** To run or move with a winding course; to crook; to wind and turn; to zigzag.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in. *Shak.*

2. To turn a crank, as in starting an automobile engine.

crank, *a.* [Cf. AS. *cranc* weak, Icel. *krangr*, D. & G. *krank* sick, weak; akin to E. *crank*, n.] **1.** Distorted; bent; hence, awkwardly difficult. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Sick; infirm; weak; ailing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. Out of gear; working with difficulty; loose; shaky.
4. [Cf. D. *krengen* to careen.] *Naut.* Very easily inclined by any external force, as that of the wind on the sails; — said of a vessel. See STEADY and STIFF. A *crank* vessel is often steadier than a stiff vessel because, while more easily inclined, it remains nearly parallel to the wave slope, whereas a stiff vessel when inclined comes back suddenly to the horizontal when the inclining force is removed.

crank, *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] Lusty; vigorous; full of spirit; sprightly; hence, aggressively confident; inclined to exult; pert or confident. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

He . . . was now *crank* and lusty. *Udall.*

crank, *adv.* Lustily; vigorously; boldly. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

crank axle. **a** *Mach.* A driving axle formed with a crank or cranks, as in some kinds of locomotives. **b** A carriage axle bent twice at a right angle near the ends, to allow the body to be low and large wheels to be used.

cranked (krăŋkt), *a.* Formed with, or having, a bend or crank; provided with a crank; as, a *cranked* axle.

crank effort. *Mech.* The torque exerted on or by a crank.

crank'i-ness (krăŋ'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being cranky; specif., irritable or unreasonable temper; emotional perversity or idiosyncrasy.

Borderland insanity, *crankiness*, insane temperament, loss of mental balance, psychopathic degeneration . . . a few of the many synonyms by which it [the psychopathic state] has been called. *Wm. James.*

cran'kle (krăŋ'k'l), *v. t.*; CRAN'KLED (-k'ld); CRAN'KLING (-klĭng). [Cf. CRANK, *v.*, CRINKLE.] To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle. *Obs.*

cran'kle, *v. i.* To bend, turn, or wind in and out; to zigzag.

cran'kle, *n.* A bend or turn; a twist; a crinkle.

crank pin, *or* **crank'pin'** (krăŋk'pĭn'), *n.* *Mach.* The cylindrical piece which forms the handle, or to which the connecting rod is attached, at the end of a crank, or between the arms of a double crank. See CRANK, *Illust.*

crank plane *or* **planer.** *Mech.* **a** A planer for metals, the bed or toolstock of which is operated by a crank. **b** A machine for planing engine cranks.

crank shaft, *or* **crank'shaft'** (krăŋk'shȧft'), *n.* A shaft turning, or driven by, a crank.

crank'y (krăŋk'ĭ), *a.*; CRANK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CRANK'I-EST. [See CRANK something bent, CRANK distorted.] **1.** Sickly; ailing; infirm; crank. *Dial. Eng.*
2. Out of gear or order; shaky; in bad condition; crank, as machinery.
3. Ill-tempered; irritable; difficult to deal with, please, or satisfy; also, addicted to crotchets and whims; eccentric; crotchety.

The *cranky* person has extraordinary emotional susceptibility. *Wm. James.*

4. Silly; imbecile; crazy; insane. *Dial. Eng.*
5. Abounding in twists, turns, windings, or crannies; crooked; tortuous, as roads.
6. *Naut.* Liable to careen. = 4th CRANK, 4. *Lowell.*

cran'nied (krăn'ĭd), *a.* Having crannies, chinks, or fissures; also, of the form or nature of a cranny.

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crane. Var. of CRAN, a measure.
crane'man, *n.* One employed in working a crane.
crane's'-ber'ry. = CRANBERRY.
cranes'man (krānz'măn), *n.* = CRANEMAN.
cran'et, *n.* A small red worm. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
cran'et, *n.* [OF. *crignete* mane.] A crinière. *Obs.*
crane willow. The buttonbush.
crang. Var. of KRANG.
cranging hook. Var. of KRENGING HOOK.
crang'le (krăng''l), *v. i.* To crankle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cra'ni-a, *n.*, *pl.* of CRANIUM.
cra'ni-a-cro'mi-al (krā'nĭ-ȧ-krō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the cranium and acromion.
cranie. † CRANNY.
cra'ni-o-au'ral, *a.* See CRANIO-.
cra'ni-o-cele', *n.* [*cranio-* + *-cele.*] = ENCEPHALOCELE.
cra'ni-o-cer'e-bral, *a.* See CRANIO-.
cra'ni-og'no-my (krā'nĭ-ŏg'nō-mĭ), *n.* [*cranio-* + Gr. γνῶναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know.] The science of the form and characteristics of the skull. *R.* — **cra'ni-og-nom'ic** (-ŏg-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*
cra'ni-o-graph' (-ō-grȧf'), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for outlining the skull. — **cra'ni-og'ra-pher** (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.*
cra'ni-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Graphic study of crania. See CRANIOMETRY.
craniol. *Abbr.* Craniology.
craniom. *Abbr.* Craniometry.
cra'ni-o-met'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of CRANIOMETRIC. See -LY.
cra'ni-om'e-trist (-ŏm'ē-trĭst), *n.* A specialist in craniometry.
cra'ni-op'a-gus (-ŏp'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cranio-* + root of L. *pangere* to fasten.] *Terat.* A twin monster joined by the heads.
cra'ni-o-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* See CRANIO-.
cra'ni-o-phore', *n.* [*cranio-* + *-phore.*] A device for holding skulls in position.
cra'ni-or-rha-chis'chi-sis (krā'nĭ-ŏ-rȧ-kĭs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cranio-* + *rhachi-* + Gr. σχίσις cleavage.] Congenital fissure of the skull and spinal column.
cra'ni-os'chi-sis (-ŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cranio-* + Gr. σχίσις cleavage.] Congenital fissure of the skull.
cra'ni-o-spi'nal, *a.* See CRANIO-.
cra'ni-o-ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *cranio-* + *stenosis.*] Hyperostosis of the cranium.
Cra'ni-o'ta (krā'nĭ-ō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = CRANIATA.
cra'ni-o-tome', *n.* *Med.* An instrument used in craniotomy.
cra'ni-o-tym-pan'ic, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the skull and tympanum. [CRANIO-.]
cra'ni-o-ver'te-bral, *a.* See
crank (krăŋk; krȧŋk), *n.* A harsh or grating or creaking sound, as of an ungreased wheel.
crank, *v. i.* To make a harsh creaking or raucous sound.
crank, *n.* [Cf. D. & G. *krank* sick, and E. *crank* infirm.] A sick person; — chiefly in phr. *counterfeit crank*, a rogue who pretended to be sick in order to get sympathy and money. *Obs. Thieves' Slang.*
crank'bird' (krăŋk'bûrd'), *n.* The European lesser spotted woodpecker.
crank brace. *Mech.* A hand brace revolved by a crank.
crank disk. *Mach.* The disk of a disk crank.
crank'er-y (krăŋk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The practices or characteristics of a crank, or monomaniac.
crank'i-ly, *adv.* of CRANKY.
crank'less, *a.* See -LESS.
crank'ly, *adv.* of CRANK, lusty.
crank'man, *n.* A man who operates, turns, or has charge of, a crank, as of a gun.
crank'ness, *n.* **1.** Sprightliness; vigor; health. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* Liability to be overset.
crank'ous (krȧŋk'ŭs), *a.* Fretful; captious; cranky. *Scot.*
crank path. *Mech.* The circular path of the crank pin of a revolving crank.
crank pit. *Mech.* A recess or pit in which a crank revolves.
crank'-sid'ed, *a.* = CRANK.
crank'um (krăŋk'ŭm), *n.* [See CRANK something bent.] An eccentric turn; crotchet; vagary.
crank wheel. A disk crank.
crank'y (*dial.* krȧŋk'ĭ; krĕŋk'ĭ), *a.* [See CRANK lusty.] Full of spirit; brisk; inclined to exult; crank. *Dial. Eng.*
Cran'mer's Bi'ble (krăn'mẽrz). The Great Bible (see under GREAT) with the preface by Archbishop Cranmer.
cran'nage (krăn'āj), *n.* In herring fishing, crans collectively.
cran'nel, *n.* [Cf. CRANNY.] A crevice; cranny. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
cran'ney. Var. of CRANNY.

D E F G H I J K L M

cran′nog (krăn′ŏg), *n.* Erroneously also **cran′noge** (krăn′ŏj). [From Celtic; cf. Ir. *crannog* an old lake dwelling, Ir. & Gael. *crann* a tree.] *Scot. & Irish Antiq.* A hut built upon piles in a lake or bog; by extension, a platform or artificial island apparently used as a stronghold, and perhaps supporting several huts. They were constructed of layers of earth and stone strengthened by piles and sometimes protected by stockade breakwaters. They constitute a late class of prehistoric strongholds, reaching their greatest development in early historic times. Cf. LAKE DWELLING.

cran′ny (krăn′ĭ), *n. pl.;* -NIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *cran* notch, and OF. *cren, crene;* of uncertain origin.] A small, narrow opening; a fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall.
In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone fitted to the *crannies.* *Dryden.*

cran′ny, *v. i.;* CRAN′NIED (-ĭd); CRAN′NY-ING. **1**. To crack into, or become full of, crannies. *Obs. or R.*
2. To enter or penetrate into or by crannies. *Rare.*
All tenantless, save to the *crannying* wind. *Byron.*

cran′ny, *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [Of uncertain origin.] *Glass Making.* A tool for forming the necks of bottles, etc.

crants (krănts), *n.* [Cf. D. *krans*, G. *kranz.*] A garland; a wreath. *Obs.* *Shak.*

crape (krāp), *n.* [F. *crêpe*, fr. L. *crispus* curled, crisped. See CRISP.] **1**. A thin, crimped stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill; also, a cotton or woolen fabric of similar texture. Black crape is much used for mourning garments and funereal draping.
2. A kind of thin worsted stuff, formerly used for the gowns of clergymen; hence, a clergyman or the clergy. *Obs.*
3. A piece of crape used for some special purpose, as a band worn round a hat, sleeve, etc., as a sign of mourning.

crape, *v. t.;* CRAPED (krāpt); CRAP′ING (krāp′ĭng). [F. *crêper*, fr. L. *crispare* to curl, crisp, fr. *crispus.* See CRAPE, *n.*] **1**. To make crimped or crinkled like crape; to crimp; friz; as, to *crape* the hair; to *crape* silk.
2. To drape, cover, or clothe, with crape.

crape jasmine. A cultivated apocynaceous shrub (*Tabernæmontana coronaria*) of uncertain origin. It has white fragrant flowers with crimped or wavy corollas. Also called *Nero's-crown* and *Adam's-apple.*

crape myrtle. An ornamental East Indian lythraceous shrub (*Lagerstrœmia indica*), very commonly planted in the southern United States. It has myrtlelike foliage and large pink flowers with wavy crisped petals.

crape ring. *Astron.* The faint, darkish, innermost ring of the planet Saturn; — called also *gauze ring.*

crap′pie (krăp′ĭ), *n.* A North American fresh-water fish (*Pomoxis annularis*) of the family Centrarchidæ, found chiefly in the Great Lake region and southward through the Mississippi Valley. It becomes a foot long, and is considered a good game fish in the South. Also, the nearly related calico bass (*Pomoxis sparoides*).

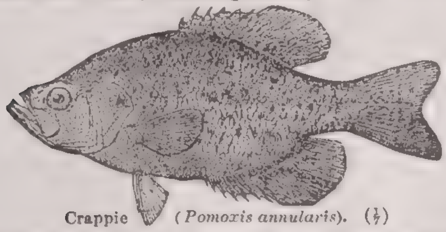

Crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*). ($\frac{1}{7}$)

craps (krăps), *n.* [Cf. E. *crabs* a throw of two aces at hazard, whence F. *crabs, craps,* a game of dice.] A gambling game played with two dice; — called also **crap shooting**, **crap game**. The caster throws or "shoots" the dice, and wins if the throw is 7 or 11 (called a *nick* or *natural*), but loses if it is 2, 3, or 12 (called a *crap*). If 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, or 10 is thrown it becomes the caster's "point," and the caster continues to throw until he wins, by again throwing his point, or loses, by throwing 7. The odds are 251 to 244 against the caster.

crap′u-late (krăp′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [LL. *crapulatus*, p. p. of *crapulari* to intoxicate.] To overfill; surfeit; glut. *Rare.*
Voracity increases with the distance from the equator. An Eskimo eats a quantum that would *crapulate* three Hottentots and six Hindus. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

crap′u-lence (-lĕns), *n.* **1**. Sickness occasioned by intemperance; surfeit.
2. Great intemperance, esp. in drinking; gross excess.

crap′u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *crapulentus.*] Of or pertaining to crapulence; also, crapulous.

crap′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *crapulosus:* cf. F. *crapuleux.*] **1**. Marked by gross intemperance in drinking or eating; intemperate; dissipated.
2. Sick from excessive indulgence in liquor; crapulent; also, arising from drunkenness; as, *crapulous* diarrhea.

crash (krăsh), *v. t.;* CRASHED (krăsht); CRASH′ING. [ME. *craschen*, prob. of imitative origin.] **1**. To break or dash in pieces violently and noisily; to smash; to shatter.
2. To cause to crash, or sound noisily; as, he *crashed* the staves together; also, to force, or force to go, with a crashing noise; as, to *crash* one's way through a thicket.
3. To gnash (the teeth); also, to crunch. *Obs.*

crash (krăsh), *v. i.* To break or become shattered with violence and noise; to smash; hence, to make a crash, or loud, clattering sound.

crash, *n.* **1**. A loud, sudden, confused sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once; a breaking to pieces by violent collision; the shock of such collision and breaking.
The wreck of matter and the *crash* of worlds. *Addison.*
2. Ruin; failure; sudden breaking down, as of a business house or a commercial enterprise.
3. *Hunting.* The noise made when the hounds give tongue together on finding the game, as a fox.
4. A spell or bout at something, as revelry, fighting, etc.
5. *Theat.* A basket containing glass or pottery fragments, used to imitate the sound of breaking windows, or the like.

crash, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1**. Coarse, heavy linen cloth, used for towels, summer suits, etc.
2. A canvas wall hanging resembling fabrikona.

cra′sis (krā′sĭs), *n.* [LL., temperament, fr. Gr. κρᾶσις a mixing, combination, fr. κεραννύναι to mix.] **1**. The blending or mixture of constituents, as of the blood; constitution; temperament. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Gram.* A contraction of two vowels, esp. the final and initial vowels of united words, into one long vowel or diphthong; synæresis; as, *cogo* for *coago.*

cras-ped′o-drome (krăs-pĕd′ō-drōm) }
cras′pe-dod′ro-mous (krăs′pē-dŏd′rō-mŭs) } *a.* [Gr. κράσπεδον border + δρόμος a running.] *Bot.* Running to the margin; — said of nervation in leaves when the nerves run directly from the midrib to the margin, as in the beech, elm, etc.

Cras′pe-do′ta (krăs′pē-dō′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρασπεδοῦσθαι to be bordered or edged.] *Zoöl.* A group of cœlenterates more or less exactly equivalent to Hydromedusæ; — so named from the well-marked velum commonly present in the free-swimming medusa form.

cras′pe-dote (krăs′pē-dōt), *a.* [See CRASPEDOTA.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a velum. **b** Of or pert. to the Craspedota.

crass (krăs), *a.* [L. *crassus* thick, fat, gross. Cf. GREASE animal fat.] Gross; thick; dense; coarse; of persons, ideas, etc., very stupid, unrefined, or lacking in sensibility. "*Crass* and fumid exhalations." *Sir T. Browne.* "*Crass* ignorance." *Cudworth.*
Syn. — See CRUDE.
crass negligence. See NEGLIGENCE.

cras′sa-ment (krăs′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *crassamentum.*] The thick portion of a fluid; sediment; dregs; settlings. *Obs.*

cras′sa-men′tum (-mĕn′tŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *crassare* to make thick. See CRASS, *a.*] **1**. = CRASSAMENT. *Obs.*
2. The clot formed in coagulation of blood; coagulum.

cras′si-tude (krăs′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *crassitudo.*] **1** Thickness, as of a solid body; also, rarely, volume. *Obs.*
2. Crass state or quality; coarseness; grossness; obtuseness; "density," or an instance of it.

Cras′su-la (krăs′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *crassus* thick, crass.] *Bot.* A large genus of succulent herbs, type of the Crassulaceæ, distinguished by tetramerous flowers, with the stamens as many as the petals. They are most abundant in South Africa; many are cultivated as bedding plants or for their flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Cras′su-la′ce-æ (-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of succulent herbs (order Rosales), occasionally with woody stems, having flowers with persistent petals, free calyx, and fruit consisting of distinct carpels. There are about 15 genera and 500 species, of wide distribution, most abundant in the Old World. *Crassula, Sedum, Sempervivum, Cotyledon,* and *Dudleya* contain many species in cultivation. — **cras′su-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cra-tæ′gus (krȧ-tē′gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κράταιγος a flowering thorn.] *Bot.* A very large genus of usually spiny malaceous shrubs and small trees, the hawthorns, having white or pink corymbose flowers and small, berrylike pomes. Many are cultivated, being ornamental in bloom.

Cra-tæ′va (-vȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Crateras*, Gr. Κρατεύας, a Greek herbalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of capparidaceous shrubs, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. They have flowers with stalked petals, 8-20 stamens, a sessile stigma, and stipitate ovary. Several of the species are ornamental. *C. gynandra*, the garlic pear, and some others have a strong alliaceous odor.

cratch (krăch), *n.* [ME. *cracche, crecche,* F. *crèche* crib, manger, fr. OHG. *krippa, krippea,* G. *krippe* crib. See CRIB.] **1**. A crib, rack, or grating, esp. for fodder; specif., the manger at Bethlehem. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial. Eng.*
Begin from first where He encradled was,
In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad of hay. *Spenser.*
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The star cluster Præsepe in the constellation Cancer.

crate (krāt), *n.* [L. *cratis* hurdle; perh. akin to E. *cradle.* See HURDLE, and cf. GRATE a framework.] **1**. A large basket or hamper of wickerwork, used for the transportation of china, crockery, and similar wares.
2. A box or case usually of wooden slats, with interspaces, used as a container for goods in transportation.
3. A glazier's frame or cradle for carrying glass.

crate, *v. t.;* CRAT′ED (krāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151); CRAT′ING (krāt′ĭng). To pack in a crate or case for transportation; as, to *crate* a sewing machine; to *crate* peaches.

cra′ter (krā′tẽr), *n.; gen.* CRATERIS (krăt′ẽr-ĭs). [L., a mixing vessel, the mouth of a volcano, Gr. κρατήρ, fr. κεραννύναι to mix.] **1**. *Class. Archæol.* A vessel resembling an amphora but having a proportionately larger body with wide mouth, and smaller handles; — in this sense usually written *krater.*

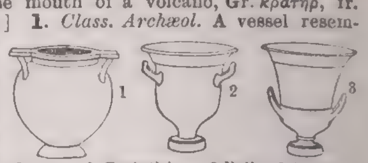

Craters: 1 Corinthian; 2 Bell; 3 Calyx.

Very large vases were often made in this form. The Corinthian style of crater (called in Italian **va′so a co′lon-net′te**) is distinguished by its columnar handles; this style has also been called **kelebe**. It dates from the black-figured period of vase painting, as does also the volute-handled crater (**va′so a ro-tel′le**), of which the *François vase* (which see) is the most famous example. Later varieties are the calyx crater (**va′so a ca′li-ce**), the bell crater (**va′so a cam-pa′na**), both of Greek origin, and a large four-handled variety invented in southern Italy.
2. Hence: **a** *Geol.* The basinlike or funnel-shaped opening which marks the vent of a volcano; also, the mouth of a geyser, when similarly shaped. **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Corvus and Leo; — called also the *Cup.* **c** *Mil.* The pit left by the explosion of a mine or of a shell which strikes the ground. **d** *Elec.* The cuplike cavity formed at the end of the positive carbon of a continuous-current arc lamp.

cra-ter′i-form (krȧ-tĕr′ĭ-fôrm; krā′tẽr-), *a.* [L. *crater* + *-form.*] Having the form of a crater, or bowl.

Cra-tin′e-an (krȧ-tĭn′ē-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Cratinus (5th century B. C.), a Greek comic poet; as, *Cratinean* verse, a logaœdic verse, consisting typically of a first Glyconic and a catalectic trochaic tetrapody. Cf. EUPOLIDEAN. — **Cra-tin′e-an**, *n.*

Cra-tox′y-lon (krȧ-tŏk′sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κράτος strength + ξύλον wood.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic clusiaceous shrubs and trees having hard wood, entire punctate leaves, and showy yellow flowers in axillary or terminal clusters.

craunch (kränch; krônch; 277), *v. t. & i.;* CRAUNCHED (kräncht; krôncht); CRAUNCH′ING. Also *cranch.* [Perh. of imitative origin. Cf. CRUNCH.] To crunch. *Swift.*

craunch, *n.* Also *cranch.* **1**. Act of craunching; a crunch.
2. That which is craunched; material to craunch. *Colloq.*
3. *Mining.* A portion, as of a vein, left to support a roof.

cra-vat′ (krȧ-văt′), *n.* [F. *cravate*, fr. *Cravate* a Croat, an inhabitant of Croatia, one of a body of Austrian troops, from whom, in 1636, this article of dress was adopted in France.] **1**. A neckcloth; a piece of silk, fine muslin, or other cloth, worn, chiefly by men, about the neck.
While his wig was combed and his *cravat* tied. *Macaulay*
2. *Surg.* A form of bandage made by folding a piece of cloth of triangular shape upon itself.

cra-vat′, *v. t. & i.;* CRA-VAT′TED; CRA-VAT′TING. To dress or furnish with a cravat; to cover as with a cravat; to put on or wear a cravat.

crave (krāv), *v. t.;* CRAVED (krāvd); CRAV′ING (krāv′ĭng). [AS. *crafian;* akin to Icel. *krefja*, Sw. *kräfva*, Dan. *kræve.*] **1**. To demand; to ask, as by right. *Obs., except Scots Law.*
The regular practice is that the officers or "the burgesses" of the borough should . . . (to use the language of the time) "*crave* their court and obtain it." *Pollock & Mait.*
2. To ask with earnestness or importunity; to ask with submission or humility; to beg; entreat; beseech; implore.
I *crave* your honor's pardon. *Shak.*
3. To ask (a person), as for a thing or to do something.
4. To dun (a debtor). *Scot.*
5. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; hence, to require or demand; to need; as, the stomach *craves* food.
It will *crave* some time to tune the harp. *Scott.*
Syn. — Ask, seek, beg, beseech, implore, entreat, solicit, request, supplicate, adjure. See LONG.

crave, *v. i.* To desire strongly; to feel an insatiable longing; also, to beg.
Once one may *crave* for love. *Suckling.*
He who gives to-day may *crave* to-morrow. *Fuller.*

cra′ven (krā′v'n), *a.* [ME. *cravant, cravaunde,* of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *cravanté* struck down, p. p. of *cravanter, crevanter,* to break, crush, strike down, fr. an assumed LL. *crepantare*, fr. L. *crepans*, p. pr. of *crepare* to break, crack, rattle.] **1**. Overcome; defeated. *Obs.*
2. Avowedly defeated or afraid; cowardly; faint-hearted.
The poor *craven* bridegroom said never a word. *Scott.*
Syn. — See COWARDLY.

cra′ven, *n.* **1**. An avowed coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow; a recreant.
King Henry. Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
Fluellen. He is a *craven* and a villain else. *Shak.*
2. A cock that lacks courage or is not game.
Syn. — Coward, poltroon, dastard, caitiff.

cra′ven, *v. t.;* CRA′VENED (-v'nd); CRA′VEN-ING. To make craven, or cowardly or timid.
There is a prohibition so divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand. *Shak.*

cra′ven-ette′ (krā′v'n-ĕt′), *n.* Cloth (or sometimes leather) made waterproof by special chemical processes; also, an outer garment made from such material.
☞ *Cravenette* is a trade-mark name.

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cran′nog-er (krăn′ŏg-ẽr), *n.* A crannog dweller.
cran′ny, *a.* Crank or cranky. *Dial. Eng.*
cran′reuch (krån′rŭĸ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *crann* tree, *reoth, crith-reothadh, crith-reodhadh,* hoarfrost.] Hoarfrost; rime. *Scot.*
cranse. Var. of CRANCE.
cran-ta′ra (krăn-tä′rȧ; krăn′tȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Gael. *cranntara.*] The fiery cross, formerly used as a rallying signal in the Highlands of Scotland.
crany, *n.* Cranium. *Obs.*
cranze. Var. of CRANCE.
crap (krăp), *n.* Corrupt. of *carap.* See CARAPA.
crap (*dial.* krăp, kråp). Obs. or dial. Eng. and Scot. pret. of CREEP.
crap, *n.* [Cf. D. *krap* narrow, tight-fitting.] The gallows. *Thieves' Cant.* — *v. t.* To hang on the gallows. *Thieves' Cant.*
crap. Obs. or dial. Eng. and Scot. var. of CROP.
crap, *n.* See CRAPS.
crap, *v. i.* To play at craps. *R.*
crap (krăp), *n.* [Cf. ME. *crappe* chaff, OF. *crape* siftings, LL. *crappa.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. **a** Buckwheat. **b** Any of certain plants that grow among grain, as darnel, charlock, etc. **2**. **a** Residue from rendered fat; graves; — usually in *pl.* **b** Sediment or dregs of beer or ale. **3**. Money. *Slang.* **4**. A scrap.
crapaud, *n.* [F.] **1**. A toad. *Obs.* **2**. Short for **crapaud stone**, a jewel or precious stone supposed to come from the head of a toad. *Obs.* — **John′ny Cra′paud′** (krȧ′pō′), a Frenchman, or the French people collectively.
cra′pau-dine′ (krȧ′pō-dēn′), *n.* [F.] **1**. *Far.* An ulcer on the coronet of a horse. **2**. A socket for a pivot of a swing door.
crapaudine door. A door turning on pivots.
crapautee, *n.* [OF. *crapot, crapaut,* toad, F. *crapaud.*] = CRAPAUD. *Obs.*
crape′fish′, *n.* Salted codfish hardened by pressure. *Kane.*
crap′et (krăp′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. CRAPPIE.] The crappie.
crap grass. Rye grass. *U. S.*
craple. † GRAPPLE.
crap′nel. † GRAPNEL.
crapon. † CRAPAUD.
crappe. † CRAP.
crap′pel. † GRAPPLE.
crap′pin. Scot. var. of CROPPING.
crap′pit head (kráp′ĭt). [Cf. D. *kroppen* to cram, fill (birds).] The head of a haddock stuffed with a mixture of oatmeal, suet, onions, pepper, etc. *Scot.*
crap′u-la (krăp′ū-lȧ), **crap′ule**, *n.* [L. *crapula* intoxication.] = CRAPULENCE. *Obs.*
crap′u-lous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crap′y (krāp′ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or abounding in, crape.
‖ **cra′que-lé′** (krȧ′k'-lā′), *a.* [F.] Crackled.
crare (krâr). † CRAYER.
craschen. † CRASH, *v.*
crase. † CRAZE, *n. & v.*
crash, *adv.* With a crash.
crash′es (krăsh′ĕz; -ĭz), *n.* [See CRESS.] Water cress. *Dial. Eng.*
crash′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRASH.
crasht. Crashed. *Ref. Sp*
crasie. † CRAZY.
‖ **cras ma′ne sum-men′dus**. [L.] *Med.* To be taken tomorrow morning; — a direction used in prescriptions.
cras′pe-don (krăs′pē-dŏn), *n.* Rare var. of CRASPEDUM.
cras′pe-do′tal (-dō′tăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Craspedote.
cras′pe-dum (krăs′pē-dŭm), *n.; pl.* CRASPEDA (-dȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κράσπεδον edge, border.] *Zoöl.* A thickened convoluted cord attached along the edges to the mesenteries of Anthozoa. The craspeda bear nematocysts and serve to kill the prey, which is taken alive into the stomach. — **cras′pe-dal** (-dăl), *a.*
‖ **cras′sa neg′li-gen′ti-a** (krăs′ȧ nĕg′lĭ-jĕn′shĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* Gross negligence.
crasshe. † CRASH.
cras′si-lin′gual (krăs′ĭ-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* [L. *crassus* thick + *lingua* tongue.] Thick-tongued.
cras′si-ment. Erron. var. of CRASSAMENT. *Obs.*
crass′ly, *adv.* of CRASS. See -LY.
crass′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cras′ti-na′tion (krăs′tĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *crastinus* of tomorrow, from *cras* to-morrow.] Procrastination. *Obs.*
cratch, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D. *krassen*, G. *kratzen*, and E. *scratch.*] To scratch; claw; grab. *Obs.*
cratch cradle. A cat's cradle; — called also *scratch cradle.*
cratch′ens, cratch′ins (krăch′ĕnz; -ĭnz), *n. pl.* Cracklings, or refuse from tallow, lard, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cratch′es (-ĕz; -ĭz), *n. pl.* *Far.* The scratches; also, a similar disease of sheep.
crate′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
crate′man, *n* A man who carries a crate; hence, a hawker of pottery.
cra-te′ra (krȧ-tē′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cratera* a mixing vessel.] *Bot.* An apothecium. *Rare.*
cra′ter-al (krā′tẽr-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a crater.
cra′tered (-tẽrd), *a.* Having, or provided with, a crater.
cra′ter-kin, *n.* A little crater.
cra′ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
cra′ter-let, *n.* A little crater.
cra′ter-ous (krā′tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, a crater.
Cra′tes (krā′tēz). *Bib.*
crathain, *n.* A word prob. equiv. to caitiff, wretch. *Obs.*
cra-tic′u-lar (krȧ-tĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *craticula* fine hurdlework, gridiron.] *Bot.* Of or like a crate; specif., designating a resting stage in diatoms during which new valves are formed within the old ones.
cra-tom′e-ter (krȧ-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. κράτος power + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring power, as magnifying power. — **cra-tom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **crat′o-met′ric** (krăt′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*
craton, *n.* A word prob. equiv. to caitiff, wretch. *Obs.*
craumpe. † CRAMP, a contraction of the muscles.
craunch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRAUNCH. — **craunch′ing-ly**, *adv.*
cravanserras. † CARAVANSERAI.
cravant. † CRAVEN.
cravas. † CREVICE.
cravaunde. † CRAVEN.
cra′ven-ly, *adv.* of CRAVEN.
cra′ven-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crav′er (krāv′ẽr), *n.* One who craves.
crav′ing (krāv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRAVE. — **crav′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **crav′ing-ness**, *n.*

craw (krô), *n.* [ME. *crawe*, akin to D. *kraag* neck, collar, G. *kragen*, Sw. *kräfva* craw, Dan. *kro*, and possibly to Gr. βρόγχος (E. *bronchus*), or βρόχθος, throat. Cf. CRAG neck.] **a** The crop or ingluvies of a bird or insect. **b** The stomach of an animal.

craw′fish′ (krô′fĭsh′), **cray′fish′** (krā′-), *n.*; *pl.* -FISHES or -FISH. [ME. *crevis*, *creves*, OF. *crevice*, F. *écrevisse*, fr. OHG. *krebiz* crab, G. *krebs*. See CRAB. The ending *-fish* arose from confusion with E. *fish*.] **1.** Any of numerous crustaceans of the family Astacidæ, closely resembling the lobster, but much smaller, and found in fresh waters. Some of them attain a length of six inches and are esteemed as food. The North American species are numerous, and mostly belong to the genus *Cambarus* (those of the Pacific States to *Astacus*). The common European species is *Astacus fluviatilis*. **2.** A sea crawfish (which see). **3.** A person who crawfishes, or retreats from a position. *Slang, U. S.*

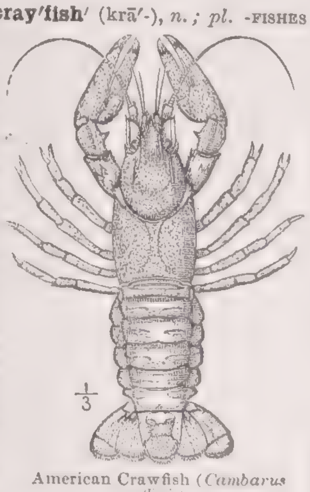
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American Crawfish (*Cambarus affinis*).

craw′fish′, *v. i.* To retreat from a position; to back out; to attempt to recall something said or done. *Slang, U. S.*

Craw′ford (krô′fẽrd), *n.*, or **Crawford peach**. A well-known freestone peach, with yellow flesh, first raised by Mr. William Crawford, of New Jersey.

crawl (krôl), *v. i.*; CRAWLED (krôld); CRAWL′ING. [Dan. *kravle*, or Icel. *krafla*, to paw, scrabble with the hands; akin to Sw. *kräla* to crawl; cf. LG. *krabbeln*, D. *krabbelen* to scratch. Cf. CRAB, the animal.] **1.** To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; to move slowly on hands and knees; to creep.

A worm finds what it searches after only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew.*

2. Hence, to move or advance in a feeble, slow, or timorous manner.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To advance slowly and furtively or abjectly; to insinuate one's self; to advance by servile or obsequious conduct.

Hath *crawled* into the favor of the king. *Shak.*

4. To advance or spread by extending stems or branches, as a plant or nerve; to creep; to trail.
5. To be alive or swarming with a great number of crawling things; as, the dead body *crawls* with worms.
6. To have a sensation as of insects creeping over the body; to creep; as, the flesh *crawls*.
7. To take back a bet or what one has said; to go back on one's course of action. *Slang, U. S.*

Syn. — See CREEP.

crawl, *n.* Act or motion of crawling; slow motion, as the motion of a creeping animal or of a creeping rail.

crawl, *n.* [Cf. KRAAL.] **1.** A pen for hogs or slaves. *Obs.*
2. Specif., a pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the seacoast, for holding fish, turtles, etc.
3. = KRAAL. *Rare.*

crawl′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that crawls, as a reptile.
2. The hellgramite. *Local, U. S.*
3. A cab that is driven slowly along until employment is found. *Colloq., Eng.*

Crawl′ey (krôl′ĭ), *n.* In Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," the family name of several important characters. **Sir Pitt Crawley** is a rich, miserly, vulgar old baronet. His elder son, **Pitt**, is an evangelical prig, who, after he becomes rich, grows avaricious, mean, and hypocritical. The younger son, **Rawdon**, is a handsome military "blood about town," who secretly marries Becky Sharp and later repudiates her. Sir Pitt's brother, **Bute**, is a fox-hunting, horse-racing parson, whose wife writes his sermons.

crawl stroke. *Swimming.* A racing stroke, in which the swimmer, lying flat on the water with face submerged, takes alternate overhand arm strokes while moving his legs up and down alternately from the knee.

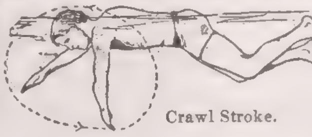
Crawl Stroke.

crayer, **crare** (krâr), *n.* [OF. *craier*, *creer*, *croyer*, ship of war, LL. *craiera*, *creyera*.] A former kind of small trading vessel. *Obs.* *Shak.*

cray′fish′, *n.* A kind of crustacean. See CRAWFISH.

cray′on (krā′ŏn), *n.* [F., a crayon, a lead pencil (*crayon Conté* Conté's crayon, i. e., one made of a black compound invented by Conté), fr. *craie* chalk, L. *creta*. Cf. CRETACEOUS.] **1.** An implement (sometimes called a *conté crayon*) for drawing, made of clay, plumbago, some preparation of chalk, or other material, usually sold in small prisms or cylinders. The black crayon gives a deeper black than the lead pencil. Crayons are often called *chalks*, irrespective of the nature of their composition. The red crayon is also called *sanguine*. See CHALK, SANGUINE.

Crayon and Crayon Holder

Let no day pass over you . . . without giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*. *Dryden.*

2. A crayon drawing.
3. *Elec.* A carbon pencil used in producing electric light.

cray′on (krā′ŏn), *v. t.*; CRAY′ONED (-ŏnd); CRAY′ON-ING. [Cf. F. *crayonner*.] To draw or sketch, or to draw upon, with or as with crayons; hence, to sketch or plan.

He soon afterwards composed that discourse, conformably to the plan which he had *crayoned* out. *Malone.*

craze (krāz), *v. t.*; CRAZED (krāzd); CRAZ′ING (krāz′ĭng). [ME. *crasen* to break, fr. Scand., perh. through OF.; cf. Sw. *krasa* to crackle, *slå i kras*, to break to pieces, F. *écraser* to crush, fr. the Scand.] **1.** To break into pieces; to crush; shatter. *Obs.*

God, looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milton.*

2. To break without separation of parts; to crack. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. *Pottery.* To produce minute cracks on the surface or glaze of. See CRACKLE, *n.*, 2.
4. To weaken, impair, or destroy, as one's health or strength. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, *craze* my limbs. *Milton.*

5. To derange the intellect of; to render insane.

Any man . . . that is *crazed* and out of his wits. *Tillotson.*
Grief hath *crazed* my wits. *Shak.*

craze, *v. i.* **1.** To break; to be crushed or shattered. *Obs.*
2. To crack minutely, as pottery glazing. Cf. CRACKLE.
3. To be crazed; to go mad; to become insane.

She would weep and he would *craze*. *Keats.*

craze, *n.* **1.** A break, flaw, or defect; a physical or mental infirmity. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A more or less temporary passion or infatuation, as for some new amusement, pursuit, or fashion; a mania.

Various *crazes* concerning health and disease. *W. Pater.*

3. Craziness; insanity.
4. *Ceramics.* A crack in the glaze or enamel, such as is caused by exposure of the pottery to irregular heat. See CRACKLE, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — See FASHION.

craz′ing (krāz′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CRAZE, *v.* Hence: *n.* Fine cracks resulting from shrinkage on the surface of glazed pottery, concrete, or other material. The admired crackle in some Oriental potteries and porcelains is crazing produced in a foreseen and regulated way. In common pottery it is often the result of exposure to undue heat, and the beginning of disintegration.

cra′zy (krā′zĭ), *a.*; CRA′ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); CRA′ZI-EST. [From CRAZE.] **1.** Full of cracks or flaws; characterized by weakness; damaged; unsound; liable to break down or fall to decay; shaky; unsafe.

Piles of mean and *crazy* houses. *Macaulay.*

2. Broken down in health or bodily constitution or functions; ailing; sickly; infirm; decrepit; frail. *Obs. or R.*

One of great riches, but a *crazy* constitution. *Addison.*

3. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; insane; mad; demented; mentally deranged.
4. Distracted with eager desire, excitement, or the like; inordinately desirous. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See INSANE.

crazy bone, the place at the back of the elbow where the ulnar nerve rests against the inner condyle of the humerus; — so called on account of the curiously painful tingling felt when, in a particular position, it receives a blow; — called also *funny bone*. — **c. quilt**, a quilt made of pieces of silk or other material of irregular sizes and shapes, and various colors. — **c. weed**. = LOCO WEED.

creak (krēk), *v. i.*; CREAKED (krēkt); CREAK′ING. [ME. *creken* to croak, prob. imitative.] **1.** To croak. *Obs.*
2. To make a prolonged sharp grating or squeaking sound, as by the friction of hard substances; as, shoes *creak*.

Doors upon their hinges *creaked*. *Tennyson.*

creak, *v. t.* To cause to creak.

Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry. *Shak.*

creak, *n.* The sound produced by creaking. *Roget.*

The harsh, shrill *creak* of the crickets. *Hamlin Garland.*

creak′y (-ĭ), *a.*; CREAK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CREAK′I-EST. Apt to creak; marked by creaking; squeaky; as, *creaky* shoes.

cream (krēm), *n.* [F. *crème*, OF. also *cresme*, LL. *chrisma* chrism. See CHRISM.] **1.** The rich, oily, and yellowish part of milk, which gradually rises and collects on the surface. See MILK.
2. Hence: **a** A fancy dish or confection prepared from cream, etc., or so as to resemble cream, as a kind of filling for cake made with cream, or cornstarch, eggs, etc. **b** A substance, as an emulsion, resembling cream in appearance and consistency; esp., a cosmetic; a creamlike medicinal preparation.

In vain she tries her paste and *creams*,
To smooth her skin or hide its seams. *Goldsmith.*

c The part of any liquor that rises and collects on the surface. **d** A sirupy liqueur or cordial. See CRÈME.
3. The best or choicest part of a thing; the best of its kind; the quintessence.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights errant. *Shelton.*

4. The color of cream; a very light yellow.

cream of lime. **a** A scum of calcium carbonate which is formed on a solution of milk of lime by its combination with the carbon dioxide of the air. **b** A thick creamy emulsion of lime in water. — **c. of tartar**, *Chem.*, purified tartar; — so called because of the crust of crystals which forms on the surface of the liquor in purification by recrystallization. Chemically, it is acid potassium tartrate or potassium bitartrate, $KHC_4H_4O_6$. It is a white crystalline substance, with a gritty, acid taste, and is used as an ingredient of baking powders. In medicine it is employed as a cathartic, diuretic, and refrigerant. — **cream-of-tartar tree**, the Australian baobab, or sour gourd (*Adansonia gregorii*), a bombacaceous desert tree of northern Australia, with a trunk often 50 feet or more in circumference. The natives eat its agreeably acid fruit. See ADANSONIA.

cream (krēm), *v. i.*; CREAMED (krēmd); CREAM′ING. To form or become covered with cream; to become thick like cream; to assume the appearance of cream; to mantle; to froth.

There are a sort of men whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond. *Shak.*

cream, *v. t.* **1.** To cause or allow cream to form on.
2. To skim the cream from, as milk, or take off by skimming, as cream.
3. To take the best or choicest part of.
4. To furnish with or as with cream; to prepare with cream or a creamlike sauce.

to cream butter, *Cooking*, to rub, stir, or beat butter till it is of a light creamy consistency.

cream′cake′ (krēm′kāk′), *n.* *Cookery.* Cake made with cream, esp. a cake made in layers with a filling of cream between, or a cream puff.

cream cheese. Cheese made from cream, or from the curd of milk from which the cream has not been removed or to which it has been added.

Standard whole-milk cheese or full-*cream cheese* is whole-milk or full-*cream cheese* containing in the water-free substance not less than fifty (50) per cent of butter fat. *U. S. Dept. of Agric.*

cream′-col′ored *or* **-col′cured**, *a.* Of the color of cream; very light yellow. "*Cream-colored* horses." *Hazlitt.*

cream′cups′ (krēm′kŭps′), *n.* Any one of several Californian papaveraceous annuals having pale yellow flowers, esp. *Meconella californica*.

cream′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Something used for separating cream from milk, as a flat dish for skimming it off, a machine for separating it by centrifugal action, etc.
2. A vessel for holding cream, as a small pitcher.

cream′er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *crèmerie*.] **1.** An establishment where butter and cheese are made or where milk and cream are sold or prepared for market; also, rarely, the work of such an establishment.
2. A place or apparatus in which milk is set for creaming.

cream fruit. The edible fruit of an apocynaceous plant (*Roupellia grata*) of Sierra Leone; also, the plant itself.

cream-om′e-ter (krēm-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Also *creamometer*. [See CREAM; METER.] A graduated glass instrument for the rough determination of the percentage of cream in milk.

cream puff. *Cookery.* A kind of cake consisting of a hollow shell filled with cream.

cream′-slice′, *n.* **1.** A wooden knife with a long thin blade, used in skimming cream or in serving ice cream.
2. A kind of iced puff pastry with a layer of cream. *Eng.*

cream′y (krēm′ĭ), *a.*; CREAM′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CREAM′I-EST. Full of, or containing, cream; resembling cream, in nature, appearance, color, or taste; creamlike; luscious. "*Creamy* bowls." *Collins.* "Lines of *creamy* spray." *Tennyson.* "Your *creamy* words but cozen." *Beau. & Fl.*

cre′ance (krē′ăns), *n.* [F. *créance*, lit., credence, fr. L. *credere* to trust. See CREDENCE.] **1.** Credence; faith; belief; creed; also, credit; trust. *Obs.*
2. *Falconry.* A fine, small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured.

cre′an-cer (-ăn-sẽr), *n.* [F. *créancier* creditor; cf. also OF. *creanceor*.] *Obs.* **1.** A creditor.
2. A person having charge of another; a guardian or tutor.

cre′ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *creans*, p. pr. of *creare* to create.] Creative; formative. *Rare.* *Mrs. Browning.*

crease (krēs), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *crest*, meaning accordingly a ridge, as in paper when folded; cf. E. dial. *crease*, *cress*, a ridge tile of a roof, E. *crest tile*. See CREST.] **1.** A line or mark made by folding any pliable substance; hence, a similar mark, however produced.
2. The ridge crest or tile of a roof. *Dial. Eng.*
3 The crest of a horse's neck; the withers. *Dial. Eng.*
4. **a** *Cricket.* One of the lines serving to define the limits of the bowler and the batsman. See CRICKET. **b** *Lacrosse.* The combination of four lines forming a rectangle inclosing either goal, or the inclosed space itself, within which no attacking player is allowed unless the ball is there; — called also *goal crease*.

crease, *v. t.*; CREASED (krēst); CREAS′ING. **1.** To make a crease or creases in or on; to wrinkle, crimp, or indent.

Creased, like dog's ears in a folio. *Gray.*

2. To wound, as a horse or other animal, by shooting, so as to cut or stun but not to cause permanent injury. *U. S.*
3. = CRIMP, *v. t.*, 2, 3.

crease, *v. i.* To become creased or wrinkled.

creas′er (krēs′ẽr), *n.* One that creases; specif.: **a** A tool, or a sewing-machine attachment, for making lines or creases on leather or cloth, as guides to sew by. **b** A tool for making creases or beads, as in sheet iron, or for rounding small tubes. **c** *Bookbinding.* A tool for making the band impression distinct on the back. **d** A fuller. **e** A tool for crimping cartridges.

creas′ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making creases; also, a crease.
2. **a** One or more courses of bricks or tiles, each course projecting slightly, crowning a wall, chimney, or the like. It is useful as a watershed. **b** A flashing of slate or metal over a window cap, or a projecting stringcourse.

creas′y (krēs′ĭ), *a.* Characterized by, full of, or forming, creases.

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cra′vo (krā′vō), *n.* The opah.
craw (*dial.* krô; krä). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CROW.
craw′bone′, *n.* The wishbone or merrythought. *Obs.*
craw′-craw′ (krô′krô′), *n.* A contagious, parasitic pustular skin disease, occurring in West Africa, chiefly among negroes.
craw′dad′, *n.* A crawfish. *Local, U. S.* [DEN.
craw′doun. Scot. var. of CRAD-
crawe. † CROW, *n.* & *v.*
craw′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
crawl. † GROWL, *v.*
crawl′-a-bot′tom, *n.* Any of several fresh-water fishes that live close to the bottom; esp., the stone roller (*Hypentelium nigricans*) and certain darters.
crawld. Crawled. *Ref. Sp.*
craw′ley (krô′lĭ), *n.*, **craw′ley-root′**, *n.* = CORALROOT.
crawl′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CRAWL. — **crawl′ing-ly**, *adv.*
crawl′y, *a.* Creepy. *Colloq.*
craw′nels (krô′nĕlz), *n.* The kidney vetch. *Dial. Eng.*
craw′tae′ (krô′tā′; krä′-). Scot. var. of CROWTOE.
Craw′thump′er, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Maryland. *Slang.*
Crax (krăks), *n.* *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical curassows.
cray, *n.* [F. *craie*.] A disease of hawks, marked by constipation.
cray, **craye**, *n.* = CRAYER. *Obs.*
crayon board. Cardboard with a surface prepared for crayon drawing.
cray′on-ist, *n.* An artist in crayon drawing. [CRAZY, *n.*
cray′se (krā′zĭ). Var. of
craze (krāz), *n.* *Mining.* The tin ore which collects in the central part of the washing pit or buddle. *Cornwall.*
crazed (krāzd), *p. p.* of CRAZE. — **craz′ed-ness** (krāz′ĕd-), *n.*
craze′-mill′, **craz′ing-mill′**, *n.* A mill to grind tin ore. *Cornwall. Obs. or R.* [CRAZY, *n.*
cra′zey (krā′zĭ). Var. of
cra′zi-a (krät′sē-ä), *n.*; *It. pl.* CRAZIE (-ā). See COIN.
cra′zi-ly, *adv.* of CRAZY.
cra′zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cra′zy, *n.*; *pl.* CRAZIES (-zĭz). Also *craisey*, *craizey*, etc. The buttercup; also, any of various other ranunculaceous plants, as marsh marigold, pilewort, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
cre′a (krā′ä), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of linen much used in Spain and Spanish America; also, a similar fabric of cotton.
cre′a-ble (krē′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *creabilis*.] Creatable. *Obs.*
creach′y (krēch′ĭ; krāch′ĭ) Var. of CRAICHY. *Dial. Eng.*
creagh, **creach** (krĕK), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *creach* plunder.] A plundering incursion; a raid; a foray; also, plunder; booty. *Scot. & Ire.*
creagh, **creach**, *v. t.* To raid or plunder. *Scot. & Ire.*
creaght (krĕKt; krāt), *n.* [Ir. *caoruigheacht*. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Ir. Hist.* A herd of cattle driven about from place to place for pasture, or in time of war with the forces of their owners; — sometimes loosely or erroneously used, as by Macaulay for a Rapparee. *Oxf. E. D.*
creaght, *v. t.* & *i.* To drive (cattle) from place to place for pasture. *Obs.* [creaking noise.
creak, *adv.* With a creak, or
creak′er, *n.* That which creaks, as a child's rattle.
creak′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CREAK. — **creak′ing-ly**, *adv.*
creakt. Creaked. *Ref. Sp.*
cream. Var. of CRAME. *Scot.*
cream, **creme**, *n.* & *v.* [F. *chrême*, OF. *cresme*. See CREAM.] Chrism. *Obs. or Hist.*
creamd. Creamed. *Ref. Sp.*
cream′-faced′, *a.* White or pale, as from fear. [ometer.
cream gauge *or* **gage**. A cream-
cream′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cream nut. The Brazil nut.
cream′-sacs′, *n.* A small yellow-flowered scrophulariaceous herb (*Orthocarpus lithospermoides*) with saccate corollas. *California.*
cream tube. A creamometer.
cream′y (krēm′ĭ), *n.* A cream-colored horse. *Colloq.*
cre′ance (krē′ăns), *v. i.* [OF. *creancier*.] To give a pledge, as for credit. *Obs.*
cre′ant (krē′ănt), *a.* [OF., p. pr of *creire*, *croire*, to believe. Cf. RECREANT.] Vanquished; defeated; — only in phrases, *to yield one's self creant*, *to cry* or *say creant*, to give one's self up, acknowledge one's defeat. *Obs.*
crear. Obs. Scot. var. of CRAYER.
crease. Var. of CREESE.
crease, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. OF. *creistre*, F. *croître*, to increase, E. *increase*, and (obs.) *accrease*.] Increase. *Obs.*
crease′less, *a.* See -LESS.
cre′a-sote. Var. of CREOSOTE.
creast. † CREST.
creast. Creased. *Ref. Sp.*
creat. † CREATE.
cre′at, *n.* [F. *créat*, ultimately fr. L. *creatus* created, begotten;

D E F G H I J K L M

cre-ate′ (krē̍-āt′), *a.* [L. *creatus*, p. p. of *creare* to create; akin to Gr. κραίνειν to accomplish, Skr. *kṛ* to make. Cf. CRESCENT.] Created. *Archaic.*

Hearts *create* of duty and zeal. *Shak.*

cre-ate′, *v. t.*; CRE-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); CRE-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1**. To bring into being; to cause to exist; — said esp. of the divine fiat by which the world is regarded as brought into being out of nothing.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Gen.* i. 1.

2. Hence, to cause to be, or to produce, by fiat or by mental, moral, or legal action; as: **a** To produce, form, or bring to pass, by influence over or stimulation of others; as, to *create* a favorable public opinion.

Your eye in Scotland
Would *create* soldiers. *Shak.*

b To produce as by an act of grace.

Create in me a clean heart. *Ps.* li. 10.

c To produce as a work of thought or imagination; — often said of a work of plastic art, and characteristically of dramatic interpretations along new or unconventional lines; as, Irving *created* a new Hamlet. **d** To invest with a new form, office, or character; to constitute by an act of law or of sovereignty; to appoint; as, to *create* one a peer. "I *create* you companions to our person." *Shak.*

3. To cause or occasion; to form; — said of natural or physical causes and especially of social and evolutional forces; as, new environment *creates* new forms of life.

cre-ate′, *v. i.* To perform the act of creating something.

cre-at′ic (krē̍-ăt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κρέας, -ατος, flesh.] Relating to, or caused by, flesh or animal food; as, *creatic* nausea.

cre′a-tine (krē′ȧ-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin**. [Gr. κρέας flesh.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $C_4H_9O_2N_3$, found in the muscles of vertebrates, notably birds, and also in the brain, blood, etc. It is easily converted into creatinine, and by another decomposition yields urea and other products. Chemically, it is methylguanidine acetic acid.

cre-at′i-nine (krē̍-ăt′ĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. *Physiol. Chem.* A white, crystalline, strongly basic substance, $C_4H_7ON_3$, formed from creatine by elimination of water, and occurring naturally in muscle tissue and urine.

cre-a′tion (krē̍-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *creatio*: cf. F. *création*. See CREATE.] **1**. Act of creating, or fact of being created; specif.: **a** Act of causing to exist, or fact of being brought into existence by divine power or its equivalent; esp., the act of bringing the universe or this world into existence.

From the *creation* to the general doom. *Shak.*

As when a new particle of matter doth begin to exist, . . . which had before no being: and this we call *creation*. *Locke.*

b Act of making, producing, fashioning, or bringing into existence, in general. **c** Act of constituting or investing with a new character, title, or the like; appointment.

An Irish peer of recent *creation*. *Landor.*

2. That which is created; specif., that which is caused to exist by God or by man, as the world or some original work of art or of the imagination; also, creatures collectively.

We know that the whole *creation* groaneth. *Rom.* viii. 22.
Choice pictures and *creations* of curious art. *Beaconsfield.*

cre-a′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to creation.

Creation Epic. The Babylonian account of creation in the form of an epic in honor of Marduk, and called by the Babylonians "When Above," from its first words: "When above, the heavens were not named; Below, the dry land did not bear a name." It is a composite production and narrates: (1) The overthrow of Apsu, the Deep, and Mummu, Chaos or Confusion, by the great gods under the headship of Ea. (2) The revolt of Tiamat, another personification of the Deep conceived as a female principle and mother of the gods, followed by her destruction by Marduk; the creation of heaven and earth and the establishment of order; the creation of man by Marduk, the glorification of this deity, and counsel to men to worship him. This version received its present form in Babylon; other versions were current in other religious centers.

cre-a′tion-ism (krē̍-ā′shŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* **1**. *Philos.* The doctrine that the world came into being out of nothing through an act (or series of acts) of a transcendent Creator.

2. *Theol.* The doctrine that the human soul is separately created in each individual born; — opposed to *traducianism*.

cre-a′tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An adherent of creationism; also, one who believes that distinct species of animals or plants were separately created. — **cre-a′tion-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

cre-a′tive (krē̍-ā′tĭv), *a.* **1**. Having the power or quality of creating; given to creation; of or pertaining to creation; originative. "*Creative* talent." *Irving.*

2. Productive; — followed by *of*. — **cre-a′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cre-a′tive-ness**, **cre′a-tiv′i-ty** (krē′ā-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cre-a′tor (krē̍-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *creator*: cf. F. *créateur*.] One that creates, produces, or constitutes; specif. [*cap.*], the Supreme Being.

To sin's rebuke and my *Creator's* praise. *Shak.*

— **cre-a′tor-hood**, **cre-a′tor-ship**, *n.*

crea′tur-al (krē′tū̍r-ăl; 135), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a creature or creatures.

crea′ture (krē′tū̍r), *n.* [F. *créature*, L. *creatura*. See CREATE, *a.*] **1**. Anything created; anything not self-existent; a creation, whether regarded as the work of God, of the human mind, or of natural forces or conditions.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon.*

2. Specif.: **a** The world or universe; creation. *Obs.*

For the earnest expectation of the *creature* [*R. V.* creation] waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. *Rom.* viii. 19.

b A living created being; an animal or a human being; — of human beings, often used with a qualifying word of endearment, admiration, pity, contempt, reprobation, etc., and in contempt or reprobation sometimes without any qualifiers; as, the *creature* who had charge of the vile place.

On earth, join, all ye *creatures*, to extol
Him first, him last, him midst, and without end. *Milton.*
The world hath not a sweeter *creature*. *Shak.*

c A domestic animal such as the horse or ox. *Rural, U. S.* **d** Something, as food or drink, that promotes the comfort of human beings; — usually qualified by *good*, alluding to 1 Tim. iv. 4, "For every *creature* of God is good."

He asked water, a *creature* so common and needful that it was against the law of nature to deny him. *Fuller.*

e (*dial. or humorous pron.*, krē′tẽr *or* krā′tẽr) Hence, humorously, usually preceded by *the*, intoxicating drink, esp. whisky.

3. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; a servile dependent; an instrument; a tool.

Both Charles himself and his *creature*, Laud. *Macaulay.*

creature comforts. Things, as food, which minister to the comfort of the body.

crea′ture-ly (krē′tū̍r-lĭ), *a.* Creatural; characteristic of a creature. "*Creaturely* faculties." *Cheyne.* — **crea′ture-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

cre′bri- (krē′brĭ-). Combining form from Latin *creber*, meaning *close, near together*; as in: **cre′bri-cos′tate** (-kŏs′tāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having closely set ribs or ridges.—**cre′bri-sul′cate** (-sŭl′kāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having closely set transverse furrows.

cre′dence (krē′dĕns), *n.* [LL. *credentia*, fr. L. *credens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *credere* to trust, believe: cf. OF. *credence*. See CREED; cf. CREDENT, CREANCE.] **1**. Belief; credit; — usually said of belief formed lightly on the basis of indirect, esp. verbal, testimony; as, to give *credence* to gossip.

To give *credence* to the Scripture miracles. *Trench.*

2. Trust; confidence; hence, trustworthiness. *Obs.*

3. Source or warrant of credit or confidence; credentials; — in the case of formal documents, called *letters of credence*. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. A kind of sideboard, elaborate cupboard, or buffet, of the Renaissance, used chiefly as a repository for valuable plate and vessels. It was developed from the simple table of medieval times upon which foods ready to be served were placed for tasting to guard against poisoning.

5. *Eccl.* A small table, shelf, or niche by the side of the altar or communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated.

Syn. — CREDENCE, CREDIT. CREDENCE is the acceptance (subjectively considered) of something as true; CREDIT, as here compared, is belief or faith itself (objectively considered), or a title to confidence. See BELIEF.

What I mean by giving *credence* to propositions is pretty much the same as having "no doubt" about them. It is the sort of assent which we give to those opinions and professed facts which are ever presenting themselves to us without any effort of ours, and which we commonly take for granted. *J. H. Newman.*

That former fabulous story . . . got *credit*,
That Bevis was believed. *Shak.*

cre-den′dum (krē̍-dĕn′dŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., fr. *credere* to believe.] *Theol.* A thing to be believed; an article of faith; — distinguished from *agendum*.

The great articles and *credenda* of Christianity. *South.*

cre′dent (krē′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *credens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *credere* to trust, believe. See CREED.] **1**. Believing; giving credence; confiding. *Rare.* "Too *credent* ear." *Shak.*

2. Having credit or repute; credible. *Obs.*

cre-den′tial (krē̍-dĕn′shăl), *a.* [Cf. It. *credenziale*, fr. LL. *credentia*. See CREDENCE.] Giving a title or claim to credit or confidence; accrediting. *Rare.*

Their *credential* letters on both sides. *Camden.*

cre-den′tial, *n.* [Cf. It. *credenziale*.] **1**. That which gives a title to credit or confidence.

2. Usually in *pl.* Testimonials showing that a person is entitled to credit, or has a right to exercise official power, as the letters given by a government to an ambassador, or a certificate of election as delegate.

Had they not shown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Person who sent them on such a message. *Addison.*

cred′i-bil′i-ty (krĕd′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *crédibilité*.] Credible quality or state, or an instance of it.

cred′i-ble (krĕd′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *credibilis*, fr. *credere*. See CREED.] **1**. Capable of being credited or believed; worthy of belief; entitled to confidence; trustworthy.

Things are made *credible* either by the known condition and quality of the utterer or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hooker.*

2. Credulous; also, creditable; reputable. *Obs.*

cred′it (-ĭt), *n.* [F. *crédit* (cf. It. *credito*), L. *creditum* loan, prop. neut. of *creditus*, p. p. of *credere* to trust, loan, believe. See CREED.] **1**. Reliance on the truth or reality of something; belief; faith; trust.

When Jonathan and the people heard these words they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. *1 Macc.* x. 46.

2. Quality of being generally believed or of being worthy of belief or trust; trustworthiness; credibility; also, right to be believed; authority causing belief.

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received on the *credit* of divine testimony. *Hooker.*

3. Something credited, or believed; a believed report. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

4. Reputation; now, usually, favorable reputation; esteem; honor; good name; estimation.

John Gilpin was a citizen
Of *credit* and renown. *Cowper.*

5. Influence or power derived from the confidence of others or from one's character or reputation.

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest. *Clarendon.*

6. That which procures, or adds to, reputation or esteem; honor, as for the performance of some meritorious act; as, he took no *credit* for having done so well; that does *credit* to you; also, a source of honor; as, to be a *credit* to one's family.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope.*

7. Responsible care; charge; trust. *Obs.*

8. *Com.* Trust given or received; expectation of future payment for property transferred, or of fulfillment of promises given; the relation existing between one person and another who trusts in him to pay or render something in the future; mercantile reputation entitling one to be trusted; as, to buy goods on *credit*.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time. *Locke.*

9. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as, a long *credit* or a short *credit*.

10. *Bookkeeping.* **a** Acknowledgment of payment by entering in an account. **b** The side of an account on which are entered all items reckoned as values received from the party or the category named at the head of the account; also, any one, or the sum, of these items; — the opposite of *debit*; as, this sum is carried to one's *credit*, and that to his *debit*; A has several *credits* on the books of B.

11. The balance in a person's favor in an account; also, an amount or limit to the extent of which a person may receive goods or money on trust; specif., an amount or sum placed at a person's disposal by a bank.

12. A sum which the administration is empowered by vote of Parliament to borrow and expend in anticipation of the amount voted in the Annual Estimates. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — See CREDENCE.

cred′it (krĕd′ĭt), *v. t.*; CRED′IT-ED; CRED′IT-ING. **1**. To confide in the truth of; to give credence to; to put trust in; to believe; as, to *credit* a story or its author.

2. To bring into credit; specif.: **a** To make credible; to accredit. *Rare.* **b** To bring honor or repute upon; to do credit to; to raise the estimation of.

You *credit* the church as much by your government as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. *Com.* To give credit to; specif.: **a** To sell goods to on credit. *Obs.* **b** *Bookkeeping.* To enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for; as, to *credit* to a man the amount paid; to place to the credit of; as, to *credit* a debtor with an amount paid.

4. To give credit for; to attribute or ascribe *to* or *with*.

Grove, Helmholtz, and Meyer, are more than any others to be *credited* with the clear enunciation of this doctrine. *Newman.*

5. To intrust. *Obs.*

Syn. — CREDIT, ACCREDIT. To CREDIT is to believe; to ACCREDIT (in present usage), to invest with credit or authority; as, to *credit* (i. e., believe) a legend, to *accredit* (i. e., vouch for, as by evidence) a legend; an *accredited* agent.

How shall they *credit*
A poor unlearnèd virgin? *Shak.*

I am better pleased indeed that he censures some things, than I should have been with unmixed commendation, for his censure will (to use the new diplomatic term) *accredit* his praises. *Cowper.*

cred′it-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Worthy of belief. *Obs.*

2. Worthy of commercial credit. *Obs.*

3. Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem; reputable; estimable; honorable; as, *creditable* conduct; a *creditable* achievement.

‖ **cré′dit′ fon′cier′** (krā′dē′ fôɴ′syā′). [F.; *crédit* credit + *foncier* relating to land, landed.] A variety of credit, consisting of a loan upon landed property, secured by a mortgage and, usually, a contract to make payment in annual installments covering the interest and providing a sinking fund for extinction of the principal debt at the end of a specified term; also, an institution for facilitating such credits; esp. [*cap.*], the large special bank so called, established in France in 1852.

credit man. *Com.* An employee of a business house who fixes the amount of credit to be allowed to customers.

‖ **cré′dit′ mo′bi′lier′** (krā′dē′ mō′bē′lyā′; *Eng.* krĕd′ĭt mô-bēl′yẽr). [F.; *crédit* credit + *mobilier* personal, pertaining to personal property.] **1**. A variety of credit, consisting of a loan upon personal movables, or personal property; hence, [*cap.*] a French banking company, called more fully **Société générale de crédit mobilier**, formed in 1853 for placing loans on personal property and handling stock to facilitate the use of credit, esp. in promoting industrial enterprises. In 1856 the government refused it permission to issue its notes. It was reorganized in 1871.

2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* A similar joint-stock company organized under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1863, originally to conduct a general loan and contract business, and reorganized in 1867 under this name to build the Union Pacific Railroad. A scandal arising from the charge of bribery of members of Congress brought about its collapse.

cred′i-tor (krĕd′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *créditeur*. See CREDIT.] **1**. One who gives credit in business matters; hence, one to whom money is due; — correlative to *debtor*.

Creditors have better memories than debtors. *Franklin.*

2. *Bookkeeping.* The credit or right-hand side of any account, or what is entered there; — so called from *Creditor* or *Cr.* being written at the top of it, originally preceded by the name of the person. Cf. DEBTOR, 2.

3. A person who acts as a surety. *Obs.*

4. One who credits, or believes. *Obs. & R.*

5. *Roman Law.* The promisee in a contract. *A Latinism.*

creditor's bill. *Law.* A bill in equity filed by one or more creditors, usually in behalf of all who may become parties to the action, for the collection or protection of debts where an execution at law would not be available for the purpose. When filed for the purpose of reaching assets subject to execution but fraudulently transferred, it is often called a *bill in aid of an execution*.

cre′do (krē′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [L., I believe. See CREED.] **1**. [*Usually cap.*] Either the Apostles' or the Nicene Creed, as sung or read in church service.

He repeated Aves and *Credos*. *Macaulay.*

2. [*Usually cap.*] *Music.* A setting of the creed, esp. one in fugue or canon form sung between the Gloria and the Sanctus.

3. A creed, or set of opinions professed or adhered to.

cre-du′li-ty (krē̍-dū′lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *credulitas*: cf. F. *crédulité*. See CREDULOUS.] Belief or readiness of belief; esp., a disposition to believe on slight or uncertain evidence; uncritical belief.

That implicit *credulity* is the mark of a feeble mind will not be disputed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

cred′u-lous (krĕd′ū̍-lŭs), *a.* [L. *credulus*, fr. *credere*.

cf. It. *creato* pupil, servant, Sp. *criado* a servant, client.] *Man.* An usher, or under riding master, in a riding school. *Obs.*

cre-at′a-ble (krē̍-āt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

cre-at′ed (-ĕd), *p. a.* of CREATE. — **cre-at′ed-ness**, *n.*

cre-a′tiv. Creative. *Ref. Sp.*

cre′a-toph′a-gous (krē′ȧ-tŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* = CREOPHAGOUS.

cre-a′tress (krē̍-ā′trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of CREATOR. [creatress. *Rare.*

cre-a′trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A

crea′ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.

crea′ture-ling, *n.* See -LING.

crea′ture-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

crea′tur-ize, *v. t.* To make into a creature; bestialize. *Obs.*

creaunce. † CREANCE.

creave (krēv). Var. of CREE.

creaze. Var. of CRAZE, tin ore.

creb′ri-tude (krĕb′rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *crebritudo*, fr. *creber* close.] Frequency. *Obs. & R.*

creb′ri-ty (krĕb′rĭ-tĭ; krē′brĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *crebritas*.] Frequency. *Rare.*

cre′brous (krē′brŭs), *a.* [L. *creber*.] Frequent. *Obs. & R.*

crecche. † CRATCH, *n.*

‖ **crèche** (krĕsh), *n.* [F.] **1**. = DAY NURSERY. [pital.

2. Sometimes, a foundling hos-

creck′et. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRICKET, insect.

cre′dal (krē′dăl). Var. of CREEDAL.

‖ **cre′dat Ju-dæ′us A-pel′la!** [L.] Let the Jew Apella, i. e., a credulous person, believe (it). *Horace* (*Satires*, I. v. 96).

cred′dle. Dial. Eng. var. of CRADLE.

cred′dock (krĕd′ŭk), *n.* The turnstone. *Local, U. S.*

crede. † CREED.

‖ **cre′de ex-per′to**. [L.] Believe an experienced person. Cf. EXPERTO CREDITE.

credel. † CRADLE.

cre′dence, *v. t.* To give credence to: to believe. *Obs. & R.*

credence shelf *or* **table**. *Eccl.* See CREDENCE, 5.

cre-den′cive, **cre-den′sive** (krē̍-dĕn′sĭv), *a.* Credulous. *Rare.* — **cre-den′cive-ness**, **cre-den′sive-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

cre-den′tialed (-shăld), *a.* Furnished with credentials.

‖ **cre-den′za** (krā-dĕnt′sä), *n.* [It.] = CREDENCE, 4.

‖ **cre′de quod ha′bes, et ha′bes**. [L.] Believe that you have (it), and you have (it).

cred′i-bl. Credible. *Ref. Sp.*

cred′i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cred′i-bly, *adv.* of CREDIBLE.

credile. † CRADLE.

cred′it-a-bil′i-ty, *n.* Creditable quality or a creditable thing. *R.*

cred′it-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cred′it-a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* of CREDITABLE. See -LY. [ANCE.

credit insurance. See INSUR-

cred′i-tive (krĕd′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality or power of believing; of the nature of intellectual belief. *Rare.* [TOR.

cred′i-tress, *n.*, *fem.* of CREDI-

cred′i-trix, *n.* [L.] = CREDITRESS. *Obs. or R.* [*British.*

credit slip. = DEPOSIT SLIP.

cred′ner-ite (krĕd′nẽr-īt), *n.* [After C. F. *Credner*, Ger. geologist.] A grayish to black foliated mineral, $Cu_3Mn_4O_9$, composed of copper, manganese, and oxygen. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 4.9–5.1.

‖ **cre′do qui′a im′pos-si′bi-le est** (ĭm′pŏ-sĭb′ĭ-lē). [L.] I believe because it is impossible; —adapted from Tertullian's *certum est quia impossibile*.

‖ **cre′du-la res a′mor est** (krĕd′ū̍-lȧ rēz). [L.] A credulous thing is love. *Ovid* (*Heroides*, VI. 21; *Metamorphoses*, VII. 826).

cred′u-lous-ly, *adv.* of CREDULOUS. See -LY.

cred′u-lous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

See CREED.] **1**. Ready or inclined to believe; esp., apt to believe on slight evidence; easily imposed upon.

Eve, our *credulous* mother. *Milton.*

2. Based upon, or proceeding from, credulity; as, *credulous* superstition. *Milton.*

3. Believed too readily. *Obs. & R.* *Beau. & Fl.*

cree (krē), *v. t. & i.*; CREED (krēd); CREE′ING. Also *creye*, *creave*, etc. [F. *crever* to burst, *faire crever* to cause to burst or swell, said of rice when boiling, L. *crepare* to break, crack, rattle.] **1**. To soften into a pulpy mass by boiling, stewing, soaking, etc.; — said of grain. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

2. To soften by pounding or crushing. *Dial. Eng.*

Cree (krē), *n.* An Indian of a hunting Algonquian tribe of whom there are upwards of 10,000 in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and agencies. They are closely related to the Ojibwas.

creed (krēd), *n.* [ME. *credo, crede*, AS. *creda*, fr. L. *credo* I believe, at the beginning of the Apostles' Creed, fr. *credere* to believe; akin to OIr. *cretim* I believe, and Skr. *çraddadhāmi; çrad* trust (perh. akin to E. *heart*) + *dhā* to put. See DO, *v. t.*; cf. CREDO, GRANT.] **1**. An authoritative summary or formula of those articles of Christian faith which are considered essential; esp., the Apostles', the Nicene, or the Athanasian Creed (which see). *The Creed*, without qualification, usually means the Apostles' Creed.

In the Protestant system the *creed* is not coördinate with, but always subordinate to, the Bible. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*

2. Hence, any formula or confession of religious faith; a system of religious belief, esp. as expressed or expressible in a definite statement; sometimes, a summary of principles or set of opinions professed or adhered to in science or politics, or the like; as, his hopeful *creed*.

I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed*. *Shak.*

3. Belief, as in something or that something is so. *Rare.*

Her *creed* in her own innocence. *Byron.*

Syn. — CREED, CONFESSION. A CREED is a brief presentation of essential doctrine; a CONFESSION OF FAITH is an elaborate setting forth of the whole body of belief of a communion.

Creed of Chal-ce′don (kăl-sē′dŏn), a creed adopted by the church at the council of Chalcedon in 451, which affirmed the full and unchanged divinity and humanity of Christ, these two natures being comprised in the unity of one person. — **C. of Constantinople**. See NICENO-CONSTANTINOPOLITAN. — **C. of Pius IV.**, *R. C. Ch.*, a creed published in 1564 by Pope Pius IV., consisting of the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed with a summary of the Tridentine definitions, and now containing also a profession of belief in the definitions of the Vatican Council. *Cath. Dict.*

creed, *v. t. & i.* To believe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

That part which is so *creeded* by the people. *Milton.*

creed′al (krēd′ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by a creed or creeds; as, *creedal* controversies; *creedal* restraint.

creek (krēk; *see note below*), *n.* [Cf. ME. *crike*, F. *crique*, D. *kreek*, Icel. *kriki* crack, nook.] **1**. A small inlet or bay, narrower and extending farther into the land than a cove; a narrow recess in the shore of the sea, a river, or a lake.

Each *creek* and cavern of the dangerous shore. *Cowper.*

2. A small port or harbor; an inlet within the limits, or included within the jurisdiction, of a port or haven. *Eng.*

3. A stream of water smaller than a river; a rivulet; a run. *U. S. & British Colonies.*

Lesser streams and rivulets are denominated *creeks*. *Goldsmith.*

4. A strip of land, as a recess in a mountain, having the conformation of a creek.

5. A narrow or winding passage; a concealed or secret corner. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

The passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shak.*

6. A trick. *Obs.*

☞ The dialectal or colloquial pronunciation *krĭk* is common throughout the United States.

Creek (krēk), *n.* An Indian of one of a number of confederated tribes mostly of Muskhogean stock, including the ruling Muscogee, the Alabama, Hichitee, Koasati, Uchee, Natchez, and others. They formerly held a large part of Alabama and Georgia, but in 1832 removed west of the Mississippi. They now form one of the Five Civilized Tribes, or Nations.

creek′y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in creeks. *Spenser.*

creel (krēl), *n.* [Prob. through an OF. *craïlle*, *creïlle*, or *creïl*, a dim. fr. L. *cratis* hurdle, wickerwork (cf. E. GRILL); or cf. Gael. *craidhleag* basket, creel.] **1**. A wickerwork basket or receptacle; as: **a** A large basket for carrying fish, peat, etc., on the back. **b** An angler's basket. **c** A trap for catching fish, lobsters, etc.

2. A framework, of varying form and use, as a rack for plates, a frame upon which to slaughter pigs or shear sheep, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *Spinning.* A bar or set of bars with skewers for holding paying-off bobbins, as in the roving machine, throstle, and mule; any frame for holding the bobbins or spools from which a machine is fed.

in a creel, in a state of temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind. *Scot.*

creel, *v. t.*; CREELED (krēld); CREEL′ING. **1**. To put into a creel. *Scot.*

2. *Angling.* To capture and put in a creel, or basket.

3. In some Scotch marriage customs, to put (a man) through some ordeal in connection with a creel, or basket, as the carrying of a basket of stones.

creep (krēp), *v. i.*; CREPT (krĕpt); CREEP′ING. [ME. *crepen*, *creopen*, AS. *créopan*; akin to D. *kruipen*, Icel. *krjupa*, Sw. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*. Cf. CRIPPLE.] **1**. To move along with the body prone and close to the ground, or any other surface, as a worm or reptile; to move slowly, as a child, on the hands and knees; to crawl.

Ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep*. *Milton.*

2. Hence: **a** To move or advance at a creeper's gait or in a creeper's manner; to advance slowly, timorously, or stealthily.

The whining schoolboy . . . *creeping*, like snail,
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*

b To enter clandestinely; to steal in; to insinuate itself or one's self; as, age *creeps* upon us.

The sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Locke.*

c To move or behave with servility or exaggerated humility; to fawn; cringe; as, a *creeping* sycophant.

3. To spread or grow over the ground, a wall, or other surface, by means of prostrate or clinging stems, as a plant; specif., *Bot.*, to run or spread along or beneath the surface of the ground, commonly rooting at intervals.

4. To have a sensation as of insects creeping on the skin of the body; to crawl; as, the sight made my flesh *creep*.

5. To drag in deep water with creepers, as for recovering a submarine cable.

6. To slip or become slightly displaced; as, the collodion on a negative, or a coat of varnish, may *creep* in drying; esp., of rails, to shift longitudinally (cf. CREEPING, 1 **d**).

7. To rise above the surface of a solution upon the walls of the vessel in which the solution is contained, as salt crystals in a voltaic cell.

8. *Mach.* Of a belt, to slip or slide backwards on a pulley, by reason of the contraction of the belt as the tension is released in passing from the tight side to the slack side. This creeping of the belt represents a loss usually of about two per cent.

Syn. — CREEP, CRAWL, in their literal senses, are frequently interchanged; in modern usage *crawl*, more commonly than *creep*, is applied to worms and reptiles; as, "Slimy things did *crawl* with legs upon the slimy sea" (*Coleridge*). Fig., CREEP stresses the idea of slowness or stealthiness; CRAWL, of abjectness or servility; as, "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, *creeps* in this petty pace from day to day" (*Shak.*); "At night the river with its reflected lights, its tiny bateaux mouches with their ferret eyes, *creeping* stealthily along as if in search of prey" (*Lowell*); "Cranmer . . . hath *crawled* into the favor of the king" (*Shak.*); "Man is a very worm by birth, vile reptile, weak and vain! A while he *crawls* upon the earth" (*Pope*).

creep (krēp), *v. t.* To creep along, over, or (*Obs.*) to. *Rare.*

Every creeping thing that *creeps* the ground. *Milton.*

creep, *n.* **1**. Act of creeping.

2. A distressing sensation, like that occasioned by the creeping of insects; a feeling of apprehension or horror; — often *colloq.* in *pl.*, *the creeps* or *the cold creeps*.

A *creep* of undefinable horror. *Blackwood's Mag.*

3. **a** *Mining.* A slow rising of the floor of a gallery, occasioned by the pressure of incumbent strata upon the pillars or sides; a gradual movement of mining ground. **b** *Geol.* A gradual movement of loose rock material such as clay, due to alternate freezing and thawing, wetting and drying, or other causes.

4. A close opening or way for animals to pass through.

5. A creeper, or kind of grapnel or drag.

6. *Mach.* The retrograde movement on a pulley of a belt as it creeps; — called also *slip*.

creep′er (krēp′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *créopere*.] **1**. One that creeps; esp., an animal having a creeping gait or locomotion, as an insect or reptile.

Standing waters are most unwholesome, . . . full of mites, *creepers*; slimy, muddy, unclean. *Burton*

2. *Angling.* The larva of the stone fly.

3. One of a breed of poultry with such short legs that they can move only slowly.

4. Any of various (mostly small-sized) birds, generally so named from their climbing and creeping about on trees, bushes, etc., searching for insects, esp. those of the family Certhiidæ (see BROWN CREEPER), and certain American warblers, as the black and white creeper (*Mniotilta varia*). See also HONEY CREEPER, TREE CREEPER, WALL CREEPER.

Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*). (1/8)

5. *Bot.* A plant that creeps upon or beneath the surface of the ground, or that climbs by means of aërial rootlets, tendrils, etc.; as, the Virginia *creeper*; trumpet *creeper*; specif.: **a** The hedge bindweed. **b** The wild balsam apple.

6. *pl. Arch.* Crockets. See CROCKET.

7. Any of various tools, implements, etc.; as: **a** An instrument with iron hooks for dragging the bottom of a body of water; a kind of grapnel or drag. **b** A kind of patten mounted on short pieces of iron instead of rings; also, a fixture with iron points worn on a shoe to prevent one from slipping. **c** *pl.* Climbing irons. *U. S.* **d** Any device for causing material to move steadily from one part of a machine to another, as an apron in a carding machine, or an inner spiral in a grain screen. **e** A small frying pan with short legs; a spider. *Local, U. S.* **f** A small, low iron, or dog, between the andirons. *Obs.*

8. *pl.* Creeps. See CREEP, *n.*, 2. *Colloq.*

creep′hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* A retreat through or into which one may creep, as to escape notice; hence, subterfuge; excuse.

creep′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CREEP. Specif.: *n.* **1**. Act or action of one that creeps; slow or secret movement, or a simulation of it; specif.: **a** A variation in the path of an electric current from a direct line through a conductor. **b** A capillary phenomenon of saline solutions, by which the salts "creep" up the sides of the containing vessel. **c** A running together of the lines, frequently met with as a difficulty in photo-engraving processes in which gelatin films are used. **d** A longitudinal movement of rails, caused by the continued heavy pressure of the trains. **e** A slipping of a belt caused by its stretching and contraction. See CREEP, *v. i.*, 8.

2. Creeping sensation; "the creeps." Cf. CREEP, *n.*, 2.

3. Still-hunting; stalking, as of moose. *Canada.*

4. *Magnetism.* = VISCOUS HYSTERESIS.

creeping bent grass, a common pasture grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*) closely related to redtop (*A. alba*) and by some regarded as a variety of it. See REDTOP, *Illust.* — **c. bur**, the bur clover. — **c. Charlie.** **a** The stonecrop. **b** The common mallow. **c** Moneywort. **d** Ground ivy. — **c. crowfoot**, a perennial European crowfoot (*Ranunculus repens*) with long creeping stolons. — **c. cucumber**, a small cucurbitaceous plant (*Melothria pendula*) of the southern United States and the West Indies, bearing oblong green fruits. — **c. disk**, *Zoöl.*, the smooth adhesive lower surface of the foot, or sometimes of the entire body, of mollusks and some other invertebrates, on which they creep along. — **c. fern**, the climbing fern. — **c. fig**, a prostrate or climbing fig (*Ficus pumila*), native of Asia and very commonly cultivated in greenhouses, to the walls of which it clings by means of rootlets. — **c. hemlock.** = GROUND HEMLOCK. — **c. Jack.** = CREEPING SAILOR **b**. *Local, Eng.* — **c. Jennie.** **a** Moneywort. **b** The wild balsam apple. — **c. juniper**, the savin (*Juniperus sabina*). — **c. loosestrife**, moneywort. — **c. oxeye**, a West Indian maritime asteraceous plant (*Seruneum trilobatum*). — **c. palsy** *or* **paralysis**, progressive muscular atrophy. — **c. plates**, *Railroads*, an expansion joint coupling two rails to allow for creeping. — **c. sailor.** **a** The beefsteak saxifrage. **b** The wall pepper, or stonecrop. — **c. sheet**, the creeper of a carding machine. — **c. sickness**, *Med.*, ergotism. — **c. snowberry**, an American vacciniaceous plant (*Chiogenes hispidula*) with white berries and very small round leaves having the flavor of wintergreen. — **c. soft grass**, a perennial grass (*Holcus mollis*) allied to velvet grass, introduced into the United States from Europe. — **c. thistle**, the Canada thistle. — **c. wheat grass.** = COUCH GRASS.

creep′y (krēp′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Marked by creeping, or slow motion.

2. Crawly; having or producing a sensation as if insects are creeping on the skin.

One's whole blood grew curdling and *creepy*. *R. Browning.*

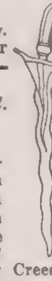

Creese.

creese, *or* **kris** (krēs), *n.* [Malay *kris*.] A dagger used by the Malays, having a serpentine blade. — *v. t.* To stab with a creese.

‖ **cré′ma′illère′** (krā′mä′yâr′), *n.* [F.] **1**. *Fort.* An indented or zigzagged line of intrenchment.

2. The winding rack of a repeating watch.

cre-mas′ter (krē-măs′tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρεμαστήρ, fr. κρεμαννύναι to hang.] **a** *Anat.* A thin muscle consisting of loops of fibers derived from the internal oblique muscle and descending with the spermatic cord, which serves to draw up the testicle. **b** *Zoöl.* A variously shaped process of the posterior end of many insect pupæ, esp. of Lepidoptera. It is often provided with hooks and serves to suspend the pupa. — **crem′as-te′ri-al** (krĕm′ăs-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* — **crem′as-ter′ic** (krĕm′ăs-tĕr′ĭk), *a.*

cre-mate′ (krē-māt′; krē′māt; 277), *v. t.*; CRE-MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd; krē′māt-ĕd); CRE-MAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *crematus*, p. p. of *cremare* to burn; cf. Skr. *çrā* to cook.] To burn; to reduce to ashes by the action of fire, either directly or in an oven or retort; to incremate or incinerate; as, to *cremate* a corpse, instead of burying it.

cre-ma′tion (krē-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *crematio*.] A burning; esp., act or practice of cremating the dead.

cre-ma′tion-ist, *n.* One who advocates the practice of cremating dead bodies. — **cre-ma′tion-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

cre-ma′tor (krē-mā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that cremates, esp. corpses; a furnace for cremating rubbish or corpses.

crem′a-to-ry (krĕm′ȧ-tō-rĭ; krē′mȧ-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL. *crematorium*.] A furnace for cremating, as corpses or refuse; a building containing such a furnace.

crem′a-to-ry, *a.* Of, pert. to, or employed in, cremation.

‖ **crème** (krâm), *n.* [F.] Cream; — used in names in cookery, etc.; specif., a sirupy liqueur, the principal flavoring being usually specified; as, *crème de menthe* (dē mänt′) (cream of mint), *crème de rose* (dē rōz′), etc.

crem′o-carp (krĕm′ō-kärp; krē′mō-), *n.* [Gr. κρεμαννύναι to hang + *-carp*.] *Bot.* A form of schizocarp consisting of two indehiscent 1-seeded carpels (*mericarps*), which split apart at maturity, remaining pendent from the summit of a slender axis, the *carpophore*. It is the characteristic seedlike fruit of apiaceous plants.

Cremocarp. *a a* Mericarps; *b* Carpophore.

Cre-mo′na (krē-mō′nȧ), *n.* A superior kind of violin, formerly made at Cremona, in Italy; esp. one made by the Amati family, Guarnerius, or Stradivarius.

Cre-mo′na's the′o-rem (krā-mō′näz). [After Luigi *Cremona* (b. 1830), Italian geometer.] *Math.* The proposition that every Cremona transformation may be brought about by a succession of reversible quadratic transformations.

Cre-mo′na trans′for-ma′tion (krā-mō′nä). *Math.* A reversible birational transformation of the whole plane by which any curve may be changed into another (of the same genus) with no point singularities but simple nodes.

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cree, *v. t.* [F. *créer*.] To create. *Obs.*

creed (krēd), *pret. & p. p.* of CREE, to soften.

creed′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **creed′less-ness**, *n.*

creeds′man (krēdz′măn), *n.* An adherent of a (certain) creed or (the same) creed. *Rare.*

creek, *v. i.* **1**. To run as, or form, a creek. *Obs.*

2. To turn; to wind. *Obs.*

creek, *n.* [Cf. LG. *kriken* to break (of the day), D. *krieken*.] Dawn. *Obs.*

creek chub. The common chub (*Semotilus atromaculatus*) of the small streams of eastern North America. See CHUB, *Illust.*

creek duck. The gadwall. *Local, U. S.*

creek′er, *n.* The spotted sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*

creek′fish′, *n.* The chub sucker.

creek grass. A North American species of river weed (*Potamogeton nuttallii*).

creek gum. Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus gunnii* and *E. rostrata*.

creek maple. The silver maple.

creek nettle. A tall nettle (*Urtica holosericea*) growing along streams on the Pacific coast of the United States.

creek′-stuff′, *n.* A grass (*Spartina polystachya*) growing along creeks and in salt marshes. *U. S.*

creel′er, *n.* A boy or girl whose occupation is to take off empty bobbins from the creels and put on full ones.

creem (krēm), *v. t.* To put or slip secretly or slyly. *Dial. Eng.*

creem (krēm), *v. t.* [Cf. MHG. *krimmen* to scratch, seize.] To squeeze or hug, as in wrestling; to crush; to mash. *Dial. Eng.*

creem, *v. i. & n.* Shiver, as with cold; shudder. *Dial. Eng.*

creen (krēn), *n.* Obs. or dial. U. S. var. of CAREEN; — esp. in phrase *on the creen*, ready to turn either way.

creep′ie (krēp′ĭ; krĭp′ĭ), *n.* A low three-legged stool; a cuttystool. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

creep′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

creep′ing-ly, *adv.* of CREEPING.

creeple. † CRIPPLE.

creep′mouse′, *n.* A mouse, in allusion to its furtiveness. — *a.* Furtive; shy.

Cree potato, *or* **Cree turnip**. The Indian breadroot.

creep′y. Var. of CREEPIE.

creesh (krēsh), *n. & v. t.* [OF. *creisse*, *cresse*, *n.* Cf. GREASE.] Grease; oil. *Chiefly Scot.* — **creesh′y** (-ĭ), *a.* *Chiefly Scot.*

creest. † CREST.

cree′ter. Obs. or dial. var. of CREATURE.

creeze. † CREESE.

cre′fish. † CRAWFISH.

creft. † CRAFT.

crefti. † CRAFTY.

‖ **cre-hue′la** (krā-wā′lä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *crea*.] A kind of linen, pure or mixed, used in Spain and Spanish countries for linings, as osnaburg or cretonne.

Creigh′ton, the Admirable (krī′tŭn). See ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

creil (krēl; krīl). Var. of CRILE. *North of Eng. & Scot.*

creil, creill (krēl). Obs. or Scot. vars. of CREEL, basket.

creime. † CHRISM.

creir′gist (krâr′gĭst), *n.* [W. *crair*, pl. *creiriau*, relic + *cist* a chest.] A reliquary.

creische. † CREESH.

creish (krēsh). Var. of CREESH. *Chiefly Scot.*

creke. † CREAK.

creket. † CRICKET, an insect.

crelle. † CREEL, basket.

cre′ma-tog′ra-phy (krē′mȧ-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. χρῆμα thing used, pl. χρήματα goods, property + *-graphy*.] That division of economic geography which treats of the minerals, flora, and fauna of a region in their economic aspect. *Rare.*

crem′a-to′ri-al (krĕm′ȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; krē′mȧ-), *a.* Crematory.

crem′a-to′ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -UMS (-ŭmz) or -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] = CREMATORY.

crem′ba-lum (krĕm′bȧ-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κρέμβαλον a kind of vibrating musical instrument.] A jew's-harp.

creme. † CREAM.

‖ **crème′ de la crème′** (krâm d′lȧ krâm′). [F.] Cream of the cream; the very choicest.

Crem′nitz white. Var. of KREMNITZ WHITE.

cre-mom′e-ter (krē-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* = CREAMOMETER.

cre-mo′na (krē-mō′nȧ), *n.* Corrupt. of CROMORNA, or KRUMMHORN.

Cre′mo-nese′ (krē′mō-nēz′; -nēs′), *a.* Of or pert. to Cremona, a city of northern Italy.

cre′mor (krē′mŏr), *n.* [L.] A thick juice or decoction; also, a scum on a liquid.

cremosin. † CRIMSON.

cremp, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *crempen* to shrink.] To contract; restrain. *Obs.*

crems. Var. of KREMS.

crem′sin, crem′syne. † CRIMSON.

Crems white. = KREMNITZ WHITE.

cre′na (krē′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL., or perh. L., a notch.] A cremation.

D E F G H I J K L M

cre′nate (krē′nāt), *a.* [NL. *crena* notch.] Having the margin cut into rounded projections or scallops; — used esp. in *Bot.*, of the margins of foliar structures, and in *Anat.* of shrunken red blood corpuscles. See CRENATION.

Crenate Leaf.

cre′nate, *n.* A salt or ester of crenic acid.

cre-na′tion (krē-nā′shŭn), *n.* **a** A crenate formation; a rounded projection, as the edge of a leaf. **b** State or quality of being crenate; specif.: *Anat.* The shrinkage, or shrunken condition, of red blood corpuscles when exposed to various unnatural conditions, in which their edges become crenate or toothed, the corpuscle assuming a stellate outline.

cren′a-ture (krĕn′ȧ-tūr; krē′nȧ-), *n.* A crenation; also, sometimes, a notch or indentation, as between crenations.

cren′el (krĕn′ĕl), **cre-nelle′** (krē-nĕl′), *n.* [OF. *crenel*, F. *créneau*, LL. *crenellus*, *kernellus*, dim. fr. (assumed) L. *crena* notch.] **1.** One of the embrasures or indentations alternating with merlons in a battlement; an indentation; a notch. See MERLON, BATTLEMENT, *Illust.*
2. *Bot.* = CRENULATION.

cren′el (krĕn′ĕl), *v. t.*; CREN′ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; CREN′EL-ING or -EL-LING. [F. *créneler.*] To embattle; crenelate.

cren′el-ate, cren′el-late (krĕn′ĕl-āt), *v. t.*; CREN′EL-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) or -EL-LAT′ED; CREN′EL-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng) or -EL-LAT′ING. [Cf. F. *créneler* to indent. See CRENEL.] To furnish with battlements, and thus make defensible according to ancient warfare, as a wall, or a manor house.

cren′el-at′ed, cren′el-lat′ed (-āt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with battlements; embattled.
2. *Bot.* Crenulate. *Rare.*
crenelated, *or* **crenellated, molding** *or* **moulding**, *Arch.*, a molding of embattled or indented pattern common in medieval buildings.

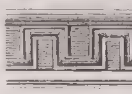

Crenelated Molding.

cren′el-a′tion, cren′el-la′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of crenelating, or state of being crenelated; hence, crenelated work or fortification.
2. *Bot.* = CRENULATION.

cre′nic (krē′nĭk), *a.* [Gr. κρήνη spring, fountain.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a pale yellow, uncrystallizable acid said to occur in vegetable mold and in ocherous deposits. It forms apocrenic acid by oxidation.

Cren′o-thrix (krĕn′ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κρήνη a spring + θρίξ a hair.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of bacteria of the family Chlamydobacteriaceæ, consisting of long, stiff, unbranched filaments. The only species, *C. polyspora*, occurs abundantly in ponds and often in reservoirs, imparting a bad taste to the water.

cren′u-late (krĕn′ū-lāt) } *a.* [Dim. of *crenate.*] Minutely
cren′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } crenate.

cren′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **a** A minute crenation. **b** The state of being minutely crenate or scalloped.

Cre′o-don′ta (krē′ō-dŏn′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κρέας flesh + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* An order of primitive carnivorous mammals showing relationship to the primitive ungulates. Their remains occur in Europe and North and South America, in Eocene and Miocene formations. Cf. HYÆNODON. — **cre′o-dont** (krē′ō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

cre′ole (krē′ōl), *n.* [F. *créole*, Sp. *criollo*, from an American negro word, perh. a corruption of a Sp. *criadillo*, dim. of *criado* servant, formerly also child, fr. L. *creatus*, p. p. of *creare* to create. Cf. CREATE.] **1.** [*Usually cap.*] Orig., as used especially in Spanish America and the southern French colonies, a person of European descent but born and bred in the colony.
2. [*Usually cap.*] Hence: **a** A person of French or Spanish descent born and raised in a colonial or remote region, esp. an intertropical region, the environment and culture of which have entailed a characteristic adaptation of the national type. **b** In the United States, a white person descended from the French or Spanish settlers of Louisiana and the Gulf States, and preserving their characteristic speech and culture. **c** The French patois spoken in Louisiana.

The title [*Creole*] did not first belong to the descendants of Spanish, but of French, settlers. But such a meaning implied a certain excellence of origin, and so came early to include any native of French or Spanish descent by either parent, whose nonalliance with the slave race entitled him to social rank. Later, the term was adopted by, not conceded to, the natives of mixed blood, and is still so used among themselves. . . . Besides French and Spanish, there are even, for convenience of speech, "colored" *Creoles*; but there are no Italian, or Sicilian, nor any English, Scotch, Irish, or "Yankee" *Creoles*, unless of parentage married into, and themselves thoroughly proselyted in, Creole society. *G. W. Cable.*

3. A negro born in America; — more properly, *creole negro* (see CREOLE, *a.*, 2).
4. **a** A person of mixed Creole and negro blood speaking a dialect of French or Spanish (cf., however, citation under CREOLE, *a.*, 2). **b** In Alaska, a person of mixed Russian and Eskimo or Indian descent.
5. *Zoöl.* **a** = JANISSARY, fish. **b** A handsomely colored serranoid market fish (*Paranthias furcifer*) from both coasts of tropical America.

cre′ole, *a.* **1.** [*Usually cap.*] Designating a Creole (in senses 1 and 2); of Creole blood and culture.
2. Born and bred as a native, but not of indigenous stock; as, a *creole* negro; a *creole* pony.

The term *creole* negro is employed in the English West Indies to distinguish the negroes born there from the Africans imported during the time of the slave trade. The application of this term to the colored people has led to an idea common in some parts of the United States, though wholly unfounded, that it implies an admixture greater or less of African blood. *R. Hildreth.*

3. [*Usually cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a Creole or Creoles; as, *Creole* French; also, manufactured or produced by Creoles; loosely, peculiar to Louisiana; as, *Creole* shoes, eggs, wagons, baskets, etc.

cre′ol-ize (krē′ōl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). Also **cre′ole-ize**. [*Usually cap.*] To make or imbue with Creole qualities or characteristics, as of manners, feelings, climatic immunity, or the like. — **cre′ol-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

Cre′on (krē′ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Κρέων.] *Gr. Myth.* Brother-in-law of Œdipus, who espoused the cause of Eteocles against Polynices. He became king of Thebes after the death of his nephews and condemned Antigone to be buried alive for performing funeral rites over Polynices. See ANTIGONE.

cre′o-sol (krē′ō-sōl; -sŏl), *n.* Also *creasol.* [*creosote* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless aromatic liquid, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, resembling carbolic acid. It is obtained from beechwood tar and gum guaiacum, and is related to pyrocatechin.

cre′o-so′tal (-sō′tăl), *n.* *Pharm.* A thick pale yellow liquid, consisting of a mixture of phenol carbonates prepared from creosote. It is used as an internal antiseptic.

cre′o-sote (krē′ō-sōt), *n.* [Gr. κρέας, gen. κρέως, flesh + σώζειν to preserve.] *Chem.* **a** An oily antiseptic liquid, of a burning smoky taste, colorless when pure, but usually colored yellow or brown by impurity or exposure, obtained by the distillation of wood tar, esp. that of beechwood. It is a complex mixture of various phenols and their ethers, the principal constituents being guaiacol, creosol, phlorol, and methyl creosol. It is remarkable as an antiseptic and deodorizer in the preservation of wood, flesh, etc., and in the prevention of putrefaction; but it is a poor germicide. Smoked meat, as ham, owes its preservation and taste to a small quantity of creosote absorbed from the smoke to which it is exposed. **b** A similar substance obtained from coal tar.

cre′o-sote, *v. t.*; CRE′O-SOT′ED (-sōt′ĕd); CRE′O-SOT′ING (-sōt′ĭng). To saturate or impregnate with creosote, as timber, for the prevention of decay.

creosote bush. A zygophyllaceous shrub (*Covillea mexicana*) found in desert regions from Colorado to California and southward through Mexico. It has yellow flowers and very resinous foliage with a strong odor of creosote. See SONORA GUM.

creosote oil. **a** That part of the wood-tar distillate from which creosote is obtained by purification. **b** The third main fraction in the distillation of coal tar, boiling from 230° or 240° to 270° C. It is a greenish yellow oil, heavier than water, containing phenols and other bodies, and is used for creosoting timber, and for other purposes.

cre′o-sot′ic (-sŏt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to creosote.

cre′pance (krē′păns), *n.* [Cf. It. *crepaccio*, fr. *crepare* to crack.] *Far.* An injury in a horse's leg, caused by interference. It sometimes forms an ulcer.

‖ **crêpe** (krâp; *E.* krāp), *n.* [F.] Crape; also, any of various crapelike fabrics, whether crinkled or not.
crêpe de Chine (d′-shēn′) [F. *de Chine* of China], Canton crape or an inferior gauzy fabric resembling it. — **c. lisse** (lēs) [F. *lisse* smooth], smooth, or unwrinkled, crape.

Cre′pis (krē′pĭs), *n.* [L., an unknown plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of cichoriaceous herbs of the Northern Hemisphere. They have alternate or basal mostly pinnatifid leaves, and heads of yellow or orange flowers. Several species are common in the western United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

crep′i-tant (krĕp′ĭ-tănt), *a.* [See CREPITATE.] Having or making a crackling sound; crackling; rattling.
crepitant râle, *Med.*, a peculiar crackling sound audible with inspiration in pneumonia and other lung diseases.

crep′i-tate (krĕp′ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; CREP′I-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); CREP′I-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *crepitare* to crackle, v. intensive of *crepare* to crack. Cf. CREVICE.] **1.** To make a series of small, sharp, rapidly repeated explosions or sounds, as salt in fire; to crackle; rattle; snap.
2. *Zoöl.* To discharge fluid. See CREPITATION, *n.*, 3.

crep′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *crépitation.*] **1.** Act of crepitating; crackling; a crackling noise.
2. *Med.* **a** A grating or crackling sensation or sound, as that produced by rubbing two fragments of a broken bone together, or by pressing upon cellular tissue containing air. **b** A crepitant râle.
3. *Zoöl.* The explosive discharge of any defensive fluid by an insect, as the bombardier beetle.

crep′i-tus (krĕp′ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *crepare* to crack.] *Med.* **a** The noise produced by a sudden discharge of wind from the bowels. **b** = CREPITATION.

‖ **cré′pon** (krā′pŏn; krĕp′ŏn; F. krā′pôɴ′), *n.* [F.] A stuff resembling crape but firmer in texture.

cre-pus′cle (krē-pŭs′′l) } *n.* [L. *crepusculum*, fr. *creper*
cre-pus′cule (krē-pŭs′kūl) } dusky, dark: cf. F. *crépuscule.*] Twilight.

cre-pus′cu-lar (-kū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *crépusculaire.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear or luminous; dim.

This semihistorical and *crepuscular* period. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. Flying in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise, as certain birds and insects.
crepuscular light, the white arc appearing above the red segment of the western sky after sunset, also less frequently in the eastern sky before sunrise.

cres′a-lol (krĕs′ȧ-lōl; -lŏl), *n.* [*cre*sol + *salol.*] *Pharm.* Any of the cresol salicylates, esp. metacresol salicylate, recommended as a substitute for salol.

cre-scen′do (krĕ-shĕn′dō; krĕ-sĕn′dō; 277), *a. & adv.* [It., fr. *crescere* to increase. See CRESCENT.] **1.** *Music.* With a constantly increasing volume; gradually increasing in force and fullness of tone; — a direction for the performance of a passage, indicated by the mark <, by the word, or by the abbreviation *cresc.*
2. *Phon.* Pronounced with increasing force or stress; rising; as, Ital. *iu* is a *crescendo*, or rising, diphthong, the stress coming upon the second element.

cre-scen′do, *n.* An increase in force, stress, or volume of sound, as in the rendering of a passage of music; also, a passage so rendered.

cres′cent (krĕs′ĕnt), *n.* [ME. *cressent*, *cressaunt*, crescent (in sense 1), OF. *creissant* increasing, F. *croissant*, p. pr. of *croître*, OF. *creistre*, fr. L. *crescere* to increase, v. incho.; akin to *creare* to create. See CREATE; cf. ACCRUE, INCREASE, CRESCENDO.] **1.** The increasing moon; the moon in her first quarter, or its figure, defined by a concave and a convex edge; also, improperly, the old or decreasing moon in a like state.

Crescent, *Her.*

2. A representation or figure of the increasing moon; as: **a** An ornament or decoration. **b** *Her.* A charge consisting of the figure of the increasing moon with the horns directed upward, often used as a mark of cadency to distinguish a second son and his descendants. **c** An emblem or badge, as, *Antiq.*, a symbol of Artemis, or Diana, or the ancient symbol of Byzantium, or Constantinople; specif., the emblem of the Turkish Empire, adopted after the taking of Constantinople; hence, the Turkish power, and, by extension, Mohammedanism as a political force.

The cross of our faith is replanted,
The pale, dying *crescent* is daunted. *Campbell.*

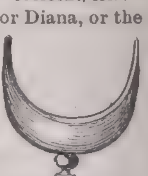

Turkish Crescent.

d A badge of knighthood or a decorative order. An order of the Crescent was instituted by Charles I., king of Naples and Sicily, in 1268; a second by René of Anjou, in 1448; a third by Sultan Selim III., 1799, to be conferred upon foreigners to whom Turkey might be indebted for valuable services. All three are extinct.
3. A crescent-shaped object; as: **a** A circular row of houses. **b** A crescent-shaped bun or roll. *U. S.* **c** A Turkish instrument with bells or jingles and a crescent at the top. **d** *Med.* A crescent-shaped form of the malaria parasite.
4. A defect in a horse's foot, caused by the falling down of the coffin bone, which presses the sole outward.
5. *Lace Making.* A raised cordonnet inclosing flat stitches of needle-point laces or joining separate pieces.
crescents of Gia-nuz′zi (jä-no͞ot′sē). *Anat.* = DEMILUNES OF HEIDENHAIN.

cres′cent, *a.* **1.** Increasing; growing.

The *crescent* promise of my spirit hath not set. *Tennyson.*

2. Shaped like the moon in her first quarter.

Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns. *Milton.*

Crescent City, New Orleans, La., the older portion of which forms a crescent around a bend of the Mississippi River. — **c. spot**, *Zoöl.*, any of numerous small nymphalid butterflies having crescent-shaped white spots along the margins of the red or brown wings.

cres′cent, *v. t.*; CRES′CENT-ED; CRES′CENT-ING. To form into a crescent, border in a crescent, or adorn or charge with crescents.

Cre-scen′ti-a (krĕ-sĕn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Pietro *Crescenzi*, medieval Italian writer on agriculture.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American bignoniaceous trees having coriaceous leaves and pale yellow flowers borne on the old wood. The fruit contains a pulp filled with numerous seeds; its hard rind affords utensils of various kinds. See CALABASH, CALABASH TREE.

cres-cen′tic (krĕ-sĕn′tĭk), *a.* Crescent-shaped.
crescentic lobes, *Anat.*, two lobes (anterior and posterior) of the upper surface of each hemisphere of the cerebellum separated by the preclival fissure.

cres′cive (krĕs′ĭv), *a.* [L. *crescere* to increase.] Increasing; growing. "The great and *crescive* self." *Emerson.*

cre′sol (krē′sōl, -sŏl), *n.* [From CREOSOTE.] *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric substances, $CH_3{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}OH$, homologous with and resembling phenol, and distinguished as *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-*cresol — called also *cresylic acid.* They are obtained from coal tar and wood tar as colorless, oily liquids or solids, and are used as disinfectants. Paracresol occurs combined in the urine, as a product of the intestinal putrefaction of tyrosine.

cre-sor′cin (krē-sôr′sĭn), *n.* [*cre*sol + *orcin.*] *Chem.* A crystalline dihydroxy toluene, $C_6H_3CH_3(OH)_2$, isomeric with orcin.

cre-sot′ic (krē-sŏt′ĭk) } *a.* *Chem.* Designating any
cre′so-tin′ic (krē′sō-tĭn′ĭk) } of ten isomeric acids, $C_6H_3(CH_3)(OH)CO_2H$, derived from the cresols. One of them, melting at 151° C., is used in medicine as an antipyretic.

cress (krĕs), *n.*; *pl.* CRESSES (krĕs′ĕz; -ĭz). [ME. *cres*, *cresse*, *kers*, *kerse*, AS. *cresse*, *cerse*; akin to D. *kers*, G. *kresse*, Dan. *karse*, Sw. *krasse*; possibly also to OHG. *chresan* to creep.] **1.** Any of numerous plants of the

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cre′nat-ed (krē′nāt-ĕd), *a.* Crenate.
cre′nate-ly, *adv.* of CRENATE.
crenche. † CRINGE.
crencle. † CRINGLE.
cren′el-ate, cren′el-late, *a.* Crenelated.
cré′ne-lé′ (krā′nē-lā′), **cren′el-lé′** (krĕn′ē-lā′), *a.* Also **cren′e-lee′**. [F. *crénelé*, p. p. of *créneler* to indent. See CRENEL.] **1.** *Her.* Having the upper edge crenelated; embattled. **2.** *Needlework.* Cut on the edge in square scallops.
cren′eled, cren′elled (krĕn′ĕld), *p. a.* = CRENELATED.
cren′el-et (krĕn′ĕl-ĕt), *n.* A small crenel, or imitation of one in a decorative design.
cren′el-ing, cren′el-ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRENEL. Specif.: *n. Bot.* A crenation or crenature.
cren′el-late, cren′el-la′tion, cren-elle′, etc. Vars. of CRENELATE, CRENELATION, CRENEL, etc.
cren′gle. † CRINGLE.
cre-nit′ic (krē-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κρήνη a spring.] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or resulting from, the raising of mineral matter from subterranean igneous rocks through the action of springs. — **crenitic hypothesis**, the theory that the ancient crystalline rocks were formed by crenitic action.
cren′kle. † CRINKLE.
cren′u-la (krĕn′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] A crenulation.
creoiz. † CROSS.
cre-o′le-an (krē-ō′lē-ăn), **cre-o′li-an**, *a. & n.* = CREOLE. *Rare.*
Creole State. The State of Louisiana. Cf. CREOLE, *n.*, 2 **b**.
cre′o-lin (krē′ō-lĭn), *n.* A preparation of cresols, used as an antiseptic. *Trade Name.*
cre′ol-ism (krē′ōl-ĭz′m), *n.* **a** *Spanish-American Lit.* Description or portrayal of Creole life. **b** Creole descent.
cre-oph′a-gous (krē-ŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. κρέας flesh + *-phagous.*] Carnivorous.
crep. Obs. or dial. pret. and p. p. of CREEP.
crep′a-ture, *n.* [L. *crepatura.*] Rupture; crack. *Obs.*
crepaud, crepawd. † CRAPAUD.
crepe. † CREEP; obs. pret. and p. p. of CREEP.
‖ **crêpe** (krâp), *v. t.* [F. *crêper.*] To friz, as hair.
‖ **crêpe**, *n.* [F.] A pancake.
‖ **crê′pé′** (krĕ′pā′), *a.* [F.] Frizzed; wrinkled.
crepel. † CRIPPLE.
‖ **crê′pe-line′** (krâ′p′-lēn′), *n.* [F.] A very thin and light material of silk, or silk and wool, used for women's costumes.
cre′pi-do′ma (krē′pĭ-dō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -DOMATA (-dō′mȧ-tȧ). [Gr. κρηπίδωμα.] *Gr. Archæol.* A foundation, esp. the entire foundation or level floor space of a building.
Cre-pid′u-la (krē-pĭd′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *crepidula* a small sandal.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate limpetlike gastropods. They have an internal plate or shelf at one end of the shell. Several species are common on the oyster beds of the Atlantic coast. See BOAT SHELL.
crep′ine (krĕp′ĭn), *n.* [F. *crépine.*] A netted or fringed work of lace, formerly much used.
‖ **cré′pine′** (krā′pēn′), *n.* [F.] The caul.
‖ **cré′pi′nette′** (krā′pē′nĕt′), *n.* [F.] A ragout of hashed meat in pieces of crépine.
crep′i-tac′u-lum (krĕp′ĭ-tăk′ū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., a rattle. See CREPITATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** The rattle of a rattlesnake. **b** A sound-producing organ of certain insects, as the katydid.
crep′i-tous (krĕp′ĭ-tŭs), *a. Med.* Producing crepitation.
crept. *pret. & p. p.* of CREEP.
crepul. † CRIPPLE.
cre-pus′cu-line (krē-pŭs′kū-lĭn; -līn), **cre-pus′cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Crepuscular.
cre-pus′cu-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L.] Crepuscule; twilight; dusk.
crêp′y (krāp′ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, crêpe.
cres. † CREASE, increase.
cres. † CRESS.
cres-am′ine (krĕs-ăm′ĭn; krĕs′ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n. Pharm.* An antiseptic used in diseases of the skin. It is a mixture of tricresol and ethylene diamine.
cresant. † CRESCENT.
cresc. *Abbr.* Crescendo.
cresce. † CREASE, increase.
cres′cence (krĕs′ĕns), *n.* Increase; growth. *Obs.*
Cres′cens (krĕs′ĕnz). *Bib.*
cres′cent-ade′ (krĕs′ĕnt-ād′), *n.* [*crescent* + *-ade*, as in crus*ade.*] A religious war carried on under the crescent, or Turkish emblem, or on behalf of Islamism. — **cres′cent-ad′er** (-ēr), *n.*
cres-cen′ti-form (krĕ-sĕn′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Crescent-shaped.
cres-cen′toid, *a.* Crescentlike.
cres′cent-wise′ (krĕs′ĕnt-wīz′), *adv.* See -WISE.
‖ **cre′sci-te et mul′ti-pli-ca′mi-ni** (krĕs′ĭ-tē ĕt mŭl′tĭ-plĭ-kăm′ĭ-nī). [L.] Increase and multiply; — motto of Maryland.
‖ **cre′scit e-un′do** (krĕs′ĭt ē-ŭn′dō). [L.] It grows by going, or as it goes; — motto of New Mexico. *Lucretius* (VI. 341).
‖ **cre′scit sub pon′de-re vir′tus.** [L.] Strength increases under a load.
crese. † CREASE, increase.
crese. † CREESE.
crese, *v. t.* Perh., to crush. *Obs.*
cresme. † CHRISM, CHRISOM.
cres′o-lin (krĕs′ō-lĭn), **cres′o-line** (-lĭn; -lēn). = CREOLIN.
cre′so-tate (krē′sō-tāt; krĕs′ō-tāt), **cre-sot′i-nate** (krē-sŏt′ĭ-nāt), *n.* A salt of cresotic (cresotinic) acid.
cres-phon′tes but′ter-fly′ (krĕs-fŏn′tēz). [Gr. Κρεσφόντης, a personal name.] = ORANGE-TREE BUTTERFLY.
crespine. † CREPINE.
cress. † CREESE.

family Brassicaceæ (hence called the *cress family*), the moderately pungent leaves of which are used in salads and garnishings; esp.: any of the various species of *Rorippa* (see WATER CRESS); the garden peppergrass (*Lepidium*); or (with qualifying adjective) any of various species of *Barbarea, Arabis, Cardamine, Dentaria*, etc.
2. Any of several plants resembling true cresses; as, the Indian *cress* (*Tropæolum majus*), Peter's *cress* (*Crithmum maritimum*), etc.
not worth a cress, or "*not worth a kers*," of little value or importance; — an old phrase now corrupted into "*not worth a curse*." *Skeat.*
cress (krĕs), *n.* *Mech.* A die used in drop forging.
cres-selle′ (krĕ-sĕl′), *n.* [F. *crécelle* rattle.] *R. C. Ch.* A wooden rattle used as a substitute for a bell during the Thursday and Friday of Holy Week.
cres′set (krĕs′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [OF. *craisset, crasset, cresset*, sort of lamp or torch; perh. connected with OF. *croisuel* a sort of lamp, and influenced by OF. *cras, crais*, grease (cf. GREASE); the ultimate origin is uncertain; cf. also E. *cruse*, F. *creuset* crucible, E. *crucible*.] **1.** An iron vessel or basket for holding burning oil, pitchy wood, or other illuminant, and mounted as a torch, or suspended as a lantern; a fire basket.

Starry lamps and blazing *cressets*, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus. *Milton.*

2. *Coopering.* A small furnace or iron fire cage for placing inside a cask to cause it to bulge.
3. A chafer.
Cres′si-da (krĕs′ĭ-dȧ), *n.* The beautiful daughter of Calchas, proverbial for her infidelity to her lover. See TROILUS.
cress rocket. A yellow-flowered brassicaceous plant (*Vella pseudocytisus*) of Spain, often cultivated in European gardens.
cress′y (krĕs′ĭ), *a.* Abounding in cresses. *Tennyson.*
crest (krĕst), *n.* [OF. *creste*, F. *crête*, L. *crista*. Cf. CREASE.] **1.** A tuft or process (usually ornamental) on the upper part of the head of a bird or animal, as the comb of a cock, or a tuft of feathers.
2. The plume of feathers, or other decoration, worn on a helmet, as one indicating the rank of the wearer; also, the apex of a helmet; hence, a helmet.

Stooping low his lofty *crest*. *Scott.*
And on his head there stood upright
A *crest*, in token of a knight. *Gower.*

3. *Her.* A bearing or device worn, not upon the shield, but usually above it, or separately as an ornament or cognizance for plate, liveries, and the like.
4. Hence, metaphorically, high spirits, self-confidence, pride, courage, or the like; — probably with reference both to senses 1 and 2. Cf. CRESTFALLEN.
5. Something analogous to a bird's or an animal's crest, esp. as being the head, crown, or top; specif.: **a** The upper point or edge; a peak, summit, or ridge; esp., the top line of a mountain or hill or of a range of mountains or hills, or of a col or pass. **b** The ridge or top of a wave.

Like wave with *crest* of sparkling foam. *Scott.*

c The upper curve or ridge of the neck of a horse or other quadruped; sometimes, specif., the mane borne by this part. **d** *Arch.* The ornamental ridging of a roof, canopy, etc.; also, a finial. **e** *Anat.* A ridge or prominent raised line on a bone; as, the **crest of the ilium**, the thickened curved upper border of the hip bone; **crest of the tibia**, the angular anterior border of the shin bone. See also FRONTAL CREST, OCCIPITAL CREST, etc. **f** *Zoöl.* A ridge or elongated prominence, esp. a longitudinal and median one, or one which is serrated or tuberculated so as to suggest the comb of a cock, as that on the back and tail of certain lizards. See BASILISK, *Illust.* **g** *Bot.* A ridge or process forming a partial aril in certain seeds, as those of *Sanguinaria*; also, an appendage terminating or crowning any organ, as those borne on the leaves of some hepatics.
crest, *v. t.*; CREST′ED; CREST′ING. **1.** To furnish with, or surmount as, a crest; to serve as a crest for; to top; crown.

Groves of clouds that *crest* the mountain's brow. *Wordsworth.*

2. To mark with lines or streaks like, or regarded as like, waving plumes.

Like as the shining sky in summer's night, . . .
Is *crested* all with lines of fiery light. *Spenser.*

3. To reach the crest of, as a mountain or wave.
crest, *v. i.* To form or rise to a crest.
crest coronet. *Her.* A coronet ornamented with four strawberry leaves, sometimes placed under a crest; — sometimes improperly called *ducal coronet*.
crest′ed (krĕs′tĕd; -tĭd; 7, 151), *p. a.* **1.** Having or furnished with a crest. "His *crested* helm." *Dryden.*
2. *Her.* Having or wearing a crest of specified tincture; specif., of a cock, cockatrice, etc., having a crest or comb of tincture different from the rest of the body.
crested auk *or* **auklet.** See AUKLET. — **c. curassow.** See CURASSOW. — **c. dog's-tail**, a European grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*), valued as a pasture and forage grass, and used also in lawns. The flowers are in stiff, spikelike panicles. The stems are used in the manufacture of leghorn hats. — **c. fern.** = CREST FERN. — **c. grebe**, a large grebe (*Colymbus cristatus*), widely distributed in the Old World, having when in full plumage a large bifurcated crest. — **c. guinea fowl.** See GUINEA FOWL. — **c. hair grass**, a tufted grass (*Kœleria cristata*) of the north temperate zone, abundant on prairies. It has narrowly linear or setaceous leaves and spikelike panicles. — **c. lark**, a common lark (*Galerita cristata*) of Continental Europe, having dull plumage and a conspicuous pointed crest. Related species occur in other parts of the Old World. — **c. oriole**, a South American cacique (*Ostinops decumanus*). — **c. penguin.** See ROCK HOPPER. — **c. screamer. a** The chaja, or the allied species (*Chauna chavaria*) of northern South America. **b** The seriema. — **crested shield fern.** = CREST FERN.

Crested Dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*).

crest′fall′en (krĕst′fôl′'n), *a.* **1.** With drooping crest or hanging head; hence, dispirited; dejected; cowed.

Let it make thee *crestfallen*;
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shak.*

2. Having the crest, or upper part of the neck, hanging to one side; — said of a horse.
crest fern, *or* **crested fern.** A tall polypodiaceous fern (*Dryopteris cristata*) of North America, Europe, and Asia. It has handsome pinnate, sometimes cristate, fronds.
crest′ing, *n.* *Arch.* An ornamental ridge surmounting a wall or the crest of a roof.
crest′less, *a.* Without a crest or escutcheon; of low birth. "*Crestless* yeomen." *Shak.*
crest table. A crested or saddleback coping, used for the top of a wall, esp. of the merlons and crenels of a battlement.
crest tile. A tile made to cover the ridge of a roof, fitting upon it like a saddle.

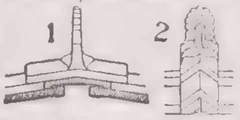

Greek Crest Tile: 1, front, 2, side view.

cres′y-late (krĕs′ĭ-lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of cresol.
cre-syl′ic (krē-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* [From CREOSOTE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cresol, creosote, etc.
cresylic acid. *Chem.* = CRESOL.
cre-ta′ceous (krē-tā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, fr. *creta* chalk. Cf. CRAYON.] **1.** Having the qualities of, or abounding in, chalk; chalky. See CHALK.
2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the last period of the Mesozoic and the corresponding system of rocks, either: (1) as heretofore commonly used, the entire period between the Jurassic and the Tertiary, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*; or: (2) according to a recent classification, the upper of these divisions, the lower being called the Comanchean. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The deposits of the period include the larger part of the known chalk beds, greensand marl, and much coal, besides the more common sorts of sedimentary rocks. Most of the coal of the United States, west of the Great Plains, is of Cretaceous age. The (Upper) Cretaceous vegetation approached the modern temperate and subtropical flora in general aspect. The reptiles remained dominant on the land and in the sea; ganoid fishes for the first time became subordinate to teleosts. The period ended with widespread mountain-forming disturbances and with extensive igneous eruptions, especially in the western parts of the Americas. These events mark the transition from Mesozoic to Cenozoic.
cretaceous acid, carbonic acid. *Obs.*
Cre-ta′ceous, *n.* *Geol.* The Cretaceous period or system.
Cre′tan (krē′tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Crete, or Candia, which was one of the principal seats of the Mycenæan civilization (which see) and has always been socially dominated by the culture of the Greek races, though long under Roman, Venetian, and Ottoman rule. In 1913 Crete was recognized as a part of Greece by the Treaty of London.
Cretan bull, *Gr. Myth.*, the bull of which Pasiphaë became enamored and whose capture was one of the labors of Hercules. — **C. carrot**, an apiaceous herb (*Athamanta cretensis*) of the Mediterranean region, the aromatic seeds of which are used in medicine as a carminative. — **C. dittany**, a menthaceous herb (*Amaracus dictamnus*), native of Crete. It is often cultivated for its drooping spikes of pink flowers and colored bracts. — **C. hemp**, the bastard hemp. — **C. rockrose**, a South European rockrose (*Cistus creticus*), one of the sources of gum ladanum. — **C. spikenard**, an Asiatic valerian (*Valeriana phu*), sometimes cultivated as a substitute for the true spikenard.
Cre′tan, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Crete, or Candia. The ancient Cretans came to be notorious for their lying and avarice. See *Titus* i. 12, quoting Epimenides.

He was perfectly truthful toward men, but to woman lied like a Cretan. *T. Hardy.*

cre′tic (krē′tĭk), *n.* [L. *Creticus* (sc. *pes* foot), Gr. Κρητικός (sc. πούς foot), prop., a Cretan (metrical) foot.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot composed of one short syllable between two long ones (– ⏑ –); an amphimacer.
cre′tin (krē′tĭn), *n.* [F. *crétin*, fr. a dial. form meaning prop. Christian, hence human being, fr. L. *Christianus*.] One afflicted with cretinism.
cre′tin-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [F. *crétinisme*.] A condition of endemic or inherited idiocy, accompanied by physical degeneracy and deformity (usually with goiter), frequent in certain mountain valleys, esp. of the Alps.
cre′tin-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the traits of a cretin.
cre′tion (krē′shŭn), *n.* [L. *cretio*, *-onis*, fr. *cernere*. See CERN.] *Rom. Law.* **a** An act before a magistrate by which an outside heir declares his acceptance of the succession. **b** The time allowed him to make his decision. See JUS DELIBERANDI. — **cre′tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.*
Cre′tism (krē′tĭz′m), *n.* Also **Cre′ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz′m). [Gr. κρητισμός lying, fr. κρητίζειν to act like a Cretan, that is, to lie.] Cretan practice; lying; falsehood.
cre-tonne′ (krē-tŏn′; krē′tŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *Creton*, a village in Normandy.] Orig., a strong white fabric with warp of hemp and weft of flax; now, a strong unglazed cotton cloth, plain or printed on one or both sides, often used for covering furniture, for curtains, etc.
Creu′sot′ gun (krû′zō′). *Ordnance.* Any cannon made at Le Creusot in France, the location of the steel and ordnance works of Schneider & Co., which are among the largest in the world.
cre-vasse′ (krĕ-văs′), *n.* [F. See CREVICE.] A deep crevice or fissure, as in an embankment; esp.: **a** A fissure in the mass of a glacier. **b** A breach in the levee or embankment of a river, as on the lower Mississippi. *U. S.*
cre-vasse′, *v. t.*; CRE-VASSED′ (-văst′); CRE-VASS′ING. [F. *crevasser*.] To open or fissure with crevasses.
crève′-cœur′ (krĕv′kûr′), *n.* [F.] **1.** Heartbreak; deep sorrow or grief; mortification.
2. One of a French breed of black, crested domestic fowls, having a V-shaped leaf comb.
crev′ice (krĕv′ĭs), *n.* [ME. *crevace*, *crevice*, OF. *crevace*, F. *crevasse*, fr. *crever* to break, burst, fr. L. *crepare* to crack, break. Cf. CREPITATE, CREVASSE.] **1.** A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack or the separation of a junction; a cleft; a fissure; as, a *crevice* in a wall.
2. *Mining.* A fissure filled with mineral; a fissure vein.
crev′iced (-ĭst), *a.* Having a crevice or crevices.
crew (krōō), *n.* [From older *accrue* accession, reënforcement, hence, company, crew; or cf. OF. *creüe* growth, increase, recruit, fr. OF. *creistre* to grow, L. *crescere*. See ACCRUE, CRESCENT.] **1.** *Mil.* A reënforcement or additional force; a detail of men; a band; company. *Obs.*
2. Any band or force of armed men.
3. A company of people, animals, or things associated together; an assemblage; a throng.

There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies stood on every side. *Spenser.*

4. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the whole company belonging to a vessel or a boat. The word *crew* is legally construed to include the officers and master unless the context shows that one or both of them are intended to be excluded.
5. In an extended sense, any small body of men regarded as associated, as by common occupation or traits; often, derogatorily, set; gang; herd; mob.
6. A company or squad of laborers or workmen employed on some piece of work or under one foreman, as in lumbering or quarrying; a gang.
7. *Naut. & Nav.* A small body or gang of men who work under the direction of some petty officer or who are assigned to some particular duty; as, the carpenter's, gunner's, or boat's *crew*.
Syn. — Band, gang, horde, throng, party. See COMPANY.
crew′el (krōō′ĕl), *n.* [Perh. for *clewel*, dim. of *clew* a ball of thread; or cf. D. *krul* curl, E. *curl*.] **1.** Worsted yarn, slackly twisted, used for embroidery and fancy work, formerly also for fringes, laces, hosiery, etc.
2. Short for CREWELWORK.
crewel stitch. *Embroidery.* A stitch making a line of ropelike appearance, worked from the bottom of the material upwards with the thread always to the right of the needle; — called also *stem stitch*.
crew′el-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Embroidery in crewels, commonly done upon some plain material, such as linen.
crib (krĭb), *n.* [AS. *cribb*; akin to OS. *kribbja*, D. *krib*, *kribbe*, Dan. *krybbe*, G. *krippe*, and perh. to MHG. *krebe* basket.] **1.** A manger or rack for feeding animals.

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet. *Pope.*

2. A stall for oxen or other cattle.
3. A hut or hovel; also, a small narrow room.

Why rather, Sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*, . .
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great? *Shak.*

4. An osier or wickerwork basket; a crate or bin.
5. A small bedstead or cot with high inclosing sides, often of openwork, for a child.
6. A box or bin or a building for storing grain, salt, etc., usually of open or slat construction, as in a corn*crib*.
7. Any of various devices of open or cratelike construction; specif.: **a** A heavy framework for supporting, strengthening, etc., as under a building that is being moved, for a foundation, for supporting a roof, or for lining a shaft. **b** A frame of logs or beams to be filled with stones, rubble, or the like, and sunk as a foundation or retaining wall in the building of docks, piers, dams, etc. **c** A small raft of timber. *Canada & U. S.* **d** A weir.

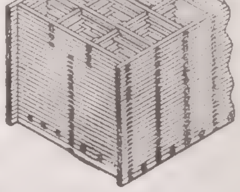

Crib, 7 b.

8. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The star cluster Præsepe.
9. *Card Playing.* **a** In cribbage, the cards discarded for the dealer to use in scoring. **b** Cribbage. *Colloq.*
10. A small theft; anything purloined; a plagiarism; hence, a translation or key, etc., to aid a student in preparing or reciting his lessons; esp., *School Cant*, some contrivance of this sort, as a roll of paper containing information, for dishonest use in examination or recitation.

The Latin version technically called a *crib*. *Ld. Lytton.*

11. A miner's luncheon. *Cant.*
12. A house, store, shop, or the like; as, to "crack a *crib*." *Thieves' Cant.*
crib, *v. t.*; CRIBBED (krĭbd); CRIB′BING. **1.** To shut up or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage; hence, to cramp.

Now I am cabin'd, *cribbed*, confined. *Shak.*

2. To provide with, or put in, a crib or cribs; esp., *Civil Engin.*, to support or line with a crib, or timber framework.
3. To surround (floating logs) with a boom and draw on to a raft; also, to tow (logs) by steam. *U. S. & Canada.*
4. To pilfer or purloin; to steal; hence, to appropriate, as a passage or idea, and use as one's own; to plagiarize; as, to *crib* a line from Milton. *Colloq.*
crib, *v. i.* **1.** To lie as in a crib. *Obs.*
2. To steal; purloin; plagiarize; esp., *School Cant*, to use a crib, as in an examination or in preparing a lesson.

Call in law when a neighbor breaks your fence,
Cribs from your field. *R. Browning.*

3. = CRIB-BITE.
crib′bage (krĭb′ăj), *n.* [From CRIB, *v. t.*, 4.] **1.** A game of cards, played by two, three, or four persons, the chief object of which is to form various counting combinations. The dealer has an extra set of cards called the *crib*, composed of discards from the hands of the players, and

cressaunt. † CRESCENT.
cressed (krĕst), *a.* Cressy.
cres′sent. † CRESCENT.
cress family. See CRESS, 1.
cres′son′ (*F.* krĕ′sôɴ′), *n.* [F., cress.] A shade of green imitating the color of water cress.
cress′-seed′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cress′wort′ (krĕs′wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the cress family.
crest′fall′en-ly, *adv.* of CRESTFALLEN. See -LY.
crest′fall′en-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cre′syl (krē′sĭl), *n.* [*cresol* + *-yl*.] = TOLYL.
cre′ta (krē′tȧ), *n.* [L.] Chalk.
‖ **cre′ta an car-bo′ne no-ta′ti** (*or* **no-tan′di**)? [L.] (Are they) to be marked with chalk or charcoal, i. e., as lucky or unlucky? *Horace* (*Satires*, II. 3, 246).
cre-ta′ceous-ly, *adv.* of CRETACEOUS. See -LY.
Cre-tac′ic (krē-tăs′ĭk), *a.* Cretaceous.
Crete (krēt), *n.* [L. *Cres, Cretis.*] A Cretan.
‖ **crête** (krât), *n.* [F.] Crest; — used esp. in *Fort.*
Cre′tian (krē′shăn), *a. & n.* Cretan.
Cre′tic, *a.* Cretan.
cre′ti-fy (krē′tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *creta* chalk + *-fy*.] To convert into chalk; to infiltrate with lime salts; to calcify. — **cre′ti-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*
cre-tin′ic (krē-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* Characterized by cretinism.
cre′tin-ize (krē′tĭn-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **cre′tin-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
cre′tin-oid, *a.* Like a cretin or cretinism; cretinous.
cre-ton′. Var. of CRETONNE.
cre′tose (krē′tōs; krē-tōs′), *a.* [L. *cretosus*.] Cretaceous. *Obs.*
Creudylad, *n.* See CORDELIA.
Cre′us (krē′ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Κρεῖος.] *Myth.* A Titan (which see).
Cre-ü′sa (krē-ū′sȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κρέουσα.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** Æneas's wife, a daughter of Priam. **b** See MEDEA. **c** See ION.
creuse. † CRUSE.
Creu′sot′, *n.* A Creusot gun.
creut′zer. Var. of KREUTZER.
crevace. † CREVICE.
‖ **cre′val-lé′** (krā′vȧ-lā′), *n.* [Cf. CAVALLY.] **a** = CAVALLA **b.** **b** The common pompano.
cre-val′ly jack (krē-văl′ĭ). = CAVALLA **b.**
cre′vat′. † CRAVAT.
creves. † CRAWFISH.
crevesse. † CREVICE.
‖ **cre-vette′** (krĕ-vĕt′), *n.* [F.] A shrimp.
crev′ice, *v. t.* To make crevices in; to crack; also, to clean crevices in (a mine).
crevis. † CRAWFISH.
crevisse. † CREVICE.
crev′isse (krĕv′ĭs). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of CRAWFISH.
crew (krū), *n.* The Manx shearwater (*Puffinus anglorum*). *Local, Eng.*
crew (krōō), *pret.* of CROW.
crew, crue (krōō; *dial. also* krū), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *cro.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A pen or fold for cattle, swine, sheep, etc. **2.** A hut; hovel or cabin.
crewe, *n.* [OF. *crue, cruie.*] A pot. *Obs.*
crew′el. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRUEL.
crew′el, *v. t.* To work with crewel: to adorn with embroidery in crewels.
crew′el-ist, *n.* A worker in crewels.
crew′el-ler-y (krōō′ĕl-ēr-ĭ), *n.* Crewelwork.
crew′els (krōō′ĕlz), *n. pl.* [F. *écrouelles*.] = SCROFULA. *Scot.*
crew′et. Var. of CRUET.
Crex (krĕks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρέξ a sort of long-legged bird.] *Zoöl.* The genus of which the corn crake is the type.
crey. † CREE. *Dial. Eng.*
cre-yat′ (krē-yăt′). Var. of KARIYAT.
cri. † CRY, *n.*
criance. † CREANCE.
crib′bage, *v. t.* To crib; steal. *Colloq., Eng.*

D E F G H I J K L M

counted independently of the hands played. Points are usually scored by moving pegs on a **cribbage board**, a strip of wood, or other material, having 61 holes for each player. The player who first counts or "pegs" 61 holes or sometimes 121 holes, wins.

2. Act of cribbing; something cribbed; plagiarism. *Colloq.*

crib′-bite′, *v. i.* *Veter.* To exhibit the vice of crib biting.

crib biting. *Veter.* A vice of some horses in which the animal makes peculiar movements with the head and at intervals grasps the manger or other object with the incisor teeth, arches the neck and swallows large quantities of air, in marked cases resulting in colic and indigestion; — called also *cribbing* and *wind sucking*. — **crib biter**.

crib′ble (krĭb′'l), *n.* [F. *crible*, LL. *criblus* sieve, fr. L. *cribrum*.] A sieve; also, *Obs.*, coarse flour or meal.

crib′ble, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *cribler*.] To sift. *Obs. or R.*

cri-bel′lum (krĭ-bĕl′ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-*ȧ*). [L., a small sieve, dim. of *cribrum* sieve.] *Zoöl.* A special spinning organ with numerous fine perforations, situated in front of the ordinary spinning organs, and found only in certain families of spiders. The threads spun by this organ are curled by the calamistrum (which see).

‖ **cri′blé′** (krē′blā′), *a.* [F. See CRIBBLE, *n.*] Designating a kind or manner of engraving (**la manière criblée**) in which round holes in the wood block produce white spots in the print, originally used in the 15th century for effects of light and shade, now for illustrating astronomical books.

crib′rate (krĭb′rāt; krī′brāt), *a.* Cribriform.

crib′rate, *v. t.* [L. *cribratus*, p. p. of *cribrare*.] To sift. *Obs.*

cri-bra′tion (krĭ-brā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cribration*.] Act of sifting; specif.: *Pharm.* Act or process of separating the finer parts of drugs from the coarser by sifting.

crib′ri-form (krĭb′rĭ-fôrm; krī′brĭ-; 277), *a.* [L. *cribrum* sieve + *-form*.] Resembling a sieve; pierced with holes.

cribriform cell. *Bot.* = SIEVE CELL. — **c. fascia**, *Anat.*, the fascia, perforated with openings for the passage of vessels, which covers the saphenous opening in the fascia lata of the thigh. — **c. plate**, *Anat.*, the horizontal plate of the ethmoid bone, perforated with numerous foramina for the passage of the olfactory nerve filaments from the cranial to the nasal cavity. — **c. tissue**. *Bot.* = SIEVE TISSUE.

crib′work′ (krĭb′wûrk′), *n.* Framework formed by logs arranged as in the walls of a log cabin or as in a crib; a structure made with cribs; also, a crib.

crick (krĭk), *n.* [Perh. the same as *creek* a bending, twisting. See CREEK.] **1**. A painful spasmodic affection of the muscles of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, rendering it difficult to move the part.

To those also that, with a *crick* or cramp, have their necks drawn backward. *Holland.*

2. [Cf. F. *cric*.] A small jackscrew.

crick, *v. t.*; CRICKED (krĭkt); CRICK′ING. To turn or wrench so as to cause a crick.

crick, *v. i.* [Cf. CREAK, *v. i.*] To make a slight abrupt sound like that of a grasshopper. *Rare.*

crick′et (-ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A low stool.

crick′et, *n.* *Arch.* A small false roof, or the raising of a portion of a roof, to throw off water from behind an obstacle, such as a chimney.

crick′et (krĭk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *criket*, OF. *crequet*, *criquet*; perh. fr. D. or G.; cf. D. *kriek* a cricket; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. CREAK.] Any of the saltatorial orthopterous insects constituting the family Gryllidæ, noted for the chirping notes produced by the males by rubbing together specially modified parts of the fore wings. Unlike the grasshoppers, they have the fore wings flat above and sharply bent down at the sides, and in typical crickets the antennæ are long and the ovipositor is long and spear-shaped. The European house or hearth cricket (*Gryllus domesticus*) has been naturalized in parts of America. It lives in human dwellings, often between the bricks of fireplaces. *G. neglectus* is one of the common large black American species, several of which also enter houses. See also MOLE CRICKET, TREE CRICKET. The term *cricket* is also applied to some of the related family Locustidæ.

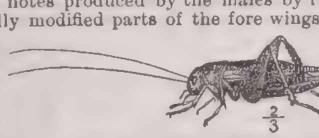

European House Cricket.

crick′et, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. F. *criquet* a game of skill.] An outdoor game played with bats, ball, wickets, etc., usually between sides of eleven players each. The wickets are **pitched** (i. e. stuck vertically in the ground) at the centers of the two **bowling creases** (see *Illust.*), lines each 6 feet 8 inches in length and 22 yards apart, from or behind which the ball must be bowled. At each end of the bowling crease is a short limiting line called the **return crease**. The position of the batsman is fixed by the **popping crease**, a line 4 feet from either bowling crease. A bowler bowls a certain number (usually 6) of consecutive balls constituting an **over**, alternating with another at the other end. The score is counted by **runs**, a run being scored by the batsmen crossing between wickets when a ball is hit to a safe distance, or when the ball is missed by the wicket keeper (see BYE, *n.*, 2 **a**) or by a fielder. The batsman is **out**: (1) when his bail is displaced by a fair ball (**bowled**); (2) when the batted ball is caught before it reaches the ground (**caught**); (3) when his bail is displaced while he is out of his crease, i. e., when he has not either a foot or his bat on the ground behind his popping crease (being **stumped** when he is so put out by the wicket keeper when attempting to play a bowled ball, or **run out** when so put out by a fielder in attempting a run); (4) when his leg intercepts a fair ball so as to prevent it from hitting the wicket (**leg before wicket**, abbr., *l. b. w.*); (5) when he violates any of various rules. An innings is finished when all but one of the batsmen are out, the remaining batsman being declared **not out**. In **single wicket** there is but one batsman, the bowler's position being marked by a stump called the **bowling stump**. The game with two batsmen is often called **double wicket**. The positions of the players vary according to circumstances, those shown in the illust. being for fast bowling, and the players are often called by the names of their positions, as **point**, **short slip**, etc. Varying positions (some not shown) are: **deep field**, near the boundary; **square leg**, in line with the striker's wicket on the same side as, but farther out than, short leg; **long-off**, on the off boundary; **long-on**, on the on boundary; **silly leg**, **silly mid-off**, **silly mid-on**, **silly point**, and **silly slip**, corresponding to short leg, mid-off, mid-on, point, and short slip, but much closer to the wicket. See BOUNDARY, 2, BREAK, *n.*, 8 **d**, WICKET, etc.

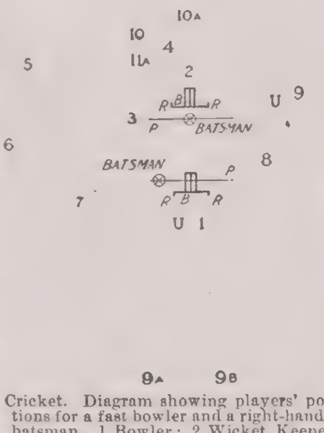

Cricket. Diagram showing players' positions for a fast bowler and a right-handed batsman. 1 Bowler; 2 Wicket Keeper; 3 Point; 4 Short Slip; 5 Third Man; 6 Cover-point; 7 Mid-off; 8 Mid-on; 9 Short Leg (or 9 *a* Long-off or 9 *b* Long-on); 10 Long Slip (or 10 *a* Long Stop); 11 Long Leg (or 11 *a* Extra Slip); *B B* Bowling Creases; *R R R R* Return Creases; *P P* Popping Creases; *U U* Umpires.

crick′et (krĭk′ĭt; -ĕt; 151), *v. i.* To play cricket. *Tennyson.*

cricket bird. The European grasshopper warbler.

crick′et-er (krĭk′ĕt-ẽr), *n.* One who plays cricket.

cricket frog. A small American tree frog (*Acris gryllus*); — so called from its chirping.

cri′co- (krī′kô-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the cricoid cartilage*; as in: **cri′co-ar′y-te′noid** (-ăr′ĭ-tē′noid; -*ȧ*-rĭt′ē-noid), pertaining to or connecting the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages; **cri′co-pha-ryn′ge-al** (-fȧ-rĭn′jē-ăl; -făr′ĭn-jē′ăl), pertaining to the cricoid and pharynx; **cri′co-thy′roid** (-thī′roid), **cri′co-thy-roi′de-an** (-thī-roi′dē-ăn), pertaining to or connecting the cricoid and thyroid cartilages, etc.

cri′coid (krī′koid), *a.* [Gr. κρίκος ring + *-oid*.] Designating, or pertaining to, a cartilage of the larynx which articulates with the lower cornua of the thyroid cartilage, and with which the arytenoid cartilages articulate; — so called because it is shaped like a signet ring. — *n.* The cricoid cartilage. See LARYNX, *Illust.*

cri′er (krī′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *crieur*. See CRY.] One who cries; one who makes proclamation; specif., an officer who proclaims the orders or directions of a court, a person who gives public notice by loud proclamation, or one who cries goods for sale.

crime (krīm), *n.* [F. *crime*, fr. L. *crimen* judicial decision, that which is subjected to such a decision, charge, fault, crime, fr. the root of *cernere* to decide judicially. See CERTAIN.] **1**. An omission of a duty commanded, or the commission of an act forbidden, by a public law. The term *crime* is hardly a technical term at the common law, but is essentially defined in many of the penal codes in the United States, as in the New York code, as "an act or omission forbidden by law and punishable upon conviction by (1) death; or (2) imprisonment; or (3) fine; or (4) removal from office; or (5) disqualification to hold or enjoy any office of trust, honor, or profit under the state; or (6) other penal discipline." A crime is a violation of a public right and may also involve a violation of the rights of an individual. *Crime* includes all grades of public offenses, which at the common law are often classified as treason, felony, and misdemeanor (see these terms); also see WRONG, TORT, SANCTION, MALUM IN SE, and MALUM PROHIBITUM; and cf. DELICT.

2. Gross violation of human law, in distinction from a misdemeanor or trespass, or other slight offense. Hence, also, any aggravated offense against morality or the public welfare: any outrage or great wrong.

As to these it will, of course, be understood that I am here speaking mainly of peccadilloes and not *crimes*. *W. C. Brownell.*

3. The action of committing such offenses; conduct violating the law. "Men steeped in *crime*." *Froude.*

4. Any evil act or sin; a violation of the divine law; esp., a grievous sin; also, sinful conduct; wrongdoing.

No *crime* was thine, if 't is no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

5. That which causes crime; also, charge; accusation. *Obs.*

The tree of life, the *crime* of our first father's fall. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Wickedness, iniquity, wrong. — CRIME, SIN, VICE. SIN is the generic term, embracing wrongdoing of every kind, but specifically denoting an offense as committed against God. CRIME is strictly a violation of law either human or divine; in present usage the term is commonly applied to grave offenses against the laws of the state. VICE commonly implies the inordinate and degrading indulgence of natural propensities or appetites. Thus, intemperance and unchastity are *vices*; murder and forgery are *crimes*; all, in their theological aspect, are *sins*. See FAULT, BLEMISH, BAD.

Human society may punish us for *crimes*; human monitors reprove us for *vices*; but God alone can charge upon us the *sin*, which He alone is able to forgive. *J. Martineau.*

crime of 1873, the act, of Feb. 12, 1873, discontinuing the coinage of the silver dollar; — so called by advocates of free coinage of silver. *Political Rhetoric, U. S.*

Cri-me′an (krĭ-mē′ăn; krī-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Crimea, a peninsula in southern Russia.

Crimean War, a war (1854-56), the chief seat of which was the Crimea, waged between Russia on the one side, and Turkey and its allies, England, France, and Sardinia, on the other. It was terminated by the Treaty of Paris in 1856.

crim′i-nal (krĭm′ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *criminalis*, fr. *crimen*: cf. F. *criminel*. See CRIME.] **1**. Involving, or of the nature of, a crime; — said of an act or of conduct; as, *criminal* carelessness; hence, wicked.

Doubt was almost universally regarded as *criminal*. *Lecky.*

2. Relating to crime or its punishment; as, a *criminal* action, or one instituted to secure conviction and punishment for a crime; the *criminal* code; *criminal* process; *criminal* law; — opposed to *civil*.

A description of those rights of the community at large which are violated by injuries done to it as a whole or to any member of it, and of the punishments with which infractions of such rights are visited. This is commonly called *criminal* or penal law; because the usual mode of stating and circumscribing such rights is by defining violations of them, and by prescribing the punishment due to such violations. *T. E. Erskine.*

3. Guilty of crime or sin.

The neglect of any of the relative duties renders us *criminal* in the sight of God. *Rogers.*

criminal conversation, *Law*, unlawful intercourse with a married woman (considered as a tort); adultery; — usually abbr., *crim. con.* — **c. law**, that branch of jurisprudence which relates to crimes. — **c. psychology**. See PSYCHOLOGY.

crim′i-nal, *n.* One who has committed a crime, esp. one found guilty; malefactor; felon.

crim′i-nal-ist, *n.* One versed in criminal law; a criminologist.

crim′i-nal′i-ty (krĭm′ĭ-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *criminalité* LL. *criminalitas*.] Quality or state of being criminal; that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness; guilt.

crim′i-nal-ly (krĭm′ĭ-năl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**. According to criminal law; as, to proceed against one *criminally*.

2. In a criminal manner; in violation of law; wickedly.

crim′i-nal-oid (-oid), *n.* [*criminal* + *-oid*.] *Criminol.* A person born with criminal tendencies.

crim′i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; CRIM′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); CRIM′I-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *criminatus*, p. p. of *criminare*, *criminari*, to criminate, fr. *crimen*. See CRIME.] **1**. To accuse of, or charge with, a crime; to incriminate.

To *criminate*, with the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection. *Burke.*

2. To represent (anything) as criminal; to censure strongly; to condemn.

crim′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *criminatio*.] Act of criminating; accusation; strong censure.

Criminations and recriminations of the . . . parties. *Macaulay*

crim′i-na-tive (krĭm′ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Leading to, or involving, crimination; charging with crime.

crim′i-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Relating to, or involving, crimination; accusing; as, a *criminatory* conscience.

crim′i-nol′o-gy (-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *crimen*, *criminis*, crime + *-logy*.] The scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon, or of criminals with reference to their physical and mental traits, their habits, their proper discipline, etc. — **crim′i-no-log′ic** (-nō-lŏj′ĭk), **crim′i-no-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* — **crim′i-nol′o-gist** (-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

crim′i-nous (krĭm′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *criminosus*, fr. *crimen*. See CRIME.] **1**. Of the nature of, full of, or involving crime; criminal; heinous. *Obs. or R.* *Holland*

2. Guilty of crime; as, *criminous* clerks (ecclesiastics).

3. Of or pertaining to crime; criminal. *Obs.*

— **crim′i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **crim′i-nous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

crimp (krĭmp), *n.* An old game at cards. *Obs. B. Jonson*

crimp, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1**. One whose business it is to lure, entrap, or force men into shipping as sailors against their will or when insensible, or, formerly, into enlisting in the army or navy under similar conditions.

2. A coal broker. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *De Foe.*

crimp (krĭmp), *v. t.*; CRIMPED (krĭmpt); CRIMP′ING. [Akin to D. *krimpen* to shrink, shrivel, Sw. *krympa*, Dan. *krympe*, and to E. *cramp*. See CRAMP.] **1**. To fold or plait in small regular undulations in such a way that the material will retain the shape intended; to give a wavy appearance to; as, to *crimp* the border of a cap; to *crimp* a ruffle.

The comely hostess in a *crimped* cap. *Irving.*

2. To pinch and hold; seize.

3. To fold the edge of (a cartridge case) inward so as to close the mouth partly and confine the charge.

4. To gash; specif., *Cookery*, to gash (the flesh of a living or newly killed fish) so as to cause the muscles to contract and render it more crisp when cooked.

5. To form (leather) into the required shape, as in making boot uppers or saddles.

6. [Cf. CRIMP one who entraps.] To entrap or decoy into military or sea service; impress; as, to *crimp* seamen.

crimp, *n.* [See CRIMP, *v.*] **1**. Act or product of crimping; a small undulation or wrinkle or a series of them.

2. Hair which has been crimped; — usually in *pl.*

3. A crimper. See 2d CRIMPER.

crimp, *a.* [Cf. CRIMP, *v.*] **1**. Easily crumbled; friable; brittle.

2. Weak; inconsistent, as evidence. *Obs. & R.*

3. Crimped, as hair or cloth.

crimp′er (krĭm′pẽr), *n.* A crimp. See 2d CRIMP, *n.*, 1.

crimp′er, *n.* One that crimps; as: **a** A curved board or frame over which the upper of a boot or shoe is stretched to the required shape. **b** A crimping iron. **c** A crimping machine. **d** An apparatus for crimping cartridge cases.

crimp′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRIMP, to fold, etc. Specif.: *n.* A small undulation, frill, or fold, or a series of them.

crimping iron. **a** An iron instrument for crimping and curling the hair. **b** A crimping machine. — **c. machine**, a machine with fluted rollers or with dies, for crimping ruffles, leather, iron, etc. — **c. pin**, an instrument for crimping or puckering the border of a lady's cap.

crim′ple (krĭm′p'l), *v. i. & t.*; CRIM′PLED (-p'ld); CRIM′PLING (-plĭng). [Dim. of *crimp*, v. t.] **1**. To shrink or draw up,

cribbe. † CRIB.

crib′ber, *n.* One that cribs.

crib′bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRIB; specif. = CRIB BITING.

crib′ble bread. Bread made of "cribble," or coarse meal. *Obs.*

crib′bled (krĭb′'ld), *a.* = CRIBLÉ.

crib′le (krĭb′'l). Dial. Eng. var. of CRIBBLE.

crib′rate-ly, *adv.* of CRIBRATE.

crib′rose (krĭb′rōs: krī-brōs′), *a.* [L. *cribrum* sieve.] Cribriform. — **cribrose cell**, *Bot.*, a sieve tube. *Obs.*

crib strap. A preventive strap round the neck to compress the windpipe of a cribbing horse.

cric (krĭk), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *cric* a jackscrew.] The ring which turns inward and condenses the flame of a lamp.

Cri-ce′tus (krĭ-sē′tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Slavic; cf. Pol. *skrzeczek* hamster, Servian *chrčak*, Bohem. *křeček*.] *Zoöl.* The genus of rodents consisting of the hamsters. — **cric′e-tine** (krĭs′ē-tĭn; -tīn), *a. & n.*

Crich′ton, Admirable. See ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

crick. Obs. or dial. var. of CREEK.

crick, *n.* [Cf. G. *krieke*, Dan. *krik-and*.] The garganey teal. *Local, Eng.*

crick′et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of [CRICKET.]

crick′et-ings, *n. pl.* Flannels of a superior kind, much used for cricketing costumes, etc.

cricket teal. [See CRICK, teal.] The garganey teal. *Local, Eng.*

crick′ey (krĭk′ĭ), **cri′key** (krī′kĭ), *interj.* [Prob. an alteration of *Christ*.] An exclamation expressing wonder or astonishment. [*Obs.*]

crick′le-crack′le, *n.* Crackling.

crick′y. Var. of CRICKEY.

Cri-co′tus (krĭ-kō′tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρικωτός ringed.] *Paleon.* A genus of large stegocephalians whose remains are found in the Permian of Texas and Illinois. It is closely allied to *Eryops* (which see).

cried (krīd), *pret. & p. p.* of CRY.

cried, *pret. & p. p.* of CREE, to create. *Obs.*

criesh′y. Var. of CREESHY.

crike. † CREEK.

crik′et. † CRICKET, an insect.

crik′et, *n.* [Dim. of CREEK.] A little creek. *Obs.*

cri′key. Var. of CRICKEY.

crile (krīl; krēl), *n.* [Cf. D. *kriel* dwarf.] A short, deformed person; a dwarf. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

crim. *Abbr.* Criminal.

crim′ble. † CRUMBLE.

crim. con. *Abbr.* Criminal conversation.

crime′ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Shak.*

crime′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **crime′less-ness**, *n.*

‖ **cri′men** (krī′mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* CRIMINA (krĭm′ĭ-nȧ). [L.] *Law.* A crime. — **cri′men con-ti′nu-um** (kŏn-tĭn′ū-ŭm). = CONTINUOUS CRIME. — **cri′mi-na ex′tra-or′di-na′ri-a** (ĕk′-strȧ-ôr′dĭ-nā′rĭ-ȧ). *Roman Law.* See EXTRAORDINARY CRIMES. — **cri′men fal′si** (făl′sī). = FALSI CRIMEN. — **cri′men læ′sæ ma′jes-ta′tis** (lē′sē măj′ĕs-tā′tĭs). The crime of lese majesty; high treason.

crim′i-nal-dom (krĭm′ĭ-năl-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [-ISM.]

crim′i-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See

crim′i-nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*

crim′i-na′tor (krĭm′ĭ-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who criminates.

crim′i-ne, **crim′i-ni**, **crim′i-ny** (krĭm′ĭ-nĭ), *interj.* A vulgar interjection of surprise, astonishment, or the like.

crimison, **crimosen**, **crimosin**. † CRIMSON.

crimp′age, *n.* Money paid to a crimp for his services.

crimping house. A house built or used for crimping sailors or soldiers.

crim′pl. Crimple. *Ref. Sp.*

crim′pld. Crimpled. *Ref. Sp.*

crim′ple, *n.* [Cf. CRIMPLE, *v.*] A fold or crease. *Dial. Eng.*

as the legs of a horse; hence, to go lame for this or a like reason. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To wrinkle; to curl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

crimp′y (krĭm′pĭ), *a.*; CRIMP′I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); CRIMP′I-EST. Having a crimped appearance; frizzly; as, the *crimpy* wool of the Saxony sheep.

crim′son (krĭm′z'n), *n.* [Formerly also *cremesin, cramoysin, crimosin*; cf. OF. *cremesy, cramoisin*, F. *cramoisi*, LL. *carmesinus, cremesinus*, OSp. *cremesin*, Sp. *carmesi*; all fr. Ar. *qermazī*, fr. *qermez* crimson, kermes, fr. Skr. *kṛmija* produced by a worm; *kṛmi* worm or insect + *jan* to generate, akin to E. *kin*. Cf. CARMINE, KERMES.] **1**. A deep red color tinged with blue, one of the primary pigment colors; also, red color in general.

Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like *crimson*, they shall be as wool. *Is.* i. 18.

2. Any pigment or dye which colors crimson.

crim′son, *a.* Of the color crimson; deep red; hence, sanguinary; bloody. "A *crimson* tide." *Mrs. Hemans.*

crimson bells, a saxifragaceous herb (*Heuchera sanguinea*) of the western United States, cultivated for its panicles of small red flowers. — **c. clover**, a European annual clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*) with cylindrical heads of crimson flowers, extensively cultivated in the United States as a forage plant; — called also *Italian* and *scarlet clover*. — **c. flag**, a South African iridaceous plant (*Schizostylis coccinea*) with clustered, fleshy roots, narrow leaves, and a slender scape bearing a number of crimson bell-shaped flowers. — **c.-fronted bullfinch**, the house finch. — **c. lake**, a cochineal lake containing more alumina than carmine has. — **c. rambler**, a well-known hardy climbing rose, originating as a hybrid between *Rosa wichuraiana* and *R. multiflora*. It has shining leaves and large trusses of medium-sized crimson flowers.

crim′son (krĭm′z'n), *v. t.*; CRIM′SONED (-z'nd); CRIM′SON-ING. To make crimson; to dye with crimson.

Signed in thy spoil and *crimsoned* in thy lethe [death]. *Shak.*

crim′son, *v. i.* To become crimson; to blush.

Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant luster of a cloudless July morning. *De Quincey.*

cri′nal (krī′năl), *a.* [L. *crinalis*, fr. *crinis* the hair.] Of or pertaining to the hair. *Rare.*

crined (krīnd), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair: cf. F. *crin*.] *Her.* Noting or specifying the tincture of the hair or mane.

cringe (krĭnj), *v. i.*; CRINGED (krĭnjd); CRING′ING (krĭn′jĭng). [Cf. AS. *cringan, crincan*, to yield, fall, and ME. *crengen, crenchen*, to bend one's self; prob. akin to E. *crank*.] **1**. To draw in or contract one's muscles involuntarily; to shrink; to cower.

2. To draw one's self together in fear or servility; to bend or crouch with base humility; to wince; hence, to make court in a degrading manner; to fawn.

Sly hypocrite, . . . who more than thou
Once fawned and *cringed*, and servilely adored
Heaven's awful monarch? *Milton.*

Syn. — See FAWN.

cringe, *v. t.* **1**. To contract; to draw together or in; to cause to shrink or wrinkle; to distort. *Obs.*

Till like a boy you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shak.*

2. To show cringing conduct toward. *Rare.* *Byron.*

cringe, *n.* Servile civility; fawning; a cringing act; a shrinking or bowing in fear, servility, or the like. "With *cringe* and shrug, and bow obsequious." *Cowper.*

cringe′ling, *n.* One who cringes; a fawner. *Rare.*

crin′gle (krĭŋ′g'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kringla* orb, G. *kringel* ring, twisted cake; akin to Icel. *kring* around, D. *kring* circle, E. *cringe, crank*.] **1**. *Naut.* An iron or rope thimble or grommet worked into or attached to the edges and corners of a sail, used for making fast the bowline bridles, earings, etc.; also, in light sails, an eyelet worked in the sail itself.

2. A withe or rope for fastening a gate, etc.

cri-nig′er-ous (krī-nĭj′ẽr-ŭs; krĭ-), *a.* [L. *criniger*; *crinis* hair + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing hair; hairy. *Rare.*

cri′nite (krī′nīt), *a.* [L. *crinitus*, p. p. of *crinire* to provide or cover with hair, fr. *crinis* hair.] Having hair or a hairlike tail; covered or provided with hairy growths; hairy. "Comate, *crinite*, caudate stars." *Fairfax.*

cri′nite (krī′nīt; krĭn′īt), *n.* A fossil crinoid.

crink (krĭŋk), *v. t.*; CRINKED (krĭŋkt); CRINK′ING. [Cf. CRINKLE, CRANK.] To bend or twist; to wrinkle or crinkle. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A twist or wrinkle. *Dial. Eng.*

crink, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To make or emit a thin abrupt metallic or crackling sound.

Not a sound except the *crinking* of the thin paper. *Hall Caine.*

crin′kle (krĭŋ′k'l), *v. i.*; CRIN′KLED (-k'ld); CRIN′KLING (-klĭng). [A freq. fr. the root of *cringe*; akin to D. *krinkelen* to wind or twist. Cf. CRINGLE, CRINGE.] **1**. To turn or wind; to run in and out in many short bends or turns; also, to move in waves; to ripple.

The green wheat *crinkles* like a lake. *J. T. Trowbridge.*

2. To cringe; to bend obsequiously; also, to turn aside or draw back from a purpose or promise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. To give forth a thin metallic or crackling sound; to rustle, as stiff cloth when moved.

And all the rooms
Were full of *crinkling* silks. *Mrs. Browning.*

crin′kle, *v. t.* To form with short turns, bends, or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities or sinuosities; to cause to wrinkle or curl; to crimp.

The house is *crinkled* to and fro. *Chaucer.*

The flames through all the casements pushing forth,
Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes. *Mrs. Browning.*

crin′kle, *n.* A winding or turn; wrinkle; sinuosity.

The *crinkles* in this glass, making objects appear double. *A. Tucker.*

crin′kle-root′ (krĭŋ′k'l-rōōt′), *n.* An American toothwort (*Dentaria diphylla*), with a knotted succulent and pungent rootstock.

crin′kly (krĭŋ′klĭ), *a.* Full of crinkles; wavy; wrinkly.

crinkly curves, *Math.*, extraordinary curves, exactly defined but broadly different in properties from ordinary curves, as the tangentless curves of Weierstrass and Peano (see WEIERSTRASSIAN), and the surface-filling curves of Peano and Hilbert, which pass continuously through every point of a given unit square.

Crinkleroot (*Dentaria diphylla*). (⅓)

cri′noid (krī′noid; krĭn′oid), *a.* [See CRINOIDEA.] Of or pertaining to the Crinoidea; crinoidal. — *n.* One of the Crinoidea.

cri-noi′dal (krī-noi′dăl; krĭ-), *a.* *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Of or pert. to crinoids; consisting of, or containing, crinoids.

Cri-noi′de-a (-dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κρινον lily + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* A large group, usually ranking as a class, of echinoderms which are mostly permanently attached by the part of the body opposite the mouth, having in the typical forms a more or less cup-shaped body provided with five or more featherlike arms (commonly bifurcated or many-branched) bearing pinnules; the sea lilies, stone lilies, and feather stars. In an older and wider sense the group includes all the attached echinoderms, thus comprising the Cystoidea and Blastoidea (which see), and is then equivalent to Pelmatozoa, but in most recent classifications it is restricted to the arm-bearing forms as here described, being in this sense equivalent to Brachiata. In most of the Crinoidea the body is borne on a long, jointed stalk or *column*, whose base often divides into rootlike processes. Some, as the comatulas, become detached and free-moving in the adult stage. The fossil forms are very numerous, esp. in the Paleozoic, where whole beds of limestone are formed chiefly of their remains, and some are found as far back as the Ordovician. The living crinoids are comparatively few. — **cri-noi′de-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

One of the living Crinoidea (*Pentacrinus naresianus*). (½)

crin′o-line (krĭn′ō-lĭn; -lēn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *crin* hair, L. *crinis*.] **1**. A kind of stiff cloth, formerly used for making underskirts to expand the gowns worn over them, and now used for linings, etc. It was originally made of horsehair and linen thread. Also, some substitute for this fabric.

2. A lady's skirt of any stiff material; also, a hoop skirt.

crinoline steel. Steel in narrow finely tempered ribbons as used for crinolines.

Cri′num (krī′nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρίνον lily.] *Bot.* A large genus of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, natives of tropical and subtropical regions. They have umbels of large showy flowers borne on scapes, usually in advance of the thick leaves. Many species are commonly cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

Cri-oc′er-as (krī-ŏs′ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κριός ram + κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of Cretaceous Ammonoidea with complexly plicated septa, having the shell in the form of a discoidal spiral with the whorls disunited. — **cri′o-cer′a-tite** (krī′ō-sĕr′ȧ-tīt), *n.* — **cri′o-cer′a-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*

cri′o-phore (krī′ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. κριοφόρος carrying the battering-rams; also an epithet of Hermes.] *Anc. Art.* A statue, figurine, or other representation of a man carrying a ram.

cri′o-sphinx′ (-sfĭŋks′), *n.* [Gr. κριός ram + σφίγξ sphinx.] A ram-headed sphinx. See SPHINX, 3.

Criosphinx from Karnak.

crip′ple (krĭp′'l), *n.* [ME. *cripel, crepel, crupel*, AS. *crypel* (akin to D. *kreupele*, G. *krüppel*), prop., one that cannot walk, but must creep, fr. AS. *créopan* to creep. See CREEP.] **1**. One who creeps, halts, or limps; one who has lost, or who never has had, the use of a limb or limbs; a lame person; hence, one who is partially disabled.

I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader must determine. *Dryden.*

2. A supporting framework or staging, as for use in washing windows.

3. *Local, U. S.* **a** Swampy or low wet ground, often covered with brush or with thickets; bog.

The flats or *cripple* land lying between high- and low-water lines, and over which the waters of the stream ordinarily come and go. *Pennsylvania Law Reports.*

b A rocky shallow in a stream; — a lumbermen's term.

4. A sixpence; — so called as often bent. *Slang, Eng.*

5. A bend or distortion, as in a curve.

6. An ailment affecting the bones of cattle, due to a lack of certain food constituents in the pasture; — often in *pl.* Also called *osteomalacia*. *Dial. Eng. & Australia.*

crip′ple (krĭp′'l), *a.* Lame; halting. "The *cripple*, tardy-gaited night." *Shak.*

crip′ple (krĭp′'l), *v. t.*; CRIP′PLED (-'ld); CRIP′PLING (-lĭng). **1**. To deprive of the use of a limb, particularly of a leg or foot; to lame.

2. To deprive of strength, activity, or capability for ser[vice] or use; to disable; as, to be financially *crippled*.

More serious embarrassments . . . were *crippling* the ener[gies] of the settlement in the Bay. *Palfrey.*

crip′ple, *v. i.* To go or walk lamely; to hobble.

crip′pler (krĭp′lẽr), *n.* **1**. One that cripples.

2. A wooden tool used in graining leather.

crip′ply (-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat crippled; lame.

cri′sis (krī′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CRISES (-sēz). [L. *crisis*, Gr. κρίσι[ς], fr. κρίνειν to separate. See CERTAIN.] **1**. *Med.* **a** [...] change in a disease which indicates whether the result is to be recovery or death; sometimes, also, a striking change of symptoms attended by an outward manifestation, as by an eruption or sweat.

Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden.*

b One of the painful paroxysmal attacks occurring in cases of locomotor ataxia, etc.

2. *Astrol.* A planetary or other conjunction determinan[t] of a critical issue.

3. The point of time when it is decided whether any [...] or course of action must go on, or be modified or [termi]nate; decisive moment; turning point; also, a state of things in which a decisive change one way or the other is impending; specif., a time of difficulty, danger, and suspense in commerce or finance; as, the bank faced a *crisis*.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See JUNCTURE.

crisp (krĭsp), *a.*; CRISP′ER (krĭs′pẽr); CRISP′EST. [AS. *crisp*, fr. L. *crispus*; cf. *carpere* to pluck, card (wool); E. *harvest*. Cf. CRAPE.] **1**. Curly; wavy; in curls or ringlets; as, *crisp* hair.

2. Having the surface roughened into small curls, frets, waves, or folds.

You nymphs called Naiads, of the winding brooks . . .
Leave your *crisp* channels. *Shak.*

3. *Bot.* Curled or twisted, as the leaves of cabbage.

4. Brittle; friable; short, as pastry; in a condition to break with a short, sharp fracture; as, *crisp* snow.

The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*. *Goldsmith.*

5. Having characteristics of crisp substances; sharp, clean-cut, and clear; as, *crisp* outlines; a *crisp* style; decided; brisk; as, *crisp* manners; lively; bright; sparkling; as, *crisp* repartee; firm and fresh; as, *crisp* vegetation; also, inducing crispness or briskness, as does frosty weather; hence, invigorating; bracing; as, *crisp* air. "Below *crisp* heaven." *Shak.*

The snug, small room, and the *crisp* fire. *Dickens.*

It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years. *Leigh Hunt.*

Syn. — See SHARP.

crisp, *n.* That which is crisp or brittle; state or quality of being crisp or brittle; as, burned to a *crisp*; specif.: **a** A thin, delicate fabric formerly used for veils, etc. *Obs.* **b** A brittle kind of candy; as, peanut *crisp*. **c** The rind of roasted pork; crackling.

crisp, *v. t.*; CRISPED (krĭspt); CRISP′ING. [L. *crispare*, fr. *crispus*. See CRISP, *a.*] **1**. To curl; to form into ringlets, as hair, or the nap of cloth; to interweave, as the branches of trees; to cause to undulate irregularly, as crape or water; to wrinkle; to cause to ripple. Cf. CRIMP.

The lover with the myrtle sprays
Adorns his *crispèd* tresses. *Drayton.*

The *crispèd* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold. *Milton.*

2. To make crisp, brittle, or short, as in cooking.

3. To cause to crackle; as, the wheels *crisp* the gravel.

crisp, *v. i.* **1**. To curl in short folds; to undulate or ripple.

To watch the *crisping* ripples on the beach. *Tennyson.*

2. To become crisp.

And where we drank, the puddled bank
Is *crisping* into clay. *Kipling.*

3. To sound like a crisp substance breaking; to crackle.

cris′pate (krĭs′pāt), **cris′pat-ed** (-pāt-ĕd) } *a.* [L. *crispatus*, p. p. See CRISP, *v. t.*] Having a crisped appearance; irregularly curled or twisted.

cris-pa′tion (krĭs-pā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act or process of curling, or state of being curled; undulation.

2. A very slight convulsive or spasmodic contraction.

Few men can look down from a great height without creepings and *crispations*. *O. W. Holmes.*

crisp′er (krĭs′pẽr), *n.* One that crisps; specif., an instrument for making little curls in the nap of cloth.

Cris′pin (krĭs′pĭn), *n.* [L. *Crispus, Crispinus*; cf. *crispus* having curly hair.] **1**. Masc. prop. name. L. *Crispus* (krĭs′pŭs), *Crispinus* (krĭs-pī′nŭs), *Crispianus* (krĭs′pĭ-ā′nŭs); F. *Crispin* (krĕs′păN′), *Crépin* (krā′păN′); It. *Crispino* (krē-spē′nō), *Crispo* (krēs′pō); Sp. *Crispo* (krēs′pō); G. *Crispus* (krĕs′pōōs).

2. A shoemaker; — so called from **Saint Crispin**, the patron of shoemakers. He was a Christian shoemaker in France, martyred about 287. His day is Oct. 25.

3. In French comedy, a well-known character, the clever, swaggering, knavish valet.

crisp′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRISP.

crisping iron, a crimping iron. — **c. pin**, the simplest form of crisping iron.

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crimp′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crimpt. Crimped. *Ref. Sp.*
cri′nat-ed (krī′nāt-ĕd), *a.* Hairy.
cri′na-to-ry, *a.* Crinitory.
crinch (*dial.* krĭnsh; 140). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRINGE.
crinch. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of CRUNCH.
crin′cum. ✝ CRINKUM.
crine (krīn), *n.* [L. *crinis* hair: cf. F. *crin*, It. *crine*.] **1**. Hair; head of hair.
2. *pl.* = CRINET, 2.
crine, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Gael. *crion*.] To shrink or shrivel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
crinet, *n.* [Dim. of F. *crin* hair.] **1**. A hair; also, one of the hairlike feathers about a hawk's bill. *Obs.*
2. A crinière. *Obs.*
cring′er (krĭn′jẽr), *n.* One who [cringes.
cring′ing (krĭn′jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRINGE, *v.* — **cring′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **cring′ing-ness**, *n.*
cring′le-crang′le (krĭng′'l-krăng′'l; krĭŋ′g'l-), *n.*, *a.*, & *adv.* Zigzag. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
crin′i-cul′tur-al (krĭn′ĭ-kŭl′tūr-ăl), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair + *cultural*.] Relating to the growth of hair.
cri′nid (krī′nĭd; krĭn′ĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* A crinoid, esp. in the narrower sense, as distinguished from other Pelmatozoa.
Cri-nid′e-a (krī-nĭd′ē-ȧ; krĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Crinoidea in the narrower sense (excluding the Cystoidea and Blastoidea). — **cri-nid′e-an** (-ē-ăn), *a.*
‖ **cri′nière′** (krē′nyâr′), *n.* [F., fr. *crin* hair, L. *crinis*.] That part of a bard, or medieval horse armor, which covered the neck and mane.
cri-nif′er-ous (krī-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs; krĭ-), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair + *-ferous*.] Crinigerous.
Crin′i-ger (krĭn′ĭ-jẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *criniger* long-haired.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of Asiatic and African bulbuls; — so called from the hairlike filaments on some of their feathers.
cri-nip′a-rous (krī-nĭp′ȧ-rŭs; krĭ-), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair + *-parous*.] Hair-producing.
cri-ni′tal, *a.* Hairy; crinite; — used of a comet. *Obs.*
crin′i-to-ry (krĭn′ĭ-tō-rĭ; krī′nĭ-), *a.* Of, or of the nature of, hair; hairy; as, a *crinitory* covering. *Rare.*
crin′kl. Crinkle. *Ref. Sp.*
crin′kld. Crinkled. *Ref. Sp.*
crin′kle-cran′kle (krĭŋ′k'l-krăŋ′k'l), *n.* [See CRINKLE.] A winding in and out; a sinuosity; a zigzag. — *a. & adv.* Winding in and out.
crin′kum, crin′cum (krĭŋ′kŭm), *n.* Syphilis; — usually in *pl.* *Obs. or Slang.*
crin′kum-cran′kum (-krăŋ′kŭm), *n.* Something full of twists and turns; a twist; a whimsey or whim. *Colloq.*
crin′o-line, *v. t.* To furnish or stiffen with crinoline.
cri-nose′ (krī-nōs′; krī′nōs), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair.] Hairy. *Rare.*
cri-nos′i-ty (krĭ-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Hairiness. *Rare.*
‖ **crin′ vé′gé′tal′** (krăN′ vā′zhā′tȧl′). [F., lit., vegetable hair.] The fiber of the hemp palm of Europe.
cri′o-ceph′a-lus (krī′ō-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.; Gr. κριοκέφαλος; κριός ram + κεφαλή head.] = CRIOSPHINX.
cri′ous, *a.* [OF. *crieus*.] Clamorous. *Obs.*
crip. ✝ SCRIP.
cripel. ✝ CRIPPLE.
crip′l. Cripple. *Ref. Sp.*
crip′ld. Crippled. *Ref. Sp.*
crippe. ✝ SCRIP.
crip′ple-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See [-DOM.
crip′ple-gate′, *n.* Also **crip′ple-gait′**, **crip′ple-gap′**, **crip′ple-hole′**. A creep for sheep. Cf. CREEP, *n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*
crip′ple-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cripple stopper. *Hunting.* A small gun for killing wounded wild fowl.
crip′pling, *n.* Shoring for the [side of a building.
crips. Obs. or dial. Eng. form of CRISP, *a.*
‖ **cris** (krēs). Var. of CREESE.
crise (*Scot.* krīs; krēz), *n.* [F.] Crisis. *Obs. or Scot.*
crise. ✝ CREESE.
criselleit. ✝ CHRYSOLITE.
crisle. ✝ CRIZZLE.
crismatorie. ✝ CHRISMATORY.
crisme. ✝ CHRISM.
cris′o-lite. ✝ CHRYSOLITE.
cris′om. ✝ CHRISOM.
crisopace. ✝ CHRYSOPRASE.
cris′pat-ed (krĭs′pāt-ĕd), *p. a.* = CRISPATE.
cris′pa-ture (-pȧ-tūr), *n.* Crispation. *Rare.*
crisped (krĭspt), *a.* *Bot.* = [CRISP.
crisp′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cris′ple, *n.* & *v.* [Dim. of CRISP.] Curl; ripple. *Obs.*
crisp′ly, *adv.* of CRISP. See -LY.

D E F G H I J K L M

crisp′y (krĭs′pĭ), *a.*; CRISP′I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); CRISP′I-EST. **1.** Formed into short, close ringlets; curly; undulated; frizzed; crisp; as, *crispy* locks. **2.** Crisp; brittle; short; as, a *crispy* pie crust. **3.** Brisk; agreeably sharp; short.

cris′sal (krĭs′ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the crissum.
crissal thrasher, a thrasher (*Toxostoma crissalis*) of the southwestern United States, having the crissal feathers conspicuously colored.

criss′cross′ (krĭs′krŏs′; 205), *n.* [Corrupt. of *Christcross.*] **1.** A christcross (which see); esp., a crosslike mark made for a signature by a person unable to write, usually between his first and last names written by another.

JOHN
his × mark
DOE

2. A child's game played by means of lines arranged in the form of a cross on paper or slate.

criss′cross′, *v. t.* To mark or cover with cross lines.

criss′cross′, *a.* Disposed in crossing lines; crossed; marked by crossings.

criss′cross′, *adv.* **1.** In opposite directions; in a way to cross something else; crossing one another at various angles and in various ways. **2.** With opposition or hindrance; at cross purposes; awry; askew; contrarily; as, things go *crisscross*.

cris′sum (krĭs′ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CRISSA (-ȧ). [NL.; cf. L. *crissare* to move the haunches.] *Zoöl.* That part of a bird surrounding the cloacal opening, or the feathers covering that region; the under tail coverts.

cris′ta (krĭs′tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CRISTÆ (-tē). [L., crest, cock's comb.] **1.** A crest or ridge; — used esp. in anatomy and zoölogy, and sometimes specif. applied to the keel of a carinate sternum. **2.** *Zoöl.* See CROCHET, of a tooth.
‖ **cris′ta a-cu′sti-ca** (ȧ-kū′stĭ-kȧ; *ä*-kōō′-) [NL.], *Anat.*, one of the areas of specialized auditory epithelium in the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the ear. — ‖ **c. gal′li** (găl′ī) [NL., lit., cock's comb], *Anat.*, an upwardly directed median triangular process of the ethmoid bone to which the falx cerebri is attached.

cris′tate (krĭs′tāt) } *a.* [L. *cristatus*, fr. *crista* crest.]
cris′tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd) } Having a crista, or crest; crested.

cris′ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *crista* crest + *-form.*] Having the form of a crest.

cri-te′ri-on (krī-tē′rĭ-ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ), sometimes -RIONS (-ŭnz). [Gr. κριτήριον a means for judging, fr. κριτής decider, judge, fr. κρίνειν to separate. See CERTAIN.] **1.** A standard of judging; a rule or test, by which facts, principles, opinions, and conduct are tried in forming a correct judgment respecting them.
Of the diseases of the mind there is no *criterion*. *Donne.*
Inferences founded on such enduring *criteria*. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*
2. *Math.* An expression by whose value varieties of a mathematical form may be distinguished; as, the *criterion* of a conic.
Syn. — Measure, rule, test. See STANDARD.

crith (krĭth), *n.* [Gr. κριθή a barleycorn, a small weight.] *Physics.* A unit for estimating the weight of gaseous substances; — the weight of a liter of hydrogen at 0° centigrade, and 760 millimeters barometric pressure. It is 0.0899 of a gram, or 1.387 grains.

crith′o-man′cy (krĭth′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κριθαί, pl., barley + *-mancy.*] A kind of divination by means of the dough of the cakes offered in the ancient sacrifices and the meal strewn over the victims.

crit′ic (krĭt′ĭk), *n.* [L. *criticus*, Gr. κριτικός, a critic; prop., an adj. meaning *able to discuss*, from κρίνειν to judge, discern: cf. F. *critique*. See CERTAIN; cf. CRISIS, CRITIQUE.] **1.** One who expresses a reasoned opinion on any matter, as a work of art or a course of conduct, involving a judgment of its value, truth, or righteousness, an appreciation of its beauty or technique, or an interpretation of its meaning; esp., one skilled in judging the merits of literary or artistic works, one concerned or adept in any analysis of the work of others involving critical judgments, or one whose profession is to write criticism; as, an art or a dramatic *critic*; a textual *critic*; a Biblical *critic*; a *critic* of science. Also, opprobriously, one given to harsh, rigorous, or captious judgment; a caviler or carper. **2.** *Obs.* **a** = CRITICISM. **b** = CRITIQUE.
And make each day a *critic* on the last. *Pope.*

crit′i-cal (krĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See CRITIC, *n.*, CRISIS.] **1.** Inclined to criticize; esp., given to unfavorable criticism or faultfinding; captious; censorious.
O gentle lady, do not put me to 't,
For I am nothing, if not *critical*. *Shak.*
2. Exercising, or qualified to exercise, careful judgment; exact; nicely judicious; as, a *critical* writer.
It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*
3. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, criticism or critics; characterized by, or involving the qualities of, criticism or the methods of critics; as, a *critical* analysis or judgment; *critical* traditions. **4.** [*cap.*] *Biblical Criticism.* Designating, or pertaining to, that school of Bible students who treat the received text with greater freedom than the Traditionalists do, discussing its sources and history and departing in many places from the Traditional conclusion. **5.** Pertaining to or indicating a crisis, turning point, or specially important juncture; of the nature of, or constituting, a crisis; important as regards consequences; hence, of doubtful issue; decisive; crucial; as, the *critical* moment; a *critical* issue; attended with risk; dangerous; as, the *critical* stage of a fever; a *critical* situation.
Our circumstances are indeed *critical*. *Burke.*
6. *Physics, Math.*, etc. Pertaining to or designating a transition point at which some character or property suffers a finite change; as, the *critical* angle; the parabola is a *critical* curve through which a conic passes from an ellipse into a hyperbola. See phrases below.
critical age, change of life. — **c. angle**, *Optics*, the least angle of incidence at which total reflection takes place, — made by a ray of light passing through one medium toward another which is less refracting. The sine of this angle is the reciprocal of the refractive index of the medium. — **c. density**, *Physics*, the density of a substance at its critical point. — **c. function**, *Math.*, any symmetric function of the differences of the roots of an equation. — **c. mineral**, *Petrog.*, an abnormative mineral present in notable amount. See PETROGRAPHY. — **c. philosophy**, the metaphysical system of Kant; — so called from his three critiques: of pure reason, of practical reason, and of judgment. — **c. point**. **a** *Physics*, etc. A point of transition; specif., the point at which the gaseous and liquid conditions of a substance merge into each other, that is to say, when it is at its critical temperature and critical pressure. **b** *Math.* Any singular point of a function in the plane of the complex variable, esp. a branch point, at which two function values become equal. — **c. pressure**, *Physics*, the pressure necessary to raise the boiling point of a substance, in the liquid form, to the critical temperature; or, otherwise stated, the pressure which will just liquefy a gas at its critical temperature. — **c. solution temperature**, *Phys. Chem.*, for a substance and its solvent, the temperature above which there is infinite solubility, that is, perfect miscibility. For phenol and water, it is 68.4° C. — **c. speed**. *Engin.* See WHIRL, *v. i.* — **c. temperature**, *Physics*, any temperature marked by a transition; specif., the temperature above which a substance can exist only in the gaseous state, no matter what the pressure. Its value in degrees centigrade is: for water, 365°; for alcohol, 244°; for ammonia, 130°; for carbon dioxide, 31°; for oxygen, − 119°; for nitrogen, − 146°; for hydrogen, − 242°. — **c. volume**, *Physics*, the reciprocal of the critical density.

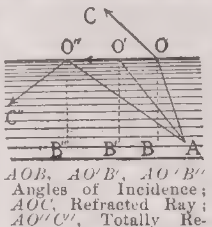

AOB, *AO′B′*, *AO″B″* Angles of Incidence; *AOC*, Refracted Ray; *AO″C″*, Totally Reflected Ray; *AO′B′*, Critical Angle.

crit′ic-as′ter (krĭt′ĭk-ăs′tẽr; krĭt′ĭk-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [See 2d -ASTER.] An inferior or contemptible critic.
The rancorous and reptile crew of poeticules, who decompose into *criticasters*. *Swinburne.*
— **crit′ic-as′ter-ism** (-ăs′tẽr-ĭz'm), **crit′ic-as′try** (-trĭ), *n.*

crit′i-cism (krĭt′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Act of criticizing; a critical observation, judgment, or detailed examination and review; a critique; esp., an unfavorable criticism; animadversion; censure. **2.** The rules and principles which regulate the practice of the critic; the art of judging with knowledge and propriety of the beauties and faults of works of art or literature, of moral values, of the soundness of scientific hypotheses and procedures, etc.
By *criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well. *Dryden.*
I am bound by my own definition of *criticism*: a disinterested endeavor to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world. *M. Arnold.*
3. The scientific investigation of the origin, text, composition, character, history, etc., of literary documents, esp. the Bible. See HIGHER CRITICISM, LOWER CRITICISM. **4.** A subtle point or distinction; nicety; subtlety. *Obs.*
The choicest delights and *criticisms* of sin. *Milton.*
Syn. — See ANIMADVERSION, REVIEW.

crit′i-cize, crit′i-cise (krĭt′ĭ-sīz), *v. i.*; CRIT′I-CIZED, CRIT′I-CISED (-sīzd); CRIT′I-CIZ′ING, CRIT′I-CIS′ING (-sīz′ĭng). [See CRITIC.] To act as a critic; to pass judgment as a critic; to play the critic; to discuss the merits or demerits of a thing or person; esp., to find fault; — formerly used with *on* or *upon*.
Several of these ladies, indeed, *criticized* upon the form of the association. *Addison.*
Cavil you may, but never *criticize*. *Pope.*

crit′i-cize, crit′i-cise, *v. t.* To examine and judge as a critic; also, to express one's views as to the merit or demerit of; esp., to animadvert upon; to find fault with; as, to *criticize* impartially an author or a picture; to *criticize* conduct harshly.

cri-tique′ (krĭ-tēk′), *n.* [F. *critique*, f., fr. Gr. κριτική (sc. τέχνη) the critical art, from κριτικός. See CRITIC.] **1.** A critical examination or estimate of a work of literature or art; a critical dissertation or essay; a careful and thorough analysis of any subject; a criticism; a review; as, Kant's "*Critique* of Pure Reason." **2.** Act or art of criticism. **3.** A critic; one who criticizes. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — See REVIEW.

Crit′ten-den Com′pro-mise (krĭt′ĕn-dĕn). *U. S. Hist.* A proposition for compromise set forth in 1860 in proposed constitutional amendments and resolutions concerning slavery, by Senator J. J. Crittenden of Kentucky. Important features were the reëstablishment of the Missouri Compromise and the enforcement of fugitive-slave laws.

cro (krō), *n.* [Gael. *cro* blood money, payment made for killing a man; cf. Ir. *cro* blood, death.] In early Scottish tribal law, a word occurring, often in conjunction with the term *galnes*, or *galnys*, as the name of a payment by way of bote.
The *cro* and galnes seem to be substantially the same thing as the wergeld. . . . The word galnes can hardly be other than the Welsh galanes or wergeld. Whether the phrase *cro* and galnes means two things, what the distinction between them was, it is not easy to see. But evidently the two together made a single payment for each grade of rank. *F. Seebohm.*

croak (krōk), *v. i.*; CROAKED (krōkt); CROAK′ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. AS. *cracettan* to croak as a raven, G. *krächzen* to croak, and E. *creak*, *crake*.] **1.** To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven, or a crow; hence, to make any hoarse, dismal sound.
Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croaked*. *Pope.*
2. To complain; esp., to grumble; to forebode evil; to utter complaints or forebodings habitually. **3.** To die. *Slang.* *Kipling.*

croak (krōk), *v. t.* To utter in a low, hoarse voice; to announce by croaking; to forebode; as, to *croak* disaster.
The raven himself is hoarse,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan. *Shak.*

croak, *n.* **1.** The hoarse, harsh cry of a frog or raven, or a similar sound. "The Danish *croak*." *A. J. Ellis.* **2.** *Hawking.* A disease of the breathing apparatus which makes the bird croak during any exertion. **3.** = CROAKER, 3.

croak′er (krōk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** An animal that croaks, as a frog. **2.** Any of various fishes so called because they produce croaking or grunting noises, as certain grunts and surf fishes; esp.: **a** *Micropogon undulatus*, a sciænoid fish of the Atlantic coast south of Cape Cod and the Gulf coast, and a rather small but important food fish. **b** The fresh-water drumfish (*Aplodinotus grunniens*). **c** The queenfish (*Seriphus politus*). **3.** One who croaks, murmurs, grumbles, or complains unreasonably; one who habitually forebodes evil.

Croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*) ($\frac{1}{8}$)

Croak′er, *n.* A character in Goldsmith's comedy "The Good-natured Man," intended as a caricature of groaners and grumblers. Mrs. Croaker is the very reverse, "all laugh and no joke."

Cro′at (krō′ăt), *n.* [Cf. CRAVAT.] **1.** A native of Croatia (see *Gaz.*); esp., one of the native Slavic-speaking race. **2** An irregular soldier, esp. a Croatian. *Obs. or Hist.*

Cro-a′tian (krō-ā′shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Croatia. — *n.* A Croat; also, the Croatian language. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

croc (krŏk), *n.* [F. *croc* a hook. See CROTCHET.] *Mil. Antiq.* **a** A hook-shaped iron projection fastened to the stock of an arquebus by means of which it was supported on a stake driven into the ground. **b** A fork with hooked points formerly used in sorties to tear down the fascine and gabion revetments of the besiegers' works.

cro′ce-in (krō′sē-ĭn), *n.* [See CROCEOUS.] *Chem.* Any of several yellow or scarlet dyestuffs of artificial production and complex structure. In general they are diazo and sulphonic acid derivatives of benzene and naphthol; as, *crocein* orange; *crocein* scarlet. See DYE.

cro′ce-o- (krō′sē-ō-). [See CROCEOUS.] *Chem.* A combining form used in naming certain complex yellow crystalline cobalt compounds; as, *croceo*-cobaltic sulphate, $Co_2(NH_3)_8(NO_2)_4SO_4$. See COBALTAMMINE.

cro′ceous (krō′shŭs), *a.* [L. *croceus*, fr. *crocus* saffron. See CROCUS.] Saffron-colored; deep reddish yellow. *Rare.*

cro′ce-tin (krō′sē-tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A substance obtained by treating crocin with dilute acids or alkalies. It dyes fabrics a brilliant yellow.

croche (krōch), *n.* [OF. *croche*, a fem. corresponding to F. *croc* hook. See CROTCHET.] A little knob at the top of a deer's antler.

cro-chet′ (krō-shā′; *in British usage commonly* krō′shā), *n.* [F. *crochet* small hook. See CROTCHET.] A kind of knitting done with a hooked needle; work thus knit. — **cro-chet′**, *a.*

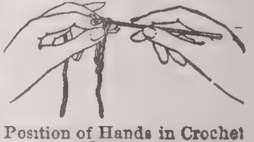
Position of Hands in Crochet Work.

cro-chet′, *v. t. & i.*; -CHETED′ (-shād′); -CHET′ING (-shā′ĭng). To knit with a crochet needle or hook; as, to *crochet* a shawl.

croch′et (krŏch′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [See CROCHET knitting.] *Zoöl.* One of three secondary folds of the crests of lophodont molar teeth, the others being termed *anticrochet* and *crista*, the crochet being a projection of the protoloph, the anticrochet of the metaloph, and the crista of the ectoloph.

cro-cid′o-lite (krō-sĭd′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κροκίς, κροκύς, nap on cloth + *-lite.*] *Min.* A lavender-blue or leek-green mineral of the amphibole group, occurring in silky fibers, and also in massive and earthy form; — called also *blue asbestos*. It is essentially a silicate of iron and sodium. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.20–3.30. See TIGER-EYE.

crock (krŏk), *n.* [Cf. *crock* an earthen pot.] The loose black particles collected from combustion, as on pots and kettles, or in a chimney; soot; smut; also, coloring matter which rubs off from cloth.

crock, *v. t.*; CROCKED (krŏkt); CROCK′ING. To soil with crock; to defile.

crock, *v. i.* To give off crock or smut.

crock, *n.* [AS. *croc*, *crocca*; akin to D. *kruik*, G. *krug*, Icel. *krukka*, Dan. *krukke*, Sw. *kruka*; remoter origin uncertain. Cf. CRUET.] **1.** Any piece of crockery, esp. of coarse earthenware; an earthen pot or pitcher.
Like foolish flies about an honey *crock*. *Spenser.*
2. A pot of iron or other metal; esp., an iron cooking pot with three legs. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A broken piece of earthenware; a potsherd, as one used to cover the hole in a flowerpot.

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crisp′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crispt. Crisped. *Ref. Sp.*
Cris′pus (krĭs′pŭs). *Bib.*
criss′cross′-row′. Var. of CHRISTCROSS-ROW.
cris′sel (krĭz′'l). Dial. Eng. var. of CRIZZLE.
cris′set. Var. of CRESSET.
crist. ✝ CREST.
Crist. ✝ CHRIST.
cris′tal. ✝ CRYSTAL.
Cris′ta-tel′la (krĭs′tȧ-tĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *cristatus* crested.] *Zoöl.* A genus of remarkable fresh-water ectoproctous polyzoans in which the colony has an elongated flattened form and creeps about.
Cristemes. ✝ CHRISTMAS.
cris′ten. ✝ CHRISTEN.
Cris′ten-dom. ✝ CHRISTENDOM.
Cristiente. ✝ CHRISTIANITY.
Cris-ti′no (krēs-tē′nō), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Hist.* A partisan of the Queen Regent Maria Christina (1806–78) against the Carlists.
Cristmasse. ✝ CHRISTMAS.
cristne. ✝ CHRISTEN.
cris′to-bal′ite (krĭs′tō-băl′īt), *n.* [From Cerro San *Cristobal*, Pachuca, Mexico.] Silica, SiO_2, in white octahedra. Sp. gr., 2.27.
cris′um. ✝ CHRISOM.
crit. *Abbr.* Critical; criticized; criticism.
critch (krĭch). Dial. Eng. var. of CRATCH, *n.*
cri-te′ri-a (krī-tē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of CRITERION or CRITERIUM.
cri-te′ri-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*criterion* + *-logy.*] Method dealing with the establishment of a criterion or criteria.
cri-te′ri-on-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a criterion.
cri-te′ri-um (krī-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = CRITERION.
crit′ic, *a.* Critical. *Obs.*
crit′ic, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. F. *critiquer.*] To criticize; to play the critic. *Obs.*
crit′i-cal′i-ty (krĭt′ĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Critical quality or state; a criticism; a crisis. *Rare.*
crit′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CRITICAL.
crit′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crit′i-ciz′a-ble, crit′i-cis′a-ble (krĭt′ĭ-sīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
crit′i-ciz′er, crit′i-cis′er (-sīz′ẽr), *n.* A critic.
crit′i-ciz′ing-ly, crit′i-cis′ing-ly, *adv.* of *criticizing*, p. pr.
crit′ic-kin, *n.* [See -KIN.] A petty critic.
crit′ic-oid, *n.* [See CRITIC, -OID.] *Math.* A differential invariant; — so called by Cockle.
crit′ic-ule (krĭt′ĭ-kūl), *n.* [See -ULE.] A petty critic.
cri-tique′, *v. t.* [Cf. CRITIC, *v.*] To criticize or review.
crit′ize, *v. t.* To criticize. *Obs.*
crit′ling (krĭt′lĭng), *n.* [Cf. F. *creton.*] Crackling from fat; — usually in *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*
crit′on (krĭt′ŭn), *n.* [OF. *creton.*] Bits of meat left from melting lard. *Obs.*, exc. in the *pl.* form *crittens*. *Dial. Eng.*
crit′ter. Dial. and colloq. var. of CREATURE.
crize. ✝ CREESE.
criz′zle, criz′zel (krĭz′'l), *n.* A roughness, as on the skin in hot weather, or on the surface of glass, clouding its transparency.
criz′zle, *v. t. & i.* To roughen or crumple, as water beginning to freeze.
croakt. Croaked. *Ref. Sp.*
croak′y, *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or of the nature of, a croak; deeply hoarse. **2.** *Naut.* Curving sharply. *Obs.*
croan. Var. of CROON.
croane. ✝ CRONE.
croce. ✝ CROSE, CROSS, *n.*
crocer. ✝ CROSIER.
croche. ✝ CROTCH.
croche, *n.* [OF. See CROSIER.] A pastoral staff; a crosier. *Obs.*
croched, *p. a.* Crooked. *Obs.*
crochet file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
crocht. Crotched. *Ref. Sp.*
cro′ci-a-ry (krō′shĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [See CROSIER.] *Eccl.* A crosier bearer, as before a bishop. *Obs.*
crociate, *n.* [It. *crociata*, fr. *croce* cross.] Crusade. *Obs.*
cro′cin (krō′sĭn), *n.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] *Chem.* Carotin; — from its occurrence in saffron.
croc′i-ta′tion (krŏs′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *crocitare* to croak.] Croaking. *Obs.*

crock (krŏk), *v. t.* **1.** To put in a crock; as, to *crock* butter. **2.** *Hort.* To provide (a flowerpot) with crocks, or potsherds.

crock′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [From CROCK an earthen vessel.] Earthenware; crocks collectively; vessels formed of baked clay, esp. those for domestic use.

crock′et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [OF. *croquet*, a dial. form of F. *crochet*. See CROTCHET; cf. CROQUET.] **1.** A kind of curl or roll once fashionable. *Obs.* **2.** *Arch.* An ornament, often resembling curved and bent foliage, projecting from the sloping edge of a gable, spire, etc. **3.** = CROCHE, antler knob.

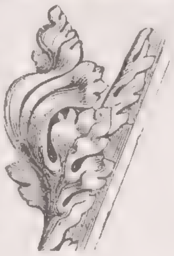

Crocket, *Arch.*

crock′et-ing, *n. Arch.* Ornamentation with crockets.

crock′y (krŏk′ĭ), *a.* [From CROCK soot.] Smutty.

croc′o-dile (krŏk′ō-dīl), *n.* [L. *crocodilus*, Gr. κροκόδειλος: cf. F. *crocodile*, also ME. *cokadrill*, *cocodrille*, fr. OF. *cocodrille*, fr. the same source.] **1.** Any of several large, thick-skinned, long-tailed, aquatic reptiles of the genus *Crocodilus*; also, in a wider sense, any reptile of the family Crocodilidæ or order Crocodilia. See CROCODILIA, ALLIGATOR. True crocodiles are found in the waters of tropical Africa, Asia, Australia, and America. One species (*C. americanus*) occurs in the West Indies and Florida. It reaches a length of 12 feet, but some species of other countries become much larger. Other well-known species are that of the Nile (*C. niloticus*), the mugger (*C. palustris*) of India, and *C. cataphractus* of West Africa. Their eggs are laid in the sand and hatched by the sun's heat. They are found chiefly in fresh water, but some enter or frequent brackish or even salt water. In some localities they are dangerous to man. **2.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** Virgin's-bower. **b** European holly. **3.** = CROCODILITE.

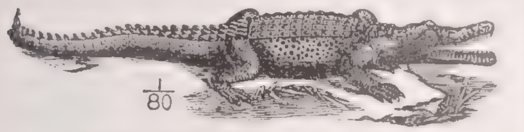

Crocodile of the Nile (*Crocodilus niloticus*).

crocodile bird. An African ploverlike bird, believed to be *Pluvianus ægyptius*, which alights upon the crocodile and devours its insect parasites, even entering its open mouth (according to reliable writers) in pursuit of flies, etc. It is the *trochilos* of ancient writers.

crocodile tears. False or affected tears; hypocritical sorrow; — derived from the old fiction that crocodiles shed tears over those whom they devour, or that they make a noise of weeping to allure human prey.

Croc′o-dil′i-a (-dĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *crocodilus* crocodile.] *Zoöl.* An order of reptiles including the crocodiles, gavials, alligators, and related extinct forms. The existing Crocodilia are large, long-tailed, lizardlike reptiles with four limbs adapted to swimming or walking, having a tough skin stiffened with small bony plates and horny epidermal scales. Their teeth are implanted in sockets and confined to the margins of the jaws, the quadrate bone is immovably fixed to the skull, and the heart is completely four-chambered. The earliest Crocodilia show characters connecting them with other orders. Many of the older fossil forms were marine fish-eating animals with narrow jaws like the modern gavials.

croc′o-dil′i-an (-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Like, or pertaining to, the Crocodilia. — *n.* One of the Crocodilia.

croc′o-di-lite (krŏk′ō-dĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. κροκοδειλίτης.] *Logic.* A sophism in the form of a dilemma (which see, for a further example) so termed from the following ancient illustration: A boy has been stolen by a crocodile, which promises to restore him if the boy's father answers truly the crocodile's question, "Am I going to return this boy or not?" If the father replies in the affirmative, the crocodile keeps the boy, and thus the father answers falsely; if in the negative, should the crocodile restore the boy the father will have answered falsely.

cro′co-ite (krō′kō-īt), **cro-co′i-site** (krō-kō′ĭ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] *Min.* Native lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$, in monoclinic crystals of a bright hyacinth-red color; — called also *red lead ore.* H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 5.9–6.1.

cro′co-nate (-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of croconic acid.

cro-con′ic (krō-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow crystalline acid, $C_5O_3(OH)_2$, obtained from potassium carbonyl, rhodizonic acid, and various phenol and quinone derivatives of benzene, and forming yellow or orange-colored salts.

Cro-cos′mi-a (krō-kŏz′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κρόκος saffron + ὀσμή odor.] *Bot.* A genus of African iridaceous bulbous plants consisting of a single species, *C. aurea*, often cultivated for its bright yellow panicled flowers; also [*l. c.*], a bulb, plant, or flower of this genus.

Cro′cus (krō′kŭs), *n.* [L., saffron, fr. Gr. κρόκος; cf. Heb. *karkōm*, Ar. *kurkum*, Skr. *kunkuma*.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of pretty bulbous iridaceous plants with solitary long-tubed flowers arising with the grasslike leaves from a fibrous-coated corm. They are natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. Those commonly cultivated are among the most popular of spring-flowering plants, the colors of the flowers ranging from white to yellow and purple. A few species flower in autumn, among them being *C. sativus*, which yields saffron. Also [*l. c.*], a bulb, plant, or flower of this genus. **2.** [*l. c.*] Saffron. *Obs.* **3.** [*l. c.*] *Chem.* A deep yellow powder; the oxide of some metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color; esp., the oxide of iron (*crocus of Mars* or *colcothar*) thus produced from salts of iron, and used as a polishing powder and pigment.

crocus of antimony, a product, mainly sodium or potassium thioantimonite, Na_3SbS_3 or K_3SbS_3, obtained as a slag in refining antimony. — **c. of Venus**, *Old Chem.*, oxide of copper.

Crocus (*C. sativus*). (1/7)

Crœ′sus (krē′sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κροῖσος.] A king of Lydia in the 6th century B. C., renowned for his vast wealth; hence, a very rich man.

croft (krŏft; 205), *n.* [AS. *croft*; akin to D. *kroft* hillock.] *Great Britain.* **1.** A small inclosed field, usually one adjoining a house. **2.** A small agricultural holding worked by a peasant tenant, esp. that of a Scottish crofter.

croft, *v. t.*; CROFT′ED; CROFT′ING. To grass, as linen, for bleaching in the sun. *Now Rare, Brit.* — **croft′er**, *n. Brit.*

croft′er (krŏf′tẽr), *n.* One who rents and tills a croft, or small agricultural holding; esp., in the Scottish Highlands and islands, one of a class of tenants holding and occupying small parcels of farm land in severalty. *Brit.*

A *crofter* is defined [in the Crofters' Holdings Acts] as "a tenant of a holding" — being arable or pasture land, or partly arable and partly pasture land — "from year to year who resides on his holding, the annual rent of which does not exceed £30 in money, and which is situated in a 'crofting parish.'" *Encyc. Brit.*

croft′ing, *n. Great Britain.* **1.** State of being successively cropped; the land thus cropped; croftland. **2.** The system of tenancy of crofters; also, a crofter's holding.

Crof′ton sys′tem (krŏf′tŭn). [After Sir Walter *Crofton*, Irish penologist.] *Penology.* A system of prison discipline employing for consecutive periods cellular confinement, associated imprisonment under the mark system, restraint intermediate between imprisonment and freedom, and liberation on ticket of leave.

croise (kroiz), *v. t.* [OF. *croisier*, F. *croiser*, fr. OF. *crois* cross, F. *croix*, L. *crux*.] *Obs.* **1.** To make the sign of the cross over or on, esp. one vowing to fight the foes of Christianity. **2.** To crucify.

crois′es (kroiz′ĕz), *n. pl.* [F. *croisé* crusader, fr. OF. *crois*, F. *croix*, cross. See CROSS.] Persons who have been "croised" as crusaders. *Obs.*

The conquests of the *croises* extending over Palestine. *Burke.*

☞ *croise* as a singular of this is an erroneous pseudo archaism.

Cro′-Ma′gnon′ race (krō′mȧ′nyôN′). *Ethnol.* A race of men of whom remains have been found in the Cro-Magnon cave in Dordogne, France, dating from the Magdalenian period. They were dolichocephalic, with deep-set eyes, low forehead, and dark complexion. They were unacquainted with metals, but expert in the manufacture of bone and flint implements. Some ethnologists regard this race as the substratum of the modern European populations, and even as still surviving in local populations in comparative purity.

crom′lech (krŏm′lĕk), *n.* [W. *cromlech*; *crom* bending or bent, concave + *llech* a flat stone; akin to Ir. *cromleac*.] *Archæol.* **a** = DOLMEN. **b** A circle of monoliths, usually inclosing a dolmen or mound; a cyclolith, or stone circle.

cro-mor′na (krō-môr′nȧ), *n.* [F. *cromorne* (cf. It. *cromorno*), fr. G. *krummhorn* crooked horn, cornet, an organ pipe turned like a trumpet; *krumm* crooked + *horn* horn.] *Music.* A certain reed stop in the organ, resembling the oboe in quality of tone.

Crom-wel′li-an (krŏm-wĕl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell; specif., designating, or pertaining to, a style of furniture in vogue under the Protectorate and early Restoration, characterized by straight lines, refined moldings, and simplicity of ornament. — *n.* A partisan or follower of Cromwell.

crone (krōn), *n.* [OD. *kronie*, *karonie*, an old sheep, OF. *carogne*, F. *charogne*, carrion (also F. *carogne* ill-natured woman). See CARRION.] **1.** A withered old woman, esp. one in humble circumstances. *Dryden.* **2.** An old man useless or womanish from senility. *Rare.*

A few old buttered *crones* of office. *Beaconsfield.*

3. An old ewe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cronk (krŏŋk), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The hoarse croak of a raven, or honk of a wild goose.

cron′stedt-ite (krōn′stĕt-īt), *n.* [After A. *Cronstedt*, Swedish mineralogist.] *Min.* A black, hydrous iron silicate, crystallizing in hexagonal prisms with perfect basal cleavage and showing a dark green streak. Sp. gr., 3.34–3.35.

Cro′nus (krō′nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κρόνος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, a son of Uranus and Gæa, who dethroned his father and was in turn dethroned by his son Zeus. His wife was Rhea (which see). He was a god of harvests and was identified by the Romans with Saturn. By confusion of his name with Chronos ("Time"), he came to be erroneously regarded as a god of time. Cf. AGES IN MYTHOLOGY, **a**.

cro′ny (krō′nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Of uncertain origin; cf. *crone*, or Gr. χρόνιος lasting long, fr. χρόνος time.] An intimate companion; a familiar friend; a chum.

He soon found his former *cronies*, though all rather the worse for the wear and tear of time. *Irving.*

cro′ny, *v. i.*; CRO′NIED (-nĭd); CRO′NY-ING. To associate as a crony (with); to be cronies or chums.

crook (krŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *crok*; akin to Icel. *krōkr* hook, bend, Sw. *krok*, Dan. *krog*, OD. *krooke*. Cf. CRUTCH.] **1.** Any implement having a bent or hooked form; as: **a** A sickle. *Obs.* **b** A hook; esp., a pothook. "As black as the *crook*." *Scott.* **c** A crosier. **d** The staff used by a shepherd, the hook of which serves to hold a runaway sheep.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks. *Prior.*

2. Any hooked or curved appendage, part, or contrivance; as: **a** *Bot.* A tendril; also, a crosier. **b** A crooked piece of timber; a knee. **c** *pl. Print.* Brackets. *Obs.* **d** *Bell Founding.* A kind of double wooden compass, the legs of which are respectively curved to the form of the inner and outer sides of the bell, used in making the mold. **e** *Music.* A small tube, usually curved, inserted in the tube of trumpet, horn, etc., to change its pitch or key; also, the curved tube carrying the mouthpiece of a bassoon. **f** A wooden frame for carrying loads, used in pairs attached to pack saddles. *Local, Eng. Obsoles.* **3.** An angular or odd-shaped bit of land. *Rare.* **4.** Act of crooking, or state of being crooked or bent; a bend, turn, or curve; flexure; formerly, esp., a bending of the knee or body in reverence. **5.** An artifice; trick; tricky device; subterfuge. *Obs.*

For all your brags, hooks, and *crooks*. *Cranmer.*

6. A person given to crooked or fraudulent practices; a swindler, sharper, thief, forger, or the like. *Cant.* **7.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** A crick or painful stiffness, as in the neck. **b** A disease of sheep or cattle causing curvature, as of the neck or legs.

on the crook, dishonestly; fraudulently. *Slang.* — **c. in one's lot**, a misfortune; an adversity; a trial; an affliction. *Scot.*

crook, *v. t.*; CROOKED (krŏŏkt); CROOK′ING. [ME. *croken*; cf. Sw. *kröka*, Dan. *kröge*. See CROOK, *n.*] **1.** To turn from a straight line; to bend; to curve.

Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee. *Shak.*

2. To turn from the path of rectitude; to pervert; to misapply; to twist. *Obs.* **3.** In polo, to hook or catch (an opponent's stick) with one's own stick, so as to interfere with his play.

to crook the elbow, to take a drink; to drink. *Slang.*

crook, *v. i.* **1.** To bend; to curve; to wind; to have a curvature. "The port . . . *crooketh* like a bow." *Phaer.* **2.** To bow, as in obeisance. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** To turn from a straight or right course or path. *Obs.* **4.** In polo, to catch an opponent's stick with one's own.

crook′ed (krŏŏk′ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151), *a.* **1.** Characterized by a crook or curve; not straight; turning; bent; twisted; deformed. "*Crooked* paths." *Locke.*

He is deformed, *crooked*, old, and sere. *Shak.*

2. Not straightforward; deviating from rectitude; distorted from the right.

They are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut.* xxxii. 5.

3. False; dishonest; fraudulent; as, *crooked* dealings.

Syn. — Bent, curved, oblique, aslant, asquint, twisted, distorted, wry. — CROOKED, AWRY, ASKEW, ASKANCE. CROOKED is the general term for that which (lit.) is itself not straight or which (fig.) deviates from rectitude; as, "His hand hath formed the *crooked* serpent" (*Job* xxvi. 13); "O *crooked* soul and serpentine in arts!" (*Dryden*); "We take cunning for a sinister or *crooked* wisdom" (*Bacon*). AWRY applies to that which is out of a straight line; in its fig. sense it suggests erroneousness or perversity; as, "It undoubtedly was the fact that the nose on Mrs. Lupex's face was a little *awry*. It . . . certainly had a preponderating bias towards the left side" (*Trollope*); "Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry*" (*Milton*). ASKEW implies decided slant or obliquity; in its fig. sense it suggests contempt or disdain; as, "And wrench'd the poles some leagues yet more *askew*" (*Blackmore*); "He on it lookt scornfully *askew*, as much disdaining" (*Spenser*). ASKANCE is now used chiefly in the phrase "to look (eye, view) *askance*;" it commonly implies jealousy or mistrust; as, "Aside the Devil turned for envy; yet with jealous

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crock, *n.* [Cf. LG. & Fries. *krakke* an old worn-out horse, Fries. *krakke* an old and feeble man, E. *crack*, v.] **a** An old or barren ewe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** An old or broken-down horse.

crock, *n.* Prob., a low stool. "I . . seated her upon a little *crock*." *Addison.*

crock′a-ni′tion (krŏk′ȧ-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Destruction; smash; "smithereens." *Scot.*

crock′ard (krŏk′ârd), *n.* [AF. *crokard*; cf. OF. *croquart* a poor wretch.] A kind of foreign-minted debased coin or piece of coin used in England in the 13th century, and under Edward I. forbidden to be used.

crock′er, *n.* The black-headed gull. *Eng.*

crock′er, *n.* A potter. *Obs.*

crock′et-ed, *a.* Furnished with crockets.

crock′ets, *n. pl.* A variety of cricket played with a narrow bat, five wickets, and a fives ball. It is played at certain English public schools.

crock′i-nole. Var. of CROKINOLE.

crocodile oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

crocodile squeezer. See SQUEEZER, *n.*

Croc′o-dil′i-dæ (krŏk′ō-dĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family including the existing crocodiles and in some classifications also the alligators.

croc′o-di-line (krŏk′ō-dĭ-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* [Gr. κροκοδείλινος.] Crocodilian. — **crocodoline syllogism**. See CROCODILITE.

croc′o-dil′i-ty (-dĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n. Logic.* A crocodilite; hence, sophistical argumentation.

croc′o-dil′oid (-oid), *a.* Like a crocodile.

Croc′o-di′lus (-dī′lŭs), *n.* [L., crocodile.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical crocodiles.

cro′cose (krō′kōs), *n.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] *Chem.* A white crystalline sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained by decomposition of crocin.

cro′cus, *n.* The fresh-water drumfish. See CROAKER, *n.*, 2. *Local, U. S.*

cro′cus, *n.* A quack doctor. [*Slang, Eng.*]

cro′cus Mar′tis. Crocus of Mars. See CROCUS, *n.*, 3.

cro-cu′ta (krō-kū′tȧ), *n.* [L. *crocotta*, *crocuta*, Gr. κροκόττας; prob. of Oriental origin.] An unidentified wild beast (perh. the hyena) of Ethiopia or the Orient, described by Pliny and other ancients. *Obs.*

crod. † CURD.

croes. † CROZE.

croft, *n.* [Cf. D. *krocht*, OD. *krofte*, and E. *crypt*.] A crypt; vault; cavern. *Rare.*

croft. See CARAFE.

croft′land′, *n.* Land of superior quality, on which successive crops are raised. *Scot.*

croice. † CROSS, *n.*, CROISE.

croinen. † CROON.

crois, *n.* Cross. *Obs.*

croisade, *n.* Crusade. *Obs.*

croiserie, *n.* [OF.] A crusade. *Obs.*

croi′sette′ (*F.* krwä′zĕt′), *n.* = CROSSETTE.

croisie, *n.* [OF. *croisiée*, *croisie*.] A crusade. *Obs.*

croissant. † CRESCENT.

crois′san′té′ (krwä′säN′tā′), *a.* [F. *croissant*, adj. & n., crescent.] *Her.* Terminated with crescents; — said of the ends of a cross when so represented.

croiz. † CROSS, *n.*

crok. † CROOK.

crok. Obs. or Scot. var. of CROCK.

croke. † CROOK.

croke. Obs. or Scot. var. of CROAK.

cro′ker, *n.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] A cultivator of saffron; a dealer in saffron. *Obs.*

croket. † CROCKET.

crok′i-no′e (krŏk′ĭ-nōl), *n.* A variety of squails. *Trade Name.*

crokke. † CROCK, a vessel.

crolle. † CRULL.

crom. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRAM, *n.* & *v.*

‖ **cro′ma**, *n.* [It.] *Music.* A quaver. *Obs.*

cromb (krŏm). Var. of CROME.

cromb′ie (krŭm′ĭ). Var. of CRUMMIE.

crome. † CRUMB.

crome, *n.* [Cf. D. *kram* hook, cramp iron, OD. *kramme*.] **a** A claw. *Obs.* **b** A hook; esp., a long stick with a hook at the end. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

crom′ford-ite (krŏm′fŏrd-īt), *n.* [From *Cromford*, Derbyshire, England.] *Min.* Phosgenite.

crom′horn. † KRUMMHORN.

crom′ie (krŭm′ĭ). Scot. var. of CRUMMIE.

cromme. † CRAM, CRUMB.

crom′mel. Error for CROMLECH.

cromona. Corrupt. of CROMORNA.

crom′p′e. † CRUMPLE.

crom′ster. † CRUMSTER.

Crom′well chair (krŏm′wĕl). A square, squat type of chair, usually covered with leather fastened by bright metal nails, and having often a short fringe.

Crom′well-er, *n.* A Cromwellian.

cron. † CRANE.

cro′nach. Var. of CORANACH.

cronakle. † CHRONICLE.

crone. Var. of CROON.

crone. Obs. or dial. Eng. and Scot. var. of CROWN.

crone′bane′, *n.* [Ir. *crōn* brown + *banna* halfpenny.] An Irish halfpenny. *Obs.*

crone′ber-ry, *n.* The cranberry. *Dial.*

croneck′is. Obs. pl. of CHRONICLE.

cro′nel. † CORONAL.

cro′net, *n.* † CORONET.

cronge, *n.* Probably, hilt. *Obs.*

Cro′ni-a (krō′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* [L., fr. Gr. τὰ Κρόνια.] A festival in honor of Cronus, kept at Athens on the 12th of Hecatombæon (July, nearly); later, the Roman Saturnalia.

Cro′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Κρόνιος Saturnian, fr. Κρόνος Saturn.] Saturnian. — **Cronian sea**, the North Polar sea. *Milton.*

cron′i-c′e. † CHRONICLE. — **cron′i-cler**. *Obs.*

cro′nie, **cro′ny** (krō′nĭ), *n.* A crone. *Obs.*

cronique. † CHRONIQUE.

cronk (krŏŋk). Dial. Eng. var. of CRUNK, *n.* & *v.*

cronk, *a.* [Cf. CRANK, *a.*] *Australia.* **1.** Sick; ill-conditioned. = CRANK, *a.*, *Dial.* **2.** Running or run unfairly; cheating. *Racing Slang.* **3.** Obtained by stealing or fraud, as stolen goods. *Slang.*

cronk′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Cro′nos. Var. of CRONUS.

cro′ny. † CRONIE.

cronycall, *a.* Aphetic form of ACRONYCAL. *Obs.*

croo (krōō), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] = CROOD. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

croo. Var. of CREW, a pen or fold, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

crooch. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CROUCH, *v.*

crood, *or* **croud** (krōōd), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To coo. *Scot.*

croo′dle (krōō′d'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *crood*.] To make a low murmuring sound; to coo. *Scot.*

croo′dle, *v. i.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To cower or cuddle together, as from fear or cold. **b** To fawn or coax.

crook, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To croak; also, to crood. *Obs.*

crook′back′, *n.* A crooked back; hence, a hunchback. — **crook′back′**, **crook′backed′**, *a.*

crook′bill′, *n.* = WRYBILL.

crook′ed, *adv.* In a crooked manner; crookedly.

seer malign eyed them *askance*" (*Milton*); "He had already felt that men at his club looked *askance* at him" (*Trollope*). See SLANT, CIRCUITOUS.
crooked stick, a person who does not harmonize with others; also, a tricky person. *Colloq.*
crook′ed-foot′, *n.* *Veter.* An abnormal condition of the horse's hoof in which one wall is convex from the coronet to the plantar surface, while the opposite wall is concave, giving the hoof a bent appearance. It results from improper trimming and shoeing.
Crookes′ lay′er (krŏŏks′). [See CROOKES SPACE.] **a** The layer of vapor separating any mass or liquid when in the spheroidal state from the surface upon which it rests. **b** Sometimes, the Crookes space.
Crookes space. [After Sir William *Crookes*, English chemist, who first described it.] *Physics.* The dark space within the negative-pole glow at the cathode of a vacuum tube, observed only when the pressure is low enough to give a striated discharge; — called also *Crookes layer*.

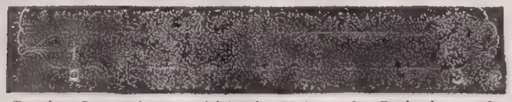
Crookes Space shown within the Halo at the Cathode, *a*, of a Vacuum Tube; *b* Anode.

Crookes tube. [See CROOKES SPACE.] *Physics.* A vacuum tube in which the rarefaction is carried to that high degree, known as the **Crookes vacuum**, in which molecular actions have free play. With air the maximum effect is obtained at a pressure of about .03 mm. of mercury.

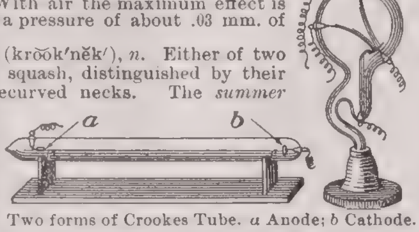

Two forms of Crookes Tube. *a* Anode; *b* Cathode.

crook′neck′ (krŏŏk′nĕk′), *n.* Either of two varieties of squash, distinguished by their tapering, recurved necks. The *summer crookneck* is botanically a variety of the pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo*) and matures early in the season. It is pale yellow in color, with warty excrescences. The *winter crookneck* belongs to a distinct species (*C. moschata*) and is smooth and often striped. See CUCURBITA. *U. S.*
Croom′i-a (krōōm′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after H. B. *Croom*, American botanist.] *Bot.* A peculiar monotypic genus of monocotyledonous herbs, the only American representative of the family Stemonaceæ. The species, *C. pauciflora*, occurs in the southern United States. It has small nodding green flowers, and large rounded leaves clustered near the summit of the stem.
croon (krōōn), *v. i.*; CROONED (krōōnd); CROON′ING. [ME. *croinen*, cf. D. *kreunen* to moan.] **1**. To make a continuous hollow sound, as cattle in pain; to bellow; boom. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To hum or sing in a low tone.

An old grandmother was *crooning* over a sick child. *Dickens.*

3. To lament or wail with low monotonous sounds. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
croon, *v. t.* To sing in a low tone; to hum.

The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sung and *crooned* himself asleep. *Dickens.*

croon, *n.* The sound made in crooning; specif., a low murmuring, humming, or singing.
crop (krŏp), *n.* [ME. *crop*, *croppe*, craw, top of a plant, harvest, AS. *crop*, *cropp*, craw, top, bunch, ear of corn; akin to D. *krop* craw, G. *kropf*, Icel. *kroppr* hump or bunch on the body, body. Cf. CROUP the rump of a horse, CRUPPER, GROUP.] **1**. **a** A pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of many birds, serving as a receptacle for the food and for its preliminary maceration; the craw or ingluvies. **b** An analogous dilatation of the gullet of other animals, as many insects.
2. The stomach, breast, neck, or throat. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. The top, head, or highest part, esp. of a plant or tree. *Now Chiefly Dial.* "Crop and root." *Chaucer.*
4. Specif.: **a** *Arch.* A finial. **b** The upper part of a whip; the stock or handle of a whip; specif., a riding whip with a short straight stock and a loop (for opening gates) instead of a lash, used in hunting.
5. Of grain or fruit, that which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind, or in a single season or part of a season; the product of the field, whether gathered or growing; harvest; also, the state of yielding crops; cultivation; as, to be in or out of *crop*.

Lab'ring the soil and reaping plenteous *crop*. *Milton.*

6. By extension, the product or yield of anything growing or formed together or during one season; as, the ice *crop*; a *crop* of turkeys; a *crop* of crystals.
7. That which resembles a crop, as being cut as if in reaping or increased as if from sowing; as, a *crop* of lies.
8. [From the *v.*] Act or product of cropping; specif.: **a** Hair cut close or short; the act or style of so cutting, or state of being so cut; as, a convict's *crop*. **b** An earmark on an animal, made by cropping. **c** A joint cut from the ribs of an ox or pig; of pork, a sparerib. *Dial.*
9. An entire tanned hide, esp. of a cow or steer.
10. The depression behind the shoulders of a cow.
11. *Mining.* **a** Tin ore prepared for smelting. **b** Outcrop of a vein or seam at the surface.
crop, *v. t.*; CROPPED (krŏpt), *or rarely* CROPT; CROP′PING. **1**. To cut off the tops or tips of; to bite, pull, or snip off; to gather, pluck, pick, or reap.

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one. *Ezek.* xvii. 22.
Death . . . *crops* the growing boys. *Creech.*

2. Specif., to clip the ears or, sometimes, hair, etc., of, as a punishment or as an identifying mark.
3. To cause to bear a crop; as, to *crop* a field.
4. *Coal Mining.* To dock or fine by deducting a certain proportion of the weight of coal in the tub when there is an excess of refuse, or the like. *Dial. Eng.*
crop (krŏp), *v. i.* **1**. To bite off the tops of herbage, etc.; — said of animals.
2. To yield a crop or crops. *Shak.*
3. *Hort.* To produce fruit or flowers periodically rather than continuously, as certain cultivated plants.
4. To come or appear, as from concealment; to manifest itself unexpectedly or casually; — usually with *out*, *forth*, or *up*; as, the idiosyncrasies of the author *crop* out; savage instincts *crop* forth in civilized societies. "Cares *crop* up in villas." *Beaconsfield.*
5. *Mining & Geol.* To appear at the surface, as a seam, vein, or mass of rock.
crop′-ear′, *n.* A cropped ear; hence, a person or animal whose ears are cropped.
crop′-eared′ (-ērd′), *a.* **1**. Having the ears cropped.
2. Having the hair cropped, so that the ears are conspicuous; — used esp. of the English Puritans, or Roundheads.
crop end. An end cut or cropped off, as the imperfect end of a rolled iron or steel bar.
crop′per (krŏp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that crops; esp.: **a** *Mech.* A machine for cropping, as for shearing iron rods, the nap of cloth, etc. **b** A workman who cuts off the nap of cloth.
2. A pouter pigeon.
3. One who raises a crop or crops; esp., a person who cultivates another's farm, receiving either a share of the crop or a commission, or paying a rent for the land.
4. *Agric.* A plant which yields a crop; — used generally with qualifying adjective; as, a good *cropper*.
5. [Perh. fr. the phrase *neck and crop*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A severe fall, as headlong when riding at full speed; hence, a failure or collapse; — usually in the phrases to **come, fall,** or **get, a cropper**, to fall headlong. *Colloq. or Slang.*
crop′pie (-ĭ), *n.* A long iron rod used in making cylinder glass, to transfer the cylinder to the flattening stone.
crop′pie-crown′ (krŏp′′l-kroun′), *n.* A crested or high-topped crown or head. See COPPLE-CROWN.
crop′py (krŏp′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). A person with the hair cropped short; specif.: *Eng. Hist.* **a** One of the Irish rebels of 1798 who wore their hair cut close to the head as a token of sympathy with the French Revolution. **b** A Puritan, or Roundhead. *Rare.* Cf. CROP-EARED, *a.*, 2.
‖ **cro′quante′** (krō′känt′; *E.* krō′kănt), *n.* [F.] A brittle cake or other crisp pastry.
cro-quet′ (krō-kā′; *in England commonly* krō′kā, -kĭ), *n.* [Prob. a dial. form of F. *crochet*, prop., a hooked stick used in playing a game. *Oxf. E. D.* See CROTCHET; cf. CROCKET.] **1**. A game in which two or more players endeavor to drive wooden balls, by means of mallets, through a series of hoops or arches set in the ground. Cf. ROQUE.
2. Act of croqueting. It is called a *loose* (or *roquet*) *croquet*, when the player does not put his foot upon his ball, and a *tight croquet* when he does do so.
cro-quet′, *v. t. & i.*; CRO-QUETED′ (-kād′); CRO-QUET′ING (-kā′ĭng). In the game of croquet, to drive away (an opponent's ball) after putting one's own in contact with it, by striking one's own ball with the mallet.
cro-quette′ (krō-kĕt′), *n.* [F., fr. *croquer* to crunch.] *Cookery.* A fried ball made of minced meat, fowl, rice, or other ingredients.
crore (krōr; 201), *n.* [Hind. *karoṛ*, Skr. *koṭi*.] Ten million; specif., ten million rupees, a sum at present equal to two thirds of a million sterling. See RUPEE. *Anglo-Ind.*
cro′sier, cro′zier (krō′zhẽr), *n.* [ME. *crocer*, *croser*, fr. *croce* crosier, OF. *croce*, *croche*, F. *crosse*, fr. LL. *crocea*, *crocia*, fr. same G. or Celtic source as F. *croc* hook. The word was somewhat confused with F. *croisier* cross-bearer, fr. F. *crois* cross. Cf. LACROSSE.] **1**. The bearer of a bishop's crook, or pastoral staff; also, the bearer of a cross before an archbishop. *Obs.*
2. The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, being the symbol of his office as a shepherd of the flock of God; also, erroneously, the cross, or cross-staff, of an archbishop. See CROSS, 3 **b**.
3. *Bot.* The young frond of a fern, which is coiled or circinate in vernation.
4. [*cap.*] [Sp. *crucero*, name of the constellation, prop., cross-bearer; confused with E. *crosier* pastoral staff.] *Astron.* The constellation Crux, or the Southern Cross; *pl.*, the four chief stars of this constellation. *Obs.*

Crosier.

cros′kill′ (krŏs′kĭl′), *n.*, *or* **croskill roller**. [From the name of the inventor.] *Agric.* A kind of roller for breaking clods, consisting of a great number of disks so mounted that the apparatus accommodates itself to the inequalities of the ground.
cross (krŏs; 205, 277), *n.* [ME. *crois*, *cros*; the former fr. OF. *crois*, F. *croix*, fr. L. *crux*; the second is AS. *cros*, fr. OIr. *cros*, fr. the same L. *crux*; cf. Icel. *kross*. Cf. CRUCIAL, CRUSADE, CRUISE, CRUX.] **1**. A gibbetlike structure, typically consisting of an upright supporting a horizontal beam, anciently used in the execution of malefactors (cf. CRUCIFY); specif. (with *the*), the structure of this kind on which Jesus Christ was crucified.
2. A representation of the cross as the symbol of Christ's death, and so of the finishing of his mission of redemption; hence, the ensign and chosen symbol of Christianity, of a Christian people, and of Christendom; fig., the Christian religion or religious experience.

Before the *cross* has waned the crescent's ray. *Scott.*
'T is where the *cross* is preached. *Cowper.*

3. Specif.: **a** A monument or other structure in the form of a cross, or surmounted by a cross; as, a boundary *cross*; Charing *Cross* in London; esp., a cross set up in the center or market place of a town; hence, a market. **b** A cruciform badge, ornament, or article of ecclesiastical furniture, as a staff carried in religious processions, esp. that borne before an archbishop as a sign of his office. **c** The crusaders' symbol; hence, *to take the cross*, to take the crusader's vows. **d** = SIGN OF THE CROSS. *Rare.*
4. Hence, in secular uses: **a** *Her.* A common bearing, of which there are many varieties, representing the Christian emblem or some variation of it, or two crossing bars. **b** A

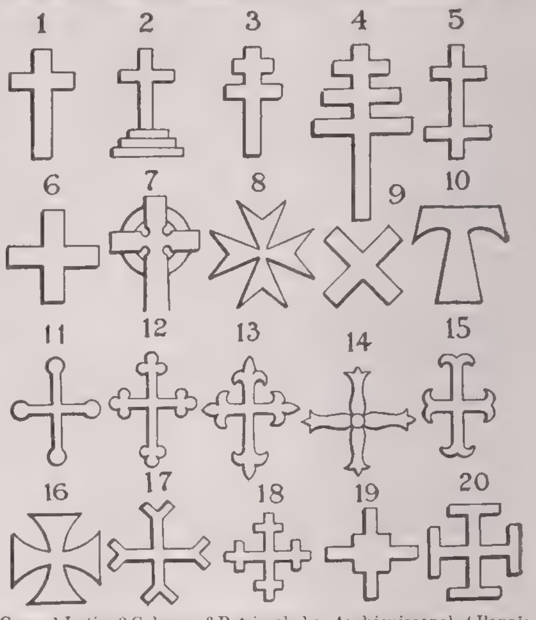

Cross. 1 Latin; 2 Calvary; 3 Patriarchal or Archiepiscopal; 4 Papal; 5 Lorraine; 6 Greek; 7 Celtic; 8 Maltese; 9 St. Andrew's; 10 Tau Cross; 11 Pommée; 12 Botonée; 13 Fleury; 14 Avellane; 15 Moline; 16 Pattée; 17 Fourchée; 18 Crosslet; 19 Quadrate; 20 Potent (Jerusalem).

figure of the cross used as the badge or emblem of an order of chivalry (originally of a religious order); also, the wearer of such a decoration. **c** A cross-shaped impression on a coin; hence, a coin having such an impression, and, by extension, any coin. Cf. CROSS AND PILE. *Obs.*

I should bear no *cross* if I did bear you; for I think you have no money in your purse. *Shak.*

5. Affliction or trial regarded as a test of Christian patience or virtue; hence, in general, trial; trouble; annoyance; misfortune; — often in the phrases *to take up the cross*, *to bear one's cross*.

Whosoever doth not bear his *cross* . . . cannot be my disciple. *Luke* xiv. 27.
Heaven prepares a good man with *crosses*. *B. Jonson.*

6. Any figure or mark formed by the intersection of two straight lines, or any figure or decoration imitating or closely analogous to some form of the Christian symbol (cf. ANKH, SWASTIKA); specif., such a cross in ink, pencil, or the like, esp. as a mark of signature (see CRISSCROSS, *n.*, 1).

Five . . . subscribed their names and *crosses*. *Fuller.*

7. A cruciform object; specif.: **a** A part of an instrument or object, as an anchor, which is transverse to the main part; *Obs.*, the cross guard of a sword, dagger, or the like. **b** *Mech.* A pipe fitting with four branches the axes of which usually form a right angle. **c** *Surveying.* An instrument for laying off offsets perpendicular to the main course; a cross-staff. It consists of two pairs of sights at right angles to each other on a staff sharp at the end, to be set in the ground. **d** In horse breaking, an X-shaped dummy rider fastened across the back of the horse, to which the bridle reins are attached to make him carry his head properly. **e** = FIERY CROSS. **f** [*cap.*] *Astron.* (1) The Southern Cross. See CRUX. (2) The Northern Cross (sometimes called the *False Cross*), formed by four stars in Cygnus.
8. A crossing; a crossed position or state; specif.: **a** The intersection of two lines or ways; a crossing; a crossroad. **b** *Elec.* An accidental contact between two conductors.
9. A crossing, or opposing; a thwarting; also, a difference or altercation.

I have had *crosses* with your doer [agent]. *Stevenson.*

10. A mixing of breeds, races, or kinds, or of the characteristics of persons or things; also, the product of such intermixture; a mongrel or hybrid (which see).

Toning down the ancient Viking into a sort of a *cross* between Paul Jones and Jeremy Diddler. *Lord Dufferin.*

11. That which is not honest, fair, or square, as a match or contest the result of which is prearranged; dishonest or illegal practices in general; — used esp. in phrase *on the cross*, dishonest or dishonestly. *Slang.*
12. *Ir. Hist.* Church lands. *Obs.*
13. Strabismus. *Rare.*
14. See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.
cross and (*or*) **pile**, the obverse and (or) reverse of a coin; head and (or) tail; hence, a matter of pure chance; a "toss-up." *Obs. or Archaic.* — **c. estoilé** (ĕs′twȧ′lā′), *Her.*, a cross each of whose arms is pointed like the ray of a star; that is, a star having four long points only. — **c. in hawse.** *Naut.* See HAWSE. — **C. of Calvary.** See CALVARY CROSS. — **c. of the resurrection**, a slender cross with a pennant floating from the junction of the bars.
cross (krŏs; 205, 277), *v. t.*; CROSSED (krŏst), *or, now Rare*, CROST; CROSS′ING. **1**. To crucify. *Obs.*
2. To put or lay across or athwart; to cause to intersect; as, to *cross* the arms; also, to lie or pass across; to intersect; as, the roads *cross* each other.
3. *Naut.* To send aloft and get in place across the mast (a yard or, formerly, a sail) on a square-rigged vessel.
4. To make the sign of the cross upon or over; as, he *crossed* himself.

crook′ed-ly, *adv.* of CROOKED.
crook′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crook′en, *v. t.* To crook. *Obs.*
crookes′ite (krŏŏks′īt), *n.* [See CROOKES SPACE.] *Min.* Selenide of copper, thallium, and silver $(Cu,Tl,Ag)_2Se$, occurring in lead-gray metallic-looking masses. Sp. gr., 6.9.
crook′le (*dial.* krŏŏk′′l), *v. t. & i.* [Dim. of CROOK to bend.] To bend; twist. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
crook rafter. = KNEE RAFTER.
crookt. Crooked. *Ref. Sp.*
crool (krōōl), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a repeated low, liquid or gurgling sound.
croom (krōōm). Var. of CROME, a hook. *Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*]
croom. Var. of CROME. *Dial.*
croop. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of CROUP, rump; CROUP, croak.
croo′pan, **croo′pin**. Dial. Scot. forms of CROUPON.
croope. † CROUP, the rump.
croos. † CRUSE.
croose. Var. of CROUSE. *Scot.*
crop Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CREEP.
crope. † CREEP; obs. or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of CREEP.
cro′pen. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of CREEP.
croper. † CRUPPER.
crop′-full′, *a.* Having a full crop or stomach. *Milton.*
crop′-head′ed, *a.* Having the hair of the head cropped. *Rare.*
crop hide. = CROP, *n.*, 9.
crop madder. The best quality of madder, obtained by grinding the inner portion of the root.
cropon. † CROUPON.
cropore. † CRUPPER.
crop′pa (krŏp′*ȧ*), *n.* A stone jar. *Isle of Man.*
croppe. † CROP. [CRAPPIE.]
crop′pie (krŏp′ĭ). Var. of
crop′ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CROP. Specif.: *n.* *Geol. & Mining.* = OUTCROP.
crop′py, *n.* [Dim. of CROP.] Stomach; maw. *Obs.*
crop seed. In sweet-potato culture, the small tubers of the regular crop. Cf. SLIP SEED.
crop′shin, *n.* A corpion. *Obs.*
crop′sick′, *a.* Sick from excess in eating or drinking. *Obs. or Dial.* — **crop′sick′ness**, *n.*
cropt, *pret. & p. p.* of CROP.
crop′weed′, *n.* The knapweed.
‖ **cro′quem′bouche′** (krō′käN′-bōōsh′), *n.* [F., lit., crunch-in-mouth.] A small piece of crisp pastry, such as a macaroon.
‖ **croque′mi′taine′** (krŏk′mē′-tĕn′), *n.* [F.] A bugaboo.
‖ **cro′quis′** (krō′kē′), *n.* [F.] *Art.* A sketch or study, as for a finished work.
cros. † CROSS, *n.*
crose, *n.* [OF. *croce*. See CROSIER.] A staff; a crosier. *Obs.*
croser. † CROSIER.
crosette. Var. of CROSSETTE.
croshabell, *n.* A prostitute. *Obs.*
cro′siered (krō′zhẽrd), *a.* Bearing, or having, a crosier.
cros′let. † CROSSLET, a cross; CROSSLET, a crucible.
crosnes (krōn), *n.* [F.] = CHINESE ARTICHOKE.

5. To cancel by marking crosses on or over, or drawing a line across ; to erase ; — usually with *out* or *off* ; as, to *cross* out a name.
6. To draw or write something, as a line, across (something previously drawn or written) ; as, to *cross* one's *t*'s ; to mark with cross lines or the like ; to write lines across (what has been written) ; to write (a letter) in this way.
Augusta was *crossing* a note to her bosom friend. *A. Trollope.*
7. To pass ; to move across or past ; specif. : **a** To pass or extend from one side to the other of ; to pass or move over ; to traverse ; as, to *cross* a stream.
A hunted hare . . . *crosses* . . . her former track. *I. Watts.*
b To cause to pass or move over ; to carry, transport, or take across ; as, the general *crossed* his army at this ford. **c** To meet and pass ; to pass going in opposite directions, as two persons, or two letters dispatched by two writers to each other, or either letter with respect to the other. "Your kind letter *crossed* mine." *J. D. Forbes.*
8. To run counter to ; to thwart ; obstruct ; oppose.
In each thing give him way ; *cross* him in nothing. *Shak.*
9. Hence : **a** To cut off ; to debar ; preclude. *Obs. & R.*
To *cross* me from the golden time I look for. *Shak.*
b To contradict or traverse, as a statement. *Obs.*
10. To meet or confront, as something in one's way ; to encounter, esp. in opposition.
I 'll *cross* it, though it blast me. *Shak.*
11. To cause (animals or plants of different races or kinds) to interbreed ; to hybridize ; to mix the breed of ; specif., *Bot.*, to perform the operation of cross-pollination upon, as flowers.
12. To prearrange the result of (a contest or match) by collusion. *Sporting Slang.*
13. To cross-plow.
to cross a check, *Eng. Banking*, to draw two parallel transverse lines across the face of a check, with or without adding between them the words "and company," with or without the words "not negotiable," or to draw the transverse lines simply, with or without the words "not negotiable" (the check in any of these cases being *crossed generally*). Also, to write or print across the face of a check the name of a banker, with or without the words "not negotiable" (the check being then *crossed specially*). A check crossed generally is payable only when presented through a bank ; one crossed specially, only when presented through the bank mentioned. — **to c. (another's) hand** *or* **palm**, to make crosses with a coin on another's hand or palm, as on that of a gypsy fortune teller when consulting her ; hence, to give money to ; to bribe. — **to c. one's mind** *or* **one**, to occur or suggest itself to one. — **to c. swords**, to engage in conflict. — **to c. the cudgels**, to forbear or give up the contest ; — a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel players, who lay one cudgel over another when the contest is ended. — **to c. the suit**, in card playing, esp. in euchre, to change the trump to a suit of a different color from the original trump.

cross (krŏs ; 205, 277), *v. i.* **1**. To lie or be athwart.
2. To move or pass, or to extend, from one side to the other, or from place to place ; to make a transit ; as, to *cross* from New York to Liverpool ; — often with *over*.
3. To meet and pass ; as, our letters *crossed*.
4. To run counter ; to be inconsistent ; — followed by *with* or *upon*. *Obs.*
5. To interbreed, as two different races ; to hybridize ; specif., *Bot.*, to become mixed through cross-pollination.
6. In card playing, to cross the suit.
7. To pass across the course of a rider; esp., *Polo*, to obstruct by crossing the player "in possession of" the ball, — usually an illegal action.

cross, *adv.* From side to side ; across ; athwart ; hence, contrariwise ; unfavorably.

cross, *prep.* [Cf. ACROSS.] Across. *Archaic or Colloq.*
A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village. *L'Estrange.*

cross, *a.* **1**. Not parallel ; lying, falling, or passing athwart ; transverse ; oblique ; intersecting.
The *cross* refraction of the second prism. *Sir I. Newton.*
2. Contrary or adverse ; specif. : **a** Opposite or counter (usually with *to*) ; as, an outcome *cross* to the purpose ; (with *plurals*), mutually opposed or contradictory ; as, *cross* requirements.
The article of the resurrection seems to lie marvelously *cross* to the common experience of mankind. *South.*
b Not accordant with what is wished or expected ; thwarting ; perverse. "A *cross* fortune." *Jer. Taylor.*
The *cross* and unlucky issue of my design. *Glanville.*
3. Of persons : **a** Given to quarreling ; contrarious. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** Characterized by, or in a state of, peevishness, fretfulness, or ill humor ; as, a *cross* man or woman.
He had received a *cross* answer from his mistress. *Jer. Taylor.*
4. Involving mutual interchange or relation ; reciprocal ; as, a *cross* interrogatory or *cross*-interrogatory ; *cross* marriage, or *cross*-marriage, as when a brother and sister marry persons in the same relation. In this sense *cross* in many cases may or may not be joined by a hyphen to the word limited, and in some cases, as in *crossbar, crossbow, cross-cut*, etc., is usually joined with it to form a solid word.
5. Crossbred ; hybrid.
6. Dishonest ; crooked. *Slang.*
Syn. — Fretful, petulant, pettish. See PEEVISH.
☞ The adjective *cross* is used as a combining form, **cross-**, as frequently also are: the noun (as, *cross*bow), the preposition (as, *cross*-country), and the adverb (as, *cross*-breed, *v.*). In numerous cases the form from which the combining element is derived is uncertain.

cross action. *Law.* An action by a party sued against the person who has sued him, upon the same subject matter. A counterclaim is now generally made instead.

cross axle. *Mach.* **a** A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by levers at opposite ends, as in the copperplate printing press. **b** A driving axle with cranks set at an angle of 90° with each other.

cross'band' (krŏs'bănd'), *n.* A band that goes across ; a transverse band.

cross'band', *a.* *Textile Manuf.* Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of twist, yarn, or thread produced by a method of twisting in which the fibers are caused to revolve from right to left ; — opposed to *openband*.

cross'-band'ed, *a.* Having bands of veneer inlaid with the grain transverse to that of the general surface. — **cross'-band'ing**, *n.*

cross'bar' (krŏs'bär'), *n.* **1**. A transverse bar or piece ; as : **a** A bar across a door. **b** = STOCK, of an anchor. **c** *Football*, etc. The horizontal bar across the goal posts. **d** The top bar in a bicycle frame.
2. A transverse line or stripe.
3. *Her.* The baton, the mark of bastardy. *Obs.*

cross'bar', *v. t.* ; CROSS'BARRED' (-bärd') ; CROSS'BAR'RING. To provide or mark with crossbars, or transverse stripes.

crossbar shot. Orig., a round shot with two projections, so that it appeared to have a bar running through its center ; later, a projectile which folded into a sphere for loading, but on leaving the gun opened into a cross with a quarter ball at the end of each arm. Crossbar shot were formerly used in naval actions, principally for cutting the enemy's rigging.

cross'beam' (krŏs'bēm'), *n.* **1**. A girder ; a transverse supporting beam.
2. *Naut.* A beam across the bitts, to which the cable is fastened when riding at anchor ; a norman. *Obs.*

cross'-bear'er, *n.* **1**. One who bears or wears a cross ; as : **a** An attendant who carries a cross in a religious procession or ceremony ; a crucifer. **b** A person who wears a cross in token of a vow ; specif., one of certain Inquisitors under vow to persecute heretics vigorously. *Obs.* **c** A person who patiently endures afflictions and trials for Christ's sake.
2. Transverse bars for supporting something, as the grate bars of a furnace or the planking or roadway of a bridge.

cross'-bed'ded, *a.* *Geol.* Composed of a system of minor beds or laminæ oblique to the main beds of stratified rock ; cross-stratified. — **cross'-bed'ding**, *n.*

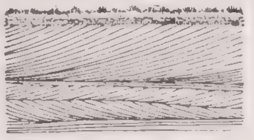
Section of Cross-bedded Sandstone.

cross'belt', *n.* **a** A double belt passing over both shoulders and crossing at the breast. **b** A single belt passing obliquely across the breast.

cross'-bench', *n.* A bench placed crosswise ; specif., in the British Parliament, any of certain benches so placed where independent or neutral members often sit. — *a.* Neutral ; independent. — **cross'-benched'** (-běncht' ; 140), *a.* — **cross'-bench'ed-ness** (-běn'chĕd-nĕs), *n.* — **cross'-bench'er**, *n.*

cross'bill' (krŏs'bĭl' ; 205), *n.* Any of several finches constituting the genus *Loxia*. Their mandibles are strongly curved and cross each other, an arrangement especially adapted to extracting seeds from fruits and from the cones of trees. The species inhabit the coniferous forests of the Northern Hemisphere, and are of gregarious and wandering habits. The red crossbill (*L. curvirostra minor*) and the white-winged (*L. leucoptera*) occur in eastern North America.

Head of Crossbill. (⅔)

cross bill. *Law.* **a** In equity, a bill by a defendant against a plaintiff, respecting the matter in question in that suit. **b** In criminal practice, a bill of indictment in which the prosecutor in one case is the defendant in another. **c** A bill of exchange given by one person in return for a bill received from another.

cross'-bind' (-bīnd'), *v. t.* *Railroads.* To bind or grip (a creeping rail) ; — said of spikes or ties when the spikes are arranged with the outside ones in advance of the corresponding inside ones in the direction of creeping, so that creeping of the rail and the corresponding cross movement or slewing round of the tie causes the spikes to grip the rail ; also, to arrange (the spikes) in such a manner.

cross birth. *Med.* Any abnormal presentation in which the body of the fetus lies transversely in the uterus.

cross'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A double bolt in a lock, the two parts of which are shot simultaneously in opposite directions.

cross bond. **a** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**. **b** *Elec.* A connection between the ground feeder or conductor and the rails of an electric railway.

cross'-bond', *v. t.* To provide with a cross bond or bonds.

cross'bones' (krŏs'bōnz'), *n. pl.* Two leg or arm bones placed or depicted crosswise. See SKULL AND CROSSBONES.
Crossbones, scythes, hourglasses, and other lugubrious emblems of mortality. *Hawthorne.*

cross'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A medieval weapon for discharging quarrels, stones, etc., formed of a bow set crosswise on a stock. Cf. ARBALEST.

cross'bow'man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One, esp. a soldier, whose weapon is a crossbow.

cross bracing. *Arch.* **a** Any system of bracing by means of cross struts or ties. **b** Cross bridging. *U. S.*

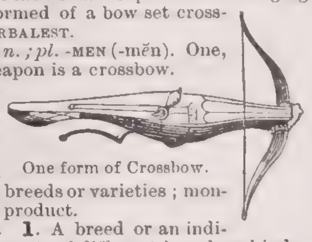
One form of Crossbow.

cross'bred' (-brĕd'), *p. a.* Produced by mixing breeds or varieties ; mongrel. — *n.* A crossbred product.

cross'breed' (-brēd'), *n.* **1**. A breed or an individual produced from parents of different breeds or kinds ; specif., *Hort.*, a cross between two varieties of the same species.
2. Anything partaking of the natures of two different things ; a hybrid.

cross'breed' (-brēd'), *v. t. & i.* ; -BRED' (-brĕd') ; -BREED'ING. To hybridize ; to cross (see CROSS, *v. t.*, 11) ; specif., *Hort.*, to breed between two varieties of the same species.

cross bridging. *Arch.* A kind of bridging, used esp. in floors, consisting of transverse rows of small diagonal braces or struts set in pairs and crossing each other between the timbers ; also, the setting of struts or bridging pieces in this way. *U. S.*

cross'-bun', *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross, commonly eaten on Good Friday.

cross'-but'tock, *n.* *Wrestling.* A throw in which the wrestler turns his left side to his opponent, places his left leg across both legs of his opponent, and pulls him forward over his hip ; hence, an unexpected defeat or repulse.

cross'-com'pound, *a.* *Mach.* Designating a kind of compound engine with two cylinders side by side, the high-pressure cylinder exhausting directly, or through a receiver, into the low-pressure cylinder. — **cross'-com'pound**, *v. t.*

cross counter. *Boxing.* A blow in answer to a lead for the head, in which the countering right arm crosses the leader's left arm on the outside, or his left the leader's ri[illegible]

cross'-coun'try, *a.* Across the country or fields, [illegible] not by the road or r[illegible] highways. "The c[illegible]

cross course. *Mining.* A seam, bar, or belt of [illegible] necessarily a lode, [illegible]

cross'-cross'let, *n* [illegible] so as to form four small [illegible]

cross'cut' (krŏs'kŭt'), *a.* **1** [illegible] as a **crosscut saw**, or one set to cut across the grain of wood, as distingui[illegible]
2. Cut across or transversely ; esp., cut across the grain, as wood ; also, having transverse or oblique cuts.
crosscut chisel, a narrow chisel for cutting grooves. — **c. file**. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

cross'cut', *n.* **1**. A cut across ; a direct path transverse or oblique to the main road ; a short cut.
2. *Mining.* A level driven across the course of a vein, or across the main workings. See MINE, *Illust.*
3. *Math.* A section (as with scissors) through a (Riemann's) surface from one to another point of its boundary ; a coupure.
4. Short for *crosscut chisel, file, saw*, etc.

cross'cut', *v. t.* To cut across. — **cross'cut'ter**, *n.* — **cross'cut'ting**, *n. & a.*

crosse (krŏs ; 205), *n.* [F., crosier, hooked stick.] The implement with which the ball is thrown and caught in the game of lacrosse. See LACROSSE.

crossed, crost (krŏst), *p. a.* Subjected to, or involving, crossing ; placed crosswise ; occurring in opposite parts ; marked by, or bearing, a cross.
crossed belt, *Mech.*, a pulley belt whose sides cross each other to reverse the direction of rotation or to obtain a bigger angle of contact between the belt and the pulleys. — **c. diplopia**. See DIPLOPIA. — **c. friar**. = CRUTCHED FRIAR. *Obs.* — **c. lens**, *Optics*, a double-convex lens with one radius equal to six times the other (which is the condition of minimum spherical aberration for spherical surfaces). — **c.-out wheel**, *Watchmaking*, a wheel with arms. — **c. paralysis** *or* **palsy**. *Med.* **a** Paralysis affecting the extremities of one side and the face on the opposite side. **b** Paralysis of the arm on one side and of the leg on the other. — **c. pyramidal tract**, *Anat.*, a tract or bundle of nerve fibers in the hinder part of the anterolateral column of the spinal cord ; — so called because the fibers are derived from the pyramid of the medulla of the opposite side. — **c. riveting**, riveting in which the rivets in one row are set opposite the spaces between the rivets in the next.

cros-sette' (krŏ-sĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *crosse*. See CROSIER.] *Arch.* **a** A projection or ear at a corner of the architrave of a door or window ; — called also *ancon, ear, elbow*. **b** A shoulder or projection in a voussoir, as of a flat arch, fitting into a corresponding recess in the adjacent voussoir, to strengthen the construction.

cross'-ex-am'i-na'tion, *n.* *Law.* A cross-examining ; interrogating or questioning of a witness by the party against whom he has been called and examined.

cross'-ex-am'ine, *v. t. & i.* *Law.* To examine or question, esp. as a check to a previous examination, as a witness examined by the opposite party ; to subject to a cross-examination. — **cross'-ex-am'in-er** (-ĭn-ẽr), *n.*

cross'-eye', *n.* See STRABISMUS.

cross'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Strabismic ; squint-eyed ; squinting.

cross'-face', *a.* Having one face at a right angle to the other ; — said of a kind of hammer, used by sawmakers, etc. — *n.* A cross-face hammer.

cross'-feed', *n.* *Mach.* A feed that acts transversely to the longitudinal axis of the machine bed.

cross'-feed', *v. t. & i.* *Mach.* To feed transversely.

cross'-fer'ti-li-za'tion, *n.* **1**. *Bot.* **a** In seed plants, fertilization by cross-pollination ; — opposed to *close fertilization*. See FERTILIZATION. **b** Inaccurately, cross-pollination.
2. *Zoöl.* The fertilization of the eggs of a hermaphroditic animal by spermatozoa of another individual.

cross'-fer'ti-lize, *v. t.* **a** To accomplish cross-fertilization of. **b** Loosely, to cross-pollinate.

cross fire. *Mil.* A firing from two or more points so that the lines of fire cross. Also fig. ; as, a *cross fire* of questions.

cross'-fire', *v. i.* **1**. *Mil.* To make a cross fire. *Rare.*
2. To overreach by striking the opposite fore foot ; — said of horses. *Cant.*

cross forked. *Her.* A cross the ends of whose arms are divided into two sharp points ; — called also *cross double fitché*. A *cross forked of three points* is a cross each of whose arms terminates in three sharp points.

cross'-fox', *n.* A color variety of the common red foxes of America and Europe, having a more or less definite dark cross-shaped mark on the back and shoulders.

cross frog. *Railroads.* A frog adapted for tracks that cross at right angles.

cross furrow. A furrow or trench cut across other furrows to receive the water running in them and conduct it to the side of the field.

cross girder. *Engin.* Any of the principal transverse binding beams of a girder bridge.

cross grain. **a** A grain running transversely to the regular grain. **b** The grain, as of wood, cut across.

cross'-grained' (-grānd'), *a.* **1**. Having the grain or fibers running diagonally, transversely, or irregularly.
If the stuff proves *cross-grained*, . . . then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way. *Moxon.*
2. Perverse ; intractable ; contrary.
She was none of your *cross-grained* . . . jades. *Arbuthnot.*

cross guard. *Mil.* A sword guard consisting of a short bar which crosses the blade at its junction with the hilt.

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cross aisle. A transept. *Obs.*
cross and English bond. *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**.
cross'-armed', *a.* With arms crossed.
cross'beak', *n.* A crossbill.
cross bearings. *Naut* Compass bearings of two or more points taken simultaneously, to fix the position of a ship.
cross'-bi'as, *n.* A bias counter to another. — **cross'-bi'ased**, **cross'-bi'assed**, *a.*
cross'-bi'as, *v. t.* To give a cross-bias to.
cross'bite', *n.* A return cheat ; a deception ; a swindle. *Obs.*
cross'bite', *v. t.* *Obs.* **1**. To cheat in return ; outwit ; cozen. **2**. To censure or attack bitingly. — **cross'bit'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
cross bitt. *Naut.* = CROSSPIECE.
cross'bow'er, *n.* A crossbowman. *Obs.*
cross'-but'tock, *v. t.* To throw with a cross-buttock. — **cross'-but'tock-er**, *n.*
cross'ca'per, *n.* Prob., a movement in dancing. *Obs.*
cross'-chan'nel, *a.* Crossing, or situated across, a channel, esp. the English Channel.
cross'-church', *n.* A cruciform church.
cross'-cloth', *n.* *Obs.* **a** *Eccl.* A cloth before the cross. **b** A cloth worn across the forehead.
cross'-curve', *n.* *Math.* The locus of points in a plane that have each two coincident correspondent points in a correspondent plane.
cross'cut', *v. i.* *Mining.* To drive a crosscut.
cross'-days', *n. pl.* The three days preceding the Feast of the Ascension. *Obs.*
cross drawing. The making of an accommodation bill.
crosse. ✝ CROSS, *n.*
cros-sect', *v. t.* [*cross* + L. *secare, sectum*, to cut.] To cut or divide across or transversely.
cross'er, *n.* One that crosses.
cros'set. Var. of CROSSETTE.
cross facet. A skew facet.
cross fault. *Geol. & Mining.* See FAULT.
cross'-fer'ti-liz'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
cross file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
cross'-fil'ing (-fīl'ĭng), *n.* Filing by pushing the file in the line of its length.
cross'fish', *n.* A starfish.
cross'flow', *v. i.* To flow across.
cross'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* The European milkwort.
cross flute. *Music.* A transverse flute.
cross'-gar'net, *n.* A tau-shaped, or T, hinge.
cross'-gar'tered, *p. a.* Having the garters crossed. *Obs.* *Shak.*
cross'-grained', *adv.* Across the grain.
cross'-grain'ed-ness (krŏs'

D E F G H I J K L M

cross handle. A handle attached transversely to the axis of a tool, as in the auger.

cross'hatch' (krŏs'hăch'), *v. t. & i.*; -HATCHED' (-hăcht'); -HATCH'ING. To cut, engrave, or furrow with parallel lines in two series crossing one another, usually obliquely; esp., to shade by this means. — **cross'hatch'er** (-hăch'ẽr), *n.*

cross'hatch'ing, *n.* The process or result of marking with crossing series of parallel lines; esp., shading with lines that cross one another obliquely.

cross'head' (krŏs'hĕd'), *n.* **1**. *Mach.* A beam or bar across the head or end of a rod, etc., or a block attached to it and carrying a knuckle pin; esp., the solid crosspiece running between parallel slides which receives motion from the piston of a steam engine and imparts it to the connecting rod.

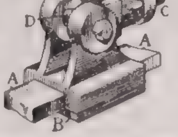

Crosshead. *AA* Slide Bar; *B* Shoe; *C* Piston Rod; *D* Pin on which end of connecting rod turns.

2. *Print.* A heading occupying a line or lines across the column.

cross hilt. A sword hilt having a cross guard, thus forming with the blade a Latin cross. — **cross'–hilt'ed**, *a.*

cross'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CROSS. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A point of intersection, as the place where the transept crosses the nave of a church, or where two roads cross. **b** A place where anything is crossed; esp., a paved walk across a street. **c** Contradiction; thwarting; opposition.

I do not bear these *crossings*. *Shak.*

cross'–in-ter'ro-gate, *v. t.* *Law.* To cross-question, orally or by a written interrogatory. — **cross'–in-ter'ro-ga'tion**, *n.*

cross'–in'ter-rog'a-to-ry, *n.* *Law.* A cross-question, esp. one propounded as an interrogatory in taking a deposition.

cross'jack' (krŏs'jăk'; *naut.* krō'jĕk; -jĭk), *n.* *Naut.* A square sail, now rarely used, set on the lower yard (**cross-jack yard**) of the mizzenmast.

cross keelson. A structure similar to a keelson, lying athwart the keelson, to support the engines, boilers, etc.

cross keys. *Her.* A representation of two keys laid crosswise, used as a sign or bearing.

cross'–leg'ged (krŏs'lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having the legs crossed or one leg laid across the other, as a person so sitting. — **cross'–leg'ged-ness**, *n.*

cross'let, *n.* [Dim. of *cross.*] **1**. A small cross, esp. as a heraldic bearing.

2. [Cf. OF. *croisuel* crucible; E. CRESSET.] A crucible. *Obs.*

cross'–light', *n.* A light which crosses the path of another light, illuminating what the other leaves in shade; also, the illumination produced by the blending of crossing lights. — **cross'–light'ed**, *p. a.*

cross'line' (-līn'), *n.* **1**. A line that crosses something, as another line.

2. *Fishing.* A line with many hooks set across a stream.

cross'line', *v. t.* To mark with crossing lines.

cross lock. *Railroads.* In an interlocking frame for signals, any of a number of bars or tappets lying across the locking bars and notched once for each lever to be locked. — **cross'–lock'ing**, *a.*

cross lode. *Mining.* A vein intersecting the true or principal lode.

cross'–lots', *adv.* Across the fields, instead of by the road; — hence, by a short cut. *Colloq.*

cross'–mate', *v. t.* To mate or breed from a male and females of different breeds, races, or kinds.

Cros-sop'te-ryg'i-i (krŏ-sŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κροσσοί tassels, a fringe + πτερύγιον, dim. of πτέρυξ wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* An order of ganoid fishes having the paired fins with a scaly axis fringed on both sides by dermal rays. Fossil forms are known from the Devonian onward, but there are only two existing genera, *Polypterus* (containing the bichir) and *Erpetoichthys*, both inhabiting African fresh waters. See these terms. — **cros-sop'ter-yg'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Cros'so-so'ma (krŏs'ō-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κροσσοί tassels, fringe + σῶμα body.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs, restricted to southern California and Mexico. They have bitter bark and white flowers of peculiar structure, whence the genus has been variously placed, by some authors in the Ranunculaceæ, by others in the Dilleniaceæ, and by still others erected into a family, Crossosomataceæ.

cross'o'ver (krŏs'ō'vẽr; 205), *n.* **1**. *Textiles.* **a** A fabric made with the design running transverse from selvage to selvage. **b** In calico printing, a cross stripe or bar of color.

2. A kind of woman's wrap that crosses in front. *Eng.*

3. *Railroads.* A short connecting track with a switch and frog at each end, by which trains may be switched from either of two tracks to the other.

cross'patch' (-păch'), *n.* An ill-natured person. *Colloq.*

"*Crosspatch*, draw the latch." *Mother Goose.*

cross'–peen', *a.* Designating a hammer the peen of which runs crosswise of the direction of the handle.

cross'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1**. A piece of any structure which is fitted or framed crosswise.

2. *Naut.* A bar or timber connecting two knightheads or two bitts.

cross'–plow', **cross'–plough'**, *v. t.* *Agric.* To plow (a field) so that the furrows cross those of an earlier plowing.

cross'point', *n.* **1**. An old dancing step. *Obs.*

2. A compass point between two cardinal points. *Rare.*

cross'–pol'li-nate, *v. t.* *Bot.* To subject to the operation of cross-pollination.

cross'–pol'li-na'tion, *n.* *Bot.* **a** The placing or deposition of pollen from one flower on the stigma of another. It is accomplished naturally by various devices in the structure of the plant or by the agency of wind or insects. It is resorted to artificially to secure new or improved varieties. Cross-fertilization is the result of cross-pollination. See HYBRID, HYBRIDIZATION. **b** Hybridization. *Rare.*

cross potent. *Her.* A cross with flat bars across the ends of the arms. See CROSS, *Illust.* (20).

cross'–pur'pose, *n.* **1**. A counter or opposing purpose; that which is inconsistent or contradictory.

2. *pl.* A game in which questions and answers are made so as to involve ludicrous combinations of ideas.

to be at cross-purposes, to misunderstand or to act counter to one another without intending it.

cross'–ques'tion, *v. t.* To cross-examine (which see); to subject to close questioning.

cross'–ques'tion, *n.* **1**. A question put in cross-examination.

2. A question asked in return. *Obs. or R.*

cross ratio. *Math.* = ANHARMONIC RATIO.

cross ratio of four complexes, the cross ratio (*a b c d*) of the four parameters *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* of the four complexes (of the pencil of complexes). — **cross-ratio sextic**. = ANHARMONIC SEXTIC.

cross'–read'ing, *n.* Reading from column to column across a page, instead of down the columns, thus producing ludicrous combinations of phrases.

cross'–re-fer', *v. t. & i.*; -RE-FERRED'; -RE-FER'RING. To refer across or from one place to another; to make cross references.

cross reference. A reference made from one part of a book or register to another part, where the same or an allied subject is treated.

cross relation. *Music.* The false relation (which see) occurring between successive chords. It is allowed only at a modulation or in figurate counterpoint.

cross remainder. *Law.* Either of two or more remainders left to two or more persons so that upon failure of one his share goes to the other or others.

cross'road' (krŏs'rōd'), *n.* **1**. A road that crosses a main road or runs across country between main roads; an obscure road intersecting or avoiding the main road.

2. The place of intersection of two or more roads; — often in *pl.*, the pl. form being also used as a singular. Formerly, in England, suicides were buried in such places, with a stake driven through the body.

cross'row' (-rō'), *n.* **1**. The alphabet; christcross-row. *Obs.*

And from the *crossrow* plucks the letter G. *Shak.*

2. A row that crosses others.

cross'ruff' (-rŭf'), *n.* **1**. An old game of cards, similar to ruff. *Obs.*

2. *Whist.* The play in which partners trump different suits, and lead to each other for that purpose; a seesaw.

cross sea. *Naut.* A chopping sea in which the waves run in different directions, as from a sudden change in the direction of the wind, or from a current running across the direction of the wind.

cross section. A cutting or section across; a section at right angles to an axis, esp. the longer axis, of anything; also, a piece of something cut off in a direction at right angles to an axis. See SECTION.

cross seizing. *Naut.* A seizing in which a number of turns or parts (usually four) cross an equal number of turns or parts in an opposite direction.

cross'–spale' (-spāl') } *n.* [See SPALE & SPALL.] *Ship-*
cross'–spall' (-spôl') } *building.* A temporary wooden brace secured horizontally across a frame to hold it in position until the deck beams are in place; a cross-pawl.

cross spider. The common European garden spider (*Epeira diadema*); — so called from the cross-shaped mark on its abdomen.

cross springer. *Arch.* One of the ribs in a groined arch, springing from the corners in a diagonal direction.

cross'–staff', *n.* **1** *Eccl.* An archbishop's cross; also, erroneously, a crosier. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies, esp. the sun. It consisted of a graduated pole, with one or more sliding crosspieces, called *transversaries.* To take the altitude of the sun, the observer, sighting from one end of the longstaff, adjusted the transversary until one end touched the horizon and the other end the center of the sun.

3. A surveyor's instrument for measuring offsets.

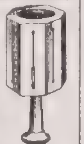
Head of Cross-staff, 3.

cross'–stitch', *n.* A form of stitch, or a kind of needlework, in which the stitches are diagonal and in pairs, the thread of one stitch crossing that of the other, forming a square. — **cross'–stitch'**, *v. t. & i.*

cross strap. An attachment of leather and elastic placed upon the legs of a horse to aid in changing his gait or to prevent him from pacing.

cross street. A street that crosses a main street, esp. at right angles, or one running across between two streets.

cross'tail', *n.* *Steam Engine.* A bar joining the ends of the side rods or levers of a back-acting or side-lever engine.

cross'tie', *n.* A tie placed across something for support, as a railroad sleeper. — **cross'tied'**, *a.*

cross tongue. A kind of dowel used to give additional strength to a tenoned frame.

cross'tree' (krŏs'trē'; 205), *n.* **1**. *pl.* *Naut.* Two horizontal crosspieces of timber or metal supported by trestletrees at a masthead, which spread the upper shrouds in order to support the mast. At the heads of lower masts in large vessels, they usually support a semicircular platform called the "top."

2. A cross or gibbet. *Obs.*

cross valley. *Phys. Geog.* A valley crossing the strike of dipping strata, or intersecting a mountain range or ridge.

cross vault. *Arch.* A vault formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. See VAULT, *n.* — **cross'–vault'ed**, *a.* — **cross'–vault'ing**, *n.*

cross vine. A bignoniaceous climbing shrub (*Bignonia crucigera*) of the southern United States, with pinnate leaves and red or orange cymose flowers. Its stems often show a conspicuous cross in a transverse section.

cross wires. Fine wires or threads, usually of spider-web platinum wire or ruled on glass, mounted as a reticle in the focus of the objective of optical instruments, and used to define the line of sight with accuracy. In a micrometer one or two such wires are usually movable in the field of view by a screw.

cross'wise' (krŏs'wīz'; 205), *adv.* In the form of a cross; also, athwart; across; hence, perversely; contrarily.

cross'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any one of several plants having leaves in whorls of four, or opposite and 2-ranked (whence the name), as boneset, loosestrife, species of *Galium* and *Crucianella*, etc.; specif., the European plant *Galium cruciata.*

Crot'a-la'ri-a (krŏt'ȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; krō'tȧ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρόταλον rattle.] *Bot.* A very large genus of mainly tropical fabaceous herbs with simple or pinnate leaves and racemose, often showy, yellow flowers. Several exotic species are in cultivation; the native American species are called *rattlebox.* The East Indian *C. juncea* yields sunn or Madras hemp. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See SUNN.

crot'a-line (krŏt'ȧ-līn; krō'tȧ-; -lĭn), *a.* [See CROTALUS.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or resembling the rattlesnakes.

crot'a-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* *Veter.* The poisoning, or poisoned condition, of animals caused from eating rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*), either in the field or as hay.

Crot'a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρόταλον rattle.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical rattlesnakes.

cro-taph'i-on (krō-tăf'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κροτάφιον, neut. of κροτάφιος of the temples.] *Craniol.* The tip of the great wing of the sphenoid. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

crotch (krŏch), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. CROTCHET, CRUTCH.] **1**. A fork; esp., a pole or stake with a forked top, used to support or prop something.

2. *Naut.* A stanchion or post of wood or iron, with two arms or a hollowed top for supporting a boom, spare yards, etc.; a crane; a crutch.

3. The angle formed by the parting of two legs or branches; a fork; a bifurcation; the point where a trunk divides; as, the *crotch* of a tree, of a human body, or of a river.

4. *Billiards.* In the three-ball carom game, a small space at each corner of the table. See CROTCHED, *a.*, 3.

crotch, *v. t.*; CROTCHED (krŏcht); CROTCH'ING. **1**. To provide with a crotch; to give the form of a crotch to; as, to *crotch* the ends of ropes in splicing or tying knots.

2. *Logging.* To notch (a log) on opposite sides to provide a grip for the dogs in hauling. *Western U. S.*

crotch chain. *Logging.* A form of tackle for loading a log sideways on a sled, skidway, etc.

crotched (krŏcht), *a.* **1**. Having a crotch; forked.

2. Cross; peevish; perverse; obstinate. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *Billiards.* Lying within a crotch; — said of the object balls in the three-ball carom game whenever the centers of both lie within a 4½-inch square at a corner of the table, in which case but three counts are allowed unless one or both balls be forced out of the crotch.

crotch'et (krŏch'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *crochet*, prop., a little hook, a dim. fr. same source as *croc* hook, and OF. *croche.* Cf. CROCHET, CROCKET, CROSIER.] **1**. = CROCKET, 1 & 2.

2. A small hook or hooklike instrument; specif.: **a** A brooch. *Obs.* **b** A reaping hook. **c** A hook for carrying things on the back. **d** A hooklike or forklike process or organ of an animal. **e** *Surg.* An instrument of a hooked form, used in the extraction of a fetus after craniotomy.

3. *Music.* A note written with a stem, having one fourth the time value of a semibreve, one half that of a minim, and twice that of a quaver; a quarter note. See NOTE.

a *b*

Crotchet: *a* Medieval Forms; *b* Modern Forms.

4. *Print.* A bracket ([).

5. A perverse fancy; a whimsey; an odd notion or conceit; a fanciful contrivance.

He ruined himself and all that trusted in him by *crotchets* that he could never explain to any rational man. *De Quincey.*

6. **a** *Fort.* A passage around a traverse in the covered way. *Rare.* **b** *Mil.* Arrangement of troops in a line nearly perpendicular to the general line of battle. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CAPRICE.

crotch'et, *v. t. & i.*; CROTCH'ET-ED; CROTCH'ET-ING. **1**. *Music.* **a** To play music in quick time, as measured by crotchets. **b** To mark or measure by crotchets.

2. To affect with crotchets, or perverse fancies. *Obs.*

3. To provide or adorn with crotchets, or crockets.

crotch'et-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Given to, or full of, crotchets; subject to whims; as, a *crotchety* man.

2. Of the nature of a crotchet, or whimsey.

crotch rope. *Naut.* **a** Any of two or more small ropes used to steady a spanker boom when resting in the crotch. **b** Either of two tackles leading from a boom to each quarter, used in place of sheets and traveler. *Rare.*

crotch tongue. A V-shaped part joining the front and rear sleds of a logging sled.

Cro'ton (krō'tŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρότων a tick (which the seeds resemble).] **1**. *Bot.* A very large genus of strong-scented euphorbiaceous herbs and shrubs with stellate-pubescent foliage and small diœcious flowers. They are of wide distribution in warm regions. Many possess medicinal properties, the most important being *C. eluteria*, which yields cascarilla bark, and *C. tiglium*, the source of croton oil. Others, as *C. aromaticus*, the lac tree, yield aromatic resins.

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grān'ĕd-nĕs; -grănd'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

cross'hack'le, *v. t.* To cross-question, esp annoyingly.

cross hairs. = CROSS WIRES.

cross'hand', *n.* *Bowls.* Backhand.

cross'-hand'ed, *a. & adv.* Having, or with, the hands crossed.

cross'-han'dled, *a.* Having a handle shaped like a cross.

cross'hatch', *n.* = CROSSHATCHING.

cross'haul', *n.* *Lumbering.* A short road or clearing made at an angle to a log that it may be hauled into a better position for drawing out.

cross'-head'ed, *a.* Having the head or top cross-shaped.

crossing file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

cross'ite (krŏs'īt; 205), *n.* [After Whitman *Cross*, American geologist.] *Min.* A blue variety of amphibole found in the crystalline schists of California.

cross'-lam'i-nat'ed (-lăm'ĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* *Geol.* = CROSS-BEDDED. [legs crossed.

cross'legs' (-lĕgz'), *adv.* With

cross'let-ed, *a.* See -ED.

Cross'ley trans-mit'ter (krŏs'-lĭ). See MICROPHONE.

cross'-lift', *v. t.* *Gun.* To raise (a gun or other object) by crossing handspikes under it from opposite sides. *Rare.*

cross'ly, *adv.* of CROSS. See -LY. Cf. CROSS, *adv.* [*crispa.*

cross mint. The mint *Mentha*

cross multiplication. = DUODECIMAL MULTIPLICATION.

cross'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Cros-sop'ter-yg'i-a (krŏ-sŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = CROSSOPTERYGII.

Cros'so-som'a-ta'ce-æ (krŏs'ō-sōm'ȧ-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CROSSOSOMA. — **cros'so-som'a-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cross'-pawl', *n.* = CROSS-SPALE.

cross'-point', *v. t.* To point (a rope) by plaiting the nettles or seizing crosswise. [pollinate.

cross'-pol'len-ize, *v. t.* To cross-

cross quarters. *Arch.* A cruciform flower in tracery. [-ABLE.

cross'-ques'tion-a-ble, *a.* See

cross'-ra'ti-o group. See QUADRATIC GROUP.

cross'-sec'tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to a cross section.

cross'-stone', *n.* *Min.* **a** Chiastolite. **b** Harmotome. **c** Staurolite.

cross'-strat'i-fied, *p. a.* *Geol.* Cross-bedded. — **cross'-strat'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* [TARIE.

cross'-tar'rie. Var. of CROS-

cross'-tin'ing (-tīn'ĭng), *n.* *Agric.* A mode of harrowing transversely to the ridges.

cross'toes' (-tōz'), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil. *Dial. Eng.*

cross'walk' (-wôk'), *n.* A walk crossing a street or other way.

cross'way', *n.* = CROSSROAD.

cross'way', *adv.* Crosswise. — *a.* Placed or done crosswise.

cross'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* = CROSSWISE.

cross'weed', *n.* Either of two crucifers (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia* and *D. muralis*) resembling mustard.

cross'-week', *n.* Rogation week, when the cross was borne in processions. *Obs.*

crost, *pret. & p. p.* of CROSS. *Rare, Poetic, or Ref. Sp.*

cros-ta'rie (krŏs-tä'rĭ), *n.* [Gael. *crois-taraidh*, *crois-tair*, the cross or beam of gathering.] The fiery cross. *Scot.*

crot, *n.* A bit; particle. *Obs.*

cro'tal (krō'tȧl). Scot. and Ir. var. of CROTTLE.

cro'tal, *n.* [L. *crotalum*; cf. F. *crotale.*] **1**. = CROTALUM.

2. *Ir. Antiq.* A small pear-shaped bell or rattle, of obscure nature and use.

Cro-tal'i-dæ (krō-tăl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, **Crot'a-li'næ** (krŏt'ȧ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CROTALUS.] See PIT VIPER.

cro-tal'i-form (krō-tăl'ĭ-fôrm; krŏt'ȧ-lĭ-), *a.* [*Crotalus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Crotaline.

crot'a-lin (krŏt'ȧ-lĭn; krō'tȧ-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous proteid in the venom of the rattlesnake (*Crotalus*) and other snakes.

crot'a-lo (krŏt'ȧ-lō), *n.* A Turkish musical instrument, answering to the ancient small cymbal.

crot'a-loid (krŏt'ȧ-loid; krō'-tȧ-), *a.* [*Crotalus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Crotaline.

crot'a-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., fr. Gr. κρόταλον rattle.] *Antiq.* A rattle or castanet.

cro-taph'ic (krō-tăf'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Crotaphitic. *Rare.*

crot'a-phite (krŏt'ȧ-fīt; krō'-tȧ-), *n.* [Gr. κρόταφος.] *Anat.* The temporal fossa.

crot'a-phite, **crot'a-phit'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Temporal.

crotch'et, *n.* [Cf. CROTCH.] A crotch. *Obs.*

crotch'et-ed, *a.* See -ED.

crotch'et-eer', *n.* One who has a crotchet or who obtrudes his crotchets.

crotch'et-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

crotch'y (krŏch'ĭ), *a.* Full of crotches, or forks, as a tree.

crote. † CROT.

cro-tes'co. † GROTESQUE.

crot'eys, *n. pl.* Crottels. *Obs.*

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2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of the allied genus *Phyllaurea*, esp. of the species *P. variegata*, many varieties of which are cultivated for their highly ornamental variegated foliage.
cro′ton-al′de-hyde (krō′tŭn-ăl′dē-hīd), *n.* *Chem.* Crotonic aldehyde, $CH_3CH:CHCHO$, a pungent liquid often obtained by heating acetaldehyde with water and zinc chloride.
cro′ton-ate (krō′tŭn-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of crotonic acid.
Croton bug. [From the *Croton* water of New York.] A small, active, winged species of cockroach (*Phyllodromia germanica*) common aboard ships, and in houses in cities, esp. in those with hot-water pipes; — called also *water bug.*

Croton Bug. Nat. size.

cro-ton′ic (krō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a solid crystalline monobasic acid, $CH_3CH:CHCO_2H$, of the acrylic acid series, obtained variously, as by heating malonic acid with paraldehyde and acetic anhydride; — so called because an acid of this formula was at one time supposed to occur in croton oil. **b** Pertaining to or designating any of three liquid acids isomeric with the above, one of which, distinguished as isocrotonic acid, is considered to be in alloisomerism with the ordinary form.
crotonic aldehyde. = CROTONALDEHYDE.
croton oil. A viscid, acrid, brownish yellow fixed oil (sp. gr., .94), obtained from the seeds of *Croton tiglium*, a small East Indian euphorbiaceous tree. It is a most powerful drastic cathartic, and is used externally as a pustulant.
cro-ton′y-lene (krō-tŏn′ĭ-lēn; krŏt′ō-nĭ-lēn′), *n.* [*crotonic* + *acetylene.*] *Chem.* A colorless, volatile, pungent liquid, $CH_3{\cdot}C{:}C{\cdot}CH_3$, one of the products of the distillation of coal tar. It is a hydrocarbon of the acetylene series, and is closely related to crotonic acid.
crouch (krouch; krōōch), *n.* [ME. *cruche*, *crouche*, AS. *crūc*, fr. L. *crux* (acc. *crucem*). Cf. CROSS.] A cross. *Obs.*
crouch, *v. t.* To sign with the cross; to cross. *Obs. Chaucer.*
crouch (krouch), *v. i.*; CROUCHED (kroucht); CROUCH′ING. [ME. *crucchen*, *crouchen*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground with the legs bent, as an animal waiting for prey, or in fear.

Now *crouch* like a cur. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; cringe. "A *crouching* purpose." *Wordsworth.*

Must I stand and *crouch*
Under your testy humor? *Shak.*

crouch, *v. t.* To bow, or bend, low, as in humility or fear.

She folded her arms across her chest,
And *crouched* her head upon her breast. *Coleridge.*

crouch ware. *Pottery.* An early ware of Staffordshire, England, made of clay and sand and glazed with salt.
croup (krōōp), *n.* [F. *croupe* hind quarters, croup, rump, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *kryppa* hump; akin to Icel. *kroppr*, G. *kropf* crop. Cf. CROP.] **1.** The posterior part of the back (above the hind limbs) of a quadruped, esp. of the horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

So light to the *croup* the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung. *Scott.*

2. The buttocks of a man. *Humorous.* *S. Butler.*
croup, *n.* [Scot. *croup*, cf. *croup*, *crowp*, to croak, to cry or speak with a hoarse voice; prob. of imitative origin.] *Med.* Any affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse, ringing cough and stridulous, difficult breathing; esp., such an affection when associated with the development of a false membrane in the air passages (also called *membranous croup*). See FALSE CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
croup (krōōp; *dial. also* krōp), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. CROUP, *n.*] **1.** To cry hoarsely; to croak, as a raven. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To speak hoarsely, as one with a cold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To cough with the hoarse ringing cough of croup.
crou-pade′ (krōō-pād′), *n.* [F., fr. *croupe* hind quarters.] *Man.* A leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs well under his belly.
crou′pi-er (krōō′pĭ-ẽr; krōō-pēr′; *F.* krōō′pyā′), *n.* [F.; prop., one who sits on the croup, and hence, in the second place; an assistant. See 1st CROUP.] **1.** A gamester's assistant. *Obs.*
2. One who presides at a gaming table and collects and, usually, pays the stakes.
3. One who, at a public dinner party, sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman.
croup′ous (krōōp′ŭs), *a.* *Med.* Relating to or resembling croup; esp., attended with the formation of a deposit or membrane like that found in membranous croup.
croupous pneumonia, an acute affection marked by sudden onset with a chill, high fever, cough, and dyspnœa. It has a rapid course and sudden decline. Also called *lobar pneumonia*, from its affecting a whole lobe of the lung at once.
croup′y (-ĭ), *a.*; CROUP′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CROUP′I-EST. Of or pert. to, like, or indicating, croup; as, a *croupy* cough.
‖ **crou′stade′** (krōō′stȧd′), *n.* [F., fr. *croûte* a crust, OF. *crouste.*] *Cookery.* A kind of crisp patty, made of bread, rice, cornstarch, hominy, etc., to receive some filling.
‖ **crou′ton′** (krōō′tôɴ′), *n.* [F. *croûton*, fr. *croûte* a crust.] *Cookery.* A small piece of bread toasted or fried crisp, used in soups, in garnishing, etc.
crow (krō), *n.* [Cf. D. *kroos.*] The mesentery of a beast.

crow (krō), *v. i.*; *pret.* CREW (krōō), now chiefly used in sense 1, or CROWED (krōd); *p. p.* CROWED, *Archaic or Dial.* CROWN (krōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROW′ING. [AS. *crāwan*; akin to D. *kraaijen*, G. *krähen*, cf. Lith. *groti* to croak.] **1.** To make the loud shrill sound characteristic of a cock. "The morning cock *crew* loud." *Shak.*
2. To utter a sound expressive of joy or pleasure.

The sweetest little maid,
That ever *crowed* for kisses. *Tennyson.*

3. To shout in exultation or defiance; to brag.
to crow over, to exult over, as a vanquished antagonist.

Sennacherib *crowing over* poor Jerusalem. *Bp. Hall.*

crow (krō), *v. t.* To announce or wake by crowing. *Rare.*
crow, *n.* [AS. *crāwe* a crow (in sense 1), fr. *crāwan* to crow; akin to D. *kraai*, G. *krähe.* See CROW, *v. i.*] **1.** Any of various species of large, usually entirely glossy black, oscine birds of the genus *Corvus* and allied genera; specif. (without a qualifying word), generally in England, the carrion crow (*C. corone*); or, as also in Scotland and Ireland, the rook (*C. frugilegus*); in North America, *C. brachyrhynchus*, syn. *C. americanus*, a species persecuted chiefly for damaging young corn, though to some extent beneficial in destroying cutworms, grubs, and other larvæ. Though the notes produced by crows are harsh and unmusical, their vocal muscles are highly developed, and their general structure and intelligence has caused them to be regarded as the highest type of birds. In a wider sense (often with qualifying words) the term is applied to various other members of the family Corvidæ, and as a general term for that family, or even to birds of other families. See HOODED CROW, FISH CROW, PIPING CROW, etc.

Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchus*). (1/11)

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The southern constellation Corvus.
3. The cry of the cock; crowing. See CROW, *v. i.*, 1.
4. [*cap.*] An Indian of a warlike tribe of Siouan stock, formerly ranging the region of the upper Yellowstone, now gathered at their agency in Montana.
5. A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or claw; esp., a bar of iron used as a lever; a crowbar. *Shak.*
6. An old kind of door knocker. *Obs.*
7. *Mech.* A yoke applied to a street water main to hold the drill for tapping the main.

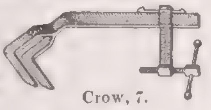
Crow, 7.

as the crow flies, in a direct line. — **to have a crow to pluck, pull,** *or* **pick with** (any one), to have a disagreeable or embarrassing matter to settle with (any one); to have some fault to find with (any one).
crow′bar′ (krō′bär′), *n.* A bar of iron, usually wedge-shaped at the point or working end and sometimes more or less bent, used as a lever, etc. See BAR, *Illust.*
crow′ber-ry (krō′bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A heathlike undershrub of arctic regions (*Empetrum nigrum*); also, its black, insipid berry. **b** The bearberry. **c** The large cranberry. *U. S.* **d** The bilberry or the cowberry. *Dial. Eng.*
crow blackbird. A common and familiar grackle found in several varieties in eastern North America, with black, and in the full-plumaged male brilliantly iridescent, plumage. Where abundant they sometimes injure corn and other crops, but are of benefit as destroyers of grubs and other larvæ. The purple grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) and the bronzed grackle (*Q. quiscula æneus*) are the most widely distributed varieties.

Crow Blackbird (*Quiscalus quiscula*). (1/6)

crowd (kroud), *n.* [Corn. *crowd* or W. *crwth*; akin to Gael. *cruit.* Cf. ROTE a musical instrument.] **1.** *Music.* An ancient Celtic instrument with a shallow, rectangular body and six strings; a kind of primitive violin, being the oldest known stringed instrument played with a bow.

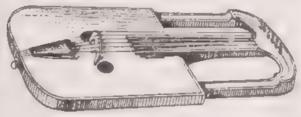
Crowd.

2. (*dial.* krōōd) A fiddle or a fiddler. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
crowd (kroud; *dial.* krōōd), *v. i.* To play on a crowd; to fiddle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
crowd (kroud), *v. i.*; CROWD′ED; CROWD′ING. [ME. *crouden*, *cruden*, AS. *crūdan*; cf. D. *kruijen* to push in a wheelbarrow.] **1.** To press; to push or drive on; to hasten; — said orig. and chiefly of a ship.

The clouds
That *crowd* away before the driving wind. *Cowper.*

2. To urge or press forward; to force one's self; as, a man *crowds* into a thronged place.
3. To press together or collect in numbers; to throng.

The whole company *crowded* about the fire. *Addison.*
Images came *crowding* on his mind. *Macaulay.*

crowd, *v. t.* **1.** To shove or push.
2. To press, force, or thrust, as into a much smaller space or time; to collect or mass together; to compress; cram.
3. To squeeze or crush in a crowd.
4. To fill by pressing or thronging together; to fill or occupy to excess or obstruction.

The balconies and verandas were *crowded* with spectators, anxious to behold their future sovereign. *Prescott.*

5. To put pressure upon; to press by solicitation; to urge; to dun unreasonably or harshly. *Colloq.*
to crowd sail, *Naut.*, to carry an extraordinary amount of sail, with a view to accelerate the speed of the vessel; to carry a press of canvas.
crowd (kroud), *n.* **1.** A large number of persons congregated or collected into a close body without order; a throng.

Crowds that stream from yawning doors. *Tennyson.*

2. A great number of persons; esp., the great body of the people; the populace; the masses; the multitude.

Far from the madding *crowd's* ignoble strife. *Gray.*

3. A company; set; clique. *Colloq.*
4. A large number of things collected or closely pressed together or adjacent to each other; a multitude.

A *crowd* of islands. *Pope.*

crowd of sail, *Naut.*, a press of sail.
crowd′ed (kroud′ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151), *p. a.* **1.** Filled with a crowd, or great number, as of people or actions.

One *crowded* hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name. *Scott.*

2. Pressed or collected close together.
— **crowd′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **crowd′ed-ness**, *n.*
crowd′er (kroud′ẽr; *dial.* krōōd′ẽr), *n.* One who plays on a crowd; a fiddler. *Obs., Hist., or Dial. Eng.*
crowd′er (kroud′ẽr), *n.* One that crowds, or shoves; specif., a V-shaped implement used to crowd the loose dirt to each side in preparing ground for irrigation by the check system.
crow′foot′ (krō′fōōt′), *n.*; *pl.*, *except sense* 1, -FEET. **1.** [*pl.* -FOOTS (-fōōts′); incorrectly, -FEET (-fēt′).] **a** Any species of *Ranunculus*; — in allusion to the pedately lobed leaves in some species. **b** Any of numerous other plants having leaves of this type, as *Plantago coronopus*, *Geranium dissectum* and *G. pratense*, *Coronopus coronopus*, etc. **c** By extension, any of several plants whose roots or other parts suggest a bird's foot, as the male orchis, the wild hyacinth, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Naut.* **a** A number of divergent small cords rove through a long block, or euphroe, as to suspend an awning. **b** An iron stand fastened at one end to a mess table and at the other to a beam above, to hang kids, or tubs, etc., on. **c** A beam arm.
3. *Mil.* A caltrop.
4. *Boilers.* **a** A brace end consisting of branching parts, each fastened to the shell. **b** The crosspiece which holds a manhole or handhole plate in place.
5. *Elec.* A zinc electrode in a gravity cell, somewhat resembling a crow's foot in shape.
6. A mark, such as an arrowhead, used on drawings to limit a dimension, indicate a note, etc.
7. = CROW'S-FOOT (in any of various senses).

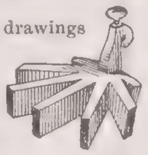
Crowfoot, 5.

crow garlic. A European wild garlic (*Allium vineale*) troublesome as a weed in some parts of the United States, imparting an alliaceous odor and taste to milk and butter when eaten by cows; — called also *rush garlic*, *wild onion*, and *wild garlic.*
crow′keep′er (-kēp′ẽr), *n.* A person employed to scare off crows; hence, a scarecrow. *Obs.* *Shak.*
crown (kroun), *n.* [ME. *corone*, *coroun*, *crune*, *croun*, OF. *corone*, *corune*, F. *couronne*, fr. L. *corona* crown, wreath; akin to Gr. κορώνη anything curved, crown; cf. also L. *curvus* curved, E. *curve*, Gael. *cruinn* round, W. *crwn.* Cf. COROLLA, CORONA, CORONER, CORONET.] **1.** A wreath or garland, or ornamental fillet encircling the head, especially as a reward of victory or mark of honorable distinction; hence, anything given on account of, or obtained by, faithful or successful effort; a reward. "An olive branch and laurel *crown.*" *Shak.*

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a *crown* of life. *Rev.* ii. 10.

2. Specif., a royal or imperial headdress or cap of sovereignty, worn by monarchs; a diadem. The crown of England is a circlet of gold heightened with four crosses pattée alternating with four fleurs-de-lis, and having, rising from the crosses, arches surmounted by a mound and a cross pattée, the whole being ornamented with numerous precious stones. The triple crown of the Pope is usually called a *tiara.* Cf. CORONET.

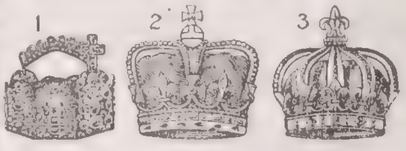

1 Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's); 2 Crown of England; 3 Bourbon Crown.

3. Hence: **a** Imperial or regal power or dominion; sovereignty.

There is a power behind the *crown* greater than the *crown* itself. *Junius.*

b The person entitled to wear a regal or imperial crown; the sovereign in a monarchy or autocracy; — used with *the.*

Parliament may be dissolved by the demise of the *crown.* *Blackstone.*

4. Anything resembling a crown, as in being crown-shaped or circular, as having the form or bearing a representation

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croton chloral hydrate. [From a supposed relationship to *crotonic* acid.] = BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE.
cro′ton-ine (krō′tŭn-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from croton oil, now known to be merely a magnesium soap.
cro′to-nol′ic (krō′tō-nŏl′ĭk), **cro′to-no-le′ic** (-nō-lē′ĭk), *a.* [See CROTON, OLEIC.] *Chem.* Designating an oily irritant acid found in croton oil.
cro′to-nyl (krō′tō-nĭl), *n.* [*crotonic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** The univalent radical C_4H_5O, the radical of crotonic acid. Cf. BENZOYL. **b** Butenyl; as, *crotonyl* alcohol.
Cro-toph′a-ga (krō-tŏf′ȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κρότων a tick + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the anis. See ANI.
crott, *n.* [F. *crotte.*] Filth. *Obs.*
crot′tels (krŏt′'lz), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. F. *crotte.*] Excrement of hares, etc.
crot′tle (krŏt′'l), *n.* [Gael. *crotal.*] Any lichen furnishing a dyestuff; — commonly in *pl.* *Scot.*
cro′tyl (krō′tĭl), *n.* [*crotonic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Butenyl.
crouch. Short for CROUCH WARE.
crouch′back′, *n.* A humped back: humpback. *Obs.*
crouche. † CRUCHE. [a cross.]
crouched. † CRUTCHED, having
crouch′er, *n.* One who crouches.
crouch′ie (krōōch′ĭ), *a.* Crookbacked; hunchbacked. *Scot.*
crouch′ing (krouch′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CROUCH. — **crouch′ing-ly**, *adv.*
Crouch′mas, *n.*, *or* **Crouch′mas Day.** [See CROUCH a cross; 1st MASS.] *Eccl.* The festival of the Invention of the Cross. *Obs.*
croucht. Crouched. *Ref. Sp.*
croud. † CROWD, *n. & v.*, press.
croud (krōōd). Obs. or dial. var. of CROWD, *n. & v.*, fiddle.
crouke, *v. i.* To bow; bend. *Obs.*
crouke, *n.* [AS. *crūce.*] A pitcher or jug. *Obs.*
croume. † CRUMB, *n. & v.*
croun (*Scot.* krōōn). Obs. or Scot. var. of CROWN.
croune. † CROWN.
croup′al (krōōp′ăl), *a.* Croupy.
croupe (krōōp), *n.* [F.] **1.** Var. of CROUP, the rump.
2. = CROUPADE. *Byron.*
croup′er (krōōp′ẽr). Var. of CRUPPER. [bush. *Dial., U. S.*]
croup′er-bush′, *n.* The button-
‖ **crou′pière′** (krōō′pyâr′), *n.* [F.] Armor covering the croup of a horse. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
croup′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crou′pon (krōō′pŭn), *n.* [OF.] Rump; buttock; hence, crupper. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
crouse. † CRUSE.
crouse (krōōs), *a.* [Cf. D. *kroes* ill-humored.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Angry; crabbed. *Obs.* **2.** Bold; confident; hence, cocky. **3.** Brisk; lively; cheerful. *Burns.* — **crouse, crouse′ly**, *adv.*
crousshe. † CRUSH.
crout (krout), *n.* [G. *kraut.*] Herb or cabbage; — occurring in *sourcrout.* See SAUERKRAUT.
crouth (krōōth). † CROWD, fiddle.
crove. Obs. or Scot. var. of CRUIVE. [a yard.]
crow. Dial. Eng. var. of CREW,
crow′bar′, *v. t.* To move, break, etc., with a crowbar.
crow′bell′, crow′bells′, *n.* **a** The daffodil. **b** The bluebell. *Obs.*
crow′bill′, *n.* = CROW'S-BILL.
crow corn. The colicroot.
crowd, crowde, *n.* [Cf. OF. *crote*, E. *crypt.*] A crypt. *Obs.*
crowd, *v. i.* [Cf. CROOD.] *Obs.* **1.** To crow, as a cock. **2.** (*pron.* krōōd). To coo. = CROOD. *Scot.* [gruel.]
crow′die. Var. of CROWDY, a
crow′dle (krōō′d'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CROODLE.
crowd poisoning. *Med.* Disease caused by the crowding together of a large number of persons, esp. in insanitary dwellings.
crow duck. The American coot (*Fulica americana*); also, any of various other dark-colored aquatic birds.
crowd′weed′, *n.* **a** Charlock. **b** The field cress.
crow′dy (krōō′dĭ; krōōd′ĭ), *n.* A thick gruel of oatmeal and water, milk, etc.; food of the porridge kind. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
Crowe, Captain (krō). A quixotic naval personage in Smollett's "Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves."
Crow′eat′er, *n.* A native of South Australia. *Slang, Australia.*
crow′er, *n.* One that crows.
crowes. † CROZE.
crow fig. The nux vomica tree.
crow′flow′er (krō′flou′ẽr), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** = CROWFOOT **a.** **b** The ragged robin. *Obs.* **c** The wild hyacinth. *Obs.* **d** The marsh marigold.
crow′foot′ed, *a.* **1.** Having, or marked with, crow's-feet. **2.** Having crowsteps, or corbiesteps, as a gable.
crowfoot grass. **a** Crab grass (*Syntherisma sanguinalis*). **b** Egyptian grass. [violet.]
crowfoot violet. The bird's-foot
crowing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CROW. — **crowing convulsion.** *Med.* Childcrowing.
crowl (krōōl). Scot. & dial. Eng. form of CRAWL.
crowl, *v. i.* To rumble; — said of the stomach and bowels. *Obs.*
crowl (krōōl), *n.* A dwarfed person. *Scot. & Ir.* — *v. t.* To stunt. *Scot. & Ir.*
crow ling. Either of two common European heathers or heaths (*Calluna vulgaris* and *Erica cinerea*).
crowme. † CRUMB.
crown (krōn), *p. p.* of CROW. *Archaic or Dial.*
crown (*dial.* krōōn), *v. t.* [From *crowner* for *coroner.*] To hold

D E F G H I J K L M

of a crown, or as constituting the summit, crest, or topmost part of an object ; as, the *crown* of the road.

The steepy *crown* of the bare mountains. *Dryden.*

5. Anything which imparts beauty, splendor, honor, dignity, or finish ; also, the consummation, perfection, or highest state or quality of anything.

A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. *Prov.* xii. 4.
Mutual love, the *crown* of all our bliss. *Milton.*

6. The topmost part of the skull or head ; hence, by extension, the head.

From toe to *crown* he 'll fill our skin with pinches. *Shak.*
Twenty things which I set down ;
This done, I twenty more had in my *crown*. *Bunyan.*

7. The part of a hat or other headwear covering the crown of the head ; the upper part of a hat.

8. Any of several coins (orig., one bearing the image of a crown) ; also, a money of account. The British silver crown has been current at five shillings ever since the first issue in 1551, under Edward VI. It is legal tender up to 40s. For other current crowns, see COIN. The values of some old crowns are : Brabant, $1.07 ; Holland, $0.87 ; Denmark, $1.23 ; France, see ECU ; Bern, $0.90 ; Zurich, $0.89.

9. A representation of a crown as a heraldic bearing, a watermark, hall-mark, etc. ; also, a size of paper originally watermarked with a crown (see PAPER).

10. *Arch.* **a** An open rooflike finial of a tower, as if four or eight or more flying buttresses met in a common finial ; found in late English Gothic. **b** = CORONA, 5.

11. *Bot.* **a** = CORONA, 9 **a**. **b** The junction of stem and root in a seed plant; a corona (in sense 9 **e**). **c** The head of foliage in a tree or shrub. **d** The tuft of leaves at the apex of a pineapple. **e** In general, any circle of appendages, as the scales composing the pappus in certain composites or the ring at the apex of the nucule in Characeæ.

12. *Anat.*, *Zoöl.*, etc. **a** *Anat.* The part of a tooth which projects above the gum ; also, the top or grinding surface of a tooth ; hence, *Dentistry*, an artificial substitute for the natural crown of a tooth ; as, a gold *crown*. **b** The top or upper part of an antler. **c** The crest, as of a bird. **d** The vertex of the head of a whale, in which the blowholes are located. **e** The entire body of a crinoid above the stock or column.

13. *Arts*, *Industries*, etc. **a** *Jewelry.* The top part, or part above the girdle, of a cut gem ; specif., the upper range of facets in a rose diamond or the bezel of a brilliant. **b** *Mech.* Any terminal flat member, as the face of an anvil. **c** The vertex or top part of an arch or arched surface, as a street, a deck rounding toward the middle, etc. See ARCH, *Illust.* (2). **d** The top or cover of a bell. **e** The dome of a furnace ; the howell of a porcelain furnace. **f** In a bicycle, the junction of the front fork with the head. **g** The crossbar connecting the prongs of a card tooth. **h** *Surg.* The crown saw of a trepan. **i** *Lace Making.* See COURONNE.

14. *Naut.* **a** The thick, arching end of the shank of an anchor where the arms are joined to it. See ANCHOR. **b** An interweaving of the strands of a rope so as to prevent untwisting. Crowns are added to wall knots, and are single or double. See KNOT, *Illust.*

15. = CORONA, in various senses, as a halo, a tonsure, a circlet for tapers, etc. Cf. 10 **b**, 11 **a**, above.

16. *Geom.* The plane area between two concentric perimeters.

17. Short for CROWN LENS.

crown of aberration, *Astron.*, an apparent circle of light around the true circle of the sun, due to aberration and diffusion of light. — **c. of cups**. *Elec.* = COURONNE DES TASSES. — **c'.-of-the-field'**, the corn cockle. — **c. of thorns**. **a** The wreath placed on the head of Christ just before his crucifixion (*John* xix. 2, 5). It is supposed to have been composed of the thorny shrub *Zizyphus vulgaris*. **b** *Hort.* A very spiny, leafless species of *Euphorbia* (*E. splendens*) grown in conservatories as a curiosity, and for its brilliant scarlet flowers. — **c. of Upper and Lower Egypt**, the headdress of the Egyptian pharaohs, formed of the two crowns worn by the respective pharaohs of Upper and of Lower Egypt before the country was united under one rule;—called also *pschent*.

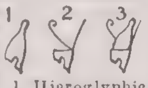

1 Hieroglyphic representations of Crown of Upper Egypt, 2 Crown of Lower Egypt, 3 Pschent.

crown (kroun), *v. t.* ; CROWNED (kround); CROWN'ING. [ME. *coronen*, *corunen*, *crunien*, *crounien*, OF. *coroner*, F. *couronner*, fr. L. *coronare*, fr. *corona* a crown. See CROWN, *n.*] **1**. To place a crown upon; to cover, decorate, or invest with a crown; hence, to invest with royalty; to establish as a sovereign ; to enthrone.

Her who fairest does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*
Crown him, and say, " Long live our emperor." *Shak.*

2. To bestow something upon as a mark of honor, dignity, or recompense ; to adorn ; dignify.

Thou . . . hast *crowned* him with glory and honor. *Ps.* viii. 5.

3. To top, cap, or surmount, as with a crown.

Amidst the grove that *crowns* yon tufted hill. *Byron.*

4. To form or furnish the topmost or finishing part of ; to complete ; consummate; perfect; also, to form the loftiest or supreme adornment of ; to beautify ; glorify.

How blest is he who *crowns*, in shades like these,
A youth of labor with an age of ease. *Goldsmith.*

5. To fill, as a cup, to the brim or until the foam forms a crown above it. *Dryden.*

6. *Checkers.* To place another man on, or to turn with the crown upward (a man that has reached an opponent's king row, or crown head), to indicate that it is a king.

7. *Mil.* To effect a lodgment upon, as upon the crest of the glacis, or the summit of the breach.

8. To cause to round upward ; to make convex, as a road or a roof ; to make (anything) higher at the middle than at the edges, as the face of a machine pulley ; — often with *up*.

9. *Dentistry.* To put an artificial crown upon (a tooth).

crown'al (kroun'ăl), *n.* [See CORONAL ; CROWN, *n.*] A coronet ; crown ; wreath ; coronal. *Obs. or Archaic.*
" *Crownals* of violet, ivy, and pine." *Shelley.*

crown antler. The topmost branch or tine of an antler.

crown arch. A plate supporting a crown sheet.

crown bar. One of the bars supporting a crown sheet.

crown'beard' (kroun'bērd'), *n.* Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Verbesina*.

crown block. A timber structure connecting at the top the posts of a derrick for an oil well.

crown brace. A brace attached to a crown bar and to the shell and dome of a boiler, to support the crown sheet.

crown colony. A colony of the British Empire not having responsible self-government, being more or less completely under the control of the home government. They range in organization from mere military administrations, such as Gibraltar, to those having elected councils, but no responsible ministry, such as Bermuda.

crown debt. *Eng. Law.* Any debt due to the crown. Upon crown debts of record the crown has the remedy by writ of extent. By virtue of 33 Hen. VIII. c. 39, 1541, crown debts of record include debts on obligation or other specialty; by virtue of 13 Eliz. c. 4, 1571, debts due from the accountants to the crown ; and by the Taxes Management Act of 1880, sec. 118, duties detained in the hands of tax collectors.

crowned (kround), *p. a.* **1**. Having or wearing a crown ; surmounted, invested, or adorned, with a crown; specif., *Her.*, having a crown of specified tincture.

2. Consummate; perfect; sovereign. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

3. Brimful; bounteous ; as, a *crowned* cup.

crowned pigeon, any of several very large and handsome pigeons constituting the genus *Goura*, native of New Guinea and the adjacent islands. They are mostly pale blue, or ash-blue and chestnut, with white or gray markings, and have a remarkable erect crest of decomposed feathers.

crown'er (kroun'ēr), *n.* **1**. One that crowns; an act that crowns or consummates. *J. Fletcher.*

2. A fall on the crown of the head.

crown'er (kroun'ēr ; krōōn'ēr), *n.* [Cf. CORONER.] **1**. A coroner. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A commander of a county's troops. *Scot. Hist.*

crown'et (kroun'ĕt), *n.* [See CROWN, CORONET.] A coronet. *Obs.* *Shak.*

crown gall. **a** A disease affecting the peach, apricot, grape, rose, and other nursery stock, often resulting in serious damage. It is manifested by swellings appearing at the crown of the plant, followed by decay of the roots. **b** The slime fungus (*Dendrophagus globosus*) causing this disease.

crown glass. **1**. Window glass blown and whirled into the form of a disk, in the center of which is a knot, called the *bull's-eye*, left by the worker's rod. Panes cut from it are brilliant but small and uneven, and, though formerly in almost universal use, are now manufactured for occasional decorative purposes only.

2. Hence, the material from which crown glass is made ; alkali-lime glass (for optical purposes potash-lime glass), as distinguished from *flint glass*.

3. = CROWN LENS.

crown gold. Gold eleven twelfths (.917) fine, the standard for English gold coins since the reign of Charles II.

crown grafting. *Hort.* **a** See BARK GRAFTING. **b** Any form of grafting in which the scion is inserted into the stock at the crown or surface of the ground.

crown imperial, *n.* **1**. An emperor's crown.

2. A spring-blooming liliaceous plant (*Fritillaria imperialis*) having at the top of the stalk a cluster of pendent bell-shaped flowers surmounted by a whorl of leaves. It is an old garden favorite.

3. *Arch.* = CROWN, 10 **a**.

crown jewels. The jewels appertaining to a sovereign.

crown'land' (kroun'lănd'), *n.* **1**. Land belonging to the crown, to the revenues of which the reigning sovereign is entitled ; the crown's domain or estate.

2. [G. *kronland*.] In Austria-Hungary, one of the provinces, or largest administrative divisions of the monarchy ; as, the *crownland* of Lower Austria.

crown law. The law of criminal prosecutions. *Eng.*

crown lawyer. One employed by the crown in criminal cases. *Eng.*

crown lens. The convex lens of an achromatic lens, made of crown glass (see ACHROMATIC LENS, *Illust.*).

crown office. *Eng. Law.* **a** The office of the Court of King's (or Queen's) Bench, in which certain procedure took place on the crown, or criminal, law side, and in matters relating to the prerogative writs of quo warranto, mandamus, and prohibition. It is now a department for the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division in the Central Office of the High Court of Justice. **b** The chancery office in which the great seal is generally affixed ; formerly, the office of the common-law side of the Chancery Court.

crown palm. A West Indian pinnate-leaved palm (*Englerophœnix caribæa*) related to the coconut palm.

crown'piece' (kroun'pēs'), *n.* **a** A piece or part forming the crown or top of anything. **b** The piece which passes over the head in a bridle. **c** Properly **crown piece**. A coin. See CROWN, 8. **d** *Arch.* A short timber placed on a wall to receive the end of a strut.

crown plate. **1**. *Founding.* A plate placed on the core.

2. *Arch.* A ridge beam.

crown prince. The heir apparent to a crown or throne.

crown princess. The wife of a crown prince.

crown prosecutor. In British colonies, a barrister appointed to institute and carry on criminal suits in the name of the government.

crown pulley. A pulley in the crown block of a derrick.

crown rust. Either of two species of rust fungi (*Puccinia coronata* and *P. coronifera*) attacking grain ; — so called from the crown of blunt teeth surmounting the teliospores.

crown saw. [From its resemblance to a crown.] A rotary saw in the form of a hollow cylinder, with teeth on the end or edge.

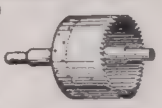

Crown Saw.

crown scab. *Far.* A cancerous sore round the corners of a hoof, similar to greased heels.

crown sheet. The flat plate which forms the top of the furnace or fire box of an internally fired steam boiler.

crown side. *Eng. Law.* The criminal-law side of the Court of King's (or Queen's) Bench, or, now, of the corresponding division of the High Court of Justice.

crown sparrow. Any of certain North American sparrows which constitute the genus *Zonotrichia*, having conspicuous stripes on the head.

crown system. A system of coinage the unit of which is called the crown, as the present system of Austria-Hungary and of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

crown tax. A tax paid to the crown ; esp., the golden crown, or its value, required annually from the Jews by the king of Syria in the time of the Maccabees. 1 *Macc.* x. 20.

crown valve. A dome-shaped valve reciprocating over a series of slots and regulating the opening through them.

crown wheel. *Mach.* A wheel with cogs or teeth set in its rims at right angles to its plane.

crown'-wheel' es-cape'ment. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

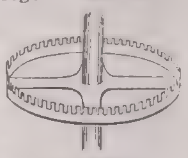

Crown Wheel.

crown'work' (kroun'wûrk'), *n.* **1**. *Fort.* An outwork consisting of a central bastion connected by curtains with two demibastions, occupying a hill, covering a bridgehead or the like, and connected by wings with the main work or the river bank.

2. *Dentistry.* The application of artificial crowns to teeth ; also, a piece of such work.

crow pheasant. The common coucal (*Centropus sinensis*) of India and China, a large cuckoo of terrestrial habits, believed by the natives to give omens.

crow poison. **a** A small American liliaceous plant (*Nothoscordum bivalve*) resembling *Allium* but without odor. It is poisonous to stock. **b** = FLY POISON.

crow'-quill', *n.* A quill of the crow, or a fine pen made from it ; also, a kind of small fine steel pen.

crow's'-bill' (krōz'-), **crow'bill'** (krō'bĭl'), *n.* *Surg.* A kind of forceps for extracting foreign bodies, as bullets from wounds.

crow's'-foot', *n.* ; *pl.* CROW'S-FEET. **1**. Anything having the form of, or likened to, a crow's foot ; specif. : **a** One of the small wrinkles that appear, as the effect of age, etc., under and around the outer corners of the eyes ; — usually in the *pl.* **b** *Well Boring.* A tool with a side claw used for various purposes, as for holding a drill rod while a section is being attached or detached or for recovering broken rods. **c** An embroidery stitch. **d** A contrivance consisting of two pieces fastened together crosswise to support a post.

2. **a** = CROWFOOT, in various senses, as sense 1, 2, 3, or 6. **b** *Arch.* = BIRD'S-MOUTH. *U. S.*

crow shrike. Any of various peculiar, often strikingly black-and-white-plumaged, shrikes constituting the subfamily Gymnorhininæ. They are found chiefly in the Australian region and include the organ bird, piping crows, and so-called magpies of Australia and Tasmania. See MAGPIE.

crow's nest. *Naut.* A box or perch near the top of a mast, esp. in whalers, built for the man on the lookout.

crow'toe' (krō'tō'), *n.* **1**. **a** A toothwort (*Dentaria laciniata*) of the eastern United States ; — so called from its slender rhizome. **b** The bird's-foot trefoil. **c** In popular or dial. English usage : the wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*) ; the male orchis; the buttercup.

2. A caltrop.

croy'don (kroi'dŭn), *n.* [From *Croydon*, England.] **1**. A kind of carriage like a gig, originally of wickerwork.

2. A kind of cotton sheeting ; also, a calico.

croze (krōz), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Coopering.* The groove in the staves of casks, barrels, etc., for receiving the edge of the head ; also, a tool for making it.

croze, *v. t.* ; CROZED (krōzd) ; CROZ'ING (krōz'ĭng). **1**. To make a croze in (a stave).

2. *Hat Manuf.* To refold (a hat body) so as to present a fresh surface to the felting machine.

Cro'zier wire'-wound' gun (krō'zhẽr). [After William *Crozier*, American army officer.] *Ordnance.* A gun consisting essentially of a steel tube wrapped in part or throughout its entire length with steel wire under tension and finished by shrinking on a jacket and hoops. A series of step rings forms the front connection between the jacket and tube, no longitudinal stress being transmitted through any portion of the wire wrapping.

cru'cial (krōō'shăl), *a.* [F. *crucial*, fr. L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross. See CROSS.] **1**. Having the form of, or pert. to, a cross ; cruciform ; intersecting ; as, a *crucial* incision.

2. Of the nature of, or relating to, a supreme trial or a final choice or decision ; supremely critical ; decisive ; as, a *crucial* test, argument, or experiment ; also, of the nature of a crux ; as, a *crucial* difficulty ; hence, trying ; severe ; serving as a test ; as, a *crucial* period ; a *crucial* trial.

crucial ligaments, *Anat.*, two ligaments (anterior and posterior) which connect the femur and the tibia in the interior of the knee joint, between the condyles. They cross each other somewhat like the letter X.

Cru'cian (-shăn), *a.* [*Crux* + *-ian*.] *Astron.* In chemical classification of stars, denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Alpha (α) Crucis, in which the lines of hydrogen, helium, asterium, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon predominate.

crucian carp. [Cf. Sw. *karussa*, G. *karausche*, F. *carousse*, *carassin*, *corassin*, LL. *coracinus*, Gr. κορακῖνος a sort of fish.] A European carp (*Carassius vulgaris*) having a thicker and deeper body than the common carp, and no barbels.

a coroner's inquest on. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

crown'a-cle. † CHRONICLE.

crown animalcule. A rotifer of the genus *Stephanoceros*, in which the female is attached and tubicolous, with the edges of the disk produced into a circle of ciliated tentacles.

crown-a'tion (*dial.* krōō-nā'-shŭn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CORONATION.

crown bark. *Pharm.* Pale bark.

crown crane. The demoiselle crane.

crow needle, *or* **crow needles**. [= LADY'S-COMB.]

crown escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

crown filler. Precipitated calcium sulphate, used as a filler in paper making.

crown fire. *Forestry.* A forest fire in which the crowns of the trees are ignited.

crown gate. The head gate of a lock of a canal, etc.

crown head. *Checkers.* A king row.

crown'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CROWN.

crown knot. = CROWN GALL.

crown'less, *a.* See -LESS.

crown'let, *n.* A coronet.

crown'ling, *n.* A young king.

crown living. An ecclesiastical living in the gift of the crown.

crown'ment, *n.* [OF. *coronement*.] Coronation. *Obs.*

crown octavo. See OCTAVO.

crown paper. See PAPER.

crown pigeon. = CROWNED PIGEON.

crown'-post', *n.* **1**. = KING-POST.

2. *Dentistry.* A small post attached to an artificial crown to fit into the pulp canal.

crown rootknot. = CROWN GALL.

crown's evidence. = KING'S EVIDENCE. *Eng.*

crown shell. = ACORN SHELL.

crown thistle. The European thistle *Carduus eriophorus*. *Obs.*

crown tile. A plain or flat roof tile ; also, a hip tile.

crown tuber. A tuber of which the top is stem and the lower part root. *L. H Bailey.*

crown vetch. = AXSEED.

crow onion. = CROW GARLIC.

crowp (krōōp ; krōp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CROUP, croak.

crow pea. The bush vetch (*Vicia sepium*).

crow purse. The sea purse.

crow's ash. The flindosa. *Australia.*

crowse (krōōs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CROUSE.

crow'-silk', *n.* Any of various confervoid filamentous freshwater algæ, esp. *Rhizoclonium rivulare*.

crow'-soap', *n.* Soapwort.

crow'step', *n.* *Arch.* = CORBIESTEP. — **crow'stepped'** (krō'stĕpt'), *a.*

crow'stone', *n.* **1**. The top stone of a gable end. [*Dial. Eng.*]

2. A flinty white sandstone.

crowth. † CROWD, instrument.

crow'-tread', *v. t.* To tread (a female bird) in the way a crow was supposed to do; hence, fig., to treat ignominiously ; to abuse. *Obs.*

crow'-vict'uals, *n.* Ground ivy.

croydon, *or* **croyden, sanguine**. Prob. a sallow color. *Obs.*

croyl'stone', *n.* *Min.* Crystallized cawk, in which the crystals are small. *Obs.*

croyser. † CROSIER, cross-bearer.

cro'zier (krō'zhẽr), *n.*, **cro'ziered** (-zhẽrd), *a.* Vars. of CROSIER, CROSIERED.

croz'zil, **croz'le**, **croz'zle** (krŏz''l ; -'l), *v. i.* To shrivel or cake with heat ; to burn to a cinder. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A cinder.

C. R. P. *Abbr.* Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium (L., Calendar of the Patent Rolls).

crs. *Abbr.* Credits ; creditors.

Crsp. *Abbr.* Crispian; Crispin; Crispus.

‖ **cru** (krü), *n.* [F., prop., p. p. of *croître* to grow.] Lit., growth; hence, also, a tract of land on which something is grown; esp., a vineyard.

crub (krŭb). Dial. var. of CURB.

crucche, **cruche**. † CRUTCH.

cruce. † CRUSE. [*Poetic.*]

cruce (krōōs), *n.* Crucible.

cru'ces, *n.*, *pl.* of CRUX.

cruch. Crutch. *Ref. Sp.*

cruche. † CROUCH, a cross.

cruche. † CROUCH, *n.* & *v.*

crucht. Crutched. *Ref. Sp.*

cru'ci-ade, *n.* [LL. *cruciata* : cf. F. *cruciade*.] Also **cru'ci-a'da**, **cru'ci-at**, etc. A crusade ; also, a papal bull sanctioning a crusade or privileging participants in it. *Obs. or Hist.*

cru'cial-ly, *adv.* of CRUCIAL.

cru'cian, *n.* The crucian carp.

cru'ci-ate (krōō'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *cruciatus*, p. p. of *cruciare* to crucify, torture, fr. *crux, crucis*, a cross, torture. See CROSS.] **1.** Tormented. *Obs.* *Bale.*
2. Cross-shaped or marked with a cross. Specif. : **a** *Bot.* Having leaves or petals in the form of a cross ; cruciform. **b** *Zoöl.* Crossing, as the wings of some insects.

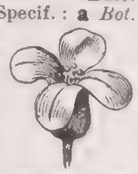
Cruciate Flower.

cru'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.* ; CRU'CI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; CRU'CI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To crucify. *Obs.*
2. To mark with a cross or crosses. *Rare.*
cru'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *cruciatio.*] **1.** Act of torturing ; torture ; torment. *R.*
2. State of being cruciate, or crossed.
cru'ci-ble (krōō'sĭ-b'l), *n.* [LL. *crucibulum* a hanging lamp, an earthen pot for melting metals ; cf. OF. *croisuel* a sort of lamp, crucible, F. *creuset* crucible, and E. *cresset.* It was confused with derivatives of L. *crux* cross (cf. CROSSLET), lamps and later crucibles prob. having been sometimes marked with a cross.] **1.** A vessel or melting pot of some very refractory substance, as clay, graphite, porcelain, or platinum, used for melting and calcining substances which require a high degree of heat, as metals, ores, etc. Crucibles vary in size from those an inch or less in height (for chemical analyses) to those having a capacity of many hundreds of pounds.

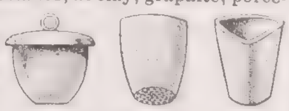
Crucibles.

2. A hollow at the bottom of a furnace, to receive the melted metal.
3. A severe trial or test ; as, the *crucible* of affliction.
crucible steel. Also **crucible cast steel.** A superior but expensive kind of cast steel made either by melting blister steel in crucibles, or by fusing together wrought iron, carbon, and flux in crucibles. That made by the former method is the standard for fine tools.
cru'ci-fer (-fēr), *n.* [L. See CRUCIFEROUS.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who carries a cross, as at the head of a procession.
2. *Bot.* Any plant of the family Brassicaceæ ; a cress ; — in allusion to the four petals, which resemble a Maltese cross.
cru-cif'er-ous (kroo-sĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *-ferous.*] **1.** Bearing a cross.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Cruciferæ, or Brassicaceæ.
cru'ci-fix (krōō'sĭ-fĭks), *n.* [F. *crucifix* or LL. *crucifixus*, fr. L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *figere, fixum*, to fix. See CROSS, FIX ; cf. CRUCIFY.] **1.** A representation of the figure of Christ upon the cross ; esp., the sculptured figure affixed to a cross such as is used as a religious emblem ; also, in loose usage, the cross, as a Christian emblem

> The cross, too, by degrees, became the *crucifix.* *Milman.*
> And kissing oft her *crucifix*,
> Unto the block she drew. *Warner.*

2. The crucified Christ. *Obs.*
cru'ci-fix'ion (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *crucifixio* ; cf. F. *crucifixion.*] **1.** Act of crucifying ; specif., the execution of Christ on the cross.

> The *Crucifixion* was therefore on a Friday in some year between A. D. 28 and 33 inclusive. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. State of one who is crucified ; death upon a cross.
3. Intense suffering or affliction ; painful trial.

> What *crucifixions* are in love? *Herrick*

cru'ci-form (krōō'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *-form.*] Cross-shaped ; cruciate ; as, a *cruciform* flower.
cruciform ligament, *Anat.*, a strong ligamentous band which crosses the ring of the atlas and holds the odontoid against its anterior part, — so called because it gives off an ascending and descending slip as it crosses the odontoid, so that the whole ligament is cross-shaped.
cru'ci-fy (krōō'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; CRU'CI-FIED (-fīd) ; CRU'CI-FY'ING. [F. *crucifier*, fr. LL. *crucificare*, for *crucifigere*, fr. L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *figere* to fix, the ending *-figere* being changed to *-ficare*, F. *-fier* (in compounds), as if fr. L. *facere* to do, make. See CROSS, FIX ; cf. CRUCIFIX.] **1.** To fasten to a cross ; to put to death by nailing or binding the hands and feet to a cross of execution.

> They cried, saying, *Crucify* him, *crucify* him. *Luke* xxiii. 21.

2. To destroy the power or ruling influence of ; to subdue completely ; to mortify.

> They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh. *Gal.* v. 24.

3. To vex or torment. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
4. To place crosswise ; to cross. *Rare*
crude (krōōd), *a.* ; CRUD'ER (-ẽr) ; CRUD'EST. [L. *crudus* raw ; akin to *cruor* blood (which flows from a wound). See RAW ; cf. CRUEL.] **1.** In a natural state ; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat ; not altered, refined, or prepared for use by any process ; raw ; as, *crude* flesh ; *crude* sugar.
2. Undigested ; unconcocted ; not brought into a form to give nourishment. "*Crude* and inconcoct." *Bacon.*
3. Unripe; not mature or perfect ; immature ; undeveloped.

> I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude.* *Milton.*

4. Wanting finish, grace, tact, taste, or other quality characteristic of maturity or culture ; immature, unfinished, inadept, or unassimilated ; as, *crude* reasoning or politics ; unpolished or unrefined ; as, *crude* manners ; rough, raw, harsh, or crass ; as, *crude* coloring ; *crude* remedies.

> *Crude*, undigested masses of suggestion, furnishing rather raw materials for composition. *De Quincey.*

5. Unalleviated ; undisguised ; bald ; bare ; as, confronted by the *crude* facts ; *crude* necessities.
6. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the uninflected or inflectionless part of a word ; as, the stem of a word is often called the *crude* form.
Syn. — Unripe, immature, undigested, green, inexperienced, unrefined. — CRUDE, RAW, CALLOW, CRASS are here compared, esp. in their fig. senses. CRUDE and RAW agree in suggesting lack of finish, polish, or assimilation, *raw* frequently connoting in addition lack of seasoning or experience ; as, "a wild Eastern caravan . . . with *crude* colors in the sun, fierce pipes in the air, high spears against the sky" (*H. James*) ; "The coloring of the Saturn [was] too *raw*" (*Walpole*) ; "If a truth is nude and *crude*, that is a proof it has not been steeped long enough in the soul" (*M. Arnold*) ; "his conclusions *raw* and unconcocted" (*Hazlitt*) ; in its *crude* form, *raw* material ; a *raw* recruit, a *raw* hand. CALLOW adds to *raw* the implication of great immaturity, as of one who is very young or unsophisticated ; as, "souls and wits which have never got beyond the *callow* and boarding-school stage" (*M. Arnold*) ; a *callow* judgment, a *callow* discourse. CRASS adds to *crude* the implication of density or grossness; as, "There were many *crass* minds in Middlemarch, whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump" (*G. Eliot*) ; "insufferable piety and *crass* conceit" (*M. Hewlett*) ; *crass* (cf. CRUDE) materialism. See ROUGH, COARSE, COMMON ; cf. MATURE.
crude fiber *or* **fibre**, the material, chiefly cellulose, obtained as a residue in the chemical analysis of vegetable substances, as by successive extraction with acid and alkali.
— **crude'ly**, *adv.* — **crude'ness**, *n.*
cru'di-ty (krōō'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *cruditas* : cf. F. *crudité.* See CRUDE.] **1.** State or quality of being crude ; rawness ; harshness.
2. That which is crude, as undigested matter, an ill-defined conception, a piece of literary or artistic work lacking finish, etc. "*Crudities* in the stomach." *Arbuthnot.*
cru'el (krōō'ĕl), *a.* ; CRU'EL-ER (-ẽr) ; CRU'EL-EST. [F., fr. (assumed) LL. *crudalis*, for L. *crudelis*, fr. *crudus.* See CRUDE.] **1.** Disposed to give pain to others ; willing or pleased to hurt, torment, or afflict ; destitute of mercy or pity ; savage ; inhuman ; hard-hearted ; merciless.

> Behold a people cometh from the north country ; . . . they are *cruel* and have no mercy. *Jer.* vi. 22, 23.

2. Causing, or fitted to cause, pain, grief, or misery.

> *Cruel* wars, wasting the earth. *Milton.*
> Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce ; and their wrath, for it was *cruel.* *Gen.* xlix. 7.

3. Attended with cruelty ; painful ; harsh

> You have seen *cruel* proof of this man's strength. *Shak.*

Syn. — See FEROCIOUS.
cruel plant, any of several cultivated species of the asclepiadaceous genera *Araujia, Schubertia*, and *Cynanchum* ; — so called because insects become entangled in the flowers.
cru'el, *adv.* Cruelly. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*
cru'el-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a cruel manner.
2. Extremely ; severely. *Colloq.* *Spectator.*
cru'el-ty (krōō'ĕl-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *cruelté*, F. *cruauté* ; cf. L. *crudelitas*, fr. *crudelis.* See CRUEL.] **1.** Quality or state of being cruel ; disposition to give unnecessary pain or suffering to others ; inhumanity ; barbarity.

> Pierced through the heart with your stern *cruelty.* *Shak.*

2. A cruel and barbarous deed ; inhuman treatment ; act of willfully causing unnecessary pain.

> *Cruelties* worthy of the dungeons of the Inquisition. *Macaulay.*

cru'et (krōō'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [AF. *cruet*, a dim. from OF. *crue, cruie* ; prob. of G. origin (cf. OS. *krūka*, G. *krug*) and akin to E. *crock* an earthen vessel.] **1.** A bottle or vessel ; esp., a vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, pepper, or the like, for the table ; a caster.
2. *Eccl.* A vessel used to hold wine, oil, or water for the service of the altar, as in the Eucharist.

Cruet, 2.

cruet stand. A frame for holding cruets ; a caster.
cruise (krōōz), *v. i.* ; CRUISED (krōōzd) ; CRUIS'ING. [Prob. fr. D. *kruisen* to move crosswise or in a zigzag, to cruise, fr. *kruis* cross, fr. OF. *crois*, F. *croix* ; cf. OF. *croisier*, F. *croiser*, to cross, cruise. See CROSS.] **1.** To sail back and forth on the ocean ; to sail, as for the protection of commerce, in search of an enemy, for plunder, or for pleasure.

> Ships of war were sent to *cruise* near the isle of Bute. *Macaulay.*
> 'Mid sands, and rocks, and storms to *cruise* for pleasure. *Young.*

2. To wander hither and thither on land. *Colloq.*
3. *Forestry.* To inspect forest land for the purpose of estimating the quantity of lumber it will yield.
cruise, *v. t.* **1.** To cruise over or about.
2. *Forestry.* To explore with reference to capacity for the production of lumber ; as, to *cruise* a section of land.
cruise, *n.* A voyage made in various directions, as of an armed vessel for the protection of other vessels, to visit foreign ports, or in search of an enemy ; a sailing to and fro, as for exploration or for pleasure.

> He feigned a compliance with some of his men, who were bent upon going a *cruise* to Manila. *Dampier.*

cruis'er (krōōz'ẽr), *n.* One that cruises ; specif., of war vessels, in the 18th century, usually, a privateer ; now, a man-of-war less heavily armed and armored than a battleship, having superior speed, and generally of from 2,000 to 16,000 tons displacement. Armored cruisers have side or vertical armor, in addition to an armored deck sloping to the sides, upon which coal is carried in small bunkers. Protected cruisers have no side or vertical armor, but have an armored deck. Unprotected cruisers have no armor or special protection against damage by gun fire.
cruive (krōōv ; *Scot.* krüv ; krĭv), *n.* **1.** A small rude inclosure, as a hovel, a pen for animals, etc. *Scot.*
2. A kind of fish trap in a weir or tideway, etc. *Brit.*
crul'ler (krŭl'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *krullen* to curl. See CURL.] A small sweet cake made of a rich egg batter, cut into rings, strips, or twists, and fried brown in deep fat.
crumb (krŭm), *n.* Also, commonly till 19th century, **crum.** [AS. *crūma*, akin to D. *kruim*, G. *krume* ; cf. G. *krauen* to scratch, claw.] **1.** A small fragment or piece ; esp., a very small piece of bread or other food broken or rubbed off.

> The *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table. *Luke* xvi. 21.
> His eye a mere pin point, . . . gleaming like a *crumb* of glass. *Stevenson.*

2. Fig. : A little ; a bit ; as, a *crumb* of comfort.
3. The soft part of bread ; — opposed to *crust.*

> Dust unto dust, what must be, must ;
> If you can't get *crumb*, you 'd best eat crust. *Old Song.*

4. Loose friable earth, as the mold or tilth. *Eng.*
5. The body louse. *Local, U. S.*
to a crumb, with great exactness ; completely.
crumb, *v. t. & i.* ; CRUMBED (krŭmd) ; CRUMB'ING (krŭm'ĭng). Also, commonly till 19th century, **crum.** **1.** To break into crumbs or small pieces, as with the fingers ; as, to *crumb* bread.
2. *Cookery.* To cover, thicken, or dress with crumbs.
3. To remove crumbs from ; as, to *crumb* the table. *Colloq.*
crumb brush. A brush for sweeping crumbs from a table.
crumb cloth. **1.** A cloth, often damask, to lay on or under a dining table to receive falling fragments.
2. A heavy damask material, suitable for this use or for embroidery.
crum'ble (krŭm'b'l), *v. t.* ; CRUM'BLED (-b'ld) ; CRUM'BLING (-blĭng). [Freq. of *crumb*, v. t., akin to D. *kruimelen*, G. *krümeln.*] To break into, or cause to fall in, small pieces.

> He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
> And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton.*

crum'ble, *v. i.* To fall into small pieces ; to break or part into small fragments ; hence, to fall to decay or ruin ; to become disintegrated ; to perish.

> If the stone is brittle, it will *crumble.* *Arbuthnot.*
> The league deprived of its principal supports must soon *crumble* to pieces. *Prescott.*

crum'ble, *n.* **1.** A crumb. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. Crumbling substance ; fine débris.
crum'bly (krŭm'blĭ), *a.* Easily crumbled ; friable. "The *crumbly* soil." *Hawthorne.* — **crum'bli-ness** (-blĭ-nĕs), *n.*
cru'men (krōō'mĕn), *n.* [L. *crumena* purse, bag.] *Zoöl.* The suborbital gland, secreting a waxy substance, present in many deer and antelopes.
crum'my (krŭm'ĭ), *a.* ; CRUM'MI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; CRUM'MI-EST. **1.** Friable ; crumbly. *Obs.*
2. Full of crumb or crumbs ; also, soft, as the crumb of bread is ; not crusty.
3. *Slang.* **a** Plump, and in good condition ; comely ; buxom. *Eng.* **b** Inferior ; cheap. *U. S.*
crump (krŭmp ; krōōmp), *v. t. & i.* [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To crunch ; to make a crunching sound, as in eating.
2. To thump or thwack. *Colloq., Eng.*
crump, *a.* [Prob. of imitative origin ; or cf. *crimp*, a. & v.] Brittle or friable ; crusty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
crump (krŭmp), *a.* [See CRUMPLE.] Crooked ; bent. *Obs.* — *n.* A hump on the back ; a humpbacked person. *Obs.*
crump (krŭmp ; krōōmp), *v. t. & i.* To crook or curve ; to curl up. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
crump'et (krŭm'pĕt ; -pĭt ; 151), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A kind of cake cooked on a griddle or spider.
crum'ple (krŭm'p'l), *v. t.* ; CRUM'PLED (-p'ld) ; CRUM'PLING (-plĭng). [Dim. fr. the old a. *crump* crooked, bent, AS. *crump, crumb*, akin to G. *krumm*, OHG. *chrumb*, Dan. *krum*, D. *krom*, and E. *cramp.*] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds ; to crush together ; to rumple ; as, to *crumple* paper.
crum'ple, *v. i.* To contract irregularly ; to show wrinkles after being crushed together ; as, leaves *crumple.*
crum'ple, *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or crease made by crumpling or squeezing ; a crumpled part of anything.
crum'pled (krŭm'p'ld), *p. a.* Wrinkled, creased, or furrowed by or as if by pressing or crushing ; also, bent, as in a spiral curve ; as, the cow with the *crumpled* horn.
crunch (krŭnch ; 140), *v. i.* ; CRUNCHED (krŭncht) ; CRUNCH'ING. [Prob. fr. earlier *craunch* ; cf. D. *schransen* to eat heartily, or E. *scrunch.*] **1.** To chew with force and noise ; to craunch.

> And their white tusks *crunched* o'er the whiter skull. *Byron.*

2. To grind or press with violence and noise.

> The ship *crunched* through the ice. *Kane.*

crunch, *v. t.* To chew with a grinding noise ; hence, to crush or grind, as under foot or wheel, with a noise.
crunch, *n.* **1.** The act of crunching.
2. A piece made or separated by crunching.
cru-no'dal (krōō-nō'dăl), *a.* *Geom.* Possessing, relating to, or characterized by, a crunode ; — used of curves.

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cru'ci-ar, *n.* [L. *cruciare* to crucify.] A crucifier. *Obs.*
cru'ci-at. Var. of CRUCIADE.
cru'ci-ate-ly, *adv.* of CRUCIATE.
cru'ci-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cruciatorius.*] Torturing ; tormenting. *Obs.*
cru'ci-ble, *v. t.* To melt or test [in a crucible.
Cru-cif'er-æ (krōō-sĭf'ẽr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CRUCIFEROUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of BRASSICACEÆ.
cru'ci-fi'cial (krōō'sĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cross.
cru'ci-fi'er (krōō'sĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who crucifies.
cru'ci-fix, *v. t.* To crucify. *Obs.*
crucifixion thorn. = CHRIST'S-THORN.
cru'ci-form'i-ty (krōō'sĭ-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being cruciform. [FORM.
cru'ci-form-ly, *adv.* of CRUCI-
cru-cig'er-ous (krōō-sĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *-gerous.*] Bearing, or marked with, a cross. *R.* [CRUSILY.
cru'cil-ly, cru'ci-ly, *a.* *Her.* =
‖ **Cru'cis** (krōō'sĭs), *n.*, *gen.* of CRUX.
cru'cite (krōō'sīt), *n.* [L. *crux, crucis*, cross.] Andalusite. *Obs.*
cruck (krŏŏk), *n.* [Cf. W. *crwc*, or E. *crock* an earthen pot.] A pail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cruck'le (*dial.* krŏŏk''l ; krŭk''l). Var. of CROOKLE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cruck'le, *v. i.* To rustle or crackle. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
crud (krŭd ; *dial. also* krŏŏd, krōōd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CURD.
crud'dle (krŭd''l ; krŏŏd''l). Var. of CROODLE. [CURDLE.
crud'dle. Obs. or dial. var. of
crud'dy (krŭd'ĭ ; *dial. also* krŏŏd'ĭ, krōōd'ĭ). Obs. or dial. for CURDY. [for CROWDIE.
crud'dy (krū'dĭ). Dial. Eng.
crude. † CROWD, *v.*, press.
crudes (krōōdz), *n. pl.* Crude or unconcentrated ore. *Australia.*
cru'dle (krōō'd'l). Obs. or dial. var. of CURDLE, CROODLE.
crud'wort' (krŭd'wûrt' ; *dial. also* krŏŏd'-), *n.* The yellow bedstraw. *Dial. Eng.*
crue. † CREW, a band : Scot. var. of CREW, a yard or fold
cru'el. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CREWEL.
cru'el-ness, *n.* Cruelty. *Obs. or R.*
cru'els (krōō'ĕlz), *n. pl.* [F. *écrouelles* scrofula.] Scrofula
cru'ent, *a.* [L. *cruentus.*] Bloody. *Obs.*
cru'en-tate, *a.* [L. *cruentatus*, p. p. of *cruentare* to bloody.] Made bloody. *Obs.* — **cru'en-tat'ed** (krōō'ĕn-tāt'ĕd), *a.* *Obs.*
cru'en-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cruentatio* a staining with blood.] Oozing of blood, as from a corpse after incision, or, as formerly thought to happen, in presence of the murderer.
cru-en'tous (krōō-ĕn'tŭs), *a.* [L. *cruentus.*] Bloody. *Obs.*
crufe. Obs. or Scot. for CRUIVE
cruin (*dial* krün). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CROON, *v.*
cruise. Var. of CRUSE, a bottle.
crui'sie (krü'zĭ). Var. of CRUSIE. *Scot*
cruis'keen, cruis'ken (krüs'kĕn ; krōōs'-), *n.* [Cf. *cruskyn*, and OD. *kroesken* a small cruse.] A jug ; a pitcher. *Ir. or Scot.*
cruk (*dial.* krŏŏk ; krŏŏk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CROOK. [CREWEL.
crule. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
crull, *or* **crul**, *a.* Curly. *Obs.*
crull. Dial. Eng. var. of CREWEL.
crum, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *krommen.*] To crook. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial.*
crumbed (krŭmd), *p. a.* Bent.
crumb'er, crum'mer, *n.* One that crumbs, as an implement for crumbing a table cloth
crum'bld. Crumbled. *Ref. Sp.*
crum'ble-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
crumb'let, crum'let, *n.* See -LET.
crumb'lings (krŭm'lĭngz), *n. pl.* Crumbled particles.
crumb'y (-ĭ), *a.* = CRUMMY, 2.
crumd. Crumbed. *Ref. Sp.*
crume (krŏŏm ; krōōm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRUMB.
cru'me-nal (krōō'mē-năl), *n.* [L. *crumena* purse.] A purse. *Obs.*
crum'ma-ble (krŭm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being crumbed. *R.*
crumme. † CRUMB. [of CRUM.
crummed (krŭmd), *pret. & p. p.*
crum'mie, crum'my (krŭm'ĭ ; krŏŏm'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. CRUM to crook.] A cow ; esp., a cow with crumpled horns ; also, a crook, or staff. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
crum'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRUM.
Crum'mles (krŭm''lz), **Vincent.** In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," an eccentric actor and theatrical manager.
crum'mock (krŭm'ŭk ; krŏŏm'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *crumb* bent, D. *kromm* crooked, E. *crumple.*] **1.** A crummie. *Scot.*
2. An Asiatic apiaceous herb (*Sium sisarum*), cultivated for its root. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
crump (*dial.* krŏŏmp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRAMP.
crump (krŭmp ; krŏŏmp), *n.* A blow ; a thump. *Colloq., Eng.*
crumpe. † CRAMP, a spasm.
crump'er, *n.* A whopper ; a bouncing lie. *Colloq., Eng.*
crum'pl. Crumple. *Ref. Sp.*
crum'pld. Crumpled. *Ref. Sp.*
crum'ple (*dial.* krŭm'p'l ; krŏŏm'p'l), *a.* Crumpled. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
crum'pler (krŭm'plẽr), *n.* One that crumples ; specif. : **a** A cravat. **b** A fall that throws both rider and horse. *Colloq.*
crum'pling (*dial.* krŭm'plĭn(g) ; krŏŏm'-), *n.* [Cf. CRUMP, CRUMPLE.] A stunted or shriveled apple, cucumber, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
crum'ply (krŭm'plĭ), *a.* Full of crumples.
crump'y (krŭm'pĭ ; krŏŏm'pĭ), *a.* [See CRUMP, *a.*, crusty.] Brittle ; crump. *Dial. Eng.*
crum'ster, *n.* [D. *krom* crooked.] A kind of galley or hoy. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
crune. † CROWN.
crune. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CROON.
crunk (*dial.* krŏŏŋk), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. Icel. *krūnka* to croak.] To cry like a crane ; to cronk. *Obs. or Dial.* — **crunk**, *n.* *Obs. or Dial.* [CRUNK. *Obs.*
crun'kle (krŭŋ'k'l), *v. i.* =
crun'kle (krŭŋ'k'l ; krŏŏŋ'k'l), *n.* [Cf. CRINKLE.] A crease ; a wrinkle ; a rumple. *Scot.*

D E F G H I J K L M

cru′node (kro͞o′nōd), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *crux* a cross + E. *node.*] *Geom.* A point where a curve crosses itself; a double point with two real tangents.

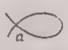

a Crunode.

cru′or (kro͞o′ŏr), *n.* [L., blood. See CRUDE.] *Physiol.* The clotted portion of coagulated blood, containing the coloring matter; gore.

cru′o-rin (-ō-rĭn), *n.* *Physiol.* The coloring matter of the blood in the living animal; hæmoglobin.

crup′per (krŭp′ẽr; kro͝op′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *cropere*, OF. *cropiere*, F. *croupière*, fr. *croupe.* See CROUP, of a horse.] **1**. A leather loop passing under a horse's tail and buckled to the saddle to keep it from slipping forwards. See HARNESS, *Illust.*
2. The rump of a horse; croup; hence, *Obs. or Humorous*, in general, hind quarters; buttocks.

crup′per, *v. t.;* CRUP′PERED (-ẽrd); CRUP′PER-ING. To fit with a crupper; to place a crupper upon; as, to *crupper* a horse.

cru′ral (kro͞o′răl), *a.* [L. *cruralis*, fr. *crus, cruris*, leg.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the thigh or leg, or any of the parts called *crura;* femoral. See CRUS.
crural arch. = POUPART'S LIGAMENT. The *deep crural arch* is a fibrous band arching over the femoral sheath arising from the middle of Poupart's ligament and inserted into the pectineal line. — **c. artery.** = FEMORAL ARTERY. — **c. canal.** = FEMORAL CANAL. — **c. nerve.** See ANTERIOR CRURAL NERVE. — **c. ring.** = FEMORAL RING. — **c. septum**, the connective tissue which in the normal condition closes the femoral ring. — **c. sheath.** = FEMORAL SHEATH.

cru-re′us (kro͞o-rē′ŭs), *n.* Also **cru-ræ′us**. [NL., fr. L. *crus, cruris*, leg.] *Anat.* The division of the quadriceps exterior muscle of the thigh which arises from, and covers the front of, the shaft of the femur.

cru′ro- (kro͞o′rō-). A combining form for *crus*, the *shank;* as in: **cru′ro-tar′sal** (-tär′săl), *Anat.*, pertaining to or situated between the crus and tarsus.

crus (krŭs), *n.; pl.* CRURA (kro͞o′rȧ). [L., the leg.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1**. That part of the hind limb between the femur, or thigh, and the ankle, or tarsus; the shank.
2. Any of various parts likened to a leg, or (in plural) to a pair of legs; as: the diverging proximal ends of the cavernous bodies; the peduncles of the cerebrum and cerebellum; the tendinous attachments of the diaphragm to the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ, forming the sides of the aortic opening.
‖ **cru′ra ce′re-bri** (sĕr′ē-brī), the large diverging bundles of nerve fibers passing from the pons Varolii forward and outward to enter the cerebral hemispheres, and forming the main connection between the cerebrum and spinal cord; the peduncles of the cerebrum. — ‖ **c. for′ni-cis** (fôr′nĭ-sĭs), the posterior pillars of the fornix.

cru-sade′ (kro͞o-sād′), *n.* [F. *croisade*, for OF. *croisiée*, influenced by Pr. *crozada*, or Sp. *cruzada*, or It. *crociata*, from a verb signifying to mark (one's self) with a cross, fr. L. *crux* cross. Cf. CROISADE, CRUSADO; see CROSS.] **1**. Any of the military expeditions undertaken by Christian powers, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The seven principal crusades to the Holy Land were as follows:

NAME.	DATE.	OUTCOME.
First	1096–99	Took Jerusalem.
Second	1147–49	Unsuccessful.
Third	1189–92 (or 91)	Conquest of Acre.
Fourth	1202 (or 01)–04	Established Latin Empire in East.
Fifth	1228–29	Jerusalem taken, but lost, finally, 1244.
Sixth	1248–54	Unsuccessful.
Seventh	1270	Unsuccessful.

Many authorities reckon nine instead of seven crusades. A crusade, 1217–21, under King Andrew of Hungary and later John of Brienne is reckoned by some as the fifth; some make the fourth an unsuccessful expedition of German barons in 1196–97; some reckon as the seventh the expedition of 1240 under Richard, Earl of Cornwall. The Children's Crusade (which see) took place in 1212.
2. Any hostile expedition under papal sanction, as those against the Albigenses, the Hohenstaufen, and other opponents of the popes.
3. Any enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm; as, a *crusade* against intemperance.
4. A papal bull sanctioning a crusade with indulgences to the crusaders. *Obs. or Hist.*
5. A mark or symbol of the cross. *Obs.*
6. [Sp. *cruzada.*] *Sp. Hist.* Money raised by selling copies of the papal bulls sanctioning crusades, orig. to pay for war against the Moors. *Obs.*
7. = CRUSADO.

cru-sade′, *v. i.;* CRU-SAD′ED (-sād′ĕd); CRU-SAD′ING (-sād′ĭng). To engage in a crusade; to attack in a zealous or hotheaded manner. "*Crusading* against sense." *M. Green.*

cru-sad′er (-sād′ẽr), *n.* One engaged in a crusade.

cru-sa′do (-sā′dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [Pg. *cruzado*, prop., marked with a cross. Cf. CRUSADE.] An old Portuguese coin of gold or silver, of various values. One of the early crusadoes was equivalent to nine shillings, and a late one, called the "new crusado," was estimated in 1700 at 2s. 8⅔d. *Shak.*

cruse (kro͞os; kro͞oz; 277), *n.* [Cf. LG. *kruus, kroos*, mug, jug, jar, D. *kroes*, G. *krause*, Icel. *krūs*, Sw. *krus*, Dan. *kruus*, and E. *crucible, cresset.*] A vessel, as a jar, pot, or cup, for holding water, oil, honey, etc.
So David took . . . the *cruse* of water. 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 12.

crush (krŭsh), *v. t.;* CRUSHED (krŭsht); CRUSH′ING. [ME. *cruschen, crousshen*, OF. *cruissir, croissir*, fr. LL. *cruscire*, prob. of G. origin, fr. a derivative of the word seen in Goth. *kriustan* to gnash; akin to Sw. *krysta* to squeeze, Dan. *kryste*, Icel. *kreysta.*] **1**. To compress or bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze or force by pressure so as to destroy the natural condition, shape, or integrity of the parts, or to force together into a mass; as, to *crush* grapes.
The ass . . . thrust herself unto the wall, and *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall. *Num.* xxii. 25.
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*
2. To reduce to fine particles by pounding or grinding; to comminute; to bray; as, to *crush* quartz.
3. To overwhelm as if by pressure or weight; to beat or force down as if by an incumbent weight.
Truth, *crushed* to earth, shall rise again. *Bryant.*
4. Hence: **a** To oppress or burden grievously.
Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed.* *Deut.* xxviii. 33.
b To overcome completely; to subdue totally; — often with *out* intensive; as, to *crush* out resistance.
Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebels. *Scott.*
5. To force by pressure; to press or squeeze; — used with *out;* as, to *crush* out the juice from grapes.
6. To drink, as a bottle of wine or a pot of ale. *Shak.*

crush (krŭsh), *v. i.* To be or become crushed; as, an eggshell *crushes* easily.

crush, *n.* **1**. Clashing noise; crash. *Obs.*
2. Act of crushing; violent compression; overwhelming force; crash; destruction; ruin.
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison.*
3. An injury caused by crushing; a bruise. *Obs.*
4. Violent crowding, as of a mass of people; a crowd which produces uncomfortable pressure; as, a *crush* at a ball.
5. In Australian stock yards, a fenced passage narrow at one end.

crush breccia. *Geol.* A breccia whose component fragments were produced by the crushing of rock in situ within the crust of the earth.

crush conglomerate. *Geol.* A conglomerate similar in origin to a crush breccia, but whose fragments were rounded more or less by grinding on each other.

crushed (krŭsht), *p. p.* of CRUSH.
crushed steel, an abrasive made by suddenly cooling, powdering, and tempering high-grade crucible steel. It approaches the diamond in hardness.

crush′er (krŭsh′ẽr), *n.* One that crushes; as: **a** A machine for crushing rock or other materials. **b** A policeman. *Slang, Eng.* **c** A conclusive or overwhelming fact, argument, or retort. *Colloq.*

crusher gauge. An instrument for measuring the maximum pressure exerted by a charge in the chamber of a gun, determined by the compression of a copper cylinder.

crush hat. A hat not injured by compressing, as a soft felt hat; specif., an opera hat.

crush′ing, *p. a.* That crushes; overwhelming. "*Crushing* penury." *Shak.*

crush room. A large room, as in a theater, for the use of the audience during intermissions; a foyer. *Now Rare.*

Cru′soe, Rob′in-son (rŏb′ĭn-sŭn kro͞o′sō). The hero of De Foe's romance (1719) of the same name. He is an ingenious sailor who is shipwrecked on an uninhabited island, where he lives many years with no companions save his dog, a parrot, and finally his man Friday, a young savage whom he rescues on a Friday from cannibals visiting the island. The story is supposed to be based upon the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, who was cast away upon Juan Fernandez.

crust (krŭst), *n.* [L. *crusta:* cf. OF. *crouste*, F. *croûte;* prob. akin to Gr. *κρύσταλλος* ice, E. *crystal.* Cf. CUSTARD.] **1**. The hardened exterior or surface part of bread, in distinction from the soft part, or crumb; also, a piece of this or of any bread grown dry or hard.
Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies. *Dryden.*
He that keeps nor *crust* nor crumb. *Shak.*
2. The cover or case of a pie; also, *U. S.*, the dough, or dumpling, cooked with a potpie.
They . . . made the *crust* for the venison pasty. *Macaulay.*
3. A hard external coat or covering of anything; a hard exterior surface or outer shell; an incrustation.
Below this icy *crust* of conformity, the waters of infidelity lay dark and deep as ever. *Prescott.*
4. Specif.: **a** *Med.* A hard mass, made up of dried secretions, blood, or pus, occurring upon the surface of the body, esp. in such diseases as eczema, seborrhea, syphilis, impetigo, etc. **b** *Geol.* The exterior portion of the earth, formerly universally supposed to inclose a molten interior; — still used, even by many who reject the above notion, to designate the outer relatively cool part of the globe, the part of known constitution, as distinguished from the unknown hotter part within. **c** A hardened surface upon snow. *U. S. & Canada.* **d** The horny outer wall of a hoof, as of that of the horse. **e** The shell of crustaceans or other animals. *Rare.* **f** An incrustation on the interior surface of wine bottles, the result of the ripening of the wine; a deposit of tartar, etc. Cf. BEESWING.
5. The state of rough-tanned skins of sheep or goats before they are dyed; also, the skins in this state.
6. A crusty or surly person. *Obs.*

crust, *v. t. & i.;* CRUST′ED; CRUST′ING. [Cf. OF. *crouster*, L. *crustare.* See CRUST, *n.*] **1**. To cover with a crust, or form a crust on the surface of; to cover or line with an incrustation; to incrust, or become incrusted.
The whole body is *crusted* over with ice. *Boyle.*
Very foul and *crusted* bottles. *Swift.*
The place that was burnt . . . *crusted* and healed. *Temple.*
2. To form or gather into a crust; to harden into crust; as, the dirt was *crusted* on the glass.
3. To crust-hunt. *U. S. & Canada.*
In many localities . . . the settlers have completely killed out the moose by this villainous habit of *crusting.* *Encyc. of Sport.*

crus′ta (krŭs′tȧ), *n.; L. pl.* CRUSTÆ (-tē). [L., shell, crust, inlaid work.] **1**. A crust or shell.
2. Something prepared, as an engraved gem, or a plate embossed in low relief, for inlaying or applying to a vase or other object.
3. *Anat.* The lower or ventral of the two parts into which the substantia nigra divides the crura cerebri.

Crus-ta′ce-a (krŭs-tā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. of NL. *crustaceus* pert. to the crust or shell, from L. *crusta* the hard surface of a body, rind, shell.] *Zoöl.* A large class comprising the majority of the aquatic water-breathing Arthropoda, as well as some terrestrial forms. It includes the lobsters, shrimps, crabs, wood lice, water fleas, barnacles, etc., and comprises too great a variety of types to admit of a satisfactory definition of universal application, yet the most diverse forms are connected by intermediate ones, or by similarity in the early stages of development. The body is commonly covered with a chitinous integument hardened (in the larger forms) with calcareous matter, making a firm shell. It is divided into head, thorax, and abdomen. The segments constituting the two former are often consolidated into a cephalothorax, the abdominal segments remaining mobile. The segments number 20 or 21 in the higher groups, but vary in number in the lower. The limbs are variously differentiated into mouth parts, pincers, walking or swimming legs, etc., and the higher forms have large compound eyes on movable stalks. There are usually two pairs of antennæ. The class is commonly divided into the subclasses Entomostraca and Malacostraca. Other groups which have been included, esp. in older classifications, are the Trilobita, Pycnogonida, and the king crab and its extinct allies.

crus-ta′cean (-shăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Crustacea; crustaceous. — *n.* An animal of the class Crustacea.

crus-ta′ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [NL. *crustaceus.* See CRUSTACEA.] **1**. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, crust or shell; having a crustlike shell or scab.
2. *Zoöl.* Belonging to the Crustacea; crustacean. *Obs.*
3. *Bot.* Forming a thin, brittle crust; specif., in lichenology, having a thin thallus adhering inseparably to the substratum of rocks, bark, soil, etc.

crust′al (krŭs′tăl), *a.* Pert. to a crust, as that of the earth.

‖ **crus′ta pe-tro′sa** (pē-trō′sȧ). [NL., lit., rocky shell.] *Anat.* The cement of a tooth.

crus′tat-ed (krŭs′tāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *crustatus*, p. p.] Covered with a crust; incrusted; as, *crustated* basalt.

crus-ta′tion (krŭs-tā′shŭn), *n.* An incrustation.

crust′ed (krŭs′tĕd; -tĭd; 7, 151), *a.* Incrusted; covered with or containing crust; as, old, *crusted* port wine. — **crust′ed-ly**, *adv.*

crust′-hunt′, *v. i.* To hunt large game, as moose, etc., on crusted snow, which will not support the game. *U. S. & Canada.* — **crust′-hunt′er**, *n.*

crust′y (krŭs′tĭ), *a.;* CRUST′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); CRUST′I-EST. **1**. Having the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; of wine, crusted; as, a *crusty* surface or substance; a *crusty* consistency.
Come, waiter! quick, a flagon *crusty* . . .
I'll pledge them in the good old wine. *Thackeray.*
2. Having a harsh exterior, or a short, rough manner.
Thou *crusty* batch of nature, what's the news? *Shak.*
Syn. — See BLUFF.

crutch (krŭch), *n.* [ME. *crucche*, AS. *crycc;* akin to D. *kruk*, G. *krücke*, Dan. *krykke*, Sw. *krycka*, and to E. *crook.*] **1**. A staff to support the lame or infirm in walking, now one with a crosspiece at the top to be placed under the armpit. Sometimes used fig., to symbolize old age; as, from cradle to *crutch.*
I'll lean upon one *crutch*, and fight with the other. *Shak.*
Rime is a *crutch* that lifts the weak alone. *H. Smith.*
2. Formerly, the raised part of a saddle at either end; now, the part of a saddletree that supports the pommel, or a forked leg rest constituting the pommel of a sidesaddle.
3. Anything resembling a crutch in shape or use; as: **a** A supporting frame made by joining inclined timbers or sticks near the top. **b** *Naut.* Any of various pieces or parts, as: (1) A forked or two-legged scissorslike support for a fore-and-aft boom when its sail is stowed; also, a forked stanchion or post to support any spar, rail, or the like when not in use. (2) A breasthook at the stern. See BREASTHOOK. **c** In a clock, the depending forked rod or arm by which the pendulum is moved. **d** An anchor escapement. **e** A bar with a crosspiece at the end, used for stirring, etc., as in making soap. **f** The crotch of a human being. **g** A rod with a long hook used to immerse a sheep during the process of washing. *Brit.*

crutch, *v. t.;* CRUTCHED (krŭcht); CRUTCH′ING. **1**. To support on crutches; to prop up.
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*
2. To stir or mix with or as with a crutch. See CRUTCH, *n.*, 3 **e**.

crutched (krŭcht), *p. a.* **1**. Supported upon, or as if upon, a crutch; also, caught or fixed in, or as if in, a forked crutch, or crotch.
It is there that we see ourselves *crutched* between love grown old and indifference aging to love. *G. Meredith.*
2. Formed, used, or placed like a crutch or crutches.
3. Furnished with a crutch or crutchlike handle.

crutched, *a.* [See CROUCH, *v. t.;* CROUCHED, *a.*] Marked with the sign of the cross; crouched.
crutched friar, *Eccl.*, one of a Catholic religious order in England (1244–1656), so called because its members bore the sign of the cross on their staves and habits; — called also *crossed friar* and *crouched friar.*

crutch′er (krŭch′ẽr), *n* One that crutches; specif., an apparatus for mixing soap, as a tank containing a broad revolving vertical screw.

crutch′ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Wool from the hind parts of a sheep, either clipped off, or rubbed off through the sheep crowding together. *Australia.*

crutch paralysis *or* **palsy**. *Med.* Paralysis of certain nerves in the axilla caused by the pressure of a crutch.

crux (krŭks), *n.; pl.* E. CRUXES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. CRUCES (kro͞o′sēz); *gen.* CRUCIS (kro͞o′sĭs). [L., cross, torture, trouble.]

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crunt (krŭnt), *n.* A blow with a cudgel or the like. *Scot.*
crup. † CROUP, of a horse.
crup (krŭp; krŭp), *a.* Short; brittle; as, *crup* cake; also, snappish; cross. *Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*
crup′pin (krŭp′ĭn), *p. p.* Crept.
cru′ra, *n.*, *pl.* of CRUS.
crus. † CROUSE.
cru-sa′do (kro͞o-sā′dō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg. *cruzada.*] A crusade. *Obs.*
cru-sa′do, *n.* [Sp. or Pg. *cruzado.*] A crusader. *Obs.*
Crus′ca, *n.* Short for DELLA CRUSCA.
crusche. † CRUSH.
cruse (kro͞os). Var. of CROUSE. *North of Eng. & Scot.*
cru′set (kro͞o′sĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *creuset* and E. *cruse, cresset.*] A crucible. *Obs.*
crusht, *pret. & p. p.* of CRUSH. *Rare or Ref. Sp.*
cru′sian. Var. of CRUCIAN.
cru′si-ble. † CRUCIBLE.
cru′sie (krü′zĭ; krû′zĭ), *n.* [Cf. CRESSET.] A kind of rude iron lamp or candlestick; also, an iron crucible, as for lead. *Scot.*
cru′si-ly (kro͞o′sĭ-lĭ), *a.* Also **cru′si-lé**, **cru′si-lee**. [OF. *croisillié.*] *Her.* Sprinkled with small plain crosses or cross-crosslets; semé of crosses of specified shape; as, *crusily*-fitchy.
crus′kyn, cruis′ken (kro͞os′kĭn; *Scot.* krüs′-, krûs′-), *n.* Also **crus′kin**, **cruske**, etc. [OF. *crousequin.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A small vessel for liquors; hence, a liquid measure. *Obs. or Scot.*
cru′so-cre-at′i-nine (kro͞o′sō-krē-ăt′ĭ-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin**. [Prob. fr. Gr. *χρυσός* gold + *creatinine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A leucomaine of the creatinine group, $C_5H_8ON_4$, obtained from muscle tissue. It is said to be poisonous.
crusoile, *n.* [Cf. CRUCIBLE, CRESSET.] A crucible. *Obs. & R.*
crus-ta′ceal (krŭs-tā′shăl), *a.* Crustacean. *Rare.*
crus-ta′ce-oid (-shē-oid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Resembling the Crustacea. *Rare.*
crus-ta′ce-ol′o-gy (-shē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Crustacea* + *-logy.*] That branch of zoölogy which treats of the Crustacea. — **crus-ta′ce-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **crus-ta′ce-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
crus-ta′ceous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crus-tade′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *croustade*, E. *custard.*] A spiced pie of fish or meat, eggs, herbs, etc. *Obs.*
crus-tal′o-gy (krŭs-tăl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *crusta* shell + *-logy.*] Crustaceology. — **crus′ta-log′i-cal** (krŭs′tȧ-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **crus-tal′o-gist** (krŭs-tăl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
crus′tate (krŭs′tāt), *a.* [L. *crustatus.*] Having a crust; crustaceous.
[*U. S. & Canada.*
crust′er, *n.* A crust-hunter.
crus-tif′ic (krŭs-tĭf′ĭk), *a.* Forming a crust. *Rare.*
crust′i-fi-ca′tion (krŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Incrustation
crust′i-ly, *adv.* of CRUSTY.
crust′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crust′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRUST.
crus′tose (krŭs′tōs; krŭs-tōs′), *a.* [L. *crustosus.*] Having crustlike skin. *Rare.*
crus′tous, *a* [OF. *crousteus.*] Crusty; scabby. *Obs.*
crut (kro͝ot), *n.* A dwarf. *North of Eng.*
crut (krŭt), *n.* [Ir. *cruit.* Cf. CROWD a musical instrument.] An ancient Irish musical instrument, probably the oldest form of the crowd (which see). It was orig a small harp or lyre, but was later played with a bow.
crut (krŭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *croûte* crust.] The rough part of oak bark. *Rare.*
[CRUTCH.
crutch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of
crutching machine. A crutcher.
crutch stake. *Leather Manuf.* See PERCH, *n.*
cruth (kro͞oth). Var. of CROWD, an instrument.
[CRUIVE.
cruve. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Cru′veil′hier's′ at′ro-phy *or* **pa-ral′y-sis** (krü′vē′yāz′). [After J. *Cruveilhier* (1791–1874), Fr. anatomist.] *Med.* Progressive muscular atrophy.
cru′wel. † CRUEL.

1. [Used as a Latin word.] A cross, as in heraldry; specif. [*cap.*], *Astron.*, the Southern Cross.
2. Anything very puzzling or difficult to explain; a perplexing problem or difficulty.

The perpetual *crux* of New Testament chronologists. *Strauss.*

‖ **crux an-sa′ta** (krŭks ăn-sā′tȧ), a cross in the shape of the ankh. — ‖ **c. com-mis′sa** (kŏ-mĭs′ȧ), the tau cross. — ‖ **c. cri′ti-co′rum** (krĭt′ĭ-kō′rŭm), the crux of critics. — ‖ **c. de′cus-sa′ta** (dĕk′ŭ-sā′tȧ), a decussate, or X-shaped, cross. — ‖ **c. im-mis′sa** (ĭ-mĭs′ȧ), the Latin cross. — ‖ **c. ma′the-ma′ti-co′rum** (măth′ē-măt′ĭ-kō′rŭm), the crux of mathematicians. — ‖ **c. me′di-co′rum** (mĕd′ĭ-kō′rŭm), the crux of physicians. — ‖ **c. mi′hi an-cho′ra** (mī′hī ăŋ-kō′rȧ), the cross is my anchor. — ‖ **c. stel-la′ta** (stĕ-lā′tȧ), a cross the arms of which end in stars.

cry (krī), *v. i.*; CRIED (krīd); CRY′ING. [F. *crier*, L. *quiritare* to raise a plaintive cry, scream, shriek; perh. orig. to implore the help of the *Quirites* or Roman citizens.] **1.** To make a loud call or cry, as in an effort to be heard, in prayer or supplication, in pain or anger, etc.; to call out or exclaim vehemently or earnestly; to shout; to vociferate.

And about the ninth hour, Jesus *cried* with a loud voice. *Matt.* xxvii. 46.

Some *cried* after him to return. *Bunyan.*

2. To utter lamentations; to lament audibly; to express pain, grief, or distress, by weeping and sobbing; to wail; to shed tears with or without making a sound; to weep.

Ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart. *Is.* lxv. 14.

I could find it in my heart to disgrace my man's apparel and to *cry* like a woman. *Shak.*

3. Of an animal, to utter its characteristic sound or call.

The young ravens which *cry*. *Ps.* cxlvii. 9.

Syn. — CRY, WEEP (the first the homelier, the second the more formal, term) are frequently interchanged. CRY is more apt to stress the audible lamentation, WEEP, the shedding of tears; as, "If you hear a child *cry* in the night, you must call to the nurse" (*Shak.*); "*Weep* not, sweet queen; for trickling tears are vain" (*id.*); cf. "And make poor England *weep* in streams of blood" (*id.*).

to cry back, to go back over the course followed, as a hunter on a trail; hence, to revert to a former type; to show atavism, as a breed of animals; to throw back. — **to c. off**, to call off a negotiation, a bargaining, treaty, or the like. — **to c. on** *or* **upon**, to call upon the name of; to beseech. "No longer *on* Saint Denis will we *cry*." *Shak.* — **to c. out.** **a** To exclaim; to vociferate; to scream; to clamor. **b** To complain loudly; to lament. — **to c. out against**, to complain loudly of; to censure; to blame. — **to c. out on** *or* **upon**, to denounce; to censure. "*Cries out upon* abuses." *Shak.* — **to c. to**, to call on in prayer; to implore.

cry, *v. t.* **1.** To ask for earnestly or excitedly; to beseech; beg; implore; — now chiefly in the phrase *to cry quarter*. Often with the person addressed as an indirect object.

I *cry* you mercy, Madam; was it you? *Shak.*

2. To utter loudly; to call out; to shout; to sound abroad; to declare publicly; to proclaim. Sometimes with an indirect object. "They *cried* us we were over close to Falmouth." *Kipling.*

All, all, *cry* shame against ye, yet I 'll speak. *Shak.*
The man . . . ran on, *crying*, Life! Life! *Bunyan.*

3. To affect or effect by weeping; to bring to some state by weeping; as, to *cry* one's self to sleep; to *cry* one's eyes out (fig.).
4. To make oral and public proclamation of; to declare publicly; to notify or advertise by outcry, esp. things lost or found, goods to be sold, etc.

Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him. *Crashaw.*

5. Hence, to publish the banns of, as for marriage.
6. Specif.: *Obs.* **a** To call or summon loudly. **b** To call for; to demand. **c** To cry the praises of; to extol.

to cry aim, to encourage; — from an old cry of encouragement to archers. *Obs.* — **to c. clink**, to clang; hence, to elicit a response. *Obs.* — **to c. creak**, to give up a contest. *Obs.* — **to c. down.** **a** To declare unlawful; to forbid; to suppress. **b** To decry; to depreciate; dispraise; condemn.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

— **to c. halves**, to claim an equal share with another. — **to c. out**, to proclaim; to shout. "Your gesture *cries* it *out*." *Shak.* — **to c. quittance**, *or, now usually*, **to c. quits**, to declare one's self clear or even with another, either for past favors or injuries, or as in a contest, and willing to let matters rest as they stand, often implying retaliation or revenge. — **to c. up**, to enhance the value or reputation of by public praise; to extol; to laud publicly or urgently. — **to c. wolf**, to give alarm without occasion; — alluding to the fable in which the alarm "Wolf!" was so often given in mere sport that when at last the wolf did come the cry was not heeded.

cry, *n.*; *pl.* CRIES (krīz). [F. *cri*, fr. *crier* to cry. See CRY, *v. i.*] **1.** A loud, vehement utterance of a sound or sounds expressing strong and usually somewhat sudden emotion or passion; as, a *cry* of agony, of fear, or of joy.

One blind *cry* of passion and of pain. *Tennyson.*

2. A loud calling out of words, as for announcement, proclamation, or the like; as, a *cry* of "Man overboard!"; the *cries* of peddlers; the *cries* of sailors.

There went up a great *cry*, "The Prince is slain!" *Tennyson.*

3. A proclamation, summons, announcement, or the like, made publicly and, usually, orally. *Obs.*
4. A loud shout; an outcry; a clamor.

And there arose a great *cry*. *Acts* xxiii. 9.

5. Importunate supplication; entreaty; appeal.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears open unto their *cry*. *Ps.* xxxiv. 15.

6. Common report; fame.

The *cry* goes that you shall marry her. *Shak.*

7. The utterance of the general opinion, feeling, or desire; the public voice, raised in approval, anger, or the like.

There was a great *cry* of the people . . . against their brethren the Jews. *Neh.* v. 1.

8. A word or phrase used as a watchword or battle cry or caught up by a party or faction and repeated for effect.
9. An inarticulate vocal sound characteristic of one of the lower animals; as, the *cry* of a hawk; the *cry* of wolves.
10. The giving voice of hounds in chase; hence, a pack of hounds; in contempt, a pack, or company, of persons.

A *cry* more tunable
Was never hollaed to, nor cheered with horn. *Shak.*
A fellowship in a *cry* of players. *Shak.*

11. An act of shedding tears; a fit of weeping; as, a woman finds relief in a good *cry*.
12. The crackling noise made by block tin when it is bent.

a far cry, a great distance or transition. — **great**, *or* **much, c. and little wool**, much noise and slight result; much ado about nothing; — alluding to a fabled shearing of hogs. — **in full c.**, in full pursuit, as a hound on the scent. — **on the c.**, on report or hearsay.

I do not go *on the cry* in this, but practical knowledge. *Scott.*

— **out of c.** *or* **all c.**, beyond reckoning, or disputing; excessively. *Obs.*

cry′ing (krī′ĭng), *p. a.* That cries; hence, calling for notice; compelling attention; notorious; heinous; as, a *crying* evil.
crying bird, the limpkin. — **c. hare.** = PIKA.

cry′ing, *vb. n.* of CRY.
crying out, childbirth; confinement. *Obs.* *Richardson.*

cry′o- (krī′ō-). A combining form from Greek κρύος, *icy cold, frost.*

cry′o-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*cryo-* + *-gen.*] A substance for obtaining low temperatures; refrigerant; freezing mixture.

cry′o-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to cryogens or the production of low temperatures; as, a *cryogenic* laboratory.

cry′o-hy′drate (-hī′drāt), *n.* [*cryo-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A crystalline solid of constant composition and melting point obtained by lowering the temperature of a solution of some substance in water or (by extension) in some other solvent. Cryohydrates were originally believed to be true chemical compounds, but are now regarded as being, in any particular case, that mixture of solvent and solute which has the lowest freezing point. Cf. EUTECTIC.

cry′o-hy′dric (-drĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a cryohydrate.
cryohydric point *or* **temperature**, the freezing point of a cryohydrate.

cry′o-lite (krī′ō-līt), *n.* [*cryo-* + *-lite*; — from its icy appearance.] *Min.* A fluoride of sodium and aluminium, Na_3AlF_6, found in Greenland, usually in white cleavable masses of waxy luster. It has been much used in making soda, aluminium, etc. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.95-3.0.

cryolite glass. A milk-white glass due to the presence of cryolite or its elements. It is used for lamp shades, ornaments, etc.

cry-om′e-ter (krī-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*cryo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A thermometer for the measurement of low temperatures, esp. one containing alcohol or some other liquid freezing at a lower temperature than mercury.

cry′o-phor′ic (krī′ō-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* [See CRYOPHORUS.] *Physics.* Pertaining to the process of freezing water by its own evaporation. See CRYOPHORUS.

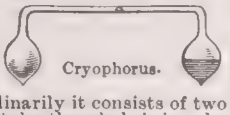
Cryophorus.

cry-oph′o-rus (krī-ŏf′ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cryo-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Physics.* An instrument to illustrate the freezing of water by its own evaporation. Ordinarily it consists of two glass bulbs connected by a glass tube, the whole being devoid of air. One of the bulbs contains a quantity of water which freezes, as the result of evaporation and condensation, when the other is cooled below 32° Fahr.

cry-os′co-py (-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*cryo-* + *-scopy.*] The determination of the freezing points of liquids or of the lowering of the freezing point of a liquid by dissolved substances; specif., *Med.*, the determination for diagnosis of the freezing point of urine, which in some kidney diseases varies from the normal, owing to abnormal amounts of dissolved solids. — **cry′o-scop′ic** (krī′ō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

crypt (krĭpt), *n.* [L. *crypta* vault, crypt, Gr. κρύπτη, fr. Gr. κρυπτός hidden, κρύπτειν to hide. Cf. GROT, GROTTO.] **1.** A vault, or other chamber, wholly or partly under ground; esp., a vault under the main floor of a church, whether for burial purposes or for a chapel or oratory.
2. *Anat.* A simple gland, glandular cavity, or tube; follicle; as, the **crypts of Lie′ber-kühn′** (lē′bẽr-kün′), tubular glands abundant in the mucous membrane of the small and large intestines. They do not extend into the submucosa.

cryp′tic (krĭp′tĭk) } *a.* [L. *crypticus*, Gr. κρυπτικός.]
cryp′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } **1.** Hidden; secret; occult. "Her [Nature's] more *cryptic* ways of working." *Glanvill.*
2. Of the nature of a crypt. *Rare.*
3. *Zoöl.* Adapted to conceal; as, *cryptic* coloring, which renders an animal inconspicuous in its natural environment.
Cryptic Rite, a system of Freemasonry including certain degrees that have been known as *side degrees*. In U. S. called *The Council*. — **c. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogistic argument not stated in the full or regular syllogistic form.

cryp′ti-dine (krĭp′tĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [Gr. κρυπτός hidden.] *Chem.* Any of several liquid bases, $C_{11}H_{11}N$, of the quinoline series, esp. one from coal tar.

cryp′to- (krĭp′tō-), **crypt-.** Combining forms from Greek κρυπτός, *hidden, covered, secret*; as, *crypto*gam, *crypto*graph, *crypt*odont, etc.; — opposed to *gymno-*.

Cryp′to-Cal′vin-ism, *n.* [*crypto-* + *Calvinism.*] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** Melanchthon's teaching on the Lord's Supper, which was essentially Calvin's theory of the spiritual presence of Christ in the Eucharist, rather than Luther's theory of Christ's ubiquity. **b** The teaching upon unconditional election advocated by the Missouri Lutherans in the United States; — so called by its opponents. — **Cryp′to-Cal′vin-ist**, *n.* — **Cryp′to-Cal′vin-is′tic**, *a.*

Cryp′to-ca′ry-a (krĭp′tō-kā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. κάρυον nut, kernel.] *Bot.* A genus of lauraceous trees, natives of Asia, Australia, Brazil, and South Africa. They are distinguished by the perfect flowers with 9 fertile and 3 sterile stamens; the ripened ovary is embedded in the succulent calyx tube. *C. moschata* is the Brazilian nutmeg. Various Australian species furnish useful timber.

Cryp′to-cer′a-ta (krĭp′tō-sĕr′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. κέρας, κερατος, horn.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of heteropterous Hemiptera including the swimming bugs, as the water boatmen, etc.; — so called from the concealed position of their antennæ. — **cryp-toc′er-ous** (krĭp-tŏs′ẽr-ŭs), *a.*

cryp-toch′ro-ism (krĭp-tŏk′rō-ĭz′m), *n.* [*crypto-* + Gr. χροιά, χρόα, color.] *Physics.* Difference of wave length in the case of certain obscure rays, corresponding to that to which color differences in the visible spectrum are due.

cryp′to-clas′tic (krĭp′tō-klăs′tĭk), *a.* [*crypto-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Petrog.* Made up of extremely minute fragmental particles.

cryp′to-crys′tal-line (-krĭs′tăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [*crypto-* + *crystalline.*] Indistinctly crystalline; — applied to rocks whose structure, though crystalline, is so fine that no distinct particles are recognizable, even under the microscope. — **cryp′to-crys′tal-li-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

Cryp′to-di′ra (-dī′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. δειρή neck.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or superfamily of turtles in which the neck is bent in an S-shaped curve in a vertical plane when the head is retracted. — **cryp′to-di′rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

cryp′to-dou′ble (-dŭb′'l), *n.* [*crypto-* + *double.*] *Astron.* A binary or double star one component of which is dark.

cryp′to-dy-nam′ic (-dī-năm′ĭk; -dĭ-năm′ĭk), *a.* [*crypto-* + *dynamic.*] Pertaining to, or possessing, hidden power.

cryp′to-gam (krĭp′tō-găm), *n.* [Cf. F. *cryptogame*. See CRYPTOGAMIA.] *Bot.* Orig., a plant of the Cryptogamia; now almost exclusively, in popular usage, a plant of any group below the seed plants, or Spermatophyta.

Cryp′to-ga′mi-a (-gā′mĭ-ȧ; -găm′ĭ-ȧ; 277), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *crypto-* + Gr. γαμος marriage.] *Bot.* **1.** In older systems of classification, a series or subkingdom embracing all plants not producing flowers or seeds; — contrasted with *Phanerogamia*. In the Linnæan system the Cryptogamia constituted one of the twenty-four classes. The reproductive organs of the lower plants being little known at that period, and their morphological connection with those of the seed plants not being understood, the name was given in allusion to the supposed "secret" or "concealed" reproduction. Cf. PHANEROGAMIA; see SPERMATOPHYTA, PTERIDOPHYTA, BRYOPHYTA, THALLOPHYTA.
2. [*l. c.*] Erroneously, *pl.* of CRYPTOGAM.

cryp′to-gam′ic (krĭp′tō-găm′ĭk) } *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to
cryp-tog′a-mous (krĭp-tŏg′ȧ-mŭs) } a cryptogam, or to the old group Cryptogamia.

cryp-tog′a-mist (krĭp-tŏg′ȧ-mĭst), *n.* A botanist who is a specialist in the lower groups of plants.

crypto gear. *Mach.* **a** An epicyclic gear in which a cogwheel, by means of two smaller cogwheels, one on each side, gears with the teeth on the inside circumference of an annular wheel concentric with it. It was formerly used for direct-driven bicycles, and is now used in some variable-speed gears, etc. **b** A device like a lathe back gear used for a similar purpose.

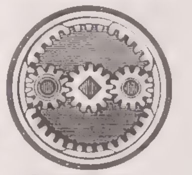
Crypto Gear a.

cryp′to-gen′ic (krĭp′tō-jĕn′ĭk), **cryp-tog′e-nous** (krĭp-tŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*crypto-* + *-genic, -genous.*] *Med.* Of obscure or unknown origin, as certain diseases.

cryp′to-gram (krĭp′tō-grăm), *n.* [*crypto-* + *-gram.*] A writing in cipher or secret arrangement of letters or words. — **cryp′to-gram′mic** (-grăm′ĭk), *a.*

Cryp′to-gram′ma (-grăm′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. γράμμα letter, line of a drawing.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns of arctic and north temperate regions, known as *rock brakes* from their habit. They have small fronds of two kinds, the fertile ones being long-stalked and less compound than the sterile.

cryp′to-graph (krĭp′tō-grȧf), *n.* [*crypto-* + *-graph.*] Cryptogram, or cipher.

cryp′to-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* Relating to cryptography;
cryp′to-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } written in cryptograph or with sympathetic ink.

cryp-tog′ra-phy (krĭp-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters, or cipher.

cryp-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*crypto-* + *-logy.*] Secret or enigmatical language.

Cryp′to-me′ri-a (krĭp′tō-mē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CRYPTO-; -MERE. Alluding to the concealment of the seeds of the cones within bracts.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees consisting of the species *C. japonica*, the Japan cedar or sugi. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus. See JAPAN CEDAR.

cryp′to-nym (krĭp′tō-nĭm), *n.* [*crypto-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] A secret name; a name by which a person is known only to the initiated. — **cryp-ton′y-mous** (krĭp-tŏn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.*

cryp′toph-thal′mos (krĭp′tŏf-thăl′mŏs), *n.* [*crypto-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Med.* Concealment of the eyeball by complete congenital adhesion of the eyelids.

cryp′to-pine (krĭp′tō-pĭn; -pēn; 184), **cryp′to-pin**, *n.* Also **cryp-to′pi-a** (krĭp-tō′pĭ-ȧ). [*crypto-* + *opium.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}O_5N$, obtained in small quantities from opium.

cryp′to-por′ti-cus (krĭp′tō-pôr′tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L.; *crypto-* + L. *porticus* a portico or porch.] *Rom. Archæol.* A porch, gallery, or ambulatory, wholly or partly concealed, having few openings and serving for private communication, or the passage of servants, guards, or the like.

‖ **cru-za′do** (krōō-zä′dō), Pg. form of CRUSADO, the coin.

‖ **crwth** (krōōth), *n.* [W.] = CROWD, an instrument.

cry-. For various obsolete spellings beginning *cry-*, see the forms in CRI-.

cry-. Var. of CRYO-.

cry′æs-the′si-a, *or* **cry′es-**, *n.* [NL.; *cryo-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med.* Abnormal sensitiveness to cold.

cry′al-ge′si-a, *n.* [NL.; *cryo-* + *algesia.*] Pain caused by the application of cold.

cryar. † CRIER.

cry′-ba′by, *n.* One who cries as easily or often as a baby. *Derisive.*

crydestow. Second person pret. sing. of CRY, run together with *thow*, obs. form of THOU. *Obs.*

cry′mo-dyn′i-a (krī′mō-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κρυμός frost + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Rheumatic pain occurring esp. in cold or damp weather.

cry′mo-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n* [NL.; Gr. κρυμός frost + *therapy.*] Therapeutic use of cold.

cry-oc′o-nite (krī-ŏk′ō-nīt), *n.* [*cryo-* + Gr. κόνις dust + *-ite.*] *Min.* Gray dust found on the surface of the ice in Greenland.

cry′o-phyl′lite (krī′ō-fĭl′īt), *n.* [*cryo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf; — referring to its foliate structure and low melting point.] *Min.* A lithium mica related to zinnwaldite.

cryour. † CRIER.

crypt′al (krĭp′tăl), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a crypt.

cryp′tarch (-tärk), *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός hidden + *-arch.*] A secret ruler. *Rare.* — **cryp′tarch-y** (-tär-kĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

crypt′ed, *a.* Vaulted. *Rare.*

cryp′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of CRYPTIC, CRYPTICAL.

cryp′to, *n.* = CRYPTO GEAR.

Cryp′to-bran′chi-a (krĭp′tō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), **Cryp′to-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *crypto-* + L. *branchia* a gill.] *Zoöl.* The Derotremata; also, any of various other groups of animals having concealed gills. — **cryp′to-bran′chi-ate**, *a.* — **cryp′to-branch** (krĭp′tō-brăŋk), *a.* & *n.*

Cryp′to-bran′chus (-brăŋ′kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. βράγχιον gill.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large urodele Amphibia containing the hellbender and sometimes the giant salamander of Japan.

cryp′to-carp, *n.* [*crypto-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A cystocarp. — **cryp′to-car′pic**, **cryp′to-car′pous**, *a.*

Cryp′to-ceph′a-la (-sĕf′ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of Polychæta in which the peristomium is greatly developed and the prostomium reduced. Cf. PHANEROCEPHALA.

cryp′to-ceph′a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [*crypto-* + *cephalous.*] Having a rudimentary or concealed head.

Cryp′to-clei′dus (-klī′dŭs), *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. κλείς, κλειδός, collar bone.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct marine reptiles, closely related to *Plesiosaurus*, from the Upper Jurassic of England.

cryp′to-ga′mi-an (-gā′mĭ-ăn; -găm′ĭ-ăn), **cryp′to-gam′i-cal** (-găm′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Bot.* Cryptogamic. — **cryp-tog′a-my** (krĭp-tŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.*

cryp′to-ge-net′ic, *a.* [*crypto-* + *-genetic.*] *Med.* Cryptogenic.

Cryp′to-glaux (krĭp′tō-glôks), *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. γλαύξ owl.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small northern owls including the Acadian owl.

cryp′to-gli-o′ma, *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + *glioma.*] *Med.* An early stage of retinal glioma.

cryp′to-gram-mat′ic (-grȧ-măt′ĭk), **-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Cryptogrammic.

cryp′to-gram′ma-tist, *n.* A decipherer of cryptograms.

cryp-tog′ra-phal (krĭp-tŏg′rȧ-făl), *a.* Cryptographic.

cryp-tog′ra-pher (-fẽr), **cryp-tog′ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* One who writes in cryptograph.

cryp′to-lite, *n.* [*crypto-* + *-lite.*] A mineral occurring as wine-yellow grains in apatite. It is probably monazite.

cryp′ton. Var. of KRYPTON.

cryp′to-neu′rous (krĭp′tō-nū′rŭs), *a.* [*crypto-* + Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Zoöl.* Having no distinct or recognizable nervous system.

cryp′to-pa′pist, *n.* [*crypto-* + *papist.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who secretly favors the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church; — used as a term of reproach.

cryp′to-phyte (krĭp′tō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* A cryptogam. *Rare.*

Cryp′to-proc′ta (-prŏk′tȧ), *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. πρωκτός anus.] *Zoöl.* See FOUSSA.

D E F G H I J K L M

cryp-tor′chid (krĭp-tôr′kĭd), *n.* [*crypto-* + Gr. ὄρχις testicle.] *Med.* One affected with cryptorchism.

cryp-tor′chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* [See CRYPTORCHID.] *Med. & Veter.* A condition in which the testes fail to descend normally into the scrotum from the abdomen.

cryp-tos′to-ma (-tŏs′tō-mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -STOMATA (krĭp′tō-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *crypto-* + *stoma.*] *Bot.* In certain fucaceous algæ, a barren conceptacle containing only paraphyses.

crys′al (krĭs′ăl), *n.* Also *chrysal.* [Origin unknown.] *Archery.* A minute crack in a bow.

crys′al, *v. i.* Also *chrysal. Archery.* To develop a crysal.

crys′tal (krĭs′tăl), *n.* [ME. *cristal*, F. *cristal*, L. *crystallum* crystal, ice, fr. Gr. κρύσταλλος, fr. κρύος icy cold, frost; cf. AS. *crystalla*, fr. L. *crystallum;* prob. akin to E. *crust.*] **1.** Ice. *Obs.*
2. Quartz that is transparent or nearly so, and either colorless or slightly tinged, as with gray; also, a piece of this material, as one cut for personal ornament, or for use in magic art (cf. CRYSTAL GAZING); — called also *rock crystal.* Ornamental vessels are made of it. Cf. SMOKY QUARTZ, PEBBLE, 2; also *Brazilian pebble*, under PEBBLE, 2.
3. Anything resembling crystal, as clear water, etc.

The blue *crystals* of the seas. *Byron.*

4. A body formed by the solidification, under favorable conditions, of a chemical element, a compound, or an isomorphous mixture, and bounded by plane surfaces symmetrically arranged, which are the external expression of a definite internal structure. Crystals have the property of growing indefinitely by addition from the outside. The faces often develop unequally, but the angles between them remain constant, and each species has its fixed axial ratio. A crystal fragment having a regular form because bounded by cleavage faces is called a **cleavage crystal**. See CRYSTALLIZATION.
5. A liquid having certain physical properties, as double refraction and interference colors, shown by crystalline solids but not by ordinary liquids; — called specif. **liquid crystal**. Such liquids are obtained by melting certain substances, as cholesteryl acetate.
6. Glass of superior brilliancy, made into articles for the table, etc., often with ornamental cutting; crystal glass; flint glass (which see); also, a piece of this material, or such glassware collectively.
7. The glass over the dial of a watch.
8. *Jewelry.* A colorless transparent diamond.
9. *Her.* Argent, in blazoning by gems.
10. A corded silk material with wool filling.
crystals of tartar, cream of tartar. — **crystals of Venus**, *Old Chem.*, crystallized copper acetate.

crys′tal, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid; crystalline.

By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

2. Of or pertaining to the crystalline heavens. *Obs.*
crystal aggregate, a mass of crystals showing well-developed external forms. — **c. form.** = FORM, *n.*, 3 **d**. — **c. glass.** = FLINT GLASS. — **c. varnish**, a pale transparent varnish prepared by dissolving Canada balsam in spirits of turpentine. It is used for preserving maps, prints, etc. — **c. violet**. See DYE.

crys′tal, *v. t.;* -TALED (-tăld) or -TALLED; -TAL-ING or -TAL-LING. To cause to appear like a crystal; to crystallize.

crystal gazing. The practice of crystal vision (which see), conceived as a method of divination.

crys′tal-lif′er-ous (krĭs′tăl-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs) } *a.* [L. *crystallum*
crys′tal-lig′er-ous (-ĭj′ẽr-ŭs) } crystal + *-ferous*, *-gerous.*] Producing, or containing, crystals.

crys′tal-lin (krĭs′tăl-ĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A globulin occurring in the crystalline lens. Two varieties are recognized, *α-crystallin* and *β-crystallin*, the latter being richer in nitrogen and sulphur.

crys′tal-line (-ĭn; -īn; 277), *a.* [L. *crystallinus*, fr. Gr. κρυσταλλινος: cf. F. *cristallin.* See CRYSTAL.] **1.** Consisting or made of crystal.

Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline.* *Shak.*

2. Resembling crystal; pure; transparent; pellucid. "The *crystalline* sky." *Milton.*
3. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crystal or crystals; formed by crystallization; having regular molecular structure; — opposed to *amorphous.* Specif., imperfectly crystallized; as, granite is only *crystalline*, while quartz crystal is perfectly crystallized.
crystalline aggregate, an aggregate of crystalline grains or fragments, as granite, not showing well-defined crystal forms. — **c. cone**, a highly transparent, more or less conical, refractive body in each ommatidium of the compound eye of many arthropods. — **c. heavens**, in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, two transparent spheres imagined to exist between the region of the fixed stars and the *primum mobile* (or outer circle of the heavens, which by its motion was supposed to carry round all those within it), in order to explain certain observed movements of the heavenly bodies. — **c. lens**, *Anat. & Zool.*, a highly transparent biconvex lens-shaped body in the eye which serves to focus the rays of light. See EYE. In the vertebrates the lens is ectodermic and formed by an ingrowth of the external epithelium of the head, but becomes surrounded by a capsule of mesoblastic origin. By maceration it can be separated into concentric lamellæ which are themselves composed of very long, slender, curved, rodlike cells, the modified descendants of the original ectoderm cells. — **crystalline spheres.** = CRYSTALLINE HEAVENS. — **c. style** *or* **stylet**, *Zoöl.*, a long cylindrical or tapered translucent gelatinous rod found in the digestive tract (usually in a special cæcal appendage of it) in many bivalve mollusks. Its function has not been definitely determined.

crys′tal-line (krĭs′tăl-ĭn; -īn; 277), *n.* **a** A crystalline substance. **b** *Chem.* Aniline. *Obs.*

crys′tal-lin′i-ty (-ĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being crystalline, or degree of crystallization.

crys′tal-lite (krĭs′tăl-īt), *n.* [See CRYSTAL.] *Min.* A minute mineral form like those common in glassy volcanic rocks and some slags, not having a definite crystalline outline and not referable to any mineral species, but marking the first step in the crystallization process. According to their form, crystallites are called *trichites*, *belonites*, *globulites*, etc. — **crys′tal-lit′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*

Crystallites. *a* Trichite; *b*, *c*, *d*, other forms.

crys′tal-li′tis (-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κρυσταλλος crystal + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

crys′tal-li-za′tion (krĭs′tăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cristallisation.*] Act or process of crystallizing; also, a form or body resulting from this act or process. The systems of crystallization are the six (or seven) groups into which the forms of crystals are classified, according to the relative lengths and inclinations of the axes to which they are referred. The six systems commonly recognized are: 1. The **isometric system**, having three equal axes at right angles, as in the cube, regular octahedron, etc. 2. The **tetragonal system**, having three axes at right angles, but only two, the lateral axes, equal, as in the right square prism. 3. The **hexagonal system** (including the **rhombohedral** division), having three equal lateral axes intersecting at angles of 60° and a vertical axis of variable length at right angles, as in the hexagonal prism. 4. The **orthorhombic system**, having three unequal axes at right angles, as in the right rhombic prism. In this system the lateral axes are called, respectively, **macrodiagonal** and **brachydiagonal**. 5. The **monoclinic system**, having three unequal axes, with one oblique intersection, as in the oblique rhombic prism. In this system the lateral axes are called, respectively, **clinodiagonal** and **orthodiagonal**. 6. The **triclinic system**, having all three axes unequal and intersections oblique, as in the oblique rhomboidal prism. The rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system is made a separate **rhombohedral system** by some authors, the forms being referred to three equal oblique axes parallel to the faces of the fundamental rhombohedron. Each system embraces several classes (e. g., the isometric system, five) which differ in symmetry, though referred to the same axes (see SYMMETRY). With regard to optical and similar properties isometric crystals are **isotropic**, while all others are **anisotropic**, being either uniaxial (tetragonal, hexagonal) or **biaxial** (orthorhombic, monoclinic, triclinic).

crys′tal-lize (krĭs′tăl-īz), *v. t.;* CRYS′TAL-LIZED (-īzd); CRYS′TAL-LIZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *cristalliser.* See CRYSTAL.] **1.** To convert into crystal, or ice. *Obs.*
2. To cause to form crystals or assume crystalline character or form.
3. Fig.: To cause to assume a fixed and definite form.

crys′tal-lize, *v. i.* **1.** To be converted into a crystal; to take on a crystalline form; to deposit crystals.
2. Fig.: To become settled and definite in form; as, public opinion *crystallizes* slowly.

crys′tal-lo- (krĭs′tăl-ō-). A combining form from Gr. κρύσταλλος, *crystal.*

crys′tal-lo-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk) } *a.* [*crystallo-* + *-genic.*]
crys′tal-lo-gen′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Pert. to the production of crystals; crystal-producing; as, *crystallogenic* attraction.

crys′tal-log′e-ny (krĭs′tăl-ŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-geny.*] The science which pertains to the production of crystals.

crys′tal-log′ra-pher (-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who studies or is occupied or versed in crystallography.

crys′tal-lo-graph′ic (-ō-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to crys-
crys′tal-lo-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tallography. — **crys′tal-lo-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

crys′tal-log′ra-phy (krĭs′tăl-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-graphy.* See CRYSTAL.] **1.** The science of crystallization, treating of the system of forms among crystals, their structure, and their forms of aggregation.
2. A discourse or treatise on crystallization.

crys′tal-loid (krĭs′tăl-oid), *a.* [*crystallo-* + *-oid.*] Crystal-like; of the nature of a crystalloid.

crys′tal-loid (krĭs′tăl-oid), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A substance which, in solution, diffuses readily through animal membranes, lowers the freezing point of the solvent, and generally is capable of being crystallized; — opposed to *colloid.*
2. *Bot.* One of the minute crystal-like particles, consisting of proteids, found in certain cells; — called also *protein crystal.* They are prominent in the tissues of oily seeds, as the Brazil nut and castor bean.

crys′tal-loi′dal (-oi′dăl), *a.* Like or pert. to a crystalloid.

crys′tal-lo-mag-net′ic (krĭs′tăl-ō-măg-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystals and the relation of the same to the crystal structure.

crys′tal-lom′e-try (-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-metry.*] Art of measuring crystals. — **-lo-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

crys-tal′lo-type (krĭs-tăl′ō-tīp; krĭs′tăl-ō-), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-type.*] A photographic picture on glass.

crys′tal-lo-typ′y (krĭs′tăl-ō-tīp′ĭ), *n.* *Print.* A process of producing frostlike traceries by crystallization of certain salts and transferring these designs to printing surfaces.

crystal vision. *Psychol.* Visual images aroused by concentrated gazing upon a crystal or crystal-like surface in or on which the objects seem to be seen; also, the faculty of seeing such images.

crys′tic (krĭs′tĭk), *a.* [See CRYSTAL.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or treating of, ice and ice phenomena.

crys′to-graph (krĭs′tō-grăf), *n.* [*crystal* + *-graph.*] A picture or writing on glass.

crys-to′le-um (krĭs-tō′lē-ŭm), *n.* [*crystal* + *oleum.*] Process of transferring oil paintings or photographs to glass.

crys′to-phene (krĭs′tō-fēn), *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. κρύσταλλος clear ice + φαίνειν to show.] A buried sheet of ice under the tundra of northern America, formed by the freezing of spring water which rises from the rock beneath alluvial deposits, or under swamps, and spreads laterally at the zone of freezing.

cte-nid′i-um (tē-nĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κτενίδιον, dim. of κτείς, κτενός, comb.] *Zoöl.* The true gill of a mollusk. A typical ctenidium is more or less featherlike or comblike in form, having a main stem with lateral lamellæ on one or both sides. Except in the Amphineura, there is only a single one, or one pair (rarely two pairs). In many Mollusca they are wanting and replaced by other respiratory organs which are not homologous, as the lung sac of Pulmonata and the dorsal branchiæ of Nudibranchiata. — **cte-nid′i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

cten′o- (tĕn′ō-; tē′nō-). A combining form from Greek κτεις, κτενός, *comb.*

cten′o-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*cteno-* + Gr. κύστις bladder.] *Zoöl.* A characteristic sensory or balancing organ of Ctenophora, situated at the aboral pole of the body and containing a mass of calcareous particles.

cte′noid (tē′noid; tĕn′oid), *a.* [*cteno-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a comblike margin, as a ctenoid scale. **b** Pert. to the Ctenoidei. — *n.* One of the Ctenoidei.

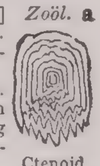
Ctenoid Scale.

Cte-noi′de-i (tē-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of fishes having ctenoid scales. It is an artificial group, no longer adopted, comprising most of the acanthopterygians. — **cte-noi′de-an** (-ăn), **cte-noi′di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Cte-noph′o-ra (tē-nŏf′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cteno-* + Gr. φέρειν to carry.] *Zoöl.* A small group of Cœlenterata, now considered a class, comprising those free-swimming jellyfishes, commonly of more or less ellipsoidal shape, that swim chiefly by means of eight meridional bands of transverse comblike plates, each plate representing a row of greatly enlarged and modified cilia. They show decided bilateral as well as radial symmetry. They are hermaphroditic and do not exhibit alternation of generations, nor do they form colonies or have a hard skeleton. They commonly lack nematocysts, but have peculiar adhesive cells which assist them to hold their prey. Species are found in nearly all seas. See CESTUS. — **cte-noph′o-ral** (-răl), *a.* — **cte-noph′o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **cte-noph′o-rous** (tē-nŏf′ō-rŭs), **cten′o-phor′ic** (tĕn′ō-fŏr′ĭk), *a.*

cten′o-phore (tĕn′ō-fōr; tē′nō-), *n.* *Zoöl.* **a** One of the Ctenophora. **b** One of the meridional bands that bear the comblike swimming plates in the Ctenophora.

Cten′o-sto′ma-ta (-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cteno-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of gymnolæmatous Polyzoa having a circle of bristlelike processes which close the aperture when the tentacles are retracted. — **cten′o-stom′a-tous** (-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* — **cten′o-stome** (tĕn′ō-stōm; tē′nō-), *n.*

cuar′to (kwär′tō), *n.* [Sp., lit., fourth. Cf. QUART, QUARTER.] **a** A Spanish copper coin of the old system, worth about $\frac{6}{10}$ of a cent U. S. **b** A money of account equal to $\frac{1}{160}$ of a Mexican dollar; also, a copper coin worth twice this amount.

cub (*dial.* kŭb; kŏŏb), *n.* [Perh. of LG. origin; cf. G. *koben* pigsty, orig. hut, D. *kub*, *kubbe*, a wicker basket to

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cryp′to-py′ic, *a.* [*crypto-* + *pyic.*] *Med.* Attended by concealed suppuration.

cryp-tor′chid-ism (krĭp-tôr′kĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* = CRYPTORCHISM.

cryp-tor′chis, **cryp-sor′chid**, **cryp-sor′chis**. = CRYPTORCHID.

cryp′to-scope, *n.* [*crypto-* + *-scope.*] = FLUOROSCOPE.

cryp-tos′co-py (krĭp-tŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* Fluoroscopy.

cryp′tous (krĭp′tŭs), *a.* [Gr. κρυπτός.] Hidden; concealed; also, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crypt. *Rare.*

Cryp′to-zo′ni-a (krĭp′tō-zō′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. ζωνη girdle.] *Zoöl.* An order of starfishes with the marginal plates small and inconspicuous in the adult. — **cryp′to-zo′nate** (-nāt), *a.*

cryp-toz′y-gous (krĭp-tŏz′ĭ-gŭs), *a.* [*crypto-* + Gr. ζυγόν yoke.] *Craniol.* Having the zygomatic arches concealed when viewed from above. — **cryp′to-zy-gos′i-ty** (krĭp′tō-zī-gŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Cryp-tu′ri (krĭp-tū′rī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of dromæognathous birds, consisting of the tinamous; — syn. of *Dromæognathæ.*

Cryp-tu′ri-dæ (-rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TINAMIDÆ.

crys-. For obsolete forms in *crys-*, see those in CHRIS-, CHRYS-, CRIS-.

cryst. *Abbr.* Crystallography.

crystal. *Abbr.* Crystallography.

crys′tal-ate, *n.* A composition closely resembling ivory in its elastic properties, used esp. for making billiard and pool balls.

crys-tal′lic (krĭs-tăl′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to crystals or crystallization.

crys-tal′li-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having crystalline form.

crys′tal-liz′a-ble (krĭs′tăl-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **crys′tal-liz′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

crys′tal-liz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that crystallizes; specif., a reagent which causes or promotes crystallization.

crys′tal-lod (krĭs′tăl-ŏd; -ōd), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *od.*] The so-called odic force supposed by Reichenbach to be manifested in crystals. [phy.

crystallog. *Abbr.* Crystallogra-

crys′tal-lo-gen′e-sis, *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-genesis.*] The production or formation of crystals.

crys′tal-lo-ge-net′ic, *a.* *Min.* = CRYSTALLOGENIC.

crys′tal-lol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-logy.*] The science of the crystalline structure of inorganic bodies.

crys′tal-lo-man′cy (-ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by crystal gazing.

crys′tal-lose (-ōs), *n.* *Chem.* The sodium salt of saccharin, like saccharin intensely sweet.

crys′tal-lur′gy (-lûr′jĭ), *n.* [*crystallo-* + Gr. ἔργον work.] Crystallization. *Obs.*

crys′tal-wort′ (krĭs′tăl-wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any hepatic, or liverwort, of the order Ricciales. **b** The common hepatica.

Cs., *or* **cs.** *Abbr.* Cases; commanders; Cæsar; (without period, *Cs*) cæsium (*Chem.*); communis (L., common); Consul.

C. S., *or* **c. s.** *Abbr.* Cast steel; Chemical Society; Christian Science or Scientist; Civil Service; Clerk of Session; Clerk to the Signet; colla sinistra; Commissary of Subsistence; Common Sergeant; Court of Sessions; Custos Sigilli (L., Keeper of the Seal).

C/s. *Abbr.* Cases.

C/S. *Abbr.* Colliery screened (*Coal Trade*).

C. S. A. *Abbr.* Confederate States of America; Confederate States Army.

‖ **csár′dás** (chär′däsh), *n.* [Hung.] A Magyar dance, characteristically in $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

csc. *Abbr.* (without period, *csc*) Cosecant.

C. S. C. *Abbr.* Civil Service Club; Congregationis Sanctæ Crucis (L., of the Order of the Holy Cross, *R. C. Ch*); Conspicuous Service Cross.

C. S. I. *Abbr.* Companion of the Star of India. [Navy.

C.S.N. *Abbr.* Confederate States

C. S. O. *Abbr.* Chief Signal Officer (U. S. A.); Chief Staff Officer. [Section.

Cs. o. S. *Abbr.* *Mil.* Chiefs of

Csp. *Abbr.* Caspar.

C. S. P. *Abbr.* Congregation of St. Paul (the Paulists).

C spring. See under C, *adj.*

C. Ss. R. *Abbr.* Congregatio Sanctissimi Redemptoris (L., Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, that is, the Redemptorist Fathers). [St. Viateur.

C. S. V. *Abbr.* Congregation of

Ct., *or* **ct.** *Abbr.* Cent; centum (L., a hundred); Connecticut; count; court.

CT. *Abbr.* Certificate, or certificates; — used on the tape of stock tickers. [commercial traveler.

c. t. *Abbr.* Certified teacher;

C/T. *Abbr.* Californian terms (*Grain Trade*).

Cten′o-bran′chi-a (tĕn′ō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ; tē′nō-), **Cten′o-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PECTINIBRANCHIATA. — **cten′o-branch** (-brăŋk), *a. & n.* — **cten′o-bran′chi-ate**, *a. & n.*

Cten′o-dip′ter-i′ni (-dĭp′tẽr-ī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. See CTENODUS; DIPTERUS.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct Dipnoi with small and numerous cranial bones.

Cten′o-dus (tĕn′ō-dŭs; tē′nō-), *n.* [NL.; *cteno-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of Carboniferous dipnoan fishes whose dental plates have numerous radiating tuberculated ridges. — **cten′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

Cten′o-pla′na (-plā′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cteno-* + L. *planus* level, plain.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of a single small species of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, which was formerly regarded as intermediate between the ctenophores and flatworms, but is now considered a degenerate member of the former group. *Cœloplana* of the Red Sea is a somewhat similar genus.

cte-tol′o-gy (tē-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κτητός that may be acquired + *-logy.*] The branch of biology dealing with the origin and development of acquired characters.

ctge. *Abbr.* Cartage.

C. Theod. *Abbr.* Codex Theodosianus (L., Theodosian Code).

ctl. *Abbr.* Cental; centals.

cto. *Abbr.* Concerto.

cts. *Abbr.* Centimes; cents.

cu. † CUE, the letter; cow.

Cu., *or* **cu.** *Abbr.* Cubic; cumulus; (without period, *Cu*) cuprum, or copper (*Chem.*).

cua′dra (kwä′drä), *n.* [Sp., lit., square.] A Spanish square measure, usually 100 × 100 varas = 10.000 square varas, but sometimes, as in Argentina, 150 × 150 = 22,500 square varas; — called also *manzana.* See *cuadra* and *manzana* under MEASURE.

‖ **cua-dril′la** (kwä-drēl′yä; 195), *n.* [Sp.] *Bullfighting.* The troupe or following of a matador.

‖ **cua′dril-le′ro** (kwä′drēl-yā′rō; 195), *n.; pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] **1.** *Bullfighting.* A member of the cuadrilla.
2. In the Philippine Islands, a subsidiary soldier or policeman.

cuar′ta (kwär′tä), *n.* [Sp. fem. adj., lit., fourth.] See MEASURE.

cuar′ta (kwär′tȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp. Cf. QUIRT.] A long whip of rawhide; a quirt. *Southwestern U. S.*

‖ **cuar-tel′** (kwär-tĕl′), *n.* [Sp.] A station or barracks for soldiers or prisoners.

cuar′te-ron′ (kwär′tā-rōn′), *n.* [Sp. *cuarterón*, lit., a quarter.] See MEASURE.

cuar-til′la (kwär-tēl′yä; 195), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cuarta* a fourth. Cf. QUART.] See MEASURE.

cuar-til′lo (kwär-tēl′yō), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** See COIN.
2. See MEASURE.

cub, *v. t.* To shut up or confine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cub. *Abbr.* Cubic.

hold fish, and E. *cove* a retired nook.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
1. A stall, pen, or shed for cattle.
2. A fodder crib; also, a bin or cupboard.
cub (kŭb), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *cuib* cub, whelp, young dog, Ir. & Gael. *cu* dog, akin to E. *hound.*] **1.** Orig., the young of the fox; hence, the young of the bear, wolf, lion, tiger, etc., and sometimes that of the whale.
2. Jocosely or in contempt, a boy or girl, esp. an awkward, ill-mannered boy.

O, thou dissembling *cub!* what wilt thou be
When time hath sowed a grizzle on thy case? *Shak.*

3. A hospital surgeon's assistant. *Obs. Local, Eng.*
cub, *v. t. & i.;* CUBBED (kŭbd); CUB'BING. To bring forth; — said of animals, or, in contempt, of persons.
Cu'ba (kū'bȧ), *n.* An island in the Atlantic. — **Cuba bast,** the majagua. — **C. grass,** Johnson grass. — **C. wood,** fustic.
Cu'ban (kū'băn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cuba or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cuba.
Cuban lily, a bulbous liliaceous plant of the Mediterranean region (*Scilla peruviana*) with broad flat basal leaves and scapes of purple, red, or white rotate flowers. It is attractive in cultivation. Called also *Peruvian jacinth* and *Peruvian hyacinth,* though of neither West Indian nor South American origin. — **C. macaw,** a large macaw (*Ara tricolor*) which until recently inhabited Cuba. It is believed to have been exterminated. — **C. mastiff.** See MASTIFF. — **C. pine,** a native pine of Cuba (*Pinus cubensis*), one of the only two pines occurring on the island; also, the slash pine of the southern United States (*P. heterophylla*). By some these two species are considered identical. — **C. vanilla,** a sweet-scented West Indian asteraceous shrub (*Eupatorium dalea*).
cu'ban-ite (-īt), *n.* [Described from *Cuba.*] *Min.* A bronze-yellow sulphide of copper and iron. Sp.gr., 4.03–4.17.
cu'ba-ture (kū'bȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *cubus* cube: cf. F. *cubature.*] **1.** Determination of cubic contents.
2. Cubic content; volume.
cub'by (kŭb'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CUBBIES (-ĭz). [See CUB a stall.]
1. A snug or confined place.
2. A straw basket. *Orkney & Shetland.*
cub'by-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A snug or confined place, as one to hide or play in, or for storage.
cub'by-house' (-hous'), *n.* A cubby-hole; esp., a doll house or playhouse.
cube (kūb), *n.* [F. *cube,* L. *cubus,* fr. Gr. κύβος a cube, a cubical die.] **1.** *Geom.* The regular solid of six equal square sides.

Cube.

2. *Math.* The third power; the product got by taking a number or quantity three times as a factor; as, $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$, the *cube* of 2.
3. *Civil Engin.* A block or set for paving.
cube, *v. t.;* CUBED (kūbd); CUB'ING (kūb'ĭng). **1.** To raise to the third power; to form the cube of.
2. *Civil Engin.* To pave with "cubes."
cu'beb (kū'bĕb), *n.* [F. *cubèbe* (cf. It. *cubebe,* Pr., Sp., Pg., & NL. *cubeba*), fr. Ar. *kabābah.*] The small aromatic berry of *Piper cubeba,* a climbing shrub, native in Java and Borneo, but now cultivated in various tropical countries. The dried unripe fruit is much used in medicine as a stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic. The inhalation of smoke from burning cubebs has a palliative effect in some affections of the respiratory passages.
cu-beb'in (kū-bĕb'ĭn; kū'bĕb-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An inodorous nonnitrogenous crystalline substance occurring in cubebs. It resembles piperine.
cube root. *Math.* A number or quantity whose cube is the given number or quantity; thus, 3 is the cube root of 27, for $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$.
cu'bi- (kū'bĭ-). Combining form for *cube.* See CUBO-.
cu'bic (kū'bĭk) } *a.* [L. *cubicus,* Gr. κυβικός: cf. F.
cu'bi-cal (-bĭ-kăl) } *cubique.* See CUBE.] **1.** Having the form or properties of a cube.
2. *Cryst.* **a** Pertaining to the cube considered as a crystal form; as, *cubical* cleavage; a *cubic* face. **b** Isometric.
3. Three-dimensional; esp., with a unit of length, denoting the volume of a cube whose edge is that unit; as, a *cubic* foot. Abbr. *c.* or *cu.*
4. *Math.* Of third degree, order, or power.
cubical epithelium. *Anat.* See EPITHELIUM. — **c. parabola,** *Geom.,* in the plane, the curve $y^3 = a^2x$, of third class, with a point of inflexion as center and a cusp at infinity; in space, a twisted cubic meeting the plane at infinity in two or in three coincident points. — **cubic centimeter, inch, foot,** etc. See *centimeter, inch, foot,* etc., under MEASURE. — **c. determinant,** *Math.,* a mathematical form analogous to a square determinant, but with constituents forming a cube. — **c. equation,** one in which the highest sum of exponents of unknown quantities in any term is three. — **c. niter** *or* **saltpeter,** Chile saltpeter. — **c. number** *or* **quantity,** *Math.,* a cube. — **c. residue of an integer.** *Math.* See *quadratic residue of an integer,* under QUADRATIC.

Cubical Parabola.

cu'bic, *n.* *Geom.* A cubic curve, equation, or quantic.
cu'bi-cle (kū'bĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cubiculum,* fr. *cubare* to lie down.] A sleeping place, esp. one partitioned off from a large dormitory.
cu-bic'u-lar (kū-bĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *cubicularis,* fr. *cubiculum* a sleeping room, fr. *cubare* to lie down.] Belonging or pertaining to a bedroom. *Obs. Howell.*
cu-bic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L. See CUBICLE.] **1.** A bedchamber; a cubicle; hence, any small inclosed space in a building, as a theater box; — now used only humorously.
2. In the catacombs, a chamber with tombs or recesses (called *loculi*) to receive the dead; hence, a tomb.
cu'bit (kū'bĭt), *n.* [L. *cubitum, cubitus,* elbow, ell, cubit, perh. fr. (because the elbow serves for leaning upon) *cubare* to lie down; cf. Gr. κύβιτον elbow, κύπτειν to bend, stoop, κυφός bent, stooping, humpbacked.] **1.** The forearm. *Obs.*
2. A measure of length, in its origin the length of the forearm, from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; in English measure, 18 inches (45.72 cm.). The ancient Egyptian cubit was 20.61 inches (52.35 cm.), and the ancient Roman 17.4 inches (44.20 cm.). The usual cubit of the ancient Greeks is stated to have been 18.25 inches (46.35 cm.), and of the Hebrews, 17.58 inches (44.65 cm.).
3. *Anat. & Zoöl.* = CUBITUS. *Rare.*
cu'bit-al (kū'bĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *cubitalis.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the cubit or cubitus, in any sense.
2. Of the length of a cubit. *Sir T. Browne.*
cu'bit-al, *n.* **1.** A sleeve covering the forearm. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Zoöl.* A cubital nervure or vein; specif., the cubitus.
cu'bi'tiere' (kü'bē'tyâr'), *n.* [F. *cubitière.*] In medieval armor, an elbow guard consisting in the 13th century of a cup-shaped piece strapped over the hauberk. See ARMOR, *Illust.*
cu'bi-to- (kū'bĭ-tō). [See CUBIT.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the forearm* or *the ulna* (the related part being indicated by the final element of the compound word); as in: **cu'bi-to-car'pal** (-kär'păl), *a.;* **cu'bi-to-dig'i-tal** (-dĭj'ĭ-tăl), *a.;* **cu'bi-to-plan'tar** (-plăn'tȧr), *a.* (used specif. to designate a nerve of horses and other quadrupeds); **cu'bi-to-ra'di-al** (-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.;* etc.
cu'bi-tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., elbow. See CUBIT.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The forearm or antebrachium. **b** The ulna.
2. *Zoöl.* The primary vein of an insect's wing situated next in front of the anal vein or veins. *Comstock.*
cu'bo- (kū'bō-), **cu'bi-** (kū'bĭ-). A combining form from L. *cubus,* Gr. κύβος, *cube;* used specif.: **1.** In anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the cuboid* bone (the related part being shown by the final element of the compound word); as: **cu'bo-cal-ca'ne-al** (-kăl-kā'nē-ăl), pert. to the cuboid bone and calcaneum, etc.
2. In mathematical terms, to signify *of the third degree.*
cu'boc-ta-he'dron (kū'bŏk-tȧ-hē'drŏn), **cu'bo-öc'ta-he'dron** (kū'bō-), *n.* One of the thirteen Archimedean solids, having as faces six equal squares and eight equal regular triangles, formed by cutting off the corners of a cube. The **truncated cuboctahedron** is an Archimedean solid of twenty-six faces, equal regular tetragons, hexagons, and octagons. — **cu'boc-ta-he'dral, cu'bo-öc'ta-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*
cu'boid (kū'boid), *a.* [*cube* + *-oid:* cf. Gr. κυβοειδής.] Approximately cubic in shape; specif., *Anat.,* designating the outermost of the distal row of tarsal bones of many of the higher vertebrates, which supports the fourth and fifth metatarsals and is considered as representing the fused fourth and fifth distal tarsal bones.
cu'boid, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A rectangular parallelepiped.
2. *Anat.* The cuboid bone.
cu-boi'dal (kū-boi'dăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to or like a cuboid.
2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the cuboid bone.
cu'bo-öc'ta-he'dral (kū'bō-ŏk'tȧ-hē'drăl), *a.* Related or similar to a cuboctahedron.
Cu-chul'lin, *or* **Cu-chu'lainn** (kōō-hōō'lĭn; kōō-KOO'lĭn), *n.* *Irish Myth.* The hero of a series of tales, dating probably from about the beginning of the Christian Era. The chief champion of the king of Ulster, single-handed he defends the latter against the united forces of Ireland. Among his many exploits are the slaying of the hound (*cu*) of Culann (whence he derives his name, signifying "Culann's Hound"), the wooing of Eimer (which see), and the duel in which he unwittingly slays his son Conlach (which see). He perishes in battle as a result of magic and druidry.
cuck'hold (kŭk'hōld), *n.* *Brickmaking.* A concave shovel for cutting off the tempered clay coming from the pug mill.
cuck'ing stool (kŭk'ĭng). [Cf. Icel. *kūka* to dung, *kūkr* dung, the name prob. being given from the resemblance to a close-stool.] A kind of chair formerly used for punishing scolds, dishonest tradesmen, etc., by fastening them in it, usually in front of their doors, to be pelted and hooted at by the mob, but sometimes to be taken to the water and ducked. Cf. DUCKING STOOL.
cuck'old (kŭk'ŭld), *n.* [ME. *kukeweld, cokewold, cokold,* fr. OF. *coucuol, cucuault,* the last syllable being prob. modified by an English suffix; cf. F. *cocu* a cuckold, formerly also, a cuckoo, and F. *coucou* cuckoo. Cf. CUCKOO. The word alludes to the habit of the female cuckoo, which lays her eggs in the nests of other birds, to be hatched by them.]
1. A man whose wife is unfaithful; the husband of an adulteress. *Shak.*
2. a A cowfish. **b** The cowbird.
cuck'old (kŭk'ŭld), *v. t.;* CUCK'OLD-ED; CUCK'OLD-ING. To make a cuckold of (a husband) by seducing his wife, or by her becoming an adulteress. *Shak.*
cuck'old-ly, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean-spirited; sneaking. *Obs. or Archaic.*
cuck'old-ry (kŭk'ŭld-rĭ), *n.* State or quality of being a cuckold; practice of making cuckolds.
cuck'oo (kŏŏk'ōō), *n.* [ME. *cuccu, coccou, cukkow,* of imitative origin; cf. F. *coucou,* L. *cuculus,* Gr. κόκκυξ, Skr. *kōkila,* G. *kuckuk,* D. *koekoek.*] **1.** A familiar European bird (*Cuculus canorus*), grayish brown in color above, and white barred with dusky on the under parts. It is noted for its characteristic two-syllabled whistle, in imitation of which it is named, and for its habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds for them to hatch, instead of building a nest of its own. Also, in a wider sense, any member of the large family (Cuculidæ) of which the above bird is the type. The Cuculidæ are zygodactyl and desmognathous, usually long-tailed birds, comprising several distinct subfamilies. Only a part of them are habitually, if ever, parasitic. The common North American cuckoos, the black-billed (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) and the yellow-billed (*C. americanus*), nearly always incubate their own eggs. Among the more divergent forms are the anis, the chaparral cock, the coucals, and the channelbill.

Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*). (½)

2. The boobook. *Local, Australia.*
3. The call of the cuckoo or a similar sound.
4. Derogatorily, applied to a person, — alluding to the cuckoo's laying its eggs in other birds' nests, or to its monotonous note; also, a fool; a gowk. *Slang.*
5. = CUCKOO-FLOWER; — usually in *pl.*
cuck'oo (kŏŏk'ōō), *v. t.;* CUCK'OOED (-ōōd); CUCK'OO-ING. To repeat monotonously, as a cuckoo does its call.
cuck'oo, *v. i.* To utter the call of the cuckoo, or a sound like it.
cuck'oo, *a.* Barred like the under parts of the cuckoo; — applied to domestic fowls.
cuckoo bee. Any of numerous bees, often regarded as a family (Nomadidæ), which are parasitic in the larval stage in the nests of other bees, feeding upon their food and in some cases destroying their larvæ, in others apparently living in friendly relations with them.
cuckoo clock. A clock that announces the hours by cuckoolike sounds made by reed pipes. Usually an imitation cuckoo comes out and returns at the sound of the pipes.
cuckoo falcon. Any of numerous falcons with crested head and doubly notched bill constituting the genus *Baza.* They inhabit Africa and the East Indies.
cuck'oo-flow'er (kŏŏk'ōō-flou'ẽr), *n.* **a** A bitter cress of Europe and America (*Cardamine pratensis*) with lilac-purple flowers, used sometimes in salads. **b** The ragged robin. **c** The wood sorrel. **d** Locally, any of several other plants, as the male orchis, the wild hyacinth, etc. *Eng.*
cuckoo fly. **a** An ichneumon fly. **b** Any of various, usually brilliantly metallic-colored, hymenopterous insects constituting the family Chrysididæ, which are parasitic on other insects.
cuck'oo-pint' (kŏŏk'ōō-pĭnt'), *n.* [Cf. PINTLE.] A common European arum (*Arum maculatum*) with lanceolate erect spathe and short purple spadix. It varies greatly, and many forms are in cultivation. Called also *wake-robin, lords-and-ladies,* etc.
cuckoo shrike. Any of several Old World oscine birds of the genus *Campephaga* and allied genera, related to, and sometimes included among, the shrikes or placed in a distinct family, the Campephagidæ. They are variously colored, most often gray, black, and white, and somewhat like flycatchers in habits, feeding chiefly on insects and caterpillars.

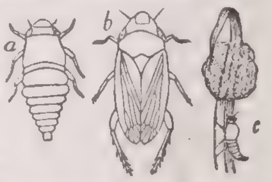

Cuckoo Spit (*Ptyelus lineatus*). *a* Larva, × 3; *b* Mature insect, × 3; *c* Frothy secretion and exposed larva on grass, nat. size.

cuckoo spit. **1. a** A frothy secretion found upon plants, exuded by the larvæ of spittle

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cu'ba. Var. of KUBA.
cub'age (kūb'āj), *n.* Cubic content of a solid; also, cubature.
cub'an'gle (-ăŋ'g'l), *n.* [*cube* + *angle.*] *Geom.* The solid angle defined by three lines concurrent at right angles.
cub'a-rithm (-ȧ-rĭth'm), *n.* [*cube* + Gr. ἀριθμός number.] *Math.* A die with raised points on all the faces, used by the blind in calculation.
cu-ba'tion (kū-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cubatio.*] A lying down. *Obs.*
cu-ba'tion, *n.* [*cube* + *-ation.*] *Math.* Cubature.
cu'ba-to-ry (kū'bȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Lying down; recumbent. *Rare.* — *n.* A dormitory. *Rare.*
cub'bing, *n.* Hunting of cubs, or young foxes.
cub'bish, *a.* Resembling a cub; awkward; uncouth. — **cub'bish-ly,** *adv.* — **cub'bish-ness,** *n.*
cub'board, cub'bord. † CUPBOARD. [COBRIDGE-HEAD.]
cub'bridge-head'. Var. of
cub'by-yew' (kŭb'ĭ-ū'), *n.* [Cf. COBIA.] The sergeant fish.
cub'dom, *n.* See -DOM. [cubs.]
cub'-drawn', *a.* Sucked by
cu'beb-ate (kū'bĕb-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of cubebic acid.
cu-beb'ic (kū-bĕb'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid got from cubebs as a soft greenish resin.
cubeb oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cube ore. Pharmacosiderite, commonly in cubic crystals.
‖ **cu-be'ra** (kōō-bā'rȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A large, coarse West Indian snapper (*Lutianus cyanopterus*), regarded as unwholesome for food.
cube spar. *Min.* Anhydrite.
cube sugar. Loaf sugar molded or cut into cubes or nearly cubical blocks or lumps.
cub'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
cu'bi-ca (kū'bĭ-kȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A fine lining fabric of worsted, a kind of shalloon.
cu'bi-cal-ly, *adv.* of CUBICAL.
cu'bi-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cu-bic'i-ty (kū-bĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being cubic. *Rare.*
cu'bi-cone', *n.* [*cubo-* + *cone.*] *Math.* A cone surface of third degree. [ULUM.]
cu-bic'u-la, *n., L. pl.* of CUBIC-
cu-bic'u-lar, cu-bic'u-la-ry, *n.* [L. *cubicularius.*] A chamber attendant; a chamberlain. *Obs.*
cu-bic'u-la-ry, *a. & n.* Cubicular. *Obs.* [CUBICLE.]
cu'bi-cule (kū'bĭ-kūl). Var. of
cu-bic'u-lo (kū-bĭk'ū-lō), *n.* A cubiculum. *Obs.*
cu'bi-form (kū'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the form of a cube.
‖ **cu-bi'le** (kū-bī'lē), *n.; pl.* CUBILIA (-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Lit., a bed; hence, the lowest course in masonry.
cubit arm. [L. *cubitum* elbow.] *Her.* A hand and arm couped at the elbow.
cubit bone. The ulna.
cu'bit-ed, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit. *Rare.*
cu'bi-ture, *n.* = CUBATURE.
cu'bo-bi'quad-rat'ic, *a.* *Math.* Of seventh degree. [See CUBO-.]
cu'bo-cal-ca'ne-al, *a.* *Anat.*
cu'bo-cube', *n.* [Gr. κυβόκυβος.] *Math.* The square of a cube. [or of sixth degree.]
cu'bo-cu'bic, *a.* *Math.* Sixth,
cu'bo-cu'bo-cube', *n.* *Math.* The cube of a cube.
cu'bo-cu'bo-cu'bic, *a.* *Math.* Ninth, or of ninth degree.
cu'bo-cu-ne'i-form, *a.* See CUBO-.
cu'bo-do-dec'a-he'dral, *a.* *Math.* Combining the forms of cube and dodecahedron.
cu-boi'des (kū-boi'dēz), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The cuboid bone.
cu'bo-ite (kū'bō-īt), *n.* [*cubo-* + *-ite.*] Analcite. *Obs.*
cu'bo-man'cy, *n.* [*cubo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination with dice.
Cu'bo-me-du'sæ (-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *cubus* cube + NL. *Medusæ.*] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of Scyphozoa with a four-sided cup-shaped umbrella, and four perradial tentaculocysts. — **cu'bo-me-du'san** (-săn), *a. & n.* [See CUBO-.]
cu'bo-met'a-tar'sal, *a.* *Anat.*
cu'bo-na-vic'u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* See CUBO-. [BOCTAHEDRON.]
cu'bo-öc'ta-he'dron, *n.* = CU-
cub shark. See CARCHARIAS.
cu'ca (kōō'kä), **cu-ca'ine** (kōō-kä'ĭn; -ēn), etc. Vars. of COCA, COCAINE, etc.
cuccu. † CUCKOO.
cuchene. † KITCHEN.
‖ **cu'chi-a** (kōō'chĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Bengali *kunchiya.*] A sluggish eel-like fish (*Amphipnous cuchia*) inhabiting swamps in Bengal, having a lunglike respiratory apparatus enabling it to live long out of water.
cuchil, *n.* A grove or forest. *Obs. Scot.*
cuck, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *kūka.*] To void excrement. *Obs.*
cuck, *v. t.* To punish by the cucking stool. *Obs.*
cuck (kŏŏk), *v. t. & i.* To throw or be thrown: "cook." *Dial. Eng.*
cuck (kŏŏk), *v. i.* [See CUCKOO.] To sound the cuckoo's note; to cuckoo. *Dial. Eng.*
cuck'al-ly, *a.* Cuckoldly. *Obs.*
cuck'le (kŏŏk''l). Var. of COCKLE, CACKLE. *Dial.*
cuck'le-bur' (kŭk''l-bûr'). Dial. var. of COCKLE-BUR.
cucko. † CUCKOO.
cuck'old. † COCKLE.
cuckold dock. Burdock. *Dial.*
cuck'old-ize, *v. t.* To cuckold. *Obs.* [See -DOM.]
cuck'ol-dom (kŭk'ŭl-dŭm), *n.*
cuckold's neck. See KNOT, *n.*
cuck'old-y, *a.* = CUCKOLDLY.
cuckoo ale. Ale drunk out of doors when the cuckoo is first heard in the spring. *Obs.*
cuck'oo-ba'bies, *n.* = CUCKOO-PINT. *Dial. Eng.*
cuck'oo-bread', *or* **cuck'oo's-bread',** *n.* **a** The wood sorrel. **b** The cuckoo-flower.
cuck'oo-bud', *n.* A plant (of unknown identity). *Poetic.*
cuckoo clover. = CUCKOO-BREAD.
cuckoo dove. Any of several long-tailed pigeons of the genus *Macropygia,* esp. *M. tusalia* of northern India and parts of China. Other species inhabit the Philippines, Australia, etc.
cuckoo fish. **a** The European red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*). **b** The boarfish *Capros aper.*
cuck'oo-fool', *n.* The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*
cuckoo froth. = CUCKOO SPIT.
cuckoo gillyflower. The ragged robin. [wood rush.]
cuckoo grass. The common
cuckoo gurnard. = CUCKOO FISH **a.**
cuck'oo-maid', *n.* **a** The wryneck. *Local, Eng.* **b** The red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*). *Local, Eng.* [neck. *Eng.*]
cuck'oo maid'en, *n.* The wry-
cuck'oo mate', *n.* The wryneck. *Local, Eng.* [BREAD.]
cuck'oo-meat', *n.* = CUCKOO-
cuckoo orchis. The male orchis.
cuckoo owl. The boobook.
cuck'oo-pin'tle (-pĭn't'l), *n.* The cuckoopint. [*miraletus*).]
cuckoo ray. A British ray (*Raia*
cuck'oo's-eye', *n.* **a** Herb Robert. **b** Germander speedwell.
cuck'oo's-fool', -maid, -maiden, -mate. = CUCKOO-MAID.
cuck'oo-shoe', *n.* The dog violet. *Dial. Eng.*
cuck'oo's-lead'er, *n.* The wryneck. *Local, Eng.* [BREAD.]
cuck'oo's-meat', *n.* = CUCKOO-
cuck'oo-sour', cuck'oo's-sour', *n.* = CUCKOO-BREAD.
cuck'oo's-sand'y, *n.* The meadow pipit. *Dial. Eng.*

D E F G H I J K L M

insects; — called also *toad spittle* and *frog spit.* **b** An insect secreting the above; a spittle insect.
2. = CUCKOO-FLOWER.
Cu-cu'ji-dæ (kū-kū'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *cucujus,* so named by Geoffroy, who says it was an ancient name of a beetle with golden-green back.] *Zoöl.* A family of clavicorn beetles, mostly of flattened form. The majority live under the bark of trees, and are believed to be carnivorous in both the larval and adult state. — **cu'cu-jid** (kū'kū-jid), *a. & n.*
‖ **cu-cu'jo** (ko͞o-ko͞o'yō), *n.* [Native name.] A fire beetle, esp. *Pyrophorus noctiluca* or an allied species. See FIRE BEETLE. *Sp. Amer.*
Cu-cu'li-for'mes (kū-kū'lĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A superfamily or suborder of picarian birds, nearly or exactly equiv. to Coccygomorphæ. **b** An order of birds including the cuckoos, plantain eaters, and parrots.
cu'cu-line (kū'kū-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.* [From NL. *Cuculus,* generic name of the cuckoos. See CUCKOO.] *Zoöl.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or related to, the cuckoos. **b** Having the parasitic habits of a cuckoo or cuckoo bee.
cu'cul-late (kū'kū-lāt; kū-kŭl'āt) } *a.* [LL. *cucullatus,* fr.
cu'cul-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -āt-ĕd) } L. *cucullus* cap. See COWL a hood.] **1.** Hooded; cowled; covered, as with a hood.
2. *Bot.* Hood-shaped, as the posterior sepal in the flower of aconite; having the basal edges rolled inward, as certain leaves.
3. *Zoöl.* Hooded; specif., in insects, having the prothorax elevated so as to form a sort of hood, receiving the head.

Cucullate Leaf of Violet.

cu-cu'li-form (kū-kū'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cucullus* hood + *-form.*] Hood-shaped; cowl-like.
Cu'cu-lus (kū'kū-lŭs), *n.* [L., a cuckoo.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical cuckoos. See CUCKOO.
cu'cum-ber (kū'kŭm-bẽr; *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *cucumer, cocumber, cucumber,* fr. L. *cucumis,* gen. *cucumeris;* cf. OF. *cocombre,* F. *concombre.*] **1.** The oblong succulent fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucumis sativus*) cultivated from earliest times as a garden vegetable and usually pickled or eaten green as a salad, though it may be cooked like the eggplant. There are many varieties.
2. The vine which bears this fruit. See CUCUMIS.
3. With qualifying term, any of several other plants of this genus or family, as bitter *cucumber,* snake *cucumber,* etc.
4. = CUCUMBER TREE.
☞ The pronunciation kou'kŭm-bẽr, current in the 17th and early 18th century, corresponds to the spelling *coucumber, cowcumber,* which had a still earlier pronunciation ko͞o'- (*ow* = o͞o, as still seen in the English family name *Cowper,* and in dial.). Both these pronunciations, kou- and ko͞o-, are now dial. only.
cucumber beetle. Any of several leaf beetles of the genus *Diabrotica,* injurious as adults to the leaves, and as larvæ to the roots and stems, of cucumbers, squashes, and other vegetables, also to fruit trees. The common species are greenish yellow with black stripes (*D. vittata*) or black spots (*D. duodecimpunctata* and *D. soror*). The last named is very injurious to fruit trees on the Pacific coast.
cucumber flea beetle. A black flea beetle (*Epitrix cucumeris*) injurious to leaves of tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.
cucumber melon. A variety of melon with oblong or cylindrical fruit, the flesh cucumber-flavored.
cucumber mildew. A downy white mildew (*Plasmopara cubensis*) destructive to the cucumber and melon.
cucumber tree. **a** Any of several American magnolias, esp. *Magnolia acuminata,* said to be so called on account of a slight resemblance of its young fruit to a small cucumber. **b** The tulip tree. **c** In India, the bilimbi.
cu-cu'mi-form (kū-kū'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cucumis* cucumber + *-form.*] Having the form of a cucumber.
Cu'cu-mis (kū'kū-mĭs), *n.* [L., cucumber.] *Bot.* A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, natives of the warmer parts of the world, differing from related genera only by technical characters. The two important species are *C. sativus,* the cucumber, and *C. melo,* the muskmelon and its varieties. Some other species have bitter, purgative fruits.
cu-cur'bit (kū-kûr'bĭt), *n.* In sense 1 also **cu-cur'bite.** [L. *cucurbita* a gourd: cf. F. *cucurbite;* — alluding to the original shape. See GOURD.] **1.** *Chem.* A vessel or flask for distillation, used with or forming part of an alembic; a matrass. See ALEMBIC. *Archaic.*
2. A plant of the genus *Cucurbita,* or of the Cucurbitaceæ.
Cu-cur'bi-ta (-bĭ-tȧ), *n.* [L., a gourd. See GOURD.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical herbaceous vines, typifying the family Cucurbitaceæ, from several species of which the varieties of squash and pumpkin have originated. The common field pumpkin and the summer squashes belong to *C. pepo;* the Hubbard, Marblehead, Sibley, and turban squashes to *C. maxima;* and the Canada crookneck, winter crookneck, and cushaws to *C. moschata.* See SQUASH, PUMPKIN.
Cu-cur'bi-ta'ce-æ (-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly herbaceous tendril-bearing vines (order Campanulales), containing about 90 genera and 700 species, mostly tropical. The flowers are diœcious or monœcious, with one or three stamens, and the fruit is a pepo. The family yields such vegetables as the cucumber, melon, squash, and pumpkin; also, the drug colocynth and various ornamental plants, as the gourds. The chief genera are *Cucurbita, Cucumis, Citrullus, Bryonia, Momordica,* and *Luffa.* — **cu-cur'bi-ta'ceous** (kū-kûr'bĭ-tā'shŭs), *a.*
cucurbit wilt. A bacterial disease of cucurbitaceous plants caused by *Bacillus tracheiphilus;* also, the bacillus.
cud (kŭd), *n.* [AS. *cudu, cwudu, cwidu, cweodo,* of uncertain origin. Cf. QUID.] **1.** That portion of food which is brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, to be chewed a second time.
2. A quid of tobacco. *Low.*
cud'bear (kŭd'bâr), *n.* [After Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, a Scotchman, who first brought it into notice.] **1.** A dyestuff, a form of archil.
2. The lichen yielding this substance. See ARCHIL.
cud'den (kŭd''n; ko͝od'-), *n.* [For sense 1, cf. Scot. *cuddy* an ass; for sense 2, see CUDDY, the fish.] **1.** A born fool; a dolt. *Obs.*
2. The coalfish; — applied esp. to the young.
cud'dle (kŭd''l), *v. t.;* CUD'DLED (-'ld); CUD'DLING (-lĭng). [Perh. for *couthle,* fr. *couth* known; cf. ME. *cuðlechen* to make friends with.] To embrace closely; to fondle.
cud'dle, *v. i.* To lie close or snug; to crouch; to nestle.
She *cuddles* low beneath the brake. *Prior.*
cud'dle, *n.* A close embrace; act of nestling.
cud'dy (kŭd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CUD'DIES (-ĭz). [Ir. *cuid oidhche* evening portion. *Oxf. E. D.*] In Ireland and Scotland, orig., a supper due from a tenant to his lord or chief; hence, a rent or gift instead of this; a present; a bribe. *Obs.*
Cuddies, or night suppers, were due by lands upon which the chief might quarter himself and his train for four days four times a year. *Goldwin Smith.*
cud'dy (kŭd'ĭ; ko͝od'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. CUDDY a swain, CUDDEN.]
1. An ass or donkey. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. Hence: A blockhead; a lout. *Hood.*
3. *Mech.* A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad ties, etc.
cud'dy, *n.* [Scot.; cf. Gael. *cudaig, cudainn.*] The coalfish or cudden; — applied esp. to the young.
cud'dy (kŭd'ĭ), *n.* [Perh. fr. D. *kajuit* cabin: cf. F. *cahute* hut.] **1.** *Naut.* A small cabin, formerly a saloon under the poop deck; also, the galley or pantry of a small vessel.
2. Any small room or closet, as a cupboard; — often used adjectively, as in *cuddy* table, *cuddy* door.
cudg'el (kŭj'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *kuggel,* AS. *cycgel;* cf. G. *keule* club (with a round end), *kugel* ball.] **1.** A short heavy stick used as a weapon, esp. one used in cudgel play, shorter than the quarterstaff, and wielded with one hand.
He getteth him a grievous crabtree *cudgel.* *Bunyan.*
2. *pl.* Cudgel play.
to take up the cudgels for, to engage in a contest in behalf of.
cudg'el, *v. t.;* CUDG'ELED (-ĕld) or CUDG'ELLED; CUDG'ELING or CUDG'EL-LING. To beat with a cudgel.
to cudgel one's brains, to exercise one's wits.
Cudgel thy brains no more about it. *Shak.*
cudg'el-er, *or* **cudg'el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.* One who uses a cudgel.
cudgel play. Fighting or sportive contest with cudgels.
cud'weed' (kŭd'wēd'), *n.* [Apparently fr. *cud* + *weed.*]
1. A plant with silky or cottony herbage. **a** Orig., the European asteraceous plant *Gnaphalium sylvaticum;* later, any species of *Gnaphalium.* **b** Any of several species belonging to the related genera *Antennaria, Filago,* etc.
2. = CUDBEAR, 2.
cue (kū), *n.* [F. *queue,* fr. L. *coda,* another form of *cauda* tail. Cf. CAUDAL, COWARD, QUEUE.] **1.** A tail-like twist or plait of hair worn at the back of the head; a queue.
2. [Formerly in F. applied to the tip of the cue.] A straight tapering rod tipped with leather used to impel the balls in billiards and other games.
3. A file or line of persons waiting; a queue.
4. The tail of an animal. *Humorous.* *Lowell.*
cue, *v. t.;* CUED (kūd); CU'ING (kū'ĭng). To form into a cue; to braid; to twist.
cue, *n.* **1.** The letter *Q, q.*
2. Orig., a half farthing; — formerly in Eng. noted in college accounts by *q,* prop. an abbr. for *quadrans* a farthing.
3. A small portion of bread or beer; the quantity bought with a farthing or half farthing. *Obs.*
cue, *n.* [Prob. fr. the letter *q,* the initial of some word, perh. L. *quando* when.] **1.** The last word or words of a speech, or the ending of any action, in a play, as indicating the time for the next person to speak or act; hence, in music, a few final notes from a preceding part, written at the place of beginning after a long rest.
When my *cue* comes, call me, and I will answer. *Shak.*
2. Any catchword; a hint or intimation.
Give them [the servants] their *cue* to attend in two lines as he leaves the house. *Swift.*
3. The part one has to perform in or as in a play.
My *cue* is villainous melancholy. *Shak.*
4. Humor; attitude or temper of mind. *Colloq.* *Dickens.*
cues'ta (kwĕs'tȧ; *Sp.* kwās'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A sloping plain, esp. one with the upper end at the crest of a cliff; a hill or ridge with one face steep and the opposite face gently sloping. *Southwestern U. S.*
cuff (kŭf), *v. t.;* CUFFED (kŭft); CUFF'ING. [Cf. Sw. *kuffa* to knock, push.] To strike with or as with the palm or flat of the hand, or with the fist; to buffet.
I swear I 'll *cuff* you, if you strike again. *Shak.*
Cuffed by the gale. *Tennyson.*
cuff, *v. i.* To fight; to scuffle; to box.
cuff, *n.* A blow with the open hand or the fist; a box; a slap; also, any knock or blow.
Many a bitter kick and *cuff.* *Hudibras.*
cuff, *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *coiffe* headdress, coif; as if a cuff were a cap for the hand. Cf. COIF.] **1.** A glove or mitten. *Obs.*
2. An ornamental band covering the wrist, either part of the sleeve turned back or a piece attached to the sleeve; esp., a wide stiffened band, commonly of linen, worn either attached to the shirt sleeve or separate.
He would visit his mistress in a morning gown, band, short *cuffs,* and a peaked beard. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The part of a long glove covering the wrist or forearm.
4. A handcuff.
5. *Mech.* Something resembling, or likened to, a cuff for the wrist, as a guide box permitting longitudinal but no vertical play of the spring rail in a type of railroad frog.
‖ **cui bo'no** (kī bō'nō). [L.] Lit., to whom (is it) for a benefit; that is, who benefits by it; hence, of what use or good is it; what end does it serve; as, painstaking research, to be sure, but in such a subject *cui bono?*
cui-rass' (kwē-răs'; 277), *n.; pl.* CUIRASSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [F. *cuirasse,* orig., a leather breastplate, for OF. *cuiriée,* influenced by It. *corazza,* or Sp. *coraza,* fr. an assumed LL. *coriacea,* fr. L. *coriaceus,* adj., of leather, fr. *corium* leather, hide; akin to Gr. χόριον intestinal membrane, OSlav. *skora* hide, Lith. *skura* hide, leather. Cf. CORIACEOUS.] **1.** **a** A piece of armor, orig. one of leather, covering the body from neck to girdle, esp. one consisting of a coupled breastplate and backplate, and sometimes called *cuirasses* or *a pair of cuirasses.* **b** The breastplate of such a piece. **c** Generally, any of the ancient kinds of close-fitting body armor.
2. A Jewish high priest's breastplate.
3. A stiff or stiffened garment for the body, as a protective jacket or a woman's bodice.

Breastplate of Cuirass with two Taces attached.

4. *Zoöl.* An armor of bony plates, or other protective structure, resembling a cuirass.
5. Protecting armor plate, as of a ship. *Rare.*
cui-rass', *v. t.;* CUI-RASSED' (-răst'); CUI-RASS'ING. To cover or armor with or as with a cuirass.
cui-rassed' (kwē-răst'), *a.* Having, or wearing, a cuirass.
cui'ras-sier' (kwē'rȧ-sēr'), *n.* [F. *cuirassier.* See CUIRASS.] A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass; specif., a soldier of a certain type of heavy cavalry in the French and other modern European armies.
‖ **cuir'-bou'illi'** (kwẽr'bo͞o'yē'), *n.* [F.] Leather softened by boiling or soaking and then pressed or molded, when it becomes extremely hard and will retain the shape or impression given it. It has been used from the Middle Ages for armor, and is now used esp. for decorative objects.
‖ **cui-sine'** (kwē-zēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *coquina* kitchen. See KITCHEN.] The kitchen or cooking department; also, manner or style of cooking.
cuisse (kwĭs), **cuish** (kwĭsh), *n.* [OF. *cuisseus, quissieus,* pl. of *cuisseul,* dim. fr. F. *cuisse* thigh, fr. L. *coxa* hip. Cf. CUSHION.] As *pl., cuisses* (kwĭs'ĕz, -ĭz), defensive plate armor for the thighs, esp. in front; *sing.,* a thigh piece. See ARMOR, *Illust.*
-cu-la (-kū-lȧ). A diminutive suffix. See -CULUS.
Cul'dee (kŭl'dē), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gael. *cuilteach;* cf. Ir. *ceilede.*] One of a class of anchorites who lived in various parts of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales from about the 8th to the 15th century. — **Cul-de'an** (kŭl-dē'ăn), *a.*
The pure *Culdees*
Were Albyn's earliest priests of God. *Campbell.*
‖ **cul'-de-lampe'** (kü'd'-läɴp'; kül'dē-), *n.; pl.* CULS-DE-LAMPE (kü'-; külz'-). [F.] Lit., a lamp bottom; — applied to various ornaments or parts suggestive of the somewhat conical bottom of ancient lamps, as a pendant from a roof, an isolated corbel supporting an oriel, column, turret, or the like, a decorative design filling a blank at the bottom of a page, etc.
‖ **cul'-de-sac'** (kü'd'-săk'; kŭl'dē-săk'), *n.; pl.* CULS-DE-SAC (kü'-; külz'-). [F., lit., bottom of a bag.] A passage or place with only one outlet, as a street or blind alley, a cavity, vessel, or organ in an animal, or a position in which an army can move only in one direction.
cu-le'bra (kū-lā'brä; *Sp.* ko͞o-), *n.* [Sp., lit., a snake.] A cigar that is twisted with others, generally three in a bunch.

cuck'ow (kŭk'o͞o; ko͞o-ko͞o'). ✝ CUCKOO.
cuck'quean', *n.* [*cuckold* + *quean.*] A woman whose husband is unfaithful to her. *Obs.*
cuck'quean', *v. t.* To render a cuckquean. *Obs.*
cuck'stool', *n.* = CUCKING STOOL. *Obs.*
cucube. ✝ CUBEB.
Cu-cu'li-dæ (kū-kū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cuculus* cuckoo.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the cuckoos. See CUCKOO, 1.
cu-cu'li-form (kū-kū'lĭ-fôrm; kū'kū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *cuculus* cuckoo + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or belonging to, the cuckoos or the Cuculiformes.
cu'cul-la'ris (kū'kŭ-lā'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cucullus* cap.] *Anat.* The trapezius muscle.
cu'cul-late-ly, *adv.* of CUCULLATE.
cuculle, *n.* [L. *cucullus.*] A cowl or hood. *Obs.*
cu-cul'lus (kū-kŭl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a hood.] A hoodlike organ or part of an animal or plant; also, a colored area on the head likened to a hood.
‖ **cu-cul'lus non fa'cit mo'na-chum** (mŏn'ȧ-kŭm). [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.
cu'cu-loid (kū'kū-loid), *a.* [L. *cuculus* a cuckoo + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Cuculiform; cowl-like.
cucumber fish *or* **mullet.** The grayling of Australia; — so called from its odor.
cucumber fly. = MELON FLY.
cucumber mullet. = CUCUMBER FISH.
cucumber oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cucumber root. = INDIAN CUCUMBER.
cucumer. ✝ CUCUMBER.
cu-curb' (kū-kûrb'), *n.* Short for CUCURBIT, a plant. *Colloq.*
Cu-cur'bi-ta'les (kū-kûr'bĭ-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cucurbita* gourd.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the modern family Cucurbitaceæ, etc. — **cu-cur'bi-tal** (kū-kûr'bĭ-tăl), *a.*
cu-cur'bi-tin (-tĭn), **cu-cur'bi-tine** (-tīn; -tĭn), *n.* [L *cucurbitinus* gourdlike.] A segment of a tapeworm; a proglottis.
cu-cur'bi-tine (-tīn; -tĭn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Shaped like a gourd seed.
cu-cur'bi-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Cucurbitine.
‖ **cu'cu-ru'cho** (ko͞o'ko͞o-ro͞o'chō), *n.* [Sp.] A paper cone or cornucopia.
‖ **cu-cu'yo** (ko͞o-ko͞o'yō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] **a** A trigger fish. *West Indies.* **b** Var. of CUCUJO.
cud. ✝ CUDE.
cud (ko͝od; kŭd), *n.* [Cf. OD. *kodde* club.] A cudgel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cudde. ✝ CUD.
cudde. Obs. pret. of KITHE.
cuddeehih. ✝ CUDDY, a supper or present.
cud'die. Var. of CUDDY.
cud'dle (kŭd''l). Var. of CUTTLE, a fish.
Cud'dy, *n.* [Dim. of *Cuthbert.*] **1.** In pastorals, a rustic swain, as the neatherd's boy enamored of Phyllis in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar."
2. [Origin uncertain.] Any of various birds, as the wren, hedge sparrow, or gallinule. *Dial. Eng.*
cud'dy-hole', *n.* = CUDDY, *n.,* 1.
cude. ✝ CUD.
cude, *n.* [ME. also *code;* orig. unknown.] A chrism cloth. *Obs.*
cud'eigh. Var. of CUDDY, a supper, etc. *Scot. & Ir.*
cudg'er-ie (kŭj'ẽr-ē), *n.* [Native name.] *Bot.* The flindosa or its wood. *Australia.*
cud'wort', *n.* Cudweed. *Obs.*
cue. Queue. *Ref. Sp.*
cueard. ✝ COWARD. [*Eng.*
cue'ball', *a.* Skewbald. *Dial.*
cue'ist, *n.* One skilled in, or addicted to, the use of the (billiard) cue. *Slang.*
Cuen'ca bark (kwĕŋ'kä). [From *Cuenca,* city of Ecuador.] *Pharm.* Pale bark.
cue owl. A small European owl (*Scops giu*).
cuer'da (kwĕr'dä), *n.* [Sp., prop., cord, L. *chorda.* See CORD, *n.*] See MEASURE.
‖ **cuer'po** (kwĕr'pō), *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo,* fr. L. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] The body. — **in cuerpo,** dressed so that the shape of the body is exposed; hence, naked or uncovered.
cuf. Cuff. *Ref. Sp.*
cuff, *v. t.* To handcuff. *Rare.*
cuff, *n.* An old man, esp. a miser. *Slang.*
cuff (kŭf; ko͝of). Scot. var. of SCUFF, SCRUFF.
cuf'fee, cuf'fey Vars. of CUFFY.
cuf'fin (kŭf'ĭn), *n.* A man; fellow. *Cant.* [*Obs.*
cuf'fle, *v. i.* Prob., to scuffle.
cuf'fy (kŭf'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. of African origin.] A negro; — familiarly or humorously so called. — **cuf'fy-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
Cu'fic. Var. of KUFIC.
cuft. Cuffed. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **cui'chun-chul'li** (kwē'chŭn-chŭl'ĭ), *n.* [From native name.] The root of a South American violaceous shrub (*Hybanthus glutinosus*), used as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.
‖ **cui-da'do** (kwē-thä'thō; 146), *interj.* [Sp.] Take care! look out!
cuif. Var. of COOF. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **cui . . . For-tu'na ip'sa ce'-dit.** [L.] To whom . . . Fortune herself yields.
Cicero (*Paradox* V.).
cuin'age (kwĭn'ăj), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *coinage.*] The official stamping of pigs of tin *Eng.*
‖ **cui in vi'ta** (kī). [L., lit., to whom in life.] *Law.* An obsolete writ of entry lying for a woman against him to whom her husband had during his lifetime aliened her lands.
cuir'tan (kwûr'tăn), *n.* A twilled woolen material for undergarments and hose. *Scot.*
cuish. Var of CUISSE.
cuis'sard', cuis'sart' (kwē'-sär'), *n.* [F.] = CUISSE.
cuis'ser Var. of COOSER. *Scot.*
cuist (küst). Dial. pret. of CAST.
cuit (ko͞ot; kût). Scot. var. of COOT, ankle.
cuit, *n.* [F., p. p. of *cuire* to cook.] *Obs.* **1.** New wine boiled down.
2. [F. *cuite.*] A seething or baking.
cuithe. ✝ KITHE.
cuit'ti-kin (küt'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* = CUTIKIN.
cuit'tle, cui'tle (kü't'l), *v. t.* *Scot.* **1.** To coax; to wheedle. **2.** To tickle.
cuj. *Abbr.* Cujus (L., of which).
cuk-. For various forms in *cuk-,* see those in CUCK-.
cuke (kūk), *n.* A cucumber. *Slang or Trade Cant, U. S.*
cuke, *v. i.* = CACK. *Obs.*
cuker, *n.* A cocker; a half-shoe. *Obs.*
cukewalde. ✝ CUCKOLD.
cuk'kow. ✝ CUCKOO.
cuk'stole'. ✝ CUCKSTOOL.
‖ **cu'lasse'** (kü'lȧs'), *n.* [F., fr *cul* bottom.] *Jewelry.* The culet.
culbroun. ✝ CULROUN.
cul'but (kŭl'bŭt), *v. t.* [F *culbuter.*] To drive back in confusion. *Rare.*
culch. Var. of CULTCH.
culd. ✝ *could,* pret. of CAN.
culd. Culled. *Ref. Sp.*
culde. Obs. pret. of KILL.
‖ **cul'-de-four'** (kü'd'-fo͞or'; kül'dē-), *n.; pl.* CULS-DE-FOUR (kü'-; külz'-). [F., lit., bottom of an oven.] A vault having the general shape of a quarter sphere, or, less properly, of a hemisphere. Cf. SEMIDOME.
Cul'din's prop'er-ties (kŭl'-dĭnz). See CENTROBARIC METHOD.
cule. Obs. or Scot. var. of COOL, *v.*
-cule. See -CLE.
cule, *n.* [F. *cul.*] Buttock; rump. *Obs.*
culerage. ✝ CULRAGE.

cu'let (kū'lĕt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *cul* bottom, breech, L. *culus.*] **1.** *Jewelry.* The small flat facet parallel to the table, at the bottom of a brilliant; collet. See BRILLIANT. **2.** In medieval armor, the part covering the rear of the body below the waist.

Cu'lex (kū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a gnat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of mosquitoes to which most of the North American species belong. Some members of this genus are exceedingly annoying, as *C. sollicitans*, which breeds in enormous numbers in the salt marshes of the Atlantic coast, and *C. pipiens*, breeding very widely in the fresh waters of North America. (For characters distinguishing these from the malaria mosquitoes, see ANOPHELES.) The yellow-fever mosquito is now placed in another genus, *Stegomyia.*

cu'li-cid (-lĭ-sĭd), *a.* [L. *culex, -icis*, gnat.] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the mosquito family (Culicidæ). — *n.* A mosquito.

Cu-lic'i-dæ (kū-lĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CULEX.] *Zoöl.* The family of dipterous insects consisting of the mosquitoes. In older classifications the gnats, midges, etc., now placed in other families, were included.

cu'li-cide (kū'lĭ-sīd), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *culex, culicis*, a gnat + *-cide.*] An agent which destroys insects, esp. gnats and mosquitoes. — **cu'li-cid'al** (kū'lĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.*

cu'li-la'wan (kū'lĭ-lä'wăn), *n.*, **culilawan bark.** [Malay *kūlit lāwang* bark of clove.] The aromatic bark of *Cinnamomum culilaban*, a lauraceous tree of the Moluccas; — called also *clove bark.*

cu'li-na-ry (kū'lĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *culinarius*, fr. *culina* kitchen; cf. F. *culinaire.* Cf. KILN.] Of or relating to, or suited for, the kitchen or cookery; as, the *culinary* art; a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* vegetables.

cull (kŭl), *v. t.*; CULLED (kŭld); CULL'ING. [ME. *cullen*, OF. *cuillir, coillir*, F. *cueillir*, to gather, pluck, pick, fr. L. *colligere.* See COIL, *v. t.*; cf. COLLECT.] **1.** To separate, select, or pick out; to choose and gather or collect; as, to *cull* flowers.

Whitest honey in fairy gardens *culled.* *Tennyson.*

2. To subject to culling; to select from; as, to *cull* a field.
Syn. — See CHOOSE.

cull, *n.* **1.** Act of culling; selection. *Obs. or R.*
2. Something selected, esp. as being inferior or worthless, as a cow from the herd, brashy timber from the sound, small oysters from the large, etc.; — usually in *pl.*

cul'let (kŭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *collet*, prop. a little neck, applied to the bits of glass at the neck of a bottle detached from the iron in blowing the glass. See COLLET.] Broken or refuse glass for remelting.

cull'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who culls.
2. Anything culled out; a cull; — usually in *pl.*

cul'lion (kŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *couillon, coillon*, F. *coïon* a vile fellow, coward, fr. *coil* the scrotum, L. *coleus.*] **1.** A testicle. *Obs.*
2. A mean or base fellow. "Away, base *cullions.*" *Shak.*
3. *Bot.* **a** A tuberous root, as that of certain orchids. **b** The male orchis. *Dial. Eng.*

cul'lis (kŭl'ĭs), *n.* [F. *coulisse* groove. See COULISSE.] *Arch.* A gutter in a roof; a channel or groove.

cul'lis, *n.* [OF. *coleïz*, F. *coulis*, orig., sliding, slipping. Cf. PORTCULLIS, COLANDER.] A strong clear broth of meat, as for invalids; also, a savory jelly. *Obs. or R.*

cul'ly (kŭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [Perh. fr. *cullion.*] **1.** A person easily tricked or imposed on; a dupe; a gull.

I have learned that . . . I am not the first *cully* whom she has passed upon for a countess. *Addison.*

2. A companion; mate. *Slang.*

cul'ly (kŭl'ĭ), *v. t.*; CUL'LIED (-ĭd); CUL'LY-ING. [See CULLY, *n.*; cf. D. *kullen* to cheat, gull.] To trick, cheat, or impose on; to deceive. "Tricks to *cully* fools." *Pomfret.*

culm (kŭlm), *n.* [L. *culmus* stalk, stem; akin to *calamus.* See HALM.] *Bot.* **a** The jointed stem of a grass, which is usually hollow except at the nodes, and herbaceous except in the bamboos and other arborescent species. **b** Improperly, the stem of a sedge or cyperaceous plant.

culm, *v. i.*; CULMED (kŭlmd); CULM'ING. *Bot.* To form or grow into a culm.

culm, *n.* [ME. *culme* smoke, soot.] **1.** Soot; smut. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. **a** Refuse coal or coal dust; slack; specif., anthracite slack. **b** Hence, anthracite, esp. when in small nodules.
3. *Geol.* A European Lower Carboniferous formation of conglomerates, sandstones, etc. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

cul'men (kŭl'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *cellere* (in comp.) to impel; cf. *celsus* pushed upward, lofty.] **1.** Top; acme. *Rare.*
2. *Zoöl.* The dorsal ridge of a bird's bill.
‖ **cul'men mon-ti'cu-li** (mŏn-tĭk'ū-lī) [NL.], *Anat.*, a lobe of the cerebellum consisting of the part of the vermiform process between the anterior crescentic lobes.

cul-mif'er-ous (kŭl-mĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [3d *culm* + *-ferous.*] Containing or abounding in culm.

cul'mi-nal (kŭl'mĭ-năl), *a.* Pertaining to a culmen.

cul'mi-nant (-nănt), *a.* At greatest height or altitude; being on the meridian; hence, predominant. *Rare.*

cul'mi-nate (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; CUL'MI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); CUL'MI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *culmen* top or ridge. See COLUMN.] **1.** To reach its highest altitude; to come to the meridian; in special cases, to be vertical or directly overhead.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton.*

2. To reach the highest point, as of rank, number, size, power, glory, etc.

The house of Burgundy was rapidly *culminating.* *Motley.*

cul'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *culmination.*] Act of culminating; also, that in which anything culminates; culminating position; summit; acme; culmen.

Syn. — CULMINATION, CLIMAX, APEX, VERTEX, ZENITH. CULMINATION designates the attainment by anything of its highest point; it stresses the idea of consummation; as, the *culmination* of a development, a career. CLIMAX (see etym.) suggests more definitely the movement or ascent which leads to the culminating point; ACME, the culminating point itself; as, the *climax* of a play, "the *acme* of his fame" (*Byron*). APEX and VERTEX, less frequently used in a fig. sense, apply to anything which comes to a point or tip, *vertex* having the more technical connotations; as, the *apex* of a leaf, a pyramid, the *vertex* of an angle, of a curve. ZENITH, specif. the point of the heavens highest overhead, differs from *acme* (in its fig. sense) in connoting more of luster or splendor; as, the *zenith* of his fame.

cul'pa (kŭl'pȧ), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Negligence or fault, as distinguishable from *dolus* (deceit, fraud), which implies intent, *culpa* being imputable to heedlessness, rashness, etc.; sometimes, loosely, guilt. See NEGLIGENCE. In Roman law three grades of *culpa* were distinguished, ‖**cul'pa la'ta**, or gross negligence, ‖**cul'pa le'vis in con-cre'to**, or ordinary negligence (see DILIGENCE, 1), and ‖**cul'pa le'vis in ab-strac'to**, or the negligence of a careful person (see DILIGENCE, 1). In the Civil law systems these are called ‖**cul'pa la'ta**, ‖**cul'pa le'vis**, and ‖**cul'pa le-vis'si-ma**, respectively.
‖ **cul'pa me'a** (mē'ȧ), the fault (is) mine.

cul'pa-bil'i-ty (kŭl'pȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being culpable.

Syn. — CULPABILITY, GUILT. CULPABILITY is blameworthiness of any sort; GUILT designates the state which results from willful violation of moral or statute law.

cul'pa-ble (kŭl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [ME. *culpable, coulpable, coupable*, F. *coupable*, formerly also *coulpable, culpable*, fr. L. *culpabilis*, fr. *culpare* to blame, fr. *culpa* fault.] **1.** Deserving censure or moral blame; faulty; immoral; criminal.
2. Guilty; as, *culpable* of a crime. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
— **cul'pa-ble-ness,** *n.* — **cul'pa-bly,** *adv.*

cul'prit (kŭl'prĭt), *n.* [Prob. fr. *cul.* (abbr. of L. *culpabilis* guilty; see CULPABLE) + OF. *prest* ready (i. e., to prove it), F. *prêt*, L. *praestus*, a., *praesto*, adv. Cf. PRESTO.]
1 A word formerly used in the reply to a prisoner pleading "not guilty," orig. meaning "ready (to prove) guilty."
2. One accused of, or arraigned for, a crime, as in court.
3. One guilty of a crime or a fault; an offender.

cult (kŭlt), *n.* [F. *culte*, L. *cultus* care, culture, fr. *colere* to cultivate. Cf. CULTUS.] **1.** Care; devotion. *Rare.*

Every one is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it. *Shaftesbury.*

2. Worship; generally, the worship of a deity according to its specific rites; as, the *cult* of Apollo; or, the worship of a group of deities allied in nature or relationship; as, the *cult* of the chthonian gods.
3. Hence: **a** The rites and ceremonies, or externals, of a religion, as distinguished from its inner meaning or truth.

That which was the religion of Moses is the ceremonial or *cult* of the religion of Christ. *Coleridge.*

b Great or excessive devotion to some person, idea, or thing, esp. such devotion viewed as a sort of intellectual fad or as the enthusiasm of a body of self-constituted admirers or followers; as, the Browning *cult.*

cultch, culch (kŭlch), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Rubbish; debris; refuse. *Local.*
2. Oyster shells and other objects laid down on oyster grounds to furnish points for the attachment of the spawn of the oyster; also, the spawn.

cul'ti-vate (kŭl'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.*; CUL'TI-VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); CUL'TI-VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [LL. *cultivatus*, p. p. of *cultivare* to cultivate, fr. *cultivus* cultivated, fr. L. *cultus*, p. p. of *colere* to till, cultivate. Cf. COLONY.] **1.** To prepare, or to prepare and use, for the raising of crops; to till; as, to *cultivate* the soil; specif., to loosen or break up the soil about (growing crops or plants) for the purpose of killing weeds, etc., esp. with a cultivator; as, to *cultivate* corn.
2. To raise, or foster the growth of, by tillage or by labor and care; to produce by culture; as, to *cultivate* roses; to *cultivate* oysters.
3. To improve by labor, care, or study; to impart culture to; to civilize; refine.

To *cultivate* the wild, licentious savage. *Addison.*

4. To direct special attention to; to devote time and thought to; to foster; cherish.

Leisure . . . to *cultivate* general literature. *Wordsworth.*

5. To seek the society of; to court intimacy with.

I ever looked on Lord Keppel as one of the greatest and best men of his age; and I loved and *cultivated* him. *Burke.*

cul'ti-va'tion (kŭl'tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cultivation.*] Art or act of cultivating, or state of being cultivated; specif.: **a** Art or process of agriculture; tillage; husbandry. **b** Assiduous devotion (to a branch of learning, or the like) or development (of the mind, tastes, etc.). **c** Culture; refinement; the discipline of civilization.

Italy . . . was but imperfectly reduced to *cultivation* before the irruption of the barbarians. *Hallam.*

Syn. — See CIVILIZATION.

cultivation paddock. A field used for raising crops, and not for pasture. *Australia.*

cul'ti-va'tor (kŭl'tĭ-vā'tēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *cultivateur.*] **1.** One who cultivates; as, a *cultivator* of the soil.
2. *Agric.* An implement used to break up the surface of the ground while the crops are growing in order to keep the soil in a porous condition and to kill weeds. It commonly consists of a frame set with small shares and drawn by horse power. See DISK CULTIVATOR.

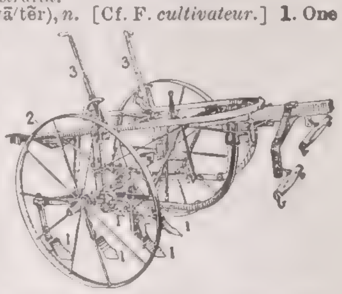

Cultivator. 1 Shovels; 2 Seat; 3 Adjusting Levers.

cul'trate (kŭl'trāt) } *a.* [L. *cultratus* knife-shaped, from
cul'trat-ed (-trāt-ĕd) } *culter* knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed; shaped like a pruning knife, as a crow's beak.

cul'tur-al (kŭl'ṭūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to culture. — **cul'tur-al-ly,** *adv.* — **cultural variety.** *Hort.* See VARIETY.

cul'ture (kŭl'ṭūr), *n.* [L. *cultura*, fr. *colere* to till, cultivate: cf. F. *culture.* Cf. COLONY.] **1.** Worship; cult. *Obs.*
2. Art or practice of cultivating; cultivation; tillage.
3. A cultivated land; a cultivated area. *Obs.*
4. *Bacteriol. & Med.* Cultivation of bacteria or other microörganisms in prepared nutrient media; also, the product of such cultivation. *Culture* is used in this sense in many self-explaining phrases, as **culture flask, culture fluid, culture medium, culture plate, culture tube,** etc. See PURE CULTURE.
5. Act of improving or developing by education, discipline, etc.; the training, disciplining, or refining of the moral and intellectual nature.
6. The state of being cultivated; esp., the enlightenment and discipline acquired by mental and moral training; civilization; refinement in manners and taste.

What the Greeks expressed by their παιδεία, the Romans by their humanitas, we less happily try to express by the more artificial word *culture.* *J. C. Shairp.*

7. A particular state or stage of advancement in civilization; the characteristic attainments of a people or social order; as, Greek *culture*; primitive *culture.*

The list of all the items of the general life of a people represents that whole which we call its *culture.* *Tylor.*
Cultures like languages seldom mix as men do. *W. Z. Ripley.*

8. *Cartography.* Those details of a map, collectively, which do not represent natural features of the area delineated, as names and the symbols for towns, roads, houses, bridges, meridians, and parallels.

Syn. — See CIVILIZATION.

cul'ture, *v. t.*; -TURED (-ṭūrd); -TUR-ING. To cultivate.

They come . . . into places well inhabited and *cultured.* *Usher.*

cul'tured (kŭl'ṭūrd), *p. a.* **1.** Under culture; cultivated.
2. Characterized by mental and moral training; disciplined and refined; possessing or showing culture.

The sense of beauty in nature, even among *cultured* people, is less often met with than other mental endowments. *I. Taylor.*

culture features. *Surv.* The artificial features of a district as distinguished from the natural.

culture hero. A personage (commonly mythical) credited with introducing higher arts or more civilized ways among a people in prehistoric or traditional times.

culture myth. A myth accounting for the discovery of arts and sciences or the advent of a higher civilization, as in the Aztec myth of Quetzalcoatl.

cul'tur-ist, *n.* A cultivator; also, an advocate of culture.

cul'tus (kŭl'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.*; *E. pl.* CULTUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., cultivation, culture. See CULT.] A cult.

cultus image *or* **statue.** An image or statue which is a direct object of worship, as distinguished from one which is merely a votive offering to the deity represented.

-cu-lus (-kū-lŭs), *masc.* } [L.] Noun suffixes forming di-
-cu-la (-kū-lȧ), *fem.* } minutives; as in funi*culus*, tuber-
-cu-lum (-kū-lŭm), *neut.* } *culus*, corbi*cula*, scrobi*cula*, crepita*culum*, opus*culum*, etc. Cf. -CLE.

cul'ver (kŭl'vēr), *n.* [AS. *culfre.*] A dove; a pigeon; specif., *Local, Eng.*, the wood pigeon.

cul'ver-in (kŭl'vēr-ĭn), *n.* [F. *coulevrine*, prop. fem. of *couleuvrin* like a serpent, fr. *couleuvre* adder, fr. L. *coluber, colubra.*] A kind of firearm, orig. a rude sort of musket, later (16th and 17th centuries) a long cannon, usually an 18-pounder with serpent-shaped handles.

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culet, culett, *n.* [OF. *cueillete, colleite*, L. *collecta.* See COLLECT.] An assessment or rate, as of certain tuition fees paid annually by Oxford graduates, or parochial dues. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
cul'fre. † CULVER.
cul-gee' (kŭl-gē'), *n.* [Hind. *kalghī*, fr. Per. *kalakī* a jeweled plume.] **a** A figured silk formerly imported from India. **b** A jeweled plume on the turban. *India.*
cu-lic'i-form (kū-lĭs'ĭ-fôrm; kū'lĭ-sĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *culex* a gnat + *-form.*] Mosquitolike.
cu-lic'i-fuge (kū-lĭs'ĭ-fūj), *n.* [L. *culex* a gnat + *fugare* to drive away.] An agent for driving off gnats and mosquitoes. – **cu'li-cif'u-gal** (kū'lĭ-sĭf'ū-găl), *a.*
[See OIL, *Table I.*
cu'li-la'ban oil (kōō'lē-lä'bän).
cu'li-na-ri-ly, *adv.* of CULINARY.
cull. † KILL.
cull. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COLL, to hug or fondle.
cull, *n.* A dupe; a gull; a cully. *Slang or Dial.*
cullambine. † COLUMBINE.
culle. † KILL. [of COLANDER.
cul'len-der (kŭl'ĕn-dēr). Var.
Cul'lens earth (kŭl'ĕnz). Cologne earth.
cul'ler. † COLOR.
cull'er, *n.* One that culls.
cul'ler-y (kŭl'ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *cueillerie*, fr. *cueillir* to collect. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of customary copyhold tenure of small holdings. *Carlisle, Eng.*
cul'let. Var. of CULET.
cul'li-ble (kŭl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf CULLY a dupe, CULLY to cheat.] Gullible. *Obs.* — **cul'li-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
cul'lice. † CULLIS, *n.*
Cul'lins earth (kŭl'ĭnz). Cologne earth. [or R.
cul'lion-ly, *a.* Mean; base. *Obs.*
cul'lion-ry, *n.* Conduct befitting a cullion; roguery; cowardice. *Obs. or Scot.*
cul'lis, *v. t.* [From CULLIS jelly.] To beat to a jelly. *Obs.*
cullisance, cullisen, etc. Obs. corruptions of COGNIZANCE.
cull'-me-to'-you, *n.* The pansy. *Dial. Eng.*
cul'lor. † COLOR.
cul'ly, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ME. *collen* to embrace, OF. *coler.*] To caress; hug. *Obs. or Scot.*
cul'ly-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
culm, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *culmen.*] Culminating point; top. *Rare*
Cul'mann's di'a-gram (kōōl'mänz). [After Karl *Culmann* (1821–81), German engineer.] = FUNICULAR POLYGON **b.**
cul-mic'o-lous (kŭl-mĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *culmus* stalk, stem + *-colous.*] *Bot.* Growing on culms of grasses, as certain fungi.
cul-mif'er-ous (-mĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *culmus* stalk + *-ferous.*] Having culms, or jointed stems.
cul-mig'e-nous (-mĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *culmus* stalk + *-genous.*] *Bot.* = CULMICOLOUS.
cul'mi-nate (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Growing upward.
culm'y (kŭl'mĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with soot. *Obs.* [culm.
2. Containing, or composed of,
culome. † CULUM.
cul'or. Color. *Ref Sp.*
cul'or-a-bl. Colorable. *Ref. Sp*
cul'ord. Colored. *Ref. Sp.*
cu-lo'rum, *n.* End; conclusion. *Obs.*
‖ **cu'lot'** (kü'lō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A mass of metal collected at the bottom of a crucible.
2. An iron cup formerly used at the base of a projectile to spread it when shot.
3. In art, a cup or calyx from which proceed scrolls, etc.
cu-lot'tic (kū-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *culotte* breeches.] Wearing breeches; respectable; — opposed to *sans-culottic.* *Rare.* — **cu-lot'tism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Rare.*
culp, culpe, *n.* [F. *coulpe*, fr. L. *culpa.*] Sin; guilt; fault. *Obs.*
cul'pa-bl. Culpable. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **cul'pam pœ'na pre'mit co'mes** (kō'mēz). Punishment presses a close companion upon crime. *Horace* (*Odes*, IV. v. 24).
cul'pate, *v. t.* [L. *culpatus*, p. p. of *culpare.*] To blame. *Obs.* — **cul-pa'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*
cul'pa-to-ry (kŭl'pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Censorious; reprehensory. *Rare.*
cul'pon, *n.* [See COUPON.] A shred; a strip. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
cul'pon, *v. t.* To cut up; split.
cul-pose' (kŭl-pōs'), *a.* *Roman Law.* Characterized by culpa.
culpown. † CULPON.
cul'rach, cul'reach (kōōl'räk), *n.* [Gael. *cul* back (n. & adv.) + *reachd* law.] *Scots Law.* A cautioner, or surety, given to a court from which a cause has been repledged, answerable for any failure of justice or wrongful repledging. *Obs.*
cul'rache. † CULRAGE.
cul'rage (kŭl'rāj), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *culrage*, F. *curage*; F. *cul* the buttock + *rage*, rage.] Smartweed. *Obs.*
cul'roun, *n.* A rascal. *Obs. Scot.* — *a.* Rascally. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **culs'-de-four',** *n., pl.* of CUL-DE-FOUR.
‖ **culs'-de-lampe',** *n., pl.* of CUL-DE-LAMPE. [SAC.
‖ **culs'-de-sac',** *n., pl.* of CUL-DE-
cul'tel, *n.* [OF.] A long knife carried by a knight's attendant, hence called *cultellarius.* *Obs.* — **cul'tel-la-ry,** *a.* *Obs.*
cul'tel-la'tion (kŭl'tĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] In measuring land, the marking of an exact spot, as at the base of a hillside, by dropping something sharp from a determined point above.
cul-tel'lus (kŭl-tĕl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a small knife.] *Zoöl.* One of the sharp lancetlike organs (perhaps corresponding to mandibles) of many blood-sucking Diptera.
cul'ter. Var. of COULTER.
‖ **cul-te'ra-nis'mo** (kōōl-tā'rä-nēs'mō), *n.* [Sp.] Cultism.
cul'ti-ros'tral (kŭl'tĭ-rŏs'trăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a cultrate bill; of or pert. to the Cultirostres.
Cul'ti-ros'tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *culter* colter of a plow, knife + *rostrum* bill.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of wading birds including the storks, herons, cranes, etc.
cult'ism (kŭl'tĭz'm), *n.* = GONGORISM. — **cult'ist,** *n.*
cul'ti-va-bl. Cultivable. *Ref. Sp.*
cul'ti-va-ble (kŭl'tĭ-vȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *cultivable.*] Capable of being cultivated. — **cul'ti-va-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
cul'ti-vat'a-ble (kŭl'tĭ-vāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Cultivable. — **cul'ti-vat'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
cultivation flask, cultivation tube. = CULTURE FLASK, CULTURE TUBE. [cultivate. *Obs.*
cul'tive, *v. t.* [F. *cultiver.*] To
‖ **cul'tos** (kōōl'tōs), *n. pl.* [Sp.] The Spanish writers who practiced cultism.
cul'tri-form (kŭl'trĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *culter* knife + *-form.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Cultrate.
Cul'tri-ros'tres (-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CULTIROSTRES. — **cul'tri-ros'tral** (-trăl), *a.*
cul-triv'o-rous (kŭl-trĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *culter* knife + *-vorous.*] Swallowing or pretending to swallow knives or swords.
cul'tur-a-ble (kŭl'ṭūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of culture; cultivable.
cul'tur-ate, *v. t.* [See CULTURE.] To cultivate. *Obs.* — **cul'tur-a'tion,** *n.* *Obs.* [TURKAMPF.
‖ **Cul-tur'kampf'.** Var. of KUL-
cul'tus cod (kŭl'tŭs). [Chinook *cultus* of little worth.] The buffalo cod. [ment. *Obs.*
culum, *n.* [L. *culus.*] Funda-
culur. † COLOR.
cul'vard, cul'vart. † CULVERT.
cul'ver, *n.* Short for CULVERIN.
cul'ver-foot', *n.* A small-flowered European crane's-bill (*Geranium columbinum*). *Obs.*
cul'ver-house' (*dial.* kōōl'vēr-; kŭl'-), *n.* A dovecote. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cul′ver-in-eer′ (kŭl′vẽr-ĭn-ẽr′), **cul′ver-in-er** (kŭl′vẽr-ĭn-ẽr), *n.* A soldier armed with, or in charge of, a culverin.

Cul′ver's root *or* **phys′ic** (kŭl′vẽrz). [After a Dr. *Culver*, who used it.] **a** The root of a tall scrophulariaceous herb (*Leptandra virginica*) common in eastern North America, used as an active cathartic and emetic. **b** The plant itself.

cul′vert (kŭl′vẽrt), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *coulouere*, F. *couloir*, channel, gutter, gallery, fr. *couler* to flow.] A transverse drain or waterway under a road, railroad, canal, etc.; an arched drain or sewer; also, a conduit. *Culverts* are usually constructed of brickwork, masonry, tiles, iron pipes, etc., rarely of timber.

cul′vert, *v. t.*; CUL′VERT-ED; CUL′VERT-ING. To provide with a culvert or culverts.

Cu-ma′ce-a (kū-mā′shē-*a*; -sē-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr. κῦμα wave.] *Zoöl.* An order of small, shrimplike, malacostracous marine crustaceans. They have the first three or four thoracic segments fused with the head, the rest being free, and the eyes sessile: — **cu-ma′cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.* — **cu-ma′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

One of the Cumacea (*Diastylis quadrispinosa*).

Cu-mæ′an (kū-mē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Cumaeus.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Cumæ, originally a Greek colony, in Campania, Italy; as, the *Cumæan* sibyl, who sold to Tarquinius Superbus the Sibylline books.

cum′ber (kŭm′bẽr), *v. t.*; CUM′BERED (-bẽrd); CUM′BER-ING. [ME. *combren*, *cumbren*, fr. the n., or shortened fr. *encumber*, or fr. OF. *combre* barrier, LL. *cumbrus*, *combrus*, of uncertain origin.] **1**. To defeat or destroy utterly. *Obs.*
2. To trouble; harass; vex; perplex.
Martha was *cumbered* about much serving. *Luke* x. 40.
3. To hinder or embarrass; esp., to rest upon as a troublesome or useless load; to burden uselessly; to lumber up.
Cut it down; why *cumbereth* it the ground? *Luke* xiii. 7.
The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, . . . but *cumbers* the memory. *Locke.*

cum′ber, *n.* [Cf. F. *encombre* hindrance, and OF. *combre*. See CUMBER, *v.*] **1**. Overthrow; ruin. *Obs.*
2. That which cumbers; that which hinders, burdens, or obstructs; that which troubles or vexes.
3. State or quality of being cumbered; hindrance; encumbrance; embarrassment; trouble; vexation.
A place of much distraction and *cumber*. *Sir H. Wotton.*
4. Cumbersome affairs; burdensome occupation. *Obs.*

cum′ber-some (-sŭm), *a.* **1**. Difficult of passage or access; as, a *cumbersome* road. *Obs.*
2. Burdensome or hindering, as a weight or drag; embarrassing; vexatious; cumbrous.
To perform a *cumbersome* obedience. *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. Uselessly troublesome; unwieldy; unmanageable; clumsy; as, a *cumbersome* contrivance or machine.
— **cum′ber-some-ly**, *adv.* — **cum′ber-some-ness**, *n.*

Cum′bri-an (kŭm′brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumbria, an ancient British kingdom which included much of Cumberland, England.

cum′brous (kŭm′brŭs), *a.* **1**. Difficult to pass through or over or to reach. *Archaic.*
2. Rendering action or motion difficult or toilsome; unwieldy; burdensome; clogging.
He sunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight. *Swift.*
That *cumbrous* and unwieldy style which disfigures English composition so extensively. *De Quincey.*
3. Giving trouble; vexatious. *Obs.*
— **cum′brous-ly**, *adv.* — **cum′brous-ness**, *n.*

cu′mene (kū′mēn; kŭm′ēn), *n.* Also *cumol.* [From CUMIN.] *Chem.* A colorless oily hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5{\cdot}C_3H_7$, obtained by distilling cumic acid with lime, and by other methods.

cu′mic (kū′mĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_3H_7C_6H_4CO_2H$, obtained by oxidation of oil of cumin. It is the para isopropyl derivative of benzoic acid. Also, pertaining to or designating any of several acids isomeric with the above. — **cumic aldehyde**, an aromatic oil, $C_3H_7C_6H_4CHO$, found in Roman caraway oil, and other essential oils; — called also *cuminol.*

cu′mi-dine (kū′mĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [From CUMIN.] *Org. Chem.* A strong liquid base, $C_3H_7{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}NH_2$, an amino derivative of cumene, obtained indirectly from cumic acid; also, any of several bases isomeric with it.

cum′in (kŭm′ĭn), *n.* Also *cummin.* [ME. *comin*, OF. *comin*, F. *cumin*, fr. L. *cuminum*, Gr. κύμινον; of Semitic origin, cf. Ar. *kammūn*, Heb. *kammōn*; cf. AS. *cymen*, fr. L. Cf. KUMMEL.] A dwarf apiaceous plant (*Cuminum cyminum*), native of Egypt and Syria, long cultivated for its seeds, which have a bitterish, warm taste, with an aromatic flavor, and are used like those of anise and caraway.
Rank-smelling rue, and *cumin* good for eyes. *Spenser.*

‖ **cum lau′de** (kŭm lô′dē). [L.] With praise; — used esp. in diplomas to indicate that the recipient has done superior work, of a higher grade than that of the ordinary recipient of a degree or that denoted by *rite.*

cum′mer (kŭm′ẽr), **kim′mer** (kĭm′ẽr), *n.* [F. *commère.*] A godmother; hence, in familiar reference, variously: A wife or gossip; a female intimate; a midwife; a witch or hag; a young woman; a lass. *Scot.*

cum′mer-bund′ (kŭm′ẽr-bŭnd′), *n.* [Hind. *kamarband*, fr. Per. *kamar* loins + *band* fastening.] A sash; girdle. *India.*

cum′ming-ton-ite (kŭm′ĭng-tŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Cummington*, Massachusetts.] *Min.* An iron-magnesium amphibole, usually gray to brown and fibrous, resembling anthophyllite but monoclinic.

cum′shaw (kŭm′shô), *n.* [Amoy *kam sia*, Chin. *kan*[2] *hsieh*[4], grateful thanks; — a phrase used by beggars.] A present or bonus; a gratuity; — orig. applied to that paid on ships which entered the port of Canton.

cu′mu-late (kū′mū-lāt), *v. t.*; CU′MU-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); CU′MU-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *cumulatus*, p. p. of *cumulare* to heap up, fr. *cumulus* a heap.] **1**. To gather or throw into a heap; to heap together; to accumulate.
Shells, bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap. *Woodward.*
2. To combine (with something) in addition; as, to *cumulate* one office with another; specif., *Law*, in pleading, to unite in one action, as several causes of action or defenses.

cu′mu-late (kū′mū-lāt), *a.* [See CUMULATE, *v. t.*] Heaped up; gathered in a heap; massed; made up by addition of one to another. — **cu′mu-late-ly**, *adv.*

cu′mu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of cumulating; a heaping together; a heap. See ACCUMULATION.

cu′mu-la-tive (kū′mū-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Composed of accumulated parts; formed, or becoming larger, by gathering or successive additions; as, *cumulative* force.
As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative*, not original. *Bacon.*
2. Subject to cumulation; that is to be, or may be, added to something else; specif.: **a** *Finance.* Designating a dividend, interest, etc., which if not paid or received when due is added to what is to be paid in the future. **b** *Law.* (1) Tending to prove the same point to which other evidence has been offered: — said of evidence. (2) Given by the same testator to the same legatee; — said of a legacy. (3) *Crim. Law.* Imposing a punishment to be carried into effect after the convict has suffered a punishment to which he has already been sentenced; as, a *cumulative* sentence. Sometimes, designating a sentence or punishment for an offense increasing in severity with repetition of the offense.
cumulative action, *Med.*, sudden violent action of certain drugs, after several doses have been administered without apparent effect. — **c. error**, an error whose degree or significance gradually increases in the course of a series of measurements or connected calculations; specif., one that is repeated in the same sense or with the same sign, as one due to the shortness or sag of a chain in surveying. — **c. intercession.** See INTERCESSION. — **c. legacy.** See LEGACY. — **c. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition which is regarded as a compound of singular propositions. *Cent. Dict.* — **c. vote** *or* **system of voting**, that system which allows to each voter as many votes as there are persons to be voted for, and permits him to accumulate these votes upon one person, or to distribute them among the candidates as he pleases.
— **cu′mu-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cu′mu-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

cu′mu-lo- (kū′mū-lō-). *Meteor.* Combining form of *cumulus*; as in: **cu′mu-lo-cir′rus**, a small cumulus cloud at a high elevation, having the whiteness and delicacy of the cirrus. — **cu′mu-lo-cir′ro-stra′tus**, the rain cloud of the thunderstorm; a cumulus cloud with stratiform base and cirriform extension or overflow, called *false cirrus*, at the top. — **cu′mu-lo-nim′bus**, a mountainous cloudy mass of condensed vapor from whose base fall showers of rain, snow, sleet, or hail. — **cu′mu-lo-stra′tus**, a cloud form combining the features of cumulus and stratus; a cumulus whose base extends horizontally as a stratus cloud; the snail cloud (not used in the International Cloud Atlas).

cu′mu-lous (kū′mū-lŭs), *a.* Like cumulus clouds.

cu′mu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a heap.] **1**. A heap; an accumulation; also, the acme of an accumulation; cumulative extreme.
2. A massy cloud form occurring in the middle cloud region (at elevations between 5,000 and 15,000 feet), having a flat base and rounded outlines often piled up like a mountain. It commonly appears in the early afternoon on warm days, and may afford rain or thunder gusts, though groups of small cumulus clouds indicate fine weather.
3. *Embryol.* = DISCUS PROLIGERUS.

cu′myl (kū′mĭl; kŭm′ĭl), *n.* [*cumic* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** The radical of cumic acid, $C_{10}H_{11}O$. Cf. BENZOYL. **b** The univalent radical $C_3H_7C_6H_4CH_2$; as, *cumyl* alcohol, a liquid formed by reduction of cumic aldehyde. **c** The univalent radical C_9H_{11}, of which cumene is the hydride.

cunc-ta′tion (kŭŋk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *cunctatio*, fr. *cunctari* to delay.] Delay; procrastination. *Rare.*

cunc-ta′tious (kŭŋk-tā′shŭs) } *a.* Tardy; dilatory; as, a
cunc′ta-tive (kŭŋk′tȧ-tĭv) } *cunctative* policy. *Rare.*

cunc-ta′tor (kŭŋk-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L., lit., a delayer.] One who delays or lingers, esp. in allusion to the surname given to Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus (died about B. C. 205), because of his cautious (but effectual) action in opposing Hannibal's march. — **cunc-ta′tor-ship**, *n.* *Rare.*

cu′ne-al (kū′nē-ăl), *a.* [L. *cuneus* a wedge. See COIN.] Pertaining to a wedge, or cuneus; wedge-shaped.

cu′ne-ate (kū′nē-āt) } *a.* [L. *cuneatus*, fr. *cuneus* a wedge.
cu′ne-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) } See COIN.] Wedge-shaped; specif., of leaves, truncate at the apex and tapering to a point at the base. — **cu′ne-ate-ly**, *adv.*
cuneate funiculus. *Anat.* See FUNICULUS CUNEATUS. — **c. lobe**, *Anat.*, a convolution of the mesial surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, above the calcarine fissure.

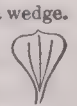
Cuneate Leaf.

cu-ne′i-form (kū-nē′ĭ-fôrm; kū′nē-ĭ-fôrm′; 277), *a.* Also *cuniform.* [L. *cuneus* a wedge + *-form*: cf. F. *cunéiforme.* See COIN.] **1**. Wedge-shaped; — applied esp. to the wedge-shaped or arrowheaded characters of ancient inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, etc., and hence also to the inscriptions themselves. *Cuneiform* writing is thought to have originated with the pre-Semitic inhabitants of Mesopotamia at least 6,000 years ago, whence it spread widely, remaining in use until the 3d century B. C. The chief cuneiform signaries or syllabaries, often called alphabets, are the Sumerian or Accadian, Assyro-Babylonian, New Susian, Old Persian, and Armenian. Of these the oldest is the Sumerian, with ideographic characters. The Assyro-Babylonian is the most important both in extent and length of use; it is also the most complicated. Its syllabic characters were written from left to right. The phonetic characters of Old Persian, employed from the 6th to the 4th century B. C., form the simplest system of cuneiform, and were the first to be deciphered, giving a key to the other systems. The form assumed by the cuneiform characters was due to their being most often inscribed on soft clay, on which the easiest stroke was a straight line. Their characteristic arrow-shaped heads were probably from the initial touch of the stylus. Cf. HIEROGLYPHICS.

Cuneiform Writing.

2. *Craniom.* Designating one of the types of skull, according to Sergi characteristic of the Mediterranean race. It presents a somewhat wedge-shaped form as seen from the norma verticalis.
3. *Anat.* Pert. to or designating any of the three distal tarsal bones (called internal, middle, and external, or *entocuneiform*, *mesocuneiform*, and *ectocuneiform* respectively) supporting the first, second, and third metatarsals, or the third carpal bone of the proximal row (also called *ulnare*).
cuneiform cartilages. = CARTILAGES OF WRISBERG.

cu-ne′i-form, *n.* Also *cuniform.* **1**. The cuneiform characters or writing.
2. *Anat.* Any of the cuneiform bones.

cu-ne′i-form-ist, *n.* A student of, or expert in, cuneiform.

cu′ne-us (kū′nē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NEI (-nē-ī). [L., wedge.] **1**. Anything wedge-shaped, as a formation of troops.
2. *Zoöl.* A terminal segment of the corium of the fore wing of certain Heteroptera. See HEMELYTRON, *Illust.*
3. *Anat.* The cuneate lobe of the cerebrum.

cun′ge-boi (kŭn′jē-boi), **cun′ge-voi** (-voi), *n.* [Native name.] An ascidian of the family Halocynthiidæ which grows upon rock and is used for bait. *Australia.*

cu-nic′u-lus (kū-nĭk′ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ULI (-lī). [L., rabbit, rabbit burrow. See CONY.] **1**. An underground passage, as a burrow or mine; specif., *Rom. Archæol.*, one of the prehistoric underground drains about Rome.
2. *Med.* The burrow of an itch mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) in the human skin.
3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of DICROSTONYX.

Cu-ni′la (kū-nī′lȧ), *n.* [L., a plant, a species of *Origanum.*] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American menthaceous herbs, of which only *C. origanoides*, the dittany, occurs in the United States. They have small purple or white flowers with two exserted stamens.

cun′ner (kŭn′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. CONNER.] *Zoöl.* **a** Either of two species of wrasse; in England, *Crenilabrus melops*; in America, *Tautogolabrus adspersus*, abundant on the rocky shores of New England, and a good, though generally small, food fish. It is noted for nibbling the bait off the hooks. **b** A limpet.

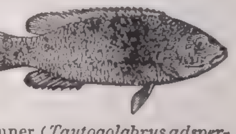
Cunner (*Tautogolabrus adspersus*). (⅛)

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cul′ver-key′ (kŭl′vẽr-kē′), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The wild hyacinth. **b** The cowslip. **c** A samara of the ash.
Cul′vers (kŭl′vẽrz), *n.*, *or* **Cul′ver's root**. = CULVER'S PHYSIC.
cul′vert, *a.* [OF.] Villainous; treacherous. *Obs.*
cul′vert-age (kŭl′vẽr-tāj), *n.* [LL. *culvertagium* or OF. *culvertage* serfage, fr. OF. *culvert* serf, wretch, L. *collibertus* a fellow freedman.] *Feudal Law.* Status of a culvert, or collibert; also, reduction to this condition with forfeiture of estate.
cul′ver-tail′ (kŭl′vẽr-tāl′), *n.* *Carp.* Dovetail. — **cul′ver-tailed′** (-tāld′), *a.*
cul′vert-ship, *n.* Villainy; treachery. *Obs.* [bine.
cul′ver-wort′, *n.* The colum-
cul′ye (kōōl′ĭ), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *coler* to embrace.] To cherish; also, to coax; wheedle. *Obs.* or *R. Scot.*
‖ **cum** (kŭm), *prep.* [L.] With; — used specif. in England in names of combined parishes or benefices, as Stow-cum-Quy. — **cum dividend.** See DIVIDEND.
cum. Obs., dial., or ref. sp. form of COME.
cu-mal′ic. Var. of COUMALIC.
cumande. † COMMAND.
cu′ma-rin, cu′ma-rone. Vars. of COUMARIN, COUMARONE.
cum′bent (kŭm′bĕnt), *a.* = RECUMBENT.
cum′berd. Cumbered. *Ref. Sp.*
Cum′ber-land and West′mor-land wres′tling. See WRESTLING.
Cum′ber-land dis-ease′. *Veter.* Anthrax. *Australia.*
cum′ber-less, *a.* See -LESS.
cum′ber-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
cum′ber-sum. Cumbersome. *Ref. Sp.*
cum′ber-world′, *n.* A useless person or thing. *Obs.* or *R.*
cum′ble, *n.* [F. *comble.*] Culmination. *Obs.*
cum′bled (kŭm′b'ld), *p. a.* Cramped; benumbed with cold. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
cumb′ly (kŭm′lĭ), *n.* [Hind. *kamlī* a small blanket, fr. Skr. *kambala.*] A blanket made of wool or goat's hair; also, the material of such blankets. *India.*
‖ **cum bo′na ve′ni-a.** [L.] With (your) good favor; by (your) good leave.
cum′brance (kŭm′brăns), *n.* Encumbrance. *Obs*
cum′bre. † CUMBER.
cum div. *Abbr.* Cum dividendo (L., with dividend).
cume. † COME.
cumel-. For obsolete forms in *cumel-*, see those in COMEL-.
cumen. † COME.
cum′fit. Comfit. *Obs.* or *Ref. Sp.*
cum′fort, cum′fort-a-bl, cum′fort-er. Comfort, comfortable, comforter. *Ref. Sp.*
cum′forth. † COMFORT.
cum′frey (kŭm′frĭ). Var. of COMFREY.
‖ **cum gra′no sa′lis** (kŭm grā′nō sā′lĭs). [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
cumhal (koul; kōō′ăl), *n.* [Ir.] *Brehon Law.* A female slave.
‖ **cum hoc er′go prop′ter hoc.** [L.] *Logic.* With this, therefore on account of it; — a fallacious inference of causality from the mere fact of accompaniment.
cumidine red. Ponceau 3 R or 4 R. See DYE.
cum′ing. Coming. *Ref. Sp.*
cu-min′ic (kū-mĭn′ĭk), *a.* = CUMIC.
cumin oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cu-min′o-in (kū-mĭn′ō-ĭn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{24}O_2$, prepared from cumic aldehyde and analogous to benzoin.
cu′mi-nol (kū′mĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*cuminic* + 2d *-ol.*] = CUMIC ALDEHYDE. [cumin.
cum′in-seed. *n.* The seed of
cum′i-nyl (kŭm′ĭ-nĭl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* = CUMYL **a** & **b**.
cum′lich. † COMELY. [*Sp.*
cum′li-ness. Comeliness. *Ref.*
cum′ling. † COMELING.
cum′ly. Comely. *Obs.* or *Ref. Sp.*
cum′ly. Var. of CUMBLY.
cum′mar, cum′mer. Scot. vars. of CUMBER. [COME.
cum′men. Obs. or dial. p. p. of
cum′min. Var. of CUMIN.
cum′min-seed′. Var. of CUMIN-SEED. [MOCK.
cum′mock (kŭm′ŭk). † CAM-
‖ **cum mul′tis a′li-is.** [L.] With many others.
‖ **cum no′tis va′ri-o′rum.** [L.] With the notes of various authors or commentators.
cu′mol (kū′mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*cumin* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* Cumene.
cump-. For various forms in *cump-*, see those in COMP-.
cum′pa-na-ry, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *compañero* companion, E. *company.*] Companionship. *Obs.*
cum-pan′ion, cum-pan′ion-a-bl, cum-pan′ion-ship, cum′pa-ny, cum′pass, cum′past. Companion, companionable, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
cum′pas. † COMPASS.
cumplie. † COMPLIN.
Cum. Pref. *Abbr.* Cumulative preference.
‖ **cum pri′vi-le′gi-o** (kŭm prĭv′ĭ-lē′jĭ-ō). [L.] With privilege.
cum′quat. Var. of KUMQUAT.
cum′rade. † COMRADE.
cum′ray, *v. t.* To rout or overwhelm. *Obs. Scot.*
cums. Comes. *Ref. Sp.*
cumse. † COMSE.
cum′shaw, *v. t.* To make a present to. *China.*
‖ **cum tes′ta-men′to an-nex′o.** [L.] With the will annexed; — used with reference to a person appointed administrator to carry out the terms of a will.
cu′mu-cir′ro-stra′tus, *n.* Short for CUMULO-CIRRO-STRATUS.
cu′mu-lant (kū′mū-lănt), *n.* [L. *cumulans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] *Math* = CONTINUANT, 2.
cu′mu-la-tist (-lā-tĭst), *n.* One who accumulates. *R.* [*R. Sp.*
cu′mu-la-tiv. Cumulative.
cu′mu-li, *n.*, *pl.* of CUMULUS.
cu′mu-li-form′ (kū′mū-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* *Meteor.* Of the form of a cumulus.
cu′mu-lite (-līt), *n.* [L. *cumulus* heap + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A spherulitic aggregate of globulites.
cu′mu-lose′ (kū′mū-lōs′; kū′mū-lōs′), *a.* **1**. Full of heaps. **2**. *Geol.* Pert. to or designating formations built by growth and decay of vegetation in situ.
cun. † KIN.
cun. † CAN, did.
cun. Var. of CON, *v.* *Obsoles.*
cun (kŭn; kōōn), *v. t.* [AS. *cunnian* to try, to test.] To try; prove; taste; come to know. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
cu-n. *Abbr.* Cumulo-nimbus.
Cu′na (kōō′nä), *n.* An Indian of an unclassified tribe of southern Panama. — **Cu′nan** (-năn), *a.*
‖ **cu-nab′u-la** (kū-năb′ū-lȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *cunae* cradle.] **1**. Cradle; earliest abode. **2**. *Bibliography.* = INCUNABULA.
cu-nab′u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cunabula.
cunc-tip′o-tent (kŭŋk-tĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *cunctipotens*; *cunctus* all + *potens* powerful.] All-powerful; omnipotent. *Rare.*
cund. † COND.
cunde. † KIND.
cun′dite. † CONDUIT.
cun′du-ran′go. Var. of CONDURANGO.
cun′dy (kŭn′dĭ; kōōn′dĭ). Dial. Eng. and Scot. form of CONDUIT. [Cuneiform. *R.*
cu′ne-at′ic (kū′nē-ăt′ĭk), *a.*
cu′ne-a′tor (kū′nē-ā′tẽr), *n.* [NL., coiner.] *Eng. Hist.* Formerly, an officer in charge of the dies used in the mints. [*n.*, 2.
cu′ne-form. Var. of CUNEIFORM,
cu′ne-o-cu′boid (kū′nē-ō-kū′boid), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the cuneiform and cuboid bones.
cu′ne-o-scaph′oid (-skăf′oid), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the cuneiform and scaphoid bones.
cu-nette′ (kū-nĕt′), *n.* [F.] A trench in a ditch or moat for drainage, and in fortifications often also for defense. *Rare.*
‖ **cu′ne-us cu′ne-um tru′dit.** [L.] Wedge drives wedge.
cu-nic′u-lar (kū-nĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *cunae* cradle.] Cunabular. *Obs.* or *R.*
cu-nic′u-lar, *a.* [L. *cunicularis.*] **a** Of or pertaining to cuniculi. **b** Living in burrows.
cu′ni-form, *a.* & *n.* Cuneiform.
cuningar. Obs. or Scot. var. of CONYGER. [NING.
cunnand. † COVENANT, CUN-
cunne. † CAN, CON, CUN, KIN.
cunniegreene. † CONYGER.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

cun′ning (kŭn′ĭng), *a.* [Prop. p. pr., fr. AS. *cunnan* to know, be able. See CON, CAN.] **1**. Learned; well versed, esp. in occult or magic lore. *Archaic.*
2. Skillful; dexterous. "A *cunning* workman." *Ex.* xxxviii. 23. "Esau was a *cunning* hunter." *Gen.* xxv. 27.
3. Wrought with, or exhibiting, skill or ingenuity; ingenious; curious; as, *cunning* work.

Over them Arachne high did lift
Her *cunning* web. *Spenser.*

4. Crafty, sly, or artful; cleverly designing or deceitful.

They are resolved to be *cunning*; let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

5. Keen; clever; possessed of intelligence; as, man is more *cunning* than the brutes.
6. Prettily or piquantly interesting; quaintly or daintily attractive; — said of children, small animals, etc. *U. S.*

Syn. — Deceitful, designing, tricky, politic, sharp, subtle, insidious, stealthy, foxy. — CUNNING, CRAFTY, ARTFUL, SLY, WILY agree in implying an aptitude for attaining an end by secret or devious means. CUNNING (see etym., and cf. *knowing*, under SHREWD), as here compared, implies skill, esp. in overreaching or circumventing; it frequently suggests a low order of intelligence; as, "Certainly there is a great difference between a *cunning* man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability" (*Bacon*); "A dark, *cunning*, roguish countenance, with small eyes" (*G. Borrow*). CRAFTY implies more secret or underhand devices than *cunning*, and frequently suggests an adroitness at deception acquired by experience; as, "the underhand *craftiness* of his [Jacob's] mother Rebecca" (*Coleridge*); "Whose pious talk, when most his heart was dry, made wet the *crafty* crowsfoot round his eye" (*Tennyson*). ARTFUL (cf. *artless*, under SIMPLE) implies more insinuating indirectness of dealing; as, "—— is a good-natured old easy fool, and has been deceived by the most *artful* of her sex" (*Sterne*); "She had, by the most *artful* conduct in the world, . . . insinuated herself into his favor" (*Fielding*). SLY, as here compared, implies a somewhat vulgar turn for what is covert or double; as, "with knowing leer and words of *sly* import" (*Irving*); "wrinkled *slyness* and craft pitted against native truth and sagacity" (*Hawthorne*). WILY (see ARTIFICE) implies the subtle use of tricks and stratagems, esp. in attack or defense; as, "Soft, as the *wily* fox is seen to creep, where bask on sunny banks the simple sheep" (*Pope*). See STEALTHY, SECRET, SHREWD.

cun′ning, *n.* [Vb. n. fr. AS. *cunnan* to know. See CON, CAN.] **1**. Knowledge; learning; wisdom. *Obs.*
2. Skill; dexterity. *Archaic.*

Let my right hand forget her *cunning*. *Ps.* xxxvii. 5.

3. An art or craft; specif., magic; witchcraft. *Obs.*
4. The faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; fraudulent skill or dexterity; deceit; craft.

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

Cu-no′ni-a (kū-nō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Cuno*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, typifying the family Cunoniaceæ, and containing one South African species, *C. capensis*, the tileseed, and 5 in New Caledonia. They are shrubs or small trees with pinnate leaves and racemose white flowers. The bark is used for tanning.

Cu-no′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CUNONIA.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Rosales), distinguished by the opposite or verticillate leaves and the small flowers borne in dense clusters. There are 19 genera and about 115 species, mostly tropical. Many are highly ornamental in cultivation. — **cu-no′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cup (kŭp), *n.* [AS. *cuppe*, LL. *cuppa* cup; cf. L. *cupa* tub, cask, also Gr. κύπη hut, Skr. *kūpa* pit, hollow, OSlav. *kupa* cup. The English word is perh. partly due to OF. *cope*, F. *coupe*, fr. L. *cuppa*. Cf. COOP, CUPOLA, COWL a water vessel, COB, COIF, COP.] **1**. A small vessel used chiefly to drink from, esp. one of pottery or porcelain used for tea, coffee, or the like. Besides the common form called a *cup*, with or without a handle, the term is used to designate larger and ornamental forms, as chalices or wine cups, such as those for the Communion service, often with a stem and a foot and sometimes a lid.
2. The containing part of a drinking vessel that has a stem and a foot.
3. A thing resembling a cup (in sense 1) in shape or use, or likened to such a utensil; as: **a** A vessel of a certain capacity, usually four ounces, used in bloodletting to receive the blood. **b** *Med.* A cupping glass or other utensil for producing the vacuum in cupping. **c** *Bot.* A cup-shaped organ or part of a plant, as an apothecium or peridium, a volva, or, in seed plants, a cupule, a calyx, or corolla. **d** A socket or recess in which something turns, as the hip bone, the recess in which a capstan spindle turns, etc. **e** Any small cavity in the surface of the ground. **f** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Crater. **g** An annular trough, filled with water, at the base of each section of a telescopic gas holder, into which fits the grip of the section next outside.
4. A drinking vessel and its contents; a cupful.
5. The wine of the Communion.
6. That which is to be received or endured; that which is allotted to one; a portion.

If it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me. *Matt.* xxvi. 39.

7. *pl.* Repeated potations; social or excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks; revelry.

Thence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton.*

8. A beverage made of liquor, sweetened and flavored with various fruits, herbs, etc., and usually iced; — specif. named from the liquor forming the basis; as, *claret cup*, *cider cup*, *champagne cup*.
9. *Sporting.* An ornamental cup or other vessel offered as a prize; — loosely applied to prizes other than cups.

A *cup* is any prize not given in money. *Encyc. of Sport.*

cup and ball, an implement having a cup on the top of a stick to which a ball is attached by a cord; the ball, being thrown up, is to be caught in the cup; also, the game so played; bilboquet. — **c. and ball joint**. = BALL AND SOCKET JOINT. — **c. and cone**. = BELL AND HOPPER. — **c.-and-saucer**, a cultivated variety of the Canterbury bell having the calyx colored like the corolla, thus simulating a cup and saucer. — **in one's cups**, drunk; formerly, drinking.

cup (kŭp), *v. t.*; CUPPED (kŭpt); CUP′PING. **1**. To supply with cups of liquor. *Obs.*

Cup us, till the world go round. *Shak.*

2. *Med.* To subject to cupping. See CUPPING.
3. To receive, take, or place in or as in a cup; as, to *cup* water from a stream; to *cup* a ball in golf.
4. *Mech.* To make concave or in the form of a cup; as, to *cup* the end of a screw.

cup, *v. i.* **1**. To become or grow cup-shaped.
2. *Golf.* To make a cup, or depression, in the ground with the club when sending the ball.

cup′bear′er (-bâr′ẽr), *n.* One whose office it is to fill and hand the cups in which drink is served, esp., one in the household of a prince or noble, charged with this office.

cup′board (kŭb′ẽrd), *n.* [*cup* + *board*.] **1**. A board or shelf for cups and dishes; also, a piece of furniture for this purpose; a sideboard or buffet. *Obs.*
2. A set of dishes as kept on a cupboard. *Obs.*
3. A closet with shelves to receive cups, dishes, food, etc.; hence, any small closet.

to cry cupboard, to call for food; to express hunger. *Colloq.* "My stomach *cries cupboard*." *Irving.*

cup′board, *v. t.* To stow or collect, as into a cupboard. *R.*

cupboard love. Interested love, or that which has an eye to the cupboard. *Colloq.* "A *cupboard love* is seldom true." *Poor Robin.*

cup cake. A kind of sweet cake the ingredients of which are measured by the cupful, or a cake mixture baked in cups.

cup coral. *Zoöl.* Any cup-shaped coral formed by a single polyp.

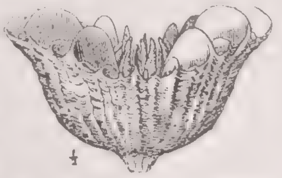

Cup Coral (*Caryophyllia communis*).

cu′pel (kū′pĕl), *n.* [F. *coupelle*, dim. of *coupe* cup; cf. LL. *cupella* cup (for *cuppella*; not quite the same as L. *cupella*, small cask, dim. of *cupa*). See CUP.] A small, shallow, porous cup, esp. of bone ash, used in assaying to separate precious metals from lead, etc.; also, a larger form, for commercial refining. See CUPELLATION.

cu′pel (kū′pĕl; kū-pĕl′), *v. t.*; CU′PELED (kū′pĕld) or CU-PELLED′ (-pĕld′); CU′PEL-ING or CU-PEL′LING. To refine by means of a cupel.

cu′pel-la′tion (kū′pĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of refining gold or silver, etc., in a cupel. The process consists in exposing the cupel containing the metal to be assayed or refined to a high temperature in a draft or blast of air, by which the lead, copper, tin, etc., are oxidized and sink into the porous cupel, leaving the unoxidizable precious metal. If lead is not already present in the alloy it is added before cupellation.

cup′flow′er (kŭp′flou′ẽr), *n.* **a** Any species of *Nierembergia*. See NIEREMBERGIA. **b** A South American loasaceous plant (*Scyphanthus elegans*) with yellow flowers.

cup′ful (kŭp′fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a cup will hold; in cookery, a half pint.

cup fungus. Any fungus of the order Pezizales; — so called from the cup-shaped ascoma.

Cu′phe-a (kū′fē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. κῦφος a hump, or κυφός curved.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American lythraceous plants having opposite or verticillate leaves and showy axillary irregular flowers with an elongated calyx tube and six petals. Several species are in cultivation. See CIGAR PLANT, WAXWEED.

cup head. An approximately hemispherical head to a rivet, bolt, etc. It may be a section of a sphere less than a hemisphere, or of an ellipsoid, etc. — **cup′-head′ed**, *a.*

Cu′pid (kū′pĭd), *n.* [L. *Cupido*, fr. *cupido* desire, desire of love, akin to *cupidus*. See CUPIDITY.] **1**. *Rom. Myth.* The god of love, son of Venus; — usually represented as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow. See EROS, PSYCHE.

Pretty dimpled boys, like smiling *cupids*. *Shak.*

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* One of a race of sweet peas of very dwarf habit and small flowers and foliage.
3. [*l. c.*] A love-well; — called also *cupid cake*.

cu-pid′i-ty (kū-pĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *cupidité*, L. *cupiditas*, fr. *cupidus* longing, desiring, *cupere* to long for, desire. See COVET.] Eager or inordinate desire, esp. for wealth; greed of gain; avarice; covetousness.

Syn. — Avarice, lust, appetite, longing. — CUPIDITY, GREED, AVIDITY agree in the idea of extreme or inordinate desire. CUPIDITY, in modern usage, applies to covetousness of wealth or material possessions; GREED, to insatiate and selfish craving or desire; AVIDITY (commonly in the phrase "with *avidity*;" as, "Holcroft, whose novels . . . I had read with *avidity*," *H. C. Robinson*), to eager or ardent relish or appetite. See GREEDY, COVETOUS, EAGERNESS.

There was not in his [Nelson's] nature the slightest alloy of selfishness or *cupidity*. *Southey.*

The woman's *greed* and rapacity . . . choked and disgusted me. *Thackeray.*

Artistic falsehoods, springing from . . . an unprincipled *avidity* after effect. *Stevenson.*

cup joint. *Plumbing.* A socket joint for small pipes in which the annular space between the end of one pipe and the flanged end of the other is filled in with melted solder.

cup leather. *Mach.* A kind of packing, as in hydraulic cylinders, pumps, etc., consisting of a ring of leather of a U-shaped, or cuplike, cross section. It is made tight by the pressure of the fluid on the hollow side. Cf. HAT LEATHER.

A

Section of Hydraulic Cylinder showing Cup Leather, *A*.

cup lichen. Any lichen having cup-shaped podetia, as various species of *Cladonia*, or cup-shaped apothecia, as *Lecanora tartarea*.

cu′po-la (kū′pō-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAS (-lȧz). [It. *cupola*, L. *cupula* little tub, a small burying vault, fr. *cupa* tub. Cf. CUP, CUPULE.] **1**. *Arch.* **a** A roof having a rounded form, hemispherical or nearly so; also, a ceiling having the same form. When on a large scale it is usually called *dome*. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* **b** Loosely, a small structure built on top of a roof or building for a lookout, to complete a design, etc., as a lantern at the top of a dome. **c** *Astron.* The rotating structure of an observatory; — usually called the *dome*.
2. A furnace resembling a blast furnace but smaller, used for melting iron or other metals in large quantity, as in foundries and steel works.
3. A revolving armored turret for heavy ordnance; a turret.
4. *Anat.* The apex of the cochlea.
5. *Brickmaking.* A circular kiln with a domed roof.

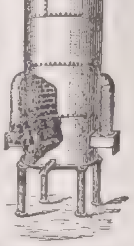

Cupola, 2, with part of front cut away to show lining of interior.

cu′po-la (kū′pō-lȧ), *v. t.*; -LAED (-lȧd); -LA-ING (-lȧ-ĭng). To construct with, or in the shape of, a cupola; to furnish with a cupola.

cup′per (kŭp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. A cupbearer. *Obs.*
2. One who performs the cupping operation.

cup′ping (kŭp′ĭng), *n.* *Med.* The operation of drawing blood to or from the surface of the body to relieve congestion or inflammation of internal parts, by forming a partial vacuum over a certain spot. When combined with scarification it is called **wet cupping**, otherwise **dry cupping**.

cupping glass. A glass cup in which a partial vacuum is produced by heat, in the process of cupping.

cup plant. A tall yellow-flowered asteraceous plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*), of the United States, having the upper leaves connate around the stem.

cup′py (kŭp′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Hollow; cuplike; also, full of cups, or small depressions.
2. Characterized by cup shakes; — said of timber.

cu′pram (kū′prăm), *n.* [L. *cuprum* copper + E. *ammonia*.] Ammoniacal copper carbonate, used as a fungicide.

cu′pre-a bark (kū′prē-*ȧ*). [L. *cupreus*, fem. *cuprea*, of copper.] *Pharm.* The coppery-red bark of either of two South American rubiaceous trees (*Remijia pedunculata* and *R. purdieana*). It is one of the sources of quinine.

cu′pre-ine (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [From *cuprea* (bark).] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{19}H_{22}O_2N_2$, one of the cinchona alkaloids.

cu′pre-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cupreus*, fr. *cuprum*.] Containing copper, or resembling copper; coppery.

Cu-pres′sus (kū-prĕs′ŭs), *n.* [L., cypress. See CYPRESS.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, the true cypresses, natives of the Mediterranean region, temperate Asia, and North America. They have scalelike leaves similar to those of the juniper, and globose cones composed of peltate scales. *C. macrocarpa*, the Monterey cypress, is the most important American species. See CYPRESS, 1.

cu′pric (kū′prĭk), *a.* [From CUPRUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, copper; containing copper; — said of copper compounds in which this element is bivalent.

cupric acetate, a dark green crystalline salt, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$. Verdigris is basic cupric acetate. — **c. chloride**, a compound, $CuCl_2$, yellowish brown when anhydrous, but commonly in the form of green crystals containing two molecules of water. — **c. hydroxide**, a compound, $Cu(OH)_2$, formed as an amorphous blue precipitate which on heating decomposes into cupric oxide and water. — **c. oxide**, a compound, CuO, obtained as a black amorphous powder by heating certain cupric salts, and also occurring native as the mineral tenorite. It is easily reduced to metallic copper. — **c. sulphate**, a compound, $CuSO_4$, white when anhydrous, but commonly in the form of blue triclinic crystals containing five molecules of water, and then called also *blue vitriol* (which see). — **c. sulphide**, a compound, CuS, precipitated from cupric solutions by hydrogen sulphide as a black powder, and occurring native as the mineral covellite.

cu′prite (kū′prīt), *n.* *Min.* Native cuprous oxide, or red oxide of copper, Cu_2O, occurring in isometric crystals or massive, sometimes in capillary or earthy forms; — called also *red copper* and *red* or *ruby copper ore*. It is an important ore. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 5.85–6.15.

cu′pro- (kū′prō-). A combining form from *cuprum*, copper.

cu′pro-cy′a-nide (-sī′*ȧ*-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A complex salt yielding the anion $Cu(CN)_2^-$; as, potassium *cuprocyanide*, $KCu(CN)_2$.

cu′proid (kū′proid), *n.* [*cupro-* + *-oid*; — prob. because it occurs in gray copper ore.] *Cryst.* A solid related to a tetrahedron, and having twelve equal triangular faces.

cu′pro-man′ga-nese (kū′prō-măŋ′g*ȧ*-nēz; -măŋ′g*ȧ*-nēs′), *n.* [*cupro-* + *manganese*.] A manganese-copper alloy containing about 30 per cent of manganese, used for strengthening bronze and brass.

cu′pro-sil′i-con (-sĭl′ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*cupro-* + *silicon*.] An alloy of copper and silicon, produced in the electric furnace.

cunningaire. † CONYGER.
Cun′ning-ham′i-a (kŭn′ĭng-hăm′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after R. *Cunningham*, English physician in China.] *Bot.* Syn. of BELIS.
Cun′ning-ham's gam′bit (-hămz). See CHESS, the game.
cun′ning-head, *n.* [See -HEAD, -HOOD.] Cunningness. *Obs.*
cun′ning-ly, *adv.* of CUNNING.
cun′ning-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cun′ning-ship, *n.* Cunningness. *Obs.*
cun′ny. † CONY.
cunrede. † KINDRED.
cunsail. † COUNSEL.
cun′sta-bl. Constable. *Ref. Sp.*
cun′ster, *n.* [From AS. *cunnian* to test; see -STER.] An aleconner. *Obs. Scot.*
cuntake. † CONTECK.
cuntenaunce. † COUNTENANCE.
cuntesse. † COUNTESS.
cuntirpoint. † COUNTERPOINT.
cuntre, cuntrei. † COUNTRY.
cun′try. Country. *Ref. Sp.*
cu-nun′drum. † CONUNDRUM.
cun′ye (kŭn′yĕ). Scot. var. of COIN.
cunyour, *n.* [AF. *coignour*, fr. OF. *coignier* to coin.] A coiner; a minter. *Obs. Scot.*
cun′zie (kŭn′yĭ; kŭn′ĭ; cf. CAPERCAILZIE). Var. of CUNYE.
cup (ko͝op; kŭp). Dial. Eng. var. of COOP, *interj.*
cu′pa-lo. Dial. var. of CUPOLA.
Cu′par jus′tice (ko͞o′pȧr). [Fr. *Cupar*, town in Scotland.] = JEDBURGH JUSTICE. *Scot.*
cup barometer. See BAROMETER.
cu′pel-er, cu-pel′ler, *n.* One that cupels.
cu′pel-late (kū′pĕl-āt), *v. t.* To cupel. *Rare.*
cup gall. Any cup-shaped oak gall.
cup hook. A form of small screw hook, such as is often used for hanging cups upon.
cupid cake. A love-well.
cu-pid′i-nous (kū-pĭd′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1**. Marked by cupidity. **2**. Lustful; amorous. *Rare.*
‖ **cu′pi-don** (kū′pĭ-dŏn), *n.* [F., lit., Cupid.] A beau. *Rare.*
cu′pi-done (-dōn), *n.* [F. *cupidon* Cupid.] The blue succory.
cu′pi-dous (-dŭs), *a.* [L. *cupidus*.] Full of cupidity. *Rare.*
Cu′pid's-de-light′, *n.* The pansy.
Cupid's flower. The cypress vine.
cu′pi-lo. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CUPOLA.
cu′pis-cence (kū′pĭ-sĕns), *n.* Concupiscence.
cu′pis-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Concupiscent.
cup′l. Couple. *Ref. Sp.*
cup′ld. Coupled *Ref. Sp.*
cup′let. Couplet. *Ref. Sp.*
cup′ling. Coupling. *Ref. Sp.*
cup′ls. Couples. *Ref. Sp.*
cup′-mark′er, *n.* A maker of cup sculptures.
cup′meal′, *adv.* [Cf. PIECEMEAL.] Cup by cup. *Obs.*
cup moss. = CUP LICHEN.
cup mushroom. = CUP FUNGUS.
cu′po-lar (kū′pō-lȧr), *a.* Like a cupola. *Rare.*
cu′po-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Having, or formed like, a cupola or cupolas.
cupped (kŭpt), *a.* Formed like a cup; cup-shaped. "The difference between . . . dished and *cupped* is merely that *cupped* is deeper than dished." *J. Rose.*
cup′pel. † CUPEL.
cuppelo. † CUPOLA.
cuppemel. † CUPMEAL.
cup′pil (*Scot.* ko͝op′'l; kŭp′'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of COUPLE.
cup′ple (*dial.* ko͝op′'l; kŭp′'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COUPLE.
cuppola. † CUPOLA.
cup′py, *a.* [Cf. F. *coupé* cut.] *Her.* = POTENT-COUNTERPOTENT.
cu′pram-mo′ni-a (kū′prȧ-mō′nĭ-*ȧ*), **cu′pram-mo′ni-um** (-ŭm), *n.* = SCHWEITZER'S REAGENT.
cu′pres-sin′e-ous (kū′prĕ-sĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the cypress (*Cupressus*) or its allies.
cu-pres′site (kū-prĕs′īt; kū′-prĕs-īt), *n.* A fossil cypress. *Obs.*
cu-prif′er-ous (kū-prĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS; CUPRUM.
cu′pri′on (kū′prī-ŏn), *n.* [*cupric* + *ion*.] The characteristic blue ion, Cu++, of cupric salts.
cu′pro-bis′mu-tite (kū′prō-bĭz′-mū-tīt), *n.* *Min.* A sulphide of copper and bismuth resembling bismuthinite. Sp. gr., 6.3-6.7.
cu′pro-des-cloi′zite (-dā-kloi′-zīt), *n.* *Min.* A massive cupriferous variety of descloizite.
cu′pro-i′o-dar′gy-rite (-ī′ō-där′-jĭ-rīt), *n.* [*cupro-* + *iodide* + Gr. ἄργυρος silver.] *Min.* A sulphur-yellow iodide of copper and silver.
cu′pro-plum′bite (-plŭm′bīt), *n.* [*cupro-* + *plumbum*.] *Min.* A massive sulphide of copper and lead, intermediate between galena and chalcocite.
cu′pro-scheel′ite (-shēl′īt), *n.* *Min.* Scheelite in which copper partly replaces calcium. Its color is green.
cup′-rose′. Dial. Eng. var. of COP-ROSE.
cu′pro-tung′stite (kū′prō-tŭng′stīt). Native yellowish green cupric tungstate, $CuWO_4$.

D E F G H I J K L M

cu′prous (kū′prŭs), *a.* [From CUPRUM.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, copper; — said of those compounds of copper in which this element is univalent.
cuprous oxide, a compound, Cu_2O, obtained as a red crystalline powder by reducing Fehling's solution, and occurring native as the mineral cuprite; copper suboxide.
‖ **cu′prum** (kū′prŭm), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Copper.
cup sculpture. *Archæol.* A rock inscription or sculpture the typical form of which is a circular depression. Cups within circles, concentric circles, spirals, and other forms are also found. Such inscriptions are found in all the continents and in Oceania.

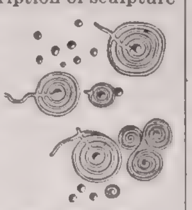
Cup Sculpture at Auchnabreach, Scotland.

cup′seed′ (kŭp′sēd′), *n.* A handsome menispermaceous vine (*Calycocarpum lyoni*) of the southern United States, having the stone of the fruit hollowed out on one side like a shallow cup.
cup shake. *Forestry & Woodworking.* A shake or fissure between the annual rings of a tree, oftenest near the roots.
cup sponge. A cup-shaped sponge.
cup′stone′ (kŭp′stōn′), *n. Archæol.* A stone or rock surface inscribed with cup sculptures.
cu′pu-lar (kū′pū-lȧr), *a.* Shaped like a cupule; cupulate.
cu′pu-late (-lāt), *a.* Shaped like a cupule; having, or bearing, a cupule.
cu′pule (kū′pūl), *n.* [F., dim. fr. LL. *cupa* cup, better *cuppa*. See CUP; cf. CUPOLA.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A cup-shaped involucre in which the bracts are indurated and coherent, esp. characteristic of the oak. The husks of the chestnut, beech, filbert, etc., are morphologically also cupules, though closed over the nut. See ACORN, *Illust.* **b** The ascoma of a cup fungus. **c** The cup-shaped outgrowth of liverworts belonging to the order Marchantiales. They contain stalked propagation buds, or gemmæ.
2. *Zoöl.* A small sucker, or acetabulum.
3. Any small cup-shaped depression.
Cu′pu-lif′er-æ (kū′pū-lĭf′ẽr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cupule* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Bot.* A group of amentiferous dicotyledonous trees including the oak, chestnut, beech, birch, and others now comprised in the families Betulaceæ and Fagaceæ. The Cupuliferæ are still by some authors treated as a single order or family, characterized by the presence of cupules or cuplike involucres. — **cu′pu-lif′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
cup valve. *Mach.* Any of various valves more or less resembling a cup, as a spindle valve working on a seat having a flat trapezoidal cross section.
cup washer. *Mach.* A cup-shaped washer to keep an elastic washer, as of India rubber, in position.
cur (kûr), *n.* [ME. *curre, kur*; cf. Sw. dial. *kurre* dog, OD. *korre* watchdog; Icel. *kurra* to murmur, grumble, Sw. *kurra* to rumble, croak, Dan. *kurre* to coo, whirr; this v. is prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** A dog; esp., a sheep dog or watchdog. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A mongrel or inferior dog.
3. A worthless, snarling fellow; — used in contempt.

> What would you have, you *curs*,
> That like nor peace nor war? *Shak.*

4. a The red gurnard. *Obs.* **b** A golden-eye. *Dial. Eng.*
cur′a-ble (kūr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *curable*, L. *curabilis*. See CURE, *v. t.*] **1.** Able or disposed to cure. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being cured; admitting remedy. — **cur′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **cur′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cur′a-bly**, *adv.*
cu′ra-çao′ (kū′rȧ-sō′; kōō′-), *n.* Also, less correctly, *curaçoa*. [From *Curaçao*, island of the Dutch West Indies.] A liqueur made, chiefly in Amsterdam, from the dried peel of the bitter, or Curaçao, orange, often with the addition of certain spices.
cu′ra-cy (kū′rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See CURATE.]
1. The office or employment of a curate.
2. The office of curator. *Obs.*
cu-ra′re } (kōō-rä′rē), *n.* Also *curara, urari, woorali,*
cu-ra′ri } *woorari*, etc. [From the native name. Cf. WOURALI.] **1.** A black resinoid extract prepared by the South American Indians from the bark of *Strychnos toxifera* and related species. It sometimes has little effect when taken internally, but it paralyzes the motor nerves and produces death by paralysis of respiration when introduced into the blood. It is used by the Indians as an arrow poison. The active principle was formerly supposed to be a single alkaloid, which was named *curarine*, but the presence of several is now recognized, as *tubocurarine* ($C_{10}H_{21}O_4N$) and *curine* ($C_{18}H_{19}O_3N$) from one kind, *curarine* ($C_{19}H_{26}ON_2$) from *Strychnos toxifera*, etc.
2. The plant that yields this substance.
cu′ra-rize (kū′rȧ-rīz; kōō-rä′rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). To bring under the influence of curare. — **cu′ra-ri-za′tion** (-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
cu′ras-sow (kū′rȧ-sō; kū-răs′ō), *n.* [From the island of *Curaçao.*] Any of several large arboreal gallinaceous birds of South and Central America of *Crax* and allied genera, constituting the subfamily Cracinæ of the family Cracidæ. Though readily tamed, they rarely breed in confinement. The best-known species, the crested curassow, is chiefly greenish black in color.

1/20
Crested Curassow (*Crax alector*).

cu′rate (kū′rāt), *n.* [LL. *curatus*, prop., one who is charged with the care (L. *cura*) of souls. See CURE, *n.*; cf. CURÉ.] **1.** One who has the cure of souls; orig., any clergyman, but now usually, in the churches of the Anglican Communion and in the Roman Catholic Church, an assistant or a deputy of a rector or vicar.

> The words vicar and *curate* have now practically changed places.
> *W. W. Skeat.*

2. A curator, or overseer. *Obs.*
Cu′rate of Meu′don′ (mû′dôN′) [F. *le Curé de Meudon*], Rabelais; — often so called because he held for a time the living of Meudon, although he probably never officiated.
cur′a-tive (kūr′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *curatif*.] Relating to, or employed in, the cure of diseases; tending to cure. — *n.* A remedy. — **cur′a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cur′a-tive-ness**, *n.*
cu-ra′tor (kū-rā′tẽr; *in senses* 1 *and* 2, *pron'd also* kū′rȧ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *curare* to take care of, fr. *cura* care: cf. F. *curateur*.] **1.** *Law.* **a** *Roman Law.* A person (answering nearly to the guardian of English law) appointed to manage the affairs of a person past the age of puberty while he is a minor (i. e., till he is 25 years of age), or of any such person when legally incompetent, as a spendthrift or a lunatic (in this last case also having the care of the person). **b** In various modern systems, as the Scots law, Roman Dutch law, etc., a similar guardian appointed for minors or others past the age of pupillarity (generally 14 years for males, 12 for females).
2. One having the cure of souls; a curate. *Obs.*
3. A person having the care and superintendence of anything; an overseer, manager, or steward. Now *Rare*, except, specif., a keeper or custodian, esp. the chief one, of a museum, library, or the like.
4. In some European universities, a member of a general or special board of managers; as, in Oxford, the *Curators* of the Bodleian Library.
cu′ra-to′ri-al (kū′rȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *curatorius*.] Of or pertaining to a curator.
cu′ra-to-ry (kū′rȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *curatoria*.] **1.** The office, duties, or jurisdiction of a curator; curatorship; as, the *curatory* of the insane; — chiefly in Roman and Scots law.
2. A body of curators.
cu-ra′trix (kū-rā′trĭks), *n.* [L.] *Rare.* **1.** A female curator.
2. A woman who cures.
curb (kûrb), *v. t.*; CURBED (kûrbd); CURB′ING. [F. *courber* to bend, curve, L. *curvare*, fr. *curvus* bent, curved; cf. Gr. κυρτός curved. Cf. CURVE.] **1.** To bend or curve. *Obs.*
2. To guide and manage, or restrain, as with a curb; to bend to one's will; to keep in check; to restrain; confine.

> Where pinching want must *curb* thy warm desires. *Prior.*

3. [See CURB, *n.*] To furnish with a curb, as a sidewalk.
4. *Teleg.* To make (transmitted signals) shorter and sharper by reducing the retardation, thus increasing the speed of transmission.
curb, *v. i.* To bend; to crouch; to cringe. *Obs. Shak.*
curb, *n.* [F. *courbe* curve, curved piece of wood or iron. In some senses from the verb.] **1.** A chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of a bit, used for restraint by drawing against the lower jaw of the horse.

> He that before ran in the pastures wild
> Felt the stiff *curb* control his angry jaws. *Drayton.*

2. That which restrains or subdues; a check or hindrance.

> Laying a *curb* upon reason. *G. P. Fisher.*

3. An inclosing frame, border, or edging, orig., and usually, one curvilinear in shape; specif.: **a** The coaming round the mouth of a well or shaft or at the change of slope in a roof; see CURB ROOF. **b** *Arch.* A circular frame or plate round an opening, to strengthen it, as the casing for a skylight, the wall plate at the springing of a dome, the race of a windmill, etc. **c** A curved, straight, or broken projecting or raised edge or margin, or a wall, casing, or the like, to strengthen or confine something; as: (1) A rim or hopper on a kettle to keep the contents from boiling over. (2) An iron border to the incorporating bed of a gunpowder mill. (3) A raised margin round a drying kiln for hops. (4) A raised fender round a flower plot or bed. (5) A lead flashing for the curb plate of a curb roof. (6) A timber nosing for a brick step. (7) *Founding.* An iron casing in which to ram loam molds. (8) The lower of the two slopes of a curb or mansard roof. (9) A crib for molding a block of concrete. (10) *Chem. Manuf.* The walls of a chamber in which sulphuric acid is manufactured. (11) The casing of a turbine wheel. (12) The curved guide for directing the water against the buckets or floats of a breast wheel, or the like. (13) A flat ring, usually of wood, on which a complete section of the brickwork lining for a shaft or well is built.
4. An edging of upright stones or the like along the outer limit of a sidewalk; a line of curbstones; — written also, esp. in British usage, *kerb*.
5. The street as a market for stocks and bonds not sold at the exchange, or, as in England, for trading outside of exchange hours; — written also, esp. in British usage, *kerb*.
6. *Far.* A swelling on the back of the hind leg of a horse, just behind the lowest part of the hock joint, due to strain or rupture of the ligament, generally causing lameness.
7. A massive ornamental fender for a fireplace. There is no plane horizontal top to it, as is usual in the common kitchen fender, and the fire irons usually rest on dogs on the hearth; — written also *kerb*. *Eng.*
8. *Carp.* A mold or template for use in laying out curved work; — written also *kerb*.
9. A curve, as an arc of a circle. *Obs.*
curb bit. A stiff bit having branches by which a leverage is obtained upon the jaws of a horse. See BIT, *Illust.*
curb key, *or* **curb sender**. *Teleg.* A device for curbing electric signals.
curb pin. *Horology.* Either of a pair of pins on the regulator which restrain the hairspring and regulate the time of the vibration.
curb plate. *Arch.* A plate serving the purposes of a curb.

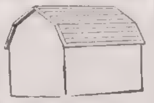
Curb Roof.

curb roof. A roof having a double slope, or composed, on each side, of two parts unequally inclined. Mansard, or French, roofs, and gambrel roofs are built in this way, with a curb or coaming to retain the upper slopes.
curb′-send′ing, **curb′-sig′nal-ing** *or* **curb′-sig′nal-ling**, *n.* The act or process of transmitting curbed telegraphic signals.
curb′stone′ (kûrb′stōn′), *n.* Also *kerbstone*. A stone set along a margin as a limit and protection, as along the edge of a sidewalk next the roadway; an edge stone.
curb′y (kûr′bĭ), *a. Far.* Affected with curb.
Cur-cu′li-o (kûr-kū′lĭ-ō), *n.* [L., a grain weevil.] **1.** A Linnæan genus of snout beetles, or weevils.
2. [*l. c.*] Any snout beetle, esp. any of certain forms which injure fruit, as the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*). See PLUM CURCULIO, *Illust.*
Cur-cu′li-on′i-dæ (-ŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CURCULIO.] *Zoöl.* The family of snout beetles, or Rhynchophora, consisting of the typical weevils. See WEEVIL. Among its distinguishing characters is a deep fold near the outer margin of the lower surface of the elytra. It includes a great number of genera and species, about 20,000 having already been described. Many are injurious to fruits and crops. — **cur-cu′li-on′id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **cur-cu′li-o-nid′e-ous** (-ō-nĭd′ē-ŭs), **cur-cu′li-on′i-dous** (-ŏn′ĭ-dŭs), *a.*
Cur′cu-ma (kûr′kū-mȧ), *n.* [Cf. F., It., & Sp. *curcuma*; all fr. Ar. *kurkum*. Cf. CROCUS, TURMERIC.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of zinziberaceous plants of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. They have tuberous roots and spicate often brightly colored flowers, several being cultivated. *C. longa* yields turmeric, and *C. zedoaria*, zedoary. The roots of some species afford starch or arrowroot.
2. [*l. c.*] **a** A plant of this genus, or starch from it. **b** Turmeric.
cur′cu-min (-mĭn), *n. Chem.* **1.** A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{20}O_6$, the coloring principle of turmeric, or curcuma root. It possesses acid properties and with alkalies forms brownish salts. This change in color from yellow to brown is the characteristic reaction of turmeric paper.
2. An artificial dye. See DYE, *Table.*
curd (kûrd), *n.* [ME. *curd, crud, crod*; prob. akin to AS. *crūdan* to crowd, a curd being formed by pressure. See CROWD.] **1.** The coagulated or thickened part of milk, as distinguished from the whey, or watery part. It is eaten as food, esp. when made into cheese. Skimmed milk, coagulated by rennet or acids, yields about one tenth its weight of curd, which is composed approximately as follows: water, 59.3 per cent; proteids (chiefly casein), 27.8; fat, 6.4; milk sugar, 5.0; salts (esp. calcium phosphate), 1.5.
2. A substance resembling the curd of milk.
3. The edible whitish flower head of certain brassicaceous plants, as the broccoli and cauliflower.
curd, *v. t.*; CURD′ED; CURD′ING. Also, *Dial. & Poetic*, **crud**.
1. To cause to coagulate or thicken; to cause to congeal; to coagulate; to curdle.

> Does it *curd* thy blood
> To say I am thy mother? *Shak.*

2. To cover with or as with curd.
curd, *v. i.* To become coagulated or thickened; to separate into curds and whey. *Shak.*
cur′dle (kûr′d'l), *v. t.*; CUR′DLED (-d'ld); CUR′DLING (-dlĭng). Also, *Dial. & Poetic*, **crud′dle**. [From CURD.] **1.** To change into curd; to coagulate. "To *curdle* whites of eggs." *Boyle.*
2. To congeal or thicken.

> Plies the solitary loon his cold and *curdled* bay. *A. B. Street.*
> Wealth which is used only for idle luxury is always envied; and envy soon *curdles* into hate. *J. A. Froude.*

cur′dle (kûr′d'l), *v. i.* Also, *Dial. & Poetic*, **crud′dle**. [From CURD.] **1.** To change into curd; to coagulate; as, rennet causes milk to *curdle*. *Thomson.*
2. To thicken; to congeal; to take permanent form.

> Then Mary could feel her heart's blood *curdle* cold. *Southey.*

curd soap. A white soap of curdy texture, usually containing free alkali.
cur′dy (kûr′dĭ), *a.* Also, *Dial. & Poetic*, **crud′dy** and **cru′dy**. Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

> The foolish and dull and *crudy* vapors. *Shak.*

cure (kūr), *n.* [ME. *cure* cure, care, OF. *cure* care, F., also, cure, healing, cure of souls, L. *cura* care, medical attendance, cure; perh. akin to *cavere* to pay heed, E. *caution*. *Cure* is not related to *care*.] **1.** Care; attention. *Obs.*
2. Spiritual charge; care of souls; the office of a parish priest or of a curate; hence, that which is committed to the charge of a parish priest or of a curate; a curacy; as, to resign a *cure*; to obtain a *cure*.
3. Medical or hygienic care; remedial treatment of disease; a method of medical treatment; as, to use the water *cure*.
4. Act of healing, or state of being healed; restoration to health from disease, or to soundness after injury.

> I do *cures* to-day and to-morrow. *Luke* xiii. 32.

5. Means of the removal of disease or evil; that which heals; a remedy; a restorative.

> The proper *cure* of such prejudices. *Bp. Hurd.*

6. a A medical patient. *Obs.* **b** One who has been cured. *R.*
7. Process or method of curing, as of fish, pork, etc.
cure (kūr), *v. t.*; CURED (kūrd); CUR′ING (kūr′ĭng). [OF. *curer* to take care, to heal, F., only, to cleanse, L. *curare* to take care, to heal, fr. *cura*. See CURE, *n.*] **1.** To take care or charge of; to care for. *Obs.*
2. To look after the spiritual interests of. *Obs.*
3. To treat medically or surgically. *Obs.*
4. To heal; to restore to health, soundness, or sanity; to make well; — said of a patient.

> The child was *cured* from that very hour. *Matt.* xvii. 18.

5. To subdue or remove by remedial means; to remedy; to remove; to heal; — said of a malady.

> To *cure* this deadly grief. *Shak.*

6. To prepare for keeping; to preserve, as by drying, salting, etc.; as, to *cure* beef or fish; to *cure* hay.
7. To vulcanize (caoutchouc, gutta percha).
8. To prepare, as land for a crop. *Obs.*
Syn. — CURE, HEAL, REMEDY. CURE and HEAL, in their lit. senses, apply to both wounds and diseases, and are frequently interchanged. In modern usage, however, *cure* is more frequently applied to the restoration to health after disease; *heal*, to the restoration to soundness after a wound or lesion; as, "His fever . . . might *cure* him of his tendency to epilepsy" (*Byron*); "Where I will *heal* me of my grievous wound" (*Tennyson*). Fig., a similar distinction often holds; as, to *cure* (not *heal*) mistrust, to *heal* (not *cure*) a breach between friends. REMEDY is of broader ap-

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cup′-shot′, **cup′-shot′ten**, *a.* Tipsy; intoxicated. *Obs.*
cupt. Cupped. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **cu′pu-la** (kū′pū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] A cupule or cup.
cu′pu-li-form′ (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Cup-shaped; cupulate.
cur. *Abbr.* Currency; current.
‖ **cu′ra** (kōō′rä), *n.* [Sp.] A parish priest; a curate.
cur′a-bl. Curable. *Ref. Sp.*
curaçao bird. The crested curassow. *Obs.*
curace. ✝ CUIRASS.
‖ **cu′ræ le′ves lo-quun′tur**: ingen′tes stu′pent. [L.] Light griefs speak out; great ones are dumb. *Seneca* (*Phædra*, 615).
cur′age. Courage. *Ref. Sp.*
cur-a′geous. Courageous. *Ref. Sp.*
curaiows. ✝ COURAGEOUS.
Curan. See ARGENTILE AND CURAN.
cu-ra′ra. Var. of CURARE.
cu-ra′rine (kōō-rä′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin**. See CURARE.
curat. ✝ CUIRASS, CURATE.
cu′rat-age (kū′rāt-āj), *n.* **1.** Office of a curator. *Obs.* **2.** Residence of a curate. *Rare.*
curate. ✝ CUIRASS.
cu′ra-tel (kū′rȧ-tĕl), *n.* [LL. *curatela*: cf. F. *curatelle*.] *Roman Law.* The status of one having a curator. *Rare.*
cu′rate-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
cu′rat-ess, *n.* A curate's wife.
cu-ra′tion (kū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *curacion*.] *Obs.* **1.** Cure; healing. **2.** Officiation as a curator.
cur′a-tiv. Curative. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **cu-ra′tor bo′nis**. [L.] A curator of one's goods or estate.
cu′ra-to′ri-um (kū′rȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] The governing body of an institution. *Rare.*
cu-ra′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
cur′a-to-ry (kūr′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Curative.
cu′ra-ture, *n.* [L. *curatura*; cf. OF. *curature*.] Curatorship. *Obs.*
curb, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *courber*.] To bend; bow. *Obs.*
curb′a-ble (kûr′bȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
cur′bash. Var. of KURBASH.
curbd. Curbed. *Ref. Sp.*
curb′er, *n.* One that curbs.
cur′ble, *n.* = CURB. *Obs.*
curb sender. = CURB KEY.
cur′cas (kûr′kȧs), *n.* [From *Jatropha curcas*, the plant producing it.] The physic nut.
cur′cas oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
curch (kûrch), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *couvrechiés*, acc. pl. of *couvrechief*, whence a wrong singular was formed. See KERCHIEF.] A kerchief: esp., a linen kerchief worn instead of the mutch. *Scot.*
cur′chef. ✝ KERCHIEF.
curch′ie (kûr′chĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CURTSEY, CURTSY.
cur-cud′do-h (kûr-kŭd′ŭk), *a.* Also **cur-cud′dock**. [Cf. Gael. *cor-cairdeach* friendly manner.] Fond; familiar; warm in attention. *Scot.*
curcuma paper. Turmeric paper.
curd′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cur′dle (kûr′d'l), *n.* & *v.* [See CURL.] Curl. *Dial. Eng.*
cur′dly (kûr′dlĭ), *a.* Apt to curdle; also, curdled.
curd′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* The yellow bedstraw. *Dial. Eng.*
cure. ✝ CURRE.
cure, *n.* & *v.* [See COVER.] Cover. *Obs.*

plication, and refers to the counteraction of evil of any sort; as, to *remedy* an abuse, an error; it is past *remedy*.
cure (kūr), *v. i.* **1.** To pay heed; to care; to attend. *Obs.*
2. To restore health; to effect a cure.
3. To be or become cured; as, his grief soon *cures*; the hay is *curing* in the sun.
‖ **cu'ré'** (kü'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *curatus.* See CURATE.] A parish priest.
cure'-all', *n.* **1.** A remedy for all diseases or ills; panacea. **2.** Any of several plants of reputed medicinal virtue, esp. the garden balm and the purple avens.
cure'less, *a.* Incurable. — **cure'less-ly**, *adv.*
Cu-re'tes (kū-rē'tēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CURETE (-tē). [L., fr. Gr. Κουρῆτες.] *Gr. Myth.* Earth-born dæmons, attendants upon Rhea, in Crete, who, when she gave the infant Zeus into their charge, executed a wild dance, clashing spear against shield, so that the clamor drowned the child's cries and concealed his presence from Cronus; also, priests of the Cretan Rhea. See CORYBANT.
Cure-to'ni-an (kūr-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English Syriac scholar William Cureton (1808–64).
Curetonian Gospels, the remains of a translation of the four Gospels into Syriac, discovered, edited, and translated by Cureton (London, 1858).
cu-ret'tage (kū-rĕt'āj; *F.* kü'rĕ'tȧzh'), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* Scraping or cleaning by means of a curette.
cu-rette' (kū-rĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *curer* to cleanse.] *Surg.* A scoop with either a blunt or a cutting edge, for removing foreign bodies, growths, etc., from the walls of a cavity.
cu-rette', *v. t.*; CU-RET'TED; CU-RET'TING. *Surg.* To scrape with a curette.
cur'few (kûr'fū), *n.* [ME. *courfew, curfu*, fr. OF. *cuevrefu, covrefeu*, F. *couvre-feu*; *covrir* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. L. *focus* fireplace, hearth. See COVER; FOCUS.] **1.** A regulation directing that fires be covered or extinguished at a fixed hour in the evening, when a bell was rung, in force in Europe in the Middle Ages; also, the ringing of the bell or the time of its being rung, or the bell itself; hence, the ringing of a bell in the evening as a signal, as for retirement of persons from the streets.
2. The ringing of a signal bell in the morning. *Obs.*
3. A utensil for covering the fire. *Obs.*

For pans, pots, *curfews*, counters, and the like. *Bacon.*

‖ **cu'ri-a** (kū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CURIÆ (-ē). [L., in sense 1, in LL., court.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** One of the subdivisions of the tribes which formed the political divisions of Rome in its earliest days. Each curia comprised several gentes (see GENS), and ten curiæ were comprised in each of the three traditional tribes. Like the gens, they possessed religious cults (worship of heroes) to which none but members were admitted. The Roman *curia* corresponds to the Greek *phratry*. **b** The place of assembly of one of these divisions. **c** The place where the meetings of the senate were held; the senate house. **d** A division of the people, or the senate, in other Italian cities.
2. a Formerly, in England, the lord's house, or the courtyard about it; specif., the king's hall. **b** Hence, formerly, any court held in the king's name; esp.: (1) Under William I. and II., the great council, or assemblage of nobles that collected three times a year about the king, when he wore his crown, to do justice (specif. called the **Cu'ri-a Re'gis Mag'na** [rē'jĭs măg'nȧ]). (2) The court (specif. called **Ca'pi-ta'lis Cu'ri-a Re'gis** [kăp'ĭ-tā'lĭs]) established in the reign (1154–89) of Henry II., that later was called the Court of King's Bench or Court of Common Pleas. These two courts were also called **Aula Regis**, or **Regia**.
3. [*cap.*] The papal court. Called also **Cu'ri-a Ro-ma'na** (rō-mā'nȧ).
cu'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *curialis* belonging to the *curia*. See CURIA.] **1.** Pertaining to a royal court; courtly. *Obs.* **2.** Of or pertaining to a curia.
cu'ri-al, *n.* A member of an ancient curia.
cu'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The view or doctrine of the ultramontane party in the Latin Church; the system or policy of a curia or court, esp. of the papal curia; Vaticanism; ultramontanism. — **cu'ri-al-ist**, *n.* — **cu'ri-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*
cu'ri-ate (kū'rĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *curiatus.*] Of or pertaining to a curia or curiæ; voting by curiæ; as, the *curiate* comitia, or comitia curiata (see COMITIA), of ancient Rome.
cur'ing (kūr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CURE.
curing house, a building in which something is cured, esp., *West Indies*, one in which sugar is drained and dried.
cu'ri-o (kū'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* CURIOS (-ōz). [Abbr. of *curiosity.*] Any curiosity or article of virtu.
cu'ri-o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Also **ku'ri-o-log'ic.** [Gr.
cu'ri-o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } κυριολογικός speaking literally (applied to curiologic hieroglyphics); κύριος authoritative, proper + λόγος word, thought.] Designating, or pert. to, that form of hieroglyphics representing things by their pictures instead of by symbols. — **cu'ri-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
cu'ri-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *curiouste, curiosite*, OF. *curioseté, curiosité*, F. *curiosité*, fr. L. *curiositas*, fr. *curiosus*. See CURIOUS; cf. CURIO.] **1.** Careful attention; nicety; exactness; fastidiousness. *Obs.*

When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*. *Shak.*

2. Careful or artistic workmanship; elaboration; detail. *Obs. or Archaic.*

A screen accurately cut . . . with great *curiosity*. *Evelyn.*

3. Disposition to inquire into anything, esp. something new or strange, often implying meddlesomeness; desire to know; inquisitiveness.
4. That which is curious, or fitted to excite or reward attention.

To hear their screaming and to see the twinkling of their wings, made a most inimitable *curiosity*. *Stevenson.*

cu'ri-ous (kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *curios, curius*, F. *curieux*, L. *curiosus* careful, inquisitive, fr. *cura* care. See CURE.] **1.** Difficult to please or satisfy; solicitous to be correct; careful; scrupulous; nice; exact. *Obs.*
2. Exhibiting care or nicety; artfully constructed; elaborate; wrought with elegance or skill.

His body couched in a *curious* bed. *Shak.*

3. Careful or anxious to learn; eager for knowledge; given to research or inquiry; habitually inquisitive; prying.

It is a pity a gentleman so very *curious* after things that were elegant and beautiful should not have been as *curious* as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

4. Exciting attention or inquiry; awakening surprise; inviting and rewarding inquisitiveness; not simple or plain; strange; rare. "A *curious* tale." *Shak.*

A multitude of *curious* analogies. *Macaulay.*
Many a quaint and *curious* volume of forgotten lore. *Poe.*

Syn. — Inquiring, meddling, intrusive. — CURIOUS, INQUISITIVE, PRYING. CURIOUS, as here compared, implies desire to learn (esp.) what does not concern one. INQUISITIVE suggests habitual and impertinent curiosity; PRYING, officious or meddling inquisitiveness.

I never was less wise, however wise,
Too *curious* Vivien, though you talk of trust,
Than when I told you first of such a charm. *Tennyson.*
A weakness
In me, but incident to all our sex,
Curiosity, *inquisitive*, importune
Of secrets. *Milton.*
A *prying* old woman. *Hawthorne.*

curious arts, magic. *Obs.*
cu'ri-ous-ness, *n.* **1.** Carefulness; painstaking. *Obs.*
2. Curious workmanship; ingenuity of contrivance.
3. Inquisitiveness; curiosity.
curl (kûrl), *v. t.*; CURLED (kûrld); CURL'ING. [Akin to D. *krullen*, Dan. *krölle*, Sw. dial. *krulla* to curl, crisp. Cf. CURL, *n.*, CRULLER.] **1.** To twist or form into ringlets; to crisp, as the hair.

But *curl* their locks with bodkins and with braid. *Gascoigne.*

2. To deck with or as if with curls; to ornament. *Obs.*

Curling with metaphors a plain intention. *Herbert.*

3. To form into a curved shape, or to make a curve or curves in or on; to twist or coil; as, to *curl* a hat brim.

Seas would be pools without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden.*

curl, *v. i.* **1.** To contract or bend into curls or ringlets, as hair; to grow in curls or spirals, as a vine; to be crinkled or contorted; to have a curly appearance; as, leaves *curl* after falling.

Thou seest it [hair] will not *curl* by nature. *Shak.*

2. To move in curves, spirals, or undulations; to contract in curving outlines; to bend in a curved form; to make a curl or curls. "*Curling* billows." *Dryden.*

Then round her slender waist he *curled*. *Dryden.*

3. To writhe; to squirm. *Obs.*
4. To play at the game called *curling*. *Scot.*
curl, *n.* [Akin to D. *krul*, Dan. *krölle*; cf. ME. *crull, croll*, curly, MHG. *krol*. See CURL, *v. t.*] **1.** A lock of hair that curves spirally; a ringlet.

See, what a grace was seated on this brow;
Hyperion's *curls*; the front of Jove himself. *Shak.*

2. A spiral or winding form, as of smoke; an undulating or waving line, as in wood; a coil; flexure; sinuosity.
3. Action of curling, or state of being curled.
4. A disease of potatoes in which the leaves are curled and malformed; any similar plant disease. See LEAF CURL.
curl of a vector q, *Math.*, another vector whose components are $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}-\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}-\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, where u, v, w are the components of q; — so called because, if the lines of q curl round in any region so that the tangential component nowhere changes sign on a closed curve, the surface integral, and therefore the curl, cannot vanish.
curled (kûrld), *p. a.* Having curls; curly; sinuous; wavy.
curled dock, a European dock (*Rumex crispus*) with crisped or curled leaves, naturalized as a weed in the United States. **c. hair**, *Com.*, the hair of the manes and tails of horses, prepared for upholstery purposes. — **c. mallow**, a European mallow (*Malva crispa*) having curled leaf margins. — **c. maple.** See BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE.
curl'er (kûr'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that curls anything.
2. A player at the game called *curling*.
cur'lew (kûr'lū), *n.* [F. *courlieu, courlis*; perh. of imitative origin, but cf. OF. *courlieu* courier.] **1.** Any of a number of birds of the snipe family (of large size for members of that group) with long legs, long, slender, downwardly curved bill, and plumage variegated with brown and buff. They constitute the genus *Numenius*. The common large species of Europe is *N. arquata*; the smaller species, or whimbrel, is *N. phæopus*. The formerly widely distributed American species, the long-billed curlew (*N. longirostris*), the Hudsonian, or Jack curlew (*N. hudsonicus*), and the Eskimo curlew (*N. borealis*), are becoming rare on account of shooting for sport and the markets. The last named is perhaps already extinct.

1/16
European Curlew (*Numenius arquata*).

2. Locally, as in parts of Great Britain and Australia, ordinarily a stone curlew, or thick-knee (which see).
curlew sandpiper. A sandpiper (*Erolia ferruginea*), common in Europe, though rare in America, resembling a curlew in having a long, decurved bill.
curl'i-cue (kûr'lĭ-kū), *n.* Also **curl'y-cue.** [Prob. *curly* + *cue.*] Something curled or spiral, as a flourish made with a pen on paper, or with skates on the ice. *Colloq.*
to cut a curlicue, to make a flourish; to cut a caper.

I . . . *cut a curlicue* with my right foot. *McClintock.*

curl'ing (kûr'lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or state of that which curls; also, action of one who curls something, as hair, hat brims.
2. A game, developed by the Scotch, in which stones are hurled by hand along a level stretch of ice about 40 yards long toward a mark, the object being to place one's stones nearest the mark. The weight of the stones varies from 33 to 44 pounds (the usual weight being about 38 pounds), or, when made of iron, from 60 to 70 pounds. There are four men on a side, each playing two stones.

Curling Stone.

curling irons *or* **tongs.** An instrument for curling the hair. It is commonly heated when used.
curl'y (kûr'lĭ), *a.*; CURL'I-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); CURL'I-EST. Curling or tending to curl; having curls; full of ripples; crinkled.
curly dock. = CURLED DOCK. — **c. grass**, a very rare small fern (*Schizæa pusilla*) of eastern North America, having twisted threadlike sterile fronds. — **c. maple.** = BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE. — **c. mesquite.** = SCREW BEAN. — **c. mesquite grass**, a valuable creeping pasture grass (*Hilaria cenchroides*) of the dry regions of the southwestern United States. — **c. n**, *Print.*, n with the tilde (ñ).
curl'y-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A clematis (*Clematis ochroleuca*) of the eastern United States, having its fruiting heads of achenes tipped with long plumose styles.
cur-mudg'eon (kûr-mŭj'ŭn), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] An avaricious, grasping fellow; a miser; niggard; churl.
cur-mudg'eon-ly, *a.* Like a curmudgeon; niggardly; churlish; as, a *curmudgeonly* fellow.
curn (kûrn), *n.* [Akin to *corn* grain. See KERN, *v.*] *North of Eng. & Scot.* **1.** *pl.* Grain; grain crops. *Obs.*
2. A grain; a corn; hence, a small number or quantity.
curr (kûr), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To make a murmuring sound, as of doves, owls, or cats. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

The owlets hoot, the owlets *curr*. *Wordsworth.*

cur'rach } (kŭr'ȧ; kōōr'ȧk), *n.* [Gael. *curach* or Ir.
cur'ragh } *curachan.*] **1.** A coracle. *Scot. & Ireland.*
2. *pl.* Curracks. *Scot.*
cur'racks, cur'rocks (kŭr'ŭks), *n. pl.* [Cf. Gael. *curran* panniers hung on horses.] A pair of wood or wicker frames, slung over a horse, for carrying hay, etc. *Scot.*
cur'rant (kŭr'ănt), *n.* [F. *corinthe* (raisins de *Corinthe* raisins of Corinth) currant (in sense 1), fr. *Corinth* in Greece, whence, probably, the raisins were first imported, the *Ribes* fruit receiving the name from its resemblance to these raisins.] **1.** A small seedless raisin, grown chiefly in the Levant, used extensively in cookery and confectionery. In France they are used for making currant wine.
2. The acid berry of several species of *Ribes*. The cultivated varieties of red and white currants are all derived from *R. rubrum*; these are eaten as dessert fruits, but their chief use is for jellies and jam. Black currants are obtained from *R. americanum* and *R. nigrum* (see BLACK CURRANT). *R. aureum*, of the western United States, is the buffalo currant.
3. The plant which bears this fruit. See RIBES.
4. In the West Indies, the similar fruit of any of several shrubs or trees, as *Jaquinia armillaris*, and various species of *Bourreria*, *Clidemia*, *Miconia*, etc.; also, the plant bearing the fruit.
5. In Australia, the white berry of the epacridaceous shrub *Leucopogon richii*, or the shrub bearing it; also, any of various species of *Leucopogon* and of *Coprosma*. See NATIVE CURRANT.
currant borer. The larva of an insect that bores into the pith and kills currant bushes; specif., the larva of the small clearwing moth *Ægeria tipuliformis* or of the longicorn beetle *Psenocerus supernotatus*.
currant bush. a = CURRANT, 3. **b** In Australia, the capparidaceous shrub *Apophyllum anomalum*, which is relished by stock. It bears small berries. Called also *warrior bush*.
currant leaf spot. a A disease of currants caused by either of two parasitic fungi (*Glœosporium ribis* and *Septoria ribis*), the former causing blackish and the latter white spots on the leaves, which fall prematurely. **b** The fungus producing this disease.
currant moth. A moth whose larvæ feed on currant bushes, as the magpie moth or the moth of the currant spanworm.
currant scale. A soft scale (*Lecanium ribis*), which attacks currant bushes.
currant tomato. A solanaceous plant (*Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium*) resembling the tomato, but having the small scarlet fruits borne in long racemes; also, its fruit. It is grown chiefly for ornament, as the fruit, though edible, is too small for domestic use.
currant tree. a In the United States, the shadbush. **b** = CURRANT, 4. *West Indies.*
currant worm. Any of various insect larvæ which eat the leaves or fruit of the currant. The most injurious are the currant sawfly (*Nematus ribesii*) introduced from Europe, a native sawfly (*Pristiphora grossulariæ*), and a spanworm (*Diastictis ribearia*). The worms attacking the fruit are the larva of a fly (*Epochra canadensis*), and a spanworm (*Eupithecia*).

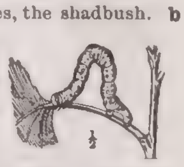
1/2
Currant Spanworm (*Diastictis ribearia*).

cure, *n.* [ME. *curen* to choose, *cure, kire*, choice; cf. AS. *cyre* choice, and *céosan* to choose, p. p. *coren*. Cf. CHOOSE.] Choice. *Obs.* — *v. t.* Choose. *Obs.*
cure, *n.* [See CURY.] Cookery. *Obs.*
cure (kūr), *n.* [Cf. CURIO.] A queer person, as being a curiosity. *Slang.*
curee. † 2d CURRY. [cures.]
cur'er (kūr'ẽr), *n.* One that
cu-rette'ment (kū-rĕt'mĕnt), *n.* *Surg.* = CURETTAGE.
curf. Dial. var. of KERF.
curfu. † CURFEW.
cur-fuf'fle. Var. of CARFUFFLE.
curfur. † CURFEW.
Cur'haus', Cur'saal'. Vars. of KURHAUS, KURSAAL.
‖ **cu'ri-a ad'vi-sa'ri vult** (kū'rĭ-ȧ ăd'vĭ-sā'rī vŭlt). [LL.] *Law.* The court wishes to be advised, i. e., to take time to deliberate; — indicating that judgment was not given at the term when the cause was argued. Abbr. *cur. adv. vult*, or *c. a. v.*
‖ **cu'ri-a bur'gi** (bûr'jī). [LL.] *O. Eng. Law.* = HUSTING, 1.
cu'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *curialitas* courtesy.] That which pertains to or befits a court; courtliness; courtesy. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
Cu'ri-a'ti-i (-ā'shĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] In Roman legend, three brothers from Alba Longa slain in combat with the three Horatii from Rome.
curiet. † CUIRASS.
cu'rine (kū'rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* See CURARE.
cu'ri-o-log'ics (kū'rĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭks), *n.* Curiologic writing.
cu'ri-ol'o-gy (kū'rĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Curiologics. *Rare.*
‖ **cu'ri-o'sa fe-li'ci-tas** (kū'rĭ-ō'sȧ fē-lĭs'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Felicity (of expression) arising from care or painstaking; — orig. applied by Petronius to Horace.
curiosite. † CURIOSITY.
‖ **cu'ri-o'so** (kū'rē-ō'sō; kōō'-), *n.*; *pl.* It. -SI (-sē), E. -SOS (-sōz) [It. See CURIOUS.] A virtuoso.
curiour. † CURRIER.
cu'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* of CURIOUS.
curiouste. † CURIOSITY.
Cu-ri'tis (kū-rī'tĭs), *a.* [L.] See JUNO.
curl cloud. Cirrus cloud.
curld. Curled. *Ref. Sp.*
curl'dod'dy (kûrl'dŏd'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. CURL; also dial. *doddy* short, and ME. *dodden* to poll.] Any of various plants having flowers in heads, as the ribwort plantain, species of scabious, clover, etc. *Scot.*
curl'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cur'lew-ber'ry, *n.* Crowberry.
curlew jack. The whimbrel, or lesser curlew, of Europe.
curl'ie-wurl'y *or* **-wurl'ie** (kûr'lĭ-wûr'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -WURLIES (-lĭz). A fantastic circular or curly ornament. *Colloq.*
curl'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
curl'ing-ly, *adv.* of CURLING.
cur'lock (kûr'lŏk). Dial. var. of CHARLOCK.
curloreouss, *a.* Churlish. *Obs.*
curlue. † CURLEW.
curl'y-pate', *n.* A curly-headed person. *Colloq.* — **curl'y-pat'ed** (-pāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* *Colloq.*
cur-mur'ring (kŭr-mŭr'ĭng), *n.* [Imitative.] Murmuring; grumbling; sometimes, the rumbling accompanying a slight attack of the gripes. *Scot.*
cur'nel, cur'nle. † KERNEL.
curn'ey (kûr'nĭ), *n.* [See CURN a small quantity.] A company, as of persons. *Scot.*
cur'nock (kûr'nŭk), *n.* [W. *crynog, crynnog*, a dry measure.] See MEASURE.
curn'y, *a.* [*curn*, n. + 3d *-y.*] Grainy; granulated. *Scot.*
cur'pan, cur'pen, cur'pin, cur'pon (kûr'-). Scot. vars. of CROUPON.
curphour. † CURFEW.
cur'ple (kûr'p'l), *n.* [Cf. CRUPPER.] A crupper; the buttocks. *Scot.*
curr. *Abbr.* Current; of the present month.
cur'ragh (kûr'ȧk), *n.* [Manx.] Marshy ground; bog. *Isle of Man.*
curraien † CURRY, *v.*
cur'ra-jong', cur'ri-jong'. Vars. of KURRAJONG.
curran. † CURRANT.
cur'rance (kŭr'ăns), *n.* A current; flow. *Obs.*
cur'rane (kûr'ăn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *curachan* small boat.] A kind of sea boat. *Isle of Man.*
cur-rant' (kŭ-rȧnt'). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COURANTE.
currant, curraunt. † CURRENT.
currant clearwing. See CURRANT BORER.
currant jelly. *Hunt.* The scent of a hare crossing that of the fox, and disturbing the hounds. *Cant.* *Encyc. of Sport.*
cur'rant-leaf', *n.* Miterwort.
cur-ran'to. † CORANTO.
currant spanworm. See CURRANT WORM.
cur'ra-wang (kŭr'ȧ-wŏng), *n.* [Native name.] = SPEARWOOD. *Australia.*
cur'ray. † CURRY.
curre. † CUR.
curre, *n.* [OF., L. *currus.*] A chariot. *Obs.*
cur'ree. † CURRY, *n.*
curreien. † CURRY, *v.*

D E F G H I J K L M

cur'ren-cy (kŭr'ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. LL. *currentia* a current, fr. L. *currens*, p. pr. of *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** Continuous flowing; course; flow, as of a stream; fluency; also, that which flows, as a stream; as, the *currency* of time; *currency* of interest. *Now Rare.*

She might be in the *currency* of her eighth year. *De Quincey.*

2. State of being current; general acceptance or reception; a passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulation; as, a report has had a long or general *currency*; the *currency* of bank notes.

3. That which is in circulation, or passes from hand to hand, as a medium of exchange, including coin, government notes, and bank notes; as, the silver *currency*; the note *currency*. The term *currency* includes as well the part circulating at its market value (for example, gold coins in the United States) as the part that owes more or less of its purchasing power to government fiat or to its representative character, as paper money, subsidiary coins, or bank notes. Sometimes *currency* is used only of the fiat or representative money; usually, however, where this has driven the other out of circulation.

4. The total sum or amount of such medium of exchange in circulation, — in which summation bank checks are occasionally, but incorrectly, included.

5. Current value; general estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. Collectively, persons born in the Australian colonies; — formerly so called. Also adjectively; as, a *currency* lass. ☞ In Australia, in the early days, the name *currency* was given to the mixed colonial money, as opposed to English gold pieces, or *sterling*. Hence, fig., the two words were applied to the native-born and immigrants, respectively.

Contests between the colonial youth and natives of England, or, to use the phrase of the colony, between *currency* and sterling. *J. D. Lang.*

currency doctrine *or* **principle**. *Banking.* The principle that banks should issue notes only against coin or bullion; — a term first used as the name of the theory on which Peel based the act of 1844 by which the note issue of the Bank of England is still regulated. The principle is based on the assumption that notes are not merely forms of credit, but money or currency in a special sense; that mere convertibility will not prevent an overissue of notes; and that such overissue increases the quantity of money in circulation and thus raises prices. The opposing theory (called the *banking doctrine* or *principle*) holds that bank notes represent a form of banker's credit, and should not be subject to special regulation, and assumes that freedom from regulation is essential to an elastic currency, the fluctuation of which will be regulated by business conditions.

cur'rent (kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [ME. *currant*, OF. *curant*, *corant*, p. pr. of *curre*, *corre*, F. *courre*, *courir*, to run, fr. L. *currere*; perh. akin to E. *horse*. Cf. COURSE, CONCUR, COURANT, CORANTO.] **1.** Running; moving; flowing; fluent; as, *current* handwriting; *current* rime. *Archaic.*

To chase a creature that was *current* then
In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns. *Tennyson.*

2. Now passing, as time, or belonging to the present time; as, the *current* month; the *current* number of a periodical.

3. Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating through the community; as, a *current* coin; a *current* report; *current* history.

4. Fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; passable: not counterfeit.

O Buckingham, now do I play the touch
To try if thou be *current* gold indeed. *Shak.*

5. Commonly acknowledged or received as genuine; generally accepted; in vogue; as, *current* value; the *current* meaning of a word.

6. *Math.* Varying from point to point; general; as, *current* coördinates.

Syn. — See PREVAILING.

current account. See DEPOSIT ACCOUNT. — **c. money,** lawful money.

cur'rent, *n.* [Cf. F. *courant*. See CURRENT, *a.*] **1.** A flowing or passing; onward motion. Hence: A body of fluid moving continuously in a certain direction; a stream, esp. the swiftest part of it; as, a *current* of water or of air.

The surface of the ocean is furrowed by *currents*, whose direction . . . the navigator should know. *Nichol.*

2. General course; progressive and connected movement; as, the *current* of time, of events, of opinion, etc.

3. *Elec.* A movement of electricity analogous to the motion of a stream of water or other liquid; also, the rate of such a movement. An electric current results from a difference of potential between two points, just as a current of water results from a difference of level, and this difference is measured in volts. The current, or rate of flow, is measured in amperes; it depends on the difference of potential and the resistance to be overcome. The quantity delivered is measured in coulombs; it depends on the current and the time during which it flows.

Syn. — See STREAM.

current density. *Elec.* The amount of current per unit cross-section area of the conductor, at any part of the circuit. The quality of the metallic deposits made in electroplating depends on the *current density* at the electrodes.

cur'rent-ly, *adv.* In a current manner; generally; commonly; as, it is *currently* believed.

current meter. Any instrument for measuring the velocity, force, etc., of currents.

cur'rent-ness. *n.* **1.** State of being current; currency; circulation; general reception.

2. Flow of language; ease of pronunciation; fluency. *Obs.*

current wheel. A wheel dipping into the water and driven by the current or by the ebb and flow of the tide.

cur'ri-cle (kŭr'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *curriculum* a running, a race course, fr. *currere* to run. See CURRENT; cf. CURRICULUM.] **1.** A course, esp. a short one. *Obs.*

Upon a *curricle* in this world depends a long course of the next. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

cur'ri-cle, *v. i.*; CUR'RI-CLED (-k'ld); CUR'RI-CLING (-klĭng). To drive in a curricle. *Carlyle.*

cur-ric'u-lar (kŭ-rĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *curriculum* race course, chariot.] Of or pert. to driving or carriages. *Rare.*

cur-ric'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lȧ). [L. See CURRICLE.] **1.** A race course; a place for running.

2. A course; particularly, a specified fixed course of study, as in a university.

cur'ried (kŭr'ĭd), *p. a.* [See CURRY, *v. t.*, and (for sense 2) CURRY, *n.*] **1.** Dressed by currying; cleaned; prepared.

2. Prepared with curry; as, *curried* rice, fowl, etc.

cur'ri-er (kŭr'ĭ-ēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *coroier*, and F. *courroie* strap, L. *corrigia*, or OF. *correeur*, F. *courroyeur* (see CURRY, as leather).] One who curries and dresses leather after it is tanned.

cur'ri-er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The trade of a currier of leather, or the place where currying is done.

cur'rish (kûr'ĭsh), *a.* [From CUR.] Pert. to, or like, a cur; snarling; quarrelsome; snappish; brutal; also, base; mean-spirited; ignoble. "Thy *currish* spirit." *Shak.* — **cur'rish-ly,** *adv.* — **cur'rish-ness,** *n.*

cur'ry (kŭr'ĭ), *v. t.*; CUR'RIED (-ĭd); CUR'RY-ING. [ME. *curraien*, *curreien*, OF. *conreer*, *correer*, to prepare, arrange, furnish, curry (a horse), F. *corroyer* to curry (leather) (cf. OF. *conrei*, *conroi*, order, arrangement, LL. *conredium*); *cor-* (L. *com-*) + *roi*, *rei*, arrangement, order. Cf. ARRAY, CORODY.] **1.** To dress the hair or coat of (a horse, ox, or the like) with a currycomb and brush; to comb, as a horse, in order to make clean.

Your short horse is soon *curried*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To dress or prepare by a process of scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring; — said of leather.

3. To beat or bruise; to drub; — said of persons.

I have seen him *curry* a fellow's carcass. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. To cajole, or smooth down, as with flattery. *Obs.*

to curry favor, to seek to gain favor by flattery or attentions. This phrase was originally *to curry favel*, in which *favel* means "a fallow, or yellowish, horse," — used as a type of cunning and duplicity.

cur'ry, *n.* [See QUARRY game.] *Venery.* The parts of the game which were thrown to the hounds; also, the cutting up of the game. *Obs.*

cur'ry (kŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CURRIES (-ĭz). [Tamil *kari*.] Also *currie*. **1.** *Cookery.* A kind of condiment introduced from India, containing turmeric (which gives it a yellow color), curry leaves, garlic, pepper, ginger, and other strong spices.

2. A stew, as of fowl, fish, or game, cooked with curry.

cur'ry, *v. t.* To flavor or cook with curry.

cur'ry-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* A kind of comb having rows of metallic teeth or serrated ridges, used in currying a horse.

cur'ry-comb', *v. t.* To comb with a currycomb.

curry leaves. The pungent leaves of an Asiatic rutaceous shrub (*Murraya koenigii*) used as an ingredient of curry powder.

curry powder. *Cookery.* A powder containing some of the chief ingredients of curry, as turmeric, spices, etc., and used in making that sauce.

cur'sal (kûr'sȧl), *a.* [LL. *cursalis*, fr. L. *cursus* course.] Of or pertaining to a course; as, *cursal* canons of St. Asaph.

curse (kûrs), *v. t.*; CURSED (kûrst) or CURST; CURS'ING. [AS. *cursian*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** To call upon divine or supernatural power to send injury upon; to imprecate evil upon; to execrate; to swear at.

Thou shalt not . . . *curse* the ruler of thy people. *Ex.* xxii. 28

2. To use profanely insolent and reproachful language against; to scoff at; to blaspheme. "Sad Sir Balaam *curses* God and dies." *Pope.*

3. To bring great evil upon; to be the cause of serious harm or unhappiness to; to furnish with that which will be a cause of deep trouble; to afflict or injure grievously; to harass or torment.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those. *Pope.*

to curse by bell, book, and candle. See under BELL.

curse, *v. i.* To utter imprecations or curses; to affirm or deny with imprecations; to swear.

Then began he to *curse* and to swear. *Matt.* xxvi. 74.

curse, *n.* [AS. *curs*. See CURSE, *v. t.*] **1.** A prayer or invocation for harm or injury to come upon one; an imprecation; malediction; also, a profane oath.

Curses, like chickens, come home to roost. *Old Proverb.*

2. That which is cursed or accursed; an object of cursing.

I will make this city a *curse* to all the nations. *Jer.* xxvi. 6.

3. Evil that comes as if in response to imprecation, or as retribution.

4. The cause of great harm, evil, or misfortune; that which brings evil or severe affliction; torment.

The common *curse* of mankind, folly and ignorance. *Shak.*

Syn. — CURSE, IMPRECATION, EXECRATION, MALEDICTION, OATH, ANATHEMA, BAN. CURSE (opposed to *blessing*) implies the desire or threat of evil, declared solemnly or upon oath; as, "The untented woundings of a father's *curse* pierce every sense about thee!" (*Shak.*). IMPRECATION denotes an invocation of evil or calamity; EXECRATION, an expression of intense hatred or utter detestation; as, "With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air, and angry Neptune heard the unrighteous prayer" (*Pope*); "Those acts of perfidy, midnight murder, usurpation, and remorseless tyranny, which have consigned his name to universal *execration*, now and forever" (*Southey*). MALEDICTION (opposed to *benediction*) is a more general term for bitter reproach or proclamation of evil against some one; as, "My name . . . to all posterity may stand defamed, with *malediction* mentioned" (*Milton*). OATH, as here compared, denotes a blasphemous calling to witness of God or sacred things; as, "He [Peter] denied with an *oath*" (*Matt.* xxvi. 72). ANATHEMA is specifically the solemn curse of the church; in ordinary usage it has been weakened to a synonym for *imprecation*; as, "As he walks through the streets, his very face denotes his horror of the world's wickedness; and there is always an *anathema* lurking in the corner of his eye" (*Trollope*). BAN implies a formal proclamation of outlawry or excommunication; as, "For centuries the languages which served men for all the occasions of private life were put under a *ban*, and the revival of learning extended this outlawry to the literature" (*Lowell*). *Curse*, *imprecation*, *execration*, and *oath* are frequently used to describe profane swearing. See BLASPHEMY.

curse of Scotland, the nine of diamonds in playing cards; — perhaps from resemblance to the armorial bearings of the Earls of Stair, the first of whom was detested for sanctioning the massacre of Glencoe in 1692.

curs'ed (kûr'sĕd; -sĭd; 7, 151: *the pret. and p. p. are ordinarily pron'd* kûrst), *p. a.* **1.** Being under a curse; damned.

2. Deserving a curse; wicked; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable. "The *cursed* quarrel." *Dryden.*

Let us fly this *cursed* place. *Milton.*

3. Of a malignant, virulent, or vicious disposition; cantankerous; shrewish; — usually *curst*. *Archaic or Dial.*

cursed crowfoot, a coarse, weedy crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) of wide distribution in Europe and the United States. It has very small flowers with whitish petals. Called also *water celery*. — **c. thistle.** = BLESSED THISTLE.

curs'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CURSE.

Syn. — See BLASPHEMY.

cur'sive (kûr'sĭv), *a.* [LL. *cursivus*: cf. F. *cursif*. See COURSE.] Of writing: Running; flowing; formed with the strokes joined and the angles often rounded, in contradistinction to the more formal *uncial*. The earliest known examples of Roman *cursive* writing, from which the chief national scripts of Europe have been developed, are on certain Pompeian wax tablets dated 55 and 56 A. D.

cur'sive, *n.* A character used in, or a manuscript written in, cursive writing.

cur'sor (kûr'sŏr), *n.* [L., a runner.] **1.** A runner. *Obs.*

2. A part of a mathematical instrument that moves to and fro upon another part.

3. In medieval universities, a bachelor of theology who gave "cursory lectures," as a preliminary to the doctorate.

Cur-so'res (kûr-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** In old classifications, a group equiv. to Ratitæ; also, any of certain other groups of long-legged birds. **b** A group of spiders consisting of the wolf spiders and other forms which make no web, but pursue their prey.

Cur-so'ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A suborder consisting of those Orthoptera which progress by running, not leaping, including the families Blattidæ, Mantidæ, and Phasmidæ. **b** The Blattidæ only.

cur-so'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Adapted to running or walking, and not to prehension, as the limbs of the horse. **b** Of or pertaining to the Cursores or Cursoria.

cur'so-ry (kûr'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cursorius*, fr. *cursor*. See CURSOR.] **1.** Running about; not stationary. *Obs.*

2. Characterized by haste; hastily or superficially performed; slight; superficial; careless.

Far too important to be treated in a *cursory* manner. *Hallam.*

3. In medieval universities, subsidiary or informal; — said of lectures delivered by bachelors of theology.

Syn. — Superficial, careless, hasty, passing; unmethodical, disconnected, irregular, fitful; rambling, roving. — CURSORY, DESULTORY, DISCURSIVE. CURSORY (see etym.) implies a hasty, often superficial, running over a subject; as, "[Mrs. Thrale] stands the test of the closest examination, as well and as much to her honor as she does a mere *cursory* view" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "The coffeehouse must not be dismissed with a *cursory* mention" (*Macaulay*). DESULTORY (see etym.) implies a disconnected or aimless leaping or passing from one thing to another; as, "His studies were rather *desultory* and fortuitous than constant and methodical" (*Johnson*); "Women are intellectually more *desultory* and volatile than men" (*Lecky*). DISCURSIVE suggests a ranging or rambling, sometimes digressively, over a wide field; as, "She [Elizabeth] played with a hundred courses, fitfully and *discursively*, as a musician runs his fingers over the keyboard, till she hit suddenly upon the right one" (*J. R. Green*); "a girlish instruction comparable to the nibblings and judgments of a *discursive* mouse" (*G. Eliot*). See ACCIDENTAL.

cur'sus (kûr'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *currere* to run.] A course; as: **a** A course for racing, driving, or running. **b** A form or ritual for celebrating religious rites. **c** A course of studies. **d** *Eccl.* The series of offices constituting the regular course of the divine service; also, the written directions for holding such an office.

curt (kûrt), *a.* [L. *curtus*. Cf. CURTAIL.] **1.** Short; abbreviated; shortened.

2. Short or brief in language; brief; condensed; esp., short to a fault; characterized by excessive brevity; rudely concise; as, *curt* limits; a *curt* answer.

The *curt* yet comprehensive reply. *Irving.*

Syn. — See BLUFF, CONCISE.

cur-tail' (kŭr-tāl'; *formerly accented* cur'tail, *as given by Dr. Johnson, following the older adj. curtal*), *v. t.*; CUR-TAILED' (-tāld'); CUR-TAIL'ING. [See CURTAL.] **1.** To dock the tail of; to make a curtal of. *Obs.*

2. To cut off the end, or any part, of; to shorten; abridge; diminish; lessen; reduce.

I, that am *curtailed* of this fair proportion. *Shak.*
Our incomes have been *curtailed*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See ABRIDGE.

cur'tail (kûr'tāl), *n.* **1.** Act of curtailing. *Obs.*

2. [Perh. a different word.] *Arch.* The scroll termination of any architectural member, as of a step, called a **curtail step**, usually at the foot of a flight, etc.

cur'tain (kûr'tĭn; -t'n), *n.* [ME. *cortin*, *curtin*, fr. OF. *cortine*, *curtine*, F. *courtine*, LL. *cortina*, curtain (in senses 1 and 2); of uncertain origin.] **1.** A hanging screen intended to darken, conceal, or protect, or sometimes merely to be ornamental, usually admitting of being drawn back or up at pleasure; esp., drapery of cloth or lace round a bed or at a window; in theaters, and like places, a movable screen for concealing the stage, or a fireproof screen for preventing the spread of fire to or from the stage.

2. *Fort.* That part of a bastioned front connecting two neighboring bastions; also, sometimes, a similar stretch of plain wall. See *Illustrations* of RAVELIN and BASTION.

3. *Arch.* That part of a wall of a building which is between two pavilions, towers, etc.

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cur'rent, *v. t.* To make current or accepted. *Obs.*

current bedding. *Geol.* Cross-bedding.

‖ **cur-ren'te ca'la-mo** (kŭ-rĕn'tē kăl'ȧ-mō). [L.] With a running pen; without stopping to think.

current intensity. *Elec.* Strength of current. Its practical unit is the ampere. See AMPERE.

current mill. A mill driven by a current wheel.

curreye. † CONREY.

cur-ric'u-la, *n.*, *pl.* of CURRICULUM.

cur'rie. Var. of CURRY, sauce.

cur'ri-er, *n.* An obsolete firearm like the arquebus, but with a longer barrel; also, a man armed with one.

currier's sumac *or* **sumach.** = TANNER'S SUMAC.

cur'ri-jong. Var. of KURRAJONG.

curror, currour. † COURIER.

cur'ry, *v. i.* To course; to scurry. *Obs.*

currycomb file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

cur'ry-fa'vel, *n.* [Prop., one who curries *favel*, i. e., a horse. See CURRY, FAVEL; cf. *curry favor* (under CURRY).] One who curries favor; a sycophant. *Obs.*

cur'ry-fa'vor *or* **-fa'vour,** *n.* A curryfavel; also, act of currying favor. *Obs.*

Cur-sa' (kûr-sä'), *n.* See STAR.

cursare, cursaro. † CORSAIR.

Cursch'mann's spi'rals (kŏŏrsh'mänz). [After H. *Curschmann* (b. 1846), German pathologist.] *Med.* Coiled spirals of mucin sometimes found in the sputum of persons having bronchial asthma or croupous pneumonia.

cursedhead, *n.* Cursedness. *Obs.*

curs'ed-ly, *adv.* of CURSED.

curs'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

curse'ment, *n.* Cursing. *Obs.*

cur'sen (*dial.* kûr's'n). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CHRISTEN.

curs'er. † COURSER.

curs'er, *n.* One who curses.

cur'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

cur'si-tor (kûr'sĭ-tẽr), *n.* [LL. *cursitor*, equiv. to L. *cursor*, fr. *cursare* to run hither and thither.] 1. *Eng. Law.* A former officer (abolished in 1835) in the Court of Chancery, whose business was to make out original writs issuing as of course. 2. A courier or runner; also, a vagabond. *Obs.*

cur'siv. Cursive. *Ref. Sp.*

cur'sive-ly, *adv.* of CURSIVE.

cur'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cur'son (*dial.* kûr's'n). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CHRISTEN.

cur'so-ra-ry, *a.* Cursory. *Obs.*

cur'so-ri-ly (kûr'sō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of CURSORY.

cur'so-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cur-so'ri-ous, *n.* [L. *cursorius*.] *Zoöl.* Cursorial. *R.*

Cur-so'ri-us, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical coursers.

cur'sour. Obs. or Scot. var. of COURSER.

curst (kûrst), *pret.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* = CURSED. *Obs.*

curst'ful-ly, *adv.* Cursefully.

curst'ly, curst'ness Vars. of CURSEDLY, CURSEDNESS.

curt. † COURT.

curt. *Abbr.* Current.

cur'tail. † CURTAL, *a.* & *n.*

cur-tail'ed-ly, *adv.* As if curtailed: shortly. *Rare.*

cur-tail'er, *n.* One that curtails.

cur-tail'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

4. A flag; — in contempt. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
5. A floating boom to protect a river bank. *U. S.*
6. *Bot.* = CORTINA.
the curtain falls, the performance closes. — **the c. rises**, the performance begins.

cur′tain (kûr′tĭn; -t’n), *v. t.;* CUR′TAINED (-tĭnd; -t’nd); CUR′TAIN-ING. To inclose with or as with curtains; to furnish with curtains.

So when the sun in bed
Curtained with cloudy red. *Milton.*

curtain angle. *Fort.* The angle formed by a flank with a curtain. See BASTION, *Illust.*

curtain dam. A dam having a curtain formed of strips of wood, which may be rolled up during times of flood.

curtain lecture. A querulous lecture by a wife to her husband within the bed curtains, or in bed. See CAUDLE, MRS.
A *curtain lecture* is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching the virtues of patience and long-suffering. *Irving.*

curtain raiser. *Theat.* A short piece, usually of one scene, with few characters, used to open a performance.

cur′tal (kûr′tăl), *a.* [OF. *courtault*, F. *courtaud*, having a docked tail (cf. It. *cortaldo*), fr. *court* short, L. *curtus.* See CURT; CURTAIL.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** Having a docked tail; as, a *curtal* dog; — once implying that the tail had been shortened in accordance with the forest laws, as marking the dog of a person not qualified to course, and later simply that the dog was not fit for sporting.
2. Made or being short; curt; brief; laconic.
Essays and *curtal* aphorisms. *Milton.*
3. Wearing a short frock; as, a *curtal* friar.

cur′tal, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A horse, later any animal, with a docked tail; hence, anything cut short.
2. Hence, of persons: **a** One with cropped ears. **b** One wearing a short, or curtal, cloak. **c** An indecent woman.
3. An obsolete kind of cannon with a short barrel.
4. An obsolete musical instrument of the bassoon kind; also, an organ stop of similar tone.

Cur-ta′na (kûr-tä′nȧ; -tā′nȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. OF. *Cortain*, *Courtain*, the sword of Ogier, fr. L. *curtus.* See CURT.] The pointless sword carried before English monarchs at their coronation, and emblematically considered the sword of mercy; —also called the *sword of Edward the Confessor.*

cur′tate (kûr′tāt), *a.* [L. *curtatus*, p. p. of *curtare* to shorten, fr. *curtus.* See CURT.] **1.** Comparatively short or shortened; as, *curtate*, or average, expectation of life (see under EXPECTATION).
2. *Astron.* Shortened or reduced; — said of the distance of a planet or comet from the sun or earth as measured in the plane of the ecliptic, or of the distance from the sun or earth to that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet upon the plane of the ecliptic, meets that plane.
curtate annuity. See ANNUITY. — **c. cycloid.** See CYCLOID.

cur-ta′tion (kûr-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Alchemy.* A short process for transmutation of metals.
2. *Astron.* The amount by which the curtate distance of a planet or comet from the sun is less than the true distance.

cur′te-sy (kûr′tê-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [See COURTESY.] *Law.* The life estate or the tenure which a husband has in the lands of his deceased wife, which by the common law takes effect where he has had issue by her, born alive, and capable of inheriting the lands; — called in full, esp. formerly, **curtesy of England** or (in Scots law) **of Scotland**. In Scots law the husband enjoys the right only in his wife's inherited property. In some States of the United States the common-law conditions of curtesy have been more or less modified. — **curtesy initiate**. See *tenant by the curtesy initiate*, under INITIATE.

cur′ti-lage (kûr′tĭ-lâj), *n.* [OF. *cortillage*, *curtillage*, fr. *cortil* court, courtyard, LL. *cortis* court. See COURT.] A yard, courtyard, or piece of ground, included within the fence surrounding a dwelling house; the area of land surrounding a house and actually or by legal construction forming one inclosure with it.

curt′sy | **curt′sey** (kûrt′sĭ); *pl.* -SIES, -SEYS (-sĭz). A var. of COURTESY, now chiefly *Obs. or R.*, except specif.: **1.** An act of civility, respect, or reverence, made by women, consisting of a slight depression or dropping of the body, with bending of the knees.
Smiles, bows, and *curtsies* rained on us like odors, from all the courtiers and ladies of the train. *Scott.*
2. A small or "mannerly" quantity. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

curt′sy | **curt′sey** *v. i.;* -SIED, -SEYED (-sĭd); -SY-ING, -SEY-ING. To make a curtsy; — now said only of women.

curt′sy | **curt′sey** *v. t.* **1.** To make a curtsy to. *Obs.*
2. To express or bestow with a curtsy.

cu′rule (kū′rōōl), *a.* [L. *curulis:* cf. F. *curule.*] **1.** Designating a form of seat (L. *sella curulis*) appropriated in ancient Rome to the use of the highest dignitaries, esp. the senators, prætors, and curule ædiles, and usually made like a camp stool with curved legs, and ornamented with ivory, or made of ivory and inlaid with gold.
2. Privileged to sit in a curule chair; hence, of the highest rank or dignity; as, a *curule* magistrate.

cur′val (kûr′văl), **cur′vant** (-vănt), *a.* [L. *curvans*, p. pr.] *Her.* Bowed; bent; curved.

cur′vate (kûr′vāt) | **cur′vat-ed** (-vāt-ĕd) *a.* [L. *curvatus*, p. p. of *curvare* to curve. See CURVE, *v.*] Bent in a regular form; curved.

cur-va′tion (kûr-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *curvatio.*] Act of curving, or state of being curved.

cur′va-ture (kûr′vȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *curvatura.*] **1.** Act of curving, or state of being curved; a curving or bending, normal or abnormal, as of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction; a bend; a curve.
The elegant *curvature* of their fronds. *Darwin.*
2. *Geom.* Of a plane curve, the angle per arc length through which the tangent turns in rolling round from point to point of the curve.
3. *Plant Physiol.* An irritomotile reaction of organs, members, or parts, to stimuli, resulting in temporary or permanent change in their position or direction of growth. Curvatures are produced by an alteration or disturbance of the normal turgor tension of the tissues (see TURGOR); this is effected by the action of various external forces, as heat, light, gravity, mechanical contact, etc. The capacity of the plant to respond to stimuli by curvatures is dependent upon the tonicity of the protoplasm (see TONICITY, IRRITOMOTILITY); the sensitiveness is usually limited to definite zones or areas. As paratonic movements, curvatures are to be distinguished from autonomic growth movements. See NUTATION, CIRCUMNUTATION.
curvature of space. See SPACE CURVATURE. — **c. of the spine**, *Med.*, an abnormal curving of the spine.

curve (kûrv), *a.* [L. *curvus* bent, curved. See CURB.] Bent continuously without angles; curved; as, a *curve* line.

curve, *n.* [See CURVE, *a.*, CURB.] **1.** A bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; as, a *curve* in a road.
2. *Math.* Analytically, a line or lines that may be precisely defined by an equation or equations; geometrically or kinematically, the path of a point gliding along an axis round which turns a plane while the axis turns round the point in the plane. Geometrically a curve is the intersection of two surfaces, or the path of a moving point, or the envelope of a moving line; analytically, it is a simply infinite system of points or of lines, according as its equation is in point or line coördinates. If a point glides continuously on a line that turns continuously about the point, the same curve is traced by the point and enveloped by the line (*Plücker*).
☞ The broadest accepted definition of a plane curve is: An assemblage of points that may be set in continuous one-to-one correspondence with the points (including the ends) of a line segment or with the points of a circle according as the curve is open or closed (*Hurwitz*).
3. A curved ruler of any of various forms or kinds used by draftsmen.

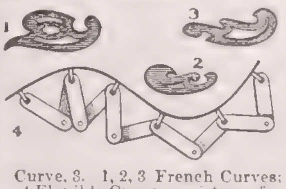

Curve, 3. 1, 2, 3 French Curves; 4 Flexible Curve consisting of a flexible strip of steel with devices to hold it at a given curve.

4. *Baseball.* A ball so thrown that its course is a curve different from that ordinarily caused by the force of gravity acting on a projectile; also, the deflection from the ordinary course. This effect is caused by the rapid rotation of the ball and the resistance of the air. If the ball bends toward the (right-handed) batter it is called an **in curve**, or **in**; if away, an **out curve**, or **out**; if upward, an **up shoot**; and if downward, a **drop**.
curve of a complex, *Math.*, the curve enveloped by the lines common to the complex and a plane (hyperpencil). — **c. of double curvature**, *Math.*, one not lying in a plane; in general, one having no four consecutive points in a plane; a twisted or tortuous curve. — **c. of equal approach**, *Math.*, one along which vertical descent under gravity varies as the time. — **c. of frequency of error**, **c. of probability**. See PROBABILITY CURVE. — **c. of pursuit**, *Geom.*, a curve described by a point moving always directly towards or from a second point, which is itself moving according to some law. — **c. of quickest descent.** See BRACHISTOCHRONE. — **c. of style.** = STYLE CURVE.

curve, *v. t.;* CURVED (kûrvd); CURV′ING. [L. *curvare*, fr. *curvus.* See CURVE, *a.*, CURB.] To bend; to crook; to cause to swerve from a plane projectile path; as, to *curve* a line; to *curve* a pipe; to *curve* a ball in pitching it.

curve, *v. i.* To bend or turn gradually; to have or take a curved form or direction; as, the road *curves* to the right.

curved (kûrvd), *p. p.* of CURVE. — **curved fire**, *Gun.*, fire from guns with reduced charges and from howitzers and mortars at angles of elevation not exceeding fifteen or twenty degrees, — used to shatter ramparts, etc., or to dislodge troops from behind them.

cur′vet (kûr′vĕt; kŭr-vĕt′), *n.* [Earlier *corvetto*, fr. It. *corvetta*, dim. fr. L. *curvus*, a.: cf. F. *courbette.* See CURVE.] **1.** *Man.* A particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and, as his fore legs are falling, raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are in the air at once.
2. A prank; a frolic.

cur-vet′ (kŭr-vĕt′; kûr′vĕt), *v. i.;* CUR-VET′TED or CUR′VET-ED; CUR-VET′TING or CUR′VET-ING. [Cf. It. *corvettare.* See CURVET, *n.*] **1.** To make a curvet; to leap; to bound.
"Oft and high he did *curvet.*" *Drayton.*
2. To leap and frisk; to frolic. *Shak.*

cur-vet′, *v. t.* To cause to curvet. *Landor.*

cur′vi- (kûr′vĭ-), **cur′vo-** (kûr′vō-). Combining forms from Latin *curvus*, meaning *curved, bent.*

cur′vi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*curvi-* + *-form.*] Having a curved form.

cur′vi-lin′e-ad (-lĭn′ê-ăd), *n.* [*curvi-* + L. *linea* line + 2d *-ad.*] *Geom.* An instrument for drawing curves.

cur′vi-lin′e-al (-ăl) | **cur′vi-lin′e-ar** (-ȧr) *a.* [*curvi-* + *lineal, linear.*] Consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines; as, a *curvilinear* angle. — **cur′vi-lin′e-ar′i-ty** (kûr′vĭ-lĭn′ê-ăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cur′vi-lin′e-ar-ly** (-ȧr-lĭ), *adv.*
curvilinear coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2 (10). — **c. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 4.

cur′vi-nerved′ (kûr′vĭ-nûrvd′), *a.* [*curvi-* + *nerve.*] *Bot.* Having the veins or nerves of the leaves curved.

cur′vi-tal (kûr′vĭ-tăl), *a.* Pertaining to curves.
curvital function, *Math.*, a function of the length of the arc from a fixed to a variable point of a curve, which expresses the length of the perpendicular from the fixed point upon the normal at the variable point.

cur′vi-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *curvitas*, fr. *curvus* bent: cf. F. *curvité.*] State of being curved; crookedness. *Obs. or R.*

curv-om′e-ter (kûrv-ŏm′ê-tẽr), *n.* [*curve* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the length of a curve. The simplest form consists essentially of a wheel, which is rolled tangentially along the curve, and a recording dial.

cur′vous (kûr′vŭs), *a.* [L. *curvus.*] Curved; crooked.

cus′cus (kŭs′kŭs), *n.* [Var. of COUSCOUS.] Pearl millet.

Cus-cu′ta (kŭs-kū′tȧ; kŭs′kū-tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *kushkūt.*] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of twining, leafless parasites, the dodders, constituting the family Cuscutaceæ. Their seeds germinate in the ground and the seedlings elongate until they come in contact with stems of other plants to which they become attached by haustoria. They are yellow and without chlorophyll. The small clustered flowers are pentamerous, similar in structure to those of the Convolvulaceæ. See DODDER.

Cus′cu-ta′ce-æ (kŭs′kū-tā′sê-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the single genus *Cuscuta.* — **cus′cu-ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cush (kŭsh), *n.* In the Bible, the eldest son of Ham; hence, also, the "land of Cush," peopled by the Hamites, and usually identified as Ethiopia.

cush′at (kŭsh′ăt; kōōsh′ăt), *n.* [AS. *cusceote.*] The ringdove or wood pigeon of Europe.

cu-shaw′ (kŭ-shô′), *n.* [Cf. Chin. *ku*^{1} *shou*^{2} gourd ripened for fruit as disting. from that picked green for making into bowls, etc.] A variety of long-necked squash (*Cucurbita moschata*) grown for food in the southern United States, and prob. of East Asiatic origin; — called *China squash.*

cush′ion (kōōsh′ŭn), *n.* [ME. *cuischun*, *cuisshen*, *quisshen*, OF. *coissin*, *cuissin*, F. *coussin*, LL. *coxinus*, fr. L. *coxinus*, fr. L. *coxa* hip. Cf. CUISH.] **1.** A case or bag stuffed with some soft and elastic material, and used to sit or recline upon; a soft pillow or pad.
Two *cushions* stuffed with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*
2. Anything resembling a cushion in properties or use; as: **a** A pad on which gold leaf is placed to be cut. **b** A pillow used in making lace. **c** A pincushion. **d** A pad for a woman's hair, or a bustle. **e** The exciting pad of an electrical machine. **f** The elastic lining of the rim of the inner part or field of a billiard table. **g** *Mech.* An elastic medium, as of air or steam, for reducing shock, esp. the residual steam in an engine cylinder after exhaust to resist gradually the inertia effect of the reciprocating parts. **h** The head of a bitstock. **i** The fleshy part of the buttock of the horse, pig, etc. **j** The frog of a horse's hoof; also, the pad just above the hoof. **k** The mass of feathers over the rump of a domestic fowl, so developed in the hen of some varieties as to cover the tail. **l** *Bot.* = PULVINUS. **m** A soft finishing surface to a race track. **n** *Arch.* A part, as a frieze, that projects convexly; also, the top stone of a pier supporting an arch.
3. The seat where a judge or ruler sits.
4. A swelling like that of pregnancy: — called also *Queen Mary's cushion*, after Mary Tudor. *Obs.*

cush′ion, *v. t.;* CUSH′IONED (-ŭnd); CUSH′ION-ING. **1.** To seat or place on or as if on a cushion.
Many who are *cushioned* on thrones. *Bolingbroke.*
2. To furnish with cushions; as, to *cushion* a chaise.
3. To conceal or cover up, as if under a cushion; also, to suppress or ignore; as, to *cushion* complaints.
4. *Mech.* To check gradually so as to minimize shock due to the inertia of moving parts, as by retarding with an elastic medium or cushion; as, to *cushion* a piston by leaving some steam in the cylinder after exhaust.

cushion capital. *Arch.* **a** A capital so sculptured as to appear like a cushion pressed down by the weight of its entablature. **b** A form of capital, esp. in the Romanesque style, modeled like a bowl the upper part of which is cut away on four sides. See 3d CAPITAL, *Illust.*

cushion carom. *Billiards.* A carom in which the cue ball goes to a cushion before touching the second object ball.

cushion dance. A round dance, formerly common at weddings, in which a cushion was knelt on for kissing.

cush′ion–flow′er (kōōsh′ŭn-flou′ẽr), *n.* An Australian proteaceous plant (*Hakea laurina*) with large globose crimson flowers. See HAKEA.

cushion plant. Any plant which grows in a dense, cushionlike tuft. Xerophilous plants frequently assume this habit as a means of avoiding excessive transpiration. The sheep plant of New Zealand is an instance. It is also of common occurrence in alpine plants, as the moss campion.

cushion scale. **a** The oleander scale. **b** The cottony-cushion scale.

cushion star. Any of numerous pentagonal starfishes belonging to *Goniaster*, *Astrogonium*, and allied genera; — so called from their form.

cushion stitch. A short straight stitch formerly used to fill in backgrounds in embroidery, and now used on coarse canvas, producing an effect like weaving.

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curtais. † COURTEOUS.
cur′tal. † CURTAIL.
curtal ax *or* **axe**, **curtle ax** *or* **axe**, **curtelasse**. Corrupt. of CUTLASS. *Obs. or Archaic.*
cur′tal-ize, *v. t.* To curtail. *Obs.*
curtase † COURTEOUS.
cur′ta-tive-ly (kûr′tā-tĭv-lĭ), *adv.* In a shortened manner. *R.*
curt′axe′, *n.* A curtal ax. *Obs.*
curt′ed, *p. a.* Shortened; curt. *Obs.*
Curtein. † CURTANA.
curteis. † COURTEOUS.
curteisie. † COURTESY.
cur′tel. † KIRTLE.
curtelace, *n.* A cutlass. *Obs.*
curtelain, *n.* [Cf. OF. *cortil* a garden.] Prob., a gardener. *Obs.*
cur′te-ous. Var. of COURTEOUS. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
cur′te-san. Courtesan. *Ref. Sp.*
curtese. † COURTEOUS.
cur′te-sy. Var. of COURTESY. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
Curt′-hose′, *n.* Short hose; — a surname of Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror.
curtician. † COURTICIAN.
cur′til. † KIRTLE.
cur′til-er, *n.* [OF. *cortillier.*] A gardener. *Obs.*
cur′tine. † CURTAIN.
Cur′tise′ (kōōr′tēz′), *n.* [OFlem. *Cortois*, fr. OF. *cortois* courtly, courteous, F. *courtois.*] In "Reynard the Fox," the little hound.
curtizan. † COURTESAN.
curt′lax. † CURTAL AX.
cur′tle. † CURTEL.
curt′ly, *adv.* of CURT. See -LY.
Curt′man′tle (kûrt′măn′t’l), *n.* Henry II. of England; — from his wearing the short Anjou mantle instead of the long mantle of his predecessors.
curt′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
curtois. † COURTEOUS.
curtoll. † CURTAIL, CURTAL.
cu′ru-ba (kōō′rōō-bȧ), *n.* [Of Braz. origin: cf. Pg. *curupá.*] **a** The sweet calabash (*Passiflora maliformis*) of the West Indies. **b** The cassabanana.
cu′ru-cu′cu (-kōō′kōō), *n.* [Native name.] The bush master.
cu-ru′ro (kōō-rōō′rō), *n.* [Chilean name.] *Zoöl.* A Chilean burrowing rodent (*Spalacopus poeppigi*).
curv. Curve. *Ref. Sp.*
curvd. Curved. *Ref. Sp.*
curve coordinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.
curv′ed-ly, *adv.* of CURVED, *p. p.*
curv′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
curve′-veined′, *a.* Curvinerved.
cur′vi-cau′date, *a.* [*curvi-* + *caudate.*] Having a curved tail.
cur′vi-cos′tate, *a.* [*curvi-* + *costate.*] Having curved costæ.
cur′vi-den′tate, *a.* [*curvi-* + *dentate.*] Having curved teeth.
cur′vi-fo′li-ate, *a.* [*curvi-* + *foliate.*] Having curved leaves.
cur′vi-fy, *v. t. & i.* [L. *curvus* bent + *-fy.*] To curve. *Obs.*
curv-im′e-ter (kûrv-ĭm′ê-tẽr), *n.* = CURVOMETER.
cur′vi-nerv′ate, *a.* = CURVINERVED.
cur′vi-ros′tral, *a.* [*curvi-* + *rostral.*] Having a curved bill; of or pert. to the Curvirostres.
Cur′vi-ros′tres (kûr′vĭ-rŏs′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *curvus* curved + *rostrum* beak.] *Zoöl.* A group of passerine birds, consisting of the creepers and allied families. *Obs.*
cur′vi-se′ri-al, *a.* [*curvi-* + *serial.*] *Bot.* Forming a spiral series (on the stem); — applied to leaves. *Rare.*
cur′vo-graph, *n.* [*curvo-* + *-graph.*] = ARCOGRAPH.
curv′y (kûr′vĭ), *a.* Having a curve or curves. *P. L. Ford.*
cur-whib′ble (kŭr-hwĭb′’l), *n.* A contrivance or contraption. *Local, Eng.*
cur-wil′let (-wĭl′ĭt), *n.* [Imitative.] The sanderling. *Local, Eng.*
cu′ry (kū′rĭ), *n.* [OF. *queuerie* cookery, fr. *queu* cook, L. *coquus*.] Cookery; cooked food. *Obs.*
cus. † KISS.
cuschett. † CUSHAT.
cuschone. † CUSHION.
cus′co bark (kŭs′kō). [From *Cuzco*, city of Peru.] *Pharm.* A variety of Peruvian bark obtained from *Cinchona pubescens.*
cusco china. Cusco bark.
cus′co-hy′grine (kŭs′kō-hī′grĭn; -grēn), *n.* Also **-grin.** *Chem.* An oily base, $C_{13}H_{24}ON_2$, occurring with hygrine in leaves of the cusco-bark tree.
cus′co-nine (kŭs′kō-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}O_4N_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, found in cusco bark.
cus′cou-sou′, **cus′cu-su′** (kōōs′-kōō-sōō′), **cus′cus.** Vars. of COUSCOUS.
cus′cus (kŭs′kŭs). Var. of KUSKUS.
Cus′cus, *n.* **a** *Zoöl.* Syn. of PHALANGER (genus). **b** [*l. c.*] A phalanger of that genus.
cuscus, cuscusu. † COUSCOUS.
cuscus oil. = VETIVER OIL.
cusec. *Abbr* Cubic foot per second.
cush (kōōsh), *n.* Bread or crackers boiled and seasoned, as in the water in which meat has been cooked. *Dial., Southern U. S.*
cush (kŭsh), *n.* Sorghum. *India*
cush′ag (kōōsh′ȧg), *n.* [Manx.] The ragwort. *Isle of Man.*
Cu′shan (kū′shăn). *Bib.*
Cu′shan-rish′a-tha′im (-rĭsh′ȧ-thā′ĭm). *Bib.*
cush′ew-bird′ (kŭsh′ōō-bûrd′), *n.* = CASHEW BIRD.
Cu′shi (kū′shī). *Bib.*
cush′ie (kŭsh′ĭ; kōōsh′ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CUSHAT.
cushies. Obs. pl. of CUISSE.
cush′ion-et (kōōsh′ŭn-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *coissinet*, F. *coussinet.*] A little cushion.
cush′ion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
cushion pink. **a** The moss campion. **b** Thrift.
cushion rafter. = AUXILIARY RAFTER.
cushionshot. = CUSHION CAROM.

D E F G H I J K L M

cushion tire. A thick solid-rubber tire, as for a bicycle, with a hollow groove running lengthwise on the inside.
cush'ion-y (ko͝osh'ŭn-ĭ), *a.* Like a cushion; soft; pliable.
Cush'ite (kŭsh'īt), *n.* A native of Cush (which see); an Ethiopian. — **Cush'ite**, *a.*
Cush-it'ic (kŭsh-ĭt'ĭk), *n.* The Hamitic language of ancient Cush. Cf. HAMITIC.
cusk (kŭsk), *n.* **a** A large, edible, marine fish (*Brosme brosme*), allied to the cod, of the coasts of northern Europe

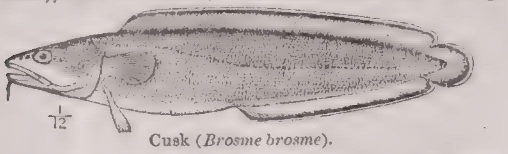

Cusk (*Brosme brosme*).

and America; — called also *tusk* and *torsk*. **b** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*).
cusp (kŭsp), *n.* [L. *cuspis*, *-idis*, point, pointed end.] **1.** *Astrol.* The beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculations of nativities, etc.
2. A pointed end; apex; peak; specif.: **a** *Astron.* Either point or horn of the crescent moon or other crescent-shaped luminary. **b** *Math.* The coincidence of two consecutive points of a curve regarded as a system of points, where the tracing point stops moving forward and begins moving backward; — called *ceratoid* or *rhamphoid*, according as the tangent lies between or outside the adjacent parts of the curve.

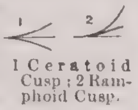

1 Ceratoid Cusp; 2 Ramphoid Cusp.

c *Arch.* A triangular projection from the intrados of an arch, or from an inner curve of tracery. **d** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A prominence or point, especially on the crown of a tooth. **e** *Bot.* A sharp and rigid point.
cusp, *v. t.*; CUSPED (kŭspt); CUSP'ING. To furnish with a cusp or cusps.

Cusps, *Arch.*

cus'pate (kŭs'pāt), **cus'pat-ed** (-pāt-ĕd), *a.* Also **cusped** (kŭspt). Having a cusp or cusps; also, cusp-shaped; cuspidate.
cus'pid (kŭs'pĭd), *n.* [See CUSP.] *Anat.* A canine tooth.
cus'pi-dal (-pĭ-dăl), *a.* [See CUSP.] Like, or of the nature of, a cusp; also, pertaining to, or furnished with, a cusp.
cuspidal cubic, *Math.*, a plane cubic of the third class, with one cusp, one point of inflexion, and no node. — **c. curve**, *Math.*, a curve on a surface, every point of which is a cusp of the curve of intersection of the surface with any plane through that point. — **c. edge**, *Math.*, the locus of the intersection of consecutive generatrices of a developable surface; — called also the *edge of regression*. — **c. locus**, *Math.*, the locus of the cusps of a family of curves. — **c. point.** *Math.* = CUSP, *n.*, 2 b. — **c. tangent**, *Geom.*, the tangent at a cusp.
cus'pi-date (-dāt), *v. t.*; CUS'PI-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); CUS'PI-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). To make pointed or sharp.
cus'pi-date (kŭs'pĭ-dāt) } *a.* [L. *cuspidatus*, p. p. of *cus-*
cus'pi-dat'ed (-dāt'ĕd) } *pidare* to make pointed, fr. *cuspis*. See CUSP.] Having a cusp or cusps; terminating in a point; as, a *cuspidate* leaf. See APICULATE, *Illust.*
cuspidate tooth. *Anat.* = CANINE TOOTH.
cus'pi-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* *Arch.* Decoration with cusps.
cus'pi-dor (kŭs'pĭ-dôr; kŭs'pĭ-dōr), *n.* [Pg. *cuspideira*, fr. *cuspir* to spit; cf. Pg. *cuspidor* one who spits.] A spittoon.
‖ **cus'pis** (kŭs'pĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PIDES (-pĭ-dēz). [L.] A cusp, or point; a sharp end.
cuss (kŭs), *n.* [See CURSE.] *Slang, U. S.* **1.** A curse.
2. Fellow; beast; — by way of reproach or contempt, or humorously, or with no definite meaning.
cuss'ed-ness (-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* [*cussed* (for *cursed*) + *-ness.*] Disposition to willful wrongdoing; perversity; cantankerousness; obstinacy. *Slang or Colloq., U. S.*
Disputatiousness and perversity (what the Americans call "*cussedness*"). *James Bryce.*
cus'so (ko͞os'ō; kŭ'sō), *n.* Also *kooso*, *kousso*, *koosso*, *cousso*, etc. [Prob. fr. a native name.] *Pharm.* The dried pistillate flowers of an Abyssinian rosaceous tree (*Hagenia abyssinica*) used as an anthelmintic, esp. to expel the tapeworm.
cus'tard (kŭs'tẽrd), *n.* [Prob. same word as ME. *crustade*, *crustate*, a pie made with a crust, fr. L. *crustatus* covered with a crust, p. p. of *crustare*, fr. *crusta* crust; cf. OF. *croustade* pasty, It. *crostata*, or F. *coularde*. See CRUST; cf. CRUSTATED.] **1.** = CRUSTADE. *Obs.*
2. A sweetened mixture of milk and eggs, baked or boiled.
custard apple. 1. **a** A small West Indian annonaceous tree (*Annona reticulata*); also, its yellowish, oval, nearly smooth fruit, the soft cream-colored pulp of which is edible, though rather insipid. **b** The sweetsop (*A. squamosa*); hence, as a book name, any species of the genus.
2. The North American papaw (*Asimina triloba*).
cus-to'di-al (kŭs-tō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.
cus-to'di-al, *n.* A receptacle for sacred objects, as the Host or relics.
cus-to'di-an (-ăn), *n.* [From CUSTODY.] One who has care or custody, as of some public building; a keeper.
cus'to-dy (kŭs'tō-dĭ), *n.* [L. *custodia*, fr. *custos* guard; prob. akin to Gr. κεύθειν to hide, and E. *hide*. See HIDE to cover.] **1.** A keeping or guarding; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security.
A fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon.*
2. Judicial or penal safe-keeping; control of a thing or person with such actual or constructive possession as fulfills the purpose of the law or duty requiring it; specif., as to persons, imprisonment; durance; as to things, charge.
3. State of being guarded and watched to prevent escape; restraint of liberty; confinement.
cus'tom (kŭs'tŭm), *n.* [ME. also *custume*, *custome*, *costume*, OF. *custume*, *costume*, F. *coutume*, fr. (assumed) LL. *consuetumina* (prop. pl. of *-men*) custom, habit, fr. L. *consuetudo*, *-dinis*, fr. *consuescere* to accustom, v. incho. fr. *consuere* to be accustomed; *con-* + *suere* to be accustomed, prob. orig., to make one's own, fr. root of *suus* one's own. Cf. CONSUETUDE, COSTUME.] **1.** A form or course of action characteristically repeated under like circumstances; a usage or practice, whether common to many or to a particular place or class, or the habit of an individual; as, the *custom* of booksellers.
And teach *customs* which are not lawful. *Acts* xvi. 21.
A *custom*
More honored in the breach than the observance. *Shak.*
Age cannot wither her, nor *custom* stale
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*
2. The whole body of usages, practices, or conventions which regulate social life; usual manner and method of living and doing; habit by general inheritance; social habit, whether of thought or action.
To leap the rotten pales of prejudice,
Disyoke their necks from *custom*, and assert
None lordlier than themselves but that which made
Woman and man. *Tennyson.*
3. *Law.* Long-established practice considered as unwritten law and resting for authority on long consent; a usage that has by long continuance acquired a legally binding force; also, the usage of a country or particular locality having the force of law there; as, the *custom* of London, of Normandy, of Paris, etc. In English and American law customs are divided into **general customs**, or those constituting a part of the common law of the land, of which the courts take judicial notice; and **particular customs**, or those only locally binding, which must be proved, except for certain important local customs, such as gavelkind and borough-English in England. In order to constitute a legal custom, a usage must be immemorial, continued, peaceable, reasonable, certain, compulsory, and constant.
4. A due or rent, whether in money, in kind, or in services, that a feudal tenant was bound to render to his lord; also, the obligation to render, or right to receive, such due or rent. *Obs. or Hist.*
Render, therefore, to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; *custom* to whom *custom*. *Rom.* xiii. 7.
5. Tribute or revenue exacted by a lord or government on goods en route to or from market; now esp., *pl.*, duties, tolls, or imposts imposed by the sovereign law of a country on commodities imported into, or exported from, the country. Export duties are now seldom imposed, and there are none in Great Britain or the United States. Cf. RATE.
6. Habitual buying of goods; practice of frequenting, as a shop, manufactory, etc., for making purchases or giving orders; business support or patronage. Cf. GOODWILL.
Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*
7. The former practice of slaying numerous human victims after, or on the anniversary of, the death of an Ashanti king or chief. See ASHANTI, DAHOMAN.
Syn. — Practice, fashion, usage. See HABIT.
custom of Kent. *Eng. Law.* = GAVELKIND. — **c. of merchants**, a system or code of customs by which affairs of commerce are regulated.
cus'tom, *a.* **1.** Made or done to order; as, *custom* clothes.
2. Dealing in things made to order, or doing work only when it is ordered; as, a *custom* shoemaker; a *custom* mill.
cus'tom (kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.*; -TOMED (-tŭmd); -TOM-ING. [Cf. OF. *costumer*.] *Obs.* **1.** To make familiar; to accustom.
2. To deal with as a customer.
3. To pay the customs on.
cus'tom, *v. i.* To have a custom; to wont. *Obs.*
cus'tom-a-ble (kŭs'tŭm-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *coustumable*.] **1.** Customary; habitual; also, accustomed. *Obs.*
2. Subject to the payment of customs; dutiable.
— **cus'tom-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cus'tom-a-bly**, *adv.*
cus'tom-a-ri-ly (-ȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a customary manner; in the line of one's custom; habitually.
cus'tom-a-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. OF. *coustumier*, F. *coutumier*. See CUSTOM; cf. CUSTOMER.] **1.** Agreeing with, or established by, custom; established by common usage; conventional; habitual; as, one's *customary* exercise.
Even now I met him
With *customary* compliment. *Shak.*
2. *Law.* **a** Liable or subject to, or holding by payment of, customs or dues; as, *customary* tenure, lands, etc. **b** Holding, or held by, or owing its validity as law to, custom; as, *customary* tenants; *customary* service or estate.
Syn. — See USUAL.
customary court. See COURT-BARON. — **c. tare.** See TARE.
cus'tom-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *coustumier*, F. *coutumier*.] **1.** A book or body of customary laws, as of a manor or district; as, the *customary* of Normandy.
2. *Eccl.* A consuetudinary.
cus'tom-er (kŭs'tŭm-ẽr), *n.* [A doublet of *customary*, a.; cf. LL. *custumarius* toll gatherer. See CUSTOM.] **1.** **a** One who collects customs; a toll gatherer. *Obs.* **b** *Early Eng. Law.* A customary tenant. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. One who regularly or repeatedly makes purchases of, or has business dealings with, a tradesman or business house; one who customarily has dealings with a business establishment; a buyer or purchaser; a patron.
3. A person with whom one has dealings or doings of any kind; esp., a singular or uncommon kind of person; a chap; a fellow; as, a queer *customer*; an ugly *customer*.
4. A lewd woman; a prostitute. *Obs.*
5. = CUSTOMARY, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*
cus'tom-house' (-hous'), *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid, and, if a seaport, where vessels are entered or cleared.
customhouse broker. An agent who acts for merchants in the business of entering and clearing goods and vessels.
cus'tom-made' (kŭs'tŭm-mād'), *a.* Made for custom, or to order; — distinguished from *ready-made*, and said esp. of wearing apparel.
cus'toms un'ion (kŭs'tŭmz). A union of states or nations for regulation of customs; a Zollverein.
custom work. Work done or made for custom, or to order.
‖ **cus'tos** (kŭs'tŏs), *n.*; *L. pl.* CUSTODES (kŭs-tō'dēz). [L., guard, keeper.] **1.** A keeper; custodian; superintendent.
2. *Music.* A mark (⁓ or ⁓) at the end of a line or page, indicating the position of the first note on the next.
Cus'tos Bre'vi-um, the Keeper of the Briefs, an official of the King's Bench and the Court of Common Pleas, charged with the custody of the writs, warranty, etc. *Obs.* — **C. Pri-va'ti Si-gil'li** (prī-vā'tī sĭ-jĭl'ī), the Keeper of the Privy Seal. — **C. Re'gni** (rĕg'nī), lit., Keeper of the Realm; a regent. — **C. Ro'tu-lo'rum** (rŏt'ū-lō'rŭm) [LL., keeper of the rolls], *Eng. Law*, the principal justice of the peace in a county, who is also keeper of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace. — **C. Si-gil'li** (sĭ-jĭl'ī), the Keeper of the Seal.
cus'trel (kŭs'trĕl), *n.* [OF. *coustillier*. See COISTRIL.]
1. An armor-bearer to a knight. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. = COISTREL, a knave, etc. *Obs.*
cus'tu-mal (kŭs'tū-măl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the customs of a manor, city, etc., or to customs duties.
cus'tu-mal, *n.* [See CUSTOM.] A written collection of the customs of a manor or other locality; a customary.
cut (kŭt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* CUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUT'TING. [ME. *cutten*, *kitten*, *ketten*; of unknown origin.]
1. To penetrate or divide by or as if by an edged instrument, as a knife or other tool; to cleave; to make an incision in; to gash; to slash; as, to *cut* one's hand.
2. To divide into parts, or to sever a portion or portions from, by an edged tool or instrument; as, to *cut* bread. Also, to separate or remove by an edged tool; as, to *cut* a slice of bread.
You must *cut* this flesh from off his breast. *Shak.*
3. Specif.: **a** To carve, as meat. **b** To fell; to hew; as, to *cut* timber. **c** To mow; to reap; as, to *cut* hay; also, to sever from the growing plant; as, to *cut* flowers. **d** To trim; to pare; as, to *cut* the hair or the nails.
4. To separate into parts with an action or result more or less suggestive of that of an edged instrument; to sever; divide; also, to make less or reduce, as in amount or extent, in such a way; as: **a** To strike out parts of; to abridge; as, to *cut* a play. **b** To reduce in amount; to lower; as, to *cut* rates, or prices, or expenditures. **c** *Card Playing.* To divide or separate (the cards or pack) by removing cards from the top.
5. To intersect; to cross; as, the lines *cut* one another.
6. To cause to be less viscous, tenacious, or the like; to dissolve; as, alcohol *cuts* shellac.
7. To form or shape by cutting; to carve, as a gem or statue; to shape, as by grinding facets; as, to *cut* a diamond; to engrave, as a plate or a woodcut; to shear out; as, to *cut* a garment; to hollow out, bore, or excavate; as, to *cut* a ditch or a tunnel; to pierce, as by excavation; as, to *cut* a dike.
Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster? *Shak.*
8. To strike sharply as in cutting, as with a whip.
9. To wound or hurt the sensibilities of; to cause to suffer mentally; as, sarcasm *cuts* him to the quick.
The man was *cut* to the heart. *Addison.*
10. To perform a surgical operation upon, as castration or lithotomy.
11. To refuse to recognize; to ignore; as, to *cut* a person in the street; to *cut* one's acquaintance. *Colloq.*
12. To absent one's self from; as, to *cut* an appointment, a recitation, etc. *Colloq.*
An English tradesman is always solicitous to *cut* the shop whenever he can do so with impunity. *Thomas Hamilton.*
13. To perform; to execute or make (some action that is grotesque, out of place, or conspicuous); as, to *cut* a caper, a dash, a dido, a figure, etc. *Colloq.*
14. *Mech.* To cause to move, as a timber, roller, gun, etc., by prying or driving each end alternately sideways in the desired direction.
15. **a** *Cricket.* To deflect (a bowled ball) to the off, with a chopping movement of the bat. **b** *Billiards*, etc. To drive (an object ball) to either side by hitting it fine on the other side with the cue ball or another object ball. **c** *Lawn Tennis*, etc. To strike (a ball) with the racket inclined or struck across the ball so as to put a certain spin on the ball. **d** *Croquet.* To drive (a ball) to one side by hitting with another ball.
16. To soften (a color) in shade.
17. *Irish Hist.* To levy (a tax, etc.). *Obs.*
18. To speak; utter. *Obs.* *Thieves' Cant.*
Syn. — CUT, HEW, CHOP. To CUT is, in general, to incise by means of any sharp instrument; to HEW is to cut with (frequently heavy or violent) blows; to CHOP is to cut (often into pieces) with quick or repeated blows. See TEAR.
to cut a feather. **a** To make a fine distinction; to split hairs. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* To make the water rise in a feathery foam or spray on each side of the stem in moving. **c** To make one's self conspicuous. *Colloq.* — **to c. a figure**, to be conspicuous; to show prominently. — **to c. and cover**, *Civil Engin.*, to construct, as a tunnel, by a cutting which is lined, arched, and covered over. It is only employed for tunnels of small depth below the surface. — **to c. a tooth**, *or* **one's teeth**, to have a tooth, or teeth, cut its way through the gum. — **to c. down.** **a** To sever and cause to fall; to fell; to prostrate. "Timber . . . *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia." *Knolles.* **b** To put down; to abash; to humble. *Obs.* "So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the finest orator." *Addison.* **c** To lessen; to retrench; to curtail; as, *to cut down* expenses. **d** *Naut.* To razee; as, *to cut down* a frigate into a sloop. — **to c. lots**, to determine lots by cutting cards; to draw lots. — **to c. off.** **a** To sever; to separate.
I would to God, . . .
The king had *cut off* my head with my brother's. *Shak.*
b To put to an untimely death; to put an end to; to de-

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cusk eel. Any of various elongated fishes of the family Ophidiidæ.
cus'kin, *n.* = CRUSKYN. *Obs.*
cus'pa-dore. Var. of CUSPIDOR.
cus-pa'ri-a bark (kŭs-pā'rĭ-ȧ). [From *cuspare*, the Galibi name (in Venezuela).] Angostura bark.
cus'pa-rine (kŭs'pȧ-rĭn; -rēn), **cus-par'i-dine** (kŭs-păr'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* See ANGOSTURA BARK.
cusp locus. = CUSPIDAL LOCUS.
cuss. ✝ KISS.
cuss, *v. t. & i.* A vulgar or euphemistic corrupt. of CURSE.
cus'sa-nis, *n. pl.* [Cf. OF. *cuisson* thigh armor.] Cuisses. *Obs.*
cuss'ed, *a.* Cursed. — **cuss'ed-ly**, *adv.* *Both Vulgar or Euphemistic, U. S.*
cussede. Obs. pret. of KISS.
cus'ser (ko͞os'ẽr). Scot. var. of COURSER, a stallion.
cusshin. ✝ CUSHION.
cust, *n.* [AS. *cyst* choice, excellence, virtue.] Quality; virtue; also, manner. *Obs.*
cust, *n.* A low fellow; a custron. *Obs.* *Scot.*
cus'ta-lo'rum. Contr. or corrupt. of CUSTOS ROTULORUM. *Obs.* *Shak.*
custance. ✝ CONSTANCE.
custard coffin. Pastry, or crust, which covers a custard. *Obs.*
cus'tard-cups', *n.* The hairy willow herb.
cus'tell. ✝ CUSTILE.
cus'ti, *a.* [AS. *cystig.*] Liberal; munificent. *Obs.* — **cus'ti-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
custile, *n.* [OF. *coustille.*] A large knife or dagger. *Obs.*
cus'tock (kŭs'tŭk). Var. of CASTOCK. *Scot.*
‖ **cus-to'de** (*Ital* ko͞os-tō'dā), *n.*; *It. pl.* -TODI (-tō'dē). [F. or It. *custode.*] A custodian. *Obs.*, exc. as Italian loan word.
cus'to-dee', *n.* One to whom custody is given.
‖ **cus-to'des**, *n.*, *L. pl.* of CUSTOS.
‖ **cus-to'des pa'cis** (kŭs-tō'dēz pā'sĭs). [L.] = *conservators of the peace*, under CONSERVATOR.
‖ **cus-to'di-a** (-dĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CUSTODIÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** Custody; guardianship.
2. = CUSTODIAL.
‖ **cus-to'di-a le'gis** (lē'jĭs). *Law.* Custody of the law; — used chiefly in the ablative.
cus-to'di-am (-ăm), *n.* [L., acc. sing. of *custodia* custody.] *Eng. Law.* A three years' grant of land in possession of the crown.
cus-to'di-an-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
cus-to'di-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *custodiarius.*] A custodian. *Now Chiefly Scot.*
cus'tom-age, *n.* Levying or paying of customs. *Obs.*
cus'to-mal, *a.* [OF. *costumel*, *costumal.*] Customary. *Obs.*
cus'to-mal. = CUSTUMAL.
cus'to-mance, *n.* [OF. *coustumance.*] Custom; habit. *Obs.*
cus'tom-a-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cus'tom-er, *a.* [OF. *costumier*, F. *coutumier.*] Accustomed. *Obs.*
cus'tom-ly, *a.* Customarily. *Obs.*
‖ **cus'tos mo'rum** (kŭs'tŏs mō'rŭm). [L.] The guardian of manners or morals.
‖ **cus'tos pla'ci-to'rum co-ro'næ** (plăs'ĭ-tō'rŭm kō-rō'nē). [L.] See CORONER.
cus'trel. ✝ COSTREL.
cus'trel-ing, *n.* Groom; boy. *Obs.*
cus'tron, cus'troun, *n.* [OF. *coistron.*] A scullion; a low-born boy; fellow; vagabond. *Obs.*
cus'tum. ✝ CUSTOM.
cus'tum-a-ry. Var. of CUSTOMARY.
cust'y, *n.* An ill-tempered person. *Obs.* *Scot.*

stroy. "Irenæus was likewise *cut off* by martyrdom." *Addison.* **c** To interrupt; as, *to cut off* communication; *to cut off* (the flow of) steam from (the boiler to) a steam engine. **d** To intercept; as, *to cut off* an enemy's retreat. **e** To end; finish; as, *to cut off* further debate. — **to cut one's eyeteeth**, to become acute or knowing. *Colloq.* — **to c. one's stick**, *or* **to c. stick**, to run away. *Slang.* — **to c. one's wisdom teeth**, to come to years of discretion. *Colloq.* — **to c. out.** **a** To remove by cutting or carving; as, *to cut out* a piece from a board. **b** To shape or form by cutting; as, *to cut out* a garment. "A large forest *cut out* into walks." *Addison.* **c** To scheme; to contrive; to prepare; as, *to cut out* work for another day. "Every man had *cut out* a place for himself." *Addison.* **d** To step in and take the place of; to supplant; as, *to cut out* a rival. *Colloq.* **e** To debar. "I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments." *Pope.* **f** *Nav.* To seize and carry off (a vessel) from a harbor, or from under the guns of an enemy. **g** To remove from the midst of a number; as, *to cut out* a steer from a herd; *to cut out* a car from a train; *to cut out* a lamp from an electric circuit. — **to c. short**, to arrest or check abruptly; to bring to a sudden termination. "Achilles *cut* him *short*, and thus replied." *Dryden.* — **to c. the knot** *or* **the Gordian knot**, to dispose of a difficulty summarily; to solve it by prompt, arbitrary action, rather than by skill or patience. See GORDIAN KNOT. — **to c. under**, to undersell; as, *to cut under* a competitor in trade. — **to c. up.** **a** To sever at the bottom or root; as, *to cut up* weeds. **b** To cut to pieces; as, *to cut up* an animal or wood. **c** To destroy or damage as if by cutting; to injure; to wound; as, *to cut up* a book or its author by severe criticism. **d** To afflict; to deject; to demoralize; as, the death of his friend *cut* him *up* terribly. *Colloq.*

cut (kŭt), *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of an edged tool; to serve in dividing or gashing; as, a knife *cuts* well.
2. To admit of incision or severance; to yield to a cutting instrument; as, cheese *cuts* easily.
3. To perform the operation of one who cuts (in any sense), as in dividing, severing, incising, intersecting, etc.; to use a cutting instrument.
4. To pierce the gum in growing; — said of teeth.
5. To go across, rather than around, something; to make a short cut; — usually with *across* or (formerly) *over.*
6. To move away quickly; to make off; — formerly with *away* or *off.* *Colloq.*
7. To make a stroke with a whip or the edge of a sword.
8. To interfere, as a horse.
9. To divide a pack of cards into two portions to decide the deal or trump, or to change the order of the cards.
10. *Dancing.* To do a step involving springing from the ground and rapidly moving the feet alternately in front of each other before alighting again. *Now Rare.*
11. *Painting.* To be too prominent; as, colors that *cut.*
12. In lawn tennis, cricket, etc., to make a cut.
to cut and come again, to cut a portion (as from a roast of meat) and come again for another portion as often as one likes; to help one's self to all one wants. — **to c. and run**, to make off suddenly and quickly; — from the cutting of a ship's cable, when there is not time to raise the anchor. *Colloq.* — **to c. in**, to interrupt; to join in anything suddenly. — **to c. loose.** **a** To escape from custody or influence. **b** To throw off restraint and act wildly. — **to c. under**, to run, as front wheels, under the body of the vehicle in turning. — **to c. up.** **a** To play pranks. *Colloq.* **b** To divide into portions well or ill; to have the property left at one's death turn out well or poorly when divided among heirs, legatees, etc. *Slang.* **c** *Naut.* To turn up, as a ship's keel at the ends.

cut, *p. a.* **1.** That has been subjected to the action of cutting. Specif.: **a** Formed, shaped, or fashioned by cutting; as, *cut* stone; *cut* nails. **b** Castrated, as a horse. **c** Reduced or curtailed, as prices, rates, or expenditures.
2. *Bot.* Incised; separated into sharp-pointed lobes; — said of foliage or floral leaves.
3. Overcome by liquor; tipsy. *Slang.*
4. Of tobacco, shredded for use in smoking.
cut and dried, prepared beforehand; not spontaneous; lacking freshness or life; — orig. referring to herbs in the herbalist's shop, as distinguished from growing plants. — **c. and longtail**, all, gentlefolks and others, as they might come. *Shak.* — **c. glass**, glass shaped or ornamented by cutting, or grinding, and polishing. Flint glass is used as the material on account of its brilliancy. — **c. money**, money consisting of coins cut into pieces, formerly often used for lack of the smaller denominations. — **c. string.** *Arch.* = OPEN STRING. — **c. sugar**, sugar cut into blocks for table use. — **c. terrace**, *Phys. Geog.*, a bench or platform cut by the waves at the base of a cliff; — applied esp. after the bench has emerged.

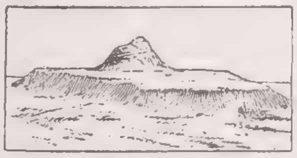
Butte near Kelton, Utah, showing a Cut Terrace.

cut, *n.* **1.** The effect produced by cutting; primarily, an opening made with an edged instrument; a cleft; a gash; a slash; hence: a wound made by cutting; as, a *cut* in the thigh; a surface or outline left by cutting; as, a clean or smooth *cut*; a natural cleft resembling a cut; as, the *cuts* of a maple leaf; fig., a wound; a hurt.

If there were no more women but Fulvia, then had you indeed a *cut*, and the case to be lamented. *Shak.*

2. A notch, passage, or channel made by excavation; a furrow; a groove: as, a *cut* for a canal; also, a passage or channel excavated by natural action, esp. by that of water.
3. A straight or easy passage or course; as, a short *cut.*
4. An ornamental slash in a garment. *Obs.*
5. Manner in which a thing is cut or formed; shape; style; fashion; as, the *cut* of a garment.

With eyes severe and beard of formal *cut.* *Shak.*

6. That which is cut or cut off; a severed portion; a division or a segment; as, a *cut* of beef; often, *Butchering*, a part of an animal, whether severed from the body or not, which forms a natural or customary segment.
7. Specif.: **a** The yield of products that are cut, as of timber or grain. **b** A length of cloth, generally about 100 yards, cut from a warp. **c** A length of yarn; — used in certain localities to indicate the size; as, a 6-*cut* woolen yarn has 6 *cuts* of 300 yards each in a pound.
8. An engraved block or plate for printing; the impression from such an engraving; as, a book illustrated with fine *cuts.* See citation under ENGRAVING, *n.*, 3.
9. Act of cutting; specif.: **a** A stroke or blow with the edge of a knife, the lash of a whip, or the like. **b** *Fencing.* A stroke with the edge of the weapon, as distinguished from a thrust, or the motion of giving such a stroke. **c** Act of removing a part, as of a writing, or reducing or dividing as if by use of a knife; also, the part taken out or off; as, to make *cuts* in a drama; the *cut*, as opposed to the pack, in playing cards; a *cut* in prices. **d** Act of a horse that interferes in his gait. **e** A dancing step made by springing up and moving the feet rapidly while in the air.
10. **a** *Lawn Tennis*, etc. A slanting stroke causing the ball to spin and bound irregularly; also, the spin so given to the ball. **b** *Cricket.* A stroke on the off side between point and the wicket; also, one who plays this stroke.
11. An act or expression that wounds the feelings, as a harsh criticism or a sarcasm; esp., personal discourtesy in neglecting to recognize an acquaintance; a slight.

Rip called him by name, but the cur snarled, snapped his teeth, and passed on. This was an unkind *cut* indeed. *Irving.*

12. *pl.* Persons who have ceased to be friends. *Colloq.*
13. Absence at a regular or appointed time for attendance; esp., failure of a college officer or student to be present at any appointed exercise. *Colloq.*
14. *Irish Hist.* A tax; an impost. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*
15. A common work horse; nag; a "plug." *Obs.*

He 'll buy me a *cut*, forth for to ride. *Beau. & Fl.*

16. A base or vile person; — an abusive epithet. *Obs.*
17. [In this sense perh. a different word.] One of several pieces, as of straw, paper, or wood, varying in length, to be drawn in determining a choice; a lot; — chiefly in the phrase *to draw cuts*, or formerly, *cut.*

Now draweth *cut* . . .
The which that hath the shortest shall begin. *Chaucer.*

18. Hence: act of drawing cuts; also, one's lot. *Obs.*
19. *Math.* A division, or that which divides into two classes; esp., in the aggregate of rational numbers, a partition or border constituted by an irrational number; thus, $\sqrt{3}$ is a *cut* between all positive rationals whose squares are > 3, and all negatives and all positive rationals whose squares are < 3.
cut and fill, *Phys. Geog.*, the lateral planation and the accompanying lateral filling accomplished by a stream which meanders in its flood plain. — **the c. of one's jib**, one's outward appearance. *Colloq.*

cu-ta'ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cutis* skin: cf. F. *cutané.* See CUTICLE.] Of or pertaining to the skin; existing on, or affecting, the skin; as, a *cutaneous* disease; *cutaneous* respiration. — **cu-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*
cutaneous sensation, sensation of which the skin is the end organ, as touch, temperature; — contr. esp. with sensations with which muscles, joints, or tendons are connected.
cut'a-way' (kŭt'ȧ-wā'), *a.* **1.** Having a part cut off or away; having the corners rounded or cut away.
2. Having a cutting action; as, a *cutaway* harrow.
cutaway coat, a coat whose skirts are cut away in front so as not to meet at the bottom.
cut'a-way', *n.* A cutaway coat. *Colloq.*
cutch (kŭch), *n.* [Cf. F. *caucher*, fr. OF. *cauchier, chauchier*, to press, L. *calcare* to tread.] *Gold Beating.* The packet of vellum leaves in which the gold is first beaten into thin sheets.
cutch'er (kŭch'ẽr), *n.* [See COUCHER, COUCH, *v. t.*] *Paper Making.* **a** A coucher. **b** One of the cylinders which carry the felt in a Fourdrinier machine.
cut-cher'ry (kŭ-chĕr'ĭ), **cutch'er-y** (kŭch'ẽr-ĭ; *the first pronunciation is used in northern India, the second at Madras. Orf. E. D.*), *n.* [Hind. *kachahri.*] A public office for administrative or judicial business; also, any administrative office, as the business office of a planter. *India.*
cut drag. *Agric.* A drag or cultivator having a long, wide, horizontal knife which runs a few inches below the soil surface and destroys weeds by cutting their roots.
cute (kūt), *a.*; CUT'ER (kūt'ẽr); CUT'EST (-ĕst). [An abbr. of *acute.*] *Colloq.* **1.** Clever, sharp, shrewd, or ingenious.
2. Attractive by reason of daintiness or picturesqueness in manners or appearance, as a child or a small animal. — **cute'ly**, *adv.* — **cute'ness**, *n.*
cut'-grass', *n.* Any grass having the edges of the leaf blade beset with minute hooked prickles, which form a cutting edge; specif., any species of *Homalocenchrus. H. oryzoides* is also known as *rice cut-grass.*
Cu-thæ'an, Cu-the'an (kū-thē'ăn), *n.* A Samaritan; — so called from Cuthah, one of the cities from which people were taken by Sargon to colonize Samaria (*2 Kings* xvii. 24).
cu'ti-cle (kū'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis* skin; akin to E. *hide* skin of an animal.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A skin, pellicle, or membrane; an integument; esp., an external membranous or hardened noncellular investment secreted by the cells of the epidermis or by the outer surface of the body. In the higher animals and man, where such an investment is wanting, the term is applied to the epidermis itself (see SKIN); in unicellular animals it frequently designates the cell wall.
2. *Bot.* **a** The epidermis. *Obs.* **b** A very thin skin or film covering the surface of a plant body. It is formed from the cutinized outer walls of the younger epidermal cells.
3. A thin skin formed on the surface of a liquid.

cu-tic'u-lar (kū-tĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Pertaining to a cuticle, or to the external coat of the skin; epidermal.
cuticular transpiration, *Plant Physiol.*, the transpiration of gases or vapor directly through the external membranes.
cu-tic'u-lar-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Process of forming a cuticle or skin; specif., *Bot.*, cutinization.
cu-tic'u-lar-ize (kū-tĭk'ū-lȧr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To form into cuticle; specif., *Bot.*, to cutinize.
cut'-in', *a.* Inserted by or as if by cutting, as a note or illustration printed at the side within the text of a page.
cu'tin (kū'tĭn), *n.* [L. *cutis* skin, outside.] *Plant Physiol.* A waxy substance which, combined with cellulose, forms cutocelluloses nearly impervious to water and constituting the cuticle in plants. Cutin differs from ordinary cellulose in staining yellow instead of blue when treated with sulphuric acid and iodine. Cf. SUBERIN.
cu'tin-i-za'tion (kū'tĭn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* *Bot.* Conversion of the outermost portions of exposed cell walls into a protective tissue, the cuticle, which is nearly impervious to water and gases. This is accomplished by the deposition of cutin. See CUTIN; cf. SUBERIZATION.
cu'tin-ize (kū'tĭn-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To change into cutin; form a cuticle by deposition of cutin.
cu'tis (kū'tĭs), *n.*, *or* ‖ **cu'tis ve'ra** (vē'rȧ). [L. See CUTICLE.] *Anat.* The derma, or deeper layer of the skin.
‖ **cu'tis an'se-ri'na** (ăn'sẽr-ī'nȧ). [NL.] = GOOSE FLESH.
cu'ti-sec'tor (kū'tĭ-sĕk'tŏr), *n.* [*cutis* + L. *sector* a cutter.] *Micros.* An instrument for removing small particles of skin.
cut'lass (kŭt'lȧs), *n.* Also **cut'las.** [F. *coutelas* (cf. It. *coltellaccio*), augm. fr. L. *cultellus* a small knife, dim. of *culter* knife. See COLTER; cf. CURTAL AX.] A short, heavy, curving sword, used by sailors on war vessels. See CURTAL AX. In the United States navy the cutlass is not now used or worn except by a few petty officers as a badge of authority, the bluejackets being armed with revolvers and, ashore, with rifles.

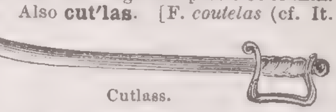
Cutlass.

cutlass fish. A peculiar, long, thin, marine fish (*Trichiurus lepturus*). It is widely distributed, often occurring on the coasts of the southern United States and West Indies; also, any of several related species.

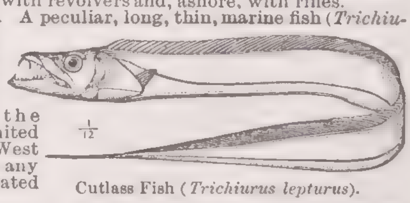

Cutlass Fish (*Trichiurus lepturus*).

cut'ler (kŭt'lẽr), *n.* [ME. *coteler*, F. *coutelier*, LL. *cultellarius*, fr. L. *cultellus.* See CUTLASS.] One who makes, deals in, or repairs, cutlery.
cut'ler-y (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *coutellerie*, OF. *coutelerie.*]
1. The business of a cutler.
2. Edged or cutting instruments, collectively.
cut'let (kŭt'lĕt), *n.* [F. *côtelette*, prop., little rib, dim. of *côte* rib, fr. L. *costa.* See COAST.] A small piece of meat, as of veal or mutton, cut usually from the leg or ribs, for broiling or frying; also, any preparation, as of lobster or salmon, shaped like a meat cutlet.
cu'to-cel'lu-lose' (kū'tō-sĕl'ū-lōs'), *n.* [*cutis* + *cellulose.*] *Plant Physiol.* Any of a group of cellulose compounds forming the cuticle in plants. See CUTIN.
cut'-off', *n.* **1.** That which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage or road.
2. *Engin.* **a** The act of shutting off (cutting off) the admission of the working fluid, as steam, to an engine cylinder; also, the point in the cycle of operations, or on the corresponding indicator diagram, at which this act occurs; also, the period over which this cut-off (as above) extends. **b** The mechanism for effecting this cut-off at a definite point in the stroke. See VALVE GEAR.
3. Any device for stopping or changing a current, as of grain or water in a spout.
4. **a** *Phys. Geog.* The new and relatively short channel formed when a stream cuts through the neck of an oxbow. **b** The crescent-shaped body of water thus cut off from the channel, esp. when it has become separated from the stream by deposits of silt. See BAYOU, OXBOW.
5. A device in the mechanism of magazine rifles which, when in active use, prevents the feeding of cartridges from the magazine into the chamber, the gun then being used as a single-loader and the magazine held in reserve. The presence of a cut-off constitutes the technical distinction of a *magazine rifle* from a *repeater.*
cut'-out', *n.* **1.** A piece cut out, or the place it is cut from.
2. *Elec.* A device for cutting out a circuit or a portion of a circuit, generally including a fuse designed to melt when the current exceeds a certain strength; a circuit breaker.
cut'purse' (kŭt'pûrs'), *n.* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them or their contents (an act common when men wore purses fastened by a string to their girdles); one who steals from the person; a pickpocket.
Cut'purse', Moll, *or* **Mall** (mŏl; mōl). A pseudonym of Mary Frith, a notorious character frequently mentioned or alluded to by the older English writers.
cut'tage (kŭt'āj), *n.* *Hort.* The practice or method of growing plants by means of cuttings. Cf. GRAFTAGE.
cut'ta-ne'go (kŭt'ȧ-nē'gō), *n.* An alloy of equal parts of tin and bismuth, melting at about 150° C. In oxidized form it is used for white enamel.
cut'ter (kŭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cuts; as, a stone*cutter*; a die *cutter*; specif., one who cuts out garments.
2. That which cuts; a machine or part of a machine, or a tool or instrument, used for cutting, as that part of a mower which severs the stalk, or as a paper *cutter.*

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cu-ta'ne-al (kū-tā'nē-ăl), *a.* Cutaneous. *Rare.*
cu-ta'ne-ous-ly, *adv.* of CUTANEOUS.
cutch, *n.* Couch grass.
cutch. *Oyster Culture.* Var. of CULTCH.
cutch (kŭch), *n.* Catechu, esp. that from *Acacia catechu.*
cutch'a (kŭch'ȧ), *a.* Var. of KUTCHA.
cutchanele, cutchenele. † COCHINEAL.
cutch'y. † COACHY.
cute (kōōt; kūt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COOT, the bird; Scot. var. of COOT, ankle.
cut'-fin'ger, *n.* The large periwinkle (*Vinca major*).
cuth. † COUTH, KITH, QUOTH.
cuth. Scot. for COOTH, coalfish.
Cuth (kŭth). *Bib.*
Cu'tha (kū'thȧ). *D. Bib.*
Cu'thah (-thȧ). *Bib.*
Cu'thah (kū'thȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Kūthah*, identified with Babylonian *Kutū.*] A city of ancient Babylonia, of which Nergal, god of Aralu, or the lower world, was the patron deity; hence, metaphorically, the lower world.
Cuth'bert (kŭth'bẽrt), *n.* [LL. *Cuthbertus*, fr. AS. *Cūðbeorht*; cf. AS. *cūð* known and *beorht* bright. Cf. UNCOUTH, BRIGHT.] **1.** Lit., noted splendor; — a masc. prop. name. **2.** A well-known American market variety of red raspberry.
cuthe. † COULD, KITHE.
cut'-heal', *n.* The common valerian.
cuthie. † COUTHIE.
Cuth'ite (kŭth'īt), *n.* = CUTHÆAN.
cuth'li. † COUTHLY.
cuththe. † KITH.
cu'ti-cl. Cuticle. *Ref. Sp.*
cu-tic'u-la (kū-tĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* = CUTICLE. — **cu-tic'u-la den'tis** [L. *dentis* of the tooth], Nasmyth's membrane.
cu'ti-dure (kū'tĭ-dūr), **cu'ti-du'ris** (-dū'rĭs), *n.* [F. *cutidure*; L. *cutis dura* hard skin.] *Far.* The coronary cushion.
cu'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Formation of cuticle.
cu'ti-kin (kū'tĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. COOT ankle.] A gaiter or spatterdash. *Scot.*
cu-ti'tis (kū-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cutis* + *-itis.*] = DERMATITIS.
cut'las. Var. of CUTLASS.
cut'lash. Dial. Eng. var. of CUTLASS.
cut'l-fish'. Cuttlefish. *Ref. Sp.*
cut'ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.
cut'ling, *n.* [Cf. CUTTLE knife.] Occupation of a cutler. *Obs.*
cut'lings (kŭt'lĭngz), *n. pl.* Grits of oatmeal or barley; groats. *Eng.*
cut'lips', *n.* **a** The stone toter (*Exoglossum maxillingua*). **b** A sucker (*Lagochila lacera*) of the Mississippi Valley, having the lower lip cleft into two lobes.
cut meter. *Mach.* A kind of tachometer for determining the speed of work or tools.
cut'-pa'per, *n.* The paper mulberry.
cuts, cutts (*dial.* kŭts; kŏŏts), *n. pl.* Two pairs of wheels with a long pole between, used as a timber cart. *Local, Eng.*
cuts, *n.* Euphemism for *God's*, used in oaths. *Obs.*
cut'-tail', *n.* A tall Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus fastigiata*). *New South Wales.*
cut'ta-nee (kŭt'ȧ-nē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *katān*, fr. Ar. *kattān* flax, linen.] A kind of piece goods of fine linen or of silk and cotton mixed. *India.*
cutte. † CUT.
cut'ted. *p. a.* *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** That is cut (in any sense). **2.** Cut short; also, having the skirts cut short. **3.** Cut short in expression; concise; hence, concise to rudeness; curt; snappish.
cut'tel. † CUTTLE.
cuttelas. † CUTLASS.
cut'ter (kŭt'ẽr; kŏŏt'-), *v. i.* To talk low or confidentially.

D E F G H I J K L M

3. A fore tooth; an incisor; — disting. from *grinder.*

4. *Naut.* **a** A broad, square-sterned boat for carrying stores and passengers, and either rowed, sailed, or propelled by engines, used by ships of war. **b** A vessel with one mast, rigged in most essentials like a sloop, although usually with a reefing bowsprit and topmast. A cutter is narrower and deeper than a typical sloop of the same length, and depends for stability on a deep keel, often heavily weighted with lead. See SLOOP. **c** A small armed steam vessel in the Revenue Cutter Service; — called also *revenue cutter. U. S.*

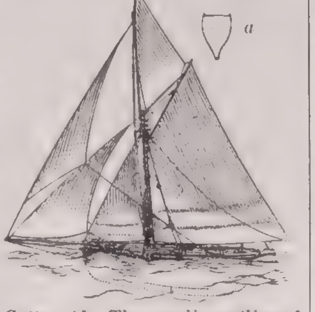

Cutter, 4 b. The peculiar outline of the hull is shown below the water, as also the mass of lead *L.* *a* Section of hull.

5. A small, light one-horse sleigh.

6. Formerly, an officer in the Exchequer who noted, by cutting on the tallies, the sums paid. *Eng.*

7. A ruffian; a bravo; a cutthroat. *Obs.*

8. A soft brick which can be cut or rubbed to any shape.

9. *Mining & Quarrying.* A joint, usually a dip joint, running in the direction of working.

cutter bar. A bar to which knives or cutters are attached, as in a harvesting or mowing machine.

cutter head. *Mach.* A rotating head which itself forms a cutter, or a rotating stock to which cutters may be attached, as in a planing or matching machine.

cut′throat′ (kŭt′thrōt′), *n.* **1.** One who cuts throats; a murderer; an assassin.
2. A small finchlike bird (*Amadina fasciata*) with a red mark on the throat, often kept as a cage bird.
3. The mustang grape of Texas.

cut′throat′, *a.* **1.** Murderous; cruel; barbarous.
2. *Card Playing.* Designating a game or play, as in euchre or poker, played by three, each playing for himself.

cutthroat trout. A trout (*Salmo clarkii*) of the lakes and rivers from northern California to British Columbia or southern Alaska. There are many local varieties or closely allied species, often named after the waters in which they occur. The typical form has numerous rounded black spots and a red mark under the jaw.

cut′ting (kŭt′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that cuts.
2. Something cut, cut off, or cut out, as a piece from a newspaper; specif.: **a** An excavation or cut, as for a canal, etc. **b** *Hort.* Any severed portion of a plant used for propagation. The word commonly signifies a **stem cutting** when used alone, other propagative elements being distinguished as **root cuttings** or **leaf cuttings.**

cut′ting, *p. a.* **1.** Adapted to cut.
2. Chilling; piercing; sharp; as, a *cutting* wind.
3. Severe; sarcastic; biting; as, a *cutting* reply.
4. Swaggering; blustering. *Obs.*
Syn. — See SHARP.

cutting angle. *Mach.* The angle between the face of the point of a cutting tool and the surface of the work back of the tool. For cast iron it is 70°, for wrought iron 65°, for brass 80°. See CLEARANCE, *Illust.*

cutting grass. In Australia, any of several sedges of the genera *Gahnia* or *Cladium*, with sharp-edged triquetrous leaves; esp., *C. psittacorum*, called also *cutty grass.*

1/4
Cuttle Bone, from *Sepia orbigniana.*

cut′tle (kŭt′'l), *n.* [See CUTLER, CUTLASS.] A knife. *Obs.*

cuttle bone. The shell or bone of cuttlefishes, used for making polishing powder, etc., and often hung in the cage of canaries and other cage birds, affording them a supply of lime and salts.

cut′tle-fish′ (-fĭsh′), **cut′tle**, *n.* [ME. *codule*, AS. *cudele*; akin to G. *kuttelfisch*; cf. G. *kötel*, D. *keutel*, dirt from the guts, G. *kuttel* bowels, entrails, AS. *cwip* womb, Goth. *qipus* belly, womb.]
1. A ten-armed dibranchiate cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* and allied genera, differing from the squids in possessing a calcareous internal shell, which is known in commerce as *cuttle bone.* Hence, any of the dibranchiate cephalopods, including the squids and octopuses. The sepia or India ink of commerce is obtained from the ink bag of these animals. See CEPHALOPODA, SEPIA, and DIBRANCHIATA.
2. A foul-mouthed fellow; — in this sense only in form *cuttle. Obs. Shak.*

1/12

Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*).

cut′-toothed′ (kŭt′tōōtht′), *a.* *Bot.* Incised or cut into sharp-pointed lobes.

cut′ty (kŭt′ĭ; kōōt′ĭ), *a.* [See CUT.] *Scot. & North of Eng.* Short; as, a *cutty* knife; a *cutty* sark; hence, testy; ill-tempered.

cut′ty, *n.* *Scot. & North of Eng.* Something short; as: **a** A short spoon. **b** A short tobacco pipe. *Ramsay.* **c** A short or stumpy woman; opprobriously, a testy or light or unchaste woman; — often used playfully. **d** A familiar or local British name of the wren, the black guillemot, or the hare.

cutty stool. *Scot.* **1.** A low stool.
2. A seat in old Scotch churches, where offenders, esp. against chastity, were made to sit, for public rebuke.

cut′-un′der, *a.* So made as to admit the front wheels under the body in turning; as, a *cut-under* buggy or surrey. — *n.* A cut-under vehicle.

cut′-up′, *n.* **1.** Act of cutting up, or state of being cut up.
2. *Naut.* The turned-up part of a ship's keel at either end.

cut′wa′ter (kŭt′wô′tẽr), *n.* **1.** The fore part of a ship's stem, which cuts the water.
2. A starling or other structure attached to the pier of a bridge, with an angle or edge to better resist the action of water, ice, etc.; the sharpened end of the pier itself.
3. The black skimmer. See SKIMMER.

cut′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* Any of various marine algæ, esp. the bladder wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*) and sea-girdles.

cut′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Work made by cutting.
2. The early embroidery in which the material was cut away and from which the manufacture of lace was developed; later, openwork embroidery, lace, or appliqué work.
3. The work of printing cuts.

cut′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* A caterpillar which at night eats off young plants of cabbage, corn, etc., usually at the ground, thus destroying much more than it eats. Some kinds ascend fruit trees and eat off the flower buds. During the day they conceal themselves in the earth. The common cutworms are larvæ of various species of *Agrotis* and related genera of noctuid moths. They usually lay their eggs about midsummer. The young pass the winter in the larval state, and attack the plants in the spring.

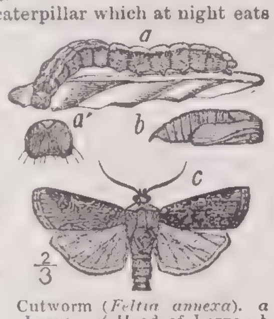

Cutworm (*Feltia annexa*). *a* Larva; *a′* Head of Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Moth.

‖ **cu′vée** (kü′vā′), *n.* [F., fr. *cuve* vat.] The contents of a cask or vat (of wine); hence, a vintage.

‖ **cu′vette′** (kü′vĕt′; kū-vĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *cuve* a tub, L. *cupa.*] **1.** *Fort.* A cunette.
2. An ornamental basin to hold water, etc.
3. A pot, bucket, or basin, in which molten plate glass is carried from the melting pot to the casting table.

Cu′vi-e′ri-an (kū′vĭ-ē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Georges Cuvier (1769–1832) or his classification (see under ANIMAL). **Cuvierian organs**, *or* **Cu′vier's′ or′gans** (kü′vyāz′), *Zoöl.*, glandular tubules of uncertain function extending from the cloaca of certain holothurians.

-cy (-sĭ). [L. *-cia*, *-tia*; Gr. *-κια*, *-κεια*, *-τια*, *-τεια.*] A noun suffix signifying *state, quality, office, rank, -ship, -hood* (as, bankruptcy, captaincy, infancy, secrecy, etc.), but chiefly occurring in the compound suffixes *-acy*, *-ancy*, *-ency*, *-cracy*, *-mancy* (which see).

cy-am′e-lide (sĭ-ăm′ē-lĭd; -līd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid.** [*cyano-*, 2 + *melam* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A white amorphous substance produced by the polymerization of cyanic acid.

cy′an (sī′ăn), *a.* [See CYANO-, 1.] *Physics.* Designating a greenish blue color in a region of the spectrum near the F line (wave length 496 millimicrons). Cyan blue may be imitated in pigments by mixing cobalt blue and emerald green.

cy′an-a-ce′tic (sī′ăn-ȧ-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $CN{\cdot}CH_2CO_2H$, obtained by treating chloracetic acid with potassium cyanide.

cy′an-al′kine (-ăl′kĭn; -kēn; 184), *n.* Also **-kin.** [*cyano-*, 2 + *alkaline.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of cyclic compounds belonging to the metadiazines, formed by the polymerization of certain alkyl cyanides.

cy′an-am′ide (sĭ′ăn-ăm′ĭd; sĭ-ăn′ȧ-mīd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*cyano-*, 2 + *amide.*] *Chem.* A crystalline, weakly basic substance, $CN{\cdot}NH_2$, obtained by the action of ammonia gas on cyanogen chloride, and by other methods.

cy′a-nate (sī′ȧ-nāt), *n.* [See CYANIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of cyanic acid.

cy′an-au′rate (sī′ăn-ô′rāt), *n.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *aurate.*] *Chem.* A salt of cyanauric acid; — called also *auricyanide.*

cy′an-au′ric (-rĭk), *a.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *auric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $HAu(CN)_4{\cdot}3H_2O$, which on heating decomposes into gold, cyanogen, and hydrocyanic acid.

cy-a′ne-ous (sī-ā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *κύανος* dark blue.] Azure; cerulean. *Rare.*

cy′an-hy′drin (sī′ăn-hī′drĭn), *n.* [*cyano-*, 2 + 2d *hydro-* + *-in.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds containing both cyanogen and hydroxyl, usually formed by the addition of hydrocyanic acid to an aldehyde or ketone.

cy-an′ic (sī-ăn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κύανος* a dark blue substance. Cf. KYANITE.] **1.** Pertaining to or containing cyanogen.
2. Pertaining to or having a blue color; specif., *Bot.*, designating flowers with some tinge of blue; — opposed to *xanthic.* The division of flower colors into those having a shade of blue (*cyanic*) and those having a shade of yellow (*xanthic*) was proposed by de Candolle. A color of either series may pass into red or white, but not into the opposing color.
cyanic acid, *Chem.*, a strong acid, HOCN, obtained by heating cyanuric acid. It is a colorless, mobile, and very volatile liquid, stable below 0° C., but at the ordinary temperature rapidly polymerizing into cyamelide.

cy′a-ni-da′tion (sī′ȧ-nĭ-dā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of cyaniding.

cy′a-nide (sī′ȧ-nīd; sī′ȧ-nĭd; 184), *n.* [See CYANIC.] *Chem.* A compound of cyanogen with an element or radical; a salt or ester of hydrocyanic acid; specif., potassium cyanide, much used in extracting gold, in photography, etc.

cy′a-nide, *v. t.*; CY′A-NID′ED (-nīd′ĕd; -nĭd-ĕd); CY′A-NID′ING (-ĭng). To treat with a cyanide; to subject to the cyanide process.

cyanide mill. *Metal.* A mill in which the cyanide process is carried on.

cyanide process. *Metal.* A method of extracting gold (and sometimes silver also) from certain ores by treatment with a dilute solution of potassium cyanide. The dissolved metal is afterward precipitated by zinc, or electrolytically, and is then fused and cast into ingots. Much material formerly considered worthless is now profitably treated by this process.

cy′a-nine (sī′ȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* An unstable blue dye obtained from quinoline and lepidine. It has been used chiefly in photography, for making orthochromatic plates.

cy′a-nite (-nīt), *n.* Also **kyanite.** [See CYANIC.] *Min.* A silicate of aluminium, Al_2SiO_5, occurring commonly in blue thin-bladed triclinic crystals and crystalline aggregates; — called also *disthene.* H., 5–7.25. Sp. gr., 3.56–3.67.

cy′an-met′hæ-mo-glo′bin } (sī′ăn-mĕt′hē-mō-glō′bĭn;
cy′an-met′he-mo-glo′bin } -hĕm-ō-glō′bĭn), *n.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *methæmoglobin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline compound formed by action of hydrocyanic acid on methæmoglobin in the cold or on oxyhæmoglobin at the body temperature.

cyano-, **cyan-.** **1.** Combining form from Greek *κύανος*, *a dark blue substance.*
2. Combining form used in chemistry to denote the *presence of the cyanogen group.*

cy′a-no-chroi′a (sī′ȧ-nō-kroi′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyano-*, 1 + Gr. *χροιά* color.] *Med.* Blue discoloration of the skin. — **cy′a-no-chro′ic** (-krō′ĭk), *a.*

cy-an′o-gen (sī-ăn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *-gen.*] *Chem.* **a** A univalent radical, CN, composed of carbon and nitrogen, present in hydrocyanic acid and the cyanides. Some of its compounds are intensely blue. **b** A colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas, $(CN)_2$, with an odor like that of peach leaves, variously formed, as by heating mercuric cyanide. It is a compound of the radical with itself, just as the molecule of chlorine gas is believed to be formed by the union of chlorine atoms. Called also *dicyanogen.* It readily polymerizes to form still more complex compounds.

cyanogen bromide. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline poisonous substance, CNBr, with a pungent and irritating vapor. It is easily soluble in water. It is used in the extraction of gold from certain ores.

cyanogen chloride. *Chem.* A colorless, very pungent gas, CNCl, obtained by the action of chlorine on hydrocyanic acid or a cyanide. It readily condenses to a liquid.

cy′a-nom′e-ter (sī′ȧ-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure degrees of blueness, as of the sky.

cy′a-nom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of degrees of blue light. — **cy′a-no-met′ric** (-nō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

cy′a-nop′a-thy (sī′ȧ-nŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *-pathy.*] *Med.* A disease in which the body is colored blue on its surface, arising usually from a malformation of the heart, which causes an imperfect arterialization of the blood; blue jaundice; cyanosis. — **cy′a-no-path′ic** (-nō-păth′ĭk), *a.*

cy′a-noph′i-lous (-nŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Having an especial affinity for blue or green dyes.

cy′a-no′sis (-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See CYANIC.] *Med.* A condition in which, from insufficient aëration of the blood, the surface of the body becomes blue; cyanopathy.

cy′a-not′ic (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Relating to cyanosis; affected with cyanosis; as, a *cyanotic* patient; having the hue caused by cyanosis; as, a *cyanotic* skin.

cy-an′o-type (sī-ăn′ō-tīp), *n.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *-type.*] A simple method of producing photographic prints, usually blue in color, by the use of paper, linen, or the like, coated with certain compounds of cyanogen and of iron; also, a print so obtained. It is much used for copying maps, charts, etc. There are many variations of the process.

Dial. Eng. — *v. t.* To fondle; coax. *Dial. Eng.*

cutter brig. *Naut.* A vessel rigged like a yawl but having square topsails on the mainmast, now rare.

cut′ter-y. † KHATRI.

cutting almond. The American feverfew.

cutting drift. See DRIFT, *n.*, 13.

cut′ting-ly, *adv.* of CUTTING.

cutting press. = PLOW PRESS

cut′tit. Obs. or Scot. pret. and p. p. of CUT.

cut′tle (kŭt′'l), *n.* A cuttlefish.

Cut′tle, Captain (kŭt′'l) In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a kindly, simple, eccentric, and trustful old sailor. One of his favorite expressions is, "When found, make a note of."

cut′tle-bung′, *n.* A knife for cutting purses. *Obs. Cant.*

cut′toe (kŭt′ō), *n.* [F. *couteau.*] A large knife. *Obs. exc. Local, U. S.*

cut′too (kŭt′tōō), *n.* A hood over the end of a wheel hub to keep dirt away from the axle.

cutts. Var. of CUTS.

cutty grass. = CUTTING GRASS.

cut′wal. Var. of KOTWAL.

cutwater bow. = CLIPPER BOW.

cut′with (kŭt′wĭth), **cut′with-y** (-ĭ), *n.* [*cut*, p. a. + *with*, *withy.*] The bar of a plow or harrow to which the traces are attached. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cut′wud-die. Scot. var. of CUTWITH.

cuvatice. † COVETISE.

cuveiten. † COVET. [ment.

cuvel. † COWL, tub; COWL, gar-

cuvelstaf. † COWLSTAFF.

cuv′e-nant. Covenant. *Ref. Sp.*

cuv′er. Cover. *Ref. Sp.*

cuv′erd. Covered. *Ref. Sp.*

cuveren. † COVER.

cuv′er-ing. Covering. *Ref. Sp.*

cuv′er-let. Coverlet. *Ref. Sp.*

cuv′ert. Covert. *Ref. Sp.*

cuv′er-ture. Coverture. *Ref. Sp.*

cuv′et. Covet. *Ref. Sp.*

cuv′et-ous. Covetous. *Ref. Sp.*

cuv′ey. Covey. *Ref. Sp.*

cu′vy (kū′vĭ), *n.* Sea-girdles. *Orkney Islands.*

cuy-. For various forms in *cuy-*, see those in CUI- and COI-.

cuyl, *v. t.* [OF. *coillir*, F. *cueillir.* Cf. COIL.] To collect. *Obs.*

cuz′co bark *or* **china** (kōōs′kō). Var. of CUSCO BARK OR CHINA.

cuz′en. Cozen. *Ref. Sp.*

cuz′en-age. Cozenage. *Ref. Sp.*

cuz′in. Cousin. *Ref. Sp.*

CV. *Abbr.* Convertible bonds; — on the tape of stock tickers.

c. v., *or* **C. V.** *Abbr.* Cheval-vapeur (F., horse power); Common Version.

C. V. O *Abbr.* Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

C. W. *Abbr.* Canada West.

cw-. For various forms in *cw-*, see those in CU-, QU-.

cwaer. † QUIRE.

cwakien. † QUAKE.

cwalm. † QUALM.

cwarterne. † QUARTERN.

cwath. † QUOTH.

cweade. † QUED.

cwehte. Obs. pret. of QUETCH.

cweise, *n.* [Icel. *kveisa.*] A sore. *Obs.*

cwelle. † QUELL.

cweme. † QUEME.

cwene. † QUEAN, QUEEN.

cwethen. † QUETHE.

cwic. † QUICK.

cwide. † QUIDE.

cwitaunce. † QUITTANCE.

cwiver. † QUIVER.

c. w. o. *Abbr.* Cash with order.

Cwt., *or* **cwt.** *Abbr.* Hundredweight, hundredweights: — prop. for L. *centum*, a hundred, and E. *weight.*

Cy [without period, *Cy*]. *Chem.* A symbol frequently used for the cyanogen group, CN.

CY. *Abbr.* Currency; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

Cy′a-mon (sī′ȧ-mŏn). *Bib.*

Cy′a-mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κυαμος* a bean.] *Zoöl.* See WHALE LOUSE.

Cy-a′ne-a (sī-ā′nē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of jellyfishes of the order Discomedusæ. *C. arctica* is the common large red jellyfish of the Atlantic coast.

cy-a′ne-an (-ăn), *a.* Cyaneous. *R.*

cy′an-hæ′ma-tin, **-he′ma-tin** (sī′ăn-hē′mȧ-tĭn; -hĕm′ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [*cyano-* + *hæmatin.*] *Chem.* A compound supposed to be formed when hæmatin or hæmoglobin is acted on by potassium cyanide under certain conditions.

cy′an-hi-dro′sis, *n.* [NL.; *cyano-*, 1 + *hidrosis.*] *Med.* Excretion of blue sweat.

cy′an-hy′drate, *n.* [*cyano-* + *hydrate.*] A cyanide. [CYANIC.

cy′an-hy′dric, *a.* = HYDRO-

cy-an′i-dine (sī-ăn′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** See TRIAZINE.

cy′a-nid-i′on (sī′ȧ-nĭd-ī′ŏn), *n.* [*cyanide* + *ion.*] *Chem.* Ionic cyanogen, CN^-.

cy′an-i-dro′sis (sī′ăn-ĭ-drō′sĭs). Var. of CYANHIDROSIS.

cy′a-nin (sī′ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [See CYANIC.] See ANTHOCYANIN.

cy′a-no-ben′zene, *n.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *benzene.*] *Chem.* Benzonitrile, C_6H_5CN.

cy′a-no-chlo′rous, *a.* [*cyano-*, 1 + Gr. *χλωρός* green.] Bluish green. *Rare.*

Cy′a-no-cit′ta (sī′ȧ-nō-sĭt′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyano-*, 1 + Gr. *κιττα*, *κίσσα*, a chattering bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American jays largely blue in color. See BLUE JAY.

cy′a-no-crys′tal-lin, *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *crystallin.*] *Chem.* The blue pigment of the shells and eggs of lobsters and crabs, turned red by acids or boiling water.

cy′a-no-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *-genesis.*] The production of hydrocyanic acid, as from a glucoside. — **cy′a-no-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

Cy′a-no-phyc′e-æ (-fĭs′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyano-*, 1 + Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed.] *Bot.* Syn. of SCHIZOPHYCEÆ. — **cy′a-no-phy′ceous** (-fĭsh′ŭs), *a.*

cy′a-no-phy′cin (sī′ȧ-nō-fī′sĭn), *n.* *Bot.* = PHYCOCYANIN.

cy-an′o-phyl, **cy-an′o-phyll** (sī-ăn′ō-fĭl), *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *-phyll.*] = ANTHOCYANIN. *Obs. or R.*

cy′a-no′pi-a (sī′ȧ-nō′pĭ-ȧ), **cy′a-nop′si-a** (-nŏp′sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyano-*, 1 + *-opia*, *-opsia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition of sight in which all objects appear blue.

cy′a-nose (sī′ȧ-nōs), **cy-an′o-site** (sī-ăn′ō-sīt), *n.* [See CYANIC.] Chalcanthite. [CYANOTIC.

cy′a-nosed (sī′ȧ-nōzd), *a.* =

cy-an′o-sin (sī-ăn′ō-sĭn), **cy-an′o-sine** (-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [See CYANO-.] A methyl or ethyl derivative of phloxin. See DYE.

Cy′a-no-spi′za (sī′ȧ-nō-spī′zȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyano-*, 1 + Gr. *σπίζα* a kind of finch.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American finches consisting of the indigo bird, nonpareil, and related species. Formerly called *Passerina.*

cy′a-not′ri-chite (-nŏt′rĭ-kīt), *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + Gr. *θρίξ* hair.] *Min.* A hydrous basic sulphate of copper and aluminium, in bright blue fibrous forms.

cy-an′u-ram′ide (sī-ăn′ū-răm′ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *uric* + *amide.*] *Chem.* Melamine.

cy′a-nu′rate (sī′ȧ-nū′rāt; sī-ăn′ū-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of cyanuric acid.

cy′a-nu′ric (sī′ȧ-nū′rĭk), *a.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *uric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, almost tasteless acid, $C_3N_3(OH)_3$. It was first obtained by heating uric acid or urea, and called **pyrolithic**, or **pyrouric, acid**; and was afterwards obtained from cyanic acid by polymerization. It is a derivative of symmetrical triazine. It is called also **tricarbimide** and **tricyanic acid**.

cy-aph′e-nine (sī-ăf′ē-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*cyano-*, 2 + *phenyl* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_3(C_6H_5)_3N_3$, formed by the polymerization of benzonitrile and in other ways. It is a triazine derivative.

Cy′a-thas′pis (sī′ȧ-thăs′pĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κύαθος cup + ἀσπίς shield.] *Paleon.* A genus of small ostracophores, having the dorsal shield composed of a large median plate and three smaller pieces. Specimens of this genus from the Ludlow beds of the Upper Silurian are perhaps the earliest of known vertebrate remains. The genus was also found in the Lower Old Red Sandstone.

Cy-ath′e-a (sī-ăth′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CYATHUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of tree ferns, type of the family Cyatheaceæ, having the sporangia inclosed in cup-shaped indusia. The species are natives of South America, Africa, and Polynesia. Some species are common in greenhouses. The crown of *C. medullaris*, of New Zealand, is eaten by the natives, being similar to sago in nutritive properties.

Cy-ath′e-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē; sī′ȧ-thē-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical tree ferns having ample, palmlike fronds with crowded, stalked sporangia, either naked or oftener inclosed in a cup-shaped indusium. The majority of existing tree ferns are of this family. — **cy-ath′e-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cy-ath′i-form (sī-ăth′ĭ-fôrm; sī′ȧ-thĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [L. *cyathus* a cup (Gr. κύαθος) + *-form.*] Shaped like a cup, a little widened at the top.

cy-ath′i-um (sī-ăth′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ATHIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The inflorescence of *Euphorbia*, consisting of a cuplike involucre inclosing several naked staminate flowers and a single naked pistillate flower.

cy-ath′o-lith (-ō-lĭth), *n.* [*cyathus* + *-lith.*] *Geol.* A kind of coccolith resembling a minute cyathus, or cup widened at the top.

Cy′a-tho-phyl′li-dæ (sī′ȧ-thō-fĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κύαθος cyathus + φύλλον leaf.] *Paleon.* A family of Paleozoic corals of the group Tetracoralla. The typical genus, **Cy′a-tho-phyl′lum** (-ŭm), comprises over one hundred species, most abundant in the Devonian, and includes both simple cup corals and compound forms. — **cy′a-tho-phyl′line** (-ĭn; -īn), *a.* — **cy′a-tho-phyl′loid** (-oid), *a.* & *n.*

Cyathophylloid (*Heliophyllum halli*) (⅓)

cy′a-thus (sī′ȧ-thŭs), *or* (*in sense* 1) **ky′a-thos** (kī′ȧ-thŏs), *n.*; *pl.* CYATHI (-thī), KYATHOI (-thoi). [L., cup, fr. Gr. κύαθος.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* An earthenware ladle or long-handled cup, for filling drinking cups with wine.
2. *Bot.* **a** Any small cup-shaped cavity or organ, esp. the cupule of a liverwort. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of nidulariaceous fungi having the spores in a cup-shaped peridium.
3. See MEASURE.

Cyb′e-le (sĭb′ē-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυβέλη.] The great nature goddess of the ancient peoples of Anatolia. Primarily she was a deification of the earth as sustaining and reproducing the wild life of nature; secondarily she was the nourishing mother of man, giver of the arts of life, and founder and upholder of cities and nations. She was thought to haunt mountain and forest fastnesses, accompanied by trains of wild attendants (Corybantes, Dactyli) bearing torches and dancing to music. Features of her service were, in early days, armed female temple attendants (prob. the Amazons of Greek legend); later, hierodules and emasculated priests, or **Galli**. Orgiastic rites and revelries were celebrated in honor of her and of her god lover, Attis, who typified the annually dying and rejuvenated vegetation. Phrygia, Lydia, and Mysia were the chief early centers of her cult, but it was widely adopted by the Greeks, who identified the goddess with the Cretan Rhea as **Rhea Cybele**, the Great Mother of the Gods. The Romans imported her cult direct from Asia Minor in 204 B. C. The goddess was represented as riding in a lion-drawn chariot or as enthroned between lions, wearing the mural crown, and holding the patera and tympanon. In mythology she was regarded as mother of Zeus and foster mother of Dionysus, and she was sometimes regarded by the Greeks as a form of Demeter, Artemis, or Aphrodite. See GREAT MOTHER, MAGNA MATER, RHEA.

cy′cad (sī′kăd), *n.* [See CYCAS.] **a** Any plant of the family Cycadaceæ, as the sago palm, etc. **b** *Paleobot.* A fossil cycadean trunk.

Cyc′a-da′ce-æ (sĭk′ȧ-dā′sē-ē; sī′kȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYCAS.] *Bot.* A family of gymnospermous plants in which fertilization takes place by means of spermatozoids, hence showing a close relationship to the Pteridophyta and lower groups. They are intermediate in appearance between tree ferns and palms, having a thick trunk crowned by a tuft of large pinnately divided leaves. The principal genera are *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Dion*, and *Encephalartos*, mostly natives of the tropics. — **cyc′a-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cyc′a-da′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of gymnospermous plants coextensive with the family Cycadaceæ.

cy-ca′de-an (sĭ-kā′dē-ăn; sī-), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging or relating to the family Cycadaceæ, living cycads, or to the family Bennettitaceæ, fossil cycads.

Cyc′a-de-oi′de-a (sĭk′ȧ-dē-oi′dē-ȧ; sī′kȧ-), *n.* [NL. See CYCAS; -OID.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Mesozoic gymnospermous plants of the family Bennettitaceæ. It is represented by petrified, chiefly silicified, trunks clothed with a thick false bark or armor made up from the persistent leaf bases and surrounding ramentum, and having the reproductive organs more or less embedded in it. Many species are known from European and American deposits.

Cy′cas (sī′kăs), *n.* [Of uncertain origin: perh. fr. Gr. κύκας, an error for κόϊκας, acc. pl. of κόϊξ an Egyptian kind of palm. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Bot.* A genus of gymnospermous trees typifying the family Cycadaceæ, of wide distribution in warm regions. *C. revoluta*, of Japan, is a well-known greenhouse plant, and *C. circinalis* is also cultivated. The trunk yields a kind of sago, and on account of their palmlike habit the species are often called **sago palms**.

Cy-clad′ic (sĭ-klăd′ĭk), *a.* [From Gr. Κυκλάδες Cyclades, fr. κύκλος circle.] Of or pertaining to the Cyclades Islands; specif., designating, or pertaining to, the prehistoric civilization (placed between 2500 and 1600 B. C.) which prevailed there previous to the Mycenæan civilization.

Cyc′la-men (sĭk′lȧ-mĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυκλάμινος, κυκλαμίς.] *Bot.* A small genus of primulaceous plants having depressed rounded tubers, basal leaves, and pretty nodding white or pink flowers with reflexed petals. They are natives of the mountains of Europe and western Asia, some blooming in spring and others in fall. *C. latifolium* and its varieties are among the most popular plants for pot culture. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Cyclamen.

cyc′la-min (-mĭn), *n.* A white, amorphous, poisonous glucoside, the active principle of the root of *Cyclamen europæum*. It is a drastic cathartic.

cyc′lane (sĭk′lān; sī′klān), *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *-ane.*] *Org. Chem.* A saturated cyclic hydrocarbon, as cyclopentane or cyclohexane. *Off. Nom.*

Cyc′lan-tha′ce-æ (sĭk′lăn-thā′sē-ē; sī′klăn-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of tropical monocotyledonous plants constituting the order **Cyc′lan-tha′les** (-thā′lēz). They are intermediate between the palms (Phœnicaceæ) and the screw pines (Pandanaceæ), and were formerly included in the one or the other. They are erect palmlike plants with subterranean rhizomes, or epiphytic climbing lianes. The inflorescence is borne in a spadix. Of the 6 genera *Cyclanthus* and *Carludovica* are the most important. — **cyc′lan-tha′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cy-clan′thus (sĭ-klăn′thŭs; sī-), *n.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical South American plants, type of the Cyclanthaceæ, having milky juice, equitant leaves, and unisexual flowers arranged spirally on the spadix.

cyc′lar-thro′sis (sĭk′lär-thrō′sĭs; sī′klär-), *n.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + *arthrosis.*] *Anat.* A pivot joint. — **cyc′lar-thro′di-al** (-dĭ-ăl), *a.*

cyc′las (sĭk′lăs; sī′klăs), *n.* [L. *cyclas* state robe of women, Gr. κυκλάς. Cf. CICLATOUN.] **1.** An outer robe with ornamental border worn by women, and (rarely) by men, in imperial Rome; hence, a surcoat worn in the Middle Ages by women, and sometimes by knights over their armor.
2. = CICLATOUN.
3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SPHÆRIUM.

cy′cle (sī′k'l), *n.* [L. *cyclus*, fr. Gr. κύκλος ring or circle, cycle; akin to Skr. *cakra* wheel, circle: cf. F. *cycle*. See WHEEL.] **1.** An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens; one of the celestial spheres. *Milton.*
2. One of the intervals or spaces of time in which one course or round of a certain regularly and continually recurring succession of events or phenomena is completed; a period of time marked by the beginning and completion of one round or course of events recurring in the same order in a series; as, the *cycle* of the seasons, or of the year.
3. A complete course of operations of some kind, returning into itself and restoring the original state; circle; round.
4. An age; a long period of time.

Better fifty years of Europe than a *cycle* of Cathay. *Tennyson.*

5. An orderly list for a given time; a calendar. *Obs.*

We . . . present our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month. *Evelyn.*

6. The circle of subjects connected with the exploits of the hero or heroes of some particular period which have served as a popular theme for poetry, as the legend of Arthur and the knights of the Round Table, and that of Charlemagne and his paladins.
7. In technical senses: **a** *Thermodyn.* A series of operations in which heat is imparted to (or taken away from) a working substance which by its expansion gives up a part of its internal energy in the form of mechanical work (or being compressed increases its internal energy) and is again brought back to its original state. See CARNOT'S CYCLE, OTTO CYCLE, RANKINE'S CYCLE. **b** *Math.* In Lobachevskian geometry, the locus of all points equidistant from a fixed point (the *center*) and therefore from the *polar* of the center (the *axis*). When the center is real the cycle is a circle; when ideal, it is called *hypercycle*, the axis remaining real. **c** *Bot.* (1) In phyllotaxy, a section or turn of the spiral between one member and the next immediately over it. (2) A whorl of floral leaves. **d** *Zoöl.* In a coral, a set of septa or tentacles of the same age. **e** *Elec.* A complete positive and negative wave of an alternating current; one period. The number of cycles (per second) is a measure of the frequency of an alternating current.
8. A bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle.

cycle of alternations, *Elec.*, a complete or double alternation of an alternating current; also, the time required for a complete alternation. — **c. of eclipses**, a period of about 6,586 days, the time of revolution of the moon's node; — called **saros** by the Chaldeans. — **c. of erosion**, *Phys. Geog.*, the time necessary to reduce a region, as a continent or a river basin, to base level. — **c. of indiction**, a period of 15 years, employed in Roman and ecclesiastical chronology, having reference to certain judicial acts which took place at stated epochs under the Greek emperors. See INDICTION, 3. — **cycle of the moon**, the Metonic or the Callippic cycle (see these). — **c. of the sun**, *or* **solar c.**, a period of 28 years, at the end of which time the days of the month according to the old style or Julian calendar return to the same days of the week. The *dominical* or *Sunday letter* follows the same order; hence the *solar cycle* is also called the **cycle of the Sunday letter**. In the Gregorian calendar the *solar cycle* is in general interrupted at the end of the century.

cy′cle (sī′k'l), *v. i.*; CY′CLED (-k'ld); CY′CLING (sī′klĭng).
1. To pass through a cycle of changes; to recur in cycles.
2. To ride a bicycle, tricycle, or other form of cycle.

cycle engine. *Mach.* An efficient kind of gas engine having a linkwork connection between the piston and crank pin so as to give short admission and compression strokes and long expansion and exhaust strokes.

cy′cler (sī′klēr), *n.* One who rides a cycle.

cyc′li-an (sĭk′lĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. κύκλιος circular.] **1.** Pertaining to a cycle of poetry; as, *cyclian* poets.
2. Designating the cyclic chorus.

cyc′lic (sĭk′lĭk; sī′klĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *cyclicus*, Gr. κυκλικός, fr. κύκλος: cf. F. *cyclique*. See CYCLE.] **1.** Of or pert. to a cycle or circle; moving in cycles; as, *cyclic* time.

With this continual outcropping, this *cyclic* persistence, of the romance in English fiction. *Richard Burton.*

2. Of or pertaining to an epic cycle; as, a *cyclic* poem.
3. *Class. Pros.* Pertaining to or designating a kind of shortened dactyl or anapæst having the time of only three moræ, or short syllables, instead of four; as, the *cyclic* or "lyric" dactyl is equivalent in time to a trochee. Thus while the four moræ of the true dactyl are arranged 2 + 1 + 1 (♩ ♫ or - ⏑ ⏑), the three of the cyclic dactyl are commonly treated (after J. H. Schmidt and others) as arranged 1½ + ½ + 1 (♫♩ or ⏖ ⏑), sometimes (after Westphal) as arranged 1½ + ¾ + ¾ (♫♫ or - ⏑⏑).
See TROCHAIC DACTYL, PROSODY.
4. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a closed chain or ring formation. Compounds in which the ring is composed of carbon atoms are called **carbocyclic**; of atoms of the same kind, whether carbon or not, **isocyclic**; of atoms of different kinds, **heterocyclic**. See CLOSED CHAIN. The organic cyclic compounds are very numerous and include benzene, naphthalene, anthracene, quinoline, pyridine, thiophene, etc., and their derivatives. Many alkaloids, terpenes, and other natural substances possess cyclic structure.
5. *Bot.* Having the floral leaves arranged in cycles or whorls; — applied to flowers. Cf. ACYCLIC.

cyclic chorus, *Gr. Antiq.*, the chorus which sang and danced to the dithyrambic odes round the altar of Dionysus. — **c. constant**, *Math.*, the constant difference in the values of an integral on opposite edges of a crosscut. — **c. cube** *or* **square**, *Math.*, a cube or square (number) congruent with its base, particularly to the modulus 10, as $64 \equiv 4^3$ and $36 \equiv 6^2$. — **c. determinant**. *Math.* See CIRCULANT. — **c. dyadic**, *Math.*, a dyadic expressible as nearly as desired as a root of 1 or a universal idemfactor. — **c. function**, *Math.*, a function that changes in value by an additive constant whenever its variable arguments pass continuously through a cycle of values. — **c. permutation**, *Math.*, rearranging a set of symbols by putting for each the one that follows and the first for the last, or inversely, like pushing beads round on a string. — **c. poets**, the epic poets who followed Homer, and composed (probably none later than 600 B. C.) on the Trojan war and its heroes: — so called because keeping within the circle of a single subject. Also, any series or coterie of poets writing on one subject. — **c. quadrilateral**, an encyclic quadrilateral. — **c. sections**, *Math.*, circular sections.

cyc′lic (sĭk′lĭk; sī′klĭk; 277), *n.* A cyclic poem.

cyc′li-cal (sĭk′lĭ-kăl; sī′klĭ-), *a.* **1.** Cyclic (in senses 1-4).
2. *Bot.* Coiled in a circle; — applied to some embryos. *R.*

cyclical group, *Math.*, a set of repeated operations and their inverses, as . . . $S^2, S^1, 1, S^{-1}, S^{-2}, \ldots$

cy′clide (sī′klĭd; -klīd; 277), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος circle.] *Math.* A quartic surface touching all spheres orthogonal to a given sphere, with centers on a given quadric. **Dupin's cyclide** results when the quadric degenerates into a conic; it touches always a sphere that always touches three fixed spheres.

cy′cling (sī′klĭng), *n.* Act or practice of riding a cycle, esp. a bicycle. — **cy′clism** (sī′klĭz'm), *n.*

cy′clist (sī′klĭst), *n.* **1.** A cycler.
2. One who asserts or believes in the existence of natural cycles in the recurrence of phenomena, as in the recurrence of famines in connection with sun spots, etc. — **cy-clis′tic** (sī-klĭs′tĭk), *a.*

cy-cli′tis (sĭ-klī′tĭs; sī-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κύκλος circle + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the ciliary body. It is usually associated with iritis.

cy′clo- (sī′klō-; sĭk′lō-). [Gr. κύκλος a circle, wheel.]
1. Combining form meaning *circular, of a circle or wheel.*
2. *Chem.* A combining form used in forming the names of *cyclic compounds*. *Off. Nom.*

Cy′clo-both′ra (-bŏth′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. βόθρος pit; — referring to the nectaries.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of CALOCHORTUS. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A Mexican liliaceous plant (*Calochortus flavus*) often cultivated for its pretty yellow flowers.

Cy′clo-ga-noi′de-i (-gȧ-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + *Ganoidei.*] *Zoöl.* A group of ganoid fishes having cycloid scales and closely approaching the teleosts in structure. The bowfin (*Amia calva*) is the only living example. — **cy′clo-gan′oid** (-găn′oid; -gā′noid), *a.* & *n.*

cy-clog′e-nous (sī-klŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*cyclo-* + *-genous.*] Said of a stem growing in concentric circles; exogenous.

cy′clo-graph (sī′klō-grăf), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-graph.*] **1.** = ARCOGRAPH.
2. *Photog.* A special form of camera giving a panoramic view of the entire periphery of an object, as a vase.
3. An autographic apparatus, to be carried on a bicycle, for making a topographical record of the line traversed.

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cy-an′u-ret (sī-ăn′ū-rĕt), *n.* *Chem.* A cyanide. *Obs.*

cy′ath, *n.* A cyathus. *Obs.*

cy′a-thoid (sī′ȧ-thoid), *a.* [*cyathus* + *-oid.*] = CYATHIFORM.

cy′a-tho-zo′oid (sī′ȧ-thō-zō′oid), *n.* [*cyathus* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* The imperfect primary zooid of certain compound tunicates, as *Pyrosoma*. The secondary zooids bud from it.

cyatica, **cyatyca**. † SCIATICA.

cyb, **cybbe**. † SIB.

Cy-be′be (sī-bē′bē), *n.* [Gr. Κυβήβη.] = CYBELE.

Cy-bis′ter (sĭ-bĭs′tēr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυβιστητήρ a diver.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large diving beetles. See DYTISCIDÆ.

cyc., *or* **Cyc.** *Abbr.* Cycling; cyclopedia; cyclopedic.

cy-ca′de-ous (sĭ-kā′dē-ŭs; sī-), *a.* *Bot.* Cycadaceous.

cy-cad′i-form (sĭ-kăd′ĭ-fôrm; sī-), *a.* [*cycad* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a cycad.

cyc′a-dite (sĭk′ȧ-dīt; sī′kȧ-), *n.* *Paleobot.* Any fossil cycad. *Obs.*

Cyc′a-do-fil′i-ces (-dō-fĭl′ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYCAS; FILICES.] *Paleobot.* Syn. of PTERIDOSPERMÆ. — **cyc′a-do-fil′i-cin′e-an** (-sĭn′ē-ăn), *a.*

cychory. † CHICORY.

Cyc′lad (sĭk′lăd), *n.* An inhabitant of the Cyclades Islands. *Rare.*

cy′c′ar (sī′klär), *a.* Cyclic. *Rare.*

cy′cle-dom (sī′k'l-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM: CYCLE, a vehicle.

Cyc′li-æ (sĭk′lĭ-ē; sī′klĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PALÆOSPONDYLUS. [CYCLICAL.]

cyc′li-cal-ly, *adv.* of CYCLIC,

cyc′li-cism (-sĭz'm). See -ISM.

cyc′li-cot′o-my (sĭk′lĭ-kŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυκλικός circular + *-tomy.*] Division of the ciliary body in glaucoma.

cyclo, *or* **Cyclo**. *Abbr.* Cyclopedia; cyclopedic.

Cy′clo-bran′chi-a′ta (sī′klō-brăn′kĭ-ā′tȧ; sĭk′lō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an artificial group consisting of the chitons and true limpets, which have gills about the margin of the body. In a later sense, the true limpets alone. — **cy′clo-bran′chi-ate**, *a.*

cy′clo-ceph′a-lus (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Med.* A fetus with but one eye, in the median line of the face. — **cy′clo-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*

cy′clo-cli′nal (-klī′năl), *a.* [*cyclo-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Geol.* Quaquaversal.

cy′clo-cœ′lic (-sē′lĭk), **cy′clo-cœ′lous** (-sē′lŭs), *a.* [*cyclo-* + Gr. κοιλία the intestines.] *Zoöl.* Having the intestines arranged in one or more spiral convolutions, instead of simple loops, as certain birds.

cy′clode (sī′klōd), *n.* [*cyclo-* + 2d *-ode.*] *Math.* The continued or *n*th involute of a circle; — so called by Sylvester.

cy′clo-gen (sī′klō-jĕn; sĭk′lō-), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* = EXOGEN. *Obs.* — **cy-clog′e-nous** (sī-klŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* *Obs.*

cy-clog′ra-pher (sī-klŏg′rȧ-fēr), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-grapher.*] A writer of a cycle (of legends, etc.).

cy′clo-hep′tane, *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *heptane.*] Suberane. *Off. Nom.*

cy′clo-hep′ta-none, *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *heptane.*] *Chem.* Suberone. *Off. Nom.*

cy′clo-hex′ane, *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *hex-* + *-ane.*] *Chem.* Hexamethylene. *Off. Nom.*

D E F G H I J K L M

cy′cloid (sī′kloid), *n.* [Gr. κυκλοειδής circular; κύκλος circle + εἶδος form: cf. F. *cycloïde.*] **1.** *Geom.* A curve traced by a point on the radius (prolonged if necessary) of a circle rolling in a plane along a line in the plane. It is called **common**, **curtate**, or **prolate**, according as the generating point (*p* in illust.) is *on*, *without*, or *within* the circle.

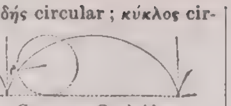
Common Cycloid.

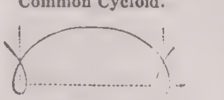
Curtate Cycloid.

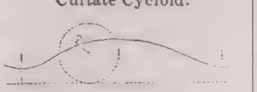

Prolate Cycloid.

2. *Zoöl.* A fish with cycloid scales; one of the Cycloidei.

cy′cloid (sī′kloid), *a.* **1.** Circular, or arranged in circles.
2. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a type of scale found on many fishes (see CYCLOID SCALE), or a fish or a group of fishes (Cycloidei) with such scales. — **cycloid scale**, *Zoöl.*, a fish scale which is thin and not enameled, and shows concentric lines of growth, without serrations on the margin.

cy-cloi′dal (sī-kloi′dăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to or resembling a cycloid; as, the *cycloidal* space between a cycloid and its base.
2. *Zoöl.* = CYCLOID, 2.

cycloidal engine. = GEOMETRIC LATHE. — **c. pendulum**, a pendulum the bob of which is constrained to move in a cycloid. It consists usually of a simple pendulum the string of which unwraps from and wraps upon an evolute of the cycloid to be described. It is perfectly isochronous.

Cy-cloi′de-i (-dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* An order of fishes, proposed by Agassiz, for those with cycloid scales. It included most malacopterygians and some acanthopterygians, but is not now considered a natural group. — **cy-cloi′de-an** (-ăn), **cy-cloi′di-an**, *a.* & *n.*

cy′clo-mat′ic (sī′klō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κύκλωμα, -ματος, a wheel.] *Math.* Relating to cycles; denoting the number of cycles in a diagram.

cy-clom′e-ter (sī-klŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-meter.*] **1.** An instrument to measure arcs of circles.
2. A contrivance for recording the revolutions of a wheel, often used for registering distance traversed, as by a bicycle.

cy′clo-met′ric (sī′klō-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* Relating to cyclometry,
cy′clo-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) } or the division of a circle into equal parts.

cy-clom′e-try (sī-klŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-metry.*] *Geom.* **a** The doctrine of measuring, specif. of "squaring," circles. **b** The doctrine of circular functions. **c** Cyclotomy.

cy′clone (sī′klōn), *n.* [Gr. κυκλῶν moving in a circle, p. pr. of κυκλοῦν, fr. κύκλος circle.] **1.** *Meteor.* **a** A violent storm, often of vast extent, characterized by high winds rotating about a calm center of low atmospheric pressure. This center moves onward, often with a velocity of as much as twenty or thirty miles an hour. **b** In general, a condition of the atmosphere characterized by a central area of pressure much lower than that of surrounding areas, and a system of winds blowing inward and around (clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counter-clockwise in the northern); — called also a *low-area storm.* It is attended by high temperature, moist air, abundant precipitation, and clouded sky. The term includes the hurricane, typhoon, baguio, and tropical storms; it should not be applied to the moderate disturbances attending ordinary areas of low pressure nor to tornadoes, waterspouts, or "twisters," in which the vertical motion is more important than the horizontal. Cf. ANTICYCLONE, *a.*
2. A tornado. See **b** above, and TORNADO, 2 **b**. *Middle U.S.*
3. *Astron.* A violent rotary storm sometimes observed in the solar photosphere.

cyclone cellar *or* **pit.** A cellar or excavation used for refuge from a cyclone, or tornado. *Middle U. S.*

cyclone center *or* **centre.** The region of lowest barometric pressure about which cyclonic winds are blowing; the eye of a hurricane.

cy-clon′ic (sī-klŏn′ĭk), **cy-clon′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a cyclone. — **cy-clon′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cyclonic region, the area covered by a cyclone. — **c. storm.** *Meteor.* = CYCLONE **b**.

cy′clon-ol′o-gy (sī′klōn-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cyclone* + *-logy.*] The science of cyclones. — **cy′clon-ol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

cy-clo′no-scope (sī-klō′nō-skōp), *n.* [*cyclone* + *-scope.*] An apparatus to assist in locating the center of a cyclone.

cy′clo-ö′le-fine (sī′klō-ō′lē-fĭn; -fēn; 184), *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *olefine.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** Any cyclic hydrocarbon containing a double bond. **b** Sometimes, a polymethylene.

Cy′clo-pe′an (sī′klō-pē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Cyclopeus*, Gr. Κυκλώπειος, fr. Κύκλωψ Cyclops.] **1.** Pertaining to the Cyclopes; characteristic of the Cyclopes; huge; gigantic; vast and rough; massive; as, *Cyclopean* labors.
2. *Arch.* Pertaining to or designating a style of stone construction typically of large irregular blocks without mortar.

Cyclopean eye, an imaginary eye in the middle of the forehead, which would see objects in space where we normally see them by binocular vision.

cy′clo-pe′di-a } (-pē′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κύκλος circle +
cy′clo-pæ′di-a } παιδεία the bringing up of a child, education, fr. παιδεύειν to bring up a child, fr. παῖς child. See CYCLE; cf. ENCYCLOPEDIA, PEDAGOGUE.] **1.** The full compass of human knowledge. *Obs.*
2. A work containing information in all departments of knowledge, or on all subjects in a department; an encyclopedia; as, a general *cyclopedia*; a *cyclopedia* of mechanics.

cy′clo-pe′dic } (sī′klō-pē′dĭk; -klō-pĕd′ĭk), *a.* Belonging
cy′clo-pæ′dic } to the circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopedia; of the nature of a cyclopedia; hence, of great range, extent, or amount; as, a man of *cyclopedic* knowledge.

cy′clo-pe′dist } (sī′klō-pē′dĭst), *n.* A maker of, or writer
cy′clo-pæ′dist } for, a cyclopedia.

cy′clo-pho′ri-a (-fō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Med.* Rotation of the eyeball due to insufficiency of the oblique muscles. — **cy′clo-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.*

Cy-clop′ic (sī-klŏp′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. Κυκλωπικός.] Pertaining
Cy-clop′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to the Cyclopes; Cyclopean.

cy′clo-ple′gi-a (sī′klō-plē′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

cy′clo-ple′gic (-plē′jĭk; -plĕj′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Producing cycloplegia. — *n.* A cycloplegic agent.

Cy′clops (sī′klŏps), *n.*; *pl.* CYCLOPES (sī-klō′pēz). [L. *Cyclops*, Gr. Κύκλωψ (lit., round-eyed), pl. Κύκλωπες; κύκλος circle + ὤψ eye.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of a race of giants, having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead, fabled to inhabit Sicily, and, in later tradition, said to assist in the workshops of Hephæstus (Vulcan), under Mt. Etna. According to Homer, they were shepherds. Hesiod made them the children of Uranus and Gæa and forgers of the thunderbolts of Zeus, etc. They were also credited with building the "Cyclopean" walls of Mycenæ and other prehistoric cities.
2. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute free-swimming copepod crustaceans, which includes many of the forms popularly known as water fleas. They have a large median eye (whence the name) which is really double, a pear-shaped body tapering behind, and long antennules used in swimming. The species abound in fresh waters. Numerous closely related forms, many of them marine, which are now placed in other genera, were formerly also included. See COPEPODA.

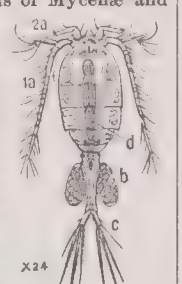

Cyclops (*C. coronatus*). 1*a* Antennu; 2*a* Antennule; *t* Carapace; *d* Intestine; *b* Egg Sacs; *c* Caudal Appendages.

cy′clo-ra′ma (sī′klō-rä′mȧ), *n.* [*cyclo-* + Gr. ὅραμα sight, spectacle.] A pictorial view which is extended circularly, so that the spectator is surrounded as if by things in nature. The realistic effect is increased by putting, in the space between the spectator and the picture, things adapted to the scene represented, and in some places only parts of these objects, their completion being carried out pictorially. — **cy′clo-ram′ic** (-răm′ĭk), *a.*

cy′clo-scope (sī′klō-skōp), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-scope.*] A machine for measuring velocity of rotation, as of a flywheel.

cy-clo′sis (sī-klō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύκλωσις circulation, from κυκλοῦν. See CYCLONE.] **1.** *Plant Physiol.* The movement or streaming of protoplasm within a cell. See CIRCULATION, 5, ROTATION, 3.
2. *Geom.* Existence or occurrence of cycles in a process.

cy′clo-sper′mous (sī′klō-spûr′mŭs), *a.* [*cyclo-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having the embryo curved about the endosperm, as in plants of the order Chenopodiales.

Cy-clos′to-ma (sī-klŏs′tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A large genus of tænioglossate operculate land gastropods. They are found chiefly in tropical countries, though a few extend to temperate regions. The genus is the type of a large family, **Cy-clos′to-mat′i-dæ** (-măt′ĭ-dē), syn. **Cy′clo-stom′i-dæ** (-stŏm′ĭ-dē).

Cy′clo-sto′ma-ta (sī′klō-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* **1.** The lowest class of craniate vertebrates, consisting of the lampreys and hagfishes; — syn. of *Marsipobranchii.* They were formerly included among the fishes, of which they usually constituted a subclass. The existing members of the group have the body elongated and eel-like; they have a large sucking mouth destitute of true jaws, and no limbs or paired fins. The skeleton is not calcified, the notochord is persistent through life, the cartilaginous skull is roofed partly or wholly by membrane, and the six or seven pairs of gill pouches are supported by peculiar cartilaginous structures (rudimentary in the hagfishes) forming the so-called **branchial basket**. There is but one nasal opening, whence one name of the group (*Monorhina*). The brain is small, but possesses cerebral hemispheres; the cerebellum is rudimentary; the optic nerves do not cross, and the ear has but one or two semicircular canals. Though of low organization, they are in some respects highly specialized, and their relationship to other groups is doubtful. Fossil cyclostomes are not certainly known, but a small Devonian form (*Palæospondylus*), which has calcified vertebral centra, may belong to this group.
2. A suborder of gymnolæmatous Polyzoa. Their tubular calcareous zoœcia have circular apertures without opercula.

cy-clos′to-mate (sī-klŏs′tō-māt), **cy′clo-stom′a-tous** (sī′klō-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a circular mouth; specif., of or pert. to the Cyclostomata.

cy′clo-stome (sī′klō-stōm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Cyclostomata. — *n.* One of the Cyclostomata.

cy-clos′to-mous (sī-klŏs′tō-mŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a circular mouth; specif., of or pertaining to the Cyclostomata.

cy′clo-style (sī′klō-stīl), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *style* a pen.] A kind of manifolding apparatus. A stencil is made by writing or drawing with a pen containing at its end a small wheel which makes minute punctures in the paper.

cy′clo-tom′ic (sī′klō-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to cyclotomy.

cyclotomic corpus, *Math.*, one whose elements are all rational functions of roots of unity. The complete cyclotomic corpus, C_m, consists of all rational functions of a primitive *m*th root of 1. — **c. divisor**, *Math.*, a divisor of a cyclotomic function. It is called **intrinsic** or **extrinsic** according as it does or does not divide the index of the congruence. — **c. equation**, *Math.*, the result of dividing $x^n - 1 = 0$ by $x - 1$, when *n* is prime. — **c. function**, *Math.*, an irreducible function forming a divisor of an equation in cyclotomy.

cy-clot′o-my (sī-klŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-tomy.*] **1.** *Math.* The theory of the division of the circle into equal parts, or of the construction of regular polygons, or, analytically, of the extraction of the *n*th roots of 1.
2. *Surg.* Incision or division of the ciliary muscle.

cy′clus (sī′klŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CYCLI (-klī). [See CYCLE.] A literary cycle, as of poetry or romance; also, a pictorial presentation of such a cycle. *Rare.*

Cy-dip′pi-da (sī-dĭp′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *Cydippe*, Gr. Κυδίππη, name of a Nereid.] *Zoöl.* An order of Ctenophora having two long, slender tentacles, retractile into sheaths, and unbranched meridional and stomodæal vessels. The typical genus is *Pleurobrachia*, syn. **Cy-dip′pe** (-ē). — **cy-dip′pi-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* — **cy-dip′pid** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

Cy-do′ni-a (sī-dō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., a quince. See QUINCE.] *Bot.* A small genus of malaceous shrubs and trees, the quinces, distinguished from *Pyrus* by the leafy calyx lobes and the numerous seeds in each cell of the fruit. The species are natives of Europe and Asia. *C. cydonia* is the common quince, and *C. japonica* the Japan quince.

cy-e′si-ol′o-gy (sī-ē′sĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cyesis* + *-logy.*] The branch of medical science which treats of pregnancy.

cy-e′sis (sī-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύησις.] *Med.* Pregnancy; gestation.

cyg′net (sĭg′nĕt; 151), *n.* [Dim. of F. *cygne* swan, L. *cycnus*, *cygnus*, fr. Gr. κύκνος; but F. *cygne* seems to be an etymological spelling of OF. *cine*, *cisne*, fr. LL. *cecinus*, *cicinus*, prob. ult. also fr. Gr. κύκνος.] A young swan.

Cyg′ni-an (-nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Astron.* In the chemical classification of the stars, denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Alpha (α) Cygni, in which the lines of hydrogen, protocalcium, protomagnesium, proto-iron, silicon, prototitanium, protocopper, and protochromium, predominate.

Cyg′nid (-nĭd), *n.* [*Cygnus* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Cygnus; — usually in *pl.*

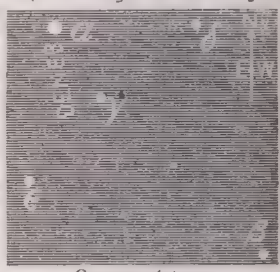
Cygnus, *Astron.*

cyg′nine (-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.* Pertaining to the swans, or Cygninæ.

Cyg′nus (-nŭs), *n.*; *gen.* CYGNI (-nī). [L., a swan.] **1.** *Astron.* A northern constellation between Lyra and Pegasus, in the Milky Way; the Swan. It contains the bright star Deneb.
2. *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical swans.

cyl′in-der (sĭl′ĭn-dẽr), *n.* [F. *cylindre*, OF. *cilindre*, L. *cylindrus*, fr. Gr. κύλινδρος, fr. κυλίνδειν, κυλεῖιν, to roll. Cf. CALENDER the machine.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The surface traced by one side of a rectangle rotated round the parallel side as axis. **b** The volume generated by a rectangle so rotated. **c** The surface traced by any right line, called *generatrix* or *element*, moving parallel to a fixed right line. **d** The space bounded by any such surface and two parallel planes cutting the elements. A plane section perpendicular to any element is a **right section**; the bounded volume is a **right cylinder**; if a right section be a circle the cylinder is **right circular**; any curve that the generatrix constantly meets is a **directrix.**

Cylinder.

2. Any body of cylindrical form; as: **a** *Mach.* A chamber in an engine in which a piston is impelled by the pressure or expansive force of the working fluid; occasionally, the analogous part, though not cylindrical, in certain abnormal types of engines. **b** The barrel of a pump. **c** *Print.* The revolving platen or bed which produces the impression or carries the type in a cylinder press. **d** The cylindrical part of the bore of a gun; the turning chambered breech of a revolver. **e** A cylindrical attachment to control the escape wheel of a watch.
3. The square prism carrying the cards in a Jacquard loom.
4. *Archæol.* A cylindrical seal used, esp. by the Babylonians and Assyrians, as a means of signing clay tablets, or as an amulet; also, a cylindrical clay tablet with cuneiform inscriptions. Cf. CUNEIFORM, 1.
5. *Bot.* A zone or region of a plant stem marked by a definite kind of tissue. In the stem of an ordinary seed plant, dermal, cortical, and central cylinders are recognizable. They correspond in general to the bark, wood, and pith.

cyl′in-der (sĭl′ĭn-dẽr), *v. t.*; -DERED (-dẽrd); -DER-ING. To furnish with a cylinder, or to subject to action of a cylinder.

cylinder condensation. *Steam Engine.* Condensation of

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cy-cloi′do-trope, *n.* [*cycloid* + *-trope.*] A form of lantern slide for illustrating on a large scale the operation of engine engraving or turning.

cy′clo-im′ber (sī′klō-ĭm′bẽr), *n.* *Geom.* A curve on a right circular cylinder, which becomes a circle when the cylinder is developed on a plane.

cy′clo-lith (sī′klō-lĭth), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-lith.*] = CROMLECH **b**.

Cy′clo-my-a′ri-a (-mī-ā′rĭ-ȧ; sĭk′lō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Thaliacea having a barrel-shaped body with a series of muscular rings (usually complete) about the body. *Doliolum* is the best-known genus. — **cy′clo-my-a′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* [clonic.]

cy-clo′nal (sī-klō′năl), *a.* Cy-

Cy′clo-neu′ra (sī′klō-nū′rȧ; sĭk′lō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Zoöl.* A group of cœlenterates nearly or exactly equivalent to Hydromedusæ. They have a complete circular nervous system. — **cy′clo-neu′ral**, *a.* — **cy′clo-neu′rous**, *a.*

cy′clon-ist (sī′klōn-ĭst), *n.* A student of cyclones.

cy′clo-par′af-fin, *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *paraffin.*] = POLYMETHYLENE.

cy′clope (sī′klōp), *a.* Like a Cyclops. *Rare.*

cy′clo-pede, *n.* A cyclopedia. *Obs.*

cy′clo-pe′di-cal, **cy′clo-pæ′di-cal**, *a.* = CYCLOPEDIC. — **cy′clo-pe′di-cal-ly**, **-pæ′di-**, *adv.*

cy′clo-pen′tane, *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *pentane.*] Pentamethylene.

Cy-clo′pes, *n.*, *pl.* of CYCLOPS.

Cy-clo′pes (sī-klō′pēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Cyclops.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of Edentata consisting of two small slothlike arboreal anteaters of tropical America, which have only two functional toes on each fore foot.

cy-clo′pi-a (sī-klō′pĭ-ȧ), **cy′clo-py** (sī′klō-pĭ), *n.* [NL. See CYCLOPS.] *Terat.* State of being cyclocephalic.

Cy-clo′pi-an. † CYCLOPEAN.

cy′clo-pite (sī′klō-pīt; sĭk′lō-), *n.* [From *Cyclopean* Islands, where it is found.] A variety of anorthite occurring in small glassy crystals.

cy′clo-poid (-poid), *a.* [*Cyclops* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Cyclops.*

cy′clo-pro′pane, *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *propane.*] *Chem.* = TRIMETHYLENE. *Off. Nom.*

Cy′clop-ter′i-dæ (sī′klŏp-tĕr′ĭ-dē; sĭk′lŏp-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes having the united ventral fins (unless these are absent) modified into a sucking disk. The lumpfish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) is an example. — **cy-clop′ter-oid** (sī-klŏp′tẽr-oid; sĭ-), *a.* & *n.* — **cy-clop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Cyclorhapha, **cyclorhaphous**, etc. Vars. of CYCLORRHAPHA, CYCLORRHAPHOUS, etc.

cy′clorn (sī′klôrn), *n.* [*cycle* + *horn.*] A cyclist's signal horn.

Cy-clor′rha-pha (sī-klŏr′ȧ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. ῥαφή a seam.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Diptera in which the pupa case opens by a circular orifice made by the separating off of the anterior end. The house fly and botflies are examples. — **cy-clor′rha-phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

cy-clor′rha-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being cyclorrhaphous.

Cy′clo-spon′dy-li (sī′klō-spŏn′dĭ-lī; sĭk′lō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of sharks having cyclospondylic vertebræ.

cy′clo-spon-dyl′ic (-spŏn-dĭl′ĭk), **cy′clo-spon′dy-lous** (-spŏn′dĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*cyclo-* + Gr. σπόνδυλος a vertebra.] *Zoöl.* Having the vertebral centra in the form of constricted cylinders pierced by the notochord, as certain sharks.

Cy-clos′to-ma (sī-klŏs′tō-mȧ; sĭ-), *n. pl.* = CYCLOSTOMATA.

Cy′clo-sto-mat′i-dæ (sī′klō-stō-măt′ĭ-dē; sĭk′lō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] See CYCLOSTOMA, the genus.

Cy-clos′to-mes (sī-klŏs′tō-mēz; sĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CYCLOSTOMATA, 1.

Cy-clos′to-mi (-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = CYCLOSTOMATA, 1.

Cy′clo-stom′i-dæ (sī′klō-stŏm′ĭ-dē; sĭk′lō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CYCLOSTOMA, the genus.

cy′clo-sty′lar (-stī′lȧr), *a.* [*cyclo-* + Gr. στῦλος column.] *Arch.* Pert. to or composed of a circular range of columns, without a core or building within.

Cy′clo-thu′rus (-thū′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κυκλωτός rounded + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Edentata, syn. of CYCLOPES. — **cy′clo-thure** (-thūr), *n.* — **cy′clo-thu′rine** (-rīn; -rĭn), *a.*

Cy-clo′to-sau′rus (sī-klō′tō-sô′rŭs; sĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κυκλωτός rounded + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of labyrinthodonts from the Trias of Germany.

Cy′clo-tu′rus, **-tu′rine**, etc. Vars. of CYCLOTHURUS, etc.

cy-dar′i-form (sĭ-dăr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cydarum* a kind of small ship (Gr. κύδαρος) + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Rounded with truncate ends; beadlike.

cy′der. Var. of CIDER.

Cy-dip′pe (sī-dĭp′ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυδίππη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* An Athenian maiden at whose feet a lover, Acontius, threw an apple bearing the words: "I swear by the sanctuary of Artemis that I will wed Acontius." Cydippe read the words aloud and was thence held by the goddess as pledged to Acontius.
2. *Zoöl.* See CYDIPPIDA.

cy′do-nin (sī′dō-nĭn; sī-dō′nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A mucilaginous substance in quince seeds.

cy-do′ni-um (sī-dō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See QUINCE.] *Pharm.* Quince seed.

cy′fer Obs. or rare var. of [CIPHER.]

cyg′ne-ous (sĭg′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cygnus* a swan.] *Bot.* Curved like the neck of a swan.

Cyg-ni′næ (sĭg-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cygnus* swan.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily of Anatidæ consisting of the swans.

cyl. *Abbr.* Cylinder: cylindrical.

a part of the steam on admission due to the cooling effect of the previous exhaust on the cylinder walls. It occasions a great thermodynamic loss. See REËVAPORATION.

cyl′in-dered (sĭl′ĭn-dẽrd), *a.* Having a cylinder or cylinders; as, a four-*cylindered* engine.

cylinder face. *Mach.* The plane face of an engine cylinder, on which the slide valve works.

cylinder feed. *Mech.* The amount of steam, etc., passing through an engine cylinder per stroke. *J. A. Ewing.*

cylinder glass. Glass made in sheets by first blowing the glass in a cylinder, which is then split longitudinally and opened. Nearly all common window glass is now so made.

cylinder lock. A lock consisting essentially of a cylinder fitted to receive a series of tumblers which are sprung back, the cylinder rotated, and the lock unfastened, only when the proper key is inserted and turned.

cylinder machine. *Paper Making.* A machine in which a cylinder takes up the pulp and delivers it in a continuous sheet to the driers.

cylinder metal. Cast iron alloyed with two or more per cent of manganese and possessing a low coefficient of friction when highly polished, used esp. for engine cylinders.

cylinder mill. *Mach.* A grinding mill, as for gunpowder, in which rollers replace the face stones formerly in vogue.

cylinder oil. The heaviest grade of lubricating oil, used esp. for the piston in an engine cylinder.

cylinder press. A printing press in which the impression is produced by a revolving cylinder under which the form passes; also, one in which the form of type or plates is curved around a cylinder, instead of resting on a flat bed.

cyl′in-dra′ceous (sĭl′ĭn-drā′shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *cylindracé.*] More or less like a cylinder.

Cyl′in-drel′la (-drĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *cylindrus* cylinder.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of small pulmonate land snails, with a more or less cylindrical shell, the last whorl often detached and the apex truncated. It is the type of the family **Cyl′in-drel′li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē), esp. abundant in the West Indies. — **cyl′in-drel′loid** (-oid), *a.*

cy-lin′dric (sĭ-lĭn′drĭk), **cy-lin′dri-cal** (-drĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. κυλινδρικός, from κύλινδρος cylinder: cf. F. *cylindrique.*] Having the form or properties of a cylinder.

cylindrical harmonics. *Math.* = BESSEL'S FUNCTIONS. — **c. lens,** a lens having one, or more than one, cylindrical surface. — **c. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **c. projection,** a projection on the surface of a cylinder. Cf. MERCATOR'S PROJECTION. — **c. spiral,** *Math.,* a spiral, or helical, curve traced on a cylinder. — **c. spring,** a spiral spring having coils of uniform diameter. — **c. surface.** = CYLINDER, 1 c. — **c. vault.** = BARREL VAULT. — **cylindric functions,** *Math.,* the Besselian functions J_1 and J_2; — so called by Heine.

cyl′in-dric′i-ty (sĭl′ĭn-drĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or condition of being cylindrical.

cy-lin′dri-form (sĭ-lĭn′drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cylindrus* + *-form.*] Having the form of a cylinder.

cy-lin′dro- (sĭ-lĭn′drō-). Combining form from Greek κύλινδρος, *cylinder*; as in: **cy-lin′dro-ce-phal′ic,** having the head cylindrical, or elongated: **cy-lin′dro-con′i-cal,** cylindrical with one conical end; **cy-lin′dro-co-noi′dal,** cylindrical with a conoidal end; **cy-lin′dro-cy-lin′dric,** having two cylinders intersecting; **cy-lin′dro-ö-gi′val,** cylindrical with an ogival head, — said of projectiles for cannon.

cy-lin′dro-graph (-gråf), *n.* *Photog.* A form of panoramic camera having an angular range of nearly 180 degrees.

cyl′in-droid (sĭl′ĭn-droid), *n.* [Gr. κύλινδρος cylinder + *-oid.*] **1.** *Math.* **a** A cylinder with elliptic right sections. **b** The conoidal cubic surface $zx^2 + y^2z = 2axy$, important in the doctrine of screws and complexes. **c** A screwlike surface traced by a line that intersects an axis at right angles and turns round it uniformly in a period double that of the simple harmonic motion of the intersection.
2. *Med.* A urinary cast of cylindrical form.

cyl′in-droid (sĭl′ĭn-droid), **cyl′in-droi′dal** (-droi′dăl), *a.* More or less like a cylinder; of or pert. to a cylindroid.

cyl′in-dro′ma (-drō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -DROMATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *cylindro-* + *-oma.*] A form of myxosarcoma consisting of cylindrical masses. — **cyl′in-drom′a-tous** (-drŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -drō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

cy-lin′dro-met′ric (sĭ-lĭn′drō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* [*cylindro-* + *metric.*] Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

cy′lix (sī′lĭks; sĭl′ĭks), **ky′lix** (kī′-; kĭl′-), *n.*; *pl.* CYLICES (sĭl′ĭ-sēz), KYLIKES (kĭl′ĭ-kēz). [Gr. κύλιξ.] *Class. Archæol.* A two-handled drinking cup with a shallow bowl set on a stem and foot, much used at banquets. It was a favorite of the vase painters.

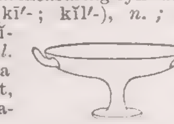
Cylix.

Cyl′la-ros (sĭl′ȧ-rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κύλλαρος.] The horse of Castor or of Pollux.

Cyl-le′ni-an (sĭ-lē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Cyllenius,* Gr. Κυλλήνιος.] Of or pertaining to Mount Cyllene, in southern Greece, the fabled birthplace of Hermes; hence, of or pertaining to Hermes, the god of commerce, thieving, lying, etc.; as, the *Cyllenian* art, or thievery.

cy′ma (sī′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* CYMÆ (-mē). [NL., fr. Gr. κῦμα. See CYME.] **1.** *Arch.* A member or molding of the cornice of a wavelike profile. It is common in Greek and Greco-Roman art. The ‖**cy′ma rec′ta** is hollow in its upper part and swelling below; the ‖**cy′ma re-ver′sa** is swelling above and hollow below. See MOLDING, *Illust.*
2. *Bot.* A cyme. *Rare.*

cy-mar′ (sĭ-mär′), *n.* [F. *simarre.* See CHIMER.] **1.** A loose robe or garment worn by women. See SIMAR.
2. = CHIMER, bishop's robe.

cy-ma′ti-um (sĭ-mā′shĭ-ŭm; -măt′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. κυμάτιον, dim. of κῦμα wave.] *Arch.* A capping or crowning molding in classic architecture. See ORDER. Also, often, a cyma.

cym′bal (sĭm′băl), *n.* [ME. *cymbale, symbale,* F. *cymbale,* L. *cymbalum,* fr. Gr. κύμβαλον, fr. κύμβη, κύμβος, anything hollow, hollow vessel, basin, akin to Skr. *kumbha* pot. Cf. CHIME.] *Music.* **a** One of a pair of brass half globes or concave plates, usually with handles at the back, clashed together to produce a sharp ringing sound. *Cymbals* vary in size from small castanetlike finger cymbals to those played in connection with the bass drum of a modern orchestra. **b** A high-pitched mixture stop of an organ. **c** An instrument used by gypsies and others, made of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are movable rings, sounded with an iron rod.

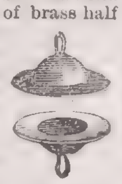
Cymbals.

cym′bal (sĭm′băl), *v. t. & i.*; CYM′BALED (-băld) or CYM′BALLED; CYM′BAL-ING or CYM′BAL-LING. To play on cymbals.

cym′baled (sĭm′băld), *a.* Furnished with cymbals.

cym′bal-ine (sĭm′băl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* Cymbal-like.

cym′ba-lo (sĭm′bȧ-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [It. *cimbalo, cembalo.*] *Music.* A kind of dulcimer.

Cym′be-line (sĭm′bē-lĭn; -līn), *n.* A legendary or mythical king of Britain, a leading character in Shakespeare's play of the same name.

cym′bi-form (sĭm′bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cymba* boat (Gr. κύμβη) + *-form.*] Boat-shaped; convex and keeled.

Cym′bi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; L., a small cup, fr. Gr. κυμβίον.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods of the family Volutidæ, having a very long wide aperture. They are sometimes called boat shells.

cym′bo-ceph′a-ly (sĭm′bō-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. κύμβη boat + κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* A cranial form characterized by a receding forehead, disproportionately prolonged, and by the projection of the occiput. — **cym′bo-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), **cym′bo-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.*

cyme (sīm), *n.* [L. *cyma* the young sprout of a cabbage, fr. Gr. κυμα, prop., anything swollen, hence also cyme, wave, fr. κύειν to be pregnant.] *Bot.* **a** Any form of determinate or centrifugal inflorescence. The main axis always terminates in a single flower, which may be the only one produced, as in the wood anemone, or the inflorescence may be continued by secondary and tertiary axes, as in the buttercup. **b** Hence, specif., and now more commonly, any flat or convex inflorescence of this type containing several or many flowers, as that of forget-me-not. Cymes are of different shapes according to the length and arrangement of the secondary axes. They may always be distinguished from corymbs by the opening of the central flower first, the others expanding in order toward the periphery. See MONOCHASIUM, DICHASIUM.

Cyme.

cy′mene (sī′mēn), *n.* [Gr. κύμινον. See CUMIN.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, $CH_3{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}C_3H_7$, distinguished as *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *paracymene*, all methyl isopropyl derivatives of benzene. **Par′a-cy′mene,** or ordinary cymene, is a colorless liquid of pleasant odor and obtained from oil of cumin, oil of caraway, carvacrol, camphor, etc. Its derivatives include many terpenes. **Met′a-cy′mene** is also a liquid and is obtained by distilling rosin. **Or′tho-cy′mene** is known in the form of derivatives.

cy′mi-dine (sī′mĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* An organic base, $C_{10}H_{13}{\cdot}NH_2$, derived from cymene. It is a colorless oil.

cym′ling (sĭm′lĭng), **cymb′ling** (sĭm(b)′lĭng), *n.* [See SIMLIN.] A scalloped or "pattypan" summer squash.

cy′mo-gene (sī′mō-jēn), *n.* [Cf. CYMENE, -GENE.] *Chem.* An inflammable gaseous petroleum product used for producing low temperatures. See PETROLEUM.

cy′mo-graph (-gråf), *n.* [*cyma* + *-graph.*] **a** An instrument for making tracings of the outline or contour of profiles, moldings, etc. **b** Var. of KYMOGRAPH. — **cy′mo-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

cy′mo-graph, *v. t.* To trace or copy with a cymograph.

cy′moid (sī′moid), *a.* [*cyme* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or having the form of, a cyme.

cy-mom′e-ter (sī-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + *-meter.*] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring wave motion; specif., *Elec.,* an instrument for determining the frequency of electric wave oscillations, esp. in connection with wireless telegraphy.

cy′mo-phane (sī′mō-fān; sĭm′ō-), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* Chrysoberyl, esp. an opalescent variety.

cy-moph′a-nous (sī-mŏf′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* Having a wavy, floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

cy′mo-scope (sī′mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + *-scope.*] *Elec.* Any device for detecting the presence of electric waves. The influence of electric waves on the resistance of a particular kind of electric circuit, on the magnetization of steel, on the polarization of an electrolytic cell, or on the electric condition of a vacuum has been applied in the various cymoscopes. Cf. ANTICOHERER, BARRETTER, COHERER, etc.

cy′mose (sī′mōs; sī-mōs′; 277), *a.* [L. *cymosus* full of shoots. See CYME.] *Bot.* Of the nature of, or derived from, a cyme; bearing, or pert. to, a cyme. — **cy′mose-ly,** *adv.*
cymose umbel, a form of cyme in which the main axis is as long as the secondary ones, forming a false umbel, as in various pelargoniums; — more properly called an **umbellate cyme.**

cy-mot′ri-chous (sī-mŏt′rĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] Having wavy hair.

Cym′ric (kĭm′rĭk), **Kym′ric,** *a.* [W. *Cymru* Wales.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Celtic tribes of Wales or their speech; hence, pertaining to or designating peoples speaking a form of Celtic belonging to the same branch as Welsh. — *n.* The Welsh language, or the languages of the group to which it belongs. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Cym′ry (kĭm′rĭ), **Kym′ry,** *n.* [W., *pl.*] **a** The Welsh race or the Cymric Celts, collectively. **b** With some ethnologists, the tall blond race of northern France also called *Gauls.* See CELT.

cy′mule (sī′mūl), *n.* [Cf. L. *cymula* a tender sprout, dim. of *cyma.* See CYME.] *Bot.* A small cyme, or one of very few flowers forming part of a compound cyme.

cy′mu-lose′ (sī′mū-lōs′; sī′mū-lōs′), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to a cymule; bearing or resembling cymules.

cy′myl (sī′mĭl), *n.* [*cymene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_{10}H_{13}$, of which cymene is the hydride.

cy-nan′che (sĭ-năŋ′kē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κυνάγχη dog's collar, bad kind of sore throat. Cf. QUINSY.] *Med.* Any disease of the tonsils, throat, or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficult breathing and swallowing.

Cyn′a-ra (sĭn′ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cinara, cynara,* a kind of artichoke, Gr. κινάρα; cf. Gr. κυνάρα, perh. the same plant.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants of the Mediterranean region and Canary Islands, having spiny pinnatifid leaves and large flower heads with fleshy receptacles. *C. scolymus* is the artichoke; *C. cardunculus* is the cardoon.

cyn′ar-rho′di-um (sĭn′ă-rō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυνόροδον dog-rose; κύων, κυνός, dog + ῥόδον rose.] *Bot.* The characteristic fruit of the rose (*Rosa*), in which the achenes are borne on the inner surface of a concave, fleshy, urn-shaped receptacle. It is a modification of the etærio.

cy′ne- (kü′nĕ-; kĭn′ĕ-). A combining form occurring in Old English terms, sometimes used historically, and meaning *king, kingly, royal*; as in: **cy′ne-bot′** (-bōt′), bote paid for the murder of the king; **cy′ne-gild′** (-gĭld′), the gild or fine to pay bote or wer for the murder of a king.

cyn′e-get′ics (sĭn′ē-jĕt′ĭks), *n.* [Gr. κυνηγετική (sc. τέχνη art), fr. κυνηγέτης hunter; κύων, κυνός, dog + ἡγεῖσθαι to lead.] Art of hunting with dogs. — **cyn′e-get′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

cy-ni′a-tri′a (sĭ-nī′ȧ-trī′ȧ), **cyn′i-at′rics** (sĭn′ĭ-ăt′rĭks), *n.* [NL. *cyniatria,* fr. *cyno-* + *-iatria.*] That branch of veterinary medicine which treats of the diseases of the dog.

cyn′ic (sĭn′ĭk), **cyn′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *cynicus* of the sect of Cynics, fr. Gr. κυνικός, prop., doglike, fr. κύων, κυνος, dog: cf. F. *cynique.* See HOUND.] **1.** Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; currish. *Rare.*

> I hope it is no very *cynical* asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received. *Johnson.*

2. Pertaining to the Dog Star; as, the *cynic,* or Sothic, or Sothiac, year; *cynic* cycle.
3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Cynics; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics.
4. Given to sneering at rectitude and the conduct of life by moral principles; disbelieving in the reality of human purposes not suggested or directed by self-interest or self-indulgence; as, a *cynical* man; characterized by such opinions; as, *cynical* views of human nature. See CYNIC, *n.*
Syn. — CYNICAL, MISANTHROPIC, PESSIMISTIC. CYNICAL implies a sneering disbelief in sincerity and rectitude; MISANTHROPIC, a rooted dislike of men and aversion to their society; PESSIMISTIC, a distrustful and gloomy view of things in general.

> The ease with which she [Elizabeth] asserted or denied whatever suited her purpose was only equaled by the *cynical* indifference with which she met the exposure of her lies. *J. R. Green.*

> I suspect that he . . . expected to meet a *misanthropical* gentleman, in wolfskin breeches, and answering in fierce monosyllables, instead of a man of this world. *Byron.*

cynic, *or* **cynical, spasm.** *Med.,* a convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face, producing a sort of grin, suggesting certain movements in a dog's upper lip; sardonic grin.

cyn′ic, *n.* [See CYNIC, *a.*] **1.** [*cap.*] *Philos.* One of a school of philosophers founded by Antisthenes (born c. 444 B. C.), a pupil of Socrates, and of whom Diogenes was a disciple. The Cynics taught that virtue is the only good, and that its essence lies in self-control and independence. Later Cynicism developed into a coarse protestantism against social customs and current philosophical opinions. Hence the term *Cynic* symbolized, in the popular judgment, moroseness, and contempt for the views of others.
2. One who holds views resembling those of the Cynics; a snarler; a misanthrope; particularly, a person who believes that human conduct is directed, either consciously or unconsciously, wholly by self-interest or self-indulgence.

cyn′i-cism (sĭn′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Cynics; quality of being cynical; mental state, opinions, or conduct of a cynic; cynicalness.

Cy-nip′i-dæ (sĭ-nĭp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. CYNIPS.] *Zoöl.* A large family of small hymenopterous insects, most of which produce galls on plants, esp. oaks and rosebushes, in which their maggotlike larvæ develop; the gallflies. They are mostly dark-colored, with few veins and no dark spot or stigma on the wings, and a short pedicle to the usually peculiarly shaped abdomen. Many of them exhibit alternation of generations. Not all the species produce galls; some inhabit the galls produced by other forms though making none themselves, others are parasitic on the bodies of living insects. In some recent classifications this group is regarded as a superfamily, **Cyn′i-poi′de-a** (sĭn′ĭ-poi′dē-ȧ), while the family Cynipidæ is restricted to its more typical genera. — **cyn′i-pid** (sĭn′ĭ-pĭd), *a. & n.*

cyn′i-poid (sĭn′ĭ-poid), *a.* [*Cynips* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to the gallflies, or Cynipoidea.

Cyn′ips (sĭn′ĭps; sī′nĭps), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. κύων,

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cylinder escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
cylinder machine. *Paper Making.* = CYLINDER ENGINE.
cylinder saw. = CROWN SAW.
cylinder shell *or* **snail.** A shell of the family Cylindrellidæ.
cyl′in-drar-thro′sis (sĭl′ĭn-drär-thrō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cylindro-* + *arthrosis.*] *Anat.* A joint in which the articular surfaces are approximately cylindrical.
cyl′in-dren′chy-ma (-drĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cylindro-* + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Tissue consisting of cylindrical cells. *Rare.*
cy-lin′dri-cal′i-ty (sĭ-lĭn′drĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Cylindricity.
cy-lin′dri-cal-ly, *adv.* of CYLINDRICAL.
cy-lin′dri-cal-ness, *n.* Cylindricity.
cy-lin′dri-cule, *n.* A small cylinder.
cy-lin′drite, *n.* [Gr. κύλινδρος cylinder; — in ref. to form of crystals.] *Min.* A compound of sulphur, lead, antimony, and tin, dark gray, with metallic luster. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 5.42.
cy-lin′dro-ö-gi′val, *a.* See CYLINDRO-.
cyl′in-dru′ri-a (sĭl′ĭn-drōō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] The presence of cylindroids in the urine.
Cym. *Abbr.* Cymric.
cy′ma-graph (sī′mȧ-gråf), *n.* **1.** = CYMOGRAPH. **2.** = KYMOGRAPH.
cy′ma-phen (-fĕn), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + φαίνειν to show.] *Teleg.* A telephone receiver.
cym′ba (sĭm′bȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -BÆ (-bē). [L., boat.] *Zoöl.* A boat-shaped sponge spicule.
cym′bæ-form. Incorrect var. of CYMBIFORM.
cym′bal, *n.* [Cf. SIMNEL.] A doughnut. *Dial. U. S.*
cym′bal-er (sĭm′băl-ẽr), **cym′bal-eer′** (-ēr′), *n.* [Cf. F. *cymbalier.*] A cymbalist.
cym′bal-ist, *n.* A performer on cymbals.
cym′bal-ler. Var. of CYMBALER.
cym′ba-lon (sĭm′bȧ-lŏn), *n.* = CYMBAL.
cym′bate (-bāt), *a.* [L. *cymba* boat, Gr. κύμβη.] *Zoöl.* Boat-shaped; cymbiform. *Rare.*
cym′blin (-blĭn). Var. of CYMLING.
cyme′let, *n.* [*cyme* + *-let.*] *Bot.* = CYMULE.
cy′me-nol (sī′mē-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* *Chem.* Carvacrol (which see).
cy-mif′er-ous (sī-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cyme* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Producing cymes.
cym′lin. Var. of CYMLING.
cy′mo-bot′rys (sī′mō-bŏt′rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RYSES (-rĭ-sēz). [NL.; *cyma* + Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes.] *Bot.* A thyrsus. *Obs. or R.* — **cy′mo-bot′ry-ose** (-rĭ-ōs), *a.*
cy′mol (sī′mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*cyme* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* Cymene.
cy′mo-phe′nol, *n.* Carvacrol.
cy′mous (sī′mŭs), *a.* Cymose.
cymphe, *n.* [L. *cymbium,* Gr. κυμβίον: cf. OF. *cymbe.*] A sacrificial cup. *Obs.*
cym′u-la (sĭm′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Bot.* A cymule.
cyn-. For various forms in *cyn-*, see the forms in CIN-, SIN-.
Cyn′ai-lu′rus (sĭn′ī-lū′rŭs; sī′nī-), *n.* [NL.; *cyno-* + Gr. αἴλουρος cat.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Acinonyx,* the genus containing the cheetah (which see).
cy-nan′thro-py (sĭ-năn′thrō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. κυνάνθρωπος of a dog-man; κύων, κυνός, dog + ἄνθρωπος man: cf. F. *cynanthropie.*] *Med.* A form of insanity in which the patients fancy themselves changed into dogs, and imitate the voice and habits of that animal.
cyn′a-ra′ceous (sĭn′ȧ-rā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to *Cynara.*
cyn′arc-tom′a-chy (sĭn′ärk-tŏm′ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [*cyno-* + Gr. ἄρκτος bear + μάχη fight.] Bear baiting with a dog. *Nonce Word.*
cy-na′re-ous (sĭ-nā′rē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Cynaraceous.
cyn′a-roid (sĭn′ȧ-roid), *a.* [*Cynara* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling the artichoke.
cy-nar′rho-don (sĭ-năr′ō-dŏn; sī-), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* = CYNARRHODIUM.
cyner, *n.* [L. *cinis, cineris.*] Cinders. *Obs.*
cyn′hy-e′na (sĭn′hī-ē′nȧ), *n.* [Gr. κύων, κυνός, dog + ὕαινα hyena.] The hyena dog. *Rare.*
cyn′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CYNIC, CYNICAL.
cyn′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cyn′i-pid′e-an (sĭn′ĭ-pĭd′ē-ăn), **cyn′i-pid′e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Cynipidous. *Rare.*
cy-nip′i-dous (sĭ-nĭp′ĭ-dŭs), *a.* [See CYNIPS.] *Zoöl.* Pertain-

D E F G H I J K L M

κυνός, dog + ἶψ an insect that eats vine buds; or perh. fr. L. *cyniphes, ciniphes*, pl., a kind of stinging insect, Gr. κνίψ: cf. F. *cynips*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small hymenopterous gallflies, type of the family Cynipidæ. The species mostly form galls on oaks.

cyn′o- (sĭn′ō; sī′nō-). A combining form from Greek κύων, κυνός, *dog*.

cyn′o-ce-phal′ic (-sē-făl′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. κυνοκέφαλος; **cyn′o-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs) } κύων, κυνός, dog + κεφαλή head.] Having a head or face like that of a dog; like or pertaining to a cynocephalus.

cyn′o-ceph′a-lus (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. κυνοκέφαλος.] **1.** One of a fabled race of dog-headed men. **2.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* **a** The genus containing the flying lemurs. *Galeopithecus* is a synonym. **b** The genus containing the typical baboons; — syn. of *Papio*.

Cyn′o-glos′sum (-glŏs′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυνόγλωσσον hound's-tongue; κύων, κυνός, a dog + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Bot.* A large genus of tall, rough boraginaceous herbs found in most temperate and subtropical regions. They have purple or white flowers in panicled scorpioid racemes, and prickly nutlets. *C. officinalis* is the hound's-tongue, used medicinally as a demulcent and sedative.

Cy-nog′na-thus (sī-nŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyno-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Paleon.* A genus of large ferocious carnivorous anomodont reptiles of the group Theriodontia, whose remains are found in the Karoo formation of the Permian of South Africa.

cyn′oid (sĭn′oid; sī′noid), *a.* [*cyno-* + *-oid*: cf. Gr. κυνοειδής doglike.] Doglike; *Zoöl.*, like or pertaining to the dog family.

Cy-noi′de-a (sĭ-noi′dē-ȧ; sī-), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYNOID.] *Zoöl.* A division of Carnivora, including the dogs, wolves, and foxes; — coextensive with *Canidæ*.

Cyn′o-mo′ri-um (sĭn′ō-mō′rĭ-ŭm; sī′nō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυνομόριον a parasitic plant, perh. dodder.] *Bot.* A genus of parasitic plants constituting the family Cynomoriaceæ (order Myrtales). It consists of a single species, *C. coccineum*, of the Levant, southern Europe, and northern Africa. It is a bright red leafless herb, with unisexual flowers borne in heads. It was formerly valued as a remedy for dysentery; it is considered edible in the Canary Islands.

Cyn′o-su′ra (sĭn′ō-sū′rȧ; sī′nō-). [L., fr. Gr. Κυνόσουρα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A Cretan nymph, nurse of Zeus, afterwards changed into a constellation. **2.** *Astron.* = CYNOSURE, 1.

cy′no-su′ral (sī′nō-shōō′răl; sĭn′ō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cynosure.

cy′no-sure (sī′nō-shōōr; sĭn′ō-; 277), *n.* [L. *Cynosura* the constellation Cynosure, Gr. κυνόσουρα dog's tail, the constellation Cynosure; κύων, κυνός, dog + οὐρά tail: cf. F. *cynosure*. See CYNIC.] **1.** [*cap.*] The northern circumpolar constellation Ursa Minor, or the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the north star (Polaris), the eyes of mariners and travelers were often directed; also, the north star itself.

2. That which serves to direct or guide.

3. Anything to which attention is strongly turned; a center of attraction.

> Where perhaps some beauty lies,
> The *cynosure* of neighboring eyes. *Milton.*

Cyn′o-su′rus (sĭn′ō-sū′rŭs; sī′nō-), *n.* [NL. See CYNOSURE.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World grasses, the dog's-tails, distinguished by the spikelike or capitate one-sided panicles. The only important species is *C. cristatus*, the crested dog's-tail.

Cyn′thi-a (sĭn′thĭ-ȧ), *a. fem.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυνθία.] Of or from Mt. Cynthus, in Delos, where Apollo and Artemis were fabled to have been born. Hence, an epithet of Artemis, as Cyn′thi-us (masc.) is of Apollo.

Cyn′thi-a, *n.* **1.** Artemis; hence, the moon personified.

> While *Cynthia* checks her dragon yoke
> Gently o'er the accustomed oak. *Milton.*

2. Queen Elizabeth; — often alluded to under this name in the literature of her time.

Cynthia moth. A silkworm moth (*Philosamia cynthia*) whose larva feeds on the ailanthus. See SILKWORM.

Cy′per-a′ce-æ (sī′pĕr-ā′sē-ē; sĭp′ĕr-), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYPERUS.] *Bot.* A very large family of monocotyledonous plants, the sedge family, distinguished from the grasses chiefly by the solid stems, and by the fruit, which is an achene instead of a grain. There are about 65 genera and 3,000 species, of wide distribution. The most important genera are *Carex, Cyperus, Scirpus, Eleocharis*, and *Rynchospora*. The sedges include some useful forage plants, and in the tropics they often furnish material for mats, baskets, etc. — **cy′per-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cy-pe′rus (sī-pē′rŭs; sĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύπειρος sedge.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the family Cyperaceæ, and containing about 650 species of wide distribution. They differ from most sedges in having the scales of the spikelet 2-ranked instead of spirally arranged, and from *Carex* in having the flowers all perfect and the spikelets alike. Several species, as *C. esculentus*, the chufa, have edible tuberous roots. *C. alternifolius* is the umbrella plant; *C. papyrus*, the papyrus of Egypt.

cy-phel′la (sī-fĕl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. κύφελλα, pl., the hollows of the ears.] *Bot.* **a** A little cuplike pit on the lower surface of the thallus in lichens of the genus *Sticta* and allies, probably the analogue of a lenticel in higher plants. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of small cup-shaped basidiomycetous fungi found on decaying wood.

Cy′pho-man′dra (sī′fō-măn′drȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κύφωμα hump + ἀνήρ man; — from the thickened connective.] *Bot.* A genus of South American solanaceous shrubs or trees having large simple or divided leaves, and flowers resembling those of *Solanum*. *C. betacea* is the tree tomato, grown for ornament and for its edible egg-shaped fruit.

cy′pho-nau′tes (sī′fō-nô′tēz; sĭf′ō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κυφός bent + ναύτης sailor.] *Zoöl.* The free-swimming bivalve larva of certain Polyzoa.

cy′pho-nism (sī′fō-nĭz′m; sĭf′ō-), *n.* [Gr. κυφωνισμός, fr. κύφων a crooked piece of wood, a sort of pillory, fr. κυφός bent, stooping.] An ancient method of punishment by exposure in a pillory, thought by some to have included besmearing the criminal with honey, to attract insects, by others to have been mere exposure in a collar like the Chinese cangue.

Cy-præ′a (sĭ-prē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. Κυπρία a name of Venus.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate gastropod mollusks, including the cowries. See COWRIE. The shell is smoothly polished externally, being extensively covered in life by the reflected lobes of the mantle, and is often handsomely colored. It is convex above and flattened below, having a long narrow aperture canaliculate at each end, and entirely concealed spire in the adult condition. The genus is the type of a family **Cy-præ′i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **cy-præ′id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **cy-præ′i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

cy′ pres′ (sē′ prā′). Also **cy′pres′**. *adv.* [OF. *si près* so nearly (as may be).] *Law.* Lit., as nearly (as may be); — used of a rule for equitably construing wills so as to conform as nearly as possible to the intention of the testator when a gift has been made attempting to create a fee-tail estate or a charitable trust; as, the court will carry out the testator's intention *cy pres* (or *cypres*).

cy′–pres′, *a.* Also **cy′pres′**. Designating, or in accordance with, the doctrine that certain wills (see CY PRES) are to be construed cy pres. The doctrine is applied in English and Scots law and in some of the States of the United States, but has been rejected in a number of the States. — *n.* The cy-pres doctrine.

cy′press (sī′prĕs), *n.* Also **cy′prus** (-prŭs). [ME. *cipres, cypirs*; perh. so named as being first made in Cyprus.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** Any of various early textile fabrics, as cloth of gold, a kind of satin, or esp. a thin, transparent stuff (often called **cypress**, or **cyprus, lawn**), the same as, or corresponding to, crape. It was either white or black, the latter being most common, and used for mourning; — hence used in Scot. and dial. Eng. to designate a black color.

> Lawn as white as driven snow;
> *Cyprus* black as e'er was crow. *Shak.*

2. A piece of this fabric, as a kerchief.

cy′press (sī′prĕs), *n.* [ME. *cipres, cipresse*, OF. *ciprès*, F. *cyprès*, L. *cypressus, cyparissus* (cf. the usual L. form *cupressus*), fr. Gr. κυπάρισσος, perh. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *gōpher*, Gen. vi. 14.] **1.** Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Cupressus*; also, its wood. Most species of cypress are ornamental in cultivation on account of their dark green evergreen foliage and symmetrical habit, as the American *C. macrocarpa* and the European and Oriental *C. sempervirens*. The latter, being often planted in cemeteries and around tombs, is regarded as an emblem of mourning. Its wood is valuable in carpentry. See CUPRESSUS.

2. Any of several pinaceous trees of allied genera, as the **Lawson's cypress** (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*) and **Sitka cypress** (*C. nutkaënsis*) of the western United States, and the **bald cypresses** (*Taxodium distichum* and *T. imbricarium*) of the southern United States.

3. Any of several plants having foliage suggesting that of a cypress, as the American polemoniaceous herb *Gilia coronopifolia*.

cy′pressed (-prĕst), *a.* Having or overgrown with cypresses.

cypress knee. One of the hard, hollow, conical outgrowths from the roots of the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), serving to aërate the root system.

cypress moss. **a** A moss (*Hypnum cupressiforme*) with cypresslike foliage. **b** A club moss (*Lycopodium alpinum*) growing on mountains of Europe and America.

cypress pine. Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Callitris*, esp. *C. rhomboidea* and *C. calcarata*. *Australasia.*

cypress spurge. An Old World spurge (*Euphorbia cyparissias*) the foliage of which somewhat resembles that of the cypress. It is sometimes cultivated and has become a weed in the eastern United States.

cypress vine. A convolvulaceous garden plant (*Quamoclit quamoclit*) with red or white tubular flowers and finely dissected leaves.

Cyp′ri-an (sĭp′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Cyprius*, fr. *Cyprus*, Gr. Κύπρος.] Of or pertaining to Cyprus (the reputed birthplace of Aphrodite, anciently famous for her worship), the people of Cyprus, or their language; also (in allusion to Aphrodite worship), lewd or licentious.

Cyprian turpentine, Chian turpentine. See TURPENTINE a.

Cyp′ri-an, *n.* **1.** **a** One of the people of Cyprus; also, their dialect (see GREEK, *n.*, 5). **b** A lewd woman; a prostitute. **2.** [L. *Cyprianus*, prop., of Cyprus, Gr. Κύπρος.] Masc. prop. name. F. *Cyprien* (sē′prē′äN′); G. *Cyprian* (tsē′prē-än). — **Cyprian and Justina.** See JUSTINA.

cyp′rine (sĭp′rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [Cf. CYPRESS.] Of or pertaining to the cypress.

Cy-prin′i-dæ (sĭ-prĭn′ĭ-dē; sĭ-prī′nĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYPRINUS.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A large family of soft-finned freshwater fishes, which includes the carp, barbels, tenches, breams, goldfish, chubs, dace, shiners, etc., and most of the fresh-water minnows; the carp family. They have a single dorsal fin, and a more or less protractile mouth destitute of teeth, except for a few on the pharyngeal bones. The body is nearly always covered with cycloid scales and the air bladder large and divided into two parts. It is the largest family of fishes, containing about 2,000 species, a large majority of them of small size. They occur in most parts of the world except Australia, Madagascar, and South America. In the Old World many are important food fishes, but in North America, except in the Pacific States, they are nearly all small in size and of little importance, though numerous in species. — **cy-pri′nid** (sĭ-prī′nĭd; sĭp′rĭ-nĭd), *a. & n.* — **cy-prin′i-form** (sĭ-prĭn′ĭ-fôrm; sĭ-prī′nĭ-fôrm), *a.*

2. A family of bivalve mollusks of which the genus *Cyprina* is the type.

Cy-prin′o-don′ti-dæ (sĭ-prĭn′ō-dŏn′tĭ-dē; sĭ-prī′nō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κυπρῖνος a kind of carp + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A large family of small soft-finned fishes, including the killifishes and related minnows, many of which live equally well in fresh, brackish, or salt water. The body is usually compressed behind and depressed at the head, with under jaw projecting beyond the upper. The jaws bear the small teeth. Cf. ANABLEPS. — **cy-prin′o-dont** (-dŏnt), **cy-prin′o-don′toid** (-dŏn′toid), *a. & n.*

cyp′ri-noid (sĭp′rĭ-noid; sĭ-prī′noid), *a.* [Gr. κυπρῖνος a kind of carp + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the carp family (Cyprinidæ). — *n.* One of the Cyprinidæ or Cyprinoidea.

Cyp′ri-noi′de-a (sĭp′rĭ-noi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYPRINOID.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily consisting of the carp family and several closely related families, as the suckers and loaches. — **cyp′ri-noi′de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Cy-pri′nus (sĭ-prī′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cyprinus*, Gr. κυπρῖνος, a kind of carp.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of fishes of the family Cyprinidæ, now usually restricted to the true carp (*Cyprinus carpio*).

Cyp′ri-ote (sĭp′rĭ-ōt), **Cyp′ri-ot** (-ŏt), *a.* [F. *Cypriot, Chypriot*.] Of or pertaining to Cyprus; Cyprian. — *n.* An inhabitant of Cyprus; also, the Cypriote Greek dialect. **Cypriote syllabary**, a syllabary of great antiquity and disputed origin, in which Cypriote is preserved.

Cyp′ri-pe′di-um (-pē′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Cypris* Venus + *pes, pedis*, foot; cf. Gr. ποδίον, dim. of πούς foot.] *Bot.* A genus of mostly scapose or leafy-stemmed terrestrial orchids with large drooping flowers, usually showily colored or marked, the lip forming a large inflated sac or pouch. They are natives of temperate and tropical regions, 10 species occurring in North America and one in Great Britain. They are highly prized for greenhouse cultivation, and readily hybridize. The native species are known as *lady's-slippers* and *moccasin flowers*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

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Cypripedium (*C. reginæ*).

Cy′pris (sī′prĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κύπρις. See CYPRIAN.] **1.** An epithet of Aphrodite. **2.** *Zoöl.* A genus of small ostracode Crustacea, having a light, strong, bivalve shell, found in stagnant fresh water.

cy′prus (sī′prŭs), *n.* The color of a cyprus cat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cyprus cat. A kind of striped tabby cat; prob. so called from coming orig. from Cyprus. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cyp′se-la (sĭp′sē-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. κυψέλη hollow vessel.] *Bot.* A bicarpellary achene with adherent calyx tube, as in the asters. — **cyp′se-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

Cyp′se-lo-mor′phæ (-lō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κύψελος a swift + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily or suborder of picarian birds having small feet and wings whose distal parts are much elongated. It includes the humming birds, goatsuckers, and swifts. — **cyp′se-lo-morph′** (sĭp′sē-lō-môrf′), *n.* — **cyp′se-lo-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.*

Cy′ra′no′ de Ber′ge-rac′ (sē′rȧ′nō′ dē bĕr′zhĕ-răk′). In Edmond Rostand's drama (1897) of the same name, a witty, daring Gascon soldier of fortune, disfigured by a huge nose. In despair of winning for himself the précieuse Roxane, he wins her love for a slower-witted but handsome comrade, revealing his own passion only long afterward, when dying. Cyrano is in part modeled after a 17th-century soldier and poet of the same name.

Cy′re-na′ic (sī′rē-nā′ĭk; sĭr′ē-), *a.* [L. *Cyrenaicus*, fr. *Cyrene*, in Libya.] Pertaining to Cyrenaica, an ancient country of northern Africa, and to Cyrene, its principal city; also, to a school of philosophy founded by Aristippus, a native of Cyrene. — *n.* A native of Cyrenaica; also, a disciple of the school of Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates, who established a school at Cyrene. He taught that pleasure is the chief end of life, and that its essential nature is sensation of gentle motion. Later Cyrenaics elaborated the theory of hedonism.

Cy-re′ni-an (sī-rē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Cyrene, in Africa; Cyrenaic. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cyrene; also, a Cyrenaic philosopher.

Cy-ril′la (sĭ-rĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Domenico *Cirillo*, or

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ing to, or produced by, the gallflies of the family Cynipidæ.

cyn′ism (sĭn′ĭz′m), *n.* [F. *cynisme*, fr. L. *cynismus*, Gr. κυνισμός.] Cynicism. *Rare.*

Cyn′o-cram-ba′ce-æ (sĭn′ō-krăm-bā′sē-ē; sī′nō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of THELIGONACEÆ. — **cyn′o-cram-ba′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cyn′o-cram′be (-krăm′bē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυνοκράμβη dog cabbage; κυων, κυνος, dog + κράμβη cabbage.] *Bot.* Syn. of THELIGONUM.

Cy′no-don (sī′nō-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυνόδων, κυνόδους the canine tooth. See CYNO-; -ODONT.] Syn. of CAPRIOLA.

Cy-nog′a-le (sĭ-nŏg′ȧ-lē; sī-), *n.* [NL.: *cyno-* + Gr. γαλῆ weasel.] See VIVERRINE OTTER.

cy-nog′ra-phy (-rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*cyno-* + *-graphy*.] A writing or treatise on dogs. *Rare.*

Cyn′o-mo′ri-a′ce-æ (sĭn′ō-mō′rĭ-ā′sē-ē; sī′nō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CYNOMORIUM. — **cyn′o-mo′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cyn′o-mor′pha (-môr′fȧ), **Cyn′o-mor′phæ** (-fē), *n. pl.* [NL., *cyno-* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* A group coextensive with Cercopithecidæ. *Rare.* — **cyn′o-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

Cyn′o-mys (sĭn′ō-mĭs; sī′nō-), *n.* [NL.; *cyno-* + Gr. μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the prairie dogs.

cynoper. † CINNABAR.

cyn′o-pho′bi-a (sĭn′ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ; sī′nō-), *n.* [NL.; *cyno-* + *-phobia*.] *Med.* A morbid dread of dogs or of hydrophobia.

Cyn′o-pi-the′ci-dæ (-pĭ-thē′sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYNO-; PITHECI.] = CERCOPITHECIDÆ. — **cyn′o-pi-the′coid** (-koid), *a.*

cy-nop′o-dous (sĭ-nŏp′ō-dŭs; sī-), *a.* [*cyno-* + *-podous*.] *Zoöl.* Having feet like those of a dog, with claws not retractile.

cyn′o-rex′i-a (sĭn′ō-rĕk′sĭ-ȧ; sī′nō-), *n.* [NL.; *cyno-* + Gr. ὄρεξις appetite.] *Med.* A voracious appetite.

cy-nor′rho-don (sĭ-nŏr′ō-dŏn; sī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυνόροδον.] **a** The dog-rose. **b** Var. of CYNARRHODON.

Cy-nos′ci-on (-nŏs′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.: *cyno-* + Gr. σκίαινα a sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine sciænoid fishes containing the weakfishes and allied species, all valuable as food fishes.

Cyn′thi-us (sĭn′thĭ-ŭs), *a. masc.* [L.] See CYNTHIA.

cyn′u-ren′ic (sĭn′ū-rĕn′ĭk; sī′nū-), **cy-nu′ric** (sĭ-nū′rĭk; sī-), etc. *Chem.* Vars. of KYNURENIC, KYNURIC, etc.

cy′on. † CION, SCION.

Cy′on (sī′ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύων dog.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Canidæ characterized by the absence of the usual last lower molar. It includes the dhole.

cy′o-pho′ri-a (sī′ō-fō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr κυοφορία.] Pregnancy.

cy-phel′late (sĭ-fĕl′ât), *a.* *Bot.* Having cyphellæ.

cy′pher. Var. of CIPHER.

cy-pho′sis (sĭ-fō′sĭs), **cy-phot′ic** (-fŏt′ĭk). Vars. of KYPHOSIS, KYPHOTIC.

cy-præ′oid (sĭ-prē′oid), *a.* [*Cypræa* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to the genus *Cypræa* or family Cypræidæ.

cy′press, or **cy′press-root′**, *n.* [Corruption of CYPERUS.] The galingale (*Cyperus longus*).

cypress grass. A common sedge (*Cyperus diandrus*) of the eastern United States.

cypress lawn. See CYPRES, the fabric.

cy′press-leaf′ oil. See OIL, [*Table I.*]

cypress thatch. Thatch of the leaves of a palmetto (*Thrinax keyensis*) of southern Florida.

Cy-pri′na (sĭ-prī′nȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. CYPRINUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of thick-shelled siphonate bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia.

cyp′rine (sĭp′rĭn; -rĭn; 183), *a.* *Zoöl.* Cyprinoid. *Rare.*

cyp′rine (sĭp′rĭn; -rīn), *n.* [L. *cyprius* of copper.] *Min.* A variety of vesuvianite, colored blue by copper.

cyp′ri-nine (sĭp′rĭ-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin**. [See CYPRINUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* Either of two protamines (α- and β-) contained in the spermatozoa of the carp.

cy′prus. Var. of CYPRES, the fabric. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **cyprus lawn.**

Cyp′se-li (sĭp′sē-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = CYPSELOMORPHÆ.

Cyp-sel′i-dæ (sĭp-sĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYPSELUS.] Syn. of MICROPODIDÆ. See SWIFT.

Cyp′se-li-for′mes (sĭp′sē-lĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Cypselus* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* = CYPSELOMORPHÆ. — **cyp′se-li-form′** (-fôrm′; sĭp-sĕl′ĭ-), *a.*

cyp′se-line (sĭp′sē-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [From *Cypselus*.] *Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to the swifts.

cyp′se-loid (-loid), *a.* [*cypselus* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to the swifts.

Cyp′se-loi′des (-loi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CYPSELOMORPHÆ. *Obs.*

Cyp′se-lus (sĭp′sē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *cypselus* a kind of swallow, Gr. κύψελος.] *Zoöl.* A genus of swifts, syn. of *Micropus*.

cyr-. For various obsolete forms in *cyr-*, see those in CIR-.

Cyr′a-ma (sĭr′ȧ-mȧ; sĭ-rā′mȧ). *Bib.*

Cy′re-na′i-cism (sĭ′rē-nā′ĭ-sĭz′m; sĭr′ē-), *n.* Doctrine of the Cyrenaics; Cyrenaic hedonism.

Cy-re′ne (sī-rē′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυρήνη.] *Gr. Myth.* A nymph or local goddess of Cyrene, beloved by Apollo, a deity of vegetation and possibly an early form of Artemis.

Cyr′il (sĭr′ĭl), *n.* [L. *Cyrillus*, Gr. Κύριλλος; cf. κύριος lord.] Lit., lordly; — masc. prop. name. L. *Cyrillus* (sĭ-rĭl′ŭs); F. *Cy-*

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Cyrillo, Italian physician.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs and trees, type of the Cyrillaceæ. They have lateral racemes of small white flowers with acute, contorted petals, 5 stamens, and a dehiscent fruit without wings. *C. racemiflora* is the ironwood of the southern United States.

Cyr'il-la'ce-æ (sĭr'ĭ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Sapindales) related to the Aquifoliaceæ. They have hard wood, entire coriaceous leaves, small racemose white flowers, and capsular fruit. There are 3 genera and 6 species exclusively American, *Cyrilla* and *Cliftonia* being found throughout the Gulf States and *Costæa* in South America. — **cyr'il-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cy-ril'li-an (sĭ-rĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Cyril, Bishop of Alexandria (4th and 5th centuries), or his followers in his controversy with Nestorius. — *n.* A follower of Cyril. **2.** = CYRILLIC.

Cy-ril'lic (-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the old Slavic alphabet reputed to have been invented by Cyril, a missionary to the Slavs in the 9th century. The Cyrillic alphabet consisted originally of 38 letters based on the Greek uncials, to which 10 letters were added later. In its present form it is the alphabet of Russia, Bulgaria, and Servia, and one of the three dominant alphabets of the world, the other two being the Arabic and the Roman. Cf. SLAVIC.

cyrto-. A combining form from Greek κυρτός, *bent, curved.*

cyr-tom'e-ter (sẽr-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*cyrto-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for determining the dimensions and movements of the chest.

cyr-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύρτωσις a being humpbacked.] *Med.* Curvature or deformity, esp. of the spine.

Cyr'to-spa'dix (sûr'tō-spā'dĭks), *n.* [NL.; *cyrto-* + *spadix.*] *Bot.* A small genus of South American aroids having tuberous roots and basal, long-petioled, more or less hastate leaves. In the cultivated forms (often known by the name *caladium*) the leaves exhibit beautiful shades and markings in red, yellow, white, and green.

cyr'to-style (sûr'tō-stīl), *n.* [*cyrto-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* A circular projecting portico.

cyst (sĭst), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder, sac, fr. κύειν to be pregnant. Cf. CYME.] **1.** *Med.* A pouch or sac without opening, provided with a distinct membrane and containing fluid or semifluid morbid matter, abnormally developed in one of the natural cavities or in the substance of an organ. **2.** *Bot.* **a** In many algæ, as Desmidiales and Schizophyceæ, a resting spore formed by the breaking up of portions of the filaments or the inclosing of cell groups, and their investment by a sheath or envelope. It includes a number of types, as aplanospore, akinete, etc. **b** An air vesicle in certain algæ, as in the common rockweed. **c** The spore case in certain fungi, as *Mucor* and its allies. **3.** *Zoöl.* A sac or capsule, esp. that which many protozoans and other minute animals secrete about themselves when they assume a quiescent condition, as in æstivation or as a preliminary to spore formation; also, that by which larval tapeworms are surrounded in the tissues of their hosts. Commonly the contained organism as well as the sac or capsule is included in the meaning.

cyst, *n.* [See CIST.] *Antiq.* A box or chest; a cist. See CIST.
The Bolognese *cysts* are said to have been the produce of local art and industry. *R. F. Burton.*

-cyst (-sĭst). A suffix from Greek κύστις, *bladder, bag, pouch;* as, macro*cyst*, oö*cyst*, sagitto*cyst*, etc.

cys-tec'ta-sy (sĭs-tĕk'tā-sĭ), *n.* [*cyst-* + Gr. ἔκτασις extension.] *Surg.* **a** Dilatation of the bladder. **b** A form of lithotomy.

cys-tec'to-my (-tō-mĭ), *n.* [*cyst* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a cyst.

cyst'ed (sĭs'tĕd), *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.

cyst'e-ine (sĭs'tē-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **cys'te-in.** [See CYST.] *Physiol. Chem.* An intermediate and possibly primary decomposition product of proteids. Chemically it is α-amino-β-thio-hydracrylic acid, $C_3H_7O_2NS$, and is converted by atmospheric oxygen into cystine, from which it can be regained by reduction. — **cyst'e-in'ic** (-ĭn'ĭk), *a.*

cys'ti- (sĭs'tĭ-). Combining form for *cyst.* — CYSTO-.

cys'tic (sĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *cystique.*] **1.** Of, like, or pertaining to, a cyst; esp., in *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the gall bladder or urinary bladder.
2. Containing a cyst or cysts; cystose.
3. *Zoöl.* Contained in a cyst; encysted.
cystic duct, the duct from the gall bladder which unites with the hepatic to form the common bile duct. — **c. worm,** a bladder worm.

cys'ti-cer'coid (sĭs'tĭ-sûr'koid), *a.* [*cysticercus* + *-oid.*] Like or pertaining to a cysticercus. — *n.* A cysticercus. — **cys'ti-cer-coi'dal** (-koi'dăl), *a.*

cys'ti-cer-co'sis (-sẽr-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cysticercus* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Infestation of the muscles with cysticerci.

cys'ti-cer'cus (-sûr'kŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -CERCI (-sûr'sī). [NL.; *cysti-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* The larval form of certain species of tapeworms having the head and neck of a tapeworm attached to a saclike body filled with fluid; — called also *bladder worm, hydatid,* and *measle* (as, pork *measle*). These larvæ live in the tissues of various living animals, and, when swallowed by a suitable animal, develop into adult tapeworms in the intestine (see MEASLES, TAPEWORM). The name *Cysticercus* was given as a generic name before the larval nature of these worms was known, and it is still so used for convenience when the larval forms, or bladder worms, as distinguished from the adult, are spoken of.

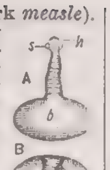

Cysticercus of Tapeworm (*Tænia solium*), enlarged. *A* One with the head protruded; *b* Sac; *s* Suckers; *h* Hooks. *B* One with the head retracted.

cys'tid (sĭs'tĭd), *n.* **1.** *Paleon.* Any fossil echinoderm of the group Cystoidea.
2. *Bot.* A cystidium.

cys-tid'i-um (sĭs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -TIDIA (-ȧ); E. -TIDIUMS (-ŭmz). *Bot.* In certain basidiomycetous fungi, one of the large inflated and thick-walled cells of the hymenial layer projecting beyond the basidia and paraphyses.

cys'ti-form (sĭs'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cysti-* + *-form.*] Having the form of a cyst; bladderlike.

cyst'ine (sĭs'tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **cyst'in.** [See CYST.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_{12}O_4N_2S_2$, found in horn, hair, etc., rarely in urine and urinary calculi, and formed as a cleavage product of proteids. Its relation to cysteine is that of a disulphide to a mercaptan.

cys-ti'tis (sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyst-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the bladder.

cys'to- (sĭs'tō-), **cys'ti-** (-tĭ-), **cyst-.** [Gr. κύστις bladder.] Combining forms used in *Anat. & Biol.*, usually to denote *likeness to* or *connection with a bladder or cyst.*

cys'to-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* The form of sporocarp produced in the Rhodophyceæ, or red algæ, after fertilization of the procarp. It has a thickened envelope and develops asexual carpospores, thus constituting probably the sporophytic generation in these plants. — **cys'to-car'pic** (-kär'pĭk), *a.*

cys'to-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia in which the urinary bladder protrudes; vesical hernia.

cys'to-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyst-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the bladder.

cys'to-fi-bro'ma (-fī-brō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -BROMATA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A cystic fibroma.

Cys'to-flag'el-la'ta (-flăj'ĕ-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYSTO-; FLAGELLUM.] *Zoöl.* An order of Mastigophora having two flagella, one modified into a long tentacle, while the other is small and contained within the gullet. It consists of but two genera, *Noctiluca* (which see) and *Leptodiscus.* — **cys'to-flag'el-late** (-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a. & n.*

cyst'oid (sĭs'toid), *a.* [*cyst* + *-oid.*] **1.** Bladderlike; resembling a cyst.
2. *Paleon.* Of or pertaining to the Cystoidea.

cyst'oid, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A cystoid formation.
2. One of the Cystoidea.

Cys-toi'de-a (sĭs-toi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyst-* + *-oid.*] *Paleon.* A group (formerly included in the Crinoidea, but now usually ranking as a separate class) of extinct Paleozoic short-stemmed or stemless pelmatozoan echinoderms. The body is commonly more or less globular or egg-shaped and inclosed in irregularly arranged plates, which are usually pierced by a peculiar system of pores, probably respiratory in function. The arms are weakly developed in most forms. Recent classifications restrict the class Cystoidea by the exclusion of the Thecoidea and Carpoidea (which see). — **cys-toi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

One of the Cystoidea (*Apiocystites gebhardi*). (½)

cys'to-lith (sĭs'tō-lĭth), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-lith.*] **1.** *Bot.* A concretion of calcium carbonate deposited in a plant cell, usually on a projection of the cell wall.
2. *Med.* A urinary calculus.
— **cys'to-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

cys-to'ma (sĭs-tō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -TOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *cyst-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor containing cysts. — **cys-tom'a-tous** (-tŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -tō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

cys'to-my-o'ma (sĭs'tō-mī-ō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -OMATA (-ō'mȧ-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A cystic myoma.

cys'to-myx-o'ma (-mĭk-sō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -OMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A cystic myxoma.

cys'to-neu-ral'gi-a (-nū-răl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + *neuralgia.*] *Med.* Neuralgia of the bladder.

cys'to-pa-ral'y-sis (-pȧ-răl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + *paralysis.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the bladder.

cys'tor-rha'gi-a (sĭs'tō-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the bladder.

cys'tor-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + *-rhea.*] Catarrh of the bladder.

cys'to-sar-co'ma (-sär-kō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -COMATA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A cystic sarcoma.

cys'to-scope (sĭs'tō-skōp), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for inspecting the interior of the bladder. — **cys'to-scop'ic** (sĭs'tō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **cys-tos'co-py** (sĭs-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.*

cyst'ose (sĭs'tōs; sĭs-tōs'), *a.* Containing or resembling a cyst or cysts.

cys'to-spasm (sĭs'tō-spăz'm), *n.* [*cysto-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Spasm of the bladder. — **cys'to-spas'tic** (-spăs'tĭk), *a.*

cys-tos'to-my (sĭs-tŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* Formation of an opening into the bladder by incision.

cys'to-tome (-tōm), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* **a** An instrument for incising the bladder. **b** = CYSTITOME.

cys-tot'o-my (-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the bladder, esp. in lithotomy.

cy'tase (sī'tās), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* **a** An enzyme found in the seeds of various plants, esp. the grasses, which has the power of rendering soluble the material of cell walls. It is destroyed by heating to 60°–65° C. **b** See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY. — **cy-tas'ic** (sī-tăs'ĭk), *a.*

cy'tas-ter (sī'tăs-tẽr), *n.* [*cyto-* + *aster.*] *Biol.* An achromatic aster (see ASTER, 4 **a**), as disting. from a *karyaster.*

-cyte (-sīt). A suffix from Greek κύτος, *hollow vessel,* used to denote a *cell;* as leuco*cyte*, erythro*cyte*, etc.

Cyth'er-e'a (sĭth'ẽr-ē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυθέρεια.] **1.** An epithet of Aphrodite (which see), hence of Venus.
2. *Bot.* A genus of orchids containing a single species, *C. bulbosa*, of northern Europe and North America. It is a delicate bulbous bog herb having a single white flower variegated with purple, pink, and yellow, followed later in the season by an ovate, plaited leaf.

Cyth'er-e'an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Cythereus.* See CYTHEREA.] Of or pertaining to the goddess Aphrodite or Venus, or the planet Venus. — *n.* A votary of Aphrodite.

Cyt'i-nus (sĭt'ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύτινος the calyx of the pomegranate.] *Bot.* A genus of root-parasitic herbs constituting or typifying the family **Cyt'i-na'ce-ae** [-nā'sē-ē] (order Aristolochiales), and including one European and possibly one African species. They are yellow or reddish fleshy plants, growing on the roots of *Cistus*, and have been used as astringents and styptics.

cyt'i-sine (sĭt'ĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** [From *Cytisus*, name of a genus allied to Laburnum.] A bitter, crystalline, very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{14}ON_2$, found in many leguminous plants, as the laburnum (*Laburnum laburnum*).

Cyt'i-sus (-sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cytisus* a plant, prob. a medic, Gr. κύτισος.] *Bot.* A genus of stiff or spiny fabaceous shrubs having unifoliolate leaves and showy racemose flowers with a two-lipped calyx. The numerous species are natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. *C. scoparius* is the common broom. Several are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cy'to- (sī'tō-), **cyt-.** Combining form from Greek κύτος, *hollow vessel*, used to indicate *connection with, relation to*, or *derivation from, a cell, cells*, or *cytoplasm;* as, *cyto*logy, etc.

cy'tode (sī'tōd), *n.* [*cyto-* + 1st *-ode.*] *Biol.* A non-nucleated cell or mass of protoplasm.

cy'to-di'ag-no'sis (sī'tō-dī'ăg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + *diagnosis.*] *Med.* Diagnosis based upon the examination of cells found in the tissues or fluids of the body.

cy'to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Cell formation or development. — **cy'to-gen'ic** (-ĭk), **cy'to-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

cy-tog'e-nous (sī-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* *Anat. & Biol.* Producing cells; — designating specif. lymphatic, or adenoid, tissue.

cy'to-glo'bin (sī'tō-glō'bĭn), *n.* [*cyto-* + *globulin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A nucleoproteid, at one time thought to be a globulin, obtainable from many cells and glandular organs. It retards the coagulation of the blood.

cy'toid (sī'toid), *a.* [*cyto-* + *-oid.*] Cell-like.

cy'to-log'ic (sī'tō-lŏj'ĭk), **cy'to-log'i-cal** (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Biol.* Pertaining to cytology. — **cy'to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cy-tol'o-gy (sī-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The branch of biology treating of cells with reference to their structure, functions, multiplication, and life history. *Cytology* deals with the individual cell, and its intrinsic characters and functions; *histology* deals with cells chiefly as the elements constituting tissues. — **cy-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

cy'to-lymph (sī'tō-lĭmf), *n.* [*cyto-* + *lymph.*] *Biol.* The more fluid part or ground substance of cytoplasm; — opposed to *cytoreticulum.*

cy-tol'y-sis (sī-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + *-lysis.*] *Physiol.* The dissolution or degeneration of cells or neurons.

cy'to-lyt'ic (sī'tō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Of or pert. to, or effecting, cytolysis; specif., *Physiol. Chem.*, capable of decomposing the material of cell walls; as, a *cytolytic* enzyme.

cy-tom'e-ter (sī-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for counting and measuring cells.

cy'to-plasm (sī'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*cyto-* + Gr. πλάσμα a mold.] *Biol.* Orig., the watery ground substance of the protoplasm as opposed to the granular contents; later, the entire protoplasm; now, the protoplasm of the cell exclusive of the nucleus. — **cy'to-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

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rille (sē'rēl'); Sp. *Cirilo* (thē-rē'lō; 138); It. *Cirillo* (chē-rēl'lō); G. *Cyrill* (tsē'rēl).

Cy-ril'lit-sa (sĭ-rĭl'ĭt-sȧ) Var. of KIRILLITSA.

cyring. † SYRINGE.

cyr'i-o-log'ic (sĭr'ĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk; sĭ'-rĭ-), **cyr'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Vars. of CURIOLOGIC, -LOGICAL.

cyr-toc'er-a-cone' (sẽr-tŏs'ẽr-ȧ-kōn'), *n.* *Paleon.* A nautiloid cephalopod shell curved like those of the genus *Cyrtoceras.*

Cyr-toc'er-as (-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *cyrto-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of Paleozoic nautiloid cephalopods having a conical or subcylindrical slightly curved shell, with a large body chamber.

cyr'to-cer'a-tite (sûr'tō-sẽr'ȧ-tīt), *n.* *Paleon.* A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtoceras.* — **cyr'to-cer'a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

cyr'to-graph (sûr'tō-grăf), *n.* = CYRTOMETER.

cyr'to-lite (sûr'tō-līt), *n.* [*cyrto-* + *-lite.*] *Chem.* A mineral related to zircon but containing uranium, yttrium, etc.

Cy'rus (sī'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κῦρος, fr. OPer. *Kūrush.*] Lit., the sun; — masc. prop. name.

cy'rus, *n.* = SARUS. *India.*

cyst-. See CYSTO-.

cys'tad-e-no'ma (sĭs'tăd-ē-nō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -NOMATA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A cystic adenoma.

cys-tal'gi-a (sĭs-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyst-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the bladder.

cys'ta-tro'phi-a (sĭs'tȧ-trō'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyst-* + *atrophia.*] *Med.* Atrophy of the bladder.

cys'tel-minth (sĭs'tĕl-mĭnth), *n.* [*cyst-* + Gr. ἕλμινς, -ινθος, worm.] A bladder worm.

cys-ten'chy-ma (sĭs-tĕn'kĭ-mȧ), **cys-ten'chyme** (-kīm), *n.* [*cyst-* + *-enchyma.*] *Zoöl.* A tissue containing large cells with thin walls found in some sponges. — **cys'ten-chym'a-tous** (sĭs'tĕn-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

cys'ti-car'pi-um (sĭs'tĭ-kär'pĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* Cystocarp. — **cys'ti-car'pic** (-pĭk), *a.*

cys'ti-cerce (sĭs'tĭ-sûrs), *n.* A [cysticercus. *Rare.*

cyst'i-cle, *n.* A small cyst. *Rare.*

cys-tic'o-lous (sĭs-tĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*cysti-* + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting a cyst.

cys'ti-cot'o-my (sĭs'tĭ-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*cystic* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the cystic duct.

cys'ti-cule (sĭs'tĭ-kūl), *n.* [Dim. of *cyst.*] An appendage of the vestibule of the ear of fishes.

Cys-tid'e-a (sĭs-tĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυστις a bladder, pouch.] *Paleon.* = CYSTOIDEA. — **cys-tid'e-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

cys'ti-dic'o-lous (sĭs'tĭ-dĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*cystid* + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting a cyst

cys-tif'er-ous (sĭs-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cysti-* + *-ferous.*] Cystigerous.

cys-tig'er-ous (-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cysti-* + *-gerous.*] Bearing or containing a cyst or cysts. *Rare.*

cys'ti-nu'ri-a (sĭs'tĭ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cystine* + *-uria.*] The presence of cystine in the urine.

cys'tir-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cysti-* + *-rhea.*] Abnormal discharge of mucus from the bladder; vesical catarrh.

cys'tis (sĭs'tĭs), *n.; pl.* CYSTIDES (-tĭ-dēz). [NL.] A cyst.

cys'ti-tome (sĭs'tĭ-tōm), *n.* [*cysti-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for incising the capsule of the lens of the eye in the operation for cataract.

cys'to-ad'e-no'ma (-tō-ăd'ē-nō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] Cystadenoma.

cys'to-car'ci-no'ma (-kär'sĭ-nō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -NOMATA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A cystic carcinoma.

cys'to-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* A cystlike cell of the cystenchyma of a sponge.

cys'to-gen'e-sis, *n.* Cytogenesis

cys-tog'e-nous (sĭs-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*cysto-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Cell-producing. *Obs. or R.*

Cys-toph'o-ra (-tŏf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL., *custo-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the hooded seal.

cys'to-plast (sĭs'tō-plăst), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A cell having a cell wall. *Obs.*

cys'to-plas'ty, *n.* [*cysto-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Any plastic operation upon the bladder.

cys'to-ple'gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + *-plegia.*] Cystoparalysis.

Cys-top'ter-is (sĭs-tŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + Gr. πτερίς fern: — in ref. to the inflated indusium.] *Bot.* Syn. of FILIX.

cys'top-to'sis (sĭs'tŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Med.* Prolapse of the mucous membrane of the bladder into the urethra.

Cys-to'pus (sĭs-tō'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + Gr. πους foot.] *Bot.* Syn. of ALBUGO.

cys'to-spore. *n.* [*cysto-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* = CARPOSPORE.

cyst'ous (sĭs'tŭs), *a.* Cystic. *R.*

cyt-. See CYTO-.

cyte. † CITY, KITE.

Cyt'i-na'ce-æ (sĭt'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CYTINUS. — **cyt'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cyt'i-o-blast' (sĭt'ĭ-ō-blăst'; sĭsh'ĭ-ō-), *n.* *Bot.* A cytoblast.

cyt'i-o-derm', cyt'i-o-der'ma, *n.* Cytoderm. *Obs.*

cyt'i-o-plasm (-plăz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Cytoplasm. *Rare*

cy-ti'tis (sĭ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κυτος skin + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the skin.

cy'to-blast, *n.* [*cyto-* + *blast.*] *Biol.* **a** The cell nucleus. *Schleiden.* **b** One of the hypothetical ultimate vital units of which the cell is built up. *Altmann.* **c** A protoplast. *Kölliker.*

cy'to-blas-te'ma (sī'tō-blăs-tē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + Gr. βλάστημα growth.] *Biol.* The formative material from which cells were thought to arise. *Obs. Schleiden.* — **cy'to-blas-te'mal, cy'to-blas-tem'a-tous** (-tĕm'ȧ-tŭs), **cy'to-blas-tem'ic, cy'to-blas-te'mous** (-tē'mŭs), *a.* *Obs.*

cy'to-chy-le'ma (-kī-lē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + Gr. χυλός juice.] *Biol.* Cytolymph.

cy-toc'la-sis (sī-tŏk'lȧ-sĭs; sī'tō-klā'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + Gr. κλάσις a breaking.] *Physiol.* The destruction of cells. — **cy'to-clas'tic** (sī'tō-klăs'tĭk), *a.*

cy'to-coc'cus (sī'tō-kŏk'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -COCCI (-kŏk'sī). [NL.; *cyto-* + Gr. κόκκος kernel, grain.] *Biol.* The nucleus of a cytula.

cy'to-den'drite. *n.* [*cyto-* + *dendrite.*] *Anat.* A dendrite given off from the body of a nerve cell; — dist. from *axodendrite.*

cy'to-derm, *n.* *Obs. or R.* [*cyto-* + *-derm.*] **1.** *Biol.* Cell wall. **2.** *Bot.* The primordial utricle.

cy'to-di-er'e-sis (-dī-ĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + Gr. διαίρεσις a dividing.] *Biol.* Mitosis. *Obs.* — **cy'to-di-er-et'ic** (-ẽr-ĕt'ĭk), *a.*

cy-tog'a-my (sī-tŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-gamy.*] *Biol.* Cell union; conjugation. *Rare.*

cy-tog'e-ny (sī-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* *Biol.* Cytogenesis.

cy'to-ly'sin (sī'tō-lī'sĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance producing cytolysis.

cy'to-mi'cro-some, *n.* *Biol.* A microsome occurring in the cytoplasm, distinguished from a nuclear microsome.

cy-tom'i-tome (sī-tŏm'ĭ-tōm), *n.* [*cyto-* + Gr. μίτος a thread, web.] *Biol.* = CYTORETICULUM.

cy'to-mor-pho'sis, *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + *morphosis.*] *Biol.* The series of changes undergone by cells. *Rare.*

cy-toph'a-gous (sī-tŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*cyto-* + *-phagous.*] *Biol.* Phagocytic; cell-devouring. *Rare.*

cy'to-phil (sī'tō-fĭl), *a.* [*cyto-* + *-phil.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Having affinity for cells; — said of certain haptophorous groups. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

D E F G H I J K L M

cy′to-plast (sī′tō-plăst), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* The cytoplasmic contents of the cell, as distinguished from the nuclear contents. — **cy′to-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

cy′to-re-tic′u-lum (sī′tō-rē-tĭk′ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL. *cyto-* + *reticulum.*] *Biol.* The network formed of the more solid part of the cytoplasm, as opposed to the *cytolymph.*

cy′to-sine (sī′tō-sĭn ; -sēn), *n.* Also **-sin**. [*cyto-* + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_4H_5ON_3$, got from carp sperm, herring testicles, and different nucleic acids, and also synthetically. It is a pyrimidine derivative.

cy′to-stome (-stōm), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-stome.*] *Zoöl.* The mouth of a unicellular animal.

cy′to-tox′in (sī′tō-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [*cyto-* + *toxin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance developed in the blood serum and having a toxic effect upon cells. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY. — **cy′to-tox′ic** (sī′tō-tŏk′sĭk), *a.*

cyt′u-la (sĭt′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See CYTO-.] *Zoöl.* The fertilized egg cell or parent cell of an organism. *Haeckel.*

Cyz′i-cene (sĭz′ĭ-sēn), *a.* [L. *Cyzicenus.*] *Class. Antiq.* Lit., of or pertaining to the ancient city of Cyzicus in Mysia, Asia Minor ; — used to designate a large banqueting hall in a house, built so as to open on a garden.

czar (zär ; tsär ; 277), **tsar** (tsär), *n.* [Russ. *tsar′*, fr. L. *Caesar* Cæsar ; cf. OPol. *czar*, Pol. *car.*] A king ; an emperor ; specif., the popular title of the former emperors of Russia ; officially, their title as kings of Poland and some other parts of their empire ; — in the Middle Ages assumed by various Slavonic rulers and ascribed also to the Mongol princes. The title was assumed in 1547 by Ivan IV., the Terrible ; Nicholas II. was the last czar.

czar′e-vitch (zär′ĕ-vĭch ; tsär′-), **tsar′e-vitch** (tsär′ĕ- ; *Russ.* tsȧ-rā′-), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevich.*] A son of a czar of Russia ; — originally a title, later replaced by *grand duke.* The eldest son's title was *tsesarevitch* or *cesarevitch.*

cza-rev′na (zä-rĕv′nȧ ; tsä-), *or* **tsa-** (tsä-), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna.*] A daughter of a czar of Russia ; — orig. a title.

cza-ri′na (zä-rē′nȧ; tsä-), **tsa-ri′na** (tsä-), *n.* [Cf. G. *Zarin, Czarin*, fem., Russ. *tsaritsa.*] The title of an empress of Russia, corresponding to the emperor's title of *czar.*

czar′ish, tsar′ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or like, a czar.

czar′ism (zär′ĭz'm ; tsär′-), **tsar′ism** (tsär′-), *n.* [*czar* + *-ism.*] Autocratic government exampled by that of Russia under the czars ; absolutism.

Czech (chĕk, *more correctly*, chĕx), *n.* An individual of the most westerly branch of the Slavs. This branch numbers more than 6,000,000, chiefly in Bohemia and Moravia. Also, the Czech language ; Bohemian. See SLAV. — **Czech′ic** (-ĭk), **Czech′ish**, *a.*

D

D (dē). **1.** The fourth letter of the English alphabet, into which it comes through the Latin and Greek from the Phœnician and Hebrew *Daleth.* Etymologically *d* is related most nearly to *t* and *th ;* as, E. *d*eep, G. *t*ief ; E. *d*aughter, G. *t*ochter, Gr. θυγάτηρ, Skr. *d*uhitr. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 145, 146, and ALPHABET, *Illust.*

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate : **a** Fourth in order or class, or sometimes the numeral 4 ; as, Class *D ;* Company *D.* **b** *Math.* [*l. c.*] Differentiation, or a fourth known quantity (*Alg.*) ; [*cap.*] derivation. **c** [*cap.*] *Music.* (1) The second tone in the model major scale (that of C), or the fourth tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, *Illust.* **d** [*cap.*] Degree of curve. **e** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by sodium. **f** [*cap.*] Debenture ; divisional (bonds) ; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

3. As a numeral, D stands for 500. In this use it is strictly the second half of the sign ↀ (or CIↃ), the original Etruscan numeral for 1,000. D̄ stands for 500,000, sometimes for 5,000.

4. As an abbreviation : **a** In the form **D.** : Various proper names, as Daniel, David, etc.; Dame (G., queen, in *Chess*) ; December ; Deus (L., God) ; also D[1], the kernel of Deuteronomy, or Deuteronomic material generally or in any particular book, that later than D[1] being designated D[2], D[3] (*O. T. Criticism*) ; sometimes, didymium (see DI); doctor (see DEGREE) ; formerly, dollar ; Dominus (L., Lord) ; Don; Double (*Hymnology*); Dublin ; duchess; duke; Dutch; dux (L., leader). **b** In the form **d.** or **D.** : da (L., give) ; dam (in pedigrees) ; date ; daughter ; day ; dead ; deciduous ; decretum (L., decree) ; degree ; democrat, democratic ; deputy; destra (It., right (hand) in *Music*) ; denarius, denarii (L., penny, pence) ; deserted ; deserter; [often *ital.*] dextro-, as *d*-tartaric acid (*Chem.*) ; diameter ; died; dime ; door (*Theater*) ; dorsal ; dose ; dowager ; drizzling (*Naut.*).

D and N columns. See COMMUTATION COLUMNS. — **D flat** (D♭), *Music*, the tone a half step below D. — **D flat major, D major,** *Music*, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of five flats and two sharps. — **D minor, D sharp minor,** *Music*, the minor scales or keys relative to F major and F sharp major, and having the same signatures respectively of one flat and six sharps. — **D sharp** (D♯), *Music*, the tone a half step above D.

D (dē), *n.; pl.* D's, Ds (dēz). Also **dee** ; *pl.* DEES (dēz). **1.** The letter D, d, or its sound.
2. An object like the letter D in shape or outline, as an eye of metal at the end of a harness trace, or a loop of iron attached to a saddle to suspend articles from.

D, *a.* Having the general form of the (capital) letter D; as, D block ; D valve.

dab (dăb), *v. t. ;* DABBED (dăbd) ; DAB′BING. [ME. *dabben* to strike : cf. OD. *dabben* to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, and G. *tappen* to grope.] **1.** To strike or hit with a sudden motion; to peck. "To *dab* him in the neck." *Sir T. More.*
2. To dress the face of (stone) by picking or fretting.
3. To strike or touch, or cause to strike, gently or so as to give a momentary pressure, as with a soft or moist substance ; to tap ; also, to apply by striking in that way ; hence, to strike or pat with a dabber.

dab, *v. i.* **1.** To make a dab at anything ; to strike with a quick motion.
2. To use a dabber, as in printing or etching.
3. *Type Founding.* To make a dab.

dab, *n.* **1.** A blow ; variously : **a** A gentle blow, as with the hand or some soft substance. **b** A sudden blow or hit ; a peck, thrust, or sharp slap.

A scratch of her claw, a *dab* of her beak. *Hawthorne.*

2. A flattish mass of anything soft or moist.
3. A small or slight amount, portion, or the like. *Rare.*
4. *Dial. Eng.* (*pron.* dăb ; däb). **a** A child's pinafore. **b** An insignificant person ; a chit. **c** A slattern.
5. Refuse sugar foots.
6. *Mech.* An instrument, as a center punch, for dabbing, or marking, something ; also, a mark or dot so made.
7. *Die Sinking & Type Founding.* An impression, esp. a trial one, of a die made by striking it into metal.
8. *Print. & Engraving.* A dabber.

dab (dăb), *n.* [Cf. DAB a small mass.] Any flatfish; specif., any of several species of flounder, esp. the European *Limanda limanda*, and the sand dab or rusty dab (*L. ferruginea*) of America. Cf. SMEAR DAB.

Dab.

dab (dăb), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A skillful hand ; a dabster ; an expert. *Colloq. or Dial.*

dab′ber (dăb′ẽr), *n.* One that dabs : specif. : **a** A pad or other device used by printers, engravers, etc., to apply ink, color, etc., evenly to a surface. **b** A brush used by stereotypers to force the damped paper into the interstices of the type, or one used in gilding, photography, etc.

dab′ble (dăb′'l), *v. t. ;* DAB′BLED (-'ld) ; DAB′BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *dab ;* cf. OD. *dabbelen.*] To wet by splashing or by little dips or strokes ; to spatter ; sprinkle ; moisten. "Bright hair *dabbled* in blood." *Shak.*

dab′ble, *v. i.* **1.** To play in water, as with the hands ; to paddle or splash in mud or water.

Where the duck *dabbles* 'mid the rustling sedge. *Wordsworth.*

2. To work in a slight or superficial manner ; to do something in a small way.

Burns . . . began to *dabble* in politics. *J. C. Shairp.*

3. To tamper ; to meddle. *Obs.*

dab′bler (dăb′lẽr), *n.* One who dabbles ; esp., one who dips slightly into anything ; a dilettante.

dab′by (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. 3d DAB, 2.] Moist ; damp ; wet and adhesive, as clothes.

dab′chick′ (dăb′chĭk′), *n.* [For *dapchick.* Cf. DAP, DIP, DIPCHICK.] **a** The little grebe (*Podiceps fluviatilis*) of Europe, or the pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) of America, both remarkable for their quickness in diving. **b** The common gallinule. *Dial. Eng.*

da-boi′a (dȧ-boi′ȧ ; dăb′ō-yä), *n.* **a** The jessur. **b** [*cap.*] The genus to which the jessur belongs.

dab′ster (dăb′stẽr), *n.* [Cf. DAB an expert.] *Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** One who is skilled; an expert; an adept ; a dab.
2. A dabbler at anything ; an unskilled hand. *Browning.*

‖ **da ca′po** (dä kä′pō). [It., from (the) head or beginning.] *Music.* From the beginning ; a direction to return to the first strain and repeat; — indicated by the letters *D.C.* Also, the strain so repeated.

da ca′po al fi′ne (äl fē′nā), (repeat) from the beginning to the sign *fine.* — **da ca′po al se′gno** (sā′nyō), (repeat) from the beginning to the sign :𝄋: or 𝄋.

dace (dās), *n.* [For older *darce*, fr. OF. *dars*, F. *dard*, LL. *darsus*, of unknown origin.] **a** A small European cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus leuciscus*) inhabiting chiefly clear quiet streams ; — called also *dare* and *dart.* **b** In North America, any of many cyprinoid fishes of the genera *Minnilus, Semotilus*, etc. The common black-nosed dace is *Rhinichthys atronasus ;* the horned dace are species of *Semotilus ;* the red dace is the redfin (which see).

Black-nosed Dace (*Rhinichthys atronasus*).

Da-ce′lo (dȧ-sē′lō), *n.* [NL., an anagram of L. *alcedo* kingfisher.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of dacelonine kingfishers, including the laughing jackass (which see).

dachs′hund′ (däks′hoont′ ; dȧks′hoond), *n.* [G. ; *dachs* badger + *hund* dog.] One of a breed of small or medium-sized hounds with a long body and very short, crooked legs. It is used in Europe (esp. in Germany) for hunting the badger, fox, and other animals inhabiting burrows, and is a popular house dog in most parts of the world. The common variety has short, smooth hair, but a long-haired variety also exists. Dachshunds are of various colors, usually black and tan, or a shade of red or brown. They are intelligent and courageous, but often quarrelsome and obstinate.

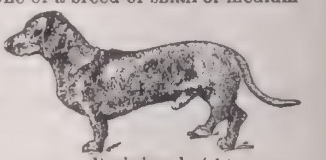
Dachshund. (1/20)

Da′cian (dā′shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dacia (the ancient name of the country north of the Danube, west of the Dniester, and east of the Theiss) or its inhabitants. Originally Dacia was peopled by the *Daci* and *Getæ.* The former long withstood Roman aggression, but were conquered by Trajan. From the colonists settled in the country as a result of this conquest or from later colonists from the south of them the modern Roumanian speech is derived. — *n.* A native of Dacia.

da′cite (dā′sīt), *n.* [From L. *Dacia.* See DACIAN.] *Petrog.* A volcanic or intrusive rock, sometimes partly glassy, composed of plagioclase and quartz, with biotite, hornblende, or pyroxene. — **da-cit′ic** (dȧ-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

da-coit′ (dȧ-koit′), *n.* [Hind. *ḍakait.*] One of a class of murderous robbers, in India, who act in gangs. Cf. THUG.

da-coit′ (dȧ-koit′), *v. t. & i. ;* DA-COIT′ED ; DA-COIT′ING. To practice dacoity; to maraud or plunder as a dacoit.

da-coit′y (-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Hind. *ḍakaitī.*] Robbery by dacoits; robbery by an armed gang (now, according to the Indian penal code, of not less than five men. *Oxf. E. D.*).

Da-cryd′i-um (dă-krĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δακρύδιον, dim. of δάκρυ tear ; — in ref. to the gummy exudations.] *Bot.* A genus of taxaceous trees of New Zealand, Australia, and the Malayan region, resembling *Podocarpus*, but with orthotropous seeds. They are mostly tall evergreens with valuable timber, the species being called chiefly *pine* or *mountain pine.* See RIMU, HUON PINE.

dac′ry-o- (dăk′rĭ-ō-), **dac′ry-** (dăk′rĭ-). [Gr. δάκρυον a tear.] Combining form indicating *relation to tears, or to the lachrymal apparatus.*

dac′ry-o-ad′e-ni′tis (-ăd′ē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *dacryo-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

dac′ry-o-cele′ (-sēl′), *n.* [*dacryo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of a lachrymal sac.

dac′ry-o-cyst′ (-sĭst′), *n.* [*dacryo-* + *-cyst.*] *Anat.* The lachrymal sac.

dac′ry-o-cys-ti′tis (-sĭs-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *dacryocyst* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

dac′ry-o-lith′ (-lĭth′) } *n.* [*dacryo-* + *-lith, -lite.*] *Med.*
dac′ry-o-lite′ (-līt′) } A calculus in the lachrymal duct.

dac′ry-o′ma (dăk′rĭ-ō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dacryo-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* **a** Stoppage of the minute orifices of the lachrymal canals. **b** A lachrymal tumor.

dac′ry-on (dăk′rĭ-ŏn), *n. ; L. pl.* -RYA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Anat.* The point of junction of the anterior border of the lachrymal bone with the frontal bone. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

dac′ry-ops (-ŏps), *n.* [NL. ; *dacryo-* + Gr. ὤψ eye.] *Med.* **a** A cyst of the lachrymal gland due to stoppage of the ducts. **b** A watery state of the eye.

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cy′to-proct (-prŏkt), *n.* [*cyto-* + Gr. πρωκτός anus.] *Zoöl.* Anal aperture of a unicellular animal.
cy′to-pyge (-pīj), *n.* [*cyto-* + Gr. πυγή the rump.] = CYTOPROCT.
cy′to-some, *n.* Also **cy′to-so′ma.** [*cyto-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* **a** The cell body as opposed to the nucleus. *Obs.* **b** A deeply staining filament or other structure pertaining to the cytoplasm. *R.*
cy′to-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See CYTO- ; TAXIS.] *Physiol.* A form of chemotaxis in which isolated cells move toward each other. — **cy′to-tac′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*
cy-toth′e-sis (sī-tŏth′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *cyto-* + *thesis.*] *Physiol.* Changes in a cell or neuron tending toward regeneration.
cy-tot′ro-pism (sī-tŏt′rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*cyto-* + *tropism.*] Cytotaxis.
Cy′to-zo′a, *n. pl.* [NL. ; *cyto* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* The Protozoa. *R.*
cy′to-zym′ase (-zīm′ās), *n.* [*cyto-* + *zymase.*] *Chem.* Invertase.
cyt′u-lo-plasm (sĭt′ū-lō-plăz'm), *n.* Protoplasm of a cytula. *Obs.*
czar′das, *n.* = CSARDAS.
czar′dom, tsar′dom (zär′dŭm ; tsär′-), *n.* See -DOM.
czar′i-an (zär′ĭ-ăn ; tsär′-),
czar′ic (-ĭk), *a.* = CZARISH.
cza-rin′i-an (zä-rĭn′ĭ-ăn ; tsä-), *a.* Pert. to the czarina or czar.
czar′ist, *n.* See -IST.
cza-rit′za (zä-rēt′sȧ ; tsä-), **tsa-rit′za** (tsä-), *n.* [Russ. *tsaritsa.*] = CZARINA.
czar′o-witch (zär′ō-vĭch ; tsär′-), *n.* = CZAREVITCH.
czar′o-witz (zär′ō-vĭts ; tsär′-), *n.; pl.* -WITZES (-ĕz). = CZAREVITCH.
czar′ship, tsar′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **czi′ga-ny** (chē′gä-nē), ‖ **tzi′ga-ny** (tsē′-), *n.* [Hung. *cigány*, formerly also *czigány.*] A gypsy.

D

da (dä). Obs. or Scot. for DAW.
da. † DAY, DOE.
Da. *Abbr.* Danish.
D. A. *Abbr. Com.* Documentary bill for acceptance.
d /a. *Abbr.* Days after acceptance.
D / A. *Abbr.* Discharge afloat (*Chartering*) ; deposit account (*Banking*).
daal′der (däl′dẽr), *n.* [D.] See COIN.
‖ **da-an′** (dä-än′), *n.* [Tag.] A road. *Phil. I.*
dab (dăb ; däb), *v. t.* [Cf. DAUB, *v.*] = DAUB, to plaster.
dab, *n.* Rough mortar or mud for plastering : daub. *Eng.*
dab, *adv.* With a dab ; sharply.
dab, dabb (dȧb), *n.* [Ar. *dabbun.*] A large spiny-tailed lizard (*Uromastix spinipes*, or allied species) of Egypt, Palestine, etc.
‖ **da bal′lo** (dä bäl′lō). [It.] *Music* In dance style ; in a sprightly manner.
Dab′a-reh (dăb′ȧ-rĕ). *Bib.*
Dab′ba-sheth (-shĕth). *Bib.*
dabbe. † DAB, *n. & v.*, tap, slap.
dab′beh (dŭb′ĕ). Var. of DUBBEH.
dab′bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DAB.
dab′bling-ly, *adv.* of *dabbling*, p. pr. See -LY.
dabd. Dabbed. *Ref. Sp.*
Dab′e-rath (dăb′ē-răth). *Bib.*
Dab′e-reth (-rĕth). *D. Bib.*
‖ **da′bit de′us his quo′que fi′nem:** [L.] God will grant an end to these also. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 199).
Dab′i-tis (dăb′ĭ-tĭs), *n. Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.
dab′l. Dabble. *Ref. Sp.*
dab′ld. Dabbled. *Ref. Sp.*
dab′let, *n.* [OF. *deablot.*] A little devil. *Obs.*
da-boy′a. Var. of DABOIA **a**.
Da′bri-a (dā′brĭ-ȧ; dăb′-). *Bib.*
dab′uh. *n.* [Ar. *ḍabā′.*] The striped hyena. *Obs.*
da′case′ (dā′kāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Dac′ca ba-na′na (dăk′ȧ). [From *Dacca*, India.] A dwarf variety of banana.
‖ **d'ac′cord′** (dȧ′kōr′). [F.] In accord ; in tune ; agreed.
Da-ce′lo-ni′næ (dȧ-sē′lō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DACELO.] *Zoöl.* See KINGFISHER. — **da-ce′lo-nine** (-nīn ; -nĭn ; 183), *a.*
dachs′hound′. Incorrect for DACHSHUND.
Da′ci (dā′sī), *n. pl.* [L.] See DACIAN.
dac′i-ty (dăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [For *audacity.*] Capacity ; energy ; smartness. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dack′er (dăk′ẽr), **dai′ker** (dā′kẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *dakeren* to waver.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** To waver ; vacillate. **2.** To stagger ; to saunter. **3** To work leisurely or fitfully ; to potter. **4.** To wrangle ; dispute ; also, to dare : challenge. **5.** Also *v. t.* To search.
dack′er, dai′ker, *n.* A stroll ; a saunter ; also, wrangle ; quarrel. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*
Da-co′bi (dȧ-kō′bī). *Bib.*
da-coit′age, *n.* Dacoity.
dacoo. † DACOIT.
Da-co′tah. Var. of DAKOTA.
dacre. † DICKER, ten.
Da′cre's knot (dā′k'rz). See HERALDIC KNOT.
dac′ro-cys-ti′tis (dăk′rō-sĭs-tī′tĭs). Var. of DACRYOCYSTITIS.
dac′ry- (dăk′rĭ-). See DACRYO-.
dac′ry-ad′e-ni′tis (-ăd′ē-nī′tĭs). Var. of DACRYOADENITIS.
dac′ryd (dăk′rĭd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Dacrydium. Rare.*
dac′ry-o-li-thi′a-sis (dăk′rĭ-ō-lĭ-thī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *dacryo*

dac'tyl (dăk'tĭl), *n.* [L. *dactylus*, Gr. δάκτυλος a finger, a dactyl. Cf. DATE, the fruit.] **1.** *Pros.* A poetical foot of three syllables (˘ ˘), one long foll[illegible] by two short, or, in modern vers[illegible] accented foll[illegible] by two unaccented; as, L. *teg*[illegible], — so called from the similarity of it[illegible] arrangement to that of the joints of a finger. See CYCLIC, *a.*, 3; FOOT.
2. *Zoöl.* A finger [illegible] toe; a dactylus.
3. The common E[illegible]opean piddock (*Ph*[illegible] *dactylus*).
Dac'tyl (dăk'tĭl), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TYLS (-tĭl[illegible]), L. -TYLI (-tĭ-lī). [L. pl. *Dactyli*, Gr[illegible] *Class. Myth.* One of the attendants of Cyb[illegible] in the neighborhood of Mt. Ida (see IDÆAN), local equ[illegible]valen[illegible] [illegible]rybantes. They were credited with the [illegible]ing and with the introduction of rl[illegible]. See CORYBANT.
dac'ty-lar (-tĭ-lár[illegible]).
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pe[illegible]taining to a [illegible] or dactylus.
dac-tyl'ic (dăk-tĭ[illegible]), *a.* [L. [illegible]*tylicus*, Gr. δακτυλικός, fr. δάκτυλος.] O[illegible] pertainin[illegible] or consisting chiefly or wholly of, dactyl[illegible]rses. See HEXAMETER.
dac-tyl'ic, *n.* A [illegible]actylic vers[illegible].
dac-tyl'i-o-glyph (dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ō-glĭf'), *n.* [Gr. δακτυλιογλύφος an engraver of gems; δακτύλιος finger ring (fr. δάκτυλος finger) + γλύφειν to engrave.] An engraver of gems for rings and other ornaments; also, the inscription of the engraver's name on a ring or gem. — **dac-tyl'i-o-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* — **dac-tyl'i-og'ly-phy** (-ŏg'lĭ-fĭ), *n.*
dac-tyl'i-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rá-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. δακτύλιος finger ring + *-graphy*.] Lore or history of gem engraving; also, *Rare*, the art of gem engraving. — **dac-tyl'i-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **dac-tyl'i-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*
dac-tyl'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δακτύλιος finger ring + *-logy*.] Study of finger rings; also, *Rare*, dactyliography.
dac-tyl'i-o-man'cy (-tĭl'ĭ-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. δακτύλιος finger ring + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of finger rings.
Dac'ty-lis (dăk'tĭ-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δάκτυλος finger.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses consisting of a single species, *D. glomerata*. See ORCHARD GRASS.
dac'ty-li'tis (dăk'tĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe + *-itis*.] *Med.* An inflammatory affection of the fingers or toes, frequently occurring in syphilis.
dac'ty-lo- (dăk'tĭ-lō-), **dac'tyl-**. A combining form from Greek δάκτυλος, *finger, toe, digit*.
dac'tyl-oid (dăk'tĭ-loid), *a.* [*dactyl* + *-oid*: cf. Gr. δακτυλοειδής fingerlike.] Resembling a finger.
dac'ty-lol'o-gy (-tĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*dactylo-* + *-logy*.] Art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the manual alphabets of deaf-mutes. There are two manual alphabets, the *one-hand* alphabet, perfected by the Abbé de l'Epée (d. 1789), and the *two-hand* alphabet, probably based on that of George Dalgarno of Aberdeen, published in 1680.

One-hand Alphabet.

dac'ty-lop'o-dite (dăk'-tĭ-lŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [See DACTYLO-; -POD.] *Zoöl.* The distal segment of certain limbs of crustaceans (as the ambulatory limbs of a decapod).
dac'ty-lose' (dăk'tĭ-lōs'; dăk'tĭ-lōs'), *a.* [*dactylo-* + *-ose*.] Finger-shaped.
-dac'ty-lous (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs). Suffix from Greek δάκτυλος, *finger, toe, digit*; as in isodactylous, monodactylous, etc.
dac'ty-lo-zo'oid (dăk'tĭ-lō-zō'oid), *n.* [*dactylo-* + *zooid*.] *Zoöl.* A form of zooid having no mouth, found in certain hydrozoans. They perform tactile and protective functions for the colony.
dac'ty-lus (dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl.* **a** = DACTYLOPODITE. **b** The part (consisting of one or more joints) of the tarsus of certain insects following the enlarged and modified first joint.
dad (dăd), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *daid*, Gael. *daidein*, W. *tad*, OL. *tata*, Gr. τάτα, τέττα, Skr. *tāta*.] Father; — a word used by children or familiarly. *Shak.*
dad'dle (dăd''l), *v. i.*; DAD'DLED (-'ld); DAD'DLING. [Prob. freq. of DADE.] To toddle like a child; hence, to do anything slowly or feebly; to dawdle. *Dial.*
dad'dy (dăd'ĭ), *n.* Dad; — a familiar diminutive.
daddy longlegs. A popular name (given on account of their long slender legs) of: **a** A crane fly. **b** A harvestman or arachnid of the order Phalangida. See CRANE FLY, HARVESTMAN.
dade (dād), *v. t.*; DAD'ED (dād'ĕd); DAD'ING (dād'ĭng). [Of uncertain origin. Cf. DADDLE.] To lead and hold up by leading strings. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dade, *v. i.* To walk unsteadily. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
da'do (dā'dō; dä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* DADOES (-dōz). [It. *dado* die, cube, pedestal; of same origin as E. *die*, n. See DIE, *n.*] **1.** *Arch.* **a** That part of a pedestal included between the base and the cornice (or surbase); the die; hence: **b** In any wall, that part of the basement included between the surbase and the base course (see BASE COURSE). **c** In interior decoration, the lower part of the wall of an apartment when adorned with moldings, or otherwise specially decorated.

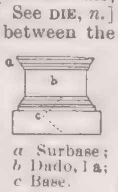

a Surbase; *b* Dado, 1 a; *c* Base.

2. A groove made by dadoing.
da'do, *v. t.*; DA'DOED (-dōd); DA'DO-ING. **1.** To furnish with a dado; as, a *dadoed* drawing-room.
2. (dā'dō) To secure by fitting into a groove; to set into a groove; as, the shelf is *dadoed* into a wooden upright.
3. To make a rectangular groove in, as a plank.
dado head. *Mach.* An attachment to a woodworking machine, as a saw bench, for dadoing.
Da-dox'y-lon (dá-dŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δᾴς, δᾳδός, firebrand + ξύλον wood.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil gymnospermous trees represented by various specimens of wood found in Paleozoic deposits from the Middle Devonian to the Permian. It belongs to the extinct Cordaitaceæ.
dæ'dal (dē'dăl), *a.* [L. *daedalus* cunningly wrought, fr. Gr. δαίδαλος; cf. δαιδάλλειν to work cunningly. The word also alludes to Dædalus (Gr. Δαίδαλος, lit., the cunning worker).] **1.** Cunningly or ingeniously formed or working; skillful; artistic; ingenious; like a maze; intricate.
The *dædal* hand of Nature. *J. Philips.*
2. Varied; variegated; rich; — a poetic usage, probably with reference to Lucretius, "De Rerum Natura," I. 7 (*dædala tellus*, dædal earth).
Dæ-da'le-a (dē-dā'lē-á), *n.* [NL., in ref. to the labyrinthiform lamellæ. See DÆDAL, *a.*] *Bot.* A genus of tough polyporaceous fungi of Europe and America, distinguished from *Polyporus* by the sinuous labyrinthiform lamellæ formed by the pores. The species grow upon dead wood.
dæ-da'le-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Var. of DÆDALIAN.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to the genus *Dædalea* or to its labyrinthiform pores.
Dæ-dal'ian (dē-dăl'yăn), *a.* [See DÆDAL, *a.*] **1.** Pert. to, or after the manner of, Dædalus; skillful; cunningly made; ingenious; like the labyrinth of Dædalus; intricate.
Our bodies decked in our *Dædalian* arms. *Chapman.*
2. [*l. c.*] = DÆDAL, 2. *Obs.*
Dæd'a-lus (dĕd'á-lŭs; dē'dá-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαίδαλος. See DÆDAL, *a.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* An Athenian artificer and architect, expelled for murder to Crete, where he built the Labyrinth. Being cast into the Labyrinth by Minos, he escaped, with his son Icarus, by means of artificial wings. Dædalus reached Sicily in safety; but Icarus flew too near the sun, the wax of his wings melted, and he fell into the sea and was drowned.
2. Hence, a skillful artificer or contriver.
da'er (dä'ẽr), *a.* [Cf. Ir. *daor* enslaved, condemned, guilty, earlier *dāer*, *dōer*.] *Irish Tribal Custom.* Designating or relating to stock taken by a vassal from a superior under certain conditions; as, *daer* stock, *daer* tenant, etc.
The *daer* tenant seems to have been an adscriptus glebæ of lower rank than a *saer* tenant. — **da'er-man**, *n.*
daff (dȧf), *v. t.*; DAFFED (dȧft); DAFF'ING. [Cf. DOFF.]
1. To cast off; doff. *Obs.*
2. To put, turn, or thrust aside; — used esp. in the phrase *to daff the world aside* (cf. *Shak.*, *1 Henry IV.*, act IV., scene i.), to make it get out of one's way.
Canst thou so *daff* me? Thou hast killed my child. *Shak.*
daff, *n.* [See DAFT.] A stupid fellow; a numskull; also, a coward or dastard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.*
daff, *v. i.* To act foolishly or sportively; to toy. *Chiefly Scot.* "Gentlemen *daffing* at their wine." *Stevenson.*
daf'fo-dil (dăf'ō-dĭl), *n.* [Formerly *affodylle*, prop., the asphodel, fr. LL. *affodillus* (cf. D. *affodille* or OF. *asphodile*, *afrodille*, F. *asphodèle*), L. *asphodelus*, fr. Gr. ἀσφόδελος. The initial *d* in English is not satisfactorily explained. See ASPHODEL.] *Bot.* **a** = AFFODILL, asphodel. *Obs.* **b** Formerly, any species of *Narcissus*; now, specif., *N. pseudo-narcissus*, with large yellow single or double flowers. See NARCISSUS. Called also *daffodilly*, *daffadilly*, *daffadowndilly*, *daffydowndilly*, etc.
daff'y (dȧf'ĭ), *a.*; DAFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DAFF'I-EST. [Cf. DAFF, *n.*] Crazy; imbecile; daft. *Colloq. or Dial.*
daft (dȧft), *a.* [ME. *dafte*, *defte*, stupid, also meek; prob. same word as E. *deft*; but cf. also ME. *daffe*, *daf*, fool, coward, of uncertain origin. See DEFT.] **1.** Mild; meek; humble. *Obs.*
2. Foolish; idiotic; also, crazy; insane; as, he is *daft*.
Let us think no more of this *daft* business. *Scott.*
3. Gay; frolicsome; merry; — esp. in *daft days*, the days of merrymaking at Christmas. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dag (dăg; dȧg), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *dagg*, Icel. *dögg*. See DEW.] Dew; also, a fog or mist, or a drizzling rain. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dag, *v. i.*; DAGGED (dăgd; dȧgd); DAG'GING (dăg'ĭng). [From DAG dew.] To be misty; to drizzle. *Dial. Eng.*
dag, *n.* [ME. *dagge*; of uncertain origin.] A loose hanging end or shred; a deep pointed ornamental division in the edge of a garment; specif., *pl.*, daglocks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dag, *v. t.* [From DAG a loose end.] **1.** To cut into jags or points; to slash; as, to *dag* a garment. *Obs.*
2. To cut off the daglocks from (sheep).
dag, *v. i.* To trail in the wet or dirt. *Dial. Eng.*
dag (dăg), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A large pistol formerly used. *Obs. or Hist.*

Dag.

Da'gan (dä'găn), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* God of the earth.
Dagan is one of the earlier deities of Babylonia, often mentioned with Anu and Ninib. It is plausible to assume some relationship with the Philistine god of agriculture, *Dagon*, though the precise nature of the relationship cannot be determined. He was identified with Bel, and his worship lapsed as early as the 9th century B. C.
Dag'da (dăg'dá), *n.* [Prop., good god.] *Celt. Myth.* A Gaelic god, perhaps of the earth, famous as a warrior harpist, and eater of porridge. He was king of the Tuat[illegible] De Danann after their defeat by the Milesians.
dag'ger (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. ME. *daggen* to pierce, F. *daguer* to stab, F. *dague* a dagger.] **1.** A short weapon used for stabbing. This is the general term: cf. PONIARD, STILETTO, BOWIE KNIFE, DIRK, MISERICORD, ANLACE.

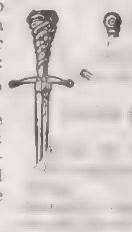

2. Anything having the general shape of, or suggesting, a dagger; specif.: *Print.* A mark of reference [†]; — called also *obelisk*. It is the second in order when more than one reference occurs on a page.
3. [Perh. fr. *diagonal*.] *Shipbuilding.* = DOGSHORE.
4. A dagger moth.
dagger of lath, the wooden weapon gi[illegible] Moralities.
dag'ger (dăg'ẽr), *v. t.*; DAG'GERE[illegible]
1. To pierce with a dagger; to sta[illegible]
2. *Print.* To mark with a dagger[illegible]
dagger moth. Any of several [illegible] *Acronycta* and certain allied ge[illegible] daggerlike mark near the anal[illegible] Their larvæ feed on foliage, an[illegible] or less hairy, an unusual charact[illegible]
dagger plant. Any species of [illegible] bayonet (*Y. aloifolia*). See YUCC[illegible]
dag'gers (dăg'ẽrz), *n.* Any of va[illegible] form leaves, as the water flag of E[illegible] reed canary grass (*Phalaris arund*[illegible]
dag'gett (dăg'ĕt), *n.* [Russ. *degot'*.] [illegible]tained by the distillation of the bark of [illegible] birch. It is used in the preparation of R[illegible] in medicine as a local application in variou[illegible]
dag'gle (dăg''l), *v. t.*; DAG'GLED (-'ld); DAG'[illegible] [Freq. of DAG, *v. t.*] To clog with mud or mire; to wet and befoul, as a garment, by trailing it through mud or wet; also, to make wet and limp by sprinkling or splashing; to draggle.
dag'gle, *v. i.* To trail through mud or slush; to draggle.
Nor like a puppy [have I] *daggled* through the town. *Pope.*
dag'gy (dăg'ĭ), *a.* Having daglocks; — said of a sheep.
dag'lock' (dăg'lŏk'), *n.* [*dag* end + *lock*.] A dirty or clotted lock of wool on a sheep, hair on a dog, etc.; taglock.
Da'go (dā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* DAGOS or DAGOES (-gōz). [Cf. Sp. *Diego*, a common proper name.] [*also l. c.*] A person of Spanish (or, by extension, Portuguese or, now most commonly, Italian) descent. *Slang, U. S.*
Da'gon (dā'gŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Dagōn*: cf. L. *Dagon*, Gr. Δαγών.] *Bib.* A god of the Philistines. The common supposition that he was represented as half man and half fish rests on a doubtful etymology of the name. He was probably an agricultural deity. Cf. DAGAN.

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lith + *-iasis*.] *Med* Formation of dacryoliths.
dac'tile, *v. i.* [Of uncertain origin.] To move quickly or nimbly; leap; bound *Obs.*
dac'tyle. † DACTYL.
dac'tyl-et (dăk'tĭ-lĕt; dăk'tĭ-lĕt'), *n.* [*dactyl* + *-et*.] A little dactyl. *Nonce Word.*
dac-tyl'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DACTYLIC.
dac-tyl'i-og'ly-phist (dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ŏg'lĭ-fĭst), *n.* An engraver of gems; a dactylioglyph.
dac-tyl'i-o-glyph'tic (-ō-glĭf'-tĭk), *a.* Dactylioglyphic.
dac-tyl'i-on (dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] **1.** = SYNDACTYLISM.
2. *Music.* An obsolete contrivance for developing the fingers of piano players.
dac-tyl'i-o-the'ca (-ō-thē'ká), *n.*; *pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [L., fr. Gr. δακτυλιοθήκη.] *Class. Antiq.* A casket for rings; a collection of rings and jewels.
dac'tyl-ist, *n.* A writer of dactylic verse. *Obs. or R.*
dac'ty-log'ra-phy (dăk'tĭ-lŏg'-rá-fĭ), *n.* [*dactylo-* + *-graphy*.] Dactylology.
dac'ty-lo-man'cy, *n.* Erron. for DACTYLIOMANCY.
dac'ty-lon'o-my (dăk'tĭ-lŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*dactylo-* + Gr. νόμος law, distribution.] Art of counting by the fingers.
dac'ty-lo-pa-ta'gi-um, *n.* [NL.; *dactylo-* + *patagium*.] *Zoöl.* = ECTOPATAGIUM.
dac'ty-lo-pore', *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the pores in hydrozoan corals through which in life the dactylozooids protrude.
Dac'ty-lop-ter'i-dæ (dăk'tĭ-lŏp-tĕr'ĭ-dē), **Dac'ty-lop'ter-us** (-lŏp'tẽr-ŭs). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of CEPHALACANTHIDÆ, CEPHALACANTHUS.
dac'ty-lop'ter-ous (-lŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*dactylo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* Having the inferior rays of the pectoral fins more or less free, as the flying gurnards.
dac'ty-lo-rhi'za (-lō-rī'zá), *n.* [NL.: *dactylo-* + Gr. ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* Clubroot. *Rare.*
dac'ty-los'co-py (dăk'tĭ-lŏs'-kō-pĭ), *n.* Also **dak'tyl-**. [*dactylo-* + *-scopy*.] Identification by comparison of finger impressions. See SIGNALMENT.
dac'ty-lo-the'ca, *n.* [NL.: *dactylo-* + Gr. θήκη case, box.] *Zoöl.* The horny covering of the toes of birds. *Rare*
dac'ty-lous (dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a dactylus.
dad (dăd; dȧd), *or* **daud**, *n.* A blow; a thump; also, a lump; hunk. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
dad, *or* **daud**, *v. t. & i.*; prin. parts usually DAD'DED, DAD'DIT, DAUD'ED, DAUD'IT; DAD'DING, DAUD'ING. To strike forcibly; to beat; to knock. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
dad Var. of DADE. *Obs. or* [*Dial. Eng.*
dad (dăd : dȧd). A euphemistic corruption of GOD, in oaths.
dad'a (dăd'á; dá-dä'), *n* [Cf. DAD.] Father: — a child's word.
Da'da-yag' (dä'dä-yäg'), *n. pl.* Igorrotes of the mountainous wilds of Cabagán, Luzon.
dad'da (dăd'á). Var. of DADA.
dadde. † DAD, father.
dad'der (dȧd'ẽr). Var. of DATHER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Dad-de'us (dă-dē'ŭs). *Bib.*
dad'die. Var. of DADDY.
dad'dle (dăd''l; dȧd'-). Var. of DIDDLE, to cheat.
dad'dle, *n.* The hand. *Dial. Eng.*
dad'dock (-ŭk), *n.* Rotten wood. *Dial.*
dad'dock-y (-ĭ), *a.* Rotten; decayed. *Dial.*
dad'dy-nut', *n.*, **daddynut tree.** The American linden. *U. S.*
‖ **da dex'tram mi'se-ro** (mĭz'-ĕ-rō). [L.] Give the right hand to the wretched one.
Vergil (*Æneid*, VI. 370).
da-doph'o-rus (dá-dŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PHORI (-rī). [Gr. δᾳδοφόρος; δᾴς, δᾳδός, torch + φέρειν to bear.] *Class. Archæol.* A torchbearer; — applied esp. to images of torchbearers.
dado rail. = CHAIR RAIL.
da-du'chus (dá-dū'kŭs), **da-dou'chos** (dá-dōō'kŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kī), -CHOI (-koi). [L. *daduchus*, fr. Gr. δᾳδοῦχος; δᾴς, δᾳδός, torch + ἔχειν to hold.] In the Eleusinian mysteries, the torchbearer, whose office probably symbolized Demeter's search for her daughter. The office fell exclusively to the Keryces. Cf. HIEROPHANT.
Da'du Pan'thi (dä'dōō păn'-thē). [Hind. *panthī* follower.] A deistic reforming sect of India, followers of Dadu, who lived about A. D. 1600.
dae (dā). Scot. var. of DOE, deer.
dæd. † DEED.
dæ'dal (dē'dăl), *n. Obs.* **1.** [*cap.*] A skillful contriver.
2. [Cf. F. *dédale*.] A labyrinth.
Dæd'a-list (dĕd'á-lĭst; dē'dá-), *n.* An imitator of Dædalus, as in flying.
dæd'a-loid (-loid), *a.* *Bot.* Labyrinthiform; resembling the genus *Dædalea*.
Dæ'di-cu'rus. Var. of DŒDICURUS.
dæl. † DEAL.
dæ'mon (dē'mŏn), **dæ-mon'ic** (dē-mŏn'ĭk), etc. Vars. of DEMON, DEMONIC, etc.
dærne † DERN.
dæs'man (dēs'măn). Var. of DESMAN.
daeva. See DEVA, b.
daf'a-dar' (dŭf'á-där'). Var. of DUFFADAR.
daff, *v. t.* To daunt. *Dial. Eng.*
daf'fa-dil'ly, daf'fa-down-dil'ly. Dial. or poetic var. of DAFFODIL.
daff'ing, *vb. n.* [From DAFF, *v. i.*] Fooling; folly. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
daff'ish, *a.* Sheepish; low-spirited: stupid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
daffodil lily. The atamasco lily.
daf'fo-dil'ly, daf'fy-down-dil'ly. Dial. or poetic var. of DAFFODIL.
Daf'la (däf'lá), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
daf'tar (dŭf'tár). Var. of DUFTER. *India.*
daf'tar-dar' (-där'). Var. of DEFTERDAR and DUFTERDAR.
dafte. † DEFT. [of DAUGHTER.
daft'er. Obs or dial. Eng. var.
daft'ly, *adv.* of DAFT.
daft'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dag, *n.* [F. *dague* horn of a young deer, dagger.] The unbranched antler of a young deer.
dag (*dial.* dăg, dȧg), *v. t.* [From DAG dew.] **1.** To daggle or bemire. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
2. To sprinkle; to damp, as clothes for ironing. *Dial. Eng.*
dag, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dague* dagger, *daguer* to stab.] To pierce or stab, as with a dagger. *Obs*
dag, *v. t.* To shoot with a dag, or hand gun. *Obs.*
dagesh. = DAGHESH.
dagg. Var. of DAG, a pistol.
dagge. † DAG, a loose end; DAG, a pistol; DAG, to slash.
Dagger ale. Ale sold at the Dagger, an old tavern in Holborn, London. *Obs.*
dagger cocklebur. The spiny cocklebur.
dagger knee. *Naut.* A knee which is inclined diagonally.
dagger money. Money to provide against marauders, formerly paid in England to justices of assize on the northern circuit.
dagger plank. *Naut.* The plank securing the heads of the poppets of bilge ways.
dagger wood = DAGGER PLANK.
dag'gle-tail' (dăg''l-tāl'), *n.* A draggletail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **dag'gle-tailed'**, *a.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dag'gly (dăg'lĭ), *a.* [*daggle* + *-y*.] Wet; drizzly. *Dial. Eng.*
dagh. † DOUGH.
‖ **dagh** (däk), *n.* [Turki *dāgh*.] Hill; mountain.
da'ghesh, da'gesh (dä'gĕsh; -gāsh), *n.* [LHeb. *dāghēsh*.] *Heb. Gram.* A point placed in a consonant to denote that it is not aspirated (**da'ghesh le'ne** [L., soft]) or that it is doubled (**da'ghesh for'te** [L., hard]).
da'ghesh, *v. t.* To mark with a daghesh.
dag'l. Daggle. *Ref. Sp.*
dag'ld. Daggled. *Ref. Sp.*
da'go-ba (dä'gō-bá), *n.* [Singhalese *dāgaba*.] In India, a shrine, usually architectural, inclosing or covering sacred relics. Cf. TOPE.
dag'on, *n.* [See DAG an end.] A piece, as of a blanket. *Obs.*
Dag'o-net (dăg'ō-nĕt), **Dag'-**

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da-guerre′o-type (dȧ-gĕr′ō-tīp), *n.* [From L. J. M. *Daguerre*, French inventor + *-type*.] An early variety of photograph, produced on a silver plate, or a copper plate covered with silver; also, the process of producing such pictures. The plate was rendered sensitive by the action of iodine, or iodine and bromine, and, after exposure in the camera, the latent image developed by the vapor of mercury. — **da-guerre′o-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.*

da-guerre′o-type, *v. t.*; -TYPED (-tīpt); -TYP′ING (-tīp′ĭng). To produce or represent by the daguerreotype process; hence, to impress with great distinctness; to photograph.

da-guerre′o-typ′y (-tīp′ĭ), *n.* Art or process of producing daguerreotypes.

da′ha-be′ah (dä′hȧ-bē′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *dhahabīyah*.] A long, light-draft house boat, lateen-rigged, and now often propelled wholly or partly by engines, used on the Nile.

Dahabeah.

Dahl′gren gun (dăl′grĕn). *Ordnance.* A cast-iron smoothbore gun invented in 1856 by Admiral (then Lieutenant) John A. Dahlgren and much used in the United States navy during and after the Civil War. The principal feature of the gun was that the exterior was shaped to conform more nearly to the curve of pressure than in other guns. The smaller calibers were cast [illegible], but the 15- and 20-inch guns were cast hollow after the Rodman method.

Dahl′ia (däl′yȧ; *often, esp. in senses* 2 & 3, dāl′yȧ *or* dăl′yȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. *Dahl*, Swedish botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous tuberous-rooted herbs of Mexico and Central America. It differs from the related genera *Bidens* and *Coreopsis* in having rays of many shades [illegible]ed. The species are popular garden plants, most of the [illegible]erous single and double horticultural varieties being [illegible] The cactus dahlias belong [illegible] species, *D. juarezii.* See CACTUS DAHLIA. [illegible] A plant, flower, or tuber of this genus. [illegible]*ing.* Methyl violet, or a mixture of this [illegible]

[illegible] hō′măn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the West [illegible] Dahomey, or its inhabitants. Dahomey [illegible] in the 17th century and was independent [illegible] France, in 1894. Despite some advance [illegible]king, and the like the natives (Ne[illegible] a prom[illegible] group) were noted for their revolting [illegible] the practice [illegible] AMAZON, 2. — *n.* A Dahoman Negro.

[illegible] [Origin unknown.] An evergreen [illegible] of the southern United [illegible]pes and having soft, white, close-[illegible] also **daboon holly**.

[illegible] *dæglic.* See DAY; -LY.] Happen[illegible] or issued, each or every day or [illegible] *daily* labor; a *daily* bulletin. [illegible]y our *daily* bread. *Matt.* vi. 11. [illegible] DAILY (of AS. origin) is used [illegible]ary concerns of life; as, *daily* [illegible]wspaper, "the *daily* anodyne [illegible]: DIURNAL (of Latin origin) is [illegible]nical (with special reference to [illegible]eavenly bodies) or poetic; as, the [illegible] and their [illegible] *Milton*). See NIGHTLY. [illegible] A daily newspaper [illegible] day by day; as, to happen *daily*.

[illegible] **dai′mio-ate** (-myō-āt), *n.* Also *dai*-[illegible], jurisdiction, or office of a daimio. [illegible]owever petty, was a microcosmic govern[illegible] *E. Griffis.*

[illegible] *n.*; *pl.* DAIMIO or -MIOS (-myōz). [Jap., [illegible] great name.] One of the feudal nobles of Japan under the old régime. Cf. SHOGUN.

dain′ti-fy (dān′tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*dainty* + *-fy*.] To render dainty, delicate, or fastidious.

dain′ti-ness, *n.* Quality of being dainty; nicety; elegance; neatness; delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness.

dain′ty (dān′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *deinte*, *dainte*, *deintie*, *deyntee*, OF. *deintié* delicacy, orig., dignity, honor, fr. L. *dignitas*, fr. *dignus* worthy. See DEIGN; cf. DIGNITY.] **1.** Favorable attitude toward anything; estimation, favor, or honor; intimate regard; love; also, gratification; satisfaction; pleasure; delight. *Obs.*
2. Anything that arouses favor or excites pleasure; now esp., that which is delicate to the taste; a delicacy.

> That precious nectar may the taste renew
> Of Eden's *dainties*, by our parents lost. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Quality of being dainty; daintiness. *Obs.* *Shak.*

dain′ty (dān′tĭ), *a.*; DAIN′TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); DAIN′TI-EST. **1.** Of great worth; costly; fine; choice; esp., choice or precious because of rarity; hence, rare; scarce. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. Delicious to the palate; toothsome; delicate. "*Dainty* bits make rich the ribs." *Shak.*
3. Of a delicate or fragile beauty or charm; tenderly fair; as, a *dainty* flower; characterized by nice form or construction or soft harmony of color; exquisitely tasteful; as, a *dainty* costume. "*Dainty* limbs." *Milton.*
4. Having or exhibiting delicate taste, sensibility, or discrimination; nice; fastidious; scrupulous; particular; often, overnice; squeamish; specif., particular or fastidious regarding food or creature comforts.

> And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
> But shift away. *Shak.*

5. Chary; sparing; also, loath; reluctant. *Obs.*

Syn. — DAINTY, DELICATE, EXQUISITE, CHOICE, RARE. DAINTY, as here compared (see NICE), implies slightness and elegance; DELICATE, fineness, subtlety, or (often) fragility; EXQUISITE, consummate niceness or delicacy of workmanship, perception, or susceptibility; CHOICE, picked excellence, the result of a finely discriminating selection: RARE (see RARE), exceptional or uncommon merit or excellence. See ELEGANCE, DELICACY, SELECT.

> Let your gifts be slight and *dainty*, rather than precious. *B. Jonson.*
> The clairvoyants, through whom, as through *delicate* instruments, one becomes aware of the subtler forces of nature. *W. Pater.*
> Aldrich . . . the most pointed and *exquisite* of our lyrical craftsmen. *E. C. Stedman.*
> A rich collection of the *choice* things of all times. *W. Pater.*
> What is so *rare* as a day in June? *Lowell.*

da′i-ra (dä′ē-rä), *n.* [Ar. *dāirah* circle; cf. Turk. *daire* circuit, department.] Any of several valuable estates of the Egyptian khedive or his family. The most important are the **Da′i-ra Sa′ni-eh** (sä′nĭ-ĕ), or **Sa′ni-yeh**, and the **Da′i-ra Khas′sa**, administered by the khedive's European bondholders, and known collectively as the **Daïra estates**.

dai′ry (dā′rĭ; dâr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *deierie*, from *deie*, *daie*, maid, AS. *dǣge*; akin to Icel. *deigja* maid, dairymaid, Sw. *deja*; orig., a kneader of dough. See DOUGH.] **1.** The place, room, or house where milk is kept and converted into butter or cheese.

> What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain. *Dryden.*

2. The department of farming or of a farm that is concerned with the production of milk, butter, and cheese.

> Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

3. Hence, a dairy farm; also, the cows of a farm.

dai′ry-ing, *n.* The business of conducting a dairy.

dai′ry-maid′ (-mād′), *n.* A maid employed in a dairy.

dai′ry-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who keeps or works in a dairy; also, one who sells dairy produce.

dai′ry-wom′an (-wo͝om′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn; 151). A woman who attends to a dairy or sells dairy products.

da′is (dā′ĭs; dās; 277), *n.* [ME. *deis*, *des*, table, dais, OF. *deis* table, F. *dais* a canopy, L. *discus* a quoit, a dish (from the shape), LL., table, fr. Gr. δισκος a quoit, a dish. See DISH.] **1.** The high or principal table, at the end of a hall, at which the chief guests were seated; also, the chief seat at the high table. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. A platform above the floor of a hall or large room, to give distinction or prominence to those occupying it; often, specif., the platform of a lecture room or a church.
3. A bench, settle, or fixed seat. *Scot.*
4. A terrace. *Rare.*
5. A canopy over the seat of state. *A Gallicism.*

dai′sied (dā′zĭd), *a.* Full of daisies; adorned with daisies.

dai′sy (dā′zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [ME. *daiseie*, *dayesye*, AS. *dæges-ēage* day's eye, daisy. See DAY; EYE.] **1.** A low scapose European asteraceous plant (*Bellis perennis*) having heads with small white or pink rays and yellow disks, and often cultivated in both Europe and America. This is the daisy of classical literature and of Great Britain and Ireland generally. In the United States it is called **English daisy**.
2. A rather tall leafy-stemmed plant of the same family (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), having larger heads with long white rays. It is a troublesome weed, esp. in the United States, into which it was introduced in the 18th century, and where it is known simply as *daisy*. It is called also *whiteweed*, and generally in England **oxeye daisy**.
3. Any of numerous other asteraceous plants; as: **a** In Australia, the Swan River daisy; also, any species of *Vittadinia*. **b** In New Zealand, any species of *Lagenophora*. **c** Locally in the United States, any of certain native species of *Aster* and *Erigeron*. **d** Also with qualifying or attributive adjective; as, African *daisy*, blue *daisy*, yellow-rayed *daisy* (often called *oxeye daisy*), etc.
4. A person or thing that is notably pretty or charming; one that is first-rate of its kind. *Slang.*

dai′sy (dā′zĭ), *a.* Fine; first-rate. Cf. DAISY, *n.*, 4. *Slang.*

daisy bush. In New Zealand, an asteraceous shrub (*Olearia haastii*) with daisylike heads of white flowers.

daisy fleabane. Any of several white-rayed American species of *Erigeron*, esp. *E. annuus* and *E. ramosus*.

daisy tree. A Tasmanian asteraceous shrub (*Olearia stellulata*).

dak, dawk (dôk; däk), *n.* [Hind. *ḍāk*.] Prop., transport by relays of men and horses; hence, post; mail; also, any arrangement for transportation by relays. *India.*

Da-ko′ta (dȧ-kō′tȧ), *n.* **1.** An Indian of the Siouan tribes inhabiting the plains of Dakota. See SIOUX, SIOUAN.
2. A former Territory of the United States, — in 1889 divided and organized into the States called North Dakota and South Dakota.
3. *Geol.* The lowest subdivision of the (Upper) Cretaceous in western North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Dakota potato, the groundnut *Apios apios*. — **D. turnip.** = BREADROOT. — **D. vetch**, a fabaceous forage plant (*Lotus americanus*) of the western United States.

dal (däl), *n.* [Hind. *dāl*.] Split pulse, esp. of the pigeon pea. *East Indies.*

dale (dāl), *n.* [AS. *dæl*; akin to LG., D., Sw., Dan., OS., & Goth. *dal*, Icel. *dalr*, OHG. *tal*, G. *thal*, and perh. to Gr. θόλος a rotunda. Cf. DELL.] A low place between hills; a vale or valley. "Umbrageous *dales*." *Thomson.*

dales′man (dālz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One living or born in a dale; specif., one of the inhabitants of the valleys in the north of England.

da′li (dä′lĭ), *n.* [Native name in Guiana. Cf. DOLLEE WOOD.] A tropical American tree (*Myristica sebifera*). Its wood is used for staves; its nutlike seeds yield an illuminating wax or solid oil.

Dal′i-bar′da (dăl′ĭ-bär′dȧ), *n.* [NL., after T. F. *Dalibard* (1703–99), French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of American rosaceous plants consisting of a single species, *D. repens*. It is a small herb with entire leaves, and white flowers resembling those of the strawberry. It is cultivated in rock gardens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

dalle (dál), *n.* [F.] A slab, as of marble, used for flooring or paving, esp. such a slab of decorative character.

dalles (dălz), *n. pl.* [F. *dalle* a tube, gutter, trough.] A rapid, esp. one where the channel is narrowed between rock walls. *Northwestern U. S. & Canada.*

> The place below, where the compressed river wound like a silver thread among the flat black rocks, was the far-famed *Dalles* of the Columbia. *F. H. Balch.*

dal′li-ance (dăl′ĭ-ăns), *n.* [From DALLY.] Act of dallying; specif.: **a** Talk; chat; gossip; light, familiar, or serious discourse. *Obs.* **b** Trifling; play. **c** Esp., amorous or wanton play; fondling; interchange of caresses.

> Look thou be true, do not give *dalliance*
> Too much the rein. *Shak.*

dal′ly (dăl′ĭ), *v. i.*; DAL′LIED (-ĭd); DAL′LY-ING. [ME. *dalyen*, *daylyen*, OF. *dalier*; of uncertain origin; cf. G. *dahlen* to trifle.] **1.** To talk familiarly or lightly; chat. *Obs.*
2. To act playfully; to play; sport; toy; esp., to play amorously; to interchange caresses; to wanton.
3. To trifle, play, or be light (with a person or matter).

> We have put off God, and *dallied* with his grace. *Barrow.*

4. To waste time, as in frivolity, idleness, or trifling.

Syn. — See TRIFLE.

dal′ly, *v. t.* **1.** To evade, delay, or consume, by trifling; — usually with *out*, *off*, or *away*. *Obs. or R.*

> *Dallying* off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles.*

2. To lead on with dalliance, or amorous play. *Obs.*

Dal′ma-ni′tes (dăl′mȧ-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., after *Dalman*, the geologist.] *Paleon.* A large genus of trilobites found from the Ordovician to the Devonian, and occurring in Europe, America, and India.

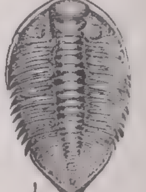

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Dalmanites (*D. limulurus*) from the Upper Silurian.

Dal-ma′tian (dăl-mā′shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia. — *n.* **a** One of the Slavic-speaking people inhabiting Dalmatia, largely seamen, classed by Deniker as of the Adriatic race. **b** A Dalmatian dog.

Dalmatian dog, the coach dog. — **D. insect powder**, an inferior insect powder obtained from *Chrysanthemum cinerariæfolium*.

dal-mat′ic (dăl-măt′ĭk), *n.* [LL. *dalmatica*; cf. F. *dalmatique*.] **1.** *Eccl.* In the Western Church, a vestment of deacons and bishops, resembling the alb in form but having slits in the sides. Cf. ALB, COLOBIUM, TUNICLE.
2. A similar robe worn on state occasions, as that worn by English kings at their coronation.

Dal-mat′ic, *a.* Dalmatian.

[Dag′]ue-net, Sir. The attendant fool of King Arthur.
dag′swain′, *n.* [From DAG a loose end?] A coarse shaggy fabric or a coverlet of it. *Obs.*
dag′-tailed′, *a.* Having dags about the tail, as a sheep.
dague. Var. of DAG, antler.
Dag′ue-net, Sir (dăg′ē-nĕt). = DAGONET, SIR.
Da-guer′re-an, (dȧ-gĕr′ē-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Daguerre or [*l. c.*] the daguerreotype.
da-guerre′o-typ′er (dȧ-gĕr′ō-tīp′ẽr), **-typ′ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who makes daguerreotypes.
dah (dä), *n.* A large heavy knife, used esp. by the Burmese. *India.*
da′ha-bee′yah (dä′hȧ-bē′yȧ), **-bi′ah** (-ȧ), **-bi′eh** (-ĕ), **-bi′yeh** (-yĕ). Vars. of DAHABEAH.
Dah-co′tah. Var. of DAKOTA.
dahet, **dathet**, *n.* [OF. *dahet*, *dehait*, prob. for *dehé* (orig. *dehet* with *t* like English *th*) *ait*, meaning may (he) have the hatred of God.] Misfortune; a curse; — in imprecations. *Obs.*
dahl′in (däl′ĭn), *n.* [From DAHLIA.] *Chem.* Inulin.
Da-ho′mey-an (dä-hō′mā-ăn), *a.* & *n.* = DAHOMAN. [of DAY.]
dai (dī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
daiblet. ☩ DABLET.
dai′dle (dā′d'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. DADDLE.] To dawdle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
daie. ☩ DEY.
daigh (dāK), **daigh′y**. Scot. vars. of DOUGH, DOUGHY.
daigne. ☩ DEIGN.
daiker. ☩ DICKER, ten.
daik′er (dāk′ẽr). Var. of DACKER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
daik′er (dāk′ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décorer* to decorate.] To dispose or arrange; to set in order. *Scot.*
Dai′ko-ku (dī′kō′ko͞o′), *n.* [Jap.] See *Seven Gods of Happiness*, under SEVEN.
dail. Scot. var. of DEAL, a plank.
dail. Scot. var. of DALE, a share of land; DALE, a trough or drain.
dai′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*
‖ **d'ail-leurs′** (dȧ′yûr′), *adv.* [F.] From some other cause; besides; moreover; otherwise.
dai′men (dā′mĭn; dĕm′ĭn), *a.* Occasional. *Scot.* [MIATE.]
dai′mi-ote (dī′mĭ-ōt), *n.* = DAI-
dai′mon (dī′mōn), *n.* [Gr. δαίμων.] = DEMON; — a transliteration of the Greek. — **dai-mon′ic** (dī-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* [OLOGY.]
dai-mon-ol′o-gy, *n.* = DEMON-
dai′myo. Var. of DAIMIO.
dain (dān), *n.* [Prob. akin to Icel. *daunn* a smell.] Stink. *Dial. Eng.*
dain, *a.* Stinking. *Dial. Eng.*
dain, *n.* [Cf. DISDAIN.] Disdain; also, ignominy. *Obs.*
dain, *v. t.* & *i.* To disdain. *Obs.*
dain, *a.* [Cf. OF. *dain* (Cotgrave) dainty.] Haughty. *Obs.*
daine. ☩ DEIGN.
dain′ful, *a.* Disdainful. *Obs.*
daint (dānt), *a.* & *n.* [See DAINTY, *n.*] Dainty. *Obs.*
dain′te-ous, *a.* Dainty. *Obs.*
— **dain′te-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
dain′teth (dān′tĕth), *a.* & *n.* [OF. *deintiet*, early form of *deintié*.] Dainty. *Obs. or Scot.*
dain′ti-ful, *a.* Dainty. *Obs.*
dain′ti-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
dain′ti-ly, *adv.* of DAINTY.
dain′tith. Var. of DAINTETH. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Obs.*]
dain′tive-ly, *adv.* Daintily.
daint′ly, *adv.* Daintily. *Obs.*
dain′trel, *n.* [From *daint* or *dainty*.] A delicacy. *Obs.*
dain′ty, *adv.* Daintily. *Rare.*
dai′ra (dī′rä), *n.* [Hind.] A kind of Oriental tambourine.
dai′ri (dī′rē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap. *dairi*, fr. Chino-Jap. *dai* great + *ri* within.] The residence or court of the mikado; also, as a term of respect, the mikado.
dairy lunch. A variety of public lunch room serving simple dishes in which dairy products figure as a specialty. *Cant.*
Dai′san (dā′săn; dā′ĭ-). *Bib.*
daise. Var of DAIZE.
daisy cutter. *Slang.* **a** A horse that carries its feet low in trotting. **b** In baseball, cricket, etc., a ball so batted or bowled as to skim along the ground. — **dai′sy-cut′ting**, *n.* & *a.*
dai′va (dī′vȧ), *n.*, *or* **daiva rite**. [Skr. *daiva*.] A Hindu marriage rite in which the woman with a dowry is given to a priest while he officiates at a sacrifice. *India.*
daize. Dial. var. of DAZE.
daj′aksh (dī′ăksh), *n.* A kind of arrow poison used in Borneo.
da-ja′o (dä-hä′ō), *n.* A freshwater mullet (*Agonostomus monticola*) of the West Indies and eastern Mexico.
dak boat (dôk; däk). A mail boat. *India.* [house. *India.*]
dak bungalow. A traveler's rest
dak′er. Var. of DACKER.
da′ker, **da′kir** (dā′kẽr), *n.* [LL. *dacra*, *dacrum*: cf. OF. *dacre*. The LL. and OF. words are prob. indirectly (through G.) fr. L. *decuria*. See DICKER.] = DICKER, a set of ten.
daker hen. The corn crake.
Dakh′i-ni (dăk′ĭ-nē), *n.* [Hind. *Dakhini* of the Dekkan.] Hindustani as spoken by the Mohammedans of the Dekkan. See INDO-EUROPEAN. [DOKHMA.]
dakh′ma (dăk′mä). Var. of
da′kir. Var. of DAKER, ten.
da-koit′, **da-koit′y**. Vars. of DACOIT, DACOITY. [DACOIT.]
da-koo′, **da-ku′** (dȧ-ko͞o′), *n.* =
Dak′sha (dăk′shȧ), *n.* *Hindu Myth.* A Prajapati and son of Brahma. *Daksha's sacrifice* is variously told, the gist being the exclusion of Rudra, or Siva, from the sacrifice, and his consequent rage, punishment of Daksha, and combat with Vishnu.
dak′tyl, *n.*; *Gr. pl.* DAKTYLOI. Var. of DACTYL.
dak′ty-los (dăk′tĭ-lŏs), *n.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger.] See MEASURE.
dal. ☩ DOLE, portion.
‖ **da-la′ga** (dä-lä′gä), *n.* [Tag.] Maiden; girl. *Phil. I.*
Dal′a-i′a (dăl′ā-ī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Dal′a-i′ah (-ī′ȧ; dȧ-lī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Dal′a-i′as (dăl′ā-ī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
Da-lai′ La′ma (dä-lī′ lä′mȧ) [Mongolian *dalai* ocean. See LAMA.] See LAMAISM.
Dal-ber′gi-a (dăl-bûr′jĭ-ȧ; dăl-bûr′gĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Nils *Dalberg*, Swedish naturalist.] Syn. of AMERIMNON. [plank.]
dale. Obs. or dial. of DEAL,
dale, *n.* [Cf. DOLE distribution.] **1.** A share or portion, as of a common or undivided field. **2.** Dealing; business. *Obs. Scot.*
dale, *n.* [Cf. F. *dalle*, and D. *daal*.] A trough; spout.
Da′le-a (dā′lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Samuel *Dale*, English physician.] Syn. of PAROSELA.
dale′-backed′, *a.* Sway-backed.
Da′le-car′li-an (dä′lē-kär′lē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Dalecarlia, a province of Sweden, now called Kopparberg. — *n.* A Swede of Dalecarlia.
d'Alembert's principle. = PRINCIPLE OF D'ALEMBERT.
daler. ☩ DOLLAR.
da′leth (dä′lĕth), *n.* [Heb., lit., door.] The fourth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, representing the sound of *d* (ד) or its aspirated correlative (ד); — numerical value 4. Cf. DAGHESH.
dalf. Obs. pret. of DELVE.
Dal-get′ty, Ritt′mas-ter Du′gald (rĭt′mȧs-tẽr dū′găld dăl-gĕt′ĭ). A soldier of fortune in Scott's "Legend of Montrose," notable for pedantry, vulgar assurance, and greed.
da′li (dä′lĭ), *n.* Var. of DOLLY, an offering. *India.*
daliaunce. ☩ DALLIANCE.
Dal′i-la (dăl′ĭ-lȧ). *D. Bib.*
Da-li′lah (dȧ-lī′lȧ). Var. of DELILAH. [*I.*]
da′li oil (dä′lĭ). See OIL, *Table*
dalk, *n.* [AS. *dalc*.] A pin; a brooch; a clasp. *Obs.*
dalk (*dial.* dôk), **delk** (*dial.* dĕlk), *n.* [Cf. DALE a valley.] A cavity or depression, as in the ground. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dall (dál). Obs. or Scot. var. of DALE, valley.
dall, *n.* The hand. *Obs.*
dal′lack (dăl′ŭk), *v. i.* To dress smartly. *Dial. Eng.*
dal′las-type′ (dăl′ȧs-tīp′), *n.* A process of photo-engraving.
dal′ler. ☩ DOLLAR.
dal′li-a′tion (dăl′ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Dallying. *Obs.*
dal′li-er, *n.* One who dallies.
dal′lop (dăl′ŭp; dŏl′-). Var. of DOLLOP. [p. pr.]
dal′ly-ing-ly, *adv.* of *dallying*,
Dal-ma′ni-a (dăl-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of DALMANITES.
Dal′ma-nu′tha (dăl′mȧ-nū′thȧ). *Bib.*
dal-mat′i-ca (dăl-măt′ĭ-kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [LL.] Dalmatic.
‖ **da lo′cum me′li-o′ri-bus** (mē′lĭ-ŏr′ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Give place to (your) betters. *Terence* (*Phormio*, III. ii. 37)

‖ **dal se′gno** (däl sā′nyō). [It., from the sign.] *Music.* A direction to go back to the sign 𝄋 and repeat from it to the close, or to the point marked *fine.*
Dal-to′ni-an (dôl-tō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the English chemist John Dalton (1766–1844) or his theory of atoms. See ATOMIC THEORY.
Dal′ton's law (dôl′tŭnz). [After John *Dalton*, Eng. chemist.] **a** = *law of partial pressures*, under LAW. **b** Charles's law. **c** The law of multiple proportions. See under LAW.
dam (dăm), *n.* [Akin to OLG., D., & Dan. *dam*, G. & Sw. *damm*, Icel. *dammr*, and AS. *fordemman* to stop up, Goth. *faúrdammjan.*] **1**. A barrier to prevent the flow of a liquid; esp., a bank of earth, or wall of any kind, as of masonry or wood, built across a watercourse, to confine and keep back flowing water.
2. A body of water confined or held by a dam; a mill pond.
Creeks, waterholes, and *dams* were drying up. *Boldrewood.*
3. A drained marsh. *Dial. Eng.*
4. *Mining.* A barrier to keep out water, fire, or gas.
5. *Metal.* **a** A firebrick wall, or a stone, which forms the front of the hearth of a blast furnace. **b** In founding, a reservoir or tank, as of loam and brick construction, to collect metal for heavy castings. *Bolland.*
6. *Dentistry.* A piece of sheet rubber stretched around a tooth to keep it dry during an operation.
dam, *v. t.*; DAMMED (dămd); DAM′MING. **1**. To provide with a dam; to obstruct or restrain the flow of by a dam.
I'll have the current in this place *dammed* up. *Shak.*
2. To shut up; to stop up; to close; obstruct.
The strait pass was *dammed*
With dead men hurt behind, and cowards. *Shak.*
to dam out, to keep out by means of a dam.
dam (dăm), *n.* [ME. *dame* mistress, lady; also, mother, dam. See DAME.] **1**. Var. of DAME. *Obs.*
2. A female parent; — used of beasts, esp. quadrupeds; sometimes applied, usually in contempt, to a woman.
3. A piece, esp. a king, in checkers (draughts); also, *pl.* [F. *jeu de dames*], the game itself. *Obs. or Scot.*
dam′age (dăm′āj), *n.* [OF. *damage*, *domage*, F. *dommage*, fr. assumed LL. *damnaticum*, from L. *damnum* damage. Cf. DAMN.] **1**. Loss or detriment due to injury; injury or harm to person, property, or reputation; hurt; harm.
Great errors and absurdities many commit . . . to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon.*
2. A disadvantage; a thing to be regretted. *Obs. Chaucer.*
3. *pl. Law.* The estimated reparation in money for detriment or injury sustained; compensation or satisfaction imposed by law for a wrong or injury caused by a violation of a legal right. Damages are either *substantial* or *nominal*, according to whether there has been actual or merely nominal loss. (Cf. DAMNUM ABSQUE INJURIA.) Legal damages are limited to those which are the natural and proximate result of the wrong done. Some do not include under the term *damages* the amount sued for upon a liquidated claim, as in an action for recovery of a sum of money due upon a bond, contract, or quasi contract.
"Direct" or "general" *damages* are those which are the necessary and immediate consequence of the wrong, while "indirect" or "special" *damages* are sometimes granted in respect of its remoter consequences. *T. E. Holland.*
4. Expense; cost; charge. *Slang.*
Syn. — Mischief, harm, detriment, evil, ill. See INJURY.
dam′age (dăm′āj), *v. t.*; DAM′AGED (-ājd); DAM′AG-ING (-ā-jĭng). [Cf. OF. *damagier*, *domagier*. See DAMAGE, *n.*] To occasion damage to; to hurt; harm; injure; impair.
dam′age, *v. i.* To receive damage; to be injured or impaired; as, some colors in cloth *damage* in sunlight.
dam′age-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *damageable*, F. *dommageable*, for sense 1.] **1**. Causing damage; hurtful. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being injured; liable to damage.
— **dam′age-a-ble-ness**, **dam′age-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **dam′age-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
dam′an (dăm′ăn), *n.* A small, herbivorous, ungulate mammal (*Procavia*, syn. *Hyrax*, *syriaca*) of Palestine, Syria, etc.: the cony of the Old Testament; also, any of various other species of the genus *Prŏcavia* and suborder Hyracoidea. See HYRACOIDEA.
Da-ma′ra (dä-mä′rä), *n.* [The name is supposed to be from Hottentot *dama* vanquished.] A native of Damaraland, German Southwest Africa. The Damaras include the important and warlike Ovaherero (which see) of Bantu stock, and the **Hill Damaras**, who are Hottentots and mixed breeds hostile to the Bantus.
Dam′a-scene (dăm′ȧ-sēn; dăm′ȧ-sēn′; 277), *a.* [L. *Damascenus* of Damascus, fr. *Damascus* the city, Gr. Δαμασκός. See DAMASK; cf. DAMASKEEN, DAMASKIN, DAMSON.] **1**. Of or pertaining to Damascus.
2. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to damask or the art of damascening; as, *damascene* work.
Damascene lace, an imitation of Honiton lace, made with lace braid and lace sprigs joined together with corded bars.
The difference between *Damascene* and modern point lace (which it closely resembles) consists in the introduction into the former of real Honiton sprigs, and the absence of any needle-worked fillings. *Caulfeild & S.* (*Dict. of Needlework*).
Dam′a-scene, *n.* **1**. A native or inhabitant of Damascus.
2. [*l. c.*] Damascene work; also, formerly, damask.
3. [*l. c.*] The damson plum.
dam′a-scene′ (dăm′ȧ-sēn′; dăm′ȧ-sēn), **dam′as-keen′** (-ȧs-kēn′), *v. t.*; -SCENED′ (-sēnd′; -sēnd) or -KEENED′ (-kēnd′); -SCEN′ING (-sēn′ĭng; -sēn′ĭng) or -KEEN′ING. To decorate, as iron, steel, etc., with a peculiar marking or "water" produced in the manufacture, or with designs produced by inlaying or incrusting with another metal, as silver or gold, or by etching, etc. Cf. DAMASK STEEL.
Da-mas′cus (dȧ-măs′kŭs), *n.* [L.] **1**. A city of Syria, famous for its silks and steel.
2. [*l. c.*] Short for DAMASCUS BLADE, DAMASCUS STEEL, etc. Also = DAMASK.
Damascus barrel. See DAMASK STEEL. — **D. blade**, a blade of damask steel, esp. one made at Damascus. — **D. iron.** See DAMASK STEEL. — **D. steel.** = DAMASK STEEL. — **D. twist.** See DAMASK STEEL.
dam′ask (dăm′ȧsk), *n.* [From the city *Damascus*, L. *Damascus*, Gr. Δαμασκός, Heb. *Dammesq*; cf. Ar. *Demeshq*; also Heb. *dmeseq* damask, It. *damasco*, Sp. *damasco*, F. *damas*. Cf. DAMASCENE, DAMASSÉ.] **1**. Damask silk; silk woven with an elaborate pattern of flowers and the like.
"A bed of ancient *damask*." *Irving.*
2. Linen so woven that a pattern is made by the different directions of the thread, without contrast of color; also, a stuff of silk, wool, worsted, or cotton, with such a weave, used for furniture covering, hangings, etc.
3. Damask or Damascus steel; also, the peculiar markings or "water" of such steel.
4. A deep pink or rose color; damask color.
dam′ask, *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, originating at, or brought from, Damascus; resembling the products of Damascus.
2. Made of, or provided with, damask.
3. Made of, or resembling, Damascus steel. *Shak.*
4. Designating a deep rose color like that of the damask rose; also, of this color.
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her *damask* cheek. *Shak.*
damask plum. = DAMSON. *Obs.* — **d. rose**, a large, pink, very fragrant hardy rose (*Rosa damascena*), native of Asia Minor, where it is extensively cultivated as a source of attar of roses. It is the parent of many garden roses of the hybrid perpetual type. — **d. steel**, *or* **Damascus steel**, steel of the kind orig. made at Damascus, famous for its hardness and elasticity and its ornamentation with wavy lines, and formerly much valued for sword blades; also, any steel the surface of which exhibits similar wavy patterns. Such patterns may be etched upon the surface of ordinary steel, but the lines of the genuine damask steel result from its peculiar texture, which may be produced by piling and welding together several bars or wires of iron and steel. The latter process, with elaborate twisting, is used to make the **Damascus iron** or **Damascus twist** of the gun makers. Gun barrels made of this material are called **Damascus barrels**; their surface is polished and treated with acid to bring out the ornamental effect. — **d. violet**, the damewort. — **d. water**, rose water made chiefly from damask roses. *Obs.*
dam′ask (dăm′ȧsk), *v. t.*; DAM′ASKED (-ȧskt); DAM′ASK-ING. **1**. = DAMASCENE.
2. To weave or adorn with the ornamentation characteristic of damask; to decorate with variegated pattern or color.
On the soft, downy bank, *damasked* with flowers. *Milton.*
3. To furnish with damask or damask hangings.
4. To make of the color of a damask rose.
5. To deface, as an offensive book by lines or figures. *R.*
da′mas-sé′ (dȧ′mȧ-sā′; dȧ-mä′sā), *a.* [F. *damassé*, fr. *damas*. See DAMASK.] Woven like damask. — *n.* A damassé fabric, esp. one of linen.
dam′as-sin (dăm′ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *damas*. See DAMASK.] A kind of damask or brocade made with gold and silver floral ornamentation.
dam′bon-ite (dăm′bŏn-īt), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_8H_{16}O_6 \cdot 3H_2O$, a dimethyl derivative of inosite, found in a certain kind of caoutchouc.
dame (dām), *n.* [F. *dame*, LL. *domna*, fr. L. *domina* mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus* master, ruler, lord; akin to *domare* to tame, subdue. See TAME; cf. DAM a mother, DAN, DANGER, DUNGEON, DOMINIE, DON, *n.*, DUENNA.] **1**. A woman of station or authority; specif.: **a** The female head or superior of a body or institution, as of a nunnery. *Obs.* **b** The mistress of a household; a housewife. *Archaic or Dial.*
Then shall the priest be as the people, the master as the servant, the *dame* like the maid. *Is.* xxiv. 2 (1551)
c The wife or daughter of a lord; a lady. *Hist.*
Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shak.*
d The mistress of a school. *Obs. or R.* **e** At Eton College, England, a matron (or, by extension, a man) in charge of a boarding house.
To this day, however, — such is the force of tradition, — all masters who are not also tutors are called "*dames.*" *J. Corbin.*
2. A title equivalent to *Lady*, *Madam*, *Mistress*, *Miss*, used as a form of address for: **a** A woman of rank. *Archaic.* **b** The wife of a knight or baronet. **c** The mistress of a household or of a dame school, or an elderly matron.
3. A matron or an elderly woman.
4. A mother. = 3d DAM, 2. *Obs.*
5. *Chess.* The queen. *Rare.*
dame school. A child's school taught by a woman. *Obs. or Hist.*
dame′wort′ (dām′wûrt′), *n.* The garden rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*).
dam′i-a-na (dăm′ĭ-ā′nȧ; -ăn′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; of uncertain origin.] *Pharm.* A Mexican drug used as a stimulant, tonic, and aphrodisiac. It is obtained from several plants, esp. *Turnera aphrodisiaca* and *Chrysothamnus venetus.*
Da′mi-an-ist (dā′mĭ-ăn-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl.* A follower of Damian, patriarch of Alexandria in the 6th century, who taught that there was only a single substance in the Holy Trinity.
dam′mar (dăm′ȧr; dȧ-mär′), *n.* [Jav. & Malay. *damar.*] **a** A resin derived from various pinaceous trees of the genus *Dammara*, in Australia, New Zealand, and the East Indies, esp. *D. alba*. It is used largely for making colorless varnish. **b** A similar resin obtained from various East Indian dipterocarpaceous trees (*Shorea*, *Hopea*, etc.).
Dam′ma-ra (dăm′ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Jav. & Malay. *damar* dammar resin.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall pinaceous timber trees, of Australasia, the Philippine Islands, etc., distinguished by the single free ovule in the carpellary scale. They are valued for their wood and their fragrant resins. *D. alba* is the Amboyna pine; *D. australis*, the kauri pine.
damn (dăm), *v. t.*; DAMNED (dămd); DAMN′ING (dăm′ĭng; dăm′nĭng). [ME. *damnen*, *dampnen* (with excrescent *p*), OF. *damner*, *dampner*, F. *damner*, fr. L. *damnare*, *damnatum*, to condemn, fr. *damnum* damage, a fine, penalty. Cf. CONDEMN, DAMAGE.] **1**. To adjudge or declare (a person) guilty or culpable; to condemn; also, to condemn to punishment; to sentence; doom. *Archaic.*
He shall not live; look, with a spot I *damn* him. *Shak.*
Cromwell *damned* to everlasting fame. *Pope.*
2. *Theol.* To doom to eternal (or everlasting) punishment in the future world; to consign to perdition; to curse.
3 To condemn as invalid, illegal, immoral, or wicked; to pronounce bad or hurtful; usually, in modern usage, to condemn or denounce as being a failure; esp., to pronounce adverse judgment upon (a work of art or literature).
Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer. *Pope.*
4. To bring condemnation or ruin upon; to be the ruin of.
Do you *damn* others, and let this [gold] *damn* you. *Shak.*
5. To invoke damnation upon; to swear at, using "damn."
He *damn'd* his wife, and bid her go in to the company. *Fielding.*
damn, *v. i.* To invoke damnation; to curse; swear.
damn, *n.* **1**. Utterance of the word "damn" as an oath, hence, any profane utterance.
2. Something of as little value as an oath; — used in various slang or profane phrases, as, *not to care*, or *give*, *a damn*, *not worth a damn*, etc.
dam′na-bil′i-ty (dăm′nȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Damnable quality; liability to damnation.
dam′na-ble (dăm′nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *damnabilis*: cf. F. *damnable*. See DAMN.] **1**. Deserving to be condemned or reprobated; liable to damnation; damning.
2. Worthy of imprecation; odious; detestable; execrable.
Begin, murderer; . . . leave thy *damnable* faces. *Shak.*
— **dam′na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dam′na-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
dam-na′tion (dăm-nā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *damnacioun*, F. *damnation*, L. *damnatio*, fr. *damnare*. See DAMN.] **1**. Act of damning, or state of being damned; formerly, judicial condemnation or sentence.
2. Specif.: *Theol.* Condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state, or the punishment itself.
How can ye escape the *damnation* of hell? *Matt.* xxiii. 33.
3. A cause or occasion of damnation; a sin deserving of, or exposing one to, everlasting punishment.
The deep *damnation* of his taking off. *Shak.*
4. *Rom. Law.* Lit. as a translation of L. *damnatio*, condemnation (to pay); — used in **legacy by damnation**, or **per dam-na′ti-o′nem** (pẽr dăm-nā′shĭ-ō′nĕm), which gave a personal claim against the heir, without vesting in the legatee title to the thing bequeathed.
dam′na-to-ry (dăm′nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *damnatorius*, fr. *damnator* a condemner.] **1**. Expressing, imposing, or occasioning condemnation; condemnatory. "*Damnatory* invectives." *Hallam.*
2. *Theol.* Containing, imposing, or consigning to, damnation; as, the *damnatory* clauses of the Athanasian Creed.
damned (dămd; *poet. or rhetorical*, dăm′nĕd), *p. p.* of DAMN, now chiefly used profanely as an expression of strong dislike, or execration.
But, O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves. *Shak.*
dam-nif′ic (dăm-nĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *damnificus*; *damnum* damage, loss + *facere* to make. See DAMN.] Causing damage or loss. *Obs. or R.*
dam′ni-fi-ca′tion (dăm′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *damnificatio.*] A damnifying; an infliction of injury or loss.
dam′ni-fy (dăm′nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; DAM′NI-FIED (-fīd); DAM′NI-FY′-ING (-fī′ĭng). [LL. *damnificare*, fr. L. *damnificus*: cf. OF. *damnefier*. See DAMNIFIC.] **1**. To cause loss or damage to; to damage; injure; wrong. *Rare.*
2. To effect loss or ruin of; bring to destruction. *Obs.*
damn′ing (dăm′ĭng; dăm′nĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n* of DAMN. Specif.: *p. a.* **1**. Incurring or bringing damnation.
2. Addicted to profanity. *Rare.* *Pepys.*
— **damn′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **damn′ing-ness**, *n.*
‖ **dam′num** (dăm′nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [L.] *Law.* Harm; loss; detriment, either to character or property, whether involving legal wrong (injuria) or not.
dam′num abs′que in-ju′ri-a (ăbs′kwē ĭn-jōō′rĭ-ȧ), damages without injuria, or the violation of a legal right. For such damages no legal action will lie. — **d. e-mer′gens** (ē-mûr′-

Dal′phon (dăl′fŏn). *Bib.*
Dal-ra′di-an (dăl-rā′dĭ-ăn), *a.* [From old Celtic region of *Dalriada*, Scotland.] *Geol.* Noting a series of pre-Cambrian metamorphic rocks in Scotland. See GEOLOGY. — **Dal-ra′di-an**, *n.*
dalt (dôlt), *n.* [Gael. *dalta.*] Foster child. *Scot.*
Dal′ton-ism (dôl′tŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Color blindness, esp. red blindness; — so called from, and described by, the chemist Dalton, who had this infirmity. — **Dal-to′ni-an** (dôl-tō′nĭ-ăn), **Dal′ton-ist** (dôl′tŭn-ĭst), *n.* — **Dal-ton′ic** (dôl-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*
Dal′ton's the′o-ry (dôl′tŭnz). *Chem.* = ATOMIC THEORY.
da′ly, *n.* A die; a cube. *Obs*
dalye. ✝ DALLY.
dam, damp, *n.* [See DAN.] Lord; dan; — in titles of address. *Obs.*
dam (däm; dôm), *n.* [Hind. *dām.*] A former copper coin and, later, money of account, of India, reckoned variously at from $^1/_{40}$ to $^1/_{1000}$ of a rupee.
da′ma (dā′mȧ), *n.* [L. *dama*, *damma*, fallow deer.] **a** A gazelle (*Gazella dama*) of the Sudan. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A subgenus of *Cervus* containing the fallow deer.
‖ **da′ma de no′che** (dä′mä dā nō′chā). [Sp., lit., lady of night.] A tropical solanaceous shrub (*Cestrum nocturnum*) with sweet-scented flowers.
dam′age fea′sant (fā′zănt). [OF *damage* + F. *faisant* doing, p. pr. See FEASIBLE.] *Law.* Doing injury; — said of cattle trespassing.
dam′age-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dam′age-ous, *a.* [OF. *damageus.*] Causing damage. *Obs.*
dam′ag-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DAMAGE. — **dam′ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*
damaisele. ✝ DAMSEL.
dam′a-lu′ric (dăm′ȧ-lū′rĭk), *a.* [Gr. δάμαλις, δαμάλη, heifer + *uric.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating an acid said to have been obtained from cow's urine.
damar. Var. of DAMMAR.
Dam′a-ris (dăm′ȧ-rĭs). *Bib.*
damas. ✝ DAMASK.
dam′a-scen′er (dăm′ȧ-sēn′ẽr), *n.* One who damascenes metal.
dam′a-sce′nine (-sē′nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_9H_{11}O_3N$, obtained from the seeds of *Nigella damascena.*
Da-mas′co, *n.* [It.] = DAMASCUS. *Obs.*
dam′a-see′, *n.* = DAMSON. *Obs.*
damasin. ✝ DAMSON.
dam′as-keen′, -kine, -kin, *a.* [Cf. F. *damasquin*, adj., It. *damaschino*, Sp. *damasquino.*] Damascene. *Obs.* — *n.* A Damascus blade or sword. *Obs.*
dam′as-keen′, *v. t.* [F. *damasquiner.*] = DAMASCENE.
dam′as-quin′er-ie (dăm′ȧs-kēn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F.] Damascene ornament or inlay.
dam′bose (dăm′bōs), *n.* *Chem.* Inactive inosite, obtained by hydrolysis of dambonite.
dam′brod′ (dăm′brŏd′), **dam′board′** (-bōrd′), *n.* [*dam* a checker + *brod*, *board.*] A checkerboard. *Scot.*
damd. Dammed. *Ref. Sp.*
Dame′ aux Ca′mé′lias′, la (lȧ dăm′-ō kȧ′mā′lyȧ′). [F.] See CAMILLE, 1.
‖ **dame′ de com′pa′gnie′** (dȧm′ dē kôɴ′pȧ′nyē′). [F.] A woman who acts as a paid companion.
‖ **dame′ d'hon′neur′** (dō′nûr′). [F.] Maid of honor.
‖ **dame′ du pa′lais′** (dü pȧ′lĕ′). [F.] Maid of honor.
da-me′ni-za′tion (dä-mē′nĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Fr. syllables *da*, *me*, *ni.*] *Music.* Use of the syllables *da*, *me*, *ni*, *po*, *tu*, *la*, *be* in solmization for the tones of the scale, advocated about 1750 by Graun.
‖ **dames′ de la halle′** (dȧm′ dē lȧ ȧl′). [F.] Market women.
damesele. ✝ DAMSEL.
dame's gilliflower, rocket, *or* **violet.** = DAMEWORT.
Da′mi-a (dā′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Δαμία.] See BONA DEA.
Da′mi-an-ite, *n.* = DAMIANIST.
dam′ie (dām′ĭ), *n.* Dim. of DAME. *Scot.*
da′mine (dā′mīn; -mĭn; 183), *a.* Pert. to or like the fallow deer (*Cervus dama*); designating or having antlers palmated near the tip, as the fallow deer.
damisele, damiselle. ✝ DAMSEL.
Dam-ki′na (däm-kē′nȧ), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* Consort of Ea and mother of Marduk, possibly an earth goddess, since her name signifies "lady of the earth."
dam′mage ✝ DAMAGE.
dam′ma-ret, *n.* [F. *dameret.*] A lady's man; carpet knight. *Obs.*
dam′mar pine (dăm′ȧr). = AMBOYNA PINE.
Dam-mas′ko. ✝ DAMASCUS.
damme. ✝ DAM, *n.* & *v.*; DAM, in checkers.
dam′me (dăm′ē), *interj.* Short for *damn me*, used as an oath. — *n.* The oath itself; also, *Obs.*, one who habitually uses it.
dam′mer. Var. of DAMMAR.
dam′mer, *n.* A constructor of dams; a miner. *Scot.*
dam′mer, *v. t.* [Cf. G. *dämmern* to dim.] To dim. *Obs.*
dam′mer (dăm′ẽr), *v. t.* To astonish; stun. *Scot.*
dam′mish, *v. t.* To stun; to stupefy; bruise; damage. *Scot.*
dam′na-bl. Damnable. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **dam′nant quod non in-tel′li-gunt.** [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.
‖ **dam-na′ti in me-tal′lum** *or* **ad me-tal′la.** [L.] (Persons) condemned to the mines.
damn′er (dăm′ẽr), *n.* One who damns.
Dam′ni-i (dăm′nĭ-ī), *n. pl.* = DAMNONII b.
Dam-no′ni-i (dăm-nō′nĭ-ī), *or* **Dam-no′ni-ans** (-ănz), *n. pl.* [L. *Dumnonii*, Gr. Δουμνόνιοι, Δαμνόνιοι, fr. Celtic name akin to W. *Dyfneint* Devon.] **a** A powerful ancient people, chiefly of Cornwall and Devonshire. **b** An ancient people of Scotland.
‖ **dam-no′sa he-re′di-tas**, *or* **hæ-re′di-tas** (dăm-nō′sȧ hē-rĕd′ĭ-tăs). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Lit., a damaging inheritance, that is, one from a person who died insolvent, and the debts of which the heir was (in early times) bound to discharge. See HEIR.
dam′nous (dăm′nŭs), *a.* [L. *damnosus* hurtful.] *Law.* Of the nature of, or involving, a damnum. — **dam′nous-ly**, *adv.*

E F G H I J K L M

jĕnz). See INTEREST. — **dam′num fa-ta′le** (fȧ-tā′lē), *Civil Law*, loss arising from inevitable accident or the act of God. See ACT OF GOD. — **d. in-fec′tum** (ĭn-fĕk′tŭm), *Rom. Law*, lit., loss or damage threatened or anticipated, but not yet sustained. — **d. mi-na′tum** (mĭ-nā′tŭm). *Civil Law*. = DAMNUM INFECTUM, above.

Dam′o-cles (dăm′ō-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαμοκλῆς.] A flatterer in the court of Dionysius I. of Syracuse. To rebuke his constant praises of the happiness of kings, Dionysius seated him at a royal banquet with a sword hung over his head by a single hair. — **Dam′o-cle′an** (-klē′ăn), *a.*

dam′oi-seau (dăm′ĭ-zō), *n.* [F., OF. *damoisel, dameisel*, masc. corresponding to F. *demoiselle*, E. *damsel*.] A young noble not yet made a knight. *Archaic Gallicism.*

Da′mon (dā′mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δάμων.] **1.** A goatherd in Vergil's third Eclogue; hence, any rustic.

2. A Pythagorean whose friend Pythias was condemned to death by Dionysius I. of Syracuse. When Pythias asked for a short time to arrange his affairs Damon pledged his life for his friend's return. Pythias returned, and Dionysius, impressed by their constancy, released both.

damp (dămp), *n.* [Akin to LG., D., & Dan. *damp* vapor, steam, fog, G. *dampf*, Icel. *dampi*, Sw. *damb* dust, and to MHG. *dimpfen* to smoke, imp. *dampf*.] **1.** A noxious exhalation, gas, or vapor; *Obs.* except specif., *Mining*, a gaseous product formed in coal mines, etc. See CHOKE DAMP, FIRE DAMP.

2. Moisture; humidity; also, *Obs.*, fog; mist.

3. A stupefied or dazed state; insensibility; stupor. *Obs.*

4. Dejection; depression; cloud of the mind; also, a discouragement; a check.

A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my soul. *Addison.*

damp, *a.*; DAMP′ER; DAMP′EST. **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a noxious exhalation, gas, or vapor. *Obs.*

2. Dejected; depressed; stupefied. *Archaic.*

Downcast and *damp*. *Milton.*

3. In a state between dry and wet; moderately wet; moist; humid. "A *damp* sweat." *Dryden.*

Syn. — See MOIST.

damp, *v. t.*; DAMPED (dămpt); DAMP′ING. [ME. *dampen* to choke, suffocate. See DAMP, *n.*] **1.** To affect with or as with a noxious exhalation, or the like; to choke; stifle; to put out or deaden, as a fire or a sound.

2. To check or retard; specif.: **a** *Acoustics, Music*, etc. To check the vibration of, as a string; to provide with dampers. **b** *Elec.* To impede (electric surging or oscillation, or actual oscillatory motion). See DAMPER, 2 **c** & **d**.

3. To stifle or stupefy (mental powers); to daze. *Obs.*

4. To depress or deject; to deaden; cloud; to check or restrain as action or vigor; to make dull; to weaken; discourage. "To *damp* your tender hopes." *Akenside.*

The failure of his enterprise *damped* the spirit of the soldiers. *Macaulay.*

5. To render damp; to moisten; as, to *damp* cloth.

to damp down, to cover (a furnace fire) with small damp coal to retard, and thus prolong, combustion.

damp, *v. i.* To become damp.

to damp off, *Hort.*, to decay at or near the surface of the ground as the result of the attack of parasitic fungi which destroy the tissue of the stem, esp. of young seedlings.

damp′en (dămp′'n), *v. t.*; DAMP′ENED (-p'nd); DAMP′EN-ING. **1.** To depress or deaden; to make dull; to damp.

Considerably *dampened* our enthusiasm. *Century Mag.*

2 *Elec.* To damp.

3. To make damp, moist, or slightly wet.

damp′en, *v. i.* To become damp or dull; to deaden.

damp′en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that dampens; specif., a device for dampening linen, etc., as in laundries. *U. S.*

damp′er (dămp′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A thing or person that damps, or checks, depresses, lessens, deadens, etc.

Nor did Sabrina's presence seem to act as any *damper* at the modest little festivities. *W. Black.*

2. Specif.: **a** A valve or movable plate in the flue or other part of a stove, furnace, etc., used to check or regulate the draft. **b** A contrivance, as the felt-covered pieces of wood in a pianoforte, or the mute of a horn, to deaden vibrations; or, as in other pieces of mechanism, to check some action at a particular time. **c** *Elec.* A device, as a nonmagnetic conductor or a vane, for diminishing or destroying the oscillation of a suspended magnetic needle or freely moving coil. **d** *Elec.* A copper piece placed around, or embedded in, each of the pole pieces of a synchronous machine, or placed between them, to decrease hunting.

3. Any device for damping or wetting; as, a label *damper*.

4. Bread made of flour and water, without yeast, and baked in the ashes. *Australia.*

damp′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DAMP. Specif.: *Math.* In damped harmonic oscillations, the ratio of one maximum to the one preceding it in the opposite direction.

damp′ish, *a.* Somewhat damp, or tending to dampness; specif., *Obs.*, vaporous and noxious; pestilential; also, stifling. — **damp′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **damp′ish-ness**, *n.*

dam′sel (dăm′zĕl), *n.* Also, *poetic and archaic*, **dam′o-zel′** (-ō-zĕl′). [ME. *damesele, damaisele, damisele*, fem., fr. OF. *damoisele, dameisele*, gentlewoman, F. *demoiselle* young lady; cf. OF. *damoisel* young nobleman, F. *damoiseau*; fr. LL. *domicella, dominicella*, fem., *domicellus, dominicellus*, masc., dim. fr. L. *domina, dominus*. See DAME; cf. DEMOISELLE, DONCELLA.] **1.** A young maid or young man of noble or gentle birth. *Obs. or Poetic.*

Erewhile Narcissus was a *damozel*. *J. A. Symonds.*

2. A young unmarried woman; a girl; a maiden.

Sometimes a troop of *damsels* glad, . . .
Goes by to towered Camelot. *Tennyson.*

3. A waiting maid, orig. one of gentle birth. *Obs.*

4. *Milling.* An attachment to a millstone spindle for shaking the hopper.

Damsel of Brittany, Eleanora, daughter of Geoffrey, second son of Henry II. of England, and Duke of Brittany by marriage with Constance, the daughter and heiress of Duke Conan IV. She was imprisoned by her uncle, King John.

damsel fly. A dragon fly; — applied esp. to the slender-bodied, narrow-winged forms, as of the genera *Lestes* and *Enallagma*.

dam′son (dăm′z'n), *n.* [ME. *damasin* the Damascus plum, fr. L. *Damascenus*. See DAMASCENE.] A small dark purple plum (*Prunus domestica damascena*) introduced into Europe from Asia Minor; also, the tree producing this fruit.

damson plum. **a** Orig., the damson; now, in England, a sweeter variety of the damson. **b** In the West Indies, a sapotaceous tree (*Chrysophyllum monopyrenum*) with plumlike fruit.

Dan (dăn), *n.* [ME. *dan, danz*, OF. *danz* (prop. only nom.), *dan*, master, fr. L. *dominus* See DAME.] A title of honor equivalent to *Master*, or *Sir*; — apparently first given to members of religious orders, as the Benedictines. *Obs.*

Old *Dan* Geoffry [Chaucer], in whose gentle spright
The pure wellhead of poetry did dwell. *Spenser.*

Dan (dăn), *n.* [Heb. *Dān*.] **1.** Lit., a judge; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* **a** A son of Jacob by Rachel's handmaid, Bilhah. **b** A Hebrew tribe whose allotted territory was northwest of Judah, but a portion of which afterwards migrated to a region in the extreme north of Palestine.

from Dan to Beersheba, from limit to limit; — throughout the whole region; through, or in, any extent; — Dan and Beersheba being respectively the northern and southern limits of Palestine in early Old Testament times.

Dan′a-ăn (dăn′ā-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Danaë.

Dan′a-ë (dăn′ā-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δανάη.] *Class. Myth.* A princess of Argos, mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her in the form of a golden shower, in the brazen tower where her father had imprisoned her.

Dan′a-ï (dăn′ā-ī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαναοί.] *Class. Lit.* The Argives, as descendants of Danaüs; hence, the Greeks.

Dan′a-ïd (dăn′ā-ĭd), *n.*; *pl.* DANAÏDES (dȧ-nā′ĭ-dēz). [L. pl. *Danaides*, Gr. Δαναΐδες.] One of the daughters of Danaüs (which see).

dan′a-ïde (-ĭd), *n.* [From the mythical *Danaïdes*. See DANAÜS.] *Mach.* A water wheel having a vertical axis, and an inner and outer tapering shell, between which are spiral vanes or floats attached usually to both shells, but sometimes only to one.

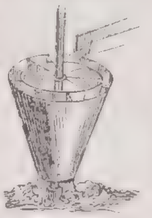

Danaïde.

Dan′a-ïd′e-an (dăn′ā-ĭd′ē-ăn; -ĭ-dē′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Danaïdes; hence, fruitless and endless.

da′na-lite (dā′nȧ-līt), *n.* [After James Dwight *Dana*, American geologist.] A reddish or gray mineral occurring in octahedral crystals, also massive. It is a silicate of iron, zinc, manganese, and beryllium, containing sulphur. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 3.43.

Dan′a-üs (dăn′ā-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαναός.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Belus and king of Arabia and later of Argos. Having quarreled with his brother Ægyptus, he fled with his fifty daughters, the Da-na′ï-des, to Argos, pursued by the fifty sons of Ægyptus. Feigning reconciliation, he caused his daughters to wed the sons of Ægyptus, commanding each to murder her husband. All obeyed except Hypermnestra. For this crime they were doomed to pour water perpetually into a broken cistern (or to draw water with a sieve) in Hades.

dan′bur-ite (dăn′bŭr-īt), *n.* *Min.* A borosilicate of calcium, $CaB_2(SiO_4)_2$, first found at Danbury, Conn. It is transparent to translucent, often wine-yellow in color, and in crystal habit resembles topaz. H., 7. Sp. gr., 2.97–3.02.

dance (dȧns), *v. i.*; DANCED (dȧnst); DANC′ING (dȧn′sĭng). [ME. *daunsen, dauncen*, OF. *dancier*, F. *danser*; cf. It. *danzare*, Sp. *danzar*, Pr. & Pg. *dansar*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To perform, either alone or with others, a regulated succession of movements, commonly to the sound of music; to trip, glide, or leap rhythmically.

Jack shall pipe and Gill shall *dance*. *Wither.*

2. To move nimbly or merrily (often implying gayety or joy); to bob up and down as a mote in the air.

More *dances* my rapt heart
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw. *Shak.*
Shadows in the glassy waters *dance*. *Byron.*

to dance after *or* **to** (one's) **pipe**, **whistle**, etc., to follow (one's) lead; to do as one wishes or urges. *Scott.* — **to d. barefoot**, an old expression used of an elder unmarried sister of a young married woman. *Obs.* *Shak.* — **to d. on a rope**, *or* **to d. on nothing**, to be hanged. *Ironical.*

dance, *v. t.* **1.** To perform, execute, or take part in, as a dancer; — with cognate object; as, to *dance* a polka.

2. To cause to dance, or move nimbly or merrily about, or up and down; to dance with; to dandle.

To *dance* our ringlets to the whistling wind. *Shak.*
Many a time he *danced* thee on his knee. *Shak.*

3. To cause to be in a specified condition or position by dancing; — with a complementary word, as *away*, *off*, etc.; as, he *danced* himself into the favor of the queen.

to dance attendance, to attend assiduously and obsequiously; to be or remain in waiting, at the beck and call of another, with a view to please or gain favor.

To *dance attendance* on their lordships' pleasure. *Shak.*

— **to d. Barnaby**, to dance briskly; to move or act expeditiously. *Obs.* — **to d. the hay** *or* **hays**, to execute serpentine movements or evolutions comparable to those of the old dance called the *hay*.

dance, *n.* [ME. *daunce*, OF. *dance*, F. *danse*. See DANCE, *v. i.*] **1.** A measured leaping, tripping, or stepping, accompanied by turnings and movements of the body and limbs and in unison with music or rhythmic beats, performed as a manifestation of emotion, as a religious exercise, or as an amusement; act of dancing; esp., the amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figures and in harmony with music. The dance in its most primitive form consists of a common movement, such as swaying or stamping, done by a group of performers to the accompaniment of rhythmic cries and hand clappings. In this and in developments characterized by the comparatively simple rhythmical movements of a group, the dance is a play or game (cf. WALTZ, POLKA, REEL, SQUARE DANCE, MINUET, etc.). But many primitive dances are performances in imitation of some action, story, or myth, done with magical or religious intent. The war, scalp, buffalo, snake, and sun dances of the American Indians belong to this class, as do also many forms of classic dance, as the dithyramb in honor of Dionysus, the dance of the Curetes, the dances of the Luperci and Salii in Rome. From these mimetic dances developed dramatic performances (cf. CHORUS, TRAGEDY, BALLET), and many forms of Oriental dancing to-day are practically dumb-show acting or posturing (cf. NAUTCH, HULA). Individual performances are a later development from all these forms of dance, and, as applied to European usage, *dance* commonly denotes a display of skill in rhythmic motion, sometimes with scenic or mimetic elements, as in the clog, the skirt, or the butterfly dance.

2. A round or turn of dancing; also, a social assembly for the purpose of dancing; a ball.

3. *Music.* A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, etc.; also, any piece of music having the rhythm and character of such a dance.

4. Method of proceeding; course of action; game; — an ironical use of old writers. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. The complicated aërial movements of swarms of some insects, as midges, gnats, and certain butterflies.

dance of death, a dance or procession in which Death, represented as a skeleton, leads the living or other skeletons to the grave. It appears in many allegorical compositions in art and literature. Called also **danse macabre**.

danc′er (dȧn′sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dances; specif., a professional performer of dances.

2. A dancing master. *Obs.* *Middleton.*

3. *Eccl. Hist.* One of the fanatical victims of the dancing mania (which see).

4. *Paper Making.* = DANDY ROLL. See PAPER, *n.*, 1.

5. *pl.* **a** Stairs. *Slang.* **b** The aurora borealis; — also called *merry dancers*. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dan-cette′ (dăn-sĕt′), *n.* [Cf. F. *danché, denché*, indented (in heraldry).] **1.** *Her.* A fess or bar dancetté or indented.

2. *Arch.* A molding or group of moldings with a zigzag pattern in the design; a chevron molding (which see).

dan-cet′té (dăn-sĕt′ā), **dan-cet′tee** (-ē), **dan-cet′ty** (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *danché* dancetté, *dent* tooth.] *Her.* Having large indentations, three in number; as, a fess *dancetté*. Cf. INDENTED.

danc′ing (dȧn′sĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DANCE.

Dancing Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton (1540–91), Chancellor of England, who first attracted Queen Elizabeth's attention by his graceful dancing at a court masque. — **d. dervish**. See DERVISH. — **d. disease**. *Med.* = TARANTISM. — **d. girl**, a girl who dances professionally in public; a danseuse; esp., in India and the East, a nautch girl or bayadere. — **d.-girls**, an East Indian zingiberaceous plant (*Mantisia saltatoria*) sometimes cultivated in greenhouses for its singular purple and yellow flowers; — called also *opera-girls*. — **d. mania** *or* **malady**, *Med.*, epidemic chorea; choromania; corybantiasm; esp., an epidemic which began in Germany in 1374 and spread over Europe, and was characterized by religious exaltation, dancing to exhaustion, and convulsions. — **d. master**, a male teacher of dancing. — **d. mistress**, a female teacher of dancing. — **d. plague**. = DANCING MANIA. — **d. school**, a school where dancing is taught. — **d. step**. *Arch.* = BALANCED STEP.

dan′de-li′on (dăn′dē-lī′ŭn), *n.* [F. *dent de lion* lion's tooth, fr. L. *dens* tooth + *leo* lion. See TOOTH, *n.*; LION.] **1.** A well-known cichoriaceous plant (*Taraxacum taraxacum*), abundant as a weed in meadows and cultivated ground throughout Europe, Asia, and North America; also, any other species of *Taraxacum*. They are scapose perennials with long taproots, toothed or pinnatifid leaves, and heads of bright yellow flowers. The herbage is bitter and tonic, and is often cooked and eaten like spinach. The root has been used like chicory as a substitute for coffee, and in medicine as a diuretic, stomachic, and cholagogue.

Ripe head of Dandelion showing achenes with plumose pappus.

2. With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of several related plants more or less resembling the dandelion; as, autumn *dandelion*, dwarf *dandelion*, etc.

dan′der (dăn′dẽr), *n.* **1.** [E. dial. *dan, dander*, scurf.] Dandruff, or scurf on the head.

2. [Perh. a different word.] Anger or temper; — esp. in phrase, **to have one's dander up**. *Colloq. or Dial.*

dan′der (*dial.* dȧn′dẽr; dŏn′-), *v. i.* [See DANDLE.] **1.** To walk idly; wander; saunter; hence, to wander in mind; to talk incoherently. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To tremble, shake, or vibrate. *Dial. Eng.*

dan′der, *n.* [See DANDER, *v.*] **1.** A stroll or saunter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *pl.* A shivering fit. *Dial. Eng.*

Dan′die Din′mont (dăn′dĭ dĭn′mŏnt), *or* **Dan′die**, *n.* **1.** In Scott's "Guy Mannering," a Border farmer of eccentric but fine character, who owns two terriers claimed to be the progenitors of the Dandie Dinmont terriers.

2. One of a breed of terriers with short legs, long body, and rough coat, originating in the country about the English and Scotch border.

1/16

Dandie Dinmont Terrier.

dan′di-fy (dăn′dĭ-fī), *v. t.*; DAN′DI-FIED (-fīd); DAN′DI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*dandy* + *-fy*.] To cause to resemble a dandy; to make dandyish; to dress like a dandy.

Da-mœ′tas (dȧ-mē′tăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαμοίτας.] A herdsman in Theocritus and Vergil; hence, any herdsman or rustic.

dam oi-selle′ (dăm′ĭ-zĕl′). Var. of DAMSEL. *Archaic.*

dam′o-sel′, **dam′o-selle′**, **dam′oy-sell′**, **dam′o-zel**, **dam′o-zell′**, etc. Vars. of DAMSEL. *Archaic.*

dam′our-ite (dăm′ōōr-īt; dȧ-mōōr′īt), *n.* [After A. A. *Damour* (1808–1902), Fr. chemist.] Hydromica, or a variety of it.

damp. ✝ DAM, lord.

dam plate. *Blast Furnace*. An iron plate in front of the dam.

damp′ly, *adv.* of DAMP. *Rare.*

damp′na-ble. ✝ DAMNABLE.

dampnacion. ✝ DAMNATION.

dampne. ✝ DAMN.

damp′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

damp′num, *n.* ✝ DAMNUM.

damp sheet. A curtain in a mine gallery to direct air currents and prevent accumulation of gas.

dampt. Damped. *Ref. Sp.*

damp′y, *a.* = DAMPISH.

dam′sel-er′rant, *n.* A female knight-errant: — suggested probably by Spenser's "errant damozel" ("Faërie Queene," II. i. 19). *Tennyson.*

damsel fish. = DEMOISELLE, fish.

dam′sel-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

damson cheese. A thick conserve of damsons and sugar.

damson pie, **damson tart**. [Cf. DAMN.] Profanity. *Slang, Eng.*

dan, *n.* *Coal Mining*. A small truck or sledge used to draw coal from the workings to the main shaft or road. *Local, Eng.*

dan, *n.* A buoy marking the position of deep-sea fishing lines or the place for trawling. *Eng.*

Dan. *Abbr.* Danish; Daniel.

da′na-ite (dā′nȧ-īt), *n.* [After J. Freeman *Dana* (1793–1827), American chemist.] *Min.* A cobaltiferous arsenopyrite.

Dan′bur-y News Man (dăn′bẽr-ĭ). Sobriquet of James Montgomery Bailey (1841–94), American humorist, editor of the "Danbury [Conn.] News."

dance fly. See EMPIDIDÆ.

danc′er-ess (dȧn′sẽr-ĕs), *n.* A female dancer.

danc′er's bone (-sẽrz). *Med.* A formation of new bone in the connective tissue of the muscles of the leg, due to excessive exercise of certain muscles, as in professional dancers.

danc′er-y (dȧn′sẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *danserie*.] Dancing. *Obs.*

danc′ing-ly, *adv.* of DANCING.

danc′i-tive, *a.* Given to dancing. *Obs.*

dan′cy (dăn′sĭ), *a.* = DANCETTÉ.

dand (dănd), *n.* Dandy. *Dial. or Slang Abbr.*

D. and C. *Abbr.* Dean and Chapter.

dan′der (dăn′dẽr), *n.* A piece of slag, vitrified refuse, or calcined cinder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dan′der (dăn′dẽr). Var. of DUNDER.

dan′di. Var. of DANDY, a boatman.

dan-di′a-cal (dăn-dī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* Dandylike; dandified. — **dan-di′a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dan′die. Var. of DANDY, a boat.

dan′di-fi-ca′tion (dăn′dĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of dandifying, or state of being dandified; also, anything that dandifies. *Colloq.*

dan′di-prat (dăn′dĭ-prăt), *n.* [Cf. DANDY.] **1.** See COIN.
2. A little, insignificant, or young person or fellow; a pygmy; — usually in sport or contempt. *Archaic.*

dan′dle (dăn′d'l), *v. t.*; DAN′DLED (-d'ld); DAN′DLING (-dlĭng). [Cf. It. *dondolare*, formerly also *dandolare*.] **1.** To move up and down on one's knee or in one's arms in affectionate play, as an infant.

> Ye shall be *dandled* . . . upon her knees. *Is.* lxvi. 12.

2. To treat with fondness, as if a child; to fondle; toy with; pet; pamper.

> The book, thus *dandled* into popularity by bishops and good ladies, contained many pieces of nursery eloquence. *Jeffrey.*

3. To play or trifle with; to put off or delay by trifles. *Obs.*

dan′dle, *v. i.* **1.** To play or trifle; — followed by *with*. *R.*
2. To dangle. *Obs.*

dan′druff (dăn′drŭf), *n.* [Perh. fr. *dander* dandruff + E. dial. *hurf* scurf; cf. Icel. *hrufa* crust, scab.] A scurf that forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles.

dan′dy, dan′di (dăn′dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz), -DIS (-dĭz). [Hind. *ḍānḍi*, fr. *ḍānḍ* an oar.] *Anglo-Ind.* **1.** A boatman of the Ganges.
2. A member of an order of Sivaite mendicants; — so named from the wand (Hind. *ḍānḍ*) which they carry.
3. A kind of litter consisting of a cloth hammock hung from a bamboo pole.

dan′dy (dăn′dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Cf. *Dandy* for the proper name *Andrew*, and also *dandiprat*.] **1.** One who gives great or undue attention to dress; a fop; a beau; an exquisite.
2. Anything especially excellent in its class; a "daisy;" esp., with *the*, the best in kind. *Slang or Colloq.*

> The Yankee boys for fighting are the *dandy*, oh! *U. S. Ballad of* 1812.

3. *Naut.* **a** A sloop or cutter with a jigger mast on which, commonly, a lugsail is set. **b** A small sail carried at or near the stern of small boats; — called also *jigger*, and *mizzen*. **c** In fishing, a device resembling a small capstan, for hoisting the trawl.
4. In technical uses: **a** A light two-wheeled cart, as an iron handcart for carrying ore, fuel, etc. *Eng.* **b** Any of various convenient attachments or accessories, as a running-out fire for melting pig iron in tin-plate making, a small false grate fitted to a grate or fireplace to save fuel, etc. **c** Short for DANDY ROLL, DANDY CART, DANDY-COCK, etc.

dan′dy (dăn′dĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. **1.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a dandy, or fop; foppish; exquisite.
2. Of the best grade or class; fine. *Colloq. or Slang.*

dandy brush. A stiff brush, as of whalebone or vegetable fiber, used in cleaning animals.
dandy cart. A kind of spring cart, used esp. by milkmen.
dan′dy-cock′, *n. masc.*, **dan′dy-hen′**, *n. fem.* [See DANDY.] A bantam cock or hen.
dandy horse. An early kind of two-wheeled velocipede, propelled by pushing with the feet on the ground.
dandy line. A kind of fishing line to which are attached crosspieces of whalebone carrying a hook at each end.
dandy note. A customs document serving as an order on the government export officer for goods to be removed from a bonded warehouse for shipment at his station. It is generally used in connection with a *pricking note*. *Eng.*
dandy roll, dandy roller. *Paper Making.* A roller which impresses the watermark. See PAPER, *n.*, 1.

Dane (dān), *n.* [LL. *Dani*, pl.: cf. AS. *Dene*.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Denmark, or a person of Danish descent. The Danes belong to the Scandinavian division of the Teutonic race. The extensive kitchen middens of Denmark show that its peopling dates from early Neolithic times. See SCANDINAVIAN.
2. A dog. = GREAT DANE.

Dane′geld′ (dān′gĕld′), **Dane′gelt′** (-gĕlt′), *n.* [The last part of the word corresponds to AS. *gield* payment. See DANE; YIELD, *n.*] *Eng. Hist.* An annual tax, imposed at the end of the 10th or in the 11th century, originally (it is supposed) to buy off the ravages of Danish invaders, or to maintain forces to oppose them, but later continued as a land tax, usually of two shillings upon each hide of land. The tax ceased to be levied under that name in 1163, but was continued under the name of *hydagium* and later *tallage*.

Dane′law′ (dān′lô′), *n.* Also **Da′ne-la′ga** (dä′nē-lä′gȧ), **Dane′lagh′**. [AS. *Dena lagu*.] *Eng. Hist.* The Danish law anciently in force in the northeastern part of England held by the Danes during their invasion; also, the part of England where this law was in force.

Dane's′-blood′ (dānz′blŭd′), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* Any of certain plants fabled to have sprung from the blood of Danes slain in battle; as: **a** Danewort, or dwarf elder. **b** The pasque flower. **c** The clustered bellflower.

Dane′wort′ (dān′wûrt′), *n.* A dwarf herbaceous elder of Europe (*Sambucus ebulus*) with purplish flowers and a nauseous odor; — called also *Dane's-blood* and *Daneweed*.

dan′ger (dān′jẽr), *n.* [ME. *danger*, *daunger*, power, arrogance, refusal, difficulty, fr. OF. *dangier*, *dongier* (with same meaning), F. *danger* danger, fr. an assumed LL. *dominiarium* power, authority, from L. *dominium* power, property. See DUNGEON, DOMAIN, DAME.] **1.** Authority; jurisdiction, power, or control; hence, reach or range, as of a missile. "Out of the shot and *danger* of desire." *Shak.* Also, state of being in subjection or control; duress; state of being liable, as to a penalty. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> Covetousness of gains hath brought [them] in *danger* of this statute. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

2. Expression or show of reluctance or hesitation; hence, noncompliance; ungracious conduct. *Obs.*
3. Exposure or liability to injury, loss, pain, or other evil; peril; risk; insecurity; also, a particular case or cause of danger.

> Out of this nettle, *danger*, we pluck this flower, safety. *Shak.*

4. Injury; hurt; damage. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. *Law.* The lordship over a forest; the rent paid in acknowledgment of this. "In the forest law, a duty paid by the tenants to the lord for leave to plow and sow in the time of pannage, or mast feeding." (*Phillips.*) *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — DANGER, PERIL, JEOPARDY, HAZARD, RISK, VENTURE. DANGER is the generic term, and implies some contingent evil (esp. harm or injury) in prospect; as, "To win renown even in the jaws of *danger* and of death" (*Shak.*); "Whosoever shall kill shall be in *danger* of the judgment" (*Matt.* v. 21). PERIL is instant or impending danger; as, "In *perils* of waters, in *perils* of robbers, . . . in *perils* in the city, in *perils* in the wilderness, in *perils* in the sea" (*2 Cor.* xi. 26). JEOPARDY implies exposure to extreme or dangerous chances; as, "Why stand we in *jeopardy* every hour?" (*1 Cor.* xv. 30). HAZARD implies danger from something fortuitous or beyond one's control; it is not so strong a term as *jeopardy*; as, "The amusements, even the active pursuits, of most of us remain wholly within the range of uncertainty, and, therefore, are full of *hazard* and precariousness" (*Froude*); "There would have been no triumph in success, had there been no *hazard* of failure" (*J. H. Newman*). RISK, more frequently than *hazard*, implies a voluntary taking of doubtful or adverse chances; as, "'No chance of opulence,' he said, 'is worth the *risk* of a competence'" (*Scott*); "We are bound where mariner has not yet dared to go, and we will *risk* the ship, ourselves and all" (*W. Whitman*). VENTURE, as compared with *hazard* and *risk*, implies a more voluntary assumption of (commonly) less imminent chances; as, "This was a *venture*, sir, that Jacob served for, a thing not in his power to bring to pass" (*Shak.*). See RASH.

dangers of navigation, dangers of the sea, dangers of the river, etc., in insurance policies, bills of lading, etc., such dangers as are natural to navigation, the sea, rivers, etc., and are not avoidable by the exercise of due care (cf. *perils of the sea*, under PERIL). — **to make danger.** *Obs.* **a** To make a difficulty; to hesitate. **b** To make trial; to venture.

danger angle. In coastwise navigation, the angle between two known points as observed from a point marking the limit of safe approach of a ship to a reef, shoal, or other obstruction. The ship can pass safely by keeping the known points at an angle (as observed from the ship in her course) greater than the danger angle, or less than it, as the case may be. When the two known points are one directly above the other, as the base and top of a lighthouse, it is called a *vertical danger angle*.

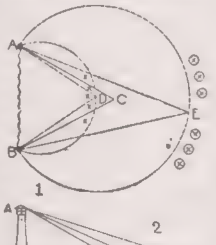

1 *A D B*, *A E B* Danger Angles. 2 *A D B*, *A E B* Vertical Danger Angles. By sailing so that the angle *A C B* (as observed from a vessel in her course) in each figure is always less than *A D B* and greater than *A E B* the submerged (and therefore invisible) dangers × × × and × × × are avoided.

dan′ger-ous (dān′jẽr-ŭs), *a.* [ME., haughty, difficult, dangerous, fr. OF. *dangeros*, F. *dangereux*. See DANGER.] **1.** Difficult or embarrassing to handle or get along with; characterized by arrogance, harshness, or reserve; as, *dangerous* of speech; hard to suit; particular; as, *dangerous* of taste; loath to give or comply; niggardly; as, *dangerous* of favors. *Obs.*
2. Attended or beset with danger; full of risk; causing danger; likely to harm; perilous; hazardous; unsafe.

> Our troops set forth to-morrow; stay with us;
> The ways are *dangerous*. *Shak.*
> It is *dangerous* to assert a negative. *Macaulay.*

3. In a condition of danger, as from illness; threatened with death. *Dial. & Colloq.*
— **dan′ger-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dan′ger-ous-ness**, *n.*

dan′gle (dăŋ′g'l), *v. i.*; DAN′GLED (-g'ld); DAN′GLING (-glĭng). [Akin to Dan. *dangle*, Sw. dial. *dangla*, Dan. *dingle*, Sw. *dingla*, Icel. *dingla*, and perh. to E. *ding*.] **1.** To hang loosely with a swinging or jerking motion.

> From her lifted hand
> *Dangled* a length of ribbon. *Tennyson.*

2. To be hanged.
3. To be a hanger-on or dependent; to hang about, as a self-invited attendant; as, fops *dangling* after the ladies.

> The Presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Swift.*

dan′gle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to dangle; to swing, as something suspended loosely; as, to *dangle* the feet.

> The bridegroom stood *dangling* his bonnet. *Scott.*

2. To lead as an idle attendant or as an appendage; — with *about*.

dan′gle, *n.* Act of dangling; also, anything that dangles; as, a *dangle* of curls.
dan′gler (dăŋ′glẽr), *n.* One that dangles; esp., a person who dangles about or after a woman.
dan′gling, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DANGLE.
dangling participle, *Rhet.*, a participle left standing either without the noun that it logically belongs with, or so separated from it as to make the sentence structure incoherent; as in, *leaping* to the saddle, his horse broke into a gallop.

Dan′iel (dăn′yĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Dānīyēl*.] **1.** Lit., God is my judge; — masc. prop. name. F. *Da′niel′* (dȧ′nyĕl′); It. *Da-niel′le* (dä-nyĕl′lä); G. *Daniel* (dä′nē-ĕl). — Dim. *Dan.*
2. *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet, captive at Babylon. He interpreted the dreams of Nebuchadrezzar and the handwriting on the wall for Belshazzar (see BELSHAZZAR), and was delivered by God from the lions into whose den he was thrown for refusing to obey a decree of King Darius.
3. A prophetical book of the Old Testament, the fourth of the major prophets. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Dan′iell's cell (dăn′yĕlz). [After John F. *Daniell* (1790-1845), English physicist.] *Elec.* A cell having as its electrodes copper in a copper sulphate solution and zinc in dilute sulphuric acid or zinc sulphate, the two solutions being separated by a porous partition (usually an unglazed porcelain cup). Its E. M. F. is about 1.1 volts, and it is very constant.

Daniell's hygrometer. A hygrometer consisting of a bent glass tube terminating in bulbs, one covered with muslin, the other of black glass containing ether and a thermometer. Ether being poured on the muslin, the black ball cools by the evaporation of the ether within and becomes covered with dew; the inclosed thermometer then gives the dew point, which, compared with the reading of one in the air, determines the humidity.

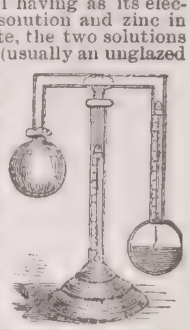

Daniell's Hygrometer.

Dan′ish (dān′ĭsh), *a.* [See DANE.] Of or pertaining to the Danes or their language or country. — *n.* The language of the Danes, the literature of which dates chiefly from the 16th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
Danish balance, a balance consisting of a graduated beam with a bob at one end and a scale pan at the other. The fulcrum slides along the beam, and its position when the beam is balanced indicates the weight of the object in the pan. — **D. gambit.** See CHESS, the game.

Dan′ite (dăn′īt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Dan; an Israelite of the tribe of Dan. *Judges* xiii. 2.
2. [In remembrance of the prophecy in Gen. xlix. 17, "*Dan* shall be a serpent by the way," etc.] One of an alleged secret association (the **Danite Band**) of Mormons, formed about 1837, to which many crimes and atrocities have been attributed; also (as a political nickname), an anti-Douglas Democrat in the Illinois senatorial campaign of 1858.

dank (dăŋk), *a.*; DANK′ER (-ẽr); DANK′EST. [Cf. Sw. dial. *dank* a moist place in a field, Icel. *dökk* pit, pool; possibly akin to E. *damp*.] **1.** Damp; moist; humid; wet; esp., disagreeably or pestiferously moist or wet.

> Now that the fields are *dank* and ways are mire. *Milton.*

2. Rank; — said of vegetation growing in damp places.
Syn. — See MOIST.

dank, *n.* Moisture; wetness; also, a wet place. *Obs.*
dank′ish, *a.* Somewhat dank. — **dank′ish-ness**, *n.*

Dan′ne-brog (dăn′ĕ-brŏg), *n.* [Dan.] **1.** The national flag of Denmark, a red swallow-tailed standard bearing a white cross about the center of which is placed a white square containing the royal arms with the collars of the orders of the Elephant and of the Dannebrog underneath them.
2. A Danish order of knighthood. See under ORDER.
3. A well-known garden poppy having red flowers with a white cross at the base.

dan′ne-mo-rite (dăn′ē-mō-rīt), *n.* [From *Dannemora*, Sweden, its locality.] *Min.* A columnar or fibrous variety of amphibole, containing iron and manganese.

Da′no- (dā′nō-). [See DANE.] Combining form signifying *consisting of*, or *pertaining to*, *the Danish language* or *race*; as, *Dano*-Norwegian; *Dano*-Eskimo.

‖ **dan′seuse′** (däN′sûz′), *n.*; *pl.* -SEUSES (*F.* -sûz′). [F., fr. *danser* to dance.] A professional female dancer; a woman who dances at a public exhibition, as in a ballet.

Dan′te-an (dăn′tē-ăn; dăn-tē′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the poet Dante or his writings; Dantesque (which see). — *n.* A student or admirer of Dante.

Dan′tès, Ed′mond′ (ād′môN′ däN′tâs′). In Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo," the hero, a young sailor, who is the victim of the plotting of three men. After fourteen years' imprisonment in the Château d'If, he escapes, possesses himself of the treasure on the isle of Monte Cristo, and reappears as the Count of Monte Cristo, assuming other names while carrying out his successful revenge.

Dan-tesque′ (dăn-tĕsk′), *a.* [It. *Dantesco*.] Of or pertaining to Dante; Dantean; esp., characteristic of, or resembling, Dante or his work, which, notably in the "Inferno," is distinguished by sublimity and vividness of imagination, austerity of feeling, and brooding and subtle reflection.

Dan-tho′ni-a (dăn-thō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Étienne *Danthoine*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses containing about 100 species, chiefly South African. They have contracted or open panicles and flat or convolute leaves. Some American species are useful for fodder.

Dan′u (dăn′o͞o), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* The Gaelic mother of the gods, cognate with the Cymric goddess *Don*. She was probably an earth goddess, and is represented as ancestress of the forces of light and knowledge, the Tuatha De Danann, who overcame the powers of darkness, the Fomors, or giants.

Da-nu′bi-an (dȧ-nū′bĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or bordering on, the river Danube. — **Danubian reed**, the giant reed (*Arundo donax*); — so called in Australia, where it is cultivated.

dap (dăp), *v. i.*; DAPPED (dăpt); DAP′PING. [Cf. DIP, DAB.] **1.** *Angling.* To drop, or fish by dropping, the bait gently on the water; to dibble.

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dan′dill. † DANDLE.
dan′dil-ly (dăn′dĭ-lĭ), *a.* Cherished; petted. *Obs. Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A pet. *Scot.*
dan′di-ly, *adv.* of DANDY.
Dan′din′, George (zhôrzh däN′-däN′). [F.] The hero of Molière's comedy of the same name, a wealthy French citizen, who married above his rank and is outwitted on all occasions by his wife, Angélique, and her lover. He constantly reproaches himself with "Vous l'avez voulu, George Dandin" (You would have it so, George Dandin).
dan′di-zette′, dan′di-sette′ (dăn′dĭ-zĕt′), *n.* [Formed in imitation of F.] Female dandy.
dan′dl. Dandle. *Ref. Sp.*
dan′dld. Dandled. *Ref. Sp.*
dan′dler (dăn′dlẽr), *n.* One who dandles.
dan′dling, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DANDLE. — **dan′dling-ly**, *adv.*
dan′dling, *n.* [See DANDLE, *v.*] A fondling. *Obs.*
D and N columns. See COMMUTATION COLUMNS.
dan′driff. Var. of DANDRUFF.
dan′druf. Dandruff. *Ref. Sp.*
dan′dy, *n.*, *or* **dandy fever.** See DENGUE.
dandy funk. Hard tack soaked in water and baked with grease and molasses. *Naut. Slang.*
dan′dy-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
dan′dy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
dan′dy-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* See -IZE.
Dandy King. Joachim Murat (1771-1815), King of Naples; — so called from his fondness for personal adornment.
dan′dy-ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.
dan′dy-prat. Var. of DANDIPRAT.
dane′ball′, *n.* = DANEWORT
Dan′e-brog. Var. of DANNEBROG.
Dane flower, *or* **Dane's flower.** The pasque flower. *Dial. Eng.*
Dane′-lage. † DANELAW.
Dane′weed′, Dane's′-weed′, *n.* **a** A coarse European apiaceous herb (*Eryngium campestre*). *Obs.* **b** = DANEWORT.
Dan′forth's oil (dăn′fŭrths). = NAPHTHA, 3.
dang (dăng). Obs., Scot., or dial. [pret. of DING.]
dang, *v. t.* = DING. *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.*
dang (dăng), *v.* = DAMN; — a [euphemism.]
dan′ger, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To make liable or legally bound.
2. To endanger. *Shak.*
dan′ger-ful, *a.* Dangerous. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* — **dan′ger-ful-ly**, *adv.*
dan′ger-less, *a.* See -LESS.
dan′ger-some, *a.* [See 1st -SOME.] Dangerous. *Obs. or R.*
dan′gl. Dangle. *Ref. Sp.*
dan′gld. Dangled. *Ref. Sp.*
dan′gle-ber′ry, *n.* **a** = TANGLEBERRY. **b** The deerberry.
dan′gle-ment, *n.* **1.** Dangling. **2.** *pl.* Fringes; finery. *Dial. Eng.*
dan′gling, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DANGLE. — **dan′gling-ly**, *adv.*
Da′ni-an (dā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [LL. *Dania* Denmark; — named from its development in Denmark.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the European Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Dan′ic (dăn′ĭk; dā′nĭk), *a.* [L. *Danicus*.] Danish. *Rare.*
Dan′i-cism (dăn′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Danish idiom or expression.
Dan′iel-ites (dăn′yĕl-īts), *n. pl.*; *sing.* DANIELITE. [After *Daniel* Philipovitch, founder of the sect.] = KHLYSTY.
Dan′isk (dăn′ĭsk), *a.* [Cf. DANSK.] Danish. *Obs.*
Dan′ism (dăn′ĭz'm), *n.* = DANICISM.
Dan′i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of making Danish.
Dan′-ja′an (dăn′jā′ăn). *Bib.*
dank, *v. t.* & *i.* To dampen; drizzle; depress. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Dan-ka′li (dăn-kä′lē), *n.*; *pl.* DANAKIL. *Ethnol.* = AFAR.
dank′ly, *adv.* of DANK.
dank′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
danks (dăŋks), *n.* *Mining.* Black shale intermixed with fine coal.
Dan′nah (dăn′ȧ). *Bib.*
dan′ning, *n.* [DAN, *n.*] Drawing coal in dans, — a work performed by boys. *Local, Eng.*
dan′nock (dăn′ŭk; dȧn′-), *n.* A hedger's glove of thick untanned leather. *Dial. Eng.*
danse, *n.* = DANCETTE. *Obs.*
‖ **danse′ ma′ca′bre** (däNs′ mȧ′kä′br'). [F.] = DANCE OF DEATH.
Dansk (dănsk), *a.* [Dan.] = DANISH. *Obs.* — **Dansk′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **dans′ les pe-tites′ boîtes′, les bons′ on′guents′** (däN′ lā p'-tēt′ bwät′, lā bôN-zôN′gäN′). In the small boxes, the good ointments: — a consolation to persons of small stature.
dant (dănt). Obs. or Scot. var. of DAUNT, *v.*
dant (dȧnt), *n.* Soft coal. *Dial.* [*Eng.*]
dant, *n.* [Cf. OD. *dante* a base, babbling woman.] A word meaning, perhaps, a profligate woman. *Obs.* & *R.*
Dan′tist (dăn′tĭst), *n.* A Dante [scholar.]
dan′ton. Var. of DAUNTON. *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.*
Dan-toph′i-list (dăn-tŏf′ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*Dante* the poet + *-phile*.] A lover of Dante.
danz. † DAN, title.
da′o (dä′ō), *n.* Any of several Philippine anacardiaceous trees of the genus *Dracontomelum*, with light reddish wood.
dap (dăp; dȧp), *n.* [Cf. DAP, *v.*] *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Action; trick; *pl.*, ways; habits; also, looks; likeness; image.
2. Bound; bounce; skip.
da-pat′i-cal (dȧ-păt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *dapaticus*, fr. *daps* feast.] Sumptuous. *Obs.*
dap′-dap′ (däp′däp′), *n.* [Tag. and Visayan.] The East Indian coral tree. *Phil. I.*
dape. † DAP.
Da-pe′di-um (dȧ-pē′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δάπεδον a level surface, floor.] *Zoöl.* A genus of extinct Mesozoic, esp. Liassic, ganoid fishes of the group Lepi-

E F G H I J K L M

2. To dip gently or quickly into water, as a bird.
3. To rebound ; to skip, as a stone over water.

Daph′ne (dăf′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δάφνη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A nymph, daughter of Peneus (in some versions, Ladon), pursued first by Leucippus and afterwards by Apollo, from whom she escapes by being transformed into a laurel tree. **2.** [*l. c.*] The laurel. Hence [*cap.*]: *Bot.* A genus of thymelæaceous shrubs of Europe and Asia, having tetramerous, often fragrant apetalous flowers, with a colored calyx resembling a corolla; also [*l.c.*], a plant of this genus. Some species, as the mezereon (*D. mezereum*) and spurge laurel (*D. laureola*), are cultivated for ornament, and are used in medicine as stimulants, vesicatories, and purgatives. The fibrous bark of various East Indian species is used in making paper. Most of them possess an acrid property.

Daph′ni-a (dăf′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute fresh-water entomostracan crustaceans of the order Cladocera.

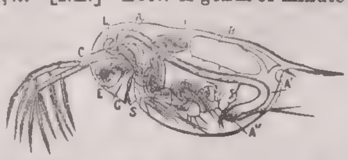

Daphnia, much enlarged. *AA′A″* Alimentary Canal ; *H* Heart ; *B* Egg Sac ; *L* Liver ; *E* Eye ; *C* Antennæ ; *G* Cephalic Ganglion ; *S* Shell Gland.

daph′nin (-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9 \cdot H_2O$, occurring in *Daphne mezereum* and *D. alpina.*

Daph′nis (-nĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δάφνις.] *Class. Myth.* A Sicilian shepherd, son of Hermes. He was a pupil of Pan on the flute, and was regarded as the inventor of bucolic poetry. When a Naiad, to whom he was faithless, punished him with blindness, Hermes translated him to heaven. The name is frequently given to shepherds or rustics.

Daphnis and Chlo′e (klō′ē), a pair of lovers, in the Greek pastoral romance of the same name attributed to Longus (4th or 5th century).

dap′i-fer (dăp′ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L.; *daps* a feast + *ferre* to bear.] One who brings meat to the table ; hence, as an official title, the steward of the king's or a nobleman's household.

dap′per (dăp′ẽr), *a.* [ME. *daper;* prob. fr. D. *dapper* brave, valiant; akin to G. *tapfer* brave, OHG. *taphar* heavy, weighty, OSlav. *dobrŭ* good, Russ *dobry*.] Little and active ; spruce ; trim ; neat in dress or appearance ; lively.

He wondered how so many provinces could be held in subjection by such a *dapper* little man. — *Milton.*
Sharp-nosed, *dapper* steam yachts. — *Julian Hawthorne*

Syn. — See FINICAL.

dap′ple (dăp′'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *depill* a spot, a dot, a dog with spots over the eyes, *dapi* a pool ; perh. orig. a small splash or blot.] **1.** One of the spots on a dappled animal. *Obs.* **2.** Dappled state or appearance , spotting ; clouding. **3.** A dappled animal, as a horse.

dap′ple, *v. t.* ; DAP′PLED (-'ld) ; DAP′PLING (-lĭng). To variegate with spots. — *v. i.* To become dappled.

The gentle day, . . .
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray. — *Shak.*
The *dappled* pink and blushing rose. — *Prior.*

dap′pled (dăp′'ld), *p. a.* Marked with small spots, esp. of gray ; as, a *dappled* horse ; a *dappled* fawn.

Some *dappled* mists still floated along the peaks. — *Scott.*

dap′ple-gray′ *or* **-grey′,** *a.* Also **dap′pled-gray′** *or* **-grey′.** Gray variegated with spots or patches of a different shade. "His steed was all *dapple-gray.*" *Chaucer.*

dar′by (där′bĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). **1.** *pl.* Manacles ; handcuffs ; also, fetters ; — prob. orig. from a phrase, "Father Derby's bands," designating a bond by which a borrower was put in the power of a money lender. *Cant.* *Scott.* **2.** Cash ; ready money. *Obs. Slang.* **3.** Short for *Derby ale*, ale from Derby, Eng., which was formerly famous. **4.** A plasterer's float, consisting of a narrow strip of wood, having two handles, used in smoothing ceilings, etc. ; also, a trowel with a handle elevated above the blade for similar use.

Darby and Joan (jōn ; jō-ăn′). A married couple, esp. an elderly couple, who live in a state of conjugal felicity, indifferent to the society of others ; — a humorous designation said to have been originally used in an 18th-century ballad, "The Happy Old Couple," by Henry Woodfall, who is said to have been apprenticed to John Darby, a printer.

Dar′by-ite (där′bĭ-īt), *n.* One of the Plymouth Brethren, or of a sect among them ; — so called from their leader, John Nelson Darby. — **Dar′by-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

Dar′cet's′ al-loy′ *or* **met′al** (där′sāz′). [After Jean *Darcet*, French chemist.] A fusible metal composed of bismuth, lead, and tin in the proportions 8 : 5 : 3 or 8 : 4 : 4. Mercury is sometimes added.

Dar′dan (där′dăn), **Dar-da′ni-an** (där dā′nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* [L. *Dardanus, Dardanius.*] Trojan. *Shak.*

dare (dâr), *v. i.*; *pret.* DURST (dûrst) *or* DARED (dârd) ; *p. p.* DARED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAR′ING. (See *Note* below.) [ME. *I dar, dear,* I dare, pret. *dorste, durste,* AS. *ic dear* I dare, imp. *dorste,* inf. *durran* ; akin to OS. *gidar, gidorsta, gidurran,* OHG. *tar, torsta, turran,* Goth. *gadars, gadaúrsta, gadaúrsan,* Gr. θαρσεῖν, θαρρεῖν, to be bold, θαρσύς, θρασύς, bold, Skr. *dhṛsh* to be bold.] To have adequate or sufficient courage for any purpose ; to be bold or venturesome ; not to be afraid ; to venture ; — followed by an infinitive with or without *to*, or sometimes having an infinitive implied but not expressed.

I *dare* do all that may become a man ;
Who *dares* do more is none. — *Shak.*
Who *dared* to sully her sweet love with suspicion. — *Thackeray.*

☞ The present *dare* is an original preterit form, so that the 3d sing. is *he dare* ; but this is now often replaced by *he dares*, esp. when transitive or when followed by *to*, in which construction *durst* also is now replaced by *dared*. As a preterit subjunctive or conditional, *durst* (like *could*, *would*, etc.) is often used of an indefinite present time.

You know one *dare* not discover you. — *Dryden*
The fellow *dares* not deceive me — *Shak.*
Here boldly spread thy hands, no venom'd weed
Dares blister them, no slimy snail *dare* creep — *Beau. & Fl*

dare say. a Prop., to be not afraid to say ; to venture to affirm. **b** To venture to say, as probably so ; to presume ; — chiefly in the parenthetical phrase, **I dare say** (or **daresay**).

dare (dâr), *v. t.* ; DARED (dârd) ; DAR′ING. **1.** To have courage for ; to venture to do, meet, face, or undertake.

What high concentration of steady feelings makes men *dare* everything and do anything ? — *Bagehot.*
To wrest it from barbarism, to *dare* its solitudes. — *Cent. Mag.*

2. To meet defiantly ; to challenge ; to defy.

Time, I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth and such a lover. — *Dryden.*

dare, *n.* **1.** Act of daring or defying ; defiance ; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar — *Shak.*

2. Daring ; venturesomeness ; boldness. *Rare.*

It lends a luster . . .
A larger *dare* to our great enterprise. — *Shak*

dare, *v. i.* [ME. *darien, dearien,* to lie hidden, be timid.] **1.** To be frightened ; tremble with fear. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To look fixedly or stupidly ; to stare or gaze. *Obs.* **3.** To lie motionless or hid ; to crouch ; to lurk. *Obs.*

dare, *v. t.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To terrify , to daunt. **2.** To daze ; to paralyze ; to dazzle and fascinate ; as, to *dare* larks through the use of mirrors, etc. **3.** To be concealed from ; to escape (one). *Wycliffe.*

dare, *n.* A device for daring larks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dare, *n.* [ME. *dar*, for *dars*, the *s* being taken as a pl. ending. See DACE.] The European dace. *Dial. Eng.*

dare′-dev′il, *n.* A recklessly bold fellow. — *a.* Characteristic of a dare-devil ; reckless ; as, *dare-devil* excitement.

dare′-dev′il-try, *n.* ; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). Reckless mischief ; the action of a dare-devil. *U. S.*

darg, dargue (därg), *n.* [Scot., contr. fr. *day work.*] A day's work ; also, a fixed amount of work, whether more or less than that of a day ; a task. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

dar′ic (dăr′ĭk), *n.* [Gr. δαρεικός, of Per. origin.] *Antiq.* **a** A coin of ancient Persia of nearly pure gold, weighing usually a little more than 128 grains (intrinsic value about $5.50) and bearing on one side the figure of an archer. **b** A silver coin of about 86 grains, having the figure of an archer, and hence, in modern times, called a *daric.*

dar′ing (dâr′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DARE. — **dar′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **dar′ing-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See RASH.

da′ri-ole′ (dä′rĭ-ōl′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A crustade. *Obs.* **2.** A shell or cup of pastry filled with custard, whipped cream, crushed macaroons, etc.

dark (därk), *a.* ; DARK′ER (där′kẽr) ; DARK′EST. [ME. *dark, derk, deork,* AS. *deorc* ; cf. OHG. *tarchanjan* to hide.] **1.** Destitute, or partially destitute, of light ; not receiving, reflecting, or radiating light ; wholly or partially black, or of a deep shade of color ; not light-colored ; as, a *dark* room ; a *dark* day ; *dark* paint.

In the *dark* and silent grave. — *Raleigh.*

☞ Madmen were formerly often confined in a *dark house* or *room* to quiet them, and keeping one thus confined was called *keeping him dark.*

Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a *dark house* and a whip as madmen do. — *Shak.*

2. Destitute of moral or spiritual light ; evincing black or foul traits ; vile ; wicked ; atrocious ; as, a *dark* deed.

Left him at large to his own *dark* designs. — *Milton.*

3. Destitute of sunniness or cheer ; gloomy ; dismal ; sad; sullen ; frowning. "More *dark* and *dark* our woes." *Shak.*

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the *dark* hour of adversity. — *Irving.*

4. Not clear to the understanding; not easily seen through; obscure ; enigmatic ; mysterious ; hidden ; secret.

The *dark* problems of existence. — *Shairp.*

5. Reticent ; secretive ; mum ; as, keep *dark* about it. **6.** Destitute of knowledge and culture ; in spiritual or intellectual darkness ; unrefined ; ignorant.

The age wherein he lived was *dark*, but he
Could not want light who taught the world to see. — *Denham.*

7. Deprived of sight ; blind *Obs. or Dial.*

He was, I think, at this time quite *dark* — *Evelyn.*

8. Not known to the public ; — chiefly in *dark horse* (see in phrases below).

Syn. — Unintelligible, mysterious, enigmatical, recondite, abstruse, indistinct, faint ; ambiguous, uncertain. — DARK, OPAQUE, OBSCURE, DIM, VAGUE. In its literal sense, DARK implies total or partial absence of light ; OPAQUE, imperviousness to light ; OBSCURE (see etym.), insufficiency of light, as when something is overclouded or covered ; DIM, lack of brightness, clearness, or distinctness ; VAGUE (archaic in its literal sense) is synonymous with the others in its fig. sense only ; as, a *dark* room, an *opaque* substance, "the day misty and *obscure*" (*Kane*), a *dim* light, "*vague* regardless eyes" (*Keats*). Fig., the words come into comparison as applied to ideas or their expression. That is DARK which is mysterious or difficult to understand ; as, "I will utter *dark* sayings" (*Ps* lxxviii. 2) ; "For the drift of the Maker is *dark*" (*Tennyson*). That is OPAQUE which is hard to see through or (conversely) impervious to ideas ; as, "They eclipse the luminous and consoling truths of Scripture by putting between us and them its *opaque* and dismal truths" (*M. Arnold*) ; "People were so ridiculous . . . thinking their own lies *opaque* while everybody else's were transparent" (*G. Eliot*). That is OBSCURE which lacks perspicuity ; DIM, which is, as it were, blurred or faint ; as, "An author is *obscure*, when his conceptions are *dim* and imperfect, and his language incorrect, or inappropriate, or involved" (*Coleridge*). That is VAGUE which wants fixity or distinctness of outline or definition ; as, "The rush of solemn emotion in which things became *vague* and images floated uncertainly" (*G. Eliot*). See TURBID ; cf. BRIGHT, CLEAR.

Dark Ages (ā′jĕz ; -jĭz ; 7). See MIDDLE AGES. — **D. and Bloody Ground,** Kentucky ; — said to be the significance of its name, in allusion to its many Indian wars. — **d. box,** *Photog.*, a box from which the light is wholly excluded, used for storing plates, etc. — **D. Continent,** Africa, as formerly little known, or in allusion to the barbarism of its native tribes. — **d. day,** any day characterized by great darkness, whether due to remarkably dark cloudiness, smoke from forest fires, volcanic ashes, or the like ; esp., May 19, 1780, when a remarkable and unexplained darkness extended over all New England (very possibly due to forest fires). — **d. elves.** *Teut Myth.* See ELF. — **d. glass,** *Astron.*, a small piece of colored optical glass attached to a sextant or the eyepiece of a telescope, to moderate the glare or heat, esp. in observing the sun. — **d. heat,** *Physics*, the heat due to the infra-red (see INFRA-RED) rays of the spectrum. — **d. horse.** *Colloq.* **a** In racing, a horse whose chances of success are not known, and whose capabilities have not been made the subject of general comment or of wagers ; an unknown or little-known competitor who unexpectedly wins. **b** Hence, *Political Cant*, a candidate unexpectedly nominated, esp. as a compromise of jarring factions. — **d. lantern,** a lantern with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light ; — called also *bull's-eye.* — **d. light. a** A contrivance for excluding light, etc. ; esp., *Naut.*, a deadlight. *Obs.* **b** *Physics.* Invisible actinic rays ; ultra-violet rays. — **d. moon,** the interval of a few days' invisibility of the moon when near conjunction with the sun ; also, the moon when so obscured. — **d. pine,** camphorwood (*Callitris robusta*). — **d. red silver ore,** pyrargyrite. — **d. room,** *Photog.*, a room kept chemically dark, that is, free from actinic rays, as for the developing of sensitive plates. Ruby or orange light, not too bright, enables the worker to observe the course of the process. — **d. space,** *Physics*, in a vacuum tube, a space near the cathode which remains dark during the electrical discharge, esp. the small dark space (called the *Crookes space* or the *first dark space*) within the negative-pole glow, or halo at the cathode. See CROOKES SPACE, *Illust.* — **d. star,** *Astron.*, an invisible or very feebly luminous star. It is evidently impossible to estimate the proportion of stars that are "dark ;" it is conceivable that these may greatly outnumber the visible ones. That many dark stars do exist, however, is shown by their effects on the orbits and light of certain luminous stars, and by the appearance of novæ. — **d. whites.** = MELANOCHROI.

dark (därk), *n.* **1.** Absence of light; darkness ; a place where or the time when there is little or no light ; night ; nightfall.

Here stood he in the *dark*, his sharp sword out. — *Shak.*

2. A dark color or shade ; specif., a dark shade or dark part in a painting, engraving, or the like ; as, the lights and *darks* are well contrasted. **3.** The condition of being secret or obscure ; often, underhand secrecy ; as, to plot in the *dark* ; also, lack of enlightenment or understanding ; ignorance ; esp., mystified ignorance ; as, to be in the *dark* about something.

Till we perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before. — *Locke.*

dark, *v. i.* ; DARKED (därkt) ; DARK′ING. **1.** To darken ; specif., to be eclipsed. *Obs.* **2.** To lie or keep concealed or unseen ; to hide. *Obs.* **3.** To listen so as to overhear ; to eavesdrop. *Dial. Eng.*

dark, *v. t.* To darken ; to obscure, cloud, dim, blind, sully, or the like. *Archaic.* *M. Arnold.*

dark′en (där′k'n), *v. i.* ; DARK′ENED (-k'nd) ; DARK′EN-ING. **1.** To grow dark ; to become obscure, clouded, or gloomy. **2.** To become blind ; hence, to lose insight or culture.

dark′en, *v. t.* **1.** To make dark or black ; to deprive of light ; to obscure ; as, a *darkened* room.

So spake the Sovran Voice ; and clouds began
To *darken* all the hill. — *Milton.*

2. To render dim ; to deprive of vision ; to blind.

Let their eyes be *darkened*, that they may not see. — *Rom.* xi 10.

3. To cloud, obscure, or perplex ; to render less clear.

Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge ? — *Job* xxxviii. 2

4. To cast a gloom upon.

With these forced thoughts, I prithee, *darken* not
The mirth of the feast. — *Shak*

5. To make foul ; to sully ; to tarnish.

Evils enough to *darken* all his goodness. — *Shak.*

to darken one's *or* **the door** *or* **doors,** to enter or appear at one's or the door or doors.

dark′en-ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of making dark. **2.** Twilight ; gloaming ; dusk. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

dar′kle (där′k'l), *v. i. & t.* ; -KLED (-k'ld) ; -KLING (-klĭng). [From DARKLING. *Oxf. E. D.*] To be, grow, or make dark ; to be in the dark; to become clouded or gloomy, as the face.

His honest brows *darkling* as he looked towards me — *Thackeray.*

dark′ling (därk′lĭng), *adv.* [*dark* + 2d *-ling.*] In the dark. "We were left *darkling.*" *Shak.*

dark′ling, *a.* Occurring in darkness ; characterized by darkness ; darksome ; obscure.

darkling beetle, any of numerous beetles of the family Tenebrionidæ, mostly uniform black in color and terrestrial in habits, and often incapable of flight.

dark′ly, *adv.* In a dark manner ; specif. : **a** In the dark ; secretly. **b** With a dark or blackish color. **c** With a dark, gloomy, or menacing look or manner.

Looking *darkly* at the clergyman. — *Hawthorne.*

d Obscurely ; vaguely ; mysteriously. **e** With imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge ; dimly , uncertainly.

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dostei, having a deep, laterally compressed body. **Da-pe′di-us** (dȧ-pē′dĭ-ŭs) is a synonym.

daper. ✝ DAPPER.

‖ **da′pes in-emp′tæ** (dā′pēz ĭn-ĕmp′tē). [L.] Unbought feasts, that is, of no cost because made up of home products. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epodes*, II. 48), *Vergil* (*Georgics*, IV. 133).

Daph-na′les (dăf-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See DAPHNE.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance nearly coextensive with the Thymelæales. — **daph′nal,** *a.*

Daph′ne (dăf′nē). *Bib.*

Daph′ne-an (dăf′nē-ăn ; dăf-nē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Daphnaeus*, Gr. Δαφναῖος.] Of or pertaining to Daphne : hence, shy ; bashful.

Daph′ne-pho′ri-a (dăf′nē-fō′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. δαφνηφορία; δάφνη laurel + φέρειν to bear.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival of Apollo held at Thebes every eight years.

daph′ne-tin (dăf′nē-tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A decomposition product, $C_9H_6O_4H_2O$, of daphnin. It is a derivative of coumarin.

daph′ni-oid, daph′noid, *a.* [*Daphnia* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the genus *Daphnia.*

daph′no-man′cy (dăf′nō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. δάφνη the laurel + *-mancy.*] Divination by the laurel. *Obs.*

dap′i-co (dăp′ĭ-kō), *n.* Caoutchouc obtained from *Hevea guianensis* and other species of *Hevea.* *S. Amer.*

dap′l. Dapple. *Ref. Sp.*

dap′ld. Dappled. *Ref. Sp.*

dap′pel. ✝ DAPPLE.

dap′per-ling, *n.* A little dapper fellow.

dap′ple, *a.* = DAPPLED.

dap′ple-bay′, *n.* A dappled bay horse.

dar (där), *n.* [Ar. *dār.*] An abode ; a dwelling. *Oriental.*

dar (dȧr ; dŭr), *n.* [Per. *dar.*] A door or gate. *India & Persia.*

D. A. R. *Abbr.* Daughters of the American Revolution.

Da′ra (dā′rȧ ; dăr′ȧ). *Bib.*

Da-rap′ti (dȧ-răp′tī), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, third figure.

‖ **dar′bar** (dŭr′bär). Var. of DURBAR.

D. Arch. *Abbr.* Doctor of Architecture.

Dar′cy, Mr. (där′sĭ). See BENNET, ELIZABETH.

Dard (därd), *n.* An individual of one of various Turko-Iranian tribes of Dardistan, in the upper part of the Northwest Frontier Province of India.

Dar′da (där′dȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **dar′da-na′ri-us** (där′dȧ-nā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] A speculator in grain; a forestaller.

‖ **dar-da′ni-um** (där-dā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *Dardanius* Dardanian.] A golden bracelet. *Obs.*

Dar′da-nus (där′dȧ-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δάρδανος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Electra and the ancestor of the Trojans.

dare, *a.* Stupid. *Obs.*

dare. ✝ DERE.

dare′all′, *n.* = DREADNAUGHT.

dare′-dev′il-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

dare′ful, *a.* Full of daring.

‖ **da′re pon′dus i-do′ne-a fu′mo.** [L.] Things fit to give weight to smoke. *Persius* (V. 20).

dar′er (dâr′ẽr), *n.* One who dares or defies.

darf, darfe. ✝ DERF.

dar′gah (dŭr′gä), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *dargāh.*] *Moham. Law.* The shrine of a saint.

dar′gase′ (där′gāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

darg days (därg). *Feudalism.* Days of work done for the feudal lord in lieu of rent. *Scot.* — **darg′er** (där′gẽr), **dargs′man** (därgz′măn), *n.* *Scot.*

Dar′go (där′gō), *n.* A member of a tribe of the Caucasus of Lezghian affiliations.

dargue. Var. of DARG.

dar′i (dŭr′ĭ), *n.* = DURRA.

dar′i-bah, *n.* See MEASURE.

Da′ri-en′ Scheme (dā′rĭ-ĕn′; dā′rĭ-ĕn). A plan promoted by a Scotchman, Wm. Patterson, to secure the trade of the East by using a route across the isthmus of Darien (Panama). The Scottish Parliament (1695) granted a monopoly of trade by this route, but English and Spanish opposition defeated the plan.

Da′ri-i (dā′rĭ-ī), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, first figure.

daring glass. A mirror used to dare larks. *Obs.*

Da-ri′us (dȧ-rī′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαρεῖος, fr OPer. *Dārayavahush.*] Lit., possessing wealth ; — masc. prop. name. L. id.

dark. Var. of DARG.

dark, *adv.* Darkly.

darkelong. ✝ DARKLING

dark′end. Darkened. *Ref. Sp.*

dark′en-er, *n.* One that darkens.

dark′ey. Var. of DARKY.

dark′ful, *a.* [AS. *deorcfull.*] Full of darkness. *Rare.*

dark′head′, *n.* Darkness. *Obs.*

dark′ie. Var. of DARKY.

dark′ish, *a.* Somewhat dark ; dusky. — **dark′ish-ness,** *n.*

dark′ling, *n.* [See 1st -LING.] **1** A child of darkness ; a dark or evil being. **2.** *pl.* *Art.* = TENEBROSI.

dark′lings (därk′lĭngz), *adv.* Darkling. *Rare.*

dark′ly (därk′lĭ), *a.* Dark-looking ; darkish. *Rare*

dark′ness (därk′nĕs), *n.* **1**. State or quality of being dark; specif.: **a** Absence of light; blackness; obscurity; gloom.

And *darkness* was upon the face of the deep. *Gen.* i. 2.

b Dark quality in shade or color. **c** A state of ignorance or error, esp. on moral or religious subjects; hence, wickedness; iniquity.

Pursue these sons of *darkness*: drive them out
From all heaven's bounds. *Milton.*

d A state of distress or trouble. **e** Privacy; secrecy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. *Matt.* x. 27.

f Want of clearness or perspicuity; obscurity; as, the *darkness* of a subject, or of a discussion.
2. Deprivation of sight; blindness.

dark′some (därk′sŭm), *a.* Dark or darkish; gloomy; obscure; shaded; cheerless; somber; wicked. *Chiefly Poetic.* — **dark′some-ness**, *n.*

He brought him through a *darksome*, narrow pass. *Spenser.*

dark′y, dark′ey (där′kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DARKIES, -EYS (-kĭz). Something dark; as: **a** The night. *Slang.* **b** A dark lantern. *Slang.* **c** A negro. *Colloq.* **d** A blind person. *Dial. Eng.*

dar′ling (där′lĭng), *n.* [ME. *derling*, *deorling*, AS. *déorling*; *déore* dear + *-ling*. See DEAR; 1st -LING.] **1**. One dearly beloved; the object of one's love.

And can do naught but wail her *darling's* loss. *Shak.*

2. A favorite; a minion; as, the *darling* of kings. *Archaic.*
3. One worthy of being cherished or greatly loved; a pet.

dar′ling, *a.* Dearly beloved; regarded with especial kindness and tenderness; favorite. "Some *darling* science." *I. Watts.* "*Darling* sin." *Macaulay.* — **dar′ling-ly**, *adv.* — **dar′ling-ness**. *n.*

Darling lily. A handsome Australian amaryllidaceous plant (*Crinum flaccidum*) bearing white flowers; — so called from the river Darling. Its bulbs yield a substance similar to arrowroot.

Darling pea. Either of two Australian species of *Swainsona* (*S. galegifolia* and *S. greyana*), with pretty racemose flowers. They are very poisonous to sheep in the Darling River district. Called also *poison bush*. See SWAINSONA.

darn (därn), *v. t.*; DARNED (därnd); DARN′ING. [Formerly *dern*, prob. fr. ME. *dernen* to conceal, *derne* secret, hidden, AS. *derne*, *dyrne*; cf. AS. *gedyrnan* to conceal, E. dial. *darn* to stop up a hole (not in clothing), OHG. *tarni* secret.] To mend, as a rent or hole, with interlacing stitches of yarn or thread; to sew together with yarn or thread; as, to *darn* stockings; hence, to sew with a stitch like darning, as in embroidery or lace making.

darn, *v. i.* To do darning.

darn, *n.* Act or result of darning; a place darned.

darned (därnd), *p. a.* Formed, made, or mended by darning. — **darned embroidery**, a kind of needlework, originating in India, consisting of elaborate designs formed of lines worked with the stitch used in darning. It is now usually worked on huckaback, Java canvas, etc., in geometric patterns, or as a background to an outlined design.

dar′nel (där′nĕl), *n.* [ME. *darnel*, *dernel*, of uncertain origin; cf. dial. F. *darnelle*, Sw. *dår-repe*; perh. named from a supposed intoxicating quality of the plant, and akin to Sw. *dåra* to infatuate; cf. also OF. *nielle*, *noielle*, a plant with black seeds growing among grain, LL. *nigella*, dim. fr. *niger* black.] **a** An annual grass (*Lolium temulentum*) found as a weed in cornfields and other cultivated grounds, frequently called also *bearded darnel* on account of its awned flowering glumes. Its seeds are considered poisonous. **b** Occasionally, any other species of *Lolium*, as the rye grass (*L. perenne*). **c** Any cornfield weed. *Obs. or R.*

Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*).

darn′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DARN. Specif.: *vb. n.* Things darned or to be darned, collectively.

darning ball *or* **last**, a smooth, hard body, often egg-shaped or spherical, over which a material is stretched to facilitate darning. — **d. needle**. **a** A long, strong needle used in darning. **b** Any species of dragon fly, having a long, cylindrical body, likened to a needle. See DRAGON FLY.

da-ro′ga } (dȧ-rō′gȧ), *n.* Also **da-ro′gha**.
da-ro′gah } [Hind. *dārōgha*, fr. Per. *dārōgha* superintendent.] A governor, chief officer, or manager, as, under the Mongols, the governor of a city or province; later, a head of a department under a native government, and esp. the head of a police, customs, or excise station. *India.*

dar′rein (dăr′ān; dă-rān′), *a.* [OF. *darrein*, *derrain*, fr. an assumed LL. *deretranus*; L. *de* + *retro* back, backward.] *Law.* Last; dernier; as in: **darrein presentment**, the last presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; **darrein resort**, dernier, or last, resort. See also PUIS DARREIN CONTINUANCE.

dart (därt), *n.* [OF. *dart*, F. *dard*; prob. of G. origin; cf. OHG. *tart* javelin, dart, AS. *darað*, *daroð*, Sw. *dart* dagger, Icel. *darraðr* dart.] **1**. A pointed missile weapon, intended to be thrown by the hand; a short lance; a javelin; hence, any sharp-pointed missile weapon, as an arrow.
2. Anything that pierces or wounds like a dart.
3. Anything resembling a dart, as the sting of an insect, a form of eel spear, etc.; specif.: **a** *Surg.* A dart-shaped piece of caustic. **b** *Dressmaking.* A short seam uniting two edges where a piece has been cut away in order to fit a garment to the figure; as, the *darts* in a bodice or skirt.
4. Act of darting or moving like a dart; a quick movement; as, to make a *dart* at anything; also, the act of throwing a dart or other missile.
5. [See DACE.] The European dace.
6. Plan; method; scheme. *Colloq., Australia.*

dart (därt), *v. t.*; DART′ED; DART′ING. **1**. To pierce or transfix with or as with a dart, or the like. *Obs.*
2. To throw with a sudden effort or thrust, as a dart or other missile weapon; to hurl or launch.
3. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send forth; to emit; to shoot; as, the sun *darts* forth his beams.

Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*? *Pope.*

4. *Dressmaking.* To furnish with a dart or darts.

dart, *v. i.* **1**. To throw a dart or other missile. *Obs. or R.*
2. To move like a dart; to start and run with velocity; to shoot rapidly along; as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

dar′tars (där′tẽrz), *n.* [F. *dartre* eruption, dandruff.] A mange affecting the head of sheep, caused by the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*, var. *ovis*. It is characterized by the eruption of papules and violent pruritus; — called also *black muzzle*.

dart′er (där′tẽr), *n.* One that darts; specif.: **a** = SNAKEBIRD. **b** Any of numerous small American fresh-water fishes closely related to the perches, so called from their swift and sudden movements when disturbed in their retreats. They constitute the genus *Etheostoma* and allied genera, and form a subfamily, Etheostominæ, of the Percidæ, or a family, Etheostomidæ. **c** The archer fish.

(⅓)
Darter (*Boleosoma olmstedi*).

dar′tle (där′t'l), *v. t. & i.*; DAR′TLED (-t'ld); DAR′TLING (-tlĭng). To dart repeatedly; — frequentative of *dart*. *Rare.*

My star that *dartles* the red and the blue. *R. Browning.*

Dar′tle, Rosa. In Dickens's "David Copperfield," a clever, passionate woman, who lives as companion with Mrs. Steerforth and has an unrequited love for her son. Instead of saying things directly, she usually speaks interrogatively.

Dart′mouth Col′lege case (därt′mŭth). *Law.* A case in which an act of the legislature of New Hampshire changing the charter of Dartmouth College without its consent was declared (in 1819) to be unconstitutional, as violating the provision of the Federal Constitution that "no State shall . . . pass any . . . law impairing the obligation of contracts." Daniel Webster was the attorney for the college. The decision made a charter granted by a State and not expressly reserving the right to change it a contract subject to the provision mentioned, and the opinion was by John Marshall. The effect of the decision in supporting the inviolability of private trusts, limiting State sovereignty, and extending the scope of the Constitution's application, has been far-reaching.

dar′tos (där′tŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δαρτός flayed.] *Anat.* A thin layer of vascular contractile tissue, containing unstriped muscle fibers but no fat, beneath the skin of the scrotum. — **dar-to′ic** (där-tō′ĭk), **dar′toid** (där′toid), *a.*

dar′tre (där′t'r), *n.* [F., eruption, dandruff. Cf. DARTARS.] *Med.* **a** Any herpetic disease of the skin; tetter. See HERPES. **b** *Veter.* Specif.: DARTARS.

dar′trous (där′trŭs), *a.* [F. *dartreux*.] *Med.* Relating to, or of the nature of, dartre.

dartrous diathesis, a morbid condition predisposing to skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and pityriasis; — also called *rheumic diathesis*, and *herpetism*.

Dar-win′i-an (där-wĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the naturalist Charles R. Darwin (1809–82), his theories or followers.

Darwinian curvature, *Plant Physiol.*, the curvature induced in a root tip by various forms of mechanical irritation. It differs from the curvatures of other sensitive organs in that the stimulated side becomes convex instead of concave, and is probably a pathological rather than a physiological phenomenon. — **D. theory**, *Biol.*, Darwinism. — **D. tubercle**, *or* **Dar′win's tu′ber-cle** (där′wĭnz), *Anat.*, the slight projection, occasionally present on the edge of the external human ear, which represents the pointed part of the ear of quadrupeds; — called also **Darwin's point**, **process**, or **tip**. In the Bertillon system the degrees of development of the protuberance are discriminated as the **Darwinian nodosity**, barely perceptible, **Darwinian enlargement**, a blunt swelling, **Darwinian projection**, saw-tooth form, and the pronounced *tubercle*.

Dar-win′i-an, *n.* An advocate of Darwinism. Cf. NEO-DARWINIAN.

Dar′win-ism (där′wĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory of the origin and perpetuation of new species of animals and plants propounded by Charles Robert Darwin (1809–82), first publicly stated in 1858, and elaborated in a work entitled "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection," published in 1859. The theory maintains that organisms tend to produce offspring varying slightly from their parents, and that the process of *natural selection* (which see) tends to favor the survival of individuals whose peculiarities render them best adapted to their environment; also, that, chiefly by the continued operation of these factors, new species not only have been and may still be produced, but organisms of widely differing groups may have arisen from common ancestors. This view involved the substitution of a theory of *evolution* (which see) for the then generally accepted belief in the immutability and separate creation of species, though Darwin was by no means the first to suggest such a theory. Though natural selection is still universally recognized as an important factor, the most recent authorities attribute more weight than did Darwin to other influences as modifying the process of evolution. (Cf. LAMARCKISM, MUTATION.) A similar theory was arrived at independently by A. R. Wallace and announced at the same time as that of Darwin.

dash (dăsh), *v. t.*; DASHED (dăsht) OR DASHT; DASH′ING. [ME. *daschen*; cf. Dan. *daske* to beat, strike, Sw. *daska*, Dan. & Sw. *dask* blow.] **1**. To strike or cause to strike violently or crushingly; hence, to break or smash by collision; to shatter; crush.

Thou shalt *dash* them in pieces like a potter's vessel. *Ps.* ii. 9.

2. To knock, throw, hurl, or thrust (something) *away* or *out*, or *against*, *upon*, or *into* something else, with violence or suddenness; as, to *dash* one's tears away.

If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon.*

3. To hurl against so as to splash, spot, or splotch; to bespatter; hence, to throw on roughly, in the manner of a splashing fluid; as, to *dash* color on a canvas; also, to cause to have the appearance of being splashed, splotched, streaked, or spotted; as, a landscape *dashed* with sunlight.

The very source and fount of day
Is *dashed* with wandering isles of night. *Tennyson.*

4. To ruin; frustrate; bring to naught; as, to *dash* (one's) hopes. "To perplex and *dash* maturest counsels." *Milton.*
5. To put to shame; confound; confuse; also, to abash; depress; as, to *dash* one's spirits. *South.*

This state of my affairs *dashed* me still further; and indeed my plight on that third morning was truly pitiful. *Stevenson.*

6. To throw in or on in a rapid, careless manner; to mix, qualify, or adulterate, by throwing in something of a different or an inferior quality; as, to *dash* wine with water.
7. To form, write, or sketch rapidly or carelessly; to execute rapidly, or with careless haste or vigor; — often with *off*; as, to *dash* off a review or sermon.
8. To erase or efface by a stroke or dash; — usually with *out*; also, to mark with dashes.
9. A euphemism for *damn*, or a mild imprecation.

dash (dăsh), *v. i.* **1**. To move or advance violently; to rush; as, the locomotive *dashed* forward; to hurl itself or one's self so as to fall or strike violently; as, the waves *dash* upon the rocks; to run violently and impetuously or with spirit; as, he "*dashed* through the stream." *W. Morris.*
2. To make a vain show; to "cut a dash."

dash, *n.* **1**. Violent striking together of two bodies; collision; crash.
2. A sudden or discouraging check; abashment; as, his hopes received a *dash*.
3. The striking or breaking of a liquid in violent motion; as, the *dash* of the waves; also, the sound of anything dashed or dashing; as, the *dash* of oars.
4. A small quantity or portion dashed, or appearing as if dashed, into or upon anything; a slight admixture, infusion, or adulteration; a touch; a tinge; as, wine with a *dash* of water; red with a *dash* of purple.

Innocence when it has in it a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*

5. A stroke or line made as with a pen; also, a mark resembling or suggesting such a stroke or line; specif.: **a** One drawn through words, letters, or figures to erase or cancel them. **b** One made as a flourish in writing or forming a part of a letter or other character. **c** *Punctuation.* A mark [—] used most commonly to denote: (1) A sudden break or stop, as in a faltering utterance, at an abrupt change of sentence structure, an interjected parenthesis, or an epigrammatic turn of sentiment; as, "I 'm sorry — but — a — it seemed necessary." "Whom I — but first 't is fit the billows to restrain." "Her beauty would not have waned — or not beyond recovery — in all that time." "He paid his debts — sometimes." (2) A significant pause or special stress; as, "I pause for a reply — None? — Then none have I offended." "We have not failed to seize one truth — the truth that, etc." (3) An omission, as of suppressed words or letters, intermediate terms of a series, etc.; as, "Very nice for the ladies, but — !" "Tell G——■ I have buried the hatchet." In printing, dashes are designated according to their length, as *en dash* [-], *em dash* [—], *two-em dash* [——], etc. Certain modifications, as the *parallel* dash [═══], *double* dash [━━━], *diamond* or *swell* dash [——◆——], are used to mark distinct column or page divisions of matter.
6. *Music.* **a** The small mark [ꜝ] denoting that the note over or under which it is placed is to be rendered staccato. **b** The stroke drawn through a figure in thorough bass to make it indicate a tone higher by a half step than that for which the figure alone stands. **c** The line between notes in old harpsichord music indicating a coulé.
7. A rapid movement, esp. one of short duration; a sudden onset or rush; as, a bold *dash* at the enemy.
8. Energy in style or action; animation; spirit.
9. An ostentatious show; a display; a flourish; as, to make or cut a *dash*. *Colloq.*

Lived on his means, cut no great *dash*,
And paid his debts in honest cash. *Lowell.*

10. *Racing.* A race the length of which is so limited that it can be run throughout at very high speed; a short swift race or trial of speed; as, a hundred-yard *dash*. Also, in trotting-horse racing, a race decided in a single trial instead of in heats.
11. **a** A dashboard. **b** A churn dasher.
Syn. — See VEIN.

dash, *adv.* With a dash.

dash′board′ (dăsh′bōrd′), *n.* **1**. A screen of wood or leather placed on the fore part of a carriage, sleigh, or other vehicle, to intercept water, mud, or snow, thrown up by the heels of the horses; a splashboard.
2. *Naut.* **a** A floatboard of a paddle wheel. **b** A screen at the bow of a launch to keep off spray; a sprayboard.
3. *Arch.* A board attached to a wall at an angle, to throw off rain water.

dash′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who dashes; specif., one who makes a display, or cuts a dash; a dashing person. *Colloq.*
2. That which dashes or agitates; as, the *dasher* of a churn.
3. A dashboard or splashboard. *U. S.*
4. *Steam Engin.* An iron plate inside a boiler to prevent the entering cold water from impinging upon the tubes.

dasher block. *Naut.* A small block for hoisting the colors or signals, at the end of the spanker gaff.

dash′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DASH. Specif.: *p.a.* **a** Charac-

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dark′mans (därk′mănz), *n.* The night. *Thieves' Cant.*
Dar′kon (där′kŏn). *Bib.*
dark′sum. Darksome. *Ref. Sp.*
Darling plum. Red ironwood.
Dar′ling-to′ni-a (där′lĭng-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. William *Darlington*, American botanist.] Syn. of CHRYSAMPHORA.
darn. Var. of DERN, *a. & v.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
darn, *v.*, **dar-na′tion** (där-nā′shŭn), *n.*, **darned** (därnd), *a.* Colloquial euphemisms for DAMN, DAMNATION, DAMNED.
Dar′nay, Charles (där′nā). In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," the assumed name of Charles St. Evrémonde, a French émigré in England.
darnd. Darned. *Ref. Sp.*
darn′er, *n.* One who darns; a darning needle.
dar′nex (där′nĕks), **dar′nick** (-nĭk). † DORNICK. [*Dial. Eng.*
darn grass. Wood anemone.
darnscipe. † DERNSHIP.
da-roo′ (dȧ-rōō′), *n.*, *or* **daroo tree**. The sycamore. *Egypt.*
darr (där), *n.* The European black tern.
dar′rack, **dar′rak** (där′ŭk). Vars. of DARG. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
darraign, **darrain**. † DERAIGN.
D'Ar′rest's′ com′et (dȧ′rĕsts′). See COMET. [tain.
darreyne. † DERAIGN, to main-
darse. † DACE.
d'Artagnan. See ARTAGNAN, D'.
Dart′ford war′bler (därt′fẽrd). [From *Dartford*, England.] The furzeling.
dart grass. Velvet grass.
dart′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DART. — **dart′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dart′ing-ness**, *n.* [with a dart.
dart′man, *n.* A soldier armed
Dart′moor, *n.* [From *Dartmoor* region, Eng.] A breed of English hornless, long-wooled sheep having a long whitish face similar to that of the Leicester.
dart sac. *Zoöl.* A sac connected with the reproductive organs of pulmonate snails, which contains a dart, or arrow-like structure.
darts′man, *n.* = DARTMAN.
dart snake. A snakelike lizard of the genus *Acontias*.
darveesh, **darvish**. † DERVISH.
dar′waysh (där′wāsh), **dar′wesh** (-wĕsh). Vars. of DERVISH.
dar-wa′za band′ (dŭr-wä′zȧ bŭnd′). [Hind. *darwāza band*, fr. Per. *darwāza* door + *band* closed.] Lit., the door (is) closed; — Anglo-Ind. equiv. of *not at home*, being the formula used by native servants.
Dar-win′i-cal, *a.* = DARWINIAN. *Rare.* — **Dar-win′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Dar′win-ist, *n.* A Darwinian. — **Dar′win-is′tic**, *a.*
Dar′win-ize, *v. i.* To speculate or theorize after the manner of Darwin (Erasmus or Charles).
Dar′win po-ta′to. A Chilean herbaceous plant (*Solanum maglia*) described by Darwin and formerly thought to be the original of the cultivated potato.
‖ **das** (dȧs), *n.* [D., badger.] **a** A badger. *Obs.* **b** = DASSY.
Das′a-ha-ra′ (dȧs′ȧ-hȧ-rä′), *n.* [Skr. *daçaharā*, prop., the one that takes away ten sins.] An annual Hindu festival held about the first of October, — in Bengal a festival, chiefly of Durga, esp. characterized by worship of a variety of acacia, and, among soldiers, by consecration of arms, etc. [*Obs. Scot.*
das′can, *v. i.* To reason; ponder.
dase (dāz). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DAZE.
dasewe. † DASWEN.
‖ **das E′wig-Weib′li-che zieht uns hin-an′** (däs ā′vĭK-vīp′lĭ-Kĕ tsēt ŏŏns hĭn-än′). [G.] The eternal-feminine draws us up. *Goethe* (*Faust*, Part II., Act V., at end).
dash, *n.* [Of Afr. origin.] A gift; gratuity. — *v. t.* To give a gift to. *Africa.* [DASAHARA.
Dash′a-ra′ (dăsh′ȧ-rä′). Var. of
dashed (dăsht), *p. p.* of DASH. — **dash′ed-ly**, *adv.*
dash′ee (dăsh′ē), *n. & v.* = DASH, a gift. *Africa.*
‖ **das heisst′** (däs hīst′). [G.] That is to say; that is. Abbr. *d.h.*
dash′el (dăsh′'l), *n.* Canada thistle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dash′ing-ly, *adv.* of DASHING.
dash iron. = DASHING IRON.
dash′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Dashing character. *Rare.*

E F G H I J K L M

terized by dash, or energy of manner or action; spirited; impetuous. "The *dashing* and daring spirit." *T. Campbell.* **b** Inclined to make a display; showy; stylish.
dashing iron, the iron frame for fastening a dashboard to a vehicle. — **d. leather.** A leather dashboard.
dash′plate′ (dăsh′plāt′), *n.* *Engin.* A baffle plate in a ship's boiler to prevent the water from leaving the firebox plates when the ship is rolling or pitching.
dash′pot′ (-pŏt′), *n.* *Mach.* **a** A device for cushioning or damping a movement to avoid shock, consisting essentially of a cylinder containing air or a liquid and a piston moving in it. **b** A similar device for closing the valves in a Corliss engine, actuated by atmospheric pressure or by a contained spring.

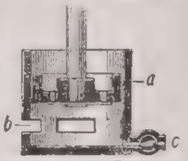

Section of Dashpot. The piston *a* falls freely until, passing the large air holes *b*, it is checked by the resistance of the remaining air, which escapes slowly through the cock *c*.

dash′wheel′ (-hwēl′), *n.* *Dyeing*, etc. A machine for washing fabrics consisting of a revolving drum divided into compartments and supplied with water.
dash′y (-ĭ), *a.*; DASH′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), DASH′I-EST. [From DASH.] Characterized by dash or dashes; esp.: **a** Calculated to arrest attention; ostentatiously fashionable; showy; dashing. **b** Abounding in, or characterized by the use of, dashes, as writing.
das′sy (dăs′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-ĭz). [D. *dasje*, dim. of *das* badger.] The cony, or daman (*Procavia capensis*), of South Africa.
das′tard (dăs′tȧrd), *n.* [ME. *dastard* dullard, coward, prob. fr. Icel. *dæstr* exhausted, breathless, p. p. of *dæsa* to groan, lose one's breath; cf. *dasask* to become exhausted, and E. *daze*.] **1.** A dullard; a sot. *Obs.*
2. One who meanly shrinks from danger; an arrant coward; a poltroon; esp., one who slyly does malicious acts.
Like a *dastard* and a treacherous coward. *Shak.*
das′tard, *a.* Meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly; dastardly. "Their *dastard* souls." *Addison.*
das′tard-ize (-tȧr-dīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). To make cowardly; to intimidate; cow.
das′tard-li-ness (-tȧrd-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of one who is dastardly; dastardy.
das′tard-ly, *a.* **1.** Stupid; dull. *Obs.*
2. Characteristic of a dastard; marked by, or exhibiting, arrant cowardice.
Syn. — See COWARDLY.
das′tard-y (dăs′tȧr-dĭ), *n.* Dastardliness. *Archaic.*
Das′y-lir′i-on (dăs′ĭ-lĭr′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δασύς thick + λείριον lily.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants allied to *Yucca* and *Dracæna*, native of Mexico and the southwestern United States; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. They have a woody stem, a cluster of stiff sword-shaped leaves, and a tall panicle of small white flowers. A few species are cultivated.
da-sym′e-ter (dȧ-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. δασύς thick + *-meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the density of gas, consisting of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas, and then in an atmosphere of known density.
Das′y-pod′i-dæ (dăs′ĭ-pŏd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DASYPUS.] *Zoöl.* The family of mammals consisting of the armadillos (sometimes restricted to include only the more typical genera). — **da-syp′o-doid** (dȧ-sĭp′ō-doid), *a.*
Das′y-pus (dăs′ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δασύπους a hare, lit. hairy-footed.] *Zoöl.* A genus of typical armadillos, as now used restricted to the peludo and its near allies.
Da-sys′to-ma (dȧ-sĭs′tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δασύς rough + *-stoma*; cf. δασύστομος rough-voiced.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American scrophulariaceous root-parasitic herbs (the false foxgloves) formerly included in *Gerardia*, but distinguished by the yellow flowers and awned anthers.
das′y-ure (dăs′ĭ-ūr), *n.* [Gr. δασύς thick, shaggy + οὐρά tail.] Any of several arboreal, carnivorous, polyprotodont, marsupial mammals of the Australian region, resembling the martens in habits, constituting the genus **Das′y-u′rus** (-ū′rŭs), and typical of a family, **Das′y-u′ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **das′y-u′rine** (-rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.* — **das′y-u′roid** (-roid), *a.* & *n.*

Dasyure (*Dasyurus viverrinus*). 1/12

da-ta′ri-a (dȧ-tā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *datum* given.] *R. C. Ch.* See DATARY.
da′ta-ry (dā′tȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *datarius*.] *R. C. Ch.* The chief officer, now a cardinal, of the office of the papal curia charged with investigating the fitness of candidates for benefices in the gift of the papal see, and the writing of the apostolic letters of collation to such benefices. Formerly, the office granted various dispensations and graces. Also, the office itself: the dataria. It has been an independent bureau since the 14th century.
date (dāt), *n.* [F. *datte*, L. *dactylus*, fr. Gr. δάκτυλος, perh. not the same word as δάκτυλος finger (cf. DACTYL), but of Semitic origin.] **1.** The fruit of a palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*) constituting a staple food for the people of northern Africa and western Asia, and also largely imported into other countries. It is an oblong berry with a grooved seed, the latter yielding an oil, and when ground being sometimes used as a substitute for coffee.
2. The tree which yields this fruit; the date palm. It is cultivated in many parts of the tropics, and produces good fruit in Arizona and California. It is a tall tree with pinnate leaves and large clusters of diœcious flowers. The wood, the stem fiber, and the leaves are variously utilized in Asia and Africa.
date, *n.* [F. *date*, LL. *data*, fr. L. *datus* given, p. p. of *dare* to give; akin to Gr. διδόναι, OSlav. *dati*, Skr. *dā*. Cf. DATUM, DOSE, DADO, DIE, *n.*] **1.** That statement or formula affixed to a writing, inscription, coin, etc., which specifies the time (as day, month, and year), and often the place, of execution or making.
2. The point of time at which a transaction or event takes place, or is appointed to take place; a given point of time; as, the *date* of the battle of Hastings was October 14, 1066.
3. Time of lasting of anything; term of life or existence; age; duration.
Through his life's whole *date*. *Chapman.*
4. The period of time to which something belongs, esp. historically; as, sculptures of an early *date*.
5. Limit of duration; termination; end. *Archaic.*
What Time would spare, from Steel receives its *date*. *Pope.*
6. A point or period of time to which anything is referred as present, considered with reference to usage, style, conception, knowledge, etc.; — chiefly in: **out of date**, obsolete or behind the times; unseasonable; unfashionable; antiquated. — **up**, *or* **down**, **to date**, so as to cover or meet present facts, knowledge, etc.; up to the modern or present standard or style. See UP-TO-DATE, *a.*
7. An appointment or engagement for a specified time; as, to have a *date* with some one. *Colloq.*
date, *v. t.*; DAT′ED (dāt′ĕd); DAT′ING (dāt′ĭng). [Cf. F. *dater*. See 2d DATE.] **1.** To note the time of writing or executing; to express in (an instrument) the time of its execution; as, to *date* a letter, a bond, a deed, or a charter; — often followed by *at* or *from*.
The letter is *dated* at Philadelphia. *G. T. Curtis.*
In these countries much of his journal seems to have been written; parts of it are *dated* from them. *M. Arnold.*
2. To ascertain, estimate, or give the date of (an event) or the period of making or origin of (a work); as, he *dates* the vase from Mycenæan times; to *date* the birth of Christ.
3. To reckon as to period of duration; as, geological time is not *dated* by years.
4. To set a date or period to. "My *dated* life." *Marlowe.*
date, *v. i.* **1.** To reckon chronologically.
2. To be dated; to bear date; — usually with *from*.
3. To belong to a given time or period; to have beginning; to be dated or reckoned; — usually with *from*.
The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. *E. Everett.*
date′less, *a.* **1.** Without date; as: **a** Undated. **b** Having no fixed term; endless. "Death's *dateless* night." *Shak.* **c** So old as not to be assignable to any date or age; immemorial. *Ruskin.*
2. Stupefied; foolish; crazed; insensible. *Dial. Eng.*
date line. **1.** A line relating to a date or dates, as, in a newspaper, a line at the head of a letter, special article, or the like, giving its date (and usually place of origin).
2. Specif.: A hypothetical line coinciding approximately with the meridian 180° from Greenwich, fixed by international or general agreement as the place where each calendar day *first* begins. The day for any given locality commences when it is midnight at that place; hence, any given day, say Monday, *first* begins at midnight on the date line, and following the midnight line begins continuously farther westward, in New Zealand, Australia, etc. It is thus Monday from the date line *westward* to the midnight line and Sunday from the date line *eastward* to the midnight line. Finally, as the midnight line reaches the date line again, it is for the instant Monday over practically the whole world; then Tuesday begins, and so on. Thus for the greater part of the twenty-four hours Hawaii has the same day name as San Francisco, and Manila the same day name (one day later than the day of Hawaii) as Australia. Thus, when it is Monday noon, May 1st, at San Francisco, it is 4 o'clock (standard time) or 14 minutes past 4 (local mean time) Tuesday morning, May 2d, at Manila. A vessel crossing the date line to the westward sets the date forward by one day, as from Sunday to Monday; if the line is crossed in going eastward, the date is set back. To avoid dividing places in close intercourse, the line is deflected between north latitudes 45° and 80°, so that all Asia lies to the west of it, all North America, including the Aleutian Islands, to the east; and between south latitudes 12° and 56° the line is deflected so that Chatham Island and the Tonga group lie to the west.

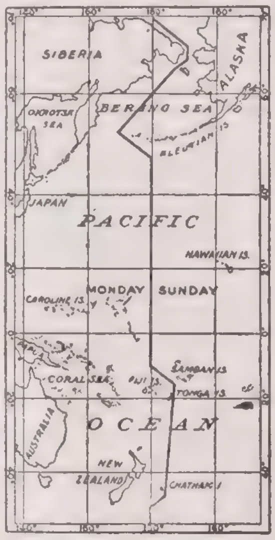

Date Line, indicated in chart by heavy line.

date plum. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Diospyros*; also, the tree. In the United States it is called chiefly *persimmon*. See PERSIMMON.
dat′ing (dāt′ĭng), *vb. n.* *Com.* An extension of credit by postdating of a bill or by not dating it until an agreed time after sale or shipment of goods, so that credit is really extended that does not appear upon the face of the bill.
Da-tis′ca (dȧ-tĭs′kȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A genus of tall herbs resembling the hemp, constituting the family **Dat′is-ca′ce-æ** (dăt′ĭs-kā′sē-ē) (order Hypericales), related to the Begoniaceæ, the only species being *D. cannabina*, the bastard hemp, of western Asia, and *D. glomerata*, the American false hemp. — **dat′is-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
da-tis′cin (dȧ-tĭs′ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$, extracted from *Datisca cannabina*.
Da′tism (dā′tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. Δατισμός, fr. Δᾶτις Datis, a Median general.] A barbarism, or error of speech, such as might be made by one unfamiliar with a language. *Rare.*
da′tive (dā′tĭv), *a.* [L. *dativus* appropriate to giving, fr. *dare* to give. See 2d DATE.] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the case of a noun which expresses the relation of indirect or remoter object, and is generally indicated in modern English by *to* or *for* with the objective; also applied to the relation itself.
2. Of the nature of a gift. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* **a** In one's gift; capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure, as an office. **b** Removable, as distinguished from *perpetual*: — said of an officer. **c** Given or appointed, as distinguished from being cast upon a party by the law; in *Civil Law*, given or appointed by a magistrate or court; also, of or pertaining to such appointment; as in: *Rom. & Civil Law*, **decree dative**, a decree appointing an executor dative; **executor dative**, an executor appointed by the commissary or a magistrate; an administrator; **testament dative**, the decree confirming, and vesting full title in, an executor dative; **tutor dative**, a tutor appointed by a magistrate, — also sometimes, in Roman law, following Gaius and Ulpian, applied to a tutor appointed by a testator, called *tutor nominate* or *testamentary* in Civil law.
da′tive, *n.* [L. *dativus*.] The dative case, or a word in it.
da-ti′vo- (dā-tī′vō-). Combining form for *dative*.
‖ **da′to** (dä′tō), **dat′to** (dät′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōs; *E.* -tōz). [Tag. & Sp.] *Phil. I.* **1.** The headman of a barrio or town. **2.** The chief of a (Mohammedan) Moro tribe, usually subject to a sultan.
dat′o-lite (dăt′ō-līt), *n.* [From Gr. δατεῖσθαι to divide + *-lite*; in ref. to the granular structure of a massive variety.] *Min.* A basic borosilicate of calcium commonly occurring in glassy, greenish crystals. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.0.
da′tum (dā′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* DATA (-tȧ). [L. See 2d DATE.] **1.** Something given or admitted; a fact or principle granted or presented; that upon which an inference or an argument is based, or from which an ideal system of any sort is constructed; as, a *datum* of experience; the *data* of ethics.
Any writer, therefore, who . . . furnishes us with *data* sufficient to determine the time in which he wrote. *Priestley.*
2. *Math.* Any magnitude, figure, or relation supposed to be given, drawn, or known in a mathematical investigation, from which other magnitudes, figures, or relations are to be deduced; — commonly in *pl.*
3. Any position or element in relation to which others are determined; — chiefly in the phrases: **datum point**, a point assumed or used as a basis of reckoning, adjustment, or the like. — **datum line**, a horizontal line from which heights and depths of points are reckoned, as in a railroad plan. — **datum plane** *or* **level**, a plane or level assumed or used as a basis of reckoning.
4. The mean low-water mark of all tides, assumed as a basis of reckoning but not admitting rigorous scientific determination. A slightly different low-water datum has been proposed for new Indian tidal stations.
Da-tu′ra (dȧ-tū′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Hind. *dhatūrā*, Skr. *dhattūra*.] *Bot.* A genus of solanaceous plants widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions. They have large funnel-shaped flowers succeeded by spiny, 4-celled capsules. Several are cultivated for ornament, esp. *D. fastuosa*, the horn of plenty. The Jimson weed, or thorn apple (*D. stramonium*), and the related *D. tatula* are naturalized as weeds in many parts of the world. All the species possess narcotic and poisonous properties. See JIMSON WEED, STRAMONIUM. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Flowering Branch of Datura (*D. stramonium*). *a* Section of capsule.

daub (dôb), *v. t.*; DAUBED (dôbd); DAUB′ING. [ME. *dauben* to smear, OF. *dauber* to plaster, fr. L. *dealbare* to whitewash, plaster; *de* + *albare* to whiten, fr. *albus* white. See ALB; cf. DEALBATE.] **1.** To cover, coat, or smear with soft, adhesive matter, as plaster, pitch, slime, mud, etc.; to plaster; bedaub; besmear.
She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime. *Ex.* ii. 3.
2. To paint in a coarse or unskillful manner.
A lame, imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over. *Dryden.*
3. To deck tastelessly or gaudily; to bedizen. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* "Let him be *daubed* with lace." *Dryden.*
4. To cover with a specious or deceitful exterior; to disguise; whitewash. *Obs.*
So smooth he *daubed* his vice with show of virtue. *Shak.*
daub, *v. i.* **1.** To do daubing; to apply plaster, paint, or the like, coarsely and unskillfully.
2. To put on a specious or false exterior; counterfeit; hence, to flatter grossly. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
daub, *n.* **1.** Material, as plaster, rough mortar, clay, or mud combined with straw or hay, or roughcast, used to daub masonry walls, etc.
2. Anything daubed on; a viscous sticky application, or a daubed spot or smear; fig., flattery.

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dash lamp. A lamp fixed on the dashboard of a vehicle.
da′si (dä′sē), *n.* [Skr. *dāsī*.] *Hindu Law.* Lit., a female slave; hence: a concubine; a dancing girl in a pagoda. *India.*
dasiberd, *n.* [Cf. DAZE; BEARD.] A stupid fellow; a dullard. *Obs.*
dask (dåsk). Scot. var. of DESK.
daskan, daskane. † DASCAN.
dass (dås). Scot. var. of DESS, a stratum.
dasse. † DASH.
das′tard, *v. t.* To dastardize. *Obs.*
das′tard-ice, das′tard-ness, *n.* Dastardliness. *Obs.*
das-tur′ (dŭs-tōōr′). Var. of DUSTOOR.
das-tur′ (dŭs-tōōr′), *n.* [Hind. *dastūr*, fr. Per. *dastūr*.] Custom; customary practice. *India.*
das-tu′ri (-tōō′rē), *n.* [Hind. *dastūrī*.] Customary fee; perquisite. *India.*
daswen, *v. i.* [ME. *dasewen*, *daswen*. Cf. DAZE.] To be or become dim or dim-sighted. *Obs.*
das′y-pæ′des (dăs′ĭ-pē′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. δασύς hairy, shaggy + παῖς, παιδός, a child.] *Zoöl.* Those birds whose young are covered with down when hatched. — **das′y-pæ′dal** (-dăl), *a.* — **das′y-pæ′dic** (-dĭk), *a.*
Das′y-pel′tis (-pĕl′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δασύς thick + πέλτη small shield.] See EGG-EATING SNAKE.
Das′y-proc′ta (-prŏk′tȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δασύς hairy + πρωκτός anus.] *Zoöl.* The genus of rodents consisting of the agoutis, the type of a family, **Das′y-proc′ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē), including also the pacas.
Das′yus (dăs′yōōs), *n. pl.* In the Vedas, the dark-hued enemies of the gods and mankind; — prob. Dravidian aborigines.
dat. *Abbr.* Dative.
da′ta (dā′tȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of DATUM.
dat′a-ble (dāt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
‖ **da′ta et ac-cep′ta.** [L.] Lit., things given and received; expenditures and receipts.
‖ **da′ta fa′ta se-cu′tus.** [L.] Following announced destinies. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 382).
da′tal (dā′tăl), **da′tal-er, -ler.** Vars. of DAYTALE, DAYTALER.
datch (dăch; dȧch). Dial. Eng. var. of THATCH.
date (dāt). Obs. or Scot. var. of DAUT.
date′a-ble. Var. of DATABLE.
date disease. [From DATE the fruit.] = ALEPPO BOIL.
date fever. = DENGUE.
date fig. A variety of fig commonly dried for export.
date palm. = 1st DATE, 2.
dat′er (dāt′ẽr), *n.* One who dates; also, an instrument for stamping dates.
date shell. Any rock-boring bivalve shell of the genus *Lithodomus* of the mussel family; — so called from its shape.
date tree. = 1st DATE, 2.
Da′than (dā′thăn). *Bib.*
Dath′e-ma (dăth′ē-mȧ). *Bib.*
Dath′e-man (-măn). *Bib.*
dath′er (*dial.* dåth′ẽr; dăth′ẽr), *v. i.* To dither. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dath′o-lite. Var. of DATOLITE.
‖ **da′ti-o** (dā′shĭ-ō). [L.] *Rom. Law.* = DATION, 2. — **da′ti-o in so-lu′tum** (sō-lū′tŭm). [L.] = DATION IN PAYMENT.
da′tion (dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *datio* a giving.] **1.** A dose. *Obs.* **2.** *Civil Law.* A giving merely, without implication of liberality; — distinguished from *donation*. Thus, **dation in payment**, F. **da′tion′ en pai′e-ment′** (dȧ′syôɴ′ äɴ pā′mäɴ′), is the giving of something (other than money) in payment of a debt; **dation of an office** is the giving of an office simply for fitness.
da-tis′ce-tin (dȧ-tĭs′ē-tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, a decomposition product of datiscin.
Da-ti′si (dȧ-tī′sī), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, third figure.
da′tiv. Dative. *Ref. Sp.*
da-ti′val (dā-tī′văl), *a.* *Gram.* Dative.
da′tive-ly, *adv.* of DATIVE.
dat′to. Var. of DATO.
dat′tock (dăt′ŭk), *n.* [From a native name.] *Bot.* A tropical African cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Detarium senegalense*) or its wood, which resembles mahogany. The pods yield a fragrant edible pulp, though the seeds are said to be poisonous.
datum level. See DATUM, *n.*, 3.
da-tu′rine (dȧ-tū′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **da-tu′rin, -ri-a** (-rĭ-ȧ). [From DATURA.] *Chem.* Hyoscyamine.
dat′u-rism (dăt′ū-rĭz'm), *n.* [See DATURA.] *Med.* The morbid condition produced by stramonium poisoning.
dau. *Abbr.* Daughter.
daub. Var. of DAB, to dress (stone).

3. An act or case of daubing.
4. *Paint.* A picture coarsely and unskillfully executed.
Did you . . . take a look at the grand picture? . . . 'T is a melancholy *daub*, my lord. *Sterne.*
daube (dōb), *n.* [F.] A seasoning of meat such as is used in making stews of mutton, birds, or veal. See À LA DAUBE.
Dau′ben-to′ni-a (dô′bĕn-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after L. J. M. *Daubenton* (1716–99), French naturalist.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous shrubs containing 3 tropical American and 1 African species. They have pinnate leaves, showy yellow or yellow and purple flowers, and curiously winged pods. *D. longifolia* is naturalized along the Gulf coast of the United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
2. *Zoöl.* The genus consisting only of the aye-aye. It constitutes a family, **Dau′ben-to-ni′i-dæ** (-tō-nī′ĭ-dē).
daub′er (dôb′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that daubs; as: **a** A plasterer. **b** A flatterer. *Obs.* **c** A painter of daubs. **d** A mud wasp.
2. Anything used to daub something; as: **a** A brush used to put blacking on boots and shoes. **b** = DABBER, a pad.
daub′er-y (-ĭ), *or* **daub′ry** (dôb′rĭ), *n.* Daubing; dauber's work; specious practice.
She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such *daubery* as this is. *Shak.*
daub′ing, *n.* Act of one who daubs; also, that which is daubed, as plaster; specif., in currying leather, a mixture of fish oil and tallow worked into the leather.
dau′bree-lite (dô′brē-līt), *n.* [After G. A. *Daubrée*, French mineralogist.] *Min.* A black sulphide of chromium and iron, $FeS \cdot Cr_2S_3$, in some meteoric irons. Sp. gr., 5.01.
daub′y (dôb′ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, daub or a daub; esp., coarsely executed, as a painting; smeary; adhesive; as, *dauby* wax.
Dau′cus (dô′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *daucus* or *daucum*, Gr. δαῦκος or δαῦκον, a kind of parsnip or carrot.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World apiaceous plants with bipinnate or tripinnate leaves, compound umbels of mostly white flowers, and prickly fruit. *D. carota*, the carrot, is a cosmopolitan weed in its wild form. *D. gingidium* and *D. gummifer* of southern Europe yield a resin. See CARROT, 1.
daugh′ter (dô′tẽr), *n.*; *pl.* -TERS (-tẽrz); *obs. pl.* -TREN (-trĕn). [ME. *doughter*, *doghter*, *dohter*, AS. *dohtor*, *dohter*; akin to OS. *dohtar*, D. *dochter*, G. *tochter*, Icel. *dōttir*, Sw. *dotter*, Dan. *dotter*, *datter*, Goth. *daúhtar*, OSlav. *dŭshti*, Russ. *doch'*, Lith. *duktē*, Gr. θυγάτηρ, Zend *dughdhar*, Skr. *duhitṛ*; possibly originally, the milker, cf. Skr. *duh* to milk.] **1.** A human female considered with reference to her parents or either of them; a female child (cf. CHILD, 7) or offspring of a human being, or sometimes of certain animals, as horses or dogs; also, with reference to descent from more remote ancestors, a female descendant; a girl or woman of a given blood or lineage. In fig. uses, a girl or woman considered with reference: (1) to the place or land of her nativity; as, *daughters* of Egypt; (2) to a spiritual kinship analogous to the physical; as, *daughter* of the church; or (3) to the authority or love between parent and child, esp. as a term of address indicating affectionate interest on the part of an elder or a superior.
2. A son's wife; a daughter-in-law.
And Naomi said, Turn again, my *daughters*. *Ruth* i. 11.
3. A maiden; a young woman. *Archaic.*
As the lily among thorns, so is my love among the *daughters*. *Song of Sol.* ii. 2.
4. Fig.: Anything (regarded as feminine) considered with reference to its source or origin; as, the United States is a *daughter* of Great Britain.
Fresh blooming Hope, gay *daughter* of the sky! *Pope.*
daughter of Eve, a woman.
daugh′ter, *a.* Having the nature of a daughter, or the relationship of a daughter to her parents; as, a *daughter* child; specif., *Biol.*, without reference to sex, having the relation of offspring of the first generation, or resulting from a primary division; as, *daughter* cell; *daughter* nucleus.
daugh′ter-in-law′ (-ĭn-lô′), *n.*; *pl.* DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW. **1.** The wife of one's son. Cf. AFFINITY, 1.
2. A stepdaughter; — now regarded as incorrect.
daugh′ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a daughter; filial.
Dau′li-as (dô′lĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Δαυλιάς, lit., (woman) of Daulis, an epithet of Philomela.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the nightingales.
daunt (dänt; dônt; 277), *v. t.*; DAUNT′ED; DAUNT′ING. [OF. *danter*, F. *dompter* to tame, subdue, fr. L. *domitare*, v. inters. of *domare* to tame. See TAME.] **1.** To overcome; conquer; hence, to subdue or keep subdued; to control; specif., to tame; break, as a horse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To repress or subdue the courage of; to check by fear of danger; to cow; intimidate; dishearten.
Some presences *daunt* and discourage us. *Glanvill.*
3. To stupefy; daze; stun. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To dandle; fondle. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
5. *Herring Fishery.* To press into a barrel with a daunt.
Syn. — See DISMAY.
daunt, *n.* **1.** Act of daunting; intimidation; a discouragement or check.
2. *Herring Fishery.* A wooden disk for pressing the salted fish down in the barrels.
daunt′less, *a.* Incapable of being daunted; undaunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.
Syn. — See COURAGE.
— **daunt′less-ly**, *adv.* — **daunt′less-ness**, *n.*

dau′phin (dô′fĭn), *n.* [F. *dauphin*, prop., a dolphin, from L. *delphinus*. See DOLPHIN. The name was given, for some reason unexplained, to Guigo, Count of Vienne, in the 12th century, and was borne by succeeding counts of Vienne. In 1349 Dauphiné was bequeathed to Philippe de Valois, King of France, on condition that the heir of the crown should always hold the title of *Dauphin* de Viennois.] *F. Hist.* **a** Orig., a title of the lords of certain territories, viz., Vienne and Auvergne, and hence of the province of Dauphiné. **b** From 1349 to 1830, the title of the eldest son of the king of France.
dau′phin-ess (-ĕs), *or* **dau′phine** (dô′fēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dauphine*.] The title of the wife of the dauphin.
daut, **dawt** (dôt; dŏt), *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *dalta* a foster son.] To make much of; pet; caress. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
da′vach (dä′vȧĸ), *n.* Also *davoch*. [OIr. *dabach* cask, also a land measure; cf. Ir. *dabhach* a vessel, vat.] An ancient Scotch land measure of varying value, said to have averaged 416 Scotch acres (about 524 English acres). In the east of Scotland it equaled 4 plowgates or 32 bovates.
Da-val′li-a (dȧ-văl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after E. *Davall*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of polypodiaceous ferns, chiefly of the tropics of the Old World. They have scaly creeping rhizomes and ample pinnate or pinnately decompound fronds with marginal sori. Many species are cultivated in greenhouses. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
da′ver (dā′vẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To move as if stupefied; to stagger; also, to wander in mind; to become stupid; to be benumbed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To fade; droop; wither. *Dial. Eng.*
Da′vid (dā′vĭd), *n.* [Heb. *Dāvid*.] **1.** Lit., beloved; — masc. prop. name. F. *David* (dȧ′vēd′); It. *David* (dä′vēd), *Davidde* (dä′vēd-dā; *poet.* dä-vēd′dā); G. *David* (dä′vĕt). — Dim. *Davy*, *Dave* (*Dawkin*, obs.). — Fem. *Vida*.
2. *Bib.* The youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem, a shepherd boy whom Samuel anointed as the future king. He slew the Philistine giant Goliath with his sling, and charmed Saul with his harping; but, incurring Saul's ill will, he was driven with his bosom friend, Saul's son Jonathan, into outlawry. After Saul's death David reigned over Israel about forty years. See ABSALOM, 1, BATH-SHEBA, 1.
3. In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," Charles II.
Da′vid-ist, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A follower of David of Dinant (d. 1215), whose book "Quaterni" was burned for its alleged pantheistic teaching (1210). **b** A follower of Johann David Joris (properly Joriszoon), of Delft, Holland, who founded an Anabaptist sect in 1536 that existed more than a century; — called also *Davidian* and *Jorist*.
Da-vie′si-a (dȧ-vē′zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Hugh *Davies*, British botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous shrubs confined to Australia and Tasmania. They differ greatly in foliage, some having acerose, others cordate, clasping leaves, and still others being leafless. The small yellow or purple flowers are followed by short triangular pods. Some species are cultivated in glasshouses, esp. in England.
dav′it (dăv′ĭt; dā′vĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *davier* forceps, davit, cooper's instrument, OF. *daviot*, *daviet*, *david*, G. *david* davit; all probably from the proper name *David*.] *Naut.* **a** A spar used on board of ships, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship; — called also the *fish davit*. **b** One of a pair of curved arms of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having a tackle to hoist or lower boats, stores, etc.; also, a similar hoisting contrivance at a hatch.

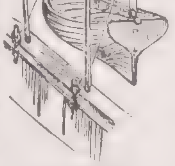

a a Davits **b**.

Da′vy Jones′ (dā′vĭ jōnz′). The spirit of the sea; sea devil; — a term used by sailors, often shortened to *Davy*.
Davy Jones's locker (jōn′zĭz), the ocean, or bottom of the ocean; hence, **to be gone, to be sent**, etc., **to Davy Jones's locker**, to be drowned, to be killed, etc., and buried in the sea.
daw (dô), *n.* [ME. *dawe*; akin to OHG. *tāha*, MHG. *tāhe*, *tāhele*, G. *dohle*. Cf. CADDOW.] **1.** A jackdaw.
2. A simpleton; — from the silliness ascribed to daws. (Cf. Shakespeare, "Then thou dwellest with *daws* too." *Coriolanus*, IV. v. 47.)
3. A drab; a slattern; a sluggard. *Dial. Eng.*
daw, *v. t.* [For ADAW.] To rouse; awaken; revive. *Obs.*
daw, *v. i.* [ME. *dawien*, *dawen*. See DAWN.] **1.** To dawn. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To rouse or awaken as from sleep or a swoon. *Obs.*
daw′dle (dô′d'l), *v. i.*; DAW′DLED (-d'ld); DAW′DLING (-dlĭng). [Cf. DADDLE.] To waste time in trifling employment; to trifle; loiter; dally. — **daw′dler** (dô′dlẽr), *n.*
Come some evening and *dawdle* over a dish of tea. *Johnson.*
We . . . *dawdle* up and down Pall Mall. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — See TRIFLE.
daw′dle, *v. t.* To waste by trifling; as, to *dawdle* away a whole morning.
daw′dle, *n.* A dawdler; esp., a girl or woman who dawdles; also, the act of dawdling.
dawn (dôn), *v. i.*; DAWNED (dônd); DAWN′ING. [Prob. fr. *dawning* daybreak, itself prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. & Dan. *dagning*, prob. fr. a verb derived fr. the verb corresponding to ME. *dawien*, *dawen*, AS. *dagian*, to become day, to dawn, fr. *dæg* day; akin to D. *dagen*, G. *tagen*, Icel. *daga*, Dan. *dages*, Sw. *dagas*. See DAY.] **1.** To begin to grow light in the morning; to brighten with the approach of day; to grow light with or as with the light of the rising sun; as, the day *dawns*; the morning *dawns*. "The *dawning* hills." *Tennyson.*
2. To begin to appear, expand, develop, or give promise. "In *dawning* youth." *Dryden.*
When life awakes, and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*
3. To begin to make an impression; to begin to be perceived or understood; — followed by *upon* or *on*; as, this fact has just *dawned* upon me.
dawn (dôn), *n.* **1.** The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; show of approaching sunrise.
And oft at *dawn*, deep noon, or falling eve. *Thomson.*
2. First opening or expansion; first appearance; beginning; rise. "The *dawn* of time." *Thomson.*
These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*
daw′son-ite (dô′sŭn-īt), *n.* [After J. W. *Dawson* of Montreal.] *Min.* A basic carbonate of aluminium and sodium, occurring in white, bladed crystals. Sp. gr., 2.40.
day (dā), *n.* [ME. *day*, *dai*, *dei*, AS. *dæg*; akin to OS., D., Dan., & Sw. *dag*, G. *tag*, Icel. *dagr*, Goth. *dags*; cf. Skr. *dah* (for *dhagh*?) to burn. Cf. DAWN.] **1.** The time of light, or interval between one night and the next; the time between sunrise and sunset, or from dawn to darkness; hence, the light; sunshine.
2. The period of the earth's revolution on its axis, — ordinarily divided into twenty-four hours. It is measured by the interval between two successive transits of a celestial body over the same meridian, and takes a specific name from that of the body. Thus, if this body is the sun, the day (the interval between two successive transits of the sun's center over the same meridian) is called a **solar day** (24 h. 0 m.); if it is a star, a **sidereal day** (23 h. 56 m.); if it is the moon, a **lunar day** (24 h. 50 m.).
3. Hence, *Astron.*, the time required by any heavenly body in turning once on its axis; as, the lunar *day* (27 solar days).
4. The mean solar day, used in the ordinary reckoning of time, and among most modern nations beginning at mean midnight: its hours are usually numbered in two series, each from 1 to 12, but sometimes now, more conveniently for railroad and other purposes, in a single series from 1 to 24; — called, specif., the *civil day*. This is the period recognized by courts as constituting a day. The Babylonians and Hindus began their day at sunrise, the Athenians and Jews at sunset, the ancient Egyptians and Romans at midnight.
5. Those hours, or the daily recurring period, allotted by usage or law for work; as, an eight-hour *day*.
6. A specified day; a particular day or date set aside for a purpose; as, rent *day*; Christmas *Day*; *days* of grace.
The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus. *Shak.*
7. Hence, with reference to contests, the conflict or contention of the day; as, to win, or lose, the *day*.
His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*. *Roscommon.*
8. A specified time or period; time, with reference to the existence or prominence of a person or thing; age; time.
Great among the Hellenes of his *day*. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).
9. A space of time; time (in which to do anything); specif., a period of grace or opportunity; delay; respite. *Obs.*
10. *Arch.* A division of a window. = LIGHT.
11. *Mining.* The surface of the ground over a mine.
☞ *Day* is used reduplicatively in various expressions to indicate the point of view from which the passage of time is considered. Thus: **day after day** denotes a continuing of an action or state with a sense of the length of the passing time; as, the wrecked mariners watched for a sail *day after day*; **day by day** denotes a continuing of an action with a sense of its constant repetition, or daily occurrence; as, "*day by day* we magnify thee" (*Bk. of Common Prayer*); **day in, day out**, denotes the extension of an action or state through the daytimes of an indefinite number of successive days; as, he does nothing but work *day in, day out*; **from day to day** denotes the progressive alteration or augmentation of an action or state as time passes; as, he improves *from day to day*; or (also only **from day to day**) it denotes the temporariness or uncertainty of an action or state; as, he barely holds his own *from day to day*; savages live *only from day to day*.
day in court, day or opportunity for appearance in a suit, to contest it or otherwise. — **D. of Atonement**, Yom Kippur, a Jewish fast day of the Mosaic ritual, celebrated on the 10th day of the 7th month (Tishri), orig. according to the rites described in Leviticus xvi. — **D. of Barricades** [F. *Journée des Barricades*], *F. Hist.*, any of several days of insurrection on which the citizens of Paris erected barricades against the authorities; esp., May 12, 1588, Aug. 27, 1648. — **d. of doom**, the judgment day. — **D. of Dupes** [F. *Journée des Dupes*], in French history, Nov. 11, 1630, on which day Maria de' Medici, plotting with others, forced Richelieu to tender his resignation as prime minister to the king. In a secret interview with the king Richelieu regained his office. — **d. of essoin**. = ESSOIN DAY. — **d. of grace**. **a** *Theol.* The time during which the offer of divine forgiveness is open to acceptance; time for repentance.
That *day of grace* fleets fast away. *I. Watts.*
b *pl. Com.* The days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due on its face, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in. The number of days varies from 3 to 30 in different countries, being 3 in Great Britain and generally, except where abolished,

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daubd. Daubed. *Ref. Sp.*
daub′ing, *p. pr.* of DAUB. — **daub′ing-ly**, *adv.*
dau′bree-ite, **dau′bre-ite** (dô′brē-īt), *n.* [See DAUBREELITE.] *Min.* A yellowish, earthy oxychloride of bismuth.
daud (dȧd; dôd). Var. of DAD, thump. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
dauerk. † DARG.
dau′fin. Dauphin. *Ref. Sp.*
daugh′ter-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
daugh′ter-kin, *n.* See -KIN. *Nonce Word.*
daugh′ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
daugh′ter-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
daugh′ter-ling, *n.* See -LING.
daugh′ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
dauk. Var. of DAK. [cut.]
dauk (dôk). Var. of DAWK, to
dauke, *n.* [See DAUCUS.] The wild carrot. *Obs.*
dau′kin. † DAWKIN.
daul′phin. † DAUPHIN.
daun. † DAN, a title.
daunce. † DANCE.
daunch (*dial.* dônsh; dȧnsh), *n.* Over sensitive or fastidious; squeamish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
daun′der (dȧn′dẽr; dŏn′-). Var. of DANDER, saunter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
daun′er (-ẽr). For DANDER, to saunter, wander in mind. *Scot.*
dau′nert (dô′nẽrt), *p. a.* of DAUNER. Crazy; daft. *Scot.*
daun′ger. † DANGER.
daun′ger-ous. † DANGEROUS.
daungier. † DANGER.
Dau′ni-i (dô′nĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *Daunus*, Gr. Δαῦνος.] See IAPYGIAN.
daunse. † DANCE.
daun′sel, *v. t.* [OF. *danceler*.] To cherish; caress. *Obs.*
daunt′er, *n.* One who daunts.
daunt′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DAUNT. — **daunt′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **daunt′ing-ness**, *n.*
daunt′on, **dant′on** (dôn′tŭn), *v. t.* = DAUNT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
daur (dôr; där). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DARE.
daurg (därg), **daurk** (därk). Scot. vars. of DARG. [*Scot.*]
daur′na (dôr′nȧ). Dare not.
daut′ie, **dawt′ie** (dôt′ĭ; dŏt′ĭ), *n.* [From DAUT, *v.*] A darling; a pet. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dauw (dô; dou), *n.* [D.] The Burchell's zebra. See ZEBRA.
Dav. *Abbr.* David.
dav′en-port (dăv′ĕn-pōrt), *n.* [From the name of some maker.] **1.** A kind of small writing desk, usually ornamental.
2. A kind of large square settle or divan.
da′ver (dā′vẽr), *v. t.* To stun; stupefy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
david. † DAVIT.
Da-vid′i-an (dȧ-vĭd′ĭ-ăn), *n.* = DAVIDIST **b**.
Da-vid′ic (-ĭk), **Da-vid′i-cal**, *a.* Of or pert. to David, king of Israel, or his family. [SEAL **a**.]
Da′vid's-harp′, *n.* = LADY'S-
da′vid-son-ite, *n.* [After Prof. *Davidson*, of Aberdeen.] *Min.* A yellowish green variety of beryl.
Da′vid-son's plum (dā′vĭd-sŭnz). An Australian cunoniaceous tree (*Davidsonia pruriens*); also, its edible fruit.
David's root. = CAHINCA ROOT.
da′vie-ly (dā′vĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Listlessly; spiritlessly. *Scot.*
da′vies-ite (dā′vēz-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Davies* (1837–91), of the British Museum.] *Min.* A lead oxychloride occurring in minute colorless crystals.
Da′vis's quad′rant (dā′vĭs-ĭz). [After John *Davis*, or *Davys*, Eng. navigator.] = BACKSTAFF.
davit span. *Naut.* A chain or rope stretched between the tops of davits to keep them from spreading too far apart.
da′voch. Var. of DAVACH.
Da′vus (dā′vŭs), *n.* [L.] The stock name for a servant or slave in Latin comedies. — ‖ **Da′vus sum, non Œ′di-pus** (ĕd′ĭ-pŭs). [L.] I am Davus, not Œdipus, that is, a simple servant, not a solver of riddles. *Terence* (*Andria*, I. ii. 23).
da′vy (dā′vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DAVIES (-vĭz), *n.* [After Sir Humphry *Davy*, the inventor.] A Davy lamp. See SAFETY LAMP.
da′vy, *n.* Illit. or slang abbr. of AFFIDAVIT.
Davy lamp. See SAFETY LAMP.
da′vyne (dā′vĭn), *n.* [See DAVYUM.] A mineral identical, in part at least, with microsommite.
da′vy-um (dā′vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [After Sir Humphry *Davy*, English chemist.] *Chem.* A supposed new metal announced in 1877, since shown to be a mixture of iridium, rhodium, and iron.
daw, *v. t.* To daunt. *Obs.*
daw, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *dath* dye, color, stain.] The pinkish yellow color found in the eyes of some varieties of game fowls.
dawbe. † DAUB.
daw′cock′, *n.* A male jackdaw; fig., a dolt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
daw′dling (dô′dlĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DAWDLE. — **daw′dling-ly**, *adv.*
daw′dy. Dial. Eng. for DOWDY.
dawe. † DAY.
daw′fish′, *n.* A dogfish. *Scot.*
daw′ish, *a.* Like a daw; silly; slatternly. *Obs.*
dawk (dôk). Var. of DAK, DHAK.
dawk, *v. t.* To cut or mark with an incision; to gash. *Dial. Eng.*
dawk, *n.* A hollow furrow, or incision, as in timber. *Dial. Eng.*
daw′kin, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** A stupid person; a simpleton. **b** A slattern. — **daw′kin-ly**, *adv.*
dawl, *v. t.* To weary; to satiate. *Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*]
daw′ly. Var. of DOWLY. *Dial.*
dawm. Var. of DAM (the coin).
dawnd. Dawned. *Ref. Sp.*
dawn′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DAWN. [puny. *Dial. Ir.*]
daw′ny (dô′nĭ), *a.* Small;
daw′pate′, *n.* A simpleton; a daw. *Obs.*
dawt, **dawt′ie**, **dawt′y**. Vars. of DAUT, DAUTIE.
dawt′it (dôt′ĭt), **dawt′et**, *pret. & p. p.* of DAUT, DAWT.
day, *v. i.* [Cf. DAY, *n.*; DAWN.] To dawn. *Obs.* [day to or for.]
day, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To appoint a
2. To fix or limit the day or days of; to furnish with days. *Rare.*

in the United States. Most European countries and most of the United States have abolished them entirely; most countries do not allow them on demand notes. The question as to allowance or number is determined by the place where the note becomes due. If the last day comes on Sunday the note is payable on the preceding day. — **days in bank**, *Eng. Law*, certain days for the return of writs and the appearance of parties; — so called because originally peculiar to the Court of Common Bench, or Bench (*bank*) as it was termed. — **days of devotion**, *Eccl.*, certain festivals on which devotion leads the faithful to attend Mass. — **days of obligation**, *Eccl.*, festival days when it is obligatory to attend Mass. — **day-to-day money**. = CALL MONEY. *Eng.*

day′book′ (dā′bo͝ok′), *n.* A book in which events or transactions of the day are recorded; specif.: **a** A diary; a journal. **b** *Bookkeeping.* A book of original entry in which are recorded the debits and credits, or accounts of the day, in their order, and from which they are transferred to the journal or other book.

day′break′ (-brāk′), *n.* **1.** The first appearance of light in the morning, or the time of it; dawn.
2. A variety of carnation having shell-pink flowers.

day′-coal′, *n.* The upper stratum of coal, as nearest the light or surface.

day′dream′ (-drēm′), *n.* A pleasant reverie; a castle in the air; hence, a delusional experience, as of unsubstantial happiness or unfounded hope.

day′dream′, *v. i.*; -DREAMED′ (-drēmd′); -DREAM′ING. To indulge in daydreams or reveries. — **day′dream′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

day drift. *Mining.* A drift with one end at the surface.

day′flow′er (dā′flou′ẽr), *n.* Any species of *Commelina.*

day′fly′ (-flī′), *n.* A shad fly or May fly. See EPHEMERIDA.

day house. *Astrol.* That house of a planet which is above the horizon.

day labor *or* **labour.** Labor hired or performed by the day.

day laborer *or* **labourer.** One who works by the day or for daily wages, esp. as an unskilled laborer.

day′light′ (dā′līt′), *n.* **1.** The light of day as opposed to the darkness of night; the light of the sun as opposed to that of the moon or to artificial light; often, the diffused light of the sun as distinguished from *sunlight* or *sunshine*, that is, the sun's direct shine.
2. Daytime; esp., the time when light first appears; dawn.
3. A clear or open space, as between boats in a race, between the rim of a glass and the liquor in it, between the jambs of a window, etc. *Slang or Colloq.*
4. *pl.* The eyes. *Slang.*

day lily. **a** Any liliaceous plant or flower of the genus *Hemerocallis*, esp. *H. fulva* and *H. flava*, commonly cultivated in old gardens. They have long narrow basal leaves and yellow or tawny orange flowers. See HEMEROCALLIS. **b** Any plant or flower of the related genus *Niobe*, having plaited basal leaves and racemose white or violet flowers.

day′long′ (-lŏng′; 205), *a.* Lasting all day. "His weary *daylong* chirping." *Tennyson.* — *adv.* Through the entire day.

Daylong a craven cry goes up. *John Vance Cheney.*

day′mare′ (-mâr′), *n.* [*day* + *mare* incubus.] *Med.* A sensation of great distress resembling that experienced in nightmare but occurring during wakefulness.

day nursery. A public nursery, where young children are cared for while their mothers are at work.

day scholar. At a boarding school, a pupil who attends the daily classes but who does not live in the school.

day school. **a** A school held on week days, as distinguished from a *Sunday school.* **b** A school held in the daytime, as distinguished from a *night* or *evening school.* **c** A school which pupils attend during the day only, as distinguished from a *boarding school.*

days′man (dāz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From *day* in the sense of *day fixed for trial.*] **1.** An umpire or arbiter; a mediator. *Archaic.* *Job* ix. 33.
2. A day laborer.

day′spring′ (dā′sprĭng′), *n.* The beginning of the day; dawn; hence, the beginning. *Milton.*

day′-star′, *n.* **1.** The morning star.
2. The sun, as the orb of day. *Poetic.*

So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed. *Milton.*

day′time′ (-tīm′), *n.* The time during which there is daylight, as distinguished from the night.

day′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** The work of a day; day's work; hence, the quantity of land (normally) worked, as by mowing or plowing, in a day. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Work done and paid for by the day, in distinction from piecework or work done by contract; also, work done during the day, as distinguished from work at night.

daze (dāz), *v. t.*; DAZED (dāzd); DAZ′ING (dāz′ĭng). [ME. *dasen*, prob. from Icel. *dasask* to become weary, a reflexive verb; cf. Sw. *dasa* to lie idle.] To stupefy with excess of light, with a blow, with cold, or with fear, grief, etc.; to confuse, benumb, stun, or dazzle.

While flashing beams do *daze* his feeble eyen. *Spenser.*
He comes out of the room in a *dazed* state. *Dickens.*

daze, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become dazed, stupefied, benumbed, dazzled, or bewildered. *Obs.*
2. To wither; spoil, as eggs or meat. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

daze, *n.* **1.** State of being dazed; as, to be in a *daze.*
2. *Mining.* Mica, or any glittering stone.

daz′zle (dăz′'l), *v. i.*; DAZ′ZLED (-'ld); DAZ′ZLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *daze.*] **1.** To be overpowered by light; to have the vision confused by excess of light or by moving lights; hence, to be or become stupefied, confused, or dizzied, by something overpowering.

An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle.* *Bacon.*
Cover her face; mine eyes *dazzle*; she died young. *J. Webster.*

2. To excite admiration by brilliancy; to "shine."

Ah, friend! to *dazzle*, let the vain design. *Pope.*

daz′zle (dăz′'l), *v. t.* **1.** To overpower with light; to confuse the vision of, as by excess of light; to overpower as if by brilliance.

Those heavenly shapes
Will *dazzle* now the earthly, with their blaze. *Milton.*

2. To bewilder or surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind. "*Dazzled* and drove back his enemies." *Shak.*
3. To outshine; to eclipse by greater brilliancy. *Rare.*

daz′zle, *n.* Act of dazzling; state of being dazzling, or dazzling quality or light.

de, *prep.* **1.** (*pron.* dē) From; down or away from; of; out of; about; concerning; on account of; according to; after; — a Latin prep., occurring in various phrases.
2. (*pron.* dē, dē; *as F.*, dẽ) Of; from; by; with; — a French prep. sometimes used in names of places, titles, surnames, and in French phrases used in English.

de-. [L. *de* from, down, away; also fr. F. *dé-*, OF. *des-*, going back to L. *de-*, or L. *dis-*. See DIS-.] A prefix, originally through the French from Latin, with the senses of:
1. *Down*; as in *de*pose, put down, *de*pend, hang down.
2. *Separation; off; away*; as in *de*sist, to stand off, *de*legate, to send away.
3. *Intensification; completely; quite*; as, *de*relict, abandoned utterly, *de*nude, to make quite nude.
4. *Reversing* or *undoing* of an action, or *depriving* or *ridding* of, or *freeing* from, the thing or quality expressed by the second part of the word; as, *de*form, *de*capitate, *de*naturalize, *de*centralize, *de*localize, *de*classify, *de*flesh, *de*gum, etc. In English words not derived directly from French or Latin, *de-* usually has this sense, and is used at will to form verbs (and their derivatives) having an annulling or privative force.

dea′con (dē′k'n), *n.* [ME. *diakne, deakne, deken*, AS. *diacon, deacon*, L. *diaconus*, fr. Gr. διάκονος a servant or minister, a minister of the church; of uncertain origin: cf. also OF. *diacne*, F. *diacre*, fr. L. *diaconus.*] **1.** *Eccl.* An officer in Christian churches appointed to perform certain subordinate duties varying in different communions. *Deacon* specif. denotes: **a** In episcopal churches, a person in the third (or second) order in the ministry, subordinate to the priests. Deacons are advanced to the priesthood by ordination by a bishop, with a special form of service and the laying on of his hands and those of any priests present. **b** In presbyterian churches, a layman subordinate to the minister and elders, who has charge of certain duties connected with the Communion service and the care of the poor. **c** In congregational churches, a layman having some duties similar to those of an elder in presbyterian churches. **d** In Lutheran churches, a layman in an office subordinate to pastors and elders; also, an assistant minister of a church in which there are several ministers; also, a minister of the Inner Mission in Germany.
2. A Levite. *Obs.* *Wyclif.*
3. *Eccl.* **a** The gospeler in the Communion service. **b** A kind of chasuble, such as was worn by deacons during the celebration of the Eucharist. *Obs.*
4. The president of an incorporated trade or craft; hence, a master; an adept. *Scot.*
5. *Freemasonry.* One of two officers in a lodge, known respectively as the senior and the junior *deacon.*
6. *Leather Trade.* The skin of a very young or aborted calf. It must weigh less than eight pounds. *U. S.*

dea′con (dē′k'n), *v. t.*; DEA′CONED (-k'nd); DEA′CON-ING. **1.** To read aloud each line of (a psalm or hymn) before singing it, — usually with *off.* Formerly, in the Congregational churches of New England, it was part of the office of a deacon to read aloud the hymn or psalm given out, one line at a time, the congregation singing each line as soon as read. See LINE, *v. t.*, 4. *U. S.*
2. With humorous reference to hypocritical posing: To pack (fruit or vegetables) with the finest specimens on top; to slyly alter the boundaries of (land); to adulterate or doctor (an article to be sold), etc. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. To kill (a calf) at or very soon after birth. *U. S.*

dea′con-ess, *n.* *Eccl.* A female deacon; *as*: **a** *Primitive Ch.* One of an order of women whose duties resembled those of deacons. **b** *Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.* A woman set apart for church work by a bishop. **c** A chosen helper in church work, as among the Methodists. **d** In Europe, a member of a sort of sisterhood devoted to works of religion and charity, founded at Kaiserswerth by Pastor Theodor Fliedner of the German Protestant Church in 1836. The sisters take no vows.

dea′con-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The office of deacon; also, deaconship; diaconate; deacons collectively.
2. *R. C. Ch.* The charitable institution with attached chapel belonging to any of the regions of the city of Rome, under the care of a cardinal or regionary deacon.

Dea′con's proc′ess (dē′k'nz). [After H. *Deacon*, who introduced it.] *Chem.* A method of obtaining chlorine gas by passing a mixture of air and hydrochloric acid gas over a heated surface impregnated with some metallic salt, as sulphate of copper. Under the influence of this catalyzer the hydrochloric acid reacts with the oxygen of the air to form chlorine and water.

dead (dĕd), *a.* [ME. *ded, dead, deed*, AS. *déad*; akin to OS. *dōd*, D. *dood*, G. *todt, tot*, Icel. *dauðr*, Sw. & Dan. *död*, Goth. *dauþs*; prop. p. p. of an old verb meaning *to die.* See DIE; cf. DEATH.] **1.** Deprived of life; — opposed to *alive* and *living*; reduced to that state of a being in which the organs of motion and life have irrevocably ceased to perform their functions; as, a *dead* tree; a *dead* man. "The queen, my lord, is *dead.*" *Shak.*

The crew, all except himself, were *dead* of hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Hence, extinct; extinguished; disused; obsolete; — said of objects, usages, feelings, etc., having a natural course, or "life;" as, a *dead* volcano; a *dead* custom; a *dead* affection; specif., no longer in spoken or current use; as, a *dead* language.
3. Resembling the dead as being without motion; still; not circulating or running, as water or air; hence: **a** Marked by a retardation or stoppage of motion or action; as, a *dead* river; a *dead* stop. **b** *Mach.* Without independent motion; as, the *dead* spindle of a lathe. See SPINDLE.
4. Resembling the dead as being devoid of activity, energy, power, or effect; specif.: **a** Nerveless; lifeless; without warmth or fervor; as, a *dead* description; a *dead* response to eloquence; also, without elasticity, or the normal or requisite degree of it; lacking natural "tone;" as, a *dead* tennis ball; *dead* lime, lime which will not heat with water; a *dead* track in racing. **b** Inactive, inoperative, ineffectual, or incapable; as, a *dead* law. **c** *Law.* Being in the state of civil death; cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property. **d** Unrelieved by activity; dull; tame; quiet; as, a *dead* social season; the *dead* hours of the night. **e** Without meaning; having lost its significance or usefulness; as, the ritual consists of *dead* forms. **f** Unproductive; bringing no gain; unprofitable; unsalable; as, *dead* capital; *dead* stock in trade. **g** Not serving its ostensible purpose; false; blind; as, a *dead* door or window. **h** *Sports.* Out of play or temporarily deprived of the right to play or to make a certain play or plays; — said of a ball, piece, or player under certain conditions in cricket, baseball, checkers, and some other games. **i** *Elec.* Carrying no current, or producing no useful effect; — said of a conductor in a dynamo or motor, also of a telegraph wire which has no instrument attached and, therefore, is not in use. **j** *Print.* Having been used, or not to be used; — said of copy after composition and of type ready to be distributed. **k** Having no thoroughfare; blind; as, a *dead* hole.
5. Resembling the dead as being bereft of sensation or consciousness; numb or insensible, as a limb; unconscious; as, a *dead* faint; deathlike; as, a *dead* sleep.
6. Bereft or devoid of intellectual or spiritual powers or sensibilities; as, *dead* to human pity; *dead* to reason; indifferent; as, *dead* to all sense of honor; wanting in religious spirit and vitality; as, *dead* faith; *dead* works.
7. Wanting the quality which naturally gives rise to a sharp or lively sensation; specif.: **a** Without tang or taste; as, a *dead* wine. **b** Having no fire, warmth, or glow; as, a *dead* coal; a *dead* cigar. **c** Lacking color, brightness, or gloss; dull; lusterless; as, a *dead* eye; a *dead*, or mat, surface or finish in painting; drab is a *dead* color, as compared with crimson. **d** Of a sound, dull or muffled; hence, of a floor or the like, so constructed as not to transmit sound; deadened.
8. Not endowed with life; inanimate; as, *dead* matter.
9. Made of dead organic or of some inorganic material.
10. Destitute of vitality or producing power; barren; sterile; unproductive; as, *dead* soil; *dead* ground in mining, that is, ground bearing no ore.
11. Entire; absolute; complete; as, a *dead* calm; a *dead* loss; a *dead* certainty; *dead* ebb or *dead* low water.

I had them a *dead* bargain. *Goldsmith.*

12. Unrelieved; unbroken; uniform; as, a *dead* level; a *dead* wall. "The ground is a *dead* flat." *C. Reade.*
13. Of pulls, strains, etc.: characterized by the utmost effort or exertion, physical or mental, or by such effort without the production of movement.
14. Acting with full or unrelieved force; as, a *dead* weight.
15. Sure as death; quite certain; also, exact; direct; as, a *dead* shot; a *dead* height; in a *dead* line.

[In golf] a ball is said to lie *dead* when it lies so near the hole that the player is certain to hole it in the next stroke. *Encyc. of Sport.*

16. Bringing death; deadly. *Shak.*
17. Of or pert. to death. "These *dead* news." *Shak.*

Syn. — Inanimate, deceased, extinct. See LIFELESS.

dead-air compartment *or* **space**, *Arch.*, the unventilated air space in a hollow wall. — **dead angle**, *Fort.*, an angle or space outside of a work which cannot be swept or reached by the direct fire of the defenders. One of the great problems in fortification is to avoid *dead angles.* — **d. as a doornail**, quite or surely dead; stone dead. — **d. as a herring**, absolutely dead. — **d. beat.** **a** A man in financial ill luck; a broken man. *Obs. or Austral.* **b** A sponge; a beat. See BEAT, *n.*, 10. — **d. block**, either of two blocks at the end of a railroad car for taking the shock of concussion, as against a buffer. — **d. bolt**, a lock bolt that is moved positively by turning the knob or key without the action of a spring. — **d. center** *or* **point**, *Mach.*, the position of a crank when the turning moment exerted on it is zero; esp., in a crank and connecting rod, either of the two positions at the ends of a stroke when the crank and rod are in the same straight line. — **d. cotton**, cotton fibers which on account of their immaturity do not absorb dye properly and cause blemishes in dyed goods. — **d. door**, *Shipbuilding*, a storm shut-

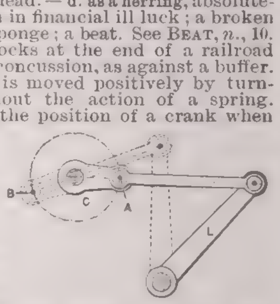

Dead Center. *A, B* Dead Centers; *C* Crank; *L* Lever.

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da′ya-bha′ga (dä′yȧ-bä′gȧ; 134), *n.* [Skr. *dāyabhāga.*] *Hindu Law.* Lit., partition by inheritance; specif. [*cap.*], a treatise on partition made by Jimutavahana, somewhere between the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 16th century A. D. It is the prevailing authority in the valley of the Ganges below Bhagalpur.
Dayak, Dayakker, *n.* = DYAK.
da-yal′ (dä-yäl′), *n.* [Hind. *dahiyāl.*] The dial bird. *India.*
day′ber-ry, *n.* The wild form of the gooseberry. *Dial. Eng.*
day blindness. See HEMERALOPIA **a.**
day clock. A clock which must [be wound every day.]
day′dawn′, *n.* Daybreak.
day′dream′y, *a.* Of or pertaining to daydreams.
daye. † DIE, *v.*
dayesie. † DAISY.
day eyepiece. See TERRESTRIAL [EYEPIECE.]
day hole. *Mining.* A day drift.
day′house′. † DEYHOUSE.
day′less, *a.* See -LESS.
day′light′ed, *a.* Provided with daylight; light. *Rare.*
day′man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed for the day or for service on a particular day.
day′ment, *n.* [*day*, v. t. + *-ment.*] Arbitration. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
day′net′, *n.* A clapnet. *Obs.*
day nettle. The dead nettle.
day′nous-ly. † DEIGNOUSLY.
day owl. = HAWK OWL.
day′-peep′, *n.* The peep of day.
day-rawe, day-rewe, *n.* [Cf. ROW a series.] Dawn. *Obs.*
day rule. *Eng. Law.* An order of court (abolished by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 22) allowing a prisoner on civil process, under certain circumstances, to go beyond the prison limits for a single day.
day′-set′, *n.* Sunset. *Obs.*
day′shine′, *n.* Daylight.
day′sie. † DAISY.
day sight. *Med.* See NYCTALOPIA **a.**
day stone. A rock lying exposed, in its natural state. *Dial. Eng.*
day's work. **1.** The work of a day; work performed in, or proper to, a day.
2. *Naut.* The reckoning and observations made for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon, to determine a ship's position.
day′tale (dā′tāl; -t'l), *n.* Tale, or reckoning, as of work or wages, by the day; — used chiefly adjectively, as in *daytale* man, *daytale* work, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
day′tal-er (dā′t'l-ẽr), *n.* A day laborer. *Dial. Eng.*
day′tide′, *n.* Daytime. *Rare.*
day wages. Wages by the day.
day water. Surface water.
day′wom′an. † DEYWOMAN.
day′writ′, *n.* = DAY RULE.
Da′za (dä′zä), *n.* See TIBU.
dazed (dāzd), *p. p.* of DAZE, *v.* — **daz′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **daz′ed-ness**, *n.*
daz′l. Dazzle. *Ref. Sp.*
daz′ld. Dazzled. *Ref. Sp.*
daz′y (dāz′ĭ), *a.* *Rare.* **a** Dazed. **b** Chill; raw. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
daz′zle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
daz′zler, *n.* One that dazzles, as a dashing woman or a blow. *Chiefly Slang or Colloq.*
daz′zling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DAZZLE. — **daz′zling-ly**, *adv.*
D. B., *or* **d. b.** *Abbr.* Daybook; Domesday Book; double-breasted.
dbk. *Abbr.* Drawback.
dbl, dble. *Abbrs.* Double.
DC. *Abbr.* *Bot.* De Candolle.
D. C., *or* **d. c.** *Abbr.* Da capo; Deputy Consul; District Court; District of Columbia.
D. C. L. *Abbr.* Doctor of Civil Law.
D.Cn.L. *Abbr.* Doctor of Canon [Law.]
D. C. S. *Abbr.* Deputy Clerk of Sessions; Doctor of Christian Science.
dd. *Abbr.* Delivered.
d. d. *Abbr.* Days after date; day's date; dono dedit (L., he gave as a gift).
D. d. *Abbr.* Deo dedit (L., [gave to God).]
D. D. *Abbr.* Divinitatis Doctor (L., Doctor of Divinity).
d/d. *Abbr.* Delivered.
D/d. *Abbr.* Days' date (i. e., days after date).
D/D. *Abbr.* Demand draft.
D. D. D. *Abbr.* Dono dedit dedicavit (L., he gave and consecrated as a gift); dat. dicat, dedicat (L., he gives, he devotes, he dedicates).
d. d. in d. *Abbr.* De die in diem (L., from day to day); — used in prescriptions, etc.
D. D. S. *Abbr.* Doctor of Dental Surgery.
dd/s. *Abbr.* Delivered sound (grain trade).
de. Dial. or illit. form of THE.
de (dē). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DIE, *v.*
DE. *Abbr.* Deferred; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
‖ **De′a** (dē′ȧ), *n.* [L.] Goddess; — in the names of Roman goddesses; as, **De′a Cæ-les′tis** (see CÆLESTIS); **De′a Di′a** (see ARVAL); **De′a Su′ri-a** (= ATARGATIS); **De′a Ta′ci-ta** (tăs′ĭ-tȧ) (see LARENTALIA); **Bo′na De′a** (which see).
Dea. *Abbr.* Deacon.
de′a-cid′i-fy, *v. t.* See DE-, 4. — **de′a-cid′i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.* See DE-, 4.
dea′con-al, *a.* Diaconal.
dea′con-ate, *n.* Diaconate.
dea′con-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
deacon seat. A long settee placed before the fire in a lumberman's cabin. *U. S. & Canada.*
dea′con-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
dead. † DEED.
dead. † DEATH.

ter fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery door. *Obs.* — **dead duck**, a person or thing that has so deteriorated or depreciated as to be practically worthless; esp., *Stock Exchange*, a person, as a broker, who has failed completely. *Cant.* — **d. earth.** *Elec.* = DEAD GROUND. — **d. end**, an end of a passage, pipe, or the like, having no opening. — **d. escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **d. file**, a dead-smooth file. — **d. finish**, the impenetrable thicket formed by certain trees or shrubs, esp. *Albizzia basaltica* and *Acacia farnesiana*, bringing the traveler to a "*dead finish*," or stop; also, any such tree or shrub, or its wood. *Colloq., Australia.* — **d. fire**, St. Elmo's fire, superstitiously believed to portend death. — **d. flat**, *Nav. Arch.*, the midship section of a vessel. — **d. freight**, *Marine Law*, the amount paid by, or recoverable from, a charterer for such part of the vessel's capacity as he has contracted for but fails to occupy. — **d. ground**, *Elec.*, perfect connection with the earth. — **d. hand.** = MORTMAIN. — **d. heat**, a heat or course between horses, boats, etc., in which they reach the goal at the same instant, so that neither wins. — **d. horse**, work to be done which has been paid for in advance. *Slang.* — **d. latch.** = DEADLATCH. — **d. latitude**, *Naut.*, latitude obtained by dead reckoning; — usually called *latitude by dead reckoning* or *by account.* **d.-leaf butterfly**, any of several butterflies of the genus *Kallima.* See LEAF BUTTERFLY. — **d. letter.** **a** Orig., a law or decree interpreted according to the letter instead of the spirit and therefore useless or inoperative. **b** That which has lost its force or authority, or has fallen into disuse without being formally abolished or declared useless; as, that law has become a *dead letter.* **c** A letter which, after lying for a certain fixed time uncalled for at the post office to which it was directed, is then sent to a department of the general post office (the **dead-letter office**) to be opened, and either returned to the writer or destroyed. — **d. lift.** **a** A direct lift, without assistance from mechanical advantage. **b** An extreme emergency. — **d. line**, *Mil.*, a line drawn within or around a prison, to cross which involves for a prisoner the penalty or liability of being instantly shot. — **d. man.** **a** A bottle emptied of wine or liquor, as at a banquet or revel; — usually in the *pl.* *Colloq.* **b** See in the main Vocabulary. — **d. man's eye**, *Naut.*, a deadeye (which see). — **d.-man's-fingers**, *or* **d.-men's-fingers.** **a** Any of several European species of *Orchis*, having pale digitate roots, esp. *O. mascula* (probably the flower referred to in Shakespeare's "Hamlet," iv. 7), *O. maculata*, *O. latifolia*, and *O. morio.* *Local, Eng.* **b** Any of several other plants, as the bird's-foot trefoil, the wake-robin, and the meadow foxtail grass. *Local, Eng.* **c** A fleshy alcyonarian (*Alcyonium digitatum*), usually lobed or digitate in form. — **d.-man's-hand.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** The male orchis. **b** The male fern, the circinate buds of which resemble a closed hand. **c** A palmately branching seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*). — **d. man's handle**, *Elec.*, a handle for an electric car controller, with a push button which must be depressed for the current to pass, so that the current is automatically cut off should the motorman become incapacitated and release the handle. — **d. man's head**, a death's-head. *Obs.* — **d.-man's-thumb.** = DEAD-MAN'S HAND **a**, above. — **d. march**, *Music*, a piece of music suited in solemnity of style and rhythm to accompany a funeral procession; as, the *Dead March* from Handel's "Saul." — **d.-men's-bells**, the foxglove. *Scot.* — **d.-men's-bones**, the yellow toadflax. *Dial. Eng.* — **d.-men's-fingers.** = DEAD-MAN'S-FINGERS. — **d.-men's-lines.** = SEA LACE. — **d. men's shoes**, a position or possession formerly held by one who has died; as, to wait for *dead men's shoes.* — **d. mouth**, of a horse, a mouth that is no longer sensitive to the bit. — **d. nettle**, any menthaceous plant of the genus *Lamium.* They have leaves resembling those of the nettle but destitute of stinging hairs. The white, purple, or yellow flowers are borne in axillary clusters. Several species are common European weeds. See LAMIUM. — **d. oil.** *Chem.* = HEAVY OIL. — **d. plate**, the iron plate between the fire door of a boiler furnace and the end of the grate bars; also, a similar plate in some metallurgical furnaces. — **d. pledge** [transl. of LL. *mortuum vadium*], *Law*, a mortgage. See MORTGAGE. — **d. point.** = DEAD CENTER. — **d.-pulled wool**, wool pulled from a carcass. — **d. reckoning**, *Naut.*, the method of finding the place of a ship without the aid of celestial observations, from a record of the courses sailed and the distance made on each course. — **d. rent**, rent reserved in a mining lease and payable whether the mine be worked or not. *Dict. Pol. Econ.* — **d. rise**, *Shipbuilding*, the transverse upward curvature of a vessel's floor. — **d. rising**, *Shipbuilding*, a curved line drawn on the sheer plan to determine the sweep of the floorheads throughout the ship's length. — **d. rope.** **a** *Naut.* A rope that does not pass over a sheave or reeve through a block. **b** In the apparatus for ringing chimes, a rope operating on a half wheel. — **D. Sea apple.** **a** = APPLE OF SODOM. **b** A kind of gallnut coming from Asiatic Turkey. — **d. set.** **a** The act or position of a setter dog when it discovers the game and remains intently fixed in pointing it out. **b** A fixed or stationary condition arising from obstacle or hindrance; a deadlock; as, to be at a *dead set.* **c** A determined effort or onset. — **d. sheave**, *Naut.*, a hole in the heel of a topmast to receive a top pendant. — **d. shore**, *Arch.*, an upright shore left in a wall after the repairs or alterations on account of which it was introduced have been completed. — **d. short circuit**, *Elec.*, a short circuit through zero resistance. Hence, **d.-short-circuit**, *v. t.* — **d.-smooth file.** See FILE, *n.*, tool. — **d. space.** *Fort.* See DEAD ANGLE, above. — **d. stock**, *Agric.*, the implements of husbandry, and produce stored up for use; — in distinction from *live stock*, or the domestic animals on the farm. — **d. wall**, *Arch.*, a blank wall. — **d. water.** **a** Standing or still water. **b** The quietest state of the tide, when there is the least rise and fall; neap tide. **c** *Naut.* The mass of eddying water formed along a vessel's sides in her progress through the water. — **d. weight.** **a** The unrelieved weight of anything inert. **b** A heavy or oppressive burden. **c** *Shipping.* A ship's lading. **d** The weight of the vehicle in which a load is carried, in distinction from the *live weight*, which is the load; specif., *Railroads*, the weight of rolling stock. **e** That part of the national debt of Great Britain not represented by investments or reproductive outlay. It includes the permanent indebtedness to the Bank of England, against which the bank issues notes, appearing as a credit item in the statements of its Issue Department. — **d.-weight capacity**, *Naut.*, capacity for carrying dead weight, or the difference between the load displacement and the light displacement. — **d. well.** **a** An absorbing well. **b** A well or excavation to receive the descending weights of a large clock. — **d. wind**, *Naut.*, a wind directly ahead, or opposed to the ship's course; — usually called *head wind.* — **d. wool.** = FALLEN WOOL. — **d. work.** **a** *Mining.* Work not directly producing ore, such as excavation in barren rock. **b** Unfinished work. — **to be d.**, to die; to have died; also, to be put to death or killed. *Obs.*

dead (dĕd), *n.* **1.** One who is dead; — now commonly used collectively.

And Abraham stood up from before his *dead.* *Gen.* xxiii. 3.

2. The most quiet or deathlike time; the period of profoundest inertness or gloom; as, the *dead* of winter.

When the drum beat at *dead* of night. *Campbell.*

dead (dĕd), *adv.* **1.** To a degree or in a manner resembling or characteristic of death; to the last degree; absolutely; utterly; entirely; exactly; as, *dead* ripe; *dead* tired.
2. With sudden and entire, or almost entire, stoppage of motion or action; as, he stopped *dead.*
3. Directly; exactly; as, they ran *dead* away from us; a *dead* square hole; he went a kilometer in 28 seconds *dead.*

dead ahead. *Naut.* See BEARING, 10 a. — **d. soft**, *Steel Making*, very soft; — said of steel containing very little carbon.

dead, *v. i.* [AS. *déadian.*] To die; to lose life. *Obs.*

dead, *v. t.*; DEAD′ED; DEAD′ING. To make dead; to deaden. *Obs., Dial., or Illit.*

dead′-a-live′, *a.* Also **dead-and-alive.** Alive but as if dead; dull; spiritless. — **dead′-a-liv′ism** (-ȧ-līv′ĭz'm), *n.*

Dead-alive conventionalism was again regnant. *Kenyon Cox.*

dead′beat′ (dĕd′bēt′), *a.* *Physics.* Making a beat without recoil; giving indications by a single beat or excursion; — said of galvanometers and other instruments in which the needle or index moves to the extent of its deflection and stops with little or no further oscillation.

deadbeat escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

dead′-beat′, *a.* Completely beat; tired out. *Colloq.*

She sank down, *dead-beat*, on the doorstep. *C. E. Craddock.*

dead′-bright′, *a.* *Metal Work.* Polished so that all tool marks are obliterated and the grain closed up; burnished.

dead′-col′or, **dead′-col′our**, *n.* In oil painting, specif., the preparatory layer of paint applied to the canvas, or other surface.

dead′-col′or, **dead′-col′our**, *v. t.* To paint in the dead-color; to apply the dead-color to, as to a new canvas.

dead′-dip′ping, *n.* The act or process of imparting a dead, or dull, surface to brass or other metal by dipping it in an acid. — **dead′-dipped′** (-dĭpt′), *p. a.*

dead′-drunk′, *a.* So drunk as to be unconscious or unable to move. — **dead′-drunk′en-ness**, *n.*

dead′en (dĕd′'n), *v. i.*; -ENED (-'nd); -EN-ING. [From DEAD, *a.*] To become dead; to lose life, force, or the like.

dead′en, *v. t.* **1.** To make as dead; to impair in vigor, force, activity, or sensation; to blunt; as, to *deaden* the natural powers or feelings; to *deaden* a sound.
2. To lessen the velocity or momentum of; to retard; as, to *deaden* a ship's headway.
3. To make vapid or spiritless; as, to *deaden* wine.
4. To deprive of gloss or brilliancy; to obscure; as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.
5. To render impervious to sound, as a wall; to deafen.
6. To deprive of life; to kill; specif., *U. S.*, to kill (trees) by girdling; to clear (land) by thus killing the trees.
7. To convert (metallic mercury) into a gray powder consisting of minute globules, as by shaking with oil.

dead′en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that deadens; specif., *Logging*, a log with spikes in the butt end so arranged over a skidway as to retard logs that pass under it.

dead′en-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that deadens anything.
2. That which deadens anything; as: **a** Material used to render walls, floors, etc., impervious to sound. **b** A coating, as of glue, to deprive a surface of gloss or brilliancy.
3. Act of killing trees by girdling; also, an area on which the trees have been deadened. *U. S.*

dead′eye′ (-ī′), *n.* *Naut.* A rounded flattish wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend shrouds and stays, and for other purposes; — called also, rarely, *dead man's eye.*

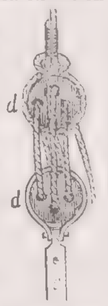

d d Deadeyes; *c* Chain Plate.

dead′fall′ (dĕd′fôl′), *n.* **1.** A trap constructed so that a gate, log, or other weight falls upon the animal and kills or disables it.
2. A forest tree which has fallen from age or decay. Cf. WINDFALL. *Local, U. S.*
3. A low drinking saloon or gambling den. *Western U. S.*

dead′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **1.** *Old Chem.* A translation of CAPUT MORTUUM, 2. *Obs.*
2. *Mach.* A tailstock.
3. *Naut.* **a** A block of wood used as a buoy. **b** A heavy post or block on a wharf to which to fasten a hawser; a bollard.
4. *Founding.* The extra metal poured into a gate after the mold is filled to allow the spongy metal and impurities to rise to the top, to compress the casting proper, and to furnish metal to compensate for contraction in cooling.
5. *Logging.* A sunken or partly sunken log.
6. One who is not required to pay for something that the general public have to pay for; a person who receives free tickets for theaters, public conveyances, etc. *Colloq.*

dead′head′, *v. t. & i.* To treat as a deadhead; to act or play the deadhead. *Colloq.* *Lowell.*

dead′-heart′ed, *a.* Having a dead, or insensible, heart; callous; unfeeling. — **dead′-heart′ed-ly**, *adv.*

dead′-heat′, *v. i. & t.* To run a dead heat (with). — **dead′-heat′er**, *n.*

dead′house′ (dĕd′hous′), *n.* A morgue; a mortuary.

dead′ing, *n.* *Mech.* Lagging, cleading, jacketing, or the like, for preventing heat radiation.

dead′ish, *a.* Somewhat dead; deathlike.

The lips put on a *deadish* paleness. *A. Stafford.*

dead′latch′ (dĕd′lăch′), *n.* A latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle, or from the outside by the latchkey.

dead′light′ (-līt′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A strong shutter to fit ports or cabin windows and keep out water. **b** A piece of heavy glass in a deck or ship's side to admit light.
2. A skylight made not to open.
3. A luminosity seen over graves, etc.; corpse candle. *Scot.*
4. *pl.* Eyes. *Sailors' Slang.*

dead′lock′ (-lŏk′), *n.* **1.** A counteraction of things producing entire stoppage; a complete obstruction of action.

The board is much more likely to be at a *deadlock* of two to two. *Century Mag.*

2. A lock having a dead bolt; — usually written *dead lock.*
3. *Railroads.* In a point switch, a device for locking, or holding securely together, the point and stock rails.

dead′lock′ (dĕd′lŏk′), *v. t.* To bring to a deadlock or standstill.

dead′ly (-lĭ), *a.*; DEAD′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); DEAD′LI-EST. [AS. *déadlīc.*] **1.** Subject to death; mortal; also, in danger of dying; likely to die. *Obs.*

The image of a *deadly* man. *Wycliffe* (*Rom.* i. 23).

2. Causing, or capable of causing, death; mortal; fatal; destructive; certain or likely to cause death; as, a *deadly* blow.
3. *Theol.* Productive of, or involving, spiritual death; mortal. See *deadly sins*, below.
4. Aiming or willing to destroy; implacable; desperately hostile; flagitious; as, *deadly* enemies.
5. Like or pertaining to death; characteristic or suggestive of death or the dead; belonging to death; deathly. "Pale and *deadly* looks." *Shak.*
6. Very great; excessive; "terrible." *Colloq.*

Syn. — DEADLY, MORTAL, FATAL. DEADLY applies to that which causes, or is capable of causing, death, or which is relentless or to the death; as, "his *deadly* wound" (*Rev.* xiii. 3); "his *deadly* arrow" (*Milton*); "Two brave vessels matched in *deadly* fight, and fighting to the death" (*Wordsworth*); *deadly* hate. *Deadly* has frequently the special implication of venomousness or virulence; as, "Poisons more *deadly* than a mad dog's tooth" (*Shak.*); "Two ringlets hanging heavy and *deadly* as small tired snakes" (*Swinburne*); *deadly* nightshade. MORTAL, as here compared, applies to the immediate cause of death, but not to a death-dealing instrument or agency; as, a *mortal* wound, a *mortal* disease (but not, a *mortal* arrow, poison, serpent). Like *deadly*, it may refer to that which is implacable or to the death; as, *mortal* hatred, a *mortal* enmity, *mortal* combat. FATAL (see *fate*, under DESTINY) applies to that which inevitably results in, or has already actually resulted in, death; as, a *fatal* illness, a *fatal* accident, a reply *fatal* to his hopes. See DEATHLY, DEATH, LIFELESS.

deadly amanita, the fly amanita (which see). — **d. carrot**, a large European apiaceous plant (*Thapsia garganica*), the root of which is emetic and cathartic. It yields a gum resin. — **d. nightshade.** = BELLADONNA, 1. — **d.**, *or* **mortal, sins**, *R. C. Theol.*, willful and deliberate transgressions, that take away divine grace and involve the death of the soul; — in distinction from *venial sins.* In the modern view, the distinction is one of degree instead of kind, some sins, as blasphemy, perjury, impurity, being, if deliberate, always mortal, while others, as theft, though mortal in their own nature, are venial if the amount of the wrong done is very small. Others again are venial in their own nature, and only become mortal under superadded circumstances. In the Fathers, mortal sins were sins of an aggravated character, which were specially named in the canons and synodal decrees, and which subjected a guilty person to canonical penalties. Sometimes mortal sins were simply those for which public penance was due (*Cath. Dict.*). The **seven deadly sins** of the old theologians are pride, covetousness, lust, wrath, gluttony, envy, and sloth.

dead′ly, *adv.* [AS. *déadlīce.*] **1.** In a manner to occasion death; mortally; to death. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ezek.* xxx. 24.

2. In an implacable manner; to the death. *Obs.*
3. In a manner or degree resembling, or as if produced by, death. "*Deadly* pale." *Shak.*
4. Extremely; excessively; "terribly." *Obs. or Colloq.* "So *deadly* cunning a man." *Arbuthnot.*
5. In a dead manner; as if dead; lifelessly.

dead′man (dĕd′măn), *n.* **1.** A dead man. *Obs.*
2. In dialect and cant uses: **a** One of the temporary loose brick pillars erected to hold the leveling line along a wall. **b** A scarecrow. **c** A buried log, or the like, serving as an anchor for something, as a guy rope; also, any stout timber or log used as an anchorage, as for a boom. **d** *Logging.* A fallen tree on the shore. **e** *pl.* *Naut.* Reef or gasket ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled. *Obs.* **f** See *dead man*, under DEAD, *a.*

dead′melt′ (-mĕlt′), *v. t.*; DEAD′MELT′ED; DEAD′MELT′ING. *Steel Manuf.* To keep at a melting heat until bubbling ceases and the liquid becomes quiet.

dead′ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being dead.

Syn. Lifelessness; inertness, languor; spiritlessness, coldness, indifference; flatness, insipidity, vapidness.

dead′-roast′ed, *a.* Roasted so that practically all the sulphur, arsenic, etc., has been driven off; — said of ores.

deads (dĕdz), *n. pl.* *Mining.* The substances which inclose the ore on every side.

dead's part (dĕdz). *Old Eng. & Scots Law.* That part of a married man's personal property which he may dispose of by will, the rest going by statute to the widow and children. The dead's part is one half if only a widow survives or only children, and one third if both widow and children survive. The like part left to the free disposition of the wife by the Married Women's Property Act, 1881, is called by this name also. See LEGITIM, JUS RELICTÆ.

dead′-stroke′, *a.* *Mech.* Making a stroke without recoil; deadbeat. — **dead-stroke hammer**, a power hammer having a spring interposed between the driving mechanism and the hammer head, or helve, to lessen the recoil of the hammer and reduce the shock upon the mechanism.

dead′wood′ (dĕd′wŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** Wood dead on the tree; dead trees or branches; hence, useless material, as the discards in poker, tenpins fallen on the alley, etc.
2. *Shipbuilding.* The vertical flat portion at the ends of a wooden ship, built up from the keel to support the cant frames at the stem and stern; hence, the vertical flat part of an iron or steel ship at the stern.
3. *Railroads.* The buffer block of a bumping post.

to have, *or* **possess, the deadwood**, to have control or the advantage; — often with *on.* *Slang, Western U. S.*

deadwood fence. A kind of heavy fence made of rough logs, branches of trees, etc., as in Australia.

deaf (dĕf; *dial. or archaic* dēf), *a.* [ME. *def*, *deaf*, *deef*, AS. *déaf*; akin to D. *doof*, G. *taub*, Icel. *daufr*, Dan. *döv*, Sw. *döf*, Goth. *daubs*, and prob. to E. *dumb* (the original sense being, dull as applied to one of the senses), and perh. to Gr. τυφλός (for θυφλός) blind, and to G. *toben* to rage. Cf. DUMB] **1.** Wanting, or deprived of, the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; unable to perceive sounds.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf.* *Shak.*

Deaf or dumb persons were unable [at Roman law] to contract by "stipulatio." *T. E. Holland.*

2. Unwilling to hear or listen; determinedly inattentive;

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dead′born′, *a.* Stillborn.
dead′-do′ing, *p. a.* Killing; murderous. *Obs.*
dead′er, *n.* *Slang.* **1.** A corpse. **2.** A tired-out person. *U. S.*
dead′head′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
De′a Di′a. [L.] See ARVAL.
dead′li-hood, *n.* State of the dead. *Obs. & R.*
dead′li-ly, *adv.* of DEADLY.
dead′li-ness, *n* See -NESS.
‖ **de ad-men′su-ra′ti-o′ne** (dē ăd-mĕn′sŭ-rā′shĭ-ō′nē). [LL.] *Law.* Of admeasurement; — used of the old writs for admeasurement of dower or pasture.
dead′pay′, *n.* Pay drawn by a soldier, sailor, etc., removed from service by retirement, or for one actually dead, discharged, or the like; also, the ostensible recipient of such pay. *Obs.*
dead thraw (dĕd thrô; dēd) *or* **throw.** Death throe. *Scot.*
dead′-tongue′, *n.* The European apiaceous plant (*Œnanthe crocata*). It is said to cause paralysis of the tongue. *Dial. Eng.*
dead′-weight′ safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE.
dead′works, *n. pl.* *Naut.* The upper works of a ship. *Obs.*
dead′wort′ (dĕd′wûrt′), *n.* = DANEWORT. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **de æ′qui-ta′te** (dē ē′kwĭ-tā′tē). [L.] *Law.* By equity; — disting. from *de jure.*
de-a′ër-ate, *v. t.* See DE-, 4. — **de-a′ër-a′tion**, *n.*
deaf, *v. t.* To deafen. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

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regardless; not to be persuaded as to facts, argument, or exhortation; — with *to;* as, *deaf* to reason.

3. Muffled; stifled; deadened; — said of sounds. *Obs.*

4. Wanting its essential characteristic; barren; unproductive; sterile; empty; tasteless; dead; as, a *deaf* seed; *deaf* corn. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* *Holland.*

deaf adder. **a** In America, the copperhead or any of various harmless snakes (esp. the puffing adder) wrongly considered venomous. **b** In England, the slowworm. — **d. and dumb**, lacking the sense of hearing and the faculty of speech. See DEAF-MUTE. — **d.-and-dumb alphabet.** See DACTYLOLOGY. — **d. ears**, *Poultry*, folds of bare skin below the ears of domestic fowls. — **d. nettle**, a species of dead nettle (*Lamium purpureum*). — **d. nut**, a nut having no kernel; hence, fig., anything empty, hollow, unproductive, or valueless. *Obs. or Dial.*

deaf′en (dĕf′′n; *dial. or archaic* dēf′′n), *v. t.;* DEAF′ENED (-′nd); DEAF′EN-ING. [From DEAF.] **1.** To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly.

Deafened and stunned with their promiscuous cries. *Addison.*

2. To make inaudible; to drown; — said of sounds.

3. *Arch.* To render impervious to sound, as a partition or floor, by filling the space within with mortar, by lining with granulated cork, paper, etc.

deaf′en-ing, *n.* Act or process of rendering impervious to sound, as a floor or wall; also, the material with which the spaces are filled in this process; pugging.

deaf′-mute′, *n.* A person who is deaf and dumb; one who, through deprivation or defect of hearing, has either failed to acquire the power of speech or lost it. Deaf-mutes, now often called simply *the deaf*, communicate by means of signs, the manual alphabet, writing, or speech. They are classed among the defectives. Their vocal organs are usually normal, and an increasing number are taught by the oral method, learning to speak more or less perfectly. See DACTYLOLOGY, LIP READING, ORAL METHOD.

deaf′-mut′ism (-mūt′ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Condition of being a deaf-mute.

2. An incorrect use of language such as deaf-mutes are particularly liable to, as the use of *thiefed* for *stole*, the frequent transposition of letters esp. in writing, as *slik* for *silk*, *kinfe* for *knife*, etc.

deaf′ness (dĕf′nĕs; *dial. or archaic* dēf′-), *n.* State or quality of being deaf. Ordinarily *deafness* is due to paralysis of the auditory nerve, to some structural defect of the organs of the ear (such as closure of the Eustachian tube, puncture of the ear drum, etc.), or to some mechanical obstruction to the passage of the sound waves, as accumulated wax. **Psychic**, or **mental, deafness** is loss of ability to comprehend the significance or harmony of sounds, although confused auditory sensations persist. **Word deafness**, or inability to comprehend spoken language, and **tone deafness**, or *amusia*, are the commonest forms.

deal (dēl), *n.* [ME. *deal*, *dæl*, *del*, *deel*, part, AS. *dǣl;* akin to OS. *dēl*, D. & Dan. *deel*, G. *theil*, *teil*, Icel. *deild*, Sw. *del*, Goth. *dails*. Cf. 3d DOLE.] **1.** A part or portion; a share; hence, an indefinite quantity, amount, degree, or extent; as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of cold.

Three tenth *deals* [parts of an ephah] of flour. *Num.* xv. 9.
She was resolved to be a good *deal* more circumspect. *W. Black.*

☞ *Deal* was formerly limited by *some*, *every*, *never a*, *a thousand*, *any*, etc.; as, *some deal;* but these expressions are now obsolete or archaic, or dialectal. In general, we now qualify the word with *great* or *good*, and often use it adverbially, *by* being understood; as, a *great deal* of time and pains; a *great* (or *good*) *deal* better or worse; that is, better *by* a great deal, or by a great part or difference.

2. A good or great deal. *Colloq.*

A brief sermon . . . which indeed Harry thought a *deal* too short. *Thackeray.*

deal, *v. t.;* DEALT (dĕlt); DEAL′ING. [ME. *dælen*, *delen*, AS. *dǣlan*, fr. *dǣl* share; akin to OS. *dēlian*, D. *deelen*, G. *theilen*, *teilen*, Icel. *deila*, Sw. *dela*, Dan. *dele*, Goth. *dailjan*. See DEAL, a part.] **1.** To divide; separate; sever. *Obs.*

2. To give in portions or as one's portion or share; to distribute; apportion; — often with *out*.

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? *Is.* lviii. 7.
And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold. *Tickell.*

3. To bestow; deliver, as blows or the like.

The nightly mallet *deals* resounding blows. *Gay.*

4. *Card Playing.* To distribute (cards) to the players, as at the beginning of a game; to give, as a particular card, in distributing; as, to *deal* the cards; to *deal* one an ace.

deal, *v. i.* **1.** To share (*in* or *with*) or to be a sharer (*with* or *of*); also, to make distribution of shares. *Obs.*, except specif., *Card Playing*, to make distribution of the cards; to act as dealer.

2. To contend (*with*); to strive or treat (*with*) by way of opposition, check, or correction; as, he has turbulent passions to *deal* with; to *deal* with unforeseen difficulties.

3. To have to do, be concerned, or be occupied (*with* or *in*); as, he *deals* with serious affairs; they *deal* in politics.

4. To have intercourse or dealings (*with*); — sometimes implying connivance, sinister purpose, or the like.

Dealing with witches. *Shak.*

5. To treat, act, do (*by* or *with*).

Return . . . and I will *deal* well with thee. *Gen.* xxxii. 9.
Such an one *deals* not fairly by his own mind. *Locke.*

6. To take action (*in*, *on*, or *upon*). *Obs. or Archaic.*

7. To conduct one's self; to behave or act in any affair or towards any one. "Let us *deal* justly." *Shak.*

8. To act as an intermediary in business or any affairs; to manage; to make arrangements; to negotiate; — followed by *between* or *with*. *Archaic.*

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon.*

9. To do a distributing or retailing business, as distinguished from that of a manufacturer or producer; to traffic; to trade; to do business; — followed by *in* before an article, *with* before a person; as, he *deals* in flour; we *deal* with several merchants.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic. *South.*

deal (dēl), *n.* [From DEAL, v.] Act of dealing; specif.: **a** Act or system of sharing; apportionment. **b** *Card Playing.* The process of dealing cards to the players; also, a single round of play, ending when all the cards dealt at one time are used; a hand. **c** An act of buying and selling; a bargain. *Colloq.* **d** A secret arrangement, as in business or political bargains, to attain a desired result by a combination of interested parties. *Cant, U. S.*

deal, *n.* [Prob. from D. *deel* a plank, threshing floor. See THILL.] **1.** A board, now always of fir or pine, cut to any of several specified sizes. Thus, **standard deals**, from which the others are sawed, are usually 9 by 3 inches and 12 feet long; **whole deals** are 1¼ inches thick; **slit deals**, ⅝ inch thick; and **five-cut stuff**, ½ inch or less. Pieces less than 6 feet long are called **deal ends**. *Eng.*

2. Pine or fir wood; deals collectively; as, a floor of *deal*.

de-al′bate (dē-ăl′bāt), *v. t.* [L. *dealbatus*, p. p. of *dealbare*. See DAUB.] To whiten. *Obs. or R.*

de-al′bate, *a. Bot.* Covered with an opaque white powder.

de′al-ba′tion (dē′ăl-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dealbatio*.] Act of whitening; a bleaching or blanching.

deal′er (dēl′ẽr), *n.* One who deals; specif.: **a** One who divides, distributes, or delivers. **b** *Card Playing.* The person who deals the cards. **c** A negotiator; an agent. *Obs.* **d** One who does business; a trader; a trafficker; esp., a person who makes a business of buying and selling goods, esp., as distinguished from a *manufacturer*, without altering their condition; as, a *dealer* in dry goods; a *dealer* in stocks; a retail *dealer*. **e** One who acts or conducts himself in some specified way towards others; — with qualifying adjective; as, a plain *dealer;* a double *dealer*. **f** *Stock Exchange.* = JOBBER. **g** *Banking.* A depositor who borrows to keep up the amount of his account.

deal′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* [From *deal* a long, narrow plank.] Any of several long, thin fishes of the genus *Trachypterus* inhabiting the deep sea, and sometimes washed on the shores of the eastern Atlantic and the Pacific.

deal′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DEAL. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** (usually *pl.*) Intercourse; traffic; as, to have *dealings* with a person. **b** Method of business or manner of conduct; as, underhand *dealing;* double *dealing*.

de-am′bu-late (dē-ăm′bū-lāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *deambulare*, *deambulatum;* *de* + *ambulare* to walk.] To walk abroad or about. *Rare.* — **de-am′bu-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n. Rare.*

de-am′bu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Going about from place to place; wandering. "*Deambulatory* actors." *Bp. Morton.*

de-am′bu-la-to-ry, *n.* [L. *deambulatorium*.] An ambulatory.

dean (dēn), *n.* Also *dene*, and in comp. *-den*. [AS. *denu*, *dene*. See DEN, *n.*, 5.] **1.** A vale or valley (in the general sense). *Obs.*, except in place names.

2. A deep narrow wooded valley, esp. one through which a rivulet flows; a dell.

dean (dēn), *n.* [ME. *dene*, *deene*, OF. *deien*, F. *doyen*, eldest of a corporation, a dean, L. *decanus* the chief of ten, one set over ten persons, e. g., over soldiers or over monks, from *decem* ten. See TEN; cf. DECEMVIR.] **1.** A chief or head of ten men; hence, a tithingman. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* **a** A head over ten monks in a monastery. **b** In a collegiate or cathedral church, the head of the chapter, or body of canons or prebendaries, the *dean and chapter* constituting the legal corporation of the church. **c** A presbyter over a division of a diocese or an archdeaconry, subordinate to the bishop or archdeacon; — called, specif., *rural dean*, or *dean of Christianity*. **d** Short for *dean of convocation* (below).

3. In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, a resident fellow of a college, who supervises the junior students, presents them for graduation, etc.

4. The head or chief administrative officer, under the college or university president, of a college or university faculty or department; as, the *dean* of an academic or theological faculty; the *dean* of a law or graduate school. Generally, the dean of an undergraduate faculty or department has supervision of the conduct and studies of the students and is charged with the maintenance of discipline; the dean of a graduate school has virtually full charge of all matters pertaining to the administration of that department. In some American colleges and universities the dean is merely a registrar or secretary of a faculty.

5. The chief or senior of a company or body of men; doyen; as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps; — so called by courtesy.

Dean of Arches, the lay judge of the Court of Arches, formerly held in the church of St. Mary-le-bow, Lat., *Sancta Maria de Arcubus* (St. Mary of the Arches). He had jurisdiction over 13 London parishes constituting a deanery, which was peculiar (i. e., was exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London). — **d. of Christianity.** = DEAN, 2 c, above. — **d. of convocation**, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, the president of a convocation. — **d. of guild.** **a** In medieval and some existing European guilds, the head of a guild, having the power to summon the members to meetings, etc. **b** In Scotland, a borough or town magistrate formerly having jurisdiction of mercantile causes within a burgh, and still having, partly by common law and partly by statute, the inspection of, and control over, the construction, alteration, or repair of buildings, streets, hoardings, etc., to prevent encroachments, unsanitary ventilation, obstructions, etc. Orig., he was the head of the burghal merchant company or guild, and still is, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen; but elsewhere he is an officer elected by the town councilors from their own number. — **deans of peculiars**, deans holding preferments which have some peculiarity, or exemption, relative to spiritual superiors and jurisdiction, such as the deans of the chapels royal. *Brit.*

dean′er-y (dēn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** The office or position of a dean.

2. The jurisdiction of a dean; the group of parishes over which a rural dean presides.

3. The official residence of a dean. *Shak.*

Deaneries of Christianity. See CHRISTIANITY, 5.

dear, dere (dēr), *a.* [AS. *déor* brave, severe. *Oxf. E. D.*] Hard; severe; grievous; dire. *Obs. or Archaic.*

In our *dear* peril. *Shak.*

dear (dēr), *a.;* DEAR′ER (-ẽr); DEAR′EST. [ME. *dere*, *deore*, AS. *déore;* akin to OS. *diuri*, D. *duur*, OHG. *tiuri*, G. *theuer*, *teuer*, Icel. *dýrr*, Dan. & Sw. *dyr*. Cf. DARLING, DEARTH.] **1.** Glorious; worthy; honorable. *Obs.* "*Dear* men of estimation." *Shak.*

2. Highly valued or esteemed; loved; precious; regarded fondly or with great affection; — used in mere politeness in forms of address; as, *dear* sir; *dear* Mrs. X. "Hear me, *dear* lady." *Shak.*

Neither count I my life *dear* unto myself. *Acts* xx. 24.

3. Affectionate; fond. *Obs. or R.*

Sir Henry Wotton, a *dear* lover of this art. *Walton.*

4. Bearing a high price; costly; expensive.

The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear*. *Shak.*

5. Marked by high prices; as, a *dear* year of scarcity; a shop good but *dear*.

6. Close to the heart; heartfelt; present in mind; engaging the attention; earnest.

His *dearest* wish was to escape from the bustle and glitter of Whitehall. *Macaulay.*

7. *Dear* is often used in interjectional expressions, as *Dear! O dear! Dear me!* etc., uttered in surprise, consternation, grief, pain, distress, regret, etc.

Syn. — See COSTLY.

dear bless us, **d. knows**, etc., goodness, or Heaven, bless us, knows, etc. *Dial. or Scot.* — **for d. life**, for life as a thing precious to one; as if life were at stake; as, to ride or work *for dear life*.

dear, *n.* A dear one; darling; sweetheart.

That kiss I carried from thee, *dear*. *Shak*

dear, *adv.* Dearly; at a high price; fondly; affectionately.

dear′-bought′, *a.* Bought or obtained at a high price.

dear′ly, *adv.* In a dear manner; specif.: **a** Preciously; worthily; richly. *Obs.* **b** With affection; fondly; affectionately; as, to love one *dearly*. **c** Heartily; earnestly; deeply; keenly. *Obs.* **d** At a high rate or price.

He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

dearth (dûrth), *n.* [ME. *derthe*, fr. *dere*. See 2d DEAR.] **1.** Glory; beauty. *Obs.*

2. Dearness; highness of price; costliness. *Obs.*

3. Scarcity which renders dear; want; lack; deficiency; insufficiency; specif., lack of food on account of failure of crops; famine or a time of famine.

There came a *dearth* over all the land of Egypt. *Acts* vii. 11.

deas′il (dyĕsh′′l; dĕs′-; dēz′-), *adv.* [Gael. *deiseil*, for *deis-iuil* right course.] *Chiefly Folklore.* Towards the right; clockwise; sunwise. — *n.* Motion towards the right or sunwise. See DESSIL.

death (dĕth), *n.* [ME. *deth*, *deað*, AS. *déað;* akin to OS. *dōð*, D. *dood*, G. *tod*, Icel. *dauði*, Sw. & Dan. *död*, Goth. *dauþus;* from a verb meaning *to die*. See DIE, *v. i.;* cf. DEAD.] **1.** The cessation of all vital functions without capability of resuscitation, either in animals or plants; act or fact of dying.

A *death* that I abhor. *Shak.*
Let me die the *death* of the righteous. *Num.* xxiii. 10.

Local *death* is going on at all times and in all parts of the living body, in which individual cells and elements are being cast off and replaced by new; a process essential to life. General *death* is of two kinds: *death* of the body as a whole (somatic or systemic *death*), and *death* of the tissues. By the former is implied the absolute cessation of the functions of the brain, the circulatory and the respiratory organs; by the latter the entire disappearance of the vital actions of the ultimate structural constituents of the body. *Huxley.*

2. *Theol.* Cessation of the spiritual life, called *spiritual death*. This conception has been developed esp. in the Christian and Jewish religions. *Spiritual death* is variously conceived as alienation from God, as annihilation of the spirit in consequence of sin, as irredeemable damnation.

To be carnally minded is *death*. *Rom.* viii. 6.

3. Personified: The destroyer of life, — conventionally represented as a skeleton with a scythe.

Death! great proprietor of all. *Young*

4. State of being dead, or without life, energy, or activity.

5. Anything so dreadful as to be like death.

It was *death* to them to think of entertaining such doctrines. *Atterbury*

6. Loss of life in society; the being deprived of certain rights and privileges; civil death (see CIVIL).

7. Total privation or loss; extinction; cessation of function or existence; annihilation; as, the *death* of memory; the *death* of a language.

8. Murder; bloodshed.

Not to suffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.*

9. Cause or occasion of loss of life. "It was one who should be the *death* of both his parents." *Milton.*

When hissing through the skies the feathered *deaths* were dealt. *Dryden.*

10. A deadly peril. "In *deaths* oft." 2 *Cor.* xi. 23.

Syn. — DEATH, DECEASE, DEMISE. DEATH is the general word for the termination of every form of existence, as well of plants and animals as of men; DECEASE and DEMISE apply only to human beings. *Decease* is the legal, in ordinary use a slightly euphemistic or rhetorical, term for *death*. *Demise* (as here compared; cf. defs.) refers esp. to the death of a sovereign or other illustrious person; in common usage it is a somewhat grandiloquent term for *death*. See DEADLY, DEATHLY, LIFELESS.

The felicitous word "*demise*," which had seasonably occurred to him, had raised his spirits even above their usual evening pitch. . . . Considered as a *demise*, old Featherstone's *death* assumed a merely legal aspect. *G. Eliot.*

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deaf′-dumb′, *a.* Deaf and dumb. — **deaf′-dumb′ness**, *n.*

deaf′en-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DEAFEN. — **deaf′en-ing-ly**, *adv.*

de′af-for′est, *v. t.* = DISAFFOREST. — **de′af-for′es-ta′tion**, *n.*

deaf′ly, *adv.* of DEAF. [LY.

deaf′ly (dēf′lĭ). Var. of DEAVE-

deaf′-mute′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

deakne. † DEACON. [valley.

deal. Dial. Eng. var. of DALE,

deal (dēl). Dial. Eng. var. of DOLE, portion. [a deal.

deal board. A fir or pine board;

de-al′co-hol-ist, *n.* See DE-, 4.

de-al′co-hol-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4. — **de-al′co-hol′i-za′tion**, *n.*

deale, *interj.* Probably, a call to observe something. *Obs.*

deal frame = LOG FRAME.

de-al′ka-lize, *v. t.* To remove alkali from, as by adding acid.

deal pine. White pine. [*Obs.*

dealth (dĕlth), *n.* Share dealt.

deal tree. A fir tree. *Dial. Eng.*

deame. † DEEM. [of DAME.

deame. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

dean (dēn; dān). Dial. Eng. var. of DIN. [DE-, 4.

de′a-nath′e-ma-tize, *v. t.* See

dean′ess, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A woman head of a female chapter.
2. The wife of a dean. *Humorous.*

dea′-net′tle (dē′nĕt′′l), *n.* The dead nettle. *Dial. Eng.*

de-an′i-mal-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

Deans, Jean′ie (jēn′ĭ dēnz). The heroine of Scott's "The Heart of Midlothian," the sturdy and sensible daughter of **Douce** (= kindly) **Davie Deans**, an eccentric and very religious cowherd. Jeanie walks from Edinburgh to London, and obtains pardon for her half sister **Effie Deans**, condemned for child murder, who becomes Lady Staunton.

dean′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

de-an′thro-po-mor′phic, *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, deanthropomorphism; deanthropomorphized.

de-an′thro-po-mor′phism, *n. Philos.* The elimination of anthropomorphic elements from the conception of deity. — **de-an′thro-po-mor′phi-za′tion**, *n.* — **de-an′thro-po-mor′phize**, *v. t.*

dear. † DEER. [DARE.

dear. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

dear, *n.* [See DEAR, *a.*] Dearth; dearness. *Obs.*

dear, *v. t.* **1.** To make dear, or costly. *Obs.*
2. To endear. *Obs.*
3. To address as "dear."

dear′born (-bŭrn), *n.* A kind of four-wheeled carriage with curtained sides. *U. S.*

dearch. † DERCH.

deare. † DARE, to stare, DEAR, DEER, DERE.

dear′ie. Var. of DEARY.

dear joy. An Irishman. *Obs.*

dear′ling. † DARLING.

dear′ly, *a.* Dear. *Obs.*

dearn. † DARN. [DERN.

dearn. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

dearnescipe. † DERNSHIP.

dear′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

de′ar-sen′i-cize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

dearth, *v. t.* To render scarce, dear, or high-priced. *Obs.*

dearth′ful (dẽrth′fōōl; därth′-), or **dearth′fu′** (-fōō), *a.* Dear; costly. *Obs.* *Scot.*

de′ar-tic′u-late, *a.* Jointed.

de′ar-tic′u-la′tion, *n.* **1.** Act or result of disjointing.
2. *Anat.* Abarticulation.

dear′worth′ (dēr′wûrth′), *a.* [See DERWORTH.] *Obs.* **1.** Precious; costly; dear.
2. Worthy; honorable; glorious. — **dear′worth′i-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **dear′worth′i-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

dear′worth′ly, *adv.* Dearworthily. *Obs.*

dear′worth′y, *a.* Dearworth. *Obs.*

dear′y, dear′ie (dēr′ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* DEAR′IES (-ĭz). A little dear; a darling. *Familiar.*

deas (dēs; dās). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DAIS.

de-as′pi-rate, *v. t.* *Phon.* To deprive (an aspirated sound) of aspiration. — **de-as′pi-ra′tion**, *n.*

death in life, a condition but little removed from death; a living death. *Poetic.* "Lay lingering out a five years' *death in life.*" *Tennyson.* — **to be d. on**, to be a cause of death to; to be good at the execution, treating, or management of; also, to be very fond of. *Slang.* — **to be in at the d.**, *Fox Hunting*, to be present when the hounds kill the game. Also fig. — **to d.**, to the last extremity; utterly; excessively; beyond endurance; to the point of exhaustion; as, sick *to death*; tired *to death*; to laugh one's self *to death.* — **to the d.**, to death.

death adder. A highly venomous viviparous elapine snake (*Acanthophis antarctica*) of the Australian region, which has a stout body and a spine on the end of the tail. It becomes about three feet long. Also, sometimes, any of other related venomous snakes of Australia, Tasmania, etc., as those of the genus *Holocephalus.*

death'bed' (dĕth'bĕd'), *n.* The bed in which a person dies; hence, the closing hours of life of one who dies by sickness or the like; the last sickness.

death bell. A bell tolled to announce a death; a passing bell. "The *death bell* thrice was heard to ring." *Mickle.*

death'blow' (-blō'), *n.* A mortal or crushing blow; a stroke or event which kills or destroys.

The *deathblow* of my hope. *Byron.*

death camas. A common melanthaceous plant of the western United States (*Zygadenus venenosus*), the bulb of which is poisonous to stock. See ZYGADENUS.

death candle. A luminous appearance like a candle flame, superstitiously thought to presage death; a corpse candle.

death cup. 1. A very poisonous mushroom (*Amanita phalloides*) of wide distribution. It ranges in color from pure white, the more common form in the United States, to olive or yellow, and is so called from the prominent volva (see below). It contains phallin (which see), and is almost invariably fatal when eaten.
2. The remnant of the volva, forming a prominent cuplike enlargement at the base of the stipe in certain species of *Amanita*, and usually characteristic of poisonous species, though it occurs in some edible forms.

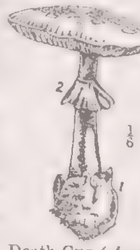
Death Cup (*Amanita phalloides*). 1 Volva; 2 Annulus.

death damp. A cold sweat at the coming on of death.

death'day' (dĕth'dā'), *n.* The day of a person's death, or its anniversary. *R. Browning.*

death duty. *Law.* A tax or duty imposed on the transfer of property at the owner's death, by inheritance or will, to an heir, devisee, or legatee; — used in Great Britain to include several duties levied under acts of Parliament, which are: **account duty**, a duty payable by the beneficiary of a decedent. This is superseded by the estate duty. — **estate duty**, a duty created by the Finance Act of 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 30) on all property, both real and personal, which passes, or for the purposes of the act is deemed to pass, upon the death of any one. It varies with the amount of the estate from 1 to 8 per cent, and supersedes the probate duty, the account duty, and the additional succession duty, and the legacy duty and succession duty in case of beneficiaries in the lineal line. — **legacy duty**, a duty created by 20 Geo. III. c. 28, and payable on beneficial interests devolving upon the decease of a person testate or intestate, and varying with the degree of consanguinity from 1 per cent (in case of lineal relations) up to 10 per cent. — **probate duty**, a stamp duty on the personal estate payable by the executor or administrator applying for probate of the will or letters of administration. It was superseded by the estate duty (see above). — **succession duty.** a A duty created by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51 (1853), payable, in installments, by the successor to real property when the successor is not a purchaser for value, the duty varying from 1 to 10 per cent according to the degree of consanguinity of the successor. b An additional duty added to the foregoing, being .5 per cent when the foregoing is 1 per cent, and 1.5 per cent when it is greater.

death fire. 1. A kind of ignis fatuus supposed to forebode death; a corpse candle.
2. A fire for burning a person to death. *Rare.*

death'ful (dĕth'fo͝ol), *a.* 1. Full of death or slaughter; deadly; murderous; destructive; bloody.

The *deathful* scene. *Pope.*

2. Liable to undergo death; mortal.

The deathless gods and *deathful* earth. *Chapman.*

3. Like death; deathly. "A *deathful* stillness." *S. Weir Mitchell.*
— **death'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **death'ful-ness**, *n.*

death'less (-lĕs), *a.* Not subject to death, destruction, or extinction; immortal; undying; imperishable; as, *deathless* fame. — **death'less-ly**, *adv.* — **death'less-ness**, *n.*

death'like', *a.* 1. Deadly. *Obs.* "*Deathlike* dragons." *Shak.*
2. Resembling death; deathly.

death'ly, *a.* [AS. *déaþlīc.*] 1. Liable to death; mortal. *Obs.*
2. Deadly; fatal; mortal; destructive.
3. Like or of the nature of death; as, a *deathly* silence.
4. Of or pertaining to death. *Poetic.*

Syn. — DEATHLY, DEADLY (see DEADLY). In strictness, DEADLY means fatal or death-dealing (as, a *deadly* wound, or, less exactly, *deadly* enmity, i. e., hatred to the death); DEATHLY means deathlike (as, *deathly* pallor, faintness). But the distinction is not always observed. See DEATH.

death'ly, *adv.* Deadly; as, *deathly* pale or sick.

death mask. A cast of the face of a dead person.

death point. *Biol.* The temperature limit either of heat or cold beyond which microörganisms, as bacteria and plant spores, cannot survive.

death rate. The relation or ratio of the number of deaths for a given period to the population.

death rattle. A rattling or gurgling sound sometimes produced by air passing though mucus collected in the throat of a dying person.

death's'-head' (dĕths'hĕd'), *n.* 1. A human skull as the emblem of death; the head of the conventional personification of death.
2. A finger ring bearing the figure of a skull. About 1600 it was commonly worn by procuresses. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

death's-head moth. A very large European hawk moth (*Acherontia atropos*), so called from a figure resembling a human skull on the back of the thorax.

deaths'man (dĕths'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who puts persons to death; an executioner. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

death trap. Any place so unhealthy or building so constructed or situated as to be very dangerous to life.

death warrant. a *Law.* A warrant for the execution of a death sentence. b Fig.: That which puts an end to expectation, hope, or joy.

death'watch' (dĕth'wŏch'), *n.* 1. Any of several small insects which make a ticking sound supposed by superstitious people to presage death. The best known of these are certain small beetles of the family Ptinidæ, as *Anobium tessellatum* and related species, most common in old houses, where they bore in the woodwork and furniture. The sound is a sexual call made by knocking the head against the wood. One or more species of the book lice (as *Clothilla pulsatoria*) believed to make similar sounds are also called *deathwatch.* "She is always seeing apparitions and hearing *deathwatches.*" *Addison.*
2. The guard set over a criminal before his execution.

death'y (dĕth'ĭ), *a.* & *adv.* Deathly. *Shelley.*

deave (dēv), *v. t.*; DEAVED (dēvd); DEAV'ING. [See DEAF.] To stun or stupefy with noise; to deafen; to bewilder; to din at; to bother. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

de-ba'cle (dē-bä'k'l; -băk''l; 277), *n.* [F. *débâcle*, fr. *débâcler* to unbar, break loose; *dé-* (prob. = L. *dis*) + *bâcler* to bolt, fr. L. *baculum* a stick.] 1. A breaking up of ice in a stream; also, the rush of water, broken ice, etc., which follows; in geology, a violent rush or flood of waters which breaks down opposing barriers, and hurls forward and disperses blocks of stone and other débris.
2. Fig.: A sudden breaking up or breaking loose; a violent dispersion or disruption; stampede; rout.

de-bar' (dē-bär'), *v. t.*; DE-BARRED' (-bärd'); DE-BAR'RING. [F. *débarrer*, OF. *desbarer.* See DIS-; cf. DISBAR.] 1. To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar or barrier; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; to deny or refuse; — with *from*, and sometimes with *of.*

Their wages were so low as to *debar* them, not only from the comforts but from the common decencies of civilized life. *Buckle.*

2. To bar; to prohibit; to forbid; to prevent. *Rare.*

de-bark' (dē-bärk'), *v. t.* & *i.*; DE-BARKED' (-bärkt'); DE-BARK'ING. [F. *débarquer*; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *barque.* See BARK the vessel; cf. DISBARK.] To disembark.

de'bar-ka'tion (dē'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Disembarkation.

de-bar'ment (dē-bär'mĕnt), *n.* Act of debarring, or state of being debarred. *Rare.*

de-bar'rass (dē-băr'ăs), *v. t.* [F. *débarrasser.* See EMBARRASS.] To disembarrass; to relieve. *Now Rare.*

Mrs. Vane . . . wore a thick mantle and a hood. . . . Of these Triplet *debarrassed* her. *Charles Reade.*

de-base' (dē-bās'), *v. t.*; DE-BASED' (-bāst'); DE-BAS'ING (-bās'ĭng). [*de-* + *base.* See BASE, *a.*; cf. ABASE.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state or grade of worth, dignity, purity, value, quality, station, etc.; variously: to abase; degrade; lower; deteriorate; adulterate; depreciate; as, to *debase* the character by crime; to *debase* the mind by frivolity; to *debase* style by vulgar words.

The coin which was adulterated and *debased.* *Hale.*

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See ABASE.

de-based' (dē-bāst'), *a.* *Her.* Inverted; reversed.

de-base'ment, *n.* Act of debasing, or state of being debased; anything involving or causing degradation. *Milton.*

de-bat'a-ble (dē-bāt'á-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *debatable.* See DEBATE.] Liable to be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; open to question or dispute; as, a *debatable* question.

debatable land *or* **ground**, a tract of land the ownership of which is in dispute between two countries; esp. [*caps.*], a tract between the Esk and the Sark, claimed by both England and Scotland.

de-bate' (dē-bāt'), *v. i.*; DE-BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); DE-BAT'ING (-bāt'ĭng). [OF. *debatre*, F. *débattre*; L. *de* + *batuere* to beat. See BATTER, *v. t.*; cf. ABATE.] 1. To engage in strife or combat; to fight; contend; quarrel. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Well could he tourney and in lists *debate.* *Spenser.*

2. To contend in words; to dispute; hence, to deliberate; to consider; to discuss or examine a question by considering or stating different arguments; — often followed by *on* or *upon.*

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler.*

de-bate', *v. t.* 1. To engage in combat for; to strive or fight for; to contest. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The cause of religion was *debated* with the same ardor in Spain as on the plains of Palestine. *Prescott.*

2. To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain by reasoning; to dispute; to contest; to discuss or to argue for and against (a question) by considering or stating the arguments on both sides.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself. *Prov. xxv. 9.*

3. To discuss with one's self; to consider or deliberate upon; as, to *debate* a matter with one's self.

Syn. — Argue, dispute, controvert. See DISCUSS.

de-bate' (dē-bāt'), *n.* [F. *débat*, fr. *débattre.* See DEBATE to fight.] 1. A fight or fighting; contest; strife; contention; wrangling; a quarrel. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for the purpose of elucidating truth or influencing action; strife in argument; controversy; as, the *debates* in Parliament or in Congress.

Heard, noted, answer'd, as in full *debate.* *Pope.*

3. Specif.: A set discussion of a given subject between two matched sides under formal rules as a test of forensic ability; as, the *debates* common between teams from American universities.
4. Subject of discussion. *Rare.*

de-bat'er (dē-bāt'ẽr), *n.* One who debates; specif.: a One who contends or fights; a quarrelsome person. *Obs.* b One who participates in debate; one given to, or skilled in, argument; a disputant; a controvertist.

de-bauch' (dē-bôch'), *v. t.*; DE-BAUCHED' (-bôcht'); DE-BAUCH'ING. [F. *débaucher*, OF. *desbaucher* to turn one away from service; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + (perh.) *bauchier* to put timbers in place in building; cf. OF. *bauche*, *bauge*, hut; perh. fr. a G. word akin to E. *balk* a beam.] 1. To lead away or seduce, as *from* duty or allegiance, or *to* a party or action; to render disloyal; to disaffect. *Obs.*
2. To lead away from purity, virtue, or excellence; to corrupt in character or principles; to vitiate; to pollute; to seduce; as, to *debauch* one's self by intemperance; to *debauch* a woman; to *debauch* an army.

Learning not *debauched* by ambition. *Burke.*

3. To depreciate; to decry; to vilify. *Obs.* *Shak.*

de-bauch', *v. i.* To indulge excessively in sensual pleasures, esp. in eating and drinking.

de-bauch', *n.* [F. *débauche.*] 1. An act or occasion of debauchery; as, a night's *debauch.*
2. Excess in sensual pleasures, esp. in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; lewdness; debauchery.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made. *Dryden.*

de-bauched' (dē-bôcht'), *p. a.* Dissolute; depraved. "A coarse and *debauched* look." *Ld. Lytton.* — **de-bauch'ed-ly** (-bôch'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-bauch'ed-ness**, *n.*

deb'au-chee' (dĕb'ō-shē'; 277), *n.* [F. *débauché*, n., properly p. p. of *débaucher.* See DEBAUCH, *v. t.*] One given to sensual excesses, as intemperance; esp., a libertine.

de-bauch'er (dē-bôch'ẽr), *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others; esp., a seducer to lewdness.

de-bauch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). 1. Excessive indulgence of the appetites; esp., excessive indulgence of lust; intemperance; sensuality; habitual lewdness.

Oppose . . . *debauchery* by temperance. *Sprat.*

2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from virtue, duty, or allegiance; as, *debauchery* of troops.

de-bauch'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *débauchement.*] Act of debauching, or state of being debauched; act of seducing from virtue or duty; debauchery; a debauch.

de-beige' (dē-bāzh'), *n.* [F. *de* of + *beige* the natural color of wool.] A kind of woolen or mixed dress goods.

‖ **de be'ne es'se** (dē bĕ'nē ĕs'ē). [L.] *Law.* Of well being; of formal sufficiency for the time; conditionally; provisionally; — said of various things done subject to future exception or avoidance, as the taking of testimony before trial where it may be unavailable at the time of trial.

de-ben'ture (dē-bĕn'tụ̄r), *n.* [L. *debentur* (they) are due, fr. *debere* to owe; cf. F. *debentur.* These certificates are supposed to have begun with the words *Debentur mihi.* See DEBT.] A writing or certificate signed by a public officer as evidence of a debt or of a right to demand or receive a sum of money; any writing or voucher acknowledging a debt; specif.: a A voucher from a government official certifying a sum of money to be due to a person, as for stores supplied to the ordnance department, or formerly, in England, for arrears of pay to a soldier or sailor. b A customhouse certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback of duties paid on their importation, or of home produce to a sum as bounty granted. c Any of various instruments issued, esp. by corporations, as evidences of debt. Such instruments (often called **debenture bonds**) are generally, though not necessarily, under seal, and are usually secured by a mortgage or other charge upon property; they may be registered or unregistered. A debenture secured by a mortgage on specific property is called a **mortgage debenture**; one secured by a floating charge (which see), a **floating debenture**; one not secured by any charge a **naked debenture.** In general the term debenture in British usage designates any security issued by companies other than their shares, including, therefore, what are in the United States commonly called *bonds.* When used in the United States *debenture* generally designates an instrument secured by a floating charge junior to other charges secured by fixed mortgages, or, specif., one

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deathbed deed. A deed made by a person upon his deathbed; — used in Scots law of one made by a person after contracting a sickness that ended in death within sixty days after the date of granting and without such convalescence as is indicated by the granter going to kirk or market. Such a deed affecting heritage was, until 1871, voidable, unless consented to by the heir or made to pay debts.

death bill. *Eccl.* A list of dead to be prayed for.

death blast. a A blast of a horn, etc., announcing or portending death. b A destructive storm.

death'-come-quick'ly, *n.* The herb Robert. *Dial. Eng.*

death cord. The rope used for hanging persons.

death dance. The dance of death.

death debts. *Rom. Dutch Law.* Debts incurred in defraying the (legally) necessary expenses attending a person's decease and burial, the funeral debts having a preference over the others.

death demon. A demon or spirit announcing death.

death flame. A death fire; a corpse candle.

death'i-fy (dĕth'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To kill. *Rare.*

death'in' (dĕth'ĭn'), *n.* [Cf. DEATH.] a The water hemlock of Europe (*Cicuta virosa*). b A similar and closely related poisonous plant (*Œnanthe phellandrium*). *Rare.*

death'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

death knell. A stroke or tolling of a bell announcing death.

death light. 1. = DEATH FIRE, 1. 2. A light burning in a death chamber.

death'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

death'ling, *n.* [See 1st -LING.] *Rare.* 1. One liable to death; a mortal.
2. An offspring of Death.

death'-of-man', *n.* American water hemlock. *Local, U. S.*

death penalty. The penalty of death; capital punishment.

death penny. *Class. Antiq.* A penny, or obolus, placed in the mouth of a corpse to pay Charon, the ferryman of Hades.

death rope. = DEATH CORD.

Death's-Head Corps. See BLACK BRUNSWICKERS.

death's'-herb', *n.* The deadly nightshade. *Obs.*

death stroke. A stroke causing death.

death'-struck', *a.* Smitten with death; mortally injured or sick.

death throe. Spasm of death.

death tick. = DEATHWATCH.

death token. The signal of approaching death.

death trance. *Med.* Trance which closely resembles death.

death'ward (dĕth'wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD.

death'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.

death weight. A small weight, as a penny, laid on the eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed.

death'worm', *n.* 1. = DEATHWATCH, 1. *Obs.*
2. A worm that feeds on a buried dead body. *Poetic.*

death wound. A fatal wound.

de-au'rate, *a.* [L. *deauratus*, p. p. of *deaurare* to gild.] Gilded; golden. *Obs. or R.*

de-au'rate, *v. t.* To gild. *Obs. or R.* — **de'au-ra'tion** (dē'ô-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*

deave (dēv), *v. i.* [AS. *déafian* (in comp.).] To become deaf. *Obs. & R.*

deave'ly, *a.* [Cf. DEAF.] Lovely; solitary. *Dial. Eng.*

deaw. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DEW.

Deb., *or* **deb.** *Abbr.* Deborah; debenture.

de-bac'chate (dē-băk'āt), *v. i.* [L. *debacchatus*, p. p. of *debacchari* to rage.] To rave as a bacchanal. *Obs.* — **de'bac-cha'tion** (dē'băk-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

de-bage'. Var. of DEBEIGE.

de-bait'. Scot. var. of DEBATE.

de-barb', *v. t.* [*de-* + L. *barba* beard.] To deprive of the beard. *Obs.*

de-bar'ba-rize (dē-bär'bá-rīz), *v. t.* [*de-* + *barbarize.*] To divest of barbarous qualities. — **de-bar'ba-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-bard'. Debarred. *Ref. Sp.*

de-bare', *a.* Bare. *Obs.*

de-bark', *v. t.* To decorticate. *Rare.*

de-bark'ment, *n.* Debarkation. *Rare.*

de-barkt'. Debarked. *Ref. Sp.*

de-bar'rance (dē-bär'ăns), **de'bar-ra'tion** (dē'bär-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of debarring; specif., *Ch. of Scot.*, act of fencing the tables. See under FENCE, *v. t.* *Rare.*

de-bas'ed-ness (dē-bās'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being debased.

de-bas'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that debases.

de-bash'. Var. of DUBASH.

de-bash', *v. t.* [See DE-, 1, 3; BASH.] To abash. *Obs.*

de-bas'ing (dē-bās'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DEBASE. — **de-bas'ing-ly**, *adv.*

debat. † DEBATE.

‖ **dé bat'** (dā'bä'), *n.* [F.] A species of literary composition, cultivated widely in the Middle Ages, in which persons, usually allegorical, are represented as discussing some subject.

de-bat'a-bl. Debatable. *Ref. Sp.*

de-bate', *v. i.* & *t.* [See DE-, 1, 3; ABATE.] To abate; diminish. *Rare.* "Where a person is ordered to *debate* an account, to settle, to deliver, to render something." *C. H. Van Zyl.*

de-bate', *n.* Debasement; depreciation. *Obs.*

de-bate'a-ble. Var. of DEBATABLE.

de-bate'ful, *a.* Full of, or pert. to, contention; contentious; quarrelsome; controversial. *Obs.* — **de-bate'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

de-bate'ment, *n.* Abatement. *R.*

de-bate'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *debatement* a beating.] Controversy; debate; conflict. *Obs.*

de-bat'ing (dē-bāt'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DEBATE. — **de-bat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-bat'ous (dē-bāt'ŭs), *a.* Full of debate; quarrelsome. *Obs.*

de-bauch'ness, *n.* Debauchedness. *Obs.*

de-baucht'. Debauched. *Ref. Sp.*

de-baurd', *n.* [Cf. F. *débord* overflow.] Debordment; excess. *Obs.* *Scot.*

de-baush', *a.* [Cf. F. *débauché*, p. p.] Debauched. *Obs.*

Deb'ba-seth (dĕb'á-sĕth). *D. Bib.*

Deb'bo-ra (dĕb'ō-rá). *D. Bib.*

de-bel', **de-bell'**, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *débeller.* See DEBELLATE.] To conquer. *Obs.*

De'be-la'im (dē'bē-lā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

de-bel'late, *v. t.* [L. *debellatus*, p. p. of *debellare* to subdue; *de* + *bellum* war.] To conquer. *Obs.* — **deb'el-la'tion** (dĕb'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* — **deb'el-la'tor**, *n.* *Obs.*

de-bel'lish, *v. t.* To disembellish. *Obs.*

‖ **de-be'mur mor'ti, nos no-**

E F G H I J K L M

of a series of securities secured by a group of securities held in trust for the benefit of the debenture holders.
de-ben′tured (dē-bĕn′tūrd), *a.* Accompanied or secured by a debenture; as, *debentured* goods.
debenture stock. *Finance.* The debt or series of debts, collectively, represented by a series of debentures; a debt secured by a trust deed of property for the benefit of the holders of shares in the debt or of a series of debentures. By the terms of much debenture stock the holders are not entitled to demand payment until the winding up of the company or default in payment; in the case of railway debentures, they cannot demand payment of the principal, and the debtor company cannot redeem the stock, except by authority of an act of Parliament. *Eng.*
deb′ile (dĕb′ĭl), *a.* [L. *debilis*: cf. F. *débile*. See DEBILITY.] Weak; feeble. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*
deb′i-lis′si-ma (dĕb′ĭ-lĭs′ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. superl. of *debilis* weak.] *Astron.* A very faint telescopic object.
de-bil′i-tant (dē-bĭl′ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *debilitans*, p. pr.] *Med.* Diminishing the energy of organs; reducing excitement. — *n.* A debilitant agent.
de-bil′i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; DE-BIL′I-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); DE-BIL′I-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *debilitatus*, p. p. of *debilitare* to debilitate, fr. *debilis*. See DEBILITY.] To impair the strength of; to weaken; to enfeeble; as, to *debilitate* the body by intemperance.

Various ails *debilitate* the mind. *Jenyns.*

de-bil′i-tat′ed (-tāt′ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of DEBILITATE. Specif.: *Astrol.* Having its influence weakened by unfavorable position; — said of a planet.
Syn. — Feeble, infirm, decrepit. See WEAK.
de-bil′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *debilitatio*: cf. F. *débilitation*.] Act or process of debilitating, or the condition of one who is debilitated; weakness.
de-bil′i-ty (dē-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *debilitas*, fr. *debilis* weak, fr. *de* + *habilis* able: cf. F. *débilité*. See ABLE, *a.*] **1.** State or quality of being weak; weakness; feebleness; languor.
2. *Astrol.* A weakness of a planet in influence, due to unfavorable position, etc. Cf. FORTITUDE.
deb′it (dĕb′ĭt), *n.* [L. *debitum* what is due, debt, from *debere* to owe: cf. F. *débit*. See DEBT.] **1.** A debt. *Obs.*
2. *Bookkeeping.* An entry in an account of something owed; an item or the sum of the items so entered; also, the side (the left-hand or debtor side) of an account on which such entries are made; — the opposite of *credit*.
deb′it, *v. t.*; DEB′IT-ED; DEB′IT-ING. To charge with, or as, a debt; to enter on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account; — the opposite of, and correlative to, *credit*; as, to *debit* a purchaser for goods sold; he failed to *debit* the amount of goods sold.
deb′o-nair′, deb′o-naire′ (dĕb′ō-nâr′), *a.* Also **deb′on-naire′**. [ME. *debonaire*, *debonere*, OF. *de bon aire*, *debonaire*, of good disposition, F. *débonnaire* debonair; *de* of (L. *de*) + *bon* good (L. *bonus*) + *aire* disposition.] **1.** Of good or gentle disposition; gracious; kindly.

Was never prince so meek and *debonair*. *Spenser.*

2. Of affable and courteous appearance and manners; characterized by grace and lightheartedness. "So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*." *Milton.*
de-bouch′ (dē-bōōsh′), *v. i.*; DE-BOUCHED′ (-bōōsht′); DE-BOUCH′ING. [F. *déboucher*; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *bouche* mouth, fr. L. *bucca* cheek. Cf. DISEMBOGUE.] **1.** *Mil.* To march out from a wood, defile, or other confined spot, into open ground.
2. Hence, in general, to emerge into a more open place; to issue; as, a glacier *debouches* on a plain; a tributary *debouches* into the main stream.
de-bouch′, *v. t.* To cause to debouch.
de-bouch′ (dē-bōōsh′), ‖ **dé′bou′ché′** (dā′bōō′shā′), *n.* [F. *débouché*.] **1.** *Mil.* An outlet in works for the debouching of troops.
2. Hence, an exit; an outlet; specif., an outlet or market for goods.
de-bouch′ment (dē-bōōsh′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *débouchement*.] **1.** *Mil.* Act of debouching.
2. The mouth or outlet of a river, etc.
‖ **dé′bris′** (dā′brē′, *or, esp. Brit.,* dā′brē, dĕb′rē), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *debrisier* to break. Cf. BRUISE.] **1.** Rubbish, esp. such as results from the breaking down or destruction of anything; remains; ruins.

Debruised.

2. *Geol.* Any accumulation of broken and detached fragments, as of those detached from a rock or mountain and piled up at the base. Cf. DETRITUS.
de-bruised′ (dē-brōōzd′), *a.* [OF. *debruisier* to shatter, break. Cf. BRUISE.] *Her.* Of a charge, surmounted or crossed by an ordinary; — said esp. of an animal. Also, of a serpent, bent or folded so that its body partly covers its head or tail.
debt (dĕt), *n.* [ME. *dette*, F. *dette*, LL. *debita*, fr. L. *debitus* owed, p. p. of *debere* to owe, prop., to have on loan; *de* + *habere* to have. See HABIT; cf. DEBIT, DUE.] **1.** That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay to another, or to perform for his benefit; thing owed; obligation; liability.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*. *Shak.*
When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

2. *Law.* The common-law action for the recovery of a certain specified sum of money alleged to be due, or of a sum that can be ascertained by simple computation; — usually called *action of debt*. See FORMS OF ACTION.
3. Bounden duty. *Obs.*
4. A neglect or violation of duty; a fault; a sin; a trespass. "Forgive us our *debts*." *Matt.* vi. 12.
debt of honor, a debt, as one incurred by betting or gambling, which is not recoverable by law, but which the debtor is conventionally considered in honor bound to pay. — **d. of**, *or* **to, nature**, the natural necessity of dying; death; — used with the verb *pay*. — **d. of record**, a judgment.
debt book. *Bookkeeping.* A ledger.
debt′or (dĕt′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *dettur*, *dettour*, OF. *detor*, *detur*, *detour*, fr. L. *debitor*, fr. *debere* to owe. See DEBT.] **1.** One who owes a debt; one who is indebted; — correlative to *creditor*. "*Debtors* for our lives to you." *Tennyson.*
2. *Bookkeeping.* The debit or left-hand side of any account, or what is entered there; — so called from *Debtor* or *Dr.* being written at the top of it. Cf. CREDITOR, 2.
debt′or's ward (dĕt′ẽrz). In British South Africa, the place for the confinement of poor debtors in the public jail.
‖ **dé′but′** (dā′bü′; dē-bü′), *n.* [F. *début*, fr. *débuter* to make the first play in certain games, to begin, perh. orig. to knock away the adversary's ball from the mark (*but*), so as to have one's own nearer it, and so gain the right to play first. See DIS-; cf. BUTT, *n.*] A beginning; hence, a first appearance before the public, as of an actor or public speaker; entrance into society.
dé′but′ (dā′bü′; dē-bü′), *v. i.*; DE′BUTED′ (dā′büd′; dē-büd′); DE′BUT′ING (dā-bü′ĭng; dē-bü′ĭng). To make one's début. *Colloq.*
‖ **dé′bu′tant′** (dā′bü′täN′; dĕb′ū-tănt′), *n. masc.*; *fem.* ‖ **dé′bu′tante′** (-täNt′; -tănt′). [F., p. pr. of *débuter* to have the first throw, to make one's *début*. See DÉBUT.] One making a first appearance before the public or in society.
dec′a- (dĕk′ȧ-). [Gr. δέκα ten. Cf. TEN.] A prefix meaning *ten*, used in many technical words; specif., in the *metric system*, the prefix in names of weights and measures that contain ten times the standard unit.
De-cac′er-a (dē-kăs′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *deca-* + Gr. κέρας a horn.] *Zoöl.* One of the two primary divisions (ranking as an order or suborder) of the dibranchiate cephalopods; — called also *Decapoda*. It includes the cuttlefishes, squids, *Spirula*, the extinct belemnites, etc., which are distinguished from the Octopoda by possessing ten arms (one pair, longer than the rest, enlarged at the end and more or less retractile), stalked suckers with horny rims (sometimes armed with, or replaced by, hooks), and an internal horny or calcareous shell. — **de-cac′er-ate** (-āt), *a.* — **de-cac′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
dec′a-chord (dĕk′ȧ-kôrd), *a.* [Gr. δεκάχορδος ten-stringed; δέκα ten + χορδή a string.] Ten-stringed.
dec′a-chord, *n.* **1.** An ancient musical instrument of ten strings, resembling the harp.
2. Something consisting of ten parts. *W. Watson.*
dec′ad (dĕk′ăd), *n.* [See DECADE.] **1.** The number ten, the perfect number in the Pythagorean system.
2. In musical acoustics, a group of ten tones of precise pitch relations, comprising two heptads having in common a "cell" or unit of three harmonic elements. Its arrangement makes it of use in explaining problems in harmony.
3. A decade. *Now Rare.* *Tennyson.*
dec′a-dal (dĕk′ȧ-dăl), *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens; belonging to a decade. — **dec′a-dal-ly**, *adv.*
dec′ade (dĕk′ād), *n.* [F. *décade*, L. *decas*, *-adis*, fr. Gr. δεκάς, fr. δέκα ten. See TEN.] **1.** A group or division of ten; esp., a period of ten years; a decennium; as, a *decade* of years or days; a *decade* of soldiers.
2. A division of a book, or any literary work, divided into ten parts.
de-ca′dence, de-ca′den-cy (dē-kā′dĕns, -dĕn-sĭ; dĕk′ȧ-dĕns, -dĕn-sĭ: *see note below*), *n.* [LL. *decadentia*; L. *de* + *cadere* to fall: cf. F. *décadence*. See DECAY.] A falling away; decay; deterioration; declension; a period of retrogression or decline in art or letters. "The old castle, where the family lived in their *decadence*." *Scott.*

☞ *Decadence*, *decadency*, and *decadent* are now often accented on the first syllable, esp. in England. "The prevalent accentuation has been *deca′dence*, perh. after *decay* . . . ; *dec′adence* is now considered more scholarly" (*Oxf. E. D.*).

Syn. — See DETERIORATION.
de-ca′dent (dē-kā′dĕnt; dĕk′ȧ-: *see* DECADENCE), *a.* Decaying; deteriorating; characterized by decadence.
de-ca′dent, *n.* **1.** One that is decadent, or deteriorating; esp., one characterized by, or exhibiting, the qualities of those who are degenerating to a lower type.
2. [F. *décadent*.] Specif.: One of a school of French writers of the end of the 19th century, who concerned themselves with the æsthetic motives characteristic of decadent or hypercivilized society. They cultivated the abnormal, artificial, and neurotic in subject and treatment, tending on the one hand to the morbid or eccentric, and on the other to the mystically sensuous and symbolic. Notable leaders among them were the poets Baudelaire, Verlaine, and Mallarmé. Their cult has come to be prevalently called *symbolist*, though *decadent* is still applied both to them and to such other writers and artists as d'Annunzio and Aubrey Beardsley, by those who would stigmatize their work as morbid or pessimistic.
de-cad′ic (dē-kăd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δεκαδικός containing ten.] Pertaining to the decimal system of counting.
dec′a-gon (dĕk′ȧ-gŏn), *n.* & *a.* [*deca-* + Gr. γωνία corner, angle: cf. F. *décagone*.] *Geom.* A polygon, esp. a plane polygon, of ten angles and ten sides. A *regular decagon* has all sides and angles equal. — **de-cag′o-nal** (dē-kăg′ō-năl), *a.*
dec′a-gram, -gramme (-grăm), *n.* [F. *décagramme*; Gr. δέκα ten + F. *gramme*. See GRAM.] A metric measure of weight, equiv. to 10 grams or 0.3527 oz. See WEIGHT.
Dec′a-gyn′i-a (dĕk′ȧ-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *deca-* + Gr. γυνή a woman.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with 10 pistils or styles. — **dec′a-gyn′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **dec′a-gyn** (dĕk′ȧ-jĭn), *n.*
dec′a-he′dron (dĕk′ȧ-hē′drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). Also, less correctly, **dec′a-ë′dron**. [NL.; *deca-* + Gr. ἕδρα a seat, a base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of ten faces. — **dec′a-he′dral** (-drăl), *a.*
dec′a-hy′drate (-hī′drāt), *n.* [*deca-* + *hydrate*.] A compound with ten molecules of water. — **dec′a-hy′drat-ed** (-drāt-ĕd), *a.*
de-cal′ci-fi-ca′tion (dē-kăl′sĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* The removal of calcareous matter.
de-cal′ci-fy (dē-kăl′sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; DE-CAL′CI-FIED (-fīd); DE-CAL′CI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). To deprive of calcareous matter; thus, to *decalcify* bones is to remove the mineral part, and leave only the organic part.
de-cal′co-ma′ni-a (-kō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [F. *décalcomanie*.] Art or process of transferring pictures and designs, as from specially prepared paper, to china, glass, marble, etc., and permanently fixing them thereto; also, a picture or design prepared to be so transferred.
de′ca-les′cence (dē′kȧ-lĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *decalescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *decalescere* to grow warm. See DE-; CALESCENCE.] *Physics.* The sudden absorption of heat observed when metals in process of heating pass certain temperatures; — the reverse of *recalescence*. — **de′ca-les′cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*
dec′a-li′ter, dec′a-li′tre (dĕk′ȧ-lē′tẽr), *n.* [F. *décalitre*; Gr. δέκα ten + F. *litre*. See LITER.] A metric measure of volume, containing 10 liters, or 610.25 cu. in.; .284 bu. U. S., .275 Br.; 2.64 gal. U. S., 2.20 Br. See MEASURE.
dec′a-logue (-lŏg), *n.* [F. *décalogue*, L. *decalogus*, fr. Gr. δεκάλογος; δέκα ten + λόγος speech, λέγειν to speak, to say. See TEN; LOGIC.] [*Usually cap.*] *Bib.* The Ten Commandments, given by God to Moses (*Exodus* xx. 1–18) on Mount Sinai, originally written on two tables of stone.
de-cal′vant (dē-kăl′vănt), *a.* [L. *decalvans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *decalvare* to make bald; *de* + *calvus* bald.] *Med.* Having the property of removing hair.
de′cal-va′tion (dē′kăl-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *decalvatio*.] An extraction of hair so as to make bald.
De-cam′er-on (dē-kăm′ẽr-ŏn), *n.* [It. *decamerone*, fr. Gr. δέκα ten + ἡμέρα day.] A celebrated Italian collection of 100 tales, by Boccaccio, first published in 1353. They purport to be related during ten days by several ladies and gentlemen who have gone to a villa outside of Florence to escape the plague of 1348. Most of the tales are worked over from the French fabliaux, classical or Oriental stories, or current folk-lore tales. They are distinguished by consummate literary art and their faithful reflection of the somewhat loose life of the time and country. — **De-cam′er-on′ic** (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.*

stra′que. [L.] We are destined to death, we and ours. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 63).
Deb′e-ra (dĕb′ē-rȧ). *D. Bib.*
‖ **de′bet et de′ti-net** (dē′bĕt ĕt dĕt′ĭ-nĕt). [L.] Lit., he owes and withholds or detains; — a formula formerly used in the pleading in an action of debt between the original creditor and debtor.
de-bil′i-tate, *a.* Weakened; feeble. *Obs.*
debilite, *v. t.* [F. *débiliter*.] To debilitate. *Obs.*
de-bil′i-tude, *n.* Debility. *Obs.*
de-bind′, *v.* To bind down. *Nonce Word.*
De′bir (dē′bẽr). *Bib.*
‖ **de′bi-ta** (dĕb′ĭ-tȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of DEBITUM.
‖ **de′bi-ta la′i-co′rum** (lā′ĭ-kō′rŭm). [L.] Debts of the laity (recoverable in the civil courts).
debite, *n.* [Cf. DEPUTE, DEPUTY.] A deputy. *Obs.*
debit note. *Com.* A memorandum sent to a consignor by a consignee of goods returned and debited to the consignor.
‖ **de′bi-to jus-ti′ti-æ** (dĕb′ĭ-tō jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ē). [L.] By debt of justice.
deb′i-tor, *n.* [L.: cf. OF. *debitor*.] A debtor. *Obs.*, or used as Latin. — ‖ **de′bi-tor non præ-su′mi-tur do-na′re** (dĕb′ĭ-tŏr nŏn prē-sŭm′ĭ-tŭr dō-nā′rē). [L.] A debtor is not presumed to make a donation.
debit ticket. *Banking.* An order for the payment of a sum of money, drawn at a depositor's request by an officer or employee of a bank, to be charged to the depositor's account.
‖ **de′bi-tum** (dĕb′ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). *Law.* A debt. — **de′bi-tum fun′di** (fŭn′dī). [L.] *Scots Law.* Lit., a debt of the land, that is, one that is a lien on the land; a real debt.
de′bi-tu′mi-nize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4. — **de′bi-tu′mi-ni-za′tion**, *n.*
deb′i-ty. Obs. corrupt. of DEPUTY.
‖ **dé′blai′** (dā′blĕ′), *n.* [F.] *Fort.* The cavity formed by removing earth for parapets, etc. Cf. REMBLAI.
de-blat′er-ate (dē-blăt′ẽr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *deblateratus*, p. p. of *deblaterare*.] To prate. *Rare.*
Deb′la-tha (dĕb′lȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
Deb′la-tha′im (-thā′ĭm). *D. Bib.*
deb′let. † DABLET.
de-boise′, *v. t.* [Cf. DEBAUCH.] To debauch. *Obs.*
de-boist′, *p. a.* Debauched. *Obs.*
deb′o-nair′, deb′o-naire′, *n. Obs.* **1.** A debonair person or being. **2.** Debonairness. *Obs.*
deb′o-nair′i-ous, *a.* Debonair.
deb′o-nair′i-ty. Var. of DEBONAIRTY.
deb′o-nair′ly, *adv.* of DEBONAIR.
deb′o-nair′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
deb′o-nair′ty. deb′o-nar′i-ty, *n.* [OF. *debonaireté*, F. *débonnaireté*.] Debonairness. *Obs.*
deb′o-na-ry, *a.* Debonair. *Obs.*
‖ **de bon′ au′gure′** (dē bôN′-nō′gür′). [F.] Of good omen.
‖ **de bo′nis as′por-ta′tis** (dē bō′nĭs ăs′pŏr-tā′tĭs). [L.] Lit., of goods carried away; — used as the name of the action for a trespass to personal property, in which only money damages can be recovered. It arose about 1250, and originally could be brought only against the actual trespasser. See TRESPASS.
‖ **de bo′nis non**, *more fully*, **de bo′nis non ad-mi′ni-stra′tis** (nŏn′ ăd-mĭn′ĭ-strā′tĭs). [L.] *Law.* Of the goods not (yet administered); — used of letters of administration granted, or of an administrator appointed, for the administration of property left unadministered by an administrator or executor.
‖ **de bo′nis pro′pri-is** (prō′prĭ-ĭs). [L.] *Law.* Out of his own goods; out of his own pocket.
deb′on-naire′ (dĕb′ō-nâr′). Var. of DEBONAIR.
‖ **de bonne′ grâce′** (dē bŏn′ gräs′). [F.] With good grace; willingly.
Deb′o-rah (dĕb′ō-rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Debōrāh*.] **1.** Lit., a bee; — fem. prop. name. G. *Debora* (dĕ-bō′rä). — Dim. *Deb*, *Debby* (dĕb′ĭ).
2. *Bib.* A Hebrew prophetess who helped to free the Israelites from the Canaanites, and celebrated the victory in a famous song of triumph. *Judges* iv., v.
de-bord′, *v.i.* [F. *déborder*.] To overflow; to go beyond bounds; to go to excess. *Obs. or R.* — **de-bord′ment**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*
de-bosh′ (dē-bŏsh′). Obs. or Scot. var. of DEBAUCH, *n.* & *v.*
de-boshed′ (dē-bŏsht′), *p. a.* Debauched.
‖ **de′bou′chure′** (dā′bōō′shür′), *n.* The outward opening of a river, etc.; a debouchment.
de-bout′, *v. t.* [OF. *debouter*.] To push out; expel; oust. *Obs.*
de-bow′el, *v. t.* To disembowel. *Obs.*
‖ **dé′bri′de-ment′** (dā′brē′d′-mäN′), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* Operation of removing by an incision any part which causes obstruction or prevents escape of pus.
de-bruise′ (dē-brōōz′), *v. t.* [OF. *debruisier*.] **1.** To break down or in pieces; to smash. *Obs.* **2.** *Her.* To cross or partially cover (a charge, as an animal) as if bearing it down; — said of an ordinary. See DEBRUISED, *a.*
de-bruise′, *v. i.* To be dashed to pieces. *Obs.*
debt, *p. a.* [L. *debitus* owed. Cf. DEBT, *n.*] Due; owed. *Obs.*
debt′ and det′i-net. *Law.* = DEBET ET DETINET.
debt′ed, *p. a.* *Obs.* **1.** Owed. **2.** Indebted; obliged.
debt′ee′ (dĕt′ē′), *n.* *Law.* A creditor; — correlative to *debtor*.
debt′ful, *a.* Debted; also, dutiful. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
debt′ful-ly, *adv.* Duly. *Obs.*
debt′less, *a.* See -LESS.
Debtor's Act. *Eng.* An act (32 & 33 Vict., 1869) abolishing imprisonment (solely) for debt and arrest on mesne process
Debts Recovery Court. See SHERIFF'S COURT.
de-bul′li-ate (dē-bŭl′ĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*de-* + L. *bullire* to boil.] To boil over. *Obs.*
deb′ul-li′tion (dĕb′ŭ-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [See DEBULLIATE.] A bubbling or boiling over. *Obs.*
de-burse′, *v. t.* & *i.* [See DISBURSE.] To disburse. *Obs.*
deb′us-scope (dĕb′ŭ-skōp), *n.* [From the inventor, *Debus*, a French optician + *-scope*.] *Optics.* A modification of the kaleidoscope, having two mirrors inclined at an angle of 72°, used to reflect images so as to form beautiful designs.
Dec., *or* **dec.** *Abbr.* Decani (*Eccl.*); deceased; December; declaration; declension; declination; decorative; decrease; decrescendo (*Music*).
De-cac′er-a′ta (dē-kăs′ẽr-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = DECACERA.
dec′a-chor′don (dĕk′ȧ-kôr′dŏn), *n.* [Gr. δεκάχορδον, neut.] Decachord. *Obs.*
dec′a-cu′mi-nate (-kū′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *decacuminare*.] To cut off the top of. *Obs.*
dec′a-dac′tyl-ous, *a.* See DECA-.
dec′a-darch (dĕk′ȧ-därk), *n.*, **dec′a-darch-y** (-där-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. δεκάδαρχος, δεκαδαρχία. See DECADE, -ARCH, -ARCHY.] = DECARCH, DECARCHY.
dec′a-da-ry (dĕk′ȧ-dā-rĭ), *a.* [F. *décadaire*.] Pert. to a decade (ten days) in the calendar of the first French Republic. See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
dec′a-da′tion (dĕk′ȧ-dā′shŭn), *n.* In musical acoustics, process of making transitions from one decad to another related one.
decadently, *adv.* of DECADENT.
‖ **de′ca-den′za** (dā′kä-dĕnt′sä), *n.* [It.] Decadence.
decade ring. A ring having ten knobs for counting Aves, and sometimes extra ones for a Pater and a Credo.
dec′a-des′cent (dĕk′ȧ-dĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [See -ESCENT.] Having a tendency towards decadence.
dec′a-di′a-nome, *n.* [*deca-* + *dianome*.] *Math.* A quartic surface with ten conical points.
dec′a-dist (dĕk′ȧ-dĭst), *n.* A writer of a book divided into decades; as, Livy was a *decadist*. *Rare.*
dec′a-drachm (-drăm), *n.* = DECADRACHMA.
dec′a-drach′ma (dĕk′ȧ-drăk′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-mȧz), L. -MÆ (-mē). [NL. Cf. Gr. δεκάδραχμος worth ten drachmas.] An ancient Greek silver coin worth ten drachmas. See DRACHMA.
dec′a-ë′dron (dĕk′ȧ-ē′drŏn). Var. of DECAHEDRON.
dec′a-fid (dĕk′ȧ-fĭd), *a.* [*deca-* + *-fid*.] Decemfid.
de-cag′y-nous (dē-kăj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to the Decagynia; having ten styles.
de-cal′co-ma′ni-ac, *n.* An enthusiast over decalcomania.
‖ **dé′cal′co′ma′nie′** (dā′kȧl′kō′mȧ′nē′), *n.* [F.] = DECALCOMANIA.
dec′a-let (dĕk′ȧ-lĕt), *n.* [Cf. *triplet*.] A ten-line stanza.
dec′a-lo′bate (dĕk′ȧ-lō′bāt), *a.* [*deca-* + *lobate*.] Ten-lobed.
dec′a-log. Decalogue. *Obs. or R. or Ref. Sp.*
De-cal′o-gist (dē-kăl′ō-jĭst), *n.* An expounder of the Decalogue.
de′ca-ma′lee. Var. of DIKAMALI.

de-cam'er-ous (dē-kăm'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*deca-* + *-merous.*] Having ten parts or divisions; specif., *Bot.*, having the parts in tens; — said of a flower, and usually written *10-merous.*
de-cam'e-ter (-ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. δεκαμετρος of ten meters. See DECA-; 3d METER.] *Pros.* A verse of ten feet.
dec'a-me'ter | **dec'a-me'tre** (dĕk'ȧ-mē'tēr), *n.* [F. *décamètre*; Gr. δέκα ten + F. *mètre.* See METER.] A metric measure of length, equiv. to 10 meters, or 32.809 ft. See MEASURE.
de-camp' (dē-kămp'), *v. i.*; DE-CAMPED' (-kămpt'); DE-CAMP'ING. [F. *décamper*; *dé-* (L. *dis*) + *camp* camp. See CAMP.] **1.** To break up a camp; to move away from a camping ground, usually by night or secretly. *Macaulay.*
2. Hence, to depart suddenly; to run away; — generally used disparagingly; as, the intruder *decamped.*
3. To camp; — an incorrect use. *Obs.*
Syn. — DECAMP, ABSCOND. DECAMP is frequently used of a sudden departure to elude discovery or arrest; it commonly conveys a disparaging, sometimes a humorous, implication; as, "Having imparted my situation to my companion, she found it high time for us to *decamp*, and that without noise, because we were not only indebted to our landlady, but also to several tradesmen in the neighborhood" (*Smollett*); "Spotty kept pulling me all the time, to *decamp*; but I kept 'invincible'" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). ABSCOND stresses the implication of a secret or clandestine withdrawal; as, "His coat collar was up, his hat was melancholy: he had the appearance of a bankrupt tradesman *absconding*" (*G. Meredith*).
de-camp'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *décampement.*] Departure from a camp; a marching off.
dec'an (dĕk'ăn), *n.* [L. *decanus.* See DEAN.] **1.** A chief of ten; a dean. *Obs.*
2. *Astrol.* The ruler of ten degrees of a sign of the zodiac; also, the division itself.
dec'a-nal (dĕk'ȧ-năl; dē-kā'năl; 277), *a.* [L. *decanus* dean: cf. F. *décanal.*] Pertaining to a dean or deanery. — **dec'a-nal-ly** (-ĭ), **de-can'i-cal-ly** (dē-kăn'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
decanal side, the side of the choir on which the dean's stall is placed. — **d. stall**, the stall allotted to the dean in the choir, on the right or south side of the chancel.
dec'ane (dĕk'ān), *n.* [See DECA-.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{22}$, of the methane series.
‖ **de-ca'ni** (dē-kā'nī), *a.* [L.] Lit., of the dean; decanal; — said of the side of the choir (the south side) on which the dean's stall is placed; — correlative to *cantoris.*
de-cant' (dē-kănt'), *v. t.*; DE-CANT'ED; DE-CANT'ING. [F. *décanter* (cf. It. *decantare*), prop., to pour off from the edge of a vessel; L. *de* + *canthus* in the sense of the lip of a vessel. See CANT an edge.] To pour off gently, as liquor, so as not to disturb the sediment or precipitate; or, to pour from one vessel into another; as, to *decant* wine.
de'can-ta'tion (dē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *décantation.*] Act or process of decanting.
de-cant'er (dē-kăn'tēr), *n.* **1.** A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors; a kind of glass bottle for holding wine or other liquors, from which drinking glasses are filled.
2. One who decants liquors.
de-cap'i-tate (dē-kăp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; DE-CAP'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); DE-CAP'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [LL. *decapitatus*, p. p. of *decapitare*; L. *de* + *caput* head. See CHIEF.] **1.** To cut off the head of; to behead.
2. To remove summarily from office. *Colloq., U. S.*
de-cap'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *decapitatio*: cf. F. *décapitation.*] Act of decapitating, or fact of being decapitated.
de-cap'i-ta'tor (dē-kăp'ĭ-tā'tēr), *n.* **1.** One who decapitates.
2. An obstetrical instrument for decapitating the fetus.
dec'a-pod (dĕk'ȧ-pŏd), *n.* [Cf. F. *décapode.*] **1.** An animal with ten feet or legs; specif., one of the Decapoda.
2. A decapod locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
dec'a-pod, *a.* [*deca-* + *-pod.*] Having ten feet or legs; specif., *Zoöl.*, of or pert. to the Decapoda (in either sense).
De-cap'o-da (dē-kăp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The order of malacostracan Crustacea which includes the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, etc. It comprises the largest and most highly organized crustaceans. They have five pairs of legs upon the thorax, whence the name *Decapoda.* One or more of these pairs are usually modified into pincers. The eyes are stalked, and the mouth parts consist of a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, and three pairs of maxillipeds. The head and thorax are covered by a carapace which forms a gill chamber on each side. The order is usually divided into *Macrura* and *Brachyura.*

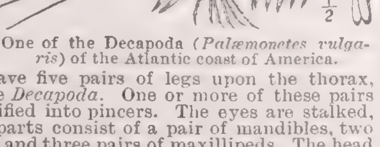

One of the Decapoda (*Palæmonetes vulgaris*) of the Atlantic coast of America.

2. *Zoöl.* = DECACERA.
de-cap'o-dan (-dăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Decapoda. — *n.* A decapod animal.
de-car'bon-ate (dē-kär'bŏn-āt), *v. t.* To deprive of carbon or carbonic acid.
de-car'bon-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To deprive of carbon; as, to *decarbonize* steel; to *decarbonize* the blood. Also used intransitively. — **de-car'bon-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **de-car'bon-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.*

decarbonized iron, wrought iron; also, ingot iron. — **d. steel**, low or mild steel; ingot iron. See IRON.
dec'arch, dek'arch (dĕk'ärk), *n.* [Gr. δεκάρχης. See DECA-; -ARCH.] **1.** A commander of ten; a decurion.
2. A member of a decarchy.
dec'arch-y, dek'arch-y (-är-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. δεκαρχία.] A governing body of ten.
dec'are' (dĕk'âr'; dē-kâr'), *n.* [F. *décare.* See DECA-; 1st ARE.] A metric measure of surface, containing 10 ares or 0.2471 acre. See MEASURE.
dec'a-stere (dĕk'ȧ-stēr), *n.* [F. *décastère*; Gr. δέκα ten + F. *stère* a stere.] A metric measure of capacity, containing 10 cu. meters, or 13.08 cu. yd.; 353.15 cu. ft. See MEASURE.
dec'a-stich (dĕk'ȧ-stĭk), *n.* [*deca-* + Gr. στίχος a row, a line of writing, a verse.] A poem of ten lines.
dec'a-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [*deca-* + *syllabic*: cf. F. *décasyllabique, décasyllabe.*] Having, or composed of parts having, ten syllables. — *n.* A line of ten syllables.
dec'a-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *n.* [See DECA-.] A line of ten syllables.
de-cau'date (dē-kô'dāt), *v. t.* [*de-* + L. *cauda* tail.] To deprive of the tail.
de-cay' (dē-kā'), *v. i.*; DE-CAYED' (-kād'); DE-CAY'ING. [OF. *decaeir, decair*, F. *déchoir*, to decline, fall, become less; L. *de* + *cadere* to fall. See CHANCE.] **1.** To pass gradually from a more or less sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to one of imperfection, adversity, or dissolution; to waste away; to decline; to fail.

> Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates and men *decay.* *Goldsmith.*

2. To decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity.
3. To decrease in health, strength, or vigor; to wear out.
4. To rot.
Syn. — Deteriorate, decline, wither, waste, spoil. — DECAY, DECOMPOSE, PUTREFY, ROT, in common usage (for technical distinctions see defs.), agree in the idea of dissolution or disintegration. *Decay* and *decompose* do not necessarily convey repulsive implications; *putrefy* always, *rot* frequently, implies offensive odor. DECAY, the general term, suggests such deterioration or decline as is incident to the nature of things; as, "A mind that doth renew swifter than blood *decays*" (*Shak.*); "Love raised on beauty will like that *decay*" (*Pope*); "Lowness and *decayedness* of . . . fortunes" (*Clarendon*); "As winter fruits grow mild ere they *decay*" (*Pope*). DECOMPOSE stresses the idea of disintegration, but is sometimes used euphemistically for *putrefy* or *rot.* PUTREFY, in nontechnical usage, suggests offensively decaying animal matter; as, "*putrefying* sores" (*Is.* i. 6). ROT, the most vigorous term, may or may not imply offensiveness or foulness; fig., it differs from *decay* in suggesting stagnation or corruption rather than decline; as, "The . . . little pitted speck in garnered fruit, that *rotting* inward slowly molders all" (*Tennyson*); "*Rot*, poor bachelor, in your club" (*Thackeray*).
de-cay', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to decay; to impair. *Rare.*

> Infirmity, that *decays* the wise. *Shak.*

2. To destroy by decomposition; to rot.
de-cay', *n.* **1.** Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or of any species of excellence or perfection; tendency toward dissolution or extinction; corruption; rottenness; decline; deterioration; as, *decay* of the body; *decay* of virtue; the *decay* of the Roman empire.

> His [Johnson's] failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual *decay.* *Macaulay.*

2. Decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity.
3. Ruin; dilapidation; as, ancient *decays*; — usually in *pl.*

> Genius is the activity which repairs the *decays* of things. *Emerson.*

4. Destruction; death. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
5. Cause of decay. *Rare.* "My love was my *decay.*" *Shak.*
6. A decline in health or vigor; a disease, esp. phthisis; also formerly, in *pl.*, the marks of such decline or disease.
de-cayed' (dē-kād'), *p. a.* Fallen, as in physical or social condition; affected with decay; rotten; as, *decayed* vegetation; a *decayed* gentleman. — **de-cayed'ness** (dē-kād'nĕs; dē-kā'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*
de-cease' (dē-sēs'), *n.* [ME. *deses, deces*, F. *décès*, fr. L. *decessus* departure, death, fr. *decedere* to depart, die; *de* + *cedere* to withdraw. See CEASE, CEDE.] Departure from this life; death.
Syn. — Dissolution, demise, release. See DEATH.
de-cease', *v. i.*; DE-CEASED' (-sēst'); DE-CEAS'ING. To depart from this life; to die.

> She 's dead, *deceased*, she 's dead. *Shak.*
> When our summers have *deceased.* *Tennyson.*

de-ceased' (dē-sēst'), *p. a.* Dead; esp., lately dead.
the deceased, the dead person. — **d. wife's sister bill**, *Eng. Law*, a bill, which was introduced in most Parliaments from 1835 until its final passage in 1907, to legalize the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister. Such a marriage was voidable by the ecclesiastical courts, as within the prohibited degrees, until 1835, when it was declared void ab initio by the Marriage, or Lord Lyndhurst's, Act (5 & 6 William IV. c. 54), — though marriage with a deceased wife's sister had been made valid in all the self-governing colonies before 1907.
de-ce'dent (dē-sē'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *decedens*, p. pr. of *decedere.*] Removing; departing.
de-ce'dent, *n.* **1.** One who retires from an office. *Obs.*
2. A deceased person; — in U. S. chiefly as a law term.
de-ceit' (dē-sēt'), *n.* [OF. *deceite*, fr. (assumed) LL. *decepta*, fr. L. *decipere, deceptum.* The *ei* is due to influence of verb forms (cf. OF. inf. *deceivre*, ind. pr. *il deceit*). See DECEIVE; cf. RECEIPT.] **1.** An attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error; any declaration, artifice, or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false; a contrivance to entrap; deception; a wily device; a trick; fraud.

> Falsifying the balances by *deceit.* *Amos* viii. 5.
> Friendly to man, far from *deceit* or guile. *Milton.*

2. *Law.* Any trick, collusion, contrivance, false representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another. When injury is thereby effected, an *action of deceit*, as it is called, lies for compensation. See FRAUD.

> The decision [of Peck *v.* Derry] was reversed by the House of Lords, which has thus reëstablished the rule that no liability for *deceit* can arise upon a statement made with an honest belief in its truth. *T. E. Holland.*

Syn. — Fraud, imposture, trickery; double dealing, dissimulation; craft, artifice, treachery, subtlety, wiliness, cunning; sophistry, intrigue, tergiversation. — DECEIT, DECEPTION, DECEITFULNESS, DUPLICITY, GUILE, CHICANERY. DECEIT commonly emphasizes the habit or practice, DECEPTION, the act, of deceiving; *deceit* always implies design, *deception* may be unintentional; as, addicted to *deceit*, skilled in *deception*; "In his simple show he harbors treason . . . a man unsounded yet and full of deep *deceit*" (*Shak.*); self-*deception* due to hasty observation. *Deception*, not *deceit*, applies to the state of being deceived; as, "Reason not impossibly may . . . fall into *deception* unaware" (*Milton*). DECEITFULNESS implies a disposition or tendency to deceive; as, "Sin, by that *deceitfulness* which the Apostle speaks of, . . . hides its deformed appearances from the eyes of foolish men" (*South*); "the *deceitfulness* of riches" (*Matt.* xiii. 22). DUPLICITY is intentional and (frequently) sustained double dealing; it always implies bad faith; as, "I should disdain myself as much as I do him, were I capable of such *duplicity* as to flatter a man whom I scorn and despise" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). GUILE (cf. WILE) implies esp. craft and insidiousness of artifice; as, "To work in close design, by fraud or *guile*, what force effected not" (*Milton*). CHICANERY (or CHICANE) implies subterfuge, sophistry, and trickery, esp. in legal proceedings; as, "To wrest from them by force, or shuffle from them by *chicane*" (*Burke*); "I saw many scenes of London intrigues and complex *chicanery*" (*De Quincey*). See CONSPIRACY, ARTIFICE, FALLACY, FALLACIOUS, FALSITY, DELUSION, CHEAT, IMPOSTOR, MISREPRESENT.
de-ceit'ful (dē-sēt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or marked by, deceit; having a tendency or disposition to deceive; serving to mislead or insnare; trickish; fraudulent; cheating; insincere.

> Harboring foul *deceitful* thoughts. *Shak.*

— **de-ceit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ceit'ful-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Deceptive, misleading. See FALLACIOUS.
de-ceiv'a-ble (dē-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *décevable.*] **1.** Fitted to deceive; deceitful. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> The fraud of *deceivable* traditions. *Milton.*

2. Subject to deceit; capable of being misled.
— **de-ceiv'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* — **de-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **de-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
de-ceive' (dē-sēv'), *v. t.*; DE-CEIVED' (-sēvd'); DE-CEIV'ING. [OF. *deceivre, deceveir* (3d pl. pr. *deceivent*), F. *décevoir*, fr. L. *decipere* to catch, insnare, deceive; *de* + *capere* to take, catch. See CAPABLE; cf. DECEIT, DECEPTION.] **1.** To lead into error; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose upon; to deal treacherously with; to mislead; cheat; disappoint; delude; insnare.

> Nimble jugglers that *deceive* the eye. *Shak.*
> What can 'scape the eye
> Of God all-seeing, or *deceive* his heart? *Milton.*

2. To beguile; to divert; to while away. *Archaic.*

> These occupations oftentimes *deceived*
> The listless hour. *Wordsworth.*

3. To deprive by fraud or stealth; to defraud. *Obs.*

> Plant fruit trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon.*

4. To frustrate; — obsolete except as used of avoiding an attack or parry in fencing.
de-ceive', *v. i.* To use or practice deceit.
de-ceiv'er (dē-sēv'ēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *deceveor.*] One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; impostor.
decem-. Combining form from Latin *decem*, meaning *ten.*
De-cem'ber (dē-sĕm'bēr), *n.* [F. *décembre*, from L. *December*, fr. *decem* ten; — this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March. See TEN.]
1. The twelfth and last month of the year, having 31 days.
2. Fig.: Final period, or winter; as, the *December* of his life.
De-cem'brist (-brĭst), *n.* One associated with events occurring in December. Specif., *Russian Hist.*, one of those who conspired for constitutional government against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession at the death of Alexander I., in December, 1825; — called also *Dekabrist.*
de-cem'vir (-vēr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIRS (-vērz), L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L., fr. *decemviri*, pl.; *decem* ten + *vir* a man.] **1.** One of a body of ten magistrates in ancient Rome; esp., a member of either of the two commissions, of ten men each, who framed "the laws of the Twelve Tables" in 451–450 B. C., and who had absolute power during their term of office. See also QUINDECIMVIR.
2. A member of any body of ten men in authority, as of the Council of Ten in the Venetian Republic.
de-cem'vi-ral (-vĭ-răl), *a.* [L. *decemviralis.*] Of or pertaining to the decemvirs.
de-cem'vi-rate (-rāt), *n.* [L. *decemviratus.*] **1.** The office or term of office of the decemvirs, in Rome.
2. A body of ten men in authority.
de-cen'a-ry, de-cen'na-ry (dē-sĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *decennarius*, fr. *decena, decenna*, a tithing.] *Eng. Hist.* Of or pertaining to a tithing. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ȧ-rĭz). A tithing.

‖ **dé'ca-mi-sa'do** (dā'kä-mē-sä'dō), *n.* A Gallicized spelling of DESCAMISADO.
de-campt'. Decamped. *Ref. Sp.*
dec'a-nate (dĕk'ȧ-nāt), *n.* [LL. *decanatus* the office of a *decanus.* See DECAN.] **1.** *Astrol.* Any of the three divisions of ten degrees into which each sign of the zodiac is divided. Each planet has a particular *decanate*, or *face*, in which it has its least dignity.
2. A deanery.
De-can'dri-a (dē-kăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *deca-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with ten stamens. — **de-can'der** (-dēr), *n.* — **de-can'dri-an** (-ăn), *a.*
de-can'drous (-drŭs), *a.* Of the Decandria; having ten stamens.
dec-an'gu-lar (dĕk-ăŋ'gū-lȧr), *a.* [*deca-* + *angular.*] Having ten angles.
de-cant'ate (dē-kăn'tāt), *n.* The liquid decanted.
de-can'tate (dē-kăn'tāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *decantatus*, p. p. of *decantare.*] To sing or say repeatedly. *Obs.*
dec-an'ther-ous (dĕk-ăn'thēr-ŭs), *a.* See DECA-; ANTHER. *R.*
dec'a-pet'al-ous, *a.* See DECA-.
dec'a-phyl'lous (dĕk'ȧ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* See DECA-.
de-cap'i-tal-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* See DE-, 4. — **de-cap'i-tal-i-za'tion**, *n.*
de-cap'i-té (dē-kăp'ĭ-tā), *a.* [F. *décapité.*] *Her.* Couped.
de-cap'o-dal, de-cap'o-dous, *a.* Decapod. [var. of DECAPOD.]
dec'a-pode (dĕk'ȧ-pōd). Rare
dec'a-pod'i-form (-pŏd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*decapod* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a decapod; — said of certain insect larvæ.
decapod type. See under LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
de-cap'ter-yg'i-an (dē-kăp'tēr-ĭj'ĭ-ăn), **de-cap'ter-yg'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [*deca-* + Gr. πτερύγιον wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* Having ten fins.
de-car'bu-ra'tion (dē-kär'bū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Decarbonization.
de-car'bu-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* = DECARBONIZE. — **de-car'bu-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'-), *n.*
dec'arch (dĕk'ärk), *a.* [*deca-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning.] *Bot.* Having ten protoxylems.
de-card', *v. t.* To discard. *Obs.*
de-car'di-nal-ize (dē-kär'dĭ-năl-īz), *v. t.* To depose from the rank of cardinal.
de-car'nate (dē-kär'nāt), **de-car'nat-ed** (-ĕd), *a.* [L. *decarnatus* unfleshed.] Having lost, or been divested of, incarnation.
de'car-na'tion (dē'kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* Deliverance from, or putting off, carnality. *Obs.*
de-cas', *n.* [LL. *decasus.*] Destruction; decay. *Obs.*
dec'a-sem'ic (dĕk'ȧ-sē'mĭk; -sĕ'mĭk), *a.* [*deca-* + Gr. σῆμα sign.] Consisting of ten metrical units. *Obs.*
dec'a-sep'al-ous, *a.* See DECA-.
dec'a-sper'mal, dec'a-sper'mous, *a.* [See DECA-; SPERM, seed.] Ten-seeded.
de-cas'tel-late (dē-kăs'tĕ-lāt), *v. t.* [LL. *decastellare.*] To remove the battlements of. *Rare.*
dec'a-style, *a.* & *n.* [Gr. δεκάστυλος; δέκα ten + στῦλος a column.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **b** & **d**.
dec'a-to'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Decoic.
dec'a-tyl (dĕk'ȧ-tĭl), *n.* [Gr. δέκατος tenth + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Decyl.
de-cay'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
de-cayd'. Decayed. *Ref. Sp.*
de-cay'er, *n.* A causer of decay. *Rare.*
Dec'can trap (dĕk'ăn). [From the *Dekkan*, or *Deccan*, India.] *Geol.* A remarkable series of Cretaceous lavas in India, covering plateau areas some 200,000 square miles in extent.
dece. † DAIS.
de-ceast'. Deceased. *Ref. Sp.*
de-ceas'ure, *n.* Decease. *Obs.*
de-ceave'. † DECEIVE.
de-cede', *v. i.* [L. *decedere.* See DECEASE, *n.*] To withdraw. *Obs.*
de-ceipt'. † DECEIT.
de-ceiv'. Deceive. *Ref. Sp.*
de-ceiv'ance (dē-sēv'ăns), *n.* [F. *décevance.*] Deceit. *Obs.*
de-ceiv'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *décevant*, p. pr.] Deceitful. *Obs.* — *n.* A deceiver. *Obs.*
de-ceivd'. Deceived. *Ref. Sp.*
de-ceiv'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DECEIVE. — **de-ceiv'ing-ly**, *adv.*
de'cem-cos'tate, *a.* See DECEM-.
de'cem-den'tate, *a.* See DECEM-.
de-cem'fid (dē-sĕm'fĭd), *a.* [*decem-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cleft into ten segments; — often written *10-fid.*
de'cem-flo'rous, *a.* See DECEM-.
de'cem-fo'li-ate, *a.* See DECEM-.
de'cem-fo'li-o-late, *a.* See DECEM-.
de-cem'ju-gate (dē-sĕm'jo͞o-gāt; dē'sĕm-jo͞o'gāt), *a.* [*decem-* + *jugate.*] *Bot.* Having ten pairs of leaflets; — usually written *10-jugate.*
de'cem-loc'u-lar, *a.* See DECEM-.
de'cem-par'tite, *a.* [*decem-* + *partite.*] Parted into ten lobes or divisions; — said esp. of leaves.
de-cem'pe-dal (dē-sĕm'pē-dăl; dē'sĕm-pĕd'ăl), *a.* [*decem-* + *pedal.*] **1.** Ten feet long. *Obs.* **2.** *Zoöl.* Having ten feet. *Rare.*
de-cem'pe-date (dē-sĕm'pē-dāt; dē'sĕm-pĕd'āt), *a.* Decempedal.
de'cem-pen'nate, *a.* [*decem-* + *pennate.*] *Zoöl.* Having ten primaries in each wing. *Rare.*
de-cem'vi-ri, *n.*, *L. pl.* of DECEMVIR.
de-cem'vir-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
de'cence, *n.* [F. *décence.*] Decency. *Obs.*

de′cen-cy (dē′sĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *decentia*, fr. *decens*: cf. F. *décence*. See DECENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being decent, suitable, or becoming, in words or behavior; propriety of form in social intercourse, in actions, or in discourse; proper formality; seemliness; hence, freedom from obscenity or indecorum; modesty.

Observances of time, place, and of *decency* in general. *Burke.*

Immodest words admit of no defense,
For want of *decency* is want of sense. *Roscommon.*

2. That which is proper or becoming.

The external *decencies* of worship. *Atterbury.*

de-cen′na-ry (dē-sĕn′ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *decennis* of ten years. See DECENNIUM.] A period of ten years. — *a.* Decennial.

de-cen′ni-al (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *decennalis*. See DECENNIUM.] Consisting of ten years; happening every ten years; as, a *decennial* period; *decennial* games. — *n.* A tenth anniversary or its celebration. — **de-cen′ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

de-cen′ni-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -NIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *decennis* of ten years; *decem* ten + *annus* year.] A period of ten years. "The present *decennium*." *Hallam.*

de′cent (dē′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *decens*, *decentis*, p. pr. of *decere* to be fitting or becoming; akin to *decus* glory, honor, ornament, Gr. δοκεῖν to seem good, to seem, think, Skr. *daçasy* to be gracious: cf. F. *décent*. Cf. DECORATE, DECORUM, DEIGN.] **1.** Suitable in words, behavior, dress, or ceremony; becoming; fit; decorous; proper; seemly; as, *decent* conduct; *decent* language. *Shak.*

2. Free from immodesty or obscenity; modest.

3. Comely; shapely; well-formed. *Archaic.*

A sable stole of cyprus lawn
Over thy *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

4. Moderate, but competent; sufficient; hence, respectable; fairly good; passable; reasonably comfortable or satisfying; as, a *decent* fortune; a *decent* person.

A *decent* retreat in the mutability of human affairs. *Burke.*

— **de′cent-ly**, *adv.* — **de′cent-ness**, *n.*

de-cen′ter, **de-cen′tre** (dē-sĕn′tẽr), *v. t.*; DE-CEN′TERED, DE-CEN′TRED (-tẽrd); DE-CEN′TER-ING, DE-CEN′TRING. To place out of center; to render or make eccentric; specif., *Optics*, to cut (a lens, as for spectacles) so that the optical center does not coincide with the geometrical center.

de-cen′tral-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [See DE-, 4.] To deprive of centralization; to cause to withdraw from the center or place of concentration; to divide and distribute (what has been united or concentrated); — esp. said of authority, or the administration of public affairs. The opposite of *centralize*. — **de-cen′tral-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

de′cen-tra′tion (dē′sĕn-trā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of decentering, or state of being decentered.

de-ceph′a-li-za′tion (dē-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′-), *n.* *Zoöl.* Decrease or degeneration of organs and parts pertaining to the head or cephalic regions; — opposed to *cephalization*.

de-ceph′a-lize (dē-sĕf′ȧ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). *Zoöl.* To subject to decephalization.

de-cep′ti-ble (dē-sĕp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being deceived; deceivable. — **de-cep′ti-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

de-cep′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *déception*, L. *deceptio*, fr. *decipere*, *deceptum*. See DECEIVE.] **1.** Act of deceiving or misleading. *South.*

2. Fact or state of being deceived or misled.

3. That which deceives or is intended to deceive; false representation; artifice; cheat; fraud.

There was of course room for vast *deception*. *Motley.*

Syn. — See DECEIT.

de-cep′tious (-shŭs), *a.* [LL. *deceptiosus*.] Tending to deceive; delusive. *Rare.* — **de-cep′tious-ly**, *adv.* *Rare. Shak.*

de-cep′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *déceptif*. See DECEIVE.] Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress with false opinions; as, a *deceptive* appearance.

Language altogether *deceptive*, and hiding the deeper reality from our eyes. *Trench.*

Syn. — See FALLACIOUS.

deceptive cadence. See under CADENCE, 3.

— **de-cep′tive-ly**, *a.* — **de-cep′tive-ness**, *n.*

de-cern′ (dē-sûrn′), *v. t.*; DE-CERNED′ (-sûrnd′); DE-CERN′ING. [L. *decernere*: cf. F. *décerner*. See DECREE.] **1.** To decide; to determine. *Obs.*

2. *Scots Law.* To decree; to adjudge; — the use of the word *decern* being now necessary to constitute a decree.

3. To distinguish (one thing from another). *Obs. or R.*

de-cern′, *v. i.* To distinguish; specif., to discern clearly.

de-cern′i-ture (dē-sûr′nĭ-tūr), *n.* Act of decerning; *Scots Law*, a decree of a court.

de-chlo′ri-na′tion (dē-klō′rĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Loss or removal of chlorine.

de-chris′tian-ize (dē-krĭs′chăn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To turn from, or divest of, Christianity. — **de-chris′tian-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

dec′i- (dĕs′ĭ-). [F. *déci-*, L. *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten.] A prefix signifying *tenth*; specif., *Metric System*, signifying a *tenth* of the unit following it; thus *deci*are, *deci*gram, *deci*liter, *deci*meter, *deci*stere.

dec′i-are′ (dĕs′ĭ-âr′; dĕs′ĭ-âr′), *n.* [F. *déciare*; *déci-* tenth + *are*. See 1st ARE.] A metric measure of surface, containing 10 sq. meters, or 11.96 sq. yd. See MEASURE.

de-cide′ (dē-sīd′), *v. t.*; DE-CID′ED (-sīd′ĕd); DE-CID′ING (-sīd′ĭng). [L. *decīdere*; *de* + *caedere* to cut, cut off: cf. F. *décider*. Cf. CONCISE, DECISION.] **1.** To bring to a termination, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by giving the victory to one side or party; to render judgment concerning; to determine; to settle.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us *decide* it then. *Shak.*

2. To cut off; to separate. *Obs. & R.*

3. To cause to decide; as, that fact *decides* me.

de-cide′ (dē-sīd′), *v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion; to give decision; as, the court *decided* in favor of the defendant.

Who shall *decide*, when doctors disagree? *Pope.*

de-cid′ed (dē-sīd′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Free from ambiguity; unequivocal; unquestionable; clear; as, a *decided* advantage. "A more *decided* taste for science." *Prescott.*

2. Free from doubt or wavering; determined; fully settled; as, a *decided* opinion or purpose.

Syn. — DECIDED, DECISIVE. DECIDED applies to persons or things; DECISIVE, esp. to things. *Decided* denotes, as applied to things, that which is definite or beyond mistake, doubt, or question; with personal application, it characterizes one who (or that which) is resolute or determined; as, a *decided* preference, aversion, a *decided* success, a *decided* blue; a very *decided* person, the speaker had a *decided* air, a *decided* opinion. *Decisive* (see CONCLUSIVE) applies to that which is final or conclusive; as, a *decisive* judgment, decree, a *decisive* experiment, a *decisive* victory (i. e., one which ends the contest); cf. a *decided* victory (i. e., one about which there can be no question). See DECISION.

I see too many ways of saying things; a more *decided* mind hits on the right way at once. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

This was enough to determine Sir Thomas, and a *decisive* "Then so it shall be" closed that stage of the business. *Jane Austen.*

— **de-cid′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-cid′ed-ness**, *n.*

de-cid′u-a (dē-sĭd′ū-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *deciduus*. See DECIDUOUS.] *Anat.* The portion of the mucous membrane lining the uterus which undergoes special modifications in preparation for and during pregnancy, and is cast off at parturition. It is characteristic of the higher placental mammals only, and reaches extreme development in the human species, where most of the mucous membrane of the uterus is cast off. The part of the decidua directly lining the uterus is called ‖ **de-ci′du-a ve′ra** (dē-sĭd′ū-ȧ vē′rȧ); that which overgrows and incloses the egg is called ‖ **de-ci′du-a re-flex′a** (rē-flĕk′sȧ). The portion of the decidua vera which underlies the area of attachment of the chorion and takes part in forming the placenta is called ‖ **de-ci′du-a se′ro-ti′na** (sĕr′ō-tī′nȧ). ‖ **de-ci′du-a men′stru-a′lis** (mĕn′strōō-ā′lĭs), the part of the mucous membrane of the uterus which is cast off in the ordinary process of menstruation.

de-cid′u-al (-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the decidua. **decidual cells**, peculiar large irregular cells formed in the decidua of pregnancy, probably by modification of connective-tissue cells.

de-cid′u-ate (-āt), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Possessed of, or characterized by, a decidua; as, a *deciduate* mammal. **b** Formed in part from the decidua; as, a *deciduate* placenta. See PLACENTA, 1.

de-cid′u-o′ma (-ō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -OMATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *decidua* + *-oma*.] *Med.* An abnormal growth resembling the decidua, in the uterus. It is sometimes found after abortion, and may be malignant (**de-cid′u-o′ma ma-lig′num** [mȧ-lĭg′nŭm]), producing metastatic changes in other regions.

de-cid′u-ous (dē-sĭd′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *deciduus*, fr. *decīdere* to fall off; *de* + *cadere* to fall. See CHANCE.] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Falling off or shed at maturity, or at certain seasons, as, *Zoöl.*, the antlers of deer, the hair of certain animals, etc.; specif., *Bot.*: **a** Falling at the end of the growing period, as leaves, fruits, etc., or after anthesis, as the petals of many flowers; — opposed to *persistent*. Cf. FUGACIOUS, CADUCOUS, 1. **b** Having leaves of this type; as, a *deciduous* tree or shrub; — opposed to *evergreen*.

2. Perishing or transitory; ephemeral or fleeting.

deciduous cypress, the bald cypress. — **d. teeth**, the milk teeth.

dec′i-gram, **dec′i-gramme** (dĕs′ĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *décigramme*; *déci-* tenth (fr. L. *decimus*) + *gramme*.] A metric weight, equiv. to .1 gram, or 1.5432 grains. See WEIGHT.

dec′i-li′ter, **dec′i-li′tre** (-lē′tẽr), *n.* [F. *décilitre*; *déci-* tenth (L. *decimus*) + *litre*. See LITER.] A metric measure of volume, containing .1 liter, or 6.1024 cu. in.; .211 pt. U. S., .176 Br. See MEASURE.

de-cil′lion (dē-sĭl′yŭn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten + the ending of *million*.] The number denoted by a unit with 33 zeros annexed (in French-American notation) or with 60 zeros annexed (in English notation). See *Note* under NUMERATION. — **de-cil′lion**, *a.*

de-cil′lionth (-yŭnth), *a.* Pert. to, or having the last place in a series of, a decillion. — *n.* **a** The quotient of unity divided by a decillion. **b** One of a decillion equal parts.

dec′i-ma (dĕs′ĭ-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L., a tenth (sc. *pars* part). See DECIMAL.] **1.** A tenth; a tithe.

2. *Music.* **a** The interval of a tenth, or an octave and a third. **b** An organ stop whose pipes give tones a tenth above the keys played.

dec′i-mal (-măl), *a.* [F. *décimal* (cf. LL. *decimalis*), fr. L. *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten. See TEN; cf. DIME.] **1.** Numbered or proceeding by tens, each unit being ten times the unit next smaller; as, *decimal* notation; a *decimal* coinage.

2. *Eccl.* Pertaining to tithes.

decimal arithmetic, the common arithmetic, in which numeration proceeds by tens; sometimes, restrictedly, calculation with decimals. — **d. candle.** = BOUGIE DÉCIMALE. — **d. fraction**, *Arith.*, a fraction in which the denominator is some power of 10, usually not expressed, but signified by a point placed at the left of the numerator, as $.2 = \frac{2}{10}$, $.25 = \frac{25}{100}$. To make the number of places in the numerator equal to the number of zeros in the omitted denominator, zeros are inserted after the decimal point, thus: $\frac{37}{10000} = .0037$. — **d. line**, a vertical line separating integral and decimal parts of a number, used in accounts, prescriptions, etc., for the decimal point. — **d. measure**, *Math.*, a measure used in a decimal system. — **d. notation**, *Math.*, the expression of numbers through powers of 10; specif., the common method employing nine digits and zero. It is supposed to have been invented in India, was partially set forth, without the zero, in a contested passage of a Latin geometry attributed to Boethius (d. A. D. 525), was revived in Europe through the Arabs, and fully expounded by Leonardo da Pisa (1200). — **d. numeration**, *Math.*, the naming of numbers through multiples of powers of 10, the system used almost universally. It originated from counting on the fingers. — **d. place**, the place of a figure in a decimal system. — **d. point**, the dot at the left of a decimal fraction; introduced, it seems, by Napier (*Constructio*, 1619), and written by Newton above the line. — **d. system**, *Math.*, a system of decimal notation.

dec′i-mal (dĕs′ĭ-măl), *n.* A number expressed in the scale of tens; — almost exclusively used for *decimal fraction*. The use of decimals seems to have begun with Stevin (1582). For *recurring*, *circulating*, or *repeating decimal*, see the adj.

dec′i-mal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The system or theory of decimal notation, as in currency, weights, measures, etc.

dec′i-mal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To reduce to a decimal system; as, to *decimalize* the currency. — **dec′i-mal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

dec′i-mal-ly, *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

dec′i-mate (-māt), *v. t.*; DEC′I-MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); DEC′I-MAT′ING (-māt′ĭng). [L. *decimatus*, p. p. of *decimare* to decimate (in senses 1 & 2), fr. *decimus* tenth. See DECIMAL.] **1.** To take the tenth part of; to tithe. *Johnson.*

2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of; as, to *decimate* a regiment for mutiny. *Macaulay.*

3. To destroy a considerable part of; as, to *decimate* an army in battle; to *decimate* a people by disease.

dec′i-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *decimatio*: cf. F. *décimation*.] **1.** A tithing. *Obs.*

2. A selection of every tenth person, as for punishment.

3. The destruction of one in every ten or of any large proportion, as of people by pestilence or war.

dec′i-mes′tri-al (-mĕs′trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *decemmestris*. See DECI-, TEN, SEMESTER.] *Chron.* Consisting of ten months, as the ancient Roman year.

dec′i-me′ter, **dec′i-me′tre** (dĕs′ĭ-mē′tẽr), *n.* [F. *décimètre*; *déci-* tenth (L. *decimus*) + *mètre*. See METER.] A metric measure of length, equiv. to .1 meter, or 3.937 in. A sq. decimeter contains .01 sq. meter, or 15.50 sq. in.; a cu. decimeter, .001 cu. meter, or 61.024 cu. in. See MEASURE.

dec′i-mo-sex′to (-mō-sĕks′tō), *n. & a.* [Prop., in sixteenth; fr. L. *decimus* tenth + *sextus* sixth.] Sixteenmo.

dec′i-nene (dĕs′ĭ-nēn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten + *-ene*.] *Chem.* Any one of several unsaturated hydrocarbons of the formula $C_{10}H_{18}$.

dec′i-nor′mal (-nôr′măl), *a.* [*deci-* + *normal*.] Having one tenth of the normal strength. Symbol $\frac{n}{10}$. See NORMAL, *a.*, 4 a.

de-ci′pher (dē-sī′fẽr), *v. t.*; DE-CI′PHERED (-fẽrd); DE-CI′PHER-ING. [*de-* + *cipher*. Formed in imitation of F. *déchiffrer*. See CIPHER.] **1.** To translate from secret characters, or ciphers, into intelligible terms; as, to *decipher* a letter written in secret characters.

2. To find out so as to be able to make known the meaning of; to make out or read, as words badly written or partly obliterated; to detect; to reveal; to unfold.

3. To detect; to discover. *Obs. or R.*

You are both *deciphered*, . . .
For villains. *Shak.*

4. To represent by oral description or pictorial art; to express by a cipher or hieroglyphic. *Obs.*

de-ci′pher, *n.* **1.** A translation of a cipher.

2. A description. *Obs.*

de-ci′pher-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* The act of deciphering.

de-ci′sion (dē-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *decisio*, fr. *decīdere*, *decisum*: cf. F. *décision*. See DECIDE.] **1.** Act of deciding; act of settling or terminating, as a controversy, by giving judgment on the matter at issue; determination or result arrived at after due consideration, as of a question or doubt; settlement; conclusion. See JUDGMENT, PRECEDENT, STARE DECISIS.

A judgment of the court is its order upon a case: a *decision* of the court is its finding upon a question of law or fact arising in a case. *Quick & Garran.*

2. An account or report of a conclusion, especially of a legal adjudication or judicial determination of a question or cause; as, a *decision* of the Supreme Court.

3. The quality of being decided; prompt and fixed determination; firmness; as, to manifest great *decision*.

4. A cutting off; separation. *Obs.*

Syn. — Firmness, constancy, steadfastness, fortitude, courage, resoluteness, resolve, mettle, nerve, backbone. — DECISION, DETERMINATION, RESOLUTION, PLUCK, GRIT are here

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de-cend′, *v.* ✝ DESCEND.

de′cene (dē′sēn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten.] *Chem.* = DECYLENE.

dec′e-ner (dĕs′ē-nẽr; dē-sĕn′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *decenier*. See DECENARY, *a.*] The head of a squad of ten soldiers; also, the head or a member of a tithing. *Obs.*

de-cen′nal (dē-sĕn′ăl), *a.* [L. *decennalis*.] Decennial.

dec′en-na′li-an (dĕs′ĕ-nā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Decennial. *Obs.*

de-cen′na-ry. Var. of DECENARY.

de-cen′ni-ad (dē-sĕn′ĭ-ăd), *n.* [Cf. *chiliad*.] = DECENNIUM.

de-cen′no-val (-ō-văl), **de-cen′no-va-ry** (-vā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *decennovalis*; *decem* ten + *novem* nine.] Pert. to the number nineteen; of nineteen years. *Obs.*

de-cen′yl (dē-sĕn′ĭl), *n.* [*decene* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{10}H_{19}$.

de-cen′yl-ene (-ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*decenyl* + *-ene*.] *Chem.* Decinene.

de-cep′er, *v. t.* [OF. *desseparer*.] To sever. *Obs.* — **de-cep′er-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **de-cep′ti-o vi′sus** (dē-sĕp′shĭ-ō vī′sŭs). [L.] Optical illusion.

de′cep-ti′tious (dē′sĕp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Of a deceptive nature.

de-cep′tiv. Deceptive. *Ref. Sp.*

de′cep-tiv′i-ty (-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Deceptiveness; a deception. *Rare.*

de-cep′tor (dē-sĕp′tŏr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *décepteur*.] A deceiver.

de-cep′to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *deceptorius*.] Deceptive. *Obs.*

de-cep′tour, *n.* [See DECEPTOR.] Deceiver. *Obs.*

de-cer′e-brate (dē-sĕr′ē-brāt), *v. t.* = DECEREBRIZE. — **de-cer′e-bra′tion** (-brā′shŭn), *n.*

de-cer′e-brize (-brīz), *v. t.* To remove the cerebrum from.

de-cern′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

de-cerp′ (dē-sûrp′), *v. t.* [L. *decerpere*; *de* + *carpere* to pluck.] To pluck; crop; gather. *Obs.*

de-cerpt′ (dē-sûrpt′), *a.* [L. *decerptus*.] Decerped. *Obs.*

de-cerp′ti-ble (dē-sûrp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be decerped. *Obs.*

de-cerp′tion (-shŭn), *n.* A decerping or thing decerped. *Obs.*

de′cer-ta′tion (dē′sẽr-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *decertatio*, fr. *decertare* to contend.] Contest. *Rare.*

deces, **decesse.** ✝ DECEASE.

de-cess′ (dē-sĕs′), *n.* [L. *decessus*.] Decrease. *Rare.*

de-ces′sion (-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *decessio*. See DECEASE, *n.*] Departure; decrease. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

de-ces′sor, *n.* [L.] Predecessor.

de-charm′ (dē-chärm′), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décharmer*.] To free from a charm; disenchant. *R.*

dé′chaus-sé′ (dā′shō-sā′), *a.* [F. *déchaussé* with uncovered foot.] *Her.* **a** Without claws; — of an animal. **b** Dismembered.

de-chay′, *v. i.* [OF. *dechaeir*; the same word as *decaeir* in another dialect. See DECAY.] To decay. *Obs.*

‖ **dé′ché′ance′** (dā′shā′äNs′), *n.* [F.] Forfeiture; fall. [*Obs.*

de-cheer′ful, *a.* Cheerless.

dechen. ✝ DITCH, to smear.

dech′en-ite (dĕk′ĕn-īt; dĕk′-), *n.* [After E. H. K. von *Dechen*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* Lead vanadate, prob. PbV_2O_6, in red botryoidal masses. Sp. gr., 5.6–5.8.

De′ci-an (dē′shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.* Pert. to Decius, a Roman emperor (A. D. 249–251), who persecuted the Christians severely.

dec′ia-tine. Var. of DESSIATINE. [See -ABLE.

de-cid′a-ble (dē-sīd′ȧ-b'l), *a.*

de-cide′ment, *n.* Decision. *Obs.*

dec′i-dence (dĕs′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [See DECIDUOUS.] A falling off. *Obs.*

de-cid′er (dē-sīd′ẽr), *n.* One that decides.

de-cid′ing-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Decisively.

de-cid′u-a-ry (dē-sĭd′ū-ā-rĭ), *a.* Deciduous.

De-cid′u-a′ta (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of mammals including those having a deciduate placenta. *Huxley.*

dec′i-du′i-ty (dĕs′ĭ-dū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Deciduousness. *Rare.*

de-cid′u-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **de′ci-es re′pe-ti′ta pla-ce′bit** (dē′shĭ-ēz rĕp′ē-tī′tȧ plȧ-sē′bĭt). [L.] (This) will please (though) ten times repeated. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 365).

de-ci′fer. Decipher. *Ref. Sp.*

de-ci′ferd. Deciphered. *Ref. Sp.*

dec′il, **dec′ile** (dĕs′ĭl), *n.* [F. *décil*, fr. L. *decem* ten.] *Astrol.* An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the circuit of the zodiac, or 36°.

dec′i-mal-ist, *n.* One who uses or advocates a decimal system.

dec′i-ma′tor (dĕs′ĭ-mā′tẽr), *n.* One who decimates.

‖ **dé′cime′** (dā′sēm′), *n.* [F.] See COIN.

dec′ime (dĕs′ĭm), *n.* [LL. *decima*.] *Eng. Hist.* A tithing.

‖ **dé′ci-mo** (dā′thē-mō; 138), *n.* [Sp., lit., tenth.] See COIN.

dec′i-mo′lar, *a.* [*deci-* + *molar*.] *Chem.* Tenth molar. See MOLAR.

dec′i-mole (dĕs′ĭ-mōl), *n.* [L. *decem* ten.] *Music.* A decuplet.

dec′i-ner. ✝ DECENER.

de-ci′pher-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **de-ci′pher-a-bly**, *adv.*

de-ci′pher-er, *n.* One who deciphers. — **de-ci′pher-ess**, *n.* *Rare.*

de-cip′i-en-cy (dē-sĭp′ĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *decipiens*, p. pr.] State of being deceived; hallucination. *Obs.*

‖ **de-ci′pi-mur spe′ci-e rec′ti** (dē-sĭp′ĭ-mŭr). [L.] We are deceived by the semblance of what is right. Adapted from *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 25).

de-cip′i-um (dē-sĭp′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *decipere* to deceive.] *Chem.* A rare element announced in 1878, and more recently called *samarium*. Symbol, *Dp* (no period). See SAMARIUM.

de-ci′ple. ✝ DISCIPLE.

dec′i-po′lar, *a.* [*deci-* + *polar*.] Having ten poles, as a dynamo.

de-cip′pi-um. Var. of DECIPIUM.

de-cise′, *v. t.* [L. *decisus*, p. p. of *decidere*.] To decide. *Obs.*

de-cis′er, *n.* [LL. *decisor*.] Decider. *Obs.*

de-ci′sion-al (dē-sĭzh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of a decision. *R.*

compared as qualities of mind or character. DECISION is the power or habit of promptly and definitely deciding, esp. upon a course of action; as, *decision* of character. DETERMINATION implies adherence, with a fixed, sometimes obstinate, purpose, to a course of action once settled upon; as, a man of dogged *determination*. RESOLUTION implies constancy and courage, esp. in carrying out a course of action in the face of difficulty or danger; as, "What reënforcement we may gain from hope, if not, what *resolution* from despair" (*Milton*). PLUCK implies spirited and indomitable resolution, esp. against odds; as, "decay of English spirit, decay of manly *pluck*" (*Thackeray*). GRIT implies stamina and staying power; as, it is *grit* that tells. See COURAGE, DECIDED.

Without question or delay, — with the irresistible *decision* . . . which had so strangely taken possession of him. *Hawthorne.*

He [spoke] in a voice of forced calmness, but with an air of the most resolute *determination*. *Miss Ferrier.*

To her own subjects, indeed, who knew nothing of her maneuvers and retreats, . . . she [Elizabeth] seemed the embodiment of dauntless *resolution*. *J. R. Green.*

The energy, fortitude, and dogged perseverance that we technically style *pluck*. *Ld. Lytton.*

If I have any *grit* in me, I owe it to this proud humility of my forefathers. *J. A. Symonds.*

de-ci'sive (dē-sī'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *décisif*. See DECISION.] **1.** Having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy; putting an end to contest or controversy; final; conclusive. "A *decisive*, irrevocable doom." *Bates.* "*Decisive* campaign." *Macaulay.* "*Decisive* proof." *Hallam.*

2. Marked by promptness and decision.

This attribute of the *decisive* character. *J. Foster.*

Syn. — See DECIDED, CONCLUSIVE.

— **de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

dec'i-stere (dĕs'ĭ-stēr), *n.* [F. *décistère*; *déci-* tenth + *stère* a stere.] A metric measure of capacity, containing .1 cu. meter, or 3.5315 cu. ft. See MEASURE.

de-civ'i-lize (dē-sĭv'ĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To reduce from civilization to a lower, or a savage, state. *Rare.* — **de-civ'i-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

deck (dĕk), *v. t.*; DECKED (dĕkt); DECK'ING. [D. *dekken* to cover; akin to E. *thatch*. See THATCH.] **1.** To cover; to overspread. *Obs. or R.*

To *deck* with clouds the uncolored sky. *Milton.*

2. To dress, as the person; to clothe; esp., to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; adorn; embellish.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency. *Job* xl. 10.
And *deck* my body in gay ornaments. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

4. To load or pile up on a deck; — sometimes with *up*; as, to *deck* up logs on a skidway.

Syn. — See ADORN.

deck, *n.* [D. *dek*. See DECK, *v.*] **1.** A covering. *Obs.*

2. The floorlike platform of a horizontal section, or compartment, of a ship. The deck names in modern merchant vessels vary so greatly that no exact statement regarding them can be given that is entirely uniform, though certain general types are observed. Small vessels have but one deck (the main deck), and are called **single-deck vessels**. Where the single deck steps to a higher level aft the vessel is called a **raised-quarter-deck vessel**; where there are two steps the vessel is a **well-deck vessel**. **Two-deck vessels** have a **main** and **lower deck**. The decks of a **three-deck vessel** are the **upper deck** (weather deck), those below being **main deck**, **lower deck**, **orlop deck**, and **platform deck**. The decks of a **hurricane-deck vessel** are the **hurricane deck** (weather deck), and below **main**, **lower**, **orlop**, and **platform deck**. In the large merchant vessels the decks are named from the weather deck that designates the type of vessel. Thus, the decks of a **shelter-deck vessel** are **shelter deck** (weather deck), and below this the **upper**, **main**, **lower**, **orlop**, and **platform deck**, and above the shelter deck there may be **bridge deck**, **promenade deck**, and **boat deck**. The decks of a **spar-deck vessel** are **spar deck** (weather deck), and below **main**, **lower**, **orlop**, and **platform deck**, and above the spar deck there may be **bridge deck**, **promenade deck**, and **boat deck**. In naval usage: **a** The highest deck extending from stem to stern is the **main deck**. A partial deck above the main deck at the bow is called the **forecastle deck**: at the stern, **poop deck**; amidships, **upper deck**. The name *upper deck* is also applied to such a partial deck extending from the waist to either bow or stern, in which case the name *forecastle deck* or *poop deck*, as the case may be, is not used. A partial deck above the main deck amidships, the space under which is not inclosed, or consists of small compartments, is called **bridge deck**. **b** The first deck below the main deck, which is used primarily for berthing purposes, and on which no guns, or light rapid-fire guns only, are carried, is called the **berth deck**. This is usually the deck at or next above the water line. A complete deck on which guns are carried between the main deck [illegible] the berth deck is called the **gun deck**, or if there are two such decks the **gun deck** and the **lower deck**, respectively. **c** A partial deck below the berth deck, if located on or above the protective deck or the water-tight deck, is called the **orlop deck**: if below the protective deck or the water-tight deck, the **platform**. If there are two platforms, at different levels, they are **upper** and **lower platform**. Where there is no protective or water-tight deck, the same nomenclature is followed, the deck below the berth deck being called the **orlop deck**. **d** A deck of extra strength and thickness of plating, worked for protective purposes, is called the **protective deck**. **e** The deck with sloping or curved sides in similar vessels, worked similarly to a protective deck, but not of extra strength and thickness above structural requirements, is called the **water-tight deck**. **f** A deck worked for protective purposes below the protective deck and as a separate construction, and not as plating on lower side of the protective-deck beams, is called the **splinter deck**.

3. A flat space or floor resembling, or likened to, a ship's deck, esp. when exposed to the open air, as the top of a mansard roof or curb roof when made nearly flat, the roof of a railroad passenger car, etc.; in mining, the platform of a cage. Cf. DECK BRIDGE.

4. A pack or set of playing cards; also, the cards of a pack left over after the deal.

The king was slyly fingered from the *deck*. *Shak.*

5. A heap or store. *Obs.*

between decks, or, *colloquially*, **'tween decks**, the space, or in the space, between the decks of a vessel.

deck [illegible]*n.* A ⊤ bar or beam supporting the deck, having a cylindrical rib along the edge opposite to the flange.

deck bridge. *Railroad Engin.* A bridge carrying the track on the upper chords; — disting. from a *through bridge*, with the track upon the lower chords, between the girders.

decke[illegible] **1.** Adorned; specif., *Her.*, having edges of another color (said of the feathers of a bird).

2. Ha[illegible] deck or decks.

deck'er [illegible]ĕk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that decks, or adorns; a coverer; as, a table *decker*.

2. A vessel which has a deck or decks; — used esp. in composition; as, a single-*decker*; a three-*decker*.

3. One who rolls logs upon a skidway or log deck.

deck floor. *Arch.* A floor which serves also as a roof, as of a belfry or balcony.

deck hand. A common sailor, esp. one employed on steamers or coasting vessels.

deck hook. A horizontal knee or frame, in the bow of a ship, on which the forward part of the deck rests.

deck house. *Naut.* A house, cabin, or saloon erected on the upper deck.

deck'ing (dĕk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Ornament; adornment.

2. The material forming a deck, and its fashioning.

decking chain. A long chain used in loading or piling logs by horse power.

deck'le (dĕk''l), *n.* Also **deck'el**, **dek'le**. [Cf. G. *deckel* cover, lid.] *Paper Making.* **a** A separate thin wooden frame used to form the border of a hand mold. **b** A curb on either side of the apron in a paper machine to confine the flowing pulp and so determine the width of the paper.

deckle edge. The rough, untrimmed edge of paper left by the deckle; also, a rough edge in imitation of this.

deck'le-edged' (-ĕjd'), *a.* Having a deckle edge; as, *deckle-edged* paper; a *deckle-edged* book.

deck log. *Nav.* In the United States navy, a book in which the items of the log are entered, by the officer of the watch at the end of the watch. It corresponds to the old log slate.

deck molding or **moulding.** *Arch.* The molded finish of the edge of a deck, making the junction with the lower slope of the roof.

deck'-pierc'ing (-pẽr'sĭng), *a.* Designed, or fitted, to penetrate a vessel's deck.

deck-piercing shell, *Ordnance*, a shell designed for use principally with large coast mortars, carrying a bursting charge of high explosive and intended by vertical, or high-angle, fire to penetrate the protective deck plating of vessels and burst within. It has a soft steel cap.

deck roof. *Arch.* A nearly flat roof not surmounted by parapet walls.

deck sheet. *Naut.* A sheet leading from the clew of a topmast studding sail to the deck.

deck stopper. *Naut.* A stopper fastened to the deck, used to hold the cable when the anchor is down.

deck stringer. *Shipbuilding.* A wide plate riveted to the extremities of each tier of beams to connect them to the side of the ship and to each other.

deck transom. *Shipbuilding.* The transom into which the deck is framed.

de-claim' (dē-klām'), *v. i.*; DE-CLAIMED' (-klāmd'); DE-CLAIM'ING. [L. *declamare*; *de* + *clamare* to cry out: cf. F. *déclamer*. See CLAIM.] **1.** To speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or oration; to harangue; specif., to recite a speech, poem, etc., in public as an elocutionary exercise; as, the students *declaim* twice a week.

2. To speak for rhetorical display; to speak pompously, noisily, or theatrically; to make an empty speech; to rehearse trite arguments in debate; to rant.

Grenville seized the opportunity to *declaim* on the repeal of the stamp act. *Bancroft.*

de-claim', *v. t.* **1.** To utter in public; to deliver in a rhetorical or set manner.

2. To defend by declamation; to advocate loudly. *Obs.* "*Declaims* his cause." *South.*

3. To denounce. *Obs.*

dec'la-ma'tion (dĕk'là-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *declamatio*: cf. F. *déclamation*. See DECLAIM.] **1.** Act or art of declaiming: rhetorical delivery; haranguing; loud speaking in public; esp., recitation of selected speeches, etc., as a school exercise; as, the practice of *declamation* by students.

The public listened with little emotion, but with much civility, to five acts of monotonous *declamation*. *Macaulay.*

2. A set speech or harangue; declamatory discourse.

3. Pretentious rhetorical display, with more sound than sense; as, mere *declamation*.

4. *Music.* The fit rhetorical rendering of words in singing.

de-clam'a-to-ry (dē-klăm'à-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *declamatorius*: cf. F. *déclamatoire*.] **1.** Pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; as, a *declamatory* theme.

2. Characterized by rhetorical display; pretentiously rhetorical; bombastic; noisy; as, a *declamatory* way or style.

de-clar'ant (dē-klâr'ănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *déclarant*, p. pr.] One who makes a declaration, esp. in a legal action.

dec'la-ra'tion (dĕk'là-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *déclaration*, fr. L. *declaratio*, fr. *declarare*. See DECLARE.] **1.** Act of elucidating; interpretation; also, description; exposition. *Obs.*

2. Act of declaring, proclaiming, or publicly announcing; explicit assertion; undisguised token of a ground or side taken on any subject; proclamation; exposition; as, the *declaration* of an opinion; a *declaration* of war; *declaration* of a dividend, etc.

3. That which is declared or proclaimed; announcement; formal expression; avowal; also, the document or instrument containing such statement or proclamation; as, the *Declaration* of Independence (see below, in *Phrases*) is now preserved in Washington, D. C.

Declarations of mercy and love . . . in the Gospel. *Tillotson.*

In 1776 the Americans laid before Europe that noble *Declaration*, which ought to be hung up in the nursery of every king, and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace. *Buckle.*

4. *Law.* In common-law practice, the first pleading in an action, consisting of the plaintiff's statement in order and at large of his cause of complaint and demand for relief; the narration of the plaintiff's case containing the count, or counts. Originally in England the *declaration* was distinguished from *count* (see COUNT, 1st *n.*, 4). The parts of a declaration are: the **title**, giving the name of the court and term; the **venue**, or county or district in which the action is laid; the **commencement**, giving the parties and the capacities in which they appear, and the necessary facts as to the summoning of the defendant and the form of the action; the **statement**, or **body**, giving the facts on which the cause of action is based; and the **conclusion**, giving the damage and demand for relief; and in some cases, the **profert**, as of letters testamentary, and the **pledges of prosecution**, giving the plaintiff's **undertaking** to pursue the action to judgment. The *declaration* corresponds to the *complaint* of code practice, the *bill* in equity, the *libel* (*narratio*) of the Civil law, and *allegations* of the ecclesiastical courts.

5. *Scots Law.* In criminal proceedings, the (voluntary) statement made by an accused person at his preliminary examination, taken in writing and signed by the judge and at least two witnesses.

6. *Law.* A solemn statement allowed in most jurisdictions to be made by witnesses, etc., instead of the oath, and subjecting them to perjury for its violation.

7. *Racing.* A formal withdrawal of a horse from a race in which it has been entered.

8. *Card Playing.* **a** In bézique and other games, an announcement during the play of points scored by a player. **b** *Bridge.* The announcement of the trump suit by dealer or dummy.

Declaration of Breda (brā-dä'), a declaration of amnesty and religious liberty issued from Breda in the Netherlands by Charles II. in April, 1660, just before the Restoration. — **D. of Independence**, the public act in which the Second Continental Congress declared the thirteen North American colonies to be free and independent states and repudiated any connection with Great Britain. It was passed on July 4, 1776, by the vote of all the colonies save New York, which ratified it on July 9, 1776. It was signed on August 2, 1776, by representatives of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. A declaration of independence of Great Britain is said to have been made by the citizens of Mecklenburg County, N. C., in May, 1775. Resolutions of independence had been offered in Congress in June, 1776. — **D. of Indulgence.** *Eng. Hist.* **a** A proclamation by Charles II. in 1673 suspending all penal laws against dissenters. Parliament held that the king had no constitutional right to suspend ecclesiastical penal statutes and he was forced to withdraw the declaration. **b** A proclamation by James II. in 1687, on his sole authority, annulling all religious tests and all penal enactments against dissenters. — **D. of Paris**, a statement of the rules of maritime law to be applied in case of war, made and signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, at Paris, April 16, 1856. It declared that: (1) Privateering is and remains abolished. (2) The neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, except contraband of war. (3) Neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag. (4) Blockades to be binding must be effective. It has been since acceded to by practically all maritime states. — **d. of rights.** **a** A formal declaration enumerating somewhat in detail the rights of the citizen which the government of a state must respect. *Tiedeman.* — **b** *Eng. Hist.* See BILL OF RIGHTS. — **D. of St. Petersburg**, a declaration by which nearly all the European states in 1868 renounced the use, in case of war between themselves, of any projectile of a weight below 14 ounces which is either explosive or charged with fulminating or inflammable substances. — **d. of trust** or **use**, *Law*, an acknowledgment, usually in writing, by one holding or taking title to property, that he holds the property in trust for, or to the use of, another. Although it passes the equitable title, a declaration of trust is not technically a grant. — **d. of war**, a formal announcement by one sovereignty or state of the beginning of hostilities against another, whether by a public proclamation, or, as formerly under primitive custom, by the mouth of heralds. The announcement may either precede or follow overt acts of hostility. In the United States the power to declare war is vested in Congress by the Constitution (Art. I. sec. 8, cl. 11.)

de-clar'a-tive (dē-klăr'à-tĭv), *a.* [L. *declarativus*: cf. F. *déclaratif*.] **1.** Making clear; elucidating. *Obs.*

2. Making declaration; explanatory; assertive; declaratory. "*Declarative* laws." *Baker.*

3. Declared; made known; manifested; as, the *declarative* glory of God.

de-clar'a-tor (dē-klăr'à-tẽr), *n.* [F. acte *déclaratoire*.] *Scots Law.* A declaratory statement; hence, a form of action by which some right, violated or threatened, is prayed to be judicially declared in favor of the pursuer, but not praying anything to be done or paid by the defendant.

de-clar'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *déclaratoire*.] **1.** Making declaration; manifesting; affirmative; expressive; as, a clause *declaratory* of the will of the legislature.

2. Specif.: *Law.* **a** Declaring what is the existing law; as, *declaratory* law; a *declaratory* act; — distinguished from *remedial*. **b** *Scots Law.* Designating, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an action of declarator.

de-clare' (dē-klâr'), *v. t.*; DE-CLARED' (-klârd'); DE-CLAR'ING (-klâr'ĭng). [F. *déclarer*, from L. *declarare*; *de* + *clarare* to make clear, *clarus* clear, bright. See CLEAR.] **1.** To make clear; to free from obscurity. *Obs.* "To *declare* this a little." *Boyle.*

2. To make known by language; to communicate or manifest to others explicitly and plainly, whether by acts, words, writing, or signs; to publish; proclaim; announce.

This day I have begot whom I *declare*
My only Son. *Milton.*

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. *Ps.* xix. 1.

3. To make declaration of; to assert; to affirm; to set forth; to avow; as, he *declares* the story to be false.

I the Lord . . . *declare* things that are right. *Is.* xlv. 19.

4. To make full statement of (goods, etc., subject to taxes, duties, etc.); to name (dutiable or taxable property) as being in one's possession or ownership.

5. To clear (some one) of an accusation. *Obs.*

6. *Racing.* To announce the withdrawal of (a horse) from a race in which it has been entered.

7. *Card Playing.* **a** In bézique and other games, to announce (the points already made by a player), usually by laying the scoring cards face upward upon the table. **b** To make (a certain suit) trumps, as at bridge.

8. *Cricket.* To order (an innings) closed or ended before the usual ten wickets have fallen. This is often done by a captain when his side has made enough runs to be reasonably assured of winning the match, esp. when there is a limited time to get the other side out.

9. *Billiards.* = CALL, *v. t.*, 20. *Brit.*

Syn. — Affirm, aver, asseverate, assert, maintain; publish, advertise, herald, blazon, bruit. — DECLARE, ANNOUNCE, PROCLAIM, PROMULGATE. TO DECLARE is to make known explicitly and plainly, esp. in a formal and public manner; as, to *declare* one's intentions, to *declare* one's self satisfied, to *declare* war. TO ANNOUNCE is to declare by anticipation or to make known publicly, esp. for the first time; as, to *announce* a forthcoming book, a public meeting, a discovery, to *announce* dinner, to *announce* the arrival or entrance of a distinguished visitor. TO PROCLAIM is to announce with the widest publicity; as, "He hath sent me . . . to *proclaim* liberty to the captives" (*Is.*

de-ci'siv. [illegible]
de-ci'so-r[illegible]
Decisive. [illegible] *or R.*
de-cist'. ✝ DESIST.
de-cit'i-zen[illegible]
‖ **De Ci'vi-**[illegible] **tē dē'ī).** [illegible] city of God; — title of a famous religious work by St. Augustine.
deck. *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. of DIKE.
deck curb. *Arch.* A curb supporting a roof deck.
deck'el. Var. of DECKLE.
deck feather. *Zoöl.* One of the two central tail feathers of a bird.
deckle strap. = DECKLE b.
deck pipe. *Naut.* A pipe through which the cable is paid into the chain locker.
deck plate. *Naut.* Any plate in the deck surrounding an opening for a pipe, mast, or the like.
deckt. Decked. *Ref. Sp.*
deck tackle. See TACKLE.
deck watch. *Naut.* A second-rate timepiece for deck use.
decl. *Abbr.* Declension; declensional.
de-claim'ant. *n.* Declaimer. *R.*
de-claimd'. Declaimed. *Ref. Sp.*
de-claim'er, *n.* One who declaims: a haranguer.
‖ **de'cla-man'do** (dā'klä-män'dō; dĕk'là-măn'-), *adv.* [It., p. pr.] *Music.* In declamatory style.
dec'la-ma'tor (dĕk'là-mā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A declaimer. *Obs.*
de-clam'a-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-clar'a-ble (dē-klâr'à-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
de-clar'a-tiv. Declarative. *R. S.*
de-clar'a-tive, *n.* One that is declaratory. [CLARATIVE.]
de-clar'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of DE-
de-clar'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of DECLARATORY.

E F G H I J K L M

ixi. 1); "Hear her black trumpet through the land *proclaim*" (*Pope*). To PROMULGATE is to proclaim or make known more widely (often in an official way) what is already known by some persons; as, to *promulgate* a decree, a doctrine; "With little disguise a new opposite commandment, 'Thou shalt steal,' is everywhere *promulgated*" (*Carlyle*). See PUBLISH, AFFIRM, ASSERT, ALLEGE.

to declare off, to announce formally to be off, as a bet; intransitively, to recede; to withdraw; to back out. — **to d. one's self**, to avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses; to manifest or disclose one's true character, one's identity, or the like. — **to d. to win with**, in racing, where one stable has two or more horses entered and starting in one race, to announce with (which one) the race will be won, if possible, so far as its stable companions are concerned.

de-clare′ (dē-klâr′), *v. i.* **1.** To make exposition (of). *Obs.*
2. To make a declaration, or an open and explicit avowal; to proclaim one's self; — often with *for* or *against*; as, Washington *declared* for his country against his king.
3. *Law.* To make a declaration as plaintiff in an action at law; as, the plaintiff *declares* in trespass. See DECLARATION, *n.*, 5.
4. *Cricket.* To declare an innings. See DECLARE, *v. t.*, 8.

de-clared′ (dē-klârd′), *p. a.* Openly avowed or made known. **declared game.** *Billiards.* = CALL GAME. *Brit.* — **d. trump,** *Whist*, a trump suit announced in advance of the play, thus dispensing with the turned trump.
— **de-clar′ed-ly** (-klâr′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-clar′ed-ness**, *n.*

de-class′ (dē-klȧs′), *v. t.*; DE-CLASSED′ (-klȧst′); DE-CLASS′ING [Cf. F. *déclasser.*] To remove from a class; to separate or degrade from one's class, esp. one's social class; — chiefly used in *p. p.*; as, in both society and business he was one of the *declassed.*

de-clen′sion (dē-klĕn′shŭn), *n.* [Apparently fr. F. *déclinaison*, fr. L. *declinatio*, fr. *declinare.* See DECLINE; cf. DECLINATION.] **1.** Act or state of declining; declination; descent; slope.

The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea. *T. Burnet.*

2. A falling off towards a worse state; a downward tendency; deterioration; decay; as, the *declension* of virtue, of science, of a state, etc.
3. Act of courteously refusing; act of declining; a declinature; refusal; as, the *declension* of a nomination.
4. *Gram.* Inflection of nouns, adjectives, etc., according to the grammatical cases; also, the inflectional class of a word declined by cases; as, the first or the second *declension* of nouns, adjectives, etc.; or the rehearsing of a word as declined. The nominative was anciently held to be the primary and original form, and was likened to a perpendicular line, from which the variations, or *oblique* cases, were regarded as fallings away (hence called *casus*, cases, or fallings); and an enumerating of the various forms, being a sort of progressive descent from the noun's upright form, was hence called a *declension.* By a later extension of meaning *case* was applied also to the nominative.
5. *Magnetism.* **a** Formerly, magnetic dip. **b** = DECLINATION, 8.

de-clen′sion-al (dē-klĕn′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to declension. — **de-clen′sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

de-clin′a-ble (dē-klīn′ȧ-b′l), *a.* [Cf. F. *déclinable.* See DECLINE.] Capable of being declined; admitting of declension or inflection; as, *declinable* parts of speech.

dec′li-nant (dĕk′lĭ-nănt), *a.* [F. *déclinant.*] *Her.* Having the tail hanging straight downwards; — said of a serpent.

dec′li-nate (dĕk′lĭ-nāt) | *a.* [L. *declinatus*, p. p. of *declinare.* See DECLINE.] Bent downward or aside; specif., *Bot.*, bending downward in a curve.
dec′li-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd) |

dec′li-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *declinatio* a bending aside, an avoiding: cf. F. *déclination* a decadence. See DECLENSION.] **1.** Act of deviating, or turning aside; swerving; obliquity.

The *declination* of atoms in their descent. *Bentley.*

2. Act or state of falling off, or declining, from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay; decline. "The *declination* of a monarchy." *Bacon.*
3. Act or state of bending downward; inclination; as, *declination* of the head.
4. Act or state of declining, or refusing; withdrawal; refusal; averseness.

The queen's *declination* from marriage. *Stow.*

5. *Astron.* The angular distance of any object from the celestial equator, measured either northward or southward on an hour circle.
6. *Dialing.* The arc of the horizon, contained between a vertical circle and the prime vertical if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the vertical circle if reckoned from the north or south.
7. *Gram.* Inflection of a word; declension. See DECLINE, *v. t.*, 4.
8. *Magnetism.* The angle which the magnetic needle makes with the geographical meridian. It is said to be *east* or *west*, according as the needle points to the east or west of the geographical pole.

declination axis. *Astron.* In an equatorial, the axis mounted perpendicular to the polar axis, to one end of which is fastened the telescope and to the other the declination circle.

declination circle. *Astron.* **a** The graduated circle on the declination axis of an equatorial, from which declinations are read. **b** A great circle of the celestial sphere, along which declinations are measured; an hour circle.

declination compass. *Physics.* A compass combined with a telescope (for determining the astronomical meridian), used for finding the declination of the magnetic needle.

dec′li-na′tor (dĕk′lĭ-nā′tēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *déclinateur.* See DECLINE.] **1.** An instrument for taking the declination or angle which a plane makes with the horizontal plane.
2. A dissentient. *Rare.*

de-clin′a-to-ry (dē-klīn′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *declinatorius*, fr. L. *declinare*: cf. F. *déclinatoire.*] Containing or involving a declination or refusal, as of submission to a charge or sentence. — **declinatory plea**, *Law*, a dilatory plea denying the court's jurisdiction; esp., the plea of benefit of clergy, which could be pleaded in bar of execution only, abolished by 6 & 7 Geo. IV. c. 28, § 6 (1826), or of sanctuary, abolished completely by 21 James I. c. 28 (1623).

de-clin′a-ture (dē-klīn′ȧ-tūr), *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* A plea denying jurisdiction, or the privilege of such a plea.
2. Act of declining, or refusing; as, *declinature* of an office.

de-cline′ (dē-klīn′), *v. i.*; DE-CLINED′ (-klīnd′); DE-CLIN′ING (-klīn′ĭng). [ME. *declinen* to bend down, lower, sink, decline (a noun), F. *décliner* to decline, refuse, fr. L. *declinare* to turn aside, inflect (a part of speech), avoid; *de* + *clinare* to incline; akin to E. *lean.* See LEAN, *v. i.*]
1. To turn or bend aside; to deviate; stray; withdraw; as, a line that *declines* from straightness; conduct that *declines* from sound morals.

Yet do I not *decline* from thy testimonies. *Ps. cxix. 157.*

2. To tend or draw towards a close, decay, or extinction; to tend to a less perfect state; to become diminished or impaired; to fail; sink; diminish; lessen; as, the day *declines*; virtue *declines*; religion *declines*; business *declines.*

That empire must *decline*
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller.*

3. To bend or lean downward; to take a downward direction; to bend over or hang down, as from weakness, despondency, etc.; hence, fig., to sink or stoop, as to an unworthy object. "With *declining* head." *Shak.* "[Eyes] *declining* towards the ground." *Fielding.*

Disdaining to *decline*,
Slowly he falls, amidst triumphant cries. *Byron.*

The ground . . . became broken and *declined* rapidly. *Scott.*

4. To turn away; to shun consent; to refuse; — the opposite of *accept* or *consent*; as, he *declined*, upon principle.
5. To tend or incline (to); to be favorable. *Obs.*
6. To descend in lineage. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
7. *Astron.* To deviate from the celestial equator (or, formerly, from the ecliptic); to have declination, or latitude.

de-cline′, *v. t.* **1.** To bend downward; to bring, or move, down; to depress; to cause to bend, bow, or fall; hence, *Obs.*, to degrade; debase.

In melancholy deep, with head *declined.* *Thomson.*
And now fair Phœbus gan *decline* in haste
His weary wagon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

2. To cause to decrease or diminish. *Obs.* "You have *declined* his means." *Beau. & Fl.*
3. To put or turn aside; to turn off or away from; to refuse to undertake or comply with; to reject; to shun; to avoid; as, to *decline* an offer; to *decline* a contest.

Could I
Decline this dreadful hour? *Massinger.*

4. *Gram.* To inflect, or rehearse in order the changes of grammatical form of; as, to *decline* a noun or an adjective; — now restricted to case inflection, but formerly applied also to conjugation.
5. To run through from first to last; to repeat like a schoolboy declining a noun. *Rare.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Reject, repudiate, repel. — DECLINE, REFUSE agree in expressing the opposite of *consent.* DECLINE is the more courteous term; REFUSE is more positive, often implying decided, even ungracious, rejection of what is offered; as, to *decline* an invitation; "Meats by the law unclean . . . young Daniel could *refuse*" (*Milton*). See DISCARD.

de-cline′, *n.* [F. *déclin.* See DECLINE, *v. i.*] **1.** A falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; also, the period when a thing is tending toward extinction or a less perfect state; as, the *decline* of life; the *decline* of day; the *decline* of strength.

Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

2. *Med.* **a** That period of a disorder or paroxysm when the symptoms begin to abate in violence; as, the *decline* of a fever. **b** A gradual sinking and wasting away of the physical and mental faculties. **c** Any wasting disease, esp. pulmonary consumption; as, to die of a *decline.*
3. A weakened or deteriorated condition.
4. A downward slope; declivity.

de-clined′ (dē-klīnd′), *p. a.* **1.** = DECLINATE.
2. Turned, or bent, aside; sloped; lowered; debased; brought near an end.
3. *Dialing.* See DIRECT, *a.*, 8.

de-clin′er (dē-klīn′ēr), *n.* One that declines; specif.: **a** One who rejects or refuses something. **b** *Dialing.* A plane deviating from the prime vertical or the meridian, or a dial whose plane so deviates.

dec′li-nom′e-ter (dĕk′lĭ-nŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*decline* + *-meter.*] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.
2. *Astron.* An instrument for registering declinations.

de-clive′ (dē-klīv′), *a.* [F. *déclive*, fr. L. *declivis* sloping.] Sloping down. — *n.* *Med.* The lowest part, as of a wound.

de-cliv′i-tous (dē-klĭv′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Having a considerable downward slope; moderately steep.

de-cliv′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *declivitas*, fr. *declivis* sloping, downhill; *de* + *clivus* a slope, a hill; akin to *clinare* to incline: cf. F. *déclivité.* See DECLINE.] **1.** Deviation from the horizontal; gradual descent of surface; inclination downwards; slope; — opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent; the same slope, considered as *descending*, being a *declivity*, which, considered as *ascending*, is an *acclivity.*
2. A descending surface; a sloping place.
Syn. — See ACCLIVITY.

de-cli′vous (dē-klī′vŭs), *a.* Sloping, esp. downwards.

de-coct′ (dē-kŏkt′), *v. t.*; DE-COCT′ED (-kŏk′tĕd); DE-COCT′ING. [L. *decoctus*, p. p. of *decoquere* to boil down; *de* + *coquere* to cook, boil. See COOK.] **1.** To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water; to extract the strength or flavor of by boiling; to make an infusion of.
2. To prepare by heat; specif., to prepare by the heat of the stomach for assimilation; digest; concoct. *Obs. or R.*
3. To warm, strengthen, or invigorate, as if by boiling. *Rare.* "*Decoct* their cold blood." *Shak.*
4. Fig.: To plan; devise; concoct. *Obs. & R.*

de-coct′, *a.* [L. *decoctus.*] Decocted. *Obs.*

de-coct′i-ble (dē-kŏk′tĭ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being boiled or digested.

de-coc′tion (dē-kŏk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *décoction*, L. *decoctio.*] **1.** Act or process of boiling anything in a watery fluid to extract its virtues.
2. An extract got from a body by boiling it in water.
3. A preparing or maturing by heat, as in digestion. *Obs.*

de′co-here′ (dē′kō-hēr′), *v. t. & i.* [See DE-, 4.] *Elec.* To restore or return to the normal condition; — said of a coherer. — **de′co-her′ence** (-hēr′ĕns), *n.*

de′co-her′er (-hēr′ēr), *n.* [*de-* + *coherer.*] *Elec.* A device for restoring a coherer to its normal condition after it has been affected by an electric wave, a process usually accomplished by tapping, shaking, or rotation.

de′co-he′sion (-hē′zhŭn), *n.* *Elec.* Act of decohering.

de-co′ic (dē-kō′ĭk), *a.* [L. *decem* + *-ic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any acid of the formula $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. Normal decoic acid is *capric acid.* See CAPRIC, 2.

de-col′late (dē-kŏl′āt), *v. t.*; -LAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -LAT-ING (-āt-ĭng). [L. *decollatus*, p. p. of *decollare* to behead; *de* + *collum* neck.] To sever from the neck; behead; decapitate.

The *decollated* head of St. John the Baptist. *Burke.*

de-col′lat-ed (-āt-ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Beheaded.
2. *Zoöl.* Having the apex broken or worn off, as is constantly the case in certain univalve shells.

de′col-la′tion (dē′kŏ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *decollatio*: cf. F *décollation.*] Act of decollating, or state of being decollated; decapitation; specif., *Obstetrics*, the removal of the head of the fetus in difficult parturition.

‖ **dé′col′le-tage′** (dā′kŏl′-tȧzh′), *n.* [F. See DÉCOLLETÉ.] *Costume.* The upper border or part of a décolleté corsage.

‖ **dé′col′le-té′** (-tā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *décolleter* to bare the neck and shoulders; *dé-* + *collet* collar, fr. L. *collum* neck.]
1. Leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered; cut low in the neck, or low-necked; — said of a dress, bodice, etc.
2. Wearing a décolleté gown.

de-col′or, de-col′our (dē-kŭl′ēr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décolorer*, L. *decolorare.* Cf. DISCOLOR.] To deprive of color; to bleach.

de-col′or-ant (-ănt), *a.* Capable of removing color; bleaching. — *n.* A substance that removes color, or bleaches.

de-col′or-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *decoloratus.*] Deprived of color.

de-col′or-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To decolor.

de-col′or-a′tion (dē-kŭl′ēr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *decoloratio*: cf. F. *décoloration.*] The removal or absence of color.

de-col′or-ize, **-col′our-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To decolor; whiten. — **de-col′or-i-za′tion, -our-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

de′com-plex′ (dē′kŏm-plĕks′), *a.* [*de-* + *complex.*] Repeatedly compound; made up of complex constituents.

de′com-pos′a-ble (dē′kŏm-pōz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being decomposed. — **de′com-pos′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

de′com-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.*; DE′COM-POSED′ (-pōzd′); DE′COM-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *décomposer.* See COMPOSE; cf. DISCOMPOSE.] To separate the constituent parts of; to resolve into original elements or simpler compounds; to bring to dissolution; to rot or decay.

de′com-pose′, *v. i.* To be or become decomposed; to undergo dissolution; to decay; to rot.
Syn. — See DECAY.

de′com-posed′ (-pōzd′), *p. a.* **1.** Subjected to decay; in a state of decomposition.
2. *Zoöl.* Separated; not cohering; — said of the crest of birds when the feathers are divergent, or of a feather when the barbs do not cohere.

de′com-pos′ite (dē′kŏm-pŏz′ĭt; dē-kŏm′pō-zĭt; 277), *a.* [L. *decompositus* formed from a compound word. See COMPOSITE.] **1.** Compounded more than once; compounded with things already composite.
2. *Bot.* = DECOMPOUND, *a.*, 2.

de-com′pos′ite, *n.* Anything decompounded.

Decomposites of three metals or more. *Bacon.*

de-com′po-si′tion (dē-kŏm′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [*de-* (in sense 2 intensive) + *composition*: cf. F. *décomposition.* Cf. DECOMPOUND, DISCOMPOSITION.] **1.** Act or process of decomposing, or state of being decomposed; separation into components; specif., decay or dissolution.
2. Repeated composition; a combination of compounds.

decomposition of forces. = RESOLUTION, *n.*, 3 **c.** — **d. of light**, the division of light into the prismatic colors.

de′com-pound′ (dē′kŏm-pound′), *v. t.*; -POUND′ED; -POUND′ING. [*de-* + *compound*, v. t.] **1.** To compound or mix with a compound; to compound a second time.
2. To reduce to constituent parts; to decompose.

It divides and *decompounds* objects into . . . parts. *Hazlitt.*

de′com-pound′, *a.* [*de-* + *compound*, a.] **1.** Compound of what is already compounded; compounded again.
2. *Bot.* Having divisions which are themselves compound; — said of leaves, as those of bugbane, meadow rue, etc.

Decompound Leaf.

de′com-pound′, *n.* A decomposite.

de′com-press′ (dē′kŏm-prĕs′), *v. t.* *Engin.* To subject (a workman) to decompression in an air lock. See DECOMPRESSION.

de′com-pres′sion (-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [*de-* + *compression.*] *Engin.* Gradual release of atmospheric pressure from a workman in an air lock on returning to the outside air from a caisson under compressed air. Cf. COMPRESSION, 2.

de-con′se-crate (dē-kŏn′sē-krāt), *v. t.*; -CRAT′ED (-krāt′ĕd); -CRAT′ING (-krāt′ĭng). To deprive of sacredness; to secularize. — **de-con′se-cra′tion** (-krā′shŭn), *n.*

dec′o-ra-ment (dĕk′ō-rȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *decoramentum.*] Ornament; decoration. *Rare.*

dec′o-rate (dĕk′ō-rāt), *v. t.*; DEC′O-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); DEC′O-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *decoratus*, p. p. of *decorare*, fr. *decus* ornament; akin to *decere* to be becoming. See DECENT.] **1.** To deck with that which is becoming or ornamental; to adorn; to beautify; to embellish; as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice.
2. To award a decoration of honor to, or place a decoration on; as, to *decorate* a hero.
Syn. — Embellish, ornament, deck, beautify. See ADORN.

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de-clare′ment, *n.* Declaration. *Obs.*
de-clar′er (dē-klâr′ēr), *n.* One who declares something.
‖ **dé′clas′sé′** (dā′klȧ′sā′), *a.* [F.] Declassed.
dé′clas′sé′, dé′clas′sée′ (dā′klȧ′sā′), *n.* [F.] A declassed person.
‖ **de clau′so frac′to** (dē klô′zō frăk′tō). [LL.] Of broken close; — used of the old action against a trespasser upon real property.
de-cler′i-cal-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-clin′al (dē-klīn′ăl), *n.* A declining; a refusal. *Rare.*
de-clin′al, *a.* **1.** Declining; sloping. **2.** Declinable. *Obs.*
dec′li-na′tion-al, *a.* Pert. to declination.
declination parallel. See PARALLEL OF DECLINATION.
de-clin′a-to-ry, *n.* *Law.* A declinatory plea.
de-clin′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-cli′no-graph (dē-klĭ′nō-gráf), *n.* [L. *declinare* to decline + *-graph.*] An automatic recorder of declinations, operated with a micrometer. [Declinate.]
de-clin′ous (-klīn′ŭs), *a.* *Bot.*
de-cli′vate (dē-klī′vāt; dĕk′lĭ-vāt), *a.* [L. *declivis.*] Inclining, or sloping, downwards.
de-cliv′y, *a.* [L. *declivis.*] Declivous. *Obs.*
de-clutch′, *v. i.* To disengage a clutch, esp. of an automobile.
decoct. *Abbr.* *Pharm.* Decoctum (L., a decoction).
decoction process. *Brewing.* See MASH, *v. t.*
de-coc′tive (dē-kŏk′tĭv), *a.* Pert. to or suitable for decoction.
de-coc′ture (-tūr), *n.* A decoction. *Rare.*
de-coir′. † DECORE, *a. & v.*
de-coll′, *v. t.* [L. *decollare*: cf F. *décoller.*] To decapitate. *Obs* — **de-col′late**, *a.* *Archaic.*
de-col′or-im′e-ter (-kŭl′ēr-ĭm′ē-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring power of a decolorizing agent.
de-col′or-iz′er, de-col′our-iz′er (-īz′ēr), *n.* That which decolorizes.
de′com-po′ni-ble, *a.* Decomposable. *Rare.* [posable.]
de′com-pos′er (dē′kŏm-pōz′ēr), *n.* One that decomposes.
de′com-pound′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. [COMPOUND.]
de′com-pound′ly, *adv.* of DECOMPOUND.
decon. † DEACON.
de-con′cen-trate, *v. t. & i.* See DE-, 4. — **de-con′cen-tra′tion**, *n.*
de′con-coct′, *v. t.* To decompose. *Obs.*
de′con-ges′tive, *a.* Relieving congestion. — *n.* Decongestive agent.
de′con-sid′er, *v. t.* [F. *déconsidérer.*] To regard, or treat, with too little consideration. *R.* — **de′con-sid′er-a′tion**, *n.* *R.*
de-coped′, *a.* [OF. *décopé.*] Slashed; cut fancifully. *Obs.*
de-cop′per-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4. — **de-cop′per-i-za′tion**, *n.*
de-co′ra, *n.*, *L. pl.* of DECORUM.

dec'o-rate (dĕk'ô-rât), *a.* [L. *decoratus*, p. p.] Adorned; decorated. "A fair hall and richly *decorate*." *R. F. Burton.*
dec'o-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Ornamented; embellished. — **Decorated Style**, *Arch.*, the matured English Gothic of the middle period, corresponding to the French "Rayonnant." See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*
dec'o-ra'tion (dĕk'ô-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *decoratio*: cf. F. *décoration.*] **1**. Act of adorning, embellishing, or honoring. **2**. That which adorns, enriches, or beautifies; embellishment; ornament. "The richness of its *decoration.*" *Motley.* **3**. A mark of honor to be worn upon the person, as a medal, cross, or ribbon of an order of knighthood, bestowed for noteworthy service or achievements.

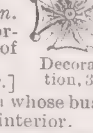
Decoration, 3.

dec'o-ra-tive (dĕk'ô-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *décoratif.*] Suited to decorate or embellish; adorning. — **dec'o-ra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **dec'o-ra-tive-ness**, *n.* **decorative art**, fine art which has for its end ornamentation, rather than the representation of objects or events.
dec'o-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *décorateur.*] One who decorates; specif., an artist or artisan whose business is the decoration of houses, esp. of their interior.
de-core' (dē-kōr'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décorer.* See DECORATE.] To decorate; to beautify. *Obs. or Archaic.*
To *decore* and beautify the house of God. *E. Hall.*
de-core'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF.] Decoration; ornamentation; ornament. *Obs. or Archaic.*
de-co'rous (dē-kō'rŭs; dĕk'ô-rŭs; 201, 277: *see note below*), *a.* [L. *decōrus*, fr. *decor* comeliness, beauty; akin to *decere.* See DECENT; cf. DECORUM.] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; marked with decorum; becoming; proper; seemly; befitting; as, a *decorous* speech; *decorous* behavior. "A *decorous* pretext." *Motley.*
Syn. — Decent, proper, fitting, seemly; sober; settled, composed, calm, quiet, serene, unruffled; grave, steady, regular. — DECOROUS, DEMURE, SEDATE, STAID. That is DECOROUS (see DECORUM) which is proper and becoming, esp. as judged by formal or conventional standards; as, "our reaction from the *decorous* platitudes of the last century" (*Lowell*); "Congratulate yourself if you have done something strange and extravagant and broken the monotony of a *decorous* age" (*Emerson*). DEMURE implies an affectation of decorum or modesty, frequently with a suggestion of coyness; as, "They were . . . giving each other the wink; but the moment they caught my eye they pulled grave faces, and were exceedingly *demure*" (*Irving*); "your puss, *demure* and pensive" (*F. Locker*). SEDATE implies composure and soberness of character or speech; as, "Good sense alone is a *sedate* and quiescent quality" (*Johnson*); "He was . . . of a *sedate* look, something approaching to gravity" (*Sterne*). STAID implies a more settled gravity, an even stronger negation of volatility or frivolity, than *sedate*; as, "The side streets here are excessively maiden-lady-like. . . . The knockers have a very *staid*, serious, nay almost awful quietness about them" (*Keats*). See CALM, COOL, EARNEST, GENTLE.
☞ Usage seems to be about evenly divided between the two accentuations given above. *De-co'rous*, following the Latin (see etym. and cf. also DECORUM and SONOROUS), is preferred by all recent leading authorities.
— **de-co'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **de-co'rous-ness**, *n.*
de-cor'ti-cate (dē-kôr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; DE-COR'TI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); DE-COR'TI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *decorticatus*, p. p. of *decorticare* to bark; *de* + *cortex* bark.] To divest of the bark, husk, or exterior coating; to husk; to peel; to hull. "Great barley dried and *decorticated.*" *Arbuthnot.*
de-cor'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decorticatio.*] Act of stripping off the bark, rind, hull, or outer coat.
de-cor'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that decorticates; a machine for decorticating wood, hulling grain, etc.; also, an instrument for removing surplus bark or moss from trees.
de-co'rum (dē-kō'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RUMS (-rŭmz), L. -RA (-rȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *decōrus.* See DECOROUS.] **1**. Propriety of manner or conduct; dignity arising from suitableness of speech and behavior to one's own character, or to the place and occasion; decency of conduct; seemliness; that which is seemly; as, a sense of *decorum.*
Negligent of the duties and *decorums* of his station. *Hallam.*
He disregarded the *decora* of mere fashion. *Poe.*
2. A seemly and fitting act; an act demanded by the social contingency or general custom.
Syn. — Decency, seemliness; loftiness, stateliness, majesty; fitness, appropriateness; modesty. — DECORUM, DIGNITY, PROPRIETY. DECORUM (see DECOROUS) applies esp. to that which is decent or becoming in manners or conduct; it frequently implies little more than the absence of all that is unseemly. DIGNITY suggests such becoming elevation of style, manner, or conduct as arises from inner nobility or worth, or from a proper consciousness of one's position or responsibilities. PROPRIETY is a somewhat more relative term than *decorum*; it implies consonance with recognized standards of what is fitting or correct. See DELICACY, FIT.
If gentlemen of that profession [the army] were at least obliged to some external *decorum* in their conduct . . it is impossible the corruptions there should be so universal. *Swift.*
To the force of manhood [he] added the senatorial *dignity* of years. *Stevenson.*
My whole life has been at variance with *propriety*, not to say *decency.* *Byron.*
de-coy' (dē-koi'), *v. t.*; DE-COYED' (-koid'); DE-COY'ING. [See DECOY, *n.*] To lead into danger by artifice; to lure into a net or snare; to entrap; insnare; allure; entice; as, to *decoy* troops into an ambush; to *decoy* ducks into a net.
Did to a lonely cot his steps *decoy.* *Thomson.*
Syn. — Entice, lure, inveigle. See ALLURE.
de-coy', *v. i.* To be lured by a decoy; to fall into a trap.
de-coy', *n.* [D. *kooi* cage, inclosure for trapping wild fowl; cf. G. *kaue* a kind of hut, MHG. *kouwe*; all fr. L. *cavea* cage. The first syllable of the English word is perh. fr. the D. article *de.* Cf. CAGE.] **1**. A place, as a pipe, into which wild fowl, esp. ducks, are enticed in order to take or shoot them.
2. Anything intended to lead into a snare; a lure that deceives and misleads into danger, or into the power of an enemy; a bait; specif., a fowl, or the likeness of one, used by sportsmen to entice other fowl within shot or into a net.
3. A person employed by officers of justice, or parties exposed to injury, to induce a suspected person to commit an offense under circumstances that will lead to his detection.
4. A person employed to lead a person into a position where he may be swindled, robbed, or otherwise injured.
decoy duck. A duck or an imitation of one used as a decoy; hence, a person employed to decoy others.
de-cras'si-fy (dē-krăs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*de-* + *crass* + *-fy.*] To free from what is crass, or gross. *R. Browning.*
de-crease' (dē-krēs'), *v. i.*; DE-CREASED' (-krēst'); DE-CREAS'ING. [ME. *decrecen*, *discresen*, fr. OF. *decreistre*, *decreistres* (3d pl. pr. *-creissent*), F. *décroître*, fr. L. *decrescere* to grow less, or LL. *discrescere*; *de* (or *dis-*) + *crescere* to grow. See CRESCENT; cf. INCREASE.] To grow less, — opposed to *increase*; to be diminished gradually, in size, degree, number, duration, etc., or in strength or quality; as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.
He must increase, but I must *decrease.* *John* iii. 30.
Syn. — Lessen, decline, wane, fall off, shrink, waste, abate, subside. — DECREASE, DIMINISH, DWINDLE agree in the idea of lessening (see ABRIDGE, CONDENSE). DECREASE commonly suggests a process going on in that which grows less; DIMINISH frequently suggests a lessening by taking something away: consequently *decrease* is chiefly used as an intransitive verb, referring to the process, and *diminish* as a transitive verb, implying the operation of an outside agent; as, a flood, the cold, the length of autumn days, *decreases*; an army may be *diminished* by disease, one's prospects through extravagance; "a *decreasing* leg? an increasing belly?" (*Shak.*); cf. "His [the fool's] part declines as the drama advances, *diminishing* markedly at the end of the sixteenth century" (*A. C. Bradley*). The two words, however, are often interchanged. DWINDLE implies becoming smaller and smaller, usually until the limit reached is insignificant or even contemptible; as, "Our proper names . . . generally *dwindle* to monosyllables" (*Addison*); "The House of Commons is *dwindled* into a very dialogue between Pitt and Fox" (*Walpole*). Cf. ABATE.
Weary se'nnights nine times nine
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine. *Shak.*
de-crease', *v. t.* To cause to grow less; to diminish gradually; as, extravagance *decreases* one's means.
de-crease' (dē-krēs'; dē'krēs), *n.* [ME. *decrees*, OF. *decreis*, *descreis*, fr. the v. See DECREASE, *v.*] **1**. A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; as, a *decrease* of revenue or of strength.
2. The wane of the moon. *Bacon.*
3. The amount by which anything has decreased, or become less.
de-crease'less, *a.* Suffering no decrease. *Rare.*
de-creas'ing, *p. a.* Becoming less and less; diminishing. **decreasing series**, *Math.*, a series in which each term is numerically smaller than the preceding term.
— **de-creas'ing-ly**, *adv.*
de-cree' (dē-krē'), *n.* [ME. *decre*, OF. *decré*, *decret*, F. *décret*, fr. L. *decretum*, neut. of *decretus*, p. p. of *decernere* to decide; *de* + *cernere* to decide. See CERTAIN; cf. DECREET, DECRETAL.] **1**. An order or decision from one having authority deciding what is, or is to be, done; a determination by one having power deciding what is to be done or to take place; authoritative decision; imperative rule; edict; law; ordinance. "The *decrees* of Venice." *Shak.*
There went out a *decree* from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be taxed. *Luke* ii. 1
2. *Theol.* An eternal purpose of God foreordaining some event or condition. Calvinists hold God's decrees to be absolute, Arminians regard them as conditional.
3. *Eccl.* An edict or law made by a council, usually deciding some matter of doctrine or discipline; *pl.*, the collection of such edicts or laws forming a section of the canon law; as, the *decrees* of Trent (1545-63), which, with the additions of the dogmas of Immaculate Conception (1854) and papal infallibility (1870), constitute the fixed authoritative symbol or confession of faith of the Church of Rome.
4. *Law.* A judicial decision; specif.: **a** *Rom. Law.* (1) A judicial decision of the emperor. See CONSTITUTION, 5. (2) A command of the prætor enjoining some act or forbearance. **b** *Eng. & Amer. Law.* A decision or sentence given in a cause by a court of equity, admiralty, probate, or divorce; — now, by extension, often used as synonymous with *judgment*, as under codes of civil procedure, judicature acts, etc. **c** *Scots Law.* A final judgment of a civil court, properly one containing the executive words "and decerns."
Syn. — Law, regulation, edict, ordinance.
decree arbitral, *Scots Law*, a sentence proceeding on a submission to arbitration. — **d. dative**. *Scots Law.* See DATIVE, *a.*, 3 c. — **d. in absence**, *Scots Law*, a judgment by default. — **d. nisi** (nī'sī), *Eng. Law*, the form of decree first made upon a petition for a divorce, which is made absolute at such time (not less than six months) thereafter as may be directed, unless cause to the contrary is shown; sometimes, any decree or order which is to become absolute unless cause to the contrary be shown. — **D. of Berlin**. See CONTINENTAL SYSTEM. — **d. of nullity**. *Law.* See DIVORCE. — **d. of registration**, *Scots Law*, a form of decree upon a stipulation, without suit or intervention by a judge.
de-cree' (dē-krē'), *v. t.*; DE-CREED' (-krēd'); DE-CREE'ING. **1**. To command or enjoin authoritatively; to order or appoint by decree; to ordain, as by fate.
2. *Law.* **a** To settle or decide (a cause) by a judgment. *Obs.* **b** To determine or order judicially by authority, or by decree; to determine; to adjudge; as, a court *decrees* a restoration of property.
Thou shalt also *decree* a thing, and it shall be established unto thee. *Job* xxii. 28.
3. To determine; to decide mentally. *Obs. or Archaic.*
de-cree', *v. i.* To make decrees; to ordain; determine.
Father eternal! thine is to *decree.* *Milton.*
de-cree'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An act of decreeing; a decree.
dec're-ment (dĕk'rē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *decrementum*, fr. *decrescere.* See DECREASE.] **1**. State, act, or process of becoming gradually less; decrease; diminution; waste; loss.
Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual *decrement.* *Woodward.*
2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; decrease; — opposed to *increment.*
3. *Cryst.* The successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which Haüy supposed the secondary forms to be produced.
4. The waning (of the moon); — in the phrase, "the moon in her *decrement.*" *Chiefly Her.*
5. *Math.* The quantity by which a variable is decreased.
de-crep'it (dē-krĕp'ĭt), *a.* [L. *decrepitus*, perhaps orig., noised out, noiseless, applied to old people, who creep about quietly; *de* + *crepare* to make a noise, rattle: cf. F. *décrépit.* See CREPITATE.] Broken down with age; wasted and enfeebled by the infirmities of old age; feeble; worn out. "Beggary or *decrepit* age." *Milton.*
Already *decrepit* with premature old age. *Motley.*
Syn. — Infirm, feeble. See WEAK.
de-crep'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; DE-CREP'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); DE-CREP'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *décrépiter.*] To roast or calcine so as to cause crackling; as, to *decrepitate* salt.
de-crep'i-tate, *v. i.* To crackle, as salt from the presence of moisture when heated.
de-crep'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *décrépitation.*] Act of decrepitating; a crackling noise made by salt or a mineral when roasting.
de-crep'i-tude (dē-krĕp'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. F. *décrépitude.*] The broken state produced by decay and the infirmities of age; infirm old age; senile weakness.
de-cres'cence (dē-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *decrescentia.*] Act or process of decreasing; state or quality of being decrescent.
de'cre-scen'do (dā'krē-shĕn'dō; -sĕn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* **1**. = DIMINUENDO. Abbr. *dec.*, or *decresc.*
2. *Phon.* Pronounced with decreasing force or stress; falling; as, *ou* (*out*) is a *decrescendo* or falling diphthong, the stress being strongest upon the first element.
de'cres-cen'do, *n.* A decrease in force, stress, or volume of sound.
de-cres'cent (dē-krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *decrescens*, p. pr. of *decrescere.* See DECREASE.] **1**. Becoming less by gradual diminution; decreasing; as, a *decrescent* moon.
2. *Her.* In her decrement; — said of the moon in her last quarter depicted with the horns pointing to the sinister. Also, noting a crescent so represented.
de-cres'cent (dē-krĕs'ĕnt), *n.* The moon in her decrement; *Her.*, a crescent decrescent.
de-cre'tal (dē-krē'tăl), *a.* [L. *decretalis*, fr. *decretum.* See DECREE.] **1**. Pertaining to a decree; containing a decree; as, a *decretal* epistle. *Ayliffe.*
2. Having the binding effect of a decree. *Archaic.*
3. Decisive; final. *Archaic.*
de-cre'tal, *n.* [LL. *decretale*, neut. of L. *decretalis*: cf. OF. *decretale.* See DECRETAL, *a.*] **1**. *Eccl.* **a** An authoritative order or decree; esp., an epistle or document issued by a pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. **b** Usually in *pl.* The collection of such decrees forming the second part of the Corpus Juris Canonici (which see).
2. A decree. "The *decretals* of eternity." *Martineau.*
de-cre'tal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *décrétaliste.*] *Theol.* **a** One learned in the decretals. **b** One who believes that the decrees of God were made with foreknowledge.
de-cre'tist (dē-krē'tĭst), *n.* [LL. *decretista*: cf. F. *décrétiste.* See DECREE, *n.*] One versed in the Decreta; a canon lawyer. See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.
de-cre'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [From L. *decretum.* See DECREE, *n.*] Having the force of a decree; decretory.
The will of God is either *decretive* or preceptive. *Bates.*
dec're-to-ry (dĕk'rē-tô-rĭ; dē-krē'tô-rĭ), *a.* [L. *decretorius*, fr. *decretum.* See DECREE.] **1**. Pert. to, of the nature of, or established by, a decree, decision, or judgment.
The *decretory* rigors of a condemning sentence. *South.*
2. Making decree or decision; decided; positive. *Obs.*
3. Serving to determine; specif., *Old Med. & Astrol.*, decisive of the issue; critical. "The critical or *decretory* days." *Sir T. Browne.*
de-cre'tum (dē-krē'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] **1**. A decree; an ordinance.
2. [*cap.*] Short for *Decretum Gratiani.* See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.
de-cri'al (dē-krī'ăl), *n.* [See DECRY.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.
de-crown' (dē-kroun'), *v. t.* To discrown. *Rare.*
de'crus-ta'tion (dē'krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decrustare* to peel off.] The removal of a crust.
de-cry' (dē-krī'), *v. t.*; DE-CRIED' (-krīd'); DE-CRY'ING. [F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *crier* to cry. See CRY; cf. DESCRY.] **1**. To depreciate, or denounce, officially.
Pre-Victorian gold was *decried* by proclamation in 1890. *Quick & Garran.*
The king may at any time *decry*, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current. *Blackstone.*
2. To decrease the value of (anything) by public statements.
3. To censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to clamor against; to disparage.
For small errors they whole plays *decry.* *Dryden.*
Syn. — Discredit, run down, condemn, traduce; belittle, undervalue, lower, degrade. — DECRY, DEPRECIATE, DISPARAGE, DETRACT, DEROGATE agree in the idea of diminishing or lessening in estimation or value. To DECRY is to discredit or run down by open or public condemnation or censure; to DEPRECIATE, to belittle or underrate by representing as of small worth; to DISPARAGE, to lower (or attempt to lower) in esteem by slighting or invidious reference or faint praise; as, "There seems almost a general wish of *decrying* the capacity and undervaluing the labor of the novelist" (*Jane Austen*); "To prove that the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself" (*Burke*); "He chilled the popular praises of the king with silent smiles of slow *disparagement*" (*Tennyson*). DETRACT (*from*) and DEROGATE (*from*) stress the idea of taking away, positively and injuriously, esp. from reputation or merit; *detract* may be used with either personal or impersonal subject; *derogate*, with im-

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Decoration Day. = MEMORIAL DAY. *U. S.* [sional decorator.
dec'o-ra'tion-ist. *n.* A profes-
dec'o-ra-tiv. Decorative. *R. Sp.*
dec'o-ra-to-ry, *a.* Decorative.
de-core', *n.* [Cf. OF. *decore* decoration.] Beauty; adornment; honor. *Obs.* — *a.* Beautiful. *Obs.*
‖ **de'co-ri de'cus ad'dit a-vi'to** (dĕk'ô-rī). [L.] He adds honor to (his) ancestral honor.
de-co'rist (dē-kō'rĭst), *n.* One too much attached to decorum or convention in art or letters. *Nonce Word.*
decorre, *v. i.* [OF. *decorre*, *decourre*, L. *decurrere.*] To depart; to pass away. *Obs.*
de-cor'ru-ga-tive (dē-kŏr'ōō-gā-tĭv), *a.* See DE-, 4.
de-cor'ti-cate. *a.* *Bot.* Without a cortical layer.
de-cos'tate. *a.* See DE-, 4.
‖ **dé'cou'plé'** (dā'kōō'plā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Uncoupled, as a chevron with separated rafters.
de-coure'. + DECORE, *n.*
de-court', *v. t.* To forbid (one) the court. *Obs.*
‖ **dé'cou'su'** (dā'kōō'sü'), *a.* [F., lit., unsewed, ripped.] Disconnected. *Archaic.*
de-coy', *n.* A game of cards fashionable in the 16th century. *Obs.*
de-coyd'. Decoyed. *Ref. Sp.*
de-coy'er, *n.* One that decoys.
de-coy'man. *n.* A man employed to care for and handle decoys.
de-creast'. Decreased. *Ref. Sp.*
de'cre-a'tion (dē'krē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Destruction; annihilation. *R.*
decrecen. + DECREASE.
de-cree'a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.
de-cre'er, *n.* One that decrees.
decrees, decreesse. + DECREASE.
de-creet', *n.* [Cf. DECREE.] A decree. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*
de-creet', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décréter.*] To decree. *Obs.* [CREPIT.
de-crep'id. Erroneous for DE-
de-crep'it-ly, *adv.* of DECREPIT.
de-crep'it-ness, *n.* Decrepitude.
de-crep'i-ty, *n.* [OF. *decrepité.*] Decrepitude. *Obs. or R.*
decrese. + DECREASE.
de-cre'ta. *n., pl.* of DECRETUM.
de-crete', *n.* [Cf. DECREE.] 1. *Obs.* var. of DECREET. 2. *Rom. Law.* A decree.
de-cre'tion (dē-krē'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *decrescere*, *decretum.* See DECREASE.] Decrease. *Obs.*
de cre-tis'tre, *n.* [OF.] A decretist. *Obs.* [TIVE.
de-cre'tive-ly, *adv.* of DECRE-
dec're-to'ri-al (dĕk'rē-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Decretory; authoritative.
dec're-to-ri-ly (dĕk'rē-tô-rĭ-lĭ; dē-krē'-), *adv.* of DECRETORY.
‖ **de-cre'vi** (dē-krē'vī). [L.] I have decreed.
de-crew', *v. i.* [F. *décrue*, n., decrease, and *décru*, p. p. of *décroître.*] Decrease. *Obs.* [CRY.
de-cried', *pret. & p. p.* of DE-
de-cri'er, *n.* One who decries.
de-crott', *v. t.* [F. *décrotter.*] To cleanse. *Obs.*

E F G H I J K L M

personal only; as, "Far am I from *detracting* from the merit of some gentlemen . . . on that occasion" (*Burke*); your absence *detracted* from our pleasure; "A few instances of inaccuracy or mediocrity can never *derogate* from the superlative merit of Homer and Vergil" (*Goldsmith*). Cf. DECREASE.

de-cu'bi-tal (dē-kū'bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Med.* **a** Pertaining to, or resulting from, decubitus, or lying down; as, a *decubital* sore. **b** Pert. to, or resembling, a decubitus, or bedsore.

de-cu'bi-tus (-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *de* + *cubare* to lie down.] *Med.* **a** An attitude assumed in lying down; as, the dorsal *decubitus*. **b** A bedsore.

‖ **dé'cu'lasse'ment'** (dā'kü'läs'mäN'), *n.* [F.] Also, sometimes, Anglicized **dec'u-lass'ment** (dĕk'ū-lăs'mĕnt). *Ordnance.* An accidental blowing off of, or other serious damage to, the breechblock of a gun; also, a removal of the breechblock for the purpose of disabling the gun.

dec'u-man (dĕk'ū-măn), *a.* [L. *decumanus* of the tenth, and by metonymy, large, fr. *decem* ten.] **1.** Large; chief; — applied to an extraordinary billow, supposed by some to be every tenth in order. *Rare.* Also used substantively. "Such *decuman* billows." *Gauden.*
2. *Rom. Antiq.* Pertaining to the tenth cohort; — applied to the principal gate of a camp, near which this cohort was usually encamped.

de-cum'bence (dē-kŭm'bĕns), **de-cum'ben-cy** (-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act or posture of lying down. *Sir T. Browne.*

de-cum'bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [L. *decumbens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *decumbere*; *de* + *cumbere* (only in comp.), *cubare* to lie down.] **1.** Lying down; prostrate; recumbent.
2. *Bot.* Reclining on the ground, but with ascending apex or extremity; — said of stems or shoots.

de-cum'bi-ture (-bĭ-tūr), *n.* **1.** Confinement to a sick bed, or time of taking to one's bed from sickness.
2. *Astrol.* Aspect of the heavens at the time of taking to one's sick bed, from which the prognostics of recovery or death were made.

dec'u-ple (dĕk'ū-p'l), *a.* [F. *décuple*, L. *decuplus*, fr. *decem* ten.] Tenfold. — *n.* A number ten times repeated.

dec'u-ple, *v. t.*; DEC'U-PLED (-p'ld); DEC'U-PLING (-plĭng). To make tenfold; to multiply by ten.

dec'u-plet (-plĕt), *n.* [See DECOUPLE, *a.*; cf. TRIPLET.] *Music.* A group of ten notes performed in the time of eight or four; a decimole.

de-cu'ri-on (dē-kū'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *decurio*, *decurionis*, fr. *decuria* a squad of ten, fr. *decem* ten.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* **a** A head, chief, or representative of a decury. **b** A member of a municipal or colonial senate.
2. *Hist.* **a** An overseer of ten families or households; a tithingman. **b** Formerly, in some Italian cities and towns, a member of the municipal Great Council.
3. *Astrol.* = DECAN, 2.

de-cu'ri-on-ate (-āt), *n.* [L. *decurionatus*, fr. *decurio*.] The office of a decurion.

de-cur'rence (dē-kŭr'ĕns), **de-cur'ren-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act or state of running down; a lapse. *Rare.*

de-cur'rent (dē-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *decurrens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *decurrere* to run down; *de* + *currere* to run.] Running or flowing downward; specif., *Bot.*, extending downward; — said of a leaf whose base extends downward and forms a wing or ridge along the stem.

Decurrent Leaves.

de-cur'sion (dē-kŭr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decursio*, fr. *decurrere*. See DECURRENT.]
1. A decurrence. *Obs.*
2. *Class. Antiq.* A maneuver or procession of troops under arms, as a march for exercise, or around a funeral pyre.

de-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *décursif*. See DECURRENT.] Running down; decurrent. — **de-cur'sive-ly**, *adv.*
decursively pinnate, *Bot.*, pinnate with decurrent leaflets.

de-cur'tate (dē-kûr'tāt), *a.* [L. *decurtatus*, p. p.] Curtailed; shortened. — **decurtate syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism with one premise suppressed.

de'cur-va'tion (dē'kûr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decurvatus* bent downward; *de* + *curvare*, *curvatum*, to bend.] Act of decurving, or state of being decurved.

de-curve' (-kûrv'), *v. t. & i.* [See DE-, 1; CURVE, *v. t.*] To curve or bend downward.

dec'u-ry (dĕk'ū-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *decuria*, fr. *decem* ten.] *Rom. Hist.* A division or company of ten persons, or later of any number; in general, a division, company, or class; specif.: **a** A division of the curiæ. **b** A division of the senate. **c** A squad of cavalrymen under a decurion. **d** A division or class of judges. **e** A division of the collegia or corporations.

de-cus'sate (dē-kŭs'āt; dĕk'ŭs-; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.*; -CUS'SAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -CUS'SAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *decussatus*, p. p. of *decussare* to cross like an X, fr. *decussis* (orig. equiv. to *decem asses*) the number ten, which the Romans represented by X.] To cross at an acute angle; to cut or divide in the form of X; to intersect; — said of lines, rays of light, nerves, etc. In anatomy, *decussate* is used by some writers of the crossing of two nerves only where some of the fibers of each nerve pass into the other nerve; others use it of any crossing without interchange of fibers.

de-cus'sate (dē-kŭs'āt), **de-cus'sat-ed** (-āt-ĕd; dĕk'ŭs-), *a.* [L. *decussatus*, p. p.] **1.** Crossed; intersected.
2. *Bot.* Arranged in pairs each at right angles to the next pair above or below; as, *decussate* leaves or branches.
3. *Rhet.* Consisting of two rising and two falling clauses alternated; as, a *decussated* period.

de'cus-sa'tion (dē'kŭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decussatio*.] **1.** Act of crossing at an acute angle, or state of being thus crossed; an intersection in the form of an X; a chiasma; as, the *decussation* of lines, rays, nerves, etc.
2. *Bot.* The state of being decussate.
decussation of the pyramids, *Anat.*, the crossing of the nerve fibers of the crossed pyramidal tract of each side over to the other side, which occurs in the medulla.

dec'yl (dĕs'ĭl), *n.* [*decem-* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{10}H_{21}$, of which decane is the hydride.

dec'y-lene (dĕs'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*decyl* + *-ene*.] *Chem.* Any of a number of isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{20}$, belonging to the ethylene series. — **dec'y-len'ic** (-lĕn'ĭk), *a.*

de-cyl'ic (dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Of or pertaining to decyl; as, *decylic* alcohol, $C_{10}H_{21}OH$. **b** Decoic.

‖ **de-dans'** (dē-däN'), *n.* [F.] *Tennis.* An open gallery, at the service end of a tennis court, for spectators; hence, the spectators: as, the *dedans* applauded.

de-dec'o-rate (dē-dĕk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *dedecoratus*, p. p. of *dedecorare* to disgrace. See DECORATE.] To shame; disgrace; also, to disfigure. *Obs.* or *R.* — **de-dec'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* or *R.*

de-den'dum (-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., (a thing) to be given up, delivered, p. fut. pass. of *dedere*; *de* + *dare* to give; — so named as contrasting with *addendum*.] *Mech.* The root of a gear tooth; also, the dedendum, or root, circle of a gear wheel.
dedendum circle. *Mech.* The root circle of a gear wheel.

ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *dedicatus*, p. p. of *dedicare* to affirm, to dedicate; *de* + *dicare* to declare, dedicate; akin to *dicere* to say. See DICTION.] Dedicated. *Archaic.*
Dedicate to nothing temporal. *Shak.*
Syn. — Devoted, consecrated, addicted.

ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; DED'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); DED'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). **1.** To set apart and consecrate, as to a divinity, or for sacred uses; to devote formally and solemnly to a special use; as, to *dedicate* vessels, treasures, a temple, or a church, to a religious use.
Vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, . . . which also king David did *dedicate* unto the Lord. *2 Sam.* viii. 10, 11.
2. To set apart or give up, as one's self, to a duty or service; to devote; specif., *Law*, to give or surrender by way of dedication (which see).
The profession of a soldier, to which he had *dedicated* himself. *Clarendon.*
3. To inscribe, address, or name by way of compliment, honor, or the like, as a book to a patron.
4. To open to the public formally. *Rare.*
Syn. — DEDICATE, DEVOTE, CONSECRATE, HALLOW. To DEDICATE is to give up to (or as if to) sacred or serious uses; to DEVOTE (see etym.) is to dedicate solemnly and (esp.) exclusively; as, "It is a mistake to suppose that I *dedicate* my poetical compositions solely to the direct enforcement of reform" (*Shelley*); "I had *devoted* the labor of my whole life, and had *dedicated* my intellect . . . to the slow and elaborate toil of constructing one single work" (*De Quincey*); "Eloquence, erudition, and philosophy . . . were humbly *devoted* to the service of religion" (*Gibbon*). To CONSECRATE is to set apart as itself sacred or exalted; to HALLOW (the stronger term) is to make sacred or holy; as, "A night of memories and of sighs I *consecrate* to thee" (*Landor*); "But in a larger sense we cannot *dedicate*, we cannot *consecrate*, we cannot *hallow* this ground" (*A. Lincoln*). See ADDICTED; cf. PROFANATION.

ded'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dedicatio*: cf. OF. *dedication*.] **1.** Act of setting apart or consecrating to a divine being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation; as, the *dedication* of Solomon's temple. Also, the formula used in the act, or the day or feast observed in it.
2. A devoting or setting aside for any particular purpose; specif., *Law*, an appropriation or giving up of land to public use, which precludes the owner or others claiming under him from asserting any right of ownership inconsistent with the use for which the property is dedicated.
3. An address to a patron or friend, prefixed to a book, or other production, testifying respect, and often recommending the work to his special protection and favor.

ded'i-ca'tor (dĕd'ĭ-kā'tēr), *n.* [L.] One who dedicates.

ded'i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *dédicatoire*.] Constituting or serving as a dedication.

ded'i-mus (dĕd'ĭ-mŭs), *n.*, *or* ‖ **de'di-mus po'te-sta'tem** (dĕd'ĭ-mŭs pō'tĕs-tā'tĕm). [L., we have given (the power, etc.).] *Law.* A writ to commission a private person to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, etc.; — so named from its introductory words.

ded'i-ti'cian (-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [L. *dediticius*, prop., one who has surrendered, fr. *dedere* to surrender; *de* + *dare* to give.] *Rom. Law.* A freedman not allowed full citizenship rights because of grave misconduct during slavery. The class of deditícians was abolished by Justinian (*Inst.* 5, 3). — *a.* Of or pert. to a dedition or deditícians. — **ded'i-ti'cian-cy** (-sĭ), *n.*

de-di'tion (dē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *deditio*, fr. *dedere* to surrender.] Act of yielding; surrender. *Rare.*

de-duce' (dē-dūs'), *v. t.*; DE-DUCED' (-dūst'); DE-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *deducere*; *de* + *ducere* to lead, draw. See DUKE; cf. DEDUCT.] **1.** To lead; to bring. *Obs.*
He should hither *deduce* a colony. *Selden.*
2. To take away; to deduct; to subtract; as, to *deduce* a part from the whole. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
3. To derive by logical process; to obtain or arrive at as the result of reasoning; to gather, as a truth or opinion, from what precedes or from premises; to derive; draw; infer; — with *from* or *out of*.
Reasoning is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*
See what regard will be paid to the pedigree which *deduces* your descent from kings and conquerors. *Scott.*
4. To trace or have the course or derivation of.
5. To convey by inheritance. *Obs.*
6. To reduce (to another form or denomination). *Obs.*
7. To conduct before a tribunal; to prosecute (a cause) to judicial determination; to deal with or treat of. *Obs.*, or *Scots Law.*
Syn. — See INFER.

de-duce'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Inference; tracing; deduction. *R.*

de-duc'i-ble (dē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being deduced; derivable by reasoning as a result or consequence.
2. Capable of being brought down. *Obs.* "As if God [were] *deducible* to human imbecility." *State Trials* (1649).
— **de-duc'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **de-duc'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-duc'i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

de-duct' (dē-dŭkt'), *v. t.*; DE-DUCT'ED; DE-DUCT'ING. [L. *deductus*, p. p. of *deducere* to deduct. See DEDUCE.] **1.** To take away, separate, or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating; to subtract; — often with *from* or *out of*.
Deduct what is but vanity, or dress. *Pope.*
Two and a half per cent should be *deducted* out of the pay of the foreign troops. *Bp. Burnet.*
2. To lead forth or out; to withdraw. *Obs.*
3. To trace out in order; to set forth.
4. To draw as a conclusion from reasoning; to deduce.
5. To reduce; to diminish. *Obs.*
Syn. — DEDUCT, SUBTRACT agree in the idea of taking away. In present usage, DEDUCT applies specifically to amounts or quantities, SUBTRACT, to numbers; as, to *deduct* the cost of transportation from the profits, to *subtract* 5 from 10.

de-duc'tion (dē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deductio*: cf. F. *déduction*.] **1.** Act or process of deducing; mediate inference in which the conclusion follows necessarily from a full understanding of given data or propositions; — contrasted with *induction*.
This process, by which from two statements we deduce a third, is called *deduction*. *J. R. Seeley.*
We may take induction as inference viewed from the side of the differences, *deduction* as inference viewed from the side of the universal. *B. Bosanquet.*
2. Act of deducting, or taking away; subtraction; as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend.
3. That which is deducted; the part taken away; abatement; as, a *deduction* from the yearly rent.
4. That which is deduced or drawn from premises by a process of reasoning; an inference; a conclusion.
Make fair *deductions*; see to what they mount. *Pope.*
5. A withdrawing; a leading forth (specif., of a colony). *R.*
6. A tracing out or derivation. *Obs.* or *R.*
The *deduction* of one word from another. *Johnson.*
Syn. — DEDUCTION, INDUCTION. DEDUCTION, as contrasted with INDUCTION, is reasoning from the general to the particular or from the implicit to the explicit, as contrasted with reasoning from particular facts to general truths or from a part to a whole. *Deduction* gives explicit knowledge, as in a geometrical demonstration; *induction* gives general principles, as in the formulation of a natural law. Both processes appear in ordinary reasoning.

de-duc'tive (dē-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *deductivus* derivative.] Of or pert. to deduction; employing deduction in reasoning; capable of being deduced from premises; deducible.
All knowledge of causes is *deductive*. *Glanvill.*
deductive method, *Logic*, the method of scientific reasoning by which from assumed or established general principles concrete applications or consequences are deduced. Cf. DEDUCTION, 1; INDUCTION, 4.

de-duc'tive-ly, *adv.* By deduction; by way of inference; by consequence; by derivation.

dee (dē), *n.* **1.** The letter *d* or D.
2. A D-shaped object. See D, *n.*, 2.

deed (dēd), *n.* [AS. *dǣd*; akin to OS. *dād*, D. & Dan. *daad*, G. *that*, Sw. *dåd*, Goth. *dēds*; fr. the root of *do*. See DO, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is done or effected by a responsible agent; act; action; thing done; — a word of wide application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.
What *deed* is this which ye have done? *Gen.* xliv. 15.
Would serve his kind in *deed* and word. *Tennyson.*
2. Illustrious act; achievement; exploit; feat. "Knightly *deeds*." *Spenser.*
Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*
3. Power of action; agency; efficiency. *Obs.*
To be, both will and *deed*, created free. *Milton.*
4. *Law.* A sealed instrument in writing, on paper or parchment, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract; also, loosely, such an instrument

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de-crys'tal-li-za'tion, *n.* See DE-, 4.
dec'u-ba'tion (dĕk'ū-bā'shŭn; dē'kū-), *n.* [L. *decubare*.] Decumbence. *Obs.*
de-cul'or. Decolor. *Ref. Sp.*
de-cul'or-ize. Decolorize. *R. Sp.*
Dec'u-ma (dĕk'ū-mȧ), *n.* [L.] See FATE, 4. [BENT.
de-cum'bent-ly, *adv.* of DECUM-
dec'u-plate, *v. t.* [L. *decuplatus*, p. p. of *decuplare*.] *Math.* To multiply by ten; to decuple. — **dec'u-pla'tion** (dĕk'ū-plā'shŭn), *n.*
de-cu'ri-a (dē-kū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [L.] A decury.
de-cur'rent-ly, *adv.* of DECURRENT. See -LY.
de-cur'ring, *a.* = DECURRENT.
de-cur'siv. Decursive. *Ref. Sp.*
de-curt', *v. t.* [L. *decurtare*: *de* + *curtare*.] To curtail. *Obs.*
de-cur'tate, *v. t.* To decurt. *Obs.* — **de'cur-ta'tion** (dē'kûr-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
de-cur'va-ture (dē-kûr'vȧ-tūr), *n.* = DECURVATION.
de'cus (dē'kŭs), *n.* [From L. *decus et tutamen*, a motto on the rim of the coin.] A five-shilling piece. *Slang, Eng.* [SATE.
de-cus'sate-ly, *adv.* of DECUS-
de-cus'sa-tive (dē-kŭs'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Intersecting; crossing. [wise.
de-cus'sa-tive-ly, *adv.* Cross-
de-cus'sion, *n.* [L. *decussio*.] A shaking off or down. *Obs.*
de-cus'sis, *n.* [L.] See COIN.
de'cus-so'ri-um (dē'kŭ-sō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Surg.* An instrument for depressing the dura mater in trepanning.
ded. Obs. or ref. sp. of DEAD.
ded. † DEATH, DEED, DID.
dedain. † DISDAIN.
de'dal, **De-da'li-an**, etc. Vars. of DÆDAL, DÆDALIAN, etc.
De'dan (dē'dăn), *n.* *Bib.* In Gen. x. 7, a son of Raamah, son of Cush; in Gen. xxv. 3, a son of Jokshan. — **De'dan-ite**, *n.*
Ded'a-nim (dĕd'ȧ-nĭm; dē-dā'nĭm), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Dedanites.
dedbote. † DEEDBOTE.
dede. † DEATH, DEED, DID.
dede (dēd). Obs. or Scot. var. of DEAD.
de-dec'o-rous (dē-dĕk'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *dedecorus*. See DECOROUS.] Disgraceful; unbecoming. *R.*
de-deign', *v. t. & i.* [*de-* + *deign*.] To deign. *Obs.*
dedein. † DISDAIN.
dedely. † DEADLY.
ded'end. Deadened. *Ref. Sp.*
ded'en-ing. Deadening. *Ref. Sp.*
de'den-ti'tion (dē'dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The shedding of teeth. *Rare.*
dedeyn. † DISDAIN.
ded'i-cant (dĕd'ĭ-kănt), *n.* One who dedicates. *Rare.*
ded'i-ca-tee' (dĕd'ĭ-kȧ-tē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated; — correlative to *dedicator*.
ded'i-ca'tion-al (dĕd'ĭ-kā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to dedication.
ded'i-ca-tive (dĕd'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *dedicativus* affirmative.] Dedicating; dedicatory.
ded'i-ca-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Dedicatory. [CATORY.
ded'i-ca-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of DEDI-
ded'i-ca-ture (-tūr), *n.* Dedication. *Rare.* [dedicate. *Obs.*
dedie, *v. t.* [F. *dédier*.] To
‖ **de di'e in di'em** (dē dī'ē ĭn dī'ĕm). [L.] From day to day. Abbr. **d. d. in d.**
ded'i-fy, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dédier*; E. *-fy*.] To dedicate. *Obs.*
ded'ig-na'tion, *n.* [L. *dedignatio*: cf. OF. *dedignation*.] Disdain; scorn. *Obs.*
dedir. † DIDDER.
‖ **dé'dit'** (dā'dē'), *n.* [F., fr. *dédire* to retract, contradict: *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *dire* to say.] *Fr. & Canadian Law.* A sum forfeited or lost by one who has failed in an engagement; forfeit; forfeiture; penalty.
‖ **de'di-ti'ti-i** (dĕd'ĭ-tĭsh'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] See FREEDMAN.
Ded'lock, Sir Leices'ter (lĕs'tēr dĕd'lŏk). A character in Dickens's "Bleak House." "He is an honorable, obstinate, truthful, high-spirited, intensely prejudiced, perfectly unreasonable man." His wife, **Lady Dedlock**, is a proud, ambitious woman, who before her marriage had a child, Esther Summerson, and suffers with remorse and fear of discovery. She finally leaves home and perishes miserably at the grave of Esther's father, Captain Hawdon.
ded'ly. Var. of DEADLY. *Obs.* or *Ref. Sp.*
de'do (dā'dō: 146), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., lit., finger.] See MEASURE.
ded'o-la'tion (dĕd'ō-lā'shŭn; dē'dō-), *n.* [L. *dedolare* to hew away.] *Surg.* Removal of a thin piece of skin by an oblique cut.
ded'o-lent (dĕd'ō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *dedolens*, p. pr. of *dedolere* to give over grieving: *de* + *dolere* to grieve.] Feeling no grief or compunction; callous. *Rare.* — **ded'o-lence** (-lĕns), **ded'o-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
‖ **de do'lo**. [L.] *Civil Law.* Of deceit or fraud.
‖ **de do'nis con-di'ti-o-na'li-bus** (kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ō-năl'ĭ-bŭs). [L., concerning conditional gifts.] *Law.* See *Statute de Donis*, etc., under STATUTE.
de-duc'i-bl. Deducible. *Ref. Sp.*
de-duc'i-ble (dē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *n.* That which is capable of being deduced. *Rare.*
de-du'cive (dē-dū'sĭv), *a.* That deduces; inferential. *Rare.*
de-duct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being deducted; deducible. *Rare.*
de-duc'tile, *a.* Easy of deduction. *Obs.*
‖ **de-duc'ti-o** (dē-dŭk'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] Deduction.
de-duc'tiv. Deductive. *Ref. Sp.*
de-duc'to-ry, *a.* Deductive.
deduit, *n.* [F. *déduit*. Cf. DEDUCT.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. *Obs.*
de-du'pli-ca'tion, *n.* [*de-* + *duplication*.] *Bot.* = CHORISIS.
dedute, **deduyt**. † DEDUIT.
dedyne. † DEDEIGN.
dee (dē). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DIE, *n.* & *v.*
dee, *v. t.* To damn; — a euphemistic pronunciation of d——, standing for *damn*. — **deed** [for *d—d*] (dēd) *or* **dee'deed'** [for *d—d'd*] (dē'dēd'), *p. p.*
dee, d'ee. Early forms of D'YE = do ye? [of DEAD.
deed. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
deed (dēd), *adv.* Short for INDEED. *Colloq. or Dial.*

before it has been given effect by delivery. In its broadest or general sense *deed* properly includes every such instrument; but it is often used specifically of an instrument conveying a fee in land, as distinguished from a lease, mortgage, or other instruments under seal. A will, although under seal, is not a deed, because not delivered and accepted. The formal parts of a common-law deed of land are the premises, habendum, reddendum, conditions, covenants, and conclusion. Signature is not essential at the English common law to the execution of a deed; but it is practically universal, and is required along with acknowledgment in many jurisdictions in the United States.

The technical use of the word *deed* seems the outcome of the very common plea *Non est factum meum, Nient mon fet*, i. e., I did not execute that document. As a word which will stand for the document itself, it slowly supplants *carta*; it is thus used in Y. B. 33-5 Edw. I. p. 331. *Pollock & Mait.*

5. Performance; action; doing, esp. as contrasted with words. "We live in *deeds*, not years." *Bailey (Festus).*

6. Doings; ado. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See ACTION.

deed of arrangement. *Eng. Law.* See ARRANGEMENT, 6. — **d. of assumption,** *Scots Law,* a deed by which a trustee assumes, or appoints, a new cotrustee. — **in deed,** in fact; in truth; verily. See INDEED.

deed (dēd), *v. t.*; DEED′ED; DEED′ING. To convey or transfer by deed; as, he *deeded* all his estate to his son. *U. S.*

deed′ful (-fool), *a.* Full of deeds or exploits; active; stirring. *Rare.* "A *deedful* life." *Tennyson.* — **deed′ful-ly,** *adv.*

deed′less, *a.* **1.** Without action; unmarked by deeds; as, a *deedless* old age.

2. Not performing, or not having performed, deeds or exploits; inactive. "*Deedless* in his tongue." *Shak.*

deed poll. *Law.* A deed executed by only one party, and orig. disting. from an indenture by having the edge of the parchment or paper cut even, or *polled*, instead of being indented. A deed poll now usually begins: "Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B., have given, granted," etc. Cf. INDENTURE.

deem (dēm), *v. i.*; DEEMED (dēmd); DEEM′ING. [ME. *demen* to judge, condemn, AS. *dēman*, fr. *dōm* doom; akin to OFries. *dēma*, OS. *adōmian*, D. *doemen*, OHG. *tuommen*, Icel. *dæma*, Sw. *dömma*, Dan. *dömme*, Goth. *dōmjan*. See DOOM, *n.*; cf. DOOM, *v.*] **1.** To pass judgment; to render a decision; to act as a judge or arbitrator. *Obs.*

2. To be of opinion; to think; estimate; opine; suppose.

And *deemest* thou as those who pore,
With aged eyes, short way before? *Emerson.*

3. To expect; to hope. *Now Rare.* *Byron.*

deem, *v. t.* **1.** To sit in judgment over or upon; to judge; also, to pronounce judgment upon; to decide (a case) or give (sentence); sometimes, specif., to judge adversely; to censure or condemn. *Obs.*

Claudius . . . was *demed* for to hang upon a tree. *Chaucer.*

2. To conclude or believe on consideration; to form a judgment upon; to hold in opinion; to regard; esteem; think.

For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden.*

3. To give or decree as a result of judgment; to award; ordain. *Obs.*

4. To proclaim; announce; tell; say. *Obs. Poetic.*

5. To distinguish between (things); to discern. *Obs.*

de-ëm′a-nate (dē-ĕm′ȧ-nāt), *v. t.* *Physics & Chem.* To deprive of the property of giving off a radioactive emanation; as, to *deëmanate* thorium by intense ignition. — **de-ëm′a-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

deem′er (dēm′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *dēmere*. See DEEM.] One who deems; specif.: *Obs.* **a** A judge. **b** One who criticizes or censures; also, one who discriminates.

deem′ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*deem* + *-ster*; i. e., doomster. Cf. DEMPSTER.] A judge. *Obs.*, except as the title of the two justices of the common-law courts of the Isle of Man, having jurisdiction one over the northern division and the other over the southern. — **deem′ster-ship,** *n.*

deep (dēp), *a.*; DEEP′ER (-ẽr); DEEP′EST. [ME. *dep, deop*, AS. *dēop*; akin to D. *diep*, G. *tief*, Icel. *djūpr*, Sw. *diup*, Dan. *dyb*, Goth. *diups*; fr. the root of E. *dip*. See DIP.] **1.** Extending far, or comparatively far, below the surface; of great, or comparatively great, perpendicular dimension (measured from the surface downward); — disting. from *high*; far to the bottom; as, a *deep* sea.

The water where the brook is *deep*. *Shak.*

2. Having extension downwards of a specified dimension; as, knee-*deep*; a mile *deep*.

3. Extending far back from the front or outer part; of great horizontal dimension (measured backward from the front or nearer part, mouth, etc.); as, a *deep* cave or recess; a *deep* wound.

Shadowing squadrons *deep*. *Milton.*

4. Having extension backwards of specified dimensions; as, a tunnel 1,000 feet *deep*; a lot of land 100 feet *deep*.

5. Low or far back in situation; lying far below the general surface or distant from the exterior or front; as, a *deep* valley.

6. Hard to penetrate or comprehend; profound, — opposed to *shallow* or *superficial*; mysterious; not obvious; obscure; as, a *deep* subject or plot.

A question *deep* almost as the mystery of life. *De Quincey.*

7. Of action, motion, influence, etc.: coming from, or extending to, a depth; deep-seated.

8. Solemn; serious; grave in nature or effect. *Obs.*

9. Of penetrating or far-reaching intellect; not superficial; thoroughly skilled; sagacious; cunning.

Deep clerks she dumbs. *Shak.*

10. Great; powerful, profound; thorough; complete; unmixed; intense; heavy; heartfelt; as, *deep* distress, affection, melancholy, or horror. "*Deep* silence." *Milton.* "*Deep* sleep." *Gen.* ii. 21. "*Deeper* darkness." *Hoole.*

An attitude of *deep* respect. *Motley.*

11. Of colors: strong; rich; intense; not light or thin; as, *deep* blue or crimson.

12. Of low tone; full-toned; not high or sharp; grave; heavy. "The *deep* thunder." *Byron.*

The bass of heaven's *deep* organ. *Milton.*

13. Muddy; boggy; sandy; — said of roads. *Chaucer.*

14. Heavy; involving profound interest, absorption, or the like; extreme; excessive; as, *deep* gambling; *deep* drinking; *deep* study. Also, of persons, acting, feeling, thinking, etc., extremely or profoundly; as, a *deep* student; a *deep* mourner.

15. Immersed; engrossed; absorbed; involved; as, *deep* in reading; *deep* in debt.

16. Advanced (in time); late. *Obs. & R. or Dial. Eng.*

17. *Golf.* Broad; — said of the face of a club.

Syn. — DEEP, PROFOUND. In its literal sense DEEP (cf. HIGH) implies either extension downward from a surface (actual or assumed), or backward or inward from the front or outer part; as, a *deep* pond, a *deep* ravine, a *deep* cave, a *deep* forest, a crowd ten *deep*. PROFOUND (which can be substituted for *deep* in none of the above phrases), when used, as is rare, in its literal sense, connotes great or unfathomable depths; as, "All . . . the *profound* sea hides in unknown fathoms" (*Shak.*); "All else *deep* snow and ice, a gulf *profound* as that Serbonian bog . . . where armies whole have sunk" (*Milton*). Fig., as applied to persons or to mental states or processes, *deep* implies the presence, or a necessity for the exercise, of penetration or subtlety, sometimes of craft; *profound*, the presence, or need, of thoroughness; as, a *deep* politician, *deep* designs, "*deep* plots" (*Shak.*); a *profound* thinker, a *profound* treatise; cf. a *deep* theologian, a *profound* theologian. As expressing intensity, *profound* is commonly the stronger, though considerations of euphony often prevail; as, *deep* sleep, *profound* slumber; *deep* sorrow, *profound* melancholy; *deep* humility, *profound* respect. *Deep* alone is used of sound or color; as, a *deep* voice, a *deep* blue.

deep culture. *Bacteriol.*, a culture resulting from a deep inoculation in a solid medium, as gelatin. It is especially adapted to the growth of anaërobes. — **d. fascia.** *Anat.* See FASCIA. — **d. field.** See CRICKET, a game. — **d. mourning,** *Costume*, mourning complete and strongly marked, the garments being not only all black, but also composed of lusterless materials and of such fashion as is identified with mourning garments. — **d. tank,** *Naut.*, a portion of a ship's hold partitioned off and devised to hold water.

deep (dēp), *n.* **1.** Depth. *Obs. & R.*

2. That which is deep, esp. deep water or a deep body of water, as the sea or ocean; an abyss; the depth of space.

Courage from the *deeps* of knowledge springs. *Cowley.*
The hollow *deep* of hell resounded. *Milton.*

3. a One of the deep portions of any body of water; specif., an area in the ocean where the depth exceeds 3,000 fathoms; as, the Aldrich *Deep* in the South Pacific. **b** A deep channel in a strait or estuary.

4. The middle, or most intense, part; as, the *deep* of winter.

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shak.*

5. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible; a moral or spiritual depth or abyss.

Thy judgments are a great *deep*. *Ps.* xxxvi. 6.

6. *Naut.* Any of the fathom points on a sounding, or lead, line not designated by "marks."

7. *Coal Mining.* The lowest part of the vein.

deep, *adv.* [AS. *dēope*.] **1.** To a great depth; with depth; far down; profoundly; deeply.

Deep-versed in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton.*
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

2. Far on (in time); as, *deep* in the night.

deep′en (dēp′'n), *v. t.*; DEEP′ENED (-'nd); DEEP′EN-ING. To make deep or deeper; to increase the depth, or intensity, of; as, to *deepen* a well or a channel; the event *deepened* the prevailing gloom; specif.: to increase in degree; as, to *deepen* grief or sorrow; to make graver or lower in tone; as, to *deepen* the tones of an organ.

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods. *Pope.*
It would . . . *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addison.*
You must *deepen* your colors. *Peacham.*

deep′en, *v. i.* To become deeper; as, the water *deepens* at every cast of the lead; the plot *deepens*.

deep′-grown′, *a.* Designating a kind of strong and robust wool fiber with great depth of staple.

deep′ing, *n.* A piece of netting a fathom deep, with lacings, forming a section of a drift net. *Brit.*

deep′-laid′, *a.* Laid deeply; formed with cunning and sagacity; as, *deep-laid* plans.

deep′ly, *adv.* [AS. *dēoplīce*.] **1.** At or to a great depth; far below the surface; as, to sink *deeply*.

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; not superficially; in a high degree; intensely; as, *deeply* skilled in ethics.

He had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon.*
He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. *Mark* viii. 12.

3. With a tendency to richness and intensity of color.

4. With low or deep tone; sonorously; as, a *deeply* toned instrument; hounds baying *deeply*.

5. With profound skill; with art or intricacy; as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

6. Gravely; seriously; as, *deeply* compromised.

deep′-mouthed′ (dēp′mouthd′; -moutht′), *a.* Having a loud and sonorous voice. "*Deep-mouthed* dogs." *Dryden.*

deep′ness (dēp′nĕs), *n.* [AS. *dēopnes*.] **1.** State or quality of being deep (in any sense); state or quality of being profound, mysterious, secretive, intense, serious, crafty, etc.; depth; profundity; — opposed to *shallowness*.

Because they had no *deepness* of earth. *Matt.* xiii. 5.

2. A deep place; the deep sea. *Obs.*

deep′-sea′ (dēp′sē′; *colloq., as by sailors,* dĭp′sĭ′; *cf.* DIPSEY), *a.* Of or pertaining to the deeper parts of the sea; as, a *deep-sea* line (i. e., a line to take soundings at a great depth); *deep-sea* soundings, explorations, etc.

deep-sea lead, a lead used for sounding in deep water; specif., the heaviest of sounding leads, used in water exceeding a hundred fathoms in depth.

deep′-seat′ed (dēp′sēt′ĕd; 87), *a.* Having its seat far below the surface; hence, fig., hard to be removed; as, *deep-seated* prejudice; a *deep-seated* disease.

deep′-sink′er, *n.* A kind of tall drinking glass; also, the drink which it contains; — so called in fanciful allusion to the shaft of a mine. *Colloq., Australia.*

deep′-waist′ed, *a.* *Naut.* Having a deep waist, as a ship with poop and forecastle much elevated above the deck.

deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL, *n.*) [ME. *der, deor*, animal, wild animal, AS. *dēor*; akin to D. *dier*, OFries. *diar*, G. *thier, tier*, Icel. *dȳr*, Dan. *dyr*, Sw. *djur*, Goth. *dius*; of unknown origin.] **1.** Any animal; esp., a wild animal. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Mice and rats, and such small *deer*. *Shak.*
The camel, that great *deer*. *Lindisfarne MS.*

2. In a wide sense, any of the numerous ruminant mammals constituting the family Cervidæ, distinguished chiefly by the peculiar type of horns called *antlers* (see ANTLER) borne by the males of nearly all forms (rarely also by the females) and shed and renewed annually. They are numerous in species and individuals in most countries, except most of Africa (where their place is taken by the antelopes) and Australia, and are an important source of food in many places for man and the larger carnivorous animals, while the reindeer (which see) is an indispensable domestic animal in some northern regions. Some deer, as the moose and elk, attain a large size; others may not exceed eighteen inches in height. The flesh of deer is called *venison*. Among the well-known species are the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), fallow deer (*C. dama*), and roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), of Europe; and the Virginia or white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), mule deer (*O. hemionus*), and the black-tailed deer (*O. columbianus*), of North America. See also CARIBOU, ELK, MOOSE, CERVIDÆ, MUSK DEER. In popular language, the term is often used in a more restricted sense, excluding those large species of the family, as the elk, moose, and caribou, which have their own vernacular names.

deer′ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The fruit of a vacciniaceous shrub (*Polycodium stamineum*) of the eastern United States, closely related to the blueberries, but having a more open corolla and an inedible fruit; also, the plant. **b** The checkerberry, or wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). **c** The partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*).

deer brush. A Californian rosaceous shrub (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*) which is grazed upon by stock in winter.

deer fern. A polypodiaceous fern of Europe and western North America (*Struthiopteris spicant*), having erect fronds of two kinds, the sterile foliaceous, the fertile contracted. Deer eat the young fronds, for which the fern is often cultivated.

deer fly. Any of numerous small, usually partly green or metallic-colored, horseflies of *Chrysops* and allied genera.

deer foot. *Logging.* Any of several forked iron catches on the sides of a car for securing binding chains.

deer grass. Any plant of the genus *Rhexia*.

deer′-hair′, or **deer′s′-hair′** (dērz′-), *n.* A small club-rush (*Scirpus cæspitosus*) of Europe, Asia, and North America; — so called from its filiform culms.

deer′horn′ (dēr′hôrn′), *n.* **1.** The horn of deer.

2. A large, rough, elongated mussel (*Tritigonia*, or *Unio*, *verrucosa*) of the Mississippi, used for making buttons.

deer′hound′ (-hound′), *n.* A hound used for hunting deer; specif., one of a Scotch breed of large hounds resembling the greyhound in build, but generally stronger and heavier, and having a rough coat, usually of some shade of gray or tawny. They should stand about 30 inches high and weigh about 100 pounds. Cf. STAGHOUND.

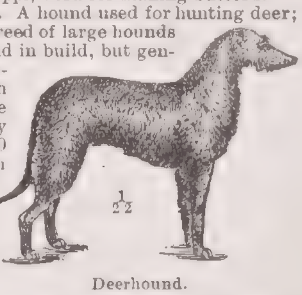

Deerhound.

deer′let, *n.* [See -LET.] **a** A little deer. **b** A chevrotain.

deer mouse. The white-footed mouse.

deer′-neck′, *n.* A deerlike, or thin, neck, as of a horse.

deer′skin′ (dēr′skĭn′), *n.* The skin of a deer, or the leather which is made from it.

Deer′slay′er (-slā′ẽr), *n.* The hero of Cooper's novel of the same name, identical with Natty Bumppo, the hero of the whole series of "Leather-Stocking Tales."

deer′stalk′er (-stôk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stalks deer.

2. A close-fitting hat with a low crown, such as is worn in deerstalking.

deer′stalk′ing, *n.* The hunting of deer on foot, by stealing upon them unawares.

deer's′-tongue′ (dērz′tŭng′), *n.* **a** The wild vanilla. **b** Rib grass. **c** The hart's-tongue.

deer′weed′ (dēr′wēd′), *n.* A bushy fabaceous herb of southern California (*Lotus glaber*) with trifoliolate leaves and yellow flowers. It is a useful forage plant for arid regions, and is sometimes cut for fodder.

de-ĕth′i-cize (dē-ĕth′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To deprive of ethical qualities; to remove from ethics, as religion. — **de-ĕth′i-ci-za′tion** (-sĭ-zā′shŭn; -sī-zā′-), *n.*

de-face′ (dē-fās′), *v. t.*; DE-FACED′ (-fāst′); DE-FAC′ING (-fās′ĭng). [ME. *defacen* to disfigure, efface, OF. *desfacier*; L. *dis-* + *facies* face. See FACE; cf. EFFACE.] **1.** To destroy or mar the face or external appearance of; to disfigure; to injure, spoil, or mar, by effacing or obliterating important features or portions of; as, to *deface* a monument; to *deface* a note, deed, or bond; to *deface* a record. "This high face *defaced*." *Emerson.*

So by falsely learning is good sense *defaced*. *Pope.*

2. [Cf. F. *défaire*.] To destroy; to make null. *Obs.*

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deed′bo[illegible] Penance; penitence. [illegible]

deed′i-ly, [illegible] Busily [illegible] ly. *Rare.*

deeds ([illegible]). Var. [illegible] *Dial. Eng.*

deed′y ([illegible]), *a.* **1.** [illegible]ous; active. *Obs. or* [illegible] **2.** Genui[illegible]

deef. Obs. [illegible]

‖ **de e-jec**[illegible] **ter′mæ** ([illegible] mē, tûr′m[illegible]). [L.] See EJECTMENT.

deel. † DEAL; DOLE, grief.

deem (dēm), *n.* [illegible] mise. *Obs.*

deemd. Deemed. *Ref. Sp.*

deen. † DEA[illegible]

deene. † DEAN.

de-ën′er-gize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

deep, *v. i.* [AS. *dȳpan, dīepan.*] To become deep; deepen. *Rare.*

deep′-browed′, *a.* Having a high, broad brow.

deep′-dyed′, *a.* Thorough; unmitigated; — commonly with noun of ill meaning.

deep′end. Deepened. *Ref. Sp.*

deep′en-er, *n.* One that deepens.

deep′en-ing-ly, *adv.* of *deepening*, pr.

deep′-fet′, *a.* Fetched from a depth, as of the bosom. *Obs.*

deep′ish, *a.* See -ISH.

deep′most, *a.* Deepest. *Rare.*

deep′-piled′, *a.* Having a thick pile, as Oriental rugs, etc.

deep′-root′ed, *a.* Deeply implanted; — usually said of feelings, opinions, etc. — **deep′-root′ed-ness,** *n.*

deep′-set′, *a.* Deeply set.

deep′some (dēp′sŭm), *a.* Deep; somewhat deep. *Poetic.*

deep water. Embarrassment; trouble.

deep′-wa′ter trout. The squeteague.

deer. Scot. var. of DERE.

deer. Dial. Eng. var. of DOOR.

deer cabbage. A blue-flowered lupine (*Lupinus diffusus*) of the southern United States, remarkable for its unifoliolate leaves.

deer cart. A covered cart for carrying to the meet a captive stag that is to be hunted. *Brit.*

deere. † DEAR, DERE. [shield.]

deer′-foot′, *n.* *Bot.* The water shield.

deer′-hay′, *n.* [See HAY a net.] A net for insnaring deer. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

deer′herd′, *n.* A keeper of deer.

deer laurel. The great laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*).

deer lick. A lick to which deer resort.

deer reeve. A New England town officer in colonial days who executed the laws as to deer.

deer's′-hair′, *n.* = DEER-HAIR.

deer's′-milk′, *n.* The wood spurge. *Dial. Eng.*

deer tiger. The puma.

deer′-tongue′, *n.* = DEER'S-TONGUE.

deer vine. The twinflower.

deer′wood′, *n.* Hop hornbeam.

dees. † DAIS, DICE.

‖ **de-ë′sis** (dē-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέησις supplication.] *Rhet.* An invocation of, or address to, the Supreme Being.

de′ess, *n.* [F. *déesse*, fem. of *dieu* god.] A goddess. *Obs.*

deeth. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DEATH.

deev (dēv). Var. of DEV.

deeve. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of DEAVE.

deeve. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DIVE.

dee′vil (dē′v'l; dēl). Dial. or colloq. var. of DEVIL.

dee-wan′. Var. of DIWAN.

dee-wan′. † DIWAN.

‖ **de ex′com-mu′ni-ca′to ca′pi-en′do** (kăp′ĭ-ĕn′dō). [L., of seizing an excommunicated (person).] See SIGNIFICAVIT.

‖ **de ex-pen′sis mi′li-tum le-van′dis** (dē ĕk-spĕn′sĭs mĭl′ĭ-tŭm lē-văn′dĭs). [LL.] *Eng. Law.* Lit., for levying the expenses of the knights; — used of an old writ for levying the expenses of knights of the shire in attending Parliament.

def. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of DEAF.

def. *Abbr.* Defendant; deferred; defined; definite; definition.

de-face′, *n.* Defacement. *Obs.*

de-face′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

E F G H I J K L M

3. To defame; discredit; outface. *Obs.*
Syn. — Mar, injure, spoil, ruin, distort. — DEFACE, DISFIGURE, DEFORM agree in the idea of marring. To DEFACE is primarily to mar the face or external appearance of anything; it frequently implies the effacement, obliteration, or removal of some part or detail; as, "The splendid armor of the combatants was now *defaced* with dust and blood" (*Scott*); "Earth has yet a little gilding left, not quite rubbed off, dishonored, and *defaced*" (*Hazlitt*). DISFIGURE (cf. TRANSFORM), as applied to a surface, implies deeper or more permanent injury than *deface;* as applied to figure or conformation, it frequently suggests such impairing of beauty or attractiveness as results from other than structural injury; as, "The smallpox . . . fell foul of poor little Oliver's face . . . and left him scarred and *disfigured* for his life" (*Thackeray*); "A few of those instances in which vanity or caprice have contrived to distort and *disfigure* the human form" (*Reynolds*). DEFORM applies esp. to such distortion as is deep-seated or structural; as, "An anatomist . . . would have seen that the *deformity* of Philip's spine was not a congenital hump" (*G. Eliot*). See ERASE, BLEMISH, CONTORT; cf. FORM.

de-face′ment (dē-fās′mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act of defacing, or state of being defaced; injury to surface or exterior; obliteration.
2. That which mars or disfigures. *Bacon.*

‖ **de fac′to** (dē făk′tō). [L.] Actually; in fact; in reality; — distinguished from *de jure.* A *de facto* corporation, court, officer, or the like, must exist under a claim and color of right, which requires that there should be possible a de jure corporation, court, officer, or the like.
One . . . [kind of *de facto* government] is such as exists after it has expelled the regularly constituted authorities from the seats of power and the public offices, and established its own functionaries in their places, so as to represent in fact the sovereignty of the nation. Such was the government of England under the Commonwealth. . . . As far as other nations are concerned, such a government is treated as in most respects possessing rightful authority; its contracts and treaties are usually enforced; its acquisitions are retained; its legislation is in general recognized, and the rights acquired under it are, with few exceptions, respected after the restoration of the authorities which were expelled. . . . The other kind of *de facto* government . . . is such as exists where a portion of the inhabitants of a country have separated themselves from the parent state and established an independent government. . . . If it fail to establish itself permanently, all such acts perish with it. 96 *U. S.* 176, 185–6.

de-fal′cate (dē-făl′kāt), *v. t.;* DE-FAL′CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); DE-FAL′CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [LL. *defalcatus*, p. p. of *defalcare* to deduct, orig., to cut off with a sickle; L. *de* + *falx, falcis*, a sickle. See FALCHION.] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part of; — used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc. *Now Rare.* *Burke.*

de-fal′cate, *v. i.* To commit defalcation; to embezzle money held in trust. "Some partner *defalcating.*" *Carlyle.*

de′fal-ca′tion (dē′făl-kā′shŭn; dĕf′ăl-; 277), *n.* [LL. *defalcatio:* cf. F. *défalcation.*] **1**. A lopping off; a diminution; curtailment; abatement; specif., reduction of a claim by deducting a counterclaim; set-off. *Now Rare.*
2. That which is lopped off, deducted, or abated.
3. An abstraction or misappropriation of money, etc., in breach of trust by one, as an officer or agent, having it in trust; an embezzlement. See EMBEZZLEMENT.

def′al-ca′tor (dĕf′ăl-kā′tēr; dē′făl-; 277), *n.* A defaulter; an embezzler.

def′a-ma′tion (dĕf′ȧ-mā′shŭn; dē′fȧ-; 277), *n.* [ME. *diffamacioun*, F. *diffamation.* See DEFAME.] **1**. Dishonor; disgrace. *Obs.*
2. Act of defaming another, or injuring another's reputation by any slanderous communication, technically, at the common law, called *libel* when written and *slander* when oral; detraction; calumny; aspersion. (See LIBEL, SLANDER.)
Roman law . . . did not clearly distinguish *defamation* from insult given by blows. *T. E. Holland.*

de-fam′a-to-ry (dē-făm′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *diffamatorius.*] Containing defamation; injurious to reputation; calumnious; slanderous; as, *defamatory* words, *defamatory* writings.

de-fame′ (dē-fām′), *v. t.;* DE-FAMED′ (-fāmd′); DE-FAM′ING (-fām′ĭng). [ME. *defamen, diffamen*, fr. F. *diffamer*, fr. L. *diffamare* (cf. *defamatus* infamous); *dis-* (in this word confused with *de*) + *fama* a report. See FAME.] **1**. To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of; to disgrace; esp., to speak evil of maliciously, to dishonor by slanderous reports; to calumniate; to asperse.
2. To render infamous; to bring into disrepute.
My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame.* *Dryden.*
3. To charge; to accuse. *Rare.*
Rebecca is . . . *defamed* of sorcery. *Scott.*
4. To publish; to proclaim. *A Latinism.* *Obs.*
Syn. — Traduce, vilify, malign, slander, libel. See ASPERSE.

de-fame′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *deffame, diffame.*] Dishonor; infamy; also, slander. *Obs.*

de-famed′ (-fāmd′), *p. a.* **1**. Dishonored; of bad repute. *Obs.*
2. Slandered; libeled.
3. *Her.* Without a tail; — said of an animal.

de-fat′i-ga-ble (dē-făt′ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [See DEFATIGATE.] Capable of being, or apt to be, wearied or tired out; also, fatiguing. *Obs.* — **de-fat′i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

de-fat′i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *defatigatus*, p. p. of *defatigare; de* + *fatigare* to weary. See FATIGUE.] To weary or tire out; to fatigue. *Obs.* — **de-fat′i-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

de-fault′ (dē-fôlt′), *n.* [ME. *defaute*, OF. *defaute, defalte*, fem., LL. *defalta*, fr. a verb meaning, to be deficient, to want, fail, fr. L. *de* + *fallere* to deceive. See FAULT.] **1**. Absence or lack (of something); specif., poverty; destitution. *Obs. or R.*
2. A failing or failure; omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; as, this evil has happened through the governor's *default.*
3. Fault; offense; ill deed; failure in virtue or wisdom.
Regardless of our merit or *default.* *Pope.*
4. Imperfection or flaw; blemish; fault; as, there were grave *defaults* in the work. *Obsoles.*
5. *Law.* In practice, the failure of a defendant or plaintiff to appear at the required time to defend or prosecute an action or proceeding. In case of *default* the plaintiff may be nonsuited; the defendant may have judgment rendered against him, called a **judgment by default**. Judgment by default against a defendant who refused to appear in court was not given in the English law until the reign of William IV., so that a defendant who chose to endure the outlawry or imprisonment which might be imposed as a penalty could formerly deprive the plaintiff of his remedy.
6. Failure to fulfill its normal functions; eclipse; — said of the sun or moon.
7. A failure to pay financial debts.
8. *Hunting.* Loss of the scent or track by the hounds.
in default of, in case of failure or lack of.
Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes *in default of* the real ones. *Arbuthnot.*

de-fault′ (dē-fôlt′), *v. i.;* -FAULT′ED; -FAULT′ING. **1**. To be lacking. *Rare.*
2. To fail; to become weak. *Obs. or R.*
3. To fail in duty; to offend. *Rare.*
That he gainst courtesy so foully did *default.* *Spenser.*
4. To fail in fulfilling a contract, agreement, or duty, esp. a financial obligation.
5. To fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default.

de-fault′, *v. t.* **1**. To fail to perform or pay; to be guilty of neglect of; to omit; as, to *default* a dividend.
What they have *defaulted* towards him as no king. *Milton.*
2. *Law.* To call (a defendant or other party whose duty it is to be present in court), and make entry of his default if he fails to appear; to enter a default against.
3. To leave out of account; to omit. *Obs.*

de-fault′er (dē-fôl′tēr), *n.* One who makes or commits a default; a delinquent; specif.: **a** One who fails to duly appear in court. **b** One who fails to account for money or property intrusted to his care; a defalcator; an embezzler. **c** One who fails to pay his debts. **d** A soldier guilty of a military offense. *Brit.*

de-fea′sance (dē-fē′zăns), *n.* [AF. *defesance*, fr. *defesant*, F. *défaisant*, p. pr. of *defaire*, F. *défaire*, to undo, OF. *desfaire.* See DEFEAT.] **1**. A defeat; an overthrow. *Obs.* "After his foes' *defeasance.*" *Spenser.*
2. A rendering null or void.
3. *Law.* A condition, relating to a deed or other instrument, which being performed, the deed or instrument is defeated or rendered void; also, a collateral deed or instrument, made at the same time with another and expressing such a condition relating to it.

de-fease′ (dē-fēz′), *v. t.* [See DEFEASANCE.] **1**. To undo. *R.*
2. To discharge from a debt or obligation. *Obs.* *Scot.*

de-fea′si-ble (dē-fē′zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, avoided, annulled, or undone. — **de-fea′si-ble-ness**, **de-fea′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

de-feat′ (dē-fēt′), *v. t.;* DE-FEAT′ED; DE-FEAT′ING. [ME. *defet* dejected, OF. *desfait*, p. p. of *desfaire*, F. *défaire*, to undo; L. *dis-* + *facere* to do. See FEAT, FACT; cf. DISFASHION.] **1**. To undo; disfigure; weaken; destroy. *Obs.*
His unkindness may *defeat* my life. *Shak.*
2. To render null and void, as a title; to frustrate, as hope; to deprive, as of an estate.
The escheators . . . *defeated* the right heir of his succession. *Hallam.*
In one instance he *defeated* his own purpose. *A. W. Ward.*
3. To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory; to overthrow.
Syn. — Baffle, disappoint, frustrate. See CONQUER.

de-feat′, *n.* [Cf. F. *défaite*, OF. *desfaite*, fr. the v., OF. *desfaire.* See DEFEAT, *v.*] **1**. An undoing or annulling; destruction; — often with *on.* *Obs.*
Upon whose property and most dear life
A damned *defeat* was made. *Shak.*
2. Frustration by rendering null and void, or by prevention of success; as, the *defeat* of a plan or design.
3. An overthrow, as of an army in battle; loss of a battle; repulse suffered; discomfiture; — opposed to *victory.*

de-fea′ture (dē-fē′tūr), *n.* [OF. *desfaiture* a killing, disguising, prop., an undoing. See DEFEAT; cf. DISFEATURE.]
1. Overthrow; defeat; ruin; frustration. *Obs.*
2. Disfigurement; defacing marks. *Rare.* *Whittier.*

de-fea′ture, *v. t.;* DE-FEA′TURED (-tūrd); DE-FEA′TUR-ING. To distort; to disfigure. *De Quincey.*

def′e-cate (dĕf′ē-kāt), *a.* [L. *defaecatus*, p. p. of *defaecare* to defecate; *de* + *faex, faecis*, dregs, lees.] Freed from pollution, as dregs, lees, etc.; refined; purified.

def′e-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* DEF′E-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); DEF′E-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). **1**. To clear from impurities, as lees, dregs, etc.; to clarify; to purify, to refine.
To *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*
2. To free from extraneous or polluting matter; to clear; to purify, as from that which materializes.
Defecated from all the impurities of sense. *Bp. Warburton.*
3. Specif.: *Sugar Manuf.* To clarify (juice) by treating with some reagent, commonly milk of lime, heating, and separating from the scum and sediment.

def′e-cate, *v. i.* **1**. To cast off impurities; to become pure.
2. To void excrement.

def′e-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *defaecatio:* cf. F. *défécation.*] Act or process of defecating; as: **a** Separation from impurities, as lees or dregs; purification. **b** Voiding of excrement.

def′e-ca′tor (dĕf′ē-kā′tēr), *n.* One that defecates, as a tank in which cane juice is defecated.

de-fect′ (dē-fĕkt′), *n.* [L. *defectus*, fr. *deficere, defectum*, to desert, fail, be wanting; *de* + *facere* to make, do. See FACT, FEAT; cf. DEFICIT.] **1**. Want or absence of something necessary for completeness or perfection; deficiency; — opposed to *excess.*
Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*
2. Failing; fault; imperfection, whether physical or moral; blemish; as, a *defect* in the ear or eye; a *defect* in timber or iron; a *defect* of memory or judgment.
3. *Astron.* Eclipse; invisibility; also, waning (of the moon). *Obs.*
Syn. — Deficiency, imperfection, fault. See BLEMISH.

de-fec′tion (dē-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *defectio:* cf. F. *défection.* See DEFECT.] **1**. Failing; failure. *Obs.*
2. Imperfection; defect. *Obs.*
3. Act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; desertion; failure in duty; apostasy; backsliding. "*Defection* and falling away from God." *Raleigh.*
The general *defection* of the whole realm. *Sir J. Davies.*

de-fec′tive (-fĕk′tĭv), *a.* [L. *defectivus:* cf. F. *défectif.* See DEFECT.] **1**. Wanting in something; incomplete; lacking a part; deficient; imperfect; faulty; — applied either to natural or moral qualities; as, a *defective* limb; *defective* timber; a *defective* character; *defective* rules.
2. In error; at fault. *Obs.*
3. *Gram.* Lacking one or more of the usual forms of declension or conjugation; as, a *defective* noun or verb.
Syn. — DEFECTIVE, DEFICIENT agree in implying lack. DEFICIENT is a somewhat relative term; it often implies some specific lack; more frequently it suggests general inadequacy or a falling short in some requirement; as, *deficient* in courage, *deficient* sympathies, a *deficient* supply of food. DEFECTIVE (cf. BLEMISH) is positive, implying such lack as impairs completeness or efficiency; as, *defective* hearing, a *defective* crystal, a *defective* mechanism.
defective fifth, *Music*, a diminished fifth. *Obs.* — **d. hyperbola**, *Math.*, one that has only one real asymptote and meets the line at infinity in only one real point. *Newton.* — **d. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism with one premise omitted. — **d. year**. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
— **de-fec′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-fec′tive-ness**, *n.*

de-fec′tive, *n.* **1**. A thing wanting. *Obs.*
2. Anything that is defective or lacking in some respect. Specif.: **a** One who is lacking physically or mentally; — chiefly applied to persons having marked stigmata or physical defects, and to natural criminals, idiots, etc.
In all enumerations of the *defective* should be included the crippled, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the inebriate, the epileptic, the imbecile, the insane, and the suicidal. *F. H. Giddings.*
b *Gram.* A word lacking in conjugational or declensional forms.

de-fend′ (dē-fĕnd′), *v. t.;* DE-FEND′ED; DE-FEND′ING. [F. *défendre*, L. *defendere; de* + *fendere* (only in comp.) to strike; perh. akin to Gr. *θείνειν* to strike. Cf. DEFENSE, FEND.] **1**. To ward or fend off; to drive back or away; to repel. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. To prohibit; to prevent; to forbid. *Obs.*
Which God *defend* that I should wring from him. *Shak.*
3. To repel danger or harm from; to protect; to secure against attack; to maintain against force or argument; to uphold; to guard; as, to *defend* a town; to *defend* a cause; to *defend* one's character; to *defend* the absent; — sometimes followed by *from* or *against;* as, to *defend* one's self from, or against, one's enemies.
God *defend* the right! *Shak.*
A village near it was *defended* by the river. *Clarendon.*
4. *Law.* To deny or oppose the right of the plaintiff in regard to (the suit, or the wrong charged); to controvert; to oppose or resist, as a claim at law; to contest, as a suit.
Syn. — Shield, cover, shelter, screen, secure, watch, keep, save. — DEFEND, PROTECT, GUARD, PRESERVE. To DEFEND is to ward off actual attack or present danger; to PROTECT is to shield or secure against either actual or prospective danger; to GUARD is to stand watch over or keep in safety; to PRESERVE (see CONSERVE) is to keep, in whatever way, from injury or destruction; as, the inmates of a fortress are *defended* by its guns, *protected* by its walls, and *guarded* against surprise by sentries; one is *protected* from loss by insurance; one's life may be *preserved* by presence of mind in an emergency. See KEEP, SHELTER.

de-fend′, *v. i.* To make a defense; *Law*, to enter or make a defense in an action or suit.

de-fend′ant (dē-fĕn′dănt), *a.* [F. *défendant*, p. pr. of *défendre.* See DEFEND.] **1**. Defending.
2. Defensive. *Obs.*

de-fend′ant, *n.* **1**. A defender. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* A person required to make answer in an action or suit in law or equity, or in a criminal action. (See DEFEND, *v. t.*, 4.) In British statutes the term *defendant* usually includes with reference to Scotland *defender, respondent*, and *claimant* in a multiplepoinding.

de-fend′er (-fĕn′dēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *defendeor*, F. *défendeur.* Cf. FENDER.] **1**. One who defends; one who maintains, protects, or vindicates; champion; advocate; vindicator.
2. Specif.: **a** *Law.* One who defends an action or proceedings. **b** [*cap.*] *Irish Hist.* One of an association of Roman Catholics organized about 1785 to oppose the Protestant societies. — **Defender of the Faith**, a title conferred (1521) by Pope Leo X. upon Henry VIII. of England, for his tract, "Assertion of the Seven Sacraments," against Luther, and still retained by English sovereigns.

de-fen′es-tra′tion (dē-fĕn′ĕs-trā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *de* + *fenestra* window.] A throwing out of a window.
Defenestration of Prague. **a** The action of the Hussites at Prague (1419) in throwing the burgomaster and some others from the windows of the city hall upon the spears of those below. **b** The action of certain deputies (1618) in throwing two royal commissioners and a secretary from the windows of the royal palace. They landed on a dunghill.

de-fense′, de-fence′ (dē-fĕns′), *n.* [F. *défense*, OF. *defense*, fem., *defens*, masc., fr. L. *defensa* (cf. LL. *defensum*), from *defendere.* See DEFEND; cf. FENCE.] **1**. Act of defending, or state of being defended.
2. That which defends or protects; a thing used to ward off attack, danger, or violence; guard; protection.

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de-fac′er (dē-fās′ēr), *n.* One that defaces.
de-fac′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DEFACE. — **de-fac′ing-ly**, *adv.*
de-fade′, *v. t.* To fade. *Obs.*
de-fade′, *v. i.* [*de-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *fade.*] To fade away. *Obs.*
def′æ-cate, def′æ-ca′tion. Vars. of DEFECATE, DEFECATION.
defaicte. † DEFECT.
de-fail′, *v. i. & t.* [F. *défaillir* to fail; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *faillir.* See FAIL; cf. DEFAULT.] To fail or cause to fail. *Obs.*
de-fail′ance, de-fail′lance, *n.* [F. *défaillance.*] Failure. *Obs.*
de-fail′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *defaillement.*] Failure. *Obs.*
de-fail′ure, *n.* Failure. *Obs.*
de-fait′. † DEFEAT.
de-fal′cate, *a.* Diminished. *Obs.*
de-falk′ (dē-fôlk′), *v. t.* [F. *défalquer.* See DEFALCATE.] To reduce by deducting a part; also, to lop off; deduct; abate. *Obs. exc. U. S.*
de-falt′. † DEFAULT.
def′a-mate (dĕf′ȧ-māt), *v. t.* To defame. *Rare.*
def′a-ma′tor (-mā′tēr), *n.* A defamer.
de-fam′ed-ly (dē-fām′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of DEFAMED.
de-fam′er (dē-fām′ēr), *n.* One who defames.
de-fam′ing-ly, *adv.* of defaming, p. pr.
def′a-mous (dĕf′ȧ-mŭs; dē-fā′-), *a.* Defamatory; disgraceful. *Obs.* — **def′a-mous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
def′a-my (dĕf′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *diffamie*, L. *diffamia.*] Defamation. *Obs.*
De-farge′, Thé′rèse′ (tā′râz′ dē-färzh′). In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," the bloodthirsty, pitiless wife of Ernest Defarge, a wine seller. She is represented as ever knitting.
defarre. † DEFER.
de-faul′tive, *a.* Faulty. *Obs.*
de-fault′less, *a.* See -LESS.
de-faul′ture, *n.* Default. *R.*
de-fault′y, *a.* [*default* + 3d *-y.*] Defective; faulty. *Obs.*
defaute, defawte. † DEFAULT.
defe. † DEAF.
de-fea′sanced (dē-fē′zănst), *a.* *Law.* Voidable or forfeitable.
de-fea′si-bl. Defeasible. *Ref. Sp.*
de-feat′ment, *n.* Defeat. *Obs.*
de-fect′, *a.* Defective. *Obs.*
de-fect′, *v. i.* **1**. To fail; to become deficient. *Obs.* 2. To forsake; desert. *Obs. or R.*
de-fect′, *v. t.* **1**. To injure; to damage; to discredit. *Obs.* 2. To cause to desert. *Obs.*
de-fect′i-ble (dē-fĕk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to defect; imperfect. *Rare.* — **de-fect′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
de-fec′tion-ist, *n.* One who advocates or encourages defection.
de-fec′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Defective. *Obs.*
de-fec′tiv. Defective. *Ref. Sp.*
de-fect′less, *a.* See -LESS.
de-fec′tu-os′i-ty, *n.* [Cf. F. *défectuosité.*] Defectiveness. *Obs.*
de-fec′tu-ous, *a.* [Cf. F. *défectueux.*] Defective. *Obs.* — **de-fec′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **de-fec′tu-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
def′e-da′tion (dĕf′ē-dā′shŭn; dē′fē-), *n.* [L. *defoedare, defoedatum*, to defile.] A defiling. *Obs.*
de-feise′. † DEFEASE.
de-feit′, *a.* [OF. *desfait*, prop. undone.] Disfigured. *Obs.*
de-fem′i-na′tion, *n.* *Med.* Loss of feminine qualities, such as sometimes follows removal of the ovaries. Cf. EVIRATION.
de-fence′. Var. of DEFENSE.
de-fence′a-ble. † DEFENSIBLE.
de-fend′, *n.* Defense. *Obs.* *Scot.*
def′end. Deafened. *Ref. Sp.*
de-fend′a-ble (dē-fĕn′dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
de-fend′ance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *defendance.*] Defense. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
de-fend′ee′ (dē-fĕn′dē′), *n.* One who is defended. *Rare & Ludicrous.*
de-fend′ress, *n.* A female defender. *Rare.*
def′en-ing. Deafening. *Ref. Sp.*
de-fen′sa-ble. † DEFENSIBLE.
de-fen′sa-tive (dē-fĕn′sȧ-tĭv), *a. & n.* [L. *defensare, defensa-*

3. Protecting plea; vindication; justification.
Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my *defense*. *Acts* xxii. 1.
4. *Law.* The defendant's denial, answer, or plea; an opposing or denial of the truth or validity of the plaintiff's or prosecutor's case; the method of proceeding adopted by the defendant to protect himself against the plaintiff's action. Originally, *defense* meant *denial* in this connection; but about the end of the 13th century the formal denial came to be looked upon as a formal preamble only, and the whole pleading or proceeding was called the *defense*. See ANSWER, 6 **b**.
5. Art or skill in making defense; defensive plan or policy; practice in self-defense, as in fencing, boxing, etc.
A man of great *defense*. *Spenser.*
6. Prohibition; a prohibitory ordinance. *Obs.*
Severe *defenses* . . . against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Sir W. Temple.*
7. *pl. Her.* The natural weapons of an animal, as tusks, claws, fangs.
de-fense′, de-fence′ (dē-fĕns′), *v. t.* [L. *defensare.*] To furnish with defenses; to fortify. *Obs.*
defense, *or* **defence, cadet.** A member of a volunteer organization, not connected with the public schools, of boys between 13 and 18 years of age receiving military instruction and drill. *New Zealand.*
de-fense′less, de-fence′less, *a.* Destitute of defense. — **de-fense′less-ly, de-fence′less-ly,** *adv.* — **de-fense′less-ness, de-fence′less-ness,** *n.*
Defenseless, *or* **Defenceless, Mennonite Church.** See MENNONITE, *n.*
de-fen′si-ble (dē-fĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *défensable*, LL. *defensabilis, defensibilis.* See DEFENSE; cf. DEFENDABLE.] **1.** Capable of being defended; as, a *defensible* city, or a *defensible* cause.
2. Capable of offering defense. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **de-fen′si-bil′i-ty** (dē-fĕn′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **de-fen′si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **de-fen′si-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
de-fen′sive (dē-fĕn′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *défensif.*] **1.** Serving to defend or protect; proper for defense; — opposed to *offensive*; as, *defensive* armor.
A moat *defensive* to a house. *Shak.*
2. Carried on by resisting attack or aggression; — opposed to *offensive*; as, *defensive* war.
3. In a state or posture of defense. *Milton.*
defensive allegation. *Law.* See ANSWER, 6 **b**. — **d. proteid,** *Physiol. Chem.*, any of a class of proteid substances, present in some animal tissues and fluids, that protect the body against disease by destroying or rendering inactive toxic substances or bacteria. Cf. ALEXIN.
de-fen′sive, *n.* That which defends; a defensive position.
to be on the defensive, to stand on the defensive, to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.
de-fen′sor (dē-fĕn′sẽr; -sôr), *n.* [L. Cf. DEFENSER.] **1.** A defender. *Obs.*
2. *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate (in full, ‖**de-fen′sor ci′vi-ta′tis,** dē-fĕn′sôr sĭv′ĭ-tā′tĭs) of provincial cities appointed from about 379 A. D., chiefly to protect the people from oppression by the rulers.
3. a *Rom. Law.* One who voluntarily undertook the defense of a case, and gave security to satisfy the judgment. **b** *Law.* Any advocate in court.
4. *Eccl.* The patron of a church; an officer having charge of the temporal affairs of a church.
de-fer′ (dē-fûr′), *v. t.*; DE-FERRED′ (-fûrd′); DE-FER′RING. [ME. *differen*, OF. *differer*, F. *différer.* See DIFFER.]
1. To put aside. *Obs.*
2. To put off; to postpone to a future time; to delay the execution of; to delay; to withhold.
Defer the spoil of the city until night. *Shak.*
God . . . will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name. *Milton.*
3. To waste (time) by delay; also, to protract. *Obs.*
Syn. — Delay, adjourn, stave off, retard. — DEFER, POSTPONE, PUT OFF, PROCRASTINATE agree in the idea of delaying. DEFER is the most general term; it implies nothing beyond the action of putting aside until some future time; as, "Hope *deferred* maketh the heart sick" (*Prov.* xiii. 12); "Whatever would *defer*, for an instant, the inevitable errand" (*Hawthorne*). POSTPONE is more definite; it is frequently employed when something is deferred to a particular time; as, the meeting was *postponed* for a week. PUT OFF is more colloquial than *postpone*; it frequently implies disinclination to act at once; as, Never *put off* till to-morrow what can be done to-day. To PROCRASTINATE (see etym.) is to put off habitually or in a dilatory fashion, esp. from day to day; as, to *procrastinate* a decision; "I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago" (*Swift*). See ADJOURN, DELAY, LINGER, TRIFLE; cf. SLOW.
de-fer′, *v. i.* To delay to act; to wait; procrastinate.
Pius was able to *defer* and temporize at leisure. *J. A. Symonds.*
de-fer′, *v. t.* [F. *déférer* to pay deference, to yield, to bring before a judge, fr. L. *deferre* to bring down; *de* + *ferre* to bear. See BEAR to support; cf. DEFER to delay, DELATE.]
1. To carry or bring away. *Obs.*
2. To proffer, render, or offer. *Obs.*
Worship *deferred* to the Virgin. *Brevint.*
3. To refer; to submit for determination; — with *to*.
Hereupon the commissioners . . . *deferred* the matter to the Earl of Northumberland. *Bacon.*
de-fer′, *v. i.* To yield or submit to the opinion or wishes of another, or to authority; — with *to*.
The house, *deferring* to legal right, acquiesced. *Bancroft.*
def′er-ence (dĕf′ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [F. *déférence.* See 3d DEFER.] Act of deferring; a yielding of judgment or preference from respect to the wishes or opinion of another; courteous or complaisant regard for another's wishes.
Deference is the most complicate, the most indirect, and the most elegant of all compliments. *Shenstone.*
Syn. — Submission, complaisance, consideration; regard, esteem, honor, veneration, awe, dread, adoration. — DEFERENCE, RESPECT, REVERENCE. DEFERENCE implies a courteous yielding or submission of one's own judgment, opinion, or preference to that of another; as, "A certain *deference*, not to say servility, to the heads of colleges is perhaps necessary to a physician that means to establish himself here" (*Gray*); "a person . . . deriving dignity from a carriage which, while it indicated *deference* to the court, indicated also habitual self-possession and self-*respect*" (*Macaulay*); "*deference* to what appeared to be your desire" (*Washington*). RESPECT implies regard for something, esp. a person or quality, as worthy of honor or confidence; it does not imply, and is sometimes even contrasted with, warmth of feeling; as, "His worthiness does challenge much *respect*" (*Shak.*); "They treat themselves with most profound *respect*" (*Pope*). REVERENCE (see REVERENCE) implies profound respect, often mingled with awe or devotion; as, "whereby we may serve God acceptably with *reverence* and godly fear" (*Heb.* xii. 28); "unquestioning, childlike *reverence* for authority" (*T. E. Brown*). See ESTEEM.
def′er-ent (dĕf′ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* Deferential. *Mallock.*
def′er-ent, *a.* [L. *deferens*, p. pr. of *deferre.* See 3d DEFER.] **1.** Serving to carry; bearing. *Rare.* *Bacon.*
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the vas deferens; as, the *deferent* arteries.
def′er-ent, *n.* **1.** That which carries or conveys.
Though air be the most favorable *deferent* of sounds. *Bacon.*
2. *Ptolemaic Astron.* An imaginary circle surrounding the earth, in whose periphery either the heavenly body or the center of its epicycle was supposed to move.
def′er-en′tial (-ĕn′shăl), *a.* Expressing, or given to, deference. — **def′er-en′tial-ly,** *adv.*
de-fer′ment (dē-fûr′mĕnt), *n.* [See 1st DEFER.] Act of delaying; postponement.
de-ferred′ (dē-fûrd′), *p. a.* Put off; delayed; postponed, as a right that does not begin or vest till a future time, or as pay, or a payment, postponed in whole or in part, as in case of a conditional sale.
deferred annuity. See ANNUITY, 2. — **d. dividend.** See DIVIDEND. — **d. dower,** *Moham. Law*, dower that is due only upon dissolution of the marriage tie; — disting. from *prompt dower*. — **d. shoot,** *Bot.*, a shoot arising from a bud that has remained dormant for some time after its formation. In fruit trees such shoots are known as *water sprouts*, or if they spring from beneath the surface of the ground, as *suckers*. — **d. stock,** stock on which no dividend is payable until the happening of some contingent event; — chiefly used in Great Britain, where ordinary stock is often divided into two parts, one of which (called *deferred, common*, or *ordinary, stock*, or *A stock*) receives no dividends till the other (called *B stock*) has received a dividend at a fixed rate.
de′fer-ves′cence (dē′fẽr-vĕs′ĕns; dĕf′ẽr-; 277) } *n.* **1.** A sub-
de′fer-ves′cen-cy (dē′fẽr-vĕs′ĕn-sĭ; dĕf′ẽr-) } siding from a state of ebullition; loss of heat; lukewarmness.
2. *Med.* The subsidence of a febrile process; as, the stage of *defervescence* in pneumonia.
de′fer-ves′cent (dē′fẽr-vĕs′ĕnt; dĕf′ẽr-), *a.* [L. *defervescens*, p. pr. of *defervescere* to grow cool.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or causing, defervescence. — *n.* A remedy which reduces febrile temperature of the body.
de-fi′al (dē-fī′ăl), *n.* [OF. *defiaille, desfiaille.*] Defiance.
de-fi′ance (-ăns), *n.* [OF. *defiance, desfiance*, challenge, fr. *desfier* to challenge, F. *défier.* See DEFY.] **1.** A renunciation of allegiance or friendship; rejection. *Obs.*
2. Act of defying, putting in opposition, or provoking to combat; a challenge; a declaration of hostilities.
A war without a just *defiance* made. *Dryden.*
3. A state of opposition; willingness to fight; disposition to resist; contempt of opposition.
He breathed *defiance* to my ears. *Shak.*
4. Distrust. *Obs.* *A Gallicism.*
5. See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.
to bid defiance to, to set at defiance, to defy; to disregard recklessly or contemptuously.
de-fi′ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *défiant*, p. pr. of *défier.* See DEFY.]
1. Full of defiance; bold; insolent; as, a *defiant* spirit or act.
In attitude stern and *defiant*. *Longfellow.*
2. Distrustful. *Rare.* *A Gallicism.*
— **de-fi′ant-ly,** *adv.* — **de-fi′ant-ness,** *n.*
de-fi′bri-nate (dē-fī′brĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). To deprive of fibrin, as fresh blood or lymph by stirring. — **de-fi′bri-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*
de-fi′cience (dē-fĭsh′ĕns), *n.* Deficiency. *Obs. or Poetic.*
Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found. *Milton.*
de-fi′cien-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *deficientia.* See DEFICIENT.] State or quality of being deficient; inadequacy; want; failure; imperfection; shortcoming; defect. "A *deficiency* of blood." *Arbuthnot.*
[Marlborough] was so miserably ignorant, that his *deficiencies* made him the ridicule of his contemporaries. *Buckle.*
deficiency of an algebraic curve. *Geom.* = *genus of a curve*, under GENUS.
deficiency bill. *Finance.* **a** A bill, or promissory note, given by the government to the Bank of England for a short-time loan, as of funds for payment of dividends on government stocks. *Eng.* **b** A legislative bill appropriating funds to meet a deficiency.
de-fi′cient (dē-fĭsh′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *deficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *deficere* to be wanting. See DEFECT.] **1.** Needed to make up completeness; wanting as regards a requirement; not sufficient; inadequate; defective; imperfect; incomplete; lacking; as, *deficient* parts; *deficient* estate; *deficient* strength; *deficient* in judgment.
2. Fainting; of or pertaining to fainting. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DEFECTIVE.
deficient hyperbola. = DEFECTIVE HYPERBOLA. — **d. number.** *Math.* See ABUNDANT NUMBER.
def′i-cit (dĕf′ĭ-sĭt), *n.* [Lit., *it is wanting*, 3d person pres. indic. of L. *deficere*: cf. F. *déficit.* See DEFECT.] Deficiency in amount or quality; a falling short, esp. of income; as, a *deficit* in taxes, revenue, etc.
def′i-lade′ (dĕf′ĭ-lād′), *v. t. & i.*; DEF′I-LAD′ED (-lād′ĕd); DEF′I-LAD′ING (-lād′ĭng). [Cf. F. *défiler* to defilade, *défilade* act of defiling. Cf. ENFILADE.] *Fort.* To arrange (fortifications) so as to protect the lines from enfilading fire and the interior of the works from plunging or reverse fire.
def′i-lade′, *n.* *Fort.* Act or process of defilading.
def′i-lad′ing (dĕf′ĭ-lād′ĭng), *n.* *Fort.* Art or act of determining the directions and heights of the lines of ramparts, traverses, etc., necessary to defilade a work.
de-file′ (dē-fīl′), *v. t. & i.*; DE-FILED′ (-fīld′); DE-FIL′ING (-fīl′ĭng). [F. *défiler*; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *file* a row or line. See FILE a row.] To march off in a line, file by file; to file off.
de-file′ (dē-fīl′; dē′fīl; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *défilé*, fr. *défiler* to march in a file.] **1.** Any narrow passage or gorge in which troops can march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass between hills, rocks, etc.
2. *Mil.* A march by files.
de-file′ (dē-fīl′), *v. t.* [ME. *defoulen, -foilen*, to tread down, OF. *defouler*; *de-* + *fouler* to trample (see FULL, *v. t.*); hence, under the influence of *foul*, a., *defoulen* to defile, make foul, and finally *defile*, influenced by ME. *filen, fulen*, to make foul, fr. AS. *fȳlan*, fr. *fūl* foul. See FOUL, *a.*] **1.** To bruise; belabor. *Obs.*
2. To make foul or impure; to make filthy; to dirty; befoul; pollute.
They that touch pitch will be *defiled*. *Shak.*
3. To make morally foul or impure; to corrupt.
Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt. *Ezek.* xx. 7.
4. To corrupt the chastity of; to debauch; violate.
5. To make ceremonially unclean; to pollute.
That which dieth of itself, or is torn with beasts, he shall not eat to *defile* himself therewith. *Lev.* xxii. 8.
6. To soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation; to taint.
Syn. — See CONTAMINATE.
de-filed′ (dē-fīld′), *p. a.* Sullied; unclean. — **de-fil′ed-ness** (-fīl′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*
de-file′ment (dē-fīl′mĕnt), *n.* [From DEFILE to make foul.] Act of defiling, or state of being defiled, whether physically or morally; pollution; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness.
Defilements of the flesh. *Hopkins.*
de-fil′i-a′tion (dē-fĭl′ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *de* + *filius* son.] Deprivation of a child. *Rare.* *Lamb.*
de-fin′a-ble (dē-fīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From DEFINE.] Capable of being defined, limited, or explained; determinable; describable by definition; ascertainable; as, *definable* limits; *definable* distinctions or regulations; *definable* words. — **de-fin′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **de-fin′a-bly,** *adv.*
de-fine′ (dē-fīn′), *v. t.*; DE-FINED′ (-fīnd′); DE-FIN′ING (-fīn′ĭng). [OF. *definer*, usually, to end, to finish; cf. OF. *defenir* to end, F. *définir* to define, L. *definire* to limit, define; *de* + *finire* to limit, end, *finis* boundary, limit, end, also the source of OF. *definer.* See FINAL.] **1.** To bring to a termination; to end. *Obs.*
2. To decide; determine; settle. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. To determine with precision or clearly exhibit the boundaries of; to mark the limits of; as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country; the *defining* power of an optical instrument.
4. To fix, decide, or prescribe, clearly and with authority; as, to *define* the power of a court by statutory enactment.
5. To determine the precise signification of; to fix the meaning of; to describe accurately; to explain; to expound or interpret; as, to *define* a landscape, a word, a phrase, or a scientific term.
To fix the connotation of a concrete name, or the denotation of the corresponding abstract, is to *define* the name. *J. S. Mill.*
6. To characterize; to distinguish by special marks; to mark; as, good manners *define* the gentleman.
7. To state with precision or specifically. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FIX.
de-fine′, *v. i.* **1.** To determine; to decide. *Obs.*
2. To make an assured statement or definition. *Obs. or R.*
def′i-nite (dĕf′ĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *definitus*, p. p. of *definire.* See DEFINE.] **1.** Having certain, or distinct, limits; determinate in extent or greatness; limited; fixed; as, *definite* dimensions; a *definite* measure; a *definite* period or interval.
2. Having certain limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise; fixed; exact; clear; as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.
3. Serving to define or restrict; limiting; determining; as, the *definite* article.
4. *Bot.* Having a constant number not exceeding twenty; — said of stamens, and opposed to *indefinite*.
Syn. — DEFINITE, DEFINITIVE are sometimes confused. That is DEFINITE which has itself fixed limits; that is DEFINITIVE which fixes or settles something else; as, a *definite* judgment (one which is clear and explicit), a *definitive* judgment (one which is decisive and final). See EXPLICIT.
definite article, *Gram.*, the article *the*, which is used to designate a particular person or thing, or a particular class of persons or things; — also called a *definitive* (which see). — **d. failure of issue.** See FAILURE OF ISSUE. — **d. inflorescence.** *Bot.* = DETERMINATE INFLORESCENCE. — **d. integration,** *Math.*, integration over a region whose boundaries are completely given. — **d. tense,** *Gram.*, a tense form which specifies the action or event as in continuance at the time denoted for it; esp., one of the English periphrastic tenses formed with the auxiliary *be* and the present participle; as in, I *am seeing*; he *had been seeing*; he *is being chosen*. — **d. whole.** See WHOLE.
def′i-nite, *n.* **1.** A thing defined or determined. *Obs.*
2. A definite thing; specif.: *Gram.* **a** A definite tense. *Obs.* **b** A noun denoting something definite.
def′i-nite-ly, *adv.* In a definite manner; with precision; precisely; determinately.
def′i-ni′tion (dĕf′ĭ-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *definitio*: cf. F. *définition.*] **1.** Limitation; setting of limits. *Obs.*
2. A determination; decision. *Obs. or R.*
3. Act of making definite or clear; specif., the capability of an optical instrument to form distinct and sharply defined images; as, the *definition* of a telescope.
4. Condition of distinctness of outline and precision in detail, as of an image formed by an optical instrument.
They sometimes so swathe the peaks with light as to abolish their *definition*. *Tyndall.*
5. A description of a thing by its properties, or of a conception by its attributes; a brief explanation of the meaning of a word or term; such an account as intelligibly

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tum, to defend diligently, ... tens. of *a* ... Defensiv... **de-fen′se** ... L. *defensor*.] Defender. ... **de-fen′sio** ... [L. *defensio*: cf. OF. *def*...] Defense. ... defense of ... **de-fen′siv**. ... **de-fen′sive-l**... SIVE. **de-fen′sive-ness**, *n.* ... **de-fen′sor-ship** ... See ...
de-fen′so-ry, *a.* [L. *defensorius.*] Defensive. *Rare.*
def′er-en′tial, *a.* *Anat.* Deferent.
def′er-en′tial′i-ty (dĕf′ẽr-ĕn-shăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Deference.
de-fer′ral, *n.* Deferment. *Rare.*
de-fer′rer (dē-fûr′ẽr), *n.* One who defers, or puts off.
de-ferve′, *v. t.* [L. *defervere.*] ... il down. *Obs.*
defese. ✝ DEFEASE.
defet. ✝ DEFEAT, DEFEIT.
defete. ✝ DEFEAT.
...u′dal-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
defeysance. ✝ DEFEASANCE.
‖ **deffait,** *a.* [F. *défait.*] *Her.* Couped. *Obs.*
deffete. ✝ DEFEAT.
deffie. ✝ DEFY.
de-fi′a-ble, *a.* [From DEFY, *v.*, to digest.] Digestible. *Obs.*
de-fi′a-ble, *a.* Easy, or safe, to defy. *Rare.*
de-fi′a-to-ry, *a.* Bidding or showing defiance. *Obs.*
de-fi′brin-ize, *v. t.* To defibrinate.
de-fi′cient-ly, *adv.* of DEFICIENT. See -LY.
Dé′fi′cit′, Mon-sieur′ et Ma′-dame′ (mẽ-syû′-rā mȧ′dȧm′ dā′fē′sĕt′). [F.] Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette; — so called because the constant deficits in the French budget were attributed to their extravagance.
‖ **de fi′de.** [L.] Lit., of the faith; — in the Roman Catholic Church, said of an authoritative teaching.
‖ **de fi-de′li ad-mi′ni-stra′ti-o′ne** (ăd-mĭn′ĭ-strā′shĭ-ō′nē). [L.] Of faithful administration; — said of the oath required of judicial officers in Great Britain. Often shortened to **de fideli**.
de-fi′er (dē-fī′ẽr), *n.* One who defies.
de-fig′u-ra′tion, *n.* Disfiguration. *Obs.*
de-fig′ure, *v. t.* [OF. *defigurer, desfigurer.*] To disfigure. *Obs.*
de-fig′ure, *v. t.* [*de-* + *figure.*] To delineate; represent. *Obs.*
de-file′, *v. i.* To defecate. *Obs.*
de-file′, *n. & v. t.* [F. *défiler*, v. Cf. DEFILADE.] *Fort.* = DEFILADE.
de-file′ment, *n.* = DEFILADING.
de-fil′er (dē-fīl′ẽr), *n.* One who defiles, or pollutes, or corrupts, or the like.
de-fin′ed-ly (dē-fīn′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *defined*, p. p.
de-fine′ment, *n.* Act of defining; definition. *Obs. or R.*
de-fin′er (dē-fīn′ẽr), *n.* One who defines.
de-fin′ish, *v. t.* [OF. *defenir*, F. *definir.*] To define. *Obs.*
def′i-nit. Definite. *Ref. Sp.*
def′i-nite-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

relates the idea defined to analogous or related ideas. Formally, a definition consists of a statement of the class in which the subject of definition is included, and an enumeration of the differentiæ, or specific marks or traits, which distinguish it from other members of the same class. A definition is *adequate* or *exact* when the differentiæ make certain the identification of the object intended.

Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what the term defined stands for. *Locke.*

The *definition* of a name . . . is the sum total of all the essential propositions which can be framed with that name for their subject. *J. S. Mill.*

Definition, simple, positive, hard and fast as it is, never tells the whole truth about a conception. *Josiah Royce.*

def′i-ni′tion-al (dĕf′ĭ-nĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Relating to definition; of the nature of a definition; employed in defining.

de-fin′i-tive (dė-fĭn′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *definitivus*: cf. F. *définitif.*] **1.** Determinate; positive; final; conclusive; unconditional; express.

Some *definitive* . . . scheme of reconciliation. *Prescott.*

2. Limiting; determining; as, a *definitive* word.
3. Determined; resolved. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
4. *Biol.* Complete; fully developed; final; as, a *definitive* organ or part; — opposed to *primordial* or *primitive*.
5. Defining; stating, or involved in, the essential nature of a thing; as, *definitive* distinctions.
Syn. — See DEFINITE.

definitive nucleus, *Bot.*, the secondary nucleus of the embryo sac in seed plants. It originates by fusion of two naked cells, one from the micropylar and one from the chalazal end. — **d. ubiety.** See UBIETY. — **d. whole.** See WHOLE.

de-fin′i-tive, *n.* **1.** A final judgment or sentence. *Obs.*
2. *Gram.* A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun, such as the definite article, and some pronouns, such as *this*, *that*, *any*, *other*, *some*, *all*, *no*, *none*, etc.

def′i-ni′tor (dĕf′ĭ-nĭ′tŏr), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Eccl.* In monastic orders: **a** A visitator or visitor. **b** Among the Augustinians, certain Benedictines, and others, one of nine superiors elected at the time of a chapter general, in whose possession is the chief power of the whole chapter, whether for the election of superiors or for establishing and defining whatever pertains to monastic discipline. **c** In certain other orders, the assessor of the superior general or an adviser when the chapter general is not in session.
2. An obsolete kind of measuring instrument.

def′la-gra-ble (dĕf′là-grà-b′l; dė-flā′grà-b′l; 277), *a.* [See DEFLAGRATE.] *Chem.* Capable of being deflagrated. — **def′la-gra-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

def′la-grate (dĕf′là-grāt), *v. t. & i.*; DEF′LA-GRAT′ED (-grāt′ĕd); DEF′LA-GRAT′ING (-grāt′ĭng). [L. *deflagratus*, p. p. of *deflagrare* to burn up; *de-* + *flagrare* to flame, burn.] *Chem.* To burn with sudden and sparkling combustion, as niter with charcoal; to burn or vaporize suddenly.

def′la-gra′tion (-grā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *deflagratio.*] *Chem.* Act or process of deflagrating; a burning up; conflagration.

deflagration globe. *Chem.* A large glass globe for deflagration experiments, as burning phosphorus in oxygen.

deflagration spoon. *Chem.* A spoon with a long vertical handle, used in deflagration experiments.

def′la-gra′tor (dĕf′là-grā′tẽr), *n.* *Chem.* One that deflagrates, esp. a form of the voltaic battery having large plates, used for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

de-flate′ (dė-flāt′), *v. t.*; -FLAT′ED (-flāt′ĕd); -FLAT′ING (-flāt′ĭng). [*de-* + L. *flare*, *flatum*, to blow.] To reduce from an inflated state by releasing the inflating air or gas.

de-fla′tion (dė-flā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deflating, or state of being deflated.
2. *Phys. Geog.* The removal of loose material by the wind, leaving the rocks bare to the continuous attack of the weather.

de-flect′ (dė-flĕkt′), *v. t.*; DE-FLECT′ED; DE-FLECT′ING. [L. *deflectere*, *deflexum*; *de* + *flectere* to bend or turn. See FLEXIBLE.] To cause to turn aside; to bend; as, rays of light passing through a lens are *deflected*.

Sitting with their knees *deflected* under them. *Lord* (1630).

de-flect′, *v. i.* To turn aside; to deviate from a straight or a horizontal line, or from a proper position, course, or direction; to swerve.

To *deflect* from the line of truth and reason. *Warburton.*

de-flect′ed, *p. a.* **1.** Turned aside; deviating from a direct or the true line or course.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bent downward; deflexed.

de-flec′tion, de-flex′ion (dė-flĕk′shŭn), *n.* (For spelling see Note under CONNECTION.) [L. *deflexio*: cf. F. *déflexion.*] **1.** A turning, or state of being turned, aside; a turning from a straight line or given course; a bending, esp. downward; deviation, as of a shot from its true course.

The other leads to the same point, through certain *deflections*. *Lowth.*

2. *Optics.* A bending of the rays of light from a straight line; specif., the bending near the surface of an opaque body; inflection; diffraction.
3. **a** *Mech.* The deviation of the neutral axis of a beam, girder, etc., under stress, from its normal position. **b** In a suspension bridge, the vertical distance between the points of suspension and the axis of the lowest part of the chain.
4. *Physics.* The deviation from zero of the moving system of a galvanometer or other instrument.
5. *Math.* The amount of bending of one curve away from another, or, esp., from a right line.

de-flec′tive (dė-flĕk′tĭv), *a.* Causing deflection. — **deflective forces**, forces that cause a body to deviate from its course.

de′flec-tom′e-ter (dē′flĕk-tŏm′ė-tẽr), *n.* [*deflect* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring flexure or deflection due to transverse stress. *R. C. Carpenter.*

de-flec′tor (dė-flĕk′tẽr), *n.* **1.** *Mech.* That which deflects, as a diaphragm in a furnace, or a cone in a lamp (to deflect and mingle air and gases and help combustion).
2. *Naut.* An instrument for reducing compass deviations to a small amount when the usual observations are unavailable.

de-flex′ (dė-flĕks′), *v. t.*; DE-FLEXED′ (-flĕkst′), DE-FLEX′ING. [L. *deflexus*, p. p. of *deflectere.* See DEFLECTION.] To bend or curve downward.

de-flex′ure (dė-flĕk′sūr; 250), *n.* [From L. *deflectere*, *deflexum.* See DEFLECT.] A bending or turning aside or downward; deflection.

def′lo-ra′tion (dĕf′lō-rā′shŭn; 277), *n.* [LL. *defloratio*: cf. F. *défloration.*] **1.** Act of deflowering, as a virgin.
2. That which is chosen as the flower or choicest part; careful culling or selection. *Rare.* *Sir M. Hale.*

de-flow′er (dė-flou′ẽr), *v. t.*; DE-FLOW′ERED (-ẽrd); DE-FLOW′ER-ING. [ME. *deflouren*, *defloren*, F. *déflorer*, LL. *deflorare*; L. *de* + *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] **1.** To deprive of virginity, as a woman; to violate; to ravish.
2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of; to rob of the choicest ornament; to ravage; to despoil.

He died innocent and before the sweetness of his soul was *deflowered* and ravished from him. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To deprive or strip of flowers.

An earthquake . . . *deflowering* the gardens. *W. Montagu.*

def′lu-ent (dĕf′lo͞o-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *defluens*, p. pr. of *defluere* to flow down.] Running down; decurrent. — **def′lu-ent**, *n.*

de-flux′ion (dė-flŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *defluxio.*] **1.** Downflow.
2. *Med.* **a** A flowing down of humors or fluid matter, as a copious discharge from the nose in catarrh. **b** Inflammation. **c** Sudden loss of hair. *Obs.*

de-fo′li-ate (dė-fō′lĭ-āt), *a.* | [LL. *defoliatus*, p. p. of *defoliare* to strip of leaves; L. *de* +
de-fo′li-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) | *folium* leaf.] Deprived of leaves, as by their natural fall.

de-fo′li-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To strip or deprive of leaves.

de-fo′li-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *défoliation.*] The separation of ripened leaves from a branch or stem; the falling or shedding of the leaves.

de-force′ (dė-fōrs′; 201), *v. t.*; DE-FORCED′ (-fōrst′); DE-FORC′ING (-fōr′sĭng). [OF. *deforcier*; *de-* or *des-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *forcier*, F. *forcer.* See FORCE, *v.*] *Law.* **a** To keep by force from the rightful owner; to withhold wrongfully, as the possession of lands or tenements. **b** To eject (a person) or keep (him) out of possession by force; to deprive wrongfully. **c** *Scots Law.* To forcibly oppose or resist (an officer) so that he is unable to execute the law. — **de-force′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **de-forc′er** (-fōr′sẽr), *n.*

de-for′ciant (dė-fōr′shănt), *n.* [LL. *deforcians*, p. pr., fr. OF. See DEFORCE.] *Eng. Law.* One who deforces the rightful owner of an estate.

de-for′est (dė-fŏr′ĕst), *v. t.*; DE-FOR′EST-ED; DE-FOR′EST-ING. **a** *Law.* To disafforest. **b** To clear of forests; to remove trees from. — **de-for′est-a′tion** (-ĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* — **de-for′est-er** (-ĕs-tẽr), *n.*

de-form′ (dė-fôrm′), *v. t.*; DE-FORMED′ (-fôrmd′); DE-FORM′ING. [L. *deformare*; *de* + *formare* to form, shape, fr. *forma*: cf. F. *déformer.* See FORM.] **1.** To spoil the form of; to mar in form; to misshape; to disfigure.
2. To render displeasing; to deprive of comeliness, grace, or perfection; to dishonor.

Above those passions that this world *deform*. *Thomson.*

3. To disarrange; to change the shape of; to cause to have a new form; specif.: **a** *Mech.* To change the shape of (a body) by the action of forces or stresses which exceed the elastic limit and cause permanent strain or rupture. **b** *Geom.* To bend (a flexible and inextensible surface), whereby its curvature at every point and the arc lengths between its points are unaltered. The term is also used in *Analysis Situs*, in which surfaces, as a Riemann's surface, may be to any extent stretched or contracted but not torn or joined, to denote such alterations.
Syn. — See DEFACE.

de-form′, *v. i.* To become disfigured; to lose its original form; as, a projectile usually *deforms* when it suddenly meets with great resistance.

de-form′, *a.* [L. *deformis*; *de* + *forma* form: cf. OF. *deforme*, F. *difforme.* Cf. DIFFORM.] Deformed; misshapen; shapeless; hideous. *Archaic.*

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton.*

de-form′a-ble (dė-fôr′mà-b′l), *a.* **1.** Deformed. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being deformed.
— **de-form′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

def′or-ma′tion (dĕf′ŏr-mā′shŭn; dė′fŏr-; 277), *n.* [L. *deformatio*: cf. F. *déformation.*] **1.** Act of deforming, or state of being deformed. *Bp. Hall.*
2. Transformation or change for the worse; — esp. in theological or controversial use as opposed to *reformation*.
3. A word changed in form, as *'od* for *God*.
4. *Physics*, etc. Alteration of form or shape; also, the product of such alteration. Cf. DIASTROPHISM.
5. *Math.* The process or result of deforming a surface.

de-form′a-tive (dė-fôr′mà-tĭv), *a.* Able, or tending, to deform.

de-formed′ (dė-fôrmd′), *p. a.* Unnatural or distorted in form; having a deformity; misshapen; disfigured; as, a *deformed* person; a *deformed* head. — **de-form′ed-ly** (-fôr′mĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-form′ed-ness**, *n.*

de-form′i-ty (dė-fôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *deformitas*, fr. *deformis*: cf. OF. *deformeté*, *deformité*, F. *difformité.* See DEFORM, *v.* & *a.*; cf. DISFORMITY.] **1.** State of being deformed; want of proper form or symmetry; any unnatural form or shape; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; ugliness.

To make an envious mountain on my back,
Where sits *deformity* to mock my body. *Shak.*

2. Anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; gross deviation from order or the established laws of propriety; as, *deformity* in an edifice; *deformity* of character.
3. A deformed person or thing.
4. Incorrect for DIFFORMITY. *Obs.*

de-foul′ (dė-foul′), **de-foil′** (dė-foil′), *v. t.* [See DEFILE to make foul.] *Obs.* **1.** To trample or tread down; crush; oppress; maltreat.
2. To defile; deflower; corrupt; violate; pollute.
3. To deface; sully; defame.

de-fraud′ (dė-frôd′), *v. t.*; DE-FRAUD′ED; DE-FRAUD′ING. [L. *defraudare*; *de* + *fraudare* to cheat, fr. *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud: cf. OF. *defrauder.* See FRAUD.] To deprive of some right, interest, or property, by a deceitful device; to cheat; to overreach; as, to *defraud* a servant, or a creditor, or the state; — with *of* before the thing taken or withheld.

Churches seem injured and *defrauded* of their rights. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See CHEAT.

de′frau-da′tion (dē′frô-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *defraudatio*: cf. F. *défraudation.*] Act of defrauding; a taking by fraud or deceit. *Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*

de-fray′ (dė-frā′), *v. t.*; DE-FRAYED′ (-frād′); DE-FRAY′ING. [F. *défrayer*; *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *frais*, pl., expense; perh. fr. OHG. *fridu* peace, G. *friede*, and meaning formerly a fine for a breach of the peace.] **1.** To expend; disburse. *Obs.*
2. To pay or discharge; to serve in payment of; to provide for, as a charge, debt, expenses, costs, etc.

For the discharge of his expenses, and *defraying* his cost, he allowed him . . . four times as much. *Usher.*

3. To avert or appease, as by paying off; to satisfy; as, to *defray* wrath. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
4. To meet the charges for or expense of (something); as, to *defray* a war. *Rare.*
5. To bear the expenses of (a person); to reimburse; to entertain without charge. *Obs. or R.*

de-fray′al (-ăl), *n.* Act of defraying; payment.

de-fray′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *deffruiement.*] Act of defraying; defrayal.

deft (dĕft), *a.*; DEFT′ER (dĕf′tẽr); DEFT′EST. [ME. *dafte*, *defte*, becoming, mild, gentle, stupid; cf. ME. *daffe*, *deffe*, fool, coward, also AS. *dæft* (in deriv. only) mild, gentle, fitting, seasonable, *dafen*, *gedafen*, becoming, fit, Goth. *gadaban* to be fit. Cf. DAFT.] **1.** Meek; gentle; modest. *Obs.*
2. Apt; dexterous; clever; handy; neat in action. "The *deftest* way." *Shak.* "*Deftest* feats." *Gay.*

The limping god, so *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryden.*

3. Neat in person; spruce; trim; pretty. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See DEXTEROUS.

deft′ly, *adv.* In a deft manner; aptly; dexterously; neatly. "*Deftly* dancing." *Drayton.*

de-funct′ (dė-fŭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *defunctus*, p. p. of *defungi* to acquit one's self of, to perform, finish, depart, die; *de* + *fungi* to perform, discharge: cf. F. *défunt.* See FUNCTION.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. "*Defunct* organs." *Shak.*

The boar, *defunct*, lay tripped up, near. *Byron.*

de-funct′, *n.* A dead person; usually, one recently deceased.

de-fy′ (dė-fī′), *v. t.*; DE-FIED′ (-fīd′); DE-FY′ING. [F. *défier*, OF. *desfier*, LL. *disfidare* to disown faith or fidelity, to dissolve the bond of allegiance, as between the vassal and his lord; hence, to challenge, defy; fr. L. *dis-* + *fidus* faithful, akin to *fides* faith. See FAITH; cf. DIFFIDENT, AFFIANCE.] **1.** To renounce or dissolve all bonds of affiance, faith, or obligation with; to reject, repudiate, or renounce. *Obs.*

I *defy* the surety and the bond. *Chaucer.*

2. To provoke to combat or strife; to call out to combat; to challenge; to dare; to brave; to set at defiance; as, to *defy* an enemy; to *defy* the power of a magistrate; to *defy* public opinion.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*

3. To challenge to do anything, usually something that the challenger maintains is impossible; hence, of things, to withstand completely; to resist successfully.

I *defy* the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary. *Burke.*

4. To reject or disdain; to revolt at; to loathe. *Obs.*

de-fy′ (dė-fī′), *n.*; *pl.* DEFIES (-fīz′). [F. *défi.* See DEFY, *v.*] A challenge. *Obs. or Colloq.* *Dryden.*

de-fy′, *v. t. & i.* [Of uncertain origin.] To digest; also, to dissolve. *Obs.*

deg (dĕg), *v. t. & i.*; DEGGED (dĕgd); DEG′GING. [See 2d DAG.] To sprinkle; dampen; drizzle; as, a *degging* cart for sprinkling a road. *Dial. Eng.* — **degging machine**, a machine for dampening cotton cloth in calendering.

deg, *v. t.* *Dial. Eng.* **1.** To strike, thrust, or stab; drive in.
2. To pierce with a sharp-pointed object.

‖ **dé′ga′gé′** (dā′gá′zhā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *dégager* to disengage. See DE-, 4; 1st GAGE.] Unembarrassed; unconstrained; easy; free. *Vanbrugh.*

A graceful and *dégagé* manner. *Poe.*

de-gar′nish (dė-gär′nĭsh), *v. t.*; DE-GAR′NISHED (-nĭsht); DE-GAR′NISH-ING. [F. *dégarnir*; *dé-*, *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *garnir* to furnish. See GARNISH; cf. DISGARNISH.] **1.** To strip

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de-fin′i-tiv. Definitive. *Ref. Sp.*
de-fin′i-tive-ly, *adv.* of DEFINITIVE. See -LY.
de-fin′i-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-fin′i-tude (dė-fĭn′ĭ-tūd), *n.* Precision; definiteness. *Rare.*
de-fix′, *v. t.* [L. *defixus*, p. p. of *defigere* to fix: *de* + *figere* to fix.] To fix; to fasten; to establish. *Obs.* — **de-fix′ion**, *n.* *Obs.*
de-flect′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
de-flec′tion-ize, de-flex′ion-ize (dė-flĕk′shŭn-īz), *v. t.* To free from inflections. — **de-flec′tion-i-za′tion, de-flex′ion-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
de-flex′i-ble (dė-flĕk′sĭ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
de-flex′ion. Var. of DEFLECTION.
de-floc′cu-late, *v. i.* See DE-, 4. — **de-floc′cu-la′tion**, *n.*
de-flo′rate, *a.* [LL. *defloratus*, p. p. of *deflorare.* See DEFLOWER.] *Bot.* Past the flowering state; — said of flowers after anthesis or of anthers that have shed their pollen. *Rare.*
de-flo′rate, *v. t.* **a** To strip of flowers. **b** To deflower (a woman).
de-flore′. ✝ DEFLOWER.
De Flo′res (dē flō′rēz). In Middleton's "The Changeling," a villain who compels his master's daughter to become his mistress as a reward for murdering her unloved betrothed, and later kills her and himself.
de-flour′, de-flour′er. Vars. of DEFLOWER, DEFLOWERER.
de-flour′ish, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *deflorir*, *desflorir.*] To deflower; to lose its flowers. *Obs.*
de-flow′, *v. i.* [*de-* + *flow*: cf. L. *defluere.*] To flow down. *Obs.*
de-flow′er-er (dė-flou′ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who deflowers.
def′lu-en-cy (dĕf′lo͞o-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Fluidity. *Obs.*
def′lu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *defluus*, fr. *defluere* to flow down.] Flowing down; also, falling off. *Obs.*
de-flu′vi-um (dė-flo͞o′vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a falling out.] Alopecia.
de-flux′, *n.* [L. *defluxus*, fr. *defluere.*] Defluxion. *Obs.*
def′ly. ✝ DEFTLY.
def′ness. Deafness. *Ref. Sp.*
def′œ-da′tion. Var. of DEFEDATION.
de-fog′, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-foil′. ✝ DEFOUL.
de-foil′, *v. t.* [F. *défeuiller.*] To defoliate. *Obs.*
defoilen. ✝ DEFILE.
de-fo′li-a′tor, *n.* One that defoliates; esp., any insect that strips plants of their leaves.
‖ **de fond′ en′ com′ble** (dē fôɴ′-täɴ′ kôɴ′bl′). [F.] From the foundations to the roof; from top to bottom; absolutely.
de-force′, *n.* Deforcement. *Obs.*
de-force′or, *n.* [AF.] = DEFORCER.
de-for′ci-a′tion, *n.* [LL. *deforciatio.*] *Law.* Deforcement. *Obs.*
de-form′, *v. t.* [L. *deformare.*] To fashion; form. *Obs.*
de-for′mate, *a.* [L. *deformatus*, p. p.] Deformed. *Obs.*
de-formd′. Deformed. *Ref. Sp.*
de-form′er, *n.* One who deforms.
de-form′ism (dė-fôr′mĭz′m), *n.* Tendency to deformation. *Rare.*
de-foul′, de-foil′, *n.* Act of defouling; as: a trampling down; oppression; maltreatment; defilement. *Obs.*
de-found′. ✝ DEFUND.
defourme. ✝ DEFORM.
de-fowl′. ✝ DEFOUL.
de-fraud′, *n.* Defraudation. *Obs.*
de-fraud′er, *n.* One who defrauds.
de-fraud′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *defraudement.*] Defrauding.
de-fray′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *deffray.*] Defrayal. *Obs.*
de-frayd′. Defrayed. *Ref. Sp.*
de-fray′er, *n.* One who defrays.
def′ri-ca′tion (dĕf′rĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *defricatio.*] Rubbing. *R.*
de-frock′, *v. t.* To unfrock.
de-frost′, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-frut′, *n.* [L. *defrutum.*] Boiled down must. *Obs.*
deft. *Abbr.* Defendant.
defte. ✝ DAFT.
def′ter-dar′ (dĕf′tẽr-där′), *n.* Also *daftardar.* [Turk. *defterdār*, fr. Per. *daftar* book + *dār* holding.] *Turkish Empire.* A treasurer; an officer of finance; specif., the accountant general of a vilayet or province.
deft′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-fulk′. ✝ DEFALK.
de-func′tion (dė-fŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *defunctio* performance, death.] Death. *Obs. or R.*
de-func′tion-al-ize, *v. t.* To deprive of function. — **de-func′tion-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
de-func′tive, *a.* Funereal. *Obs.*
de-fund′, *v. t.* [L. *defundere.*] To pour down. *Obs.*
de-fuse′, de-fu′sion, etc. ✝ DIFFUSE, DIFFUSION, etc.
de-fy′ (dė-fī′), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *difier*, L. *diffidere.*] To distrust. *Obs.*
de-fy′ing-ly, *adv.* of *defying*, p. pr.
deg. *Abbr.* Degree; degrees.
‖ **de gai′e-té′ de cœur′** (dē gā′-tā′ dē kûr′). [F., lit., from gayety of heart.] Voluntarily; without constraint.
de′ga-lant′, *a.* Ungallant. *Obs.*
de-gan′gli-on-ate, *v.* See DE-, 4.
dege. ✝ DIE, *v.*
de′ge-la′tion (dē′jė-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *dégeler* to thaw.] A thawing. *Rare.*

or dismantle entirely, as of furniture, ornaments, etc. ; to disgarnish ; as, to *degarnish* a house, etc. *Rare.*
2. To deprive of a garrison, or of troops necessary for defense ; as, to *degarnish* a city or fort. *Rare. Washington.*

de-gen′er-a-cy (dē-jĕn′ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [From DEGENERATE, *a.*] Act of becoming degenerate, or state of having become degenerate ; a growing or being worse ; decline in good qualities ; deterioration ; meanness.

Willful *degeneracy* from goodness. *Tillotson.*
Degeneracy of spirit in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

de-gen′er-ate (-ât), *a.* [L. *degeneratus*, p. p. of *degenerare* to degenerate, cause to degenerate, fr. *degener* base, degenerate, that departs from its race or kind ; *de* + *genus* race, kind. See KIN relationship.] **1**. Having become worse than one's kind, or one's former state ; having declined in worth ; having lost in goodness ; deteriorated ; degraded ; unworthy ; base ; low.

Faint-hearted and *degenerate* king. *Shak.*
Degenerate from their ancient blood. *Swift.*

2. *Biol.* Characterized by degeneration.

de-gen′er-ate, *n.* One having the characteristics of degeneration, esp. by birth ; one of a degenerate type by birth, as certain criminals. In criminology, a *degenerate* is a defective having innate proclivities for crime, esp. such as take the form of perversions of normal instincts.

de-gen′er-ate (dē-jĕn′ẽr-āt), *v. i.* ; DE-GEN′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; DE-GEN′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1**. To be or grow worse than one's kind, or than one was originally ; hence, to be inferior ; to grow meaner or more vicious ; to decline in good qualities ; to deteriorate.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety. *Tillotson.*

2. *Biol.* To undergo progressive deterioration ; to become of a lower type. See DEGENERATION, 3.
3. To pass from a higher to a lower order or class ; to degrade.
4. To become altered in character or kind. *Obs.*
5. To be guilty of defection ; to revolt. *Obs. & R.*

de-gen′er-ate, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to degenerate. *Obs.*
2. To generate (something lower or baser). *Obs. Oxf. E.D.*

de-gen′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dégénération.*] **1**. Act or state of growing worse, or state of having become worse ; decline ; degeneracy ; deterioration ; degradation ; debasement. "Our *degeneration* and apostasy." *Bates.*
2 *Med.* That condition of a tissue or an organ in which its vitality has become diminished or perverted ; a substitution of a lower for a higher form of structure, either by chemical change of the tissue (*true degeneration*) or the deposit of abnormal matter in the tissues (*infiltration*).
3. *Biol.* A progressive deterioration, as a return to a simpler and less highly organized condition in the evolution of a group of animals or plants, or of any of their parts or organs, or in the development of an individual organism or part ; retrogressive evolution.
4. The thing degenerated. *Rare. Sir T. Browne.*
Syn. — See DETERIORATION.

de-gen′er-a-tive (dē-jĕn′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Undergoing or producing degeneration ; tending to degenerate.

de-gen′er-es′cent (-ĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *dégénérescent.*] *Math.* That may or does degenerate to a lower degree, order, class, or rank, or produce such degeneration.

de-germ′ (dē-jûrm′), *v. t.* ; DE-GERMED′ (-jûrmd′) ; DE-GERM′ING. *Milling.* To extract the germs from, as wheat grains.

de-ger′mi-na′tor (-jûr′mĭ-nā′tẽr), *n.* *Milling.* A machine for breaking open the kernels of wheat or other grain and removing the germs.

de-glaze′ (dē-glāz′), *v. t.* ; DE-GLAZED′ (-glāzd′) ; DE-GLAZ′ING (-glāz′ĭng). To remove the glaze from, as pottery or porcelain, so as to give a dull finish. See DEPOLISH.

de-glu′ti-nate (dē-gloo͞′tĭ-nāt ; 243), *v. t.* ; DE-GLU′TI-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd) ; DE-GLU′TI-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *deglutinatus*, p. p. of *deglutinare* to deglutinate ; *de* + *glutinare* to glue, *gluten* glue.] **1**. To loosen or separate by dissolving the glue which unites ; to unglue.
2. To extract or remove gluten from, as wheat flour.

de-glu′ti-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act of deglutinating, or state of being deglutinated.

deg′lu-ti′tion (dĕg′loo͞-tĭsh′ŭn ; dē′gloo͞- ; 243), *n.* [L. *deglutire* to swallow down ; *de-* + *glutire* to swallow : cf. F. *déglutition.* See GLUT.] Act or process of swallowing food ; power of swallowing. — **deg′lu-ti′tious** (-ŭs), *a.*

de-glu′ti-to-ry (dē-gloo͞′tĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving for, or aiding in, deglutition.

deg′or′der (dĕg′ôr′dẽr), *n.* [*degree* + *order.*] *Math.* The pair of numbers, written commonly in brackets, [*m* ; *n*], denoting the degree and order of a mathematical form.

deg′ra-da′tion (dĕg′rȧ-dā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *degradatio*, from *degradare* : cf. F. *dégradation.* See DEGRADE.] **1**. Act of degrading ; lowering or dismissal from one's standing or rank in office, church, or society ; deposition ; as, the *degradation* of a peer, a general, or a bishop.

He saw many removes and *degradations* in all the other offices of which he had been possessed. *Clarendon.*

2. Specif. : *Eccl.* A censure involving deprivation of holy orders and, strictly, formal removal of insignia of office.
3. State of being reduced in rank, character, or reputation, baseness ; moral, physical, or intellectual degeneracy ; disgrace ; abasement ; debasement

The . . . *degradation* of a needy man of letters. *Macaulay.*
Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. *South.*

4. *Biol.* Degeneration.
5. *Med.* Arrest of development, or degeneration of any organ, or of the body as a whole.
6. Diminution or reduction of strength, amount, intensity, efficacy, value, etc. ; degeneration ; deterioration.

The development and *degradation* of the alphabetic forms can be traced. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*

7. *Phys. Geog.* A wearing down by erosion.
8. Any wearing down or away of a substance.
9. *Painting.* The lessening in size and dimming in color of objects to produce the illusion of distance.
Syn. — Abasement, debasement, reduction, decline.

deg′ra-da′tion-al (dĕg′rȧ-dā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to degradation.

de-grade′ (dē-grād′), *v. t.* ; DE-GRAD′ED (-grād′ĕd) ; DE-GRAD′ING (-grād′ĭng). [F. *dégrader*, LL. *degradare*, fr. L. *de* + *gradus* step, degree. See GRADE ; cf. DEGREE.] **1**. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree ; to lower in rank ; to deprive of office or dignity ; to strip of honors ; as, to *degrade* a nobleman, or a general officer.
2. To reduce in estimation, character, or reputation ; to lessen the value of ; to lower the physical, moral, or intellectual character of ; to debase ; to bring shame or contempt upon ; to disgrace ; as, vice *degrades* a man.

Yet time ennobles or *degrades* each line. *Pope.*

3. To lower, as prices ; to reduce the price, strength, color, etc., of ; to tone down.
4. *Geol.* To wear down by erosion.
Syn. — Humiliate, humble, dishonor, depose. See ABASE.

de-grade′, *v. i.* To pass from a higher grade or class to a lower ; specif. : **a** *Biol.* To degenerate. **b** *Camb. Univ.* To postpone entering the examination for a degree in honors beyond the usual or required time.

de-grad′ed (dē-grād′ĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Reduced in rank, character, or reputation ; debased ; sunken ; low ; base ; as, a *degraded* condition ; a *degraded* community.
2. *Biol.* Characterized by degeneration ; degenerate.
3. [Cf. F. *degré* step.] *Her.* Noting a cross whose arms end in steps.

‖ **dé′gras′** (dā′grä′), **deg′ras** (dĕg′rȧs), *n.* [F. ; cf. F. *gras*, a. & n., fat.] A semisolid emulsion produced by the treatment of certain skins with oxidized fish oil, which extracts their soluble albuminoids. It was formerly solely a by-product of chamois leather manufacture, but is now made for its own sake, being valuable as a dressing for hides.

de-grease′ (dē-grēs′), *v. t.* ; -GREASED′ (-grēst′) ; -GREAS′ING. To remove grease or fatty matter from, as wool or silk.

de-gree′ (dē-grē′), *n.* [F. *degré*, LL. (assumed) *degradus.* See DEGRADE.] **1**. A step, stair, or rung ; a steplike member of a series ; a tier, bank, rank, or the like. *Obs.*
2. A step or station in any series ; a point or stage of advancement or retrogression ; — with reference to the order or succession of the members of the series ; as, to advance by *degrees* ; a high *degree* of efficiency.
3. A point or grade marking the attainment or existence of more or less of a given quality, acquirement, or the like, or a better or worse variety or kind ; relative quantity or intensity ; as, *degrees* of heat and cold, or of vice and virtue ; tastes differ in kind as well as in *degree.*
4. *Gram.* One of the three grades — positive, comparative, superlative — in the comparison of an adjective or adverb.
5. A rank or grade of social advancement ; relative rank ; station in life ; as, a dame of high *degree* ; hence, now rarely, people of a certain rank or class.
6. A remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood ; one remove in the chain of relationship ; as, a relation in the third *degree.* See CONSANGUINITY.
7. State or condition viewed as a rank or grade ; comparative attainment, development, or the like ; hence, capacity, relation, or manner ; as, to serve in a minor *degree.*

Studious of honey, each in his *degree*,
The youthful swain, the grave, experienced bee. *Dryden.*

8. Grade or rank to which scholars are admitted by a college or university, in recognition of their attainments ; as, the *degree* of bachelor, master, doctor, etc. The academic degrees now most commonly conferred are, in the ascending order : *Bachelor*, as of Arts (B. A.), Science (B. S.), Laws (LL. B.), etc. ; *Master*, as of Arts (M. A.), Science (M. S. or M. Sc.), etc. ; *Doctor*, as of Philosophy (Ph. D.), etc.
9. *Freemasonry.* A grade or rank denoting a stage of proficiency in, or initiation into, Masonic doctrines.
10. *Law.* Measure of criminality ; grade of crime ; — in the U. S., used esp. of statutory grades with different maximum punishments, the most heinous being the *first degree.*
11. *Music.* **a** A line or space of the staff. The leger lines and their spaces are *added degrees.* **b** The interval between any adjacent diatonic tones.
12. *Trig.*, etc. A 360th part of the circumference of a circle, or of a round angle, which part is taken as the principal unit of measure for arcs and angles. The degree is divided into 60 minutes and the minute into 60 seconds. All angular degrees are equal, but arc degrees vary as the radii of the circles. This division of the circle seems to come from Babylon, where the degree was one of the daily steps of the sun on his annual path round the sky among the stars. The Babylonians doubtless knew that the year contained more days than 360, but they seem to have been fascinated by the properties of this number. Degrees, minutes, seconds are denoted by the superfixes °, ′, ″.
13. A division, space, or interval marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as on a thermometer.
14. *Arith.* A group of three figures ; thus, 140 is one *degree*, 222,130 consists of two *degrees* ; a period.
15. *Alg.* Rank as defined by the sum of exponents. The degree of a term is defined by the sum of the exponents of its literal factors ; thus, a^2b^3c is a term of the sixth *degree.* The *degree* of a power, or radical, is defined by its index, that of an equation or expression by the sum of the exponents of the unknown quantities in that term the sum of whose exponents is greater than in any other term ; thus, $ax^4 + bx^2 = c$, and $mx^2y^2 + nyx = p$, $x^3y = d$, are all equations of the fourth *degree.*
16. *Her.* A step, as of a cross calvary.
17. A part per 100 of pure substance ; as, a soda of ninety *degrees.* See SODA ASH.

by degrees, step by step ; by little and little ; by moderate advances. "I'll leave it *by degrees.*" *Shak.* — **degree of a complex**, *Math.*, the degree of the algebraic equation connecting its line coördinates. — **d. of a group**, *Math.*, the number of elements or symbols operated upon in the group. — **d. of a plane curve** *or* **of a surface**, *Geom.*, the degree of its equation in rectilinear coördinates ; the number of points (real, or imaginary, or coincident) in which it is met by any straight line. — **d. of a ruled surface**, *Geom.*, the number of its elements (lines) in a linear complex, agreeing with the number of points in which it meets a line. — **d. of a twisted curve**, *Geom.*, the number of points in which such a curve is cut by any plane. — **d. of curve**, *Railroads*, the angle (denoted by D) which a chord of given length (in American practice, 100 feet ; in English, 66 feet) subtends at the center. — **d. of freedom. a** *Mech.* Any of six ways in which a body may move in space. There are three translations for any one of its points and three rotations about axes through the point. Thus a bobbin sliding on a fixed wire has two *degrees of freedom*, one of translation and one of rotation. **b** *Phys. Chem.* A capability of variation possessed by a system by reason of the variability of one of its factors (temperature, pressure, or concentration) ; as, the system "water, water vapor" has one *degree of freedom* because, when either of the above factors is arbitrarily fixed, the other is no longer variable and the condition of the system is perfectly defined. — **d. of frost**, *Meteor.*, degree of temperature below the freezing point of water ; as, when the thermometer stands at 20° F. there are twelve *degrees of frost. British.* — **d. of latitude.** See LATITUDE. — **d. of longitude.** See LONGITUDE. — **to a d.**, to a considerable extent ; exceedingly ; as, mendacious *to a degree. Colloq.*

de-gree′ (dē-grē′), *v. t.* ; DE-GREED′ (-grēd′) ; DE-GREE′ING. **1**. To lead on or advance by steps or degrees. *Obs.*
2. To confer a degree upon ; to give a degree to. *Rare.*

de-gres′sion (dē-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *degredi*, *degressus*, to go down.] **1**. A going or stepping down ; descent.
2. *Taxation.* The decrease in the rate that takes place for certain sums in degressive taxation.

Graduated taxation therefore technically includes progression, *degression*, and regression. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

de-gres′sive (dē-grĕs′ĭv), *a.* *Taxation.* Designating, or pert. to, a plan of taxation in which the rate is constant on sums above a certain limit, but diminishes on sums counted downward below the limit ; — the converse of *progressive.*

De Gua's rule (dē gwäz′). *Math.* The rule, enounced by J. P. De Gua (1713–85), that there are as many imaginary roots of an equation as the number of successive terms wanting where that number is even, and one more or less when that number is odd, according as the terms next to the gap have like or unlike signs.

de-gum′ (dē-gŭm′), *v. t.* ; DE-GUMMED′ (-gŭmd′) ; DE-GUM′MING. To free from, or deprive of, gum.

de-gust′ (dē-gŭst′), *v. t.* [L. *degustare.* See GUST to taste.] To taste ; to relish. *Stevenson.*

de-gus′tate (dē-gŭs′tāt), *v. t.* To taste ; degust. *Rare.*

de′gus-ta′tion (dē′gŭs-tā′shŭn ; dĕg′ŭs-), *n.* [L. *degustatio* : cf. F. *dégustation.*] Act or function of tasting.

‖ **dé-ha′ché** (dā-hȧsh′ā), *a.* [OF., also *dehachié*, *deshachié*, p. p., cut up.] *Her.* Having the head, paws, and tuft of the tail cut off and separated ; couped.

de-hisce′ (dē-hĭs′), *v. i.* ; DE-HISCED′ (-hĭst′) ; DE-HISC′ING (-hĭs′ĭng). [L. *dehiscere* ; *de* + *hiscere* to gape.] To gape ; to open by dehiscence.

de-his′cence (dē-hĭs′ĕns), *n.* **1**. Act of gaping open.
2. *Biol.* The opening of an organ along a suture or other definite line for the purpose of discharging its contents, specif. : *Bot.* **a** The bursting open of a capsule, pod, or silique at maturity, either between the carpels (see under SEPTICIDAL), through the middle of the carpels (see under LOCULICIDAL), or in some other manner (see CIRCUMSCISSILE, SEPTIFRAGAL DEHISCENCE). **b** The opening of an anther for the discharge of pollen by longitudinal slits, pores, etc.

de-his′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *dehiscens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Characterized by dehiscence ; opening in some definite way, as the capsule of a plant. See DEHISCENCE.

de-horn′ (dē-hôrn′), *v. i.* ; DE-HORNED′ (-hôrnd′) ; DE-HORN′ING. To deprive of horns ; to prevent the growth of the horns of (cattle), — often by destroying their ends with caustic potash soon after they start. — **de-horn′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

de-hort′ (dē-hôrt′), *v. t.* ; DE-HORT′ED ; DE-HORT′ING. [L. *dehortari* ; *de* + *hortari* to urge, exhort.] To urge to abstain or refrain ; to dissuade. *Obs. or R.*

The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief. *Bp. Ward.*

de′hor-ta′tion (dē′hôr-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dehortatio.*] Dissuasion ; advice against something. *Rare.*

de-hor′ta-tive (dē-hôr′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *dehortativus.*] Dissuasive. *Rare.* — *n.* A dehortative counsel. *Rare.*

de-hor′ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a. & n.* [L. *dehortatorius.*] Dissuasive ; dehortative. *Rare.*

de-hu′man-ize (dē-hū′măn-īz), *v. t.* To divest of human qualities, such as pity, tenderness, etc. ; as, *dehumanizing* influences. — **de-hu′man-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

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de′gen (dā′gĕn), *n.* [G.] Sword. *Obs.* *Cant.*
de-gen′d[illegible]**er** (-ẽr), [illegible] To degenerate. [illegible]
de-gen′er-ate-ly, [illegible] ERATE. [illegible]
de-gen′er[illegible]
de-gen′er-a′tion-ist, [illegible]
de-gen′er-es′cence [illegible] (-ĕs′ĕns), *n.* [illegible] Degeneration [illegible] [ate. *Obs.*]
de-gen′er-i[illegible]
de-gen′er-ous, [illegible] See DEGENERATE.] Degenerate. — **de-gen′er-ous-ly**, [illegible] — **de-gen′er-ous-**[illegible]
de-gest′. † DIGEST. [illegible]
degge. † DIG. [DEG.]
degged (dĕgd), *pret. & p. p.* of
deg′ging, *p.* [illegible]
degh. † DOW, to avail.
degho. † DI[illegible]
degise. † DISGU[illegible]
degise. † DISCU[illegible]
de-gla′brate, *v. t.* [L. *deglabrare.*] To make smooth. *Obs.*
de-gla′ci-a′tion, *n.* See DE-, 4.
de-glo′ried, *a.* Deprived of glory ; dishonored. *Obs.*
de-glu′bing, *a.* [L. *deglubere* to peel.] Flaying. *Obs.*
de-glu′ti-tive (dē-gloo͞′tĭ-tĭv), *a.* Deglutitory.
de-glyc′er-in, **de-glyc′er-ine** (dē-glĭs′ẽr-ĭn), *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-gorge′, *v. t.* To disgorge. *Oxf. E. D.*
de-gote′. Var. of DAGGETT.
de-gout′, *v. t.* [F. *dégoutter.*] [illegible] ; sprinkle. *Obs.*
dé′goût′ (dā′goo͞′), *n.* [F.] Distaste ; disgust. [*a.* See -ABLE.]
de-grad′a-ble (dē-grād′ȧ-b'l),
deg′ra-dand (dĕg′rȧ-dănd), *n.* [illegible] *degradandus.*] *Eccl.* One about to be degraded. *Rare.*
de-grad′ed-ly (dē-grād′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of DEGRADED. [-NESS.]
de-grad′ed-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See
de-grade′ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *dégradement.*] Degradation. *Rare.*
de-grad′er (dē-grād′ẽr), *n.* One that degrades.
de-grad′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DEGRADE. — **de-grad′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **de-grad′ing-ness**, *n.*
de-grad′u-ate (dē-grăd′ū-āt), *v. t.* [*de-* + *graduate*, v.] To depose or degrade. *Obs.*
de-graid′. † DEGRADE.
de-grate′. † DEGRADE.
‖ **de gra′ti-a** (dē grā′shĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* By favor ; — distinguished from *de jure.*
deg′ra-vate (dĕg′rȧ-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *degravatus*, p. p. of *degravare* to weigh down.] To make heavy ; burden. *Obs.* — **deg′ra-va′tion** (-vā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
degrece. † DEGREE, *n.*
degree cut. *Jewelry.* = STEP CUT. — **de-gree′-cut′**, *a.* [*Obs.*]
de-gree′ing-ly, *adv.* By degrees.
de-gree′less, *a.* See -LESS.
de-gres′sive-ly, *adv.* of DEGRESSIVE.
‖ **deg′u** (dĕg′oo͞), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several small hystricomorphic rodents of western South America, constituting the genus *Octodon.*
De-gue′li-a (dē-gē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., shortened from *assa-hapagara undeguélé*, the native (or Carib) name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical Old World fabaceous climbing shrubs, having odd-pinnate leaves, violet-purple flowers, and 1-2-winged pods. Several East Indian species yield powerful fish poisons.
‖ **de gus′ti-bus non est dis′pu-tan′dum.** [L.] There is no disputing about tastes. [GUISE.]
deguyse, **degyse**, *v. t.* = DIS-
deh. † DOW, to avail.
de′ha (dā′hȧ), *n.* [Skr. *dēha.*] *Theos.* The body.
‖ **de hæ-re′ti-co com′bu-ren′do** (hē-rĕt′ĭ-kō). [L.] *Law.* Lit., of burning a heretic ; — the name of an old writ which lay against a convicted heretic who had abjured and relapsed, — abolished by 29 Car. II. (1677) c. 9.
De-hai′tes (dē-hā′tēz), **De-ha′vites** (-vīts), *n. pl.* [Chald. *Dehāyē*, *Dehāvē.*] *Bib.* Colonists settled in Samaria by Osnappar (Assurbanipal).
‖ **de haut′ en′ bas′** (dē ō′-täN′ bä′). [F.] See DU HAUT, etc.
‖ **de haute′ lutte′** (dē ōt′ lüt′). [F.] By main strength ; by force ; with authority.
dehn′stu′fe (dān′shtoo͞′fē), *n.* [G.] = COMPENSATORY LENGTHENING.
‖ **de ho′mi-ne re-ple′gi-an′do** (dē hŏm′ĭ-nē rē-plē′jĭ-ăn′dō). [LL.] *Law.* Lit., for replevying a man ; — name of a writ used for releasing a prisoner. It is obsolete in England, and mostly so in the United States.
de-hon′es-tate, *v. t.* [L. *dehonestatus*, p. p. of *dehonestare* to dishonor.] To dishonor ; disparage. *Obs.* — **de-hon′es-ta′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
de′horn′, *n.* A dehorned animal. *Western U. S.*
‖ **de-hors′** (dē-hōr′ ; dē-hôrz′), *prep.* [F., outside.] *Law.* Out of ; foreign to ; out of the agreement, record, will, etc.
‖ **de-hors′** (dē-hōr′), *n.* *Fort.* Outworks in general ; any advanced works for protection or cover. *Obs. or R.*
de-hort′er, *n.* A dissuader.
de-husk′, *v. t.* To remove the husk from. *Obs.*
deh′war (dā′wär), *n.* [Per. *deh* village + *-wār* having.] One of a class of semiservile villagers of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, of mixed Persian and Arab origin.

E F G H I J K L M

de-hy′dra-ce′tic (dē-hī′drȧ-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline acid, $C_8H_8O_4$, obtained by heating aceto-acetic ester and by other methods. It is related to pyrone.
de-hy′drate (dē-hī′drāt), *v. t. & i.;* -DRAT-ED (-drāt-ĕd); -DRAT-ING (-drāt-ĭng). *Chem.* To deprive, or to be freed, of water or the elements of water; to render free from water; as, to *dehydrate* alcohol. — **de′hy-dra′tion** (dē′hī-drā′shŭn), *n.*
de-hy′dro- (dē-hī′drō-). *Chem.* A combining form signifying: **a** Dehydrated; as in *dehydro*mucic. **b** Dehydrogenized; as in *dehydro*sparteine.
de-hy′dro-gen-ize (-jĕn-īz), *v. t.* *Chem.* To deprive (a compound) of, or free from, hydrogen. — **de-hy′dro-gen-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **de-hy′dro-gen-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*
de-hy′dro-mu′cic (-mū′sĭk), *a.* [*dehydro-* + *mucic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline dibasic acid, $C_4H_2O(CO_2H)_2$, formed by heating mucic acid and by other methods.
de-hyp′no-tize (dē-hĭp′nō-tīz), *v. t.* [*de-* + *hypnotize.*] To arouse from the hypnotic state.
de′i-cid′al (dē′ĭ-sīd′ăl), *a.* Pertaining to deicide.
de′i-cide (dē′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *deicida* a deicide (in sense 1); *deus* god + *caedere* to cut, kill: cf. F. *déicide.*] **1.** The killer or destroyer of a god; esp., one concerned in putting Christ to death.
2. [Cf. HOMICIDE the killing of a man.] Act of killing a divine being; esp., the putting to death of Jesus Christ.
deic′tic (dīk′tĭk), *a.* Also rarely **dic′tic**. [Gr. δεικτικός serving to show or point out, fr. δεικνύναι to show.] Showing or pointing out directly; *Logic*, direct; proving directly; — applied to reasoning, and opposed to *elenctic.*
de-if′ic (dē-ĭf′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *deificus; deus* god + *facere* to
de-if′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } make: cf. F. *déifique.*] Deifying; making divine; producing a likeness to God; god-making.
de′i-fi-ca′tion (dē′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deificare* to deify. See DEIFY.] **1.** Act of deifying, or state of being deified; exaltation to divine honors; apotheosis.
2. *Mysticism.* The causing of one to become a part of the deity; absorption, as of the soul, into deity.
He [Eckhart] taught that the supreme happiness of man consists in a *deification* by which man becomes one with God. *Wm. Turner.*
3. That which is deified, or treated as a deity.
de′i-fied (dē′ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Honored or worshiped as a deity; treated with supreme regard.
de′i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *deus* a god + *-form.*] **1.** Godlike, or of a godlike form. *Dr. H. More.*
2. Conformable to the character or will of God. *Rare.*
de′i-fy (dē′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* DE′I-FIED (-fīd); DE′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *déifier*, LL. *deificare*, fr. L. *deificus.* See DEIFIC, DEITY, -FY.] **1.** To make a god of; to exalt to the rank of a deity; to enroll among the deities; to apotheosize; as, Julius Cæsar was *deified.*
2. To render godlike.
By our own spirits are we *deified.* *Wordsworth.*
3. To praise or revere as a deity; to treat as an object of supreme regard; as, to *deify* money.
deign (dān), *v. i.;* DEIGNED (dānd); DEIGN′ING. [ME. *deinen, deignen*, OF. *deignier*, F. *daigner*, fr. L. *dignari* to deem worthy, deign, fr. *dignus* worthy; akin to *decere* to be fitting. See DECENT; cf. DAINTY, DIGNITY, CONDIGN, DISDAIN.] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend; — followed by an infinitive.
O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats. *Pope.*
Yet not Lord Cranstone *deigned* she greet. *Scott.*
☞ In early English *deign* was often used impersonally.
Him *deyneth* not to set his foot to ground. *Chaucer.*
Syn. — See CONDESCEND.
deign, *v. t.* **1.** To esteem worthy; to consider, or treat as, worth notice; — opposed to *disdain.* *Obs.*
I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines. *Shak.*
2. To condescend to give or bestow; to stoop to furnish; to vouchsafe; allow; grant.
Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men. *Shak.*
Dei′mos (dī′mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δειμός terror, personified in Gr. myth. and considered as the son of Ares, or Mars.] *Astron.* The outer satellite of Mars, discovered in 1877. Its diameter is about six miles.
dei′nos (dī′nŏs), *n.; pl.* DEINOI (-noi). [Gr. δεῖνος, δῖνος.] *Class. Archæol.* A vase or vessel with a rounded base and without handles, used as a cinerary urn.
De-ip′a-ra (dē-ĭp′ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [L. See DEIPAROUS.] Bearer of God, — Lat. equiv. of Gr. θεοτόκος. See THEOTOKOS.
de-ip′a-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *deus* a god + *-parous.*] Giving birth to a god; — said of the Virgin Mary.
deip′no- (dīp′nō-). A combining form from Greek δεῖπνον, *dinner.*
deip-nos′o-phist (dīp-nŏs′ō-fĭst), *n.* [Gr. δειπνοσοφιστής; δεῖπνον a meal + σοφιστης a wise man, sophist.] One adept in table talk or the art of social dining; — so called from the "Δειπνοσοφισταί" of Athenæus, in which he detailed the conversation of a company of learned men dining together. — **deip-nos′o-phism** (dīp-nŏs′ō-fĭz′m), *n.* — **deip-nos′o-phis′tic** (-fĭs′tĭk), *a.*
de′ism (dē′ĭz′m), *n.* [L. *deus* god: cf. F. *déisme.* See DEITY.] **1.** Belief in existence of a personal God, with disbelief in Christian revelation, or with a purely rationalistic interpretation of Scripture; — a form of *theism.*
2. The doctrine that God exists as a being wholly distinct from the physical universe, of which man is a part, God's operation upon the universe being purely mechanical; — opposed to forms of *theism* which maintain divine immanence. The rationalistic movement known as *English Deism* arose in the 17th century and continued almost through the 18th. Prominent deists were Lord Herbert, "the Father of Deism" (1583-1648), Blount (1654–93), Tindal (1653?-1733), Woolston (1699-1733), Toland (1670-1722), Shaftesbury (1671-1713), Bolingbroke (1678-1751), Collins (1676-1729), and Chubb (1679-1747). These men held very diverse opinions, some inclining to a rationalistic Christianity, some to materialistic infidelity; but they were agreed in that they sought to construct a natural religion by the light of reason alone, totally discrediting revelation. The Copernican theory of the universe, the physical doctrines of Descartes and Newton, and the philosophical teachings of Hobbes and Locke furnished their starting point.
de′ist (dē′ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *déiste.*] An adherent of deism.
Syn. — See INFIDEL.
de-is′tic (dē-ĭs′tĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, savoring of, or con-
de-is′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } sisting in, deism.
The *deistical* or antichristian scheme. *I. Watts.*
— **de-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **de-is′ti-cal-ness**, *n.*
Dei′ters′ cells (dī′tẽrz). [After Otto F. K. *Deiters*, German physician.] *Anat.* **a** Peculiar cells, prolonged into a process ending in a terminal plate, which are placed among and alternate with the outer hair cells of the organ of Corti. **b** The spider cells of the neuroglia.
de′i-ty (dē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *deite*, F. *déité*, fr. L. *deitas*, fr. *deus* a god; akin to *divus* divine, *Jupiter*, gen. *Jovis*, Jupiter, *dies* day, Gr. δῖος divine, Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus, Skr. *dēva* divine, as a noun, god, *daiva* divine, *dyō* sky, day, hence, the sky personified as a god, and to the first syllable of E. *Tues*day, Gael. & Ir. *dia* God, W. *duw.* Cf. DIVINE, JOSS, JOURNEY, JOURNAL, TUESDAY.] **1.** Divine nature or rank; the collection of attributes which make up the nature of a god; divinity; godhead; godhood; as, the *deity* of the Supreme Being is seen in his works.
They declared with emphasis the perfect *deity* and the perfect manhood of Christ. *Milman.*
2. A god or goddess; a heathen god.
the Deity, God; the Supreme Being.
de-ject′ (dē-jĕkt′), *v. t.;* DE-JECT′ED; DE-JECT′ING. [L. *dejectus*, p. p. of *dejicere* to throw down; *de* + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** To cast down; to overthrow; to bend down. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Christ *dejected* himself even unto the hells. *Udall.*
Sometimes she *dejects* her eyes in a seeming civility. *Fuller.*
2. To cast away; to reject. *Obs.*
3. To lower or lessen, as in rank; to abase. *Obs.*
4. To cast down the spirits of; to dispirit; to dishearten.
Nor think, to die *dejects* my lofty mind. *Pope.*
de-ject′, *a.* [L. *dejectus*, p. p.] **1.** Dejected. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Astrol.* Unrelated to the ascendant. *Obs.*
de-jec′ta (dē-jĕk′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. from L. *dejectus*, p. p.] Excrements; as, the *dejecta* of the sick.
de-ject′ant (dē-jĕk′tănt), *a.* *Her.* Bending or looking downward; despectant.
de-ject′ed (-tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Cast down; depressed; low-spirited; sad; as, a *dejected* look or countenance.
2. Thrown down; prostrate; hanging down.
3. Lowered in rank, estate, or condition; abased. *Obs.*
4. *Her.* Bent downward; cast down; as, *dejected embowed*, embowed with the head downward.
— **de-ject′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ject′ed-ness**, *n.*
de-jec′tion (dē-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dejectio* a casting down: cf. F. *déjection.*] **1.** Act of casting down or overthrowing, or state of being cast down or overthrown. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. A lowering in rank, estate, or circumstances; the condition of being so lowered; abasement; humiliation. *Obs.*
3. *Astrol.* Loss of force or influence by a planet; also, the situation in which it loses influence, esp. position opposite its exaltation. *Lydgate.*
4. Lowness of spirits; depression; melancholy.
Sorrow and *dejection* and despair? *Milton.*
5. Lowering of strength; diminution. *Obs. or R.*
A *dejection* of appetite. *Arbuthnot.*
6. *Physiol.* **a** The discharge of excrement; evacuation of the bowels. **b** Feces; excrement.
7. *Geol.* Matter ejected from a volcano. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See MELANCHOLY.
‖ **dé′jeu′ner′** (dā′zhû′nā′), *n.* [F. *déjeuner* breakfast, as a verb, to breakfast. Cf. DINNER.] A breakfast; sometimes, also, a lunch or collation. — ‖ **dé′jeu′ner′ à la four′chette′** (ȧ lȧ fōōr′shĕt′) [F.], lit., breakfast with the fork, that is, one in which meat is eaten, as distinguished from one without meat, which is usually taken earlier.
‖ **de ju′re** (dē jōō′rē). [L.] *Law.* **a** By right; of right; by a lawful title: — distinguished from *de gratia* and *de facto.* See DE FACTO. **b** By law; — distinguished from *de æquitate.*
dek′a- (dĕk′ȧ-). *Metric System.* A prefix signifying *ten.* See DECA-.
dek′a-nor′mal (dĕk′ȧ-nôr′măl), *a.* *Chem.* Having ten times normal strength. See NORMAL, *a.*, 4 **a**.
de′lac-ta′tion (dē′lăk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [*de-* + L. *lactare* to suck milk.] **a** Act of weaning. **b** Cessation of lactation.
de-laine′ (dē-lān′), *n.* [F. *de laine* of wool; short for *muslin delaine.*] **1.** A kind of light woolen, or woolen and cotton, dress fabric.
2. One of an American variety of merino sheep.
de-lam′i-nate (dē-lăm′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [*de-* + *laminate.*] To separate or split into layers.
de-lam′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Formation and separation of laminæ or layers; specif., *Embryol.*, the differentiation of the germ layers by the dividing off of cells so as to form a new layer parallel to, or concentric with, the original one.
de-lapse′ (dē-lăps′), *v. i.;* DE-LAPSED′ (-lăpst′); DE-LAPS′ING. [L. *delapsus*, p. p. of *delabi* to fall down; *de* + *labi* to fall or slide.] To descend; slip down; lapse. *Obs. or R.* — **de-lap′sion** (dē-lăp′shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
de-late′ (dē-lāt′), *v. t.;* DE-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); DE-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *delatus*, used as p. p. of *deferre.* See TOLERATE; cf. 3d DEFER.] **1.** To carry; convey. *Obs. or R.*
2. To carry or bring against, as a charge; to inform against; to accuse; denounce. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. To carry abroad; to make public; to spread; report.
When the crime is *delated* or notorious. *Jer. Taylor.*
4. To offer for acceptance; to tender. *Obs. exc. Rom. Law.*
5. To carry on; conduct. *Obs. or R.* *Warner.*
6. To convey or transfer; to make over. *Obs. or R.*
de-la′tion (dē-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *delatio* accusation: cf. F. *délation.*] Act of delating a thing or person; as: **a** Conveyance. *Obs. or Archaic.* "*Delation* of sounds." *Bacon.* **b** A handing down or over; transference. *Obs. or R.* **c** Accusation, esp. by an informer. *Milman.*
de-la′tor (dē-lā′tŏr), *n.* [L.] An accuser; esp., a common informer.
Del′a-ware (dĕl′ȧ-wâr), *n.* **1.** A State and river of the United States.
2. An American grape, with compact bunches of small, sweet-flavored, red or reddish-amber berries.
3. A delicate wine made from this grape.
4. An Indian of an Algonquian tribe, formerly inhabiting the Delaware valley. They are now mostly located in Oklahoma, where the main body of them form a part of the Cherokee nation. A large branch of the tribe is settled in Ontario.
de-lay′ (dē-lā′), *v. t.;* DE-LAYED′ (-lād′); DE-LAY′ING. [OF. *delaiier*, F. *dilayer*, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *laier* to leave, perh. of G. origin and akin to E. *lay.*] **1.** To put off; postpone; defer; to prolong the time of or before; to procrastinate.
My lord *delayeth* his coming. *Matt.* xxiv. 48.
2. To retard; to stop, detain, or hinder, for a time; to retard the motion, or time of arrival, of; as, the mail is *delayed* by heavy snow; he was *delayed* by illness.
3. To keep (a person) waiting; to put off. *Obs.*
Syn. — Keep back, stop, stay, arrest; check, impede, hinder, obstruct, confine. — DELAY, DETAIN, RETARD agree in the idea of stopping or hindering. DELAY is the general term; it applies to whatever in any way keeps back or impedes, esp. from completion or arrival at a set or given time; as, a train is *delayed* by heavy rains; work on a building is *delayed* by a strike; "A plague upon that villain Somerset, that thus *delays* my promised supply" (*Shak.*). To DETAIN is more explicitly to keep from proceeding, frequently with the implication of holding or confining in a given place; as, do not let me *detain* you longer; my friend was *detained* in London by business; to *detain* in quarantine; "Perhaps thou lingerest in deep thoughts *detained*" (*Milton*). To RETARD (opposed to *accelerate*) is to keep delaying or hindering; it applies esp. to motion; as, to *retard* the swing of a pendulum, the revolution of a wheel; the heavy snow *retards* our progress; "Eddies that dimple without *retarding* the current" (*Lowell*). See 1st DEFER, LINGER.
de-lay′, *v. i.* To move slowly; to stop for a time; to linger; tarry; loiter.
Advantage feeds him fat, while men *delay.* *Shak.*
de-lay′, *n.* [F. *délai*, fr. OF. *delaiier* to delay, F. *dilayer.* See 1st DELAY.] A putting off or deferring; procrastination; lingering; stop; detention.
The government ought to be settled without the *delay* of a day. *Macaulay.*

de-hy′dro-chol′ic (dē-hī′drō-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid which is the first produced in the oxidation of cholic acid.
de-hy′dro-gen-ate (dē-hī′drō-jĕn-āt), *v. t.* *Chem.* To dehydrogenize. — **de-hy′dro-gen-a′tion** (-jĕn-ā′shŭn), *n.* [of DAY.]
dei (dā). Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
‖ **de′i** (dē′ī), *n. pl.* [L.] = DI, the gods. For phrases in *dei*, see those in DI.
De′ia-ni′ra (dē′yȧ-nī′rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δηϊάνειρα.] *Class. Myth.* The wife of Hercules. See NESSUS.
deic′ti-cal (dīk′tĭ-kăl), **dic′ti-cal**, *a.* Deictic.
deic′ti-cal-ly, **dic′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* of DEICTIC, DEICTICAL.
deid. Obs. pret. of DIE.
deid (dēd). Var. of DEAD, DEATH, DEED. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
De-id′a-mi′a (dē-ĭd′ȧ-mī′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δηϊδάμεια.] **a** The mother of Neoptolemus. **b** The wife of Pirithoüs.
Dei′des-hei′mer (dī′dĕs-hī′mẽr), *n.* [G., fr. *Deidesheim*, Bavaria.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
‖ **de i′di-o′ta in′qui-ren′do** (dē ĭd′ĭ-ō′tȧ ĭn′kwī-rĕn′dō). [LL.] *Law.* An obsolete common-law writ for inquiring whether a person is an idiot or not.
deie. ✝ DEY, DIE, *v.*
deierie. ✝ DAIRY.
de-if′i-cate, *v. t.* [LL. *deificatus*, p. p. of *deificare.*] To deify. *Obs.* — *a.* Deified. *Obs.*
de′i-fi-ca′to-ry (dē′ĭ-fĭ-kā′tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to deification.
de′i-fi′er, *n.* One that deifies.
de′i-for′mi-ty, *n.* Likeness to deity. *Obs.*
deign′ful. ✝ DAINFUL.
deign′ous, *a.* [For *disdeignous*, OF. *desdeignos, desdaigneus*, F. *dédaigneux.* See DISDAIN.] Haughty; disdainful. *Obs.* — **deign′ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
‖ **De′i gra′ti-a** (dē′ī grā′shĭ-ȧ). [L.] By the grace of God.
deih. ✝ DOW, to avail.
‖ **de′i im′mor-ta′les** (ĭm′ŏr-tā′lēz). [L.] = DI IMMORTALES.
‖ **De′i ju-di′ci-um** (jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ŭm). [L.] *Law.* Trial by ordeal; — lit., judgment of God.
deil. ✝ DOLE.
deil (dēl), *n.* Devil. *Scot.* — **deil gaed o'er Jock Wabster** (dēl gād ōr jŏk wȧb′stẽr), everything went topsy-turvy: there was the Devil to pay. — **deil ma care** (dēl mȧ kâr), the Devil may care: I don't care: no matter: for all that. — **deil's buckie** (dēlz), imp of Satan; limb of the Devil; — applied to a mischievous, refractory youngster. — **deil's dozen** (*Scot.* dōōz′ĕn; dŭz′-), thirteen.
deil's′-snuff′box′ (dēlz), *n.* The common puffball. *Scot.*
deil's′-spoons′, *n.* **a** Water plantain. **b** Common pondweed. *Scot.*
de′in-crust′ant, *n.* A water-softening preparation added to a steam-boiler feed water.
deine. ✝ DEIGN.
Dei′no (dī′nō), *n.* [Gr. Δεινώ.] See GRÆÆ.
Dei-noc′er-as, **Dei′no-the′ri-um**, etc. Vars. of DINOCERAS, etc.
‖ **de in′of-fi′ci-o′so tes′ta-men′to** (dē ĭn′ŏ-fĭsh′ĭ-ō′sō). [L.] *Civil Law.* Lit., concerning an inofficious or undutiful will; — used to designate a form of action for setting aside such a will.
de-in′su-lar-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
deinte ✝ DAINTY.
de-in′te-grate, *v. t.* [L. *deintegrare* to impair.] To disintegrate. *Obs.* [afresh.]
‖ **de in-te′gro**. [L.] Anew;
deinteous, **deintevous**. ✝ DAINTEOUS.
deintie. ✝ DAINTY, *a. & n.*
deintithe. ✝ DAINTETH.
deintrelle. ✝ DAINTREL.
de-i′on-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
deip. ✝ DEEP.
‖ **de′i Pe-na′tes** (dē′ī pē-nā′tēz). [L.] = DI PENATES.
De-iph′o-bus (dē-ĭf′ō-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δηΐφοβος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Priam, who married Helen after Paris died, and was slain and mangled by Menelaus at the fall of Troy.
de-ip′o-tent (dē-ĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *deus* god + *potens* potent.] Having divine power.
deir. ✝ DEER.
deir (*Scot.* dēr; dâr). Obs. or Scot. var. of DERE.
deis. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of DAIS.
Dei′sos, *n.* See BAKONGO.
de′i-tate, *a.* Deified. *Obs.*
deite. ✝ DEITY.
deith. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DEATH.
de′i-ty-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **de jac′tu** (dē jăk′tū). [L.] *Scots Law.* Concerning jettison; — used esp. in connection with the Rhodian law on that subject.
de-ject′er, *n.* One that dejects.
de-ject′ile (dē-jĕk′tĭl), *n.* [*deject*, v. t. + *-ile*, as in projec*tile.*] *Mil.* A missile impelled downward. *Rare.*
de-ject′ly, *adv.* Dejectedly. *Obs.*
de-ject′ment, *n.* Dejection. *Obs.*
de-jec′to-ry (dē-jĕk′tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Having power, or tending, to cast down.
2. *Med.* Cathartic; aperient.
de-jec′ture (-tūr), *n.* That which is voided; excrement; feces.
dej′er-ate (dĕj′ẽr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *dejeratus*, p. p. of *dejerare* to swear: *de* + *jurare* to swear.] To swear solemnly. *Obs.* — **dej′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* — **dej′er-a′tor**, *n.* *Obs.*
de-jeune′, *n.* [OF. *desjeün.*] A déjeuner. *Obs. or Archaic.*
‖ **dé′jeu′né′** (dā′zhû′nā′), *n.* [F.] A déjeuner. *Obs. or R.*
Dek′a-brist, *n.* A Decembrist.
dek′a-drachm, **dek′arch**, etc. Vars. of DECADRACHM, etc.
dek′a-gram, **dek′a-li′ter**, **dek′a-me′ter**. Vars. of DECAGRAM, etc.
De′kar (dē′kär). *Bib.*
dek′a-stere′. Var. of DECASTERE.
dekaye. ✝ DECAY.
deken. ✝ DEACON.
de-king′, *v. t.* To unking. *Obs.*
dek′le (dĕk′'l). Var. of DECKLE.
dekne. ✝ DEACON.
del. ✝ DEAL, a part.
del. ✝ DEVIL.
del. ✝ DOLE, grief.
del. Dell. *Ref. Sp.*
Del., *or* **del.** *Abbr.* Delaware; delegate; delineavit (L., he, or she, drew it).
de-la′bi-al-ize, *v. t.* *Phon.* To deprive (a sound) of labial quality.
de-lace′, *v. t.* [F. *délacer.*] To unlace; undo. *Obs.*
de-lac′er-ate. To dilacerate. *Obs.* — **de-lac′er-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
de-lach′ry-ma′tion. ✝ DELACRIMATION.
de-lac′ri-ma′tion, **de-lac′ry-ma′tion** (dē-lăk′rĭ-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *delacrimatio*, fr. *delacrimare* to weep.] Excessive secretion of tears; epiphora.
de-lac′ri-ma-tive (-mā-tĭv), *a.* Stopping the flow of tears. *Rare.*
del′æb palm. Var. of DELEB PALM.
De-la′ia (dē-lā′yȧ; -lī′ȧ). *Bib.*
De-la′iah (dē-lā′yȧ; -lī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Del′a-i-a′u (dĕl′ȧ-ī-ā′ū). *D. Bib.*
De-lai′ La′ma. Var. of DALAI LAMA. See LAMAISM.
de-lap′i-date. ✝ DILAPIDATE.
de′las-sa′tion (dē′lă-sā′shŭn; dĕl′ă-), *n.* [L. *delassare, delassatum*, to tire out; *de* + *lassare* to tire.] Fatigue.
‖ **dé′lasse′ment′** (dā′lȧs′mäN′), *n.* [F.] Relaxation; recreation.
delate. ✝ DELETE, DILATE.
de-lat′er (dē-lāt′ẽr), *n.* Delator.
del′a-to′ri-an (dĕl′ȧ-tō′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a delator. *Obs.*
de-la′to-ry, *a.* [L. *delatorius*, fr. *delator* an informer.] Characterized by delation; denunciative. *Obs.*
‖ **de l'au′dace′, en′core′ de l'au′dace′, et tou′jours′ de l'au′dace′** (dē lō′dȧs′, äN′kōr′ dē lō′dȧs′, ā tōō′zhōōr′ dē lō′dȧs′). [F.] Audacity, again audacity, and always audacity; — a phrase of Danton's in 1792, when all Europe was uniting against the Revolutionists.
de La-val′ tur′bine (dē lȧ-vȧl′). See TURBINE.
de-la′vy, *a.* [OF. *deslavé*, p. p. of *deslaver* to wash away.] Overflowing; unbridled. *Obs.*
Del′a-war′e-an (dĕl′ȧ-wâr′ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Delaware.

de-lay′ (dē-lā′), *v. t.* [F. *délayer*, of uncertain origin.] *Obs.* To allay; as: **a** To quench or mitigate; assuage.

The watery showers *delay* the raging wind. *Surrey.*

b To weaken or temper; dilute. **c** To debase, as a coin. **d** To macerate; to cook. *Rare.*

‖ **del cred′er-e** (dĕl krĕd′ẽr-ē; krā′dĕ-rā). [It., of belief or trust.] *Mercantile Law.* Designating the obligation of an agent or factor who warrants or guarantees to his principal the due payment or performance by those with whom he deals on credit as such agent or factor, his commission, which is higher than in other cases, being called a **del credere commission.** The *del credere* agent becomes liable upon the failure of the debtor to pay. The agent's undertaking is not a guarantee required to be in writing by sec. 4 of the Statute of Frauds.

de′le (dē′lē), *imperative sing.* of L. *delere* to destroy. [Cf. DELETE.] *Print.* Erase; remove; — a direction to cancel something which has been put in type; — usually expressed by a peculiar form of *d*, thus: ₰.

de′le, *v. t.*; DE′LED (dē′lēd); DE′LE-ING. *Print.* To erase; cancel; delete; mark for omission.

de-lec′ta-ble (dē-lĕk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [ME. *delitable*, OF. *delitable*, F. *délectable*, fr. L. *delectabilis*, fr. *delectare* to delight. See DELIGHT.] Highly pleasing; delightful.

Delectable both to behold and taste. *Milton.*

Syn. — See DELICIOUS.

Delectable Mountains, in "Pilgrim's Progress," a range of hills from whose summit the Celestial City was visible.

— **de-lec′ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **de-lec′ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-lec′ta-bly**, *adv.*

de-lec′tate (dē-lĕk′tāt), *v. t.* [L. *delectatus*, p. p. of *delectare*. See DELIGHT.] To delight. *Rare.*

de′lec-ta′tion (dē′lĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *delectatio*: cf. F. *délectation.*] Great pleasure; delight; enjoyment.

Syn. — See PLEASURE.

de-lec′tus (dē-lĕk′tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., selection, fr. *deligere*, *delectum*, to select.] **1.** Selection; choice.

2. A book of selected passages, esp. for learners of Latin or Greek.

del′e-ga-cy (dĕl′ē-gȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From DELEGATE, *a.*] **1.** Act of delegating, or state of being delegated; appointment as delegate; deputed power.

By way of *delegacy* or grand commission. *Raleigh.*

2. A body of delegates; a delegation.

Standing *delegacies*, quæstiones perpetuæ, were instituted for the trial of offenses of particular kinds. *T. E. Holland.*

3. A meeting of a body of delegates. *Obs.*

del′e-gant (-gănt), *n.* [L. *delegans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] One who delegates; specif., *Civil Law*, one who substitutes his debtor for himself as debtor to another. See DELEGATION, 3.

del′e-gate (dĕl′ē-gāt), *n.* [L. *delegatus*, p. p. of *delegare* to send, delegate; *de* + *legare* to send with a commission, to depute. See LEGATE.] One sent and empowered to act for another; a deputy; a representative; a commissioner; a vicar. Specif.: **a** Formerly, one of the commissioners constituting the Court of Delegates. *Eng.* **b** A representative of an association or constituency in a convention. **c** One of a committee for some branch of university business. *Univ. of Orf.* **d** A representative of a Territory in the House of Representatives, having the right to debate but not to vote. *U. S.* **e** A member of the lower or popular branch of the legislature of Virginia; — formerly called *burgess.*

del′e-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; DEL′E-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); DEL′E-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). **1.** To send as one's representative; to empower as an ambassador; to send with power to transact business; to commission; depute; authorize.

2. To intrust to the care or management of another; to transfer; assign; commit.

The power exercised by the legislature is the people's power, *delegated* by the people to the legislature. *J. B. Finch.*

3. *Civil Law.* To assign (a debtor of one's self) to a creditor as a debtor in place of one's self.

del′e-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *delegatio*: cf. F. *délégation.*] **1.** Act of delegating, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate or delegates.

2. The charge or commission given to a delegate.

3. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A kind of novation by which a debtor, to be liberated from his creditor, gives him a third person, who becomes obliged in his stead to the creditor, or to the person appointed by him.

4. *Com.* A letter of delegation (see under LETTER): also, the transfer of a debt or credit by such a letter, used in Europe to avoid using instruments requiring to be stamped.

5. One or more persons appointed or chosen, and commissioned to represent others, as in a convention, in Congress, etc.; a body of delegates; a deputation.

6. [F. *délégation.*] A share certificate; — applied esp. to Suez Canal shares. *Eng.*

7. [*cap.*] Either of the two chief legislative bodies of Austria-Hungary, representing the parliaments of the two countries. Each Delegation has 60 members, 20 chosen by the upper house, and 40 by the lower house. See LEGISLATURE.

del′e-ga-to-ry (dĕl′ē-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *delegatorius* pert. to an assignment.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or holding, delegated authority.

de-len′da (dē-lĕn′dȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -DUM (-dŭm). [L., fr. *delere* to destroy.] Things to be deleted.

de-lete′ (dē-lēt′), *v. t.*; DE-LET′ED (-lēt′ĕd); DE-LET′ING (-lēt′ĭng). [L. *deletus*, p. p. of *delere* to destroy. Cf. 1st DELE.] **1.** To destroy or do away with. *Obs.*

2. To obliterate or blot out; erase; expunge; dele.

del′e-te′ri-ous (dĕl′ē-tē′rĭ-[illegible]), *a.* [LL. *deleterius* noxious, Gr. δηλητήριος, fr. δηλεῖσθαι to hurt, damage; prob. akin to L. *delere* to destroy.] Hurtful or destructive; noxious; pernicious; as, *deleterious* plants; a *deleterious* example. — **del′e-te′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **del′e-te′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

de-le′tion (dē-lē′shŭn), *n.* [L. *deletio*, fr. *delere*. See DELETE.] Act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing; destruction; extinction; also, an erasure or deleted passage.

The *deletion* of his personality. *Stevenson.*

A total *deletion* of every person of the opposing party. *Sir M. Hale.*

Del′e-zenne′s′ cir′cle (dĕl′ē-zĕnz′). *Elec.* An instrument used to illustrate induction by the action of the earth. It consists of a circle or ring, around the circumference of which is coiled a long insulated wire connected with a galvanometer. When the circle, which is on diametral pivots, is placed at right angles to the earth's magnetic field and then turned suddenly through any angle, the galvanometer indicates the passage of a momentary current.

delf (dĕlf), *n.* Also *delft*, *delve.* [AS. *delf* a delving, digging. See DELVE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** A thing which has been dug; a mine; a quarry; a pit.

2. Specif.: **a** A grave. *Obs.* **b** A pond; also, a drain; a ditch. **c** A sod or cut turf. *Scot.*

3. *Her.* A square bearing used as an abatement; a delve. It is supposed to represent a square sod.

delf (dĕlf), **delft** (dĕlft), *n.* [From the town of *Delft*, formerly *Delf*, in Holland, named from one of its canals (OD. *delf*). See DELVE.] A kind of pottery. = DELFTWARE.

delft′ware′ (dĕlft′wâr′), *or* **delft**, *n.* Pottery made in the town of Delft (formerly written *Delf*) in Holland; esp.: **a** Brown pottery covered with an opaque white glaze upon which the decoration is painted, in general imitation of Chinese porcelain. It often brings high prices. **b** In England, popularly, common glazed pottery for table use, etc.

De′li-a (dē′lĭ-ȧ; dēl′yȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *Delius* of the island of Delos.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* Artemis; — so called from Delos, where she and Apollo were born.

2. a In Vergil's Eclogues, a shepherdess. **b** Tibullus's name for his ladylove, a Roman woman. **c** In modern, esp. pastoral poetry, a name for a ladylove.

De′li-a (dē′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. τὰ Δήλια.] *Gr. Relig.* The festival with games celebrated every fourth year at Delos in honor of Apollo. It was one of the most brilliant of Greek festivals, noted for musical contests (cf. AGONES).

De′li-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Delius*, Gr. Δήλιος.] Of or pertaining to the island of Delos, held in antiquity to be the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis; as, the *Delian* twins; the *Delian* games. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Delos.

Delian Confederacy, a confederacy of a number of Greek states, with Athens as leader, formed at the temple of Apollo in Delos, 477 B. C., for the purpose of resisting Persian aggression. — **D. god**, Apollo. — **D. problem**, *Geom.*, the problem of duplicating a cube, that is, of finding the edge of a cube the double (in volume) of a given cube; — so called because the Delians, suffering from a pestilence, were said to have been commanded by an oracle to double a certain cubical altar.

de-lib′er-ate (dē-lĭb′ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *deliberatus*, p. p. of *deliberare* to deliberate; *de* + *librare* to weigh. See LIBRATE.] **1.** Formed or taken with deliberation; well-advised; carefully considered; not sudden or rash; as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* measure or course.

2. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect; slow in determining; — applied to persons. "These *deliberate* fools." *Shak.*

3. Not hasty or sudden; slow. *Hooker.*

His enunciation was so *deliberate*. *W. Wirt.*

Syn. — See VOLUNTARY.

— **de-lib′er-ate-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-lib′er-ate-ness**, *n.*

de-lib′er-ate (dē-lĭb′ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; DE-LIB′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); DE-LIB′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1.** To weigh in the mind; to consider the reasons for and against; to consider maturely; to reflect upon; to ponder; as, to *deliberate* a question.

2. To determine or resolve. *Obs.*

de-lib′er-ate, *v. i.* To take counsel; to weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action; to reflect; to consider; also, to hesitate in deciding; — sometimes with *on*, *upon*, *about*, *concerning*.

The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

Syn. — See CONSIDER.

de-lib′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *deliberatio*: cf. F. *délibération.*] **1.** Act of deliberating, or of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; careful consideration; mature reflection.

Choosing the fairest way with a calm *deliberation*. *W. Montagu.*

2. The discussion and consideration by a number of persons of the reasons for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or council.

3. Quality or state of being deliberate.

4. A resolution reached by deliberation. *Obs.*

de-lib′er-a-tive (dē-lĭb′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *deliberativus*: cf. F. *délibératif.*] Pert. to, or characterized by, deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by discussion and examination; deliberating; as, a *deliberative* body.

A consummate work of *deliberative* wisdom. *Bancroft.*

— **de-lib′er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lib′er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

del′i-ca-cy (dĕl′ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From DELICATE, *a.*] **1.** Pleasure; gratification; delight. *Obs.*

2. Addiction to pleasure or luxury; indulgence; also, luxurious or voluptuous treatment or care. *Obs.*

And to those dainty limbs which Nature lent
For gentle usage and soft *delicacy*. *Milton.*

3. Quality or state of being pleasurable or agreeable; daintiness; delightfulness. *Obs.*

4. A source of pleasure; a luxury; esp., something pleasant to the taste; a dainty; as, *delicacies* of the table.

5. Nicety or fineness of form, texture, or constitution; softness; elegance; smoothness; tenderness; and hence, frailty or weakness; as, the *delicacy* of a fiber or a thread; *delicacy* of a hand or of the human form; *delicacy* of frame.

6. Nicety, fineness, or subtle expressiveness of manipulation or touch; as, the *delicacy* of the painter's stroke; the *delicacy* of the pianist's touch; also, the quality or state of requiring delicate manipulation or tactful management; as, the *delicacy* of a diplomatic situation.

7. Nice and refined perception and discrimination; critical niceness; fastidious accuracy; sensitiveness; of instruments, adjustment to slight alterations or susceptibility to change or impairment from slight causes; as, the *delicacy* of a balance; *delicacy* of taste in art.

8. Nice propriety of manners or conduct; susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; refinement; hence, in an exaggerated sense, effeminacy; as, *delicacy* in doing a kindness; *delicacy* of character that unfits for earnest action.

You know your mother's *delicacy* in this point. *Cowper.*

9. A thing which is delicate, refined, or alluring; a refinement; a nicety. "Ceremonious *delicacies*." *Johnson.*

Syn. — Fastidiousness, scrupulousness, tact, discrimination; precision, exactness; penetration, acuteness, acumen; elegance, polish. — DELICACY, NICETY, SUBTLETY, REFINEMENT are here compared as qualities of perception or feeling. DELICACY (see DAINTY) implies fine, often exquisite, sensitiveness of feeling or critical tact; as, "The maxims of Joubert . . . have the same purged and subtle *delicacy*; they show the same sedulousness in him to preserve perfectly true the balance of his soul" (*M. Arnold*); "The tact and *delicacy* of a born lover of nature like the Celt" (*id.*). NICETY (see NICE) suggests rather exactness and precision of observation and perception; as, "Those who can distinguish with the utmost *nicety* the boundaries of vice and virtue" (*Johnson*). SUBTLETY (see SHREWD) implies acuteness or penetration; REFINEMENT (see CIVILIZATION), elegance or polish; as, fine-spun *subtlety* of discrimination; the utmost *refinement* of taste. Both *subtlety* and *refinement* are also used of that which results from the extreme or affected exercise of acuteness or elaboration; as, "theological *subtleties*" (*Bancroft*); the *refinements* of criticism. See DISCERNMENT.

del′i-cate (dĕl′ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *delicatus* pleasing the senses, voluptuous, soft and tender; akin to *deliciae* delight: cf. F. *délicat.* See DELIGHT.] **1.** Characterized by, or addicted to, ease or pleasure; self-indulgent; luxurious; voluptuous. *Obs.*

Dives, for his *delicate* life, to the Devil went. *Piers Plowman.*

2. Giving, or adapted to give, pleasure; comfortable; pleasant; gratifying. *Obs.*, except as in def. 6.

Haarlem is a very *delicate* town. *Evelyn.*

3. Characterized by daintiness, softness, or effeminacy; softly or tenderly reared; hence, tender; frail; not hardy or robust; as, a *delicate* constitution; *delicate* health.

A *delicate* and tender prince. *Shak.*

4. Characterized by, or endowed with, a dainty or nice appreciation or discrimination; capable of making, or responsive to, subtle distinctions; exquisitely sensitive; as, a *delicate* ear for music; hence: **a** Exacting in taste or habit; fastidious. **b** Refined; scrupulous; considerate; marked by a sense of propriety, by tact, or fine feeling; as, *delicate* manners.

5. Hence, of instruments: Showing slight changes; as, a *delicate* thermometer or balance.

6. Satisfying or pleasing to a nice or cultivated taste; adapted to gratify a refined susceptibility or discriminative power; as, a *delicate* wine; a *delicate* modulation; hence, of a mild or subtle quality or charm; not strong, bright, or the like; as, a *delicate* odor, flavor, or color.

7. Of a quality opposed to coarse, rough, gross, etc.; fine; variously: fine, slender, or minute; as, a *delicate* thread; slight or smooth, or light and yielding; as, *delicate* lace or silk; slight and shapely; lovely; graceful; as, a *delicate* butterfly; soft and fair; as, a *delicate* complexion.

8. Possessing or showing a refined skill or subtle craftsmanship; marked by ingenuity or finesse. "A *delicate* stratagem." *Shak.*

9. Requiring skill; calling for careful handling; not to be rudely or hastily dealt with; nice; critical; as, a *delicate* operation; a *delicate* errand to perform.

Syn. — See DAINTY.

— **del′i-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **del′i-cate-ness**, *n.*

del′i-cate, *n.* One that is delicate (in any of various senses); as: **a** A luxurious person; a fastidious person. *Obs. or R.* **b** A delight; a luxury. *Obs.* **c** A dainty; a delicacy. *Rare.*

With abstinence all *delicates* he sees. *Dryden.*

del′i-ca-tes′sen (dĕl′ĭ-kȧ-tĕs′ĕn), *n. pl.* [G., fr. F. *délicatesse.*] Prepared foods, such as cooked meats, preserves, pickles, relishes, etc.

de-lice′ (dē-lēs′), *n.* [OF. *delice*, F. *délice*, L. *delicia*, *deliciae* (pl.).] Delight or enjoyment, esp. voluptuousness; also, a thing that gives delight or pleasure; a dainty or delicacy. *Obs.* "Dainty *delices*." *Spenser.*

de-li-cio′so (dā-lē-syō′sō; 138), *n.* [Sp.] A long and slim cigar tapered at both ends.

de-li′cious (dē-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [OF. *delicieus*, F. *délicieux*, L. *deliciosus*, fr. *deliciae* delight, fr. *delicere* to allure. See DELIGHT.] **1.** Affording exquisite pleasure or entertain-

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de-lay′a-ble, [illegible]

de-lay′an[illegible] *delayance.*] Delay. *Obs.*

de-lay′er [illegible]

de-lay′ful. [illegible]

de-lay′ing-ly [illegible]

de-lay′ment. [illegible] *ment.*] [illegible]

de-lay′ous *a.* Dilat[illegible]

deld. *Abbr.* Delivered.

‖ **del di′cho al** [illegible] **tre′cho** (d[illegible] grän trä′chō). [Sp.] From the word to the [illegible] distance.

dele. ✝ DELL.

dele. ✝ DOLE [illegible]

dele. Obs. o[illegible]

De′le-an (dē′[illegible]

‖ **de′le-a′tur** [illegible] [L., let it be [illegible] DELETE.] A direction to dele.

del′e-bl. Del[illegible]

del′e-ble (dĕl′[illegible] DELIBLE.

del′eb palm (dĕl′ĕb). [Cf. Ar. *dulb* plane tree, Chald. *delūb.*] The palmyra.

de-lec′ta-bl. Delectable. *Ref. Sp.*

de′lec-tan′do pa′ri-ter′que mo-nen′do (dē′lĕk-tăn′dō păr′ĭ-tẽr′kwē mō-nĕn′dō). [L.] By amusing and at the same time instructing. *Horace (Ars Poetica, 344).*

de-lec′tate, *a.* Delectated. *R.*

de-lec′tion. ✝ DILECTION.

de-lec′tus per-so′næ (dē-lĕk′tŭs pẽr-sō′nē). [L.] *Law.* Lit., choice of person; — a phrase designating the right a person generally has to choose or insist upon a person satisfactory to himself for a position involving trust and confidence [illegible]wn part in the other's character, capacities, or the like: thus, no partner can be admitted to a partnership without the consent of all the partners: a tenant cannot substitute another tenant against the will of the landlord, except upon a previous agreement, etc.

de-lee′rit, de-lie′ret (dē-lē′rĭt), *a.* [F. *délirer* to be delirious.] Delirious or crazed. *Scot.*

del′e-gate, *a.* [L. *delegatus*, p. p.] Delegated.

del′e-ga-tee′ (dĕl′ē-gā-tē′), *n.* *Civil Law.* The person to whom a debtor is delegated.

del′e-ga-tive (dĕl′ē-gā-tĭv), *a.* Having the nature or function of delegation. *Rare.*

‖ **de′le-ga′tus non po′test de′le-ga′re** (dĕl′ē-gā′tŭs nŏn pō′tĕst dĕl′ē-gā′rē). [L.] *Law.* A delegate cannot delegate, that is, transfer his powers.

‖ **de le′ge fe-ren′da** (dē lē′jē fē-rĕn′dȧ). [L.] *Law.* Of or for proposing a law.

‖ **de-len′da est Car-tha′go.** [L.] Carthage must be destroyed; — a phrase much used by Cato the Elder, meaning that her existence was a constant menace to Rome. [DUNG.]

del′en-dung. Var. of DELUN-

del′e-nif′i-cal (dĕl′ē-nĭf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *delenificus.*] Assuaging; soothing. *Obs.*

del′e-ter-y, *a.* [LL. *deleterius*: cf. F. *délétère.*] Deleterious. *Obs.* — *n.* Anything deleterious, as a poison; also, an antidote. *Obs.*

del′e-ti′tious (dĕl′ē-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *deleticius.*] Admitting of erasure; — said of paper.

de-le′tive (dē-lē′tĭv), *a.* Apt or adapted to delete. *Rare.*

del′e-to-ry (dĕl′ē-tō-rĭ; dē-lēt′ō-rĭ), *a.* That deletes. — *n.* That which deletes. *Obs.*

delf. ✝ DELVE, *v.*

delf′man, *n.* A miner or worker in a stone quarry. *Dial. Eng.*

Del′hi boil, Del′hi sore (dĕl′ē). [From *Delhi*, India, where it occurs.] = ALEPPO BOIL.

Del′hi work. A kind of rich Indian embroidery, worked in chain and satin stitch with gold and silver thread and silk.

del′i-bate (dĕl′ĭ-bāt), *v. t.* [L. *delibatus*, p. p. of *delibare* to taste.] To taste; sip; dabble in; cull; pluck. *Obs.* — **del′i-ba′tion** (-bā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

de-lib′er, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *délibérer.*] To deliberate; consider; also, to resolve. *Obs. or R.*

de-lib′er-ant (dē-lĭb′ẽr-ănt), *n.* One who deliberates. *Rare.*

de-lib′er-at′er (-āt′ẽr), *n.* = DELIBERATOR. [*Ref. Sp.*]

de-lib′er-a-tiv. Deliberative.

de-lib′er-a-tive, *n.* **1.** A deliberative discourse; also, a matter for deliberation. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Rhet.* The art of persuasion by reasoning. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Lat. Gram.* Use of the subjunctive to express deliberation.

de-lib′er-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who deliberates.

del′i-ble (dĕl′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *delebilis.* See 1st DELE.] Capable of being deleted.

del′i-brate (dĕl′ĭ-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *delibratus*, p. p. of *delibrare* to delibrate; *de* from + *liber* bark.] To strip off the bark of; to peel. *Obs.* — **del′i-bra′tion** (-brā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

del′i-bra′tion, *n.* [L. *de-* + *librare* to poise, balance.] A weighing down. *Obs.*

del′i-cate-ly, *adv.* of DELICATE.

del′i-cate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **del′i-ca-tesse′** (dĕl′ĭ-kȧ-tĕs′), *n.* [F. *délicatesse.*] Delicacy.

‖ **de-li′ci-æ** (dē-lĭsh′ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] Delights; pleasure.

de-li′ci-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To delight one's self; to indulge in feasting; to revel. *Obs.*

de-lic′i-os′i-ty, *n.* Deliciousness; delicacy. *Obs.*

ment; delightful; most sweet or grateful to the senses, esp. to the taste; charming.

Some *delicious* landscape. *Coleridge.*
One draft of spring's *delicious* air. *Keble.*

2. Characterized by, or addicted to, pleasure; seeking enjoyment; voluptuous; luxurious; effeminate. *Obs.*

Syn. — DELICIOUS, DELIGHTFUL, DELECTABLE. DELICIOUS, in modern usage, commonly refers to sensuous pleasures, esp. those of taste and smell; DELIGHTFUL suggests rather the pleasures derived from the higher senses, or (in general) from the exercise of taste, feeling, or sentiment; as, *delicious* food, a *delicious* fragrance, a *delicious* sense of warmth; a *delightful* concert, prospect, a *delightful* conversation, companion. DELECTABLE is used in poetry or elevated prose, or with humorous or ironical connotation; as, "The trees of God, *delectable* both to behold and taste" (*Milton*); a *delectable* tale, a *delectable* situation.

Desire of wine and all *delicious* drinks. *Milton.*
My ears were never better fed
With such *delightful* pleasing harmony. *Shak.*
They came to the *Delectable* Mountains. *Bunyan.*

— **de-li'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **de-li'cious-ness**, *n.*

de-lict' (dē-lĭkt'), *n.* [L. *delictum* fault.] *Law.* An offense or transgression against law; — in its widest use including crimes and misdemeanors, but chiefly used in the Civil and Scots law to designate civil wrongs corresponding closely to the torts of English law, and in the French law (F. *délit*), to designate the milder crimes, which are punishable with imprisonment over a week and under five years. In the early civil law many offenses were classed as civil wrongs which modern law treats as crimes or public offenses.

Delicts proper embrace all breaches of the law which expose their perpetrator to criminal punishment. The term quasi *delict* is generally applied to any violation of the common or statute law which does not infer criminal consequences, and does not consist in the breach of any contract, express or implied. Cases may and often do occur in which it is exceedingly difficult to draw the line between *delicts* and quasi *delicts*. The latter class, as it has been developed in the course of the present century, covered a great variety of acts and omissions, ranging from deliberate breaches of the law, closely bordering upon crime, to breaches comparatively venial and involving no moral delinquency. *Palmer* v. *Wick & Co. A. C.* 326 (1894).

del'i-gate (dĕl'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *deligatus*, p. p. of *deligare* to bind up; *de* + *ligare* to bind.] *Surg.* To bind up; to bandage. — **del'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

de-light' (dē-līt'), *n.* [ME. *delit*, OF. *delit*, fr. *deleitier* to delight. See DELIGHT, *v. t.*] **1**. A high degree of gratification of mind; a high-wrought state of pleasurable feeling; lively pleasure; extreme satisfaction; joy.

Sounds and sweet airs, that give *delight* and hurt not. *Shak.*
A fool hath no *delight* in understanding. *Prov.* xviii. 2

2. Anything which gives great pleasure or delight; also, the faculty or quality of delighting; charm.

Heaven's last, best gift, my ever new *delight*. *Milton.*

3. Licentious pleasure; lust. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See PLEASURE.

Delight of Mankind, the Roman emperor Titus (40–81), who in his reign (79–81) did much to promote the people's welfare.

de-light', *v. t.*; DE-LIGHT'ED; DE-LIGHT'ING. [ME. *deliten*, OF. *deleitier* (3d sing. pres. *delite*), F. *délecter*, fr. L. *delectare* to entice away, to delight (sc. by attracting or alluring), intens. of *delicere* to allure, delight; *de* + *lacere* to entice, allure; cf. *laqueus* a snare. Cf. DELECTABLE, DELICATE, DELICIOUS, DILETTANTE, ELICIT, LACE.] **1**. To give delight to; to affect with great pleasure; to please highly; as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye.

Delight our souls with talk of knightly deeds. *Tennyson.*

2. To take delight in; to enjoy. *Obs.*

de-light', *v. i.* To have or take great delight or pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; — followed by an infinitive, or by *in*. "Love *delights* in praises." *Shak.*

I *delight* to do thy will, O my God. *Ps.* xl. 8.

de-light'ed, *p. a.* **1**. Endowed with delight; delightful. *Obs.*

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack. *Shak.*

2. Highly pleased; joyous.

Syn. — Glad, pleased, gratified.

de-light'ful (dē-līt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction. "*Delightful* bowers." *Spenser.* "*Delightful* fruit." *Milton.*

2. Experiencing delight. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DELICIOUS.

— **de-light'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-light'ful-ness**, *n.*

de-light'ing, *p. a.* Giving delight. — **de-light'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-light'some (-sŭm), *a.* Very pleasing; delightful.

Ye shall be a *delightsome* land, . . . saith the Lord. *Mal.* iii. 12.

— **de-light'some-ly**, *adv.* — **de-light'some-ness**, *n.*

de-lig'nate (dē-lĭg'nāt), *v. t.*; DE-LIG'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); DE-LIG'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). [*de-* + L. *lignum* wood.] **1**. To clear or strip of wood (by cutting down trees). *Rare.*

2. To strip or remove the wood from; as, to *delignate* ramie, in the preparation of ribbons of the fiber.

De-li'lah (dē-lī'lȧ), *n.* The mistress of Samson, who betrayed him (*Judges* xvi.); hence, a harlot; a temptress.

Other *Delilahs* on a smaller scale Burns met with during his Dumfries sojourn. *J. C. Shairp.*

de-lim'it (dē-lĭm'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *delimitare*: cf. F. *délimiter*.] To fix the limits of; to demarcate; bound.

de-lim'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *delimitatus*, p. p. of *delimitare* to delimit.] To delimit.

de-lim'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delimitatio*: cf. F. *délimitation*.] **1**. Act or process of delimiting, or fixing the boundaries; limitation.

2. *Bot.* = ABJUNCTION.

de-lin'e-ate (dē-lĭn'ē-āt), *a.* [L. *delineatus*, p. p. of *delineare* to delineate; *de* + *lineare* to draw, fr. *linea* line. See LINE.] Delineated. *Rare.*

de-lin'e-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; DE-LIN'E-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); DE-LIN'E-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1**. To indicate by lines drawn in the form or figure of; to represent by sketch, design, or diagram; to sketch out; to portray; to picture; specif., in drawing and engraving, to represent in lines, as with the pen, pencil, or graver; hence, to represent with accuracy and minuteness. See DELINEATION.

Adventurous to *delineate* nature's form. *Akenside.*

2. To portray to the mind or understanding by words; to set forth; describe.

Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy. *Walpole.*

de-lin'e-a'tion (dē-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delineatio*: cf. F. *délinéation*.] **1**. Act of representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, diagrams, sketches, etc.; drawing in outline; as, the *delineation* of a scene or face; in drawing and engraving, representation by means of lines, as distinguished from representation by means of tints and shades; accurate and minute representation, as distinguished from art that is careless of details, or subordinates them excessively.

2. A delineated picture; representation; sketch; description in words.

Their softest *delineations* of female beauty. *Irving.*

Syn. — Sketch, portrait, outline.

de-lin'e-a'tor (dē-lĭn'ē-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that delineates; a sketcher. Specif.: **a** *Surv.* A perambulator that records distances and delineates a profile, as of a road. **b** *Tailoring.* A pattern adjustable to varying sizes.

de-lin'e-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* That delineates; descriptive; drawing the outline; delineating.

de-lin'quen-cy (dē-lĭŋ'kwĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *delinquentia*. See DELINQUENT.] Failure, omission, or violation, of duty; a fault; misdeed; offense; misfeasance or malfeasance; misdemeanor.

de-lin'quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *delinquens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *delinquere* to fail, be wanting in one's duty, do wrong; *de* + *linquere* to leave. See LOAN, *n.*] **1**. Failing in duty; offending by neglect or violation of duty.

2. Of or pertaining to a delinquent or delinquency; as, *delinquent* lands; *delinquent* taxes.

de-lin'quent, *n.* **1**. One delinquent; an offender or transgressor; one who commits a fault or a crime; a culprit.

2. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* An active adherent of Charles I. or Charles II.; — so called by the Parliamentary party.

del'i-quate (dĕl'ĭ-kwāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *deliquatus*, p. p. of *deliquare* to clear off, clarify; *de* + *liquare* to make liquid, melt, dissolve.] *Chem.* To deliquesce, or cause to deliquesce; to dissolve. *Obs. or R.*

del'i-quesce' (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'), *v. i.*; DEL'I-QUESCED' (-kwĕst'); DEL'I-QUESC'ING (-kwĕs'ĭng). [L. *deliquescere* to melt, dissolve; *de* + *liquescere* to become fluid, melt, fr. *liquere* to be fluid. See LIQUID.] **1**. To melt away; specif., to dissolve gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies, or the gleba in some fleshy fungi.

2. *Bot.* To ramify into fine divisions, as the veins of a leaf or the trunk or branches of a tree.

del'i-ques'cence (-kwĕs'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *déliquescence*.] Act, state, or process of deliquescing.

del'i-ques'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *deliquescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *deliquescere*: cf. F. *déliquescent*.] Deliquescing; liable to deliquesce; specif.: **a** Liquefying by absorption of moisture from the air. **b** *Bot.* Ramifying into many branches; — opposed to *excurrent*.

de-liq'ui-um (dē-lĭk'wĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a want, defect, eclipse.] **1**. A failure of vitality; a fainting or sinking away; specif., *Med.*, failure or weakness of the mind or any part of the body; — sometimes confused with *deliquium* in the sense of "deliquescence."

He fell into an apoplectic sort of *deliquium*, in account of his father's last illness. *Cotton Mather.*

2. Failure of light, as in an eclipse. *Obs.*

de-liq'ui-um, *n.* [L., a flowing down.] *Chem.* Deliquescence; a liquid condition. *Obs.*

de-li'rate (dē-lī'rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *delirare*. See DELIRIUM.] To make or become delirious; to madden; to rave. *Obs.*

del'i-ra'tion (dĕl'ĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deliratio*.] Aberration of mind; delirium. *J. Morley.*

Deliration or alienation of the understanding. *Mede*

de-lir'i-ant (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ănt), *a.* *Med.* Delirifacient.

de-lir'i-ant, *n.* [See DELIRIUM.] *Med.* **a** A poison which occasions a persistent delirium, or mental aberration (as belladonna). **b** A delirious person.

de-lir'i-fa'cient (-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [*delirium* + *-facient*.] *Med.* Producing, or tending to produce, delirium. — *n.* Any substance which tends to cause delirium.

de-lir'i-ous (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From DELIRIUM.] Having a delirium; wandering in mind; light-headed; insane; raving; wild; as, a *delirious* patient; *delirious* fancies.

The howling dervishes of song,
Who craze the brain with their *delirious* dance. *Longfellow.*

— **de-lir'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lir'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

de-lir'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -IA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *delirare* to rave, to wander in mind, prop., to go out of the furrow in plowing; *de* + *lira* furrow, track; prob. akin to G. *geleise* track, rut, and E. *last* to endure.] **1**. *Med.* A more or less temporary state of mental disturbance, which manifests itself by mental irritation and confusion, more or less transitory delusions and hallucinations, disordered, senseless speech, and motor unrest; mental aberration; a roving or wandering of the mind. It occurs in insanity, but usually results from a fever or some other disease, from intoxication, or from injury. Cf. INSANITY.

2. Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm; madness.

The *delirium* of the preceding session (of Parliament). *Morley.*

Syn. — Insanity, frenzy, madness, derangement, aberration, lunacy, fury. See MANIA.

de-lir'i-um tre'mens (trē'mĕnz) [L., trembling delirium], *Med.*, a violent delirium induced by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors. It is characterized by terrifying hallucinations of vision and hearing and by tremor of the hands and tongue.

De-lisle's' meth'od (dē-līlz'). [After J. N. *Delisle*, French astronomer.] *Astron.* A method of getting the sun's parallax and distance by observing the difference between the times of beginning and ending of a transit of Venus, from widely separate stations.

De Lisle's' ther-mom'e-ter (dē līlz'). A thermometer formerly used in Russia, on which the boiling point of water is 0° and its freezing point 150°.

del'i-tes'cence (dĕl'ĭ-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* [See DELITESCENT.] **1**. Concealment; seclusion; retirement.

The *delitescence* of mental activities. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. *Med.* The sudden disappearance of inflammation or other symptoms of disease.

del'i-tes'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Concealment; seclusion.

del'i-tes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *delitescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *delitescere* to lie hid.] Lying hid; concealed.

de-liv'er (dē-lĭv'ẽr), *v. t.*; DE-LIV'ERED (-ẽrd); DE-LIV'ER-ING. [F. *délivrer*, LL. *deliberare* to liberate, give over, fr. L. *de* + *liberare* to set free. See LIBERATE.] **1**. To set free from restraint; to set at liberty; to release; to liberate, as from control; to free; to save; to rescue from evil actual or feared; — often with *from* or *out of*; as, to *deliver* one from captivity, or from fear of death.

He that taketh warning shall *deliver* his soul. *Ezek.* xxxiii. 5.

2. To give or transfer; to yield possession or control of; to part with (to); to make or hand over; to make delivery of (see DELIVERY); to commit; to surrender; to resign; — often with *up* or *over*, *to* or *into*.

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand. *Gen.* xl. 13.
The constables have *delivered* her over. *Shak.*

3. To rid or clear; to get rid of. *Obs.*

4. To free from, or disburden of, young; to aid in the process of childbirth; to bring forth; — often with *of*.

She was *delivered* safe and soon. *Gower.*
Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verses, and those poor ones. *Peacham.*

5. To disburden (one's self) or give forth in words; to utter; speak; enunciate; hence, to make over to the knowledge of another; to communicate; impart.

Till he these words to him *deliver* might. *Spenser.*

6. To give or put forth in action or exercise; to discharge; as, to *deliver* a blow; to *deliver* a broadside, or a ball.

Shaking his head and *delivering* some show of tears. *Sidney.*

7. To unload, as a vessel. *Rare.*

to deliver a jail, to empty it of prisoners, esp. by taking them to trial.

Syn. — See RELEASE.

de-liv'er, *v. i.* **1**. To set one free, or disburden one.

2. *Pottery & Founding.* To part freely from the mold.

3. To deliver a judgment or opinion.

4. To be delivered; to issue; — with *on* or *into*; as, the grain *delivers* into the hold of the vessel.

de-liv'er, *a.* [OF. *delivre* free, unfettered. See DELIVER, *v. t.*] Free; nimble; sprightly; active. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Wonderly *deliver* and great of strength. *Chaucer.*

de-liv'er-ance (dē-lĭv'ẽr-ăns), *n.* [F. *délivrance*, fr. *délivrer*.] **1**. Act of delivering, or state of being delivered; specif.: **a** Act of freeing, or state of being freed, from restraint, captivity, peril, and the like; rescue; liberation; release.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives. *Luke* iv. 18.

b Act of bringing forth offspring; delivery. *Archaic.* **c** Act of giving up or transferring; conveyance; also, formerly, surrender. **d** Act of speaking; utterance; delivery. *Archaic.* **e** Act of disburdening, as by the utterance of one's thoughts.

2. **a** Anything delivered or communicated; esp., an opinion or decision expressed publicly. **b** A judicial decision; esp., an interlocutory order or decree. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

In the Bankruptcy Act of 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 79, § 4) "*deliverance*" is defined as including "any order, warrant, judgment, decision, interlocutor, or decree." Hence the word has acquired a quasi-technical application to orders in bankruptcy proceedings. *Oxf. E. D.*

3. Deliverness. *Obs.*

Syn. — DELIVERANCE, DELIVERY. In modern usage, DELIVERANCE more commonly refers to the state of being delivered, DELIVERY, to the act of delivering, from restraint or peril; as, "Others were tortured, not accepting *deliverance*" (*Heb.* xi. 35); "He . . . swore, with sobs, that he would labor my *delivery*" (*Shak.*). *Delivery* only is used in the sense of transfer or conveyance; as, "the *delivery* of the pastoral ring and staff" (*Burnet*). See RELEASE.

de-liv'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *delivreor*.] One who delivers; specif.: **a** One who liberates or rescues; a preserver. **b** One who gives up or transfers, as letters or goods. **c** One who relates or communicates; also, *Rare*, one who utters or enunciates.

de-liv'er-ly, *adv.* Actively; quickly; nimbly; hence, cleverly; deftly. *Obs. or Archaic.*

de-liv'er-y (dē-lĭv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [See DELIVER, *v. t.*; cf. LIVERY.] **1**. A delivering from restraint; rescue; release; liberation; as, *delivery* of a captive from a dungeon.

2. Act of delivering up or over; surrender; transfer of the body or substance of a thing; specif.: **a** *Law.* The act of putting property into the legal possession of another; as, the *delivery* of a fort, of hostages, of a criminal, of goods, of letters. In primitive legal systems *delivery* (*tradition* in the Civil law) imports the actual transfer of the physical control of the object from one to the other; in modern systems, *delivery* may be constructively effected in various other ways, as by the handing over of something symbolical of the thing sought to be delivered, called **symbolical delivery**, of a part for the whole, often called **constructive delivery**, etc. In all cases, however, a delivery imports some significant overt act whereby the deliveror signifies his intention to surrender the control of the property. **b** In modern commercial usage, loosely, the transportation of a purchase to a place designated by the purchaser and the transference of it then to the purchaser, his agent, or one designated by him.

3. Act of giving birth; parturition; the expulsion or extraction of a fetus and its membranes.

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de-lic'tum (dē-lĭk'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] A delict. [Obs.
delie, *a.* [OF. *delié*.] Delicate.
deligence. ✝ DILIGENCE.
de-light'a-ble, *a.* That gives delight. *Obs.* [ED. See -LY.
de-light'ed-ly, *adv.* of DELIGHT-
de-light'er, *n.* One who gives or takes delight.
de-light'less, *a.* See -LESS.
de-lime', *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-lim'i-ta-tive, *a.* Serving to delimit.
de-line', *v. t.* To delineate; to mark out. *Obs. or R.*
de-lin'e-a-ble (dē-lĭn'ē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be delineated. *Rare.*
de-lin'e-a-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [See DELINEATE.] Delineation; sketch. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
de-lin'e-a-ture, *n.* Delineation.
‖ **de-li'ne-a'vit** (dē-lĭn'ē-ā'vĭt). [L.] He, or she, drew (it).
del'i-ni'tion (dĕl'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *delinere* to smear. See LINIMENT.] Act of smearing. *Obs.*
de-lin'quence (dē-lĭŋ'kwĕns), *n.* [See DELINQUENCY.] A being delinquent; delinquency. *R.*
de-lin'quent-ly, *adv.* of DELINQUENT. See -LY. [quency. *Obs.*
de-lin'quish-ment, *n.* Delin-
de-lint', *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
del'i-qua'tion (dĕl'ĭ-kwā'shŭn), *n.* Deliquescence. *Obs. or R.*
de-liq'ui-ate (dē-lĭk'wĭ-āt), *v. i.* [Cf. L. *deliquia* a flowing off, *deliquium* a flowing down, *deliquare* to clarify.] To deliquesce. *Obs.* — **de-liq'ui-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
de-lir'a-cy (dē-lĭr'ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See DELIRATE.] Delirium. *Rare.*
de-lir'a-ment (-ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *deliramentum*.] Delirium; a crazy fancy. *Obs. or R.*
de-lir'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Delirium. *Obs.*
de-li'rant (dē-lī'rănt), *a.* [L. *delirans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Delirious; mad. *Obs.*
de-lire', *v. i.* [L. *delirare*, or F. *délirer*.] To go astray; to wander in mind; to rave. *Obs.*
de-lire'ment, *n.* [OF. (Cotgrave).] Frenzy; raving. *Obs.*
de-li'ri-a (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of DELIRIUM.
de-li'rous (dē-lī'rŭs), *a.* [L. *delirus* crazy.] Delirious. *Obs.* — **de-li'rous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **dé'lit'** (dā'lē'), *n.* [F.] *French Law.* See DELICT.
delit. ✝ DELIGHT.
de-lit'a-ble, *a.* [Cf. DELECTABLE.] Delightful. *Obs.* — **de-lit'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.* — **de-lit'a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
de-lite'. Var. of DELIGHT. *Obs.* or *Ref. Sp.* [lightful. *Obs.*
de-lite', *a.* [OF. *delit*. De-
de-lit'ed. Delighted. *Ref. Sp.*
de-lit'i-gate, *v. i.* [L. *delitigare*. See LITIGATE.] To chide; to rail heartily. *Obs.* — **de-lit'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
delitious. ✝ DELICIOUS.
de-lit'ous, *a.* [OF. *delitos*.] Delightful. *Obs.*
De'li-us (dē'lĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δήλιος, lit., Delian.] *Class. Myth.* Apollo. See 1st DELIAN, 1.
de-liv'er, *v. t.* [See DELIBERATE.] To deliberate. *Obs.*
de-liv'er-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
de-liv'erd. Delivered. *Ref. Sp.*
de-liv'er-ee', *n.* *Law.* See -EE.
de-liv'er-ess, *n.* A female deliverer. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
de-liv'er-head, *n.* Deliverness.
de-liv'er-ness, *n.* Agility. *Obs.*
de-liv'er-or' (dē-lĭv'ẽr-ôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who delivers.
delivery order. *Com.* An order for goods to be delivered, as from a warehouse. *Eng.*
delivery ticket. *Stock Exchange.* A memorandum ticket sent by the seller to the buyer prior to delivery.
delk. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DALK.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

4. Act of exerting one's strength or limbs.

Neater limbs and freer *delivery.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

5. Act or style of utterance; manner of speaking; as, a good *delivery;* a clear *delivery.*
6. Act of communicating; statement; narration. *Obs.*
7. Act or manner of sending forth, discharging, or throwing, as in pitching or bowling a ball.
8. State of being delivered, or that which is delivered; also, a turn at delivering.
9. *Pattern Making.* The draft of a pattern.
10. *Cotton Spinning.* A sliver.
Syn. — See DELIVERANCE.

dell (dĕl), *n.* [AS. *del*, akin to E. *dale;* cf. D. *delle*, *del*, low ground. See DALE.] **1.** A small, retired valley or vale; a ravine.

In *dells* and dales, concealed from human sight. *Tickell.*

2. a A pit or hole. *Obs.* **b** In games, the goal. *Scot.*

dell, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A young woman; a wench. *Archaic Cant.* "Sweet doxies and *dells.*" *B. Jonson.*

Del'la Crus'ca (dĕl'*ȧ* krōōs'*kȧ*; krŭs'*kȧ*). The Florentine Academy called in full *Accademia della Crusca.*

Del'la-Crus'can (-k*ă*n), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or after the style of, the Accademia della Crusca.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, a school of affected and sentimental English poets, most of whom lived in Florence about 1785, of which a prominent member, Robert Merry, was elected a member of the Florentine Academy, and adopted the pseudonym "Della Crusca."

Del'la-Crus'can, *n.* A member of the Della-Cruscan academy or school. — **Del'la-Crus'can-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

de-lo'cal-ize (dē-lō'k*ă*l-īz), *v. t.* [*de-* + *localize.*] To remove, or take away from, its place, or from the limitations of locality. — **de-lo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

Del'phi-an (dĕl'fĭ-*ă*n), **Del'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* [L. *Delphi*, Gr. Δελφοί, a town of Phocis, in Greece, now *Kastri;* L. *Delphicus*, fr. Gr. Δελφικός.] Of or pertaining to Delphi in ancient Greece. — **Delphian**, *or* **Delphic, oracle**, *Gr. Relig.*, the most famous oracle of the ancient world. Originally it was an oracle of Gæa, the Earth. According to Æschylus it passed by descent from Gæa to Themis, Phœbe, and Apollo, successively. According to the more usual tradition Apollo wrested it by force from Gæa. He shared it, however, with Dionysus, who was said to be buried at Delphi. The oracles were given forth by a priestess, the *Pythia*, who (according to a late tradition) seated herself upon a golden tripod above a chasm whence issued mephitic vapors. Inspired by these, she uttered words which were then arranged by prophets especially educated for the purpose. Cf. APOLLO, DIONYSUS, DODONA.

Del'phi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Delphi; specif., the Delphian Apollo.

Del'phin } (-fĭn), *a.* [See DAUPHIN.] Pertaining to the
Del'phine } dauphin; as, the *Delphin* classics, an edition of the Latin classics, prepared in the reign of Louis XIV. of France, for the use of the dauphin, whence the title pages bear the inscription, "In usum Serenissimi Delphini."

Del-phin'i-a (dĕl-fĭn'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [Gr. τὰ Δελφίνια.] *Gr. Antiq.* An expiatory festival celebrated in various towns in April, in honor of Apollo, surnamed Delphinius.

del-phin'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the larkspur (*Delphinium*), esp. *D. staphisagria.*

Del-phin'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Delphinus.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of toothed whales of small or moderate size, containing the dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, etc. It is the type of a superfamily, **Del'phi-noi'de-a** (dĕl'fĭ-noi'dē-*ȧ*), which comprises all the existing toothed whales except the sperm whales. — **del'phi-noid** (dĕl'fĭ-noid), *a. & n.*

del'phi-nine (dĕl'fĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{35}O_6N$, obtained from various species of *Delphinium.* It is employed in form of an ointment to relieve neuralgic pains.

Del-phin'i-um (dĕl-fĭn'ĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δελφίνιον larkspur, fr. δελφίς, -ῖνος, a dolphin; — so named from the shape of the nectary.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous plants, the larkspurs, having large and handsome, very irregular flowers adapted to cross-fertilization through insect agency. Of the 60 species about one half are American, many of them being poisonous to cattle in the western United States. Some species are commonly cultivated, esp. the European *D. consolida* and *D. ajacis. D. staphisagria* is the stavesacre. See LARKSPUR.

Del-phi'nus (dĕl-fī'n*ŭ*s), *n.* [L., a dolphin, fr. Gr. δελφίς, δελφίν.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of Cetacea, including the typical dolphins.
2. *Astron.* A northern constellation nearly west of Pegasus, marked by a small rhomb of stars sometimes called Job's Coffin; the Dolphin.

Del-sarte' (dĕl-särt'), *n., or* **Delsarte system**. A system of calisthenics patterned on the theories of François Delsarte (1811–71), a French teacher of dramatic and musical expression. — **Del-sar'te-an** (-sär'tē-*ă*n), **Del-sar'ti-an** (-tĭ-*ă*n), *a.*

del'ta (dĕl't*ȧ*), *n.* [Gr. δέλτα, name of the fourth letter, Δ, δ, of the Greek alphabet, from the Phœnician name of the corresponding letter.] **1.** The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet (Δ, δ), corresponding to D. See D.
2. Hence, something having the shape of the capital Δ. Specif.: **a** The alluvial tract of land at the mouth of the Nile, inclosed by its spreading branches. **b** In general, an alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river, frequently forming a tract of land of considerable area. Its terminus often has the shape of the letter delta (Δ), owing to the division of the river into separate branches. The shape of the delta as a whole is determined largely by the configuration of the coast line where it is formed. In order to form a delta, a river must not only carry sediment, but must discharge it where it will not be swept away as fast as it accumulates. Deltas are formed on open coasts, more commonly in bays and lakes, and occasionally where one river joins another. The delta of the Mississippi has an estimated area of more than 12,000 square miles and is advancing into the Gulf at the annual rate of about 260 feet. **c** An alluvial fan (see under ALLUVIAL); — called specif. *fan delta* or *cone delta.* **d** *Phon.* The pharynx, the mouth passage, and the nasal passages, taken collectively. *Hempl.*
3. *Elec.* The closed figure produced by connecting three coils or circuits successively, end for end, esp. in a three-phase system; — often used attributively, as *delta* winding, *delta* connection (which see), etc. Cf. STAR, *n.*

delta connection. *Elec.* One of the usual forms or methods for connecting apparatus to a three-phase circuit, the three corners of the delta or triangle, as diagrammatically represented, being connected to the three wires of the supply circuit. See DELTA, *n.*, 3; cf. T CONNECTION.

delta current. *Elec.* The current flowing through a delta connection.

del-ta'ic (dĕl-tā'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Relating to, or like, a delta; also, constituting a delta.
2. [*cap.*] Specif., relating or pertaining to the delta of the Nile; having its source or chief seat in the Nile delta; as, the *Deltaic* dynasties (XXII.-XXX.) of Egyptian kings.

delta potential. *Elec.* The potential of a delta current.

del-thy'ri-um (dĕl-thĭ'rĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.;* *L. pl.* -RIA (-*ȧ*). [NL.; Gr. δῆλος visible + θύριον little door.] *Zoöl.* The opening between the beak and the hinge through which the pedicle of certain brachiopods extends.

del-tid'i-um (dĕl-tĭd'ĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.;* *pl.* -TIDIA (-*ȧ*). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. δέλτα, the letter Δ.] *Zoöl.* **a** A plate partly or wholly closing the delthyrium of certain brachiopods; — called also *pseudodeltidium.* **b** A pair of plates (called also **deltidial plates**), not homologous with the pseudodeltidium, which perform the same function in other brachiopods. — **del-tid'i-al** (-ĭ-*ă*l), *a.*

del'to-he'dron (dĕl'tō-hē'drŏn), *n.;* *L. pl.* -DRA (-dr*ȧ*). [Gr. δέλτα, the letter Δ + ἕδρα seat, base.] *Cryst.* A solid bounded by twelve quadrilateral faces. It is a hemihedral form of the isometric system, allied to the tetrahedron.

del'toid (dĕl'toid), *a.* [Gr. δελτοειδής delta-shaped; δέλτα delta (Δ) + εἶδος form: cf. F. *deltoïde.* See DELTA.] **1.** Shaped like a capital delta (Δ); delta-shaped; triangular; as, a *deltoid* leaf.

Deltoid Leaf.

2. Of the nature of, or formed like, the delta of a river.
deltoid ligament, *Anat.*, the internal lateral ligament of the ankle. — **d. moth**, any member of a group of moths now usually included among the noctuids; — so named from the markedly triangular outline of the margins of the wings when in the resting position. — **d. muscle**, *Anat.*, a large triangular muscle covering the shoulder joint and serving to raise the arm laterally. It arises from the upper anterior part of the outer third of the clavicle, and from the acromion process and spine of the scapula, and is inserted into the outer side of the middle of the shaft of the humerus.

del'toid, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The deltoid muscle.
2. *Zoöl.* A deltoid moth.
3. *Math.* The hypocycloid with three cusps. *Steiner.*

del-toi'dal (dĕl-toi'd*ă*l), *a.* **1.** Deltoid; delta-shaped.
2. *Phys. Geog.* Pertaining to a delta.

del-toi'do- (-dō-). Combining form for *deltoid.*

De-luc's' hy-grom'e-ter (dē-lüks'). [After J. A. *Deluc*, Swiss physicist.] A hygrometer on the principle of the hair hygrometer, but employing a strip of whalebone.

de-lude' (dē-lūd'), *v. t.;* DE-LUD'ED (-lūd'ĕd); DE-LUD'ING (-lūd'ĭng). [L. *deludere*, *delusum;* *de* + *ludere* to play, make sport of, mock. See LUDICROUS.] **1.** To lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment of; to impose on; to make a fool of.

To *delude* the nation by an airy phantom. *Burke.*

2. To frustrate or disappoint; also, to evade; elude. *Obs.* "It *deludes* thy search." *Dryden.*
Syn. — Mislead, deceive, beguile, cajole, cheat, dupe.

del'uge (dĕl'ūj), *n.* [F. *déluge*, L. *diluvium*, fr. *diluere* to wash away; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere*, akin to *lavare* to wash. See LAVE; cf. DILUVIUM.] **1.** A washing away; an overflowing of the land by water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, *the Deluge*, the great flood in the days of Noah (*Gen.* vii.). Among peoples in both hemispheres are found deluge traditions which are diverse in origin but are generally considered to be based directly or indirectly on actual floods. Geological evidence regarding a widespread inundation of Europe or Asia is negative. See DEUCALION, UT-NAPISHTIM, XISUTHROS.

The geographical universality of the *Deluge* may be safely abandoned. Neither Sacred Scripture nor universal ecclesiastical tradition . . . renders it advisable to adhere to the opinion that the Flood covered the whole surface of the earth. *Catholic Encyclopedia.*

2. Fig.: Anything that overwhelms, or causes great destruction; as, a *deluge* of buncombe.

A fiery *deluge* fed
With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed. *Milton.*

del'uge, *v. t.;* DEL'UGED (-ūjd); DEL'UG-ING (-ū-jĭng). **1.** To overflow with water; to inundate; flood.

The *deluged* earth would useless grow. *Blackmore.*

2. To overwhelm as with a deluge; to overspread; overpower; submerge; destroy; as, the empire was *deluged* with mercenaries; he was *deluged* with letters.

deluge set. An apparatus consisting of two or more lines of hose coupled with a single nozzle for discharging a very heavy stream of water, as for extinguishing fires.

del'un-dung (dĕl'*ŭ*n-dŭng), *n.* [Native name.] *Zoöl.* A handsomely marked East Indian carnivorous mammal (*Linsang gracilis*), related to the civets.

de-lu'sion (dē-lū'zh*ŭ*n), *n.* [L. *delusio*, fr. *deludere.* See DELUDE.] **1.** Act of deluding, or state of being deluded; esp., a misleading of the mind.
2. That which is falsely or delusively believed or propagated; false belief, or a persistent error of perception occasioned by false belief; — in a milder sense, customary misconception.

Speculative guesswork and *delusion.* *Josiah Royce.*

3. Specif.: *Law.* A false conception and persistent belief, unconquerable by reason, of what has no existence in fact. Outside of general mania and dementia, the presence of delusion on a subject under judicial investigation is the test of insanity under English and American decisions.
Syn. — DELUSION, ILLUSION, HALLUCINATION are here compared in their nontechnical connotations (for technical distinctions, see defs.); they agree in the idea of false seeming. DELUSION is, in general, a much stronger word than ILLUSION. It often carries an implication of being deceived (cf. DELUDE, *v.*), imposed on, or even consciously misled and bemocked, from which *illusion* is ordinarily free. Further, *delusion* implies a false (often harmful) impression, commonly regarding things themselves real; *illusion*, an ascription of reality (often pleasing) to that which exists only in the fancy; as, "It is all magic, poor deluded fool! She looks to every one like his first love. . . . These pleasures end in *delusion*" (*Shelley*); "The *illusions* of Chloe and Strephon have been sufficiently consecrated in poetry" (*G. Eliot*); the *delusions* of stockjobbing, to labor under a *delusion;* the *illusions* of fancy, of hope, an optical *illusion;* cf. the effect of Wordsworth's substitution of *illusion* for *delusion* in the line, "Such, in the fond *illusion* [orig. *delusion*] of my heart, such picture would I at that time have made." HALLUCINATION, as here compared, emphasizes the groundlessness of the impression; as, "Reason . . . is not swept away by the *hallucinations* of sentiment" (*R. A. Vaughan*). See FALLACY, FALLACIOUS, FICTION.

It had all been a voluntary, self-created *delusion*, each trifling circumstance receiving importance from an imagination resolved on alarm, and everything forced to bend to one purpose by a mind which, before she entered the Abbey, had been craving to be frightened. *Jane Austen.*

As those *illusions* [of youth] are unavoidable, and, no doubt, eminently useful to the mind as a process, what good can be gained by making observations, the tendency of which is to diminish the confidence of youth in its feelings, and thus to abridge its innocent and even profitable pleasures? *Wordsworth.*

Sight passed into vision without a trace of *hallucination*, and the landscape was my guide, my Vergil. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

de-lu'sion-al (dē-lū'zh*ŭ*n-*ă*l), *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, delusions.

de-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [See DELUDE.] Apt or fitted to delude; deceptive; beguiling; also, of the nature of a delusion.

Delusive and unsubstantial ideas. *Whewell.*

— **de-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

‖ **de luxe'** (*F.* dē lüks'). [F.] Lit., of luxury; made or devised with unusual elegance; unusually perfect in material, workmanship, and finish; luxurious; sumptuous; as, an edition *de luxe* of Shakespeare's sonnets; a train *de luxe.*

delve (dĕlv), *v. t.;* DELVED (dĕlvd); DELV'ING. [AS. *delfan* to dig; akin to OS. *bidelban* to bury, D. *delven* to dig, MHG. *telben;* cf. Russ. *dolbit'.* Cf. DELF a kind of ware.] **1.** To dig; to open (the ground) as with a spade. *Now Chiefly North of Eng. & Scot.*
2. Hence: **a** To make, as a hole, by digging; to excavate. *Archaic.* **b** To exhume or dig up. *Dial. Eng. or Archaic.* **c** To hide or bury by digging. *Dial. Eng. or Obs.* **d** To indent; bruise; dint. *Dial. Eng.*

delve, *v. i.* **1.** To dig or labor with a spade, or as with a spade; to seek laboriously (in books, records, etc.) for information; to labor as a drudge.

Delve may I not: I shame to beg. *Wycliffe (Luke xvi. 3).*

2. To make a sudden descent; to dip; — said of a declivity.
Syn. — See DIG.

delve, *n.* [See DELVE, *v. t.*] **1.** A place dug; a pit; a ditch; a den; a cave. *Now Rare.*
2. A surface depression; a hollow, as a wrinkle.
3. Act of delving. *Rare.*
4. *Her.* A delf.

de-mag'net-ize (dē-măg'nĕt-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of magnetic properties. See MAGNETIZE.
2. To free from mesmeric influence; to demesmerize.
— **de-mag'net-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'sh*ŭ*n; -ī-zā'sh*ŭ*n), *n.* — **de-mag'net-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

dem'a-gog'ic (dĕm'*ȧ*-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. δημαγωγικός: cf. F.
dem'a-gog'i-cal (-gŏj'ĭ-k*ă*l) } *démagogique.*] Of, relating to, or like, a demagogue; factious.

dem'a-gog-ism (dĕm'*ȧ*-gŏg-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of demagogues.

dem'a-gogue (-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγός; δῆμος the people + ἀγωγός leading, fr. ἄγειν to lead, akin to E. *act:* cf. F. *démagogue.*] **1.** A leader or orator popular with or identified with the people. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. One who plays an insincere rôle in public life for the sake of gaining political influence or office; a poser in politics; esp., one who panders to popular prejudice or seeks to inflame reasonless passions in the advancement of his personal interests.

dem'a-gog-y (-gŏj-ĭ; -gŏg-ĭ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *démagogie*, Gr. δημαγωγία leadership of the people.] Demagogism; also, rule of demagogues; demagogues collectively.

de-mand' (dē-mȧnd'), *v. t.;* DE-MAND'ED; DE-MAND'ING. [F. *demander*, LL. *demandare* to demand, summon, send word, fr. L. *demandare* to give in charge, intrust; *de* + *mandare* to commit to one's charge, commission, order, command. Cf. MANDATE, COMMEND.] **1.** To ask or call for with authority; to claim as due; as, to *demand* payment of a debt; the state *demands* loyalty.
2. To ask or call for urgently, peremptorily, or imperiously; as, to *demand* surrender.

Persia *demands*
The cities on the Tigris. *Shelley.*

3. To inquire authoritatively or earnestly; to ask, esp. in a peremptory manner; to question.

I did *demand* what news from Shrewsbury. *Shak.*
She *demanded* who we were. *Tennyson.*

4. To call for; to require as necessary or useful; to be in urgent need of; as, the case *demands* care.

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dell. O[illegible] DEAL, a [illegible]
de'lo-mo[illegible] *a.* *Biol.* [illegible]
de'lo-mor[illegible] δῆλος vis[illegible] *phous.*] [illegible] form. — **de'lomorphous cells**, the parietal ce[illegible] gastric glan[illegible]
de-loo' (dĕ-[illegible]
de-loul' (dĕ-[illegible] breed of the Arabian camel [illegible] for rapid tra[illegible]
delph (dĕlf). [illegible]
del'phin, *n.* [L. *delph*[illegible] a dolphin.] A dolphin. *Obs*
Del'phi-nap'ter-us (dĕl'fĭ-năp'tẽr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δελφίς, δελφίν, dolphin + ἄπτερος wingless.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the white whale.
del'phine (-fĭn; -fīn), *a.* [L. *delphinus* a dolphin, Gr. δελφίς, δελφίν.] Pert. to the dolphins.
del-phin'i-a (dĕl-fĭn'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* *Chem.* Delphinine.
del-phin'ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Isovaleric. *Obs.* See VALERIC.
del'phi-nite (dĕl'fĭ-nīt), *n.* [LL. *Delphinatus* Dauphiné.] *Min.* Epidote, esp. a yellowish green variety from Dauphiny.
del'phi-noi'dine (-noi'dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. [*Delphinium* + *-oid* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{42}H_{42}O_4N$, from seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria.*
del'phi-sine (dĕl'fĭ-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-sin**. *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{16}O_4N_2$, from seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria.*
delt. Dealt. *R. Sp.* [drew it).
delt. *Abbr.* Delineavit (L., he
del'ta-fi-ca'tion (dĕl't*ȧ*-fĭ-kā'sh*ŭ*n), *n.* [*delta* + *-fication.*] *Phys. Geog.* The formation of a delta or of deltas. *Rare.*
del-ta'tion (dĕl-tā'sh*ŭ*n), *n.* Deltafication. *Rare.*
del'tic, *a.* Deltaic.
‖ **de-lu'brum** (dē-lū'br*ŭ*m), *n.;* *pl.* -BRA (-br*ȧ*). [L., in sense 1; in LL., font.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A shrine or sanctuary; a temple or sacred inclosure. **2.** *Eccl.* **a** A church having a font. **b** A font.
De-luc's' pile (dē-lüks'). *Elec.* = DRY PILE.
de-lud'a-ble (dē-lūd'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
de-lud'er (dē-lūd'ẽr), *n.* One who deludes.
de-lud'ing-ly, *adv.* of *deluding*, p. pr.
de-lum'bate, *v. t.* [L. *delumbatus*, p. p. of *delumbare;* *de* + *lumbus* loin.] To lame; maim; emasculate. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
de-lu'mi-nize, *v. t.* To render nonluminous.
‖ **de lu-na'ti-co in'qui-ren'do** (dē lū-năt'ĭ-kō ĭn'kwĭ-rĕn'dō). [L.] *Law.* Lit., for inquiring concerning the lunatic; — used of a certain writ.
De'lus. Var. of DELOS (see [*Gaz.*). *Bib.*
de-lu'sion-ist, *n.* One given to deluding or to having delusions.
de-lu'siv. Delusive. *Ref. Sp.*
de-lu'so-ry (dē-lū'sō-rĭ), *a.* Delusive.
delv'er, *n.* One who delves.
dely-. For various obsolete forms in *dely-*, see those in DELI-.
dem. † DEEM.
dem, *v. t.* Minced var. of DAMN; — now used only profanely.
Dem. *Abbr.* Democrat; Democratic.
de-mag'net-iz'a-ble (-īz'*ȧ*-b'l), [*a.* See -ABLE.
dem'a-gog. Demagogue. *R. Sp.*
dem'a-gogue-ry (dĕm'*ȧ*-gŏg-rĭ; -gŏg-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Demagogism.
dem'a-gogu-ism (-ĭz'm). Var. of DEMAGOGISM.
demain. † DEMEAN.
de-main', **de-maine'** (dē-mān'). Vars. of DOMAIN, DEMESNE.
de-maine'. Obs. or Scot. var. of DEMEAN.
‖ **de mal' en' pis'** (dē măl'-läN pē'). [F.] From bad to worse

5. To summon; to require to appear; specif., *Law*, to summon to court.

de-mand′ (dē-mȧnd′), *v. i.* To make a demand; to ask; inquire.

The soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying, And what shall we do? *Luke* iii. 14.

de-mand′, *n.* [F. *demande*, fr. *demander*. See DEMAND, *v. t.*] **1**. Act of demanding; an asking with authority; a peremptory urging of a claim; a claiming or challenging as due; requisition; as, a note payable on *demand*.

He that has confidence to turn his wishes into *demands* will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. Earnest inquiry; question; query. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

3. *Law.* **a** The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due. **b** The right or title in virtue of which anything may be claimed; as, to hold a *demand* against a person. **c** A thing or amount claimed to be due.

4. A diligent seeking or search; manifested want; a call (for a commodity); desire to possess; request; as, a person's company is in great *demand*.

5. *Econ.* **a** Desire to purchase a commodity, accompanied by means of payment. *Comparatively Rare.* **b** The quantity of an article demanded at a given price. The demand, or quantity demanded, will obviously tend to increase as the price diminishes. A graphical representation of the variations of demand as the price changes is known as a **demand curve**. The competition of buyers and sellers tends to make such changes of price that the demand for any article in a given market will become equal to the supply. This process is known as **equation of supply and demand**. See EQUATION.

6. That which one demands or has a right to demand; thing claimed as due; claim; as, *demands* on an estate.

7. *Card Playing.* In French boston, a proposal for another player to volunteer as one's partner, made by laying a trump card face downward on the table and saying "Je demande" (I ask).

at demand. = ON DEMAND. *Obs.* — **in d.**, in request; sought after. — **on d.**, upon presentation and request of payment.

de-mand′ant (dē-măn′dănt), *n.* [F. *demandant*, p. pr. of *demander*.] One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff. *Now Rare.*

demand note. A note payable on demand; specif., *U. S. Hist.*, one of the notes composing the issues of paper money authorized by Congress early in the Civil War.

de-man′toid (dē-măn′toid), *n.* [G. *demant* diamond + *-oid*.] *Min.* A yellow-green garnet, transparent and brilliant, found in the Urals, valued as a gem. See GARNET.

de-mar′cate (dē-mär′kāt; dē′mär-; 277), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd; -kāt′ĕd); -CAT-ING (-ĭng). [See DEMARCATION.] To mark by bounds; delimit; hence, to separate; discriminate.

de′mar-ca′tion (dē′mär-kā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *démarcation*, Sp. *demarcación*; *de-* (L. *de*) + *marcar* to mark, of Germanic origin and akin to E. *mark*, v.] Act or process of demarcating; act of ascertaining and settling a limit; separation; distinction.

The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint. *Burke.*

de′march (dē′märk), *n.* [Gr. δήμαρχος; δῆμος people + ἄρχειν to rule.] In classical Greece, a ruler of a deme; in modern Greece, a mayor.

de′march-y (dē′mär-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. δημαρχία.] **1**. The office of demarch or a body of demarchs; a popular government. **2**. In modern Greece, a municipal body, varying in population usually from two thousand to ten thousand.

de-mark′ (dē-märk′), *v. t.*; DE-MARKED′ (-märkt′); DE-MARK′ING. To demarcate.

de′ma-te′ri-al-ize (dē′mȧ-tē′rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t. & i.* To deprive, or become deprived, of material qualities or characteristics.

Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter. *Milman.*

— **de′ma-te′ri-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

De-mat′i-a′ce-æ (dē-măt′ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δεμάτιον, dim. of δέμα bundle; — in ref. to floccose hyphæ.] One of the four families of fungi composing the order Moniliales, and consisting of a large number of genera of leaf parasites distinguished by the fuscous or dark-brown hyphæ. See MONILIALES, FUNGI IMPERFECTI. — **de-mat′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

deme (dēm), *n.* [Gr. δῆμος deme, in sense 1.] **1**. *Gr. Hist.* One of the hundred townships or administrative units (ten to each tribe) into which Cleisthenes divided Attica (about 508 B. C.). The demes in each tribe were separated by intervening demes of other tribes, the purpose being to break up local influences and jealousies. In later times the number of demes was increased. Cf. PHYLE. **2**. *Biol.* An undifferentiated aggregate of cells. *Rare.*

de-mean′ (dē-mēn′), *v. t.*; DE-MEANED′ (-mēnd′); DE-MEAN′ING. [*de-* + *mean*, a.] To debase; to lower; to degrade; — followed by the reflexive pronoun.

Her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — *Demean* in the sense of lower, degrade, though sometimes found in good authors, is, according to present usage, colloquial and lacking in distinction. *Humble*, *lower*, *degrade*, etc., are more appropriate terms.

de-mean′ (dē-mēn′), *v. t.* [OF. *demener* to conduct, guide, manage, F. *se démener* to struggle; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *mener* to lead, drive, carry on, conduct, fr. L. *minare* to drive animals by threatening cries, fr. *minari* to threaten. See MENACE.] **1**. To manage; to carry on; to conduct. *Obs.*

[Our] clergy have with violence *demeaned* the matter. *Milton.*

2. To conduct, behave, or comport (one's self).

They have *demeaned* themselves
Like men born to renown by life or death. *Shak.*

3. To deal with; treat. *Obs.*

4. To maltreat. *Obs.* *Chiefly Scot.*

5. To manifest by conduct; exhibit; express. *Obs.*

de-mean′, *v. i.* To comport one's self; behave. *Obs. or R.*

de-mean′, *n.* [See 2d DEMEAN.] **1**. Behavior; mien; bearing; demeanor. *Obs.*

With grave *demean* and solemn vanity. *West.*

2. Management; treatment. *Obs.*

Vile *demean* and usage bad. *Spenser.*

de-mean′or, de-mean′our (-ẽr), *n.* [For *demeanure*, fr. *demean*. See 2d DEMEAN.] **1**. Conduct; management; treatment. *Obs.*

2. Behavior; deportment; carriage; bearing; mien.

His *demeanor* was singularly pleasing. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See DEPORTMENT.

De-menge′ proc′ess (dē-mänzh′). *Metal.* A process for hardening one face of a steel ingot by lining with carburizing material one of the vertical sides of the ingot mold, the opposite side being strongly cooled to prevent the carburization from penetrating too far; — so called from the inventor, Valère Émile Léon Demenge.

de-ment′ (dē-mĕnt′), *v. t.* [L. *dementare*, fr. *demens*, *-mentis*, out of one's mind, mad; *de* + *mens* mind. See MENTAL; cf. DEMENTATE.] To deprive of reason. *Rare.*

de-men′tate (dē-mĕn′tāt), *a.* [L. *dementatus*, p. p. See DEMENT, *v. t.*] Dementated.

de-men′tate, *v. t.* To dement. *Rare.* — **de′men-ta′tion** (dē′mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.*

de-ment′ed (dē-mĕn′tĕd), *p. a.* [From DEMENT.] Insane; mad; of unsound mind; affected with dementia. — **de-ment′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ment′ed-ness**, *n.*

de-men′ti-a (dē-mĕn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *demens*. See DEMENT.] Insanity consisting in a weakened intellectual state due to impairment or total loss of thought, reason, and volition. Dementia is usually characterized by more or less apathy or indifference. A form of stuporous insanity, following exhaustion due to excesses, disease, etc., and marked by apathy, usually with rapid recovery, is often called **primary dementia**; dementia following other mental diseases is called **terminal dementia**. See INSANITY.

Dem′er-a′ra crys′tals (dĕm′ẽr-ä′rä). [From *Demerara*, a region of British Guiana.] A raw cane sugar the crystals of which have a superficial yellow or brown color due to treatment with sulphuric acid.

de-mer′it (dē-mĕr′ĭt), *n.* [OF. *demerite*, F. *démérite* (now in bad sense), fr. L. *demerere*, *demeritum*, to deserve well, LL., to deserve well or ill; *de* + *merere* to deserve. See DE-; MERIT.] **1**. Merit; desert; — now only in a bad sense: that which deserves blame; ill desert; fault; want of merit; misconduct; — the opposite of *merit*.

They see no merit or *demerit* in any man or any action. *Burke.*

2. An act or trait which incurs merit or demerit; also, that which one merits (good or ill); desert. *Obs.*

By many benefits and *demerits* whereby they obliged their adherents, [they] acquired this reputation. *Holland.*

3. State of one who deserves ill; specif., *Theol.*, man's incapacity to achieve righteousness satisfactory to God.

4. Short for DEMERIT MARK.

de-mer′it, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *démériter* to deserve ill. See DEMERIT, *n.*] **1**. To merit; to deserve; esp., to deserve ill; also, to deserve not to have. *Archaic.*

If I have *demerited* any love or thanks. *Udall.*

2. To depreciate; to cry down; to disparage. *Obs.*

de-mer′it, *v. i.* To deserve or incur demerit. *Obs.*

demerit mark. *Schools.* A mark denoting a demerit, or fault, esp. in conduct.

de-mer′i-to′ri-ous (dē-mĕr′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Lacking merit; deserving blame. — **de-mer′i-to′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

de-mesne′ (dē-mān′; -mēn′; 277), *n.* [AF. (with silent *s*), for OF. *demeine*, *demaine*, *demeigne*, *domaine*, power, F. *domaine* domain. See DOMAIN.] **1**. *Law.* Possession (of land) as one's own; — mostly in *to hold in demesne*. Hence, formerly, possession; power.

2. *Law.* **a** Formerly, an estate or land of which the owner is in possession, including, loosely, all an owner's land except that which is held of him by freehold tenants, or, in a restricted sense, only that actually occupied by the owner. **b** In modern usage, a lord's chief manor place, with that part of the lands belonging thereto which has not been granted out in tenancy; a house, and the land adjoining, kept for the proprietor's own use.

3. Region in general; place; district.

4. Property; estate; means. *Obs.*

demesne of the crown. = CROWNLAND, 1. — **d. of the state**, *Eng. Law*, landed property belonging to the state or nation.

De-me′ter (dē-mē′tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δημήτηρ.] *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of the fruitful soil and of the operations of agriculture; hence, goddess of the fruitfulness of mankind and guardian of civil life, esp. of marriage; — identified by the Romans with *Ceres*. The chief importance of Demeter was in connection with Persephone, or Kore, the two being worshiped throughout Greece as the "Great Goddesses" (Μεγάλαι Θεαί). The Eleusinian Mysteries were based upon a myth, variously told, but in effect that, Hades (Pluto) having carried off Persephone, Demeter, after disconsolate search, in her anger and despair, made barren the earth, until it was arranged that Persephone should spend two thirds of the year with her. See ELEUSINIAN, THESMOPHORIA, TRIPTOLEMUS; cf. CORN SPIRIT, GÆA, GREAT MOTHER, HALOA.

dem′i- (dĕm′ĭ-; *the accent is variable in the compounds*). [F. *demi-*, fr. L. *dimidius* half; *di-* = *dis-* + *medius* middle. See MEDIUM; cf. DEMY, DIMIDIATE.] A prefix, signifying *half*. Cf. SEMI-. In combination *demi-* usually denotes: (1) A size or extent of the article which is materially less than that of the standard or normal; as, a *demi*cannon. (2) A curtailed or shortened form, esp. of a garment; as, *demi*train, *demi*robe. (3) A value which is one half; as, a *demi*groat. (4) A grade or quality inferior to the standard or normal grade; as, a *demi*worsted; hence, an imperfect, incomplete, informal, or undeveloped form; as, a *demi*cadence in music; a *demi*toilet. (5) *Her.* Half, usually the upper or foremost half, as when divided per fess. In coats united by dimidiation, either half (usually the dexter half) applied to the partition line (per pale); as, a *demi*-eagle, a *demi*-fleur-de-lis, etc.

dem′i-bas′tion (dĕm′ĭ-băs′chŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-bastion*.] *Fort.* A half bastion, consisting of one face and one flank. — **dem′i-bas′tioned** (-chŭnd), *a.*

dem′i-bras′sard (-brȧs′ȧrd), **dem′i-bras′sart** (-ȧrt), *n.* [See BRASSART.] *Medieval Armor.* A piece of plate armor for the arm from the shoulder to the elbow, worn over the coat of mail. Cf. DEMIVAMBRACE.

dem′i-cap′o-nier′, dem′i-cap′o-niere′ (-kăp′ō-nēr′), *n.* Also **dem′i-cap′on-nière′** (-kăp′ō-nyâr′). [F. *demicaponnière*. See DEMI-; CAPONIER.] *Fort.* A caponier protected on, and firing towards, but one side.

dem′i-god′ (dĕm′ĭ-gŏd′; 205), *n.* A divine or semidivine being, as the offspring of a deity and a mortal, esteemed to possess less authority or power than a god; an inferior deity; a godling or a hero. Cf. HERO.

dem′i-gorge′ (-gôrj′), *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-gorge*.] *Fort.* Half the gorge, or entrance into a bastion, taken from the angle of the flank to the center of the bastion. See BASTION FRONT, *Illust.*

dem′i-john (-jŏn), *n.* [F. *dame-jeanne*, i. e., Lady Jane. See DAME, JANE.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, usually inclosed in wickerwork, and commonly holding from one to five gallons. Cf. CARBOY.

dem′i-lance′ (-lȧns′), *n.* A light lance, used chiefly in the 15th and 16th centuries; also, a demilancer.

dem′i-lanc′er (-lȧn′sẽr), *n.* A light cavalryman bearing a demilance.

de-mil′i-ta-rize (dē-mĭl′ĭ-tȧ-rīz), *v. t.* *Mil.* To do away with the military organization of; as, to *demilitarize* a frontier or a state. — **de-mil′i-ta-ri-za′tion** (-rĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*

dem′i-lune′ (dĕm′ĭ-lūn′), *n.* [F. *demi-lune*.] **1**. A half-moon, or crescent.

2. *Fort.* A work at first designed to defend the entrance to a fort, and of crescent or redan shape and inside the line of the main ditch, but later developed into the *ravelin* (which see).

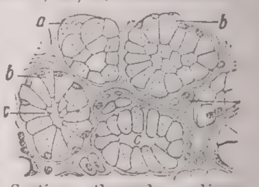

Section through salivary (mucous) gland of a dog. *a a* Demilunes; *b b* Mucous Cells; *c c* Alveoli, or terminations of ducts. Magnified

dem′i-lunes′ of Hei′den-hain (hī′dĕn-hīn) [after R. P. H. *Heidenhain* (1834-97), German physiologist], *Anat.*, small crescentic groups of granular,

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de-mand′, *n.* [OF. *desmander* to countermand.] Resistance; demur. *Obs.*

de-mand′a-bl. Demandable. *Ref. Sp.*

de-mand′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

de-mand′er, *n.* One who demands.

de-mand′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DEMAND. — **de-mand′ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-mand′ress, *n.*, *fem.* of DEMANDER.

de-mane′. Obs. or Scot. var. of DEMEAN.

demaner. † DEMEANOR.

‖ **dé′marche′** (dā′märsh′), *n.* [F. *démarche*. See MARCH, *n.*] Walk; step; proceeding; measure; course of action; as, an unwise *démarche*.

de′mar-ka′tion. *n.* Demarcation.

De′mas (dē′măs), *n.* [Gr. Δημᾶς.] *Bib.* A fellow worker who forsook Paul.

demay. † DISMAY.

‖ **d′em′blée′** (dän′blā′). [F.] At the first onset; hence, *Card Playing*, on the first deal; before the draw.

deme. † DEEM, *v. t.* & *i.*; DIME.

deme. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DAME. [*Obs.*

deme, *n.* [AS. *dēma*.] Judge.

‖ **de me.** [L.] *Scots Law.* Of me; — said of the holding inserted in the tenenda when a subfeu is granted, this requiring no confirmation by the superior; as distinguished from a holding *a me de superiore meo*, lit., from me of my superior, where the estate is to be held of the superior, and is invalid unless confirmed by him. [MESNE.

de-mean′, de-meane′. † DE-

de-mean′ance, *n.* Demeanor. *Obs.*

de-mean′ant, *a.* [OF. *demenant*, p. pr.] Dealing. *Obs.*

de-meand′. Demeaned. *Ref. Sp.*

de-mean′ure. † DEMEANOR.

de-measne′. † DEMESNE.

‖ **de me′di-e-ta′te lin′guæ**. See JURY DE MEDIETATE LINGUÆ.

de′me-gor′ic (dē′mē-gŏr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δημηγορικός.] Of or pertaining to harangue.

de-mein′, de-meine′. † DEMEAN.

‖ **dé-mê′lé** (dā-mā′lā; *F.* dā′mē′lā′), *n.* [F.] Verbal controversy; quarrel.

de-mem′bered (dē-mĕm′bẽrd), *a.* *Her.* Dismembered.

de′mem-bra′tion (dē′mĕm-brā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *demembratio*: cf. OF. *demanbration*.] Removal of any member from the body; mutilation; dismemberment. *Chiefly in Scots Law.*

de-mem′bré (dē-mĕm′brā), *a.* [F. *démembré*.] *Her.* Dismembered.

demen. † DEEM.

de′men-cy (dē′mĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *dementia*, fr. *demens* mad. See DEMENT.] Dementia. *Rare.*

de-mene′. Demesne. *Ref. Sp.*

de-mene′. † DEMEAN.

de-ment′, *a.* [L. *demens*, *-mentis*: cf. F. *dément*.] Demented. *Rare.* — *n.* A demented person.

de-men′ta-tive, *a.* Of the nature of dementation. *Obs. or R.*

de-men′thol-ize, *v. t.* To deprive of menthol.

‖ **dé′men′ti′** (dā′mäɴ′tē′), *n.* [F.] Obs. Anglicized form **dé-men′tie**. Act of giving the lie.

demeore. † DEMUR, *n.*

de-meph′i-tize (dē-mĕf′ĭ-tīz), *v. t.* To purify from mephitic or foul air. — **de-meph′i-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′-), *n.*

Dem′er-a′ra alm′ond (dĕm′ẽr-ä′rȧ). = MALABAR ALMOND.

demere. † DEMUR, *n.* & *v.*

de-merge′ (dē-mûrj′), *v. t.* [L. *demergere*.] To plunge; sink; immerse. *Obs.*

demerlaik, *n.* [ME. also *dweomerlak*; cf. AS. *dwimor* illusion, and Icel. *leikr* play.] Magic; jugglery or sorcery. *Obs.*

de-mer′sal (dē-mûr′sȧl), *a.* [See DEMERSE, *v. t.*] *Zoöl.* Sinking to the bottom; — said of the eggs of certain fishes.

de-merse′ (-mûrs′), *v. t.* [L. *demersus*, p. p. of *demergere*. See MERGE.] To demerge. *Obs. or R.*

de-mersed′ (dē-mûrst′), *a.* *Bot.* = SUBMERSED.

de-mer′sion (-mûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *demersio*.] Act of demersing; submergence. *Obs. or R.*

de-mes′mer-ize. *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

de-mesn′i-al (dē-mān′ĭ-ȧl; dē-mēn′-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a demesne. *Rare.*

demester. † DEMPSTER.

De-me′tri-an (dē-mē′trĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Demeter.

De-me′tri-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δημήτριος, lit., belonging to Demeter.] **1**. Masc. prop. name. F. *Démétrius* (dā′mā′trē-üs′); It. & Pg. *Demetrio* (dā-mā′trē-ō); G. *Demetrius* (dē-mā′trē-ōōs).

2. **a** In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," an Athenian gentleman betrothed to, but disliked by, Hermia and beloved by Helena, whom he finally marries. **b** In "Titus Andronicus," a son of Tamora. **c** In "Antony and Cleopatra," a friend of Antony.

De-me′tri-us Fan′ni-us (făn′ĭ-ŭs). In Ben Jonson's "The Poetaster," "a dresser of plays" satirizing Dekker, with whom Jonson had a quarrel.

‖ **de-meure′** (dē-mûr′), *n.* [F.] Dwelling; residence.

de-mi′, *n.* **1**. A half. *Obs.* 2. See DEMY, 2.

demibar, *n.* One of a kind of false dice. *Obs.*

dem′i-ba-teau′, *n.* [F. See DEMI-; BATEAU.] *Mil.* One of two parts into which a pontoon is sometimes divided. *Rare.*

dem′i-bath′, *n.* A bath for the lower part of the body.

dem′i-bom′bard, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem′i-bri-gade′, *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-brigade*.] A half, or small, brigade; specif., a regiment of three battalions in the French army (so called from 1793 to 1803).

dem′i-ca′dence, *n.* *Music.* A half cadence.

dem′i-can′non, *n.* *Mil. Antiq.* A kind of ordnance, having a bore of about 6¼ inches and carrying a ball weighing from 30 to 36 pounds, but varying in length and caliber.

dem′i-can′ton, *n.* [F. *demi-canton*.] A half canton. Three of the Swiss cantons are divided each into two sovereign republics called demicantons.

dem′i-cas′tor, *n.* A poor quality of castor, or beaver fur; also, a hat made of it. *Obs.*

dem′i-ceint, *n.* [F. *demi-ceint*.] A woman's girdle, usually having metal work only in front. *Obs.*

dem′i-cham′fron, *n.* *Armor.* A kind of chamfron covering only the upper part of the head.

dem′i-cir′cle, *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-cercle*.] **1**. A semicircle. *Rare.* 2. An instrument for measuring angles, in surveying, etc., like a protractor, but with an alidade, two sets of sights, and a compass. *Obs.*

dem′i-cir′cu-lar, *a.* Semicircular.

dem′i-civ′i-lized, *a.* Semicivilized.

dem′i-cross′, *n.* *Navig.* A T-shaped instrument for taking altitudes at sea. *Obs.*

dem′i-cui-rass′ (dĕm′ĭ-kwĭ-rȧs′), *n.* *Armor.* A partial cuirass; esp., a piece covering or reenforcing the breastplate proper.

dem′i-cul′ver-in, *n.* Also **demiculvering**, **demiculverlin**. *Mil Antiq.* A culverin having a bore of about 4½ inches, and carrying a ball of from 9 to 13 pounds.

dem′i-de′i-fy, *v. t.* See DEMI-.

dem′i-dev′il, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem′i-di′tone′, *n.* *Music.* A minor third.

dem′i-dog′, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem′i-dol′men, *n.* A dolmen having one end of the table stone on the ground.

dem′i-eq′ui-tant, *a.* See DEMI-.

dem′i-flounc′ing, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem′i-gal′o-nier′, *n.* [See DEMI-; GALLON.] A table vessel holding about half a gallon. *Obs.*

dem′i-gaunt′let, *n.* *Surg.* A bandage for the hand leaving the fingers exposed.

dem′i-globe′, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem′i-god′dess, *n.*, *fem.* of DEMIGOD. — **dem′i-god′dess-ship**, *n.*

dem′i-grate, *v. i.* [L. *demigrare*, *-atum*.] To emigrate. *Obs.* — **dem′i-gra′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

dem′i-grif′fin, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem′i-groat′, *n.* Half groat. *Obs.*

dem′i-hag′, *n.* Also **demihagbut**, **demihague**, **demihake**, **demihaque**. [*demi-* + *hag*. See HAGBUT.] A small variety of hagbut.

dem′i-hearse′, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem′i-hogs′head, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem′i-is′land, *n.* A peninsula. *Obs.* — **dem′i-is′land-er**, *n.* *Obs.*

dem′i-jambe′, *n.* *Armor.* A jambe covering the front of the leg only.

‖ **de-mi′-jour′** (dē-mē′zhōōr′), *n.* [F.] Twilight.

dem′i-lan′dau, *n.* A landaulet.

dem′i-li′on, *n.* See DEMI-.

‖ **de mi-li′ti-bus** (dē mĭ-lĭt′ĭ-bŭs) [LL.] Lit., concerning knights; — used in the name of a statute (1 Edw. II., st. 1, attributed to 1307), also called "Statute for knights," stating

deeply staining cells, lying between the clearer cells and the basement membrane in the alveoli of mucous glands. They are called also *crescents of Gianuzzi*.
dem′i-lune′ (dĕm′ĭ-lūn′), *a.* Semilunar, or crescent-shaped.
dem′i-mark′ (-märk′), *n.* An Anglo-Saxon weight and money of account taken in Domesday Book to be 6s. 8d.
dem′i-monde (dĕm′ĭ-mŏnd; dē-mē′môɴd′), *n.* [F.; *demi* + *monde* world, L. *mundus*.] Women of doubtful reputation; esp., kept women; loosely, courtesans; hence, the class of society to which such women belong. The invention of the word *demimonde* is accredited to Alexandre Dumas the younger, whose comedy "Le Demimonde" (1855) depicts the class of society he intended so to designate, namely that of women in good circumstances who are cut off from virtuous women by public scandal.
dem′i-par′al-lel (dĕm′ĭ-păr′ȧ-lĕl), *n.* [F. *demi-parallèle*.] *Mil.* In siege works, a trench head forming a place of arms between the two parallels nearest to the enemy.
dem′i-pique′ (dĕm′ĭ-pēk′), *a.* [*demi-* + *peak*, confused with F. *pique* pike.] Having a peak of about half the height of that of an older style of saddle; — said of a war saddle common in the 18th century. — *n.* A demipique saddle. "My saddle horse and the *demipique*." *Smollett.*
dem′i-rep′ (-rĕp′), *n.* [Contr. fr. *demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful repute; an adventuress.
dem′i-re-vet′ment (-rē-vĕt′mĕnt), *n.* *Fort.* A revetment of a rampart carried only as high as the cover in front.
de-mise′ (dē-mīz′), *n.* [F. *démettre*, p. p. *démis*, *démise*, to put away, lay down; *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *mettre* to put, place, lay, fr. L. *mittere* to send. See MISSION; cf. DISMISS, DEMIT.] **1.** *Law.* The conveyance of an estate, usually by will or lease, either in fee, for life, or for years.
2. Transfer of the crown or sovereignty to a successor, as by death or abdication. When Edward IV. was driven from his throne for a few months by the house of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was called his *demise*.
3. The decease of a royal or princely person; hence, grandiloquently, the death of any person.
4. The estate transferred. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Decease, departure. See DEATH.
demise and redemise, a conveyance by mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it.
de-mise′, *v. t.*; DE-MISED′ (-mīzd′); DE-MIS′ING (-mīz′ĭng). **1.** *Law.* To convey, as an estate, by will or lease; esp., to lease. The use of the word *demise* in a lease implies a covenant of quiet enjoyment, in the absence of a contrary express covenant.
2. To transfer or transmit by succession or inheritance; — used esp. of such transmission of sovereignty.
3. To convey; to give. *Rare.*
His soul is at his conception *demised* to him. *Hammond.*
de-mise′, *v. i.* **1.** To pass by descent or bequest.
2. To demise the sovereignty; hence, to die. *Rare.*
de-miss′ (dē-mĭs′), *a.* [L. *demissus*, p. p. See DEMIT.] **1.** Cast down; humble; submissive. *Obs.*
He down descended like a most *demiss*
And abject thrall. *Spenser.*
2. *Bot.* Depressed. *Rare.*
de-mis′sion (dē-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *demissio*, fr. *demittere*. See DEMIT.] Abasement; degradation; dejection. *Obs. or R.*
de-mis′sion, *n.* [F. *démission*, fr. *démettre*. See DEMISE.] Act of demitting; relinquishment; resignation or abdication. "*Demission* of sovereign authority." *L'Estrange.*
de-mis′so-ry (dē-mĭs′ō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to demission.
dem′i-suit′ (dĕm′ĭ-sūt′), *n.* *Armor.* A suit covering only part of the body, as one without protection for the legs below the thighs, without visor to the helmet, and the like.
de-mit′ (dē-mĭt′), *v. t.*; DE-MIT′TED (-ĕd); DE-MIT′TING. [Cf. F. *démettre*. See DEMISE.] **1.** To dismiss or let go. *Archaic.*
2. To resign or lay down (an office, etc.). *Scot. or R.*
General Conway *demitted* his office. *Hume.*
de-mit′, *v. i.* To relinquish an office or the like; to resign; — generally implying voluntary action.
Syn. — See ABDICATE.
de-mit′, *n.* Act of demitting; also, a letter, certificate, or the like, certifying that a person has (honorably) demitted, as from a Masonic lodge.
de-mit′, *v. t.* [L. *demittere*, *demissum*, to send or bring down, to lower; *de* + *mittere* to send. Cf. DEMISE.] **1.** To send, or let, down; lower. *Obs. or R.*
2. To humble; lower. *Obs.*
‖ **de-mi′-tasse′** (dē-mē′täs′; *E.* dĕm′ĭ-tȧs′), *n.* [F.; *demi* half + *tasse* cup.] A small cup for, or of, black coffee.
dem′i-tint′ (dĕm′ĭ-tĭnt′), *n.* *Fine Arts.* A tone intermediate between high light and deep shade; a medium tone; also, that part of a painting, engraving, or the like, which exhibits the same; — called also *half tint*.
dem′i-urge (dĕm′ĭ-ûrj; dē′mĭ-), *n.* Also **de′mi-ur′gos** (dē′mĭ-ûr′gŏs; dĕm′ĭ-) and **de′mi-ur′gus** (-gŭs); *pl.* DEMIURGI (-jī). [Gr. δημιουργός a worker for the people, a workman, esp. the maker of the world, the Creator; δήμιος belonging to the people (fr. δῆμος the people) + ἔργον a work.] **1.** In some of the Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, a magistrate or executive officer.
In the Achæan League, for instance, the ten *demiurgi* were among the highest officers of the confederacy. *Dict. of Antiq.*
2. [*cap.*] *Philos.* **a** With Plato, the creator or fashioner of the world.
Plato calls them [Ideas] figuratively . . . Gods, and appears, in speaking of the World-Builder (the *Demiurgos*), who shapes all things for good, to intend the idea of the Good. *Morris (Ueberweg).*
b With some Gnostics, the creator or fashioner of the material world, identified with the Jehovah of the Old Testament, but inferior to the supreme God. The Demiurge was sometimes conceived as the author of evil, sometimes was compared to the Logos.
dem′i-vam′brace (dĕm′ĭ-văm′brās), *n.* *Plate Armor.* A protection for the outside of the forearm worn over the coat of mail. Cf. DEMIBRASSARD.
dem′i-volt (-vōlt), *n.* Also **dem′i-volte**. [Cf. F. *demi-volte*.] **1.** *Man.* A half vault with the fore legs raised, one of the seven artificial motions of a horse.
2. *Fencing.* A half turn.
dem′i-wolf′ (-wŏŏlf′), *n.* A half wolf; a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf. *Shak.*
de-mo′bi-li-za′tion (dē-mō′bĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn; dē-mŏb′ĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *démobilisation*. See MOBILIZATION.] *Mil.* A demobilizing; change from a war footing to a peace footing.
de-mo′bi-lize (dē-mō′bĭ-līz; dē-mŏb′ĭ-), *v. t.*; -MO′BI-LIZED (-līzd); -MO′BI-LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *démobiliser*.] *Mil.* To disband, or dismiss from service with the colors, as troops which have been mobilized.
de-moc′ra-cy (dē-mŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [F. *démocratie*, fr. Gr. δημοκρατία; δῆμος the people + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, κράτος strength.] **1.** Government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised either directly, or indirectly through a system of representation and delegated authority periodically renewed, as in a constitutional representative government, or republic. *Democracy* is loosely used of governments in which the sovereign powers are exercised by all the people or a large number of them, or specifically, in modern use, of a representative government where there is equality of rights without hereditary or arbitrary differences in rank or privilege; and is distinguished from *aristocracy*. A *democracy* in which all the population participate in the sovereignty is theoretical, since children and slaves are always excluded, and usually women, even in the primitive forms, such as the Athenian democracy, where the governing powers are directly exercised by the assembled people. In modern representative democracies, as the United States and France, though the governing body, that is, the electorate, is a minority of the total population, the principle on which the government is based is popular sovereignty, which distinguishes them from *aristocracies*.
2. A community or state so governed.
3. Collectively, the people, esp. when regarded as the source of government.
4. The principle or system of government by the people; democratism.
5. [*cap.*] The principles and policy of the Democratic party, so called; also, that party, or its members. *U. S.*
dem′o-crat (dĕm′ō-krăt), *n.* [Cf. F. *démocrate*.] **1.** An adherent or advocate of democracy; — opposed to *aristocrat*.
2. [*cap.*] A member of the Democratic party. *U. S.*
3. A light uncovered wagon with two or more seats. *U. S.*
dem′o-crat′ic (-krăt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δημοκρατικός: cf. F. *démocratique*.] **1.** Pertaining to democracy; favoring, or based upon the principles of, democracy; also, befitting the common people; — opposed to *aristocratic*.
2. Designating or pertaining to a political party called *democratic*, esp. the Democratic party of the United States.
Democratic party, one of the two great political parties since 1828 in the United States, succeeding the Antifederalist, or Republican, party, of which it had formed one wing under the name of the *Democratic Republicans*. It has advocated a strict construction of the Constitution, sharp limitation of the powers of the federal government, and a broad construction of the reserved rights of the States. It has generally pronounced in favor of a low tariff, practically for revenue only. In 1896 its platform declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and in 1900 and 1904 it especially opposed the retention and government as possessions of the United States of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. It has elected as President: Andrew Jackson, 1828, 1832; Martin Van Buren, 1836; James K. Polk, 1844; Franklin Pierce, 1852; James Buchanan, 1856; Grover Cleveland, 1884, 1892; Woodrow Wilson, 1912. John Tyler was elected Vice President by the Whigs, but acted with the Democrats on succeeding W. H. Harrison in 1841.
dem′o-crat′i-cal (dĕm′ō-krăt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Democratic.
de-moc′ra-tism (dē-mŏk′rȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* Theory or system of democracy. — **de-moc′ra-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* *Rare.*
de-moc′ra-tize (-tīz), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *démocratiser*.] To render, or to become, democratic, as in government or policy. — **de-moc′ra-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′-), *n.*
de′mo-gen′ic (dē′mō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δῆμος the people + *-genic*.] *Sociology.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, the development of democratic states.
The chief characteristic of societies that have passed beyond the ethnogenic stage is a thorough subordination of the social composition to the social constitution. . . . Societies of this character are *demogenic*. They generate and incorporate great populations, which tend to become democratic in spirit and organization. *F. H. Giddings.*
De′mo-gor′gon (dē′mō-gôr′gŏn; dĕm′ō-), *n.* [First mentioned by Lutatius, or Lactantius Placidus, the scholiast on Statius, perh. fr. Gr. δαίμων god, deity + γοργός fierce, terrible.] *Myth.* A mysterious, terrible, and evil divinity, commanding the spirits of the lower world, and appearing in medieval literature as a demon of magic or as a primordial creative power (cf. DEMIURGE, 2 **b**, GORGON).
de-mog′ra-phy (dē-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. δῆμος the people + *-graphy*.] The statistical study of populations, as to births, marriages, mortality, health, etc.; — usually restricted to physical conditions or vital statistics, though sometimes applied to studies of moral and intellectual conditions also. — **de-mog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **de′mo-graph′ic** (dē′mō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **de′mo-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
de′moid (dē′moid), *a.* [Gr. δῆμος the common people + *-oid*.] *Paleon.* Common or abundant, esp. in a given geological formation; as, a *demoid* species.
dem′oi-selle′ (dĕm′wȧ-zĕl′), *n.* [F. See DAMSEL.] **1.** (*F.* dē-mwȧ′zĕl′). A young lady; a damsel.
2. The Numidian crane (*Anthropoides virgo*), a crane of rather small size, with long flowing secondaries and breast feathers, and white plumes behind the eyes. It is found in Asia, North Africa, and southeast Europe.
3. Any of numerous slender-bodied dragon flies of *Agrion*, *Calopteryx*, and allied genera. They hold their wings vertically when at rest.
4. **a** Any of various pomacentroid fishes, as the cow-pilot. **b** The tiger shark.

Demoiselle, 2 (*Anthropoides virgo*).

De Moi′vre's the′o-rem (dē mwä′v'rz). *Math.* The analytical theorem expressed by the equation $(\cos x + i \sin x)^n = \cos nx + i \sin nx$, where $i = \sqrt{-1}$; — so called from the French-English mathematician A. de Moivre (1667–1754).
de-mol′ish (dē-mŏl′ĭsh), *v. t.*; DE-MOL′ISHED (-ĭsht); DE-MOL′ISH-ING. [F. *démolir*, fr. L. *demoliri*, p. p. *demolitus*; *de* + *moliri* to set a thing in motion, to work, construct, from *moles* a huge mass or structure. See MOLE a mound; 2d -ISH.] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy the fabric of; to pull to pieces; hence, to ruin; destroy.
I expected the fabric of my book would long since have been *demolished*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotson.*
Syn. — See DESTROY.
dem′o-li′tion (dĕm′ō-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *demolitio*, fr. *demoliri*: cf. F. *demolition*. See DEMOLISH.] Act of demolishing; destruction; utter overthrow; — opposed to *construction*; also, formerly, *pl.*, ruins; remains.
de′mon (dē′mŏn), *n.* [L. *daemon* a spirit, an evil spirit, fr. Gr. δαίμων a divinity; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A spiritual or supernatural being or power holding a place between men and deities, seldom in Greek mythology conceived as having a well-defined personality; specif., a tutelar or guardian divinity or spirit of less rank than a god; hence, a familiar spirit or genius; as, the *demon* of Socrates. Cf. GENIUS.
☞ In this sense, and esp. in reference to Greek thought, the forms *daimon* and *dæmon* (pl. DAIMONES [dī′mō-nēz] or DÆMONES [dē′mō-nēz]) are often preferred to avoid the implication of a necessarily evil or malevolent nature.
Two attendant *dæmones* were [anciently] assumed for every one; but this feeling was not universal, both good and evil being regarded as emanating at different times from the same *dæmon*. *Dict. of Antiq.*
2. [Cf. L. *daemonium*, Gr. δαιμόνιον, neut. of δαιμόνιος of a divinity, fr. δαίμων.] An evil spirit; a devil; — often applied to persons, personified passions, etc.
That same *demon* that hath gulled thee thus. *Shak.*
de-mon′e-ti-za′tion (dē-mŏn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn; dē-mŭn′-; -tī-zā′shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *démonétisation*.] Act of demonetizing, or state of being demonetized.
The discontinuance by a government of the use of a coin, and its official withdrawal from circulation, are known as its *demonetization*. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
de-mon′e-tize (dē-mŏn′ē-tīz; dē-mŭn′-), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *démonétiser*.] To deprive of standard value as money.
de-mo′ni-ac (dē-mō′nĭ-ăk) } *a.* [L. *daemoniacus*, fr. *daemon*; cf. F. *démoniaque*. See DEMON.]
de′mo-ni′a-cal (dē′mō-nī′ȧ-kăl; dĕm′ō-) } **1.** Influenced or produced by a demon; possessed by an evil spirit. "*Demoniac* frenzy." *Milton.*
2. Pert. to, or characteristic of, a demon; devilish; demonic.
Sarcastic, *demoniacal* laughter. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — See FIENDISH.
de-mo′ni-ac (dē-mō′nĭ-ăk), *n.* One supposedly possessed by an evil spirit.
de-mo′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Of, relating to, or having the nature of, a demon. *Rare.* "*Demonian* spirits." *Milton.*
de-mon′ic (dē-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *daemonicus*, Gr. δαιμονικός.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a demon or demons. "*Demonic* ambushes." *Lowell.*
☞ This word is usually spelt *dæmonic* when referring to a tutelary spirit or genius.
Syn. — See FIENDISH.

the value of a knight's fee as £20 per annum, and recognizing the prerogative (abolished by 16 Car. I. c. 20) of the king to compel vassals to enter the knighthood or pay a fine.
dem′i-lus′ter, -lus′tre, *n.* See DEMI-.
dem′i-man′, *n.* See DEMI-.
dem′i-men′ton-nière′ (dĕm′ĭ-mĕn′tō-nyâr′), *n.* [F.] *Armor.* A mentonnière protecting one side only, as that worn in justing to guard the left side.
dem′i-met′a-mor′pho-sis, *n.* *Zoöl.* Partial metamorphosis. *R.*
dem′i-met′o-pe, *n.* An incomplete metope, as sometimes at the corner of a frieze.
dem′i-mon′daine (dĕm′ĭ-mŏn′dān; *F.* dē-mē′môɴ′dĕn′), *n.* [F.] A woman of the demimonde.
dem′i-na′tured, *a.* See DEMI-.
‖ **de mi′ni-mis non cu′rat lex** (mĭn′ĭ-mĭs). [L.] *Law.* The law takes no account of trifles; — a maxim applicable to cases where it is impracticable for the law to adjust the rights of parties according to trifling changes or difficulties, as in case of alluvion in the change of a stream's banks, or parts of a day in the ordinary reckoning of time, etc.
‖ **de′mi-nu′ti-o ca′pi-tis** (dĕm′ĭ-nū′shĭ-ō kăp′ĭ-tĭs). [L.] *Rom. Law.* = CAPITIS DEMINUTIO.
dem′i-os′tade, *n.* [OF. *demie ostade*.] A kind of serge. *Obs.*
dem′i-os′tage. ✝ DEMI-OSTADE.
dem′i-ox′, *n.* See DEMI-.
dem′i-par′cel, *n.* Half. *Obs.*
dem′i-paul′dron, *n.* *Armor.* A small pauldron, introduced in the 15th century.
dem′i-pec′ti-nate, *a.* See DEMI-.
dem′i-pe-sade′, *n.* See DEMI-.
dem′i-pike′, *n.* *Mil.* A half-pike.
dem′i-pir′ou-ette′ volt. *Man.* A half turn on the inner hind leg.
dem′i-plac′ate, *n.* [*demi-* + *placate*, n.] *Armor.* A piece of steel worn over the coat of defense.
dem′i-prem′iss, *n.* See DEMI-.
dem′i-pup′pet, *n.* See DEMI-.
dem′i-quad′ric, *n.* *Math.* Either of the two systems of lines on a quadric surface.
dem′i-qua′ver, *n.* *Music.* = SEMIQUAVER. *Rare.*
dem′i-re-lief′. Half relief. See RELIEF.
dem′i-re-lie′vo (dĕm′ĭ-rē-lē′vō). Var. of DEMI-RILIEVO.
dem′i-rhumb′, *n.* A halfway point between rhumbs on the compass card. *Obs. or R.*
dem′i-ri-lie′vo (dĕm′ĭ-rē-lyā′vō), *n.* Half relief. See RELIEF.
dem′i-robe′, *n.* See DEMI-.
de-mis′a-ble (dē-mīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **de-mis′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
dem′i-sang′ (dĕm′ĭ-săng′), *n.* [F.] *Law.* Half-blood.
dem′i-sea′son, *a.* Intermediate in style between the past and the coming season; — said of costume.
dem′i-sem′i, *a.* [See DEMI-; SEMI-.] Half of half.
dem′i-sem′i-qua′ver, *n.* *Music.* A thirty-second note.
dem′i-sem′i-tone, *n.* [*demi-* + *semitone*.] *Music.* A quarter tone. *Rare.*
dem′i-sheath′, *n.* *Zoöl.* A half sheath; one of the external pair of setæ protecting the ovipositor of certain insects.
‖ **de-mi′-solde′** (dē-mē′sôld′), *n.* [F.] Half pay. *Rare.*
dem′i-sphere′, *n.* A hemisphere.
de-mis′sion-a-ry (dē-mĭsh′ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to transfer or conveyance.
2. Tending to lower, depress, or degrade.
de-mis′sive, *a.* [See DEMIT.] = DEMISS. *R.* — **de-mis′sive-ly**, *adv.*
de-miss′ly, *adv.* of DEMISS. *R.*
de-miss′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
demister. ✝ DEMPSTER.
dem′i-toi′let, *n.* Dress more or less elaborate, but less so than full dress. *Rare.*
dem′i-tone′, *n.* *Music.* = SEMITONE.
dem′i-train′, *n.* See DEMI-.
dem′i-ur′geous (dĕm′ĭ-ûr′jŭs; dē′mĭ-), *a.* Demiurgic. *Rare.*
dem′i-ur′gic (-ûr′jĭk), **dem′i-ur′gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. δημιουργικός.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a demiurge; formative; creative. — **dem′i-ur′gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*
dem′i-ur′gism (-jĭz'm), *n.* Belief in, or philosophy of, a demiurge.
dem′i-vill′, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A half vill. *Rare.*
dem-ni′tion (dĕm-nĭsh′ŭn), *n. & interj.* Euphemism for *damnation*, esp. as a minced oath, as in *demnition bowwows*.
dem′o-cra′tian (dĕm′ō-krā′shăn), *a.* Democratic. — *n.* A democrat.
dem′o-crat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DEMOCRATIC, DEMOCRATICAL.
dem′o-crat′i-fi′a-ble (dĕm′ō-krăt′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Convertible into a democrat. *Rare.*
de-moc′ra-ty. ✝ DEMOCRACY.
De-moc′ri-te′an (dē-mŏk′rĭ-tē′ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the manner of, Democritus (the "laughing philosopher") or his theories, esp. his atomic theory. — Also, *Obs.*, **Dem′o-crit′i-cal**, *a.*
Dem′o-dex, *n.* [NL.; Gr. δημός fat + δήξ worm.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the face mite. — **dem′o-de′cic** (-dē′sĭk), *a.*
De-mod′o-cus (dē-mŏd′ō-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δημόδοκος.] **1.** In Homer's "Odyssey," the bard of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians, whose songs charmed Ulysses and his companions while at Alcinoüs's court.
2. In Vergil's Æneid, a Trojan chieftain, companion of Æneas.
‖ **de-moi′selle′ d'hon′neur′** (dē-mwȧ′zĕl′ dō′nûr′). [F.] = FILLE D'HONNEUR.
de-mol′ish-er, *n.* One that demolishes.
de-mol′ish-ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *démolissement*.] Demolition. *Rare.*
de-mol′isht. Demolished. *R. S.*
dem′o-li′tion-a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to demolition. *Rare.*
dem′o-li′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
de-mol′o-gy (dē-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δῆμος the people + *-logy*.] The science of social or collective human activities.
demon. *Abbr.* Demonstrative.
demon-. See DEMONO-.
de′mon-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of DEMON.
de′mo-ni′a-cal-ly, *adv.* of DEMONIAC, DEMONIACAL.
de′mo-ni′a-cism (dē′mō-nī′ȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* State of being demoniac; practices of demoniacs.
de′mo-ni′a-cle, *n.* [OF.] Demoniac. *Obs.*
de-mo′ni-al, *a.* Demonian. *Rare.*
de-mo′ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Demoniac possession or belief in it.
de-mo′ni-ast, *n.* One who has dealings with a demon.
de-mon′i-cal (dē-mŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Demoniac.
de-mon′i-fuge (-fūj), *n.* [*demon* + L. *fugare* to put to flight.] A charm, spell, or the like, against demons.
‖ **de-mo′nio** (dā-mō′nyō), *n.* [Sp.] A demon.

E F G H I J K L M

de′mon-ism (dē′mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *démonisme.*] Belief in demons; also, demonology.
The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of *demonism.* *Farmer.*
de′mon-ist, *n.* A believer in, or worshiper of, demons.
de′mon-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* DE′MON-IZED (-īzd); DE′MON-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. LL. *daemonizare* to be possessed by a demon, Gr. δαιμονίζεσθαι.] **1.** To convert into a demon; to infuse the principles or fury of a demon into; to imbue with demonic life or power.
2. To control or possess by a demon.
de′mo-no- (dē′mō-nō-), **demon-.** Combining form of Greek δαίμων, δαίμονος, *demon.*
de′mon-ol′a-ter, de′mon-ol′a-tor (dē′mŏn-ŏl′ȧ-tẽr), *n.* A demon worshiper.
de′mon-ol′a-trous (-trŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, demonolatry; given to demonolatry. — **de′mon-ol′a-trous-ly**, *adv.*
de′mon-ol′a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*demono-* + *-latry.*] Worship of ghosts, spirits, and demonic powers. Such worship usually takes the form of magic rites of propitiation or aversion and rests upon no clear distinction of good and evil beings. Cf. CHTHONIAN.
de′mon-o-log′ic (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), **de′mon-o-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *démonologique.*] Of or pertaining to demonology. — **de′mon-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
de′mon-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*demono-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *démonologie.*] The branch of learning concerned with demons, or the description of popular beliefs in demons; also, belief in or theory of demons. — **de′mon-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
The study of *demonology* also brings into view the tendency of hostile religions to degrade into evil demons the deities of a rival faith. . . . So the evil beings recognized in the folklore of Christendom are many of them the nature spirits, Lares, and other deities of the earlier heathendom. *Encyc. Brit.*
de′mon-o-ma′ni-a (dē′mŏn-ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*demono-* + *mania.*] *Med.* A form of madness in which the patient conceives himself possessed of devils.
de′mon-o-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *demono-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of evil spirits.
demon star. Algol.
de-mon′stra-bil′i-ty (dē-mŏn′strȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.
de-mon′stra-ble (dē-mŏn′strȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *demonstrabilis:* cf. OF. *demonstrable*, F. *démontrable.*] **1.** Capable of being demonstrated.
2. Apparent; evident. *Obs.* *Shak.*
—**de-mon′stra-ble-ness**, *n.*—**de-mon′stra-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
dem′on-strate (dĕm′ŏn-strāt; dē-mŏn′strāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.;* DEM′ON-STRAT′ED (-strāt′ĕd); DEM′ON-STRAT′ING (-strāt′ĭng). [L. *demonstratus*, p. p. of *demonstrare* to demonstrate; *de* + *monstrare* to show. See MONSTER.]
1. To point out; portray; exhibit. *Obs.*
2. To show, or make evident, by reasoning or proof; to prove; to establish beyond possibility of doubt.
We cannot *demonstrate* these things so as to show that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotson.*
3. To manifest; show; as, to *demonstrate* valor. *Obs.*
4. To exhibit by way of proof or example; as: **a** To illustrate by specimens, experiments, or operations, as in teaching; as, to *demonstrate* anatomy. **b** To show publicly the special value or merits of (a food, household or toilet article, etc.) with a view to its introduction or sale.
5. To show demonstratively, as one's feelings. *Rare.*
dem′on-strate, *v. i.* To make a demonstration, esp. a military demonstration; also, to teach by demonstrations.
dem′on-stra′tion (-strā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *demonstratio:* cf. F. *démonstration.*] **1.** A demonstrating; proof; also, a proof, as a series of arguments or a piece of indubitable evidence.
A **direct**, *or* **positive, demonstration**, *Logic & Math.*, is one in which the conclusion is the immediate sequence of reasoning from axiomatic or established premises; — opp. to **indirect**, *or* **negative, demonstration** (called also *reductio ad absurdum*), in which the conclusion is an inference from the demonstration that any other hypothesis must be incorrect.
Those intervening ideas which serve to show the agreement of any two others are called "proofs;" and where the agreement or disagreement is by this means plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration.* *Locke.*
2. An expression, as of the feelings, by outward signs; a manifestation; a show. "*Demonstration* of grief." *Shak.*
Loyal *demonstrations* toward the prince. *Prescott.*
3. An exhibition or public display by way of proof, example, or instruction; esp., an exhibition of specimens and performance of experiments or operations, as in anatomy.
4. *Mil.* An exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an attack, as to show readiness for war if necessary, or, in battle, to divert attention from the real point of attack.
5. A procession, mass meeting, or the like, to manifest interest or sympathy in some public matter.
6. *Math.* A course of reasoning showing that a certain result is a necessary consequence of assumed premises, — these premises being definitions, axioms, postulates, and previously established propositions.
7. That which demonstrates; an indication; a sign. *Obs.*
8. *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA.
Syn. — See PROOF.
de-mon′stra-tive (dē-mŏn′strȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *démonstratif*, L. *demonstrativus.*] **1.** Of the nature of demonstration, or tending to demonstrate; making evident; exhibiting clearly or conclusively. "*Demonstrative* figures." *Dryden.*
2. a *Gram.* Serving to designate or point out the thing referred to or intended; as, a *demonstrative* root, one having designative force, such as the *t-* in Skr. *tat*, Gr. τό, τότε, L. *tam*, *tunc*, which became *th* in Eng. *the*, *then.* **b** *Rhet.* Epideictic. *Obs. or R.* *Blair.*
3. Expressing, or apt to express, much; given to displaying feeling or sentiment; as, a *demonstrative* nature.
demonstrative legacy, a legacy made payable out of a designated fund or asset. See LEGACY. — **d. pronoun** *or* **adjective**, *Gram.*, one distinctly designating that to which it refers, as *this, that;* Lat. *hic, iste, ille*, etc.
— **de-mon′stra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-mon′stra-tive-ness**, *n.*
de-mon′stra-tive (dē-mŏn′strȧ-tĭv), *n.* *Gram.* A word having a demonstrative function, as a demonstrative pronoun.
dem′on-stra′tor (dĕm′ŏn-strā′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *démonstrateur.*] One who makes or joins in a demonstration; one who demonstrates; as: **a** A teacher, as in a medical school or college, whose duty consists in the demonstration of dissections, anatomical preparations, etc. **b** *Com.* One who exhibits to the public the merits or operation of something, as a machine or food product on sale.
de-mon′stra-to-ry (dē-mŏn′strȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative.
de-mor′al-i-za′tion (dē-mŏr′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *démoralisation.*] Act of demoralizing, or state of being demoralized.
de-mor′al-ize (dē-mŏr′ăl-īz), *v. t.;* DE-MOR′AL-IZED (-īzd); DE-MOR′AL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [F. *démoraliser; dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + *moraliser.* See MORALIZE.] **1.** To corrupt or undermine in morals or moral principle; to pervert or deprave.
The *demoralizing* example of profligate power. *Walsh.*
2. To destroy the morals of; to weaken or render untrustworthy in discipline, efficiency, spirit, or the like.
The vices of the nobility had *demoralized* the army. *Bancroft.*
3. Hence, to cast into disorder or confusion.
De Mor′gan's the′o-rem (dē môr′gănz). *Symbolic Logic.* The facts that the negative of the sum of two classes equals the product of their negatives, and the negative of their product equals the sum of their negatives; — so called after A. De Morgan, English mathematician (1806-71).
de′mos (dē′mŏs), *n.; pl.* DEMI (-mī). [L., fr. Gr. δῆμος.]
1. A deme.
2. The commons or commonalty of an ancient Greek state; hence, the common people; the populace.
Celtic *Demos* rose a Demon, shriek'd and slaked the light with blood. *Tennyson.*
3. *Sociol.* A social group regarded from the political rather than the ethnical standpoint.
Dem′os-then′ic (dĕm′ŏs-thĕn′ĭk; dē′mŏs-), *a.* [L. *Demosthenicus*, Gr. Δημοσθενικός.] Of or pertaining to the Athenian orator Demosthenes (384–322 B. C.), or like or characteristic of his oratory, which from ancient times has been regarded as the model of impassioned reasoning, both from the power and finish of its style, and from the high patriotism to which it gives expression.
de-mote′ (dē-mōt′), *v. t.:* -MOT′ED (-mōt′ĕd); -MOT′ING (-mōt′ĭng). [*de-* + *mote*, as in *promote;* cf. L. *demovere* to remove.] To reduce to a lower grade, as in school; — opposed to *promote.* *Colloq.* — **de-mo′tion** (-mō′shŭn), *n.* *Colloq.*
de-mot′ic (dē-mŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δημοτικός, fr. δῆμος the people: cf. F. *démotique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people; popular; common.
2. *Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a simplified form of the hieratic character, used in Egypt after the 6th or 7th century before Christ, for books, deeds, and other such writings; — called also *epistolographic* or *enchorial.* Cf. HIERATIC.
The *demotic* . . . has lost all relics of a pictorial character, being composed of a limited, though large and unwieldy, number of arbitrary signs, chiefly phonetic. *W. D. Whitney.*
3. Of or pertaining to the demos or its activities.
Ethnical societies are genetic aggregations: a real or fictitious blood kinship is their chief social bond. *Demotic* societies are congregate associations. They are groups of people that are bound together by habitual intercourse, mutual interests, and coöperation, with little or no regard to origins or to genetic relationships. *F. H. Giddings.*
de-mot′ics (dē-mŏt′ĭks), *n.* The department of knowledge relative to the care and culture of the people; sociology in its broadest sense; — used in library cataloguing.
de-mulce′ (dē-mŭls′), *v. t.* [L. *demulcere; de* + *mulcere* to stroke, soothe.] To soothe; mollify; soften. *Rare.*
de-mul′cent (dē-mŭl′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *demulcens*, p. pr. of *demulcere.*] Softening; mollifying; soothing; assuasive.
de-mul′cent, *n.* *Med.* A substance, usually of a mucilaginous or oily nature, capable of soothing an inflamed or abraded mucous membrane, or protecting it from irritation. Gum arabic, glycerin, olive oil, etc., are demulcents.
de-mur′ (dē-mûr′), *v. i.;* DE-MURRED′ (-mûrd′); DE-MUR′RING. [OF. *demurer*, *demorer*, *demourer*, to linger, stay, F. *demeurer*, fr. L. *demorari; de* + *morari* to delay, tarry, stay, *mora* delay.] **1.** To linger; stay; tarry. *Obs.*
Yet durst they not *demur* nor abide upon the camp. *Nicolls.*
2. To suspend proceedings or judgment in view of a doubt or difficulty; to put off the determination or conclusion of an affair; to delay; hesitate. *Obs. or R.*
3. To scruple or object; to take exception.
4. *Law.* To interpose a demurrer. See DEMURRER, 2.
Syn. — See HESITATE.
de-mur′, *v. t.* **1.** To cause delay to; to put off; also, to suspend judgment concerning; to doubt or hesitate about. *Obs.*
2. To object to. *Rare.*
de-mur′, *n.* [OF. *demor*, *demore*, stay, delay. See DEMUR, *v. i.*] **1.** Delay; also, residence; stay. *Obs. or R.*
2. Pause; irresolution; hesitation; suspense of decision or action. *Obs. or R.* *Lamb.*
3. Act of objecting or taking exception; objection; scruple.
All my *demurs* but double his attacks. *Pope.*
4. *Law.* A demurrer. *Obs. or R.*
de-mure′ (dē-mūr′), *a.* [From ME. *meur*, OF. *meür*, F. *mûr*, mature, ripe, L. *maturus* (see MATURE). The first syllable is not clear; perh. it came from a preceding *de* in a French phrase.] **1.** Of sober or serious mien; composed and decorous in bearing; of modest look; staid; grave.
Sober, steadfast, and *demure.* *Milton.*
Nan was very much delighted in her *demure* way. *W. Black.*
2. Affectedly modest, decorous, or serious; making a show of gravity; prim or coy.
Miss Lizzy, I have no doubt, would be as *demure* and coquettish, as if ten winters more had gone over her head. *Miss Mitford.*
Syn. — Sedate, staid. See DECOROUS.
de-mure′ly (dē-mūr′lĭ), *adv.* In a demure manner; gravely; esp., with a prim or coy sobriety or an assumed gravity.
They . . . looked as *demurely* as they could; for 't was a hanging matter to laugh unseasonably. *Dryden.*
de-mur′rage (dē-mŭr′āj), *n.* [OF. *demorage* delay. See DEMUR, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* **a** The detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time (usually called *lay days*) allowed in her charter party for loading, unloading, or sailing. **b** The allowance or payment made to the master or owner of the ship for such detention.
The claim for *demurrage* ceases as soon as the ship is cleared out and ready for sailing. *M'Culloch.*
c By extension, a similar delay or allowance in case of land carriage, by wagons, railroads, etc.
2. Detention or forced delay. *Rare.*
3. = DEMUR (in various senses).
de-mur′ral (dē-mûr′ăl), *n.* Demur; delay.
de-mur′rant (dē-mŭr′ănt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *demorant* delaying, p. pr.] Demurring. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* One who demurs; also, *Law*, one who interposes a demurrer.
de-mur′rer (dē-mûr′ẽr), *n.* One who demurs.
de-mur′rer, *n.* [Prob. fr. the OF. inf. *demorer*, used as a noun. See DEMUR, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* A pleading by a party to an action, which, assuming the truth of the matter alleged by the opposite party, sets up that it is insufficient in law to sustain his claim, or that there is some other defect on the face of the pleadings constituting a legal reason why the opposing party should not be allowed to proceed further. A *general demurrer* simply asserts in general terms the legal insufficiency of the pleading demurred to, and is good only against a pleading defective in substance; formal defects must be demurred to by a *special demurrer*, specifying and setting them out, as lack of jurisdiction, incapacity to sue, etc. The demurrer, as such, was abolished in the King's Bench and Chancery Divisions of the English High Court by Ord. XXV., R. S. c. 2; but it is in general use in the United States.
2. An objection, or demur.
demurrer to evidence, an exception taken to the sufficiency of the evidence offered by the opposite party.
de-my′ (dē-mī′), *n.; pl.* DEMIES (-mīz′). [See DEMI-.]
1. See COIN.
2. A scholar on the foundation at Magdalen College, Oxford. A demy received half the allowance of a fellow.
3. A size of paper. See PAPER.
4. Short for DEMIBAR.
de-my′, *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, the size of paper called *demy;* as, a *demy* book.
den (dĕn), *n.* [AS. *denn;* akin to AS. *denu* valley. Cf. DEAN a valley.] **1.** The lair or resort of a wild beast, esp. of a beast of prey; as, a lion's *den;* hence, a cavern or hollow viewed as a place of resort or concealment.
2. A squalid place of resort; a wretched dwelling place; a haunt; as, a *den* of vice. "Those squalid *dens*, which are the reproach of great capitals." *Macaulay.*
3. Any snug and private retreat or apartment, as for work, reading, smoking, or the like.
4. In certain games, the base or home.
5. A narrow glen; a ravine; a dell. *British.*
den, *v. i.* To live in or as in a den.
The sluggish salvages that *den* below. *G. Fletcher.*
to den up, to retire to a den to hibernate. *U. S.*
de-na′ri-us (dē-nā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -RII (-ī). [L. See DENIER, the coin.] **a** A Roman silver coin, the "penny" (which see) of the New Testament; — worth originally *ten* of the pieces called *as.* Up to the time of the First Punic War the denarius weighed $\frac{1}{72}$ of a Roman pound; from then (about 241 B. C.) to the time of Nero its weight was $\frac{1}{84}$ pound, or 3.90 grams. At the then common ratio of 12 to 1, this latter weight would correspond to 21.6 cents (10⅘d.) in gold, the former to 25.2 cents. Nero reduced the weight to $\frac{1}{96}$ pound, and it afterward fell still lower. **b** A gold coin of the same weight as the silver denarius; a half aureus; — called *gold denarius.*

Denarius of Julius Cæsar, B. C. 44.

‖ **de-na′ri-us de′i** (dē′ī). [L.] See GOD'S PENNY, EARNEST.
den′a-ry (dĕn′ȧ-rĭ; dē′nȧ-rĭ; 277), *a.* [L. *denarius.* See DENIER, the coin.] Containing ten; tenfold; based on, or proceeding by, tens.
denary scale *or* **notation**, *Math.*, a system whose basis or radix is 10; the common decimal notation.
den′a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The number ten; a tithing; a group of ten.
de-na′tion-al-i-za′tion (dē-năsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* [Cf. F. *dénationalisation.*] Act or process of denationalizing, or state of being denationalized.
de-na′tion-al-ize (dē-năsh′ŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *dénationaliser.*] To divest or deprive of national character or rights.

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de′mon-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
de′mon-oc′ra-cy (dē′mŏn-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*demono-* + *-cracy.*] Demon rule; a ruling body of demons. [ographer.
de-mon′o-graph, *n.* A demon-
de′mon-og′ra-pher (dē′mŏn-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A demonologist.
de′mon-og′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* = DEMONOLOGY. [demonologist.
de′mon-ol′o-ger (-ŏl′ō-jẽr), *n.* A
de′mon-om′a-gy (-ŏm′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [*demono-* + Gr. μαγεία magic.] Magic relating to demons.
de′mon-o-man′cy (-ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*demono-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by aid of demons. [Obs.
de-mon′o-mist, *n.* A demonist.
de-mon′o-my (dē-mŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* **1.** [*demono-* + Gr. νόμος law.] Demonism; demonolatry. *Obs.*
2. [Gr. δῆμος people + νόμος law.] The science or laws of collective human activities.
de′mon-op′a-thy (dē′mŏn-ŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*demono-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Demonomania.
de′mon-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Demoniacal influence or practices.
de′mon-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
de-mon′stra-bl. Demonstrable. *Ref. Sp.*
de-mon′strance, *n.* [OF. *demonstrance.*] Demonstration. *Obs.*
de-mon′strant, *n.* One making or participating in a public demonstration.
dem′on-strat′ed-ly, *adv.* of *demonstrated*, p. p. [STRATOR.
dem′on-strat′er. = DEMON-
dem′on-stra′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to demonstration.
demonstration farm. A farm designed to illustrate farm management to students.
de-mon′stra-tiv. Demonstrative. *Ref. Sp.* [-SHIP.
dem′on-stra′tor-ship, *n.* See
dem′o-phil, *a.* [Gr. δῆμος people + *-phil.*] A friend of the people. — **de-moph′i-lism** (dē-mŏf′ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.*
Dem′o-phon (dĕm′ō-fŏn). *Bib.*
demorage. ✝ DEMURRAGE.
demorance, *n.* [OF.] Delaying; dwelling. *Obs.*
de-mor′phin-i-za′tion (dē-mōr′-fĭn-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* *Med.* The cure of morphinism by gradual withdrawal of the drug.
de-mor′phism (dē-môr′fĭz'm), *n.* [*de-* + *-morph* + *-ism.*] *Geol.* Change in rock resulting in disintegration.
‖ **de mor′tu-is nil ni′si bo′num.** [L.] Of the dead (say) nothing but good.
De-mos′the-ne′an (dē-mŏs′thē-nē′ăn), **Dem′os-the′ni-an** (dĕm′ŏs-thē′nĭ-ăn; dē′mŏs-), *a.* Demosthenic. [motic writings.
de′mo-tist, *n.* A student of de-
De-mours's′ mem′brane (dē-moorz′). [After Pierre *Demours* (1702-95), French surgeon.] *Anat.* = DESCEMET'S MEMBRANE.
dempne. ✝ DAMN.
demp′ster (dĕmp′stẽr), *n.* [ME. also *demster*, *demester.* See DEEMSTER.] **1.** = DEEMSTER.
2. *Old Scots Law.* An officer whose duty it was to pronounce the doom of the court. [DEEM.
dempt. Obs. pret. and p. p. of
dem′ster. ✝ DEMPSTER.
de-mul′sion (dē-mŭl′shŭn), *n.* Act of soothing; also, that which soothes. *Rare.* [ly. *Obs.*
de-mure′, *v. i.* To look demure-
de-mure′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-mur′i-ty (dē-mūr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Demureness; also, a demure person. *Rare.* [See -ABLE.
de-mur′ra-ble (dē-mûr′ȧ-b'l), *a.*
de-mur′ring-ly, *adv.* of *demurring*, p. pr. [deme.
‖ **de′mus** (dē′mŭs), *n.* [NL.] A
demy-. ✝ DEMI-.
de-my′ship, *n.* A kind of scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford.
den, *or* **Den.** ✝ DAN, lord, sir; DEAN, an officer.
den, *n.* Obs. corrupt. of EVEN, evening; — used in the salutation "God *den.*" "Good *den.*"
den. Former var. of DENE.
Den. *Abbr.* Denmark. [DENE.
den and strand. See under
Den′a-ba (dĕn′ȧ-bȧ). *Bib.*
de′nar (dē′när; dē-när′), **de-nare′** (dē-nâr′), *n.* **a** = DENARIUS. **b** = DINAR. **c** = DINERO.
de-nar′co-tize (dē-när′kō-tīz), *v. t.* See DE-, 4. — **de-nar′co-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′-), *n.*
de-na′ri-ate, *n.* [LL. *denariatus.*] Land that pays an annual rent of a denarius, or penny. *Obs. or Hist.* [See COIN.
de-na′ro (dā-nä′rō), *n.* [It.]
den′a-ry, *n.* A denarius. *Obs.*

de-nat′u-ral-i-za′tion (dē-năt′ū-răl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Act of denaturalizing, or state of being denaturalized.

de-nat′u-ral-ize (dē-năt′ū-răl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *dénaturaliser.*] **1.** To render unnatural; to alienate from nature, or from its true or proper nature. **2.** To deprive of the rights and duties of a natural subject or citizen.

Denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, . . publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign. *Prescott.*

3. = DENATURE.

de-na′tur-ant (dē-nā′tūr-ănt), *n.* A denaturing agent.

de-na′ture (-tūr), *v. t.*; -NA′TURED (-tūrd); -NA′TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To deprive of natural qualities; to change the nature of; specif., to render unfit for eating or drinking, without impairing usefulness for other purposes, as alcohol or fat. Spirits are *denatured* by the addition of small amounts of some substance that will render the liquid unwholesome or unpalatable, as methyl alcohol or pyridine, and, being then available for industrial or domestic purposes only, are freed from internal revenue tax in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, and other countries. — **de-na′tur-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

den′dra-chate (dĕn′drȧ-kāt), *n.* [L. *dendrachates*; Gr. δένδρον a tree + ἀχάτης agate.] *Min.* Dendritic agate; moss agate.

den′dri-form (dĕn′drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*dendro-* + *-form.*] Resembling a tree in structure.

den′drite (dĕn′drīt), *n.* [Gr. δενδρίτης, fem. δενδρῖτις, of a tree, fr. δένδρον a tree.] **1. a** *Min.* A branching figure resembling a shrub or tree, produced on or in a mineral or stone by a foreign mineral, usually an oxide of manganese, as in the moss agate; also, the mineral or stone so marked. **b** A crystallized arborescent form, as of gold or silver; an arborization. **2.** *Anat.* A treelike branching protoplasmic process of a nerve cell.

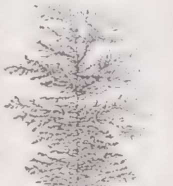

Dendrite, 1 a.

den-drit′ic (dĕn-drĭt′ĭk), **den-drit′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to a dendrite or dendrites; arborescent. — **den-drit′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

den-drit′i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Branched like a tree.

Den′dri-um (dĕn′drĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δενδρίον, dim. of δένδρον tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of ericaceous plants of eastern North America. They are evergreen shrubs having coriaceous leaves and small pink or white flowers in terminal corymbs. *D. buxifolium* is the sand myrtle.

den′dro- (dĕn′drō-), **den′dri-** (dĕn′drĭ-), **dendr-.** Combining forms from Greek δένδρον, tree.

Den-dro′bi-um (dĕn-drō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *dendro-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Bot.* A very large genus of epiphytic orchids, chiefly natives of tropical and subtropical Asia, having canelike stems and flowers of great beauty, the labellum connate with, or articulate to, the base of the column. Among the finest in cultivation are the variegated *D. nobile* of China, the yellow *D. chrysanthum* of Nepal, and the orange *D. gibsonii* of the Himalayas.

Den′dro-cal′a-mus (dĕn′drō-kăl′ȧ-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; *dendro-* + *calamus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic bamboo grasses distinguished from *Bambos* by having a small nut with a free pericarp. *D. strictus* of India is called by the English **male bamboo.** It grows in dry places and flowers nearly all the year. The young shoots of *D. hamiltonii* of the Himalayas are eaten as a vegetable.

Den′dro-cœ′la (-sē′lȧ), **Den′dro-cœ′li-da** (-sē′lĭ-dȧ; -sĕl′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; see DENDRO-; -CŒLE.] *Zoöl.* A group of turbellarians comprising the Tricladida and Polycladida. They are so called from the treelike branching of the digestive cavity. — **den′dro-cœ′lan** (-lăn), *a.* — **den′dro-cœle** (-sēl), *a.* & *n.* — **den′dro-cœ′lous** (-sē′lŭs), *a.*

Den′dro-co-lap′ti-dæ (-kō-lăp′tĭ-dē), *n.* [NL.; *dendro-* + Gr. κολάπτειν to peck.] *Zoöl.* A large family of South American clamatorial passerine birds to which various limits have been assigned. Many species are scansorial in their habits and are called tree creepers. — **den′dro-co-lap′tine** (-tĭn; -tīn; 183), *a.*

Den′dro-gæ′a (-jē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dendro-* + Gr. γαῖα the earth.] *Zoögeog.* A realm or region including all of the Neotropical region except temperate South America. — **Den′dro-gæ′an** *or* **-ge′an** (-ăn), *a.*

Den-droi′ca (dĕn-droi′kȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dendro-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] *Zoöl.* A genus of the family Mniotiltidæ, comprising many of the common and brightly colored North American warblers, as the Blackburnian, summer, and magnolia warblers.

den′droid (dĕn′droid), **den-droi′dal** (dĕn-droi′dăl), *a.* [Gr. δενδροειδής treelike; δένδρον tree + εἶδος form.] Resembling a tree in form; arborescent.

den-drol′a-try (-drŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*dendro-* + *-latry.*] Tree worship.

den′dro-lite (dĕn′drō-līt), *n.* [*dendro-* + *-lite.*] A petrified or fossil plant, or part of a plant.

den-drol′o-gy (dĕn-drŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*dendro-* + *-logy.*] **a** The study of trees and shrubs. **b** A treatise on trees. — **den′dro-log′ic** (dĕn′drō-lŏj′ĭk), **den-drol′o-gous** (dĕn-drŏl′ō-gŭs), **den′dro-log′i-cal** (dĕn′drō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **den-drol′o-gist** (dĕn-drŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

den-drom′e-ter (dĕn-drŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*dendro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

-den′dron (-dĕn′drŏn). A noun suffix, derived from Greek δένδρον, *tree.*

den-droph′i-lous (dĕn-drŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*dendro-* + *-philous.*] Tree-loving; living in or on trees.

dene (dēn), *n.* Formerly also **den.** [Cf. DUNE, 3d DOWN.] A sandy tract by the sea; a low sand hill. *Eng.*

Great banks and *denes* of shifting sand. *C. Kingsley.*

den (dĕn) **and strand** *or* **strond**, *Law*, the liberties formerly belonging to certain fishermen of mending and drying nets on the denes or marshes at Great Yarmouth, and delivering their fish at the quay. *Obs.*

Den′eb (dĕn′ĕb), *n.* [Ar. *al ḍanab al dajājah* the tail of the hen.] *Astron.* Any of various stars. See STAR, Table of Fixed Stars.

De-neb′o-la (dē-nĕb′ō-lȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al ḍanab al asad* the tail of the lion.] *Astron.* Any of various stars. See STAR, *Table.*

den′e-gate (dĕn′ē-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *denegatus*, p. p. of *denegare.* See DENY.] To deny or refuse. *Obs.* — **den′e-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*

I sought to interrupt him with some not very truthful *denegation*; but he waved me down and pursued his speech. *Stevenson.*

dene′hole′ (dēn′hōl′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *Dene* Danes, or AS. *denu* valley, E. *dean, dene.* See HOLE, *n.*] *Archæol.* One of a class of ancient excavations, chiefly found in Essex and Kent in England and in the valley of the Somme in France, consisting of a shaft sunk to the Chalk formation and there enlarged into a chamber or chambers.

den′gue (dĕŋ′gā), *n.* [West Indian Sp., prob. fr. an African name, of which the English name *dandy fever* is prob. also a corruption. See *Oxf. E. D.*] *Med.* A specific epidemic disease attended with high fever, cutaneous eruption, and severe pains in the head and limbs, resembling those of rheumatism; — called also *breakbone fever, dandy*, etc. It is almost entirely confined to hot climates, and is rarely fatal.

de-ni′al (dē-nī′ăl), *n.* [See DENY.] **1.** Refusal to grant; rejection of a request; an instance of such denying; — the contrary of *compliance.*

Hence with *denial* vain and coy excuse. *Milton.*

2. Refusal to admit the truth of a statement, charge, imputation, etc.; assertion of the untruth of a thing stated; a contradiction; a negation; — the contrary of *affirmation.*

You ought to converse with so much sincerity that your bare affirmation or *denial* may be sufficient. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

3. Refusal to acknowledge; disavowal; a disowning; — the contrary of *confession*; as, a *denial* of God.

4. *Law.* A traverse of an allegation of the opposite party, called *general* when denying all the allegations, *special* when denying some one or more separate allegations.

5. A restriction or disappointment; a cross; a hindrance; — the contrary of *indulgence.*

de-nic′o-tin-ize (dē-nĭk′ō-tĭn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To deprive (tobacco) of its nicotine, as by washing in water.

de-ni′er (dē-nī′ẽr), *n.* One who denies.

de-nier′ (dē-nēr′), *n.* [F. *denier*, fr. L. *denarius* a Roman silver coin orig. equiv. to ten asses, fr. *deni* ten by ten, fr. the root of *decem* ten: akin to E. *ten.* See TEN; cf. DENARY, DINAR.] **a** Any of several old French coins, for the most part of small value. The original denier was a silver coin descended from the denarius. **b** A French money of account previous to the Revolution, equal to one twelfth of a sou.

My dukedom to a beggarly *denier.* *Shak.*

‖ **de-nier′ à dieu′** (dē-nyā′ ȧ dyû′) [F.], *F. Law*, a kind of earnest money. Cf. GOD'S PENNY.

den′i-grate (dĕn′ĭ-grāt), *v. t.*; -GRAT′ED (-grāt′ĕd); -GRAT′ING (-grāt′ĭng). [L. *denigrare*; *de* + *nigrare* to blacken, *niger* black.] To blacken; hence, to sully; to defame.

To *denigrate* the memory of Voltaire. *Morley.*

den′i-gra′tion (-grā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *denigratio.*] Act of denigrating, or state of being denigrated; a sullying; defamation. "*Denigration* of science." *Morley.*

den′im (dĕn′ĭm), *n.* [F. *serge de Nîmes* serge of Nîmes, a town in France. *Oxf. E. D.*] **a** A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, carpeting, etc. **b** A finer variety used for cushions, hangings, etc.

Den′is (dĕn′ĭs; F. dē-nē′), **Den′nis** (dĕn′ĭs), *n.* [F. *Denis*, fr. L. *Dionysius.* See DIONYSIUS.] Masc. prop. name.

Saint Denis, *or* **Denys** (sănt dĕn′ĭs; *F.* săN′ dē-nē′), the apostle to the Gauls, first bishop of Paris, and patron saint of France, martyred by decapitation at Paris in the 3d century. He is represented in art as raising himself to carry his severed head, and was in popular belief identified with Dionysius the Areopagite (*Acts* xvii. 34). His day is October 9.

de-ni′trate (dē-nī′trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). To deprive of nitric acid, nitrates, or oxides of nitrogen. — **de′ni-tra′tion** (dē′nī-trā′shŭn), *n.*

de-ni′tri-fi-ca′tion (dē-nī′trĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of denitrifying; specif., a process by which nitrates are reduced, with the formation of nitrites, oxides of nitrogen, ammonia, or free nitrogen. It is the opposite of nitrification, and is brought about in the soil, in sewage, etc., by the denitrifying bacteria. It usually results in the escape of nitrogen into the air, and hence is undesirable in agriculture. Cf. NITRIFICATION.

de-ni′tri-fi-ca′tor (dē-nī′trĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* One that denitrifies; specif., a Glover tower.

de-ni′tri-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; DE-NI′TRI-FIED (-fīd); DE-NI′TRI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*de-* + *nitrogen* + *-fy.*] To deprive of, or free from, nitrogen or its compounds; also, to convert (nitrates) by reduction into lower compounds; to subject to denitrification. — **denitrifying bacteria**, *Bacteriol.*, various bacteria which reduce the nitrates in the soil. Among the more important are *Bacillus denitrificans, Microspira denitrificans, Bacterium immobile*, and *B. ureæ.*

den′i-zate (dĕn′ĭ-zāt), *v. t.* To denizen (sense 1). *Obs.* or *R.*

den′i-za′tion (-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of making one a denizen, or state of being made a denizen.

From Edward's day also we have letters of *denization* as of naturalization; the two would hardly as yet be distinguished. *Pollock & Mait.*

den′i-zen (dĕn′ĭ-zĕn), *n.* [OF. *denzein*, prop., one living within (a city or country); opposed to *forain* foreign, and fr. *denz* within, F. *dans*, fr. L. *de intus*, prop., from within, *intus* being from *in* in. See IN; cf. FOREIGN.] **1.** An indweller; inhabitant. "*Denizens* of air." *Pope.*

Denizens of their own free, independent state. *Scott.*

2. One admitted to residence in a foreign country; esp., an alien admitted by favor to all or a part of the rights of citizenship; specif., in Great Britain, an alien admitted to citizenship by royal letters patent, but incapable of holding public office, or (until the passage in 1870 of the act enabling aliens generally) to take real property by inheritance. **3.** One naturalized in any society, fellowship, or region; — often applied to a word, animal, or plant.

Syn. — See INHABITANT.

den′i-zen, *v. t.*; DEN′I-ZENED (-zĕnd); DEN′I-ZEN-ING. **1.** To constitute (one) a denizen; to admit to residence, with certain rights and privileges.

As soon as *denizened*, they domineer. *Dryden.*

2. To provide with denizens; to people with alien settlers.

These [islets] were at once *denizened* by various weeds. *J. D. Hooker.*

Den′mark sat′in (dĕn′märk). A kind of lasting; a stout worsted stuff, with a smooth surface, for women's shoes.

Denn-stædt′i-a (dĕn-stĕt′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. W. *Dennstaedt*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical polypodiaceous ferns of which one species, *D. punctilobula*, occurs in the United States. It has graceful, fragrant fronds with small globular sori, the sporangia borne in an elevated receptacle with a cup-shaped indusium. This species is sometimes referred to the genus *Dicksonia.*

de-nom′i-nate (dē-nŏm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; DE-NOM′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); DE-NOM′I-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *denominatus*, p. p. of *denominare* to name; *de* + *nominare* to call by name. See NOMINATE.] **1.** To give a name to; to characterize by an epithet; to entitle; name; designate; call.

Passions commonly *denominated* selfish. *Hume.*

2. To serve to distinguish; indicate; denote.

de-nom′i-nate (-nāt), *p. p.* & *a.* Denominated. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* "Whereof it is so *denominate.*" *Spenser.*

de-nom′i-nate, *a.* [L. *denominatus*, p. p.] Having a specific name or denomination; specified in the concrete as opposed to abstract; thus, 7 *feet* is a *denominate* quantity, while 7 is a mere abstract quantity or number. See COMPOUND NUMBER.

de-nom′i-na′tion (dē-nŏm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *denominatio* metonymy, F. *dénomination* a naming.] **1.** Act of denominating, or naming.

2. That by which anything is denominated or styled; an appellation; a name, designation, or title; esp., a general name for a class of like individuals; a category.

[Qualities] classed under the *denomination* of sublime. *Burke.*

3. A class, or society of individuals, called by the same name; a sect; as, a *denomination* of Christians.

4. One of a series of related units or values denoted by special names; as, the *denominations* of long measure (inch, foot, etc.); the *denominations* of United States money ($1, $2, $5, etc.).

Syn. — Appellation, designation, title. See NAME.

de-nom′i-na′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a denomination, esp. a sect or society; sectarian.

de-nom′i-na′tion-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Denominational spirit or policy; devotion to denominational principles or interests. — **de-nom′i-na′tion-al-ist**, *n.*

de-nom′i-na-tive (dē-nŏm′ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *denominativus* in sense 4; cf. F. *dénominatif.*] **1.** Conferring a denomination, or name.

2. *Logic.* Characterized by, or referring to, certain marks or qualities which determine the naming of the subject possessing them.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denote is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote. *J. S. Mill.*

3. Possessing a denomination, or name; denominable. *R.*

4. *Gram.* Derived from a substantive or an adjective; as, a *denominative* verb.

denominative predication, *Logic*, predication in which the predicate term designates something, such as an attribute, characteristically a predicate, and the subject term something, such as a substance, characteristically a subject.

de-nom′i-na-tive, *n.* **1.** A term that denominates.

2. *Gram.* A denominative word.

de-nom′i-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *dénominateur*, in sense 2.] **1.** One that denominates; hence, the origin or source of a name.

This opinion that Aram . . . was the father and *denominator* of the Syrians in general. *Raleigh.*

2. *Arith. & Alg.* The divisor, or that part of any expression under a fractional form which is situated below the horizontal line signifying division. In simple fractions it shows into how many equal parts the unit is supposed to be divided. Thus, in $\frac{3}{5}$, the *denominator* 5 shows that the unit is divided into 5 equal parts, while the numerator 3 shows that 3 of these are taken.

de-no′tate (dē-nō′tāt), *v. t.* [L. *denotatus*, p. p. of *denotare.*] To denote. *Obs. or Archaic.*

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de-na′tur-ate (dē-nā′tūr-āt). = DENATURE.

de-na′tur-ize (-īz), *v. t.* = DENATURE. — **de-na′tur-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* — **de-na′tur-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.* [NAR.]

de-naur′ (dē-nôr′). Var. of DI-

de-nay′. ✝ DENY, *n.* & *v.*

den′cher (dĕn′shẽr). Var. of DENSHIRE. *Dial. Eng.*

Den′din′. Per′rin′ (pĕ′răN′ dăN′dăN′). In Rabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel," a peasant (mentioned by Judge Bridoie as an exemplar) applied to as an arbitrator, whose method was to let the disputants exhaust themselves in altercation and then to give a quick decision which was readily accepted.

dendr-, den′dri-. See DENDRO-.

den′dral, *a.* [*dendro-* + *-al.*] Arboreal. *Rare or Obs.*

den-drax′on (dĕn-drăk′sŏn), *n.* [NL.; *dendro-* + Gr. ἄξων axis.] *Anat.* A nerve cell whose axis cylinder divides into terminal filaments soon after leaving the cell.

Den-dri′tes (dĕn-drī′tēz), *n.* [Gr. Δενδρίτης, lit., of a tree.] See DIONYSUS.

den′drobe, *n.* Any orchid of the genus *Dendrobium.*

Den-droc′to-nus (dĕn-drŏk′tō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *dendro-* + Gr. κτόνος murder.] A genus of bark beetles. See BARK BEETLE.

Den′dro-cyg′na (dĕn′drō-sĭg′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dendro-* + L. *cygnus, cycnus*, a swan.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the tree ducks.

den′dro-den′tine, *n.* [*dendro-* + *dentine.*] *Anat.* The tissue of dendrodont teeth.

den′dro-dont, *a.* [*dendro-* + *-odont.*] *Paleon.* Designating or having teeth showing branching lines or folds when seen in section, as in the genus **Den′dro-dus** (-dŭs), syn. of *Holoptychius* (which see).

Den-drœ′ca (dĕn-drē′kȧ), *n.* *Zoöl.* Syn. of DENDROICA.

den-drog′ra-phy (dĕn-drŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*dendro-* + *-graphy.*] Scientific description of trees.

Den′dro-hy′rax, *n.* [NL.; *dendro-* + *hyrax.*] *Zoöl.* See HYRACOIDEA.

Den-drol′a-gus (dĕn-drŏl′ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *dendro-* + Gr. λαγώς a hare.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the tree kangaroos.

den′dro-lene, *n.* [*dendro-* + (prob.) L. *oleum* oil.] A thick sticky petroleum product used to protect trees against boring insects.

den′dron (dĕn′drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* DENDRA (-drȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. δένδρον tree.] *Anat.* A dendrite. — **den′dric** (-drĭk), *a.*

dene. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DIN; DEAN, a vale.

dene. Var. of DAIN, DEN.

dene, *n.* [L. *deni* ten each.] Ten. *Obs.*

Dé′né′ (dā′nā′), *n.* An Indian of a group of Athapascan tribes of northwestern Canada. [coin.]

de-neer′, deneere. ✝ DENIER, a

dener. ✝ DINNER. [*Hist.*]

den′er-ate, *n.* = DENARIATE.

de-neu′tral-i-za′tion. *n.* See DE-.

denezen. ✝ DENIZEN.

D. Eng. *Abbr.* Doctor of Engineering.

dengen. ✝ DING.

de-ni′a-ble (dē-nī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; DENY.

de-ni′ance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *denoiance.*] Denial. *Obs.*

denier, *n.* [OF. *denier*, F. *dénier*, inf. used as n.] Denial. *Obs.*

den′i-gra′tor, *n.* One that denigrates. *Rare.*

den′i-gra-ture (dĕn′ĭ-grȧ-tūr), *n.* Denigration. *Obs. or R.*

‖**de ni′hi-lo ni′hil, in ni′hi-lum nil pos′se re-ver′ti.** [L.] From nothing nothing (can come), into nothing nothing can return. *Persius* (III. 84).

den′i-son ✝ DENIZEN.

de-ni′tra-tor (dē-nī′trā-tẽr), *n.* One that denitrates; esp., an apparatus in which denitration is conducted. [agent.]

de-ni′tri-fi′er, *n.* A denitrifying

de-ni′trize, *v. t.* To deprive of nitric or nitrous compounds.

den′ize (dĕn′īz; dē-nīz′), *v. t.* To denizen (in sense 1). *Obs.*

den′i-zen-a′tion (dĕn′ĭ-zĕn-ā′shŭn), *n.* Denization.

den′i-zen-ize, *v. t.* To denizen (in sense 1).

den′i-zen-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

Denk′mal (dĕŋk′mäl), *n.*; *pl.* DENKMÄLER (-mā′lẽr). [G.] A memorial; a monument.

denne. ✝ DEN.

den′net, *n.* A light, open, two-wheeled carriage for one horse; a kind of gig. ("The term and vehicle common about 1825." *Latham.*) [IS.]

Den′nis (dĕn′ĭs). Var. of DEN-

de-nom′i-na-ble (dē-nŏm′ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being denominated or named. [-IZE.]

de-nom′i-na′tion-al-ize, *v. t.* See

de-nom′i-na′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of DENOMINATIONAL. [*Ref. Sp.*]

de-nom′i-na-tiv. Denominative.

de-nom′i-na-tive-ly, *adv* of DENOMINATIVE. See -LY.

‖ **de non a′li-e-nan′do** (dē nŏn ā′lĭ-ē-năn′dō). [L.] *Scots Law.* Of not aliening; — said of clauses restricting alienation which were forbidden in feu charters by 20 Geo. II. c. 50.

de-not′a-ble (dē-nōt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de′no-ta′tion (dē′nō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *denotatio*: cf. F. *dénotation*.] **1**. The marking off or separation of anything.
2. That by which anything is marked off; a sign, indication, or token; a name or designation.
3. Meaning or signification.
4. *Logic*. The individuals or instances falling under any conception or term and so, partly at least, definable by it; extension; — contrasted with *connotation*.
Extension or *denotation* consists of the instances, ideal or actual, in which any content is considered as realized or realizable. *B. Bosanquet.*
Syn. — DENOTATION, CONNOTATION. The DENOTATION of a word is its actual meaning; its CONNOTATION, that which it suggests or implies in addition to its actual meaning. Thus, in the line: "Nor all the drowsy sirups of the world" (*Shak.*), the *denotation* of "sirup" is the idea of a thick, viscid, saccharine solution; the following comment brings out its *connotation*: "'Sirup' . . . is not 'juice,' or 'potion,' or 'essence,' or 'extract,' nor anything but that heavy liquid sweetness whose very sluggishness suggests its power in reserve, whose inertness by contrast renders its essence more quick, and it is redolent of its home in the East" (*H. H. Furness*).
Every word we use must in greater or less degree possess two distinct traits — *denotation* and *connotation*. It *denotes* the idea which good use agrees that it shall stand for; it *connotes* the very various and subtle thoughts and emotions which cluster about that idea in the human mind, whose store of thought is so vastly greater than its store of words with which to symbolize thought. *B. Wendell.*
The power of such *connotations* becomes very great when the word is an old one, which has been much used, and is in some manner, therefore, bound up with the most intense experiences of great numbers of men. *G. L. Kittredge.*
de-not′a-tive (dē-nōt′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Having power to denote; designating or marking off.
Proper names are preëminently *denotative*; telling us that such an object has such a term to denote it, but telling us nothing as to any single attribute. *Latham.*
2. *Logic*. Bearing a logical denotation.
It is urged that his graduated world of ideas ascends by steps from the less to the more general, ever more and more widely *denotative*, less and less fully connotative. *J. Martineau.*
de-note′ (dē-nōt′), *v. t.*; DE-NOT′ED (-nōt′ĕd); DE-NOT′ING (-nōt′ĭng). [L. *denotare*; *de* + *notare* to mark, *nota* mark, sign, note: cf. F. *dénoter*. See NOTE.] **1**. To mark out plainly; to signify by a visible sign; to serve as the sign or name of; to show; indicate; point out; as, the hands of the clock *denote* the hour.
2. To note down or describe in writing. *Obs.*
3. To be the sign of; betoken; signify; mean.
A general expression to *denote* wickedness of every sort. *Gilpin.*
4. *Logic*. To signify by way of denotation (which see).
de-note′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Sign; indication. *Rare.*
de-not′ive (dē-nōt′ĭv), *a.* Serving to denote; denotative.
‖ **dé-noue′ment** (dā-nōō′mäɴ; dā′nōō′mäɴ′), *n.* [F. *dénouement*, fr. *dénouer* to untie; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *nouer* to tie, fr. L. *nodus* knot. Cf. NODE.] **1**. The unraveling or discovery of a plot, esp. of a drama or romance; catastrophe.
2. The issue, outcome, or solution, as of a situation, course of action, or mystery.
de-nounce′ (dē-nouns′), *v. t.*; DE-NOUNCED′ (-nounst′); DE-NOUNC′ING (-noun′sĭng). [F. *dénoncer*, OF. *denoncier*, fr. L. *denuntiare*, *denunciare*; *de* + *nunciare*, *nuntiare*, to announce, report, *nuntius* a messenger, message. See NUNCIO; cf. DENUNCIATE.] **1**. To make known in a solemn or official manner; to declare; to proclaim (esp. an evil); of things, to portend. *Archaic.*
Denouncing wrath to come. *Milton.*
2. To proclaim or menace as impending; to threaten by some outward sign or expression.
His look *denounced* desperate revenge. *Milton.*
3. To proclaim, or give notice of, the termination of (a treaty, armistice, or the like).
The treaty was to . . . continue from year to year unless "*denounced*" by either party. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
4. To point out as deserving of reprehension or punishment, etc.; to invoke censure upon; to stigmatize; to accuse; also, to inform against.
Denounced for a heretic. *Sir T. More.*
To *denounce* the immoralities of Julius Cæsar. *Brougham.*
5. [Cf. Sp. *denunciar*.] *Mex. Mining Law*. To offer for record legal notice of a claim for a mining concession covering (a described area of land the mining rights for which are held by the government). Cf. LOCATE, *v. t.*
to denounce, *or* **put, to the horn**, to proclaim to be an outlaw with three blasts on a horn, — a practice now disused. *Scot.*
de-nounce′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *denoncement*.] **1**. Act of denouncing; specif.: **a** Declaration; announcement. *Obs.* **b** Denunciation. *Archaic.*
2. *Mex. Mining Law*. Act or fact of denouncing a claim, or the record or documentary proof of such action; also, loosely, the claim itself. See DENOUNCE, *v. t.*, 5. Cf. LOCATION, *n.*
dense (dĕns), *a.*; DENS′ER (dĕn′sẽr); DENS′EST. [L. *densus*; akin to Gr. δασύς thick with hair or leaves: cf. F. *dense*.] **1**. Having the constituent parts massed or crowded together; compact; containing much matter in a small space; close; thick; heavy; as, a *dense* crowd, forest, or fog.
All sorts of bodies, firm and fluid, *dense* and rare. *Ray.*
Multitudes of *dense* white fleecy clouds. *Shelley.*
2. Of ignorance, stupidity, or the like, impenetrable; crass; hence, of persons, stupid; thick-headed.
Human error's *dense* and purblind faith. *Shelley.*
3. *Optics*. Possessing the greater retarding power upon light waves, and consequently the greater refracting power, commonly associated with high specific gravity.
4. *Photog*. Highly opaque; as, a *dense* negative.
5. *Math*. Having between any two elements at least one element and hence an infinity of elements, as the class of proper fractions arranged in the usual order; compact.
Syn. — DENSE, COMPACT, THICK. DENSE (opposed to *rare*) applies to that in which constituent particles or elements are closely massed; it frequently implies relative impenetrability; as, "the *dense* and resisting mass of the oak" (*Huxley*); "a *dense* undergrowth of the sweet myrtle" (*Poe*); "wrapt in *dense* cloud" (*Tennyson*); cf. *dense* stupidity. COMPACT (opposed to *loose*, *diffuse*) suggests close and firm union or consolidation of parts, esp. with the implication of small compass, or of neat or effective arrangement (see CONCISE); as, "The skillful might have perceived that, with much less compass of muscle than his foe, that which he had was more seasoned, firm and *compact*" (*Ld. Lytton*); a *compact* parcel, a *compact* argument. THICK (opposed to *thin*, *fluid*), as here compared (see BROAD), has frequent reference to consistency rather than texture; as, "Make the gruel *thick* and slab" (*Shak.*). When it refers to the massing of parts, it suggests closeness or abundance; it may also denote frequency; as, a *thick* black beard; a *thick* (cf. *dense*) undergrowth; "*Thick* the aëry crowd swarmed" (*Milton*); cf. "The crowd . . . was so *dense* that it was hardly possible to move" (*Marryat*); *thick* and fast. See FIRM.
dense aggregate. See AGGREGATE, *n.*, 5. — **d. in itself**, *Math.*, having each of its elements the limit of a fundamental sequence; included in its first derived set; — said of a set of points or values.
— **dense′ly**, *adv.* — **dense′ness**, *n.*
den-sim′e-ter (dĕn-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *densus* dense + *-meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity or density of a substance.
den′si-ty (dĕn′sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *densitas*: cf. F. *densité*.] **1**. Quality or state of being dense; — opposed to *rarity*; also, rarely, a dense mass.
2. *Physics*. The ratio of mass to bulk or volume; the ratio of the mass of any volume of a substance to the mass of an equal volume of some standard substance. For gases the standard substance is hydrogen or air, at a temperature of 0° Centigrade and a pressure of 760 millimeters. For liquids and solids the standard is water (usually at 4° C.). Relative density, that is, the density of anything as compared with that of the standard substance, is usually called *specific gravity*.
3. *Photog*. Degree of opacity; depth of shade.
4. *Elec.* **a** Of a static charge, the quantity of electricity per unit area. **b** Short for *current density*, the current flowing through unit cross-section area of a conductor. **c** Of magnetism, the quantity of magnetism per unit surface.
density of freight, *or* **of passenger, traffic**, the number of tons, or passengers, carried over a given section of railroad line in a unit of time. The density of traffic on a given division of railroad is commonly obtained by dividing the total amount of freight transportation measured in ton miles, and the total amount of passenger transportation measured in passenger miles, by the length of line (not of track) in the division itself. See TON MILE, PASSENGER MILE.
dent (dĕnt), *n.* [A variant of DINT.] **1**. A stroke; a blow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "That *dent* of thunder." *Chaucer.*
2. A slight depression, or small notch or hollow, like that made by a blow or by pressure; an indentation.
Syn. — See DINT.
dent, *v. t.*; DENT′ED; DENT′ING. To make a dent upon; to indent. "The houses *dented* with bullets." *Macaulay.*
dent, *v. i.* **1**. To sink in, forming a dent.
2. To deliver a dent, or stroke. *Obs.*
dent, *n.* [F., fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth. See TOOTH.] A toothlike indentation or notch (at the edge of anything); also, *pl.*, the projections between a series of such notches; specif.: **a** *Mach.* A tooth, as of a card, a gear wheel, in a lock, etc. **b** *Weaving*. One of the wires or slivers of reed which compose a reed in a loom, and between which the warp threads pass.
den′tal (dĕn′tăl), *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth: cf. F. *dental*. See TOOTH.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the teeth or dentistry: as, *dental* surgery.
2. *Phon.* Formed or articulated with the tip or point of the tongue applied to the back of the upper front teeth, or to the gum just above; — said of certain consonants (called also *point consonants*), as *t*, *d*, *n*.
This class is commonly called *dental*, but the point of the tongue is not necessarily brought against the teeth. *H. Sweet.*
dental arch, the curve formed by the row of teeth in each jaw. — **d. arteries**, *Anat.*, the arteries (derived from the internal maxillary artery) which supply the teeth and adjacent parts. The *inferior* dental supplies those of the lower jaw, the *posterior* dental, or *alveolar*, and the *anterior* dental those of the upper jaw. — **d. articulator**, a dentist's apparatus for matching the upper and lower dentures in an artificial set of teeth. — **d. canals**, *Anat.*, the canals in the bones of the jaws through which pass the vessels and nerves to the teeth. — **d. engine**, a dentist's drilling machine for rotating drills, burrs, etc., at high speed. The modern form has the drill chuck at the end of a flexible shaft and is provided with attachments to permit the tool to rotate at a desired angle to the axis of the hand piece. — **d. formula**, *Zoöl.*, a brief method for expressing the number and kind of teeth of mammals. The abbreviations *i* (incisor), *c* (canine), *pm* (premolar) or *b* (bicuspid), and *m* (molar), indicate the kinds, and the number in each jaw is written like a fraction, the figures above the horizontal line showing the number in the upper jaw, and those below, the number in the lower jaw. As commonly written, a dash is used to separate the figures representing the teeth of each side of the jaw; thus, 2—2 indicates two teeth on each side. The dental formula of adult man is: $i\,\frac{2-2}{2-2},\ c\,\frac{1-1}{1-1},\ b$ or $pm\,\frac{2-2}{2-2},\ m\,\frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32$. — **d. furrow** *or* **groove**, *Embryol.*, a furrow which appears along the alveolar border of each jaw, marking the position of the internal ridge of epithelium from which the enamel organs develop. — **d. index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the distance from the basion to the nasion (taken equal to 100) to the distance between the anterior surface of the first premolar and the posterior surface of the wisdom tooth, used as an indication of the relative size of the teeth. Individuals or races are said to be *megadont* when the index is large, *microdont* when it is small, and *mesodont* when it is medium. — **d. nerves**, the nerves supplying the teeth and adjacent parts. The anterior, middle, and posterior *superior dental* nerves, running to the upper teeth, are branches of the superior maxillary; the *inferior dental*, supplying the lower teeth, etc., is the largest branch of the inferior maxillary. — **dental papilla**, *Anat. & Embryol.*, the mass of very vascular connective tissue around which the dentine is secreted, and which eventually becomes the pulp of the tooth. — **d. preterit**, *Anglo-Saxon Gram.*, the preterit tense of weak verbs, which ends in *-da* or *-ta*. — **d. pulp**. *Anat.* See PULP. — **d. star**, a marking on the incisor teeth of horses, used in judging their age, which first appears in the lower central incisors at about eight years. — **d. surgeon**, a dentist.
den′tal (dĕn′tăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *dentale* (in senses 1 & 3).]
1. A shell of the genus *Dentalium*. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* A dentil.
3. *Phon.* A dental consonant.
4. A tooth. *Humorous.*
5. *Anat.* A dental artery, nerve, etc.
den′tal-ism (dĕn′tăl-ĭz′m), *n.* *Phon.* **a** Dentality. **b** Conversion into a dental.
den-tal′i-ty (dĕn-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Phon.* Dental quality.
den′tal-ize (dĕn′tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). *Phon.* To make dental; to change into a dental. — **den′tal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
Den-ta′ri-a (dĕn-tā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *dentarius* pertaining to the teeth, fr. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth; — in ref. to the toothed roots.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous plants common throughout north temperate regions, having pungent, toothed roots, pink, purple, or white flowers, and erect flattened pods. From the character of the root, they are called *toothwort*, *coralwort*, and *pepperroot*. See CRINKLEROOT, *Illust.*
den′ta-ry (dĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or bearing teeth; specif., designating a pair of membrane bones of the distal part of the lower jaw of many vertebrates. They do not, however, always bear teeth. — *n.* A dentary bone.
den′tate (dĕn′tāt), *a.* [L. *dentatus*, fr. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a toothed margin; specif.; *Bot.* **a** Having regular, sharp-pointed marginal teeth directed outwards, as a leaf. Cf. SERRATE, *Illust.* **b** Having toothlike projections, as certain rhizomes. — **den′tate-ly**, *adv.*

Dentate Leaf.

dentate convolution, *Anat.*, a narrow convolution lying immediately above the dentate fissure; — so named from the notched or toothed appearance of its surface. — **d. fascia**, *Anat.*, the dentate convolution. — **d. fissure** *or* **sulcus**, *Anat.*, a fissure of the mesial surface of each cerebral hemisphere extending from behind the posterior end of the corpus callosum forward and downward to the recurved part of the hippocampal convolution; — called also *hippocampal fissure*.
den-ta′tion (dĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being dentate; also, an angular toothlike projection.
den-ta′to- (dĕn-tā′tō-). Combining form from Latin *dentatus*, meaning *dentate*.
dent corn. A race of Indian corn having kernels indented on their outer faces; also, the kernels collectively.
den′tel (dĕn′tĕl), *n.* [F. *dentelle*, dim. of *dent* tooth, L. *dens*.] A dentil.
den′te-lat′ed, **den′tel-lat′ed** (dĕn′tē-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [F. *dentelé* (cf. L. p. p. ending *-atus*), fr. OF. *dentele*, *dentelle*, dim. of OF. & F. *dent* tooth, L. *dens*, *dentis*; cf. F. *dentelle* lace.] **1**. Having small teeth or indentations; finely notched.
2. Marked with irregular hatchings, festoons, or lacelike figures producing toothlike markings; as, an eye with a *dentelated* areola.
den′tex (dĕn′tĕks), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *dentix* a sort of sea fish.] A European marine sparoid fish (*Dentex dentex*).
den′ti- (dĕn′tĭ-). Combining form fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.
den′ti-cle (-k′l), *n.* [L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, *dentis*, tooth. See DENTAL.] A small tooth or projecting point; in *Arch.*, a dentil.
den-tic′u-late (dĕn-tĭk′ū-lāt), **den-tic′u-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *denticulatus*, fr. *denticulus*. See DENTICLE.] **1**. Having very small toothlike projections; as, a *denticulate* leaf.
2. *Arch.* Cut into dentils; — said of a member of an entablature or a molding.
den-tic′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* State of being denticulate; also, a diminutive tooth or toothlike projection.
den′ti-cule (dĕn′tĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. Cf. DENTICLE.] **1**. *Arch.* A dentil.
2. *Her.* One of a series of small squares or parallelograms intended to suggest the dentils of architecture.
den′ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*denti-* + *-form*.] Having the form of a tooth or of teeth; tooth-shaped.
den′ti-frice (-frĭs), *n.* [L. *dentifricium*; *dens*, *dentis*, tooth + *fricare* to rub: cf. F. *dentifrice*. See TOOTH; FRICTION.] A powder, paste, or liquid used in cleaning the teeth; a tooth powder, paste, or wash.
den-tig′er-ous (dĕn-tĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*denti-* + *-gerous*.] Bearing teeth or toothlike structures.
den′til (dĕn′tĭl), *n.* [F. (16th century) *dentille*. Cf. DENTEL, DENTICLE.] *Arch.* A small rectangular block in a series projecting like teeth, as under the corona of a cornice, esp. in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders. See ORDER, *Illust.*
dentil band. *Arch.* A molding in the bed-molding of a cornice, resembling a row of dentils with the interdentils filled up solid; also, one of diminished projection as if the dentils had been stripped away.
den′ti-lin′gual (dĕn′tĭ-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* [*denti-* + *lingual*.] *Phon.* Pronounced with the place of articulation between the tongue and teeth; — said esp. of the sounds of *th* in *thick* and *then*, but also of the dentals and linguals. Called also *linguadental*. — *n.* A dentilingual consonant.

de-not′a-tive-ly, *adv.* of DENOTATIVE.
de-nounc′er (dē-noun′sẽr), *n.* One who denounces.
‖ **de no′vo**. [L.] Anew; afresh.
denoy. † DENY.
‖ **dens** (dĕnz), *n.* [L.] Tooth; — chiefly in scientific names for teeth or toothlike parts.
den′sate, *v. t.* [L. *densatus*, p. p. of *densare*.] To make dense or thick. *Rare.* — **den-sa′tion** (dĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
‖ **dens ca′nis**. [L., dog's tooth.] The dog's-tooth violet.
dens′en, *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, dense. *Rare.*
den′shire, *also* **den′share**, **den′sher** (*all* dĕn′shẽr), *v. t.* [Contr. of *Devonshire*.] = BURNBEAT. *Dial. Eng.*
den′si-tom′e-ter, *n.* = DENSIMETER.
‖ **dent** (däɴ), *n.* [F.] Lit., tooth; a toothlike mountain peak; — chiefly in names of mountains; as, the *Dent*-du-Midi (-dü-mē′dē′).
dent. *Abbr.* Dental; dentist; dentistry.
dent. Short for DENT CORN.
den-tag′ra (dĕn-tăg′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *denti-* + *-agra*.] *Dentistry*. **a** Toothache. **b** A forceps for extracting teeth.
den-ta′le (dĕn-tā′lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] *Anat.* The dentary bone.
den-tal′gi-a (-tăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *denti-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Toothache; odontalgia.
Den-ta′li-um (dĕn-tā′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] See SCAPHOPODA.
den′ta-phone, *n.* = DENTIPHONE.
den′tate-cil′i-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Having the margin dentate and also ciliate or fringed with hairs.
den′tate-cre′nate, *a.* *Bot.* Having a form intermediate between dentate and crenate.
den′tat-ed (dĕn′tāt-ĕd), *a.* Dentate.
den′tate-ly, *adv.* of DENTATE.
den′tate-ser′rate, *a.* *Bot.* Having serrate teeth on the margin.
den′tate-sin′u-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Having a margin intermediate between dentate and sinuate.
dent′ed, *pret. & p. p.* of DENT.
‖ **den-telle′** (dĕn-tĕl′; *F.* däɴ′tĕl′), *n.* [F.] Lace, or lacelike decoration.
‖ **den′telle′ au fu′seau′** (ō fü′zō′.) [F.] Bobbin lace.
‖ **den′te′le′ de fil′** (däɴ′tĕl′ dē fēl′). [F.] Thread lace.
‖ **den′tel′lière′** (däɴ′tĕl′yâr′), *n.* [F.] A French machine for making plaited lace.
‖ **den-tel′lo** (dĕn-tĕl′lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lē). [It.] Lit., little tooth; specif., *Arch.*, a dentil.
den′te-lure (dĕn′tē-lūr), *n.* [F.] Dentition.
den′ti-cate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth; cf. E. *masticate*.] To bite or chew. *Rare.*
den-tic′u-late-ly, *adv.* of DENTICULATE. See -LY.
den-tic′u-lus (dĕn-tĭk′ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ULI (-lī). [L.] A denticule.
den′ti-er (dĕn′tĭ-ẽr), *a.* Daintier. *Scot.*
den-tif′er-ous (dĕn-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*denti-* + *-ferous*.] Dentigerous.
den′ti-fi-ca′tion (dĕn′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*dentine* + *-fication*.] Formation of dentine.
den′ti-la′bi-al, *a. & n.* Labiodental.
den′ti-lat′ed (dĕn′tĭ-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Toothed. *Rare.*
den′ti-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* State of being dentilated.
den′ti-lave, *n.* [*denti-* + L. *lavare* to wash.] A tooth wash.
den′tile (dĕn′tĭl), *n.* [See DENTIL.] A small tooth or serration.
den-til′o-quy (dĕn-tĭl′ō-kwĭ), *n.* [*denti-* + L. *loqui* to speak.] Act or practice of speaking through the teeth, that is, with the teeth closed, or nearly so. — **den-til′o-quist** (-kwĭst), *n.*

den-tim′e-ter (dĕn-tĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*denti-* + *-meter.*] *Dentistry.* An instrument used in measuring teeth, as one adapted for holding and releasing the ends of a wire when measuring a tooth or a root in crown and bridge work.

den′ti-nal (dĕn′tĭ-năl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to dentine; as, **dentinal fibers** *or* **fibres, and dentinal tubules.** See DENTINE.

den′ti-na′sal (-nā′zăl), *a.* [*denti-* + *nasal.*] *Phon.* Combining the qualities of a dental and a nasal sound, as the consonant *n.* — *n.* A dentinasal consonant.

den′tine (dĕn′tĭn), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth: cf. F. *dentine.*] *Anat.* A calcareous material of similar composition to bone, but harder and denser, which composes the principal mass of a tooth; ivory. See IVORY, TOOTH. It consists of a matrix containing numerous minute parallel tubules (the *dentinal tubules*), which open into the pulp cavity and contain, during life, processes (called *dentinal fibers*) of the cells of the pulp. It is secreted by the odontoblasts borne on the surface of the dentinal papilla. Dentine also occurs in the toothlike placoid scales of sharks and related fishes.

den′ti-phone (dĕn′tĭ-fōn), *n.* [*denti-* + *-phone.*] An instrument which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound to the auditory nerve, enabling the deaf to hear more or less distinctly; an audiphone.

den′tist (dĕn′tĭst), *n.* [From L. *dens, dentis,* tooth: cf. F. *dentiste.* See TOOTH.] One whose profession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, and to make and insert artificial teeth; a dental surgeon.

den′tist-ry (-tĭs-trĭ), *n.* The art or profession of a dentist.

den-ti′tion (dĕn-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *dentitio,* fr. *dentire* to cut teeth, fr. *dens, dentis,* tooth. See DENTIST.] **1.** The development and cutting of teeth; teething.
2. *Zoöl.* The number, kind, and arrangement of teeth of an animal; the teeth of an animal considered collectively.

den′to- (dĕn′tō-). Incorrect for DENTI-, combining form from Latin *dens, dentis,* meaning *tooth.*

den′to-sur′gi-cal (-sûr′jĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, dentistry and surgery.
dentosurgical engine, a dental engine.

den′ture (dĕn′tūr), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth: cf. F. *denture,* OF. *denteure.*] A set of teeth; specif., *Dentistry,* a set of artificial teeth.

den′u-date (dĕn′ū-dāt; dē-nūd′āt; 277), *v. t.;* -DAT′ED (-dāt′ĕd; -āt-ĕd); -DAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *denudatus,* p. p. of *denudare.* See DENUDE.] To lay bare; to denude.

de-nud′ate (dē-nūd′āt; dĕn′ū-dāt; 277), *a.* Laid bare; denuded; naked.

den′u-da′tion (dĕn′ū-dā′shŭn; dē′nū-; 277), *n.* [L. *denudatio:* cf. F. *denudation.*] **1.** Act of denuding, or state of being denuded.
2. *Geol.* The laying bare of rocks by the removal of overlying material; erosion.

de-nude′ (dē-nūd′), *v. t.;* DE-NUD′ED (-nūd′ĕd); DE-NUD′ING (-nūd′ĭng). [L. *denudare; de* + *nudare* to make naked or bare, *nudus* naked. See NUDE.] **1.** To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip; as, to *denude* one of clothing; specif., *Geol.,* to lay bare by erosion.
2. To divest or deprive entirely (of an attribute, possession, right, etc.).

> Latin words . . . *denuded* of their inflections. — *Earle.*

de-nu′mer-a-ble (dē-nū′mẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*de-* + *numerable.*] *Math.* Countable, even though infinite; — said of a class whose elements may be numbered successively, or set in one-to-one correspondence with the series of natural numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

de-nu′mer-al (-ăl), *a.* [*de-* + L. *numerus* number.] *Math.* Relating to the smallest transfinite cardinal; as, the *denumeral* number or multitude, that is, the infinite number of all the natural numbers, — the Alef-nul ($\aleph_0$) of Cantor.

de-nu′mer-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [A mistake for *dinumeration.*] **1.** An enumeration; also, a calculation. *Obs. or R.*
2. Specif.: *Math.* The determination of the number of things belonging to any proposed class or classes; esp., the determination of a denumerant.
3. *Civil Law.* The act of present payment. *Obs. or R.*

de-nu′mer-a-tive (dē-nū′mẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to denumeration.
denumerative geometry, a geometry whose fundamental problem is to determine how many configurations of given definition fulfill a sufficient number of conditions; the investigation of incidences and coincidences in configurations determined by given conditions.

de-nun′ci-ate (dē-nŭn′shĭ-āt; -sĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *denuntiatus, denunciatus,* p. p. of *denuntiare, -ciare.* See DENOUNCE.] To denounce. *Rare.* — *Burke.*

de-nun′ci-a′tion (-sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *denuntiatio, -ciatio:* cf. F. *dénonciation.*] **1.** Act of denouncing; specif.: **a** Proclamation; announcement. *Obs.* **b** Announcement, threat, or warning of impending evil, punishment, or the like. **c** *Scots Law.* Act of denouncing as a rebel, or to the horn. **d** Act of stigmatizing or publicly arraigning; public accusation; arraignment.
2. That by which anything is denounced; a threat of evil; a public menace or accusation; an arraignment.

> Uttering bold *denunciations* of ecclesiastical error. — *Motley.*

3. *Mining.* = DENOUNCEMENT, 2. *Mex. & Southwestern U. S.*

de-nun′ci-a-tive (dē-nŭn′shĭ-ā-tĭv; -sĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *denuntiativus, -ciativus,* monitory.] Denunciatory; apt to denounce. — **de-nun′ci-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

de-nun′ci-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *denuntiator, -ciator,* a police officer: cf. F. *dénonciateur.*] One who denounces, publishes, or proclaims; esp., one who proclaims intended or coming evil; one who threatens or accuses.

de-nun′ci-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, denunciation; minatory; accusing; threatening.

de-ny′ (dē-nī′), *v. t.;* DE-NIED′ (-nīd′); DE-NY′ING. [ME. *denien, denaien,* OF. *deneier* (3d sing. pr. *il denie*), F. *dénier,* fr. L. *denegare; de* + *negare* to say no, deny. See NEGATION.] **1.** To declare not to be true; to gainsay; contradict; — opposed to *affirm, allow,* or *admit.*

> That common, false, cold, hollow talk
> Which makes the heart *deny* the yes it breathes. — *Shelley.*

2. To disclaim connection with or responsibility for; to refuse to acknowledge; to disown; abjure; disavow.

> Thou thrice *denied,* yet thrice beloved. — *Keble.*

3. To reject as a false conception; to declare one's disbelief in the reality of; as, to *deny* man's free will.
4. To refuse (one who asks).

> When youth and love are hard to be *denied.* — *Dryden.*

5. To refuse to grant; to withhold; to refuse to gratify or yield to; as, to *deny* a request.

> To some men, it is more agreeable to *deny* a vicious inclination, than to gratify it. — *J. Edwards.*

6. To refuse (to do, or accept, something); reject; decline; renounce. *Obs.* "If you *deny* to dance." *Shak.*
7. To forbid. *Obs. or Archaic.*
8. a To refuse (a caller or the like) permission to see one. *Obs. or R.* **b** To refuse access to (one called on); to represent as "not at home;" as, she *denied* herself to callers.

Syn. — Gainsay, dispute, oppose contest, disprove, overthrow. — DENY, CONTRADICT, CONTRAVENE, TRAVERSE, CONTROVERT, IMPUGN, REFUTE, CONFUTE agree in the idea of opposing by words or arguments. To DENY is to declare to be untrue or untenable; to CONTRADICT is to assert, directly or by implication, the contrary; to CONTRAVENE is in general to run counter to or conflict with (often by act as well as word); to TRAVERSE (as here compared) is to deny, as in pleading; as, to *deny* a report, the truth of an accusation; to *contradict* a rumor, a speaker, one's self; to *contravene* a truth, a conclusion; to *traverse* an indictment; "He *traverses* with much courage and independence the traditional idea of Herbert" (*Athenæum*). To CONTROVERT (not to be confused with *refute*) is to dispute or oppose; to IMPUGN, to attack or assail; to REFUTE, to disprove or overthrow; to CONFUTE (cf. ABASH), to prove (a reason or opinion) to be wrong or false, or to overwhelm and put to silence (an opponent) — all by words or arguments; as, to *controvert* a point of law, a conclusion; to *impugn* one's veracity, one's motives; to *refute* a charge, an argument, an opponent; to *confute* an error, a sophistry. Cf. RENOUNCE.

> I put thee now to thy book oath: *deny* it, if thou canst. — *Shak.*
>
> His drawing was better than his painting — an opinion which . . . he of course would utterly *contradict.* — *Thackeray.*
>
> The other medical visitors having a consultative influence, but no power to *contravene* Lydgate's ultimate decision. — *G. Eliot.*
>
> A liberty of heart which might likely enough *traverse* this or that precept . . . of his earlier conscience. — *W. Pater.*
>
> I am no atheist; but if he thinks I have published principles tending to such opinions, he has a perfect right to *controvert* them. — *Byron.*
>
> All that *impugn* a received religion . . . are, by the adverse part, branded with the name of atheists. — *Bacon.*
>
> The learned Hakewill . . . writing to *refute* the error . . . cites triumphantly the names of Ariosto, Tasso, Bartas, and Spenser. — *Wordsworth.*
>
> What bothered me in London was — all the clever people going wrong with such clever reasons for so doing which I could n't *confute.* — *E. FitzGerald.*

to deny one's self, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to practice self-denial.

> Let him *deny himself,* and take up his cross. — *Matt.* xvi. 24.

de-ny′, *v. i.* To answer in the negative; to declare an assertion not to be true. *Obs. or R.*

> Then Sarah *denied,* saying, I laughed not. — *Gen.* xviii. 15.

de-ob′stru-ent (dē-ŏb′strōō-ĕnt), *a.* *Med.* Removing obstructions; having power to clear the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; aperient. — *n.* A medicine which removes obstructions; an aperient.

de′o-dand (dē′ō-dănd), *n.* [LL. *deodandum,* fr. L. *Deo dandum* to be given to God.] A thing to be given or forfeited to God; *Eng. Law,* a thing which, because it had been the immediate cause of the death of a person, was given to God, that is, forfeited to the crown, to be applied to pious uses, as to be distributed in alms. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, it was forfeited as a *deodand.* Deodands are unknown in American law, but were not abolished in England till 1846, by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62. In a felonious killing there was no deodand.

de′o-dar′ (dē′ō-där′), *n.* [Hind. *dēodār,* fr. Skr. *dēvadāru,* prop., timber of the gods.] An East Indian species of cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), highly valued for its size and beauty as well as for its timber, and also grown in England and elsewhere as an ornamental tree.

de-o′dor-ant (dē-ō′dẽr-ănt), *a.* Destroying offensive odors. — *n.* A deodorizer.

de-o′dor-ize (dē-ō′dẽr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To deprive of odor, esp. offensive odors or such as result from impurities. — **de-o′dor-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

de-o′dor-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that deodorizes; esp., an agent that destroys offensive odors.

de′on-tol′o-gy (dē′ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δέον, δέοντος, necessity, obligation (p. neut. of δεῖ it is necessary) + *-logy.*] The science or theory of duty or moral obligation; the ethics of duty. *J. Bentham.* — **de-on′to-log′i-cal** (dē-ŏn′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **de′on-tol′o-gist** (dē′ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

de′o-per′cu-late (dē′ō-pûr′kū-lāt), *a.* Without an operculum; — specif., *Bot.,* said of the capsule of a moss after the lid has fallen.

de′o-per′cu-late (-lāt), *v. i.;* DE′O-PER′CU-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); DE′O-PER′CU-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). *Bot.* To shed, or cast off, the operculum; — said of mosses and liverworts.

de-op′pi-late (dē-ŏp′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*de-* + *oppilate.*] To free from obstructions. *R.* — **de-op′pi-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n. R.*

de-op′pi-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a. & n.* *Med.* Deobstruent; aperient. *Rare.*

de-or′di-na′tion (dē-ôr′dĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deordinatio* depraved morality.] Departure from order, as from the natural or normal order; hence, disorder; dissoluteness. *Obs. or R.*

> Excess of riot and *deordination.* — *Jer. Taylor.*

de-os′si-fy (dē-ŏs′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*de-* + *ossify.*] *Physiol.* To deprive of bones or bony tissue. — **de-os′si-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

de-ox′i-dize (dē-ŏk′sĭ-dīz), *v. t.;* -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). *Chem.* To deprive of oxygen; to reduce from the state of an oxide. — **de-ox′i-di-za′tion** (-dĭ-zā′shŭn; -dī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

de-ox′i-diz′er (-dīz′ẽr), *n.* *Chem.* One that deoxidizes; a reducing agent; as, nascent hydrogen is a *deoxidizer.*

de-paint′ (dē-pānt′), *p. p.* [F. *dépeint,* p. p. of *dépeindre* to paint, fr. L. *depingere.* See DEPICT, *p. p.*] Depicted; painted; colored. *Obs.*

de-paint′, *v. t.;* DE-PAINT′ED; DE-PAINT′ING. *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To paint; to picture; hence, to describe; to delineate in words; to depict.

> In few words you shall see the nature of many memorable persons . . . *depainted.* — *Holland.*

2. To adorn with or as with color or painted figures; to color; to stain.

> Silver drops her vermeil cheeks *depaint.* — *Fairfax.*

de-part′ (dē-pärt′), *v. i.;* DE-PART′ED; DE-PART′ING. [ME. *departen* to divide, part, depart, F. *départir* to divide, distribute, *se départir* to separate one's self, depart; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *partir* to part, depart, fr. L. *partire, partiri,* to divide, fr. *pars* part. See PART, *v. t.*] **1.** To go forth or away; to quit, leave, or separate; to withdraw; — opposed to *arrive;* — often with *from* before the place, person, or thing left, and *for* or *to* before the destination.

> I will *depart* to mine own land. — *Num.* x. 30.
>
> Ere thou from hence *depart.* — *Milton.*

2. To pass away; to perish; to quit this world; to die.

> Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace. — *Luke* ii. 29.

3. To part; divide; separate; to become broken off or dissolved. *Obs.*
4. To turn aside; to desist or deviate; — with *from.*

> If the plan of the convention be found to *depart* from republican principles. — *Madison.*

5. *Law.* To make a departure in pleading.
6. To share (*with*). *Obs.*
to depart with, to part with; give up; also, to part from. *Obs.*

de-part′, *v. t.* **1.** To part thoroughly; to dispart; divide; separate; sunder; sever. *Obs.*
2. To apportion; share; impart. *Obs.*
3. To leave; to depart from. *Archaic.* "He *departed* this life." *Addison.* "Ere I *depart* his house." *Shak.*
4. *Old Chem.* To separate, as gold from silver. *Obs.*

de-part′, *n.* [Cf. F. *départ,* fr. *départir.*] **1.** A going away; departure; hence, death. *Obs.*

> At my *depart* for France. — *Shak.*

2. *Old Chem.* Separation, as of gold from silver. *Obs.*

> The chymists have a liquor called water of *depart.* — *Bacon.*

de′par-ti′tion (dē′pär-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [*de-* + L. *partire, partitum,* to divide.] Separation; departure; partition. *Obs. or Archaic.* "The *departition* of their fellowship." *Greenslet.*

de-part′ment (dē-pärt′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *département,* fr. *départir.* See DEPART, *v. i.*] **1.** Departure. *Obs.*
2. A part, portion, or subdivision; division; partition.
3. A distinct division or course of something, as of action, study, or the like; appointed sphere; province.

> Superior to Pope in Pope's own peculiar *department* of literature. — *Macaulay.*

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den′tin. Var. of DENTINE.
den′tin, *n.* [Cf. L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] *Mech.* A gauge, consisting of a straight edge with a V-shaped projection near one end, to test the accuracy of hand-made screw threads. *Eng.*
den-tip′a-rous (dĕn-tĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*denti-* + *-parous.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the production of teeth.
den′ti-ros′tral, *a.* *Zoöl.* [*denti-* + *rostral.*] **a** Having a toothed bill. **b** Of or pert. to the Dentirostres. — **den′ti-ros′trate,** *a.*
Den′ti-ros′tres (dĕn′tĭ-rŏs′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of passerine birds to which various limits have been assigned; — so named from the tooth or notch in the upper mandible of some of the typical forms, as the shrikes. — **den′ti-ros′ter** (-tẽr), *n.*
den′ti-scalp, *n.* [*denti-* + L. *scalpere* to scrape.] An instrument for scraping the teeth.
den-tis′tic (dĕn-tĭs′tĭk), **den-tis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to dentistry or dentists. *Rare.*
den′tize, *v. t. & i.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] To cut teeth. *Obs.*
den′toid, *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *-oid.*] Resembling a tooth; odontoid.
den′to-lin′gual, *a. & n.* = DENTILINGUAL.
den′to-na′sal, *a. & n.* = DENTINASAL.
den′-tree′, *n.* [From *den,* native name.] The Australian tree *Eucalyptus polyanthema.*
den′ty. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DAINTY.
de-nu′cle-ate, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-nude′, *v. i.* To divest one's self of position, rights, etc. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
de-nude′, *p. a.* Denuded. *Obs.*
de-null′, *v. t.* [*de-* + *null.*] To annul. *Obs.*
de-num′ber, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dénombrer.*] To number. *Obs.* —
de-num′ber-ment, *n.* *Obs.*
de-nu′mer-ant (dē-nū′mẽr-ănt), *n.* [*de-* + L. *numerare* to number: cf. L. *dinumerare* to enumerate.] *Math.* The number of possible solutions of a given set of equations. *J. J. Sylvester.* —
de-nu′mer-an-tive (-ăn-tĭv), *a.*
de-nu′mer-ate, *v. t.* [L. *dinumerare* to count out, pay out.] *Civil Law.* To pay (money) down. *Obs. or R.*
de-nunce′. † DENOUNCE.
‖ **de-nun′cia** (dā-nōōn′syä; 138), *n.* [Sp., fr. *denunciar* to give notice. See DENOUNCE.] *Mining.* = DENOUNCEMENT, 2. *Mexico & Southwestern U. S.*
de-nun′ci-a-ble (dē-nŭn′shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may or should be denounced.
‖ **de-nun′cia-mien′to** (dā-nōōn′syä-myĕn′tō; 138), *n.* [Sp.] *Mining.* = DENOUNCEMENT, 2. *Mexico & Southwestern U. S.*
de-nun′ci-ant (dē-nŭn′shĭ-ănt; -sĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *denuncians,* p. pr.] Denunciatory.
Denver formation. *Geol.* A formation in Colorado, composed principally of andesitic tuffs and assigned to the late Cretaceous or early Tertiary.
deny, *n.* [F. *déni.*] Denial. *Obs.*
de-ny′ing-ly, *adv.* of *denying,* p. pr. See -LY.
De-nys′ (dē-nē′). [F.] Var. of DENIS.
‖ **De′o ad′ju-van′te, non ti-men′dum.** [L.] God helping, nothing need be feared.
de′ob-struct′, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
‖ **deoch-an-dor′ris.** Var. of DOCH-AN-DORRIS. *Scot. Highlands.*
de-oc′u-late, *v. t.* [*de-* + L. *oculus* eye.] To deprive of eyes. *Humorous.*
de′o-da′ra (dē′ō-dä′rȧ), *n.* = DEODAR.
de′o-date, *n.* [L. *Deus* God + *datum* thing given.] A gift from, or offering to, God. *Obs.*
‖ **De′o da′te.** [L.] Give (ye) to God.
‖ **de o′di-o et a′ti-a** (dē ō′dĭ-ō ĕt ā′shĭ-ȧ). [LL.] *Old Eng. Law.* Lit., of hatred and ill will; — used as the name of a writ devised in the 12th century for inquiry as to whether a person charged with murder was committed to prison upon just suspicion or through hatred and ill will, bail being demandable in the latter case. It went out of use as jail deliveries became common in the 16th and 17th centuries.
‖ **De′o du′ce.** [L.] With God as leader: God being my guide.
‖ **De′o du′ce, fer′ro co′mi-tan′te** (kŏm′ĭ-tăn′tē). [L.] With God my guide, my sword my companion.
‖ **De′o fa-ven′te.** [L.] With God's favor.
‖ **De′o gra′ti-as** (acc.). [L.] Thanks to God.
‖ **De′o ju-van′te.** [L.] With God's help.
deol. † DOLE, grief.
‖ **de om′ni-bus re′bus, et qui-bus′dam a′li-is.** [L.] Concerning all things and certain others.
‖ **de om′ni re sci′bi-li et qui-bus′dam a′li-is.** [L.] Concerning everything knowable and certain other things; — an expression used ironically of a person who thinks he knows everything. The first part of the expression is from Pico della Mirandola, who offered to dispute with all comers on any subject; the latter part is an addition, prob. made by Voltaire.
‖ **De′o mo-nen′te.** [L.] God warning.
deon. † DIN.
de-on′er-ate, *v. t.* [L. *deoneratus,* p. p. of *deonerare* to unload.] To unload. *Obs.*
‖ **de′o, non for-tu′na.** [L.] From God, not chance.
deop. † DEEP.
deor. † DEER.
de-or′di-nate, *v. t.* [*de-* + L. *ordo, ordinis,* order.] To pervert from the natural order. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
deore. † DEAR.
de-or′gan-i-za′tion, *n.* See DE-, 4.
de-or′gan-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-o′ri-en′tal-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
deork. † DARK.
deorling. † DARLING.
‖ **de-or′sum** (dē-ôr′sŭm), *adv.* [L.] Downward.
deosc. † DUSK.
de-os′cu-late, *v. t.* [L. *deosculatus,* p. p. of *deosculari.*] To kiss warmly. *Obs.* — **de-os′cu-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
deosk. † DUSK.
deovel. † DEVIL.
‖ **De′o vo-len′te.** [L.] God willing; by God's will.
deow. † DEW.
de-ox′i-date, *v. t.* *Chem.* To deoxidize. — **de-ox′i-da′tion,** *n.* — **de-ox′i-da′tor,** *n.*
de-ox′y-gen-ate, de-ox′y-gen-ize, *v. t.* *Chem.* To deoxidize. — **de-ox′y-gen-a′tion,** *n.*
de-o′zon-ize (dē-ō′zōn-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of ozone. — **de-o′zon-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* — **de-o′zon-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*
dep. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DEEP.
dep. *Abbr.* Department; departs: departure (*Naut.*): deponent: deposed; deputy.
de-paint′er, *n.* One that depaints. *Obs.*
de-pair′, *v. t.* [OF. *despeirier.*] To impair: to injure. *Obs.*
de-pairt′. Obs. or Scot. var. of DEPART.
de′pa-rayll′. † DISPARAIL.
‖ **de-par′dieux′,** *interj.* [OF. *de par Dieu.*] In God's name, or by God's help: certainly. *Obs.*
de′pa-ro′chi-ate, *v. i.* [*de-* + L. *parochia* parish.] To leave one's parish. *Obs.*
de-part′a-ble, *a.* [OF.] Separable; divisible. *Obs.*
de-part′al, *n.* Departure. *Rare.*
de-part′ed, *p. a.* of DEPART. — **the departed,** the dead.
de-part′er, *n.* One who departs; specif.: **a** One who divides or distributes. *Obs.* **b** One who secedes. **c** *Old Chem.* One who refines metals by parting processes. *Obs.* **d** *Law.* One who departs in pleading. *Rare.* **e** One who goes away.
de-par′ter, *n.* [OF. *departir,* inf. used as n.] *Law.* Departure. *Obs.*
de-part′ing-ly, *adv.* of *departing,* p. pr.
de-par′ti-son, *n.* [OF.] Departition. *Obs.*

E F G H I J K L M

4. A subdivision of business or official duty; esp., a division or branch of governmental administration, national or municipal; as, the health, water, or street *department* of a city; specif.: In the United States, one of the nine divisions of the executive branch of the national government, presided over by a member of the Cabinet, who is usually entitled *Secretary*. These divisions, with the dates of creation, are as follows: **Department of State** (July 27, 1789, Sept. 15, 1789, between these dates called **Department of Foreign Affairs**), dealing with foreign affairs; **Department of War** (Aug. 7, 1789); **Department of the Treasury** (Sept. 2, 1789); **Department of Justice** (June 22, 1870, but the office of Attorney-General was established Sept. 24, 1789); **Post-Office Department** (May 8, 1794, but its head, the Postmaster-General, did not become a member of the Cabinet until 1829); **Department of the Navy** (April 30, 1798), previously a part of the Department of War; **Department of the Interior** (March 3, 1849), dealing with various subjects, such as the census, pensions, patents, Indians, etc., not properly included under any other department; **Department of Agriculture** (Feb. 9, 1889), established May 15, 1862, but not as an executive department; **Department of Commerce and Labor** (Feb. 14, 1903), of which the former nonexecutive **Department of Labor** (June 13, 1888) was made a part.
5. A territorial division; a district, as of military command or regulation; as, the *Department* of the East. Specif.: In France, one of the eighty-six divisions made for purposes of local government and as the basis of representation in the national legislature. This division of the country was made by the law of December 22, 1789–January 8, 1790, the number created at that time being 83. The active administration of the department is carried on by the prefect. The departmental legislative body, whose powers are chiefly supervisory and regulative, is called the General Council.

Much the most significant of these divisions is the *Department*: whether for military, judicial, educational, or political administration, it is the important, the persistent unit of organization; arrondissement, canton, and commune are only divisions of the *Department*, — not fractions of France, but only fractions of her *Departments*. — *Woodrow Wilson.*

de′part-men′tal (dē′pärt-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Pertaining to a department. — **de′part-men′tal-ly**, *adv.*

department store. A store keeping a great variety of goods which are arranged in several departments, esp. one with dry goods as the principal stock.

de-par′ture (dē-pär′tụ̄r), *n.* [Cf. OF. *departeüre.*] **1.** Division; separation; a putting away or separating out. *Obs.*
2. Separation or removal from a place; act of departing, or going away; hence, a setting out, as on a journey; a beginning of a new course; as, a new *departure*, that is, a fresh start or a change of plan or method.

Departure from this happy place. — *Milton.*

3. Removal from the present life; death; decease.

The time of my *departure* is at hand. — *2 Tim. iv. 6.*

4. Deviation or abandonment, as from or of a rule or course of action, a plan, or a purpose; specif., *Insurance Law*, the deviation of a vessel from the course prescribed in her insurance policy (which avoids the policy).

Any *departure* from a national standard. — *Prescott.*

5. *Law.* The desertion, by a party to any pleading, of the ground taken by him in his last antecedent pleading, and the adoption of another.
6. *Navig.* **a** The distance due east or west made by a ship in its course. In plane sailing the departure is reckoned as the product of the distance sailed and the sine of the angle made by the course with the meridian. Also, see *middle-latitude sailing*, under SAILING. Cf. DEAD RECKONING. **b** A ship's position in latitude and longitude at the beginning of a voyage as a point from which to begin the dead reckoning. It is ascertained usually by taking cross bearings of landmarks.
7. *Surv.* The distance to which a course extends east or west. It is reckoned as in plane sailing. See def. 6 **a**.
8. *Math.* Of an imaginary quantity: its argument, amplitude, or angular coördinate; if $a + ib = r.e^{i\partial}$, ∂ is the departure.

de-pas′tur-age (dē-pȧs′tụ̄r-āj), *n.* Pasturing or right of pasture of grazing animals.

de-pas′ture (dē-pȧs′tụ̄r), *v. t. & i.* To pasture; to feed on pasture; to graze; also, to use for pasture.

The right of *depasturing* is originally lodged in the owner of the waste whereof he is lord. — *Encyc. Brit.*

de-pau′per-ate (dē-pô′pēr-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [LL. *depauperatus*, p. p. of *depauperare* to impoverish; L. *de* + *pauperare* to make poor, *pauper* poor.] To make poor; to impoverish; pauperize.

Humility of mind which *depauperates* the spirit. — *Jer. Taylor.*

de-pau′per-ate (-āt), *a.* [LL. *depauperatus*, p. p.] Impoverished. *Obs.* except *Bot.*, falling short of the natural size or development from being impoverished or starved.

de-pau′per-ize (dē-pô′pēr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [*de-*, 4 + *pauperize.*] To free from paupers or from poverty. — **de-pau′per-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

de-pau′per-ize (dē-pô′pēr-īz), *v. t.* [*de-*, 3 (intens.) + *pauperize.*] To depauperate. *Rare.* — **de-pau′per-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* *Rare.*

de-peach′ (dē-pēch′), *v. t.* [F. *dépêcher.*] To dispatch or send away; to rid one's self of; to discharge. *Obs.*

de-pend′ (dē-pĕnd′), *v. i.*; DE-PEND′ED; DE-PEND′ING. [F. *dépendre*, fr. L. *dependēre*, confused with *pendēre* to hang, v. t.; *de* + *pendēre*, *pendĕre*, to hang. See PENDANT.]
1. To hang down; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above.

And ever-living lamps *depend* in rows. — *Pope.*

2. To hang in suspense; to be pending; to be undetermined or undecided; also, *Obs.*, to wait in suspense.

Matters of greatest moment were *depending.* — *Milton.*

3. To rely for support; to be dependent; to be conditioned or contingent; to be connected (with anything), as a cause of existence, or as a necessary condition; — usually followed by *on* or *upon*, formerly by *of*.

The truth of God's word *dependeth* not of the truth of the congregation. — *Tyndale.*
Our happiness *depends* little on political institutions. — *Macaulay.*

4. To trust; to rest with confidence; to rely; confide; — with *on* or *upon*; as, you may *depend* on him.
5. To serve; to act as a dependent or retainer. *Obs.* — *Shak.*
6. To be imminent; to impend. *Obs.* — *Shak.*

de-pend′ (dē-pĕnd′), *v. t.* To hang; droop. *Rare.*

de-pend′a-ble (dē-pĕn′dȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being depended on; trustworthy. "*Dependable* friendships." *Pope.* — **de-pend′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-pend′a-bly**, *adv.*

de-pend′ence (-dĕns), *n.* [LL. *dependentia*, fr. L. *dependens.* See DEPENDENT.] **1.** Act or state of depending, or hanging; suspension from a support.
2. State of being influenced and determined by, or of being conditional upon, or necessitated by, something else; as, the relation of the logical consequent to its antecedent, or of an effect to its cause, is one of *dependence*.

The cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another. — *Bp. Burnet.*

3. Mutual connection and support; interdependence.

So dark and so intricate of purpose, without any *dependence* or order. — *Sir T. More.*

4. State of depending, or being subject; specif., subjection to the direction or disposal of another or others; inability to help or provide for one's self; as, to live in a state of *dependence*.

Reduced to a servile *dependence* on their mercy. — *Burke.*

5. That which depends; specif.: **a** Anything dependent or suspended; anything attached as subordinate to, or contingent on, something else. **b** A matter depending, or in suspense, and still to be determined; ground of controversy; quarrel. *Obs.*

To go on now with my first *dependence.* — *Beau. & Fl.*

c A body of dependents; a retinue. *Obs.*
6. State of being undecided or undetermined; pendency. *Chiefly in Law.*
7. A resting with confidence; reliance; trust.

Affectionate *dependence* on the Creator. — *T. Erskine.*

8. That on which one depends or relies; as, he was her sole *dependence*.
9. State of being dependable or reliable. *Rare.*

Syn. — DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY. DEPENDENCE is more used in the abstract, DEPENDENCY in the concrete; as, to place *dependence* upon one's word, the *dependence* of republican government upon the will of the people, in the order of *dependence*; England and her *dependencies*, the various *dependencies* of a subject. See TRUST, DEPENDENCY.

de-pend′en-cy (dē-pĕn′dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz).
1. State of being dependent. = DEPENDENCE, 2, 4.

So that they may acknowledge their *dependency* on the crown of England. — *Bacon.*

2. That which depends; that which is attached to something else as its consequence, subordinate, satellite, or the like; a dependence (in sense 5).

This earth and its *dependencies.* — *T. Burnet.*

3. Specif.: **a** A territory or state subject to the dominion of another, esp. a province distinct and more or less remote; as, Great Britain has its *dependencies* in Asia, Africa, and America. **b** *pl. Com.* Assets not presently exactly determinable but likely to accrue, as profits of business, dividends on stocks, etc. *Eng.*

Syn. — DEPENDENCY, COLONY. A COLONY implies a parent state or community from which it is derived and with which it retains political connection; a DEPENDENCY is any (frequently remote) country or province subject to the dominion of another, without forming a constituent part of it. See DEPENDENCE.

de-pend′ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *dependens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *dependere*. See DEPEND.] **1.** Hanging down; as, a *dependent* bough or leaf.
2. Relying on, or subject to, something else for support; not able to exist, or sustain itself, or to perform anything, without the will, power, or aid of something else; not self-sustaining; contingent or conditioned; subordinate; — often with *on* or *upon*; as, *dependent* on God; *dependent* upon friends.

England, long *dependent* and degraded, was again a power of the first rank. — *Macaulay.*

3. Impending. *Obs.*

dependent covenant *or* **contract**, *Law*, one not binding until some connecting stipulation is performed. — **d. variable**, *Math.*, a variable whose changes are regarded not as arbitrary, but as determined by changes in other variables called *arguments* or *independent variables*.

de-pend′ent (-dĕnt), **de-pend′ant** (-dănt), *n.* **1.** That which depends; a dependency.

With all its circumstances and *dependents.* — *Prynne.*

2. One who depends; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a hanger-on; a retainer.

A host of *dependents* on the court, suborned to play their part as witnesses. — *Hallam.*

☞ The spelling *dependant* is by many preferred to *dependent* for the noun, but with no good reason. See -ANT.

de-per′dit (dē-pûr′dĭt), *n.* [LL. *deperditum*, fr. L. *deperditus*, p. p. of *deperdere* to destroy.] That which is lost or destroyed. *Rare.* — *Paley.*

de-per′dite (-dīt), *a.* [L. *deperditus.*] Lost; abandoned. *Rare.* — **de-per′dite-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

She stood at the stile *deperditely* clinging to the rail. — *Harold Frederic.*

de′per-di′tion (dē′pēr-dĭsh′ŭn; dĕp′ĕr-), *n.* [Cf. F. *déperdition.*] Loss; destruction. *Archaic.* *Sir T. Browne.*

de-per′son-al-ize (dē-pûr′sŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To deprive of personality; to render impersonal.

To *depersonalize* the voice of faith. — *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

de-phase′ (dē-fāz′), *v. t.*; -PHASED′ (-fāzd′); -PHAS′ING (-fāz′ĭng). *Elec.* To put out of phase, as two parts of a single alternating current.

de-phlegm′ (dē-flĕm′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *phlegm* water: cf. F. *déphlegmer*, *déflegmer.*] *Chem.* To dephlegmate. *Obs. or R.*

de-phleg′mate (dē-flĕg′māt), *v. t.*; DE-PHLEG′MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); DE-PHLEG′MAT-ING (-māt-ĭng). [See DEPHLEGM.] *Chem.* To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to clear of aqueous matter; to concentrate; to rectify; — used of spirits and acids. — **de′phleg-ma′tion** (dē′flĕg-mā′shŭn), *n.*

de-phleg′ma-tor (dē-flĕg′mȧ-tẽr; dē′flĕg-mā′tẽr), *n.* An instrument or apparatus in which water is separated by evaporation or distillation; specif., the part of a distilling apparatus in which a partial separation of the vapors of water and alcohol is effected, as by means of cold metallic diaphragms.

de-phleg′ma-to-ry (dē-flĕg′mȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, dephlegmation.

de′phlo-gis′ti-cate (dē′flō-jĭs′tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [*de-* + *phlogisticate.*] *Old Chem.* To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability. — **de′phlo-gis′ti-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*
dephlogisticated air, oxygen; — so called by Dr. Priestley and others of his time.

de-phos′phor-ize (dē-fŏs′fŏr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To remove phosphorus from. — **de-phos′phor-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
dephosphorizing process. *Steel Manuf.* = BASIC PROCESS.

de-pict′ (dē-pĭkt′), *v. t.*; DE-PICT′ED; DE-PICT′ING. **1.** To form a colored likeness of; to represent by a picture; to paint; portray; delineate.

His arms are fairly *depicted* in his chamber. — *Fuller.*

2. To portray in words; to describe.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language. — *Motley.*

3. *Math.* To represent (one aggregate on another) by allying each element of the first with one of the second.

de-pict′, *p. p.* [L. *depictus*, p. p. of *depingere* to depict; *de* + *pingere* to paint. See PAINT; cf. DEPAINT, *p. p.*] Depicted. *Obs. or R.* — *Lydgate.*

de-pic′tion (dē-pĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *depictio.*] Act of depicting; also, a representation.

de-pic′ture (-tụ̄r), *v. t.*; -TURED (-tụ̄rd); -TUR-ING (-tụ̄r-ĭng). To make a picture of (lit. or fig.); to depict.

Several persons were *depictured* in caricature. — *Fielding.*

de-pig′men-ta′tion (dē-pĭg′mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [*de-* + *pigmentation.*] Removal or destruction of pigment in tissue, as by physiological processes or artificially.

dep′i-late (dĕp′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *depilatus*, p. p. of *depilare* to depilate; *de* + *pilare* to put forth hairs, *pilus* hair.] To strip of hair.

dep′i-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dépilation.*] Act of depilating; removal of hair.

de-pil′a-to-ry (dē-pĭl′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *dépilatoire.*] Having the quality or power of depilating. — *n.* An agent used to remove hair.

dep′la-nate (dĕp′lȧ-nāt; dē-plā′-; 277), *a.* [L. *deplanatus*, p. p. of *deplanare* to make level. See PLANE, *v. t.*] *Bot.* Flattened; made level or even.

de-plen′ish (dē-plĕn′ĭsh), *v. t.*; DE-PLEN′ISHED (-ĭsht); DE-PLEN′ISH-ING. To deprive of plenishing, stock, or other contents; to displenish.

de-plete′ (dē-plēt′), *v. t.*; DE-PLET′ED (-plēt′ĕd); DE-PLET′ING (-plēt′ĭng). [From L. *deplere* to empty out; *de-* + *plere* to fill. Formed like *replete*, *complete*. See FILL, *v. t.*, FULL, *a.*] **1.** *Med.* To empty or unload, as the vessels of the human system, by bloodletting or by purgation.
2. To reduce by destroying or consuming the vital powers of; to exhaust, as a country of its strength or resources, a treasury of money, etc.

de-ple′tion (dē-plē′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of depleting, or state of being depleted.
2. *Med.* Act or process of diminishing the quantity of fluid in the vessels by bloodletting or otherwise; also, excessive evacuation, as in severe diarrhea.

de-plor′a-ble (dē-plōr′ȧ-b'l; 201), *a.* [Cf. F. *déplorable.*] Worthy of being deplored or lamented; lamentable; causing grief; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; wretched; as, *deplorable* suffering; *deplorable* vice. — **de-plor′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **de-plor′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-plor′a-bly**, *adv.*

dep′lo-ra′tion (dĕp′lō-rā′shŭn; dē′plō-), *n.* [L. *deploratio*: cf. F. *déploration.*] Act of deploring; lamentation; hence, a lament; also, deplorable state; wretchedness. *R.*

de-plore′ (dē-plōr′; 201), *v. t.*; DE-PLORED′ (-plōrd′); DE-PLOR′ING (-plōr′ĭng). [L. *deplorare*; *de* + *plorare* to cry out, wail, lament; prob. akin to E. *flow*: cf. F. *déplorer*. Cf. FLOW.] **1.** To feel or express deep grief for; to sorrow over; to lament; mourn.

To find her, or forever to *deplore*
Her loss. — *Milton.*
As some sad turtle his lost love *deplores.* — *Pope.*

2. To tell of grievingly. *Obs. & R.*
3. To regard as hopeless; to give up. *Obs.*

Syn. — Mourn, grieve for, sorrow for, regret. — DEPLORE, LAMENT, BEWAIL, BEMOAN. To DEPLORE, in modern usage, is to regret profoundly; as, "Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's death *deplore*, and the gay mourned who never mourned before" (*Pope*); to *deplore* a misunderstanding between friends. LAMENT commonly implies a strong or demonstrative expression of sorrow, or (less frequently) the feeling without reference to its expression; as, "In that day

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de′part-men′tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
de′part-men′tal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. — **de′part-men′tal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
de-part′son. ✝ DEPARTISON.
dep′as (dĕp′ăs), *n.* [Gr. δέπας.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A kind of cup, or bowl, usually with two handles. **b** *Myth.* The golden bowl in which the sun nightly floated back from west to east.
de-pas′cent (dē-păs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *depascens*, p. pr. of *depascere*; *de* + *pascere* to feed.] Feeding; consuming. *Rare.*
de-pa′tri-ate, *v. i.* [L. *de* + *patria* one's country.] To withdraw from one's country; to expatriate one's self. *Obs.*
‖ **dé′pay′sé′** (dā′pā′ē-zā′), *masc.*, ‖ **dé′pay′sée′** (-zā′), *fem.*, *a.* [F.] Disconcerted; out of (one's) element.
depe. ✝ DEEP.
depe, *v. t.* [AS. *dēpan.*] To immerse; dip; baptize. *Obs.*
de-peach′, **de-peche′**, *n.* [F. *dépêche*, fr. *dépêcher* to dispatch, OF. *despeechier.*] Dispatch. *Obs.*
‖ **dé′pêche′** (dā′pâsh′), *n.* [F.] A dispatch; a message.
de-pec′u-late (dē-pĕk′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *depeculatus*, p. p. of *depeculari* to despoil.] To plunder or loot by peculation; to rob. *Obs.* — **de-pec′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
de-peinct′, *v. t.* [See DEPAINT.] To paint or depict. *Obs.*
de-peint′. ✝ DEPAINT.
de-pel′, *v. t.* [L. *depellere.*] To drive out or expel. *Obs.* — **de-pel′ler**, *n.* *Obs.*
de-pen′cil, *v. t.* To inscribe, as with a pencil.
de-pend′ance, **de-pend′an-cy**, **de-pend′ant.** Vars. of DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY, DEPENDENT.
de-pend′ent-ly, *adv.* of DEPENDENT. See -LY.
de-pend′er, *n.* One who depends; a dependent.
de-pend′ing-ly, *adv.* of *depending*, p. pr.
depenes. ✝ DEEPNESS.
de-peo′ple (dē-pē′p'l), *v. t.* To depopulate. *Obs. or R.*
de′per-i′tion (dē′pēr-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [From L. *deperire* to perish, to be lost.] Destructive process; waste and wear. *Rare.*
deperte. ✝ DEPART.
de-per′ti-ble (dē-pûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [See DEPART.] Divisible. *Obs.*
depesche. ✝ DEPEACH.
dep′e-ter, *n.* = DEPRETER.
de-phased′ (dē-fāzd′), *a.* *Elec.* Differing, or caused to differ, in phase.
de-phleg′ma-tize (dē-flĕg′mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [G. *dephlegmatisiren.*] To remove the phlegm or sluggishness from. *Rare.*
de-phlegm′ed-ness (dē-flĕm′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **deph′ul** (dĕf′ŭl), *n.* Also **deph′al.** [Bengali.] An East Indian moraceous tree (*Artocarpus Lakoocha*) related to the breadfruit, and cultivated for its fruit.
de-pick′le, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-pict′er, *n.* One who depicts.
de-pic′tive, *a.* Pictorial.
de-pic′tor. Var. of DEPICTER.
de-pig′ment-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
dep′i-la′tor, *n.* One that depilates.
dep′i-lous (dĕp′ĭ-lŭs; dē-pī′lŭs), *a.* [*de-* + *pilous*: cf. L. *depilis.*] Hairless. *Obs. & R.*
de-pinct′, *v. t.* = DEPEINCT.
‖ **de pis′ en′ pis′** (dē pē′-zäɴ′-pē′). [F.] From worse to worse.
‖ **dé′pit′** (dā′pē′), *n.* [F.] Spite; vexation.
‖ **dé′pla′cé′** (dā′plȧ′sā′), *a.* [F.] Misplaced; out of place.
‖ **de pla′no.** [L.] Manifestly; clearly; also, in a summary way; as of course.
de-plant′, *v. t.* [*de-* + *plant*: cf. F. *déplanter*, L. *deplantare* to take off a twig.] To take up (plants); to transplant. *Obs.* — **de′plan-ta′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
de-plas′ter, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-plete′, *a.* Depleted.
de′ple-thor′ic, *a.* *Med.* Marked by the absence of plethora.
de-ple′tive, *a.* [Cf. F. *déplétif.*] Tending to deplete. — *n.* An agent that depletes.
de-ple′to-ry, *a.* Serving to deplete.
dep′li-ca′tion (dĕp′lĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deplicare* to unfold.] An unfolding or untwisting. *Obs.*
de′ploi-ta′tion (dē′ploi-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. EXPLOITATION, DEPLOY.] = EXPLOITATION.
de-plor′a-bl. Deplorable. *R. Sp.*
de-plo′rate, *a.* [L. *deploratus*, p. p. of *deplorare*. See DEPLORE.] Deplorable; hopeless. *Obs.*

shall one . . . *lament* with a doleful lamentation" (*Mic.* ii.4.); cf. "a voice of weeping heard and loud *lament*" (*Milton*). BEWAIL and BEMOAN imply poignant distress, *bewail* commonly suggesting the louder, *bemoan*, the more lugubrious, expression of grief; as, "And all wept, and *bewailed* her" (*Luke* viii. 52); "The silver swans her hapless fate *bemoan*, in notes more sad than when they sing their own" (*Pope*). See GRIEVE, REGRET, GROAN.

de-plore′ (dē-plōr′; 201), *v. i.* To lament. *Obs. or R.*

de-ploy′ (dē-ploi′), *v. t. & i.*; DE-PLOYED′ (-ploid′); DE-PLOY′ING. [F. *déployer*; *dé-* = *dés* (L. *dis-*) + *ployer*, equiv. to *plier* to fold, earlier *pleier*, fr. L. *plicare*. See PLY; cf. DISPLAY.] *Mil.* To extend the front; to spread out in such a way as to display a wider front and less depth; as, the column *deployed*, or was *deployed*, into line; — the reverse of *ploy*.

de-ploy′ (dē-ploi′) } *n.* [Cf. F. *déploiement.*] *Mil.* Act
de-ploy′ment (-mĕnt) } or movement of deploying, or state of being deployed.

de-plu′mate (dē-plōō′māt; 243), *a.* [LL. *deplumatus*, p. p. of *deplumare*. See DEPLUME.] *Zoöl.* Destitute of feathers. — **de-plu′mat-ed** (-māt-ĕd), *a.*

de′plu-ma′tion (dē′plōō-mā′shŭn; dĕp′lōō-; 277), *n.* [See DEPLUMATE.] **1.** The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; molting.
2. *Med.* A disease of the eyelids, attended with loss of the eyelashes.

de-plume′ (dē-plōōm′; 243), *v. t.*; DE-PLUMED′ (-plōōmd′); DE-PLUM′ING (-plōōm′ĭng). [LL. *deplumare*; L. *de* + *plumare* to cover with feathers, *pluma* feather: cf. *deplumis* featherless; F. *déplumer*.] To strip or pluck off the feathers of; to deprive of plumage.
The exposure and *depluming* of the leading humbugs of the age. *De Quincey.*

de-po′lar-i-za′tion (dē-pō′lăr-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Act or process of depolarizing, or state of being depolarized.

de-po′lar-ize (dē-pō′lăr-īz), *v. t.*; DE-PO′LAR-IZED (-īzd); DE-PO′LAR-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [*de-* + *polarize*.] **1.** *Optics.* To deprive of polarity; to reduce to an unpolarized condition. This word has been inaccurately applied in optics to describe the effect of a polarizing medium, as a crystalline plate, in causing the reappearance of a ray, in consequence of a change in its plane of polarization, which previously to the change was intercepted by the analyzer. The word is inappropriate in this use because the ray does not return to the unpolarized condition.
2. *Elec.* To free from polarization, as the negative plate of a voltaic battery.

de-po′lar-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* That which depolarizes; specif.: **a** A thin plate used to effect optical "depolarization" (see DEPOLARIZE, 1). **b** A substance used to prevent electrical polarization, as upon the negative plate of a voltaic battery.

de-pol′ish (dē-pŏl′ĭsh), *v. t.*; DE-POL′ISHED (-ĭsht); DE-POL′ISH-ING. [Cf. F. *dépolir*.] To destroy or remove the polish of, as by the sand blast, by acid, or by grinding.

de-pol′ish-ing, *n.* Act or process of destroying the polish of a hard body, as when glass is ground or roughened by acid to make it nontransparent, or when the vitreous glaze is removed from porcelain, leaving a dull luster, and producing what is called **ivory porcelain**.

de-pone′ (dē-pōn′), *v. t.*; DE-PONED′ (-pōnd′); DE-PON′ING (-pōn′ĭng). [L. *deponere*, *depositum*, to put down, in LL., to assert under oath; *de* + *ponere* to put, place. See POSITION; cf. DEPOSIT.] **1.** To lay down; deposit; also, to lay, as a stake; to wager. *Obs. or R.*
2. To depose (from office). *Obs.*
3. To assert under oath; to testify; depose.

de-pone′, *v. i.* To testify under oath; to depose.
The fairy Glorianda . . . *depones* to the confinement of Merlin in a tree. *Dunlop.*

de-po′nent (dē-pō′nĕnt), *n.* [L. *deponens*, *-entis*, laying down.] **1.** One who deposes or testifies under oath; one who gives evidence; usually, one who testifies in writing.
2. *Gr. & Lat. Gram.* A deponent verb.

de-po′nent, *a.* [L. *deponens*, *-entis*, laying down (its proper passive meaning), p. pr. of *deponere*. See DEPONE.] *Gram.* Having the form of the passive or middle voice with an active meaning, as certain Latin and Greek verbs. Deponent verbs were originally not passive, but reflexive, in meaning; thus, *utor*, I *avail myself*. But the reflexive form in Latin became regularly passive; hence these verbs were mistakenly supposed to have dropped a passive sense.

de-pop′u-late (dē-pŏp′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; DE-POP′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); DE-POP′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *depopulatus*, p. p. of *depopulari* to ravage; *de* + *populari* to ravage, fr. *populus* people. See PEOPLE; cf. DISPPEOPLE.] **1.** To devastate; to ravage; to lay waste. *Obs.*
2. To deprive of inhabitants; to lessen or eradicate the population of, esp. as by war or pestilence.
Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city? *Shak.*

de-pop′u-late, *v. i.* To become depopulated. *Rare.*

de-pop′u-la′tion (dē-pŏp′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *depopulatio* pillaging: cf. F. *dépopulation* depopulation.] Act of depopulating, or condition of being depopulated; destruction, expulsion, or loss of inhabitants.
Depopulation is now applied to the case of any country, or part of a country, in which the population as measured from time to time is found to be diminishing. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

de-port′ (dē-pōrt′; 201), *v. t.*; DE-PORT′ED; DE-PORT′ING. [F. *déporter*, to behave, demean (one's self), OF. also to support, maintain, spare; in modern use also to transport (as a criminal); in this last sense fr. L. *deportare* to carry away; *de* + *portare* to carry; in others perh. fr. F. *de-* (L. *de*) + *porter* to carry, L. *portare*. See PORT demeanor.] **1.** To be forbearing towards; also, to forbear; withhold. *Obs.*
2. To carry, demean, conduct, or behave (one's self).
Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*
3. To send into banishment or subject to deportation; to transport; exile.
He told us he had been *deported* to Spain. *Walsh.*

de-port′, *n.* [OF. *deport*. See DEPORT, *v.*] Bearing; deportment. *Obs.* "Goddesslike *deport*." *Milton.*

de′por-ta′tion (dē′pōr-tā′shŭn; dĕp′ōr-), *n.* [L. *deportatio*: cf. F. *déportation*.] Act of deporting, or state of being deported; banishment; transportation. Specif.: **a** *Roman Law.* Transportation for life (to an island), as distinguished from *exile* and *relegation*. **b** In modern law, the removal, from a country, of an alien considered inimical to the public welfare; — distinguished from *transportation* and *extradition*.

de-port′ment (dē-pōrt′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *déportement* misconduct, OF., demeanor. See DEPORT.] Manner of deporting or demeaning one's self; manner of acting; behavior; conduct; carriage; esp., manner of acting with respect to the courtesies of life; demeanor; bearing.
The gravity of his *deportment* carried him safe through many difficulties. *Swift.*

Syn. — DEPORTMENT, DEMEANOR, BEARING, PORT, AIR, MIEN, MANNER. DEPORTMENT applies esp. to one's actions in their relations to the external, often conventional, amenities of life; DEMEANOR, rather to one's attitude or behavior with reference to others; as, lessons in *deportment*; "His carriage, conversation, and *deportment* combined aristocratic hauteur with . . . sarcastic wit" (*J. A. Symonds*); "His *demeanor* in public was still, silent, almost sepulchral. He looked habitually upon the ground when he conversed, was chary of speech, embarrassed, and even suffering in *manner*" (*Motley*). BEARING is more particularly the manner of carrying or conducting one's self; as, a military *bearing*; "If 't were so, she could not sway her house, command her followers . . . with such a smooth, discreet, and stable *bearing*" (*Shak.*). PORT is chiefly elevated or poetical for *bearing*; as, "her lion *port*, her awe-commanding face" (*Gray*). AIR suggests rather look or appearance, considered (esp.) as peculiar, significant, or expressive; as, "The fashion is a . . . plain hat with enormous brims and shallow crown, cocked as bluff as possible, muslin neckcloth twisted round, rumpled, and tucked into the breast; all this with a certain seafaring *air*, as if they were just come back from Cartagena" (*Gray*). In the pl., *air* suggests affectation; as, to put on *airs*. MIEN is chiefly elevated or poetical for *air* or *aspect*; as, "The *mien* and countenance of authority" (*Hawthorne*); "In his *deportment*, shape, and *mien* appeared Elysian beauty, melancholy grace" (*Wordsworth*). MANNER, as here compared (see MANNER), denotes characteristic or customary mode of acting, with special reference to attitude, gesture, or address; as, "Something in the boy's *manner* attracted the banker's interest" (*Froude*). In the pl., *manner* suggests the outward signs of conformity to the conventions of polite intercourse; as, the *manners* of a gentleman; "Outward gifts and graces, . . . looks, *manners*, accomplishments" (*M. Arnold*). See BEHAVIOR.

de-pos′al (dē-pōz′ăl), *n.* Act of deposing from office; deposition; esp., a removal from the throne.

de-pose′ (dē-pōz′), *v. t.*; DE-POSED′ (-pōzd′); DE-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *déposer*, in sense of L. *deponere* to put down; but fr. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *poser* to place. See POSE, PAUSE.] **1.** To remove from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to divest or deprive of office. Cf. ABDICATE.
A tyrant . . . and therefore worthy to be *deposed*. *Prynne.*
2. To remove; to take away; to dispossess. *Obs.*
3. To divest one's self of; to lay aside, as office. *Obs.*
4. To say under oath; testify; depone; esp., to give witness of by an affidavit or other sworn statement in writing. See DEPOSITION, 2 **a**.
To *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands. *Bacon.*
5. To put under oath; to call upon as witness. *Obs.*
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shak.*
6. To let fall; to deposit. *Obs.*
Additional mud *deposed* upon it. *Woodward.*
Syn. — Degrade, reduce.

de-pose′, *v. i.* To bear witness; testify; make deposition.

de-pos′er (dē-pōz′ẽr), *n.* One who deposes: **a** One who degrades from office. **b** One who testifies; a deponent.

de-pos′it (dē-pŏz′ĭt), *v. t.*; DE-POS′IT-ED; DE-POS′IT-ING. [L. *depositus*, p. p. of *deponere*. See DEPONE; cf. DEPOSIT, *n.*] **1.** To lodge for safe-keeping or as a pledge; to commit to custody; intrust; esp., to put on deposit in a bank (see DEPOSIT, *n.*, 1 **a**).
2. To lay aside or give up; to rid one's self of. *Obs.*
3. To lay down; to place; to put; to let fall or throw down (as sediment).
The fear is *deposited* in conscience. *Jer. Taylor.*

de-pos′it, *v. i.* To be precipitated; to settle.

de-pos′it, *n.* [L. *depositum*, fr. *depositus*, p. p. of *deponere*: cf. F. *dépôt*, OF. *depost*. See DEPOSIT, *v. t.*; cf. DEPOT.] **1.** That which is placed anywhere, or in any one's hands, for safe-keeping; something intrusted to the care of another; esp.: **a** Money lodged with a bank or banker, subject to order, and creating the relation of creditor and debtor; — called specifically a *general deposit*, as distinguished from the lodging of money or goods that are to be returned as received, creating the relation of bailee and bailor. In Great Britain *deposit* is applied esp. to accounts bearing interest. **b** Anything given as a pledge or security, as earnest money or a forfeit. See SECURITY.
2. *Law.* A bailment of goods to be kept gratuitously for the bailor. Civilians divide this into **sequestratio**, which is one made pending the decision of a dispute over it, and **depositum miserabile** or **necessarium**, one forced by stress of circumstances, as fire, shipwreck, etc. The deposit of money where a like sum, but not the identical money, is to be returned (as in sense 1) is called an **irregular deposit**, but is not properly a deposit, at least in case of a bank account.
3. That which is deposited, or laid or thrown down; as, a *deposit* in a flue; esp., matter precipitated from a solution (as the siliceous *deposits* of hot springs), or that which is mechanically deposited (as the mud, gravel, etc., *deposits* of a river).
4. *Mining.* A natural occurrence or accumulation of ore.
5. A place of deposit; a depository.
6. State of being deposited in trust or safe-keeping, or to one's credit in a bank; — used with *on*, *upon*, or *in*.

deposit account. *Banking.* An account for money deposited for an agreed time at interest; — distinguished from a **current**, or **drawing**, **account**, which is subject to check and bears no interest. *British.*

de-pos′i-ta-ry (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *depositarius*, fr. *deponere*. See DEPOSIT.] **1.** The one receiving a deposit; — correlative of *depositor*.
I . . . made you my guardians, my *depositaries*. *Shak.*
The *depositaries* of power. *J. S. Mill.*
2. A storehouse; a depository.
3. *Law.* The bailee in a deposit. See DEPOSIT, *n.*, 2.

de-pos′i-ta-ry (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a deposit.
2. Receiving deposits; — said of banks.

de-pos′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* A depositing; a deposit.

dep′o-si′tion (dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn; dē′pō-; 277), *n.* [L. *depositio*, fr. *deponere*: cf. F. *déposition*. See DEPOSIT.] **1.** Act of deposing, as a sovereign; deprivation of authority and dignity; displacement; removal.
2. *Law.* **a** A testifying or testimony under oath; esp., testimony taken down in writing, under oath or affirmation, in reply to interrogatories, before some competent officer, and to be used in place of the viva voce testimony of the witness. In criminal trials depositions cannot be used in the United States without the defendant's consent. See AFFIDAVIT. **b** *Eccl. Law.* = DEPRIVATION, 2.
3. An opinion, example, or statement, laid down or asserted; a declaration; testimony; evidence.
The immediate *depositions* of our own faculties. *Martineau.*
4. Short for *deposition from the Cross* (below); as, the *Deposition* by Perugino, in the Palazzo Pitti in Florence.
5. Act or process of depositing; variously: a putting down or laying aside; a committing for safe-keeping; a laying or throwing down; precipitation.
The *deposition* of rough sand and rolled pebbles. *H. Miller.*
6. That which is deposited; a deposit; matter laid or thrown down; sediment; alluvial matter; as, river banks are sometimes *depositions* of alluvial matter.
7. Burial; interment, as of a saint's body in a new place; also, a festival commemorating a burial. *Chiefly Eccl.*
The word *deposition* expresses the hope which illuminates the Christian burial; it indicates the committal to the earth of a treasure which shall be restored. *W. Lowrie.*

deposition from the Cross, Christ's descent from the Cross; also, a work of art representing this.

de-pos′i-tive (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to deposit; specif., *Med.*, designating the condition in which plastic lymph is exuded into the derma, producing papules.

de-pos′i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *deponere*. See DEPONE.] **1.** One who makes a deposit, esp. of money in a bank; — the correlative of *depository*.
2. One that deposits a substance; specif., an electroplater.

de-pos′i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *depositorium*, in sense 2.] **1.** One with whom something is deposited; a depositary.
I am the sole *depository* of my own secret. *Junius.*
2. A place where anything is deposited, as for safe-keeping or for sale; as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods; a clerk's office is a *depository* for records.

deposit slip. *Banking.* A slip or ticket which a depositor leaves with a deposit, containing a memorandum of the checks, bonds, etc., deposited, with the date, etc. *U. S.*

de-pos′i-ture (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tūr), *n.* Act of depositing. *Rare.*

de′pot (dē′pō; dā′pō; dĕp′ō; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [F. *dépôt*, OF. *depost*, fr. L. *depositum* a deposit. See DEPOSIT, *n.*] **1.** A deposit, or the act of depositing. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* **a** A place where ammunition, clothing, provisions, and other stores are kept, and from which they are distributed to the troops. A regimental *depot* is often the headquarters of the regiment. **b** A station where recruits are assembled and trained, and where soldiers disabled from joining the colors are kept, until they can be sent to their commands. **c** In the British army, formerly, the battalion or portion of a regiment which remained at home while the remainder of the organization was serving out of the United Kingdom; — used chiefly adjectively. It is now known as *home battalion*. **d** In Japan, a department for the training of certain home reserves. See ARMY ORGANIZATION. **e** In besieging trenches, a place of assembly for attack. *Rare.*
3. A place of deposit for goods; warehouse; storehouse.
4. A railroad station; a building for the accommodation and protection of railroad passengers or freight. *U. S.* In England *depot* was formerly commonly applied to a railroad goods station or freight house, but never extended to a passenger station.
☞ In the pronunciation of this word usage has varied greatly; the accent is now fairly settled upon the first syllable, dē′pō prevailing in the United States, though dā′pō is also common, while dĕp′ō is apparently more usual in England, where dē′pō is also used.
Syn. — See STATION.

de′po-ten′ti-ate (dē′pō-tĕn′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*de-* + *potentiate*.] To deprive of power or potency; to weaken. — **de′po-ten′ti-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

dep′ra-va′tion (dĕp′rȧ-vā′shŭn; dē′prȧ-), *n.* [L. *depravatio*: cf. F. *dépravation*. See DEPRAVE.] **1.** Detraction; depreciation; calumny. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. Act of depraving, or state of being depraved; corruption; perversion; degeneracy; depravity.
The *depravation* of his moral character. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*
3. *Med.* Change for the worse; deterioration; morbid perversion.
4. An influence that depraves. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DEPRAVITY.

de-prave′ (dē-prāv′), *v. t.*; DE-PRAVED′ (-prāvd′); DE-PRAV′ING (-prāv′ĭng). [L. *depravare*, *depravatum*; *de* + *pravus* crooked, distorted, perverse, wicked: cf. F. *dépraver*.] **1.** To speak ill of; to depreciate; malign; revile. *Obs.*
And thou knowest, conscience, I came not to chide
Nor *deprave* thy person with a proud heart. *Piers Plowman.*
2. To make bad; vitiate; corrupt; pervert; as, a text that has been *depraved*; — now chiefly with reference to morals, but formerly applied more extendedly, as to the debasement of coinage or falsification of measures.
Whose pride *depraves* each other better part. *Spenser.*
Syn. — Corrupt, vitiate, contaminate, pollute.

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de-plored′ (dē-plōrd′), *p. p.* of DEPLORE. — **de-plor′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-plor′ed-ness**, *n.*
de-plore′ment, *n.* Deploration.
de-plor′er, *n.* One who deplores.
de-plor′ing-ly, *adv.* of *deploring*, p. pr.
de-ployd′. Deployed. *Ref. Sp.*
dep′oh, *n.* [Malay *depa*.] See MEASURE.
de-pol′y-mer-ize, *v. t.*, **de-pol′y-mer-i-za′tion**, *n.* See DE-, 4.
de-po′nend, *n.* [L. *deponendus*.] *Eccl.* One who is to be deposed.
de-pon′er, *n.* Deponent. *Obs.*
de-pop′u-la-cy, *n.* Depopulation. *Obs. or R.*
de-pop′u-lar-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-pop′u-late, *a.* [L. *depopulatus*, p. p.] Depopulated. *Archaic.*
de-pop′u-la′tor, *n.* [L., pillager.] One who depopulates.
‖ **dé′port′** (dā′pōr′), *n.* [F.] *Paris Bourse.* A premium or backwardation. *Obs.*
de′por-ta′tor, *n.* One who deports. *Obs.*
de-pos′a-ble (dē-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
de-pose′, *n.* Charge or custody; keeping; a deposit. *Obs.*
de-pos′i-tate, *a.* [LL. *depositatus*, p. p.] Deposited. *Obs.*
de-pos′it-ee′, *n.* A depositary.
dep′o-si′tion-al, *a.* *Phys. Geog.* Pert. to, or made by, deposition.
‖ **de-pó′si-to** (dā-pō′sē-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōs). [Sp.] A depository; a water reservoir. *Phil. I.*
de-pos′i-tum (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a thing deposited.] **1.** = DEPOSIT, *n.*, 2.
2. The faith and doctrine committed to the Christian church.
‖ **de-po′si-tum mi′se-ra′bi-le** or **ne′ces-sa′ri-um** (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tŭm mĭz′ẽr-ăb′ĭ-lē, nĕs′ĕ-sā′rĭ-ŭm). [L.] *Law.* See DEPOSIT, *n.*, 2.
de-post′, *n.* [OF. See DEPOT.] Deposit. *Obs.*
de-po′sure, *n.* Deposition; degradation. *Obs.*
dep′per, dep′pest. Obs. compar. and superl. of DEEP.
‖ **de præ-ro′ga-ti′va re′gis** (dē prē-rŏg′ȧ-tī′vȧ rē′jĭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., of the king's prerogative; — used to designate an apocryphal English statute apparently representing the practices of the earlier years of Edw. I. as to some royal prerogatives.
‖ **de præ-sen′ti** (dē prē zĕn′tī). [L.] *Civil & Canon Law.* Of the present; — used esp. with reference to the tense of verbs in marriage contracts. *Obs.*
dep′ra-vate, *v. t.* To deprave.

E F G H I J K L M

de-praved′ (dē-prāvd′), *p. a.* Characterized by debasement, corruption, or degeneration; esp., with reference to morals, perverted; vitiated; corrupt; as, a *depraved* criminal; a *depraved* mind or appetite.
Syn. — See CORRUPT.
— **de-prav′ed-ly** (-prāv′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-prav′ed-ness**, *n.*

de-prav′i-ty (dē-prăv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From DEPRAVE: cf. L. *pravitas* crookedness, perverseness.] **1**. State of being depraved; corruption; wickedness; specif., *Theol.*, the state of sinfulness natural to unregenerate man. See TOTAL DEPRAVITY.
2. A depraved or corrupt act or practice.
Syn. — DEPRAVITY, DEPRAVATION. DEPRAVITY commonly applies to the state of being, DEPRAVATION, to the act or process of making or becoming, depraved or degenerate. *Depravity* is a word of strong moral import; *depravation* may apply to deterioration of whatever sort; as, "Lamenting the *depravity* of this degenerate age" (*T. L. Peacock*); "The natural *depravity* of the human heart" (*Cowper*); *depravation* of language, of instincts, of the blood. See CORRUPT, DETERIORATION.

dep′re-ca-ble (dĕp′rē-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *deprecabilis* exorable.] That may or should be deprecated.

dep′re-cate (dĕp′rē-kāt), *v. t.;* DEP′RE-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); DEP′RE-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *deprecatus*, p. p. of *deprecari* to avert by prayer, to deprecate; *de* + *precari* to pray. See PRAY.] **1**. To supplicate; beseech. *Obs.*
2. To pray against, as an evil; hence, to seek to avert as by supplication; to seek deliverance from. *Archaic.*
The Western emperor . . . embraced the more salutary resolution of *deprecating*, by a solemn and suppliant embassy, the wrath of Attila. *Gibbon.*
3. To express disapproval of.
His purpose was *deprecated* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it. *Scott.*
4. To invoke. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DISAPPROVE.

dep′re-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *deprecatio*: cf. F. *déprécation*.] **1**. Act of deprecating; as: **a** Prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented. **b** Strong expression of disapprobation. "Humble *deprecation*." *Milton.*
2. *Litanies.* A petition for deliverance from an evil; as, each group of *deprecations* in the Anglican litany is followed by the response "Good Lord deliver us."
3. An imprecation; a curse. *Obs.*

dep′re-ca-tive (dĕp′rē-kā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *deprecativus*; cf. F. *déprécatif*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, deprecation; tending or designed to deprecate; deprecatory. — **dep′re-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

dep′re-ca-to-ry (-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *deprecatorius*.] Serving to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; hence, seeking to avert disfavor; apologetic.
Humble and *deprecatory* letters. *Bacon.*

de-pre′ci-ate (dē-prē′shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* DE-PRE′CI-AT′ED (-āt′ed); DE-PRE′CI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *depretiatus*, p. p. of *depretiare* to depreciate; *de* + *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price. See PRICE.] To lessen in price or estimated value; to lower the worth of; also, to represent as of little value or claim to esteem; to undervalue; disparage; belittle.
To prove that the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself. *Burke.*
Syn. — Traduce, lower, detract, underrate. See DECRY.

de-pre′ci-ate, *v. i.* To become depreciated; to fall in value or esteem; as, perishable goods *depreciate* rapidly.

de-pre′ci-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dépréciation*.] Act of depreciating, or state of being depreciated; specif.: **a** A falling of value; of money, a reduction or loss in exchange value or purchasing power, esp. with reference to the face value. **b** A lowering in estimation; disparagement.

de-pre′ci-a-tive (dē-prē′shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Intended or tending to depreciate or expressing depreciation; depreciatory. — **de-pre′ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

de-pre′ci-a-to-ry (-shĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to depreciate or disparage.

dep′re-date (dĕp′rē-dāt), *v. t.;* DEP′RE-DAT′ED (-dāt′ĕd); DEP′RE-DAT′ING (-dāt′ĭng). [L. *depraedatus*, p. p. of *depraedari* to plunder; *de* + *praedari* to plunder, *praeda* plunder, prey. See PREY.] To subject to plunder and pillage; to despoil; to lay waste; to prey upon.
It maketh the substance of the body . . . less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon.*

dep′re-date, *v. i.* To make depredations; to plunder.

dep′re-da′tion (-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *depraedatio*: cf. F. *déprédation*.] **1**. Act of depredating, or state of being depredated; act of despoiling or making inroads; as, the sea makes *depredations* on the land.
2. *Law.* **a** *French Law.* The carrying away of goods belonging to a decedent's estate. **b** *Scots Law.* The forcible driving away of cattle in large numbers.

dep′re-da′tor (dĕp′rē-dā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *depraedator*.] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a robber.

dep′re-da-to-ry (dĕp′rē-dā-tō-rĭ; dē-prĕd′ȧ-tō-rĭ; 277), *a.* Tending or designed to depredate; characterized by depredation; plundering.

dep′re-hend′ (dĕp′rē-hĕnd′), *v. t.;* DEP′RE-HEND′ED; DEP′RE-HEND′ING. [L. *deprehendere*, *deprehensum*; *de* + *prehendere* to lay hold of, seize. See PREHENSILE.] To seize, as a person committing an unlawful act; to catch or take, as by surprise; to apprehend; also, to detect or discover, esp. a fraud or a person in misdoing. *Obs. or R.*
The *deprehended* adulteress. *Jer. Taylor.*
The motions . . . are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon.*

dep′re-hen′sion (-hĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *deprehensio*.] Act of catching or detecting; discovery. *Obs.*

de-press′ (dē-prĕs′), *v. t.;* DE-PRESSED′ (-prĕst′) or DE-PREST′; DE-PRESS′ING. [L. *depressus*, p. p. of *deprimere*; *de* + *premere* to press: cf. OF. *depresser*. See PRESS.] **1**. To put down or overcome forcibly; to crush; subjugate; also, to keep or hold down; to repress; oppress. *Obs.*
2. To press down; to cause to sink; to let fall; to lower; as, to *depress* the muzzle of a gun; to *depress* the eyes.
3. Specif.: **a** To bring down in rank, dignity, fortune, or the like; to humble; abase; degrade. *Now Rare.* **b** To lower in estimation; to depreciate; disparage. *Obs.* **c** To lessen the activity, force, amount, or the like, of; to make dull, as trade, commerce, etc.; to diminish or weaken. **d** To lower the pitch or power of, as the voice; to flatten. **e** To lessen or lower in value or price; to cause to decline in value; to depreciate. **f** To cast a gloom upon; to sadden; deject; as, his spirits were *depressed*. **g** *Math.* To lower in degree, as an equation.
Syn. — Sink, lower, abase, cast down, deject, humble, degrade, dispirit, discourage. See OPPRESS.
to depress the pole, *Navig.*, to cause the elevated pole to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator.

de-press′, *a.* [L. *depressus*, p. p.] Depressed; concave. *Obs. & R.* "If the seal be *depress* or hollow." *Hammond.*

de-press′ant (-ănt), *a.* That lowers functional or vital activity. — *n.* An agent that does this, as tobacco or aconite.

de-pressed′ (dē-prĕst′), *p. a.* **1**. Pressed or forced down; lowered; sunk; hence, dejected, dispirited, humbled, etc.
2. *Bot.* **a** Vertically flattened; concave on the upper surface. **b** Lying flat or prostrate.
3. *Zoöl.* Having the vertical diameter, as of the body, shorter than the horizontal. Cf. COMPRESSED, 2 **b**.
4. *Her.* Debruised.
5. *Astrol.* The opposite of *exalted*. *Obs.*
depressed arch. = DROP ARCH. — **d. fracture**, *Surg.*, a fracture, esp. of the skull, in which the fragment is depressed below the normal surface.

de-pres′sion (dē-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *depressio*: cf. F. *dépression*.] **1**. Act of depressing, or state of being depressed; a lowering, sinking, or diminution; as, *depression* of trade; an abasement, humbling, or degradation; as, the *depression* of a noble; dejection; as, *depression* of mind; also, that which is depressed.
In great *depression* of spirit. *Baker.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Astron.* (1) Angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon; negative altitude. (2) The altitude of a heavenly body at its culmination *sub polo* (or, underneath the pole). **b** *Surv.* The angular distance of an object beneath the horizontal plane that passes through the observer. **c** *Math.* The process or result of reducing to a lower degree; — said of equations. **d** *Med.* Lowering of vitality or functional activity; state of being below the normal in physical and mental vitality or force. **e** *Surg.* An old method of operating for cataract. **f** *Music.* The flatting or lowering of a tone.
Syn. — Abasement, reduction, sinking, fall, humiliation, dejection, melancholy.
depression of the dew point, *Meteor.*, the number of degrees that the dew point is lower than the actual temperature of the atmosphere. — **d. of the pole**, its apparent sinking, as the spectator goes toward the equator. — **d. of the visible horizon**. = *dip of the horizon*, under DIP, *n.*

depression position finder. *Gunnery.* An instrument used in coast forts to determine the distance of a vessel, and also its azimuth with reference to the meridian plane. It affords ready solution of a triangle of which the vertical base is the height of the axis of the telescope above sea level at the instant of the observation. It gives the data necessary for pointing guns, howitzers, and mortars, even when there is no direct view of the object from them. Often called, less properly, **depression range finder**.

de-pres′sive (dē-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* Tending to depress. — **de-pres′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-pres′sive-ness**, *n.*

de-pres′so-mo′tor (dē-prĕs′ō-mō′tẽr), *a.* *Med.* Depressing or diminishing the capacity for movement; as, *depressomotor* nerves, which lower or inhibit muscular activity. — *n.* Any agent that depresses the activity of the motor centers, as bromides, etc.

de-pres′sor (dē-prĕs′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that depresses.
2. *Anat.* A muscle that depresses or draws down a part; as the ‖ **de-pres′sor a′læ na′si** (dē-prĕs′ŏr ā′lē nā′sī), which draws down the alæ of the nose, and the ‖ **de-pres′sor an′gu-li o′ris** (ăŋ′gū-lī ō′rĭs), which draws down the corners of the mouth.
3. *Surg.* An appliance for keeping a part, as the tongue, out of the way during an inspection or operation.

depressor nerve. *Physiol.* A nerve which lowers the activity of an organ; as, the *depressor nerve* of the heart.

De-prez′ sig′nal (dē-prā′). [After Marcel *Deprez* (b. 1843), French electrician.] *Psychophysics.* A time marker consisting of a quill fastened to the armature of an electromagnet, the making and breaking of the circuit regulating the chronographic record.

de-priv′al (dē-prīv′ăl), *n.* Act of depriving; deprivation. "Temporary *deprival* of his rights." *Jowett* (*Plato*).

dep′ri-va′tion (dĕp′rĭ-vā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deprivatio*.] **1**. Act of depriving, dispossessing, or bereaving; specif., act of deposing, or divesting of some dignity; also, state of being deprived; privation; loss; want; bereavement.
2. *Eccl. Law.* A censure consisting in taking away from a clergyman his benefice or other spiritual promotion or dignity. **Deprivation a beneficio** (ā bĕn′ē-fĭsh′ĭ-ō) takes away the living; **deprivation ab officio** (ăb ō-fĭsh′ĭ-ō) deposes from holy orders, and is equivalent to "degradation by word only."

de-prive′ (dē-prīv′), *v. t.;* DE-PRIVED′ (-prīvd′); DE-PRIV′ING (-prīv′ĭng). [L. *de* + *privare* to bereave, deprive: cf. OF. *depriver*. See PRIVATE.] **1**. To take away; to remove; to put an end to; to destroy. *Obs.*
'T is honor to *deprive* dishonored life. *Shak.*
2. To dispossess; to bereave; to divest; to hinder from possessing; to debar; to shut out; — with a remoter object, usually preceded by *of*.
God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. *Job* xxxix. 17.
3. To divest of office or dignity, esp. ecclesiastical.
Syn. — Strip, despoil, rob, abridge.

‖ **de pro-fun′dis** (dē prō-fŭn′dĭs). [L.] **1**. [*cap.*] The 130th psalm; — so called from the first words of the Latin version.
2. Out of the depths; — used of an utterance or cry from the depths of misery.

Dept′ford pink (dĕt′fẽrd). [From *Deptford*, Eng.] A European wild pink (*Dianthus armeria*), with small bright pink flowers. It is naturalized in America.

depth (dĕpth), *n.* [From DEEP; akin to D. *diepte*, Icel. *dýpt*, *dýpð*, Goth. *diupiþa*.] **1**. That which is deep; a deep, or the deepest part; specif., the watery deep.
From yon unclouded *depths* above. *Keble.*
Out of the *depths* have I cried unto Thee, O Lord. *Ps.* cxxx. 1.
2. The innermost part of anything; the midst or midmost part, esp. of something that must be penetrated; as, the *depths* of the forest or of a hill country; also, the mid time of a dark or cold season; as, the *depth* of a summer's night; the *depth* of winter.
3. Quality of being deep; deepness; perpendicular measurement downward from the surface; as, the *depth* of a river; also, direct linear measurement from the point of view, as upward from the surface or backward from the front; as, the *depth* of the sky; the *depth* of a body of troops.
4. Profoundness; extent or degree of intensity; abundance; completeness; as, *depth* of knowledge, or color.
5. Lowness of pitch; as, *depth* of sound.
6. *Logic.* The number of simple elements which an abstract conception or notion includes; connotation.
7. *Naut.* Of a square sail, the extent from the head rope to the foot rope; of a staysail or boom sail, the length of the after leach. In a course the depth is commonly called the *drop*, in an upper square sail the *hoist*.
beyond, *or* **out of, one's depth**, in water too deep to touch bottom without going over one's head; hence, occupied with a problem or conception beyond one's mental powers. — **d. in the hold**, *Naut.*, the height between the floor and the upper deck. It is one of the specified dimensions for a ship.

depth′ing (dĕp′thĭng), *n.* Act of giving or regulating depth: — used in **depthing tool**. **a** *Mech.* A countersinking tool. **b** *Horol.* A tool for arranging a wheel and pinion at their proper working depth and distance apart.

depth′less, *a.* **1**. Having no depth; shallow.
2. Of measureless depth; unfathomable; soundless.
In clouds of *depthless* night. *Francis*

depth measure. *Naut.* **a** Of a ship: The distance from the under side of the beams of the main deck to the keelson, taken inside the ship. **b** Of an open boat: The distance from the top of the gunwale to the under side of the keel, taken outside the boat. *Ansted*

depth′wise′ (dĕpth′wīz′), *adv.* As to depth; in the direction of the depth.

dep′u-rate (dĕp′ū-rāt; dē-pū′-), *v. t. & i.;* DEP′U-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd; -rāt-ĕd); DEP′U-RAT′ING (-ĭng). [LL. *depuratus*, p. p. of *depurare* to purify; L. *de* + *purare* to purify, *purus* clean, pure. Cf. DEPURE.] To free or become free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; to purify; cleanse. "To *depurate* the mass of blood." *Boyle*

dep′u-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dépuration*.] Act of depurating, or state of being depurated.

dep′u-ra-tive (dĕp′ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dépuratif*.] *Med.* Tending to depurate; purifying the blood; cleansing. — *n.* A depurative remedy or agent.

dep′u-ra′tor (-rā′tẽr), *n.* One that depurates; as, specif.: **a** *Med.* A depurative. **b** A machine to cleanse cotton preparatory to spinning.

dep′u-ta′tion (dĕp′ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [See DEPUTE.] **1**. Appointment or ordination, as to an office; also, a document carrying or testifying to such deputation. *Obs.*
2. Act of deputing, or of appointing a deputy or representative; office of a deputy or delegate; delegation.
The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South.*
3. A person or persons deputed to act in one's behalf; a delegation; as, the general sent a *deputation* to the enemy.
4. An appointment as gamekeeper; — often used as a way of giving hunting privileges. *Obs. or Hist., Eng.*
by deputation, *or* **in deputation**, by deputy; by proxy. *Obs.*
Say to great Cæsar this: *In deputation*
I kiss his conquering hand. *Shak.*

de-pute′ (dē-pūt′), *v. t.;* DE-PUT′ED (-pūt′ĕd); DE-PUT′ING (-pūt′ĭng). [F. *députer*, fr. L. *deputare* to esteem, consider, in LL., to destine, allot; *de* + *putare* to clean, prune, clear up, set in order, reckon, think. See PUTATIVE.] **1**. To appoint; assign; devote. *Obs. or R.*
The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues. *Barrow.*
2. To appoint as deputy or agent; to commission to act in one's place; to delegate.
There is no man *deputed* of the king to hear thee. 2 *Sam.* xv. 3.
3. To assign as to a deputy; as, to *depute* authority.

dep′u-tize (dĕp′ū-tīz), *v. t.* To depute. *Chiefly U. S.*

dep′u-tize, *v. i.* To act as a deputy. *Colloq., Eng.*

dep′u-ty (dĕp′ū-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *député*, prop. p. p. See DEPUTE.] **1**. One appointed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him, in his name, or on his behalf, called a *general deputy* when appointed to exercise the whole of the powers of another official, and a *special deputy* when appointed to exercise some special

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de-prave′, *n.* Defamation; calumny. *Obs.*
de-prave′ment, *n.* Depravity. *Obs. or R.*
de-prav′er (dē-prāv′ẽr), *n.* One who depraves.
de-prav′ing-ly, *adv.* of *depraving*, p. pr.
‖ **de pra′xi** (dē prăk′sī). [NL.] *Scots Law.* In (regular) practice or procedure.
dep′re-cat′ing-ly, *adv.* of *deprecating*, p. pr.
dep′re-ca′tor, *n.* [L.] One who deprecates.
dep′re-ca-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of DEPRECATORY.
dep′re-ca-to-ry, *n.* A deprecatory expression. *Obs.*
deprece. † DEPRESS.
de-pre′ci-ant (dē-prē′shĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *depretians*, p. pr.] Depreciating.
de-pre′ci-at′ing-ly, *adv.* of *depreciating*, p. pr. See -LY.
de-pre′ci-a′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who depreciates.
dep′re-da-ble (dĕp′rē-dȧ-b'l; dē-prĕd′-), *a.* Liable to depredation. *Obs.*
dep′re-da′tion-ist, *n.* One who practices depredation.
de-pred′i-cate. *v. t.* [*de-* + *predicate*.] Proclaim; celebrate. *R.*
dep′re-hen′si-ble, *a.* That may be caught or discovered; apprehensible. *Obs.* — **dep′re-hen′si-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.* — **dep′re-hen′si-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
de-pren′si-ble, *a.* Deprehensible. *Obs.*
de-press′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
de-press′ing-ly, *adv.* of *depressing*, p. pr. See -LY.
de-pres′siv. Depressive. *Ref. Sp.*
de-pres′sure, *n.* [See DEPRESS, PRESSURE.] Depression. *Obs.*
‖ **de-pres′sus, ex-tol′lor**. [L.] Being depressed, I am exalted.
de-prest′. Depressed. *Ref. Sp.*
dep′re-ter, *n.* A finish for a plastered wall made by pressing small stones in the soft plaster.
de-preve′, *v. t.* [OF. *desprover* (3d sing. pres. *despruеve*).] To disprove. *Obs.*
dep′ri-ment, *a.* [L. *deprimens*, p. pr. of *deprimere*. See DEPRESS.] Depressive. *Obs. or R.*
de-prise′, *v. t.* [F. *dépriser*. Cf. DISPRAISE.] To disprize. *Obs.*
de-pri′sure (dē-prī′zhūr), *n.* [F. *dépriser* to undervalue.] Depreciation. *Obs.*
de-priv′a-ble (dē-prīv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
dep′ri-vate, *v. t.* To deprive.
de-priv′a-tive (dē-prĭv′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Depriving.
de-prive′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
de-priv′er (dē-prīv′ẽr), *n.* One that deprives.
‖ **de proche′ en′ proche′** (dē prŏ′shäN′ prōsh′). [F.] Lit., from near to near; nearer and nearer.
de-prome′, *v. t.* [L. *depromere*; *de-* + *promere* to bring out.] To draw forth; to produce. *Obs.*
‖ **de pro′pri-o mo′tu**. [L.] Of one's, or its, own motion; spontaneously.
de-pros′trate, *a.* Fully prostrate; humble; low. *Obs.*
de prove′, *v. t.* To disprove. *Obs.*
de′pro-vin′cial-ize, *v.* See DE-, 4.
dept. *Abbr.* Department; deponent.
depth′en, *v. t.* To deepen. *Obs. or R.*
depth-om′e-ter (dĕp-thŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*depth* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the depth of liquids.
de-pu′cel, de′pu-celle′, de-pu′ce-late, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dépuceler*.] To deprive of virginity. *Obs.*
de-pu′di-cate, *v. t.* [L. *depudicatus*, p. p. of *depudicare*.] To ravish or deflower. *Obs.*
de-pu′dor-ate. *v. t.* [*de-* + L. *pudor* shame.] To make shameless. *Obs.*
‖ **de puis′sance′ à′ puis′sance′** (dē pwē′zäNs′-sä′ pwē′zäNs′). [F.] Lit., from power to power; as one power with another; on a footing of equality.
de-pul′lu-la′tion (dē-pŭl′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [*de-* + L. *pullulus* a sprout.] Plucking of sprouts. *R.*
de-pulse′, *v. t.* [L. *depulsus*, p. p. of *depellere* to drive out.] To drive away. *Rare.* — **de-pul′sion** (dē-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.* — **de-pul′sive**, *a.* Depulsory. *Obs.* — **de-pul′so-ry**, *a.* *Obs.*
dep′u-rant (dĕp′ū-rănt; dē-pū′-), *a. & n.* [LL. *depurans*, p. pr.] *Med.* = DEPURATIVE.
dep′u-rate (-rāt), *a.* Depurated. *Obs. or R.*
dep′u-ra-to-ry (-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a. & n.* = DEPURATIVE.
de-pure′, *v. t.* [F. *dépurer*.] To depurate. *Obs.*
de-pur′ga-to-ry, *a.* Purgatory. *Obs.*
dep′u-ri′tion (dĕp′ū-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Erron. for DEPURATION.
de-purse′, *v. t.* [*de-* + *purse*.] To disburse. *Obs.* *Scot.* — **de-purse′ment**, *n.* *Obs.* *Scot.*
deput. † DEPUTE.
dep′u-ta-ble (dĕp′ū-tȧ-b'l; dē-pūt′ȧ-), *a.* See -ABLE.
dep′u-ta′tion-ist, *n.* A member or supporter of a deputation.
dep′u-ta′tion-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
dep′u-ta-tive (dĕp′ū-tā-tĭv), *a.* Having the character, or having the authority, of a deputy. — **dep′u-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*
dep′u-ta′tor (-tā′tẽr), *n.* One who deputes. *Rare.*
dep′ute (dĕp′ūt), *n.* A person deputed; a deputy. *Obs. or Scot.*

function of it; a substitute in office; lieutenant; representative; delegate; vicegerent. Many administrative officials (who may in general appoint deputies) and some judicial officers (who may not appoint deputies except by express authority) have or may have deputies to assist them in their duties, bearing the same title as themselves preceded by the word *deputy*; as, *deputy sheriff*, generally appointed both in Great Britain and the United States to receive and serve writs, etc., but sometimes as a general undersheriff; *deputy collector, deputy marshal, deputy judge*, etc.

2. Specif. **a** A deputy for a sovereign, as a proconsul or a viceroy; esp., a lord lieutenant of Ireland. *Obs. or R.*

There was then no king in Edom: a *deputy* was king. *1 Kings xxii. 47.*

b In London, a member of the common council, who acts as alderman's deputy. **c** In coal mines, one who attends to the shoring, bratticing, etc. *Eng.* **d** A boarding-house manager. *London.* **e** A member of a chamber of deputies. See LEGISLATURE. **f** Under the Australian and Canadian constitutions, an official whom the governor general may, by authorization of the king, appoint to exercise his powers and functions locally or temporarily.

Syn. — Representative, legate, delegate, envoy, agent, factor. See SUBSTITUTE.

de-queen′ (dē-kwēn′), *v. t. Apiculture.* To remove the queen from (a hive of bees).

de-rac′i-nate (dē-răs′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; DE-RAC′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); DE-RAC′I-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [F. *déraciner*; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *racine* root, fr. an assumed LL. *radicina*, fr. L. *radix, radicis*, root.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. *Rare.*

de-rac′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Eradication. *Rare.*

de-raign′ (dē-rān′), *v. t.*; DE-RAIGNED′ (-rānd′); DE-RAIGN′ING. [Perh. due to confusion of 2d *deraign* and *derange*.] To derange; disorder; also, to discharge from a religious order. *Obs.* — **de-raign′ment** (-mĕnt), *n. Obs.*

de-raign′, *v. t.* [OF. *deraisnier, desraisnier*, to explain, defend, to maintain in legal action by proofs and reasonings, LL. *derationare, disrationare*; *de* or *dis-* + *rationare* to discourse, contend in law, fr. L. *ratio* reason, in LL., legal cause. Cf. ARRAIGN; see REASON.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** *Law.* To prove or vindicate, esp. by wager of battle; also, to dispute or defend (a claim, demand, etc.); to contest.

2. To lay or vindicate a claim to, esp. by wager of battle, legal proceedings, etc.

3. To determine or decide, esp. by legal proceedings.

to deraign battle, combat, etc. **a** To maintain a wager of battle or combat in support of a claim, etc. **b** To battle; to array for battle; to order.

de-rail′ (dē-rāl′), *v. t.*; DE-RAILED′ (-rāld′); DE-RAIL′ING. [F. *dérailler*; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *rail* rail, fr. E. See RAIL.] To throw off, or cause to run off, from the rails of a railroad, as a locomotive.

derailing switch, *Railroads*, a switch for derailing a car, train, etc., — used esp. on sidings and main line crossings.

de-rail′, *v. i.* To run off, or leave, the rails.

de-rail′, *n. Railroads.* A derailing switch.

de-rail′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *déraillement*.] Act of derailing, or state of being off, the rails of a railroad.

de-range′ (dē-rānj′), *v. t.*; DE-RANGED′ (-rānjd′); DE-RANG′ING (-rān′jĭng). [F. *déranger*, OF. *desrengier*; *dé-* = *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *ranger* to range. See RANGE; cf. DISARRANGE, DISRANK.] **1.** To put out of place, order, or rank; to disturb the proper arrangement or order of; to throw into disorder, confusion, or embarrassment; to disorder; disarrange; as, to *derange* plans or affairs.

2. To disturb in action or function, as a part or organ, or the whole of a machine or organism.

A sudden fall *deranges* some of our internal parts. *Blair.*

3. To disturb in the orderly or normal action of the intellect; to render insane.

4. To break in upon; to interrupt; disturb.

5. *Math.* To put (elements or parcels) out of the original or natural order.

Syn. — Disorder, disarrange, displace, unsettle, disturb, confuse, discompose, ruffle, disconcert.

de-ranged′ (dē-rānjd′), *p. a.* Disordered; esp., disordered in mind; crazy; insane.

The story of a poor *deranged* parish lad. *Lamb.*

de-range′ment (dē-rānj′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *dérangement*.] **1.** Act of deranging, or state of being deranged; disarrangement; confusion; esp., mental disorder; insanity.

2. *Math.* Any change from the original natural order in which elements or parcels of objects are supposed arranged. Thus, if 1 2 3 4 5 be a natural order, the order 3 1 5 4 2 presents 5 *derangements* (called also *inversions*): 31, 32, 54, 52, 42.

Syn. — Disorder, confusion, embarrassment, irregularity, disturbance; insanity, lunacy, madness, delirium, mania.

de-ray′ (dē-rā′), *n.* [OF. *desrei*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *rei* order. See ARRAY.] **1.** Disorder; disturbance; confusion; often, specif., disorderly merriment. *Archaic.*

2. Display of vigor or violence; the doing of injury. *Obs.*

Der′by (dûr′bĭ; *in England usually* där′bĭ, *the southern English pron.*), *n.* **1.** A town, shire, and earldom of England.

2. A race for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom (near London), for the Derby stakes. It was instituted by the 12th Earl of Derby, in 1780. The course is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and 29 yards long (since 1872), and not perfectly level.

3. A race or contest of great importance of its kind, in other countries than England.

4. [*l. c.*] A stiff felt hat usually with a dome-shaped crown.

5. [*l. c.*] = DERBY FLOAT.

Derby cheese, a kind of English pressed cheese, of mild and pleasant flavor. — **D. day**, the day of the race for the Derby stakes. — **D. float**, *Plastering*, a long wooden two-handled float for large surfaces; a darby. *Eng.* — **D. flycatcher**, a large, conspicuously marked flycatcher (*Pitangus derbianus*) of the family Tyrannidæ, found in tropical America and northward to southern Texas. — **D. red**, a basic chromate of lead used as a scarlet red pigment.

Der′by-shire neck (dûr′bĭ-shĭr; där′bĭ-shẽr). *Med.* A variety of goiter, or enlargement of the thyroid gland, endemic in Derbyshire, England.

Derbyshire spar. *Min.* A massive variety of fluor spar, found in Derbyshire, England, and wrought into vases and other ornamental work.

Der′ce-to (dûr′sē-tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δερκετώ.] A Syrian goddess of pools and the watery element, represented as half woman, half fish, and probably the same as Atargatis.

de-re′cho (dā-rā′chō), *n.* [Sp. *derecho* straight.] A straight wind without apparent cyclonic tendency, usually accompanied with rain and often destructive, common in the prairie regions of the United States.

de-reg′u-la′tion-ize (dē-rĕg′ū-lā′shŭn-īz), *v. t. Law.* In India, to free wholly or partially (the more backward or less civilized tracts) from the operation of the ordinary law, which was at first contained in the "regulations" under which the country was formerly governed.

der′e-lict (dĕr′ē-lĭkt), *a.* [L. *derelictus*, p. p. of *derelinquere* to forsake wholly, to abandon; *de* + *relinquere* to leave. See RELINQUISH.] **1.** Given up or forsaken by the natural owner or guardian; abandoned; as, *derelict* lands; a *derelict* vessel.

The vacant . . . and *derelict* minds of his friends. *Burke.*

2. Unfaithful; neglectful; delinquent. *Chiefly U. S.*

A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is *derelict* to its highest duties. *J. Buchanan.*

der′e-lict, *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a** A thing voluntarily abandoned or willfully cast away by its proper owner with the intention of not retaking it. Such property belongs to the first person who takes possession of it. **b** A tract of land left dry by the sea or other body of water receding from its former bed. When formed gradually it belongs to the adjoining owner; when formed suddenly and in large amount it belongs to the state.

2. A person abandoned, or without the pale of respectable society; a "human wreck."

3. One guilty of unfaithfulness to duty.

der′e-lic′tion (dĕr′ē-lĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *derelictio*.] **1.** Act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; complete abandonment.

2. A neglect or omission as if by willful abandonment; failure in duty. "*Dereliction* of military duties." *Scott.*

3. State of being left or abandoned.

4. *Law.* A retiring of the sea or body of water, so that land above high-water mark is gained. See DERELICT, *n.*, 1 **b**.

5. Failure; esp., failure of bodily or mental powers. *Obs.*

de-ride′ (dē-rīd′), *v. t.*; DE-RID′ED (-rīd′ĕd); DE-RID′ING (-rīd′ĭng). [L. *deridere, derisum*; *de* + *ridere* to laugh. See RIDICULE.] To laugh at with contempt; to laugh to scorn; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to scoff at.

And the Pharisees, also, . . . *derided* him. *Luke xvi. 14.*

Sport that wrinkled Care *derides*. *Milton.*

Syn. — Insult, taunt, jeer, banter, rally. See RIDICULE.

de-rid′er (dē-rīd′ẽr), *n.* One who derides; a mocker.

de-ris′i-ble (dē-rĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of derision or scorn.

de-ri′sion (dē-rĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *derisio*: cf. F. *dérision*. See DERIDE.] **1.** Act of deriding, or state of being derided; mockery; scornful or contemptuous treatment, which holds one up to ridicule.

The Lord shall have them in *derision*. *Ps. ii. 4.*

2. An object of derision or scorn; a laughingstock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. *Lam. iii. 14.*

Syn. — Scorn, mockery, contempt, insult, ridicule.

de-ri′sive (dē-rī′sĭv), *a.* Expressing, serving for, or characterized by, derision. "*Derisive* taunts." *Pope.* — **de-ri′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ri′sive-ness**, *n.*

de-ri′so-ry (dē-rī′sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *derisorius*: cf. F. *dérisoire*.] Derisive.

de-riv′a-ble (dē-rīv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From DERIVE.] **1.** Transmissible. *Obs.*

2. That can be derived; obtainable; capable of being known by inference, as from premises or data; capable of being traced, as from a radical; as, income is *derivable* from various sources.

The exquisite pleasure *derivable* from the true and beautiful relations of domestic life. *H. G. Bell.*

The argument *derivable* from the doxologies. *J. H. Newman.*

— **de-riv′a-bly**, *adv.*

der′i-vate (dĕr′ĭ-vât), *a.* [L. *derivatus*, p. p. of *derivare*. See DERIVE.] Derived; derivative. *Rare.* — **der′i-vate-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

der′i-vate, *n.* **1.** A thing derived; a derivative. *Rare.*

2. *Math.* **a** A derivative. **b** Any of the four limits of the values of the difference quotient $\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}$ in the immediate neighborhood of the point a, viz., the least and the greatest values approached by this quotient on both sides of a; — commonly denoted by $\underline{f}'(a-0)$, $\bar{f}'(a-0)$, $\underline{f}'(a+0)$, $\bar{f}'(a+0)$.

der′i-vate (dĕr′ĭ-vāt), *v. t. & i.* To derive. *Obs.*

der′i-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *derivatio*: cf. F. *dérivation*. See DERIVE.] **1.** A leading or drawing off of water or other fluid from a stream or source, or the stream of water or fluid so drawn off. *Obs.*

2. Act of receiving anything from a source, as profits from capital; act of procuring an effect from a cause, or a conclusion from evidence.

As touching traditional communication, . . . I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The process of deriving or drawing from a source; eduction; transmission; as, the *derivation* of American from British institutions.

4. That from which a thing is derived; origin; extraction; descent.

5. That which is derived; a derivative; a deduction. *Rare.*

6. *Med.* A drawing of humors or fluids from one part of the body to another, to relieve or lessen a morbid process.

7. *Philol.* The formation or development of a word from its more original or radical elements; also, a statement of the origin and history of a word.

8. *Gun.* = DRIFT, *n.*, 6 **b**.

9. *Math.* The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law, called the *law of derivation*; specif., the operation of differentiation or of finding the derivative, first used by Lagrange in his attempt to develop the calculus independently of infinitesimals.

10. *Biol.* Evolution. *Rare.*

der′i-va′tion-al (dĕr′ĭ-vā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Relating to derivation. — **der′i-va′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

de-riv′a-tive (dē-rĭv′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *derivativus*: cf. F. *dérivatif*.] **1.** Obtained by, arising from, or consisting in, derivation or transmission; derived, transmitted, or educed; hence, not radical, original, or fundamental; originating, deduced, or formed, from something else; secondary; as, a *derivative* word.

Derivative acquisition may take place inter vivos or upon death. In the former case, it is often described as "alienation" or "conveyance," and implies in Roman law the concurrence both of the alienor and the alienee. *T. E. Holland.*

2. Pertaining to, characterized by, or produced by, derivation; as, *derivative* laws.

derivative circulation, *Anat.*, circulation in which the arteries empty directly into the veins without the interposition of capillaries. — **d. conveyance.** See CONVEYANCE, 2. — **d. hybrid**, *Biol.*, the progeny of a cross between a hybrid and either one of its parent species; — used specif. in plant breeding. — **d. right.** See RIGHT. — **d. title**, *Law*, title acquired from another, being necessarily by contract.

de-riv′a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is derived; anything obtained or deduced from another.

2. *Gram.* A word derived from another by any process of word development, as by adding a prefix or a suffix, or by internal change; any simple word not a primitive or root.

3. *Music.* A chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another, esp. by inversion; or, *vice versa*, a ground tone or root implied in its harmonics in an actual chord.

4. *Med.* An agent producing a derivation.

5. *Math.* The limit of the difference quotient, $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$, of two simultaneous changes, Δx and Δy, in two interdependent variables, x and y, or that part of $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ which is independent of Δx; a progressive-regressive differential quotient or coefficient; the common value (if there be any) of the four derivates of a function at any point; a derived function.

6. *Chem.* A substance so related to another substance by modification or partial substitution as to be regarded as derived from it, even when not obtainable from it in practice; thus, the amido compounds are *derivatives* of ammonia; toluene, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH_3$, is a methyl *derivative* of benzene, C_6H_6 (that is, it may be regarded as benzene in which methyl has been substituted for a hydrogen atom).

de-rive′ (dē-rīv′), *v. t.*; DE-RIVED′ (-rīvd′); DE-RIV′ING (-rīv′ĭng). [F. *dériver*, L. *derivare*; *de* + *rivus* stream, brook. See RIVAL.] **1.** To turn the course of, as water; to divert and distribute into subordinate channels; to diffuse; carry; transmit; — followed by *to, into, on, upon*. *Obs.*

For fear it [water] choke up the pits . . . they [the workmen] *derive* it by other drains. *Holland.*

Derived to us by tradition from Adam to Noah. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To receive, as from a source or origin; to obtain by descent or by transmission; to draw; deduce; obtain; — followed by *from*.

3. To cause to come; to turn towards; to bring down (*upon*). *Obs.*

4. To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of; to recognize transmission of; to assert or show to proceed (*from*); as, he *derives* this word from the Anglo-Saxon.

From these two causes . . . an ancient set of physicians *derived* all diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

5. *In passive*: To be drawn, descended, or formed.

6. *Chem.* To obtain one substance from another by actual or theoretical substitution; as, to *derive* an organic acid from its corresponding hydrocarbon.

Syn. — Trace, deduce, infer.

de-rive′, *v. i.* To flow; to have origin; to descend; to proceed; to be deduced.

Power from heaven
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

de-rived′ (dē-rīvd′), *p. p.* of DERIVE, *v.*

derived circuit, *Elec.*, a branch conductor united at both its ends with the main circuit; a shunt. — **d. current**, *Elec.*, a current flowing through a derived circuit or conductor. — **d. group**, *Math.*, a self-conjugate subgroup generated by the combinants (of which less than r are linearly independent) of the r infinitesimal generating operations of the original group; — so named because (in general) of lower

dep′u-ty, *v. t.* To depute. *Rare.*

deputy commissioner. *India.* See COLLECTOR, *n.*, 3 **d**.

deputy lieutenant. The title of a deputy or assistant of the lord lieutenant of a county. *Eng.*

deputy visitor. *East. Ch.* An officer of the patriarch's household who visits the nunneries.

de-quace′. † DEQUASS.

de-quan′ti-tate, *v. t.* [L. *de* + *quantitas, -atis*. See QUANTITY.] To diminish in quantity. *Obs.*

de-quass′, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *dequasser, decasser*.] To throw down; to crush. *Obs.* [DERE.

der. † DARE, DEAR, DEER,

der. *Abbr.* Derivation; derivative; derive; derived.

der′ad-e-ni′tis (dĕr′ăd-ē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δειρή, δέρη, neck + *adenitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the glands of the neck.

de-raign′, *n.* [OF. *deraisne, desraisne*.] Deraignment; vindication by combat. *Obs.*

de-rail′er, *n.* *Railroads.* A derailing switch. [FRITZ, DER.

‖ **der Alte Fritz.** [G.] See ALTE

de-range′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

de-rang′er (dē-rān′jẽr), *n.* One that deranges.

‖ **de ra′ti-o-na′bi-li par′te bo-no′rum** (dē răsh′ĭ-ō-năb′ĭ-lī pär′tē bō-nō′rŭm). [L., lit., of a reasonable part of (the) goods.] *Law.* An obsolete writ to enable a decedent's widow and children to obtain their reasonable part of his personal property.

de-ra′tion-al-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

Der′be (dûr′bē). *Bib.*

derb fine. [Ir. *dearbh* real, genuine + *fine* family.] *Irish Hist.* See FINE.

der′bi-o (dûr′bĭ-ō), *n.* A large European carangoid food fish (*Lichia glauca*).

der′by-lite (dûr′bĭ-līt), *n.* An antimonate and titanate of iron in black prismatic orthorhombic crystals. Sp. gr., 4.53. [spar.

Derbyshire drop. Derbyshire

derch, *n.* [Cf. DWARF.] A dwarf. *Obs. Scot.*

der-do′ing, *a.* [Prob. for *derring do*.] Doing daring or chivalrous deeds. *Obs. Spenser.*

dere. † DARE, to stare, DEAR, DEER.

dere, *v. t.* [AS. *derian* to hurt.] To hurt; harm; injure; trouble; grieve. *Obs.*

dere, *n.* Harm; injury. *Obs.*

‖ **de-re′cho** (dā-rā′chō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *directum*, prop., straight, right.] *Sp. Law.* A law or right; specif., a just claim.

deregy. † DIRGE.

dereine. † DERAIGN.

de′re-li′gion-ize (dē′rē-lĭj′ŭn-īz), *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

‖ **de re-li′gi-o′sis**, *or* **de vi′ris re-li′gi-o′sis** (dē vī′rĭs rē-lĭj′ĭ-ō′sĭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., concerning religious persons; — used to designate a statute (7 Edw. I. st. 2) forbidding all persons (religious or other) from receiving or acquiring lands or tenements in mortmain, on penalty of forfeiture. It was evaded by common recovery.

derene. † DERAIGN.

derenye. † DERAIGN.

de-rere′, *adv.* [OF. *deriére*.] Behind. *Obs.*

‖ **de re-sti′tu-en′do** (dē rē-stĭt′ū-ĕn′dō). [L.] *South African Law.* Lit., of restitution; — used in designating a security for the return of the amount collected required to be given by the plaintiff on an execution upon a provisional judgment.

dereworthe. † DEARWORTH.

dereyne. † DERAIGN.

derf, *a.* [Icel. *djarfr*.] Bold; sturdy; violent; grievous; hard. *Obs.* — **derf′ly**, *a. & adv. Obs.* — **derf′ness**, *n. Obs.* [ness. *Obs.*

derf′ship, *n.* Audacity; bold-

der′gie (dĕr′gĭ). Scot. var. of DIRGE. [HEIDE, DER.

der grosse Heide. See GROSSE

der′ham. Var. of DIRHEM. See MEASURE.

der′ic (dĕr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δέρος skin.] Of or pertaining to the skin. [p. pr.

de-rid′ing-ly, *adv.* of *deriding*,

‖ **de ri′gueur′** (dē rē′gûr′). [F.] According to strictness (of etiquette, rule, or the like); obligatory; strictly required.

der′in-ger. See DERRINGER.

de-ri′sion-a-ry (dē-rĭzh′ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Derisive. *Obs.*

de-ri′siv. Derisive. *Ref. Sp.*

de-riv′a-bil′i-ty (dē-rīv′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being derivable. *Rare.* [Derivation. *R.*

de-riv′al (dē-rīv′ăl), *n. Philol.*

de-riv′ant (-ănt), *a.* **1.** *Med.* = DERIVATIVE, *n.*, 4.

2. *Math.* Of or pert. to a derivant.

de-riv′ant, *n. Math.* A certain homogeneous isobaric function of a certain multiple of any derivative of a function, covariant with the function itself. *Rare.*

der′i-va′tion-ist, **de-riv′a-tist** (dē-rĭv′ȧ-tĭst), *n.* Evolutionist.

de-riv′a-tiv. Derivative. *Ref. Sp.*

de-riv′a-tive-ly, *adv.* of DERIVATIVE. See -LY.

de-riv′a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

de-rive′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

de-riv′er (dē-rīv′ẽr), *n.* One that derives.

derk (dĕrk). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DARK.

der′ling. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DARLING.

order than the original group. — **derived set**, *Math.*, the set of limit points of a set. — **d. unit.** See UNIT.

derm-. Combining form meaning *skin*, *derma.* = DERMATO-.

-derm. [Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin, fr. δέρειν to flay: cf. F. *derme.* See TEAR, *v. t.*] A suffix signifying *skin*, *integument*, *covering*; as, blastoderm, ectoderm, etc. Cf. DERMATO-.

der′ma (dûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL.: see -DERM.] *Anat.* The sensitive layer of the skin beneath the epidermis. It is of mesoblastic origin, and is made up of white fibrous connective tissue together with a varying amount of elastic and nonstriated muscular tissue, and contains blood vessels and nerves; — called also *dermis*, *corium*, and *cutis vera*.

der′mal (dûr′măl), *a.* [From DERMA.] Of or pertaining to the skin, or, specif., the derma.

der′ma-tal′gi-a (dûr′mȧ-tăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dermato-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the skin, not attended with structural lesion, due to some nervous affection.

der′ma-ti′tis (-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dermato-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the derma, or true skin.

dermato-, dermo-, dermat-, derm-. [See -DERM.] Combining forms from Greek δέρμα, δέρματος, *skin, derma.*

der-mat′o-gen (dẽr-măt′ō-jĕn; dûr′mȧ-tō-jĕn), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* The thin external layer of meristematic tissue covering the growing points of plants, and giving rise to the epidermis.

der′ma-tol (dûr′mȧ-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [See DERMATO-.] *Pharm.* A basic bismuth gallate prepared as a yellowish odorless powder, as an astringent dressing for wounds and ulcers.

der′ma-tol′o-gist (dûr′mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in dermatology; a specialist in skin diseases.

der′ma-tol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases. — **der′ma-to-log′i-cal** (-tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

der′ma-tol′y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dermato-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Abnormal looseness and enlargement of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, causing the skin to hang in loose folds or flaps.

der′ma-to-my-co′sis (dûr′mȧ-tō-mī-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dermato-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Any disease of the skin induced by a vegetable parasite.

der′ma-to-my-o′ma (-mī-ō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dermato-* + *myoma.*] *Med.* A myoma of the skin.

der′ma-to-neu-ro′sis (-nū-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dermato-* + *neurosis.*] *Med.* Any neurosis of the skin.

der′ma-to-path′i-a (-păth′ĭ-ȧ), **der′ma-top′a-thy** (-tŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [NL. *dermatopathia*; see DERMATO-; -PATHY.] *Med.* Disease of the skin. — **-path′ic** (-păth′ĭk), *a.*

der′ma-to-phyte′ (dûr′mȧ-tō-fīt′), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-phyte.*] *Med.* Any fungus parasitic upon the skin of man or animals, as *Achorion schœnleinii*, the source of favus, *Trichophyton tonsurans*, the ringworm fungus, etc. — **der′ma-to-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

der′ma-to-plast′ (dûr′mȧ-tō-plăst′), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A protoplast invested with a cell wall.

der′ma-to-plas′ty (-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-plasty.*] *Med.* Plastic surgery of the skin. — **der′ma-to-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

der′ma-tor-rha′gi-a (-tŏ-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dermato-* + *-rhagia.*] Discharge of blood from the skin; hæmatidrosis. ‖ **der′ma-tor-rha′gi-a pa′ra-si′ti-ca** (păr′ȧ-sĭt′ĭ-kȧ), *Veter.*, a benign parasitic disease of the skin of horses in Europe and Asia, characterized by hard painless elevations, from a pea to a hazelnut in size, formed by an accumulation of blood in the superficial layers of the skin. It is produced by the presence in the skin of a nematode worm.

der′ma-to′sis (dûr′mȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dermato-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Any disease of the skin.

der′ma-to-zo′ön (-tō-zō′ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOA (-zō′ȧ). [NL.; *dermato-* + *-zoön.*] *Med.* An animal parasite of the skin.

Der-mes′tes (dẽr-mĕs′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δερμηστής; δέρμα skin + root of ἐσθίειν to eat.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of beetles of the family Dermestidæ. The larder beetle, *D. lardarius*, is the best-known species.

Der-mes′ti-dæ (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DERMESTES.] *Zoöl.* A family of small clavicorn beetles, which, esp. in the larval stage, are very destructive to dried meats, skins, woolens, and furs. Among the most injurious species are the larder beetle and buffalo bug. — **der-mes′tid** (-tĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **der-mes′toid** (-toid), *a.* & *n.*

der′mic (dûr′mĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *dermique.*] Of or pertaining to the skin, or, esp., the derma.

dermic remedies, *Med.*, such as act through the skin.

der′mis (-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See -DERM.] *Anat.* The derma.

der′mo-. Combining form meaning *skin.* = DERMATO-.

Der′mo-bran′chi-a (dûr′mō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), **Der′mo-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See DERMO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A group of opisthobranchiate mollusks more or less exactly equivalent to Nudibranchiata. — **der′mo-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

der′mo-hæ′mi-a (-hē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dermo-* + *-hæmia.*] *Med.* Hyperæmia of the skin.

der′moid (dûr′moid), *a.* [*derm-* + *-oid.*] Dermatoid.

der′moid, *n.* *Med.* A cystic tumor, chiefly ovarian, containing skin, or structures connected with the skin, such as hair.

der′mol (dûr′mōl; -mŏl), *n.* *Pharm.* A yellow insoluble powder which is a basic bismuth salt of chrysophanic acid. It is antiseptic and is used in the treatment of skin diseases.

der′mos-to′sis (dûr′mŏs-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dermo-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] Ossification of the derma.

dern (*Scot.* dĕrn), *a.* [AS. *derne*, *dyrne*, *dierne*, hidden, secret.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Hidden; concealed; secret. *Obs.* "Ye must be full *dern.*" *Chaucer.*
2. Underhand; crafty; evil. *Obs.*
3. Drear; dark; somber. *Archaic.*
4. Deep; intense. *Obs.*

dern, derne, *v. t.* & *i.*; DERNED (dẽrnd); DERN′ING. [AS. *dyrnan.*] To hide; conceal; also, to cause to hide. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

der′ni-er (dûr′nĭ-ẽr; *F.* dĕr′nyā′), *a.* [F., fr. OF. *derrenier*, fr. *derrain.* See DARREIN.] Last; final. — ‖ **der′nier′ res-sort′** (dĕr′nyā′ rĕ-sôr′) [F.], last resort or expedient.

der′o-gate (dĕr′ō-gāt), *v. t.*; DER′O-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); DER′O-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *derogatus*, p. p. of *derogare* to derogate; *de* + *rogare* to ask, to ask the people about a law. See ROGATION.] **1.** To annul in part; to repeal partly; to restrict the action of; — said of a law. *Obs. or R.*

By several contrary customs, . . . many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated.* *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To lessen; to detract from; to disparage; to depreciate; — said of a person or thing. *Rare.*

Anything . . . that should *derogate*, minish, or hurt his glory and his name. *Sir T. More.*

3. To take away (from) so as to cause injury or impairment; as, to *derogate* honor from a person. *Archaic.*

Syn. — See DECRY.

der′o-gate, *v. i.* **1.** To take away; to detract; to withdraw; — usually with *from.*

It *derogates* little from his fortitude, while it adds infinitely to the honor of his humanity. *Burke.*

2. To act beneath one's rank, place, birth, or character; to degenerate. *Shak. Browning.*

Would Charles X. *derogate* from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? *Hazlitt.*

der′o-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *derogatio*: cf. F. *dérogation.*] **1.** Act of derogating, partly repealing, or lessening in value, force, authority, rank, honor, or the like; falling off; disparagement; detraction; depreciation; deterioration; — followed by *of*, *from*, or *to.*

I hope it is no *derogation* to the Christian religion. *Locke.*
He counted it no *derogation* of his manhood to be seen to weep. *F. W. Robertson.*

2. *Stock Exch.* An alteration of, or subtraction from, a contract for a sale of stocks.

de-rog′a-tive (dē-rŏg′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Derogatory. — **de-rog′a-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

de-rog′a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *derogatorius*, F. *dérogatoire.*] Tending to derogate, or lessen in value, authority, rank, influence, or estimation; expressing derogation; detracting; injurious; — with *from*, *to*, or *unto.*

Acts of Parliament *derogatory* from the power of subsequent Parliaments bind not. *Blackstone.*
His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory* to their order. *Macaulay.*

derogatory clause, *Law*, a clause in a legal document, as in a will, making any future altering or canceling document invalid except upon the recital of the clause word for word and its formal revocation; — an old precaution against later documents extorted by violence, etc.

— **de-rog′a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-rog′a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Der′o-tre′ma-ta (dĕr′ō-trē′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. δέρος skin + τρῆμα, τρήματος, hole.] *Zoöl.* A group of urodele Amphibia which lose their external gills in the adult stage, though one or more of the gill openings generally remain throughout life. It includes the Congo snake, hellbender, and giant salamander. — **der′o-tre′mate** (-trē′māt), **der′o-trem′a-tous** (-trĕm′ȧ-tŭs; -trē′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

de-rout′ (dē-rout′), *v. t.*; DE-ROUT′ED; DE-ROUT′ING. [Cf. OF. *desrouter*, F. *dérouter*, to lead astray, to bewilder.] To rout completely. *Rare.*

de-rout′, *n.* [F. *déroute.*] Utter defeat; rout. *Rare.*

der′rick (dĕr′ĭk), *n.* [Orig., a gallows or hangman or hanging, from a hangman named *Derrick.* The name is of Dutch origin; D. *Diederik*, *Dierryk*, prop. meaning, chief of the people; cf. AS. *þeódríc*, E. *Theodoric*, G. *Dietrich.* See DUTCH; RICH.] **1.** A hangman; a hanging; a gallows. *Obs.*
2. Any of various hoisting apparatus employing a tackle rigged at the end of a spar or beam, as: **a** *Naut.* A tackle rigged at the outer quarter of a mizzen yard. *Obs.* **b** Any of various devices or apparatus consisting essentially of some form or modification of: (1) A simple spar or pole set on end and secured by stays or guys carrying at its upper end a hoisting tackle. It is sometimes secured so as to admit of being adjusted to different angles vertically or of being swung round more or less horizontally. (2) A pivoted vertical spar or mast having fastened to its lower end a boom or jib carrying a hoisting tackle at the outer end and so arranged that the boom may be raised or lowered at different angles or swung horizontally; — called also *derrick crane* or *crane.* **c** A fixed arm or bracket projecting from a wall with a hoisting tackle at its end, as over a warehouse loft door.
3. The framework or tower over a deep drill hole, such as that of an oil well, for supporting the tackle for boring or hoisting or lowering.

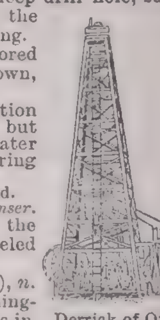
Derrick of Oil Well.

der′ries (dĕr′ĭz), *n. pl.* Certain colored woven cotton cloths in blue and brown, used for women's dresses.

der′ring do′ (dĕr′ĭng do͞o′). A combination meaning literally "daring to do," but mistakenly used by Spenser and later writers as a substantive, meaning: daring feats; desperate courage.

Drad for his *derring doe* and bloody deed. *Spenser.*

der′rin-ger (dĕr′ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [After the American inventor.] A short-barreled pocket pistol, of large caliber.

der′ry (dĕr′ĭ), **der′ry-down′** (-doun′), *n.* A word (now and perhaps orig. meaningless) sung in, or as a refrain or chorus in, old songs; hence, a ballad or set of verses.

der′vish (dûr′vĭsh), *n.* [Per. *dervēsh*: cf. F. *derviche.*] **1.** A member of any of various Mohammedan fraternities or orders taking vows of poverty and austerity, and, as a rule, either living together in monastic societies or wandering from place to place as friars. The orders spread throughout the Mohammedan world. The most popular is that of the **Muradiyah**, to which most of the fakirs belong who crowd the bazaars of India. The **Rufaiyah**, or "howling dervishes," the **Kalandariyah**, or "wandering dervishes," and the **Maulawiyah**, the "whirling" or "dancing dervishes," are other prominent orders. Cf. FAKIR.
2. One of the fanatical followers of the Sudan Mahdi.
— **der′vish-hood** (-ho͝od), **der′vish-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **der′vish-like**, *a.*

De-sargues′s′ the′o-rem (dē-sărgz′). *Math.* Either of two propositions discovered by Gérard Desargues (1593–1662): (1) Every transversal meets a conic and the pairs of opposite sides of an inscribed quadrilateral in three pairs of points in involution. (2) If the junction lines of corresponding vertices of two triangles are copunctal, then the junction points of the corresponding sides are collinear, and conversely.

‖ **des′ca-mi-sa′do** (dās′kä-mē-sä′thō; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (*Sp.* -thōs). [Sp., fr. *des* (L. *dis*) + *camisa* shirt.] *Sp. Hist.* A shirtless fellow; — a nickname given to the ultraliberal revolutionists of 1820–23, corresponding to the sans-culottes of the French Revolution. Hence, a violent revolutionist.

des′cant (dĕs′kănt), *n.* [OF. *descant*, *deschant*, F. *déchant*, *discant*, LL. *discantus*, fr. L. *dis-* + *cantus* singing, melody, fr. *canere* to sing. See CHANT; cf. DESCANT, *v. i.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** Originally, melody or counterpoint sung above the plainsong of the tenor; a variation of an air; a variation by ornament of the main subject or plainsong. **b** The art of composing or singing part music; the early form of counterpoint; the music so composed or sung. **c** The upper voice in part music; the soprano or treble.

Twenty doctors expound one text twenty ways, as children make *descant* upon plainsong. *Tyndale.*

2. A discourse formed on its theme, like variations on a musical air; a dissertation; a disquisition.

Upon that simplest of themes how magnificent a *descant!* *De Quincey.*

des-cant′ (dĕs-kănt′), *v. i.*; DES-CANT′ED; DES-CANT′ING. [From DESCANT, *n.*; or directly fr. OF. *descanter*, *des-*

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derm (dûrm), *n.* [See -DERM.] *Anat.* = DERMA. *Rare.*

der′mad (dûr′măd), *adv.* [*derm-* + 1st *-ad.*] Toward the skin; outward.

der-mal′gi-a (dẽr-măl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Med.* = DERMATALGIA.

Der-map′te-ra (dẽr-măp′tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. δέρμα skin + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of insects consisting of the earwigs. — **der-map′ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **der-map′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

der′ma-tag′ra (dûr′mȧ-tăg′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dermato-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* = PELLAGRA.

der-mat′ic (dẽr-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δερματικός.] Dermal.

der′ma-tine (dûr′mȧ-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [Gr. δερμάτινος.] Dermal. *Rare.*

der′ma-tine (-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* An artificial substitute for leather.

Der′ma-to′bi-a (-tō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dermato-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Zoöl.* A genus of botflies whose larvæ live under the skin of domestic animals and sometimes of man, in tropical America.

der′ma-to-cyst′, *n.* [*dermato-* + *cyst.*] *Med.* A cystic tumor of the skin.

der′ma-tog′ra-phy (-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-graphy.*] Anatomical description of the skin.

der′ma-toid, *a.* [*dermato-* + *-oid.*] Resembling skin.

der′ma-to′ma (-tō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *dermato-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* Any abnormal growth consisting of dermal tissue.

der′ma-tome, *n.* [*dermato-* + *-tome.*] *Med.* An instrument for making incisions in the treatment of skin diseases.

der′ma-to-mus′cu-lar, *a.* See DERMATO-.

der′ma-to-neu′ral, *a.* Dermoneural.

der′ma-to-pa-thol′o-gy, *n.* Pathology of the skin.

der′ma-to-phone′, *n.* An instrument used in dermatophony.

der′ma-toph′o-ny (dûr′mȧ-tŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-phony.*] Auscultation of the sounds of the cutaneous blood vessels.

der′ma-to-plasm (-tō-plăz′m), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-plasm* as in proto*plasm.*] *Bot.* The protoplasmic element of the cell wall.

der′ma-top′sy (-tŏp′sĭ), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-opsy.*] *Zoöl.* Sensitiveness of the skin to light, as in some of the lower animals.

Der′ma-top′ter-a (-tŏp′tẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** = DERMAPTERA. **b** = DERMOPTERA, 2.

der′ma-tor-rhe′a or **-rhœ′a** (-tŏ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dermato-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Excessive secretion from the skin; hyperidrosis.

der′ma-to-scle-ro′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = SCLERODERMA.

der′ma-to-skel′e-ton. = EXOSKELETON. *Rare.*

der′ma-to-some′, *n.* [*dermato-* + 2d *-some.*] *Bot.* One of the granular bodies of the cell wall.

der′ma-tox′er-a′si-a (-tŏk′sẽr-ā′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dermato-* + Gr. ξηρασία dryness.] *Med.* = XERODERMA.

der′ma-to-zo′ön-o′sis, *n.* [NL.; *dermatozoön* + *-osis.*] Skin disease caused by dermatozoa.

der′me-pen′the-sis (dûr′mē-pĕn′thē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *derm-* + Gr. ἐπένθεσις insertion.] *Surg.* Skin grafting.

der′mo-blast (dûr′mō-blăst), *n.* [*dermo-* + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* That part of the mesoblast which develops into the derma.

der′mo-gas′tric, *a.* [*dermo-* + *gastric.*] *Zoöl.* Connecting the digestive cavity with the integument; as, *dermogastric* canals.

der′mo-graph-ism (dûr′mō-grăf-ĭz′m), *n.* [*dermo-* + *-graph* + *-ism.*] = AUTOGRAPHISM.

der-mog′ra-phy (dẽr-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **a** = DERMATOGRAPHY. **b** = AUTOGRAPHISM.

der′mo-hæ′mal or **-he′mal**, *a.* [*dermo-* + *hæmal.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the integument of the ventral region.

der-moi′dal, *a.* Dermoid. *Rare.*

der′moid-ec′to-my, *n.* [*dermoid* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a dermoid.

der′mo-mus′cu-lar, *a.* See DERMO-.

der′mo-my-co′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A dermatomycosis.

der′mo-neu′ral, *a.* [*dermo-* + *neural.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the integument of the dorsal region of the body.

der′mo-neu-ro′sis, *n.* [NL.] = DERMATONEUROSIS.

der′mo-os′si-fi-ca′tion, *n.* *Zoöl.* Formation of bony tissue in the skin; a bone developed in the skin. — **der′mo-ös′se-ous**, *a.*

der-mop′a-thy, **der′mo-path′ic**. = DERMATOPATHY, -PATHIC.

der′mo-phyte, *n.* = DERMATOPHYTE.

der′mo-plas′ty, *n.* = DERMATOPLASTY.

Der-mop′ter-a (dẽr-mŏp′tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *dermo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* See FLYING LEMUR.

der-mop′ter-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Dermoptera or Dermopteri. — *n.* One of the Dermoptera or Dermopteri.

Der-mop′ter-i (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = DERMOPTERYGII.

der-mop′ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* = DERMOPTERAN.

Der-mop′ter-yg′i-i (-ĭj′ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *dermo-* + Gr. πτερύγιον wing, fin, dim. of πτέρυξ wing.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group consisting of the cyclostomes and lancelets. — **der-mop′ter-yg′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Der′mo-rhyn′chi (dûr′mō-rĭŋ′kī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *dermo-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* = LAMELLIROSTRES. — **der′mo-rhyn′chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

der′mo-skel′e-ton, *n.* [*dermo-* + *skeleton.*] *Anat.* = EXOSKELETON. — **der′mo-skel′e-tal**, *a.*

der′mo-syn′o-vi′tis, *n.* [NL. See DERMO-; SYNOVITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the skin, esp. of the sole of the foot, involving the synovial sheaths.

dern. Obs. or dial. var. of DARN.

dern. Var. of DURN. *Dial. Eng.*

dern, *n.* Something hidden; a secret; secrecy. *Obs.*

derne, *adv.* [AS. *dyrne.*] Dernly. *Obs.*

der′nel. ✝ DARNEL.

der′ner, *n.* Doorhead; lintel. *Obs.*

dern′ful, *a.* Mournful. *Obs.*

dern′head, *n.* [*dern*, a. + *-head.*] Dernship. *Obs.*

dern′ly, *adv.* Secretly; also, dismally; mournfully. *Obs.*

dern′ship, *n.* Secrecy. *Obs.*

de-ro′ga. ✝ DAROGA. *India.*

der′o-gant (dĕr′ō-gănt), *a.* [L. *derogans*, p. pr.] Derogatory. *R.*

der′o-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *derogatus*, p. p.] Derogated. *Rare.* — **der′o-gate-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

der′o-ga′tor (dĕr′ō-gā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] A detractor.

de-rog′a-to-ry, *n.* Act of derogation. *Obs.*

De-ron′da, Daniel (dē-rŏn′dȧ) The hero of George Eliot's novel of this name, a Jew who devotes his life to improving the political position of his people.

Der′o-tre′ma (dĕr′ō-trē′mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = DEROTREMATA. — **der′o-treme**, *a.* & *n.*

derre. ✝ DEAR.

derreyne. ✝ DERAIGN, to maintain.

derrf. ✝ DERF.

Der′rick, *n.* [From D. See DERRICK a frame; cf. THEODORIC.] Masc. prop. name.

derrick car. A wrecking car fitted with a derrick or crane.

derrick crane. See DERRICK.

der′rick-ing, *a.* Operating like a derrick, that is as regards the raising and lowering of the jib; as, a *derricking* crane.

derrick sill. A sill under the floor of a derrick over a drill hole or well.

derrick tower. = DERRICK, *n.*, 3.

der′rid (dĕr′ĭd), *n.* [From *Derris*, syn. of *Deguelia.*] *Chem.* An active resinous constituent of an arrow poison used by the Malays, obtained from the fabaceous shrub *Deguelia elliptica.* It is one of the most powerful fish poisons known.

Der′ris (dĕr′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέρρις a leather covering.] *Bot.* Syn. of DEGUELIA.

der′ry (dĕr′ĭ) *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Dial. form of DERRICK. *Eng.*

derth. Var. of DEARTH. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

der′tro-the′ca (dûr′trō-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δέρτρον beak + θήκη box, case.] *Zoöl.* The horny covering of the end of the upper mandible of birds.

der′trum (dûr′trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. δέρτρον beak.] *Zoöl.* Any specialized tip of the upper mandible of a bird's bill.

derve. ✝ DERF.

derve, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *deorfan* to labor.] To afflict; grieve; injure. *Obs.*

der′vis, **der′vise.** ✝ DERVISH.

Der′went-er, *n.* A released Tasmanian convict. *Australia.*

Der′went jack′ass′ (dûr′wĕnt). [From the *Derwent* River, Tasmania.] See BUTCHER BIRD, **b**.

derworth, **-worthily**, **-worthy**, etc. ✝ DEARWORTH, etc.

des. ✝ DAIS.

des-. For various words beginning *des-*, see the forms beginning DEC-, DESC-, DESS-, DIS-.

‖ **dé′sa′gré′ment′** (dā′zȧ′grā′mäɴ′), *n.* [F.] Something disagreeable.

desallowe. ✝ DISALLOW.

de-salt′, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

desarmen. ✝ DISARM.

desart. ✝ DESERT, *n.*

des-as′trous. ✝ DISASTROUS.

des-au′rine (dĕs-ô′rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*desoxybenzoin* + *aurine.*] *Chem.* Any of a number of golden-yellow crystalline compounds, formed by the action of carbon disulphide and caustic potash on desoxybenzoin or a derivative of the same.

chanter; L. *dis-* + *cantare* to sing.] **1.** *Music.* To sing or play an accompanying air to a given theme.
2. To comment freely; to discourse with fullness and particularity; to discourse at large.
Pleased to find people *descanting* on his actions. *Addison.*
Syn. — See EXPATIATE.
descant clef. *Music.* The C clef, when placed on the first line of the staff; the soprano clef. See CLEF, *Illust.*
Des cartes's' rule of signs (dā'kärts'). [After René *Descartes*, French philosopher.] *Math.* The rule that: In a numerical algebraic equation, $F(x) = 0$, arranged according to powers of x, the number of positive roots cannot exceed the number of variations in the signs of the terms, and the difference of the two numbers is even.
Descartes's solution. *Math.* The reduction of the solution of a biquadratic equation to the determination of its two quadratic factors, close akin to Ferrari's method.
Des'ce-met's' mem'brane (dĕs'ĕ-māz'). [After Jean *Descemet*, French anatomist.] *Anat.* A transparent, highly elastic, apparently structureless membrane, lined with endothelium, which covers the inner surface of the cornea.
de-scend' (dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.*; DE-SCEND'ED; DE-SCEND'ING. [F. *descendre*, L. *descendere*, *descensum*; *de* + *scandere* to climb. See SCAN.] **1.** To pass from a higher to a lower place; to move downwards; to come or go down in any way, as by falling, flowing, walking, etc.; hence, to proceed in any series from a higher or more distant to a lower or nearer point; of time, to proceed from the more remote to the more recent past; — the opposite of *ascend*.
The rain *descended*, and the floods came. *Matt.* vii. 25.
We will here *descend* to matters of later date. *Fuller.*
2. To incline or extend downward; as, the road *descends*.
3. To make an attack, or incursion, as if from a vantage ground; to come suddenly and with violence; to make a descent; — with *on* or *upon*.
And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*. *Pope.*
4. To pass from the more general or important to the particular or less important matters to be considered.
5. To come down in the social, mental, or moral scale, as to a lower, less fortunate, humbler, less virtuous, or worse, state or station; to lower or debase one's self; as, he *descended* to mean pursuits.
6. To come down, as from a source, original, or stock; to be derived; to proceed by generation or by transmission; to fall or pass by inheritance; as, the beggar may *descend* from a prince; a crown *descends* to the heir.
In medieval French law land *descends* to a lineal, but escheats to a collateral, heir. *Pollock & Mait.*
7. *Astron.* To move toward the south, or to the southward; also, to approach the horizon.
de-scend', *v. t.* **1.** To make to descend; to bring, send, or throw down. *Obs.*
2. To go down upon or along; to pass from a higher to a lower part of; as, they *descended* the river in boats; to *descend* a ladder.
But never tears his cheek *descended*. *Byron.*
de-scend'ance (dē-sĕn'dăns), **de-scend'ence** (-dĕns), *n.* [F. *descendance*.] Descent from a particular ancestor.
de-scend'ant (-dănt), *a.* [F. *descendant*, p. p. of *descendre*. Cf. DESCENDENT.] Descendent.
de-scend'ant, *n.* **1.** One who descends, as offspring, however remotely; — opposed to *ancestor* or *ascendant*.
Our first parents and their *descendants*. *Hale.*
2. *Print.* A descending letter. *Obs.*
3. *Astrol.* The part of the heavens sinking below the horizon; the cuspis of the Seventh House. *Obs.*
de-scend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *descendens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *descendere*. Cf. DESCENDANT.] **1.** Descending; falling.
2. Proceeding from an ancestor or source.
More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race. *Pope.*
3. *Astrol.* Moving southward or passing below the horizon. Cf. ASCENDANT, *a.*, 1. *Obs.*
4. *Her.* Extending towards the base of the shield; — said esp. of a bird depicted in a shield as flying downward.
descendent displayed, *Her.*, noting a bird depicted in a shield as flying downward with the wings extended.
de'scen-den'tal (dē'sĕn-dĕn'tăl), *n.* Naturalistic; descending to facts or common experience; *Philos.*, empirical or positivistic, as opposed to *transcendental*. — **de'scen-den'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **de'scen-den'tal-ist**, *n.* — **de'scen-den'tal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*
de-scend'er (dē-sĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that descends.
2. *Print.* A descending letter.
de-scend'i-bil'i-ty (-dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being descendible; capability of descent, as of an estate.
de-scend'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *descendable*.] **1.** That may descend from an ancestor to an heir, as an estate.
2. Admitting descent; capable of being descended.
de-scend'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DESCEND. Esp.: *p. a.* Of or pertaining to descent; moving, extending, or directed, downwards.
descending aorta, *Anat.*, the part of the aorta (from the arch to its bifurcation) which passes downward in the thoracic and abdominal cavities. See AORTA, *Illust.* — **d. axis**, *Bot.*, the root or root system. — **d. colon**. *Anat.* See COLON. — **d. comma tract**, *Anat.*, a small tract of descending fibers situated in the column of Burdach in the cervical and upper dorsal region of the spinal cord. It is perhaps derived, at least in part, from dorsal nerve roots. — **d. constellations** *or* **signs**, *Astron.*, those through which the sun, moon, and planets descend toward the south. — **d. diphthong**, a decrescendo diphthong. See DECRESCENDO, *a.*, 2. — **d. letter**, *Print.*, a letter with a stroke that goes lower than the bottom line of the ordinary letters, as *p*, *q*, *y*. — **d. node**. *Astron.* See NODE. — **d. rhythm**, *Pros.*, rhythm in which thesis follows arsis, as in trochaic and dactylic verse; — opposed to *ascending rhythm*. — **d. series**, *Math.*, a series in which each term is numerically less than the preceding one; also, a series arranged according to descending powers of a quantity or symbol.
de-scen'sion (dē-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *descension*, L. *descensio*. Cf. DESCENT.] **1.** Descent; specif.: **a** Lineage. *Obs.* **b** Descent from rank, station, or prosperity; abasement; condescension. *Obs.* **c** = DESCENT, 11. **d** *Astron.* The setting of a heavenly body. *Obs.*
2. *Astrol.* That part of the zodiac in which a planet's influence was thought to be least; — opposed to *exaltation*. *Obs.*
de-scen'sive (dē-sĕn'sĭv), *a.* Tending to descend.
de-scent' (dē-sĕnt'), *n.* [F. *descente*, fr. *descendre*; like *vente*, from *vendre*. See DESCEND.] **1.** Act of descending; change from higher to lower; as, *descent* from a higher to a lower tone in singing; a *descent* of temperature.
2. Incursion; sudden attack; esp., invasion from sea; — followed by *upon* or *on*; as, a *descent* upon the enemy or his coasts.
3. Progress downwards, as in station, virtue, and the like, from a higher to a lower state, from the more to the less important, from the better to the worse, etc.
4. Derivation, as from an ancestor; procedure by generation; lineage; birth; extraction.
5. *Law.* Transmission or devolution of an estate by inheritance, usually, but not necessarily, in the descending line (it being possible for ancestors, as father and mother, or collateral relatives, as brother and sister, to take by descent in default of heirs surviving in the descending line). In some systems of law, as the Roman law, no distinction is made between real and personal property in respect to its transmission, all of it generally passing with the deceased's liabilities to a personal representative who was not necessarily a descendant or even a blood relation; but in English law and that of the United States, except as changed by statute, only the real property devolves to a descendant or heir, the personal property passing for *distribution* or *administration* to a personal representative, the descent of the real property being governed by the lex rei sitæ, and the distribution of the personal by the law of the domicile of the decedent. Cf. FEODUM ANTIQUUM.
6. That which is descended; descendants; issue.
If care of our *descent* perplex us most. *Milton.*
7. A step or remove downward in any scale of gradation; a degree in the scale of genealogy; a generation.
No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself. *Hooker.*
8. Inclination downward; inclined or sloping surface; declivity; slope; hence, a descending way, as a stairway or inclined passage.
9. Lowest place; extreme downward place. *Rare.*
And from the extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust below thy foot. *Shak.*
10. *Logic.* Passage of thought from a more to a less extensive consideration of a conception with a consequent gain in intension.
11. *Chem.* An old method of distillation in which the material was heated in a vessel having its outlet underneath, so that the vapors produced were forced to descend through the material and thus effect a partial extraction.
Syn. — Declivity, slope; degradation; extraction, lineage; assault, invasion, attack.
descent by distaff, descent on the mother's side.
des-cloi'zite (dā-kloi'zīt), *n.* [After A. L. O. L. *Des Cloizeaux* (1817–97), French mineralogist.] *Min.* A basic vanadate, chiefly of lead and zinc, varying in color from cherry red to brown and black. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 5.9–6.2.
de-scrib'a-ble (dē-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be described; capable of description. — **de-scrib'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
de-scribe' (dē-skrīb'), *v. t.*; DE-SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); DE-SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *describere*, *descriptum*; *de* + *scribere* to write: cf. ME. *descriven*, OF. *descrivre*, F. *décrire*. See SCRIBE; cf. DESCRY.] **1.** To write down or write out; to state in writing; to transcribe; inscribe. *Obs.*
2. To represent by words written or spoken; to give an account of; to make known to others by words or signs; as, the geographer *describes* countries and cities.
3. To represent by a drawing, statue, or picture; to portray; delineate. *Archaic.*
4. To mark out; to trace or traverse the outline of; as, to *describe* a circle by the compasses.
5. To distribute into parts, groups, or classes; to mark off; to class; to apportion. *Obs.*
Passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Josh.* xviii. 9.
6. By confusion, for DESCRY.
Syn. — Set forth, represent, relate, recount, narrate, express, explain; depict, portray, delineate, characterize.
de-scribe', *v. i.* To give a description.
de-script' (dē-skrĭpt'), *a.* [L. *descriptus*, p. p.] Described, as for classification. *Rare.*
Sectarians of every kind, *descript* and nondescript. *Southey.*
de-scrip'tion (dē-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [F. *description*, L. *descriptio*. See DESCRIBE.] **1.** Act or result of describing; specif.: **a** A writing down; inscription. *Obs. & R.* **b** A sketch or account of anything in words; a portraiture or representation in language; an enumeration of the essential qualities of a thing or species.
It is inherent in a *description*, to be the statement of a resemblance, or resemblances. *J. S. Mill.*
2. A class to which a certain representation is applicable; kind; sort.
A difference . . . between them and another *description* of public creditors. *A. Hamilton.*
The plates were all of the meanest *description*. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Account, relation, narrative, narration; explanation, definition, delineation, representation; kind, sort.
de-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *descriptivus*: cf. F. *descriptif*.] Serving to describe; containing or characterized by description; as, a *descriptive* figure, phrase, or narration; a *descriptive* science, or branch of a science, that is, one which recounts, characterizes, or classifies the material of the science (cf. -GRAPHY).
descriptive anatomy. See ANATOMY, 2. — **d. botany**, that branch of botany dealing with the systematic description or diagnostic characters of plants; phytography. — **d. geometry**, the theory of geometry treated by means of projections; specif., the theory of projecting an exactly defined body so as to deduce both projective and metrical properties from its projections. — **descriptive signalment**. See SIGNALMENT. — **d. system**. *Anthropol.* See CLASSIFICATORY SYSTEM. — **de-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-scrip'tive-ness**, *n.*
de-scrive' (dē-skrīv'), *v. t.*; DE-SCRIVED' (dē-skrīvd'); DE-SCRIV'ING (-skrīv'ĭng). [OF. *descrivre*. See DESCRIBE.] To describe; — sometimes confused with *descry*. *Obs. or Scot.*
de-scry' (dē-skrī'), *v. t.*; DE-SCRIED' (-skrīd'); DE-SCRY'ING. [ME. *descrien*, *discrien*, to espy, prob. from the proclaiming of what was espied, fr. OF. *descrier* to proclaim, cry down, decry, F. *décrier*. The word was confused somewhat with ME. *descriven*, E. *describe*, OF. *descrire* (for older *descrivre*), L. *describere*. See DECRY; cf. DESCRIBE.] **1.** To spy out or discover by the eye, as objects distant or obscure; to catch sight of; to espy; discern; hence, to discern or discover by observation or investigation; to detect.
Edmund, I think, is gone . . . to *descry*
The strength o' the enemy. *Shak.*
And now their way to earth they had *descried*. *Milton.*
2. To make known; disclose; reveal; betray. *Obs.*
His purple robe he had thrown aside, lest it should *descry* him. *Milton.*
3. To cry; proclaim; specif.: **a** To cry a challenge to. *Obs.* **b** To cry down; decry; denounce. *Obs.*
4. By confusion, for DESCRIVE and DESCRIBE.
Syn. — See, behold, espy, discover, discern.
de-scry' (dē-skrī'), *n.* Discovery or view, as of an army seen at a distance. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Des'de-mo'na (dĕz'dē-mō'nȧ), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Othello," the wife of Othello. She was a daughter of a Venetian senator, Brabantio. See OTHELLO.
des'e-crate (dĕs'ē-krāt), *v. t.*; DES'E-CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd); DES'E-CRAT'ING (-krāt'ĭng). [L. *desecratus*, p. p. of *desecrare* (also *desacrare*) to consecrate, dedicate; but taken in the sense of to divest of a sacred character; *de* + *sacrare* to consecrate, fr. *sacer* sacred. See SACRED.] **1.** To divest of a sacred character or office; to divert from a sacred purpose; to violate the sanctity of; to profane; to put to an unworthy use; — the opposite of *consecrate*.
The [Russian] clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being previously *desecrated*. *W. Tooke.*
The founders of monasteries imprecated evil on those who should *desecrate* their donations. *Salmon.*
2. To dedicate to evil or to an evil deity or spirit. *Rare.*
des'e-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* Act of desecrating; profanation; condition of anything desecrated.
Syn. — See PROFANATION.
de-sert' (dē-zûrt'), *n.* [OF. *deserte*, *desserte*, merit, recompense, fr. *deservir*, *desservir*, to merit. See DESERVE.] **1.** Worthiness of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; acts or qualities deserving reward or punishment.
According to their *deserts* will I judge them. *Ezek.* vii. 27.
2. That which is deserved; due reward or punishment.
3. Excellence; worth; merit; also, a worthy deed.
His reputation falls far below his *desert*. *A. Hamilton.*
Andronicus, surnamed Pius
For many good and great *deserts* to Rome. *Shak.*
Syn. — DESERT, MERIT, WORTH. DESERT stresses the idea of something that is due; as, "My lord, I will use them according to their *desert*. — God's bodykins, man, much better: use every man after his *desert*, and who should scape whipping?" (*Shak.*). MERIT suggests more, WORTH most, of intrinsic excellence; as, "She [Elizabeth] had a quick eye for *merit* of any sort, and a wonderful power of enlisting its whole energy in her service" (*J. R. Green*); "*Worth* makes the man, and want of it, the fellow" (*Pope*). See PRICE.
des'ert (dĕz'ẽrt), *n.* [F. *désert*, L. *desertum*, from *desertus* solitary, desert, p. p. of *deserere* to desert; *de* + *serere* to join together. See SERIES.] **1.** A tract which, though it may be capable of sustaining a population, has been left unoccupied and uncultivated; a deserted or forsaken region; a wilderness; a solitary place.
He will make her wilderness like Eden, and her *desert* like the garden of the Lord. *Is.* li. 3.
Before her extended,
Dreary and vast and silent, the *desert* of life. *Longfellow.*
2. A barren tract incapable of supporting any considerable population without an artificial water supply, and almost destitute of moisture and vegetation.
Syn. — DESERT, WILDERNESS. — A DESERT is not only relatively uninhabited, but commonly uninhabitable, through barrenness. A WILDERNESS is an unreclaimed, but not necessarily irreclaimable, tract of land; it frequently suggests pathlessness (cf. *bewilder*).
des'ert, *a.* [F. *désert*, L. *desertus*, p. p. See 2d DESERT.] **1.** (*pron.* dē-zûrt'). Deserted; forsaken. *Archaic.*
2. Of or pertaining to a desert; without life or cultivation; unproductive; waste; barren; wild; desolate; solitary; as, they landed on a *desert* island.
He . . . went aside privately into a *desert* place. *Luke* ix. 10.
de-sert' (dē-zûrt'), *v. t.*; DE-SERT'ED; DE-SERT'ING. [Cf. L. *desertus*, p. p. of *deserere* to desert, F. *déserter*. See 2d DESERT.] **1.** To leave (esp. something which one should stay by and support); to leave in the lurch; abandon; forsake; — implying blame, except sometimes when used of localities; as, to *desert* a friend, a principle, one's country.
2. *Mil.* To abandon (the service) without leave; to forsake in violation of duty; to abscond from; as, to *desert* one's colors; to *desert* the ship.
3. To abandon (*to*). *Archaic.* *Landor.*
Syn. — See ABANDON.
de-sert', *v. i.* To abandon a service without leave; specif., to quit military service without right.
The soldiers . . . *deserted* in numbers. *Bancroft.*
de-sert'er (dē-zûr'tẽr), *n.* One who forsakes a duty, a cause, or any one to whom he owes service; esp., a soldier or a seaman who abandons the service without leave and with the intention not to return; one guilty of desertion.
desert flora. The flora characteristic of a desert, or of arid regions. Such plants are usually provided with various adaptations, as a dense coating of hairs, a gummy secretion, or a thick and tough epidermis, by which excessive transpiration is avoided. See XEROPHYTE.

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des-cant'er, *n.* One who descants.
descant viol. The treble violin.
de-sceit'. ✝ DECEIT.
des'ce-me-ti'tis (dĕs'ē-mē-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Descemet* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.
de-scence', **de-scense'** (dē-sĕns'), *n.* [OF. *descens*, *descense*.] Descent. *Obs.*
de-scend'a-ble. Var. of DESCENDIBLE.
de-scend'an-cy, **de-scend'en-cy**, *n.* Descent; descendance. *Obs.*
de-scend'ent, *n.* Var. of DESCENDANT, *n.* *Obs. or R.*
de-scend'er, *n.* [F. *descendre*, inf. used as n.] *Law.* Descent; title of descent. *Obs.*
de-scend'ing-ly, *adv.* of DESCENDING.
de-scen'sion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to descension.
de-scen'so-ry (dē-sĕn'sō-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *descensoire*. See DESCEND.] A vessel used in distillation by descent. See DESCENT, 11. *Obs.*
desceyve. ✝ DECEIVE.
Des-champ'si-a (dĕs-kămp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Deschamps*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial grasses of cold and temperate regions, having loose or compact panicles with 2-flowered spikelets. Some species form a thick turf, but are of little agricultural value.
De-scha'pelles's' coup (dē-shȧ'pĕlz' kōō). *Whist.* The irregular lead of a high card as a strengthening card for a partner having an established suit, but not sure reëntry.
descharge. ✝ DISCHARGE.
deschaunt. ✝ DESCANT.
desciple. ✝ DISCIPLE.
desclaundre. ✝ DISCLANDER.
desconfit. ✝ DISCOMFIT.
de-scrib'ent (dē-skrīb'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *describens*, p. pr. of *describere*.] *Geom.* = GENERATRIX.
de-scrib'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who describes.
de-scri'er (dē-skrī'ẽr), *n.* One who descries.
de-scrip'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
de-scrip'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **de-scrip'ti-o per-so'næ** (dē-skrĭp'shĭ-ō pẽr-sō'nē). [L.] *Law.* Description of the person; — used of matter merely descriptive and not essential to the validity of a document, as distinguished from the *designatio personæ*, or designation of the person, which is essential.
de-scrip'tiv. Descriptive. *R. Sp.*
descure. ✝ DISCOVER.
desdain, **desdeyn.** ✝ DISDAIN.
dese. ✝ DAIS.
‖ **de se** (dē sē). [L.] From himself.
des'e-cate (dĕs'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *desecare* to cut off.] To cut off; mow; hence, to free of entanglements. *Obs.*
des'e-crate, *a.* Desecrated.
des'e-crat'er (-krāt'ẽr), **des'e-cra'tor**, *n.* One who desecrates.
de-seg'men-ta'tion, *n.* *Zoöl.* Concrescence of distinct segments; loss of segmentation.
de-seg'ment-ed, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having undergone desegmentation.
de-sen'si-tize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
desere. ✝ DESIRE, *n.*
deserite. ✝ DISHERIT.
desert. ✝ DESSERT.
de-sert'ed, *pret.* & *p. p.* of DESERT. — **de-sert'ed-ness**, *n.*
de-sert'ful, *a.* Meritorious. *Rare.* — **de-sert'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

E F G H I J K L M

de-ser'tion (dē-zûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *desertio*: cf. F. *désertion*.] **1.** Act of deserting; abandonment of a service, a cause, a party, a wife, a friend, or any post of duty; the quitting of one's duties willfully and without right; esp., an absconding from military or naval service with the intention not to return. Desertion from the United States army or navy is punishable in time of war with death or any lesser penalty, and in time of peace with imprisonment, dishonorable discharge, and loss of citizenship and the capacity to hold any office under the United States. In the British services desertion is punished, if committed on active service, by death or any lesser penalty; if otherwise, by imprisonment for the first offense and by penal servitude for the second or repeated offense.
2. State of being forsaken; desolation; as, the melancholy *desertion* of an abandoned village.
3. Abandonment by God; spiritual despondency.
The spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*. *South.*
desert lemon. An Australian rutaceous tree (*Atalantia glauca*) bearing a small acid fruit. *Australia.*
des'ert-ness (dĕz'ērt-nĕs), *n.* Deserted condition; desolation. *Rare.* "The *desertness* of the country." *Udall.*
desert polish. A peculiar polish produced on hard surfaces by the action of wind-blown sand.
desert she-oak. Any of several Australian she-oaks found in desert regions, esp. *Casuarina glauca* and *C. decaisneana*. See SHE-OAK, CASUARINA. *Australia.*
desert trumpeter. The moro (*Erythrospiza githaginea*).
desert willow. A bignoniaceous willowlike shrub or low tree (*Chilopsis linearis*), having showy purplish flowers. It is found in dry regions of southwestern North America.
de-serve' (dē-zûrv'), *v. t.*; DE-SERVED' (-zûrvd'); DE-SERV'ING. [OF. *deservir*, *desservir*, to merit, L. *deservire* to serve zealously, be devoted to; *de* + *servire* to serve. See SERVE.]
1. To earn by service; to be worthy of (something due, either good or evil); to merit; to be entitled to; as, the laborer *deserves* his wages; a work of value *deserves* praise.
God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth*. *Job* xi. 6.
John Gay *deserved* to be a favorite. *Thackeray.*
2. To serve; to treat well; to benefit. *Obs.* *Massinger.*
3. To give in payment; to requite; repay. *Obs.*
to deserve the bell. See under BELL, a metallic vessel.
de-serve', *v. i.* **1.** To be worthy of recompense; — usually with *ill* or with *well*.
One man may merit or *deserve* of another. *South.*
2. To be serviceable or beneficial; to be fit or needed. *Obs.*
de-serv'ed-ly (dē-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* According to desert (whether good or evil); justly.
de-serv'ing (dē-zûr'vĭng), *n.* Desert; merit.
de-serv'ing, *p. a.* Meritorious; worthy; as, a *deserving* act. — **de-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **de-serv'ing-ness**, *n.*
des'ic-cant (dĕs'ĭ-kănt; dē-sĭk'ănt; 277), *a.* [L. *desiccans*, p. pr. of *desiccare*. See DESICCATE.] Drying; desiccative. — *n.* *Med.* An agent for drying up a sore.
des'ic-cate (dĕs'ĭ-kāt; *now rarely* dē-sĭk'āt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.*; DES'IC-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); DES'IC-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *desiccatus*, p. p. of *desiccare* to dry up; *de* + *siccare* to dry, *siccus* dry. See SACK wine.] To dry up; to deprive or exhaust of moisture; to preserve by drying; as, to *desiccate* fish or fruit.
Bodies *desiccated* by heat or age. *Bacon.*
des'ic-cate, *v. i.* To become dry.
des'ic-cat'ed (dĕs'ĭ-kāt'ĕd; dē-sĭk'āt-ĕd), *p. a.* Dried up; — used esp. of foodstuffs; as, *desiccated* fish.
des'ic-ca'tion (dĕs'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dessiccation*.] Act of desiccating, or state of being desiccated.
des'ic-ca-tive (dĕs'ĭ-kā-tĭv; dē-sĭk'ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dessiccatif*.] Drying up; tending to dry up. — *n.* *Med.* An application for drying up secretions.
des'ic-ca'tor (dĕs'ĭ-kā'tēr; dē-sĭk'ā-tēr), *n.* One that desiccates; specif.: **a** *Chem.*, etc. A short glass jar fitted with an air-tight cover, and containing some desiccating agent, as calcium chloride, above which is placed the material to be dried or preserved from moisture. **b** A machine or apparatus for drying fruit, milk, etc., usually by the aid of heat; an evaporator.
de-sid'er-ate (dē-sĭd'ēr-āt), *v. t.*; DE-SID'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); DE-SID'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *desideratus*, p. p. of *desiderare* to desire, miss. See DESIRE; cf. DESIDERATUM.] To desire; to feel the want of; to lack; miss; want.
Men were beginning . . . to *desiderate* for them an actual abode of fire. *A. W. Ward.*
de-sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *desideratio*.] Act of desiderating; also, the thing desired.
de-sid'er-a-tive (dē-sĭd'ēr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *desiderativus*.] Pertaining to or denoting desire; as, *desiderative* verbs.
de-sid'er-a-tive, *n.* **1.** An object of desire.
2. *Gram.* A verb formed from another verb by a change of termination, and expressing the desire of doing that which is indicated by the primitive verb.
de-sid'er-a'tum (-ā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ATA (-tȧ). [L., neut. of *desideratus*, p. p. See DESIDERATE.] Anything desired; that which is lacking; a want felt and acknowledged.
de-sign' (dē-zīn'), *v. t.*; DE-SIGNED' (dē-zīnd'); DE-SIGN'ING. [F. *désigner* to designate; cf. F. *dessiner* to draw, *dessin* drawing, *dessein* a plan or scheme, It. *disegno* a drawing, plan, scheme; all, ultimately, fr. L. *designare* to designate; *de* + *signare* to mark, mark out, *signum* mark, sign. See SIGN; cf. DESIGN, *n.*, DESIGNATE.] **1.** To intend or purpose; to outline, plot, or plan, as action or work; — usually with *for* before the remote object, but sometimes with *to*. Specif., to conceive the scheme of (a work of art).
The end for which laws were originally *designed*. *Burke.*
2. To assign or destine; to give (to some one); to devote (to some end). *Now Rare.*
He was *designed* to the study of the law. *Dryden.*
3. To mark out and exhibit; to indicate; show; hence, to name; to specify, designate, or appoint. *Obs. or R.*
Meet me to-morrow where the master
And this fraternity shall *design*. *Beau. & Fl.*
4. **a** To draw; to picture. *Obs.* **b** To draw the preliminary outline or main features of; to sketch for a pattern or model; to delineate.
5. To create or produce, as a work of art; to form a plan or scheme of; to form in idea; to invent; to project; to lay out in the mind; as, a man *designs* an essay, a poem, a statue, or a cathedral.
Syn. — Sketch, plan; purpose, intend, propose, mean.
de-sign' (dē-zīn'), *v. i.* **1.** To produce a scheme or plan for the making of anything; to make a design or designs. See DESIGN, *n.*
2. To plan; to intend. *Rare.*
to design for, to intend to go to. *Obs.*
de-sign' (dē-zīn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *dessein* (in sense 1), *dessin* (in sense 3). See DESIGN, *v. t.*] **1.** A plan or scheme formed in the mind of something to be done; preliminary conception; idea intended to be expressed in a visible form or carried into action; intention; purpose; — often used in a bad sense for evil intention or purpose; scheme; plot.
The vast *design* and purpose of the King. *Tennyson.*
The *designs* of a besotted woman. *Hallam.*
A . . . settled *design* upon another man's life. *Locke.*
2. Contrivance or working out of a plan; purpose as revealed in, or inferred from, the adaptation of means to an end; as, the argument from *design*.
3. *Art.* **a** A preliminary sketch; an outline or pattern of the main features of something to be executed, as of a picture, a building, or a decoration; a delineation; a plan. **b** The arrangement of elements or details which make up a work of art; esp., a piece of decorative art viewed with reference to the invention and disposition of its forms, colors, etc.; as, the panel is a fine *design*, or of a fine *design*. Used also of other than plastic or graphic art. **c** Art or practice of inventing and combining forms, colors, etc., to produce an artistic work; artistic invention.
As a consequence of this, *design* flourished in the south of Italy with regard to architecture and decoration only. *F. G. Stephens.*
Syn. — Purpose, aim, object, end. See INTENTION.
des'ig-na-ble (dĕs'ĭg-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being designated or distinctly marked out; distinguishable.
des'ig-nate (dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *a.* [L. *designatus*, p. p. of *designare*. See DESIGN, *v. t.*] Designated; appointed or chosen; as, a bishop *designate*, but not installed.
designate term, a term used to designate a particular object or class.
des'ig-nate (dĕs'ĭg-nāt; dĕz'-; 277), *v. t.*; DES'IG-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); DES'IG-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). **1.** To mark out and make known; to point out; to name; indicate; show; to distinguish by marks or description; to specify; as, to *designate* the boundaries of a country; to *designate* the rioters who are to be arrested.
2. To call by a distinctive title; to name.
3. To indicate or set apart for a purpose or duty; — with *to* or *for*; as, to *designate* an officer for or to a command.
4. To select, adapt, or design; — usually in the passive.
They may . . . adhere by haustoria or suckers, which are short branches *designated* for the purpose. *M. C. Cooke.*
Syn. — Name, denominate, style, entitle, describe.
des'ig-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *designatio*: cf. F. *désignation*.] **1.** Act of designating; a pointing out or showing; indication.
2. Selection or appointment for a purpose.
3. That which designates; a distinguishing mark or name; distinctive title; appellation.
The usual *designation* of the days of the week. *Whewell.*
4. Use or application; import; intention; signification, as of a word or phrase.
Finite and infinite seem . . . to be attributed primarily, in their first *designation*, only to those things which have parts. *Locke.*
5. Qualification; "call;" vocation. *Obs.*
6. *Oyster Culture.* An allotment of ground for planting oysters; also, the land so allotted. *U. S.*
Syn. — See NAME.
des'ig-na-tive (dĕs'ĭg-nā-tĭv; dĕz'ĭg-), *a.* [Cf. F. *désignatif*.] Serving to designate or indicate; pointing out.
des'ig-na-tive, *n.* Anything designative.
des'ig-na'tor (-nā'tēr), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An officer who assigned to each his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.
2. One who designates.
de-sign'ed-ly (dē-zīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By design; purposely; — opposed to *accidentally*, *ignorantly*, or *inadvertently*.
de-sign'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who designs, marks out, or plans; a contriver; also, a plotter; schemer; intriguer.
2. *Fine Arts.* One who produces or creates original works of art or decoration.
de-sign'ful (dē-zīn'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of design; scheming; intentional. — **de-sign'ful-ness**, *n.*
de-sign'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of making designs or sketches; as, to study *designing*.
2. Act of marking out, appointing, planning, plotting, etc.; esp., evil design or plotting.
de-sign'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Planning; thoughtful; foreseeing; as, a *designing* Providence.
2. Intriguing; artful; scheming; as, a *designing* man.
de-sign'ing-ly, *adv.* With evil design; purposely.
De'si'gnolle's' pow'der (dĕz'ē'nyōlz'). [After *Designolle*, a Frenchman.] An explosive consisting of a mixture of potassium picrate and potassium nitrate, with or without charcoal.
de-sil'i-cate (dē-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To deprive of silica or silicate.
de'si-lic'i-fy (dē'sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; DE'SI-LIC'I-FIED (-fīd); DE'SI-LIC'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To deprive of, or free from, siliceous matter; as, to *desilicify* a sponge. — **de'si-lic'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
de-sil'ver-ize (dē-sĭl'vēr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To deprive of, or free from, silver; to remove silver from. — **de-sil'ver-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **de-sil'ver-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.*
des'i-nence (dĕs'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *désinence*.] Termination; ending.
des'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *desinens*, p. pr. of *desinere*, *desitum*, to leave off, cease; *de* + *sinere* to let, allow.] Ending; forming an end; lower. *Obs.*
de-sip'i-ence (dē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns), **de-sip'i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *desipientia*.] State or quality of being desipient; folly; trifling. "Occasioned *desipience*." *A. W. Ward.*
de-sip'i-ent (dē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *desipiens*, p. pr. of *desipere* to be foolish; *de* + *sapere* to be wise.] Foolish; silly; trifling. *Rare.*
de-sir'a-ble (dē-zīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *désirable*, fr. L. *desiderabilis*. See DESIRE, *v. t.*] Worthy of desire or longing; fitted to excite desire or a wish to possess; pleasing; agreeable. — **de-sir'a-bil'i-ty** (dē-zīr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
All of them *desirable* young men. *Ezek.* xxiii. 12.
de-sir'a-ble, *n.* Something desired or worthy of desire.
de-sire' (dē-zīr'), *v. t.*; DE-SIRED' (-zīrd'); DE-SIR'ING (-zīr'ĭng). [F. *désirer*, L. *desiderare*; origin uncertain, perh. fr. *de* + *sidus* star, constellation, and hence orig., to turn the eyes from the stars. Cf. CONSIDER, DESIDERATE, SIDEREAL.] **1.** To long for; to wish for earnestly; to covet.
Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. *Ex.* xxxiv. 24.
Ye *desire* your child to live. *Tennyson.*
2. To express a wish for; to entreat; request; ask.
Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my lord? *2 Kings* iv. 28.
Desire him to go in; trouble him no more. *Shak.*
3. To require; to demand; claim. *Obs.*
4. To feel the want or absence of; to miss; regret. *Obs.*
5. To invite. *Obs.*
Syn. — DESIRE, WISH, WANT are arranged in the order of formality of use, *want* being chiefly colloquial; as, I do not *desire* (*wish*, *want*) to go; I *desire* (*wish*, *want*) your permission. DESIRE (frequently emphasizing strength or ardor of feeling) is the stronger term, WISH (often directed toward the unattainable), the broader; WANT (see LACK) often suggests imperiousness of craving or need; as, "Whatsoever mine eyes *desired* I kept not from them, I withheld not my heart from any joy" (*Eccl.* ii. 10); "*Wishing* me like to one more rich in hope, featured like him, like him with friends possessed, *desiring* this man's art and that man's scope" (*Shak.*); "Fie upon this quiet life! I *want* work" (*Shak.*). See LONG, CHOOSE; cf. BEG.
de-sire', *v. i.* To have desire; to be in a state of desire.
de-sire', *n.* [F. *désir*, fr. *désirer*. See DESIRE, *v. t.*] **1.** A longing for an anticipated or wished-for object or experience; a wish to obtain or enjoy; conative consciousness (see CONATION, 2). *Desire* is ordinarily weaker than *longing*.
Unspeakable *desire* to see and know. *Milton.*
2. An expressed wish; a request; petition.
And slowly was my mother brought
To yield consent to my *desire*. *Tennyson.*
3. Anything which is desired; an object of longing.
The *Desire* of all nations shall come. *Hag.* ii. 7.
4. Excessive or morbid longing; lust; appetite.
5. Grief; regret; desiderium. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
Syn. — Wish, appetency, craving, inclination, eagerness, aspiration, longing.
de-sired' (dē-zīrd'), *p. a.* **1.** Wished for; craved; missed.
2. Desirous; longing. *Obs.*
— **de-sir'ed-ly** (-zīr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-sir'ed-ness**, *n.*
de-sire'ful (dē-zīr'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Very desirable. *Archaic.*
2. Filled with desire; eager. *Rare.*
The *desireful* troops. *Godfrey.*
de-sir'ous (dē-zīr'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *desiros*, F. *désireux*. See DESIRE, *n.*] **1.** Feeling, or characterized by, desire; eagerly wishing; solicitous; eager to obtain; covetous.
Jesus knew that they were *desirous* to ask him. *John* xvi. 19.
Be not *desirous* of his dainties. *Prov.* xxiii. 3.
2. Eager; spirited; ardent; as, a *desirous* soldier. *Obs.*
3. Desirable; delectable. *Obs.*
de-sist' (dē-zĭst'; dē-sĭst'; 277), *v. i.*; DE-SIST'ED; DE-SIST'ING. [L. *desistere*; *de* + *sistere* to stand, stop, fr. *stare* to stand: cf. F. *désister*. See STAND.] To cease to proceed or act; to stop; forbear; — often with *from*, or, now rarely, with *to*.
Never *desisting* to do evil. *E. Hall.*
To *desist* from his bad practice. *Massinger.*
de-sist', *v. t.* To discontinue; to cease from. *Obs.*
de-sist'ance (dē-zĭs'tăns; dē-sĭs'-), *n.* [Cf. OF. *desistance*.] Act or state of desisting; cessation of action. *Rare.*
de-sis'tive (dē-zĭs'tĭv; dē-sĭs'-), *a.* [See DESIST.] Final; conclusive; ending. *Rare.*
de-si'tion (dē-sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See DESINENT.] A cessation of being; an end or ending.
desk (dĕsk), *n.* [ME. *deske*; cf. LL. *desca*, It. *desco* table; ultimately fr. L. *discus* disk. See DISH; cf. DISK.] **1.** A table, frame, or case, with a sloping or a flat top, for the use of writers and readers, and commonly provided with drawers, compartments, and pigeonholes, serving as repositories; also, formerly, a bookcase or bookshelf.
2. A reading table or lectern to support the book from which the liturgical service is read, differing from the pulpit from which the sermon is preached; also (esp. in the United States), a pulpit; hence, symbolically, the clerical profession.
3. A pew in a church. *Obs.* *Scot.*
desk, *v. t.*; DESKED (dĕskt); DESK'ING. To shut up in or as in a desk; to treasure.

des'ert-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
desertison. † DISHERISON.
de-ser'tive, *a.* Deserving. *Obs.*
de-sert'less, *a.* **a** Without desert. *Rare.* **b** Undeserved. *Obs.* **c** Thankless. *Rare.* — **de-sert'less-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
desert lynx. The caracal.
desert oak. = DESERT SHE-OAK.
desert palm. Washington palm.
desert pea. = GLORY PEA.
desert poisonbush. = WALLFLOWER, 2. *Australia.*
de-sert'ress, **de-ser'trix** (dē-zûr'trĭks), **de-ser'trice** (-trĭs), *n.* [Cf. L. *desertrix*.] A female deserter.
Desert Sandstone. An Australian Upper Cretaceous formation.
desert varnish. Desert polish.
de-serv'. Deserve. *Ref. Sp.*
de-serv'ed-ness, *n.* Quality or state of deserving.
de-serv'er, *n.* One who deserves.
deses. † DECEASE.
desese. † DISEASE.
des'es-peir', *n.* & *v.* [OF. *desespeir*, F. *désespoir*, n.; OF. *desesperer*, F. *désespérer*, v.] Despair. *Obs.*
de-ses'per-ance, *n.* [OF.] Despair. *Obs.*
desever. † DISSEVER.
desgise. † DISGUISE.
desguisen. † DISGUISE.
desh'a-bille', *n.* See DISHABILLE.
desherit. † DISHERIT.
‖ **desh'mukh**, **desh'muk** (dĕsh'mŭk), *n.* [Marathi *dēçmukh*.] A local hereditary native revenue officer. *Bengal, India.*
deshonestee. † DISHONESTY.
deshonour. † DISHONOR.
desi. † DIZZY.
De'si, *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
des'ia-tin. Var. of DESSIATINE. See MEASURE.
des'ic-cate, *a.* [L. *desiccatus*, p. p.] Desiccated.
de-sic'ca-to-ry (dē-sĭk'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Desiccative.
de-sid'er-a-ble (dē-sĭd'ēr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *desiderabilis*.] Desirable. *Obs.* — **de-sid'er-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.* — **de-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
de-sid'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *desiderans* desiring.] Desirous. — *n.* One who desires. — **de-sid'er-ant-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs. or R.*
de-sid'er-a'ta, *n.*, *pl.* of DESIDERATUM.
de-sid'er-ate, *a.* [L. *desideratus*, p. p.] Desired; desirable. *Obs.* — *n.* A thing desired. *Obs.*
‖ **de'si-de'ri-um** (dĕs'ĭ-dē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] An ardent desire or longing.
de-sid'er-y, *n.* [L. *desiderium*.] Desire. *Obs.*
de-sid'i-ose (dē-sĭd'ĭ-ōs), **de-sid'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *desidiosus*.] Idle; lazy. *Obs.* — **de-sid'i-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
desier. † DESIRE.
de-sight', *n.* [*de-* + *sight*.] An unsightly object. *Rare.*
de-sight'ment, *n.* Act of making unsightly; disfigurement. *R.*
de-sign'a-bl. Designable. *R. Sp.*
de-sign'a-ble (dē-zīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
‖ **de'sig-na'ti-o per-so'næ** (dĕs'ĭg-nā'shĭ-ō pēr-sō'nē). [L.] See DESCRIPTIO PERSONÆ.
des'ig-na-to-ry, *a.* Designative.
de-signd'. Designed. *Ref. Sp.*
de-sign'ed-ness, *n.* Quality of being designed.
de-sign'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **de-sign'less-ly**, *adv.*
de-sign'ment, *n.* *Obs.* **a** = DESIGNATION. **b** = DESIGN or DESIGNING.
de-sil'i-con-ize, *v. t.* *Chem.* To deprive of, or free from, silicon. — **de-sil'i-con'i-za'tion** (dē-sĭl'ĭ-kŏn'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
de-sil'ver, *v. t.* To desilverize.
des'i-nen'tial (dĕs'ĭ-nĕn'shȧl), *a.* Terminal. *Rare.*
‖ **de-si'pe-re in lo'co** (dē-sĭp'ē-rē). [L.] To indulge in trifling at the proper time. *Horace* (*Odes*, IV. xii. 28).
de-sir'a-bl. Desirable. *Ref. Sp.*
de-sir'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-sir'a-bly, *adv.* of DESIRABLE.
de-sir'ant (dē-zīr'ănt), *a.* [OF., p. pr.] Desiring; desirous. *Obs.*
de-sire'ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-sire'less, *a.* See -LESS.
de-sir'er (-ēr), *n.* One who desires.
de-sir'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DESIRE. — **de-sir'ing-ly**, *adv.*
de-sir'ous-ly, *adv.* of DESIROUS.
de-sir'ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
deskateren. † DISCATTER.
deslave, **deslavee.** † DELAVY.
deslay. † DELAY.
des'ma (dĕs'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. δέσμα bond.] *Zoöl.* An irregularly branched sponge spicule.
des'ma-chyme (-kīm), *n.* [*desma*

des'man (dĕs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Cf. Sw. *desman* musk.] Either of two molelike, aquatic, insectivorous mammals, *Desmana moschata* of Russia and *D. pyrenaica* of the Pyrenees.

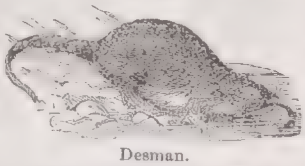

Desman.

Des'ma-tip'pus (dĕs'mȧ-tĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δέσμα, δέσματος, bond + ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of Miocene horses intermediate in structure between the genera *Miohippus* and *Merychippus*. It had three digits on each foot, the lateral ones considerably smaller than the middle one.

des'mid (dĕs'mĭd), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gr. δεσμός chain.] *Bot.* A unicellular alga of the family Desmidiaceæ.

Des-mid'i-a'ce-æ (dĕs-mĭd'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DESMID.] *Bot.* A family of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algæ of the order Desmidiales, having the cells composed of two symmetrical halves separated from each other by a deep constriction, and exhibiting great diversity of form. Conjugation of the protoplasts takes place outside the cell wall. Desmids differ chiefly from diatoms by the absence of a siliceous skeleton. They are found in great numbers in the fossil condition. — **des-mid'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

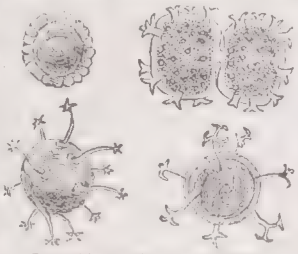

Desmids (highly magnified).

Des-mid'i-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See DESMID.] *Bot.* An order of unicellular or filamentous green algæ, constituting with the Bacillariales (diatoms) the class Zygophyceæ. They are all conjugate forms (see under CONJUGATE), and are often called *Conjugatæ*. They are also remarkable for the absence of any asexual method of spore formation, and for the peculiar structure of their chromatophores.

des'mine (dĕs'mĭn), *n.* [Gr. δέσμη, δεσμός, bundle.] *Min.* = STILBITE. It often occurs in sheaflike forms.

des'mo- (dĕs'mō-). A combining form from Greek δεσμός, *bond, ligament, fastening.*

des'mo-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*desmo-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating the South and Central American blood-sucking bats, of the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*. See VAMPIRE. — **des'mo-dont**, *n.*

Des'mo-dus (-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. ὀδούς tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of blood-sucking bats. *D. rufus* is the true vampire. See VAMPIRE.

Des-mog'na-thæ (dĕs-mŏg'nȧ-thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DESMOGNATHOUS.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of carinate birds founded on the characters of the palatal bones. The vomer is small (often pointed in front) or abortive, the maxillopalatines united together directly or by ossifications in the nasal septum, and the anterior ends of the pterygoids and posterior ends of the palatines articulate directly with the rostrum of the sphenoid. The group does not correspond well with those based on other characters. It includes the ducks, geese, herons, storks, totipalmate birds, birds of prey, parrots, and most picarian birds.

des-mog'na-thous (-thŭs), *a.* [*desmo-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Having the palatal structure characteristic of the Desmognathæ; pertaining to or designating the Desmognathæ. — **des-mog'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

des'moid (dĕs'moid), *a.* [*desmo-* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Resembling a ligament; ligamentous.

des-mol'o-gy (dĕs-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*desmo-* + *-logy.*] **a** The science treating of the ligaments. **b** The art of bandaging.

des-mo'sis (dĕs-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *desmo-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Disease of the connective tissue.

des'mo-site (dĕs'mō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. δεσμός band, fr. the bandlike streaks.] *Petrog.* A schistose rock produced by contact metamorphism of clay slate, usually by diabase.

des-mot'o-my (dĕs-mŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*desmo-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* The cutting of a ligament.

des-mot'ro-pism (-rō-pĭz'm), **des-mot'ro-py** (-pĭ), *n.* [*desmo-* + *-tropism, -tropy.*] *Chem.* A form of isomerism. See ISOMERIC. — **des'mo-trop'ic** (dĕs'mō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

de-so'cial-ize (dē-sō'shăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Sociol.* To exclude from social benefits, either by the action of society or by impulse or by predilection. — **de-so'cial-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

des'o-late (dĕs'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *desolatus*, p. p. of *desolare* to leave alone, forsake; *de* + *solare* to make lonely, *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** Destitute, or deprived, of inhabitants; deserted; uninhabited; hence, gloomy; as, a *desolate* isle; a *desolate* wilderness; a *desolate* house.

I will make Jerusalem . . . a den of dragons, and I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.* ix. 11.

2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; in a condition of neglect or destruction; as, *desolate* altars.

3. Left alone; forsaken; lonely; comfortless; disconsolate.

Have mercy upon me, for I am *desolate*. *Ps.* xxv. 16.
Voice of the poor and *desolate*. *Keble.*

4. Lost to shame; dissolute. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. Destitute; deprived; lacking. *Obs.*

Syn. — Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste. See SOLITARY. — **des'o-late-ly**, *adv.* — **des'o-late-ness**, *n.*

des'o-late (dĕs'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; DES'O-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); DES'O-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **1.** To make desolate; to deprive of inhabitants; as, the earth was nearly *desolated* by the flood.

2. To lay waste; to ruin; ravage; as, fire *desolates* a city.

Constructed in the very heart of a *desolating* war. *Sparks.*

3. To forsake; to leave alone; to deprive of companions.

4. To make joyless, desolate, or wretched.

des'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *désolation*, L. *desolatio.*] **1.** Act of desolating, or laying waste; destruction of inhabitants; depopulation.

Unto the end of the war *desolations* are determined. *Dan.* ix. 26.

2. State of being desolated, or laid waste; ruin; solitariness; destitution; gloominess.

You would have sold your king to slaughter, . . .
And his whole kingdom into *desolation*. *Shak.*

3. A place or country wasted and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a *desolation!* *Jer.* l. 23.

4. Loss or deprivation of companionship; loneliness.

5. Deprivation of joy or happiness; grief; woe.

Syn. — Waste, ruin, destruction, havoc, devastation, ravage; sadness, melancholy, gloom, gloominess.

des'o-la-tive (dĕs'ō-lā-tĭv), *a.* Causing desolation.

des'ox-al'ic (dĕs'ŏk-săl'ĭk), *a.* [F. *désoxalique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a deliquescent crystalline acid, $C_5H_6O_8$, the ester of which is formed from oxalic ester by the action of sodium amalgam.

des-ox'y- (dĕs-ŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form signifying *deoxidized, a reduction product of;* as, **des-ox'y-a-nis'o-in** ($C_{16}H_{16}O_3$), **des-ox'y-ben'zo-in** ($C_{14}H_{12}O$), **des-ox'y-cin'cho-nine** ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2$), **des-ox'y-mor'phine** ($C_{17}H_{19}O_2N$), etc.

de-spair' (dē-spâr'), *v. i.*; DE-SPAIRED' (-spârd'); DE-SPAIR'ING. [ME. *despayren, despeiren, dispeyren*, OF. *desperer* (3d sing. pres. *il despeire*), fr. L. *desperare; de* + *sperare* to hope; akin to *spes* hope. Cf. PROSPER, DESPERATE.] To be hopeless; to have no hope; to give up all hope or expectation; — often with *of.*

We *despaired* even of life. *2 Cor.* i. 8.

de-spair', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to despair. *Obs. & R.*

2. To give up as beyond hope; to lose hope of. *Obs.*

I would not *despair* the greatest design. *Milton.*

de-spair', *n.* [Cf. OF. *despoir*, fr. *desperer.*] **1.** Loss of hope; utter hopelessness; complete despondency.

Pine with regret, or sicken with *despair*. *Keble.*

Before he [Bunyan] was ten, his sports were interrupted by fits of remorse and *despair*. *Macaulay.*

2. That which is despaired of, or that which causes despair. "The mere *despair* of surgery he cures." *Shak.*

At once the artist's worship and *despair*. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — Desperation, hopelessness. See DESPONDENCY.

de-spair'ful (dē-spâr'fo͝ol), *a.* Hopeless. — **de-spair'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-spair'ful-ness**, *n.*

de-spair'ing, *p. a.* Feeling or expressing despair; hopeless. — **de-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **de-spair'ing-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See HOPELESS.

de'spe-cif'i-cate (dē'spē-sĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [*de-* + *specificate.*] To separate from a specific signification; to distinguish in specific meaning; to desynonymize. — **de-spec'i-fi-ca'tion** (dē-spĕs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully *despecificated*. *Fitzed. Hall.*

de-spect' (dē-spĕkt'), *n.* [L. *despectus*, n., fr. *despicere*. See DESPITE, *n.*] Lit., a looking down; usually, fig., contempt. *Rare.* *Coleridge.*

des'per-a'do (dĕs'pĕr-ā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [OSp. *desperado*, p. p. of *desperar*, fr. L. *desperare*. See DESPERATE.] **1.** A despairing person; one in desperate circumstances. *Obs.*

2. A reckless criminal; one urged by ungoverned, lawless passions; a wild ruffian.

des'per-ate (dĕs'pĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *desperatus*, p. p. of *desperare*. See DESPAIR; cf. DESPERADO.] **1.** Without hope; given to despair; hopeless; specif., hopeless of salvation by reason of impenitence at death. *Obs. or Archaic.*

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*

2. Beyond or almost beyond hope; causing despair; extremely perilous; irretrievable; past cure, or, at least, extremely dangerous; as, a *desperate* disease; *desperate* fortune; *desperate* debt.

3. Proceeding from, suggested by, or expressing, despair; influenced or impelled by despair; without regard to danger or safety; reckless; furious; as, a *desperate* effort. "*Desperate* expedients." *Macaulay.*

4. Extreme, in a bad sense; outrageous; — used to mark the extreme predominance of a bad quality.

A *desperate* offendress against nature. *Shak.*

Syn. — Despairing, desponding; rash, headlong, precipitate; irretrievable, irrecoverable, forlorn; mad, furious, frantic. See HOPELESS.

des'per-ate, *adv.* Desperately; extremely. *Obs. or Colloq.*

des'per-ate, *n.* One desperate or hopeless. *Obs.*

des'per-ate-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a desperate manner; so as to be despaired of; specif., without regard to danger or safety; recklessly; as, the troops fought *desperately*.

2. Excessively; extremely; unrestrainedly. *Colloq.*

She fell *desperately* in love with him. *Addison.*

des'per-ate-ness (dĕs'pĕr-āt-nĕs), *n.* Desperation; state of despair; hopelessness; recklessness; fury.

des'per-a'tion (dĕs'pĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *desperatio*: cf. OF. *desperation.*] **1.** Act of despairing or becoming desperate; a giving up of hope.

This *desperation* of success chills all our industry. *Hammond.*

2. A state of despair, or utter hopelessness; abandonment of hope leading to extreme recklessness; reckless fury.

In the *desperation* of the moment, the officers even tried to cut their way through with their swords. *Irving.*

Syn. — See DESPONDENCY.

des'pi-ca-ble (dĕs'pĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *despicabilis*, fr. *despicari* to despise; akin to *despicere*. See DESPISE.] **1.** Fit or deserving to be despised; contemptible; as, a *despicable* man; *despicable* company; a *despicable* gift.

2. Wretched; miserable; also, contemptuous. *Obs.*

Syn. — Mean, vile, worthless, pitiful, paltry, sordid, low, base. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

— **des'pi-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **des'pi-ca-bly**, *adv.*

de-spir'it-u-al-ize (dē-spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To deprive of spiritual nature or character; to unspiritualize. — **de-spir'it-u-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-spis'a-ble (dē-spīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *despisable.*] Despicable; contemptible. — **de-spis'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

de-spis'al (-ăl), *n.* A despising; contempt. *Rare.*

de-spise' (dē-spīz'), *v. t.*; DE-SPISED' (-spīzd'); DE-SPIS'ING (-spīz'ĭng). [ME. *despisen, dispisen*, OF. *despis-*, in some forms of *despire* to despise, fr. L. *despicere, despectum*, to look down upon, despise; *de* + *spicere, specere*, to look. See SPY; cf. DESPICABLE, DESPITE.] **1.** To look down upon with disfavor or contempt; to contemn; scorn; disdain; to have a low opinion or contemptuous dislike of.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction. *Prov.* i. 7.

Men naturally *despise* those who court them. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

2. To treat with contempt; disregard; set at naught. *Obs.*

Syn. — Disregard, slight, scout, spurn. — DESPISE, CONTEMN, SCORN, DISDAIN. To DESPISE (see etym.) is to regard as mean, petty, or contemptible; as, "He must learn, however, to *despise* petty adversaries. No good sportsman ought to shoot at crows" (*Scott*). CONTEMN is now bookish; it applies to objects or qualities (rarely to persons) which are deemed contemptible; as, "I *contemn* their low images of love" (*Steele*). SCORN is stronger, implying quick, indignant, or profound contempt; as, "Vanessa, filled with just disdain, would still her dignity maintain, instructed from her early years to *scorn* the art of female tears" (*Swift*); cf. "Voltaire, with his quick intellectual *scorn* and eager malice of the brain" (*E. Dowden*). DISDAIN suggests pride and haughtiness (sometimes unwarrantable), or aversion to what is base; as, "A great mind *disdains* to hold anything by courtesy" (*Johnson*); cf. "Or music pours on mortals its beautiful *disdain*" (*Emerson*). See SCOFF, RIDICULE, CONTEMPTIBLE, CONTEMPTUOUS.

de-spite' (dē-spīt'), *n.* [OF. *despit*, F. *dépit*, fr. L. *despectus* contempt, fr. *despicere*. See DESPISE; cf. SPITE, DESPECT.] **1.** Scorn; contempt; malice; malignity; spite; malicious anger; contemptuous hate.

With all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. *Ezek.* xxv. 6.

2. An act of insult, malice, hatred, or defiance; contemptuous defiance or injury; a deed expressive of contempt.

A *despite* done against the Most High. *Milton.*

in despite, in defiance of another's power or inclination. — **in d. of**, in defiance of; in spite of. "Seized my hand *in despite of* my efforts to the contrary." *Irving.*

de-spite' (dē-spīt'), *v. t.*; DE-SPIT'ED (-spīt'ĕd); DE-SPIT'ING (-spīt'ĭng). [OF. *despitier*. See DESPITE, *n.*] **1.** To despise; to treat with contempt; to set at naught.

2. To vex; annoy; to offend contemptuously; spite. *Obs.*

de-spite', *prep.* [See DESPITE, *n.*] In spite of; against, or in defiance of; notwithstanding; as, *despite* his prejudices.

Syn. — See NOTWITHSTANDING.

de-spite'ful (dē-spīt'fo͝ol), *a.* [See DESPITE; cf. SPITEFUL.] Full of despite; insulting; expressing malice or contemptuous hate; malicious; cruel; malignant. — **de-spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

Haters of God, *despiteful*, proud, boasters. *Rom.* i. 30.
Pray for them which *despitefully* use you. *Matt.* v. 44.
Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture. *Book of Wisdom* ii. 19.

des-pit'e-ous (dĕs-pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* [For *despitous;* affected in form by E. *piteous*. See DESPITE.] Feeling or showing despite; contemptuous; malicious; angry to excess; cruel; pitiless; merciless. — **des-pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Spurring so hot with rage *dispiteous*. *Spenser.*

de-spoil' (dē-spoil'), *v. t.*; DE-SPOILED' (-spoild'); DE-SPOIL'ING. [OF. *despoillier*, F. *dépouiller*, L. *despoliare, despoliatum; de* + *spoliare* to strip, rob, *spolium* spoil, booty. Cf. SPOIL, DESPOLIATION.] **1.** To strip, as of clothing; to divest or unclothe. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To strip of belongings; to deprive for spoil; to plunder; rob; pillage; divest; — usually followed by *of.*

Despoiled of innocence, of faith, of bliss. *Milton.*

3. To strip of worth or use; to spoil. *Obs.*

4. To carry off as plunder; to remove forcibly. *Obs.*

Syn. — Strip, deprive, rob, bereave, rifle.

de-spoil', *n.* [OF. *despoille.*] **1.** Despoiling. *Archaic.*
2. Spoil; booty. *Obs.* *Wolsey.*

+ Gr. χυμός juice.] Connective tissue of sponges. — **des'ma-chym'a-tous** (-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

des'ma-cyte, *n.* [*desma* + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* A cell of the connective tissue of a sponge.

desmaien. † DISMAY.

Des-man'thus (dĕs-măn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δέσμη a bundle + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* Syn. of ACUAN.

Des'mas. Var. of DISMAS.

desmaye. † DISMAY.

des-mid'i-an (-mĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A desmid. [*Obs.*]

des-mid'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The special study of desmids. — **des-mid'i-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

des-mi'tis (dĕs-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *desmo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a ligament.

Des-mob'ry-a (-mŏb'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. βρύον moss, lichen.] *Bot.* One of the two groups into which ferns were formerly sometimes divided. It includes those in which the stipe is not articulated with the rootstock, comprising most ferns. Cf. EREMOBRYA. — **des-mob'ry-oid** (-oid), *a.*

Des'mo-dac'ty-li (dĕs'mō-dăk'tĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger.] *Zoöl.* See PASSERIFORMES.

Des-mo'di-um (dĕs-mō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* Syn. of MEIBOMIA.

des'mo-gen (dĕs'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*desmo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* Vascular meristematic tissue; hence, **desmogen strand**, a young or undifferentiated vascular bundle.

des-mog'ra-phy (dĕs-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*desmo-* + *-graphy.*] *Anat.* A description of ligaments.

des'mo-hæm'o-blast, or **-hem'o-blast** (dĕs'mō-hĕm'ō-blăst; -hē'mō-blăst), *n.* [*desmo-* + *hæmo-* + *-blast.*] The mesenchyma.

Des Moines' se'ries (dē moin'). [From *Des Moines*, Iowa.] *Geol.* The lower coal measures of Iowa and adjacent States.

Des'mo-my-a'ri-a (dĕs'mō-mī-ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. μῦς.] = HEMIMYARIA.

des'mon (dĕs'mŏn), *n.* [See DESMO-.] *Chem.* An immune body. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

Des-mon'cus (dĕs-mŏŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. ὄγκος barb.] *Bot.* A genus of pinnate-leaved palms found from Mexico to Brazil. They climb by spiny leafstalks hooked at the ends.

des'mo-no-sol'o-gy (dĕs'mō-nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*desmo-* + *nosology.*] *Med.* Description of the diseases of ligaments.

des-mop'a-thy (dĕs-mŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* Any disease of the ligaments.

des'mo-pel'mous (dĕs'mō-pĕl'mŭs), *a.* [*desmo-* + Gr. πέλμα sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having the plantar tendons so united that the hind toe cannot be bent independently, as certain birds.

Des'mo-sco'lex (-skō'lĕks), *n.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. σκώληξ a worm.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute marine worms, related to the Nematoda, having a globular head with four movable setæ and a ringed body.

Des-mos'ti-cha (dĕs-mŏs'tĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. στίχος row, line.] *Zoöl.* = REGULARIA, an order of sea urchins. — **des-mos'ti-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

des'o-lat'er (dĕs'ō-lāt'ẽr), **des'o-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that desolates or lays waste.

des'o-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *desolatorius.*] = DESOLATIVE.

de'so-na'tion (dē'sō-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Phon.* Unvoicing.

‖ **de son tort** (dē sŏn tôrt; *F.* dē sôN' tôr'). [OF. & F.] Lit., of his own wrong; — chiefly in *executor de son tort* (which see).

de'so-phis'ti-cate (dē'sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To clear from sophism or error. *Rare.* — **de'so-phis'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

desordene. † DISORDEINE.

‖ **dé'so'ri-en'té'** (dā'zō'ryäN'tā'), *a.* [F.] Having lost one's bearings; confused; embarrassed.

De So'to formation. [After Fernando *De Soto*, Sp. explorer.] *Geol.* A formation of the Florida Pliocene. See GEOLOGY.

des-ox'a-late (dĕs-ŏk'sȧ-lāt), *n.* A salt or ester of desoxalic acid.

des-pach'. Despatch. *Ref. Sp.*

de-spair'a-ble, *a.* [L. *desperabilis.*] Desperate. *Obs.*

de-spaird'. Despaired. *Ref. Sp.*

de-spaired', *p. a.* Despairing; despaired of. *Obs.*

de-spair'er, *n.* One who despairs.

des-pan'di, des-pan'dee (dāsh-pän'dē), *n.* [Marathi *dēçpāndē.*] A local hereditary native revenue officer. *India.*

des-par'ple. † DISPARPLE.

des-patch', des-patch'er, etc. Vars. of DISPATCH, etc.

des-peche', *v. t.* [OF. *despechier.*] To dispatch. *Obs.*

de-spect', *a.* [L. *despectus*, p. p. of *despicere.*] Despised. *Obs.*

de-spect'ant, *a.* [L. *despectans*, p. pr.] *Her.* Dejectant.

de-spec'tion (dē-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *despectio.*] A looking down upon; a despising. *Obs.*

de-speed', *v. t.* To send hastily. [*Obs.*]

despeir. † DESPAIR.

despence. despense. † DISPENSE.

des-pend'. † DISPEND.

des'per-a-cy, *n.* Desperation. [*Obs.*]

des'per-a'do-ism (dĕs'pĕr-ā'dō-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

desperance, *n.* [OF.] Despair. [*Obs.*]

des'per-ate, *v. t.* To render desperate. *Rare.*

des'perd, des'pert. Dial. Eng. vars. of DESPERATE.

des'per-view', *n.* [OF. *desporveü.*] An indigent man; a poor beggar. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

des'pi-ca-bil'i-ty (dĕs'pĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Despicableness.

des'pi-ca-bl. Despicable. *R. Sp.*

des-pi'cien-cy (dĕs-pĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *despicientia.*] A looking down upon; despection. *Obs.*

de-spight', de-spight'ful, etc. † DESPITE, DESPITEFUL, etc.

de-spise', *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *despiz*, nom. of *despit*, or fr. E. *despise*, v.] Despisal. *Obs.*

de-spised' (dē-spīzd'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of DESPISE. — **de-spis'ed-ness** (-spīz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* [*Rare.*]

de-spise'ment, *n.* A despising.

de-spis'er (dē-spīz'ẽr), *n.* One who despises.

de-spis'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DESPISE. — **de-spis'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **de-spis'ing-ness**, *n.*

de-spite', *v. i.* To show contempt or despite. *Obs.*

des-pi'tous, *a.* [OF. *despitos*, F. *dépiteux*. See DESPITE, *n.*] Despiteous; malicious; cruel. *Obs.* — **des-pi'tous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

desplaien. † DISPLAY.

desplaysaunt. † DISPLEASANT.

desplese. † DISPLEASE.

de-spoild'. Despoiled. *Ref. Sp.*

de-spoil'er, *n.* One who despoils.

de-spoil′ment (dē-spoil′mĕnt), *n.* Despoliation.

de-spo′li-a′tion (dē-spō′lĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *despoliatio.* See DESPOIL.] A stripping or plundering; spoliation.

de-spond′ (dē-spŏnd′), *v. i.*; DE-SPOND′ED; DE-SPOND′ING. [L. *despondēre, desponsum,* to promise away, promise in marriage, give up, to lose (courage); *de* + *spondēre* to promise solemnly. See SPONSOR.] To give up the will, courage, or spirit; to be much disheartened; to lose almost all courage; to become dispirited or depressed; to have an unhopeful spirit.

I should despair, or at least *despond.* — *Scott.*
Others . . . *despond* at the first difficulty. — *Locke.*

de-spond′, *n.* Despondency. *Obs.* — *Bunyan.*

de-spond′ence (dē-spŏn′dĕns), *n.* Despondency.

The people, when once infected, lose their relish for happiness [and] saunter about with looks of *despondence.* — *Goldsmith.*

de-spond′en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being despondent; loss of hope and cessation of effort; discouragement; depression or dejection of the mind.

Syn. — DESPONDENCY, DESPAIR, DESPERATION. DESPONDENCY implies disheartenment or depression, due to partial or temporary abandonment of hope; DESPAIR denotes utter loss of hope; DESPERATION, such despair as impels to violent or desperate action. See MELANCHOLY, HOPELESS.

Yet mistrust
Is of such incapacity, methinks,
No natural branch; *despondency* far less;
And, least of all, is absolute *despair.* — *Wordsworth.*
Grim-visaged, comfortless *despair.* — *Gray.*
Not a soul
But felt a fever of the mad and played
Some tricks of *desperation.* — *Shak.*

de-spond′ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *despondens, -entis,* p. pr. of *despondēre.*] Marked by, or given to, despondency; low-spirited; as, a *despondent* manner; a *despondent* prisoner. — *n.* One who desponds. — **de-spond′ent-ly,** *adv.*

de-spond′ing, *p. a.* Despondent. — **de-spond′ing-ly,** *adv.*

des′pot (dĕs′pŏt), *n.* [F. *despote,* OF. also *despot,* LL. *despotus,* fr. Gr. δεσπότης master, lord, the second part of which is akin to πόσις husband, and L. *potens.* See POTENT.] **1.** A title signifying "master" or "lord," formerly applied to: **a** The Byzantine emperor and princes of the royal house. **b** Bishops and patriarchs of the Greek Church. **c** After the Turkish conquest of Byzantium, the petty Christian rulers tributary to the Turks.
2. An absolute ruler; an autocrat; now usually, one who exercises absolute authority tyrannically, oppressively, or brutally; a tyrant.

des′po-tat (dĕs′pō-tăt), *n.* [Cf. F. *despotat.*] The dominion of a Greek despot under the Turks. — *Oxf. E. D.*

des-pot′ic (dĕs-pŏt′ĭk), **des-pot′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. δεσποτικός: cf. F. *despotique.*] Having the character of, or pertaining to, a despot; possessing and abusing unlimited power; evincing despotism; tyrannical; arbitrary.

Syn. — AUTOCRATIC, DESPOTIC, TYRANNICAL, TYRANNOUS. AUTOCRATIC implies the assumption or exercise of absolute power or authority; it is not necessarily a term of opprobrium; as, "No one could venture to dispute the commands of the *autocratic* old lady" (*Atlantic Monthly*). DESPOTIC and TYRANNICAL are stronger than *autocratic*; *despotic* implying the arbitrary (frequently imperious) exercise, *tyrannical,* the abuse (frequently through harshness, oppression, or severity), of absolute power or control; as, "Moral qualities rule the world, but at short distances the senses are *despotic*" (*Emerson*); "The bodily eye, in every stage of life the most *despotic* of our senses" (*Wordsworth*); "How could I have borne to become the slave of her *tyrannical* humors?" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); cf. "The [school] master, I fear, must be something of a *despot* at the risk of his becoming something like a *tyrant*" (*Scott*). TYRANNOUS is more frequently used of things than of persons; as, "A subdued, unchangeable, skeptical smile, of all expressions the most *tyrannous* over a susceptible mind" (*G. Eliot*). See IMPERATIVE, MASTERLY, DICTATORIAL, ARROGANT.

— **des-pot′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **des-pot′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

des′pot-ism (dĕs′pŏt-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *despotisme.*] **1.** The power, spirit, or principles of a despot; absolute control over others; tyrannical sway; tyranny. "The *despotism* of vice." — *Byron.*
2. A government which is directed by a despot; a despotic monarchy; absolutism; autocracy.

des′pot-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To act the despot.

de-spu′mate (dē-spū′māt; dĕs′pū-māt; 277), *v. t.*; DE-SPU′MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); DE-SPU′MAT-ING (-māt-ĭng). [L. *despumatus,* p. p. of *despumare* to skim; *de* + *spumare* to foam, froth, *spuma* froth, scum.] To skim; to clarify by removing scum or impurities; to throw off like spume.

de-spu′mate, *v. i.* To throw off impurities in spume; to work off in foam or scum; to foam.

des′pu-ma′tion (dĕs′pū-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *despumatio:* cf. F. *despumation.*] Act of throwing up froth or scum; separation of the scum or impurities from liquids; scumming; clarification.

des′qua-mate (dĕs′kwȧ-māt; dē-skwā′māt; 277), *v. i.*; DES′QUA-MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd; -māt-ĕd); DES′QUA-MAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *desquamatus,* p. p. of *desquamare* to scale off; *de* + *squama* scale.] *Med.* To peel off in the form of scales; to scale off, as the skin in certain diseases.

des′qua-ma′tion (dĕs′kwȧ-mā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* The separation or shedding of the cuticle or epidermis in the form of flakes or scales; exfoliation, as of bones.

de-squam′a-tive (dē-skwăm′ȧ-tĭv), **de-squam′a-to-ry** (dē-skwăm′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attended with, desquamation.

des-sert′ (dĕ-zûrt′), *n.* [F., fr. *desservir* to remove from table, to clear the table; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *servir* to serve, to serve at table. See SERVE.] A service of fruits or sweetmeats at the close of a repast, in the United States often including or consisting of pastry or puddings.

dessert spoon. A spoon used in eating dessert; a spoon intermediate in size between a teaspoon and a tablespoon.

des-sert′-spoon′ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. As much as a dessert spoon will hold, or about two and a half fluid drams.

des′ti-nate (dĕs′tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *destinatus,* p. p. of *destinare.* See DESTINE.] Destined. *Obs. or Archaic.* "*Destinate* to hell." — *Foxe.*

des′ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* **1.** = DESTINE.
2. To sentence; doom. *Obs.*

des′ti-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *destinatio* determination: cf. F. *destination* destination.] **1.** Act of destining, or appointing.
2. Purpose for which anything is destined; predetermined end, object, or use; ultimate design.
3. The place set for the end of a journey, or to which something is sent; place or point aimed at.
4. *Scots Law.* **a** The nomination of successors to movable or heritable property in a certain order made by the will of a decedent. **b** The series of heirs succeeding to such property under the will or by law.

des′tine (dĕs′tĭn), *v. t.*; DES′TINED (-tĭnd); DES′TIN-ING. [F. *destiner,* L. *destinare; de* + a word akin to *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. OBSTINATE.] **1.** To fix or decree beforehand, as by divine will or superhuman causes; to predetermine; foreordain; as, the earth is *destined* to become a dead planet; — often, *passive,* in a weaker sense: to be fated; as, hopes not *destined* to be realized; they were *destined* to meet rough weather; our *destined* way.

Reserved, and *destined* to eternal woe. — *Milton.*

2. To determine or decide upon the future condition, use, or action of; to ordain, appoint, design, or determine; to assign *to* or design *for* a given end or purpose; as, he was *destined* for the military; money which one *destines* to build a house; hours *destined* to love making; specif., *passive,* to be bound; as, a vessel *destined* for London.

Syn. — Design, ordain, determine, choose, intend, devote, consecrate, doom. See ALLOT.

des′ti-ny (dĕs′tĭ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *destinee, destene,* F. *destinée,* from *destiner.* See DESTINE.] **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; predetermined state; condition foreordained by the divine will or by human will; fate; lot; doom.

No man of woman born,
Coward or brave, can shun his *destiny.* — *Bryant.*

2. The predetermined course of events often conceived as a resistless power or agency; fate; the foreordained future, whether in general or of an individual.

But who can turn the stream of *destiny?* — *Spenser.*
Fame comes only when deserved, and then is as inevitable as *destiny,* for it is *destiny.* — *Longfellow.*

3. [*cap.*] The goddess of destiny; *pl.,* the three Fates.

Marked by the *Destinies* to be avoided. — *Shak.*

Syn. — Fortune, lot. — DESTINY, FATE, DOOM. DESTINY stresses the idea of what is irrevocably predetermined or appointed; FATE, of immutable or ruthless, often blind, necessity; DOOM, of final, esp. unhappy or calamitous, award or fate; as, "Let determined things to *destiny* hold unbewailed their way" (*Shak.*); "shunless *destiny*" (*id.*); "fixed as *fate*" (*Pope*); "relentless *fate*" (*Burns*); "Gallant . . . little heart, she had accepted the command of that supreme attraction like the call of *fate,* and marched blindfold on her *doom*" (*Stevenson*); cf. to fulfill one's *destiny,* to deserve a better *fate,* to seal one's *doom.* See DEADLY.

des′ti-tute (dĕs′tĭ-tūt), *a.* [L. *destitutus,* p. p. of *destituere* to set away, leave alone, forsake; *de* + *statuere* to set. See STATUTE.] **1.** Abandoned; forsaken; forlorn. *Obs.*
2. Bereft or not in possession (of something necessary or desirable); deficient; lacking; devoid; — usually followed by *of.*

In thee is my trust; leave not my soul *destitute.* — *Ps.* cxli. 8.
Totally *destitute* of all shadow of influence. — *Burke.*

3. Not possessing the necessaries of life; in a condition of extreme want; without possessions or resources.

They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being *destitute,* afflicted, tormented. — *Heb.* xi. 37.

Syn. — See DEVOID.

des′ti-tute, *v. t.* **1.** To leave destitute; to forsake; abandon. *Obs.* "*Destitute* a plantation." — *Bacon.*
2. To make destitute; to cause to be in want; to deprive; — followed by *of.* *Obs.*

Destituted of all honor and livings. — *Holinshed.*

3. To deprive of office; depose. *Obs.,* exc. as a *Gallicism.*
4. To disappoint; frustrate; defeat. *Obs.*

When his expectation is *destituted.* — *Fotherby.*

5. To devastate; to waste. *Rare.*

des′ti-tu′tion (-tū′shŭn), *n.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *destitutio* a forsaking.] **1.** Act of forsaking or abandoning. *Obs.*
2. A dismissal from office; a degradation. *Archaic.*
3. State of being deprived of anything; state of being destitute; deficiency; lack; extreme poverty; utter want; as, the inundation caused general *destitution.*

Syn. — See POVERTY.

des′trer (dĕs′trẽr), **des′tri-er** (dĕs′trĭ-ẽr; dĕs-trēr′), *n.* [OF. *destrier,* fr. L. *dextra* on the right side. The squire led his master's horse beside him, on his right hand. *Skeat.*] A war horse. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *Chaucer.*

de-stroy′ (dē-stroi′), *v. t.*; DE-STROYED′ (-stroid′); DE-STROY′ING. [ME. *destroien, destruien, destrien,* OF. *destruire,* F. *détruire,* fr. (assumed) LL. *destrugere,* L. *destruere, destructum; de* + *struere* to pile up, build. See STRUCTURE.] **1.** To unbuild; to pull or tear down; to separate violently into its constituent parts; to break up the structure and organic existence of; to demolish.

But ye shall *destroy* their altars, break their images, and cut down their groves. — *Ex.* xxxiv. 13.

2. To ruin; to spoil utterly; to bring to naught; to put an end to; to annihilate; as, to *destroy* one's love.

I will utterly pluck up and *destroy* that nation. — *Jer.* xii. 17.

3. To put an end to the existence of; to kill; slay.

If him by force he can *destroy,* or, worse,
By some false guile pervert. — *Milton.*

4. To counteract; nullify; neutralize.

Syn. — DESTROY, DEMOLISH, ANNIHILATE, DISMANTLE, RAZE. DESTROY is the most general term; as, to *destroy* a building, a paper, a nest of caterpillars, to *destroy* life, affection, one's influence. That is DEMOLISHED which had possessed a mass or structure; that is ANNIHILATED which is reduced (really or virtually) to nothing, or whose collective existence or distinctive form or aspect is destroyed; as, to *demolish* a building, a wall, an embankment, (fig.) to *demolish* an argument; to *annihilate* a fleet, an army, to *annihilate* space or time. That is DISMANTLED which is stripped of its equipments or necessary appurtenances; that is RAZED which is brought level with the ground; as, to *dismantle* a fortress, a ship, a room; to *raze* a city to its foundations; "The fortifications were *razed* to the ground" (*Gibbon*). See EXTERMINATE, RAVAGE, ABOLISH, OVERTURN.

de-stroy′er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *destruieor.*] **1.** One who destroys, ruins, kills, or desolates.
2. = TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.

de-stroy′ing, *p. a.* Destructive.

destroying angel, the *Amanita verna.* See AMANITA. — **D. Angels,** the Danite Band. See DANITES, 2.

de-struct′ (dē-strŭkt′), *v. t.* [L. *destructus,* p. p. of *destruere.* See DESTROY.] To destroy. *Obs.*

de-struct′i-ble (dē-strŭk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *destructibilis.*] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed. — **de-struct′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **de-struct′i-ble-ness,** *n.*

de-struc′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *destruction,* L. *destructio.* See DESTROY.] **1.** Act of destroying; a tearing down; a bringing to naught; subversion; demolition; ruin; slaying; ravaging; devastation.

'T is safer to be that which we destroy
Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy. — *Shak.*
Destruction of venerable establishments. — *Hallam.*

2. State of being destroyed, ruined, slain, or devastated.

This town came to *destruction.* — *Chaucer.*

3. A destroying agency; a cause of ruin; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noonday. — *Ps.* xci. 6.

Syn. — Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, extinction, devastation, downfall, extermination, havoc, ruin.

de-struc′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to destruction; resulting from the action of destructive agencies.

de-struc′tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who delights in destroying that which is valuable; one whose principles and influence tend to destroy existing institutions; a destructive.
2. *Theol.* A believer in annihilationism (which see).

de-struc′tive (dē-strŭk′tĭv), *a.* [L. *destructivus:* cf. F. *destructif.*] **1.** Causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, death, or devastation; ruinous; fatal; productive of serious evil; — often with *of* or *to*; as, intemperance is *destructive* of health; evil examples are *destructive* to morals.

Time's *destructive* power. — *Wordsworth.*

2. *Logic.* Retroactively negating, as when the denial of a consequent invalidates the antecedent.
3. Designed or tending to destroy or clear away (an established idea, régime, etc.); — opposed to *constructive*; as, *destructive* criticism. Cf. RADICAL.

Syn. — Mortal, deadly, fatal, ruinous, malignant, baleful, pernicious, mischievous.

destructive distillation, the process of decomposing a substance (as wood, coal, bone) in a closed vessel by means of heat, and collecting the volatile products evolved. — **d. sorites,** *Logic,* a process of reasoning which involves the denial of the first of a series of dependent propositions as a consequence of the denial of the last; a species of *reductio ad absurdum.* — *Whately.*

de-struc′tive, *n.* One who destroys; a nonconstructive radical; a destructionist.

de-struc′tive-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of, or tendency towards, destroying or ruining.
2. *Phren.* The faculty supposed to impel to acts of destruction and having a special "bump" or "organ."

de-struc′tor (dē-strŭk′tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *destruere.* See DESTROY; cf. DESTROYER.] **1.** A destroyer. *Rare.*

Fire, the *destructor* and the artificial death of things. — *Boyle.*

2. A furnace or oven for the burning or carbonizing of refuse; specif., *Sewage Disposal,* a furnace (called in full **refuse destructor**) in which the more solid constituents of sewage are burnt. Destructors are often so constructed as to utilize refuse as fuel.

des′u-da′tion (dĕs′ū-dā′shŭn; dē′sū-), *n.* [L. *desudatio,* fr. *desudare* to sweat greatly; *de* + *sudare* to sweat.] *Med.* A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, often succeeded by an eruption of small pimples.

de-suete′ (dē-swēt′), *a.* [L. *desuetus,* p. p. of *desuescere* to disuse.] Disused; out of use. *Obs. & R.*

des′ue-tude (dĕs′wē-tūd), *n.* [L. *desuetudo,* fr. *desuescere* to grow out of use, disuse; *de* + *suescere* to become used or accustomed: cf. F. *désuétude.* See CUSTOM.] **1.** Cessation

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Des-poi′na (dĕs-poi′nȧ), *n.* [Gr. Δέσποινα.] Lit., the mistress; — a name of Persephone, esp. in Orphic inscriptions, also of other goddesses.

de-spond′er, *n.* One who desponds.

de-spon′sate, *v. t.* [L. *desponsatus,* p. p. of *desponsare,* intens. of *despondere* to betroth. See DESPOND.] To betroth. *Obs.* — **de′spon-sa′tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

de-spon′so-ries (dē-spŏn′sō-rĭz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Sp. *desposorio.*] Betrothal or betrothal ceremonies; also, a writing formally announcing a betrothal. *Obs.*

des-port′. † DISPORT.

des-pose′, *v. t.* [OF. *desposer.*] To depose. *Obs.*

des-pot′ic-ly, *adv.* of DESPOTIC.

des′pot-ist, *n.* A supporter of despotism.

des′pot-oc′ra-cy (dĕs′pŏt-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* Government by a despot. *Nonce Word.*

de-spouse′ (dē-spouz′), *v. t.* [L. *desponsare.* Cf ESPOUSE.] To betroth; to marry. *Obs.*

de-spread′. † DISPREAD.

despuile. † DESPOIL.

de-spume′ (dē-spūm′), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *despumer.*] To despumate. *Obs.*

despute. † DISPUTE.

desputeson. † DISPUTISON.

de-squam′a-to-ry, *n.* *Surg.* An obsolete instrument for removing laminæ of exfoliated bones.

desque. † DESK.

des-ray′. † DERAY.

dess (dĕs), **dass** (dȧs), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *dais* a mow of hay or unthreshed grain, Ir. *dais* a heap, pile, rick, W. *das* a heap, stack.] A layer, as of stones or sheaves; also, a heap or pile, or a part cut from it; as, a *dess* of hay. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dess, *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To arrange in a dess or desses. **2.** To cut out from a stack.

dess, *v. i.* To work in or cut out layers from the face of a cliff. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dess, desse, *n.* [See DAIS.] Desk. *Obs.*

des′sa (dĕs′ȧ), *n.* [Javanese *dēsā,* fr. Skr. *deça* place, country.] In Java, a village community; — somewhat like the Russian *mir.*

Des′sau (dĕs′ô; dĕs′â-ū). *Bib.*

desse. † DAIS.

dessece. † DECEASE.

Desserah. Var. of DASAHARA.

desserve. † DESERVE.

desses. † DISEASE.

des′sia-tine (dĕs′yȧ-tēn), *n.* Also *desyatin, deciatine,* etc. [Russ. *desyatina,* prop., a tenth.] See MEASURE.

dessicative, dessicator. Error for DESICCATIVE, DESICCATOR.

des′sil (dĕs′ĭl), *n.* [See DEASIL.] *Brit. Folklore.* A charm performed by running three times about the object, following the course of the sun and sometimes carrying fire in the right hand.

‖ **des-sous′ des cartes′** (dē-sōō′ dā kärt′). [F.] The under side, i.e., the face, of the cards; hence, a secret; a reservation.

dest. † DOST, form of DO.

des-tain′. Var. of DISTAIN.

destance. † DISTANCE.

destanee. † DESTINY.

desteinen. † DISTAIN.

des-tem′per. † DISTEMPER.

destempraunce. † DISTEMPERANCE.

destene. † DESTINY.

des′ter, *n.* [OF. *destre.*] The right hand. *Obs.*

des′tin, des′tine, *n.* [F. *destin.*] Destiny. *Obs.*

des′ti-na-ble (dĕs′tĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *destinable.*] Determined by destiny; fated. *Obs.* — **des′ti-na-bly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

des′ti-nal, *a.* Destined; fated. *Obs.*

des-tinct′. † DISTINCT.

destine. † DESTINY.

des′ti-ne′zite (dĕs′tĭ-nā′zīt), *n.* [After M. *Destinez.*] *Min.* A variety of diadochite.

des′ti-nism (dĕs′tĭ-nĭz′m), *n.* Belief in destiny; fatalism. *Rare.* — **des′ti-nist,** *n.*

des′ti-nor, *n.* [L. *destinator,* through an OF. *destineor.*] One that destines. *Obs.*

des′ti-ny, *v. t.* To destine. *Obs.*

de-stit′u-ent (dē-stĭt′ū-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *destituens,* p. pr.] Deficient; wanting. *Obs.*

des′ti-tute-ly, *adv.* of DESTITUTE.

des′ti-tute-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **de′sto** (dĕs′tō), *adv.* [It., brisk.] *Music.* Lively; in a sprightly manner. *Rare.*

des-toor′, des-tour′. Vars. of DUSTOOR, Parsi high priest.

destourbe. † DISTURB.

‖ **de′stra ma′no** (dĕs′trä mä′nō). [It.] *Music.* The right hand; — used as a direction in music for keyed instruments. Usually abbr. to *D. M.*

destrayt. † DISTRAIT.

de-streche′, *v. i.* [Compare STRETCH.] To stretch out. *Obs.*

destreinen. † DISTRAIN.

destresse. † DISTRESS.

destreyne. † DISTRAIN.

destrie. † DESTROY.

des′trier. Var. of DESTRER.

destrier. † DESTROYER.

des-trou′ble, *v. t.* [OF. *destroubler.*] To distrouble. *Obs.*

de-stroy′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

de-stroyd′. Destroyed. *Ref. Sp.*

de-stroy′ing-ly, *adv.* of DESTROYING.

de-struc′tiv. Destructive. *Ref. Sp.*

de-struc′tive-ly, *adv.* of DESTRUCTIVE.

de-struc′to-ry, *a. & n.* Destructive. *Obs.* — *Oxf. E. D.*

destrue, destruie. † DESTROY.

desturben. † DISTURB.

desturble. † DISTURBLE.

de′su-cra′tion (dē′sū-krā′shŭn), *n.* [*de-* + F. *sucre* sugar.] Act or process of depriving of sugar.

de-su′da-to-ry (dē-sū′dȧ-tō-rĭ),

of use; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion. *Obs.*
2. State of that the use or practice of which has been discontinued; state of disuse. In Civil law *desuetude* is applied esp. to the derogation of a law by a contrary custom. In Scots law such derogation may occur, at least in the case of an act of the Scots Parliament.

de-sul′phur-ize (dē-sŭl′fŭr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To deprive of, or free from, sulphur. — **de-sul′phur-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **de-sul′phur-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*

de-sul′tor (dē-sŭl′tŏr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TORS (-tŏrz), L. -TORES (dĕs′ŭl-tō′rēz). [L. See DESULTORY.] A rider trained to leap from one horse to another, as in the Circensian games.

des′ul-to-ry (dĕs′ŭl-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *desultorius*, fr. *desultor* a leaper, fr. *desilire*, *desultum*, to leap down; *de* + *salire* to leap. See SALTATION.] **1.** Leaping or skipping about; wavering; unsteady. *Obs.*

I shot at it [a bird], but it was so *desultory* that I missed my aim. *Gilbert White.*

2. Jumping, or passing, from one thing or subject to another, without order or rational connection; without logical sequence; disconnected; immethodical; aimless; scrappy; as, *desultory* minds; *desultory* reading.
3. Out of course; by the way; as a digression; not connected with the subject; as, a *desultory* remark.
Syn. — Rambling, roving, immethodical, discursive, inconstant, unsettled, slight, hasty, loose. See CURSORY.

de′syn-on′y-mize (dē′sĭn-ŏn′ĭ-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). To deprive of synonymous character; to differentiate in use; — applied to words which have been employed as synonyms. — **de′syn-on′y-mi-za′tion** (-mĭ-zā′shŭn; -mī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

de-tach′ (dē-tăch′), *v. t.*; DE-TACHED′ (-tăcht′); DE-TACH′ING. [F. *détacher*, OF. *destachier* (cf. It. *distaccare*, *staccare*); *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + the root found also in E. *attach*. See ATTACH; cf. STACCATO.] **1.** To part; to separate or disunite; to disengage; — the opposite of *attach*; as, to *detach* coats from a bulbous root; to *detach* a man from a party.
2. To separate for a special object or use; — used esp. in military language; as, to *detach* a ship from a fleet.
Syn. — Separate, disunite, disengage, sever, disjoin; withdraw, draw off.

de-tach′, *v. i.* To become detached; to disengage.

de-tached′ (dē-tăcht′), *p. a.* Separate; cons. ; of one or more separated parts; unconnected, or imperfectly connected; as, *detached* parcels. "Extensive and *detached* empire." *Burke.*
detached escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **d. scarp**, *Fort.*, a wall constructed in the ditch of a fortress, separated from the embankment of the parapet by a path, to serve as an obstacle. — **d. works**, *Fort.*, defensive works at such a distance from the body of a fortress or intrenched camp as to receive little or no support from its fire.
— **de-tach′ed-ly** (dē-tăch′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-tached′ness** (dē-tăcht′nĕs; dē-tăch′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

de-tach′ment (dē-tăch′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *détachement.*] **1.** Act of detaching, or state of being detached.
2. That which is detached; esp., a body of troops or part of a fleet sent from the main body on special service.
3. Aloofness from surroundings, circumstances, or association; dissociation; specif., separation from worldly things.

The *detachment* of the United States from the affairs of the Old World. *James Bryce.*
A most heroic faith and the *detachment* of a saint. *J. H. Newman.*

de-tail′ (dē-tāl′; dē′tāl; 277), *n.* [F. *détail*, fr. *détailler* to cut in pieces, tell in detail; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *tailler* to cut. See TAILOR.] **1.** A minute portion; one of the small or subordinate parts of a whole; a particular; an item; — chiefly in the *pl.*; as, the *details* of a scheme or a transaction.

The *details* of the campaign in Italy. *Motley.*

2. A narrative which relates minute points; an account which dwells on particulars. *Now Rare.*
3. *Mil.* **a** The written list of services and exercises for the day either for the entire command or any portion; also, the distribution of the daily orders to the officers. *Rare in U. S.* **b** Selection for a particular service of a person or a body of men; hence, the person or body selected.
4. *Arch. & Mach.* **a** A minor part, as, in a building, the cornice, caps of the buttresses, capitals of the columns, etc., or (called *larger details*) a porch, a gable with its windows, a pavilion, or an attached tower. **b** A detail drawing.
in detail, in subdivisions; part by part; item by item; circumstantially; with particularity.

de-tail′ (dē-tāl′), *v. t.*; DE-TAILED′ (-tāld′); DE-TAIL′ING. [Cf. F. *détailler* to cut up in pieces, tell in detail. See DETAIL, *n.*] **1.** To relate in particulars; to particularize; to report minutely and distinctly; to enumerate; to specify; as, he *detailed* all the facts in due order.
2. *Chiefly Mil.* To tell off or appoint for a particular service, as an officer, a troop, or a squadron.

detail drawing. *Arch. & Mech.* A separate drawing of a small part of a machine, structure, etc., usually dimensioned and drawn to scale for use as a working drawing.

de-tailed′ (dē-tāld′), *p. a.* Circumstantially related or depicted; full of details; minute; particular. — **de-tail′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-tail′ed-ness**, *n.*
detailed drawing. = DETAIL DRAWING.

de-tain′ (dē-tān′), *v. t.*; DE-TAINED′ (-tānd′); DE-TAIN′ING. [F. *détenir*, L. *detinere*, *detentum*; *de* + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] **1.** To hold or keep as in custody. *Obs.*
2. To keep back; to withhold, as that which is due.

Detain not the wages of the hireling. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To restrain from proceeding; to stay or stop; to delay; as, we were *detained* by an accident.
4. To keep; to retain (in possession, place, condition, etc.); as, they were *detained* in ignorance. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Withhold, retain; stop, stay, arrest, check, retard, hinder. See DELAY, KEEP.

de-tain′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who detains.

de-tain′er, *n.* [OF. inf. *detenir* used as a n., prob. through an AF. form *detener*. See DETAIN.] *Law.* **a** A keeping in one's possession; specif., detention of what is another's, even though the original taking may have been lawful. Unlawful forcible detainer is indictable at common law. **b** A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

de-tect′ (dē-tĕkt′), *v. t.*; DE-TECT′ED; DE-TECT′ING. [L. *detectus*, p. p. of *detegere* to uncover, detect; *de* + *tegere* to cover. See TEGUMENT.] **1.** To uncover; to lay bare; to reveal; show. *Obs.*

Sham'st thou not . . .
To let thy tongue *detect* thy base-born heart? *Shak.*

2. To inform against; to accuse; to expose. *Obs.*

Hast thou not *detected* me to that faithless Mirabell? *Congreve.*

3. To discover the existence, presence, or fact of (something hidden or obscure); as, to *detect* an odor; to *detect* a crime; to *detect* insincerity.
4. To discover the identity, whereabouts, character, or actions of (a person or animal); as, to *detect* a murderer; to *detect* a dog in chasing sheep; to *detect* a hypocrite.
Syn. — Discover, find out; lay bare, expose.

de-tect′a-ble (dē-tĕk′tȧ-b'l) } *a.* Capable of being detected
de-tect′i-ble (dē-tĕk′tĭ-b'l) } or found out; as, parties not *detectable*. "Errors *detectible* at a glance." *Latham.* — **de-tect′a-bil′i-ty** (-tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **de-tect′a-bly**, *adv.*

de-tec′tion (dē-tĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *detectio* an uncovering, revealing.] **1.** A laying open of what was concealed; exposure; revelation; accusation. *Obs.*
2. Act of detecting; the laying open what was concealed or hidden, or that which tends to elude observation; discovery; the state of being discovered or detected; as, the *detection* of a thief; the *detection* of fraud.

Such secrets of guilt are never safe from *detection*. *D. Webster.*

de-tec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Fitted for, serving towards, or employed for, detection.
2. Relating to, or characteristic of, detectives or detection.

de-tec′tive, *n.* One whose occupation it is to detect concealed matters, esp. crimes and criminals.

de-tec′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., a revealer.] One that detects; a detecter. Specif.: **a** An arrangement in a lock to frustrate and indicate any tampering. **b** An indicator showing the depth of the water in a boiler. **c** An instrument for detecting the presence of torpedoes. **d** *Elec.* A galvanometer, usually portable, for indicating the direction of a current. **e** *Elec.* Any of various devices for detecting the presence of electric waves. Cf. ANTICOHERER, COHERER.

detector bar. *Railroads.* A bar, connected with a switch, longer than the distance between any two consecutive wheels of a train (45 to 50 feet), laid inside a rail and operated by the wheels so that the switch cannot be thrown until all the train has passed over the bar and beyond the switch.

de-tent′ (dē-tĕnt′), *n.* [F. *détente*, fr. *détendre* to unbend, relax; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *tendre* to stretch, L. *tendere*. See DISTEND.] *Mech.* That which locks or unlocks a movement; a catch, pawl, dog, click, or fence; esp., in a clock or a watch, the catch which locks and unlocks the wheelwork in striking.

de-ten′tion (dē-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *detentio*: cf. F. *détention*. See DETAIN.] **1.** Act of detaining, or keeping back; a withholding.
2. State of being detained (stopped or hindered); delay from necessity.
3. Confinement; restraint; custody.

The archduke Philip . . . found himself in a sort of honorable *detention* at Henry's court. *Hallam.*

4. A mere keeping in one's physical possession or control; mere retention or occupation of anything. *Obs. or R.*, except as used of that Roman law possession which was not protected by interdicts.

Mere *detention*, or "naturalis possessio," exists [in Roman law] when the intention to dispose of the object is limited by a distinct recognition of the outstanding right of another. *T. E. Holland.*

de-ten′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Detaining; holding.

de-ter′ (dē-tûr′), *v. t.*; DE-TERRED′ (-tûrd′); DE-TER′RING. [L. *deterrere*; *de* + *terrere* to frighten, terrify. See TERROR.] To turn aside, restrain, or discourage through fear; hence, to hinder or prevent from action by fear of consequences, or difficulty, risk, unpleasantness, etc. *Addison.*

Potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty. *Tillotson.*

de-terge′ (dē-tûrj′), *v. t.*; DE-TERGED′ (-tûrjd′); DE-TERG′ING (-tûr′jĭng). [L. *detergere*, *detersum*; *de* + *tergere* to rub or wipe off: cf. F. *déterger.*] To cleanse; to purge away, as foul matter from the body, or from an ulcer.

de-ter′gen-cy (-tûr′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* A cleansing quality or power.

de-ter′gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *detergens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *detergere*: cf. F. *détergent.*] Cleansing; purging. — *n.* A substance which cleanses the skin, as water or soap; a medicine to cleanse wounds, ulcers, etc.

de-te′ri-o-rate (dē-tē′rĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t.*; DE-TE′RI-O-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); DE-TE′RI-O-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *deterioratus*, p. p. of *deteriorare* to deteriorate, fr. *deterior* worse, a comparative fr. *de* down, away.] To make worse; to make inferior in quality or value; to impair; as, to *deteriorate* the mind. *Whately.*

Habits which subsequently *deteriorated* him. *A. Forbes.*

de-te′ri-o-rate, *v. i.* To grow worse; to become impaired in quality; to degenerate.

Under such conditions, the mind rapidly *deteriorates*. *Goldsmith.*

de-te′ri-o-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deterioratio*: cf. F. *détérioration.*] Act or process of deteriorating, or state of having deteriorated.
Syn. — Degradation, debasement, declension, decline, perversion, decay. — DETERIORATION, DEGENERATION, DECADENCE agree in the idea of becoming worse. DETERIORATION implies impairment of quality, character, or value; as, *deterioration* of memory, of style, of national conscience, of the purchasing value of money. DEGENERATION suggests declension from a higher to a lower type or kind; as, *degeneration* of an organ, of a race, *degeneration* in art. DECADENCE implies a falling away from a state or condition of excellence; as, the *decadence* of a nation, or a language, of literature or art. *Degeneration* and *decadence*, with their respective adjectives, have gained large vogue as pseudo-scientific designations for certain *fin de siècle* tendencies in literature and art. See CORRUPT, ABASE.

Where one man advances, hundreds retrograde; and the balance is always in favor of universal *deterioration*. *T. L. Peacock.*
I suspect he [Thoreau] loved books and nature as well and near as warmly as he loved his fellow creatures, — a melancholy, lean *degeneration* of the human character. *Stevenson.*
But it is now thought, even by the English themselves, that the race of their poets is extinct. Every day produces some pathetic exclamation upon the *decadence* of taste and genius. *Goldsmith.*

de-te′ri-o-ra-tive (dē-tē′rĭ-ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to deteriorate; deteriorating.

de-te′ri-or′i-ty (-ŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *deterior* worse. See DETERIORATE.] Worse state or quality; inferiority. "The *deteriority* of the diet." *Rare.* *Ray.*

de-ter′ment (dē-tûr′mĕnt), *n.* [From DETER.] Act of deterring; also, that which deters.

de-ter′mi-na-ble (dē-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *determinabilis* finite: cf. F. *déterminable*. See DETERMINE, *v. t.*] **1.** Determined; definite; fixed. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being determined, definitely ascertained, decided upon, or ended.
3. Liable to be terminated; terminable; as, a **determinable fee** is one so qualified that it terminates upon the happening of a contingency or failure of a qualification.
— **de-ter′mi-na-bil′i-ty** (-mĭ-nȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **de-ter′mi-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-ter′mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

de-ter′mi-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *determinans*, p. pr. of *determinare*.] Serving to determine; determinative.

de-ter′mi-nant, *n.* **1.** That which serves to determine; a conditioning or defining element or word.
2. *Math.* The sum of all possible ($n!$) products of n^2 symbols, conventionally arranged in a square block of n columns and n rows, formed by taking one and only one symbol from each column and each row, and marked + or — according as the number of derangements in the order of the columns (or rows) is even or odd, the order of the rows (or columns) being held fixed and natural. Thus $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ is a determinant of 3d order or degree, and expanded is $a_1b_2c_3 - a_1b_3c_2 + a_2b_3c_1 - a_2b_1c_3 + a_3b_1c_2 - a_3b_2c_1$. The symbols are called *constituents*, the products *elements*, the oblique line of *leading constituents* from the left uppermost to the right lowermost is the *principal diagonal*; the *diagonal* through the other two corners is *secondary*; the number of the rows (or columns) gives the *order* or *degree* of the determinant. Determinants were discovered by Leibnitz (1693), rediscovered by Cramer (1750), named in a narrower sense of quadratic forms by Gauss (1801), renamed "determinants" by Cauchy (1813), powerfully employed by Jacobi (1823) and his successors.
3. *Logic.* A mark or attribute, attached to the subject or predicate, narrowing the extent of both, but rendering them more definite and precise. *Abp. Thomson.*
4. *Biol.* In Weismann's theory of heredity, one of the hypothetical, ultramicroscopical units composed of an aggregation of biophores, distributed to different parts of the organism during development, and determining the differentiation of individual cells or independently variable groups of cells. See ID, BIOPHORE.
5. A bachelor of arts who determines. See DETERMINE, *v. i.*, 3. *Eng. Univ.*
determinant of a linear substitution *or* **transformation**, *Math.*, one whose constituents are the coefficients taken in order from the equations of transformation. — **d. of infinite order**, *Math.*, the determinant resulting from bordering any central constituent as C_{00} with m rows above and m' below, and also with n columns on the right and n' on the left, and then letting m, m', n, n' each increase without limit, while always $m + m' = n + n'$.

de-ter′mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *determinatus*, p. p. of *determinare*. See DETERMINE.] **1.** Having defined limits; not uncertain or arbitrary; fixed, as by a rule or by some specific and more or less constant cause; established; definite; as, *determinate* variations in animals or plants; — opposed to *vague*, *indefinite*, *unfixed*, *fortuitous*, etc.

Quantity of words and a *determinate* number of feet. *Dryden.*

2. Conclusive; decisive; positive.

The *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God. *Acts* ii. 23.

3. Determined or resolved upon; decided.

My *determinate* voyage. *Shak.*

4. Of determined purpose; resolute; resolved.

More *determinate* to do than skillful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney.*

determinate equation, *Math.*, one of a set of as many equations as there are unknowns involved. — **d. evolution**, *Biol.*, orthogenetic evolution. — **d. growth.** *Bot.* **a** Growth characterized by determinate inflorescence. **b** Growth which proceeds only during the first part of the vegetative season or period and then ceases, as in the shoots of many trees. — **d. inflorescence**, *Bot.*, a form of inflorescence in which the primary, as well as each secondary, axis is terminated by a flower. As the cyme (see CYME) is the principal type, it is often called *cymose inflorescence*, and on account of the direction of development (from center to circumference) it is also known as *centrifugal inflorescence*. — **d. problem**, *Math.*, a problem that admits of only a limited number of solutions. — **d. quantities**, **d. equations**, *Math.*, those that are finite in the number of values or solutions, that is, in which the conditions of the problem or equation determine that number as finite. — **d. variation**, *Biol.*, orthogenetic variation.

de-ter′mi-nate (dē-tûr′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To determine. *Obs.*

de-ter′mi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *determinatio* boundary, end: cf. F. *détermination.*] **1.** A bringing or coming to an end; termination; limit. *Archaic.*

A speedy *determination* of that war. *Ludlow.*

2. State of decision; a judicial decision, settling and ending a controversy; a conclusion.
3. A discussion; the resolving of a question by argument or reasoning; specif., in English universities, a disputation formerly held by those just made bachelor of arts as a condition to proceeding towards the master's degree.

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n. [L. *desudare* to sweat greatly.] A bagnio, or hot bath. *Obs.*
‖ **de′sue-tu′do** (dĕs′wē-tū′dō), *n.* [L.] Desuetude.
de-sul′phur, *v. t.* To desulphurize.
de-sul′phu-rate (dē-sŭl′fū-rāt), *v. t.* To desulphurize. — **de-sul′phu-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.*
de-sul′phu-ret, *v. t.* To deprive of sulphur or sulphide.
des′ul-to-ri-ly (dĕs′ŭl-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DESULTORY. See -LY.
des′ul-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
des′ul-to′ri-ous (-tō′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Desultory. *Rare.*
de-sume′, *v. t.* [L. *desumere*; *de* + *sumere* to take.] To select; to borrow; to derive. *Obs.* — **de-sump′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **de′sunt ce′te-ra** (dē′sŭnt sĕt′ẽr-ȧ). = CETERA DESUNT.
des′ya-tin. Var. of DESSIATINE. See MEASURE.
det. Var. of DEBT. *Obs.* or *Ref. Sp.*
det. *Abbr.* Detur (L., let it be given).
de-tach′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **de-tach′a-bil′i-ty**, **de-tach′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-tach′a-bly**, *adv.*
de-tacht′. Detached. *Ref. Sp.*
de-taild′. Detailed. *Ref. Sp.*
de-tail′er, *n.* One who details.
de-tail′ism (dē-tāl′ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
de-tain′, *n.* Detention. *Obs.*
de-tain′al, *n.* A detaining. *R.*
de-taind′. Detained. *Ref. Sp.*
de-tain′der. *Law.* † DETAINER.
de-tain′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *detenement.*] Detention. *Rare.*
detane, **detany**. † DITTANY.
de-tant′. Var. of DETENT.
de-tar′tar-iz′er (dē-tär′tȧr-īz′ẽr), *n.* [See DE-; TARTARIZE.] An apparatus for purifying, softening, and filtering feed water for boilers.
de-tas′sel, *v. t.* To deprive of tassels; — said of Indian corn.
de-taste′, *v. t.* To distaste. *Obs.*
detbound, **detbund**, *a.* In duty bound; obliged; also, due; bounden. *Obs.*
de-tect′, *a.* [L. *detectus*, p. p.] Detected; exposed. *Obs.*
de-tect′er, *n.* A detector.
de-tec′tiv. Detective. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **de te fa′bu-la nar-ra′tur** (făb′ū-lȧ). [L.] The story is told of you. See MUTATO NOMINE, etc. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. i. 69).
deteigne. † DETAIN.
de-tem′po-rized, *p. a.* Dissociated or detached from (one's own) time. *Nonce Word.*
de-ten′ant, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-ten′e-brate, *v. t.* [L. *de* + *tenebrare* to make dark.] To remove darkness from. *Obs.*
‖ **dé′te-nu′** (dā′t'-nü′), *n. masc.*, ‖ **dé′te-nue′** (-nü′), *n. fem.* [F.] A detained person; prisoner.
de-ter′gi-ble (dē-tûr′jĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
de-te′ri-o-rate, *a.* Deteriorated. *Obs.*
de-te′ri-o-ra′tion-ist, *n.* A person who holds that the world is deteriorating.
de-term′. Obs. or dial. equiv. of DETERMINE.
de-ter′min, **de-ter′mi-na-bl.** Determine; determinable. *R. Sp.*
de-ter′mi-na-cy (dē-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* Determinateness. *Rare.*
de-ter′mi-nan′tal (-năn′tăl), *a.* *Math.* Relating to, consisting of, or expressed in, determinants.
de-ter′mi-nate-ly, *adv.* of DETERMINATE. See -LY.
de-ter′mi-nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

4. A delimitation; a determining of bounds; a fixing of the extent, position, or character of anything; a classification; specif., the referring of minerals, plants, or animals to the species or other group to which they belong.
5. *Logic.* **a** The act of defining a concept or notion by giving its essential constituents. **b** The addition of a differentia to a concept or notion, thus limiting its extent; — the opposite of *generalization.*

In assigning the coherence of attributes within a system we cannot but be confronted with negative relations, which are the conditions of all precise *determination* and of all casual or necessary inference. *B. Bosanquet.*

6. Act, process, or result of any accurate measurement, as of length, volume, weight, intensity, etc.; as, the *determination* of the ohm or of the wave length of light; the *determination* of the salt in sea water, or the oxygen in the air; the *determination* of the orbit of a comet.
7. Direction or tendency to a certain end; impulsion; the condition towards which impulsion tends.

Remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of the will . . . to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

8. *Med.* A flow, rush, or tendency to a particular part; as, a *determination* of blood to the head.
9. *Psychol.* The relation of a given state to the coöperative factors from which it has issued; the sum of the predispositions which condition any given development or developed state.
10. Act of coming to a decision; that which is determined upon; purpose; conclusion; fixed resolution.

So bloodthirsty a *determination* to obtain convictions. *Hallam.*

11. The quality of mind which reaches definite conclusions; decision of character; resoluteness.

He only is a well-made man who has a good *determination.* *Emerson.*

Syn. — Conclusion, judgment, purpose; resolution, resolve, firmness. See DECISION.

de-ter′mi-na-tive (dē-tûr′mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *déterminatif.*] **1.** Having power or tendency to determine; limiting; shaping; directing; conclusive.

Incidents . . . *determinative* of their course. *I. Taylor.*

2. Fixing or tending to determine the specific character; as, *determinative* hieroglyphics; *determinative* foliage.
3. Determined; fixed. *Obs.*
determinative predication. = DENOMINATIVE PREDICATION. — **d. tables,** *Nat. Hist.*, tables presenting the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., to assist in determining species.
—**de-ter′mi-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*—**de-ter′mi-na-tive-ness,** *n.*
de-ter′mi-na-tive, *n.* One that serves to determine; specif.: **a** *Archæol.* In hieroglyphic or picture writing, any sign attached to a word to determine its meaning more definitely, as by indicating its class, number, etc. **b** *Philol.* In some languages, a spoken element of similar function. **c** *Gram.* A demonstrative or determinative word.
de-ter′mine (dē-tûr′mĭn), *v. t.*; -MINED (-mĭnd); -MIN-ING. [F. *déterminer*, L. *determinare, determinatum; de + terminare* to limit, *terminus* limit. See TERM.] **1.** To fix the boundaries of; to mark off and separate.

[God] hath *determined* the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation. *Acts* xvii. 26.

2. To set bounds to; to fix the determination of; to limit; to bound; to bring to an end; to finish.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight. *Bacon.*

3. *Logic.* To define or limit by adding a differentia.
4. To bring to a conclusion, as a question or controversy; to settle by authoritative or judicial sentence; to decide; as, the court has *determined* the cause.
5. To resolve; to have a fixed intention of; also, to cause to come to a conclusion or decision; to lead; as, he *determined* to go; this *determined* him to go immediately.
6. To pronounce formally; state; enounce. *Obs.*
7. To fix the form or character of beforehand; to ordain; regulate; settle.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *J. Edwards.*

Something divinely beautiful . . . that at some time or other might influence or even *determine* her course of life. *W. Black.*

8. To impel; to give a definite direction or impulse to.

Animals are *determined* to take aliment by the appetites of hunger and thirst. *W. Cullen.*

9. To conclude or decide as the result of investigation, reasoning, etc.; as, I am unable to *determine* what it means.
10. To obtain definite and first-hand knowledge of as to character, location, quantity, or the like; as, to *determine* a rock; to *determine* a route; to *determine* the salt in sea water; specif., *Biol.*, to discover the taxonomic position of (a plant or animal); to ascertain the generic and specific name of; as, to *determine* a plant.
de-ter′mine, *v. i.* **1.** To come to an end; to end; to terminate; to expire or become void. *Now Chiefly Law.*

His guilt and his life *determine* not together. *South.*
Estates may *determine* on future contingencies. *Blackstone.*

2. To come to a decision; to decide; to resolve; — often with *on.* "*Determine* on some course." *Shak.*

He shall pay as the judges *determine.* *Ex.* xxi. 22.

3. In some European universities, to discuss and determine, or to argue, a disputed question or a thesis, esp. by way of completing the assumption of the bachelor's degree and evidencing fitness to proceed to the degree of master.
☞ The custom of *determining* survived longest in England at Oxford University, where it was abolished in 1855.
4. To go; to tend; to have a course (towards an end); to be directed or fixed (upon a goal). *Obs. or Archaic.*
de-ter′mined (dē-tûr′mĭnd), *p. a.* Decided; resolute. "A *determined* foe." *Sparks.* — **de-ter′mined-ly** (-mĭnd-lĭ; -mĭn-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-ter′mined-ness,** *n.*
de-ter′min-ism (-mĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* The doctrine that the will is not free, but is inevitably and invincibly determined by psychical and physical conditions. — **de-ter′min-ist,** *n.* & *a.* — **de-ter′min-is′tic,** *a.*

Its superior suitability to produce courage as contrasted with scientific *determinism,* is obvious enough. *F. P. Cobbe.*

de-ter′rence (dē-tĕr′ĕns; dē-tûr′ĕns), *n.* That which deters; a deterrent; a hindrance.
de-ter′rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *deterrens,* p. pr. of *deterrere.* See DETER.] Serving to deter. "The *deterrent* principle." *E. Davis.* — *n.* That which deters or prevents.
de-ter′sion (dē-tûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *detersio:* cf. F. *détersion.* See DETERGE.] Act of deterging, or cleansing, as a sore.
de-ter′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *détersif.*] Cleansing; detergent. — *n.* A cleansing agent; a detergent. — **de-ter′sive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-ter′sive-ness,** *n.*
de-test′ (dē-tĕst′), *v. t.*; DE-TEST′ED; DE-TEST′ING. [L. *detestare, detestatum,* and *detestari,* to curse while calling a deity to witness, to execrate, detest; *de + testari* to be a witness, testify, *testis* a witness: cf. F. *détester.* See TESTIFY.] **1.** To curse; denounce; condemn. *Obs.*

God hath *detested* them with his own mouth. *Bale.*

2. To hate intensely; to abhor; abominate; loathe; as, we *detest* what is contemptible or evil.

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

Syn. — Abhor, abominate, execrate. See HATE.
de-test′a-ble (-tȧ-b'l), *formerly accented* det′es-ta-ble, *as in Spenser and Shakespeare*), *a.* [L. *detestabilis:* cf. F. *détestable.*] Worthy of being detested; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence; as, *detestable* vices.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things, and with all thine abominations. *Ezek.* v. 11.

Syn. — Abominable, odious, hateful, execrable, abhorred. — **de-test′a-bil′i-ty** (dē-tĕs′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **de-test′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **de-test′a-bly,** *adv.*
de-tes′tate (dē-tĕs′tāt), *v. t.* To detest. *Obs.*
de′tes-ta′tion (dē′tĕs-tā′shŭn; dĕt′ĕs-), *n.* [L. *detestatio:* cf. F. *détestation.*] **1.** Public or formal denunciation. *Obs.*
2. Act or feeling of detesting; extreme hatred or dislike; abhorrence; loathing.

We are heartily agreed in our *detestation* of civil war. *Burke.*

3. That which is detested.
de-throne′ (dē-thrōn′), *v. t.*; DE-THRONED′ (-thrōnd′); DE-THRON′ING (-thrōn′ĭng). [*de- + throne:* cf. F. *détrôner; dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *trône* throne. See THRONE.] To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal or supreme authority and dignity. "The Protector was *dethroned.*" *Hume.*
de-throne′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *détrônement.*] Deposal from a throne; deposition from regal power.
det′i-nue (dĕt′ĭ-nū), *n.* [OF. *detenue* detention, fr. *detenir* to detain. See DETAIN.] Detention of something due; specif.: *Law.* **a** The unlawful detention of a personal chattel from another. **b** A common-law form of action, or the writ used, for the recovery of a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained. Originally this action could be brought only by a bailor against his bailee, and later only either against a bailee or one alleged to have found the goods; and it is still generally stated that the action will lie only where the original taking was lawful.
det′o-nate (dĕt′ō-nāt; dē′tō-; 277), *v. i.* & *t.*; DET′O-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); DET′O-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *detonare,* v. i., to thunder down; *de + tonare* to thunder; akin to E. *thunder.* See THUNDER.] To explode with a sudden report; as, niter *detonates* with sulphur; specif., to cause to explode by applying great and sudden pressure; as, to *detonate* gunpowder by exploding a small quantity of fulminate of mercury in contact with it.
det′o-nat′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DETONATE.
detonating fuse *or* **fuze,** a fuse, usually containing fulminate of mercury, or a mixture of the fulminate with chlorate of potash and occasionally other substances, used in detonating high explosives. — **d. gas,** a mixture of two volumes of hydrogen with one volume of oxygen, which explodes with a loud report upon ignition.—**d. powder,** any powder or solid substance, as fulminate of mercury, which, when heated or struck, explodes with violence and a loud report. — **d. primer,** a primer exploded by a fuse, used to fire high explosives. — **d. tube,** a eudiometer fitted for making explosions. See EUDIOMETER.
det′o-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *détonation.*] Explosion accompanied by a sudden report, made by the practically instantaneous decomposition or combustion of unstable substances; as, the *detonation* of guncotton.
det′o-na-tive (dĕt′ō-nā-tĭv; dē′tō-), *a.* Having the property of detonating; explosive.
det′o-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* One that detonates; specif.: **a** An explosive whose action is practically instantaneous. **b** Something used to detonate a charge, as a detonating fuse. **c** A case containing detonating powder, the explosion of which serves as a signal, as on railroads. **d** A gun fired by a percussion cap. *Obs.*
de-tort′ (dē-tôrt′), *v. t.*; DE-TORT′ED; DE-TORT′ING. [L. *detortus,* p. p. of *detorquere* to turn away; *de + torquere* to turn about, twist.] To turn from the original or plain meaning; to pervert; to wrest or derive by perversion; to distort. *Obs. or R.*
de-tor′tion (dē-tôr′shŭn), *n.* Act of detorting, or state of being detorted; distortion. *Obs. or R.*
de-tour′ (dē-tōōr′), *or* ‖ **dé′tour′** (dā′tōōr′), *n.* [F. *détour,* fr. *détourner* to turn aside; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] A turning; a circuitous route; a deviation from a direct course; as, the *detours* of the Mississippi.
de-tract′ (dē-trăkt′), *v. t.*; DE-TRACT′ED; DE-TRACT′ING. [L. *detractus,* p. p. of *detrahere* to detract; *de + trahere* to draw: cf. F. *détracter.* See TRACE.] **1.** To take away; to withdraw; subtract.

Detract much from the view of the front. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. To take credit or reputation from; defame; disparage.

That calumnious critic . . .
Detracting what laboriously we do. *Drayton.*

3. To draw or pull aside, off, or out; specif., to protract; prolong; delay. *Obs.*
4. To hold back or refuse; as, to *detract* battle. *Obs.*
Syn. — Derogate, disparage, depreciate, asperse, vilify, defame, traduce. See DECRY.
de-tract′ (dē-trăkt′), *v. i.* To take away a part or something, esp. from one's credit; to lessen reputation; to derogate; — often with *from.*

It has been the fashion to *detract* both from the moral and literary character of Cicero. *V. Knox.*

de-trac′tion (dē-trăk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *détraction,* L. *detractio.*] **1.** A taking away or withdrawing; subtraction; deduction. *Obs.*, except as in sense 4 (below).

The *detraction* of the eggs of the said wild fowl. *Bacon.*

2. Act of taking away from the reputation or good name of another; a lessening in the estimation of others; act of depreciating another, from envy or malice; calumny.
3. A putting off; delay; also, relinquishment. *Obs.*
4. *Logic.* The entire removal of an attribute from a group of attributes.
Syn. — Depreciation, disparagement, derogation; slander, calumny, aspersion, censure.
de-trac′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *detractif.*] Tending to detract, or given to detraction; esp., defamatory; calumniative. — **de-trac′tive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-trac′tive-ness,** *n.*
de-trac′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *détracteur.*] One who detracts; a derogator; defamer; calumniator.

His *detractors* were noisy and scurrilous. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifier, backbiter.
de-trac′to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *detractorius.*] Defamatory; derogatory; calumnious.
de-train′ (dē-trān′), *v. t.* & *i.* To cause to leave, or to quit, a railroad train; —used esp. as a military term.
det′ri-ment (dĕt′rĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *detrimentum,* fr. *deterere, detritum,* to rub or wear away; *de + terere* to rub: cf. F. *détriment.* See TRITE.] **1.** Injury or damage, or that which causes it; mischief; harm; loss; hurt; as, *detriments* to property, religion, morals, etc.

I can repair
That *detriment,* if such it be. *Milton.*

2. A charge made to students and barristers for incidental repairs of the rooms they occupy. *Eng.*
3. *Astrol.* The condition or position of a planet in the sign opposite its house; hence, weakness or loss of influence.
4. *Her.* Eclipse (of the sun or moon); also, the moon when nearly or quite invisible at her change; in phrase, *in her detriment,* noting the sun or new moon tinctured sable or red as if eclipsed or invisible.
Syn. — Injury, loss, damage, disadvantage, prejudice.
det′ri-ment, *v. t.* To do injury to; damage; hurt. *Archaic.*

Others might be *detrimented* thereby. *Fuller.*

det′ri-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Causing detriment; injurious; hurtful.
Syn. — Injurious, hurtful, prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.
— **det′ri-men-tal′i-ty** (-mĕn-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **det′ri-men′tal-ly,** *adv.* — **det′ri-men′tal-ness,** *n.*
de-tri′tal (dē-trī′tăl), *a. Geol.* Pertaining to, or composed of, detritus. — **detrital cone,** an alluvial cone or talus cone.
de-trite′ (dē-trīt′), *a.* [L. *detritus,* p. p.] Worn out; worn down. *Obs. or R.*
de-trit′ed (dē-trīt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *deterere, detritum,* to rub away.] **1.** Worn down.
2. Formed by disintegration; having the nature of detritus.
de-tri′tion (dē-trĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *detritio.* See DETRIMENT.] A wearing off or away by or as if by rubbing, or by disintegration, etc.

Phonograms which by . . . *detrition* have reached a step of extreme simplicity. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*

de-tri′tus (dē-trī′tŭs), *n.* [L. *detritus* a rubbing away: cf. F. *détritus.* See DETRIMENT.] **1.** *Geol.* Detrition. *Obs.*
2. *Geol.* Alluvial material worn off from solid bodies by attrition; as, alluvial *detritus.* Cf. DÉBRIS, 2.
3. Hence: Any fragments separated from the body to which they belonged; any product of disintegration.
de-trude′ (dē-trōōd′), *v. t.*; -TRUD′ED (-trōōd′ĕd); -TRUD′ING (-trōōd′ĭng). [L. *detrudere, detrusum; de + trudere* to thrust, push.] To thrust or force down, out, or away.
de-trun′cate (dē-trŭŋ′kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *detruncatus,* p. p. of *detruncare* to cut off; *de + truncare* to maim, shorten, cut off. See TRUNCATE.] To shorten by cutting; to lop off.
de′trun-ca′tion (dē′trŭŋ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *detruncatio.*] Act of lopping or cutting off, as the head from the body.
de-tru′sion (dē-trōō′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *detrusio.* See DETRUDE.] Act of thrusting or driving down or outward; outward thrust. — **de-tru′sive** (-sĭv), *a.*
de′tu-mes′cence (dē′tū-mĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *detumescere* to cease swelling; *de + tumescere, tumere,* to swell.] Diminution of swelling; subsidence of anything swollen. *Rare.*
‖ **de′tur** (dē′tŭr; dā′tōōr), *n.* [L., let it be given.] A specially bound book awarded to each undergraduate who has done work of a certain grade during the preceding year, and has not before received this honor. *Harvard College.*
Deu-ca′li-on and Pyr′rha (dū-kā′lĭ-ŏn, pĭr′ȧ). [L. *Deucalion,* fr. Gr. Δευκαλίων; L. *Pyrrha,* fr. Gr. Πύρρα.] *Class. Myth.* A king and queen of Thessaly, the only human pair that survived a great deluge sent by Zeus, who preserved them on account of their piety. They floated in a ship for nine days, came to rest on a mountain, and, in obedience to an oracle which commanded them to restore the race of men by throwing "the bones of their mother" behind them, they cast behind them stones (the earth being their mother) from which sprang men and women.

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de-ter′mi-na′tor (dē-tûr′mĭ-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] A determiner.
de-ter′mind. Determined. *R. Sp.*
de-ter′mine, *p. a.* Determined; fixed. *Obs.*
de-ter′min-er, *n.* One that determines; specif., a determining bachelor of arts.
de-ter′min-er, *n.* [F. *déterminer.*] *Law.* For *terminer* in *oyer and terminer.* *Obs. exc. Hist.*
de′ter-ra′tion (dē′tĕ-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *de + terra* earth.] *Phys. Geog.* A removal or lowering of the surface by erosion. *Obs.*
de-terse′, *n.* [L. *detersus,* p. p.] To deterge. *Obs.*
de-ter′siv. Detersive. *Ref. Sp.*
de-test′ant, *a.* Detesting. *Obs.* — *n.* One who detests. *Obs.*
de′tes-ta′ti-o sa-cro′rum (dĕt′ĕs-tā′shĭ-ō). [L.] *Rom. Law.* See COMITIA, 1 c (4).
de-test′er, *n.* One who detests.
deth. ✝ DOTH, form of DO.
deth. Var. of DEATH. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
de-thron′er (dē-thrōn′ẽr), *n.* One who dethrones.
de-thron′ize (-īz), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *dethronizare.*] To dethrone. *Rare.*—**de-thron′i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
dethur. ✝ THITHER.
de-thy′roid-ism (dē-thī′roid-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition due to the removal of the thyroid gland.
‖ **det′i-net** (dĕt′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [L.] Lit., he detains; — used of a common-law action (commonly called **action in the detinet**) alleging merely that the defendant is withholding the money or, as sometimes used, the chattels demanded. An action of replevin is called **in the detinet** as long as the defendant has the goods.
de-tin′ning, *n.* The recovering of tin from scrap tin plate.
‖ **de-ti′nu-it** (dē-tĭn′ū-ĭt). [L.] Lit., he has detained; — an action for replevin being said to be **in the detinuit** if the plaintiff already has the goods sued for.
det′i-ny. ✝ DETINUE.
det′o-na-ble (dĕt′ō-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of detonation.
det′o-nize (dĕt′ō-nīz), *v. t.* & *i.* [See DETONATE.] To detonate. —**det′o-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
de-tor′sion, *n.* **1.** Var. of DETORTION. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Removal of torsion: untwisting.
de-tract′er, *n.* A detractor.
de-tract′ing, *a.* Detractive. — **de-tract′ing-ly,** *adv.*
de-trac′tious (dē-trăk′shŭs), *a.* Detractive. *Obs.*
de-trac′tress, *n.* A female detractor.
‖ **dé′tra′qué′** (dā′trȧ′kā′), *n.* [F.] A psychopath.
de-tray′, *v. t.* [OF. *detraire.*] To withdraw; detract. *Obs.*
de-trect′, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *detrectare; de + tractare* to draw.] To refuse; decline; detract. *Obs.*
de′trec-ta′tion (dē′trĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *detrectatio, -onis.*] Act of detrecting. *Obs. or R.*
de-trench′, *v. t.* [OF. *detrenchier.*] To cut through; to cut to pieces; also, to retrench. *Obs.*
de-tressed′, *p. a.* [F. *détressé,* p. p.] Hanging unplaited; — said of hair. *Obs.*
det′ri-men′tal, *n.* A poor or otherwise ineligible suitor whose attentions may discourage others. *Society Slang.*
‖ **de trop′** (dē trō′). [F.] Too much or too many; superfluous; in the way; out of place.
de-trunk′, *v. t.* See DE-, 4. *Obs.*
de-tru′sor (dē-trōō′sẽr), *n.* One that detrudes.
det′ta-ny. Var. of DITTANY.
dette. ✝ DEBT.
det′ter. Var. of DEBTOR. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
dettour, dettur. ✝ DEBTOR.
det′ty, *a.* [OF. *deté.*] Owed; also, indebted. *Obs.*
de-turb′, *v. t.* [L. *deturbare, deturbatum,* to throw down.] To throw down or out. *Obs.*
de-tur′bate, *v. t.* To deturb. *Obs.* — **de′tur-ba′tion,** *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **de′tur dig′ni-o′ri** (dē′tŭr dĭg′nĭ-ō′rī). [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
de-turn′, *v. t.* [F. *détourner.*] To turn away; to divert. *Obs.*
de-tur′pate, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *deturpatus,* p. p. of *deturpare* to disfigure.] To debase; defile. *Obs.* — **de′tur-pa′tion,** *n.* *Obs.*
deu. ✝ DEW.

deuce (dūs), *n.* [F. *deux* two, OF. *deus*, fr. L. *duos*, acc. of *duo*. See TWO.] **1.** *Gaming.* Two; a card or a die with two spots; as, the *deuce* of hearts.
2. See LAWN TENNIS.
3. [Prob. from *deuce*, two at dice as the lowest throw.] A plague; bad luck; in later use, the devil; — used as an oath or in imprecatory or interjectional phrases; as, a *deuce* on him; what the *deuce*.

deuce ace. A throw of two dice, in which one turns up deuce and the other ace; hence (this being a low throw), fig., bad luck; low condition. "He was a pilgrim of *deux aas* [ace]." *Caxton.*

deu'ced (dū'sĕd; dūst; 151), *a.* Excessive; confounded; devilish; as, a *deuced* shame. *Slang.*

deu'ced, deu'ced-ly, *adv.* Exceedingly; devilishly; as, a *deuced* fine day; a *deucedly* early hour. *Slang.*

deuce point. *Backgammon.* The second point from the outer edge on each player's home table.

deu'ter-ag'o-nist (dū'tẽr-ăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. δευτεραγωνιστής; δεύτερος second + ἀγωνιστής actor, combatant, fr. ἀγών contest.] The actor taking the part of second importance in an ancient Greek drama, as distinguished from the *protagonist.*

deu'ter-o- (dū'tẽr-ō-). A combining form from Greek δεύτερος, *second, secondary.* For use in physiological chemistry, see DEUTEROPROTEOSE.

deu'ter-o-ca-non'i-cal (-kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*deutero-* + *canonical.*] Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a second (or later) canon; — used esp. of those Scriptural books included in the canon fixed by the Council of Trent. See 1st CANON, 4.
The *deuterocanonical* books are as follows: In the New Testament, the epistle to the **Hebrews**, the 2d of **St. Peter**, the 2d and 3d of **St. John**, those of **St. James** and **St. Jude**, and the **Revelation**, or **Apocalypse of St. John**, all of which are also included in the Protestant canon, and sometimes called the **antilegomena**; in the Old Testament, the books of **Tobias** (or **Tobit**), **Judith**, **Wisdom** (or **Wisdom of Solomon**), **Ecclesiasticus** (or **Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach**), **Baruch**, and 1 and 2 **Maccabees**, which are not included in the Protestant canon (see APOCRYPHA). The deuterocanonical books included in the respective canons of the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches are of no less authority than the rest. The books of the canon other than those deuterocanonical are called **protocanonical books**, those of the Old Testament being sometimes called **homologoumena**.

deu'ter-og'a-my (dū'tẽr-ŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. δευτερογαμία; δεύτερος second + γάμος marriage.] A second marriage, after the death of the first spouse; digamy; — in distinction from bigamy, as defined in the old canon law. See BIGAMY, 2. — **deu'ter-og'a-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

deu'ter-o-gen'ic (-ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*deutero-* + *-genic.*] *Geol.* Of secondary origin; — said of certain rocks whose material has been derived from older rocks.

Deu'ter-o-I-sa'iah, *n.* An anonymous author who, according to many modern Biblical scholars, wrote chapters xl.-lxvi. of the book of Isaiah; — so called in Biblical criticism. Also, this portion of the book.

Deu'ter-o-Ni'cene, *a.* [*deutero-* + *Nicene.*] *Theol.* Of or pert. to the second Nicene council (A. D. 787). See COUNCIL.

Deu'ter-o-nom'ic (dū'tẽr-ō-nŏm'ĭk), **Deu'ter-o-nom'i-cal** (-nŏm'ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Pert. to, or in the style of, the book of Deuteronomy; as, the *Deuteronomic* sections of the book of Joshua. — **Deuteronomic Code.** *Bib.* See LAW. — **D. Epitome,** *Old Test. Criticism*, an abstract of an earlier source, made by the Deuteronomic author of Kings. *Bennett & Adeney.*

Deu'ter-on'o-mist (-ŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* The writer of Deuteronomy, or of one of its versions. — **Deu'ter-on'o-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Deu'ter-on'o-my (dū'tẽr-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. Δευτερονόμιον; δεύτερος second + νόμος law: cf. L. *Deuteronomium.*] The fifth book of the Pentateuch; — so called because it contains a repetition of the law of Moses. See OLD TESTAMENT.

deu'ter-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*deutero-* + *-pathy.*]
1. State of being mediately or secondarily affected. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* A sympathetic or secondary affection; a disease consequent on another. — **deu'ter-o-path'ic** (-ō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

deu'ter-o-pro'te-ose (-ō-prō'tē-ōs), *n.* [*deutero-* + *proteose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* One of a class of secondary products, soluble in hot and cold water, formed in the digestion of proteids by gastric and pancreatic juice and by boiling acids; — called also *deuteroalbumose.* See PROTEOSE.
The deuteroproteoses include *deuteroalbumose, deuterocaseose, deuteroelastose, deuterogelatose, deuterovitellose,* etc., formed respectively from albumin, casein, elastin, etc.

deu'ter-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*deutero-* + *-scopy.*] That which is seen at a second view; a hidden signification; also, second sight; clairvoyance. *Rare.* — **deu'ter-o-scop'ic** (-ō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

deu'ter-os'to-ma (-ŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *deutero-* + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A mouth formed by a secondary infolding; — dist. from the gastrula mouth, or archæostoma. The worms having a deuterostoma have been classified in the group **Deu'ter-o-sto'ma-ta** (-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-). — **deu'ter-o-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

deu'to- (dū'tō-), *or* **deut-.** [Contr. from Gr. δεύτερος second.] **1.** A shortened form of DEUTERO-, used specif.: **a** *Biol.* To denote *second, secondary.* **b** *Chem.* Formerly, properly, to indicate *the second* in a regular series of compounds, thus referring to the place of a compound in the series, and not describing its composition; sometimes, improperly, to denote the same sense as *bi-* or *di-*.

deu'to-plasm (dū'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*deuto-* + *plasm.*] *Biol.* The food matter in the cytoplasm of an egg, as distinguished from the active or true protoplasm; yolk. — **deu'to-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

deu'to-sco'lex (-skō'lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -SCOLICES (-skŏl'ĭ-sēz). [NL.; *deuto-* + *scolex.*] *Zoöl.* A secondary scolex; a larval worm produced by budding from a cysticercus, as in *Echinococcus.*

Deut'zi-a (dūt'sĭ-ȧ; doit'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jan *Deutz* of Holland.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental saxifragaceous shrubs of the mountains of Asia and Central America, with opposite leaves, and racemes or corymbs of white, bell-shaped pentamerous flowers. About half of the species are commonly cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

de'va (dā'vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *dēva.*] **a** *Hinduism.* A divine being or deity; a god. **b** *Zoroastrianism.* A maleficent supernatural being; a demon; — in this sense, usually in the Avestan form *daeva.*
Zarathustra's rejection of the *daevas*, which must be the same *devas* that are worshiped in India, proves that *deva* worship is the immediate predecessor of the Hindu religion. *E. W. Hopkins.*

De'va-na'ga-ri (dā'vȧ-nä'gȧ-rē), *n.* [Skr. *dēvanāgarī.*] The alphabet usually employed in writing Sanskrit, as well as various vernacular languages of central, western, and northern India, where it has long been in use. It is the literary type of the group of alphabets designated as Nagari, by which name it is also known. Cf. NAGARI.

dev'as-tate (dĕv'ăs-tāt; *formerly* dē-văs'tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *devastatus*, p. p. of *devastare* to devastate; *de* + *vastare* to lay waste, *vastus* waste. See VAST.] To lay waste; to ravage; desolate.
Whole countries . . . were *devastated.* *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Waste, demolish, plunder, pillage. See RAVAGE.

dev'as-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dévastation.*] **1.** Act of devastating, or state of being devastated; a laying waste; desolation; as, the *devastations* of war.
2. *Law.* Waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator, rendering him liable.
Syn. — Ravage, waste, havoc, destruction, ruin.

dev'as-ta-tive (dĕv'ăs-tā-tĭv), *a.* Devastating.

dev'as-ta'vit (-tā'vĭt; dē'văs-), *n.* [L., he has wasted.] *Law.* **a** A common-law writ lying against an executor or administrator for devastation. **b** = DEVASTATION, 2.

dev'el (dĕv''l), *v. t. & i.* [Of unknown origin.] To deal a severe blow; to strike forcibly. — *n.* A severe or stunning blow. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dev'el-er *or* **dev'el-ler,** *n.* A boxer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

de-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.*; DE-VEL'OPED (-ŏpt); DE-VEL'OP-ING. Also *develope.* [F. *développer*, OF. *desveloper, desvoleper, desvoloper*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *voloper, voleper*, to envelop, to wrap; of uncertain origin; cf. It. *viluppo* a mass of entangled thread or silk, a parcel, confusion. Cf. ENVELOP.] **1.** To unfold, as a flag or banner; to unfurl; to open out. *Archaic or Her.*
2. To free from that which infolds or envelops; to lay open by degrees or in detail; to make visible or known; to disclose; reveal; detect; discover; as, to *develop* one's motives.
The 20th was spent in strengthening our position and *developing* the line of the enemy. *Century Mag.*
3. To unfold more completely; to evolve the possibilities or power of; to make active (something latent); to perfect; advance; further; to make to increase; to promote the growth of; as, a motor that *develops* 100 horse power.
We must *develop* our own resources. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
4. To unfold gradually, as a flower from a bud; to evolve; hence, to bring through a succession of states or stages, each of which is preparatory to the next; to form or expand by a process of growth; to cause to change gradually from an embryo, or a lower state, to a higher state or form of being; as, sunshine and rain *develop* the bud into a flower; to *develop* the mind.
The sound *developed* itself into a real compound. *J. Peile.*
All insects . . . acquire the jointed legs before the wings are fully *developed.* *Owen.*
5. *Dyeing.* To subject to the action of chemical agents for the purpose of producing a dye in the fiber; also, to produce (the color) in this way. The fiber must previously have been treated with some reagent which will react with the developer to form the dye.
6. *Photog.* To subject to the action of chemical agents for the purpose of bringing to view the invisible or latent image produced by the action of light on a sensitized surface; also, to produce or render visible in this way.
7. *Math.* **a** To express in expanded form, as in a series. **b** *Geom.* To change the form of (a surface) by applying it, as it were, point by point to another surface; specif., to unroll in this way (a developable surface) on a plane.
Syn. — Uncover, unfold, evolve; promote, project; lay open, disclose, exhibit.

de-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. i.* Also *develope.* **1.** To go through a process of natural evolution or growth, by successive changes from a less perfect to a more perfect or more highly organized state; to advance from a simpler form of existence to one more complex either in structure or function; to evolve; as, a blossom *develops* from a bud; the fever *develops* normally; the embryo *develops* into a well-formed animal; the mind *develops* year by year.
2. To become apparent gradually; as, a picture on sensitive paper *develops* on the application of heat.

de-vel'op-a-ble (dē-vĕl'ŏp-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being developed.
developable helicoid. See HELICOID. — **d. surface.** = DEVELOPABLE, *n.* — **d. surface of a twisted curve.** *Math.* = RECTIFYING DEVELOPABLE.

de-vel'op-a-ble, *n.* *Math.* A developable surface, or torse; a surface that may be imagined flattened out upon a plane. It consists of a simple continuous infinity of lines each intersecting only its consecutive.

de-vel'op-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that develops; specif.: **a** *Photog.* A chemical bath or reagent used in developing photographs. **b** *Dyeing.* A reagent used to produce an ingrain color by its action upon some substance on the fiber.

de-vel'op-ment (dē-vĕl'ŏp-mĕnt), *n.* Also *developement.* [Cf. F. *développement.*] **1.** The act of developing, or disclosing that which is unknown; a gradual unfolding process by which anything is developed, as a plan or method, or an image upon a photographic plate; gradual advance or growth through a series of progressive changes; evolution; also, the result of developing, or a developed state.
A new *development* of imagination, taste, and poetry. *Channing.*
2. *Biol.* The series of changes which an organism undergoes in passing from the embryonic state to maturity; ontogenesis; less frequently, the evolution or phylogenesis of a group of organisms. Cf. DIRECT DEVELOPMENT and INDIRECT DEVELOPMENT.
3. *Math.* **a** The process or result of changing or expanding an expression into another of equivalent value or meaning, esp. of expressing a function in the form of a series. **b** The imagined bending of one surface to fit upon another, esp. the flattening out of a torse, or of a twisted curve, upon a plane.
4. *Music.* The elaboration of a theme or subject; the unfolding of a musical idea; the evolution of a piece or movement by working out rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic changes in one or more themes; the section of a movement, as in the sonata form, where this occurs.
5. *Logic.* An expansion by means of which all the elements contained in a given concept are made explicit.
6. *Railroads.* The method of reducing grade by increasing the length of a line between two predetermined points which differ much in elevation. *W. L. Webb.*
Syn. — DEVELOPMENT, EVOLUTION are here compared in their nontechnical uses. DEVELOPMENT stresses the idea of a gradual, often regular or uniform, unfolding or growth; EVOLUTION emphasizes the act or process of development; it frequently suggests somewhat definitely a marked advance, often by successive stages, from a lower to a higher form; as, the *development* from boyhood to manhood, the *development* of an argument, of an industry, of one's powers; the *evolution* of a constitutional form of government, the *evolution* of complex from simpler forms. *Development* is apt to suggest the latent possibilities that are unfolded; *evolution*, rather that toward which they tend. For the technical senses, see defs.

de-vel'op-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the process of development; evolutionary; as, the *developmental* power of a germ. — **developmental diseases,** *Med.*, diseases which tend to appear at certain periods of life and are caused by constitutional changes.

de-vest' (dē-vĕst'), *v. t.*; DE-VEST'ED; DE-VEST'ING. [L. *devestire* to undress; *de* + *vestire* to dress: cf. OF. *desvestir*, F. *dévêtir*. Cf. DIVEST.] **1.** To undress; hence, to divest; strip; denude. *Obs.*
2. To throw off or aside; to abandon. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* **a** To take away, as an authority, title, etc.; to alienate; to divest. **b** To deprive, as of a vested right.

de-vest', *v. i.* *Law.* To be devested, as a title or estate.

De'vi (dā'vē), *n.* [Skr. *Dēvī.*] *Hinduism.* The consort of Siva and daughter of Himavat (the Himalaya Mountains).
She is the **Sakti** or female energy of Siva, and is worshiped under a variety of forms which fall into two main classes, according as she is conceived as a mild and beneficent or as a malignant deity. In her milder form, besides **Devi**, "the goddess," she is called **Gauri**, "the yellow or brilliant;" **Uma**, "light;" **Parvati**, "the mountaineer;" and **Haimavati**, with reference to her parentage. In her malignant forms she is **Durga**, "the inaccessible," represented as a yellow woman riding a tiger; **Chandi**, "the fierce;" **Kali**, "the black," portrayed as dripping with blood, encircled with snakes, and adorned with skulls. In the latter forms she is worshiped with obscene and bloody rites, formerly with human sacrifice. She is the heroine of numerous adventures, many of which are narrated in the Puranas, and which have gained for her a large number of titles and names. Cf. SAKTI.
The goddess who presides over life and death, and whom the Tharus believe to be the supreme power in the universe, is Kalika — one of the numerous forms of *Devi*, Durga, or Kali, at whose name all India trembles, especially the low castes and the casteless tribes, amongst whom she originally sprung. *Census of India*, 1901.

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deuce set. See LAWN TENNIS.
Deu'el (dū'ĕl; dē-ū'ĕl). *Bib.*
deuk (*Scot.* dūk). Obs. or Scot. var. of DUCK, bird.
Deu-ka'li-on. Var. of DEUCALION.
deul. † DEVIL.
deul (*dial.* dūl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOLE, grief.
deule. † DOLE, grief.
‖ **deur'waar'der** (dûr'vär'dẽr), *n.* [D.] *Rom.-Dutch Law.* A summoner or process server; a kind of constable.
deus. † DEUCE.
deu-san', deu-zan', *n.* [F. *deux ans* two years.] A kind of apple which keeps a long time; apple-john. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
deuse, deused. † DEUCE, DEUCED.
‖ **de'us ex ma'chi-na** (măk'ĭ-nȧ). [L.] Lit., a god from a machine; hence, any person or thing artificially or extraneously introduced, as in a story, to solve abruptly a difficulty insolvable by ordinary means; — in allusion to the practice in Classical tragedies of bringing on a god by stage machinery to solve superhuman difficulties.
‖ **De'us ma'jor co-lum'na.** [L.] God the strongest pillar.
‖ **de'us no'bis hæc o'ti-a fe'cit.** [L.] A god (or guardian angel) has given us this ease; — said of Augustus. *Vergil (Eclogues*, I. 6).
‖ **De'us vo-bis'cum.** [L.] God (be) with you.
‖ **De'us vult.** [L.] God wills (it); — rallying cry of the First Crusade, being the exclamation of the multitude after Pope Urban II.'s address at the Council of Clermont, 1095.
Deut. *Abbr.* Deuteronomy.
deut-. See DEUTO-.
deute. † DUTY.
deu'ten-ceph'a-lon (dū'tĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *deuto-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat.* The thalamencephalon. — **deu'ten-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*
deu'ter-an-o'pi-a (dū'tẽr-ăn-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *deutero-* + *a-*, *an-*, not + *-opia.*] See COLOR BLINDNESS.
deu-te'ri-on (dū-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δευτέριον.] The secundines.
deu'ter-o-al'bu-mose, *n.* [*deutero-* + *albumose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* See DEUTEROPROTEOSE.
deu'ter-o-ca'se-ose, *n.* [*deutero-* + *caseose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* See DEUTEROPROTEOSE.
deu'ter-o-cone', *n.* [*deutero-* + *cone.*] The cusp of a mammalian premolar corresponding in position to the protocone of a true molar; the **deu'ter-o-co'nid**, of the lower jaw, corresponds to the *protoconid.* See TRITUBERCULY.
deu'ter-o-dome', *n.* *Cryst.* A secondary dome.
deu'ter-o-e-las'tose, *n.* [*deutero-* + *elastose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* See DEUTEROPROTEOSE.
deu'ter-o-gel'a-tose, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* See DEUTEROPROTEOSE.
deu'ter-o-path'i-a (dū'tẽr-ō-păth'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = DEUTEROPATHY.
deu'ter-o-plasm (dū'tẽr-ō-plăz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Deutoplasm.
deu'ter-o-prism, *n.* [*deutero-* + *prism.*] *Cryst.* See PRISM.
deu'ter-o-vi-tel'lose, *n.* See DEUTEROPROTEOSE.
deu'ter-o-zo'oid, *n.* [*deutero-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* A secondary zooid produced by budding or fission from a primary zooid.
deut'hy-al'o-some (dūt'hī-ăl'ō-sōm), *n.* [*deuto-* + *hyalosome.*] *Embryol.* The nucleus left in the egg after formation of the first polar body. *Van Beneden.*
deu'to-ma'læ (dū'tō-mā'lē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -MALA (-lȧ). [NL. See DEUTO-; MALAR.] *Zoöl.* The second pair of mouth parts of the myriapods of the order Diplopoda. — **deu'to-ma'lal** (-lăl), **deu'to-ma'lar** (-lȧr), *a.*
deu-tom'er-ite (dū-tŏm'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*deuto-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* The posterior and larger of the two body divisions of certain gregarines.
deu'to-plas'tic, *a.* [*deuto-* + *-plastic.*] Deutoplasmic. *Rare.*
deu-tox'ide (dū-tŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* See DEUTO-.
‖ **Deutsch** (doich), *n.* [G.] German language. [A German.]
Deutsch'er (doich'ẽr), *n.* [G.]
deux. † DEUCE.
deuzan. † DEUSAN.
dev (dāv), *n.* = DEVA.
de'va-chan (dā'vȧ-chȧn), *n.* *Theos.* A state intermediate between two earth lives, into which the ego enters after its separation from kama rupa, and the disintegration of the lower principles, on the death of the body on earth. *H. P. Blavatsky.*
De'va-ki (-kē), *n.* [Skr. *Dēvakī.*] *Hindu Myth.* The mother of Krishna.
de-vall' (dē-vôl'; -väl'), *v. i.* [F. *dévaler.*] **1.** To fall; to descend; also, to bend or slope downwards. *Obs.*
2. To cease; intermit. *Scot.* — **de-vall',** *n.* *Scot.*
de-vance' (dē-vȧns'), *v. t.* [F. *devancer.*] To forestall; to anticipate; to outstrip. *Obs.*
de-vant', *adv. & n.* [F.] Front.
de-vap'o-rate (dē-văp'ō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To condense from vapor. *Obs.* — **de-vap'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
de-vast', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dévaster.*] To devastate. *Now Rare.*
dev'as-ta'tor (dĕv'ȧs-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that devastates.
de-vast'er, *n.* One who devasts. *Rare.*
de'va-ta (dā'vȧ-tä; dā'wȧ-), *n.* Also **de'wa-ta.** [Skr. *dēvatā.*] *Hinduism.* A divine being or god: esp., a godling.
de-vaul'. Scot. var. of DEVALL.
de-vaunt', *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *desvanter.*] To vaunt; boast. *Obs.*
deve. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of DEAF, DEAVE, DIVE.
dev'el. † DEVIL.
dev'el-in (dĕv''l-ĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *devil*, on account of its black color and its uncanny motions.] The common swift. *Local, Eng.*
develing, *adv.* [See DIVE, 2d -LING.] As one diving. *Obs.*
de-vel'op-ist, *n.* = DEVELOPMENTIST. *Obsoles.*
de-vel'op-men'tal-ist, *n.* = DEVELOPMENTIST. *Obsoles.*
de-vel'op-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of DEVELOPMENTAL.
de-vel'op-ment-ist, *n.* An evolutionist. *Obsoles.*
development theory. *Biol.* The theory of evolution. *Obsoles.*
de-vel'opt. Developed. *Ref. Sp.*
devely. † DEVILY.
‖ **de've-ne'runt** (dĕv'ē-nē'rŭnt), *n.* [L., they have come; i. e., fallen in.] *Feudal Law.* An obsolete writ for fixing escheats arising from the death of a tenant in capite and of his son and heir under age.
‖ **de ven'tre in-spi'ci-en'do** (ĭn-spĭs'ĭ-ĕn'dō). [L.] *Law.* Lit., for inspecting the belly; — used in designating a writ for inspecting the body of a woman for pregnancy feigned or alleged.
dev'e-nus'tate, *v. t.* [L. *devenustatus*, p. p. of *devenustare* to disfigure.] To deprive of beauty; disfigure. *Obs.*
dever. † DEVOIR.
de-ver'gence (dē-vûr'jĕns), **de-ver'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *devergentia.*] Declivity. *Obs.*
de-vex', *a.* [L. *devexus*, fr. *devehere* to carry down.] Sloping. *Obs.* — *n.* Declivity. *Obs.*
de-vex'i-ty, *n.* [L. *devexitas.*] A declivity. *Obs.*

E F G H I J K L M

de'vi·ate (dē'vĭ-āt), *v. i.*; DE'VI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); DE'VI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *deviare* to deviate; *de* + *viare* to go, travel, *via* way. See VIADUCT.] To go out of the way; to turn aside from a course or a method; to stray or go astray; to err; digress; diverge; vary; swerve.

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope.*

Syn. — Stray, wander, digress, depart, diverge, deflect, veer. — DEVIATE, SWERVE agree in the idea of turning aside. DEVIATE (see etym.) implies departure or variation from a given or customary path (lit. or fig.), rule, or procedure; SWERVE, deflection or divergence, commonly with the implication of momentum (lit. or fig.), from a fixed or determined course, aim, or purpose; as, "He [Shenstone] goes hopping along his own gravel walks, and never *deviates* from the beaten paths for fear of being lost" (*Gray*); "Critics, who have blamed Mr. Pope for *deviating* . . . from the simplicity of Homer" (*Goldsmith*); "Our affections and passions put frequently a bias . . . so strong on our judgments as to make them *swerve* from the direction of right reason" (*Bolingbroke*); "If I be false, or *swerve* a hair from truth" (*Shak.*). See WANDER, CIRCUITOUS.

de'vi·ate, *v. t.* To cause to deviate. *Rare.*

To *deviate* a needle. *J. D. Forbes.*

de'vi·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deviatio*: cf. F. *déviation.*] **1.** Act of deviating; a wandering from the way; variation from the common way, from an established rule, standard, position, etc.; departure, as from the right course or the path of duty; deflection, as of the needle of a compass.
2. State or result of having deviated; transgression; act of sin; error; offense.
3. *Astron.* In the old Ptolemaic system, a motion of the deferent toward and from the ecliptic.
4. *Com.* The voluntary and unnecessary departure of a ship from, or delay in, the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured, thus releasing the underwriters.
5. *Optics.* The departure of light from its original direction in passing through a prism, as measured by the angle between the incident and emergent rays.
6. *Gun.* **a** The divergence (laterally unless otherwise stated) of a projectile from the plane of departure, caused by drift, wind, etc. **b** The divergence of a projectile from the mean direction of a number of shots fired at the same target; — called also *deviation from the center of impact.*
7. *Geom.* = ABERRANCY OF CURVATURE.
deviation of a falling body, *Physics*, that deviation from a strictly vertical line of descent which occurs in a body falling freely, in consequence of the rotation of the earth. — **d. of the compass**, the angle which the needle of a ship's compass makes with the magnetic meridian, by reason of the magnetism of the iron and steel of the ship and cargo. — **d. of the line of the vertical**, the difference between the actual direction of a plumb line and the direction it would have if the earth were a perfect ellipsoid and homogeneous, — caused by the attraction of a mountain, or irregularities in the earth's density.

de'vi·a'tor (dē'vĭ-ā'tēr), *n.* [L., a forsaker.] One that deviates; specif., an appliance for changing the course of a balloon.

de'vi·a·to·ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to deviate; devious. *Rare.*

de·vice' (dē-vīs'), *n.* [ME. *devis*, will, intention, opinion, invention, fr. OF. *devis* division, plan, wish, difference; confused with ME. *devise*, fr. OF. *devise*, with similar meanings; cf. F. *devise* device (in sense 2), in OF. also, division, wish, last will; both F. words fr. *deviser.* See DEVISE, *v. t.*; cf. DEVISE, *n.*] **1.** That which is devised, or formed by design; a contrivance; an invention; project; scheme; often, a scheme to deceive; a stratagem; an artifice.

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. *Jer.* li. 11.
Devices for baling cut hay. *Knight.*

2. An emblematic design, generally consisting of one or more figures usually with a motto, used esp. as a heraldic bearing, to denote the historical situation, the ambition, or the desire of the person adopting it. See COGNIZANCE, 4.

Knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields. *Addison.*

3. a Anything fancifully and ingeniously conceived; a conceit. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** A play; a masque, spectacle, or show. *Obs.*
4. Will; desire; inclination; purpose; hence, expression of will; direction; command. *Obs.*, exc. in phrases; as, left to his own *devices.*
5. Opinion; view; hence, proffered opinion; advice; also, conversation; chat. *Obs.*
6. The act or power of devising; invention; contrivance.

I must have instruments of my own *device.* *Landor.*

Syn. — Invention, design, scheme, project, expedient, shift; tool, instrument, adjunct. — DEVICE, CONTRIVANCE, APPLIANCE. DEVICE implies ingenuity or cleverness of invention; CONTRIVANCE, rather skill or dexterity in the adaptation of means to an end; APPLIANCE, utility for a given purpose; as, "In his boyhood, for his addiction to strange *devices* of sticks and strings, he had been counted the most eccentric of the family" (*Stevenson*); a *contrivance* for winding, various *appliances* for mending, a clock. *Device* and (less frequently) *contrivance* may be used in a bad sense; as, "He will . . . entrap thee by some treacherous *device*" (*Shak.*); "Lay aside all your *contrivances* and arts to get away, and make me your friend" (*Richardson*). See EXPEDIENT, IMPLEMENT, PLAN.

de·vice'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of devices; ingenious. *Rare.*

A carpet, rich, and of *deviceful* thread. *Chapman.*

— **de·vice'ful·ly**, *adv.* — **de·vice'ful·ness**, *n.*

dev'il (dĕv''l), *n.* [AS. *déofol*, *déoful* (cf. G. *teufel*, Goth. *diabaúlus*); L. *diabolus*, Gr. διάβολος the devil, the slanderer, fr. διαβάλλειν to slander, calumniate, orig., to throw across; διά across + βάλλειν to throw, let fall, fall; cf. Skr. *gal* to fall. Cf. DIABOLIC.] **1.** [*cap. or l. c.*] In Jewish and Christian theology, the personal supreme spirit of evil and unrighteousness; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind; the adversary of God, although subordinate to Him and able to act only by His sufferance. He is represented as the leader or prince of all the apostate angels and as the ruler of hell or the place provided for the punishment after death of the wicked. In the Middle Ages he was generally represented as having horns, a tail (sometimes forked), and cloven hoofs, but he was thought to be able to assume any disguise at will. The Hebrew *sātān* of the Old Testament was translated by the Septuagint as Greek διαβολος, an accuser or slanderer, devil; but in the Vulgate *Satan* was substituted. *Devil* occurring but four times in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament, twice as a translation of *sairim* and twice of *shedim*, Hebrew words which in the Revised Version are translated respectively as *he-goats*, or *satyrs*, and *demons.* In the New Testament the Greek διαβολος occurs thirty-five times, and in each case is translated *the devil*, referring to Satan. Where one of the lesser evil spirits is referred to, the Greek word δαιμόνιον or δαίμων, *demon*, is used and translated *devil.* Cf. DEMON. Other names more or less closely identified with *Devil* are *Apollyon*, *Beelzebub*, *Lucifer*; and the Devil is designated by many descriptive appellations, such as the *Arch Enemy*, the *Arch Fiend*; and familiarly by various nicknames, as *Auld Clootie*, *Old Nick*, *Old Boy*, etc.

[Jesus] being forty days tempted of the *devil.* *Luke* iv. 2.
That old serpent, called the *Devil*, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world. *Rev.* xii. 9.

2. A lesser evil or malignant spirit; one of the superhuman followers of Satan as prince of the powers of darkness; a malignant fiend who tempts and injures mankind.

Some airy *devil* hovers in the sky
And pours down mischief. *Shak.*

3. A demon; in Scriptural literature applied to (1) the gods or idols of the heathen; (2) the malignant spirits which possessed demoniacs or those given over to wickedness. See def. 1, above.

The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to *devils*, and not to God. *1 Cor.* x. 20.
[Jesus] appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven *devils.* *Mark* xvi. 9.

4. A malignantly wicked person; a human fiend; a person abandoned to wickedness; hence, any great evil. "That *devil* Glendower." "The *devil* drunkenness." *Shak.*
5. Jocosely or familiarly, a person of superabundant energy, recklessness, dashing skill, mischievousness, or the like. "A *devil* of a fellow." *Sheridan.*
6. One in a pitiable condition; a wretched fellow; — usually with *poor.*

Poor plackless *devils* like mysel'. *Burns.*

7. Hence: **a** A junior legal counsel working, usually, without pay. **b** A literary hack. *Eng.*
8. = PRINTER'S DEVIL.
9. Used as an oath, imprecation, or strong expletive of surprise, vexation, or emphasis, or, ironically, of negation.

The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;
The Devil was well, the *devil* a monk was he.
Urquhart (Trans. of Rabelais).

10. *Cookery.* A dish, as a bone with the meat, broiled and excessively peppered; a grill with Cayenne pepper.
11. *Chiefly Mach.* Any of various machines, appliances, etc.; as: **a** A machine for tearing or shredding something, or for grinding material into bits, as stock for paper making, woolen for shoddy, etc. **b** A machine for unloading grain, etc. **c** An instrument for maliciously cutting fishermen's nets at sea. **d** An iron fire basket or grate for open-air use. **e** A machine for making wooden screws.
12. A seam in a ship's hull on or beneath the water line; hence the expression, "the *devil* to pay and no pitch hot."
13. A dust storm. *Colloq., India.* *Kipling.*
devil among the tailors. = FOX AND GEESE c. — **d.-in-a-mist.** = LOVE-IN-A-MIST. — **d.-in-the-bush. a** = LOVE-IN-A-MIST. **b** The herb Paris. — **d.-on-both-sides**, the corn crowfoot. *Dial. Eng.* — **d.-on-the-neck**, an old instrument of torture. — **d.-on-two-sticks. a** [*cap.*] See ASMODEUS. **b** A wooden toy in the form of a double cone which is spun while suspended on a string depending from two sticks held in the hands. — **d's.-head-in-a-bush**, the bladder ketmie. — **the d. and all**, everything, esp. everything bad. — **the d. to pay**, serious trouble; grave mischief; a riotous outbreak. Cf. def. 12 above.

dev'il (dĕv''l), *v. t.*; DEV'ILED (-'ld) or DEV'ILLED; DEV'IL-ING (-'l-ĭng) or DEV'IL-LING. **1.** To make devilish.
2. To grill with pepper and hot condiments; to season highly in cooking, as with pepper.

A *deviled* leg of turkey. *Irving.*

3. To treat in the machine called a devil; to tear to pieces; as, to *devil* rags in making shoddy.
4. To intrust to a "devil" or deputy; to perform (work) as a "devil." *Rare. Eng.*
5. To tease; annoy; torment; haze. *Colloq.*

dev'il, *v. i.* To act or serve as a "devil;" specif., in Great Britain, to serve a barrister in the capacity of a "devil." See DEVIL, *n.*, 7 **a**.

devil bird. Any of various birds, most of which are so named from their uncanny notes; as: **a** The common European swift. **b** Any of several drongos (as *Dicrurus ater*) of India. **c** An owl (*Syrnium indranee*) of India. **d** A goatsucker (*Caprimulgus kelaarti*) of India.

dev'il–div'er (-dĭv'ẽr), *n.* A dabchick or any small grebe.

dev'il·dom (dĕv''l-dŭm), *n.* [*devil* + *-dom.*] The realm, rule, or power of the Devil; diabolic influence or condition.

dev'iled, dev'illed (dĕv''ld), *a.* **1.** Possessed with a devil.
2. Grilled, or dressed, with hot condiments.
3. Prepared by a "devil" or deputy. *Eng.*

dev'il·fish' (dĕv''l-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of several very large rays of warm seas. The best known is *Manta birostris*, which occurs in the Gulf of Mexico and on the southern coasts of the United States. It sometimes becomes fifteen or twenty feet wide and several feet thick. The head bears a pair of movable appendages or lobes sometimes called *cephalic fins*, and there are teeth only in the lower jaw. It is viviparous, usually producing but one young at a birth. Cf. MOBULA.

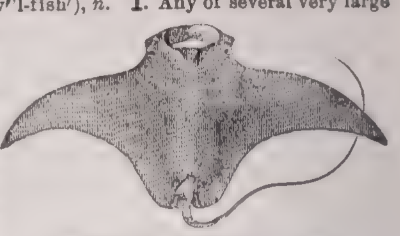

Devilfish (*Manta birostris*). ($\frac{1}{120}$)

2. An octopus or other large cephalopod.
3. Any of various pediculate fishes, as the angler.
4. The gray whale.

dev'il·ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** A young devil; an imp.
2. The common swift. *Local, Eng.*

dev'il·ish, *a.* **1.** Resembling, characteristic of, or pertaining to, the Devil; diabolical; wicked in the extreme. "*Devilish* wickedness." *Sir P. Sidney.*

This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, *devilish.* *James* iii. 15.

2. Extreme; excessive. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Diabolical, infernal, hellish, satanic, wicked, malicious, detestable, destructive. See FIENDISH.
— **dev'il·ish·ness**, *n.*

dev'il·ish, *adv.* Excessively; devilishly. *Colloq.*

He's tough, sir, — tough, and *devilish* sly. *Dickens.*

dev'il·ish·ly, *adv.* **1.** In a devilish manner; wickedly.
2. Exceedingly; greatly. *Colloq.* *Mrs. Carlyle.*

dev'il·ism (dĕv''l-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Action or character like that of the Devil; devilishness.
2. A cult of the Devil; devil worship.

dev'il·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make a devil of; to act like a devil.

He that should deify a saint, should wrong him as much as he that should *devilize* him. *Bp. Hall.*

dev'il·kin (-kĭn), *n.* A little devil; an imp.

dev'il–may–care', *a.* Reckless; rollicking; defiant or careless of authority.

dev'il·ment (dĕv''l-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Devilish action; devilry.
2. A deviled dish. *Rare.*
3. A devilish contrivance. *Rare.*

dev'il·ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A demon. *Obs.*
2. Satanic magic; diabolical enchantment or art.
3. Conduct suitable to the Devil; extreme wickedness; malignant cruelty.

Stark lies and *devilry.* *Sir T. More.*

4. Reckless conduct; mischief; unrestrained hilarity.
5. A system of devils; a band of devils.

dev'il's ad'vo·cate (dĕv''lz). [L. *advocatus diaboli.*] **a** *R. C. Ch.* The person (properly known as "the protector of the faith," L. *promotor fidei*) nominated by the Congregation of Rites to point out defects in the evidence upon which a demand for beatification or canonization rests, or in the character of the person for whom the honor is sought. **b** Hence, a critic who says the worst that can be said, as of something esteemed to be good; a detractor.

devil's apple. a The thorn apple (*Datura stramonium* and *D. tatula*). **b** The mandrake of Europe (*Mandragora officinarum*) or that of America (*Podophyllum peltatum*).

dev'il's–a'pron, *n.* The large kelp (*Laminaria saccharina*, and *L. longicruris*) of the Atlantic Ocean, having a flat leathery thallus, shaped somewhat like an apron.

dev'il's–bit', *n.* Any of several plants; as: **a** In Europe, the scabious. **b** In America, the blazing star (*Chamælirium luteum*) or the button snakeroot (*Lacinaria spicata*).

devil's books, *or* **devil's picture books.** Playing cards.

Time out of mind they [cards] are and have been called the *devil's books.* *Swift.*

dev'il's–coach'horse', *n.* **a** A large black rove beetle (*Ocypus olens*). *Eng.* **b** The wheel bug.

dev'il's–coach'wheel', *n.* The corn crowfoot. *Dial. Eng.*

devil's cotton. A branching sterculiaceous shrub or small tree (*Abroma angusta*) of the East Indies, yielding a strong fiber used for cordage.

devil's darning needle. a *Zoöl.* A dragon fly (see DARNING NEEDLE **b**). **b** *Bot.* = LADY'S-COMB.

dev'il's–fin'gers, *n.* **1.** The common British starfish (*Asterias rubens*); also, a certain sponge with stout branches.
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The black poplar; — so called from its slender aments. **b** The bird's-foot trefoil.
3. In *sing.* form, **dev'il's–fin'ger**, a belemnite.

dev'il's–hand', *n.* **1.** An ornamental Mexican sterculiaceous tree (*Chiranthodendron platanoides*) with bright red flowers having five stamens arranged like a hand, whence the name.
2. = DEVIL'S-FINGERS, 1.

dev'il's–paint'brush', *n.* Either of two European hawkweeds naturalized in America: **a** Orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*). **b** The king devil (*H. præaltum*).

devil's riding horse. a A rear-horse or mantis. **b** The wheel bug.

devil's sauce. Espagnole sauce flavored with shallots, vinegar, and hot spices.

devil's tattoo. A drumming with the fingers or feet.

devil's tree. An apocynaceous tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of the Old World tropics, having soft white wood, bitter bark, and coriaceous leaves. See ALSTONIA, DITA BARK.

‖ **de'vi** (dā'vē), *n.* [Skr. *dēvī.*] A goddess; — *fem.* of DEVA.
de'vi·ant, *a.* Deviating; diverting. *Obs.*
de·vice'. † DEVISE, *n.* & *v.*
‖ **de vi·ci'ne·to** (vĭ-sĭn'ē-tō). [LL.] *Law.* From the vicinage.
De Vi'co–E. Swift's comet. See COMET.
de·vict', *p. a.* [L. *devictus*, p. p. of *devincere* to conquer.] Conquered. *Obs.*
de·vide'. † DIVIDE.
devil bolt. *Naut.* A sham or faulty bolt, which may give way and endanger the ship. *Colloq.*
devil carriage *or* **cart.** *Mil.* A sling cart used for moving heavy artillery. *Obs. or R.*
dev'il–dev'il, *n.* The Tasmanian devil.
dev'il–dodg'er, *n.* One who tries to dodge the Devil, esp. by a show of piety; a ranting preacher. *Colloq.*
dev'il·ess, *n.* A she-devil. *Rare.*
dev'il·et, *n.* = DEVILING.
devil grass. Bermuda grass. *Bermuda.*
dev'il·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
dev'il·ish·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
devil ray. = DEVILFISH, 1.
dev'il's–bite', *n.* The false hellebore.
devil's bones, *or* **dev'il's–bones'**, *n.* **1.** The wild yam. 2. Dice.
devil's broth. Starch; — a name given when it was first brought into use in England.
dev'il's–can'dle·stick', *n.* The common stinkhorn fungus. *Dial. Eng.*
dev'il's–claw', *n.* **1. a** The unicorn plant. **b** [Also *-claws.*] = CAT'S-CLAW **b**. *Local, U. S.* 2. *Naut.* A strong, split hook to grasp a link of a chain cable as a stopper.
dev'il's–club', *n.* A spiny araliaceous shrub (*Echinopanax horridus*) of western North America.
dev'il's–cur'ry·comb', *n.* = DEVIL'S-COACHWHEEL.
devil's daisy. The oxeye daisy.
devil's dozen. Thirteen.
dev'il's–ear', *n.* The jack-in-the-pulpit. *U. S.*
dev'il's–eye', *n.* The West Indian indigo.
devil's fig. a The prickly poppy. **b** The prickly pear.
devil's flax. Yellow toadflax.
devil's flower. The red campion.
dev'il's–gar'ter, *n.* The hedge bindweed. *Dial. Eng.*
dev'il's–grand'moth'er, *n.* The tobacco weed (*Elephantopus tomentosus*). *Southern U. S.*
devil's grass. Couch grass.
dev'il's–grip', *n.* **1.** Carpetweed. 2. A malformation of sheep, which consists of an indent near the wither and continuing down behind the shoulder, as if a string had been put round that part of the sheep and tightened.
dev'il's–guts', *n.* Any of various troublesome creeping plants; as: **a** Dodder. **b** Bindweed. **c** Creeping crowfoot. **d** The dodder laurel.
dev'il's–hair', *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis virginiana*, having long plumose styles.
dev'il·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
devil's hopvine. The common greenbrier.
dev'il's–horn', *n.* = DEVIL'S-CANDLESTICK.
devil's ironweed. Any of several American species of *Lactuca*, or wild lettuce.
devil's leaf. A stinging East Indian nettle (*Urtica spathulata*).
dev'il's–milk', *n.* Any of several plants having acrid milky juice; esp.: **a** Either of the spurges *Euphorbia peplus* and *E. helioscopia.* **b** The celandine.
devil's oatmeal. = DEVIL'S PARSLEY.
Devil's Own. A nickname of various regiments, esp. the English 88th regiment of foot (now 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers).
Devil's Parliament. *Eng. Hist.* The Parliament which attainted the Yorkist leaders at Coventry in 1459.
devil's parsley. Wild chervil. *Dial. Eng.*
devil's paternoster. A murmuring or grumbling to one's self; a muttered curse. *Chaucer.*
devil's picture, *or* **pictured, books.** = DEVIL'S BOOKS.
dev'il's–pitch'forks', *n.* = BEGGAR TICKS.
dev'il's–plague', *n.* Wild carrot.
devil's posy. Ramson. *Dial. Eng.*
devil's rattlebox. The bladder campion.
dev'il's–root', *n.* **a** = DEVIL'S-BIT **a**. **b** The clover broom rape.
devil's sandbox. = MONKEY'S DINNER BELL.
dev'il's–shoe'strings', *n.* The goat's rue. *U. S.*
dev'il's–snuff'box', *n.* A puffball.
dev'il's–stink'pot', *n.* = DEVIL'S-CANDLESTICK. *Dial. Eng.*
dev'il's–teth'er, *n.* The black bindweed.
devil's toenail. A belemnite.
dev'il's–tongue', *n.* **a** The prickly pear. **b** A cultivated aroid (*Amorphophallus rivieri*) with a long spadix.
dev'il's–trump'et, *n.* = DEVIL'S APPLE.

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dev'il-try (dĕv''l-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Corrupt. of DEVILRY.] Devilry; esp., diabolical conduct; malicious or wanton mischief.

dev'il-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* A small oleaceous tree (*Osmanthus americanus*) of the southern United States, allied to and resembling the olive.

devil worship. Worship of the power of evil; specif. [*cap.*], diabolism or Satanism (which see); also, loosely, the animism or demonism of tribes and peoples whose rites are mainly propitiatory and magical. — **devil worshiper** *or* **worshipper**. — **devil worshiping** *or* **worshipping**.

de'vi-ous (dē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *devius; de* + *via* way. See VIADUCT.] **1.** Off the highroad; out of the way; remote; retired. *Obs. or R.*
2. Out of a straight line; winding; varying from directness; as, a *devious* path or way.
3. Going out of the right or common course; going astray; erring; wandering; as, a *devious* step.
Syn. — Roving, rambling, vagrant. See CIRCUITOUS.
— **de'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **de'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

de-vis'a-ble (dē-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being devised or bequeathed.
2. Capable of being devised, contrived, or invented.
3. Deceitfully contrived; feigned. *Obs.*

de-vis'al (-ăl), *n.* A devising.

de-vise' (dē-vīz'), *v. t.*; DE-VISED' (-vīzd'); DE-VIS'ING (-vīz'ĭng). [OF. *deviser* to distribute, regulate, direct, relate, F., to chat, fr. (assumed) LL. *divisare*, fr. L. *divisus* divided, distributed, p. p. of *dividere*. See DIVIDE; cf. DEVICE.] **1.** To divide; distribute; distinguish; hence, to arrange; array; appoint. *Obs.*
2. To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to formulate by thought; to contrive; excogitate; invent; plan; scheme; as, to *devise* an engine, a new mode of writing, a plan of defense, or an argument.
Devising schemes to realize his ambitious views. *Bancroft.*
3. To plan or scheme for; to purpose to obtain. *Archaic.*
For wisdom is most riches; fools therefore
They are which fortunes do by vows *devise*. *Spenser.*
4. *Law.* To give by will; — now used esp. of real estate. See BEQUEATH, 2.
5. In obsolete uses: **a** To manage to get or to bring about by device. **b** To scan or observe carefully; to make note of or to make out; to note; discern; also, to make out mentally; divine; guess. **c** To describe fully; relate; recount. **d** To prepare; to make ready. **e** To draw, design, or delineate (a device).
Syn. — Invent, discover, imagine, plan, scheme.

de-vise', *v. i.* **1.** To form a scheme; to lay a plan; to contrive; consider; determine.
I thought, *devised*, and Pallas heard my prayer. *Pope.*
2. To narrate; tell; also, to talk together; converse. *Obs.*

de-vise' (dē-vīz'), *n.* [OF. *devise* division, deliberation, wish, will, testament. See DEVICE.] **1.** Act of giving or disposing of property by will; — now technically used only of real property, but formerly used as well (and originally only) of the bequest of personal estate; also, a will or clause of a will making such a gift or disposal.
2. Property devised, or given by will.

dev'i-see' (dĕv'ĭ-zē'; dē-vīz'ē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a devise is made.

de-vis'er (dē-vīz'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. DEVISOR.] One who contrives, plans, invents, prepares, designs, recounts, etc.

de-vi'sor (dē-vī'zŏr; -zôr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *deviseor* one who distributes.] *Law.* One who devises property; — correlative to *devisee*.

de-vi'tal-ize (dē-vī'tăl-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of life or vitality. — **de-vi'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (dē-vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of devitrifying, or state of being devitrified; specif., the conversion of glassy matter into crystalline rock by slow cooling, or by pressure, action of water, chemical changes, etc. The change consists in the formation of crystallites, minerals, etc., in the glassy base, which are then called **devitrification products**.

de-vit'ri-fy (dē-vĭt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To deprive of glasslike luster and transparency; to change from a vitreous to a crystalline condition.

de-vo'cal-ize (dē-vō'kăl-īz), *v.t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Phon.* To deprive of sonant, or vocal, quality; to unvoice. — **de-vo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-void' (dē-void'), *v. t.* [OF. *desvuidier*, *desvoidier*, to empty out, F. *dévider*. See VOID.] *Obs.* Lit., to empty out; hence: **a** To remove; expel; destroy. **b** To leave; withdraw (one's self); also, to shun. **c** To empty out; make void; free (from). **d** To dismount from (a horse).

de-void', *a.* [See DEVOID, *v. t.*] **1.** Destitute; not in possession; — with *of*; as, *devoid* of sense, of pity, or of pride.
2. Void; empty; vacant. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
Syn. — DEVOID, VOID, DESTITUTE agree in the idea of entire want or lack. VOID and DEVOID differ chiefly in that *void* may be used absolutely, in the sense of *empty*, whereas *devoid* requires a following *of*; as, "Divers great offices that had been long *void*" (*Camden*); cf. null and *void*; "a conscience *void* of offense" (*Acts* xxiv. 16); "I was not *devoid* of capacity or application" (*Gibbon*). *Devoid* is frequently, DESTITUTE rarely, used of the lack of evil qualities or attributes; as, *devoid* (not *destitute*) of malice, *devoid* (or *destitute*) of charity; "A dignity of demeanor *devoid* of all stiffness or pride" (*Trollope*); "Men of genius . . . like Browning, full of wholesome ferment for other minds, though wholly *destitute* of any proper sense of form" (*Lowell*). *Destitute* (see POVERTY) is stronger than *devoid*; it frequently implies utter privation or (as it were) bareness; as, "No woman ever lived who was so totally *destitute* of the sentiment of religion" (*J. R. Green*). See EMPTY.

de-voir' (dē-vwär'; -vwôr'; dĕv'wŏr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *debere* to owe. See DUE.] **1.** Duty; task; service owed; hence, due act of civility or respect; — now in *pl.*; as, to pay *devoirs* to ladies. "Do now your *devoir*, young knights!" *Chaucer.*
2. Best endeavor; effort. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* Money due, as duties or customs. *Obs.*

dev'o-lu'tion (dĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *devolutio*: cf. F. *dévolution*.] **1.** Act of rolling down. *Archaic.*
2. Transference from one person to another; a passing or devolving upon a successor; as, the *devolution* by the British parliament to a committee of power to legislate on local matters.
The *devolution* of the crown. *De Quincey.*
3. Retrograde development or evolution; degeneration.
4. The act of throwing down or causing to descend.
5. *Scots Law.* **a** The reference of a matter to an umpire by arbiters who disagree. **b** The devolving of a purchase at auction upon the next highest bidder when the highest bidder fails to make good his bid.

de-volve' (dē-vŏlv'), *v. t.*; DE-VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); DE-VOLV'ING. [L. *devolvere*, *devolutum*, to roll down; *de* + *volvere* to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** To roll onward or downward.
Every headlong stream
Devolves its winding waters to the main. *Akenside.*
Devolved his rounded periods. *Tennyson.*
2. To roll over; to overturn; overthrow; remove. *Obs.*
3. To cause to pass down, to descend, to be transferred, by the course of events, operation of law, or any change. *Obs.*
4. To transfer from one person to another; to hand down; — generally with *upon*, sometimes with *to* or *into*.
They *devolved* . . . their power upon their favorite. *Burke.*

de-volve', *v. i.* **1.** To roll or flow down or on; hence, to proceed or issue (in or into). *Obs.*
2. To pass by transmission or succession; to be handed over or down; to fall (as an obligation); — generally with *on* or *upon*, sometimes with *to* or *into*; as, after the general fell, the command *devolved* upon the colonel.
His estate . . . *devolved* to Lord Somerville. *Johnson.*

Dev'on (dĕv'ŏn), *n.* One of a breed of rather small, active, hardy beef cattle, usually red in color, originating in the county of Devon, England.

De-vo'ni-an (dē-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Devon or Devonshire in England.
2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating that period of the Paleozoic which follows the Silurian, and the system of rocks formed during this period; — from Devon, where these rocks were first studied. See GEOLOGY. In Europe, where the deposits were not uniform, two facies of the system are distinguished, the marine and the nonmarine, the latter represented by the Old Red Sandstone of the British Isles and other parts of northern Europe. Plant life is for the first time well represented among the fossils, esp. by ferns, lycopods, and horsetails, and by some gymnosperms. Aquatic vertebrates developed so remarkably that the Devonian is sometimes called the *Age of Fishes*. Of these the ganoids were the most advanced. Air-breathing life, such as spiders and insects, was not rare. The Upper Devonian of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, etc., yields oil and gas.

De-vo'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Devonshire.
2. The Devonian period or system.

Dev'on long'wool' (dĕv'ŏn). One of a breed of white-faced sheep originating in southwestern England, related to the Lincoln breed.

de-vote' (dē-vōt'), *v. t.*; DE-VOT'ED (-vōt'ĕd); DE-VOT'ING (-vōt'ĭng). [L. *devotus*, p. p. of *devovere*; *de* + *vovere* to vow. See VOW; cf. DEVOUT.] **1.** To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate; also, to consign over; to doom; as, to *devote* one to destruction; the city was *devoted* to the flames.
No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord . . . shall be sold or redeemed. *Lev.* xxvii. 28.
2. To give up wholly; to addict; to direct the attention of wholly or chiefly; attach; — often with a reflexive pronoun; as, to *devote* one's self to science, to friends, to piety, etc.
They *devoted* themselves unto all wickedness. *Grew.*
3. To execrate; to curse. *Obs.*
Syn. — Set apart, consecrate; destine, doom; resign, consign; addict, apply. See DEDICATE.

de-vote', *a.* [L. *devotus*, p. p.] Devoted; addicted; devout. *Obs. or Archaic.*

de-vote', *n.* A devotee. *Obs.*

de-vot'ed (dē-vōt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Consecrated to a purpose; strongly attached; zealous; devout; as, a *devoted* admirer.
2. Dedicated; vowed; also, doomed.
Syn. — See ADDICTED.
— **de-vot'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-vot'ed-ness**, *n.*

dev'o-tee' (dĕv'ō-tē'), *n.* One zealously devoted; an ardent partisan; esp., one zealously given to religious duties and ceremonies; also, a religious fanatic.

de-vote'ment (dē-vōt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of devoting, or state of being devoted, or set apart by a vow; dedication.
2. That which is devoted; a votive offering. *Rare.*

de-vo'tion (dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* [F. *dévotion*, L. *devotio*.] **1.** State of being devoted; addiction; eager inclination; strong attachment; ardent love or affection; zeal; esp., feelings toward God appropriately expressed by acts of worship; devoutness.
Genius animated by a fervent spirit of *devotion*. *Macaulay.*
2. An act evincing devotedness; act of worship: prayer; — now chiefly in *pl.* "The love of public *devotion*." *Hooker.*
3. A form of prayer or worship.
4. Act of devoting; consecration; dedication.
5. A thing consecrated; an object of devotion; an oblation made as an act of worship. *Obs.*
6. Disposal; power of disposal. *Obs.*
They are entirely at our *devotion*. *Godwin.*
7. Purpose; intent; object. *Obs.*
Syn. — Consecration, religiousness, piety; attachment, devotedness, ardor, earnestness. See CONSTANCY.

de-vo'tion-al (dē-vō'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, suited to, or used in, devotion; as, a *devotional* posture or exercise; a *devotional* frame of mind. — **de-vo'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **de-vo'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

de-vo'tion-ist, *n.* A religious devotee. *Rare.*

de-vour' (dē-vour'), *v. t.*; DE-VOURED' (-vourd'); DE-VOUR'ING. [F. *dévorer*, fr. L. *devorare*; *de* + *vorare* to eat greedily, swallow up. See VORACIOUS.] **1.** To eat up with greediness; to consume ravenously; to feast upon like a wild beast or a glutton; to prey upon.
Some evil beast hath *devoured* him. *Gen.* xxxvii. 20.
2. To seize upon and destroy, or appropriate greedily, selfishly, or wantonly; to consume; to swallow up; engulf; to use up; waste; annihilate.
Famine and pestilence shall *devour* him. *Ezek.* vii. 15.
3. To enjoy with avidity; to appropriate or take in eagerly by the senses.
Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*
4. To prey upon; to absorb; as, to be *devoured* by fear.
Pericles in sorrow all *devoured*. *Shak.*
Syn. — Consume, waste, destroy, annihilate.

de-vout' (dē-vout'), *a.* [ME. *devot*, *devout*, F. *dévot*, from L. *devotus* devoted, p. p. of *devovere*. See DEVOTE, *v. t.*] **1.** Devoted to religion or to religious feelings, duties, or exercises; given to devotion; pious; reverent; religious.
A *devout* man, and one that feared God. *Acts* x. 2.
2. Expressing devotion or piety; as, eyes *devout*; sighs *devout*; a *devout* posture.
3. Warmly devoted; hearty; sincere; earnest; as, *devout* wishes for one's welfare.
Syn. — Religious, righteous, holy, godly, saintly. — DEVOUT, PIOUS. DEVOUT suggests esp. a solemn or reverent attitude toward religious exercises or observances; PIOUS, a faithful and dutiful performance of religious obligations; as, "All those various 'offices' which, in Pontifical, Missal, and Breviary, *devout* imagination had elaborated from age to age" (*W. Pater*); "Our whole duty is made up of but three things: that a man live soberly with respect to himself; righteously with respect to his neighbor; and *piously* with respect to God" (*Sharp*).
Here you stand,
Adore, and worship, when you know it not;
Pious beyond the intention of your thought;
Devout above the meaning of your will. *Wordsworth.*

de-vout', *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A devotee.
2. The devotional part (of a composition). *Milton.*

de-vout'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a devout and reverent manner; with devout emotions; piously.
Cast her fair eyes to heaven and prayed *devoutly*. *Shak.*
2. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly.

de-vul'gar-ize (dē-vŭl'gȧr-īz), *v. t.* To free from what is vulgar, common, or narrow. *Rare.*

dew (dū), *n.* [AS. *déaw*; akin to D. *dauw*, G. *thau*, *tau*, Icel. *dögg*, Sw. *dagg*, Dan. *dug*; cf. Skr. *dhav*, *dhāv*, to flow.] **1.** Often *pl.* Moisture condensed upon the surfaces of cool bodies, particularly at night. The vapor comes in varying proportions from the atmosphere, from the ground, and from plants. Dew is formed most rapidly in calm weather, under an unclouded sky, and on bodies or surfaces that freely radiate heat.
2. Fig., anything which falls lightly and in a refreshing manner. "The golden *dew* of sleep." *Shak.*
3. An emblem of morning, or fresh vigor. "The *dew* of his youth." *Longfellow.*
4. Any moisture that exudes or appears in small drops, as tears, sweat, etc.

dew, *v. t.*; DEWED (dūd); DEW'ING. To wet with dew or as with dew; to bedew; to moisten, as with dew.
The grasses grew
A little ranker since they *dewed* them so. *A. B. Saxton.*

dew, *v. i.* To produce dew; to exude, or distill, as dew. *Obs.*

Dew'ar ves'sel (dū'ȧr). [After Sir James *Dewar*, British physicist.] A double-walled glass vessel for holding liquid air, etc., having the space between the walls exhausted so as to prevent conduction of heat, and sometimes having the glass silvered to prevent absorption of radiant heat; — called also, according to the particular shape, **Dewar bulb**, **Dewar tube**, etc.

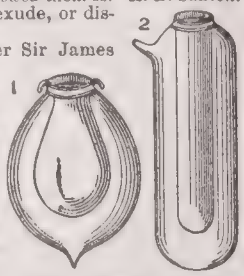

Dewar Vessels: 1 Bulb; 2 Tube.

de-wa'ter (dē-wô'tẽr), *v. t.* To drain or otherwise remove water from.

dew'ber-ry (dū'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The fruit of certain species of bramble or blackberry (*Rubus*); in England, that of *R. cæsius*, which has a glaucous bloom; in the United States, that of *R. villosus*, *R. trivialis*, and *R. hispidus*, species with prostrate, running stems. In cultivation *R. villosus* (*R. canadensis* of some authors) has yielded fruit of good commercial quality. **b** Any plant which bears dewberries.

dew'claw' (-klô'), *n.* A rudimentary digit, not reaching to the ground, on the foot of a quadruped, or a claw or hoof

devil's turnip. The common bryony.
dev'il's-walk'ing-stick', *n.* **a** The ailanthus tree. **b** The Hercules'-club.
devil's weed. The king devil.
devil tree. = DEVIL'S TREE.
dev'il-y, *a.* & *adv.* [AS. *déofellīc*.] Devilish. *Obs.*
de-vinct', *p. a.* [L. *devinctus*, p. p. of *devincire* to bind fast.] Bounden. *Obs.*
devine. † DIVINE.
devinite. † DIVINITY.
devinor. † DIVINER.
de-vir'gin-ate, *a.* [L. *devirginatus*, p. p. of *devirginare*.] Deprived of virginity. *Obs.*
de-vir'gin-ate, *v. t.* To deprive of virginity. — **de-vir'gi-na'tion** (dē-vûr'jĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **de-vir'gi-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.* *All Rare.*
devis. † DEVICE.
de-vis'cer-ate (dē-vĭs'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* = EVISCERATE. — **de-vis'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
de-vise'. † DEVICE.
devision, devisioun. † DIVISION.
dev'i-ta-ble (dĕv'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *devitare* to avoid.] Avoidable. *Obs.*
de-vi'tal-ize, *v. i.* *Phys. Cult.* To relax.
dev'i-ta'tion (dĕv'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *devitatio*.] A shunning; an escaping; a warning. *Obs.*
de-viz'a-bl. Devisable. *Ref. Sp.*
de-vize'. Var. of DEVISE.
dev'o-cate, *v. t.* [L. *devocatus*, p. p. of *devocare* to call down.] To call down or away. *Obs.* — **dev'o-ca'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
de-void'er, *n.* [From OF. *desvoidier*, *desvuidier*, to empty, to discharge.] Expeller. *Obs.*
de-vol'a-til-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
dev'o-lute (dĕv'ō-lūt), *v. t.* To devolve. *Rare.*
dev'o-lute, *p. a.* Devoluted. *Obs.*
de-volve'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
De-von'ic (dē-vŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Geol.* Devonian. [Davenport, l.]
dev'on-port (dĕv'ŭn-pōrt), *n.*
Dev'on-sher. † DENSHIRE.
dev'on-shire (dĕv'ŭn-shẽr), *v. t.* Orig. form of DENSHIRE. *Eng.*
Dev'on-shire col'ic (-shĭr; -shẽr; *see* -SHIRE). *Med.* Lead colic.
Devonshire myrtle. Sweet gale.
dev'o-ra'tion (dĕv'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *devoratio*.] A devouring. *Obs.*
de-vor'a-tive (dē-vŏr'ȧ-tĭv; dĕv'ō-rā-), *a.* Intended to be swallowed without chewing.
devore. † DEVOIR, DEVOUR.
devorse. † DIVORCE.
de-vo'ta-ry, *n.* A votary; a devotee. *Obs.*
dev'o-tee'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
de-vot'er (dē-vōt'ẽr), *n.* A votary: a devotee; one who devotes.
de-vot'er-er, *n.* Corrupt form of the word ADVOTERER.
de-vo'tion-al, *n.* A form of devotion; a devotional composition. *Obs.*
de-vo'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.]
de-vo'tion-al-ist, *n.* See -IST.
de-vo'tion-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-vo'tion-ate, *a.* Devout.
de-vo'tious, *a.* [F. *dévotieux*.] Devoted. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* — **de-vo'tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **de-vo'tious-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
de-vo'to (dē-vō'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [It.] A devotee. *Obs.*
de-vo'tor, *n.* A devotee. *Obs.*
devour. † DEVOIR.
de-vour'a-ble (dē-vour'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
de-vour'er, *n.* One that devours.
de-vour'ess, *n.* [For *devoureress*; cf. OF. *devoureresse*.] A female devourer.
de-vour'ing, *p. pr.*, *p. a.*, & *vb. n.* of DEVOUR, *v. t.* — **de-vour'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **de-vour'ing-ness**, *n.*
de-vour'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
de-vout'ful, *a.* Full of devotion; devout; pious. *Obs.*
de-vout'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **de-vout'less-ly**, *adv.* — **de-vout'less-ness**, *n.*
de-vout'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-vove', *v. t.* [See DEVOTE, *v. t.*] To devote; to dedicate. *Obs.*
de-vow', *v. t.* [F. *dévouer*. See DEVOTE, *v. t.*] *Obs.* **1.** To give up; to devote; dedicate.
2. [Cf. OF. *desvoer*. Cf. DISAVOW.] To disavow; to disclaim.
de-vul'can-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
dev'vel, *v.* & *n.* = DEVEL.
dew. † DUE.
dew. Var. of DEV.
de'wa (dā'wȧ). Var. of DEVA.
De-wa'li (dē-wä'lē), *n.* [Hind. *diwālī*.] A Hindu festival held late in October in honor esp. of Kali and Lakshmi. Illuminations, feasting, and omen reading are features of it.
dewall. † DEVALL.
Dewalle, Dewally. † DEWALL.
de-wan' (dē-wän'). Var. of DIVAN, DIWAN.
de-wa'nee. Var. of DIWANI.
de-wan'ny. Var. of DIWANI.
de-wan'ship, *n.* = DIWANI.
de-waun'. † DEWAN.
dew'-beat'er, *n.* *Local, Eng. & Scot.* **a** A thick shoe, impervious to dew. **b** The foot. *Slang.* **c** One who brushes off the dew before others pass; a pioneer. *Slang.*
dew'blown'. Dial. Eng. var. of DEW-BOLNE.
dew'-bolne' (-bōln'; -bōn'), *a.* [See DEW, BOLLEN swollen.] Swollen from eating too much damp grass. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dewce, dewse. † DEUCE.
dewchesse. † DUCHESS.

terminating such a digit. Examples are the **inner digit** of a dog's hind foot, and the so-called *false hoofs* of many ungulates, as deer and pigs. — **dew′clawed′** (dū′klôd′), *a.*

dew′drop′ (dū′drŏp′), *n.* **1.** A drop of dew. **2.** The American plant *Dalibarda repens.* See DALIBARDA.

dew′ey-lite (dū′ĭ-līt), *n.* [After Chester *Dewey*, American naturalist.] *Min.* A hydrated silicate of magnesium, yielding more water than does serpentine. It is amorphous, resembling resin. H., 2-3.5. Sp. gr., 2.0-2.2.

dew′fall′ (dū′fôl′), *n.* The formation of dew; the time when dew begins to fall. See DEW, *n.*, 1.

dew′lap′ (-lăp′), *n.* [ME. *dewlappe*; cf. Dan. *doglæb.* Cf. LAP, *n.*] **1.** The pendulous fold of skin under the neck of animals of the ox tribe; also, the corresponding fold on any of various other animals, esp. dogs, or the wattles under the neck of certain birds, as some geese and turkeys. **2.** The flesh upon the human throat, esp. when flaccid with age. *Burlesque.* *Shak.*

dew′lapped′ (-lăpt′), *a.* Furnished with a dewlap.

dew point. *Meteor.* The temperature at which dew begins to form. It varies with the humidity of the atmosphere.

dew pond. An artificial pond on the downs, filled and kept up by the condensation of dews, mist, etc. *Eng.*

The *dew pond* on the height
Unfed, that never fails. *Kipling.*

dew′ret′ (dū′rĕt′) } *v. t.* To ret or rot, as flax or hemp, by
dew′rot′ (dū′rŏt′) } exposure to rain, dew, and sun.

dew′y (dū′ĭ), *a.*; DEW′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DEW′I-EST. **1.** Of or pertaining to dew; hence: resembling, consisting of, or moist with, dew; accompanied with dew; affected or modified by dew; glistening with or as with dew.

When *dewy* eve her curtain draws. *Keble.*

2. Coming gently and beneficently, like the dew.

Dewy sleep ambrosial. *Cowper.*

dex′i-o-car′di-a (dĕk′sĭ-ō-kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δεξιός on the right side + καρδία heart.] *Anat.* An abnormal condition in which the heart is situated on the right side, and the great blood vessels of the right and left sides are reversed; dextrocardia.

dex′i-o-trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. δεξιός on the right
dex′i-ot′ro-pous (-ŏt′rō-pŭs) } hand + τροπή a turning.] *Zoöl.* Dextral; — said of a shell; — opposed to *læotropic.* See DEXTRAL SHELL.

dex′ter (dĕks′tẽr), *a.* [L.; akin to Gr. δεξιτερός, δεξιός, Skr. *dakshiṇa* (cf. *daksh* to be strong, suit), Goth. *taihswa*, OHG. *zeso.* Cf. DEXTEROUS.] **1.** Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand; right, as opposed to *sinister*, or *left.* **2.** *Her.* Designating, or pertaining to, the side of a shield, or escutcheon, at the right of the person wearing it. See ESCUTCHEON, 1. **3.** Appearing, or observed, on the right side and therefore of good omen; auspicious; fortunate.

On sounding wings a *dexter* eagle flew. *Pope.*

4. Straightforward; honest; — opposed to *sinister.* *Rare.*

Dex′ter, *n.* [Prob. so named after the original breeder.] One of a breed of small hardy cattle originating from the Kerry breed of Ireland, valuable both for beef and milk. They are usually chiefly black, sometimes red, and somewhat resemble a small shorthorn in build. Called also **Dexter Kerry**.

dex-ter′i-ty (dĕks-tẽr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *dexteritas*, fr. *dexter*: cf. F. *dextérité.* See DEXTER.] **1.** Readiness and grace in physical activity; skill and ease in using the hands; expertness in manual acts; as, *dexterity* with the chisel.

In youth quick bearing and *dexterity.* *Shak.*

2. Readiness in the use or control of the mental powers; quickness and skill in managing any complicated or difficult affair; adroitness.

He had conducted his own defense with singular boldness and *dexterity.* *Hallam.*

3. Right-handedness. *Rare.*

Syn. — Adroitness, activity, nimbleness, expertness, skill, cleverness, art, ability, address, tact, facility, aptness, aptitude, faculty.

dex′ter-ous (dĕks′tẽr-ŭs), **dex′trous** (-trŭs), *a.* [L. *dexter.* See DEXTER.] **1.** On the right; right-hand. *Obs.* **2.** Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skillful and active with the hands; handy; ready; as, a *dexterous* hand; a *dexterous* workman. **3.** Skillful in contrivance; quick at inventing expedients; expert; as, a *dexterous* manager.

Dexterous the craving, fawning crowd to quit. *Pope.*

4. Done with dexterity; skillful; artful; as, *dexterous* management. "*Dexterous* sleights of hand." *Trench.* **5.** Right-handed. *Rare.*

Syn. — Skillful, adept, expert, ready, apt, quick. — DEXTEROUS, ADROIT, DEFT, CLEVER agree in the idea of manual or (by transfer) mental readiness or skill. DEXTEROUS implies sureness and lightness in manipulation or contrivance, without especially suggesting resistance to be overcome; ADROIT implies skill and address in handling a situation, esp. in case of difficulty or danger. *Dexterous* connotes expertness; *adroit*, rather nicety of perception or tact. DEFT adds to *dexterous* the implication of neatness, particularly in manipulation. While *deft* is rarely used figuratively, CLEVER has almost wholly transferred its sense of readiness, quickness, from the hand to the head, but has become, through its frequent suggestion of the absence of the higher organizing or creative powers, a term of rather faint praise. See SKILLFUL, EXPERT, INGENIOUS, SMART.

One of the most supple-wristed, *dexterous*, graceful, and successful fencers in that kind. *Carlyle.*

Skillful in discovering the taste or turn of mind of his customers, and *adroit* in putting in their way just such temptations as they are least able to withstand. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

When he was about to salt his tea, she *deftly* substituted the sugar bowl. *Atlantic Monthly.*

Nations, just as individuals, may be too *clever* to be practical and not dull enough to be free. *Bagehot.*

— **dex′ter-ous-ly**, **dex′trous-ly**, *adv.* — **dex′ter-ous-ness**, **dex′trous-ness**, *n.*

dex′trad (dĕks′trăd), *adv.* [L. *dextra* the right hand + 1st *-ad.*] *Anat.* Toward the right side; dextrally.

dex′tral (-trăl), *a.* [From DEXTER.] **1.** Right, as opposed to *sinistral*, or *left.* **2.** Favorable; auspicious; — said of omens.

dextral shell, *Zoöl.*, a spiral shell the whorls of which turn from left to right. When held spire uppermost, with the aperture towards the observer, the aperture is to the right of the axis of the spire.

dex-tral′i-ty (dĕks-trăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of having the right-hand side different from, or more efficient than, the left-hand; also, right-handedness.

Dextrality affects the whole side of the body. *J. Le Conte.*

dex′tral-ly, *adv.* Towards the right; as, the hands of a watch (viewed from in front) are generally said to rotate *dextrally.* Cf. CLOCKWISE.

dex′trin (dĕks′trĭn), *n.* Also **dex′trine.** [Cf. F. *dextrine.* See DEXTER, *a.*] *Chem.* A soluble gummy substance formed from starch by the action of heat, acids, or ferments; — called also *British gum*, etc. Pure dextrin is a white amorphous solid, tasteless and odorless, and appears to be a mixture of several carbohydrates which change easily to their respective varieties of sugar. It is strongly dextrorotatory (whence its name). It is used as a substitute for gums, for sizing, etc., and in making beer. There are several varieties. See ACHROÖDEXTRIN, ERYTHRODEXTRIN.

dex′tri-nate (-trĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To convert into, or impregnate with, dextrin; as, a *dextrinated* mash.

dex′trin-ous (-trĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, dextrin.

dex′tro-. **1.** A combining form from Latin *dexter*, signifying *of* or *pertaining to*, or *toward, the right.* **2.** Specif.: *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) usually indicating that the compound to whose name it is attached is *dextrorotatory*, but in special cases signifying *derivation from*, or *relation to, some dextrorotatory compound.* See FRUIT SUGAR. Abbr. *d-.*

dex′tro-glu′cose (dĕks′trō-glōō′kōs; 243), *n.* [*dextro-* + *glucose.*] *Chem.* Ordinary glucose (which see).

dex-tron′ic (dĕks-trŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, dextrose, or glucose; gluconic.

dex′tro-ro-ta′tion (dĕks′trō-rō-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Physics & Chem.* Right-handed or clockwise rotation; — applied chiefly to the turning of the plane of polarization of light, and opposed to *levorotation.*

dex′tro-ro′ta-to-ry (-rō′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [*dextro-* + *rotatory.*] Turning toward the right hand, or clockwise; esp., turning the plane of polarization of luminous rays toward the right hand; as, *dextrorotatory* crystals, sugars, etc.

dex′trorse′ (dĕks′trôrs′; dĕks-trôrs′), *a.* [L. *dextrorsum*, contr. fr. *dextrovorsum*, *dextroversum*, toward the right side; *dexter* right + *versus*, *vorsus*, p. p. of *vertere*, *vortere*, to turn.] *Bot.* Twining in a spiral from left to right, as the stem of the common morning-glory; — opposed to *sinistrorse.* Botanists now interpret the words *dextrorse* and *sinistrorse* to mean a turning to the right or left, respectively, of an observer from *without.* Linnæus and other early writers predicated the quality in the reverse sense, from the standpoint of the center of the spiral. — **dex′trorse′ly**, *adv.*

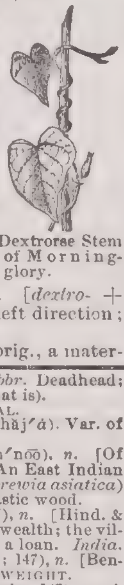

Dextrorse Stem of Morning-glory.

dex′trose (dĕks′trōs), *n.* *Chem.* Grape sugar; dextroglucose. See GLUCOSE.

dex′tro-sin′is-tral (dĕks′trō-sĭn′ĭs-trăl), *a.* [*dextro-* + *sinistral.*] *Anat.* Extending in a right and left direction; as, a *dextrosinistral* line.

dey (dā), *n.*; *pl.* DEYS (dāz). [Turk. *dāi*, orig., a maternal uncle, then a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janizaries; and hence, in Algiers, consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently became afterward pasha or regent of that province; hence the European misnomer of *dey*, as applied to the latter: cf. F. *dey.*] **1.** The governor of Algiers; — so called before the French conquest in 1830. **2.** A ruler or pasha of Tunis or Tripoli, as in 16th century.

dey (dā; dī), *n.* [See DAIRY.] A servant (male or female) who has charge of the dairy; a dairymaid; also, a female servant. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

de-zinc′i-fy, **de-zink′i-fy** (dē-zĭŋk′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). To deprive of, or free from, zinc. — **de-zinc′i-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

dhak (däk; dôk; 147), *n.* [Hind. *ḍhāk.*] An East Indian fabaceous tree (*Butea frondosa*). See BUTEA.

dhar′ma (där′mȧ; dŭr′-; 147), *n.* [Skr., law.] *Hinduism & Buddhism.* Law; that is, religious law; doctrine; duty; religion; also, conformity to law; religious observance; virtue. In Hindu mythology, *Dharma* is an ancient sage whose numerous progeny are personifications of virtues and religious rites. *Dharma* is worshiped as a supreme god by some of the lower castes of Bengal, this worship being a possible survival of Buddhism.

dhar′na (dŭr′nä), *n.* [Hind. *dharnā.*] In India, the practice, formerly common, of sitting fasting at the door of a house in order to enforce from an inmate redress of real or fancied grievances, esp. the payment of a debt; — chiefly used with the verb *sit*, as in *to sit dharna* or *to sit in dharna.* Cf. TO FAST AGAINST.

dho′bi, **dho′by** (dō′bĭ; 147), *n.*; *pl.* DHO′BIS (dō′bĭ), DHOBIS (-bĭz), *or* DHOBIES (-bĭz). Also **dho′bee**, **dho′bey**, **dho′bie**, etc. [Hind. *dhōbī.*] A member of a low caste of India employed as washermen.

dho′bie's itch. *Med.* A form of tinea occurring esp. in tropical countries, attacking chiefly the regions of the thighs and genitals.

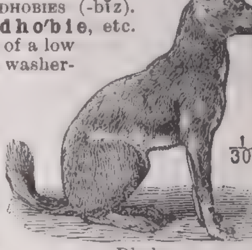

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Dhole.

dhole (dōl), *n.* A fierce wild dog (*Cuon dukhunensis*) of India, remarkable for its habit of hunting the tiger and other large wild animals in packs.

dhow (dou), *n.* [Ar. *dāo*?] Any grab-built, lateen-rigged vessel of Arabia or the Indian Ocean. It usually has a long overhang forward and a high poop and an open waist. Dhows have been notorious in the slave trade on the east coast of Africa.

No craft has played a greater part in the world's history than the *dhow.* The lateen yard is as much the emblem of the Faith as is the crescent. *H. W. Smyth.*

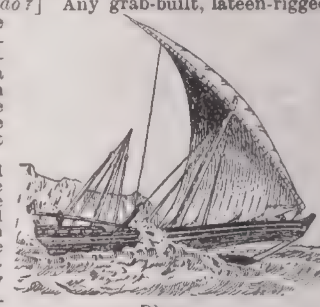

Dhow.

dhur′rie, **dhur′ry** (dŭr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DHURRIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *darī.*] A thick cotton cloth or carpet from India used for hangings, sofa covers, and the like.

Dhya′ni Bud′dha (dyä′nĭ). [Skr. *Dhyānibuddha*; *dhyāna* meditation + *Buddha.*] *Buddhism.* One of the five (or, in some texts, six or ten) Buddhas, subordinate to the Adi Buddha, who create through *dhyana*, or meditation, the bodhisats.

‖ **di** (dī), *n. pl.* [L.] Gods; the gods. In the earliest period of Roman religion a sharp distinction existed between the primitive indigenous gods of the Romans, the **di in-di′ge-tes** (ĭn-dĭj′ē-tēz) (among the most important of which were Janus, Jupiter, Mars, Quirinus, Vulcan, Ceres, Vesta), and the gods introduced from foreign sources, the **di no-ven′si-des** (nō-vĕn′sĭ-dēz) (or **no-ven′si-les** [-lēz]). This early distinction was practically effaced when, 217 B. C., in accordance with Hellenistic tendencies, a group of twelve principal gods, the **di con-sen′tes** (kŏn-sĕn′tēz), was officially established, their gilded statues being erected in the Forum. The twelve comprised: Jupiter and Juno, Neptune and Minerva, Mars and Venus, Apollo and Diana, Vulcan and Vesta, Mercury and Ceres. See INFERI, SUPERI, MANES, PENATES.

di- (dī-). [Gr. δίς twice; akin to δύο two, L. *bis* twice. See TWO; cf. BI-, DIA-.] A prefix, signifying *twofold, double, twice*; *Chem.*, denoting *two* atoms, radicals, groups, or equivalents, as the case may be. See BI-, 2.

di-. A prefix denoting *separation* or *reversal.* See DIS-.

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dew′cup, *n.* The lady's-mantle *Alchemilla vulgaris.* *Scot.*

dewd. Dewed. *Ref. Sp.*

dewe. † DEAVE, DEW, DUE.

dewes. † DEUS.

dew′ess. *n.* [OF. *deuesse*, *dieuesse.*] Goddess. *Obs.*

dew grass. Manna grass: a form of *Syntherisma sanguinalis* cultivated in Europe. *Obs.*

dew′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dewis. † DEVICE.

De-witt′, **De-Witt′** (dē-wĭt′), *v. t.* [After Jan and Cornelius *De Witt*, Dutch statesmen, murdered by a mob in 1672.] To lynch. *Obs. or Hist.*

dewke. † DUKE.

dew′less. *a.* See -LESS.

dew plant. **a** = ICE PLANT. **b** = SUNDEW.

dewre. † DURE, endure. [*Eng.*

dew snail. A slug. *Obs. or Dial.*

dew′try (dū′trĭ), *n.* [Marathi *dhutrā.*] Jimson weed; also, the drug made from it. *Obs.*

dew′ty. † DUTY.

dew′worm′, *n.* = EARTHWORM.

dex′i-o-trope′, *a.* Dexiotropic.

dex′ter, *adv.* On the right side. *Rare.*

Dex′ter, *n.* [L., right, on the right hand, dexterous, fortunate.] Masc. prop. name.

dex-ter′i-cal (dĕks-tĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Dexterous. *Obs.*

dex-te′ri-ous, **dex-te′ri-ous-ly.** † DEXTEROUS, DEXTEROUSLY.

dex′tran (dĕks′trăn), **dex′trane** (-trān), *n.* [*dextro-* + *-an.*] *Chem.* A gummy carbohydrate found in beets and in certain cell membranes, as of some bacteria.

dex′trer (dĕks′trẽr), **dex-trere′**, **dex′tri-er** (-trĭ-ẽr; -trēr′). Vars. of DESTRER. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dex′trin-ase, *n.* [*dextrin* + *-ase.*] A supposed constituent of diastase. See DIASTASE.

dex′trine. Var. of DEXTRIN.

dex′trin-ize, *v. t.* To dextrinate.

dex′tro-car′di-a, *n.* [NL.; *dextro-* + *cardia.*] = DEXIOCARDIA.

dex′tro-duc′tion (dĕks′trō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [*dextro-* + L. *ductio* a leading.] Movement of the eyes to the right.

dex-trog′er-ous (dĕks-trŏj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* = DEXTROROTATORY.

dex′tro-gy′rate, **dex′tro-gyre′** (dĕks′trō-jīr′), **dex′tro-gy′rous** (-jī′rŭs), *a.* Dextrorotatory.

dex′tro-lac′tic, *a.* See DEXTRO-.

dex′tro-man′u-al, *a.* Right-handed. — **-man′u-al′i-ty**, *n.*

dex′tro-pi′nene, *n.* See DEXTRO-.

dex′tro-ro′ta-ry, *a.* = DEXTROROTATORY. [*Bot.* Dextrorse.

dex-tror′sal (dĕks-trôr′săl), *a.*

dex-tros′a-zone (dĕks-trōs′ȧ-zōn), *n.* [*dextrose* + *osazone.*] *Chem.* The osazone of dextrose. See OSAZONE. [TARIC ACID.

dex′tro-tar-tar′ic, *a.* See TAR-

‖ **dex′tro tem′po-re.** [L.] At a favorable time.

Horace (*Satires*, II. i. 18).

dex′tro-trop′ic (dĕks′trō-trŏp′ĭk), **dex-trot′ro-pous** (dĕks-trŏt′rō-pŭs), *a.* [*dextro-* + *-tropic*, *-tropous.*] = DEXIOTROPIC.

dex′trous (-trŭs), *a.*, **dex′trous-ly**, *adv.*, **dex′trous-ness**, *n.* = DEXTEROUS, DEXTEROUSLY, etc.

dex′tro-ver′sion, *n.* [*dextro-* + *version.*] Movement or turning to the right, as of the eyes.

dey. † DIE.

dey-. For various words beginning *dey-*, see the forms in DEI-.

deyan. † DYE.

deye. † DIE, DYE.

deyer. † DYER.

deyery. † DAIRY.

dey′house′ (dā′hous′; dī′ŭs), *n.* [See DAIRY.] Dairy. *Local. Eng.*

dey′maid′, *n.* A dairymaid. *Obs.*

deyn. † DIE, DYE.

deynous. † DEIGNOUS.

deynt, **deynteous**, **deynteth**, **deyntie**, etc. † DAINT, DAINTEOUS, DAINTETH, DAINTY, etc.

deysie. † DAISY.

dey′wom′an, *n.* A dairymaid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [tion.

de′zinc-a′tion, *n.* Dezincifica-

de-zinc′, *v. t.* To dezincify.

de-zy′mo-tize, *v. t.* [See DE-; ZYMOTIC.] To free from ferments or germs.

D. F. *Abbr.* Dean of the Faculty; Defensor fidei.

dft. *Abbr.* Defendant; draft.

dg. *Abbr.* Decigram.

D. G. *Abbr.* Dei gratia; Deo gratias; Director General; Dragoon Guards.

D. G. H. P. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Deputy Grand High Priest.

D. G. M. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Deputy Grand Master.

D. H., *or* **d. h.** *Abbr.* Deadhead; das heisst (G., that is).

dhal. Var. of DAL.

Dhal-haj′ja (dȧl-hăj′ȧ). Var. of ZU′LHIJJAH.

dham′noo (dăm′nōō), *n.* [Of Hind. origin.] An East Indian tiliaceous tree (*Grewia asiatica*) having tough elastic wood.

‖ **dhan** (dŭn; 147), *n.* [Hind. & Skr.] Property; wealth; the village cattle; also, a loan. *India.*

dhan (dăn; dăn; 147), *n.* [Bengali *dhān.*] See WEIGHT.

dhan′gar (dŭn′gȧr; 147), *n.* A member of a numerous low caste of India, largely common laborers, shepherds, etc., found chiefly in Berar, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

dha′nuk (dä′nŏŏk; 147), *n.* A member of a low caste of India, bowmen by tradition but serving in many menial positions, found chiefly in Bengal, Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana.

dharm. Var. of DHARMA.

dhar′ma-sas′tra (dŭr′mȧ-shäs′trȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr. *dharmaçāstra.*] In India, a legal handbook or institute, as those used by the various native Hindu schools.

dhar′ma-smrit′i (-smrĭt′ĭ), *n. pl.* [Skr. *dharma* law + *smrti* tradition.] In India, a large number of Hindu law books, second in authority to the Vedas, composed in rhythmical form.

dharma sutras. [Skr. *dharmasūtra*, sing.] *Brahmanism.* The sutras relating to practical duty.

dharm-sa′la (dŭrm-sä′lä; 147), *n.* [Hind. *dharmsālā.*] A building devoted to any religious or charitable purpose, esp. a shelter or resting place for travelers. *India.*

dhau′ra (dou′rȧ), *n.* **a** An East Indian combretaceous timber tree (*Anogeissus latifolia*). **b** A gum obtained from this tree, used in India in calico printing.

dhau′ri (dô′rĭ), *n.* **a** = DHAURA. **b** [Bengali *dhāi*.] An East Indian red-flowered lythraceous shrub (*Woodfordia floribunda*).

dhawk. Var. of DHAK.

dhe′ri (dā′rē; 147), *n.* Also **dher.** [Hind. *dhērī*, lit., a heap, a parcel.] A subdivision or share of landed property in a joint-tenancy village; a subdivision of a taraf or patti. *India.*

dhobb (dŏb). Var. of DAB, lizard.

dholl (dŏl). Var. of DAL.

dho′ney, **dho′ny** (dō′nĭ). Vars. of DONI. *India.*

dhoo′ly (dōō′lĭ), *n.* Corrupt. of DOOLIE, a litter. *India.*

dhoon (dōōn), *n.* [Hind. *dūn.*] A valley, esp. one of those in the Siwalik Hills. *India.*

dhoop (dōōp). Corrupt. of DOOB. *India.* [DURRA.

dhoor′ra (dōōr′ȧ). Var. of

dhoo′tie. Var. of DHOTI.

dho′ti (dō′tē; 147), **dhoo′ti** (dōō′tē), *n.* Also **dho′tee**, **dho′ty**, etc. [Hind. *dhōtī.*] The long loin cloth worn by Hindu men; also, a fabric for this use.

dhour′ra. Var. of DURRA.

Dhou′ti (dōō′tē). Var. of THOTH.

Dhri′ta-rash′tra (drē′tȧ-räsh′trȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr. *Dhṛtarāshṭra.*] See MAHABHARATA.

dhu (dōō), *a.* [Ir. & Gael. *dubh.*] Black; — in Celtic names of places and persons.

Dhu, Rod′er-ick (rŏd′ẽr-ĭk dōō′). A Highland chieftain and outlaw slain by Fitz-James (King James V.) in Scott's poem "The Lady of the Lake."

dhubb (dŭb). Var. of DAB, lizard.

dhuinewassel. Var. of DUNIWASSAL.

dhun′chee (dŭn′chē), *n.* Also *dhunchi*, *dhanicha*, *dunchee*, etc. [Bengali *dhanichā.*] A tropical fabaceous shrub (*Sesban aculeata*) the bast fiber of which is used as a substitute for hemp.

Dhun′di-a (dōōn′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* See JAINISM.

dhurm. Var. of DHARMA.

dhurm-sal′la. Var. of DHARMSALA. *India.* [DHARNA.

dhur′na (dŭr′nȧ). Var. of

dhur′ra. Var. of DURRA.

D. Hy. *Abbr.* Doctor of Hygiene.

dhyal (dyäl), *n.* = DIAL BIRD.

dhya′na (dyä′nȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr. *dhyāna.*] *Buddhism.* Meditation; higher contemplation.

Di. *Chem.* [without period, *Di*]. Symbol for didymium.

Di. *Abbr.* Diana.

d. i. *Abbr.* Das ist (G., that is).

di′a, *n.* [Gr. διά through, by means of, with reference to the material out of which a thing is made.] A medical or pharmaceutical preparation. *Obs.*

di′a- (dī′*ȧ*-), **di-**. [Gr. διά through; orig., dividing into two parts; akin to δύο two. See TWO; cf. 1st DI-.] A prefix denoting *through*; also, *between*, *apart*, *asunder*, *across*. Before a vowel *dia-* becomes *di-*; as, *di*actinic, *di*electric, etc.

di′a-base (dī′*ȧ*-bās), *n.* [F., a name given by Alex. Brongniart in 1807 to what is now called diorite, fr. Gr. διάβασις a crossing over, passage: prob. suggested by G. *durchgang*, taken in the sense of cleavage.] *Petrog.* **a** Formerly, the rock now called diorite. **b** As used since 1842, a dark, basic, igneous rock consisting of a triclinic feldspar and augite, with magnetite, and often olivine, etc. It has a greenish color, due to chlorites. It is included under the general names of *trap* and *greenstone*. — **di′a-ba′sic** (-bā′sĭk), *a.*

di′a-be′tes (-bē′tēz; *colloq.* -tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διαβήτης, fr. διαβαίνειν to pass through.] *Med.* A disease which is attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine. It is of two kinds: ‖ **di′a-be′tes in-si′pi-dus** (ĭn-sĭp′ĭ-dŭs), a form marked by great augmentation in secretion of urine containing no abnormal constituent. ‖**di′a-be′tes mel-li′tus** (mĕ-lī′tŭs), a grave form in which the urine contains saccharine matter; it is attended by excessive thirst and hunger and progressive emaciation.

diabetes sugar. Dextroglucose, excreted in the urine in diabetes mellitus. See GLUCOSE.

di′a-bet′ic (-bĕt′ĭk; -bē′tĭk; 277) } *a.* Pert. to, afflict-
di′a-bet′i-cal (-bĕt′ĭ-k*ă*l; -bē′tĭ-k*ă*l) } ed with, or indicating, diabetes; as, *diabetical* treatment; *diabetic* sugar.

di′a-bet′ic (-bĕt′ĭk; -bē′tĭk), *n.* A person having diabetes.

di′a-be-tom′e-ter (-bē-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [See DIABETES; -METER.] *Med.* An instrument for estimating the amount of sugar in diabetic urine.

di-a′ble-rie (dĭ-ä′blẽ-rĭ; *F.* dyȧ′blẽ-rē′), *n.* [F. *diablerie*, fr. *diable* devil, L. *diabolus*. See DEVIL.] Devilry; sorcery; diabolical deeds; mischief; also, lore of devils.

Besides, there was an indescribable glamour, witchery, *diablerie* about the scene all around her. *W. Black.*

di′a-bo-lep′tic (dī′*ȧ*-bō-lĕp′tĭk), *n.* [Gr. διάβολος devil + *-leptic*, as in *cataleptic*, fr. Gr. λῆψις seizing.] One possessed with a devil; an insane or deluded person who professes to have supernatural communications.

di′a-bol′ic (-bŏl′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *diabolicus*, Gr. διαβολικός
di′a-bol′i-cal (-ĭ-k*ă*l) } devilish, slanderous: cf. F. *diabolique*. See DEVIL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Devil or devils; as, *diabolic* lore; *diabolic* emblems; of the nature of devils; as, *diabolic* spirits; resembling a devil; as, a *diabolic* image or expression; derived or proceeding from the Devil; as, *diabolic* arts; with, concerned with, or under the influence of, devils; as, *diabolic* possession.
2. Characteristic of, or appropriate to, devils; outrageously violent, wicked, or cruel; demoniacal; devilish; fiendish; as, *diabolical* rage; *diabolical* ingenuity of torment.
Syn. — See FIENDISH.
— **di′a-bol′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **di′a-bol′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

di-ab′o-lism (dī-ăb′ō-lĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Action instigated or aided by the Devil; also, action befitting the Devil; devilishness.
2. Doctrine of devils; esp., a religious doctrine, or a perversion of religious doctrine, involving the worship of devils. Cf. SATANISM.
3. The character, nature, or condition of a devil.
4. Possession by the Devil.

di-ab′o-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who teaches or practices diabolism; also, a student of lore about devils or diabolism.

di-ab′o-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To render diabolical; to subject to diabolical influence; also, to represent as diabolical. *Rare.*

diabolo-, diabol-. Combining form from Greek διάβολος, *devil* (cf. L. *diabolus*).

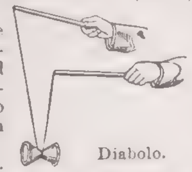
Diabolo.

di-ab′o-lo (dĭ-ăb′ō-lō), *n.* An old game or sport (revived under this name) consisting in whirling on a string, fastened to two sticks, a small somewhat spool-shaped object (called the *diabolo*) so as to balance it on the string, toss it in the air and catch it, etc.

di′a-bo-lol′o-gy (dī′*ȧ*-bō-lŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*diabolo-* + *-logy*.] Study of the Devil or of belief in devils; also, theory or doctrine of devils; devil lore.

di′a-bro′sis (-brō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διάβρωσις ulceration; διαβιβρώσκειν to eat through; διά through + βιβρώσκειν to eat.] *Med.* Perforation, as of the walls of blood vessels by ulceration, producing hemorrhage.

di′a-brot′ic (-brŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαβρωτικός corrosive.] *Med.* Corrosive; ulcerative. — *n.* A corrosive agent.

Di′a-brot′i-ca (-ĭ-k*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διαβρωτικός able to eat through. See DIABROSIS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of leaf beetles. See CUCUMBER BEETLE.

di′a-caus′tic (-kôs′tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a caustic surface or curve caused by refraction. See CAUSTIC, *n.*, 2.

di′a-caus′tic, *n.* **1.** A diacaustic surface or curve. See CAUSTIC, *n.*, 2.
2. A cautery that cauterizes by refracted rays, as a double convex lens.

di′a-ce′tic (dī′*ȧ*-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *acetic*.] *Chem.* Aceto-acetic.

di-ac′e-tu′ri-a (dī-ăs′ē-tū′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See -URIA.] *Med.* The presence of diacetic acid in the urine, as in diabetes.

di-ac′e-tyl (dī-ăs′ē-tĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *acetyl*.] *Chem.* A liquid, $(CH_3CO)_2$, with an odor like that of quinone. Its molecule is the acetyl group, doubled.

di-ac′e-tyl, *a.* *Chem.* Containing two acetyl groups.

di′a-cet′y-lene (dī′*ȧ*-sĕt′ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*di-* + *acetylene*.] *Org. Chem.* **a** A hydrocarbon, HC:C·C:CH, obtained as a gas of peculiar odor. **b** Any of a series of hydrocarbons (of which the above is one) containing two triple bonds.

di-ach′y-lon (dī-ăk′ĭ-lŏn) } *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-l*ȧ*). [NL. *dia-*
di-ach′y-lum (dī-ăk′ĭ-l*ŭ*m) } *chylum*, fr. Gr. διάχυλος very juicy; διά thoroughly + χυλός juice.] *Pharm.* A plaster orig. composed of the juices of several plants, but now made of an oxide of lead and oil, and consisting essentially of glycerin mixed with lead salts of the fatty acids. It is used for excoriated surfaces and wounds, etc.

di-ac′id (dī-ăs′ĭd), *a.* [*di-* + *acid*.] *Chem.* Able to combine with two molecules of a monobasic, or one of a dibasic, acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

di′a-cli′nal (dī′*ȧ*-klī′n*ă*l), *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Geol. & Phys. Geog.* Crossing a fold; as, a *diaclinal* river.

di-ac′o-nal (dī-ăk′ō-n*ă*l), *a.* [LL. *diaconalis*: cf. F. *diaconal*. See DEACON.] Of or pertaining to a deacon.

di-ac′o-nate (-nāt), *n.* [L. *diaconatus*: cf. F. *diaconat*.] The office, or period of office, of a deacon; deaconship; also, a body or board of deacons.

di′a-con′i-con (dī′*ȧ*-kŏn′ĭ-kŏn) } *n.*; *pl.* -ICA (-k*ȧ*). [L.
di′a-con′i-cum (-kŏn′ĭ-k*ŭ*m) } *diaconicum* a place for storing the altar vessels, or, its source, Gr. διακονικόν, prop. neut. of διακονικός serviceable, in LGr., pert. to a deacon. See DEACON.] *Eccl.* Lit., something set apart for the use of deacons, or pert. to their office, esp. in the Eastern Church; specif.: **a** A vestry, sacristy, or reception room.

The *diaconicon* served, like the later sacristy, for keeping the church utensils and the sacred and liturgical books. The *diaconicon* was used for the vesting of the clergy, and to it the people also might resort to study the Scriptures. *Walter Lowrie.*

b A book setting forth the duties of deacons. **c** That part of the service which is said by the deacons.

di-ac′o-pe (dī-ăk′ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διακοπή a cutting in two; διά through + κόπτειν to cut.] **1.** *Gram.* Tmesis. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Surg.* A deep incised wound or a longitudinal cut, incision, or fracture, as in the cranium.

di′a-cous′tics (dī′*ȧ*-kōōs′tĭks; -kous′tĭks), *n.* [*di-*, *dia-* + *acoustics*.] The science which treats of sound as affected by passing through different mediums; — called also *diaphonics*. See ACOUSTICS, 1. — **di′a-cous′tic**, *a.*

di-ac′ri-sis (dī-ăk′rĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. διάκρισις decision. See DIACRITIC.] *Med.* Alteration in a secretion; critical discharge in a disease.

di′a-crit′ic (dī′*ȧ*-krĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διακριτικός, fr. διακρίνειν to separate, distinguish; διά through + κρίνειν to separate. See CRITIC.] That separates or distinguishes; diacritical. — *n.* A diacritical mark or point.

di′a-crit′i-cal (-ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* **1.** Serving to separate or distinguish; diacritic; as, a **diacritical mark, point,** *or* **sign,** a point or sign applied to a letter or symbol to distinguish it from another of similar form, or to indicate that it has a particular sound as distinguished from its other sounds; thus, ā, ă, ä, ō, ŏ, etc.
2. *Magnetism.* Pertaining to, or producing, half saturation of the magnetic capacity of a core; as, *diacritical* number (of ampere turns); *diacritical* point. *O. Frölich.*

di′ac-tin′ic (dī′ăk-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* [*di-*, *dia-* + *actinic*.] *Physics.* Capable of transmitting the chemical or actinic rays of light. — **di-ac′tin-ism** (dī-ăk′tĭ-nĭz′m), *n.*

Di′a-del′phi-a (dī′*ȧ*-dĕl′fĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + ἀδελφός brother.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants. It comprises those in which the stamens are united by their filaments into two bundles. — **di′a-del′phi-an** (-*ă*n), **di′a-del′phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

di′a-del′phous (-f*ŭ*s), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the class Diadelphia. **b** United by the filaments into two bundles or fascicles, as in Dutchman's-breeches (*Bikukulla*) and most Fabaceæ; — said of stamens.

Diadelphous Stamens.

di′a-dem (dī′*ȧ*-dĕm), *n.* [F. *diadème*, L. *diadema*, fr. Gr. διάδημα, fr. διαδεῖν to bind round; διά through, across + δεῖν to bind.]
1. A crown; specif., an ornamental headband or fillet, worn by Eastern monarchs as a badge of royalty. "The regal *diadem*." *Milton.*
2. Regal power or dignity; sovereignty; empire; — considered as symbolized by the crown.
3. *Her.* One of the arches rising from the rim of a crown (rarely also of a coronet), and uniting over the center.

di′a-dem (dī′*ȧ*-dĕm), *v. t.*; -DEMED (-dĕmd); -DEM′ING. To adorn with a diadem; to crown. *Pope.*

Di-ad′o-chi (dī-ăd′ō-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. διάδοχοι, pl. of διάδοχος succeeding, a successor, deriv. of διά through + δέχεσθαι to receive.] The successors of Alexander the Great; the Macedonian generals who partitioned his empire, esp. Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus. — **Di′a-do′chi-an** (dī′*ȧ*-dō′kĭ-*ă*n), *a. & n.*

di-ad′o-chite (dī-ăd′ō-kīt), *n.* [Gr. διάδοχος a successor.] *Min.* A hydrated ferric phosphate and sulphate, brown or yellowish in color.

di-ad′ro-mous (-rō-m*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. διάδρομος wandering.] *Bot.* Having the veins radiating from a central point in fan-shaped arrangement, as the leaves of the ginkgo.

di-ær′e-sis, di-er′e-sis (dī-ĕr′ē-sĭs, *or*, *esp. in British usage*, dī-ē′rē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ESES (-sēz). [L. *diaeresis*, Gr. διαίρεσις, fr. διαιρεῖν to divide; διά through, asunder + αἱρεῖν to take. See HERESY.] **1.** *Gram.* The resolution of one syllable into two, esp. by separating the vowel elements of a diphthong; — the opposite of *synæresis*.
2. A mark, consisting of two dots [¨], placed over a vowel to indicate its pronunciation in a separate syllable, used esp. over the second of two adjacent vowels to be separately pronounced; as in *zoölogy*, *reënforce*, *Brontë*, etc.
3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The break caused by the coincidence of the end of a foot with the end of a word. It is commonly marked #.
4. *Surg.* Division or solution of continuity; an operation consisting in dividing parts normally united.

di′æ-ret′ic, di′e-ret′ic (dī′ē-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαιρετικός dividing.] Of or pertaining to diæresis or division; specif., *Med.*, caustic. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* *Med.* A caustic agent. *Obs.*

di′a-gen′e-sis (dī′*ȧ*-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dia-* + *-genesis*.] *Min. & Chem.* Recombination or rearrangement resulting in a new product, as in the formation of larger crystalline grains from smaller ones. — **di′a-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

di′a-ge-ot′ro-pism (-jē-ŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*dia-* + *geo-* + *-tropism*.] *Plant Physiol.* Tendency of growing organs, as branches, rhizomes, or roots, to assume a position with their axes at right angles with the line of gravity, or nearly parallel to the ground. — **di′a-ge′o-trop′ic** (-jē′ō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

di′a-glyph (dī′*ȧ*-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. διαγλύφειν to engrave; διά through + γλύφειν to carve.] An intaglio.

di′a-glyph′ic (-glĭf′ĭk), **di′a-glyp′tic** (-glĭp′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sculpture, engraving, etc., formed by depressions in the general surface; — opposed to *anaglyphic*.

di′ag-nose′ (dī′ăg-nōs′; -nōz′; 277), *v. t. & i.*; DI′AG-NOSED′ (-nōst′; -nōzd′); DI′AG-NOS′ING (-nōs′ĭng; -nōz′ĭng). To ascertain by diagnosis; to recognize by its symptoms, as a disease; to make a diagnosis.

di′ag-no′sis (-nō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. διάγνωσις, fr. διαγιγνώσκειν to distinguish; διά through, asunder + γιγνώσκειν to know. See KNOW.] **1.** *Med.* The art or act of recognizing the presence of disease from its signs or symptoms, and deciding as to its character; also, the decision arrived at. Cf. PROGNOSIS.
2. Scientific determination of any kind.
3. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A concise technical description of a species or group, giving its distinguishing characters.
4. Critical perception or scrutiny; judgment based on such scrutiny; esp., perception of, or judgment concerning, motives and character.

My *diagnosis* of his character proved correct. *J. Payn.*

di′ag-nos′tic (-nŏs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαγνωστικός able to distinguish, fr. διαγιγνώσκειν: cf. F. *diagnostique*.] Pertaining to, or furthering, a diagnosis; specif.: **a** *Med.* Indicating the nature of a disease. **b** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Determining or distinguishing the species or other group to which an animal or plant belongs; as, a *diagnostic* character.

di′ag-nos′tic, *n.* A diagnostic mark or symptom.

di′ag-nos′ti-cate (dī′ăg-nŏs′tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [From DIAGNOSTIC.] To diagnose. — **di′ag-nos′ti-ca′tion** (-kā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.*

di′ag-nos′tics (-nŏs′tĭks), *n.* Diagnosis as a branch of medicine. "His rare skill in *diagnostics*." *Macaulay.*

di′a-gom′e-ter (dī′*ȧ*-gŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. διάγειν to transmit + *-meter*.] *Elec.* A sort of electroscope intended for determining the electrical conductivity of substances, — first used by Rousseau to detect adulterants in olive oil.

di-ag′o-nal (dī-ăg′ō-n*ă*l), *a.* [L. *diagonalis*, fr. Gr. διαγώνιος from angle to angle; διά through + γωνία an angle: cf. F. *diagonal*.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** Joining two nonadjacent vertices of a rectilinear or polyhedral figure; running across from corner to corner. **b** Passing, as a plane, through two nonadjacent edges of a polyhedron.
2. Having an oblique direction or extension.
3. Having diagonal parts or markings; as, *diagonal* cloth.

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dia. *Abbr.* Diameter.

di′a-ba-te′ri-al (dī′*ȧ*-b*ȧ*-tē′rĭ-*ă*l), *a.* [Gr. τὰ διαβατήρια (sc. ἱερά) offerings before crossing the border.] Pertaining to a passing over the borders. *Rare.*

di′a-bete, *n.* [F. *diabète*.] *Med.* Diabetes. *Obs.*

diabetes weed. = GRAVEL-WEED a.

di′a-be′tin (dī′*ȧ*-bē′tĭn), **di′a-be′tine** (-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* A proprietary substitute (essentially fruit sugar) for ordinary sugar in cases of diabetes.

di′a-be′to-gen′ic (-bē′tō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [See DIABETES; -GENIC.] Producing diabetes.

di′a-be-tog′e-nous (-bē-tŏj′ē-n*ŭ*s), *a.* [See DIABETES; -GENOUS.] Produced by diabetes.

‖ **dia′ble** (dyä′bl′). [F.] Devil. — **Dia′ble, Le** (lẽ). **a** A nickname of Olivier Necker, called Le Dain, the barber and afterwards the infamous privy councilor and tool of Louis XI. of France. **b** See ROBERT THE DEVIL. — **Dia′ble Boi′teux′, Le** (bwȧ′tû′). Lit., the lame devil. See ASMODEUS.

di-ab′ler-y (dĭ-ăb′lẽr-ĭ). Var. of DIABLERIE.

di′ab-lic′u-late, *v. i.* [F. (Rabelais) *diablicular*, p. pr., fr. Gr. διάβολος slanderer. See DEVIL.] To calumniate. *Obs.*

‖ **dia′blo** (dyä′blō), *n.* [Sp.] Devil.

dia′blo′tin′ (dyä′blō′tăN′), *n.* [F.] **1.** An imp; a little devil. **2.** *pl.* Dainties: **a** Frozen custards. **b** Neapolitan dragées. **c** Chocolate bonbons in paper.

di′a-blu′ti-cate, *v. i.* Corrupt. of DIABLICULATE. *Obs.*

di-ab′o-larch (dī-ăb′ō-lärk), *n.* [Gr. διάβολος devil + *-arch*.] The ruler of the devils. — **di-ab′o-larch-y** (-lär-kĭ), *n.*

di′a-bol′i-fy (dī′*ȧ*-bŏl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *diabolus* devil + *-fy*.] To change into, or to represent as, a devil. — **di′a-bol′i-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.*

di′a-bol′o-gy (-bŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Contr. fr. DIABOLOLOGY. — **di′a-bo-log′i-cal** (-bō-lŏj′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.*

Di′a-bo-lo′ni-an (-bō-lō′nĭ-*ă*n), *a.* In Bunyan's "The Holy War," of the party of Diabolus. — *n.* One of the followers of Diabolus, esp. in his attack upon the town of Mansoul.

‖ **di-ab′o-lus** (dī-ăb′ō-l*ŭ*s), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. διάβολος devil.] A devil.

di′a-can′thous (dī′*ȧ*-kăn′th*ŭ*s), *a.* [*di-* + *acanthous*.] *Bot.* Having two spines. *Rare.*

di′a-ca-thol′i-con (-k*ȧ*-thŏl′ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*dia-* + *catholicon*; Gr. διὰ καθολικῶν composed of general or universal (ingredients). *Oxf. E. D.*] *Med.* A universal remedy; — a former name for a purgative electuary.

di-ac′e-tate (dī-ăs′ē-tāt), *n.* [*di-* + *acetate*.] *Chem.* **a** A salt or ester containing two acetyl groups; as, ethylene *diacetate*. **b** An aceto-acetate.

di-ac′e-tin (dī-ăs′ē-tĭn), *n.* [*di-* + *acetin*.] *Chem.* See ACETIN.

di-ac′e-to-nu′ri-a (-tō-nū′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = DIACETURIA.

di′a-chæ′ni-um (dī′*ȧ*-kē′nĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-*ȧ*). Also **di′a-che′ni-um**. [NL.; *di-* + *achenium*.] *Bot.* A cremocarp. *Obs.*

di′a-cho-ret′ic (dī′*ȧ*-kō-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαχωρητικός.] Laxative.

di-ach′y-ma (dī-ăk′ĭ-m*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *dia-* + *-chyma* as in parenchyma.] *Bot.* Mesophyll. *Obs.*

di′a-clase (dī′*ȧ*-klās), *n.* [Gr. διακλᾶν to break in twain.] *Geol.* A joint. *Rare.* — **di′a-clas′tic** (-klăs′tĭk), *a.* *Rare.*

di-ac′la-sis (dī-ăk′l*ȧ*-sĭs; dī′*ȧ*-klā′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. διά through + κλᾶν to break.] A breaking; refraction. — **di′a-clas′tic** (dī′*ȧ*-klăs′tĭk), *a.*

di′a-cle (dī′*ȧ*-k′l), *n.* [Cf. DIAL.] *Astron.* A pocket dial or compass. *Obs.*

diacne. † DEACON.

di′a-co′di-on (dī′*ȧ*-kō′dĭ-*ŏ*n), **di′a-co′di-um** (-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διὰ κωδειῶν from poppy heads.] A sirup of poppies, formerly used as a narcotic.

di′a-cœle (dī′*ȧ*-sēl), **di′a-cœ′li-a** (-sē′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. *diacoelia*. See DIA-; CŒLIA.] *Anat.* The third ventricle of the brain.

diacon, diaconess. † DEACON, DEACONESS.

di-ac′o-nate, *a.* Governed by deacons.

di′a-co′ni-a (dī′*ȧ*-kō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* A hospice, usually under a deacon, for the relief of the poor, aged, or infirm; also, the chapel to which it is, usually, annexed.

di′a-cran-te′ri-an (-krăn-tē′rĭ-*ă*n), **di′a-cran-ter′ic** (-krăn-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [*dia-* apart + Gr. κραντῆρες wisdom teeth.] *Zoöl.* Having the back teeth separated by an interval from the front ones, as certain snakes; — opposed to *syncranterian*.

‖ **dia′cre** (dyä′kr′), *n.* [F.] A deacon. *Rare.*

di′a-crit′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DIACRITICAL, DIACRITIC. See -LY.

di-ac′ro-my-o′di-an (dī-ăk′rō-mī-ō′dĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [NL.; see DI-; ACROMYODI.] *Zoöl.* Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles inserted on both ends of the bronchial semirings, as the singing birds. — **di-ac′ro-my-o′dous** (-d*ŭ*s), *a.*

di-ac′ti-nal (dī-ăk′tĭ-n*ă*l; dī′ăk-tī′n*ă*l), **di-ac′tine** (-tĭn), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* Having two rays; pointed at both ends.

di-ac′u-lum (-ū-l*ŭ*m). Var. of DIACHYLON.

di′-a′da-pan′ (dē′ä′dä-păn′), *n. pl.* [Malay *baris di-adapan* diacritical marks in front.] The vowel points used in Malay writing.

di′a-delph (dī′*ȧ*-dĕlf), *n.* A diadelphous plant.

Di′a-de′ma (-dē′m*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *diadema* diadem.] *Zoöl.* A genus of echinoids of the group Regularia, having a thin fragile test and very long, slender, longitudinally striated spines.

diadem lemur *or* **sifaka.** See SIFAKA.

diadem spider. The garden spider.

di′a-derm, *n.* [*dia-* + *-derm*.] *Embryol.* The blastoderm when consisting of ectoderm and endoderm. *Rare.*

di-ad′o-che (dī-ăd′ō-kē), *n.* [Gr. διαδοχή.] Succession. *Rare.*

di-ad′o-chos (-kŏs), *n.* [Gr. διάδοχος.] Successor. Cf. DIADOCHI.

di′a-drom, di′a-drome, *n.* [Gr. διάδρομος a running through.] A complete vibration. *Obs.*

Di′a-du′me-nus (dī′*ȧ*-dōō′mē-n*ŭ*s), *or* **Di′a-dou′me-nos** (-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. διαδούμενος, p. pr. of διαδεῖν to bind around.] A lost bronze statue by Polycletus serving as a counterpart to the Doryphorus. The Museo Nazionale at Naples and the British Museum have marble copies.

The *Diadumenus* is in a similar attitude [to the Doryphorus]; the head is also turned to the side, but with a more marked movement; the hands are raised and in the act of fastening a fillet round the head. *Baedeker (Reinhard Kekule).*

di′æ-te′tæ (dī′ē-tē′tē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. διαιτηταί, pl. of διαιτητής arbitrator.] *Gr. Antiq.* Public arbitrators at Athens.

di-af′a-nous. Diaphanous. *R. S.*

Dia′foi′rus′, Tho′mas′ (tō′mä′ dyȧ′fwȧ′rüs′). [F.] A pedantic young medical student, about to be dubbed doctor, in Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire." He is an unsuccessful lover of Angélique.

di′a-fo-ret′ic. Diaphoretic. *R. S.*

di′a-fragm. Diaphragm. *Ref. Sp.*

di′ag-nos′a-ble, di′ag-nose′a-ble, *a.* *Med.* See -ABLE.

di′ag-nos′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of DIAGNOSTIC.

di′ag-nos-ti′cian (dī′ăg-nŏs-

E F G H I J K L M

4. *Cryst.* Pert. to or designating certain axes of the isometric system which are the intersections between the principal and the secondary planes of symmetry.

diagonal bellows, *Organ Building*, a bellows having its two sides at an angle. — **d. bond.** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**. — **d. cloth**, a plain twilled fabric with diagonal stripes, ridges, or welts, used esp. for men's outer garments; also, a similar soft material serving as a ground for embroidery. — **d. eyepiece**, *Astron.*, an eyepiece or adapter containing a right-angle prism or plane mirror to reflect the rays from a circumzenithal object to the side of the tube for more convenient observation; — called also *diagonal*. — **d. gait**, the trot. — **d. opera glass**, a polemoscope. — **d. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **d. plane**, *Bot.*, any vertical plane which is not anteroposterior or lateral; — said of a flower. *Goebel.* — **d. points** (of a quadrangle), *Math.*, three points (not vertices of the quadrangle) where the six lines meet in pairs. — **d. prism** *or* **pyramid**, *Cryst.*, in the hexagonal system, a prism or pyramid of the second order. See PRISM. — **d. rib.** *Arch.* = CROSS SPRINGER. — **d. scale**, a scale which consists of a set of parallel lines, with other lines crossing them obliquely

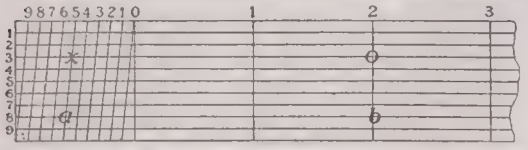

Diagonal Scale. In this scale tenths and hundredths are shown by the horizontal distance from the zero line to the intersection of that diagonal line which corresponds in number to the tenths with that horizontal line which corresponds in number to the hundredths; units are shown to the right of zero. Thus 2.53 is from *x* on the horizontal "*hundredth line*" numbered 3, at its intersection with the diagonal "*tenth line*" numbered 5, to the vertical "*unit line*," numbered 2, at *o*. The distance *a b* would equal 2.58.

at a slight angle, so that their intersections furnish smaller subdivisions of the unit of measure than could be conveniently marked on a plain scale. — **d. stratification**, *Geol.*, cross-bedding. — **d. triangle**, *Math.*, the triangle formed by the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral or by the three diagonal points of a complete quadrangle. — **d. wrench**, *Mech.*, a wrench in which the jaw forms an angle with the bar or lever.

di-ag'o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-năl), *n.* **1**. A diagonal right line or plane.

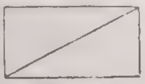

a Diagonal, 1.

2. A diagonal direction; also, a diagonal row or arrangement or a part of a structure placed diagonally.
3. Short for DIAGONAL CLOTH, DIAGONAL EYEPIECE.

A morning coat of blue *diagonals*. *W. D. Howells.*

4. In chess, checkers, etc., a row of squares running obliquely across the board; as, a white king's bishop moves on the white *diagonals*.
5. *pl. Manège.* The diagonally opposite legs of a horse.

di-ag'o-nal–built', *a.* *Shipbuilding.* Built by forming the outer skin of two layers of planking, making angles of about 45° with the keel, in opposite directions.

di'a-gram (dī'ȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. διάγραμμα, fr. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines; διά through + γράφειν to draw, write: cf. F. *diagramme*. See GRAPHIC.] **1**. Any line drawing made for mathematical or scientific purposes; a mechanical drawing or geometrical figure.
2. Hence, any graphic representation showing the arrangement of the parts of something or the value, force, or progress of any series of events; a scheme, chart, or plan; as, a *diagram* illustrating the circulation of the blood; a grammatical *diagram* of sentence structure.
3. A register or written list; — applied to an inscription, book title, etc. *A Grecism.* *Obs.*
4. *Music.* A table anciently used to represent the system of diatonic notes; a gamut.

di'a-gram, *v. t.*; DI'A-GRAMED (-grămd) or DI'A-GRAMMED; DI'A-GRAM'ING or DI'A-GRAM'MING. To represent by, or put into the form of, a diagram.

diagram factor. *Engin.* A numerical coefficient by which the area of a theoretical indicator diagram must be multiplied to approximate to the diagram obtained from the indicator. In the best engines its value is from .80 to .98.

di'a-gram-mat'ic (-grȧ-măt'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, or of
di'a-gram-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the nature of, a diagram; showing by diagram. — **di'a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di'a-graph (dī'ȧ-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. διαγράφειν to draw: cf. F. *diagraphe*. See DIAGRAM.] **1**. A drawing instrument, combining a protractor and scale.
2. An optical device having a glass through which the outline of an object to be delineated can be followed by the eye, the outline being copied by a pencil attached to the glass and governed by an arrangement of cords.
3. An apparatus consisting of jointed links, pulleys, cords, etc., used for demonstrating phenomena depending on the theorem of parallel forces, for illustrating the laws of oblique projection, the composition of circle movements, etc.

di'a-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to graphic
di'a-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } representation, esp. drawing or carving. *Rare.*

di'a-graph'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art or science of descriptive drawing, esp. by mechanical appliances and mathematical rule.

di'al (dī'ăl), *n.* [LL. *dialis* daily, fr. L. *dies* day. See DEITY.] **1**. An instrument, formerly much used, for showing the time of day from the shadow of a style or gnomon on a graduated arc or surface; esp., a sundial (there are also lunar and astral dials). The style or gnomon is usually parallel to the earth's axis, but the dial plate may be either horizontal or vertical.
2. Hence: **a** Any chronometer or timepiece, as a clock or watch. *Obs.* except specif., a spring timepiece with a large face. **b** A mariner's compass. *Obs.* **c** *Surv.* A compass used in dialing.

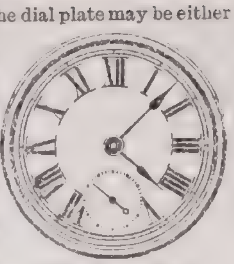

Dial of Timepiece.

3. The graduated face of a timepiece, on which the time is shown by pointers or hands.
4. A plate or face, usually a disk, having a pointer or pointers for indicating something, as a degree of power, a rate of expenditure, etc.; as, the *dial* of a pressure gauge, a speed counter, a weighing machine, etc.
5. A lapidary's instrument for cutting a range of facets on a gem, consisting essentially of a brass rod, in one end of which the cement rod is stuck, having a graduated dial and index at the other end. The rod turns in a ball-and-socket joint and can be traversed by turning the apparatus on a graduated quadrant.

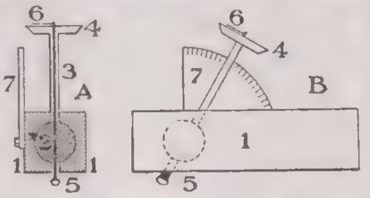

Lapidary's Dial. *A* Section; *B* Side View. 1, 1 Jaws; 2 Ball; 3 Tube; 4 Dial; 5 Cement Rod; 6 Index; 7 Quadrant.

6. The face. *Low.*

di'al (dī'ăl), *v. t.*; DI'ALED (-ăld) or DI'ALLED; DI'AL-ING or DI'AL-LING. **1**. To measure with a dial.

Hours of that true time which is *dialed* in heaven. *Talfourd.*

2. *Mining.* To survey with a dial or circumferentor.

dial bird. [Cf. DAYAL.] Any of several song birds of India allied to the European robin, esp. the magpie robin (which see) and the Indian robin (*Thamnobia fulicata*).

di'a-lect (dī'ȧ-lĕkt), *n.* [F. *dialecte*, L. *dialectus*, fr. Gr. διάλεκτος, fr. διαλεγεσθαι to converse, discourse. See DIALOGUE.] **1**. Means or mode of expressing thoughts; language; tongue; form of speech; phraseology.

The universal *dialect* of the world. *South.*

2. A form of speech characterized by local peculiarities; esp., a local form of a language differing from the standard or literary form; a form of speech actually in natural use in any community as a mode of communication, varying somewhat in the mouths of individuals, but only within comparatively narrow limits at any one time (*E. S. Sheldon*); as, the Yorkshire *dialect* of English; broadly speaking, English and Dutch are *dialects* of West Germanic. Cf. LANGUAGE, PATOIS.

A *dialect* is not a degraded literary language: a literary language is an elevated *dialect*. *G. L. Kittredge.*
Civilization and centralization counteract the tendency to multiply *dialects* and alphabets. *I. Taylor* (*The Alphabet*).

3. The cant or jargon of a class, profession, trade, or the like; as, the lawyer's *dialect*.
4. = DIALECTIC. *Obs.*
Syn. — Idiom, patois, vernacular; tongue, speech, phraseology. See LANGUAGE.

di'a-lec'tal (dī'ȧ-lĕk'tăl), *a.* Relating to a dialect; dialectical; as, a *dialectal* variant. — **di'a-lec'tal-ly**, *adv.*

di'a-lec'tic (-lĕk'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *dialecticus*, Gr. διαλε-
di'a-lec'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } κτικός. See DIALECT.] **1**. Pertaining to dialectics; logical; argumental; also, addicted to the practice of dialectics; as, a *dialectic* philosopher.
2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dialect.
dialectic proposition, *Logic*, a proposition put forward for discussion or as an assumption.

di'a-lec'tic, *n.* **1**. Critical analysis of conceptions. = DIALECTICS.

Plato placed his *dialectic* above all sciences. *Liddell & Scott.*

2. A dialectic philosopher or disputant.

di'a-lec-ti'cian (dī'ȧ-lĕk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dialecticien*.] **1**. One versed in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.
2. One who studies dialects.

di'a-lec'ti-cism (dī'ȧ-lĕk'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1**. The practice of dialectics.
2. The nature or characteristics of dialect; dialectal influence; also, a dialectal expression.

di'a-lec'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [ME. *dialatik*, OF. *dialetique*, F. *dialectique*, L. *dialectica* (sc. *ars*), Gr. διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη).] That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; the application of logical principles to discursive reasoning; the science or art of discriminating truth from error; systematic analysis of conceptions for the purpose of developing what is implied in them. *Dialectics* was defined by Aristotle to be the method of arguing with probability on any given problem, and of defending a tenet without inconsistency. By Plato it was used in the following senses: (1) Discussion by dialogue as a method of scientific investigation. (2) The method of investigating the truth by analysis. (3) The science of ideas or of the nature and laws of being — the higher metaphysics. By Kant it was employed to signify the logic of appearances or illusions, whether these arise from accident or error, or from those necessary limitations which, according to this philosopher, originate in the constitution of the intellect.

di'a-lec-tol'o-gy (dī'ȧ-lĕk-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*dialect* + *-logy*.] *Philol.* Systematic study or knowledge of dialects. — **di'a-lec-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **di'a-lec-tol'o-ger** (-tŏl'ō-jẽr), **di'a-lec-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

di'al-ing, di'al-ling (dī'ăl-ĭng), *n.* **1**. Art of constructing dials; science treating of measuring time by dials.
2. A method of surveying, esp. in mines, in which the bearings of the courses, or the angles which they make with each other, are determined by the circumferentor.

dialing, *or* **dialling, globe.** An instrument with a horizontal plane and an index, for use in constructing dials.

di'al-lage (dī'ă-lāj), *n.* [Gr. διαλλαγή change; — alluding to its dissimilar planes of fracture: cf. F. *diallage*.] *Min.* A dark green or bronze-colored laminated pyroxene, common in certain igneous rocks. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.2–3.35. — **di'al-lag'ic** (-lăj'ĭk), **di-al'la-goid** (dī-ăl'ȧ-goid), *a.*

dial lock. A combination lock with the numbers or letters arranged on a dial or dials.

di-al'lyl (dī-ăl'ĭl), *n.* *Chem.* A pungent liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_{10}, consisting of two united allyl radicals. It is a diolefine. *Diallyl*, as a prefix, indicates the *presence* in a compound *of two allyl groups*.

di'a-log'ic (dī'ȧ-lŏj'ĭk), **di'a-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. διαλογικός of discourse.] Relating to, or of the nature of, dialogue; participating in dialogue. — **di'a-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-al'o-gism (dī-ăl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. διαλογισμός, fr. διάλογος. See DIALOGUE.] **1**. An imaginary speech or discussion between two or more; also, an actual dialogue.
2. *Logic.* A disjunctive conclusion inferred from a single (expressed) premise; as in: "Gravitation may act without contact; therefore, either some force may act without contact or gravitation is not a force."

di-al'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* [L. *dialogista*: cf. F. *dialogiste*.] **1**. One who participates in a dialogue.
2. A writer of dialogues.

di-al'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). [Gr. διαλογιζεσθαι: cf. F. *dialogiser*.] To dialogue.

di'a-logue (dī'ȧ-lŏg), *n.* Also, *Ref. Sp.*, **di'a-log**. [ME. *dialoge*, F. *dialogue*, L. *dialogus*, fr. Gr. διάλογος, fr. διαλέγεσθαι to converse; διά through + λέγειν to speak. See LEGEND.] **1**. A written composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing or reasoning on some topic; as, the *Dialogues* of Plato.
2. A colloquy or conversation between two or more persons; conversation; particularly, formal conversation in the drama or in scholastic exercises.

di'a-logue, *v. i.*; DI'A-LOGUED (-lŏgd); DI'A-LOGU'ING (-lŏg'ĭng). Also, *Ref. Sp.*, **di'a-log**. [Cf. F. *dialoguer*.] To take part in a dialogue. — *v. t.* To express in dialogue.

And *dialogued* for him what he would say. *Shak.*

dial plate. The plane or disk of a dial, as of a timepiece.

dial telegraph. A telegraph in which letters and numbers or other symbols are placed upon the border of a circular dial plate at each station, the apparatus being so arranged that the needle or index of the dial at the receiving station copies the movements of that at the sending station.

di'a-lu'ric (dī'ȧ-lū'rĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *al*loxantin + *uric*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid (*tartronyl urea*), $C_4H_4O_4N_2$, formed by the reduction of alloxantin.

di-al'y-sis (dī-ăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* DIALYSES (-sēz). [L., separation, fr. Gr. διάλυσις, fr. διαλύειν to part asunder, dissolve; διά through + λύειν to loose.] Dissolution; separation; specif.: **a** *Gram.* Diæresis. *Rare.* **b** *Rhet.* Parenthesis; also, asyndeton. *Obs. or R.* **c** *Med.* Debility; also, a solution of continuity; division; separation of parts. **d** *Chem.* The separation of crystalloids and colloids in solution, by means of their unequal diffusion through certain natural or artificial membranes. See CRYSTALLOID, *n.*, 1, COLLOID, *n.*, 1. **e** *Bot.* The separation of normally united parts. *Rare.*

di'a-ly-ste'lic (dī'ȧ-lĭ-stē'lĭk), *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. λύειν to loose + στήλη post.] *Bot.* Having the vascular bundles separated, as the base of the stem in most ferns. Cf. GAMOSTELIC.

di'a-lyt'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαλυτικός, fr. διαλύειν. See DIALYSIS.] **1**. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dialysis.
2. *Math.* Dissolving the relations that connect the powers of variables, so that certain combinations of them may be treated as independent variables linearly connected.
dialytic telescope, a telescope with crown-glass objective achromatized by a smaller flint lens, usually mounted near the middle of the tube.

di'a-lyt'ic, *n.* A dialytic telescope.

di-al'y-zate (dī-ăl'ĭ-zāt), *n.* *Chem.* That part of a material subjected to dialysis which fails to pass through the membrane; — opposed to *diffusate*.

di'a-ly-za'tion (dī'ȧ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Dialysis.

di'a-lyze (dī'ȧ-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Chem.* To separate, prepare, or obtain, by dialysis; to pass through a suitable membrane; to subject to dialysis.

di'a-lyz'er (dī'ȧ-līz'ẽr), *n.* A vessel used in chemical dialysis, consisting of a hoop upon which is stretched the septum, or membrane. Dialysis is effected by placing the material in the dialyzer, and floating the latter in water.

di'a-mag-net'ic (dī'ȧ-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* Possessing, or pertaining to, the property of being repelled by a magnet and of tending to take a position at right angles to the lines of force in a magnetic field; — opposed to *paramagnetic*, or *magnetic*. Bismuth is the best example of a diamagnetic substance; others are antimony, zinc, phosphorus, water, hydrogen. — **di'a-mag-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di'a-mag-net'ic, *n.* A diamagnetic substance.

di'a-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* *Physics.* **1**. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena, and of the properties of diamagnetic bodies.
2. That form or condition of magnetic action which characterizes diamagnetics.

di'a-mag'net-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*diamagnetic* +

tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One who makes diagnoses, esp. an expert.

di-ag'o-nal'i-ty (dī-ăg'ō-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being diagonal. *Rare.*

di-ag'o-nal-ize (-năl-īz), *v. i.* To move as in a diagonal; to trim. *Rare.*

di-ag'o-nal-ly, *adv.* of DIAGONAL. See -LY.

di'a-go'ni-al, *a.* & *n.* Diagonal: opposite. *Obs.*

di'a-gon'ic (dī'ȧ-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* = DIAGONAL. *Rare.*

di'a-gram'ma-tize, *v. t.* To make a diagram of.

di'a-gram-me'ter, *n.* [*diagram* + *-meter*.] *Mech.* An instrument for measuring diagrams, esp. one for measuring the ordinates of indicator diagrams.

di'a-gryd'i-um (dī'ȧ-grĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [Corrupt. of *dacrydium*.] A medicinal preparation of scammony. *Obs.*

di'a-he'li-ot'ro-pism, *n.* [*dia-* + *heliotropism*.] See DIAPHOTOTROPISM. — **di'a-he'li-o-trop'ic**, *a.* — -**trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

diakne. † DEACON.

dial. *Abbr.* Dialect; dialectic.

dialatik. Dialectics. *Obs*

di'ald. Dialed. *Ref. Sp.*

di-al'dan (dī-ăl'dăn), **di-al'dane** (-dān), *n.* [*di-* + *ald*ol + *an*hydro-.] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_8H_{14}O_3$, formed by the union of two molecules of aldol with elimination of water. — **di'al-dan'ic** (dī'ăl-dăn'ĭk), *a.*

di-al'de-hyde, *n.* [*di-* + *aldehyde*.] *Org. Chem.* A compound containing two aldehyde groups.

di'a-lec'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of DIALECTIC, DIALECTICAL. See -LY.

di'a-lec'tor, *n.* A dialectician.

di'al-er, di'al-ler, *n.* A dialist.

dial foot. In watches, any of the short pieces of wire supporting the dial.

di'al-ist, *n.* A maker of dials; one skilled in dialing

di-al'kyl, di'al-kyl'ic, *a.* [*di-* + *alkyl*.] *Chem.* Containing, or modified by the introduction of, two alkyl groups.

di-al'kyl-am'ine (dī-ăl'kĭl-ăm'-ĭn; -ȧ-mēn'), *n.* [*di-* + *alkyl* + *amine*.] *Chem.* An amine derived from ammonia by the introduction of two alkyl groups, as dimethylamine.

di-al'la-ge (dī-ăl'ȧ-jē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διαλλαγή interchange, change, fr. διαλλάσσειν to interchange.] *Rhet.* A figure by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then turned to one point.

di'alled, di'al-ler, di'al-ling, etc. Vars. of DIALED, etc.

di'al-lel, *a.* [Gr. διάλληλος crossing.] Intersecting. *Obs.*

di'al-le'lon (dī'ă-lē'lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [Gr. δι' ἀλλήλων through one another.] *Logic.* Definition in a circle.

di'al-le'lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [Gr. διάλληλος τρόπος.] *Logic.* A reasoning in a circle.

di-al'lo-gite. *Min.* Var. of DIALOGITE. = RHODOCHROSITE

di'a-log. Dialogue. *Ref. Sp.*

di'a-lo-gis'tic (dī'ȧ-lō-jĭs'tĭk), **di'a-lo-gis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. διαλογιστικός.] Dialogic. — **di'a-lo-gis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv*

di-al'o-gite (dī-ăl'ō-jīt), *n.* [Gr. διαλογή a distinct enumeration.] = RHODOCHROSITE.

dialoke. † DIALOGUE.

Di'al-o'ni-an, *n.* A Londoner dwelling in the Seven Dials, a low quarter between Oxford Street and Charing Cross; hence, an outcast; a criminal.

dial wheel. In a watch, any of the wheels between the pillar plate and the dial.

di'a-ly-car'pous (dī'ȧ-lĭ-kär'-pŭs), *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. λύειν to loose + *-carpous*.] Apocarpous.

Di'a-ly-pet'a-læ (-pĕt'ȧ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *dia-* + Gr. λύειν to loose + πέταλον a leaf.] *Bot.* Syn. of CHORIPETALÆ. — **di'a-ly-pet'al-ous** (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a*

di'a-ly-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. λύειν to loose + *-phyllous*.] *Bot.* Having separate leaves, as a perianth.

dialysable, dialyse, etc. Vars of DIALYZABLE, DIALYZE, etc

di-al'y-sa'tor (dī-ăl'ĭ-zā'tẽr), *n* A dialyzer.

di'a-lyse, di'a-lys'er. Vars. of DIALYZE, DIALYZER.

di'a-ly-sep'al-ous, *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. λύειν to loose + *sepalous*.] *Bot.* Chorisepalous.

di'a-ly-stam'i-nous, *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. λύειν + *stamen*.] *Bot.* Having distinct stamens. *Rare*

di'a-lyt'i-cal-ly, *adv* of DIALYTIC.

di-al'y-ton, *n.* [L., Gr. διάλυτον, neut. of διάλυτος resolved, relaxed.] *Rhet.* Asyndeton. *Obs. or R.*

di'a-lyz'a-ble (dī'ȧ-līz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

diam. *Abbr.* Diameter

di'a-mag'net, *n.* *Physics.* [*dia-* + *magnet*.] = DIAMAGNETIC, *n.*

di'a-mant. † DIAMOND.

-meter.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the strength of diamagnetic effects.

di'a-man-tif'er-ous (dī'ȧ-măn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [F. *diamant* diamond + *-ferous.*] Yielding diamonds.

di'a-man'tine (-măn'tĭn), *a.* [Cf. F. *diamantin.*] **1.** Adamantine. *Obs.*
2. Of, or of the nature of, diamond.

di'a-man'tine, *n.* A preparation of crystallized boron, used as a polishing powder, esp. for steel.

di-am'e-ter (dī-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [F. *diamètre*, L. *diametros*, fr. Gr. διάμετρος; διά through + μέτρον measure. See METER.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** Any chord passing through the center of a figure or body, as a circle, conic section, sphere, cube, etc.; a line that bisects a system of parallel chords of a curve. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* **b** A line, the locus of the center of mean distances, on each of a system of parallel chords, of its intersections with a curve of *n*th degree. *Newton.* **c** A diametral plane.
2. The length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side; width; thickness; as, the *diameter* of a tree or rock.
3. *Arch.* The distance through a column at its base, used as a standard measure for all parts of the order. See MODULE.
4. *Craniom.* One of the maximal distances of the skull; as, the frontal *diameter*, or width of the forehead.

di-am'e-tral (-trăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *diamétral.*] Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a diameter; diametrical.
diametral curve, *or* **diametral surface.** *Geom.*, any line or surface that bisects a system of parallel chords of a curve or surface. — **d. number.** *Math.* **a** Any of the numbers $\frac{1}{2}\left\{(1+\sqrt{2})^n+(1-\sqrt{2})^n\right\}$, *n* being any integer; as, 1, 3, 7, 17, 41, 99, 239, . . . **b** The product of two factors the sum of whose squares is a square: as 12 (= 3 × 4), 60 (= 5 × 12). — **d. pitch,** *Gearing*, a length which has the same ratio to the pitch circle diameter as the pitch proper has to its circumference. — **d. planes,** *Cryst.*, planes in which two of the axes lie. — **d. prism** *or* **pyramid,** *Cryst.*, in the tetragonal system, a prism or pyramid of the second order. See PRISM.

di'a-met'ric (dī'ȧ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [Gr. διαμετρικός.] **1.** Of,
di'a-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diameter; diametral.
2. As remote as possible, as if at the opposite end of a diameter; entirely or directly adverse.
diametrical pitch, diametral pitch.

di'a-met'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* In a diametrical, or directly opposite, way, manner, or position.

di-am'ide (dī-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*di-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* **a** Any compound containing two amido groups united with one or two acid radicals, — as distinguished from a diamine. **b** Hydrazine, $H_2N{\cdot}NH_2$.

di-am'i-do- (dī-ăm'ĭ-dō; dī'ȧ-mē'dō; *see* AMIDO). *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of two amido groups*; — usually equivalent to *diamino-*.

di-am'ine (dī-ăm'ĭn; dī'ȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*di-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two amino groups; as, ethylene *diamine*, $C_2H_4(NH_2)_2$. See AMINO.

di-am'i-no (dī-ăm'ĭ-nō; dī'ȧ-mē'nō; *see* AMINO), *a.* & *prefix.* [*di-* + *amino.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, two amino groups. See AMINO.

di'am-mo'ni-um (dī'ă-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*di-* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $H_3N{\cdot}NH_3$, salts of which are formed by the combination of hydrazine with acids.

di'a-mond (dī'ȧ-mŭnd; *the pron.* dī'mŭnd, *usual in 17th and 18th c., is now archaic or dial.*), *n.* [ME. *diamaund*, *diamaunt*, F. *diamant*, corrupted fr. L. *adamas* the hardest iron, steel, diamond, Gr. ἀδάμας. Perh. the corrupt. is due to the influence of Gr. διαφανής transparent. See ADAMANT, TAME.] **1.** Native carbon crystallized in the isometric system (often in the form of octahedrons with rounded edges), highly valued, when transparent and free from flaws, as a precious stone; also, a piece of this material. H., 10. Sp. gr. of crystals, 3.52. It is usually colorless or nearly so; but some specimens are green, blue, etc., and the variety *carbonado* is black. The refractive and dispersive powers are high, and when the rough or natural stone is cut, for use in jewelry, into forms with many reflecting faces, or facets, it shows a remarkable brilliancy and play of prismatic colors. See BRILLIANT, *n.*, 1, ROSE, TABLE. It is said to be of the *first water* when colorless and limpid as water, and of the *second* or *third water* as the transparency decreases. Diamond is the hardest substance known, and hence that which is not available for gems, e. g. *bort*, is used as an abrasive. India was for centuries the chief source, then Brazil, at present South Africa (see KIMBERLITE). Diamonds have been produced artificially, but only in minute crystals, enormous pressures being required.
2. A substance of exceeding hardness; adamant. *Obs.*
3. A plane figure formed by four equal straight lines bounding two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhombus; a lozenge.

Diamond, 3.

4. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the tincture sable or black.
5. *Playing Cards.* A red lozenge stamped on a card; a card so marked in a suit; *pl.*, the suit.
6. A tool holding a diamond, for cutting glass.
7. *Baseball.* The infield; the space, 90 feet on a side, having the bases at its angles. See BASEBALL.
8. *Print.* The smallest size of type in common use. See TYPE.
☞ This line is printed in *diamond*.
diamond cut diamond, wit matching wit; the encounter of shrewdness with equal shrewdness. Cf. *when Greek meets Greek*, under GREEK.

di'a-mond (dī'ȧ-mŭnd), *v. t.*; DI'A-MOND-ED; DI'A-MOND-ING. To fit out or adorn with diamonds; to make glittering; as, to *diamond* one's self. *Rare.*

diamond anniversary, jubilee, etc. One celebrated upon the completion of sixty, or according to some seventy-five, years from the beginning of the thing commemorated. See WEDDING, *Note.*

di'a-mond-back' *or* **-backed'** (-băkt'), *a.* Having marks like diamonds or lozenges on the back.
diamond-back moth, a small grayish tineid moth (*Plutella cruciferarum*), whose wings, when folded, exhibit a row of whitish diamond-shaped markings along their junction. Its larva is exceedingly destructive to cabbages, turnips, and other cruciferous plants. — **d. rattlesnake,** the diamond rattlesnake. See RATTLESNAKE. — **d. terrapin.** See TERRAPIN.

diamond beetle. A large South American weevil (*Entimus imperialis*), remarkable for its splendid luster and colors, due to minute brilliant scales.

$\frac{2}{3}$
Diamond Beetle.

diamond crossing. *Railroads.* A crossing in which the rails cross obliquely.

diamond drill. *Engin.* A drill (usually annular) faced with bort diamonds, used for rock boring.

di'a-mond-ed, *p. a.* **1.** Having figures like a diamond or lozenge.
2. Adorned with diamonds; diamondized. *Emerson.*

diamond file. A file made of a copper strip into which diamond powder has been hammered.

diamond gauge *or* **gage.** A jeweler's staff set with a series of crystals by which to gauge the size of small diamonds.

diamond groove. *Iron Working.* A groove of V section in a roll.

diamond hitch. In tying a pack on an animal, an interlacing of ropes forming a diamond on the top of the pack.

diamond mortar. A small steel mortar used for pulverizing hard substances.

diamond panel. A panel formed in four planes which gradually rise or sink to the center.

diamond pencil. A stylus or cutting tool tipped with diamond.

diamond plate. **a** *Seal Engraving.* A steel plate spread with diamond dust and oil, for rubbing down gems. **b** *Iron Shipbuilding.* A diamond-shaped plate which forms a connection and brace for the flanges of two frames or beams where they cross each other.

diamond plow *or* **plough.** **1.** A diamond-pointed tool for glass engraving.
2. An agricultural plow having a moldboard and share of diamond (rhomboidal) shape.

diamond point. **a** A stylus tipped with diamond. **b** *Railroads.* At a diamond crossing, the points forming the figure of a diamond; — chiefly in *pl.*; also, one of the acute angles formed by the intersecting rails. **c** A diamond-point tool.

di'a-mond-point' tool. A cutting tool whose point is diamond-shaped.

di'a-mond-shaped', *a.* Shaped like a diamond, or rhombus; as, the lozenge is *diamond-shaped.*

diamond snake. **a** In Australia, a large harmless snake (*Python spilotes*). **b** In Tasmania, a venomous elapine snake (*Hoplocephalus superbus*), often called *copperhead* in Australia, where it also occurs.

diamond twist. *Spinning.* A method of twisting yarn in which two threads are wound around a central thread so as to form a kind of a chain or diamond pattern.

diamond weevil. The diamond beetle.

diamond wheel. A wheel of copper or iron covered with diamond powder for grinding gems.

diamond work. *Masonry.* Work showing diamond-shaped patterns on the surface, or more commonly squares set diagonally.

Di'an (dī'ăn), *n.* [F. *Diane.*] Diana. *Poetic.*

Di-an'a (dī-ăn'ȧ; *L.* dī-ā'nȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lit., goddess; — fem. proper name. F. *Diane* (dē-ån'); It. & G. *Diana* (dē-ä'nä). — Dim. *Di, Die.*
2. An ancient Italian goddess whose worship was early widespread throughout the peninsula. The most famous of her early shrines was a grove near Aricia (the *Nemus Dianæ*) on the shores of a lake in the Alban Mountains called the "Mirror of Diana" (*Speculum Dianæ*, now "Lago di Nemi"), where the goddess (*Diana Nemorensis*) was worshiped both as a deity of the wood and as helper of women in childbirth. With her were associated a water nymph, **Egeria**, and a sylvan deity, **Virbius**, whom late legend identified as the Greek *Hippolytus* brought to life by Æsculapius and hidden in the grove by the goddess. The officiating priest was the "King of the Wood" (*Rex Nemorensis*), and to hold the office he must have slain in duel his predecessor after having first plucked a certain bough in the grove (traditionally the "golden bough" plucked by Æneas before entering the underworld). The worship of Diana was brought to Rome by the Tarquins, her temple being the first dedicated to one of the *di novensides.* With the introduction of the Greek Apollo and Artemis, 399 B. C., Diana was identified with Artemis (which see), and like her represented as a huntress.
3. Hence: **a** The moon; — a personification due to the fact that Diana (as Artemis) was a moon goddess. **b** Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," — alluding to the fact that Diana (as Artemis) was called the "Virgin Goddess."
4. *Alchem.* & *Old Chem.* Silver. See ARBOR DIANÆ.
Diana of Ephesus, the tutelary goddess of ancient Ephesus, primarily a fertility goddess and generally considered to have been a local form of the so-called "Great Mother" of Anatolia. She was represented as having a multiplicity of breasts and with the body swathed. See MAGNA MATER. — **Diana of the Crossways,** in George Meredith's novel of this name, Diana Merion, a brilliant and witty Irish woman.

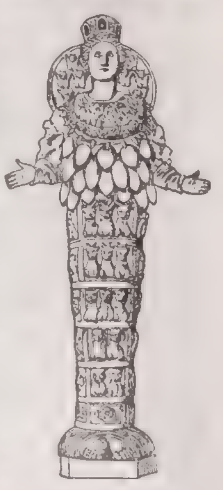

Diana of Ephesus.

Diana butterfly. A large, handsome butterfly (*Argynnis diana*) of the southern Appalachian region. The male is brown above with a fulvous border, the female bluish black with blue spots.

Diana monkey. A handsome, white-bearded monkey of West Africa (*Cercopithecus diana*).

Di-an'dri-a (dī-ăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; See 1st DI-; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with 2 stamens. — **di-an'dri-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **di-an'der** (-dẽr), *n.*

di-an'drous (-drŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the class Diandria. **b** Having two stamens.

di'a-nis'i-dine (dī'ȧ-nĭs'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*di-* + *anisidine.*] *Chem.* The crystalline compound $C_{14}H_{16}O_2N_2$. It is obtained by a series of reactions from benzene or phenol and used in the production of dyes. Its structure is like that of anisidine, doubled.

di'a-nod'al (-nōd'ăl), *a.* [*dia-* + *node* + *-al.*] *Math.* Passing through a node or nodes.
dianodal center *or* **centre,** *Math.*, any possible additional node of a surface of given degree already determined as having nodes at (*n* + 2) given points, *n* of them arbitrary. — **d. curve,** *Math.*, one on which must lie any additional nodes of a surface of given degree that has nodes at (*n* + 1) given points, *n* of them arbitrary. — **d. surface,** *Math.*, a surface containing in general all additional nodes of a surface of given degree, that has nodes at *n* points, all arbitrary.

di'a-no-et'ic (-nō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διανοητικός; διά through + νοεῖν to revolve in the mind.] Of or pertaining to reasoning, esp. discursive reasoning. — **di'a-no-et'ic,** *n.*
I would employ . . . *dianoëtic* to denote the operation of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
— **di'a-no-et'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **di'a-no-et'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Di-an'thus (dī-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A very large Old World genus of silenaceous herbs, the pinks and carnations, distinguished from related genera by the cylindrical calyx, having bracts at its base. The principal cultivated types have descended from *D. caryophyllus*, *D. barbatus*, *D. plumarius*, and *D. chinensis*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus. See PINK, CARNATION, 4, SWEET WILLIAM.

di'a-pasm (dī'ȧ-păz'm), *n.* [L. *diapasma*, Gr. διάπασμα, fr. διαπάσσειν; διά through + πάσσειν to sprinkle.] Powdered aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together. *Obs. or R.*

di'a-pa'son (-pā'zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαπασῶν (i. e., ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία the concord of the first and last notes, the octave); διά through + πασῶν, gen. pl. of πᾶς all: cf. F. *diapason.* Cf. PANACEA.] *Music.* **a** *Gr. Music.* The interval or consonance of the octave. **b** A part in music sounding such a consonance; concord; harmony. **c** The entire compass of tones.

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

d A standard of pitch; a tuning fork; as, the French normal *diapason.* See PITCH. **e** One of the two principal foundation stops in the organ, so called because they extend through the scale of the instrument. The **open diapason,** of metal pipes open at the top, has the typical organ tone, full and sonorous; the **stopped diapason,** of wooden pipes closed at the top, has a strong flute tone.

di'a-pe-de'sis (-pē-dē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διαπήδησις a leaping or oozing through.] *Physiol.* The passage of the corpuscular elements of the blood from the blood vessels into the surrounding tissues, without rupture of the walls of the blood vessels. — **di'a-pe-det'ic** (-dĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Di'a-pen'si-a (-pĕn'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. διά πέντε by fives (see DIAPENTE), in allusion to the pentamerous flower.] *Bot.* A genus of low evergreen shrubs, type of the family Diapensiaceæ, consisting of two species, one of Arctic Europe and America (*D. lapponica*), the other Himalayan. They have small coriaceous leaves and erect, peduncled, pink or white flowers.

Di'a-pen'si-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or shrubs (order Ericales) including about 6 genera and 8 species, natives of temperate or cold regions. They have small white or purple solitary or racemose flowers, and a 3-celled capsule. *Diapensia*, *Pyxidanthera*, and *Galax* are found in the United States. — **di'a-pen'si-a'ceous** (-sĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.*

di'a-pen'te (-pĕn'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διάπεντε a fifth; διά through + πέντε five: cf. F. *diapente.*] **1.** *Anc. Music.* The interval or consonance of the fifth.
2. *Pharm.* A composition of five ingredients. *Obs.*

di'a-per (dī'ȧ-pẽr), *n.* [OF. *diaspre*, *diapre*, *diaspe*, sort of figured cloth, LL. *diasprus*, prob. fr. LGr. δίασπρος, a., prob. pure white; διά through + ἄσπρος white. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A kind of textile fabric, originally rich and costly, but since the early Renaissance a fabric of linen, cotton, or the like, usually white and having a simple pattern of the same name. See def. 3.

di'a-man'toid, *a.* Like, or of the nature of, the diamond.
diamaund, diamaunt. ✝ DIAMOND.
di-am'ber, *n.* [F. *diambre* (Cotgrave).] A kind of aromatic cordial containing ambergris. *Obs.*
diameron. ✝ DIAMORON.
di'a-me-sog'a-mous (dī'ȧ-mē-sŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*dia-* + *meso-* + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Pollinated by external agencies, as wind, etc.; — said of flowers. *Rare.* [LY.]
di-am'e-ta-ri-ly. ✝ DIAMETRAL-
di-am'e-ter-ly, *adv.* Diametrically. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
di-am'e-tral, *n.* A diameter.
di-am'e-tral-ly, *adv.* DIAMETRAL. See -LY.
di'a-mic'ton (dī'ȧ-mĭk'tŏn), *n.* [Cf. Gr. διαμιγνύναι to mix up.] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of masonry having the body of the wall filled with rubble.
di'a-mid'o-gen, *n.* [*di-* + *amidogen.*] Hydrazine, $H_2N{\cdot}NH_2$.
di-am'i-do-phe'nol, *n.* [*di-* + *amido-* + *phenol.*] = AMIDOL.
diamine gold. See DYE.
di-am'i-nu'ri-a (dī-ăm'ĭ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*diamine* + *-uria.*] Excretion of diamines in the urine.
diamond bird. = PARDALOTE.
diamond black. See DYE.
diamond boron. = ADAMANTINE, *n.* [MORTAR.]
diamond breaker. = DIAMOND
diamond broaching. Broaching done with a diamond hammer.
diamond couching. *Needlework.* A flat couching made by laying threads diagonally over a surface so as to form diamonds.
diamond edition. An edition of a book printed in diamond or very small type. [ing diamonds.]
diamond field. A district yield-
diamond fig. = ICE PLANT.
di'a-mond-if'er-ous (dī'ȧ-mŭnd-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Diamantiferous.
di'a-mond-ize, *v. t.* To set with diamonds; adorn; enrich; also, to change into diamond. *Rare.*
diamond jubilee See DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY.
diamond knot. See KNOT, 1.
di'a-mond-leaf' lau'rel. An Australian laurel-like shrub (*Pittosporum rhombifolium*).
diamond linen. Diaper having a pattern of diamonds or lozenges.
diamond photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.*
diamond rattlesnake. See RATTLESNAKE. [LOTE.]
diamond sparrow. See PARDA-
Diamond State. Delaware; — a nickname alluding to its small size. [lust.]
diamond tooth. See SAW, *n.*, *Il-*
diamond wedding. See DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY.
di'a-mond-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
di-am'o-ron, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διά μόρων from mulberries.] A preparation made from mulberries, used as a gargle. *Obs.*
di-am'yl (dī-ăm'ĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *amyl.*] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric compounds $C_{10}H_{22}$, consisting of a doubled amyl radical; decane.
di-am'y-lene, *n.* [*di-* + *amylene.*] *Chem.* One of the decylenes, $C_{10}H_{20}$.
di'an, di-an'a, *n.* [F. *diane*; cf. It. & Sp. *diana*; and Sp. *dia* day.] A trumpet call or drum roll at early morn. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Di'an-cecht' (dē'ăn-kĕkt'; -kĕt'), *n.* [Ir., fr. *dian* vehement + *cecht* power.] *Celt. Myth.* Gaelic god of medicine.
di-an'i-lide, *n.* Also **-lid.** See DI-.
di'a-nite, *n.* A variety of columbite, supposed source of dianium.
di-a'ni-um (dī-ā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Diana* Diana.] *Chem.* A supposed new metal, now known to be niobium. *Obs.*
di'a-noi-al'o-gy (dī'ȧ-noi-ăl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. διάνοια thought + *-logy.*] Science of the dianoetic faculties and their operations. *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **di'a-noi-a-log'i-cal** (-ȧ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
di'a-nome, *n.* [Gr. διανομή distribution, fr. διανέμειν to distribute.] *Math.* A surface, generally quartic, whose nodes, besides those that may be assumed, all lie on the dianodal surface of the assumed nodes.
di-an'thine (dī-ăn'thĭn; -thēn), *n.* [See DIANTHUS.] St. Denis red. See DYE.
‖ **dian'tre** (dyän'tr'), *n.* & *interj.* [F.] Devil.
di'a-pal'ma (dī'ȧ-păl'mȧ), *n.* [*dia-* + L. *palma* palm tree: cf. F. *diapalme.*] *Pharm.* A desiccant plaster formerly in use.
di'a-pase (dī'ȧ-pās), *n.* = DIAPASON. *Rare.*
diapason diapente. *Anc. Music.* The interval of octave and fifth; the twelfth.
diapason ditone. *Anc. Music.* The interval of octave and major third; the major tenth.
diapason normal. [F.] *Music.* See PITCH, *n.*
di'a-ped, *n.* [Gr. διά through + πεδίον plain.] *Math.* The intersection of two nonadjacent planes of a polyhedron.
di'a-pe-nid'i-on, *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. διά through + dim. of πήνη thread. Cf. DIA, *n.*] A kind of sweet stuff twisted into a thread, and used to relieve coughs, etc. (*Skeat*). *Obs.*

E F G H I J K L M

2. Hence: **a** A similar cloth, as fine table linen. *Now Rare.* **b** A towel or napkin for wiping the hands, etc. *Archaic.*

Let one attend him with a silver basin, . . .
Another bear the ewer, the third a *diaper*. *Shak.*

c An infant's breechcloth.

3. A pattern consisting of the constant repetition of one or more units of design. These figures connect with one another or grow out of one another with continuously flowing or straight lines, or the surface is wholly occupied by the successive units, the outline of one forming part of the outlines of the adjoining units.

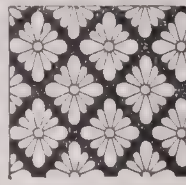
One style of Diaper, 3.

di′a-per (dī′ȧ-pẽr), *v. t.*; DI′A-PERED (-pẽrd); DI′A-PER-ING. [Cf. F. *diaprer*, OF. *diasprer*. See DIAPER, *n.*] **1**. To ornament with figures, etc., arranged in the pattern called diaper, as cloth in weaving; to variegate; also, to introduce (a figure) in diaper pattern; as, to *diaper* lilies on damask. *Chaucer.*

Engarlanded and *diapered*
With inwrought flowers. *Tennyson.*

2. To put on, or change, the diaper of (an infant).

di′a-per, *v. i.* To draw diaper patterns, as on cloth.

di′a-per-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DIAPER. Specif.: *n.* Act of ornamenting with diaper; also, the work or ornamentation.

di′a-phane (dī′ȧ-fān), *n.* [Cf. F. *diaphane* diaphanous. See DIAPHANOUS.] **1**. A diaphanous substance; specif., a woven silk stuff with transparent colored figures.
2. *Med.* A light used in diaphanoscopy.

di′a-pha-ne′i-ty (-fȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *diaphanéité.*] Quality or state of being diaphanous.

di-aph′a-nie (dī-ăf′ȧ-nē), *n.* [Cf. DIAPHANOUS.] The art of imitating stained glass with translucent paper.

di′a-pha-nom′e-ter (dī′ȧ-fȧ-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. διαφανής transparent + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring transparency, as of the air or of liquids.

di′a-phan′o-scope (-făn′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. διαφανής transparent + *-scope.*] **1**. *Photog.* A dark box for viewing transparent pictures, with or without a lens. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* An illuminating apparatus used in diaphanoscopy.

di′a-pha-nos′co-py (-fȧ-nŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* Examination of body cavities by introducing an electric light.

di′a-phan′o-type (-făn′ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. διαφανής + *-type.*] A colored photograph produced by superimposing a translucent colored positive over a strong uncolored one.

di-aph′a-nous (dī-ăf′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. διαφανής, fr. διαφαίνειν to show or shine through; διά through + φαίνειν to show, and in the passive, to shine: cf. F. *diaphane.* See PHANTOM; cf. DIAPHANE.] Allowing light to pass through, as porcelain; translucent or transparent; pellucid; clear.

Another cloud in the region of them, light enough to be fantastic and *diaphanous.* *Landor.*

Syn. — See TRANSPARENT.
— **di-aph′a-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **di-aph′a-nous-ness**, *n.*

di′a-phon′ic (dī′ȧ-fŏn′ĭk) } *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. φωνή sound,
di′a-phon′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tone.] **1**. Diacoustic.
2. Of or pertaining to diaphony.

di-aph′o-ny (dī-ăf′ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *diaphonia* (sense 1), Gr. διαφωνια; διά through + φωνή sound.] **1**. *Gr. Music.* A dissonance; i. e., any interval except the octave, fifth, and fourth; — opposed to *symphony.*
2. *Medieval Music.* = ORGANUM, 2 **b**.

di′a-pho-re′sis (dī′ȧ-fō-rē′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαφόρησις; διά through + φορεῖν to carry.] *Med.* Perspiration, esp. profuse perspiration artificially induced.

di′a-pho-ret′ic (-rĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *diaphoreticus*, Gr. δια-
di′a-pho-ret′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } φορητικός.] Having power to increase perspiration. — *n.* A diaphoretic agent; a sudorific.

di′a-pho-tot′ro-pism (-fō-tŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*dia-* + *photo-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of leaves to exhibit the upper surfaces of their blades at right angles to the rays from the source of illumination. In the case of sunlight this form of irritability is often called *diaheliotropism.* — **di′a-pho′to-trop′ic** (-fō′tō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

di′a-phragm (dī′ȧ-frăm), *n.* [L. *diaphragma*, Gr. διάφραγμα, fr. διαφραγνύναι to fence by a partition wall; διά through + φραγνύναι, φράσσειν, to fence, inclose; prob. akin to L. *farcire* to stuff: cf. F. *diaphragme.* See FARCE.]
1. A dividing membrane or thin partition.
2. *Anat.* The muscular and tendinous partition separating the cavity of the chest from that of the abdomen; the midriff. It is characteristic of mammals, though present in a very rudimentary state in birds. In man it consists of a central tendinous part, the *cordiform tendon*, from which muscular fibers radiate to the walls of the body. Its position is oblique, lower behind than in front, and it is attached to the ensiform cartilage, the six or seven lower ribs and their cartilages, and to the lumbar vertebræ. There are three large openings in it, the aortic, the esophageal, and that for the vena cava. The diaphragm is convex upward; when it contracts it becomes flatter, increasing the capacity of the thorax. It is a most important muscle in inspiration, defecation, parturition, and other processes. Hiccups are due to its spasmodic contraction.
3. *Zoöl.* A calcareous septum extending into the cavity of a shell, as in species of *Crepidula.* See BOAT SHELL, *Illust.*
4. *Bot.* **a** The constriction in the neck of the nucule in *Chara.* **b** A transverse septum at the nodes of the stem in *Equisetum* or at those of the culms of grasses. **c** In the Selaginellaceæ, a layer of cells separating the prothallium from the cavity of the macrospore.
5. In various technical senses; as: **a** A partition in a tube or pipe. **b** A porous partition, often in the form of a cup, for separating solutions, as in a voltaic cell or in electrolytic processes. **c** A vibrating disk or membrane, as in an ear trumpet, a telephone, or a phonograph.
6. *Optics.* A perforated plate or corresponding device used in instruments to regulate the amount of light received, or reduce the field of view, by cutting off marginal rays; a stop. See IRIS DIAPHRAGM. The focal value of a photographic diaphragm is often indicated by a mark f/x, or $\frac{F}{x}$, where x is the ratio of the focal length of the lens to the diameter of the circular aperture of the diaphragm. Thus, if the focal length of the lens is 6 inches, and the diameter of the aperture $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the diaphragm may be marked $f/12$. Diaphragms are also marked with reference to the effective aperture of the lens as determined experimentally or by some number in an arbitrary scale. See UNIFORM SYSTEM.

di′a-phragm (dī′ȧ-frăm), *v. t.*; DI′A-PHRAGMED (-frămd); DI′A-PHRAGM′ING. To furnish, fit, or apply a diaphragm to; specif., *Optics*, to cut down the aperture of (a lens or mirror) or to reduce the field of view of (an optical instrument) by means of a diaphragm.

di′a-phrag-mat′ic (-frăg-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *diaphragmatique.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diaphragm. **diaphragmatic respiration**, *Physiol.*, inspiration and expiration produced chiefly by movements of the diaphragm; — distinguished from *costal respiration.*
— **di′a-phrag-mat′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

diaphragm gauge *or* **gage**. *Mech.* A gauge consisting essentially of a flexible corrugated diaphragm and a recording apparatus, for measuring fluid pressure, as of steam. Cf. BOURDON GAUGE.

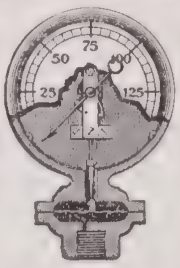

Diaphragm Gauge with parts cut away to show mechanism.

di-aph′ther-in (dī-ăf′thẽr-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. διαφθείρειν to destroy utterly.] *Pharm.* A yellowish, crystalline, powerfully antiseptic substance, $C_{24}H_{20}O_6N_2S$, derived from quinoline.

di-aph′y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. διάφυσις a growing through; διά through + φύειν to bring forth.] **1**. *Bot.* An abnormal prolongation of the axis of inflorescence.
2. *Anat.* The shaft or main part of a long bone, — the part first ossified; — dist. from *epiphysis.* See EPIPHYSIS.
— **di′a-phys′i-al** (dī′ȧ-fĭz′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

di′ap-no′ic (dī′ăp-nō′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαπνοή outlet for the wind, exhalation; διά through + πνεῖν to breathe.] *Med.* Mildly diaphoretic. — *n.* A gentle diaphoretic.

di′a-poph′y-sis (dī′ȧ-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See DIA-; APOPHYSIS.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The transverse process of a vertebra (see VERTEBRA); — when there are more than one pair of transverse processes, used of the dorsal pair. — **di′a-po-phys′i-al** (-pō-fĭz′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

di′a-pos′i-tive (-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *n.* [*dia-* + *positive.*] *Photog.* A positive made from a negative, esp. one made on a transparent backing, as a lantern slide.

di′arch (dī′ärk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning, origin.] *Bot.* Having two protoxylems; — applied to roots in which the two xylem strands ultimately unite to form a plate of woody tissue, the phloëm bundles lying one on each side. The roots of ferns are generally of this type.

di′arch-y (dī′är-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [*di-* + *-archy.*] Government vested in two supreme rulers.

di-a′ri-al (dī-ā′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [See DIARY.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diary.

di′ar-rhe′a } (dī′ȧ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [L. *diarrhoea*, Gr. διάρροια,
di′ar-rhœ′a } fr. διαρρεῖν to flow through; διά + ῥεῖν to flow; akin to E. *stream.* See STREAM.] *Med.* A morbidly frequent and profuse discharge of loose or fluid evacuations from the intestines, without tenesmus; a purging or looseness of the bowels; a flux.

di′ar-rhe′al, di′ar-rhœ′al (-ăl) } *a.* *Med.* Of, pert. to, or
di′ar-rhe′ic, di′ar-rhœ′ic (-ĭk) } causing, diarrhea; like diarrhea.

di′ar-thro′sis (dī′är-thrō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διάρθρωσις, fr. διαρθροῦν to joint, articulate; διά through, asunder + ἀρθροῦν to fasten by a joint, ἄρθρον joint.] *Anat.* A form of articulation which admits of considerable motion. Most of the joints of the human body are of this form, which is further subdivided, according to the kind of motion permitted, into (1) *ginglymus, trochoid, condyloid*, and *saddle joints*, (2) *enarthrosis*, and (3) *arthrodia* (see the terms italicized). — **di′ar-thro′di-al** (-dĭ-ăl), *a.*

di′a-ry (dī′ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *diarium*, fr. *dies* day. See DEITY.] A register of daily events or transactions; a daily record; a journal; esp., a book of notes or memoranda of a personal nature or detailing the immediate experiences or observations of the writer; also, a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda.

di′a-schis′ma (dī′ȧ-skĭz′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διάσχισμα, lit., anything cloven; διά asunder + σχίζειν to split.] *Musical Acoustics.* **a** One of several minute intervals in ancient Greek music. **b** The interval $\frac{2048}{2025}$, as that between C and D♭♭ in pure intonation. See SCHISMA.

di′a-scor′di-um (-skôr′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). Also, *Obs.*, **di′a-scord**. [NL.; Gr. διά through, by means of + σκόρδιον name of a plant.] *Pharm.* A stomachic and astringent electuary, made from the dried leaves of the water germander, or scordium, and numerous other herbs.

Di-a′si-a (dī-ā′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. τὰ Διάσια.] *Gr. Relig.* An Athenian festival in honor of Zeus Meilichios, celebrated annually about the 14th of March. Holocaustic offerings were made, chiefly outside the city walls, and the festival was marked by an atmosphere of gloom.

di′a-skeu′a-sis (dī′ȧ-skū′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διασκευάζειν to revise.] Editorial revision; recension.

di′a-skeu′ast (-ăst), *n.* [Gr. διασκευαστής, fr. διασκευάζειν to prepare, revise; διά + σκευαζειν to prepare.] One who makes a revision or recension; editor; reviser.

Di′as-pi′næ (dī′ăs-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Diaspis*, the typical genus (Gr. διά through + ἀσπίς shield).] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Coccidæ in which the female secretes a scale-like covering for herself and her eggs; the armored scales.

Di-as′po-ra (dī-ăs′pō-rȧ), *n.* [Gr. διασπορά. See DIASPORE.] Lit., "Dispersion," — applied collectively: **a** To those Jews who, after the Exile, were scattered through the Old World, and afterwards to Jewish Christians living among heathen. Cf. *James* i. 1. **b** By extension, to Christians isolated from their own communion, as among the Moravians to those living, usually as missionaries, outside of the parent congregation.

di′a-spore (dī′ȧ-spōr), *n.* [Gr. διασπορά a scattering; διά through, asunder + σπείρειν to sow.] *Min.* A hydroxide of aluminium, AlO·OH, often in white lamellar masses with pearly luster, also in prismatic orthorhombic crystals; — so named on account of its decrepitating strongly before the blowpipe. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 3.3–3.5.

di′a-stal′tic (-stăl′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. διασταλτικός serving to distinguish, exalting the mind.] *Greek Music.* **a** Of intervals, extended. **b** Of melodic style, expansive; exalting.

di′a-stase (dī′ȧ-stās), *n.* [Gr. διάστασις separation, fr. διαστῆναι, διιστάναι to stand apart; διά through + στῆναι, ἱστάναι, to stand, set: cf. F. *diastase.* Cf. DIASTASIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme of great physiological importance, capable of converting starch and glycogen into sugar (principally maltose) and dextrins. It occurs in germinating seeds, in leaves, and in other parts of plants, and also in various animal secretions, as saliva and the pancreatic juice. Diastase, as it occurs in malt, is an indispensable material in some fermentation industries. In plants two varieties have been recognized, called **diastase of translocation** and **diastase of secretion**, of which the former is the more widely distributed and more active at low temperatures. The diastase of saliva is commonly called **ptyalin**. Diastase is held by some to be a mixture of two enzymes, either **maltase** and **dextrinase**, or **amylase** (converting starch into dextrin) and **dextrinase** (converting dextrin into sugar), but the evidence is inconclusive.

di′a-sta-sim′e-try (dī′ȧ-stȧ-sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*diastase* + *-metry.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Act or process of measuring or determining the relative diastatic or amylolytic power of starch-digesting extracts.

di-as′ta-sis (dī-ăs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See DIASTASE.] *Surg.* A forcible separation of bones without fracture.

di′a-stat′ic (dī′ȧ-stăt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαστατικός separative. See DIASTASE.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to, or having the properties of, diastase; converting starch into sugar; as, a *diastatic* ferment. — **di′a-stat′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

di′a-stem (dī′ȧ-stĕm), *n.* [L. *diastema*, Gr. διάστημα, fr. διαστῆναι.] **a** Intervening space; interval. **b** *Anc. Music.* An interval.

di′a-ste′ma (-stē′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -STEMATA (-stē′mȧ-tȧ; -stĕm′ȧ-tȧ). [L. See DIASTEM.] *Zoöl.* A vacant space, or gap, between teeth in a jaw.

di-as′ter (dī-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [*di-* + 1st *-aster.*] *Biol.* A stage in mitotic cell division when the chromosomes, having split and separated, group themselves near the poles of the spindle preparatory to forming the new nuclei. See MITOSIS. — **di-as′tral** (-trăl), *a.*

di-as′to-le (dī-ăs′tō-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαστολή, fr. διαστέλλειν to put asunder; διά through + στέλλειν to set, to place.] **1**. **a** *Physiol.* The rhythmical expansion or dilatation of the heart and arteries; — correlative to *systole.* **b** *Biol.* The rhythmical expansion of a pulsating vacuole.
2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A figure by which a syllable regularly short is made long, esp. before a pause or at the ictus.
3. *Gr. Gram.* A mark like a comma, placed, to indicate separation, between certain words which when undivided have the form of another word.

di′as-tol′ic (dī′ăs-tŏl′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to diastole.

di′a-sto-mat′ic (dī′ȧ-stō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*dia-* + *stomata.*] Through the stomata or pores. — **diastomatic transpiration**, *Plant Physiol.*, the transmission of gases or vapor from the mesophyll tissue of leaves through the stomata, as distinguished from *cuticular transpiration.*

di-as′tro-phism (dī-ăs′trō-fĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. διαστροφή distortion (διά through, thoroughly + στρέφειν to turn).] *Geol.* The process or processes by which the earth's crust is deformed, producing continents and ocean basins, plateaus and mountains, flexures and folds of strata, and faults; also, the results of these processes. See EPEIROGENY and OROGENY. — **di′as-troph′ic** (dī′ăs-trŏf′ĭk), *a.*

di′a-tes′sa-ron (dī′ȧ-tĕs′ȧ-rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διατεσσάρων (sc. συμφωνία); διά through + τεσσάρων, gen. of τέσσαρες four (sc. χορδῶν).] **1**. *Anc. Music.* The interval of a fourth.
2. An electuary compounded of four medicines. *Obs.*
3. *Bible Hist.* A combination of the four Gospels into a single and consecutive narrative, esp. that used in the early Syriac Church, which was probably compiled by Tatian about 173, and survives in a late Arabic recension. See VERSION.

The great question is now whether this *Diatessaron* of Tatian was the first form in which the Gospel came to the Syrians, or whether there was already, before Tatian, a Syriac version of the Gospels, which he may have used. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

di′a-per-y, *n.* Diaper (fabric); also, diapering. *Obs.*

di-aph′a-nal, *a.* Diaphanous. [*Obs.*

di′a-phaned, *a.* [Cf. OF. *diaphaner* to make transparent.] Diaphanous. *Obs.*

di′a-phan′ic (dī′ȧ-făn′ĭk), *a.* Diaphanous. *Obs.*

di′a-phan′i-ty, *n.* Diaphaneity. [*Obs.*

di-aph′a-ny (dī-ăf′ȧ-nĭ), *n.* A showing through. *Rare.*

di-aph′e-met′ric (-ē-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. ἁφή touch + μέτρον measure.] *Physiol.* Pert. to measurement of tactile sensibility.

di′a-phon′ics (dī′ȧ-fŏn′ĭks), *n.* Diacoustics. *Obs. or R.*

di′a-phor′ic (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διάφορος different.] *Math.* Relating to difference; as, *diaphoric* function, a function of the differences of variables.

di-aph′o-rite (dī-ăf′ō-rīt), *n.* [Gr. διάφορος different.] A mineral of the same composition as freieslebenite, but orthorhombic. Sp. gr., 5.9.

di′a-phote (dī′ȧ-fōt), *n.* [*dia-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] *Elec.* A telephote.

di′a-phrag′mal (-frăg′măl), *a.* Diaphragmatic.

di′a-phrag-mal′gi-a (-frăg-măl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *diaphragm* + *-algia.*] Pain in the diaphragm.

‖ **di′a-phrag′ma sel′læ** (-frăg′mȧ sĕl′ē). [NL., diaphragm of the sella.] *Anat.* A small horizontal fold of the dura mater, roofing over the sella turcica, and pierced by a small opening for the infundibulum.

di′a-phrag′ma-ti′tis (-tī′tĭs), **di′a-phrag-mi′tis** (-frăg-mī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the diaphragm.

di′a-phrag-mat′o-cele (-măt′ō-sēl), *n.* [NL. See DIAPHRAGM; -CELE.] Diaphragmatic hernia.

diaphragm current. An electric current produced by forcing a liquid through a diaphragm.

di′a-phrag′mo-dyn′i-a (dī′ȧ-frăg′mō-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *diaphragm* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Diaphragmalgia.

diaphragm pump. A pump in which a flexible diaphragm takes the place of a piston.

di′ap-not′ic (dī′ăp-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* = DIAPNOIC.

di′a-po-re′sis (dī′ȧ-pō-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. διαπόρησις a doubting.] *Rhet.* Aporia.

di′a-py-e′sis (-pī-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διαπύησις suppuration.] *Med.* Suppuration.

di′a-py-et′ic (-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαπυητικός.] *Med.* Producing suppuration. — *n.* A diapyetic agent.

di-a′ri-an, *n.* The writer of a diary; also, formerly, a journalist. *Rare.*

di-a′ri-an, *a.* Of or pert. to a diary; also, formerly, journalistic. *Rare.*

di′a-rist (dī′ȧ-rĭst), *n.* One who keeps or writes a diary.

di′a-rize (-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To record in a diary; to keep a diary.

Diar′mait O′Duibh′ne (dûr′mȧt ō-dī′nē). See FENIAN.

di′ar-rhet′ic (dī′ȧ-rĕt′ĭk), **di′ar-rhœt′ic** (dī′ȧ-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* = DIARRHEIC.

di-ar′se-nide (dī-är′sē-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* [*di-* + *arsenide.*] *Chem.* An arsenide containing two atoms of arsenic.

di′a-ry, *a.* Lasting for one day; as, a *diary* fever; also, formerly, daily. *Now Rare.*

di′a-scope, *n.* [*dia-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A plate of glass pressed against the skin so as to expel the blood from a part and show anatomical changes.

di′a-sene, *n.* [Gr. διά through + *senna.*] A kind of purgative containing senna. *Obs.*

di-as′per, *n.* [LL. *diasprum*: cf. It. *diaspro.* See JASPER.] Jasper. *Obs.* [Diastatic.

di′a-sta′sic (dī′ȧ-stā′sĭk), *a.*

di′a-ste-mat′ic (-stē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *diastematicus* having intervals, fr. Gr. διαστηματικός.] Characterized by diastems. *R.*

di′a-stem′a-to-my-e′li-a (-stĕm′ȧ-tō-mī-ē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. διάστημα, διαστήματος, an interval + μυελός marrow.] *Med.* Congenital division of a part or all of the spinal cord.

di′a-stim′e-ter (-stĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [See DIASTASE; -METER.] An instrument for measuring distances.

di-as′tro-phe (dī-ăs′trō-fē), *n.* A deformation of earth's crust.

di′a-style, *n.* [L. *diastylus*, Gr. διάστυλος; διά asunder + στῦλος column: cf. F. *diastyle.*] *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION.

di′a-syn′the-sis, *n.* [*dia-* + *synthesis.*] Syntax. *Rare.*

di′a-syrm (dī′ȧ-sûrm; -sĭrm), *n.* [Gr. διασυρμός.] *Rhet.* A figure of ridicule or disparagement.

di′a-ther′ma-cy (dī′ȧ-thûr′mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *διαθερμασία* a warming through.] Quality of being diathermic.

di′a-ther′mance (-thûr′măns) | **di′a-ther′man-cy** (-thûr′măn-sĭ) | **di′a-ther′ma-ne′i-ty** (-mȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *διαθερμαίνειν* to warm through; *διά* through + *θερμαίνειν* to warm, fr. *θερμός* warm.] *Physics.* The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermic; — opposed to *athermancy.* Its degree is dependent on the nature both of medium and of source.

di′a-ther′mic (dī′ȧ-thûr′mĭk), *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat.] *Physics.* Affording a free passage to heat rays.

di′a-ther-mom′e-ter (-thẽr-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*dia-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for examining the thermal resistance or heat-conducting power of substances.

di-ath′e-sis (dī-ăth′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διάθεσις*, fr. *διατιθέναι* to place separately, arrange; *διά* through, asunder + *τιθέναι* to place, put.] **1**. *Med.* Bodily condition or constitution, either congenital or acquired, which predisposes to a particular disease, or class of diseases. **2**. Any predisposition or constitutional aptitude for some particular development.

di′a-thet′ic (dī′ȧ-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or dependent on, a diathesis, or special constitution; as, *diathetic* disease.

di′a-tom (dī′ȧ-tŏm), *n.* [Gr. *διάτομος* cut in two. See DIATOMOUS.] *Bot.* Any microscopic unicellular marine or fresh-water alga belonging to the order Bacillariales, remarkable for the silicified cell wall, which persists as a skeleton after the death of the organism, forming kieselguhr (which see). Each individual cell of a diatom, termed a *frustule*, is composed of two halves (*valves*) with an overlapping edge (*girdle*). They occur either free, united in various ways, or embedded in a gelatinous mass, and reproduce either by conjugation or by auxospores (see AUXOSPORE). Diatoms are always found on submerged objects, as wood, stones, etc., to which they impart a slimy feeling.

di′a-to-ma′ceous (-tō-mā′shŭs), *a.* **1**. = BACILLARIACEOUS. **2**. Pertaining to, consisting of, or abounding in, diatoms or their siliceous remains.

diatomaceous earth. = KIESELGUHR.

di′a-tom′ic (-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Consisting of two atoms; having two atoms in the molecule. **b** Bivalent. **c** Having two replaceable atoms or radicals.

di-at′o-mous (dī-ăt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *διάτομος* cut through, fr. *διατέμνειν* to cut through; *διά* through + *τέμνειν* to cut. Cf. DIATOM.] *Min.* Having a single, distinct, diagonal cleavage; — said of crystals.

di′a-ton′ic (dī′ȧ-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *diatonicus, diatonus*, Gr. *διατονικός, διάτονος*, fr. *διατείνειν* to stretch out; *διά* through + *τείνειν* to stretch: cf. F. *diatonique.* See TONE.] **1**. *Gr. Music.* Using chiefly the "tone" or whole step; — applied to the genus of tetrachord divided by two steps and a half step, as disting. from *chromatic* and *enharmonic.* **2**. *Modern Music.* Pertaining to a standard major or minor scale of eight tones to the octave; composed of the tones, intervals, or harmonies of these scales, without chromatic modification; as, the white keys of a piano or organ give the *diatonic* series of tones for C major.

diatonic interval, an interval between two tones of a standard major or minor scale. See SCALE. — **d. scale**. See SCALE.

di-at′o-nous (dī-ăt′ō-nŭs), *n.* [See DIATONIC.] *Arch.* Extending through a wall from front to back; — said of a stone or brick.

di′a-tribe (dī′ȧ-trīb), *n.* [L. *diatriba* a learned discussion, Gr. *διατριβή*, prop., a wearing away of time, fr. *διατρίβειν* to rub away, spend time; *διά* through + *τρίβειν* to rub: cf. F. *diatribe.*] A prolonged or exhaustive discussion; esp., an acrimonious or invective harangue; a strain of abusive or railing language; a philippic.

The ephemeral *diatribe* of a faction. *John Morley.*

di-at′ro-pism (dī-ăt′rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*dia-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain plant organs to place themselves transversely to the line of action of a stimulus. It thus includes *diaphototropism*, *diageotropism*, etc. (see these words). — **di′a-trop′ic** (dī′ȧ-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

di-au′los (dī-ô′lŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -AULI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. *δίαυλος*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *αὐλός* pipe, race course.] **1**. *Gr. Antiq.* The double course for foot races, extending down one side of the stadium, around the goal, and back on the other side to the starting point. — **di-au′lic** (-lĭk), *a.* **2**. *Gr. Music.* An ancient double flute, formed of two single flutes joined at the mouthpiece. **3**. See MEASURE.

di′a-ze′nith-al (dī′ȧ-zē′nĭth-ăl), *n.* [*dia-* + *zenithal.*] *Astron.* A German type of zenith telescope, for observing stars to ascertain the latitude by photography.

di′a-zeuc′tic (-zūk′tĭk) | **di′a-zeu′tic** (-zū′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *διαζευκτικός* disjunctive, fr. *διαζευγνύναι* to disjoin; *διά* through, asunder + *ζευγνύναι* to join, yoke.] *Anc. Music.* Disjoining two tetrachords, or a tetrachord and a fifth tone; as, the *diazeuctic* "tone," the step which, like that from F to G in modern music, lay between two fourths, or, being joined to either, made a fifth. *Obs. or Hist.*

di-az′ine (dī-ăz′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*di-* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large class of compounds containing a ring of four carbon and two nitrogen atoms. The diazines are subdivided into *orthodiazines* or *pyridazines*, *metadiazines* or *pyrimidines*, and *paradiazines*, according as the two nitrogen atoms are adjacent, separated by one carbon atom, or opposite, in the ring.

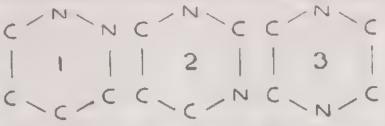

Orthodiazine Ring. Metadiazine Ring. Paradiazine Ring.

di-az′o- (dī-ăz′ō-). [*di-* + *azo-.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence* in a compound of a group *of two nitrogen atoms*, N_2, which is in direct union with *one* hydrocarbon radical and also (usually) with some other group or an atom; as, *diazo*benzene, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}OH$. The group, N_2, in direct union with two hydrocarbon radicals is called the *azo* group, and the compounds in which such union exists are called *azo* compounds. *Diazo compounds* are obtained by the action of nitrous acid on salts of certain amino compounds. They are in general unstable, but are of considerable importance on account of the great variety of reactions into which they enter. They are therefore often formed as intermediate products in the manufacture of dyes, etc., and usually are not removed from the solution. Diazo compounds in which the group or atom (referred to above) is of an acid character are called **di′a-zo′ni-um** (dī′ȧ-zō′nĭ-ŭm) **salts**, from their analogy to the quaternary ammonium salts. See DIAZOBENZENE.

diazo reaction, *Chem.*, any reaction in which a diazo compound is employed; specif., *Med.*, a reaction observed in various diseases, esp. typhoid fever, consisting in a red discoloration of the urine on addition of diazobenzene sulphonic acid.

di-az′o-ben′zene (-bĕn′zēn; -bĕn-zēn′), *n.* [*diazo-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* An unstable base, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}OH$, not itself isolated, but known in the form of its salts, as the nitrate and sulphate. These salts, which when isolated are crystalline and dangerously explosive, are formed in solution by treating the corresponding salt of aniline in the cold with nitrous acid. By heating with water, they yield phenol; by heating with alcohol, benzene; by warming with cuprous chloride, chlorobenzene, etc. See DIAZO-.

di-az′ole (dī-ăz′ōl), *n.* [*di-* + *azo-* + *-ole.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds containing a five-membered ring composed of three carbon and two nitrogen atoms. Pyrazole (*o*-diazole) and glyoxaline (*m*-diazole) are the simplest representatives.

di-az′o-tize (-ō-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). *Chem.* To subject to such reactions or processes that diazo compounds, or their derivatives, shall be produced by chemical exchange or substitution. — **di-az′o-tiz′a-ble** (-tīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **di-az′o-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

di-az′o-type (-tīp), *n.* [*diazo-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A picture produced in one or more colors by the use of certain diazo reactions.

dib (dĭb), *n.* [Cf. DIP.] A dip; a slight depression in the ground. *Dial. Eng.*

dib, *v. i.*; DIBBED (dĭbd); DIB′BING. **1**. To dip. **2**. *Angling.* To let the bait bob and dip lightly.

dib, *n.* **1**. **a** *pl.* A rural game, chiefly of children, played with small bones, as the patella or the tarsal or carpal bones of a sheep's leg, or with pebbles. **b** One of the bones or pebbles so used. Cf. JACKSTONE. *Eng.* **2**. **a** *Card Playing.* A counter serving for money. **b** *pl.* Money. *Slang.*

di-bas′ic (dī-bās′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *basic.*] *Chem.* **a** Having two hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals, in forming salts; — said of acids, as oxalic or sulphuric acid. Cf. DIACID. **b** Containing two equivalents of a base; as, a *dibasic* phosphate (as HNa_2PO_4). — **di′ba-sic′i-ty** (dī′bā-sĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dib′ber (dĭb′ẽr), *n.* A dibble.

dib′ble (dĭb′'l), *n.* [See DIBBLE, *v. i.*] A pointed implement used to make holes in the ground, esp. for plants or seeds.

Dibble.

dib′ble, *v. t.*; DIB′BLED (-'ld); DIB′BLING (-lĭng). To plant with a dibble; to make holes in (soil) with or as with a dibble, as for planting.

The clayey soil around it was *dibbled* thick at the time by the tiny hoofs of sheep. *H. Miller.*

dib′ble, *v. i.* [Cf. DAB.] *Angling.* To dib.

di-ben′zyl (dī-bĕn′zĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *benzyl.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{14}$, obtained variously, as by the action of sodium on benzyl chloride; — so called because its molecule is a doubled benzyl radical. — *a.* Containing two benzyl groups.

Di-bran′chi-a′ta (dī-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See DI-; BRANCHIATA.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or order of cephalopods which includes those with two gills, two auricles, two nephridia, an apparatus for emitting an inky fluid, and either eight or ten cephalic arms bearing suckers or hooks. It comprises all living cephalopods except the genus *Nautilus*, and is divided into the groups Octopoda and Decacera, syn. Decapoda. — **di-bran′chi-ate** (dī-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

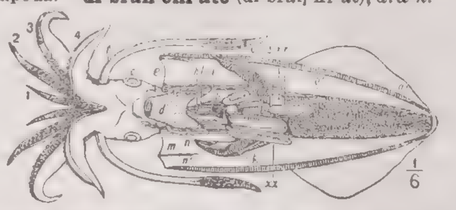

One of the Dibranchiata (*Loligo pealei*) with the mantle cut open on the ventral side. 1 2 3 4 First to fourth pairs of Sessile Arms; *t* Tentacular Arm; *c* Eye; *e* Ear; *d* Siphon; *h* Anus; *i* Ink Bag; *k* One of the Gills; *l* Liver; *m* Mantle; *n n′* Connective Cartilages; *o* Oviduct; *o′ o″* Ovary; *s* Branchial Heart; *v* Renal Organ; *x xx* Nidamental Glands.

dibrom-, **di-bro′mo-** (dī-brō′mō-). [*di-* + *bromo-.*] *Chem.* A combining form denoting the *presence of two bromine atoms* in the molecule of a compound, esp. as replacing hydrogen; as, **di-bro′mo-ben′zene**, $C_6H_4Br_2$; **di′brom-ac′et-al′de-hyde** (dī′brōm-ăs′ĕt-ăl′dē-hīd), $CHBr_2{\cdot}CHO$.

di-bro′mide (dī-brō′mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid**. [*di-* + *bromide.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of bromine in combination with an element or radical.

di′cast (dī′kăst), *n.* [Gr. *δικαστής*, fr. *δικάζειν* to judge, *δίκη* right, judgment, justice.] *Gr. Antiq.* In the widest sense, a judge; usually, a member of the body that composed the highest court of the Athenian democracy, performing the functions of both modern judge and jury; — usually inaccurately called *juryman* in translations. — **di-cas′tic** (dī-kăs′tĭk), *a.*

di-cas′ter-y (dī-kăs′tẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [Gr. *δικαστήριον.* See DICAST.] *Gr. Antiq.* The court composed of the dicasts; also, the place where the court sat.

dice (dīs), *n.*; *pl.* of DIE. Small cubes marked on their faces, usually, with spots from one to six, used in gaming or in determining by chance, usually by being shaken in a box and cast at random; also, the casting of dice or gaming with dice. The die is so made that the sum of the spots on opposite sides equals seven, and if held with the *one* facing you, and the *two* on top, the three is on the left. The count is reckoned by the spots shown on the uppermost surfaces. See DIE, *n.*

Dice.

dice, *v. t.*; DICED (dīst); DIC′ING (dīs′ĭng). **1**. To lose or bring into some condition by playing at dice (usually with *away*). **2**. To cut into dice, or small cubes; as, to *dice* bread. **3**. To ornament or make with markings or a pattern resembling dice or small squares; to checker.

dice, *v. i.* To play games with dice.

dice′box′ (-bŏks′), *n.* The box from which dice are thrown.

dice coal. A coal easily cleaving into cubical fragments.

Di-cen′tra (dī-sĕn′trȧ), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *κέντρον* spur.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of BIKUKULLA. The name *Diclytra*, applied by Borkhausen to this genus, was corrupted to *Dielytra*, and this name is still sometimes used by florists in place of *Dicentra.* **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any species of *Bikukulla*, esp. *B. spectabilis*, the bleeding heart of gardens. See BIKUKULLA, BLEEDING HEART, and DUTCHMAN'S-BREECHES.

dic′er (dīs′ẽr), *n.* **1**. A player at dice; a dice player; a gamester. "As false as *dicers'* oaths." *Shak.* **2**. A hat; esp., in U. S., a stiff hat or derby; in Eng., a straw hat. *Slang.*

Dic′er-as (dĭs′ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δίκερας* a double horn; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *κέρας* horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of remarkable extinct Jurassic lamellibranchs generally included in the family Chamidæ. The umbones of both valves are greatly produced and spirally curved, and the hinges are very thick, with prominent teeth.

di-cer′i-on (dī-sĕr′ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). Also *dicerium.* [NL., fr. LGr. *δικήριον*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *κηρίον* wax candle, fr. Gr. *κηρός* wax, wax taper. Cf. DYKER.] *East. Ch.* A two-branched candlestick symbolizing the two natures in Christ, used in benedictions and other solemn ceremonies.

di-cha′si-um (dī-kā′zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *δίχασις* division; *διχάζειν* to divide in two, fr. *δίχα* in two, fr. *δίς* twice.] *Bot.* A form of cymose inflorescence in which each axis produces two branches; a biparous or two-rayed cyme, as in species of *Sabbatia*, *Arenaria*, etc. Cf. MONOCHASIUM, POLYCHASIUM; see CYME. — **di-cha′si-al** (-ăl), *a.*

di-chas′tic (dī-kăs′tĭk), *a.* [See DICHASIUM.] *Biol.* Capable of subdividing spontaneously.

dichlor-, **di-chlo′ro-** (dī-klō′rō-). [*di-* + *chloro-.*] *Chem.* A combining form denoting the *presence of two chlorine atoms*, esp. as replacing hydrogen; as, **dichloromethane**, CH_2Cl_2.

di′chlor-a-ce′tic (dī′klōr-ȧ-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *chloro-* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a corrosive liquid acid, $CHCl_2CO_2H$, obtained by chlorination of acetic acid and in other ways.

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di′a-ther′mal (dī′ȧ-thûr′măl), *a.* = DIATHERMIC.

di′a-ther′ma-nism (-mȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* Diathermancy. *Obs.*

di′a-ther′ma-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [See DIATHERMANCE.] Diathermic; — opposed to *athermanous.*

[Diathermic.] **di′a-ther′mous** (-thûr′mŭs), *a.*

di′a-the′sic, *a.* = DIATHETIC.

Di′a-to-ma′ce-æ (-tō-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIATOM.] *Bot.* Syn. of BACILLARIACEÆ.

di′a-to-ma′cean (-shăn), *n.* *Bot.* A diatom. *Rare.*

di′a-to-ma′ce-oid (-sē-oid), *a.* [*Diatomaceæ* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a diatom.

di′a-to′me-an (-tō′mē-ăn), *n.* *Bot.* A diatom. *Rare.*

di′a-tom-if′er-ous (-tŏm-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.

di-at′o-min (dī-ăt′ō-mĭn), *n.* [*diatom* + *-ine.*] A yellow or yellowish brown pigment found in certain algæ and diatoms.

di-at′o-mist, *n.* See -IST.

di-at′o-mite, *n.* [*diatom* + *-ite.*] *Min.* Tripoli.

di′a-ton′i-cal, *a.* Diatonic. *R.*

di′a-ton′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DIATONIC, DIATONICAL.

di′a-trib′ist (dī′ȧ-trĭb′ĭst; dī-ăt′rĭ-bĭst), *n.* See -IST.

Di′a-try′ma (dī′ȧ-trī′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dia-* + Gr. *τρῦμα* hole.] *Paleon.* A genus consisting of an extinct Eocene bird from New Mexico, larger than, and perhaps related to, the ostrich.

‖ **dia′vo-lo** (dyä′vō-lō), *n.* [It.] Devil.

Diavolo, Fra. See FRA DIAVOLO.

di-ax′i-al (dī-ăk′sĭ-ăl), *a.* *Physics & Min.* Biaxial.

di-ax′on (-sŏn), **di-ax′one** (-sōn), *n.* *Anat.* A nerve cell with two axis-cylinder processes.

di-ax′on, **di′ax-on′ic** (dī′ăk-sŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *ἄξων* axis.] *Zoöl.* Having two axes, as certain sponge spicules, or two axis-cylinder processes, as certain nerve cells.

di′a-zeux′is (dī′ȧ-zūk′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *διάζευξις*, a disjoining. See DIAZEUCTIC.] *Gr. Music.* Separation by a diazeuctic "tone" (step); also, the diazeuctic interval itself. See under MODE.

di′a-zo′ma (-zō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -ZOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ), E. DIAZOMAS (-mȧz). [L., fr. Gr. *διάζωμα*, lit., girdle; *διά* through + *ζῶμα* girdle. Cf. ZONE.] *Gr. Antiq.* In theaters, a horizontal passageway. See THEATER, *Illust.*

di′a-zo′ni-um, *n.* *Chem.* See DIAZO-.

di-az′o-xy′lene (dī-ăz′ō-zī′lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A diazo compound, $C_8H_9N_2OH$, derived from xylene. Cf. DIAZOBENZENE.

dib. Scot. var. of DUB, a puddle.

dib, *n. & v.* = DIBBLE. *Dial. Eng.*

dib, *v. t.* [Cf. DAB.] To dab lightly. *Obs. or R.*

Di-ba′tis (dī-bā′tĭs), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE.

[dibbles.] **dib′bler** (dĭb′lẽr), *n.* One that

di-ben′zo-yl (dī-bĕn′zō-ĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *benzoyl.*] *Chem.* Benzil.

dib′hole′, *n.* [E. dial. *dib* a pool of water + *hole.*] In a mine, a drainage hole at the bottom of the shaft. *Eng.*

[ĭm). *Bib.*] **Dib-la′im** (dĭb-lā′ĭm; dĭb′lā-

di-blas′tic (dī-blăs′tĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *-blastic.*] *Med.* Having, or relating to, a twofold origin.

Dib′lath (dĭb′lăth). *Bib.*

Dib′la-tha′im (-lȧ-thā′ĭm). *Bib.*

Di′bon (dī′bŏn). *Bib.*

Di′bon-gad′. *Bib.*

di′brach (dī′brăk), *n.* [L. *dibrachys*, fr. Gr. *δίβραχυς*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *βραχύς* short.] *Class. Pros.* A foot composed of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

di′branch (dī′brăŋk), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Dibranchiata.

di-bran′chi-ous (dī-brăŋ′kĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Dibranchiate.

Dib′ri (dĭb′rī). *Bib.*

di-bro′ma-ce′tic (dī-brō′mȧ-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* See BROMACETIC.

dibs (dĭbz), *n.* A sweet preparation or treacle of grape juice, much used in the East; also, such a preparation from dates.

dib′stone′, *n.* A pebble used in playing dibs; also, *pl.*, the game.

di-bu′tyl (dī-bū′tĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *butyl.*] *Chem.* The hydrocarbon C_8H_{18}, one of the octanes.

di-bu′ty-rate (dī-bū′tĭ-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* See DI-.

[BUTYRIN.] **di-bu′ty-rin** (-rĭn), *n.* See

dic. † DIKE, DITCH.

di-ca′cious (dĭ-kā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *dicax, dicacis*, fr. *dicere* to say.] Talkative; pert; saucy. *Obs.* — **di-ca′cious-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

di-cac′i-ty (dĭ-kăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *dicacitas.*] Pertness; sauciness. *Obs. or R.*

di-cac′o-dyl (dī-kăk′ō-dĭl), *n.* *Chem.* = CACODYL **b**.

di′cæ-ol′o-gy (dī′sē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *dicaeologia*, fr. Gr. *δικαιολογία.*] *Rhet.* Defense by justification or excuse of that with which one is charged.

[See DI-.] **di-cal′cic** (dī-kăl′sĭk), *a.* *Chem.*

di-car′ba-mid′ic (dī-kär′bȧ-mĭd′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *carbo-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* Designating the hypothetical acid $NH(CO_2H)_2$.

di-car′bon-ate, *n.* [*di-* + *carbonate.*] *Chem.* A bicarbonate.

di′car-bon′ic, *a.* [*di-* + *carbonic.*] *Chem.* Dicarboxylic.

di-car′box-yl′ic (dī-kär′bŏk-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *carboxyl.*] Containing two carboxyl groups.

di-car′pel-la-ry, *a.* [*di-* + *carpellary.*] = BICARPELLARY.

di′cat-a-lex′is, *n.* [NL.; *di-* (Gr. *δι-* = *δίς*) + *catalexis.*] *Pros.* Catalexis occurring twice within a line. — **di′cat-a-lec′tic**, *a.*

dice, *adv.* *Naut.* = DYCE.

Di′ce. Var. of DIKE.

di-cef′a-lous. Dicephalous. *R. S.*

di-cel′late (dī-sĕl′āt), *a.* [Gr. *δίκελλα* a two-pronged hoe.] *Zoöl.* Two-pronged, as certain sponge spicules.

di-ceph′a-lous (dī-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δικέφαλος*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *κεφαλή* head.] Two-headed. — **di-ceph′a-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

di-ceph′a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* A monstrosity having two distinct heads.

dice′play′, *n.* Playing at dice.

dic′er-ous (dĭs′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δίκερως* two-horned.] Having two tentacles or antennæ.

dicese. † DECEASE.

di-ce′tyl (dī-sē′tĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *cetyl.*] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{32}H_{66}$, the molecule of which is a double cetyl radical.

dich. † DITCH.

dich. Do it you; — apparently, a corruption of *dit ye* for *do it ye.* *Obs.* "Much good *dich* thy good heart." *Shak.*

Di′cha-pet′a-la′ce-æ (dī′kȧ-pĕt′ȧ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DICHAPETALUM.] *Bot.* A family of tropical shrubs or small trees (order Geraniales), consisting of 3 genera, closely related to the Euphorbiaceæ. — **di′cha-pet′a-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Di′cha-pet′a-lum (-pĕt′ȧ-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *δίχα* in two + *πέταλον* leaf: — in ref. to the divided petals of some species.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs, sometimes climbing, natives of tropical Africa and Madagascar, type of the Dichapetalaceæ.

di′chas (dī′kăs), *n.* [Gr. *διχάς* the half, fr. *δίχα* in two, fr. *δίς* twice.] See MEASURE.

[DITCH.] **diche.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

di′chla-myd′e-ous (dī′klȧ-mĭd′-

di-chlo′ride (dī-klō′rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** [*di-* + *chloride.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of chlorine in combination with an element or radical.

dicho-. A combining form from Gr. διχα, *in two, asunder.*

di-chog′a-mous (dī-kŏg′*ȧ*-mŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or relating to, dichogamy.

di-chog′a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*dicho-* + *-gamy.*] **1.** *Bot.* Maturation of stamens and pistils at different periods, thus insuring cross-pollination, as in certain perfect or monoclinous flowers. Cf. HOMOGAMY.
2. *Zoöl.* The production of male and female gonads at different times by the same individual.

di-chot′o-mal (dī-kŏt′ō-măl) | *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or **di′cho-tom′ic** (dī′kō-tŏm′ĭk) | involving, dichotomy.
2. Of, pertaining to, or situated in, a dichotomy, or fork, as the central flower in a dichasium.

di-chot′o-mize (dī-kŏt′ō-mīz), *v. t. & i.*; DI-CHOT′O-MIZED (-mīzd); DI-CHOT′O-MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). [See DICHOTOMOUS.] **1.** To cut or divide into two parts, or, loosely, into several parts; to part into two divisions; to divide into pairs.
2. *Astron.* To exhibit as an apparent half disk. See DICHOTOMY, 3. "[The moon] was *dichotomized.*" *Whewell.* — **di-chot′o-mi-za′tion** (-mĭ-zā′shŭn; -mī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

di-chot′o-mous (dī-kŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *dichotomos,* Gr. διχοτόμος; δίχα in two, asunder + τέμνειν to cut.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, dichotomy; proceeding or derived by dichotomy; regularly dividing by pairs from bottom to top; having a dual arrangement; as, a *dichotomous* key or synopsis; *dichotomous* branching.
dichotomous key. See KEY, *Biol.*

di-chot′o-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [Gr. διχοτομία. See DICHOTOMOUS.] **1.** Division or distribution into two subordinate parts; hence, a cutting in two; a division.
A general breach or *dichotomy* with their church. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. *Logic.* Division of a class into two subclasses opposed to each other by contradiction, as the division of the class *man* into *white* and *not white.*
3. *Astron.* That phase of the moon or an interior planet in which just half its disk appears illuminated.
4. *Biol.* A forking or bifurcation, esp. repeated bifurcation, as of the stem of a plant or a vein of the body.
5. *Bot.* A system of branching in which the main axis forks repeatedly into two uniformly developed branches, as in the thallus of the seaweed *Dictyota dichotoma.* True dichotomy is often confused with false dichotomy, in which the main stem does not fork, but produces two lateral branches which outgrow the original axis and repeat the process. The mistletoe and many forms of cymose inflorescence illustrate false dichotomy. True dichotomy may also occur with one fork regularly suppressed, or with each alternate one suppressed, the former being **scorpioid,** the latter **helicoid, dichotomy.** See SYMPODIUM.

di-chro′ic (dī-krō′ĭk), *a.* [See DICHROISM.] **1.** Having the property of dichroism; as, a *dichroic* crystal.
2. = DICHROMATIC.

di′chro-ism (dī′krō-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. δίχροος two-colored; δι- = δίς twice + χρόα color.] **1.** *Cryst.* The property of presenting different colors by transmitted light, when viewed in two different directions, the colors being unlike in the direction of unlike or unequal axes.
2. *Physics.* The property possessed by some bodies of differing in color with the thickness of the transmitting layer, or, in the case of liquids, with the degree of concentration of the solution.
3. = DICHROMATISM.

di-chro′mate (dī-krō′māt), *n.* **1.** See DICHROMIC ACID.
2. *Psychol.* One affected with dichromatism.

di′chro-mat′ic (dī′krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *chromatic.*]
1. Having or exhibiting two colors.
2. *Zoöl.* Having two color varieties, or two phases differing in color, independently of age or sex, as certain birds and insects.
3. *Psychol.* Pertaining to, or affected with, dichromatism.

di-chro′ma-tism (dī-krō′m*ȧ*-tĭz′m), *n.* Dichromatic state; specif., *Psychol.,* the condition of seeing, or being able to see, only two of the fundamental colors, or two colors and their combinations. See COLOR BLINDNESS.

di-chro′mic (dī-krō′mĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Containing two atoms or equivalents of chromium.
dichromic acid, an acid, $H_2Cr_2O_7$, existing only in solution, if at all, but forming a series of stable salts called *dichromates* or *bichromates.* See POTASSIUM DICHROMATE.

di′chro-nous (dī′krō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *dichronus,* Gr. δίχρονος; δι- = δίς twice + χρόνος time.] **a** *Class. Pros.* Consisting of, or lasting through, two moræ; disemic. **b** Common.

di-chro′ö-scope (dī-krō′ō-skōp), *n.* [See DICHROISM; -SCOPE.] *Physics.* An apparatus devised by Dove for mixing and studying the combination of colored lights transmitted by stained glass.

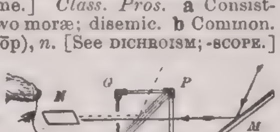

Dichroöscope. *M* Mirror; *GP* Green Glass; *RP* Red Glass; *PP* Set of Clear Glass Plates; *N* Nicol Prism.

di′chro-scope (dī′krō-skōp), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. χρόα color + *-scope.*] An instrument for examining the dichroism of crystals. — **di′chro-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

dic′ing (dīs′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Playing or gambling with dice.
2. An ornamenting in squares or cubes.

dick (dĭk), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Short for *Richard;* — masc. proper name; hence, lad; fellow.
2. An inferior cheese. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A riding whip. *Slang.*
4. [Cf. D. *dek* cover, or the English name *Dick.*] A leather apron and bib. *Dial. Eng.*

dick-cis′sel (-sĭs′ĕl), *n.* The black-throated bunting (*Spiza americana*), a common migratory bird of the central United States, of handsome plumage, but weak and monotonous song.

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Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*).

dick′ens (-ĕnz; -ĭnz; 151), *n.* or *interj.* [Prob. fr. a proper name, *Dickens, Diccon,* fr. *Dick* a familiar form for *Richard* or *Ricard.*] The devil; the deuce; — a euphemism.
I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is. *Shak.*

dick′er (dĭk′ẽr), *n.* [Akin to Icel. *dekr,* Dan. *deger,* G. *decher;* all fr. L. *decuria* a division consisting of ten, fr. *decem* ten. See TEN; cf. DAKER.] *Com.* Orig., the number or quantity of ten, as of hides or skins; now, any of various numbers or quantities, esp. twelve (*McCulloch*): a daker; a quantity or number; a lot.
A *dicker* of cowhides. *Heywood.*

dick′er, *v. i. & t.*; -ERED (-ẽrd); -ER-ING. [Prob. fr. DICKER the number of ten.] To negotiate a dicker; to barter; haggle. *U. S.* "Ready to *dicker* and to swap." *Cooper.*

dick′er, *n.* [From DICKER, *v.*] A chaffering, barter, or exchange, of small wares; as, to make a *dicker.* *U. S.*
The crooked and devious methods known to practical politics as "deals," "*dickers,*" and "rings." *F. J. Goodnow.*

dick′ey | (dĭk′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS, -IES (-ĭz). [Cf. *Dick,* a fa-**dick′y** | miliar name (see DICKENS), or, for senses under def. 1, D. *dek* a covering (cf. DECK).] **1.** Any of various articles of clothing; specif.: **a** An under petticoat. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A worn-out shirt. *Obs. Slang.* **c** A false shirt front or bosom. **d** A gentleman's shirt collar. *Local, U. S.* **e** = DICK, an apron. **f** A workman's loose jacket of coarse linen. *Dial. Eng.*
2. One of various animals; specif.: **a** A donkey. **b** Any small bird; — called also **dickey bird.** *Colloq.* **c** The hedge sparrow. *Dial. Eng.* **d** The haddock.
3. In a carriage: **a** A seat for the driver; — also called **dickey box.** **b** A seat at the back for servants.
4. *Naut.* A mate, esp. a second mate. *Slang.*

dick′ey | *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Of poor quality; in bad **dick′y** | condition; inferior; sorry; poor. *Slang, Eng.*

Dick-so′ni-a (dĭk-sō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after James *Dickson* (1737?–1822), English botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American and Polynesian tree ferns with bipinnatifid or tripinnatifid fronds, and marginal or submarginal fruit dots. The sporangia are surrounded by a membranous cup-shaped indusium. *D. antarctica* is frequently cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.

di-clin′ic (dī-klĭn′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Cryst.* Having two of the intersections between the three axes oblique.

di′cli-nous (dī′klĭ-nŭs; dī-klī′nŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. κλίνη bed.] *Bot.* Having the andrœcium and gynœcium in separate flowers. Cf. MONOCLINOUS; see MONŒCIOUS, DIŒCIOUS. — **di′cli-nism** (dī′klĭ-nĭz′m), *n.*

di-co′lon (dī-kō′lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-l*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. δίκωλος. See DI-; COLON.] *Pros.* A verse or rhythmic period having two cola.

di-cot′y-le′don (dī-kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn), *n.* [*di-* + *cotyledon.*] *Bot.* A plant having two cotyledons, or seed leaves.

Di-cot′y-le′do-nes (dī-kŏt′ĭ-lē′dō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See DICOTYLEDON.] *Bot.* One of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants (Angiospermæ), coördinate with the Monocotyledones and including all that produce two cotyledons. It is subdivided by Engler into the Archichlamydeæ and Metachlamydeæ (see these words). Other authors, on the same basis of classification, divide the group into Choripetalæ and Gamopetalæ or Sympetalæ. The stems of Dicotyledones exhibit secondary growth in thickness, resulting in the deposition of annual rings or layers of woody tissue. They have the leaves usually with reticulated venation, and the parts of the flower generally in fours or fives. Most deciduous trees of temperate climates, and the great majority of herbs and shrubs, belong to this subclass, which includes about 175 families. Cf. MONOCOTYLEDONES.

di-cot′y-le′don-ous (-lē′dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd′ŭn-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having two cotyledons; hence, belonging to the subclass Dicotyledones.

Di′cra-na′ce-æ (dī′kr*ȧ*-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DICRANUM.] *Bot.* A large family of mosses of the order Bryales, having costate leaves and cleft or bifid peristome teeth, the variously shaped capsule being long-stalked. *Dicranum* is the typical genus. The species frequently form cushions on rocks or damp soil. — **di′cra-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

di-cra′noid (dī-krā′noid), *a.* [*Dicranum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or having the characters of, *Dicranum,* esp. as regards the bifid teeth in the peristome.

Di-cra′num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίκρανος two-headed, in allusion to the cleft teeth of the peristome. See DI-; CRANIUM.] *Bot.* A large genus of mosses typifying the family Dicranaceæ, of which they have the essential characters. See DICRANACEÆ.

di-cro′tal (dī-krō′tăl) | *a.* [Gr. δίκροτος a double **di′cro-tous** (dī′krō-tŭs; dĭk′rō-) | beating.] Dicrotic.

di-crot′ic (dī-krŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. κροτεῖν to beat.] *Physiol.* **a** Of or pertaining to dicrotism; as, a *dicrotic* pulse. **b** Of or pertaining to the second expansion of the artery in the dicrotic pulse; as, the *dicrotic* wave.

di′cro-tism (dī′krō-tĭz′m; dĭk′rō-; 277), *n.* *Physiol.* A condition in which there are two beats or waves of the arterial pulse to each beat of the heart.

Di-cru′ri-dæ (dī-kroo′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. δίκροος, δίκρους, forked + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* The family of Old World passerine birds consisting of the drongos. See DRONGO.

Dic-tam′nus (dĭk-tăm′nŭs), *n.* [L. See DITTANY.] *Bot.* A genus of rutaceous herbs consisting of a single species, *D. albus.* See FRAXINELLA.

dic′tate (dĭk′tāt; dĭk-tāt′), *v. t.*; DIC′TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd; -tāt′ĕd); DIC′TAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *dictatus,* p. p. of *dictare,* freq. of *dicere* to say. See DICTION; cf. DIGHT.] **1.** To tell or utter so that another may write down; as, to *dictate* a letter; rarely, to compose or express in words.
The mind which *dictated* the Iliad. *Wayland.*
Pages *dictated* by the Holy Spirit. *Macaulay.*
2. To say, utter, or communicate authoritatively; to deliver (a command) to a subordinate; to declare with authority; to impose; as, to *dictate* the terms of a treaty.
Whatsoever is *dictated* to us by God must be believed. *Watts.*
Syn. — Suggest, prescribe, enjoin, command.

dic′tate, *v. i.* To practice dictation; specif.: **a** To say or recite something to be written or said by another; rarely, to compose or express ideas in words.
Sylla could not skill of letters, and therefore knew not how to *dictate.* *Bacon.*
b To speak as a superior; command; impose conditions.
Who presumed to *dictate* to the sovereign. *Macaulay.*

dic′tate (dĭk′tāt), *n.* [L. *dictatum.* See DICTATE, *v. t.*]
1. Act of dictating, or that which is dictated. *Obs.*
2. A statement delivered with authority; an order; a command; an authoritative rule, principle, or maxim; a prescription; as, the *dictates* of conscience.
3. An authoritative or a current saying; a dictum. *Obs.*
Syn. — DICTATE, DICTUM. A DICTATE is an authoritative rule, prescription, or injunction; as, "a kind of law or *dictate* called a law or *dictate* of utility" (*Bentham*); "to follow the *dictates* of my own heart" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). A DICTUM is a brief remark expressing a judgment or opinion dogmatically; the word often suggests a casual judgment or an opinion unsupported by evidence; as, "I remember [Tennyson's] quoting Hallam . . . as pronouncing Shakespeare 'the greatest man.' I thought such *dicta* rather peremptory for a philosopher" (*E. FitzGerald*); "the *dictum* that truth always triumphs" (*J. S. Mill*). See MANDATE, AXIOM.

dic-ta′tion (dĭk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dictatio.*] **1.** Act of dictating; act or practice of prescribing; authoritative utterance or arbitrary command; as, the candidate yields to the *dictation* of the bosses.
It affords security against the *dictation* of laws. *Paley.*
2. That which is dictated.

dic-ta′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *dictateur.*] **1. a** *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate in cases of emergency appointed by the senate to six months' (at most) tenure of absolute authority. He was usually chosen from among those who had held the office of consul. Sulla and Cæsar had themselves made dictators for longer periods, Sulla apparently for an indefinite period and Cæsar for life. **b** One exercising similar authority in later times, esp. in a republic.
2. Hence, one in whom is vested supreme authority in any line; one who rules as dictator; one who prescribes for others authoritatively; as, the *dictators* of fashion.
3. One who dictates to a writer.

dic′ta-to′ri-al (dĭk′t*ȧ*-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *dictatorius* + *-al.*]
1. Pertaining or suited to a dictator; absolute.
Military powers quite *dictatorial.* *Irving.*
2. Characteristic of a dictator or of dictation; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing; as, a *dictatorial* manner.
Syn. — Overbearing, autocratic, imperious, peremptory, domineering, lordly, pompous, arrogant; positive, categorical, pragmatic, oracular; conceited, stubborn. — DICTATORIAL, MAGISTERIAL, DOGMATIC, OPINIONATED. DICTATORIAL suggests a tendency to lay down the law in an overbearing or imperious fashion; MAGISTERIAL, as here compared, the exercise or assumption of such authority as a schoolmaster exercises over his pupils, esp. in matters of opinion: as, "He [Dryden] has nothing of the unpleasant *dictatorial* manner of Temple" (*E. W. Gosse*); "kindness (somewhat *dictatorial*) to the poor" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); "There is something *magisterial* in the manner wherein he dismisses each play like a boy's exercise" (*Hallam*); "*magisterial* interrogations" (*G. Meredith*). One is DOGMATIC who is unduly, often offensively, positive in the expression of opinion; one is OPINIONATED (see OPINIONATED) who is obstinately tenacious of one's own views; as, "a studied balance of phrase and a *dogmatic* ring, like the stroke of a hammer" (*W. Raleigh*); "He is, perhaps, a little *opinionated,* as all men who are the center of circles, wide or narrow, . . . must be, and as even Johnson was" (*Byron*). See IMPERATIVE, DESPOTIC, ARROGANT, MASTERFUL.
— **dic′ta-to′ri-al-ly,** *adv.* — **dic′ta-to′ri-al-ness,** *n.*

dic-ta′tress (dĭk-tā′trĕs), *n.* A woman dictator.

dic′tion (dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dictio* a saying, a word, fr. *dicere, dictum,* to say; akin to *dicare* to proclaim, Gr. δεικνύναι to show, Skr. *diç,* Goth. *gateihan* to tell, show, G. *zeigen* to show: cf. F. *diction.* Cf. BENISON, DEDICATE, INDEX, JUDGE, PREACH, VENGEANCE, and also TEACH.] **1.** A

ē-ŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. χλαμύς, -μύδος, cloak.] *Bot.* Having both calyx and corolla.
di-chlo′ro-. See DICHLOR-.
di′cho-car′pous (dī′kō-kär′pŭs), *a.* [*dicho-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having two forms of fructification; — of certain fungi. — **di′cho-car′pism** (-pĭz′m), *n.*
di′cho-gam′ic (-găm′ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Dichogamous.
di′cho-po′di-al, *a.* [See DICHO-; -PODIUM.] = DICHOTOMOUS.
di-chop′tic (dī-kŏp′tĭk), *a.* [*dicho-* + *optic.*] *Zoöl.* Having the borders of the compound eyes separate above, as certain insects; — opposed to *holoptic.*
di′chord′ (dī′kôrd′), *n.* [Gr. δίχορδον.] *Music.* An ancient two-stringed instrument of the lute or harp class; also, any instrument having two strings to each note.
di′cho-ree′ (dī′kō-rē′; dī-kō′rē), *n.* [L. *dichoreus,* fr. Gr. διχόρειος πούς. See CHOREUS.] = DITROCHEE. [CHOTOMIC.]
di′cho-tom′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DI-
di-chot′o-mist (dī-kŏt′ō-mĭst), *n.* One who dichotomizes. — **di-chot′o-mis′tic,** *a.*
di-chot′o-mous-ly, *adv.* of DICHOTOMOUS.
di-chro′i-scope (dī-krō′ĭ-skōp), *n.* = DICHROSCOPE.
di′chro-ite (dī′krō-īt), *n.* [See DICHROISM.] *Min.* = IOLITE.
di′chro-it′ic (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Dichroic.
di-chro′ma-sy (dī-krō′m*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.* = DICHROMATISM.
di-chro′mat-ed (dī-krō′măt-ĕd), *a.* Bichromatized.
di-chro′mic (dī-krō′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. δίχρωμος two-colored.] = DICHROMATIC, 3.
di′chro-mism (dī′krō-mĭz′m), *n.* = DICHROMATISM.
di′chro-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. δίχροος two-colored.] Dichroic.
dicht (dĭκt). Scot. var. of DIGHT.
dicht. Ditched. *R. Sp.* [*Scot.*
dicht′ings, *n. pl.* Dightings.
‖ **Dich′tung und Wahr′heit** (dĭκ′tōōng ŏŏnt vär′hīt). [G.] Poetry and Truth: — the subtitle, as written by Goethe himself, of his autobiography "Aus meinem Leben," now become current as the title of the work. Cf. WAHRHEIT UND DICHTUNG.
dick, *n.* [Cf. DIKE.] A dike; also, a ditch. *Dial. Eng.*
dick, *n.* Short for DECLARATION; — in the phrase *to take (one's) dick.* *Slang.*
dick′in-son-ite, *n.* [After Rev. Wm. *Dickinson.*] *Min.* A green, foliated, hydrous phosphate, chiefly of manganese, iron, and sodium. Sp. gr., 3.34.
Dick's hat′band. The crown of England; — so called jocosely from Richard Cromwell, the weak and worthless son of the Protector, who succeeded his father but soon resigned.
dick′y dil′ver. The periwinkle. *Local, Eng.*
Dick′y Sam. A native of Liverpool. *Cant, Eng.*
di-cle′si-um (dī-klē′zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. κλῄσις a shutting up.] An achene within a free perianth. *Obs.*
Di-clo′ni-us (dī-klō′nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.: *di-* + Gr. κλών twig, shoot, from its double set of teeth.] Syn. of HADROSAURUS.
Di-cly′tra (dī-klī′tr*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; prob. orig. misprint for *Dicentra,* and later supposed to be an error for *Dielytra.*] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of BIKUKULLA. See DICENTRA **a.** **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* = DICENTRA **b.**
di-coc′cous (dī-kŏk′ŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. κόκκος grain, seed.] *Bot.* Composed of two coherent, one-seeded carpels, as a capsule.
di-cœ′li-ous (dī-sē′lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *cœlia.*] *Zoöl.* Having two cavities.
di-cœ′lous (-lŭs), *a.* Dicœlious.
di-co′la, *n., pl.* of DICOLON.
di-co′lic (dī-kō′lĭk), *a.* [See DICOLON.] *Pros.* Containing two cola.
di′con-dyl′i-an (dī′kŏn-dĭl′ĭ-*ȧ*n), *a.* [See DI-; CONDYLE.] Having two occipital condyles, as mammals and amphibians.
‖ **di con-sen′tes.** [L.] See DI.
di-cot′yl (dī-kŏt′ĭl), *n.* *Bot.* A dicotyledon.
di-cot′y-le′don-a-ry, *a.* *Bot.* = DICOTYLEDONOUS.
Di-cot′y-les (dī-kŏt′ĭ-lēz), **Di′co-tyl′i-dæ** (dī′kō-tĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of TAGASSU, TAGASSUIDÆ. [TERIAN.]
di′cran-te′ri-an, *a.* = DIACRAN-
Di-cros′to-nyx (dī-krŏs′tō-nĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δίκροος forked + ὄνυξ claw.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the pied lemmings. See LEMMING.
dict, *n.* [L. *dictum*: cf. F. *dit,* formerly also spelt *dict.*] A saying: maxim. *Obs. or Archaic.*
dict. *Abbr.* Dictator; dictionary.
dic′ta, *n., pl.* of DICTUM.
dictam. ✝ DITTANY.
dic-ta′men (dĭk-tā′mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* -TAMINA (-tăm′ĭ-n*ȧ*). [LL.] A dictation or dictate. *Archaic.*
dic′ta-ment, *n.* [L. *dictare* to dictate.] Diction; a dictate. *Obs.*
‖ **dic′ta pro-ban′ti-a** (dĭk′t*ȧ* prō-băn′shĭ-*ȧ*). [L.] *Theol.* Texts or dicta of Scripture relied upon as indubitable answers to questions of interpretation.
dic′ta-to′ri-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM. [*Obs.*]
dic′ta-to′ri-an, *a.* Dictatorial.
dic-ta′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
dic′ta-to-ry (dĭk′t*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dictatorius.*] Dictatorial.
dic-ta′trix, *n.* [L.] Dictatress.
dic-ta′ture (dĭk-tā′tūr), *n.* [L. *dictatura.*] Office of a dictator; also, a body of dictators.
dic′ter-y, *n.* [L. *dicterium.*] A jest or witty saying. *Obs.*

saying ; a word ; expression in words ; also, a mode of speech ; a phrase. *Obs.*
2. Choice of words for the expression of ideas ; the construction, disposition, and application of words in discourse, with regard to clearness, accuracy, variety, etc. ; mode of expression ; as, the *diction* of Chaucer.

His *diction* blazes up into a sudden explosion of prophetic grandeur. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — DICTION, VOCABULARY, LANGUAGE, PHRASEOLOGY, STYLE. DICTION, as here compared, applies to words, esp. as selected for the expression of ideas, thus differing from VOCABULARY, which refers to the whole stock of words at command, and from LANGUAGE, which may include all aspects of speech ; as, "In the sure and flawless perfection of his [Milton's] rhythm and *diction* he is as admirable as Vergil or Dante" (*M. Arnold*) ; "In the *vocabulary* of the English Bible sixty per cent [of the words] are native" (*G. P. Marsh*) ; "The *language*, too, of these men has been adopted . . . because such men hourly communicate with the best objects from which the best part of *language* is originally derived" (*Wordsworth*). PHRASEOLOGY applies to words in their grouping or arrangement, or (within narrower limits than *style*) to a peculiar or particular manner of expression ; as, "Succeeding poets constructed a *phraseology* which . . . was not heard in ordinary conversation" (*Wordsworth*) ; "Men, according to their habits and professions, have a *phraseology* of their own" (*Burke*). STYLE, as here compared (see FASHION), applies to expression as individual or characteristic, or (esp.) as possessed of high artistic distinction ; as, "What he believed in was *style* : that is to say, a certain absolute and unique manner of expressing a thing, in all its intensity and color" (*W. Pater*) ; "*Style* . . . is a peculiar recasting and heightening, under a certain condition of spiritual excitement, of what a man has to say, in such a manner as to add dignity and distinction to it" (*M. Arnold*) ; "His [Addison's] *style*, with its free unaffected movement, its clear distinctness, its graceful transitions, its delicate harmonies, its appropriateness of tone, . . . what [is this] but the literary reflection of Addison himself?" (*J. R. Green*).

dic'tion-a-ry (dĭk'shŭn-â-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *dictionarium* : cf. F. *dictionnaire*. See DICTION.] **1.** A book containing the words of a language, usually arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meanings ; a lexicon ; a vocabulary ; a wordbook.

I applied myself to the perusal of our writers : and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a *dictionary*. *Johnson.*

2. List of words admitted or used by a person ; vocabulary. *Obs.*

When this copious *dictionary* was intrusted to the memory of an illiterate people. *Gibbon.*

3. A book containing the words belonging to any system or province of knowledge, arranged alphabetically ; as, a *dictionary* of botany.

dictionary catalogue. A catalogue having the headings arranged in alphabetical order, as in a dictionary ; specif., in library cataloguing, one having the author, subject, and title headings on separate cards but alphabetized together.

dic'tum (dĭk'tŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -TA (-tȧ), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L., neuter of *dictus*, p. p. of *dicere* to say. See DICTION ; cf. DITTO.] **1.** An authoritative statement ; dogmatic saying ; apothegm.

A class of critical *dicta* everywhere current. *M. Arnold.*

2. *Law.* **a** A judicial opinion expressed by judges on points that do not necessarily arise in the case, and are not involved in it, or one in which the judicial mind is not directed to the precise question necessary to be determined to fix the rights of the parties. A dictum does not have the binding force upon subsequent or inferior courts that is accorded to an adjudication. Cf. STARE DECISIS ; PRECEDENT. **b** *French Law.* The report of a judgment made by one of the judges who has given it.
3. *Logic.* The substance as distinguished from the mode of a statement.
Syn. — See DICTATE.

Dic-tyn'i-dæ (dĭk-tĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. δίκτυον net + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of spiders which spin webs of irregular form composed partly of threads curled by means of the calamistrum borne on the hind legs. — **dyc'ti-nid** (dĭk'tĭ-nĭd), *n.*

Dic-tyn'na (dĭk-tĭn'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δίκτυννα.] The Cretan goddess Britomartis, probably a local counterpart of Artemis (which see) ; — generally so called by the Greeks.

dic'ty-o- (dĭk'tĭ-ō-). A combining form from Greek δίκτυον, *a net.*

dic'ty-o-drome' (dĭk'tĭ-ō-drōm') } *a.* [*dictyo-* + *-drome*,
dic'ty-od'ro-mous (-ŏd'rō-mŭs) } *-dromous.*] *Bot.* Netveined or netted-veined ; — said of leaf nervation in which the nerves or veins repeatedly branch and join one another in a general network, as in most oaks, maples, etc.

Dic'ty-o-ne'ma (-ō-nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dictyo-* + Gr. νῆμα a thread.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossils, generally resembling fanlike networks. They are particularly common in the Ordovician of Norway and in the Niagara formation, and are now considered as remains of hydroids allied to the graptolites.

Dic'ty-o-ta'ce-æ (-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δικτυωτός latticed, fr. δίκτυον a net.] *Bot.* A family of olive-brown marine algæ of the class Phæophyceæ, or by some authors considered a distinct class. They have a membranous expanded thallus and reproduce both by sexual and asexual nonmotile spores, which are not developed in conceptacles. — **dic'ty-o-ta'ceous** (dĭk'tĭ-ō-tā'shŭs), *a.*

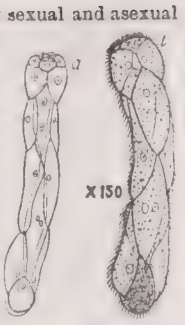

One of the Dicyemata (*Dicyema truncatum*). *a* Young individual with 14 ectodermal cells ; *b* Older individual.

di-cy'a-nide (di-sī'ȧ-nīd ; -nĭd), *n.* Also **-nid.** [*di-* + *cyanogen.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two cyanogen groups combined with an element or radical.

Di'cy-e'ma-ta (dī'sī-ē'mȧ-tȧ) } *n. pl.*
Di'cy-e'mi-da (dī'sī-ē'mĭ-dȧ) } [NL. ; *di-* + Gr. κύημα an embryo.] *Zoöl.* A small group of minute worms of very simple structure, consisting of a layer of ectoderm cells, covering one or more axial endoderm cells. They are internal parasites of cephalopods. The Dicyemata comprise but a single family, **Di'cy-e'mi-dæ** (-mĭ-dē), and are one of the groups constituting the Mesozoa of some classifications. The type genus, **Di'cy-e'ma** (-mȧ), is so named because it produces two types of embryos. — **di'cy-e'mid** (-mĭd), *a.* & *n.*

Di-cyn'o-don (dī-sĭn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *di-* + *cyno-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of remarkable extinct terrestrial reptiles of the group Theromorpha. They were of heavy build and gigantic size, with no teeth except two tusks in the upper jaw. Similar but entirely toothless skulls have been named *Oudenodon*, but may be females of *Dicynodon*. They are found chiefly in the Karoo formation of South Africa. With allied forms from the same formation and from India, Scotland, and the Urals, Dicynodon constitutes a suborder, **Di-cyn'o-don'ti-a** (-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ). — **di-cyn'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

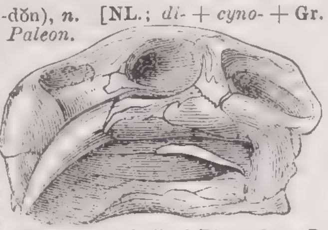
Side view of skull of Dicynodon (*D. lacerticeps*). $\frac{1}{10}$

did (dĭd), *pret.* of DO.

Did'a-che (dĭd'ȧ-kē), *n.* [Gr. διδαχή teaching.] *Eccl.* An early Christian treatise or manual, the only known MS. of which was discovered in 1873 by Philotheos Bryennios, a Greek ecclesiastic, in the library of the Jerusalem Monastery in Phanar, the Greek quarter of Constantinople. This MS. was written in 1056 by one "Leo, notary and sinner," and bears two titles : "Teaching of the XII Apostles," and below this "Teaching of the Lord through the XII Apostles to the Gentiles." The whole work was almost completely embodied in the seventh book of the Apostolic Constitutions (4th century). Its discovery marked an era in the study of primitive Christianity. See APOCRYPHA, *Table.*

The *Didache* . . . comes, of all the subapostolic writings, nearest to the New Testament in its style and vocabulary, and this is a strong argument for its great antiquity. *Schaff.*

di-dac'tic (dĭ-dăk'tĭk ; dī- ; 277) } *a.* [Gr. διδακτικός, fr.
di-dac'ti-cal (dĭ-dăk'tĭ-kăl ; dī-) } διδάσκειν to teach ; akin to L. *docere* to teach : cf. F. *didactique.* See DOCILE.] Fitted or intended to teach ; conveying instruction ; preceptive ; instructive ; teaching some moral lesson.

The finest *didactic* poem in any language. *Macaulay.*

— **di-dac'ti-cal'i-ty** (-tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **di-dac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-dac'tic, *n.* A treatise or writer on teaching. *Obs. or R.*

di-dac'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Didactic method or system.

di-dac'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Art or science of teaching.

did'as-ca'li-æ (dĭd'ăs-kā'lĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [See DIDASCALY.] *Gr. Antiq.* Catalogues of the dramas, giving their authors, dates, details of success, etc., compiled in antiquity.

did'as-cal'ic (dĭd'ăs-kăl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *didascalicus*, Gr. διδασκαλικός, fr. διδάσκειν to teach.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, teaching ; didactic ; preceptive.

didascalic syllogism, *Logic*, a syllogism concerned with a real (as contrasted with a merely formal) demonstration.

di-das'ca-ly (dĭ-dăs'kȧ-lĭ ; dī-), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [Gr. διδασκαλία a teaching. See DIDASCALIC.] *Gr. Antiq.* A catalogic description of a drama. See DIDASCALIÆ.

did'dle (dĭd''l), *v. i.* ; -DLED (-'ld) ; -DLING (-lĭng). [Cf. DADDLE.] **1.** To totter or toddle as a child in walking. *Obs.*
2. To move by jerks or jog up and down or back and forth; to jiggle. *Colloq. or Dial.*

did'dle, *v. t.* [Perh. from AS. *dyderian* to deceive.] *Colloq. or Dial.* **1.** To cheat or overreach ; to swindle.

To *diddle* the Edinburgh folk out of some cash. *Scott.*

2. To ruin or undo ; also, to do for ; kill.
3. To waste (time).

did'dle, *v. i.* [Cf. DADDLE.] To waste time ; potter ; dawdle. *Colloq. or Dial.*

did'dler (dĭd'lẽr), *n.* A cheat. *Colloq. or Slang.*

Di-del'phi-a (dī-dĕl'fĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. : *di-* + Gr. δελφύς matrix, uterus.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of Mammalia consisting of the marsupials. The group is named from the completely double womb. See MARSUPIALIA.

di-del'phi an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or relating to the Didelphia. — *n.* One of the Didelphia.

Di-del'phi-dæ (dī-dĕl'fĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIDELPHIA.] *Zoöl.* A family of polyprotodont marsupials, confined to America, consisting of the opossums. — **di-del'phid** (-fĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **di-del'phoid** (-foid), *a.*

Di-del'phis (-fĭs), *n.* [NL. See DIDELPHIA.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical opossums, as the Virginia opossum (*D. virginiana*) of the United States.

☞ Originally the term *Didelphis* was more or less nearly coextensive with *Marsupialia.*

Di'do (dī'dō), *n.* ; *pl.* (in senses 2 & 3), DIDOS (dī'dōz).] [L., fr. Gr. Διδώ.] **1.** A Tyrian princess, reputed founder and queen of Carthage. In Vergil's Æneid, she entertains Æneas and his followers after their flight from Troy, falls in love with the hero, and after his desertion of her stabs herself on a funeral pyre. Cf. ÆNEAS, ANNA. Called also *Elissa.*
2. [*l. c.*] A tale of Dido ; an old story. *Obs.*
3. [*l. c.*] A trick ; an antic ; a caper. *Colloq., U. S.*

di-drach'ma (dī-drăk'mȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -DRACHMAS (-mȧz), L. -DRACHMÆ (-mē). [Gr. δίδραχμον ; δι- = δις twice + δραχμή a drachm.] An ancient Greek silver coin worth two drachmas. See DRACHMA. — **di-drach'mal** (-măl), *a.*

Di-dun'cu-lus (dī-dŭŋ'kū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Didus.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting only of the tooth-billed pigeon. It constitutes a subfamily, **Di-dun'cu-li'næ** (-lī'nē), of the Columbidæ, or a separate family, **Di'dun-cu'li-dæ** (-kū'lĭ-dē).

Di'dus (dī'dŭs), *n.* [NL. Cf. DODO.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the dodos. See DODO.

di-dym'i-um (di-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm ; dī-), *n.* Also **di'dym** (dī'dĭm). [NL., fr. Gr. δίδυμος twin.] *Chem.* A rare substance usually associated with lanthanum, — hence its name. It was formerly supposed to be an element, but has since been separated into the elements *neodymium* and *praseodymium* (which see).

did'y-mous (dĭd'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. δίδυμος twofold, twin.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Growing in pairs ; twin or twofold.

di-dyn'a-mous (dī-dĭn'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the class Didynamia. **b** Having four stamens disposed in pairs of unequal length, as in most Scrophulariaceæ and Menthaceæ. — **di-dyn'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

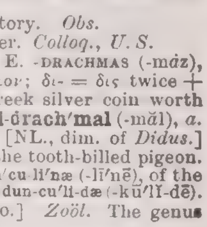
Didynamous Flower of Figwort (*Scrophularia*).

die (dī), *v. i.* ; *pret. & p. p.* DIED (dīd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DY'ING (dī'ĭng). [ME. *deyen*, *dien*, of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *deyja* ; akin to Dan. *döe*, Sw. *dö*, Goth. *diwan* (cf. Goth. *afdōjan* to harass), OFries. *dēia* to kill, OS. *doian* to die, OHG. *touwen*, OSlav. *daviti* to choke, Lith. *dovyti* to torment. Cf. DEAD, DEATH.] **1.** To pass from physical life ; to suffer a total and irreparable loss of action of the vital functions ; to become dead ; to expire ; perish ; — said of animals and vegetables. Often used with *of*, *by*, *with*, *from*, *through*, *on* or *upon*, *at*, *in*, and rarely *for*, before the cause, manner, or occasion of death ; also with a qualifying noun or adjective, as to *die a man*, to *die rich.*

To *die* by the roadside of grief and hunger. *Macaulay.*
She will *die* from want of care. *Tennyson.*

2. To suffer death or the death penalty ; to undergo the process of dying, or passing from a physical to a purely spiritual life.

In due time Christ *died* for the ungodly. *Rom.* v. 6.

☞ In *to die the death*, to suffer the death penalty, *to die a felon's death*, etc., *death* is now treated as a cognate object ; formerly it was often in a prepositional phrase or, in Anglo-Saxon, in the instrumental case.

3. To suffer spiritual death ; to be spiritually lost or to suffer total extinction.

Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never *die*. *John* xi. 26.

4. To suffer the pains of, or as of, death ; to face the dangers of death.

I protest by that glorying in you, brethren, which I have in Christ Jesus our Lord, I *die* daily. 1 *Cor.* xv. 31 (*Rev. Ver.*).

5. To pass out of existence ; to perish in any manner ; to cease ; to become lost or extinct ; to be extinguished.

Letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator.*
Great deeds cannot *die*. *Tennyson.*

6. To sink, faint, or pine away ; to languish, as with weakness, discouragement, or love ; to be consumed with desire ; to long (*for* something) keenly or desperately.

His heart *died* within him. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 37.

7. To become indifferent ; to cease to be subject ; as, to *die* to the world or worldly interests ; to *die* unto sin.
8. To recede and grow fainter ; to become imperceptible ; to vanish ; pass ; — often with *out*, *down*, or *away.*

Blemishes may *die* away and disappear. *Spectator.*

9. *Arch.* To disappear gradually in another surface, as where moldings are lost in a sloped or curved face.
10. To become vapid, flat, or spiritless, as liquor.
Syn. — Expire, decease, perish, depart, vanish.

to die away, to faint or swoon ; also, to fade away ; to diminish or disappear. — **to d. back**, *Bot.*, to die down. — **to d. down.** **a** To subside by degrees ; to die away. **b** *Bot.* To perish as to the upper portion ; — said of a plant, stem, or shoot of which only the lower or subterranean parts survive in winter. — **to d. dunghill**, to die like a dunghill cock ; that is, to die in a craven or cowardly fashion. — **to d. game**, to die with an unyielding or defiant spirit. —

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dic'tion-a'ri-an, *n.* A lexicographer. *Rare.*
dic'to-graph, *n.* [*dictation* + *-graph.*] A telephonic system or apparatus for dictation to a stenographer at a distance.
‖ **dic'tum ac fac'tum.** [L.] Said and done ; no sooner said than done. *Terence* (*Andria*, II. iii. 7).
‖ **dic'tum de dic'to.** [L.] Report upon hearsay.
‖ **dic'tum de om'ni et nul'lo.** [L.] *Logic.* The maxim that whatever may be affirmed or denied of a class may be affirmed or denied of every member of it.
‖ **dic'tum sa'pi-en'ti sat est.** [L.] A word to the wise is sufficient. *Plautus* (*Persa*, IV. vii. 19) ; *Terence* (*Phormio*, III. iii. 8).
dic'ty-o-gen (dĭk'tĭ-ō-jĕn), *n.* [*dictyo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* A monocotyledonous plant having netted-veined leaves, as *Smilax rotundifolia.* — **dic'ty-og'e-nous** (-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* *Obs.*
Dic'ty-o-grap'tus, *n.* [NL. ; *dictyo-* + Gr. γραπτός painted.] *Paleon.* Syn. of DICTYONEMA.
dic'ty-oid, *a.* [*dictyo-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* = MURIFORM.
Dic'ty-op'ter-is (dĭk'tĭ-ŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *dictyo-* + Gr. πτερίς fern.] Syn. of LINOPTERIS.
Dic'ty-ox'y-lon (-ŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *dictyo-* + Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Paleobot.* A genus represented by Paleozoic fossil stems exhibiting radiating wedges of wood.
di-cu'pri-on (dī-kū'prĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + *cuprion.*] *Chem.* The greenish blue cupric ion, Cu^{++}.
di'cy-an'o-gen. = CYANOGEN **b.**
di'cy-cle (dī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [*di-* + *cycle.*] A velocipede having two parallel wheels running side by side. — **di'cy-clist** (-klĭst), *n.*
di-cyc'lic, *a.* [*di-* + *cyclic.*] *Bot.* **a** Having two whorls. **b** = BIENNIAL, 2.
di'dac-ti'cian (dĭ'dăk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One who follows didactic methods. [dactic quality.]
di'dac-tic'i-ty (-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Di-
di-dac'tive (dĭ-dăk'tĭv ; dī-), *a.* Didactic. *Rare.*
di-dac'tyl (dī-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl.* Having only two digits on each foot. — **di-dac'tyl**, *n.* — **di-dac'tyl-ous** (-tĭ-lŭs), *a.*
di-dac'tyle (-tĭl), *a.* & *n.* Var. of DIDACTYL. [of DIDLE.]
di'dal. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
di'dap'per (dī'dăp'ẽr), *n.* [For *divedapper.* Cf. AS. *dufedoppa*, and E. DIVE, DAP, DIP, DABCHICK.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A dabchick or other small grebe.
2. Jocosely : **a** A person of fluctuating fortunes ; one who has ups and downs. **b** A Baptist.
di-das'ca-lar (dĭ-dăs'kȧ-lȧr), *a.* Didascalic ; didactic.
‖ **Did'as-ca'li-a A-pos'to-lo'rum** (dĭd'ăs-kā'lĭ-ȧ ȧ-pŏs'tō-lō'rŭm). [NL. (Gr. διδασκαλία teaching).] The Apostolic Constitutions.
di-das'ca-los (dĭ-dăs'kȧ-lŏs), *n.* [Gr. διδάσκαλος.] Teacher.
did'der, *v. i.* [Cf. DADDLE.] To shiver or quake ; to tremble.
did'dest. Var. of DIDST. *Rare.*
did'dle, *n.* A swindle. *Dial. Eng.*
did'dle, *n.* Gin ; also (*U. S.*), liquor. *Slang.* [jingle. *Scot.*]
did'dle, *n.* Sound of a fiddle;
Did'dler, Jer'e-my (dĭd'lẽr). In Kenny's farce "Raising the Wind," an impecunious sponge, who is forever borrowing and never repaying, and forever dining at others' expense.
dide. ✝ DEED.
di'delph (dī'dĕlf), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Didelphia. [delphian.]
di-del'phic (-fĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Di-
di-del'phine (dī-dĕl'fīn ; -fĭn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Didelphidæ or the Didelphia.
di-del'phous (-fŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Didelphic.
Di'del-phy'i-dæ (dī'dĕl-fī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* Syn. of DIDELPHIDÆ.
Di-del'phys (-fĭs), *n.* *Zoöl.* Syn. of DIDELPHIS.
Di'di-dæ (dī'dĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIDUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of recently extinct birds of the order Columbæ, consisting only of the dodos and solitaire.
di'dine (dī'dīn ; -dĭn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to the genus *Didus*, or the dodo.
di'dle (dī'd'l), *n.* A triangular spade used in ditching ; also, a long-handled metal scoop. *Eng.*
di'dle, *v. t.* & *i.* To clean or work with a didle. *Eng.*
di'dler (dī'dlẽr), *n.* One that works with a didle. *Eng.*
did'na (dĭd'nȧ). Did not. *Scot.*
did'n't. Short for *did not.* *Colloq.*
di'do-dec'a-he'dron (dī'dō-dĕk'ȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*di-* + *dodecahedron.*] *Cryst.* A diploid. — **di'do-dec'a-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*
di-do'ni-a (dī-dō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., — in allusion to the classical story of Dido and the bull's hide.] *Geom.* The curve which on a given surface contains the greatest area with a given perimeter. *Tait.* — **di-do'ni-an** (-ăn), *a.*
di'dop'per. ✝ DIDAPPER.
di'drachm' (dī'drăm'), *n.* = DIDRACHMA. [pret. of DO.]
didst (dĭdst). The 2d pers. sing.
diduce. ✝ DEDUCE.
di-duce', *v. t.* [L. *diducere* ; *di-* = *dis-* + *ducere* to draw.] To draw apart ; to expand. *Obs.*
di-duce'ment. ✝ DEDUCEMENT.
di-duc'tion (dĭ-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diductio*, fr. *diducere*, *diductum*, to draw apart.] A drawing apart ; separation ; also, dilatation. *Rare.*
di-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* In arthropomatous brachiopods, a divaricator muscle. [Didymous.]
did'y-mate (dĭd'ĭ-māt), *a.*
Did'y-mist, *n.* A skeptic ; — from the surname *Didymus* of the apostle Thomas. Compare *John* xx. 24-27. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
Did'y-mite, *n.* = DIDYMIST.
did'y-mi'tis (-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. δίδυμοι testicles (lit., twins) + *-itis.*] *Med.* = ORCHITIS.
did'y-moid, *a.* = DIDYMOUS.
Did'y-mus (dĭd'ĭ-mŭs). *Bib.* A surname of the apostle Thomas.
Did'y-na'mi-a (-nā'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *di-* + Gr. δύναμις power.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with 4 stamens disposed in pairs of unequal length. — **did'y-na'mi-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **did'y-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), *a.*
die. Var. of DYE. [die.]
die, *v. t.* **1.** To provide with a
2. To mold with a die.
die, *n.* Dying ; death ; — in *to make a die.* *Colloq.*

E F G H I J K L M

to die hard. **a** To die impenitent. *Obs.* **b** To die as if struggling or contending against death; to be long in dying. — **to d. in harness,** to die with armor on; hence, colloquially, to die while actively engaged in the performance of work or duty. — **to d. in one's bed,** to die of disease or old age. — **to d. in one's boots** *or* **shoes, to d. with one's boots** *or* **shoes on,** to die otherwise than by a natural death; to die while active. — **to d. in the last ditch,** to fight to the end; to die rather than surrender. — **to d. in the pain,** lit., to die under the penalty, that is, to suffer the death penalty; hence, idiomatically, even if death be the penalty; if one should die for it. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to d. off,** to be removed severally or in numbers, by death; to die away. — **to d. out,** to cease gradually; to become extinct. — **to d. up,** to perish utterly. *Obs.* — **to d. well,** to yield choice cuts plentifully; — said of slaughtered cattle. *Eng.*

die (dī), *n.; pl.,* in senses 1 and (usually) 2 and (rarely) 3, DICE (dīs); in 4, 5, & 6, DIES (dīz). [ME. *dee, die,* F. *dé,* fr. L. *datus* given, thrown, p. p. of *dare* to give, throw. See DATE a point of time.] **1.** One of the small cubes used in gaming. See DICE.
2. Any small cubical or square body.

Words . . . pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies.* *Watts.*

3. That which is, or might be, determined by a throw of the die; hazard; chance. "The *die* of war." *Spenser.*
4. *Arch.* That part of a pedestal included between base and surbase; the dado.
5. *Mech.* **a** A metal block or plate (often one of a pair) so cut or shaped as to give a certain desired form to, or impress any desired device on, an object or surface, by pressure or by a blow, — used in forging metals, coining, striking up sheet metal, etc. **b** A perforated block, commonly of hardened steel, used in connection with a punch, for punching holes, as through plates, or blanks from plates, or for forming cups, capsules, tubes, etc., as from sheet metal, by drawing. **c** A hollow internally threaded screw-cutting tool, made in one piece or composed of several parts, for forming screw threads on bolts, etc.; one of the separate parts which make up such a tool. **d** A knife or cutter of some particular shape to cut out blanks, as for soles in shoemaking. **e** In the crushing or grinding of ores, a piece of iron placed in a mortar or pan to receive the blow of the stamp or friction of the muller. **f** A kind of perforated bolster through which clay, etc., is forced as in molding bricks. **g** The sliding link block in an engine link motion, or a similar piece.
6. A gewgaw; a plaything. *Scot.*
the die is cast, the hazard must be run; the step is taken, and it is too late to draw back; the last chance is taken.

die (dī), *v. t.;* DIED (dīd); DIE'ING. To cut or stamp with a die; — often with *out;* as, a *dieing-out* machine.

die'-back', *n.* *Hort.* A form of anthracnose that attacks the orange and other citrous fruit trees, causing the shoots to die at the tips.

Dief'fen-bach'i-a (dēf'ĕn-băk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after E. *Dieffenbach* (1811–55), German naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American araceous plants having handsomely variegated leaves. The principal species (*D. seguine* of the West Indies, *D. picta* of Brazil, and *D. macrophylla* and *D. imperialis* of Peru) have given rise to many hybrids in cultivation. *D. seguine* is called *dumb cane.*

di'e-lec'tric (dī'ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*dia-* + *electric.*] *Elec.* Pertaining to, or possessing, the property of transmitting electric force by a process different from conduction, as in the phenomena of induction; nonconducting. — *n.* A dielectric substance; an insulator. — **di'e-lec'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*
dielectric constant. *Elec.* = SPECIFIC INDUCTIVE CAPACITY. — **d. hysteresis,** *Elec.,* a phenomenon in a dielectric subject to a varying electric force similar to magnetic hysteresis in iron. — **d. strength,** *Elec.,* the ability of an insulating material to resist rupture by high voltage, measured by the voltage necessary to effect a disruptive discharge through it; — distinguished from insulation, or ohmic, resistance.

die plate. *Mech.* A perforated plate for use as a die (see DIE, *n.,* 5 **b**); esp., a drawplate.

Di'er-vil'la (dī'ẽr-vĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Dierville,* French surgeon.] *Bot.* A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs, the bush honeysuckles, natives of eastern Asia and North America, having funnel-shaped flowers and 2-celled capsules. *D. florida* of China, with pink, or pink and white striped, flowers, is known in cultivation as *weigela.* *D. japonica* has smaller whitish flowers; *D. diervilla,* with yellow flowers, is the best-known American species.

‖ **di'es** (dī'ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] Day.
di'es a'tri (ā'trī). [L., lit., black days.] *Rom. Antiq.* = DIES RELIGIOSI. — **d. ce'dit** (sē'dĭt) [L.], *Civil Law,* lit., the day comes, or accrues; — used to designate the time when a right, or a legacy, becomes vested. Cf. DIES VENIT. — **d. co-mi'ti-a'les** (kō-mĭsh'ĭ-ā'lēz), *sing.* D. COMITIALIS (-lĭs) [L.], *Rom. Law,* the days on which it was lawful for the people to meet for purposes of legislation or election. On these days the prætors could hold their courts only while the popular assembly was not sitting. There were 190 such days in the year. — **d. fas'ti** (făs'tī), *sing.* D. FASTUS (-tŭs) [L.], *Rom. Law,* days on which the prætors could exercise their general powers in holding court, including 40 such days strictly so called (marked F in the calendar), and loosely the *dies comitiales.* — **d. fau'stus** (fôs'tŭs) [L.], a lucky day. — **d. in-cep'tus pro com-ple'to ha-be'tur** (ĭn-sĕp'tŭs) [L.], *Law,* a day begun is taken as completed, — referring to the fact that the law ordinarily takes no account of parts of a day. — **d. in-cer'tus pro con-di'ti-o'ne ha-be'tur** (kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ō'nē) [L.], *Law,* an uncertain day (as of the vesting of a right) is treated as a condition. — **d. in-fau'stus** (ĭn-fôs'tŭs) [L.], an unlucky day. — **d. in'ter-pel'lat pro ho'mi-ne** (hŏm'ĭ-nē) [L.], *Law,* the day makes demand for the man, that is, the maturity of an obligation due on a day certain is equivalent to a demand. — **D. I'ræ** (ī'rē) [L., day of wrath], a famous Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment, commonly ascribed to Thomas of Celano, a Franciscan (about 1250). It is sung in masses for the dead. The first stanza is as follows:

Dies iræ, dies illa
Solvet sæclum in favilla,
Teste David cum Sibylla.

— **dies ju-rid'i-cus** (jōō-rĭd'ĭ-kŭs), *pl.* D. JURIDICI (-sī) [L.], *Law,* a court day. See DIES NON. — **d. na-ta'lis** [L.], natal day; birthday. — **d. ne-fas'ti** (nē-făs'tī) [L.], *Rom. Law,* days (60 in all) on which the courts were closed and it was illegal, as for the prætors, to transact public judicial affairs. — **d. non** (nŏn) *or, rarely, in full,* **di'es non ju-ri'di-cus** (jōō-rĭd'ĭ-kŭs) [L.], *Law,* a day on which the business of courts cannot be lawfully carried on. At the common law certain peculiarly sacred days, as Sundays, All Saints' Day, Christmas Day, etc., were *dies non;* but the matter is now chiefly regulated by statute, the acts which may and may not be done being largely expressly declared. A legal holiday, in the ordinary sense of the term, is not necessarily a *dies non,* and the day of general election, the Saturday half holiday, and bank holidays are generally not *dies non.* In equity it was in early times in the discretion of the chancellor to sit on any day; and now the courts may sit and issue process on any day when required by public policy or to prevent irremediable injury. — **d. re-li'gi-o'si** (rē-lĭj'ĭ-ō'sī), *sing.* D. RELIGIOSUS (-sŭs) [L.], *Rom. Antiq.,* religious days (marked in the calendar), such as days of great disasters, and those after the Kalends, Nones, and Ides, — on which it was unlawful to transact legal or political business, and unlucky to begin any important undertaking. — **d. sta'tim ce'dit, sed non ve'nit** [L.], *Law,* the day is coming at once, but has not come; — referring to the fact that the rights under a contract to be performed on a day certain, vest immediately, but performance cannot be demanded until the day arrives. — **d. ve'nit** [L.], *Civil Law,* lit., the day has come; — used to designate the time when performance of an obligation may be demanded. Cf. DIES CEDIT. — **d. vi'ti-o'si** (vĭsh'ĭ-ō'sī), *sing.* D. VITIOSUS. [L., lit., faulty days.] *Rom. Antiq.* = DIES RELIGIOSI.

die'sink'er (dī'sĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* An engraver of dies, as for stamping coins, medals, etc. — **die'sink'ing,** *n.*

di'e-sis (dī'ē-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. δίεσις, fr. διιέναι to let go through, dissolve; διά through + ἰέναι to let go, send.] **1. a** *Gr. Music.* One of several intervals smaller than a step, esp. the Pythagorean semitone or *limma* (which see). **b** = ENHARMONIC DIESIS.
2. *Print.* The mark ‡; — called also *double dagger.*

die'stock' (dī'stŏk'), *n.* A stock to hold the dies used for cutting screws.

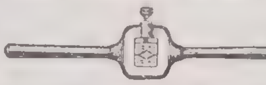
Diestock with Dies.

di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* [F. *diète,* L. *diaeta,* fr. Gr. δίαιτα manner of living. Cf. DIET assembly.] **1.** Course of living or nourishment; also, what is eaten and drunk habitually; food; victuals; fare. "No inconvenient *diet.*" *Milton.*
2. A course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health; prescribed allowance of food; regimen prescribed. "To fast like one that takes *diet.*" *Shak.*
3. An allowance of food; hence, board. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. An allowance for living expenses, as to officials. *Obs.*
5. At the British mint, the metal cut or scraped from plate to be tested and retained for assay.

di'et, *v. t.;* DI'ET-ED; DI'ET-ING. **1.** To cause to take food; to feed. *Rare.*
2. To cause to eat and drink sparingly, or by prescribed rules; to regulate the food of.

She *diets* him with fasting every day. *Spenser.*

3. To board; to provide with food. *Obs. or R.*

di'et, *v. i.* **1.** To eat; take one's meals; board. *Obs. or R.*
2. To eat according to prescribed rules; to eat sparingly; as, the doctor says he must *diet.*

di'et, *n.* [F. *diète,* LL. *dieta, diaeta,* an assembly, a day's journey; the same word as *diet* course of living, but with the sense changed by L. *dies* day: cf. G. *tag* day. Cf. REICHSTAG.] **1.** A day's journey, formerly calculated as 20 miles, prob. for a horseman; a journey. *Obs., Chiefly Scot.*
2. A day set for an event, as a meeting; specif., the day on which a person is cited to appear in court; also, a session or sitting of a court or assembly; as, to call the *diet.* *Scot.*
3. A formal public assembly; a convention or congress; specif., the regular meeting of the estates, or governing body, of a realm or state, or the members so meeting; a parliament. (See LEGISLATURE.) Used specifically as the English name for various national or local assemblies; as: **a** Occasionally, the Reichstag of the German Empire, Reichsrath of the Austrian Empire, the federal legislature of Switzerland, etc. **b** The legislature of Denmark, Sweden, Japan, or Hungary. **c** The state assembly and any of various local assemblies in the states of the German Empire, as the legislature (Landtag) of the kingdom of Prussia, and the Diet of the Circle (Kreistag) in its local government. **d** The local legislature (Landtag) of an Austrian province. **e** The federative assembly of the old Germanic Confederation (1815–66). **f** In the old German or Holy Roman Empire, the great formal assembly of councilors (the Imperial Diet or Reichstag) or a small, local, or informal assembly of a similar kind (the Court Diet or Hoftag). The most celebrated Imperial Diets are the three following, all held under Charles V.: **Diet of Worms,** 1521, the object of which was to check the Reformation and which condemned Luther as a heretic; **D. of Spires,** or **Speyer,** 1529, which had the same object and issued an edict against the further dissemination of the new doctrines, against which edict Lutheran princes and deputies protested (hence *Protestants*); **D. of Augsburg,** 1530, the object of which was the settlement of religious disputes, and at which the Augsburg Confession was presented but was denounced by the emperor, who put its adherents under the imperial ban.

di'et-a-ry (dī'ĕt-ȃ-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to diet, or to the rules of diet.
dietary standard, *Physiol.,* the amount of food in the daily diet, usually expressed in terms of digestible nutrients (protein, fat, and carbohydrates), supposed to be best adapted for man under different conditions. Sometimes the standard is expressed in terms of protein and energy.

di'et-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A rule of diet; a treatise or book prescribing such a rule; also, a fixed allowance of food, as in a workhouse, prison, etc.

di'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes food, or who partakes of it, according to hygienic rules.

di'e-tet'ic (dī'ē-tĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. διαιτητικός. See DIET.]
di'e-tet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to diet, or the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten. — **di'e-tet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di'e-tet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Medical or hygienic art relating to diet or food in health and disease; rules for diet.

di-eth'yl (dī-ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *ethyl.*] *Org. Chem.* Normal butane, C_4H_{10}. Its molecule is a doubled ethyl radical. — *a.* Containing two ethyl groups, esp. in place of hydrogen.

di-eth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; -ȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*di-* + *ethylamine.*] *Chem.* A colorless, volatile, alkaline liquid, $NH(C_2H_5)_2$, having a strong fishy odor resembling that of herring or sardines. Cf. METHYLAMINE.

di'et-ine (dī'ĕt-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *diétine.*] A subordinate or local assembly or diet; specif., *Polish Hist.,* a local assembly of nobles which elected deputies to the national diet.

di'et-ist, *n.* One skilled in dietetics; a dieter.

diet kitchen. A kitchen in which diet is prepared for invalids; esp., a charitable establishment that provides proper food for the sick poor.

Die'trich Von Bern (dē'trĭk fŏn bĕrn). The name given in German minstrelsy and in the "Nibelungenlied" to Theodoric the Great, of Verona, king of the Ostrogoths.

dif-. An assimilated form of DIS-.

dif'fer (dĭf'ẽr), *v. i.;* DIF'FERED (-ẽrd); DIF'FER-ING. [ME. *differen,* OF. *differer* to distinguish, to be different, to postpone, F. *différer* to be different, postpone, L. *differre* to carry apart, spread abroad, postpone, be different; *dif-* = *dis-* + *ferre* to bear, carry. See 1st BEAR; cf. DEFER to postpone.] **1.** To be or stand apart; to disagree; to be unlike; to be distinguished; — often with *from.*

One star *differeth* from another star in glory. 1 *Cor.* xv. 41.
Minds *differ,* as rivers *differ.* *Macaulay.*

2. To be of unlike or opposite opinion; to disagree in sentiment; — with *from* or *with.*

I *differ* from you about the Dante. *Byron.*
I have *differed* with the President . . . on many questions of great general interest and importance. *D. Webster.*

3. To have a difference, cause of variance, or quarrel; to dispute; to contend; — followed by *with.*

We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

Syn. — DIFFER WITH, DIFFER FROM. To express divergence of opinion, either DIFFER WITH or DIFFER FROM may be used; as, "I *differ with* the honorable gentleman on that point" (*Brougham*); "I do not rashly *differ from* so great a grammarian" (*Cowper*). To express unlikeness, *differ from* alone is used; as, "True love in this *differs from* gold and clay" (*Shelley*). See DIFFERENCE.

dif'fer, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be different or unlike; to differentiate. *Now Rare.* *H. Bushnell.*

Something 'tis that *differs* thee and me. *Cowley.*

2. To set at variance. *Scot.*

dif'fer-ence (dĭf'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [F. *différence,* L. *differentia.*] **1.** State, quality, or measure of being different or unlike; distinction; dissimilarity; unlikeness; also, an instance of such diversity.

Differences of administrations, but the same Lord. 1 *Cor.* xii. 5.

2. Mental discrimination; distinction, as in choice or preference; as, he makes no *difference* between them.

That now he chooseth with vile *difference*
To be a beast, and lack intelligence. *Spenser*

3. Disagreement in opinion; dissension; controversy; quarrel; hence, cause of dissension; matter in controversy; as, they amicably settled their *differences.*

What was the *difference?* It was a contention in public. *Shak.*

4. That by which one thing differs from another; that which distinguishes or causes to differ; mark of distinction; characteristic quality; specific attribute. *Obs. or R.*

The marks and *differences* of sovereignty. *Davies.*

5. A variety; a kind; a class. *Obs.*
6. *Her.* An addition to, or change in, a coat of arms to distinguish the bearings of two persons, which would otherwise be the same. See AUGMENTATION, 2 **a**, DIFFERENCE, *v. t.,* 2, and *mark of cadency,* under CADENCY, 2.
7. *Logic.* The quality or attribute which is added to those of the genus to constitute a species; a differentia.
8. *Math.* **a** The magnitude or quantity by which one magnitude or quantity differs from another of the same kind; the remainder left after subtracting the one from the other. **b** The change produced in the value of a function by adding 1 to the argument; — denoted by Δ.

Syn. — DIFFERENCE, DISTINCTION. As here compared, DIFFERENCE (the objective term) denotes an unlikeness or dissimilarity in point of fact; DISTINCTION (the subjective term), a difference as constituted or perceived; as, "I warrant you do not yet know the *difference* betwixt a ranunculus and an anemone" (*Shenstone*); "He . . . does not apprehend the vital *distinction* between religion and criticism" (*M. Arnold*). See DIFFERENT, DIFFER, QUALITY.

This is not a *distinction* without a *difference.* It is not like the affair of "an old hat cocked" and "a cocked old hat" . . . but there is a *difference* here in the nature of things. *Sterne.*

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die'-a-way', *a.* Languishing.
dieb (dēb), *n.* [Ar. *dīb.*] A jackal (*Canis anthus*) of North Africa.
dieb. alt. *Abbr.* Diebus alternis (L., on alternate days).
di-e'cian, di-e'cious, di-e'cism. Vars. of DIŒCIAN, etc.
di-ec'ta-sis (dī-ĕk'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. διέκτασις a stretching.] *Pros.* Lengthening by an interpolated syllable.
di-e'dral (dī-ē'drăl), *a.* = DIHEDRAL.
di'e-ge'sis (dī'ē-jē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διήγησις a leading through.] A narrative or history.
Di-e'go (dē-ā'gō), *n.* *Obs.* [Sp. prop. name.] **1.** A Spaniard.
2. A kind of strong, heavy sword.
die'-hard', *a.* That dies hard. — *n.* One that dies hard: specif. [*cap.*], *pl., Brit. Army,* the 57th Regiment of Foot.
Di-el'y-tra (dī-ĕl'ĭ-trȧ), *n.* [A form made on the assumption that *Diclytra* was a mistake for *Dielytra,* and was derived from *di-* + Gr. ἔλυτρον sheath.] *Bot.* Corruption of DICLYTRA. See DICENTRA **a**.
di'em (dī'ĕm). [L., acc. of *dies* day.] Day; — in *per diem.*
‖ **di'em per'di-di.** [L.] I have lost a day: — a saying attributed to the Emperor Titus on his having passed a day without doing anything for his subjects.
di'en-ceph'a-lon (dī'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *dia-* + *encephalon.*] = THALAMENCEPHALON. — **di'en-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*
dieper. † DIAPER.
Di-eppe' lace, *or* **Di-eppe' point** (dē-ĕp'). A pillow-made lace resembling Valenciennes, made at Dieppe, Normandy.
dier. † DEER, DYER.
di'er, *n.* One who dies. *Rare.*
di-er'e-sis, di'e-ret'ic. Vars. of DIÆRESIS, DIÆRETIC.
Di'es (dī'ēz). *Bib.*
die'-square', *a.* With faces forming true right angles and arrises.
di'et-al, *a.* Dietary.
di'et-a'ri-an (dī'ĕt-ā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who diets; a dieter.
diet book. A dietary; also (*Obs.*), a diary.
diete. † DIET.
die temper. See TEMPER, *n.*
di'e-tet'ist (dī'ē-tĕt'ĭst), *n.* A physician who applies the rules of dietetics. *Rare.*
di-et'ic (dī-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* Dietetic.
di-et'i-cal, *a.* Dietetic. *Rare.*
dietie. † DEITY.
di'e-ti'tian (dī'ē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A dietist.
di'et-o-ther'a-peu'tics, *n.* [See DIET; THERAPEUTICS.] *Med.* = DIETETICS.
di'et-o-ther'a-py, *n.* [See DIET; THERAPY.] Dietetic treatment.
die'trich-ite (dē'trĭk-īt), *n.* [After one *Dietrich,* who analyzed it.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of the alum group, containing aluminium, zinc, iron, and manganese.
dietz'e-ite (dēt'sē-īt), *n.* [After A. *Dietze,* who described it.] *Min.* A yellow calcium iodochromate occurring commonly in fibrous or columnar form. H., 3–4. Sp. gr., 3.70.
‖ **Dieu' a'vec' nous'** (dyû' ȧ'vĕk' nōō'). [F.] God with us.
‖ **Dieu' dé'fend' le droit'** (dā'fäɴ' lē drwä'). [F.] God defends the right.
‖ **Dieu' et mon droit'** (ā mōɴ drwä'). [F.] God and my right; — motto in British royal arms.
‖ **dieugard,** *or* **dieugarde.** [F. *Dieu vous garde* (earlier *gard,* OF. *gart*).] Lit., God keep (you); — a form of salutation; hence, a spoken salutation. *Obs.*
‖ **Dieu' vous garde'** (dyû' vōō gärd'). [F.] God guard you; — formerly a salutation.
dieve. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DIVE.
Di-e'vites (dī-ē'vīts). *D. Bib.*
‖ **Die Welt'ge-schich'te ist das Welt'ge-richt'** (dē vĕlt'gē-shĭk'tē ĭst däs vĕlt'gē-rĭkt'). [G.] The world's history is the world's tribunal. *Schiller* (*Resignation,* xvii.).
di'e-zeug'me-non (dī'ē-zūg'mē-nŏn), *n. pl.* [Gr. διεζευγμένων, gen. pl. of p. p. of διαζεύγνυσθαι to be disjoined.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*
dif. *Abbr.* Differ; difference.
di-fer'ri-on (dī-fĕr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + L. *ferrum* iron + *ion.*] *Chem.* The ferrous ion, Fe++.
‖ **dif'fa** (dĭf'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *diyafah* entertainment.] A kind of Arabic reception or banquet.
difface. † DEFACE.
diffade. † DEFADE.
diffamacioun. † DIFFAMATION.
diffamation, *n.* Defamation. *Obs. or R.*
diffame. *n. & v.* Defame. *Obs.*
dif-far're-a'tion (dĭ-făr'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diffarreatio; dif-* = *dis-* + *farreum* a spelt cake.] See CONFARREATION.
dif'fat. † DIVOT. *Scot.*
diffend. † DEFEND.
diffense. † DEFENSE.
dif'fer. † DEFER.
dif'fer, *n.* Difference. *Dial. or Colloq.*

difference of potential, *Elec.*, electromotive force. — **method of difference**. *Logic*. See under METHOD.

dif′fer·ence (dĭf′ẽr-ĕns), *v. t.*; DIF′FER-ENCED (-ĕnst); DIF′FER-ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). **1.** To cause to differ; to make different; to differentiate; to mark as different; to discriminate; distinguish.

Thou mayest *difference* gods from men. *Chapman.*
Kings, in receiving justice and undergoing trial, are not *differenced* from the meanest subject. *Milton.*

2. *Her.* To make a heraldic difference in; as, the eldest son bears his father's arms *differenced* by a label. Arms may be differenced in any of various ways, as: by changing tinctures, minor charges, the boundary lines of an ordinary, etc.; by the addition of a label, of small charges to the field or surmounting an ordinary, of a canton or quarter, of an escutcheon (not en surtout), of quarters, etc.; by diminishing the number of charges; by the use of the bordure, of marks of cadency, or the like.

Differencing, as distinct from cadency, implies, first, the treatment of coats of arms and other armorial insignia, that denote and are based upon feudal alliance or dependency, but without blood relationship; and, secondly, it also implies a comprehensive system of distinguishing similar arms, when they are borne by individuals or families between whom no kind of alliance is known to have existed. *C. Boutell.*

3. *Math.* To find the difference, or to compute and tabulate the successive differences, of (a function).

difference product. *Math.* The product of the successive differences of a set of symbols; as $(y-z)(z-x)(x-y)$, of the symbols x, y, z.

difference quotient. *Math.* The ratio $\Delta y/\Delta x$ of two simultaneous changes of two interdependent variables x and y.

dif′fer·ent (dĭf′ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* [F. *différent*, L. *differens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *differre*.] **1.** Of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; partially or totally unlike; dissimilar; as, *different* kinds of food or drink; *different* shapes; *different* degrees of excellence; — usually followed by *from*, but also by *to*, esp. colloquially in England, and by *than*. The constructions with *to* and *than* have long literary usage to support them, but are considered incorrect or less elegant by many.

Men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*. *Dryden.*

2. Distinct; separate; not the same; other. "Five *different* churches." *Addison.*

Syn. — Unlike, dissimilar, variant, divergent; diversified, variegated, manifold, several, divers, sundry, many. — DIFFERENT, DIVERSE, DISPARATE, VARIOUS. DIFFERENT (*from*; in England, also *to*), the general term, may denote unlikeness of whatever sort; as, "I suppose, sir, you are an American . . . because . . . you speak neither English nor Scotch, but something *different from* both" (*Boswell*); "How *different to* your brother and mine" (*Jane Austen*). DIVERSE (cf. DIVERS, which now expresses little more than plurality; as, on *divers* occasions) is stronger, and implies marked difference, or even divergence; as, "I obtained from three cultivated Englishmen at *different* times three *diverse* pronunciations of a single word" (*Lowell*); "The minds of mortals are so *different* and bent on such *diverse* journeys" (*Keats*). DISPARATE (see DISPARITY) implies absolute or essential difference, often as between incongruous or incompatible things or ideas; as, "two divergent, yet not wholly *disparate* emotions" (*F. W. H. Myers*); "For if men are so *diverse*, not less *disparate* are the many men who keep discordant company within each one of us" (*W. Pater*). VARIOUS (see VARIETY) commonly lays more stress than *different* on the number of sorts or kinds; it frequently suggests the diversified character of things rather than their absolute diversity; as, "in *various* shapes of Parsons, Critics, Beaus" (*Pope*); "the world, which seems to lie before us like a land of dreams, so *various*, so beautiful, so new" (*M. Arnold*). *Various*, like *divers* (so also *sundry*, *several*), is sometimes attenuated to a mere indefinite expression of number; as, *various* people spoke to me about it. See DISTINCT, DIFFERENCE, DIFFER; cf. IDENTICAL.

dif′fer·en′ti·a (dĭf′ẽr-ĕn′shĭ-*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -TIÆ (-ē). [L. See DIFFERENCE.] **1.** *Logic.* The formal or distinguishing part of the essence of a species; the characteristic attribute of a species; specific difference.

This surplus of connotation — this which the species connotes over and above the connotation of the genus — is the *differentia*, or specific difference; or, to state the same proposition in other words, the *differentia* is that which must be added to the connotation of the genus, to complete the connotation of the species. *J. S. Mill.*

2. *Medieval Music.* A cadence; a trope.

Syn. — See QUALITY.

dif′fer·en′ti·a·ble (-shĭ-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* That may be differentiated; *Math.*, possessing a differential coefficient or derivative.

dif′fer·en′tial (-sh*ă*l), *a.* **1.** Relating to or indicating difference; creating or constituting a difference; discriminating; as, *differential* characteristics.

For whom he procured *differential* favors. *Motley.*

2. *Math.* Pertaining to or involving a differential or differentials, or differentiation.

3. *Mach.* Relating to differences of motion or leverage; producing effects by such differences.

4. *Econ.* Resulting from, or pertaining to, an advantage which one competitor has over another; as, a *differential* gain or rate. See DIFFERENTIAL, *n.*, 3.

differential brake, *Mech.*, a brake, esp. a band brake, acting on the difference of two motions or tensions. — **d. calculus**, a method of mathematical analysis, devised by Leibnitz (1675), using *differentials*, that is, indefinitely small simultaneous changes in mutually dependent magnitudes. The doctrine of the limit of the ratio of these corresponding infinitesimals constitutes the differential calculus in its modern form. — **d. character**. *Biol.* A diagnostic character. — **d. coefficient** *or* **quotient**, *Math.*, the limit of the difference quotient $(\Delta y/\Delta x)$ of the corresponding changes of function and argument, as the latter change approaches 0 indefinitely; — termed *progressive* or *regressive* according as Δx is constantly positive or negative. — **d. coupling**, *Mach.*, a form of slip coupling used in light work to regulate at will the velocity ratio of coupled shafts. — **d. diagnosis**, *Med.*, the determination of the distinguishing characteristics as between two similar diseases or conditions. — **d. duties**, *Econ.*, duties imposed unequally upon the same products according to the particular sources from which, or the manner in which, the products are obtained. — **differential equation**, *Math.*, an equation with one or more differential coefficients, called *ordinary* when there is but one, *partial* when there are more than one independent variable. The degree and order are those of the highest derivative, the equation being rational and integral. — **d. gear** *or* **gearing**. *Mach.* **a** An arrangement of gear wheels forming an epicyclic train for connecting two shafts or axles in the same line, acting as an ordinary coupling under normal conditions, but permitting one shaft to revolve faster than the other when required. It is used on automobiles to compensate the movement of the driving wheels when the car is moving in a curve. **b** A device, often similar to the above, used to obtain a high or low velocity ratio without undue multiplicity of parts. Cf. DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS, WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK. See COMPENSATING GEAR. — **d. geometry**, *Math.*, a method in geometry that starts not from the geometric form considered as a whole, but from the properties of its element in the neighborhood of one of its ordinary points, and thence expresses its general properties analytically by use of the infinitesimal calculus; — called also *infinitesimal geometry*. — **d. governor**. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5. — **d. induction coil**, *Elec.*, an induction coil having two primary coils differentially wound. — **d. instrument**, *Elec.*, a galvanometer or other instrument having two coils or circuits, usually equal, through which currents pass in opposite directions, their difference being measured by their effect upon the needle. — **d. invariant**, *Math.*, an invariant of a group of transformations extended so as to include in its working not only the original variables, as x and y, but also the successive derivatives, as y', y'' . . . — **d. leveling**, the determination of the difference in elevation of two points by means of two or more levelings. — **d. motion**. = DIFFERENTIAL GEAR. — **d. observation**, *Astron.*, an observation for ascertaining the place of a heavenly body by reference to an adjacent, well-determined star. — **d. operator**. *Math.* **a** In the theory of groups, an expression of the form $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial a}\cdot\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}+\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial a}\cdot\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}+\ldots$ which applied to any function F of a set of variables, $x_1, x_2, \ldots$, and multiplied by an arbitrary constant and the fundamental differential dt, yields the infinitesimal change in F due to the one parameter a of a group. **b** The sum of all such operators, each multiplied by an arbitrary constant, for all the parameters of the group. It defines the most general infinitesimal operation of the group. — **d. parameters**, *Math.*, certain analytic expressions formed of the fundamental magnitudes of a surface and unchangeable by any change of parameters. — **d. pulley**. = WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK. — **d. purchase**. See PURCHASE, *n.* — **d. quotient**. *Math.* = DIFFERENTIAL COEFFICIENT. — **d. refraction**, *Astron.*, the change of the apparent place of one object relative to a second object near it, due to refraction; also, the correction required to be made to the observed relative places of the two bodies. — **d. resolvent**, *Math.*, a differential equation whose complete integral contains all roots of a given algebraic equation. — **d. screw**, a compound screw by which a motion is produced equal to the difference of the motions of the component screws. — **d. smelting**, a process of smelting in which a part of the charge is reduced and removed by eliquation from the rest, which remains unfused; — applied esp. to Hall's method of preparing alumina from bauxite by reducing and removing iron, titanium, and silicon. — **d. tackle**. = WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK. — **d. thermometer**, a thermometer for indicating difference in temperature. It usually consists of a U tube terminating in a bulb at each end and containing a thread of colored liquid whose movement, caused by the expansion of the air or vapor in the bulbs, indicates any difference in the temperatures to which the bulbs are exposed. — **d. tone**. See COMBINATIONAL TONE. — **d. winding**, *Elec.*, the winding of two coils of a magnet, galvanometer, dynamo, or other electric device in such a way that when a current is passing through both, the resulting magnetic fields tend to neutralize each other. — **d. windlass** *or* **Chinese windlass**, a windlass whose barrel has two parts of different diameters. The hoisting rope winds upon one part as it unwinds from the other, and a pulley sustaining the weight to be lifted hangs in the bight of the rope. It is an ancient example of a differential motion.

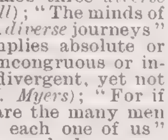

Differential Brake. A pull up at *A* raises *B* more than it lowers *C* and so tightens the band.

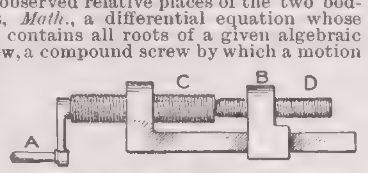

Differential Screw. Each revolution of *A* moves the Sliding Block *B* a distance equal to the difference in pitch between the Screws *C* and *D*.

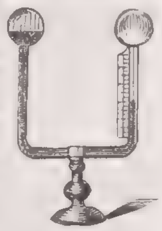

Differential Thermometer.

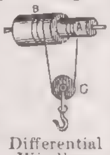

Differential Windlass. *A B* Drums; *C* Pulley.

dif′fer·en′tial (dĭf′ẽr-ĕn′sh*ă*l), *n.* **1.** *Math.* An infinitesimal, or arbitrarily small, change assigned to a variable. According to the more modern writers upon the calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on each other, and subject to corresponding changes of value, their *differentials* need not be small, but may be any quantities the limits of whose ratios to each other are the limits of the ratios of the changes as these changes approach zero indefinitely. Differentials (of x) are usually denoted by dx, sometimes by δx or h.

2. *Math.* A logarithmic tangent. *Obs.*

3. *Common Carriers.* A small difference between the rates over two routes to the same point, or between the rates over routes to two different points competing for the same traffic. Competing lines, in establishing a common tariff, often allow one or more of their number to make a differential, in order to get a fair share of the business. The lower rate is called a **differential rate**.

4. *Elec.* **a** One of two coils of conducting wire so related to one another, or to a magnet or armature common to both, that one coil produces polar action contrary to that of the other. **b** A form of conductor used for dividing and distributing the current to a series of electric lamps so as to maintain equal action in all.

5. *Mach.* A differential gear.

dif′fer·en′tial·ly, *adv.* By way of difference or differentiation; in a differential manner.

differentially wound. *Elec.* See DIFFERENTIAL WINDING.

dif′fer·en′ti·ant (dĭf′ẽr-ĕn′shĭ-*ă*nt), *n.* *Math.* A rational integral function of the coefficients in a binary quantic, divided by binomial coefficients, which is the same function of the similarly divided coefficients in the new quantic obtained by putting $x + hy$ for x in the original quantic; "the primordial germ or unit of the calculus of invariants" (*Sylvester*).

dif′fer·en′ti·ate (dĭf′ẽr-ĕn′shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1.** To make different; to distinguish or mark by a specific difference; to effect a difference in, as regards classification; to develop differential characteristics in.

The word *then* was *differentiated* into the two forms *then* and *than*. *Earle.*
Two or more of the forms assumed by the same original word become *differentiated* in signification. *Dr. Murray.*

2. To ascertain or express the specific difference of; to describe the properties of (a thing) whereby it is differenced from another of the same class; to discriminate.

3. *Math.* To form the differential, or differential coefficient, of; as, to *differentiate* an expression or equation.

4. *Biol.* To make different in the process of development; — chiefly used in the passive participle, *differentiated*, which is equivalent to "exhibiting differentiation."

dif′fer·en′ti·ate, *v. i.* To acquire a distinct and separate character; to become differentiated.

dif′fer·en′ti·a′tion (dĭf′ẽr-ĕn′shĭ-ā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* **1.** Act of differentiating; specif.: *Logic.* Act of distinguishing or describing a thing by giving its differentia, or specific difference; exact definition or determination.

Further investigation of the Sanskrit may lead to *differentiation* of the meaning of such of these roots as are real roots. *J. Peile.*

2. *Metaph.* The supposed act or tendency in being of every kind, whether organic or inorganic, to assume or produce a more complex structure or functions.

3. *Biol.* The modification of different parts of the body for the performance of particular functions; specialization of parts or organs; — used both of the process of modification and of its result. Even the simplest unicellular organisms rarely fail to exhibit some indications of differentiation of parts or organs. In multicellular organisms differentiation begins at a very early stage of the embryo the formation of the germ layers (see GERM LAYER) being in many animals the first conspicuous manifestation of the process. It differs from simple *growth*, in that the cells when they divide produce cells unlike themselves.

4. *Math.* The process or result of differentiating.

dif′fi·cile′ (dĭf′ĭ-sēl′; *formerly* dĭ-fĭs′ĭl *or* dĭf′ĭ-sĭl), *a.* [L. *difficilis*: cf. F. *difficile*. See DIFFICULT.] Difficult; hard, as of accomplishment or management; stubborn. *Obs. or R.*

Latin was no more *difficile*
Than to a blackbird 't is to whistle. *S. Butler.*

— **dif′fi·cile′ness**, *n.* *Obs. or R.* — **dif′fi·cile′ly**, *adv.* *Obs. or R.*

dif′fi·cult (dĭf′ĭ-k*ŭ*lt), *a.* [From DIFFICULTY.] **1.** Hard to do or to make; beset with difficulty; attended with or requiring labor, trouble, or pains; not easy; arduous; also, hard to understand; obscure or puzzling; as, a *difficult* ascent; a *difficult* task; a *difficult* text.

There is not the strength or courage left me to venture into the wide, strange, and *difficult* world, alone! *Hawthorne.*

2. Hard to manage or to please; exacting; not easily wrought upon or overcome; stubborn; — of persons.

Syn. — Arduous, painful, crabbed, perplexed, laborious, unaccommodating, troublesome. See HARD.

dif′fi·cult, *v. t.* **1.** To render difficult; to impede. *Obs.*
2. To perplex; to place in difficulties. *Scot. & Rare, U. S.*

dif′fi·cul·ty (-k*ŭ*l-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *difficultas*, fr. *difficilis* difficult; *dif-* = *dis-* + *facilis* easy: cf. F. *difficulté*. See FACILE.] **1.** Quality or state of being difficult, or hard to do or to understand; hardness; arduousness; — opposed to *easiness* or *facility*; as, the *difficulty* of a task or enterprise; a work of *difficulty*.

Not being able to promote them [the interests of life] on account of the *difficulty* of the region. *James Byrne.*

2. A thing hard to do or to understand; that which occasions labor or perplexity, and requires skill and perseverance to overcome, solve, or achieve; a hard enterprise; obstacle; impediment; as, the *difficulties* of a science.

They lie under some *difficulties* by reason of the emperor's displeasure. *Addison.*

3. Show of reluctance; feeling of objection; cavil; demur; as, he made no *difficulty* in granting the request.

4. Embarrassment of affairs. "In days of *difficulty* and pressure." *Tennyson.* Specif.: **a** Usually *pl.* Embarrassment in financial affairs; as, to be in *difficulties*. **b** A controversy; a falling out; a disagreement.

Measures for terminating all local *difficulties*. *Bancroft.*

Syn. — Bar, barrier, check, clog, stumbling block. — DIFFICULTY, HINDRANCE, OBSTACLE, OBSTRUCTION, IMPEDIMENT. DIFFICULTY (see HARD) is the widest term for that which requires effort or skill to do or overcome; as, "The wise gods have put *difficulty* between man and everything that is worth having" (*Lowell*). HINDRANCE is the general term for that which checks or holds back from movement or progress; as, "What various *hindrances* we meet in coming to a mercy seat" (*Cowper*). OBSTACLE and OBSTRUCTION designate respectively that which stands, and that which is put, in the way — *obstacle* (often fig.) implying more of fixedness, *obstruction* (rarely fig.) of impassability; as, "the new Lord Advocate . . . the conqueror of many *obstacles*" (*Stevenson*); "Purge the *obstructions* which begin to stop our very veins" (*Shak.*). An IMPEDIMENT effectually retards action or progress; as, "Commerce has very many and very natural *difficulties*. Distance of place, difference of speech, are irremovable *impediments*" (*Bagehot*); "cause, or just *impediment*, why these two persons should not be joined together in holy matrimony" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "one that . . . had an *impediment* in his speech" (*Mark* vii. 32). See BAR, FRUSTRATE, HAMPER, LOAD.

dif·fide′ (dĭ-fīd′), *v. t. & i.* [L *diffidere*. See DIFFIDENT.] To distrust or be distrustful. *Obs. or R.* *Dr. H. More.*

dif′fi·dence (dĭf′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [L. *diffidentia*.] **1.** State or quality of being diffident; distrust; want of confidence; doubt of the power or disposition of others. *Archaic.*

That affliction grew heavy upon me, and weighed me down even to a *diffidence* of God's mercy. *Donne.*

2. Distrust of one's self or one's own powers; lack of self-reliance; modesty; modest reserve; bashfulness.

It is good to speak on such questions with *diffidence*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Humility, bashfulness; distrust, suspicion, doubt, fear, timidity, apprehension, hesitation.

dif′fi·dent (dĭf′ĭ-d*ĕ*nt), *a.* [L. *diffidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *diffidere*; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fidere* to trust; akin to *fides* faith. See FAITH; cf. DEFY.] **1.** Wanting confidence in others; distrustful. *Archaic.* "*Diffident* of . . . success." *Melmoth.*

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difference tone. See COMBINATIONAL TONE. [*ferencing*, p. pr.] **dif′fer·enc·ing·ly**, *adv.* of *dif-*. **dif′fer·en·cy**, *n.* Difference. *Obs.* **dif′fer·en′tial·ize**, *v. t.* To differentiate. **dif′fer·en′ti·ate**, *n.* *Math.* A differential coefficient. *Obs.* **dif′fer·en′ti·a′tor** (dĭf′ẽr-ĕn′shĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* One that differentiates. [ENT.] **dif′fer·ent·ly**, *adv.* of DIFFER- **dif′fer·ent·ness**, *n.* See -NESS. **dif′fer·ing·ly**, *adv.* of *differing*, p. pr. See -LY. **differre**, **differren**. ✝ DEFER. **diffiaunce**. ✝ DEFIANCE. **dif′fi·ci′le est pro′pri·e com-mu′ni·a di′ce·re** (dĭ-fĭs′ĭ-lē, dĭs′ē-rē). [L.] It is difficult to say common things in a way of one's own. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 128). **dif′fi·cil′i·tate**, *v. t.* To make or render difficult. *Obs.* **dif′fi·cult·ate**, *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *difficultare*.] To render difficult; difficilitate. *Obs.* **dif′fi·cult·ly**, *adv.* of DIFFICULT. See -LY. **dif′fi·cult·ness**, *n.* See -NESS. **dif′fi·da′tion** (dĭf′ĭ-dā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* [LL. *diffidatio*.] Defiance; declaration of hostilities. **dif′fi·den·cy**, *n.* Diffidence; distrust. *Obs.*

2. Wanting confidence in one's self; distrustful of one's own powers; not self-reliant; timid; modest; bashful; characterized by modest reserve.
Syn. — Reserved, retiring, shrinking, bashful. See SHY.
— **dif′fi-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **dif′fi-dent-ness**, *n.*

dif′flu-ence (dĭf′lo͞o-ĕns; 243), *n.* Quality or state of being diffluent; fluidity.

dif′flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *diffluens*, p. pr. of *diffluere* to flow off; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fluere* to flow.] Readily flowing away or dissolving; specif., deliquescent.

Dif-flu′gi-a (dĭ-flo͞o′jĭ-ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. L. *diffluere* to flow apart.] *Zoöl.* A genus of protozoans allied to *Amœba*, but having an ovoid shell of cemented sand grains.

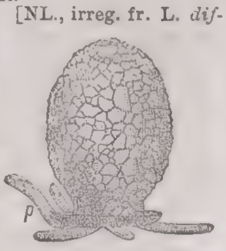

Difflugia (much enlarged). *p* Pseudopod.

dif-form′ (dĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [Cf. F. *difforme*, fr. L. *dif-* = *dis-* + *forma* form. Cf. DEFORM.] Unlike; dissimilar; as, a *difform* corolla, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion; *difform* leaves; also, irregular in form; — opposed to *uniform;* anomalous. *Obs. or R.*
The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Sir I. Newton.*

dif-form′i-ty (dĭ-fôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *difformité*. See DIFFORM, DEFORMITY.] Irregularity or diversity of form; want of conformity or uniformity. *Obs.*

dif-fract′ (dĭ-frăkt′), *v. t.;* -FRACT′ED; -FRACT′ING. [L. *diffractus*, p. p. of *diffringere* to break in pieces; *dif-* = *dis-* + *frangere* to break. See FRACTURE.] To break or separate into parts; in *Physics*, to cause to undergo diffraction.

dif-frac′tion (-frăk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *diffraction.*] *Physics.* A modification which light undergoes in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits or in being reflected from ruled surfaces, in which the rays appear to be deflected, producing fringes of parallel light and dark or colored bands; also, the analogous phenomenon observed in the case of sound, electricity, etc. Diffraction is a phenomenon of wave motion in general and increases in effect with the wave length. Thus, the long waves of sound sweep around and behind a small obstacle, while the very short light waves penetrate only a little way within its rigidly sharp or geometrical shadow.

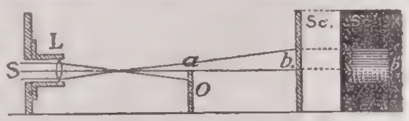

Apparatus to show Diffraction. *S* Slit admitting Red Light; *L* Lens; *O* Opaque Body; *abb′* Edge of Geometrical Shadow; *Sc* Edge of Screen; *Sc′* Front view of same Screen showing Light extending below *abb′* and Dark and Light Bands above.

diffraction grating. A grating, of fine parallel lines, used to produce spectra by diffraction. See GRATING, *n.*, 2.

diffraction spectroscope. *Physics.* A spectroscope in which the prism is supplanted by a diffraction grating.

dif-frac′tive (dĭ-frăk′tĭv), *a.* That produces diffraction. — **dif-frac′tive-ly**, *adv.*

dif′frac-tom′e-ter (dĭf′răk-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Physics.* An optical instrument for measuring diffraction.

dif-fran′gi-ble (dĭ-frăn′jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *dif-* = *dis-* + *frangere* to break.] *Physics.* Capable of diffraction. — **dif-fran′gi-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dif-fus′ate (dĭ-fūz′āt), *n.* *Chem.* Material which, in the process of dialysis, has diffused or passed through the separating membrane; — opposed to *dialyzate*.

dif-fuse′ (dĭ-fūz′), *v. t.;* DIF-FUSED′ (-fūzd′); DIF-FUS′ING (-fūz′ĭng). [L. *diffusus*, p. p. of *diffundere* to pour out, to diffuse; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] **1.** To pour out and cause to spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow on all sides; to send out, or extend, in all directions; to spread; circulate; disseminate; scatter; as, to *diffuse* information.
Knowledge *diffused* among all civilized nations. *Whewell.*
2. To render confused; to perplex. *Obs.*
3. *Physics.* To subject to diffusion; to treat by diffusion.
Syn. — Expand, spread, extend, scatter, disperse; publish.

dif-fuse′, *v. i.* To pass by spreading every way; to diffuse itself; to undergo diffusion.

dif-fuse′ (dĭ-fūs′), *a.* [L. *diffusus*, p. p.: cf. F. *diffus.*] **1.** Confused; hard to understand; difficult. *Obs.*
2. Poured out; widespread: not restrained; copious; full; esp., of style, opposed to *concise* or *terse;* verbose; prolix; as, a *diffuse* writer.
A *diffuse* and various knowledge. *Milton.*
3. *Bot.* Spreading widely or loosely; as, *diffuse* branches.
Syn. — Prolix, verbose, wide, copious, full.
diffuse placenta. *Zoöl.* See PLACENTA, 1.

dif-fused′ (dĭ-fūzd′), *p. a.* Spread abroad; dispersed; loose; flowing; diffuse. "A widely *diffused* opinion." *Hawthorne.*
diffused placenta. = DIFFUSE PLACENTA. See PLACENTA, 1.

dif-fuse′ness (-fūs′nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being diffuse.
Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

dif-fus′er (dĭ-fūz′ẽr), *n.* One that diffuses; as, specif.: **a** A chamber surrounding a turbine wheel, into which the water is discharged. **b** A disk of perforated metal in an oil lamp, for diffusing the draft. **c** In beet-sugar making, a vessel in which the sugar is extracted from the chips by diffusion into water. **d** *Mech.* A mushroom-shaped device for diffusing spray or vapor, as in a carburetor.

dif-fus′i-ble (dĭ-fūz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of diffusing, or of being diffused. — **dif-fus′i-bil′i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dif-fus′i-ble-ness**, *n.*

dif′fu-sim′e-ter (dĭf′ū-sĭm′ē-tẽr) } *n.* [See DIFFUSION;
dif-fu′si-om′e-ter (dĭ-fū′zĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr) } -METER.] An apparatus for determining the rate of diffusion of fluids.

dif-fu′sion (dĭ-fū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *diffusio:* cf. F. *diffusion.*] **1.** Act of diffusing, or state of being diffused; a spreading; extension; dissemination; circulation; dispersion.
A *diffusion* of knowledge which has undermined superstition. *Burke.*
2. That which is diffused; as, an immense *diffusion* of waters. *Rare.*
3. Diffuseness; prolixity; — said of speech or writing.
4. The spontaneous process whereby the particles of substances forming a solution tend to become uniformly intermingled, as when two gases or two miscible liquids are brought into contact, or water is added to a sugar solution. The rates at which different gases diffuse into a particular gas, as the air, are (approximately) inversely proportional to the square roots of their densities. *Osmosis* is a kind of diffusion.
Syn. — Spread, propagation, circulation, expansion.

dif-fu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *diffusif.*] **1.** Having the quality of diffusing; tending to diffuse, or characterized by diffusion; diffuse; as, a *diffusive* gas.
2. Of a people or community, made up or consisting of members as individuals without organization. *Obs.*
— **dif-fu′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **dif-fu′sive-ness**, *n.*

dif′fu-siv′i-ty (dĭf′ū-sĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tendency to diffuse; diffusibility; capacity or rate of diffusion.

dig (dĭg), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* DUG (dŭg) or DIGGED (dĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIG′GING (dĭg′ĭng). [ME. *diggen, deggen;* prob. akin to E. *dike, ditch;* cf. Dan. *dige* to raise a dike, *dige* a dike, a ditch, or (fr. a kindred G. or D. word) F. *diguer* to dike, to spur, *digue* a dike, OF. also *dikier*, v., *dike, dique*, n.] **1.** To turn up, or delve in (earth), with a spade or a hoe; to open, loosen, or break up (the soil) with a spade or other instrument; to pierce, open, or loosen, as if with a spade. "Be first to *dig* the ground." *Dryden.*
2. To bring to the surface or get by digging; to exhume.
Gold and silver coin have been accidentally *digged* up. *Irving.*
3. To hollow out, as a well; to form, as a ditch, by removing earth; to excavate.
4. To thrust; to poke; to give a prod or nudge. *Chiefly Colloq.*
You should have seen children . . . *dig* and push their mothers under the sides. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*
5. *Hunting.* To start: as, to *dig* a badger.
Syn. — DIG, DELVE. To DELVE (now chiefly fig.) is to DIG deep or laboriously; as, "And 't shall go hard but I will *delve* one yard below their mines, and blow them at the moon" (*Shak.*); "The cells where frigid learning *delves* in Aldine folios" (*Holmes*).
to dig down, to undermine and cause to fall by digging. — **to d. in.** **a** To cover by digging; as, to *dig in* manure. **b** To thrust in; to cause to penetrate. — **to d. up**, to discover as if by digging out something buried.
Castrén *dug up* the same legend in Finland. *John Fiske.*
— **to d. up the tomahawk**, to declare war; to renew strife. See *to bury the hatchet*, under BURY.

dig, *v. i.* **1.** To dig anything; to work with a spade or other like implement; to delve.
I cannot *dig;* to beg I am ashamed. *Luke* xvi. 3.
2. To work hard or drudge; specif., *U. S.*, to study ploddingly and laboriously. *Colloq.*
Peter *dug* at his books all the harder. *Paul L. Ford.*
3. *Mach.* Of a tool: To cut deeply into the work because ill set, held at a wrong angle, or the like, as when a lathe tool is set too low and so sprung into the work.
to dig out, to depart; to leave, esp. hastily. *Slang, U. S.*

dig, *n.* **1.** A thrust; a punch; a poke; as, a *dig* in the side or the ribs. See DIG, *v. t.*, 4. *Colloq.*
2. A plodding and laborious student. *Cant, U. S.*
3. **a** A tool for digging. *Dial. Eng.* **b** An act of digging. **c** An amount to be dug. **d** *Mining.* = GOUGE.

di-gam′ma (dī-găm′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. δίγαμμα; δι- = δίς twice + γάμμα the letter Γ; — from resemblance to two *gammas* one above the other.] A letter (Ϝ, ϝ) of the original Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse. It corresponded to the Semitic *vau* or *waw.* Its form identifies it with the Latin F, though its sound was probably like the Latin V, or English W. Cf. F.

di-gam′mat-ed (-māt-ĕd), *a.* Having the digamma or its representative letter or sound; as, the Latin word *vis* is a *digammated* form of the Greek ἴς.

dig′a-mous (dĭg′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *digamus*, Gr. δίγαμος; δι- = δίς twice + γάμος marriage.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of digamy; twice married.
2. *Bot.* Diclinous. *Obs. or R.*

dig′a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [L. *digamia*, Gr. διγαμία a second marriage. Cf. BIGAMY.] Act, or state, of being twice married; deuterogamy. Cf. BIGAMY.

di-gas′tric (dī-găs′trĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. γαστήρ belly.] *Anat.* Having two bellies; biventral; — applied to muscles which are fleshy at each end and have a tendon in the middle; specif., pertaining to or designating one of the depressors of the lower jaw whose posterior belly arises from the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the anterior belly from the inner and lower border of the jaw. Both bellies terminate in a central tendon held in connection with the side of the hyoid bone by a fibrous loop lined with synovial membrane. — *n.* The digastric muscle.
digastric lobe, *Anat.*, a lobe of the cerebellum, on the under surface, lateral to the amygdala.

di-gen′e-sis (dī-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*di-* + *-genesis.*] Successive reproduction by sexual and asexual methods.

di′ge-net′ic (dī′jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to digenesis. **b** Of or pertaining to the Digenetica.

Di′ge-net′i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIGENESIS.] *Zoöl.* One of the two primary divisions or orders of trematode worms. Its members, of which the liver flukes are the best-known examples, are internal parasites, generally passing through a succession of different generations before the parent type is reproduced, and inhabiting two or more different hosts during their life. See FLUKE.

di-gest′ (dĭ-jĕst′; dī-; 277), *v. t.;* DI-GEST′ED; DI-GEST′ING. [L. *digestus*, p. p. of *digerere* to separate, arrange, dissolve, digest; *di-* = *dis-* + *gerere* to bear, carry, wear: cf. OF. *digester*. See JEST.] **1.** To separate or distribute; to dispose separately or in parts or groups. *Obs.*
2. To distribute or arrange methodically; to work over and classify; to reduce to portions for ready use or application; as, to *digest* the laws, etc.
Joining them together and *digesting* them into order. *Blair.*
3. To think over and arrange methodically in the mind; to receive in the mind and consider carefully; to get an understanding of; to comprehend.
Feelingly *digest* the words you speak in prayer. *Sir H. Sidney.*
4. *Physiol.* To subject to, or transform by, digestion; to convert (food) into absorbable form.
5. To appropriate or assimilate mentally.
Grant that we may . . . read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them [the Scriptures]. *Book of Common Prayer.*
6. Hence: To bear comfortably or patiently; to be reconciled to; to brook; also, to get over the effects of; to put away or forget, as anger or ill will.
I never can *digest* the loss of most of Origen's works. *Coleridge.*
7. *Chem.* To soften by heat and moisture; to heat or warm (a liquid, or a solid in contact with liquid); as, to *digest* bark in alcohol in order to extract soluble substances.
8. *Med.* To dispose to suppurate, or generate healthy pus, as an ulcer or wound. *Obs.*
9. To ripen; to mature. *Obs.*
10. To cause or aid the digestion of (food).

di-gest′ (dĭ-jĕst′; dī-; 277), *v. i.* **1.** To digest food.
2. To be digested; to undergo digestion; as, food *digests* well or ill.
3. *Med.* To suppurate; to generate pus, as an ulcer. *Obs.*

di′gest (dī′jĕst), *n.* [L. *digestum*, pl. *digesta*, neut., fr. *digestus*, p. p.: cf. F. *digeste*. See DIGEST, *v. t.*] A body of information or written matter that is digested, or classified and arranged under proper heads or titles; esp., *Law*, a compilation of legal rules, statutes, or decisions arranged analytically or according to some other system: specif., and orig. in English [*cap.*], the compilation otherwise known as the Pandects of Justinian (see PANDECT). The earlier works known as *digests*, such as Comyn's Digest, were, like the Pandects, of the nature of analytical statements of the law, sometimes cast into the form of a group of short treatises; the modern *digests* of the English and American law are in the nature of alphabetical indexes to the statute and case law, giving for each case a brief statement of the rules enunciated by it.
Syn. — See COMPENDIUM.

di-gest′ant (dĭ-jĕs′tănt), *n.* *Med.* Any agent that promotes digestion.

di-gest′er (-tẽr), *n.* One that digests. Specif.: **a** A medicine or an article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens digestive power. "Rice is . . . a great *digester.*" *Sir W. Temple.* **b** A strong closed vessel in which substances may be heated under pressure, usually with water or other liquid, in order to decompose, soften, or cook them; also, any of various pieces of apparatus in which substances are treated, usually by warming in contact with liquid, as to extract a soluble ingredient.

di-gest′i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *digestible*, L. *digestibilis.*] Capable of being digested. — **di-gest′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **di-gest′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **di-gest′i-bly** (-tĭ-blĭ), *adv.*

di-ges′tion (dĭ-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* [F. *digestion*, L. *digestio.*] **1.** Act or process of digesting (in any sense); also, faculty of digesting food.
Now good *digestion* wait on appetite,
And health on both! *Shak.*
2. A digest or methodical arrangement. *Obs.*
3. *Physiol.* The process of converting nutritive material into absorbable form by the decomposing and dissolving action of secretions containing enzymes, assisted to a greater or less extent by mechanical action. In the higher animals it commences with the action of the saliva, and is continued, during the passage of the food through the greater part of the alimentary canal, by the action of the gastric, pancreatic, and intestinal juices. In the lower animals the process is conducted in simpler organs, sometimes in a single saclike cavity. True digestion also occurs in carnivorous plants, as the sundews, Venus's flytrap, and pitcher plants, which obtain much of their requisite nitrogenous food from the bodies of entrapped insects. See ENZYME, AUTOLYSIS.

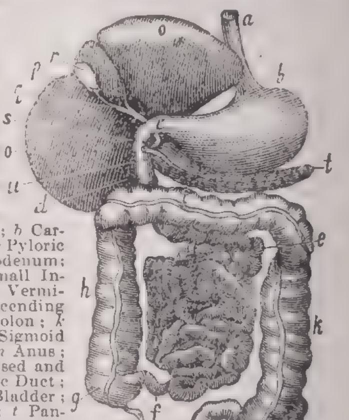

Description of Illustration: *a* Esophagus; *b* Cardiac end of Stomach; *c* Pyloric end of Stomach; *d* Duodenum; *e f* Convolutions of Small Intestine; *g* Cæcum; *g′* Vermiform Appendix; *h* Ascending Colon; *i* Transverse Colon; *k* Descending Colon; *l* Sigmoid Flexure; *m* Rectum; *n* Anus; *o o* Lobes of Liver, raised and turned back; *p* Hepatic Duct; *q* Cystic Duct; *r* Gall Bladder; *s* Common Bile Duct; *t* Pancreas; *u* Pancreatic Duct, entering the duodenum with the common bile duct.

Diagrammatic figure of Digestive Organs of Man, as seen from in front.

4. *Med.* Generation of pus; suppuration. *Obs.*

di-ges′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *digestif*, L. *digestivus.*] Pertaining to digestion; having the power to cause or promote digestion; as, *digestive* ferments.
digestive salt, potassium chloride.

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dif-find′ (dĭ-fĭnd′), *v. t.* [L. *diffindere*, *diffissum.*] To split. *Obs.* [FINE, DEFINITION, etc.
diffine, **diffinition**, etc. ✝ DE-
diffinicioun, **diffinitive**. ✝ DEFINITION, DEFINITIVE.
dif-fis′sion (dĭ-fĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [See DIFFIND.] A splitting. *Obs.*
dif-flate′, *v. t.* [L. *difflatus*, p. p. of *difflare* to blow apart.] To scatter or blow away. *Obs.* — **dif-fla′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
dif′flu-en-cy, *n.* Diffluence. *Obs.*
dif′flu-ous, *a.* [L. *diffluus.*] Diffluent. *Obs.*
difforme. ✝ DEFORM, to mar.
dif-formed′, *a.* Difform. *Obs.*
diffoule. ✝ DEFOUL. [TRUM.
diffraction spectrum. See SPEC-
dif-fran′chise, **dif-fran′chise-ment.** Erroneous for DISFRANCHISE, DISFRANCHISEMENT.
dif-fran′gi-ent (dĭ-frăn′jĭ-ĕnt), *a.* *Opt. Physics.* Diffractive.
dif-fu′gi-ent (dĭ-fū′jĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *diffugiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *diffugere* to flee in different directions.] Fleeing; fleeting. *R.*
dif-fund′, *v. t.* [L. *diffundere.*] To pour out; to diffuse. *Obs.*
dif-fus′ed-ly (dĭ-fūz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of DIFFUSED. [-NESS.
dif-fus′ed-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See
dif-fuse′ly (-fūs′lĭ), *adv.* of DIFFUSE. [*silis.*] Diffuse. *Obs.*
dif-fu′sile (-fū′sĭl), *a.* [L. *diffu-*
diffusion battery. *Sugar Manuf.* A series of diffusers.
dif-fu′siv. Diffusive. *Ref. Sp.*
dif-fu′sor, *n.* A diffuser.
dif-fuze′. Diffuse, *v.* *Ref. Sp.*
dif-fuz′i-bl. Diffusible. *Ref. Sp.*
di-for′min (dī-fôr′mĭn), *n.* [*di-* + *formin.*] *Chem.* See FORMIN.
di-for′myl, *n.* [*di-* + *formyl.*] *Chem.* Glyoxal. [*Eng.*
dig, *n.* A duck. *Obs. or Dial.*
di-gal′lic (dī-găl′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + 2d *gallic.*] See TANNIC ACID a.
Di-gam′ba-ra (dĭ-găm′bȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Skr., sky-clad, naked.] See JAINISM.
dig′a-mist (dĭg′ȧ-mĭst), *n.* [See DIGAMOUS.] One who marries a second time; deuterogamist.
dig′a-mite, *n.* A digamist. *Obs.*
di-gam′mate (dī-găm′āt), *a.* Digammated. [digamma. *R.*
di-gam′mic (-ĭk), *a.* Pert. to a
dig′-dig′, *n.* [*dig-dig*, native name in Abyssinia.] The royal antelope or other allied species.
di′gel, *a.* [ME. *dizel*, AS. *dȳgel*, *dīgol*, *díegel.*] Secret; obscure. *Obs.* — **di′gel-liche**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **di′gel-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
Di-ge′ne-a (dĭ-jē′nē-ȧ; -jĕn′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. γένος race, offspring.] *Zoöl.* = DIGENETICA. — **di-ge′ne-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
di′gen-liche, *a.* & *adv.* [AS. *dīgollīce*, adv.] Secret; secretly. *Obs.*
dig′e-nous (dĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to both sexes; bisexual.
dig′e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*di-* + *-geny.*] Digenous reproduction.
dig′er-ent (dĭj′ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *digerens*, p. pr. of *digerere*. See DIGEST.] Digesting. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* A digestive, or suppurative, agent. *Obs. or R.*
di-gest′, *p. a.* [L. *digestus*, p. p.] Digested; composed. *Obs.*
di-gest′ed, *p. p.* of DIGEST. — **di-gest′ed-ly**, *adv.*
di-gest′i-bl. Digestible. *Ref. Sp.*
di-ges′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to digestion.

di-ges′tive (dĭ-jĕs′tĭv), *n.* **1.** A thing that aids digestion, as a food or drug; a digester.

2. *Med.* A substance which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promotes suppuration. *Obs.*

dig′ger (dĭg′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that digs or is used in digging, as a miner, a seeker of gold, or a tool for digging.

2. Specif.: *Mach.* A reciprocating piece that actuates a spindle valve, as in some gas engines; a rod for actuating the exhaust valve of an internal-combustion engine, operated by the hammer of a hit-and-miss governor.

3. [*cap.*] An Indian of one of various degraded tribes of California Indians, who dig roots for food.

4. A digger wasp.

5. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* (*pl.*) Those Levelers who in 1649 began to till the commons in pursuance of their communistic principles.

6. In *Slang or Colloq. Use:* **a** A spur. **b** A finger nail. **c** *Playing Cards.* A spade. **d** A drudge; a plodder.

Digger pine. A Californian pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) of moderate height, freely branching habit, and sparse foliage. The nuts are edible, and were formerly a common food of the Digger Indians, whence the name.

digger wasp. In a broad sense, any burrowing wasp; specif., any of a group (*Fossores* or *Fossoria*) so called because most of its members build their nests in burrows dug by themselves or appropriated from other animals, and provision them with spiders, caterpillars, or insects for their young. The families Sphegidæ, Pompilidæ, and Mutillidæ are among those usually included.

dig′ging (dĭg′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or action of one that digs.

2. *pl.* The materials excavated.

3. A place of excavating; in *pl.* (often regarded as singular), land or a place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging; esp., any of certain localities in California, Australia, etc., at which gold is got by placer mining.

4. Hence: *pl.* **a** Region; locality. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** Quarters; lodgings. *Colloq.* *John Corbin.*

dight (dīt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* DIGHT or DIGHT′ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIGHT′ING. [ME. *dihten*, AS. *dihtan* to dictate, command, dispose, arrange, fr. L. *dictare* to say often, dictate, order; cf. G. *dichten* to write poetry, fr. L. *dictare.* See DICTATE.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To appoint, manage, or order. **b** To deal with; treat; also, maltreat. **c** Specif.: To have sexual intercourse with. **d** To put; consign. **e** To bring about; as, to *dight* one's death: to perform.

2. To compose; to construct; to put in order; to prepare. *Obs. or Poetic.* "She gan the house to *dight.*" *Chaucer.*

3. *Obs. or Dial.* **a** To repair or put to rights; to cleanse. **b** Specif., to winnow.

4. To furnish out or equip; to deck; to dress. *Archaic.*

> The clouds in thousand liveries *dight.* *Milton.*

5. Specif.: **a** To dress surgically, as a wound. *Obs.* **b** To dress (vines, soil, etc.) in husbandry. *Obs.*

dight, *n.* [From DIGHT, *v.*] A wipe or rub; a dab; as, a little *dight* of paper. *Dial.*

dig′it (dĭj′ĭt), *n.* [L. *digitus* finger; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A finger. *Now Humorous or Affected.*

2. *Zoöl.* One of the divisions in which the limbs of vertebrates of the classes higher than fishes terminate; a finger or toe. The typical number of digits is five on each limb; this is rarely exceeded, but in many animals is reduced, one or more being rudimentary or entirely wanting, as in the horse, where the whole foot consists of the enormously developed middle digit. The digits are numbered, beginning at the preaxial (radial or tibial) border of the limb. Thus in man the thumb and great toe are the first digits. A fully developed digit has a series of bones called *phalanges*, which in most mammals do not exceed three in number (two in the first digit), and usually bears a horny *nail* at the tip which may be modified into a claw or hoof.

3. A finger's breadth; in English measure, three fourths of an inch. See MEASURE.

4. *Math.* **a** Any of the ten figures or symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which all numbers may be expressed; — so called because of the use of the fingers in counting and computing. Many authorities do not include 0 with the digits. **b** *Math.* A number expressed by a digit.

5. *Astron.* One twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; — a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse; as, an eclipse of eight *digits* is one which obscures two thirds of the diameter of the disk.

dig′it-al (dĭj′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *digitalis.*] Of or pertaining to a finger, or digit, or the fingers or digits; resembling a digit or digits; digitate.

digital fossa. **a** *Anat.* A depression at the base of the internal surface of the great trochanter of the femur, for the attachment of the tendon of the obturator externus muscle. **b** *Bertillon System.* The fossa, or hollow, formed in the upper anterior portion of the ear by the branching of the antihelix. — **d. impressions,** *Anat.*, shallow depressions on the inner side of the cranial bones, corresponding to the convolutions of the brain.

dig′it-al, *n.* **1.** A digit or finger. *Obs. or Humorous.*

2. *Zoöl.* The terminal joint of the pedipalpus of a spider.

3. A key, as of an organ, to be played by the finger; — opposed to *pedal.*

dig′i-ta′lin (dĭj′ĭ-tā′lĭn; dĭj′ĭ-tȧ-lĭn), *n.* **1.** *Pharm.* Any of several extracts of foxglove (*Digitalis*), as the "French extract," the "German extract," etc., which differ among themselves in composition and properties.

2. *Chem.* A white, crystalline glucoside, $C_{35}H_{56}O_{14}$, found in foxglove and its extracts, with digitonin and digitoxin.

dig′i-ta′lis (dĭj′ĭ-tā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *digitale.* So named (according to Linnæus) from its finger-shaped corolla; cf. the F. name *doigtier*, also finger stall, thimble, G. *fingerhut* thimble.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous herbs of Europe and western Asia. They are leafy-stemmed perennials with terminal spikes or racemes of showy bell-shaped flowers.

2. *Pharm.* The leaves of the purple foxglove (*D. purpurea*), one of the most important drugs, used as a remedy in derangements of the circulatory system. Digitalis stimulates the cardiac muscle, elevates the blood pressure, and relieves venous congestion; it is an efficient diuretic in dropsy.

dig′i-tate (dĭj′ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *digitatus* having fingers.] **1.** Having fingers or digits; digitated.

2. Resembling a finger or fingers; specif., *Bot.*, having divisions arranged like the fingers of a hand; — applied usually to palmate or to palmately lobed leaves having 5 or 7 divisions.

Digitate Leaf.

dig′i-tat′ed (-tāt′ĕd), *a.* Bearing or having digits or fingerlike processes; digitate.

dig′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* State of being digitate; a division into fingers or fingerlike processes; also, a fingerlike process.

dig′i-ta′to- (dĭj′ĭ-tā′tō-). Combining form for *digitate.*

dig′i-ti- (dĭj′ĭ-tĭ-). Combining form from Latin *digitus*, meaning *finger.*

dig′i-ti-form′ (-fôrm′), *a.* [*digiti-* + *-form.*] Formed like a finger or fingers; finger-shaped; as, a *digitiform* root.

dig′i-ti-grade′ (-grād′), *a.* [*digiti-* + L. *gradi* to step, walk: cf. F. *digitigrade.*] Walking upon the digits; designating animals in which the digits only bear on the ground, the posterior part of the foot being more or less raised; — opposed to *plantigrade.* Most mammals (not, however, including man) are more or less digitigrade, the extreme condition being exhibited by the horses and cattle, which walk and stand on the tips of one or two digits of each foot. — *n.* A digitigrade animal; esp., one of the digitigrade Carnivora. — **dig′i-ti-grad′ism** (-grād′ĭz′m), *n.*

dig′it-ize (dĭj′ĭ-tīz), *v. t.* [*digit* + *-ize.*] To finger; manipulate; also, to point at with the finger. *Rare.* — **dig′it-iz′er** (-tīz′ẽr), *n.* *Rare.*

dig′i-to′ri-um (dĭj′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; L. pl.* -RIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *digitus* a finger.] A small dumb keyboard instrument used by pianists for exercising the fingers.

dig′i-tox′in (-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [See DIGITALIS; TOXIN.] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline glucoside, $C_{34}H_{54}O_{11}$, in digitalis.

di-glad′i-ate (dī-glăd′ĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *digladiari; di-* = *dis-* + *gladius* a sword.] To fence; contend; dispute. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **di-glad′i-a′tor** (-ā′tẽr), *n.* *Obs. or Archaic.*

> *Digladiating* like Æschines and Demosthenes. *Hales.*

di-glad′i-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of digladiating; fencing; fighting; wrangling. *Archaic.* "Sore *digladiations.*" *Evelyn.*

di′glot (dī′glŏt), *a.* [Gr. διγλωττος speaking two languages; δι- = δίς twice + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue. See GLOTTIS.] Having, using, or expressed in, two languages; bilingual; as, a *diglot* Bible. — *n.* A diglot edition, as of a book.

di-glot′tism (dī-glŏt′ĭz′m), *n.* Bilingualism. *Rare.*

di′glyph (dī′glĭf), *n.* [Gr. δίγλυφος doubly indented; δι- = δίς + γλύφειν to hollow out.] *Arch.* A projecting face like the triglyph, but having only two channels or grooves.

dig′ni-fied (dĭg′nĭ-fīd), *p. a.* **1.** Invested or honored with a dignity; made a dignitary. *Obs. or R.*

2. Marked with dignity; stately; as, a *dignified* judge.

dig′ni-fy (dĭg′nĭ-fī), *v. t.;* DIG′NI-FIED (-fīd); DIG′NI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [OF. *dignifier*, fr. LL. *dignificare*; L. *dignus* worthy + *-ficare* (in comp.), *facere* to make. See DEIGN; FACT.] **1.** To invest with dignity or honor; to make illustrious; to give distinction to; to exalt in rank; to honor.

> Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

2. To give a semblance of dignity to, as by a name.

3. To invest with a dignity or a title of honor. *Obs.*

dig′ni-ta-ry (-tā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having, a dignity, esp. an ecclesiastical dignity.

dignitary prebend, one having jurisdiction annexed to it.

dig′ni-ta-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *dignitaire*, fr. L. *dignitas.*] One who possesses exalted rank or holds a position of dignity or honor, esp. ecclesiastical rank above that of a parochial priest or clergyman.

dig′ni-ty (dĭg′nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *dignete*, *dignite*, OF. *digneté*, *dignité*, F. *dignité*, fr. L. *dignitas*, from *dignus* worthy. See DAINTY, DEIGN.] **1.** State, character, or quality of being worthy or honorable; elevation of character; worth; nobleness; excellence.

> The *dignity* of this act was worth the audience of kings. *Shak.*

2. Elevated rank; honorable station; high office, political or ecclesiastical; degree of estimation; also, a particular office, rank, or title of honor.

> And the king said, What honor and *dignity* hath been done to Mordecai for this? *Esth.* vi. 3.

3. Nobleness of manner, aspect, or style; loftiness and grace; impressiveness; stateliness.

> *Dignity* of thought and language. *Macaulay.*

4. One holding high rank; a dignitary; also, collectively, persons of rank or high position. "The *dignity* of a great kingdom . . . imprisoned or exiled." *Burke.*

5. *Astrol.* The location of a planet where its influence is enhanced, either by aspects with other planets or by zodiacal position.

6. Fundamental principle; axiom; maxim; — translating Gr. ἀξίωμα. *Nonce Use.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn. — See DECORUM.

di′graph (dī′grȧf), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. γραφή a writing.] A group of two vowels or two consonants representing a single simple speech sound, as *ea* in *head* (hĕd), or *th* in *bath.*

> A diphthong must not be confounded with a *digraph*; the former is two vowels in one syllable, the latter is two letters for one sound. *Hempl.*

di-graph′ic (dī-grăf′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or written with, a digraph.

2. Written in two kinds of characters.

di-gress′ (dĭ-grĕs′; dī-grĕs′; 277), *v. i.;* DI-GRESSED′ (-grĕst′); DI-GRESS′ING. [L. *digressus*, p. p. of *digredi* to go apart, to deviate; *di-* = *dis-* + *gradi* to step, walk. See GRADE.] **1.** To step or turn aside; to deviate; diverge; swerve; esp., to turn aside from the main subject of attention, or course of argument, in writing or speaking.

> In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

2. To turn aside from the right path; transgress. *Obs. or R.*

> Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
> This deadly blot in thy *digressing* son. *Shak.*

3. *Astron. Obs.* **a** Of the sun, to depart from the equator. **b** Of interior planets, to recede from the sun in elongation.

di-gres′sion (dĭ-grĕsh′ŭn; dī-), *n.* [L. *digressio*: cf. F. *digression*, OF. *disgression*, whence ME. *disgression.*] **1.** Act or instance of digressing.

2. Specif.: **a** Deviation from moral rectitude.

> Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,
> That it will live engraven in my face. *Shak.*

b A part of a discourse deviating from its main design or subject.

> The *digressions* I cannot excuse otherwise than by the confidence that no man will read them. *Sir W. Temple.*

c *Astron.* Deviation from a particular direction or line; departure of the sun from the equator; elongation (of an interior planet).

Syn. — DIGRESSION, EPISODE, EXCURSUS are often confused. A DIGRESSION is a deviation, often at the expense of unity of effect, from the main subject of a discourse; an EPISODE is an incidental narrative which, though separable from the main subject, arises naturally from it, and often forms a necessary and integral part of its development; an EXCURSUS is an avowed and usually formal *digression* (frequently of the nature of an appendix) elucidating at some length an incidental point.

> In this long *digression* which I was accidentally led into, as in all my *digressions*, . . . there is . . . an excellence seldom looked for . . . in a *digression*; and it is this: That though . . . I fly off from what I am about, as far, and as often too, as any writer in Great Britain, yet I constantly take care . . . that my main business does not stand still in my absence. *Sterne.*
>
> The accounts which Raphael gives of the battle of angels, and the creation of the world, have in them those qualifications which the critics judge requisite to an *episode.* They are nearly related to the principal action, and have a just connection with the fable. *Spectator.*

di-gres′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a digression.

di-gres′sive (dĭ-grĕs′ĭv; dī-), *a.* Digressing, or of the nature of digression. *Johnson.*

— **di-gres′sive-ly,** *adv.* — **di-gres′sive-ness,** *n.*

Di-gyn′i-a (dī-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. γυνή a woman, a female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with two pistils. — **di-gyn′i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

dig′y-nous (dĭj′ĭ-nŭs; dī′jĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the class Digynia. **b** Having two pistils.

di-he′dral (dī-hē′drăl), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. ἕδρα a seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] **1.** Having, or formed by, two plane faces; as, the *dihedral* summit of a crystal; a *dihedral* angle.

2. *Math.* Designating a group of 4*n* homogeneous or 2*n* nonhomogeneous substitutions corresponding to the group of rotations that displace into coincidence (but not identity) with itself a figure composed of two coincident regular polygons of *n* sides conceived as lying (in opposite hemispheres) on the equator common to the hemispheres.

dihedral angle, the angular separation of two intersecting planes.

di-he′dron (-drŏn), *n.* [See DIHEDRAL.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

di′hex-ag′o-nal (dī′hĕk-săg′ō-năl), *a.* [*di-* + *hexagonal.*] *Cryst.* Designating, or pertaining to, a symmetrical 12-sided figure the alternate angles of which are equal; — used esp. in naming two forms of the hexagonal system, the *dihexagonal pyramid* and the *dihexagonal prism.* Any horizontal section of either of these forms is a figure of the above description.

di-hex′a-he′dron (dī-hĕk′sȧ-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*di-* + *hexahedron.*] *Cryst.* A form having twice six faces, as a double six-sided pyramid. — **di-hex′a-he′dral** (-drăl), *a.*

di-hy′dric (dī-hī′drĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *hydric.*] *Chem.* **a** Containing two atoms of acid hydrogen. **b** Containing two hydroxyl groups.

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di-ges′tive-ly, *adv.* of DIGESTIVE.

di-gest′ly, *adv.* Digestedly. *Obs.*

di-ges′tor (dĭ-jĕs′tẽr). = DIGESTER. [*Obs.*]

di-ges′ture (-tūr), *n.* Digestion.

dig′ga-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.

digged (dĭgd), *pret. & p. p.* of DIG.

Digger Indian. = DIGGER, *n.*, 3.

digger's delight *or* **weed.** The Australian speedwell (*Veronica perfoliata*), whose presence is supposed to indicate auriferous soil.

digging spoon. A spoon-shaped shovel for digging holes.

Dig′go-ry (dĭg′ō-rĭ), *n.* In Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," a barn laborer, utilized on great occasions as a house servant. He is very awkward, and, while serving at table, talks and laughs at the jokes of his master, Mr. Hardcastle.

dight, *adv.* Well. *Obs.*

dight′er (dīt′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *dihtere.*] One that dights. *Obs. or R.*

dight′ings (dīt′ĭngz; dĭk′-tĭngz), *n. pl.* [From DIGHT, *v.*] Refuse of any kind: as, of grain after winnowing. *Scot.*

dig′it (dĭj′ĭt), *v. t.* To point at: to point out. *Obs.*

dig′i-tal′i-form (dĭj′ĭ-tăl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Digitalis* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Shaped like the corolla of the foxglove (*Digitalis*).

dig′i-tate (dĭj′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *digitare.*] To point out as with the finger. *Obs.*

dig′i-tate-ly, *adv.* of DIGITATE.

Dig′i-ti-gra′da (dĭj′ĭ-tĭ-grā′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group consisting of the digitigrade Carnivora, as the cats, dogs, and their allies. Cf. PLANTIGRADA.

dig′i-ti-nerv′ate, dig′i-ti-nerved′, *a.* *Bot.* Palminerved.

dig′i-ti-par′tite, *a.* *Bot.* Parted like the fingers.

dig′i-ti-pin′nate, *a.* *Bot.* Having digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate; digitately pinnate.

‖ **di′gi-to mon-stra′ri** (dĭj′ĭ-tō). [L.] To be pointed out with the finger. *Horace* (*Odes.* IV. iii. 22). *Persius* (I. 28).

dig′i-to′nin (dĭj′ĭ-tō′nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{28}H_{47}O_{14}$, in digitalis and its extracts

dig′i-tule (dĭj′ĭ-tūl), *n.* [L. *digitulus*, dim. of *digitus.*] *Zoöl.* A minute fingerlike process, specif. that on the tarsal claws of certain insects.

dig′i-tus (-tŭs), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tī). [L., finger.] **1.** See MEASURE. **2.** *Zoöl.* = DACTYLUS (of the legs of insects).

di-glot′tic (dī-glŏt′ĭk), *a.* Diglot.

di′gly-col′lic, *a.* [*di-* + *glycollic.*] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_4H_6O_5$, formed by elimination of water from two molecules of glycollic acid.

dig′meat′, *n.* Duckweed. *Dial. Eng.*

dig-nath′us (dĭg-năth′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Terat.* A monster having two lower jaws.

dig-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dignatio.*] Act of thinking worthy or honoring; condescension. *Obs.*

digne, *a.* [F., fr. L. *dignus.* See DEIGN.] *Obs.* **a** Worthy; honorable. **b** Suitable; adequate; fit. **c** Haughty; disdainful. — **digne′ly,** *adv.* *Obs.* —

dignesse, *n.* *Obs.*

dignete. ✝ DIGNITY.

dig′ni-fi-ca′tion (dĭg′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See DIGNIFY.] A dignifying; honoring. *Obs. or R.*

dig′ni-fied-ly, *adv.* of DIGNIFIED. See -LY.

‖ **dig′ni-tas** (dĭg′nĭ-tăs), *n.; pl.* -TATES (-tā′tēz). [LL.] An axiom.

dig-nosce′, *v. t. & i.* [L. *dignoscere*, *dinoscere*, to distinguish.] To discern. *Obs.*

dig-no′tion (dĭg-nō′shŭn), *n.* [See DIGNOSCE, *v.*] A discerning; a diagnostic. *Obs.*

‖ **dig′nus vin′di-ce no′dus.** [L.] A knot worthy of (such) a liberator, that is, of a deity. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 191).

di′go-neu′tic (dī′gō-nū′tĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. γονευειν to generate.] Having two broods in one year. — **di′go-neu′tism** (-tĭz′m), *n.*

di′go-nop′o-rous (-nŏp′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *gono-* + Gr. πορος a passage.] *Zoöl.* Having separate orifices for the male and female reproductive organs; — said of certain hermaphroditic turbellarians and gastropods.

dig′o-nous (dĭg′ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + γωνία an angle.] Having two angles.

di′graf. Digraph. *Ref. Sp.*

di′gram (dī′grăm), *n.* [*di-* + *-gram.*] A digraph.

di-gress′, *n.* [L. *digressus.*] Digression. *Obs.*

di-gres′sion-a-ry, *a.* Digressional.

di-gres′siv. Digressive. *Ref. Sp.*

di-gua′nide (dī-gwä′nīd; -nĭd), *n.* [*di-* + *guanidine* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A strong amorphous base, $C_2H_7N_5$, a guanidyl derivative of guanidine.

‖ **digue** (dēg), *n.* [F. See DIKE.] A bank; embankment; a dike.

di-hal′o-gen. *a.* [*di-* + *halogen.*] *Chem.* Containing two halogen atoms, esp. replacing hydrogen.

di-he′li-os (dī-hē′lĭ-ŏs), **di-he′li-um** (-ŭm), **di-he′ly** (-lĭ), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. ἥλιος sun.] *Astron.* That double ordinate of the ellipse which passes through the solar focus. *Obs.*

di-hep′tyl, *n.* *Chem.* See DI-.

dihte. ✝ DIGHT.

di-hy′brid, *n.* [*di-* + *hybrid.*] *Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ in two characters. — **di-hy′brid-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

dihydr-. See DIHYDRO-.

di-hy′drate, *n.* [*di-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two molecules of water; also, less correctly, a hydroxide containing two hydroxyl groups

di-hy′drat-ed (dī-hī′drāt-ĕd), *a.* Combined with two molecules of water; twice hydrated. — **dihydrated sulphuric acid.** See SULPHURIC ACID.

di-hy′dra-zone, *n.* See HYDRAZONE.

E F G H I J K L M

di-hy′drite (dī-hī′drīt), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. ὕδωρ water + *-ite.*] *Min.* A basic phosphate of copper, occurring in emerald-green monoclinic crystals. H., 4.5-5. Sp. gr., 4-4.4.

di-hy′dro- (dī-hī′drō-), **dihydr-.** [*di-* + 2d *hydro-.*] *Chem.* Combining forms denoting *combination with two atoms of hydrogen*; as, *dihydro*nicotine, $C_{10}H_{16}N_2$, is formed from nicotine, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, by reduction.

di′hy-drox′y- (dī′hī-drŏk′sĭ-). [*di-* + *hydroxy-.*] *Chem.* A combining form denoting, *containing two hydroxyl groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen; as, *dihydroxy*toluene. — **di′hy-drox′y** (-drŏk′sĭ), *a.*

di′i-amb′ (dī′ī-ămb′) } *n.*; *L. pl.* -BI (-ăm′bī). [NL. *di-*
di′i-am′bus (-ăm′bŭs) } *iambus*, fr. Gr. διίαμβος; δι- = δίς twice + ἴαμβος. See IAMBUS.] *Pros.* A double iamb; an iambic dipody (⌣ – ⌣ –) reckoned as a single compound foot.

di-i′o-dide (dī-ī′ō-dīd; -dĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-did.** [*di-* + *iodine.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of iodine in combination with an element or radical.

di-i′o-do- (dī-ī′ō-dō-), **diiod-.** [*di-* + *iodo-.*] Combining forms denoting the *presence of two atoms of iodine*, esp. replacing hydrogen.

di′i-sat′o-gen (dī′ī-săt′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*di-* + *isatine* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A red crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_8O_4N_2$, artificially produced, which by reduction passes directly to indigo.

di-ju′di-cate (dī-jōō′dĭ-kāt; 243), *v. i.* & *t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *dijudicatus*, p. p. of *dijudicare* to decide; *di-* = *dis-* + *judicare* to judge.] To make a judicial decision; to judge between; to decide; to determine. *Hales.* — **di-ju′di-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*

dik′age (dīk′āj), *n.* Also **dyk′age.** The digging of dikes.

dike (dīk), *n.* Also **dyke.** [ME. *dic*, *dike*, ditch, AS. *dīc*; akin to D. *dijk* dike, G. *deich*, and prob. *teich* pond, Icel. *dīki* ditch, Dan. *dige*; cf. Gr. τεῖχος (for θεῖχος) wall, or Gr. τίφος pool, marsh. Sense 4 is perh. due to D. or LG.; cf. also OF. *digue*, of D. or LG. origin. Cf. DITCH.] **1.** A ditch; a channel for water made by digging.

Little channels or *dikes* cut to every bed. *Ray.*

2. Hence: **a** A channel or other watercourse. *Local, Eng.*

Thames, the king of *dikes.* *Pope.*

b A pool; a pond. *Dial. Eng.*

3. A bank of earth thrown up from a ditch; hence: **a** A wall or fence, as of turf or stone. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A causeway. **c** A jetty projecting into the water; a pier. *Local, Eng.*

4. A bank, as of earth, thrown up to form a barrier, line of demarcation, or the like; esp., an embankment to prevent inundations; a levee.

Dikes that the hands of the farmers had raised . . .
Shut out the turbulent tides. *Longfellow.*

5. *Geol. & Mining.* A more or less wall-like body of igneous rock (or, loosely, in mining, of any other material) intruded into a fissure or crack in older rock. Dikes are commonly a few feet wide, but they attain great thickness in some cases. They are sometimes vertical, but they may be inclined at any angle.

dike, *v. t.*; DIKED (dīkt); DIK′ING (dīk′ĭng). Also **dyke.** [Cf. ME. *diken* to dig, AS. *dīcian.* See DIKE, *n.*] **1.** To surround or protect with a dike or dikes.

2. To drain by a dike or ditch.

dike, *v. i.* Also **dyke.** To work as a ditcher; to dig; to work at making a dike or dikes.

dik′er (dīk′ẽr), *n.* Also **dyk′er.** [Cf. AS. *dīcere* a digger, ditcher.] One who dikes; one who makes a dike or dikes, or works at their construction.

dike′reeve′ (dīk′rēv′), *n.* Also **dyke′reeve′.** [*dike* + *reeve* an officer.] A local officer in charge of the drains, sluices, and sea banks of a district of fenny or marshy land. *Eng.*

di-ke′tone (dī-kē′tōn), *n.* [*di-* + *ketone.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two ketone groups.

di-lac′er-ate (dĭ-lăs′ẽr-āt; dī-), *v. t.*; DI-LAC′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); DI-LAC′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *dilaceratus*, p. p. of *dilacerare* to tear apart; *di-* = *dis-* + *lacerare* to tear.] To rend asunder; to tear to pieces. *Sir T. Browne.*

di-lac′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dilaceratio*: cf. F. *dilacération.*] **1.** Act of dilacerating.

2. Specif.: *Dentistry.* A condition of a tooth produced by displacement of the calcified portion from the tissues which formed it, the development being continued after the normal position of the calcified part had been lost.

di-lap′i-date (dĭ-lăp′ĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; DI-LAP′I-DAT′ED (-dāt′ĕd); DI-LAP′I-DAT′ING (-dāt′ĭng). [L. *dilapidare* to scatter like stones; *di-* = *dis-* + *lapidare* to throw stones, fr. *lapis* a stone. See LAPIDARY.] **1.** To bring (a building) into a condition of decay or partial ruin by neglect or misuse.

2. To impair by waste and abuse; to squander.

The patrimony . . . was much *dilapidated.* *Wood.*

di-lap′i-date, *v. i.* To get out of repair; to fall into partial ruin; to become decayed, as a house or church.

di-lap′i-dat′ed (-dāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Decayed; fallen into partial ruin; injured by bad usage or neglect.

Syn. — See RUINED.

di-lap′i-da′tion (-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dilapidatio.*] **1.** Act of dilapidating, or state of being dilapidated.

2. *Eng. Law.* Waste committed by an incumbent of a spiritual living; ecclesiastical waste; also, a charge for repairing such waste. The liability and mode of recovering compensation for dilapidation is now regulated by the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Acts of 1871 and 1872 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 43 (1871), 35 & 36 Vict. c. 96).

3. The natural disintegration and breaking away of stone from cliffs, mountain sides, etc.; also, the resulting débris.

di-lat′a-ble (dĭ-lāt′ȧ-b′l; dī-), *a.* [Cf. F. *dilatable.*] Capable of expansion; that may be dilated; — opposed to *contractible*; as, the lungs are *dilatable*; air is *dilatable* by heat. — **di-lat′a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **di-lat′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

di-lat′an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [See DILATANT.] Property of being dilatant; specif., *Physics*, the property, exhibited by granular masses under certain conditions, of increasing in volume when changed in shape, owing to increase of the space between the particles.

di-lat′ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *dilatans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *dilatare* to dilate.] Expanding; having the property of increasing in volume; characterized by dilatancy.

di-lat′ant, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* **a** The fluid contained in a dilatometer. **b** Any substance capable of expansion.

2. *Med.* = DILATOR **a.**

di-lat′ate (dĭ-lāt′āt; dĭl′ȧ-tāt), *a.* [L. *dilatatus*, p. p. of *dilatare* to dilate.] Widened in some part; dilated.

dil′a-ta′tion (dĭl′ȧ-tā′shŭn; dī′lȧ-; 277), *n.* [ME. *dilatacioun*, F. *dilatation*, L. *dilatatio*, fr. *dilatare.* See DILATE; cf. DILATION.] **1.** Prolixity; diffuse discourse. *Obs.*

2. Act of dilating; expansion; an enlarging or spreading abroad; state of being dilated; dilation; also, a dilated part or formation.

di-late′ (dĭ-lāt′; dī-lāt′; 277), *v. t.*; DI-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); DI-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [F. *dilater*, L. *dilatare*; either fr. *di-* = *dis-* + *latus* wide, not the same word as *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear (see LATITUDE); or fr. *dilatus*, used as p. p. of *differre* to separate (see TOLERATE, DIFFER; cf. DILATORY).] **1.** To enlarge upon; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely. *Obs. or R.*

Do me the favor to *dilate* at full
What hath befallen of them and thee till now. *Shak.*

2. To spread abroad; to disperse or diffuse. *Obs.*

3. To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in bulk or size; to swell; — opposed to *contract*; as, the air *dilates* the lungs; air is *dilated* by increase of heat.

di-late′, *v. i.* **1.** To speak largely and copiously; to dwell in narration; to enlarge or expatiate; — with *on* or *upon.*

But still they on their ancient joys *dilate.* *Crabbe.*

2. To grow wide; to expand; to swell; to extend in size.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

Syn. — DILATE, EXPAND, DISTEND, INFLATE. To DILATE (opposed to *contract*) is to widen or enlarge, esp. in diameter; as, "And now I see the table wider grown, as round a pebble into water thrown *dilates* a ring of light" (*Longfellow*); "In doing this, I felt every vessel in my frame *dilate*" (*Sterne*); "Half-frighted, with *dilated* eyes" (*Tennyson*). To EXPAND is to spread or open out; as, a flower, a sail *expands*; "with *expanded* wings" (*Milton*); (fig.) "The text, whether of prophet or of poet, *expands* for whatever we can put into it" (*G. Eliot*). That is DISTENDED which is (lit. or fig.) stretched out by pressure from within; as, a *distended* bladder, stomach, *distended* veins; (fig.) "And now his heart *distends* with pride" (*Milton*). That is INFLATED which is distended with air or gas, or which is (fig.) puffed up or turgid; as, an *inflated* balloon; "poems . . . so *inflated* with metaphor, that they may be compared to the gaudy bubbles blown up from a solution of soap" (*Goldsmith*); *inflated* values. See INCREASE, EXPATIATE.

di-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of DILATE. Esp.: *p. a.* **a** *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Expanded laterally; flattened; specif., of parts of insects, having a broad expanded border or margin. **b** *Her.* Standing open; extended. —**di-lat′ed-ly**, *adv.*

di-la′tion (dĭ-lā′shŭn; dī-), *n.* [From DILATE, *v.*; cf. DILATATION, DILATOR.] Act of dilating, or state of being dilated; expansion; dilatation. *Mrs. Browning.*

A gigantic *dilation* of the hateful figure. *Dickens.*

di-la′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Causing dilatation; tending to dilate or enlarge; expansive. *Coleridge.*

dil′a-tom′e-ter (dĭl′ȧ-tŏm′ē-tẽr; dĭl′ȧ-), *n.* [*dilate* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring or noting the dilatation or expansion of a substance, esp. of a fluid, as a bulb to which a capillary tube is attached. —**dil′a-to-met′ric** (-tō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

di-la′tor (dĭ-lā′tẽr; dī-), *n.* [See DILATE.] One that dilates; specif.: **a** *Med.* An instrument for expanding a part; as, a urethral *dilator.* **b** *Anat.* A muscle that dilates any part.

dil′a-to-ry (dĭl′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dilatorius*, fr. *dilator* a delayer, fr. *dilatus*, used as p. p. of *differre* to defer, delay: cf. F. *dilatoire.* See DILATE, *v.*, DIFFER, DEFER to postpone.] **1.** Tending to, or causing, delay; designed to cause delay; delaying; as, *dilatory* letters; a *dilatory* policy.

2. Characterized by, or given to, procrastination or delay; tardy; slow; as, a *dilatory* servant; *dilatory* payment.

Syn. — Delaying, sluggish, inactive, loitering, behindhand, backward, procrastinating. See SLOW.

dilatory defense *or* **plea**, *Law*, one which goes to defeat the pending action or proceeding without involving any decision upon the merits of the case.

dil′do (dĭl′dō), *n.*; *pl.* DILDOS (-dōz). A meaningless word used in the refrains of popular songs. *Obs.*

Delicate burthens of *dildos* and fadings. *Shak.*

di-lec′tion (dĭ-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dilectio*: cf. F. *dilection.* See DILIGENT.] Love; also, choice. *Obs. or R.* *T. Martin.*

☞ Carlyle so renders the German title *Liebden*, your Love, used between sovereign princes.

di-lem′ma (dĭ-lĕm′ȧ), *n.* [L. *dilemma.* Gr. δίλημμα; δι- = δίς twice + λαμβάνειν to take. See LEMMA.] **1.** *Logic.* An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives (or "horns"), but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. The following are instances of the *dilemma.* A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavored to elude his claim by a *dilemma.* "If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause." "On the contrary," says the master, "if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it." *Johnson.*

2. A state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue; a vexatious alternative or predicament; a difficult choice or position.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

Syn. — See PREDICAMENT.

dil′em-mat′ic (dĭl′ĕ-măt′ĭk; dī′lĕ-), **dil′em-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **di-lem′mic.** [Cf. F. *dilemmatique.*] Of or pertaining to a dilemma; containing a dilemma; as, a *dilemmatic* syllogism. — **dil′em-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dil′et-tant′ (dĭl′ĕ-tănt′; dĭl′ĕ-tănt′), *a.* & *n.* Dilettante.

dil′et-tan′te (dĭl′ĕ-tăn′tē; *It.* dē′lĕt-tän′tā), *n.*; *pl.* It. DILETTANTI (-tē), E. DILETTANTES (-tēz). [It., prop. p. pr. of *dilettare* to take delight in, fr. L. *delectare* to delight. See DELIGHT, *v. t.*] An admirer or lover of the fine arts; popularly, an amateur; esp., one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge desultorily, or for amusement only.

The true poet is not . . . a mere artist living only for art, not a dreamer or a *dilettante*, sipping the nectar of existence, while he keeps aloof from its deeper interests. *J. C. Shairp.*

Syn. — See AMATEUR.

dil′et-tan′te, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a dilettante: amateur.

dil′i-gence (dĭl′ĭ-jĕns; *F.* dē′lē′zhäns′), *n.* [F.] A public stagecoach; also, rarely, its passengers; — now limited to those of the Continent, esp. of France.

dil′i-gence (dĭl′ĭ-jĕns), *n.* [F. *diligence*, L. *diligentia.*] **1.** Quality of being diligent; carefulness; careful attention; specif., *Law*, the attention and care required of a person in a given situation; — the opposite of *negligence.*

In some cases they [Roman lawyers] measured due *diligence* by the amount of care which the person whose conduct was called in question was wont to show in the management of his own affairs, "quantum in suis rebus adhibere solet." Conduct falling short of this is described by modern civilians as "culpa in concreto." But a far more important measure of "diligentia" is afforded by the care which would be exercised under the circumstances by the average good citizen, conduct falling short of which is the so-called "culpa in abstracto." This abstract, or ideal, objective test is that which is applied in modern codes, and is stated with growing clearness in the decisions of English and American courts. *T. E. Holland.*

2. Persevering application; devoted and painstaking effort to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduity.

That which ordinary men are fit for, I am qualified in; and the best of me is *diligence.* *Shak.*

3. An act of perseverance, assiduity, or painstaking; *pl.*, exertions; labors.

4. Dispatch; speed or haste. *Obs.*

5. *Scots Law.* Process by which persons, lands, or effects are seized for debt; process for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings.

Syn. — Attention, industry, assiduity, sedulousness; earnestness, constancy, heed, heedfulness, care, caution.

to do one's diligence, give d., *use* **d.,** etc., to exert one's self; to make earnest endeavor. *Archaic.*

dil′i-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *diligent*, L. *diligens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *diligere*, *dilectum*, to esteem highly, prefer; *di-* = *dis-* + *legere* to choose. See LEGEND.] **1.** Perseveringly attentive; steady and earnest in application to a subject or pursuit; assiduous; industrious.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings. *Prov.* xxii. 29.

2. Prosecuted with careful attention and effort; careful; painstaking; not careless or negligent.

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. *Deut.* xix. 18.
Diligent cultivation of elegant literature. *Prescott.*

Syn. — Active, assiduous, sedulous, laborious, persevering, attentive, industrious. See BUSY.

— **dil′i-gent-ly**, *adv.* — **dil′i-gent-ness**, *n.*

dill (dĭl), *n.* [ME. *dille*, *dile*, AS. *dile*; akin to D. *dille*, OHG. *tilli*, G. *dill*, *dille*, Sw. *dill*, Dan. *dild.*] A European apiaceous herb (*Anethum graveolens*), the anise of Scripture. Its seeds, called **dill′seed′** (-sēd′) or **dill seeds**, are carminative and stimulant; they are used in cookery for flavoring pickles, etc.

Dil-le′ni-a (dĭ-lē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. J. *Dillen*, German botanist at Oxford.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian trees and shrubs, the type of the family Dilleniaceæ, having large leathery parallel-nerved leaves and large showy white or yellow flowers with numerous stamens. The fruit of some species is used in curries. The wood is mostly of a red color, firm and easily worked, and the rough leaves are often used like sandpaper for polishing.

Dil-le′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of tropical trees and shrubs (order Hypericales), embracing about 15 genera and 150 species. They have

di-hy′dro-lu′ti-dine, *n.* Also **-din.** See DIHYDRO-. [HYDRO-.]
di-hy′dro-xy′lene, *n.* See DI-
di′hy-drox′y-suc-cin′ic (dī′hī-drŏk′sĭ-sŭk-sĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See TARTARIC ACID.
‖ **di′i** (dī′ī), *n. pl.* [L.] Var. of DI, the gods. For various phrases in *dii*, see those in DI.
‖ **di im′mor-ta′les** (dī ĭm′ŏr-tā′lēz). [L.] The immortal gods.
‖ **di in-di′ge-tes** (ĭn-dĭj′ē-tēz). [L.] See DI.
‖ **di in′fe-ri.** [L.] See INFERI.
Di-ip′o-li′a (dī-ĭp′ō-lī′ȧ). Var. of DIPOLIA.
di-ju′di-cant (dī-jōō′dĭ-kănt), *n.* [L. *dijudicans*, p. pr.] One who dijudicates. *Obs. or R.*
dik. † DIKE.
di′ka (dī′kȧ; dē′kȧ), *n.* [Native West African name.] Dika bread or dika oil.
dika bread. The crushed or pounded seeds of a South African simaroubaceous tree (*Irvingia barteri*) sometimes called *bread tree* or *mango.* It is used as food by the natives, and yields a solid fixed oil (**dika fat, dika oil**).
dik′a-ma′li, dik′a-mal′li (dĭk′ȧ-mä′lē), *n.* [Native name in Mysore and Kanara.] The resinous exudate of an East Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Gardenia lucida*) used locally as a remedy for cutaneous diseases.
di′kast, di-kas′ter-y, etc. Var. of DICAST, DICASTERY, etc.
dik′-dik′. Var. of DIG-DIG.
Di′ke (dī′kē) *or* **Di′ce** (-sē), *n.* [Gr. Δίκη; δίκη justice.] See HORÆ.
dike′grave′ (dīk′grāv′; *dial.* dī′grāv′), *n.* [D. *dijkgraaf*; *dijk* dike + *graaf* count.] **a** In Holland, an officer in charge of dikes. **b** In England, a dikereeve. *Obs. or Dial.*
dike′-hop′per, *n.* The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*
dike′let, *n.* See -LET.
dike′-loup′er, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaupa* to leap.] One that jumps fences; a transgressor. *Scot.*
dik′er. Var. of 1st DICKER.
dike warden. Also **dyke warden.** A dikereeve *Eng.*
Dik′lah (dĭk′lä). *Bib.*
dil. † DILL, *a.* & *v. t.* & *i.*
dil. *Abbr.* Dilutum (L., diluted).
di-lac′er-ate, *a.* Lacerated. *Obs.*
di-lamb′do-dont (dī-lăm′dō-dŏnt), *a.* [*di-* + *lambda*, the Gr. letter Λ + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having two Λ-shaped transverse ridges on the molar teeth; — said of certain Insectivora.
di-lam′i-na′tion (dī-lăm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [*di-* + *lamination.*] *Bot.* = CHORISIS. *Obs. or R.*
di-la′ni-ate (dĭ-lā′nĭ-āt; dī-), *v. t.* [L. *dilaniatus*, p. p. of *dilaniare* to dilacerate: *di-* = *dis-* + *laniare* to tear to pieces.] To rend in pieces: to tear. *Obs.* — **di-la′ni-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n. Obs.*
di-lap′i-date, *a.* Dilapidated. *Obs.*
di-lap′i-da′tor, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.
di′la-ta′tor (dī′lȧ-tā′tŏr; dĭl′ȧ-), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* = DILATOR **b.**
di-lat′a-to-ry (dĭ-lāt′ȧ-tō-rĭ; dī-), *n.* *Med.* = DILATOR **a.**
di-late′, *v. t.* [LL. *dilatare*: cf. OF. *dilater.* See DILATORY.] To delay; to protract: prolong. *Obs.*
di-late′, *a.* [Cf. L. *dilatus*, p. p., or E. *dilate* to spread.] Dilated; expanded. *Archaic.*
di-late′, *n.* Dilating. *Obs.*
di-late′ment, *n.* Dilatation. *Obs.*
di-lat′er, *n.* One that dilates: a dilator. [p. pr.]
di-lat′ing-ly, *adv.* of *dilating*,
di-la′tion (dĭ-lā′shŭn; dī-), *n.* [L. *dilatio*: cf. F. *dilation.* See DILATORY.] Delay. *Obs.*
dil′a-tor, *a.* & *n.* [F. *dilatoire.*] *Scots Law.* Dilatory. *Obs.*
dil′a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of DILATORY.
dil′a-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
di-la′vy. † DELAVY.
dilaye. † DELAY.
dilce (dĭls). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of DULSE.
dil′do, *n.* A West Indian cactus (*Cereus swartzii*) with columnar joints and pink flowers. The dried stems were formerly used for torches. *Obs.* *Jamaica.*
dil′doe. † DILDO.
dildo glass. A cylindrical glass vessel. *Obs.*
dile. † DILL.
Dil′e-an (dĭl′ē-ăn; dī′lē-). *Bib.*
Di-le′mi (dē-lā′mē), *n. pl.* [Per., fr. the city of *Delem* in the province of Gilan.] A dynasty ruling in western Persia in the 10th and 11th centuries.—**Di-le′mite** (-mīt), *n.*
di-lem′ma, *v. t.* To place in a dilemma. *Rare.*
dil′et-tan′te-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
dil′et-tan′te-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* = DILETTANTISM.
dil′et-tan′te-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
dil′et-tant′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
dil′et-tant′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality of being a dilettante; the desultory pursuit of art, science, or literature. — **dil′et-tant′ist**, *n.*
dilige, *v. t.* [L. *diligere* to love.] To cherish or love. *Obs.*
‖**di′li-gen′cia** (dē′lē-hān′thyä; -syä: 138), *n.* [Sp.] = DILIGENCE, the coach.
dil′i-gen-cy (dĭl′ĭ-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *diligentia.*] Diligence. *Obs.*
dil′i-gent, *adv.* Diligently. *Obs.*
dil′i-gen′ti-a (dĭl′ĭ-jĕn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Diligence.
dil′i-tu′ric (dĭl′ĭ-tū′rĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *lithic* + *uric.*] *Chem.* Designating a colorless crystalline acid, $C_4H_3O_5N_3$, a nitro derivative of barbituric acid.
dill. † DOLE, grief.
dill, *n.* [Cf. DELL a wench.] Dell; wench. *Obs.*
dill, *v. t.* & *i.* [Icel. *dylja.*] To hide; to keep secret. *Obs.*
dill, *a.* [Cf. DULL.] Dull; foolish; slow. *Obs.*
dill, *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *dillen*, prob. fr. *dul* dull, *a.*] To calm; soothe. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dill, *v. t.* To dress up; adorn. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [GROUT.]
dil′le-grout. Var. of DILLI-

alternate leaves and flowers with 5 petals, 5 persistent sepals, and numerous stamens. *Dillenia* and *Hibbertia* are cultivated. — **dil-le′ni-a′ceous** (dĭ-lē′nĭ-ā′shŭs), *a.*

dil′li, *or* **dil′ly** (dĭl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DILLIS or DILLIES (-ĭz). [From the native word in Queensland, *dhella*, *dhilla*, hair.] A basket plaited by the Australian aborigines from bark fibers; — called also *dilly bag*.

dil′ling (dĭl′ĭng), *n.* A darling; a last-born child, esp. of an elderly father; also, a weakling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dil′ly (dĭl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [From SAPODILLA.] A small sapotaceous tree (*Mimusops sieberi*) of Florida and the West Indies, having hard dark-brown wood susceptible of a fine polish, and small globose fruits often eaten by children; — called also *wild dilly* and *wild sapodilla*.

dil′ly, *n.* [From DAFFODIL.] The daffodil. *Colloq.*

dil′ly-dal′ly (-dăl′ĭ), *v. i.* [See DALLY.] To loiter or trifle; to waste time. — **dil′ly-dal′li-er** (-ẽr), *n.* *Stevenson.*

di-log′i-cal (dī-lŏj′ĭ-kăl; dĭ-), *a.* Ambiguous; of double meaning. *Obs. or R.*

dil′o-gy (dĭl′ō-jĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *dilogia*, Gr. διλογία, fr. δίλογος doubtful; δι- = δίς twice + λέγειν to speak.] *Rhet.* **a** An ambiguous speech or expression; a figure in which a word or phrase is used in an equivocal sense; as in the apology: "I have said that the gentleman is a liar — it is true — and I am sorry for it." **b** Repetition of a word or phrase, as for emphasis; as in "There we have prose without the note of individuality — classical prose, prose of the center" (*M. Arnold*).

dil′u-ent (dĭl′ū-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *diluens*, p. pr. of *diluere*. See DILUTE.] **1.** Diluting; making thinner or weaker by admixture, esp. of water. *Arbuthnot.*
2. That dissolves; solvent.

dil′u-ent, *n.* A diluent agent; specif., *Med.*, an agent used for effecting dilution of the blood; a weak drink.

> There is no real *diluent* but water. *Arbuthnot.*

di-lute′ (dĭ-lūt′; dī-; 277), *v. t.*; DI-LUT′ED (-lūt′ĕd); DI-LUT′ING (-lūt′ĭng). [L. *dilutus*, p. p. of *diluere* to wash away, dilute; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere*, akin to *lavare* to wash, lave. See LAVE; cf. DELUGE.] **1.** To make thinner or more liquid by admixture; to thin and dissolve by mixing.
2. To diminish the strength, flavor, etc., of, by mixing, esp. with water; to temper; attenuate; weaken.

> Lest these colors should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Sir I. Newton.*

Syn. — See RAREFY.

di-lute′, *v. i.* To become diluted.

di-lute′, *a.* [L. *dilutus*, p. p.] Diluted; thin; weak.

di-lut′ed (-lūt′ĕd), *p. a.* Reduced in strength; thin; weak. — **di-lut′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **di-lut′ed-ness**, *n.*

di-lu′tion (dĭ-lū′shŭn; dī-), *n.* Act of diluting, or state of being diluted; that which, or one that, is diluted.

di-lu′vi-al (dĭ-lū′vĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *diluvialis*, fr. *diluvium*.] **1.** Of or pert. to a flood or deluge, esp. the Deluge; diluvian.
2. *Geol.* Effected or produced by a flood or deluge of water; of or pertaining to diluvium.
diluvial epoch, period, etc., *Geol.*, the Human, or present epoch, period, etc. *Obsoles.*

di-lu′vi-al-ist, *n.* One who explains certain geological phenomena by a great deluge, or the Deluge. *Lyell.*

di-lu′vi-an (dĭ-lū′vĭ-ăn), *a.* Diluvial.

di-lu′vi-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [L. *diluvium* deluge.] The theory that many geological phenomena are to be explained by a former universal deluge, esp. the Deluge.

di-lu′vi-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -VIA (-ȧ). [L. *diluvium*. See DILUTE, DELUGE.] *Geol.* **a** Drift; — formerly so called because supposed to be the result of a deluge. **b** Any deposit produced by aqueous agencies of more than ordinary power; — disting. from *alluvium*.

dim (dĭm), *a.*; DIM′MER (-ẽr); DIM′MEST. [AS. *dim*; akin to OFries. *dim*, Icel. *dimmr*; cf. MHG. *timmer*, *timber*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Not bright or distinct; wanting luminosity or clearness; dusky; darkish; obscure; indistinct; faint; dull; overcast; tarnished.

> The *dim* magnificence of poetry. *Whewell.*
> How is the gold become *dim*! *Lam.* iv. 1.

2. Of obscure vision; not seeing clearly; hence, dull of apprehension; of weak perception; obtuse.

> Mine eye also is *dim* by reason of sorrow. *Job* xvii. 7.
> The understanding is *dim*. *Rogers.*

Syn. — Obscure, indistinct, dusky; dark, mysterious; dull, sullied, tarnished.

dim, *v. t. & i.*; DIMMED (dĭmd); DIM′MING. **1.** To render or become dim; to make less bright or distinct; to take away the luster of; to darken; dull; obscure; eclipse.

> Now set the sun, and twilight *dimmed* the ways. *Cowper.*
> The color of a flower which *dims* and changes. *Shairp.*

2. To deprive of, or to lose, distinct vision; to hinder from seeing clearly, either by dazzling or clouding the eyes; to darken the senses or understanding of.

> Her starry eyes were *dimmed* with streaming tears. *C. Pitt.*

dime (dīm), *n.* [F. *dîme* tithe, OF. *disme*, fr. L. *decima*, fr. *decimus* the tenth, fr. *decem* ten. See DECIMAL, TEN.]
1 A tenth; a tithe. *Obs.*
2. a A silver coin of the United States, worth one tenth of a dollar, or ten cents (intrinsic value at 60 cents an ounce for silver, 4.34 cents). It is legal tender for sums not exceeding ten dollars. **b** A tenth of some other monetary unit, as of the Peruvian sol.

di-men′sion (dĭ-mĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimensio*, fr. *dimensus*, p. p. of *dimetiri* to measure out; *di-* = *dis-* + *metiri* to measure: cf. F. *dimension*. See MEASURE.] **1.** Act of measuring. *Obs.*
2. Measure in a single line, as length, breadth, height, thickness, or circumference; — usually *pl.*, measure in length and breadth, or in length, breadth, and thickness; extent; size; as, the *dimensions* of a room, of a ship, of a farm.
3. *pl.* Extent; reach; scope; importance; as, a project of large *dimensions*.
4. *pl.* Measurable parts; parts that give proportion or shape; as, the *dimensions* of a man.
5. *Math.* The degree of manifoldness of a magnitude or aggregate as fixed by the number of determinations or conditions necessary and sufficient to distinguish any one of its elements from all others. Thus time or a line has only one dimension (in instants or points); a surface has two dimensions, as the surface of a sphere, to fix a point on which we need to know its latitude and longitude; space about us has three dimensions, since to fix one of its points, as a star, we must know its right ascension and declination and distance. But space conceived as composed not of points but of lines is four-dimensional, since four determinations are necessary to fix a line in space. So a plane viewed as made up of circles has three dimensions, since two determinations fix the center and one more the radius of a circle. In general, a magnitude is of varying dimensions according to the elements of which it is made up. The simplest and most commonly used element is the *point*. Space of four dimensions, in the ordinary sense, is a point space, consisting of a fourfold infinity of points, and so for higher spaces of *n* dimensions.
6. *Alg.* A literal factor, as numbered in characterizing a term. The term *dimensions* forms with the cardinal numbers a phrase equivalent to *degree* with the ordinal; thus, a^2b^2c is a term of five *dimensions*, or of the fifth degree.
7. *pl. Mech.* The manifoldness or degree with which the fundamental units of time, length, and mass enter into the units of other physical quantities. Thus, since the unit of velocity varies directly as the unit of length and inversely as the unit of time, the *dimensions* of velocity are said to be *length* ÷ *time*; the *dimensions* of work are $mass \times (length)^2 \div (time)^2$; the *dimensions* of density are $mass \div (length)^3$, or one in mass and minus three in length (written as a *dimensional equation* $D = ML^{-3}$, D representing density, M mass, and L length).
dimensions of an array, *Math.*, the numbers of its rows and columns.

di-men′sion, *v. t.*; DI-MEN′SIONED (-shŭnd); DI-MEN′SION-ING. **1. a** To measure, as building material. **b** To cut, plane, or rub to required dimensions, as building material.
2. To figure with dimensions, as a drawing of architecture or machinery.

di-men′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to dimension; having dimensions (usually specified in number), esp. of length; as, one-*dimensional*, two-*dimensional*, etc. See DIMENSION, *n.* — **dimensional ratio**, in magnetism, the ratio of the longest to the shortest diameter of an elongated ellipsoid of revolution.
— **di-men′sion-al′i-ty** (dĭ-mĕn′shŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

di-men′sioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having dimensions; dimensional; as, three-*dimensioned*. *Rare.*

Dim′er-a (dĭm′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Zoöl.* A group of homopterous insects, including the aphids and psyllids; — so named from their usually two-jointed tarsi. — **dim′er-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

dim′er-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality or state of being dimerous.

dim′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. μέρος part.] Consisting of two parts; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Having the tarsi two-jointed; of or pertaining to the Dimera. **b** *Bot.* Having two members in each whorl; — applied to flowers, and commonly written *2-merous*.

dim′e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *a.* [L. *dimeter*, Gr. δίμετρος; δι- = δίς twice + μέτρον measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of two measures, whether feet or (as commonly in trochaic, iambic, or anapæstic verse) dipodies. — *n.* A verse of two measures.

di-meth′yl (dī-mĕth′ĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *methyl*.] *Chem.* Ethane, $CH_3 \cdot CH_3$.

di-meth′yl-. [*di-* + *methyl*.] *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of two methyl* (CH_3) *groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen.

di-meth′yl-am′ine (-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*dimethyl-* + *amine*.] *Chem.* A gaseous substance, $(CH_3)_2NH$, prepared artificially and formed in the distillation of wood. It is also formed in the putrefaction of gelatin, fish, and other proteid material. It is derived from ammonia by the substitution of two methyl groups (CH_3) for two hydrogen atoms, and is similar to methylamine.

di-meth′yl-an′i-line (-ăn′ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. [*dimethyl-* + *aniline*.] *Chem.* A colorless oil, $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$, derived from aniline. It is an important material in artificial dye manufacture.

di-me′tient (dī-mē′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *dimetiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *dimetiri* to measure out.] *Math.* **a** Diametral. **b** Expressing dimension; as, a *dimetient* function. — **di-me′tient**, *n.*

di-mid′i-ate (dĭ-mĭd′ĭ-āt; dī-), *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*, p. p of *dimidiare* to halve, fr. *dimidius* half. See DEMI-.] Divided into two equal parts; halved; specif.: **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Consisting of only one half of what the normal condition requires; having the appearance of lacking one half, or with one part smaller than the other; as, a *dimidiate* leaf, which has only one side developed; *dimidiate* elytra, which cover only half the abdomen, etc. **b** *Bot.* Split on one side; — applied to the calyptra of certain mosses.
dimidiate hermaphroditism, *Zoöl.*, the condition of having male organs on one side of the body and female organs on the other.

di-mid′i-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; DI-MID′I-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); DI-MID′I-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1.** To halve or reduce to the half.
2. *Her.* To represent the half of; to cut in two, or halve.

di-mid′i-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimidiatio*.] **1.** Act of dimidiating, or state of being dimidiate
2. *Her.* The formation of a distinct shield by joining the dexter half of one shield with the sinister half of another, divided per pale or sometimes per bend, a method of marshaling superseded since the 14th century by impalement.

di-min′ish (dĭ-mĭn′ĭsh), *v. t.*; DI-MIN′ISHED (-ĭsht); DI-MIN′ISH-ING. [*di-* (= L. *dis-*) + *minish*: cf. L. *diminuere* to break into small pieces, *deminuere* to diminish, F. *diminuer*, ME. *diminuen*. See DIS-; MINISH.] **1.** To make smaller or less in any manner; to reduce in bulk, amount, or degree; to lessen; — opposed to *augment* or *increase*.

> Not *diminish*, but rather increase, the debt. *Barrow.*

2. To lessen the authority or dignity of; to put down; to degrade; abase; weaken; disparage.

> I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. *Ezek.* xxix. 15.

3. To take away; subtract. *Obs.* *Deut.* iv. 2.
4. *Music.* To make smaller by a half step; to make (an interval) less than minor; as, a *diminished* seventh.
Syn. — Decrease, lessen, abate, reduce, lower, contract, curtail, impair, degrade.

di-min′ish, *v. i.* To become diminished; to lessen.
Syn. — See DECREASE.

di-min′ished (dĭ-mĭn′ĭsht), *p. p.* of DIMINISH.
diminished angle, *Fort.*, in a bastioned front, the angle formed by the exterior side and the face of a bastion. — **d. arch**, *Arch.*, an arch having less height than half its width, as a segmental or three-centered arch. — **d. column**, a column whose shaft tapers; — often applied to one that tapers conically as distinguished from one having entasis. — **d. interval**. *Music.* See INTERVAL. — **d.**, *or* **diminishing, scale**, a scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute. — **d. shaft**, *Arch.*, the shaft of a diminished column. — **d. subject**, *Music*, a subject or theme repeated in diminution (which see). — **d. triad**. See under TRIAD, 2.

di-min′ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DIMINISH.
diminishing return. *Econ.* See *law of diminishing return*, under LAW. — **d. rod**, a device for giving conical ends to a bobbin of yarn, as in slubbing and roving frames. — **d. rule**, *Arch.*, a template for contouring a shaft. — **d. scale**. See DIMINISHED SCALE. — **d. stile**, *Arch.*, a stile which is narrower in one part than in another, as in many glazed doors.

di-min′u-en′do (dĭ-mĭn′ū-ĕn′dō; *It.* dē-mē-nwĕn′dō), *a. & adv.* [It., p. pr. of *diminuire* to diminish.] *Music.* With gradually diminishing volume; with abatement of tone; decrescendo; — a direction to performers, expressed on the staff by *Dim.*, or *Dimin.*, or the sign, ⟩.

dim′i-nu′tion (dĭm′ĭ-nū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *diminutio*, or *deminutio*: cf. F. *diminution*. See DIMINISH.] **1.** Act of diminishing, or state of being diminished; reduction in size, quantity, or degree; reduction.
2. Act of lessening dignity or consideration, or state of being deprived of dignity; a lowering in estimation; degradation; abasement.

> The world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *Eikon Basilike.*

3. a Curtailment or deprivation in part. *Obs.* **b** Making little of; extenuation. *Obs.*
4. *Her.* **a** The defacing of part of a shield. *Obs.* *Guillim.* **b** Difference. *Rare.*
5. *Music.* In counterpoint, the repetition or imitation of, or reply to, a subject, in notes of half or quarter the length of those of the subject itself. See also MENSURABLE MUSIC.
6. *Law.* Omission or incompleteness in a record sent up by a lower court in proceedings for review.
7. *Arch.* Taper; diminishing, as of a column; also, the amount of such diminishing.
Syn. — Decrease, abatement, deduction, decrement.

di-min′u-ti′val (dĭ-mĭn′ū-tī′văl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive. — *n.* A diminutive.

di-min′u-tive (dĭ-mĭn′ū-tĭv), *a.* [F. *diminutif*, L. *deminutivus*. See DIMINISH.] **1.** Expressing diminution; as, a *diminutive* word.
2. Below the average size; very small; little.
3. Tending to diminish. *Rare.*
4. Disparaging; making little of. *Obs.*

> *Diminutive* of liberty. *Shaftesbury.*

Syn. — See SMALL.
— **di-min′u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **di-min′u-tive-ness**, *n.*

di-min′u-tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A derivative denoting something small or young of the kind denoted by the primitive,

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dil-le′ni-ad (dĭ-lē′nĭ-ăd), *n.* A dilleniaceous plant. *Lindley.*
dil′lesk, *n.* Dulse.
dil′li-grout, *n.* A kind of pottage of which a mess was offered to the King of England on coronation day as the service of the lord of the manor of Addington, in Surrey.
dil′lisk, dil′lesk, dil′losk. Dulse. *Ir. & Scot.*
dill oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
dills (dĭls; dĭlz). Scot. var. of DULSE.
dil′lue (dĭl′ū), *v. t.* [Corn. *dyllo* to discharge, liberate.] To sort (tin ore) by washing in a hand sieve. *Cornwall.*
dil′lu-er (-ū-ẽr), *n.* A sieve used in dilluing. *Obs. or Cornwall.*
dill′weed′, *n.* Mayweed. *U. S.*
dil′ly, *n.* [Contr. fr. *diligence*.] **1.** A diligence. *Obs.* **2.** Any of various vehicles, as a light wagon, truck, water cart, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dil′ly. A word used as a call to a duck; hence, a duck. *Dial. & Colloq.* [*Australia.*
dil′ly, *n.*, *or* **dilly bag.** = DILLI.
dil′ly-dal′ly, *a. & n.* Dilly-dallying. *Obs. or Colloq.*
dil′mond. ✝ DINMONT.
di′lo oil (dē′lō). See OIL, *Table I.*
dilse (dĭls). Var. of DULSE. *Scot.*
di-lu′cid (dĭ-lū′sĭd), *a.* [L. *dilucidus*, fr. *dilucere* to be light enough to distinguish objects apart.] Clear; lucid. *Obs.*
di-lu′ci-date, *v. t.* [L. *dilucidatus*, p. p. of *dilucidare*.] To elucidate. *Obs.* — **di-lu′ci-da′tion**, *n.* *Obs.* — **di-lu′ci-da′tor**, *n.*
dil′u-cid′i-ty, *n.* State of being dilucid. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
di-lu′cid-ly, *adv.* of DILUCID.
dilucul, *n.* [L. *diluculum*.] Daybreak. *Obs.*
‖ **di′lu-en′do** (dē′lōō-ĕn′dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Flowing away; gradually vanishing.
diluge. ✝ DELUGE.
di-lute′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
di-lut′ent (dĭ-lūt′ĕnt; dī-), *n.* A diluting agent. *Rare.* [lutes.
di-lut′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that di-
di-lu′tion-ist, *n.* *Med.* An advocate of the use of diluted or attenuated medicines.
dilution law. See OSTWALD'S DILUTION LAW.
di-lu′tive, *a.* Diluting. *Rare.*
‖ **di-lu′tum** (dĭ-lū′tŭm; dī-), *n.* [L., neut. p. p.; that which is diluted.] *Med.* A dilution or solution. *Obs. or R.*
di-lu′vi-ate, *v. i.* [L. *diluviare*.] To run as a flood. *Obs. or R.*
di-lu′vi-on (dĭ-lū′vĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -VIA (-ȧ), E. -VIONS (-ŏnz). = DILUVIUM. [Deluge. *Obs.*
di-lu′vy, *n.* [L. *diluvium*.]
dil′weed′. Var. of DILLWEED.
dim. *Abbr.* Dimidium (L., half), *Obs.*; diminuendo; diminutive.
di′mag-ne′sic, *a.* See DI-.
‖ **di ma-jo′res** (dī mȧ-jō′rēz). [L.] The greater gods; fig., men of the highest distinction.
‖ **di ma-jo′rum gen′ti-um** (mȧ-jō′rŭm jĕn′shĭ-ŭm). [L.] The gods of the older gentes; the superior deities.
‖ **di ma′nes.** [L.] = MANES.
di-man′ga-ni′on (dī-măŋ′gȧ-nī′ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + *manganese* + *ion*.] *Chem.* The manganous ion, Mn^{++}.
di-man′ga-nous, *a.* See DI-.
Dim′a-ris (dĭm′ȧ-rĭs), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.
di-mas′ti-gate (dī-măs′tĭ-gāt), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. μάστιξ, -ιγος, a whip.] *Zoöl.* Biflagellate; — said of certain Infusoria.
Dim′a-tis (dĭm′ȧ-tĭs), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.
dim′ber, *a.* Neat; pretty. *Rogues' Cant.*
dim′ber-dam′ber, *n.* A pretty, or clever, rogue; the head of a gang. *Rogues' Cant.*
dim′ble (dĭm′b'l), *n.* [Cf. DINGLE.] A dingle; a ravine with a watercourse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dimd. Dimmed. *Ref. Sp.*
dime. ✝ DIM.
dime novel Orig., a novel, commonly sensational and trashy, sold for a dime; hence, any novel of such a character.
di-men′sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
dimension lumber, scantling, stock, stone, timber, beams. *Carp.* Lumber, scantling, etc., cut to the sizes usually in demand, or to special sizes as ordered.
dimension planer. A machine for planing to given dimensions.
dimension work. Masonry built of dimension stones. [*or R.*
di-men′si-ty, *n.* Dimension. *Obs.*
di-men′sive, *a.* Having dimensions; marking dimensions or limits; also, dimensional. — **di-men′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **di-men′sive-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
‖ **di-men′sum**, *n.* [LL., fr. L. *dimetiri*, *dimensus*, to measure out.] A measured portion; a dole. *Obs.* [*Chem.* See DI-.
di′mer-cu′ric, di-mer′cu-ry, etc.
di′mer-cu′ri-on (dī′mûr-kū′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + *mercury* + *ion*.] *Chem.* The mercuric ion, Hg^{++}.
di-mer′ic (dī-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* = DIMEROUS **b**.
di′me-tal′lic, *a.* [*di-* + *metallic*.] *Chem.* Containing two atoms or equivalents of a metal.
di-meth′yl-ar′sine (-är′sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-sin**. [*dimethyl-* + *arsenic*.] *Chem.* Cacodyl.
di-meth′yl-ben′zene. [*dimethyl-* + *benzene*.] Xylene.
di-meth′yl-ke′tone. [*dimethyl-* + *ketone*.] *Chem.* Acetone.
di-met′ric (dī-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* [See DIMETER, *a.*] **1.** Lit., having two measures. [TALLIZATION.
2. *Cryst.* Tetragonal. See CRYS-
dimetric projection. *Geom.* A kind of projection (resembling isometric projection) in which two of the three dimensions are measured by the same scale and the third by a different one, the angles being arbitrarily chosen.
dim′i-ca′tion (dĭm′ĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimicatio*.] Contest. *R.*
dimilance. ✝ DEMILANCE.
dimin. *Abbr.* Diminuendo; diminutive.
diminew. ✝ DIMINUE.
di-min′ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **di-min′ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.*
di-min′ish-er, *n.* One that diminishes anything.
di-min′ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *diminishing*, p. pr. [tion. *Rare.*
di-min′ish-ment, *n.* Diminu-
di-min′isht. Diminished. *R. Sp.*
‖ **di mi-no′res** (dī mĭ-nō′rēz). [L.] The lesser gods; fig., men of the second rank of merit.
diminue, *v. t. & i.* [F. *diminuer*.] To diminish; to belittle. *Obs.*
di-min′u-ent, *a.* [L. *diminuens*, p. pr. of *diminuere*, confused with *deminuere*. See DIMINISH.] Diminishing. *Obs. or R.*
dim′i-nu′tal (dĭm′ĭ-nū′tăl), *a.* Of or causing diminution. *R.*
di-min′ute (dĭ-mĭn′ūt), *v. t.* [L. *diminuere*.] To diminish. *R.*
dim′i-nute (dĭm′ĭ-nūt; dĭm′ĭ-nūt′), *a.* [L. *diminutus*, p. p.] Diminished; diminutive. *Obs.* — **dim′i-nute-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
di-min′u-tiv. Diminutive. *Ref. Sp.*
dim′ish. Var. of DIMMISH.

E F G H I J K L M

or with verbs a petty form of the action of the primitive; as, *gosling, eaglet, lambkin, draggle, fondle*. In English, the chief suffixes which form diminutives are *-cule, -el, -et, -ette, -ie, -in, -kin, -let, -ling, -ock, -ule, -y*.
Babyisms and dear *diminutives*. *Tennyson.*
2. *Her.* Any of several ordinaries corresponding in characteristic shape and position in the shield with other ordinaries which are greater in width. Thus, the bendlet is a *diminutive* of the bend, being one half its width.
3. A medicine that lessens the violence of a malady. *Obs.*
4. A diminutive form or variety; also, formerly, something of very small size or value; an insignificant thing.
Such water flies, *diminutives* of nature. *Shak.*
di-miss′ (dĭ-mĭs′; dī-), *v. t.* [L. *dimissus*, p. p. of *dimittere* to dismiss. Cf. DISMISS.] To dismiss. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
di-mis′sion (dĭ-mĭsh′ŭn; dī-), *n.* [L. *dimissio.*] *Obs.*
1. Act of relinquishing; abdication.
2. Leave to depart; a dimissing. *Barrow.*
dim′is-so-ry (dĭm′ĭ-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dimissorius*: cf. F. *dimissoire.*] Dismissing or granting leave to depart; — chiefly in: **dimissory letter**, *or, usually,* **letters dimissory**. *Eccl.* **a** Formerly, a letter given by a bishop dismissing a clergyman to another diocese, and recommending him for reception there. **b** A letter from a pope, bishop, abbot, etc., authorizing the ordination of the bearer; a dimissorial.
dim′i-ty (dĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *dimitum*, fr. Gr. δίμιτος of double thread, dimity; δι- = δίς twice + μίτος a thread of the warp; prob. through F. *dimite, démitte*, or It. *dimito.* Cf. SAMITE.] 1. A cotton fabric with raised stripes or cords employed for hangings and furniture coverings, and sometimes used for garments. It is of many patterns, and occasionally is printed in colors.
2. A fine, thin, corded fabric, white or colored and often figured, used for dresses.
dim′ly, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner; not brightly or clearly; with imperfect sight.
dim′mer (dĭm′ẽr), *n.* [From DIM, *v. t.*] One that dims; specif., *Elec.*, a reactive or choking coil used for adjusting the current in incandescent lamps so as to regulate the light, or in regulating systems of electric distribution.
dim′ness, *n.* [AS. *dimnes.*] 1. Quality or state of being dim; obscurity.
Syn. — Darkness, obscurity, gloom.
di′morph′ (dī′môrf′), *n.* [See DIMORPHOUS.] *Cryst.* Either one of the two forms of a dimorphous substance; as, calcite and aragonite are *dimorphs*.
di-mor′phic (dī-môr′fĭk), *a.* Having the property of dimorphism; dimorphous.
di-mor′phism (-fĭz′m), *n.* 1. *Biol.* Difference of form, color, or structure between members of the same species; in *Bot.*, specif., the occurrence of two distinct forms of leaves, flowers, or other organs upon the same plant, or upon other plants of the same species, as the submerged and floating leaves of certain crowfoots (*Ranunculus*). Though applicable in *Zoöl.* in a wide sense to almost any differences of a more or less permanent nature, as those of sex, *dimorphism* is more often used of differences that are of a somewhat unusual kind. It designates especially cases where there are two forms of one sex; where a compound animal has two distinct forms of zooids; and where broods of butterflies appearing under different conditions differ in color, size, etc.: cases of dichromatism; etc.
2. *Cryst.* Crystallization in two independent forms of the same chemical compound, as of calcium carbonate as calcite and aragonite.
3. *Philol.* The appearance of two forms of what was originally one word, as in the case of doublets.
di-mor′phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. δίμορφος two-formed; δίς twice (see DI-) + μορφή form.] Characterized by dimorphism; occurring under two distinct forms; dimorphic.
dim′ple (dĭm′p′l), *n.* [Perh. a nasalized dim. of *dip.*] 1. A slight natural depression or indentation in the surface of some part of the body, esp. on the cheek or chin.
The *dimple* of her chin. *Prior.*
2. A slight indentation on any surface.
The garden pool's dark surface . . .
Breaks into *dimples* small and bright. *Wordsworth.*
dim′ple, *v. i. & t.*; DIMPLED (-p′ld); DIM′PLING (-plĭng). To form, or mark with, dimples; to sink in little depressions.
And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*
dim′ple-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being dimpled. *Rare.*
The ground's most gentle *dimplement*. *Mrs. Browning.*
dim′ply (dĭm′plĭ), *a.* Having dimples; dimpled.
Dim′y-a (dĭm′ĭ-ȧ), **Dim′y-a′ri-a** (-ā′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of lamellibranchiate mollusks having an anterior and posterior adductor muscle, as the common clam; — opposed to *Monomyaria*. It includes the majority of the bivalve mollusks. — **dim′y-a′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **dim′y-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *n.*
din (dĭn), *n.* [AS. *dyne, dyn*; akin to Icel. *dynr*, and to AS. *dynian* to resound, Icel. *dynja* to pour down like hail or rain; cf. Skr. *dhuni* roaring, a torrent, *dhvan* to sound. Cf. DUN to ask payment.] Loud, confused noise; a loud, continuous, rattling or clanging sound; clamor; roar.
He knew the battle's *din* afar. *Scott.*
The dust and *din* and steam of town. *Tennyson.*

din (dĭn), *v. t.*; DINNED (dĭnd); DIN′NING. [AS. *dynian.* See DIN, *n.*] 1. To strike with confused or clanging sound; to stun with loud and continued noise; to harass with clamor; as, to *din* the ears with cries.
2. To utter with a din; to repeat noisily; to ding.
This hath been often *dinned* in my ears. *Swift.*
to din into, to impress on the mind of (another) by frequent and noisy repetitions. *Scott.*
din, *v. i.* To resound; to make a din; to ding.
The gay viol *dinning* in the dale. *A. Seward.*
‖ **di′nan′de-rie′** (dē′näɴ′d′-rē′), *n.* [F.] In decorative art, objects of brass or copper, chiefly utensils for ecclesiastical or domestic use, such as were made at Dinand (now Dinant) in Belgium, esp. from the 13th to the 15th century.
di-naph′thyl (dī-năf′thĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *naphthylene.*] *Chem.* Any of three colorless, crystalline hydrocarbons, $C_{20}H_{14}$, obtained from naphthylene, and consisting of a doubled naphthylene radical.
di-nar′ (dē-när′), *n.* [Ar. *dīnār*, fr. Gr. δηνάριον, fr. L. *denarius*. See DENIER.] **a** Any of various old Oriental coins, esp. Arab gold coins. **b** A Persian money of account. See COIN. **c** A Servian silver coin equivalent to the franc. See COIN.
Din′as clay (dĭn′ȧs). [From *Dinas* Rock, near Pont Neath Vaughan, in Brecknockshire, Wales.] A highly siliceous rock (a disintegrated sandstone, not a clay) found in Wales and used for making a very refractory kind of fire brick (**Dinas brick**).
din′der (dĭn′dẽr), *n.* [See 2d DENIER.] A denarius or small ancient coin found on the site of a Roman settlement, as, esp., Wroxeter, Shropshire; — usually in *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*
dine (dīn), *v. i.*; DINED (dīnd); DIN′ING (dīn′ĭng). [F. *dîner*, OF. *disner*, LL. *disnare*, contr. fr. an assumed *disjunare*; *dis-* + an assumed *junare* (OF. *juner*) to fast, for L. *jejunare*, fr. *jejunus* fasting. See JEJUNE; cf. DINNER, DÉJEUNER.] To eat the principal regular meal of the day; to take dinner.
Now can I break my fast, *dine*, sup, and sleep. *Shak.*
to dine forth *or* **out**, to take dinner away from home. — **to d. with Duke Humphrey**, to go without dinner; — a phrase common in Elizabethan literature, said to be from the practice of poor gentry, who beguiled the dinner hour by a promenade near the supposed tomb of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV., in Old Saint Paul's.
dine, *v. t.* 1. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the chief meal; to feed; as, to *dine* a hundred men.
2. To dine upon. *Obs.*
to dine and wine, to entertain with dinner and wine.
din′er (dīn′ẽr), *n.* One who dines; a guest at dinner.
din′er-out′, *n.* One who dines out, esp. formally.
A brilliant *diner-out*, though but a curate. *Byron.*
ding (dĭng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* DINGED (dĭngd), *Obs.* DANG or DUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DING′ING. [ME. *dingen, dengen*; cf. Icel. *dengja* to beat, hammer, Sw. *dänga*, G. *dengeln*, OHG. *tangol* hammer.] *Archaic or Dial.* 1. To knock or beat; to thrash.
2. To throw violently; dash; fling; drive.
3. To excel; to get the better of; to beat.
ding, *n.* A thump or stroke; a push or thrust. *Dial.*
ding, *v. i. & t.* [Of imitative origin.] 1. To sound, as a bell; to ring; clang.
The fretful tinkling of the convent bell evermore *dinging* among the mountain echoes. *Irving.*
2. To talk, urge, or impress with vehemence, importunity, or reiteration. *Colloq. or Dial.*
to ding (anything) in one's ears, to impress upon one by noisy repetition.
ding, *n.* The sound of dinging; — often used as an adverb, or with an indefinite grammatical construction; as, *ding*, dong, bell.
din′gar (dĭn′gär), *n.* [Prob. native name.] An East Indian wild honeybee (*Apis dorsata*) living in large communities.
ding′dong′ (dĭng′dŏng′), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] 1. The sound of, or as of, repeated strokes on a metallic body, as a bell; a repeated and monotonous sound; also, an instrument for making such a sound.
2. *Horol.* An attachment to a clock by which the quarter hours are struck upon bells of different tones.
ding′dong′, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the sound of which the word *dingdong* is imitative.
2. Marked by rapid succession or alternation, as of blows; vigorously disputed, maintained, or contested. *Colloq.*
ding′-dong′, *adv.*, *or* **ding. dong.** 1. A word or phrase imitative of the sound of repeated strokes of a bell; — often used with indefinite grammatical construction.
Hark! now I hear them, — *Ding-dong*, bell. *Shak.*
2. Earnestly; with a will; — said of working. *Colloq.*
dingdong theory. *Philol.* The theory which maintains that the primitive elements of language are reflex expressions induced by sensory impressions; that is, as stated by Max Müller, the creative faculty gave to each general conception as it thrilled for the first time through the brain a phonetic expression; — jocosely so called from the analogy of the sound of a bell induced by the stroke of the clapper. Cf. BOWWOW THEORY, POOHPOOH THEORY.
dinge (dĭnj), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A depression of the surface of anything made by a blow, esp. with a blunt object; a broadish dent; a batter or bruise. *Chiefly Eng.*
dinge (dĭnj), *v. t.*; DINGED (dĭnjd); DINGE′ING. To make a dinge or dinges in; to batter; bruise. *Chiefly Eng.*
dinge, *v. t.* To make dingy. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*
din′ghy, din′gey, din′gy (dĭŋ′gĭ), *n.*; *pls.* DINGHIES, DINGEYS, DINGIES (-gĭz). Also *dinghey*. [Bengali *dingi.*] 1. A kind of boat used in the East Indies, varying in form from that of a canoe to that of a wherry; also, on the western coast, a small sailing boat. *Malcom.*
2. A small boat, of various kinds; specif.: **a** A man-of-war's small boat. **b** A small rowing boat used as a tender to a vessel. **c** A small rowboat used for pleasure; on the Thames, usually a light skiff, clinker-built.
3. *Railroads.* A car fitted with sleeping accommodations, etc., for the use of men working along the track.
din′gle (dĭŋ′g′l), *n.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. *dimble.*] A narrow dale or dell; esp., a small, secluded, and embowered ravine or valley.
din′gle, *v. t. & i.*; DIN′GLED (-g′ld); DIN′GLING (-glĭng). [Prob. imitative.] 1. To ring; tinkle; jingle.
2. To tingle, as with cold.
3. To vibrate or tremble with sound. *Dial.*
din′go (dĭŋ′gō), *n.*; *pl.* DINGOES (-gōz). [Native name.] A wild dog (*Canis dingo*) found in Australia, but supposed to have been introduced by man at a very early period. It has a wolflike face, bushy tail, and usually a reddish brown color. It is very destructive to sheep.

Dingo $\frac{1}{32}$

ding′thrift′ (dĭng′thrĭft′), *n.* A spendthrift. *Obs.*
din′gy (dĭn′jĭ), *a.*; DIN′GI-ER (-jĭ-ẽr); DIN′GI-EST. [Perh. fr. *dung* (cf. DUNGY); or cf. E. dial. *dinge* (riming with *fringe*) to soil, as *n.*, a stain.] 1. Dirty. *Dial. Eng.*
2. Of a dark or dusky color; dark brown; grimy; soiled.
"Scraps of *dingy* paper." *Macaulay.*
The room itself is . . . *dingy* with old paint. *Hawthorne.*
Di-nich′thys (dĭ-nĭk′thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δεινός terrible + ἰχθύς fish.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct Devonian fishes of the group Arthrodira. In parts of Ohio their remains are abundant, indicating animals twenty feet in length. They also occur elsewhere in America and in Europe.
din′ing (dīn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DINE. — **dining car**, *Railroads*, a car, containing tables, in which dinner and other meals are served. — **d. room**, the room in which dinner and other meals are regularly taken.

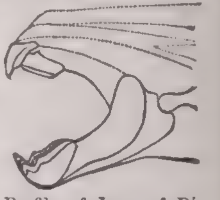

Profile of Jaws of Dinichthys (*D. terrellii*).

di-ni′trate (dī-nī′trāt), *n.* [*di-* + *nitrate.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two nitrate (NO_3) groups.
di-ni′tro- (dī-nī′trō-). [*di-* + *nitro-.*] *Chem.* A combining form denoting *the presence of two nitro* (NO_2) *groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen.
di-ni′tro-ben′zene (-bĕn′zēn; -bĕn-zēn′), *n.* [*dinitro-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric crystallized poisonous compounds, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, formed by the action of concentrated nitric acid on benzene or on nitrobenzene.
Din′ka (dĭŋ′kä), *n.* [From native name *Jeng*, pl. *Jangé.*] A Negro of the most numerous and powerful of the Nilotic groups, numbering between one and two millions, in many tribes and divisions. The Dinkas, who are jet black and go entirely naked, are noted for their fine physique, their valor, and their great herds of goats, sheep, and oxen.
din′ner (dĭn′ẽr), *n.* [F. *dîner*, fr. *dîner* to dine (inf. used as n.). See DINE.] The principal meal of the day, eaten by most people about midday, but by many (esp. in cities) between six and eight P. M.; also, a formal repast or feast answering to this, as one in honor of some person or event.
A grand political *dinner*. *Tennyson*
dino-. Combining form from Gr. δεινός, *fearful, terrible.*
Di-noc′er-as (dī-nŏs′ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *dino-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct herbivorous ungulate mammals, of the suborder Amblypoda, from the Bridger formation of the Eocene of Wyoming. They approached the elephants in size and in the conformation of their limbs, and had three pairs of bony protuberances on the skull, processes of the parietal, maxillary, and nasal bones, respectively. The brain was proportionately very small. There were a pair of canine tusks guarded by a downwardly directed process of the lower jaw, but no upper incisors. The tusks are much larger in certain specimens (believed to be males) than in others. With several closely related (if distinguishable) genera, they form the group **Di′no-cer′a-ta** (dī′nō-sĕr′ȧ-tȧ). — **di′no-cer′a-tan**, *a.*
Din′o-flag′el-la′ta (dĭn′ō-flăj′ĕ-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. δῖνος a whirling + *flagella.*] *Zoöl.* An order of Masti-

dim′is-sa-ries, *n. pl.* [Cf. L. *demissus* hanging down, p. p.] Testicles. *Obs.*
dim′is-so′ri-al (dĭm′ĭ-sō′rĭ-ăl), *n. Eccl.* = DIMISSORY LETTER **b**.
di-mit′. † DEMIT, to send away.
Di-mit′tis, *n.* [L.] Short for NUNC DIMITTIS.
dimmed′ness (dĭmd′nĕs; dĭm′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
Dimmes′dale, **Arthur** (dĭmz′dāl). In Hawthorne's romance "The Scarlet Letter," a Puritan minister of great eloquence and spirituality, who commits adultery with Hester Prynne and long afterwards publicly confesses.
dim′mest, *superl.* of DIM, *a.*
dim′met (dĭm′ĕt), *n.* [See DIM.] Twilight; dusk. *Dial. Eng.*
dim′mish, **dim′my**, *a.* Somewhat dim. [*Dial. Eng.*
dim′mit. Var. of DIMMET.
Dim′nah (dĭm′nä). *Bib.*
di′mo-lec′u-lar, *a.* [*di-* + *molecular.*] *Chem.* Bimolecular.
‖ **di mol′to** (dē mōl′tō). [It.] *Music.* Very much; very.
di′mo-lyb′date, *n.* [*di-* + *molybdate.*] See MOLYBDIC ACID.
Di′mon (dī′mŏn). *Bib.*
Di-mo′na (dī-mō′nȧ). *D. Bib.*
Di-mo′nah (-nȧ). *Bib.*
dim′pl. Dimple. *Ref. Sp.*
dim′pld. Dimpled. *Ref. Sp.*
dimps, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *dumps* in same sense.] = DIMMET. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*
dimp′sy, *a.* Dim; dark. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Dusk. *Dial. Eng.*
dim′-sight′ed, *a.* Having dim sight; lacking perception. — **dim′-sight′ed-ness**, *n.*
din (dĭn). Dial. var. of DUN.
Di′nah (dī′nȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Dīnāh.*] 1. Lit., judged; — fem. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* Jacob's daughter by Leah. Her defilement by Shechem was avenged by her brothers, Simeon and Levi.
Di′na-ites (dī′nȧ-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* One of the peoples settled in Samaria by Osnappar (probably Assurbanipal).
din′arch-y (dĭn′är-kĭ), *n.* Erroneous for DIARCHY. *Obs.*
Di-nar′ic race (dĭ-năr′ĭk). [From the *Dinaric* Alps.] *Ethnol.* = ADRIATIC RACE.
Di-nar′za′de (dē-när′zä′dā), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," the sister of Scheherazade (which see).
dinast-. For various obsolete forms in *dinast-*, see those in DYNAST-.
dind. Dinned. *Ref. Sp.*
din′dle (dĭn′d′l; dĭn′′l), *v. i. & t.* Chiefly *N. of Eng. & Scot.* 1. To ring or tinkle. [tingle.
2. To thrill; vibrate; quiver;
din′dle, *n.* Thrill; vibration; tingling. *N. of Eng., Scot., & Ir.*
din′dle, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Dandelion. **b** Hawkweed. **c** Sow thistle.
‖ **din′don′** (dăɴ′dôɴ′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Turkey.
‖ **din′don′neau′** (dăɴ′dō′nō′), *n.* [F.] Young turkey.
Din′dy-me′ne (dĭn′dĭ-mē′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δινδυμηνη.] See GREAT MOTHER.
dine. † DIN.
dine, *n.* Dinner. *Obs. or Scot.*
‖ **dî′ner′** (*F. pron.* dē′nā′), *n.* [F.; but formerly in use as an Anglicized word.] Dinner.
di-ne′ro (dĕ-nā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Span.* -rōs). [Sp., money, coin.] See COIN.
dines, *n.* [Perh. a derivative fr. F. *digne* worthy.]? Dignity. *Obs.*
di-net′i-cal (dĭ-nĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. δινεῖν to whirl round.] Revolving on an axis. *Obs.*
di-neu′ric (dī-nū′rĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *neuric.*] *Anat.* Having two axis-cylinder processes.
ding. † DIGNE, DUNG.
‖ **Ding an sich** (dĭng än zĭĸ); *pl.* DINGE AN SICH (dĭng′ĕ) [G.] *Kantianism.* Thing in itself; noumenon. [Repoussé work.
dinged work (dĭnjd). *Metal.*
ding′i-ly, *adv.* Forcibly. *Obs.*
din′gi-ly (dĭn′jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DINGY.
din′gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
din′gl. Dingle. *Ref. Sp.*
din′gle (dĭŋ′g′l), *n.* A tinkle; a jingle, as of a little bell.
din′gle, *n.* A storm door or weather shed at the entrance of a camp or house; also, an apartment, often used as a storeroom, connecting the kitchen and sleeping quarters of a logging camp. *Northern U. S.*
din′gle-bird′. = BELL BIRD. *Australia.*
din′gle-dan′gle, *adv.* In a dangling manner. — *a.* Dangling; swinging. — *n.* A dangling, or a thing that dangles.
Ding′ler's green (dĭng′lẽrz). A green pigment composed of a mixture of the phosphates of chromium and calcium.
Ding′ley Act *or* **Bill** (dĭng′lĭ). *U. S.* A protective-tariff bill passed in 1897, framed by Representative Nelson Dingley. It repealed the Wilson Bill, and restored the higher duties of the McKinley Act. Hence, **Dingley tariff**.
din′gly (dĭŋ′glĭ), *a.* Like, or abounding in, dingles, or dells.
dingnete. † DIGNITY.
Ding′wall (dĭng′wôl), *n.* [From *Dingwall*, Scotland.] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.
din′gy. Var. of DINGHY.
din′gy (dĭn′jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A negro, esp. a colored actor. *U. S. Dial. or Slang.*
Din′ha-bah (dĭn′hȧ-bä; dĭn-hā′bȧ). *Bib.*
din′ic (dĭn′ĭk), **din′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. δῖνος a whirling, vertigo.] *Med.* Pertaining to dizziness.
din′ic, *n.* *Med.* An agent relieving dizziness.
di-nic′o-tin′ic, *a.* [*di-* + *nicotinic.*] *Chem.* See PYRIDINE.
Di′nites (dī′nīts). *D. Bib.*
dink (dĭŋk), *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] Trim; neat; tidy; also, precise; squeamish. — **dink′ly**, *adv.* *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dink, *n.* A small boat used in duck shooting. *Local, U. S.*
dink, *v. t.*; DINKED (dĭŋkt); DINK′ING. To deck. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dink, *v. t.* To cut out with a die, as a blank for a shoe sole. *U. S.*
din′kel wheat (dĭŋ′k′l). [G. *dinkel* spelt.] = SPELT.
dink′ey (dĭŋk′ĭ), *n.* A small locomotive used for freight, shunting, etc. *Colloq.*
dink′y, *a.* Small and finicky; neat; cute: dink. *Slang.*
dink′y. Var. of DINKEY.
din′man (dĭn′măn). Var. of DINMONT.
din′mont (dĭn′mŏnt), *n.* A wether sheep between one and two years old, or between the first and second shearing. *Scot.*
Din′mont, Dan′die. See DANDIE DINMONT.
din′na (dĭn′ȧ). Do not. *Scot.*
dinner coat *or* **jacket**. An informal evening dress coat without tails, worn at dinner, clubs, etc.
din′ner-less, *a.* See -LESS.
din′ner-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to dinner. *Rare.*
dinner wagon *or* **waggon**. A small serving table, usually on casters and having two or more shelves, for use in a dining room.
din′ner-y, *a.* Marked by or like dinner or dinners.
din′nle (dĭn′′l). Var. of DINDLE. *Scot.*

gophora, or flagellate infusorians, having two flagella, one at the anterior end, the other usually lying in a transverse groove encircling the body. They are mostly marine and commonly have a cellulose shell. This group of organisms is sometimes treated by botanists as a division of plants; it is then commonly known as the order Peridiniales. — **din′o-flag′el-late** (dĭn′ō-flăg′ĕ-lāt), *a.* & *n.*

Di-noph′i-lus (dī-nŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δῖνος an eddy + φίλος loving.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute wormlike animals which inhabit salt or brackish water, and show apparent affinities both with the rotifers and Annulata. They are sometimes regarded as constituting a separate class, **Di-noph′i-le′a** (-lē′*ȧ*), of the phylum Trochelminthes.

Di-nor′nis (dī-nôr′nĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dino-* + Gr. ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* The genus consisting of the typical moas. See MOA.

di′no-saur (dī′nō-sôr), *n.* *Paleon.* One of the Dinosauria.

Di′no-sau′ri-a (-sô′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *dino-* + Gr. σαῦρος lizard.] *Paleon.* A subclass or order of reptiles, which appeared in the Trias and became extinct with the close of the Mesozoic. They were nearly world-wide in distribution, but their remains are especially numerous and well preserved in some of the western United States. The earlier types are closely related to the early Crocodilia and Rhynchocephalia. Later they became more specialized, and developed many characters, especially in the structure of the pelvis and hind limbs, which have led them to be regarded as ancestors of the birds, but this view is unwarranted. Many of them had hollow bones. They all had limbs adapted for progressing on land, and a long tapering tail, and in many the hind limbs are much longer and stouter than the fore limbs. Such forms walked chiefly or entirely on the hind limbs like birds, and to this many of their birdlike modifications were due. Others walked on all four limbs. Some Dinosauria were carnivorous; the largest were herbivorous. They varied in size from species but two or three feet long to others at least 60 or 70 feet in length, which are the largest known land animals, rivaling the largest whales in length, though not in bulk. The principal groups are Theropoda, Sauropoda, Ornithopoda, Stegosauria, and Ceratopsia. See these terms.

di′no-sau′ri-an (-ăn), *a.* *Paleon.* Of or pertaining to the Dinosauria. — *n.* = DINOSAUR.

di′no-there (dī′nō-thēr), *n.* *Paleon.* An animal of the genus *Dinotherium*.

Di′no-the′ri-um (-thē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *dino-* + Gr. θηρίον beast.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct proboscidean mammals, larger than any elephant, from the Miocene beds of Europe and Asia, remarkable for a pair of tusks directed downward from the decurved apex of the lower jaw. It constitutes a family, **Di′no-the-ri′i-dæ** (-thē-rī′ĭ-dē). — **di′no-the′ri-an** (-thē′rĭ-ăn), *a.*

Dinotherium. Restoration of *D. giganteum.*

dint (dĭnt), *n.* [ME. *dint, dent, dunt*, a blow, AS. *dynt*; akin to Icel. *dyntr* a dint, *dynta* to dint, and perh. to L. *fendere* (in composition). Cf. 1st DENT, DEFEND.] **1.** A blow; a stroke. *Obs.* "Mortal *dint.*" *Milton.* "Like thunder's *dint.*" *Fairfax.*
2. Force; power; — esp. in the phrase *by dint of.*

> The *dint* of pity. *Shak.*
>
> It was by *dint* of passing strength
> That he moved the massy stone at length. *Scott.*

3. The mark left by a blow; an indentation or impression made by violence; a dent.

> Every *dint* a sword had beaten in it [the shield]. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — DINT, DENT, INDENTATION, NICK, NOTCH. *Dint* and *dent* apply chiefly to surfaces; *indentation, nick*, and *notch* more frequently to edges. DINT and DENT refer (the first both lit. and fig., the second only lit.) to a depression made by a blow; as, a *dint* (or *dent*) in a teakettle; "a *dint* in a character" (*S. Wilberforce*). An INDENTATION is a toothlike or angular recess or incision; as, the *indentations* of a leaf, of a coast. NICK and NOTCH are less formal than *indentation*; *nick* usually suggests a slighter cut or hollow (often the result of accident) than *notch* (which commonly implies intention); as, a *nick* in a teacup, in a knife blade; the *notch* of an arrow, to keep tally by cutting *notches* in a stick; cf. "a gap or *notch* of the mountains" (*Irving*).

dint, *v. t.*; DINT′ED; DINT′ING. **1.** To strike or beat. *Obs.*
2. To make a mark or cavity on or in, by a blow or by pressure; to dent; also, to press or imprint, as a dent.

di-o′bol (dī-ō′bŏl; -ŏb′ŏl), **di-ob′o-lon** (-ŏb′ō-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. διώβολον.] **a** *Gr. Antiq.* A small silver coin worth two obols. **b** See WEIGHT.

di-oc′e-san (dī-ŏs′ē-săn; dī′ō-sē′săn; 277), *a.* [F. *diocésain.*] Of or pertaining to, or governing, a diocese; as, *diocesan* missions; *diocesan* bishop.

di-oc′e-san, *n.* **1.** One in charge of a diocese; the bishop over a diocese; as, the *diocesan* of New York.
2. One of the clergy or the people of a diocese.

di′o-cese (dī′ō-sēs; -sēs; 277), *n.* [ME. *diocise*, OF. *diocise*, F. *diocèse*, LL. *diocesis*, L. *dioecesis*, fr. Gr. διοίκησις housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, fr. διοικεῖν to keep house, manage; διά through + οἰκεῖν to manage a household, οἶκος a house. See ECONOMY.] **1.** Administration; dominion. *Obs.*
2. An administrative division of a country; esp., a division of a prefecture of the Roman Empire, as organized by Diocletian and Constantine (see PREFECTURE).
3. *Eccl.* The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; the district in which a bishop has authority.

> Every *diocese* is divided into archdeaconries . . . : and every archdeaconry is parted into deaneries; and deaneries again into parishes, towns, and hamlets. *Phillimore.*

Di′o-don (dī′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical porcupine fishes. (See PORCUPINE FISH.) It is the type of a family, **Di′o-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē). — **di′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

Di-œ′ci-a (dī-ē′shĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. οἶκος a house.] **1.** *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having staminate and pistillate flowers on different individuals.
2. *Zoöl.* A group of gastropod mollusks more or less nearly synonymous with *Streptoneura.*

di-œ′ci-o- (dī-ē′shĭ-ō-). Combining form for *diœcious.*

di-œ′cious, di-e′cious (-shŭs), *a.* [See DIŒCIA.] *Biol.* Having the male reproductive organs in one individual, the female in another; specif.: *Bot.* **a** Having the sex organs on separate gametophytes, as in some of the fern allies; — in this sense more often written *dioicous.* **b** In seed plants, having staminate and pistillate flowers borne on different individuals, as in the willows. — **di-œ′cious-ly, di-e′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **di-œ′cious-ness, di-e′cious-ness**, *n.*

di-œ′cism, di-e′cism (dī-ē′sĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* State or quality of being diœcious.

Di-og′e-nes (dī-ŏj′ē-nēz), *n.* [Gr. Διογένης.] A Greek Cynic philosopher (412 ?–323 B. C.) of Sinope, but living much at Athens, noted for his contempt of the common aims and conditions of life and for his caustic sayings. It is said that he lived for a time in a tub and that he once went about at midday with a lighted lantern saying that he was in search of an honest man. — **Di′o-gen′ic** (dī′ō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

Di-og′e-nes′ crab (dī-ŏj′ē-nēz). *Zoöl.* A species of terrestrial hermit crab (*Cenobita diogenes*), abundant in the West Indies and often destructive to crops.

-diol. *Chem.* A combining form indicating *the presence of two hydroxyl groups replacing hydrogen.* *Off. Nom.*

di-o′le-fine (dī-ō′lē-fĭn; -fēn; 184), *n.* Also **-fin.** [*di-* + *olefine.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of hydrocarbons of the same general formula as the acetylene series, but having two double bonds instead of one triple one. See under DOUBLE and TRIPLE.

Di′o-med, *or* **Di′o-me′des** (dī′ō-mē′dēz), *n.* [L. *Diomedes*, fr. Gr. Διομήδης.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** One of the bravest of the Greek warriors before Troy, who fought with Hector and Æneas, and together with **Odysseus** carried off the horses of Rhesus and the Palladium. **b** A Thracian king who possessed man-eating mares, the carrying off of which to Mycenæ was the ninth labor of **Hercules.**

Di′o-me-de′a (dī′ō-mē-dē′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of the petrel family, including most or all of the albatrosses. It is the type of a subfamily, **Di′o-me′de-i′næ** (-mē′dē-ī′nē). See ALBATROSS.

Di′on (dī′ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. ᾠόν egg.] *Bot.* A genus of cycadaceous plants having a somewhat conical trunk, three or four feet in height, crowned by a large tuft of pinnate leaves or fronds, the pinnæ being spiny-tipped. The two species are natives of Mexico. The seeds of *D. edule* yield an amylaceous meal.

Di′o-næ′a (dī′ō-nē′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Διώνη a name of Aphrodite.] *Bot.* A peculiar genus of droseraceous plants of a single species, D. *muscipula*, the Venus's-flytrap, found wild only on the coast of the Carolinas. It is a stemless herb with a rosette of basal leaves and a scape of umbellate white flowers. The apex of the leaf is modified into an insect trap, the edges of which are ciliate, and the inner surface provided with a few slender, very sensitive hairs. When an insect or other object touches one of these hairs the halves of the trap close like a book, and the insect is then digested by an acid enzymatic secretion; indigestible objects, as stones, are soon released. The plant is cultivated as a curiosity.

Dionæa (*D. muscipula*) (Venus's-flytrap). 1 Whole plant (⅛); 2 Leaves, showing traps (½).

Di-o′ne (dī-ō′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Διώνη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A female Titan, probably an earth goddess, mother by Zeus of Aphrodite. Cf. DODONA.

> The shadowy double of Zeus, who echoed his nature and (significant fact) took his name, she who was the real Achæan patriarchal double — *Dione.* *J. E. Harrison.*

2. *Astron.* **a** See SATURN. **b** The 106th asteroid. See ASTEROID, 1.

di′o-nin (dī′ō-nĭn), **di′o-nine** (-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* *Pharm.* A derivative of morphine, similar in action to codeine. It is a respiratory sedative, esp. useful for quieting coughs.

Di′o-ny′si-a (dī′ō-nĭsh′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Διονύσια.] *Gr. Relig.* Any of the festivals held in honor of Dionysus; often, specif., the Dionysia of Attica, in connection with which Greek drama developed. This latter comprised the **Rural Dionysia**, held in the autumn when the wine was first tasted, where the drama is said to have originated, and the **Great**, or **City, Dionysia**, held in the spring, at which plays were regularly given from the time of Pisistratus. Cf. CHORUS, *n.*, 1, TRAGEDY; see BACCHANALIA, 1.

Di′o-nys′i-ac (dī′ō-nĭs′ĭ-ăk), **Di′o-ny-si′a-cal** (-nĭ-sī′*ȧ*-kăl), *a.* [L. *Dionysiacus*, Gr. Διονυσιακός.] Of or pert. to Dionysus or the Dionysia; Bacchic. — **Di′o-ny-si′a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Di′o-ny′sian (-nĭsh′ăn; -nĭs′ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Dionysius; as, the elder or the younger Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse; the Roman abbot Dionysius Exiguus, of the 6th century; or Dionysius the Areopagite.
2. Dionysiac.

Dionysian Era, the Christian Era; — so called after Dionysius Exiguus. — **D. period**, *Chron.*, a period of 532 Julian years (the product of the solar and lunar cycles, 19 × 28 = 532) after which the moon's changes recur on the same days of the week and month; — called also *Great Paschal Cycle*; — from Dionysius Exiguus. Before the Gregorian reformation it was employed for computing the dates of Easter.

Di′o-ny′sus (dī′ō-nī′sŭs), **Di′o-ny′sos** (-sŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Διόνυσος.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian god, orig. a god of vegetation; later, god and giver of the grape and its wine, in which character he was worshiped with orgiastic rites and conceived as leader of a wild rout of satyrs, mænads, and sileni. He was also patron of the drama. A later name of Dionysus, which came to be the usual one among the Romans (cf., however, LIBER), is **Bacchus.** To it corresponds **Iacchus**, by which he was hailed at the Eleusinian mysteries (which see), where he was also known as **Eleutherios. Bromios** is a poetic title, while **Liknites** and **Dithyrambos** refer to the god as a child. He was also regarded as the bull god **Zagreus**, a tree god, **Dendrites**, and as the wild Thracian deity **Sabazios**, while as the Cretan **Lenæus** he was inventor of vine culture as well as civilizer of the world. His chief festivals in Attica were the *Dionysia* (which see), *Lenæa, Oschophoria*, and *Anthesteria*; at Delphi he was supreme during the winter months (cf. APOLLO). In Greek myth Dionysus is represented as a proselyting deity, believed to have visited India. He was said to have been born at Thebes, son of Zeus and Semele. In early art he is figured as a bearded man surrounded by mænads and satyrs. Later he is represented as youthful and somewhat effeminate. The thyrsus, ivy, and panther, and, with reference to wine, the vine and cantharus, are his commonest attributes. Cf. CORYBANT.

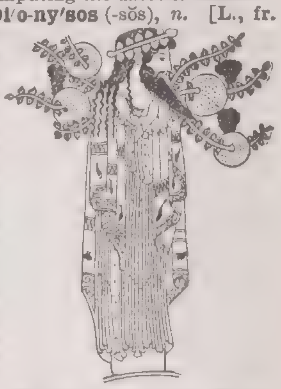

Dionysus as Dendrites. From a Greek vase.

Di′o-phan′tine (dī′ō-făn′tĭn), *a.* Relating to Diophantus, the Greek algebraist of Alexandria (4th century). — **Diophantine analysis**, indeterminate analysis; a method, employing squares, of finding rational solutions of indeterminate algebraic equations and problems.

di-op′side (dī-ŏp′sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. ὄψις a sight, fr. the root of ὄψομαι I shall see.] *Min.* A variety of pyroxene containing calcium and magnesium, but little or no aluminium, varying in color from white or colorless, yellowish, or grayish to green of different shades (rarely, blue). When transparent it is often cut for use in jewelry.

Di-op′sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + *-opsis.*] *Zoöl.* A remarkable genus of acalyptrate dipterous flies of the tropical parts of the Old World. They have the head produced into long lateral club-shaped projections bearing the antennæ and compound eyes. With related genera it is sometimes made to constitute a family, **Di-op′si-dæ** (-sĭ-dē).

di-op′tase (dī-ŏp′tās), *n.* [*di-* = *dia-* + Gr. ὀπτάζειν to see.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of copper, occurring in emerald-green crystals, also massive. H., 5. Sp. gr., 3.47.

di-op′ter (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *dioptra*, fr. Gr. διοπτρα. See DIOPTRIC, *a.*] **1.** An optical instrument, invented by Hipparchus, for taking altitudes, leveling, etc. *Obs.*
2. A stand or disk revolving about a vertical axis and carrying a lens or prism, or leveling sights, or the index arm of a circle, according to the kind of instrument to which it is applied; an alidade.
3. *Optics.* A unit used by oculists in numbering glasses according to the metric system; a refractive power equal to that of a glass whose principal focal distance is one meter.
4. An instrument used in craniometry for making projections of the skull.
5. *Surg.* A speculum. *Obs.*

di′op-tom′e-ter (dī′ŏp-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument used in measuring the accommodation and refraction of the eye. — **di′op-tom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

di-op′tric (dī-ŏp′trĭk), **di-op′tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. διοπτρικός belonging to the use of the δίοπτρα; δι- = διά through + the root of ὄψομαι I shall see.] **1.** Of or pertaining to dioptrics; operating, or assisting vision, by means of the refraction of light; refractive; as, *dioptric* glass or telescope.
2. That can be seen through; as, a *dioptric* beehive.
3. Of or pertaining to a diopter or the metric system of numbering optical glasses.

dioptric curve, *Geom.*, a Cartesian oval. — **d. system.** *Optics.* = REFRACTIVE SYSTEM.

di-op′tric, *n.* A diopter.

di-op′trics (-trĭks), *n.* [Gr. τὰ διοπτρικά.] That branch of optics which treats of the refraction of light, esp. by lenses; — dist. from *catoptrics.* The subject is now generally treated in textbooks under the heading *refraction*; similarly, *reflection* replaces the term *catoptrics.*

di′o-ra′ma (dī′ō-rä′m*ȧ*), *n.* [Gr. διορᾶν to see through; δι- = διά through + ὁρᾶν to see; cf. ὅραμα that which is seen, a sight: cf. F. *diorama.* Cf. PANORAMA.] **1.** A mode of scenic representation, invented by Daguerre and Bouton, in which a painting (partly translucent) is seen from a distance through an opening. By a combination of translucent and opaque painting, and of transmitted and reflected light, and by contrivances such as screens and shutters, much diversity of scenic effect is produced.
2. A building used for such an exhibition.

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di-nom′ic (dī-nŏm′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. νομός a district.] *Biogeography.* Belonging or restricted to two divisions of the globe.

Di′no-mys (dī′nō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dino-* + Gr. μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* A genus of hystricomorphs founded on a single known example of an animal of the size and general appearance of the paca, found in Peru.

Di-nor′ni-thes (dī-nôr′nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See DINORNIS.] *Paleon.* A suborder of ratite birds, coextensive with the Dinornithidæ. It consists of the moas. — **di′nor-nith′ic** (dī′nŏr-nĭth′ĭk), *a.*

Di′nor-nith′i-dæ (dī′nŏr-nĭth′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See MOA.

di′nos (dī′nŏs). Var. of DEINOS.

‖ **di no-ven′si-des** *or* ‖ **di no-ven′si-les.** [L.] See DI.

din-ox′ide (dĭn-ŏk′sīd; -sĭd). *Chem.* Incorrect for DIOXIDE.

din′some (dĭn′sŭm), *a.* Full of din. *Scot.*

dint′less, *a.* See -LESS.

di-nu′mer-a′tion (dī-nū′mẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dinumeratio.*] Enumeration. *Obs.*

‖ **di nuo′vo** (dē nwō′vō; *It.* nwô′vō). [It.] *Music.* Anew; repeat.

di′nus (dī′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δῖνος vertigo.] *Med.* Dizziness; vertigo.

di-o′be-ly (dī-ŏ′bĕ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. διωβελία.] *Gr. Antiq.* At Athens, an allowance to each citizen of a double obol daily during festivals to pay for his seat in the theater. *Grote.*

di′o-ce′se-ner (dī′ō-sē′sē-nẽr; -sĕs′nẽr), *n.* One who belongs to a diocese. *Obs.*

di′o-cess. Obsoles. var. of DIOCESE.

diocise. † DIOCESE.

Di′o-cle′tian win′dow (dī′ō-klē′shăn). = VENETIAN WINDOW; — so called because found in Diocletian's palace at Spalato, of the 4th century A.D.

di-oc′ta-he′dral, *a.* [*di-* + *octahedral.*] *Cryst.* Having sixteen faces, as an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

di-œ′cian (dī-ē′shăn), *a.* Diœcious.

Diogenes cup. The cuplike hollow formed by the palm of the hand and the fingers.

di-oi′cous (dī-oi′kŭs). *Bot.* Var. of DIŒCIOUS, DIECIOUS.

di′o-nise (dī′ō-nīz), *n.* [OF., L. *dionysias.*] A kind of precious stone, black or brown with red streaks, formerly believed, when dissolved in water, to prevent drunkenness. *Obs. or R.*

di′o-nym (-nĭm), *n.* [*di-* + *onym*: cf. Gr. διώνυμος having two names.] A name of two terms; specif., *Nat. Hist.*, a binomial. — **di-on′y-mal** (dī-ŏn′ĭ-măl), *a.*

Di′o-nys′i-acs (dī′ō-nĭs′ĭ-ăks), *n. pl.* **a** The Dionysia. **b** In Ionia, a company of masons and builders who largely monopolized temple building.

Di′o-ny′si-us (-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Διονύσιος, prop. of Dionysus. See DIONYSUS; cf. DENIS.] Masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Denys*, or *Denis* (dē-nē′); It. *Dionigi* (dē′ō-nē′jē), *Dionisio* (dē′ō-nē′zē-ō); Sp. *Dionisio* (dē′ō-nē′sē-ō); Pg. *Dionysio* (dē′ō-nē′zē-ō); G. *Dionysius* (dē′ō-nē′zē-ŏŏs), *Dionys* (dē′ō-nēs′).

Di′o-ny′za (dī′ō-nī′z*ȧ*), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Pericles," the wife of Cleon, governor of Tharsus. She attempts to murder Pericles's daughter, Marina, intrusted to her, and is burned with her husband.

Di-o′ön (dī-ō′ŏn), *n.* Syn. of DION.

di′oph-thal′mus (dī′ŏf-thăl′mŭs), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Med.* A bandage over both eyes.

Di-oph′y-site. Erron. for DYOPHYSITE.

di′op-tos′co-py (dī′ŏp-tŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*di-* + *opto-* + *-scopy.*] Measurement of the refractive condition of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope.

di-op′tra (dī-ŏp′tr*ȧ*), *n.* A diopter.

di-op′tral (-trăl), *a.* *Optics.* Of or pertaining to a diopter.

di-op′trate (-trāt), *a.* [*di-* + root of Gr. ὄψομαι I shall see.] *Zoöl.* Divided by a transverse septum or line; — said of the eyes and of the ocellate spots of certain insects.

di-op′tre. Var. of DIOPTER, in sense 3.

di-op′tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of DIOPTRIC. See -LY.

di-op′try (dī-ŏp′trĭ), *n.* *Optics.* A diopter.

di′o-ram′ic (dī′ō-răm′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a diorama.
di′o-rism (dī′ō-rĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. διορισμός, fr. διορίζειν to distinguish; διά through + ὁρίζειν to divide from.] Definition; logical distinction; specif., *Math.*, a statement of the conditions of the solvability of a problem.
di′o-rite (dī′ō-rīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *diorite.* See DIORISM.] *Petrog.* A granular, crystalline, igneous rock, commonly of soda-lime feldspar and hornblende, but often containing pyroxene, or biotite, and sometimes quartz. — **di′o-rit′ic** (-rĭt′ĭk), *a.*
di′or-tho′sis (dī′ŏr-thō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διόρθωσις a making straight.] A making straight, or setting in order; specif., *Med.*, the restoration of distorted or fractured limbs to their normal shape.
di′or-thot′ic (-thŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διορθωτικός; δι- = διά + ὀρθοῦν to set straight.] Relating to the correcting or straightening out of something; corrective.
Di′os-co′re-a (dī′ŏs-kō′rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Dioscorides*, Greek herbalist.] *Bot.* A genus of plants with the characters of the family Dioscoreaceæ, of which it is the type. It contains about 160 species, and includes the various cultivated yams. *D. villosa*, the wild yam, is the only species of the United States. See YAM.
Di′os-co′re-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous twining herbs (order Liliales), distinguished by their netted-veined leaves and small diœcious flowers. There are 9 genera and about 175 species, natives chiefly of tropical America. *Dioscorea* is the typical genus. — **di′os-co′re-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Di′os-cu′ri (-kū′rī), **Di′os-ku′roi** (-roi), *n. pl.* [Gr. Διόσκουροι; Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus + κοῦρος, κόρος, boy, son.] *Class. Myth.* The twins Castor and Pollux (or Polydeuces), sons of Leda (by Zeus, according to one legend; see LEDA) and brothers of Helen and Clytemnestra. They were typically represented as horsemen, and were patrons of games and equestrian exercises, Castor being the tamer of horses, Pollux the adept boxer. According to the myth, when Castor, who alone was mortal, was slain, Pollux besought Zeus that he also might die. The god decreed that the brothers should live in the upper and the lower worlds on alternate days. In another version, he placed them among the stars, as the constellation Gemini. The worship of the twins, who were conceived as aiders of men in war and on the sea, patrons of travelers and guardians of hospitality, probably originated among the Peloponnesian Dorians, but it was early extensive in Greece. At Rome, where a temple of "Castor and Pollux" (or the "Castores") was dedicated in 484 B. C., the heroes were conceived as patrons of knightly caste and practices and of the chariot races. Cf. ASVINS. — **Di′os-cu′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*
Di-os′ma (dī-ŏs′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δῖος divine + ὀσμή odor.] *Bot.* A genus of South African heathlike rutaceous plants. They have fragrant foliage and small white or pinkish flowers with 5 fertile stamens. Several species are commonly cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
Di-os′py-ros (-pĭ-rŏs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. διόσπυρος; Ζεύς, Διός, Zeus + πυρός wheat.] *Bot.* A large genus of ebenaceous trees and shrubs found throughout the warmer parts of the world, noted for the beauty and value of their wood, which includes the true ebony. *D. virginiana*, one of the two North American species, is the persimmon. *D. kaki*, the Japanese persimmon, is frequently cultivated for its fruit. See EBONY, MABOLO, PERSIMMON.
di-o′ta (dī-ō′tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., fr. Gr. διώτος, lit., two-eared.] *Class. Antiq.* A vessel with two handles or ears, esp. a type of amphora (which see).
Di-o′to-car′di-a (-tō-kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. διώτος two-eared + καρδία heart.] *Zoöl.* A group of prosobranchiate streptoneurous gastropods characterized by having usually two auricles to the heart and two kidneys. It includes the Docoglossa and Rhipidoglossa.
di-ox′ide (dī-ŏk′sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*di-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* **a** An oxide containing two atoms of oxygen in each molecule. **b** An oxide containing but one atom or equivalent of oxygen to two of a metal; a suboxide. *Obs.*
di-ox′ime (dī-ŏk′sĭm; -sēm), *n.* [*di-* + *oxime.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two oxime groups. See OXIME.
di′ox-in′dol } (dī′ŏks-ĭn′dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [*di-* + *oxygen* +
di′ox-in′dole } *indol.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $C_8H_7O_2N$, obtained by the reduction of isatin or of indigo.
di-ox′y (dī-ŏk′sĭ-). [*di-* + *oxy-.*] *Chem.* A prefix signifying *twice*, or *doubly*, *oxy-*; — usually equiv. to *dihydroxy-*.
dip (dĭp), *v. t.*; DIPPED (dĭpt) or DIPT; DIP′PING. [ME. *dippen*, *duppen*, AS. *dyppan*; akin to Dan. *dyppe*, Sw. *doppa*, and to AS. *dēpan* to baptize, OS. *dōpian*, D. *doopen*, G. *taufen*, Sw. *döpa*, Goth. *daupjan*, Lith. *dubus* deep, hollow, OSlav. *duplĭ* hollow, and to E. *dive.* Cf. DEEP, DIVE.] **1.** To plunge or immerse; esp., to put for a moment into any liquid or substance, as dust, sugar, etc., that yields in a manner suggestive of a liquid; to insert into a fluid and withdraw again.

[Wat'ry fowl] now *dip* their pinions in the briny deep. *Pope.*

2. To immerse for baptism; to baptize by immersion. See BAPTISM. *Fuller.*
3. To wet, as if by immersing; to moisten. *Poetic.*

A cold shuddering dew
Dips me all o'er. *Milton.*

4. To plunge, immerse, or engage thoroughly in any affair. He was . . . *dipt* in the rebellion of the Commons. *Dryden.*
5. To take out, by dipping a dipper, ladle, or other receptacle, into a fluid and removing a part; — often with *out*; as, to *dip* water from a boiler; to *dip* out water.
6. To pledge; to mortgage; to involve (a person or property) in pecuniary liability or difficulty. *Obs. or Colloq.* "[He] *dipped* his fine property." *R. D. Blackmore.*
7. To lower and raise quickly; as, to *dip* the colors; to *dip* a wing; to *dip* a curtsy.
8. To plunge into; to penetrate. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*
9. In special senses: **a** To make (a candle) by repeated dipping of a wick in fat or wax. **b** To immerse in a dye, in slip (for glazing pottery), in a plating or galvanizing solution, in a solution for brightening, etc.; hence, to dye, glaze, plate, or the like. **c** To cure (fruit, esp. prunes) by immersion in boiling lye preparatory to evaporation. **d** To immerse (as a sheep or hog) in an antiseptic or parasiticidal solution, as for the cure of the itch.
Syn. — DIP, IMMERSE, SUBMERGE. DIP, as here compared, implies a momentary or partial plunging into a liquid, or (fig.) a slight or cursory entrance into a subject; as, "The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood" (*Lev.* iv. 6); "I have not attentively read him, but only *dipped* here and there" (*Gray*). That is IMMERSED (see ABSORB) which is plunged completely into a liquid, or (fig.) buried or engrossed in a subject; as, an egg *immersed* in boiling water; "I am at present wholly *immersed* in country business" (*Addison*). That is SUBMERGED which is completely covered by a fluid; as, "So half my Egypt were *submerged*" (*Shak.*); cf. (fig.) "the *submerged* tenth." See SATURATE.
to dip snuff. = DIP, *v. i.*, 7.
dip (dĭp), *v. i.* **1.** To immerse one's self as in a liquid and quickly emerge.
2. To drop down, as if immersing one's self in water; to sink; to set.
3. To plunge some receptacle, as a dipper, ladle, etc., into a liquid or a soft substance and remove a part.

Whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Estrange.*

4. To go rather deeply; to penetrate; — followed by *in* or *into.* "When I *dipt* into the future." *Tennyson.*
5. To enter slightly or cursorily; to engage casually or by the way; to partake limitedly; — followed by *in* or *into.* "*Dipped* into a multitude of books." *Macaulay.*
6. To incline downward; to slope, turn, or hang down; specif., *Geol.*, to incline downward from the plane of the horizon; as, strata of rock *dip.*
7. To take snuff in the mouth on a brush or stick and rub it on the teeth and gums; — a common habit among the lower classes in the southern United States.
8. To perform a dip. See DIP, *n.*, 12.
dip, *n.* **1.** Action of dipping or plunging for a moment into a liquid. "The *dip* of oars in unison." *Glover.*
2. Inclination downward; downward slope, turn, or hang; pitch; specif., direction below a horizontal line.
3. Specif.: **a** *Geol.* The angle of steepest inclination of a stratum to the horizon; as, a *dip* of 30° to the northeast (see also PITCH). It is measured by the clinometer, and is perpendicular to the strike. **b** *Magnetism.* The angle formed with the horizon by a magnetic needle free to move vertically in the plane of the magnetic meridian; — called also *inclination.* It is 0° at the magnetic equator and 90° at the magnetic poles.

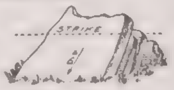

Dip, *Geol.*

4. A liquid, as a sauce or gravy, served at table with a ladle or spoon. *Local, U. S.*
5. A candle made by repeated dipping of a wick in a fat or wax; as, a tallow *dip.* Dips have a tapering form. *Colloq.*
6. *Mining.* A dip-head.
7. Any liquid preparation into which objects may be dipped or immersed, as for cleansing, coloring, lacquering, etc.; as, a staining *dip*, a parasiticide *dip* for sheep, etc.
8. A depression or hollow among hills.
9. A curtsy; a "bob." *Archaic or Colloq.*
10. Pocket picking; a pickpocket. *Thieves' Slang.*
11. Depth of submergence, as of a vessel, paddle wheel, etc.
12. A gymnastic exercise on the parallel bars in which the performer, resting on his hands, lets his arms bend and his body sink until his chin is level with the bars, and then raises himself by straightening his arms.
13. In the turpentine industry, the viscid exudation, which is dipped out from incisions in the trees; as, virgin *dip* (the runnings of the first year), yellow *dip* (the runnings of subsequent years).
14. = DIP OF THE HORIZON.
dip of the horizon, the vertical angle contained between the sensible horizon and a line to the visible horizon at sea, the latter being below the former, owing to the convexity of the earth's surface and the elevation of the observer. — **d. of the needle.** *Magnetism.* = DIP, *n.*, 3 **b**.
di-pen′tene (dī-pĕn′tēn), *n.* [*di-* + *pentene.*] *Chem.* Inactive limonene. See LIMONENE.
di-pep′tide (dī-pĕp′tīd; -tĭd), *n.* Also **-tid.** [*di-* + *peptide.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of substances formed by the union of two amino acids. Cf. POLYPEPTIDE.
di′phase′ (dī′fāz′) } *a.* [*di-* + *phase.*] Having two phases;
di′pha′sic (-fāz′ĭk) } specif., *Elec.*, pert. to or designating a circuit carrying, or a machine producing, or operated by, two alternating currents of the same period, but differing in phase by one quarter of a period; two-phase; quarter-phase.
Diph′da (dĭf′dȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al ḍifdi′ al thānī*, prop. the second frog.] *Astron.* A bright star in the constellation Cetus; β Ceti.
dip′–head′, *n.* [*dip* + *head.*] *Mining.* A heading driven downward on the dip of a coal seam.
di-phen′ic (dī-fĕn′ĭk; -fē′nĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *phenic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$, formed by the oxidation of phenanthrene. It is a dicarboxylic derivative of diphenyl.
di-phe′nyl (dī-fē′nĭl; -fĕn′ĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *phenyl.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5 \cdot C_6H_5$, obtained by passing benzene through a red-hot tube and by other methods. Its molecule consists of a double phenyl group.
di-phe′nyl- (dī-fē′nĭl-; -fĕn′ĭl-). [*di-* + *phenyl.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of two phenyl* (C_6H_5) *groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen.
di-phe′nyl-am′ine (-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*diphenyl-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, of pleasant aromatic odor, obtained by heating aniline with aniline hydrochloride, and by other methods. It is of importance in the manufacture of many dyes, and affords a delicate test for nitric acid.
di-phen′y-lene (dī-fĕn′ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*diphenyl-* + *-ene.*] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_6H_4 \cdot C_6H_4$; as, *diphenylene* oxide, $C_{12}H_8O$.
diphenyl methane. *Chem.* A low-melting, solid hydrocarbon, $(C_6H_5)_2CH_2$, possessing an odor of oranges. Some artificial dyes are derived from it.
diphenyl rearrangement. *Org. Chem.* A molecular rearrangement of hydrazo compounds with the formation of derivatives of diphenyl. Thus, hydrazobenzene, $C_6H_5NH\text{-}NHC_6H_5$, on contact with acids, changes into two compounds of the formula $NH_2C_6H_4 \cdot C_6H_4NH_2$, of which the one principally formed is benzidine (para-diamino-diphenyl) and the other diphenyline (ortho-para-diamino-diphenyl). The two varieties thus typified are called respectively the *benzidine rearrangement* and the *diphenyline rearrangement.* Under certain conditions hydrazobenzene may change only into a semidine, $C_6H_5NH \cdot C_6H_4NH_2$ (*semidine rearrangement*). See SEMIDINE.
di-phos′phide (dī-fŏs′fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-phid.** [*di-* + *phosphide.*] *Chem.* A compound of two atoms or equivalents of phosphorus with an element or radical.
diph-the′ri-a (dĭf-thē′rĭ-ȧ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διφθέρα a leather (hence taken in the sense of *membrane*); cf. F. *diphthérie.*] *Med.* An acute, febrile, infectious disease in which the air passages, and esp. the throat, become coated with a false membrane, produced by the solidification of an inflammatory exudation. It is caused by a specific microörganism, the Klebs-Löffler bacillus. Cf. 2d CROUP.

Bacilli of Diphtheria.

diph-the′ri-al (-ăl) } *a.* Relating to diphtheria; diph-
diph-ther′ic (-thĕr′ĭk) } theritic.
diph′the-rit′ic (dĭf′thē-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *diphthéritique*, diphtheria.] **1.** Pert. to, or connected with, diphtheria.
2. Having characteristics resembling those of diphtheria, esp. the formation of a false membrane; as, *diphtheritic* inflammation of the bladder.
diphtheritic dysentery, dysentery characterized by the formation of a false membrane.
diph′the-roid (dĭf′thē-roid), *a.* [*diphtheria* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling diphtheria.
diph′thong (dĭf′thŏng; 277), *n.* [L. *diphthongus*, Gr. δίφθογγος; δι- = δίς twice + φθόγγος voice, sound, akin to φθέγγεσθαι to utter a sound; cf. F. *diphthongue*, *diphtongue.*] *Phon.* **1.** A coalition or union of two vowels forming a compound sound pronounced in one syllable, as *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *oil*; — often called a *proper diphthong.* (In Greek grammar, a *proper diphthong* is one the first element of which is short; an *improper diphthong*, one the first element of which is long.) A **falling**, or **decrescendo, diphthong** is one the first element of which bears the stress, as in *oil*, *out*; in a **rising**, or **crescendo, diphthong** the second element has the stress, as in Ital. *nuovo.* A **long diphthong** is one in which the first element is, or was historically, long. **Murmur diphthongs** are heard in some pronunciations of words ending in *r*, as in *poor*, *pōŏ(r)*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 95–8.
2. A vowel digraph, as *ai* in *rain*, *eo* in *people*; — often called an *improper diphthong*, but more correctly a *digraph.* See DIGRAPH.
3. Popularly, either of the ligatures *æ*, *œ*, which in English and the English pronunciation of Latin are pronounced not as diphthongs, but as simple sounds.
4. A combination of two consonants in one syllable, esp. when blending intimately, as *ch* in *chop*; — called a *consonantal diphthong.*
diph-thon′gal (dĭf-thŏŋ′găl), *a.* Relating or belonging to a diphthong; having the nature of a diphthong. — **diph-thon′gal-ly**, *adv.*
diph′thong-ize (dĭf′thŏng-īz; -thŏŋ-gīz), *v. t.* & *i.*; -IZED (-īzd; -gīzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng; -gīz′ĭng). To change into a diphthong, as by adding another vowel sound to an originally simple vowel; thus *ō* as often pronounced in English has an added sound of *ōō*, more or less distinct. — **diph′thong-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*
diph′y- (dĭf′ĭ-). [Gr. διφυής twofold; δι- = δίς twice + φύειν to produce.] A combining form denoting *twofold*, *double*, *bipartite.*
diph′y-cer′cal (dĭf′ĭ-sûr′kăl), *a.* [*diphy-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, a form of caudal fin in which the end of the spinal column is straight, instead of upturned, so that it divides the fin symmetrically, or nearly so, as in *Neoceratodus* and *Protopterus.*
Diph′y-es (dĭf′ĭ-ēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διφυής of double nature.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oceanic hydrozoans of the order Siphonophora, having two large swimming bells at the upper end of a stock which bears the polyps.

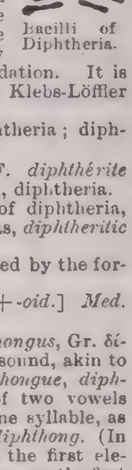

Diphyes (*D. acuminata*). Enlarged. *a, a*, Swimming Bells.

diph′y-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*diphy-* + *-genic.*] *Zoöl.* Having two modes of embryonic development.

di-or′di-nal (dī-ôr′dĭ-năl), *a.* [*di-* + *ordinal.*] *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to two orders.
di′o-rex′ine (dī′ō-rĕk′sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [*di-* = *dia-* + Gr. ὄρεξις desire.] An explosive mixture of sodium and potassium nitrates, sulphur, and hard-wood sawdust.
di′o-ris′tic, **di′o-ris′ti-cal**, *a.* [Gr. διοριστικός distinctive.] Serving to distinguish; defining. *Obs.* — **di′o-ris′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
di-or′sel-lin′ic, *a.* [*di-* + *orsellinic.*] *Chem.* = LECANORIC.
di′os-co′re-in (dī′ŏs-kō′rē-ĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A diaphoretic and antispasmodic substance prepared from *Dioscorea villosa.*
di-os′co-rine (dī-ŏs′kō-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}O_2N$, said to occur in *Dioscorea hirsuta* (Java) and to be a convulsive poison.
Di′os-co-rin′thi-us (dī′ŏs-kō-rĭn′thĭ-ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Διοσκορίνθιος.] *Bib.* A certain (unidentified) month.
Di-os′co-rus (dī-ŏs′kō-rŭs). *D. Bib.*
di-os′mose, *n.* [*dia-* + *osmose.*] = OSMOSIS.
di-os′mose (dī-ŏs′mōs; dī′ŏs-mōs′), *v. t.* To diffuse by osmosis.
di′os-mo′sis, *n.*, **di′os-mot′ic**, *a.*, etc. = OSMOSIS, OSMOTIC, etc.
di′os-phe′nol (dī′ŏs-fē′nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*Diosma*, genus related to *Barosma* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Barosma camphor.
‖ **Dios, que da la lla′ga, da la me′di-ci na** (dyōs, kā dä lä lyä′-gä, dä lä mā′dē-thē′nä; 138, 184). [Sp.] God, who gives the wound, gives the medicine.
‖ **Dios y fe′de-ra-ción′** (ē fā′dā-rä-thyōn′; 138). [Sp.] God and federation; — motto of Venezuela.
di-o′ti, *n.* [Gr. διότι wherefore.] A reason of being; a "wherefore." *Obs.*
Di′o-ti′ma (dī′ō-tī′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. Διοτίμα.] The reputed teacher of Socrates, said to have been a priestess of Mantinea. [*Bib.*]
Di-ot′re-phes (dī-ŏt′rē-fēz).
diourn. † DIURNE.
Di-o′vis (dī-ō′vĭs), *n.* [L.] See FIDES. [*n.* See DYE.]
di-ox′ine (dī-ŏk′sĭn; -sēn; 184),
di-ox′y-di-quin′o-yl, *n.* [*dioxy-* + *di-* + *quinoyl.*] *Chem.* Rhodizonic acid.
dip. Dial. Eng. var. of DEEP.
Di-pa′la (dē-pä′lä), *n.* = DEWALL.
di-pas′chal (dī-păs′kăl), *a.* [*di-* + *paschal.*] Including two passovers.
dip′chick′. Var. of DABCHICK.
dip circle. An inclinometer.
‖ **di**, *or* **di′i**, **Pe-na′tes** (dī, *or* dī′ī, pē-nā′tēz). [L.] The Penates, or household gods.
di-pet′al-ous, *a.* [*di-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having two petals.
di pet′to (dē pĕt′tō). [It.] *Music.* From the chest; — said of the voice, as opp. to *falsetto.*
di′phas′er (dī′fāz′ēr), *n.* *Elec.* A diphase generator.
diphenylamine blue. See DYE.
diphenylamine orange. *Chem.* Orange IV. See DYE.
di-phen′yl-en-im′ide (dī-fĕn′ĭl-ĕn-ĭm′īd; -ĭd), *n.* See CARBAZOL.
diphenyline rearrangement. See DIPHENYL REARRANGEMENT.
diphenyl ketone. Benzophenone.
diphenyl sulphone. *Org. Chem.* = SULPHOBENZIDE. [PHIST.]
diph-nos′o-phist. † DEIPNOSO-
di-phos′phate, *n.* [*di-* + *phosphate.*] *Chem.* A pyrophosphate.
di′phos-phor′ic, *a.* Pyrophosphoric. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.
diph′re-lat′ic (dĭf′rē-lăt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διφρηλάτης charioteer.] Pert. to chariot driving. *Humorous Nonce Word.*
diph-the′ri-an (dĭf-thē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Diphtheritic.
diph′the-rit′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DIPHTHERITIC.
diph′the-ri′tis (dĭf′thē-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See DIPHTHERIA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Diphtheria.
diph′the-roi′dal (-roi′dăl), *a.* *Med.* Diphtheroid.
diph′thong, *v. t.* & *i.* To diphthongize. [thongize.]
diph′thon′gal-ize, *v. t.* To diph-
diph′thon-ga′tion (dĭf′thŏŋ-gā′shŭn), *n.* Diphthongization.
diph-thong′ic (dĭf-thŏng′ĭk), *a.* Diphthongal.
diph-thon′gous (dĭf-thŏŋ′gŭs), *a.* = DIPHTHONGAL.
diph′y-cer-cy (dĭf′ĭ-sûr-sĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* State of being diphycercal.
diph′y-let′ic (-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *phyletic.*] *Biol.* Pert. to, or derived from, two lines of descent.

Di-phyl'la (dī-fĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf; — in ref. to the bifoliate nose leaf.] *Zoöl.* A genus of blood-sucking bats of the family Phyllostomatidæ. See VAMPIRE.

diph'y-o-dont' (dĭf'ĭ-ō-dŏnt'), *a.* [*diphy-* + *-odont.*] *Anat.* Having or characterized by two successive sets of teeth (deciduous and permanent); as, a *diphyodont* mammal; *diphyodont* dentition; — opposed to *monophyodont.* See TOOTH. — *n.* An animal having two successive sets of teeth, as most mammals.

dip joint. *Geol.* A joint running in the same direction as the dip of the strata.

Dip'la-can'thus (dĭp'lȧ-kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. ἄκανθα a spine.] *Paleon.* A genus of small Devonian fishes of the order Acanthodii, having two strong spines in each pectoral fin. It is the type of a family, **Dip'la-can'thi-dæ** (-thĭ-dē), distinguished by having two dorsal fins.

di-pla'nar (dī-plā'nȧr), *a.* [*di-* + *plane.*] *Math.* Of or pertaining to two planes.

di'pla-net'ic (dī'plȧ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. πλανητικός disposed to wander.] *Bot.* Having two forms of zoöspore, as in certain phycomycetous fungi of the order Saprolegniales. — **di-plan'e-tism** (dī-plăn'ē-tĭz'm), *n.*

dip-lar'throus (dĭp-lär'thrŭs), *a.* [*diplo-* + Gr. ἄρθρον joint.] *Zoöl.* Having each or most of the tarsal or carpal bones of one row articulating with more than one bone of the other row; — said esp. of certain ungulate mammals and opposed to *taxeopodous.* — **dip-lar'thrism** (-thrĭz'm), *n.*

di-plas'ic (dī-plăs'ĭk; dĭ-plăz'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διπλάσιος.] Lit., twofold; specif., *Gr. & Lat. Pros.*, two to one (in proportion); having such a ratio between thesis and arsis; as, a *diplasic* foot, one in which the thesis, or accented part, is twice the length of the arsis, or unaccented part. Thus, the tribrach, trochee, and iambus are *diplasic* feet.

di-ple'gi-a (dī-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of corresponding or symmetrical parts, as the legs.

dip-lei'do-scope (dĭp-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* [*diplo-* + Gr. εἶδος image + *-scope.*] *Astron.* An instrument for determining the time of apparent noon. It consists of two mirrors and a plane glass disposed in the form of a prism, so that, by reflection of the sun's rays from their surfaces, two images are presented, moving in opposite directions, and coinciding when the sun's center is on the meridian.

di'plex (dī'plĕks), *a.* [*di-* + *-plex*, as in du*plex.*] *Teleg.* Pertaining to the sending of two messages in the same direction at the same time. *Diplex* and *contraplex* are the two varieties of *duplex.*

dip'lo- (dĭp'lō-), **dipl-.** [Gr. διπλόος double.] Combining form signifying *two, twice, double, twin*, etc.

dip'lo-car'di-ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk), *a.* [*diplo-* + *cardiac.*] *Zoöl.* Having the heart completely divided, one side systemic, the other pulmonary, as the birds and mammals.

dip'lo-cau-les'cent (-kô-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*diplo-* + *caulescent.*] *Bot.* Having axes of the second order; — said of a plant that cannot reproduce until after the production of secondary axes. Many common herbs are *diplocaulescent.* Cf. HAPLOCAULESCENT, TRIPLOCAULESCENT.

dip'lo-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -COCCI (-kŏk'sī). [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. κόκκος grain, seed.] *Bacteriol.* **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of MICROCOCCUS. **b** Any of various bacteria of the genus *Micrococcus* exhibiting paired or twin cells.

Dip-lod'o-cus (dĭp-lŏd'ō-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. δοκός a bearing beam.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs of the order Sauropoda, from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado and Wyoming. *D. carnegii* reached a length of over sixty feet, and had a very long neck and tail and a small head.

dip'lo-ë (dĭp'lō-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διπλόη fold, fr. διπλόος twofold, double.] *Anat.* The cancellous bony tissue between the tables of the skull. — **di-plo'ic** (dĭ-plō'ĭk), *a.*

dip'lo-gen'ic (dĭp'lō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*diplo-* + *-genic.*] Partaking of the nature of two bodies; producing two substances.

dip'lo-graph (dĭp'lō-grȧf), *n.* [*diplo-* + *-graph.*] An instrument used for double writing, as one for producing embossed writing for the blind and ordinary writing at the same time. — **dip'lo-graph'i-cal** (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **dip-log'ra-phy** (dĭp-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

dip'loid (dĭp'loid), *n.* [*diplo-* + *-oid.*] **a** *Cryst.* An isometric form having twenty-four similar quadrilateral faces, arranged in pairs; a diplohedron. It is a hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. **b** *Biol.* See HAPLOID.

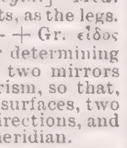

Diploid.

dip'lo-id'i-on (dĭp'lō-ĭd'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. διπλοΐδιον, dim. of διπλοΐς.] *Gr. Antiq.* A form of the chiton, for women, having the part above the waist double, the outer fold hanging loose.

di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mȧ), *v. t.;* DI-PLO'MAED (-mȧd); DI-PLO'MA-ING. To furnish with a diploma.

di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -MAS (-mȧz), L. -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. δίπλωμα, fr. διπλοῦν to double, fr. διπλόος twofold. See DOUBLE.] **1.** A letter or writing, usually under seal, conferring some privilege, honor, or power; a document bearing record of a degree conferred by a literary society or educational institution.

2. A historical or state writing or document, such as a letter, charter, deed, or decree.

The vellum palimpsest lying amongst the other *diplomata* of human archives or libraries. *De Quincey.*

di-plo'ma-cy (dĭ-plō'mȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [F. *diplomatie.* See DIPLOMAT.] **1.** Art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations, as in arranging treaties, including the methods and forms usually employed; the business or art of conducting international intercourse, or skill or address in so doing. Cf. DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

2. Dexterity or skill in securing advantages; address or artfulness in management of affairs; tact.

3. The diplomatic body. *Rare.* *Burke.*

dip'lo-mat (dĭp'lō-măt), *n.* Also **dip'lo-mate** (-māt). [F. *diplomate*, fr. *diplomatique.* See DIPLOMATIC.] One employed or skilled in international diplomacy; a diplomatist.

dip'lo-mate (-māt), *n.* One who holds a diploma from an institution of learning.

dip'lo-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *diplomatique.* See DIPLOMA.] **1.** Of or pertaining to diplomatics; paleographic; textual. *Astle.*

2. Of or pertaining to international diplomacy; relating to the foreign ministers at a court or capital, who are called the **diplomatic body.**

3. Characterized by, or skilled in, diplomacy; marked by or exercising tact and shrewdness in the management of affairs: dexterous; artful; as, *diplomatic* management.

diplomatic agent, an agent employed by a state in its diplomatic service, or its intercourse or negotiation with other states. By regulations adopted at the Congresses of Vienna and Aix-la-Chapelle, which are conformed to by all states, diplomatic agents are divided, in the order of their precedence, into four classes, as follows: (1) Ambassadors, legates, nuncios; (2) envoys, ministers, or other persons accredited to the sovereign, internuncios; (3) ministers resident; (4) chargés d'affaires. Diplomatic agents of the first class are alone entitled to the so-called *representative character*, being considered as peculiarly representing the sovereign by which they are accredited, and as entitled to the same honors that would be due to their constituent were he personally present. — **d. ink**, sympathetic ink.

dip'lo-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** A diplomatic agent; a diplomatist.

2. Diplomatics.

dip'lo-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Diplomatic (in senses 1 and 3).

dip'lo-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** According to the rules of diplomacy; in the manner of a diplomatist; artfully.

2. In the matter of diplomacy.

3. With reference to diplomatics. *Rare.*

dip'lo-mat'ics (dĭp'lō-măt'ĭks), *n.* **1.** Diplomacy. *Rare.*

2. The science of diplomas, or the art of deciphering ancient writings, and determining their age, authenticity, etc.; paleography.

di-plo'ma-tist (dĭ-plō'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *diplomatiste* a student of diplomatics.] **1.** A diplomat. *Macaulay.*

2. One who is artful, tactful, or crafty in affairs, esp. in managing men.

di-plo'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* DI-PLO'MA-TIZED (-tīzd); DI-PLO'MA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). **1.** To confer a diploma upon. *Rare.*

2. To treat with diplomacy; to effect by diplomacy; to act adroitly towards.

di-plo'ma-tize, *v. i.* To act like a diplomat or with adroitness and tact; to practice diplomacy.

di-plo'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*diplomatic* + *-logy.*] The science of diplomatics.

dip-lo'pi-a (dĭp-lō'pĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *diplopia*; *diplo-* +
dip'lo-py (dĭp'lō-pĭ) } *-opia.*] Double vision of a single object, esp., *Med.*, when constituting a disorder of sight. In *crossed*, or *heteronymous*, *diplopia* the eyes are focused at a point beyond the object, and the image seen by the right eye is upon the left hand, that by the left eye upon the right hand. In *direct*, or *homonymous*, *diplopia* the object is beyond the focus and the image seen by the right eye is on the right side, that by the left eye on the left side. In *vertical diplopia* one image is above the other.

dip-lop'ic (dĭp-lŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See DIPLOPIA.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, diplopia.

Dip-lop'ter-a (dĭp-lŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [*diplo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily containing the typical wasps (those whose fore wings are plicated like a fan when at rest) as the Vespidæ and Eumenidæ. — **dip-lop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Dip'lo-spon'dy-li (dĭp'lō-spŏn'dĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPLO-; SPONDYL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of sharks having the notochord imperfectly segmented by vertical partitions, and six or seven pairs of gill clefts. It includes the Hexanchidæ and Chlamydoselachidæ.

dip'lo-spon-dyl'ic (-spŏn-dĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* **1.** Having two vertebræ to each neuromere, or having well-developed intercentra between the centra of the vertebral column, so that the arches appear to be borne by alternate segments, as in some Amphibia and fishes. — **dip'lo-spon'dyl-ism** (-spŏn'dĭ-lĭz'm), *n.*

2. Of or pertaining to the Diplospondyli.

dip'lo-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ō-nŭs; -ste'mō-nŭs), *a.* [*diplo-* + Gr. στήμων the warp, a thread.] *Bot.* Having the andrœcium in two whorls, the stamens being thus twice as many as the petals. In the normal arrangement the stamens of the inner whorl are antipetalous, those of the outer antisepalous. A flower exhibiting the reverse of this is called *obdiplostemonous.* — **dip'lo-stem'o-ny** (dĭp'lō-stĕm'ō-nĭ), *n.*

dip'lo-te'gi-a (dĭp'lō-tē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. τέγος roof.] *Bot.* A form of dry dehiscent fruit, as that of the iris, differing from the capsule only in that it is developed from an inferior instead of a superior ovary.

Dip'lo-zo'ön (-zō'ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + *zoön.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of monogenetic trematode worms parasitic upon the gills of fishes, especially minnows. It is unique among animals, in that two larvæ fuse together permanently at the middle of their bodies, forming an individual shaped like an X, and only double individuals thus formed are capable of becoming sexually mature. The larva, called a *diporpa*, bears a dorsal papilla and a ventral sucker, which serve as organs of attachment until complete concrescence of the two individuals takes place.

dip net. A long-handled net for catching fish.

Dip-neu'mo-na (dĭp-nū'mō-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. πνεύμων lung.] *Zoöl.* **a** A group of Dipnoi in which the lung is double and the lateral rays of the archipterygium are vestigial or absent. It includes the genera *Protopterus* and *Lepidosiren* (which see). **b** A division of holothurians, having two branching respiratory organs.

Dip-neu'mo-nes (-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPNEUMONA.] *Zoöl.* **1.** = DIPNEUMONA, 1.

2. A division of the Araneida, including the majority of spiders, distinguished by having two pulmonary sacs.

dip-neu'mo-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [See DIPNEUMONA.] *Zoöl.* Having two respiratory organs; of or pertaining to the Dipneumona or Dipneumones.

Dip-neus'ti (dĭp-nūs'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. πνεῖν to breathe; cf. πνευστικός of or for breathing.] *Zoöl.* The Dipnoi, or lungfishes. See DIPNOI. — **dip-neus'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

dip'no-an (dĭp'nō-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Dipnoi. — *n.* One of the Dipnoi.

Dip'no-i (dĭp'nō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίπνοος with two breathing apertures; δι- = δίς twice + πνοή breath.] *Zoöl.* A group of remarkable fishes, which, in addition to breathing by gills in the usual manner, have a lung or pair of lungs communicating with the ventral side of the esophagus by a short tube; the lungfishes. Various different ranks have been assigned to the group, which is now usually considered as a subclass of fishes, though sometimes as a separate class. There are but three existing genera of dipnoans, *Neoceratodus*, *Protopterus*, and *Lepidosiren* (see these terms), all inhabiting fresh waters; but a number of fossil forms are known, from the Devonian and later formations. They have overlapping cycloidal scales and dermal fin rays. The skeleton is largely cartilaginous, with a persistent notochord. The skull is autostylic; the gills are covered by an operculum, and the paired fins are of the archipterygium type. The heart is more complicated than in most fishes, and there is a pulmonary circulation. The intestine has a spiral valve.

di-pod'ic (dī-pŏd'ĭk), *a.* *Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of, dipodies; as, *dipodic* verse.

Di-pod'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of myomorphic rodents, including, in a narrow sense only the jerboas, in a wider sense certain allied forms, as the American jumping mice.

Di-pod'o-mys (-ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δίπους, δίποδος, two-footed + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the four-toed kangaroo rats. It is the type of a subfamily, **Di-pod'o-my-i'næ** (-mĭ-ī'nē), of the Heteromyidæ.

dip'o-dy (dĭp'ō-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. διποδία, fr. δίπους two-footed; δι- = δίς twice + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Pros.* Two metrical feet taken together, or included in one measure. *Hadley.*

Trochaic, iambic, and anapæstic verses . . . are measured by *dipodies.* *W. W. Goodwin.*

di-po'lar (dī-pō'lȧr), *a.* [*di-* + *polar.* Cf. BIPOLAR.] Having two poles, as a magnetic bar.

Di-pol'i-a (dī-pŏl'ĭ-ȧ), **Di'po-le'ia** (dī'pō-lē'yȧ; -lī'ȧ), *n. pl.* Also *Diipoleia.* [Gr. τὰ Διπόλια, Διπόλεια, Διϊπόλεια.] *Gr. Relig.* The festival of Zeus Polieus, held at Athens in the latter part of June. See BOUPHONIA.

Dip'pel's oil (dĭp'ĕlz). [From the name of the inventor.] *Chem.* Bone oil.

dip'per (dĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1** One that dips; esp., a vessel used to dip water or other liquid; a ladle; specif., *Mach.*, the grab, bucket, or scoop of any of several kinds of excavating machine; hence, the machine itself.

2. *Zoöl.* Any of several birds notable for their skill in diving, as the dabchicks and other small grebes, the bufflehead, etc., and esp. the water ouzels.

3. *Eccl.* An immersionist; a Baptist or Anabaptist; specif. [*cap.*], a Dunker; — so called by other denominations.

4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; — so called from their dipperlike arrangement. Called also *Charles's Wain* or *Wagon.* The two stars forming the edge farthest from the handle are approximately in line with the north star. See URSA MAJOR. **The Little Dipper** is a somewhat similar arrangement of seven stars in Ursa Minor, the north star forming the outer end of the handle.

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di-phyl'lous, *a.* [*di-* + *phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having two leaves.

diph'y-o-zo'oid, *n.* [*diphy-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* One of the free-swimming sexual zooids of Siphonophora.

Diph'y-site (dĭf'ĭ-sīt), *n.* & *a.*, **Diph'y-sit-ism** (-sīt-ĭz'm), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. φύσις nature.] = DYOPHYSITE, DYOPHYSITISM. [ZOOID.]

diph'y-zo'oid, *n.* = DIPHYO-

di-pic'o-lin'ic, *a.* [*di-* + *picoline.*] *Chem.* See PYRIDINE.

dipl-. See DIPLO-.

dip'la-cu'sis (dĭp'lȧ-kū'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. ἄκουσις a hearing.] *Med.* Double hearing; a condition in which a tone seems higher to one ear than to the other, or one tone seems to be two.

dip'lan-tid'i-an (dĭp'lăn-tĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. διπλόος double + ἀντί against, opposite + εἶδος form, image.] *Astron.* A double-image telescope for transits.

di-pla'si-as'mus (dĭ-plā'sĭ-ăs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διπλασιασμός a doubling, fr. διπλασιάζειν to double, fr. διπλάσιος double.] **a** The doubling of a letter usually single, as in τοσσός for τοσός. **b** *Rhet.* = EPIZEUXIS, 1.

di-pla'si-on (dĭ-plā'sĭ-ŏn; -zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. διπλάσιον, neut. of διπλάσιος double; or διπλασίων double.] **a** *Gr. Music.* A form of triple rhythm, in which occurred an alternation of tones having the relative length of two and one. **b** *Medieval Music.* The interval of the octave. **c** An 18th-century pianoforte having two keyboards.

dip length. In a dress skirt, a length just touching the floor.

di-pleu'ra (dĭ-plōō'rȧ: 243), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. πλευρά side.] *Biol.* The bilaterally symmetrical organisms.

di-pleu'ral (-răl), **di-pleu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Bilaterally symmetrical.

di-pleu'ro-gen'e-sis (-rō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*dipleural* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* = BILATERAL SYMMETRY. — **di-pleu'ro-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

di-pleu'ru-la (dĭ-plōō'rōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of DIPLEURA.] *Zoöl.* A bilaterally symmetrical larva of an echinoderm, as a bipinnaria or an echinopluteus.

diplo. *Abbr.* Diplomatic.

dip'lo-ba-cil'lus, *n.* [*diplo-* + *bacillus.*] *Bacteriol.* A form of bacillus in which the cells tend to arrangement in pairs.

dip'lo-bac-te'ri-um, *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + *bacterium.*] *Bacteriol.* A diplococcus.

dip'lo-blas'tic, *a.* [*diplo-* + *blastic.*] *Embryol.* Having two germ layers.

dip'lo-ceph'a-ly (dĭp'lō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*diplo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Terat.* Presence of two heads on one body.

dip'lo-chla-myd'e-ous, *a.* [*diplo-* + *chlamydeous.*] *Bot.* Dichlamydeous.

dip'lo-coc-cæ'mi-a *or* **-ce'mi-a** (dĭp'lō-kŏk-sē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *diplococcus* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Invasion of the blood by diplococci.

Dip'lo-dus, *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PLEURACANTHUS.

dip'lo-et'ic, *a.* *Anat.* Diploic.

dip'lo-gan'gli-ate, *a.* [*diplo-* + *gangliate.*] *Zoöl.* Having the ganglia arranged in pairs, as the Articulata.

dip'lo-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*diplo-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** *Biol.* The hypothetical production of a corresponding change in the germ plasm by changes produced in the tissues of the body, as in cases of use or disuse.

2. *Terat.* The duplication of normally single members or organs; specif., the production of a double fetus.

dip'lo-ge-net'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to diplogenesis.

dip'lo-graph'ic, **dip'lo-graph'i-cal**, *a.* [*diplo-* + *graphic.*] Of or pertaining to double writing.

dip'lo-he'dron, *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat or base.] *Cryst.* A diploid. — **dip'lo-he'dral**, *a.*

dip'lo-is (dĭp'lō-ĭs), *n.* [Gr. διπλοΐς.] = DIPLOIDION.

di-plo'ma-ta, *n.*, *L. pl.* of DIPLOMA.

dip'lo-mate, *v. t.* To entitle or privilege by diploma. *Obs.*

dip'lo-ma'tial (dĭp'lō-mā'shăl), *a.* Erron. for DIPLOMATICAL.

dip'lo-mat'i-cal (-măt'ĭ-kăl), *n.* A diplomatist. *Rare.*

dip'lo-mat'i-co (-kō; *Sp.* dē'plō-mä'tē-kō), *n.* [Sp.] A large, thick cigar tapered at both ends.

di-plo'ma-tism (dĭ-plō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Diplomacy. *Rare.*

dip'lo-my-e'li-a (dĭp'lō-mī-ē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. μυελός marrow.] *Terat.* Duplication of the spinal cord.

dip'lo-ne-phrid'i-a (-nē-frĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPLO-; NEPHRIDIUM.] *Zoöl.* Nephridia in whose formation both the ectoderm and mesoderm take part.

dip'lo-neu'ral, *a.* [*diplo-* + *neural.*] *Anat.* Supplied by two different nerves.

dip'lo-pe-ris'to-mous (-pē-rĭs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [*diplo-* + *peristome.*] *Bot.* Having a double peristome; — said of the capsule of a moss.

dip'lo-plac'u-la, *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + *placula.*] *Biol.* A placula consisting of two layers of cells. — **dip'lo-plac'u-lar**, *a.* — **dip'lo-plac'u-late**, *a.*

Dip-lop'o-da (dĭp-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *diplo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* **a** = CHILOGNATHA. **b** See MYRIAPODA. — **dip'lo-pod** (dĭp'lō-pŏd), *a.* & *n.*

dip'lo-pod'ic (dĭp'lō-pŏd'ĭk), **dip-lop'o-dous** (dĭp-lŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Diplopod.

dip'lo-some, *n.* [*diplo-* + 2d *-some.*] A double centrosome.

dip'lo-sphene (dĭp'lō-sfēn), *n.* [*diplo-* + Gr. σφήν wedge.] *Paleon.* The hyposphene.

dip'lo-spon'dy-lous, *a.* *Zoöl.* Diplospondylic.

dip'lo-ter'a-tol'o-gy, *n.* [*diplo-* + *teratology.*] Medical science treating of double monsters.

di-plum'bi-on (dĭ-plŭm'bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + L. *plumbum* lead + *ion.*] *Chem.* Ionic lead, Pb^{++}.

Dip'no-a (dĭp'nō-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Rare equiv. of DIPNOI.

dip'noid, *a.* & *n.* [*Dipnoi* + *-oid.*] = DIPNOAN, *a.* & *n.*

dip'no-ous, *a.* [See DIPNOI.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having both lungs and gills. **b** Dipnoan.

di-po'lar-ize, *v. t.* [*di-* + *polarize.*] To depolarize. — **di-po'lar-i-za'tion** (dĭ-pō'lȧr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

di-por'pa (dĭ-pôr'pȧ), *n.; pl.* -PÆ (-pē). [NL.; *di-* + Gr. πόρπη buckle.] See DIPLOZOÖN.

di'po-tas'sic, *a.* *Chem.* See DI-.

dippe. ✝ DIP. [DIP.]

dipped (dĭpt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of

dipper clam. The sea clam (*Spisula solidissima*).

dip'per-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

E F G H I J K L M

dipper gourd. A gourd shaped like a dipper, one of the forms of fruit in *Lagenaria lagenaria;* also, the plant.

dipper interrupter. *Elec.* A kind of interrupter in which a contact pin is fixed into a revolving wheel partly immersed in a mercury bath.

dip′ping (dĭp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DIP. Hence: *n.* **1**. The action of the verb DIP; as: **a** Immersion in a solution for dyeing, brightening, etc. **b** The use of snuff by taking it on a stick or brush and rubbing it on the gums, etc.
2. The liquid preparation in which a thing is dipped.
3. *Med.* Palpation of an organ by sudden pressure so as to displace any intervening matter.
dipping battery. *Elec.* = PLUNGE BATTERY. — **d. chair**, a cucking stool. — **d. compass**, *Magnetism*, an inclinometer. — **d. frame**, a frame used in dipping tallow candles, and in dyeing. — **d. lug** *or* **lugsail**. *Naut.* See LUGSAIL. — **d. needle**, a magnetic needle suspended at its center of gravity, and moving freely in a vertical plane.

dip pipe. **a** *Gas Manuf.* The turned-down pipe dipping into the hydraulic main to which it conveys the gas from the retorts. **b** *Plumbing.* The short vertical pipe connecting a water-closet with a D trap. *Brit.* *Dict. of Arch.*

di′pro-par′gyl (dī′prō-pär′jĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *propargyl.*] *Chem.* A pungent, mobile liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_6, produced artificially. It is isomeric with benzene, but belongs to the acetylene class, having two triple bonds.

di-pro′pyl (dī-prō′pĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *propyl.*] *Chem.* One of the hexanes, C_6H_{14}, found in petroleum. Its molecule is a doubled propyl radical.

di-pro′pyl-. *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of two propyl* (C_3H_7) *groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen.

Di-pro′to-don (dī-prō′tō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + *proto-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct gigantic Australian herbivorous marsupials of which a single species (*D. australis*) is known, found in deposits probably of the Pleistocene age in Australia. It was the size of a large rhinoceros, and is the largest known marsupial, the skull being about three feet long. Although allied to the kangaroos, it walked on all four limbs. The two lower and the middle pair of upper incisors were very long, with chisel-shaped ends.

Di-pro′to-don′ti-a (-dŏn′shĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the two suborders of marsupials. Its members are almost exclusively herbivorous and distinguished by having but one well-developed pair of lower incisors, but usually have three pairs of upper incisors. The suborder includes the kangaroo, phalangers, koala, wombats, the extinct *Diprotodon*, etc. All of the existing genera except *Cænolestes* (which see) are peculiar to the Australian region. — **di-pro′to-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

Dip′sa-ca′ce-æ (dĭp′sȧ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPSACUS.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Valerianales) related to the Asteraceæ, but with the anthers distinct. It includes 10 genera and about 150 species, natives of the Old World, chiefly of southern Europe, the principal genera being *Dipsacus* and *Scabiosa*. — **dip′sa-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Dip′sa-cus (dĭp′sȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίψακος teasel.] *Bot.* A genus of prickly herbs, the teasels, type of the family Dipsacaceæ, having opposite, clasping, toothed leaves, and blue or lilac flowers in dense, oblong, involucrate heads. They are natives of the Old World. *D. sylvestris*, the wild teasel, and *D. fullonum*, the fuller's teasel, are naturalized in the United States. See TEASEL.

dip sector. An instrument of the reflecting mirror type, for measuring refraction and the dip of the horizon.

dip-set′ic (dĭp-sĕt′ĭk; -sĕ′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. διψητικός.] Tending to produce thirst.

dip′sey, dip′sie, dip′sy (dĭp′sĭ), *a.* Deep-sea; as, a *dipsey* line; a *dipsy* lead. *Sailor's Cant.*

dip′sey, dip′sie, dip′sy, *n.* **a** A sinker attached to a fishing line; also, a line having several branches, each with such a sinker, used in deep-sea fishing. *Local, U. S.* **b** *Naut.* A deep-sea lead. *Rare.*

dip′so-ma′ni-a (dĭp′sō-mā′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δίψα thirst + μανία mania.] *Med.* A morbid and uncontrollable craving (often periodic) for drink, esp. for alcoholic liquors; also, improperly, acute and chronic alcoholism.

dip′so-ma′ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One affected with dipsomania.

dip′so-ma-ni′a-cal (-mȧ-nī′*ȧ*-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or affected with, dipsomania.

dip-so′sis (dĭp-sō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίψα thirst.] *Med.* Excessive thirst produced by disease.

Dip′ter-a (dĭp′tẽr-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίπτερος with two wings; δι- = δίς twice + πτερόν feather, wing.] *Zoöl.* The order of insects comprising the true or winged flies (as the house fly), the mosquitoes, gnats, etc., and in some classifications the fleas. It is one of the largest orders of insects. Excepting wingless parasitic forms, they have two wings, the posterior pair of other insects being represented by small club-shaped organs. (See BALANCER **b**.) The mouth parts are commonly modified into a suctorial proboscis often provided with sharp piercing organs. The larvæ are usually legless, and often nearly headless, worms called *maggots*, and feed on decaying matter, thus serving as useful scavengers. The adults are mostly diurnal and prefer warm sunshine, but the mosquitoes are exceptions to this rule. Many are serious pests of man and animals (see BOTFLY, TSETSE, BUFFALO GNAT, ANOPHELES, etc.), not only because of their bites, but because they carry and communicate the germs of diseases. The *Diptera* are considered by some the most highly organized insects. A common classification is into the suborders Orthorrhapha and Cyclorrhapha. — **dip′ter-an** (-tẽr-ăn), *a. & n.*

dip′ter-al (-ăl), *a.* **1**. *Zoöl.* Dipterous.
2. *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a**.

Dip′ter-o-car-pa′ce-æ (dĭp′tẽr-ō-kär-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPTEROCARPUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Hypericales), natives chiefly of tropical Asia, noted for their aromatic oils and resins, and distinguished by the 2-winged fruit. There are about 10 genera and over 100 species. Among the principal genera are *Dipterocarpus*, *Vatica*, *Vateria*, and *Shorea*. — **dip′ter-o-car-pa′ceous** (dĭp′tẽr-ō-kär-pā′shŭs), *a.*

Dip′ter-o-car′pus (dĭp′tẽr-ō-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δίπτερος with two wings + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of tall timber trees ranging from India to the Philippines. They are rich in balsamic and resinous products, some of which are used in medicine and others in making varnish, etc. See GURJUN, TUNG TREE.

dip′ter-ous (dĭp′tẽr-ŭs), *a.* **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having two wings or winglike appendages. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Diptera.

dip′tote (dĭp′tōt), *n.* [Gr. δίπτωτος; δι- = δίς twice + πτωτός falling.] *Gram.* A noun which has only two cases.

dip′tych (dĭp′tĭk), *n.* [L. *diptycha*, pl., fr. Gr. δίπτυχος folded, doubled; δι- = δίς twice + πτύσσειν to fold, double up.] Anything consisting of two leaves or folds. Specif.: **a** *Rom. Antiq.* A two-leaved, hinged writing tablet protecting the writing by folding together. **b** Usually in the *pl.* A similar tablet, containing in one part the names of living and in the other those of dead orthodox persons (such as bishops, patriarchs, emperors, and benefactors of the church) for whom commemoration was made in the eucharistic service in the early church; hence, the catalogue or list of such persons; also, the intercession in the course of which the commemoration was made. To have one's name registered in the diptychs was a great honor, and to have it erased was synonymous with excommunication. Diptychs are made of gold, silver, ivory, or fine wood; they are still in use in the Eastern Church, and their use is represented in the modern Roman missal by the prayers called mementos. **c** A picture or series of pictures, as an altar piece, painted on two tablets connected by hinges. See TRIPTYCH.

Di′pus (dī′pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίπους jerboa, lit., two-footed; δι- = δίς twice + πούς, ποδός, foot.] The genus consisting of the typical jerboas.

dip′y-lon (dĭp′ĭ-lŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δίπυλον, neut. of δίπυλος double-gated; δι- = δίς twice + πύλη gate.] *Gr. Archæol.* A double gateway, as of a walled town, esp. a certain gateway in Athens on the western side.

dip′y-lon, *a.* *Class. Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a style of Greek pottery found in Attic remains of about the 8th century B. C., orig. in Athens near the gate called Dipylon. It belongs to the most developed period of the geometric style, and is especially characterized by its meander pattern and conventionalized forms of men and animals. The name is sometimes applied to a Bœotian ware of the same period and a similar style. Cf. GEOMETRIC.

di-pyre′ (dĭ-pīr′; dī-), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. πῦρ fire; — in ref. to the double effect of fire upon it, in fusing it, and rendering it phosphorescent.] *Min.* Mizzonite; specif., a variety occurring in elongated square prisms in schists, diorite, etc.

di′py-re′nous (dī′pī-rē′nŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *pyrene.*] *Bot.* Containing two pyrenes or stones.

di-pyr′i-dine (dī-pĭr′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. [*di-* + *pyridine.*] *Chem.* A colorless oil, $C_{10}H_{10}N_2$, a polymer of pyridine, obtained from the latter by the action of sodium.

di-ra′di-a′tion (di-rā′dĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [*di-* = *dis-* + *radiation.*] The emission and diffusion of rays of light.

Dir′ca (dûr′kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Dirce*, Gr. Δίρκη, a fountain near Thebes.] *Bot.* A genus of thymelæaceous shrubs with tough fibrous bark, alternate entire leaves, and small clusters of yellow campanulate or funnelform flowers. There are two species, *D. palustris*, of the eastern United States, known as *leatherwood*, and *D. occidentalis* of California. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See LEATHERWOOD.

Dir-cæ′an (dûr-sē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Dircaeus*.] Pertaining to, or named from, the fountain Dirce, near Thebes, which city was the home of the poet Pindar (called the "Dircæan Swan" by Horace); hence, Pindaric; poetic.

Dir′ce (dûr′sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δίρκη.] **1**. *Gr. Myth.* The second wife of Lycus. The sons of Antiope (which see) tied her to a wild bull, which dragged her about until she died. See FARNESE BULL.
2. Hence, a fountain near Thebes in Bœotia, into which Dirce's body was fabled to have been thrown.

dir′dum (dûr′dŭm; dĭr′-), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. Uproar; tumult.
2. A noisy rebuke; a scolding; blame; punishment.
3. A stroke of misfortune; a blow; ill luck. *Dial. Dict.*

dire (dīr), *a.;* DIR′ER (-ẽr); DIR′EST (dīr′ĕst). [L. *dirus.*] **1**. Ill-boding; portentous; fearful; as, *dire* omens.
2. Evil in a great degree; dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; lamentable.

> *Dire* was the tossing, deep the groans. *Milton.*
> Gorgons and hydras and chimeras *dire.* *Milton.*

di-rect′ (dĭ-rĕkt′), *a.* [L. *directus*, p. p. of *dirigere* to direct: cf. F. *direct.* See DRESS; cf. DIRGE.] **1**. Straight; not crooked, oblique, reflected, refracted, or circuitous; leading by the short or shortest way to a point or end; as, a *direct* line; *direct* means.
2. Straightforward; not of crooked ways, or swerving from truth and openness; sincere; outspoken.

> Be even and *direct* with me. *Shak.*

3. Immediate; express; plain; unambiguous.

> He nowhere, that I know, says it in *direct* words. *Locke.*
> A *direct* and avowed interference with elections. *Hallam.*

4. In the line of descent; lineal, not collateral; as, a descendant in the *direct* line. (See CONSANGUINITY.)
5. *Astron.* **a** In the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east; in the order of the signs; not retrograde; — said of the motion of a celestial body. **b** Corresponding to the right sphere or the parallel sphere. **c** Keeping the bounded surface on the left; following the direction of increasing position angle, in case of a binary star; counterclockwise.
6. Dyeing without the aid of a mordant; substantive; — said of dyestuffs.
7. *Math.* Designating, or pertaining to, an operation following some elementary mode of reckoning to the result sought, specif. addition, multiplication, involution, as opposed to their inverses, subtraction, division, evolution. Differentiation, too, is considered *direct*, integration *inverse*.
8. *Dialing.* Of a sundial, having a vertical face and facing squarely toward one of the cardinal points of the compass. When not so placed the dial is said to be *declined*.
9. *Kinematics.* Designating a rolling movement of one body on another such that the instantaneous axis is in a normal plane perpendicular to the line of contact of the two bodies. *Thomson & Tait.*

Syn. — DIRECT, IMMEDIATE, as applied to relations, though frequently used with little distinction, are apt to retain their etymological connotations. DIRECT suggests unbroken connection or a bearing straight upon the object; IMMEDIATE, the absence of any intervening medium or influence; as, *direct* descent, a *direct* reference, a *direct* tax; *immediate* contact, proximity, an *immediate* inference; cf. *direct* knowledge, *immediate* knowledge. See DIRECTLY.

direct cell division, *Biol.*, amitosis. — **d. center**, *or* **centre, of similitude**, *Math.*, the one lying on the same side of any two correspondent points. — **d. cerebellar tract**, *Anat.*, a tract of fibers in the posterior lateral part of the spinal cord, external to the crossed pyramidal tract. Its fibers arise from the cells of the column of Clarke, and pass through the restiform body of the medulla to the cerebellum. — **d. cost**. See COST, *n.*, 6. — **d. current**. *Elec.* **a** A current flowing in one direction only; — distinguished from *alternating current*. When steady and not pulsating a direct current is often called a *continuous current*. **b** A direct induced current. — **d.-current converter**, a machine which converts from a direct current to a direct current. — **d. damages**. *Law.* See DAMAGE, *n.*, 3, *cit.* — **d. demonstration**. See under DEMONSTRATION. — **d. development**, *Zoöl.*, development without a metamorphosis. — **d. differentiation**, *Math.*, differentiation by an elementary process. — **d. diplopia**. See DIPLOPIA. — **d. discourse**, *Gram.*, the language of any one quoted without change of person, tense, etc.; as, "he said, 'I can come when you call me';" — correlative to *indirect discourse*, in which such changes are made, where the words above become, "he said [that] he could come when I (he) should call him," according as they are reported by the person addressed, or by a third person. Direct and indirect discourse are often called respectively by their Latin names, *oratio directa* and *oratio obliqua*. — **d. division**, *Math.*, a process for obtaining the entire period of the circulating decimal in a quotient. — **d. embryogeny**. *Bot.* See HOMOBLASTIC, EMBRYOGENY. — **d. evidence**. *Law.* See EVIDENCE. — **d. examination**, *Law*, the first examination of a witness in the orderly course, by the party calling him and upon the merits. — **d. fire**. **a** *Mil.* Fire the direction of which is perpendicular to the line of troops or to the parapet aimed at. **b** *Gun.* Fire from a gun with an elevation not exceeding 15 degrees. — **d. induced current**, *Elec.*, a momentary current of the same direction as the inducing current, produced by stopping or removing the latter; also, a similar current produced by removal of a magnet; — opposed to *inverse induced current*. See INDUCTION. — **d. liability**, an undisputed liability which is not contingent, but determined. — **d. object**. *Gram.* See OBJECT, *n.* — **d. predication**, *Logic*, predication in which the predicate in its ordinary connotation is taken as true of the subject in its stated extension. — **d. process**, *Metal.*, one which yields metal fit for use by a single process from the ore. The direct process for malleable iron is an ancient method, which has now been to a considerable extent replaced by the *indirect process*, in which cast iron is first made. — **d. product**, *Math.*, the scalar magnitude which is the continued product of the magnitudes of two vectors and the cosine of the angle between them. — **d. proportion**, *Math.*, a proportion composed of two equal direct ratios. — **d. pyramidal tract**, *Anat.*, a tract of descending fibers in the upper half of the spinal cord, traceable from the pyramid of the medulla of the same side, and situated next to the anterior median fissure. — **d. radial**. See PERSPECTIVE. — **d. ratio**, *Math.*, the ratio of two magnitudes in natural order; as, the lengths of two circles are to each other in the *direct ratio* of their radii; — opposed to *inverse ratio*. — **d. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism proceeding from a rule, and the subsumption of a case under that rule, to the result of the rule in that case. *Dict. of Philos.* — **d. system**, *Agric.*, a system of working implements or harvesting machines by employing two hauling engines pulling alternately each toward its own side; — opposed to the *roundabout system*, in which a single engine operates a hauling cable in either direction as required. — **d. tax**, *Econ.*, as generally defined, a tax exacted directly from the person on whom the ultimate burden of the tax is expected to fall, as distinguished from an *indirect tax*, or one exacted from a person other than the one on whom the ultimate burden of the tax is expected to fall. Thus, a poll tax is a *direct tax*, the burden of its payment remaining upon the person from whom it is collected; a customs duty is an *indirect tax*, the burden of it being shifted by the importer (from whom it is directly exacted) to the consumer by his including it in the price demanded for the imported goods. As defined by Continental writers and some others, a tax on persons or property, as distinguished from an *indirect tax*, or one levied on acts. In either case, *direct taxes* include property, income, and inheritance taxes (as being paid in any case by the person sought to be charged even though immediately paid by some other person) and poll taxes and franchise taxes. Under *indirect taxes*, in either case, are included excise and customs duties. — **d. vision**, *Optics*, vision when the image of the object falls directly on the yellow spot (see RETINA); also, vision by means of rays which are not deviated from their original direction. — **d.-vision spectroscope**. See SPECTROSCOPE. — **d. way round**, *Math.*, that way round a circuit which keeps the inclosed surface on the left. — **d. yellow**. See DYE.

di-rect′ (dĭ-rĕkt′), *adv.* In a direct manner; directly; immediately; straight; absolutely; as, to go *direct* to France.

di-rect′, *n.* *Music.* A character [⋀⋀], formerly put at the end of a staff or page on the line or space of the first note of the next staff, to apprise the performer of its situation.

di-rect′, *v. t.;* DI-RECT′ED; DI-RECT′ING. [L. *directus*, p. p. See DIRECT, *a.*] **1**. To dedicate; to write (to some one). *Obs.*

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di-pri′ma-ry, *a.* [*di-* + *primary.*] *Chem.* Doubly primary.

di′pris-mat′ic, *a.* [*di-* + *prismatic.*] Doubly prismatic.

dip rope. *Naut.* A rope tailed with chain for clearing hawse.

di′pro-so′pus (dī′prō-sō′pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διπρόσωπος two-faced.] *Terat.* A monster having two faces.

Dip-sac′cus, *n.* [A misprint for DIPSACUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of rachiglossate marine gastropods comprising the ivory shells.

Dip-sa′ce-æ (dĭp-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of DIPSACACEÆ. — **dip-sa′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

dip′sas (dĭp′săs), *n.; pl.* DIP′SA-DES (-sȧ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. διψάς, fr. δίψα thirst.] **1**. A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce intense thirst. *Milton.* **2**. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of opisthoglyphous snakes of tropical South America.

dip-sop′a-thy (dĭp-sŏp′*ȧ*-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. δίψα thirst + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by limiting the quantity of liquids taken.

Dip′so-sau′rus (dĭp′sō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δίψα thirst + *-saurus.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small iguanid lizards. *D. dorsalis* inhabits the desert regions of the southwestern United States, feeding on buds and flowers.

dip splint. A common form of match, for kindling.

dipt, *pret. & p. p.* of DIP. Dipped.

dip′ter (dĭp′tẽr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Diptera.

Dip′ter-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of DIPTEROCARPACEÆ. — **dip′ter-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **dip′ter-ad** (-ăd), *n.*

dip′ter-ist, *n.* Dipterologist. *R.*

dip′ter-o-carp′ (-ō-kärp′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Dipterocarpus* or the family Dipterocarpaceæ.

dip′ter-o-car′pous (-kär′pŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Of the genus *Dipterocarpus* or family Dipterocarpaceæ.

dip′ter-o-ce-cid′i-um (-sē-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-*ȧ*). [*Diptera* + Gr. κηκίδιον ink, fr. κηκίς gall nut.] *Zoöl.* Any gall caused by a dipterous insect.

dip′ter-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Diptera* + *-logy.*] That branch of entomology which relates to Diptera. — **dip′ter-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **dip′ter-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

dip′ter-os (dĭp′tẽr-ŏs), *n.* [L., having a double row of columns, fr. Gr. δίπτερος. See DIPTERA.] *Arch.* A dipteral building.

Dip′ter-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίπτερος two-winged.] *Paleon.* A genus of Devonian dipnoan fishes of Scotland and America, having two short dorsal fins and a heterocercal tail.

Dip′ter-yx (-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. πτέρυξ wing.] *Bot.* Syn. of COUMAROUNA.

dip′thong. Var. of DIPHTHONG.

dip trap. *Plumbing.* A trap formed by a dip in a pipe.

di-py′gus (dī-pī′gŭs), *n.; pl.* -PYGI (-jī). [NL.; *di-* + Gr. πυγή rump.] *Terat.* A monstrosity marked by double pelvis, genitals, and extremities.

di-pyr′i-dyl (dī-pĭr′ĭ-dĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *pyridine* + *-yl.*] Any of several compounds, $C_{10}H_8N_2$, the molecule of which is a doubled pyridyl radical.

di-quin′i-dine, *n.* Also **-din**. [*di-* + *quinidine.*] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid found in various species of *Cinchona*.

dir. *Abbr.* Director. [See PIX.]

di-raa′ (dĭ-rä′). Var. of DRAA.

2. To address; communicate; impart. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To put a direction or address upon; to mark with the name and residence of the person to whom anything is sent; to superscribe; as, to *direct* a letter.
4. To arrange in a direct or straight line, as against a mark, or towards a goal; to point; to aim; as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance.
5. To point out or show to (any one), as the direct or right course or way; to guide, as by pointing out the way; as, he *directed* my attention to the left.

The Lord *direct* your hearts into the love of God. *2 Thess.* iii. 5.

6. To determine the direction or course of; to cause to go on in a particular manner; to order in the way to a certain end; to guide; conduct; regulate; govern; as, to *direct* the affairs of a nation or the movements of an army.

I will *direct* their work in truth. *Is.* lxi. 8.

7. To point out to with authority; to instruct as a superior or authoritatively; to order; as, he *directed* them to go; the judge *directs* the jury in matter of law.
8. To give instruction or an order for (something to be done); as, the judge *directed* a verdict for the defendant.
9. *Astrol.* To calculate the arc of direction of (a significator). *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — Lead, dispose, manage, regulate; order, instruct. See COMMAND, CONDUCT, GUIDE.

di-rect′ (dĭ-rĕkt′), *v. i.* **1.** To give direction; to point out a course; to act as guide or director.

Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. *Eccl.* x. 10.

2. *Astrol.* To compute the arc of direction.

di-rect′-act′ing, *a.* *Mach.* Acting directly, as one part upon another, without the intervention of other working parts. — **di-rect′-ac′tion**, *a.* (used attributively).

direct-acting engine, one in which motion is transmitted to the crank without the intervention of a beam or lever. — **direct-acting pump**, one in which the piston rod of the driving engine is directly connected with the pump rod.

di-rect′-cou′pled (-kŭp′'ld), *a.* Coupled without intermediate connections, as an engine and dynamo.

direct-coupled antenna *or* **aërial**, *Wireless Teleg.*, an antenna or aërial connected electrically with one point of a closed oscillation circuit in syntony with it and earthed.

di-rect′er (dĭ-rĕk′tẽr), *n.* One who directs; a director.

di-rect′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DIRECT.

directing circle, *Mil.*, a gabion form. — **d. gun**, *Ordnance*, that gun of a battery for which the data obtained by the position finder are converted. — **d. plane**, *Persp.*, a plane passing through the station point parallel to the plane of the picture. — **d. point**, *Persp.*, the point of intersection of the directing plane with any original line.

di-rec′tion (dĭ-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *directio*: cf. F. *direction*.] **1.** Act of directing; guidance; management; administration; as, the *direction* of public affairs or of a bank.

I do commit his youth
To your *direction*. *Shak.*

2. Capacity for directing. *Obs.* "Men of sound *direction*." *Shak.*
3. That which is imposed by directing; a guiding or authoritative instruction; prescription; order; command; as, he gave *directions* to the servants.
4. The name and residence of a person to whom anything is sent, written upon the thing sent; superscription; address; as, the *direction* of a letter; formerly, any superscription or dedicatory address on a writing.
5. The line or course upon which anything is moving or aimed to move, or in which anything is lying or pointing; aim; line or point of tendency; direct line or course; as, the ship sailed in a southeasterly *direction*.
6. Board of managers or directors, as of a corporation. *R.*
7. *Law.* In equity practice, that part of a bill containing the address to the court, which must, of course, be properly designated; — in England called the *address*.
8. *Gun.* The pointing of a piece with reference to an imaginary vertical axis; — distinguished from *elevation*.
9. That property of space by which, given two positions, others may be generated or determined in the same dimension and relation. When a point describes a straight line, that line gives the *direction* of the motion of the point at every instant. When a point describes a curve, the *direction* of its motion is at each instant that of the corresponding tangent to the curve. The aspect of progression is usually implicit in *direction*. Thus, in a straight line *AB*, the *direction* from *A* to *B* is the reverse (or opposite in sign) of that from *B* to *A*. See ORIENTATION.
10. *Astrol. & Astron.* Direct, or contraclockwise, motion of a celestial body.

Syn. — Administration, guidance, management, superintendence, oversight, government; order, command.

di-rec′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to direction in space. — **directional coefficient**, *Math.*, the complex unit factor of a complex number, which multiplied by the modulus gives the number; thus, if $a + ib = re^{i\phi}$, then $e^{i\phi}$ or $\cos\phi + i\sin\phi$ is the *directional coefficient*. — **di-rec′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

direction angle. *Math.* An angle made by a given line with an axis of reference.

direction cosine. The cosine of a direction angle, esp. of a line through the origin, with respect to rectangular axes in three-dimensional space.

di-rec′ti-tude (dĭ-rĕk′tĭ-tūd), *n.* Apparently a humorous blunder for *discredit* or *dereliction*. *Shak.* (*Cor.* IV. v. 222).

di-rec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *directivus*: cf. F. *directif*.]
1. Having power to direct; tending to direct, guide, or govern; showing the way. *Hooker.*

The precepts *directive* of our practice in relation to God. *Barrow.*

2. Able to be directed; manageable. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Able to cause to take a certain direction in space.

directive body *or* **corpuscle**. *Zoöl.* = POLAR BODY. — **d. mesenteries**, *Zoöl.*, in actinians, a pair, or certain pairs, of mesenteries, differing from the rest in the arrangement of the muscles, and serving to determine the longitudinal plane of the body. — **d. sphere**, *Biol.*, attraction sphere.

— **di-rec′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **di-rec′tive-ness**, *n.*

di-rec′tive, *n.* **1.** That which directs; specif., a general instruction as to lines of conduct.

The ecclesiastical régime of the present day . . . arrogates to itself the right of interfering by means of "*directives*" with the political life of nations. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. *Zoöl.* A directive mesentery.

di-rect′ly (dĭ-rĕkt′lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a direct manner; in a straight line or course at right angles to a surface; vertically, as opposed to obliquely. "To run *directly* on." *Shak.*
2. In a direct way; without anything intervening; not by secondary, but by direct, means.
3. Without circumlocution or ambiguity; in express terms; absolutely; completely.

So impious as . . . *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*
Desdemona is *directly* in love with him. *Shak.*

4. Exactly; just.

Stand you *directly* in Antonius' way *Shak.*

5. Straightforwardly; honestly; openly.

I have dealt most *directly* in thy affair *Shak.*

6. Straightway; next in order; without delay; immediately. "'Will she go now to bed?' '*Directly*.'" *Shak.*
7. *Astron.* From west toward east; contraclockwise.
8. In a conjunctive use: Immediately after; as soon as; directly that.

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed. *Dickens.*

☞ This use of the word is found in many writers of the most elegant English, but it is elliptical for a conjunctive phrase, and is censured by some good authorities.

Syn. — Forthwith, straightway, promptly; soon, presently, by and by. — DIRECTLY, IMMEDIATELY, INSTANTLY, INSTANTANEOUSLY are compared with reference to time. DIRECTLY (see DIRECT), like IMMEDIATELY, implies the absence of any intervening time; as, Do it *directly*, *immediately*. In modern usage, however, *directly* (and, to a less degree, *immediately*) has acquired the sense of "soon, before long" (cf. the similar development of *presently*, *by and by*); as, I am coming *directly*. INSTANTLY (see INSTANT) retains the implication of absolutely immediate sequence; as, answer me *instantly*. INSTANTANEOUSLY implies an imperceptible interval of time between the beginning and end of an action or process; as, light passes *instantaneously* through the earth's atmosphere; cf. the report of the pistol followed *instantly* upon the flash. See FAST.

directly homothetic. See HOMOTHETIC FIGURES. — **d. proportional**, *Math.*, proportional in the order of the terms; increasing or decreasing together, and in a constant ratio; — opposed to *inversely proportional*.

‖ **Di′rec′toire′** (dē′rĕk′twär′), *n.* [F.] *Fr. Hist.* The French Directory. See DIRECTORY, 5.

Directoire style. *Dressmaking.* A style of dress prevalent at the time of the French Directory, characterized by great extravagance of design and imitating the Greek and Roman costumes.

di-rec′tor (dĭ-rĕk′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *directeur*.] **1.** One that directs; one who regulates, guides, or orders; a manager or superintendent.

In all affairs thou sole director *Swift.*

2. One of a body of persons appointed to manage the affairs of a company or corporation; as, the *directors* of a bank, insurance company, or railroad company.
3. *Mech.* A part of a machine or instrument which directs its motion or action.
4. *Surg.* A slender grooved instrument upon which a knife is made to slide in order to limit the extent of motion of the latter, or prevent its injuring the parts beneath.
5. *Math.* A quaternion symbol interpreted as representing a line segment in four-dimensional space.

director cone of a ruled surface, *Math.*, a cone whose elements are the parallels (drawn through a point) to all the elements of the ruled surface. — **d. of an original line**, *Persp.*, the straight line passing through the station point and the directing point. — **D. of the Mint**, the chief officer of the Bureau of the Mint in the Treasury Department of the United States. He is appointed by the President for five years, under U. S. Rev. S. § 343.

di-rec′to-rate (-tō-rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *directorat*.] **1.** The office of director; also, a body of directors taken jointly.
2. Management by a director or directors.

director circle. *Geom.* The circle which is the locus of the intersection of pairs of mutually perpendicular tangents to a conic. It is concentric with the ellipse and hyperbola and has a radius $\sqrt{a^2 \pm b^2}$; in the parabola it degenerates into the directrix.

di-rec-to′ri-al (dĭ-rĕk-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *directorial*. See DIRECTORY, *a.*] **1.** Having the quality of a director, or authoritative guide; directive.
2. Of or pertaining to a director or directory; specif. [*cap.*], relating to the Directory of France under the First Republic. See DIRECTORY, 5.

director plane. *Geom.* The plane to which all right-lined elements in a warped surface are parallel.

director sphere (of a conicoid). *Math.* A sphere related to the conicoid in every way as the director circle is related to the conic.

di-rec′to-ry (dĭ-rĕk′tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *directorius*.] **1.** Serving to direct; directive.
2. *Law.* Specif., of a law, directing what is to be done; esp., designating a law or part of a law which directs *how* a thing shall be done, rather than *what* shall be done, which will not invalidate acts done in disregard of its direction, as various registration acts, etc.; — opposed to *mandatory*.

di-rec′to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which directs; a guide; esp., a collection or body of directions, rules, or ordinances. *Whitlock.*
2. *Eccl.* A book of directions for the conduct of worship; specif.: [*cap.*] **a** More fully *Directory of Public Worship.* A Presbyterian book of rules for public worship compiled in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly with the assistance of commissioners from the Church of Scotland. It was adopted in Scotland, and in England was used when the use of the Book of Common Prayer was prohibited by law during the establishment of Presbyterianism under the Commonwealth. It is still a general guide for Presbyterian worship. **b** *R. C. Ch.* [L. *directorium*.] The Ordo.
3. A book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of any place, or of classes of them; also, a book containing the names, location, etc., of those engaged in a particular profession, business, or the like; as, a city or business *directory*; a *directory* of clergymen.
4. Direction; control. *Obs. & R.*
5. [*cap.*] [F. *Directoire*.] *Fr. Hist.* The body of five men which held the executive power, under the constitution of 1795, from 1795 to 1799 in the First Republic.
6. A body of directors; a directorate. *Rare.*

di-rec′tress (dĭ-rĕk′trĕs), *n.* A woman who directs; a female director.

di-rec′trix (-trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. DIRECTRIXES (-trĭk-sĕz; -sĭz), L. DIRECTRICES (-trī-sēz). [NL.] **1.** A directress. *Rare.*
2. *Geom.* A fixed line or curve used as a guide in describing a curve or surface; specif.: **a** The polar of a focus; a line the distance to which from any point of a conic is in fixed ratio to the distance of the same point from a focus. **b** A curve along which the generatrix glides in describing a surface.
3. *Fort.* **a** A line marked on the ground to fix the direction of a line of fortification. *Rare.* **b** An imaginary straight line considered as passing through the middle of an embrasure.

directrix of a complex, *Math.*, a line met by all lines of a special complex, whose invariant vanishes. — **d. of a congruence**, *Math.*, any of the directrices of the two special complexes of the two pencils of complexes determining the congruence; they are met by all (and only) the lines of the congruence.

dire′ful (dīr′fōōl), *a.* [*dire* + *-ful*.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; woeful; as, a *direful* fiend; a *direful* day. — **dire′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dire′ful-ness**, *n.*

di-rempt′ (dĭ-rĕmpt′), *a.* [L. *diremptus*, p. p. of *dirimere* to take apart, separate; *dir-* = *dis-* + *emere* to buy, orig., to take.] Divided; separated. *Obs.*

di-rempt′, *v. t.* To divide by force; to tear apart *Obs.*

di-remp′tion (dĭ-rĕmp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *diremptio*.] A tearing apart; violent separation; specif., the utter separation of man and wife, as by death. *Rare.*

di-rep′tion (dĭ-rĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *direptio*, fr. *diripere* to tear asunder, plunder; *di-* = *dis-* + *rapere* to seize and carry off.] Act of plundering, despoiling, or snatching away; also, sack or pillage. *Now Rare.* *Speed.*

dirge (dûrj), *n.* [Contr. of L. *dirige* direct thou (imperative of *dirigere*). See DIRECT, *a.*; cf. DIRIGE.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* Orig., in the form *dirige*, the first word of the antiphon ("Dirige, Domine, in conspectu tuo viam meam, etc.," adapted from Ps. v. 8, Vulgate) at the beginning of the opening psalm of the first nocturn in the Office for the Dead; hence, the office itself; also, a psalm sung for a departed soul, or a requiem mass.

The word [*dirge*] has at the present day no technical, but only a literary sense. *Cath. Dict.*

2. A piece of music, esp. a song, of a mournful character, to accompany funeral or memorial rites; a funeral or mourning hymn or song.
3. [In the forms *dirgie*, *dirgy*, etc.] A funeral feast. *Scot.*

dirge, *v. t.*; DIRGED (dûrjd); DIRG′ING (dûr′jĭng). To sing a dirge for; to lead or accompany with a dirge.

Dirged by sea nymphs to his briny grave. *Hood*

dirge′ful (dûrj′fōōl), *a.* Funereal; mournful; moaning.

Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind. *Coleridge.*

dir-hem′ (dẽr-hĕm′), *n.* Also **dirham**, *derham*, etc. [Ar. *dirham*, fr. Gr. δραχμή. Cf. DRACHMA.] **1.** A weight originally equal to two thirds of the Attic drachma, or nearly 45 grains, used in Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Morocco, etc., and now varying from about 12 to 150 grains (0.78–9.72 grams). The usual value is about 48 grains (3.11 grams).
2. An Arabian silver coin, originally weighing one dirhem; now, a current coin of Morocco, worth $\frac{1}{20}$ of a Moorish dollar, or something over two cents.

Di′rich-le′tian (dē′rĭsh-lē′shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to G. L. Dirichlet (1805–59), German mathematician.

Dirichletian function, *Math.*, the limit for n increasing indefinitely through all positive integers relatively prime to $2D$ of the summation $\sum\left(\frac{D}{\nu}\right)\frac{1}{n^s}$, but to be divided by $1-(-1)^{\frac{D^2-1}{8}}\cdot\frac{1}{2^s}$ when $D\equiv 1$ (mod. 4). It is highly important in the theory of the class numbers of binary quadratic forms. See LEGENDRIAN SYMBOL.

Di′rich′let′s′ conditions (dē′rēsh′lāz′). [See DIRICHLETIAN.] *Math.* The conditions of finity and continuity (except for a finite number of ordinary discontinuities) and of possessing only a finite number of maxima and minima within an interval, under which conditions a function is integrable throughout the interval.

Dirichlet's integral. *Math.* The integral $\int_0^h f(x)\frac{\sin mx}{\sin x}\,dx$, for $0 < h \leqq \frac{\pi}{2}$, used in the theory of Fourier's series; more generally, any integral $\int_0^h F(x, p)\,dx$ that has for p infinite a finite definite value independent of h.

Dirichlet's principle. *Math.* A method of proof involving the assumption that in a certain infinity of positive finite values (of an integral) there is at least one smaller than any others, a supposition no longer held as correct; — used orig. by Dirichlet, and afterwards extensively by Riemann and others. It was employed in establishing the existence under certain conditions of a solution v of the partial differential equation $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2}=0$.

Dirichlet's problem. *Math.* The problem, frequent in mathematical physics, of determining a function, u, of x, y, z that shall satisfy Laplace's equation throughout a certain region of space and pass continuously into prescribed values on the boundary.

Dirichlet's theorem. *Math.* The theorem that the triple integral $\int\int\int x^{l-1}y^{m-1}z^{n-1}\,dxdydz$ extended over the region where $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^p+\left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^q+\left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^r<1$, for x, y, z positive variables and a, b, c, p, q, r positive constants, is:

$$\frac{a^l b^m c^n}{pqr}\;\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{l}{p}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{q}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{r}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1+\frac{l}{p}+\frac{m}{q}+\frac{n}{r}\right)}.$$

It is highly important in mechanics and may be extended in the same form to any number of variables.

dir′i-gent (dĭr′ĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *dirigens*, p. pr. of *dirigere*. See DIRECT, *a.*] Directing; guiding. *Obs. or R.* *Baxter.*

dir′i-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be directed; steerable; as, a *dirigible* balloon. — *n.* A dirigible balloon or torpedo.

dir′i-ment (dĭr′ĭ-mĕnt), *a.* [L. *dirimens*, p. pr. of *dirimere* to interrupt, destroy.] *Law.* Absolutely nullifying; — used chiefly in **diriment impediment**, an impediment that nullifies marriage ab initio, as an existing marriage.

dirk (dûrk), *n.* [Formerly *durk*; of uncertain origin; cf. D. *dolk*, G. *dolch*.] **1.** A kind of dagger or poniard, — formerly much used by the Scottish Highlanders.
2. A short sword or dagger worn by British junior naval officers.

dirk, *v. t.*; DIRKED (dûrkt); DIRK′ING. To stab with a dirk.

dirk knife. A clasp knife having a large, dirklike blade.

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di′rect-con-nect′ed, *a.* = DIRECT-COUPLED.
di-rec′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
direction ratio. *Math.* The ratio of an oblique coördinate of a point to the distance of the point from the origin.
di-rec′tiv. Directive. *Ref. Sp.*
di-rect′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
di-rec′to-ral, *a.* Directorial. *Rare.*
di-rec-to′ri-al-ly, *adv.* of DIRECTORIAL.
di-rec′tor-ize, *v. t.* To subject to the authority of a directory (in sense 1). *Obs.*
di-rec′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
dire′ly, *adv.* of DIRE.
dire′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
di-rep-ti′tious (dĭ-rĕp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Pillaging. *Obs.* — **di-rep-ti′tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
dir′gie, dir′gy (*Scot.* dĭr′gĭ). Obs. or Scot. var. of DIRGE.
dir′i-ge (dĭr′ĭ-jē), *n.* Obs. or hist. for DIRGE.
dir′i-gent (-jĕnt), *n.* *Geom.* The line or curve along which a describent line or surface is carried in the genesis of any surface or solid figure; a directrix.
‖ **di′ri-go** (dĭr′ĭ-gō). [L.] I direct or guide; — motto of Maine.
dir′i-go-mo′tor (dĭr′ĭ-gō-mō′tẽr), *a.* [L. *dirigere* to direct + *motor*, a.] *Physiol.* Producing or directing muscular motion.
‖ **di-rit′to** (dē-rēt′tō), *n.* [It.] A right; also, law.
dir′i-ty, *n.* [L. *diritas*, fr. *dirus* dire.] Direness. *Obs.*
dirk (dĭrk; dûrk). Obs. or Scot. var. of DARK. — **dirk′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

dir′ri-ga′tion (dĭr′ĭ-gā′shŭn), *n.* [See DE-; IRRIGATION.] Act or process of removing water from subaqueous or swamp lands; drainage.
dirt (dûrt), *n.* [ME. *drit;* akin to Icel. *drit* excrement, *drīta* to dung, OD. *drijten* to dung, AS. *gedrītan.*] **1.** Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, dust, etc.; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean.
2. Loose earth or soil. *Colloq.*
Whose waters cast up mire and *dirt.* *Is.* lvii. 20.
3. Meanness; sordidness.
4. *Mining.* In placer mining, alluvial earth, gravel, etc.
5. Dirtiness in condition, action, or speech.
6. *Naut.* Dirty weather. *Colloq.*
7. In a mine, foul or inflammable air. *Dial. Eng.*
dirt, *v. t.;* DIRT′ED; DIRT′ING. To make foul; to dirty.
dirt band. *Phys. Geog.* In a glacier, a dark-colored layer or zone containing débris.
dirt bed. *Geol.* A buried soil, often containing leaves, stems, etc., in a state of partial decay. Well-known *dirt beds* occur between sheets of glacial drift in some parts of the Mississippi basin. The term is also applied to much older buried soils, and in some of them the organic remains are well preserved. A famous one is that of Portland, Eng., belonging to the English Jurassic. Others occur in the coal measures.
dirt′-cheap′, *a. & adv.* Exceedingly cheap or cheaply.
dirt′i-ly (dûr′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily; meanly; sordidly; dishonorably.
dirt′i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness; baseness; sordidness.
dirt′y (dûr′tĭ), *a.;* DIRT′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); DIRT′I-EST. **1.** Defiled with dirt; foul; nasty; filthy; not clean or pure; serving to defile; as, *dirty* hands; *dirty* water. *Spenser.*
2. Sullied; clouded; — applied to color. *Locke.*
3. Base; sordid; despicable; low; as, a *dirty* fellow.
The creature 's at his *dirty* work again. *Pope.*
4. Muddy; foggy; gusty; stormy; as, *dirty* weather.
Storms of wind, clouds of dust, an angry, *dirty* sea. *M. Arnold.*
5. *Print.* Foul.
Syn. — DIRTY, FOUL, FILTHY, NASTY, SQUALID. DIRTY (opposed to *clean*) is the general term for that which is sullied or defiled with dirt of any kind; as, *dirty* hands, *dirty* linen, *dirty* streets. FOUL commonly conveys (except in certain idiomatic phrases, as, *foul* copy, proof, a *foul* chimney, bottom, *foul* weather) an implication of offensiveness or disgust; as, a *foul* smell, *foul* corruption. FILTHY applies to that which is besmeared or polluted with dirt or filth; as, *filthy* rags, a *filthy* hovel. NASTY applies to that which is grossly or revoltingly offensive, esp. to touch or smell. In English colloquial usage it has been softened to a mere synonym for "objectionable, disagreeable" (as, a *nasty* day, a *nasty* fall, a *nasty* temper, to be *nasty* to some one); in the U. S. it has been commonly tabooed in polite speech, but is now somewhat affected in its English sense. SQUALID adds to the idea of dirtiness or filth that of extreme slovenliness or neglect; as, *squalid* poverty. In their ethical senses, esp. as applied to language, the first four words connote indecency or obscenity.
Dirty Allan. = DIRT BIRD **a.** — **Dirty Dick,** the common pigweed. *Dial. Eng.* — **Dirty John,** the stinking goosefoot. *Dial. Eng.*
dirt′y, *v. t.;* DIRT′IED (dûr′tĭd); DIRT′Y-ING. **1.** To foul; to make filthy; to soil; as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands.
2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize; — said of reputation, character, etc.
Dis, *n., or* **Dis pa′ter** (dĭs pā′tẽr). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An underworld god whose worship was introduced into Rome with that of Proserpina at the time of the struggle with Carthage, 249 B. C.; — identical with the Greek *Pluto.*
dis- (dĭs-). [L. *dis-*, sometimes through OF. *des-;* L. *dis-* appears as *di-* before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v,* and sometimes *j;* as *dif-* before *f;* as *dis-* before vowels, although sometimes *dir-*. As a living prefix in English, *dis-* is the invariable form. It is from the same root as *bis* twice, and *duo* two. See TWO; cf. BI-, DE-, DI-, DIA-.] A prefix denoting:
1. *Separation* or *parting from;* as in *dis*miss, *dis*tribute, *dis*suade, *dis*cern.
2. *Reversal, undoing, negation,* or *depriving.* In this sense it is used at will to form: **a** Verbs (with their corresponding verbals, or nouns and adjectives of action), denoting either *reversal of an action;* as, *dis*own, *dis*join, *dis*establish; or *undoing* or *depriving of a character, quality, rank,* etc.; as, *dis*brother, *dis*able; or *expulsion from,* or *depriving of, possession;* as, *dis*bar, *dis*castle, *dis*frock. **b** Nouns, denoting the *opposite of,* or *absence of, something;* as, *dis*union, *dis*affection. **c** Adjectives, denoting the *absence* or *contrary of a quality, state,* etc.; as, *dis*honest, *dis*alike.
☞ Where the simple word contains the idea of separation, reversal, or negation, *dis-* sometimes operates as a simple intensive; as in *dis*annul, *dis*alter.
dis-. A prefix from Greek δίς, *twice.* See DI-.
dis′a-bil′i-ty (dĭs′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being disabled; deprivation or want of ability; absence of competent physical, intellectual, or moral power, means, fitness, or the like; an instance of such want or deprivation.
Disabilities to perform what was covenanted. *Milton*
Chatham refused to see him, pleading his *disability.* *Bancroft.*
2. Want of legal qualification to do a thing; legal incapacity, incompetency, or disqualification; also, an instance or cause of such incapacity.
The *disabilities* of idiocy, infancy, and coverture. *Abbott.*
Syn. — Weakness, impotence, incompetence, incompetency, incapacity, disqualification. See INABILITY.
dis-a′ble (dĭs-ā′b'l), *a.* Lacking ability; unable. *Obs.*
"Our *disable* and unactive force." *Daniel.*
dis-a′ble (dĭs-ā′b'l), *v. t.;* DIS-A′BLED (-b'ld); DIS-A′BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To render unable or incapable; to destroy the force, vigor, or power of action of; to deprive of competent physical or intellectual power; to cripple.
A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him. *Jer. Taylor.*
I have *disabled* mine estate. *Shak.*
2. *Law.* To deprive of legal right or qualification; to render legally incapable or incompetent; to disqualify.
3. To deprive of that which gives value or estimation; to declare lacking in competency; to disparage; to undervalue. *Obs.* "He *disabled* my judgment." *Shak.*
4. To make by pronouncement invalid or void. *Obs.*
Syn. — Weaken, unfit, disqualify, incapacitate.
dis-a′bled (dĭs-ā′b'ld), *p. a.* Incapable; incapacitated; crippled.
dis-a′ble-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disabling, or state of being disabled; deprivation of ability; incapacity.
dis′a-buse′ (dĭs′ȧ-būz′), *v. t.;* DIS′A-BUSED′ (-būzd′); DIS′A-BUS′ING (-būz′ĭng). [*dis-* + *abuse;* cf. F. *désabuser.*] To set free from mistakes; to undeceive; to disengage from fallacy or deception; to set right.
If men are now sufficiently enlightened to *disabuse* themselves of artifice, hypocrisy, and superstition. *J. Adams.*
di-sac′cha-ride (dī-săk′ȧ-rid; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** [*di-* + *saccharide.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of sugars which yield on hydration two monosaccharide molecules. The common disaccharides are cane sugar, or saccharose, milk sugar, or lactose, and maltose.
dis′ac-com′mo-date (dĭs′ă-kŏm′ō-dāt), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *accommodate.*] To put to inconvenience; to incommode. — **dis′ac-com′mo-da′tion** (-dā′shŭn), *n.*
dis′ac-cord′ (dĭs′ă-kôrd′), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *désaccorder* to cause discord.] To refuse assent; to disagree; to lack accord.
dis′ac-cord′, *n.* Disagreement. *Southey.*
dis′ac-cus′tom (dĭs′ă-kŭs′tŭm), *v. t.;* -TOMED (-tŭmd); -TOM-ING (-tŭm-ĭng). [Cf. F. *désaccoutumer,* OF. *desacoustumer.*] **1.** To abandon as a custom; to disuse. *Obs. or R.*
2. To destroy the force of habit in; to wean from a custom.
dis′ac-cus′tomed-ness (-tŭmd-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being disaccustomed.
dis′ac-knowl′edge (dĭs′ăk-nŏl′ĕj), *v. t.;* -EDGED (-ĕjd); -EDG-ING. To refuse to acknowledge; to deny; disown. — **dis′ac-knowl′edg-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
dis′ac-quaint′ (dĭs′ă-kwānt′), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *acquaint:* cf. OF. *desacointier.*] To render unacquainted; to make unfamiliar; to estrange. *Obs. or R.* *Herrick.*
dis′ac-quaint′ance (-kwān′tăns), *n.* Want, neglect, or disuse of familiarity, or familiar acquaintance. *Lamb.*
dis′ad-just′ (dĭs′ă-jŭst′), *v. t.* To put out of adjustment; to disarrange.
dis′ad-van′tage (dĭs′ăd-vȧn′tāj), *n.* [ME. *disavauntage,* F. *désavantage.*] **1.** Deprivation of advantage; unfavorable or prejudicial quality, condition, circumstance, or the like; that which hinders success, or causes loss or injury.
I was brought here under the *disadvantage* of being unknown by sight to any of you. *Burke.*
2. Loss; detriment; hindrance; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good.
They would throw a construction on his conduct, to his *disadvantage* before the public. *Bancroft.*
Syn. — Detriment, injury, hurt, loss, damage.
dis′ad-van′tage, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *désavantager.*] To injure the interest of; to be detrimental to.
dis-ad′van-ta′geous (dĭs-ăd′văn-tā′jŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *désavantageux.*] Attended with disadvantage; unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; prejudicial; — opposed to *advantageous;* as, the situation of an army is *disadvantageous* for attack or defense. — **dis-ad′van-ta′geous-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-ad′van-ta′geous-ness,** *n.*
dis′ad-vise′ (dĭs′ăd-vīz′), *v. t.* To advise against; to dissuade from.
dis′af-fect′ (dĭs′ă-fĕkt′), *v. t.;* DIS′AF-FECT′ED; DIS′AF-FECT′ING. **1.** To alienate or diminish the affection of; to fill with discontent and unfriendliness.
To *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army. *Clarendon.*
2. To lack affection for; to be alienated from, or indisposed toward; to dislike. *Rare.* *Bp. Hall.*
3. To disturb the functions of; to disorder.
It *disaffects* the bowels. *Hammond.*
dis′af-fect′ed (-fĕk′tĕd), *p. a.* That is the subject of disaffection; alienated in feeling; not wholly loyal.
Syn. — Alienated, estranged; false, faithless, untrue, recreant; deceitful, insidious, perjured, forsworn. — DISAFFECTED, DISLOYAL, TRAITOROUS, TREACHEROUS, PERFIDIOUS. One is DISAFFECTED who is alienated or estranged (esp.) from those in authority, without necessarily being unfaithful to one's obligations; one is DISLOYAL who is untrue (it may be only passively) to one's allegiance; one is TRAITOROUS who is guilty of actual treason. TREACHEROUS is of wider application than *traitorous;* as used of persons it implies readiness to betray trust or confidence; of things, aptness to allure to peril or disaster by false or delusive appearances; as, "The world . . . would say he made a *treacherous* use of wit to flatter and seduce" (*Swift*); "The *treacherous* Ocean has forsworn its wiles" (*Shelley*). PERFIDIOUS implies base and deliberate treachery; as, "Cosmus, Duke of Florence, had a desperate saying against *perfidious* or neglecting friends, as if those wrongs were unpardonable" (*Bacon*); "Spain . . . once more destined to lavish her resources and her blood in furtherance of the designs of a *perfidious* ally" (*Southey*). See FAITHLESS, SEDITION, INSURGENT; cf. LOYALTY.
— **dis′af-fect′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **dis′af-fect′ed-ness,** *n.*
dis′af-fec′tion (-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being disaffected; alienation or want of affection or good will, esp. toward government or those in authority; unfriendliness; dislike; disloyalty.
2. Physical disorder; indisposition; disease.
Syn. — Dislike, disgust, discontent, unfriendliness, ill will, alienation, disloyalty, hostility.
dis′af-firm′ (dĭs′ă-fûrm′), *v. t.* **1.** To assert the contrary of; to contradict; to deny; — said of something asserted.
2. *Law.* To refuse to confirm; to repudiate; to annul or reverse, as a judicial decision; — opposed to *affirm.*
dis′af-firm′ance (-fûr′măns), *n.* Act of disaffirming; denial; negation; repudiation; annulment.
dis-af′fir-ma′tion (dĭs-ăf′ẽr-mā′shŭn), *n.* Act of disaffirming; negation; refutation; repudiation.
dis′af-fir′ma-tive (dĭs′ă-fûr′mȧ-tĭv), *a.* That disaffirms; negativing. *Rare.*
dis′af-for′est (dĭs′ă-fŏr′ĕst), *v. t.;* -EST-ED; -EST-ING. [*dis-* + *afforest:* cf. OF. *desaforester.*] **1.** *Eng. Law.* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of ordinary land; to exempt from forest laws.
2. To destroy forest growth upon (land); to deforest. *Rare.*
dis′af-for′es-ta′tion (-ĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of disafforesting; also, act of destroying forest growth upon land.
dis-ag′gre-gate (dĭs-ăg′rē-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To destroy the aggregation of; to separate into component parts.
dis-ag′gre-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *désagrégation.*] Separation of an aggregate into its component parts.
dis-ag′i-o (dĭs-ăj′ĭ-ō; -ā′jĭ-ō), *n.* [*dis-* + *agio.*] Agio charged for exchange of depreciated or foreign currency.
dis′a-gree′ (dĭs′ȧ-grē′), *v. i.;* DIS′A-GREED′ (-grēd′); DIS′A-GREE′ING. [*dis-* + *agree:* cf. F. *désagréer* to displease.]
1. To fail to accord; not to agree; to lack harmony; to differ; to be unlike; to be at variance; — followed by *with,* or formerly or rarely by *to* or *from.*
They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason. *Atterbury.*
2. To differ in opinion; to hold discordant views; to be at controversy; to quarrel.
Who shall decide, when doctors *disagree?* *Pope.*
3. To be unsuited; to have unfitness; as, food often *disagrees* with the stomach or the taste; — followed by *with.*
Syn. — Differ, vary, dissent.
dis′a-gree′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *désagréable.*] **1.** Disagreeing; not conformable; unsuitable. *Rare.*
Preach you truly the doctrine which you have received, and teach nothing that is *disagreeable* thereunto. *Udall.*
2. Exciting repugnance; offensive to the feelings or senses; displeasing; unpleasant in temper or mood.
That which is *disagreeable* to one is many times agreeable to another, or *disagreeable* in a less degree. *Wollaston.*
— **dis′a-gree′a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis′a-gree′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **dis′a-gree′a-bly,** *adv.*
dis′a-gree′a-ble, *n.* A disagreeable person or thing.
dis′a-gree′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *désagrément* disagreeable circumstance, disagreeableness.] **1.** Act or state of disagreeing or being at variance; dissimilitude.
2. Unsuitableness; unadaptedness. *Rare.*
3. Difference of opinion or sentiment; dissent.
4. A falling out, or controversy; difference.
Syn. — Difference, diversity, unlikeness, discrepancy, variance; misunderstanding, dissension; dispute, wrangle, discord.
dis′al-low′ (dĭs′ă-lou′), *v. t.;* DIS′AL-LOWED′ (-loud′); DIS′AL-LOW′ING. [*dis-* + *allow:* cf. OF. *desalouer, desloer,* to blame, dissuade.] **1.** To refuse to praise, commend, or approve; to disapprove of. *Obs.*
2. To refuse to allow; to deny the force or validity of; to disown and reject; as, the judge *disallowed* the charge.
That the edicts of Cæsar we may at all times *disallow,* but the statutes of God for no reason we may reject. *Milton.*
Syn. — Disapprove, prohibit, censure, reject.
dis′al-low′, *v. i.* To refuse sanction; — followed by *of.* *Obs.* "What follows if we *disallow* of this?" *Shak.*
dis′al-low′ance (dĭs′ă-lou′ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of disallowing; refusal to admit or permit; rejection.
2. *Music.* A disallowed formation, or succession of chords; an irregularity. *Obs.*
Syn. — Disapprobation, prohibition, condemnation, censure, rejection.
dis′al-ly′ (dĭs′ă-lī′), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *ally:* cf. F. *désallier.*] To undo, or free, from an alliance; to sunder. *Rare.* "*Disallied* their nuptials." *Milton.*
dis-an′chor (dĭs-ăŋ′kẽr), *v. t. & i.* [*dis-* + *anchor:* cf. F. *désancrer.*] To raise the anchor of, as a ship; to loosen from anchorage; to weigh anchor. *Obs. & R.*
dis-an′i-mate (dĭs-ăn′ĭ-māt), *v. t.;* -MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); -MAT′ING (-māt′ĭng). **1.** To deprive of life. *Rare.*
2. To deprive of spirit; to dishearten. *Shak.*
dis-an′i-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* Act of disanimating, or state of being disanimated; esp., depression of spirits; discouragement; disheartenment. *Rare.*
dis′an-nex′ (dĭs′ă-nĕks′), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *desannexer.*] To disunite; to undo or repeal the annexation of. — **dis-an′nex-a′tion** (dĭs-ăn′ĕk-sā′shŭn), *n.*
dis′an-nul′ (dĭs′ă-nŭl′), *v. t.;* DIS′AN-NULLED′ (-nŭld′); DIS′AN-NUL′LING. [*dis-*, intens. + *annul.*] **1.** To annul completely; to render void or of no effect; to cancel; destroy.
2. To deprive, as by an annulment of title. *Obs.*
dis′an-nul′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Complete annulment.
dis′a-noint′ (dĭs′ȧ-noint′), *v. t.* To invalidate the consecration of; as, to *disanoint* a king. *Milton.*
dis′ap-par′el (-ă-păr′ĕl), *v. t. & i.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. See APPAREL, *v. t.*] [*dis-* + *apparel:* cf. OF. *desapareillier.*] To disrobe; to strip of apparel.
Drink *disapparels* the soul. *Junius* (1635).
dis′ap-pear′ (dĭs′ă-pēr′), *v. i.;* DIS′AP-PEARED′ (-pērd′); DIS′AP-PEAR′ING. **1.** To cease to appear or to be perceived; to pass from view, gradually or suddenly; to vanish; to be no longer seen; as, darkness *disappears* at the approach of light; a ship *disappears* as she sails from port.
2. To cease to be or exist; to cease to be known; to be lost; as, the epidemic has *disappeared.*
Abuse after abuse *disappeared* without a struggle. *Macaulay.*

dirl (dĭrl; dûrl), *v. t. & i.;* DIRLED (dĭrld; dûrld); DIRL′ING. [Cf. DRILL, THRILL.] To pierce; to cause to vibrate; to thrill; to tingle; to ring with a vibration. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dirl, *n.* A vibrating or tremulous sound; a thrilling, tingling sensation; a vibrating stroke. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dirn′er. † DERNER.
dirt bird. **a** A jaeger (*Stercorarius crepidatus*). **b** The European green woodpecker. **c** A vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) of Egypt, India, etc.
dirt board. In a carriage, a board arranged to keep dirt from the axle arm.
dirt eating. = GEOPHAGY.
dirt′en, *p. a.* [Prob. fr. p. p. of ME. *driten* to dung. See DIRT, *n.*] Dirtied; foul; hence, mean. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dirt′en, *a.* Made of dirt; earthen. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*
dirt scraper. A road scraper or a grading shovel.
di-rupt′, *v. t.* [L. *diruptus, disruptus,* p. p.] To disrupt. *Obs.*
di-rup′tion (dĭ-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *diruptio,* fr. *dirumpere* to disrupt. See DISRUPT, *a.*] A rending asunder; disruption. *Obs. or R.*
dis. *Abbr.* Discipline; discount; distance; distant; distribute; distributed.
dis-a′b'e-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
dis′a-bridge′, *v. t.* To expand. *Obs.*
dis′a-buze′. Disabuse. *Ref. Sp.*
dis′ac-cept′ance, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis′ac-com′pa-nied, *p. a.* Discompanied. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
dis′ac-cord′ance, *n.* Disaccord.
dis′ac-cord′ant, *a.* Not accordant.
[acid.]
dis′a-cid′i-fy, *v. t.* To free from
dis′ac-knowl′edge, *n.* Disacknowledgment. *Obs.*
dis-ac′ryl (dĭs-ăk′rĭl), *n.* [2d *dis-* + *acrolein* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A white amorphous substance obtained as a polymeric modification of acrolein.
dis′a-dapt′, *v. t.* To unfit. *Obs.*
dis′ad-mon′ish, *v. t.* To dissuade. *Obs.*
dis′a-dorn′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′ad-vance′, *v. t. & i.* [*dis-* + *advance:* cf. OF. *desavancier.*] To draw back or to stop; to check. *Obs.*
dis′ad-van′tage-a-ble, *a.* Injurious; disadvantageous. *Obs.*
dis′ad-ven′ture, *n.* [ME. *disaventure,* OF. *desaventure.*] Misfortune; misadventure. *Obs.*
dis′ad-ven′tur-ous, *a.* Disastrous; unfortunate. *Obs.*
dis′af-fec′tion-ate, *a.* Unfriendly; disaffected. *Obs.*
dis′af-fil′i-ate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′af-for′est-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis′ag-glom′er-a′tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis-ag′gre-ga-tive, *a.* See DIS-, 2 c. [*Obs.*]
dis′a-gree′, *n.* Disagreement.
dis′a-gree′a-bl. Disagreeable. *Ref. Sp.* [ment. *Obs.*]
dis′a-gree′ance, *n.* Disagree-
dis′a-greed′, *a.* Not agreed; at variance. [grees.]
dis′a-gre′er, *n.* One who disa-
di-sal′i-cyl′ide, *n.* *Org. Chem.* See SALICYLIDE.
dis′a-like′, *a.* See DIS- 2 c.
‖ **dis a′li-ter vi′sum** (ăl′ĭ-tẽr). [L.] To the gods it has seemed otherwise; the gods judged otherwise. *Vergil* (*Æneid,* II. 428).
dis′al-liege′, *v. t.* To alienate or withdraw from allegiance. *Obs.* — **dis′al-le′giance,** *n.* *Obs.*
dis′al-low′a-ble, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered. *Rare.* — **dis′al-low′a-ble-ness,** *n.* *Rare.*
dis-al′ter, *v. t.* See DIS- 2, note.
dis′al-tern′, *v. t.* [*dis-* + L. *alternare* to do one thing and then another.] To alter for the worse. *Obs.*
Dis′a-mis (dĭs′ȧ-mĭs), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, third figure.
dis′a-nal′o-gal, *a.* Disanalogous. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
dis′a-nal′o-gous, *a.* See DIS-, 2 c.
dis′an-gel′i-cal, *a.* Not angelical. *Obs. or R.*
dis′an-nul′ler, *n.* One who disannuls.

dis′ap-pear′ance (dĭs′ă-pēr′ăns), *n.* Act or fact of disappearing; cessation of appearance; removal from sight; vanishing.

dis′ap-pear′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISAPPEAR.

disappearing carriage, *Ordnance*, a carriage for heavy coast guns on which the gun is raised above the parapet for firing and upon discharge is lowered behind the parapet for protection. The standard type of disappearing carriage in the coast artillery of the United States army is the **Buffington-Crozier carriage**, in which the gun trunnions are secured at the upper and after ends of a pair of heavy levers, at the lower ends of which is attached a counterweight of lead. The levers are pivoted at their middle points, which are, with the top carriage, permitted restrained motion along the slightly inclined chassis rails. The counterweight is held in place by a pawl and ratchet. When the gun is loaded the pawl is released and the counterweight sinks, raising the gun to the firing position above the parapet. The recoil following the discharge returns the gun to the loading position, the counterweight rising until the pawl engages the ratchet.

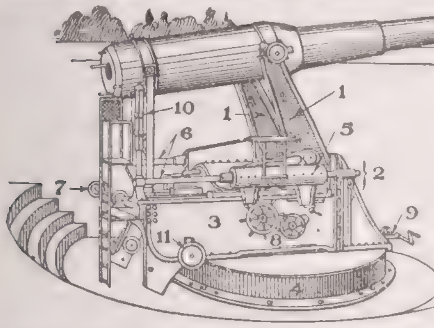

Disappearing Carriage. 1, 1 Gun Levers; 2 Top Carriage; 3 Chassis; 4 Racer; 5 Recoil Cylinder; 6 Piston Rods; 7 Retracting Gear; 8 Elevating Gear; 9 Traversing Gear; 10 Sight Standard; 11 Elevation Disk.

dis′ap-pend′ant (dĭs′ă-pĕn′dănt), **-ent** (-dĕnt), *a.* *Law.* Not being appendant; — opposed to *appendant.* *Rare.* — **dis′ap-pend′an-cy** (-dăn-sĭ), **-en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

dis′ap-point′ (-point′), *v. t.*; DIS′AP-POINT′ED; DIS′AP-POINT′ING. [OF. *desapointier*, F. *désappointer*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *apointier*, F. *appointer*, to appoint. See APPOINT.] **1.** To revoke the appointment of; to deprive of an appointment or office; to dispossess. *Obs. or R.*

2. To defeat of expectation or hope; to hinder from the attainment of that which was expected, hoped, or desired; to balk; as, a man is *disappointed* of his hopes, or his hopes are *disappointed;* a bad season *disappoints* the farmer of his crops; a defeat *disappoints* an enemy of his spoil.

I was *disappointed*, but very agreeably. *Macaulay.*

☞ *Disappointed of* a thing not obtained; *disappointed in* a thing obtained.

3. To frustrate; foil; defeat; to hinder of expected result.

Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

4. To undo; nullify; destroy. *Obs.*

5. To furnish or equip inadequately. *Obs.*

Syn. — Fail, frustrate, balk, baffle, delude, foil, defeat.

dis′ap-point′ed, *p. a.* **1.** Defeated of expectation or hope; balked; as, a *disappointed* person or hope.

2. Unequipped; unfurnished. *Obs.* *Shak.*

dis′ap-point′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *désappointement.*] **1.** Act of disappointing, or state or emotion of being disappointed; defeat or failure of expectation or hope; miscarriage of design or plan; frustration.

In *disappointment* thou canst bless. *Keble.*

2. That which disappoints.

dis-ap′pro-ba′tion (dĭs-ăp′rō-bā′shŭn), *n.* [*dis-* + *approbation:* cf. F. *désapprobation.* Cf. DISAPPROVE.] Act or state of disapproving, or state of being disapproved; mental or moral condemnation; feeling of censure.

dis-ap′pro-ba-to-ry (dĭs-ăp′rō-bȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing disapprobation; serving to disapprove.

dis′ap-pro′pri-ate (dĭs′ă-prō′prĭ-ȧt), *a.* Disappropriated.

dis′ap-pro′pri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To release from individual ownership or possession. *Obs. or R.* *Milton.*

2. *Law.* To sever from appropriation or possession by a spiritual corporation. See APPROPRIATION, 2 **b**.

dis′ap-pro′pri-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of disappropriating, or state of being disappropriated.

dis′ap-prov′al (-prōōv′ăl), *n.* Disapprobation; censure; adverse judgment.

dis′ap-prove′ (dĭs′ă-prōōv′), *v. t.*; DIS′AP-PROVED′ (-prōōvd′); DIS′AP-PROV′ING (-prōōv′ĭng). [*dis-* + *approve:* cf. F. *désapprouver.* Cf. DISAPPROBATION.] **1.** To disprove. *Obs.*

2. To pass unfavorable judgment upon; to condemn by an act of the judgment; to regard as wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient; to censure; as, I *disapprove* his conduct.

3. To refuse official approbation to; to disallow; to decline to sanction; as, the sentence of the court-martial was *disapproved* by the commander in chief.

Syn. — DISAPPROVE, DEPRECATE. DEPRECATE, as implying an earnest wish or effort to forestall something disagreeable (as, "It is bad enough to be a scribbler, without having recourse to such shifts to extort praise or *deprecate* censure," *Byron*), is not synonymous with DISAPPROVE. As compared with *disapprove*, it stresses the implication of regret, frequently profound, sometimes (esp. in the case of *deprecating*) diffident or apologetic; as, "shaping the plays to modern taste by the very excisions which scholars will most *deprecate*" (*E. FitzGerald*); "her narrow alpaca shoulders, which had a *deprecating* slope to them" (*Mary Wilkins*); "sidling by with a *deprecating* shrug" (*Lowell*); "a *deprecating* smile" (*M. Hewlett*).

dis′ap-prove′ (dĭs′ă-prōōv′), *v. i.* To feel or express disapprobation (of).

dis-arm′ (dĭs-ärm′), *v. t.*; DIS-ARMED′ (-ärmd′); DIS-ARM′ING. [ME. *desarmen*, F. *désarmer*; *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *armer* to arm. See ARM.] **1.** To deprive of arms; to take off the armor from; to take away the weapons of; to deprive of the means of attack or defense, as an enemy, a ship, a city, etc.; — often fig.

Security *disarms* the best-appointed army. *Fuller.*

2. To deprive of means or disposition to harm; to render harmless or innocuous; as, to *disarm* a man's wrath.

dis-arm′, *v. i.* *Mil.* **a** To lay aside arms. **b** To reduce materially or to a peace footing the military establishment of a country, as at the close of a war.

dis-arm′, *n.* In fencing or sword fighting, act of disarming an opponent. *Rare.*

dis-ar′ma-ment (-är′mȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *désarmement.*] The laying aside or depriving of arms; esp., the reduction of a military establishment approximately to a peace footing.

dis-armed′ (-ärmd′), *p. a.* **1.** Deprived of arms.

2. *Her.* Deprived of claws and teeth or beaks; — said of an animal or bird of prey.

dis′ar-range′ (dĭs′ă-rānj′), *v. t.*; DIS′AR-RANGED′ (-rānjd′); DIS′AR-RANG′ING (-rān′jĭng). [*dis-* + *arrange:* cf. F. *désarranger.*] To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of; to throw out of order.

dis′ar-range′ment (-rānj′mĕnt), *n.* Act of disarranging, or state of being disarranged; confusion; disorder.

dis′ar-ray′ (dĭs′ă-rā′), *v. t.*; DIS′AR-RAYED′ (-rād′); DIS′AR-RAY′ING. [*dis-* + *array*, v.: cf. OF. *desarreier.*] **1.** To throw into disorder; to break the array of.

Oft *disarrayed* the foes in battle ranged. *Fenton.*

2. To take off the dress of; to unrobe; despoil; strip.

So, as she bade, the witch they *disarrayed* *Spenser.*

dis′ar-ray′, *n.* [Cf. F. *désarroi.*] **1.** Want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion.

The troops, set all in *disarray.* *Daniel.*

2. Confused or incomplete attire; undress. *Hawthorne.*

dis′ar-tic′u-late (dĭs′är-tĭk′ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To sunder or disjoint; to separate joint from joint. — **dis′ar-tic′u-la′tor** (-lā′tēr), *n.*

dis′ar-tic′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of disarticulating; specif., *Surg.*, amputation or separation at a joint; aparthrosis.

dis′as-so′ci-ate (-ă-sō′shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To disconnect from association; dissociate.

dis′as-so′ci-a′tion (dĭs′ă-sō′shĭ-ā′shŭn; -sĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* A disassociating, or state of being disassociated; dissociation.

dis-as′ter (dĭz-ȧs′tẽr), *n.* [F. *désastre; dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *astre* star, fr. L. *astrum;* a word of astrological origin. See ASTER, ASTRAL, STAR.] **1.** An unpropitious or baleful aspect of a planet or star; malevolent influence of a heavenly body; hence, an ill portent. *Obs.*

Disasters in the sun. *Shak.*

2. An adverse or unfortunate event, esp. a sudden and extraordinary misfortune; a calamity; a serious mishap.

Syn. — Misfortune, mishap, mischance, misadventure; ruin, extremity, exigency, reverse, blow, stroke. — DISASTER, CALAMITY, CATASTROPHE, CATACLYSM. A DISASTER is an unforeseen and ruinous mischance or misadventure (as, a shipwreck, a fatal railroad accident, the failure of a great enterprise) which happens, often suddenly, either through culpable lack of foresight or through adverse external agency; a CALAMITY is a grievous misfortune, particularly one which produces great or far-reaching personal or (esp.) public loss; as, the rout at Bull Run was a *disaster*, the assassination of President Lincoln a *calamity;* the wreck of the "Don Juan" was a *disaster;* as involving the loss of Shelley, it was a *calamity.* CATASTROPHE (properly a dénouement of any sort) is here compared in the sense of a disastrous conclusion; it emphasizes the idea of finality, but is loosely used as synonymous with *disaster;* as, "when a man with a steady faith looks back on the great *catastrophe* of this day [Good Friday]" (*Spectator*); the captain's folly hastened the *catastrophe;* the year was noteworthy for the number of appalling *catastrophes.* A CATACLYSM (see etym.) is properly a deluge, or (*Geol.*) any violent convulsion involving profound geological changes; the word is often used fig., esp. of a violent social or political upheaval; as, "One of his [Whitman's] favorite endeavors is to . . . knock the four corners of the universe, one after another, about his reader's ears . . . and then, drawing the ground from under him, as if by some *cataclysm* of nature, to plunge him into the unfathomable abyss" (*Stevenson*); "The Indian army surgeons will be swept away in the general *cataclysm*" (*Sat. Review*). See ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

dis-as′ter, *v. t.* To bring harm upon; to injure; ruin. *Obs.*

dis-as′trous (-trŭs), *a.* [F. *désastreux.* See DISASTER.] **1.** Unlucky; ill-fated; unfortunate. *Obs.* *Shenstone.*

2. Full of unpropitious stellar influences; unpropitious; ill-boding. *Obs.* "*Disastrous* twilight." *Milton.*

3. Attended with suffering or disaster; very unfortunate; calamitous; as, a *disastrous* day; a *disastrous* termination. — **dis-as′trous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-as′trous-ness**, *n.*

dis′a-vow′ (dĭs′ȧ-vou′), *v. t.*; DIS′A-VOWED′ (-voud′); DIS′A-VOW′ING. [F. *désavouer; dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *avouer* to avow. See AVOW; cf. DISAVOUCH.] **1.** To refuse to own or acknowledge; to deny responsibility for, approbation of, and the like; to disclaim; disown; as, he *disavows* the act.

A solemn promise made and *disavowed.* *Dryden.*

2. To deny; to show the contrary of; to disprove.

Yet can they never
. . . *disavow* my blood Plantagenet's. *Ford.*

3. To refuse; to decline. *Obs.*

dis′a-vow′al (dĭs′ȧ-vou′ăl), *n.* A disavowing; repudiation.

Disavowal of fear often proceeds from fear. *Richardson.*

dis-az′o- (dĭs- (see DI-) + *azo.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively, **dis-az′o**), denoting the *presence in a compound of two azo groups.*

dis-band′ (dĭs-bănd′), *v. t.*; DIS-BAND′ED; DIS-BAND′ING. [*dis-* + *band:* cf. OF. *desbander*, F. *débander.* See BAND a company.] **1.** To break up the organization of; esp., to dismiss from military service; as, to *disband* an army.

2. [See BAND a bond.] To loose the bonds of; to release; hence, to divorce or discharge. *Obs.*

She ought to be *disbanded.* *Milton.*

3. To disunite the parts of; disintegrate; dissolve. *Obs.*

dis-band′ (dĭs-bănd′), *v. i.* **1.** To separate; disperse; esp., to quit military service by breaking up organization.

2. [See *v. t.*, def. 2.] To become dissolved or disunited; to be released from a bond or association. *Obs. or R.*

Human society would in a short space *disband.* *Tillotson.*

dis-band′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disbanding, or state of being disbanded.

dis-bar′ (dĭs-bär′), *v. t.*; DIS-BARRED′ (-bärd′); DIS-BAR′RING. [*dis-* + *bar*, n. Cf. DEBAR.] *Law.* To expel from the bar, or the legal profession; to deprive (an attorney, barrister, or counselor) of his status and privileges as such.

The power to *disbar* in England rests in the four Inns of Court subject to appeal to certain judges; in the United States the power rests in the courts. The office of an attorney or barrister is property, and he can be deprived of it only by due process of law.

dis-bark′ (dĭs-bärk′), *v. t. & i.* [*dis-* + *bark* a small ship: cf. OF. *desbarquer*, F. *débarquer.* Cf. DEBARK, DISEMBARK.] To disembark; to debark. *Obs. or R.* *Pope.*

dis-bark′, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *bark* rind.] To strip of bark; to bark; to strip off (bark). *Boyle.*

dis-bar′ment (dĭs-bär′mĕnt), *n.* Act of disbarring, or state of being disbarred.

dis′be-lief′ (dĭs′bē-lēf′), *n.* Act of disbelieving; a state of the mind in which one is fully persuaded that an opinion, assertion, or doctrine is not true; refusal of assent, credit, or credence; denial of belief.

Disbelief must be regarded as a case of belief; to disbelieve a proposition is to believe its contradictory. *G. F. Stout.*

Syn. — See UNBELIEF.

dis′be-lieve′ (dĭs′bē-lēv′), *v. t.*; DIS′BE-LIEVED′ (-lēvd′); DIS′BE-LIEV′ING. Not to believe; to refuse belief or credence to; to hold not to be true or actual.

Assertions for which there is abundant positive evidence are often *disbelieved*, on account of what is called their improbability or impossibility. *J. S. Mill.*

dis′be-lieve′, *v. i.* Not to believe (in); to refuse or fail to believe. "I *disbelieve* in Christian pagans." *Mrs. Browning.*

dis′be-liev′er (-lēv′ẽr), *n.* One who disbelieves; an unbeliever, esp. in the doctrines of a religion.

dis-bench′ (dĭs-bĕnch′; 140), *v. t.*; -BENCHED′ (-bĕncht′); -BENCH′ING. To drive or remove from a bench or seat; hence, *Eng. Law*, to deprive (a bencher) of his status.

dis-bow′el (-bou′ĕl), *v. t.* To disembowel. *Rare.* *Spenser.*

dis-branch′ (dĭs-brȧnch′; 140), *v. t.*; -BRANCHED′ (-brȧncht′); -BRANCH′ING. [Cf. OF. *desbranchier.* See BRANCH, *n.*] To divest of a branch or branches; to tear off. *Shak.*

dis-bud′ (dĭs-bŭd′), *v. t.*; -BUD′DED; -BUD′DING. *Hort.* To deprive of buds or shoots, for the purpose of training, or to thin out (the buds) in order to improve the quality of bloom. — **dis-bud′der** (-ẽr), *n.*

dis-bur′den (dĭs-bûr′d'n), *v. t.*; -BUR′DENED (-d'nd); -BUR′DEN-ING. [See BURDEN, *v. t.*; cf. DISBURTHEN.] **1.** To rid of a burden; to free from a load borne or from something oppressive; to unload; disencumber; relieve.

He did it to *disburden* a conscience. *Feltham.*

2 To put off (a burden); to unload; to discharge.

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me *Addison.*

Syn. — Unload, unburden, discharge, free.

dis-bur′den, *v. i.* To relieve one's self of a burden; to discharge or put off one's burden or load. *Milton.*

dis-burse′ (dĭs-bûrs′), *v. t.*; DIS-BURSED′ (-bûrst′); DIS-BURS′ING. [OF. *desbourser*, F. *débourser; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *bourse* purse. See BURSE; cf. DISPURSE.] **1.** To pay out; to expend, — usually from a public fund or treasury.

The duty of collecting and *disbursing* his revenues. *Macaulay.*

2. To pay the costs of; to defray. *Obs.*

dis-burse′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *déboursement.*] Act of disbursing; also, that which is disbursed.

dis-bur′then (-bûr′*th*'n), *v. t.*; -BUR′THENED (-*th*'nd); -BUR′THEN-ING. To free from a burden. = DISBURDEN. *Archaic.*

dis-but′ton (dĭs-bŭt′'n), *v. t.*; -BUT′TONED (-'nd); -BUT′TON-ING. To deprive of buttons; also, to unbutton.

disc (dĭsk), *n.* A flat round plate, or a structure likened to it. = DISK.

disc′al (dĭs′kăl), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a disk. — **discal cell**, *Zoöl.*, in Lepidoptera, a large cell near the base of the wing. It is sometimes longitudinally divided by a vein. A cross vein at its distal end is called a **discal**, or **discocellular, vein.**

dis-calced′ (dĭs-kălst′), *a.* Unshod; barefooted; — in distinction from *calced.* "The foundation of houses of *discalced* friars." *Cardinal Manning.*

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dis′ap-peard′. Disappeared. *Ref. Sp.*
dis′ap-pear′er, *n.* One who disappears.
dis′ap-point′, *n.* Disappointment. *Obs.*
dis′ap-point′ed-ly, *adv.* of DISAPPOINTED.
dis′ap-point′er, *n.* One that disappoints.
dis′ap-point′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISAPPOINT. — **dis′ap-point′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′ap-point′ing-ness**, *n.*
dis′ap-pre′ci-ate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. — **dis′ap-pre′ci-a′tion**, *n.*
dis-ap′pro-ba-tive, *a.* Disapprobatory.
dis′ap-prov′er (dĭs′ă-prōōv′ẽr), *n.* One who disapproves.
dis′ap-prov′ing-ly, *adv.* of *disapproving*, p. pr.
dis-a′proned (dĭs-ā′prŭnd; -ā′pŭrnd), *a.* See DIS-, 2 c.
dis-arch′bish′op, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′ard. Obs. or archaic var. of DIZZARD.
dis-ar′ma-ture, *n.* Disarmament. *Rare.*
dis-arm′er, *n.* One who disarms.
dis′ar-rayd′. Disarrayed. *Ref. Sp.*
dis′ar-ray′ment, *n.* Disorder; disarray. *Rare.*
dis′as-sem′ble, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′as-sent′, *n. & v.* [Cf. OF. *desassentir.*] Dissent. *Obs.* — **dis′as-sent′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
dis-as′si-du′i-ty, *n.* Want of assiduity or care. *Obs.*
dis′as-sim′i-late, *v. t.* *Physiol.* To subject to disassimilation.
dis′as-sim′i-la′tion, *n.* = KATABOLISM. — **dis′as-sim′i-la-tive**, *a.*
dis-as′ter, *a.* Disastrous. *Obs.* — **dis-as′ter-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
dis′at-tire′, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *attire:* cf. OF. *desatirier.*] To disrobe; to undress. *Obs. or R.*
dis′at-tune′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′aug-ment′, *v. t.* To diminish. *Obs. or R.*
dis′au-then′tic, *a.* See DIS- 2 c.
dis′au-then′ti-cate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*
dis-au′thor-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*
dis′a-vail′, *n.* Disadvantage; harm. *Obs.*
dis′a-vail′, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *avail*, v.] To injure; prejudice; disadvantage. *Obs. or R.*
dis′a-vaunce′. ✝ DISADVANCE.
dis′a-vaun′tage. ✝ DISADVANTAGE.
dis′a-ven′ture. ✝ DISADVENTURE.
dis′a-ven′tur-ous. ✝ DISADVENTUROUS. [*Obs.*]
dis′a-vouch′, *v. t.* To disavow.
dis′a-vow′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis′a-vow′ance, *n.* Disavowal. *Obs.*
dis′a-vowd′. Disavowed. *Ref. Sp.*
dis′a-vow′ed-ly, *adv.* of *disavowed*, p. p.
dis′a-vow′er, *n.* One who disavows.
dis′a-vow′er, *n.* [Cf. F. *désavouer*, prop., inf., to disavow.] Disavowal. *Rare.*
dis′a-vow′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *desavouement.*] Disavowal. *R.*
dis′a-vow′ry, *n.* Disavowal. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
dis-bal′ance, *v. t.* To unbalance. — **dis-bal′ance-ment**, *n.*
dis-bal′ass, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *balass* for *ballast.* *Oxf. E. D.*] To disburden. *Obs.*
dis-bar′, *v. t.* To debar. *Obs.*
dis-base′, *v. t.* To debase. *Obs.*
dis′be-come′, *v. t.* To misbecome. *Obs.*
dis′be-liev′. Disbelieve. *R. Sp.*
dis′be-lievd′. Disbelieved. *R. Sp.*
dis′be-liev′ing-ly, *adv.* of *disbelieving*, p. pr. See -LY.
dis-bench′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-bend′, *v. t.* To unbend, as a bow; hence, to unfit for service or action. *Obs.*
dis-bind′, *v. t.* To unbind; to loose. *Obs.*
dis-blame′, *v. t.* [ME. *desblamen*, OF. *desblasmer; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *blasmer*, F. *blâmer*, to blame.] To clear from blame. *Obs.*
dis-bloom′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*
dis-board′, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *desborder.*] To disembark. *Obs.*
dis-bod′y, *v. t.* To disembody.
dis′bos-ca′tion (dĭs′bŏs-kā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *disboscatio.* Cf. BUSH.] Converting forest land into cleared or arable land; removal of a forest.
dis-bos′om (dĭs-bōōz′ŭm), *v. t.* To unbosom; to confess.
dis-bour′geon. ✝ DISBURGEON.
dis-brain′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-broth′er, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-bur′dend. Disburdened. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-bur′den-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-bur′dn. Disburden. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-bur′geon (dĭs-bûr′jŭn), *v. t.* To disbud. *Obs.*
dis-burs′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-burse′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *desbours.*] Disbursement. *Obs.*
dis-burs′er, *n.* One who disburses.
dis-burst′. Disbursed. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-bur′y (dĭs-bĕr′ĭ), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *bury.*] To disentomb. *R.*
disc. *Abbr.* Discount; discovered.
dis-cage′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *R.*
dis-cal′ce-ate (dĭs-kăl′sē-ȧt), *a.* [L. *discalceatus* unshod: *dis-* + *calceus* shoe.] Discalced. — *n.* A discalced nun or friar.
dis-cal′ce-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To pull off shoes or sandals from; to put off the shoes. *Obs.* — **dis-cal′ce-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
dis-cal′en-dar, *v. t.* To remove from the calendar. *Obs.*
dis-camp′, *v. t.* [See DECAMP.] To drive from a camp. *Obs.*
dis-camp′, *v. i.* To decamp. *Obs.*
dis-can′dy, *v. i.* To melt; to dissolve; to thaw. *Obs.* *Shak.*
dis-can′on-i-za′tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2.
dis-can′on-ize, *v. t.* To uncanonize.
dis′cant, *n.* Var. of DESCANT, *n.*

dis-card′ (dĭs-kärd′), *v. t.* ; DIS-CARD′ED ; DIS-CARD′ING. **1.** *Card Playing.* **a** To reject from the hand (a card or cards) in exchange for other cards, or because in excess of the number that can be retained. **b** To play (a card, not a trump, of a different suit from the card led).
2. To cast off as useless or as no longer of service ; to dismiss from employment, confidence, or favor ; to put off ; to discharge ; to turn away ; to reject.
A man *discards* the follies of boyhood. *I. Taylor.*
3. To divest or rid (of). *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Throw aside, lay aside, cast off ; refuse, decline, repel. — DISCARD, REJECT. To DISCARD, as here compared, is to put or throw aside or away, esp. as useless or outworn, something which one already has ; to REJECT is more commonly to repel, or refuse to receive or to employ, something which is offered ; as, "Their carefully hidden dice and playing cards, worn and soiled by the fingers of the older gamesters who had *discarded* them" (*W. Pater*) ; "The picture of the swan which I have *discarded* from the poem of 'Dion'" (*Wordsworth*) ; "The stone which the builders *rejected*, the same is become the head of the corner" (*Matt.* xxi. 42) ; "She [Elizabeth] *rejected* with a laugh the offers of the Protestants to make her 'head of the Religion'" (*J. R. Green*). See RENOUNCE, EXCLUDE, DECLINE.
dis-card′, *v. i.* *Card Playing.* To make a discard.
dis-card′ (dĭs-kärd′ ; dĭs′kärd), *n.* **1.** *Card Playing.* Act of discarding ; also, the card or cards discarded.
2. An outcast. *Rare.* *Stevenson.*
dis-case′ (dĭs-kās′), *v. t.* To remove the case of ; to unsheathe ; to undress. *Shak.*
dis-cept′ (dĭ-sĕpt′), *v. i.* [L. *disceptare.*] To debate ; to discuss ; to disagree. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*
dis′cep-ta′tion (dĭs′ĕp-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *disceptatio.*] Controversy ; disputation ; discussion. *Archaic.*
dis-cern′ (dĭ-zûrn′), *v. t.* ; DIS-CERNED′ (-zûrnd′) ; DIS-CERN′ING. [F. *discerner*, L. *discernere, discretum ; dis-* + *cernere* to separate, distinguish. See CERTAIN ; cf. DISCREET.]
1. To discriminate or set apart, as in consideration. *Obs.*
2. To see and identify by noting a difference or differences ; to note the distinctive character of ; to discriminate ; to distinguish.
A counterfeit stone which thine eye cannot *discern* from a right stone. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*
3. To see by the eye or by the understanding ; to perceive and recognize ; to distinguish ; as, to *discern* a difference.
I *discerned* among the youths, a young man void of understanding. *Prov. vii. 7.*
I wake, and I *discern* the truth. *Tennyson.*
4. Erroneously for DECERN. *Obs.*
Syn. — Distinguish, discover, discriminate, espy, descry, detect. See PERCEIVE.
dis-cern′, *v. i.* **1.** To see or understand the difference ; to make distinction ; as, to *discern* between good and evil.
2. To take cognizance. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
dis-cern′i-ble (dĭ-zûr′nĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *discernibilis.*] Capable of being discerned by the senses or the understanding ; as, a star is *discernible* by the eye ; the identity or difference of ideas is *discernible* by the understanding.
Syn. — Perceptible, distinguishable, apparent, visible, evident, manifest.
— **dis-cern′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-cern′i-bly**, *adv.*
dis-cern′ing, *p. a.* Acute ; shrewd ; sagacious ; sharp-sighted ; discriminating. — **dis-cern′ing-ly**, *adv.*
dis-cern′ment (dĭ-zûrn′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *discernement.*]
1. Act of discerning.
2. Power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another ; power of viewing differences in objects, and their relations and tendencies ; penetrative and discriminative mental vision ; acuteness ; sagacity ; insight ; as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment.*
Syn. — Discrimination, acuteness, astuteness, perspicacity, sagacity, shrewdness, sharpness. — DISCERNMENT, PERCEPTION, PENETRATION, INSIGHT, ACUMEN, DIVINATION, CLAIRVOYANCE. DISCERNMENT (see PERCEIVE) implies keenness and discriminating accuracy, PERCEPTION (as here compared), the direct or immediate exercise of mental vision ; as, "I do assure you the man has a very acute *discernment*, and a taste that I have no fault to find with" (*Cowper*) ; "But her great merit is finding out mine — there is nothing so amiable as *discernment*" (*Byron*) ; "Vivacity and shrewd sense are Dryden's characteristics, with quickness of *perception* rather than accuracy of remark" (*Landor*) ; "[He] was of a temperament to feel keenly the presence of subtleties ; a man of clumsier *perceptions* would not have felt as he did" (*G. Eliot*). PENETRATION (see PENETRATE) emphasizes acuteness and subtlety, INSIGHT, depth, or understanding sympathy, of discernment ; as, "It did not require any great *penetration* to discover that what they wished was that their letters should be as kind as was consistent with proper maidenly pride" (*De Quincey*) ; "Coleridge had less delicacy and *penetration* than Joubert, but more richness and power" (*M. Arnold*) ; "It is said with his [Arnold's] usual urbane discretion and marked by his usual steadiness of *insight*" (*Lowell*) ; "She had an exquisite tact and *insight* in relation to all points of manners" (*G. Eliot*). ACUMEN suggests acuteness of intellect and nicety of discrimination ; as, "A paradox which your natural *acumen*, sharpened by habits of logical attention, will enable you to reconcile in a moment" (*Cowper*) ; "Wallace's *acumen* in balancing scientific evidence" (*The Nation*). DIVINATION, as here compared, is instinctive or intuitive insight ; CLAIRVOYANCE, preternaturally clear or acute perception, esp. of what is not ordinarily discernible ; as, "By some secret *divination* . . . she guessed all his wants, and supplied them" (*Carlyle*) ; "With the *clairvoyance* of a genuine love, she had pierced the mystery that had so long embarrassed Frank" (*Stevenson*). See SHREWD, WISE, KNOWLEDGE, DELICACY, SENSE, JUDGMENT.
dis-cerp′ (dĭ-sûrp′), *v. t.* ; -CERPED′ (-sûrpt′) ; -CERP′ING. [L. *discerpere, discerptum ; dis-* + *carpere* to pluck.] *Rare.*
1. To tear in pieces ; to rend. *Stukeley.*
2. To separate off ; to disunite. *Bp. Hurd.*
dis-cerp′ti-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be discerped. — **dis-cerp′ti-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis-cerp′ti-ble-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
dis-cerp′tion (dĭ-sûrp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *discerptio.*] **1.** Act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts. *Bp. Hall.*
2. Act of tearing off ; severance ; that which is severed.
dis-charge′ (dĭs-chärj′), *v. t.* ; DIS-CHARGED′ (-chärjd′) ; DIS-CHARG′ING (-chär′jĭng). [ME. *deschargen, dischargen*, OF. *deschargier*, F. *décharger ; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *chargier*, F. *charger.* See CHARGE.] **1.** To relieve of a charge, load, or burden ; to empty of a load or cargo ; to unburden ; to unload ; as, to *discharge* a vessel.
2. To free of the missile with which anything is charged or loaded ; to let go the charge of ; as, to *discharge* a bow, catapult, etc. ; esp., said of firearms, to fire off ; also, to relieve from a state of tension, as a Leyden jar.
The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the city. *Knolles.*
Feeling in other cases *discharges* itself in undirected muscular action. *H. Spencer.*
3. To relieve of something weighing upon or impending over one, as a debt, claim, obligation, responsibility, accusation, etc. ; to absolve ; acquit ; clear.
If one man's fault could *discharge* another man of his duty. *L'Estrange.*
4. To relieve of an office or employment ; to send away from service ; to dismiss.
Discharge the common sort
With pay and thanks. *Shak.*
5. To release legally from confinement ; to set at liberty ; as, to *discharge* a prisoner.
6. To put forth, or remove, as a charge or burden ; to take out, as that with which anything is loaded or filled ; as, to *discharge* a cargo.
7. To let fly, as a missile ; to shoot.
They do *discharge* their shot of courtesy. *Shak.*
8. To set aside ; to annul ; dismiss.
The order for Daly's attendance was *discharged.* *Macaulay.*
9. To throw off the obligation of, as a duty or debt ; to relieve one's self of, by fulfilling conditions, performing duty, trust, and the like ; hence, to perform, execute, pay, etc., as an office, part, debt, or the like.
Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large
As could their hundred offices *discharge.* *Dryden.*
10. To pay one's debt or obligation to (a creditor) ; also, to pay or settle for (a thing). *Obs.*
The present money to *discharge* the Jew. *Shak.*
11. To give forth ; to emit or send out ; to let fly ; as, a pipe *discharges* water ; to *discharge* an oath.
12. To prohibit ; to forbid. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Scot.*
13. *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* To bleach out or to remove or efface, as by a chemical process ; as, to *discharge* the color from a dyed fabric ; also, to remove the color from in this way. See DISCHARGE, *n.*, 12.
14. *Arch.* **a** To receive and distribute, as the weight or pressure of a wall above an opening. **b** To relieve, as an opening or the lintel spanning an opening, from the weight of the wall above.
Syn. — See RELEASE, EFFECT.
dis-charge′, *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden ; to unload ; to go off, as a gun ; to run, as a dye ; to emit or give vent to fluid or other contents ; as, the water pipe *discharges* freely.
dis-charge′, *n.* [Cf. F. *décharge.* See DISCHARGE, *v. t.*]
1. Act of discharging ; act of relieving of a charge or load ; removal of a load or burden ; unloading ; as, the *discharge* of a ship ; *discharge* of a cargo.
2. Firing off ; expulsion of a charge ; explosion ; letting off ; as, a *discharge* of arrows, of artillery.
3. Act of relieving of something which oppresses or weighs upon one, as an obligation, liability, debt, accusation, etc. ; acquittance ; as, the *discharge* of a debtor.
4. Act of removing, or getting rid of, an obligation, liability, etc. ; fulfillment, as by the payment of a debt, or the performance of a trust or duty.
Indefatigable in the *discharge* of business. *Motley.*
5. Specif., *Scots Law*, one mode in which the right to claim legitim is barred.
The right to claim legitim may be barred in either of two ways, . . . distinguished as *discharge* and satisfaction. The distinction lies in this, that the former takes place before the father's death ; the latter after that event. *Erskine's Principles.*
6. a Release or dismissal from an office, employment, etc. ; dismission ; as, the *discharge* of a workman by his employer. **b** The dismissal of a court's mandate.
7. Legal release from confinement ; liberation ; as, the *discharge* of a prisoner.
8. The state of being discharged or relieved of a debt, liability, obligation, duty, or the like ; acquittal.
Too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty. *Milton.*
9. That which discharges or releases from imprisonment, an obligation, liability, penalty, or the like.
Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge.* *Milton.*
10. a A flowing or issuing out ; also, a rate of flow ; emission ; vent ; evacuation ; as, a rapid *discharge* of water from the pipe. **b** That which is discharged or emitted ; as, a total *discharge* of a thousand gallons.
11. *Elec.* The equalization of a difference of electric potential between two points. The character of the discharge is mostly determined by the nature of the medium through which it takes place, the amount of the difference of potential, and the form of the terminal conductors on which the difference exists. The discharge may be alternating, continuous, brush, connective, disruptive, glow, oscillatory, stratified, etc.
12. *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* Any composition used for removing a mordant or dye from a fabric. By printing with discharges from engraved blocks, designs are obtained where otherwise there would have been a solid color. Discharges usually contain citric, tartaric, or acetic acid as the active ingredient.
dis-charged′ (dĭs-chärjd′), *p. p.* of DISCHARGE. Specif., *Mining*, designating a timber the end of which, through decay of the wood or disintegration of the rock, slips from its hitch.
dis-charg′er (dĭs-chär′jẽr), *n.* One that discharges. Specif. : **a** *Elec.* An instrument for discharging a Leyden jar, or electrical battery, by making a connection between the two surfaces. It consists of a bent metallic rod with knobs at each end, and often has a glass handle. **b** *Agric.* A device consisting essentially of a number of arms or prongs, and usually forming a part of the knotter wheel, for discharging the tied bundles of grain from a binder.

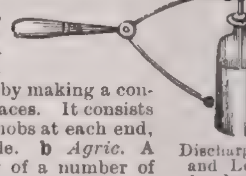

Discharger and Leyden Jar.

dis-charg′ing (-jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISCHARGE.
discharging arch, piece, strut, *Arch.*, an arch, piece, strut, as over a door or window, to discharge the superincumbent pressure. See LINTEL, *Illust.* — **d. rod**, *Elec.*, a discharger.
dis-charm′ (dĭs-chärm′), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *descharmer.*] To decharm ; to disenchant.
dis′ci-flo′ral (dĭs′ĭ-flō′răl) } *a.* [See DISK ; FLORAL.]
dis′ci-flo′rous (dĭs′ĭ-flō′rŭs) } *Bot.* Having flowers with the receptacle enlarged into a conspicuous disk, as in the Rutaceæ and other families of dicotyledons. In the classification of Bentham and Hooker these families were grouped as the series **Dis′ci-flo′ræ** (-rē).
dis′ci-form (dĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Discoid.
Dis-ci′na (dĭ-sī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *discus* disk, Gr. δίσκος.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lyopomatous brachiopods having a disklike shell whose ventral valve is perforated by the pedicle. Though now restricted to an existing African species, it formerly included numerous allied forms extending back to the Ordovician. These are now placed in other genera (mostly in *Orbiculoidea*). — **dis′ci-noid** (dĭs′ĭ-noid), *a.*

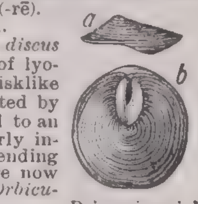

Discinoid Shell, *Orbiculoidea lamellosa.* Nat size. *a* Profile ; *b* Ventral Valve showing Foramen.

dis-cinct′ (dĭ-sĭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *discinctus*, p. p. of *discingere* to ungird ; *dis-* + *cingere* to gird.] Ungirded ; loosely dressed. *Rare.*
dis-ci′ple (dĭ-sī′p'l), *n.* [ME. *disciple, deciple*, OF. *disciple, deciple*, F. *disciple*, fr. L. *discipulus*, fr. *discere* to learn (akin to *docere* to teach ; see DOCILE) : cf. AS. *discipul*, fr. L.] One who receives instruction from another ; a scholar ; a learner ; esp., a follower who has learned to believe in the truth of the doctrine of his teacher ; an adherent in doctrine ; as, the *disciples* of Plato ; the *disciples* of our Savior.
Syn. — DISCIPLE, PUPIL, SCHOLAR, STUDENT. DISCIPLE, through the influence of its Biblical sense, has ceased to be an exact synonym for *pupil* or *scholar* ; it always implies personal adherence to the views or doctrines of one's master or teacher ; as, a *disciple* of Rousseau ; he was once a *pupil*, and always a *disciple*, of Kant. PUPIL suggests more of the teacher's personal care or oversight than SCHOLAR, which (as here compared) emphasizes the idea of instruction or tuition ; as, an obedient *pupil*, a bright *scholar.* *Scholar* is also the technical term for the holder of an academic scholarship ; as, the Rhodes *scholars* at Oxford. STUDENT, as here compared, is the general term for those in attendance at a higher institution of learning ; as, the number of *students* in Yale College, a college *student*, *student* life. See FOLLOWER.
Disciples of Christ, *Eccl.*, a Christian denomination which rejects human creeds and sectarian names, holds the Bible only to be the rule of faith and practice, celebrates the Lord's Supper every Sunday, and baptizes believers only by immersion. They are trinitarian and congregational in church government, and are also called *Christians* and *Campbellites.* — **the disciples**, *or* **the twelve disciples**, the twelve selected companions of Jesus ; — also called *the apostles.* See APOSTLE.
dis-ci′ple (dĭ-sī′p'l), *v. t.* ; DIS-CI′PLED (-p'ld) ; DIS-CI′PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To teach ; to train. *Obs.*
That better were in virtues *discipled.* *Spenser.*
2. To punish ; to discipline. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
3. To make a disciple of ; to convert. *Rare.*
dis′ci-plin-a-ble (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *disciplinable*, L. *disciplinabilis* to be learned by teaching.]
1. Capable of being disciplined or instructed.
2. Liable or deserving to be disciplined ; subject to disciplinary punishment ; as, a *disciplinable* offense.
dis′ci-plin-al (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-ăl ; dĭs′ĭ-plī′năl), *a.* Of or relating to discipline. *Latham.*
dis′ci-plin-ant (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-ănt), *n.* [See DISCIPLINE.] *Eccl. Hist.* A flagellant, specif. of a Spanish order noted for its severe discipline. See FLAGELLANT.
dis′ci-plin-a′ri-an (-â′rĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to discipline. "*Disciplinarian* system." *Milman.*
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Disciplinarians (sense 2). *Obs. or Hist.*
dis′ci-plin-a′ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who disciplines ; one who excels in training, esp. with regard to order and obedience ; one who enforces or upholds rigid discipline ; as, he is a better *disciplinarian* than scholar.
2. [*cap.*] A Puritan or Presbyterian ; — because of alleged adherence to religious or church discipline. *Obs. or Hist.*
dis′ci-plin-a-ry (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-â-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *disciplinarius* flogging : cf. F. *disciplinaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to ecclesiastical discipline or disciplinarians.
2. Of or pertaining to discipline ; intended for discipline ; corrective ; belonging to a course of training or learning.
Those canons . . . were only *disciplinary.* *Bp. Ferne.*
dis′ci-pline (-plĭn), *n.* [F. *discipline*, L. *disciplina*, from *discipulus.* See DISCIPLE.] **1.** The treatment suited to a disciple or learner ; education ; development of the faculties by instruction and exercise ; training, whether physical, mental, or moral.
Wife and children are a kind of *discipline* of humanity. *Bacon.*
2. Training to act in accordance with established rules ; accustoming to systematic and regular action ; drill.
Obey the rules and *discipline* of art. *Dryden.*

dis-cant′. Var. of DESCANT, *v.*
dis′ca-pac′i-tate (dĭs′kȧ-păs′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To incapacitate. *R.*
dis-card′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-car′nate, *a.* [*dis-* + L. *carnatus* fleshy.] Stripped of flesh. *Obs. or R.*
dis-cas′tle, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
di-scat′ter, *v. t.* [ME. *deskateren.*] To scatter. *Obs.*
dis-cede′ (dĭ-sēd′), *v. i.* [L. *discedere ; dis-* + *cedere* to go, give way.] To depart. *Obs.*
dis-ceiv′ous, *a.* [Cf. OF. *deceveux.*] Deceitful. *Obs.*
dis-cence′. † DESCENCE.
dis-cen′cion. † DESCENSION.
discencioun. † DISSENSION.
dis-cend′. † DESCEND.
dis-cen′sion. † DESCENSION.
dis-cent′. † DESCENT.
dis′cep-ta′tor, *n.* [L., an umpire, judge. See DISCEPT.] A debater ; disputant. *Obs.*
di-scep′ter, di-scep′tre. Vars. of DISSCEPTER.
dis-cern′a-ble. Var. of DISCERNIBLE.
dis-cern′ance, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Difference. **b** Discernment.
dis-cernd′. Discerned. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cern′er, *n.* One that discerns.
dis-cern′i-bl. Discernible. *R. Sp.*
dis-cerp′i-ble (dĭ-sûr′pĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discerped. *Obs.* — **dis-cerp′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis-cerp′i-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
dis-cerp′tive (dĭ-sûrp′tĭv), *a.* Tending to separate or disunite parts. *Rare.*
dis-ces′sion (dĭ-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *discessio.*] Departure ; withdrawal ; secession. *Obs.*
disceyve. † DECEIVE.
disch. † DISH.
dis. ch. *Abbr.* *Chess.* Discovered check.
Discharge Bible. See BIBLE, 2.
dis-char′i-ty, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis-chase′, *v. t.* *Eng. Law.* To deprive of status as a chase.
dischevele. † DISHEVEL.
dis-church′, *v. t.* To unchurch. *Obs.*
dis′ci (dĭs′ī), *n.*, *pl.* of DISCUS.
dis-cide′ (dĭ-sīd′), *v. t.* [L. *discidere ; dis-* + *caedere* to cut.] To divide ; to sever. *Obs. or R.*
dis-ci′fer. † DECIPHER.
dis-cif′er-ous (dĭ-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*disc* + *-ferous.*] Bearing disks ; discigerous.
dis-cig′er-ous (dĭ-sĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*disc* + *-gerous.*] = DISCIFEROUS.
dis-cind′ (dĭ-sĭnd′), *v. t.* [L. *discindere.* See DISCISSION.] To part ; divide ; tear asunder. *Obs.*
dis-ci′pher. † DECIPHER.
dis-ci′ple-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
dis-ci′pless, *n.* A female disciple. *Obs.*
dis′ci-plin. Discipline. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **dis′ci-pli′na ar-ca′ni** (dĭs′ĭ-plī′nȧ är-kā′nī), *or* **ar-ca′ni dis′ci-pli′na.** [L.] *Eccl.* See DISCIPLINE OF THE SECRET.
dis′ci-plin-a-ble-ness *n.* See -NESS.
dis′ci-plin-a′ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
dis′ci-plin-a-ri-ly, *adv.* of DISCIPLINARY.
dis′ci-plin-ate, *v. t.* [L. *disciplinatus* instructed.] To instruct ; to discipline. *Obs.* — **dis′ci-plin-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
dis′ci-plin-a′tive, *a.* Disciplinary. *Rare.*
dis′ci-plin-a′to-ry (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-

3. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to order and control; control; habit of obedience.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Rogers.*

4. Correction; chastisement inflicted by way of correction and training; hence, training through suffering.

The *discipline* of the strap. *Addison.*

A sharp *discipline* of half a century had sufficed. *Macaulay.*

5. The subject matter of instruction; a course of study; a branch of knowledge. *Bp. Wilkins.*

6. *Eccl.* The enforcement of methods of correction against one guilty of ecclesiastical offenses; reformatory or penal action toward a church member.

7. *R. C. Ch.* Self-inflicted and voluntary corporal punishment; specif., a penitential scourge.

8. *Eccl.* A system of essential rules and duties; as, the Roman Catholic or Anglican *discipline*.

Syn. — Instruction, training, culture; correction, chastisement, punishment. See EDUCATION.

discipline of the secret [L. *disciplina arcani* or *arcani disciplina*], *Eccl. Hist.*, the practice, which prevailed for a time (esp. the 3d, 4th, and 5th centuries) in the early church, of gradually initiating neophytes into the more important Christian rites, etc., and of secrecy in speaking of them.

dis′ci-pline (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn), *v. t.*; DIS′CI-PLINED (-plĭnd); DIS′CI-PLIN-ING. [Cf. LL. *disciplinare* to flog, and F. *discipliner* to discipline.] **1.** To educate; to develop by instruction and exercise; to train.

2. To accustom to regular and systematic action; to bring under control so as to act systematically; to train to act together under orders; to teach subordination to; to form a habit of obedience in; to drill.

Ill armed, and worse *disciplined*. *Clarendon.*

His mind . . . imperfectly *disciplined* by nature. *Macaulay.*

3. To improve by corrective and penal methods; to chastise; to correct.

Has he *disciplined* Aufidius soundly? *Shak.*

4. To inflict ecclesiastical censures and penalties upon.

Syn. — Train, form, teach, instruct, bring up; regulate, correct, chasten, chastise, punish.

dis-cip′u-lar (dĭ-sĭp′ū-lȧr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a disciple; as, *discipular* patience. *H. Morley.*

dis-cis′sion (dĭ-sĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *discissio*, *-onis*, fr. *discindere*, *discissus*; *dis-* + *scindere* to cut, split.] An incision; a cutting asunder. *Rare.*

dis-claim′ (dĭs-klām′), *v. i.*; DIS-CLAIMED′ (-klāmd′); DIS-CLAIM′ING. [AF. *desclamer*. See DIS-; CLAIM.] **1.** *Law.* To renounce or repudiate a legal claim; to make a disclaimer; — formerly with *in*, *out of*, and *from*. "Originally said in reference to the renunciation of the claim of feudal lordship or tenancy by the lord or tenant respectively." *Oxf. E. D.*

2. To disavow or renounce all part or share (*in*); to make public renunciation or dissent (*from*). *Obs.* "You cowardly rascal, Nature *disclaims* in thee." *Shak.*

3. To cry out or declaim; — with *against*. *Obs.*

dis-claim′, *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To renounce a legal claim to; to deny or repudiate any interest in or connection with.

I am not Sir Robert's son.
I have *disclaimed* Sir Robert, and my land,
Legitimation, name, and all are gone. *Shak.*

2. To deny or disavow any connection with or responsibility for; to deny ownership or authorship of; to repudiate; to disown; as, he *disclaimed* the letters.

3. To deny the right or authority of; to refuse to admit; to disallow; to renounce.

He *disclaims* the authority of Jesus. *Farmer.*

4. To deny, as a claim; to refuse.

The payment was irregularly made, if not *disclaimed*. *Milman.*

5. *Her.* To denounce or "make infamous by proclamation" (a person who bore arms illegitimately or who usurped the title of Esquire or Gentleman); also, to disavow (one's self) as to such a right or title.

Syn. — Disown, disavow, renounce, repudiate.

dis-claim′ant (dĭs-klām′ănt), *n.* *Patent Law.* One who makes a disclaimer.

dis-claim′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who disclaims.

dis-claim′er, *n.* [AF. *desclamer*, inf. used as n.] Act of disclaiming; specif.: **a** *Law.* A denial or disavowal of claim, orig. in reference to the feudal relationship, esp. on the part of the tenant, later in various connections, as in pleading where a defendant denies any interest in or claim to the subject of the action; renunciation of a title, claim, interest, estate, or trust; relinquishment, waiver of, or formal refusal to accept, an interest or estate. **b** *Patent Law.* (1) A writing by which, when a patentee, by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, has claimed more than he had a right to claim as new, he, his heirs, or assigns disclaim such parts as they choose not to claim or to hold under the patent. (2) A clause or writing in an original or reissue application referring to matter shown or described but to which the disclaimant does not choose to claim title, or one made to avoid the continuation of an interference. **c** A public disavowal, as of pretensions, claims, opinions, or the like; repudiation. **d** *Her.* A proclamation by a herald as to the illegitimacy of a person's right to bear arms or the like. See DISCLAIM, *v. t.*, 5.

dis′cla-ma′tion (dĭs′klȧ-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* Act of a tenant or vassal who disclaims. See DISCLAIM, *v. i.*, 1.

2. Disavowal or renunciation; disclaimer. *Bp. Hall.*

dis-clam′a-to-ry (dĭs-klăm′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the character of a disclamation. *Rare.*

dis-close′ (dĭs-klōz′), *n.* Disclosure. *Obs.* *Shak.*

dis-close′, *a.* [OF. *desclos*, p. p.] Disclosed. *Obs.*

dis-close′ (-klōz′), *v. t.*; DIS-CLOSED′ (-klōzd′); DIS-CLOS′ING (-klōz′ĭng). [ME. *desclosen*, *disclosen*, fr. *disclos*, *desclos*, not shut in, open, OF. *desclos*, p. p. of *desclore* to open, F. *déclore*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *clore* to shut, fr. L. *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE; cf. DISCLUSION.] **1.** To unclose; to open; esp., of eggs, to hatch. *Obs.*

The ostrich layeth her eggs under the sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

2. To remove a cover or envelope from; to set free from inclosure; to uncover.

The shells being broken, . . . the stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Woodward.*

3. To lay open or expose to view; to cause to appear; to bring to light; to reveal; discover; expose; as, events have *disclosed* his designs.

If I *disclose* my passion,
Our friendship 's at an end. *Addison.*

Her lively looks a sprightly mind *disclose*. *Pope.*

Syn. — Uncover, unveil, divulge, tell, utter. See REVEAL.

dis-closed′ (dĭs-klōzd′), *p. a.* *Her.* Represented with wings expanded; — applied to doves and other birds not of prey. Cf. DISPLAYED. *Cussans.*

dis-clo′sure (-klō′zhūr), *n.* [See DISCLOSE, *v. t.*; cf. CLOSURE.] **1.** Act of disclosing, uncovering, or revealing; bringing to light; exposure.

He feels it [his secret] beating at his heart, rising to his throat, and demanding *disclosure*. *D. Webster.*

2. That which is disclosed or revealed.

Were the *disclosures* of 1695 forgotten? *Macaulay.*

dis-cloud′ (dĭs-kloud′), *v. t.* To uncloud. *Fuller.*

dis′co- (dĭs′kō-). [See DISK.] A combining form used in zoölogy, biology, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *resemblance to*, *a disk*.

dis-cob′o-lus (dĭs-kŏb′ō-lŭs), **dis-cob′o-los** (-lŏs), *n.* [L. *discobolus*, Gr. δισκοβόλος; δίσκος discus + βαλλειν to throw.] **1.** A discus thrower.

2. [*cap.*] *Gr. Sculpture.* A statue of an athlete about to throw a discus, with the right arm extended backward. The original statue, ascribed to Myron, is lost. The copy in the Vatican Museum, as restored, is as shown in the *Illust.*; the copy in the Palazzo Lancelotti, formerly in the Palazzo Massimi, shows the head turned and looking backward, as it were, toward the discus.

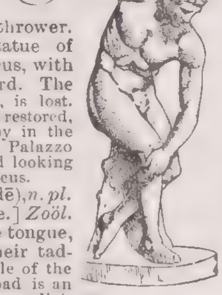

Discobolus.

Dis′co-glos′si-dæ (dĭs′kō-glŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *disco-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A family of toads having a disklike tongue, which cannot be protruded. Their tadpoles have the spiracle in the middle of the thoracic region. The obstetrical toad is an example. — **dis′co-glos′sid** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **dis′co-glos′soid** (-oid), *a.*

dis′coid (dĭs′koid), *a.* [Gr. δισκοειδής quoit-shaped; δίσκος a round plate, quoit + εἶδος form, shape. See DISK.] **1.** Like or resembling a disk or discus; flat and circular; as, a *discoid* body.

2. *Bot.* **a** Resembling, pertaining to, or provided with, a disk. **b** Specif., in composite plants, having a tubular instead of a ligulate corolla. The florets in the yellow center or disk of an oxeye daisy are *discoid*, in distinction from those on the margin bearing white rays, which are called *radiate*. See COMPOSITE, *n.*, *Illust.*

discoid head, *Bot.*, in plants of the composite type, a head in which the florets are all tubular and destitute of rays, as in the tansy. — **d. shell**, *Zoöl.*, a spiral shell whose coils lie in, or nearly in, the same plane, as that of the nautilus.

dis′coid, *n.* Anything having the form of a discus or disk.

dis-coi′dal (dĭs-koi′dăl), *a.* Disk-shaped; discoid or forming a discoid; as, a *discoidal* ring.

discoidal cleavage, *Embryol.*, discoblastic segmentation. — **d. placenta**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* See PLACENTA, 1.

dis′co-lith (dĭs′kō-lĭth), *n.* [*disco-* + *-lith*.] *Geol.* A discoidal coccolith.

dis-col′or, dis-col′our (dĭs-kŭl′ẽr), *a.* [L. *discolor* of another color, of different colors: cf. F. *discolore*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** Of two or more colors. **b** Of different color from the surrounding or adjacent parts. *Rare.*

dis-col′or, dis-col′our (dĭs-kŭl′ẽr), *v. t.*; DIS-COL′ORED or -OURED (-ẽrd); DIS-COL′OR-ING or -OUR-ING. [ME. *descolouren*, OF. *descolorer*, F. *décolorer*, fr. L. *dis-* + *colorare*, *coloratum*, to color, *color* color. See COLOR.] **1.** To alter the natural hue or color of, esp. for the worse; to change to a different color; to stain; tinge; as, a drop of wine will *discolor* water; silver is *discolored* by sea water.

2. To alter the true complexion or appearance of.

To *discolor* all your ideas. *Watts.*

3. To make of different colors. *Obs.*

dis-col′or-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of discoloring, or state of being discolored; alteration of hue or appearance.

2. A discolored spot; a stain. *Arbuthnot.*

dis-col′ored, dis-col′oured (dĭs-kŭl′ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Altered in color; stained.

2. [L. *discolor*.] Variegated; of divers colors. *Rare.*

3. Without colors. *Obs.* *Jonson.*

4. Differently colored (from something else). *Obs. & R.*

dis-col′or-ment, dis-col′our-ment (-ẽr-mĕnt), *n.* Discoloration.

Dis′co-me-du′sæ (dĭs′kō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *disco-* + *medusa*.] *Zoöl.* An order of Scyphozoa, having a flattened umbrella in the form of an inverted saucer, and at least eight tentaculocysts. They develop directly from the egg without alternation of generations, or develop with the intervention of a scyphula form, which divides transversely, producing individuals of the medusa form. This is the largest group of the Scyphozoa, and includes the majority of the common large jellyfishes. (See JELLYFISH.) The term has also been used in a wider sense, as more or less nearly equivalent to *Scyphomedusæ*. — **dis′co-me-du′san** (-săn), *a.* & *n.* — **dis′co-me-du′soid** (-soid), *a.*

dis-com′fit (dĭs-kŭm′fĭt), *v. t.*; DIS-COM′FIT-ED; DIS-COM′FIT-ING. [OF. *desconfit*, p. p. of *desconfire*, F. *déconfire*; fr. L. *dis-* + *conficere* to make ready, prepare, bring about. See COMFIT, FACT.] **1.** To scatter in fight; to put to rout; to defeat. *Archaic.*

And his proud foes *discomfit* in victorious field. *Spenser.*

2. To break up and frustrate the plans of; to balk; to throw into perplexity and dejection; to disconcert.

Well, go with me and be not so *discomfited*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Defeat, overthrow, overpower, vanquish, conquer, baffle, disconcert, confuse. See EMBARRASS.

dis-com′fit, *n.* Rout; overthrow; discomfiture. *Obs.*

Such a *discomfit* as shall quite despoil him. *Milton.*

dis-com′fi-ture (-fĭ-tūr), *n.* [OF. *desconfiture*, F. *déconfiture*. See DISCOMFIT, *v. t.*; cf. COMFITURE.] Act of discomfiting, or state of being discomfited; rout; overthrow; defeat; frustration; confusion and disappointment.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 20.

A hope destined to end . . . in *discomfiture*. *Macaulay.*

dis-com′fort (dĭs-kŭm′fẽrt), *v. t.*; DIS-COM′FORT-ED; DIS-COM′FORT-ING. [OF. *desconforter*, F. *déconforter*, to discourage; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conforter*. See COMFORT.] **1.** To discourage; deject; grieve; dismay. *Obs.*

His funerals shall not be in our camp,
Lest it *discomfort* us. *Shak.*

2. To destroy or disturb the comfort of; to deprive of quiet enjoyment; to make uneasy; to pain; as, a smoky chimney *discomforts* a family.

dis-com′fort, *n.* [OF. *desconfort*, F. *déconfort*. See DISCOMFORT, *v. t.*] **1.** Discouragement. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. Want of comfort; uncomfortable condition; uneasiness, mental or physical; pain; distress; sorrow. "An age of spiritual *discomfort*." *M. Arnold.*

3. That which causes distress or uncomfortableness.

dis-com′fort-a-ble (-fẽr-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *desconfortable*.] **1.** Causing discomfort. *Obs.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Not affording comfort; uncomfortable; comfortless.

A labyrinth of little *discomfortable* garrets. *Thackeray.*

3. Feeling discomfort; uncomfortable; uneasy.

A *discomfortable* collection of human beings. *Kinglake.*

4. Refusing comfort; inconsolable. *Obs. & R.*

— **dis-com′fort-a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.* — **dis-com′fort-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis′com-mend′ (dĭs′kŏ-mĕnd′), *v. t.* **1.** To mention with disapprobation; to blame; disapprove; — the opposite of *commend*. *Rare.* *Spenser.*

2. To expose to censure or ill favor; to put out of the good graces of any one; — the opposite of *recommend*.

A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry. *Pepys.*

dis′com-mend′a-ble (-mĕn′dȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving disapprobation, blame, or unfavorable comment. — **dis′com-mend′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis′com-mend′a-bly**, *adv.*

dis-com′men-da′tion (dĭs-kŏm′ĕn-dā′shŭn), *n.* Blame; censure; reproach; dispraise.

dis-com′mo-date (dĭs-kŏm′ō-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *commodatus*, p. p. of *commodare* to make fit or suitable, fr. *commodus* fit, commodious. See COMMODIOUS; cf. DISCOMMODE.] To discommode. *Obs.*

dis′com-mode′ (dĭs′kŏ-mōd′), *v. t.*; DIS′COM-MOD′ED (-mōd′ĕd); DIS′COM-MOD′ING (-mōd′ĭng). [See DISCOMMODATE.] To put to inconvenience; incommode; molest; trouble.

dis′com-mo′di-ous (-mō′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome; incommodious. *Spenser.* — **dis′com-mo′di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′com-mo′di-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*

dis′com-mod′i-ty (dĭs′kŏ-mŏd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Disadvantageousness; inconvenience. *Lamb.*

2. Disadvantage; inconvenience; something injurious; specif., *Econ.*, any substance or action that possesses disutility, that is, anything that it is desired to avoid or get rid of (*Jevons*); — the opposite of *commodity*.

dis-com′mon (dĭs-kŏm′ŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To exclude or banish from a community of interest; specif., to deprive of citizenship or of church fellowship. *Obs.*

2. *Eng. Univ.* **a** To forbid (a tradesman) to deal with undergraduates. **b** To deprive of the right to commons.

3. *Law.* **a** To deprive of the right of common, as of pasture. **b** To deprive of commonable quality, as lands by inclosing them.

dis′com-mu′ni-ty (dĭs′kŏ-mū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* A lack of common possessions, properties, or relationship.

dis′com-pose′ (dĭs′kŏm-pōz′), *v. t.*; DIS′COM-POSED′ (-pōzd′); DIS′COM-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [*dis-* + *compose*: cf. OF. *descomposer*, F. *décomposer*.] **1.** To throw into disorder; to destroy the composure or equanimity of; to agitate.

Opposition . . . *discomposeth* the mind's serenity. *Glanvill.*

2. To disarrange; to disorder; to break up.

Or *discomposed* the headdress of a prude. *Pope.*

3. To put out of place or service; to discharge; to displace; also, to derange the health of. *Obs.*

Syn. — Derange, unsettle, disturb, disconcert, ruffle, fret.

dis′com-posed′ (-pōzd′), *p. a.* Disordered; disturbed; disquieted. — **dis′com-pos′ed-ly** (-pōz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **dis′com-pos′ed-ness**, *n.*

dis′com-po′sure (-pō′zhūr), *n.* **1.** State of being discomposed; disturbance; disorder; agitation; perturbation.

No *discomposure* stirred her features. *Akenside.*

2. Discordance; disagreement of parts. *Obs.* *Boyle.*

3. Indisposition in health. *Obs.*

dis′co-my-cete′ (dĭs′kō-mī-sēt′), *n.*; *pl.* -MYCETES (-sētz′). [NL.; *disco-* + *-mycetes*.] *Bot.* Any ascomycetous fungus in which the fruit body, or ascocarp, is disk-shaped, as in the Pezizales. This group is sometimes separated as a distinct class, **Dis′co-my-ce′tes** (-mī-sē′tēz). — **dis′co-my-ce′tous** (-sē′tŭs), *a.*

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dis′ci-pli-na-to′ry (. . . ā′tō-rĭ; -plī′nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *disciplinatorius*.] Disciplinary.

dis′ci-plin-er, *n.* One who disciplines: specif. [*cap.*], a Disciplinarian (sense 2).

dis-cir′cum-spec′tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b. [*Obs.*

dis-claim′, *n.* Disclamation.

dis-claimd′. Disclaimed. *R. Sp.*

dis-clame′. ✝ DISCLAIM.

dis-clan′der, *n.* [ME. *disclaundre*, for *sclandre*, *esclandre*. See SLANDER.] *Obs.* **1.** Slander. **2.** Contumely; opprobrium.

dis-clan′der, *v. t.* To slander; to disgrace. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

dis-clan′der-ous, *a.* Slanderous.

dis-cloak′, *v. t.* To uncloak. *Obs.*

dis-clois′ter, *v.* To uncloister.

dis-close′, *v. i.* To unclose; to open; to come to light. *Obs.*

dis-clos′er (dĭs-klōz′ẽr), *n.* One who discloses.

dis-clo′sive (dĭs-klō′sĭv), *a.* Tending to disclose. *Rare.*

dis-clothe′, *v. t.* To disapparel. *Obs.*

dis-clout′, *v. t.* To take out of a clout. *Obs.*

dis-cloze′. Disclose. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-clo′zure. Disclosure. *R. Sp.*

dis-clu′sion (dĭs-klōō′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *disclusio*, fr. *discludere*, *disclusum*, to separate. Cf. DISCLOSE.] Separation. *Obs.*

dis-coach′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-coast′, *v. i.* [*dis-* + *coast*: cf. It. *discostare* to remove.] To quit the coast (side) of anything; to depart. *Obs.*

dis′co-blas′tic, *a.* [*disco-* + *-blastic*.] *Embryol.* Designating, or exhibiting, a form of segmentation occurring in meroblastic eggs, which produces a disklike blastoderm, as in the eggs of teleost fishes.

dis′co-blas′tu-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* The blastula derived from a discoblastic egg.

dis′co-carp, **dis′co-car′pi-um**, *n.* [*disco-* + *-carp*.] *Bot.* **a** = HYPANTHIUM. **b** = ASCOMA. — **dis′co-car′pous**, *a.* [CELL.

dis′co-cel′lu-lar, *a.* See DISCAL

dis′co-ceph′a-lous, *a.* [*disco-* + *cephalous*.] *Zoöl.* Having a suckerlike organ on the head.

dis′co-cyt′u-la, *n.* [NL.; *disco-* + *cytula*.] *Embryol.* The cytula of a discoblastic egg. *Obs.*

dis′co-dac′tyl-ous, *a.* [*disco-* + *dactylous*.] *Zoöl.* Having sucking disks on the toes, as the tree frogs. — **dis′co-dac′tyl**, *a.* & *n.*

dis′co-gas′tru-la, *n.* [NL.; *disco-* + *gastrula*.] *Embryol.* A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg [*Obs.*

dis′co-her′ent, *a.* Incoherent.

Dis-coi′de-a (dĭs-koi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *disco-* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* = DISCOPLACENTALIA.

Dis-coi′de-æ (-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Disconanthæ.

dis-col′or, dis-col′our, *n.* Change of color; stain. *Rare.*

dis-col′or-ate, *v. t.* To discolor. *Rare.*

dis-col′or-ate, *a.* = DISCOLOR, *a.*, b. *Rare.*

dis-col′ored-ness, dis-col′oured-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dis-col′our, dis-col′oured, etc. See DISCOLOR, DISCOLORED, etc.

dis-col′our-a′tion. Var. of DISCOLORATION.

dis-com′fit, *a.* Discomfited; overthrown. *Obs.*

dis-com′fit-er, *n.* One that discomfits.

dis-com′fort-ing-ly, *adv.* of *discomforting*, p. pr. See -LY.

dis′com-mend′er, *n.* One who discommends. [2 a. *Obs.*

dis′com-mis′sion, *v. t.* See DIS-,

dis-com′mons, *v. t.* = DISCOMMON, *v. t.*, 2.

dis′com-mune′, *v. t.* **1.** To exclude from community of interests. *Obs.* **2.** = DISCOMMON, 2 a.

dis′com-mu′nion, *n.* Exclusion from communion. *Obs.*

dis′co-mo-ner′u-la, *n.* Monerula stage of a discoblastic egg. *Obs.*

dis′co-mor′u-la, *n.* [NL.; *disco-* + *morula*.] *Embryol.* A morula derived from a discoblastic egg. [panied. *Obs.*

dis-com′pa-nied, *a.* Unaccom-

dis′com-plex′ion, *v. t.* To change the complexion or hue of. *Obs.*

dis′com-pli′ance, *n.* Noncompliance. *Rare.*

dis′com-pos′ing-ly, *adv.* of *discomposing*, p. pr. See -LY.

dis-com′po-si′tion (dĭs-kŏm′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Discomposure. *Obs.*

discompt. ✝ DISCOUNT.

Dis′co-nan′thæ (dĭs′kō-năn′thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DISK; -ANTHOUS.] *Zoöl.* A division of

dis′con-cert′ (dĭs′kŏn-sûrt′), *v. t.*; DIS′CON-CERT′ED; DIS′-CON-CERT′ING. [*dis-* + *concert*: cf. F. *déconcerter*.] **1.** To break up the harmonious progress of; to throw into disorder or confusion; as, to *disconcert* one's plans.
2. To confuse the faculties of; to disturb the composure of; to discompose; abash.
The embrace *disconcerted* the daughter-in-law. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — Confuse, disturb, unbalance, defeat, frustrate, thwart. See EMBARRASS.

dis-con′cert (dĭs-kŏn′sûrt), *n.* Want of concert; disagreement. *Now Rare.* *Sir W. Temple.*

dis′con-cert′ed (dĭs′kŏn-sûr′tĕd), *p. a.* Disturbed; ruffled. — **dis′con-cert′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′con-cert′ed-ness**, *n.*

dis′con-cer′tion (-sûr′shŭn), *n.* Act of disconcerting, or state of being disconcerted; discomposure; perturbation.

dis′con-cert′ment (-sûrt′mĕnt), *n.* Disconcertion.

dis′con-form′a-ble (-fôr′mȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conformable.

dis′con-form′i-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of conformity or correspondence; disagreement; — often with *to*, *with*.
Those . . . in some *disconformity* to ourselves *Milton.*

dis′con-nect′ (dĭs′kŏ-nĕkt′), *v. t.*; DIS′CON-NECT′ED; DIS′CON-NECT′ING. To undo or dissolve the union or connection of; to disunite; sever; separate.
The commonwealth itself would . . . be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality. *Burke.*

dis′con-nect′ed (-nĕk′tĕd), *p. a.* Disjoined; not connected.
Syn. — Rambling, desultory, disjointed, broken, scattered.
— **dis′con-nect′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′con-nect′ed-ness**, *n.*

dis′con-nect′er (-nĕk′tẽr), *n.* One that disconnects; specif., *Plumbing*, a disconnecting trap between a sewer and a house drainage system.

dis′con-nec′tion, dis′con-nex′ion (-nĕk′shŭn), *n.* Act of disconnecting, or state of being disconnected; separation.

dis′con-nec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* That disconnects; disjunctive. — **dis′con-nec′tive-ness**, *n.*

dis′con-nec′tor (-tẽr), *n.* A disconnecter; specif., *Elec.*, a device for breaking a circuit, as for disconnecting a motor.

dis-con′so-late (dĭs-kŏn′sō-lāt), *a.* [LL. *disconsolatus*; L. *dis-* + *consolatus*, p. p. of *consolari* to console. See CONSOLE, *v. t.*] **1.** Destitute of consolation; deeply dejected and dispirited; hopelessly sad; comfortless; filled with grief; as, a bereaved and *disconsolate* parent.
Dropping wet, *disconsolate* and wan. *Dryden.*
2. Inspiring dejection; saddening; cheerless; as, the *disconsolate* darkness of the winter nights. *Ray.*
Syn. — Forlorn, melancholy, sorrowful, desolate, woeful, hopeless, gloomy.
— **dis-con′so-late-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-con′so-late-ness**, *n.*

dis-con′so-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, disconsolate. *Obs.* *Sterne.*

dis-con′so-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* State of being disconsolate.

dis′con-tent′ (dĭs′kŏn-tĕnt′), *a.* Not content; discontented; dissatisfied; displeased. *Jer. Taylor.*

dis′con-tent′, *n.* **1.** Want of content; uneasiness and inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction; disquiet; displeasure.
Now is the winter of our *discontent*
Made glorious summer by this sun of York. *Shak.*
2. A discontented person; a malcontent. *Rare.*
Thus was the Scotch nation full of *discontents* *Fuller.*
Syn. — See DISSATISFACTION.

dis′con-tent′, *v. t.*; DIS′CON-TENT′ED; DIS′CON-TENT′ING. To deprive of content; to dissatisfy; displease.

dis′con-tent′ed (dĭs′kŏn-tĕn′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* Dissatisfied; uneasy in mind; malcontent.
And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was *discontented*, gathered themselves unto him. *1 Sam.* xxii. 2.
— **dis′con-tent′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′con-tent′ed-ness**, *n.*

dis′con-tent′ing, *p. a.* **1.** Discontented. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. Causing discontent; dissatisfying; displeasing. *Milton.*

dis′con-tent′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State, fact, or feeling of being discontented; uneasiness; inquietude; displeasure.
2. A grievance; a cause of discontent. *Obs.*

dis′con-tin′u-ance (dĭs′kŏn-tĭn′ū-ăns), *n.* [AF.] **1.** Act of discontinuing, or state of being discontinued; want of continued connection or continuity of parts; breaking off; cessation; interruption; as, a *discontinuance* of conversation; *discontinuance* of a highway or of travel.
2. Temporary absence. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* **a** A breaking off or interruption of an estate, which happened when an alienation was made by a tenant in tail, or other tenant, seized in right of another, of a larger estate than the tenant was entitled to, whereby the party ousted or injured was driven to his real action, and could not enter. This effect of such alienation is now obviated by statute in both England and the United States. **b** In practice, the termination of an action by the failure of the plaintiff to properly continue it or by the entry of a discontinuing order on his motion; — usually distinguished from a *dismissal*. **c** In pleading, the interruption, of the proceedings in an action, which follows where a party does not answer all the material allegations of the previous pleading and the opposite party fails to take judgment for the part unanswered.
Syn. — Cessation, intermission, discontinuation, separation, disunion, disjunction, disruption, break.

dis′con-tin′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *discontinuation*.] Breach or interruption of continuity; separation of parts in a connected series; discontinuance.

dis′con-tin′ue (-tĭn′ū), *v. t.*; DIS′CON-TIN′UED (-ūd); DIS′-CON-TIN′U-ING. [Cf. F. *discontinuer*.] **1.** To interrupt the continuance of; to intermit, as a practice or habit; to put an end to; to cause to cease; to cease using; to give up; to stop; to leave off; as, to *discontinue* a newspaper.
Set up their conventicles again, which had been *discontinued*. *Bp. Burnet.*
2. To disrupt; to sunder. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* To abandon or terminate (an action or proceeding) by a discontinuance (which see).

dis′con-tin′ue (dĭs′kŏn-tĭn′ū), *v. i.* **1.** To lose continuity; to cease to continue; to be disrupted or broken off. *Bacon.*
2. To be separated or severed; to part.
Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage. *Jer.* xvii. 4.

dis′con-tin′u-er (-tĭn′ū-ẽr), *n.* One who discontinues, or breaks off or away; *Obs.*, an absentee.

dis-con′ti-nu′i-ty (dĭs-kŏn′tĭ-nū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Want of continuity or cohesion; disunion of parts.
2. A break in continuity; a gap.
3. *Math.* A point, or value of the argument, at which a function ceases to be continuous.

dis′con-tin′u-ous (dĭs′kŏn-tĭn′ū-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Causing discontinuity; gaping. "*Discontinuous* wound." *Milton.*
2. Not continuous; interrupted; broken off.
discontinuous easement. *Law.* See EASEMENT. — **d. function**, *Math.*, a function that is not continuous for certain values, or between certain values of the variable. The discontinuity may, for example, consist of an abrupt change in the value of the function, or in its law of variation, or the function may become imaginary. — **d. group**, *Math.*, a group no one of whose parameters admits of continuous variation. A group may be *properly* or *improperly discontinuous*. — **d. series**, *Math.*, a series in which the sum of the terms represents one function of the variable for one interval of its value, and another function for another interval. — **d. variation**, *Evolution*, abrupt variation in which there are few or no intermediate forms; mutation.
— **dis′con-tin′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′con-tin′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

dis′con-ven′ience (-vĕn′yĕns), *v. t.* To inconvenience. *Dial.*

dis′con-ven′ience, *n.* [L. *disconvenientia*.] **1.** Unsuitableness; unfitness; incongruity. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
2. Inconvenience; disadvantage. *Obs. or Dial.*

Dis-coph′o-ra (dĭs-kŏf′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *disco-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A group of jellyfishes, to which various ranks and limits have been assigned. In a narrow sense it is a synonym of *Discomedusæ*; in wider senses it is more or less nearly equivalent to *Scyphomedusæ*.
2. = HIRUDINEA.
— **dis-coph′o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **dis′co-phore** (dĭs′kō-fōr), *n.* *Rare.*

dis-coph′o-rous (dĭs-kŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*disco-* + *-phorous*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Bearing a disk or disklike structure. **b** Of or pertaining to the Discophora.

dis′co-pla-cen′ta (dĭs′kō-plȧ-sĕn′tȧ), *n.* [NL.; *disco-* + *placenta*.] *Zoöl.* A discoidal placenta. The mammals having such a placenta have been termed **Dis′co-pla′cen-ta′li-a** (-plā′sĕn-tā′lĭ-ȧ). — **dis′co-pla-cen′tal** (-plȧ-sĕn′tăl), *a.* — **dis′co-pla′cen-ta′li-an** (-plā′sĕn-tā′lĭ-ăn), *a.*

dis′cord (dĭs′kôrd), *n.* [ME. *discord*, *descord*, OF. *discord*, better *descort*, F. *discord*, fr. OF. *descorder*, *discorder*, F. *discorder*, to discord; cf. F. *discorde*, OF. also *descorde*, discord, fr. L. *discordia*. See DISCORD, *v. i.*] **1.** Want of concord or agreement; absence of unity or harmony in sentiment or action; variance leading to contention and strife; disagreement; — applied to persons, things, thoughts, feelings, purposes.
Peace to arise out of universal *discord*. *Burke*
2. *Music.* **a** Want of concord or harmony. **b** A combination of musical sounds which strikes the ear harshly, owing to the incommensurability of their vibrations; also, sometimes, the interval between two discordant notes, or a discordant note. *Discord* and *dissonance* both denote the sounding together of tones that are only remotely commensurable in their rates of vibration. A *dissonance* is properly such a combination between tones of a regular scale, being simply a chord of less simple ratio than a *consonance*, and as "prepared" and resolved is regularly used in music. The term *discord* is better restricted to a jarring combination, either an unprepared dissonance, or an effect of false intonation or tuning.
3. A harsh or confused noise; an uproar.
Syn. — Variance, difference, opposition, clashing, dissension, contention, strife, disagreement, dissonance.

dis-cord′ (dĭs-kôrd′), *v. i.* [ME. *discorden*, *descorden*, fr. OF. *descorder*, F. *discorder*, L. *discordare*, fr. *discors*, *-cordis*, discordant; *dis-* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart. See HEART.] To disagree; to be discordant; to jar; clash.

dis-cord′ance (dĭs-kôr′dăns), **dis-cord′an-cy** (-dăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** [F. *discordance*, OF. *descordance*.] State or quality of being discordant; disagreement; inconsistency.
There will arise a thousand *discordances* of opinion. *I. Taylor.*
2. A discord of sounds.

dis-cord′ant (-dănt), *a.* [ME. *discordant*, *descordaunt*, OF. *descordant*, *discordant*, F. *discordant*, p. pr. of *discorder*, OF. also *descorder*. See DISCORD, *v. i.*] **1.** Disagreeing; incongruous; being at variance; quarrelsome; clashing; opposing; not harmonious.
The *discordant* elements out of which the emperor had compounded his realm did not coalesce. *Motley.*
2. [See DISCORD, *n.*, 2.] *Music.* Not in harmony or concord; harsh; jarring; as, *discordant* notes or sounds.
For still their music seemed to start
Discordant echoes in each heart. *Longfellow.*
3. *Geol.* Lacking conformity in direction of bedding, either as in true unconformity, or as caused by a fault; — said of strata.
Syn. — Disagreeing, incongruous, contradictory, repugnant, opposite, contrary, inconsistent, harsh, jarring, irreconcilable. See DISSONANT.
— **dis-cord′ant-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cord′ant-ness**, *n.*

dis-cor′po-rate (dĭs-kôr′pō-rāt), *v. t.*; -COR′PO-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -COR′PO-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). **1.** To deprive of the character or privileges of a corporation.
2. To dissociate; to separate.

dis′count (dĭs′kount; dĭs-kount′; 277), *v. t.*; DIS′COUNT-ED; DIS′COUNT-ING. [OF. *desconter*, *descompter*, to deduct, F. *décompter*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conter*, *compter*. See COUNT, *v.*] **1.** To deduct from an account, debt, charge, or the like; to make an abatement of; as, to *discount* a per cent of a bill for early payment.
2. To lend money upon, deducting the discount or allowance for interest; as, banks *discount* negotiable paper.
Discount only unexceptionable paper. *Walsh.*
3. To take into consideration beforehand; to anticipate and form conclusions concerning (an event); to diminish by anticipation; as, to *discount* the effect of news on the market; to *discount* pain or pleasure.
4. To leave out of account; to disregard.
Of the three opinions (I *discount* Brown's). *Sir W. Hamilton.*
5. To make allowance for exaggeration in (a tale, etc.).
6. *Billiards.* To give a discount to. See DISCOUNT, *n.*, 3.

dis′count (dĭs′kount; dĭs-kount′; 277), *v. i.* To lend, or make a practice of lending, money, abating the discount; as, the banks *discount* for sixty or ninety days.

dis′count (dĭs′kount), *n.* [Cf. F. *décompte*. See DISCOUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of discounting; esp.: **a** A counting off or deduction made from a gross sum on any account whatever; an allowance upon an account, debt, demand, price asked, and the like, usually made in consideration of prompt or cash payment; something taken off or deducted. **b** A deduction made for interest, in advancing money upon, or purchasing, a bill or note not due; payment in advance of interest upon money. In commercial practice the usual discount, called **bank discount**, is the interest at the given rate on the face of the bill or note, from the time of discounting until it becomes due. **Arithmetical**, or **true**, **discount** is the interest which added to a principal (called the *present worth*) will equal the face of the note. The bank discount on $1,000 for one year at 5% is $50; the true discount is $47.62.
2. The rate of interest charged in discounting.
3. *Billiards.* A deduction made from the score of one player for every point made by his opponent; specif., such a deduction of one point, a deduction of two, three, or more points being called *double discount*, *triple discount*, etc.
at a discount, below par, or below the nominal value; hence, *Colloq.*, out of favor; poorly esteemed.

dis-count′a-ble (dĭs-koun′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or suitable to be, discounted; as, certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank.

discount broker. One who makes a business of discounting commercial paper; a bill broker.

discount day. A particular day of the week when a bank discounts bills.

dis-coun′te-nance (dĭs-koun′tē-năns), *v. t.*; DIS-COUN′TE-NANCED (-nănst); DIS-COUN′TE-NANC-ING (-năn-sĭng). [*dis-* + *countenance*: cf. OF. *descontenancer*, F. *décontenancer*.] **1.** To ruffle or discompose the countenance of; to put out of countenance; to put to shame; to abash; disconcert.
How would one look from his majestic brow . . .
Discountenance her despised! *Milton.*
2. To refuse to countenance or approve; to give one's influence against; to discourage by cold treatment.
A town meeting was convened to *discountenance* riot. *Bancroft.*

dis-coun′te-nance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *descontenance*.] **1.** Unfavorable aspect or act; disapprobation; discouragement.
He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*
2. State of being discountenanced; abashment; discomposure. *Obs.*

dis-cour′age (dĭs-kŭr′āj), *v. t.*; -AGED (-ājd); -AG-ING (-ā-jĭng). [*dis-* + *courage*: cf. OF. *descoragier*, F. *décourager*. See COURAGE.] **1.** To lessen the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits of; to deprive of confidence; to deject; as, he was *discouraged* in his undertaking; he need not be *discouraged* from a like attempt; — opposite of *encourage*.
2. To dishearten one with respect to; to discountenance; to seek to check by disfavoring; to deter one from; as, they *discouraged* his efforts.
Syn. — Dishearten, dispirit, depress; dissuade, disfavor.

dis-cour′age, *v. i.* To lose courage or heart. *Obs.*

dis-cour′age, *n.* Lack of courage; discouragement. *Obs.*

dis-cour′age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *descouragement*, F. *découragement*.] **1.** Act of discouraging, or state of being discouraged; depression or weakening of confidence.
2. That which discourages; that which deters, or tends to deter, from an undertaking; a deterrent. "*Discouragements* from vice." *Swift.*

dis-course′ (dĭs-kōrs′; 201), *n.* [L. *discursus* a running to and fro, discourse, fr. *discurrere*, *discursum*, to run to and fro, to discourse; *dis-* + *currere* to run: cf. F. *discours*. See COURSE.] **1.** Course; progression; as, the *discourse* of the sun. *Obs.*
2. The power of the mind to reason or infer by running, as it were, from one fact or reason to another; an exercise or act of this power; reasoning; discursive thought.
Difficult, strange, and harsh to the *discourses* of natural reason. *South.*
He that made us with such large *discourse*. *Shak.*
3. Concatenation or joining of ideas in rational expression, whether mental or verbal.
Our *discourse*, both internal and external, is connected with the higher and imperfectly organized centers. *G. F. Stout.*
4. Conversation; talk.
In their *discourses* after supper. *Shak.*
5. The art and manner of speaking and conversing.
Of excellent breeding, admirable *discourse*. *Shak.*
6. Consecutive speech, either written or unwritten, on a given line of thought; speech; treatise; narrative; dissertation; sermon, etc.; as, a long *discourse* on duty.
7. Dealing; transaction; debate; strife. *Obs.*
8. Familiarity; experience. *Obs.*

dis-course′ (dĭs-kōrs′; 201); *v. i.*; DIS-COURSED′ (-kōrst′); DIS-COURS′ING (-kōr′sĭng). **1.** To think discursively; reason. *Obs.*
2. To express one's self in discourse, esp. oral discourse; to expose one's views; to talk in a continuous or formal manner; to hold forth; to speak; converse.
Bid me *discourse*, I will enchant thine ear. *Shak.*

Siphonophora having a disklike many-chambered float, as the genera *Velella*, *Porpita*, etc.
dis′con-du′cive, *a.* Not conducive. *Rare.*
disconfete. † DISCOMFIT.
dis′con-form′, *a.* Not conformable. *Scot.*
dis′con-form′, *v. i.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′con-gru′i-ty, *n.* Incongruity.
dis′con-nex′ion. Var. of DISCONNECTION.
dis-con′se-crate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′con-sent′, *v. i.* To refuse to consent; dissent. *Obs.*
dis′con-sid′er, *v. t.* To bring into disrepute. *Rare.*
dis′con-sid′er-a′tion, *n.* Disrepute. *Rare.*
dis-con′so-la-cy (dĭs-kŏn′sō-lȧ-sĭ), *n.* Disconsolation. *Obs.*
dis-con′so-nant, *a.* See DIS-, 2 c. — **dis-con′so-nan-cy**, *n.*
dis-con′ten-ta′tion, *n.* Discontent. *Obs.*
dis′con-tent′ful, *a.* Full of discontent. *Rare.*
dis′con-ten′tive, *a.* Discontenting. *Rare.*
dis′con-tig′u-ous, *a.* Not contiguous.
dis′con-tin′u-a-ble, *a.* Admitting being discontinued. *Rare.*
dis′con-tin′u-al, *a.* Discontinuous; also, discontinued. *Obs.*
dis′con-tin′u-ee′ (dĭs′kŏn-tĭn-ū-ē′), *n.* *Law.* Grantee of an estate to the discontinuance of the remainder man or heir in tail.
dis′con-tin′u-or (-ôr), *n.* *Law.* Grantor of an estate to the discontinuance of another's estate.
dis-con′u-la (dĭs-kŏn′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. δίσκος disk.] *Zoöl.* An eight-rayed larval stage of one of the Disconanthæ.
dis′con-ven′ien-cy (dĭs′kŏn-vēn′yĕn-sĭ), *n.* Disconvenience. *Obs.*
dis′con-ven′ient (-yĕnt), *a.* Not congruous; unsuitable; inconvenient. *Obs. or Scot.*
dis′con-ven′ti-cle, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′co-po′di-um, *n.* [NL.; *disco-* + *-podium*.] *Bot.* A disk-shaped receptacle.
dis′cord, *a.* [Cf. OF. *descort*.] Discordant. *Obs.*
dis-cord′a-ble, *a.* [OF. *descordable*.] Producing, or marked by, discord; discordant. *Obs.*
dis-cord′ed, *a.* At variance; unfriendly. *Obs.*
dis-cord′er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *discordeor*.] One who quarrels or makes discord. *Obs.*
dis-cord′ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*
Dis-cor′di-a (dĭs-kôr′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Strife; Discord; — regarded as a goddess by the Romans.
dis′cord-ous, *a.* Full of discord; discordant. *Obs.*
dis-cor′po-rate, *a.* Discorporated.
dis-cor′re-spond′ent, *a.* Incongruous. *Rare.*
dis-cost′. † DISCOAST.
dis-cos′tate, *a.* *Bot.* Having radiating ribs; — said of leaves.
dis-coun′sel, *v. t.* [OF. *desconseillier*.] To dissuade; to disadvise. *Obs.*
dis-count′, *v. t.* To reckon (sheets of a book) separately at different presses. *Obs. & R.*
dis-coun′te-nanc-er (dĭs-koun′tē-năn-sẽr), *n.* One who discountenances.
dis′count-er (dĭs′koun-tẽr; dĭs-koun′tẽr), *n.* One who discounts.
dis-cou′ple (dĭs-kŭp′'l), *v. t.* See DIS-, 1.
dis-cour′. † DISCOVER.
dis-cour′age-a-ble (dĭs-kŭr′āj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-cour′ag-er (-ā-jẽr), *n.* One that discourages.
dis-cour′ag-ing (-ā-jĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DISCOURAGE. — **dis-cour′ag-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cour′ag-ing-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
dis-coure′. † DISCOVER.
dis-cour′sa-tive, *a.* Discoursive. *Obs.*

dis-course′ (dĭs-kōrs′; 201), *v. t.* **1.** To treat of; to expose or set forth in language; to narrate; tell; discuss. *Archaic.*

The life of William Tyndale . . . is sufficiently and at large *discoursed* in the book. *Foxe.*

2. To utter or give forth.

It will *discourse* most eloquent music. *Shak.*

3. To talk to; to confer with; to converse with. *Obs.*

dis-cours′er (-kōr′sẽr), *n.* One who discourses; a narrator, a speaker, or the author of a treatise or dissertation.

In his conversation he was the most clear *discourser.* *Milward.*

dis-cour′sive (dĭs-kōr′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. DISCURSIVE.] *Obs.* **1.** Discursive; characterized by reason or reasoning.

2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

Interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes. *Dryden.*

3. Inclined to converse; conversable; communicative. — **dis-cour′sive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **dis-cour′sive-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

dis-cour′te-ous (dĭs-kûr′tē-ŭs; -kōrt′yŭs; *see* COURTEOUS, 277), *a.* [*dis-* + *courteous:* cf. OF. *discortois.*] Uncivil; rude; wanting in courtesy or good manners. — **dis-cour′te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cour′te-ous-ness**, *n.*

dis-cour′te-sy (dĭs-kûr′tē-sĭ), *n.* [*dis-* + *courtesy:* cf. OF. *descourtoisie.*] Rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners; incivility.

Be calm in arguing: for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy.* *Herbert.*

dis-cov′er (dĭs-kŭv′ẽr), *v. t.*; DIS-COV′ERED (-ẽrd); DIS-COV′ER-ING. [ME. *discoveren, discuren, descuren,* OF. *descovrir, descouvrir,* F. *découvrir*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *couvrir* to cover. See COVER.] **1.** To uncover; to remove or lift (any covering). *Obs.*

Whether any man hath pulled down or *discovered* any church. *Abp. Grindal.*

2. To lay open to view; to reveal; to make known; to show (what has been secret, unseen, or unknown). *Archaic.*

Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak.*
Discover not a secret to another. *Prov. xxv. 9.*

3. To manifest, esp. unintentionally; to show; exhibit; betray.

The youth *discovered* a taste for sculpture. *C. J. Smith.*

4. To explore; examine; reconnoiter. *Obs.*

5. To obtain for the first time sight or knowledge of, as of a thing existing already, but not perceived or known; to find out; to ascertain; espy; detect; descry.

Some to *discover* islands far away. *Shak.*

6. To distinguish; to note the difference between. *Obs.*

Syn. — Find out, detect: contrive, devise, originate. — DISCOVER, INVENT. One DISCOVERS what existed before, but had remained unknown; one INVENTS by forming combinations which are either entirely new, or which attain their end by means unknown before; as, Columbus *discovered* America, Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; Edison *invented* the phonograph, Whitney *invented* the cotton gin. See REVEAL.

to discover check. *Chess,* to move an intervening piece so that the adversary's king is put in check by a disclosed piece.

dis-cov′er, *v. i.* **1.** To discover one's self; unmask. *Obs.*

Nor was this the first time that they *discovered* to be followers of this world. *Milton.*

2. To look; gaze; see; as, one could *discover* a mile in any direction. *Obs.*

3. To explore; to make exploration. *Rare.*

dis-cov′er-a-ble (-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being discovered, found out, or perceived; as, many minute animals are *discoverable* only by the help of the microscope. — **dis-cov′er-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **dis-cov′er-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis-cov′er-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An informer. *Obs. or R.*

2. A scout; a spy; an explorer. *Obs.*

3. One who first comes to the knowledge of something; one who makes a discovery.

The *discoverers* and searchers of the land. *Raleigh.*

dis-cov′ert (-ẽrt), *a.* [OF. *descovert* uncovered, F. *découvert.* See DISCOVER, COVERT.] **1.** Uncovered; exposed. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* Not covert; not under coverture; — said of an unmarried woman or of a widow. See COVERTURE, 2.

dis-cov′ert, *n.* An uncovered place or part. *Obs.*

at discovert, uncovered; off guard. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

dis-cov′er-ture (dĭs-kŭv′ẽr-tūr), *n.* [*dis-* + *coverture:* cf. OF. *descoverture.*] State of being discovert.

dis-cov′er-y (dĭs-kŭv′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Action of discovering; exposure to view; laying open; showing; gradual unfolding; as, the *discovery* of a crime; the *discovery* of the plot of a drama or novel.

2. A making known; revelation; disclosure; as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his assets.

In the clear *discoveries* of the next [world]. *South.*

3. A finding out or ascertaining of something previously unknown or unrecognized; as, Harvey's *discovery* of the circulation of the blood.

A brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest. *Prescott.*

4. Indication; evidence. *Obs.*

5. That which is discovered; a thing found out, or for the first time ascertained or recognized; as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery.*

6. Specif.: *Law.* In practice, the disclosure by a party to an action or proceeding of facts or documents, resting in his knowledge, possession, or power, which will afford material evidence in determining the rights of the party asking it. The power to compel discovery was formerly restricted to equity courts.

7. Exploration; reconnaissance. *Obs.*

dis′cre-ate′ (dĭs′krē-āt′), *v.* [*dis-* + *create.*] To annihilate; to reduce to chaos. — **dis′cre-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

dis-cred′it (dĭs-krĕd′ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *discrédit.*] **1.** Lack of credit or reputation; disesteem; reproach; — applied to persons or things.

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

2. Lack of belief or of confidence; disbelief.

3. Lack of commercial credit.

Syn. — Disesteem, disrepute, dishonor, disgrace, ignominy, scandal, disbelief, distrust.

dis-cred′it (dĭs-krĕd′ĭt), *v. t.*; DIS-CRED′IT-ED; DIS-CRED′IT-ING. [Cf. F. *discréditer.*] **1.** To refuse credence to; not to accept as true; to disbelieve; as, the report is *discredited.*

2. To deprive of credibility; to destroy confidence or trust in; to cause disbelief in the accuracy or authority of.

Discrediting our common English Bible. *Strype.*

3. To deprive of credit or good repute; to bring reproach upon; to make less reputable; to disgrace.

He . . . least *discredits* his travels who returns the same man he went. *Sir H. Wotton.*

dis-cred′it-a-ble (-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Not creditable; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable. — **dis-cred′it-a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **dis-cred′it-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis-creet′ (dĭs-krēt′), *a.*; DIS-CREET′ER (-ẽr); DIS-CREET′EST. [F. *discret,* L. *discretus* separated (whence the meaning *reserved, prudent*), p. p. of *discernere.* See DISCERN; cf. DISCRETE.] **1.** Possessed of or manifesting discernment, esp. in avoiding error or evil, or their appearance, and in the adaptation of means to ends; prudent; circumspect; sagacious; judicious; not rash or heedless; specif., guarded in speaking or writing what is better left unsaid.

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation. *Addison.*

Satire 's my weapon, but I 'm too *discreet*
To run amuck, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*

2. Civil; polite. *Scot.*

Syn. — See CAREFUL.

— **dis-creet′ly**, *adv.* — **dis-creet′ness**, *n.*

dis-crep′ance (dĭs-krĕp′ăns; dĭs′krē-păns; 277: *see note below*), *n.* Discrepancy.

There hath been ever a *discrepance* of vesture of youth and age, men and women. *Sir T. Elyot.*

☞ The older accentuation in this and allied words is *dis′crepance,* etc., and this is still often heard in *discrepance* and *discrepant,* and occasionally in *discrepancy.*

dis-crep′an-cy (dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ; 277: *see note under* DISCREPANCE), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *discrepantia:* cf. OF. *discrepance.* See DISCREPANT.] State or quality of being discrepant; also, an instance of this; disagreement; variance; discordance; contrariety.

There is no real *discrepancy* between these two genealogies. *G. S. Faber.*

dis-crep′ant (dĭs-krĕp′ănt; dĭs′krē-pănt; 277: *see* DISCREPANCE), *a.* [L. *discrepans, -antis,* p. pr. of *discrepare* to sound differently or discordantly; *dis-* + *crepare* to rattle, creak: cf. OF. *discrepant.* See CREPITATE.] **1.** Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; contrary; different.

The Egyptians were . . . the most oddly *discrepant* from the rest in their manner of worship. *Cudworth.*

2. Apart; separated. *Obs.*

— **dis-crep′ant-ly**, *adv.*

dis-crete′ (dĭs-krēt′; dĭs′krēt), *a.* [L. *discretus,* p. p. of *discernere.* See DISCREET.] **1.** Separate; distinct; disjunct.

2. Composed of distinct parts; relating to distinct parts or portions; discontinuous.

3. Disjunctive; containing a disjunctive or discretive clause; as, "I resign my life, but not my honor," is a *discrete* proposition.

4. *Logic.* Individually distinct but not generically different; as, the individuals of a genus are mutually *discrete.*

5. Separated from context or environment; abstract.

6. *Phon.* Of the voice, "leaping" from one pitch to another, as in song; — distinguished from *concrete.* See CONCRETE, *a.,* 4.

discrete proportion, proportion in which the ratio of the means is not that of either couplet, as 3 : 6 :: 8 : 16, 3 having the same ratio to 6 as 8 to 16 but not as 6 to 8; — opposed to *continued proportion,* as 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24. — **d. quantity,** a quantity made up of distinct units (as the aggregate of rational numbers), that may be set in one-to-one correspondence with the aggregate of positive integers. — **d. smallpox,** *Med.,* a form of smallpox in which the pustules remain more or less distinct and do not become confluent. — **d. term,** a term used to denote a single individual as such, or a group or collection as individual. — **d. whole.** See WHOLE.

dis-cre′tion (dĭs-krĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *discrétion,* L. *discretio* separation, difference, discernment, fr. *discernere, discretum.* See DISCREET, DISCERN.] **1.** Disjunction; separation; distinction.

2. Act or faculty of discerning; judgment; also, formerly, capacity of discrimination; discernment; decision.

Well spoken, with good accent and good *discretion.* *Shak.*

3. Freedom to decide or to act according to one's own judgment; unrestrained exercise of choice or will.

4. Quality of being discreet; wise conduct and management; cautious discernment, esp. as to matters of propriety and self-control; prudence; circumspection; wariness; sagacity; judiciousness.

The better part of valor is *discretion.* *Shak.*

5. Politeness; civility; courtesy. *Scot.*

at discretion. a At will; according to one's judgment or pleasure. **b** At the mercy of an antagonist; — used of a yielding or surrender.

dis-cre′tion-al (-ăl) } *a.* [Cf. F. *discrétionnaire.*]
dis-cre′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ) } **1.** Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; as, an ambassador with *discretionary* powers.

2. Characterized by discretion; discreet. *Obs.*

dis-cre′tive (dĭs-krē′tĭv), *a.* [L. *discretivus.* See DISCRETE.] **1.** Disjunctive.

2. Marking distinction; discriminative; distinguishing.

discretive proposition, *Logic,* one that expresses distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of discretive particles, as *but, though, yet,* etc.; as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper.

— **dis-cre′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cre′tive-ness**, *n.*

dis-cre′tive, *n.* Disjunctive proposition or conjunction. *Obs.*

dis-crim′i-na-ble (dĭs-krĭm′ĭ-nȧ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being discriminated. — **dis-crim′i-na-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dis-crim′i-nant (-nănt), *n.* [L. *discriminans,* p. pr. of *discriminare.*] *Math.* The eliminant of the *n* partial derivatives of a homogeneous function of *n* variables. In case of an equation containing only one variable, it is the simplest rational integral function of the coefficients whose vanishing is the condition for equal roots, namely, the product of all the squared differences of any two of its roots. The vanishing of the discriminant of the equation of a curve or surface declares that the curve or surface has a double point. — **discriminant of a corpus,** a squared determinant whose rows are in turn the set of integers forming the base of the corpus (through which all elements of the corpus are expressible linearly) and the sets of their conjugates.

dis-crim′i-nant, *a.* *Math.* Designating equal roots or a double point.

dis-crim′i-nan′tal (-năn′tăl), *a.* *Math.* Of or pertaining to a discriminant.

dis-crim′i-nate (dĭs-krĭm′ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *discriminatus,* p. p. of *discriminare* to divide, separate, fr. *discrimen* division, distinction, decision, fr. *discernere.* See DISCERN; cf. CRIMINATE.] **1.** Having the difference marked; distinguished by certain tokens; distinct.

2. Marked by discrimination; carefully distinguishing.

discriminate segregation. See INDISCRIMINATE SEGREGATION.

dis-crim′i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; DIS-CRIM′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); DIS-CRIM′I-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). **1.** To serve to distinguish; to mark as different; to differentiate.

2. To separate by discerning differences; to distinguish.

To *discriminate* the goats from the sheep. *Barrow.*

Syn. — See DISTINGUISH.

dis-crim′i-nate, *v. i.* **1.** To make a difference or distinction; to distinguish accurately; as, to *discriminate* between probability and presumption.

2. To make a difference in treatment or favor (of one as compared with others); as, to *discriminate* in favor of one's friends; to *discriminate* against a special class.

dis-crim′i-nat′ing (-nāt′ĭng), *p. a.* Marking or noting a difference or differences; distinguishing; often esp., capable of making acute discriminations; keen; discerning; as, a *discriminating* critic.

And finds with keen *discriminating* sight,
Black 's not so black; — nor white so very white. *Canning.*

discriminating cubic (of a quadric $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Fyz + 2Gzx + 2Hxy$ + terms of lower degree = 0), the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} A-k & H & G \\ H & B-k & F \\ G & F & C-k \end{vmatrix}$$

— **d. duties.** *Pol. Econ.* = DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

dis-crim′i-na′tion (dĭs-krĭm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *discriminatio* the contrasting of opposite thoughts.] **1.** Act of discriminating, or state of being discriminated.

To make an anxious *discrimination* between the miracle absolute and providential. *Trench.*

2. A distinction, as in treatment; esp., an unfair or injurious distinction. Specif.: *Common Carriers.* The arbitrary imposition of unequal tariffs for substantially the same service; a difference in treatment made between persons, localities, or classes of traffic, in respect of substantially the same service.

A difference in rates, not based upon any corresponding difference in cost, constitutes a case of *discrimination.* *A. T. Hadley.*

3. The quality of being discriminating; faculty of nicely distinguishing; acute discernment; as, to show great *discrimination* in the choice of means.

4. That which discriminates; mark of distinction.

Syn. — Discernment, penetration, clearness, acuteness, acumen, judgment, distinction.

— **dis-crim′i-na′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

dis-crim′i-na-tive (dĭs-krĭm′ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive; characteristic.

2. Observing distinctions; making differences; discerning; discriminating. "*Discriminative* censure." *J. Foster.*

3. Discriminating; differential; as, *discriminative* duties. *R.*

dis-crown′ (dĭs-kroun′), *v. t.*; DIS-CROWNED′ (-kround′); DIS-CROWN′ING. To deprive of a crown; specif., to depose (a sovereign).

Our kings *discrowned* ere dies the distant shout
That hailed the coronation of their youth. *C. P. Cranch.*

dis-cul′pate (dĭs-kŭl′pāt), *v. t.*; DIS-CUL′PAT-ED (-pāt-ĕd); DIS-CUL′PAT-ING (-pāt-ĭng). [LL. *disculpatus,* p. p. of *disculpare* to disculpate; *dis-* + L. *culpare* to blame, *culpa* fault.] To exculpate. *Rare.* *Walpole.* — **dis′cul-pa′tion** (dĭs′kŭl-pā′shŭn), *n.* — **dis-cul′pa-to-ry** (-pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

dis-cur′sive (dĭs-kûr′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *discursif.* See DISCOURSE; cf. DISCOURSIVE.] **1.** Running to and fro; winding in and out. *Rare.*

2. Passing from one thing to another; ranging over a wide field; roving; digressive; desultory.

A man rather tacit than *discursive.* *Carlyle.*

3. Characterized by discursive reasoning.

Syn. — See CURSORY.

discursive reasoning, *Philos.,* reasoning syllogistically, or by passing from premises to conclusions; elaborative, as contrasted with intuitive, reasoning. Cf. REASON, *n.*

— **dis-cur′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cur′sive-ness**, *n.*

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dis-course′less, *a.* See -LESS.
dis-cours′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISCOURSE.
dis-court′, *v. t.* To decourt. [*Obs. or R.*]
dis-court′ship, *n.* Discourtesy. *Obs.*
dis′cous (dĭs′kŭs), *a.* [L. *discus* disk. See DISK.] Discoid.
dis-cov′en-a-ble, *a.* [OF. *descovenable.*] Unsuitable; disconvenient. *Obs.*
dis-cov′e-nant (dĭs-kŭv′ē-nănt), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-cov′er-ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *descouvrement.*] Discovery. *Obs.*
dis-cra′dle, *v. i.* To emerge from a cradle. *Obs.*
dis′crase, dis′cra-site, etc. See DYSCRASE, etc.
dis-cre′cion. † DISCRETION.
dis-cred′i-ble, *a.* Not credible; not creditable. *Obs.*
dis-cred′it-a-bl. Discreditable. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cred′i-tor, *n.* One who discredits. *Rare.*
dis-creet′. † DISCRETE.
dis-creeve′, *v. t.* [Prob. for an old form of *discover.*] To disclose. *Obs.*
dis-creit′. † DISCREET.
dis′cre-pant (dĭs′krē-pănt), *n.* A dissentient. *Obs.*
dis′cre-pate, *v. i. & t.* [See DISCREPANT, *a.*] **1.** To discriminate; distinguish. *Rare.* 2. To differ. *Obs.* — **dis′cre-pa′tion** (dĭs′krē-pā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
dis′crese′. † DECREASE.
dis-cres′sion. † DISCRETION.
dis-crete′. † DISCREET.
dis-crete′, *v. t.* To separate; to divide into parts. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
dis-crete′, *n.* A separate part.
dis-crete′ly, *adv.* of DISCRETE.
dis-crete′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-cre′tion-al-ly (dĭs-krĕsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of DISCRETIONAL.
dis-cre′tion-a-ri-ly (-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DISCRETIONARY.
discrien. † DESCRY.
dis-crim′i-nal (dĭs-krĭm′ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *discriminalis* serving to divide.] Dividing; separating.
dis-crim′i-nate-ly (-nāt-lĭ), *adv.* of DISCRIMINATE.
dis-crim′i-nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
discrimination time. See REACTION TIME.
dis-crim′i-nat′ing-ly (-nāt′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of DISCRIMINATING.
dis-crim′i-na-tiv. Discriminative. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-crim′i-na-tive-ly, *adv.* of DISCRIMINATIVE.
dis-crim′i-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who discriminates.
dis-crim′i-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Discriminative.
dis-crim′i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [LL. *discriminosus,* fr. L. *discrimen* the dangerous, decisive moment.] Hazardous; critical. *Obs* — **dis-crim′i-nous-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
dis-crip′cion. † DESCRIPTION.
dis-crive′. † DESCRIVE.
dis-cru′ci-a-ment, *n.* [L. *discruciare* to torture.] Torture. *Obs.*
dis-cru′ci-ate (dĭs-krōō′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *discruciatus,* p. p. of *discruciare.*] To excruciate. *Obs.*
dis-crye′. † DESCRY.
dis-cryve′. Obs. or Scot. var. of DESCRIVE.
disct. *Abbr.* Discount.
dis′cu-ba′tion, *n.* [L. *dis-* + *cubare* to recline; cf. L. *discubitio* couch.] Discumbency. *Obs.*
dis-cu′bi-to-ry (dĭs-kū′bĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *discumbere, discubitum,* to recline.] Leaning; fitted for a reclining posture. *Obs.*
dis-cul′or. Discolor. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cul′ord. Discolored. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cumb′, *v. i.* [L. *discumbere.*] To recline (at table). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
dis-cum′ben-cy, *n.* [L. *discumbens,* p. pr. of *discumbere* to recline.] Reclining at table in the manner of the ancients. *Obs.*
dis-cum′ber, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *cumber:* cf. OF *descombrer,* F. *décombrer.*] To disencumber. *Archaic.*
dis-cum′fit. Obs. or ref. sp. of DISCOMFIT.
dis-cum′fort. Discomfort. *R. Sp.*
dis-cur′age. Discourage. *R. Sp.*
dis-cure′. † DISCOVER.
discuren. † DISCOVER.
discurer. † DISCOVERER.
dis-curre′, *v. t. & i.* [L. *discurrere.*] To run through; to run about. *Obs.*
dis-cur′rent, *a.* See DIS-, 2 c. [*Obs.*]
dis-cur′sa-tive (dĭs-kûr′sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Discursive. *Rare.* — **dis-cur′sa-tive-ness,** *n.* *Rare.*
dis-cur′sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *discursio* a running different ways. See DISCOURSE.] **1.** Act of running to and fro *Obs.* **2.** Digression. *Rare.* **3.** Discursive reasoning. *Rare.*
dis-cur′sist, *n.* A discourser; a disputer. *Obs.*
dis-cur′siv. Discursive. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cur′so-ry (dĭs-kûr′sō-rĭ), *a.* Discursive. *Rare.*
dis-cur′sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L.] *Logic.* Argumentation; ratiocination; discursive reasoning.
dis-cur′tain, *v. t.* See DIS-.

E F G H I J K L M

dis′cus (dĭs′kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. DISCUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. DISCI (dĭs′ī). [L. See DISK.] **1. a** A circular plate of some heavy material intended to be thrown or hurled as a trial of strength and skill; a sort of quoit. The ancient discus was of stone or metal and about twelve inches in diameter. **b** The exercise or game of throwing the discus. This among the Greeks was one of the chief gymnastic exercises and was included in the Pentathlon (which see). As a result of the revival of the Olympic games in 1896, discus throwing in a modified form has become a part of some athletic contests. The modern discus weighs four pounds, seven ounces, and is thrown from a space nine feet square.
2. Anything resembling a discus in shape, as a dish or trencher, the solar disk, etc.; a disk. *Obs.*
dis′cus pro-lig′er-us (prō-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs). [NL. See PROLIGEROUS.] *Embryol.* See GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE.
dis-cuss′ (dĭs-kŭs′), *v. t.*; DIS-CUSSED′ (-kŭst′); DIS-CUSS′ING. [L. *discussus*, p. p. of *discutere* to strike asunder (hence came the sense *to separate mentally, distinguish*); *dis-* + *quatere* to shake, strike. See QUASH to crush.] **1.** To break to pieces; shatter. *Obs.*
2. To disperse; dissipate; to drive away, as a tumor. *Obs. or R.*
A pomade . . . of virtue to *discuss* pimples. *Rambler.*
3. To shake off; to put away, loosen, or remove. *Obs.*
All regard of shame she had *discussed*. *Spenser.*
4. To examine; to try (as a judge or court). *Obs.*
5. To settle; to decide; declare; pronounce. *Obs.*
6. To examine in detail or by disputation; to reason upon by presenting favorable and adverse considerations; to debate; sift; investigate; ventilate.
We sat and . . . *discussed* the farm. *Tennyson.*
7. To try the quality of by eating or drinking. *Colloq.*
We . . . *discussed* a cold fowl. *Sir S. Baker.*
8. *Civil Law.* To exhaust a remedy against, as a principal debtor or his property before proceeding against the surety; — a term still used in Scotland, Canada, and Louisiana.
Syn. — DISCUSS, ARGUE, DEBATE, DISPUTE. To DISCUSS is to sift or examine by presenting considerations pro and con; as, "Elizabeth could talk poetry with Spenser and philosophy with Bruno; she could *discuss* Euphuism with Lyly" (*J. R. Green*); cf. "We will toss it about, lightly and easily; which is the true meaning of the word *discuss*" (*Landor*). To ARGUE (the stronger term) is to adduce arguments or reasons in support of one's cause or position; as, "I . . . *argued* against despondency, but pride made my companion take the darker side" (*Shelley*). To DEBATE is to argue formally or publicly (as between opposing parties), or (sometimes) to deliberate with one's self; as, "They had gathered a wise council to them of every realm, that did *debate* this business" (*Shak.*); "Enid . . . *debating* his command of silence given, and that she now perforce must violate it, held commune with herself" (*Tennyson*). DISPUTE, in the sense of *discuss* or *debate*, is somewhat archaic; as, "[Paul] spake boldly for the space of three months, *disputing* and persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God" (*Acts* xix. 8). In present usage it ordinarily implies contentious or heated argument. See DISPUTE, REASONING.
dis-cuss′i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discussed.
dis-cus′sion (dĭs-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *discussio* a shaking, examination, discussion: cf. F. *discussion*.] **1.** Examination; trial (as by a judge or court). *Obs.*
2. Act of discussing or exchanging reasons; examination by argument; debate; disputation; agitation.
The liberty of *discussion* is the great safeguard of all other liberties. *Macaulay.*
3. Investigation of quality by eating or drinking. *Colloq.*
4. *Civil Law.* The exhaustion of legal remedies against a debtor or his property, esp. against a principal debtor before recourse is had to the surety, or caution, who is said to have the **benefit of discussion**. This benefit formerly obtained at the Scots law without special contract, but now by statute can be claimed only under a contract.
5. Dispersal or breaking up, as of a tumor.
discussion of heirs, *Scots Law*, the exhaustion of remedies against heirs for debts due by a deceased person in the order of their legal liability.
dis-cus′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to discussion.
dis-cus′sive (dĭs-kŭs′ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *discussif*.] **1.** *Med.* Discutient. *Obs.*
2. Decisive. *Rare.* "A *discussive* voice." *Hopkins.*
3. Pertaining to debate or discussion.
dis-cus′sive, *n.* *Med.* A discussive agent; a discutient.
dis-cu′tient (-kū′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *discutiens*, p. pr. of *discutere*. See DISCUSS.] *Med.* Serving to disperse morbid matter; as, a *discutient* lotion. — *n.* A discutient agent.
dis-dain′ (dĭs-dān′), *n.* [ME. *desdain*, *disdein*, OF. *desdein*, *desdaing*, F. *dédain*, fr. the verb. See DISDAIN, *v. t.*] **1.** A feeling of contempt and aversion; the regarding anything as unworthy of or beneath one; scorn.
How my soul is moved with just *disdain!* *Pope.*
Often implying an idea of haughtiness.
Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes. *Shak.*
2. An object of disdain; contemptible character. *Obs.*
Most loathsome, filthy, foul, and full of vile *disdain*. *Spenser.*
3. Wrath caused by injury to pride or dignity. *Obs.*
4. Ignominy; shame. *Obs.* *Shak.* (*Lucrece*).
Syn. — Haughtiness, scorn, contempt, arrogance, pride.
dis-dain′, *v. t.*; DIS-DAINED′ (-dānd′); DIS-DAIN′ING. [ME. *disdainen*, *desdainen*, OF. *desdeignier*, *desdaignier*, F. *dédaigner*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *deignier*, F. *daigner*, to deign, fr. L. *dignari* to deem worthy. See DEIGN.] **1.** To think unworthy; to deem unsuitable or unbecoming; as, to *disdain* to do a mean act.
Disdaining . . . that any should bear the armor of the best knight living. *Sir P. Sidney.*
2. To reject as unworthy of one's self, or as not deserving one's notice; to look with scorn upon; to scorn, as base acts, character, etc.
When the Philistine . . . saw David, he *disdained* him; for he was but a youth. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 42.
'T is great, 't is manly to *disdain* disguise. *Young.*
3. To be angry or indignant at. *Obs.*
4. To fill with scorn or anger; to offend. *Obs.*
Syn. — Contemn, scorn. See DESPISE.
dis-dain′ (dĭs-dān′), *v. i.* To be filled with scorn; to feel contemptuous anger; to be haughty; to take offense. *Obs.*
And when the chief priests and scribes saw the marvels that he did . . . they *disdained*. *Genevan Testament* (*Matt.* xxi. 15).
dis-dained′ (-dānd′), *a.* [From DISDAIN, *n.*] Marked by disdain; disdainful. *Obs.*
Revenge the jeering and *disdained* contempt
Of this proud king. *Shak.*
dis-dain′ful (-dān′fŏŏl), *a.* **1.** Full of, or expressing, disdain; scornful; contemptuous; haughty.
2. Indignant; angry; hostile; also, disdained. *Obs.*
Syn. — See CONTEMPTUOUS.
— **dis-dain′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-dain′ful-ness**, *n.*
dis-ease′ (dĭ-zēz′), *n.* [ME. *desese*, *disese*, OF. *desaise*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *aise* ease. See EASE.] **1.** Lack of ease; discomfort; uneasiness; trouble; vexation; disquiet. *Obs.*
So all that night they passed in great *disease*. *Spenser.*
To shield thee from *diseases* of the world. *Shak.*
2. The cause of discomfort; an annoyance; injury. *Obs.*
3. *Med.* An alteration in the state of the body or of some of its organs, interrupting or disturbing the performance of the vital functions, or a particular instance or case of this; any departure from the state of health presenting marked symptoms; also, a specific kind of such alteration; a particular ailment or malady having special symptoms; as, Addison's *disease*, Bright's *disease*, etc.; malady; affection; illness; sickness; disorder. Cf. GERM THEORY.
4. A derangement or disorder of the mind, moral character and habits, institutions, the state, etc.
The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public counsels have, in truth, been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have everywhere perished. *Madison.*
5. *Bot.* **a** Any pathological disturbance or interruption in the process of nutrition in plants, resulting in a partial or complete stoppage of growth and often in death. **b** Any one of numerous parasitic organisms causing such disturbance; usually with qualifying or descriptive adjective or phrase. See PATHOLOGY. The majority of plant diseases are due to parasitic fungi; others to bacteria; others to nematode worms. Certain diseases, as peach yellows, are traceable to improper physical conditions attending growth. Mechanical injuries caused by devouring insects are not usually treated as diseases.
6. An affection, usually caused by microörganisms, impairing the quality of certain products; as, the *diseases* of wine.
Syn. — Disorder, distemper, ailment, affection. — DISEASE, MALADY, INFIRMITY are here compared in their fig. senses only. DISEASE commonly connotes an actively deranged, MALADY, a passively morbid, condition of mind or spirit; as, "This strange *disease* of modern life, with its sick hurry, its divided aims, its heads o'ertaxed, its palsied hearts" (*M. Arnold*); "How would they be troubled by this beauty, into which the soul with all its *maladies* had passed" (*W. Pater*). INFIRMITY implies mental or moral frailty or defect; as, "Fame, . . . that last *infirmity* of noble mind" (*Milton*). See SICK.
dis-ease′ (dĭ-zēz′), *v. t.*; -EASED′ (dĭ-zēzd′); -EAS′ING (dĭ-zēz′ĭng). [ME. *disesen*; cf. OF. *desaaisier*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *a* (L. *ad*) + *aise* ease. See EASE; cf. DISEASE, *n.*] **1.** To deprive of ease; make uncomfortable; disquiet; distress. *Obs.*
His double burden did him sore *disease*. *Spenser.*
2. To afflict with disease or sickness; to disorder; — used almost exclusively in the participle *diseased*.
He was *diseased* in body and mind. *Macaulay.*
dis-eased′ (dĭ-zēzd′), *p. a.* Afflicted with disease.
It is my own *diseased* imagination that torments me. *Irving.*
— **dis-eas′ed-ly** (-zēz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **dis-eas′ed-ness**, *n.*
dis-ease′ful (dĭ-zēz′fŏŏl), *a.* **1.** Causing uneasiness, discomfort, or trouble. *Obs.*
Disgraceful to the king and *diseaseful* to the people. *Bacon.*
2. Abounding with disease; producing diseases; as, a *diseaseful* climate. *Rare.*
disease germ. In popular usage, any of the pathogenic microparasites. See GERM THEORY.
dis-edge′ (dĭs-ĕj′), *v. t.* To deprive of an edge; blunt; dull.
Served a little to *disedge*
The sharpness of that pain about her heart. *Tennyson.*
dis-ed′i-fy (-ĕd′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To fail of edifying; to injure the piety of; to shock the religious feelings of.
di-sel′e-nide (dī-sĕl′ē-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid**. [*di-* + *selenide*.] *Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of selenium in combination with an element or radical.
dis′em-bark′ (dĭs′ĕm-bärk′), *v. t.*; -BARKED′ (-bärkt′); -BARK′ING. [*dis-* + *embark*: cf. F. *désembarquer*.] To remove from on board a vessel; to land; debark; as, to *disembark* troops.
dis′em-bark′, *v. i.* To go ashore out of a ship or boat; to leave a ship; to debark.
And, making fast their moorings, *disembarked*. *Cowper.*
dis-em′bar-ka′tion (dĭs-ĕm′bär-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of disembarking.
dis′em-bar′rass (dĭs′ĕm-băr′ăs), *v. t.*; DIS′EM-BAR′RASSED (-ăst); DIS′EM-BAR′RASS-ING. [*dis-* + *embarrass*: cf. F. *désembarrasser*.] To free from embarrassment, impediment, or perplexity; to clear; extricate; disentangle.
To *disembarrass* himself of his companion. *Scott.*
Syn. — See DISENGAGE.
dis′em-bed′ (dĭs′ĕm-bĕd′), *v. t.* To extricate (that which is embedded).
dis′em-bod′ied (dĭs′ĕm-bŏd′ĭd), *p. a.* Divested of a body; discarnate; incorporeal.
The *disembodied* spirits of the dead. *Bryant.*
dis′em-bod′i-ment (-ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disembodying, or state of being disembodied.
dis′em-bod′y (-bŏd′ĭ), *v. t.*; -BOD′IED (-ĭd); -BOD′Y-ING.
1. To divest of the body or corporeal existence.
Devils embodied and *disembodied*. *Scott.*
2. *Mil.* To discharge temporarily from military service as a body, as militia after a period of training. *Now Rare.*
dis′em-bogue′ (-bōg′), *v. t.*; DIS′EM-BOGUED′ (-bōgd′); DIS′EM-BO′GUING (-bō′gĭng). [Sp. *desembocar*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *embocar* to put into the mouth, fr. *en* (L. *in*) + *boca* mouth, fr. L. *bucca* cheek. Cf. DEBOUCH, EMBOGUE.] **1.** To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into an ocean, a lake, etc. *Addison.*
2. To eject; to cast forth. *Rare.*
3. To come out of (a strait, etc.) into the sea.
dis′em-bogue′, *v. i.* To come out from the mouth of a river or strait into the sea; to flow (*into*); to find vent; to pour out contents.
Where the river *disembogues*. *R. Browning.*
Volcanoes bellow ere they *disembogue*. *Young.*
dis′em-bos′om (dĭs′ĕm-bŏŏz′ŭm), *v. t.* To separate from the bosom; to reveal.
dis′em-bos′om, *v. i.* To reveal one's self; to unbosom.
dis′em-bow′el (-bou′ĕl), *v. t.*; DIS′EM-BOW′ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; DIS′EM-BOW′EL-ING or -EL-LING. [See EMBOWEL.]
1. To take or let out the bowels of; to eviscerate.
Roaring floods and cataracts that sweep
From *disemboweled* earth the virgin gold. *Thomson.*
2. To take or draw from the body, as the web of a spider. *Rare.* "Her *disemboweled* web." *J. Philips.*
dis′em-broil′ (-broil′), *v. t.*; DIS′EM-BROILED′ (-broild′); DIS′EM-BROIL′ING. [*dis-* + *embroil*.] To disentangle; to free from embroilment; to extricate from confusion.
Vaillant has *disembroiled* a history that was lost to the world before his time. *Addison.*
di′seme (dī′sēm), *n.* [L. *disemus* dissyllabic, Gr. δίσημος of doubtful quantity; δι- = δίς twice + σῆμα sign.] *Pros.* A syllable containing two moræ, or units of measure (⏑⏑).
di-se′mic (dī-sē′mĭk), *a.* Containing, or equivalent to, two moræ.
dis′em-ploy′ (dĭs′ĕm-ploi′), *v. t.* To dismiss from, or throw out of, employment. — **dis′em-ploy′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
This glut of leisure and *disemployment*. *Jer. Taylor.*
dis′en-a′ble (dĭs′ĕn-ā′b'l), *v. t.* To disable; to make unable. — **dis′en-a′ble-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
dis′en-chant′ (dĭs′ĕn-chȧnt′), *v. t.*; DIS′EN-CHANT′ED; DIS′EN-CHANT′ING. [*dis-* + *enchant*: cf. F. *désenchanter*.] To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or delusion.
Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove. *Dryden.*
dis′en-cum′ber (dĭs′ĕn-kŭm′bẽr), *v. t.*; DIS′EN-CUM′BERED (-bẽrd); DIS′EN-CUM′BER-ING. [*dis-* + *encumber*: cf. F. *désencombrer*.] To free from encumbrance, or from anything which clogs, impedes, or obstructs; to disburden.
I have *disencumbered* myself from rime. *Dryden.*
Syn. — See DISENGAGE.
dis′en-gage′ (dĭs′ĕn-gāj′), *v. t.*; DIS′EN-GAGED′ (-gājd′); DIS′EN-GAG′ING (-gāj′ĭng). [*dis-* + *engage*: cf. F. *désengager*.] To release from that with which anything is engaged, engrossed, involved, or entangled; to extricate; loosen; detach; liberate; clear; as, to *disengage* one from controversies, from an oath, from an occupation.
To *disengage* him and the kingdom, great sums were to be borrowed. *Milton.*
Caloric and light must be *disengaged* during the process. *Trans. of Lavoisier.*
Syn. — DISENGAGE, DISENTANGLE, DISEMBARRASS, DISENCUMBER, EXTRICATE, all imply release or detachment; DISENGAGE, from that by which one is held, or in which one is involved (as, "She *disengaged* her hand," *Sterne*); DISENTANGLE, from more intricate complications (as, to *disentangle* a strand from a twisted skein); DISEMBARRASS, from that which hampers or restrains (as, to *disembarrass* one's self of a clinging garment); DISENCUMBER, from that which burdens or clogs (as, to *disencumber* one's self of a load of parcels). EXTRICATE implies more definitely than the others effort or the exercise of force in the act of freeing or liberating; as, to *extricate* one's self from a quagmire.
I grew but slowly, and *disengaged* myself with difficulty from the narcotism of my mental faculties. *J. A. Symonds.*
This latter fault, however, had insinuated itself into my Religious Musings with such intricacy of union, that sometimes I have omitted to *disentangle* the weed from the fear of snapping the flower. *Coleridge.*
I have never been able . . . to *disembarrass* my head of the most wonderful vision that ever took possession of any man's. *Landor.*
He can call a spade a spade, and knows how to *disencumber* ideas of their wordy frippery. *G. Eliot.*
I found that his landlady had arrested him [Goldsmith] for his rent. . . . I . . . began to talk to him of the means by which he might be *extricated*. *Johnson.*
dis′en-gage′, *v. i.* **1.** To release one's self; to become detached; to free one's self.
From a friend's grave how soon we *disengage!* *Young.*
2. *Fencing.* To shift the sword from one side of an adversary's sword to the other side.
dis′en-gage′, *n.* *Fencing.* Act of disengaging.
dis′en-gaged′ (-gājd′), *a.* Not engaged; free from engagement; at leisure; free from occupation or care; unattached; free. — **dis′en-gag′ed-ness** (-gāj′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*
dis′en-gage′ment (-gāj′mĕnt), *n.* [*dis-* + *engagement*: cf. F. *désengagement*.] **1.** Act of disengaging, or setting free, or state of being disengaged.
A *disengagement* from earthly trammels. *Sir W. Jones.*
2. Freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure.

dis-cur′te-ous. Discourteous. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cur′te-sy. Discourtesy. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cuss′, *n.* Discussion. *Obs.*
dis-cuss′, *v. i.* To hold discussion; argue.
dis-cuss′a-ble (dĭs-kŭs′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See DISCUSSIBLE.
dis-cuss′er, *n.* One who discusses.
dis-cus′sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
dis-cus′siv. Discussive. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cust′. Var. of DISCUSSED. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
Discus Thrower. *Gr. Sculpture.* The Discobolus.
dis-cus′tom, *v. t.* To disaccustom. *Obs.*
dis-cu′ta-ble (-kū′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.] Discussible. *R.*
dis-cute′, *v.* [F. *discuter*.] Discuss. *Obs.*
dis-cuv′er. Discover. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cuv′erd. Discovered. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cuv′er-y. Discovery. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-dain′a-ble, *a.* [OF. *desdaignable*.] See -ABLE.
dis-daind′. Disdained. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-dain′er, *n.* One who disdains.
dis-dain′ous, *a.* [OF. *desdeignos*.] Disdainful. *Obs.* — **dis-dain′ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
dis′dar. Var. of DIZDAR.
dis′de-ceive′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-de′i-fy, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-deign′. ✝ DISDAIN.
dis′di-ac′la-sis (dĭs′dī-ăk′lȧ-sĭs; dĭs-dī′ȧ-klā′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 2d *dis-* + *diaclasis*.] *Optics.* = DOUBLE REFRACTION.
dis-di′a-clast (dĭs-dī′ȧ-klăst), *n.* [Gr. δίς twice + διακλᾶν to break in twain.] *Anat.* One of the dark particles forming the doubly refracting disks of muscle fibers.
dis-di′a-clas′tic (-klăs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to disdiaclasis or disdiaclasts.
dis-di′a-pa′son (-pā′zŏn), *n.* [L., Gr. δὶς διὰ πασῶν twice through all. See DIAPASON.] *Anc. Music.* An interval of two octaves, or a fifteenth; — called also *bisdiapason*.
dis-dub′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dise. ✝ DICE.
dis-ease′ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-ease′ly, *a.* Uncomfortable. *Obs.*
dis-ease′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-ea′sy, *a.* [Cf. OF. *desuaisié*, p. p., in discomfort.] Annoying; also, diseased. *Obs.*
di-sec′on-da-ry (dī-), *a.* *Chem.* Doubly secondary.
dis-ed′i-fi-ca′tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis-ed′u-cate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-el′der, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′e-lec′tri-fy (dĭs′ē-lĕk′trĭ-fī), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. — **dis′e-lec′tri-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*
disemale. ✝ DISMAL.
dis′em-bar′go, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*
dis′em-bark′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis′em-barkt′. Disembarked. *Ref. Sp.*
dis′em-bar′rass-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis′em-bar′rast. Disembarrassed. *Ref. Sp.*
dis′em-bat′tle, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′em-bay′, *v. t.* To clear from a bay. *Obs.*
dis′em-bel′lish, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′em-bit′ter, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-em′bo-ca′tion (dĭs-ĕm′bō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Sp. *desembocar* to disembogue.] Act of disemboguing. *Rare.*
dis′em-bogue′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis′em-bow′eld. Disemboweled. *Ref. Sp.*
dis′em-bow′el-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis′em-bow′er, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′em-bran′gle, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *em-* = *en-* (L. *in-*) + *brangle*.] To free from wrangling, complications, or litigation; disentangle. *Obs.*
dis′em-pare′, *v. t.* [F. *désemparer*.] To dispossess. *Obs.*
dis′em-pas′sioned. Var. of DISIMPASSIONED.
dis′em-pow′er, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′en-act′, *v. t.* To repeal. *R.* — **dis′en-act′ment**, *n.* *R.*
dis′en-am′or, dis′en-am′our (dĭs′ĕn-ăm′ẽr), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′en-chain′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′en-chant′er, *n.* One that disenchants.
dis′en-chant′ing-ly, *adv.* of *disenchanting*, p. pr.
dis′en-chant′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis′en-chan′tress, *n.* A female disenchanter.
dis′en-charm′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*
dis′en-close′. Var. of DISINCLOSE.
dis′en-cour′age, *v. t.* To discourage. *Obs.* — **dis′en-cour′age-ment**, *n.* *Obs.*
dis′en-cum′ber-ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *désencombrement*.] See -MENT.
dis′en-cum′brance, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis′en-dow′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′en-dow′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
disener, *n.* Decener. *Obs.*
dis′en-fran′chise (dĭs′ĕn-frăn′chĭz; -chīz), *v. t.* To disfranchise. — **dis′en-fran′chise-ment** (-chĭz-mĕnt), *n.*
disengagement governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

3. Freedom from constraint; ease of manner.
4. The cancellation of an engagement of marriage. *Rare.*
5. *Fencing.* A shifting of the sword from one side of the adversary's sword to the other.

dis/en-no/ble (dĭs/ĕn-nō/b'l), *v. t.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to lower; degrade.
An unworthy behavior . . . *disennobles* a man. *Guardian.*

dis/en-tail/ (-tāl/), *v. t. Law.* To free from entail; to break the entail of (an estate). — *n.* Act of disentailing an estate.

dis/en-tan/gle (dĭs/ĕn-tăŋ/g'l), *v. t.;* DIS/EN-TAN/GLED (-g'ld); DIS/EN-TAN/GLING (-glĭng). **1**. To free from entanglement; to reduce to orderly arrangement; to straighten out; as, to *disentangle* a skein of yarn.
2. To extricate from complication and perplexity; to disengage from embarrassing connection or intermixture; to disembroil; to set free.
To *disentangle* truth from error. *Stewart.*
To . . . *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth. *Clarendon.*
Syn. — Loose, extricate, disembarrass, disembroil, clear, evolve, separate, detach. See DISENGAGE.

dis/en-tan/gle, *v. i.* To become disentangled.

dis/en-thrall/, **dis/en-thral/** (dĭs/ĕn-thrôl/), *v. t.* [See ENTHRALL.] To release from thralldom; to free.

dis/en-throne/ (-thrōn/), *v. t.* To dethrone; depose.

dis/en-ti/tle (-tī/t'l), *v. t.* To deprive of title or claim.
Every ordinary offense does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father. *South.*

dis/en-tomb/ (dĭs/ĕn-to͞om/), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb; to disinter. — **dis/en-tomb/ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis/en-trance/ (-trȧns/), *v. t.* To awaken from a trance or an enchantment. — **dis/en-trance/ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis/en-twine/ (-twīn/), *v. t. & i.* To free from being entwined or twisted; to untwine.

dis/es-tab/lish (dĭs/ĕs-tăb/lĭsh), *v. t.* To cause to cease to be established; to break up (anything established); to deprive, as a church, of its connection with the state.

dis/es-tab/lish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of disestablishing, or state of being disestablished; specif., the withdrawal of the support of the state from an established church; as, the *disestablishment* and disendowment of the Irish Church by act of Parliament.
Disestablishment is in theory the annulling of establishment; but since an established Church is usually rich, *disestablishment* generally includes disendowment, even where there is no state endowment of religion. *Encyc. Brit.*

dis/es-teem/ (dĭs/ĕs-tēm/), *n.* Want of esteem; low estimation, inclining to dislike; disfavor; disrepute.
Disesteem and contempt of the public affairs. *Milton.*

dis/es-teem/, *v. t.;* DIS/ES-TEEMED/ (-tēmd/); DIS/ES-TEEM/ING. **1**. To feel an absence of esteem for; to regard with disfavor or slight contempt; to slight.
But if this sacred gift you *disesteem.* *Denham.*
2. To deprive of esteem; to bring into disrepute; to cause to be regarded with disfavor. *Obs.*
What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed?* *B. Jonson.*

dis-es/ti-ma/tion (dĭs-ĕs/tĭ-mā/shŭn), *n.* Disesteem.
The *disestimation* of man's natural, emotive side is dangerous, and can be carried too far. *Richard Burton.*

dis-fash/ion (dĭs-făsh/ŭn), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *fashion.* See FASHION; cf. DEFEAT.] To disfigure. *Now Poetic.*

dis-fa/vor } (-fā/vẽr), *n.* [*dis-* + *favor:* cf. OF. *desfaveur,*
dis-fa/vour } F. *défaveur.*] **1**. Want of favor or favorable regard; disesteem; disregard.
The people that have deserved my *disfavor.* *Is.* x. 6 (1551).
2. State of not being in favor or of being under the displeasure of some one; as, to be in *disfavor* at court.
3. An unkindness; a disobliging act.
He might dispense favors and *disfavors* *Clarendon.*
4. Homeliness; ill favor. *Obs.*

dis-fa/vor } *v. t.;* DIS-FA/VORED, DIS-FA/VOURED (-vẽrd);
dis-fa/vour } DIS-FA/VOR-ING, DIS-FA/VOUR-ING. **1**. To withhold or withdraw favor from; to regard with disesteem; to show disapprobation of; to discountenance.
Countenanced or *disfavored* according as they obey. *Swift.*
2. To injure the form or looks of. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*

dis-fea/ture (-fē/tūr), *v. t.* [Cf. DEFEAT.] To mar the features of; to deface. — **dis-fea/ture-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-fel/low-ship (dĭs-fĕl/ō-shĭp), *n.* Exclusion from, or lack of, fellowship.

dis-fel/low-ship, *v. t.* [See FELLOWSHIP, *v. t.*] To exclude from fellowship, esp. from religious communion; to refuse intercourse with, as an associate.

dis-fig/ur-ate (dĭs-fĭg/ūr-āt), *a.* [Cf. LL. *diffiguratus,* p. p.] Disfigured; misshapen. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

dis-fig/u-ra/tion (-rā/shŭn), *n.* Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; disfigurement.

dis-fig/ure (dĭs-fĭg/ūr; *cf.* FIGURE), *v. t.;* -URED (-ūrd); -URING. [OF. *desfigurer,* F. *défigurer; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *figurer* to fashion, shape, fr. L. *figurare,* fr. *figura* figure. See FIGURE.] **1**. To mar the figure of; to render less complete, perfect, or beautiful in appearance; to deface; deform.
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own. *Milton.*
2. To disguise by changing the figure or appearance of. *Obs.*
Syn. — Deform, mar, injure. See DEFACE.

dis-fig/ure-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *défigurement.*] **1**. Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; defacement.
2. That which disfigures; a defacement; a blot.

dis-flesh/ (dĭs-flĕsh/), *v. t.* To reduce the flesh or obesity of; also, to disembody. *Obs. or R.*

dis-fran/chise (dĭs-frăn/chīz; -chĭz), *v. t.;* DIS-FRAN/CHISED (-chīzd; -chĭzd); DIS-FRAN/CHIS-ING (-chīz-ĭng; -chĭz-ĭng). **1**. To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen, or of a particular privilege, as of voting, holding office, etc.
Sir William Fitzwilliam was *disfranchised.* *Fabyan* (1509).
2. To deprive of a privilege.

dis-fran/chise-ment (dĭs-frăn/chĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised; deprivation of privileges of citizenship or of chartered immunities.

dis-frock/ (-frŏk/), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *défroquer.*] To unfrock.

dis-fur/nish (-fûr/nĭsh), *v. t.;* -NISHED (-nĭsht); -NISH-ING. [*dis-* + *furnish:* cf. OF. *desfournir.*] To deprive of that (furniture, equipments, etc.) with which anything is furnished; to strip; divest. — **dis-fur/nish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
I am a thing obscure, *disfurnished* of
All merit, that can raise me higher. *Massinger.*

dis-gar/nish (dĭs-gär/nĭsh), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *garnish.* See DEGARNISH.] To divest of garniture. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dis-gav/el (dĭs-găv/ĕl), *v. t.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -ELING or -EL-LING. [See GAVELKIND.] *Eng. Law.* To deprive of or relieve from the tenure of gavelkind.

dis-glo/ri-fy (dĭs-glō/rĭ-fī; 201), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY/ING (-fī/ĭng). To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Rare.*

dis-gorge/ (dĭs-gôrj/), *v. t.;* DIS-GORGED/ (-gôrjd/); DIS-GORG/ING (-gôr/jĭng). [OF. *desgorgier,* F. *dégorger; dé-, des-* (L. *dis-*) + *gorge.* See GORGE.] **1**. To eject or discharge by the throat and mouth; to vomit; hence, to pour or throw forth violently from a vent, crater, or the like.
This mountain when it rageth, . . . casteth forth huge stones, *disgorgeth* brimstone. *Hakluyt.*
2. To give up unwillingly, as something wrongfully appropriated; to make restitution of; to surrender; as, to *disgorge* ill-gotten gains.

dis-gorge/, *v. i.* **1**. To vomit forth contents; discharge.
See where it flows, *disgorging* at seven mouths
Into the sea. *Milton.*
2. To make restitution.

dis-gorg/er (dĭs-gôr/jẽr), *n.* One that disgorges; specif., an implement for extracting a hook from a fish.

dis-grace/ (dĭs-grās/), *n.* [F. *disgrâce,* It. *disgrazia; dis-* (L. *dis-*) + *grazia* grace, L. *gratia.* See GRACE.] **1**. Condition of being out of favor; loss of favor, regard, or respect.
Macduff lives in *disgrace.* *Shak.*
2. State of being dishonored, or covered with shame; dishonor; shame; ignominy.
From top of honor to *disgrace's* feet? *Shak.*
3. That which brings dishonor; cause of shame or reproach; as, vice is a *disgrace* to a rational being.
4. An act of unkindness; a disfavor. *Obs.*
The interchange continually of favors and *disgraces.* *Bacon.*
5. An expression of reprobation; dishonoring words; as, to speak *disgrace* against any one. *Archaic.*
6. Disfigurement; disfavor. *Obs.*
Syn. — Disfavor, disesteem, discredit, disparagement, opprobrium, reproach; dishonor, shame, infamy, ignominy, humiliation. See DISHONOR.

dis-grace/ (dĭs-grās/), *v. t.;* DIS-GRACED/ (-grāst/); DIS-GRAC/ING (-grās/ĭng). [F. *disgracier,* It. *disgraziare.* See DISGRACE, *n.*] **1**. To deprive of grace; to disfigure. *Obs.*
2. To put out of favor; to dismiss with dishonor.
Flatterers of the *disgraced* minister. *Macaulay.*
3. To do disfavor to; to bring reproach or shame upon; to dishonor; to treat or cover with ignominy.
His ignorance *disgraced* him. *Johnson.*
4. To treat discourteously; to upbraid; revile. *Obs.*
The goddess wroth gan foully her *disgrace.* *Spenser.*
Syn. — Degrade, humble, humiliate, abase, debase.

dis-grace/ful (dĭs-grās/fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Lacking grace; ungraceful. *Obs.*
2. Bringing or involving disgrace; causing shame; shameful; dishonorable; unbecoming.
— **dis-grace/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-grace/ful-ness**, *n.*
The Senate have cast you forth *disgracefully.* *B. Jonson.*

dis-gra/cious (dĭs-grā/shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *disgracieux.*] **1**. Lacking grace; unpleasing; disagreeable. *Rare.* *Shak.*
2. Out of favor; in disgrace. *Obs.*

dis/gra-da/tion (dĭs/grȧ-dā/shŭn), *n.* *Scots Law.* Act of disgrading; degradation.

dis-grade/ (dĭs-grād/), *v. t.;* DIS-GRAD/ED (-grād/ĕd; 151); DIS-GRAD/ING. [See DEGRADE.] To depose from an office, dignity, or position by way of punishment; to degrade.

dis/gre-gate (dĭs/grē-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *disgregare; dis-* + *gregare* to collect, fr. *grex, gregis,* flock or herd.] To disintegrate; to scatter. *Obs.*

dis/gre-ga/tion (-gā/shŭn), *n.* *Physics.* The process of separation, or the condition of being separate, as of the molecules of a body under the influence of heat.

dis-grun/tle (dĭs-grŭn/t'l), *v. t.;* DIS-GRUN/TLED (-t'ld); DIS-GRUN/TLING (-tlĭng). [Cf. obs. & dial. *gruntle* to grunt, complain.] To put in bad humor; to render dissatisfied; to disgust; — chiefly in *p. p.*

dis-guise/ (dĭs-gīz/), *v. t.;* DIS-GUISED/ (-gīzd/); DIS-GUIS/ING (-gīz/ĭng). [ME. *desguisen, disgisen, degisen,* OF. *desguiser,* F. *déguiser; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *guise.* See GUISE.] **1**. To change the style of dress of (any one); esp., to dress (one's self) in curious or fantastic fashion. *Obs.*
2. To change the guise or appearance of, so as to conceal or mislead, esp. by an unusual dress or appearance, or one intended to mislead or deceive.
Bunyan was forced to *disguise* himself as a wagoner. *Macaulay.*
3. Hence, to hide or obscure by means of a counterfeit appearance or falsification of any sort; to cloak; conceal; mask; as, to *disguise* anger; to *disguise* one's sentiments; to *disguise* one's voice; to *disguise* the taste of quinine.
All God's angels come to us *disguised.* *Lowell.*
4. To affect or change by liquor; to intoxicate. *Archaic.*
Syn. — Conceal, hide, mask, dissimulate, feign, pretend. See DISSEMBLE.

dis-guise/ (dĭs-gīz/), *n.* **1**. Style of dress; costume. *Obs.*
2. A dress or exterior put on for concealment or deception; as, persons doing unlawful acts in *disguise* are subject to heavy penalties.
3. Artificial language or manner assumed for deception.
4. Any concealment of real by ostensible character; any assumed or imposed counterfeit or pretense serving or intended to deceive; as, blessings in *disguise;* also, that which serves to disguise; a means of counterfeiting; as, vituperation is a poor *disguise* of want of reason.
5. Change of manner by drink; intoxication. *Archaic.*
6. A masque or masquerade. *Obs.*
Disguise was the old English word for a masque. *B. Jonson.*

dis-guis/er (dĭs-gīz/ẽr), *n.* One that disguises; specif., *Obs.,* a masker or mummer.

dis-gust/ (dĭs-gŭst/), *v. t.;* DIS-GUST/ED; DIS-GUST/ING. [OF. *desgouster,* F. *dégoûter; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *goust* taste, F. *goût,* fr. L. *gustus.* See GUST relish.] **1**. To provoke disgust or strong distaste in; to cause (any one) loathing, as of the stomach; to excite aversion in; esp., to offend to an extreme degree the taste, reason, or sensibilities of; to sicken; nauseate; — often with *at, with,* or *by.*
To *disgust* him with the world and its vanities. *Prescott*
2. To experience loathing or intense dislike for. *Obs.*
3. To deter or dissuade (one) *of, from,* or *against* anything, as being little to one's liking.
The difficulty of the shore and the high running of the surf was more than enough to *disgust* me of that landing place. *Stevenson.*

dis-gust/, *n.* [Cf. OF. *desgoust,* F. *dégoût.* See DISGUST, *v. t.*] **1**. Aversion or repugnance produced by something loathsome; loathing; strong distaste; — said primarily of the sickening effect of offense to the organs of taste; now rather of repugnance caused by anything extremely unpleasant to morals, reason, or the higher sensibilities; as, cruelty excites *disgust.*
In a vulgar hack writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust.* *Macaulay.*
2. A quarrel; dispute; difference. *Obs.*
3. A cause of disgust. *Obs.*
Syn. — Nausea, loathing, abomination, abhorrence; aversion, distaste, dislike, disinclination. See ANTIPATHY.

dis-gust/ful (dĭs-gŭst/fo͝ol), *a.* Provoking disgust; offensive to the taste; exciting aversion; disgusting.
That horrible and *disgustful* situation. *Burke.*
— **dis-gust/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-gust/ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-gust/ing, *p. a.* That causes disgust; sickening; revolting. — **dis-gust/ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-gust/ing-ness**, *n.*

dish (dĭsh), *n.* [AS. *disc,* L. *discus* dish, disk, quoit, fr. Gr. δίσκος quoit, fr. δικεῖν to throw. Cf. DAIS, DESK, DISK, DISCUS.] **1**. A vessel, as a platter, a plate, a bowl, used for serving up food at the table.
She brought forth butter in a lordly *dish.* *Judg.* v. 25.
2. Something resembling a dish in form, as a shallow concave vessel, or a natural hollow.
3. The food served in a dish; hence, any particular food; as, a cold *dish.* "A *dish* fit for the gods." *Shak.*
Home-made *dishes* that drive one from home. *Hood.*
4. State of being concave, or like a dish, or the degree of such concavity; as, the *dish* of a wheel; also, a concavity; specif., in quadrupeds, esp. domestic cattle, a slight concavity of the face between and in front of the eyes.
5. The contents or capacity of a dish; a dishful; the quantity measured by a dish.
6. *Mining, Eng.* **a** A trough about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. **b** That portion of a mine's product which is paid to the land owner or proprietor. **c** A gallon of tin ore ready for the smelter.
7. A quoit; quoit playing. *Obs.*
to lay, set, throw, *etc.,* **in one's dish**, to impute to one; to charge, twit, or reproach one with. *Obs.*

dish, *v. t.;* DISHED (dĭsht); DISH/ING. **1**. To put into a dish or dishes, as food for serving; — often with *up.*
2. To make concave, or depress in the middle, like a dish; as, to *dish* a wheel by inclining the spokes.
3. To make (a hole) like a dish; to countersink (a hole).
4. To frustrate; cheat; circumvent; ruin. *Colloq.*
to dish out. **a** To serve out of a dish; to distribute in portions at table. **b** *Arch.* To hollow out, as a gutter.

dish, *v. i.* **1**. To become concave or depressed in the middle like a dish; as, the wheel *dished.*
2. Of a horse, to swing the fore feet sidewise in trotting.

dis/ha-bille/ (dĭs/ȧ-bēl/; -bĭl/), **des/ha-bille/** (dĕz/ȧ-bēl/), *n.* [F. *déshabillé,* prop. p. p. of *déshabiller* to undress;

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dis/en-gag/ing (dĭs/ĕn-gāj/ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISENGAGE.
disengaging machinery. See under ENGAGING.
dis/en-gir/dle, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
dis/en-gorge/, *v. t.* To disgorge.
dis/en-mesh/, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis/en-nui/ (dĭs/äɴ/nwē/), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. [DIS-, 2 a.
dis/en-roll/, **dis/en-rol/**, *v. t.* See
dis/en-san/i-ty, *n.* [*dis-* + *en-* (L. *in-*) + *sanity.*] Insanity; folly. *Obs.* [2 a. *Rare.*
dis/en-shroud/, *v. t.* See DIS-,
dis/en-slave/, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis/en-tail/ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis/en-tan/gl. Disentangle. *Ref. Sp.* [*Ref. Sp.*
dis/en-tan/gld. Disentangled.
dis/en-tan/gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis/en-tan/gler (dĭs/ĕn-tăŋ/glẽr), *n.* One that disentangles.
dis/en-ter/, **dis/en-terre/**. † DISINTER.
dis-en/ter, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *enter.*] *Law.* To eject; dispossess. *Obs.*
dis/en-thrall/ment, **-thral/ment**, *n.* See -MENT. [-MENT.
dis/en-throne/ment, *n.* See
dis/en-trail/, *v. t.* To disembowel. *Obs.*
dis/en-train/, *v. t. & i. Mil.* To detrain. — **dis/en-train/ment**, *n.*
dis/en-tram/mel, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis/en-vel/op, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
di-sep/al-ous (dī-), *a.* [*di-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Having 2 sepals.
dis-e/qual-iz/er, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis-e/qui-li/brate (dĭs-ē/kwĭ-lī/brāt), *v. t.* To throw out of balance. — **dis-e/qui-li-bra/tion** (-lī-brā/shŭn), *a.*
diserite. † DISHERIT.
di-sert/, *a.* [L. *disertus,* for *dissertus,* p. p.: cf. F. *disert.* See DISSERT.] Eloquent. *Obs.*
di-ser/ti-tude, *n.* [L. *disertitudo.*] Eloquence. *Obs.*
di-sert/ly, *adv.* Expressly; clearly; eloquently. *Obs.*
dises. † DECEASE, DISEASE.
disespeir. † DESESPEIR.
disesperat, *a.* Desperate. *Obs.*
dis/es-pouse/, *v. t.* To release from espousal. *Obs.*
dis/es-tab/lish-er, *n.* An advocate of disestablishment.
dis/es-tab/lish-men-ta/ri-an (dĭs/ĕs-tăb/lĭsh-mĕn-tā/rĭ-ăn), *n.* Advocate of disestablishment. — *a.* Pert. to disestablishment.
dis/es-teemd/. Disesteemed. *Ref. Sp.* [esteems.
dis/es-teem/er, *n.* One who dis-
‖ **di/seur/ de bons/ mots/** (dē/zûr/ dē bôɴ/ mō/). [F.] A sayer of bons mots; a wit.
dis-ex/com-mu/ni-cate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-ex/er-cise, *v. t.* To deprive of exercise or training. *Obs.*
dis-faith/, *n.* Lack of faith.
dis-fame/, *n.* [Cf. OF. *disfame.*] Disrepute; defamation. *Rare.*
dis-fame/, *v. t.* To deprive of fame; to defame. *Obs.*
dis-fan/cy, *v. t.* To dislike. *Obs.*
dis-fa/vor-a-ble, **dis-fa/vour-a-ble**, *a.* Unfavorable. *Obs.* — **dis-fa/vor-a-bly**, **dis-fa/vour-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
dis-fa/vord. Disfavored. *R. Sp.*
dis-fa/vor-er, **dis-fa/vour-er**, *n.* One who disfavors.
dis-fen/, *v. t.* To render no longer fen land.
dis-fig/ur-a-tive (dĭs-fĭg/ū-rȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disfigure. *R.*
dis-fig/ure, *n.* Disfigurement; deformity. *Obs.*
dis-fig/ur-er, *n.* One that disfigures.
dis-fo/li-age (dĭs-fō/lĭ-āj), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. [FOREST.
dis-for/est, *v. t.* **1**. = DISAF-
2. = DEFOREST. [ESTATION.
dis-for/es-ta/tion, *n.* = DEFOR-
dis-form/, *v. i.* To change or lose form or order. *Rare.*
dis-form/i-ty, *n.* [Cf. DEFORMITY.] Deformity; also, unlikeness in form; difformity. *Obs.*
dis-for/tune, *n.* [Cf. OF. *desfortune.*] Misfortune. *Obs.*
dis-fran/chis-er (dĭs-frăn/chĭz-ẽr; -chĭz-ẽr), *n.* One that disfranchises.
dis-fri/ar, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2, a.
dis-fur/ni-ture, *v. t.* To disfurnish. *Rare.* [ment. *Obs.*
dis-fur/ni-ture, *n.* Disfurnish-
dis-gage/, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dégager.*] To free from a gage or pledge; to disengage. *Obs.*
dis-gal/lant, *v. t.* To deprive of gallantry; discourage. *Obs.*
dis-gar/boil, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *garboil;* prob. confused with another word.] To disembowel. *Obs.*
dis-gar/land, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Poetic.*
dis-gar/ri-son, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis/ge-ner/ic, *a.* [*dis-* + *generic.*] Belonging to different genera; — opposed to *congeneric.*
dis-gest/ (dĭs-jĕst/), **dis-ges/tion** (-jĕs/chŭn). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of DIGEST, DIGESTION.
dis-gig/, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-gise/. † DISGUISE.
dis-glo/ry, *n.* Dishonor. *Obs.*
dis-glut/, *v. t.* To free of glut; to empty. *Poetic.*
dis-gorge/ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-gos/pel, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Obs.*
dis-gos/pel-ize, *v. t.* To deprive of the gospel. *Rare.*
dis-gown/, *v. t. & i.* To strip of a gown, esp. one symbolizing a degree or office. *Rare.* [*Rare.*
dis-grace/ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-grac/er (dĭs-grās/ẽr), *n.* One that disgraces. [GRACIOUS.
dis-gra/cious-ly, *adv.* of DIS-
dis-gra/cive, *a.* Disgracing. *Obs.*
dis-grad/u-ate, *v. t.* To degrade; to reduce in rank. *Obs.*
dis-gress/, **dis-gres/sion.** † DIGRESS, DIGRESSION.
dis-grun/tle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-guis/al (dĭs-gīz/ăl), *n.* Act of disguising, or state of being disguised. *Rare.*
dis-guised/ (dĭs-gīzd/), *pret. & p. p.* of DISGUISE. — **dis-guis/ed-ly** (dĭs-gīz/ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **dis-guis/ed-ness**, *n.*
dis-guise/less, *a.* See -LESS.
dis-guise/ment, *n.* See -MENT. *R.*
dis-guis/i-ly, *adv.* of DISGUISY. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
dis-guis/i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-guis/ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISGUISE. Specif., *vb. n.,* a masque or masquerade. *Obs.*
dis-guis/y, *a.* [OF. *desguisé,* p. p.] *Obs.* **1**. Having strange guise; newfangled; strange.
2. Disguised; also, feigned.
dis-guize/. Disguise. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-gulf/, *v. t.* To discharge from or as from a gulf. *Obs.*
dis-gust/ed-ly, *adv.* of *disgusted,* p. p. [gusts.
dis-gust/er, *n.* One that dis-
dish, *v. t.* [Cf DUSH.] To thrust or push violently. *Scot.*
dis/ha-bil/i-tate, *v. t.* *Scots Law.* To incapacitate, specif. by corruption of blood. — **dis/ha-bil/i-ta/tion**, *n.*

dés- (L. *dis-*) + *habiller* to dress. See HABILIMENT.] A loose, negligent garment, or the state of being dressed in a loose or careless style ; undress.

> They breakfast in *dishabille*. *Smollett.*

dis-hal′low (dĭs-hăl′ō), *v. t.* To violate ; profane.
dis′har-mon′ic (-här-mŏn′ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Not harmonic ; an-
dis′har-mon′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } harmonic.
2. *Anthropom.* Having a short face with a long skull, or a long face with a short skull. Cf. HARMONIC, *a.*
dis′har-mo′ni-ous (-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Unharmonious.
dis-har′mo-nize (dĭs-här′mō-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To put, or to be, out of harmony. — **dis-har′mo-nism** (-nĭz′m), *n.*
dis-har′mo-ny (-nĭ), *n. ; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Want of harmony ; discord ; incongruity. *Rare.* *Coleridge.*
dish′cloth′ (dĭsh′klŏth′ ; 205), *n.* **1.** A cloth used for washing dishes.
2. A dishcloth gourd.
dishcloth gourd. The gourd of any of several species of *Luffa*, or the plant itself. The fibrous interior of the gourd is used like a sponge or cloth. See LUFFA.
dis-heart′en (dĭs-här′t′n), *v. t. ;* -HEART′ENED (-t′nd) ; -HEART′EN-ING. [*dis-* + *hearten.*] To discourage ; to deprive of courage and hope ; to depress the spirits of ; to deject.

> Regiments . . . utterly . . . *disheartened.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Dispirit, discourage, depress, deter, terrify.
dis-helm′ (dĭs-hĕlm′), *v. t. & i.* [*dis-* + *helm* helmet : cf. OF. *desheaumer.*] To deprive of, or to remove, the helmet.
dis-helm′, *v. t.* To deprive of the helm or rudder. *Rare.*
dis-her′i-son (dĭs-hĕr′ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [OF. *desheriteison.* *Oxf. E. D.*] Act of disinheriting ; disinheritance.
dis-her′it (dĭs-hĕr′ĭt), *v. t. ;* DIS-HER′IT-ED ; DIS-HER′IT-ING. [ME. also *deseriten*, F. *déshériter ; dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *hériter* to inherit. See INHERIT.] To disinherit ; dispossess. *Obs.*
di-shev′el (dĭ-shĕv′ĕl), *v. t. ;* DI-SHEV′ELED (-ĕld) or DI-SHEV′ELLED ; DI-SHEV′EL-ING or DI-SHEV′EL-LING. [OF. *descheveler*, F. *décheveler*, LL. *discapillare ; dis-* + L. *capillus* the hair of the head. See CAPILLARY.] To permit or cause (the hair) to hang loosely or disorderly ; hence, to spread or throw (anything analogous to hair, one's costume, etc.) in disorder or disarray ; to ruffle ; tousle.

> Like the fair flower *disheveled* in the wind. *Cowper.*

di-shev′el, *v. i.* To be spread in disorder or hang negligently, as the hair. *Rare.*
di-shev′eled, *or* **di-shev′elled** (-ĕld), *p. a.* In loose disorder or disarray ; disarranged ; ruffled ; tousled ; as, *disheveled* hair ; also, characterized by disarray or disorder ; untidy ; loose.

> The dancing maidens are *disheveled* Mænads. *J. A. Symonds.*

dish′-faced′ (dĭsh′fāst′), *a.* Having the front of the face somewhat concave, as certain dogs and domestic cattle.
dish feed. *Cotton Spinning.* A polished plate over which the lap is drawn in carding, having an upward turn at its inner end to correspond to the curve of the feed roller.
Dish′ley (dĭsh′lĭ), *n.* [From *Dishley* Grange, Leicestershire, England.] A Leicester sheep. See LEICESTER.
Dish′ley me-ri′no. A cross between the Leicester and merino sheep extensively bred in France and yielding good mutton and fine long wool.
dis-hon′est (dĭs-ŏn′ĕst; 277), *a.* [ME. *dishoneste*, OF. *deshoneste*, F. *déshonnête.* See HONEST.] **1.** Dishonorable ; shameful ; indecent ; unchaste ; lewd. *Obs.*

> Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*
> Speak no foul or *dishonest* words before them [the women]. *Sir T. North.*

2. Dishonored ; disgraced ; disfigured. *Obs.*

> *Dishonest* with lopped arms the youth appears. *Dryden.*

3. Wanting in honesty or integrity ; disposed to cheat or defraud ; not trustworthy ; as, a *dishonest* man.
4. Characterized by fraud ; indicating a want of probity ; knavish ; fraudulent ; unjust.

> The *dishonest* profits of men in office. *Bancroft.*

dis-hon′est, *v. t.* [OF. *deshonester.*] To disgrace ; dishonor ; calumniate ; defile. *Obs.*

> I will no longer *dishonest* my house. *Chapman.*

dis-hon′est-ly, *adv.* **1.** Disgracefully ; dishonorably ; specif. (with reference to marital relations), unchastely or improperly. *Obs.*
2. In a deceptive or fraudulent manner ; with dishonesty.
dis-hon′es-ty (dĭs-ŏn′ĕs-tĭ), *n.* [ME. also *deshonestee*, OF. *deshonesté.*] **1.** Dishonor ; shame. *Obs.* "The hidden things of *dishonesty.*" *2 Cor.* iv. 2.
2. Lewdness ; unchastity. *Obs.*
3. Want of honesty, probity, or integrity in principle ; want of fairness and straightforwardness ; a disposition to defraud, deceive, or betray ; faithlessness.
4. A dishonest act ; violation of trust or of justice ; fraud ; any deviation from probity.
dis-hon′or } (dĭs-ŏn′ẽr ; 277), *n.* [ME. *deshonour*, *dis-*
dis-hon′our } *honour*, OF. *deshonor*, *deshonur*, F. *déshonneur ; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *honor*, *honur*, F. *honneur*, fr. L. *honor.* See HONOR.] **1.** The reverse of honor ; variously : the state of one who has committed an offense against honor ; disgrace ; shame ; ignominy ; as, to live in *dishonor* after a vile act ; the state of one who has fallen from favor ; as, a courtier in *dishonor ;* infliction of disrespect ; indignity ; insult ; as, to suffer unmerited *dishonors ;* a source of dishonor or disgrace ; a dishonorable action or person ; as, a man who is a *dishonor* to his country or kindred.

> It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonor.* *Ezra* iv. 14.

2. *Law.* The nonpayment or nonacceptance of commercial paper by the party on whom it is drawn.
Syn. — Indignity, opprobrium, disparagement ; shame, obloquy, reproach. — DISHONOR, DISGRACE, IGNOMINY, INFAMY agree in expressing the loss of good fame. DISHONOR retains, to a greater degree than *disgrace*, a negative force, and expresses deprivation or violation of honor, reputation, or dignity. DISGRACE expresses positive shame or reproach. IGNOMINY connotes public, INFAMY notorious, disgrace or dishonor. See ABASE.

> But now mischance hath trod my title down
> And with *dishonor* laid me on the ground. *Shak.*
> A *disgrace* never to be wiped off. *Jane Austen.*
> The *ignominy* of returning to Spain, having accomplished nothing, became more obvious the more it was considered. *Froude.*
> The brand of *infamy.* *Shelley.*

dis-hon′or } (dĭs-ŏn′ẽr; 277), *v. t. ;* DIS-HON′ORED, -HON′-
dis-hon′our } OURED (-ẽrd) ; DIS-HON′OR-ING, -HON′OUR-ING. [ME. *deshonouren*, F. *déshonorer ; dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *honorer* to honor, fr. L. *honorare.* See HONOR, *v. t.*] **1.** To deprive of honor ; to disgrace ; to bring reproach or shame on ; to treat with indignity, or as unworthy in the sight of others ; to stain the character of ; to lessen the reputation of ; as, the duelist *dishonors* himself to maintain his honor.

> Nothing . . . that may *dishonor*
> Our law, or stain my vow of Nazarite. *Milton.*

2. To violate the chastity of ; to debauch. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To refuse or decline to accept or pay ; — said in respect of a draft, bill, check, or note, which is duly presented for acceptance or payment ; as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange. See PROTEST, NOTICE OF DISHONOR.
Syn. — Shame, humble, humiliate, degrade ; debauch.
dis-hon′or-a-ble } (-*á*-b′l), *a.* [Cf. F. *déshonorable.*]
dis-hon′our-a-ble } **1.** Wanting in honor; not honorable; bringing or deserving dishonor ; staining the character, and lessening the reputation ; shameful ; disgraceful ; base.
2. Wanting in honor or esteem ; disesteemed.

> He that is *dishonorable* in riches, how much more in poverty ! *Ecclus.* x. 31.
> To find ourselves *dishonorable* graves. *Shak.*

— **dis-hon′or-a-ble-ness**, **dis-hon′our-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-hon′or-a-bly**, **dis-hon′our-a-bly**, *adv.*
dish plate. *Mining.* A plate or rail concaved to receive the front wheels of a tub to secure it while teeming. *Local, Eng.* *Heslop.*
dish staff. A staff for gauging the amount by which a wheel is dished.
dish′wash′er (dĭsh′wŏsh′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that washes dishes. **2. a** The pied wagtail. **b** The small Australian flycatcher *Sisura inquieta.*
dish′wa′ter (-wô′tẽr), *n.* Water in which dishes have been or are to be washed. "Suds and *dishwater.*" *Beau. & Fl.*
dis′il-lu′sion (dĭs′ĭ-lū′zhŭn), *n.* Act or process of freeing from an illusion, or state of being freed therefrom.
dis′il-lu′sion, dis′il-lu′sion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To free from an illusion or deception ; to disillusionize. "The bitter *disillusionizing* experience." *W. Black.*
dis′im-pas′sioned (dĭs′ĭm-păsh′ŭnd), *a.* Free from warmth of passion or feeling.
dis′im-pris′on (-prĭz′′n), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *désemprisonner.*] To release from prison ; to set at liberty. — **dis′im-pris′on-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
dis-in′cli-na′tion (dĭs-ĭn′klĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* State of being disinclined ; want of propensity, desire, or affection ; slight aversion or dislike ; indisposition.

> Having a *disinclination* to books or business. *Guardian.*

Syn. — Unwillingness, disaffection, alienation, dislike, indisposition, distaste, aversion, repugnance.
dis′in-cline′ (dĭs′ĭn-klīn′), *v. t. ;* DIS′IN-CLINED′ (-klīnd′) ; DIS′IN-CLIN′ING (-klīn′ĭng). To incline away the affections of ; to excite aversion in ; to make unwilling ; alienate.

> Careful . . . to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the Queen. *Clarendon.*

dis′in-cline′, *v. i.* To be unwilling or not inclined (to do something).
dis′in-cor′po-rate (dĭs′ĭn-kôr′pō-rāt), *v. t. ;* DIS′IN-COR′PO-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd) ; DIS′IN-COR′PO-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). **1.** To deprive of corporate powers, rights, or privileges ; to divest of the condition of a corporate body.
2. To detach from a corporation or body.
dis′in-cor′po-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* Dissolution of incorporation. *Rare.*
dis′in-crust′ant (dĭs′ĭn-krŭs′tănt), *n.* [*dis-* + *incrust* + *-ant.*] Anything which prevents or removes incrustation or scale, as in steam boilers.
dis′in-fect′ (dĭs′ĭn-fĕkt′), *v. t. ;* DIS′IN-FECT′ED ; DIS′IN-FECT′ING. [Cf. F. *désinfecter.*] To free from infectious or contagious matter ; to destroy putrefaction in ; to purify ; to make innocuous ; to treat with a disinfectant. See DISINFECTANT.

> When the infectious matter and the odoriferous matter are one . . . then to deodorize is to *disinfect.* *Ure.*

dis′in-fect′ant (-fĕk′tănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *désinfectant.*] Rendering free from infection.
dis′in-fect′ant, *n.* A substance adapted for destroying the bacteria in, and rendering harmless and inoffensive, objects, places, or materials containing putrefactive or pathogenic bacteria. A *disinfectant* differs from an *antiseptic* in not being intended for use upon the living body ; hence many substances not applicable as antiseptics may serve as disinfectants, or stronger solutions of antiseptic substances may be employed. Some of the agents commonly employed are heat (esp. in the form of steam), carbolic acid, sulphur dioxide, chlorine, chloride of lime, corrosive sublimate, formaldehyde, etc.
dis′in-fec′tion (dĭs′ĭn-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *désinfection.*] Act of disinfecting ; purification from infecting matter.
dis′in-fec′tor (-fĕk′tẽr), *n.* One that disinfects ; an apparatus for applying disinfectants.
dis′in-gen′u-ous (dĭs′ĭn-jĕn′ū-ŭs), *a.* Not ingenuous ; wanting in candor or frankness ; not frank or open ; uncandid ; unworthily or meanly artful.

> So *disingenuous* as not to confess them [faults]. *Pope.*

— **dis′in-gen′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′in-gen′u-ous-ness**, *n.*
dis′in-her′it (dĭs′ĭn-hĕr′ĭt), *v. t. ;* DIS′IN-HER′IT-ED ; DIS′-IN-HER′IT-ING. To cut off from, or deprive of, an inheritance or hereditary succession ; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent.

> Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity ! *South.*

dis′in-her′it-ance (-ĭ-tăns), *n.* Act of disinheriting, or state of being disinherited ; disherison.
dis-in′te-gra-ble (dĭs-ĭn′tē-grá-b′l), *a.* Capable of being disintegrated.
dis-in′te-grant (-grănt), *a.* Disintegrating. — *n.* A disintegrating agent.
dis-in′te-grate (-grāt), *v. t. ;* DIS-IN′TE-GRAT′ED (-grāt′ĕd) ; DIS-IN′TE-GRAT′ING (-grāt′ĭng). [L. *dis-* + *integratus*, p. p. of *integrare* to renew, repair, fr. *integer* entire, whole. See INTEGER.] To separate into integrant parts ; to reduce to fragments or to powder ; to break up, or cause to fall to pieces, as a rock, by blows of a hammer, frost, or rain.
dis-in′te-grate, *v. i.* To decompose into integrant parts ; as, chalk rapidly *disintegrates.*
dis-in′te-gra′tion (-grā′shŭn), *n.* Act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated ; specif., *Geol.*, the wearing away or falling to pieces of rocks or strata, produced by atmospheric action, frost, ice, etc.

> Society had need of further *disintegration* before it could begin to reconstruct itself locally. *Motley.*

dis-in′te-gra-tive (dĭs-ĭn′tē-grā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disintegrate ; disintegrating.
dis-in′te-gra′tor (-grā′tẽr), *n.* One that disintegrates ; a machine for grinding or pulverizing.
dis′in-ter′ (dĭs′ĭn-tûr′), *v. t. ;* DIS′IN-TERRED′ (-tûrd′) ; DIS′-IN-TER′RING. [Cf. F. *désenterrer.*] **1.** To take out of the grave or tomb ; to unbury ; to exhume ; to dig up.
2. To bring out, as from a grave or hiding place ; to bring from obscurity into view.
dis-in′ter-ess (dĭs-ĭn′tẽr-ĕs), *v. t.* [F. *désintéresser* to deprive of interest in ; *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *intéresser* to interest, fr. L. *interesse* to import, concern. See INTEREST ; cf. DISINTEREST.] To disinterest. *Obs.*
dis-in′ter-est (-ĕst), *n.* **1.** What is contrary to interest or advantage ; disadvantage. *Rare.*
2. Disinterestedness.

> The highest honor is *disinterest.* *J. Martineau.*

dis-in′ter-est, *v. t. ;* DIS-IN′TER-EST-ED ; DIS-IN′TER-EST-ING. To divest of interest or interested motives. *Rare.*
dis-in′ter-est-ed, *a.* **1.** Lacking interest or concern. *Obs.*
2. Not influenced by regard to personal advantage ; free from selfish motive ; not biased or prejudiced ; as, a *disinterested* decision or judge.

> The happiness of *disinterested* sacrifices. *Channing.*

Syn. — See FAIR.
— **dis-in′ter-est-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-in′ter-est-ed-ness**, *n.*
dis′in-ter′ment (dĭs′ĭn-tûr′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of disinterring ; exhumation.
2. A thing exhumed or dug up. *Rare.*
dis′in-volve′ (-ĭn-vŏlv′), *v. t.* To relieve from involvement ; to disentangle.
dis-ject′ (dĭs-jĕkt′), *v. t. ;* DIS-JECT′ED ; DIS-JECT′ING. [See DISJECTION.] To separate by force ; to tear apart ; to scatter violently ; as, a *disjected* people.
dis-jec′tion (-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *disjicere*, *disjectum*, to throw asunder, disperse ; *dis-* + *jacere* to throw.] Act of scattering, or state of being scattered ; dispersion.
dis-join′ (dĭs-join′), *v. t. ;* DIS-JOINED′ (-joind′) ; DIS-JOIN′-ING. [OF. *desjoindre*, F. *disjoindre*, *déjoindre*, fr. L. *disjungere ; dis-* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN ; cf. DISJOINT, DISJUNCT.] To dissolve or prevent the joining of ; to part ; disunite ; undo ; separate ; sunder.

> That marriage, therefore, God himself *disjoins.* *Milton.*
> Windmill Street consisted of *disjoined* houses. *Pennant.*

Syn. — Disunite, separate, detach, sever, dissever, sunder, dissociate, disconnect.
dis-join′, *v. i.* To become separated ; to part.
dis-joint′ (dĭs-joint′), *a.* [OF. *desjoint*, p. p. of *desjoindre.* See DISJOIN.] *Archaic.* **1.** Disjointed ; disconnected.
2. Disjoined ; unconnected.
dis-joint′, *v. t. ;* DIS-JOINT′ED ; DIS-JOINT′ING. **1.** To separate the joints of ; to separate, as parts united by joints ; to put out of joint ; to force out of its socket ; to dislocate ; as, to *disjoint* bones ; to *disjoint* a fowl in carving.
2. To separate at junctures or joints ; to break where parts are united ; to break in pieces ; as, *disjointed* columns.
3. To break the natural order and relations of ; to make incoherent ; as, a *disjointed* speech.

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dis-hab′it, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *habit* to inhabit.] To dislodge. *Obs.*
dis-hab′it-ed, *p. a.* Uninhabited. *Obs.* [2 a.
dis′ha-bit′u-ate, *v. t.* See DIS-,
dis-ha′ble. † DISABLE. [2 b.
dis′hal-lu′ci-na′tion, *n.* See DIS-,
Di′shan (dī′shăn). *Bib.*
dis-hart′n. Dishearten. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-hart′nd. Disheartened. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-haunt′, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *deshanter.*] To cease to haunt. *Obs.*
dish′clout′, *n.* A dishcloth. *Archaic or Dial.* — **dish′clout′**, *v. t.*
dis-health′, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis-heart′, *v. t.* To dishearten. *Obs.* [heartens.
dis-heart′en-er, *n.* One that dis-
dis-heart′en-ing-ly, *adv.* of *disheartening*, p. pr. [-MENT.
dis-heart′en-ment, *n.* See
dis-heav′en, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-heir′, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *heir.*] To disinherit. *Obs.* [something.
dish′er, *n.* **1.** One that dishes
2. One who makes or sells dishes. *Obs.*
dis-her′ent (dĭs-hĕr′ĕnt), *a.* [*dis-* + *-herent* as in *coherent.*] Not cohering. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
dis-her′iss, *v. t.* To disherit.
dis-her′it-ance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *desheritance.*] Disinheritance. *Obs.*
disheriteson. † DISHERISON.
dis-her′i-tor, *n.* *Law.* One who disinherits. *Obs.*
di-shev′el, *a.* [OF. *deschevelé*, p. p.] Disheveled. *Obs.*
di-shev′eld. Disheveled. *Ref. Sp.*
di-shev′el-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
di-shev′el-y, *a.* [OF. *deschevelé*, p. p.] Disheveled. *Obs.*
dish′ful (dĭsh′fo͝ol), *n. ; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). See -FUL.
dish′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISH. Specif., *p. a.*, concave.
di-shiv′er, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *shiver.*] To shiver. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
dish′-mus′tard, *n.* The penny cress.
dis-home′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
Di′shon (dī′shŏn). *Bib.*
dis-hon′or-a-ry, *a.* Dishonoring. *Rare.*
dis-hon′ord. Dishonored. *R. Sp.*
dis-hon′or-er, **dis-hon′our-er**, *n.* One that dishonors.
dis-horn′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. —
dis-horn′er, *n.* [unhorse.
dis-horse′, *v. t.* To dismount;
di-short′ (dĭ-shôrt′), *n.* [Prob. *dis-* + *short.*] *Scot.* **1.** An injury ; mischief. [ment.
2. A deficiency ; disappoint-
dis-house′ (dĭs-houz′), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dish′rag′, *n.* **1.** A dishcloth.
2. *Bot.* = DISHCLOTH GOURD.
disht. Dished. *Ref. Sp.* [2 a.
dis-hu′man-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-,
dis-hu′mor, **dis-hu′mour**, *n.* Ill humor. *Obs.*
dis-hu′mor, **dis-hu′mour**, *v. t.* To deprive of humor or desire ; to put out of humor. *Obs.*
dish′wash′, *n.* Dishwater. *Obs.*
disi. † DIZZY. [CATE.
di-sil′i-cate (dī-), *n.* See SILI-
di′si-lic′ic (dī′sĭ-lĭs′ĭk), *a.* See SILICIC ACID.
dis′il-lude′, *v. t.* To disillusion.
dis′il-lu′mi-nate, *v. t.* To make dark; darken. *R.* [-MENT.
dis′il-lu′sion-ment, *n.* See
dis′im-ag′ine, *v. t.* To banish from the imagination. *Rare.*
dis′im-bark′. † DISEMBARK.
dis′im-bit′ter. Var. of DISEMBITTER.
dis′im-bogue′. † DISEMBOGUE.
dis′im-mure′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*
dis′im-park′, *v. t.* To free from the barriers or restrictions of a park. *Rare.*
dis′im-prove′ (dĭs′ĭm-pro͞ov′), *v. t. & i.* See DIS-, 2 a. — **dis′im-prove′ment**, *n.*
dis′in-car′cer-ate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. — **dis′in-car′cer-a′tion**, *n.*
dis′in-car′nate, *v. t.* To change from a fleshly to a spiritual nature. *Rare.* [ied. *Rare.*
dis′in-car′nate, *a.* Disembod-
dis′in-close′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′in-cor′po-rate, *a.* Disincorporated. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*
dis′in-crease′, *n. & v.* Decrease.
dis-in′di-vid′u-al-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. [TOR.
dis′in-fect′er, *n.* = DISINFEC-
disinfection oil. = SAPROL.
dis′in-feu-da′tion, *n.* *Law.* Release from feudal tenure.
dis′in-flame′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′in-fla′tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
disingenious, *a.* Error for DISINGENUOUS. *Obs.*
dis′in′ge-nu′i-ty, *n.* Disingenuousness. *Obs.* [ple. *Obs.*
dis′in-hab′it, *v. t.* To dispeo-
dis′in-her′i-son (dĭs′ĭn-hĕr′ĭ-zŭn), *n.* Disherison. [*Rare.*
dis′in-hume′, *v. t.* To disinter.
dis-in′su-la′tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis′in-sure′ (dĭs′ĭn-sho͞or′), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. [ENTAIL.
dis′in-tail′, **dis′in-tale′.** † DIS-
dis-in′te-grate, *a.* Disintegrated. *Rare.*
dis-in′te-gra′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
dis-in′te-gra-to-ry (dĭs-ĭn′tē-grā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Disintegrative.
dis′in-teg′ri-ty, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis-in′te-grous (dĭs-ĭn′tē-grŭs), *a.* [L. *dis-* + *integer* entire.] Lacking cohesion or integrity. *Rare.* [2 a.
dis′in-ten′si-fy, *v. t.* See DIS-,
dis′in-terd′. Disinterred. *R. Sp.*
dis-in′ter-ess-ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *désintéressement.*] Disinterestedness. *Obs.* [esting. *Rare.*
dis-in′ter-est-ing, *a.* Uninter-
dis-in′ter-twine′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a
dis′in-thrall′, **dis′in-thrall′ment.** Vars. of DISENTHRALL, DISENTHRALLMENT. [2 a.
dis-in′tri-cate, *v. t.* See DIS-,
dis′in-ure′, *v. t.* To render unaccustomed. *Obs.* [2 b.
dis′in-vag′i-na′tion, *n.* See DIS-,
dis′in-va-lid′i-ty, *n.* Invalidity. *Obs.*
dis′in-vest′, *v. t.* To divest. *Rare*
dis′in-ves′ti-ture, *n.* Deprivation of investiture. *Obs.* [2 a.
dis′in-vig′or-ate, *v. t.* See DIS-,
dis′in-vite′, *v. t.* To recall an invitation to. *Obs.*
dis-jas′ked, **dis-jas′kit** (dĭs-jăs′kĭt), *p. a.* [Of uncertain origin ; cf. DEJECTED.] Jaded ; decayed ; worn out. *Scot.*
‖ **dis-jec′ta mem′bra** (dĭs-jĕk′tá mĕm′brá). [L.] Scattered parts. — **dis-jec′ti mem′bra po-e′tæ** (-tī mĕm′brá pō-ē′tē), the limbs of the dismembered poet. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. iv. 62).
dis-joune′. Var. of DISJUNE.
dis-joint′, *n.* [OF. *desjointe*

dis-joint′ (dĭs-joint′), *v. i.* To separate at the joints; to divide into fragments; to fall apart.

dis-joint′ed, *p. a.* Separated at the joint; disconnected; incoherent. — **dis-joint′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-joint′ed-ness**, *n.*

dis-joint′ly, *adv.* **1.** In a disjointed state; separately; — opposed to *conjointly*.
2. Disconnectedly; incoherently. *Rare.*

dis-junct′ (dĭs-jŭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, p. p. of *disjungere*. See DISJOIN; cf. DISJOINT.] **1.** Characterized by disjunction or separation of parts, or formed into separate parts or groups; also, separate or disconnected; disjoint.
2. *Zoöl.* Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep constrictions; — said of insects.

disjunct motion. *Music.* See MOTION, *n.* — **d. proposition.** = DISJUNCTIVE PROPOSITION. — **d. species**, *Logic*, different species falling coördinately under a single genus. — **d. tetrachord.** *Music.* See TETRACHORD.

dis-junc′tion (-jŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *disjunctio*.] **1.** Act of disjoining, or state of being disjoined; disunion; separation; a parting; as, the *disjunction* of soul and body.
2. *Logic.* The relation of the terms of a disjunctive proposition or judgment; also, such a proposition or judgment.

By true *disjunction* I mean a judgment in which alternatives falling under a single identity are enumerated, and are known in virtue of some pervading principle to be reciprocally exclusive, and to be exhaustive. *B. Bosanquet.*

dis-junc′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *disjunctivus*: cf. F. *disjonctif*.] **1.** Tending to disjoin; involving disjunction; disjoining.
2. *Music.* Pertaining to disjunct tetrachords. "*Disjunctive* notes." *Moore.*

disjunctive conjunction, *Gram.*, a conjunction that denotes an opposition of the ideas expressed by the words or clauses it connects; as, *either, or, neither, nor, but, although, except, lest*, etc. — **d. legacy**, *Roman Law*, a legacy of the same thing left severally to different persons. If they all accept together they share alike; lapsed shares go to the remaining legatees free from any burdens imposed on the lapsed shares. — **d. proposition**, one in which the parts are connected by disjunctive conjunctions; as, it is *either* day *or* night. — **d. syllogism**, *Logic*, one in which one or more propositions are *disjunctive*; as, the earth moves in a circle or in an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse. — **d. symbiosis**, *Biol.*, a condition of symbiosis from which mutual advantages are derived by the symbionts, although there is no direct union or connection between them. The interrelationship of insects and flowers in cross-pollination and the use of plants for dwellings by ants are examples.

dis-junc′tive, *n.* **1. a** *Gram.* A disjunctive conjunction. **b** *Heb. Gram.* An accent sign or character used to mark a separation of words or clauses in a sentence.
2. *Logic.* A disjunctive proposition.

Not a few, however, of whom Hamilton is the best known in England, have laid it down that all *disjunctives* are to be regarded as exclusive. *J. Venn.*

dis-junc′tor (-tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A device for disconnecting a circuit, esp. that employed for periodically reversing the current in a continuous-current system of distribution.

disk (dĭsk), *n.* Also **disc.** [L. *discus*, Gr. δίσκος. See DISH.] **1.** A discus; a quoit. *Poetic.* *Pope.*
2. A flat circular plate; as, a *disk* of metal or paper.
3. *Astron.* The seemingly flat figure of a celestial body, as it appears in the heavens, whether circular, gibbous, or crescent.
4. *Bot.* **a** The surface of an organ, as opposed to the margin. **b** In asteraceous composites, the central portion of the head, composed of tubular flowers, as the yellow disk of an oxeye daisy. See DISCOID HEAD. **c** A variously shaped enlargement of the torus around, beneath, or above the pistil. **d** A bordered pit (see under BORDERED). **e** One of the adhesive circular enlargements formed at the ends of the tendrils in the Virginia creeper, the Japanese ivy, and similar plants, by which they are enabled to climb flat surfaces; also, any similar adhesive surface, as the base of a pollinium. **f** The valve of a diatom when circular. **g** The ascigerous surface of the hymenium in fungi of the order Pezizales.

Head of Camomile. *d* Disk; *r, r* Rays.

5. *Zoöl.* Any of various structures likened to a disk; as, the flattened circumoral area of sea anemones and other cœlenterates; the lidlike structure terminating the body of *Vorticella* and allied infusorians; the area about the eyes of owls, which is covered with modified plumage, etc. See also BLOOD DISK, CREEPING DISK, GERMINAL DISK, etc.
6. A disk harrow.

disk, *v. t.*; DISKED (dĭskt); DISK′ING. To cultivate by means of a disk harrow or disk cultivator.

disk clutch. *Engin.* A friction clutch in which the gripping surfaces are disks or more or less resemble disks.

disk crank. *Mach.* A kind of balanced crank consisting of a disk capable of revolving about its center and having a crank pin secured eccentrically in it. In the double variety the crank pin connects two parallel disks.

disk cultivator. *Agric. Mach.* A cultivator with revolving disks, in sets, for breaking the soil.

disk engine. *Mach.* Any of various rotary engines (now considered impracticable) in which the piston or its equivalent takes the form of a rotating or wabbling disk.

disk floret. One of the florets in the disk of an asteraceous composite plant. See DISCOID.

disk furrower. *Agric. Mach.* A furrower in which the customary shoe is replaced by a dished disk set at an angle to the line of draft.

disk harrow. *Agric. Mach.* A form of harrow in which the earth is broken up by means of one or more series of parallel upright disks arranged at an angle with the line of draft.

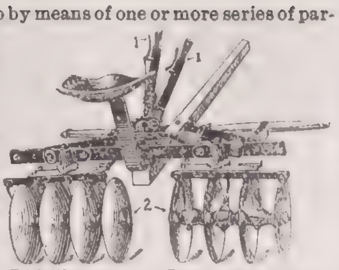

Disk Harrow. 1, 1 Levers for adjusting Disks; 2 Disk Gangs.

disk′less (dĭsk′lĕs), *a.* Having no disk; specif., appearing as a point and not expanded into a disk, as the image of a faint star in a telescope.

disk photometer. *Astron. & Physics.* See PHOTOMETER.

disk pile. *Civil Engin.* An iron pile, sunk by means of a water jet, having a disk on its lower end to give increased supporting power, — used chiefly for foundations in sand.

disk plow *or* **plough.** A plow which has in place of moldboard and share a concavo-convex steel disk, or series of such disks, carried by a metal framework mounted on wheels.

disk telegraph. A dial telegraph.

disk valve. *Mach.* A valve opened or closed by a disk, as a suction valve having an India rubber disk fixed centrally over a grating or grid.

disk wheel. *Mach.* A disk having a spiral on its flat face for engaging with a worm wheel.

disk′ wind′ing (wīn′dĭng). *Elec.* An armature winding in which the convolutions are flat, forming a disk.

dis-leaf′ (dĭs-lēf′), **dis-leave′** (-lēv′), *v. t.* To remove the leaves from; to bare of leaves.

The cankerworm that annually *disleaved* the elms. *Lowell.*

dis-like′ (dĭs-līk′), *a.* [*dis-* + *like*, a.] Unlike. *Obs.*

dis-like′, *v. t.*; DIS-LIKED′ (-līkt′); DIS-LIK′ING (-līk′ĭng).
1. To regard with dislike; to disapprove; disrelish.

Every nation *dislikes* an impost. *Johnson.*

2. To awaken dislike in; to displease. *Obs.*
3. To show aversion to. *Obs.*

dis-like′, *n.* **1.** A feeling of positive and usually permanent aversion to something unpleasant, uncongenial, or offensive; disapprobation; repugnance; displeasure; disfavor; — the opposite of *liking* or *fondness*.

God's grace . . . gives him continual *dislike* to sin. *Hammond.*
We have spoken of the *dislike* of these excellent women for Sheridan and Fox. *J. Morley.*

2. Discord; dissension. *Obs.* *Fairfax.*

Syn. — Distaste, disinclination, disapprobation, disfavor, disaffection, displeasure, disrelish, aversion, reluctance, repugnance, disgust, antipathy.

dis-lik′ing (dĭs-līk′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DISLIKE. Specif.: *vb. n.* Dislike; disapproval.

dis-limn′ (dĭs-lĭm′), *v. t.* & *i.* [*dis-* + *limn*.] To efface, or to fade, as a picture. *Rare.*

The night *dislimns*, and breaks
Like snows slow thawn. *W. E. Henley.*

dis′lo-cate (dĭs′lō-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [LL. *dislocatus*, p. p. of *dislocare*; L. *dis-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place. See LOCUS.] **1.** To displace; to put out of its proper place; specif., of a bone: to remove from its normal connections with a neighboring bone; to put out of joint; to move from its socket; to disjoint.

After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*. *Woodward.*

2. To cause confusion in; disarrange, as affairs or plans.

And thus the archbishop's see, *dislocated* or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again. *Fuller.*

dis′lo-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dislocation*.] Act of dislocating, or state of being dislocated; specif.: **a** *Surg.* Displacement of a bone at a joint; luxation. **b** *Geol.* Displacement of parts of rocks or portions of strata by fracture, resulting in a simple fissure or in a fault. **c** *Mil.* Distribution of the parts of an army. *Rare.*

dis-lodge′ (dĭs-lŏj′), *v. t.*; DIS-LODGED′ (-lŏjd′); DIS-LODG′ING. [OF. *deslogier*, F. *déloger*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *logier*, F. *loger*. See LODGE.] **1.** To drive from a lodge or place of rest; to remove from a place of quiet or repose; hence, to drive out from a place of hiding or defense; as, to *dislodge* a deer, or an enemy.
2. To shift the station or quarters of; to remove. *Obs.*

dis-lodge′, *v. i.* To leave a lodging place; to remove.

Where Light and Darkness in perpetual round
Lodge and *dislodge* by turns. *Milton.*

dis-lodg′ment (dĭs-lŏj′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *délogement*, OF. *deslogement*.] Act or process of dislodging, or state of being dislodged.

dis-loy′al (dĭs-loi′ăl), *a.* [*dis-* + *loyal*: cf. OF. *desloial*, F. *déloyal*. See LOYAL.] Not loyal; not true to a sovereign or lawful superior, or to the government under which one lives; false where allegiance is due; faithless; as, a subject *disloyal* to the king; a *disloyal* friend.

Syn. — Disobedient, faithless, untrue, treacherous, perfidious, dishonest, inconstant. See DISAFFECTED.

— **dis-loy′al-ist**, *n.* — **dis-loy′al-ly**, *adv.*

dis-loy′al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [*dis-* + *loyalty*: cf. OF. *desloiauté*, F. *déloyauté*.] **1.** Lack of loyalty or fidelity; violation of allegiance.
2. A disloyal act.

dis-lus′ter | **dis-lus′tre** } (dĭs-lŭs′tẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* To deprive of luster; to lose luster. *Lowell.*

dis′mal (dĭz′măl), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *di* day (L. *dies*) + *mal* bad, evil (L. *malus*), of which the pl. was in the accusative case *dis mals* or *dis maus* (nom. pl. *di mal*); the reference being to certain supposedly unlucky days, two in each month, called also *dies Aegyptiaci* in LL.] **1.** The "dies mali," evil or unlucky days of the medieval calendar; — called also *Egyptian days*; hence, evil days; days of gloom or disaster. *Obs.*

I trow it was in the *dismal*. *Chaucer.*

2. A dismal person, state, or thing; specif.: **a** A hired mourner. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Mourning garments; weeds. *Obs.* **c** *pl.* The blues; low spirits; also, gloomy or depressing surroundings or circumstances.
3. A swamp. *Southern U. S.*

dis′mal (dĭz′măl), *a.* [See DISMAL, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the "dismal," or "dies mali;" hence, unlucky or ill-omened; ill-boding; sinister; fatal. *Obs.*

An ugly fiend more foul than *dismal* day. *Spenser.*
Death shall stop his *dismal* threatening sound. *Shak.*

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, disaster or calamity; woeful; dreadful; horrifying. *Shak.*
3. Gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing to the feelings; foreboding; cheerless; dreary; somber; desolate; as, *dismal* stories; a *dismal* place.

A *dismal* description of an English November. *Southey.*

Syn. — Dreary, lonesome, gloomy, dark, ominous, ill-boding, fatal, doleful, lugubrious, funereal, dolorous, calamitous, sorrowful, sad, joyless, melancholy, unfortunate, unhappy.

dismal science, political economy. *Ironical or Humorous.*

dis-mal′i-ty (dĭz-măl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being dismal, or a dismal occurrence or feeling.

dis-man′tle (dĭs-măn′t'l), *v. t.*; DIS-MAN′TLED (-t'ld); DIS-MAN′TLING (-tlĭng). [F. *démanteler*, OF. *desmanteler*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *manteler* to cover with a cloak, defend, fr. *mantel*, F. *manteau*, cloak. See MANTLE.] **1.** To strip or deprive of dress or covering; to divest; uncloak.
2. To strip of furniture and equipments, guns, etc.; to strip of walls or outworks; to unrig; as, to *dismantle* a fort, a town, or a ship.

A *dismantled* house, without windows or shutters. *Macaulay.*

3. To disable; to render useless. *Obs.*

Syn. — Demolish, raze. See DESTROY.

dis-man′tle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of dismantling, or state of being dismantled; esp., deprivation of defenses.

dis-mast′ (dĭs-måst′), *v. t.*; DIS-MAST′ED; DIS-MAST′ING. [*dis-* + *mast*: cf. F. *démâter*.] To deprive of a mast or masts; to carry away the masts of; as, a storm *dismasted* the ship. — **dis-mast′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* *Rare.*

dis-may′ (dĭs-mā′), *v. t.*; DIS-MAYED′ (-mād′); DIS-MAY′ING. [ME. *desmaien*, *dismaien*, OF. *esmaier*; *es-* (L. *ex*) + OHG. *magan* to be strong or able; akin to E. *may*. In English *es-* was changed to *dis-* (L. *dis-*). See MAY, *v. i.*] **1.** To disable with alarm or apprehension; to depress the spirits or courage of; to deprive of firmness and energy through fear; to daunt; appall; terrify.

Be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed*. *Josh.* i. 9.

2. To put to rout; to subdue. *Obs.*

Syn. — Terrify, alarm, fright, affright, frighten, scare, intimidate, shock, horrify. — DISMAY, DAUNT, APPALL. To DISMAY is to deprive of spirit, courage, or initiative, esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect; to DAUNT is to cow or intimidate, esp. by that which awes or subdues; to APPALL is to overwhelm or confound with sudden fear or horror. See FEAR, FEARFUL; cf. COURAGE.

The Norweyan lord, surveying vantage, . . .
Began a fresh assault. — *Dismayed* not this
Our captains, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shak.*
The scarlet sagum of the procurator, the fasces of the lictors, the swords of the legionaries, the gleaming armor of the chiliarchs, did not for one moment *daunt* him. *F. W. Farrar.*
Whence is that knocking?
How is 't with me, when every noise *appalls* me? *Shak.*

dis-may′, *v. i.* To take, or be filled with, dismay. *Obs.*

dis-may′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *esmai*, F. *émoi*. See DISMAY, *v. t.*]
1. Loss of spirit through fear; overwhelming and disabling terror; a sinking of the spirits; consternation.

I . . . cannot think of such a battle without *dismay*. *Macaulay.*

2. Condition fitted to dismay; ruin. *Obs.*

Syn. — Dejection, discouragement, depression, fright, terror, apprehension, alarm, affright. See FEAR.

dis-mem′ber (dĭs-mĕm′bẽr), *v. t.*; DIS-MEM′BERED (-bẽrd); DIS-MEM′BER-ING. [OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. & F. *membre* limb. See MEMBER.] **1.** To tear limb from limb; to disjoin or tear off the limbs or members of; hence, to tear or cut in pieces; to break up; mangle; mutilate.

Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains. *Pope.*
By whose hands the blow should be struck which would *dismember* that once mighty empire. *Buckle.*

2. To cut or tear off (a limb or member from the body or main part); to sever; part. *Obs.*
3. To deprive of membership. *Obs.*

They were *dismembered* by vote of the house. *R. North.*

Syn. — Disjoint, dislocate, dilacerate, mutilate, divide.

dis-mem′bered (-bẽrd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of DISMEMBER. Specif.: *p. a.* *Her.* Having parts (as in an animal, the head, tail, and paws) couped and slightly removed from the remainder so as to preserve the general outline of the charge.

dis-mem′ber-ment (-bẽr-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *desmembrement*, F. *démembrement*.] **1.** Act of dismembering, or state of being dismembered; mutilation; division; separation.
2. Removal from membership. *Rare.*

dis-miss′ (dĭs-mĭs′), *v. t.*; DIS-MISSED′ (-mĭst′); DIS-MISS′ING. [L. *dis-* + *missus*, p. p. of *mittere* to send; cf. *dimittere*, OF. *desmetre*, F. *démettre*. See DEMISE; cf. DIMIT.] **1.** To send away; to give leave of departure; to cause or permit to go; as, the petitioners were speedily *dismissed*.

He *dismissed* the assembly. *Acts* xix. 41.

2. To send or remove from office, service, or employment;

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separation, rupture. See DISJOIN.] Dilemma; strait. *Obs.*
dis-join′ture (dĭs-join′tūr), *n.* [See DISJOINT, *a.*] Absence of connection; separation. *Rare.*
dis-ju′di-ca′tion, *n.* Error for DIJUDICATION. *Obs.* [*Sp.*
•**dis-junc′tiv**. Disjunctive. *Ref.*
dis-junc′tive-ly, *adv.* of DISJUNCTIVE. [edly. *Obs.*
dis-junct′ly, *adv.* Disconnect-
dis-junc′ture (dĭs-jŭŋk′tūr), *n.* Disjunction.
dis-june′ (dĭs-jōōn′), *n.* [OF. *desjun*.] Breakfast. *Chiefly Scot.*
dis-jus′tice, *v. t.* To remove from justiceship. *Obs.*
disk armature. An armature consisting of a metallic disk, known as Faraday's disk, or one having disk winding.
disk barrow. A flat circular tumulus.
disk dynamo. A dynamo with a disk armature and corresponding field magnets.
dis-kel′i-on (dĭs-kĕl′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *dis-* (see DI-) + Gr. σκέλος leg.] A figure resembling the triskelion in style but with only two rays. [*Obs.*
dis-kind′ness, *n.* Unkindness.
dis-know′, *v. t.* To fail or refuse to recognize. *Obs.*
dis-lade′, *v. t.* To unlade. *Obs.*
dis-la′dy, *v. t.* To deny title or rank of lady to. *Obs.*
dis-lau′rel, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-law′yer, *v. t.* To disbar. *Obs.*
dis-leal′, *a.* Disloyal; perfidious. *Obs.* [2 **a**.
dis′le-git′i-mate, *v. t.* See DIS-,
dis-li′cense, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**. *Rare.*
dis-lik′a-ble (dĭs-līk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as to provoke dislike.
dis-like′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
dis-like′li-hood, *n.* Lack of likelihood; improbability. *Rare.*
dis-lik′en (dĭs-līk′'n), *v. t.* To make unlike; disguise. *Obs.*
dis-like′ness, *n.* Unlikeness. *Obs.* [dislikes.
dis-lik′er (-līk′ẽr), *n.* One who
dis-limb′, *v. t.* Dismember. *Obs.*
dis-link′, *v. t.* To unlink; disunite. *Rare.*
dis-lipped′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-live′ (dĭs-lĭv′), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *life*.] To deprive of life. *Obs.*
dis-load′, *v. t.* & *i.* To unload; disburden. *Rare.*
dis′lo-ca-ble (dĭs′lō-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to dislocation. *R.* — **dis′lo-ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *R.*
dis′lo-cate, *a.* [LL. *dislocatus*, p. p.] Dislocated. *Archaic.*
dis′lo-cat′ed (dĭs′lō-kāt′ĕd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of DISLOCATE. — **dis′lo-cat′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′lo-cat′ed-ness**, *n.*
dis-lock′, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *disloquer*.] To dislocate. *Obs. or Scot.*
dis-lodge′, *n.* Dislodgment. *Obs.*
dis′lo-gis′tic. Erron. var. of DYSLOGISTIC.
dis-loign′, *v. t.* [OF. *desloignier*.] To put at a distance. *Obs.*
dis-love′, *v. t.* To withhold or withdraw one's love from. *Obs.*
dis-love′, *n.* See DIS-, 2 **b**. *Rare.*
dis-loy′al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-mail′, *v. t.* [OF. *desmaillier*.] To divest of mail. *Archaic.*
dis-main′, *v. t.* To deprive of the status of a main road. *Rare.*
dis′mal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
dis′mal-ly, *adv.* of DISMAL.
dis′mal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-man′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-man′tl. Dismantle. *R. Sp.*
dis-man′tld. Dismantled. *R. Sp.*
dis-man′tler (dĭs-măn′tlẽr), *n.* One that dismantles.
dis-mar′ble, *v.* To deprive of the character of marble.
dis-march′, *v. i.* [F. *desmarcher* (Cotgrave) to step back, retire.] To march away. *Obs.*
dis-mark′, *v. t.* To remove distinguishing marks from. *Rare.*
dis-mar′ket, *v. t.* To deprive of status as a market. *Rare.*
dis-mar′ry, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *desmarier*, F. *démarier*.] To divorce. *Obs.*
dis-mar′shal, *v. t.* To derange; disorder. *Obs.*
Dis′mas (dĭs′măs), *or* **Des′mas** (dĕs′măs), *n.* Also **Dys′mas.** [L. *Dismas*, Gr. Δυσμᾶς.] Legendary name of the penitent thief crucified at Christ's side.
dis-mask′, *v. t.* To unmask. *Obs.*
dis-maw′, *v. t.* To disgorge. *Obs.*
dis-may′ed-ness, *n.* State of being dismayed.
dis-may′ful, *a.* Terrifying. *Spenser.* — **dis-may′ful-ly**, *adv.*
dis-may′ment, *n.* Dismay. *Rare.*
disme. † DIME.
dis-meas′ur-a-bly, *adv.* Immoderately. *Obs.*
dis-meas′ured, *p. a.* [OF. *desmesuré*, p. p.] Beyond measure; mismeasured. *Obs.*
dis-mem′ber-a′tion, **dis′mem-bra′tion**, *n.* [LL. *dismembratio*.] Dismemberment. *Obs.*
dis-mem′berd. Dismembered. *Ref. Sp.* [dismembers.
dis-mem′ber-er, *n.* One that
dis-mem′brate, *v. t.* [LL. *dismembratus*, p. p., dismembered.] To disintegrate. *Obs. or R.*
dis-mem′bra-tor (dĭs-mĕm′brā-tẽr), *n.* *Flour Milling.* A device for separating flour from bran.
dis-mer′it, *v. t.* & *i.* Demerit. *Obs.*
dis-met′tled, *a.* Destitute of mettle; spiritless. *Obs.*
dis-miss′, *n.* Dismissal. *Obs.*

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discharge ; as, the king *dismisses* his ministers ; the master *dismisses* his servant.
3. To deprive (of) or cut off (from) ; also, to free (one's self of or from). *Obs.*
Though he soon *dismissed* himself from state affairs. *Dryden.*
4. To put away; to get rid or quit of ; to throw off ; to reject ; esp., to put out of mind or consideration ; as, to *dismiss* idle fears ; also, to cease to consider or pass from the consideration of ; as, the speaker *dismissed* the tariff issue with a brief reference.
5. *Law.* a *Practice.* To put (an action or party) out of consideration ; to refuse to hear further ; — said of the court. b To divorce (a wife) by sending away or repudiating, — this act constituting a divorce in most primitive systems, as early Hebrew law, Mohammedan law, etc.
6. To overlook ; to fail to exact the penalty for. *Rare.*
A *dismissed* offense would after gall. *Shak.*

dis-miss′ (dĭs-mĭs′), *v. i.* To disperse ; to break up. *Rare.*

dis-miss′al (-ăl), *n.* Act of dismissing, or state or fact of being dismissed ; — now more usual than *dismission*.
Officeholders were commanded faithfully to enforce it, upon pain of immediate *dismissal*. *Motley.*
Syn. — DISMISSAL, DISMISSION. DISMISSAL, in recent usage, is tending to displace DISMISSION in all its senses ; as, "We will leave it altogether, this impostor hypothesis, as not credible ; not very tolerable even, worthy chiefly of *dismissal* by us" (*Carlyle*) ; "A preoccupied nod and a perfunctory salutation which was in truth a *dismissal*" (*Stevenson*). Cf. *approbation*, *approval* (under ADMIRATION) ; *proposition*, *proposal* (under PROPOSITION) ; *disposal*, *disposition* (under DISPOSAL).

dis-mis′sion (dĭs-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *dimissio.*] Act of dismissing, state of being dismissed, instrument of dismissal, etc.; dismissal ; variously : dispersal or disbandment ; as, the *dismission* of troops ; discharge, as from service ; liberation, as of prisoners ; a formal permission to leave ; as, *dismission* of a jury ; rejection or repudiation ; specif., divorce by dismissing. See DISMISS, *v. t.*, 5.
Syn. — See DISMISSAL.

dis-mount′ (dĭs-mount′), *v. i.* ; DIS-MOUNT′ED ; DIS-MOUNT′ING. [*dis-* + *mount* : cf. OF. *desmonter*, F. *démonter*.]
1. To come down ; descend. *Poetic.*
But now the bright sun ginneth to *dismount*. *Spenser.*
2. To alight from a horse, camel, or the like (also formerly from a vehicle) ; as, the troops *dismounted*.

dis-mount′, *v. t.* 1. To throw or remove from the carriage, or from that on which a thing is mounted ; to break the carriage or wheels of, and render useless ; to deprive of equipments or mountings ; — said esp. of artillery.
2. To throw or bring down from an elevation, or from honor, authority, etc. ; to lower ; degrade ; also, to descend from (an elevation). *Obs.*
3. To throw or hurl from a horse ; to unhorse ; as, the knight was *dismounted* by the shock of the onset ; also, to alight from (a horse or "mount") ; as, to *dismount* a steed.
4. To deprive of horses ; to unmount, as cavalry.
5. To remove from a mounting or setting, as a jewel.
6. *Mech.* To take down from a mounted or assembled condition ; to take apart (a machine).

dis-mount′, *n.* Act or method of dismounting.

dis′o-be′di-ence (dĭs′ō-bē′dĭ-ĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *desobedience.*] Neglect or refusal to obey ; violation of a command or prohibition.
He is undutiful . . . and lives in open *disobedience*. *Tillotson.*

dis′o-be′di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [*dis-* + *obedient* : cf. OF. *desobedient.*] 1. Neglecting or refusing to obey ; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited ; refractory ; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority ; — applied to persons and acts.
This *disobedient* spirit in the colonies. *Burke.*
2. Not yielding ; intractable.

dis′o-bey′ (dĭs′ō-bā′), *v. t.* ; DIS′O-BEYED′ (-bād′) ; DIS′O-BEY′ING. [F. *désobéir* ; *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *obéir*. See OBEY ; cf. DISOBEDIENT.] To refuse or neglect to obey ; to transgress the commands of ; to violate, as an order ; as, men *disobey* their Maker and the laws.

dis′o-bey′, *v. i.* To be disobedient.
He durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

dis′o-bey′al (-ăl), *n.* Failure to obey.

dis-ob′li-ga′tion (dĭs-ŏb′lĭ-gā′shŭn), *n. Obs.* 1. Act of disobliging; offense ; also, state of being disobliged; grudge.
2. Release from obligation.

dis′o-blige′ (dĭs′ō-blīj′), *v. t.* ; DIS′O-BLIGED′ (-blījd′) ; DIS′O-BLIG′ING (-blīj′ĭng). [*dis-* + *oblige* : cf. F. *désobliger*.]
1. To release from obligation. *Obs.*
2. To refuse to oblige ; to refrain from obliging ; to be unaccommodating to.
My plan has given offense to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison.*
3. To cause inconvenience to; incommode. *Obs. or Colloq.*

dis′o-blig′ing (dĭs′ō-blīj′ĭng), *p. a.* Not obliging; not disposed to do a favor ; unaccommodating ; as, a *disobliging* person. — **dis′o-blig′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′o-blig′ing-ness**, *n.*

dis-orb′ (dĭs-ôrb′), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *orb.*] 1. To throw out of the proper orbit ; to unsphere.
2. To deprive of an orb, esp. as a symbol of sovereignty.

dis-or′der (dĭs-ôr′dẽr), *n.* [*dis-* + *order* : cf. F. *désordre*.]
1. Want of order ; confusion ; disarray ; as, the troops were thrown into *disorder* ; the papers are in *disorder*.
2. Neglect of order or system ; irregularity.
From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*
3. Breach of public order ; disturbance of the peace of society ; tumult.
4. Disturbance of the functions of the animal economy or of the soul. "*Disorder* in the body." *Locke.*
Syn. — Irregularity, disarrangement, tumult, bustle, commotion, disturbance ; disease, illness, indisposition, sickness, ailment, malady, distemper. See CONFUSION.

dis-or′der (dĭs-ôr′dẽr), *v. t.* ; DIS-OR′DERED (-dẽrd) ; DIS-OR′DER-ING. [*dis-* + *order*, v.] 1. To disturb the order of ; to derange or disarrange; to throw into confusion ; to confuse.
Disordering the whole frame of jurisprudence. *Burke.*
The burden . . . *disordered* the aids and auxiliary rafters into a common ruin. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. To disturb or interrupt the regular and natural functions of (either body or mind) ; to produce sickness or indisposition in ; to discompose ; to derange.
A man whose judgment was so much *disordered* by party spirit. *Macaulay.*
3. To indulge or give (one's self) over to wild or disorderly conduct. *Obs.*
4. To discompose or disconcert. *Obs.*
5. To depose from holy orders. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
Syn. — Disarrange, derange, confuse, discompose.

dis-or′der, *v. i.* To fall into disorder or confusion. *Obs.*

dis-or′dered (-dẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of DISORDER ; esp., *p. a.*, thrown into disorder ; deranged ; affected with disorder or disease ; specif., morbid ; crazed ; as, a *disordered* mind.

dis-or′der-ly (-dẽr-lĭ), *a.* 1. Not in order ; marked by disorder ; disarranged ; immethodical ; as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.
2. Not acting in an orderly way, as the functions of the body or mind.
3. Not complying with the restraints of order and law ; tumultuous ; unruly ; lawless ; turbulent ; as, *disorderly* people ; *disorderly* assemblies.
4. *Law.* Offensive to good morals and public decency ; notoriously offensive ; as, *disorderly* conduct. **Disorderly houses** include common bawdy houses, common gaming houses, common betting houses, disorderly places of amusement, etc. A **disorderly person** is one guilty of any one of various acts (against the public peace, order, morals, or safety) declared by statute to be offenses. The acts so treated vary in different jurisdictions. In Great Britain these offenses are defined chiefly by 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, § 3.
Syn. — Irregular, immethodical, confused, tumultuous, inordinate, intemperate, unruly, lawless, vicious.

dis-or′der-ly (dĭs-ôr′dẽr-lĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). *Law.* A disorderly person.

dis-or′der-ly, *adv.* In a disorderly manner ; without law or order ; irregularly ; confusedly ; turbulently.
Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*

dis-or′di-nate (dĭs-ôr′dĭ-nāt), *a.* [See DIS-, ORDINATE.] Inordinate ; immoderate ; also, without order or regularity ; disorderly. *Obs.* — **dis-or′di-nate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

dis-or′gan-i-za′tion (dĭs-ôr′găn-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *désorganisation*. See DISORGANIZE, *v. t.*] Act of disorganizing, or state of being disorganized ; as, the *disorganization* of the body, or of government.

dis-or′gan-ize (dĭs-ôr′găn-īz), *v. t.* ; DIS-OR′GAN-IZED (-īzd); DIS-OR′GAN-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [*dis-* + *organize* : cf. F. *désorganiser*.] To destroy the organic structure or regular system of ; to deprive of organization ; to throw into disorder ; to disarrange.
Lyford . . . attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot* (1809).

dis-o′ri-ent (-ō′rĭ-ĕnt), **dis-o′ri-en-tate** (-ĕn-tāt), *v. t.* To turn from the east or from an eastward direction or course ; hence, to cause to lose one's bearings ; to confuse as to truth or right ; to cause loss of orientation to, in any sense. — **dis-o′ri-en-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.*

dis-own′ (dĭs-ōn′), *v. t.* ; DIS-OWNED′ (-ōnd′) ; DIS-OWN′ING.
1. To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self ; to repudiate ; disavow ; as, to *disown* a letter ; also, to refuse to acknowledge as an obligation, relationship, or the like ; to renounce ; as, to *disown* allegiance ; to *disown* a son.
2. In the Society of Friends, to dismiss ; to expel.
3. To refuse to allow ; to deny ; as, to *disown* a claim.
Syn. — Disavow, disclaim, deny, renounce.

dis-par′age (dĭs-păr′āj), *v. t.* ; DIS-PAR′AGED (-păr′ājd) ; DIS-PAR′AG-ING (-ā-jĭng). [OF. *desparagier*, F. *déparager*, to marry unequally ; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *parage* extraction, lineage, from L. *par* equal, peer. See PEER.] 1. To match unequally ; to degrade by an unequal marriage. *Obs.*
2. To dishonor by a comparison with what is inferior ; to lower in rank or estimation by actions or words ; hence, to speak slightingly of ; to depreciate ; undervalue.
Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms. *Milton.*
3. To degrade ; lower ; also (chiefly passive), to discourage by a sense of inferiority. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Depreciate, underrate, cheapen, vilify, reproach, detract from, derogate from, degrade, debase. See DECRY.

dis-par′age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *desparagement*.]
1. Marriage to one inferior in rank ; also, disgrace through such marriage. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
And thought that match a foul *disparagement*. *Spenser.*
2. Diminution of esteem or standing ; dishonor ; indignity ; reproach ; disgrace.
It ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not the sun. *South.*
3. Act of expressing a low degree of estimation: detraction.
With silent smiles of slow *disparagement*. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — Indignity, derogation, detraction, reproach ; debasement, degradation, disgrace.

dis′pa-rate (dĭs′pȧ-rāt), *a.* [L. *disparatus*, p. p. of *disparare* to part, separate ; *dis-* + *parare* to make ready, prepare.] 1. Unequal ; dissimilar ; separate ; distinct in respect to quality or ultimate character.
Connecting *disparate* thoughts, purely by means of resemblances in the words expressing them. *Coleridge.*
2. *Logic.* Having no definitive relation in common ; connected only by some notion of great generality or by some interest of extreme catholicity.
Syn. — See DIFFERENT.
— **dis′pa-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′pa-rate-ness**, *n.*

dis′pa-rate, *n.* Something logically disparate ; one of two or more things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other ; — chiefly in *pl.*

dis-par′i-ty (dĭs-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *disparité*. See PARITY.] Inequality ; difference in age, rank, condition, or excellence ; difference in some gradation or scale ; quantitative difference ; as, *disparity* in or of years ; also, difference in character or kind ; dissimilarity or dissimilitude ; qualitative difference ; as, a *disparity* as to color.
The *disparity* between God and his intelligent creatures. *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — DISPARITY, INEQUALITY. DISPARITY adds to INEQUALITY the implication of unlikeness or incongruity ; as, "His exquisite *disparity* with any of his fellow guests, his appearance as of an artist and an aristocrat stranded in rude company" (*Stevenson*) ; "Whenever there is great *disparity* of years between husband and wife, the younger is, I believe, always possessed of absolute power over the elder" (*Fielding*). See DIFFERENT.

dis-park′ (dĭs-pärk′), *v. t.* ; DIS-PARKED′ (-pärkt′) ; DIS-PARK′ING. 1. To throw open (a park or inclosure); to treat (a private park) as a common.
2. To set at large ; to release from inclosure.
Till his free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once *dispark* them all. *Waller.*

dis-part′ (dĭs-pärt′), *v. t.* ; DIS-PART′ED ; DIS-PART′ING. [*dis-* + *part* : cf. OF. *despartir*.] To part asunder ; divide ; separate ; sever ; rend ; rive or split ; as, *disparted* air ; *disparted* towers.
Them in twelve troops their captain did *dispart*. *Spenser.*

dis-part′, *v. i.* To separate ; open ; cleave.

dis-part′, *n.* *Gun.* a The difference between the radii of the circle of maximum cross section and of that at the highest point of the muzzle; — used in connection with the oldest forms of ordnance.
On account of the *dispart*, the line of aim or line of metal, which is in a plane passing through the axis of the gun, always makes a small angle with the axis. *Eng. Cyc.*
b A piece of metal placed on the muzzle, or near the trunnions, on the top of a piece of ordnance, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore ; — called also **dispart sight**, and **muzzle sight**.

dis-part′, *v. t.* *Gun.* a To make allowance for the dispart in (a gun), when taking aim. *Now Rare.* b To furnish with a dispart sight.

dis-pas′sion (dĭs-păsh′ŭn), *n.* Freedom from passion ; calmness ; composure ; apathy.

dis-pas′sion-ate (-āt), *a.* Free from passion ; not warped, prejudiced, swerved, or carried away by passion or feeling ; judicial ; calm ; impartial ; as, a *dispassionate* view.
Wise and *dispassionate* men. *Clarendon.*
Syn. — Calm, cool, collected, composed, serene, unruffled ; temperate, moderate, impartial, fair ; sober, grave. — DISPASSIONATE, UNIMPASSIONED. DISPASSIONATE applies to that which is uninfluenced by feeling or passion (see FAIR) ; UNIMPASSIONED, to that which does not itself manifest warmth or ardency of feeling (see PASSIONATE) ; as, a *dispassionate* judgment, an *unimpassioned* argument ; "I say nothing more than what must be obvious to every *dispassionate* observer" (*Poe*) ; "frozen, *unimpassioned*, spiritless" (*Shelley*).
— **dis-pas′sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pas′sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

dis-pas′sioned (-ŭnd), *a.* Free from passion ; dispassionate. "*Dispassioned* men." *Donne.*

dis-patch′ (dĭs-păch′), *v. t.* ; DIS-PATCHED′ (-pācht′) ; DIS-PATCH′ING. [Sp. *despachar* ; L. *dis-* + (assumed) *pactare* to fasten, fix, fr. *pactus*, p. p. of *pangere* to fasten ; or perh. fr. It. *dispacciare* ; L. *dis-* + (assumed) *pactiare*, of the same origin. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. PACT.] 1. To send off or away ; — esp. applied to sending off messengers, messages, letters, etc., on special business, and implying haste.
2. To send out of the world ; to put to death.
The company shall stone them with stones, and *dispatch* them with their swords. *Ezek.* xxiii. 47.
3. To dispose of ; to get rid or quit of, esp. by sending away ; to dismiss ; discharge ; send off. *Obsoles.*
4. To dispose of speedily, as business ; to execute quickly ; to make a speedy end of ; to finish ; perform.
Ere we put ourselves in arms, *dispatch* we
The business we have talked of. *Shak*
5. To rid ; to free. *Obs.*
I had clean *dispatched* myself of this great charge. *Udall.*
Syn. — Expedite, hasten, speed, accelerate ; perform, conclude, finish ; slay. See KILL.

dis-patch′, *v. i.* To make haste ; to conclude an affair ; to finish a matter of business.
They have *dispatched* with Pompey. *Shak.*

dis-patch′, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *despacho*, It. *dispaccio*. See DIS-

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dis-miss′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-miss′ing-ly, *adv.* of *dismissing*, p. pr.
dis-mis′siv. Dismissive. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-mis′sive, *a.* Giving dismissal.
dis-mis′so-ry, *a.* = DIMISSORY.
dis-mist′. Dismissed. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-mit′, *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *mittere* to send : cf. OF. *desmetre*.] To dismiss ; discharge. *Obs.*
dismold. † DISMAL.
dis-mort′gage (-môr′gāj), *v. t.* To redeem from mortgage. *Obs.*
dis-mount′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-move′ (dĭs-mōōv′), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *move* : cf. OF. *desmovoir*.] To remove. *Obs.*
dis′na (dĭz′nȧ). Does not. *Scot.*
dis-nat′u-ral, *a.* [OF. *desnaturel*.] Unnatural. *Obs.*
dis-nat′u-ral-ize, *v. t.* = DENATURALIZE. — **dis-nat′u-ral-i-za′tion**, *n.*
dis-na′ture, *v. t. & i.* [*dis-* + *nature* : cf. OF. *desnaturer*, F. *dénaturer*.] To make or become unnatural. *Archaic.*
dis-nest′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*
dis-new′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-niche′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-nosed′ (dĭs-nōzd′), *p. a.* See DIS-, 2 c.
dis-num′ber, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′o-be′di-en-cy, *n.* Disobedience. *Obs.*
dis′o-be′di-ent-ly, *adv.* of DISOBEDIENT.
dis′o-bei′sance, *n.* [F. *désobéissance*.] Disobedience. *Obs.*
dis′o-bei′sant, *a.* [F. *désobéissant*.] Disobedient. *Obs.*
dis′o-bey′er, *n.* One that disobeys.
dis-ob′li-ga-to-ry, *a.* Not obligatory ; releasing from obligation. *Obs.*
dis′o-blige′ment, *n.* Disobligation. *Obs.*
dis′o-blig′er (dĭs′ō-blīj′ẽr), *n.* One who disobliges.
dis-oc′ci-dent, *v. t.* To turn away from the west ; to throw out of reckoning. *Obs.*
dis-oc′cu-pa′tion (dĭs-ŏk′ū-pā′shŭn), *n.* State of being unoccupied. *Rare.*
dis-oc′cu-py, *v. t.* To cease to occupy ; vacate. *Rare.*
di-so′dic, *a.* Disodium.
di-so′di-um (dī-), *a.* [*di-* + *sodium*.] *Chem.* Having two atoms of sodium in the molecule.
disolat. † DESOLATE.
di-som′a-tous (dī-sŏm′ȧ-tŭs ; -sō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. δισώματος. See DI- ; 2d -SOME.] Having two bodies.
dis′o-per′cu-late, *a.* [*dis-* + *operculate*.] = DEOPERCULATE.
dis′o-pin′ion, *n* *Obs.* a Adverse opinion ; disesteem. b Difference of opinion ; disbelief.
dis-op′pi-late, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *oppilate*.] To deoppilate. *Obs.*
dis-or′chard, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-ord′, *n.* Disorder. *Obs.*
dis-or′dain, *v. t.* [OF. *desordener*, F. *désordonner*.] To disorder. *Obs.*
dis-or′dained, *p. a.* Disordinate. *Obs.*
dis-or′deine. † DISORDAIN.
dis-or′deine, **dis-or′dene**, *a.* [OF. *désordené*, p. p.] Immoderate ; disorderly. *Obs.*
dis-or′deined, *p. a.* [See ORDAIN.] Inordinate ; irregular. *Obs.*
dis-or′dene, **dis-or′deine**, *a.* [OF. *désordené*, p. p.] Disordinate ; excessive. *Obs.* — **dis-or′dene-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
dis-or′dered-ly, *adv.* of DISORDERED.
dis-or′dered-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-or′der-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-or′di-nance, *n.* [OF. *desordenance*.] Disarrangement. *Obs.*
dis-or′di-nat′ed (dĭs-ôr′dĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Incoördinate.
dis-or′di-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* State of being in disorder ; lack of coördination. *Rare.*
dis′or-gan′ic, *a.* Not organic or not organized. *Rare.*
dis-or′gan-iz′er (dĭs-ôr′găn-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that disorganizes.
dis-or′na-ment, *v. t.* See DIS-.
dis′our, *n.* [OF. *disour*, *diseor*, F. *diseur*.] A story teller ; jester. *Obs. or Hist.*
dis-own′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-own′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-ox′i-date, *v. t.* To deoxidize. *Obs.* — **dis-ox′i-da′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
dis-ox′y-gen-ate, *v. t.* To deoxidize. *Rare.* — **dis-ox′y-gen-a′tion** (dĭs-ŏk′sĭ-jĕn-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
dis-o′zon-ize (-ō′zōn-īz), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
disp. *Abbr.* Dispensatory.
dis-pace′, *v. i.* [*dis-* + *pace*.] To move about ; promenade. *Obs.*
dis-pach′. Dispatch. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-pack′, *v. t.* To unpack. *Obs.*
dis-paint′, *v. t.* To paint. *Obs.*
dis-pair′, *v. t.* To separate (a pair). *Obs. or R.*
dis-pand′, *v. t.* [L. *dispandere* to spread out : *dis-* + *pandere*, *pansum*, to spread out.] To expand. *Obs.* — **dis-pan′sion** (dĭs-păn′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
dis′par, *a.* [L.] Unequal. *Obs.*
dis′par. Var. of DISPER.
dis-par′a-dise (dĭs-păr′ȧ-dīs), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-par′age, *n.* [OF. *desparage*.] Inequality in marriage : incongruity : disparagement. *Obs.*
dis-par′age-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-par′ag-er (dĭs-păr′ā-jẽr), *n.* A person who disparages.
dis-par′ag-ing-ly (-jĭng′lĭ), *adv.* of *disparaging*, p. pr.
dis-par′ail, *a.* [OF. *despareil*.] Unlike : different. *Obs.*
‖ **dis′pa-ra′tum** (dĭs′pȧ-rā′tŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* DISPARATA (-tȧ). [L.] *Logic.* A disparate term or concept.
dis-par′cle. † DISPARKLE.
dis-par′ish, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *disparaître*, 3d pl. pres. *disparaissent*.] To disappear. *Obs.*
dis′pa-ri′tion (dĭs′pȧ-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F.] Disappearance. *Obs.*
dis-par′kle (dĭs-pär′k'l), *v. i.* [*dis-*, intens. + *sparkle*.] To sparkle. *Obs.*
dis-par′kle, *v. t.* [Corrupt. of *disparple*.] To disparple. *Obs.*
dis-par′ple, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *desparpeillier*.] To scatter ; divide : disperse ; confuse. *Obs.*
dis-part′ment, *n.* A parting or division.
dis-pas′sion, *v. t.* To free of passion. *Obs.*
dis-pas′sion-ate, *v. t.* To free from passion. *Obs.*

PATCH, *v. t.*] **1**. A dispatching; specif.: **a** The sending of a message or messenger, usually on an affair of importance. **b** Dismissal or discharge; esp., official discharge.

To the utter *dispatch* of all their most beloved comforts. *Milton.*

c Act of putting to death; killing. **d** Prompt disposal; quick riddance; esp., the speedy finishing up of a business; hence, diligence; haste.

Serious business, craving quick *dispatch*. *Shak.*

2. A message dispatched or sent with speed; esp., an important official letter sent from one public officer to another; as, a messenger has arrived with *dispatches* for the American minister; naval or military *dispatches*.
3. Hence, a message sent with speed; esp., a telegram.
4. An agency, as a company or organization, for sending goods promptly to their destination.
Syn. — Promptness, celerity, speed, hurry. See HASTE.

dispatch boat. A government vessel for conveying dispatches; an advice boat.

dis-patch′er (dĭs-păch′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that dispatches.
2. A false die, either loaded or falsely numbered.

dis-patch′ful (dĭs-păch′fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Bringing to speedy death; fatal. *Obs.*
2. Bent on speedy action; indicating haste; quick.

dispatch money. *Com.* An allowance to a charterer for unloading or loading before the expiration of the stipulated lay days. *Eng.*

dispatch note. A memorandum delivered to the post office with a parcel to be sent abroad, and giving the name of the sender, the destination, and the name and address of the addressee. *Eng.*

dis-pau′per (dĭs-pô′pẽr), *v. t.*; -PAU′PERED (-pẽrd); -PERING. To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support; to deprive of the privilege of suing *in forma pauperis.*

dis-pau′per-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To free from a state of pauperism, or from paupers.

dis-peace′ (dĭs-pēs′), *n.* Lack of peace; dissension. — **dis-peace′ful** (-pēs′fo͝ol), *a.*

dis-pel′ (-pĕl′), *v. t.*; DIS-PELLED′ (-pĕld′); DIS-PEL′LING. [L. *dispellere*; *dis-* + *pellere* to push, drive. See PULSE a beating.] To drive away by scattering, or so as to cause to vanish; to clear away; to banish; dissipate; as, to *dispel* a cloud, vapors, cares, doubts, illusions.

[Satan] gently raised
Their fainting courage, and *dispelled* their fears. *Milton.*

Syn. — DISPEL, DISSIPATE, DISPERSE, SCATTER. To DISPEL (used only of vague or intangible objects) is to drive away, usually without the exercise of violence; as, the sun *dispels* the darkness, clouds, mist; to *dispel* doubts, fears, illusions. DISSIPATE suggests more definitely than *dispel* the idea of vanishing, or of complete disintegration or dissolution; as, to *dissipate* (cf. *dispel*) the darkness, mist, clouds, doubts, fears. DISPERSE and SCATTER stress the idea of separation, or of driving in different directions; as, "a sea where all the ships in the world might be so *dispersed* as that none should see another" (*Cowper*); to *disperse* a crowd; "their elements, wide *scattered* o'er the globe" (*Shelley*); the wind *scatters* the dry leaves. *Disperse* is the more formal and *scatter* the more vivid.

dis-pend′ (dĭs-pĕnd′), *v. t.* [OF. *despendre*, F. *dépendre*, L. *dispendere* to weigh out, dispense. See DISPENSE, *v.*] To spend; expend; dispense; squander. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dis-pen′di-ous (dĭs-pĕn′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dispendium* expense.] Expensive; costly; extravagant; as, the *dispendious* use of material. — **dis-pen′di-ous-ly**, *adv.*

dis-pen′sa-ble (dĭs-pĕn′sȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *dispensabilis.* See DISPENSE.] **1**. *Eccl.* Admitting dispensation; condonable.
2. Capable of being dispensed or administered.
3. Capable of being dispensed with.
4. Allowable; excusable. *Obs. or Archaic.*
— **dis-pen′sa-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis-pen′sa-ble-ness**, *n.*

dis-pen′sa-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *dispensaire.*] **1**. A place where medicines are prepared and dispensed, esp. where the poor can get medical and surgical treatment and medicines gratuitously or at a nominal price.
2. In South Carolina, a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors, not to be drunk on the premises. It is in charge of a county official called a *dispenser*, under the immediate control of a "County Board of Control," which in turn is under a "Board of Directors of the State Dispensary." All other sale of intoxicating liquor is forbidden by a State statute (Act of March 5, 1897), generally called the *Dispensary Law.*
3. A dispensatory. *Obs.*

dis′pen-sa′tion (dĭs′pĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *dispensation*, L. *dispensatio.*] **1**. Act of dispensing, or dealing out; distribution; hence, administration; management; specif., *Theol.*, the distribution of good and evil by God to man, or, more generically, the acts and modes of his administration; the divine ordering of the affairs of creation.

To respect the *dispensations* of Providence. *Burke.*

2. The office of a manager, steward, or dispensator. *Obs.*
3. That which is dispensed, dealt out, or appointed; that which is enjoined or bestowed; esp., *Theol.*, a system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered; scheme; economy; as, the Patriarchal, Mosaic, and Christian *dispensations.*
4. Hence: **a** Plan or method; arrangement. *Obs.* **b** A specific arrangement; something arranged or provided; a provision; as, a happy *dispensation* of nature.
5. A dispensing with, or doing without, something; release from performance or obligation; exemption; remission; the grant of such release, a document setting it forth, etc.
6. Specif.: **a** *R. C. Ch.* Exemption from some ecclesiastical law or from some impediment, as a marriage *dispensation*, or from some obligation to God which a man has incurred of his own free will (oaths, vows, etc.). **b** *Civil Law.* Relaxation or suspension of a law in a particular case.

dis′pen-sa′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to dispensation.

dis′pen-sa′tor (dĭs′pĕn-sā′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *dispensateur.*] One who dispenses or distributes; also, rarely, one who manages or administers.

dis-pen′sa-to-ry (dĭs-pĕn′sȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dispensatorius* relating to management. See DISPENSE, *v. t.*] **1**. Pertaining to a dispensator. *Obs.*
2. Granting, or authorized to grant, dispensations.

dis-pen′sa-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1**. A book or medicinal formulary containing a systematic description of drugs, and of preparations made from them. It is usually, but not always, distinguished from a pharmacopœia in that it is issued by private persons, and not by an official body or by government.
2. A dispensary.

dis-pense′ (dĭs-pĕns′), *n.* [OF. *despense*, F. *dépense*; cf. F. *dispense* dispensation.] *Obs.* **1**. Expense or expenditure; also, means of meeting expense.
2. Dispensation; distribution; also, exemption.

dis-pense′ (dĭs-pĕns′), *v. t.*; DIS-PENSED′ (-pĕnst′); DIS-PENS′ING. [F. *dispenser*, L. *dispensare*, intens. of *dispendere* to weigh out, dispense; *dis-* + *pendere* to weigh. See PENSION; cf. SPEND.] **1**. To deal out in portions; to distribute; to give; as, Nature *dispenses* her bounties.

Dispense a share of it to all the company. *Scott.*

2. To apply, as laws to particular cases; to administer; execute; manage; direct.

While you *dispense* the laws, and guide the state. *Dryden.*

3. To permit, or to remit the penalty for, as by a special indulgence or dispensation; hence, to pay or atone for. *Obs.*

His sin was *dispensed*
With gold, whereof it was compensed. *Gower.*

4. To exempt; excuse; absolve; — with *from.*

He appeared to think himself born to be supported by others, and *dispensed* from all necessity of providing for himself. *Johnson.*

5. To dispense with; forego. *Obs.*
6. *Pharm.* To put up (a prescription or medicine). *Obsoles.*

dis-pense′, *v. i.* **1**. To administer; govern. *Obs.*
2. To make up; to compensate. *Obs. & R.*

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can *dispense.* *Spenser.*

3. To grant dispensation; make exemption or exception.

He [the Pope] can also *dispense* in all matters of ecclesiastical law. *Cath. Dict.*

to dispense with. **a** To grant dispensation to or for; to condone; excuse; hence, to get along, or put up, with. *Obs.* **b** To permit the neglect or omission of, as a form, a ceremony, an oath; to suspend the operation of, as a law. **c** Hence, to give up, release, or do without, as services, attention, etc.; to forego; to part with. **d** To arrange with for a dispensation.

Canst thou *dispense with* heaven for such an oath? *Shak.*

dis-pens′er (-pĕn′sẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *despensier*, *despenseor.*] One that dispenses, distributes, deals out, etc.; as, a *dispenser* of favors; a *dispenser* of justice; specif.: **a** A steward or manager of a household. **b** *Wireless Teleg.* A transmitting instrument for converting the Morse signals made by the operator into a properly arranged series of wave trains. **c** See DISPENSARY, *n.*, 2. *South Carolina.*

dis-peo′ple (dĭs-pē′p'l), *v. t.*; -PEO′PLED (-p'ld); -PEO′PLING (-plĭng). [*dis-* + *people*: cf. F. *dépeupler.*] **1**. To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.

Leave the land *dispeopled* and desolate. *Sir T. More.*

2. To deprive of the character of a people, or nation. *Obs.*

di′sper′my (dī′spûr′mĭ), *n.* [*di-* + *sperm* semen.] *Biol.* The entrance of two spermatozoa into one egg. — **di-sper′mic** (dī-spûr′mĭk), *a.*

dis-pers′al (dĭs-pûr′săl), *n.* Act or result of dispersing or scattering; dispersion; distribution.

dis-perse′ (dĭs-pûrs′), *v. t.*; DIS-PERSED′ (-pûrst′); DIS-PERS′ING. [L. *dispersus*, p. p. of *dispergere* to disperse; *dis-* + *spargere* to strew, scatter: cf. F. *disperser.* See SPARSE.] **1**. To cause to break apart and go different ways; to send or drive into different parts; to scatter.

Two lions, in the still, dark night,
A herd of beeves *disperse.* *Cowper.*

2. To cause to become widely separated; to occasion the dispersal of; to distribute; as, the Jews are *dispersed* among all nations.
3. To spread or distribute from a fixed or constant source; specif.: **a** To spread abroad from a center of supply, control, or incitement; to dispense; disseminate; make current; as, to *disperse* news.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. *Prov.* xv. 7.

b To radiate; branch; as, veins are *dispersed* through the body. **c** *Physics.* To subject to dispersion.
4. To dissipate or dispel, as a vapor.

Dispersed are the glories. *Shak.*

Syn. — Scatter, dissipate, spread, diffuse; distribute, deal out, disseminate. See DISPEL.

dis-perse′, *v. i.* **1**. To separate; to go or move into different parts; as, the company *dispersed* at ten o'clock; hence, to be dissipated; to vanish; as, the clouds *disperse.*
2. To share one's abundance with others.

He hath *dispersed*, he hath given to the poor. *Ps.* cxii. 9.

dis-per′sion (dĭs-pûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dispersio*: cf. F. *dispersion.*] **1**. Act of dispersing, or state of being dispersed.
2. *Physics.* The separation of complex light, as by a prism, into its different colored rays, arising from their different refrangibilities; also, the analogous phenomenon in the case of electric waves, etc.; hence, the angle of separation between two selected rays or trains of waves. In spectra formed by ordinary or **normal dispersion** the colors are arranged in normal order, since the index of refraction increases as the wave length decreases, but the length of the spectrum and the proportional lengths of its different colors vary according to the nature of the prism. This variability has been called the **irrationality of dispersion**. It is not shown by diffraction spectra. **Abnormal** or **anomalous dispersion** is that in which the normal arrangement is disturbed by absorption phenomena, as when light passes through the vapor of sodium, solutions of certain dyes, etc.
dispersion of the optic axes, *Cryst.*, the separation of the optic axes in biaxial crystals, due to the fact that the axial angle has different values for the different colors of the spectrum. — **the Dispersion**. See DIASPORA.

dis-per′sive (dĭs-pûr′sĭv), *a.* Tending to disperse.
dispersive power, *Optics*, the power of a material to separate the different rays of light by refraction, as when the substance is formed into a prism. It is measured by the ratio of the angle of separation of two selected rays to their mean deviation.
— **dis-per′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-per′sive-ness**, *n.*

di-sphe′noid (dī-sfē′noid), *n.* [*di-* + *sphenoid.*] *Cryst.* A form bounded by eight isosceles triangles arranged in pairs.

dis-pir′it (dĭs-pĭr′ĭt), *v. t.*; DIS-PIR′IT-ED; DIS-PIR′IT-ING. [*dis-* + *spirit.*] **1**. To deprive of vigor; to take spirituous character from, as liquor. *Obs.*
2. To deprive of cheerful spirits; to depress the spirits of; to dishearten; discourage.

Not *dispirited* with my afflictions. *Dryden.*

3. To distill or infuse the spirit of. *Obs.*

This . . . *dispirits* the book into the scholar. *Fuller.*

Syn. — Damp, depress, cast down, intimidate, daunt, cow.

dis-pit′e-ous (dĭs-pĭt′ē-ŭs), *a.* [For *despitous.* See DESPITEOUS.] Full of despite; cruel; spiteful; pitiless. — **dis-pit′e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pit′e-ous-ness**, *n.*

dis-place′ (dĭs-plās′), *v. t.*; DIS-PLACED′ (-plāst′); DIS-PLAC′ING (-plās′ĭng). [OF. *desplacier*, F. *déplacer.*] **1**. To change the place of; to remove from the usual or proper place; to put out of place; as, the papers are *displaced.*
2. To crowd out; to take the place of.

Holland *displaced* Portugal as the mistress of those seas. *London Times.*

3. To remove from a state, office, dignity, or the like; discharge; depose; as, to *displace* an officer.
4. To dislodge; to drive away; banish. *Obs.*

You have *displaced* the mirth. *Shak.*

5. *Chem.* To set free from combination by taking the place of; as, zinc *displaces* the hydrogen of dilute acids.
Syn. — DISPLACE, MISPLACE, MISLAY. To DISPLACE is to put out of the usual or proper place, frequently by putting (or in order to put) something else in it; to MISPLACE, to put in a wrong place, or (frequently) to set or fix on an unworthy object; to MISLAY, to put in a place which one cannot recollect; as, one *displaces* a book by giving its place on the shelf to another; one *misplaces* a book by putting it where it does not belong; one *mislays* a book when one is unable to recall where one has put it; "O may I ne'er find grace . . . if one of her soft ringlets I *displace*" (*Keats*) [corrected by Keats from an original *misplace*]; *misplaced* confidence. See REPLACE.

dis-place′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *déplacement.*] **1**. Act of displacing, or state of being displaced.

Unnecessary *displacement* of funds. *A. Hamilton.*

2. The volume or weight of a fluid, as water, displaced by a floating body, as by a ship, the weight of the displaced fluid being equal to that of the displacing body.
3. The difference between initial position of a moving body and any later position, as of the rock masses in a geological fault (see FAULT).
4. *Bot.* The abnormal situation of a member through the shifting of its place of insertion, as when normally opposite leaves become alternate.
5. *Elec.* The apparent transference of electric charge from one point to another observed when electric forces act on a dielectric; an inductive transfer of electricity.
6. *Pharm.* = PERCOLATION.

dis-pla′cen-cy (dĭs-plā′sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *displacentia*, for L. *displicentia.* See DISPLEASE.] Want of complacency or gratification; envious displeasure; dislike. *Rare.*

dis-plac′er (dĭs-plās′ẽr), *n.* One that displaces; specif.: **a** *Pharm.* A percolator. **b** *Mach.* In some gas engines, an auxiliary piston for slightly compressing the mixture before it passes to the working cylinder.

dis-plant′ (dĭs-plănt′), *v. t.*; DIS-PLANT′ED; DIS-PLANT′ING. [*dis-* + *plant*: cf. OF. *desplanter*, F. *déplanter.*] **1**. To take (plants) out from the ground; to uproot.
2. To displace; root out; dislodge. *Obs.*
3. To strip of what is planted or settled, as a country of inhabitants. *Obs.*

dis′plan-ta′tion (-plăn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of displanting. *R.*

dis-play′ (dĭs-plā′), *v. t.*; DIS-PLAYED′ (-plād′); DIS-PLAY′ING. [ME. *displaien*, *desplaien*, OF. *despleier*, F. *déployer*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *pleier*, F. *ployer*, *plier*, to fold, bend, L. *plicare.* See PLY; cf. DEPLOY, SPLAY.] **1**. To unfold; to spread out or wide; to stretch out; expand; spread.

The northern wind his wings did broad *display.* *Spenser.*

2. To extend the limbs of (an animal body); formerly, specif., to carve (a crane).
3. *Mil.* To extend the front of (a column), bringing it into line; deploy. *Obs.*
4. To spread before the view; to exhibit to the sight, or to the mind; to make manifest; to disclose; to show forth.

His statement . . . *displays* very clearly the actual condition of the army. *Burke.*

5. To make an exhibition of; to set in view conspicuously; to exhibit for the sake of publicity; to parade.

Proudly *displaying* the insignia of their order. *Prescott.*

6. *Print.* To make conspicuous by large or prominent type or varying length of lines.
7. To discover; descry. *Obs.*

And from his seat took pleasures to *display*
The city so adorned with towers. *Chapman.*

Syn. — Show, manifest, parade, expand, flaunt. See EXHIBIT.

dis-play′, *v. i.* To make a display; to act as one making a show or demonstration.

dis-play′, *n.* **1**. An opening or unfolding; exhibition; manifestation.

Having witnessed *displays* of his power and grace. *Trench.*

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dis-patch′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
Dis pa′ter. See DIS.
dis′pa-thy. Var. of DYSPATHY.
dis-pear′, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *disparoir.*] To disappear. *Obs.*
dis-peed′, *v. t.* [Cf. It. *spedire.*] To dispatch. *Obs.*
dispeire. † DESPAIR.
dis-peld′. Dispelled. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-pel′ler, *n.* One that dispels.
dis-pence′. † DISPENSE.
dis-pend′er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *despendeor.*] One who dispends; a steward. *Obs.*
dis-pend′i-ture, *n.* Expenditure. *Rare.*
dis-pen′di-um, *n.* [L.] Expense; loss. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
dis-pen′sa-bl. Dispensable. *Ref. Sp.*
dis′pen-sate (dĭs′pĕn-sāt), *v. t.* [L. *dispensatus*, p. p. of *dispensare.*] To dispense. *Rare.*
dis-pen′sa-tive (dĭs-pĕn′sȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Pert. to administration; administrative. *Obs.* 2. Granting dispensation: dispensatory. *Rare.*
dis-pen′sa-tive-ly, *adv.* of DISPENSATIVE.
dis-pen′sa-to-ri-ly (dĭs-pĕn′sȧ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DISPENSATORY.
dis-pen′sa-tress, *n.* = DISPENSATRIX. *R.*
dis′pen-sa′trix, *n.* [L.] A female dispenser.
dis-pense′, *n.* [Cf. DEPEND.] Uncertainty; suspense. *Obs.*
dis-pen′si-ble, *a.* Dispensable. *Obs.*
dis-pens′ing-ly, *adv* of *dispensing*, p. pr.
dis-pen′sive, *a.* Dispensing; dispensative. *Obs.*
dis-penst′. Dispensed. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-peo′ple-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-peo′pler (dĭs-pē′plẽr), *n.* One that dispeoples.
dis′per, *n.* A certain portion of food; specif., a certain cut of meat. *Eng.* (*Winchester College*) *Slang.*
disperance. † DESPERANCE.
dis-per′c′e. † DISPARKLE.
dis-perge′ (dĭs-pûrj′), *v. t.* [L. *dispergere.*] To disperse. *Obs.*
dis-per′i-wig, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
di-sper′ma-tous (dī-spûr′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Dispermous. *Rare.*
di-sper′mous (-mŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Two-seeded.
dis-per′ple. † DISPARPLE.
dis-perse′, *p. a.* [L. *dispersus*, p. p.: cf. OF. *dispers.*] Dispersed. *Obs.*
dis-persed′ (-pûrst′), *p. p.* of DISPERSE. — **dis-pers′ed-ly** (-pûr′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **dis-pers′ed-ness**, *n.* — **dispersed harmony**. See HARMONY, 3 **c**.
dis-perse′ness, *n.* Dispersedness. *Obs.*
dis-pers′er, *n.* One that disperses, as a revolving contact device in a kind of transmitter used in wireless telegraphy.
dis-per′siv. Dispersive. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-per′son-al-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-per′son-ate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis′per-son′i-fy (dĭs′pẽr-sŏn′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**. — **dis′per-son′i-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*
[var. of DESPERATE.
dis′pert. Scot. and dial. Eng.
dis-pet′al, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dispeyren. † DESPAIR.
dispice. † DESPISE.
dis-pi′cience, *n.* Discussion. *Obs.*
dis-pi′cion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *desputeison.*] Disputation. *Obs.*
dis-piece′, *v. t.* [Cf OF. *despecier*, F. *dépecer*, *dépiécer.*] To rend into pieces. *Rare.*
dis-pill′, *v. t.* To spill. *Obs.*
di-spi′reme (dī-spī′rēm), *n.* Also **di-spi′rem**. [*di-* + *spireme.*] *Biol.* That stage of mitosis in which each daughter nucleus has given rise to a spireme.
dis-pir′it-ed, *p. p.* of DISPIRIT. — **dis-pir′it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pir′it-ed-ness**, *n.*
dis-pir′it-ing-ly, *adv.* of *dispiriting*, p. pr.
dis-pir′it-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-pise′. † DESPISE.
dis-pite′. † DESPITE.
dis-pit′i-ous. † DESPITEOUS.
dis-pi′tous. † DESPITOUS.
dis-place′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **dis-place′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
displacement lubricator. A lubricator which maintains the feed by displacement of oil by water. See IMPERMEATOR.
displacement ton. See TON, 2.
dis-pla′cence, *n.* Displacency. *Obs.*
dis-plat′, *v. t.* To unplat. *Obs.*

E F G H I J K L M

2. Ostentatious show ; exhibition for effect ; parade.

He died, as erring man should die,
Without *display*, without parade. *Byron.*

3. *Print.* Varying arrangement of lines, as by differing lengths or different styles or sizes of type faces.

Syn. — See PARADE.

Displayed, *Her.*

dis-played′ (dĭs-plād′), *pret. & p. p.* of DISPLAY. Specif. : *p. a. Her.* With wings expanded ; — said of a bird of prey, esp. an eagle.

dis-pleas′ance (dĭs-plĕz′ăns), *n.* [OF. *desplaisance*, F. *déplaisance*.] Displeasure ; discontent ; annoyance. *Archaic.*

dis-pleas′ant (-ănt), *a.* [OF. *desplaisant*, F. *déplaisant*. See DISPLEASE.] Unpleasing ; offensive ; also, displeased. — **dis-pleas′ant-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pleas′ant-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

dis-please′ (dĭs-plēz′), *v. t.* ; DIS-PLEASED′ (-plēzd′) ; DIS-PLEAS′ING. [OF. *desplaisir*, whence F. *déplaisir* displeasure ; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *plaisir* to please. See PLEASE ; cf. DISPLEASURE.] **1**. To incur the disapproval of, esp. disapproval accompanied by feelings of annoyance, aversion, or dislike ; as, the verdict *displeased* the judge ; *displeased* with one's own conduct ; hence, to excite unpleasant feelings in ; to be disagreeable or offensive to ; as, the painter's coloring *displeases* me ; odors that *displease* the nose.

God was *displeased* with this thing. 1 *Chron.* xxi. 7.

This virtuous plaster will *displease*
Your tender sides. *J. Fletcher.*

2. To fail to satisfy ; to miss of. *Obs.*

I shall *displease* my ends else. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — Offend, disgust, vex, annoy, dissatisfy, chafe, anger, provoke, affront.

dis-please′, *v. i.* To give displeasure or offense.

dis-pleas′ure (dĭs-plĕzh′ŭr ; 250), *n.* [OF. *desplaisir* (prop. inf.), F. *déplaisir*. See DISPLEASE ; cf. PLEASURE.] **1**. The feeling of one who is displeased ; disapprobation ; dislike ; dissatisfaction ; disfavor.

O Lord, rebuke me not in thine anger, neither chasten me in thy hot *displeasure*. *Ps.* vi. 1.

2. Discomfort ; uneasiness ; trouble. *Obs.*

3. That which displeases ; cause of irritation or annoyance ; offense ; injury.

Hast thou delight to see a wretched man
Do outrage and *displeasure* to himself ? *Shak.*

4. Disagreement ; also, disgrace ; disfavor. *Obs.*

In *displeasure* with the Pope for . . . familiarity. *Peacham.*

Syn. — Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, disfavor, distaste, dislike, anger, hate, aversion, indignation, offense.

dis-pleas′ure, *v. t.* To displease. *Archaic.*

dis-plen′ish (dĭs-plĕn′ĭsh), *v. t.* To deprive or strip, as a house of furniture, or a barn of stock ; deplenish. *Scot.* — **dis-plen′ish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* *Scot.*

dis′pli-cen-cy (dĭs′plĭ-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *displicentia*.] Dislike ; dissatisfaction ; discontent. *Obs. or R.*

dis-plume′ (dĭs-ploom′ ; 243), *v. t.* ; DIS-PLUMED′ (-ploomd′) ; DIS-PLUM′ING (-ploom′ĭng). [*dis-* + *plume* : cf. OF. *desplumer*, F. *déplumer*.] To strip of or as of a plume or plumes ; to deprive of decoration ; to dishonor ; degrade.

Displumed, degraded, and metamorphosed. *Burke.*

dis-pone′ (dĭs-pōn′), *v. t.* ; DIS-PONED′ (-pōnd′) ; DIS-PON′ING (-pōn′ĭng). [L. *disponere*. See DISPOSITION.] **1**. *Obs.* **a** To arrange; to dispose. **b** To dispose (a person) *to* or *for*. **c** To dispose of ; to distribute. *Chaucer.*

2. *Scots Law.* To make over, convey, or grant legally. The necessity for the use of *dispone* in a conveyance of heritable property was done away with by the Titles to Land Consolidation Act of 1868.

dis-po′nent (dĭs-pō′nĕnt), *a.* [L. *disponens, -entis*, p. pr.] That disposes or brings into a particular condition, as of susceptibility or compatibility.

dis-port′ (dĭs-pōrt′ ; 201), *n.* [OF. *desport, deport*. See DISPORT, *v. t.* ; cf. SPORT.] **1**. Play, sport, or diversion ; hence, a game or play ; also, playfulness ; merriment. *Archaic.*

2. Deportment ; carriage. *Obs. & R.*

dis-port′, *v. t.* ; DIS-PORT′ED ; DIS-PORT′ING. [OF. *desporter* ; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *porter* to carry ; orig. to carry away from work. See PORT demeanor ; cf. SPORT.] **1**. To divert or amuse ; to make merry.

They could *disport* themselves. *Buckle.*

2. To remove from a port, to carry away. *Obs.*

dis-port′, *v. i.* To indulge in gayety ; to amuse one's self ; esp., to wanton or frolic ; to play whimsically ; to sport.

Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

Di-spo′rum (dī-spō′rŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *di-* + Gr. σπόρος seed ; — in ref. to the two ovules in each cell.] *Bot.* A genus of convallariaceous herbs of temperate regions. They have branching leafy stems, small terminal greenish yellow flowers, and red berries. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

dis-pos′a-ble (dĭs-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From DISPOSE.] Subject to disposal ; free to be used or employed as occasion may require ; not assigned to any service or use. — **dis-pos′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis-pos′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

dis-pos′al (dĭs-pōz′ăl), *n.* [From DISPOSE.] **1**. Act of disposing, or disposing of, anything ; arrangement ; orderly distribution or placing ; as, the *disposal* of the troops.

2. Ordering ; regulation ; management ; dispensation.

The execution leave to high *disposal*. *Milton.*

3. Regulation of the fate, condition, application, etc., of anything ; the transference of anything into new hands, a new place, condition, etc. ; alienation, or parting with ; as, a *disposal* of property.

The *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler.*

4. Power or authority to dispose of ; command ; control ; — esp. in *at*, or *in*, the *disposal* of.

The sole and absolute *disposal* of him in all his concerns. *South.*

Syn. — DISPOSAL, DISPOSITION are frequently used without clear distinction. But DISPOSAL more commonly emphasizes the idea of disposing of, dealing with, settling (with special reference to the power of so doing) ; DISPOSITION, that of arranging or ordering (with emphasis on the action, esp. regarded as the fulfillment of a plan) ; as, the *disposal* of one's books (their bestowal or assignment) ; my books are at your *disposal* (to use as you see fit) ; the *disposition* of one's library (the ordering of its distribution or destination) ; my library is at your *disposition* (subject to your direction or arrangement). See DISPOSITION.

dis-pose′ (dĭs-pōz′), *v. t.* ; DIS-POSED′ (-pōzd′) ; DIS-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *disposer* ; *dis-* + *poser* to place. See POSE.] **1**. To distribute and put in place ; to arrange ; to set in order ; as, to *dispose* the ships in the form of a crescent.

Who hath *disposed* the whole world ? *Job* xxxiv. 13.

The rest themselves in troops did else *dispose*. *Spenser.*

2. To assign to a certain place or condition ; appoint. *Obs.*

3. To regulate ; adjust ; settle ; determine.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*. *Dryden.*

4. To deal out ; to assign to a use ; to bestow for an object or purpose ; to apply ; to employ ; to dispose of.

Importuned him that what he designed to bestow on her funeral, he would rather *dispose* among the poor. *Evelyn.*

5. To give a tendency or inclination to ; make ready ; prepare ; adapt ; esp., to incline the mind of ; to give a bent or propension to ; to incline ; to make inclined ; — usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *for*, before the indirect object.

Suspicions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon*

Syn. — Set, arrange, order, distribute, adjust, regulate, adapt, fit ; incline ; bestow, give.

dis-pose′, *v. i.* **1**. To arrange or settle matters finally ; to make disposition ; as, "Man proposes, but God *disposes*."

2. To bargain ; to make terms. *Obs.*

She had *disposed* with Cæsar. *Shak.*

to dispose of. **a** To determine the fate of ; to fix the condition, employment, etc., of ; to direct or assign for a use.

Freedom to order their actions and *dispose of* their possessions and persons. *Locke.*

b To get rid of ; to put out of the way ; to finish with ; as, to *dispose of* rubbish ; to *dispose of* the morning's mail. **c** To transfer to the control of some one else, as by selling ; to alienate ; to part with ; to relinquish ; to bargain away.

I have *disposed of* her to a man of business. *Tatler.*

dis-pose′, *n.* *Obs. or Archaic.* **1**. Act of disposing ; disposal ; ordering ; management ; also, power or right of disposal or control.

But such is the *dispose* of the sole Disposer of empires. *Speed.*

2. Disposition ; inclination ; also, behavior ; demeanor.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*
To be suspected. *Shak.*

dis-posed′ (dĭs-pōzd′), *p. a.* **1**. Distributed ; regulated ; arranged ; assigned.

2. Having a disposition ; conditioned ; specif. : **a** Having a favorable disposition, either of body or mind ; in good health. *Obs.* **b** Having a (designated) temperament or disposition ; as, a well-*disposed* horse. **c** Having an inclination or willingness (to do something) ; inclined ; minded ; as, he was *disposed* to hear their argument to the end. "He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia." *Acts* xviii. 27. **d** Inclined to mirth ; jolly. *Obs.*

dis-pos′er (-pōz′ẽr), *n.* One that disposes ; a regulator ; a director ; a bestower. "*Disposer* of all things." *Barrow.*

dis′po-si′tion (dĭs′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *disposition*, L. *dispositio*, fr. *disponere* to dispose ; *dis-* + *ponere* to place. See POSITION ; cf. DISPONE.] **1**. Act or power of disposing, or state of being disposed ; disposal ; as : **a** The ordering, regulating, or administering of anything ; management ; often, specif., divine administration or dispensation.

Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels. *Acts* vii. 53.

b The getting rid, or making over, of anything ; relinquishment or alienation ; also, the power of making such disposition ; control ; as, moneys at one's *disposition* (cf. DISPOSAL, 4).

The right of *disposition* carries with it the right of alteration or destruction, and also the right of alienation. *T. E. Holland*

c Specif., *Scots Law*, act of disponing ; a conveying or granting of property by deed or will ; also, a deed by which property is alienated. **d** The placing in order or arranging of anything, or the state of being ordered or arranged, esp. with reference to some general design or system ; as, the *disposition* of the parts of a building ; *disposition* of draperies. **e** *Mil.* Assignment, distribution, or arrangement of troops, guns, etc. ; as, the *disposition* of the artillery was admirable. Also, *pl.*, strategical or tactical plans or arrangements ; as, the general spent the winter in perfecting his *dispositions* for the campaign.

2. *Astrol.* Situation, nature, or constitution (of a planet or sign) in relation to its influence. *Obs.*

3. Of the body or physical objects : **a** Constitution ; nature ; make-up. *Obs.* **b** Tendency to any action or state resulting from natural constitution ; aptitude ; diathesis ; as, a *disposition* in plants to grow in a direction upward. **c** Physical condition ; health. *Obs.*

4. Of the mind : **a** Natural or prevailing spirit, or temperament of mind ; temper of mind. "A man of turbulent *disposition*." *Hallam.* **b** Mood ; humor.

As I perchance hereafter shall think meet
To put an antic *disposition* on. *Shak.*

c Conscious inclination ; propension or propensity.

How stands your *disposition* to be married ? *Shak.*

Syn. — Humor, bent, turn, bias ; idiosyncrasy, constitution, organization, nature. — DISPOSITION, TEMPERAMENT, TEMPER, CHARACTER. DISPOSITION is the predominating bent or constitutional habit of one's mind ; as, "She . . . is always cheerful and sweet-tempered. . . . This *disposition* in her is the more comfortable, because it is not the humor of the day, a sudden flash of benevolence and good spirits, . . . but it is her natural turn, and has governed all her conduct ever since I knew her first" (*Cowper*) ; "a sort of kittenish *disposition* that scratches, where it means to caress" (*Gray*). TEMPERAMENT is disposition regarded from the point of view of physical organization ; as, a nervous, sanguine, phlegmatic, bilious *temperament* ; "I verily believe that nor you, nor any man of poetical *temperament*, can avoid a strong passion of some kind" (*Byron*). TEMPER (esp. as applied to nations or periods) frequently adds to *temperament* the suggestion of mental or moral grain or fiber ; as, "There was a general confidence in her [Elizabeth's] instinctive knowledge of the national *temper*" (*J. R. Green*) ; "The *Temper* of the Seventeenth Century" [title] (*B. Wendell*) ; "one equal *temper* of heroic hearts" (*Tennyson*). More commonly *temper* suggests irascibility ; as, to keep, or lose, one's *temper*, a display of *temper*. CHARACTER is individual disposition, esp. in its ethical aspects, regarded as fixed or modified by training or the exercise of the will ; as, "That inexorable law of human souls that we prepare ourselves for sudden deeds by the reiterated choice of good or evil that determines *character*" (*G. Eliot*). See DISPOSAL, MOOD, GOOD NATURE.

dis-pos′i-tive (dĭs-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dispositif*.] **1**. Disposing, or having to do with the disposition or direction of something ; of or pertaining to disposal or control.

A nomenclature was accordingly invented by Bentham, which is convenient for scientific use, although it has not found its way into ordinary language. He describes this whole class of facts [relating to the origination, transfer, and extinction of rights] as "*dispositive* ;" distinguishing as "investitive" those by means of which a right comes into existence, as "divestitive" those through which it terminates, and as "translative" those through which it passes from one person to another. *T. E. Holland.*

2. Belonging to disposition or natural tendency. *Obs.* "*Dispositive* holiness." *Jer. Taylor.*

dispositive clause, *Scots Law*, in a deed, the clause of conveyance, directing the disposition of the property.

dis′pos-sess′ (dĭs′pŏ-zĕs′), *v. t.* ; -POS-SESSED′ (-zĕst′) ; -POS-SESS′ING. [*dis-* + *possess* : cf. OF. *despossesser*.] **1**. To put out of possession ; to deprive of the actual occupancy of, particularly of land or real estate ; to disseize ; to eject ; to oust ; — usually followed by *of* before the thing taken away ; as, to *dispossess* a king of his crown.

2. To free from demoniacal possession. *Obs.*

dis′pos-ses′sion (-zĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Act of dispossessing, or state of being dispossessed ; specif., *Law*, ouster.

dis′pos-ses′so-ry (dĭs′pŏ-zĕs′ō-rĭ), *a.* Of or relating to dispossession.

dis-po′sure (-pō′zhŭr ; 250), *n.* [From DISPOSE.] Disposal or disposition. *Now Rare.* *Massinger.*

dis-praise′ (dĭs-prāz′), *v. t.* ; DIS-PRAISED′ (-prāzd′) ; DIS-PRAIS′ING. [ME. *dispreisen*, OF. *despreisier*, F. *dépriser* ; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *preisier* (3d sing. pres. ind. *despreise*), F. *priser*, to prize, praise. See PRAISE ; cf. DISPRIZE, DEPRECIATE.] To notice with disapprobation or some degree of censure ; to disparage ; blame ; depreciate.

Dispraising the power of his adversaries. *Chaucer.*

dis-praise′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *despris*. See DISPRAISE, *v. t.*] Act of dispraising ; detraction ; blame ; censure ; reproach ; disparagement.

In praise and in *dispraise* the same *Tennyson.*

dis-pread′, dis-spread′ (dĭs-prĕd′), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *spread*.] To spread abroad, or different ways ; to spread apart ; open ; expand ; as, the sun *dispreads* his beams. *Spenser.*

dis-pread′, *v. i.* To extend or expand itself. *Rare.*

dis-prize′ (dĭs-prīz′), *v. t.* ; DIS-PRIZED′ (-prīzd′) ; DIS-PRIZ′ING (-prīz′ĭng). [Cf. DISPRAISE.] **1**. To fail to prize ; undervalue ; despise, esp. without warrant.

2. To depreciate ; disparage. *Rare.*

dis-pro′ba-tive (dĭs-prō′bȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disprove, or disproving.

dis-prof′it (-prŏf′ĭt), *v. i. & t.* To be, or cause to be, without profit. *Archaic.* — *n.* Damage ; detriment. *Archaic.*

dis-proof′ (dĭs-proof′), *n.* [*dis-* + *proof*. Cf. DISPROVE.] A proving to be other than is maintained ; confutation ; refutation ; as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of a statement ; also, evidence that disproves or tends to disprove.

dis′pro-por′tion (dĭs′prō-pōr′shŭn), *n.* [*dis-* + *proportion* : cf. F. *disproportion*.] Want of proportion ; lack of symmetry or of due relation ; disparity ; as, an arm in *disproportion* to the body ; *disproportion* of supply to demand.

dis′pro-por′tion, *v. t.* ; DIS′PRO-POR′TIONED (-shŭnd) ; DIS′PRO-POR′TION-ING. [Cf. F. *disproportionner*.] To make unsuitable in quantity, form, or fitness to an end ; to violate symmetry in ; to mismatch.

To shape my legs of an unequal size ;
To *disproportion* me in every part *Shak.*

dis′pro-por′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Not having due proportion ; disproportionate. — **dis′pro-por′tion-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis′pro-por′tion-al-ness**, *n.* — **dis′pro-por′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

dis′pro-por′tion-ate (- āt), *a.* Not proportioned ; unsymmetrical ; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, value, or extent ; out of proportion ; inadequate ; as, in a perfect body none of the limbs are *disproportionate* ; never undertake a work with *disproportionate* means. — **dis′pro-por′tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′pro-por′tion-ate-ness**, *n.*

dis-prov′a-ble (dĭs-proov′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disproved.

dis-prov′al (-ăl), *n.* Act of disproving ; disproof.

dis-prove′ (dĭs-proov′), *v. t.* ; DIS-PROVED′ (-proovd′) ; DIS-PROV′ING (-proov′ĭng). [*dis-* + *prove* : cf. OF. *desprover*.] **1**. To prove to be other than is maintained ; to show to be false or erroneous ; refute ; as, to *disprove* a charge.

2. To disallow ; to disapprove of. *Obs.*

dis-punge′ (dĭs-pŭnj′), *v. t.* ; DIS-PUNGED′ (-pŭnjd′) ; DIS-PUNG′ING (-pŭn′jĭng). [Cf. L. *dispungere* to prick apart, i. e., check off the debts and credits of an account ; or E. *sponge*.] To sprinkle as with water from a sponge ; also, to erase ; expunge. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

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dis-playd′. Displayed. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-play′er, *n.* One that displays.
dis′ple (dĭs′p'l), *v. t.* [Cf. *discipline*.] To discipline. *Obs.*
dis-pleased′, *p. p.* of DISPLEASE. — **dis-pleas′ed-ly** (-plēz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*
dis-pleas′er, *n.* One that displeases.
dis-pleas′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISPLEASE. — **dis-pleas′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pleas′ing-ness**, *n.*
dis-pleas′ur-a-ble, *a.* Unpleasant ; disagreeable. *Rare.* — **dis-pleas′ur-a-bly**, *adv.*
dis-pleas′ure-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-plez′ure. Displeasure. *R. Sp.*
dis′pli-cence, *n.* Displicency. *Obs.*
dis-plode′, *v. t. & i.* [L. *displodere*.] To discharge ; explode. — **dis-plo′sion** (dĭs-plō′zhŭn), *n.* — **dis-plo′sive**, *a.* *All Obs.*
dis-ploy′. † DISPLAY.
dis-plu′vi-ate, *a.* [L. *displuviatus*.] *Rom. Arch.* Having no compluvium, as an atrium. *R.*
dispoile. † DESPOIL.
dis-point′, *v. t.* [OF. *despointier* to injure, dismiss, deprive.] To dismiss: to disappoint. *Obs.*
dis-point′ed, *p. a.* Deprived of its point. *Obs.*
dis-pond′. † DESPOND.
di-spon′dee (dī-spŏn′dē), *n.* [L. *dispondeus*, Gr. δισπόνδειος ; δι- = δίς twice + σπονδεῖος spondee.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A double spondee ; a foot consisting of four long syllables. — **di′spon-da′ic** (dī′spŏn-dā′ĭk), *a.*
dis-pone′, *v. i.* To make arrangement or disposition. *Obs.*
dis′po-nee′ (dĭs′pō-nē′), *n.* See -EE.
dis-pon′er (-pōn′ẽr), *n.* One who dispones.
dis-ponge′. † DISPUNGE.
dis-pope′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-pop′u-lar-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-.
di-spor′ous (dī-spōr′ŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *sporous*.] *Biol.* Two-spored
dis-por′tive, *a.* Sportive. *Rare.*
dis-port′ment, *n.* Diversion ; play. *Archaic.*
dis-pos′ed-ly (-pōz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of DISPOSED.
dis-pos′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-pose′ment, *n.* Disposal. *Obs.*
dis-pos′ing-ly, *adv.* of *disposing*, p. pr.
dis-pos′it-ed (-pŏz′ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Disposed *Obs.*
dis′po-si′tion-al (dĭs′pō-zĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Pert. to disposition.
dis′po-si′tioned (-zĭsh′ŭnd), *a.* Having (such) a disposition.
dis-pos′i-tive-ly, *adv.* of DISPOSITIVE. See -LY.
dis-pos′i-tor, *n.* [L., a disposer.] *Astrol.* The planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is. *Obs.*
dis′pos-ses′sor, *n.* One who dispossesses.
dis′pos-sest′. Dispossessed. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-post′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-pow′der, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-prais′a-ble (dĭs-prāz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Blamable. *R.*
dis-prais′er, *n.* One that dispraises.
dis-prais′ing-ly, *adv.* of *dispraising*, p. pr.
dis-pread′er, *n.* One that dispreads.
dis-preise′. † DISPRAISE.
dis-prej′u-dice, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis′pre-pare′, *v. t.* To render unprepared. *Rare.*
dis-prince′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-pris′on (dĭs-prĭz′'n), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-pri′va-cied (dĭs-prī′vȧ-sĭd), *p. a.* Deprived of privacy. *Rare.*
dis-priv′i-lege, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-prob′a-bil-ize (dĭs-prŏb′ȧ-bĭl-īz), *v. t.* To make improbable. *R.* — **dis-prob′a-bil-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′-), *n.* *R.*
dis′pro-fess′, *v. t.* To renounce profession of. *Obs.*
dis-prof′it-a-ble, *a.* Unprofitable. *Obs.*
dis-prom′ise, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-prop′er-ty, *v. t.* To dispossess. *Obs.*
dis′pro-por′tion-a-ble, *a.* Disproportional ; disproportionate. — **dis′pro-por′tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis′pro-por′tion-a-bly**, *adv.*
dis-pro′pri-ate, *v. t.* [*dis-* + L. *propriare* to appropriate.] To disappropriate; dispossess. *Rare.*
dis-prove′ment, *n.* Disproof. *R.*
dis-prov′er (dĭs-proov′ẽr), *n.* One that disproves.
dis′pro-vide′, *v. t.* To fail to provide. *Obs.*
dis-pulp′, *v. t.* See DIS-. *Obs.*
dis-punct′, *a.* Not punctilious.
dis-punct′, *v. t.* [See DISPUNGE.] To mark, as for erasure ; to set aside. *Rare.*

dis′pu-ta-ble (dĭs′pū-tȧ-b'l; dĭs-pūt′ȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *disputabilis:* cf. F. *disputable.*] **1**. Subject to dispute; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; of doubtful certainty or propriety; controvertible; as, *disputable* opinions, propositions, or acts.
2. Disputatious; contentious. *Obs.*
— **dis′pu-ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis′pu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis′pu-ta-bly**, *adv.*

dis′pu-tant (dĭs′pū-tănt), *a.* [L. *disputans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *disputant.*] Disputing; engaged in controversy. — *n.* One who disputes; a controversialist; a reasoner in opposition.
A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious *disputant.* *Macaulay.*

dis′pu-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *disputatio:* cf. F. *disputation*, and also ME. *dis-*, *desputeson*, fr. OF. *desputeison.* See DISPUTE, *v. i.*] **1**. Act of disputing; controversy; verbal contest; debate; specif., a formal exercise in which parties reason in opposition to each other on some question, or, in some American colleges, such an exercise where a single person argues a question.
2. Conversation; discussion. *Obs.*
Captain Macmorris, . . . will you vouchsafe me . . . a few *disputations* with you? *Shak.*

dis′pu-ta′tious (-shŭs), *a.* [See DISPUTATION.] Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert; characterized by dispute; as, a *disputatious* person or temper. — **dis′pu-ta′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′pu-ta′tious-ness**, *n.*

dis-put′a-tive (dĭs-pūt′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [From L. *disputativus.*] **1**. Disposed to dispute; disputatious.
2. Subject to dispute; disputed. *Obs.*
3. Of or pertaining to dispute.
— **dis-put′a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-put′a-tive-ness**, *n.*

dis-pute′ (dĭs-pūt′), *v. i.;* DIS-PUT′ED (-pūt′ĕd); DIS-PUT′ING (-pūt′ĭng). [ME. *desputen*, *disputen*, OF. *desputer*, *disputer*, F. *disputer*, from L. *disputare*, *disputatum; dis-* + *putare* to clear up, set in order, reckon, think. See PUTATIVE.] **1**. To contend in argument; to argue against something maintained, upheld, or claimed, by another; to discuss; reason; debate; often, to argue irritably; to altercate; wrangle.
Therefore *disputed* [reasoned, *Rev. Ver.*] he in the synagogue with the Jews. *Acts* xvii. 17.
2. To contend physically; to fight. *Obs.*

dis-pute′, *v. t.* **1**. To make a subject of disputation; to argue pro and con; to discuss.
The rest I reserve until it be *disputed* how the magistrate is to do herein. *Milton.*
2. To oppose by argument or assertion; to attempt to overthrow; to controvert; to express dissent or opposition to; to call in question; to deny the truth or validity of; as, to *dispute* assertions or arguments.
The *disputed* authority of writs of assistance. *Bancroft.*
3. To argue or contend in favor of; to maintain. *Obs.*
4. To strive or contend about; to contest.
To *dispute* the possession of the ground. *Prescott.*
5. To struggle against; to resist. *Obs.*
Dispute it [grief] like a man. *Shak.*
Syn. — Controvert, contest, gainsay, doubt, question; argue, debate, impugn. See DISCUSS.

dis-pute′, *n.* [Cf. F. *dispute.* See DISPUTE, *v. i.*] **1**. Verbal controversy; contest by opposing argument or expression of opposing views or claims; controversial discussion; altercation; debate.
2. Contest; struggle; quarrel. *De Foe.*
Syn. — DISPUTE, QUARREL, ALTERCATION, WRANGLE, SQUABBLE, BICKER, BRAWL, BROIL. A DISPUTE is commonly a heated verbal contention; a CONTROVERSY, a contention carried on in writing, or at some length; as, a *dispute* over cards; the Arian *controversy.* A QUARREL is an angry or violent dispute, frequently resulting in strained or severed relations; an ALTERCATION, a quarrelsome bandying of words; as, to patch up a *quarrel;* the angry retorts of the *altercation.* A WRANGLE (or *wrangling*) is an undignified, confused, and noisy, a SQUABBLE, a childish, unseemly, and petty, altercation; a BICKER (or *bickering*), a petulant interchange of sharp words on trivial provocation; as, a *wrangle* over a point of law; a *squabble* over the possession of a toy; heartburnings and *bickerings.* A BRAWL is a turbulent quarrel, esp. in a street or public place; a BROIL is a more general entanglement or disturbance than a brawl; as, a tavern *brawl;* "Prosper this realm, keep it from civil *broils*" (*Shak.*). See CONTEST, ENCOUNTER, CONTENTION, BELLIGERENT.
beyond dispute, **without dispute**, indisputably.

dis-qual′i-fi-ca′tion (dĭs-kwŏl′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of disqualifying, or state of being disqualified; incompetency; disability; as, the *disqualification* of men for holding certain offices; also, that which disqualifies; that which incapacitates or makes unfit; as, conviction of crime is a *disqualification* of a person for office.

dis-qual′i-fy (dĭs-kwŏl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* DIS-QUAL′I-FIED (-fīd); DIS-QUAL′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). **1**. To deprive of the qualities, properties, or conditions necessary for any purpose; to render unfit; to incapacitate; — with *for* or *from* before the purpose, state, or act.
My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. *Swift.*
2. To deprive of some power, right, or privilege, as by positive restriction; to disable; to debar legally; as, a conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man to be a witness.

dis-qui′et (dĭs-kwī′ĕt), *v. t.;* DIS-QUI′ET-ED; DIS-QUI′ET-ING. To render unquiet; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to disturb.
Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou *disquieted* within me? *Ps.* xlii. 11.
As quiet as these *disquieted* times will permit. *Scott.*
Syn. — Harass, disturb, vex, fret, excite, agitate.

dis-qui′et (dĭs-kwī′ĕt), *a.* Disquieted; uneasy. *Rare.*

dis-qui′et, *n.* **1**. Want of quiet; want of tranquillity in body or mind; uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety.
2. A disturbing occurrence or fact; an alarm. *Archaic.*

dis-qui′et-ed (-ĕd), *p. a.* Disturbed, uneasy. — **dis-qui′et-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-qui′et-ed-ness**, *n.*

dis-qui′et-ing, *p. a.* Causing disquiet or uneasiness; alarming.

dis-qui′et-ly, *adv.* In a disquiet manner; uneasily.

dis-qui′e-tude (dĭs-kwī′ē-tūd), *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

dis-quip′a-rant (dĭs-kwĭp′ȧ-rănt), *a.* [From L. *aequiparans*, p. pr. of *aequiparare* to put on an equality with, by substituting the prefix *dis-* for *ae-*.] *Logic.* Having reciprocal but unequal relation to one another, and bearing a name implying this relation, as master and servant, father and son; — opposed to *equiparant.* — **dis-quip′a-ran-cy** (-răn-sĭ), *or* **dis-quip′a-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.*

dis′qui-si′tion (dĭs′kwĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *disquisitio*, fr. *disquirere* to inquire diligently, investigate; *dis-* + *quaerere* to seek. See QUEST.] A formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject; a full examination or investigation of a matter, with the arguments and facts bearing upon it; elaborate essay; dissertation.
For accurate research or grave *disquisition* he was not well qualified. *Macaulay.*

dis′qui-si′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to disquisition; of the nature of disquisition.

dis-quis′i-tive (dĭs-kwĭz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Relating to disquisition; fond of discussion or investigation; examining; inquisitive. — **dis-quis′i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

dis-quis′i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who makes disquisitions or dissertations; an investigator.

dis-rank′ (dĭs-răŋk′), *v. t.* **1**. To degrade from rank.
2. To throw out of rank or into confusion.

dis-rate′ (dĭs-rāt′), *v. t.;* DIS-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); DIS-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). To reduce to a lower rating, rank, or class.

dis′re-gard′ (dĭs′rē-gärd′), *v. t.;* DIS′RE-GARD′ED; DIS′RE-GARD′ING. Not to regard; to pay no heed to; to fail to notice or observe; hence, to slight as unworthy of regard or notice; as, to *disregard* the admonitions of conscience.
Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame. *Blackmore.*
Syn. — See NEGLECT.

dis′re-gard′, *n.* Act of disregarding, or state of being disregarded; esp., intentional neglect; slight.
The *disregard* of experience. *Whewell.*

dis′re-gard′ance (-gär′dăns), *n.* Disregard. *Rare.*

dis′re-gard′ant (-gär′dănt), *a.* Disregarding. *Rare.*

dis′re-gard′ful (-gärd′fo͝ol), *a.* Neglectful; heedless. — **dis′re-gard′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′re-gard′ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-rel′ish (dĭs-rĕl′ĭsh), *n.* Want of relish; distaste; as, a *disrelish* for some kinds of food.
Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty. *Burke.*

dis-rel′ish, *v. t.;* DIS-REL′ISHED (-ĭsht); DIS-REL′ISH-ING. **1**. To deprive of relish; to make distasteful. *Obs.*
2. Not to relish; to regard as unpalatable or offensive; to feel a degree of disgust at.
3. To be distasteful to. *Obs.*

dis′re-pair′ (-rē-pâr′), *n.* State of being in need of repair.
The fortifications were ancient and in *disrepair.* *Scott.*

dis-rep′u-ta-ble (dĭs-rĕp′ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reputable; of bad repute; dishonorable; discreditable; disgraceful; as, a *disreputable* person or act.
Syn. — Dishonorable, low, mean, disgraceful, shameful.
— **dis-rep′u-ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis-rep′u-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-rep′u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

dis-rep′u-ta-ble, *n.* A disreputable person.

dis-rep′u-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* Loss or want of reputation or good name; dishonor; disrepute; discredit. *Archaic.*

dis′re-pute′ (dĭs′rē-pūt′), *n.* Loss or want of reputation; ill character; disesteem; discredit; dishonor.
At the beginning of the eighteenth century astrology fell into general *disrepute.* *Scott.*
Syn. — Disesteem, discredit, dishonor, disgrace.

dis′re-spect′ (dĭs′rē-spĕkt′), *n.* Want of respect or reverence; disesteem; incivility; discourtesy.

dis′re-spect′, *v. t.* To show disrespect to.
We have *disrespected* and slighted God. *Comber.*

dis′re-spect′ful (-rē-spĕkt′fo͝ol), *a.* Wanting in respect; manifesting disesteem or lack of respect; uncivil. — **dis′re-spect′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′re-spect′ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-robe′ (dĭs-rōb′), *v. t. & i.;* DIS-ROBED′ (-rōbd′); DIS-ROB′ING (-rōb′ĭng). [Cf. OF. *desrober.*] To divest of a robe; to undress; fig., to strip of covering; to divest of that which clothes or decorates.
Two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory. *Sir H. Wotton.*

dis-root′ (-ro͞ot′), *v. t.;* DIS-ROOT′ED; DIS-ROOT′ING. To tear up the roots of, or to tear up by the roots; hence, to tear from a foundation; to uproot.
A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations. *Goldsmith.*

dis-rupt′ (dĭs-rŭpt′), *a.* [L. *disruptus*, *diruptus*; p. p. of *disrumpere*, *dirumpere*, to break or burst asunder, *dis-* + *rumpere* to break, burst. See RUPTURE.] Broken or burst asunder; disrupted.

dis-rupt′, *v. t. & i.;* DIS-RUPT′ED; DIS-RUPT′ING. To break asunder; to part forcibly; to rend.

dis-rup′tion (-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *disruptio*, *diruptio.*] Act of rending asunder, or state of being rent asunder; breach; rent; dilaceration; rupture; as, the *disruption* of rocks in an earthquake; *disruption* of a state.
the Disruption, *Eccl. Hist.*, the secession of nearly five hundred ministers from the established Church of Scotland, May 18, 1843, in assertion of the church's spiritual independence of the state. See FREE CHURCH.

dis-rup′tive (dĭs-rŭp′tĭv), *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, disruption; also, produced or caused by disruption. — **dis-rup′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-rup′tive-ness**, *n.*

diss (dĭs), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] A reedlike grass (*Ampelodesma tenax*) common in the Mediterranean region, utilized in basketry and for making cordage, etc.

dis-sat′is-fac′tion (dĭs-săt′ĭs-făk′shŭn), *n.* State of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.
The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction.* *Addison.*
Syn. — DISSATISFACTION, DISCONTENT. DISSATISFACTION has usually a specific cause, and is often temporary; DISCONTENT is commonly more general and deep-rooted; as, *dissatisfaction* with one's position, one's meals; "Political ambition infects our country and generates a feverish restlessness and *discontent*" (*W. E. Channing*); "The old disquietude seemed fast settling into fixed *discontent*" (*Carlyle*); cf. noble *discontent.* See CONTENT, *v. t.*

dis-sat′is-fac′to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Causing dissatisfaction; unable to give content; unsatisfactory; displeasing.

dis-sat′is-fy (dĭs-săt′ĭs-fī), *v. t.:* DIS-SAT′IS-FIED (-fīd); DIS-SAT′IS-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). To render unsatisfied; to make uneasy by frustrating wishes or expectations; to displease by lack of something; as, *dissatisfied* with one's fortune.
The *dissatisfied* factions of the autocracy. *Bancroft.*

dis-sect′ (dĭ-sĕkt′), *v. t.;* DIS-SECT′ED; DIS-SECT′ING. [L. *dissectus*, p. p. of *dissecare; dis-* + *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] **1**. To divide into separate parts; to cut in pieces; specif., to separate and expose the parts of, as an animal or a plant, for examination and to show their structure and relations; to anatomize.
2. To analyze, for the purposes of science or criticism; to divide and examine minutely.
This paragraph . . . I have *dissected* for a sample. *Atterbury.*

dis-sect′ed (-sĕk′tĕd), *p. a.* Cut into several parts; divided into sections; as, a *dissected* map; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Cut deeply into many fine lobes or divisions; as, a *dissected* leaf. **b** *Phys. Geog.* Divided into lobes or ridges by narrow streams, valleys, or gorges; as, a *dissected* plateau.

dis-sect′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISSECT. Specif.: *p. a.* Dividing or separating the parts of an animal or vegetable body; as, a *dissecting* aneurysm, one which makes its way between or within the coats of an artery.

dis-sec′tion (dĭ-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dissection.*] **1**. Act of dissecting.
2. Anything dissected; esp., some part, or the whole, of an animal or plant dissected so as to exhibit the structure; an anatomical specimen so prepared.
3. *Com.* The separation of accounts, as in the dry goods or drapery trade, according to departments. *Eng.*

dis-sec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to dissection; dissecting.

dis-seize′, **dis-seise′** (dĭ-sēz′), *v. t.;* DIS-SEIZED′ or DIS-SEISED′ (-sēzd′); DIS-SEIZ′ING or DIS-SEIS′ING. [F. *dessaisir; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *saisir* to seize, put in possession. See SEIZE.] *Law.* To deprive of seizin or possession; usually, to dispossess or oust wrongfully (one in freehold possession of land, or formerly of chattels or a tenancy for years or at will); — followed by *of*, formerly *from.* See SEIZIN.

dis-sei′zee′, **dis-sei′see′** (dĭ-sē′zē′), *n.* *Law.* A person disseized; — correlative to *disseizor.*

dis-sei′zin, **dis-sei′sin** (dĭ-sē′zĭn), *n.* [OF. *dessaisine.*] *Law.* Act of disseizing, or state of being disseized.

dis-sei′zor, **dis-sei′sor** (-zẽr; -zôr), *n.* *Law.* One who disseizes another.

dis-sem′blance (dĭ-sĕm′blăns), *n.* [*dissemble* + *-ance.*] Act or art of dissembling; dissimulation.

dis-sem′blance, *n.* [Cf. F. *dissemblance.* See DISSEMBLE.] Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

dis-sem′ble (dĭ-sĕm′b'l), *v. t.;* DIS-SEM′BLED (-b'ld); DIS-SEM′BLING (-blĭng). [*dis-* (L. *dis-*) + (prob.) *resemble:* cf. F. *dissimuler*, L. *dissimulare.* Cf. DISSIMULATE, SIMULATE.] **1**. To hide under a false semblance or seeming; to feign (something) not to be what it really is; to put an untrue appearance upon; to disguise; mask.
Dissemble all your griefs and discontents. *Shak.*
2. To put on the semblance of; to make pretense of; to simulate; feign. "He soon *dissembled* a sleep." *Tatler.*
3. To pass as if unnoticed; ignore; as, to *dissemble* wrongs.
Syn. — Hide, conceal, mask, counterfeit, cover. — DISSEMBLE, DISGUISE, CLOAK agree in the idea of simulation for the sake of concealment. DISSEMBLE implies an assumed or artfully feigned semblance or pretense; DISGUISE (as here compared), a more unequivocal counterfeiting or change of outward appearance; as, "Ross bears, or *dissembles*, his disappointment better than I expected of him" (*Gray*); "Several are of opinion that the fair sex are not altogether strangers to the art of *dissembling* and concealing their thoughts" (*Spectator*); "We must . . . make our faces vizards to our hearts, *disguising* what they are" (*Shak.*); "Confess 't is fear *disguised* from its own shame that takes the mantle now of thin remorse" (*Shelley*). CLOAK (see PALLIATE) stresses the idea of hiding or concealment; as, "The Scripture moveth us . . . to acknowledge and confess our manifold sins and wickedness; and that we should not *dissemble* nor *cloak* them before the face of Almighty God" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); cf. "Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness" (1 *Pet.* ii. 16). See ASSUME, SIMULATION, HIDE, SECRET.

dis-sem′ble, *v. i.* To conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretense; to assume a false appearance; to act the hypocrite.

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dis-pun′ish-a-ble, *a.* Not punishable. *Rare.*
dis-pu′ni-tive, *a.* See DIS-, 2 c.
dis-pur′pose, *v. t.* To dissuade; frustrate. *Obs.*
dis-purse′, *v. t.* To disburse. *Obs.*
dis′pur-vey′, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *purvey.*] To disfurnish; make destitute. *Obs.*
dis′pur-vey′ance, *n.* Lack of provisions. *Obs.*
dis′pu-ta-bl. Disputable. *R. Sp.*
dis′pu-tac′i-ty (dĭs′pū-tăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Disputatiousness. *Obs.*
dis′pu-ta′tor (dĭs′pū-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] A disputer; disputant. *R.*
dis-pute′less, *a.* See -LESS.
dis-put′er (dĭs-pūt′ẽr), *n.* One who disputes.
dis-pu′ti-son, **dis-pu′ti-soun**, etc., *n.* Dispute. *Obs.*
dis-quan′ti-ty (dĭs-kwŏn′tĭ-tĭ), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-qui′et-al, *n.* A disquieting; state of disquiet. *Obs.*
dis-qui′et-er, *n.* One that disquiets.
dis-qui′et-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
dis-qui′e-tive, *a.* Tending to disquiet. *Rare.*
dis-qui′et-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-qui′et-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-qui′et-ous, *a.* Causing disquiet. *Rare.*
dis′qui-site, **dis′qui-sit** (dĭs′-kwĭ-zĭt), *v. i.* To make a disquisition. *Rare.*
dis′qui-si′tion-a-ry (dĭs′kwĭ-zĭsh′ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* = DISQUISITIONAL. *Rare.*
dis-quis′i-to′ri-al (dĭs-kwĭz′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Disquisitory.
dis-quis′i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Disquisitive; disquisitional. *Rare.*
dis-range′, *v. t.* [OF. *desrengier*, F. *déranger.*] To disarrange; disrank. *Obs.*
dis-ray′, *n. & v. t.* [OF. *desreer*, v., *desrei*, n.] Disarray. *Obs.*
dis-re′al-ize, *v. t.* To make unreal. *Obs. or R.*
dis-rec′om-men-da′tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis′re-gard′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis′re-gard′er, *n.* One who disregards.
dis-reg′u-lar, *a.* Irregular. *Obs.*
dis′re-lat′ed (dĭs′rē-lāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Unrelated. *R.*
dis′re-la′tion, *n.* Lack of relation. *R.*
dis-rel′ish, *v. i.* To be distasteful. *Rare.*
dis-rel′ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis′re-mem′ber, *v. t.* To forget. *Archaic or Dial.*
dis-rep′u-ta-bl. Disreputable. *Ref. Sp.*
dis′re-pute′, *v. t.* To discredit; disesteem. *Obs.*
dis′re-spect′a-ble, *a.* See DIS-, 2 c. — **dis′re-spect′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
dis′re-spect′er, *n.* One who disrespects.
dis′re-spec′tive, *a.* Disrespectful. *Obs.*
dis′re-spond′en-cy, *n* Want of response. *Obs.*
dis-rest′, *n.* Unrest. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To disturb. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
dis′re-store′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-rev′er-ence, *v. t.* To treat irreverently. *Obs.*
dis-ring′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-robe′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-rob′er (dĭs-rōb′ẽr), *n.* One that disrobes.
dis-roof′, *v. t.* To unroof. *Rare.*
dis-roost′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-rout′, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *desrouter*, F. *dérouter.*] To put, or be put, to rout; scatter. *Obs.*
dis-rud′der, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-rul′i-ly (dĭs-ro͞ol′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a disorderly manner. *Obs.*
dis-rul′y (-ĭ), *a.* [OF. *desrieulé.*] Unruly; disorderly. *Obs.*
dis-rump′, *v. t. & i.* [L. *disrumpere.*] To disrupt.
dis-rupt′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **dis-rupt′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
dis-rupt′er, *n.* One that disrupts.
dis-rup′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
dis-rup′tor, *n.* One that disrupts: a detonating explosive.
dis-rup′ture, *n.* Disruption. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To disrupt. *Rare.*
diss. † DISH.
diss. *Abbr.* Dissertation.
dissaf. † DECEIVE.
dis-sait′, **dis-seit′**. † DECEIT.
dis-sat′is-fac′to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-sat′is-fied (dĭs-săt′ĭs-fīd), *pret. & p. p.* of DISSATISFY. — **dis-sat′is-fi′ed-ly** (-fī′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **dis-sat′is-fi′ed-ness**, *n.*
dis-sat′u-rate, *v. t.* To free from saturation. *R.*
dis-sav′age, *v. t.* To tame; civilize. *Obs.*
dis-scep′ter, **dis-scep′tre**, *v. t.* To deprive of a scepter. *Rare.*
dis-sease′. † DECEASE.
dis-sea′son, *v. t.* To deprive of seasoning. *Obs.*
dis-seat′, *v. t.* To unseat. *Rare.*
dis-sect′i-ble (dĭ-sĕk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-sec′tor, *n.* One who dissects.
dis-seigne′. † DESIGN. *Obs.*
dis-sei′sen, *v. t.* To disseize.
dis-sei′zor-ess, **dis-sei′sor-ess**, *n.* *Law.* A woman who disseizes.
dis-sei′zure, **dis-sei′sure** (dĭ-sē′zhŭr), *n.* Disseizin.
dis′sel-boom′ (dĭs′'l-bo͞om′), *n.* [D., fr. *dissel* shaft + *boom* tree.] Pole of a wagon. *South Africa.*
dis-sem′bl. Dissemble. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-sem′bla-ble, *a.* [F.] Dissimilar. *Obs.*
dis-sem′bld. Dissembled. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-sem′bler, *n.* One that dissembles.

dis-sem′i-nate (dĭ-sĕm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; DIS-SEM′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); DIS-SEM′I-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *disseminatus*, p. p. of *disseminare* to disseminate; *dis-* + *seminare* to sow, *semen* seed. See SEMINARY.] **1.** To sow broadcast or as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread abroad; to diffuse; as, principles and ideas are *disseminated* when they are spread abroad for propagation.
2. To spread or extend by dispersion.
A nearly uniform and constant fire or heat *disseminated* throughout the body of the earth. *Woodward.*
Syn. — Spread, propagate, circulate, disperse, scatter.
disseminated sclerosis. = CEREBROSPINAL SCLEROSIS.

dis-sem′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *disseminatio.*] Act of disseminating, or state of being disseminated; diffusion for propagation and permanence; a scattering or spreading abroad, as of ideas, beliefs, etc.

dis-sem′i-na-tive (dĭ-sĕm′ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disseminate, or to become disseminated.
Like the plague, infectious and *disseminative.* *Jer. Taylor.*

dis-sen′sion (dĭ-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *dissensio.* See DISSENT.] **1.** Disagreement in opinion; esp., partisan and contentious division; breach of friendship and union; strife; discord; quarrel.
Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* and disputation with them. *Acts* xv. 2.
2. Dissent from religious doctrine or practice. *Obs.*

dis-sent′ (dĭ-sĕnt′), *v. i.*; DIS-SENT′ED; DIS-SENT′ING. [L. *dissentire*, *dissensum*; *dis-* + *sentire* to feel, think: cf. F. *dissentir.* See SENSE.] **1.** To differ in opinion; to be of contrary sentiment; to disagree; — followed by *from.*
The bill passed . . . without a *dissenting* voice. *Hallam.*
Opinions in which multitudes of men *dissent* from us. *Addison.*
2. *Eccl.* To differ from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.
3. To differ, as in meaning or nature. *Obs.* *Hooker.*

dis-sent′, *n.* **1.** Act of dissenting; difference of opinion; refusal to adopt something proposed; nonagreement, nonconcurrence, or disagreement.
2. *Eccl.* Separation from an established church, especially that of England; nonconformity.
It is the dissidence of *dissent* and the protestantism of the Protestant religion. *Burke.*
3. Contrariety of nature; diversity. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
Syn. — Disagreement, variance, difference, nonconcurrence, nonconformity.

dis-sent′er (dĭ-sĕn′tẽr), *n.* One who dissents; specif., one who separates from the service and worship of an established church; esp., in England, a Protestant (formerly also a Roman Catholic) who disputes the authority or tenets of the Church of England; a nonconformist.
Dissenters from the establishments. *Burke.*
Syn. — See HERETIC.

dis-sen′tien-cy (dĭ-sĕn′shĕn-sĭ), *n.* Dissentience. *Rare.*

dis-sen′tient (-shĕnt), *a.* [L. *dissentiens*, p. pr. See DISSENT, *v. i.*] Declaring dissent; dissenting. — *n.* One who dissents. — **dis-sen′tience** (-shĕns), *n.*

dis-sen′tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *dissentieux*, *-cieux.*] Marked by dissensions; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. — **dis-sen′tious-ly**, *adv.*

dis-sep′i-ment (dĭ-sĕp′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *dissaepimentum*, fr. *dissaepire*; *dis-* + *saepire* to hedge in, inclose.] **1.** A separating tissue; a partition; a septum.
2. *Bot.* **a** One of the partitions which divide the cells, or loculi, of a compound ovary, formed by the union of two adjacent walls of the constituent carpels. Occasionally partitions occur as outgrowths from the wall of the ovary, increasing the number of cells; these are called *false dissepiments.* **b** = TRAMA.
3. *Zoöl.* One of the transverse calcareous partitions between the radiating septa of a coral.

dis-sep′i-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Pert. to a dissepiment.

dis-sert′ (dĭ-sûrt′), *v. i. & t.* [L. *dissertus*, p. p. of *disserere*; *dis-* + *serere* to join, connect: cf. F. *disserter.* See SERIES.] To discourse or dispute; to discuss. *Rare.*

dis′ser-tate (dĭs′ẽr-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *dissertatus*, p. p. of *dissertare* to discuss, freq. fr. *disserere.* See DISSERT.] To give a dissertation; to discourse. *Rare.*

dis′ser-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissertatio*: cf. F. *dissertation.*] **1.** Discourse; debate; discussion. *Obs.*
2. A formal or elaborate argumentative discourse, oral or written; a disquisition; an essay; thesis.
— **dis′ser-ta′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **dis′ser-ta′tion-ist**, *n.*

dis-serve′ (dĭs-sûrv′), *v. t.*; DIS-SERVED′ (-sûrvd′); DIS-SERV′ING. [*dis-* + *serve*: cf. F. *desservir.*] To do injury or mischief to; to damage; hurt; harm.
Have neither served nor *disserved* the interests. *Jer. Taylor.*

dis-serv′ice (dĭs-sûr′vĭs), *n.* [*dis-* + *service*: cf. F. *desservice.*] Injury; harm; mischief.
You own yourself that you have done me a *disservice*; I have had to swallow an affront. *Stevenson.*

dis-serv′ice, *v. t.* To do disservice to.

dis-serv′ice-a-ble (-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Calculated to do disservice or harm; not serviceable; injurious; harmful. — **dis-serv′ice-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-serv′ice-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis-sev′er (dĭ-sĕv′ẽr), *v. t.*; -ERED (-ẽrd); -ER-ING. [OF. *dessevrer*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *sevrer* to sever, F. *sevrer* to wean, L. *separare* to separate. See SEVER.] To sever thoroughly; to sunder; disunite; separate; part; disperse.
The storm so *dissevered* the company . . . that most of them never met again. *Sir P. Sidney.*
States *dissevered*, discordant, belligerent. *D. Webster.*

dis-sev′er, *v. i.* To part; separate.

dis-sev′er-ance (-ăns), *n.* [OF. *dessevrance.*] Act of dissevering, or dissevered state; separation.

dis′si-dence (dĭs′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [L. *dissidentia*: cf. F. *dissidence.* See DISSIDENT, *a.*] Disagreement; dissent.

dis′si-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *dissidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *dissidere* to sit apart, to disagree; *dis-* + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *dissident.* See SIT.] Not agreeing; dissenting; discordant; different.
Our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

dis′si-dent (dĭs′ĭ-dĕnt), *n.* *Eccl.* One who disagrees or dissents; one who separates from the established religion.

dis-sight′ (dĭs-sīt′), *n.* [*dis-* + *sight.*] An unsightly object; unsightliness. *Rare.*

dis-sil′i-ence (dĭ-sĭl′ĭ-ĕns), **dis-sil′i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* A springing or tendency to spring asunder. *Rare.*

dis-sil′i-ent (-ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *dissiliens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *dissilire* to leap asunder; *dis-* + *salire* to leap.] Starting asunder; springing apart; specif., *Bot.*, bursting open or dehiscing violently, as the ripe capsules of the garden balsam.

dis′si-li′tion (dĭs′ĭ-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Act of bursting or springing apart. *Rare.*

dis-sim′i-lar (dĭ-sĭm′ĭ-lȧr), *a.* [*dis-* + *similar*: cf. F. *dissimilaire.*] Not similar; unlike; heterogeneous.
This part is very *dissimilar* to any other. *Boyle.*
dissimilar whole. See WHOLE.

dis-sim′i-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Difference in appearance or nature; unlikeness; heterogeneity.

dis-sim′i-late (dĭ-sĭm′ĭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To make or become dissimilar; to undergo or cause to undergo dissimilation. *Rare.*

dis-sim′i-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of making, or process of becoming, dissimilar.
2. Specif.: **a** *Philol.* The development of dissimilarity between two identical sounds near each other in a word; also, the loss or dropping of one of two such sounds; as, Lat. peregrinus, Ital. pellegrino, Eng. pilgrim. Cf. ASSIMILATION, *n.*, 3. **b** *Biol.* Katabolism; — contrasted with *assimilation.*

dis-sim′i-la-tive (dĭ-sĭm′ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or causing dissimilation; as, a *dissimilative* tendency.

dis-sim′i-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to dissimilation.

dis-sim′i-le (-ĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *dissimile*, neut. of *dissimilis* unlike.] *Rhet.* Comparison or illustration by contraries.

dis′si-mil′i-tude (dĭs′ĭ-mĭl′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *dissimilitudo*, fr. *dissimilis.*] **1.** Want of resemblance; dissimilarity.
Dissimilitude between the Divinity and images. *Stillingfleet.*
2. *Rhet.* A comparison by contrast; a dissimile.

dis-sim′u-late (dĭ-sĭm′ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *dissimulatus*, p. p. of *dissimulare.* See DISSEMBLE.] To dissemble; feign; pretend.

dis-sim′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *dissimulation*, L. *dissimulatio.*] Act of dissembling; concealment by feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.
Let love be without *dissimulation.* *Rom.* xii. 9.
Syn. — See SIMULATION.

dis-sim′u-la-tive (dĭ-sĭm′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dissimulation.

dis-sim′ule (-ūl), *v. t. & i.* [F. *dissimuler.* See DISSIMULATE.] To dissemble. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

dis′si-pate (dĭs′ĭ-pāt), *v. t.*; DIS′SI-PAT′ED (-pāt′ĕd); DIS′SI-PAT′ING (-pāt′ĭng). [L. *dissipatus*, p. p. of *dissipare*; *dis-* + an obsolete verb *sipare*, *supare*, to throw.] **1.** To scatter; to break up and drive off; disperse; as, the herd was *dissipated* by the storm; to break up and cause to disappear; diffuse; dispel; dissolve; disintegrate; as, the sun *dissipates* the clouds.
I soon *dissipated* his fears. *Cook.*
2. To scatter aimlessly or foolishly; as, to *dissipate* one's attentions or energies.
The extreme tendency of civilization is to *dissipate* all intellectual energy. *Hazlitt.*
3. To scatter or lose by extravagance; squander.
The vast wealth . . . was in three years *dissipated.* *Bp. Burnet.*
4. *Math.* To resolve (complex singularities into simple ones), as by a Riemann transformation.
Syn. — Disperse, scatter, spend, expend, squander, waste, consume, lavish. See DISPEL.

dis′si-pate, *v. i.* **1.** To separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to scatter; disperse; vanish; as, the heat of a body gradually *dissipates.*
2. To be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure; to engage in dissipation.

dis′si-pat′ed (dĭs′ĭ-pāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Scattered; dispersed; esp., squandered; wasted; frittered away.
2. Wasteful of health, money, etc., in the pursuit of pleasure; dissolute; intemperate.
A life irregular and *dissipated.* *Johnson.*

dis′si-pa′tion (-pā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissipatio*: cf. F. *dissipation.*] **1.** Act of dissipating, or state of being dissipated; dispersion; diffusion; as, the *dissipation* of energy; disintegration; dissolution; as, the *dissipation* of a molecule; wasteful expenditure; as, *dissipation* of resources.
The famous *dissipation* of mankind. *Sir M. Hale.*
2. Diversion or distraction, esp. in the matter of amusement; usually, idle, trivial, or wasteful diversion; also, a source of diversion; an amusement; esp., a trifling or wasteful amusement.
I withdrew without reluctance from the noisy and extensive scene of crowds without company, and *dissipation* without pleasure. *Gibbon.*
3. A dissolute course of life in which health, money, etc., are squandered in pursuit of pleasure, free indulgence in vices, as drinking, riotous living, etc.; dissoluteness.

dis′si-pa-tive (dĭs′ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to dissipation; tending to dissipate.
dissipative system, *Mech.*, a system in which energy is dissipated; — opposed to *conservative system.*

dis′si-pa-tiv′i-ty (-pā-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physics.* A function expressing the rate at which palpable energy is dissipated into other forms of energy.

dis-so′cia-ble (dĭ-sō′shȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *dissociabilis* incompatible: cf. F. *dissociable.* See DISSOCIATE.] **1.** Not well associated or assorted; incongruous.
Matched in the most *dissociable* manner. *Spectator.*
2. Not caring for society; unsociable.
3. That may be dissociated; separable.
— **dis-so′cia-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis-so′cia-ble-ness**, *n.*

dis-so′cial (-shăl), *a.* [*dis-* + *social*: cf. L. *dissocialis* irreconcilable.] Unfriendly to society; unsocial; selfish; as, *dissocial* feelings. — **dis-so′ci-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **dis-so′cial-ize** (-shăl-īz), *v. t.*

dis-so′ci-ate (dĭ-sō′shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *dissociatus*, p. p. of *dissociare*; *dis-* + *sociare* to unite, associate, *socius* companion. See SOCIAL.]
1. To separate from fellowship or union; to disunite; disjoin; as, to *dissociate* the particles of a concrete substance; to *dissociate* in thought the elements of a complex idea.
Before Wycliffe's death in 1384, John of Gaunt had openly *dissociated* himself from the reformer. *A. W. Ward.*
2. *Chem.* To subject to, or undergo, dissociation.

dis-so′ci-a′tion (-shĭ-ā′shŭn; -sĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissociatio*: cf. F. *dissociation.*] **1.** Act of dissociating, or state of being dissociated; separation; separateness; disunion.
It will add infinitely to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. *Burke.*
2. *Chem.* The process by which a compound body breaks up into simpler constituents; — said particularly of the action of heat, etc., on gaseous or volatile substances, and of solvents upon certain dissolved substances; as, the *dissociation* of ammonium chloride into hydrochloric acid gas and ammonia, or (in aqueous solution) into ammonium ions and chlorine ions.
3. *Psychol.* **a** The process of discriminating elements in a complex state; — opposite of *association.*
What is associated now with one thing, now with another, tends to become dissociated from either, and to grow into an object of abstract contemplation by the mind. One might call this the law of *dissociation* by varying concomitants. *Wm. James.*
b The gradual dissolution or breaking up of complex mental states, as in disorders of personality. See MULTIPLE PERSONALITY.

dissociation coefficient. *Phys. Chem.* A coefficient expressing the ratio of the numbers of the separated parts corresponding to actual and to complete dissociation.

dis-so′ci-a-tive (dĭ-sō′shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or leading to dissociation.

dis′so-lu-ble (dĭs′ō-lū-b′l; dĭ-sŏl′ū-b′l), *a.* [L. *dissolubilis*: cf. F. *dissoluble.* See DISSOLVE; cf. DISSOLVABLE.] Capable of being dissolved; specif.: **a** Capable of being disintegrated or decomposed; as, matter is *dissoluble.* **b** Soluble in a liquid. *Obs.* **c** Capable of being disunited or disconnected; as, a *dissoluble* bond. — **dis-sol′u-bil′i-ty** (dĭ-sŏl′ū-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis-sol′u-ble-ness** (-b′l-nĕs), *n.*

dis′so-lute (dĭs′ō-lūt), *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, p. p. of *dissolvere* to loosen, dissolve, relax: cf. F. *dissolu.* See DISSOLVE.]
1. Lacking energy, consistency, or firmness; loose; lax; hence, enfeebled or weak; slack or negligent. *Obs.*
2. Loosed from restraint; unrestrained; lawless; esp., loose in morals and conduct; recklessly abandoned to sensual pleasures; profligate; wanton; lewd; debauched. "A wild and *dissolute* soldier." *Motley.*
3. Dissolved; disjoined; disintegrated. *Obs.*
Syn. — Uncurbed, unbridled, unrestrained, reckless, wild; vicious, lax, licentious, rakish, profligate. See ABANDONED.
— **dis′so-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′so-lute-ness**, *n.*

dis′so-lu′tion (dĭs′ō-lū′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *dissolucioun*, L. *dissolutio*, fr. *dissolvere*: cf. F. *dissolution.* See DISSOLVE.]
1. Act or process of dissolving or breaking up; specif.: **a** Separation into component parts; disorganization; disintegration; decay; as, the *dissolution* of mental powers in paresis; the *dissolution* of republican government. **b** Termination or destruction by breaking down or disrupting; ruin; as, the *dissolution* of a republic; abrogation; as, the *dissolution* of a bond or treaty.
To make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hooker.*
c The extinction of life in the human body; separation of the soul from the body; death. **d** The dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions; the breaking up of a partnership.
Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. *Blackstone.*
e Solution or liquefaction. *Obs. or R.*
2. State of being dissolved, or a product of dissolution.
3. Process of becoming or state of being relaxed or loosened; esp., relaxation of restraint in morals; dissoluteness; also, a source or instance of such relaxation; a dissolute trait or amusement. *Obs. or R.*

dis′so-lu-tive (dĭs′ō-lū-tĭv; dĭ-sŏl′ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dissolutif.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, dissolution; specif., *Psychol.*, characterized by being in a state of dissolution or disintegration, whole or partial, as with many phenomena of the subliminal consciousness.

dis-solv′a-ble (dĭ-zŏl′vȧ-b′l), *a.* [From DISSOLVE; cf. DISSOLUBLE.] Capable of being dissolved, or separated into component parts; capable of being liquefied; soluble. — **dis-solv′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis-solv′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

dis-solve′ (dĭ-zŏlv′), *v. t.*; DIS-SOLVED′ (-zŏlvd′); DIS-SOLV′ING. [L. *dissolvere*, *dissolutum*; *dis-* + *solvere* to loose, free. See SOLVE; cf. DISSOLUTE.] **1.** To separate into component parts; to disorganize; break up; disintegrate; esp., to break up finally or so as to cause all the elements to vanish; to destroy.
Lest his ungoverned rage *dissolve* the life. *Shak.*
2. To break the continuity of; to disconnect; disunite; sunder; loosen; undo; separate.
Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolved* asunder. *Fairfax.*
For one people to *dissolve* the political bands which have connected them with another. *The Declaration of Independence.*

dis-sem′bling-ly, *adv.* of *dissembling*, p. pr.
dis-sem′bly, *n.* Assembly; — a perverted form. *Shak.*
dis-sem′i-na′tor (dĭ-sĕm′ĭ-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that disseminates.
dissence. † DESCENCE.
dis-sen′sious. † DISSENTIOUS.
dis-sen′su-al-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-.
dis-sent′. † DESCENT.
dis′sen-ta′ne-ous (dĭs′ĕn-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dissentaneus.*] Disagreeing. *Rare.* — **dis′sen-ta′ne-ous-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
dis-sen′ta-ny, *a.* Dissentaneous. [*Obs.*]
dis′sen-ta′tion (dĭs′ĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Dissension. *Obs.*
dis-sent′er-ism (dĭ-sĕn′tẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* See the suffix -ISM.
dis-sen′ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To throw into dissent. *Obs.*
dis-sent′ing-ly, *adv.* of *dissenting*, p. pr.
dis-sent′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See [-ISM.]
dis-sen′tive, *a.* Disagreeing. *Obs.*
dis-sent′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dissert. † DESERT, *n.*
dis′ser-ta-tive (dĭs′ẽr-tā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to dissertation. *Rare.*
dis′ser-ta′tor (-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who makes a dissertation.
dis-sert′ly. † DISERTLY.
dis-serve′. † DESERVE.
dis-sese′. † DECEASE, DISEASE.
dis-set′tle, *v. t.* To unsettle. *R.*
dis-set′tle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-sev′er-a′tion (dĭ-sĕv′ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* Disseverance. *Obs.*
dis-sev′er-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-shad′ow, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-sheathe′ (dĭs-shēth′), *v. t. & i.* To unsheathe. *Rare.*
dis-ship′, *v. t.* To dismiss from service on board ship. *Obs.*
dis-shiv′er, *v. t. & i.* To shiver or break in pieces. *Obs.*
dis-shroud′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis′si-dent-ly, *adv.* of DISSIDENT.
dis-sight′ly, *a.* Unsightly. *Rare.*
dis-sim′i-lar-ly, *adv.* of DISSIMILAR.
dis-sim′i-lars, *n. pl.* Dissimilar things.
dis-sim′i-la-ry, *a. & n.* Dissimilar. *Obs.*
dis-sim′u-lance, *n.* [L. *dissimulantia.*] Dissimulation. *Obs.*
dis-sim′u-late, *a.* Feigned. *Obs.*
‖ **dis-si′mu-la′ti-o′ne tol′li-tur in-ju′ri-a** (dĭ-sĭm′ū-lā′shĭ-ō′nē tŏl′ĭ-tŭr ĭn-jōō′rĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* A (legal) injury is taken away by disregard.
dis-sim′u-la′tor, *n.* [L.] A dissembler.
dis-sim′u-ler, **dissimulour**, *n.* [OF. *dissimuleur.*] A dissembler. *Obs.*
dis′si-pa-ble (dĭs′ĭ-pȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *dissipabilis.*] Capable of being dissipated. *Rare.*
dis′si-pate, *p. a.* Dissipated. [*Obs.*]
dis′si-pat′er (-pāt′ẽr), *n.* One that dissipates.
dissipation function. *Physics.* Dissipativity.
dis′si-pa′tor (dĭs′ĭ-pā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that dissipates: specif., *Geol.*, that part of a glacier in which loss by melting exceeds gain by accumulation of snow.
dis-si′pher. † DECIPHER.
dis′si-pline. † DISCIPLINE.
dissire. † DESIRE.
dis′site, *a.* [L. *dissitus.*] Lying apart. *Obs.*
dis-slan′der. † DISCLANDER.
dis-so′ci-ate (dĭ-sō′shĭ-āt), *a.* Dissociated; *Astrol.*, separated by a distance of 1 or 5 signs.
dis′so-conch (dĭs′ō-kŏngk), *n.* [Gr. δισσός double + *conch.*] *Zoöl.* Larval shell of a bivalve mollusk, in the veliger stage.
dis-sog′e-ny (dĭ-sŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. δισσός double + *-geny.*] *Zoöl.* A form of reproduction in which there are two periods of sexual maturity in the same individual, one in the larval and another in the adult form, as in some Ctenophora.
dis′so-lu-bl. Dissoluble. *R. Sp.*
dis′so-lut′ed (dĭs′ō-lūt′ĕd), *p. a.* Dissolved; unconfined. *Obs.*
dis′so-lu′tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to dissolution. *Rare.*
dis′so-lu′tion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [See -ISM.]
dis′so-lu′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
dis-solv′. Dissolve. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-solv′a-bl. Dissolvable. *R. Sp.*
dis-solv′a-tive. *a.* Having power to dissolve; solvent. *Obs.*
dis-solvd′. Dissolved. *Ref. Sp.*

3. To cause to pass into solution; as, to *dissolve* sugar in water (see SOLUTION); also, *Obsoles.*, to melt or fuse; hence, to absorb completely; to resolve.

As if the world were all *dissolved* to tears. *Shak.*

4. To release or set free; esp., to release soul from body; to cause to die; *pass.*, to die. *Archaic.*

5. To bring to an end by dispersal, as an aggregate body; to terminate; as, to *dissolve* an assembly or Parliament.

6. *Law.* To annul; rescind; discharge or release; as, to *dissolve* an injunction.

7. To relax the strength of; enervate. *Obs.*

8. To solve; clear up. "*Dissolved* the mystery." *Tennyson.*

Make interpretations and *dissolve* doubts. *Dan.* v. 16.

Syn. — See ADJOURN, MELT.

dis-solve′ (dĭ-zŏlv′), *v. i.* **1**. To waste away; to be dissipated; to be decomposed or broken up.

2. To pass into solution (see SOLUTION); also, *Obsoles.*, to become fluid; to be melted or liquefied.

3. To fade away; to fall to nothing; to lose power.

The charm *dissolves* apace. *Shak.*

4. To break up or disperse, as an assembly.

dis-solv′ent (dĭ-zŏl′vĕnt), *a.* [L. *dissolvens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *dissolvere.*] Having power to dissolve other substances.

dis-solv′ent, *n.* **1**. Something which has the power of causing dissolution; esp., a menstruum; a solvent.

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce. *Motley.*

2. *Med.* A remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, etc.

dis-solv′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISSOLVE. — **dissolving view**, a magic-lantern view which grows dim and is gradually replaced by another, from a separate lens, on the same field.

dis′so-nance (dĭs′ō-năns), *n.* [L. *dissonantia*: cf. F. *dissonance.*] **1**. A mingling of discordant sounds; an inharmonious combination of sounds; discord. Specif.: *Music.* **a** The sounding together of tones so out of harmonic relation as to give beats; an unrestful chord, needing a consonance to follow for the effect of completeness. **b** The interval between two such tones, as a second, seventh, or any augmented or diminished interval.

Filled the air with barbarous *dissonance.* *Milton.*

2. Want of agreement; incongruity.

3. *Physics.* Lack of consonance, or of agreement in vibration; as, *dissonance* of electric currents of opposite phase.

dis′so-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *dissonans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *dissonare* to disagree in sound, be discordant; *dis-* + *sonare* to sound: cf. F. *dissonant.* See SONANT.] **1**. Marked by dissonance; discordant; unharmonious.

With clamor of voices *dissonant* and loud. *Longfellow.*

2. Disagreeing; incongruous; discrepant; — with *from* or *to.* "Anything *dissonant* to truth." *South.*

Syn. — Harsh, jarring, grating, jangling, unmelodious, inharmonious, out of tune; incongruous, inconsistent, contradictory. — DISSONANT, DISCORDANT. As applied to sounds, DISSONANT more frequently emphasizes the harshness or unmelodiousness of the sound considered in itself; DISCORDANT, its jarring quality, with reference to one's sense of harmony or accord; as, "Hanno would fain have assuaged their fury, but he knew not how; for he less understood their *dissonant* loud noises, than they did his oration" (*Raleigh*); "No passion touches a *discordant* string, but all is harmony" (*Cowper*). In their general application, *dissonant* is more commonly used of the disagreement of one thing with another; *discordant*, of mutual variance or incongruity; as, opinions *dissonant* from truth, *discordant* views. But in either application, the two words are frequently interchanged. See CONSONANT, INCONSISTENT.

dis-suade′ (dĭ-swād′), *v. t.*; DIS-SUAD′ED (-swād′ĕd); DIS-SUAD′ING (-swād′ĭng). [L. *dissuadere*, *dissuasum*; *dis-* + *suadere* to advise, persuade: cf. F. *dissuader.* See SUASION.] **1**. To advise or exhort against (a course or enterprise); to advise (a person against some course). *Obsoles.*

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, *dissuaded* her with great ardor; and I stood neuter. *Goldsmith.*

2. To divert by persuasion; to turn from a purpose by reasons or motives; — often with *from*; as, I could not *dissuade* him from his purpose.

I have tried what is possible to *dissuade* him. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

dis-sua′sion (dĭ-swā′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *dissuasio*: cf. F. *dissuasion.* See DISSUADE.] **1**. Act of dissuading; exhortation against a thing; dehortation.

In spite of all the *dissuasions* of his friends. *Boyle.*

2. A dissuasive motive or consideration.

dis-sua′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dissuasif.*] Tending to dissuade; dehortatory; as, *dissuasive* advice. — *n.* A dissuasive argument or counsel; dehortation. — **dis-sua′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-sua′sive-ness**, *n.*

dis′syl-lab′ic (dĭs′ĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *dissyllabique.* See DISSYLLABLE.] Consisting of two syllables only; as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry.

dis′syl-lab′i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*dissyllable* + *-fy.*] To form into two syllables. — **dis′syl-lab′i-fi-ca′tion** (-ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

dis-syl′la-ble (dĭ-sĭl′ȧ-b'l), *n.* [F. *dissyllabe*, L. *disyllabus*, adj., of two syllables, fr. Gr. δισύλλαβος; δι- = δίς twice + συλλαβή syllable. See SYLLABLE.] A word of two syllables, as *pa-per.*

dis-sym′me-try (dĭs-sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* Absence or defect of symmetry; asymmetry; also, the quality of being enantiomorphous. — **dis′sym-met′ri-cal** (dĭs′sĭ-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **dis′sym-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Girl spinning with Distaff held under left arm.

dis′taff (dĭs′tȧf), *n.*; *pl.* DISTAFFS (-tȧfs), *rarely* DISTAVES (-tȧvz). [ME. *distaf*, *dysestafe*, AS. *distæf*; cf. LG. *diesse* the bunch of flax on a distaff, and E. *dizen.* See STAFF.] **1**. The staff for holding the bunch of flax, tow, or wool, from which the thread is drawn in spinning by hand or with the spinning wheel.

2. Hence, symbolically: The work or activities of women, or woman's authority or domain; also, a woman or women collectively; the feminine sex; — used attributively; as, *distaff* rights; the *distaff* side, that is, the mother's side, the female side of the family.

Some say the crozier, some say the *distaff* was too busy. *Howell.*

distaff thistle. A thistlelike plant (*Carthamus lanatus*) of wide distribution in Europe, northern Africa, and central Asia, having a stalk and heads suggesting a distaff.

dis-tain′ (dĭs-tān′), *v. t.*; DIS-TAINED′ (-tānd′); DIS-TAIN′ING. [ME. *disteinen*, *desteinen*, OF. *desteindre* to take away the color, F. *déteindre*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *teindre* to tinge, dye, L. *tingere.* See TINGE; cf. STAIN.] **1**. To tinge with a different color from the natural or proper one; to stain; discolor; sully; tarnish; defile. *Archaic.*

[She] hath . . . *distained* her honorable blood. *Spenser.*
The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth. *Shak.*

2. To dim by comparison; outvie; outshine. *Obs.*

dis′tal (dĭs′tăl), *a.* [From DISTANT.] Remote from the point of attachment or origin; away from the center of the body; as, the *distal* end of a bone or limb; — opposed to *proximal.*

dis′tal-ly, *adv.* *Anat.* Toward or near a distal part or end; on the distal side.

dis′tance (dĭs′tăns), *n.* [ME. *distance*, *destance*, F. *distance*, OF. also *destance*, L. *distantia.*] **1**. Discord; quarrel. *Obs.* "Such a bloody *distance.*" *Shak.*

2. Difference; diversity. *Obs.*

3. The space between two objects; the length of a line, esp. the shortest line, joining two points or things that are separate; measure of separation in place; hence, length or interval of time; as, the *distance* between two events.

Every particle attracts every other with a force . . . inversely proportioned to the square of the *distance.* *Sir I. Newton.*
Ten years' *distance* between one and the other. *Prior.*

☞ In pure projective geometry the notion of distance is not involved, nor necessary. But to make metrical geometry possible, the following *axioms of distance* must be assumed: (1) Distance is a quantitative relation, always of the same kind, between any two points, vanishing only when the points, if real, coincide. (2) For any three collinear points the sum of the distances (with proper signs) is 0, or $PQ + QR = PR$. (3) If *A*, *B*, *C* be any three points, then if two of the distances be finite, so is the third; if one be infinite, so is another; if two be real, so is the third.

4. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* Space between troops in ranks, measured from front to rear; — contrasted with *interval*, which is measured from right to left. **b** *Nav.* The distance between the centers of vessels next each other in line or column. Standard *distance* is now 400 yards; *half distance*, 200 yards; and *double distance*, 800 yards. *Bluejacket's Manual, U. S. Navy.* **c** Space between antagonists in fencing. **d** *Music.* The interval between two notes; as, the *distance* of a fourth or seventh. **e** *Racing.* An extent of track or limit specially marked, as by a post or flag, in the last part of a race course which a horse in a heat race must reach or be disqualified for later heats. Running races are now seldom heat races. In harness racing, under the rules of the National Trotting Association of the United States, in mile races on mile tracks, a distance is 80 yards (100 yards if eight or more start); on half-mile tracks it is 100 yards (150 yards if eight or more start). In races of two-mile heats 150 yards is a distance; in three-mile heats, 220 yards; in four-mile heats, 290 yards.

5. Quality or condition of being distant, or spatially remote; remoteness; also, the representation of distance or spatial separation; perspective; as, the landscape is admirable for its *distances* (cf. MIDDLE DISTANCE **a**).

6. Remoteness in any scale; state or quality of not being near, as in allusion, interest, realization, or the like; as, *distance* of allusions makes criticism ineffectual.

Easily managed from a *distance.* *Irving.*
'T is *distance* lends enchantment to the view. *T. Campbell.*

Specif.: **a** Remoteness in succession or relation; as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor. **b** Remoteness or reserve in intercourse, as that induced by respect, or because of dislike; reserve; restraint; hence, *to keep* or *know one's distance*, to avoid undue familiarity, to recognize relative station or proper privilege.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*
Setting them [factions] at *distance*, or at least distrust amongst themselves. *Bacon.*

at a distance, *or* **at distance**, remote; a good way off; a (certain) way off or removed.

dis′tance (dĭs′tăns), *v. t.*; DIS′TANCED (-tănst); DIS′TANCING (-tăn-sĭng). **1**. To place or keep at a distance.

He gives us no help over the chasm which thus *distances* us from reality. *J. Martineau.*

2. To fix or express the distance of. *Obs.*

3. To cause to appear remote or as if at a distance.

His peculiar art of *distancing* an object to aggrandize his space. *H. Miller.*

4. To outstrip; leave far behind; hence, to surpass greatly.

He *distanced* the most skillful of his contemporaries. *Milner.*

5. *Racing.* To beat by a distance. See DISTANCE, *n.*, 4 **e**.

distance bar, block, piece, rod, etc. A bar, block, piece, rod, etc., used to keep objects a required distance apart.

dis′tan-cy (dĭs′tăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *distantia* distance, diversity.] **1**. Disagreement. *Obs.*

2. Distance in space, manner, or the like. *Obs. or R.*

dis′tant (-tănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *distans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *distare* to stand apart, be separate or distant; *dis-* + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1**. Separated; having an intervening space; at a distance; away; specif., *Bot. & Zoöl.*, separated by an interval or by intervals of greater or less regularity; as, *distant* hairs; *distant* teeth.

One board had two tenons, equally *distant.* *Ex.* xxxvi. 22.
Diana's temple is not *distant* far. *Shak.*

2. Far separated; far off; not near, in a spatial or any other scale; remote in place, time, connection, character, or the like; as, *distant* times; *distant* relatives.

The success of these *distant* enterprises. *Prescott.*

3. Different in kind; esp., not conformable; discrepant; repugnant; as a practice widely *distant* from Christianity.

4. Reserved or repelling in manners; cold; not cordial; somewhat haughty; as, a *distant* manner.

5. Indistinct; faint; obscure, as from distance.

Some *distant* knowledge. *Shak.*

6. At, from, or into, a distance; as, *distant* dwellers; *distant* voyages; also, concerned with, or directed toward, a distance; as, *distant* thoughts; *distant* eyes.

Syn. — DISTANT, FAR, REMOTE. DISTANT is opposed to *close*; it implies separation in space or time; as, a book held six inches *distant* from the eyes, the sun is about 93,000,000 miles *distant* from the earth, a *distant* city, a *distant* prospect, at a *distant* date. FAR (the native word) is opposed to *near*; except for the possible reference to a short distance involved in the question "How *far?*" it applies only to what is a long way off; as, "as *far* as the east is from the west" (*Ps.* ciii. 12); "[He] took his journey into a *far* country" (*Luke* xv. 13); "And o'er the hills, and *far* away beyond their utmost purple rim" (*Tennyson*); "Old, unhappy, *far*-off things, and battles long ago" (*Wordsworth*). REMOTE applies to that which is far removed, esp. from something regarded as a center or vantage ground; as, "some forlorn and naked hermitage, *remote* from all the pleasures of the world" (*Shak.*); "*remote*, unfriended, melancholy, slow" (*Goldsmith*); "the sands of a *remote* and lonely shore" (*Shelley*); "Suns haste to set, that so *remoter* lights beckon the wanderer to his vaster home" (*Emerson*). Fig., *distant* implies slightness of connection (so also, esp. in negative phrases, *remote*) or aloofness of manner; as, a *distant* resemblance, allusion; a *distant* nod, reception; I have n't the *remotest* conception, intention. See NEAR.

distant signal, *or, in full*, **distant block signal**, *Railroads*, in the block system, a caution signal, situated at a safe stopping distance from, and connected with, the home signal of a block. When set against a train it indicates that the home signal is at danger and that the engineer must be prepared to stop there.

dis-taste′ (dĭs-tāst′), *v. t.*; DIS-TAST′ED (-tās′tĕd); DIS-TAST′ING (-tās′tĭng). **1**. To dislike the taste of; to disrelish; hence, to feel repugnance or aversion to; to find distasteful.

Although my will *distaste* what it elected. *Shak.*
The prince's Irishmen . . . *distasted* of the Scots. *Stevenson.*

2. To cause distaste or aversion in; to arouse the dislike of; to offend; displease.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or the Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. To deprive of taste or relish; to make unsavory or distasteful. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

dis-taste′, *v. i.* To be distasteful; to taste offensive. *Obs.*

dis-taste′, *n.* **1**. Dislike of food or drink; a bad taste; disrelish.

2. Discomfort; uneasiness. *Obs.*

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes.* *Bacon.*

3. Aversion; dislike; repugnance; as, a *distaste* for literature; also, *Obs.*, mutual aversion; alienation.

4. Offense, or a cause of offense. *Obs.*

Syn. — Disrelish, disinclination, dislike, aversion, displeasure, dissatisfaction, disgust.

dis-taste′ful (dĭs-tāst′fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; nauseous; loathsome.

2. Offensive; displeasing to the feelings; disagreeable; as, a *distasteful* truth.

3. Manifesting distaste or dislike; repulsive. *Obs.* "*Distasteful* looks." *Shak.*

Syn. — Nauseous, unsavory, unpalatable, offensive, displeasing, dissatisfactory, disgusting.

— **dis-taste′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-taste′ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-tem′per (dĭs-tĕm′pẽr), *n.* **1**. Lack of balance between parts or qualities. *Obs.*

2. An undue or unnatural temper, as showing loss of balance; disaffection; bad temper. This meaning and the following are to be referred to the Galenical doctrine of the four "humors" in man. See HUMOR. According to the old physicians, these humors, when unduly tempered, produce a disordered state of body and mind.

Some frenzy *distemper* had got into his head. *Bunyan.*

3. A morbid state of the animal system; indisposition; malady; disorder; — at present chiefly applied to various infectious diseases of brutes; specif.: **a** A highly contagious, often fatal, disease of young dogs, characterized by fever, loss of appetite, inflammation of the mucous membranes, and a cutaneous eruption. **b** Of horses, bastard strangles (which see).

They heighten *distempers* to diseases. *Suckling.*

4. Disorder or severity, as of climate or weather. *Obs.*

5. Political disorder; tumult.

6. Intoxication. *Obs.*

Syn. — Disease, sickness, illness, indisposition, ailment.

dis-tem′per, *v. t.*; DIS-TEM′PERED (-pẽrd); DIS-TEM′PER-ING. [Cf. OF. *destrempé*, *destempré*, p. p., disordered, excessive, immoderate, *distemperer* to disorder. Cf. DISTEMPER to dilute.] **1**. To temper or mix unduly; to make disproportionate; to change the due proportions of. *Obs.*

When . . . the humors in his body ben *distempered.* *Chaucer.*

2. To derange the bodily, mental, or spiritual functions of; to put out of sound temper; to disorder; disease.

The imagination, when completely *distempered*, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*

3. To deprive of temper or moderation; to disturb; to ruffle; to make disaffected, ill-humored, or malignant. "*Distempered* spirits." *Coleridge.*

4. To intoxicate. *Obs.*

dis-tem′per, *v. t.* [OF. *destemprer*, *destremper*, to mix, soak, F. *détremper* to soak, soften, slake (lime); *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *temprer*, *tremper*, F. *tremper*, to temper, L. *temperare* to mingle in due proportion. See TEMPER; cf. DISTEMPER to mix unduly.] **1**. To dilute, soak, steep, or the like; hence, to dilute so as to injure or weaken the quality of. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Paint.* **a** To mix (colors) in the way of distemper; as, to *distemper* colors with size. **b** To paint in distemper.

dis-tem′per, *n.* [See DISTEMPER to mix, to dilute.] A process of painting in which the pigments are mixed, or tempered, with an emulsion of egg yolk, with size, or with

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dis-solv′er, *n.* One that dissolves.

dis-solv′ing-ly, *adv.* of *dissolving*, p. pr.

dis′so-nan-cy (dĭs′ō-năn-sĭ), *n.* Dissonance. *Rare.*

dis′so-nant-ly, *adv.* of DISSONANT.

dis′so-nate, *a.* Dissonant. *Obs.*

dis′so-nous (dĭs′ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *dissonus.*] Dissonant. *Rare.*

dis′sour. Var. of DISOUR.

dis-spir′it. ‡ DISPIRIT.

dis-state′, *v. t.* To remove from or deprive of state. *Obs.*

dis-suad′er (dĭ-swād′ẽr), *n.* One that dissuades.

dis-sua′siv. Dissuasive. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-sua′so-ry (dĭ-swā′sō-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* Dissuasive. *Rare.*

dis-suit′a-ble, *a.* Unsuitable.

dis-suit′ed, *a.* Unsuited. *Rare.*

dis-sun′der, *v. t.* To sunder; destroy. *Obs. or R.*

dis-swade′. ‡ DISSUADE.

dis-sweet′en, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.

dis′syl-labe, *a.* [F.] Dissyllabic. *Obs. & R.*

dis-syl′la-bism (dĭ-sĭl′ȧ-bĭz'm), *n.* State of being dissyllabic. *R.*

dis-syl′la-bize, *v. t.* To dissyllabify.

dis-syl′la-bl. Dissyllable. *R. Sp.*

dis′sym-met′ric, *a.* Dissymmetrical. *Rare.*

dis-sym′pa-thy, *n.* See DIS-, 2 **b**.

dist. *Abbr.* Discount; distance; distinguish; distinguished; district.

dis-tache′, *v. t.* To detach. *Obs.*

dis-tack′le, *v. t.* To deprive of tackle. *Obs.*

dis′tad (dĭs′tăd), *adv.* [*distal* + 1st *-ad.*] *Anat.* Distally.

dis′taf. Distaff. *Ref. Sp.*

Distaff Day, *or* **St. Distaff's Day.** The day after the Epiphany, i. e., January 7; — as being the day when working at the distaff was resumed after Christmas.

dis-taind′. Distained. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-ta′le (dĭs-tā′lē), *n.*; *pl.* DISTALIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any of the distal row of carpal or tarsal bones.

dis′tal-wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.

dis′tance-less, *a.* See -LESS.

distance meter *or* **metre.** An odometer. *Rare.*

distance signal. A distant signal.

di-stan′nic, *a.* *Chem.* See DI-.

di-stan′ni-on (dī-stăn′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + L. *stannum* tin + *ion.*] The ion of stannous tin, Sn^{++}.

dis-tan′tial (dĭs-tăn′shăl), *a.* Distant; differing. *Obs.*

dis′tant-ly, *adv.* of DISTANT.

dis′tant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dis-tast′a-ble (dĭs-tās′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Distasteful. *Obs.* — **dis-tast′a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

dis-tast′er (-tẽr), *n.* One that feels or causes distaste. *Obs.*

dis-tas′tive (dĭs-tās′tĭv), *a.* Tending to excite distaste. *Obs.* — *n.* A distastive thing. *Obs.*

dis-tas′ture (-tṳr), *n.* State or cause of feeling distaste. *Obs.*

dis-tate′. ‡ DISSTATE.

di-sta′ter (dī-stā′tẽr), **di′sta-te′-ron** (dī′stȧ-tē′rŏn), *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A double stater. See STATER.

Dist. Atty. *Abbr.* District Attorney.

dis-teign′, **dis-teine′.** ‡ DISTAIN.

di-stem′o-nous (dī-), *a.* [*di-* + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Having two stamens.

dis-tem′per-ance, *n.* [OF. *destemprance.*] Distemper. *Obs.*

dis-tem′per-ate, *a.* [LL. *distemperatus*, p. p.] Distempered.

white of egg, as a vehicle, usually for scene painting or the decoration of walls and ceilings. Also, the paint or the prepared ground used in this process, or a painting done in it.

dis-tem′per-a-ture (dĭs-tĕm′pẽr-*ȧ*-t̤ūr), *n.* A disordered condition; distemper; mental or bodily derangement; inclemency of weather; intemperance. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dis-tend′ (dĭs-tĕnd′), *v. t.;* DIS-TEND′ED; DIS-TEND′ING. [L. *distendere, distentum, distensum; dis-* + *tendere* to stretch, stretch out. See TEND; cf. DETENT.] **1**. To extend in one direction; to stretch, spread, or lengthen out.

Upon the earth my body I *distend*. *Stirling.*

2. To stretch out or extend in all directions; to enlarge, as by elasticity of parts; to inflate so as to produce tension; to cause to swell: as, to *distend* a bladder.

Syn. — Expand, enlarge, swell, inflate. See DILATE.

dis-tend′, *v. i.* **1**. To stretch or spread out. *Obs.*

2. To become expanded or inflated; to swell.

His heart *distends* with pride. *Milton.*

dis-ten′si-ble (-tĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated. — **dis-ten′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dis-ten′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Distending, or distensible.

dis-ten′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *distentio:* cf. F. *distension.*] Act of distending, or state of being distended.

dis′thene (dĭs′thēn), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. σθένος force.] *Min.* Cyanite or kyanite; — so called from its difference in hardness and electrical properties in two different directions. See CYANITE.

dis′tich (dĭs′tĭk), *n.; pl.* -TICHS (-tĭks). [L. *distichon*, Gr. δίστιχον, prop., neut. of δίστιχος with two rows, of two verses; δι- = δίς twice + στίχος row, verse, fr. στείχειν to ascend; akin to AS. *stigan* to ascend: cf. F. *distique.* See STIRRUP.] *Pros.* A strophic group of two lines; as, the elegiac *distich.* The modern riming distich is commonly called a *couplet.*

dis′tich-al (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a distich; specif., *Zoöl.*, in crinoids, pertaining to or designating one of a second circle of plates above the radial plates. — *n.* A distichal plate.

dis′tich-ous (-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. δίστιχος. See DISTICH, *n.*] *Nat. Hist.* Disposed in two vertical rows; two-ranked. — **dis′tich-ous-ly**, *adv.*

dis-till′, dis-til′ (dĭs-tĭl′), *v. i.;* DIS-TILLED′ (-tĭld′); DIS-TILL′ING. [L. *distillare*, better *destillare, destillatum; de* + *stillare* to drop, *stilla* a drop: cf. F. *distiller.* Cf. STILL.] **1**. To drop; to fall in drops; to trickle.

Soft showers *distilled*, and suns grew warm in vain. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently, or in a small stream.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains *Raleigh.*

3. To undergo or to perform distillation.

dis-till′, dis-til′, *v. t.* **1**. To let fall or precipitate in drops; to let fall (drops); to release drop by drop.

Or o'er the glebe *distill* the kindly rain. *Pope*

2. To obtain by distillation, or as if by distillation; to extract by distillation; to rectify; as, to *distill* brandy from wine, spirits from grain, etc.; to *distill* fresh water from sea water.

3. To subject to, or transform by, distillation; as, to *distill* molasses in making rum; to *distill* barley, rye, corn, etc.

4. To infuse; instill. *Obs.*

5. To dissolve or melt. *Rare.*

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distilled*. *Addison.*

dis-till′a-ble (dĭs-tĭl′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *distillable.*] That may be distilled; specif., capable of being distilled without chemical alteration, as alcohol.

dis-till′ate (dĭs-tĭl′āt; dĭs′tĭ-lāt; 277), *n.* *Chem.* The product of distillation; as, the *distillate* from molasses.

distillate cream. An emulsion of distilled petroleum, soap, and water, used as an insecticide.

dis′til-la′tion (dĭs′tĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *distillation*, better *destillatio:* cf. F. *distillation.*] **1**. Act, fact, or process of distilling, or that which is formed by distilling.

2. Specif.: The operation of driving off gas or vapor from liquids or solids, as by heat, in a retort or still, and condensing all or some of the products in a cool receiver or condenser; also, the purification of substances by this operation; rectification. See phrases under DESTRUCTIVE, DRY, FRACTIONAL, and cf. SUBLIMATION. The evaporation of water, its condensation into clouds, and its precipitation as rain, dew, frost, snow, or hail, are examples of natural *distillation.*

3. Hence, the abstract or essence of anything.

4. A catarrhal discharge, or the like. *Obs.*

dis-til′la-to-ry (dĭs-tĭl′*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *distillatoire.*] Belonging to, or used in, distilling; as, *distillatory* vessels. — *n.* A distillatory apparatus; a still. *Obs.*

dis-tilled′ (dĭs-tĭld′), *p. a.* Subjected to, or produced by, distillation.

distilled charcoal, charcoal left as a residue from the destructive distillation of carbonaceous substances. — **d. liquors**, ordinarily, alcoholic liquors obtained by distillation from wine or other fermented fruit juice or plant juice, or from starchy materials, as barley or potatoes, which must first be brewed. The brewing process differs in its details, however, from that used in making malt liquors, since the principal object of the distiller is to obtain a high percentage of alcohol. Much whisky, brandy, etc., is now made artificially by compounding silent spirit with flavoring matter, coloring, etc. See BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN, RUM, ARRACK. — **d. verdigris.** = VERDIGRIS, 1 **b**.

dis-till′er (-tĭl′ẽr), *n.* One that distills; as: **a** One who distills alcoholic liquors. **b** The condenser of a still.

dis-till′er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. Act or process of distilling. *Obs.*

2. The building and works where distilling, esp. of alcoholic liquors, is carried on.

dis-till′ment, dis-til′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Distillation; the substance obtained by distillation.

dis-tinct′ (dĭs-tĭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *distinctus*, p. p. of *distinguere:* cf. F. *distinct.* See DISTINGUISH.] **1**. Distinguished; separated by a visible sign; marked out. *Obs.*

2. Distinguished by nature or station; not the same; different in place or the like; separate; individual; as, a herd is composed of *distinct* animals; different in quality; unlike others; peculiar to itself; distinctive; as, a person of very *distinct* character; a *distinct* type of government.

The intention was that the two armies which marched out together should afterward be *distinct.* *Clarendon.*

3. That may be clearly seen or discerned; clear; plain; well-defined; well-marked; not blurred, confused, nor ambiguous; as, a *distinct* tracing; a *distinct* line of thought.

4. Marked; variegated. *Poetic.*

Distinct with vivid stars inlaid. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — DISTINCT, SEPARATE, SEVERAL. That is DISTINCT which is capable of being distinguished, that is SEPARATE which is actually divided, or apart, from other things; as, "In nature everything is *distinct*, yet nothing defined into absolute independent singleness" (*Wordsworth*); "Jacob Behmen remarked, that it was not wonderful that there were *separate* languages for England, France, Germany, etc.; but rather that there was not a different language for every degree of latitude" (*Coleridge*); "Of course its act is indivisible; still it has these two aspects, *distinct* from each other, and admitting of a *separate* consideration" (*J. H. Newman*). SEVERAL implies particularity; it is frequently used distributively to make individual or respective reference; as, "Each individual seeks a *several* goal" (*Pope*); "Conduct these knights unto their *several* lodgings" (*Shak.*); "Each fettered ghost slips to his *several* grave" (*Milton*). See DIFFERENT, DISTINCTIVE, DISTRIBUTIVELY, EXPLICIT, DIVIDE; cf. IDENTICAL.

dis-tinct′, *v. t.* To distinguish. *Obs.* *Rom. of R.*

dis-tinc′tion (-tĭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *distinctio:* cf. F. *distinction.*] **1**. Separation into parts; division; also, a part separated; a division; a section. *Obs. or R.*

The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known. *Dryden.*

2. Act of distinguishing a difference or differences; the noting or denoting of the qualities by which objects are known one from another; discrimination; differentiation; as, to indulge in hair-splitting *distinctions;* also, the object or result of distinguishing; a difference noted or shown or susceptible of note; as, a fine *distinction* of dogma; a covert *distinction;* admirable *distinctions* of light and shade; — often used in *a distinction without a difference* as implying a less vital or real differentiation than *difference.*

To take away therefore that error, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite. *Hooker*

3. State or quality of being distinguishable or distinct; specif.: **a** Difference; disparateness; as, the *distinction* of the persons of the Trinity. **b** Clearness; distinctness; as, *distinction* of vision.

4. That which distinguishes one thing from another; a distinguishing quality or mark; a differentia; as, rigidity of pose is a chief *distinction* of Egyptian sculpture.

5. Specif.: *Her.* = DIFFERENCE, 6.

6. Regard to differences or distinguishing circumstances.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction*, fall. *Dryden.*

7. Faculty of distinguishing; discernment. *Obs.*

8. Act of distinguishing, or giving special recognition; as, to honor one with marked *distinctions;* the mark or indication of such distinguishing; as, medals are *distinctions* of heroes; the state of being so distinguished; eminence; superiority; honor or honorable estimation; as, a man of *distinction;* to serve with *distinction.*

Syn. — Variation, variety, contrast, diversity, contrariety, disagreement, discrimination, preference; superiority, rank, note, eminence. See DIFFERENCE, REPUTATION.

dis-tinc′tive (dĭs-tĭŋk′tĭv), *a.* **1**. Marking or expressing distinction; distinguishing: characteristic; peculiar.

The *distinctive* . . . institutions of New England. *Bancroft.*

2. Having ability to distinguish; discriminating. *Rare.*

3. Distinct; separate. *Rare.*

Syn. — DISTINCTIVE, CHARACTERISTIC. DISTINCTIVE refers primarily to that which marks or distinguishes one thing regarded in its relation to other things; CHARACTERISTIC, to that which constitutes or expresses the character or quality of the thing itself, without necessary reference to other things; as, "Possessing very *distinctive* traits of their own, they nevertheless took the general characteristics of the little community in which they dwelt" (*Hawthorne*); he answered with *characteristic* courtesy. See DISTINCT, SPECIAL.

— **dis-tinc′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-tinc′tive-ness**, *n.*

dis-tinc′tive, *n.* A distinctive mark or character; specif.: *Heb. Gram.* = DISJUNCTIVE, 1 **b**.

dis-tinct′ly (dĭs-tĭŋkt′lĭ), *adv.* **1**. Separately. *Obs.*

2. With distinctness; not confusedly; without blending of one thing with another; hence, clearly; obviously.

3. With meaning; significantly. *Obs.*

Thou dost snore *distinctly;*
There 's meaning in thy snores. *Shak.*

Syn. — DISTINCTLY, CLEARLY. DISTINCTLY suggests sharpness of definition or freedom from confusion; CLEARLY, the absence of dimness, obscurity, or obstructing influence of any sort; as, to speak *distinctly* (without running one's words together), to speak *clearly* (with pure or ringing tone); to see an object *distinctly* (in definite outline or detail), *clearly* (without blur or obstruction). But the two words are not always sharply distinguished. See DISTINCT, MANIFEST, PERSPICUOUS.

dis-tinct′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being distinct; specif.: **a** Separation; separateness; difference.

The soul's . . . *distinctness* from the body. *Cudworth.*

b Freedom from ambiguity or blur; clearness; precision; perspicuity; as, to speak or reason with *distinctness.*

Obscurity and *distinctness* are regarded as analogous to the different appearances presented by the same object in a dim and a strong light respectively. *G. F. Stout.*

Syn. — Plainness, clearness, precision, perspicuity.

‖ **dis-tin′gué** (dĭs-tăɴ′gā), *a.; fem.* -GUÉE (-gā). [F.] Distinguished; of superior manner or bearing.

dis-tin′guish (dĭs-tĭŋ′gwĭsh), *v. t.;* DIS-TIN′GUISHED (-gwĭsht); DIS-TIN′GUISH-ING. [L. *distinguere, distinctum; di-* = *dis-* + *stinguere* to quench, extinguish; prob. orig., to prick, and so akin to G. *stechen*, E. *stick:* cf. F. *distinguer.* Cf. EXTINGUISH.] **1**. To divide; to separate, or mark as separate. *Obs.*

2. To set apart from others by visible marks; to make distinctive or discernible by exhibiting differences; to mark off by some characteristic.

Not more *distinguished* by her purple vest,
Than by the charming features of her face. *Dryden.*

3. To separate into kinds, classes, or categories, as by logical division of a subject; as, to *distinguish* sounds into high and low.

4. To recognize or discriminate (one thing from or among others) by marks, signs, or characteristics; as, to *distinguish* in the tumult the sound of a drum.

We are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil. *Watts.*

5. To perceive clearly; to discern, descry, or make out, esp. by physical sense; as, to *distinguish* a light in the distance.

No more can you *distinguish* of a man
Than of his outward show. *Shak.*

6. To make or draw nice distinctions in or about; to reason subtly or speciously upon; as, to *distinguish* a matter of theology; to *distinguish* a person out of his faith. *Obs.*

7. To constitute a difference in; to make to differ.

Who *distinguisheth* thee? 1 *Cor.* iv. 7 (*Douay Ver.*).

8. To separate from others by a mark of honor; to make eminent or known; to confer distinction upon.

To *distinguish* themselves by means never tried before. *Johnson.*

Syn. — DISTINGUISH, DISCRIMINATE come into comparison in the sense of drawing or recognizing distinctions. DISTINGUISH is the more general; DISCRIMINATE frequently implies greater precision or nicer discernment; as, "It is a dull and obtuse mind, that must divide in order to *distinguish;* but it is a still worse, that *distinguishes* in order to divide" (*Coleridge*); "His uncle did not verbally *discriminate* contradicting from disproving" (*G. Eliot*); cf. "He [Hazlitt] gave a very fine piece of *discriminating* criticism on Swift, Voltaire, and Rabelais" (*Keats*); *discriminating* taste. See PERCEIVE.

dis-tin′guish, *v. i.* **1**. To make distinctions; to perceive the difference; to exercise discrimination; — commonly with *between;* as, a judge *distinguishes* between cases apparently similar, but differing in principle.

2. To become distinct. *Obs.*

dis-tin′guish-a-ble (dĭs-tĭŋ′gwĭsh-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1**. Capable of being distinguished; separable; divisible; discernible.

2. Distinguishing; distinctive. *Obs.*

— **dis-tin′guish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-tin′guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis-tin′guished (-gwĭsht), *pret. & p. p.* of DISTINGUISH. Specif.: *p. a.* Marked; special; notable, particularly in excellence or refinement; distingué.

The most *distinguished* politeness. *Mad D'Arblay.*

Syn. — Marked, noted, famous, conspicuous, celebrated, illustrious, extraordinary, prominent. See EMINENT.

dis-tin′guish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISTINGUISH. — *p. a.* Distinctive; peculiar; characteristic.

The *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

distinguishing pennant, *Naut.*, a special pennant which is assigned to a particular vessel in a fleet, by means of which the vessel is recognized and signaled.

di-stom′a-tous (dī-stŏm′*ȧ*-tŭs; -stō′m*ȧ*-tŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *-stomatous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Having two mouths. **b** Of or pertaining to the genus *Distomum*, syn. of *Fasciola.*

dis′to-mi′a-sis (dĭs′tō-mī′*ȧ*-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See DISTOMUM; -IASIS.] *Med.* The condition in the body, esp. the liver, produced by the presence of parasites of the genus *Fasciola* (syn. *Distomum*).

Dis′to-mum (dĭs′tō-mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίστομος two-mouthed; δι- = δίς twice + στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of digenetic trematode worms; — syn. of *Fasciola.*

dis-tort′ (dĭs-tôrt′), *v. t.;* DIS-TORT′ED; DIS-TORT′ING. [L. *distortus*, p. p. of *distorquere* to twist, distort; *dis-* + *torquere* to twist. See TORSION.] **1**. To twist out of natural or regular shape; to twist aside physically; as, to *distort* the limbs, or the body; a face *distorted* with grief.

2. To force or put out of the true posture or direction; to twist aside mentally or morally.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert; as, to *distort* passages of Scripture, or their meaning.

Syn. — Twist, wrest, deform, pervert. See CONTORT.

dis-tor′tion (dĭs-tôr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *distortio:* cf. F. *distorsion.*] **1**. Act of distorting, or state or degree of being distorted; a twisting or writhing motion or twisted or misshapen condition; as, *distortions* of the face or body. *Distortion* usually implies a more permanent, *contortion* a more temporary, twist or malformation.

2. A wresting from the true meaning; perversion.

— **dis-tor′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **dis-tor′tion-ist**, *n.*

dis-tor′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Causing or having distortion.

dis-tract′ (dĭs-trăkt′), *a.* [L. *distractus*, p. p. of *distrahere* to draw asunder; *dis-* + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE; cf. DISTRAUGHT.] Drawn asunder or away; distracted or distraught; hence, mad; insane. *Archaic.*

dis-tract′, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* DIS-TRACT′ED; *occasional Obs. or Archaic p. p.* DIS-TRAUGHT′ (-trôt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIS-TRACT′ING. **1**. To draw apart or away; to divide or sunder; to scatter or disperse. *Obs.*

2. To draw (the sight, mind, or attention) to a different object or in different directions; to divert; to perplex; confuse; as, to *distract* the eye; to *distract* the attention.

Obs. — **dis-tem′per-ate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*
dis-tem′perd. Distempered.
dis-tem′pered (dĭs-tĕm′pẽrd), *p. p.* of DISTEMPER. — **dis-tem′pered-ly**, *adv.* — **-pered-ness**, *n.*
dis-tem′per-ment, *n.* Distempered state. *Obs.* [ature. *Obs.*
dis-tem′per-ure, *n.* Distemper-
dis-tem′pre, *a.* [OF. *destempré.*] Distempered. *Obs.*
dis-ten′ant, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-tend′ed-ly, *adv.* of *distended*, p. p. [tends.
dis-tend′er, *n.* One that dis-
dis-ten′si-bl. Distensible *R. Sp.*
dis-ten′sion, *n.* = DISTENTION.
dis-tent′, *a.* [L. *distentus*, p. p. See DISTEND.] Distended.
dis-tent′, *n* [L. *distentus.*] Breadth; distention. *Obs.*
dis-ter′ (dĭs-tûr′), *v. t.* [*dis-* + L. *terra* earth, country; cf. Sp. & Pg. *desterrar.*] To banish or drive from a country. *Obs.*
dis-ter′mi-nate, *v. t.* [L. *disterminatus*, p. p. of *disterminare* to limit.] To separate by bounds. *Obs.* — **dis-ter′mi-nate**, *a* *Obs.* — **dis-ter′mi-na′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
dis-thrall′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
dis-throne′, *v. t.* To dethrone. *Obs. or R.* — **dis-thron′ize** (dĭs-thrōn′īz), *v. t.* *Obs.*
dis′tich (dĭs′tĭk), *a.* = DISTICHOUS. *Rare.*
dis′ti-chi′a-sis (-tĭ-kī′*ȧ*-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δίστιχος with two rows + *-iasis.* See DISTICH, *n.*] *Med.* An affection of the eyelids, in which there are two rows of lashes, one of which is turned backward against the eyeball.
dis′ti-chon (dĭs′tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [L.] Distich. *Obs.*
dis-tild′. Distilled. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-til′lage, *n.* Distillation, or its product. *Rare.*
dis-til′lant, *a.* [L. *distillans*, *destillans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *distillant.*] Distilling. *Obs.*
dis-tinct′i-fy (dĭs-tĭŋk′tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make distinct. *Rare.*
dis-tinc′tion-al (-tĭŋk′shŭn-*ă*l), *a.* Relating to, or serving as, a distinction. *Rare.*
dis-tinc′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
dis-tinct′i-ty, *n.* Distinctness. *Rare.* [*Sp.*
dis-tinc′tiv. Distinctive. *Ref.*
dis-tinc′tor, *n.* [L.] A distinguisher. *Obs.*
dis-tinc′ture (dĭs-tĭŋk′tūr), *n.* Distinctness. *Rare.*
dis-tingue′, *v. t.* [L. *distinguere:* cf. F. *distinguer.*] To distinguish. *Obs.* [able. *R. Sp.*
dis-tin′guish-a-bl. Distinguish-
dis-tin′guished-ly, *adv.* of DISTINGUISHED. [tinguishes.
dis-tin′guish-er, *n.* One that dis-
dis-tin′guish-ing-ly, *adv.* of DISTINGUISHING. [-MENT.
dis-tin′guish-ment, *n.* See
dis-tin′guisht. Distinguished. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-ti′tle, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**.
Dis′to-ma (dĭs′tō-m*ȧ*). Var. of DISTOMUM.
Dis′to-mat′i-dæ (-măt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of FASCIOLIDÆ.
dis′to-ma-to′sis, *n.* [NL.] = DISTOMIASIS.
dis′tome (dĭs′tōm), *n.* *Zoöl.* A fluke of *Fasciola* (syn *Distomum*) or allied genus
dis-tom′e-ter (dĭs-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*distance* + *-meter.*] An odometer to measure distance traveled by a vehicle. [= DISTOME.
dis-to′mi-an (dĭs-tō′mĭ-*ă*n), *n.*
Dis-tom′i-dæ (-tŏm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of FASCIOLIDÆ.
dis-tone′, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *tone.*] To put out of tune. *Obs.*
dis-torb′. † DISTURB.
dis-tort′, *a.* Distorted. *Obs.*
dis-tort′ed-ly, *adv.* of *distorted*, p. p. [*Rare.*
dis-tort′ed-ness, *n* Distortion.
dis-tort′er, *n.* One that distorts.
dis-tor′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
distourbour, *n* [Cf OF. *destourber*, inf.] Disturbance. *Obs*
distr. *Abbr.* Distributed.
dis-tract′, *n.* Distraction. *Obs.*
dis-tract′ed-ly, *adv.* Disjointedly; madly.
dis-tract′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-tract′er, *n.* One that distracts. [*Obs.*
dis-tract′ful, *a.* Distracting.
dis-tract′i-ble (dĭs-trăk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

3. To agitate by conflicting passions, or by a variety of motives or of cares; to confound; harass.

Horror and doubt *distract*
His troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

4. To unsettle the reason of; to craze; madden.

A poor mad soul; . . . poverty hath *distracted* her. *Shak.*

Syn. — See PUZZLE.

dis-trac'tion (dĭs-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *distractio*: cf. F. *distraction.*] **1**. Act of distracting, or state of being distracted; esp., of the mind, diversion; perplexity; confusion; in general, disorder; as, political *distraction*.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distraction*. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*. *Dryden.*

The typical instance of this is what we call *distraction* of mind, in which attention is solicited simultaneously by a plurality of objects, so disconnected in nature that they cannot be attended to together. *G. F. Stout.*

2. Specif.: Agitation from violent emotions; perturbation; despair; hence, mental derangement; madness.

3. That which diverts attention; a diversion. "Domestic *distractions*." *G. Eliot.*

4. Diversity of directions; severalty of aim. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — Perplexity, confusion, disturbance, disorder, dissension, tumult; derangement, madness, raving.

dis-trac'tive (dĭs-trăk'tĭv), *a.* Causing perplexity; distracting. "*Distractive* thoughts." *Bp. Hall.*

dis-train' (dĭs-trān'), *v. t.*; DIS-TRAINED' (-trānd'); DIS-TRAIN'ING. [ME. *destreinen* to force, OF. *destreindre* to press, oppress, force, fr. L. *distringere*, *districtum*, to draw asunder, hinder, molest, LL., to punish severely; *di-* = *dis-* + *stringere* to draw tight, press together. See STRAIN; cf. DISTRESS, DISTRICT, DISTRAINT.] **1**. *Law.* **a** To coerce or punish by levying a distress; later, to levy a distress upon (a person) in order to obtain payment of a debt by sale of the goods taken. **b** To seize as a pledge or, later, indemnification; to take possession of as security on nonpayment of rent, the reparation of an injury done, etc.; to take by distress; as, to *distrain* goods for rent, or for an amercement. See DISTRESS, *n.*, 5.

2. To constrain; coerce. *Obs.*

Penitence *distraineth* every man to accept benignly every pain that him is enjoined. *Chaucer.*

3. To constrict, bind, or confine; hence, to distress or torment. *Obs.* "*Distrained* with chains." *Chaucer.*

4. To seize by force; confiscate. *Obs.*

5. To rend or tear. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

dis-train', *v. i.* To levy a distress; — often with *upon* or *on*.

dis-traint' (dĭs-trānt'), *n.* [OF. *destrainte* distress, force.] *Law.* Act or proceeding of distraining.

‖ **dis'trait'** (dēs'trā'), *a.* [F. See DISTRACT.] Absent-minded; lost in thought; abstracted.

dis-traught' (dĭs-trôt'), *p. a.* [An alteration of *distract.*] **1**. Torn asunder; separated. *Obs.* "His greedy throat . . . *distraught*." *Spenser.*

2. Distracted; beset with doubt or mental conflict; perplexed; also, mentally deranged; crazed.

As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terror. *Shak.*

dis-tress' (dĭs-trĕs'), *n.* [ME. *destresse*, *distresse*, OF. *destrece*, F. *détresse*, LL. (assumed) *districtia*, fr. L. *districtus*, p. p. of *distringere*. See DISTRAIN; cf. STRESS.] **1**. Act or condition of straining or forcing; stress; constraint. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Oppressed or distressed state; pain or suffering; anguish of body or mind; as, to suffer *distress* from loss of friends.

3. That which occasions suffering; painful situation; misfortune; affliction; misery.

Affliction's sons are brothers in *distress*. *Burns.*

4. A state of danger or necessity; as, a ship in *distress*, from danger or from want of food or supplies.

5. *Law.* **a** Act or remedy of distraining; the seizure and detention of the goods of another by way of pledge for the reparation of an injury, or the performance of a duty, or, later, in order to obtain satisfaction of a claim, as for rent, taxes, or an injury, by the sale of the goods seized. In English law, distress is now practically restricted to cases of nonpayment of rent and damage by trespassing cattle; it is formally abolished in some of the United States and superseded by mesne process in others. Where sale of the goods taken is allowed by statute the remedy becomes virtually an attachment or execution. **b** The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

6. *Mech.* An injured condition of a metal part, as of a plate, caused by excessive local stress, as in shearing, etc.

Syn. — Affliction, misery, suffering, sorrow, grief; pain, torture, torment, pang, throe. — DISTRESS, ANGUISH, AGONY. DISTRESS implies severe physical or mental strain or oppression; ANGUISH, excruciating or torturing distress; AGONY, intense or acute anguish, under which one writhes or struggles; as, *distress* from shortness of breath; "With sorrow and heart's *distress* wearied, I fell asleep" (*Milton*); "Then there escaped from her lips a cry of such terrible *anguish* that the dying heard it, and started up from their pillows" (*Longfellow*); "The misery that puts ashes on its head, the *anguish* that chooses sackcloth for its raiment and into its own drink puts gall" (*O. Wilde*); "And being in an *agony*, . . . his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground" (*Luke* xxii. 44); "I sat down with my back against a thorn bush: the thorns entered my flesh; and when I felt them, I pressed harder against the bush; I thought the pain of the flesh might in some degree counteract the mental *agony*" (*G. Borrow*). *Anguish* was formerly often used of physical agony, but is now almost restricted to mental suffering. See PANG, TORMENT, PAIN, SORROW, MISERY, MELANCHOLY.

dis-tress', *v. t.*; DIS-TRESSED' (-trĕst) or DIS-TREST'; DIS-TRESS'ING. [Cf. OF. *destrecier*. See DISTRESS, *n.*] **1**. To subject to physical pressure; to strain. *Obs.*

2. To rout in battle; overwhelm. *Obs.*

3. To cause pain or anguish to; to pain; to oppress with calamity; to afflict; to harass; to make miserable.

4. To compel by pain or suffering.

Men who can neither be *distressed* nor won into a sacrifice of duty. *A. Hamilton.*

5. *Law.* To levy a distress upon; to distrain.

6. *Mech.* To injure so as to cause distress.

Syn. — Pain, harass, trouble, perplex, afflict, worry, annoy. — DISTRESS, GRIEVE. To DISTRESS is to harass, agitate, or make miserable; to GRIEVE is to cause deep sorrow, or (esp.) to pain or wound the sensibilities; as, "In obeying the law of his own nature he had been constrained to disappoint [and] *distress* . . . a father whom he justly loved" (*Stevenson*); "Peter was *grieved* because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me?" (*John* xxi. 17); "The old woman fluttered around the old man . . . like a *distressed* bird around her mate" (*Mary Wilkins*); "He had the *grieved* dignity that pertains to the donor of a scorned gift" (*id.*). See DISTRESS, *n.*, GRIEVE, SORROW, HARASS.

dis-tress'ful (dĭs-trĕs'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of distress; causing, indicating, or attended with, distress; as, a *distressful* situation. "Some *distressful* stroke." *Shak.* "*Distressful* cries." *Pope.* — **dis-tress'ful-ly**, *adv.*

dis-tress'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISTRESS. — *p. a.* Causing distress; painful. — **dis-tress'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-tress'ment (dĭs-trĕs'mĕnt), *n.* *Mech.* State of being distressed.

dis-trib'u-ta-ry (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From DISTRIBUTE, *v.*] **1**. *Phys. Geog.* A river branch flowing away from the main stream and not rejoining it; — contrasted with *tributary*.

2. A pipe or channel for irrigating land. *Australia.*

dis-trib'u-ta-ry, *a.* Tending to distribute or be distributed; that distributes; distributive.

dis-trib'ute (-ūt), *v. t.*; DIS-TRIB'UT-ED (-ū-tĕd); DIS-TRIB'UT-ING (-ū-tĭng). [L. *distributus*, p. p. of *distribuere* to divide, distribute; *dis-* + *tribuere* to assign, give, allot. See TRIBUTE.] **1**. To divide among several or many; to deal out; apportion; allot.

She did *distribute* her goods to all them that were nearest of kindred. *Judith* xvi. 24.

2. To dispense; administer; as, to *distribute* justice.

3. To spread out so as to cover a surface or a space; as, to *distribute* manure; to *distribute* printing ink.

4. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species; to classify; assort, as specimens, letters, etc.

5. *Print.* To separate (type which has been used) and return it to its compartments.

6. *Logic.* To employ (a term) in its whole extent.

A term is said to be *distributed* when it is taken universal, so as to stand for everything it is capable of being applied to. *Whately.*

Syn. — Dispense, apportion, allot, share, assign, divide.

dis-trib'ute, *v. i.* To make distribution.

dis-trib'ut-ed (-ū-tĕd), *p. a.* Subjected to, or characterized by, distribution.

distributed capacity, *Elec.*, electrostatic capacity which is continuous along the length of a wire or cable. — **d. cost.** See COST, 6. — **d. pole**, *Magnetism*, a pole in which the seat of the attractive and repellent forces extends throughout a finite region, instead of being concentrated at a point. — **d. vector**, *Math. & Physics*, a vector having a definite value at each point of a region whose physical state, in some hydrodynamic, electric, or other particular, it defines.

dis'tri-bu'tion (dĭs'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *distributio*: cf. F. *distribution.*] **1**. A distributing, or state of being distributed; division or apportionment among several or many; specif., *Biol.*, natural geographical range of a species or other group, or, less often, its range in geological time.

The phenomena of geological *distribution* are exactly analogous to those of geography. *A. R. Wallace*

2. Separation into parts or classes; arrangement of anything into parts; disposition; classification.

3. That which is distributed; as, charitable *distributions*.

4. *Logic.* The state in which a term is taken with respect to its quantity.

5. *Print.* Act of distributing type.

6. The mode or manner in which things are distributed; the arrangement in space or time, or the positions, collectively considered, of things (usually similar ones) of any kind; as, the *distribution* of the stars; the *distribution* of population; the seasonal *distribution* of tornadoes.

7. *Math.* The arrangement of objects in classes, called *parcels* when the order of the objects is indifferent, and *groups* when it is essential.

8. *Engin.* The operations regulating passage of the working fluid, as steam, through an engine cylinder, including *admission*, *cut-off*, *release*, *exhaust*, and *compression*.

9. *Econ.* **a** The physical process of conveying commodities from the producers to the consumers; transportation. **b** The economic process by which the value of a product is ultimately apportioned among the landowners, laborers, capitalists, and others who coöperate in its production. **c** The relative share of the annual output of goods and services obtained by different classes in the community.

Syn. — Apportionment, allotment, dispensation, disposal, dispersion, classification, arrangement.

dis'tri-bu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to distribution.

distribution function. *Math.* A certain summation giving the complete enumeration of *n* objects of whatever species into parcels of the given species.

dis-trib'u-tive (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* [L. *distributivus*: cf. F. *distributif.*] **1**. Tending to distribute; serving to divide and assign in portions; dealing to each his proper share. "*Distributive* justice." *Swift.*

2. *Logic.* Taken in its full extension; — said of a term.

3. *Gram.* Expressing separation among or into individuals or individual groups; denoting a taking singly; as, a *distributive* adjective or pronoun, such as *each*, *either*, *every*; a *distributive* numeral, as (Latin) *bini* (two by two).

4. *Math.* Operating upon the whole by operating upon every part.

distributive coöperation. See COÖPERATION, 2. — **d. function**, *Math.*, any function F such that $F(u, v) = F(u) + F(v)$. — **d. justice**, justice in its relation to the award of rewards and penalties or goods and evils to each person according to his merit; specif., *Econ.*, justice in its relation to the distribution of wealth. — **d. law**. See DISTRIBUTIVE PRINCIPLE. — **distributive operation**, *Math.*, one obeying a distributive principle. — **d. principle**, *Math.*, one expressed by a distributive formula; thus, in simple multiplication, $a(b + c + d) = ab + ac + ad$; — sometimes called *distributive law*. — **d. proportion**. *Arith.* See FELLOWSHIP.

— **dis-trib'u-tive-ly** (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĭv-lĭ), *adv.* — **dis-trib'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — DISTRIBUTIVELY, RESPECTIVELY, SEVERALLY, INDIVIDUALLY, SEPARATELY, EACH, APIECE. DISTRIBUTIVELY (opposed to *collectively*) is chiefly used of abstract relations; as, the word "all" may be taken either collectively or *distributively*. RESPECTIVELY distributes by particularizing; SEVERALLY (opposed to *jointly*), by definitely distinguishing or dividing; as, "Pride" and "Prejudice," in the title of Miss Austen's novel, refer to Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet *respectively*; "The individual mind . . . for each one *severally*, at once the unique organ and the only matter of knowledge" (*W. Pater*). INDIVIDUALLY (see SPECIAL) implies that the factors or elements involved are regarded each for itself; SEPARATELY, that each is regarded apart from the others; as, to treat with the members of a delegation *individually* may or may not involve conferring with them *separately*. As compared with the preceding words, EACH distributes more explicitly; as, I gave them *each* a dollar. *Each* is more formal than the colloquial APIECE; as, a dollar *apiece*. See DISTINCT, DIVIDE.

dis-trib'u-tive (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *n.* A distributive word or numeral.

dis-trib'u-tor (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that distributes; a distributer; specif.: **a** A machine for distributing type. **b** An appliance, as a roller, in a printing press, for distributing ink. **c** An apparatus for distributing an electric current, either to various points in rotation, as in some motors, or along two or more lines in parallel, as in a distributing system.

dis'trict (dĭs'trĭkt), *n.* [LL. *districtus* district, fr. L. *districtus*, p. p. of *distringere*: cf. F. *district.* See DISTRAIN.] **1**. The territory under a feudal lord's jurisdiction. *Obs.*

2. A division of territory; a defined portion of a state, county, country, town, or city, etc., made for administrative, electoral, or other purposes; as, a Congressional, federal, judicial, land, militia, magisterial, or school *district*.

3. Specif.: **a** In England: (1) A division of a parish made under the Church Building Acts, from 58 Geo. III. c. 45 onwards, and having its own church or chapel and resident clergymen, — now usually becoming a distinct parish for ecclesiastical purposes upon the due consecration of its church or chapel. Divisions in charge of a minister specially licensed under the New Parishes Act (6 & 7 Vict. c. 37), often called Sir Robert Peel's act, are sometimes called *Peel districts*. (2) An urban or rural sanitary subdivision constituted by the Local Government Act of 1894, with an Urban or Rural District Council. **b** In India, an administrative territory, of which four generally make a "division." In Madras it is the primary division.

The most important unit of administration throughout British India is the *district*, at the head of which is an officer, called in the old regulation provinces the collector, and in the nonregulation provinces the deputy commissioner. *Courtenay Ilbert.*

4. Any portion of territory of undefined extent; region; country; tract.

These *districts* which between the tropics lie. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Circuit, quarter, province, tract, region, country.

district probate registry. See PROBATE.

dis'trict, *v. t.*; DIS'TRICT-ED; DIS'TRICT-ING. To divide or organize into districts.

district attorney. The prosecuting officer of a given district. The Federal district attorneys are really deputies of the Attorney-General appointed by the President, one for each Federal judicial district; those of the States are generally elective county officers, whose duties are chiefly the conduct of prosecutions. *U. S.*

district council. Any of certain local government bodies of South Australia governing territory not in municipalities; also, a district governed by such a body. The subdivision of 1887, still in force, created 140 such councils.

district court. A subordinate court having jurisdiction in certain cases within a judicial district; specif., *U. S.*, one of the lowest in rank of the Federal courts.

district curves. *Terrestrial Magnetism.* Those obtained by connecting successive points where isogonals, isoclinals, etc., intersect lines of latitude (half a degree apart).

district school. A public school for the children within a school district. *U. S.*

‖ **dis-trin'gas** (dĭs-trĭŋ'găs), *n.* [L., that you distrain. See DISTRAIN.] *Law.* A writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person by his goods or chattels. The main common-law forms are: **a** That to compel appearance. **b** **dis-trin'gas in de'ti-nue** (dĕt'ĭ-nū), to compel delivery of goods. **c** **distrin'gas ju'ra-to'res** (jo͞o'rá-tō'rēz), to enforce attendance of jurors.

dis-trust' (dĭs-trŭst'), *v. t.*; DIS-TRUST'ED; DIS-TRUST'ING. To feel absence of trust or confidence in; to deem of questionable sufficiency or reality; to mistrust.

To *distrust* the justice of your cause. *Dryden.*

He that requireth the oath doth *distrust* that other. *Udall.*

Syn. — DISTRUST, MISTRUST. To DISTRUST is to have no trust or confidence in a person or thing; as, "He *distrusted* her affection" (*G. Eliot*). In this more positive sense it has almost displaced MISTRUST. See DOUBT; cf. TRUST.

dis-trust', *n.* **1**. Lack or absence of trust, as in one's sincerity; suspicion.

2. State of being suspected; loss of trust. *Rare.*

3. Breach of trust; treachery. *Rare.*

Syn. — See DOUBT.

dis-trust'ful (dĭs-trŭst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Not confident; diffident; wanting confidence or trust; modest; as, *distrustful* of ourselves, of one's powers.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks. *Pope.*

2. Causing distrust. *Obs.*

— **dis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-turb' (dĭs-tûrb'), *v. t.*; DIS-TURBED' (-tûrbd'); DIS-TURB'ING. [ME. *desturben*, *destourben*, OF. *destorber*, *desturber*, *destourber*, fr. L. *disturbare*, *disturbatum*; *dis-* + *turbare* to disturb, trouble, *turba* disorder, tumult, crowd.

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dis-trac'tile (-tĭl), *a.* *Bot.* Widely separated: — said of anthers in which the connective is long, as in *Salvia*.

dis-tract'ing-ly, *adv.* of *distracting*, p. pr.

dis-trac'tious (dĭs-trăk'shŭs), *a.* Distractive. *Obs.*

dis-trac'tiv. Distractive. *R. Sp.*

dis-trac'tive-ly, *adv.* of DISTRACTIVE.

dis-train'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

dis-traind'. Distrained. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-train'er, *n.* = DISTRAINOR.

dis-train'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis-train'or (dĭs-trān'ẽr: -ôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who distrains.

dis-trait', *n.* [OF. *destreit*, F. *détroit*.] A narrow passage, as a defile, isthmus, or strait. *Obs.*

‖ **dis'traite'** (dēs'trât'), *a.* [F.] *Fem.* of DISTRAIT, *a.*

dis-trat', **dis-traite'**, *a.* [Cf. F. *distrait* absent-minded, fr. L. *distractus*, p. p.] Distracted in mind. *Obs.*

dis-traught', *v. t.* To distract. *Obs.*

dis-tream', *v. i.* [*dis-* (note) + *stream*.] To stream forth. *Obs.*

dis-trein'. † DISTRAIN.

dis-tress'ed-ly, *adv.* of *distressed*, p. p.

dis-tress'ed-ness, *n.* Distressed state.

dis-tress'ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dis-trest'. Var. of *distressed*, pret. & p. p. of DISTRESS.

dis-trib'ue, *v. t.* [F. *distribuer*.] To distribute. *Obs.*

dis-trib'ut-a-ble (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tá-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

dis-trib'ute, *a.* Distributed. *Obs.*

dis-trib'ut-ed-ly, *adv.* of *distributed*, p. p.

dis-trib'u-tee' (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom something is distributed.

dis-trib'ut-er, *n.* One that distributes.

dis'tri-bu'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

dis-trib'u-tiv. Distributive. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-trib'u-ti'val (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tī'văl), *a.* Pert. to a distributive.

dis-trib'u-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female distributer. *Rare.*

dis-trict', *a.* [L. *districtus*, p. p.] Rigorous; harsh. *Obs.*

dis-tric'tion (dĭs-trĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *districtio*: cf. OF. *distriction*.] Strictness; severity. *Obs.*

district judge. The judge of a district court.

district lines. = DISTRICT CURVES.

dis'trict-ly, *adv.* of DISTRICT. *Obs.*

district parish. See PARISH, *n.*, 1.

dis-trife', *n.* [*dis-* + *strife*.] Strife; contention. *Obs.*

‖ **dis-tri'to** (dēs-trē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (*Sp.* -tōs). [Sp., district.] In the Philippines, a division of a pueblo, roughly corresponding to a Congressional district.

distroble. † DISTROUBLE.

dis-trou'blance, *n.* Disturbance. *Obs.*

dis-trou'ble (dĭs-trŭb''l), *v. t.* [OF. *destroubler*.] To trouble. *Obs.*

dis-trou'ble, *n.* Disturbance. *Obs.*

dis-truss', *v. t.* [OF. *destrosser*, F. *détrousser*.] To strip; undo; overthrow; plunder. *Obs.*

dis-trust', *v. i.* To be doubtful or mistrustful; to suspect. *Obs.*

dis-trust'er, *n.* One that distrusts.

dis-trust'ing-ly, *adv.* of *distrusting*, p. pr.

dis-trust'less, *a.* See -LESS.

distrye. † DESTROY.

dis-tune', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

E F G H I J K L M

See TURBID.] **1.** To throw into disorder or confusion; to interrupt the settled state of; to derange; unsettle.

Preparing to *disturb*
With all-confounding war the realms above. *Cowper.*
The bellows' noise *disturbed* his quiet rest. *Spenser.*

2. To agitate the mind of; to deprive of tranquillity; to disquiet; to render uneasy; as, a person is *disturbed* by receiving an insult, or his mind is *disturbed* by envy.
3. To turn from a regular or designed course; to cause to stop, shift, or go awry; as, to *disturb* one's calculations; the attraction of planets *disturbs* the courses of comets.
4. *Law.* To interfere with in the lawful enjoyment of a right. See DISTURBANCE.

Syn. — Derange, unsettle, upset, disquiet, discompose, agitate. — DISTURB, PERTURB. To DISTURB is to throw into either physical or mental confusion or disorder: as, to *disturb* traffic, do not *disturb* the papers on the desk, a piece of *disturbing* intelligence; PERTURB (cf. IMPERTURBABLE) implies stronger agitation or disquietude than *disturb* and is confined (in modern usage) to mental disturbance; as, "'What do I say? My brain is dizzy, and I scarce know whether I speak to thee or her.' 'Peace, *perturbed* heart!'" (*Shelley*); cf. "She . . . was listening to her uncle in the utmost *perturbation* and dismay" (*Jane Austen*).

dis-turb′ (dĭs-tûrb′), *v. i.* To cause disturbance.
dis-turb′, *n.* Disturbance. *Obs.* *Milton.*
dis-turb′ance (dĭs-tûr′băns), *n.* [OF. *destorbance.*] **1.** An interruption of a state of peace or quiet, or derangement of a regular course or procedure; as, a *disturbance* of religious exercises; a *disturbance* of the galvanic current.
2. Confusion of the mind; agitation of the feelings; perplexity; uneasiness.

Any man . . . in a state of *disturbance* and irritation. *Burke.*

3. Violent agitation in the body politic; public commotion or disorder; tumult.

The *disturbance* was made to support a general accusation against the province. *Bancroft.*

4. *Law.* The hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right; as, the *disturbance* of franchise, common, ways, tenure, or patronage.

Syn. — Tumult, brawl, turmoil, uproar, hubbub; derangement, confusion, agitation, perturbation, annoyance.

dis-turbed′ (dĭs-tûrbd′), *pret. & p. p.* of DISTURB. Specif.: *p. a.* *Mining.* Lacking definite walls and settled character; — said of a vein, stratum, or coal seam.
dis-turb′er (-tûr′bẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *destorbeor.*] One that disturbs; a troubler; specif., *Law*, one who interferes with another in the lawful enjoyment of a right; esp., in England, a bishop who unlawfully refuses to examine and admit the patron's clerk to a benefice.
di-sub′sti-tu′tion (dī-sŭb′stĭ-tū′shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Twofold substitution; substitution of two atoms or groups. — **di-sub′sti-tut′ed** (-sŭb′stĭ-tūt′ĕd), *a.*
di-sul′phate (dī-sŭl′fāt), *n.* [*di-* + *sulphate.*] *Chem.* **a** A salt of disulphuric or pyrosulphuric acid; a pyrosulphate. **b** A bisulphate.
di-sul′phide (-fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-phid.** [*di-* + *sulphide.*] *Chem.* **a** A compound containing two atoms of sulphur combined with an element or radical; — called also *bisulphide*, and, formerly, *disulphuret.* **b** A compound of one atom of sulphur with two of another element. *Obs.*
di-sul′pho- (dī-sŭl′fō-). *Chem.* **a** A combining form denoting the *presence of two sulphonic acid groups*, (SO_3H), esp. replacing hydrogen. **b** = DITHIO-.
di′sul-phu′ric (dī′sŭl-fū′rĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *sulphuric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_7$, called also *pyrosulphuric acid.* The pure acid is crystalline, but the commercial article is a thick, oily, fuming liquid. It is formed by the union of sulphur trioxide with sulphuric acid, and is a chief constituent of Nordhausen (or fuming sulphuric) acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.
dis-un′ion (dĭs-ūn′yŭn), *n.* [*dis-* + *union*: cf. F. *désunion.*] **1.** The termination of union; separation; disjunction; as, the *disunion* of the body and the soul.
2. Breach of concord; alienation; dissension.

Such a *disunion* between the two houses as might much cloud the happiness of this kingdom. *Clarendon.*

dis-un′ion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors or promotes disunion; as: **a** *U. S. Hist.* A secessionist. **b** *Eng. Politics.* One opposed to the continuance of the Act of Union with Ireland. Cf. UNIONIST. — **dis-un′ion-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
dis′u-nite′ (dĭs′ū-nīt′), *v. t.*; -NIT′ED (-nīt′ĕd); -NIT′ING (-nīt′ĭng). **1.** To destroy the union or unity of; to divide, part, disjoin, or separate; as, to *disunite* particles of matter.
2. To alienate in spirit; to break the concord of.

O nations, never be *disunited.* *Milton.*

dis′u-nite′, *v. i.* **1.** To part; to fall asunder.

The joints of the body politic do separate and *disunite.* *South.*

2. To move at a confused or false gait, as a horse that in galloping moves his fore feet in an order inverse to that of the hind feet.
dis-us′age (dĭs-ūz′āj; -ūs′āj), *n.* Cessation of use or custom; neglect of use; disuse. *Rare.*
dis-use′ (dĭs-ūs′), *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; desuetude; as, limbs lose strength by *disuse.*

Church discipline then fell into *disuse.* *Southey.*

dis-use′ (dĭs-ūz′), *v. t.*; DIS-USED′ (-ūzd′); DIS-US′ING (-ūz′ĭng). [Cf. OF. *desuser.*] **1.** To misuse; misapply. *Obs.*
2. To disaccustom (*to* or *from*). *Obs.* "*Disuse* me from . . . pain." *Donne.*
3. To cease to use; to discontinue the practice of.
dis′u-til′i-ty (dĭs′ū-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Econ.* Quality of causing inconvenience, discomfort, or pain; the quality of thwarting the satisfaction of desires; — the opposite of *utility.*
dis-val′ue (dĭs-văl′ū), *v. t.* To undervalue; to depreciate. — **dis-val′u-a′tion** (-ū-ā′shŭn), *n.*
dis-val′ue, *n.* Disesteem; disregard. *Obs.*
dis-vul′ner-a-bil′i-ty (-vŭl′nẽr-à-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The power of quick recovery from injury.
dis-war′ren (dĭs-wŏr′ĕn), *v. t.*; DIS-WAR′RENED (-ĕnd); DIS-WAR′REN-ING. [*dis-* + *warren.*] *Law.* To change (land) from use for a warren to use for some other purpose, as for pasturage or tillage.
dis-wor′ship (-wûr′shĭp), *n.* Withholding or deprivation of honor; dishonor; disgrace; discredit. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t.* To dishonor. *Obs.*
dit (dĭt), *v. t.* [AS. *dyttan.*] To close up; to obstruct the course of. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dit, *n.* [OF. Cf. DITTY.] **1.** A saying; expression. *Obs.*
2. A ditty; a song. *Archaic.*
di′ta (dē′tȧ), *n.* [Tag. *ditā.*] An apocynaceous forest tree (*Alstonia scholaris*), of eastern Asia and the Philippines, with warty bark, elliptical leaves, and terminal racemes of white flowers; — called *devil's tree* in India. Also, its bark, **dita bark**, which is used as a tonic and antiperiodic.
di′tar-tar′ic (dī′tär-tăr′ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *tartaric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an amorphous deliquescent acid, $C_8H_{10}O_{11}$, obtained by heating tartaric acid.
ditch (dĭch), *n.* [ME. *dich*, orig. the same word as *dic*, *dike.* See DIKE.] **1.** A trench made in the earth by digging, particularly a trench for drainage or irrigation, for guarding or fencing inclosures, or for making more difficult an approach to a fortified place. In the latter sense it is called also a *moat* or a *fosse.*
2. Any channel for water on the surface of the earth; also, *Obs.*, any excavation; a pit; a hole.
3. The bank made of the earth that is excavated. *Dial. Eng.*
ditch, *v. t.*; DITCHED (dĭcht); DITCH′ING. **1.** To surround with a ditch; also, to dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch or ditches; as, to *ditch* moist land.
2. To throw into a ditch; as, the engine was *ditched.* *U. S.*
3. To clean or repair (a ditch, or bank of a ditch, or a hedge). *Dial. Eng.*
ditch, *v. i.* To dig a ditch or ditches.
ditch′er (dĭch′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who digs or repairs ditches.
2. A machine for digging ditches.
3. *Bowls.* A bowl that runs or is knocked off the green without having previously touched the jack.
ditch grass. A slender maritime naiadaceous branching plant (*Ruppia maritima*), with grasslike leaves. *U. S.*
ditch millet. The grass *Paspalum scrobiculatum.* It is said to poison the milk of cows that eat it. *India, Australia.*
ditch reed. A tall reedlike grass (*Trichoön phragmites*), with flat leaves, ample sheaths, and a large panicle.
ditch stonecrop. A common American weed (*Penthorum sedoides*) differing from the stonecrops in having united carpels and herbaceous instead of succulent leaves.
di-ter′pene (dī-tûr′pēn), *n.* [*di-* + *terpene.*] *Chem.* Any polyterpene of formula $C_{20}H_{32}$, esp. colophene. See TERPENE.
di′tet-rag′o-nal (dī′tĕt-răg′ō-năl), *a.* [*di-* + *tetragonal.*] *Cryst.* Designating a prism (in the tetragonal system) which has eight similar faces; also, designating a pyramid corresponding to such a prism.
di′the-ism (dī′thē-ĭz′m), *n.* [*di-* + *theism*: cf. F. *dithéisme.*] Belief in or theory of the existence of two gods or of two original principles, one good and one evil (as in Manicheism). — **di′the-ist**, *n.* — **di′the-is′tic** (dī′thē-ĭs′tĭk), **di′the-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*
dith′er (dĭth′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. 1st DIDDLE, DADDLE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* To tremble; shiver; thrill. — **dith′er**, *n.*
di-thi′ë-nyl (dī-thī′ē-nĭl), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_8H_6S_2$, obtained from thiophene. Its molecule is a doubled thiënyl radical.
di-thi′o- (dī-thī′ō-). [*di-* + *thio-.*] *Chem.* A combining form indicating the *presence in the molecule of two atoms of sulphur*, usually in place of two oxygen atoms; as, **di-thi′o-ben-zo′ic** acid, $C_6H_5CS{\cdot}SH$.
di-thi′o-nate (dī-thī′ō-nāt; dĭth′ĭ-ō-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of dithionic acid.
di′thi-on′ic (dī′thī-ŏn′ĭk; dĭth′ĭ-), *a.* [*di-* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_6$, known only in solution and in the form of salts.
di-thi′o-sal′i-cyl′ic (dī-thī′ō-săl′ĭ-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*dithio-* + *salicylic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, $(C_6H_3(OH)CO_2H{\cdot}S)_2$, obtained as a light yellow powder by heating sulphur chloride and salicylic acid together.
dith′y-ramb (dĭth′ĭ-rămb; -răm; 277), *n.* [L. *dithyrambus*, Gr. διθύραμβος a kind of lyric poetry in honor of Bacchus; of unknown origin: cf. F. *dithyrambe.*] **1.** [*cap.*] An epithet of Dionysus (which see).
2. A kind of lyric poetry or choric hymn in honor of Dionysus, usually sung by revelers to a flute accompaniment.
3. Hence, in general, a poem written in a wild irregular strain, or inflated or enthusiastic speech.
dith′y-ram′bic (dĭth′ĭ-răm′bĭk), *a.* [L. *dithyrambicus*, Gr. διθυραμβικός: cf. F. *dithyrambique.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or composing, dithyrambs; wild and boisterous. "*Dithyrambic* sallies." *Longfellow.* — *n.* A dithyrambic poem; a dithyramb; a composer of dithyrambs.
di-tol′yl (dī-tŏl′ĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *tolyl.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of hydrocarbons, $C_{14}H_{14}$, the molecule of which is a doubled tolyl group.
di′tone′ (dī′tōn′), *n.* [Gr. δίτονος of two tones; δι- = δίς twice + τόνος tone.] *Music.* The Greek major third, which comprehended two major "tones" or steps, that corresponded to the ratio 81 : 64. The modern major third contains one major and one minor (whole step).
di′tri-chot′o-mous (dī′trī-kŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *trichotomous.*] **1.** Divided into twos or threes.
2. *Bot.* Dividing into double or treble ramifications, as a stem. *Rare.*
di-tri′glyph (dī-trī′glĭf), *n.* [*di-* + *triglyph.*] *Arch.* In the Doric style, a horizontal division assumed to contain two triglyphs, but variously understood; as: **a** A single metope with its limiting triglyphs. **b** Two metopes with one whole and two half triglyphs, equaling an intercolumniation. **c** The wide middle intercolumniation found in some porticoes. **d** The space from the vertical axis of one metope to that of the next but one.

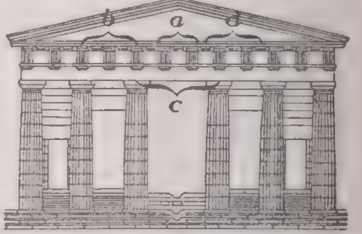

Ditriglyph, showing portions included according to senses *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*.

di-trig′o-nal (dī-trĭg′ō-năl), *a.* [*di-* + *trigonal.*] *Cryst.* Designating a six-sided prism whose alternate interfacial angles only are equal; also, designating a pyramid corresponding to such a prism. — **di-trig′o-nal-ly**, *adv.*
di-tro′chee (dī-trō′kē), *n.* [L. *ditrochaeus*, Gr. διτρόχαιος; δι- = δις + τροχαῖος trochee.] *Pros.* A double trochee; a foot of two trochees. — **di′tro-che′an** (dī′trō-kē′ăn), *a.*
dit′ro-ite (dĭt′rō-īt), *n.* [From *Gyergyó-Ditró* in Transylvania.] *Petrog.* A nephelite syenite rich in blue sodalite.
dit-tan′der (dĭ-tăn′dẽr), *n.* [See DITTANY.] **a** = CRETAN DITTANY. **b** The European pepperwort (*Lepidium latifolium*).
dit′ta-ny (dĭt′ȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *dytane*, *detane*, *dytan*, OF. *ditan*, F. *dictame*, L. *dictamnum*, fr. Gr. δίκταμνον, δίκταμνος, a plant abundant on Mount *Dicte* in Crete. Cf. DITTANDER.] *Bot.* **a** = CRETAN DITTANY. **b** The fraxinella. **c** The small menthaceous herb *Cunila origanoides.* *U. S.* **d** = BASTARD DITTANY. *Obs.*
dit′tay (dĭt′ā; -ĭ), *n.* [Cf. DITTY, INDITE.] *Scots Law.* An indictment or that which is charged in it.
dit′tied (-ĭd), *p. a.* Set, sung, or composed as a ditty.

Who, with his soft pipe, and smooth-*dittied* song. *Milton.*

dit′to (dĭt′ō), *n.*; *pl.* DITTOS (-ōz). [It. *detto*, *ditto*, fr. L. *dictum.* See DICTUM.] **1.** The aforesaid thing; the same (as before); the same article, month, year, sentiment, etc., as that just referred to, — often contracted to *do.*, or represented by two "turned commas" (''), or small marks. Used in bills, accounts, tables of names, etc., to save repetition.

A spacious table in the center, and a variety of smaller *dittos* in the corners. *Dickens.*

2. A suit of clothes of one material, style, and color. *Obsoles.*
3. A duplicate; close copy; "image." *Colloq.*
dit′to, *v. t.* To match; duplicate. *Colloq.*
dit′to, *adv.* As before, or aforesaid; in the same manner, place, or division of time; also; as, I will act *ditto.*
dit′to-graph (dĭt′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. διττός, δισσός, twofold + *-graph.*] A letter or letters or words unintentionally repeated in copying.
dit-tog′ra-phy (dĭ-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The unintentional repetition of one or more letters or words in copying, as *literature* for literature. — **dit′to-graph′ic** (dĭt′ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*
dit-tol′o-gy (dĭ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. διττολογία, Attic of δισσολογία repetition of words; δισσός + λέγειν to speak.] A double reading, or twofold interpretation, as of a text.
dit′ty (dĭt′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [ME. *dite*, OF. *ditié*, fr. L. *dictatum*, p. p. neut. of *dictare* to say often, dictate, compose. See DICTATE, *v. t.*] **1.** A composition. *Obs.*
2. A saying or utterance; esp., one that is short and frequently repeated; a theme. *Obs.*

O, too high *ditty* for my simple rime. *Spenser.*

3. A song; a lay; a little poem intended to be sung; — now esp., any short song of rustic or simple character.
4. The words of a song, as distinguished from its tune. *Obs.*
dit′ty, *v. t. & i.*; DIT′TIED (dĭt′ĭd); DIT′TY-ING. To sing; to sing a ditty; to set words to (music); to sing of.

Beasts fain would sing; birds *ditty* to their notes. *Herbert.*

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dis-turb′an-cy, *n.* Disturbance. *Obs.*
dis-turb′ant, *a.* [L. *disturbans*, p. pr.] Disturbing. *Obs.* — *n.* A disturber.
dis′tur-ba′tion (dĭs′tŭr-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *disturbatio.*] Disturbance. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
dis-turb′a-tive, *a.* Disturbing.
dis-turbd′. Disturbed. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-turb′ed-ly, *adv.* of *disturbed*, p. p. [*ing*, p. pr.]
dis-turb′ing-ly, *adv.* of *disturb*-
dis-tur′blance, *n.* [*disturble* + *-ance.*] Disturbance. *Obs.*
dis-tur′ble, *v. t.* [Cf. DISTROUBLE.] To disturb. *Obs.*
dis-turn′, *v. t.* [OF. *destourner*, F. *détourner.* See DETOUR.] To turn aside. *Obs.*
dis-turn′pike′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a.**
dis′tyle (dĭs′tīl; dī′stīl), *a. & n.* [*di-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **b** & **d.** — **distyle in antis**, having two columns between two antæ. See ANTA.
di-sul′phone, *n.* See SULPHONE. — **di′sul-phon′ic** (dī′sŭl-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* [phide.]
di-sul′phu-ret, *n.* *Chem.* Disul-
dis-u′ni-form, *a.* Not uniform. *Obs.* — **dis-u′ni-form′i-ty**, *n.*
dis-u′ni-fy, *v. t. & i.* See DIS-, 2 **a.** [One that disunites.]
dis′u-nit′er (dĭs′ū-nīt′ẽr), *n.*
dis-u′ni-ty, *n.* See DIS-, 2 **b.**
‖ **di su′pe-ri.** [L.] See SUPERI.
dis-us′ance (dĭs-ūz′ăns), *n.* = DISUSAGE. *Rare.*
dis-u′til-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a.**
dis-uze′. Disuse, *v.* *Ref. Sp.*
dis-vail′, *v. t.* To disavail. *Obs.*
dis-van′tage, *n. & v.* [See DIS-: VANTAGE.] Disadvantage. *Obs.*
dis′van-ta′geous (dĭs′văn-tā′jŭs), *a.* Disadvantageous. *Obs.*
dis-vel′op, *v. t.* To develop. *Obs.*
dis-vel′oped, *p. a.* *Her.* Developed, as a flag.
dis-ven′ture, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *desventura.*] A misadventure. *Obs.*
dis-vis′age (dĭs-vĭz′āj), *v. t.* [F. *dévisager*, formerly *desvisager.*] To deface; disfigure. *Rare.*
dis-vis′or, *v. i. & t.* To take off the visor; to remove the visor from. *Obs.*
dis-voice′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a.**
dis-vouch′, *v. t.* To repudiate; disavow. *Obs.*
di-swade′. † DISSUADE.
dis-ware′. † DISWERE.
dis-ware′, *a.* Unaware. *Obs.*
dis-warn′, *v. t.* To dissuade: warn against. *Obs.*
dis-weap′on (dĭs-wĕp′ŭn), *v. t.* To disarm. *Obs.*
dis-were′, *n.* [*dis-* + ME. *were* doubt.] Doubt. *Obs.*
dis-wit′ted, *p. a.* Deprived of wits; distracted. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
dis-wont′, *v. t.* To disaccustom.
dis-wood′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a.**
dis-work′man-ship, *n.* Bad workmanship. *Obs.*
dis-worth′, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a.**
di′syl-lab′ic (dī′sĭ-lăb′ĭk), **di-syl′la-ble** (dī-), etc. Vars. of DISSYLLABIC, DISSYLLABLE, etc.
dis-yoke′, *v. t.* To unyoke.
‖ **dit** (dē), *a.* [F., p. p. of *dire* to say.] Said; reputed; surnamed; commonly called; appointed.
‖ **dit** (dē), *n.* [OF.] *OF. Lit.* A short poem, commonly moral or didactic, sometimes satirical, and often treating of subjects from daily life.
di′ta-ine (dē′tȧ-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [From occurring in *dita* bark.] *Chem.* Echitamine.
di′tal (dĭ′tăl), *n.* [It. *dito* finger.] *Mus.* A kind of stop to be pressed by the thumb or finger to raise the pitch of a guitar or lute string by a half step.
dit′a-mine (dĭt′ȧ-mĭn; dĭt′ȧ-mēn′), *n.* Also **-min.** [*dita* + *amine.*] An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{19}O_2N$, in dita bark.
‖ **di′tat De′us** (dĭ′tăt dē′ŭs). [L.] God enriches; — motto of Arizona.
di-ta′tion (dī-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ditare* to enrich, fr. *dis*, *ditis*, rich.] Enrichment. *Obs.*
ditch, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *dechen*, AS. *dēcan.*] To smear, daub, or foul; to begrime. *Dial. Eng.*
ditch′bur′, *n.* The cocklebur *Xanthium strumarium.*
ditch′down′, *n.* The reed mace, or cat-tail. *Dial. Eng.*
ditch fern. The royal fern.
ditch′less, *n.* See -LESS.
ditch moss. = BABINGTON'S-CURSE.
dite. † DITTY. [DIGHT.]
dite. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
dite, *v. t.* [OF. *ditier*, L. *dictare.* See DICTATE: cf. INDITE.] *Obs.* **a** To indite; to compose. **b** To dictate. **c** To indict.
dite, *n.* [Cf. DIT, *n.*, DITTY.] *Obs.* **a** A composition; a song. **b** Diction. **c** Outcry; clamor.
dite′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF *ditement.*] **1.** A dite; writing. *Obs.* **2.** [Cf. INDICTMENT.] An indictment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dit′er (dĭt′ẽr), *n.* One who dites; writer; indicter. *Obs.*
di-ter′e-bene, *n.* [*di-* + *terebene.*] = COLOPHENE. [tertiary.]
di-ter′ti-a-ry, *a.* *Chem.* Doubly
di-thal′lous, *a.* *Chem.* See DI-.
dithe. † DIGHT.
di-the′cal (dī-thē′kăl), **di-the′cous** (-thē′kŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *theca.*] *Bot.* Having two thecæ, or cells. [GRASS.]
dith′er-ing grass. = QUAKING
di-thi′on (dī-thī′ŏn; dĭth′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. θεῖον sulphur.] *Pharm.* The sodium salt of dithiosalicylic acid, used as an antiseptic for wounds.
Dith′y-ram′bos (dĭth′ĭ-răm′bŏs), **Dith′y-ram′bus** (-bŭs), *n.* [Gr. Διθύραμβος.] See DIONYSUS; cf. DITHYRAMB, 1.
di′tion (dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *ditio*, *dicio*: cf. F. *dition.*] Dominion; rule; the country ruled. *Obs.*
di′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Tributary. *Obs.* — *n.* A subject. *Obs.*
dit′o-kous (dĭt′ō-kŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. τόκος a bringing forth, offspring.] *Zoöl.* **a** Producing two eggs or young at a time. **b** Producing two kinds of young.
di-tre′ma-tous (dī-trē′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. τρῆμα, τρήματος, hole.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having the two genital openings separate; — of fresh-water pulmonate snails. **b** Having the genital and anal openings separate: — of the viviparous fishes, **Di-tre′mi-dæ** (-mĭ-dē), or Embiotocidæ (which see). — **di-tre′mid**, *a. & n.*
di′tri-chot′o-mous-ly, *adv.* of DITRICHOTOMOUS
di′tri-glyph′ic ([illegible]), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or arranged with, a ditriglyph.
dit′ro-chous (dĭt′[illegible]), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. τροχός a runner. Cf. TROCHANTER.] [illegible] the trochanters com[illegible] pieces, as most of the gallflies, sawflies, ichneum[illegible] related Hymenopt[illegible] some classification constitute a group, **Dit′ro-cha** [illegible]
dit′ten. † DITTA[illegible]
dit′to-gram, *n.* A [illegible]graph.
dit′ton, *n.* [F. *dicton.* fr. L.

dit'ty-bag', *or* **dit'ty-box'** (dĭt'ĭ-), *n.* A sailor's small bag or box to hold thread, needles, tape, etc.

di'u-re'sis (dī'ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See DIURETIC.] *Med.* Free or excessive excretion of urine.

di'u-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *diureticus*, Gr. διουρητικός, fr. διουρεῖν to make water; διά through + οὐρεῖν to make water, fr. οὖρον urine: cf. F. *diurétique.*] *Med.* Tending to increase the secretion and discharge of urine.
diuretic salt, *Med.*, potassium acetate.

di'u-ret'ic, *n.* A medicine with diuretic properties.

di'u-re'tin (-rē'tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A double sodium salt of theobromine and salicylic acid used as a diuretic.

di-ur'nal (dī-ûr'năl), *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, fr. *dies* day. See DEITY; cf. JOURNAL.] **1.** Daily; recurring every day; performed in a day; going through its changes in a day; constituting the measure of a day; as, a *diurnal* fever; a *diurnal* task; *diurnal* aberration, or *diurnal* parallax.
2. Relating to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, distinguished from the night; — opposed to *nocturnal;* as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours.
3. *Bot.* **a** Opening during the day, and closing at night, as many flowers. **b** Lasting only a day; ephemeral. *Rare.*
4. *Zoöl.* Active by day; — opp. to *nocturnal*, *crepuscular.*
Syn. — See DAILY.
diurnal aberration, *Astron.*, the aberration of light arising from the effect of the earth's rotation upon the apparent direction of motion of light. — **d. acceleration of the fixed stars**, the amount by which their apparent diurnal motion exceeds that of the sun, in consequence of which they daily come to the meridian of any place about three minutes and fifty-six seconds of solar time earlier than on the day preceding. — **d. arc**, the arc described by the sun during the daytime or while above the horizon; hence, also, the arc described by the moon or a star from rising to setting. — **d. birds of prey**, the hawks, eagles, vultures, etc., as distinguished from the owls. — **d. circle**, the apparent circle, or parallel of declination, described by a celestial body in consequence of the earth's rotation. — **d. gradient**, *Meteor.*, the systematic diurnal components of the general average gradients, at any place, of atmospheric pressure, temperature, or other meteorologic element. — **d. Lepidoptera**, the butterflies as distinguished from the moths. — **d. libration of the moon**. See LIBRATION. — **d. motion of a heavenly body**, that apparent westerly motion of the body which is due to the earth's axial motion. — **d. motion of the earth**, the rotatory motion of the earth upon its axis during twenty-four hours. — **d. parallax**. See PARALLAX. — **d. revolution of a planet**, the rotatory motion of the planet upon its own axis.

di-ur'nal, *n.* [See DIURNAL, *a.*] A daybook; a journal; a diary. *Archaic.* Hence: **a** *R. C. Ch.* A small volume containing the daily service for the "little hours," viz., prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline. **b** A daily journal; a newspaper. *Archaic.*

di-ur'nal-ly, *adv.* Daily; every day.

di-ur'nule (dī-ûr'nūl), *n.* [See DIURNAL; -ULE.] *Pharm.* A pill or other medicinal preparation containing the full amount of the drug to be administered in one day.

di'u-tur'nal (dī'ū-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *diuturnus*, fr. *diu* a long time, by day; akin to *dies* day.] Of long continuance; lasting. *Rare.* — **di'u-tur'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
In no one year of this *diuturnity* did the fundamental principles of juridical science cease to develop. *G. C. Lee.*

‖ **di'va** (dē'vä), *n.*; *It. pl.* DIVE (-vā). [It., prop. fem. of *divo* divine, L. *divus.*] A prima donna.

di'va-gate (dī'vȧ-gāt), *v. i.*; DI'VA-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); DI'VA-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [See DIVAGATION.] To wander about; to stray; hence, to digress.

di'va-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *divagari* to wander about; *di-* = *dis-* + *vagari* to stroll about: cf. F. *divagation.* See VAGARY.] A wandering about or astray; digression.
Let us be set down without further *divagation.* *Thackeray.*

di-van' (dĭ-văn': *in senses* 4 & 5, *commonly* dī'văn), *n.* [Per. *dīwān* a book of many leaves, an account book, a collection of books, a senate, council: cf. Ar. *daiwān*, F. *divan.*] **1.** In Turkey and other Oriental countries: A council of state; a royal court. Also used by the poets for a grand deliberative council or assembly.
2. A saloon or hall where a council is held; in Oriental countries, the state reception room in palaces, and in the houses of the richer citizens. Cushions on the floor or on benches are ranged round the room.
3. One of the mattresses of a leewan, with its cushions and covering; also, the leewan itself. See LEEWAN.
4. A cushioned seat, or a large, low sofa or couch; esp., one fixed to its place.
5. A coffee and smoking saloon.
6. A book; esp., a collection of poems written by one author; as, the *divan* of Hafiz. *Persia.*

di-va'ri-ant (dī-vā'rĭ-ănt), *a.* [*di-* + *variant.*] *Phys. Chem.* Capable of twofold variation; having two degrees of freedom; — said of a system in which the number of components equals the number of phases.

di-var'i-cate (dī-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; DI-VAR'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); DI-VAR'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *divaricatus*, p. p. of *divaricare* to stretch apart; *di-* = *dis-* + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varicus* straddling, fr. *varus* stretched outwards.]
1. To part into two branches; to become bifid; to fork.
2. To diverge; to be divaricate.

di-var'i-cate, *v. t.* To divide into two branches.

di-var'i-cate, *a.* [L. *divaricatus*, p. p.] Diverging; spreading asunder; specif., *Bot.*, widely diverging, as the branches of some trees and shrubs. — **di-var'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*

di-var'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A stretching apart; a straddling.
2. A separation into two parts or branches; a forking.
3. An ambiguity; disagreement or difference in opinion.

dive (dīv), *v. i.*; DIVED (dīvd); DIV'ING (dīv'ĭng); *Colloq. pret., chiefly U. S.*, DOVE (dōv). [ME. *diven*, *duven*, AS. *dȳfan* to sink, v. t., fr. *dūfan*, v. i.; akin to Icel. *dȳfa*, G. *taufen*, E. *dip*, *deep.* Cf. DIP.] **1.** To plunge into water headforemost; to thrust the body under, or deeply into, water or other fluid.
It is not that pearls fetch a high price because men have *dived* for them. *Whately.*
When closely pressed it [the loon] *dove* . . . and left the young bird sitting in the water. *J. Burroughs.*
2. To penetrate with the body or with the hand into any substance, body, or recess; — usually implying haste or suddenness; as, he *dived* into the alley.
3. Fig.: To plunge or to go deeply into any subject, question, business, etc.; to penetrate; to explore. *South.*

dive, *v. t.* **1.** To plunge (a person or thing) into water; to thrust (the hand or something held) into (anything); to dip; duck. *Obs. or R.*
2. To penetrate or explore by diving; to plunge into. *R.*
He *dives* the hollow, climbs the steeps. *Emerson*

dive, *n.* **1.** A plunge headforemost into water; the act of one who dives, literally or figuratively.
2. A place of low resort. *Chiefly U. S.*
The music halls and *dives* in the . . . city. *J. Hawthorne.*

di-vel'li-cate (dī-vĕl'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*di-* = *dis-* + L. *vellicatus*, p. p. of *vellicare* to pluck, fr. *vellere* to pull.] To pull in pieces: to tear apart. *Rare.*

div'er (dīv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, dives.
Divers and fishers for pearls. *Woodward.*
2. *Zoöl.* Any of the several species of loon (which see); also (alone or in combination), any of various other birds skillful in diving, as grebes, sea ducks, auks, penguins, etc.
3. A pickpocket. *Slang, Eng.*

di-verge' (dĭ-vûrj'), *v. i.*; DI-VERGED' (-vûrjd'); DI-VERG'ING (-vûr'jĭng). [*di-* = *dis-* + L. *vergere* to bend, incline. See VERGE.] **1.** To extend from a common point in different directions; to lead away from one another; to tend to spread apart; to turn aside or deviate (as from a given direction); as, rays of light *diverge* as they proceed from the sun; the path *diverges* from the main road; — opposed to *converge.*
2. To differ from a typical form; to vary from a normal condition; to dissent from a creed, position, or opinion.

di-verge', *v. t.* To cause to diverge.

di-ver'gence (dĭ-vûr'jĕns; 277) } *n.*; *pl.* -GENCES (-jĕn-sĕz;
di-ver'gen-cy (dĭ-vûr'jĕn-sĭ) } 151), -GENCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *divergence.*] **1.** A receding from each other in moving from a common center; state of being divergent; as, an angle is formed by the *divergence* of straight lines; — the opposite of *convergence.*
2. Disagreement; difference; deviation from a standard.
Related with some *divergence* by other writers. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*
divergence of a vector, *Math.*, the expression $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}$, where *X*, *Y*, *Z* are the rectangular components of the vector *F*; — written *div. F*, and so called as representing in hydrodynamics an outflow per unit of volume.

divergence theorem. *Math.* The theorem of Gauss and Green that the flux of a vector through a closed surface *G* equals the integral of its divergence over the bounded space.

di-ver'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *divergent.* See DIVERGE.]
1. Receding farther and farther from each other, as lines radiating from one point; deviating gradually from a given direction; — opposed to *convergent.*
2. *Optics.* Causing divergence of rays; as, a *divergent* lens.
3. Relating to, or characterized by, divergence or disagreement; as, a *divergent* statement.
divergent integral, *Math.*, a definite integral, $\int_a^b f(x)dx$, that loses its meaning because $f(x)$ becomes infinite for some value of x between a and b. — **d. series**, *Math.*, a series the sum of whose first n terms either increases indefinitely or oscillates indefinitely between finite limits as n increases indefinitely.

di'vers (dī'vẽrz), *a.* [F. *divers*, L. *diversus* turned in different directions, different, p. p. of *divertere.* See DIVERT; cf. DIVERSE.] **1.** Different in kind or species; diverse. *Obs.*
Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with *divers* seeds. *Deut.* xxii. 9.
2. Perverse; evil; cruel. *Obs.*
3. Several; sundry; various; more than one, but not definite in number; as, *divers* philosophers; — now limited to the plural. Also used substantively or pronominally.
Divers of Antonio's creditors. *Shak.*
Syn. — See DIFFERENT.

di-verse' (dĭ-vûrs'; dī'vẽrs: 277), *a.* [Same word as *divers.* See DIVERS.] **1.** Different; unlike; dissimilar; distinct; separate.
The word . . . is used in a sense very *diverse* from its original import. *J. Edwards.*
Our roads are *diverse:* farewell, love! said she. *R. Browning.*
2. Capable of various forms; multiform.
Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson.*
3. Perverse; adverse; evil. *Obs.*
4. Sundry; various; several; divers. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DIFFERENT.

di-verse'ly (dĭ-vûrs'lĭ; dī'vẽrs-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In different ways; differently; variously.
How *diversely* love doth his pageants play. *Spenser.*
2. In different directions; divergently.
On life's vast ocean *diversely* we sail. *Pope.*

di-ver'si- (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-). Combining form from Latin *diversus*, meaning *diverse.*

di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *diversification.* See DIVERSIFY.] Act of diversifying, or state of being diversified; that which exhibits diversity; variation; variegation; modification; change; diversity.
Infinite *diversifications* of tints may be produced. *Adventurer.*

di-ver'si-fied (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of aspects or objects; variegated; as, *diversified* scenery or landscape.

di-ver'si-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*diversi-* + *-form.*] Of a different form; of varied forms.

di-ver'si-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; DI-VER'SI-FIED (-fīd); DI-VER'SI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *diversifier*, LL. *diversificare*, fr. L. *diversus* diverse + *-ficare* (in comp.), akin to *facere* to make. See DIVERSE, -FY.] **1.** To make diverse, or various, in form or quality; to give variety to; to variegate.
Its seven colors, that *diversify* all the face of nature. *I. Taylor.*
2. To differentiate (one from another); to make different (from). *Obs.* "*Diversified* one from another." *Locke.*

di-ver'si-fy, *v. i.* To change; to vary; to produce diversity. *Rare.*

di-ver'sion (dĭ-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *diversion.* See DIVERT.] **1.** Act of turning aside from any course, occupation, or object; as, the *diversion* of a stream from its channel; *diversion* of the mind from business.
2. That which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; as, the *diversions* of youth.
Such productions of wit and humor as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversion* to readers. *Addison.*
3. *Mil.* Act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point of the principal operation; an attack, alarm, or feint which diverts attention.
Syn. — Amusement, entertainment, pastime, recreation, sport, game, play, solace, merriment.

di-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *diversité*, L. *diversitas*, fr. *diversus.* See DIVERSE.] **1.** A state of difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.
They will prove opposite; and not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrariety. *South.*
2. Difference; multiformity; variety. "*Diversity* of sounds." *Shak.* "*Diversities* of opinion." *Secker.*
3. Variegation. "Bright *diversities* of day." *Pope.*
4. Variation from right or goodness; perversity; evil. *Obs.*
Syn. — See VARIETY.

di-ver'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving or tending to divert. *R.*
2. Distinguishing. *Obs.* *Raleigh.*

di-vert' (dĭ-vûrt'), *v. t.*; DI-VERT'ED; DI-VERT'ING. [F. *divertir*, fr. L. *divertere*, *diversum*, to go different ways, turn aside; *di-* = *dis-* + *vertere* to turn. See VERSION; cf. DIVORCE.] **1.** To turn aside (from or to); to turn off from any course or intended application; to deflect; as, to *divert* a river from its channel; to *divert* commerce from its usual course; to *divert* a sum to charity.
2. To turn away from any occupation, business, or study; to cause to have lively and agreeable sensations; to amuse; to entertain; as, children are *diverted* with sports.
O, I have been vastly *diverted* with the story. *Sheridan.*
3. To occupy or while away (time). *Obs.*
Syn. — Entertain, recreate, delight. See AMUSE.

di-vert', *v. i.* To turn aside; to deviate; digress. *Archaic.*
I *diverted* to see one of the prince's palaces. *Evelyn.*

di-ver'ti-cle (dĭ-vûr'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *diverticulum*, *deverticulum*, a bypath, fr. *divertere*, *devertere*, to turn away.] **1.** A turning; a byway; a bypath. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* A diverticulum. *Rare.*

di'ver-tic'u-lum (dī'vẽr-tĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lȧ). [L. See DIVERTICLE.] *Anat.* A blind tube or sac branching off from a cavity or canal; a cæcum. — **di'ver-tic'u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

di-vert'ing (dĭ-vûr'tĭng), *p. a.* Amusing; entertaining; distracting. — **di-vert'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **di-vert'ing-ness**, *n.*

di-ver'tise (dĭ-vûr'tĭz, *later* dĭv'ẽr-tīz'; cf. ADVERTISE), *v. t.* [F. *divertir*, p. pr. *divertissant.*] To divert; esp., to entertain. *Obs.*

di-vert'ise-ment (dĭ-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. DIVERTISSEMENT.] **1.** Diversion; amusement; recreation.
2. A divertissement (in sense 2).

‖ **di'ver'tisse'ment'** (dē'vĕr'tēs'mäɴ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An entertainment; diversion; amusement.
2. **a** A short ballet, or other entertainment, between the acts of a play. **b** A light, diverting piece of music. **c** An episode in a fugue.

di-ver'tive (dĭ-vûr'tĭv), *a.* [From DIVERT.] Tending to divert; diverting; amusing; interesting.
Things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature. *Rogers.*

Di'ves (dī'vēz), *n.*; *pl.* DIVESES (-ĕz). [L., rich.] The rich man in the parable of "the rich man and Lazarus" (*Luke* xvi. 19–31); — commonly so called from the occurrence of the Latin adjective *dives* in this passage in the Vulgate. Hence, a rich man; a rich worldling.

di-vest' (dĭ-vĕst'), *v. t.*; DI-VEST'ED; DI-VEST'ING. [LL. *divestire* (*di-* = *dis-* + L. *vestire* to dress), equiv. to L. *devestire*, from which comes *devest*, which is now rare except as a legal term. See DEVEST, VEST.] **1.** To unclothe; to strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage; — opposed to *invest.*
2. Fig.: To strip; to deprive; to dispossess; as, to *divest* one of his rights; to *divest* one's self of passions.
Wretches *divested* of every moral feeling. *Goldsmith.*
3. To put off; to lay aside; as, to *divest* all fear. *Rare.*
4. *Law.* To annul or take away (a vested right); to devest.

di-vest'i-tive (dĭ-vĕs'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Law.* Having the function or effect of divesting. See DISPOSITIVE, *Cit.* "A '*divestitive* fact' puts an end to a right altogether." *T. E. Holland.*

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dictum. See DICTUM.] A phrase, as a proverb. *Obs.*
di'u-ra'nate (dī'ū-rā'nāt), *n.* [*di-* + *uranium.*] *Chem.* A salt of a theoretical acid, $H_2U_2O_7$ (**di'u-ran'ic ac'id** [-răn'ĭk]), of uranium; as, sodium *diuranate*, $Na_2U_2O_7{\cdot}H_2O$, a yellow salt used in making uranium glass.
di-u're-ide (dī-ū'rē-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* See UREIDE.
di'u-ret'i-cal, *a.* Diuretic. — **di'u-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **di'u-ret'i-cal-ness**, *n.*
Di-ur'na (dī-ûr'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *diurnus* belonging to the day.] *Zoöl.* = RHOPALOCERA.
di-ur'nal-ist, *n.* A journalist. *Obs. or Archaic.*
di-ur'nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
di'ur-na'tion (dī'ŭr-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Zoöl.* Dormancy by day, as in the case of the bats.
di-urne', *a.* Diurnal. *Obs.*
Di'us Fi'di-us (fĭd'ĭ-ŭs). [L.] See FIDES.
Div (dēv). Var. of DEV.
div (dĭv), *v.* To do. *Scot. or North. Eng. Dial.*
div. *Abbr.* Divide; divided; dividend; divine; division; divisor.
di-va'lent (dī-vā'lĕnt; dĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*di-* + L. *valens.* See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Bivalent.
Di-va'li-a (dī-vā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* = ANGERONALIA, Angerona being also known as **Diva Angerona** (dī'vȧ).
di-vap'o-ra'tion (dī-văp'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [*di-* = *dis-* + *vaporation.*] Evaporation. *Obs.*
di-va'ri-ant, *n.* *Math.* A mixed concomitant. *Salmon.*
di-var'i-cat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *divaricating*, p. pr.
di-var'i-ca'tor, *n.* That which divaricates; *Zoöl.*, a muscle which causes divergence or separation of parts, specif., one of those which open the shell of brachiopods.
divast. Erron. for DEVAST, devastated. *Obs.*
Dive (dēv). Var. of DEV.
dive'dap'per (dīv-). ✝ DIDAPPER.
div'el (dĭv''l). Obs., colloq., or dial. var. of DEVIL.
di-vel' (dĭ-vĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *divellere*; *di-*, *dis-* + *vellere* to pluck.] To rend apart. *Obs.*
di-vel'lent, *a.* [L. *divellens*, p. pr.] Drawing asunder. *Rare.*
Div'er, Colonel (dĭv'ẽr). In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," the self-important editor of the "New York Rowdy Journal."
di'ver, *v. i.* [Cf. E. dial. *daver* to waver, D. *daveren* to shake.] To tremble; quake. *Obs.*
di'verb, *n.* [Cf. L. *diverbium* the colloquial part of a comedy, dialogue; *di-* = *dis-* + *verbum* word.] A proverb, often antithetical; a byword. *Obs.*
di-ver'ber-ate, *v. t.* [L. *diverberatus*, p. p. of *diverberare* to strike asunder; *di-* = *dis-* + *verberare* to beat.] *Obs.* To strike or sound through. — **di-ver'ber-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
di-verge'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
di-verg'ent-ly (dĭ-vûr'jĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* of DIVERGENT.
di-verg'ing (dĭ-vûr'jĭng), *p. pr.* of DIVERGE. — **di-verg'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **diverging meniscus**. See LENS. — **d. series**. = DIVERGENT SERIES.
di-verse', *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *diverser* to change, vary.] *Obs.* **1.** To be different; to vary; to differ. **2.** To turn aside; to diverge.
di-verse', *adv.* Diversely.
di-verse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
di-ver'si-fi'a-ble (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **di-ver'si-fi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
di-ver'si-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that diversifies.
di-ver'si-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having variously colored flowers.
di-ver'si-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), **di-ver'si-fo'li-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having leaves of various forms or colors.
di'ver-sil'o-quent (dī'vẽr-sĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [*diversi-* + L. *loquens* speaking.] Speaking in different ways. *Rare.*
di'ver-siv'o-lent (-sĭv'ō-lĕnt), *a.* [*diversi-* + L. *volens* wishing.] Desiring different things. *Obs.*
di'vers-ly (dī'vẽrz-lĭ), *adv.* of DIVERS.
di-ver'so in-tu'i-tu. [L.] With or in a different view, purpose, or design: by a different course.
di-ver'so-ry, *n.* [L. *diversorium*, *deversorium*, an inn or lodging.] A wayside inn; a lodging.
div'er's pal'sy *or* **pa-ral'y-sis** (dīv'ẽrz). *Med.* Caisson disease.
di-vert'er, *n.* One that diverts, turns off, or pleases.
di-vert'i-ble (dĭ-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **di-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
di'ver-tic'u-la, *n.*, *pl.* of DIVERTICULUM.
di'ver-tic'u-late (dī'vẽr-tĭk'ū-lāt), **di'ver-tic'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* *Anat.* Having a diverticulum or diverticula.
‖ **di-ver'ti-men'to** (dē-vĕr'tē-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] *Music.* = DIVERTISSEMENT.
di-ver'tis-sant, *a.* [F.] Entertaining; agreeable. *Obs.*
di-vert'ment, *n.* Diversion. *R.*
Di'ves costs (dī'vēz). See PAUPER COSTS.
di-vest'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *R.*

E F G H I J K L M

di-vest′i-ture (dĭ-vĕs′tĭ-tṳr), *n.* Act of divesting (a person or thing), or state of being divested.

di-vest′ment (dĭ-vĕst′mĕnt), *n.* Act of divesting, or state of being divested.

di-vide′ (dĭ-vīd′), *v. t.*; DI-VID′ED (-vīd′ĕd); DI-VID′ING (-vīd′ĭng). [L. *dividere, divisum*; *di-* = *dis-* + a root perh. signifying *to part*; cf. Skr. *vidh* to be empty, to lack; perh. akin to L. *vidua* widow, and E. *widow*. Cf. DEVICE, DEVISE.] **1.** To part asunder (a whole); to sever into two or more parts or pieces; to sunder; to separate into parts.

Divide the living child in two. 1 *Kings* iii. 25.

2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit; to cut off; to part; as, a wall *divides* two houses; a stream *divides* the towns.
3. To make partition of among a number; to apportion, as profits of stock among proprietors; to give in shares; to distribute; to mete out; to share.

Ye shall *divide* the land by lot. *Num.* xxxiii. 54.

4. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant or hostile; to set at variance.

If a kingdom be *divided* against itself, that kingdom cannot stand. *Mark* iii. 24.
Every family became now *divided* within itself. *Prescott.*

5. To separate into classes or parts; to classify, specif. in order to ascertain the votes for and against a measure; as, to *divide* a legislative house upon a question.
6. *Math.* To subject to mathematical division.
7. *Logic.* To separate into species; also, to separate (classes or class terms) by abstraction or by restriction of denotation; to distinguish.
8. *Mech.* To mark divisions on; to graduate; as, to *divide* a sextant.
9. *Music.* To play or sing in a florid style. *Obs.*
10. To give off; to diffuse; as, the sun *divides* heat. *Obs.*

Syn. — DIVIDE, SEPARATE, PART, SEVER, SUNDER. DIVIDE commonly stresses the idea of resulting parts, groups, or sections; as, "he that will *divide* a minute into a thousand parts" (*Shak.*); "And he *divided* unto them his living" (*Luke* xv. 12); "No more let Life *divide* what Death can join together" (*Shelley*). SEPARATE implies a putting or keeping apart; as, "The work is great and large, and we are *separated* upon the wall, one far from another" (*Neh.* iv. 19); to *separate* the wheat from the chaff; the river *separated* (kept apart) the opposing forces; cf. the Delaware *divides* (marks off) Pennsylvania from New Jersey. PART frequently implies a closer original union, or a more complete separation, or both, than *divide* and *separate*; as, "The soul and body rive not more in *parting* than greatness going off" (*Shak.*); "The Lord do so to me . . . if ought but death *part* thee and me" (*Ruth* i. 17); to *part* two combatants. SEVER adds the implication of violence (esp. by or as if by cutting), and frequently applies to the separation of a part from the whole; as, to *sever* a bough by one blow of the ax, to *sever* the head from the body; "bands of union which no power can *sever*" (*Shelley*). SUNDER frequently implies a violent rending or wrenching apart; as, "Even as a splitted bark, so *sunder* we" (*Shak.*). See DISTINCT, PART, DISTRIBUTIVELY; cf. JOIN.

di-vide′, *v. i.* **1.** To be separated; to part; to move apart; to branch. *Milton.*

The Indo-Germanic family *divides* into three groups. *J. Peile.*

2. To cause separation; to disunite.

A gulf, a strait, the sea intervening between islands, *divide* less than the matted forest. *Bancroft.*

3. To have a share; to partake.

You shall in all *divide* with us. *Shak.*

4. To vote, as in the British Parliament, by separating into two parties (as on opposite sides or in opposite lobbies), that is, the 'ayes' dividing from the 'noes.'

di-vide′, *n.* A dividing ridge or section of high ground between two basins or areas of drainage; a watershed.

di-vid′ed (dĭ-vīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151), *p. a.* **1.** Broken in pieces; incomplete. *Obs.*
2. Parted; disunited; distributed. In technical uses: **a** *Bot.* Cut into distinct parts by incisions extending to the base or to the midrib; — said of a leaf. **b** *Phon.* Uttered, as a consonant, with the tongue so placed that it divides the oral passage laterally into two channels for the escape of the breath or voice, as commonly in *l*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 61. **c** *Music.* Mutually independent; — applied to instruments or voices that temporarily give separate parts. **d** *Logic.* Subjected to logical division. **e** *Hindu Law.* (1) Separated or freed from the bond or obligation of the joint family; as, a *divided* member; a *divided* brother. (2) Consisting of the fragments remaining from the pinda, or funeral cake. See PINDA.
divided proposition, *Logic*, a proposition in which a sign of modality intervenes between the subject and predicate. *Cent. Dict.* — **d. skirt**, a skirt resembling Turkish trousers, worn chiefly in gymnastics; also, a skirt in two parts, worn in horseback or bicycle riding.
— **di-vid′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **di-vid′ed-ness**, *n.*

div′i-dend (dĭv′ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* [L. *dividendum* thing to be divided, neut. of the gerundive of *dividere*: cf. F. *dividende*.] **1.** A sum of money or quantity of commodities to be divided and distributed; the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual; a distributive sum, share, or percentage; — applied to the profits as apportioned among shareholders, and to assets as apportioned among creditors; as, the *dividend* of a bank, a railway corporation, or a bankrupt estate. The exclusion and the inclusion of a dividend in a sale, according to express agreement, are denoted respectively by the phrases **dividend off** or **ex dividend**, and **dividend on**, in England **cum dividend**.

A failure to pay *dividends* to shareholders does not, like a failure to pay interest on borrowed money, lay a company open to being declared bankrupt. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. Specif.: *Life Insurance.* The share of surplus earned by, and allocated to, any policy; — in England often called *bonus*. *Dividends* are called *annual, accumulation, deferred, cash, reversionary*, and *contingent*, according to the time or conditions of their payment. *Accumulation* and *deferred dividends* are essentially the same, both being dividends payable from the surplus accumulated during a given period to those policy holders only who are alive at its expiry and whose policies are then in force.
3. *Math.* A number or quantity that is to be divided.

dividend warrant. An order, essentially a check, on which a shareholder receives his dividend. It may be crossed like a check; but, unlike a check, when payable to the order of two or more persons, it is customarily paid on the indorsement of any one of them. *Eng.*

di-vid′er (dĭ-vīd′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that divides (in any sense); esp., one that separates anything into parts.
2. One who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or a *divider* over you? *Luke* xii. 14.

3. One that causes division.

Hate is of all things the mightiest *divider*. *Milton*

4. Usually *pl.* An instrument for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses. See COMPASS, *Illust.*
5. A prow on a harvester which parts off the grain to be cut.

di-vid′ing (dĭ-vīd′ĭng), *p. a.* That divides; separating; marking divisions; graduating. — **di-vid′ing-ly**, *adv.*
dividing engine, a machine for graduating circles (as for astronomical instruments) or bars (as for scales), also for spacing off and cutting teeth in wheels. — **d. plate**, *Mach.*, an index plate. — **d. sinker**, in knitting machines, a sinker between two jack sinkers and acting alternately with them.

div′i-div′i (dĭv′ĭ-dĭv′ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] **a** A small tree of tropical America (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*); also, its curiously twisted astringent pods, yielding a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, used by tanners and dyers. **b** The related species *C. tinctoria* and its pods.

di-vid′u-al (dĭ-vĭd′ū-ăl), *a.* [See DIVIDUOUS.] **1.** Separate; distinct; separable.
2. Fragmentary; divisible.
3. Divided, shared, or participated in. *Rare.* *Milton.*

di-vid′u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dividuus* divisible, divided, fr. *dividere*.] Divisible; separable; dividual. *Rare.*

‖ Di-vi′na Com-me′dia (dē-vē′nä kōm-mā′dyä). [It.] Lit., Divine Comedy; — title of a celebrated Italian epic poem by Dante (1265-1321). It is divided into three parts, "L'Inferno" (Hell), "Il Purgatorio" (Purgatory), and "Il Paradiso" (Paradise), the poet representing himself as journeying through these regions. Dante called it a *Commedia* because it ends happily, and the epithet *Divina* was added by admirers of later times. See INFERNO; BEATRICE, 2.

div′i-na′tion (dĭv′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *divinatio*, fr. *divinare, divinatum*, to foresee, foretell, fr. *divinus*: cf. F. *divination*. See DIVINE, *a.*] **1.** The act of divining; a foreseeing or foretelling of future events or a discovering hidden knowledge. Divination is a world-wide practice resting upon the assumption of the active coöperation of unseen powers in the divinatory rites. These rites are of two main types: (1) Those depending upon the psychical condition of the diviner, including: divination through inspiration or divine enthusiasm, as in the case of the Pythia who uttered the oracles of Apollo at Delphi; through dreams, esp. at the shrine of a deity; through trances and mediumship, as in modern spiritualism; through crystal gazing (see CRYSTAL VISION), and other means of inducing hallucinatory images. (2) Those taking the form of magic and mantic arts, such as: the study of omens, esp. the inspection of the entrails of sacrificed animals, the flight of birds, the fall of talismans, cards, etc. (cf. AUGURY); the study of natural phenomena and portents, as in astrology, palmistry, etc.; sortilege, or the casting of lots (gambling itself among the lower races being deemed to be under the direction of unseen powers); ordeals, esp. for the determination of guilt or innocence, and including the ordeal by combat. Cf. MAGIC.

There shall not be found among you any one that . . . useth *divination*, or an observer of times, or an enchanter. *Deut.* xviii. 10.

2. An indication of what is future or secret; augury; omen; conjectural presage; prediction.

Syn. — See DISCERNMENT.

div′i-na′tor (dĭv′ĭ-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who practices or pretends to divination; a diviner. *Burton.*

di-vin′a-to-ry (dĭ-vĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *divinatoire*.] Professing, or relating to, divination. "A natural *divinatory* instinct." *Cowley.*

di-vine′ (dĭ-vīn′), *a.*; DI-VIN′ER (-vīn′ẽr); DI-VIN′EST (-ĕst). [ME. also *devin*, OF. *dirin, devin*, F. *divin*, L. *divinus* divine, divinely inspired, fr. *divus, dius*, belonging to a deity; akin to Gr. δῖος, and L. *deus* God. See DEITY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to God, as, *divine* perfections; the *divine* will. "The immensity of the *divine* nature." *Paley.*
2. Proceeding from God; as, *divine* judgments.
3. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; religious; pious; holy; as, *divine* service; *divine* songs.
4. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, a deity; of the nature of a god or gods. "The *divine* Apollo said." *Shak.*
5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; supremely admirable; apparently above what is human; — in this sense admitting of comparison; as, the *divinest* mind. *Sir J. Davies.* "The *divine* Desdemona." *Shak.*

But not to one in this benighted age
Is that *diviner* inspiration given. *Gray.*

6. Presageful; foreboding; prescient. *Obs.*

His heart, *divine* of something ill. *Milton.*

7. Relating to divinity or theology; religious; sacred.

Church history and other *divine* learning. *South.*

Syn. — Supernatural, superhuman, godlike, heavenly, celestial; pious, holy, sacred; preëminent.
Divine Comedy. = DIVINA COMMEDIA. — **d. right**, *or* **d. right of kings**, the right of a king to rule as posited by the patriarchal theory of government, esp. under the doctrine that no misconduct and no dispossession can forfeit the right of a monarch or his heirs to the throne, and to the obedience of the people. — **d. service**, the worship of God, or a spiritual service forming a part of this. — **d. tree.** = BHUTAN CYPRESS.

di-vine′, *n.* [OF. *devin*, LL. *divinus*. See DIVINE, *a.*] **1.** A diviner; soothsayer. *Obs.*
2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

The first *divines* of New England were surpassed by none in extensive erudition. *J. Woodbridge.*

3. One skilled in divinity; a theologian. "Poets were the first *divines*." *Denham.*
4. A priest or scholar of a heathen religion. *Obs.*

di-vine′, *v. t.*; DI-VINED′ (-vīnd′); DI-VIN′ING (-vīn′ĭng). [ME. also *devinen*, OF. *deviner*, L. *divinare*. See DIVINATION.] **1.** To discover or make known, as if by divination; to interpret; to disclose. *Obs.*
2. To perceive through reasoning, sympathy, or intuition; to detect; to conjecture; as, to *divine* another's need.
3. To foresee or foreknow; to anticipate.

A sagacity which *divined* the evil designs. *Bancroft.*

4. To foretell; to predict; to presage; to portend. *Obs. or R.*

Darest thou . . . *divine* his downfall? *Shak.*

5. To contrive; to devise. *Obs.*
6. To render divine; to deify. *Obs.*

Syn. — Guess, conjecture, surmise: foretell, predict, presage, prophesy, prognosticate, forebode.

di-vine′ (dĭ-vīn′), *v. i.* **1.** To use or practice divination; to foretell by divination; to utter prognostications; to prophesy.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Micah* iii. 11.

2. To have or feel a presage or foreboding.

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts. *Shak.*

3. To conjecture or guess; as, to *divine* rightly.

di-vine′ly, *adv.* **1.** In a divine or godlike manner; holily; admirably or excellently in a supreme degree.

Most *divinely* fair. *Tennyson.*

2. By the agency or influence of God.

di-vine′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being divine; superhuman or supreme excellence. *Shak.*

di-vin′er (dĭ-vīn′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *devineor*.] One who divines (in any sense); as: **a** One who foretells by divination or supernatural means; a soothsayer; an augur. **b** One who conjectures or guesses correctly. *Locke.*

di-vin′er-ess, *n.* [OF. *devineresse*.] A female diviner; a prophetess; a sibyl. *Dryden.*

div′ing (dīv′ĭng), *p. a.* That dives or is used for diving.
diving beetle, any beetle of the family Dytiscidæ, which habitually live under water. — **d. bell**, a hollow inverted vessel, sometimes bell-shaped, in which men may descend and work under water, respiration being sustained by the compressed air at the top, or by fresh air pumped in through a tube from above. — **d. buck**, the duykerbok. — **d. dress.** See SUBMARINE ARMOR. — **d. petrel**, any bird of the genus *Pelecanoides*, a group of peculiar short-winged, short-tailed petrels of the Southern Hemisphere which somewhat resemble auks in habits and appearance. They have tubular, upwardly directed nostrils, and are expert divers. — **d. spider.** = WATER SPIDER **a**. — **d. stone**, a kind of jasper.

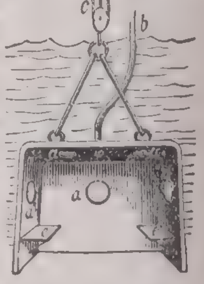

Section of one form of Diving Bell. *a a* Windows in shell; *b* Air Tube; *c* Hoisting Tackle; *e e* Seats.

di-vin′i-fy (dĭ-vĭn′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *divinus* divine + *-fy*.] To render divine; to deify. *Rare.*

di-vin′ing (dĭ-vīn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DIVINE. — **di-vin′ing-ly**, *adv.*
divining rod, a rod, commonly of witch hazel, with forked branches, used by some as an aid in discovering water or metals under ground; also, a wand or marked twig used in divination by the drawing of lots.

di-vin′i-ty (dĭ-vĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *devinite, divinite*, OF. id., F. *divinité*, L. *divinitas*. See DIVINE, *a.*] **1.** State or quality of being divine; nature or essence of God; deity; godhead.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. A deity; a god; specif. [*cap.*], usually with *the*: the Deity; the Supreme Being; God.

There's a *divinity* that shapes our ends. *Shak.*
Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

3. A celestial being, inferior to the supreme God, but superior to man.

God . . . employing these subservient *divinities*. *Cheyne.*

4. Divine attribute; something divine or superhuman; supernatural power or virtue.

There's such *divinity* doth hedge a king. *Shak.*

5. The science of divine things; the science which treats of God, his laws and moral government, and the way of salvation; theology; the science of heathen divinity.
divinity circuit binding, *Bookbinding*, a style of binding, used esp. on Bibles, in which the (flexible) leather cover bends over so as to protect the edges of the leaves; — orig., and still in England only, applied to such binding when the bent over part is cut at the corners and back. Cf. YAPP BINDING.
divinity calf. *Bookbinding.* Calf stained dark brown and worked without gilding, often used for theological books.

div′i-nize (dĭv′ĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *diviniser*.] To invest with a divine character; to deify. — **div′i-ni-za′tion**, *n.*

Man had *divinized* all those objects of awe. *Milman.*

di-vis′i-bil′i-ty (dĭ-vĭz′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *divisibilité*.] Quality or state of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts are capable of separation.

di-vis′i-ble (dĭ-vĭz′ĭ-b′l), *a.* [L. *divisibilis*: cf. F. *divisible*. See DIVIDE.] Capable of being divided or separated.
divisible contract, *Law*, a contract containing agreements one of which can be separated from the other, so that one part may be valid although another is void, or so that a right may accrue on one and not on another. — **d. offense**, *Law*, an offense the commission of which involves the commission of one of a lesser grade, so that on the former there can be an acquittal, and on the latter a conviction.
— **di-vis′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **di-vis′i-bly**, *adv.*

di-vi′sion (dĭ-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [ME. also *devision*, OF. *devision, division*, F. *division*, L. *divisio*, fr. *dividere*. See DIVIDE.] **1.** Act or process of dividing anything into parts, or state of being so divided; separation; partition; distribution.

I was overlooked in the *division* of the spoil. *Gibbon.*

2. That which divides or keeps apart; a partition; a boundary; a dividing line.
3. The portion separated by the dividing of a mass or body; a distinct segment or section; specif., a territorial section of a county, as in India (see DISTRICT, 3 **b**).

Communities and *divisions* of men. *Addison.*

4. Disunion; difference in opinion or feeling; dissension; discord; variance; alienation.

There was a *division* among the people. *John* vii. 43.

5. Difference of condition; state of distinction; distinction; contrast. *Chaucer.*
6. Separation of the members of a deliberative body, esp. of the Houses of Parliament, to ascertain the vote.

The motion passed without a *division*. *Macaulay.*

7. *Math.* **a** The process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another; also, the rule by which the operation is performed; the inverse of multiplication; the operation of finding the other factor (the

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di-ves′ture (dĭ-vĕs′tṳr), *n.* Divestiture. *Rare.* [*Rare.*
di-ves′ture, *v. t.* To divest.
div′et. Var. of DIVOT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
di-vid′a-ble (dĭ-vīd′ȧ-b′l), *a.* **1.** Divisible.
2. Divided: separated. *Obs.* — **di-vid′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
di-vid′ant. † DIVIDENT. *Shak.*
di′vi-de et im′pe-ra (dĭv′ĭ-dē ĕt ĭm′pĕ-rȧ), *or* **di′vi-de ut reg′nes** (ŭt rĕg′nēz). [L.] Divide and rule, or divide that you may rule: — Machiavellian political principles. [*Obs. or R.*
div′i-dent, *n.* One that divides.
di-vid′u-al-ism (dĭ-vĭd′ū-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
di-vid′u-al-ly, *adv.* of DIVIDUAL.
div′i-du′i-ty (dĭv′ĭ-dū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *dividuitas* division.] State of being dividuous. *Rare.*
di-vil′li-tie, *n.* Devilism. *Obs.*
di-vin′a-ble (dĭ-vīn′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
div′i-nail, *n.* [OF. *devinaille.*] *Obs.* **1.** Divination. **2.** Something to be divined.
div′i-nal, *a.* Divinatory. *Obs.*
di-vine′ly, *a.* Divine. *Obs.*
di-vine′ment, *n.* Divination. *Obs.*
divinesse, *n.* [See DIVINE; -NESS.] Divination; also, divineness. *Obs.*
di-vin′is-tre, *n.* A diviner. *Obs.*
di-vin′i-ty-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
di-vi′nyl (dī-), *n.* [*di-* + *vinyl.*] *Chem.* = PYRROLYLENE.
di-vise′. † DEVISE, *v.*
di-vise′, *a.* [L. *divisus*, p. p.] Separate; divided. *Obs.* — **di-vise′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
di-vis′er. † DEVISER.
‖ di-vi′si (dē-vē′zē), *a.* [It., pl. of *diviso* divided.] *Music.* Separate: — directing two or more parts on the same staff to be played by separate instruments.
di-vis′i-bl. Divisible. *Ref. Sp.*
di-vis′i-ble, *n.* A divisible substance.
‖ di-vi′sim (dĭ-vī′sĭm), *adv.* [L.] Separately.

quotient) of a given product (the dividend) when one factor (the divisor) is given. **b** A section; the separation of a geometric or other form into distinct parts.
8. *Logic.* **a** The separation of a genus into its constituent species; analysis of the extension of a general concept. **b** In symbolic logic, a process of separation of classes either by abstraction or in respect to denotation. **c** A fallacy in which a term taken collectively is used as if taken distributively.
9. In the United States government, a branch of an executive department, ranking commonly (as in the Department of Agriculture) below a bureau in dignity and importance, even though independently administered. In offices where bureaus are not recognized the division is usually the primary unit of organization under an executive head.
10. *Mil.* **a** Two or more brigades under the command of a general officer. In the United States army a *division* formerly consisted of three brigades together with artillery and other troops; since 1917, a division has consisted of two brigades of infantry, one of artillery, a machine-gun battalion, and a trench-mortar battery, having a combatant strength of 28,000 men and, with auxiliary troops, a total of 45,000 men. The division is commanded by a major general. **b** One of the larger districts into which a country is divided for administering military affairs; — a sense no longer used in the United States army.
11. *Naval.* **a** One of the groups, usually of four vessels, into which a fleet or large squadron is divided. **b** A section of a ship's company detailed for a particular duty.
12. *Music.* A florid phrase or passage of melody, as one consisting of series or chains of notes to be sung in one breath to each syllable; — so called because thought of as an elaborated variation of a melody in long notes.
13. *Biol.* A group of organisms forming a part of some larger group. In some systems of classification this name has been used to designate categories of definite rank, but such usage has not met with general acceptance. Ordinarily it is a term of convenience for any natural group.
Syn. — Compartment, section; share, allotment; distribution, separation, partition; disjunction, disconnection; difference, variance, discord, disunion. See PART.
division in extreme and mean ratio, *Math.*, the division of a magnitude (esp. of a straight segment) into two parts of which the greater is the mean proportional between the less and the whole. — **d. of employment**, *Econ.*, the specialization of employment arising out of the division of labor. — **d. of labor** *or* **labour**, *Econ.*, the separation of the labor involved in operations of production into various distinct processes or groups of processes that are allotted to separate laborers. Great division of labor is dependent upon the accumulation of capital, facilities for intercourse, etc.
di-vi′sion-al (dĭ-vĭzh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, or attached to, a division; as, *divisional* artillery.
2. That divides; making or noting a division; as, a *divisional* wall; a *divisional* line.
3. Constituting a division or an aliquot part; fractional.
divisional bond, a railroad bond which is a lien on a division only of a railroad system, usually arising in cases of consolidation. — **d. coins**, coins representing fractional values of some unit. In the United States this unit is the dollar; in France it is sometimes the franc, sometimes the 5-franc piece. — **d. planes**, *Geol.*, planes of separation between rock masses. They include joints, faults, etc.
division wheel. *Mach.* A wheel graduated round its rim.
di-vi′sive (dĭ-vī′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *divisif.*] **1**. Indicating division or distribution; making distinctions; analytical.
2. Creating, or tending to create, division, separation, difference, dissension, or discord.

It [culture] is, after all, a dainty and *divisive* quality, and cannot reach to the depths of humanity. *J. C. Shairp.*

— **di-vi′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **di-vi′sive-ness**, *n.*
di-vi′sor (-zẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *diviseur.* See DIVIDE.] **1**. *Math.* The number by which the dividend is divided; a factor (generally integral) of a number.
2. Any of various devices for apportioning the water in an irrigating ditch to the holders of water rights in it.
divisor of an aggregate *or* **assemblage**, *Math.*, a subaggregate or subassemblage forming part of the aggregate or assemblage.
di-vi′so-ry (-zō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to division or distribution.
di-vorce′ (dĭ-vōrs′; 201), *n.* [F. *divorce*, L. *divortium*, fr. *divortere*, *divertere*, to turn different ways, to separate. See DIVERT.] **1**. *Law.* A legal dissolution in whole or in part of the marriage relation by a court or other body having competent authority. In modern law *divorce* is specifically applied to a divorce **a vin′cu-lo ma′tri-mo′ni-i** (ā vĭn′kū-lō măt′rĭ-mō′nĭ-ī), or an absolute dissolution of a valid marriage made by decree of court for a lawful cause that arose subsequent to the establishment of the marriage relation. This is distinguished from the senses included in its common wider use, in which it includes: **a** The formal separation of man and wife among heathen or barbarian tribes, whether by the act of one party or by consent according to established custom. **b** The declaration of a marriage to have been void from the beginning, as the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catherine, now called a **decree of nullity**, which bastardizes the issue. **c** The divorce a mensa et thoro (see that phrase). See CONDONATION; cf. TALAK (for Mohammedan divorce).
2. Separation; disunion of things closely united.

To make *divorce* of their incorporate league. *Shak.*

3. That which separates. *Obs.* *Shak.*
di-vorce′ (dĭ-vōrs′; 201), *v. t.*; DI-VORCED′ (-vōrst′); DI-VORC′ING (-vōr′sĭng). [Cf. F. *divorcer.*] **1**. To put away (one's husband or wife) by divorce; to dissolve the marriage contract of, either wholly or partially; to separate by divorce.
2. To dissolve (a marriage or union). *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To separate or disunite; to sunder; sever.

It [a word] was *divorced* from its old sense. *Earle.*

di-vor′cee′ (dĭ-vōr′sē′), *n.* A person divorced.

di-vorce′ment (dĭ-vōrs′mĕnt), *n.* Dissolution of the marriage tie; divorce; separation; severance.

Let him write her a bill of *divorcement*. *Deut.* xxiv. 1.
The *divorcement* of our written from our spoken language. *R. Morris.*

di-vor′cive (dĭ-vōr′sĭv), *a.* Causing, or tending to, divorce.
div′ot (dĭv′ŭt), *n.* **1**. A thin oblong or square turf, used for covering cottages, and also for fuel. *Scot.*
2. *Golf.* A piece of turf cut out in making a stroke.
divot spade. A spade for casting divots.
di-vul′gate (dĭ-vŭl′gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); -GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *divulgatus*, p. p. of *divulgare.* See DIVULGE.] To publish abroad. — **di-vul′gat-er** (-gāt-ẽr), *n.*
div′ul-ga′tion (dĭv′ŭl-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *divulgatio*: cf. F. *divulgation.*] Act of divulgating; disclosure. *Rare.*
di-vulge′ (dĭ-vŭlj′; 277), *v. t.*; DI-VULGED′ (-vŭljd′); DI-VULG′ING (-vŭl′jĭng). [L. *divulgare*; *di-* = *dis-* + *vulgare* to spread among the people, from *vulgus* the common people: cf. F. *divulguer.* See VULGAR.] **1**. To indicate publicly; to proclaim; to publish abroad. *Rare.*

God . . . marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven. *Milton.*

2. To make public; to reveal or communicate to the public; to tell (a secret) so that it may become generally known; to disclose; — said of that which had been confided as a secret, or had been before unknown.

Divulge not such a love as mine. *Cowper.*

3. To publish, as a book. *Obs.*
4. To impart; to communicate. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Publish, disclose, discover, uncover, communicate, impart, tell. See REVEAL.
di-vulge′, *v. i.* To become publicly known. *Rare.* "To keep it from *divulging.*" *Shak.*
di-vulge′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Divulgence.
di-vul′gence (dĭ-vŭl′jĕns), *n.* Act of divulging; revelation; disclosure; publication abroad.
di-vulse′ (dĭ-vŭls′), *v. t.* [L. *divulsus*, p. p. of *divellere* to rend.] To tear apart; to rend. *Obs.*
di-vul′sion (dĭ-vŭl′shŭn), *n.* [L. *divulsio*: cf. F. *divulsion.*] Act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

The *divulsion* of the spirit from the body. *I. Taylor.*

di-vul′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to divulse.
di-vul′sor (-sẽr), *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for dilating passages, as the urethra in stricture.
di-wan′, de-wan′ (dē-wän′, dē-wôn′), *n.* [See DIVAN.] **1**. A royal court, state council, or tribunal of justice. = DIVAN. *India.*
2. A chief officer or steward; as: a minister of finance, or local fiscal governor, under the Mohammedan rule; the head native officer of certain government departments; a native chief steward of a business house, etc. Under Mohammedan rule the office of diwan enjoyed large civil judicial powers. *India.*
di-wa′ni (dē-wä′nē), *n.* Also **de-wan′ny**. [Hind. *dīwānī*, fr. Per. See DIVAN.] The office, jurisdiction, etc., of a diwan; specif., the right to collect the revenues of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, which was acquired by the East India Company in 1765.
Dix′ie (dĭk′sĭ), *n.*, *or* **Dix′ie's Land** (dĭk′sĭz). **a** A collective designation of the Southern States of the United States. Various origins are given for the name, but none of any authenticity. **b** Any of various songs so called, preeminently one composed in 1859 by D. D. Emmett, which became a popular Confederate war song.
dix′it (dĭk′sĭt), *n.* [L., he has said. See DICTION.] A person's (unsupported) statement or affirmation.
diz′en (dĭz′'n; dī′z'n; see BEDIZEN), *v. t.*; DIZ′ENED (-'nd); DIZ′EN-ING. [Formerly *dysyn* (Palsgrave) to put tow or flax on a distaff, i. e., to dress it. Cf. DISTAFF.] **1**. To dress with flax for spinning, as a distaff. *Obs.*
2. To dress gaudily; to overdress; to bedizen; to deck out.

Like a tragedy queen, he has *dizened* her out. *Goldsmith.*

diz′zard (dĭz′ărd), *n.* Also *dizard*, *disard.* [Cf. ME. *disour* jester, OF. *diseor* a speaker, talker, F. *diseur.*] A jester; a fool; a blockhead. *Obs.* — **diz′zard-ly**, *a.* *Obs.*
diz′zi-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *dysigness* folly. See DIZZY.] Giddiness; a whirling sensation in the head; vertigo.
diz′zy (dĭz′ĭ), *a.*; DIZ′ZI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DIZ′ZI-EST. [ME. *dusi*, *disi*, *desi*, foolish, AS. *dysig*; akin to LG. *düsig* dizzy, OD. *deuzig*, *duyzig*, OHG. *tusig* foolish, OFries. *dusia* to be dizzy, LG. *dusel* dizziness, *duselig*, *dusselig*, D. *duizelig*, dizzy, and to AS. *dwæs* foolish, G. *thor* fool.] **1**. Foolish; half-witted. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Having in the head a sensation of whirling, with a tendency to fall; vertiginous; giddy; hence, mentally confused or unsteady. "Alas! his brain was *dizzy.*" *Drayton.*
3. Causing, tending to cause, associated with, or characterized by, giddiness or vertigo.

To climb . . . by a *dizzy* ladder. *Macaulay.*
Lost in a *dizzy* mist the warrior lies. *Pope.*

4. Without distinct thought; unreflecting; thoughtless; heedless. "The *dizzy* multitude." *Milton.*
diz′zy (dĭz′ĭ), *v. t.*; DIZ′ZIED (-ĭd); DIZ′ZY-ING. To make dizzy or giddy; to give the vertigo to; to confuse.
do (dō), *n.* *Music.* The first of the seven syllables used in *solmization* (which see); — applied to the first tone of the diatonic scale.
do (dōō), *v. t.* or *auxiliary*; *pret.* DID (dĭd); *p. p.* DONE (dŭn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DO′ING (dōō′ĭng). Indicative pres. sing.: 1st pers., DO; 2d pers. DO′EST (dōō′ĕst) now only as a principal verb, DOST (dŭst) chiefly as auxiliary; 3d pers. DOES (dŭz), *Archaic* DO′ETH (dōō′ĕth) as principal verb, DOTH (dŭth) chiefly as auxiliary; *pl.* DO. 2d pers. sing. pret. DIDST (dĭdst), *Rare* DID′DEST, *or Obs.* DID′EST (dĭd′ĕst). [AS. *dōn*; akin to D. *doen*, OS. *duan*, OHG. *tuon*, G. *thun*, Lith. *deti*, OSlav. *dēti*, OIr. *dénim* I do, Gr. τιθέναι to put, Skr. *dhā*, and to E. suffix *-dom*, and prob. to L. *facere* to do, E. *fact*, and L. *-dere* in some compounds, as *credere* to trust. Cf. DEED, DEEM, DOOM, FACT, CREED, THEME.] **1**. To place; to put. *Obs. or Dial.* *Tale of a Usurer* (about 1330).
2. To cause; to make; — with an infinitive. *Obs.*

I shall . . . your cloister *do* make. *Piers Plowman.*
A fatal plague which many *did* to die. *Spenser.*
We *do* you to wit [i. e., We *make* you to know] of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia. *2 Cor.* viii. 1.

☞ We have lost the idiom shown by the first citation (*do* used like the French *faire* or *laisser*), in which the verb in the infinitive apparently, but not really, has a passive signification, i. e., cause . . . to be made.
3. To bring about; to produce, as an effect or result; to effect; to achieve; to make; to inflict or bestow (often with the indirect object preceded by *to*); to render; to pay.

The neglecting it may *do* much danger. *Shak.*
All things whatsoever ye would that men should *do* to you. *Matt.* vii. 12.
Now lies he there,
And none so poor to *do* him reverence. *Shak.*

4. To perform, as an action; to execute; to transact; to carry out; to discharge; to administer; as, to *do* a good or a bad act; to *do* our duty; to *do* what I can.

Six days shalt thou labor and *do* all thy work. *Ex.* xx. 9.
We did not *do* these things. *Ld. Lytton.*
Thou shalt *do* no murder. *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

5. To bring to an end by action; to accomplish; to perform completely; to finish; — a sense conveyed by the construction, which is that of the past participle *done.* "Ere summer half be *done.*" "I have *done* weeping." *Shak.*
6. To put forth; to use (towards effecting anything); to exert; as, to *do* one's best, endeavor, might, etc.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. *2 Tim.* iv. 9.
Treason has *done* his worst. *Shak.*

7. To treat or deal with in any way, often with the sense of preparation or with that of care or attention; hence, variously: to cook; to repair, clean, or put in order; to care for the physical comfort of (one's self or a guest); to learn (a lesson); to solve (a sum); to translate (as a book); to enact the part of; to exhaust, overcome; injure, ruin (sometimes with *for*); to traverse (a distance); to visit or explore as a tourist (*Colloq.*); to cheat or overreach (*Colloq.*); to serve (a term of imprisonment) (*Slang*), etc.; also, in elliptical expressions; as, the horse *did* two minutes, i. e., trotted a mile in two minutes.

Do is made a word of all work. . . . Women *do* their back hair and *do* everything that they arrange. *R. G. White.*
The sergeants seem to *do* themselves pretty well. *Harper's Mag.*
I cannot understand why you *do* lyrics so badly. *Stevenson.*
He was not to be *done*, at his time of life, by frivolous offers of compromise. *De Quincey.*
East still *doing* the cicerone. *T. Hughes.*
Sometimes they lie in wait in these dark streets and fracture his skull. . . or break his arm, or cut the sinew of his wrist; and that they call *doing* him. *Charles Reade.*

8. *Stock Exchange.* To cash or to advance money for, as a bill or note.
9. To serve; to suit; suffice. *Colloq.*

It [a riding cloak] . . . will *do* my turn very well. *Pepys.*

10. To put or bring into a form, state, or condition; — esp. in the phrases: *to do to death*, to put to death, to slay; *to do away* (often *do away with*), to put away, to remove; *to do on*, to don, to put on; *to do off*, to doff, to take off, as dress; *to do into*, to put into the form of; *to do abroad*, to publish (*Obs.*); *to do down*, to put down, to lower, to subdue (*Obs.*); *to do out*, to put out, to expel, to extinguish, to clean out (*Obs.*); *to do over*, to put over, to cover (*Obs.*); *to do to*, to put to, to shut, to add (*Obs.*); *to do up*, to put up, to raise (*Obs.*); *to do way*, to put away, to remove, to let alone, to cease, — used in imperative (*Obs.*). "*Do way* your hands." *Chaucer.*

Done to death by slanderous tongues. *Shak.*
The ground of the difficulty is *done away.* *Paley.*
To *do on* our own harness, that we may not; but we must *do on* the armor of God. *Latimer.*
Though the former legal pollution be now *done off.* *Milton.*

☞ *Do* is used as an auxiliary with the simple infinitive of other verbs to form a periphrastic present and preterit indicative, and imperative: **a** In affirmative sentences these present and preterit tenses were originally, but now only in archaic or dial. Eng., used without any distinctive force from that of the simple forms; they are now the normal form in inverted constructions and in emphatic assertion.

I *do* set my bow in the cloud. *Gen.* ix. 13.
Rarely . . . *did* the wrongs of individuals come to the knowledge of the public. *Macaulay.*
You don't say so, Mr. Jobson. — But I *do* say so. *Scott.*

b In interrogative sentences these tenses are now the normal form, having the advantage over the simple form that they keep the order, subject, verb, object, or complement; thus cf. *do* you *see* it? with, *see* you it? **c** So also in negative sentences with *not*; as, *We do not see*, instead of the obsolete *We ne see* or the archaic or poetic *We see not; Do you not see?* instead of *See you not?* **d** In imperative sentences *do* adds force to entreaty or exhortation; as, *do* help me; *do* go; and makes the normal modern form with *not*. It may be added to an imperative verb; as, be quiet, *do!* It was formerly also used alone as an exclamation of encouragement.

☞ The verb *be* does not take *do* as auxiliary, except in the imperative; as, *do* be quiet! *don't* be anxious! *Do* is often used, either transitively or intransitively, as a general substitute verb, to save repetition of a principal verb. In many such cases the construction is explained simply as a periphrastic tense, with the principal verb to be supplied.

When beauty lived and died as flowers *do* now. *Shak.*
I . . . chose my wife as she *did* her wedding gown. *Goldsmith.*

Various phrases in which *do* is a variable element are given under the noun or other main word that is invariable.
to do a perish, to suffer from hunger, thirst, and destitution in the bush. *Colloq., Australia.* — **to do one's business**, to ruin one. *Colloq.* *Wycherley.* — **to do one's kind**, to act according to one's nature. *Obs.* *Shak.* — **to do over**, to make over; to perform a second time. — **to do up**. **a** To repair; to launder; to put in order. **b** To collect and fasten in a

di-vi′sion-al-ly, *adv.* of DIVISIONAL.
di-vi′sion-a-ry (dĭ-vĭzh′ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Divisional. [*Obs.*]
di-vi′sion-ate, *v. t.* To divide.
division bond. = DIVISIONAL BOND. [vides. *Obs.*]
di-vi′sion-er, *n.* One who di-
division plate. = INDEX PLATE.
division viol. *Music.* The viola da gamba.
div′i-so′ri-al (dĭv′ĭ-sō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Divisive; dividing. *Rare.*
di-vis′u-ral (dĭ-vĭz′ū-răl), *a.* [L. *divisura* division.] Divisional. — **divisural line**, *Bot.*, in mosses, the median line along which the peristome teeth split.
‖ **di′vor′cé′** (dē′vōr′sā′), *masc.*, ‖ **di′vor′cée′** (-sā′), *fem.*, *n.* [F.] A divorcee.
di-vorce′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
divorce mill. A divorce court: — often so called in contemptuous allusion to the frequency of divorces granted. *Colloq.*
di-vorc′er (dĭ-vōr′sẽr; 201), *n.* **1**. One who procures or produces a divorce.
2. [*cap.*] A Miltonist.
di-vorc′i-ble, *a.* Divorceable.
‖ **di-vo′to** (dē-vō′tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Devout; with religious emotion. [*Obs.*]
di-vul′gate, *a.* Published.
di-vul′ga-to-ry (dĭ-vŭl′gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to divulgate. *R.*
di-vulge′, *n.* Divulgement. *Obs.*
di-vulg′er (dĭ-vŭl′jẽr), *n.* One who divulges.
div′vy (dĭv′ĭ), *n* & *v.* [See DIVIDEND.] Divide; share. *Slang.*
Di-wa′li. Var. of DEWALI.
di-wan′ (dē-wän′). Var. of DIVAN.
di-wa′ni (dē-wä′nē), *n.* [Cf. DIVAN.] See COIN. [LUT.
Di-wa′ni a-da′lat. See ADAW-
‖ **dix** (dēs), *n.* [F., ten.] In the game of pinochle, a certain score of ten points; also, the trump (the nine spot or seven spot) entitling the player to this score.
‖ **dix′i** (dĭk′sī). [L.] I have said (all that I am going to). [*Bib.*]
Diz′a-hab (dĭz′ȧ-hăb; dī′zȧ-).
di-zain′ (dĭ-zān′), *n.* [F., fr. *dix* ten.] **1**. A poem or stanza of ten lines. *Obs.*
2. See COIN.
‖ **diz′dar′, dis′dar′** (dēz′där′), *n.* [Per. *dizdār*; *diz* castle + *dār* holding.] *Persia.* A warden of a castle.
diz′en-ment (dĭz′'n-mĕnt; dī′z'n-), *n.* Bedizenment.
dizz, *v. t.* [See DIZZY.] To dizzy; puzzle. *Obs. or R.* — **dizz**, *n.*
diz′zen (dĭz′'n), *or* **diz′n**. Var. of *dizen*. Scot. form of DOZEN.
diz′zi-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DIZZY.
diz′zy, *v. i.* To act or speak foolishly. *Obs.*
Diz′zy (dĭz′ĭ), *n.* Benjamin Disraeli (1804–81); — a former popular nickname.
dja′ti tree (jä′tĭ). [Malay. *jātī.*] The teak tree. *Malay.*
djereed, djinn, djinnee, djubbah, etc. Vars. of JEREED, JINN, JINNEE, JUBBAH, etc.
dje-rib′ (jĕ-rēb′), *n.* [Turk. *jerib*, fr. Ar. *jarīb.*] See MEASURE.
djo. Var. of JO. See MEASURE.
dk. *Abbr.* Dock; deck; dark.
dl. *Abbr.* Deciliter.
D. L. *Abbr.* Deputy Lieutenant.
D. Lit., *or* **D. Litt**. *Abbr.* Doctor of Literature or Letters; Litt. D.
D. L. O. *Abbr.* Dead Letter Office.
D. L. S. *Abbr.* Doctor of Library Science.
dm. *Abbr.* Decimeter.
D. M., *or* **d. m.** *Abbr.* Deputy Master; destra mano; Doctor of Music; Doctor of Medicine.
D. M. D. *Abbr.* Dentariæ Medicinæ Doctor (NL., Doctor of Dental Medicine).
D. Mus. *Abbr.* Doctor of Music.
D. N. *Abbr.* Dominus noster (L., our Lord).
D/N. *Abbr.* Debit Note.
D. N. P. P. *Abbr.* Dominus Noster Papa Pontifex (L., Our Lord the Pope).
Do., *or* **do.** *Abbr.* Ditto, the same.

E F G H I J K L M

parcel; to wrap up. **c** To accomplish thoroughly. — **to have to do with**, to have in connection with; — often with *what* (as in, "what *have I to do with* you?"), implying that the affair does not concern the person denoted by the subject of *have*. "What *have* I *to do with* you, ye sons of Zeruiah?" 2 *Sam*. xvi. 10.

do (do͞o), *v. i.* **1**. To act or behave in any manner; to conduct one's self.

They fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after . . . the law and commandment. 2 *Kings* xvii. 34.

2. To fare; to prosper; to be, as regards health; as, they asked how he *did;* wheat is *doing* well; how do you *do?* **3**. To act; to work; to achieve; — in contradistinction to talking or idling. "Let us *do* or die." *Burns.*

All human talent . . . is a talent to *do*. *Carlyle.*

4. To suffice; to avail; to answer the purpose; to serve; as, if no better plan can be found, he will make this *do*.

☞ See also the note as to construction under DO, *v. t.*

to do, to be done; as, if it were *to do* again; hence, *what is to do?*, what is to be done? or, what is the trouble? — **to do by**, to treat; to behave toward. — **to do for**. **a** To answer for; to serve as; to suit. **b** To put an end to; to ruin; as, a goblet is *done for* when it is broken. *Colloq.* **c** To act in behalf of; to care for; to provide for. — **to do to**, to treat; to do by. — **to do with**. **a** To deal with. **b** To get on with; to manage with; to make use of; as, I could *do with* some money. — **to do withal**, to help or prevent it. *Obs.* "I could not *do withal*." *Shak.* — **to do without**, to dispense with; to get along without. — **to have done**, to have made or to make an end or conclusion; to have finished; to conclude or finish; to desist. — **to have done with**, to have completed or finished; to be through with; to have no further concern with. — **to have to do with**, to have concern, business, or intercourse with: to deal with. "Philology *has to do with* language in its fullest sense." *Earle.*

do, *n.* **1**. Ado; bustle; stir; to-do. *Obs.*

A great deal of *do*, and a great deal of trouble. *Selden.*

2. Deed; act; feat; endeavor; duty. *Rare.* *Scott.* **3**. A cheat; a swindle. *Slang, Eng.* **4**. A performance. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*

do- (dō-). A prefix used in the quantitative system of rock classification. See PETROGRAPHY.

do′–all′ (do͞o′ôl′), *n.* General manager; factotum.

Under him, Dunstan was the *do-all* at court, being the king's treasurer, councilor, chancellor, confessor, all things. *Fuller.*

doat′y, *or* **dot′y** (dōt′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. DOTARD, DOTE, *v.*] Discolored by incipient or partial decay, as certain kinds of timbers, notably birch, beech, and oak. — **doat′i-ness, dot′i-ness**, *n.*

dob (dŏb), *v. t. & n.* Dab or daub. *Dial. or Colloq.*

dob′ber (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. *Zoöl.* A dabchick or other small grebe. **2**. [Cf. D. *dobber*.] A float to a fishing line. *Local, U. S.*

dob′bin (-ĭn), *n.* **1**. [For *Robin, Robert*.] A farm horse; a gentle or kind family horse; sometimes, an old, jaded, or worn-out, horse. *Shak.* **2**. [Of unknown origin.] Sea gravel mixed with sand. *Dial. Eng.* **3**. A small drinking cup.

dob′by, dob′bie (dŏb′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [Prob. dim. of *Dob*, i. e., *Rob, Robert*.] **1**. A stupid fellow; a dolt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2**. An imaginary spirit similar to a brownie, but often malicious. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Scott.* **3**. *Weaving*. An apparatus resembling a Jacquard for weaving small figures (usually about 12–16 threads, seldom more than 36–40 threads).

Do-bell′s′ so-lu′tion (dō-bĕlz′). *Med.* An aqueous solution of carbolic acid, borax, sodium bicarbonate, and glycerin, used as a spray in diseases of the nose and throat.

Dö′be-rei′ner's al-loy′ (dû′bĕ-rī′nẽrz). [After J. W. *Döbereiner* (1780–1849), German chemist.] A fusible metal composed of bismuth (46.6 per cent), tin (19.4), and lead (34). It melts at 99° C. (210° F.).

Döbereiner's lamp. An apparatus for the instantaneous production of a flame by the spontaneous ignition of a jet of hydrogen on being in contact with platinum sponge; — called also *philosopher's lamp*.

do-blon′ (dō-blōn′), *n.; Sp. pl.* DOBLONES (*Sp.* dō-blō′nās). [Sp. *doblón*. Cf. DOUBLOON.] A gold coin of Spain and Spanish America; a doubloon. The *doblon* or doubloon in Spain varied in value from $16.50 to $15.75 until 1853, when it was reduced to $5, which is the value of most of the doblons now in circulation. It is not now coined in Spain, nor in most of the countries of Spanish America. The present doblon (or ten-peso piece) of Chile is worth about $3.65.

do′bra (dō′brä), *n.* [Pg. Cf. DOUBLE.] Any of various former Portuguese coins; specif., a gold coin having twice the value of the johannes. See JOHANNES.

do′cent (dō′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *docens, -entis*, p. pr. of *docere* to teach.] Serving to instruct; teaching. *Rare.*

‖ **do-cent′** (dō-tsĕnt′; *E.* dō′sĕnt), *n.* [G., fr. L. *docens*, p. pr.] Lit., a teacher or lecturer; — usually short for PRIVATDOCENT. — **do-cent′ship**, *n.*

‖ **Do-ce′tæ** (dō-sē′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LGr. Δοκηταί, fr. Gr. δοκεῖν to appear.] *Eccl. Hist.* An early heretical sect which held that Christ's body was merely a phantom or appearance, or that if real its substance was celestial and not human or material.

Do-cet′ic (dō-sĕt′ĭk; -sē′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, held by, or like, the Docetæ. — **Do-cet′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Do-ce′tism (dō-sē′tĭz′m), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The doctrine of the Docetæ. — **Do-ce′tist** (-tĭst), *n.* — **Do′ce-tis′tic** (dō′sē-tĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **Do-ce′tize** (dō-sē′tīz), *v. t.*

doch′mi-ac (dŏk′mĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. δοχμιακός.] *Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of, the dochmius; as, a *dochmiac* rhythm, one in which the number of moræ in the thesis and in the arsis differ by more than one, as when they are in the ratio of 5 to 3, or of 3 to 1.

doch′mi-us (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -MII (-mĭ-ī). [L., fr. Gr. δόχμιος.] **1**. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of five syllables, typically having the first and fourth short, and the rest long (⏑ – – ⏑ –).
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of UNCINARIA; also of AGCHYLOSTOMA.

doc′i-bil′i-ty (dŏs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **doc′i-ble-ness** (dŏs′ĭ-b'l-nĕs) *n.* [Cf. L. *docibilitas*.] Teachableness; docility. *R.*

doc′i-ble (dŏs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *docibilis*, fr. *docere* to teach.] **1**. Easily taught or managed; teachable. *Rare.* *Milton.* **2**. Capable of being imparted by teaching. *Obs. or R.*

doc′ile (dŏs′ĭl; *in British usage commonly* dō′sīl; 277), *a.* [L. *docilis*, fr. *docere* to teach; prob. akin to Gr. διδάσκειν, and L. *discere* to learn: cf. F. *docile*. Cf. DOCTOR, DIDACTIC, DISCIPLE.] **1**. Teachable; docible. *Obs.* **2**. Disposed to be taught or trained; tractable; easily managed; as, a *docile* child.

The elephant is at once docible and *docile*. *C. J. Smith.*

Syn. — See GENTLE.

do-cil′i-ty (dō-sĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *docilitas*, fr. *docilis*: cf. F. *docilité*.] **1**. Teachableness; docibleness. *Obs. or R.* **2**. Willingness to be taught or trained; submissiveness; tractableness.

The humble *docility* of little children. *Beattie.*

doc′i-mas′tic (dŏs′ĭ-măs′tĭk), **doc′i-mas′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. δοκιμαστικός.] Proving by experiments or tests. **docimastic art**, metallurgy, or the art of assaying.

doc′i-ma-sy (dŏs′ĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. δοκιμασία an assay, examination, fr. δοκιμάζειν to assay or examine (metals), fr. δόκιμος assayed, tested: cf. F. *docimasie*.] **1**. *Gr. Antiq.* A judicial inquiry into the character of candidates for office or citizenship. **2**. Art or practice of applying tests to ascertain the nature, quality, etc., as of metals, medicines, physiological facts, etc.

doc′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. dial. *dacity*.] Ability to comprehend quickly; "gumption." *Dial.*

dock (dŏk), *n.* [AS. *docce;* of uncertain origin; cf. G. *docken*-blätter, Gael. *dogha* burdock, OF. *doque*.] Any plant of the genus *Rumex;* — used chiefly with a qualifying or descriptive adjective, as in sour *dock*, yellow *dock*, etc. (which see). Most docks are troublesome weeds, having long taproots. The astringent and tonic roots have been used as a remedy in various skin diseases, esp. the itch.

dock, *n.* [Akin to D. *dok;* of uncertain origin; cf. LL. *doga* ditch, L. *doga* sort of vessel, Gr. δοχή receptacle, fr. δέχεσθαι to receive.] **1**. Any natural or artificial inlet or hollow in which a vessel can be received. *Obs.* **2**. An artificial basin or an inclosure in connection with a harbor or river, for the reception of vessels, provided with gates to keep in or shut out the water. **3**. The slip or waterway extending between two piers or projecting wharves or cut into the land for the reception of ships; — sometimes including the piers themselves; as, to be down on the *dock*.

A *dock* is a place for vessels, either excavated from the land or surrounded by wharves. 9 *Ohio*, 165.

I think that the word [*dock*] is used in its ordinary sense — that is, a place which embraces the land bounding the water space as well as the water itself. 1 *Q. B.* (1900), 491.

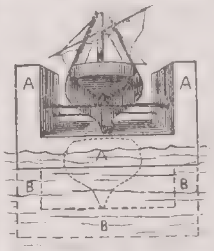

Floating Dock, supporting a ship. *A A A* Tanks filled with air; *B B B* Tanks filled with water when the Dock is submerged to allow the ship to float in or out.

4. *Theater.* The space under the floor of the stage.

dock, *v. t.;* DOCKED (dŏkt); DOCK′ING. To haul (a ship) into a dock, for repairing, cleaning, etc.

dock, *v. i.* To come or go into dock; as, the ship *docked* here.

dock, *n.* [Prob. a different word from DOCK a basin; cf. OD. and Flemish *docke* cage, inclosure (Hexham, Kilian).] The place in court where a prisoner stands.

dock, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *dockr* a short tail, Fries. *dok* a little bundle or bunch, G. *docke* bundle, skein, a short and thick column.] **1**. The solid part of an animal's tail, as distinguished from the hair; the part of a tail left after clipping or cutting. **2**. A leather case to cover a horse's tail when clipped or cut. **3**. *Obs.* **a** Buttocks. **b** Skirts, as of a gown. **c** The stern or poop of a vessel. **4**. The stump or cut-off end of anything. *Obs. or Dial.*

dock, *v. t.* [See DOCK a tail.] **1**. To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; as, to *dock* the tail of a horse. **2**. To cut off a part from; to shorten; to deduct from; to subject to a deduction; as, to *dock* one's wages. **3**. To cut off, bar, or destroy; as, to *dock* an entail.

dock′age (-āj), *n.* Curtailment; reduction; deduction.

dock′age, *n.* *Naut.* **a** A charge for the use of a dock. **b** Docking facilities. **c** The docking of vessels.

dock′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that docks (in any sense); esp.: **a** A dock laborer; a longshoreman. **b** One who lives on or near a dock. **c** One who docks horses' tails. **d** A stamp for cutting out and perforating the dough, in making ship biscuits, crackers, etc.

dock′et (dŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1**. A paper or parchment containing the heads or a summary of a writing; a memorandum or digest; specif., in Great Britain, an abstract of a proposed letter patent of the king. *Obs. or Hist.* **2**. *Law.* An abridged entry of a judgment or proceeding in an action, or a list or register of such entries; a book of original entries, kept by clerks of courts, containing a formal list of the names of parties, and minutes of the proceedings, in each case in court. In the United States the book or record containing the list of causes liable to be tried is called the *trial docket*.
3. A list or calendar of business matters to be acted on in any assembly. *U. S.* **4**. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner, or the place to which they are to be sent; a label; a ticket; also, a memorandum or abstract on a document of its contents. Specif.: **a** In Great Britain, a customhouse warrant certifying payment of duties, or facts entitling the holder to a delivery order. **b** An attestation; esp., that of a notary, authenticating an instrument or writing. *Scot.*

on the docket, in hand; in the plan; under consideration; in process of execution or performance. *Colloq., U. S.*

dock′et (dŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.;* DOCK′ET-ED; DOCK′ET-ING. **1**. To inscribe with a docket; to indorse with an abstract, as a letter or bill. **2**. *Law.* To make a brief abstract of and inscribe in a list or book; as, judgments regularly *docketed;* to enter in the docket book or list. **3**. To mark with a ticket; as, to *docket* goods.

docket warrant. *Com.* A customhouse license or authority. See DOCKET, *n.*, 4 **a**.

dock′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOCK. — **docking keel**, *Naut.*, in some ships, either of two keels, placed near and parallel to the bilge keels and between them and the main keel, for supporting the ship in dry dock.

dock′mack-ie (dŏk′măk-ĭ), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A North American shrub (*Viburnum acerifolium*) with maplelike leaves and cymes of white flowers succeeded by red berries.

dock spike. A spike, usually from 6 inches to 2 feet or over in length and from ½ inch to 1 inch square in section, with a wedge-shaped point and often barbed like a rag bolt.

dock warrant. A certificate entitling the holder to receive specified goods deposited in a dock warehouse. Under the statutes its transfer operates as a transfer of the goods to terminate the right of stoppage in transitu. *Eng.*

dock′yard′ (dŏk′yärd′), *n.* A yard or storage place for all sorts of naval stores and timber for shipbuilding, with facilities for repairing ships; in England, a navy yard.

doc′mac (dŏk′măk), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *dogmāq* mallet.] A large Egyptian fresh-water catfish (*Bagrus docmac*).

Doc′o-glos′sa (dŏk′ō-glŏs′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. δοκός a beam + γλῶσσα the tongue.] *Zoöl.* An order, suborder, or lesser group of marine prosobranchiate gastropods, including the true limpets and their allies. They usually have an inverted conical or cup-shaped shell. — **doc′o-glos′sate** (-āt), *a.*

Teeth of one of the Docoglossa (a limpet, *Patella vulgata*), much enlarged.

doc′tor (dŏk′tẽr), *n.* [OF. *doctur*, L. *doctor*, teacher, fr. *docere* to teach. See DOCILE.] **1**. A teacher; one skilled in a profession, or branch of knowledge; a learned man. *Obs. or Archaic.*

One of the *doctors* of Italy, Nicholas Macciavel. *Bacon.*

2. An academical title, orig. implying that a possessor of it is so well versed in a department of knowledge as to be qualified to teach. Hence: One who has taken the highest degree conferred by a university or college, or has received a diploma of the highest degree; as, a *doctor* of divinity, of law, of medicine, of music, of philosophy, etc. Such degrees may be merely honorary. See DEGREE, 8; GOWN. **3**. **a** One duly licensed to practice medicine; a member of the medical profession; a physician; a surgeon.

By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death
Will seize the *doctor* too. *Shak.*

b A wizard or medicine man in a savage tribe. **4**. Any mechanical contrivance intended to remedy a difficulty or serve some purpose in an exigency. Specif.: **a** *Calico Printing.* Any of several metal blades which remove the superfluous color, dust, etc., from the printing roller. **b** An auxiliary or donkey engine. **c** A brush provided with an electrode and constantly supplied with plating solution, used in electroplating surfaces which can not conveniently be placed in a bath. **d** A soldering tool. **e** *Mach.* A device for grinding a seat or bearing part. **f** *India Rubber Manuf.* A knife for scraping up and incorporating the "dough." **g** *Mach.* An independent steam pump with a working beam, used on Western river steamers. *U. S.* **5**. **a** The friar skate. *Dial. Eng.* **b** = DOCTOR FISH. **6**. A cook, as on shipboard or in a camp. *Colloq.* **7**. A loaded die. *Obs. Slang.* **8**. A repairer of anything; as, a chair *doctor*. *Colloq.* **9**. A liquor mixed with wine; brown sherry. *Slang, Eng.* **10**. In western Australia, a cool sea breeze which usually prevails during part of the day in summer (November to April). *Colloq.* **11**. *Angling.* Any of several brightly colored artificial flies, as the *silver doctor*, which has a body of silver tinsel.

Admirable Doctor, Angelic Doctor, etc. See ADMIRABLE, ANGELIC, etc. — **Doctor of the Church**, an honorary title conferred on certain Christian fathers and divines for their learning and sanctity. The four named in the canon law are Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, and Gregory. With them are usually ranked four of the Eastern Church, — Athanasius, Basil, Chrysostom, and Gregory Nazianzen.

Since the Reformation the title of *Doctor of the Church* has been conferred more freely. Pius V. added St. Thomas of Aquin to the list; Sixtus V., St. Bonaventura. During the 18th century the title was conferred on St. Anselm, St. Isidore, and St. Leo. Pius VIII. gave the title to St. Bernard; Pius IX. to St. Hilary, St. Alphonsus Liguori, and St. Francis of Sales; Leo XIII. to St. Bede. *Cath. Dict.*

doc′tor (dŏk′tẽr), *v. t.;* DOC′TORED (-tẽrd); DOC′TOR-ING. **1**. To confer a doctorate upon; to make a doctor. **2**. To treat as a physician does; to apply remedies to; to repair; as, to *doctor* a sick man or a broken cart. *Colloq.* **3**. To tamper with and arrange for one's own purposes; to

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D. O. *Abbr.* Delivery order (also in form D/O); Doctor of Oratory; Doctor of Osteopathy.
do′ab (dō′ăb; do͞o′ăb), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *dōāb*, prop., two waters.] A tongue or tract of land included between two rivers. *India.* [-ABLE.
do′a-ble (do͞o′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
doal. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOLE, portion.
doale. † DOLE, grief; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOLE, part.
doand. Obs. p. pr. of DO.
doar. † DOR, insect.
do-a′ri-um (dō-ā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. OF. *doaire*. See DOWER.] *Law.* Dower.
doat. Dial. Eng. var. of DOTE, portion; DOTE, to decay; DOTE, to endow. [*Dial. Eng.*
dob (dŏb), *n.* The carrion crow.
do-bash′. Var. of DUBASH. *India.* [DOB.
dobbed (dŏbd), *pret. & p. p.* of
dob′bie. Var. of DOBBY, *n.*
dob′bies (dŏb′ĭz), *n., pl.* of DOBBY, DOBBIE.
Dob′bin, Major (dŏb′ĭn). A shy, awkward, but most excellent officer and gentleman in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." He was a faithful friend to George Osborne, and to his widow, Amelia, whom he finally married.
dobbin cart. An Irish four-wheeled carriage generally drawn by two horses. *Oxf. E. D.*
dob′bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOB.
dob′chick′. † DABCHICK.
dobe. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DAUB. [ADOBE. *Colloq.*
do′be (dō′bē), *n.* Short for
do′bee, do′bie (dō′bē). Var. of DHOBI. *India.*
dobeler. † DOUBLER, dish.
do′bie. Var. of DOBY.
do′bla (dō′blä), *n.* [Sp. See DOUBLE, *a.:* cf. DOUBLOON.] An ancient Spanish gold coin.
do′ble. † DOUBLE.
do′bler. Obs. or dial. Eng. for DOUBLER, dish. [See COIN.
do-brão′ (dō-broun′), *n.* [Pg.]
dob′son (dŏb′s'n), *n.* = HELLGRAMITE.
do′by (dō′bĭ), *n.; pl.* DOBIES (-bĭz). Short for ADOBE. *Colloq., U. S.*
doc. *Abbr.* Document.
do-cal′cic (dō-kăl′sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
doc′cy. † DOXY, wench.
‖**do-cen′do dis′ci-mus** (dō-sĕn′dō dĭs′ĭ-mŭs). [L.] We learn by teaching. [nier.
do′cer. † DOSSER, cloth, pan-
doch′-an-dor′rach *or* **-dor′ris** (dŏκ′ăn-dŏr′ȧκ; -ĭs), *n.* [Gael. *deoch-an-doruis* drink of the door.] Stirrup cup; parting cup.
doch-mi′a-cal (dŏk-mī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to dochmiac verse.
doch-mi′a-sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Dochmius* + *-asis*.] *Med.* Ankylostomiasis.
docht (dŏκt). Scot. pret. of DOW, to avail.
doch′ter (dŏκ′tẽr). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. for DAUGHTER.
doc′il. Docile. *Ref. Sp.*
doc′ile-ly, *adv.* of DOCILE.
doc′i-ma-cy. Erroneous for DOCIMASY.
doc′i-ma′si-a (dŏs′ĭ-mā′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL.] = DOCIMASY.
doc′i-mol′o-gy (-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr δοκιμή a test + *-logy*.] A treatise on the art of testing, as in assaying metals, etc.
dock, *v. t.* To perforate (a biscuit, cake, etc.) before baking.
dock bur *or* **burr**. The burlike flower head of the burdock.
dock cress. Nipplewort.
docked, *pret. & p. p.* of DOCK.
docked, *a.* Buttocked; — used in combination. *Obs.*
dock′en (dŏk′'n), *n.* A dock plant. *Dial. Eng.*
dock′ize, *v. t.* To transform (a river) into a harbor for docking or a range of docks. — **dock′i-za′tion** (dŏk′ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*
dock nettle. The stinging nettle *Urtica urens*. *Dial. Eng.*
dock sorrel. The sour dock.
dock′sy. Var. of DOXIE. *Scot.*
dockt. Docked. *Ref. Sp*
dock′-wal′lop-er, *n.* A loafer about docks or wharves working casually. *Slang.*
doc′quet. † DOCKET.

falsify; to adulterate; as, to *doctor* election returns; to *doctor* whisky. *Slang.*

doc′tor (dŏk′tẽr), *v. i.* **1**. To practice medicine. *Colloq.* **2**. To take medicine or medical treatment. *Colloq.*

doc′tor-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *doctoral.*] **1**. Of, relating to, or characteristic of, a doctor, or the degree of doctor.

Doctoral habit and square cap. *Wood.*

2. Having a doctor's position or degree.

doc′tor-ate (-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *doctorat.*] The degree, title, or rank, of a doctor.

Doc′tors′ Com′mons (dŏk′tẽrz). Originally, the common table and dining hall of the Association or College of Doctors of Civil Law in London; later, the buildings, near St. Paul's Churchyard, occupied by this corporation, in which were the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts and offices having jurisdiction of marriage licenses, divorces, registration of wills, etc., and which were taken down in 1867; now, the site of these buildings.

doc′tor-ship, *n.* **1**. Doctorate. *Clarendon.* **2**. The position, function, or characteristics, of a doctor. **3**. Learning; scholarship.

doc′tress (dŏk′trĕs), *n.* A female doctor. *Now Rare.*

doc′tri-naire′ (dŏk′trĭ-nâr′), *n.* [F. See DOCTRINE.] One who would apply to political or other practical concerns the abstract doctrines or the theories of his own philosophical system without enough regard for actual conditions; a dogmatic theorist. In French history, the *Doctrinaires* were a party which originated about 1815, after the Bourbon restoration. They believed in monarchy, but limited and accompanied by national representation. Their theories were ridiculed by the extremists on both sides.

The doctrine, or fundamental principle, on which its [the Doctrinaire party's] action was based was that the sole justification of any form of government was the manner in which it exercised its power. Rejecting the claim of divine right, whether urged for monarchy or for republicanism, the *Doctrinaires* were opposed alike to the ultra-royalists and to the revolutionists. *Encyc. Brit.*

doc′tri-nair′ism (-nâr′ĭz′m), *n.* The principles or practices of a doctrinaire; doctrinarianism.

doc′tri-nal (dŏk′trĭ-năl; *formerly also* dŏk-trī′năl), *a.* [LL. *doctrinalis*, fr. L. *doctrina*: cf. F. *doctrinal.* See DOCTRINE.] **1**. Pert. to, or containing, doctrine or something taught and to be believed. "*Doctrinal* clauses." *Macaulay.* **2**. Pertaining to, or having to do with, teaching; instructive; acquired through instruction. *Rare.*

The word of God serveth no otherwise than in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker.*

doctrinal interpretation, *Law*, that interpretation of the law which rests upon its intrinsic reasonableness; — opposed to *legal interpretation.*

"*Doctrinal interpretation*" may turn on the meaning of words and sentences, when it is called "grammatical," or on the intention of the legislator, when it is described as "logical." When logical interpretation stretches the words of a statute to cover its obvious meaning, it is called "extensive;" when, on the other hand, it avoids giving full meaning to the words, in order not to go beyond the intention of the legislator, it is called "restrictive." *T. E. Holland.*

doc′tri-nal, *n.* [F. *doctrinal.*] **1**. A manual of instruction; a textbook. *Obs.* **2**. *pl.* Matters of doctrine or instruction.

doc′tri-na′ri-an (-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* **1**. A doctrinaire. *R.* **2**. [*cap.*] *pl.* = BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

doc′tri-na-ry (dŏk′trĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Holding abstract doctrines or theories; suiting a doctrinaire. — **doc′tri-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **doc′tri-nar′i-ty** (-nâr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

doc′trine (dŏk′trĭn), *n.* [F. *doctrine*, L. *doctrina*, fr. *doctor.* See DOCTOR.] **1**. Teaching; instruction. *Obs. or Archaic.*

He taught them many things by parables, and said unto them in his *doctrine*, Hearken. *Mark* iv. 2.

2. That which is taught; what is held, put forth as true, and supported by a teacher, a school, or a sect; a principle or position, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; tenet; dogma; principle of faith; as, the *doctrine* of atoms. "The *doctrine* of gravitation." *I. Watts.* **3**. Learning; knowledge. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Teaching, principle, position, opinion, article, maxim, rule. — DOCTRINE, DOGMA, TENET, PRECEPT. In its general sense, DOCTRINE applies to any speculative truth or working principle, esp. as taught to others or recommended to their acceptance; a DOGMA is a doctrine laid down with authority; as, the *doctrines* of Pythagoras, the *doctrine* of evolution, the Monroe *doctrine*; theological *dogmas.* In their ecclesiastical application, it is usual to distinguish between *doctrine*, any teaching, and *dogma*, such teaching as is part of the confession of a church: as, the *doctrines* of the New Testament, the *dogma* of the Trinity; "Many a man will live and die upon a *dogma*; no man will be a martyr for a conclusion" (*J. H. Newman*). *Dogma* (cf. *dogmatic*, *dogmatism*) frequently suggests an arrogant insistence upon authority. TENET stresses the idea of holding or maintaining as true; as, "There was a peculiar *tenet* which I made a point of supporting; for I maintained with Whiston, that it was unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second" (*Goldsmith*). A PRECEPT is a rule (esp. of conduct) laid down to be obeyed; as, "These few *precepts* in thy memory see thou character . . . Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar . . . Neither a borrower nor a lender be . . . To thine own self be true" (*Shak.*); "Let your *precept* be, 'Be easy'" (*Spectator*). See AXIOM, PRINCIPLE.

doctrine of chances. See PROBABILITY. — **d. of common employment.** See under COMMON, *a.* — **d. of descent**, the theory that all animals and plants are direct descendants of previous animals or plants; — opposed to *special creation.* — **d. of the hinterland.** See HINTERLAND. — **D. of the Mean.** See FOUR BOOKS. — **d. of the sphere**, spherical geometry and trigonometry and their application to special problems, as in astronomy, geodesy, and geography. — **d. of uses.** *Law.* See USE, *n.*

doc′trin-ism (dŏk′trĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* Devotion to, or enunciation of, doctrine. — **doc′trin-ist**, *n.*

doc′trin-ize (-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To theorize; to speculate. — **doc′trin-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

doc′u-ment (dŏk′ū-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *documentum*, fr. L. *docere* to teach: cf. F. *document.* See DOCILE.] **1**. That which is taught; precept; instruction; dogma. *Obs.*

Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *I. Watts.*

2. An example or warning; also, evidence; proof; as, *document* of guilt. *Obs.*

They were . . . stoned to death, as a *document* to others. *Raleigh.*

3. An original or official paper relied upon as the basis, proof, or support of anything else; — in its most extended sense, including any writing, book, or other instrument conveying information; any material substance having on it a representation of the thoughts of men by means of any species of conventional mark or symbol.

Saint Luke . . . collected them from such *documents* and testimonies as he . . . judged to be authentic. *Paley.*

4. Specif., *pl.*: **a** *Com.* The bill of lading and policy of insurance, and sometimes other papers, evidencing or effecting the shipment of goods, their insurance, the transfer of title to the consignee, etc., which are annexed to a documentary bill of exchange. **b** A ship's papers.

Syn. — See PAPER.

document of title, *Law*, a document affording evidence of title to property; specif., any document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or imparting authority in the possessor of the document to transfer or receive the goods in question.

doc′u-ment, *v. t.*; DOC′U-MENT′ED; DOC′U-MENT′ING. **1**. To teach; to school; to instruct. *Obs.* **2**. To evidence by documents; to furnish documentary evidence of; as, to *document* one's claim. **3**. To furnish with documents; specif.: **a** To furnish (a vessel) with her "papers," as required by law for the manifesting of ownership and cargo. **b** To annex to (a bill of exchange) the shipment documents. See DOCUMENTARY BILL. **c** To furnish (a person) with papers of authentication, information, or the like.

doc′u-men′tal (dŏk′ū-mĕn′tăl), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to instruction. *Obs.* *Dr. H. More.* **2**. Of or pertaining to written evidence; documentary; as, *documental* testimony.

doc′u-men′ta-ry (-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Consisting of, or of the nature of, documents; contained or certified in writing. **2**. Of or pertaining to, or employing, documentation in literature or art.

A protest was made against the narrowness of the *documentary* school of art. *Encyc. Brit.*

documentary bill (of exchange), *Com.*, a bill drawn on a consignee of goods and having appended to it the shipment documents (see DOCUMENT, *n.*, 4 **a**) by way of collateral security for its payment. When payment is to be made at a date after the delivery of the documents to the consignee, upon his acceptance of it, it is said to be *for acceptance*; when payment is to be made upon delivery of the documents it is said to be *for payment.* It enables a consignor by its sale to realize at once the proceeds of his sale. — **d. hypothesis**, the hypothesis that certain Old Testament books, esp. the Hexateuch, consist of two or more originally distinct documents.

doc′u-men-ta′tion (-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *documentatio* admonition; in senses 2 and 3 from E. *document.*] **1**. Instruction; admonition. *Obs.* *Richardson.* **2**. The use of historical documents, or conformity to the historical or objective facts established by the study of documents, as in writing or painting. **3**. Act of furnishing with documents, as a ship.

dod (dŏd), *n.* A perforated metal plate through which clay is forced to mold it to a desired shape; an annular die for making drain pipe.

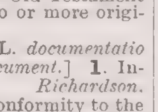

Dod for Pipe.

dod, *or* **dodd** (dŏd), *v. t.* [ME. *dodden.*] To cut off, as wool from sheep's tails; to lop or clip off; to poll. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dod′der (dŏd′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *dodder*, Sw. *dodra*, G. *dotter.*] Any plant of the genus *Cuscuta*, the species of which are leafless parasites with yellow or whitish threadlike stems. On germination the young plant attaches itself to the surrounding vegetation, developing haustoria through which it absorbs nourishment from the host, its own root soon withering. See CUSCUTA.

dod′der (dŏd′ẽr), *v. i.*; -DERED (-ẽrd); -DER-ING. [Cf. DADDLE, and dial. *dother.*] To shake; tremble; totter; potter.

dod′dered (-ẽrd), *a.* [Perh. akin to *dod*, v.] Deprived of branches through age or decay, as an oak; hence, shattered; infirm. "A laurel grew, *doddered* with age." *Dryden.*

Auld, feckless, *doddered* men. *Stevenson.*

dodder laurel. The scrub vine (*Cassytha melantha*) of Australia; — called also *devil's-guts.*

dodder seed. The seed or seeds of the gold-of-pleasure (*Camelina sativa*), which yields German sesame oil; also, the plant itself.

do-dec′a- (dō-dĕk′ȧ-). A combining form from Greek δώδεκα, *twelve*; as, *dodeca*hedron, *dodeca*merous, etc.

do′de-cade (dō′dē-kād), *n.* [*dodeca-* + *-ade* as in decade; cf. F. *dodécade.*] A group or series of twelve.

do-dec′a-gon (dō-dĕk′ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. δωδεκάγωνον; δώδεκα + γωνία angle: cf. F. *dodécagone.*] *Geom.* A polygon of twelve angles and therefore twelve sides. — **do′dec-ag′o-nal** (dō′dĕk-ăg′ō-năl), *a.*

do′dec-a-he′dral (dō′dĕk-ȧ-hē′drăl), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a dodecahedron; having twelve plane faces. — **dodecahedral cleavage**, *Min.*, cleavage parallel to the faces of the dodecahedron.

do′dec-a-he′dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -HEDRONS (-drŏnz), L. -HEDRA (-drȧ). [Gr. δωδεκάεδρον; δώδεκα twelve + ἕδρα seat, bottom, base.] *Geom. & Cryst.* A solid having twelve plane faces. In the *regular dodecahedron* these are twelve equal regular pentagons; the pyritohedron (see PYRITOHEDRON) is related to it; the *rhombic dodecahedron* has twelve equal rhombic faces.

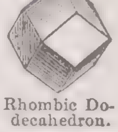

Rhombic Dodecahedron.

do-dec′a-hy′drate (-hī′drāt), *n.* [*dodeca-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A compound with twelve molecules of water.

do′de-cam′er-ous (dō′dē-kăm′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*dodeca-* + *-merous.*] *Bot.* Having the whorls or parts of the flower in twelves; — usually written **12-merous.**

do′de-cane (dō′dē-kān), *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα twelve.] *Chem.* Any of a group of thick oily hydrocarbons, $C_{12}H_{26}$, of the methane series.

do′de-cant (-kănt), *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα twelve.] *Cryst.* Any of the twelve parts into which the space about the center of a hexagonal crystal is divided by the four axial planes.

do′de-carch (-kärk), *n.* [*dodeca-* + *-arch*: cf. Gr. δωδεκάρχης a leader of twelve.] One of a ruling body of twelve.

do′de-carch′y (-kär′kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CARCHIES (-kĭz). Government, jurisdiction, or territory of dodecarchs, or twelve rulers; a body of twelve rulers or kings.

do′dec-a-syl′la-ble (dō′dĕk-ȧ-sĭl′ȧ-b'l), *n.* [*dodeca-* + *syllable.*] A word consisting of twelve syllables. — **do′dec-a-syl-lab′ic** (-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a.*

do′dec-a-tem′o-ry (-tĕm′ō-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. δωδεκατημόριον; δωδέκατος twelfth + μόριον part: cf. F. *dodécatémorie.*] A twelfth part; — applied chiefly to the twelve houses, or parts, of the zodiac of the *primum mobile*, as disting. from the twelve signs, but also to the twelve signs. *Obs.*

Do′de-cath′e-on (dō′dē-kăth′ē-ŏn), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. δωδεκάθεον.] *Bot.* A genus of North American primulaceous herbs having basal leaves, and scapose nodding umbeled flowers somewhat resembling those of the cyclamen. The corolla lobes are reflexed, disclosing the tube formed by the monadelphous stamens. *D. meadia* is the American cowslip or shooting star. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

do-dec′y-lene (dō-dĕs′ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*dodecyl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons, $C_{12}H_{24}$, of the ethylene series.

dodge (dŏj), *v. i.*; DODGED (dŏjd); DODG′ING. [Of uncertain origin; cf. DODDER, *v.*, DADDLE, DADE.] **1**. To start suddenly aside, as to avoid a blow; to shift place by a sudden start; to shift one's position from place to place; to shuffle. **2**. To evade a duty by low craft; to practice mean shifts; to use tricky devices; to play fast and loose; to quibble.

Some *dodging* casuist with more craft than sincerity. *Milton.*

3. *Change Ringing.* To follow in a certain sequence; — said of the bells. See CHANGE RINGING.

dodge, *v. t.* **1**. To evade by a sudden or repeated shift of place; to escape by starting aside; as, to *dodge* a blow. **2**. Fig.: To evade by craft; as, to *dodge* a question; to *dodge* responsibility. *Colloq.* *S. G. Goodrich.* **3**. To follow by dodging, or suddenly and stealthily shifting from place to place. *Coleridge.* **4**. To shift or lead (something) up and down or around.

dodge, *n.* **1**. Act of evading by some skillful movement; a sudden starting aside; hence, an artful device to evade, deceive, or cheat; a cunning trick; an artifice.

Some . . . have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent *dodges.* *Thackeray.*

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doc′tor-al-ly, *adv.* of DOCTORAL. *Obs. or R.*

doc′tor-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To make (one) a doctor. *Now Rare.*

doc′tor-ate, *p. a.* [LL. *doctoratus*, p. p.] Made doctor. *Obs.*

doctor bird. The green tody. *Jamaica.*

doctor box. The color box in a calico-printing machine of which the doctor is the bottom.

‖ **Doc′tor Doc-to′rum** (dŏk′tŏr dŏk-tō′rŭm). [L., doctor of doctors.] See DOCTOR IRREFRAGABILIS.

doc′tor-ess, *n.* A female doctor. *Rare.*

‖ **Doc′tor Ec-sta′ti-cus** (ĕk-stăt′ĭ-kŭs). [LL.] = ECSTATIC DOCTOR.

doctor fish. = SURGEON FISH.

doctor gum. = HOG GUM.

doc-to′ri-al, *a.* Doctoral. — **doc-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Doc′tor In′vin-ci′bi-lis** (ĭn′vĭn-sĭb′ĭ-lĭs). [L.] = INVINCIBLE DOCTOR.

‖ **Doc′tor Ir-re′fra-ga′bi-lis** (ĭ-rĕf′rȧ-găb′ĭ-lĭs). [L., irrefragable doctor.] Alexander of Hales. Called also **Fons Vitæ**, and **Doctor Doctorum.**

doc′tor-ize (dŏk′tẽr-īz), *v. t.* To confer the degree of doctor upon. *Rare.* — **doc′tor-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* *Rare.*

doc′tor-ly, *a.* Like a doctor; befitting a doctor.

‖ **Doc′tor Mel-li′flu-us** (dŏk′tŏr mē-lĭf′lōō-ŭs). [L.] = MELLIFLUOUS DOCTOR.

‖ **Doc′tor Mi-ra′bi-lis** (mĭ-răb′ĭ-lĭs). [L.] = ADMIRABLE DOCTOR.

doctor pump. = DOCTOR, *n.*, 4 g.

‖ **Doc′tor Re′so-lu-tis′si-mus** (rĕz′ō-lū-tĭs′ĭ-mŭs). [LL.] Durandus de Santo Porciano (d. c. 1332).

‖ **Doc′tor Se-ra′phi-cus** (sē-răf′ĭ-kŭs). [LL.] = SERAPHIC DOCTOR.

doctor shears. *Calico Printing.* Metal plates bolted together for holding doctors.

‖ **Doc′tor Sin′gu-la′ris et In′vin-ci′bi-lis** (sĭŋ′gū-lā′rĭs ĕt ĭn′vĭn-sĭb′ĭ-lĭs). [L.] = INVINCIBLE DOCTOR.

‖ **Doc′tor So-lem′nis** (sō-lĕm′nĭs). [L.] Henry of Ghent (c. 1217–93), archdeacon of Tournay.

‖ **Doc′tor Sub-ti′lis** (sŭb-tī′lĭs). [L.] = SUBTLE DOCTOR.

Doc′tor Syn′tax (sĭn′tăks). The hero of a work in verse by William Combe (1741–1823), entitled "The Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," formerly very popular.

‖ **Doc′tor U′ni-ver-sa′lis** (ū′nĭ-vẽr-sā′lĭs). [L.] = UNIVERSAL DOCTOR.

doc′trice, *n.* [L. *doctrix.*] A doctress; a female teacher. *Obs.*

doc′trin. Doctrine. *Ref. Sp.*

doc′trin-a-ble, *a.* Instructive. *Obs.*

doc′tri-nal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Doctrinism. — **doc′tri-nal-ist**, *n.*

doc′tri-nal′i-ty (-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Doctrinal character.

doc′tri-nal-ly, *adv.* of DOCTRINAL.

doc′tri-na′ri-an-ism (-nā′rĭ-ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* Doctrinairism. *Rare.*

doc′tri-nate, *v. t.* [LL. *doctrinatus*, p. p. of *doctrinare.*] To teach (a person or subject).

doc′trine, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *doctriner.*] To teach; to instruct; to instruct in. *Obs.*

doc′trix, *n.* [L.] A doctress. *Obs.*

doctur. † DOCTOR.

doc′u-men′ta-ri-ly, *adv.* of DOCUMENTARY.

document bill. = DOCUMENTARY BILL.

doc′u-ment-ize, *v. t.* [*document* + *-ize.*] To teach; admonish; furnish with evidence. *Obs.*

Do′cus (dō′kŭs). *Bib.*

dod, *n.* [Gael.] A sulk or fit of ill humor; a pet; — usually in the phrase **to take the dods.** *Scot.*

dod, dodd (dŏd), *n.* A round summit or shoulder of a hill. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

dod, dodd (dŏd), *n.* [Cf. OD. *dodde.*] The reed mace or cattail. *Dial. Eng.*

Do′dai (dō′dī; -dā-ī). *Bib.*

Do′da-nim (dō′dȧ-nĭm; dō-dā′nĭm). *Bib.*

Dod′a-u (dŏd′ā-ū). *Bib.*

Do′da-vah (dō′dȧ-vȧ; dŏd′ȧ-). *Bib.*

dodd. Var. of DOD.

dod′dard, *n.* [Prob. akin to *dodd*, v., to shear.] A branchless tree stump; a dotard. *Obs.*

dod′dart (dŏd′ẽrt), *n.* A game much like hockey; the bent stick for playing it. *Local, Eng.*

dod′ded, *pret. & p. p.* of DOD.

dodder grass. Quaking grass. *Dial. Eng.*

dod′der-ing, *a.* Senile; foolish; inane. *Colloq.*

doddering grass. Dodder grass. *Dial. Eng.*

dod′ders (dŏd′ẽrz), *n.* Glanders. *Obs.*

dod′die, dod′dy (dŏd′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DODDIES (-ĭz). [From DOD to poll.] A hornless cow or bull.

dod′ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOD.

dod′dle (-'l), *v. i.* = DADDLE.

dod′dle, *a. & n.* [From DOD to poll.] Pollard. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

dod′dlish (-lĭsh), *a.* Feeble.

dod′dy (-ĭ). Var. of DODDIE.

dod′dy-pate′, *n.* [Cf. DODDYPOLL, PATE.] Doddypoll. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dod′dy-poll′ (-pōl′), *n.* [Cf. DOTE, POLL; *dotypolle* is the older form. *Oxf. E. D.*] A blockhead. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

do-dec′a-drachm (dō-dĕk′ȧ-drăm), *n.* An ancient Greek gold coin worth twelve drachmas. See DRACHMA.

do-dec′a-fid (dō-dĕk′ȧ-fĭd), *a.* [*dodeca-* + *-fid.*] Cleft or cut into 12 segments.

Do′dec-a-gyn′i-a (dō′dĕk-ȧ-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *dodeca-* + Gr. γυνή woman, female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with 12 pistils. — **do′dec-a-gyn′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **do-dec′a-gyn** (dō-dĕk′ȧ-jĭn), *a.*

do′de-cag′y-nous (dō′dē-kăj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the Dodecagynia. **b** Having twelve styles.

do′dec-a-he′dric (dō′dĕk-ȧ-hē′drĭk), *a.* Dodecahedral.

Do′de-can′dri-a (dō′dē-kăn′drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *dodeca-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] *Bot.* A Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with not less than 12 or more than 19 stamens. — **do′de-can′dri-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **do′de-can′der** (-dẽr), *n.*

do′de-can′drous (-drŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the Dodecandria. **b** Having 12 stamens.

do′dec-a-par′tite (dō′dĕk-ȧ-pär′tīt), *a.* [*dodeca-* + *partite.*] Parted or cleft into 12 segments.

do′dec-a-pet′al-ous (-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*dodeca-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having 12 petals.

do′dec-a-sem′ic (-sē′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. δωδεκάσημος of twelve times; δώδεκα twelve + σῆμα a sign; cf. σημεῖον a unit of time.] *Pros.* Comprising twelve moræ or time units; as, a dactylic tripody is *dodecasemic.*

do-dec′a-style (dō-dĕk′ȧ-stīl), *a.* [*dodeca-* + Gr. στῦλος column, pillar.] *Arch.* Lit., twelve-columned. See COLUMNIATION **b** & **d**.

do′dec-a-sty′los (dō′dĕk-ȧ-stī′lŏs), *n.* [NL.] A dodecastyle building.

do-dec′a-tyl (dō-dĕk′ȧ-tĭl), *n.* Dodecyl. — **do′dec-a-tyl′ic** (dō′dĕk-ȧ-tĭl′ĭk), *a.*

do-dec′u-plet (dō-dĕk′ū-plĕt), *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα twelve.] *Music.* A group of twelve notes performed in the time of eight.

do′de-cyl (dō′dē-sĭl), *n.* [*dodecane* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{12}H_{25}$, of which dodecane is the hydride.

Do′dek-a-pro-phe′ton (dō′dĕk-ȧ-prō-fē′tŏn), *n.* [Gr. δωδεκαπρόφητον.] The book or group of the minor prophets.

E F G H I J K L M

2. An expedient; a contrivance. *Colloq. or Slang.*
3. *Change Ringing.* Act or method of dodging.
dodge chain. An accurately pitched cable chain having detachable bearing blocks inserted between each consecutive pair of links.

Dodge Chain.

dodg′er (dŏj′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who dodges or evades; one who plays fast and loose, or uses tricky devices. *Smart.*
2. A small handbill. *U. S.*
3. = CORNDODGER.
dodg′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Trickery; artifice. *Hacket.*
dodg′y (dŏj′ĭ), *a.* Full of dodges; evasive; tricky. — **dodg′i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **dodg′i-ness**, *n.*
do′do (dō′dō), *n.; pl.* DODOES or DODOS (-dōz). [Pg. *doudo* silly, foolish (cf. BOOBY).] A large, heavy, flightless bird (*Didus ineptus*), now extinct, related to the pigeons, but larger than a turkey, which was found in great numbers on the island of Mauritius, but was exterminated by the European settlers. It had dark ash-colored plumage with the breast and tail whitish; the wings were yellowish white with black-tipped coverts. The bill was blackish and the legs yellow. The dodo inhabited forests and laid a single large white egg in a nest of grass. Its existence is recorded as late as the year 1681. A related bird, believed to belong to the same genus, inhabited the neighboring island of Réunion.

1/24 Dodo.

Do-do′na (dō-dō′nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δωδώνη.] *Gr. Relig.* The seat of a famous oracle of Zeus on Mount Tomarus in Epirus. The Zeus of Dodona was probably a tree deity, as in early times the responses of the oracle were read chiefly in the rustlings of the leaves of a sacred oak and the bubbling of a brook flowing beside it. Later bronze caldrons, sounded by the wind, were set up, and finally a statue of a boy armed with a whip which hit against a caldron. The sounds were interpreted by attendant priests or priestesses, the latter being called "doves." The consort of Zeus at Dodona was an earth goddess, probably Dione. Cf. DELPHIAN ORACLE. — **Do′do-næ′an, Do′do-ne′an** (dō′dō-nē′ăn), *a.* — Also **Do-do′ni-an** (dō-dō′nĭ-ăn), *a.*

Then I beheld the fair *Dodonian* tree. *Spenser.*

doe (dō), *n.* [AS. *dā*; cf. Dan. *daa*, *daa*-dyr, deer, and perh. L. *dama*.] Orig., the female of the fallow deer; now, the female of almost any species of deer, antelope, hare, or other animal whose male is called a *buck*. *Doe* is not applied to the females of the moose or elk, which are called *cows*, nor properly to that of the red deer, called *hind*.
Doe, John. *Law.* The fictitious lessee acting as plaintiff in the common-law action of ejectment, the fictitious defendant being usually denominated *Richard Roe*. Hence, a fictitious name for a party, real or fictitious, to any action or proceeding.
Do′eg (dō′ĕg), *n.* **1**. *Bib.* An Edomite, the chief of Saul's herdsmen, who told Saul of David's intercourse with the priests at Nob, and at the king's command slew 85 of them.
2. A nickname under which Dryden, in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel" (ll. 410–456), satirized Elkanah Settle (1648–1723), a poetaster, who had attacked Dryden and was for a time his successful rival.
dœg′lic (dŭg′lĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$, obtained as an oily liquid by saponification of dœgling oil.
dœg′ling (dŭg′lĭng), *n.* [Native name in Faroe Islands.] The beaked whale, from which an oil, **dœgling oil**, is obtained. See OIL, *Table* II.
do′er (dōō′ẽr), *n.* [From DO, *v. t. & i.*] **1**. One who does; one who performs or executes; one who is wont and ready to act; an actor; an agent.
2. *Scots Law.* An agent or attorney; a factor; manager.
does (dŭz), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of DO.
doe′skin′ (dō′skĭn′), *n.* **1**. The skin of the doe, or a leather made of it.
2. A firm woolen cloth with a smooth, soft surface like a doe's skin, for men's wear.
do-fem′ane′ (dō-fĕm′ān′), *n.* *Petrog.* A class of igneous rocks. See PETROGRAPHY. — **do-fem′ic** (dō-fĕm′ĭk), *a.*
doff (dŏf), *v. t.*; DOFFED (dŏft); DOFF′ING. [*do* + *off*. See DO, *v. t.*, 10.] **1**. To put off, as dress; to remove or lift (the headgear); to divest one's self of; hence, figuratively, to put or thrust away; to rid one's self of.

And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace. *Shak.*

2. To strip; to divest; to undress.

Heaven's King, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear. *Crashaw.*

3. To put off, as an unwelcome caller; to turn away. *Obs.*
doff, *v. i.* To put off dress; to take off the hat. *Rare.*
doff′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. *Mach.* A revolving cylinder, or a vibrating bar with teeth, in a carding machine, which doffs, or strips off, the fiber from the cards.
2. *Spinning.* A worker who replaces full bobbins by empty ones on the throstle or ring frames.
doff′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOFF. — **doffing comb**, a steel plate with teeth for stripping off the fiber from the doffer in a carding machine. — **d. cylinder**, a toothed cylinder for stripping off the fiber from the main cylinder of a carding machine. — **d. knife** *or* **plate**. = DOFFING COMB.
dog (dŏg; 205), *n.* [AS. *docga*; akin to D. *dog* mastiff, Dan. *dogge*, Sw. *dogg*.] **1**. A carnivorous mammal (*Canis familiaris*) of the family Canidæ, kept in a domesticated state by man since prehistoric times: in a wider sense, any member of the family Canidæ (which see). From long association with man the dog has become the most intelligent of beasts. The domestic dogs are undoubtedly modified descendants of more than one wild species of the genus *Canis*, among which are the common wolf and the jackal. The numerous artificially produced breeds differ from each other far more than those of any other mammal, and the differences in form, size, color, length and character of coat, etc., would, if they occurred naturally, cause them to be placed in several distinct genera.
2. A male dog as distinguished from a female dog, or bitch; hence, used attributively to designate the male of other animals, as *dog* fox, *dog* wolf.
3. A mean, worthless fellow; a wretch.

What is thy servant, which is but a *dog*, that he should do this great thing? 2 *Kings* viii. 13 (*Rev. Ver.*).

4. A fellow; — used humorously or contemptuously; as, a sly *dog*; a lazy *dog*. *Colloq.*
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** One of the two constellations Canis Major and Canis Minor, or the Greater Dog and the Lesser Dog. Canis Major contains the Dog Star (Sirius); Canis Minor contains Procyon. **b** *pl.* A northern constellation (*Canes Venatici*) near Ursa Major; the Hunting Dogs.
6. Short for DOGFISH, POUCHED DOG, PRAIRIE DOG, etc.
7. Any of various devices, usually of simple design, for holding, gripping, or fastening something; as: **a** Any of various devices consisting essentially of a spike, rod, or bar of metal, as of iron, with a ring, hook, claw, lug, or the like, at the end, used for gripping, clutching, or holding something, as by driving or embedding it in the object, hooking it to the object, etc. **b** Specif., either of the hooks or claws of a pair of *sling dogs*. See CRAMPON, *Illust.* **c** An iron for holding wood in a fireplace; a firedog; an andiron. **d** A lathe carrier. See CARRIER, *Illust.* **e** Any of the jaws in a lathe chuck. **f** *sing. or pl.* A pair of nippers or forceps. **g** A wheeled gripping device for drawing the fillet from which coin blanks are stamped through the opening at the head of the drawbench. **h** Any of a set of adjusting screws for the bed tool of a punching machine. **i** A grapple for clutching and raising a pile-driver monkey or a well-boring tool. **j** A stop or detent; a click or ratchet; esp., an adjustable stop in a machine which causes a moving part to stop or reverse. **k** *Naut.* A dogshore. **l** A drag for the wheel of a vehicle.

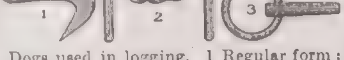

Dogs used in logging. 1 Regular form; 2 Chain Rafting Dog; 3 Ring Dog.

a Dog holding down Angle Iron *b* to Slab *c*.

8. The hammer in a gunlock. *Now Rare.*
9. *Meteor.* A sundog, water dog, fog dog, or the like.
10. Ostentatious style or affected dignity. *Colloq.*
11. The club used in the game of cat and dog.
a dead dog, a person or thing whose importance or value has departed. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14. — **a d. in the manger**, an ugly-natured person who prevents others from enjoying what would be an advantage to them but is none to him. — **d. and chain**. *Mining.* See DOG BELT. — **to give**, *or* **throw**, **to the dogs**, to throw away as useless. "*Throw* physic *to the dogs*; I'll none of it." *Shak.* — **to go**, *or* **drive**, **to the dogs**, to go, or drive, to ruin; to be ruined. — **to put on dog**, to act pretentiously. See DOG, *n.*, 10. *Colloq.*
dog (dŏg; 205), *adv.* Extremely; utterly; — used in combination, usually in a word implying some want or affliction; as in *dog*-sick; *dog*-tired; *dog*-hungry.
dog (dŏg; 205), *v. t.*; DOGGED (dŏgd); DOG′GING (dŏg′ĭng). To hunt or track like a hound; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to chase with a dog or dogs; to worry as if by dogs; to hound with importunity.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and waylaid. *Pope.*
Your sins will *dog* you, pursue you. *Burroughs.*

do′gal (dō′găl), *a.* [LL. *dogalis*, or It. *dogale*. See DOGE; cf. DUCAL.] Of or pertaining to a doge. *Rare.*
dog ape. A baboon, or allied ape.
do′gate (dō′gāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *dogat*, It. *dogato*. See DOGE.] The office or dignity of a doge.
dog′bane′ (dŏg′bān′), *n.* [Said to be poisonous to dogs. Cf. APOCYNUM.] **a** Any species of *Apocynum*; — alluding to the poisonous milky juice. **b** The yellow wolfsbane.
dog belt. *Mining.* A belt, constituting with the attached chain a **dog and chain**, for hauling by man power.
dog bent, *or* **dog's bent**. A common and widely distributed grass (*Agrostis canina*) with slender culms, narrow leaves and a long-awned flowering glume. It is used extensively in lawn mixtures in the United States, where it is more generally called *Rhode Island bent*.
dog′ber-ry (dŏg′bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1**. The fruit of the European dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*.
2. Any of several other trees or shrubs, or their fruit; as: **a** In the United States, the chokeberry, or choke pear. **b** In Nova Scotia, the mountain ash *Sorbus americana*. **c** In England, locally, the guelder rose, dog-rose, or bearberry.
3. The wild gooseberry (*Ribes cynosbati*).
Dog′ber-ry, *n.* An absurd, self-satisfied, and loquacious constable in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing;" hence, a blundering official. — **Dog′ber-ry-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **Dog′ber-ry-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
dog′bolt′ (-bōlt′), *n.* **1**. Lit., some (unidentified) kind of arrow bolt; — hence, used as a term of reproach. *Obs.* "The lawyer is a *dogbolt*, an arrant worm." *Beau. & Fl.*
2. The bolt of a cap square over the trunnion of a cannon.
3. A long slim bolt for uniting two parts at right angles, or for securing girders to a supporting post. It is driven through one piece, then bent, and driven into the other.
dog′bolt′, *v. t.* To secure with a dogbolt. See DOGBOLT, 3.
dog′cart′ (dŏg′kärt′), *n.* A light one-horse carriage, commonly two-wheeled and high, with two transverse seats set back to back, patterned after a cart. The original dogcarts used in England by sportsmen had a box under the rear seat — which formed a cover — for carrying dogs.

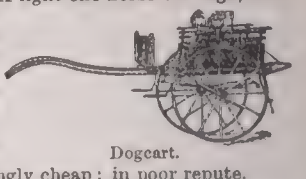

Dogcart.

dog′-cheap′, *a.* Exceedingly cheap; in poor repute.
dog daisy. Any of several asteraceous plants having heads with white rays; as: **a** The English daisy. **b** The oxeye daisy. **c** Yarrow. **d** Mayweed. **e** The corn mayweed.
dog′-day′ ci-ca′da. A large American cicada (*Tibicen pruinosa*), having a prolonged thrilling note heard esp. during the dog days. See CICADA, *Illust.*
dog days. A period of from four to six weeks, variously placed between the early part of July and the early part of September; canicular days; — so called because reckoned in ancient times from the heliacal rising of the Dog Star (Sirius). Popularly, the sultry, close part of the summer, when dogs are supposed to be specially liable to go mad. The conjunction of the rising of the Dog Star with the rising of the sun was regarded by the ancients as one of the causes of the sultry heat of summer, and of the maladies which then prevailed. But, as the conjunction does not occur at the same time in all latitudes, and is constantly changing in the same region, there has been much variation in calendars regarding the limits of the dog days. Some dates that have been given by Roger Long (1680–1770) as the beginning of dog days are: about 735 A. D., July 14th; 16th century, July 6th; 1660–1752, July 19th; after 1752, July 30th. Almanac makers vary widely. Hence **dog day**.
doge (dōj), *n.* [It. (prop. Venetian) *doge*, fr. L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader. See DUKE.] The chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa. In Venice the first doge was elected in 697 and the office lasted, although finally only as an empty honor, till the fall of the republic in 1797. In Genoa the first doge was chosen in 1339 and the office ceased to exist in 1797, although there was a temporary revival from 1802 to 1805 under the Ligurian Republic. — **doge′dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **doge′less**, *a.* — **doge′ship**, *n.*
dog′-faced′ (dŏg′fāst′), *a.* Having a doglike face.
dog-faced ape *or* **baboon**, any baboon.
dog′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **1**. Any of various species of sharks, distinguished by their small size. They belong to various families, esp. to the Squalidæ, Carchariidæ, and Scyliorhinidæ. The common piked or spiny dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*), which has a spine in front of each dorsal fin, becomes about four feet long, and is exceedingly abundant on both coasts of the North Atlantic and very destructive to food fishes. The smooth dogfish (*Cynias canis*, syn. *Mustelus canis*) is also common to both coasts. The spotted dogfishes (of which there are two well-known European species, *Catulus stellaris* and *Scyliorhinus canicula*) have the skin conspicuously spotted. The livers of the various species are used for oil.

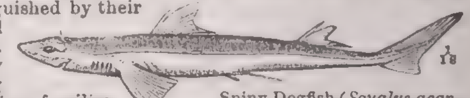

1/18 Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

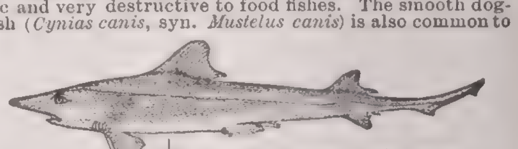

1/20 Smooth Dogfish (*Cynias canis*).

2. Any of various other fishes; as: **a** The bowfin. **b** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*). **c** The Alaska blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*), which is much used as food for dogs.
3. The mud puppy (*Necturus maculatus*).
dog fox. **a** A male fox. **b** The Arctic or blue fox. **c** A book name of the corsak and certain allied species.
dog′ged (dŏg′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* [From DOG.] **1**. Having a characteristic of a dog. *Obs.*

Doth *dogged* war bristle his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shak.*

2. Malicious; cruel; sullen; morose. *Obs. or R. Scott.*
3. Obstinately determined or persistent; having the tenacity of a dog; as, *dogged* resolution; *dogged* work.
Syn. — See OBSTINATE.
— **dog′ged-ly**, *adv.* — **dog′ged-ness**, *n.*
dog′ger (dŏg′ẽr), *n.* **1**. A kind of ironstone, occurring as concretions; also, one of these concretions. *Dial. Eng.*
2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* **a** A layer of the Yorkshire Lower Oölite, abounding in doggers. **b** The middle subdivision of the German Jurassic; — called also *Brown Jura*. See GEOLOGY.
dog′ger, *n.* [Cf. D. *dogger*, and Icel. *dugga*.] A broad-bowed, two-masted, ketchlike fishing vessel, used, esp. by the Dutch, in the North Sea; also, one of its crew.
dog′ger-el (dŏg′ẽr-ĕl), *a.* Also **dog′grel** (dŏg′rĕl). [ME. *dogerel*.] **1**. Low in style, and irregular in measure; mean or undignified; trivial; as, *doggerel* rimes. *Chaucer.*
2. Burlesque; absurd; mongrel; as, *doggerel* rhetoric.
dog′ger-el, *n.* Also **dog′grel**. A sort of loose or irregular verse, esp. burlesque or comic; mean or undignified poetry.

Doggerel like that of Hudibras. *Addison.*

dog′ger-el, dog′ger-el-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* Also **dog′grel, dog′grel-ize**, etc. To write, or make into, doggerel. — **dog′ger-el-er** (-ẽr), **dog′ger-el-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*
dog′ger-y (dŏg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). **1**. Doglike behavior; mean or mischievous action or doings.
2. Dogs collectively; rabble; canaille. *Carlyle.*
3. A low grogshop. *Slang, U. S.*
dog′gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a dog; esp., having the bad qualities of a dog; currish; snapping; snarling; cynical; spiteful; sulky. — **dog′gish-ly**, *adv.* — **dog′gish-ness**, *n.*

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dod′kin, *n.* [D. *duitken*, dim. of *duit*. See DOIT; cf. DOITKIN.] = DOIT.
do′dlet (dō′dlĕt), *n.* [The name given by Sir R. Owens, and intended to be a dim. of *dodo*, which bird it somewhat resembles.] The tooth-billed pigeon.
dod′man, *n.* [Cf. dial. *hoddod*, *hoddy-doddy*, *hodmandod*; the first part perh. from a familiar form for the name *Roger*.] A snail; also, a snail shell. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Do′do (dō′dō). *Bib.* [WEIGHT.]
do′drans (-drănz), *n.* [L.] See
Dods, Meg (dŏdz). An old innkeeper in Scott's "St. Ronan's Well," one of the best of his low comic characters.
Dod′son & Fogg (dŏd′sŭn, fŏg). A firm of very sharp lawyers in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," attorneys for the plaintiff in the case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick.
doe. † DO, DOUGH.
doe′-bird′, *n.* The Eskimo curlew (*Numenius borealis*). *U. S.*
Dœ′di-cu′rus (dē′dĭ-kū′rŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. δοῖδυξ, δοίδυκος, pestle + οὐρά tail.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct edentates closely related to *Glyptodon*, but differing in having fewer digits and in certain cranial characters. The typical species, *D. clavicaudatus* from the Pleistocene of South America, reached a length of 12 feet.
doel. † DOLE, grief.
do′est (dōō′ĕst; -ĭst), 2*d pers. sing. indicative pres.* of DO, *v.*
dof. Doff. *Ref. Sp.*
dofe. † DOVE.
do-fel′ic (dō-fĕl′ĭk), **do-fer′rous** (-fĕr′ŭs), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
doft. Doffed. *Ref. Sp.*
doft′ber-ry (dŏft′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The plant belladonna. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **do-ga′na** (dō-gä′nä), *n.* [It., fr. Ar. *dīwān*. See DIVAN.] In Italy, a customhouse; also, in Italy and Spain, a customs duty.
‖ **do′ga-res′sa** (dō′gä-rĕs′sä), *n.* [It.] The wife of a doge.
dog′-ban′ner, *n.* Mayweed.
dog bee. A drone or bumblebee.
dog′-blow′, *n.* [*dog* + *blow* a blossom.] The common oxeye daisy. *Nova Scotia.*
dog boat. *Logging.* A sled for hauling hooks and blocks on a skid road.
dog bramble. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The caper shrub (*Capparis spinosa*). *Obs.* **b** Dog-rose or eglantine. *Obs.* **c** The wild gooseberry.
dog brier. The dog-rose. *Obs.*
dog bur *or* **burr**. **a** The hound's-tongue. **b** The wild comfrey.
dog bush. In Bermuda, the *Baccharis glomeruliflora*. [seed.]
dog button. Nux vomica or its
dog cabbage, dog's cabbage. A fleshy South European herb (*Theligonum cynocrambe*), often eaten as a pot herb.
dog camomile. Mayweed.
dog cherry. = DOGBERRY, 1.
dog collar. **1**. A collar for a dog. **2**. A close-fitting ornamental neckband or collar worn by women or clergymen. *Colloq.*
dog′-draw′, *n.* *Forest Law.* Following an unlawfully wounded deer by the scent of a led dog.
dog′-ear′, *n. & v.*, **dog′-eared′**. = DOG'S-EAR, DOG'S-EARED.
doge′ate (dōj′āt), *n.* Dogate.
dog elder. The goutweed.
doge′less, *a.* See -LESS.
dogeon. † DUDGEON.
dog′fall′, *n.* See WRESTLING.
dog fancier. See FANCIER.
dog fennel. **a** Mayweed. **b** The heath aster of the eastern U. S.
dog′-fish′er, *n.* The otter; — so called by Walton, as a doglike beast living on fish. *Oxf. E. D.*
dog flea. See FLEA. [(stone).]
dog′gar. Var. of DOGGER
dogge. † DOG.
dog′ger, *n.* One that dogs.
dog′ger-el-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
dog′ger-el-ist, *n.* See -IST.
dog′gess (dŏg′ĕs), *n.* A female dog. *Humorous.*
dog′get. † DOCKET.
doggie. = DOGGY. [*n.* of DOG.]
dog′ging (dŏg′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb.*
dog′ gone′, *interj.* A slang or vulgar word of imprecation. — **dog′-goned′**, *a.* *U. S.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

dog grass. a Any of several grasses: (1) Dog bent, or Rhode Island bent (*Agrostis canina*). (2) Couch grass (*Agropyron repens*). (3) Yard grass (*Eleusine indica*). *Australia.* b The sedge *Carex straminea.* *Local, U. S.*
dog'gy, dog'gie (dŏg'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-ĭz). A small dog; also, a pet name or calling name for any dog.
dog hair. Bristly or manelike hair found on the wrinkles and thighs of some merino sheep. *A. Hawkesworth.*
dog'-head'ed, *a.* Having a head shaped like that of a dog, as the baboons.
dog hook. 1. A hook for leading a dog. *Obs.*
2. *Mach.* a A kind of wrench or spanner. b Any of various hooks used in logging, as the hook on a dog warp or either hook in a pair of sling dogs. See DOG, *n.*, 7 b.
dog iron. 1. A firedog or andiron.
2. A short bar of iron having its ends bent at right angles for use as a cramp or joggle, as to hold together timbers or stones. See DOG, *n.*, 7 a, *Illust.*
3. A short bar of iron with an eye at one end for driving or fitting into a timber or stone to hold it or lift it. In lifting stone two connected dog irons are used, serving instead of a lewis.

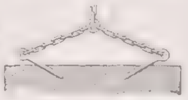
Dog Iron, 3.

dog Latin. Barbarous Latin; a jargon in imitation of Latin; as, the *dog Latin* of schoolboys.
dog laurel. An ericaceous shrub of the southern United States (*Leucothoë catesbæi*) with racemose white flowers and evergreen leaves.
dog'-leg' | (-lĕg'; -lĕg'ĕd, -lĕgd'), *a.* Crooked or bent
dog'-leg'ged | like a dog's hind leg; specif., *Arch.*, denoting a flight of stairs consisting of two or more straight portions connected by a platform (landing) or platforms and running in opposite directions without an intervening well.
dog-leg fence, a kind of rough fence made with light posts arranged in pairs so as to form a fork and support a rail laid slantwise and plaited among the neighboring supports, its lower end being driven into the ground. Sometimes the whole is capped with a horizontal rail. *Australia.*
dog lichen. A common lichen (*Peltigera canina*) growing on earth, rocks, and tree trunks. The thallus is foliaceous, brownish green above, whitish beneath. The plant was formerly supposed to cure hydrophobia.
dog louse. A biting louse (*Trichodectes latus*), or a sucking louse (*Hæmatopinus piliferus*), infesting the dog.

Dog Louse (*Hæmatopinus piliferus*). Much enlarged.

dog'ma (dŏg'mȧ; 205), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-mȧz), L. DOGMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L. *dogma*, Gr. δόγμα, *pl.* δόγματα, fr. δοκεῖν to think, seem, appear; akin to L. *decet* it is becoming. Cf. DECENT.]
1. That which is held as an opinion; tenet; doctrine.
Loose *dogmas* of early antiquity. *Whewell.*
2. A doctrine formally stated and authoritatively proclaimed or laid down, as by a church, school of philosophers, or the like; a definite, established, and authoritative tenet.
3. A doctrinal notion asserted without regard to evidence or truth; an arbitrary dictum.
Syn. — See DOCTRINE.
dog-mat'ic (dŏg-măt'ĭk) | *a.* [L. *dogmaticus*, Gr. δογματικός, fr. δόγμα: cf. F. *dogmatique*.]
dog-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | 1. Of or pertaining to dogma, or established and authorized doctrine; doctrinal.
2. Characterized by, or given to the use of, dogmatism; as, a *dogmatic* critic; asserting a matter of opinion as if it were fact, or asserting a matter of fact without due evidence; directly affirmed rather than qualified, debated, or discovered by induction; as, a *dogmatic* statement; hence, positive or authoritative in manner or utterance, often, unduly or presumptuously so.
[They] are as assertive and *dogmatical* as if they were omniscient. *Glanvill.*
3. Based upon, or proceeding from, a priori truths or assumptions rather than empirical evidence; deductive; as, *dogmatic* medicine; also, of or pert. to a school using the dogmatic method; as, a *dogmatic* physician. *Chiefly Hist.*
Syn. — Magisterial, opinionated. See DICTATORIAL.
dogmatic theology. = DOGMATICS.
— **dog-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **dog-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*
dog'ma-ti'cian (dŏg'mȧ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A dogmatist; a student of dogmatics.
dog-mat'ics (dŏg-măt'ĭks), *n.* The science which treats of religious, esp. Christian, doctrines; doctrinal theology.
dog'ma-tism (dŏg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *dogmatisme*.]
1. Positiveness in assertion in matters of opinion; statement of a view or belief as if it were an established fact rather than something to be argued for; sometimes, derogatorily, such positiveness or statement when unwarranted, presumptuous, or arrogant; also, the use of dogmatic statement as a method of exposition or presentation of thought; as, the *dogmatism* of Emerson's writings.
Where there is most doubt, there is often the most *dogmatism.* *Prescott.*
2. *Philos.* Philosophy starting with assumed or asserted principles, as contrasted with that starting from absolute skepticism; specif., the philosophy of Christian Wolff.
3. A dogmatic system or doctrine. *Rare.*

dog'ma-tist (dŏg'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* [L. *dogmatistes*, Gr. δογματιστής, fr. δογματίζει: cf. F. *dogmatiste*.] 1. One who dogmatizes; one who employs dogmatic methods of exposition; sometimes, one who is presumptuously dogmatic.
I expect but little success of all this upon the *dogmatist*; his opinioned assurance is paramount to argument. *Glanvill.*
2. One who propounds new doctrines. *Obs.*
3. A member of a dogmatic school, as of philosophy.
dog'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.*; DOG'MA-TIZED (-tīzd); DOG'MA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [L. *dogmatizare* to lay down an opinion, Gr. δογματίζειν, fr. δόγμα: cf. F. *dogmatiser*. See DOGMA.] To speak or write dogmatically, or with bold and undue confidence or arrogance. — **dog'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **dog'ma-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.*
The pride of *dogmatizing* schools. *Blackmore.*
dog'ma-tize, *v. t.* To state as a dogma or dogmatically. *R.*
dog nail. a A nail having a head to fit flush in a countersink. b A nail with a head projecting considerably on one side so that it can grip something or be easily withdrawn, as a railroad spike for fastening a flange rail to a wooden tie.
dog power. A machine operated by the weight of a dog traveling in a drum or on an endless track.
dog'-rose' (-rōz'), *n.* A common European wild rose (*Rosa canina*), with stout hooked prickles, 5-7 leaflets, and light pink single flowers. It is very frequently used as a stock on which to graft cultivated varieties of roses.

Dog-rose. (1/8)

dog salmon. a A salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) abundant in the streams of the Pacific coast from the Sacramento northward, and also found on the Asiatic side. In America it ascends the rivers in the fall, and is the least valuable species of the genus. In Japan it is the common large salmon. b The humpback salmon.

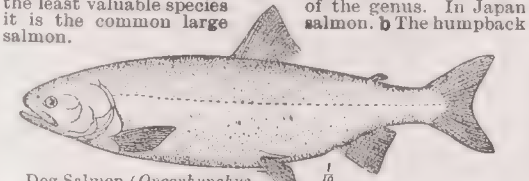
Dog Salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*). 1/10

dog seal. A young seal.
dog's'-ear' (dŏgz'-), *n.* 1. The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down like the ear of a dog. *Gray.*
2. *Naut.* The small bight made in the leech rope of a sail in reefing. *U. S.*
dog's'-ear', *v. t.* To disfigure (a book) by turning down the corners of a leaf or leaves.
dog'shore' (dŏg'shōr'), *n.* *Naut.* One of several shores used to hold a ship firmly and prevent her moving while the blocks are knocked away before launching.
dog'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a dog, or leather made of it.
dog'sleep' (-slēp'), *n.* Pretended, seeming, or easily broken sleep such as a dog takes; fitful sleep or dozing.
My sleep was never more than what is called *dogsleep*; so that I could hear myself moaning, and was often, as it seemed to me, awakened suddenly by my own voice. *De Quincey.*
dog's letter. The letter *r*, esp. when trilled; — called in Latin *littera canina.*
R is the *dog's letter*, and hurreth in the sound. *B. Jonson.*
The name *littera canina*, given to *r* as early as Lucilius, agrees excellently with the enunciation attributed to the letter. *Chas. E. Bennett.*
dog's meat. Meat fit only for dogs; sometimes, food made out of refuse and sold for dogs.
dog's mercury. A European perennial euphorbiaceous plant (*Mercurialis perennis*).
dog's'-tail', *n.*, *or* **dog's-tail grass.** a Any grass of the genus *Cynosurus*, esp. the crested dog's-tail (which see). b Yard grass (*Eleusine indica*).
Dog's Tail. *Astron.* The constellation Ursa Minor.
Dog Star. Sirius, the brightest star in Canis Major; also, sometimes, Procyon, the brightest star in Canis Minor; — so called because the heliacal rising of these stars was supposed to cause the inclemency of the Mediterranean dog days (which see).
dog's'-tooth' bond. *Arch.* Any bond in which no thorough, or through, bonds are introduced, and in which headers overlap one another from opposite sides.

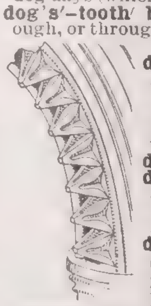
Dogtooth, *Arch.*

dog tail, *or in full,* **dog'-tail' trow'el.** Also written **dog'-tail'.** *Founding.* A molder's small trowel, usually heart-shaped, with a curved handle.

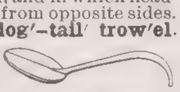
Dog-tail Trowel.

dog tent. *Mil.* A shelter tent. *Slang.*
dog tick. A tick infesting dogs and other animals. The common species in America is *Dermacentor americanus*, in England *Ixodes ricinus.*
dog'tooth (dŏg'tōōth'), *n.*, *or* (in sense 1) **dog tooth.** 1. A canine, or eye, tooth. *R.*
2. *Arch.* An ornament common in early English Gothic, usually of four leaves radiating from a raised point at the center.

dog'tooth' spar (dŏg'tōōth'). *Min.* A variety of calcite, in acute crystals, resembling the tooth of a dog. See CALCITE.
dogtooth violet. Also **dog's'-tooth' vi'o-let.** a A European bulbous liliaceous herb (*Erythronium dens-canis*) with two mottled basal leaves and a solitary nodding purple flower appearing in early spring. b Any of several related American species, esp. *E. americanum*, with yellow, and *E. albidum*, with white flowers.
☞ None of these plants has any affinity with violets.

Dogtooth Violet. (1/2)

dog tree. Any of several Old World trees and shrubs; as: a The dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). b The spindle tree. c The elder (*Sambucus nigra*). d The guelder rose. e The common alder.
dog'trot' (dŏg'trŏt'), *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.
dog'vane' (-vān'), *n.* *Naut.* A small vane of any light material, carried on the weather rail to indicate the direction of the wind.
dog violet. a A leafy-stemmed, blue-flowered violet (*Viola canina*) found throughout the northern portions of the Old World. b In the United States, any of a group of closely related species, which are perhaps only geographical races of the above.
dog'watch' (dŏg'wŏch'), *n.* *Naut.* A watch of two hours on shipboard. There are two, from 4 to 6 and from 6 to 8 P. M. respectively. They are designed to change every night the hours during which the starboard and port watches are on deck.
dog'-wea'ry, *a.* Extremely weary. *Shak.*
dog whelk. Any gastropod mollusk of the family Nassidæ, esp. *Nassa reticulata* of England; also, any of certain other gastropods, as *Purpura lapillus.* See PURPURA.
dog'whip'per (dŏg'hwĭp'ẽr), *n.* One appointed to keep dogs out of church, or boys in order. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dog'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [Cf. DOGBERRY.] 1. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Cornus*; in Great Britain, specif., the wild cornel (*C. sanguinea*); in the United States, any arborescent species, as *C. florida* (the flowering dogwood), *C. stolonifera*, etc.
2. The hard, tough wood of any of these trees.
3. Any of various trees and shrubs more or less resembling the dogwood; as: a In Great Britain, the alder buckthorn, the spindle tree, the bird cherry, the woody nightshade, or the guelder-rose. b In the United States, locally, the shadbush, the hobblebush, or the striped maple. c In Australia, the fabaceous shrub *Piptomeris scoparia*; also, species of *Myoporum* and *Geijera.* d In Tasmania, the asteraceous shrub *Bedfordia salicina.*
doi'ly (doi'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [From the name of the dealer.] 1. A kind of woolen stuff. *Obs.*
2. A small napkin, used at table with the fruit, etc.
3. A small ornamental piece of linen, lace, or the like, used as an equipment for a table.
do'ing (dōō'ĭng), *n.* Usually *pl.* Anything done; a deed; an action good or bad; hence, conduct; behavior.
doit (doit), *n.* [D. *duit*, Icel. *þveit*, prop., a piece cut off. See WHITTLE a knife.] A small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing; also, any of various small coins. Often used to express trifling value; as, I care not a *doit.*
dokh'ma (dŏk'mȧ), *n.* [Per. *dakhma.*] A circular stone wall from about 20 to 30 feet high and 200 to 270 feet in outside circumference, on which the Parsis expose their dead to the vultures. The top has three concentric sloping tiers (for men, women, and children), from which the bones are swept into the central pit. Called also *tower of silence.*
do-lab'ri-form (dō-lăb'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dolabra* mattock + *-form.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Shaped like the head of an ax or hatchet, as some leaves, and the foot of certain bivalves.
dol'drum (dŏl'drŭm), *n.* [Cf. dial. *doldrum* mental disturbance, low spirits, as *a.*, confused, stupid; perh. akin to E. *dull.*] 1. A dullard; a sluggish person. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Dullness; depression; the dumps.
3. *pl. Naut.* A part of the ocean near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light, baffling winds, which sometimes prevent all progress by sailing vessels for weeks.
to be in the doldrums, to be in a state of listlessness, ennui, or tedium.
dole (dōl), *n.* [ME. *dol* (also *doel, deol*, fr. OF. *duel*), OF. *dol* (commonly *duel*, F. *deuil*), fr. *doloir* to suffer, F. *douloir*, L. *dolere.*] 1. Grief; sorrow; lamentation. *Archaic.*
That day there was *dole* in Astolat. *Tennyson.*
2. Mourning habiliments. *Obs.*
dole, *n.* [L. *dolus*: cf. F. *dol.*] 1. Guile; deceit; fraud. *Rare.*
Since we see about us sin and *dole.* *E. W. Ellsworth.*
2. *Scots Law.* Criminal intent.
dole, *n.* [AS. *dāl* portion; same word as *dæl.* See DEAL.]
1. Division; separation. *Obs.*
2. A part; portion; share; lot; hence, a fate or destiny.
3. A distribution; a dealing out, esp. of gifts of charity.
4. That which is distributed; esp., a gift of charity; alms; a limited portion.
Heaven has in store a precious *dole.* *Keble.*
5. *Mining.* A portion of ore. *Dial. Eng.*

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dog grate. A fire grate supported on dogs or andirons.
dog'grel, dog'grel-ism, etc. Vars. of DOGGEREL, etc.
dog'gy (dŏg'ĭ), *a.* a Doglike; doggish. b Fond of or familiar with dogs. *Colloq.*
dogh. † DOUGH.
dog head. 1. An independent chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
2. The hammer of a gunlock.
dog'-head' ham'mer. A sawmaker's hammer having a prismoidal head with the handle at the narrow end. [*Obs.*
dog'-heart'ed, *a.* Unfeeling.
dog hip, dog hep. The fruit of the dog-rose. *Dial. Eng.*
dog hobble. The dog laurel, alluding to its tough interlacing branches. *Southern U. S.*
dog'hole', *n.* A place fit only for dogs; a vile habitation.
dog'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
dogh'ter. † DAUGHTER.
dog'-leaved', *a.* Dog's-eared. *R*
dog leech. *Obs.* a A quack. b One who treats dogs' diseases.
dog'less, *a.* See -LESS. [*U. S.*
dog lily. The yellow pond lily.
dog'ly, *a.* Like a dog. *Rare.*
dog-mat'ic (dŏg-măt'ĭk), *n.* 1. = DOGMATIST.
2. See DOGMATICS. [ics. *Obs.*
dog-mat'i-cals, *n. pl.* Dogmat-
dog'ma-to-ry, *a.* Dogmatic. *Obs.*
dog mint. The field basil.
dog'mouth', *n.* = DOG'S-MOUTH.
dog nettle. a The hemp nettle. b The purple dead nettle.
dog parsley. a The fool's parsley. b The wild chervil.
dog plate. = CATCH PLATE, 2.
dog plum. The white-flowered clintonia (*Clintonia umbellulata*) or its black berry. *U. S.*
dog poison. = DOG PARSLEY a.
dog reed. The common reed.
Dog'rib', *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Athapascan stock dwelling between the Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes in Canada.
dog rowan tree. Guelder rose.
dog's age. A long time. *Colloq.*
dogs'-and-cats', *n.* The rabbit-foot clover. [fruit. *Obs.*
dog's apple. The caper or its
dog's'-bane', *n.* Dogbane.
dog's bent. = DOG BENT.
dog's camomile. Dog camomile.
dog's'-caul', *n.* Dog's mercury. *Obs.*
dog's'-chop', *n.* A South African fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum caninum*).
dog's'-cods', *n.* Dogstones. *Obs.*
dog screw. *Horol.* A screw with an eccentric head, or with one side of its head removed, for attaching a watch in a case. [*Obs.*
dog's'-cul'lions, *n.* Dogstones.
dog's dandelion. Fall dandelion.
dog's'-din'ner, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Hudsonia.*
dog's fennel. = DOG FENNEL.
dog's'-fin'ger, *n.* The foxglove.
dog's grass. = DOG GRASS.
dog's'-guts', *n.* The bummalo.
dog shark. = DOGFISH, 1.
dog'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
dog's'-mouth', *n.* Snapdragon.
dog snapper. A snapper (*Lutianus jocu*), common in the West Indies and on the Florida coast.
dog's'-nose', *n.* A mixed drink of beer or ale and gin or rum.
dog's parsley. = DOG PARSLEY.
dog spike. A dog-nail railroad spike. [SON.
dog's'-poi'son, *n.* = DOG POI-
dog's'-rib', *n.* = RIBWORT.
dog standard, dog stander. European ragwort. *Dial. Eng.*
dog's tansy. Silverweed. *Scot.*
dog'stone', *n.* a A stone roughly shaped for a millstone. b *pl.* Any of several British species of *Orchis.* *R.* [tongue.
dog's'-tongue', *n.* Hound's-
dog's'-tooth' grass. a Wheat grass or dog grass. b Bermuda grass. [TOOTH VIOLET.
dog's'-tooth' vi'o-let. = DOG-
dog'-stop'per, *n.* *Naut.* An extra cable stopper to relieve the strain on a deck stopper.
dog'-tail' trow'el. = DOG TAIL.
dog tansy. The silverweed.
dog thorn. Dog-rose. [cramp.
dog'tie' (dŏg'tī'), *n.* *Arch.* A
dog'-toes', *n.* The common everlasting, or cudweed.
dog tongs. A kind of tongs formerly used to pull dogs from under pews, etc., in churches.
dog'tooth', *v. t.* *Arch.* To decorate with dogteeth.
dog'tooth' star grass. An Australian forage grass (*Chloris divaricata*).
dog town. A community of prairie dogs. *Western U. S.*
dog'trick', *n.* A currish trick.
dog warp. A rope with a strong hook on the end, used in moving logs. *Northern U. S.*
dog wheat. = DOG GRASS.
dog wheel. a A wheel turned by dog power. b A ratchet wheel.
dogwood poison. = POISON BUSH.
dog wrench. A wrench with a handle bent like a winch handle.
do'gy (dō'jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A motherless calf, on the cattle ranges. *Western U. S.*
do-hem'ic (dō-hĕm'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
doht. Obs. pret. of DOW, to avail.
dohter, *n.*; *pl.* DOHTREN. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DAUGHTER.
dohti, dohty. † DOUGHTY.
doile. † DOLE, grief.
doiled, doil'd, doilt (doild; doilt), *p. a.* Stupid; confused; dazed. *Scot.* — **doiled'ness,** *n.* *Scot.*
do'ing (dōō'ĭng), *p. a.* That does; actively engaged. *Rare.*
dois. † DOTH, form of DO.
doist. † DOST, form of DO.
doit'ed (doit'ĕd; -ĭt), *p. a.* Turned to dotage; stupid; confused. *Scot.* [DOIT.
doit'kin, *n.* [Cf. DODKIN.] =
doke. † DUCK, DUKE.
doket. † DUCAT.
do-ket'ic (dō-kĕt'ĭk; -kē'tĭk), **Do-ke'tism** (dō-kē'tĭz'm), etc. Vars. of DOCETIC, etc.
dok'i-mas'tic (dŏk'ĭ-măs'tĭk), **dok'i-ma-sy** (-mȧ-sĭ), etc. Vars. of DOCIMASTIC, DOCIMASY, etc.
Dok'ma-rok, *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, third figure. [siren.
do'ko (dō'kō), *n.* The lepido-
dol. † DOLE.
dol. Doll. *Ref. Sp.*
dol. *Abbr.* Dolce (*Music*); dollar, or dollars.
do'la (dō'lȧ), *n.* Also **do'li-a.** [Russ. *dolya.*] See WEIGHT.
do-la'bra (dō-lā'brȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). Also, formerly, **dolabre.** [L. *dolabra*, fr. *dolare* to hew.] An ancient instrument used in chopping and digging.
dol'a-brate (dŏl'ȧ-brāt; dō-lā'brāt), *a.* Dolabriform.
dol'can (dŏl'kăn), *n.* *Music.* The dulciana.
dol'ce (dōl'chā), *n.* [It., soft.] *Music.* A soft flute stop, usually the softest in the organ.
dol'ce, *a.*, **dol'ce-men'te** (-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *dulcis* sweet, soft.] *Music.* Soft; sweet; with soft smooth execution.
‖ **dol'ce far nien'te** (dōl'chā fär nyĕn'tā). [It.] Sweet doing nothing; delightful idleness.
dol'ci-an, dul'ci-an, *n.* *Music.* A small bassoon used in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also **dol-cia'no** (dōl-chä'nō).
Dol'ci-nist, Dol'ci-nite. Vars. of DULCINIST, DULCINITE.
dold (dōld), *a.* [Cf. DOLT, DULL.] Stupid; senile; inert. *Obs.*

dole (dōl), *v. t.*; DOLED (dōld); DOL'ING (dōl'ĭng). **1**. To distribute or give in charity. *Archaic.*
2. To deal out in small portions; to distribute, as a dole; to deal out scantily or grudgingly.

The supercilious condescension with which even his reputed friends *doled* out their praises to him. *De Quincey.*

dole'ful (dōl'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of dole, or grief; expressing or exciting sorrow; sorrowful; sad; dismal; gloomy.

With screwed face and *doleful* whine. *South.*

Syn. — Dolorous, dreary, dismal, melancholy, gloomy. — DOLEFUL, LUGUBRIOUS, RUEFUL, in modern usage, have all weakened from their original meaning, and are often used with a half-humorous connotation. DOLEFUL and LUGUBRIOUS are frequently applied to that which is exaggeratedly dismal or dreary; as, a *doleful* and lackadaisical air; a *doleful* ditty; "They have been crucifying *Othello* into an opera. . . . The music good, but *lugubrious*" (*Byron*); "Dark funereal barges like my own had flitted by, and the gondoliers had warned each other at every turning with hoarse, *lugubrious* cries" (*W. D. Howells*). RUEFUL frequently implies somewhat quizzical self-pity or regret; as, "The woe-begone heroes . . . eyed each other with *rueful* countenances" (*Irving*).
— **dole'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dole'ful-ness**, *n.*

do'lent (dō'lĕnt), *a.* [L. *dolens*, p. pr. of *dolere*: cf. F. *dolent.* See DOLE sorrow.] Sorrowful; sorrowing; doleful; lamenting. — **do'lent-ly**, *adv.*

dol'er-ite (dŏl'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. δολερός deceptive, because easily confounded with diorite.] *Petrog.* **a** A dark, crystalline, igneous rock composed chiefly of pyroxene with labradorite. **b** Coarse-grained basalt. **c** Diabase. **d** Any dark, igneous rock composed chiefly of undetermined ferromagnesian silicates with some feldspar. — **dol'er-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

dole'some (dōl'sŭm), *a.* Doleful; dismal; gloomy; sorrowful. — **dole'some-ly**, *adv.* — **dole'some-ness**, *n.*

dol'i-cho- (dŏl'ĭ-kō-). A combining form from Greek δολιχός, *long.*

dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic (-sē-făl'ĭk), **dol'i-cho-ceph'al-ous** (-sĕf'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*dolicho-* + *cephalic.*] *Craniol.* Longheaded; having a cephalic index of 77.6 or less. See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **dol'i-cho-ceph'al** (-sĕf'ăl), *a.* & *n.*

dol'i-cho-ceph'al-ism (-ĭz'm), **dol'i-cho-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being dolichocephalic.

Do-lich'o-lus (dō-lĭk'ō-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *Dolichos.*] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical fabaceous plants frequently known as *Rhynchosia.* They are erect or twining herbs or undershrubs, with trifoliolate stipulate leaves, and racemose, sometimes showy, yellow flowers.

Dol'i-chos (dŏl'ĭ-kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δόλιχος a sort of kidney bean.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical fabaceous vines distinguished from *Phaseolus* by the bent but uncoiled keel of the corolla and by the bearded style. *D. lablab* is the hyacinth bean, and *D. sesquipedalis* is the asparagus bean. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Dol'i-cho-sau'ri (-kō-sô'rī), **Dol'i-cho-sau'ri-a** (-sô'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *dolicho-* + Gr. σαῦρος lizard.] *Paleon.* A group of small, slender, long-necked, extinct reptiles with short but well-developed limbs. They were related to, but less adapted for aquatic life than, the Pythonomorpha. **Dol'i-cho-sau'rus** (-rŭs), from the Cretaceous of England, is the typical genus.

Do-li'o-lum (dō-lī'ō-lŭm), *n.* [L. *doliolum* a small cask.] *Zoöl.* A genus of free-swimming oceanic tunicates, developing with alternation of generations and having a cask-shaped transparent body surrounded by complete muscular rings. It is the type of a small family, **Dol'i-ol'i-dæ** (dŏl'ĭ-ŏl'ĭ-dē), which is coextensive with the suborder Cyclomyaria.

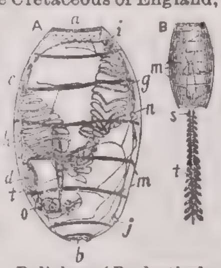

Doliolum (*D. denticulatum*). *A* Solitary or Sexual individual; *a* Mouth; *b* Cloacal opening; *c* Endostyle; *d* Stomach; *g* Stigmata; *h* Heart; *i* Dorsal tubercle; *m* Muscular band; *n* Ganglion; *o* Ovary; *t* Testis. *B* Individual of the first asexual generation; *s* Dorsal process; *t* Lateral and Median buds on the stolon; *m* Muscular bands.

do'-lit'tle (do͞o'lĭt'l), *n.* One who performs little; a lazy, good-for-nothing person. *Colloq.*

Great talkers are commonly *do-littles.* *Bp. Richardson.*

do'li-um (dō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., large jar.] **1**. *pl.* DOLIA (-ȧ). *Class. Archæol.* An earthenware cask or jar, sometimes large enough to hold a man, anciently used by the Italians for storing wine, grain, corn, etc., and occasionally as a coffin. It was made in separate parts secured by leaden cramps and hoops. Cf. PITHOS.
2. [*cap.*] A genus of large tænioglossate gastropod mollusks. They have a swollen spirally furrowed shell with large aperture and short spine, and no operculum. They are called tun shells (see also PARTRIDGE SHELL). The genus is the type of a family, **Do-li'i-dæ** (dō-lī'ĭ-dē), including also the genus *Pirula.*

doll (dŏl), *n.* [A contraction or familiar form of *Dorothy.*] **1**. A mistress; sweetheart. *Obs.*
2. A child's puppet; a toy baby for a child.
3. A pretty but empty-headed woman.
4. *Weaving.* = BLOCKHEAD BOARD.

Hopi Clay Doll.

dol'lar (dŏl'ẽr), *n.* [LG. or OD. *daler*, D. *daalder*, fr. G. *thaler*, an abbreviation of *Joachimsthaler*, i. e., a piece of money first coined, about the year 1518, in the valley (G. *thal*) of St. *Joachim*, in Bohemia. See DALE.] **1**. Orig., the German thaler; hence, any of the various large silver coins resembling it described in defs. 2–8 below.
2. The Spanish peso, or piece of eight (= 8 reals), called *peso duro*, or in English *hard dollar*, which formerly circulated widely, esp. in the Americas; also, the modern Spanish peso, or 5-peseta piece (nominally worth $.965. See PESETA).
3. A United States coin, which since 1837 has been made of 412.5 grains (26.730 grams) of silver .900 fine. Except for the design it is nearly identical with the old Spanish dollar. It was first issued in 1794. Prior to 1873 it was the monetary unit, and since then has been maintained by the government on a parity with the gold dollar. Its intrinsic value in silver at 60 cents an ounce, or at a ratio to gold of 34.45 : 1, is 46.4 cents. It is legal tender for any amount.
4. A United States coin similar to the above but weighing 420 grains, issued for use in Oriental trade and called specif. *trade dollar.* It has not been coined since 1887.
5. The Mexican peso, containing 417.74 grains (27.073 grams) of silver .9027 fine, a direct descendant of the old Spanish dollar. Since 1904 its legal value in Mexico has been fixed at 0.75 gram of pure gold (49.8 cents U. S.). It has a wide circulation. Also, the peso of several other countries, as Chile or Salvador. See PESO.
6. A coin containing 416 grains of silver .900 fine, issued by authority of the British government for use in the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, etc.; — called specif. *British dollar.* Its legal value is the same as the Mexican dollar.
7. A coin of the same weight and fineness (nominally) as the Mexican dollar, issued by some of the Chinese provinces.
8. An Austrian silver coin bearing the image of Maria Theresa and the date 1780, issued for trade purposes from the year 1780; — called specif. *Levant dollar*, *Maria Theresa dollar.* Also, its equivalent, the talari of Abyssinia. See COIN.
9. A coin composed of 25.8 grains (1.6718 grams) of gold, .900 fine, coined by the United States during the period 1849–90. Also, the intrinsic value in gold of this coin, which is the monetary unit of the United States (since 1873) and of Canada, Colombia, Liberia, and Panama. The coins themselves now command a considerable premium owing to their scarcity.
10. The gold monetary unit of Newfoundland, equivalent to about $1.014 U. S. A two-dollar piece is coined.
11. The value of a dollar; a money of account equal in value to the dollar; one hundred cents. Symbol, $, usually placed before the sum. See PILLAR DOLLAR. Abbr., *dol.*

Dollar Bird (*Eurystomus australis*).

dollar bird. An Australian roller (*Eurystomus australis*); — so called from the light-colored circular patch on the wings, showing when the wings are spread.

dol'lar-fish', *n.* **a** A small marine fish (*Poronotus triacanthus*) with a narrow, laterally compressed body, common in summer and early fall on the Atlantic coast of the northern and middle United States; — called also *butterfish*, *harvest fish*, and *pumpkin seed.* **b** The lookdown (*Selene vomer*).

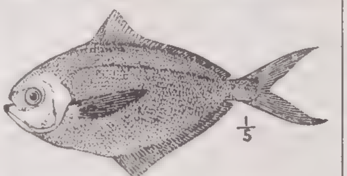

Dollarfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*).

doll'ish (dŏl'ĭsh), *a.* Doll-like; pretty but rather empty-headed. — **doll'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **doll'ish-ness**, *n.*

dol'lop (dŏl'ŭp), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] **1**. A tuft or clump; a patch; as, a *dollop* of grass. *Obs.*
2. A lump; a large piece or quantity. *Colloq.*

doll'y (dŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DOLLIES (-ĭz). [See DOLL.] **1**. **a** A sweetheart; mistress. *Obs. Slang.* **b** A slattern, drab, or worthless woman. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*
2. A child's name for a doll.
3. In mechanical senses: **a** *Mining.* A contrivance, turning on a vertical axis by a handle or winch, giving a circular motion to the ore to be washed; a stirrer. **b** *Mach.* A kind of tool with a cupped head for holding against the made head of a rivet while the other end is being headed; also, any of various smithing tools used in round swaging, as in shaping a welded joint. **c** In pile driving, a block put between the head of the pile and the ram of the driver. **d** A device consisting of a small platform and a single wide roller, used as a truck for moving heavy beams, logs, columns, etc., or, when inverted, as a stationary roller; also, an upright flanged roller at a bend in a logging skidway to guide the cable. **e** A compact, narrow-gauge locomotive used for moving construction trains, switching, etc. **f** A polishing brush, or a mop on a spindle rotating at high speed for burnishing, used esp. in electroplating. **g** *Mining.* (1) A large mortar and pestle for crushing ore. *Australia.* (2) A primitive stamp set on a spring pole, used esp. by prospectors. **h** A wooden instrument used to beat or stir clothes in the process of washing. It is used in, or sometimes fitted into, a tub called a *dolly tub.* *Eng.*

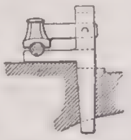
Dolly, 3 **b**, for Round Swaging.

doll'y (dŏl'ĭ), *v. t.*; DOLL'IED (-ĭd); DOLL'Y-ING. To treat in or with a dolly; as, to *dolly* ore; to *dolly* clothes; also, of auriferous ore, to yield (a specified amount of gold) by the dollying process; as, this ore *dollies* 15 ounces to the ton.

Dolly, 3 h.

dolly shop. A shop where rags, old junk, etc., are bought and sold, often, in fact, an unlicensed pawnshop, formerly distinguished by the sign of a black doll. *Eng.*

dolly tub. **1**. A tub in which clothes are washed or stirred with a dolly.
2. *Mining.* A keeve in which ore is dollied, or stirred and washed, as with quicksilver for gold amalgamation.

Doll'y Var'den (vär'dĕn). **1**. In Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," a beautiful, lively, and coquettish girl who wore a cherry-colored mantle and cherry-colored ribbons.
2. A style of dress made with a pointed bodice and a skirt of bright-colored flowered material draped over a skirt of plain color.
3. A large hat for women, having one side bent down and trimmed with many flowers.

Dolly Varden trout, a species of char (*Salvelinus malma*) of the streams of the northern Pacific States, British Columbia, Alaska, and Kamchatka, attaining a length of two to three feet and a weight of five to twelve pounds. It is olivaceous in color with round red or orange spots. Though not markedly migratory in habits, it often descends into salt water.

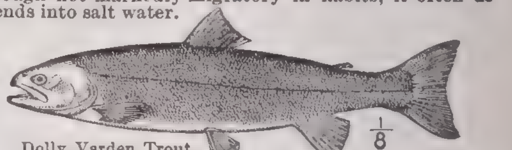

Dolly Varden Trout (*Salvelinus malma*).

dol'man (dŏl'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (mănz). [Turk. *dōlāmān*: cf. F. *doliman*, also F. *dolman* a hussar's jacket.] **1**. A long robe or outer garment, with sleeves, worn by Turks.
2. A woman's cloak with capelike pieces instead of sleeves.
3. The uniform jacket of many European hussar regiments, worn like a cloak, fastened with a cord or chain, and with sleeves hanging loose.

dol'men (dŏl'mĕn), *n.* [F. *dolmen*, of Celtic origin; perh. fr. Armor. *taol*, *tol*, table + *mean*, *maen*, *men*, stone.] *Archæol.* A monument consisting of several megaliths arranged so as to form a chamber, usually regarded as a tomb. — **dol-men'ic** (dŏl-mĕn'ĭk), *a.*

A Dolmen in Brittany.

Cromlech and *dolmen* are practically synonymous terms, indicating any group of uprights supporting a flat capstone or table, this table being the original roof of the sepulchral chamber. These terms, however, are not always used with strict accuracy, and cromlech especially is often applied to groups of uprights which, having no capstone, should properly be regarded as groups of monoliths or menhirs, such as are seen in India, Algeria, Brittany, and other regions. *A. H. Keane.*

dol'o-mite (dŏl'ō-mīt), *n.* [After the French geologist *Dolomieu.*] **1**. *Min.* A carbonate of calcium and magnesium in varying proportions, $(Ca,Mg)CO_3$, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, and in extensive beds as a compact limestone, often crystalline granular, either white or clouded; bitter spar. It includes much of the common white marble. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 2.8–2.9. — **dol'o-mit'ic** (-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*
2. *pl.* [*cap.*] Peaks or mountains of dolomite, esp. those of the southern Tirol.

dol'o-mi-tize (-mĭ-tīz), *v. t.* To convert into dolomite. — **dol'o-mit'i-za'tion** (-mĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

do'lor, do'lour (dō'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *dolor*, *dolur*, *dolour*, F. *douleur*, L. *dolor*, fr. *dolere.* See DOLE grief.] **1**. Physical pain; painful disease. *Obs.*
2. Grief; distress; anguish. *Poetic.*

Of death and *dolor* telling sad tidings. *Spenser.*

3. A cause of grief; a sorrowful thing. *Obs.*
4. Lamentation; mourning. *Obs.*

Dolors, *or* **Dolours, of Mary**, *R. C. Ch.*, the sorrows of the Virgin Mary, or seven sorrowful, or anxious, occasions in her life, which have been a favorite subject of contemplation. They are at the prophecy of Simeon (*Luke* ii. 35), in the flight to Egypt (*Matt.* ii. 14), at the three days' loss of her son (*Luke* ii. 43-48), at the carrying of the cross (*John* xix. 17), at the crucifixion (*John* xix. 25), at the descent from the cross, and at the entombment. They are commemorated in the greater *Feast of the Dolors* instituted in 1423 and held since 1725 on the Friday after Passion Sunday, and since 1814 also in the lesser, held on the third Sunday of September.

dol'or-if'ic (dŏl'ŏr-ĭf'ĭk), **dol'or-if'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *dolorificus*; L. *dolor* pain + *facere* to make.] Causing pain or grief. *Rare.* *Arbuthnot.*

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dole, *v. t.* [F. *doler*, L. *dolare* to hew, shape.] *Glove Making.* To thin (leather or skins).
dole, dool, *n.* [Cf. Fries. *dōl*, *dōle*, landmark, D. *doel* aim, target.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. A landmark; a boundary, as a post or unplowed strip in a field.
2. A goal in certain games.
dole, *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. OF. *doloir*, F. *douloir.* See DOLE grief.] To mourn; grieve; sorrow. *Obs.*
dol'e-ance, *n.* [F. *doléance.*] Sorrow; grieving; complaint; complaining. *Obs.*
dole beer. Beer bestowed as alms. *Obs.*
dole bread. Bread bestowed as alms. *Obs.*
dole'fish', *n.* 1. Each fisherman's dole of a catch.
2. The cod; — so called because the dole is usually paid to fishermen in this kind of fish.
dole'ful, *a.* Full of dole, or deceit; crafty. *Rare.* — **dole'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
dole meadow, dole moor, a meadow or moor in which several persons have a common right or share. *Eng.*
do-len'ic (dō-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
‖ **do-len'te** (dō-lĕn'tā), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Plaintive or plaintively. See DOLOROSO.
‖ **do'len-tis'si-mo** (dō'lĕn-tĭs'ĭ-mō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Most or very mournful or mournfully.
doler. † DOLLAR.
dol'er-oph'a-nite (dŏl'ẽr-ŏf'ȧ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. δολερός deceptive + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* A basic sulphate of copper of volcanic origin, occurring in small brown monoclinic crystals.
do'less (do͞o'lĕs), *a.* [*do* + *-less.*] Do-nothing; inefficient; useless. *Scot. & Dial. U. S.*
dolf (douf). Obs. or Scot. var. of DOWF.
dol'fin. Dolphin. *Ref. Sp.*
do'li-a. Var. of DOLA. See WEIGHT.
‖ **do'li ca'pax** (dō'lī kā'păks), *pl.* DOLI CAPACES (kăp'ȧ-sēz). [L.] *Law.* Capable of guilt or wrong intent; — used of one old enough, or of sufficient intelligence (see AGE, *n.*, 3), and sane enough to distinguish between right and wrong, and therefore legally responsible for his acts of a criminal nature.
dol'i-cho-ceph'a-li (dŏl'ĭ-kō-sĕf'ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Dolichocephalic persons.
dol'i-cho-fa'cial, *a.* [*dolicho-* + *facial.*] *Anthropom.* Having a long narrow face.
Dol'i-cho-glos'sus (-glŏs'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *dolicho-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Enteropneusta. See BALANOGLOSSUS, ENTEROPNEUSTA.
dol'i-cho-hi-er'ic (-hī-ĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*dolicho-* + Gr. ἱερός sacred.] *Anat.* Having a narrow sacrum.
dol'i-cho-pel'lic (-pĕl'ĭk), *a.* [*dolicho-* + Gr. πέλλα a wooden bowl (but taken to mean, pelvis).] See PELVIC INDEX.
dol'i-chos (dŏl'ĭ-kŏs), *n.* [Gr. δόλιχος the long course.] See MEASURE.
Dol'i-cho-so'ma (-kō-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dolicho-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] *Paleon.* A genus of slender limbless extinct amphibia of the group Aïstopoda from the Carboniferous and Permian of Europe.
dol'i-cho-sty'lous (-stī'lŭs), *a.* [*dolicho-* + *style.*] *Bot.* Long-styled; — applied to the form having the long style in dimorphic or trimorphic flowers.
dol'i-chu'rus (-kū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δολιχουρος; δολιχός long + οὐρά tail.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A dactylic hexameter with an actual or apparent redundant syllable in the last foot. — **dol'i-chu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*
‖ **do'li in'ca-pax** (dō'lī ĭn'kȧ-păks), *pl.* INCAPACES (ĭn-kăp'ȧ-sēz). [L.] *Law.* Incapable of guilt; — opposite of *doli capax.*
doliman. † DOLMAN.
do-li'na (dō-lē'nȧ), *n.* [Slavic, valley.] *Geol.* = SINK.
do'li-o-form' (dō'lĭ-ō-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *dolium* large jar + *-form.*] *Biol.* Barrel-shaped.
do'lite (dō'līt), *n.* *Paleon.* A fossil shell of the genus *Dolium* or an allied genus.
doll. *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Dung, esp. of pigeons.
2. A cake of sawdust mixed with dung and used for fuel.
3. A large lump.
dol'lar-dee' (dŏl'ẽr-dē'), *n.* The bluegill.
dol'lar-leaf', *n.* The large false wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*).
doll' chees'es (chēz'ĕz; -ĭz; 151). The dwarf mallow.
doll'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
dol'lee wood (dŏl'ē). [Cf. DALI.] The wood of the tropical American tree *Myristica surinamensis.*
doll'fish', *n.* A bright-colored coral fish (*Chætodon humeralis*) of the Pacific Ocean.
doll'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
doll'man. Var. of DOLMAN.
dol'lor. † DOLLAR; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOLOR.
doll'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
dol'ly, *n.* [Hind. *dālī*, prop., a tray.] A present or offering, as of fruit, flowers, or confections, often placed upon a tray. *India.*
dol'ly, *a.* Like a doll; dollish. — **dol'li-ness**, *n.*
dolly. † DOWIE.
dollymant. † DOLMAN.
Dol'o-me'des (dŏl'ō-mē'dēz), *n.* [Gr. δολομήδης wily.] *Zoöl.* See LYCOSIDÆ.
dol'o-mize, *v. t.* = DOLOMITIZE. — **dol'o-mi-za'tion** (dŏl'ō-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
Do-lo'res (dō-lō'rĕs), *n.* [From *Dolores* River, Colorado.] *Geol.* A Triassic formation in Colorado and surrounding States.
dol'or-if'er-ous (dŏl'ŏr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dolor* pain + *-ferous.*] Producing pain.

dol'or-ous (dŏl'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dolorosus*: cf. F. *douloureux*. See DOLOR.] **1**. Occasioning pain or grief; grievous.
2. Full of grief; sad; sorrowful; doleful. "The *dolorous* day." *Tennyson.* "*Dolorous* sympathy." *Thackeray.* — **dol'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dol'or-ous-ness**, *n.*
do-lose' (dō-lōs'), *a.* [L. *dolosus*.] Characterized by dole, or dolus, or evil intent; dolous.
do'lous (dō'lŭs), *a.* *Law.* Marked by dolus; dolose.
dol'phin (dŏl'fĭn), *n.* [F. *dauphin* dolphin, dauphin, earlier spelt also *dofin*; cf. OF. *dalphinal* of the dauphin; fr. L. *delphinus* dolphin, Gr. δελφίς a dolphin (in senses 1, 3, & 7). Cf. DAUPHIN, DELPHINE.] **1**. Any of various small-toothed cetaceans of the genus *Delphinus* and allied genera, having the snout produced into a more or less distinct beak; in a wider sense, any cetacean of the family Delphinidæ. The common dolphin (*D. delphis*) usually becomes about seven feet long. It is abundant in the Mediterranean and many parts of the Atlantic, but less numerous on the American coast, where the bottle-nosed dolphin (*Tursiops tursio*), commonly called *porpoise* (see PORPOISE), is the best-known species. The common dolphin is also usually called *porpoise* by sailors. Dolphins feed on fish and swim in large schools, often leaping entirely out of the water when at play. When not disturbed they are fond of following and playing about vessels.

1/45
Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*).

2. Either of two active pelagic acanthopterygian fishes, constituting the genus *Coryphæna* and family Coryphænidæ. They are widely distributed in tropical and temperate seas. The common dolphin (*C. hippurus*) becomes about six feet long, and is noted for the brilliant and changing colors assumed when it is taken out of the water and dying. It is esteemed as food.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = DELPHINUS.
4. *Ordnance.* In old guns, one of the handles above the trunnions by which the gun was lifted.
5. *Naut.* **a** A kind of wreath or strap of plaited cordage around a mast to aid in supporting the yard. *Obs. or R.* **b** A mooring spar or buoy furnished with a ring to which vessels may fasten their cables. **c** A mooring post or posts on a wharf or beach. **d** A permanent fender around a heavy boat just below the gunwale.
6. *Gr. Antiq.* A mass of iron or lead hung from the yardarm, to be dropped on the deck of an enemy's vessel.
7. Short for **dolphin fly**, a black aphid (*Aphis fabæ*) destructive to the bean plant.
dolphin striker. *Naut.* A vertical spar under the end of the bowsprit, to extend and support the martingale, or a stay supporting the jib boom; — called also *martingale*.
dolt (dōlt), *n.* [Cf. ME. *dold*, *dult*, p. p. of *dullen* to dull. See DULL.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull; an ignoramus; a dunce; a dullard.
dolt'ish, *a.* Doltlike; stupid; blockish; foolish; as, a *doltish* clown. — **dolt'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **dolt'ish-ness**, *n.*
‖ **do'lus** (dō'lŭs), *n.* [L., deceit.] *Roman & Civil Law.* Lit., deceit; — divided in Roman Law into **do'lus bo'nus**, or permissible deceit, as in the usual praising of wares by a dealer, and **do'lus ma'lus**, or unlawful deceit, or fraud. Hence, evil intent, embracing both malice and fraud, or an act done in pursuance of such intent. Cf. CULPA.

Dolus . . . in the law of contract . . . covers every act or default against good conscience. The definitions in the Digest are neither very precise nor very accurate. *W. A. Hunter.*

dom-. A prefix used in the quantitative system of rock classification. See PETROGRAPHY.
-dom (-dŭm). [AS. *-dōm*; from same root as *doom*, meaning *authority* and *judgment*. See DOOM.] A suffix forming nouns with the meaning: **a** *Dignity, office, dominion, realm*, or *jurisdiction* (of); as in, "Thine is the king*dom*;" England was divided into earl*doms*; throughout Christen*dom*. Sometimes with special reference to geographical area; as, Anglo-Saxon*dom*, Yankee*dom*. **b** *State, condition*, or *fact of being*, esp. with adjectives; as, free*dom*, state of being free, wis*dom*, martyr*dom*. **c** In a secondary sense, *a collective total of those having the given office, character, or state*; as, official*dom*, all duke*dom* was present.
☞ The reference "See -DOM" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-dom*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.
dom (dŏm), *n.* [Pg. See DON.] **1**. A title anciently given to the Pope, and later to other church dignitaries and to some monastic orders, as the Benedictines. See DON, DAN.
2. In Portugal and Brazil, the title given to certain members of the higher classes.
do-main' (dō-mān'), *n.* [F. *domaine*, OF. *demaine*, L. *dominicus* of a lord or master, fr. *dominus* master, owner. See DAME; cf. DEMESNE.] **1**. Possession, or right of possession. = DEMESNE. *Rare*, except in *eminent domain* (which see).
2. An estate held in possession; landed property which one has in his own right; landed estate; lands; demesne, specif. that about the mansion house of a lord.
3. The territory over which dominion or authority is exerted; the possessions of a sovereign or commonwealth, or the like; hence, fig., sphere of action, thought, influence, or the like; province; scope.

The *domain* of authentic history. *E. Everett.*

4. *Math.* Any region, extent, or aggregate, geometrical or arithmetical, of points, values, or other elements, to which a variable is confined and anywhere within which it may be. — **domain of rationality**, *Math.*, a corpus; — a translation of Kronecker's term *Rationalitätsbereich*.
do'mal (dō'măl), *a.* [L. *domus* house.] **1**. *Astrol.* Pertaining to a house. *Addison.*
2. Pertaining to houses; domestic; as *domal* architecture.
do-ma'ni-al (dō-mā'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *domanial*.] Of or pertaining to domain or a particular domain, esp. the domain, or demesne, of a manor.
dome (dōm), *n.* [L. *domus* a house; akin to Gr. δόμος house, δέμειν to build, E. *timber*. See TIMBER.] **1**. A building; a house; an edifice; a mansion; — used chiefly in poetry or with an implication of stateliness. *Pope.*
2. [F. *dôme*, fr. It. *duomo*, L. *domus* house, *domus Dei* or *Domini*, house of God.] A cathedral church. *Obs.*
3. *Arch.* [F. *dôme*, through Pr. *doma*, fr. L. *doma* a roof, house, dwelling, fr. Gr. δῶμα, akin to δέμειν to build.] A cupola, esp. one on a large scale. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*
4. Any erection or natural formation resembling the dome or cupola of a building; as: **a** The upper part of a furnace. **b** The vertical steam chamber on the top of a boiler. **c** The revolving roof, usually hemispherical, but sometimes conical or cylindrical, for housing a telescope; a cupola. **d** The roof of a vaulted cavern, etc.
5. The back inside cap or case of a jointed-case watch.
6. *Cryst.* A form composed of planes parallel to a lateral axis which meet above in a horizontal edge, like the roof of a house. If the planes are parallel to the longer lateral axis, it is called a *macrodome*; if parallel to the shorter, it is a *brachydome*; if parallel to the inclined (clino) axis in a monoclinic crystal, it is called a *clinodome*; if parallel to the ortho axis, an *orthodome*.
dome, *v. t.*; DOMED (dōmd); DOM'ING (dōm'ĭng). To cover with or as if with a dome; to shape like a dome.
dome, *v. i.* To swell upward or outward like a dome.
domes'day' (dōmz'dā'; dōōmz'dā'), *n.* **1**. A day of judgment. A var. of DOOMSDAY, now chiefly used in **Domesday Book**, the ancient record of the Grand, or Great, Inquest or Survey of the lands of England, made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086. It consists of two volumes: a quarto, sometimes called the **Little Domesday**, dealing only with Exon, Norfolk, and Suffolk; and a large folio, the first to be published, sometimes called the **Great Domesday**, dealing with the rest of England. The Domesday Book gives a censuslike description of the realm, with the names of the proprietors, the nature, extent, value, liabilities, etc., of their properties.
2. [*cap.*] The Domesday Book; also, any of various other records of similar authenticity (as the **Domesday of St. Paul's**, the record of a survey of the estates of that chapter made in 1181), or of various abstracts based upon the Domesday Book, as the **Exon Domesday**, the **Exchequer Domesday**, etc.
do-mes'tic (dō-mĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *domesticus*, fr. *domus* house: cf. F. *domestique*. See 1st DOME.] **1**. In the position of a member of a household; at home; intimate. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to one's house or home, or one's household or family; relating to home life; as, *domestic* concerns, life, duties, cares, happiness, worship, servants.

His *domestic* feelings were unusually strong. *Macaulay.*

3. Of or pertaining to, or made in, a nation considered as a family or home, or one's own country; internal; intestine; native; not foreign; as, *domestic* trade, dissensions, manufactures, wines, etc. Cf. FOREIGN.
4. Remaining much at home; devoted to home duties or pleasures; as, a *domestic* man or woman.
5. Living in or near the habitations of man; domesticated; tame, as distinguished from wild; living by habit or special training in association with man, and not feræ naturæ (which see); as, *domestic* animals.
domestic animal, any of various animals, as the horse, ox, or sheep, which have been reduced from a wild state by man so as to live and breed in a tame condition. See FERÆ NATURÆ.
do-mes'tic, *n.* **1**. A member of a household; inmate. *Obs.*
2. One who lives in the family of another as a hired household assistant; a house servant.

The master labors and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the *domestic*. *V. Knox.*

3. A domestic animal. *Obs. & R.*
4. A native; a citizen. *Obs.*
5. *pl.* *Com.* Articles of home production or manufacture, esp., *U. S.*, common cotton cloths.
do-mes'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* & *n.* Domestic. *Obs.*
do-mes'ti-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *domesticatus*, p. p. of *domesticare* to reside in, to tame. See DOMESTIC, *a.*] **1**. To make domestic; to habituate to home life; as, to *domesticate* one's self.
2. To cause to be, as it were, of one's family or country; as, to *domesticate* a foreign custom or word.
3. To tame; to reclaim (an animal or plant) from a wild state; — usually implying also the bringing of its growth and propagation under control, and the conversion of its products or services to the advantage and purposes of man.
do-mes'ti-cate, *v. i.* To become domestic; to settle one's self as at home.
do-mes'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of domesticating, or state of being domesticated; as, the *domestication* of deer.
do'mes-tic'i-ty (dō'mĕs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *domesticitas*: cf. F. *domesticité*.] State of being domestic; domestic character; household life; *pl.*, domestic affairs.
dom'ett (dŏm'ĕt), *n.* A kind of baize, or coarse flannel, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.
do-mey'kite (dō-mā'kīt), *n.* [After I. *Domeyko*, Chilean mineralogist.] *Min.* A tin-white or steel-gray arsenide of copper, Cu_3As. Sp. gr., 7.2–7.75.
dom'i-cal (dŏm'ĭ-kăl; dŏm'-), *a.* Relating to, or shaped like, a dome; also, characterized by domes; specif., of a style that recognizes the use of cupolas; as, a *domical* church. — **dom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
dom'i-cile (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl; 277; 182), **dom'i-cil**, *n.* [L. *domicilium*; *domus* house + (perh.) root of *celare* to conceal: cf. F. *domicile*. See 1st DOME.] **1**. A place of residence, either of an individual or a family; a dwelling place; an abode; a home or habitation. Also fig.
2. *Law.* A residence at a particular place accompanied with an intention to remain there for an unlimited time; a residence accepted as a final abode; a home so considered in law. Under modern civilized systems, a person's civil status is determined by his *domicile*, and he can have but one legal domicile at one time.

Residence is not domicile, though domicile is the legal conception of residence. Domicile is residence combined with intention. . . . A man can have but one domicile for one and the same purpose at any one time, though he may have numerous places of residence. His place of residence may be, and most generally is, his place of domicile, but it obviously is not by any means necessarily so, for no length of residence without the intention of remaining will constitute domicile. *37 N. J. Law, 492–495.*

Syn. — See HABITATION.
domicile, *or* **domicil**, **of origin**, *Law*, the domicile which attaches to a person at birth, that is, the domicile of his parents, as distinguished from the domicile fixed upon by himself, called **domicile of choice**.
dom'i-cile, **dom'i-cil**, *v. t.*; DOM'I-CILED (-sĭld); DOM'I-CIL-ING. [Cf. F. *domicilier*. Cf. DOMICILIATE.] **1**. To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy; to domiciliate.
2. *Com.* To make payable at a certain place other than the residence or place of business of the drawee, as a bill of exchange or a promissory note.
dom'i-cile, **dom'i-cil**, *v. i.* To have one's domicile; to dwell.
dom'i-cil'i-ar (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a domicile. — **domiciliar canon**, a member of a minor order of canons, with no vote in the chapter.
dom'i-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ; -ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *domiciliarius*.] Of or pert. to a domicile, or residence of a person or family.

The personal and *domiciliary* rights of the citizen. *Motley.*

domiciliary visit, *Law*, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for searching it, under authority.
dom'i-cil'i-a-ry, *n.* One belonging to a domicile. *Rare.*
dom'i-cil'i-ate (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [See DOMICILE, *n.*] **a** = DOMICILE, 1. **b** To domesticate. *Obs. or R.* *Pownall.* — **dom'i-cil'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
do'mi-fy (dō'mĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *domus* house + *-fy*: cf. F. *domifier*.] *Astrol.* To divide, as the zodiac, into twelve houses; to specify the position of (a planet) therein. See HOUSE, in astrological sense. *Obs.*
dom'i-nance (dŏm'ĭ-năns) } *n.* Quality or state of being **dom'i-nan-cy** (-năn-sĭ) } dominant (in any sense); predominance; ascendancy; authority.
dom'i-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *dominans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *dominari*: cf. F. *dominant*. See DOMINATE.] **1**. Ruling; governing; prevailing; controlling; predominant; as, the *dominant* party, church, spirit, power.
2. *Forestry.* Overtopping other trees; — said esp. of those trees in a forest which overtop the undergrowth and arrest its development.
3. *Music.* Based upon, related to, or in the key of, the dominant; as, the *dominant* chord (see TRIAD, SEVENTH CHORD).
4. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Syn. — Ascendant, prevailing, ruling, governing, controlling; superior, principal, preëminent, chief; preponderant, overbalancing, outweighing. — DOMINANT, PREDOMINANT, PARAMOUNT, PREPONDERATING. That is DOMINANT which is thought of as (esp. fig.) ruling or commanding, without stressing the implication of superiority to something else; as, "the idea of beauty and of a human nature perfect on all its sides, which is the *dominant* idea of poetry" (*M. Arnold*). PREDOMINANT emphasizes the idea of ascendancy or prevailing influence; as, "the power of . . . modifying a series of thoughts by some one *predominant* thought or feeling" (*Coleridge*); "a variety of subjects . . . in which no particular one is *predominant*" (*Cowper*). PARAMOUNT implies rather preëminence or supremacy in order, rank, or jurisdiction; as, "Hengist, wishing to become *paramount* in southern Britain" (*G. Borrow*); "men to whom forms are of *paramount* importance" (*Hawthorne*); "The purely critical spirit is, in most novels, *paramount*" (*Stevenson*); "According as one or other of these [modes of entertaining propositions] is *paramount* within him, a man is a skeptic, . . . a philosopher, . . . or . . . a believer. . . . Many minds of course there are, which are not under the *predominant* influence of any one of the three" (*J. H. Newman*). PREPONDERATING applies to that which outweighs or overbalances; as, the *preponderating* tendency. See ASCENDANCY, PRIORITY, PREVAILING.
dominant character, *Biol.*, a character possessed by one of two parents of hybrids, which appears in the hybrids to the apparent exclusion of the antagonistic character; — opposed to a *recessive character*, which is apparently not inherited by the hybrids, but is nevertheless latent and appears in their descendants. See MENDEL'S LAW. — **d. estate** *or* **tenement**, *Law*, the estate or tenement in favor of which a servitude or easement exists, or to which the right is attached, the owner of it being called the **dominant owner**. Cf. SERVIENT. — **d. seventh chord**. See under SEVENTH CHORD.
dom'i-nant, *n.* *Music.* **a** The principal reciting note in the ecclesiastical modes (see MODE). **b** The fifth note of the scale; — from its harmonic importance; thus, G is the *dominant* of the key of C, A of D, and so on.
dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; DOM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); DOM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *dominatus*, p. p. of *dominari* to dominate, fr. *dominus* master, lord. See DAME; cf. DOMINEER.]

‖ **do'lo-ro'so** (dō'lō-rō'sō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Plaintive; pathetic; — used as a direction to the performer.
do-los'i-ty, *n.* [OF. *dolosité*, L. *dolositas*.] Deceitfulness. *Obs.*
do'lour. Var. of DOLOR.
dolp (doup). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOUP, bottom.
dol'phin. ✝ DAUPHIN.
dol'phin-et', *n.* A female dolphin. *Obs.*
dolphin flower. Either of the larkspurs *Delphinium consolida* and *D. ajacis*.
dols. *Abbr.* Dollars.
dolt, *v. t.* To befool; to call fool. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
dolt, *v. i.* To behave foolishly.
do'lus an vir'tus, quis in hos'te re-qui'rat? [L.] Craft or bravery, who inquires in the case of an enemy? *Vergil* (*Æn.* II. 390). [DELVE.
dolve. Obs. or archaic pret. of
dolven. Obs. p. p. of DELVE.
dol'y, *a.* [From DOLE grief.] Doleful; sad. *Obs.*
dom. ✝ DOOM.
‖ **dom** (dōm), *n.* [G. See DOME.] A cathedral church.
dom (dōm), *n.* [Hind. *dōm*, fr. Skr. *dōma*, *dōmba*.] A member of one of the lowest castes of India, found mainly in Assam, Bengal, Punjab, and the United Provinces, usually carriers of the dead, makers of baskets, ropes, mats, etc.
dom. *Abbr.* Domestic; Dominus; Dominicus; dominion.
D. O. M. *Abbr.* Deo Optimo Maximo (L., to God, the Best, the Greatest).
dom'a-ble (dŏm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *domabilis*, fr. *domare* to tame.] Tamable. *Obs.* — **dom'a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
dom'age. ✝ DAMAGE.
do'mag-ne'sic (dō'măg-nē'sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
do-main'al, *a.* Domanial.
dom'al-kal'ic (dōm'ăl-kăl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
domb. ✝ DUMB.
dom'ba (dŏm'bȧ), *n.* [Singhalese.] Poon tree.
dom'ba oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
Dom'bey, Little Paul (dŏm'bĭ). In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a delicate, thoughtful, short-lived boy, a rich, pompous London merchant's only son.
Dom'bey-a (dŏm'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after J. *Dombey* (1742–94), French botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of ASSONIA.
dom'boc. ✝ DOMEBOOK.
Dom. Can. *Abbr.* Dominion of Canada.
Dom-dan'i-el (dŏm-dăn'ĭ-ĕl), *n.* In the continuation of the "Arabian Nights," a submarine cave near Tunis, a sort of seminary of magic and the resort of evil spirits and enchanters. Its destruction is the subject of Southey's "Thalaba."
dome. ✝ DOOM, DUMB. [BOOK.
dome'book'. Var. of DOOM-
Dom. Econ. *Abbr.* Domestic Economy.
do'ment (dōō'mĕnt), *n.* [*do* + *-ment*.] *Dial. Eng.* A performance; affair; to-do.
domes'book'. Var. of DOOMBOOK.
domes'man. ✝ DOOMSMAN.
do-mes'ti-ca-ble (dō-mĕs'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *domesticare* to tame + *-able*.] Capable of being domesticated. [Domesticity.
do-mes'ti-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
do-mes'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of DOMESTIC, DOMESTICAL. [dwelling.
do-mes'ti-cant, *a.* Domiciling;
do-mes'ti-ca-tive (dō-mĕs'tĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to domesticate. *Rare.*
do-mes'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who domesticates.
do-mes'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To domesticate. *Rare.*
dom'ic (dŏm'ĭk), *a.* Domical.
dom'i-cil. Var. of DOMICILE.
dom'i-cild. Domiciled. *Ref. Sp.*
dom'i-cile-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dom'i-cil'i-ar (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ȧr), *n.* A domiciliar canon. *Obs.*
dom'i-cul'ture (dŏm'ĭ-kŭl'tūr; dō'mĭ-), *n.* [L. *domus* house + E. *culture*.] The art of housekeeping, cookery, etc. *Rare.*
‖ **dom'i-na** (dŏm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., lady. See DAME.] **1**. Lady; a lady; — a title or addition formerly given in England to a lady who held a barony in her own right.
2. The superior of a nunnery. *Oxf. E. D.*
‖ **do'mi-na**, *or* **do'mi-nus, li'tis** (dŏm'ĭ-nȧ, *or* dŏm'ĭ-nŭs, lī'tĭs). [L.] *Law.* The mistress, or master, or one in control, of a suit, that is, the client. [NANT.
dom'i-nant-ly, *adv.* of DOMI-

E F G H I J K L M

1. To predominate over; to rule; to govern. "A city *dominated* by the ax." *Dickens.*
2. To have controlling power over; to be the ruling force in; as, the rock of Gibraltar *dominates* the straits; the terror of Macbeth *dominates* the last acts of the tragedy.

dom′i-nate (dŏm′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To have or exercise control; to predominate; to occupy a superior position.

dom′i-nat′ed (dŏm′ĭ-nāt′ĕd), *p. a.* *Forestry.* Arrested in development by a dominant growth. See DOMINANT, *a.*, 2.

dom′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *domination*, L. *dominatio.*] **1**. Act of dominating; exercise of power in ruling; dominion; sovereignty; supremacy; authority; often, arbitrary or insolent sway.
In such a people, the haughtiness of *domination* combines with the spirit of freedom. *Burke.*
2. Predominance. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* A high order of angels in the celestial hierarchy; — a rendering of Gr. κυριότητες, lordships. See ANGEL, 1.
Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers. *Milton.*
4. A dominion; subject territory. *Obs.*

dom′i-na-tive (dŏm′ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dominatif.*] Governing; ruling; imperious. *Sir E. Sandys.*

dom′i-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *dominateur.*] **1**. Lord; ruler; ruling power. "Sole *dominator* of Navarre." *Shak.*
2. *Astrol.* A ruling planet or sign. *Obs.*

dom′i-ne (dŏm′ĭ-nē; dō′mĭ-; *cf.* DOMINIE), *n.* [See DOMINIE.] **1**. Lord; master; — used as a title of respect in addressing a clergyman, physician, or the like. *Obs.*
2. A clergyman; a minister; a parson; specif., a pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church. *Obs.*, except in U. S., where it is used in the specif. sense, or colloquially of any minister (in either case usually in the spelling *dominie*).
3. = DOMINIE, 1.

dom′i-neer′ (dŏm′ĭ-nēr′), *v. i.*; DOM′I-NEERED′ (-nērd′); DOM′I-NEER′ING. [OD. *domineren* to feast luxuriously, fr. F. *dominer*, L. *dominari.* See DOMINATE, *v. t.*] **1**. To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to play the master; to be overbearing; to tyrannize; to swagger; to bluster; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness; — often with *over;* as, to *domineer* over dependents.
2. To feast boisterously; to revel. *Obs.*
Go to the feast, revel and *domineer.* *Shak.*
3. To predominate; to dominate. *Obs.*
4. To rise as if in haughtiness or rule; to tower. *Obs.*

dom′i-neer′, *v. t.* **1**. To rule arbitrarily; to tyrannize.
2. To tower above; to command.

dom′i-neer′, *n.* A domineering manner. *Colloq.*

dom′i-neer′ing, *p. a.* That domineers; ruling arrogantly; tyrannical; imperious.
A violent, brutal, *domineering* old reprobate. *Blackw. Mag.*
Syn. — Haughty, overbearing, lordly. See MASTERFUL.
— **dom′i-neer′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dom′i-neer′ing-ness**, *n.*

Dom′i-ni′ca (dŏm′ĭ-nē′kȧ), *n.* An island of the West Indies. See *Gaz.* — **Dominica cedar**, the tropical American tree *Bignonia leucoxylon.* — **D. oak**, a West Indian holly (*Ilex sideroxyloides*). — **D. rosewood.** = SPANISH ELM.

do-min′i-cal (dō-mĭn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *dominicalis*, for L. *dominicus* belonging to a master or lord (*dominica dies* the Lord's day), fr. *dominus* master or lord: cf. F. *dominical.* See DAME.] **1**. Of or pertaining to Jesus Christ as Lord; as, the *dominical* (or Lord's) prayer; the *dominical* supper.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, the Lord's day, or Sunday.
3. Domanial. *Obs.*
4. Despotic; absolute in lordship. *Obs.*
5. [*cap.*] Dominican. *Obs. & R.*
dominical altar, *Eccl.*, the high altar. — **d. day**, Sunday. — **d. letter**, the letter which, in almanacs, denotes Sunday, or the Lord's Day (*Dominica dies*), chiefly used to aid in finding the date of Easter. The first seven letters of the alphabet are used to designate the first seven days of the year and are repeated throughout the year, the same letter thus standing for Sunday during the year (except in a leap year, when, on account of the intercalary day, the letter for the remainder of the year differs from that for the first two months). The dominical letter for any given year is the letter preceding that for the year before, unless the year is a leap year, when the letter for January and February is the first one, and that for the remainder of the year the second one, before the letter for the previous year. Thus the dominical letter for 1910 is B; 1911, A; 1912, G (Jan. & Feb.) and F; and 1913, E. After 28 years, unless a centurial year which is not a leap year (as 1900) is included, the letters return in the same order. Tables for finding the dominical letter are given in prayer books, breviaries, etc. Called also *Sunday letter.* Cf. SOLAR CYCLE, EASTER.

do-min′i-cal, *n.* [LL. *dominicale.*] *Eccl.* **1**. A garment suitable for Sunday and the church service; specif., a veil worn by women when receiving the Lord's Supper. *Obs.*
2. A church. *Obs. & R.*
3. Sunday. *Obs.*
4. Short for DOMINICAL LETTER.
5. [*cap.*] One who observes Sunday, but not as representing the Sabbath of the Old Testament. Cf. SABBATARIAN.

Do-min′i-can (-ĭ-kăn), *a.* [NL. *Dominicanus*, fr. *Dominicus*, *Dominic*, the founder: cf. F. *Dominicain.*] Of or pertaining to St. Dominic (Domingo de Guzman, 1170–1221), or the religious communities named from him.
Dominican nuns, a strict order of nuns founded by St. Dominic under a modified form of St. Augustine's rule. They were intended to be contemplatives, but are chiefly employed in teaching girls. — **D. tertiaries**, the members of the third order of St. Dominic, who labor for the recovery and protection of church property. See THIRD ORDER.

Do-min′i-can (dō-mĭn′ĭ-kăn), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of mendicant preaching friars, founded by St. Dominic in Languedoc in 1215 and confirmed by the Pope in 1216. The rule selected for the order was that of St. Augustine, with many borrowings from the statutes of the Premonstratensians. The chief articles enjoined silence, much fasting, complete abstinence from meat except in serious illness, the use of woolen instead of linen garments, a rigorous poverty, and many other austerities. The dress was at first a black cassock and rochet, but it was soon exchanged for the white habit and scapular with the long black mantle. Savonarola, Fra Angelico, St. Thomas Aquinas, Albertus Magnus, Vincent of Beauvais, and Lacordaire were Dominicans. The official name of the order is *Fratres Prædicatores*, Englished as *preaching friars* or *brethren*, or *friars preachers.* They are also called *Black Friars* from their mantle, and in France *Jacobins.*

Dominican Friar.

dom′i-nie (dŏm′ĭ-nĭ; dō′mĭ-nĭ; *the second is common in the U. S., prob. through the influence of the Dutch pron.: cf.* DOMINE, 2), *n.* [L. *domine*, vocative of *dominus* master. See DON, DAME.] **1**. A schoolmaster; a pedagogue.
This was Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, *Dominie* Sampson. *Scott.*
2. Formerly, at Eton, England, the master of a boarding house for oppidans. Both masters and mistresses of such houses are now called *dames.*
3. A clergyman. = DOMINE, 2.

do-min′ion (dō-mĭn′yŭn), *n.* [LL. *dominio*, equiv. to L. *dominium.* See DOMAIN, DUNGEON.] **1**. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; independent right of possession, use, and control; sovereignty; supremacy.
I praised and honored him that liveth forever, whose *dominion* is an everlasting *dominion.* *Dan.* iv. 34.
2. That which is subject to sovereignty or control; specif.: **a** The estate or domain of a feudal lord. **b** Territory governed, or over which authority is exercised; the tract, district, or country, considered as subject; as, the *dominions* of a king. Also fig.; as, the *dominion* of the passions. *Dominion* has no technical meaning as used in the names "Dominion of Canada" and "Dominion of New Zealand"; but the name is popularly taken as implying a higher political status than the term *colony.*
To the people of New Zealand from the Prime Minister. . . . To-day your island home attains the prouder title of *dominion.* *Prime Minister's Message* (1907).
3. *pl.* = DOMINATION, 3. *Milton.*
By him were all things created . . . whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers. *Col.* i. 16.
4. *Law.* Absolute ownership; dominium (which see).
Syn. — Sovereignty, control, rule, authority, jurisdiction.

Dominion Day. In Canada, a legal holiday, July 1st, being the anniversary of the proclamation of the formation of the Dominion in 1867.

Dom′i-nique′ (dŏm′ĭ-nēk′), *n.* [F., Dominica.] One of a breed of domestic fowl, having a rose comb, yellow legs, and plumage similar to that of the barred Plymouth Rock.
Dominique Leghorn, one of a variety of the Leghorn fowl having barred plumage similar to the Dominique.

do-min′i-um (dō-mĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See DOMAIN.] *Law.* Ownership; control; authority. In the Roman law *dominium* in its widest sense includes all rights in rem over things; but it is generally used as the name of the largest or fullest right (as distinguished from lesser rights) or power over any determinate thing, unrestricted in power of disposition, unlimited in duration, and indefinite in extent of user. Later, in the medieval law of continental Europe and of England, the term acquired a wider signification covering both rights of property and many kinds of political power, including ownership, lordship, sovereignty, and suzerainty. See OWNERSHIP. — ‖ **do-mi′ni-um di-rec′tum** (dō-mĭn′ĭ-ŭm dī-rĕk′tŭm), proper, or legal, ownership, as distinguished from ‖ **do-mi′ni-um u′ti-le** (ū′tĭ-lē), beneficial ownership, the two together, in whatever persons vested, constituting the full and unqualified ownership.

dom′i-no (dŏm′ĭ-nō), *n.*; *pl.* DOMINOS or (esp. the pieces for a game) DOMINOES (-nōz). [F. *domino*, or It. *dominò*, *domino*, or Sp. *dominó* (the It. & Sp. words are from F.), fr. L. *dominus* master. The *domino* was orig. a hood worn by the canons of a cathedral. See DON, DAME.]
1. A kind of hood, or amice, worn by cathedral canons.
2. A mourning veil formerly worn by women.
3. A masquerade costume, consisting of a robe with a hood adjustable at pleasure and including a light half mask.
4. A kind of mask; particularly, the half mask worn at masquerades or, formerly, by ladies in traveling, to conceal the upper part of the face.
5. A person wearing a domino.
6. *pl.* A game played by two or more persons, with, usually, twenty-eight flat, oblong pieces, or men, as of ivory, bone, or wood, plain at the back, but on the face divided by a line in the middle, and either left blank or variously dotted after the manner of dice. Also, *sing.*, one of these pieces, or men. The game is played by matching the spots or the blank of an unmatched half of a domino already played.

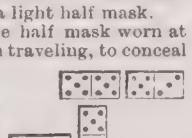
Dominoes.

domino whist. A game of cards in which the suits are played in sequence, beginning with a 5 or 9, the player who gets rid of his cards first being the winner.

dom′i-nus (dŏm′ĭ-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., master. See DAME.] **1**. Master; sir; — a title of respect formerly applied to a knight, a clergyman, or a feudal lord.
2. *Law.* An owner, as distinguished from a user; a principal, as distinguished from an agent.
‖ **do′mi-nus di-rec′tus** (dī-rĕk′tŭs), the person having the dominium directum. — ‖ **d. litis.** See DOMINA LITIS.

dom′i-ta-ble (dŏm′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *domitare* to tame.] That can be tamed. *Rare.*

dom′oid (dōm′oid), *a.* [*dome* + *-oid.*] Dome-shaped.

don (dŏn), *n.* [Sp. *don;* akin to Pg. *dom*, It. *donno;* fr. L. *dominus* master. See DAME; cf. DOMINE, DOMINIE, DOMINO, DAN, DOM.] **1**. [*cap.*] Sir; Mr.; Signior; — a title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes.
Don is used in Italy, though not so much as in Spain. France talks of *Dom* Calmet, England of *Dan* Lydgate. *L. Oliphant.*
2. A Spanish nobleman or gentleman.
They were all for pride, those *dons* of New Spain. *Atl. Monthly.*
3. A grand personage, or one making pretension to consequence; esp., *Univ. Cant*, the head of a college, or one of the fellows at the English universities; more rarely, a professor or instructor in an American university or college.

don, *v. t.*; DONNED (dŏnd); DON′NING. [*do* + *on;* — opposed to *doff.* See DO, *v. t.*, 10.] To put on; to dress in; to invest one's self with.
Should I *don* this robe and trouble you. *Shak.*

‖ **Do′na** (dō′nȧ), *n.* [Pg.] **a** Portuguese title of courtesy corresponding to the Sp. *doña.* **b** [*l. c.*] A Portuguese lady.

‖ **Do′ña** (-nyä), *n.* [Sp. See DON, DUENNA.] **1**. **a** Lady; mistress; madam; — a title of respect used in Spain, prefixed to the Christian name of a lady. **b** [*l. c.*] A Spanish lady.
2. [*l. c.*] (*pron.* dō′nȧ). A woman; a sweetheart; — in this sense spelt *dona*, *donah*, *doner*, etc. *Slang, Eng.*

do′na-ry (dō′nȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *donarium*, fr. *donum.*] A gift to a sacred, charitable, or educational use.

do′nate (dō′nāt; 277), *v. t.*; DO′NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); DO′NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). [L. *donatus*, p. p. of *donare* to donate, fr. *donum* gift, fr. *dare* to give. See 2d DATE.] To make a donation of; to bestow; to present. *Chiefly U. S.* The use of *donate* in a general sense as equivalent to *give* is vulgar.

Don′a-tel′lo (dŏn′ȧ-tĕl′ō), *n.* The hero of Hawthorne's "The Marble Faun" (in England usually called "Transformation"). He is a young Italian with a singular likeness to the faun, or resting satyr, in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, often attributed to Praxiteles. He leads an innocent but animal existence, until a sudden crime awakens his conscience and transforms him. See MIRIAM.

do-na′tion (dō-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *donatio;* cf. F. *donation.*]
1. Act of giving or bestowing; a grant.
2. That which is given as a present or gratuitously; a gift; as, his large *donations.*
3. *Law.* Voluntary alienation of property; gratuitous transfer of property from one to another; gift; specif., *Rom. Law*, the donatio propter nuptias.
Syn. — Gift, benefaction, grant. See PRESENT.
Donation of Constantine, a fictitious gift to the Pope of the sovereignty of Italy and the Western Empire recorded in a spurious medieval document of unknown date and origin, purporting to be an edict issued by Constantine in 324; also, the document. — **D. of Pepin**, the gift by Pepin, King of the Franks, in 755, of the sovereignty over the Exarchate of Ravenna and other territory in Italy to the Pope. It was one of the foundations of the papal temporal power.

donation party. A party at which some gift is brought to the host (often a clergyman) by each guest. *Local, U. S.*

Do-na′ti's com′et (dō-nä′tēz). The splendid triple-tailed comet of 1858, first discovered by G. B. Donati. Its period is about 2,000 years. See COMET, *Illust.*

Don′a-tism (dŏn′ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Donatisme.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The tenets of the Donatists. The Donatists held that a holy church must consist only of holy members and that they constituted the entire and only true church. They refused to accept as valid the baptisms and ordinations of the Augustinian party.

Don′a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [LL. *Donatista:* cf. F. *Donatiste.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Donatus, bishop of Carthage in 313, the leader of a body of North African schismatics and purists, chiefly active in the 4th century. See DONATISM.
— **Don′a-tis′tic** (-tĭs′tĭk), **Don′a-tis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

don′a-tive (dŏn′ȧ-tĭv), *n.* [L. *donativum*, fr. *donare:* cf. F. *donatif.* See DONATE.] **1**. A gift; largess; present. "Entertained with shows and *donatives.*" *Dryden.*
2. *Eccl. Law.* A donative benefice which could be conferred by the founder or patron, without either presentation or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

don′a-tive, *a.* Of the nature of, or subject to, donation; vested or vesting by donation; as, a *donative* advowson. The Benefices Act (61 & 62 Vict. c. 48, 1898) declares that "Every benefice with cure of souls which at the commencement of this Act is *donative* shall as from that date be presentative." — **don′a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

don′a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *donatorius.*] *Law.* One who received a donation; a donee.

do′-naught′ (dōō′nôt′), *n.* [*do* + *naught.*] A do-nothing.

do′nax (dō′năks), *n.* [L., reed, sea fish, scallop, Gr. δόναξ.] **1**. The giant reed of southern Europe (*Arundo donax*), a grass of bamboolike habit, cultivated in gardens, where it sometimes attains a height of 10 feet. Its stems are used in Europe for fishing rods and other implements.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia, having long separate siphons, a well-developed foot, and an equivalve, smooth or radi-

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dom′ine, *v. t. & i.* [F. *dominer.*] To rule; predominate. *Obs.*
‖ **do′mi-ne, di′ri-ge nos** (dŏm′ĭ-nē, dĭr′ĭ-jē). [L.] Lord, direct us; — motto of the City of London.
dom′i-neer′er, *n.* One who domineers.
do-min′i-al (dō-mĭn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to dominium or ownership.
Dom′i-nic (dŏm′ĭ-nĭk), *n.* [L. *Dominicus* belonging to the Lord.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Dominicus* (dō-mĭn′ĭ-kŭs), F. *Dominique* (dō′mē′nēk′), Sp. *Domingo* (dō-mēŋ′gō), It. *Domenico* (dō-mā′nē-kō), Slavic *Dominik* (dō′mē-nēk).
do-min′i-ca′le (dō-mĭn′ĭ-kā′lē), *n.* = DOMINICAL, 1.
do-min′i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *dominus* master + *-cide.*] Act of killing a master; one who kills his master.
Dominie Sampson. See SAMPSON, DOMINIE.
‖ **Do′mi-nus il-lu′mi-na′ti-o me′a** (dŏm′ĭ-nŭs ĭ-lū′mĭ-nā′shĭ-ō mē′ȧ). [L.] The Lord (is) my enlightening; — motto of Oxford University.
‖ **Do′mi-nus vo-bis′cum** (vō-bĭs′kŭm). [L.] The Lord (be) with you; — a liturgical phrase addressed by the priest to the people.
do-mir′ic (dō-mĭr′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
do-mir′lic (dō-mûr′lĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
do′mite (dō′mīt), *n.* [From the Puy-de-*Dôme*, Auvergne, France.] *Petrog.* A micaceous variety of trachyte. — **do-mit′ic** (dō-mĭt′ĭk), *a.*
Do-mi′tian (dō-mĭsh′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman emperor Domitian (81–96); as, the *Domitian* persecution.
do-mit′ic, *a.* [*dominant* + *mitic.*] See PETROGRAPHY.
domme. † DUMB.
Dom′nu (dŏm′nōō), *n.* [Prob. fr. Celtic stem *dumno* or *dubno* deep.] *Celt. Myth.* The chief goddess of the Fomors, who are called "children of Domnu."
do-mol′ic (dō-mŏl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
dom palm. Var. of DOOM PALM.
Dom Pe′dro (dŏm pē′drō). [Pg., Sir Peter.] A variety of auction pitch, in which the joker is included, counting 15, and the 3, 5, and 9 of trumps count their pip value.
Dom. Proc. *Abbr.* Domus Procerum.
dompt. *v. t.* [F. *dompter.* See DAUNT.] To subdue. *Obs.*
‖ **do′mus et pla′cens ux′or**. [L.] House and charming wife. *Horace* (*Odes*, II. xiv. 21).
‖ **Do′mus Pro-ce′rum** (dō′mŭs prō-sē′rŭm). [L.] The House of Lords. *Eng.*
dom′y (dōm′ĭ), *a.* Domelike; having a dome.
don. † DO, DONE.
Don (dŏn), *n.* A Cymric goddess, ancestress of gods. Cf. DANU.
do′na-ble (dō′nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *donabilis.*] Capable of being donated. *Rare.*
Do-nac′i-dæ (dō-năs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See DONAX, 2.
don′ack. Var. of DORNICK, a rock.
Don Ad′ri-a′no de Ar-ma′do (dŏn äd′rĭ-ä′nō dā är-mä′dō). A pompous, fantastical Spaniard in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," who has "a mint of phrases in his brain."
Don′ald (dŏn′ăld), *n.* [Gael. *Domhnall*, earlier *Domnall*, prop., world ruler; cf. *domhan* world, universe, and *flath* chief, prince.] Masculine prop. name.
Do′nar (dō′när), *n.* [OHG. See THUNDER, THOR.] *Teut. Myth.* A Germanic deity worshiped as the god of thunder and warlike strength, as patron of agriculture and of marriage. He is the same as the Scandinavian *Thor* (which see).
Donat. † DONET.
don′a-ta-ry (dŏn′ȧ-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *donataire.*] The receiver of a donation. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
do′na-tee′ (dō′nā-tē′), *n.* Donee.
‖ **do-na′ti-o** (dō-nā′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law.* A gift; a donation. — **do-na′ti-o an′te nup′ti-as** (ăn′tē nŭp′shĭ-ăs). [L.] *Rom. Law.* See DONATIO PROPTER NUPTIAS. — **d. cau′sa mor′tis** (kô′zȧ môr′tĭs). [L.] = DONATIO MORTIS CAUSA. — **d. in′ter vi′vos** (ĭn′tẽr vī′vōs) [L.], *Law*, a voluntary gratuitous alienation of property by one person to another not made in contemplation of death. It is an executed gift, which takes effect and becomes irrevocable upon acceptance by the donee. — **d. mor′tis cau′sa**, a gift in prospect of death. Such a gift of personal property made by one believing himself near to death, and to take effect only in case the giver dies, is valid if there is an actual delivery of the gift. — **d. prop′ter nup′ti-as** (prŏp′tẽr nŭp′shĭ-ăs) [L.], *Civil Law*, a marriage settlement or gift made by the husband to his wife, orig. in the Roman law only before marriage (then called **d. ante nuptias**), but from about 400 A. D. permissible after it as well as before. In case of divorce the guilty party forfeits all rights to it.
don′a-tiv. Donative. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **do-na′tor** (dō-nā′tôr), *n.* [L. Cf. DONOR.] *Law.* One who makes a donation; a donor.
don′a-tor (dŏn′ȧ-tŏr), *n.* *Scots Law.* A donee.
Don Be′li-a′nis of Greece (dŏn bā′lē-ä′nēs). The titular hero of a Spanish romance of chivalry (1547), founded upon the model of the Amadis and written by Jerónimo Fernández. It first appeared in English in 1598.

ally sculptured, somewhat triangular shell. The species are called *wedge shells.* It is the type of a family, **Do-nac'-i-dæ** (dō-năs'ĭ-dē). See WEDGE SHELL, *Illust.*

‖ **don-cel'la** (dŏn-sĕl'*ȧ*), *n.* [Sp., lit., a damsel. Cf. DAMSEL.] Any of numerous brightly colored fishes of the West Indies, Florida, etc., of the family Ophidiidæ; also, any of certain Labridæ, as the pudding wife (which see), and the ladyfish (*Harpe rufa*), of the same region.

Don'di-a (dŏn'dĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Giacomo *Dondi*, Italian herbalist.] *Bot.* A genus of chenopodiaceous herbs and shrubs, bearing fleshy terete leaves and small flowers with a persistent 5-lobed perianth free from the inclosed utricle. The 45 species are widely distributed on seacoasts and in alkaline desert regions.

done (dŭn), *p. p.* of DO. Hence: **1**. It is done or agreed; let it be a match or bargain; — used elliptically.
2. Tired out; exhausted; as, you look *done*. *Colloq.*
3. Cooked sufficiently.
done brown, lit., cooked until browned; thoroughly cooked; fig., thoroughly deceived, cheated, fooled, defeated, or the like. *Colloq.* — **d. for**, tired out; used up; collapsed; destroyed; dead; killed. *Colloq.* — **d. up.** **a** Wrapped up. **b** Worn out; exhausted. *Colloq.*

do-nee' (dō-nē'), *n.* [Cf. DONOR.] The person to whom a gift or donation is made, esp. the recipient of a gratuitous gift; specif.: *Law.* **a** One to whom lands or tenements are given in fee tail. **b** One on whom a power is conferred for execution; — often called *appointor*.

dong (dŏng), *v. i.* [Cf. DING to sound, DINGDONG.] To sound with a deep tone, as a large bell. — *n.* The deep sound of a large bell.

don'ga (dŏŋ'g*ȧ*), *n.* [Zulu, bank of a river, side of a ravine.] A ravine with steep high banks formed by the action of water; a deep river channel; a gully, whether containing water or dry. *South Africa.*

Don'go-la (-gō-l*ȧ*), *n.* **a** A province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. **b** Dongola kid.
Dongola kid, D. leather, leather made by the Dongola process. — **D. process**, a process of tanning goatskin, and now also calfskin and sheepskin, with a combination of vegetable and mineral agents, so that it resembles kid. — **D. race**, a boat race in which the crews are composed of a number of pairs, usually of men and women.

do'ni (dō'nĭ), *n.* [Kanarese *dōṇi, ḍōṇi.*] *Naut.* A trading craft, having one mast with a long sail, used in the East Indies, esp. on the coasts of Coromandel and Ceylon; — written also *dhoney, dhony*, etc.

Don'i-a (dŏn'ĭ-*ȧ*; dō'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after David *Don* (1800–41), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus (also known as *Clianthus*) of fabaceous vines, containing two species, *D. speciosa* in Australia and *D. punicea* in New Zealand, both often cultivated. See GLORY PEA.

don'jon (dŭn'jŭn; dŏn'jŏn), *n.* [See DUNGEON.] A massive chief tower in ancient castles, forming the strongest part of the fortifications. See CASTLE, *Illust.*

Don Ju'an (dŏn jū'ăn; *Sp.* dōn hwän'). A legendary personage who figures largely in drama and romance as the type of refined libertinism. In Spanish tradition, Don Juan de Tenorio, a profligate nobleman of Seville, kills in a duel the father of a lady whom he has sought to seduce. Don Juan afterward visits the tomb of the slain man, and mockingly invites to supper the statue erected over the grave. The invitation is accepted, and the statue ends by carrying Don Juan to hell. Byron's Don Juan has little in common with the legendary character except his libertinism. Besides Byron's poem there are comedies by Téllez, a Spaniard, Molière, T. Corneille, and Goldoni, an opera by Mozart, and a ballet by Gluck.

don'key (dŏŋ'kĭ; *the older pron.* dŭŋ'kĭ (*cf.* MONKEY) *is still preferred by Cent. Dict.*), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). [Perh. fr. *dun*, in allusion to the color of the animal + a dim. termination.] **1**. The ass.
2. A stupid or obstinate fellow; an ass.
3. Short for DONKEY ENGINE, DONKEY PUMP, etc.
4. A pointed support in a tub in which hand-laid paper is made, for supporting the form or frame.

donkey crosshead. *Mach.* A crosshead consisting of a slot transverse to the piston rod, containing a sliding block driving, or driven by, a crank, as in the donkey pump.

donkey engine. *Mach.* A small auxiliary engine.

donkey pump. *Mach.* Any of several kinds of combined pump and steam engine. In the typical variety, used esp. on board ship, the piston rod and pump plunger are directly connected through a donkey crosshead which drives the flywheel.

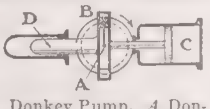

Donkey Pump. *A* Donkey Crosshead; *B* Flywheel; *C* Engine Piston; *D* Pump Plunger.

don'key's-eye' (dŏŋ'kĭz-ī'), *n.* The large round seed of cowhage (*Stizolobium pruriens*); one of the so-called sea beans. See SEA BEAN.

Don'na (dŏn'*ȧ*; *It.* dôn'nä), *n.* [It. *donna*, L. *domina*. See DON, DAME.] A lady; madam; mistress; — the title given a lady in Italy, and often used in foreign languages, instead of *Doña*, for Spanish or Portuguese ladies.

don'nish (dŏn'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to, or thought to resemble, a university don; pedantic; formal; as, a *donnish* manner. *J. H. Newman.* — **don'nish-ness**, *n.*

don'nism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. DON, *n.*, 3.] Manner or demeanor supposed to be characteristic of a don; stiff formality.

Don'ny-brook Fair (dŏn'ĭ-brŏŏk). An annual fair formerly held at Donnybrook, Ireland, which was established under King John, became noted for its debauchery and fighting, and was hence abolished in 1855. The name is often popularly applied to any uproarious or riotous occasion.

do'nor (dō'nŏr), *n.* [OF. *doneor*, F. *donneur*, fr. L. *donator*, fr. *donare*. See DONATE.] One who gives, donates, or presents, gratuitously; a giver; specif.: *Law.* **a** One who grants an estate in fee tail. **b** One who confers a power for execution; — opposite of *donee*.

do'-noth'ing (dōō'nŭth'ĭng), *a.* Doing nothing; inactive; idle; lazy; as, a *do-nothing* policy. — *n.* A lazy, good-for-nothing person; an idler; a do-naught.

do'-noth'ing-ism (-ĭz'm) } *n.* Inactivity; habitual sloth;
do'-noth'ing-ness (-nĕs) } idleness.

Don'o-van's so-lu'tion (dŏn'ō-vănz). *Med.* A solution of arsenious and mercuric iodides, used in skin affections.

Don Quix'ote (dŏn kwĭk'sōt; *Sp.* dōn kē-hō'tā; 262). [Sp. *Don Quijote*, or *Don Quixote*.] The hero of a celebrated Spanish romance (1605 and 1615) of the same name, written by Cervantes "to diminish the authority and acceptance" of books of chivalry. Don Quixote is "a gaunt country gentleman of La Mancha, full of genuine Castilian honor and enthusiasm, gentle and dignified in his character, trusted by his friends, and loved by his dependents," but "so completely crazed by long reading the most famous books of chivalry that he believes them to be true, and feels himself called on to become the impossible knight-errant they describe, and actually goes forth into the world, to defend the oppressed and avenge the injured, like the heroes of his romances."

don'ship (dŏn'shĭp), *n.* Quality or rank of a don.

don'zel (dŏn'zĕl), *n.* [Cf. It. *donzello*, Sp. *doncel*. See DAMSEL, DON, *n.*] A young squire; a page. *Archaic.*

doob (dōōb), *n.*, **doob grass**. [Hind. *dūb.*] Bermuda grass.

Doo'di-a (dōō'dĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Samuel *Doody* (1656–1706), English botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, natives of Ceylon and Polynesia, frequently cultivated. They have pinnate or pinnatifid fronds, the curved sori being placed in rows between the margins and the midrib. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

doo'dle (dōō'd'l), *n.* [Cf. DAWDLE.] A trifler; a simple fellow; a noodle. *Colloq. Obs. or R.*

doo'ly, *or* **doo'lie** (dōō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). Also **doo'lee, doo'ley, doo'li.** [Hind. *ḍōlī.*] A kind of litter suspended from men's shoulders; a palanquin. *East Indies.*

doom (dōōm), *n.* [AS. *dōm*; akin to OS. *dōm*, OHG. *tuom*, Dan. & Sw. *dom*, Icel. *dōmr*, Goth. *dōms*, Gr. θέμις law; fr. the root of E. *do*, v. t. See DO, *v. t.*; cf. DEEM, -DOM.] **1**. A statute, law, or enactment; generally, an ordinance or decree. *Obs. or Hist.*
About the year 600, Æthelbert of Kent set in writing the *dooms* of his folk "in Roman fashion." *Pollock & Mait.*
2. Judgment; sentence; penal decree; condemnation.
Now against himself he sounds this *doom*. *Shak.*
3. Personal judgment; opinion; discrimination; discernment; decision. *Obs.*
To give foreknowledge true, and certain *doom*. *Fairfax.*
4. That to which one is doomed; destiny or fate, esp. unhappy destiny; hence, ruin; destruction; death.
Ere Hector meets his *doom*. *Pope.*
And homely household task shall be her *doom*. *Dryden.*
5. Process of judging; trial. *Archaic.*
6. Specif., the Last Judgment, at the end of the world; — now chiefly in *crack of doom* and *day of doom*.
7. Justice; righteousness.
Syn. — Decree; fate, lot; ruin, destruction. See DESTINY.

doom, *v. t.*; DOOMED (dōōmd); DOOM'ING. **1**. To judge; to estimate or determine as a judge. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Milton.*
2. To pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn; to consign by a decree or sentence; to sentence; as, a criminal *doomed* to chains or death.
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. *Dryden.*
3. To destine; to fix irrevocably the destiny or fate of; to appoint, as by decree or by fate.
Doomed to struggle with difficulties. *Macaulay.*
4. To decree; to ordain as penalty or sentence.
Have I tongue to *doom* my brother's death? *Shak.*
5. To assess a tax upon (one not making return of his taxable property), by estimate or at discretion. *Local, U. S.*

doom, *v. i.* To judge; decide; decree. *Obs. or Archaic.*

doom'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* A book or code of (Old Teutonic) laws, specif. [*cap.*], that attributed to King Alfred and referred to in the laws of later West Saxon kings. *Oxf. E. D.*

doom'ful (dōōm'fŏŏl), *a.* Full of condemnation or destructive power; fateful. "That *doomful* deluge." *Drayton.*

doom palm (dōōm). [Ar. *daum, dūm*: cf. F. *doume.*] Also **doum palm.** A large African fan palm (*Hyphæne thebaica*) remarkable for its branching trunk, which forms a dense head of foliage. The fruit, about the size of an apple, contains a fibrous pulp having the flavor of gingerbread (whence the name *gingerbread tree*), and is eaten by the natives. An infusion of the rind is used as a beverage, and ropes are made of the fibrous leafstalks.

dooms'day' (dōōmz'dā'), *n.* [AS. *dōmes dæg*. See DOOM, DAY.] **1**. The day of the final judgment.
I could not tell till *doomsday*. *Chaucer.*
2. A day of judgment, sentence, or condemnation; day of death. "My body's *doomsday*." *Shak.*
3. [*cap.*] = DOMESDAY, 2.

doon (dōōn), *n.* [Singhalese *dun-gaha.*] A large dipterocarpaceous tree (*Doona zeylanica*) of Ceylon. It yields a colorless varnish resin, and its wood is durable.

door (dōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *dore, dure*, AS. *duru*; akin to OS. *dura, dor*, D. *deur*, OHG. *turi* door, *tor* gate, G. *thür, thor*, Icel. *dyrr*, Dan. *dör*, Sw. *dörr*, Goth. *daur*, Lith. *durys*, Russ. *dver'*, OIr. *dorus*, L. *fores*, Gr. θύρα; cf. Skr. *dur, dvār.* Cf. FOREIGN.] **1**. The movable frame or barrier of boards, or other material, usually turning on hinges or pivots or sliding, by which an entranceway into a house or apartment is closed and opened; also, a similar part of a piece of furniture, as in a cabinet or bookcase.
At last he came unto an iron *door*
That fast was locked. *Spenser.*
2. An opening in the wall of a house or of an apartment, usually having a door hung in it, by which to go in and out; an entranceway; a doorway.
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*
3. Passage; means of approach or access.
I am the *door*; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved. *John* x. 9.
4. An entranceway, but taken in the sense of the *house* or *apartment* to which it leads.
Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street. *Arbuthnot.*
Syn. — DOOR, PORTAL, POSTERN are here compared in their literary connotations only. As a synonym for DOOR, PORTAL is elevated or poetic; it frequently connotes grandeur or magnificence; as, "Her chamber window did surpass in glory the *portals* of the dawn; all paradise could, by the simple opening of a *door*, let itself in upon him" (*Wordsworth*). POSTERN, on the other hand, suggests a retired or private entrance; as, "It finds a readier way to our sympathy through a *postern* which we cannot help leaving sometimes on the latch, than through the ceremonious *portal* of classical prescription" (*Lowell*). See WINDOW.
out of doors, out of door, beyond the doors or door; out of or from the house; in or into open air; abroad; outdoors; hence, *Obs.*, out of place; irrelevant; shut out; dismissed; lost.
His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*. *Locke.*
— **to lay** (a fault, misfortune, etc.) **at one's door**, to charge one with a fault; to blame for. — **to lay, lie,** *or* **be, at one's door**, to impute or charge, or be imputable or chargeable, to.
If I have failed, the fault *lies* wholly *at my door*. *Dryden.*
— **within doors**, within the house; indoors. — **without doors**, out of doors.

door'case' (dōr'kās'), *n.* The inner or visible frame of a door, as the finished trim with the two jamb pieces. Cf. CASING, DOORFRAME.

door check. A device to check a door; specif., an attachment to shut an open door without slamming.

doored (dōrd), *a.* Having doors; — usually in combination: as, wide-*doored*.

door'frame' (dōr'frām'), *n.* The member or structure surrounding and supporting a door. Common doorframes are now made of two uprights with a head and a sill. These constitute the frame proper; they are often concealed by the trim, and the sill by the saddle.

door'keep'er (dōr'kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who guards the entrance of a house or apartment; a porter; a janitor.
2. *R. C. Ch.* A member of the lowest of the minor orders; — commonly called the *ostiary*. The office is a survival from the early church.
3. *Rom. Dutch Law.* A court officer in some respects analogous to the sheriff of English law.

door'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* A large-headed nail, easily clinched, for nailing doors through the battens. Medieval doors were often studded with these nails for ornamentation or strength. *Doornail* now occurs chiefly in various phrases, such as "as dead as a *doornail*," "dumb as a *doornail*," etc. It was formerly conjectured that a doornail was a large nail on which the knocker struck.

door'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A plate on a door of a house or apartment, giving the name, and sometimes the employment, of the occupant.

door'post' (-pōst'), *n.* The jamb or sidepiece of a doorway.

door'sill' (-sĭl'), *n.* The sill or threshold of a door.

door'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* The step before an outer door; one of several steps from the door to the street or ground.

door'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* The stone forming a threshold.

door'stop' (-stŏp'), *n.* *Carp.* A block or strip which stops, at the right place, the shutting of a door; also, a block for preventing a door from swinging back too far when opened.

door'way' (-wā'), *n.* The passageway or opening which a door closes; entranceway into a house or a room; portal.

door'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* The yard about a house door. *U. S.*

Don' Cé'sar' de Ba'zan' (dôɴ' sā'zär' dẽ bȧ'zäɴ'). In an episode in Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," a beggared Spanish nobleman who has become a bandit chief but is yet gay, nonchalant, generous, and chivalrous. The character is, with some changes, made the hero of a French comedy of this name, by Dumanoir and D'Ennery, and an opera (1872) by Massenet.
Don Cle'o-fas (dŏn klē'ō-făs). See ASMODEUS.
dondaine, dondine, *n.* [OF. *dondaine.*] *Mil. Antiq.* An engine for hurling stones. *Obs.*
donde. † DOING, p. pr. of DO.
Don'ders' law. A law of physiological optics named after Donders by Helmholtz, and stated by the latter thus: With parallel lines of regard the angle of torsion in both eyes is a function only of the angles of vertical and lateral displacement. [A Spaniard.
Don Die'go (dŏn dyā'gō). [Sp.]
done. † DO.
do'ne. Var. of DONI. [*Scot.*
done, *adv.* Very; thoroughly.
do-nel'ic (dō-nĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Do'net (dō'nĕt), *n.* [OF. *Donet, Donnat*, L. *Donatus.*] The "Ars Grammatica" of Ælius Donatus, much used in the Middle Ages by beginners in Latin: hence, an introductory Latin grammar; any introductory or elementary treatise. *Obs. or Hist.*
do'ney. Var. of DONI.
do'ney (dō'nĭ), *n.* The hedge sparrow. *Local, Eng.*
dong. † DUNG.
dong. Obs. pret. of DING.
dong'en. Obs. pret. pl. and p. p. of DING.
don'geon. † DUNGEON.
dongon. † DUNGEON.
dongon. Var. of DUNGON.
don'ick. Var. of DORNICK, a rock.
do-nif'er-ous (dō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *donum* gift + *-ferous.*] Bearing gifts. *Obs.*
Do'nis, Statute de (dē dō'nĭs). [L. *de donis.*] *Law.* See under STATUTE.
don'jon-né' (dŏn'jō-nā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Towered with a single donjon or tower alone or rising above the rest; — said of a tower. *Woodward (Fr. Gloss.).*
donjoun. † DUNGEON.
donk. Dial. Eng. and Scot. var. of DANK, *a.* & *v.*
donkey hoist. A donkey engine for hoisting.
don'key-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
donkey's ear. *Carp.* A miter board. *Eng.*
donkey sled. A heavy sledlike foundation frame for a donkey engine. *Western U. S.*
donkey's oats. The common sorrel or sour dock.
don'nard, don'nart. Vars. of DONNERED. *Scot.*
don'nat (dŏn'*ă*t), *n.* Contr. of DO-NAUGHT. *Dial. Eng.*
donne. † DUN.
‖ **don'née'** (dô'nā'), *n.* [F., fr. *donner* to give.] Lit., given; hence, in a literary work, what is assumed as a basis for the plot or story.
don'nered (dŏn'ẽrd), *a.* Also **don'nert.** [Cf. ME. *dunien, donien*, to rumble, E. *din.*] Stupefied; stupid; dazed. *Scot.*
‖ **Don'ner-wet'ter** (dôn'ẽr-vĕt'ẽr). [G.] Lit., thunderstorm; as an exclamation, thunder and lightning! zounds!
don'nick, don'nock. Vars. of DORNICK, a rock.
Don'ni-thorne, Arthur (dŏn'ĭ-thôrn). In Geo. Eliot's "Adam Bede," the weak, good-natured young seducer of Hetty Sorrel.
don't (dōnt). Colloq. contr. of *do not.* Sometimes incorrectly used for *does not.*
dö'nüm' (dû'nüm'), *n.* [Turk.] See MEASURE.
‖ **do'num** (dō'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* DONA (-n*ȧ*). [L.] A gift; specif., *O. Eng. Law*, a form of supplementary tax in the nature of a contribution levied on a village.
Don'zel del Phe'bo *or* **Fe'bo** (dŏn'zĕl dĕl fē'bō). The Knight of the Sun, "that wandering knight so fair," a celebrated hero of romance in the "Mirror of Knighthood," etc.
‖ **don-zel'la** (*It.* dōn-dzĕl'lä), *n.* [It. See DONZEL.] A damsel.
doo. † DO, DOE. [DOVE.
doo (dōō). Obs or Scot var. of
doo'ab. Var. of DOAB.
doo'ar. Var. of DOUAR.
doo-dheen', doo-deen'. Vars. of DUDEEN.
doo'dle, *v. t.* To make a fool of; to cheat. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*
doo'dle, *v. t.* Also **dou'dle.** To play (the bagpipe or doodlesack): to toot. *Scot. or Colloq.*
doodle bug. The larva of an ant lion. *Local, U. S.*
doo'dle-sack', *n.* [Cf. G. *dudelsack.*] The Scotch bagpipe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **dood' schul'den** (dōd' skŏŏl'dẽn). [D.] *So. Afr. Law.* = DEATH DEBTS. [DOWF.
doof. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
dook (dōōk). Obs. or Scot. var of DUCK, *v. i.*
dook (dōōk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Carp.* A wooden brick. See under WOODEN.
doo'ket (dōō'kĕt), *n.* Dovecot; pigeon house. *Scot.*
dook'it (dōōk'ĭt). Scot. form for *ducked*, pret. & p. p. of DUCK.
dool. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOLE, *n.*, division; DOLE, grief; DOLE, to mourn.
dool (dōōl). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOWEL.
doom (*Devonshire*, düm, *E. D. Dict.*) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DUMB.
doom'age (dōōm'āj), *n.* Act of dooming, or assessing on default; also, the amount assessed. *Local, U. S.* [*Obs. or R.*
doom'er, *n.* One who dooms.
doom ring. *Norse Archæol.* A ring of stones marking the limits of a court.
dooms (dōōmz), *adv.* [See DOOM.] Very. *Scot.* [BOOK.
dooms'book'. Var. of DOOM-
Doomsday Book. = DOMESDAY BOOK. [A judge; a deemster.
dooms'man (dōōmz'măn), *n.*
doom'stead, *n.* Place of judgment; tribunal. *Rare.*
doom'ster (dōōm'stẽr), *n.* [See DOOM; cf. DEMPSTER, DEEMSTER.] **1**. A judge; a doomsman. *Archaic.*
2. *Scots Law.* = DEMPSTER, 2.
doom tree. The tree on which the condemned were executed.
doon. † DO, DONE, DUN.
doon (dōōn). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOWN, *adv.*
Doone, Lorna. See LORNA DOONE.
doon'ga. Var. of DUNGA.
doo-put'ty. Var. of DOPATTA.
doora. Var. of DURRA.
door'bell', *n.* A bell to be rung from an outer door.
door'brand', *n.* **1**. A door bar. **2**. A strap hinge, esp. as securing together the door planks.
door'cheek', *n.* The jamb or sidepiece of a door. [DURGA.
Door'ga (dōōr'g*ȧ*). Var. of
door grass. Knotweed.
door'hawk'. Var. of DORHAWK.
door'head', *n.* Lintel. *Obs.*
door'less, *a.* See -LESS.
door'mat', *n.* A mat at a door.
door'stane' (dōr'stān'). Scot. var. of DOORSTONE.
door'stead, *n.* Entrance or place of a door. *Obs. or Local.*
door'ward', *n.* [*door* + *ward* one who guards.] A doorkeeper; a janitor; specif., *Scot. Hist.*, an officer under the early monarchy; — called also *ostiary*. *Obs. or Archaic.* [grass.
door'weed' (dōr'wēd'), *n.* Knot-
doose. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOUCE.
doot. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOUBT.
doot'ed. Var. of DOTED, decayed.
dooth † DOTH, form of DO.
dop. † DEEP.
dop, *v. i.* [Cf. DAP, DIP.] **1**. To fall into water; to dive. *Obs.*
2. To dip; to curtsy; to duck.
dop, *n.* A dip; curtsy; bob. *Obs.*

E F G H I J K L M

dop, dopp (dŏp), *n.* [Cf. D. *dop* shell, husk.] A little copper cup in which a diamond is held while being cut.

dope (dōp), *n.* [D. *doop* a dipping, fr. *doopen* to dip. Cf. DIP.] **1.** Any thick liquid or pasty preparation, as of opium for medicinal purposes, of grease for a lubricant, etc.
2. Any preparation, as of opium, used to stupefy or, in the case of a race horse, to stimulate. *Slang or Cant.*
3. An absorbent material; esp., in high explosives, the sawdust, infusorial earth, mica, etc., mixed with nitroglycerin to make a damp powder (dynamite, etc.) less dangerous to transport, and ordinarily explosive only by suitable fulminating caps.
4. Information concerning the previous performances of race horses, or other facts concerning them which may be of assistance in judging of their chances of winning future races; sometimes, similar information concerning other sports. *Sporting Slang.*

dope, *v. t.*; DOPED (dōpt); DOP'ING (dōp'ĭng). To treat or affect with dope; as, to *dope* nitroglycerin; specif.: **a** To give stupefying drugs to; to drug. *Slang.* **b** To administer a stimulant to (a horse) to increase his speed. It is a serious offense against the laws of racing. *Race-track Slang.*
2. To judge or guess; to predict the result of, as by the aid of dope. See DOPE, *n.*, 4. *Slang.*

dope'-book', *n.* A chart of previous performances, etc., of race horses. See DOPE, *n.*, 4. *Race-track Slang.*

dop'ey (dōp'ĭ), *a.* Affected by "dope;" esp., sluggish or dull as though under the influence of a narcotic. *Slang.*

‖ **Dop'pel-gäng'er** (dŏp'ĕl-gĕng'ẽr), *n.* [G.] A spiritual or ghostly double or counterpart; esp., an apparitional double of a living person; a cowalker. See DOUBLEGANGER.

Dop'pler-Fi'zeau' prin'ci-ple (dŏp'lẽr-fē'zō'). [After C. *Doppler*, German mathematician, and A. H. L. *Fizeau*, French physicist.] *Physics.* Doppler's principle; — sometimes so called in optics.

dop'pler-ite (dŏp'lẽr-īt), *n.* [After C. *Doppler.*] *Min.* A brownish black, elastic, acid substance occurring in peat beds, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Dop'pler's prin'ci-ple (dŏp'lẽrz). *Physics.* The principle that, if the distance is changing between the observer and a source of constant vibrations, as of sound or light, the wave number appears to be greater or less than the true value according as the distance is being diminished or lengthened. It was first stated in 1842 by Christian Doppler, of Prague. It is most simply illustrated in the case of a boat, which in moving against the waves encounters a greater number, and in moving with them a smaller number, than if it remained in one spot. A good example in acoustics is the change of pitch of the whistle of a locomotive that passes at a high rate of speed. In accordance with this principle the lines in a luminous body's spectrum are shifted slightly toward the violet if the body's distance is decreasing, but toward the red if increasing. It has been used in astrophysics to estimate the velocity of luminous bodies.

dor (dôr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *dora* drone, locust.] A dorbeetle. Also applied alone or in combination (as in *dor* bee, *dor* fly) to various insects, as bumblebees, drone bees, etc., which fly with a buzzing noise.

dor, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *dār* scoff.] **1.** A trick, joke, or deception; mockery; scoff. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. A practical joker; a buffoon. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*
to give one the dor, to put the dor upon one, to make a fool of one. *Archaic.* *P. Fletcher.*

dor, *v. t.* Also **dorre**. [Cf. Icel. *dāra* to mock, make sport of.] To make a fool of; to mock; to deceive. *Obs.*

do-ra'do (dō-rä'dō), *n.* [Sp. *dorado* gilt, fr. *dorar* to gild, fr. L. *deaurare.* See 2d DORY; cf. EL DORADO.] **1.** A dolphin of the genus *Coryphæna.*
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A small southern constellation, embracing the south pole of the ecliptic; — called also sometimes *Xiphias*, or the *Swordfish.*

dor'bee'tle (dôr'bē't'l), *n.* A common European dung beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarius*); also, variously, the cockchafer, rose chafer, or other beetle that flies with a loud buzzing noise. In America applied to the June bugs.

Dor'cas (dôr'kȧs), *n.* [Gr. δορκάς gazelle, prob. through L. *Dorcas.*] **1.** Fem. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* A woman ("named Tabitha, which by interpretation is called Dorcas") who was raised from the dead by Peter at Joppa (*Acts* ix. 36–41). She was a Christian disciple who had made "coats and garments" for the poor, whence church sewing societies are often called **Dorcas societies.**

dorcas gazelle. [NL., fr. Gr. δορκάς gazelle.] A common gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*) of northern Africa and parts of southwestern Asia.

dor'cas-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Eccl.* An adjunct of some churches in which benevolent work is planned and executed; — so called with reference to the story of Dorcas in Acts ix. 36–41.

Dor'ca-the'ri-um (dôr'kȧ-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δορκάς gazelle + θηρίον beast.] *Zoöl.* A genus of chevrotains consisting of the water chevrotain and extinct species.

Dor-cop'sis (dôr-kŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δορκάς gazelle + *-opsis.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small kangaroos inhabiting the Papuan region.

‖ **do'ré'** (dō'rā'), *n.* [F., gilded. Cf. 2d DORY.] The walleyed pike. *Fr. Canadian.*

‖ **do'ré'** (dō'rā'), *a.* [F.] *Metal.* Containing gold; as, *doré* silver. — **doré bullion,** unparted gold and silver in bars.

dor'hawk' (dôr'hôk'), *n.* The European goatsucker.

Do'ri-an (dō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [L. *Dorius*, Gr. Δώριος.] Of or pert. to the ancient Greeks of Doris; Doric. — **Dorian mode.** See MODE. — **D. tetrachord.** See TETRACHORD **c**.

Do'ri-an (dō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *n.* One of a race that invaded Greece, probably from the north, about the 10th century B. C., aiding in the overthrow of the Mycenæan civilization, and establishing themselves in Doris, Megaris, Argolis, Laconia, and Messenia, in Crete and various other islands, and on the coast of Asia Minor. They also founded vigorous colonies in Italy and Sicily. Corinth and Sparta were their chief capitals in Greece. At their best, they were of simple and sturdy habit and culture, characteristics preserved in typical purity among the Spartans.

Dor'ic (dŏr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Doricus*, Gr. Δωρικός.] **1.** Pertaining to Doris, in ancient Greece, or to the Dorians.
2. *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the oldest and simplest of the Greek orders, or a modified form adopted by the Romans. See CAPITAL, ORDER.

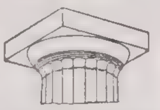
Greek Doric Capital.

3. Rustic; uncouth. "A *Doric* dialect of English." *Encyc. Brit.*
Doric mode, tetrachord, etc. = DORIAN MODE (see MODE), TETRACHORD (which see), etc.

Dor'ic, *n.* **1.** A dialect of Greek. See GREEK, *n.*, 5.
2. An unrefined, broad, or rustic dialect of English.
Her nervous northern *Doric.* *C. Brontë.*
3. *Print.* **a** See GOTHIC. *Eng.* **b** An old kind of type face (shown below). *U. S.*

☞ **This line is in nonpareil Doric.**

Dor'i-cism (dŏr'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Doric phrase or idiom.

Do'ris (dō'rĭs; 201), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δωρίς.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the Nereides.
2. *Zoöl.* A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks having a retractile tuft of pinnate branchiæ on the back surrounding the anus, foliate rhinophores, and no suctorial proboscis. Many of the species formerly included are now placed in related genera. It is the type of a large family, **Do-rid'i-dæ** (dō-rĭd'ĭ-dē).

Doris (*D. johnstoni*), side view. Nat. size.

Do'rism (dō'rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. Δωρισμός.] **1.** Dorian character, manners, etc.
2. A Doric phrase or idiom.

Do'rize (dō'rīz), *v. t. & i.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ-ING (-rīz-ĭng). [Gr. δωρίζειν to imitate the Dorians, speak Doric Greek.] To make or become Dorian in character or language.

Dor'king (dôr'kĭng), *n.* [From the town of *Dorking* in England.] One of an English breed of large-bodied domestic fowls, having five toes, or the hind toe double. They are highly esteemed for the table. Several varieties are bred, the **white Dorking,** having a rose comb; the **silver gray Dorking,** having a single comb, the breast of the cock being black, and that of the hen salmon-red; and the **colored Dorking,** in which the cock is chiefly black and straw-colored, the hen chiefly black and gray with dark salmon breast, and the comb either single or rose.

dor'man-cy (dôr'măn-sĭ), *n.* [From DORMANT.] Quality or state of being dormant; quiescence; abeyance.

dor'mant (dôr'mănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *dormir* to sleep, from L. *dormire*; cf. Gr. δαρθάνειν, Skr. *drā*, OSlav. *drĕmati.*] **1.** Sleeping; asleep, or as if asleep; in a state of suspended animation; as, a *dormant* animal; hence, not in action or exercise; inactive; quiescent; at rest; in abeyance; not disclosed, asserted, or insisted on; as, *dormant* passions; *dormant* claims or titles.
2. *Her.* In a sleeping posture; as, a lion *dormant*; — distinguished from *couchant* in that the head of the *dormant* animal rests on the fore paws.

Lion Dormant.

3. *Bot.* Resting or nonvegetative; — applied to buds or other parts of a plant in winter, or to the plant itself; also, to buds ordinarily inactive, but which may develop at any time through some especial cause.
4. Fixed; stationary; as, a *dormant* timber; a *dormant* table. *Archaic.*
Syn. — See LATENT.
dormant bolt, a concealed door bolt movable only by a special contrivance, as a key or knob. — **d. lock,** a lock with no self-closing bolt. — **d. mine,** a submarine mine anchored near the bottom and released on the approach of a hostile vessel. *Fullam-Hart.* — **d. partner.** See PARTNER. — **d. tree.** *Arch.* = DORMANT, *n.*, 1. — **d. window,** a dormer window. *Obs.*

dor'mant, *n.* [See DORMANT, *a.*] **1.** *Arch.* A beam upon which other members rest or "sleep;" a sleeper; a summer; — called more fully *dormant tree.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A dormer window. *Obs.*
3. A dish or centerpiece which remains on the table. *R.*

dor'mer (dôr'mẽr), *n.* [Lit., the window of a sleeping apartment, OF. *dormeor.* Cf. DORMITORY.] **1** A dormitory; a bedroom. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A dormer window.
3. = DORMANT, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*
dormer window. *Arch.* A window vertical in a roof; also, the gablet, or houselike structure, in which it is contained.

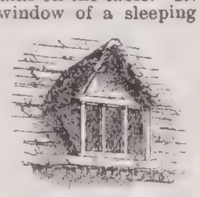
Dormer Window.

dor'mered (dôr'mẽrd), *a.* *Arch.* Having dormer windows.

‖ **dor'meuse'** (dôr'mûz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *dormeur* sleeper.] **1.** A nightcap. *Obs.*
2. A carriage arranged for comfort in sleeping while traveling.
3. A kind of couch or reclining seat.

dor'mi-ent (dôr'mĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *dormiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dormire* to sleep.] Dormant; sleeping. *O. W. Holmes.*

dor-mi'tion (dôr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *dormitio.*] Act of sleeping or falling asleep; sometimes, fig., death. *Caxton.*

dor'mi-tive (dôr'mĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dormitif.*] Causing sleep; soporific. — *n.* *Med.* A soporific; opiate.

dor'mi-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *dormitorium*, fr. *dormitorius* of or for sleeping, fr. *dormire* to sleep. See DORMANT; cf. DORMER.] **1.** A sleeping room, or a building containing a series of sleeping rooms; a sleeping apartment capable of containing many beds, esp. one connected with a college, boarding school, monastery, etc.
2. A burial place. *Obs.* *Ayliffe.*

dor'mouse' (dôr'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). [Perh. fr. F. *dormir* to sleep (cf. E. dial. *dorm* to doze) + E. *mouse.* Cf. DORMANT.] Any of several small Old World myomorphic rodents of the genera *Muscardinus*, *Myoxus*, etc., constituting a family, Muscardinidæ (syn. Gliridæ or Myoxidæ). They somewhat resemble small squirrels, living in trees and feeding on nuts, acorns, etc., and become torpid in cold weather. See also LOIR, LEROT.

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Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*).

dor'my (dôr'mĭ), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] *Golf.* Up, or ahead, as many holes as remain to be played; — said of a player or side.

dor'nick (dôr'nĭk), or **dor'nock** (-nŭk), *n.* Formerly also *darnex, dornic, dorneck*, etc. A coarse sort of damask, orig. made at Tournay (in Flemish, *Doornick*), Belgium, and used for hangings, carpets, etc.; also, a stout figured linen manufactured in Scotland.

dor'nick, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. Ir. *dornog* a handful, a small stone.] A small rock or bowlder; specif., a bowlder of iron ore found in limonite mines. *Local, U. S.*

Dor'o-the'a (dŏr'ō-thē'ȧ), *n.* Eng. form, **Dor'o-thy** (dŏr'ō-thĭ). [L. *Dorothea*, fr. Gr. Δωροθέα, prop., the gift of God; cf. δῶρον gift and θεός god: cf. It. & Sp. *Dorotea*, G. *Dorothea.* The form *Dorothy* is fr. F. *Dorothée.* Cf. DOLL, DOLLY, THEODORE.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Dorothée* (dô'rô'tā'), *Dorette* (dô'rĕt'); It. & Sp. *Dorotea* (dô-rô-tā'ä); Pg. & G. *Dorothea* (dô-rô-tā'ä). Dim. *Dol, Dolly.*
2. Any of various historical or fictitious characters; as: **a** A virgin martyred under Diocletian. Her day is Feb. 6 in the Roman Catholic Church. She is said to have sent roses and apples from Paradise to Theophilus, a bystander at her martyrdom, who deridingly asked her to do so, which miracle converted him. **b** In Cervantes's "Don Quixote," a woman deserted for another by her husband, but finally reunited to him. **c** See HERMANN AND DOROTHEA. **d** See BROOKE, DOROTHEA.

dorp (dôrp), *n.* [LG. & D. *dorp.* See THORPE.] A hamlet. "A mean fishing *dorp.*" *Howell.*

dor'sal (dôr'săl), *a.* [F. *dorsal*, LL. *dorsalis*, fr. L. *dorsum* back. Cf. DORSEL, DOSEL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or situated near or on, the back, or dorsum, of an animal or of one of its parts; — opposed to *ventral.* In *Anat.*, often used specifically of the region between the cervical and lumbar regions, or of the structures contained therein or pertaining thereto. *Dorsal* in the case of vertebrates, arthropods, and other elongated animals designates the upper surface, the animal being in the usual horizontal position normal to most members of these groups. In many of the lower animals, the surface corresponding to this, if there be one, may be difficult to determine, and the terms *dorsal* and *ventral* are often used of surfaces not homologous with those of the higher animals. In echinoderms and many cœlenterates *dorsal* designates the aboral surface.
2. *Bot.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, the surface turned away from the axis, as the under or outer side of a leaf. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the upper surface of creeping dorsiventral structures, as the thallus of a liverwort.
3. *Phon.* Of or pertaining to the dorsum of the tongue; pronounced with the place of articulation or narrowing between the upper surface of the tongue, behind the tip, and the hard palate.
dorsal fin, *Zoöl.*, a median longitudinal vertical fin on the back of a fish or other aquatic vertebrate. — **d. lamina. a** *Zoöl.* In tunicates, a longitudinal membrane projecting into the cavity of the branchial sac, borne by the large median dorsal blood vessel; hence, also, that vessel itself. In many cases a series of separate languets on or near the dorsal vessel takes the place of a continuous membrane. **b** *Embryol.* One of the folds bordering the medullary groove, which unite to form the neural canal. — **d. nerves,** specif., *Anat.*, the twelve pairs of spinal nerves which arise from the dorsal region of the cord, one pair passing out behind each dorsal vertebra. — **d. suture,** *Bot.*, the outer suture, corresponding to the midrib of the carpellary leaf which constitutes a pod or other monocarpellary fruit. — **d. tubercle,** in tunicates, a small median dorsal prominence on the wall of the pharynx in front of the first row of stigmata, on which the ciliated opening of the

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dop (dŏp), *n.*, or **dop brandy.** [Boer Dutch *dop* the cup (of wine) which vintagers receive several times a day.] A superior grape brandy. *South Africa.*

do-pat'ta (dō-pŭt'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *dōpatta.*] In India, a scarf of silk or muslin, often interwoven with gold or silver threads, used as a garment by both sexes.

dop'chick', dop'chick'en. Obs. or local Eng. for DABCHICK.

dop'er (dōp'ẽr), *n.* One who "dopes."

Doper. ✝ DOPPER, an Anabaptist.

Doph'kah (dŏf'kȧ). *Bib.*

do-pol'ic (dō-pŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

do'po-tas'sic, *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

dopp. Var. of DOP.

doppe, *n.* [AS. *doppe* in comp., akin to E. *dip.*] A kind of diving bird. *Obs.*

dop'pel-küm'mel (dŏp'ĕl-küm'ĕl), *n.* [G., double kümmel.] See KÜMMEL.

Dop'per (dŏp'ẽr), *n.* [D. *dooper.*] An Anabaptist or Baptist, as among the Dutch in South Africa; a Dipper. *Contemptuous.*

dop'per, dopper bird. = DABCHICK. *Local, Eng.*

dop'pia (dŏp'yȧ), *n.* [It.] A gold coin of the old Italian states, varying in intrinsic value from \$2.72 to \$7.25.

dop'py. Obs. Anglicized form of DOPPIA.

dopt, *v. t.* Short for ADOPT. [*Obs. or Dial.*]

dop'y (dōp'ĭ). Var. of DOPEY.

do-pyr'ic (dō-pĭr'ĭk; -pī'rĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

do-quar'ic (dō-kwär'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

doquet. ✝ DOCKET.

dor. ✝ DEER.

dor. ✝ DOOR.

Dor (dôr), **Do'ra** (dō'rȧ). *Bib.*

Dor. *Abbr.* Doric; Dorothy.

Do'ra (dō'rȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *Dora*, and E. *Dorothea, Eudora, Theodora.*] **1.** Fem. prop. name. **2.** The pretty, affectionate, but impractical "child-wife" of David, in Dickens's "David Copperfield."

do'rab (dō'răb), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A very large East Indian marine fish (*Chirocentrus dorab*), related to the herrings, but of little value as food.

Do'rante' (dō'ränt'), *n.* [F.] Any of various characters in French drama; in Corneille's "Le Menteur," the title character, a man who lies for the mere sake of lying. In the sequel play he has reformed.

Do'rax (dō'răks), *n.* A noble Portuguese renegade in Dryden's play of "Don Sebastian."

dor bee. See DOR, insect.

dor'bel, *n.* [English form of *Dorbellus*, fr. Nicholas *de Orbellis*, a French follower of Duns Scotus. Cf. DUNCE. *Oxf. E. D.*] A pedant; a dull person; a dolt. *Obs.* — **dor'bel-ish,** *a.* *Dial. Eng.*

dor bug. A dor, or dorbeetle.

dore. ✝ DOR, insect.

dore. Obs. or Scot. var. of DOOR.

dore. ✝ DARE.

dore, *v. t.* [F. *dorer*, orig., to gild.] To endore. *Obs.*

do'ree (dō'rē; dō-rē'), *n.* [See 2d DORY.] The john dory.

‖ **do'rer' la pi'lule'** (dō'rā' lȧ pē'lül'). [F.] To gild the pill.

dore'tree', *n.* A doorpost. *Obs.*

dor fly. See DOR, insect.

dorge. ✝ DIRGE.

do'ri-a (dō'rē-ȧ), **do're-a.** *n.* [Hind. *dōriyā.*] A striped Indian muslin.

Dor'i-cal (dŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Doric.

Dor'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To make Doric in character.

Dor'i-court (dŏr'ĭ-kōrt), *n.* In Mrs. Cowley's "The Belle's Stratagem," a witty, courtly man of the world, who considers the English beauties inferior.

Dor'i-dæ (dŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Var. of DORIDIDÆ.

Do-rid'i-dæ (dō-rĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See DORIS.

Dor'i-mant (dŏr'ĭ-mănt), *n.* A character in Etherege's play "The Man of Mode," a genteel, witty rake, designed as a portrait of the Earl of Rochester.

Do-rin'da (dō-rĭn'dȧ), *n.* [It. Cf. DORA.] Fem. prop. name.

Do'rine' (dō'rēn'), *n.* [F.] A hasty, petulant waiting woman in Molière's "Tartufe," who ridicules the faults of the family that she faithfully serves.

dor'lach (dôr'lăκ), *n.* [Gael. *dorlach.*] *Scot.* **1.** A quiver. *Obs.* **2.** A bundle or package; also, a valise or portmanteau.
☞ The sense of "dagger" which *dorlach* has been thought to have is prob. erroneous.

dor'lot, *n.* [OF. *dorelot.*] A medieval network headdress.

dorm (dôrm), **dorme,** *n. & v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *dorm*, Icel. *dorma* to doze.] Sleep; doze. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dor'mice', *n.*, *pl.* of DORMOUSE.

dor'mi-ta-ry, *a. & n.* [Cf. OF. *dormitoire.*] Dormitive. *Obs.*

dormond, dormounte. ✝ DORMANT.

dormouse phalanger. See DROMICIA.

dorn (dôrn), *n.* [Cf. G. *dorn* thorn, D. *doorn*; G. *dorn*fisch stickleback.] The thornback ray. *Local, Eng.*

dorn (dû(r)n). Var. of DURN. [*Dial. Eng.*]

dorne. ✝ DURN.

Do-ron'i-cum (dō-rŏn'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., NGr. δωρονείκον, fr. Ar. *doronakh.*] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs related to *Arnica*, of Europe and Asia. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See LEOPARD'S-BANE.

dorr (dôr). Var. of DOR, insect.

dorrbeetle. Var. of DORBEETLE.

dorre. ✝ DOR, insect; DOR, *n. & v.*, hoax.

dorr fly. Var. of DOR FLY.

dorr'hawk'. Var. of DORHAWK.

dor'sab-dom'i-nal (dôr'săb-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* *Biol.* Dorsoventral. *Rare.* — **dor'sab-dom'i-nal-ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

dor'sad (dôr'săd), *adv.* [*dorso-*

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neural gland into the pharyngeal cavity is situated. — **dorsal vertebræ**, *Anat.*, the vertebræ between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ. In man they are twelve in number and all normally bear ribs. — **d. vessel**, *Zoöl.*, the elongated dorsally situated heart of insects and other arthropods.

dor′sal (dôr′săl), *n.* [LL. *dorsale*, neut. fr. *dorsalis*. See DORSAL, *a.*] **1**. *Fine Arts.* A hanging, usually of rich stuff, at the back of a throne, or of an altar, on the walls of an apartment, or in any similar position; a dossal; dosser. **2**. *Zoöl. & Anat.* A dorsal vertebra, nerve, or other part.

dor-sa′lis (dŏr-sā′lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SALES (-lēz). [NL.] *Anat.* An artery situated in and supplying the back or dorsum of a part. The ‖ **dor-sa′lis lin′guæ** (lĭŋ′gwē) is a branch of the lingual artery which supplies the upper surface of the tongue, the tonsils, soft palate, and epiglottis, anastomosing with its fellow of the opposite side. The ‖ **dor-sa′les pol′li-cis** (pŏl′ĭ-sĭs) are a pair of vessels running along the back of the thumb. They arise by a common trunk from the radial artery. The ‖ **dor-sa′lis pe′dis** (pē′dĭs), of the upper surface of the foot, is a direct continuation of the anterior tibial artery; and the ‖ **dor-sa′lis sca′pu-læ** (skăp′ū-lē) is a branch of the subscapular which curves around the axillary border of the scapula between the teres minor and teres major muscles, to the back of the scapula.

dor′sal-ly, *adv.* In a dorsal situation or direction.

dorse (dôrs), *n.* [G. *dorsch.*] The young of the common codfish, formerly considered a distinct species.

Dor′set horned sheep (dôr′sĕt hôrnd). [From *Dorsetshire*, England.] One of a breed of sheep originating in southwestern England. The fleece is of close texture, and the wool of medium length. The head carries a forelock. The muzzle, legs, and hoofs are white. Both sexes have horns, which are very much coiled in the ram.

dor′si-. A combining form, meaning *back.* = DORSO-.

dor-sif′er-ous (dŏr-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*dorsi-* + *-ferous.*] **1**. *Bot.* Bearing the sori on the back of the frond; — said of certain ferns. **2**. *Zoöl.* Carrying the eggs or young upon the back.

dor′si-fixed′ (dôr′sĭ-fĭkst′), *a.* [*dorsi-* + *fixed.*] *Bot.* Attached by the back; — applied esp. to anthers.

dor′si-grade (-grād), *a.* [*dorsi-* + L. *gradi* to walk.] Walking on the back of the toes, as certain armadillos.

dor′si-spi′nal (-spī′năl), *a.* [*dorsi-* + *spinal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the back and spine; as, the **dorsispinal veins**, which form a network surrounding the spinous processes, the laminæ, and the transverse and articular processes of all the vertebræ.

dor′si-ven′tral (-vĕn′trăl), *a.* [*dorsi-* + *ventral.*] **a** *Bot.* Having distinct dorsal and ventral surfaces, as most foliage leaves, the thalloid shoots of liverworts, etc. **b** *Zoöl.* = DORSOVENTRAL. — **dor′si-ven-tral′i-ty** (-vĕn-trăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **dor′si-ven′tral-ly**, *adv.*

dor′so- (dôr′sō-). [L. *dorsum* the back.] A combining form used in *Zoöl. & Anat.* to denote *connection with the back*, or *dorsal region.*

dor′so-cen′tral (-sĕn′trăl), *a.* [*dorso-* + *central.*] *Zoöl.* **a** In the middle of the back. **b** In echinoderms, pertaining to the middle of the aboral surface. — **dorsocentral system.** = APICAL SYSTEM.

dor′so-ven′tral (-vĕn′trăl), *a.* [*dorso-* + *ventral.*] **a** *Zoöl.* Extending from the dorsal toward the ventral side; as, the *dorsoventral* axis. **b** *Bot.* = DORSIVENTRAL. — **dor′so-ven′tral-ly**, *adv.* — **dorsoventral**, *or* **dorsiventral, symmetry**, *Biol.*, similarity or correspondence of form or structure between the dorsal and ventral regions.

Dor-ste′ni-a (dŏr-stē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Theodor *Dorsten*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of moraceous herbs of tropical America and Africa. They have basal leaves and small monœcious flowers crowded upon a fleshy receptacle, borne on a long naked peduncle. Several species yield medicinal roots. See CONTRAYERVA. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

dor′sum (dôr′sŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* DORSA (-sȧ). [L., the back, ridge of a hill.] **1**. The back; esp., *Anat.*, the back of an animal; the upper side of an appendage or part; as, the *dorsum* of the nose, tongue, or foot. See DORSAL, *a.*, 1. **2**. *Phon.* The upper side of the tongue behind the tip; blade. **3**. The ridge of a hill.

Dories.

do′ry (dō′rĭ; 201), *n.*; *pl.* DORIES (-rĭz). A flat-bottomed boat with high flaring sides, sharp bow, and finely tapering stern. It is used especially on the New England coast and by American fishing vessels, and is noted for its remarkable qualities in riding seas and surf.

do′ry, *n.* [From its color, F. *dorée*, lit., gilded, fr. *dorer* to gild, L. *deaurare*. See DE-, AUREOLE.] **a** The john dory or other allied fish. **b** The wall-eyed pike.

do-ryph′o-rus (dō-rĭf′ō-rŭs), **do-ryph′o-ros** (-rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δορυφόρος, lit., spear-bearing; δόρυ spear + φέρειν to bear.] *Class. Archæol.* An image of a spear bearer; specif. [*cap.*], a statue, by Polycletus, of a nude athlete bearing a spear, or the (supposed) replica of it, found much broken in the palæstra at Pompeii, and now repaired and in the Museo Nazionale at Naples.

Doryphorus.

dos (dŏs), *n.* [L. Cf. DOWER; 1st DOT.] **1**. *Rom. Law.* The property contributed by the wife, or some one else on her behalf, to the husband for sustaining the burdens of matrimony. That contributed by the wife's father or other ascendant on the male side was the **dos pro′fec-ti′ti-a** (prō′fĕk-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), that by any other person **dos ad′ven-ti′ti-a** (ăd′vĕn-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), and this latter was the **dos re′cep-ti′ti-a** (rē′sĕp-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) when given with a stipulation for its return on dissolution of the marriage. **2**. *Eng. Law.* The property settled by a husband upon his wife at the time of the marriage. It is technically called **dos no′mi-na′ta** (nŏm′ĭ-nā′tȧ) when consisting of certain specified lands, and **dos ra′ti-o-na′bi-lis** (răsh′ĭ-ō-năb′ĭ-lĭs) when the same as the common-law dower of one third of the lands of which he is seized at the time of the espousals.

‖ **dos′-à-dos′** (dō′zȧ-dō′), *adv.* [F.] Back to back; as, to sit *dos-à-dos* in a dogcart; to dance *dos-à-dos*, that is, so that two dancers move forward and pass back to back.

‖ **dos′-à-dos′**, *n.* A sofa, open carriage, or the like, so constructed that the occupants sit back to back.

dos′age (dōs′āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *dosage.* See DOSE, *v.*] **1**. *Med.* Administration of medicine in doses; specif., a scheme of grading doses of medicines according to age, etc. **2**. The process of adding some ingredient, as to wine, to give flavor, character, or strength.

The wine is now subjected to *dosage*, or liqueuring, the amount of which depends upon the sweetness required. *Encyc. Brit.*

dose (dōs), *n.* [F. *dose*, Gr. δόσις a giving, a dose, fr. διδόναι to give; akin to L. *dare* to give. See DATE point of time.] **1**. The measured quantity of a medicine to be taken at one time or in a given period of time. A **divided dose** is a relatively small quantity to be taken at short intervals. The **daily dose** is the sum of all the doses to be taken in twenty-four hours. The **maximum dose** is the largest dose consistent with safety. The **minimum dose** is the smallest dose likely to produce an effect. A **lethal dose** is one that may or will cause death. **2**. A definite quantity or portion of anything regarded as having a remedial or beneficial influence; specif., *Econ.*, one of the theoretical equal portions or increments of labor or capital, conceived, by some economists, as being applied to land up to the margin of cultivation, or to any process of production up to the margin of utility. **3**. Anything nauseous that one is obliged to take; a portion thrust upon one.

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent *doses.* *Irving.*

4. An ingredient added to wine in dosage.

dose, *v. t.*; DOSED (dōst); DOS′ING (dōs′ĭng). [Cf. F. *doser.* See DOSE, *n.*] **1**. To proportion properly (a medicine), as with reference to the patient; to form into suitable doses. **2**. To give doses to; to give medicine or physic to; — often with an implication of excess. **3**. To give anything nauseous to. **4**. *Econ.* To apply a dose of labor or capital to, in the process of cultivation or production. See DOSE, *n.*, 2. **5**. To treat by the process called dosage, as champagne.

do-sim′e-try (dō-sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [NL. *dosis* dose + *-metry.*] *Med.* Measurement of doses; specif., a system of therapeutics which uses but few remedies, mostly alkaloids, and gives them in doses fixed by certain rules. — **do′si-met′ric** (dō′sĭ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* — **do-sim′e-trist** (dō-sĭm′ē-trĭst), *n.*

Do-sith′e-ans (dō-sĭth′ē-ănz), *n. pl.* A Samaritan sect founded by Dositheus, a false Messiah of about the time of Christ. This sect, which lasted for several centuries, laid stress on the precepts of the law, esp. those concerning the Sabbath.

doss (dŏs), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A place to sleep in; a bed; hence, sleep. *Slang. Chiefly Eng.*

doss (dŏs), *v. t.*; DOSSED (dŏst); DOSS′ING. [Cf. OD. *dossen* to strike.] **1**. To push with the head or horns; to butt; to toss. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Eng. Dial. Dict.* **2**. To throw down violently. *Scot.*

dos′sal (dŏs′ăl), **dos′sel**, *n.* [OF. *dossel*; cf. LL. *dorsale.*] **1**. An ornamental cloth put over the back of a seat as a cover, or, *Eccl.*, such a cloth hung at the back of the altar or the sides of the chancel to hide the bare wall and serve as a decoration; a dosser; dorsal. *Archaic or Eccl.* **2**. (In form *dossel*). = DOSSER, pannier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dos′ser (dŏs′ẽr), *n.* Also **dor′ser** (dôr′sẽr), **dor′sel** (-sĕl). [F. *dossier* back of a seat, bundle of papers, part of a basket resting on the back, fr. L. *dorsum* back. See DORSAL.] **1**. A basket to be carried on a person's back or, in pairs, by a horse, ass, or other beast of burden; a pannier. **2**. A cloth or tapestry for the back of a throne or chair or for a hanging; a dossal.

dos′se-ret (dŏs′ē-rĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *dossier.* See DOSSER.] *Arch.* A sort of secondary capital or an abacus of unusual thickness resting upon the sculptured bell of a capital. It is a feature of Byzantine and early Romanesque architecture.

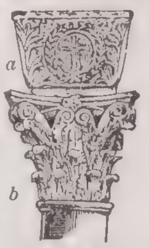

a Dosseret. *b* Capital. From Ravenna, A. D. 425.

doss house (dŏs). A cheap lodging house. *Slang or Cant.*

dos′sil (dŏs′ĭl), *n.* [ME. *dosil* faucet of a barrel, OF. *dosil*, *duisil*, spigot, F. *doisil*, LL. *duciculus*, fr. L. *dux* leader. See DUKE.] **1**. A spigot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2**. *Surg.* A small roll or pledget of lint, for keeping a sore, wound, etc., open; a tent. **3**. *Print.* A roll of cloth for wiping off the face of a copperplate, leaving the ink in the engraved lines.

dot (dŏt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *dos*, *dotis*, dowry. See DOWER.] *Civil Law.* A woman's marriage portion, or dowry, the income of which belongs to the husband during coverture.

dot, *n.* [Cf. AS. *dott* head of a boil; of uncertain origin.] **1**. A small piece or lump; a clot. *Obs. or Dial.* **2**. A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, or small mark, usually round. **3**. Anything small and like a speck comparatively; a small portion or specimen; as, a *dot* of a child. **4**. *Music.* **a** A point placed immediately after a note or rest to indicate that its length is increased by one half (two dots are used to increase the length by three quarters); as,

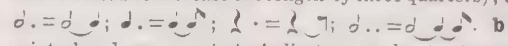

b A point placed over a note to indicate a moderate staccato, or, if slurred, spiccato. In old music several dots over a long note indicate that it is to be subdivided into as many short notes. **c** One of the vertical series of points used to indicate a repeat (which see).

dot, *v. t.*; DOT′TED; DOT′TING. **1**. To mark with dots or small spots; to make dots on; specif., to put the dot over (the letter *i* or *j*) or over those letters in (a passage); as, to *dot* a line. **2**. To mark or diversify with small spots or detached objects; as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages. **3**. To scatter or disperse like dots; to distribute.

to dot down, to jot down. — **to d. the i's**, to put in minute details, or minutiæ.

dot, *v. i.* To make a dot or dots; to make specks.

to dot and carry one, to set down, point, and carry the figures as in some schoolboy process of elementary arithmetic; hence, to work or progress methodically or step by step. *Colloq.* — **to d. and go one**, to dot and carry one; also, to walk with a crutch; to limp; to progress jerkily. *Colloq.*

dot′age (dōt′āj), *n.* [From DOTE, *v. i.*] **1**. Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, esp. in old age; childishness of old age; senility; as, a man in his *dotage.*

The infancy and the *dotage* of Greek literature. *Macaulay.*

2. Foolish utterance; drivel; folly. *Obs. or R.* **3**. Excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

The *dotage* of the nation on presbytery. *Bp. Burnet.*

4. The object of doting or excessive fondness.

do′tal (dō′tăl), *a.* [L. *dotalis*, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, dowry: cf. F. *dotal.* See DOT dowry.] Pertaining to dot or dower, or a woman's marriage portion. — **dotal system**, *French Law*, the system of community property.

do′tard (dō′tȧrd), *n.* [From DOTE, *v. i.*] **1**. A foolish or imbecile person; esp., one whose mind is impaired by age; one in second childhood. "The sickly *dotard.*" *Prior.* **2**. The harbor seal. **3**. A tree stump that has lost its branches by decay; sometimes, a pollard tree. *Obs.*

do′tard, *a.* **1**. Silly; senile; imbecile. **2**. Of a tree, having lost its branches by decay. *Obs.*

do′tard-ly, *a.* Foolish; weak. *Rare.* *Dr. H. More.*

do′tard-y (dō′tȧr-dĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being a dotard.

do-tate′ (dō-tāt′; dō′tāt), *v. t.* [L. *dotatus*, p. p. of *dotare* to endow, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, dower. See DOT dowry.] To endow; also, to bestow; to give. *Rare.*

do-ta′tion (dō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *dotatio*: cf. F. *dotation.*] Act of endowing; endowment.

dote (dōt), *n.* [See DOT dowry.] **1**. A marriage portion. *Obs. or Scot.* See 1st DOT. **2**. *pl.* Natural endowments. *Obs.*

dote, *v. i.*; DOT′ED (dōt′ĕd; -ĭd); DOT′ING (dōt′ĭng). Also *doat.* [ME. *doten*; akin to OD. *doten*, D. *dutten* to doze, Icel. *dotta* to nod from sleep, MHG. *tūzen* to keep still: cf. F. *radoter*, OF. *redoter*, to dote, rave, talk idly or senselessly, which are from the same source.] **1**. To act foolishly. *Obs.* **2**. To be weak-minded, silly, or idiotic; to have the intellect impaired, esp. by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to drivel. **3**. To be excessively or foolishly fond; to love to excess; to be weakly affectionate; — with *on* or *upon.* **4**. To decay, as a tree or plant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dote, *n.* *Obs.* **a** An imbecile; dotard. **b** Dotage; stupor.

+ 1st *-ad.*] *Anat.* Toward the dorsum or back; dorsally.

dor′sale, *n.* *Fine Arts.* = DORSAL, *n.*

dor′sal-most (-mōst), *a.* *Zoöl.* Most nearly dorsal.

dor′sal-ward (-wẽrd), **dor′sal-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

dor′sar (dô(r)′sȧr), **dor′ser.** Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of DOSSER, cloth, pannier.

dorsch (dôrsh). Var. of DORSE, codfish.

dorse (dôrs), *n.* [L. *dorsum* the back.] **1** = DOSSER, 2. *Obs.* **2**. The back of a book. *Obs.*

dor′sel (dô(r)′sĕl). Var. of DOSSAL, DOSSER, a pannier.

dor′ser (dô(r)′sẽr). Var. of DOSSER, a pannier or cloth.

dor′si-branch (dôr′sĭ-brăŋk), *a. & n.* = DORSIBRANCHIATE.

Dor′si-bran′chi-a′ta (-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; see DORSI-; BRANCHIATA.] *Zoöl.* An order of chætopod annelids, nearly or exactly equiv. to *Errantia.*

dor′si-bran′chi-ate (-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having branchiæ along the back; of or pertaining to the Dorsibranchiata. — *n.* One of the Dorsibranchiata.

dor′si-col′lar, *a.* [*dorsi-* + L. *collum* neck.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the back and neck.

dor′si-cum′bent, *a.* [*dorsi-* + *cumbent.*] *Bot.* Supine.

dor′si-duct (-dŭkt), *v. t.* [*dorsi-* + L. *ductus* led.] *Anat.* To turn or draw toward the back.

dor′si-lat′er-al, *a.* Dorsolateral.

dor′si-lum′bar, *a.* *Anat.* Dorsolumbar.

dor′si-me′di-an, *a.* *Anat.* Dorsomedian.

dor′si-mes′on, *n.* [*dorsi-* + *meson.*] *Zoöl.* The median line of the back. *Wilder.* — **dor′si-mes′al**, *a.*

dor-sip′a-rous (dŏr-sĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*dorsi-* + *-parous.*] *Zoöl.* Dorsiferous.

dorsk (dôrsk). Var of DORSE, codfish.

dor′so-ab-dom′i-nal, *a.* Dorsabdominal.

dor′so-ap′i-cal, *a.* [*dorso-* + *apical.*] *Phon.* = BLADE-POINT.

Dor′so-bran′chi-a′ta, *n. pl.* [NL.] = DORSIBRANCHIATA.

dor′so-cau′dal, *a.* See DORSO-. — **dor′so-cau′dal-ly**, *adv.*

dor′so-cer′vi-cal, *a.* See DORSO-. — **dor′so-cer′vi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dor′so-ep′i-troch′le-ar, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor′so-lat′er-al, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor′so-lum′bar, *a.* [*dorso-* + *lumbar.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to the back and loins. — **dorsolumbar nerve**, a small nerve connecting the last dorsal nerve with the lumbar plexus.

dor′so-me′di-an, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor′so-mes′al, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor′so-pleu′ral, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor′so-sa′cral, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor′so-scap′u-lar, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor′so-ster′nal, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor′so-tho-rac′ic, *a.* See DORSO-.

dorste. Obs. pret. of DARE.

dorstestow. For *darste thou*, wouldst thou dare. *Obs.*

dor′su-lum (dôr′sū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The mesonotum of certain insects, as the bees.

dors′-um′bo-nal (dôrs′ŭm′bō-năl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Dorsal and umbonal: designating one of the accessory valves of mollusks of the family Pholadidæ.

dor′sum e-phip′pi-i, *or* **dor′sum sel′læ** (dôr′sŭm ē-fĭp′ĭ-ī, sĕl′ē). [NL., lit., dorsum of the ephippium, of the sella.] *Anat.* A plate of bone bounding the sella turcica behind and ending in the posterior clinoid processes.

dort (dôrt), *v. i.* To sulk. *Scot.*

dort, *n.* Sulkiness. *Scot*

Dort Creed, Dort, Synod of. See SYNOD OF DORT.

dor′ter. Var. of DORTOUR.

dor′tour, *n.* Also **dor′ter, dorture.** [F. *dortoir*, fr. L. *dormitorium.*] A dormitory. *Obs.*

dort′y (dôr′tĭ), *a.* [*dort* + 3d *-y.*] Sulky; saucy; haughty. *Scot.* — **dort′i-ness**, *n.* *Scot.* — **dort′i-ship**, *n.* *Scot.*

do′ruck (dō′rŭk), *n.* [Ar. *dorāq.*] An Egyptian water bottle with a narrow neck.

Do′ry, John (dō′rĭ). A vociferous and faithful servant in "Wild Oats, or the Strolling Gentleman," by John O'Keefe.

Do-rym′e-nes (dō-rĭm′ē-nēz). *Bib.*

Do-rym′i-nus (-nŭs). *D. Bib.*

dos. † DOES, DOST, forms of DO.

dos. Var. of DOSS.

do-sadh′ (dō-săd′; 147), *n.* [Hind. *dōsād*, *dusādh.*] One of a numerous low caste of India, usually executioners, watchmen, and common laborers.

dosain. † DOZEN

do′sa-lane (dō′sȧ-lān), *n.* *Petrog.* A class of igneous rocks. See PETROGRAPHY. — **do-sal′ic** (dō-săl′ĭk), *a.*

dosc. † DUSK.

dos′ d′âne′ (dō′ dän′). [F.] An ass's back; hence, a ridge.

dose. † DOES, DOST, forms of DO.

dosebeirde. † DASIBERD.

dosein. † DOZEN

dos′el. † DOSSAL.

do′sen (dō′z′n). Obs or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOZEN.

dosepere. † DOUZEPER.

doser. † DOSSER, cloth, pannier.

dos′er (dōs′ẽr), *n.* One that doses.

dos′il. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOSSIL.

do-sim′e-ter (dō-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*dosis* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring small quantities of a liquid.

Do-sin′i-a (dō-sĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *dosin*, the name of a species in Senegal, West Africa.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family Veneridæ, having a flattened rounded shell, large foot, and united siphons.

do′si-ol′o-gy (dō′sĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Dosology.

do′sis (dō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See DOSE.] = DOSE.

dosk. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of [DUSK.

dosme. † DOME.

‖ **dos nominata, dos profectitia**, etc. *Law.* See DOS.

do-so′dic (dō-sō′dĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

do-sol′o-gy (dō-sŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*dose* + *-logy.*] The science of doses; posology. *Rare.*

do-son′ic (dō-sŏn′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

doss (dŏs), *n.* A hassock. *Dial.* [*Eng.*

doss, *n.* [F. *dos* back.] = DOSSER, a cloth. *Obs.*

doss, *v. i.* To sleep, esp. at a doss [house. *Slang.*

dos′sel. Dial. Eng. for DOSSIL.

dossepers. † DOUZEPERS.

doss′er, *n.* One who frequents doss houses. *Slang.*

dos′se-ty, dos′si-ty. Vars. of DOCITY. *Dial. Eng.*

dossiberde. † DASIBERD.

‖ **dos′sier′** (dō′syā′; *E.* dŏs′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F.] A bundle of papers in reference to some matter.

‖ **dos′sière′** (dō′syâr′), *n.* [F., fr. *dossier* the back (of a seat, etc.). Cf. DOSSER.] *Armor.* A backpiece, esp. the one corresponding to the breastplate, the pansière, etc.

dost (dŭst), 2*d pers. sing. indic. pres* of DO.

dot, *v. t.* [F. *doter.*] To provide (a woman) with a dot, or dowry. *Rare.* [*Shak.*

do′tant, *n.* A dotard. *Obs. & R.*

do′tard-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

do′ta-ry, do′ter-y, *n.* [See DOTE, *v. i.*] Dotage. *Obs.*

dotch′in (dŏch′ĭn), *n.* [Corrupt. of Cantonese *toh ch'ing* (Mandarin *tou*[3] *ch'eng*[4]); cf. Malay *dāching.*] The small steelyard used in China and neighboring countries.

dote. † DOT.

dote, *v. t.* [F. *doter.*] To endow; to bestow. *Rare.* *Scot.*

dote, *v. t.* To cause to dote; to make silly; to befool; also, to dote upon or about. *Obs.*

E F G H I J K L M

3. Decay of trees or tree stumps.

Except in cases of hollow or *dote*, no stumps higher than 1 foot above the ground shall be cut. *Year Book of Dept. of Agric., U. S.*

dot′ed (dōt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Also *doated.* **1**. Stupid; foolish; senile. *Obs.* "*Doted* ignorance." *Spenser.*
2. Extravagantly fond; doting. *Obs.*
3. Half-rotten; as, *doted* wood.

dot′er (dōt′ẽr), *n.* Also *doater.* **1**. One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard. *Burton.*
2. One excessively fond, or weak in love. *Shak.*

Do-thid′e-a′ce-æ (dŏ-thĭd′ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δοθιήν abscess, boil.] *Bot.* A family of saprophytic or parasitic fungi characterized by having the perithecia buried in a blackish stroma. There are about 25 genera, of which *Phyllacora* is the largest. The species are found mostly on decaying plant tissues, but some cause destructive diseases, as the black knot of plums and cherries. — **do-thid′e-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

dot′ing (dōt′ĭng), *a.* Also *doating.* **1**. That dotes; silly; senile; imbecile; excessively fond.
2. Decaying from age, as trees or plants.
Syn. — See FOND.
— **dot′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dot′ing-ness**, *n.*

dot′ish (dōt′ĭsh), *a.* Also *doatish.* Foolish; weak; imbecile. *Scott.* — **dot′ish-ness**, *n.*

Do′to (dō′tō), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Δωτώ, name of a Nereid.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods having simple rhinophores and uniseriate radula, and two rows of large cerata, each surrounded with a ring of tubercles. It is often regarded as constituting a family, **Do-ton′i-dæ** (dŏ-tŏn′ĭ-dē).

Doto.

dot′ted (dŏt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* Marked with, or made of, dots or small spots; diversified with small detached objects; distributed; scattered like dots.

dotted duct. *Bot.* = PITTED DUCT. — **d. note, d. rest,** *Music,* a note or rest lengthened by a dot. See 2d DOT, 4 **a**.

dot′ter (dŏt′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that dots; specif., a tool or machine for making dots.
2. *Nav.* A device for training gun pointers without the use of ammunition, consisting of a paper target which is attached to the gun and given a wavelike motion. The pointer follows the target with the sights, and a mechanism in the circuit causes a pencil to *dot* the target when the pointer "fires" by pressing the electrical firing key, thus recording the result of his aim.

dot′ter-el (dŏt′ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [From DOTE, *v. i.*] **1**. A plover (*Eudromias morinellus*) of Europe and Asia, formerly common in England, where it was popularly believed to imitate the movements of the hunter. Related species occur in eastern Asia, Australia, and South America. Also, sometimes, any of certain other plovers, as the European ring plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*), called *ringed dotterel.*
2. A silly fellow; a dupe; gull. *Barrow.*
3. A decayed or decaying tree. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*).

dot′ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOT. — **dotting pen.** See PEN. — **d. punch**, *Mech.*, a small center punch for marking out work to be drilled or otherwise machined.

dot′tle, dot′tel (dŏt′′l), *n.* [Prob. dim. of DOT a small point.] **1**. A plug. *Obs.*
2. The plug of half-smoked tobacco left in the bottom of a pipe. *Brit.* *Kipling.*

dot′ty (dŏt′ĭ), *a.*; DOT′TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DOT′TI-EST. [From DOT a point.] **1**. Composed of, or characterized by, dots.
2. [Perh. a different word; cf. TOTTY.] Unsteady in gait; hence, feeble; half-witted. *Colloq.*

dot wheel. A small toothed wheel mounted so that it can be rotated over a surface to produce a dotted line.

Dou′ay′ Bi′ble *or* **Ver′sion** (dōō′ā′). [From *Douay*, or *Douai*, a town in France.] An English version from the Latin Vulgate for Roman Catholics. The New Testament was published at Rheims, 1582, the Old Testament at Douai, 1609-10. Various revised editions have been published.

dou′ble (dŭb′′l), *a.* [ME. *doble, duble, double,* OF. *doble, duble, double,* F. *double,* fr. L. *duplus,* fr. the root of *duo* two, and prob. that of *plenus* full; akin to Gr. διπλόος double. See TWO, FULL; cf. DIPLOMA, DUPLE.] **1**. Twofold; multiplied by two; increased by its equivalent; made or being twice as great, as large, as much, or as many.

Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be upon me. 2 *Kings* ii. 9.

2. Made or being twice (or, often, roughly or nearly so) as large, powerful, strong, valuable, etc.; — used often in technical names of various products stronger, greater, etc., than, but not necessarily twice as strong, great, etc., as, the ordinary article; as, *double* beer; *double* goods (distilling); a *double* cheese; *double* superphosphate.
3. Being in pairs; having two parts or things conjoined; presenting two of a kind, or two in a set; coupled.

[Let] The swan, on still St. Mary's lake,
Float *double*, swan and shadow. *Wordsworth.*
Like to a *double* cherry . . .
Two lovely berries molded on one stem. *Shak.*

4. Twofold in relation or character; dual in kind; combining two things or qualities, usually dissimilar; as, a *double* meaning; a *double* cause; a *double* use, etc.
5. Folded; bent over; doubled.
6. Acting two parts, or in two ways, one openly and the other secretly; equivocal; deceitful; insincere.

With a *double* heart do they speak. *Ps.* xii. 2.

7. *Bot.* Having the floral leaves considerably increased beyond the natural number, usually as the result of cultivation and at the expense of the sporophylls. The white water lily and some other plants have their blossoms naturally *double.*
8. *Music.* Sounding an octave below (the normal instrument or stop named); as, a *double* bassoon.

double algebra, *Math.*, any multiple algebra, as ordinary algebra with imaginaries, using two peculiar units. — **d.-aspect theory.** *Metaph.* See PSYCHOPHYSICAL PARALLELISM. — **d. atlas**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. base**, *or* **d. bass**, *Music*, the contrabass. — **d. bassoon**, *Music*, the largest and deepest instrument of the oboe family, an octave lower in pitch than the common bassoon; the contrafagotto. — **d.-beat valve**, a kind of balance valve usually consisting of a movable, open-ended, turban-shaped shell provided with two faces of nearly equal diameters, one above another, which rest upon two corresponding seats when the valve is closed. — **d. best.** See BEST, *a.*, 2. — **d. bezique.** See BEZIQUE, 2. — **d. block**, a pulley block with two sheaves. — **d. boiler**, a cooking utensil consisting of an upper vessel, in which the food is placed, fitting into a lower one for boiling water. — **d. bond**, *Chem.*, a characteristic of those compounds of which ethylene is the type, believed to consist in a peculiar mode of atomic union, and represented in graphic formulas by a double line or two dots, thus: $H_2C{=}CH_2$ or $H_2C{:}CH_2$. It is an element of weakness rather than strength. Compounds in which it is found are unsaturated, being capable of taking up two atoms of such elements as chlorine with disappearance of the double bond. The term *ethylene condition* is preferred by some to "double bond," as involving no hypothesis. Cf. TRIPLE BOND. — **d. bottom**, *Shipbuilding*, the space in a ship between the inner and outer bottom plating. — **d.-break switch**, *Elec.*, a switch by means of which connection is made or broken with both poles of a generator. — **d. brilliant scarlet G.** See DYE. — **d. cap**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. capital.** *Arch.* **a** A capital which is so carved as to suffice for two shafts, as when coupled columns are brought so close together that there is no room for separate capitals. **b** A capital which has an upper capital or dosseret, as in some Romanesque and Byzantine buildings. See DOSSERET, *Illust.* — **d. carom**, *Billiards*, in certain billiard games, a shot in which the cue ball strikes each of three object balls. — **d. chin**, a fleshy or fatty fold under the chin; buccula. — **d. cloth**, cloth consisting of two distinct fabrics having their own warps and wefts, united at regular intervals by having a thread of warp or weft passing from one to the other. Cloth having double warp surfaces and a central weft, or double weft surfaces and a central warp, is also called *double cloth*, but more properly *backed cloth.* — **d. coconut**, the sea coconut. — **d. compass.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **d. condor.** See COIN. — **d. consciousness.** = DOUBLE PERSONALITY. — **d. convex**, convex on both sides; convexo-convex. — **d. corner.** See 4th CHECKER, 2. — **d. counterpoint**, *Music*, that in which two of the parts may be inverted, by setting one of them an octave higher or lower. — **d. couplers**, *Logging*, two coupling grabs united by a short chain or cable. — **d. court**, *Lawn Tennis*, a court laid out for four players, two on each side. — **d. cropping**, *Agric.*, the growing of two or more crops on the same land in the same season or simultaneously. — **d. crown.** **a** A size of paper. See PAPER. **b** See COIN. — **d.-cup insulator**, *Elec.*, an insulator having two conical cups one above the other, separated by an air space. — **d.-current generator**, *Elec.*, a dynamo generating simultaneously two currents, commonly one direct and one alternating. — **d.-current signaling**, *Elec.*, a system of telegraphy in which both direct and inverse currents are used. — **d.-cut file.** See FILE, tool. — **d. dagger**, a mark of reference [‡] which comes next in order after the dagger [†]; a diesis. — **D. Dragon.** See ORDER, *n.*, 1. — **d. drill**, *Mach.*, a drill with two cutters of different size on the same shank for cutting countersunk holes. — **d. drum**, *Music*, a large drum that is beaten at both ends. — **d. dummy**, whist as played by two players, each having a dummy. — **d. Dutch**, a language not understood; "Greek." — **d. eagle.** See EAGLE. — **d. element**, *Math.*, an element that must be counted twice or as two. — **d. elephant**, *or* **grand eagle**, a size of paper. See PAPER. *Eng.* — **d. entry**, a mode of bookkeeping in which two entries of every transaction are posted to the ledger, one to the Dr. side of one account and the other to the Cr. side of another account, thereby keeping the ledger in perfect balance. Its principal object is to prove, through balancing, that all entries have been made correctly. — **d. eye**, *Mach.*, an end, as for a tie or connecting rod, of horseshoe shape with a hole through both legs for a pin or cotter. — **d. first**, *Eng. Univ.*, the distinction of obtaining a first-class honors degree in two different subjects, esp. in classics and mathematics; hence, a student who obtains this distinction. — **d. flat**, *Music*, a character (♭♭) which makes the note against which it is placed one whole step lower than its degree would indicate. — **d. floor**, *Arch.*, a floor in which binding joists support flooring joists above and ceiling joists below. See DOUBLE-FRAMED FLOOR, *Illust.* — **d. florin.** See FLORIN. — **d. flower.** See DOUBLE, *a.*, 7. — **d. fold.** *Sewing.* = FRENCH FOLD. — **d. folio**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. foolscap**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. fugue**, *Music*, a fugue on two subjects. — **d. gear**, *Mach.*, a gear consisting of two pinions and two wheels in mesh so as to materially increase the mechanical advantage, as in the lifting gear of a crane; the back gear of a lathe. See BACK GEAR. — **d. generator**, *Math.*, the intersection of two tangent planes on a ruled surface. — **d.-half-round file.** See FILE, *n.*, tool. — **d.-helical teeth**, *Mach.*, wheel teeth which are composed of two helical portions, one left-handed and the other right-handed, to avoid end thrust on the axle of the wheel. — **d. hook.** = RAM'S HORN. — **d.-image micrometer**, a micrometer in which two images of an object are formed in the field, usually by the two halves of a bisected lens which are movable along their line of section by a screw, and distances are determined by the number of screw revolutions necessary to bring the points to be measured into optical coincidence. When the two images are formed by a bisected object glass it is called a *divided-object-glass micrometer*, and when the instrument is large and equatorially mounted it is known as a *heliometer.* — **d. lath.** See LATH, *n.* — **d. letter.** **a** *Print.* Two letters on one shank; a ligature. **b** A mail letter requiring double postage. **c** A size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. linkage**, *Chem.*, a double bond. — **d.-measure door**, *Arch.*, a door molded on both sides. — **double medium**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **D. Mountain**, *Geol.*, a subdivision of the Texas Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **d.-name paper.** *Com.* = TWO-NAME PAPER. — **d. nelson.** *Wrestling.* = *full nelson*, under HALF NELSON. — **d. note**, *Music*, a note of double the length of the semibreve; a breve. — **d. obelisk**, a double dagger [‡]. — **d. octave**, *Music*, an interval of two octaves; a fifteenth. — **d. parabola**, *Math.*, a plane curve of 3d class, to which the line at infinity is a double tangent. — **d. pedro.** = CINCH, the game. — **d. personality.** *Psychol.* See MULTIPLE PERSONALITY. — **d. pica.** See under PICA. — **d. play**, *Baseball*, a play by which two players are put out. — **d. plea**, *Law*, a plea alleging two or more distinct matters in answer to the declaration, where either of such matters alone would be a sufficient bar to the action. — **d. point**, *Geom.*, a point of a curve or surface that counts for two as regards intersections. Conjugate or isolated points or acnodes and cusps of a curve are called *double points*, since they possess most of the properties of *double points* (see CONJUGATE). Points where the branches of the curve really cross are called *crunodes.* On a surface a double or conical point is where a curve of second degree is tangent to the surface. — **d.-pole switch**, *Elec.*, a double-break switch. — **d. position**, *Arith.*, the method of solving problems by proceeding with each of two assumed numbers, according to the conditions of the problem, and, by comparing the difference of the results with that of the numbers, deducing the correction to be applied to one of them to obtain the true result. — **d. post**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. price**, *Stock Exchange*, two prices named by a dealer at which he will buy and sell, respectively, as (in the form usually quoted) 88½-88⅝. — **d. quarrel.** *Eccl. Law.* = DUPLEX QUERELA. — **d. quarterfoil**, an ornamental foliation having eight foils. It is used as a brisure in heraldry. See CADENCY. — **d. ratio.** = ANHARMONIC FUNCTION. — **d. recovery.** See COMMON RECOVERY. — **d. refraction**, *Optics*, the refraction of light in two directions, which produces two distinct images. The power of double refraction is possessed by all crystals except those of the isometric system. A uniaxial crystal is said to be *optically positive* (like quartz), or *optically negative* (like calcite), or to have *positive*, or *negative, double refraction*, according as the optic axis is the axis of least or greatest elasticity for light; a biaxial crystal is similarly designated when the same relation holds for the acute bisectrix. — **d.-refraction micrometer**, a species of double-image micrometer, in which the two images are formed by the double refraction of rock crystal. — **d. rhythm.** *Anc. Pros.* See RHYTHM, 2. — **d. riveting**, in lap riveting, two rows of rivets along the seam; in butt riveting, four rows, two on each side of the joint. — **d.-roller escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCPAEMENT, 3. — **d. royal**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. salt.** *Chem.* **a** A salt formed by any polybasic acid with two different bases or basic radicals, as the double carbonate of sodium and potassium, $NaKCO_3 \cdot 6H_2O$. **b** A salt regarded as a molecular combination of two distinct salts, as common alum, which consists of the sulphate of aluminium, and the sulphate of potassium. — **d. sap.** *Mil.* See SAP. — **d. screw**, *Mech.*, a screw which has two parallel threads, a device combining large pitch, small size of thread, and strength. — **d. series**, *Math.*, one of two dimensions, or one consisting of a series of series, or in which each element is determined by two independently variable integers (or coördinates); as in $\sum_{r=0}^{r=\infty}\sum_{s=0}^{s=\infty} T_{r,s}$. The terms of the double series form a rectangular array. — **d. sharp**, *Music*, a character (X) which makes the note against which it is placed one whole step higher than its degree would indicate. — **d. shear**, *Mech.*, shear across two planes, usually parallel, at the same time; as, to bring a rivet into *double shear* by the use of a strap. — **d.-shear steel**, shear steel that has been broken into shorter lengths, heated to a welding heat, piled, and rehammered. — **d.-shed insulator**, *Elec.*, a double-cup insulator. — **d. sixer**, an arrangement of 12 lines (as on a cubic surface) in two sets of six, each line in one set meeting each (except its own correspondent) in the other set. — **d. snipe**, the European greater snipe (*Gallinago major*). — **d. Spanish burton.** See BURTON, *n.*, *Illust.* — **d. spiral**, *Math.*, the stereographic projection of a rhumb line. — **d. spruce.** **a** The black spruce. **b** The white spruce. **c** The Fraser fir. — **d. square.** = QUEEN STITCH. — **d. standard**, *Money*, a standard of monetary values which is based on free coinage of gold and silver, both of which are made legal tender. Cf. ALTERNATING STANDARD and FREE COINAGE. — **d. star**, *Astron.*, two stars very near to each other, so as generally to be seen separate only by means of a telescope. Such stars may be only *optically* near to each other, or may be *physically* connected so that they revolve round their common center of gravity, and in the latter case are called also *binary* stars or *binaries.* — **d. super royal**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. tackle.** See TACKLE. — **d. tangent** (*or* **d. tangent plane**), *Math.*, a line (or plane) touching a curve (or surface) at two separate points. — **d. time**, *Mil.*, a time or step in marching which is the quickest next to a run; — formerly called *double-quick.*

The length of the full step in *double time* is thirty-six inches; the cadence is at the rate of one hundred and eighty steps per minute. *U. S. Infantry Drill Reg.* (1904).

— **d. topsails**, *Naut.*, in square-rigged vessels, two sails of the same width as the old-fashioned topsail, but of half the height. The lower sail usually has a fixed yard and the upper a hoisting yard. — **d. touch**, *Magnetism*, a method of magnetizing steel bars, in which two opposite magnet poles, placed close together but not in contact, are drawn repeatedly back and forth from end to end of the bar to be magnetized. — **d. transfer.** See CARBON PROCESS. — **d. twist drill**, *Mech.*, a double-threaded twist drill. — **d. vinegar.** See VINEGAR. — **d. vitriol**, blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and green vitriol (iron sulphate) crystallized together. — **d. walnut**, a variety of the common English walnut having an unusually large shell. — **d. weighing**, a method of weighing in which the object is balanced first on one pan and then on the other, in order to eliminate any error that might arise from inequality in the arms of the balance. The square root of the product of the two weights thus obtained is the true weight. — **d. whip.** *Naut.* See WHIP. — **d. wicket.** See CRICKET, *n.*, the game. — **d. window**, a window having two sets of glazed sashes with an air space between them.

dou′ble, *n.* **1**. Twice as much; twice the number, sum, quantity, length, value, or the like.

Double Drill.

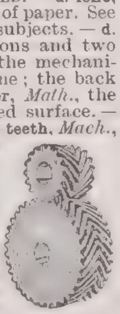
Gears with Double-helical Teeth.

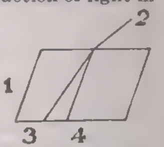

Double Refraction. 1 Calcite Crystal; 2 Incident Ray; 3, 4 Emerging Rays.

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dote′head′, *n.* A dotard. *Obs.*
dotepol. † DODDYPOLL.
dot′er-y, dot′er-ie. Var. of DOTARY.
doth (dŭth), 3d *pers. sing. pres.* of DO. *Archaic.*
Do′tha-im (dō′thā-ĭm), *or* **Do′than** (dō′thăn). *Bib.*
Do′tha-in. *D. Bib.*
Do′the-boys′ Hall (dōō′thē-boiz′). In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," a Yorkshire school, kept by an ignorant, avaricious pedagogue named Squeers, whose system of tuition included beating, drudging, and starving.
doth′er (dŏth′ẽr), *n.* The corn spurry. *Dial. Eng.*
doth′er. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DODDER, to tremble.
Do-thid′e-a′les (dŏ-thĭd′ē-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fungi coextensive with the Dothideaceæ.
doth′i-en-en′ter-i′tis (dŏth′ĭ-ĕn-ĕn′tẽr-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δοθιήν boil + ἔντερον intestine.] *Med.* The lesion of the intestines which occurs in typhoid fever; also, the fever itself.
do-til′ic (dŏ-tĭl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
dot′kin, *n.* A dodkin (coin).
dot line. A dotted line.
dotous. † DOUBTOUS.
dot punch. A dotting punch.
do′tri-a-con′tane (dō′trĭ-ȧ-kŏn′tān), *n.* [Gr. δύο two + τριάκοντα thirty + *-ane.*] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{32}H_{66}$. Cf. DICETYL.
dot′tard. † DOTARD.
dot′ted, *pret. & p. p.* of DOT.
dot′tel. Var. of DOTTLE, plug.
dot′ter, *v. i.* [Cf. DODDER, *v.*, DOTTY, *a.*, 2.] To totter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dot′ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dot′tle (dŏt′′l), *n.* [Cf. DOTE, *v. i.*] A fool; a dotard. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dot′tle, *a.* Crazy; silly. *Scot.*
Dot-to′re (dŏt-tō′rā), *n.* See MASKED COMEDY.
dot′trel. Var. of DOTTEREL.
dot′y (dōt′ĭ). Var. of DOATY, decayed. — **dot′i-ness**, *n.*
Dou′ai′ Bi′ble, D. Version. Var. of DOUAY BIBLE, VERSION.
‖ **dou′ane′** (dōō′ȧn′; dwȧn), *n.* [F.] A customhouse.
‖ **doua′nier′** (dwȧ′nyā′), *n.* [F.] A French customs officer. *Anglicized* **doua-neer′** (dwä-nēr′).
dou′ar (dōō′är), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *duār.*] A village composed of Arab tents arranged in streets.
doub. Var. of DOOB.
Dou-ban′ (dōō-băn′), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," a physician who cured a Greek king of leprosy, and afterwards, on being unjustly condemned to death, gave the king a poisoned book, causing the king's death.
doub grass (dōōb). Var. of DOOB GRASS.
‖ **dou′blé′** (dōō′blā′), *a.* [F.] *Bookbinding.* Made with a doublure.

2. A person or thing that is the counterpart of another; a duplicate; copy; (*Obs.*) transcript; — now chiefly used of persons. Hence, a wraith.

My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, a *double*, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him. *E. E. Hale.*

3. That which is doubled over or together; a doubling; plait; fold.

4. A turn or circuit in running to escape pursuers; hence, a trick; shift; artifice.

5. A player or singer who prepares to take the part of another player in his absence; a substitute.

6. Double beer; strong beer.

7. In various specific senses: **a** *R. C. Ch.* Any of a rank or class of feasts. *Double* seems orig. to have been applied to the two offices said on a feria when a feast fell on it, and later, to a single office of a feast on which the antiphons are repeated fully at the beginning and end of a psalm. Cf. SEMIDOUBLE, *n.*, SIMPLE, *n.*

In the modern office books the *doubles* are further subdivided into *doubles of the first class*, *doubles of the second class*, *greater doubles*, and *ordinary doubles*. The object of this division is to determine which of two feasts must give way to the other, should both fall on the same day. *Cath. Dict.*

b *Print.* Among compositors, a doublet (see DOUBLET, 4); among pressmen, a sheet twice pulled, and blurred. **c** *pl.* A game between two pairs of players; as, a first prize for *doubles*. **d** *Music.* (1) An old term for a variation, as in Bach's Suites. (2) *pl.* See under CHANGE RINGING. **e** A 16-ft. organ stop. **f** *Dominoes.* A domino of the same denomination on each half. **g** *pl. Fishing.* Two hooks fastened together at the shank so as to form a double hook. **h** *Baseball.* A hit on which the batter reaches second base. **i** *Coins.* See COIN. **j** *Billiards.* A winning hazard made by doubling. *Eng.* **k** *Astron.* A double star. **l** A size of roofing slate. See SLATE. **m** *pl.* Sheet metal about $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch in thickness. *Eng.*

dou′ble (dŭb′′l), *adv.* Doubly; in a pair; two together.

double or quits *or* **quit**, in gambling, designating a chance whose result determines whether a debt due is to be doubled or canceled; hence, designating a desperate effort to retrieve waning fortunes at the risk of ruin.

dou′ble (dŭb′′l), *v. t.*; DOU′BLED (-′ld); DOU′BLING (dŭb′lĭng). [ME. *doblen*, *dublen*, *doublen*, F. *doubler*, fr. L. *duplare*, fr. *duplus*. See DOUBLE, *a.*] **1**. To increase by adding an equal number, quantity, length, value, or the like; to multiply by two; to make twice as great; to duplicate; as, to *double* a sum, a number, or length.

Double six thousand, and then treble that. *Shak.*

2. To make of two thicknesses or folds by turning or bending together in the middle; to fold one part upon another part of; as, to *double* the leaf of a book, and the like; to clench, as the fist; — often followed by *up;* as, to *double* up a sheet of paper or cloth. *Prior.*

Then the old man
Was wroth, and *doubled* up his hands. *Tennyson.*

3. To be the double of; to exceed by twofold; to contain or be worth twice as much as.

Thus reënforced, against the adverse fleet,
Still *doubling* ours, brave Rupert leads the way. *Dryden.*

4. To pass around or by; to march or sail round, so as to reverse the direction of motion.

5. *Mil.* To unite, as ranks or files, to form one from two.

6. To line (a garment or a ship) with additional material.

7. To avoid by doubling; to elude. *Cardinal Manning.*

8. *Music.* To sound the note an octave above or below with (a given note).

9. *Silk Manuf.*, etc. To lay together and compress into one (filaments of silk, slivers of cotton, flax, wool, etc.).

10. *Naut.* To restore (an old clincher-built hull) by covering each strake with a new planking cut flush with the lands, thereby often altering its apparent build.

11. *Billiards.* To bank (a ball) into a pocket. *Eng.*

to double the tub, in the navy, in the days when grog was served, to get in line twice for an allowance. — **to d. up**, to make to bend double; to worst. *Colloq.*

dou′ble, *v. i.* **1**. To be increased to twice the sum, number, quantity, length, or value; to increase or grow to twice as much; as, the population *doubled* in ten years.

2. To return upon one's track; to turn sharply and go back over the same ground, or in an opposite direction.

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*

3. To bend over; to become bent or folded together.

4. To play tricks; to act deceitfully. *Obs. or Archaic.*

5. *Print.* To set up a word or words a second time by mistake; to make a doublet.

to double up. a To share with another, or between two, accommodations designed for one. **b** To bend over or double, as in pain or violent laughter. **c** To bet double the amount of a lost wager. See MARTINGALE. *Colloq.* — **to d. upon**, *Mil.*, to inclose between two fires.

dou′ble-act′ing, *a.* Acting or operating in two directions or with both motions; producing a twofold result; as, a *double-acting* engine or pump (see ENGINE, *n.*, 4; STEAM ENGINE). — **dou′ble-ac′tion**, *n.*

dou′ble-bank′, *v. t.* *Naut.* To row (a boat) with rowers sitting side by side in twos on a bank or thwart.

to double-bank an oar, to set two men to pulling one oar.

dou′ble-banked′ (dŭb′′l-băŋkt′; 87), *a.* **a** Having two banks of rowers, either: (1) sitting side by side in twos, a pair of oars being worked from each bank or thwart, or (2) with the banks one above the other, as in a bireme (see GALLEY). **b** Pulled by two men; — said of an oar.

double-banked frigate. See FRIGATE.

dou′ble-bar′reled *or* **-bar′relled** (-băr′ĕld; 87), *a.* **1**. Having two barrels; — applied to a gun.

2. Fig.: Having a double purpose or effect.

dou′ble-breast′ed, *a.* Folding or lapping over on the breast, with a row of buttons and buttonholes on each side; as, a *double-breasted* coat.

dou′ble-brood′ed, *a.* Producing two broods each year.

dou′ble-charge′, *v. t.* **1**. To load with a double charge, as a firearm.

2. To overcharge. *Shak.*

dou′bled (dŭb′′ld), *p. a.* Made, or caused to be, double; specif.: **a** *Her.* Lined of a specified tincture or fur; — said of a mantle, lambrequin, etc. **b** *Chess.* On the same file with another (pawn) of the same color; — said of a pawn.

dou′ble-deal′er (dŭb′′l-dēl′ẽr), *n.*, *or* **double dealer.** One who practices double-dealing; a deceitful, trickish person. *L'Estrange.*

dou′ble-deal′ing, *n.*, *or* **double dealing.** Insincere, treacherous dealing; duplicity.

dou′ble-deck′er, *n.* Something with, or as if with, two decks; as: **a** *Naut.* A man-of-war having two gun decks. **b** A public conveyance, as a street car, with seats on the roof. *Colloq.* **c** A ship, car, pier, building, etc., having two decks, floors, or stories. **d** A tenement house having two families on each floor. *Local, U. S.*

dou′ble-dye′, *v. t.* To dye again or twice over.

dou′ble-dyed′ (-dīd′), *a.* Dyed twice; thoroughly or intensely colored; hence, firmly fixed in opinions or habits; thoroughgoing; as, a *double-dyed* villain.

dou′ble-end′ed, *a.* Similar at both ends; as, a *double-ended* spanner. — **double-ended boiler.** See BOILER, *n.*, 3.

dou′ble-end′er, *n.* Anything with both ends alike or nearly so; specif.: **a** *Naut.* A vessel built to be propelled in either direction, esp. one having bow and rudder at each end, as a ferryboat. **b** *Railroads.* A locomotive with pilot trucks at each end, so as to enable it to run either backward or forward without fear of derailment.

‖ **dou′ble-en′ten′dre** (dōō′bl′-äɴ′täɴ′dr′), *n.* [F. *double* double + *entendre* to mean (the inf. used substantively). The usual French form is *double entente* ambiguity.] A word or expression admitting of two interpretations, one of which often is indelicate.

dou′ble-faced′ (dŭb′′l-fāst′; 87), *a.* **1**. Having two faces designed for use; as, a *double-faced* hammer.

2. Facing in two directions; hypocritical; insincere.

3. Finished on both sides; — said of cloth.

— **dou′ble-fac′ed-ness** (-fās′ĕd-nĕs; -fāst′nĕs), *n.*

dou′ble-framed′ (-frāmd′; 87), *a.* Having a double frame.

double-framed floor, *Arch.*, a double floor having girders into which the binding joists are framed.

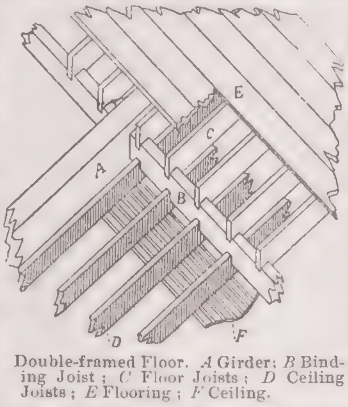

Double-framed Floor. *A* Girder; *B* Binding Joist; *C* Floor Joists; *D* Ceiling Joists; *E* Flooring; *F* Ceiling.

dou′ble-gang′er (-găng′ẽr), *n.* [G. *doppelgänger*; *doppel* double + *gänger* walker.] An apparition or double of a living person.

dou′ble-geared′, *a.* *Mach.* Having a double gear (see under DOUBLE) or back gear, as a lathe or drilling machine; also, designating a drilling machine with gears that can be slid on a vertical spindle into or out of gear with the main spindle gears.

dou′ble-hand′ed, *a.* Having two hands; capable of double use; deceitful; also, adapted for use with two hands. — **dou′ble-hand′ed-ness**, *n.*

dou′ble-head′ed, *a.* Having two heads; bicipital.

double-headed rail, *Railroads*, a rail with a cross section like a dumb-bell, keyed into iron or steel chairs spiked to the ties. It was designed to be turned over when one head had been worn out, but the wear of the rail in the chairs is so great as to render this impracticable.

dou′ble-head′er, *n.* Lit., one that has two heads; specif.: **a** A railroad train with two engines attached, either both in front or one behind. *U. S.* **b** *Baseball*, etc. Two games between the same teams on the same day in immediate succession. *U. S. & Can.*

dou′ble-heart′ed, *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous. *Sandys.* — **dou′ble-heart′ed-ness**, *n.*

dou′ble-hung′, *a.* *Arch.* **a** Having both sashes hung with weights and cords; — said of a window. **b** Having both sides hung with weights and cords instead of one side only, as often in a narrow sash; — said of a window sash.

dou′ble-lock′, *v. t.* To lock with two bolts, or by two turns of the key, as in some old locks; to fasten with double security. *Tatler.*

dou′ble-milled′ (-mĭld′; 87), *a.* Twice milled or fulled, to render more compact or fine; — said of cloth.

dou′ble-mind′ed, *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; vacillating.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. *Jas.* i. 8.

— **dou′ble-mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

dou′ble-ness (dŭb′′l-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being double or doubled; specif., duplicity; insincerity. *Chaucer.*

dou′ble-op-posed′, *a.* *Mach.* Having two cylinders on opposite sides of the common crank shaft; — said of an engine, esp. a gasoline engine, so constructed.

dou′ble-port′ed, *a.* *Mach.* Having a port or ports each with two openings; designating esp. a slide valve constructed in this manner so that the travel of the valve is thereby halved.

dou′ble-quick′, *a.* *Mil.* Of, or performed in, the fastest time or step, in marching, next to the run; as, a *double-quick* step; — not now technical. See DOUBLE TIME.

dou′ble-quick′, *n.* *Mil.* Double-quick time, step, or march; in the United States and British armies now called *double time* (which see).

dou′ble-quick′, *v. i. & t.* *Mil.* To move, or cause to move, in double-quick time or double time; — not now used technically. See DOUBLE TIME.

dou′bler (dŭb′lẽr), *n.* **1**. One that doubles; specif.: **a** *Elec.* An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electroscope. **b** A part of a distilling apparatus for intercepting the heavier fractions and returning them to be redistilled. **c** *Calico Printing.* A blanket or felt placed between the fabric and the printing table or cylinder.

2. A double-dealer. *Obs.*

dou′ble-rip′per, *n.* A kind of coasting sled, made of two sleds, one before the other, connected by a board; a bobsled; — called also **dou′ble-run′ner**. *Local, U. S.*

dou′ble-stop′ (dŭb′′l-stŏp′), *v. t.* *Music.* To play two strings of (a violin, etc.) simultaneously.

dou′ble-struck′ (dŭb′′l-strŭk′), *a.* *Numis.* Bearing a double impression due to shifting of the die, as a coin.

dou′blet (dŭb′lĕt; 151), *n.* [F. *doublet*, dim. of *double* double. See DOUBLE, *a.*] **1**. A close-fitting garment for men, with or without sleeves, covering the body from the neck to the waist or a little below. It was worn in western Europe from the 15th to the 17th century.

2. A counterfeit gem, composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them, and thus giving the appearance of a naturally colored gem; also, a piece of paste or glass covered by a veneer of real stone.

3. One of a pair; one of two identical or similar things; specif., *Philol.*, one of two or more words in the same language derived by different courses from the same original; as, *crypt* and *grot*; *guard* and *ward*; *yard* and *garden*; *abridge* and *abbreviate*, etc. (See the Etymologies of these words.)

4. *Print.* A word or words unintentionally doubled, or set up a second time.

5. *pl.* (See def. 7.) Two thrown dice each of which has the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost.

6. *pl.* A game somewhat like backgammon.

7. Two of the same kind; a pair; a couple.

8. *Optics.* **a** Two lenses of different focal lengths, combined for reducing aberration and dispersion. Cf. ACHROMATIC LENS, *Illust.* **b** A photographic lens composed of two objectives, each comprising two or more lenses.

9. *Her.* A bearing shaped like a chevron which issues from two angles of one side of the field and meets in a point near the other side, without touching it.

10. *Math.* In Maxwell's theory of poles, a singular point of first degree at the origin, resulting from the coalescence, by indefinite approach along an axis, with a singular point of degree 0 at the origin, of another singular point of same degree and of equal but opposite (positive) strength, while the product of the common strength by the distance apart remains finite.

11. *Elec.* A system of two equal and oppositely electrified particles placed near together. *Encyc. Brit.*

12. *Billiards.* A double. *Eng.*

doublet and hose, masculine attire, esp. when assumed by a woman on the stage. — **d. of defense** *or* **fence**, a brigandine.

dou′ble-thread′ed, *a.* Consisting of two threads twisted together; using two threads.

double-threaded screw. = DOUBLE SCREW.

dou′ble-tongue′, *v. i.*; -TONGUED′ (-tŭngd′); -TONGU′ING (-tŭng′ĭng). *Music.* To play with a peculiar vibratory action of the tongue in articulating staccato or rapidly repeated notes, as in flute or cornet playing.

dou′ble-tongued′ (-tŭngd′; 87), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject; deceitful; insincere.

dou′ble-track′, *v. t.*; -TRACKED′ (-trăkt′); -TRACK′ING. *Railroads.* To furnish with two tracks.

dou′ble-tree′, *n.* The bar, or crosspiece, of a carriage, to which the singletrees are attached.

dou′ble-work′, *v. t.* *Hort.* To bud or graft upon another graft; — chiefly in **double-worked**, *p. a.* This process is employed in grafting two varieties which do not readily unite except through an intermediate, which is thus at once the scion of the first graft and the stock of the second.

dou′bling (dŭb′lĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of one that doubles; a making double; reduplication; also, that which is doubled.

2. A turning and winding; as, the *doubling* of a hunted hare; shift; trick; artifice. *Dryden.*

3. The process of redistilling spirits, to improve the strength and flavor.

4. A lining, as, esp., *Her.*, of a garment, or, *Bookbinding*, of a book cover (cf. DOUBLURE).

5. *Naut.* **a** The doubled border of a sail. **b** The lining of extra planks or plates in a doubled ship. **c** *pl.* The parts of a lower mast and topmast where they overlap between trestletrees and cap.

6. *Textile Manuf.* The process of forming a sliver from two or more smaller slivers to produce a uniform roving.

7. *Metal.* A process for the treatment of antimony sulphide, or crude antimony containing the sulphide, by fusing it with iron or other antimony containing iron, so as to form an iron sulphide, the removal of which eliminates both iron and sulphur.

dou-bloon′ (dŭb-lōōn′), *n.* [F. *doublon*, Sp. *doblón*, fr. *doble* double, L. *duplus*. See DOUBLE, *a.*] A Spanish gold coin no longer issued, varying in value. = DOBLON.

‖ **dou′blure′** (dōō′blür′), *n.* [F.] **1**. *Bookbinding.* The lining of a book cover, esp. one of unusual sort, as of tooled leather, painted vellum, rich brocade, or the like.

2. *Paleon.* The reflexed margin of the trilobite carapace.

dou′bly (dŭb′lĭ), *adv.* **1**. In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as, *doubly* wise; *doubly* sensible of a favor.

2. Deceitfully; as, a man that deals *doubly*. *Archaic.*

3. In a twofold manner; twice; in two degrees; — much used in botany; as, *doubly* crenate, having crenations which are themselves crenate; *doubly* dentate, having dentate teeth; *doubly* pinnate, bipinnate, etc.

doubly periodic function, *Math.*, one having two periods; an elliptic function.

doubt (dout), *v. i.*; DOUBT′ED; DOUBT′ING. [ME. *duten*, *douten*, OF. *duter*, *doter*, *douter*, F. *douter*, fr. L. *dubitare*; akin to *dubius* doubtful. See DUBIOUS.] **1**. To waver in opinion or judgment; to be in uncertainty as to belief respecting anything; to hesitate in belief; to be undecided as to the truth of the negative or the affirmative proposition; to be undetermined.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt*, and suspend our judgment. *Hooker.*

To try your love and make you *doubt* of mine. *Dryden.*

2. To suspect; to fear; to be apprehensive. *Obs.*

Syn. — Waver, hesitate, demur, scruple, question.

doubt, *v. t.* **1**. To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent to; to hesitate to believe, or to be inclined not to believe; to withhold confidence from; to distrust; as, I have heard the story, but I *doubt* the truth of it.

I *doubt* not that, however changed, you keep
So much of what is graceful. *Tennyson.*

dou′ble-bank′er, *n.* See under FRIGATE.

dou′ble-bar′rel, *n.* A double-barreled gun.

dou′ble-benched′ (-bĕncht′; 87, 140), *a.* **1**. Having two benches. **2**. *Naut.* Double-banked.

dou′ble-bitt′, *v. t.* *Naut.* To secure (a cable) by passing it around a pair of bitts.

dou′ble-claw′, *n.* The unicorn plant.

dou′ble-edged′ (-ĕjd′; 87), *a.* Two-edged.

‖ **dou′ble en′tente′** (dōō′bl′äɴ′täɴt′). [F.] A double-entendre.

dou′ble-fold′, *a.* Twofold. *Obs.*

dou′ble-hand′ed, *adv.* *Mech.* With two men assisting each other; as, a blacksmith and his helper work *double-handed* in forging a piece; — opposed to *single-handed* (without helper).

double-leaf, *n.* Twayblade. *Obs.*

dou′ble-queu′é′ (-kü′ā′), *a.* *Her.* Having two tails.

dou′bler (dŭb′lẽr), *n.* [OF. *doublier*, *dupler*.] A large plate, dish, or bowl. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dou′ble-shot′, *v. t.* To load (as a cannon or gun) with a double quantity of shot.

doub′let-ed, *a.* Wearing a [doublet.

dou′ble-thong′, *v. t.* *Coaching.* To strike with the doubled thong of a whip.

dou′ble-tongue′, *n.* Deceit. *Obs.*

dou′ble-tooth′, *n.* The small bur marigold.

dou′ble-trou′ble, *n.* A kind of step in a rustic dance or breakdown originated by plantation negroes. *Southern U. S.*

dou′blets (dŭb′lĕts), *n. pl.* See DOUBLET, 5 & 6.

doubt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOUT, *v.*

E F G H I J K L M

2. To dread; to fear; as, to be much *doubted*. *Obs.*
3. To be apprehensive of; to be afraid (lest or that something has happened or will happen); fear; also, to suspect.

I *doubt* I have been beguiled. *Scott.*
They *doubted* some sinister motive. *Prescott.*
I *doubt* some foul play. *Shak.*

4. To fill with fear; to affright. *Obs.*

The virtues of the valiant Caratach
More *doubt* me than all Britain. *Beau. & Fl.*

5. To hesitate; to scruple. *Obs.*

doubt (dout), *n.* [ME. *dute*, *doute*, F. *doute*, fr. *douter* to doubt. See DOUBT, *v. i.*] **1**. A fluctuation of mind arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of judgment or mind; unsettled state of opinion concerning the reality of an event, or the truth of an assertion, etc.; hesitation.

Doubt is the beginning and the end of our efforts to know. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Doubt, in order to be operative in requiring an acquittal, is a defect of proof preventing a reasonable assurance of guilt. *Wharton.*
There lives more faith in honest *doubt*,
Believe me, than in half the creeds. *Tennyson.*

2. Uncertainty of condition.

Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee. *Deut.* xxviii. 66.

3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension; dread. *Obs.*

I stand in *doubt* of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

4. Something to be feared; danger; difficulty. *Obs.*

Well approv'd in many a *doubt*. *Spenser.*

5. Difficulty expressed or urged for solution; point unsettled; a matter involved in uncertainty; objection.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same. *Blackmore.*

Syn. — Uncertainty, mistrust, misgiving. — DOUBT, DISTRUST, SUSPICION. DOUBT implies lack of certainty, DISTRUST, want of confidence, respecting something or (esp.) some one; SUSPICION, as here compared, is more or less hostile distrust, esp. on slight or insufficient evidence; as, "We are not happy, sweet! our state is strange and full of *doubt* and fear" (*Shelley*); "Make me not offended in your *distrust*" (*Shak.*); "Anger, hate, mistrust, *suspicion*, discord" (*Milton*). See DISTRUST, DOUBTFUL.

no doubt, undoubtedly; without doubt. — **out of d.**, beyond doubt. *Obs. Spenser.* — **without d.**, certainly; assuredly.

doubt′a-ble (dout′*á*-b'l), *a.* [OF. *doutable*, L. *dubitabilis*, from *dubitare*. Cf. DUBITABLE.] **1**. Capable of being doubted; questionable.
2. Worthy of being feared; redoubtable. *Obs.*

doubt′ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Doubtfully; questionably; not undoubtedly. *Archaic.*

doubt′ful (dout′fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; not decided; not easy to be defined, classed, or named; as, a *doubtful* case, title, species, etc.

Beauty is but a vain and *doubtful* good. *Shak.*

2. Characterized by ambiguity; of questionable character; dubious; as, a *doubtful* phrase; a *doubtful* agent.
3. Dreadful; also, dangerous; perilous. *Obs.*
4. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious. *Obs.*
5. Not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating in belief; as, we are *doubtful* of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure; also used, metaphorically, of the body when its action is affected by such a state of mind.

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution. *Milton.*

6. Of uncertain issue or event.

The strife . . . had been long, fierce, and *doubtful*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Wavering, vacillating, hesitating, undetermined, distrustful, uncertain, problematical, questionable; equivocal, ambiguous. — DOUBTFUL, DUBIOUS are sometimes used with little distinction. But DOUBTFUL is commonly the more positive, and DUBIOUS conveys a certain implication of vagueness, ambiguity, vacillation, or suspicion; as, a *doubtful* expression, a *doubtful* issue, to be *doubtful* of the issue; "*dubious* light" (*Milton*); "dark and *dubious* paths" (*Melmoth*); "Whispers and glances were interchanged, accompanied by shrugs and *dubious* shakes of the head" (*Irving*); *dubious* prospects. See DOUBT, EQUIVOCAL.

— **doubt′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **doubt′ful-ness**, *n.*

doubt′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOUBT. — **doubt′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **doubt′ing-ness**, *n.*

Doubting Castle, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a castle belonging to Giant Despair, in which Christian and Hopeful were confined, and from which at last they made their escape by means of the key called Promise. — **d. mania** or **insanity**, *Med.*, a form of mental disorder in which the patient is free from hallucinations, but is distressed with morbid doubts or uncertainties manifesting themselves in abnormal self-examination, trivial speculation over useless or abstruse matters, self-reproach, timidity, incapacity to decide between courses of physical action, etc. Cf. ABULIA. — **d. Thomas**, an incredulous or habitually doubtful person; a doubter. See THOMAS.

doubt′less, *a.* **1**. Free from doubt; undoubted; certain.
2. Free from fear or suspicion. *Obs.*

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure. *Shak.*

— **doubt′less-ly**, *adv.* — **doubt′less-ness**, *n.*

doubt′less, *adv.* Undoubtedly; without doubt; unquestionably; certainly; doubtlessly; no doubt.

doubt′ous (dout′ŭs), *a.* Also **doutous**. [OF. *dotos*, *douteus*, F. *douteux*.] *Obs.* **a** Doubtful; also, doubting. *Chaucer.* **b** Dreadful; fearsome. — **doubt′ous-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

douce (do͞os), *a.* [F. *doux*, masc., *douce*, fem., sweet, fr. L. *dulcis* sweet.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Sweet; pleasant; neat; tidy. **b** Sober; prudent; sedate; modest.

And this is a *douce*, honest man. *Scott.*

— **douce′ly**, *adv.* — **douce′ness**, *n.*

dou′cet (do͞o′sĕt), **dow′cet**, **dow′set** (dou′-), *n.* [F. *doucet* sweet, dim. of *doux*. Cf. DULCET.] **1**. A custard. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* The testicles of a deer.
3. A flutelike wind instrument. *Obs.*

‖ **dou′ceur′** (do͞o′sûr′), *n.* [F., fr. *doux* sweet. See DOUCE.] **1**. Gentleness and sweetness of manner; agreeableness; amiability. *Obs., except as French.* *Chesterfield.*
2. An amiable remark or speech; a compliment. *Obs.*
3. A gift for service done or to be done; an honorarium; present; bonus; tip; sometimes, a bribe. *Burke.*

douche (do͞osh), *n.* [F., fr. It. *doccia*, fr. *docciare* to flow, pour, fr. assumed LL. *ductiare*, fr. L. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead, conduct (water). See DUCT.] **1**. A jet or current of water or vapor directed upon a part or into a cavity of the body to benefit it; also, a bath taken by means of a douche.
2. *Med.* A syringe.

douche, *v. t. & i.*; DOUCHED (do͞osht); DOUCH′ING. [Cf. F. *doucher*.] To administer or take a douche.

dough (dō), *n.* [ME. *dagh*, *dogh*, *dow*, AS. *dāh*; akin to D. *deeg*, G. *teig*, Icel. *deig*, Sw. *deg*, Dan. *deig*, Goth *daigs*; also, to Goth. *deigan* to knead, L. *fingere* to form, shape, Skr. *dih* to smear; cf. Gr. τεῖχος wall, θιγγάνειν to touch, handle. Cf. FEIGN, FIGURE, DAIRY, DUFF.] **1**. Paste of bread; a soft mass of moistened flour or meal, kneaded or unkneaded, but not yet baked; as, to knead *dough*.
2. Anything of the consistency of such paste.
3. A little pudding or dumpling. *Eng.*
4. Money. *Slang.*

dough′-baked′ (dō′bākt′), *a.* Imperfectly baked; hence, not brought to perfection; unfinished; also, of weak or dull understanding. *Obs. or Colloq.*

dough′boy′ (dō′boi′), *n.* [*dough* + *boy*.] **1**. A flour dumpling. *Colloq.* *Kipling.*
2. *Mil.* An infantryman. *Slang, U. S.*

dough′face′ (dō′fās′), *n.* A nickname for a timid, yielding politician, or a person easily molded. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

dough′-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Easily molded; pliable. *Colloq.*

dough′nut′ (dō′nŭt′), *n.* A small cake usually sweetened, often made with yeast, and fried brown in deep fat.

dough′ty (dou′tĭ), *a.*; DOUGH′TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); DOUGH′TI-EST. [ME. *duhti*, *dohti*, *douhti*, brave, valiant, fit, useful, AS. *dohtig* for earlier *dyhtig*; akin to G. *tüchtig*, Dan. *dygtig*, Sw. *dygdig* virtuous, and fr. AS. *dugan* to avail, be of use, be strong, akin to D. *deugen*, OHG. *tugan*, G. *taugen*, Icel. & Sw. *duga*, Dan. *due*, Goth. *dugan*, but of uncertain origin.] Able; strong; valiant; redoubtable; as, a *doughty* hero.

Sir Thopas wex [grew] a *doughty* swain. *Chaucer.*

☞ Now somewhat archaic or used with a flavor of irony or burlesque.

dough′y (dō′ĭ), *a.*; DOUGH′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DOUGH′I-EST. Like dough; soft and heavy; pasty; crude; flabby and pale; as, a *doughy* complexion.

Doug′las spruce (dŭg′l*á*s). [After David *Douglas*, Scotch botanist in America.] A pinaceous tree (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) of the western United States, called also *Douglas fir* and *Douglas pine*, but more often known in the lumber trade as *red fir*, or *Oregon pine*. It is a tall tree with thick bark, flattened evergreen leaves, and pendulous cones with thin scales and aristate bracts. On account of its hard wood and great size, it is the most important timber tree of the West, where it largely replaces pine for construction. The wood varies in color and grain, and contains much pitch.

dour (do͞or), *a.* [Cf. F. *dur*, L. *durus*.] Hard; fierce; hardy; bold; inflexible; obstinate; sour in aspect. *Scot.* — **dour′ly**, *adv.* — **dour′ness**, *n.*

dou′rine (do͞o′rēn), *n.* *Veter.* A contagious disease of equines transmitted only by copulation and caused by the animal parasite *Trypanosoma equiperdum*. It is characterized by inflammation of the genitals, depigmentation of the skin, the formation of subcutaneous œdematous plaques, paralysis, and death.

douse, **dowse** (dous), *v. t.*; DOUSED, DOWSED (doust); DOUS′ING, DOWS′ING. [Etym. unknown.] **1**. To plunge suddenly into water; to duck; to immerse.
2. To throw water upon; to drench.

douse, *v. i.* **1**. To fall, or be plunged, suddenly into water.
2. See DOWSE, *v. i.*

douse, **dowse**, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *doesen* to strike.] **1**. To strike; to punch; to beat. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* To lower in haste; to strike, as a sail; to close; to stow; hence, *Slang*, to cease; to quit.
3. To take off; to doff. *Colloq.*
4. To extinguish; as, to *douse* the glim (to put out the light). *Slang or Cant.*
5. To pay out, as money. *Obs. or Dial.* *Washington.*

douse, **dowse**, *n.* A blow; a stroke. *Now Rare.* *Scott.*

dous′ing, **dows′ing** (dous′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOUSE, DOWSE. — **dousing**, or **dowsing**, **chock**, *Shipbuilding*, one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped in the knightheads, or inside planking above the upper deck.

dou′ze-pers′ (do͞o′zē-pârz′), *n. pl.; sing.* **dou′ze-per′** (-pâr′). [F. *les douze pairs* (OF. *per*).] **1**. A body of twelve peers or companions in French romance and history. In the Charlemagne romances and chansons de geste they are twelve paladins, or great warriors, who form a sort of guard of honor to Charlemagne. Their names are variously given. In the "Chanson de Roland" (Song of Roland) they are Roland, Oliver, Ivon, Ivory, Oton, Berengier, Samson, Anseis, Gerin, Gerier, Engelier, and Gerard de Rousillon. Other prominent names sometimes included are Ogier the Dane and Archbishop Turpin of Rheims. The later historical twelve peers of France were twelve great feudatories, six spiritual and six temporal lords, supposed to represent the douzepers of the Charlemagne romances.
2. Great nobles, knights, or the like. *Obs.*

dove (dōv), *colloq. pret.* of DIVE.

dove (dŭv), *n.* [ME. *dove*, *duve*, *douve*, AS. *dūfe* (not found, unless in the compound *dūfe-doppa* translating L. *pelicanus*); akin to OS. *dūba*, D. *duif*, OHG. *tūba*, G. *taube*, Icel. *dūfa*, Sw. *dufva*, Dan. *due*, Goth. *dūbō*; perh. from the root of E. *dive*.] **1**. A pigeon; any of numerous birds of the family Columbidæ. *Dove* and *pigeon* are practically synonymous, but in ordinary usage *pigeon* is a somewhat broader term, used of all birds of the family Columbidæ. To the domestic pigeon and to various wild species both terms are applicable, but *dove* designates specifically many of the smaller species of the family, as the *turtledove*, *mourning dove*, *ground dove*, etc. (see these terms), serving to distinguish them from larger forms to which *pigeon* is more or less exclusively applied. See PIGEON.
2. One regarded as pure and gentle; — used esp. as a word of endearment for a woman or child.

O my *dove*, . . . let me hear thy voice. *Cant.* ii. 14.

3. *Eccl.* **a** In Christian symbolism, the emblem of the Holy Spirit; sometimes [*cap.*], the Holy Spirit. **b** A dove-shaped receptacle of gold or silver, hung over the altar in ancient Christian churches in the East and in France, for holding the reserved consecrated bread.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = COLUMBA, 2 **b**.

dove color or **colour**. A warm gray with a pinkish tone. — **dove′-col′ored** or **-col′oured**, *a.*

dove′cot′ (dŭv′kŏt′), **dove′cote′** (-kōt′; -kŏt) *n.* A small house or box, raised above the ground, and having compartments, for domestic doves and pigeons to breed in.

Like an eagle in a *dovecote*, I
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak.*

dove′kie (dŭv′kĭ), *n.* [Dim. of DOVE.] **a** The black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*). **b** The rotche (*Alle alle*).

dove′like′, *a.* Mild as a dove; gentle; pure and lovable.

dove plant. A Central American orchid (*Peristeria elata*), having a tall scape, with numerous fragrant white flowers. The column in the center of the flower resembles a dove. Called also *Holy Ghost plant* and *Holy Spirit plant*.

Do′ver's pow′der (dō′vẽrz). [After Thomas *Dover* (1660–1742), English physician.] *Med.* A powder of ipecac and opium, compounded in the United States with sugar of milk, but in England (as formerly in the United States) with potassium sulphate, and in France (as in Dr. Dover's original prescription) with potassium nitrate, potassium sulphate, and licorice. It is an anodyne diaphoretic.

dove's′-foot′ (dŭvz′fo͝ot′), *n.* **a** Any one of several European species of *Geranium*; in England, esp. *G. molle*, so called from the pedate leaves. **b** The columbine. *Dial. Eng.*

dove′tail′ (dŭv′tāl′), *n.* **1**. Anything shaped like a dove's tail; specif., *Carp.*, etc., a flaring tenon, or tongue (shaped like a bird's tail spread), and a mortise, or socket, into which it fits tightly, making an interlocking joint between two pieces which resists pulling apart in all directions except one.

Dovetails.

2. *Her.* A partition line broken into a series of dovetails.

dove′tail′, *v. t.*; -TAILED′ (-tāld′); -TAIL′ING. **1**. *Carp.* **a** To cut to a dovetail. **b** To join by means of dovetails.
2. To fit in or connect strongly, skillfully, or nicely; to fit ingeniously or nicely; as, to *dovetail* one's arguments.

dove′tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having a tail like a dove; having a dovetail; also, *Her.*, broken into dovetails, as a boundary line; pattée, as, a bend *dovetailed*.

dove′tail′er (-tāl′ẽr), *n.* One that dovetails.

dovetail molding or **moulding**. *Arch.* A molding of any convex section that is zigzag, like a series of dovetails.

dovetail saw. A kind of small light back saw used for fine accurate work, esp. dovetailing.

dove tick. A mite (*Argas reflexus*) which infests doves and other birds.

dow (dou), *v. t.* [F. *douer*. See DOWER.] To endow or give as an endowment. *Wycliffe.*

He reverenced her from a distance and *dowed* her with all the virtues in the Bible and most of those in Shakespeare. *Kipling.*

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doubt′ance, *n.* [OF. *doutance*. Cf. DUBITANCY.] Doubt. *Obs.*
doubt′er, *n.* One who doubts.
doubt′ive, *a.* [OF. *doutif*.] Doubtful. *Obs.*
doubt′some (dout′sŭm), *a.* Doubtful. — **doubt′some-ly**, *adv.* *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
doubt′y. † DOUGHTY.
doubt′y, *a.* [OF. *doutif*.] Dubious; doubtful. *Obs.*
douc. † DUKE.
douc (do͞ok), *n.* [F.] *Zoöl.* A monkey (*Presbytis nemæa*) of Cochin China, remarkable for its variegated colors.
dou′cat. Var. of DOOKET. *Scot.*
douce′pere′. Obs. sing. of DOUZEPERS.
dou′cet (do͞o′sĕt). † DULCET.
douchereis. Obs. pl. of DUCHERY.
douchery. † DUCHERY. [avail.
doucht. Scot. pret. of DOW, to
dou-cine′ (do͞o-sēn′), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A molding of ogee section, that is, convex and concave in continuous curve, as esp. in the cyma recta. Cf. TALON.
douck′er. † DUCKER.
doude. † DOWD. [DOWDY.
dou′dy. Dial. Eng. var. of
douf. Var. of DOWF. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
dougeperes. † DOUZEPERS.
dough (dō), *v. t.* To make into, or like, dough. *Rare.*
dough′-bird′, *n.* = DOE-BIRD.
dough′er, *n.* A baker. *Obs.*
dough′face′ism (dō′fās′ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM. [-NESS.
dough′i-ness (dō′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
dough′-knead′ed (dō′nēd′ĕd), *a.* Like dough; soft. *Obs.*
dought. † DOUBT.
dought (do͞ot). Dial. Eng. var. of DOUT, *v.*
dought (dout). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of DOW, avail.
dought (*dial.* dŏκt; dōt), *n.* [See DOUGHTY.] Doughtiness; power. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dought, *a.* Doughty. *Obs.*
dough′ter (dŏκ′tẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. for DAUGHTER.
dough′ti-head, *n.* Doughtiness. *Obs.* [DOUGHTY.
dough′ti-ly (dou′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
dough′ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dough′tren. Obs. pl. of DAUGHTER. [spruce.
Doug′las fir. The Douglas
Doug′las Lard′er. When Sir James Douglas, in 1306, retook his castle from the English (see BLACK DOUGLAS, CASTLE DANGEROUS) he had all the provisions in the castle poured into a heap, on which were thrown the bodies of the slain. This was called by the English "The Douglas Larder." [spruce.
Douglas pine. The Douglas
Doug′las's pouch (dŭg′l*á*s-ĭz) = POUCH OF DOUGLAS.
douhti. † DOUGHTY.
douk. † DUKE.
douk (do͞ok). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DUCK, bird; DUCK, *v.*
Dou-kho-bors′ Var. of DUKHOBORS.
douk′it (do͞ok′ĭt). Scot. form of *ducked*, p. p. of DUCK.
doul. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOLE, grief; DOWEL; DOWL, *n.* & *v.*
dou′las. † DOWLAS.
doulce. † DOUCE.
dou-lei′a, **dou-li′a** (do͞o-lī′*á*). Vars. of DULIA.
dou-loc′ra-cy (do͞o-lŏk′r*á*-sĭ), *n.* Also **du-loc′ra-cy**. [Gr. δουλοκρατία; δοῦλος slave + κρατεῖν to rule.] Government by slaves.
doum. † DUMB. [DUMA.
dou′ma (do͞o′mä). Var of
doumb. † DUMB. [DOOM PALM.
doum palm (do͞om). Var. of
doun, **doune**. † DO; DONE; DOWN, a hill; DUN.
doun (do͞on). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOWN.
doun-da′ké (do͞on-dä′kā), *n.*, or **doundaké bark**. [Native name in West Africa.] *Pharm.* The bark of the country fig.
doung. † DUNG.
doun′geon. † DUNGEON.
doup (doup; do͞op), *n.* [Cf. ONorw. *daup* a long and narrow hollow in the ground with steep sides.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. A rounded end or hollow.
2. The buttocks.
doupe (dōp). Var. of DOWP, the bird. *Dial. Eng.*
dou′pion′ (*F.* do͞o′pyôɴ′). Var. of DUPION. [RA.
dou′ra (do͞o′r*á*). Var. of DURRA.
dou-rade′ (do͞o-råd′), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *dourado* gilded, *dourada* a kind of fish. Cf. DORADO.] The dorado or dolphin. [RA.
dou′rah (do͞o′rä). Var. of DURRA.
doure. † DURE, *v. t.*
dour′lach (do͞or′l*á*κ). Var. of DORLACH *Scot.*
dou′rou-cou′li (do͞o′ro͞o-ko͞o′lē). Var. of DURUKULI.
dou′sa-bel. † DOWSABEL.
douse. Var. of DOUCE.
dous′er. Var. of DOWSER.
dousing rod. See DOWSING ROD.
dousour. † DOUCEUR.
doust. † DOWST. [of DUST.
doust. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
Dou′ster-swiv′el. **Her′man** (hûr′m*ă*n do͞o′stẽr-swĭv′ĕl). A German swindler in Scott's "The Antiquary," who pretends to a power of discovering buried treasure with a divining rod.
dout. Doubt. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
dout (do͞ot; dout), *v. t.* [*do* + *out*. Cf. DOFF.] To put out; to extinguish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **do ut des** (dō ŭt dēz). [L.] See COMMUTATIVE CONTRACT.
doute. † DOUBT. [DAUGHTER.
dou′ter. Obs. or dial. Eng. for
dout′er (do͞ot′ẽr; dout′ẽr), *n.* An extinguisher; *pl.*, snuffers for candles. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **do ut fa′ci-as** (dō ŭt fā′shĭ-ăs). [L.] *Law.* See COMMUTATIVE CONTRACT. [*Ref. Sp.*
dout′ful. Doubtful. *Obs. or*
douth (do͞oth), *n.* *Obs.* [AS. *duguþ*.] **1**. Worth; manhood. **2**. Company of men, as an army.
dout′ous. † DOUBTOUS.
douty. † DOUBTY, DOUGHTY.
douve. † DOVE.
‖ **doux′ yeux′** (do͞oz′ yû′). [F.] Sweet eyes; amorous looks.
‖ **dou′zain′** (do͞o′zăɴ′), *n.* [F., fr. *douze* twelve. Cf. DOZEN.] A poem of twelve lines.
‖ **dou′zaine′** (do͞o′zĕn′), *n.* [F., dozen.] In Channel Islands, a body of twelve men representing a parish. — ‖ **dou′zai′nier′** (do͞o′zĕn′yā′), *n.*
dou′ze-per′ (do͞o′zē-pâr′), *n.*, *sing.* of DOUZEPERS.
dou′zième′ (do͞o′zyĕm′), *n.* [F., twelfth.] See MEASURE.
D. O. V. *Abbr.* Double oil of vitriol, that is, ordinary undiluted sulphuric acid.
dove (dōv), *v. i.* [Cf DOVER, *v. t.*] To slumber; doze; doat. *Dial. Eng.* [coltsfoot.
dove′-dock′ (dŭv′-), *n.* The
dove′-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Having eyes like a dove; meek-eyed.
dove flower. The flower of the dove plant; also, the plant.
dove hawk. The hen harrier. *Dial. Eng.*
dove′house′, *n.* A dovecot.
dove′key. Var. of DOVEKIE
dove′let. *n.* See -LET, dim.
dove′ling, *n.* A young dove.
dove′ly, *a.* Dovelike. *Obs.*
do′ver (dō′vẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *dofna* to become benumbed.] To send into a doze; to stun. *Rare. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
do′ver, *v. i.* To doze; to drowse; to lose consciousness for a moment. *Scot.* — *n.* A drowsy state; a doze. *Scot.*
do′ver grass. The meadow fescue (*Festuca elatior*).
dove′ship (dŭv′shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP. *Nonce Use.*
dove′wood′ (dŭv′wo͝od′), *n.* The West Indian tree *Alchornea latifolia* or its wood.
dov′ish (dŭv′ĭsh), *a.* Dovelike; harmless; innocent. [DOUGH.
dow. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
dow (do͞o). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOVE.

dow (dou; *dial. also* dō), *v. i.* [AS. *dugan*. See DOUGHTY.] **1.** To have worth, value, validity, availability, or suitableness; to avail; befit; behoove. *Obs.*
2. To be able. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To prosper; to thrive. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dow′a-ble (dou′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From DOW, *v. t.*] Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower.
dow′a-ger (-ȧ-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *douagiere*, fr. *douage* dower. See DOWER.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* A widow endowed, or having a jointure; a widow in the enjoyment of some property, esp. a title, that has come to her from her deceased husband; — often added to a title so enjoyed, as princess *dowager*, queen *dowager*, *dowager* duchess, etc. The title of *dowager* is not customarily assumed until, or unless, there is a wife of the heir of the title of the deceased husband.
Dowager was apparently first used as a title of Mary Tudor, widow of Louis XII.; then of Catherine of Aragon, styled "Princess *Dowager*." *Oxf. E. D.*
2. An elderly woman of dignified appearance. *Colloq.*
dow′dy (-dĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. [ME. *doude* a slovenly woman; orig. uncert.] Dressed in a manner neither neat nor becoming; untidily shabby; wearing dingy or cheap finery; awkward and slovenly in dress; slatternly.
Syn. — See SLOVENLY.
— **dow′di-ly**, *adv.* — **dow′di-ness**, *n.* — **dow′dy-ish**, *a.*
dow′dy, *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A woman dressed carelessly or untidily, esp. with soiled or rumpled finery; a slattern.
dow′el (dou′ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *döbel* peg, F. *douelle* stave of a cask, surface of an arch.] **1.** A pin, usually of circular section, fitting into corresponding holes in abutting pieces to act as a temporary fastening or to keep them permanently in their proper relative position; also, a round wooden rod or stick used esp. for cutting up into dowels.

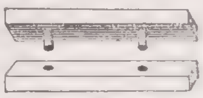
a a Dowels.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall, so that other pieces may be nailed to it.
3. *Masonry.* A dovetailed cramp.
dow′el (dou′ĕl), *v. t.*; DOW′ELED (-ĕld) or DOW′ELLED; DOW′EL-ING or DOW′EL-LING. To fasten by dowels; to furnish with dowels; as, to *dowel* pieces together.
dowel plate. *Carp.* A hardened steel plate with gauged holes through which dowel pins are driven to shape them.
dow′er (dou′ẽr), *n.* [F. *douaire*, LL. *dotarium*, fr. L. *dos* dower; akin to Gr. δώς gift, and to L. *dare* to give. See 2d DATE; cf. DOT dowry, DOTATION.] **1.** *Law.* That portion of, or interest in, the real estate of a deceased husband which the law gives to his widow during her life. The right of dower is of ancient origin, and in England before the Dower Act (1834) attached to every estate of inheritance (fee simple or fee tail) of which the husband became seized to which any issue by the wife might possibly have been heir. The estate remained subject to this right except only upon the wife's concurrence in a release, which had to be effected by the recovery of a fine. To remedy the inconvenience occasioned, the Dower Act (which affects only dowers of women married since Jan. 1, 1834) was passed, which enables the husband to cut off the dower by conveyance, will, or declaration, leaving to the widow only dower in those lands of which he dies seized, and to which her right of dower has not been taken away by the husband. The Act extended the dower also to equitable estates of inheritance, and to estates in his right but not in his seizin. The common-law dower, answering to the older dos rationalibus (see DOS), is one third; dower by special custom varies in amount, etc., according to the custom. There were abolished also three older forms of dower: **ad ostium ecclesiæ**, at the church door, i. e. at the marriage; **ex assensu patris**, by the father's assent, i. e. out of his lands; and **de la plus belle**, of the best part (of certain socage lands with release of lands held in chivalry). In the United States dower in general, except as to the method of release by fine, conforms to the English common-law dower, although variously regulated by statutes in the different States. In some States it has been abolished, and the wife has been given a distributive share in the husband's estate. During the husband's life the wife has at common law a vested interest in his dowable property, which is called her *inchoate* right of dower. In Mohammedan law dower is of two classes: *prompt dower* and *deferred dower* (which see).
2. The property which a woman brings to a husband in marriage; — now usually called *dowry*. See DOWRY, *n.*, 2.
His wife brought in *dower* Cilicia's crown. *Dryden.*
3. Property given, as under the tribal customs of some races, by a man to or for his bride; dowry.
4. That with which one is endowed; endowment; dowry.
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dower*! *Sir J. Davies.*
Man in his primeval *dower* arrayed. *Wordsworth.*
dow′er (dou′ẽr), *v. t.*; DOW′ERED (-ẽrd); DOW′ER-ING. To supply with a dower or dowry; to endow.
When she marries I will *dower* her. *Ld. Lytton.*
Nature had so richly *dowered* him. *J. A. Symonds.*
dow′ie, dow′y (dou′ĭ; dō′ĭ), *a.*; DOW′I-ER; DOW′I-EST. [Cf. DULL, *a.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Melancholy; sad; dismal; low-spirited. "I wander *dowie* up the glen." *Burns.*
2. Weak; weary; in ill health. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
— **dow′i-ly**, *adv.* — **dow′i-ness**, *n.*
dow′itch-er (dou′ĭch-ẽr), *n.* [Of Amer. Ind. origin; cf. Mohawk and Cayuga *ta-wis*, Onondaga *ta-wish*, the name for the snipe.] An American long-billed snipe of the genus *Macrorhamphus*, intermediate in characters between the true snipe (genus *Gallinago*) and the sandpipers. There are two closely allied species (*M. griseus* and *M. scolopaceus*), found chiefly in eastern and western North America, respectively, but wintering largely in Central or South America. They are called *red-breasted snipe* (but should not be confounded with the red-breasted sandpiper or knot), also *brownback* when in summer plumage, and *grayback* when in winter plumage, from their prevailing colors at those seasons. They are the tamest and most easily killed of the larger snipe, and are fast being exterminated.
dowl, *or* **dowle** (doul), *n.* [Cf. OF. *douille* soft.] Feathery or wool-like down; filament (of a feather). *Shak.*
No feather, or *dowle* of a feather. *De Quincey.*
dow′las (dou′lăs), *n.* [From *Daoulas*, in Brittany. *Oxf. E. D.*] A coarse linen cloth made in the north of England and in Scotland, now nearly replaced by calico. *Shak.*
down (doun), *n.* [Icel. *dūnn*, akin to Sw. *dun*, Dan. *duun*, LG. *dune*, G. *daune*.] **1.** A covering of soft fluffy feathers, as that possessed by young birds (esp. precocial birds) before they acquire their coat of ordinary feathers; also, one of the soft feathers composing it. Down occurs also under the ordinary feathers of adult birds, being especially thick in members of the duck family and certain other aquatic birds. That produced by the eider ducks is especially valued for its fineness and softness. Down feathers are very short-stemmed, with a short soft rachis, or none at all, in which case the barbs are sessile in a tuft at the end of the quill. The barbs are soft, the barbules thread-like, and the hamuli wanting.
2. A soft hairy outgrowth, as that which first appears on the human face, or the pubescence of plants.
3. *Bot.* **a** The coma of certain seeds. **b** The pappus of a composite flower, as the thistle.
4. That which is made of down, as a bed or pillow; that which affords ease and repose, like a bed of down.
When in the *down* I sink my head,
Sleep, Death's twin brother, times my breath. *Tennyson.*
in the down, covered with down; — said of young birds that have not yet acquired their ordinary feathers.
down, *v. t.* To cover, ornament, line, or stuff with down. *R.*
down, *n.* [ME. *dun*, *doun*, hill, AS. *dūn*; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *dūn* hill, fortified hill, Gael. *dun* heap, hillock, hill, W. *din* a fortified hill or mount; akin to E. *town*. See TOWN; cf. DOWN, *adv. & prep.*, DUNE.] **1.** A hill; esp., a bank or hillock of sand thrown up by the wind on or near the shore; a flattish-topped hill; — usually in *pl.*
She went by dale, and she went by *down*. *Tennyson.*
2. A tract of open upland, often undulating and covered with fine turf which serves chiefly for the grazing of sheep; — usually in *pl.*; specif., *pl.*, the treeless chalk uplands along the south and southeast coast of England.
3. [*cap.*] *pl.* A roadstead in the North Sea, inside the Goodwin Sands, between the North and South Forelands, near Deal, a famous rendezvous for ships.
4. [*cap.*] A sheep of any breed originating in the Downs of southern England, esp. one of the Southdown breed.
down, *adv.* [For older *adown*, AS. *adūn*, *adūne*, *of dune*; prop., from or off the hill. See DOWN a hill; cf. ADOWN.] **1.** In the direction of gravity, or toward the center of the earth; toward or in a lower place or position; below; — the opposite of *up*.
2. Hence, in many derived uses; as: **a** From a higher to a lower position, lit. or fig.; in a descending direction; from the top of an ascent; from an upright position; to or towards the ground or floor or any surface considered as a basis upon or against which a thing rests; to or into a lower or an inferior state; as, into a state of humility, disgrace, misery, subjection, restraint, or the like; into a state of rest; — with verbs indicating motion.
It will be rain to-night. Let it come *down*. *Shak.*
And that drags *down* his life. *Tennyson.*
The French . . . shone *down* [i. e., *outshone*] the English. *Shak.*
He thinks that as a man he is her superior, and consciously or unconsciously talks *down* to her. *James Bryce.*
b In a low or the lowest position, lit. or fig.; at the bottom of a descent; below the horizon; on the ground or floor or any surface considered as a basis on or against which a thing rests; in a condition of humility, dejection, misery, subjection, or the like; in a state of quiet.
The moon is *down*; I have not heard the clock. *Shak.*
He that is *down* needs fear no fall. *Bunyan.*
3. From a past time; from a remoter or higher antiquity.
Venerable men! you have come *down* to us from a former generation. *D. Webster.*
4. In a direction conventionally or temporarily considered as the opposite of *up*, regardless of actual descent; as, he has gone *down* South; he paced up and *down* in a rage. In England, persons in London or in a university, esp. Oxford or Cambridge, go *down* when they go away.
5. From a greater to a less bulk, amount, or strength, or from a thinner to a thicker consistence; as, to boil *down* in cookery; to bring *down* the price.
6. On paper or other writing material; as, to write *down*.
7. On or upon a table or counter; hence, (paid) in cash or on the spot; as, to pay part *down* and part on time.
8. *Theat.* Toward the front of the stage.
☞ *Down* is often used elliptically with verbs so as to have the force of a verb, an adjective, etc., as where *down* is used for *go down*, *come down*, *tear down*, *take down*, *put down*, *haul down*, or the like, esp. in command or exclamation, or where it is used predicatively with *is*, *was*, etc., as in "he was *down*."
Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke. *Shak.*
It he be hungry . . . bread alone will *down*. *Locke.*
Down is also used intensively; as, to be loaded *down*; to fall *down*; to hang *down*; to drop *down*.
The temple of Herē at Argos was burnt *down*. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
For various phrases beginning with *down* see the first noun, verb, or other main word of the phrase sought for.
Down East, in or into Maine or other districts on or near the eastern coast of New England. *U. S.* — **d. helm**, *Naut.*, an order to the helmsman to put the helm to leeward. — **d. in the mouth**, dejected; chopfallen. *Colloq.* — **d. on one's luck**, in ill luck. *Colloq.* — **d to the ground**, wholly; thoroughly. *Colloq.* — **d. with**, take down; throw down; put down; — used in energetic command. "*Down with* the palace; fire it." *Dryden.* — **to be d. on**, to dislike and treat harshly; to bear a grudge against. *Slang.* — **to lay d.**, to expound; to state positively. *Colloq.*
down (doun), *prep.* [From DOWN, *adv.*] **1.** In a descending direction along; from a higher to a lower place upon or within; at a lower place in or on; as, *down* a hill or a well.
2. Hence: Along over or through towards the mouth or the sea; as, to sail or swim *down* a stream, an inlet, a bay.
3. Along, over, or through in a direction conventionally or temporarily considered as the opposite of *up*, without regard to actual descent; as, up and *down* the room.
4. Sometimes short for *down to*, or *down in* (a place that is, or is considered as, down in direction); as, *down* town; *down* cellar.
down the country, in the direction of the sea, or of the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean. — **d. the sound**, in the direction of the ebbing tide; toward the sea. — **d. the wind**, in the direction in which the wind is blowing.
down, *v. t.*; DOWNED (dound); DOWN′ING. To cause to go down; to put down; to overthrow, as in wrestling; hence, to subdue; to bring down. *Archaic or Colloq.* "To *down* proud hearts." *Sir P. Sidney.*
down, *v. i.* To go down; to descend. *Locke.*
down, *a.* **1.** Downward; descending; going down; sloping; as, a *down* stroke; a *down* grade; a *down* train.
2. Downcast; as, a *down* look. *Rare.*
3. Downright; absolute; positive; as, a *down* denial. *Obs.*
4. *Golf.* Behind one's opponent one or more holes; — opposed to *up*.
5. *Football.* Of the ball, not in play because either: (1) Its holder cries "down," (2) its progress is wholly stopped, or (3) the officials stop the play for any reason. *U. S.*
☞ See *Note* at end of DOWN, *adv.*
down draft, a downward draft, as in a flue, chimney, shaft of a mine, etc. — **d. gate**. = DOWN RUNNER. — **d. pipe**, a drain pipe leading down the wall of a building. — **d. runner**, *Founding*, a runner leading directly from the runner basin.
down, *n.* **1.** The refrain of a song. *Obs.*
2. A descent; hence, a reverse of fortune; a low state.
If the *downs* of life too much outnumber the ups. *M. Arnold.*
3. A grudge; a dislike; a feeling of being down upon. *Colloq., Australia & Eng.*
4. *Football.* The period between the beginning of a play and the moment when the ball is next declared down or the play ceases. *U. S.*
down′cast′ (doun′kȧst′), *a.* **1.** Cast down; dejected.
2. Of looks, cast downward; directed to the ground, from bashfulness, modesty, dejection, or guilt.
'T is love, said she; and then my *downcast* eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witnessed my surprise. *Dryden.*
— **down′cast′ly**, *adv.* — **down′cast′ness**, *n.*
down′cast′, *n.* **1.** A casting down; overthrow.
2. Downcast or melancholy look.
3. A ventilating shaft down which the fresh air passes in circulating through a mine, the hold of a ship, etc.; the current of air through the shaft.
down′cast′, *v. t.* To cast down; to deject. *Archaic.*
down′come′ (-kŭm′), *n.* **1.** A coming down; descent; sudden fall; downfall; overthrow. *Milton.*
2. = DOWNCOMER **a**.
down′com′er (-kŭm′ẽr), *n.* A pipe to conduct something downwards; specif.: **a** *Iron Manuf.* A pipe for leading the hot gases from the top of a blast furnace downward to the regenerators, boilers, etc. **b** *Steam Engin.* In some water-tube boilers, a tube larger in diameter than the water tubes to conduct the water from each top drum to a bottom drum, thus completing the circulation.
down′-east′, *a.* Living in, or coming from, northeastern New England, esp. Maine, or Nova Scotia. *Colloq., U. S.*
— **down′-east′er** (-ēs′tẽr), *n.* *Colloq., U. S.*
down′fall′ (-fôl′), *n.* **1.** A sudden fall; a body falling.
Those cataracts or *downfalls* aforesaid. *Holland.*
2. A sudden descent from rank or state, reputation or happiness; destruction; ruin.
Dire were the consequences which would follow the *downfall* of so important a place. *Motley.*
3. A pit; a precipice; an abyss. *Obs.*
4. A trap in which something falls and imprisons or injures the prey when the trap is sprung.
down′fall′en (-fôl′'n), *a.* Fallen; ruined. *Carew.*
down′fall′ing, *a.* Falling down; decaying.
down′flow′ (-flō′), *n.* A flowing down; also, that which flows or runs down.
down′haul′ (-hôl′), *n.* *Naut.* A rope to haul down, or to assist in hauling down, a sail; as, a staysail *downhaul*.
down′heart′ed (-här′tĕd; 87), *a.* Dejected; low-spirited.
— **down′heart′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **down′heart′ed-ness**, *n.*
down′hill′ (-hĭl′), *adv.* Towards the bottom of a hill; downwards; as, water runs *downhill*.
down′hill′, *n.* Declivity; descent; slope.
On th' icy *downhills* of this slippery life. *Du Bartas (trans.).*
down′hill′, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping. "A *downhill* greensward." *Congreve.*
Down′ing Street (doun′ĭng). A short street between St. James's Park and Whitehall in the West End of London. In it are the Foreign Office and other government offices, and hence it has come to be a synonym for the British administration or government. It is named after Sir George Downing (d. 1684).
down′ly′ing (-lī′ĭng), *n.* **1.** The time or act of going to bed; time of repose. *Obs. or R.* *Cavendish.*
2. The lying-in of a woman. *Dial. Eng.*
down′pour′ (doun′pōr′; 201), *n.* A pouring or streaming downwards; esp., a heavy or continuous rain.
down′right′ (doun′rīt′; doun′rīt′), *adv.* **1.** Straight down; perpendicularly. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. In plain terms; without ceremony.
We shall chide *downright*, if I longer stay. *Shak.*
3. Without delay; at once; straightway. *Obs.*
4. Thoroughly; completely; out and out.

dow (dou). Var. of DHOW.
dow (dou), *v. i.* [Cf. DULL.] To fade; to dull; to become drowsy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dow′age, *n.* [OF. *douage*.] Dowry. *Obs.* [See -ISM.]
dow′a-ger-ism (-ȧ-jẽr-ĭz'm), *n.*
dowaire. ✝ DOWER.
dow′ar (dōō′är). Var. of DOUAR.
dowary. ✝ DOWRY. [BIBLE.]
Doway Bible. Var. of DOUAY
dow′bart. ✝ DULBERT.
dow′cet. ✝ DOUCET.
dowcht. Obs. or Scot. pret. of DOW, to avail.
dow′cote (dōō′kōt), *n.* Pigeon house; dovecot. *Scot.*
dowd, *n.* A dowdy person, usually a woman. *Rare.*
dowd, *n.* A nightcap; a woman's cap. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dowe. ✝ DOUGH, DOW, to enrich.
dowe (*Scot.* dō). Obs. or Scot. var. of DOW, to avail. [DOW.]
dowed (doud), *pret. & p. p.* of
dowel pin. = DOWEL, *n.*, 1.
dowen, *p. a.* [Cf. ME. *dolven*, p. p. of *delven* to dig, to bury. See DELVE.] Buried. *Obs.*
dower, *n.* [Cf. F. *douve* ditch, a sort of cave or burrow, OF. also *douvre*, *doue*.] A burrow, as of rabbits. *Obs.*
dow′er-al (dou′ẽr-ăl), *a.* Dotal.
dow′erd. Dowered. *Ref. Sp.*
dow′er-ess, *n.* A dowager.
dower house. A house forming part of a widow's dower. *Eng.*
dowerie. ✝ DOWRY.
dow′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
dow′er-y (dou′ẽr-ĭ). Var. of DOWRY.
dowf (douf), *a.* Also **dowff**, **douf**, **douff**. [Icel. *daufr* deaf; cf. D. *doof*. See DEAF.] *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Lacking force; hence, heavy; flat; stupid.
2. Dismal; melancholy.
3. Dull; hollow; — of sound.
dow′fart (dou′fẽrt; dōō′-), *a.* Dull; stupid. *Scot.* — *n.* A stupid fellow. *Scot.*
dowfe. ✝ DOVE.
Dow′ie-ite (dou′ĭ-īt), *n.* [After John Alexander *Dowie* (1847–1907), founder of the sect.] A member of the Christian Catholic Church. See under CHRISTIAN, *a.* — **Dow′ie-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
dow′itch (dou′ĭch), *n.* = DOWITCHER. *Local, U. S.*
dowk. ✝ DUCK, bird.
dowk (*Scot.* dōōk). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DUCK, *v.*
dowl. ✝ DOOL.
dowl. Var. of DOWLE, filament.
dowle (*dial.* doul). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOWL, down.
dowle. ✝ DOLE, grief; DOOL, boundary; DOOLY; DOWEL.
dowle. ✝ DOOLY.
dow′less (dou′lĕs; dō′-), *a.* [See DOW to be worthy.] Strengthless; infirm. *Scot.*
dow′ly (-lĭ), *a.* [Cf. DULL.] Doleful; lonely. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *adv.* Dolefully. *Obs.*
dow′na (dou′nȧ), *v.* Cannot. *Scot.*
down′bear′, *v. t.* To bear down; to depress; to oppress. *Obs.*
down′beard′, *n.* The downy achene of the thistle. *Rare.*
down′by (*Scot.* dōōn′bĭ), *adv.* Down that way. *Scot.*
down′-draw′ (*Scot.* dōōn′-),
down′-drug′ (-drōōg′), *n.* A depressing or down-dragging influence. *Scot.*
down′gate, *n.* [*down*, adv. + *gate* a way, a going.] Descent. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
down′gyved (doun′jīvd′), *a.* Hanging down like gyves. *Obs.*
down′i-ly (doun′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a downy manner. *Rare.*
down′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
down′land, *n.* A lowland. *Rare.*
down′land, *n.* Land consisting of downs; hilly country; specif. [*cap.*], the region of the North and South Downs. *Eng.*
down′less, *a.* See -LESS.
down′-lie′, *v. i.* To lie down.
down′looked′ (-lōōkt′), *a.* Downcast in countenance, as from guilt or modesty. *Obs. or R.*
down′-mon′ey, *n.* Money paid down when a bargain is made. *Local, U. S.*
down′most (doun′mōst), *adv. & a.* Farthest down.
down′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

down′right′ (doun′rīt′), *a.* **1**. Directed vertically downwards; descending straight down.
2. Plain; direct; unceremonious; blunt; positive.
A man of plain, *downright* character. *Scott.*
3. Absolute; thorough; plain; as, a *downright* lie.
The *downright* impossibilities charged upon it. *South.*
Syn. — See FORTHRIGHT.
— **down′right′ly**, *adv.* — **down′right′ness**, *n.*

down′right′, *n.* **1**. A perpendicular. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. An inferior short-staple wool; — usually in *pl.*

down′rush′ (-rŭsh′), *n.* A rushing down.

down′set′ (-sĕt′), *a.* *Her.* Of a fess, having one half on a specified side set lower down than the other by an amount equal to its width; as, a fess *downset* on the dexter side.

down′stairs′ (-stârz′), *adv.* Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor. — *a.* (*pron.* doun′stârz′). Below stairs; as, a *downstairs* room.

down′stairs′, *n.* The part of the house below stairs; the lower floor or floors.

down′stream′ (-strēm′), *adv.* Down the stream.

down′take′ (-tāk′), *n.* *Engin.* A pipe, duct, or flue, which leads downward, as for air, gas, or water.

down′throw′ (-thrō′), *n.* **1**. Act or process of throwing down; state of being overthrown; overthrow; as, the sudden *downthrow* of a reputation.
2. *Mining.* See THROW, *n.*

down tree. The corkwood (*Ochroma lagopus*) of the West Indies and Central America, the seeds of which are invested with thick, cottony fibers.

down′trod′ (doun′trŏd′) } *a.* Trodden down; tram-
down′trod′den (-trŏd′'n; 87) } pled down; abused by superior power. *Shak.* — **down′trod′den-ness**, *n.*

down′ward (-wẽrd) } *adv.* [AS. *adūnweard.* See DOWN,
down′wards (-wẽrdz) } *adv.*; -WARD.] **1**. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course; as, to tend, move, roll, look, or take root, *downward* or *downwards*. "Looking *downwards*." *Pope.*
Their heads they *downward* bent. *Drayton.*
2. From a higher to a lower condition; toward misery, humility, disgrace, or ruin.
And *downward* fell into a groveling swine. *Milton.*
3. From a remote or earlier time; from an ancestor or predecessor; from one to another in a descending line.

down′ward, *a.* **1**. Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place; tending toward the earth or its center, or toward a lower level; declivous.
With *downward* force
That drove the sand along he took his way. *Dryden.*
2. Descending from a head, origin, or source; as, a *downward* line of descent.
3. Tending to a lower state; depressed; dejected; as, *downward* thoughts. *Sir P. Sidney.*
4. Being below; lower. *Rare.* *Campbell.*
— **down′ward-ly**, *adv.* — **down′ward-ness**, *n.*

down′weigh′ (-wā′), *v. t.* To weigh or press down.

down′y (doun′ĭ), *a.*; DOWN′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DOWN′I-EST.
1. Covered with down, or with pubescence or soft hairs.
2. Made of, or resembling, down. Hence, fig.: Soft; placid; soothing; quiet. "A *downy* shower." *Keble.*
Time steals on with *downy* feet. *Young.*
3. Cunning; wary; knowing. *Slang, Eng.* *Latham.*

downy mildew, any of several destructive diseases of plants due to parasitic fungi of the order Peronosporales, esp. *Plasmopara viticola* and *Phytophthora infestans*, attacking the grape and potato respectively. They form whitish masses of conidiophores on the under sides of the leaves. Also, the fungus itself. — **d. myrtle**, a handsome evergreen myrtaceous shrub (*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*) with downy branches, large leaves, and pink flowers succeeded by edible berrylike fruits. It is cultivated for ornament in the southern United States. In India, where it is native, it is known as *hill gooseberry*. — **d. oat grass**. See GRASS, *Table I.* — **d. woodpecker**, a small and widely distributed North American black-and-white woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*).

down′y, *a.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, downs. *R.*

dow′ry (dou′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Contr. from *dowery*; cf. LL. *dotarium.* See DOWER.] **1**. A widow's dower.
2. The money, goods, or estate, which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; a bride's portion on her marriage; dot.
3. A gift of property by a man to or for his bride; dower.
Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift, and I will give . . . : but give me the damsel to wife. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.
4. Gift of nature; talent; endowment.

dowse (douz), *v. i.*; DOWSED (douzd); DOWS′ING. To use the dipping or divining rod, as in search of water, ore, etc.

dows′er (douz′ẽr), *n.* A divining rod for dowsing; also, one who uses the divining rod.

Dow′son gas (dou′sŭn). Semiwater gas, specif. a variety introduced by Joseph E. Dowson (b. 1844), English engineer, for driving gas engines.

dox′o-log′i-cal (dŏk′sō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God. — **dox′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dox-ol′o-gize (dŏk-sŏl′ō-jīz), *v. i.* & *t.*; DOX-OL′O-GIZED (-jīzd); DOX-OL′O-GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To give glory to God, as in a doxology; to praise God with doxologies.

dox-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [LL. *doxologia*, Gr. δοξολογία, fr. δοξολόγος praising, giving glory; δόξα opinion, estimation, glory, praise (from δοκεῖν to think, imagine) + λέγειν to speak: cf. F. *doxologie.* See DOGMA, LEGEND.] **1**. Praise to the Deity; thanksgiving. *Obs.*
2. A kind of hymn or formula, commonly short, expressing praise to God, esp. one used in Christian worship; a form of praise to God designed to be sung, chanted, or said by the choir or the congregation, as the *greater doxology* (the Gloria in Excelsis), the *lesser doxology* (the Gloria Patri), or, esp., the stanza beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" from Bishop Ken's Morning and Evening Hymn.
David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxologies.* *South.*

dox′y (dŏk′sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DOXIES (-sĭz). [Cf. DUCK a pet.] **1**. A loose wench; a disreputable sweetheart. *Slang or Cant.*
2. A sweetheart. *Dial. Eng.*

dox′y, *n.* [See ORTHODOXY, HETERODOXY, etc.] Opinion; doctrine; esp., religious opinion. Cf. -ISM.
He [Bp. Warburton] has the credit, too, of the famous distinction between orthodoxy and heterodoxy: "Orthodoxy is my *doxy*, and heterodoxy is another man's *doxy*." *J. S. Watson.*

‖ **doy′en′** (*F.* dwȧ′yăN′), *n.* [F. See DEAN.] **1**. A leader of ten. *Obs.*
2. Lit., a dean; the senior member of a body or group. "This *doyen* of newspapers." *A. R. Colquhoun.*

doze (dōz), *v. i.*; DOZED (dōzd); DOZ′ING (dōz′ĭng). [Cf. Icel. *dūsa* to doze, Dan. *döse* to make dull, heavy, or drowsy, *dös* dullness, drowsiness, *dösig* drowsy.] To slumber; to sleep lightly; to be in a dull or stupefied condition, as if half asleep; to be drowsy.

doze, *v. t.* **1**. To pass or spend in drowsiness; as, to *doze* away one's time.
2. To make dull; to stupefy; to muddle; to perplex. *Obs.*

doze, *n.* A light sleep; a drowse. *Tennyson.*

dozed (dōzd), *a.* Unsound from decay, as from dry rot; — said of timber.

doz′en (dŭz′'n), *n.*; *pl.* DOZEN (before another noun), DOZENS (-'nz). [ME. *doseine, dosein*, OF. *doseine*, F. *douzaine*, fr. *douze* twelve, fr. L. *duodecim*; *duo* two + *decem* ten. See TWO, TEN; cf. DUODECIMAL.] **1**. A collection of twelve objects; a tale or set of twelve; — with or without *of* before the substantive which follows. "Some six or seven *dozen* of Scots." "A *dozen* sons." *Shak.*
2. An indefinite small number. *Milton.*
3. [Usually *pl.*] A kind of coarse woolen cloth. *Obs.*

doz′en-er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *dizenier*, fr. *dizaine* a group of ten, fr. *dix* ten, L. *decem.* See TEN.] **a** A member of a tithing. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A borough constable or ward officer. *Obs.*

doz′enth (dŭz′'nth), *a.* Twelfth.

doz′y (dōz′ĭ), *a.*; DOZ′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DOZ′I-EST. **1**. Drowsy; inclined to doze; sleepy; sluggish; as, a *dozy* head. *Dryden.*
2. In a state of decay; as, *dozy* wood or fruit.

drab (drăb), *n.* [AS. *drabbe* dregs, lees; akin to D. *drab, drabbe*, dregs, G. *treber*; cf. also Gael. *drabag* a slattern, *drabach* slovenly. Cf. DRAFF.] **1**. A slatternly woman.
2. A strumpet.

drab, *v. i.*; DRABBED (drăbd); DRAB′BING. To associate with strumpets; to wench. *Beau. & Fl.*

drab, *n.* [F. *drap* cloth, LL. *drappus*; of unknown origin. Cf. DRAPE.] **1**. A kind of thick woolen cloth of dull brownish yellow, or yellowish gray, color.
2. A dull brownish yellow or yellowish gray color.

drab, *a.* Of the color of drab.

Dra′ba (drā′bȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δράβη a kind of cress.] *Bot.* A very large genus of brassicaceous herbs, of temperate and arctic regions. They are low, tufted, often scapose plants, with small flowers and oblong or linear silicles. Many species are called *whitlow grass.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

drab′bet (drăb′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [See DRAB cloth.] A coarse drab linen fabric, or duck, used for smockfrocks, etc. *Eng.*

drab′bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Having the character of a drab.

drab′bish, *a.* Somewhat drab in color.

drab′ble (drăb′'l), *v. t.*; DRAB′BLED (-'ld); DRAB′BLING (drăb′lĭng). [ME. *drabelen*; cf. LG. *drabbeln* to splash, spatter.] To draggle; to wet and befoul by draggling; as, to *drabble* a gown or cloak.

drab′ble, *v. i.* **1**. To be or become wet and muddy; to dabble in or go through wet or miry places.
2. To fish with a rod and a long line which is drawn along through the water; as, to *drabble* for barbels.

drab′ble, *n.* Act of drabbling. *Rare.*

drab′ble–tail′, *n.* A draggle-tail; a slattern.

Dra-cæ′na (drȧ-sē′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δράκαινα she-dragon.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of liliaceous shrubs or trees, natives of the warmer parts of the Old World. They differ from *Tætsia* chiefly by the larger flowers and the solitary ovule in each cell of the ovary. *D. draco* is the celebrated dragon tree of the Canary Islands. Several species are common in hothouses. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of the genus *Dracæna* or of the allied genus *Tætsia*.

drachm (drăm), *n.* [See DRAM, DRACHMA.] **1**. A drachma.
2. = DRAM.

drach′ma (drăk′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-mȧz), L. -MÆ (-mē). [L., fr. Gr. δραχμή. See DRAM.] **1**. **a** An ancient Greek weight of several different values, equivalent, by the Attic standard, to about 67.3 grains (4.36 grams) and by the standard used for the cistophorus of Asia Minor to about 49.1 gr. (3.18 g.). **b** Hence, any of several modern weights. See WEIGHT. Specif., *Pharm.*, a dram. See DRAM, *n.*, 1.
2. An ancient Greek silver coin weighing a drachma. At the ratio of 12 to 1, common in ancient times, the normal Attic silver drachma was worth in gold 24.1 cents (about 1s.), the cistophoric drachma, 17.6 cents (8⅜d.).
3. A gold monetary unit of modern Greece equivalent to the franc and worth 19.3 cents; 100 lepta; also, a silver coin of this value.

Dra′co (drā′kō), *n.*; *gen.* DRACONIS (drȧ-kō′nĭs). [L. See DRAGON.] **1**. *Astron.* A northern circumpolar constellation within which is the north pole of the ecliptic; the Dragon. Some of its brightest stars lie between Vega and the Little Dipper.
2. *Zoöl.* A genus of agamoid lizards. See FLYING DRAGON.

Dra′co-ceph′a-lum (drā′kō-sĕf′ȧ-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δράκων dragon + κεφαλή head.] *Bot.* A genus of menthaceous herbs of temperate Europe and Asia, with a single species (*D. parviflorum*) of the United States. They resemble *Nepeta*, of which the catnip is representative, but have a 2-lipped calyx. Several species are cultivated.

Dra-co′ni-an (drȧ-kō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Draco, an archon and member of the Athenian eupatridæ, or the code of laws which is said to have been framed about 621 B. C. by him as thesmothete. In them the penalty for all offenses was death, and they seemed so severe to a later age that they were said to be written in blood and not in ink, although in fact they recorded the customary punishments of the time, and were associated with the institution of the Ephetæ, the termination of the arbitrary powers of the archons, and other reforms. Hence, barbarously severe: harsh; cruel. — **Dra-co′ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

dra-con′ic (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *draco, -onis*, dragon, fr. Gr. δράκων.] **1**. Of or pertaining to, or like, a dragon.
2. = DRACONTIC.

drac′o-nin (drăk′ō-nĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *draconine.* See DRACO.] *Chem.* A red resin forming the essential basis of the substance known as dragon's blood.

dra-con′tic (drȧ-kŏn′tĭk), *a.* [From Gr. δράκων, δράκοντος, dragon, in allusion to the terms *dragon's head* and *dragon's tail.*] *Astron.* Belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one revolution, from ascending node to ascending node. See DRAGON'S HEAD. *Obs.*

dra-con′tine (-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [Gr. δράκων, δράκοντος, dragon.] Like, or belonging to, a dragon. *Southey.*

Dra-con′ti-um (-shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δρακόντιον a plant of arum kind, fr. δράκων dragon.] *Bot.* A small genus of araceous plants of northern South America and Central America, remarkable for the great size attained by their compound leaves and hooded spathes.

dra-cun′cu-lus (-kŭŋ′kū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *draco* dragon.] **1**. *Zoöl.* **a** A dragonet (fish). **b** The Guinea worm.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of araceous plants consisting of two species, *D. dracunculus*, the green dragon of Europe, and *D. canariensis*, both of which are cultivated. It differs from *Arum* chiefly by the compound leaves. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

draff (drȧf), *n.* [Cf. D. *draf* the sediment of ale, Icel. *draf* draff, husks. Cf. DRAB a slut.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine or cows; hogwash; waste matter; specif., brewery refuse.
Prodigals lately . . . eating *draff* and husks. *Shak.*
The *draff* and offal of a bygone age. *Buckle.*

draff′y (-ĭ), *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

draft, draught (drȧft), *n.* [ME. *draught, draht*, fr. AS. *dragan* to draw. The spelling with *gh* indicates an older pronunciation. See DRAW.]
☞ *Draft* and *draught* are etymologically the same. The latter is the older form and nearer in appearance to the ME., and originally was doubtless phonetic. Though *draught* is the more common spelling in some of the meanings of the word, the form *draft*, which is now the better as agreeing with the present pronunciation, has largely replaced it.
1. Act of drawing, or the thing drawn.
Everything available for *draft* or burden. *S. G. Goodrich.*
2. A drawing; movement, or a tendency to be moved, along or towards something; a course or procedure; an inclination or attraction. *Archaic.*
And by his false allurement's wily *draft*
Had thousand women of their love beraft. *Spenser.*
3. Act of moving loads by drawing, as by beasts of burden, and the like; traction; pull.
A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draft* would be, perhaps, the greatest improvement. *Sir W. Temple.*
4. A load; the quantity drawn forward, up, or out.
5. Act of drawing a net; a sweeping the water for fish; also, the quantity of fish taken at a draft.
He was astonished . . . at the *draft* of the fishes which they had taken. *Luke* v. 9.
6. The drawing of a bowstring; the distance of a bowshot; the drawing of a weapon through the air in striking a blow; the drawing of a saw through wood, etc. *Obs. or R.*
She sent an arrow forth with mighty *draft.* *Spenser.*
7. Act of drawing into the mouth and throat liquor, smoke, vapor, or air; the act of drinking; potion; potation; inhalation; breath.
Slavery . . . still thou art a bitter *draft.* *Sterne.*
8. A current of any sort; specif., a current of air, as in a room, a ventilator, or a chimney. The draft passing through a furnace is called **natural draft** when induced only by the upward tendency of the hot gases of combustion, and **forced draft** when induced artificially, as by a fan.
9. Act of drawing anything across a surface in such a way

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down′rights, *adv.* Downright. *Obs.*
down′set′, *n.* **1**. A setting, or going down. *Obs.* **2**. An establishment. *Scot.* **3**. A putting down; a rebuke.
down′share. Corrupt. of DENSHIRE.
down′shoot′, *n.* A shoot downwards.
down′side′, *n.* The under side; as in "*downside* up."
down′sit′ting, *n.* Act of sitting down; repose; a resting.
down′some, *a.* Dejected. *Colloq.*
down′stair′, *adv.*, & (esp.) *a.* Downstairs.
down′steep′y, *a.* Very steep. *Obs.*
down thistle. The Scotch thistle.
down′thrown′, *a.* Thrown down; depressed; sunken.
Down′ton (doun′tŭn), *n.*, or **Downton pump**. *Mach.* A kind of double-acting hand force pump largely used on ships.
down′way′, *n.* A way down.
down′weed′, *n.* The cotton rose.
down′with (*Scot.* dōōn′wĭth), *a.* Downward. *Obs. or Scot.*
dowp. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOUP, bottom.
dowp. Carrion crow.
dow′ral (dou′răl), *a.* Doweral. *Rare.*
dow′ress. Var. of DOWERESS.
dow′ry (dou′rĭ), *v. t.* To give a dowry to. *Rare.*
dow′sa-bel, *n.* [Cf. F. *douce*, fem. of *doux* sweet, and *belle*, fem. of *bel, beau*, beautiful.] A sweetheart; a ladylove. *Obs.*
dowse. † DOUCE.
dowse. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOUSE.
dowsepiers. † DOUZEPERS.
dow′set. Var. of DOUCET.
dowsing chock. = DOUSING CHOCK.
dows′ing rod. A dowser's divining rod.
dows′i-pers. † DOUZEPERS.
dowst, *n.* A blow; stroke. *Obs.*
dowst. Dial. Eng. var. of DUST.
dow′sy (dou′zĭ), *a.* [Cf. DOZY.] Stupid. *Scot.*
dow′ter. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DAUGHTER.
dow′tie. † DOUGHTY.
dowve. † DOVE.
dow′y. Var. of DOWIE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dox-as′tic (dŏk-săs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δοξαστικός forming opinion, fr. δοξάζειν to conjecture.] Of or pertaining to opinion or its formation. *Rare.*
dox′ie (dŏk′sĭ), *a.* Lazy; slow. *Scot.*
doy′ley, **doy′ly**. Var. of DOILY.
doz. *Abbr.* Dozen.
doz′en (dōz′'n), *v. t.* [Cf. DOZE.] To stun; stupefy; daze; benumb. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **do-zent′** (dō-tsĕnt′). Var. of DOCENT, *n.*
dozepers. † DOUZEPERS.
doz′er (dōz′ẽr), *n.* One who dozes, or drowses.
doz′i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DOZY.
doziner, **dozinier**. † DOZENER.
doz′i-ness (dōz′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
doz′zen (dŏz′ĕn). Obs. or dial. for DOZEN.
doz′zle (dŏz′'l), *v. t.* [Cf. DOZE.] To stupefy; to make stupid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
doz′zle. Dial. Eng. var. of DOSSIL.
doz′zled (dŏz′'ld), *a.* Stupefied. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
D. P. *Abbr.* Doctor of Philosophy; document (that is, documentary bill) for payment; Domus Procerum.
D. Ph. *Abbr.* Doctor of Philosophy.
D. P. O. *Abbr.* Distributing Post Office.
dpt. *Abbr.* Deponent; department.
Dr., *or* **dr.** *Abbr.* Debtor; doctor; drachma; dram; drawer.
d. r., *or* **D. R.** *Abbr.* Dead reckoning; deposit receipt; district registry; Dutch Reformed.
draa (drä), *n.* Also **dra** A measure. See PIK.
drab, *n.* A wooden box used in salt works for holding the salt taken out of the boiling pans.
drab, *n.* [Cf. DRIB.] A petty sum. *Colloq.*
‖ **dra-bant′** (drȧ-bänt′), *n.* [Sw., a satellite; ultimately fr. Per. *darbān* porter, warder.] A halberdier; specif., one of the Swedish royal bodyguard.
drab′ber, *n.* A whoremonger. *Obs.*
drab′bler, **drab′ler** (drăb′lẽr), *n.* *Naut.* A piece of canvas fastened by lacing to the bonnet of a sail in old-time ships. *Obs.*
drab′ble-tailed′, *a.* Slatternly.
drab′by, *a.* Pertaining to or like a drab, or harlot; frequented by drabs. *Obs. or R.*
drab′by, *a.* Drabbish.
drab-de-Berry. † DRAP-DE-BERRY.
drabelen. † DRABBLE.
drab′l. Drabble. *Ref. Sp.*
drac′anth (drăk′ănth). Var. of TRAGACANTH.
dra-ce′na. Incorrect for DRACÆNA b.
drach′mal (drăk′măl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a drachm.
‖ **drach′me** (dråg′m'; *E.* drăm). [F.] = DRACHMA.
dra′cin (drā′sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dracine.*] *Chem.* = DRACONIN.
Dra-con′ic (drȧ-kŏn′ĭk), **Dra-con′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Draconian. — **Dra-con′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Drac′o-nid (drăk′ō-nĭd), *n.* [*Draco* + 1st *-id.*] See METEOR.
Drac′o-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* Draconic character. *R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
‖ **drac′o-ni′tes** (-nī′tēz), *n.* [L. *draconitis*, fr. *draco* dragon.] A fabulous jewel from the brain of a dragon.
drac′o-nit′ic (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* Dracontic.
dra-con′ti-an (drȧ-kŏn′shĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a dragon.
drac′on-ti′a-sis (drăk′ŏn-tī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δράκων, δράκοντος dragon + *-iasis.*] A morbid condition produced by the dracunculus, or Guinea worm.
drad. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of DREAD.
dradde. Obs. pret. of DREAD.
dradge, **dradgy**. † DREDGE, a sweetmeat.
draenc. † DRENCH, *n.*
draf. Obs. pret. of DRIVE.
draf. Draft. *Ref. Sp.*
draff′ish, *a.* Worthless; draffy. *Obs.*
draff′sack′ (drȧf′-), *n.* A sack for draff; a glutton. *Obs. or Scot.*
draff′sacked′ (-săkt′), *a.* Stuffed with refuse; worthless. *Obs.*
draft. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAFF.

as to make a mark or stroke; the mark or stroke so made; hence, any delineation or representation, as a drawing, painting, sculpture, map, plan, sketch; esp., an outline or preliminary or tentative sketch of any representation or delineation, whether in words or lines; as, a *draft* of a poem, painting, map, etc.
10. Something devised; a scheme; plot; artifice. *Obs.*
11. Act of drawing out, or its result, in various senses; as: **a** A derivation; emanation. *Obs.* **b** An extract or passage from a writing. *Obs.* **c** A distilled extract. *Obs.* **d** A drawing of lots, or a lot drawn. *Obs. & R.*
12. Act of drawing out, or stretching, or that which is drawn out, as a thread, drawn wire, etc.
13. a A drawing down of a scale of a balance; hence, an allowance made from the gross weight of goods.
Draft is a deduction from the original or gross weight of goods, and is subtracted before the tare is taken off. *McCulloch.*
b A measure of weight of eels, equal to 20 pounds. *Eng.*
14. A drawing of money from a fund or stock; specif., an order from one person or party to another, directing the payment of money. *Draft* in its broadest sense includes bills of exchange and checks, although the *check* is materially different in its legal position and effects from the bill of exchange. The term *draft* is more commonly used for a domestic order, or one directed to a person in the country of its origin, and *bill of exchange* for an order on a person in a foreign country. See CHECK, *n.*, 11 b, BILL OF EXCHANGE.
15. Act of drawing from or making demands upon a thing; demand; claim; as, a serious *draft* on national resources; a *draft* upon one's strength or patience.
16. The detaching or selecting from a mass of any persons, animals, or things, or those which are so detached or selected; as, a *draft* of cattle for branding; a *draft* of sailors or soldiers from one ship or port to another; a *draft* of laborers for the railroad; a *draft* of cars to move the crop, etc.; specif., a selecting or detaching of men from the people at large or any part of them for compulsory service as soldiers or sailors; also, any body of men so drafted.
17. That which draws; as: **a** A team of draft animals, together with what they draw. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A sink; sewer; drain; privy. *Obs.* **c** *pl. Med.* A mild vesicatory; a sinapism; as, to apply *draughts* to the feet. *Obs.*
18. That which is used for drawing, as the harness for draft animals.
19. *Naut.* The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, esp. when laden; as, a ship of twelve feet *draft.*
20. (Usually spelt *draughts*) **a** *pl.* A game somewhat resembling chess, more commonly in the United States called *checkers.* See 4th CHECKERS, 2. **b** One of the pieces used in draughts. **c** A move in chess, or a similar game. *Obs. or R.*
21. *Technical & Mech.* **a** Angle or taper; specif., *Pattern Making,* the taper given to a pattern to enable it to be easily withdrawn from the mold. **b** Any contrivance for regulating the draft in a fireplace, stove, furnace, etc.; specif., a blower. **c** *Spinning.* Act of drawing or attenuating slivers or threads; also, the amount of such attenuation. **d** *Weaving.* A plan of drawing the warp through the heddles to produce a desired pattern. **e** *Masonry.* A narrow fillet worked to a plane surface along the edge of a stone, or across its face, esp. as a guide to the stonecutter. **f** *Hydraul.* The area of an opening or of a group of openings for the discharge of water; as, the *draft* of a turbine wheel. **g** *Milling.* The slant given to the furrows in the dress of a millstone. **h** *Wool Trade.* A trade allowance of one pound per hundredweight deducted with the tare from the gross weight of any package of wool.
22. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; the pluck. *Obs. or Dial.*
on draft or **draught**, so as to be drawn (from a cask, barrel, etc.), in distinction from being bottled; as, ale *on draft.*

draft, draught (dråft), *v. t.;* DRAFT′ED, DRAUGHT′ED; DRAFT′ING, DRAUGHT′ING. **1.** To make a draft of; to draw the preliminary sketch or plan of; to draw up.
2. To draw by selection for a particular purpose, as men from the general body of the people to serve as soldiers or sailors; to detach for service; to select.
Some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. *Holwell.*
3. To draw away or off.
All her rents had been *drafted* to London. *Fielding.*
4. To diminish or exhaust by drawing. *Rare.*
The Parliament so often *drafted* and drained. *Scott.*
5. To administer drafts to. *Rare.*
6. To cut a draft on (a stone).

draft′board′, draught′board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* A checkered board on which draughts are played. See CHECKERBOARD.

draft, *or* **draught, engine.** *Mining.* An engine used for pumping, hoisting, etc., as distinguished from a blowing engine, used for ventilation. *Now Rare, or Obs.*

draft′er, draught′er (dråf′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who drafts; specif., *Australia,* one who separates sheep in a drafting yard.
2. A draft horse.

draft, *or* **draught, ewe** *or* **sheep.** One selected from a flock for any purpose, as for the market, or because unsuitable for breeding.

draft, *or* **draught, hook.** *Mil.* One of the hooks on a gun carriage, used in moving the gun.

draft, *or* **draught, horse.** A horse adapted for or employed in drawing loads, esp. heavy loads, as distinguished from a saddle horse or carriage horse. In a more technical sense it designates a large heavy horse, usually over 1,600 lbs. in weight and over 15.3 hands in height.

draft′i-ness, or **draught′i-ness** (dråf′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Drafty condition.

drafting, *or* **draughting, room.** A room specially reserved and equipped for the use of draftsmen. In England it is usually called the *drawing office.*

draft, *or* **draught, rein.** *Harness.* The long outer rein of each horse of a pair; — distinguished from the *coupling rein,* which runs diagonally from the outer rein of each horse to the inner side of the other's bit.

Draft Riots. *U. S. Hist.* Riots in New York City, July 13-16, 1863, occasioned by opposition to the enforcement of the draft for the Union army. Much property was destroyed and about 1,000 persons were killed, before the disturbance was finally suppressed by the police and militia.

drafts′man, draughts′man (dråfts′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who draws pleadings or other writings.
2. One who draws plans and sketches of machinery, structures, and places; also, more generally, one who makes drawings of any kind.
3. One who draws or pulls anything. *Rare.*
4. (Usually spelt *draughtsman*) A "man" or piece used in the game of draughts; a checker.
5. One who drinks drams; a tippler. *Obs.* *Tatler.*

draft′y, draught′y (dråf′tĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or exposed to, a draft, or current of air; as, a *drafty* room.

drag (drăg), *v. t.;* DRAGGED (drăgd); DRAG′GING (-ĭng). [ME. *draggen;* akin to or fr. Icel. *draga,* which is the same word as E. *draw.* See DRAW.] **1.** To draw slowly or heavily; to pull along by main force; to haul; to trail; — applied esp. to drawing heavy or resisting bodies or those inapt for drawing, with labor, along the ground or other surface; as, to *drag* stone; to *drag* a net in fishing.
The grossness of his nature will have weight to *drag* thee down. *Tennyson.*
That, like a wounded snake, *drags* its slow length along. *Pope.*
2. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow; to draw a drag along the bottom of, as a stream or other water; hence, to search, as by means of a drag.
Then while I *dragged* my brains for such a song. *Tennyson.*
3. To draw along, as something burdensome; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty; to continue tediously.
Have *dragged* a lingering life. *Dryden.*
4. To catch with a dragnet or trawl.
5. To put a drag on (a vehicle).
6. To dress the surface of (a stone) with a drag.
Syn. — See DRAW.
to drag an anchor, *Naut.,* to trail or draw an anchor along the bottom when it will not hold the ship.

drag, *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn along, as a rope or dress, on the ground; to trail; to be moved onward along the ground, or along the bottom of the sea, as an anchor that does not hold.
2. To move onward heavily, laboriously, or slowly; to advance with weary effort; to go on lingeringly; to be protracted, and so, tedious.
The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun. *Byron.*
Long, open panegyric *drags* at best. *Gay.*
3. To hang or lag behind so as to retard or mar smooth progress; to trail behind and move with friction.
4. To fish, or search, with a dragnet, grapnel, etc.

drag, *n.* [See DRAG, v. t.; cf. DRAY a cart, 1st DREDGE.]
1. Act of dragging; anything that is dragged.
2. a A heavy harrow, for breaking up ground. **b** A heavy frame drawn over ground, as a road, to smooth it.

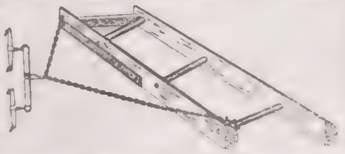

Split-log Drag used in smoothing roads.

3. A device for dragging along the bottom under water, as a grapnel, a frame of iron with an attached net used for dredging oysters, etc., or a scoop with a long flexible handle used in dredging about foundations, inside cofferdams, etc.
4. A kind of sledge for conveying heavy bodies; also, a kind of low car or handcart; as, a stone *drag.*
5. A kind of conveyance; specif., a heavy coach with seats on top, usually drawn by four or more horses.
6. Anything used to drag a body with, as a dragrope of a gun; specif., a large iron hook by which traitors were dragged after execution.
7. a Anything towed in the water to retard a ship's progress, or to keep her head up to the wind; esp., a canvas bag with a hooped mouth, so used; — called also *drogue.* See DRAG SAIL. **b** A skid or shoe for retarding the motion of a carriage wheel. **c** Hence, anything that retards; a clog; an obstacle to progress or enjoyment.
8. Motion effected with slowness and difficulty, as if clogged. "A *drag* in his walk." *Hazlitt.*
9. In various technical senses: **a** *Founding.* The bottom part of a molding flask. **b** *Masonry.* A steel instrument for completing the dressing of soft stone. **c** *Marine Engin.* The difference between the speed of a screw steamer under sail and that of the screw when the ship outruns the screw; or between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle wheel. **d** *Hunting.* (1) The scent left by a fox or other game; trail. (2) Any object, as a bag of aniseed, drawn over the ground to leave a scented trail, as for hounds to follow. (3) The hunting with hounds upon an artificial scent. **e** *Agric.* Same as FLOAT, *n.*, 5 j. **f** *Mach.* The log carriage in a veneer sawmill. **g** *Billiards.* Backward spin imparted to a cue ball by striking it somewhat below the center so as to cause it perceptibly to slide along the cloth and to stop dead or nearly so on striking the object ball; also, a shot so played. *Eng.* **h** *Music.* (1) In lute playing, a downward portamento. (2) A rallentando.

dra-gade′ (drȧ-gād′), *v. t.;* -GAD′ED (-gād′ĕd); -GAD′ING (-gād′ĭng). To break up (glass) by pouring while melted into water.

drag chain. 1. A chain to make fast a wheel of a vehicle to act as a drag.
2. A chain for coupling railroad freight cars.

drag crank. *Mach.* A double crank in one side of which the crank pin is allowed a slight radial play to prevent heating in case of foundation settlement or uneven wear.

‖ **dra′gée′** (drȧ′zhā′), *n.* [F. See DREDGE a mixture.] A sweetmeat in the form of a sugar-coated nut or fruit; also, a sugar-coated drug, or bolus. *Rare.*

drag′gle (drăg′′l), *v. t.;* -GLED (-′ld); -GLING (drăg′lĭng). [Freq. of *drag.* Cf. DRAWL.] To wet and soil by dragging on the ground, mud, or wet grass; to drabble; to trail.
With *draggled* nets down-hanging to the tide. *Trench.*

drag′gle, *v. i.* **1.** To be dragged or to trail on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being dragged or trailed in the mud or wet grass. *Hudibras.*
2. To follow slowly; to straggle in the rear.

drag′gle (drăg′′l), *n.* **1.** Act of draggling. *Rare.*
2. One that draggles. *Scot.*

drag′gle-tail′, *n.* **1.** A slattern who allows her gown to trail in the mire; a drabble-tail.
2. Skirts that draggle.

drag′gle-tailed′, *a.* Untidy; sluttish; slatternly. *Irving.*

drag′gly (drăg′lĭ), *a.* Draggled; untidy.

drag′hound′ (-hound′), *n.* *Hunting.* A hound trained to follow a scent made with a drag.

drag′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who drags something; as: **a** A fisherman who uses a dragnet. **b** *Nav.* A bluejacket who hauls on the dragrope of a gun. **c** *Hunting.* The man who trails the drag.

drag′net′ (-nĕt′), *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a body of water, as in fishing, or along the ground, as in clearing out small game; hence, fig., something intended or used to gather in things miscellaneously or to find or capture something by such means.

dragnet clause. A clause in a tariff law which imposes a certain rate of duty on articles not enumerated as free from duty or as subject to any other duty. *Colloq.*

Dra′go doc′trine (drä′gō). A doctrine of international law proposed and advocated by Luis Maria Drago (b. 1859), of Argentina, which declares that the public debt cannot occasion armed intervention or occupation of the territory of American nations by a European power. It is proposed as a corollary to the Monroe doctrine, and has not been (1909) accepted by the powers.

drag′o-man (drăg′ō-măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [From F. *dragoman,* or Sp. *dragoman,* or It. *dragomanno;* all fr. LGr. δραγούμανος, Ar. *tarjumān,* from same source as E. *targum.* Cf. DROGMAN, TRUCHMAN.] An interpreter; — so called in the Levant and other parts of the East. — **drag′o-man-ate** (-āt), *n.* Office of a dragoman. — **drag′o-man′ic** (-măn′ĭk), **drag′o-man-ish,** *a.*

drag′on (drăg′ŭn), *n.* [F. *dragon,* L. *draco,* fr. Gr. δράκων, prob. fr. δέρκεσθαι, δρακεῖν, to look (akin to Skr. *darç* to see), and so called from its terrible eyes. Cf. DRAKE a dragon, DRAGOON.] **1.** A huge serpent; a python.
2. A fabulous animal, generally represented as a monstrous winged and scaly serpent or lizard or saurian, with a crested head and enormous claws, and regarded as very powerful and ferocious. In English heraldry *dragon* is specifically applied to a monster depicted with a griffin's head, a scaly, winged body with four legs with claws, and a long barbed tail and tongue, and borne as a charge or used as a supporter. The *dragon* of French heraldry is the same as the *wivern* of English heraldry.

Dragon, 2 *Her.*

3. A fierce, violent, or very strict person, esp. such a woman; specif., a duenna. *Johnson.*
4. *Astron.* **a** [*cap.*] = DRACO. **b** See DRAGON'S HEAD.
5. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds, seeming to move through the air as a winged serpent.
6. *Mil. Antiq.* **a** A short musket carried hooked to a soldier's belt. **b** A soldier carrying such a musket.

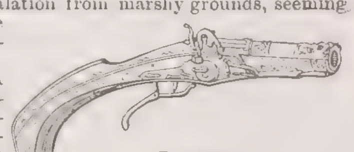

Dragon, 6.

7. Any of numerous small arboreal agamoid lizards constituting the genus *Draco,* of the East Indies and southern Asia. Five or six of the hind ribs, on each side, are prolonged and covered with weblike skin, forming a sort of wing and aiding them in making long leaps from tree to tree; — called also *flying dragon.*

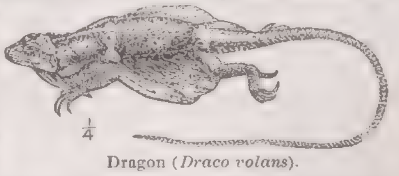

Dragon (*Draco volans*).

8. One of a variety of domestic pigeon, smaller than the carrier, said to have arisen from a cross between the carrier and tumbler.
9. Any of several araceous plants in some way popularly associated with dragons; as, the European green *dragon* (*Dracunculus dracunculus*); the American green *dragon* (*Arisæma dracontium*); the brown *dragon,* or jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisæma triphyllum*); the female, or water, *dragon* (*Calla palustris*); and species of *Dracontium.*
10. The larva of a British notodontid moth (*Hybocampa milhauseri*), having the strange appearance of a worm-eaten, curled oak leaf.
11. Used in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament to translate several Hebrew forms, some of which are translated by *jackal* or *serpent* in the Revised Version.
I am a brother to *dragons* [R. V., *jackals*]. *Job* xxx. 29.
And Hazor shall be a dwelling for *dragons* [R. V., of *jackals*]. *Jer.* xlix. 33.
Thou breakest the heads of the *dragons* in the waters. *Ps.* lxxiv. 13 (A. V. & R. V.).
Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder; the young lion and the *dragon* [R. V., *serpent*] shalt thou trample under feet. *Ps.* xci. 13.
He laid hold on the *dragon,* that old serpent, which is the Devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years. *Rev.* xx. 2 (A. V. & R. V.).

Drag′on of Want′ley (wŏnt′lĭ), a monster in a ballad of this name in Percy's "Reliques," and in Henry Carey's burlesque opera of the same name. It is killed by a champion called More of More Hall.

dragon arum. a In the United States, any species of *Arisæma.* **b** In England, the green dragon. See DRAGON, 9.

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draft′age, draught′age (dråf′tāj), *n.* An allowance to a smelter for loss of weight of ore in transport. *Eng.* [TUBE.]
draft, *or* **draught, box.** = DRAFT
draft′ing, draught′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRAFT, DRAUGHT. — **drafting board,** a drawing board. — **d. gate,** a gate used in drafting cattle, etc. *Australia.* — **d. yard,** a yard divided into compartments communicating by means of gates, passageways, etc., to facilitate separation of a large body of sheep into classified flocks. *Australia.*
draft′man, draught′man, *n.* = DRAFTSMAN. — **draft′man-ship, draught′-,** *n.* [or hauling net.]
draft, *or* **draught, net.** A seine
draft, *or* **draught, ox.** An ox used to haul. [DRAFT EWE.]
draft, *or* **draught, sheep.** See
drafts′man-ship, draughts′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
drafts′wom′an, draughts′wom′an (dråfts′wŏŏm′ăn), *n., fem.* of DRAFTSMAN.
draft, *or* **draught, tube.** *Water Wheel.* An air-tight pipe extending downward into the tailrace from a turbine wheel located above it, to make the whole fall available; a draft box.
draft′y, *a.* [Cf. DRAFF, DRAFT, DRASTY.] Vile; rubbishy. *Obs.*
drag′a-gant, drag′ant, *n.* [OF.] Tragacanth. *Obs.*
drag anchor. = DRAG, 7 *a.*
dra-gan′tine (drȧ-găn′tĭn), *n.* [*dragant* + *-ine.*] A mucilage obtained from, or containing, gum tragacanth. [drawbar.]
drag′bar′, *n.* *Railroads.* A
drag′bolt′, *n.* *Railroads.* A coupling pin. *U. S.*
drage (*dial.* drāj). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DREDGE, mixture.
‖ **dra′geoir′** (drȧ′zhwär′), *n.* [F.] A sweetmeat box.
dragge. ✝ DREDGE, sweetmeat.
dragged (drăgd), *pret. & p. p.* of DRAG. [drags.]
drag′ger (drăg′ẽr), *n.* One that
dragges. Obs. pl. of DREG.
drag′gi-ness (drăg′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
drag′ging, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRAG. — **drag′ging-ly,** *adv.*
dragging beam, piece, *or* **tie.** *Arch.* = DRAGON BEAM.
drag′gy (drăg′ĭ), *a.* Inclined to drag or to clog; sluggish; dull; heavy; as, a *draggy* road.
draghe. ✝ DRAW.
drag link. a A link joining the cranks of two shafts **b** Drawbar.
dragme. ✝ DRACHM.
drag mill. *Mining.* = ARRASTRE.
drag′on, *v. t.* To guard zealously. *Rare.* [NADE.]
drag′o-nade′. Var. of DRAGON-

E F G H I J K L M

dragon beam. *Arch.* A beam in a hip roof, running horizontally into the angle of the wall plate and framed to the hip rafter above ; — called also *dragon piece* and *dragon tie*.

drag′on-et (drăg′ŭn-ĕt), *n.* [OF.] **1**. A little dragon.
2. A small gobylike British marine fish (*Callionymus draco*); also, any fish of this genus, or of a family, *Callionymidæ*, of which it is the type. The males are commonly brightly colored, esp. in the breeding season, with long filaments on the fins; the females are much plainer.

A Dragon Fly (*Diplax elisa*). (½)

dragon fly. Any of the large active predaceous insects constituting the order Odonata, or in old classifications the family Libellulidæ of the order Neuroptera. They have a large, freely movable head with enormous compound eyes, long, slender abdomen, four long, narrow, finely net-veined wings, strong jaws, and legs adapted for grasping their prey. Contrary to the popular belief, they are entirely harmless, and are among the most useful of insects. The adults feed on insects which they capture on the wing, and destroy vast numbers of flies, gnats, and mosquitoes. The larvæ and pupæ (which are active) are aquatic and predaceous, and useful as destroyers of the aquatic larvæ of mosquitoes, etc. The larvæ and pupæ have the rectum modified into a respiratory apparatus ; some species move forward by sudden expulsion of water from the intestine.

drag′on-head′ (drăg′ŭn-hĕd′), *n.* Any mint of the genus *Dracocephalum*.

drag′on-nade′ (drăg′ŏ-nād′), *n.* Usually in *pl.* [F., fr. *dragon* dragoon, because Louis XIV., in persecuting the Protestants of his kingdom, quartered dragoons upon them.] The severe persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV., by armed forces, usually of dragoons ; hence, a rapid and devastating incursion ; persecution by troops ; dragoonade.

He learnt it as he watched the *dragonnades*, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. *C. Kingsley.*

dragon plant. A tree or plant of the genus *Dracæna*.

drag′on's blood (drăg′ŭnz). Any of several resinous substances, mostly of a dark red color, derived from various trees ; specif. : **a** The resin exuding from the fruit of a Malayan rattan palm (*Calamus draco*) or from one or two other species of *Calamus*. This is the true dragon's blood of commerce, and is used for coloring varnish and other substances and in photo-engraving. **b** The inspissated juice of the dragon tree (*Dracæna draco*), now little used ; also, that of *D. ombet* of the island of Sokotra, distinguished as **Socotrine dragon's blood**, and probably the *cinnabar* (*Græcorum*) of the ancients. **c** A kind of kino yielded by the West Indian fabaceous tree *Lingoum draco*. **d** The similar product of the blood tree (*Croton gossypifolius*).

dragon's head, *or, chiefly in sense* 1, **drag′on's-head′**, *n.*
1. *Bot.* = DRAGONHEAD.
2. *Astron.* The ascending node of the moon or a planet, indicated, chiefly in almanacs, by the symbol ☊.

☞ The deviation from the ecliptic made by a planet in passing from one node to the other seems, according to the fancy of some, to make a figure like that of a dragon, whose belly is where there is the greatest latitude, the intersections representing the head and tail. *Encyc. Brit.*

3. *Her.* The color tenné (orange), in the fanciful method of blazoning by the planets.

drag′on's-mouth′, *n.* **a** The snapdragon. **b** The orchid *Arethusa bulbosa*.

dragon's tail. **1**. *Astron.* The descending node of the moon or a planet, indicated by ☋. See DRAGON'S HEAD.
2. *Her.* The color sanguine (murrey), in the fanciful method of blazoning by the planets.

dragon tree. A liliaceous tree of the Canary islands (*Dracæna draco*). It has branches terminated by clusters of sword-shaped leaves, and bears panicles of small greenish white flowers succeeded by orange-colored fruits. The dragon tree attains a great age, one on Teneriffe, destroyed in 1868, having been estimated to be as old as the Pyramids. It yields a variety of dragon's blood.

drag′on-wort′ (drăg′ŭn-wûrt′), *n.* **a** The green dragon *Dracunculus dracunculus*. **b** Bistort. **c** The tarragon. *R.*

dra-goon′ (dră-gōōn′), *n.* [F. *dragon* dragon, dragoon, fr. L. *draco* dragon, also, a cohort's standard (with a dragon on it). The name was perh. given from the sense *standard* (cf. also *dragon* a short musket). See DRAGON.]
1. [See DRAGON.] An ancient carbine ; dragon. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* Formerly, a soldier who was taught and armed to serve either on horseback or on foot ; a mounted infantryman ; now, a cavalry soldier, usually heavily equipped. The name is not now used in the United States army.
3. = DRAGON (breed of pigeons). *Clarke.*

dra-goon′, *v. t.* ; DRA-GOONED′ (-gōōnd′) ; DRA-GOON′ING.
1. To harass or reduce to subjection by dragoons ; to persecute by the harsh use of troops. Cf. DRAGONNADE.

Lewis the Fourteenth is justly censured for trying to *dragoon* his subjects to heaven. *Macaulay.*

2. To compel or attempt to compel submission by violent measures ; to harass ; to persecute.

The colonies may be influenced to anything, but they can be *dragooned* to nothing. *Price.*

dra-goon′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. A dragoon or his horse. *Obs.*
2. One who dragoons.

drag′rope′ (drăg′rōp′), *n.* A rope with which anything is dragged, or that drags from a thing ; specif. : **a** A rope, with a short chain and a hook, attached to an artillery carriage and used in emergencies in dragging it or locking its wheels. **b** The rope by which the grappling iron is suspended from a balloon.

drag sail. *Naut.* A sea anchor made from a sail or piece of canvas. See SEA ANCHOR.

drag twist. *Mining.* A spiral hook at the end of a rod for cleaning drilled holes.

drail (drāl), *v. t. & i.* ; DRAILED (drāld) ; DRAIL′ING. [Cf. DRAW, TRAIL.] **1**. To trail ; draggle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To fish by trolling with a drail.

drail, *n.* **1**. A hook with a lead-covered shank used in trolling or heave-and-hauling for fish, esp. bluefish. *U. S.*
2. *Agric.* In a plow, a notched iron to which the horses are hitched. It projects from the beam, and the width of the furrow depends upon the place on it to which the horses are hitched. *Eng.*

drain (drān), *v. t.* ; DRAINED (drānd) ; DRAIN′ING. [AS. *drēhnigean*, *dreáhnian*, to drain, strain ; prob. akin to E. *dry*.] **1**. To draw off by degrees ; to cause to flow gradually out or off ; to draw off utterly ; hence, to cause the exhaustion of.

Fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent. *Bacon.*
He *drained* their treasure and hampered their industry. *Motley.*

2. To exhaust of liquid contents by drawing them off ; to make gradually dry or empty ; to remove surface water from, as streets, by gutters, etc. ; to deprive of moisture ; hence, to exhaust ; to empty of wealth, resources, or the like ; as, to *drain* a country of its specie ; to *drain* the cup.
3. To filter.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth. *Bacon.*

drain, *v. i.* **1**. To flow off gradually ; as, the water of low ground *drains* off.
2. To become emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping ; as, let the vessel stand and *drain*.

drain, *n.* **1**. Act of draining, or of drawing off ; gradual and continuous outflow or withdrawal ; as, the *drain* of specie from a country.
2. That by means of which anything is drained ; a channel ; a trench ; a watercourse ; a sewer ; a sink.
3. *pl. Brewing.* The grain from the mashing tub. *Eng.*
4. That which is drained ; a small remaining amount of liquid such as is drained off. *Rare.*

drain′age (drān′āj), *n.* **1**. A draining ; a gradual flowing off of any liquid ; also, that which is drained off.
2. The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers.
3. A system of drains and their operation, as one for removing superfluous water from fields, towns, railroad beds, mines, etc.
4. Area or district drained ; as, the *drainage* of the Po, the Thames, etc. *Latham.*
5. *Surg.* Act, process, or means of drawing off the pus or fluids from a wound, abscess, etc.

drain′pipe′ (-pīp′), *n.* A pipe for drainage.

drain rocket. A kind of firework made to emit large volumes of smoke, and often a powerful stench. It is used to detect leaks, stoppages, etc., in drains. The name is a misnomer, as it does not travel.

drain′tile′ (-tīl′), *n.* A tile used in making drainpipes or in building drains.

drai-sine′ (drā-zēn′), *n.* Also **drai-sene′**. [G. *draisine*, or F. *draisi(en)ne* ; after Baron *Drais de Saverbrun*, the inventor.] An early form of bicycle, or velocipede, propelled by pushing against the ground with the feet.

drake (drāk), *n.* [Akin to LG. *drake*, and to the second part of OHG. *antrehho*, *antrahho*, G. *enterich* ; of uncertain origin.] **1**. The male of any kind of duck.
2. A large stone used in the game of "duck on the rock."

drake, *n.* [AS. *draca* dragon, L. *draco*. See DRAGON.]
1. A dragon ; a battle standard in the form of, or having the representation of, a dragon. *Archaic.*
2. A meteor ; a firedrake. *Obs.*
3. A small piece of artillery anciently used.
4. Short for DRAKE FLY.
5. A ship or galley of the Norse vikings.

drake fly. A May fly, sometimes used in angling.

drake′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A flat stone so thrown along the surface of water as to skip ; also, the sport of so throwing stones, sometimes called *ducks and drakes*.

dram (drăm), *n.* [OF. *drame*, F. *drachme*, L. *drachma*, drachm, drachma, fr. Gr. δραχμή, prop., a handful, fr. δράσσεσθαι to grasp. Cf. DRACHM, DRACHMA.] **1**. **a** A weight ; in *apothecaries' weight*, one eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains (3.888 grams) ; in *avoirdupois weight*, one sixteenth part of an ounce, or 27.34375 grains (1.772 g.). **b** Short for FLUID DRAM.
2. A small drink, draft, or potation ; as, a *dram* of brandy ; a *dram* of poison. *Shak.*
3. A small or minute quantity ; a mite ; a drachm.

A *dram* of well-doing. *Milton.*

4. *Logging.* A collection of timber cribs forming a section of a large raft. *Canada.*

dram, *v. i. & t.* ; DRAMMED (drămd) ; DRAM′MING. To drink drams ; to ply with drams. *Johnson. Thackeray.*

dram, *v. t.* To measure (silk) by certain units. See DRAMMAGE.

dra′ma (drä′mȧ ; 277), *n.* [L. *drama*, Gr. δρᾶμα, fr. δρᾶν to do, act ; cf. Lith. *daryti*.] **1**. A composition, in prose or poetry, accommodated to action, and intended to portray life or character, or to tell a story by actions and, usually, dialogue tending toward some result directly based upon them ; a play. It is designed, or composed as though designed, to be performed by actors on the stage.
2. Hence, in a generic or collective sense, dramatic art, literature, or affairs ; as, a person skilled or versed in *drama* ; a devotee of the *drama*. Drama developed more or less independently with the ancient Greeks, the Hindus of the first centuries A. D., and the Chinese, probably from primitive religious festivals and imitative dances (see DANCE) and, esp. in the East, from puppet shows, shadow plays, and pantomimes. The earliest European drama is the Greek, which, growing up in connection with the festival of Dionysus (see CHORUS, DIONYSIA), culminated in Attica, where the festival came to be celebrated by the performance of a tetralogy, consisting of one comedy and a trilogy of serious plays or tragedies celebrating a connected series of mythic episodes (cf. COMEDY, TRAGEDY). In medieval Europe *mystery*, *miracle*, and *morality* plays, acted in connection with church festivals, preceded the appearance, during the Renaissance, of the modern drama, which has developed, besides *tragedy* and *comedy*, *tragi-comedy*, *melodrama*, *opera*, *burletta*, *farce*, etc. See THEATER ; cf. UNITY.
3. A series of real events invested with a dramatic unity and interest. "The *drama* of war." *Thackeray.*

The *drama* and contrivances of God's providence. *Sharp.*

dra-mat′ic (dră-măt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. δραματικός, fr. δρᾶμα :
dra-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *dramatique.*] Of or pertaining to the drama ; appropriate to, or having the qualities of, a drama ; vivid ; expressed with or as if with action. — **dra-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The emperor . . . performed his part with much *dramatic* effect. *Motley.*

Syn. — DRAMATIC, THEATRICAL, MELODRAMATIC. That is DRAMATIC which is appropriate to the drama, esp. as suggesting vividly expressive action or gesture, unexpected conjunctions, or a striking dénouement ; as, the *dramatic* struggle between Hildebrand and Henry IV. ; the *dramatic* appeal of Patrick Henry ; "The memoirs of Goldoni are more truly *dramatic* than his Italian comedies" (*Gibbon*). That is THEATRICAL which is exaggerated, artificial, or tawdry in its dramatic effect ; as, a *theatrical* display of grief, violent and *theatrical* gestures ; "a kind of *theatrical* and sacerdotal posing, a sort of professional attitudinizing" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). That is MELODRAMATIC which is sensationally dramatic ; as, Don't be *melodramatic* and make a scene ; "factitious *melodramatic* murders" (*Bernard Shaw*).

dramatic unities. See UNITY, *n.*

dra-mat′ic, *n.* **1**. A dramatist. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Dramatic writings ; dramatic performances ; plays.

dram′a-tism (drăm′ȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* **1**. Dramatization ; dramatic manner or form.
2. *Med.* A morbidly pompous and dramatic style of speech and action, a characteristic of some forms of insanity.

‖ **dra′ma-tis per-so′næ** (drăm′ȧ-tĭs pẽr-sō′nē). [L.] The characters or actors in a drama or play.

dram′a-tist (drăm′ȧ-tĭst), *n.* An author of a dramatic composition ; a playwright.

dram′a-ti-za′tion (-tĭ-zā′shŭn ; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of dramatizing.
2. A dramatized version.

dram′a-tize (drăm′ȧ-tīz), *v. t.* ; DRAM′A-TIZED (-tīzd) ; DRAM′A-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *dramatiser.*] **1**. To relate in the form of the drama ; to make into a drama ; to adapt to dramatic representation ; as, to *dramatize* a novel, or a historical episode.
2. To represent in a dramatic manner.

Dramatizing a dry fact into flesh and blood. *Lowell.*

dram′a-tize, *v. i.* To admit of being dramatized.

dram′a-tur′gic (-tûr′jĭk) } *a.* Relating to dramaturgy ;
dram′a-tur′gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } dramatic ; theatrical.

dram′a-tur′gy (drăm′ȧ-tûr′jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δραματουργία dramatic composition ; δρᾶμα drama + a root akin to E. *work* : cf. F. *dramaturgie.*] Art of dramatic composition and representation. — **dram′a-tur′gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

dram′mage (drăm′āj), *n.* The weight in drams of a 1,000-yard skein of thrown silk ; — used as a measure of size.

dram′shop′ (-shŏp′), *n.* A place where spirituous liquors are sold by the dram or drink ; a barroom.

drape (drāp), *v. t.* ; DRAPED (drāpt) ; DRAP′ING (drāp′ĭng). [F. *draper*, fr. *drap* cloth. See DRAB cloth.] **1**. To make into cloth ; to weave. *Obs.*
2. To cover or adorn with drapery or folds of cloth, or as with drapery ; as, to *drape* a bust, a building, etc.

Like some sweet sculpture *draped* from head to foot. *Tennyson.*

3. To arrange in folds ; to hang ; as, to *drape* a gown.

drape, *v. i.* **1**. To make cloth. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
2. To design drapery, arrange its folds, etc., as for hangings, costumes, statues, etc.

drape, *n.* [Cf. F. *drap* cloth. See DRAPE, *v. t.*] Cloth ; drapery ; draping. *Colloq.*

dra′per (drā′pẽr), *n.* [F. *drapier.*] Formerly, one who makes cloth ; now, one who sells cloths ; a dealer in cloths ; as, a *draper* and tailor.

dra′per-y (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* DRAPERIES (-ĭz). [F. *draperie.*]
1. Cloth, or woolen stuffs in general.
2. The occupation of a draper ; dealing in cloth, or, formerly, the manufacture of cloth. *Bacon.*

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drag′on-bush′es, *n.* The yellow toadflax. *Dial. Eng.*
drag′on-esque′ (drăg′ŭn-ĕsk′), *a.* See -ESQUE.
drag′on-ess, *n.* A female dragon.
dragon fish. **a** = DRAGONET. **b** A fish of the genus *Pegasus* (which see).
drag′on-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
drag′on-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
drag′on-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Nature of a dragon ; also, dragonlike guard or watchfulness. *Rare.*
drag′on-ize, *v. t.* **1**. To make into, or like, a dragon. [*Colloq.*
2. To guard like a dragon.
drag′on-like′, *a.* See -LIKE.
‖ **drag′on-né′** (drăg′ŏ-nā′ ; drăg′ŏ-nā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Having the lower half that of a dragon :— said of a monster used as a charge ; as, a lion *dragonné*.
dragon piece. See DRAGON BEAM.
drag′on-root′, *n.* **a** In the United States, the jack-in-the-pulpit ; also, the green dragon. **b** In Great Britain, the cuckoopint.
drag′on's-claw′, *n.* The small coralroot (*Corallorhiza odontorhiza*).
dragon serpentine (*Obs.*), **drag′on's herb**. = DRAGONWORT.
drag′on's-skin′, *n.* Fossil stems whose leaf scars suggest the scales of reptiles ; — so called by miners and quarrymen.
drag′on's-tongue′, *n.* The spotted pipsissewa. [ONWORT.
drag′on's-wort′, *n.* = DRAG-
dragon tie. See DRAGON BEAM.
dragon turnip. The jack-in-the-pulpit.
dragon water. A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the 17th century.
drag′o-ny (drăg′ŏ-nĭ). Var. of DRAGONNÉ.
dra-goon′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
drag′oon-ade′, *n.* = DRAGONNADE.
dra-goon′age (dră-gōōn′āj), *n.* Act of dragooning ; state of being dragooned. [bird.
dragoon bird. The umbrella
drag rake. **a** A heavy rake used in harvesting. *Eng.* **b** A kind of clam rake with curved teeth.
drag′-saw′, *n.* A saw the teeth of which are slanted so as to cut on the pulling stroke. — **drag′-saw′ing**, *a.* & *n.*
drag sheet. = DRAG SAIL.
drags′man. *n.* A driver of a drag ; also, one who works with a drag.
drag′staff′, *n.* A trailing pole pivoted on the rear of a vehicle to check any backward movement on an ascent.
drag′-stone′ mill. *Metal.* A mill in which ores, etc., are ground by means of a heavy stone dragged around on a circular or annular stone bed.
drag tooth. *Saws.* = RAKER.
dragun. † DRAGON.
drag washer. *Ordnance.* A wheel washer for a gun carriage, with a hook for the attachment of a dragrope. [See PIK.
drah (drä), *n.* Var. of DRAA.
drah (drä). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAW.
draht. † DRAFT.
draif. Obs. Scot. pret. of DRIVE.
drai′gle (drā′g'l). Scot. var. of DRAGGLE to drabble.
draik. † DRAKE, duck.
drain. Obs. p. p. of DRAW.
drain′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
drainage basin. = BASIN, 7 **b**.
drain cock. A small cock for draining, as in engine cylinders.
draine (drān), *n.* [F.] The missel thrush.
drain′er, *n.* One that drains.
draining tile. = DRAINTILE.
drain′less, *a.* Impossible to drain ; inexhaustible.
drain well. = ABSORBING WELL.
drake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAWK. [*Dial. Eng.*
drake's′-feet′, *n.* Male orchis.
dram, *a.* Formerly, melancholy ; now, indifferent. *Scot.*
dram, *n.* Timber from Drammen, Norway.
dra-mat′i-cism (dră-măt′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Dramatic character.
dra-mat′i-cule (-kūl), *n.* [L. *drama*, *-atis*, drama + a dim. ending.] A little drama. *Rare.*
dram′a-tiz′a-ble (drăm′ȧ-tīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
dram′a-tiz′er (-tīz′ẽr), *n.* One who dramatizes, as a story.
dram′a-turge (-tûrj), *n.* [Cf. F. *dramaturge.*] A dramaturgist.
drame. † DRAM.
dram′mach (drăm′ȧk). Var. of DRAMMOCK. [of DRAM.
drammed (drămd), *pret.* & *p. p.*
dram′ming, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DRAM.
dram′mock (drăm′ŭk), **drum′mock** (drŭm′-), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *dramaig* a foul mixture.] A mixture, generally raw, of meal and water. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
dram′sell′er, *n.* A seller of distilled liquors by the dram.
drane (drān). Dial. Eng. var. of DRONE, drawl ; DRONE, bee.
drane. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAIN.
drang (drăng), *n.* [AS. *þringan* to press : cf. AS. *þranga* throng.] A narrow lane, as between walls or hedges. *Dial. Eng.*
drank, *pret.* of DRINK.
drank, *n.* Erroneously for *drauk*, var. of DRAWK.
drant, **draunt** (drănt ; dränt), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. A drawling or droning tone.
2. A slow dull tune.
drant, **draunt**, *v. i.* To drone ; to drawl ; to pass time tediously. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
drap. Obs. pret. of DREPE.
drap (drăp). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DROP.
‖ **drap′ d'ar′gent′** (drȧ′ dȧr′zhäN′). [F.] Cloth of silver.
drap′-de-Ber′ry′ (*F.* drȧ′dē-bĕ′rē′), *n.* [F., cloth of Berry.] A kind of woolen cloth made in Berry, France. *Obs. or Hist.*
‖ **drap′ d'é′té′** (dā′tā′). [F., cloth of summer.] A thin woolen fabric, twilled like merino.
‖ **drap′ d'or′** (drȧ′ dōr′). [F.] Cloth of gold.
drape, *a.* Barren ; farrow ; dry *Dial. Eng.*
drape, *n.* A barren cow or ewe, esp. one selected from the herd for slaughter. *Dial. Eng.*
dra′per-ess, *n.* A female draper. *Affected.*
dra′per-ied (drā′pẽr-ĭd), *a.* Covered or supplied with drapery.

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3. A draper's place of business. *Obs.*
4. A textile fabric used for decorative purposes, esp. when hung loosely and in folds carefully distributed ; as : **a** Garments or vestments of this character worn upon the body, or shown in the representations of the human figure in art. Also fig. "All the decent *drapery* of life." *Burke.* **b** Hangings or loose coverings, as of a room, about a bed, over a couch or chair, or the like.

Like one that wraps the *drapery* of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. *Bryant.*

5. The draping or disposition of textile-fabric hangings, coverings, garments, etc., esp. artistically, as in painting or sculpture.

dra'per-y (drā'pẽr-ĭ), *v. t.* To furnish with or as with drapery ; — usually in pret. or p. p., *draperied.*

dras'tic (drăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δραστικός, fr. δρᾶν to do, act : cf. F. *drastique.* See DRAMA.] **1.** *Med.* Acting rapidly and violently ; — opposed to *bland ;* as, *drastic* purgatives. **2.** Acting with violence or harshness ; extreme or radical in effect ; as, *drastic* measures.

dras'tic, *n.* *Med.* A drastic remedy, esp. such a purgative.

draught (drȧft ; *see ety. and note under* DRAFT), *n.* Act of drawing, that which is drawn, etc. See DRAFT, *n.* — Formerly often pronounced *drôt*, as shown in rimes, such as :

Enough of ills our dire rebellion wrought
When, to the dregs, we drank the bitter *draught.* *Dryden.*

draught, *v. t.* To draw, etc. See DRAFT.

draught-. For words beginning *draught-*, see those beginning DRAFT-.

draughts (drȧfts), *n. pl.* A game ; checkers (which see).

Dra'vi-da (drä'vĭ-dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Drāviḍa*, prob. meaning, Tamil.] A Dravidian ; also, the most extensive and important branch of the Dravidian languages ; — in this sense a term of the native scholars. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Dra-vid'i-an (drȧ-vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Dravida, or Dravidians, or their languages.

Dra-vid'i-an, *n.* **1.** An individual of the oldest of the known races of India, forming the bulk of the population of southern Hindustan except the west coast occupied by Scytho-Dravidians. The typical Dravidian is short, very dark, with plentiful and often wavy hair, and broad nose depressed at the root. They are variously considered as related to the Australian aborigines, as of Negroid affinities, or as Caucasians intermixed with an anterior Negritic population. The Dravidians range in culture from primitive savagery with a religion formerly characterized by human sacrifice to Hindu civilization ; but the pure Dravidian, even when Hinduized, remains of the lower castes.
2. The speech of the Dravidians ; — a general designation for the group of tongues in the Dravidian subfamily of the Dravido-Munda languages.

Dra'vi-do-Mun'da (drä'vĭ-dō-mōōn'dä), *a.* Designating a family of agglutinative languages (the **Dravido-Munda languages**) comprising two subfamilies : the Dravidian, spoken throughout southeastern India, in northern Ceylon, and, in the isolated case of Brahui, in northern Baluchistan ; and the Munda, spoken mainly in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces of India. The Munda languages are the more archaic and involved, in some cases, as Santali, presenting a most elaborate development of agglutination ; the Dravidian languages show less elaboration and involve euphonic modifications. Relationships have been suggested between these languages and the Ural-Altaic, the Mon-Khmer, and even the Australian tongues (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES). They may be classified as follows : **Munda,** or **Kolarian, subfamily,** Santali, Kol, Korwa, Asur, Korku, Kharia, Juang, Savara, Gadaba. **Dravidian subfamily,** DRAVIDA BRANCH : Tamil, Malayalam, Tulu, Kodagu, Toda, Kota, Kanarese or Canarese, Kurukh or Oraon, Malto. ANDHRA BRANCH : Telugu, Gond or Gondi, Kandh or Kui. Gond and Kandh connect also with the Dravida branch. BRAHUI forms a third, widely separated, branch of this subfamily.

draw (drô), *v. t. ; pret.* DREW (drōō) ; *p. p.* DRAWN (drôn) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAW'ING. [ME. *drazen, drahen, drawen,* AS. *dragan ;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *draga*, Dan. *drage* to draw, carry, and to OS. *dragan* to bear, carry, D. *dragen,* G. *tragen,* Goth. *dragan ;* cf. Skr. *-dhṛk* bearing (in comp.), Skr. *dhar* to hold, bear. Cf. 1st DRAG, DRAY a cart, 1st DREDGE.] **1.** To cause to move continuously by force applied in advance of the thing moved ; to pull ; haul ; drag ; to cause to follow ; as, to *draw* a curtain, i. e., to make it slide, either closing or unclosing ; to *draw* the blood, i. e., to cause it to flow to the surface ; to *draw* an abscess or wound, i. e., to promote the suppuration of it. The particular direction of pulling denoted by *draw* is often inferred from its object ; as, to *draw* (pull up) a drawbridge ; to *draw* (pull out) an organ stop ; to *draw* (pull back) a bowstring, bow, arrow, etc.

He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire without remorse. *Spenser.*
He hastened to *draw* the stranger into a private room. *Scott.*
Night *draws* the curtain, which the sun withdraws. *Herbert.*

2. To pull off ; remove ; retire ; withdraw ; as, to *draw* the cloth, i. e., to remove the tablecloth. Specif., *Obs.*, to withdraw (a horse) from a race in which it has been entered.

Go . . . *draw* the action [at law]. *Shak.*

3. To influence to move or tend toward one's self ; to exercise an attracting force upon ; to call towards itself ; to attract ; hence, to entice ; to allure ; to induce.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, stones, and floods. *Shak.*
All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart. *Dryden.*

4. To take into the lungs ; to inhale ; to inspire ; hence, also, to utter or produce by an inhalation ; to heave. "Where I first *drew* air." *Milton.*

Drew, or seemed to *draw*, a dying groan. *Dryden.*

5. To cause to come out ; to extract ; to educe ; to bring forth ; as : **a** To bring or take out, or to let out, from some receptacle, as a stick or post from a hole, liquid from an opening, as of a cask, well, etc., a sword from its sheath, etc.

They *drew* out the staves of the ark. 2 *Chron.* v. 9.
Draw thee waters for the siege. *Nahum* iii. 14.

b To drag or force (a fox, badger, etc.) from cover. Also, *Colloq.*, to rouse or bring out (a person) into speech or action ; to draw out ; to get a "rise" out of. **c** To separate or select from a group, number, etc., as, specif., a sheep for breeding, fattening, etc., from its flock, a hawk from the mew, seed from the husk. **d** To take out (one of a number, as of lottery tickets) so as to decide something by chance ; to receive from a lottery by the drawing out of the numbers for prizes or blanks ; hence, to obtain by good fortune ; to win ; to gain ; as, he *drew* a prize. Hence : To select by the drawing of lots.

Magistracies were filled by men freely . . . *drawn.* *Freeman.*

e To extract ; to elicit ; to derive.

Spirits . . . may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices. *Cheyne.*
Until you had *drawn* oaths from him. *Shak.*

f To obtain from some cause or origin ; to infer from evidence or reasons ; to deduce from premises ; to derive ; as, to *draw* moral lessons from history. *Burke.* **g** To take or procure from a place of deposit ; to call for and receive from a fund, or the like ; as, to *draw* money from a bank. **h** *Hort.* In tobacco culture, to remove from the seed bed preparatory to transplanting.
6. To cause to move or proceed ; to conduct, convey, bring, take, divert, etc. ; as, to *draw* one aside ; to *draw* one's thoughts from a sorrow ; hence, to bring about or bring on ; as, to *draw* an enemy or an affliction upon one.
7. To remove the contents of ; as : **a** To drain by emptying ; to suck dry ; as, a calf *draws* a cow. **b** To extract the bowels of ; to eviscerate ; as, to *draw* a fowl ; to hang, *draw*, and quarter a criminal.

☞ As a punishment, to *draw* has designated not only (1) to eviscerate, but (2) to drag a criminal, as at the tail of a horse or cart, and (3) to tear or rend him apart, as by having each limb attached to a separate horse and the body quartered by driving the horses different ways. To be "hanged and drawn" probably designated evisceration preceded by hanging ; to be "drawn and hanged" probably designated (2) (above) followed by hanging "Drawn and quartered" was used of (3) and also of drawing (1) followed by quartering.

c To extract the essence or strength of, as by infusion ; as, to *draw* tea. **d** To drag a net through or along, in order to catch fish. **e** *Hunting.* To search for game ; to clear of game ; as, to *draw* a wood or covert.
8. To modify the shape of by pulling, or as if by pulling ; esp., to extend in length ; to lengthen, protract, or stretch. "Linkèd sweetness long *drawn* out." *Milton.*

How long her face is *drawn !* *Shak.*

9. Specif. : **a** *Spinning.* To attenuate (slivers of cotton, flax, or wool) by passing successively through rollers each pair of which revolves slightly faster than its predecessor. This process causes the fibers to lie longitudinally and tends to remove inequalities in the slivers. **b** *Mech.* To make (wire) by pulling a metal rod through a series of holes of diminishing size, thus decreasing its sectional area and increasing its length at each stage ; also, to shape (metal) by passing through dies or by stamping successively, as with a series of dies. **c** *Weaving.* To pull (the warp threads) through the heddles in proper order to produce a desired pattern. **d** *Masonry.* To shave (stonework) to shape.
10. To construct so as to extend from one point to another.

And the huge Offa's dike which he *drew* from the mouth of Wye to that of Dee. *J. R. Green.*

11. To shape or contrive, as a plot. *Obs.*
12. To produce by or as if by tracing a pen or other instrument of delineation over a surface ; as to *draw* a line or picture ; also, to represent by lines drawn ; to make thus a picture of ; to delineate ; hence, to represent by words ; to depict ; to describe.

A flattering painter who made it his care
To *draw* men as they ought to be, not as they are. *Goldsmith.*

13. To write in due form ; to prepare a draft of ; as, to *draw* a memorial, a deed, or bill of exchange.
14. To formulate ; to set forth in due form or formally ; as, to *draw* comparisons or distinctions.
15. To require (so great a depth, as of water) for floating ; — said of a vessel ; to sink so deep in (water) ; as, the ship *draws* twenty feet of water.
16. In various games : **a** *Cricket.* To play (a short-length ball directed at the leg stump) with an inclined bat so as to deflect the ball between the legs and the wicket. **b** *Golf.* To hit (the ball) with the toe of the club so that it is deflected toward the left. **c** *Billiards.* To strike (the cue ball) below the center so as to give it a backward rotation which causes it to take a backward direction on striking another ball. **d** *Curling.* To throw up (the stone) gently.
17. To leave (a contest) undecided ; as, the battle or game was *drawn.*
18. To translate or render (into a different language or form) ; also, to alter the sense of ; to pervert. *Obs.*
19. To assign or attribute. *Obs.*

Syn. — DRAW, DRAG, HAUL. DRAW is the general term for traction of any sort, esp. where some special provision is made for forward movement. To DRAG is to *draw* with toil, difficulty, or violence, esp. against active or passive resistance ; as, the coach was *drawn* by six horses, the horses *dragged* the overturned carriage half a mile ; to *draw* a book toward one, to *drag* a heavy box along the platform ; cf., too tired to *drag* one foot after the other. To HAUL (frequent in nautical language) is to pull or tug, or (esp.) to transport by drawing ; as, to *haul* down the sails, to *haul* in a net, to *haul* a load of wood.

to draw a bead on, to bring into line with the bead or foresight of a rifle and the hindsight ; to aim at. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to d. a cast,** *Bowls,* to roll one's bowl nearer to the jack than any of the others without disturbing either the jack or the other bowls. — **to d. a line,** to fix a limit or boundary. — **to d. a long bow** *or* **the long bow,** to exaggerate. *Colloq.* — **to d. back,** to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation. — **to d. in,** to bring or pull in ; specif., to entice ; to inveigle : to "take in ;" — now chiefly with a following infinitive ; as, he was *drawn in* to purchase it by flattery. — **to d. interest,** to produce or gain interest. — **to d. into** *or* **in,** *Arith.*, to multiply. *Obs.* — **to d. it fine,** to be very precise in making distinctions, etc. *Colloq.* — **to d. it mild,** to express anything without exaggerating it or well within the truth. *Colloq.* — **to d. off,** to withdraw ; to abstract ; specif., to extract by distillation. — **to draw on,** to bring on ; to occasion ; to cause. "War which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured." *Hayward.* — **to d.** (one) **out,** to lead (one) to speak out freely. — **to d. rein,** to check one's speed, as in riding ; to stop. — **to d. the curtain,** to close it over an object, or to remove it ; hence : **a** To hide or to disclose an object. **b** To commence or close a performance. — **to d. the long bow.** See TO DRAW A LONG BOW. — **to d. the temper.** *Metal.* See TEMPER, *v. t.* — **to d. up. a** To compose in due form ; to draft ; to form in writing. **b** To arrange in order, as a body of troops ; to array.

draw (drô), *v. i.* **1.** To move ; to come or go ; literally, to draw one's self ; — now only with prepositions and adverbs of direction ; as, to *draw away*, to move off, esp. in racing, to get in front ; to obtain the lead or increase it ; to *draw back*, to retreat ; to *draw off*, to retire or retreat ; to *draw on*, to advance ; to *draw up*, to form in array ; to *draw near, nigh*, or *towards*, to approach ; to *draw together*, to come together, to collect.
2. Specif. : **a** To approach or tend, as to some state. *Obs.* **b** To extend or amount ; — with *to.* *Obs.* **c** *Hunting.* Of a hound, to track game by the scent ; also, often with *after* or *on*, to approach the game cautiously after pointing. **d** *Pattern Making.* To pull (easily, hard, etc.) from a mold ; — said of a pattern.
3. *Chess.* To make a move. *Chaucer.*
4. To perform the act of drawing something ; to pull or move something by pulling ; as, the horse *draws* well ; — usually with the object understood, as in reference to drawing water or liquor, or to drawing a sword from its sheath.

The woman saith unto him, Sir, thou hast nothing to *draw* with, and the well is deep. *John* iv. 11.
So soon as ever thou seest him, *draw ;* and as thou *drawest*, swear horrible. *Shak.*

5. To change shape by or as by pulling ; to stretch or distend ; also, to contract or shrink. "To *draw* into less room." *Bacon.*
6. To exert an attractive force ; to act as an inducement or enticement.

Keep a watch upon the particular bias of their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison.*

7. *Med.* To have efficiency as an epispastic ; to act as a sinapism ; — said of a blister, poultice, etc.
8. To be drawn or pulled ; to admit of being drawn ; to undergo draft ; as, a carriage *draws* easily. Specif., of a sail, to swell out with the wind ; of liquid, to drain off.
9. To perform the act, or practice the art, of delineation ; to sketch ; to form figures or pictures by tracing lines ; to execute a drawing ; to practice drawing.
10. To make a draft or written demand for payment of money deposited or due ; — usually with *on* or *upon.* Also fig. ; as, to *draw* upon one's reserves of strength ; to *draw* upon a friend's sympathy.

You may *draw* on me for the expenses of your journey *Jay.*

11. To obtain information, supplies, etc. ; as, he *drew* from various sources.
12. To sink in water ; to require a depth for floating. "Greater hulks *draw* deep." *Shak.*
13. To produce or admit of a draft, or current ; to have draft, as a chimney, flue, or the like ; to furnish transmission to smoke, gases, etc.
14. In tobacco curing, to become uniformly moist ; — said of the hand, or bundle, of leaves after petuning.

to draw after, to follow the advice of ; also, to take after or resemble. *Obs.* — **to d. against,** to make out a draft or drafts in consideration of (money or value held by the drawee). — **to d. to a head. a** *Med.* To begin to suppurate ; to ripen, as a boil. **b** Fig. : To ripen ; to approach the time for action ; as, the plot *draws to a head.*

draw, *n.* **1.** Act or process of drawing ; specif. : **a** *Mech.* Act of drawing metal, as in wiredrawing or by stamping out a required shape by a series of dies. **b** *Spinning.* The double stroke, that is, the outward and inward runs, of a mule carriage. **c** In various games, the stroke or play made by drawing the ball, etc. (see DRAW, *v. t.*, 16).
2. The result of drawing, or state of being drawn ; specif. : **a** A drawn battle, game, or the like. **b** The spin or twist imparted to a ball, or the like, by a drawing stroke.
3. That which is drawn or is subject to drawing ; specif. : **a** An amount drawn. **b** A lot or chance drawn. **c** The movable part of a drawbridge. *U. S.* **d** The essence or strength of tea.
4. That which draws or serves as a means of drawing ; specif. : **a** A natural cut or drain ; a ravine. *Western U. S.* **b** An attraction; influence to draw a crowd. *Colloq.* **c** Anything designed to draw out, entrap, or mislead ; a feeler. *Colloq.* *Kipling.*
5. Draw poker. *Colloq.*
6. *Hort.* A young shoot or sprout ; specif., one of the young spring shoots of the sweet potato.
7. *Mech.* Angle or taper ; draft. *Britten.*

draw'back' (drô'băk'), *n.* **1.** One that draws back ; **2.** *Mech.* A part that can be drawn back ; specif., *Founding*, a part of a mold that can be drawn back to permit the removal of a pattern or part of a pattern from the mold and afterwards be replaced ; also, a plate or the like on which this part of the mold may be lifted out.
3. *Com.* Money paid back or remitted after being collected ; esp., duties or customs (whether import duties or internal revenue taxes) remitted or paid back by the government on the exportation of that on which they were levied.
4. A loss of advantage, or deduction from profit, value, success, etc. ; a hindrance ; objectionable feature ; as, the rain was a *drawback* to our outing.

drawback lock. a A door lock that can be opened from the inside by a handle and from the outside by a key. **b** A lock that can ordinarily be opened by hand, as by turning a knob, except when locked with a key.

draw'bar' (-bär'), *n.* **1.** *Railroads.* A bar used to connect rolling stock, as a bar with a single eye at each end for coupling together a locomotive and its tender.
2. A removable bar in a fence. *U. S.*

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dra'pet, *n.* [Cf. It. *drappetto.*] A cloth ; covering. *Obs.*
drap'pie, drap'py (drăp'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). A little drop (of drink). *Scot.*
drap'ping (drăp'ĭn), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *drap*, Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DROP.
drap'pit (drăp'ĭt), *pret. & p. p.* of *drap*, Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DROP.
drash (drăsh ; drȧsh), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. THRASH.] To beat ; thrash ; dash. *Dial. Eng.*
drash'el, *n.* [Cf. THRESHOLD.] Threshold. *Dial. Eng.*
drash'el, *n.* A flail. *Dial. Eng.*
Dras'si-dæ (drăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δράσσεσθαι to grasp, lay hold of.] *Zoöl.* A family of tube-weaving spiders of terrestrial habits, having a somewhat elongated body, with moderately long legs bearing two claws. — **dras'sid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
drast, drest, *n.* [AS. *dærstan, dresten,* dregs.] Dregs ; refuse ; feces ; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.*
dras'ti-cal-ly (drăs'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of DRASTIC.
drast'y, *a.* [From DRAST, *n.*] Worthless ; vile. *Obs.*
drat (drăt), *interj.* A minced form of the oath *'od rot, God rot.* *Oxf. E. D.* — **drat'ted,** *a.* — **drat'ting,** *n.* *All Vulgar or Dial.*
dratch (dräch). Scot. var. of DRETCH, delay.
dratch'ell, drotch'ell (dräch'ĕl ; drŏch'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. ME. *drecchen* to linger, dawdle.] A slovenly woman ; slut ; drossel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
drate (drāt), *pret. & p. p.* of DRITE. *Scot.*
drate, *v. i.* To drawl. *Dial. Eng.*
drau. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAW.
draugh. ‡ DRAFF.
draught'house', *n.* A privy. *Obs.*
drauk. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAWK.
draul. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAWL.
draunt (dränt ; drônt). Var. of DRANT, *n. & v.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Drau'pa-di (drou'pȧ-dē), *n.* [Skr. *Draupadī.*] See MAHABHARATA.
Draup'nir (droup'nẽr), **Draup'ner** (droup'nẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Draupnir,* akin to E. *drip, drop.*] *Norse Myth.* The ring of gold forged for Odin by the dwarfs and from which each ninth night dropped eight equal rings. Cf. RHEINGOLD.
drave (drāv). Archaic or dial. pret. of DRIVE.
drave (drāv), *n.* [See DROVE, *n.*] A fishing expedition on shares ; also, a haul or shoal of fish. *Scot.*
dra'vel (drā'v'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRIVEL, dribble.
Dra-vid'ic (drȧ-vĭd'ĭk), *a.* = DRAVIDIAN.
draw'a-ble (drô'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
draw'-arch', *n.* A movable arch or span in a drawbridge.
draw'-arm', *n.* An arm that draws the carriage of a printing press.
draw'bays' (-bāz'), *n.* A kind of lasting for shoes.
draw'beam', *n.* A windlass.

E F G H I J K L M

draw'bench' (drô'bĕnch'; 140), *n.* *Mech.* A machine in which rods or strips of metal are drawn through dies or a drawplate; esp., one in which wire is thus made.

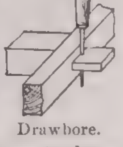

Drawbore.

draw'bore' (-bōr'), *n.* *Joinery.* A hole bored through a tenon near enough to the shoulder so that a tapering pin or bolt, called a **drawbore pin**, when driven into it, will draw the shoulder of the tenon against the cheeks of the mortise.

draw'bore', *v. t.* **1.** To make a drawbore in; as, to *drawbore* a tenon.

2. To enlarge the bore of (a gun barrel) by drawing, instead of thrusting, a revolving tool through it.

draw'boy' (-boi'), *n.* *Weaving.* A boy who operates the harness cords of a hand loom; also, a part of a power loom that performs the same office.

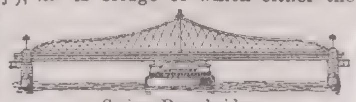

Swing Drawbridge.

draw'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge of which either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication at pleasure, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river or canal. The movable portion, or draw, is called, specifically, a *bascule*, *balance*, or *lifting bridge*, a *turning*, *swivel*, or *swing bridge*, or a *rolling bridge*, according as it turns on a hinge vertically, or on a pivot horizontally, or is pushed on rollers.

draw'cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* A cut made with a drawing movement.

draw'dock' (-dŏk'), *n.* A recess in a river bank serving as a dock for small craft.

draw-ee' (drô-ē'), *n.* *Law.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; — correlative of *drawer*.

draw'er (drô'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that draws; as: **a** One who draws liquor for guests; a waiter in a taproom. *Shak.* **b** One who delineates or depicts; a draftsman; as, a good *drawer*. **c** *Law.* One who draws or issues a bill of exchange or order for payment; — correlative of *drawee*. Also, less accurately, the maker of a promissory note.

2. That which is drawn; as: **a** A sliding box or receptacle in a case, which is opened by pulling or drawing out, and closed by pushing in. **b** *pl.* An undergarment worn on the lower body and the legs.

draw'file' (-fīl'), *v. t.* *Mech.* To file by drawing the file held with its length transverse to the direction of its motion. — **draw'-fil'ing** (-fīl'ĭng), *n.*

draw'gate' (-gāt'), *n.* A sluice valve or gate which may be drawn up, as a shuttle in the gate of a canal lock.

draw'gear' (-gēr'), *n.* **1.** A harness for draft horses.

2. *Railroads.* Apparatus for connecting rolling stock.

draw'glove' (-glŭv'), **draw'gloves'** (-glŭvz'), *n.* **1.** An old game, played (apparently) by seeing which of the players can most quickly draw off a pair of gloves.

2. A drawing glove.

draw'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **a** *Railroads.* The head of a drawbar. **b** *Spinning.* A part in a drawing frame in which the slivers are drawn and twisted. **c** *Mach.* That part of a testing machine to which the active pull is applied. It contains a set of shackles for gripping one end of the test piece.

draw'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DRAW. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of pulling, hauling, attracting, extracting, taking lots, a card or cards from the pack, etc. Specif.: **a** Act or art of representing an object by means of lines; delineation, as by pen, pencil, or crayon; also, loosely, delineatory representation by means of shading or color. **b** The process of stretching or spreading metals, as by wiredrawing, forcing through dies, hammering, etc. **c** *Spinning.* The process of pulling out and elongating the slivers from the carding machine, by pairs of revolving rollers of successively increasing speed; also, the sliver thus drawn out.

2. That which is drawn; specif.: **a** A representation drawn by pen, pencil, etc.; often, a slight or preliminary representation; a sketch. **b** Usually *pl.* The amount of money taken in in a trading establishment. *Eng.* **c** A small portion of tea for steeping.

drawing awl, an awl with an eye for pulling a thread through the hole bored. — **d. bench**, a drawbench; also, a bench on which a cooper shapes staves with a drawing knife. — **d. block.** **a** A block of drawing paper. **b** *Wire-drawing.* A cylindrical block which by its rotation pulls the wire through a drawplate and coils it. — **d. board.** **a** A board on which paper to be drawn on is secured. It has usually one straight edge against which a **T** square may be placed. **b** A drawing frame. — **d. chamber**, a drawing-room. *Obs.* — **d. chisel**, *Mech.*, a broad oblique-ended chisel used for trimming tenon ends and for marking wood deeply across the grain. — **d. engine**, *Mach.*, a stationary engine for hauling or hoisting; a winding engine. — **d. frame.** **a** *Spinning.* A machine for drawing slivers. See DRAW, *v. t.*, 9 **a**. **b** *Silk Manuf.* A machine for combing floss or refuse silk before cutting and carding. **c** *Rope Manuf.* A machine for combing and drawing the slivers of hemp preparatory to spinning into yarn. — **d. glove**, an archer's glove for protection of the fingers in drawing the bow. — **d. knife**, *or* **draw'knife'**, *n.* **a** A woodworker's tool having a blade with a handle at each end, used to shave off surfaces, by drawing it toward one; a shave; a drawshave. **b** *Carp.* A tool for making an incision along the path a saw is to follow, to prevent it from tearing the surface of the wood. **c** *Farriery.* A kind of knife for paring a horse's hoof. — **d. machine**, a machine through which metal is drawn to make it thin and even, etc.; also, a drawing frame. — **d. office.** See DRAFTING ROOM. — **d. paper**, *Fine Arts*, a paper specially prepared for draftsmen, for water-color artists, etc. — **drawing pen**, a draftsman's pen for ruling lines, having a pair of adjustable metal blades or points between which the ink is contained, the thickness of the line being regulated by a screw which closes the blades or allows them to open. — **d. pin.** = THUMB TACK. *Eng.* — **d. press**, *Mach.*, a press for cutting and stamping sheet metal into desired shapes. — **d. shave.** = DRAWING KNIFE. — **d. slate**, a soft, slaty substance used in crayon drawing; — called also *black chalk*, or *drawing chalk*. — **d. string**, *Sewing*, a string, as a ribbon, tape, or rope, run through a casing or hem, for the purpose of drawing up the fullness or giving strength to the edge; — called also *running string*. — **d. table**, an extensible table with sliding pieces or leaves that draw out. — **d. thread**, *Sewing*, a thread for adjusting fullness, used in gathering, as on a ruffle. — **in d.**, *Art*, in proportion; correctly drawn. — **out of d.**, *Art*, out of proportion; incorrectly drawn.

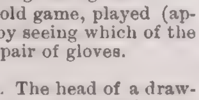

Drawing Knife.

Drawing Pen.

draw'ing-room' (drô'ĭng-rōōm'), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *withdrawing room.*] **1.** A withdrawing room. *Obs.*

2. A room appropriated for the reception of company; in formal establishments, the room to which the ladies withdraw from the dining room.

3. The company assembled in such a room; also, a reception of company in it; as, to hold a *drawing-room*.

He [Johnson] would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer. *Macaulay.*

drawl (drôl), *v. t.*; DRAWLED (drôld); DRAWL'ING. [Prob. fr. *draw*: cf. D. *dralen* to linger, tarry, Icel. *dralla* to loiter. See DRAW; cf. DRAGGLE.] **1.** To utter in a slow, lengthened tone.

2. To drag out; to cause to pass or move sluggishly.

drawl, *v. i.* **1.** To move slowly; to loiter. *Obs. or R.*

2. To speak with slow, lazy utterance; to dwell with excessive length upon certain sounds of speech, esp. vowels.

Theologians and moralists . . . talk mostly in a *drawling* and dreaming way about it. *Landor.*

drawl, *n.* A drawling utterance.

draw'loom' (drô'lōōm'), *n.* A figure-weaving loom using a drawboy; also, a species of damask made on this loom.

drawn (drôn), *pret.* & *p. p.* of DRAW. Hence, specif.: *p. a.* **a** *Metal.* Freed from particles of iron by the drawing of a magnet through the mass, as brass filings. **b** *Hort.* Having elongated internodes; etiolated; — said of plants that have suffered from the absence of light.

drawn butter, butter melted and usually mixed with flour and hot water for use as a sauce. — **d. clay**, clay shrunk by exposure to fire. — **d. fox**, one driven from cover. *Shak.* — **d. game** *or* **battle**, one in which neither party wins; one equally contested; a draw. — **d. teind.** *Scots Law.* See TEIND. — **d. work.** **a** Ornamental work made by drawing out threads from cloth, usually linen or silk, and uniting the cross threads, to form a pattern. **b** *Sewing.* Gathered work, as on hats. **c** *Plastering.* The second or "brown" coat applied over the "scratch" coat before that is dry.

draw'net' (drô'nĕt'), *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of birds; also, a dragnet.

draw'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A die plate through which wires are drawn. See DRAW, *v. t.*, 9 **b**.

draw'rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* *Railroads.* A rod that unites the drawgear at opposite ends of the car.

draw'sheet' (-shēt'), *n.* A sheet drawn tight over a surface; specif., *Print.*, a sheet added on the outside of the tympan of a press to hold the overlays in place.

draw'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* *Railroads.* The spring to which a drawbar is attached.

draw taper. Draft or delivery as given to a pattern.

draw'tube' (-tūb'), *n.* A double sliding or telescopic tube, as that which supports the eyepiece and objective of a microscope.

dray (drā), *n.* [AS. *dræge* a dragnet, fr. *dragan*. See DRAW.] **1.** A kind of sledge or cart without wheels.

2. A strong low cart or wagon, without permanent sides, used for carrying heavy loads.

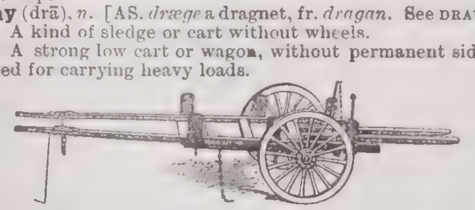

One form of Dray.

3. A little cart on wheels.

dray, *v. t.* & *i.*; DRAYED (drād); DRAY'ING. To carry on a dray; to cart.

dray'age (drā'āj), *n.* **1.** Use of a dray.

2. The charge, or sum paid, for the use of a dray.

dray horse. A heavy, strong horse such as is used in drawing drays.

dray'man (drā'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man in charge of a dray.

dread (drĕd), *v. t.*; DREAD'ED; DREAD'ING. [AS. *drǣdan*, in comp.; akin to OS. *drādan*, OHG. *trātan*, both only in comp.] **1.** To fear in a great degree; to have terror of; also, to regard, or look forward to, with apprehension of evil or pain; to feel great anxiety about; as, he *dreads* death.

So have I brought my horse . . .
To stand stock-still and front the fire he *dreads*. *R. Browning.*

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To stand in awe of; to reverence. **b** To terrify; to frighten. **c** To question; to doubt.

dread, *v. i.* To be in dread, or in great fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut.* i. 29.

dread, *n.* **1.** Great fear, esp. in view of impending evil; fearful apprehension of danger; anticipatory terror.

The secret *dread* of divine displeasure. *Tillotson.*

2. Reverential or respectful fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth. *Gen.* ix. 2.

His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the *dread* and fear of kings. *Shak.*

3. A person or thing regarded with dread, or fear, or, formerly, reverence. "Una, his dear *dread*." *Spenser.*

4. Fury; dreadfulness. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

5. Doubt; as, without *dread*. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Awe, affright, terror, horror, dismay, apprehension. See REVERENCE, FEAR.

dread (drĕd), *a.* [Orig. p. p. of *dread*, v.] **1.** Exciting great fear or apprehension; causing terror; frightful; dreadful.

A *dread* eternity! how surely mine. *Young.*

2. Inspiring with reverential fear; awful; venerable; as, *dread* sovereign; *dread* majesty; *dread* tribunal.

dread'ful (drĕd'fōōl), *a.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Full of dread or terror; fearful. "With *dreadful* heart." *Chaucer.* **b** Full of reverence or awe.

2. Inspiring dread; impressing great fear; fearful; terrible; as, a *dreadful* storm. "*Dreadful* gloom." *Milton.*

3. Inspiring awe or reverence; awful. "God's *dreadful* law." *Shak.*

Syn. — Frightful, terrific, terrible, horrible, horrid; formidable, tremendous, awful, venerable. See FEARFUL.

dread'ful, *n.* A morbidly sensational story or periodical; as, a penny *dreadful*; a shilling *dreadful*.

dread'ful-ly (drĕd'fōōl-ĭ), *adv.* In a dreadful manner.

dread'ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dreadful.

dread'less, *a.* **1.** Free from dread; fearless; intrepid; dauntless. "The *dreadless* angel." *Milton.*

2. Exempt from danger which causes dread; secure. "Safe in his *dreadless* den." *Spenser.*

3. Having no terrors; not dreaded. *Obs.*

— **dread'less-ly**, *adv.* — **dread'less-ness**, *n.*

dread'less, *adv.* Without doubt; doubtless. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

dread'naught', **dread'nought'** (drĕd'nôt'), *n.* A fearless person; also, a garment made of very thick cloth, that can defend against storm and cold; also, the cloth itself; fearnaught. — *a.* Fearless.

dream (drēm), *n.* [AS. *drēam*.] *Obs.* **1.** Joy; mirth.

2. Music; minstrelsy; melody; noise.

dream, *n.* [Akin to OS. *drōm*, D. *droom*, G. *traum*, Icel. *draumr*, Dan. & Sw. *dröm*; cf. G. *trügen* to deceive, Skr. *druh* to harm, hurt, try to hurt. AS. *drēam* joy, gladness, and OS. *drōm* joy are, perh., different words; cf. Gr. θρῦλος noise.] **1.** A series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring during sleep; any seeming of reality or events occurring to one sleeping. Dreams are usually fragmentary and distorted representations of the experiences of waking life, though they are at times marked by consecutive reasoning or by a storylike naturalness.

We are such stuff
As *dreams* are made on; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep. *Shak.*

2. Any experience of waking life having the characteristics of a dream; esp., a visionary or fanciful creation of the imagination; an "air castle;" as, the *dreams* of youth; a state of mind marked by abstraction or by confusion of the sense of reality; reverie; abstraction; as, to live in a *dream*; sometimes, an object having the traits of a dream object; a vision; esp., something of strange or exotic charm.

It is not then a mere *dream*, but a very real aim, which they propose. *J. C. Shairp.*

If you be, what I think you, some sweet *dream*. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — DREAM, VISION, REVERIE. DREAM is the general term for the ideas or images present to the mind in sleep; a VISION is an appearance (commonly thought of as supernatural, mysterious, or symbolic) presenting itself to the inner (or sometimes the bodily) eye, either in sleep or in an exalted waking mood; as, "Thus have I had thee, as a *dream* doth flatter, in sleep a king, but waking no such matter" (*Shak.*); "Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel in a night *vision*" (*Dan.* ii. 19); "He saw in a *vision* evidently about the ninth hour of the day an angel of God coming in to him" (*Acts* x. 3). Fig., *dream* (so also *dreamy*) suggests vague or idle, commonly happy, anticipation; *vision* (cf. VISIONARY), more definite or elaborate pictures conjured up by the fancy; as, "childhood's sunny *dream*" (*Shelley*); "the chymist's golden *dream*" (*Cowper*); "*dreams* of the ideal" (*Whitman*); cf. day*dreams*; *visions* of untold wealth floated before his mind; cheered on by *visions* of the well-spread board and blazing fire awaiting him. REVERIE is a waking dream; as, "Dream Children; a *Revery*" [title] (*Lamb*); "*Reveries* of a Bachelor" [title] (*D. G. Mitchell*). See DELUSION, VISIONARY.

dream, *v. i.*; DREAMED (drēmd) or DREAMT (drĕmt); DREAM'ING. [See DREAM, *n.*] **1.** To have ideas or images in the mind while asleep; to experience sleeping visions; — often with *of*; as, to *dream* of a battle, or of a friend.

2. To let the mind run on in idle reverie or vagary; to give one's self over to effortless thought, esp. of a fanciful or visionary nature.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. *Locke.*

3. To conceive (of) or think (of); esp., to conceive (of something) as a plan; to consider even the possibility of; as, he never *dreamed* of it; can you *dream* of doing this?

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are *dreamt* of in your philosophy. *Shak.*

dream, *v. t.* **1.** To have a dream of; to seem to see, hear, touch, or the like, or to think of, in sleep; — often followed by an objective clause.

Your old men shall *dream* dreams. *Acts* ii. 17.
He *dreamed* that God spake to him. *Hobbes.*

2. To fancy, imagine, or contemplate, as if in a dream; to consider the possibility of; to suppose vaguely.

I *dreamed* that Greece might still be free. *Byron.*
Do noble things, not *dream* them, all day long. *C. Kingsley.*

to dream away, out, through, etc., to pass in reverie or inaction; to spend in idle vagaries; as, to *dream away* an hour. "Why does Antony *dream out* his hours?" *Dryden.*

dream'er (drēm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dreams; esp., one lost in wild imaginations or vain schemes; a visionary.

2. [*cap.*] An adherent of a North American Indian religious sect originated by the Shahaptian chief Smohalla about 1850-60 and extending to many of the Oregon,

draw'bolt', *n.* = COUPLING PIN.
drawbore pin. See DRAWBORE, *n.*
Draw'can-sir (drô'kăn-sẽr; drô-kăn'sẽr), *n.* In the Duke of Buckingham's burlesque play, "The Rehearsal," a bullying braggart who goes into a battle and kills all the combatants on both sides. He is a parody on Dryden's Almanzor. Hence, a fierce, blustering, bullying fellow; a swashbuckler.
draw cock. = PET COCK.
draw'en, drawe Obs. p. p. of DRAW.
drawer dovetail. = LAP DOVETAIL.
draw'horse', *n.* A support for work upon which a drawing knife is used.
drawing-room car. = PARLOR CAR.
drawk (drôk), *n.* Also **drauk**. [ME. *drake*, *drawke*, *drauc*; cf. D. *dravik*.] Any grass growing as a weed among grain, esp. *Bromus secalinus*, *Lolium temulentum*, and *Avena fatua*. *Dial. Eng.*
drawk, *v. t.* To saturate with moisture. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
draw'knife', *n.* = DRAWING KNIFE.
draw'knot', *n.* A slipknot.
draw'latch', *n.* 1. A latchstring. *Obs.* 2. Sneak thief; eavesdropper; lazy fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
draw'latch', *v. i.* To lag; dawdle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
drawl'er, *n.* One who drawls.
drawl'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DRAWL. — **drawl'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **drawl'ing-ness**, *n.*
draw'link', *n.* *Railroads.* A drawbar.
drawl'y (drôl'ĭ), *a.* Like, or characterized by, drawling.
draw poker. *Cards.* See POKER.
draw'shave', *n.* = DRAWING KNIFE **a**.
draw'stop', *n.* A knob in an organ to draw a slider to admit wind to a set of pipes.
draw string. = DRAWING STRING.
drawth, *n.* [Cf. DRAW.] A tract or treatise; also, draft. *Obs.*
draw'tongs', *n.* A kind of tool for drawing wire.
draw'-wa'ter, *n.* The European goldfinch.
draw'-well', *n.* **a** A well from which water is drawn by a bucket and apparatus. **b** A deep drawer in a piece of furniture. *Obs.*
draw'-well', *n.* One who draws, or attracts, well. *Rare.*
dray. ✝ DERAY.
dray. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAW.
dray, drey (drā), *n.* A squirrel's nest.
draye. ✝ DRY.
draz'el, draz'il (drăz''l), *n.* A slut; a vagabond wench. Cf. DROSSEL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dread, *a.* For ADREAD. *Obs.*
dread'a-ble (drĕd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
dread'-bolt'ed, *a.* Armed with dreaded bolts.
dread'er, *n.* One who dreads. *Rare.*
dread'ful, *adv.* Dreadfully. *Obs., Vulgar, or Dial.*
dread'ing-ly, *adv.* With dread. *Rare.*
dread'ly (drĕd'lĭ), *a.* Dreadful. *Obs.*
dread'ly, *adv.* Dreadfully. *Obs. or R.*
dread'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dread'our. Var. of DREDDOUR. *Scot.*
dread'y, *a.* Afraid; awed; timid. *Obs.*
dreagh. ✝ DREE, *v.*; DREE, *a.*
dreah. Obs. pret. of DREE.
dream, *v. i.* [AS. *drēman*, *drȳman*.] To make melody. *Obs.*
dream'age (drēm'āj), *n.* See -AGE.
dreamd. Dreamed. *Ref. Sp.*

Washington, and Idaho tribes. Trances and visions, together with Sunday services and native ritual and feasts, characterize the religion. Cf. GHOST DANCE.
3. A Brazilian puff bird of the genus *Chelidoptera*.
dream′er-y (drēm′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place conducive or favorable to dreaming. *Colloq.*
2. Impractical fancies; also, dreaminess.
dream′ful (drēm′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of dreams; dreamy. — **dream′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dream′ful-ness**, *n.*
dream′land′ (-lănd′), *n.* An unreal, delightful country such as is sometimes pictured in dreams; region of fancies; fairyland.
dream′like′ (-līk′), *a.* Like a dream; vague; shadowy; unreal; dreamy.
dream′y (-ĭ), *a.*; DREAM′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DREAM′I-EST. **1.** Abounding in dreams or given to dreaming; causing or stimulating dreams.
2. Like, or characteristic of, a dream; vague; soft; soothing; languid; dreaming; as, a *dreamy* recollection; *dreamy* music; *dreamy* eyes.
drear (drēr), *n.* Sadness; dismalness; gloom. *Obs.*
Death and ghastly *drear*. — *Spenser.*
drear, *a.* Melancholy; gloomy; doleful; — poetic shortening of DREARY. "A *drear* and dying sound." *Milton.* — **drear′ly**, *adv.* — **drear′ness**, *n.*
drear′i-ly (drēr′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *dréoriglice.*] In a dreary manner; gloomily; dismally.
drear′i-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Dreariness or its expression.
drear′i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dreary.
drear′y (drēr′ĭ), *a.*; DREAR′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DREAR′I-EST. [ME. *dreori*, *dreri*, AS. *dréorig*, sad; akin to G. *traurig*, and prob. to AS. *dréosan* to fall, Goth. *driusan*. Cf. DREAR, DRIZZLE, DROWSE.] **1.** Cruel; dire; grievous. *Obs.*
2. Sorrowful; sad; doleful; distressful. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. Exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations; comfortless; dismal; gloomy; repulsively uninteresting. "*Dreary* shades." *Dryden.* "*Dreary* ground." *Prior.*
The most *dreary* part of that *dreary* interval which separated two ages of prosperity. — *Macaulay.*
dredge (drĕj), *n.* [Cf. F. *drège*, *dreige*, fr. a word akin to E. *draw*; also D. *dreg*, *dregge*, small anchor, *dregnet* dragnet. See DRAW.] **1.** A bush harrow. *Dial.*
2. A dredging machine.
3. An oblong iron frame, with a bag net attached, dragged over the sea bottom, used esp. for gathering shellfish and natural history specimens.
4. *Mining.* **a** Inferior ore, separated from the better prill by cobbing. **b** Very fine mineral matter held in suspension in water.
dredge, *v. t.*; DREDGED (drĕjd); DREDG′ING (drĕj′ĭng). To catch or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging machine; to excavate with a dredge.
dredge, *v. i.* To use a dredge; to search with a dredge; as, to *dredge* for oysters.
dredge, *n.* [ME. *dragge*, F. *dragée*, dredge, also, sugar plum; cf. Pr. *dragea*, It. *treggea*; cf. LL. *tragemata*, pl., sweetmeats, Gr. τραγήματα.] **1.** A sweetmeat, often containing seeds or spices. *Obs.*
2. A mixture of oats and barley. *Obs. or Dial.*
dredge, *v. t.* [Cf. DREDGE a mixture.] To sprinkle (as a roast) with flour, etc.; also, to sift or sprinkle (flour, etc.).
dredg′er (drĕj′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a dredge.
2. A boat employed in dredging.
3. A dredging machine.
dredg′er, *n.* A box with holes in its lid for sprinkling flour, etc., as on meat or a breadboard; — called also *dredging box*, *drudger*, and *drudging box*.
dredg′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DREDGE. Specif.: *vb. n.*, that which is dredged up. — **dredging box. a** = 2d DREDGER. **b** *Gun.* A copper box with a perforated lid formerly used, with muzzle-loading mortars, for sprinkling meal powder over shell fuses. — **d. machine**, a machine for scooping up or removing earth, as in excavating or deepening stream channels, building levees, digging ditches, etc. There are three principal varieties constructed: (1) with a series of buckets on an endless chain; (2) with a pump or suction tube; (3) with a single bucket or grab at the end of an arm.

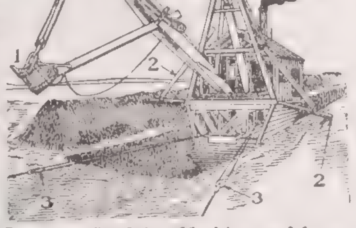

Drag-boat Dredging Machine used for excavating in comparatively dry ground. 1 Bucket; 2 Braces; 3 Hauling Tackle.

Dred Scott Case. *Law.* The case of a negro slave, named Dred Scott, who in 1848 sued for his freedom, which he claimed on the ground that he had lived for some time on free soil, his master, Dr. Emerson, having taken him to Illinois and later into what is now Minnesota, and finally back to Missouri. The courts all denied his suit, and finally the United States Supreme Court in a decision by Taney, C. J., held (Curtis and McLean dissenting) that he was not a citizen, nor entitled to any standing in court; and in an obiter dictum, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional; that Congress could not prohibit a citizen of any State from carrying slaves or any other property into any Territory, and could not impair the constitutional protection of such property while in the Territory.
dree (drē), *v. t.*; *pret.* DREED (drēd); formerly, DREAH, DREIH, etc.; *p. p.* DREED; formerly, DROWEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DREE′ING. [AS. *dréogan.*] **1.** To undergo; endure; suffer; bear. *Scot. or Archaic.*
2. To pass; spend, as time, one's life, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To draw out; to protract. *Dial. Eng.*
dree, *a.* Tedious; dreary; doleful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dreg (drĕg), *n.* [Prob. from Icel. *dregg*; akin to Sw. *drägg.*] **1.** Corrupt or defiling matter contained in a liquid, or precipitated from it; feculence; lees; grounds; sediment; hence, the vilest and most worthless part of anything. "The *dregs* and rubbish of mankind." *Dryden.*
2. A remnant; residue.
☞ Used formerly (rarely) in the singular, as by Spenser and Shakespeare, but now chiefly in the plural.
dreg′gy (drĕg′ĭ), *a.*; DREG′GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DREG′GI-EST. Abounding in dregs or lees; like dregs; muddy; foul; feculent. — **dreg′gi-ly** (drĕg′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **dreg′gi-ness**, *n.*
‖ **Drei′bund′** (drī′bo͝ont′), *n.* [G., fr. *drei* three + *bund* league.] A triple alliance; specif., the alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, formed in 1882.
Dreis-sen′si-a (drī-sĕn′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Dreyssen*, Belgian physician.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia. *D. polymorpha* is abundant in many European fresh waters, and is gradually extending its range.

Dreissensia (*D. polymorpha*). *b* Byssus; *f* Foot; *i* Incurrent Siphon; *e* Excurrent Siphon.

drench (drĕnch; 140), *v. t.*; DRENCHED (drĕncht); DRENCH′ING. [AS. *drencan* to give to drink, to drench, the causal of *drincan* to drink; akin to D. *drenken*, Sw. *dränka*, G. *tränken*. See DRINK.] **1.** To cause to drink; esp., to dose by force; to put a potion down the throat of, as of a horse; hence, to purge violently by physic; to scour.
As "to fell," is "to make to fall," and "to lay," "to make to lie," so "to *drench*," is "to make to drink." — *Trench.*
2. To submerge; to drown. *Obs.*
3. To wet thoroughly; either, to steep in moisture; soak; immerse; or, to cover with water or other liquid thrown or precipitated upon the object.
Syn. — See SATURATE.
drench, *v. i.* To sink; to drown. *Obs.*
drench, *n.* [AS. *drenc.* See DRINK, *v.*] **1.** A drink; a draft; specif., a medicinal potion; often, one poured or forced down the throat; also, a potion that causes purging. "A *drench* of wine." *Dryden.*
Give my roan horse a *drench*. — *Shak.*
2. Act of drenching.
3. Anything that drenches, or in which anything is drenched; specif., a solution used for soaking or steeping leather in tanning. See BRAN DRENCH.
drench′er (drĕn′chẽr), *n.* One that drenches; esp., an apparatus that administers a drench.
dreng (drĕng), *n.* [AS. *dreng* warrior, soldier; akin to Icel. *drengr.*] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* A free tenant, esp. in ancient Northumbria, holding under a form of tenure (partly military and partly servile) antedating the Norman conquest.
2. A base fellow; clout; boor. *Scot.*
dren′gage (drĕŋ′gāj), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* The tenure or service of a dreng.
Dre-pan′i-dæ (drē-păn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δρέπανον sickle.] *Zoöl.* A family of small or medium-sized slender-bodied moths, usually with the apex of the fore wings more or less hooked. The species are called *hooktips*.
Drep′a-nis (drĕp′ȧ-nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δρεπανίς a kind of bird, perh. the swift.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oscine birds containing the recently extinct mamo (which see). It is the type of a family, **Drep′a-nid′i-dæ** (-nĭd′ĭ-dē), containing a number of genera peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands.
Dres′den (drĕz′dĕn; *G.* drās′dĕn), *n.* The capital of Saxony, Germany.
Dresden point lace. a A kind of fine drawn work ornamented with embroidery, popular in the 18th century. **b** A coarse pillow lace or imitation Brussels lace made in Saxony; — called also *Saxony lace*. — **D. ware**, a superior decorated porcelain which is made near Dresden in Saxony; the porcelain of Meissen, called formerly Saxony porcelain. Elaborate ornamentation and figure pieces are characteristic of it.
dress (drĕs), *v. t.*; DRESSED (drĕst) or DREST; DRESS′ING. [OF. *drecier* to make straight, raise, set up, prepare, arrange, F. *dresser*, (assumed) LL. *directiare*, fr. L. *dirigere*, *directum*, to direct; *dis-* + *regere* to rule. See RIGHT; cf. ADDRESS, ADROIT, DIRECT, DIRGE.] **1.** To make or set straight or right; to direct; specif.: **a** To set or start in a straight course to something; to guide; hence, reflexively, "to direct one's steps;" to go; proceed. *Obs.*
Bless God and pray Him to *dress* thy ways. — *Chaucer.*
b To set straight or in position; to right. *Obs.* **c** *Mil.* To arrange in exact continuity of line, as soldiers; commonly, to adjust to a straight line and at proper distance; to align; as, to *dress* the ranks.
2. To put in good order; to make ready; to prepare for use or service; esp., to cleanse, trim, or apply the finishing touches to; specif.: **a** To prepare for cooking or for the table; as, to *dress* a fowl. **b** To cut and shape, as a tool by hammering; to trim and smooth, as lumber or stone. **c** To smooth, give a gloss to, or otherwise finish off, as leather, a fabric, or the like. **d** To trim, as a lamp.
When he *dresseth* the lamps he shall burn incense. — *Ex.* xxx. 7.
e To cleanse from impurities, as grain, ore, etc. **f** To till, tend, prune, or weed (a garden, a plant, or the like).
And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it. — *Gen.* ii. 15.
g Of horses or other animals, to groom or curry; also, formerly, to train. **h** Of the hair, to comb and brush; to do up (cf. def. 3).
3. To prepare for display; to array; adorn; deck; decorate; as, to *dress* a ship with bunting.
Dressing their hair with the white sea flower. — *Tennyson.*
4. To put clothes upon; to apparel; clothe; specif., to clothe in formal evening or dinner dress.
5. *Med.* To treat methodically with remedies, bandages, or curative appliances, as a sore, an ulcer, a wound, or a wounded or diseased part.
6. To remove in dressing or cleansing; as, to *dress* weeds from a garden.
7. To treat or to address with proper severity; to rebuke, scold; beat; — often with *down*.
8. a To address (a speech or the like) *to* some one. *Obs.* **b** To couch or formulate (an address or the like).
If he felt obliged to expostulate, he might have *dressed* his censures in a kinder form. — *Carlyle.*
Syn. — Attire, apparel, accouter, robe, trim, embellish.
to dress a ship, *Naut.*, to ornament her by hoisting the national colors and running lines of signal flags and other bunting from point to point, as from the stern up to and over the mastheads and down to the bow. — **to d. up** *or* **out**, to dress elaborately, artificially, or pompously. "*Dressed up* like a Julius Cæsar." *Addison.*
dress (drĕs), *v. i.* **1.** *Mil.* To arrange one's self in due position in a line of soldiers; — the word of command to form alignment in ranks; as, Right, *dress!*
2. To prepare one's self; to make ready; arrange; specif., to clothe or apparel one's self; to put on one's garments, esp. for a particular occasion. "To *dress* for a ball." *Latham.*
To flaunt, to *dress*, to dance, to thrum. — *Tennyson.*
3. To undergo or be adapted to preparation; as, the fowl *dressed* easily.
to dress to the right, to dress to the left, to dress on the center, *Mil.*, to form alignment with reference to the soldier on the extreme right, or left, or in the center.
dress, *n.* **1.** Act of dressing.
2. That which is used as the covering or ornamental attire of the body; clothes; garments; habit; apparel; esp., fine, ceremonial, or distinctive, apparel. *Dress* is used attributively esp. to express the idea of an occasion, place, or ceremony when or where elaborate dress is suitable, or of clothing, equipment, etc., suitable for occasions of ceremony, display, etc., and is often qualified by *full* when expressing greater elaboration or ceremony; as, a *dress* coat; a *dress* sword; a *full-dress* reception. In the United States army and navy there is a prescribed difference between *dress*, *full dress*, and, in the navy, *special full dress*, each being more elaborate than the preceding.
3. A lady's gown; as, a silk or a velvet *dress*.
4. Attention to, or skill in, dress.
Men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry. — *Pope.*
5. *Zoöl.* A particular state of plumage of a bird; as, the breeding *dress*, winter *dress*, etc.
6. Size; stiffening; dressing.
7. *Milling.* The furrowing on a millstone face.
dress circle. A gallery or circle in a theater, generally the first above the floor, in which originally dress clothes were customarily worn.
dress coat. A coat worn by men on ceremonial occasions; for civilians, a coat with open front and skirts behind only, worn in the evening.
dressed (drĕst), *p. a.* Subjected to dressing.
dressed line, hackled flax of long fiber used for superior work, as for making twine, yacht cordage, etc. — **d. masonry**, masonry faced and smoothed, used for finishing courses and in building construction. — **d. pillow**, a lace pillow provided with bobbins, pins, thread, etc.
dress′er (drĕs′ẽr), *n.* One that dresses; specif.: **a** A person who dresses or attires another. **b** In a hospital, one whose office it is to dress wounds, sores, etc. **c** One who dresses himself elaborately or elegantly. *Now Colloq. or Vulgar.* **d** A tool or machine for dressing something; as: (1) A kind of pick for shaping large coal. (2) A mallet for working sheet lead. (3) A machine for facing millstones, or a kind of flour bolter. (4) A smith's tool, fitting into the hardy hole, over which connecting-rod forks, etc., are finished to shape.
dress′er, *n.* [F. *dressoir*. See DRESS, *v. t.*] **a** A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed, or prepared for use. **b** A cupboard or set of shelves to hold dishes and cooking utensils.
The pewter plates on the *dresser*. — *Longfellow.*
c A piece of chamber furniture consisting of a chest of drawers, or bureau, with a mirror. *U. S.*
dress face. A face or surface given to some woolen cloths in finishing, consisting of a raised pile or nap which is evened and brushed all one way to hide the weave. A gloss is usually imparted, as by boiling.
dress goods. Fabrics for gowns.
dress′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DRESS. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of dressing.
2. That which is used to dress anything; specif.: **a** Dress; raiment; esp., ornamental habiliment or attire. **b** *Surg.* An application (a remedy, bandage, etc.) to a sore

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dream′-hole′, *n.* [From 1st DREAM, *n.*] An opening in the walls of towers, steeples, etc., for the passage of light or sound. *Obs. or Archaic.*
dream′i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DREAMY.
dream′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dream′ing-ly, *adv.* of *dreaming*, p. pr.
dream′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
dream′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **dream′less-ly**. *adv.*
dream′let, *n.* See -LET.
dreamt (drĕmt), *pret. & p. p.* of DREAM.
dream′tide′, *n.* The time of dreams. *Rare or Poet.*
dream′world′, *n.* Dreamland; a world of illusions.
drean. Obs. or dial. var. of DRAIN.
drear′ful-ly, *adv.* Drearily. *R.*
drear′i-head, **drear′i-hood**, *n.* Dreariness. *Archaic.*
drear′ing, *n.* Sorrow. *Obs. & R.*
drear′i-some (drēr′ĭ-sŭm), *a.* See -SOME.
drear′y. *v. i.* & *t.* To be or make dreary. *Obs.*
drecche, **dreche**. † DRETCH, trouble.
dred. Obs., dial. Eng., or ref. sp. var. of DREAD.
dredde. † DREAD.
dred′dour (drĕd′ẽr), *n.* Dread; terror; apprehension. *Scot.*
drede. † DREAD.
dred′ful. Dreadful. *Ref. Sp.*
dredgd. Dredged. *Ref. Sp.*
dredge. † DREG, *n.*
dredge′man, *n.* = DREDGER, 1.
dredg′ie (drĕj′ĭ). Scot. var. of DIRGE.
dree (drē), *v. i.* To endure; hold out. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dree, *n.* Suffering; grief. *Scot.*
dreech, **dreegh**. Vars. of DREE, *a.*
dreed (*dial.* drēd). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DREAD.
dree′-draw′, *n.* An illegal fishing contrivance. *Eng.*
dreel (drēl). Scot. var. of DRILL.
dree′ly (drē′lĭ), *adv.* of DREE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dreem † DREAM, joy, music; DREAM, vision.
dreep, **drepe** (drēp), *v. i.* [Cf. E. *drip*, AS. *dréopian* to drop.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To drip. **b** To droop; lose courage.
dreer′i, **dreer′y**. † DREARY.
dref, **dreff**. Obs. pret. & p. p. of DRIVE.
dreful, **drefully**. † DREADFUL, DREADFULLY.
dreg. † DREDGE.
drege. † DREDGE, a mixture.
dreg′ful, *a.* Dreggy. *Obs. & R.*
dreg′gish (drĕg′ĭsh), *a.* Dreggy.
dregh. † DREICH.
dreg′less, *a.* See -LESS.
dreg′y (drĕj′ĭ). Scot. var. of DIRGE.
drehen. † DREE, *v.*
drei, **dreie**. † DRY.
dreich (*Scot.* drēĸ). Obs. or Scot. var. of DREE, *a.*
dreid (drēd). Scot. var. of DREAD.
dreie. † DREE, *v.*
dreien, **dreihen**. † DRAW.
dreigh (*dial.* drēĸ). Var. of DREE, *a.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
dreigh, *n.* [Cf. DREE, *v. t.*] Space; length; also, tediousness; vexation. *Obs.*
dreight, *n.* [Cf. DREE, *v. t.*] Space; duration. *Obs.*
dreih. Obs. pret. of DREE.
‖ **Drei′kai′ser-bund′** (drī′kī′zẽr-bo͝ont′), *n.* [G.] Lit., Three Emperors' League; — short-lived peace alliance made by the emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria in 1872.
drein. † DRAIN.
dreint, **dreinte**. Obs. pret. & p. p. of DRENCH.
dreip (drēp). Scot. var. of DRIP.
Dreis′se-na (drīs′ē-nȧ), *n.* Syn. of DREISSENSIA.
drem, **dreme**. † DREAM, joy, music; DREAM, vision.
drem′els, *n.* [See DREAM.] A dream or vision in sleep. *Obs.*
drempt. Obs. pret. of DREAM.
dremt. Dreamt. *Ref. Sp.*
drenc. † DRINK, *n.*
drench. Var. of DRENG. *Obs. or Hist.*
drench′ing-ly, *adv.* of *drenching*, p. pr.
drencht. Obs. or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of DRENCH.
Dr. Eng., *or* **Dr. Eng′g.** *Abbr.* Doctor of Engineering.
drengh. Var. of DRENG.
drenke. † DRENCH, *n.*
dren′kle, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. DRENCH, DRINK.] To drown; to sink. *Obs.*
drent. Obs. pret. & p. p. of DRENCH.
dreogen. † DREE, *v.*
dreori. † DREARY.
Drep′a-nas′pis (drĕp′ȧ-năs′pĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δρέπανον sickle + ἀσπίς shield.] *Paleon.* A genus of Devonian ostracophores of the order Heterostraci, having the armor of the head composed of several large and numerous small polygonal plates.
drep′a-ni-form′ (drĕp′ȧ-nĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [Gr. δρέπανον sickle + *-form.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Sickle-shaped; falcate.
dre-pa′ni-um (drē-pā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr δρεπάνιον little sickle.] *Bot.* A form of helicoid cyme in which the successive axes are developed in planes parallel to that of the main peduncle.
drep′a-noid (drĕp′ȧ-noid), *a.* [Gr. δρέπανον, δρεπάνη, sickle + *-oid.*] Sickle-shaped.
drepe. Var. of DREEP.
drepe, *v. t.* [AS. *drepan* to strike.] Smite; beat; slay. *Obs.*
dreri. † DREARY.
dress′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
dress′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

or wound. **c** Manure, compost, earth, crushed stone, etc., spread over land, as a field or road. When it remains on the surface it is called a *top-dressing.* **d** A preparation to add to food; a condiment; as, a *dressing* for salad. **e** The stuffing of fowls, pigs, etc.; forcemeat. **f** Gum, starch, and the like, used in stiffening or finishing silk, linen, and other fabrics. **g** An ornamental finish, as a molding around doors, windows, or on a ceiling, etc. **h** Castigation; scolding; — often with *down.*
3. *pl.* The residue left in the sieve after sifting pounded mustard seed. By pressure it yields a fixed oil, which is used for mixing with rape and other oils.
dressing board, a dresser. — **d. case**, a case of toilet utensils. — **d. forceps**, a variety of forceps, shaped like a pair of scissors, used in dressing wounds. — **d. gown**, a loose gown, such as is used by a person while dressing; a study gown. — **d. room**, an apartment appropriate for making one's toilet. — **d. sack**, a sack worn while dressing; — in Eng. called **dressing jacket.** — **d. table.** **a** A table or stand for toilet articles. **b** A table on which anything is dressed, as ore.

dress′mak′er (drĕs′māk′ẽr), *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; esp., a woman who makes dresses. — **dress′mak′er-ship**, *n.* — **dress′mak′er-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

dress′mak′ing (-māk′ĭng), *n.* Art, process, or occupation, of making dresses.

dress parade. *Mil.* A parade in dress uniform for review.

dress rehearsal. *Theater.* A private preparatory performance of a drama, opera, etc., in costume.

dress′y (drĕs′ĭ), *a.;* DRESS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DRESS′I-EST. **1.** Showy in dress; attentive to dress.
A *dressy* flaunting maidservant. *T. Hook.*
2. Of garments, ornaments, etc., stylish; having a fashionable air. *Colloq.*

drew (drōō), *pret.* of DRAW.

Drey′se ri′fle (drī′zĕ). [After J. N. von *Dreyse*, German inventor.] A single-shot breech-loading rifle, with bolt breech closure, developed in 1836 from a muzzle-loader invented in 1827, firing a conical bullet incased in a paper cartridge together with the powder charge. The detonator was in front of the powder and was exploded by the firing pin, which passed through the charge. The bullet was held in a pasteboard sabot which alone took the rifling, transferring its rotation to the projectile. It was the arm of the Prussian army in the wars of 1866 with Austria and 1870 with France. Commonly called *needle gun.*

drib (drĭb), *v. t.;* DRIBBED (drĭbd); DRIB′BING. [A modification of DRIP.] *Obs.* **1.** To do by little and little; as: **a** To cut off by a little at a time; to crop; hence: **b** To appropriate unlawfully; to filch; to defalcate.
He who drives their bargains *dribs* a part. *Dryden.*
c To lead along step by step; to entice.
With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost. *Dryden.*
2. To let fall as in drops; to utter in driblets.
3. To shoot (an arrow) aside from the mark.

drib′ble (drĭb′'l), *v. i.;* DRIB′BLED (-'ld); DRIB′BLING (drĭb′lĭng). [Freq. of DRIB.] **1.** To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; to trickle; as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.
2. To slaver, as a child or an idiot; to drivel.
3. In football and similar games, to dribble the ball.
4. To live or pass one's time in a trivial fashion.

drib′ble, *v. t.* **1.** To let fall in drops.
Let the cook . . . *dribble* it all the way upstairs. *Swift.*
2. In various games, to propel (the ball) by successive slight hits or kicks so as to keep it always in control.
3. To drib; to shoot weakly. *Obs.*

drib′ble, *n.* **1.** A small stream that trickles as if in drops; a small quantity of liquid. "*Dribbles* o' brandy." *Scott.*
2. A drizzling shower; a falling or leaking in drops. *Colloq.*
3. An act of dribbling a ball.
4. A ground drain of broken stones. *Dial. Eng.*

drib′let } (drĭb′lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of DRIB, *n.*] A small piece or
drib′blet } part; a small quantity or sum.

dried (drīd), *pret. & p. p.* of DRY.

dri′er, dry′er (drī′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dries; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative.
2. A substance mixed with the oil for paints, varnishes, etc., to make it dry more quickly; a siccative. Various substances are so used, as litharge, manganese dioxide, borate of manganese, lead acetate, etc. They appear to act, in many cases at least, as carriers of oxygen. See DRYING OIL.

drift (drĭft), *n.* [From DRIVE; akin to LG. & D. *drift* a driving, Icel. *drift* snowdrift, Dan. *drift* drift, impulse, drove, herd, pasture, common, G. *trift* pasturage, drove. See DRIVE.] **1.** Act of driving; propulsion; impetus; controlling influence.
The dragon drew him[self] away with *drift* of his wings. *King Alisaunder* (1332).
A bad man, being under the *drift* of any passion, will follow the impulse of it till something interpose. *South.*
2. Specif. *Forest Law.* The driving together of the cattle in a forest in order to determine their ownership, whether they are commonable, whether or not the forest is surcharged, to levy fines, etc. *Eng.*
3. That which is driven, forced, or urged along; as: **a** Anything driven at random. "Some log . . . a useless *drift.*" *Dryden.* **b** A mass of matter which has been driven or forced onward together in a body, or thrown together in a heap, etc., esp. by wind or water; as, a *drift* of snow, of ice, of sand, and the like.
We got the brig a good bed in the rushing *drift* [of ice]. *Kane.*
c A drove or flock, as of cattle, sheep, birds; rarely, of men. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. *Geol.* Rock material of any sort deposited in one place after having been moved from another; as, river *drift.* Specif., a deposit of earth, sand, gravel, and bowlders, transported by glaciers (*glacier drift*) or by running water emanating from glaciers (*fluvio-glacial drift*), and distributed over large portions of North America and Europe, esp. in the higher latitudes. It occurs also in many mountain regions.
5. State of being driven; act or motion of drifting; a sluggish course. "Our *drift* was south." *Hakluyt.*
6. Hence: **a** *Naut.* The deviation of a ship from its set course caused by currents; rarely, leeway. **b** *Gun.* A deviation of a missile of a rifled gun from the vertical plane of fire, due to the rotation of the projectile and the resistance and motion of the air. **c** *Phys. Geog.* One of the slower movements of oceanic circulation; a general tendency of the surface water, subject to diversion or reversal by the wind; as, the easterly *drift* of the North Pacific. Under certain circumstances drifts develop into currents.
7. Tendency of an act, argument, course of conduct, or the like; object aimed at or intended; intention; purport; hence, also, import or meaning; aim.
He has made the *drift* of the whole poem a compliment on his country in general. *Addison.*
Now thou knowest my *drift.* *Scott.*
8. A design; device; scheme; plot. *Obs.*
9. *Arch.* The horizontal thrust of an arch. *Rare.*
10. *Naut.* **a** The length of a rope from a point where it is made fast, whether stretching to another point of fastening, remaining loose or coiled as an extra length, or running from the fixed block to the movable block of a tackle. **b** A place in an old-fashioned deep-waisted vessel where the sheer was raised and the rail was cut off, usually terminating in a scroll.
11. **a** A set of fish nets. **b** A large net arranged to drift with the tide, either buoyed up by floats or attached to a drifting boat; — called also **drift net.**
12. A series (of piles). *Rare.*
13. *Mech.* **a** A broach or reamer of square section and with one or more cutting faces for cleaning out holes too small to be drilled and slotted; — called also **cutting,** or **square drift,** or **driftpin.** **b** A smooth tapered pin resembling a punch for stretching rivet holes and bringing them into alignment, or the like; — called also **smooth taper drift** or **driftpin.** **c** A kind of punch with the point inclined to the shank, for knocking out keys; — called also **key drift.**

Smooth Drift (or Driftpin), for stretching rivet holes.

14. A tool used for ramming down or driving anything; specif., a tool used in driving down compactly the composition contained in a rocket, or like firework.
15. *Mil.* A priming iron to clean the vents of cannon. *Obs. or Hist.*
16. The difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and that of the mast on which it is to be driven.
17. **a** *Civil Engin.* A small tunnel driven to connect two larger tunnels or shafts, or to serve as a guide for subsequent excavation. **b** *Mining.* A horizontal passage, excavated underground, that follows the course of a vein or stratum. The term is often loosely applied to passages driven for exploration without definite relation to a known ore deposit, or (within its boundaries) without exactly following its course. Cf. CROSSCUT, *n.*, 2. See MINE, *Illust.*
18. A track; path; lane; road. *Obs. or Dial.*
19. In South Africa, a ford in a river.

drift (drĭft), *v. i.;* DRIFT′ED; DRIFT′ING. **1.** To float or be driven along by or as by a current of water or air; to move aimlessly along the line of least resistance; as, the ship *drifted* astern; a raft *drifted* ashore; the balloon *drifts* slowly east; the lazy *drift* through life.
2. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; as, snow or sand *drifts.*
3. *Mining.* To make a drift (see DRIFT, *n.*, 17 **b**); to drive.
4. To become covered with drifts, as of snow; as, the road has *drifted* badly.

drift, *v. t.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To plan; to aim at; to drive at. **b** To delay; to put off. *Scot.*
2. To drive or carry, as currents do a floating body.
3. To drive into heaps; as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand; also, to cover with drifts.
4. *Mach.* To enlarge or shape, as a hole, with a drift.

drift, *a.* That causes drifting, or that is drifted; movable by wind or currents; as, *drift* currents; *drift* ice.

drift′age (drĭf′tāj), *n.* **1.** The process of drifting.
2. Deviation from a ship's course due to leeway or currents.
3. Anything that drifts or has drifted.

drift′bolt′ (-bōlt′), *n.* **1.** A bolt for driving out other bolts.
2. A bolt for securing together successive layers, as of stones in a foundation or of timbers in a grillage.

drift′bolt′, *v. t.* To fasten together with a driftbolt.

drift′ing, *n.* Act or motion of one that drifts; specif., *Elec.*, the slow movement of a galvanometer needle, generally due to changes in the suspension fiber.

drift′less, *a.* Having no drift or direction; without aim; purposeless. — **drift′less-ness**, *n.*

drift mining. A method of mining gold-bearing gravel or cement by means of drifts and shafts, as distinguished from the process of hydraulic mining.

drift′wood′ (drĭft′wōōd′), *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water; fig., whatever is drifting or floating as on water.
The current of humanity, with its heavy proportion of very useless *driftwood.* *N. Y. Times.*

drift′y (drĭf′tĭ), *a.* Full of drifts; tending to form drifts, as snow; also, of a motion, drifting or driftlike.

Driggs′–Schroe′der gun (drĭgz′shrō′dẽr). A rapid-fire gun of a system in which by turning the operating handle smartly to the rear the block is revolved to the rear around a horizontal axis, thus opening the chamber. This gun is in use by the United States army and navy.

Driggs′–Sea′bur-y gun (-sē′bẽr-ĭ). *Ordnance.* Any of a system of rapid-fire guns with mounts, often provided with shields, used in the United States army and navy.

drill (drĭl), *n.* [See DRILL to bore.] **1.** An instrument with an edged or pointed end used for making holes in hard substances; strictly, a tool that cuts with its end, by revolving, as in drilling metals, or by a succession of blows, as in drilling stone. By extension, such an instrument with the appliance or machine for operating it, or the appliance or machine alone, as a drill press, an automatic hand drill, etc. Primitive drills are of five general types: the **hand drill**, consisting of a shaft carrying a point of stone, bone, shell, or metal, revolved usually by the palms of the hands; the **strap drill**, revolved by means of a thong or strap twisted about the shaft; the **bow drill** (which see), revolved by means of a bowstring; the **pump drill**, in which the shaft is revolved by working up and down a bow or bar carrying a cord attached at the center to the upper end of the shaft; the **disk drill**, in which the shaft is weighted by a disk and operated by a strap or bow.

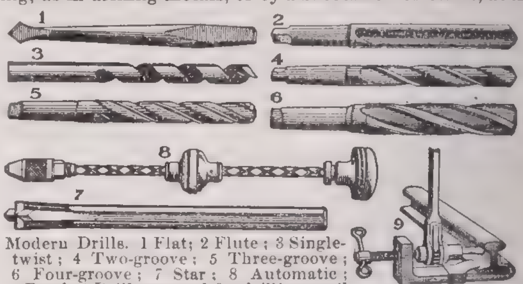

Modern Drills. 1 Flat; 2 Flute; 3 Single-twist; 4 Two-groove; 5 Three-groove; 6 Four-groove; 7 Star; 8 Automatic; 9 Ratchet Drill arranged for drilling a rail.

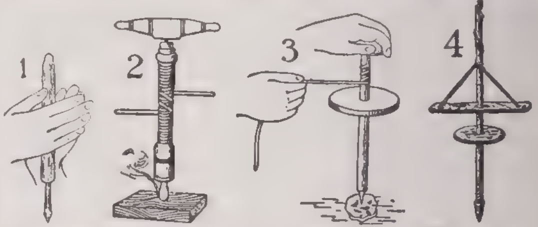

Primitive Drills. 1 Hand Drill; 2 Strap Drill; 3 Disk, or Top, Drill; 4 Pump Drill. (See also BOW DRILL.)

2. Manner or style of drilling.
3. A rachiglossate gastropod (*Urosalpinx cinerea*) of the family Muricidæ, very destructive of oysters on the Atlantic coast of the United States, boring through their shell and feeding on the soft parts.

Drill, 3 (*Urosalpinx cinerea*). Nat. size.

4. *Mil.* Act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art, as in the manual of arms, in the execution of evolutions, and the like; a kind or method of military exercises; as, infantry *drill;* battalion *drill.*
5. Hence, diligent and strict instruction and exercise in the rudiments and methods of any business, occupation or sport.
6. Any exercise, physical or mental, enforced with regularity and by constant repetition; as, a severe *drill* in Latin grammar.
7. A drillmaster. *Colloq., Brit.*

drill, *v. t.;* DRILLED (drĭld); DRILL′ING. [D. *drillen* to bore, drill (soldiers); akin to MHG. *drillen* to turn, to make round.] **1.** To pierce or bore with a drill, or as with a drill; to perforate; as, to *drill* a hole; to *drill* a stick.
2. To turn round; to whirl; twirl; churn. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To train in the military art; to exercise, as soldiers, in military evolutions and exercises.
4. To instruct thoroughly in the rudiments and methods of any art or branch of knowledge; to subject to repeated instruction, training, or the like; to discipline; hence, to impart or communicate (ideas) in this way; as, to *drill* knowledge or sense into one.
He [Frederick the Great] *drilled* his people, as he *drilled* his grenadiers. *Macaulay.*
5. *Railroads.* To shift into place, as cars and engines.

drill, *v. i.* **1.** To pierce; to bore by means of drilling.
2. To practice an exercise or exercises; to train one's self.

drill, *n.* [Cf. MANDRILL.] A West African baboon (*Papio leucophæus*). It is smaller than the mandrill and without bright colors on the face as in that species.

$\frac{1}{30}$
Drill (*Papio leucophæus*).

drill, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. TRILL to trickle.] **1.** To cause to flow in drills or rills or by trickling; to drain by trickling; as, waters *drilled* through a sandy stratum. *Rare.*
2. To sow, as seeds, by dribbling them along a furrow or in a row, like a trickling rill of water.
3. To sow (ground) in drills.

drill, *v. i.* **1.** To trickle; drip; to flow in a thin stream. *R.*
2. To sow in drills. *Rare.*

drill, *n.* **1.** A small trickling stream; a rill. *Obs.*
2. *Agric.* **a** An implement for making holes or furrows into which it sows seeds, covering them with earth. **b** A light furrow or channel into which seed is sown. **c** A row of seed sown in a furrow.

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dressore, dressure. ✝ DRESSER, table.
drest. *pret. & p. p.* of DRESS.
dretch, *v. t. & i.* To delay; protract; dawdle. *Obs. or Scot.*
dretch, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *dreccan, dreccean.*] To trouble; afflict; to be troubled in sleep. *Obs.*
dretch, *n.* Trouble. *Obs.*
dreve, *v. t.* [AS. *drēfan.*] To trouble; disturb. *Obs.*
dreve, *v. t.* [AS. *dræfan.*] To drive; to sever. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To drive on; advance; tend. *Obs.*
drevele. ✝ DRIVEL, *v.* [drudge.]
drevell, drevill. ✝ DRIVEL,
drew (drū), *n.* A drop; a morsel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
drew′ry. ✝ DRUERY.
drey. ✝ DRY.
drey (*dial.* drā). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAW.
drey. Var. of DRAY, nest.
dreye. ✝ DRY.
‖ **Drey′fu′sard′** (drā′fü′zär′), *n.* [F.] A defender or partisan of Captain Dreyfus. — **Drey′fus′ist** (drā′füs′ĭst), **Drey′fus′ite** (-īt), *n.* — **Drey′fus′ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
dreynte, dreynt. Obs. pret. & p. p. of DRENCH.
dri. ✝ DRY. [& *Dial.*]
drib, *n.* A drop; a little bit. *Scot.*
drib′ber, *n.* One who dribs. *Obs.*
drib′bet. ✝ DRIBLET.
drib′ble-ment, *n.* A dribbling.
drib′bler (drĭb′lẽr), *n.* One that dribbles.
drib′blet. Var. of DRIBLET.
drib′l. Dribble. *Ref. Sp.*
drib′ld. Dribbled. *Ref. Sp.*
driche (drēk). Scot. for DREE, *a.*
dricht. ✝ DRIGHT.
drid′der (drĭth′ẽr). Var. of DREDDOUR. *Scot.*
drid′dle (drĭd′'l), *v. i.* To act in a feeble or unsteady manner; to dawdle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
drie. ✝ DRY.
drie (drē). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DREE, *v.*
driegh (drēk). Var. of DREE, *a.*
dri′er, *compar.*, **dri′est**, *superl.*, of DRY, *a.*
drieve, drife. ✝ DRIVE.
drif′fle, *v. t. & i.* To dribble; to drizzle. *Obs. or Scot.*
drift anchor. See SEA ANCHOR; DRAG SAIL.
drift angle. *Naut.* The angle between the axis of a ship when turning and the tangent to the path on which she is turning.
Drift epoch *or* **period.** *Geol.* The Glacial period.
drift′er, *n.* One that drifts. [pr.]
drift′ing-ly, *adv.* of *drifting*, p.
drift keel. A bilge keel. *Rare.*
drift′land′. Erron. for DROFLAND.
drift lead (lĕd). *Naut.* A line with a heavy lead put overboard when a ship is at anchor and left slack to indicate by the tautening of the line any drift or dragging from her position.
drift net. = DRIFT, 11 **b**.
drift′piece′, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* An upright or curved piece of timber connecting the plank sheer with the gunwale; also, a scroll terminating a rail at the drift. Cf. DRIFT, *n.*, 10 **b**.
drift′pin′, *n.* *Mech.* See DRIFT, *n.*, 13 a & **b**.
drift sail. = DRAG SAIL.
drift′way′, *n.* **a** A common way or path for driving cattle. *Local, Eng.* **b** *Mining.* = DRIFT, 17 **b**. **c** *Naut.* = DRIFT, 6 **a**.
drift′weed′, *n.* Seaweed drifted ashore.
drift′wind′, *n.* Wind that drives snow, sand, etc., into heaps.
drige. ✝ DRY.
drig′gle-drag′gle (drĭg′'l-drăg′'l), *n.* A slut; a slattern. — *adv.* Sluttishly. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
drighe. ✝ DREE, *v.*
dright′in, dright′en (drĭk′tĭn), *n.* [AS. *dryhten, drihten.*] A lord; a ruler; specif. [*cap.*], the Lord; God; Jesus Christ. *Obs. or Hist.* Abbr. **dright.**
dril. Drill. *Ref. Sp.*
drild. Drilled. *Ref. Sp.* [cloth.]
drill, *n.* Abbr. of DRILLING, a

drill (drĭl), *v. t.* [Of unknown origin; cf. ME. *drillen*, prob. meaning, delay, defer.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. To delay; to defer.
2. To entice; to allure from step to step; to decoy; — with *on*, *in*, *into*, *along*, or *out of*.
3. To waste; to fritter; — with *on*, *out*, or *away*.

drill, *v. i.* To slip away, or vanish, gradually. *Dial. Eng.*

drill bow. A small bow used for turning a bow drill, by giving the bowstring a turn about the drill.

drill crank. *Mach.* A hand tool consisting of a double crank fitted to receive a drill bit at one end, and a feed screw, operated by hand with a tommy, at the other. It is held in a three-sided rectangular frame when in use.

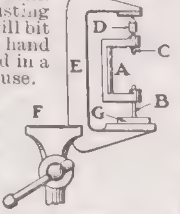

Drill Crank. *A* Double Crank; *B* Drill; *C* Feed Screw; *D* Hole for Tommy; *E* Holding Frame; *F* Vise; *G* Work.

drill'er (drĭl'ẽr), *n.* One that drills; specif.: **a** One who drills holes, or a machine for that purpose. **b** One who drills, or trains, others or himself. **c** One who sows seed in drills, or a machine for that purpose.

dril'let (drĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A commercial product consisting of the acorn cups of the valonia oak.

drill'ing, *n.* [G. *drillich*, fr. L. *trilix* having three threads, fr. the root of *tres* three + *licium* a thread of the warp. See THREE; cf. TWILL.] *Manuf.* A heavy twilled fabric of linen or cotton.

drill'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRILL. Hence: *n.* **1**. Action of one that drills.
2. Usually *pl.* Material removed by a drill in making a hole.
drilling frame, *Mach.*, a frame for holding a drill; esp., a frame which by means of a weight and a simple or compound lever exerts a constant pressure on the tool. — **d.**, *or* **drill, jig**, *Mach.*, a portable hand drilling machine. — **d.**, *or* **drill, lathe**, *Mach.*, a drilling machine with a horizontal axis, resembling a lathe; also, a lathe, usually a hand lathe, run at high speed for drilling. — **d. track**, *Railroads*, a track reserved for switching purposes. *U. S.*

drill jar. A kind of earth-boring drill which operates by percussion, being alternately lifted and dropped.

drill'mas'ter (drĭl'màs'tẽr), *n.* One who teaches drill or by drilling; esp., one who teaches or oversees military drill.

drill press. A machine for drilling holes in metal, the drill being pressed to the metal by the action of a screw.

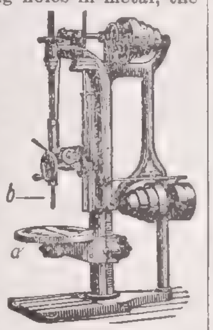

Drill Press. *a* Table; *b* Drill.

drill sergeant. *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer whose office it is to instruct soldiers as to their duties, and to train them in military exercises and evolutions; — now called **drill instructor** in the United States army.

drill speeder. *Mach.* An attachment for the spindle of a low-speed drilling machine to enable a small drill to be run at its proper high speed.

drill'stock' (drĭl'stŏk'), *n.* *Mach.* A contrivance for holding a drill.

Dri'mys (drī'mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δριμύς sharp, acrid.] *Bot.* A genus of magnoliaceous shrubs or trees, all natives of Australasia except *D. winteri*, the Winter's bark, which ranges from Mexico to Cape Horn. They have evergreen, aromatic foliage, and handsome flowers. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus. See WINTER'S BARK.

drink (drĭŋk), *v. t.; pret.* DRANK (drăŋk), formerly DRUNK (drŭŋk); *p. p.* DRUNK, DRUNK'EN (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRINK'ING. *Drunken* is now rarely used, except as a verbal adj. in sense of *habitually intoxicated*; the form *drank*, not infrequently used as a p. p., is not so analogical. [AS. *drincan*; akin to OS. *drinkan*, D. *drinken*, G. *trinken*, Icel. *drekka*, Sw. *dricka*, Dan. *drikke*, Goth. *drigkan*. Cf. DRENCH, DRUNKEN, DROWN.] **1**. To swallow (a liquid); to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; to imbibe; as, to *drink* milk.

> The bowl of punch which was brewed and *drunk* in Mrs. Betty's room. *Thackeray.*

2. To take in (a liquid), in any manner; to suck up; to absorb; to imbibe.

> And let the purple violets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

3. To take in; to receive within one, through the senses; to inhale, hear, see, etc.

> To *drink* the cooler air. *Tennyson.*
> Let me . . . *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To smoke, as tobacco. *Obs.*

> Who never *drank* tobacco first nor last. *Taylor* (1630).

5. To drink a toast to; as, to *drink* the President.
to drink in, to take into one's self by or as by drinking; to receive and appropriate as in satisfaction of thirst. "Song was the form of literature which he [Burns] had *drunk in* from his cradle." *J. C. Shairp.* — **to d. off** *or* **up**, to drink the whole at a draft; as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial. — **to d. the health of**, *or* **to d. to the health of**, to express good wishes for the health or welfare of by drinking.

drink (drĭŋk), *v. i.* **1**. To swallow anything liquid; to imbibe; to receive or partake of something as if in satisfaction of thirst; as, to *drink* from a spring.

> Gird thyself, and serve me, till I have eaten and *drunken*; and afterward thou shalt eat and *drink*. *Luke* xvii. 8.
> He shall *drink* of the wrath of the Almighty. *Job* xxi. 20.

2. To drink intoxicating liquors, as convivially or in feasting; hence, to take alcoholic liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquors; to tipple.

> And they *drank*, and were merry with him. *Gen.* xliii. 34.
> [He] spoke freely when he had *drunk* freely. *Thackeray.*

3. To have a certain taste; as, the wine *drinks* flat.
to drink to, to salute in drinking; to wish well to, in the act of taking the cup; to pledge in drinking; orig., to give drink to, first sipping the cup.

> I *drink to* the general joy of the whole table. *Shak.*

drink (drĭŋk), *n.* **1**. Liquid to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach for quenching thirst or for other purposes, as water, coffee, or decoctions; a beverage.

> Give me some *drink*, Titinius *Shak.*

2. Specif., intoxicating liquor; as, when *drink* is in wit is out.
3. Excessive drinking; as, he has taken to *drink*.
4. A potion; a draft; as, he asked for a *drink* of milk.
5. Water in a considerable body; as, across the *drink*, i. e., across the river or ocean; the big *drink*, i. e., the Mississippi or the Atlantic or Pacific. *Slang, U. S.*
in drink, drunk. "The poor monster 's *in drink*." *Shak.*

drink'a-ble (drĭŋk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drunk; suitable for drink; potable. — *n.* Usually *pl.* A beverage. — **drink'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **drink'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **drink'a-bly**, *adv.*

drink'er (drĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* One who drinks; specif., one who drinks spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard.

drink'-hail', *n.* [Icel. *heill* good luck.] Drink good health, — the old reply to a drinking pledge of *wassail* (AS. *wæs hāl*), or, good health to you.

drink'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRINK. Specif.: *vb. n.* The practice of drinking intoxicating liquors to excess; also, an entertainment with liquors; a carousal. — *p. a.* Addicted to drinking, esp. to the use of intoxicating liquors; as, a *drinking* man.

drip (drĭp), *v. t.;* DRIPPED (drĭpt) or DRIPT; DRIP'PING. [Akin to LG. *drippen*, Dan. *dryppe*, and to E. *drop*, n. & v. See DROP; cf. DRIB.] To let fall in drops.

> Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

drip, *v. i.* **1**. To let fall drops of moisture or liquid; as, a wet garment *drips*; a mill wheel *drips*.
2. To fall in drops; as, water *drips* from the eaves.

drip, *n.* **1**. A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping; that which drips, or falls in drops.

> The light *drip* of the suspended oar. *Byron*

2. In technical uses: **a** *Arch.* That part of a cornice, sill course, or other horizontal member, which projects beyond the rest, and is of such section as to throw off the rain water; also, an overlapping lead or strip of tin or copper, answering the same purpose. **b** *Salt Manuf.* An inclined platform for draining the salt. **c** A small pipe for draining a steam pipe of condensed water. **d** A vessel for catching liquid waste or overflow, as from a gauge cock.

Drip, *Arch.*

3. *Mining.* The dip of a stratum. *Eng.*

drip'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRIP. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1**. A falling in drops, or the sound so made.
2. That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.
3. A slope to carry off water.
dripping board, *Mech.*, a board used as a dripstick. — **d. pan**. **a** A pan for catching the dripping from meat in roasting. **b** *Stereotyping.* See FLOATER, 3. — **d. point**, *Bot.*, the prolonged tapering apex or point characterizing the leaves of certain tropical trees, enabling them to shed water easily. — **d. tube**. = PIPETTE.

drip'ple (drĭp''l), *v. i.;* -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). [See DRIP, *v. t.*] **1**. To dribble briskly; as, the *drippling* brook.
2. To drip through being saturated with wet.

drip'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* *Mech.* A stick for conducting water or other lubricant to an operating tool, as in stone sawing.

drip'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **a** *Arch.* A drip, when made of stone. See DRIP, *n.* **b** A porous stone, either artificial or natural, for filtering water. **c** Calcium carbonate in the form of stalactites or stalagmites.

drive (drīv), *v. t.; pret.* DROVE (drōv), formerly DRAVE (drāv); *p. p.* DRIV'EN (drĭv''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIV'ING (drīv'ĭng). [AS. *drīfan*; akin to OS. *drīban*, D. *drijven*, OHG. *trīban*, G. *treiben*, Icel. *drīfa*, Goth. *dreiban*. Cf. DRIFT, DROVE.] **1**. To impel or urge onward in a direction away from, or along before, the impelling force or agency; variously: to cause to move on; to urge onward, as with blows; as, to *drive* cows to pasture; to communicate a forward motion to, as by pressure; to push forward; as, to *drive* a nail; to give a forward impetus to; to propel; impel; as, a gun *drives* a bullet.

> A storm came on and *drove* them into Pylos. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
> Shield pressed on shield, and man *drove* man along. *Pope.*

2. Specif., in various games, as tennis, baseball, etc., to propel (the ball) swiftly by a direct stroke or forcible throw.
3. To clear, by forcing away, or rousing from covert, what is contained; esp., to search (a district) for game.
4. To urge on and direct the motions or course of, as the beasts which draw a vehicle or the vehicle drawn, logs in a stream, etc.; hence, also, to take in a carriage; to convey in a vehicle; as, to *drive* a pair of horses; to *drive* a stage.
5. **a** To carry along or keep in motion; as, wind *drives* the clouds; the stream *drives* the mill wheel; hence, to set or keep in action; as, to *drive* machinery by steam power. **b** To advance by excavation or the like, as a tunnel.
6. To carry on or carry through energetically; to conduct or conclude; as, to *drive* a bargain.

> The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners. *Collier.*

7. To carry through in spite of obstacles (a project, as the building of a railroad through mountains).
8. To force; to constrain; to urge, press, or bring to a point or state; as, to *drive* a person by necessity, by persuasion, by force of circumstances, by argument, and the like. "Enough to *drive* one mad." *Tennyson.*

> He, *driven* to dismount, threatened, if I did not do the like, to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his. *Sir P. Sidney.*

9. To urge to effort or work; to hasten; to overtask; as, the slaves were *driven* too much.
10. To go through; pass; undergo; as, to *drive* away the hours; hence, to protract or prolong (time). *Obs. or Colloq.*
11. To bring or cause to fall (upon); as, to *drive* the blame on a person. *Archaic.*
12. To conclude from premises; to deduce; derive. *Obs.*
13. To beat or spread out thin, as paint. *Obs. or R.*
to drive a, *or* **the, nail home**, *or* **to the head**, to push something to a conclusion; to clinch a matter.

drive (drīv), *v. i.* **1**. To rush and press with violence; to move furiously.

> Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden.*
> Time *driveth* onward fast. *Tennyson.*

2. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; to be driven.

> The chaise *drives* to Mr. Draper's chambers. *Thackeray.*

3. To go by, or pass in, a carriage whose course is wholly or partly under one's direction; to proceed by directing or urging on a vehicle or the animals that draw it; as, the coachman *drove* to my door. One *rides* when one has no control over the course of the vehicle in which one is, as a public omnibus, etc.
4. To aim a blow; to "let drive."
5. To press forward; to aim, or tend, to a point; to make an effort; to strive; — usually with *at*.

> Let them therefore declare what carnal or secular interest he *drove* at. *South.*

6. To distrain for rent. *Obs.*
7. To fish with a drift. See DRIFT, *n.*, 11 **b**. *Eng.*
8. *Golf.* To make a stroke from the tee. See DRIVE, *n.*, 8.
9. *Mining.* To cut a gallery or tunnel; as, to *drive* east or west, or into the country rock.
Syn. — See RIDE.

drive, *n.* **1**. Act of driving; esp., a trip or an excursion in a carriage wholly or partly under one's control; — distinguished from a ride taken on horseback or in a public vehicle running on a fixed course.
2. A place suitable for driving; a road prepared for driving; esp., a private carriage road leading to a residence.
3. Violent or rapid motion; a rushing onward or away; esp., a forced or hurried dispatch of business.

> The Murdstonian *drive* in business. *M. Arnold.*

4. Tendency; course; drift. *Rare.*
5. In type founding and forging, an impression or matrix formed by a punch or drift.
6. A collection of objects that are driven; a mass of logs to be floated down a river. *Colloq.*
7. In various games, as tennis, cricket, etc., the act of a player who drives the ball; the stroke or blow; the flight of the ball, etc., so driven. See DRIVE, *v. t.*, 2.
8. *Golf.* A stroke from the tee, generally a full shot made with a driver; also, the distance covered by such a stroke.
9. *Mining.* A driven passage or tunnel.
10. *Mach.* A driving gear (for any purpose); as, a belt *drive*, a chain *drive*, etc.
11. The collection or driving together of animals for purposes of capture, killing, branding, etc.; the mass of animals so collected.
12. A tract over which game is driven.
13. A satirical jest. *Slang.*
14. An offering of goods or stocks at a low price, as in attempting to force prices down. *Cant.*

drive'boat' (drīv'bōt'), *n.* A rowboat used in menhaden fishing to drive the fish into the nets; — called also *strikerboat*. *U. S.*

drive'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A drift; a tool for setting bolts home.

driv'el (drĭv''l), *v. i.;* DRIV'ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; DRIV'EL-ING or -EL-LING. [ME. *drevelen*, *drivelen*, to slaver, AS. *dreflian*. Cf. DROOL to drivel.] **1**. To slaver; to let spittle drip from the mouth, like a child or idiot.
2. To flow from the mouth like spittle.
3. To talk weakly or foolishly; to be silly in manner of speech; as, a *driveling* idiot; *driveling* sentimentality.

driv'el, *v. t.* **1**. To make flow, or let flow, from the mouth.
2. To utter in an infantile or imbecile fashion.
3. To waste or fritter in a childish manner.

driv'el, *n.* **1**. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.
2. Inarticulate or foolish utterance or talk; twaddle.

driv'el-er, driv'el-ler (drĭv''l-ẽr), *n.* One who drivels; esp., one who talks in a silly, foolish, or babyish way; a fool.

driv'en (drĭv''n), *p. p.* of DRIVE.
driven note. *Music.* = DRIVING NOTE. *Obs.* — **d. well**, a well made by driving a tube into the earth to an aqueous stratum; — called also *drivewell*.

driv'en, *n.* Something driven; specif., *Mach.*, a gear wheel or pulley which takes its motion from another; a follower.

drive'pipe' (drīv'pīp'), *n.* A pipe with a sharp-edged shoe for driving into the earth by repeated blows of a mall working in guides, as in pile driving.

driv'er (drīv'ẽr), *n.* [From DRIVE.] **1**. One that drives; the person or thing that urges or impels anything onward.
2. The person who drives beasts or a vehicle; a coachman; a charioteer, etc.; hence, also, one who controls the movements of a locomotive, motor car, or the like.
3. An overseer of a gang of slaves or of convicts at work.
4. *Mach.* A piece for imparting motion to another piece, either directly or indirectly. Specif.: **a** The first of a train of wheels, giving motion to the rest. **b** A locomotive driving wheel. **c** A dog in the catchplate of a lathe to turn the carrier; also, a lathe carrier with a dog end for turning it. **d** A crossbar on a grinding mill spindle for driving the upper stone. **e** *Weaving.* The piece which impels the shuttle through the shed of the warp.
5. An implement used for driving; as: **a** A mallet. **b** A tamping iron. **c** A cooper's hammer for driving on barrel hoops. **d** A wooden-headed golf club with a long shaft, for playing the longest strokes. See GOLF, *Illust.* **e** *Mech.* A broach or drift. **f** A bundle of rods used for driving pheasants.
6. *Naut.* **a** A square sail sometimes formerly set on a yard at the end of a spanker boom when the wind was

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drill barrel. The cylindrical part of a bow drill on which the string works.
drill barrow. A wheeled implement for planting seed in drills.
drill cartridge. *Ordnance.* A cartridge of the same size and shape as the service cartridge but with a small cavity for the charge and projectile, used in some subcaliber practice.
drill chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
drill file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
drill harrow. A harrow for use between rows or drills.
drill jig. = DRILLING JIG.
drill lathe. = DRILLING LATHE.
drill pin. The pin in a lock which enters the key stem.
drill plow *or* **plough**. *Agric.* A combination of plow and drill.
dri'ly (drī'lĭ). Var. of DRYLY.
dri'min (drī'mĭn), *n.* [From DRIMYS.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{14}O_4$, contained in Winter's bark.
dring. † DRENG.
dring'le (drĭng''l; drĭŋ'g'l), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. E. *dring* to linger, dawdle.] To dally; waste time; linger. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
drink. † ADRINK.
drinker moth. A large British moth (*Odonestis potatoria*), so called from its long proboscis.
drink'-hæl'. Erron. pseudo archaism for DRINK-HAIL.
drink'less, *a.* Destitute of drink; [dry.]
drink money, *or* **drink penny**. An allowance, or perquisite, given to buy drink; a gratuity.
drink offering. *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING.
drink silver. *Scot.*, **drink siller**. [Drink money.]
drinn, *n.* [Ar. *darīn* dry herbage.] *Bot.* Esparto.
drip joint. A lap joint for sheet-metal roofing having the overlapping parts formed into a channel for water.
drip loop. A loop made in an electric wire where it enters a building, to prevent water from entering along the wire.
drip pump. *Plumbing.* A small pump for removing water from gas pipes, etc.
drip'py (drĭp'ĭ), *a.* Characterized by dripping; rainy; drizzly.
dript, *pret. & p. p.* Dripped. *Rare or Ref. Sp.*
drip tip. *Bot.* A dripping tip.
drisk, *n.* A drizzling mist. *U. S.*
dris'sel. † DRIZZLE.
drit. † DIRT.
drite (*Scot.* drīt), *v. i.* [AS. *gedrītan*, or Icel. *drīta*. Cf. DIRT.] To defecate. *Obs. or Scot.*
drith'er (drĭth'ẽr). Var. of DREDDOUR. *Scot.*
driv'a-ble, drive'a-ble (drīv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
driv'age (drīv'āj), *n.* Act or process of driving.
drive'cap', *n.* *Mach.* A metal cap to fit over something, as a well tool, so that it can be driven without burring.
drived (drīvd). Obs. or dial. pret. and p. p. of DRIVE.
drive fit. See FIT, *n.*, 2 **a**.
drive'head', *n.* *Mach.* A plug for screwing into the hollow end of a part so that it can be driven without injury.
driv'el, *n.* [ME. *drivel*; cf. D. *drevel* a tool for driving, G. *triebel*, OHG. *tribil* driver, servant; also cf. Norw. dial. *drivla* to work slowly. The sense "fool" is prob. influenced by *drivel* to slaver. See DRIVE.] A menial; drudge; also, a foolish, imbecile, or dirty person. *Obs.*
driv'el-ing-ly, *adv.* of *driveling*, p. pr.

E F G H I J K L M

aft. *Obs.* **b** A spanker. *Rare. Smyth.* **c** The sixth mast on a many-masted schooner (called also *driver mast*); also, the lower sail set on this mast.
7. A boat engaged in drift-net fishing. *Eng.*
8. The dowitcher. *Local, U. S.*
driver ant. Any of certain African stinging ants of the genus *Anomma*; — so called because they move about in vast armies, and drive away or devour all insects and other small animals.

Driver Ant (*Anomma arcens*).

drive′screw′ (drīv′skrōō′), *n.* A screw that is driven home or nearly home with a hammer.
drive′way′ (drīv′wā′), *n.* **1.** A passage or way along or through which carriages or animals are driven.
2. A way along which game is driven.
driv′ing (drīv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRIVE. Specif.: *p. a.* Having great force of impulse; as, a *driving* wind or storm; also, communicating force; impelling; as, a *driving* shaft.
driving axle, the axle of a driving wheel, as in a locomotive. — **d. box,** the journal box of a locomotive driving axle. — **d. clock,** *Astron. & Phys.*, a powerful and accurate clock motion for turning an equatorial telescope round its polar axis, so as to hold an object fixed in the field of view, or for driving a chronograph or other instrument. — **d. fit.** See FIT, *n.*, 2 **a**. — **d. horn.** *Elec.* Any of a number of projections on an armature periphery for balancing the drag on the conductors. — **d. note,** *Music*, a syncopated note; a tone "driving" through the next accent. *Obs.* — **d. spring,** a supporting spring fixed upon a locomotive driving box to minimize shock. *Eng. Weale.* — **d. wheel,** *Mach.*, a wheel that communicates motion; specif., one of the large wheels of a locomotive to which the coupling rods are attached and which are driven by the engine connecting rods; driver.
driz′zle (drĭz′'l), *v. i.;* DRIZ′ZLED (-'ld); DRIZ′ZLING (drĭz′lĭng). [Prob. freq. of ME. *dresen* to fall, AS. *dréosan.* See DREARY.] To rain slightly in very small drops; to fall, as water from the clouds, slowly and in fine particles; as, it *drizzles; drizzling* rain. "*Drizzling* tears." *Spenser.*
driz′zle, *v. t.* **1.** To shed slowly in minute drops or particles. "The air doth *drizzle* dew." *Shak.*
2. To wet with minute drops.
driz′zle, *n.* Fine rain like mist.
driz′zly (drĭz′lĭ), *a.* Characterized by fine rain or snow. "Winter's *drizzly* reign." *Dryden.*
drogh (drŏg), *v. t. & i.* To transport by means of a drogher; to transfer or lighter as from or with a drogher.
dro′gher (drō′gẽr), *n.* Also **dro′ger.** [Prop., a drier, i. e., of fish, a fishing craft (*Oxf. E. D.*); fr. D. *drogen, droogen,* to dry, *droog* dry. See DRY.] A small craft used in the West Indies as a coasting vessel or cargo lighter; hence, any clumsy coasting or cargo vessel.
droit (droit), *n.* [F. See DIRECT.] *Law.* **a** A right; also, that to which one has a right; a due; *pl.*, dues; duties. **b** Law, in the abstract; also, a law. *Obs. or French.*
droits of Admiralty, *Eng. Law,* certain rights or perquisites, as the proceeds of enemies' ships seized in port or taken by noncommissioned captors, or from wrecks and derelicts, which formerly belonged to the Court of Admiralty, but are now paid into the Exchequer.
droi′tu-ral (droi′tū-răl), *a.* [F. *droiture* straightforwardness.] *Law.* Relating to right or title of property, as distinguished from right of possession; as, *droitural* actions.
droll (drōl), *a.;* DROLL′ER (-ẽr); DROLL′EST. [F. *drôle;* cf. G. & D. *drollig,* LG. *drullig,* D. *drol* a thick and short person, a droll.] Queer, and fitted to provoke laughter; ludicrous from oddity; amusing and strange.
Syn. — Comic, comical, farcical, diverting, humorous, ridiculous, queer, odd, waggish, facetious, merry, ludicrous. See LAUGHABLE.
droll, *n.* **1.** One whose practice it is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a wag; a jester; a buffoon; a merry-andrew.
2. Something exhibited to raise mirth or sport, as a puppet show or farce. *Obs. or R.*
At fairs . . . were acted farces called "*drolls,*" consisting of the most vulgar scenes . . . in popular plays. *A. W. Ward.*
3. Jesting; burlesque; also, the acting of farces. *Obs.*
droll, *v. i.;* DROLLED (drōld); DROLL′ING. To jest or make sport; to play the buffoon. *Stevenson.*
droll, *v. t.* **1.** To lead or influence by jest or trick; to banter or jest; to cajole.
Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *L'Estrange.*
2. To make a jest of; to set in a comical light. *Rare.*
This *drolling* everything is rather fatiguing. *W. D. Howells.*
droll′er-y (drōl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *drôlerie.* See DROLL.] **1.** Something that is droll. Specif.: **a** A lively or comic picture. *Obs. or R.* **b** A comic entertainment, as a puppet show or farce; also, a puppet. *Obs.* **c** A droll story; a jest.
2. Jesting; buffoonery; comical gestures or manners.
3. Quality of being droll; humor.
The rich *drollery* of "She Stoops to Conquer." *Macaulay.*
dro′mæ-og′na-thous (drō′mē-ŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [NL.: *Dromæus* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling the ratite birds in the structure of the palate; — said of certain birds. The posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids are imperfectly, if at all, articulated with the basisphenoid rostrum, the vomer is broad and cleft behind, and there are strong basipterygoid processes arising from the body of the basisphenoid. — **dro′mæ-og′na-thism** (drō′mē-ŏg′nȧ-thĭz'm), *n.*
Dro-mæ′us (drō-mē′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δρομαῖος swift, fr. δραμεῖν to run.] *Zoöl.* The genus of ratite birds consisting of the emus. See EMU. It is the type and only existing genus of a family, **Dro-mæ′i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē).
-drome (-drōm). [Gr. -δρομος running, δρόμος a running, course, fr. δραμεῖν to run.] A suffix, used chiefly in botany, denoting *a running, running course;* as in craspedo*drome,* parallelo*drome,* parypho*drome,* etc.
drom′e-da-ry (drŭm′ē-dā-rĭ; drŏm′-; *see note below*), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *dromadaire,* LL. *dromedarius,* fr. L. *dromas* (sc. *camelus*), fr. Gr. δρομάς running, from δραμεῖν, used as aor. of τρέχειν to run; cf. Skr. *dram* to run.] **1.** Orig., a camel of unusual speed bred and trained especially for riding; now, more often, the Arabian or one-humped camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) as distinguished from the Bactrian camel.

Dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*).

2. A dromond. *Obs.*
3. A clumsy or stupid fellow. *Obs.*
☞ The leading dictionaries all prefer the pronunciation *drŭm′-,* but *drŏm′-* is now much used, both in England and America; cf. ACCOMPLISH, BOMB, DONKEY, etc.
drom′ic (drŏm′ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a dromos,
drom′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or course for foot races; specif., *Arch.*, having a ground plan long and narrow, like a course for foot races; — applied esp. to the Latin basilicas, as distinguished from the nearly square Eastern churches.
drom′o-graph (drŏm′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. δρόμος course + *-graph.*] A registering hæmadromometer.
drom′ond (drŏm′ŭnd; drŭm′-), *or* **drom′on** (-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *dromont,* L. *dromo,* fr. Gr. δρόμων light vessel, prob. fr. δραμεῖν to run. See DROMEDARY.] In the Middle Ages, a large, fast-sailing galley or cutter. *Hist. or Archaic.*
The great *dromond* swinging from the quay. *W. Morris.*
drom′os (drŏm′ŏs), *n.;* *pl.* DROMI (-ī), or DROMOI (-oi). [L., fr. Gr. δρόμος, fr. root of δραμεῖν to run.] **a** *Class. Antiq.* A course for foot races. **b** *Archæol.* A straight passage or avenue of approach, as to a temple or tomb.
drom′o-trop′ic (drŏm′ō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δρόμος course + *-tropic.*] *Bot.* Exhibiting spiral curvature; — said of twining plants. — **dro-mot′ro-pism** (drō-mŏt′rō-pĭz'm), *n.*
-dromous. A suffix used to signify *running;* as in cata*dromous,* pro*dromous.* See -DROME.
drone (drōn), *n.* [ME. *drane* a drone bee, AS. *drān;* akin to OS. *drān,* OHG. *treno,* G. *drohne,* Dan. *drone;* cf. Gr. τενθρήνη a kind of wasp, dial. Gr. θρῶναξ drone. Prob. named fr. the droning sound. See DRONE to hum.] **1.** The male of bees, esp. of the honeybee. The drone of the honeybee is somewhat larger and stouter than the worker. It has no sting and gathers no honey, its only use to the colony being to impregnate the queen. Drones are reared in cells, called **drone cells,** of larger size than those of the workers, and are commonly, if not always, hatched from unfertilized eggs. When food is scarce the drones are driven from the hive by the workers.
2. One who lives on the labors of others; a lazy, idle fellow; a sluggard.
By living as a *drone,* to be an unprofitable and unworthy member of so noble and learned a society. *Burton.*
drone, *v. i.* [From DRONE the bee.] To move sluggishly or indolently; to live in idleness.
drone, *v. t.* To spend or pass after the manner of a drone, or idler; to spend in sluggish idleness.
drone, *v. i.;* DRONED (drōnd); DRON′ING (drōn′ĭng). [Cf. D. *dreunen,* G. *dröhnen,* Icel. *drynja* to roar, *drynr* a roaring, Sw. *dröna* to bellow, drone, Dan. *dröne,* Goth. *drunjus* sound, Gr. θρῆνος dirge, Skr. *dhran* to sound. Cf. DRONE the bee.] To make a low, dull, monotonous, humming or murmuring sound; hence, to speak monotonously.
Where the beetle wheels his *droning* flight. *Gray.*
drone, *v. t.* To utter or sound with a drone or in a low, monotonous tone.
drone (drōn), *n.* [From DRONE to hum.] **1.** That which gives out a grave or monotonous tone or dull sound; as: **a** A drum. *Obs.* **b** A bagpipe or similar instrument. **c** One of the lowest tubes of a bagpipe, as that which sounds the key note or the fifth. **d** One who speaks monotonously, as with a drawl.
2. A humming or deep murmuring sound.
The monotonous *drone* of the wheel. *Longfellow.*
3. *Music.* A monotonous bass, as in pastoral composition; a deep sustained monotone.
drone bee. A drone; a male bee.
drone fly. A nearly cosmopolitan dipterous fly (*Eristalis tenax*), of the family Syrphidæ, superficially resembling the drone bee. Its larva lives in filthy water and putrid matter, and is of the type known as *rat-tailed maggot.*
dron′go (drŏŋ′gō), *n.;* *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Native name in Madagascar.] Any oscine passerine bird of the family Dicruridæ. They are chiefly black with a deeply forked tail, and are natives of Asia, Africa, and Australia. Called also **drongo shrike.**
drongo cuckoo. A cuckoo of India (*Surniculus dicruroides*) resembling the common drongo (*Buchanga atra*).
dron′ish (drōn′ĭsh), *a.* Like a drone; indolent; slow. — **dron′ish-ly,** *adv.* — **dron′ish-ness,** *n.*
drool, droul (drōōl), *v. t. & i.* [Of uncertain origin.] To utter, cry, or sound in a low mournful tone or note; as, the *drooling* wind. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
drool (drōōl), *v. i.;* DROOLED (drōōld); DROOL′ING. [Contr. fr. DRIVEL.] To drivel; hence, to talk foolishly or with mere profuse verbiage. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*
His mouth *drooling* with texts. *T. Parker.*
droop (drōōp), *v. i.;* DROOPED (drōōpt) or, *chiefly poetic,* DROOPT; DROOP′ING. [ME. *drupen, droupen, dropen;* fr. Icel. *drūpa;* akin to E. *drop.* See DROP.] **1.** To hang bending downward; to sink or hang down, as an animal, plant, etc., from physical inability or exhaustion, want of nourishment, or the like.
I saw him ten days before he died, and observed he began very much to *droop* and languish. *Swift.*
2. To grow weak or faint with disappointment, grief, or like causes; to be dispirited or depressed; to flag; to languish; as, her spirits *drooped.*
I'll animate the soldier's *drooping* courage. *Addison.*
3. To proceed downward, or toward a close; to decline. "Then day *drooped.*" *Tennyson.*
4. *Ordnance.* To wear away at the muzzle after much firing; — said of a smooth-bore gun. *Obs.*
droop, *v. t.* To let droop or sink; to cause to fall.
droop, *n.* A drooping; as, a *droop* of the eye.
droop′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DROOP. Specif.: *p. a.* *Bot.* Inclining downwards; nodding; — said of inflorescence. — **droop′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **droop′ing-ness,** *n.*
droop′y (drōōp′ĭ), *a.;* DROOP′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DROOP′I-EST. Tending to droop; gloomy; dejected; drooping.
drop (drŏp), *n.* [ME. *drope,* AS. *dropa;* akin to OS. *dropo,* D. *drop,* G. *tropfen,* Icel. *dropi,* Sw. *droppe;* and to AS. *dréopan* to drip, drop, OS. *driopan,* D. *druipen,* OHG. *triofan,* G. *triefen,* Icel. *drjūpa.* In some senses from *drop,* v. Cf. DRIP, DROOP.] **1.** The quantity of fluid which falls in one spherical mass; a liquid globule; hence, the smallest easily measured portion of a fluid. The size of a drop varies with the specific gravity and viscosity of the liquid and also with the conditions under which it is formed. It is usually considered equal to a minim, but varies considerably from this value.
2. Hence: **a** A modicum of drink; as, to take a wee *drop* for the stomach's sake. *Swift.* **b** *pl.* Any medicine the dose of which is measured by drops; as, lavender *drops.* **c** A minute quantity or portion.
That *drop* of peace divine. *Keble.*
d An old Scottish weight of $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. See WEIGHT.
3. That which resembles, or that which hangs like, a liquid drop; as an earring, a sparkling pendant, a sugarplum (sometimes medicated), a kind of shot, a stain or spot, etc.
4. Act or instance of dropping; sudden fall, descent.
5. The dropping of young (in birth); young so born. *Rare.*
6. **a** *Steam Engin.* The fall in pressure of the steam in a compound engine between the high-pressure cylinder and the receiver or between the receiver and the low-pressure cylinder. **b** *Elec.* A fall of electric potential due to resistance of the circuit or other causes.
7. Whatever is arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position; also, a contrivance for lowering something; as: **a** A door or platform opening downward; a trapdoor; that part of the gallows on which a culprit stands when he is to be hanged; hence, the gallows itself. **b** A machine for lowering heavy weights, as packages, coal wagons, etc., to a ship's deck. **c** A contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas jet. **d** A curtain which drops or falls in front of the stage of a theater, etc. **e** A drop press or drop hammer. **f** A movable plate serving to cover the keyhole of a lock. **g** A slot for mail, as in a letter

driver boom. *Naut.* An old name for the spanker boom. [6 **c**.
driver mast. *Naut.* = DRIVER,
driver plate. *Mach.* A lathe faceplate having a dog for driving the carrier which grips the work.
drive′well′, *n.* = DRIVEN WELL.
drive′wheel′, *n.* = DRIVING WHEEL. [WHIST.
drive whist. = PROGRESSIVE
driv′ing-ly, *adv.* of DRIVING.
driv′n. Driven. *Ref. Sp.*
driwerie. † DRUERY.
drix′y, drick′sie, *a.* [Of uncert. origin.] Decayed; druxy. *Obs.*
driz′l. Drizzle. *Ref. Sp.*
driz′ld. Drizzled. *Ref. Sp.*
driz′zle, *n.* A small ling.
droane. † DRONE.
drobyl. † DRUBBLE.
droch′lin, drogh′lin (drŏk′lĭn). *a.* Puny; small and feeble; also, lazy. *Scot.*
drock, *n.* A ditch or small watercourse; a drain under a road. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To drain by drocks. *Dial. Eng.*
drod′dum (drŏd′ŭm), *n.* The breech. *Scot.*
drof. Obs. pret. of DRIVE.
drof. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DROVE, *n.*
drof, *a.* [AS. *drōf.*] Disturbed; troubled; sad. *Obs.* — **drof′ly,** *a.* *Obs.*
drof′land (drōf′lȧnd), *n.* [See DROVE.] *O. Eng. Law.* Land held by the service of driving the lord's cattle or his distresses from place to place, as to fairs, markets, etc. Erroneously explained by Cowell, and others following him, as a payment for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor to fairs or markets.
drogeman. † DRAGOMAN.
drogen. Obs. p. p. of DREE.
Dro′ge-o (drō′jē-ō). Var. of DROGIO.
dro′ger. † DAROGA. *India.*
dro′ger, drog′ger. Vars. of DROGHER.
drogges. Obs. pl. of DRUG.
drogh. Obs. pret. of DRAW.
drogh′ling and cogh′ling (drŏk′lĭn ăn kŏk′lĭn). Wheezing and blowing. *Scot.*
droght. † DROUGHT.
Dro′gi-o (drō′jĭ-ō), *n.* The name given by Antonio Zeno, a Venetian voyager of the 14th century, to a country of vast extent, represented as lying to the south and west of Estotiland, and, by those who credit the narrative, identified with Nova Scotia and New England. [DRAGOMAN.
drog′man, drog′o-man. †
drogs (drŏgz). Scot. pl. of DRUG.
drogthe. † DROUGHT.
drogue. † DRUG.
drogue (drōg), *n.* *Naut.* = DRAG, *n.*, 7 **a**. See DRAG SAIL.
‖ **dro′guet′** (drō′gĕ′), *n.* [F.] Any of various dress fabrics; specif., a kind of woolen rep not now much used. Cf. DRUGGET.
droh. Obs. pret. of DRAW.
droich (drōk: droik), *n.* [Gael.] A dwarf. *Scot.* — **droich′y** (-ĭ), *a.* *Scot.*
droict. † DROIT, a right.
droil, *n.* [Cf. D. *druil* sluggard and E. *droll.*] A drudge; also, drudgery. *Obs.*
droil, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. D. *druilen* to mope.] To work sluggishly; to plod, or cause to plod. *Obs.*
droit, *n.* See WEIGHT.
‖ **droit′ au tra′vail′** (drwä′-tō trȧ′vȧ′y'). [F.] The right to labor; — applied esp. to a socialistic doctrine that the state should give every one labor.
‖ **droit′ d'au′baine′** (drwä′ dō′bĕn′). [F. See AUBAINE.] The right, formerly possessed by the crown or state in France, of confiscating all the property, real and personal, of which a domiciled alien died possessed. It was abolished July 14, 1819.
‖ **droit′ de ré′gale′** (dē rā′gȧl′). [F.] See 2d REGALIA, **1**.
‖ **droit′ des gens′** (dā zhäN′). [F.] The law of nations; international law.
‖ **droit′ et lo′yal′** (drwä′-tā lwȧ′yȧl′). [F.] Upright and loyal.
‖ **droits′ ci′vils′** (drwä′ sē′vēl′). [F.] *Fr. Law.* Private rights.
droits′man, *n.* The collector of droits. *Eng.*
droi′ture, *n.* [F.] Rightness; righteousness. *Obs.*
droi′tu-rel, *a.* Droitural. *Rare.*
‖ **droitzsch′ka** (droich′kȧ). Var. of DROSHKY.
droke. Var. of DROUK.
droke. Dial. Eng. var. of DROWK.
droke, *n.* [Cf. DRAWK.] The darnel. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **drôle** (drōl), *n.* [F.] Unprincipled or artful person; rogue.
droll′er, *n.* Jester; droll. *Obs.*
droll′ing-ly, *adv.* of *drolling,* p. pr. See -LY.
droll′ish, *a.* Somewhat droll. — **droll′ish-ness,** *n.*
droll′ist, *n.* A droll. *Rare.*
droll′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
drol′ly (drōl′lĭ), *adv.* of DROLL.
Dro′mæ-og′na-thæ (drō′mē-ŏg′nȧ-thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DROMÆOGNATHOUS.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CRYPTURI.
drombeslade. † DRUMSLADE.
drome (drōm), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. δρομάς running.] The crab plover.
drom′ed, *n.* [LL. *dromeda.*] A dromedary. *Obs.*
drom′e-da′ri-an (drŭm′ē-dā′rĭ-ăn; drŏm′-), *a.* Pert. to a dromedary. — *n.* A rider on a dromedary. — **drom′e-da-rist** (-dȧ-rĭst), *n.*
Dro-mi′ci-a (drō-mĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δρομικός swift, fleet.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very small arboreal phalangers of Australia, New Guinea, and Tasmania. *D. nana* is only about four inches long, excluding the tail. They have received the book name of **dormouse phalanger.**
Dro′mi-o of Eph′e-sus, Dro′mi-o of Syr′a-cuse′ (drō′mĭ-ō). Twin brothers, completely alike, attendants on the twin Antipholuses in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors."
dromme. † DRUM.
dro-mom′e-ter (drō-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. δρόμος a running + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring speed, as of a train.
dro-mom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of velocity.
drom′on-da-ry. † DROMEDARY.
Dro-mor′nis (drō-môr′nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δρόμος running + ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ratite birds founded on remains found in Queensland.
drom′o-scope (drŏm′ō-skōp; drō′mō-), *n.* [Gr. δρόμος a running + *-scope.*] An instrument for indicating speed; also, one for indicating a ship's course.
dromund. † DROMOND.
dro′nach (drō′nȧk), *n.* Penalty; punishment. *Scot.*
dron′age (drōn′ȧj), *n.* The condition of a drone.
drone. † DROWN.
drone cell. *Zoöl.* See 1st DRONE.
dro′nel, *n.* Drone; male bee. *Obs.*
drone′pipe′, *n.* = 6th DRONE, 1 **c**.
dron′er (drōn′ẽr), *n.* One who drones.
dro′net, *n.* Dronel. *Obs.*
drong. Var. of DRANG. *Dial. Eng.*
drong. Obs. pret. of DRINK.
dron′ing-ly (drōn′-), *adv.* of *droning,* p. pr. [of DRINK.
dronk. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret.
dronke. † DRUNK.
dronkelew. † DRUNKELEW.
dronk′en. Obs. or dial. Eng. p.p. of DRINK.
dronkle. † DRENKLE.
dronslade. † DRUMSLADE.
dron′y (drōn′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a drone; sluggish; lazy. **2.** Of sounds, having a drone.
drook. Var. of DROUK.
droome. † DRUM.
droop, *a.* Drooping.
droop′er, *n.* One that droops.
droopt, *pret. & p. p.* of DROOP.
droop′wort′. Var. of DROPWORT.
droot (drōōt). Dial. Eng. var. of DROUGHT.

box. **h** A shutter in an electric annunciator, which drops when the circuit is closed.
8. The depth to which, or the distance through which, one drops or is sunk. Specif.: **a** *Mach.* The distance of the axis of a shaft below the base of a hanger. **b** The vertical descent allowed a culprit in hanging; as, a *drop* of three feet. **c** *Naut.* The distance from the head to the foot of a course; the height which is called *hoist* in all sails except courses. Cf. HOIST, *n.*, 2 **b**.
9. An abrupt declivity or fall in level; specif., *Fort.*, a part of a ditch deeper than the rest, as beside a caponier.
10. *Football.* Short for DROP KICK.
a drop in the bucket, a part so small as to be negligible. — **d. by d.**, in small successive quantities; in repeated portions. "Made to taste *drop by drop* more than the bitterness of death." *Burke.* — **d. serene.** *Med.* See AMAUROSIS. — **to have a d. in the,** *or* **one's, eye**, to be intoxicated to the point of showing it. *Slang.* — **to get,** *or* **have, the d. on** (one), to place or hold at a disadvantage, orig. by covering with a firearm. *Slang, U. S. & Australia.*
drop (drŏp), *v. t.*; DROPPED (drŏpt) or DROPT; DROP′PING. [ME. *droppen*, AS. *dropan*, v. i. See DROP, *n.*] **1.** To pour or let fall in drops or small globules; to distill. "The trees *drop* balsam." *Creech.*
The recording angel, as he wrote it down, *dropped* a tear upon the word and blotted it out forever. *Sterne.*
2. To let fall, like a drop; to release to a downward motion; as, to *drop* a line in fishing; also, to make (a motion) analogous to dropping; as, to *drop* a curtsy. Also fig.; as, to *drop* a sigh.
3. To cover with drops; to variegate; to bedrop.
Show to the sun their waved coats *dropped* with gold. *Milton.*
4. To let go; to dismiss; to set aside; to have done with; to discontinue; to forsake; to give up.
They suddenly *drop't* the pursuit *S. Sharp.*
The connection had been *dropped* many years. *Scott.*
5. Hence: **a** To deposit or set down; to leave; as, to *drop* a parcel at one's door. **b** To omit (as a letter) in writing or speaking.
Dropping the too rough H in Hell and Heaven. *Tennyson.*
c To remove (a student) from his class, from a course of study, or the like.
6. To bestow or communicate by a suggestion; to let fall in an indirect, cautious, or gentle manner; as, to *drop* a hint or word of counsel.
7. To give birth to; as, to *drop* a lamb.
8. To part with or lose (money). *Slang.*
9. To fell or bring down; as, to *drop* one's man.
10. To send (a letter or the like) as by dropping it in the letter box; as, please *drop* me a line.
11. To lower or depress, as a curtain, the muzzle of a gun, one's eyes, voice, etc.
12. *Naut.* To leave behind; to outdistance; — often with *astern*; as, we were *dropping* the land fast; the yacht had *dropped* all her competitors astern.
13. *Football.* **a** To drop-kick (a ball). **b** To score (a goal) by drop-kicking.
14. *Mech.* Short for DROP-FORGE.
to drop a vessel, *Naut.*, to cause it to drop down as with the tide. *Rare.* — **to d. the curtain**, to end the tale, or close the performance or episode.
drop, *v. i.* **1.** To fall in drops; also, to let drops fall; to give off drops; to drip.
The kindly dew *drops* from the higher tree. *Spenser.*
2. To fall, or fall away; to descend; sink; disappear; as, ripe fruit *drops* from a tree; wise words *drop* from the lips.
The meaning has *dropped* out of memory. *H. Spencer.*
Behind the hilltop *drops* the sun. *J. V. Cheney.*
3. To be depressed; to lower; as, his voice *dropped*; the market is *dropping*.
4. To fall dead, or to fall as in death; to die.
5. To come unexpectedly or casually; — usually with *in* or *into*; as, my old friend *dropped* in a moment.
6. To come to an end; to cease; as, the affair *dropped*.
7. To fall short of a mark. *Rare.*
It *drops* or overshoots by the disproportion of distance. *Collier.*
8. To be deep in extent; to descend perpendicularly; as, her main topsail *drops* seventeen yards.
9. a To move easily down a river toward the sea, out to sea, or, generally, with a favoring wind or current; — usually with *down*; as, the barges *drop* down on the ebb tide. **b** To fall behind something or to the rear, esp. through intent or lack of effort; — with *behind*, *astern*, *to the rear*, or a similar word or phrase; as, the ship lowered a boat which *dropped* astern; the artillery *dropped* to the rear.
10. To be born; also, to let young fall in giving birth; — said of animals.
11. To come down (upon), as in checking or reproving; as, to *drop* into one right and left. *Colloq. or Slang.*
12. To crouch, as at sight of game; — said of dogs. In breaking, field dogs are taught to drop at various signals, as the firing of a gun or the flushing of a bird.
to drop off. a To retire or disappear; also, to be less in evidence. **b** To fall asleep; to die. — **to d. out**, to withdraw.
drop arch. *Arch.* **a** A pointed arch with two centers whose distance apart is less than the width of the arch, and hence having the radii less than the span. **b** An arch having some or all of the centers below the springing line.
drop bar. a In a printing press, a bar or roller used to guide the sheet in passing into the machine. **b** In a suspension bridge, any of the vertical bars connecting the roadway and the chain. **c** In a lady's bicycle, an inclined bar connecting the top of the front fork with the rear part of the frame. **d** Loosely, in a machine, any bar having a downward motion.
drop box. In a figure-weaving loom, a box containing shuttles which can be brought into action as required. The shuttles carry wefts of various colors.
drop chronograph. A chronograph in which time intervals are measured by the distances traversed by a body falling between vertical guides.
drop′-forge′ (drŏp′fōrj′), *v. t.*; -FORGED′; -FORG′ING. To forge between dies by a drop hammer or drop press.
drop forging. A forging made by a drop hammer or drop press.
drop hammer. *Mech.* A hammer for forging, striking up metal, etc., the weight being raised and then released to drop on the metal resting on an anvil or die.

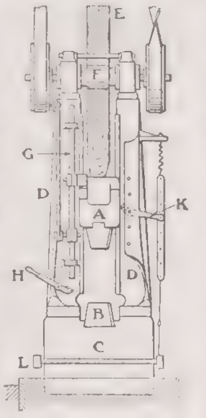

Drop Hammer.
A Tup; *B* Anvil; *C* Bed; *DD* Standards; *E* Board attached to tup and lifted by Friction Rollers at *F*; *G* Tappet Rod and *H* Hand Lever for operating releasing gear; *K* Lever to keep tup raised; *L* Foot Lever to release *K*.

drop′head′ (drŏp′hĕd′), *n.* A device for a desk or table, etc., so contrived that a typewriter, sewing machine, or the like, attached to it, may be swung or dropped down so as to leave a flat table top.
drop keel. A centerboard (which see). *Eng.*
drop kick. *Football.* A kick given to the ball as it rebounds after having been dropped from the hands; sometimes, *Eng.*, a kick delivered as the ball rebounds, under any circumstances. Also, the resulting flight of a ball or the distance covered. — **drop′-kick′**, *v. t.* — **drop′-kick′er**, *n.*
drop letter. A letter to be delivered from the office where posted. *U. S.*
drop′light′ (drŏp′līt′), *n.* An attachment to a gas fixture for bringing light down nearer to a table or desk; a pendant.
dropped (drŏpt), *pret. & p. p.* of DROP. Hence: *p. a.* Specif., as applied to eggs, poached.
dropped goal, *Rugby Football*, a goal secured by a drop kick other than a penalty kick. — **d. wrist**, wrist drop, or a wrist affected with it.
drop′per (drŏp′ẽr), *n.* One that drops; specif.: **a** *Fishing.* A fly that drops from the leader above the bobfly; bobber. **b** A dropping tube. **c** *Mining.* A branch vein which drops off from, or leaves, the main lode on the footwall side. **d** A dog that drops upon the ground when it sights game, — formerly a common, and still an occasional, habit of the setter. **e** *Hort.* In certain bulbous plants, as the tulip, species of *Oxalis*, *Erythronium*, etc., a vegetative shoot which grows downward from the bulb of a young seedling, developing a new bulb at its apex deeper in the soil. **f** *Agric.* (1) One who sows after a dibbler, or one who operates the mechanism of a corn planter by which the seed is dropped. (2) An attachment to a reaping machine for dropping the grain in gavels on the ground; also, a machine with such an attachment.
drop′ping (drŏp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DROP. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of causing to drop or of letting drop; falling. **2.** That which falls in drops, as rain, melting wax, fat, or the dung of animals; specif., *pl.*, wool cast off from the different cylinders in carding; flyings.
dropping bottle, an instrument used to supply small quantities of a fluid to a test tube or other vessel. It is sometimes used for the same purpose as a burette, except that the liquid delivered is measured by the loss in weight of the bottle and its contents. — **d. fire, shots**, etc., a continued irregular discharge of firearms. — **d. pan**, a dripping pan. — **d. tube**, a tube for ejecting any liquid in drops.
drop press. *Mech.* A drop hammer; sometimes, a dead-stroke hammer; — also called *drop*.
drop roller. *Print.* **a** = DROP BAR **a**. **b** A press roller that drops at certain intervals for the purpose of conducting ink from the ink fountain to the distributing table and rollers; a ductor.
drop scene. A drop curtain on which a scene is painted.
drop′seed′ (drŏp′sēd′), *n.* Any of several grasses of the genera *Sporobolus* and *Muhlenbergia*.
drop shutter. a *Elec.* = DROP, *n.*, 7 **h**. **b** *Photog.* A form of shutter for the camera, consisting of a plate of wood or metal which, when released, falls vertically, carrying an aperture in its center past the opening of the lens.
drop′si-cal (drŏp′sĭ-kăl), *a.* [From DROPSY.] **1.** Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; tending to dropsy.
2. Of or pertaining to dropsy.
— **drop′si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **drop′si-cal-ness**, *n.*
drop siding. *Building.* Boarding used for the sides of a wooden erection, beveled or molded with an outward and downward slope and lapped, or worked tongue and groove. *U. S.*
drop strake. *Shipbuilding.* A strake that is discontinued toward the stem or stern of a ship. A number of strakes must be thus dropped and the others tapered on account of the decrease in girth.
drop sulphur. Sulphur granulated by pouring it molten into water.

Drop Siding. 1 Lapped; 2 Tongue and Groove.

drop′sy (drŏp′sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [ME. *dropsie*, *dropesie*, *ydropesie*, OF. *idropisie*, F. *hydropisie*, L. *hydropisis*, fr. Gr. ὕδρωψ dropsy, fr. ὕδωρ water. See WATER; cf. HYDROPSY.] **1.** *Med.* An unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in any serous cavity of the body, or in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. The various forms of dropsy affecting different parts of the body are designated by specific names, as *anasarca*, *ascites*, *hydrothorax*, *œdema*, etc.
2. An unappeasable thirst or craving. *Obs.*
3. *Hort.* A disease of succulent plants caused by excessive moisture, and manifested by unsightly spots on the foliage.
drop tin. Tin granulated by pouring it molten into water.
drop′wort′ (drŏp′wûrt′), *n.* **a** A British rosaceous plant (*Filipendula filipendula*) with pinnate, incised leaves and panicles of white or reddish flowers. It is often cultivated. **b** Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Œnanthe*; — usually with an attributive word, as hemlock *dropwort*.
drop zinc. Zinc in the form of small globules.
Dros′er-a (drŏs′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δροσερός dewy.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of bog-inhabiting carnivorous herbs, the sundews, type of the family Droseraceæ. They are remarkable for the viscid glands with which their leaves are provided, and by means of which they capture small insects.
Dros′er-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of herbs (order Sarraceniales), the sundew family, remarkable for being insectivorous. There are 6 genera and about 125 species, of wide distribution, *Drosera* being the largest genus. See DIONÆA, DROSOPHYLLUM, ALDROVANDA, RORIDULA. — **dros′er-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
drosh′ky (drŏsh′kĭ), **dros′ky** (drŏs′kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). [Russ. *drozhki*, dim. of *drogi* a kind of carriage, prop. pl. of *droga* shaft or pole of a carriage.] A low, four-wheeled, open carriage, used in Russia, consisting of a kind of long bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet on bars near the ground. By extension, any of various forms of two-wheeled or four-wheeled public carriages used in Russia and other European countries.
Dro′so-phyl′lum (drō′sō-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δρόσος dew + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of droseraceous plants consisting of a single species, *D. lusitanicum* of Portugal. It is a slightly shrubby plant with narrow glandular leaves and yellow flowers having 10 stamens. It is frequently cultivated as an insect trap, the glands being similar in function to those of *Drosera*. See SUNDEW. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.
dross (drŏs; 205), *n.* [AS. *drōs* filth, lees; cf. AS. *drōsna*, pl., dregs, akin to D. *droesem*, G. *drusen*.] **1.** The scum or refuse matter which is thrown off, or falls from, metals in smelting the ore, or in the process of melting; recrement.
2. Rust of metals. *Rare.* *Addison.*
3. Waste matter; any worthless matter separated from the better part, as dregs, lees, scum, chaff, or slag; leavings; refuse.
All world's glory is but *dross* unclean. *Spenser.*
dross, *v. t.*; DROSSED (drŏst); DROSS′ING. **1.** To make dross of (lead); to convert into massicot by calcining.
2. To free from dross.
dross′y (-ĭ), *a.*; DROSS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DROSS′I-EST. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, dross; full of dross; impure; worthless. "*Drossy* gold." *Dryden.* "*Drossy* rimes." *Donne.* — **dross′i-ness**, *n.*
drought (drout), **drouth** (drouth), *n.* [ME. *droght*, *drougth*, *druȝð*, AS. *drūgað*, fr. *drūgian* to dry, akin to *drȳge* dry. See DRY.] **1.** Dryness; want of rain or of water; esp., such dryness of weather or climate as affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridity.
In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry. *Dryden.*
Another ill accident is *drouth* at the spindling of corn. *Bacon.*
2. Parched or desert land. *Poetic and Rare.* "The Arabian *drouth*." *Milton.*
3. Thirst; want of drink.
4. Lack. "A *drought* of Christian writers." *Fuller.*
drought′y (drout′ĭ), **drouth′y** (drouth′ĭ), *a.* Characterized by drought; wanting rain; arid; also, thirsty; wanting drink. "Thy *droughty* throat." *Philips.*
Droughty and parched countries. *Ray.*
drove (drōv), *n.* [AS. *drāf*, fr. *drīfan* to drive. See DRIVE.] **1.** A collection of cattle driven, or cattle collected for driving; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body.
2. Any collection of animals moving or driving forward; as, a finny *drove*; also, a crowd of people moving in one direction.
Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass. *Dryden.*
3. An uninclosed, unconstructed road, used mainly for driving cattle; a driftway. *Local, Eng.*
4. A narrow drain or irrigating channel. *Gt. Brit.*
5. *Masonry.* **a** A broad chisel used to bring stone to a nearly smooth surface; — called also **drove chisel**, **broad tool**. **b** The grooved surface of stone finished by the drove chisel; — called also **drove work**.
Syn. — See FLOCK.

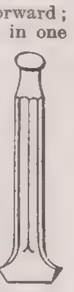
Drove Chisel.

drove (drōv), *v. t. & i.*; DROVED (drōvd); DROV′ING (drōv′ĭng). [Cf. DROVE, *n.*, DROVER.] **1.** To drive, as cattle or sheep, esp. on long journeys; to follow the occupation of a drover.
2. To finish, as stone, with a drove or drove chisel.
dro′ver (drō′vẽr), *n.* **1.** One who drives sheep, pigs, or other domestic animals, to market; hence, a dealer in cattle.
2. A fishing boat carrying float or drift nets.

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dro′pax (drō′păks), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **dro′pace**, **dro′pa-cism** (-pȧ-sĭz′m). [L. *dropax*, fr. δρῶπαξ: cf. F. *dropace.*] Pitch plaster used as a depilatory.
drop′ber-ry, *n.* The Solomon's-seal.
drop black. = FRANKFORT BLACK.
drop bolt. A bolt designed to drop into a socket.
drop bottom. A bottom opening downward, as in some kinds of railroad freight cars. *Colloq.*
drop curls. Ringlets. *Dial. or Colloq.*
drop curtain. = DROP, *n.*, 7 **d**.
drop drill. *Agric.* A seed drill which also sows manure.
drope. † DROOP.
drop ear. = BUTTON EAR.
drop elbow. *Plumbing.* An elbow having one or two ears or lugs for attachment to a wall, used for joining gas, steam, or water pipes.
dropesie. † DROPSY.
drop′-flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* The rattlesnake root.
drop′-flue′ boil′er. A steam boiler in which flues descend so that the hot gases from the furnace pass downward and out at the lower part where the feed water enters.
drop fly. *Fishing.* = DROPPER.
drop game. A confidence trick done by exchanging a pretended find for money. *Cant.*
drop gate. *Founding.* A vertical gate.
drop glass. A dropper or pipette.
drop guide. = FEED GUIDE.
drop handle. A pendent handle, specif. one to make and break in single-needle telegraphy.
drop key. A key having a bow or handle pivoted so that it can fall parallel to the face of the door.
drop′let, *n.* See -LET.
drop′ling, *n.* A little drop.
drop′meal′, **drop′mele′**, *adv.* [AS. *drop-mælum*; *dropa* drop + *mæl* portion. Cf. PIECEMEAL.] By drops or small portions. *Obs.*
drop′-out′, *n.* *Rugby Football.* A drop kick made from within the player's 25-yard line.
dropper fly. *Angling.* A dropper.
drop′ping-ly, *adv.* of DROPPING. See -LY.
drop′py (drŏp′ĭ), *a.* Dripping; wet or showery. *Dial. Eng.*
drop′sied (-sĭd), *a.* Diseased with dropsy.
drops′-of-snow′, *n.* The wood anemone.
drop′stone′, *n.* A stalactite or stalagmite. *Obs.*
drop stroke. *Lawn Tennis.* A stroke making the ball drop after just clearing the net.
dropsy plant. The garden balm.
dropt (drŏpt), *pret. & p. p.* Dropped.
drop T *or* **tee.** *Plumbing.* A T piece with one or more ears or lugs used as in a drop elbow.
drop testing machine. *Engin.* A testing machine operating by the force of a dropped weight.
drop valve. *Mach.* A valve, lifted by a cam, tappet, etc., which drops, by its own weight, upon its seat when released.
drop′vie′, *v. i.* To vie in dropping pieces of money. *Obs.*
drop′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* After the manner of a drop; in the form of drops.
drop′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* The larva of any of various moths, esp. geometrids. They drop from trees by a thread of silk.
drop wrist. Wrist drop.
dros. † DROSS.
‖ **drosch′ke** (drŏsh′kĕ), *n.*; *pl.* DROSCHKEN (-kĕn). Ger. form of DROSHKY.
dro′sen, *n.* [See DROSS.] Dregs; lees. *Obs.*
dro-som′e-ter (drō-sŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. δρόσος dew + *-meter.*] *Meteor.* An instrument for measuring, by weighing, the quantity of dew deposited on a body.
dros′sard, **dros′sart**, *n.* [D. *drossaard.*] A steward or prefect; a high bailiff. *Obs.*
dros′sel, *n.* A slut; a hussy; a drazel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dros′ser, *n.* [Cf. DRESSER a table.] In crown-glass manufacture, an iron frame separating the tables or plates into sets in the annealing furnace.
dross′less, *a.* See -LESS.
drotch′ell. Var. of DRATCHELL.
drou. Obs. pret. of DRAW.
droud (droud), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** A codfish; a dull or lumpish person. 2. A trap for catching herring, formed of a kind of wattled box.
drough. Obs. pret. of DRAW.
drought cloud. Strato-cumulus.
drought′i-ness (drout′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
drougth. † DROUGHT.
drouk (dro͝ok), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* DROUKED (dro͝okt), DROUK′IT (dro͝ok′ĭt), DROUK′ET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROUK′ING, DROUK′AN (-ăn). [Prob. for *droup*, *droop*; cf. Icel. *drūpa* to droop, drip. Cf. DROOP.] To soak; drench; hence, to overwhelm. *Chiefly Scot. & North of Eng.*
drouk′en-ing, *n.* [Cf. DROOP.] A swoon or deep slumber. *Obs.*
drouk′it, *p. p.* of DROUK.
droul. Var. of DROOL, *v. t. & i.*
drou′my, *a.* Troubled; muddy; turbid. *Obs.*
droun. † DROWN.
droupe. Obs. or Scot. and dial Eng. var of DROOP.
drousie. † DROWSY.
drouth. Var. of DROUGHT.
drouth′i-ness (drouth′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
drouth′y (-ĭ). Var. of DROUGHTY.
drove. † DROF.
drove, *pret.* of DRIVE.
drove, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *drōf* troubled, dirty.] To disturb; trouble; become troubled. *Obs.*
dro′ven, **drove.** Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of DRIVE.
drove′-road′, **drove′-way′**, *n.* An uninclosed road for driving cattle; drove. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dro′vy, *or* **dru′vy**, *a.* [AS. *drōf*; cf. D. *droef*, G. *trübe*, Goth. *drōbjan* to trouble.] Turbid; filthy; muddy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

E F G H I J K L M

drown (droun), *v. i.*; DROWNED (dround); DROWN'ING. [ME. *drunen, drounen*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *drukna* to be drowned (for *drunkna*), Dan. *drukne*, akin to E. *drunken*, and to AS. *druncnian* to be drowned, sink, become drunk. See DRUNKEN.] To be suffocated in water or other liquid; to perish in water.

Methought, what pain it was to *drown*. *Shak.*

drown, *v. t.* **1.** To overwhelm in water; to submerge; to inundate. "They *drown* the land." *Dryden.*
2. To deprive of life by immersion in water or other liquid.
3. To overpower; overcome; extinguish, — esp. of sound.

Most men being in sensual pleasures *drowned*. *Sir J. Davies.*
My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate. *Addison.*

4. To sink or send to the bottom, as a ship. *Obs.*
5. *Phys. Geog.* To submerge (land) with water, whether by a rise in the level of a lake, ocean, or river, or by a sinking of the land; as, the lowering of a coastal region *drowns* the lower courses of the rivers and converts their valleys into estuaries.
drowned-tube boiler. See BOILER, *n.*, 3. — **to drown out**, to drive forth by inundation.

drowse (drouz), *v. i.*; DROWSED (drouzd); DROWS'ING. [AS. *drūsian, drūsan*, to sink, become slow or inactive; cf. OD. *droosen* to be sleepy, fall asleep, LG. *drūsen, druusken*, to slumber, fall, fall down with a noise; prob. akin to AS. *drēosan* to fall. See DREARY.] To be heavy with sleepiness; to sleep imperfectly; to doze. "He *drowsed* upon his couch." *South.*

In the pool *drowsed* the cattle up to their knees. *Lowell.*

drowse, *v. t.* To make heavy with sleepiness; to make dull or stupid; also, to pass (time) as in drowsing.
drowse, *n.* A slight or imperfect sleep; a doze.

But smiled on in a *drowse* of ecstasy. *Mrs. Browning.*

drow'si-head (drou'zĭ-hĕd), *n.* Drowsiness. *Archaic.*
drow'sy (-zĭ), *a.*; DROW'SI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); DROW'SI-EST. [See DROWSE, *v.*] **1.** Inclined to drowse; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; dozy. "Our age's *drowsy* blood." *Lowell.*

Dapples the *drowsy* east with spots of gray. *Shak.*

2. Disposing to sleep; lulling; soporific.

The *drowsy* hours, dispensers of all good. *Tennyson*

3. Characterized by drowsing; dull; stupid. "*Drowsy* reasoning." *Atterbury.*
Syn. — See SLEEPY.

drub (drŭb), *v. t.*; DRUBBED (drŭbd); DRUB'BING. [Cf. dial. *drub* to stamp, trudge, throb, *drab* to beat, Sw. *drabba* to hit, beat, Dan. *dræbe* to slay, and perh. ME. *drepen* to strike, kill, AS. *drepan* to strike, G. & D. *treffen* to hit, touch, Icel. *drepa* to strike, kill.] **1.** To beat with a stick; to thrash; cudgel.
2. To stamp (the feet). *Thackeray.*
drub, *v. i.* To tap or stamp; to drum.

They sat on the back seat, *drubbing* with their heels, and their teeth chattering with cold. *T. Hughes.*

drub, *n.* A blow with a cudgel; a thump.
drub'bing (drŭb'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DRUB. Specif.: *vb. n.* A beating; a thrashing.

drudge (drŭj), *v. i.*; DRUDGED (drŭjd); DRUDG'ING. [ME. *druggen*; perh. akin to AS. *drēogan* to work, suffer, endure (whence dial. *dree*), and Goth. *driugan* to serve as a soldier.] To perform menial work; to labor in mean or unpleasant offices with toil and fatigue.

He gradually rose in the estimation of the booksellers for whom he *drudged*. *Macaulay.*

drudge, *v. t.* To cause to undergo drudgery.
to drudge away, to consume laboriously.

Rise to our toils and *drudge away* the day. *Otway.*

drudge, *n.* One who drudges; one who works hard in servile employment; a menial servant; a hack.
drudg'er-y (drŭj'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Act of drudging; disagreeable and wearisome labor; ignoble or slavish toil.

The *drudgery* of penning definitions. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See WORK.

drug (drŭg), *n.* [Cf. dial. E. *drug* to draw, drag.] A kind of low, heavy truck, used in moving timber, heavy weights, etc.; — called also **drug carriage**.

drug, *n.* [F. *drogue*; cf. Pr. *drogua*, It., Sp., & Pg. *droga*; all perh. fr. D. *droog* (cf. DRY).] **1.** Any substance used as a medicine, or in the composition of medicines, for internal or external use; formerly, any stuff used in dyeing or in chemical operations. Whether or not a given substance should be included under the term *drug* depends upon the purpose for which it is sold (as regards the seller) or used (as regards the purchaser).

Whence merchants bring
Their spicy *drugs*. *Milton.*

2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand. "But sermons are mere *drugs*." *Fielding.*

drug, *v. i.*; DRUGGED (drŭgd); DRUG'GING (drŭg'ĭng). [Cf. F. *droguer*.] To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.

drug, *v. t.* **1.** To affect or season with drugs or ingredients; esp., to stupefy by a narcotic drug.

The laboring masses . . . [were] *drugged* into brutish good humor by a vast system of public spectacles. *C. Kingsley.*

2. To tincture with something offensive or injurious.
3. To dose to excess with or as with drugs.

With pleasure *drugged*, he almost longed for woe. *Byron.*

drug'get (drŭg'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *droguet*; cf. *drogue* trash, stuff, perh. the same word as *drogue* drug. See 2d DRUG.] **1.** a Formerly, a kind of woolen or mixed stuff for clothing. "Gold and silver *drugget*." *Mary Johnston.* **b** Now, a coarse woolen felt or woven cloth dyed of one color or printed on one side, and generally used as a lining or protective covering for carpets or furniture.
2. Anything made of drugget.

drug'gist (drŭg'ĭst), *n.* [F. *droguiste*, fr. *drogue*. See 2d DRUG.] One who deals in drugs; esp., in *U. S.* & *Scot.*, a pharmaceutist or pharmacist; an apothecary; — called in England and the British colonies, popularly and commercially, a *chemist*, or, legally, a *chemist and druggist* or *pharmaceutical chemist*. See APOTHECARY.

dru'id (drōō'ĭd), *n.* [L. *Druides, Druidae*, pl., of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *draoi, druidh*, magician, Druid: cf. F. *druide*.] **1.** A member of a religious order among the ancient Celts, whose office appears to have combined that of priest, physician, wonder worker, and historian, together with juridical functions. The druids comprised: the *bards*; *vates*, or prophets; and *druids* proper, or priests. They appear in Celtic myths, esp. as wizards and diviners.
2. [*cap.*] A member of a secret order for mutual benefit, founded in London in 1781. Lodges or *groves* of the society are established in other countries.

dru-id'ic (drōō-ĭd'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling,
dru-id'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the druids.
druidical bead. = ADDER STONE. — **d. circle**, a circle of monoliths, as Stonehenge. See STONE CIRCLE.

dru'id-ism (drōō'ĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *druidisme*.] The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction, received and taught by the druids; the rites and ceremonies of the druids. It is uncertain whether druidism was a Celtic religion or a pre-Celtic religion taken over by the Celts from the aborigines, but the Celts themselves ascribed its origin to the British. The fact that the mistletoe was held sacred has led to the belief that it was originally a form of tree worship. Transmigration is known to have been taught and human sacrifice to have been practiced on a vast scale.

drum (drŭm), *n.* [Gael. *druim* ridge. Cf. DRUMLIN.]
1. A long, narrow hill or ridge. *Ir.* & *Scot.*
2. *Geol.* = DRUMLIN.

drum (drŭm), *n.* [Prob. of D. or LG. origin: cf. D. *trom, trommel*, LG. *trumme*, G. *trommel*, Dan. *tromme*, Sw. *trumma*, OHG. *trumba* a trumpet; perh. influenced by *drone* in English. Cf. TRUMP a trumpet.] **1.** A musical instrument of percussion, commonly consisting either of a hollow cylinder with a skin or vellum head stretched over each end, which is beaten with a stick or pair of sticks in playing, or of a hemispherical metal shell with a single head to be so played on; as, a bass *drum*, kettle*drum*, side *drum*.

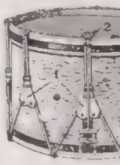

Snare Drum. 1 Ears; 2 Screw for tightening Snares.

2. The sound of this instrument; also, any similar sound.
3. *Mil.* **a** A drummer. **b** A party which is sent to confer or treat with the enemy, bearing a drum and flag of truce. *Obs.*
4. Anything resembling a drum; as: **a** *Anat.* The tympanum of the ear; often, in common usage, the tympanic membrane. **b** The body of a banjo, violin, or similar instrument. **c** A sieve. **d** *Arch.* (1) One of the cylindrical or nearly cylindrical blocks of which the shaft of a column is composed. (2) A vertical wall, whether circular or polygonal in plan, carrying a cupola or dome. **e** The nearly cylindrical part of an urn, vase, or similar vessel. **f** *Nav.* A figure resembling a drum (usually an iron frame covered with canvas) hoisted in combination with a ball and cone in making code signals. See SHAPE, *n.* **g** A cylindrical box, tub, case, or the like, variously used, as for packing or storing figs, cod, oil, spirits, shot, for holding a coiled spring, etc. **h** A cylindrical or rounded attachment for hot water, steam, or gases, as for a radiator or a reservoir. **i** A revolving cylinder or barrel, whether hollow or solid, that acts, or is acted upon by, something exterior to itself, as the winding part of a capstan or hoisting machine, a doffer in a carding machine, the roller for an autographic record, a long pulley, usually for several belts, etc. **j** A hollow revolving cylinder for containing something to be acted upon, as a cask in which the colors of fabrics are fixed by steaming, a drum washer in paper making, a perforated cylinder for sorting ore, etc., an upright cylinder from which the ammunition is distributed to the breech mechanism in some machine guns.
5. **a** = DRUMFISH. **b** The lake carp.
6. A noisy, tumultuous assembly of fashionable people at a private house; a rout; — as designating different degrees of multitude and uproar, called also *drum major, rout, tempest*, and *hurricane*. *Obs. or Hist.* Also, in later use, a tea party; a kettledrum.

Not unaptly styled a *drum*, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. *Smollett.*

7. The timbal of a cicada.
8. A bushman's bundle; a swag. *Australia.*
9. A house or lodging; also, a street. *Slang & Cant.*

drum (drŭm), *v. i.*; DRUMMED (drŭmd); DRUM'MING. [Cf. D. *trommelen*, Dan. *tromme*. See DRUM, *n.*] **1.** To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play on a drum.
2. To beat with the fingers as with drumsticks: to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; to throb or sound rhythmically; to make a noise like that of a beaten drum; as, the ruffed grouse *drums* with his wings.

Drumming with his fingers on the arm of his chair. *Irving.*
Suddenly above the cracking of the carbines rose a peculiar *drumming* sound, and some of the men cried, "The Spanish machine guns!" *T. Roosevelt.*

3. To go about, as a drummer, to gather recruits; hence, *U. S.*, to go about to secure partisans, customers, etc.; — with *for*.
4. To be present at or give social drums. *Obs. or Hist.*

drum, *v. t.* **1.** To assemble by, or as by, beat of drum; to collect; to gather or draw by solicitation; — now only with *up*; as, to *drum* up recruits; to *drum* up customers.
2. To expel ignominiously, with beat of drum; — with *out, down*, etc.; as, to *drum* out a rogue from a camp.
3. To drive or force by reiteration; as, to *drum* a lesson into a dull mind.
4. To strike or thump as in beating a drum.
5. To execute on a drum, as a tune.

drum armature. *Elec.* An armature having drum winding.
drum'beat' (drŭm'bēt'), *n.* The action of beating a drum, or the sound of a beaten drum; drum music.

Whose morning *drumbeat*, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England. *D. Webster.*

drum'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes of the family Sciænidæ, which are capable of making a drumming noise. The best-known species are the common drumfish (*Pogonias chromis*) of the Atlantic coast, which becomes over 100 pounds in weight, and the red drum (*Sciænops ocellata*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf States, a large and important food fish. The fresh-water drumfish (*Aplidonotus grunniens*) of the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley attains a weight of fifty pounds or more.

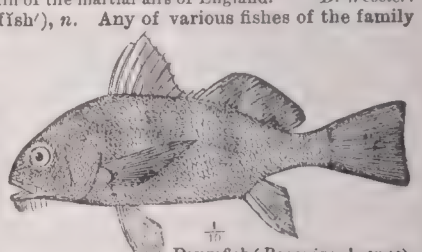

Drumfish (*Pogonias chromis*).

drum'head' (drŭm'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The parchment or skin stretched over one end of a drum.
2. The tympanic membrane, or ear drum.
3. The top of a capstan which is pierced with sockets for levers used in turning it. See CAPSTAN, *Illust.*
4. One of a race of cabbages embracing varieties with rounded, flattened heads; — called also *drumhead cabbage*.

drumhead court-martial. *Mil.* A summary court-martial to try offenses on the battlefield or the line of march. It is sometimes held round a drumhead as table.
drum language. A system of long-distance communication by means of beats and tones of drums. It is found in a crude form among the Papuans of New Guinea, and with certain Bantu tribes of the Kamerun it has reached a development which permits of sustained conversation.
drum'lin (drŭm'lĭn), *n.* [Gael. *druim* the ridge of a hill.] *Geol.* An elongate or oval hill of glacial drift, normally compact and unstratified, usually with its longer axis parallel to the direction of the movement of the transporting ice.
drum'ly (drŭm'lĭ), *a.* Turbid; muddy; also, troubled; gloomy. *Chiefly Scot.*
drum major. **1.** **a** Orig., the chief or first drummer of a regiment. *Obs.* **b** The marching leader of a band or drum corps. In the United States army he is a noncommissioned officer ranking with a first sergeant.
2. A large social drum, or rout. *Obs.*
drum'mer (drŭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who beats or plays the drum, as for military marching and signaling, in a band, etc.
2. One who travels about soliciting custom for a wholesale dealer or jobber; a commercial traveler. *Chiefly U. S.*
3. Any of various fishes that make a sound when caught, as: **a** The squeteague. **b** In Australia, one of the Kyphosidæ (*Kyphosus sydneyanus*).
4. A large cockroach (*Blabera gigantea* of the West Indies, or other related species) which drums on woodwork, as a sexual call.
drum'ming (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DRUM. Specif.: *vb. n.* The noise which the male of the ruffed grouse makes in spring, by beating his wings upon his sides.
drum'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick for beating a drum.
2. Anything resembling a drumstick in form, as the segment, or joint, of a fowl's leg between the thigh and tarsus.
3. **a** Knapweed. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A pod of the horse-radish tree. *India.*
drumstick tree. An East Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Cassia fistula*) having pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and elongated, terete, pendent pods. The latter are used medicinally under the name *cañafistula*.

drow. Obs. pret. of DRAW.
drow (drou; drō). Dial. Eng. var. of THROW.
drow (drō). Scot. var. of TROW, an elf or goblin.
drow (drou), *n.* A cold mist or drizzling shower; also, a severe rain squall. *Scot.*
drow (drou), *v. t.* [AS. *drūgian* to become dry.] To dry. *Dial. Eng.*
drow (drou), *n.* [Cf. DREE to endure.] A fit of illness; a qualm. *Scot.*
drowen. † DROWN, obs. p. p. [of DREE.]
drowk (drouk), *v. i.* [See DROUK.] To droop, as a plant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
drowl. † DROUL.
drowmondere. † DROMEDARY.
drowmound. † DROMOND.
drown'age (droun'āj), *n.* Act of drowning. *Rare.*
drownd. Drowned. *Ref. Sp.*
drown'er, *n.* One that drowns.
drown'ing-ly, *adv.* of *drowning*, p. pr. See -LY.
drow'ry. † DRUERY.
drow'si-hood, *n.* = DROWSIHEAD.
drow'si-ly (drou'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DROWSY.
drow'si-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
drow'sy-head. Var. of DROWSIHEAD. *Archaic.*
drowth (*Scot.* drōōth). Obs. or Scot. and dial. var. of DROUGHT.
droy, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. DROIL a drudge.] Drudge. *Obs.*
drs, *or* **Drs.** *Abbr.* Debtors; Doctors.
drub'ber (drŭb'ẽr), *n.* One that drubs.
drub'ble, *v. t.* [Of uncert. origin; cf. TROUBLE, and DROVE to trouble.] To make turbid; trouble; disturb. *Obs.*
dru'bly (drōō'blĭ), *a.* Turbid; troubled; muddy. *Obs. or Scot.* & *North of Eng.*
druck'en (drŏŏk'ĕn; drŭk'-). Scot. and dial. Eng. p. p. of DRINK.
drudge. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DREDGE, bush harrow, etc.
drudge, *v. t.* [See DREDGE.] To harrow. *Dial. Eng.*
drudg'er (drŭj'ẽr), *n.* One who drudges. [*Cookery.* A dredger.]
drudg'er, *n.*, *or* **drudging box.**
drudg'ing-ly, *adv.* of *drudging*, p. pr.
drudg'ism (drŭj'ĭz'm), *n.* [Drudgery. *R.*]
drue. † *drew*, pret. of DRAW.
dru'er-y, **dru'ry**, *n.* [OF. *druerie.*] *Obs.* **1.** Courtship; gallantry; love.
2. An object of love: a sweetheart; also, a token of love; a keepsake: a thing highly prized.
druft (drŏŏft). Dial. Eng. var. of DROUGHT.
drug (*dial.* drŏŏg, drĭg), *v. t.* & *i.* [See DRUDGE to labor, or cf. DRAG.] To drag: pull forcibly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
drug. Var. of DROGUE.
drug. † DRUDGE, *n.* & *v.*
drug beetle. = BREAD BEETLE.
drug carriage. = DRUG, a truck.
drugd. Drugged. *Ref. Sp.*
drugge. † DRUDGE, DRUG.
drug'ger (drŭg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A druggist. *Obs.*
2. One who administers drugs.
Drug'ger, Abel. A cunning, but superstitious and gullible, tobacconist in Jonson's "The Alchemist."
drug'ger-man. † DRAGOMAN.
drug'ger-y (drŭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *droguerie.*] Drugs; physic; also, a place of sale for drugs.
drug'get-ing, *n.* = DRUGGET, 1 b.
drug'gist-er, *n.* = DRUGGIST. *Dial. Eng.*
drug'gy (drŭg'ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to drugs.
drug'gy. Corrupt. of DREGGY.
drug'-ice', *n.* [*drug* to drag + *ice*.] *Curling.* Soft ice which retards the speed of the curling stone.
drug'ster, *n.* A druggist. *Obs.*
drug'-store' bee'tle. See BREAD BEETLE.
dru'id-ess, *n.* [Cf. F. *druidesse.*] A female druid: a prophetess.
dru'id-ish, *a.* Druidic.
dru'id-ry (drōō'ĭd-rĭ), *n.* Druidism.
dru'ids' al'tar (drōō'ĭdz). A dolmen or cromlech. *Great Brit.*
druid stone. A sarsen; — because used in constructing the druidical circles. *Eng.*
druit. † DRUT.
druk'en (drŏŏk'ĕn), *a.* Drunken. *Scot.*
Drum, John. Also **Jack Drum, Tom Drum.** A name used in the phrase "John (Jack, Tom) Drum's entertainment," which signifies turning an unwelcome guest ignominiously out of doors; — alluding prob. to the military practice of drumming deserters, etc., out of camp.
drum'ble (drŏŏm'b'l; drŭm'-'l), *v. t.* [Cf. DRUBBLE.] To disturb: to render turbid. *Scot.*
drum'ble, *n.* [Cf. dial. *drumble, drimble*, to be sluggish.] A sluggish or dull person or animal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
drum'ble, *v. i.* *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** To be sluggish or lazy; to be confused.
2. To mumble in speaking.
drum'ble-dore', *n.* A dor.
drum'ble-drone', *n.* *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **a** A drone bee. **b** A bumblebee. **c** A dorbeetle.
drum'bler. drum'ler, *n.* [Cf. DROMOND.] A kind of small swift ship used in the 16th and 17th centuries as a transport or privateer. *Obs.*
drumd. Drummed. *Ref. Sp.*
drum dam. *Civil Engin.* A modification of the shutter dam consisting of a sectorlike section of a cylinder, lowered by revolving it on a horizontal axis.
drum escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
drum'heads', *n.* A milkwort (*Polygala cruciata*) of the eastern United States, so named from its flower heads.
drum'lie. Var. of DRUMLY.
drum'lin-oid, *a.* Resembling a drumlin.
drum'loid, *n.* [*drumlin* + *-oid*.] *Geol.* A hill of drift resembling a drumlin. — **drum-loi'dal**, *a.*
drum'mel-drone'. Rare var. of DRUMBLE-DRONE.
drum'mock. Var. of DRAMMOCK. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
Drum'mond light (drŭm'ŭnd). [From Thomas *Drummond*, a British naval officer.] **a** = LIME LIGHT. **b** A kind of heliostat.
drum saw. = BARREL SAW.
drum sieve. A sieve for fine powders, in a drumlike box.
drum'skin', *n.* = DRUMHEAD. *R.*
drumslade, *n.* [Cf. D. *trommelslag*, Dan. *trommeslag*, a beating of the drum, D. *trommelslager*, Dan. *trommeslager* drummer. See DRUM.] A drum; also, a drummer. *Obs.*
drum'sla'ger, *n.* [Cf. D. *trommelslager*, Dan. *trommeslager*. See DRUM.] A drummer. *Obs.*
drum'sler, *n.* [Corrupt. of *drumslager*.] Drummer. *Obs.*
drum slide. In banjo playing, a method of producing an ar-

drum winding. *Elec.* A method of armature winding in which the wire is wound upon the outer surface of a cylinder or drum from end to end of the cylinder; — distinguished from *ring winding*, etc.

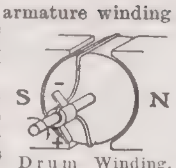

Drum Winding. Diagram showing one Winding. *S* South pole; *N* North pole.

drum′wood′ (drŭm′wo͝od′), *n.* A sapindaceous tree (*Turpinia occidentalis*) of the West Indies and tropical America, having pinnate leaves and panicles of small white flowers.

drunk (drŭŋk), *p. p.* (formerly also *pret.*) of DRINK. Hence: *a.* [ME. *dronke, drunke, dronken, drunken*, AS. *druncen*. Orig. the same as *drunken*, p. p. of *drink*. See DRINK.] **1.** Intoxicated with or as with strong drink; under the influence of an intoxicant, esp. an alcoholic liquor, so that the use of the faculties is materially impaired; inebriated; drunken; — *predicatively*; rarely used *attributively* (except *Scot.* or *Dial.*); as, the man is *drunk* (not, a *drunk* man).

Drunk with recent prosperity. *Macaulay.*

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture or liquid.

I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood. *Deut.* xxxii. 42.

Syn. — DRUNK, DRUNKEN, INTOXICATED, INEBRIATED. DRUNK is the plain-spoken, direct, and inclusive term; INTOXICATED may be exactly synonymous with *drunk*, but is often applied more or less euphemistically to one who is but slightly under the influence of liquor; INEBRIATED, in common parlance, is chiefly euphemistic; as, (colloq.) *drunk* as a fiddler, a lord, dead *drunk*; "I have seen Sheridan *drunk*, too, with all the world; but his intoxication was that of Bacchus, and Porson's that of Silenus" (*Byron*); "My friend requested me to add, that he was firmly persuaded you were *intoxicated* during a portion of the evening, and possibly unconscious of the extent of the insult you were guilty of" (*Dickens*). All these words are used in a fig. sense; as, *drunk* with joy; "*drunk* with divine enthusiasm" (*Shelley*): "Even a man like Novalis . . . could find no better name for him [Spinoza] than a *Gott trunkner Mann* — a God *intoxicated* man" (*Froude*); "the rush of men *inebriate* with rage" (*Shelley*); "a sweet *inebriated* ecstasy" (*Crashaw*). *Drunk* and DRUNKEN differ in that *drunk* is commonly used predicatively, while *drunken* is chiefly attributive; as, "They reel to and fro, and stagger like a *drunken* man" (*Ps.* cvii. 27). *Drunken* frequently suggests habitual inebriation; it also applies to whatever pertains to or proceeds from intoxication; as, "Stephano, my *drunken* butler" (*Shak.*); "a *drunken* sleep" (*id.*); a *drunken* brawl. See ABSTINENCE.

drunk′ard (drŭŋk′ȧrd), *n.* [*drunk* + *-ard.*] **1.** One who habitually drinks strong liquors immoderately; one whose habit it is to get drunk; a toper; a sot.

The *drunkard* and glutton shall come to poverty. *Prov.* xxiii. 21.

2. *pl.* **a** The marsh marigold. **b** The wintergreen or checkerberry. *Local, U. S.*

drunk′en (drŭŋk′'n), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *druncnian*. Cf. DROWN.] To drown, or to be drowned; also, to drench or saturate. *Obs.*

drunk′en, *a.* [AS. *druncen*, prop., that has drunk, p. p. of *drincan*, taken as active. See DRINK, *v.*; cf. DRUNK.] **1.** Overcome by strong drink; intoxicated by or as by spirituous liquor; inebriated; also, given to drinking intemperately. Cf. DRUNK, 1.

Drunken men imagine everything turneth round. *Bacon.*

2. Saturated with liquid or moisture; drenched.

Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Shak.*

3. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or characterized by, intoxication. "*Drunken* quarrels of a rake." *Swift.*

4. Unsteady or uneven, as if reeling from being drunk.

A waved or *drunken* thread is one in which the path around the bolt is waved, and not a . . straight spiral. *Joshua Rose.*

Syn. — See DRUNK.

drunken cutter. *Mach.* = WABBLER. — **d. date**, the betel palm or its fruit. — **d. fish.** A trunkfish. — **d. plant**, *or* **d. rye grass**, darnel. — **d. saw**, a circular saw fixed askew on its spindle so as to cut a groove whose width is determined by the angle of tilt of the saw; — called also *wabble saw.*

drunk′en-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being drunk with or as with alcoholic liquor; intoxication; inebriety.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenness* by bringing a drunken man into their company. *I. Watts.*

2. Fig., mental or emotional violence or extravagance of any sort suggestive of the disorders caused by alcohol.

Syn. — Intoxication, inebriation, inebriety.

dru-pa′ceous (dro͞o-pā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, drupes; bearing drupes; as, *drupaceous* fruits or trees. **b** = AMYGDALACEOUS.

drupe (dro͞op), *n.* [L. *drupa*, an overripe, wrinkled olive, fr. Gr. δρύππα: cf. F. *drupe.*] *Bot.* A fruit consisting of a pulpy, coriaceous, or fibrous exocarp without valves and a hard woody or bony endocarp (the stone) inclosing a single seed. The exocarp is succulent in the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, etc., and dry and subcoriaceous in the almond. While the true *drupe* is always monocarpellary, a compound pistil may produce a multiple fruit (as in the raspberry and blackberry), each grain of which is a drupelet.

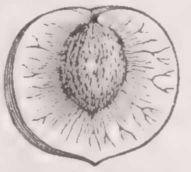
Drupe of Peach showing Exocarp (in section) and Stone.

drupe′let (-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of DRUPE.] *Bot.* A small drupe, as one of the pulpy grains of the blackberry.

Druse (dro͞oz), *n.* [Ar. *durūz*, pl.] One of a people and religious sect dwelling chiefly in the Lebanon mountains of Syria. They are vigorous, warlike, and independent in disposition, industrious cultivators, and simple in habit of life. According to their religion, which dates from the beginning of the 11th century, Hakim, the sixth of the Fatimite caliphs, was the tenth and last incarnation of God, whom they conceive as a mystical supreme being who holds intercourse only with the Universal Intelligence. They also believe in transmigration. — **Dru′se-an** (dro͞o′zē-ăn), *or* **Dru′si-an**, *a.* — **Druse′dom** (dro͞oz′dŭm), *n.*

druse (dro͞oz), *n.* [G. *druse* bonny, crystallized piece of ore, Bohem. *druza.*] **1.** *Min.* **a** A surface covered with small projecting crystals. **b** A cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals and sometimes filled with water; a geode.

2. *Med.* **a** A rupture of tissues without apparent lesion. **b** A small hyaline excrescence in the optic disk occurring in large numbers in a rare affection of the optic nerve.

3. *Veter.* = BASTARD STRANGLES.

dru′sy (dro͞o′zĭ), **drused** (dro͞ozd), *a.* *Min.* Covered with minute crystals; containing cavities lined with crystals; as, a *drusy* surface; a *drusy* vein.

drux′ey | **drux′y** (drŭk′sĭ), *a.* [Cf. DRIXY.] Having decayed spots in the heartwood; — applied to timber. — **drux′i-ness** (-sĭ-nĕs), *n.*

dry (drī), *a.*; DRI′ER (drī′ẽr); DRI′EST. [ME. *druȝe, druye, drie*, AS. *drȳge*; akin to LG. *dröge*, D. *droog*, OHG. *trucchan*, G. *trocken*, Icel. *draugr* a dry log. Cf. DROUGHT, DROUTH.] **1.** Free from moisture; having little humidity or none; not wet or moist; naturally deficient in moisture; arid; as, a *dry* climate; a photographic *dry* plate; deficient in the normal supply of moisture; as, a *dry* season; *dry* wood; free from undue moisture; as, *dry* clothing.

The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the season. *Addison.*

2. Designating, pertaining to, or characterized by, a state, quality, or process marked by absence, avoidance, dissipation, etc., of moisture; as: **a** *Medieval Physiol.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, the quality "dry." See COMPLEXION, 1. **b** Of animals, not giving milk; as, the cow is *dry.* **c** Thirsty; needing drink. "Give the *dry* fool drink." *Shak.* **d** Of the eyes, not shedding tears; — hence, used also of sobs, mourning, etc.

Not a *dry* eye was to be seen in the assembly. *Prescott.*

e *Med.* Designating a morbid condition in which there is entire or comparative absence of moisture; as, *dry* gangrene; *dry* catarrh. **f** Of war, death, injuries, or the like, without bloodshed; as, a *dry* blow, or one which causes no effusion of blood; a *dry* death, a death without bloodshed. **g** Of commodities, solid, as opposed to liquid; as, *dry* provisions. **h** In or on which the sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited; as, a *dry* State, town, or Sunday. *Slang, U. S.* **i** *Building.* Built without mortar or cement. **j** Of toast, without butter.

3. Characterized by a quality somewhat severe, grave, or hard; hence, sharp; keen; shrewd; quaint; as, a *dry* tone or manner; *dry* wit.

He was rather a *dry*, shrewd kind of body. *Irving.*

4. Destitute of that which interests or amuses; barren; unembellished; jejune; plain; as, a *dry* speech.

5. *Fine Arts.* Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution, or the want of a delicate contour in form and of easy transition in coloring.

6. *Metal.* Impure, coarse-grained, and brittle; — said of tin, steel, etc., and esp. of copper when underpoled.

7. Lacking sweetness; — said of wines and other fermented liquors the sugar of which has been used up during fermentation, and also of unsweetened distilled liquors.

8. Of persons, stingy; reserved. *Obs.*

9. Of money, fees, etc., paid in actual coin; "cash."

Syn. — Uninteresting, insipid, vapid, jejune, sterile, dull, pointless, tiresome, fruitless, unprofitable. — DRY, ARID, BARREN. DRY is the general term for that which is destitute of moisture; ARID suggests definitely a parched or dried-up condition, esp. with reference to regions or tracts of land; BARREN (as here compared) suggests bareness or sterility; as, to rub one's face *dry*, *dry* eyes, a *dry* pond, a *dry* season; an *arid* waste of sand; "a land *barren* and desolate" (*Joel* ii. 20). Fig., *dry* and *arid* suggest (the latter the more strongly) that which is uninteresting, jejune, or insipid; *barren*, that which is empty or unfruitful; as, "conversations dull and *dry*" (*Cowper*); a *dry* subject; "*arid* fact" (*E. FitzGerald*); cf. "the subtlety, the *aridity*, the coldness of mere scholastic science" (*J. H. Newman*); "What profit lies in *barren* faith, and vacant yearning?" (*Tennyson*). See INSIPID.

dry arch. *Building*, a foundation arch to keep a structure dry. — **d. area.** *Arch.*, any small open space reserved outside the foundation of a building to guard it from damp. — **d. battery**, *Elec.*, a battery of dry cells; also, a dry pile. — **d. blowing**, *Mining*, a method of extracting gold from alluvium, which is practiced in western Australia and other waterless regions. The pulverized earth is let fall from a height, and the wind disperses everything except the gold dust, which settles in a cradle, tray, or cloth. — **d. bob**, a boy who goes in for land sports, as cricket or football. *Eton College, Eng.* — **d. bone**, *Mining*, smithsonite, or carbonate of zinc. — **d. bridge**, a bridge over a dry way, as a road or railroad, not over water. — **d.-bulb thermometer**, *Physics*, an ordinary thermometer, esp. that one of the two similar thermometers of a psychrometer whose bulb is unmoistened. — **d. casting**, casting from dried molds of sand. — **d. castor**, a kind of beaver; — called also *parchment beaver.* — **d. cell.** *Elec.* **a** A voltaic cell whose contents are made practically solid by the use of some absorbent, as sawdust, gelatin, etc.; esp., a cell of the Leclanché type in which a mixture of plaster of Paris, flour, and sal ammoniac takes the place of the solution. **b** An ordinary voltaic cell sealed so as to prevent spilling. — **d. coal**, a coal containing little volatile matter. — **d. concentration**, *Mining*, the process of separating pulverized ore or gold-bearing material according to the specific gravity of its components in air, instead of in a liquid. — **d. cooper**, a cooper who makes barrels, etc., for holding goods that are dry, as sugar, resin, etc. — **d. cup**, *Med.*, a cup used for dry cupping. — **d. cupping.** See CUPPING. — **d. distillation**, *Chem.*, the distillation of substances in a dry condition, no water or other volatile solvent being added; — usually syn. with *destructive distillation.* — **d. dock**, a dock from which the water may be shut or pumped out; esp., one in the form of a chamber having walls and a floor, often of masonry and communicating with deep water, but having appliances for excluding it; — used in constructing or repairing ships. The name includes several varieties, as *graving docks, floating docks, hydraulic docks*, etc. — **d. exchange**, *Law*, a method of evading the usury laws, esp. those of the Tudor period, by the use of fictitious bills of exchange. — **dry fat.** See DRY VAT. — **d. fly**, *Angling*, an artificial fly that is floated on the water. — **d. fog**, *Meteor.*, a fog which prevails when the temperature of the atmosphere is several degrees above its dew point. It has been believed to be caused, in some instances at least, by coal-tar vapors condensing upon the fog particles and preventing their evaporation. — **d. fruit.** **a** Cured fruit. **b** *Bot.* Any fruit, as a capsule, achene, etc., in which the pericarp is not succulent or pulpy. — **d. gas**, power gas formed without steam in the producer. — **d. goods.** *Com.*, textile fabrics, cottons, woolens, linen, silks, laces, etc., — in distinction from *groceries. Chiefly U. S.* — **d. house**, a drying house. — **d. light**, pure unobstructed light; hence, a clear, impartial view.

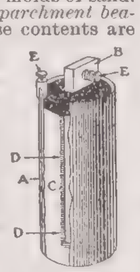

Dry Cell. *A* Zinc Pot forming negative element of the cell; *B* Carbon Rod forming positive element; *C* Exciting Compound; *D* Depolarizing Agent; *E* Binding Posts.

Everything is examined and judged in the *dry light* of the understanding. *G. P. Fisher.*

— **d. lodging**, lodging without board. — **d. masonry.** See MASONRY. — **d. Mass.** *Eccl.* = MISSA SICCA. — **d. measure**, a system of measures of volume for dry or coarse articles, esp. the common system in which two pints make one quart, eight quarts one peck, and four pecks one bushel. — **d. meter.** See METER, *n.* — **d. method**, *Chem.*, dry process. — **d. multure.** *Scots Law.* See MULTURE. — **d. needle**, dry point. — **d. nurse.** **a** A nurse who attends and feeds a child by hand. Cf. WET NURSE. **b** One who aids or instructs another. *Slang.* — **d. ores**, ores valuable for gold or silver, but containing little or no lead and much silica, and so requiring additions of lead and fluxes for successful treatment. — **d. pile**, *Physics*, a form of the voltaic pile, constructed of a large number of disks of paper which are silvered or tinned on one side and coated with manganese dioxide on the other. It affords a feeble current, and is chiefly useful in the construction of electroscopes of great delicacy. Called also *Zamboni's* or *Deluc's pile*, from the names of the two earliest constructors of it. — **d. pipe**, *Steam Boilers*, an antipriming pipe. — **d. plate**, *Photog.*, a sensitized plate that is exposed in a dry condition. — **d.-plate process.** See COLLODION PROCESS. — **d. pleurisy**, *Med.*, a form of pleurisy in which the exudation is mainly fibrinous. — **d. point.** *Fine Arts.* **a** An engraving made with the needle instead of the burin, in which the work is done nearly as in etching, but is finished without the use of acid. **b** A print from such an engraving, usually upon paper. **c** The needle with which such an engraving is made. — **d. process**, *Chem.*, any process in which the use of liquids is largely avoided, as in the fire assay for gold. — **d. puddling.** *Metal.* See PUDDLING. — **d. rent**, *Eng. Law*, a rent seck, or one reserved without a clause of distress. *Obs.* — **d. rot.** **a** A decay of seasoned timber, caused esp. by the polyporaceous fungus *Merulius lacrymans*, but also by several species of *Polyporus.* The decay does not appear in perfectly dry wood, as these fungi develop only in a moist medium. The name probably arose from the fact that seasoned and not green timber is affected. **b** Loosely, any of various fungous diseases of vegetables or fruits, or the fungus causing it; esp., any of several diseases of potatoes and other tuberous roots; also, any of the parasitic fungi causing the disease. Dry rot of potatoes is due principally to *Fusarium solani*, which is known only in the conidial state. — **d. sand**, *Founding*, sand artificially dried after being made into a mold and blackened; — distinguished from *green sand.* — **d. smoke**, the holding of an unlighted cigar or pipe in the mouth as if smoking. *Colloq.* — **d. steam**, steam containing no free moisture, or water not transformed into gas. Cf. SUPERHEAT. — **d. steel**, steel that has a lusterless sandy-looking fracture which is without the characteristic blue cast. It is weak and impure. — **d. stove**, a hothouse for xerophytic plants. — **d. strawberry**, the barren strawberry. — **d. sulphuric acid**, sulphuric acid absorbed in about a third or quarter of its weight of kieselguhr, for safety in transportation. — **d. trust**, a passive trust. — **d. vat**, a vat, basket, or other receptacle for dry articles. *Obs.* — **d. wash.** See WASH, *n.*, 11 **c**. — **d. way**, *Chem.*, dry process. — **d. winds**, *Meteor.*, the winds at any place least frequently followed by rain or snow.

dry (drī), *v. t.*; DRIED (drīd); DRY′ING. [AS. *drȳgan.* See DRY, *a.*] To make dry; — sometimes with *up*; specif.: **a** To free or rid from water, or from moisture of any kind; as, to *dry* the eyes; the wind *dries* the earth. **b** To take away or remove (water or moisture), as by draining off or causing to evaporate or to be absorbed; to cause to cease flowing or being secreted as a natural flow; as, to *dry* one's tears. **c** To cause (a cow, etc.) to become dry, or to stop giving milk.

to dry up. **a** To render entirely dry: to deprive utterly of water; to desiccate; to parch. "Their multitude *dried up* with thirst." *Is.* v. 13. **b** To cause to be entirely evaporated; to suck or take up (water, etc.) entirely.

The water of the sea . . . was . . . *dried up* by the sun. *Woodward.*

c = def. **c**, above.

dry, *v. i.* **1.** To become or grow dry; to become free from wetness, moisture, or juice; to stop yielding a supply of liquid; to become desiccated or shriveled with dryness; as, the road *dries* rapidly; specif., of a cow, etc., to stop giving milk; — sometimes with *up.*

His hand . . . *dried* up. 1 *Kings* xiii. 4.

2. To evaporate, be absorbed, or be drained wholly; to pass away by evaporation, etc., — said of moisture, or a liquid; — often with *up*; as, the stream *dries*, or *dries* up.

3. To thirst. *Obs.*

to dry up. **a** To become completely dry or dried. **b** To cease, esp. to cease talking. *Colloq. or Slang.*

dry (drī), *n.*; *pl.* DRIES (drīz). **1.** Dry state or condition; dryness; drought; specif., chiefly *pl.*, *Meteor.*, a rainless period, as on the west coast of Africa.

The violet came in to me in the *dry.* *E. L. Greene.*

2. That which is dry, as dry land.

3. A drying house.

4. A natural seam constituting a flaw in stone, as in building stone.

5. A prohibitionist. *Slang, U. S.*

dry′ad (drī′ăd), *n.* [L. *dryas*, pl. *dryades*, Gr. δρυάς, pl. δρυάδες, fr. δρῦς oak, tree. See TREE.] *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph; a nymph whose life is bound up with that of her tree.

dry-ad′ic (drī-ăd′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a dryad.

dry′as (drī′ăs), *n.*; *pl.* DRYADES (-ȧ-dēz). [L. See DRYAD.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A dryad.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of arctic and alpine tufted rosa-

peggio chord by drawing the finger backs across the strings.

drum wheel. **1.** A drum for coiling a cable, etc.

2. *Hydraulics.* A tympanum.

drun. † DROWN.

druncnen. † DRUNKEN, *v. t. & i.*

drung, *n.* [Akin to dial. *drang, dring*, narrow passage, *dring* to squeeze; cf. AS. *þrang* throng, E. *throng.*] A narrow lane leading to a pasture. *Newfoundland.*

drun′gar (drŭŋ′gȧr), *n.* [LL. *drungarius.*] *Hist.* Commander.

drunk, *n.* **1.** A drunken condition; a spree; also, a drunken person. *Slang or Cant.*

2. *Bot.* The darnel.

drunkelew, *a.* [*drunken* + adj. suffix in AS. *-lǣwe.*] Given to drink; drunken. *Obs.* — **drunkelewness**, *n.* *Obs.*

drunk′en, *v. i.* [AS. *druncnian.*] To get drunk. *Obs.*

drunk′en-head, *n.* Drunkenness. *Obs.*

drunk′en-ly, *adv.* of DRUNKEN.

drunk′en-ship, *n.* Drunkenness. *Obs.*

drunk′en-some, *a.* [*drunken*, a. + 1st *-some.*] Given to drunkenness. *Obs. or Scot.*

drunk′en-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* See -WISE.

drun′ken-wort′. † DRUNKWORT.

drunk′er, *n.* Drunkard. *Obs.*

drunk′er-y, *n.* A rum shop.

drunslade. † DRUMSLADE.

drunt (drŭnt), *n.* Sour or ill humor; a pet. *Scot. & Ireland.*

drunt, *n. & v.* Drawl. *Scot. & Ireland.*

drup. † DROOP, *v. & a.*

Dru′pa (dro͞o′pȧ), *n. pl.* The tent-dwelling tribes of Tibet, probably the purest type of the Tibetan race.

Dru-pa′ce-æ (dro͞o-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of AMYGDALACEÆ.

drup′al (dro͞op′ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Drupaceous. *Rare.*

drupe. † DROOP.

drup′el (dro͞op′ĕl), *n.* A drupelet.

dru′pe-ole (dro͞o′pē-ōl), *n.* [Cf. F. *drupéole.*] A drupelet. *Rare.*

dru-pe′tum (dro͞o-pē′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL. See DRUPE.] *Bot.* = ETÆRIO.

druple. † DROOPY.

dru-pif′er-ous (dro͞o-pĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*drupe* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing drupes.

dru′ry. † DREARY, DRUERY.

Dru-sil′la (dro͞o-sĭl′ȧ), *n.* [L.; cf. L. *Drusus.*] Fem. prop. name. *Bib.*

drut, *n.* [OF. *dru, drut.*] Love; friend. *Obs.*

dru′vy (dro͞o′vĭ; drū′vĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of DROVY.

druye. † DRY.

D. R. W. *Abbr.* Deutsche Reichswährung (G., German imperial currency).

dry, *adv.* Dryly.

Dry-an′dra (drī-ăn′drȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. *Dryander.*] Syn. of JOSEPHIA.

E F G H I J K L M

ceous plants, with simple petioled leaves and white or yellow solitary flowers having 8 or 9 petals and numerous stamens. There are 3 species, one circumpolar, the others North American. They are sometimes cultivated in rock gardens. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

dry'-as-dust' (drī'ăz-dŭst'), *a.* Hopelessly uninteresting or prosaic.

A man . . . in whose *dry-as-dust* head all the learning of the early eighteenth century was concentrated. *Wm. James.*

dry'as-dust' (drī'ăz-dŭst'), *n.* A dry, uninspired, pedantic writer or student of antiquities, history, etc.

Dryasdust, the Rev. Dr., an imaginary personage who serves as a sort of introducer of some of Sir Walter Scott's novels through the medium of prefatory letters, and who also writes the conclusion to "Redgauntlet."

dry'-boned', *a.* Having dry bones, or bones without flesh.

dry'-bones', *n.* A fleshless, shriveled person.

dry'-clean' } **dry'-cleanse'** } *v. t.* To cleanse (a garment) with gasoline, benzine, or the like.

dry'-cure', *v. t.* To cure by drying, as meat; to dry-salt; — in contrast to pickling.

dry'-dock', *v. t. & i.* To place in, or to enter, a dry dock, as a vessel for repairs.

dry'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRY. Hence: *p. a.* **1**. Adapted or tending to exhaust moisture; as, a *drying* wind or day. **2**. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry.

drying kettle. *Founding.* = LAMP, 4. — **d. oil**, an oil which, either naturally or after boiling, absorbs oxygen from the air and dries rapidly. Such oils (linseed oil, hempseed oil, etc.) are used as the bases of many paints and varnishes. Cf. BOILED OIL. — **d. tube**, *Chem.*, a tube containing calcium chloride or other moisture-attracting substance, through which gases are passed to dry them.

dry'ly (drī'lĭ), *adv.* In a dry manner; not succulently; without interest; without sympathy; coldly.

dry'ness, *n.* State or quality of being dry; lack of emotional warmth; lack of interest, etc.

dryness fraction. *Steam Engin.* A fraction expressing the ratio of the weight of dry steam to that of the whole in a quantity of wet steam. Thus, if the dryness fraction of steam is .85, there is 15% of free moisture present in it.

dry'nurse' (drī'nûrs'), *v. t.* To tend as a dry nurse.

Dry'o-bal'a-nops (drī'ō-băl'ȧ-nŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δρῦς, δρυός, oak + βάλανος acorn + ὄψις appearance. The fruit remotely resembles an acorn in its cup.] *Bot.* A small genus of dipterocarpaceous resin-producing trees of the Malay Archipelago. They have flowers with a cup-shaped calyx, the limb of which is divided into 5 leafy segments. *D. aromatica* is the source of Borneo camphor. Also [*l. c.*], any tree of this genus.

Dry-op'ter-is (drī-ŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δρῦς, δρυός, oak + πτερίς a kind of fern.] *Bot.* A very large cosmopolitan genus of polypodiaceous ferns; the shield ferns. They are mostly of medium size, having the fronds 1-3-pinnate, the sori with a flat orbicular and peltate or cordate-reniform indusium, fixed by its sinus, or depressed center. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus. The species now included in this genus have been variously referred to *Aspidium*, *Nephrodium*, *Lastrea*, etc. The male fern (*D. filix-mas*), the marginal shield fern (*D. marginalis*), and the New York fern (*D. noveboracensis*) are familiar species.

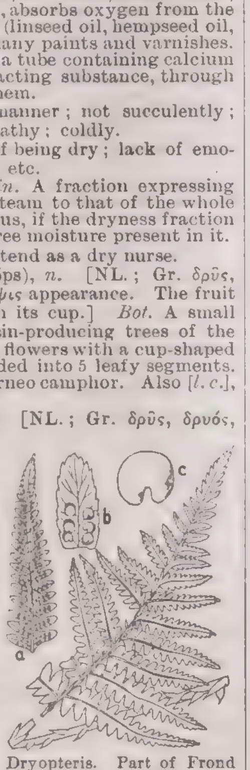

Dryopteris. Part of Frond of Male Fern (*D. filix-mas*) $\times \frac{1}{4}$; *a* Pinna; *b* Pinnule; *c* Indusium.

dry'-paved' (-pāvd'), *a.* Paved without mortar or grout. — **dry'-pav'ing** (-pāv'ĭng), *n.*

Dryp'to-sau'rus (drĭp'tō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [Gr. δρύπτειν to tear, strip + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of very large carnivorous dinosaurs from the Upper Cretaceous of Montana, closely related to *Megalosaurus* (which see). — **dryp'to-saur** (drĭp'tō-sôr), *n.*

dry'-rot', *v. t*; -ROT'TED; -ROT'TING. To affect with dry rot.

dry'-rub', *v. t.*; DRY'-RUBBED' (-rŭbd'); DRY'-RUB'BING. To rub and cleanse without wetting.

dry'salt'er (drī'sôl'tẽr), *n.* A dealer in products that are salted or dried, as salted meats, pickles, etc., or, also, in drugs, dyes, resins, etc. *Eng.*

dry'salt'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter; also, the business of a drysalter. *Eng.*

dry'-shod', *a.* Without wetting the shoes or the like.

du'ad (dū'ăd), *n.* [See DYAD.] A union of two; duality; a pair. — **du-ad'ic** (dū-ăd'ĭk), *a.*

du'al (dū'ăl), *a.* [L. *dualis*, fr. *duo* two. See TWO.] **1**. Pertaining to two; as, the *dual* number; — contrasted with *singular* and *plural*.

2. Consisting of two parts or traits or seen in two aspects; twofold; double. "*Dual* truth." *Tyndall.*

dual extents, *or* **surfaces**, *Math.*, in *n*-dimensional space, those extents or surfaces the sum of whose dimensions is $n-1$, as a point and a line in a plane, or a point and a plane in space of three dimensions. — **dual government**, *Polit. Science*, one in which the governing powers are vested in two sets of persons, neither of which may impair or encroach upon the constitutional powers of the other, as in the confederate and federal forms of government. — **d. number.** *Gram.* See NUMBER, *n.* — **d. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition in which the copula and predicate are merged.

du'al (dū'ăl), *n.* *Gram.* The dual number; the inflectional form that denotes it; a word in that form.

du'al-in (-ĭn), *n.* [*dual*, a. + *-in.*] *Chem.* A variety of dynamite consisting of 4 to 5 parts nitroglycerin, 3 parts sawdust, and 2 parts saltpeter.

du'al-ism (dū'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *dualisme.*] **1**. State of being dual, or twofold; a twofold division; any system which is founded on a double principle, or a twofold distinction.

2. *Theol.* **a** The doctrine that the universe is under the dominion of two opposing principles, a good and an evil. Zoroastrianism is the typical view. **b** A view of man as constituted of two original and independent elements, as matter and spirit.

3. *Philos.* Any theory which considers the ultimate nature of the universe to be twofold, or to be constituted by two mutually irreducible elements, as, for example, thought and matter; — contrasted with *monism* and *pluralism*.

Aristotelian realism is both a monism of substance and a *dualism* of body and soul. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

4. *Chem.* The dualistic system or theory.

5. *Gram.* Expression of duality, as by the dual.

6. *Bot.* Dimorphism. *Rare or Obs.*

du'al-ist, *n.* **1**. An adherent of dualism.

At the present day realism is despised on the ground that its differentiation of body and soul, natural and supernatural, ignores the unity of being. Indeed, in order to oppose this unity of being to the realistic duality, both materialists and idealists nowadays arrogate to themselves the title of monists, and call realists *dualists* by way of disparagement. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

2. One who administers two offices. *Obs. or R.* *Fuller.*

du'al-is'tic (dū'ăl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Consisting of two; dual; pertaining to, or of the nature of, dualism or duality.

dualistic formula, *Chem.*, a formula written in accordance with the dualistic theory; as, $CaO \cdot SO_3$ is the *dualistic formula* for calcium sulphate ($CaSO_4$). — **d. system** *or* **theory**, *Chem.*, the theory, originated by Lavoisier and developed by Berzelius, that all definite compounds are binary in their nature, and consist of two distinct constituents, themselves simple or complex, and possessed of opposite electrical properties. Cf. UNITARY THEORY.

du-al'i-ty (dū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *dualitas*: cf. F. *dualité.*] Quality or state of being dual.

Du'at (do͞o'ät), *n.* [Egypt. *ṭuat.*] *Egypt. Myth.* The underworld or "deep," one of the abodes of the dead, through which the sun passed by night. It was conceived as a gloomy monster-tenanted Hades. In later myth it was the scene of the judgment of souls. Cf. AMENTI.

dub (dŭb), *v. t.*; DUBBED (dŭbd); DUB'BING. [AS. *dubban* to dub a knight; fr. OF. *adouber*, or *douber*, to equip, put in order, *adouber a chevalier* to dub a knight; cf. for the F. word and English *dub* in some senses Fries. & LG. *dubben* to strike, which is prob. imitative.] **1**. To confer knighthood upon; — used with (or, formerly, without) the complementary words *a knight*; as, the king *dubbed* his son Henry a knight. The conclusion of the ceremony was marked by a tap on the shoulder with the sword.

2. To invest with any dignity or new character; to entitle; call; name; style; — now not often seriously used.

A man of wealth is *dubbed* a man of worth. *Pope.*

3. To clothe or array; hence, to ornament; adorn. *Obs.*

His diadem was dropped down
Dubbed with stones. *Morte d'Arthure.*

4. To strike, rub, or dress smooth; to dab; as: **a** To dress with an adz; as, to *dub* a stick of timber smooth. **b** To strike cloth with teasels to raise a nap. **c** To rub or dress with grease, as leather in the process of currying it. **d** To prepare for fighting, as a gamecock, by trimming the hackles and cutting off the comb and wattles. **e** *Angling.* To dress, as a fly, hook, or line. **f** To trim, as a hedge.

to dub out, *Plastering*, to fill out, as an uneven surface, to a plane, or to carry out a series of small projections.

dub, *v. t. & i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. LG. & Fries. *dubben* to strike.] To thrust or make a thrust; to poke; — sometimes used of drum beating or the sound of it.

dub, *n.* **1**. A drumbeat; the sound of a beaten drum.

2. A blow. *Rare.* *Hudibras.*

dub'-a-dub' (dŭb'ȧ-dŭb'), *n.* The sound of drum beating; also, a drummer. — *v. t. & i.* To drum.

dub'bing (dŭb'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DUB. Hence: *vb. n.* **1**. Act of dubbing.

2. That with which one dubs; specif.: **a** Dress; attire. *Obs.* **b** A dressing of flour and water used by weavers; a mixture of oil and tallow for dressing leather; daubing. **c** The body substance of an angler's fly.

Dub'he (do͝ob'hĕ), *n.* [Ar. *al dubbu* the Bear.] *Astron.* The second-magnitude star Alpha (α) Ursæ Majoris; that one of the two Pointers which is nearer Polaris.

du-bi'e-ty (dū-bī'ē-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *dubietas*, fr. *dubius.* See DUBIOUS.] Doubtfulness or an instance of it; dubiousness; a matter of doubt.

du'bi-os'i-ty (dū'bĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being dubious; dubiousness; a dubious statement or thing.

du'bi-ous (dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dubiosus*, *dubius*, fr. *duo* two. See TWO; cf. DOUBT.] **1**. Occasioning doubt; not clear or obvious; equivocal; doubtful; as, a *dubious* answer.

2. Doubtful, or not settled in opinion; being in doubt; wavering or fluctuating; undetermined.

A *dubious*, agitated state of mind. *Thackeray.*

3. Of uncertain event or issue; as, in *dubious* battle.

4. Of questionable character; as, a *dubious* transaction.

Wiping the dingy shirt with a still more *dubious* pocket handkerchief. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Doubting, unsettled, undetermined; equivocal, uncertain. See DOUBTFUL.

— **du'bi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **du'bi-ous-ness**, *n.*

du'bi-ta-ble (-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *dubitabilis.* Cf. DOUBTABLE.] Liable to be doubted; uncertain. — **du'bi-ta-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

du'bi-tate (dū'bĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; DU'BI-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); DU'BI-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *dubitatus*, p. p. of *dubitare.* See DOUBT.] To doubt. *Rare.* *Carlyle.*

du'bi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dubitatio.*] Act or state of doubting; doubt; an instance of doubting.

All manner of black scruples, *dubitations.* *Carlyle.*

du'bi-ta-tive (dū'bĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *dubitativus*: cf. F. *dubitatif.*] **1**. Tending or given to doubt; doubtful.

2. Expressing doubt; as, a *dubitative* conjunction.

Du-bois'i-a (dū-bois'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after F. N. *Dubois* (1752–1824), French botanist.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of solanaceous shrubs or small trees containing two species, natives of Australia and New Caledonia. They have white, soft wood well adapted to carving. *D. myoporoides* yields the alkaloid duboisine. *D. hopwoodii* is the pituri.

2. [*l. c.*] *Chem.* Duboisine.

du-bois'ine (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides*, and regarded as identical with hyoscyamine. It dilates the pupil of the eye and is hypnotic and sedative.

du'cal (dū'kăl), *a.* [F. *ducal*, L. *ducalis* of a leader. See DUKE.] Of or pertaining to a duke or dukedom.

His *ducal* cap was to be exchanged for a kingly crown. *Motley*

ducal coronet, *Her.*, a duke's coronet; also, erroneously, a crest coronet.

duc'at (dŭk'ăt), *n.* [F. *ducat*, It. *ducato*, LL. *ducatus*, fr. L. *dux* leader or commander. See DUKE.] **a** A gold coin of several countries of Europe, first coined in Venice in 1284. It is not now the monetary unit in any country, though it is still coined, for purposes of foreign trade, in Austria-Hungary and in the Netherlands, at an intrinsic value of $\$2.28\frac{1}{2}$, or 9s. $4\frac{3}{4}$d., which was about its usual value in former times. **b** An old silver coin of varying value, worth somewhat less than half as much as the gold ducat. **c** An old Venetian money of account. *Obs.*

duc'a-toon' (dŭk'ȧ-to͞on'), *n.* [F. or Sp. *ducaton.* See DUCAT.] A silver coin of varying value, formerly current in several countries of Europe. See COIN.

duch'ess (dŭch'ĕs), *n.* [F. *duchesse*, fr. *duc* duke.] The wife or widow of a duke; also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right. — **Duchess of Malfi** (măl'fĭ), the noble and unfortunate heroine of Webster's play of this name. She is driven by her family to insanity and death because of her secret marriage with her steward.

‖ **du'chesse'** (dü'shĕs'), *n.* [F.] Duchess; — much used as a trade name; as, *duchesse* bedsteads, chests, tables.

‖ **Du'chesse' d'An'gou'lême'** (däɴ'go͞o'lâm'). [F.] A variety of pear of large size and excellent flavor.

du'chesse' lace. A beautiful variety of Brussels pillow lace made originally in Belgium and resembling Honiton guipure. It is worked with fine thread in large sprays, usually of the primrose pattern, with much raised work.

duch'y (dŭch'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *duché*, OF. *ducheé*, (assumed) LL. *ducitas*, fr. L. *dux*; cf. LL. *ducatus* duchy See DUKE.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom; specif., in Great Britain: **a** Either Cornwall or Lancaster, dukedoms of the royal family, and, unlike common peerage duchies, having certain courts of their own. **b** A district between London and Westminster forming the precincts of the Duchy House of Lancaster. *Oxf. E. D.*

duck (dŭk), *n.* [D. *doek* cloth, canvas, akin to Icel. *dūkr* cloth, OHG. *tuoh*, G. *tuch*, Sw. *duk*, Dan. *dug.*] **1**. A linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric, finer and lighter than canvas, — used for the lighter sails of vessels, the sacking of beds, and sometimes for clothing.

2. *pl.* Light clothes, esp. trousers, made of duck, worn in hot weather, esp. by sailors. *Colloq.*

duck, *n.* [ME. *duke*, *doke*, AS. *dūce*; akin to *duck*, v. See DUCK, *v. t.*] **1**. Any of numerous lamellirostral swimming birds of the family Anatidæ, characterized by having the neck and legs short, the body more or less depressed, the

dry'-beat', *v. t.* To beat severely. *Obs.*

Dry-de'ni-an (drī-dē'nĭ-ăn), **Dry-den'ic** (-dĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of, or in the manner of, the poet Dryden — **Dry'den-ism** (drī'dĕn-ĭz'm), *n.*

dry'dock', *n.* = DRY DOCK.

drye. † DREE, DRY.

dry'er. Var. of DRIER.

dry'-eyed', *a.* Tearless.

dry'fat'. † DRY VAT.

dry'fist', *n.* One who is niggardly or stingy. *Obs.* — **dry'-fist'ed**, *a.* *Obs.*

dryf'land. Var. of DROFLAND.

dry'-fly', *a.* *Angling.* Using, or suitable for using, the dry fly.

dry'foot', *adv.* With dry feet; also, *Obs.*, by the scent of the foot.

dry'-foot'ed, *a.* Having dry feet.

dry'-foun'der, *v. t.* *Far.* Founder. *Obs.* — **dry'-foun'dered**, *p. a.* Foundered. *Obs.*

dry'-grind', *v. t. & i.* To grind without using water or other liquid. — **dry'-grind'er**, *n.*

dry'-hand'ed, *a.* Without weapons. *Scot.*

dry'head', *n.* Dryness; a dry place. *Obs.*

dryhten. † DRIGHTEN.

dry'ish, *a.* Somewhat dry.

dry'ite (drī'īt), *n.* [Gr. δρῦς oak, tree.] *Paleon.* Fossil or petrified wood. *Obs.*

Dry'o-pe (drī'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δρυόπη.] *Gr. Myth.* A playmate of the wood nymphs, beloved by Apollo. She was a daughter of King **Dry'ops**, eponymous ancestor of the *Dryopes*.

Dry'o-pes (-pēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Δρύοπες.] An ancient people occupying the southern part of the island of Eubœa, whither they immigrated after being expelled from their original home in Thessaly by the Dorians.

Dry'o-pi-the'cus (drī'ō-pĭ-thē'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δρῦς, δρυός, a tree (esp. the oak) + πίθηκος ape.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct apes, from the Middle Miocene of France, apparently closely related to the chimpanzee and gorilla.

dry-op'ter-oid, *a.* [*Dryopteris* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling or pert. to the genus *Dryopteris*.

dry'-salt', *v. t.* To treat with salt in the dry state; to cure by drying and salting, as articles of food, or hides.

dry'-shave', *v. t.* *Slang.* **1**. To clean out (of one's money); defraud; cheat. **2**. To annoy by rubbing the chin.

drysne, *v. i.* [AS. *drysnian* to fall down, fail.] To fall. *Obs.*

dry'ster (drī'stẽr), *n.* [*dry*, v. + *-ster.*] One in charge of a process of drying, as of grain in a kiln, or cloth at a bleachery.

dry'-stone', *a.* Constructed of uncemented stone.

dryth, *or* **drith** (drīth), *n.* Dryness or drying; drought; thirst. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

D. S. *Abbr.* Dal segno (*Music*); Doctor of Science.

d's, *or* **ds**, *n., pl.* of D.

d. s. *Abbr.* Dal segno (*Music*); day's sight; days after sight.

D/s, *or* **d/s.** *Abbr.* Day's sight; days after sight; double-screened (coal).

D. Sc. *Abbr.* Doctor of Science.

D. S. O. *Abbr.* (Companion of the) Distinguished Service Order; District Staff Officer.

D sol re. *Music.* The fifth note of Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT **b**. *Illust.* *Obs.*

d. s. p. *Abbr.* Decessit sine prole (L., he died without issue).

d. s. q. *Abbr.* Discharged to sick quarters.

'dswounds. Var. of ZOUNDS.

D. T. *Abbr.* Doctor Theologiæ (L., Doctor of Theology).

Dt. *Abbr.* Dietrich: in 'Old *Test. Criticism* = D^2 or R^D.

D. T. D. *Abbr.* Detur talis dosis (L., give of such a dose).

D. Th., *or* **D. Theol.** *Abbr.* Doctor of Theology.

D. T. M. *Abbr.* Diploma in Tropical Medicine.

D. T.'s (dē tēz). Colloq. abbr. of DELIRIUM TREMENS.

du. † DUE.

du. Var. of DO. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

Du., *or* **du.** *Abbr.* Duke; Dutch.

duab. Var. of DOAB, strip of land.

Dua'la (dwä'lä), *n.* One of a Bantu people of the Kamerun, West Africa, known for their fine physique, racial pride, and their elaborate drum language.

duale. † DWALE.

du'al-ize, *v. t.* To make dual; to regard as two. — **du'al-i-za'tion** (dū'ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

du'al-ly, *adv.* of DUAL.

du'an (do͞o'ăn), *n.* [Gael.] In Gaelic poetry, a division of a poem corresponding to a canto; a poem or song. *Rare.*

du'arch (dū'ärk), *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. δύο two + *-arch.*] One of two joint rulers. — **du'arch-y**, *n.*

dub (dŭb), *n.* [Telugu *dabbu.*] A small copper coin formerly current in certain parts of India.

dub (do͝ob, dŭb), *n.* A pool or puddle. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

Dub., *or* **dub.** *Abbr.* Dubitans (L., doubting); dubitatur (L., it is doubted, or doubtful); dubius (L., dubious); Dublin.

du-bash' (do͞o-bäsh'), *n.* [Hind. *dubhāshī* interpreter; *du* two (fr. Per. *du*) + Hind. & Skr. *bhāshā* language.] A native interpreter or commissionaire. *India.*

dubb (do͞ob), *n.* [Ar.] The Syrian bear. See BEAR, *n.*, 1.

dub'ba, **dub'bah** (dŭb'ä), *n.* = DUBBER, a vessel.

dub'beh (do͞ob'ĕ), *n.* [Ar. *dabbah.*] A simple form of door lock used in Egypt and Arabia.

dub'belt-je (dŭb'ĕlt-yē), *n.* [D.] See COIN.

dubbement, *n.* [ME.; cf. ME. *adubbement*, OF. *adoubement.* See DUB.] Embellishment; adornment. *Obs.*

dub'ber, *n.* [OF. *adoubeor*, *doubeor.*] A repairer of clothes. *Obs.*

dub'ber (dŭb'ẽr), *n.* [Hind. *dabbah.*] A large globular vessel or bottle of leather, used in India to hold ghee, oil, etc.

dub'ber, *n.* One that dubs.

dubbhe. Var. of DUBHE.

dub'bin. Var. of DUBBING, 2 **b**.

du'bi-tan-cy (dū'bĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *dubitantia.*] Doubt; uncertainty. *Obs. or R.*

du'bi-tant, *a.* [L. *dubitans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Doubting. — *n.* A doubter.

du'bi-tat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *dubitating*, p. pr.

du'bi-ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of DUBITATIVE. *Ref. Sp.*

dub'l, **dub'ls.** Double, doubles.

dub'lar, **dub'ler.** Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of DOUBLER, dish.

dub'ld. Doubled. *Ref. Sp.*

duble. † DOUBLE.

dub'let. Doublet. *Ref. Sp.*

Dub'lin, *n.* [From *Dublin*, Ireland.] *Her.* See HERALD.

dub-loon'. Doubloon. *Ref. Sp.*

dubs (dŭbz), *n. pl.* *Marbles.* Doublets. *Colloq.*

Du-buque' (do͞o-būk'), *a.* Designating a proceeding for the examination of a judgment debtor supplemental to execution. *Slang, Mass., U. S.*

duc (*F.* dük), *n.* [F.] Duke. *Obs. except as French.*

du'cal-ly, *adv.* of DUCAL.

du-cape' (dū-kāp'), *n.* A heavy corded silk, plain or soft.

ducat gold. Fine gold; also, brilliant gilding.

duce. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of DEUCE.

‖ **du'ces te'cum** (dū'sēz tē'kŭm). [L., thou shalt bring with thee.] *Law.* Short for SUBPŒNA DUCES TECUM.

duche. † DUCHY, DUTCH.

duchepers. † DOUZEPERS.

duch'er-y, *n.* [Cf. DUCHY.] Ducal rule or tenure; also, a duchy. *Obs.*

duchtie. † DOUGHTY.

‖ **du'cit a'mor pa'tri-æ** (păt'rĭ-ē). [L.] The love of country guides.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

tarsi scutellate in front, and the sexes almost always differing from each other in plumage. They are distinguished by these characters, as well as by their comparatively small size, from the swans and geese, which also belong to the Anatidæ. In most classifications the ducks constitute three subfamilies, the river or fresh-water ducks (*Anatinæ*), including the domestic ducks; sea ducks (*Fuligulinæ*); and the mergansers (*Merginæ*). The mallard (*Anas boschas*) is the chief ancestor of nearly all the domestic ducks, but the muscovy ducks are descended from a South and Central American species (*Cairina moschata*).
2. A female duck as distinguished from a male, or drake.
3. A pet; a darling. *Colloq.* *Shak.*
4. *pl.* Any species of *Cypripedium*, or lady's-slipper; — so called from a fancied resemblance of the flower.
5. *pl.* Troops of the Bombay Presidency. *Slang, India.*
6. A disabled person or thing; specif., *Stock Exchange Slang*, a lame duck.
7. A chap; a fellow; a person. *Slang.*
8. Duck on a rock; also, one of the players' stones.
9. *Sports*, etc. A duck egg; also, *Rare*, a player who scores naught. *Slang.*
duck and (*or* **on**) **drake**, *or* **duck and** (*or* **on**) **davy**, the game duck on a rock. — **d. and drake**, *or* **ducks and drakes**, the sport or pastime of throwing flat stones or shells so that they will skim or bound along the surface of the water, making a succession of splashes or circles; hence: **to play**, *or* **play at, ducks and drakes with**, *or* **to make ducks and drakes of**, to throw away heedlessly or squander foolishly and unprofitably. — **d. on a**, *or* **the, rock**, a game in which each player has a stone (called a *duck*) and one player (often called *tenter*) places his on a rock, or the like, or in a ring (variously called the *drake, duckstone, duckie, duck table, duck ring*, etc.), for the others to knock off or out with their ducks. The first player caught by the tenter (when the duck is on the rock) running home with his duck must take the tenter's place.

duck (dŭk), *v. t.*; DUCKED (dŭkt); DUCK′ING. [ME. *duken, douken*, to dive; akin to D. *duiken*, OHG. *tūhhan*, MHG. *tūchen*, G. *tauchen*. Cf. DUCK, the bird.] **1**. To thrust or plunge under water or other liquid and suddenly withdraw; specif., to plunge the head of momentarily under water.
2. To bow; to bob down; to move quickly with a downward motion. "Will *duck* his head aside." *Swift.*
3. To avoid, as a blow, by ducking. *Colloq.*

duck, *v. i.* **1**. To go under the surface of water and immediately reappear; to dive; to plunge the head in water or other liquid; to dip.

In Tiber *ducking* thrice by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To drop the head or person suddenly; to bow; bob.
3. To cringe or shrink, as in ducking to avoid a blow.

Shall I skulk and dodge and *duck* with my unseasonable apologies and vain modesty? *Emerson.*

duck, *n.* [From DUCK, *v. t.*] A sudden inclination of the head or dropping of the person; a dip or quick plunge.

duck′bill′ (dŭk′bĭl′), *n.* **1**. A small aquatic mammal (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*), of the order Monotremata, of southern and eastern Australia and Tasmania, having a bill resembling that of a duck, dense blackish brown fur, and five-toed webbed feet; the platypus. Including the tail, which is broad and flattened, it is about eighteen inches long. It is expert in swimming and diving, inhabiting burrows near the water and feeding chiefly on aquatic mollusks, and is oviparous, laying eggs about three fourths of an inch long with a soft flexible white shell.

Duckbill ($\frac{1}{7}$).

2. The paddlefish. *Local, U. S.*
3. A form of rivet wheat.

duck′-billed′ (-bĭld′), *a.* Having a bill like that of a duck.
duck-billed cat, the paddlefish. *U. S.*

duck egg. *Sports*, etc. An individual score or mark of nothing; naught, or zero; a goose egg. *Slang.*

duck′er (dŭk′ẽr), *n.* One that ducks; specif.: **a** A plunger; a diver. **b** A cringing, servile person; a fawner. **c** A bird skillful in diving; specif., a water ouzel.

duck′er, *n.* One engaged in raising ducks; a hunter of ducks; also, a ducking gun.

duck′-foot′ed, *a.* *Poultry.* Having the hind toe more or less forwardly directed; — said of domestic fowls.

duck hawk. **a** The American variety of the peregrine falcon. **b** In England, the marsh harrier.

duck′ing, *n.* The sport of hunting wild ducks.

duck′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DUCK.
ducking stool, a stool or chair in which common scolds, disorderly women, and the like, were formerly tied, and plunged into water, as a punishment. See CUCKING STOOL. The practice of ducking prevailed from the latter part of the 15th century until the early part of the 18th, and was revived occasionally as late as the 19th century.

duck′-leg′ged (dŭk′lĕg′ĕd ꝑ -lĕgd′), *a.* Having short legs, like a waddling duck; short-legged. *Dryden.*

duck′ling (-lĭng), *n.* A young or little duck.

duck's bill (dŭks). A thing shaped like a duck's bill; specif.: **a** *Print.* A tongue cut in stout paper and pasted at the bottom of the tympan. **b** Any of various, esp. surgical, instruments.

duck's′-bill′, *a.* Having the form of a duck's bill.

duck′weed′ (dŭk′wēd′), *n.* [So called because it is eaten by ducks.] Any plant of the family Lemnaceæ, esp. any species of *Lemna*. The duckweeds are very small, free-floating aquatics, consisting of a simple thalloid leafy expansion bearing roots below and naked sporophylls above. *Spirodela*, of the same family, is distinguished as the **great duckweed**. See LEMNACEÆ, SPIRODELA.

duck′wing′ (-wĭng′), *n.* Any of certain breeds of domestic fowl having a steel-blue wing bar likened to that of the mallard duck. See SILVER DUCKWING.

duct (dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ductus* a leading, conducting, conduit, fr. *ducere, ductum*, to lead. See DUKE; cf. DOUCHE.] **1**. A leading; guidance; direction; a passage; also, a stroke (of a letter). *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* A tube or vessel; — usually applied to those that carry off the secretion of a gland, but also to lymphatic vessels (as the thoracic *duct*), to certain blood vessels (as the *ducts* of Cuvier), and other canals, as the acoustic *duct*.
3. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed.
4. *Bot.* **a** A continuous tube or vessel formed by a row of elongated cells which have lost their intervening partitions. They frequently exhibit secondary thickening. See TRACHEAL TISSUE. **b** One of the narrow continuous cells which invest the utricle in leaves of *Sphagnum*.
5. *Print.* An ink fountain.
duct of Bar′tho-lin (bär′tō-lēn). [After T. *Bartholin*, Danish physician.] *Anat.* See DUCTS OF RIVINUS. — **d. of Gaert′ner** (gĕrt′nẽr) [after G. *Gärtner* (b. 1855), German anatomist], *Anat.*, the remains in the female of a part of the Wolffian duct of the embryo. It is more distinct in some mammals than in man, where it is represented by the longitudinal tube of the epoöphoron. — **d. of Muel′ler** (mül′ẽr). [After J. *Müller*, German anatomist.] *Anat.* = MUELLERIAN DUCT. — **d. of San′to-ri′ni** (sän′tō-rē′nē) [after G. D. *Santorini* (1681–1737), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, an accessory pancreatic duct branching from the duct of Wirsung and opening into the duodenum above the main duct. It is only occasionally present. — **d. of Ste′no** (stā′nō) *or* **Sten′sen** (stĕn′sĕn) [after N. *Steno*, Danish anatomist], *Anat.*, the efferent duct of the parotid gland. It opens on the inner surface of the cheek opposite the second upper molar tooth. — **d. of Whar′ton** (hwôr′tŭn) [after Thomas *Wharton*, English anatomist], *Anat.*, the efferent duct of the submaxillary gland. It opens on a papilla at the side of the frænum of the tongue. — **d. of Wir′sung** (vēr′zōōng) [after J. G. *Wirsung* (d. 1643), German anatomist], *Anat.*, the chief pancreatic duct. — **ducts of Cu′vier′** (kü′vyā′) [after Baron Georges L. *Cuvier*, French naturalist], *Embryol. & Zoöl.*, short transverse veins (one on each side of the body) which return the blood from the cardinal sinuses to the heart. — **d. of Ri-vi′nus** (rē-vē′nōōs) [after A. Q. *Rivinus* (1652–1723), German anatomist], *Anat.*, the small efferent ducts of the sublingual gland. Some unite to form a tube (called the *duct of Bartholin*) which joins Wharton's duct; others open separately into the mouth.

duc′tile (dŭk′tĭl; 182), *a.* [L. *ductilis*, fr. *ducere* to lead: cf. F. *ductile*. See DUCT.] **1**. Capable of being permanently drawn out or hammered thin; — said esp. of metals; capable of being molded or worked; pliable; malleable; specif., in technical use, capable of being drawn out into wire or thread; as, gold is extremely *ductile*.
2. Capable of being led in channels; — said of water.
3. Easily led; tractable; complying; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction. "Forms their *ductile* minds to human virtues." *Philips.*

Syn. — Pliant, pliable, flexible; compliant, docile, facile, manageable. — DUCTILE, PLASTIC, MALLEABLE, TRACTABLE are here compared in their fig. senses. That is DUCTILE which is pliant, flexible, or capable of being drawn, conducted, or molded, whether with or without effort (as, "soft dispositions, which *ductile* be," *Donne*); that is PLASTIC which is readily responsive (esp. like clay or wax) to shaping influences; that is MALLEABLE which may be fashioned (like metals) under pressure or stress; that is TRACTABLE (see OBSTINATE) which is easily handled or managed. See FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC.

Smooth, *ductile*, and even, his fancy must flow . . .
And catch in its progress a sensible glow. *Cowper.*

[Imagination] recoils from everything but the *plastic*, the pliant, and the indefinite. *Wordsworth.*

Their tempers, doubtless, are rendered pliant and *malleable* in the fiery furnace of domestic tribulation. *Irving.*

Two others also I have struck out, another critic having objected to them. I think I am a very *tractable* sort of a poet. *Cowper.*

— **duc′tile-ly** (dŭk′tĭl-lĭ), *adv.* — **duc′tile-ness**, *n.*

duc′ti-lim′e-ter (dŭk′tĭ-lĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*ductile* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the ductility of metals.

duc-til′i-ty (dŭk-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ductile quality or state.

duct′less, *a.* Without a duct.
ductless gland, *Anat.*, any of certain glands which have no efferent duct for their secretion, but pour it directly into the blood which circulates through them, as the spleen, the suprarenals, the thyroid and thymus glands.

duc′tor (dŭk′tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *ducere* to lead.] One that leads. Specif.: *Print.* = DROP ROLLER **b**.

‖ **duc′tus** (dŭk′tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TUS. Modern Latin for DUCT.
duc′tus ar-te′ri-o′sus (är-tē′rĭ-ō′sŭs) [NL., lit., arterial duct], *Anat.*, a short vessel (called also **duc′tus Bo-tal′li** [bō-täl′lē]), connecting the pulmonary artery and descending aorta of the fetus (see FETAL CIRCULATION). It is derived from the dorsal part of the last aortic arch of the embryo, and soon after becomes reduced to a fibrous cord. — **d. coch′le-a′ris** (kŏk′lē-ā′rĭs), *Anat.*, the scala media of the cochlea. — **d. com-mu′nis cho-le′do-chus** (kŏ-mū′nĭs kō-lĕd′ō-kŭs), *Anat.*, the common bile duct. — **d. en′do-lym-pha′ti-cus** (ĕn′dō-lĭm-făt′ĭ-kŭs), *Anat.*, a blindly ending tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. Its base is in communication with both the utriculus and sacculus. — **d. ve-no′sus** (vē-nō′sŭs), *Anat.*, a fetal vein communicating between the umbilical vein and inferior vena cava. It becomes closed and practically obliterated soon after birth.

dud (dŭd), *n.* [Scot. *dud* rag, pl. *duds* clothing of inferior quality, ME. *dudde* a coarse cloak.] **1**. A garment or article of clothing; usually in *pl.*, clothes. *Now Colloq. or Slang.*
2. *pl.* Ragged or cast-off clothes; rags; tatters. *Colloq., Dial., or Slang.*
3. *pl.* Things in general; "traps;" belongings.

du-daim′ (dōō-dīm′), *n.*, *or* **dudaim melon**. [Heb. *dūdāīm*.] A variety of melon having a small, fragrant, but inedible fruit.

dude (dūd), *n.* A kind of dandy or exquisite; esp., one characterized by an ultrafastidious dress and manner and other affectations; loosely, a fop. *Colloq.*

du-deen′ (dōō-dēn′), *n.* [Ir. *duidin*.] A short tobacco pipe.

dudg′eon (dŭj′ŭn), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] Aggrieved or angered feeling; ill humor; resentment.

I drink it to thee in *dudgeon* and hostility. *Scott.*

Syn. — See RESENTMENT.

dudg′eon, *n.* [ME. *dogeon*, of unknown origin.] **1**. A wood used by turners, esp. for the handles of daggers, knives, etc. It was usually identified with boxwood. *Obs.*
2. A haft or handle of this wood. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. A dagger or the like having a handle of this wood; — short for *dudgeon dagger, dudgeon steel*, etc. *Archaic.*

due (dū), *a.* [OF. *deü*, F. *dû*, p. p. of *devoir* to owe, fr. L. *debere*. See DEBT, HABIT; cf. DUTY.] **1**. Owed or owing as a debt; of the nature of a financial obligation.
2. Owed or owing as a necessity; fated; inevitable; as, death is *due* to mortals.
3. Owed or owing as a natural or moral right; becoming, fit, or appropriate; as, to render *due* respect; rightful, proper, or just; as, to inflict a *due* penalty.

Her obedience, which is *due* to me. *Shak.*

4. Capable of satisfying an obligation or requirement; adapted to the need; adequate; sufficient; as, to give *due* consideration; in *due* time or season; also (of formal obligations), appointed; regular; lawful; as, *due* process of law (see in phrases, below); *due* service.
5. Owing or attributable (*to* something); ascribable, as to a cause; as, his death was *due* to pneumonia.
6. Appointed or required to arrive (at a given time); as, the steamer was *due* yesterday.
due course, *or* **process of law**, *Law*, that course of legal proceedings that is in accordance with the law of the land.

due, *n.* **1**. That which is due or owed; debt; that which one contracts to pay, or do, to or for another; that which belongs or may be claimed as a right; whatever custom, law, or morality requires to be done or paid; a legal charge, fee, toll, tribute, or the like; either, what is owed to another; as, to give one his *due*; or (usually *pl.*), what is owed *by* one; as, to pay one's *dues*.

He will give the Devil his *due*. *Shak.*
Yearly little *dues* of wheat, and wine, and oil. *Tennyson.*

2. Right; just title or claim. *Obs.*

The key of this infernal pit by *due* . . . I keep. *Milton.*

due, *adv.* **1**. Duly (in various senses). *Archaic.*
2. Directly; exactly; as, a *due* east course.

due′bill′ (dū′bĭl′), *n.* *Com.* A written acknowledgment of a debt, not made payable to order, like a promissory note; specif., in some localities, such an acknowledgment issued by a bank for a check, in place of certifying the check.

du′el (dū′ĕl), *n.* [It. *duello*, fr. L. *duellum*, orig., a contest between two, which passed into the common form *bellum* war, fr. *duo* two: cf. F. *duel*. See BELLICOSE, TWO; cf. DUELLO.] **1**. A combat between two persons; specif., formerly, a combat fought in trial by wager of battle. *Obs.*
2. A combat between two persons fought with deadly weapons by agreement, usually under formal conditions and in the presence of witnesses on each side, called *seconds*. It usually arises from an injury done or an affront given by one to the other. Once very common among men of social standing, it is now a crime in all English-speaking countries.

In sketching the history of the judicial combat we have traced the parentage of the modern *duel*. Strip the former of its legality, and divest it of its religious sanction, and the latter remains. . . . The so-called American *duel*, where the two parties draw lots, and the loser is under moral obligation to kill himself within a specified time, is not recognized as a *duel* (not being a battle) by any foreign code except that of Austria. *Encyc. Brit.*

3. Dueling. *Rare.*

du′el, *v. i. & t.*; DU′ELED (-ĕld) or DU′ELLED; DU′EL-ING or DU′EL-LING. To fight or kill in a duel.

du′el-er, du′el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* One who engages in a duel.

du′el-ing, du′el-ling, *n.* Act or practice of fighting in single combat.

du′el-ist, du′el-list, *n.* [Cf. F. *duelliste*.] One who fights in single combat, esp. in formal duels.

A *duelist* . . . always values himself upon his courage, his sense of honor, his fidelity and friendship. *H.*

du-el′lo (dōō-ĕl′ō), *n.* [It. See DUEL.] **1**. A duel. *Obs. or R.*
2. The rules of dueling.

du-en′na (dū̇-ĕn′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *dueña*, fr. L. *domina*. See DAME.] **1**. The chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain.
2. An elderly lady holding a station between a governess and companion, and appointed to have charge over the younger ladies in a Spanish or a Portuguese family.
3. Any older or married woman who is employed to guard a younger one; a governess; a chaperon.

Du-es′sa (dū-ĕs′ȧ), *n.* [That is, *double-minded*, fr. L. *duo* two.] A foul witch in Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (I. 4, 5, 8, 12), who under the assumed name of Fidessa, and the character of a distressed and lovely woman, deceives the Redcross Knight. In the allegory she represents Falsehood.

du-et′ (dū-ĕt′), *n.* [It. *duetto*, dim. of *duo* a duet, fr. It. & L. *duo* two. See TWO; cf. DUETTO.] *Music.* A composition, whether vocal or instrumental, for two performers.

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duck acorn. The water chinquapin.
duck ant. A white ant, or termite, of Jamaica, which builds large nests in trees.
duck′at. ✝ DUCAT.
duck′a-toon′. ✝ DUCATOON.
duckbill cat. The paddlefish. *Local, U. S.* [to rear ducks.
duck′er-y (dŭk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place
duck′et. ✝ DUCAT.
duck fit. A kind of violent spasm. *Humorous. Slang.*
duck′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
duck′ish, *n.* Dusk. *Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Dark; gloomy. *Dial. Amer.*
duck′ling-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
duck′meat′, *n.* = DUCKWEED.
duck mole. The duckbill, or platypus.
duck oak. The water oak.
duckoy. ✝ DECOY. [hellebore.
duck′-ret′ter, *n.* The American
duck's egg. *Sports*, etc. = DUCK EGG. *Slang.*
duck's′-foot′, *n.* *Dial.* **a** Lady's-mantle. **b** May apple.
duck's′-meat′, *n.* = DUCKWEED.
duck snipe. The willet. *Local, Bahamas.* [duck on a rock.
duck's′-off′, *n.* The game
duck′stone′, *n.* Duck on a rock. *Chiefly Brit.*
duckt. Ducked. *Ref. Sp.*
duck wheat. = TARTARIAN BUCKWHEAT.
duck willow. The white willow.
duck′y (dŭk′ĭ), *n.* Dim. of DUCK: — a term of endearment.
duc′ti-ble (dŭk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Ductile. *Rare.* — **duc′ti-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
duc′til. Ductile. *Ref. Sp.*
duc′til-ize, *v. t.* To make ductile.
duc′tion (dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L *ductio*.] Act of leading or conducting: guidance. *Obs.*
ductor roller. = DROP ROLLER **b**.
duct′ule (dŭkt′ūl), *n.* *Anat.* A small duct; also, the terminal portion of a duct.
duc′ture (dŭk′tūr), *n.* Leading or guidance; a duct. *Obs.*
dudde. ✝ DUD.
dud′der (dŭd′ẽr), *v. t.* To confuse or confound with noise; bewilder. *Dial. Eng.*
dud′der, *v. i.* [Cf. DODDER.] To shiver or tremble; to dodder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dud′der, *n.* Daze: confusion; fit of trembling. *Dial. Eng.*
dudder grass. Maidenhair fern.
dud′der-y (dŭd′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where duds, or clothes, are bought and sold; also, a place where cloth, esp. woolen cloth, is manufactured or sold. *Obs., Dial., or Low Slang, Eng.*
dud′die, dud′dy (dŭd′ĭ), *a.* Ragged; tattered. *Scot.*
dud′dle, *v. t.* To confuse; stupefy. *Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*
dud′droun, *n.* Sloven; slattern.
dude. Obs. pret. of DO.
dudgen. ✝ DUDGEON.
dudg′eon, *v. i.* To be in or show dudgeon. *Rare.*
dudg′eon, *a.* [Of unknown origin.] Homely; rude; coarse. *Obs.* — *n.* Trash. *Obs.*
du-dheen′ (dōō-d'ēn′; *aspirated* d). Var. of DUDEEN.
Du′di-a (dū′dĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
dud-ine′ (dūd-ēn′), *n.* A woman dude. *Slang.*
dud′ish (dūd′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH; DUDE. — **dud′ish-ness**, *n.*
dud′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM; DUDE.
dud′ler, *n* = DUDLEY.
dud′ley (dŭd′lĭ), *n.* A kind of hauling engine for logs, etc.
dud′ley-ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Dudleyville*, in Alabama.] *Min.* A kind of vermiculite (which see).
dud′man (dŭd′măn), *n.* [See DODMAN.] A scarecrow; hodmandod. *Dial. Eng.*
duds (dŭdz), *n.*, *pl.* of DUD.
due, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *douer* and E. *endue*.] To endue; endow; invest. *Obs.* *Shak.*
‖ **du′e cor′de** (dōō′ā kôr′dā). [It.] *Music.* Two strings; — a direction to play the same note on two strings at once. [*or R.*
due′ful, *a.* Fit; becoming. *Obs.*
duel. ✝ DWELL. [DOWEL.
du′el. Dial. Eng. var. of
du′el-is′tic, du′el-lis′tic (dū′ĕl-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a duelist or duels.
du′el-ize, du′el-lize, *v. t. & i.* To fight in a duel. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **due′ña** (dwā′nyä), *n.* [Sp.] = DOÑA.
due′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
duer. ✝ DEER. [DUE, *a.*
du′er (dū′ẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of

duff (dŭf), *n.* [ME. *dogh.* See DOUGH.] **1.** Dough or paste. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A stiff flour pudding, boiled in a bag; — a term used esp. by seamen; as, plum *duff.*
duff, *n.* **1.** The ground covering of decayed vegetable matter in forests. *Chiefly U. S.*
2. Fine coal; slack.
duff, *v. t.*; DUFFED (dŭft); DUFF'ING. [Of uncertain origin.] *Colloq. or Slang.* **1.** To treat or manipulate so as to give a specious appearance to; to fake; hence, to cheat.
2. In Australia, to alter the brands on (cattle, horses, etc.); to steal (cattle, etc.), and alter their brands.
duf'fel (dŭf'ĕl), *n.* [D. *duffel*, from *Duffel*, a town near Antwerp.] **1.** A kind of coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap or frieze.
2. Outfit or supplies, collectively; kit. *Colloq., U. S.*
duff'er (dŭf'ẽr), *n.* *Chiefly Slang.* **1.** A peddler or hawker, esp. of cheap, flashy articles, as sham jewelry; hence, a sham or cheat. *Eng.*
2. A stupid, awkward, inefficient person. *Colloq.*
3. One who duffs anything, esp. cattle, etc. *Australia.*
4. *Mining.* = SHICER.
5. A common domestic pigeon, as distinguished from one of any fancy breed.
6. A thing that is counterfeit or worthless. *Slang.*
du-fren'ite (dū-frĕn'īt), *n.* [After Pierre Armand *Dufrénoy*, French geologist.] *Min.* A dull or blackish green hydrous phosphate of iron, commonly massive or in nodules. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.2–3.4.
du'fre-noy'site (dū'frē-noi'zīt), *n.* [See DUFRENITE.] *Min.* A blackish lead-gray compound of lead, arsenic, and sulphur, $Pb_2As_2S_5$, occurring in orthorhombic crystals or massive. H., 3. Sp. gr., 5.55–5.57.
dug (dŭg), *pret. & p. p.* of DIG.
dug (dŭg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *dägga* to suckle (a child), Dan. *dægge*, Goth. *daddjan.*] A teat, pap, or nipple; — no longer used of women, except in contempt.

With mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shak.*

du'gong (dōō'gŏng), *n.* [Malay. *dūyōng*, or Jav. *duyung.*] An aquatic herbivorous mammal (*Dugong dugong*), of the order Sirenia, allied to the manatee, but with a bilobate tail like that of a whale. The upper lip is less deeply cleft and there are fewer molar teeth than in the manatee. The male has tusklike upper incisors. Several species have been described, but some zoölogists recognize but one, inhabiting the Red Sea, Indian Ocean, East Indies, and Australia.

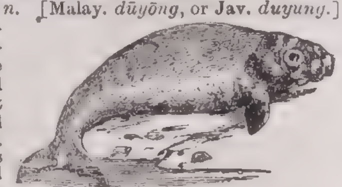

Dugong (1/80).

dug'out' (dŭg'out'), *n.* **1.** A canoe or boat made by hollowing out a large log. *Chiefly U. S.*
2. A shelter or primitive dwelling excavated, as in a hillside.
dug'way' (-wā'), *n.* An excavated way or road. *U. S.*
dui'ker, dui'ker-bok (dī'kẽr-bŏk; *D.* dœü'kẽr-), *n.* [D. *duiker* diver + *bok* a buck, lit., diver buck; — from its habit of diving suddenly into the bush.] A small South African antelope. See CEPHALOPHUS.
duke (dūk), *n.* [F. *duc*, fr. L. *dux, ducis*, leader, commander, fr. *ducere* to lead; akin to AS. *tēon* to draw; cf. AS. *heretoga* (*here* army) an army leader, general, G. *herzog* duke. See TUG; cf. DOGE, DUCHESS, DUCAT, DUCT, ADDUCE, DEDUCT.] **1.** A leader; a chief. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. In the later Roman empire, a *dux* or military commander stationed in a province.
3. In some European countries, a sovereign prince, ruler of a duchy; — sometimes translating the German *Herzog*, and, more loosely, the Russian *knyaz*, or prince, formerly also the Venetian *doge*. In the medieval empire of the Carolingians a duke was an official governing a province. As the empire broke up, the dukes became minor feudal sovereigns, with hereditary title and practically independent authority. The latter, however, was in France gradually recovered by the kings, and the dukes retained their titles simply as marks of noble rank (see next def.). In the present German Empire five dukes (and six grand dukes) retain their status as hereditary rulers of territory.
4. In Great Britain and other European countries, a nobleman of the highest hereditary rank after that of prince. The title was adopted in England under Edward III., who in 1337 made Edward the Black Prince Duke of Cornwall. A duke who is a member of the royal house is called a *royal duke.* See CORONET, *Illust.*
5. *pl.* The fists. *Slang.*

Duke of Norfolk's Case. *Law.* See PERPETUITY. — **the Duke's Laws**, *U. S. Hist.*, the laws framed for the government of the Colony of New York after the appointment of Nicholls as governor by the Duke of York in 1664.

duke (dūk), *v. i.* To play the duke; — with *it.* *Shak.*
duke, *n.*, or **duke cherry.** *Hort.* A race of cherries descended from *Prunus avium*, and characterized by light-colored, somewhat acid flesh. May *duke* is the best-known.
duke'dom (dūk'dŭm), *n.* A duchy; also, the title or dignity of a duke.
duke'ling, *n.* The child of a duke; also, a little or insignificant duke.
duk'er-y (dūk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DUKERIES (-ĭz). The office, dignity, or estate of a duke; also, a ducal residence.
Du-kho-bors' (dōō-kŏ-bôrz'), **Du-kho-bor'tsy** (-bôr'tsĭ), *n. pl.* [Russ. *dukhobortsy* spirit wrestlers; *dukh* spirit + *bortsy* wrestlers.] A Russian religious sect founded about the middle of the 18th century at Kharkov. They believe that Christ was wholly human, but that his soul reappears from time to time in mortals. They accept the Ten Commandments and the "useful" portions of the Bible, but deny the need of rulers, priests, or churches, and have no confessions, icons, or marriage ceremonies. They are communistic, opposed to any violence, and unwilling to use the labor of animals. Driven out of Russia proper, many have emigrated to Cyprus and Canada. See RASKOLNIK.
dul'ca-ma'ra (dŭl'kȧ-mā'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *dulcis* sweet + *amarus* bitter.] **a** The bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara.* See BITTERSWEET, *n.*, 3 **a**. **b** A drug obtained from the young branches of this plant, used as a mild narcotic and sedative.
dul'cet (dŭl'sĕt), *a.* [ME. *doucet*, OF. *doucet*, dim. of *douz* sweet, F. *doux*, L. *dulcis*; akin to Gr. γλυκύς. Cf. DOUCET.] **1.** Sweet to the taste; luscious. *Obs. or R.*

She tempers *dulcet* creams. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious; also, soothing or agreeable, as to the eye or feelings.

Their dainty lays and *dulcet* melody. *Spenser.*

— **dul'cet-ly**, *adv.* — **dul'cet-ness**, *n.*
dul'cet, *n.* *Music.* **a** A wind instrument. = DOUCET, 3. **b** An organ stop like the dulciana, but an octave higher.
dul'ci-an'a (dŭl'sĭ-ăn'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *dulcis* sweet.] *Music.* An organ stop having metal pipes, and a tone of soft, sweet, stringlike quality.
dul'ci-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dulcification.*] Act of dulcifying, or state of being dulcified.
dul'ci-fied (dŭl'sĭ-fīd), *p. p.* of DULCIFY.
dulcified spirit *or* **spirits**, a neutral compound of alcohol with a mineral acid; as, *dulcified spirits* of niter.
dul'ci-fy (dŭl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *dulcis* sweet + *-fy*: cf. F. *dulcifier.*] **1.** To sweeten; specif., *Old Chem.*, to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *Obs.*
2. To mollify or appease; to render agreeable.

Further *dulcified* by her pipe of tobacco. *Hawthorne.*

dul'ci-mer (dŭl'sĭ-mẽr), *n.* [OF. *doulcemer, doulcemele*; cf. It. *dolcemele*, Sp. *dulcémele*; fr. L. *dulcis* sweet + *melos* song, melody, Gr. μέλος. See DULCET; MELODY.] *Music.* **a** An instrument having metallic wires stretched over a trapezoidal soundboard, with a compass of two or three octaves. It is played with two light hammers held in the hands. **b** An ancient Jewish musical instrument formerly supposed to have been a form of psaltery or harp, now more commonly thought to have been a kind of bagpipe.

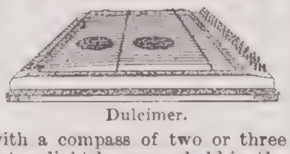

Dulcimer.

dul'cin (dŭl'sĭn), *n.* [L. *dulcis* sweet + *-in.*] *Chem.* **a** A crystalline substance, $CONH_2 \cdot NHC_6H_4 \cdot OC_2H_5$, related to phenetol and urea and said to be 200–250 times as sweet as cane sugar. It is a valuable antipyretic. **b** Dulcite.
Dul-cin'e-a (dŭl-sĭn'ē-ȧ; dŭl'sĭ-nē'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., from *Dulcinea del Toboso.*] **1.** Fem. prop. name.
2. A mistress; a sweetheart.

I must ever have some *Dulcinea* in my head. *Sterne.*

Dul-cin'e-a del To-bo'so (dĕl tō-bō'sō; *Sp.* dōōl'thē-nā'ȧ dĕl tō-bō'sō), Aldonza Lorenzo, a peasant girl of Toboso, the ladylove of Don Quixote, who called her by the name Dulcinea del Toboso, as being one more "harmonious, uncommon, and significant" than her own.
Dul'ci-nist (dŭl'sĭ-nĭst), **Dul'ci-nite** (-nīt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Dulcino of Novara (died 1307), a leader of the Apostolic Brothers.
dul'cite (dŭl'sīt), *n.* [L. *dulcis* sweet.] *Org. Chem.* A sweet white crystalline substance, $C_6H_8(OH)_6$, occurring in various plants, and obtained from a manna from Madagascar. It is also made artificially by the reduction of galactose or of lactose. It is a hexahydric alcohol.

dul'ci-tude (dŭl'sĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *dulcitudo*, fr. *dulcis* sweet.] Sweetness. *Rare.*
dul'co-rate (dŭl'kō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *dulcoratus*, p. p. of *dulcorare*, fr. *dulcor* sweetness, fr. *dulcis* sweet.] To dulcify. *Obs. or R.* — **dul'co-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
du'ledge (dū'lĕj), *n.* [Cf. DOWEL.] A dowel joining fellies in the wheel of a gun carriage.
du-li'a (dū-lī'ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. δουλεία servitude, fr. δοῦλος slave.] *R. C. Ch.* An inferior kind of veneration or worship, given to the angels and saints as the servants and friends of God; — distinguished from *latria.*
dull (dŭl), *a.*; DULL'ER (-ẽr); DULL'EST. [ME. *dul*, akin to AS. *dol* foolish, *gedwelan* to err, D. *dol* mad, *dwalen* to wander, err, G. *toll* mad, Goth. *dwals* foolish, stupid; cf. Skr. *dhvṛ* to cause to fall, *dhūrta* deceitful. Cf. DOLT, DWALE, DWELL.] **1.** Slow and uncertain of understanding; thick-headed; stupid; doltish. "*Dull* at classical learning." *Thackeray.* "*Dull* brainless Ajax." *Shak.*
2. Slow or blunted in perception or sensibility; hence, unseeing; unhearing; unfeeling; insensible; as, *dull* as a stone; the *dull* clods.

Their ears are *dull* of hearing. *Matt. xiii. 15.*

3. Slow in action; sluggish; stagnant; as, *dull* trade; hence, heavy; gross; cloggy; listless; lifeless; inert.

As turning the logs will make a *dull* fire burn, so changes of study a *dull* brain. *Longfellow.*

4. Furnishing little delight, spirit, or variety; uninteresting; tedious; cheerless; gloomy; melancholy; depressing; as, a *dull* story or sermon; a *dull* occupation or period; also, cloudy; overcast; as, a *dull* day.

Along life's *dullest*, dreariest walk. *Keble.*

5. Not keen in edge or point; lacking sharpness; blunt. "Thy scythe is *dull.*" *Herbert.*
6. Not bright or clear to the eye; wanting in liveliness of color or luster; not vivid; obscure; dim; as, a *dull* fire or lamp; a *dull* red or yellow; a *dull* mirror.
7. Characterized by a muffled quality; not clear; — said of sounds or of the voice.

The *dull* quality of the voice is the result of slight separation of the jaws and neutral lip position. *H. Sweet.*

Syn. — Lifeless, inanimate, dead; stupid, doltish, gross, obtuse; heavy, sluggish, sleepy, drowsy; cheerless, tedious, irksome, dismal, dreary; clouded, tarnished. See BLUNT.
dull, *v. t.*; DULLED (dŭld); DULL'ING. To make dull; variously: **a** To deprive of sharpness of edge or point. "This . . . *dulled* their swords." *Bacon.* **b** To make dull, stupid, or sluggish; to stupefy, as the senses, the feelings, the perceptions, and the like.

Use and custom have so *dulled* our eyes. *Trench.*

c To render dim or obscure. "*Dulls* the mirror." *Bacon.*
d To deprive of liveliness, activity, or intensity.
dull, *v. i.* To be or become dull.
dull'ard (dŭl'ȧrd), *n.* [*dull* + *-ard.*] A stupid person; a dunce. *Shak.* — *a.* Stupid. *Bp. Hall.*
dull'ness, dul'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dull; slowness; stupidity; heaviness; drowsiness; bluntness; obtuseness; dimness; lack of luster, vividness, or brightness.

Gentle *dullness* ever loves a joke. *Pope.*

Du'long's' for'mu-la (dü'lŏngz'). [After P. L. *Dulong* (1785–1838), French chemist.] An empirical formula for calculating the heat value of fuels from their chemical composition. Letting C, H, O, and S represent the percentages of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sulphur respectively, the usual formula for coal is as follows: Heat value per pound in B. T. U. $= 1/100\,[14{,}650\,C + 62{,}000\,(H - \frac{O}{8}) + 4{,}000\,S]$. It is said to be accurate to two per cent or less.
dulse (dŭls), *n.* [Gael. *duileasg.*] Any of several coarse red seaweeds used as food in Scotland, Iceland, and other northern countries. Dulse is chiefly *Rhodymenia palmata*, but *Dilsea edulis* is also used. In Kamchatka a fermented liquor is obtained from it.
du'ly (dū'lĭ), *adv.* In a due, fit, or becoming manner; as it (anything) ought to be; properly; regularly; sufficiently; timely; orderly, etc.
du'ma (dōō'mä), *n.* In Russia, a council; specif. [*cap.*], the Council of State (Gosudárstvennaya Duma), or Russian parliament, created by an imperial ukase of August 19, 1905, and consisting of representatives elected on a restricted franchise. The function of the Duma was to be the advising of the emperor in legislation. The first session (1906) of the Duma attempted to bring about the establishment of a complete constitutional system in Russia. It was dissolved by the emperor, as was also a new Duma in 1907.
dumb (dŭm), *a.* [AS. *dumb*; akin to D. *dom* stupid, G. *dumm*, OHG. *tumb* dumb, stupid, deaf, Icel. *dumbr* dumb, Sw. *dumb*, Goth. *dumbs*; cf. Gr. τυφλός blind. See DEAF; cf. DUMMY.] **1.** Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; as, the *dumb* brutes or animals.

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du-et', *v. i.*; DU-ET'TED; DU-ET'TING. To perform a duet.
duete, duetee, duetie, duety, duetye. ✝ DUTY.
du-ett'. Var. of DUET.
du'et-ti'no (dōō'ĕt-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim.] A duet of short extent and concise form.
du-et'tist, *n.* A participant in a duet.
‖ **du-et'to** (dōō-ĕt'tō), *n.* [It. See DUET.] = DUET.
‖ **du'e vol'te** (dōō'ā vōl'tā). [It.] *Music.* Two times; twice.
duf'fa-dar' (dŭf'ȧ-där'), *n.* [Hind. *dafadār*, fr. Per. *daf'adār.*] A petty or noncommissioned officer in the native army or police; also, the head of a party of laborers. *India.*
duffed, *pret. & p. p.* of DUFF.
duff'er. Var. of DOFFER.
duffield. ✝ DUFFEL.
duff'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DUFF.
duf'fle. Var. of DUFFEL.
du'foil (dū'foil), *n.* [L. *duo* two + *foil.*] **a** *Bot.* The twayblade. *Obs.* **b** *Her.* The twayblade used as a charge.
du'foil, *a.* *Her.* Two-leaved.
‖ **du fort' au fai'ble** (dü fôr'-tō fâ'bl'). [F.] From the strong to the weak; on an average.
duf'ter (dŭf'tẽr), *n.* [Hind. *daftar*, fr. Per. *daftar* book.] A bundle of official papers; also, a business office. *India.*
duf'ter-dar' (dŭf'tẽr-där'), *n.* In the Bombay Presidency, the head native revenue officer under a collector. *Anglo-Ind.*
duf'ter-y (dŭf'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *daftarī.*] A servant in an office, whose duty is to dust and bind records, to rule paper, make envelopes, etc. *Anglo-Ind. Bengal.*
duf'try. Var. of DUFTERY.
duf'tur. ✝ DUFTER.
dug'dug' (dŭg'dŭg'), *n.* The fertile form of the breadfruit tree.
dugeth. ✝ DOUTH.
dug'gin. ✝ DUDGEON, anger.
dug'gler (dŭg'lẽr), *n.* *Bowls.* A bowl at rest touching the jack. *Encyc. of Sport.*
dughti. ✝ DOUGHTY.
du'gon, *n.* [Cf. F. *doguin* pug dog.] A weakling; a worthless fellow. *Obs.* *Scot.*
dugong oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
‖ **du' haut' en' bas'** (dü'ō'-täN' bä'). [F.] From head to foot; from top to bottom; hence, scornfully.
duhti. ✝ DOUGHTY.
duik. ✝ DUCK, bird.
duim (dûm), *n.* [D., lit., thumb.] See MEASURE.
duir. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOOR.
duistre, *n.* [OF. *duitre*, nom. of *duitor*, L. *ductor.*] A guide; leader. *Obs.*
duk. ✝ DUCK, DUKE.
du'kan (dōō'kän), *n.* [Heb. *dūkhān* platform.] *Jew. Antiq.* The priestly blessing; orig., the platform on which the priests of the Temple pronounced the benediction. See under PRIESTLY.
Duk'-duk' (dŏŏk'dŏŏk'), *n.* A famous secret society among the natives of Neu Pommern, the members of which form a self-constituted judiciary for the infliction of fines and punishments upon their fellow tribesmen. They also pose as sorcerers, and are supposed to practice cannibalism.
duke, *v. t.* To make a duke of. *Rare.*
duke. Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of DUCK, bird; DUCK, *v.*
Duke Hum'phrey. See GOOD DUKE HUMPHREY.
duke'ly, *a.* Of or suitable to a duke.
dukes. ✝ DUCHESS.
duke's coronet. See CORONET, *Illust.*
duke'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
duket. ✝ DUCAT.
dul. ✝ DOLE, grief.
dul. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of DULL.
Du'lan-ga'nes (dōō'län-gä'nās), *n. pl.* A fierce heathen people of Mindanao, probably of Indonesian or mixed blood.
dul'bert (dŭl'bẽrt), *n.* Dullard; stupid person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Dul'ca-ma'ra, Doctor (dōōl'kä-mä'rä). An itinerant physician in Donizetti's opera "L'Elisir d' Amore," or "The Elixir of Love" (1832), noted for charlatanry, boastfulness, pomposity.
dul'ca-ma'rin (dŭl'kȧ-mā'rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A glucoside extracted from *Solanum dulcamara.*
dul-car'non, *n.* [Ar. *dhū al-qarnain*, prop. master of or containing the two horns. The term was early applied to Alexander the Great, and later to Euclid.] A dilemma or nonplus; — said to have been a name for the theorem Euclid I. 47, the figure of this being somewhat two-horned; also, one who is in a dilemma. *Obs.* — **at dulcarnon.** At the end of one's wits.
dulce. Var. of DULSE.
dulce (dŭls), *a.* [L. *dulcis* sweet. Cf. DOUCE.] Sweet, as to the taste; soothing or agreeable. *Obs.* — *adv.* Sweetly. *Obs.*
dulce, *n.* **1.** Sweetness. *Obs.*
2. (*Sp. pron.* dōōl'thā; -sā; 138). [Sp. *dulce* sweetmeat.] A sweet preparation, as a confection, sweet wine, or must. *Chiefly Sp. Amer.*
dulce, *v. t.* [ME. *doucen.*] To make sweet; to soothe. *Obs.*
‖ **dul'ce (me'los) "Do'mum."** [L.] Sweet (strain) "Home" or "Homeward;" — from a song sung by students of Winchester College and other English schools at the term's close.
‖ **dul'ce est de-si'pe-re in lo'co** (dē-sĭp'ē-rē). [L.] It is pleasant to indulge in trifling at the proper time.

Horace (*Odes*, IV. xii. 28).

‖ **dul'ce et de-co'rum est pro pa'tri-a mo'ri.** [L.] It is sweet and fitting to die for one's country. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. ii. 13).
dulce'ly, *adv.* of DULCE. *Obs.*
dulce'ness, *n.* Sweetness; dulcetness. *Obs.*
dul'ci-an (dŭl'sĭ-ăn), *n.* *Music.* [L. *dulcis* sweet; cf. OF. *doucine* sort of musical instrument, LL. *dulciana.*] Var. of DOLCIAN.
dul'cid, *a.* Dulcet. *Obs.*
dul-cif'lu-ous (dŭl-sĭf'lōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dulcis* sweet + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing sweetly. *Rare.*
dul-cil'o-quy (-sĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *dulcis* sweet + *loqui* to speak.] A soft manner of speaking. *Obs or R.*
dul'ci-tan (dŭl'sĭ-tăn), *n.* *Chem.* A compound, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, obtained as a sirupy liquid by dehydrating dulcite.
dul'ci-tol (-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*dulcite* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem* Dulcite.
dul'ci-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *dulcitas.*] Sweetness. *Obs.*
dul'cor, dul'cour, *n.* [L.] Sweetness. *Obs*
dul'co-rate, *a.* Sweet. *Obs.*
dul'cose (dŭl'kōs), *n.* Dulcite.
duld. Dulled. *Ref. Sp.*
dule (*Scot.* dül). Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of DOLE, grief.
dule. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DEVIL.
dule (dül). Scot. var. of DOOL.
dul-heg'gia (dōōl-hĕj'ä). Var. of ZULHIJJAH.
Dul-kaa'da (dōōl-kä'dȧ). Var. of ZU'LKADAH.
dull (dŭl), *n.* [Ir. *dul* a snare.] A noose, as of wire, for snaring fish. — *v. i.* To fish with a dull. Both *Southern U. S.*
dull, *n.* Dullness. *Rare.*
dull'ard-ism (dŭl'ȧrd-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
dull'ard-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dull'-brained', *a.* Stupid.
dull'-browed', *a.* Having a gloomy look.
dulle. ✝ DOLE, grief.
dull'er, *a.* One that dulls. *Rare.*
dull'er-y (dŭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Dullness. *Rare.*
dull'-eyed', *a.* Having eyes wanting brightness, liveliness, or vivacity.
dull'head', *n.* A blockhead.
dull'i-fy (dŭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make dull. *Colloq.* — **dull'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Colloq.*
dull'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DULL.
dull'ish, *a.* Somewhat dull.
dull'-pate', *n.* Dullhead. *Obs.*
dull'-sight'ed, *a.* Having poor eyesight.
dull'some (dŭl'sŭm), *a.* Dull. *Rare.*
dull'-wit'ted, *a.* Stupid.
dull'y (dŭl'ĭ), *a.* Dull; gloomy; heavy.
dul'ly (dŭl'lĭ), *adv.* In a dull manner; stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.
dul'ness. Var. of DULLNESS.
du-loc'ra-cy. Var. of DOULOCRACY.
Du'long' and Pe-tit's' law (dü'lôN', pē-tēz'). *Chem.* = *law of Dulong and Petit*, under LAW.
dul'set. ✝ DOUCET.
dult. *a.* [Cf DULL, DOLT.] Dull. *Obs.*
dult (dŭlt), **dults** (dŭlts), *n.* A dolt; dunce. *Scot.*
dul'ven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of DELVE.
dul-wil'ly (dŭl-wĭl'ĭ), *n.* The ring plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*). *Dial. Eng.*
du'ly (dū'lĭ), *n.* Dulia.
dum. Obs. or ref. sp. of DUMB.
dum. ✝ DOOM.
Du'mah (dū'mȧ). *Bib.*
du'mal, *a.* [L. *dumus* bramble.] Bushy; brambly. *Obs.*

2. Not willing to speak; mute; silent; not speaking; not accompanied by words; not emitting sound.

This spirit, *dumb* to us, will speak to him. *Shak.*

3. Inexpressive or meaningless; senseless. *Obs. or R.*
4. Lacking in something usual or normal; irregular; specif.: **a** Lacking brightness or clearness, as a color. *Rare.*

Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun color. *De Foe.*

b *Arch.* Without opening for light or air; blind; as, a *dumb* arch. **c** Having no masts or sails, and depending on outside power, as of a tow or the tide, for locomotion; as, a *dumb* barge; a *dumb* lighter. *Chiefly Eng.*
5. Dull; stupid. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. — Silent, still, quiet. — DUMB, MUTE, SPEECHLESS, INARTICULATE. DUMB and MUTE are often used interchangeably; as, deaf and *dumb*, deaf *mutes* (for technical distinctions, see defs.). *Dumb*, more frequently than *mute*, implies lack of the power of speech, esp. as in the case of brute animals and inanimate objects; *mute* emphasizes the fact of silence, from whatever cause; as, "*dumb* idols" (*Hab.* ii. 18); "some *mute* inglorious Milton" (*Gray*); "As children of weak age lend life to the *dumb* stones whereon to vent their rage . . . so, loath to suffer *mute*, we . . . make gods to whom to impute the ills we ought to bear" (*M. Arnold*). In general, *dumb* implies more absolute inability to speak, or a more compelling cause of silence, than *mute*; as, "All sat *mute*, pondering the danger with deep thoughts" (*Milton*); "Deep shame had struck me *dumb*" (*Shak.*); cf. *mute* misery, *dumb* misery. SPEECHLESS commonly implies deprivation of the power of speech; as, "I am struck *dumb* with the assurance of his folly — absolutely *mute* and *speechless*" (*Scott*). INARTICULATE, as here compared, implies either lack of the power to speak at all (as, "the *inarticulate* people of the dead," *Shelley*), or (esp.) inability to speak intelligibly, on account of some powerful emotion; as, *inarticulate* with rage. See SILENT, STILL.

dumb ague, a form of intermittent fever with no well-defined "chill." *U. S.* — **d. bid**, in an auction, the act of the owner of the property auctioned in giving to the auctioneer an undisclosed limit below which no bid shall avail as a purchase. Hence, **dumb bidding**. — **d. cake**, a cake made in silence by girls on St. Mark's or St. Agnes's eve, with certain mystic ceremonies, in order to discover their future husbands, as by a dream or an apparition. — **d. cane**, a West Indian araceous plant (*Dieffenbachia seguine*), which, when chewed, causes the tongue to swell, and destroys temporarily the power of speech. — **d. card**, a pelorus. — **d. chalder** *or* **cleat**, *Naut.*, a kind of rudder gudgeon with a bottom on which a pintle rests. — **d. chamber**, a chamber without outlet. — **d. chill**. = DUMB AGUE. — **d. compass**, a pelorus. — **d. craft**, a form of jackscrew used in raising ships. — **d. crambo**, a game in which one party of players give a word which rimes with another, the latter to be guessed by the opposing party, who represent in dumb show what they think it to be. — **d. drift**, *Mining*, the airway of a dumb furnace. — **d. foxglove**, the closed gentian. — **d. furnace**, *Mining*, a ventilating furnace designed so that the foul inflammable air from the more remote parts of the mine enters the upcast higher up than the hot gases from the fire. — **d. jockey**, a contrivance for bitting and training colts, consisting of a saddle and two arms extending upward, the ends of elastic and adjustable reins and crupper strap being fastened to the latter, while the side checks are attached to the lower part of the saddle. — **d. nettle**, the white dead nettle. — **d. peal**, a muffled peal. — **d. piano**. See DIGITORIUM. — **d. pintle**, *Naut.*, a rudder pintle which rests in a socket. — **d. sheave**, a block with a sheaveless hole or a groove in a spar for a rope to be rove through. — **d. show**. **a** Formerly, a part of a dramatic representation, shown in pantomime. "Inexplicable *dumb shows* and noise." *Shak.* **b** Signs and gestures without words; as, to tell a story in *dumb show*. — **d. snatch**, *Naut.*, a snatch block, or cleat without a sheave. — **d. spinet**. See MANICHORD. — **d. telescope**, *Naut.*, a tube without glasses, to guide the eye. — **d. tooling**, *Bookbinding*, blind tooling. — **d. watches**. the pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) or the huntsman's-cup (*S. flava*). — **d. well**, a well to carry drainage or surface water. — **the D. Ox**, Thomas Aquinas; — so called in early life.

dumb (dŭm), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, dumb; to put to silence. *Rare.* *Shak.*

I *dumb* thee too, my wingless nightingale! *Tennyson.*

dumb′-bell′, *n.* **1**. An apparatus similar to that used in ringing a church bell, as one used in learning bell ringing, or one for bodily exercise. *Addison.*
2. A weight, consisting of two spheres or spheroids, connected by a short bar for a handle, used (generally in pairs) for gymnastic exercise.

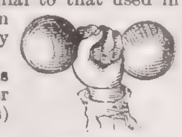

Dumb-Bell, 2.

3. Hence, anything of a shape or form suggesting the gymnastic dumb-bell, as a form of tenement house, a diplococcus, etc.

dumb-bell nebula. *Astron.* A nebula in the constellation Vulpecula, shaped somewhat like a dumb-bell.

dumb′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dumb; muteness; silence; inability to speak. Dumbness may be due to derangement of or injury to the language centers of the cortex. In such cases it is called *psychical* or *mental* dumbness.

dumb′-wait′er, *n.* **1**. A portable serving table or stand, often with revolving shelves, for dishes, bottles, etc. It is placed by a table to make the services of a waiter less necessary.
2. A framework on which dishes, food, etc., are passed from one room or story of a house to another; a lift for dishes, etc.

dum′dum (dŭm′dŭm), *n.*, *or* **dumdum bullet**. *Mil.* A kind of expanding man-stopping bullet; — so named from *Dumdum*, in India, where bullets are manufactured for the Indian army. *Dumdums*, and all expanding bullets, are forbidden by the Hague War Regulations.

dum′found′, dumb′found′ (dŭm′found′), *v. t.*; -FOUND′ED; -FOUND′ING. [*dumb* + *con*found.] To strike dumb; to confuse with astonishment. *Spectator.*

dum′found′er, dumb′found′er, *v. t.* = DUMFOUND.

dum′my (dŭm′ĭ), *a.* [See DUMB.] **1**. Silent; mute; noiseless; as, a *dummy* engine (see DUMMY, *n.*, 7 **d**).
2. Fictitious or sham; feigned; as, a *dummy* watch.
3. Apparently acting for one's self, but really for another; as, a *dummy* director.
4. *Card Playing.* Played with a dummy; as, *dummy* whist.

dummy block, *Founding*, a temporary brick and loam centering round which a large loam core is swept out. — **d. car**, *Railroads*, a car containing its own steam power or locomotive. — **d. cartridge**, *Mil.*, a cartridge for drill purposes without powder, but containing a bullet to enable the magazine mechanism to work. — **d. share** *or* **stock**, a share or stock, usually one share, issued to one to enable him to qualify as a director or officer of a company in which he has no real interest.

dum′my, *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). **1**. One who is dumb; hence, one who is habitually silent and takes no part in affairs.
2. In various four-handed card games, as bridge, mort, etc., an exposed hand played by the opposite player in addition to his own hand.
3. *Drama.* One who plays a merely nominal part.
4. A thick-witted person; a dolt. *Colloq.*
5. One posing or represented as acting for himself, but in reality acting for another and, usually, practically without freedom of action, as one who fraudulently takes up public land under land acts ostensibly for himself, but in fact for another.
6. An imitation or copy of something, to be used as a substitute; a sham or make-believe.
7. Hence, variously: **a** A model; a lay figure, as a figure on which clothing is exhibited by dealers. **b** *Print.* A set of sheets or leaves made up, as by binding, to represent a book, pamphlet, etc., to be printed. **c** A sham package in a shop, or one that does not contain what its exterior indicates. **d** *Railroads.* A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without a blast pipe and its accompanying noises; also, a dummy car. **e** A floating landing stage or barge connected with a pier. **f** *Plumbing.* A tool used to remove dents from lead pipes. **g** *Mach.* See PROFILING MACHINE. **h** A dumb-waiter. **i** A jet from a main or other water pipe; — so called by firemen. **j** The grip car on a cable tramway. *Australia.* **k** *Hat Manuf.* A boxwood implement for glossing silk hats. **l** A purse. *Slang.* **m** Short for *dummy whist*.

du-mor′ti-er-ite (dū-môr′tĭ-ẽr-īt), *n.* [After Eugène *Dumortier*, French paleontologist.] *Min.* A bright blue or greenish blue basic silicate of aluminium, usually in fibrous or columnar aggregates. It has very strong pleochroism. H., 7. Sp. gr., 3.26–3.36.

du′mose (dū′mōs; dū-mōs′), *a.* [L. *dumosus*, fr. *dumus* a thornbush, a bramble.] Bushy.

dump (dŭmp), *n.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *dumpin* melancholy, Dan. *dump* dull, low, D. *dompig* damp, G. *dumpf* damp, dull, gloomy, and E. *damp*, or rather perh. *dump*, v. t. Cf. DAMP, or DUMP, *v. t.*] **1**. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; low spirits; despondency; ill humor; — now only *pl.* and humorous.

March slowly on in solemn *dump*. *Hudibras.*
Doleful *dumps* the mind oppress. *Shak.*

2. Absence of mind; reverie. *Obs.*
3. A melancholy strain or tune in music; any tune. *Obs.* "A deploring *dump*." "Some merry *dump*." *Shak.*
4. A kind of dance. *Obs.*

dump, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. DUMP, *v.*] *Chiefly Eng.* **1**. A thick, ill-shaped, or shapeless piece; specif., a clumsy leaden counter used by boys in games, as in chuck farthing.

Dumps of soft paper . . . to arrest bleeding. *B. H. Chamberlain.*

2. **a** A thick, small halfpenny issued by George I. **b** An Australian silver coin. See HOLEY DOLLAR. **c** A small piece of gold formerly current in Australia at the value of a sovereign.
3. A small coin or sum; *pl.*, money; cash. *Slang.*
4. Variously: **a** A kind of nail, or short bolt largely used in shipbuilding for securing planks. *Eng.* **b** A kind of candy or sweet; a bull's-eye. **c** A dumpy person.

dump, *v. t.*; DUMPED (dŭmpt); DUMP′ING. [ME. *dumpen* to throw down, fall down; cf. Icel. *dumpa* to thump, Dan. *dumpe* to fall suddenly, rush, dial. Sw. *dimpa* to fall down plump. Cf. DUMP sadness.] **1**. To knock heavily; to stump. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To put or throw down with more or less of violence; hence, to unload, as from a cart by tilting it; as, to *dump* sand, coal, etc. *Chiefly U. S.*
3. To compress and secure firmly in a bale, or the like, as by means of iron hoops; as, to *dump* wool. *Australia.*
4. *Com.* To sell in quantity at a very low price or practically regardless of the price; specif., *Eng.*, to sell (surplus goods) abroad at less than the market price at home.
5. *Bleaching.* To subject to the operation of dumping.

dump, *v. i.* **1**. To fall abruptly or to plunge (*Obs.*); also, to drop down.
2. To deposit something in a heap or unshaped mass, as from a cart or a basket. *Chiefly U. S.*
3. *Typesetting.* To empty the contents of a composing stick on the galley.
4. *Com.* To dump goods. See DUMP, *v. t.*, 4.

dump (dŭmp), *n.* **1**. A thud or bump, as from falling.
2. *Chiefly U. S.* **a** A car or boat for dumping refuse, etc. **b** A place for dumping anything; also, that which is dumped. **c** A device for dumping a wagon or the like.

dump′age (dŭm′pāj), *n.* **1**. Act of dumping loads, as from carts, esp. loads of refuse; also, a heap of dumped matter.
2. A fee paid for the privilege of dumping loads. *U. S.*

dump cart *or* **car**. A cart or car having a body that can be tilted, or a bottom opening downwards, for emptying.

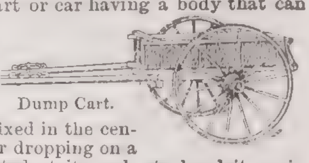

Dump Cart.

dump′er (dŭm′pẽr), *n.* One that dumps, as a dump cart. Specif., *Mech.*, a heavy weight fixed in the center of a long bar used for dropping on a hot metal plate, supported at its ends, to bend it, as in giving fore-and-aft curvature to a keel plate for a ship.

dump hook. A chain grab hook having a lever attachment for releasing it from the object to which it is connected. It is used for unhitching a team in loading logs, etc.

dump′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DUMP. Specif.: *n.* *Bleaching.* The operation of cleansing yarn or the like, by passing it, after immersing in soap solution, between a pair of rollers having a jumping motion. — **dumping cart** *or* **car**, a dump cart or car. — **d. press**, a press for baling wool. *Australia.*

dump′ish, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; moping; melancholy. "A . . . *dumpish* and sour life." *Lord Herbert.* — **dump′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **dump′ish-ness**, *n.*

dum′ple (dŭm′p'l), *v. t.*; DUM′PLED (-p'ld); DUM′PLING (-plĭng). [See DUMPLING.] To make dumpy; to fold, or bend, as one part over another. *Rare.*

He was a little man, *dumpled* up together. *Scott.*

dump′ling (dŭmp′lĭng), *n.* [*dump* an ill-shaped piece + 1st *-ling*.] **1**. A roundish mass of dough boiled in soup, or as a sort of pudding; often, a cover of paste inclosing fruit, and boiled or baked; as, an apple *dumpling*.
2. In the evaporated-fruit trade, a whole apple which has been peeled and cored.
3. The apple berry. *Australia.*
4. A short, fat, dumpy person or animal. *Colloq.*

dump′y (dŭm′pĭ), *a.*; DUMP′I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); DUMP′I-EST. [From DUMP sadness.] Sullen or discontented; in the dumps. *Colloq.*

dump′y, *a.* [See DUMP a short ill-shaped piece.] Short and thick; of proportionately low stature.

dumpy level, *Surv.*, a level having a short telescope (hence its name) rigidly fixed to a table capable only of rotatory movement in a horizontal plane. The telescope is usually an inverting one. It is sometimes called the **Troughton level**, from the name of the inventor, and a variety improved by one Gavatt is known as the **Gavatt level**. Cf. CLINOMETER, Y LEVEL.

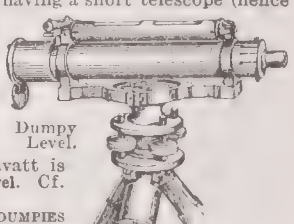

Dumpy Level.

dump′y (dŭm′pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DUMPIES (-pĭz). One that is dumpy. Specif.: **a** = CREEPER, fowl. **b** Short for DUMPY LEVEL.

dun (dŭn), *v. t. & i.*; DUNNED (dŭnd); DUN′NING. [Of uncertain origin; perh. the same word as the obs. *dun* to din.] To ask or beset, as a debtor, for payment; to urge importunately; to plague or pester constantly.

dun, *n.* **1**. One who duns; a dunner.

To be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. An urgent request or demand of payment; as, he sent his debtor a *dun*.

dun, *a.* [AS. *dunn*; cf. OS. *dun*, *dosan*; prob. akin to W. *dwn*, Ir. & Gael. *donn*.] Of a yellowish or grayish brown color; of a dull brownish in grayish color, hence, often implying murkiness or gloominess; as, a *dun* cow, a *dun* deer, a *dun* mouse, a *dun* ass, *dun* vapors, *dun* shades, *dun* night.

Summer's *dun* cloud comes thundering up. *Pierpont.*

dun crow, the hooded crow.

dun, *n.* **1**. Dun color.
2. A dun horse; — used also, like *Dobbin*, as a name for any horse, esp. an old jade. *Obs. or Dial.* *Chaucer.*
3. **a** A May fly. **b** *Angling.* A dun fly.

dun, *v. t.* **1**. To make dun-colored.
2. [From *dun* brown? Cf. DUNFISH.] To cure, as codfish, by laying them, after salting, in a pile in a dark place, covered with salt grass or the like. *New Eng.*

Dun′can (dŭŋ′kăn), *n.* [Gael. *Donnchadh*, prop., brown warrior; cf. *donn* brown, *cath* battle.] **1**. Masc. prop. name.
2. A king of Scotland of the 11th century, who was murdered by Macbeth, his successor, on which event Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth" is based.

dunce (dŭns), *n.* [From Joannes *Duns* Scotus, a schoolman called the *Subtle Doctor*, who died in 1308. Originally in the phrase "a *Duns* man."] **1**. A copy of writings by Duns Scotus; also, a textbook, comment, or gloss containing his teachings or written after his manner. *Obs.*
2. A Scotist; a sophist who cavils or splits hairs. *Obs. or R.* In the Revival of Learning the Scotists were violently opposed to the new studies; hence, the name *Dunce* was applied with scorn and contempt to a scholar of illiberal views. Hence, a narrow pedant. *Obs. or R.*
3. One backward in book learning; a dull-witted person or one weak in intellect; a dullard; a dolt.

How much a *dunce* that has been sent to roam
Excels a *dunce* that has been kept at home. *Cowper.*

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dumb, *n.* One who is dumb; also, a fit of dumbness. *Obs.*
dumb′-bell′, *v. t. & i.* To drill, or practice, with dumb-bells. — **dumb′-bell′er**, *n.*
dumb′cow′, *v. t.* [Hind. *dam-kā* to annoy.] To browbeat. *India.*
dumb′found′, **dumb′found′er**, etc. Vars. of DUMFOUND, DUMFOUNDER, etc.
Dumb′ie-dikes′ (dŭm′ĭ-dīks′), *n.* In Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," an awkward Scotch laird who, refused by Jeanie Deans, at once marries another woman.
dum′ble (dōōm′'l; dŭm′-). Var. of DUMMEL. *Dial. Eng.*
dum′ble (dōōm′b'l; dŭm′-), *n.* = DIMBLE. *Dial. Eng.*
dum′ble-dor′, **dum′ble-dore** (dŭm′b'l-dōr′), *n.* [The first part is prob. imitative. See DOR a beetle.] A dorbeetle or bumblebee. *Dial. Eng.*
dumb′ly (dŭm′lĭ), *adv.* of DUMB.
dumb′y (dŭm′ĭ), *a.* Obsoles. var. of DUMMY.
dume (*Devonshire* düm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DUMB.
du′me-tose (dū′mē-tōs), *a.* [L. *dumetum* thicket.] Dumose.
‖ **dum fer′vet o′pus**. [L.] While the work glows; while the iron is hot.
dum-found′er-ment. **dumb-found′er-ment**, *n.* See -MENT.
‖ **dum fu′it in′fra æ-ta′tem**. [L.] *Law.* Lit., while he was under age; — used to designate an old writ for enabling a man after coming of age to recover lands he alienated while an infant.
‖ **dum′ka** (dōōm′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* DUM′KY (-kĭ). [Bohemian, elegy.] *Music.* Lit., lament; — a term used to denote a slow movement of melancholy character.
dum′mel (dōōm′'l; dŭm′-), *a.* [Cf. DUMB.] Slow; stupid. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* One who is dumb; a stupid person. *Dial. Eng.*
dum′mer-el, *n.* A dummel. *Obs.*
dum′mer-er, *n.* A beggar who feigns dumbness. *Obs. Cant.*
dum′mies, *n.*, *pl.* of DUMMY.
dum′mi-ness (dŭm′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
dum′my (dŭm′ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To get, take, or act as a dummy; specif., to select public land in one's own name, but really as a dummy for another incompetent to do so.
dum′my-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The act or practice of dummying land. *Australasia.*
dum′my-weed′, *n.* Coltsfoot.
Dum-no′ni-i, **Dum-nu′ni-i**. Vars. of DAMNONII.
Du-mont's′ blue (dū-mônts′). Smalt.
du-mos′i-ty (dū-mŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being dumose.
du′mous (dū′mŭs), *a.* Dumose.
dump, *v. t. & i.* [From DUMP sadness.] To cast, or fall, into melancholy; to grieve or sadden; to muse; to be downcast. *Obs.*
dump, *n.* [Cf. Norw. *dump* pit, pool.] A deep hole in the bed of a stream or pond. *Local, Eng.*
dum palm (dōōm). Var. of DOOM PALM.
dump bolt. = DUMP, *n.*, 4 **a**.
dump′i-ly (dŭm′pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DUMPY.
dump′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS; DUMPY.
dump′ing. *n.* [Cf. DUMP, *v.*, DOP to dip.] A kind of diving bird, probably a dabchick. *Obs.*
dum′poke (dŭm′pōk), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *dam-pukht*, lit., steam-cooked.] A baked dish, esp. a stuffed duck. *India.*
dumps. Dial. var. of DIMPS.
dump′ty. Var. of DUMPY.
‖ **dum spi′ro, spe′ro** (dŭm spī′rō, spē′rō). [L.] While I breathe, I hope: — one of the mottoes of South Carolina.
‖ **dum ta′cent. cla′mant**. [L.] While they are silent, they cry out.
‖ **dum vi′tant stul′ti vi′ti-a, in con-tra′ri-a cur′runt** (vĭsh′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] While fools avoid vices, they run into their opposites. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. ii. 24).
‖ **dum vi′vi-mus, vi-va′mus** (vĭv′ĭ-mŭs). [L.] While we live, let us live.
dun (*dial.* dŭn, dōōn), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Icel. *duna* to thunder, E. *din*.] To din; resound. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dun. ✝ DOWN, a bank.
dun (dŭn), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. Cf. DOWN a sand hill.] A mound or small hill, or a stronghold surmounting it: — frequent in Scottish and Irish place names.
dun-air′ (-âr′), *n.* = DUNBIRD **a**.
‖ **du′na-mis** (dū′nȧ-mĭs), *n.*; *in Gr. form*, δύναμις. [Gr.] Possibility; potentiality; capacity; — used by Aristotle in contrast with *energeia*, Gr. ἐνέργεια, as actuality.
dun′ase′ (dŭn′āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Dun-bar′. **Countess of** (dŭn-bär′). See BLACK AGNES.
dun′bird′, *n.* [From its color.] In England: **a** The female pochard. **b** The female scaup duck. In America, the ruddy duck.
Dunc. *Abbr.* Duncan.
dunce, *v. t.* To make (one) seem a dunce. *Obs.*
dunce′dom (dŭns′dŭm). *n.* See -DOM.
dunce′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
dunce man, **dunc′er** (dŭn′sẽr), *n.* A Scotist; a schoolman; hence, a sophistical, hairsplitting reasoner. *Obs.*

E F G H I J K L M

dunc′er-y (dŭn′sẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** That which pertains to a Scotist or schoolman. *Obs.*
2. Dullness; stupidity.
dunch (dŭnsh; do͝onsh; 140), *v. t.* [ME. *dunchen;* cf. Sw. *dunka* to throb, beat.] To strike or shove with a short solid blow; specif., to jog with the elbow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dunch, *n.* A short solid blow, shock, or shove; a smart jog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Dun′ci-ad (dŭn′sĭ-ăd), *n.* [*dunce* + 2d *-ad* c.] The epic of dunces; — title of a famous satirical poem by Pope. It was published in 1728 in three books, with Theobald, the Shakespeare editor, as hero, and in four books in 1742 with Colley Cibber as hero. All Pope's literary enemies and many minor writers and critics were castigated.
dun′ci-cal (dŭn′sĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the "dunces." See DUNCE, 2.
2. Like a dunce; stupid; duncish.
The most dull and *duncical* commissioner. *Fuller.*
dun′da-thu′ pine (dŭn′dȧ-tho͞o′). Also, prob. erroneously, **dundathee pine.** [Native name in Queensland.] An Australian pinaceous timber tree (*Dammara robusta*) resembling the kauri pine, whence it is also called **Queensland kauri.**
dun′der-head′ (dŭn′dẽr-hĕd′), *n.* A dunce; numskull; blockhead. *Beau. & Fl.* — **dun′der-head′ed,** *a.*
Dun-drear′y, Lord (dŭn-drēr′ĭ). An inconsequential nobleman in Tom Taylor's comedy "Our American Cousin." He walks with a little skip, laughs idiotically, and puzzles his head with "widdles" and the many self-contradictions of popular proverbs. The rôle was really created by E. A. Sothern (1826–81).
dune (dūn), *n.* [F. *dune*, of D. origin; cf. D. *duin*, OD. *dune;* the same word as E *down* a sand hill.] A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind. Dunes are common along shores, along some river valleys, and generally, where there is dry surface sand during some part of the year.
dun fly. *Fishing.* Any of various dun, or dark-colored, flies, natural or artificial, used as bait.
dung (dŭng), *n.* [AS. *dung;* akin to G. *dung, dünger*, OHG. *tunga*, Sw. *dynga;* cf. Icel. *dyngja* heap, Dan. *dynge*, MHG. *tunc* underground dwelling place, orig., covered with dung.] Manure; the excrement of an animal.
dung, *v. t.;* DUNGED (dŭngd); DUNG′ING (dŭng′ĭng). **1.** To fertilize or dress with dung; as, to *dung* grass. *Now Rare.*
2. *Calico Print.* To immerse or steep, as calico, in a bath (**dung bath**) to remove the superfluous mordant and the gum or other thickening. Dung, usually cow dung, was formerly used in the bath; substitutes are now used, esp. sodium phosphate, arsenate, and silicate.
dung, *v. i.* To void excrement. *Obs. or R.* *Swift.*
dun′ga-ree (dŭŋ′gȧ-rē), *n.* Also **dun′ga-ri** (-rē). [Hind. *dungrī.*] **1.** A coarse kind of East Indian cotton stuff worn by the poorer classes, and also used for tents, sails, etc.
2. *pl.* Trousers or working clothes of dungaree, worn chiefly by sailors.
dung beetle. Any of numerous scarabæoid beetles that feed upon and breed in dung. The so-called tumblebugs (which see) or tumbledungs are the most remarkable and best-known examples. They are commonly regarded as a subfamily, Coprinæ, of the Scarabæidæ.
dun′geon (dŭn′jŭn), *n.* [ME. *dongeon, donjoun*, highest tower of a castle, tower, prison, F. *donjon* tower or platform in the midst of a castle, turret, or closet on the top of a house, a keep of a castle, LL. *domnio*, the same word as LL. *dominio*, for L. *dominium*, fr. *dominus* lord. See DAME, DON; cf. DOMINION, DOMAIN, DEMESNE, DANGER, DONJON.] **1.** A donjon.
2. A close, dark prison or vault, commonly underground, resembling the lower apartments of the *donjon* or keep of a castle, which were used as prisons.
Down with him even into the deep *dungeon.* *Tyndale.*
dung fly. Any of numerous small dipterous flies, constituting the family Scatophagidæ, which breed in dung and decaying vegetable matter.
dung′hill′ (dŭng′hĭl′), *n.* **1.** A heap of dung.
2. Any mean situation, condition, or thing; a vile abode.
He . . . lifteth up the beggar from the *dunghill.* 1 *Sam.* ii. 8.
dunghill fowl. The common domestic or barn fowl.
dung′hill′y (dŭng′hĭl′ĭ), *a.* Like a dunghill; mean; low.
dung′y (dŭng′ĭ), *a.* Full of, or of the nature of, dung; filthy; vile; low. *Shak.*
dun′ite (dŭn′īt), *n.* [From *Dun* Mountain, New Zealand.] *Petrog.* A granitoid igneous rock consisting chiefly of olivine with a little chromite or other spinel.
dun′i-was′sal, dun′ni-was′sal (do͞on′ĭ-wŏs′ăl), *n.* Also **dun′i-was′tle.** [Gael. *duine uasal; duine* man + *uasal* noble.] A gentleman, esp. one of secondary rank; specif., a cadet of a family of rank. *Scot. Highlands.*
Dun′ker (dŭŋ′kẽr), **Dun′kard** (-kȧrd), *n.* [G. *tunken* to dip.] One of a religious denomination whose tenets and practices are mainly those of the Baptists; — called also *Tunkers*, *Dippers*, and by themselves, *Brethren*, or, officially, *German Baptist Brethren.* The denomination was founded in 1708 at Schwarzenau, in Wittgenstein, Germany, by Alexander Mack. In 1719 the Dunkers began to come to Pennsylvania, whence the sect has spread, mainly westward. The Dunkers regard nonconformity to the world as an important principle, following closely Scripture teaching and observing the primitive simplicity of the church. There are four branches of the Dunkers: (1) **Conservative,** the main branch, occupying a position midway between the next two branches; (2) **Old Order,** founded in 1880, adhering more strictly than the others to the principle of nonconformity to the world and opposing Sunday schools, schools for higher education, etc.; (3) **Progressive,** founded in 1882, less strict than the two preceding bodies as to dress and the wearing of the hair and beard; (4) **Seventh-day German Baptists,** founded 1728, who observe the seventh day as the Sabbath and live a communal and ascetic life.
dun′lin (dŭn′lĭn), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *dun* hill (E. *down* sand hill), and E. *-ling.*] A sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina*) having the plumage of the abdomen black in the breeding season, widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. The American variety (*P. alpina sakhalina*), distinguished chiefly by its slightly larger size, is common on many parts of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts during the migrations.

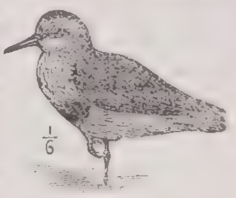

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Dunlin (*Pelidna alpina*).

Dun′lop (dŭn′lŏp), *n.*, or **Dunlop cheese.** A kind of rich white pressed cheese made in Scotland; — so named from Dunlop, in Ayrshire.
Dun′mow flitch, the (dŭn′mō). A flitch of bacon, which, according to a custom originated in the 13th century, is awarded at Dunmow, Essex, England, to any couple who will take oath in a prescribed manner that they have not quarreled or repented of their marriage within a year and a day of its celebration. The custom was revived in 1855.
dun′nage (dŭn′āj), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** Pieces of wood, mats, boughs, or loose materials of any kind, laid on the bottom of the hold for the cargo to rest upon to prevent injury by water, or stowed among casks and other cargo to prevent their motion and chafing.
2. Baggage or personal effects; — so called, esp. by sailors.
dun′nage (dŭn′āj), *v. t.;* DUN′NAGED (-ājd); DUN′NAG-ING (-ā-jĭng). To stow or secure with dunnage.
Delicate cargoes are always well *dunnaged.* *Holms.*
dunn′ite (dŭn′īt), *n.* [After Major B. W. *Dunn*, the inventor.] An explosive resembling maximite, used in the United States service as a bursting charge for shells.
dunt (dŭnt; do͝ont), *n.* [Cf. DINT, DENT.] A dull-sounding blow or thump; also, a wound or bruise from such a blow. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
My visitor . . . set himself to wash and dress the wound upon my scalp. "Ay," said he, "a sore *dunt.*" *Stevenson.*
dunt, *v. t. & i.;* DUNT′ED; DUNT′ING. To strike, knock, bruise, or the like, with a dull-sounding blow. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
du′o- (dū′ō-). Combining form from Latin *duo*, or (irregularly) Greek δύο, *two.*
duodecim-. Combining form from Latin *duodecim, twelve.*
du′o-dec′i-mal (dū′ō-dĕs′ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *duodecim* twelve. See DOZEN.] Proceeding in computation by twelves; expressed in the scale of twelves. — **du′o-dec′i-mal-ly,** *adv.*
duodecimal multiplication, *Math.*, a method of multiplying dimensions by means of the duodecimal system, in which the dimensions to be multiplied having been set down one under the other, as feet under feet, inches under inches, etc., each term of the multiplicand, beginning at the lowest, is multiplied in turn by each term of the multiplier, beginning at the highest, the result of each first multiplication set immediately under its corresponding term, one carried for every twelve from one term to the next higher, and the product of the multiplication by each successive term in the multiplier set successively one place farther to the right. The sum of the separate products is the total product. — **d. unit,** a unit in the scale of numbers expressed through powers of twelve.
du′o-dec′i-mal, *n.* **1.** A twelfth part; as, the *duodecimals* of an inch.
2. *pl.* *Arith.* A system of numbers whose denominations rise in a scale of twelves (instead of tens, as in the decimal system). Long measure (12 lines = 1 inch, 12 inches = 1 foot) is partly duodecimal. See DUODECIMAL MULTIPLICATION.
3. *pl.* = DUODECIMAL MULTIPLICATION.
du′o-dec′i-mo (-mō), *a.* [L. *in duodecimo* in twelfth, fr. *duodecimus* twelfth, fr. *ducdecim* twelve. See DOZEN.] Having twelve leaves to a sheet; as, a *duodecimo* book.
du′o-dec′i-mo, *n.;* *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). **1.** A size of a book, or of its pages, resulting from folding each sheet into twelve leaves, commonly measuring about 5 by 7½ inches; also, a book of such size; — called also *twelvemo*, often written 12mo or 12°.
2. *Music.* The interval of a twelfth.
du′o-de′nal (dū′ō-dē′năl), *a.* [duodene + *-al.*] *Musical Acoustics.* Of or pert. to a duodene. — *n.* The letter name of the root of a duodene.
du′o-de′nal, *a.* [Cf. F. *duodénal.*] Of or pert. to the duodenum. — **duodenal glands.** = BRUNNER'S GLANDS.
du′o-den′a-ry (-dĕn′ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *duodenarius*, fr *duodeni* twelve each.] Containing twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves; duodecimal; having the radix twelve.
du′o-dene (dū′ō-dēn), *n.* [LL. *duodena* a dozen, fr. L. *duodeni* twelve each.] *Musical Acoustics.* A scheme of twelve tones of precise pitch relations with one another, based upon a tone taken as a root. It is used in studying certain problems of harmony and pure intonation.
du′o-de-ni′tis (-dē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *duodeno-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the duodenum.
du′o-de′no- (dū′ō-dē′nō-), **duoden-.** A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the duodenum.*
du′o-de-not′o-my (-dē-nŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*duodeno-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the duodenum.
du′o-de′num (-dē′nŭm), *n.;* *L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. *duodeni* twelve each: cf. F. *duodénum;* — so called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth.] *Anat.* The part of the small intestine next following the stomach. In man it is about ten inches long, and is the shortest and widest part of the small intestine. It extends from the pylorus to the under surface of the liver, where it descends for a variable distance, receiving the bile and pancreatic ducts, then bends to the left and finally upward, ending in the jejunum near the second lumbar vertebra. Brunner's glands are peculiar to the duodenum and the commencement of the jejunum. See DIGESTIVE, *Illust.*
du′o-logue (dū′ō-lŏg), *n.* [*duo-* + *-logue*, as in *monologue.*] A dialogue between two.
‖ **duo′mo** (dwō′mō; *It.* dwô′mō), *n.;* *pl.* -MI (-mē). [It.] An Italian cathedral. See DOME, *n.*, 2.
du′o-tal (dū′ō-tăl), *n.* *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder used as a substitute for guaiacol in tuberculosis. It is guaiacol carbonate.
‖ **du-o′vi-ri** (dū-ō′vĭ-rī), *n. pl.*, or **du′o vi′ri** (dū′ō vī′rī); *sing.* DUOVIR (dū′ō-vĭr) or DUO VIR. [L.; *duo* two + *vir* man.] *Rom. Antiq.* A board, commission, or court of two men; — usually with some distinguishing addition: as, **du-o′vi-ri na-va′les** (nȧ-vā′lēz), an extraordinary board appointed to equip or repair a fleet; **du-o′vi-ri sa-cro′rum** (sȧ-krō′rŭm), the first commission which had charge of the Sibylline books (cf. QUINDECIMVIR); **du-o′vi-ri ju′ri di-cun′do** (jū′rī dĭ-kŭn′dō), the highest magistrates in the towns; **du-o′vi-ri per′du-el′li-o′nis** (pûr′dū-ĕl′ĭ-ō′nĭs), a board appointed to pass judgment on persons accused of treason. Cf. DUUMVIR.
dup (dŭp), *v. t.* [Contr. fr. *do up*, that is, to lift up the latch. Cf. DON, DOFF.] To open; as, to *dup* the door. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*
dupe (dūp), *v. t.;* DUPED (dūpt); DUP′ING (dūp′ĭng). [Cf. F. *duper*, fr. *dupe.* See DUPE, *n.*] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; to gull.
Ne'er have I *duped* him with base counterfeits. *Coleridge.*
Syn. — See CHEAT.
dupe, *n.* [F., OF. *duppe*, equiv. to F. *huppe* hoopoe, a foolish bird, easily caught. Cf. Armor. *houpérik* hoopoe, a man easily deceived.] One who has been deceived or is easily deceived, as by flattering promises; a gull.
He that hates truth shall be the *dupe* of lies. *Cowper.*
dup′er-y (dūp′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *duperie*, fr. *duper* to dupe.] Act or practice of duping; state of one who is duped.
Du′pin's′ in′di-ca′trix (dü′păɴz′). *Math.* The limiting form (a conic) to which the parallel plane sections of a surface tend as the secant plane tends to become tangent to the surface; — so called after the French mathematician Baron François Pierre Charles Dupin (1784–1873).
Dupin's theorem. *Geom.* The theorem that surfaces of a triply orthogonal system cut each other along their lines of curvature.
du′ple (dū′p'l), *a.* [L. *duplus.* See DOUBLE.] Double. **duple ratio,** *Math.*, one in which the antecedent term is double the consequent, as of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc. — **d. time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*
du′plex (dū′plĕks), *a.* [L.; *duo* two + *plicare* to fold. See TWO; COMPLEX.] **1.** Double; twofold.
2. *Mach.* Having two parts that operate at the same time or in the same way, where the simpler form has but one; specif., designating a machine tool that has two cutters or tools capable of being applied to the work at the same time. The cutting tools may be for entirely different operations, as turning and screwing, and usually have independent adjustments.
duplex escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **d. lock,** a cylinder lock with two pin-tumbler cylinders acting independently on the same bolt, one for an ordinary key and the other for a master or pass key. — **d. paper,** paper tinted differently on either side. — **d. pump,** a pump with two cylinders, esp. one whose plungers are driven directly

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dunce's cap (dŭn′sĕz; -sĭz), *or* **dunce cap.** A conical cap, sometimes marked with a D, for dunces at school.
dunch (dŭnsh; do͝onsh; 140), *a.* *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Deaf.
2. Blind.
3. Doughy or heavy, as bread not properly baked.
dun′chee. Var. of DHUNCHEE.
dun′ci-fy (dŭn′sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*dunce* + *-fy.*] To make stupid in intellect. *Rare.*
dunc′ish (dŭn′sĭsh), *a.* Like a dunce. — **dunc′ish-ly,** *adv.* — **dunc′ish-ness,** *n.*
dun′der (dŭn′dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *redundar* to overflow.] The lees or dregs of cane juice, used to promote fermentation in the distillation of rum. *West Indies.*
dun′der (dŭn′dẽr; do͝on′dẽr; -ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *dundra* to thunder, rumble, rattle.] A noise like thunder: a noisy blow. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t. & i.* To make such a noise; to strike with such a blow. *Dial. Eng.*
dun′der-pate′, *n.* = DUNDERHEAD.
dun′der-whelp′, *n.* A dunderhead. *Obs.*
dun diver. In England, a female or young merganser; in America, the ruddy duck. *Local.*
dune (do͞on; dün). Obs. or Scot. var. of DONE. *Scot.*
Dun E′din (dŭn ē′dĭn). Also **Dun-e′din.** A Celtic name for Edinburgh, perhaps a descriptive designation of its site.
Dunelm. *Abbr.* Dunelmensis (LL., of Durham, fr. LL. *Dunelmum*, Durham).
dun′fish′, *n.* [Prob. fr. the color.] Codfish cured by dunning.
dung, *pret. & p. p.* of DING. *Obs. or Scot.*
‖ **dun′ga** (do͞oŋ′gȧ), *n.* [Hind. *dūnga.*] A flat-bottomed dugout with long flat overhangs, carrying a square sail. *India.*
dung bath. See DUNG, *v. t.*, 2.
dung bird. **a** A jaeger gull. **b** The hoopoe.
dung chafer. = DUNG BEETLE.
dunged, *pret. & p. p.* of DUNG.
dun′geon, *v. t.* To shut up in a dungeon. — **dun′geon-er,** *n.*
dun′ge-ree. Var. of DUNGAREE.
dung′fork′, *n.* A fork for tossing dung.
dung′heap′, *n.* A dunghill.
dung′meer′, *n.* [Cf. MERE a pool.] A pit where dung, etc., rot for manure. *Dial. Eng.*
dung-ol′ (do͝ong-ōl′). = DUNGON.
dung-on′ (do͝ong-ōn′), *n.* A valuable sterculiaceous timber tree of the Philippines (*Tarrietia sylvatica*): also, its hard pale reddish wood.
dun′ka-doo′ (dŭŋ′kȧ-do͞o′), *n.* [In imitation of its cry.] The American bittern. *Local, U. S.*
Dun′kard (dŭŋ′kȧrd), *n.* = DUNKER.
Dunkard formation. = Upper *Barren Coal Measures*, under UPPER.
dun′ker (dŭŋ′kẽr), *n.* [*dun* + *cur* a duck.] The female pochard. *Eng.*
Dun′ker. Corrupt. of DUNKIRK.
Dun′kirk′ (dŭn′kûrk′), *n.* A Dunkirker.
Dun′kirk′er (-ẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Dunkirk; specif., a privateer from Dunkirk; also, one of its crew.
dun′kle (dŭŋ′k'l), *n. & v. t.* [Cf. DUNTLE, *v.*] Dent; dimple. *Scot.*
dun′ling. Dial. var. of DUNLIN.
dunne, *n.* [Prob. fr. *dun*, the color.] The knot (bird) *Ireland.*
dun′ner. Scot. var. of DUNDER.
dun′ner, *n.* One who solicits payment of debts; a dun.
dun′ness, *n.* See -NESS; DUN, color.
dun′nie-was′sal. Var. of DUNIWASSAL.
dun′ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DUN.
dun′nish, *a.* See -ISH; DUN, color.
dun′nock (dŭn′ŭk; do͞on′-), *n.* [Cf. DUN, *a.*] The hedge sparrow. *Local, Eng.*
dun′ny (dŭn′ĭ; do͞on′ĭ), *a.* Deaf; stupid. *Dial. Eng.*
dun′ny (dŭn′ĭ), *a.* Somewhat dun-colored.
dunny nettle. **a** The black horehound. **b** The white dead nettle.
dun′pick′le (dŭn′pĭk′'l; do͞on′-), *n.* [The first part of the word is *dun*, a.] The moor buzzard. *Dial. Eng.*
Duns. The name of Duns Scotus used attributively; as, *Duns* critic: *Duns* prelate. See DUNCE.
dunsh. Var. of DUNCH, *v. t.* *Scot.*
dun′sta-ble (dŭn′stȧ-b'l), *n.* A kind of straw plait originally made at Dunstable, England; also, a hat or bonnet of this or similar material. *Eng.*
dun′sta-ble, *a.* Plain; direct; — a use referring to the so-called **Dunstable road** or **way** from London to Dunstable along Watling Street, which became proverbial for its general directness and evenness.
dun′ster (dŭn′stẽr), *n.* [From *Dunster*, in Somersetshire, Eng.] A kind of woolen cloth. *Obs.*
dun′sti-cal. † DUNCICAL.
dunt (dŭnt; do͞ont), *a.* [Of uncert. origin. Cf. 1st DUNNY.] Stupid or dizzy from an affection of the brain, as a sheep with the sturdy. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* The gid or sturdy of sheep, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
dunt, *n.* A sizable portion. *Scot.*
dunt. † DINT.
dunt′er, *n.* A porpoise. *Scot.*
dunter goose. The eider duck. *Local, Scot.*
dun′tle (dŭn′t'l; do͞on′-), *v. t.* [Cf. *dunt*, equiv. to *dint, dent.*] To knock; to dent. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **du′o** (do͞o′ō), *n.;* *pl.* DUI (-ē). [It. *duo.*] *Music.* A duet, esp. an instrumental duet.
du′o-dec′a-he′dral (dū′ō-dĕk′ȧ-hē′drăl), *a.*, **du′o-dec′a-he′dron** (-drŏn), *n.* = DODECAHEDRAL, DODECAHEDRON.
du′o-dec′ane (-dĕk′ān), *n.* *Chem.* = DODECANE.
du′o-de-cen′ni-al (-dē-sĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *duodecennium* a period of twelve years.] Of, or occurring once in, twelve years. *Rare.*
du′o-dec′i-mal′i-ty (-dĕs′ĭ-măl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being duodecimal.
du′o-de-cim′fid (-dē-sĭm′fĭd), *a.* [L. *duodecim* twelve + *-fid.*] Divided into twelve parts.
du′o-dec′i-mole (-dĕs′ĭ-mōl), *n.* [L. *duodecim* twelve.] *Music.* A dodecuplet.
du′o-dec′u-ple (-dĕk′ū-p'l), *a.* [*duo-* + *decuple.*] Consisting of twelves.
du′o-dec′yl (-dĕs′ĭl), *n.* = DODECYL.
du′o-de-na′tion (-dē-nā′shŭn), *n.* In musical acoustics, modulation from one duodene to another of a known relation to the first. *A. J. Ellis.*
du′o-de′no-je-ju′nal, *a.*, **du′o-de′no-mes′o-col′ic,** *a.*, **du′o-de′no-re′nal,** *a.* See DUODENO-.
du′o-de-nos′to-my (-dē-nŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*duodeno-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* An operation for establishing an artificial opening into the duodenum.
du′o-lit′er-al (-lĭt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*duo-* + *literal.*] Biliteral.
du-om′a-chy (dū-ŏm′ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [*duo-* + Gr. μάχη battle.] Fight between two; single combat.
du′o-pod (dū′ō-pŏd), *n.* [*duo-* + *-pod.*] A support or stand which rests on two feet only.
du′o-se′cant, *a.* [*duo-* + *secant*, a.] *Cryst.* Cutting two axes only; — said of crystal planes.
‖ **du′os qui se′qui-tur le′po-res, neu′trum ca′pit** (sĕk′wĭ-tŭr lĕp′ō-rēz). [L.] He who pursues two hares, catches neither.
dup′a-ble (dūp′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; DUPE. — **dup′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
du′part′ed, *a.* [L. *duo* two.] *Her.* Biparted. *Obs.*
dupe † DEEP.
dupe, *n.* *Print.* Short for DUPLICATE. *Cant.*
dupe′dom (dūp′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
dup′er (dūp′ẽr), *n.* One who dupes.
Du′pin's′ cy′clide (dü′păɴz′). See CYCLIDE.
du′pi-on (dū′pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F. *doupion.*] A double cocoon, made by two silkworms.
du′plar, *n.* [L. *duplaris.*] Duple. *Obs.*
du′plat, *a.* [L. *duplatus*, p. p.] Duple. *Obs.* *Scot.*
du-pla′tion (dū-plā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *duplatio.*] Doubling.
du′ple, *v. t.* [L. *duplare.*] To double. *Obs.* [*Oxf. E. D.*]
du′ple, *n.* A double. *Obs.*
du′plet, *n.* [See DUPLE.] A doublet, as at dice. *Rare.*

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by the piston rods of a compound steam engine. — **duplex purchase**, *Mech.*, a purchase consisting of two wheels, one with cogs meshing with a series of cams on the other, at right angles to each other. — **d. que-re′la** (kwē-rē′lȧ) [L., double complaint], *Eccl. Law*, a complaint in the nature of an appeal from the ordinary to his immediate superior, as from a bishop to an archbishop. — **d. telegraphy**, a system of telegraphy for sending two messages over the same wire simultaneously; — now restricted to simultaneous sending of messages in opposite directions. — **d. watch**, one with a duplex escapement.

Duplex Purchase.

du′plex (dū′plĕks), *v. t.*; DU′PLEXED (-plĕkst); DU′PLEX-ING. [See DUPLEX, *a.*] *Teleg.* To arrange, as a telegraph line, so that two messages may be transmitted simultaneously; to equip with a duplex telegraphic outfit.

du-plex′i-ty (dū-plĕk′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Duplex quality or state.

du′pli-cand′ (dū′plĭ-kănd′), *n.* Also **du′pli-can′do** (-kăn′dō), *n.* [L. *duplicando* with or by doubling.] *Scots Law.* The doubling of a feu duty, sometimes on account of the entering of an heir, sometimes by express stipulation; also, the double duty itself.

du′pli-cate (dū′plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, p. p. of *duplicare* to double, fr. *duplex* double, twofold. See DUPLEX.] **1**. Double; twofold.
2. That is a duplicate of something.
duplicate proportion *or* **ratio**, *Math.*, the proportion or ratio of squares. Thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term is said to be to the third in the *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus, in 3, 6, 12, 24, the ratio of 3 to 12 is the *duplicate* of that of 3 to 6, or as the square of 3 is to the square of 6. — **d. whist**, a form of whist in playing which the hands are preserved as dealt and played again by other players, as when each side holds in the second round the cards played by the opposing side in the first round.

du′pli-cate, *n.* That which exactly resembles or corresponds to something else; another, correspondent to the first; hence, a copy; transcript; counterpart; as, a *duplicate* of a dispatch; specif., *Law*, an original instrument repeated; a document the same as another in essential particulars, differing from a copy in being valid as an original.
Syn. — DUPLICATE, COPY, TRANSCRIPT, FACSIMILE, REPLICA. A DUPLICATE (see etym.) is strictly a double of something else; the word may be used of that which exactly corresponds to, or is the counterpart of, any object whatsoever; as, a *duplicate* of a book, an engraving, a piece of furniture, duplicate *bills*, to make out a receipt in *duplicate*. A COPY is a reproduction of something else, often without the exact correspondence which belongs to a *duplicate*; as, two antique medals from the same die are *duplicates*, while a modern reproduction of either is a *copy*. TRANSCRIPT is commonly confined to the copy of a writing; as, to take a *transcript* of a deed. A FACSIMILE is an exact reproduction; it differs from *duplicate* in implying that the one object is an imitation of the other; as, two First Folio Shakespeares may be *duplicates*, and two *facsimiles* of the First Folio may be *duplicates*, but the *facsimiles* are not *duplicates* of the original. A REPLICA is a copy of a work of art, (properly) by the maker of the original; as, "The Loreto *replica* of the 'Recognition of the Holy Child' is . . . , indeed, not entirely from Lotto's own hand" (*B. Berenson*). See PATTERN, IMAGE, EXAMPLE.

du′pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; DU′PLI-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); DU′PLI-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). **1**. To double; to fold; to render double. **2**. To make a duplicate of (something); to make a copy or transcript of. *Glanvill.*

du′pli-cate, *v. i.* To double; specif., *Eccl.*, to celebrate the Eucharist twice in a day.

du′pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *duplicatio*: cf. F. *duplication.*] **1**. Act of duplicating, or state of being duplicated; a doubling; a folding over; a fold.
2. A duplicate; counterpart.
3. In technical senses: **a** *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA, *n.*, 6. **b** *Roman, Civil, & Canon Law.* A pleading answering to the common-law rejoinder. **c** *Eccl.* Celebration of the Eucharist by the same priest twice in a day. **d** *Bot.* = CHORISIS.
duplication of the cube. See DELIAN PROBLEM.

du′pli-ca-tive (dū′plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of duplicating; tending to duplication.

du′pli-ca′to- (dū′plĭ-kā′tō-). [L. *duplicatus* doubled.] A prefix denoting *doubly*; as in *duplicato*-dentate.

du′pli-ca′tor (dū′plĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L., a doubler.] A copying machine, as a device for duplicating typewriting, or an attachment to a cash register for stamping a payment check for a customer and at the same time registering the amount for permanent record.

du′pli-ca-ture (-kȧ-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *duplicature.*] A doubling; a fold, as of a membrane.

Du′pli-ci-den-ta′ta (dū′plĭ-sĭ-dĕn-tā′tȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *duplex, -icis*, double + *dentatus* toothed.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of rodents consisting of the rabbits and hares (Leporidæ) and pikas (Ochotonidæ). They have two pairs of upper incisor teeth, one pair of which is smaller and situated behind the other. — **du′pli-ci-den′tate** (-dĕn′tāt), *a.* — **du-plic′i-dent** (dū-plĭs′ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* & *n.*

du-plic′i-ty (dū-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *duplicité*, L. *duplicitas*, fr. *duplex* double. See DUPLEX.] **1**. Doubleness of heart or speech; deception by pretending to entertain one set of feelings and acting under the influence of another; bad faith; double dealing.
2. Doubleness, as of stars; a twofold state; duplexity.
Do not affect *duplicities* nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *I. Watts.*
3. *Law.* **a** The use of two or more distinct allegations or answers where one is sufficient. **b** In indictments, the union of two incompatible offenses.
Syn. — Double dealing, dissimulation, guile, deception, falsehood. See DECEIT.

du′ra-bil′i-ty (dū′rȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *durabilitas*: cf. OF. *durabilité.*] State or quality of being durable; lastingness; durableness.

du′ra-ble (dū′rȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *durabilis*, fr. *durare* to last. See DURE.] Able to endure or continue in a particular condition; lasting; not perishable or changeable; not wearing out or decaying soon; enduring; as, *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.
An interest which . . . must be so *durable*. *De Quincey.*
Syn. — Permanent, enduring, firm, stable, continuing, constant, persistent. See LASTING.
— **du′ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **du′ra-bly**, *adv.*

du′ra ma′ter (dū′rȧ mā′tẽr). Often called simply **du′ra**. [L., lit., hard mother. The membrane was called *mater*, or mother, because it was formerly thought to give rise to every membrane of the body.] *Anat.* The tough, fibrous membrane, lined with endothelium on the inner surface, which envelops the brain and spinal cord external to the arachnoid and pia mater. In the cranium it closely lines the bone and does not dip down between the convolutions, though certain large supporting folds, as the falx cerebri and tentorium cerebelli, are derived from it, and it contains numerous blood vessels and venous sinuses. The dura of the spinal cord is separated from the bone (which has a separate periosteum) by a considerable space. It does not enter the fissures of the cord and contains no venous sinuses. Cf. PIA MATER; ARACHNOID, *a.*, 2.

du-ra′men (dū-rā′mĕn), *n.* [L., hardness, a hardened, i. e., ligneous, vine branch, fr. *durare* to harden. See DURE.] *Bot.* The hard, tough heartwood of a dicotyledonous tree, consisting of dead tissues compacted by the growth of tyloses, and rendered darker in color by the development of tannins and coloring matter. The duramen is invested on the outer side by the living sapwood or alburnum, which annually contributes to its growth.

dur′ance (dūr′ăns), *n.* [OF. *durance* duration, fr. L. *durans, -antis*, p. pr. of *durare* to endure, last. See DURE.] **1**. Continuance; duration; durability; also, endurance. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Of how short *durance* was this new-made state! *Dryden.*
2. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody by a jailer; duress. *Shak.* "*Durance* vile." *Burns.*
3. A stout cloth, a sort of tammy or everlasting, formerly made in imitation of buff leather.

Du-ran′ta (dū-răn′tȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. *Durante*, Italian herbalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American verbenaceous shrubs having long terminal racemes of small flowers with four didynamous stamens. *D. plumieri* is frequently cultivated as the "golden dewdrop."

du-ra′tion (dū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [OF. *duration.* See DURE.] **1**. State or quality of lasting; continuance in time; the portion of time during which anything exists.
Soon shall have passed our own human *duration*. *D. Webster.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Durableness or endurance in use. **b** Hardening.

dur′a-tive (dūr′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Continuing; not completed; implying duration or continuance.

dur′bar (dûr′bär), *n.* [Hind. *darbār*, fr. Per. *darbār* house, court, hall of audience; *dar* door, gate + *bār* court, assembly.] An audience hall; the court of a native prince; a state levee; a formal reception of native princes, given by the governor general. *India.*

Durch′mus′te-rung (dōōrκ′mōōs′tē-rōōng), *n.* [G., examination, scrutiny.] *Astron.* A classic 19th-century catalogue of 324,000 stars of the Northern Hemisphere, to the 9–10th magnitude, begun by Argelander, and extended by Schönfeld to the 22° parallel of south declination.

Dur′den, Dame (dûr′dĕn). **1**. The heroine of an old English ballad, a country gentlewoman, who was notable as a housewife, keeping five men "to use the spade and flail" and five maids "to carry the milken-pail."
2. Esther Summerson, the heroine of Dickens's "Bleak House;" — playfully so called by Mr. Jarndyce and other characters in the story.

dure (dūr), *a* [L. *durus*; akin to Ir. & Gael. *dur* dull, stubborn, W. *dir* certain, sure; cf. Gr. δύναμις force.] Hard; harsh; severe; rough; toilsome. *Archaic.*
The winter is severe, and life is *dure* and rude. *W. H. Russell.*

dure, *v. i.* [F. *durer*, L. *durare* to harden, be hardened, to endure, last, fr. *durus* hard. See DURE, *a.*] To endure; to last; to continue. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Archaic.*
Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while. *Matt.* viii. 21.

dure, *v. t.* To sustain or endure. *Obs.*

Du′ren-dal′ (dū′rĕn-däl′), *or* **Du′ran-dal′** (dū′răn-däl′), *n.* [OF. *Durendal.*] The marvelous sword of Roland or Orlando. According to the "Chanson de Roland," the hero received it from Charlemagne when God commanded the king to give it to some brave count. When dying, the hero tried in vain to break it on the rocks, lest it should fall into craven or infidel hands. In some of the Orlando romances it is said to be the workmanship of fairies, who invested it with such wonderful properties that its owner was able to cleave the Pyrenees with it at a blow.

du′rene (dū′rēn), *n.* [L. *durus* hard; — because solid at ordinary temperatures.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$, with a camphorlike odor, occurring in coal tar. It is a tetramethyl derivative of benzene.

du′re-nol (dū′rē-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* *Chem.* Any of several crystalline phenols, $C_6H(CH_3)_4OH$, derived from durene.

Dü′rer-esque′, *or* **Du′rer-esque′** (dü′rẽr-ĕsk′), *a.* Resembling in style or manner the work of Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528), a German artist noted for his accurate and delicate drawing and his delineation of character, esp. in his engravings, which are characterized by profuse and literal detail.
Drawn with *Düreresque* vigor and dash. *Thomas Hardy.*

du′ress (dū′rĕs; dū-rĕs′; 277), *n.* [OF. *duresse, durece*, hardship, severity, L. *duritia, durities*, fr. *durus* hard. See DURE.] **1**. Hardness; harshness; cruelty; affliction. *Obs.*
2. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty; also, constraint; pressure; compulsion.
The agreements . . . made with the landlords during the time of slavery, are only the effect of *duress* and force. *Burke.*
3. *Law.* Compulsion or constraint by which a person is illegally forced to do or forbear some act. This may be by actual imprisonment or physical violence to the person, or by such violence threatened (specif. called **duress per mi′nas** [pẽr mī′năs]). The violence or threats must be such as to inspire a person of ordinary firmness with the fear of serious injury to the person (loss of liberty, or of life or limb), reputation, or fortune. Such violence or threats exercised upon the wife, husband, ascendants, or descendants of a person, may constitute duress of him. See COERCION.

du-ress′ (dū-rĕs′), *v. t.* To subject to duress. "The party *duressed.*" *Bacon.* — **du-res′sor**, *n.* *Rare.*

Dur′ham (dûr′ăm), *n.* One of a breed of short-horned beef cattle, of heavy, square build, originating in the county of Durham, England, but now an important breed in most countries. They are valuable as dairy cattle as well as for beef. The common colors are roan, red, and white. They are generally called *shorthorns.* See also POLLED DURHAM.

Dur′ham boat. A kind of flat-bottomed boat formerly used on rivers. See *Citation.* *U. S.*
Durham boats, which were vessels from seventy to one hundred feet in length, with twelve feet beam, and drew when loaded two to two and one-half feet of water. *10 Wall.* 430, 431.

du′ri-an (dōō′rĭ-ăn; dōō-rē′ăn), *or* **du′ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [Malay. *durian.* See DURIO.] The large oval or globose fruit of a sterculiaceous tree of the East Indian islands (*Durio zibethinus*); also, the tree bearing the fruit. The fruit has a hard prickly rind, containing a soft, cream-colored pulp, of a most delicious flavor, though somewhat offensive odor. The seeds are roasted and eaten like chestnuts.

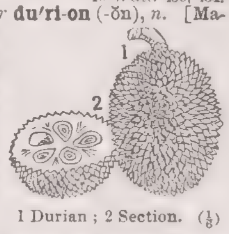
1 Durian; 2 Section. (1/8)

dur′ing (dūr′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DURE. Hence: *prep.* In the time of; as long as the action or existence of; as, *during* life; *during* two years.
Syn. — See PENDING.

Du′ri-o (dū′rĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay. *dūrī* thorn.] *Bot.* A small genus of sterculiaceous trees of Asia and the East Indian archipelago. They are tall, with tapering leaves and small greenish flowers. The durian (*D. zibethinus*) is the most familiar species. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

dur′mast (dûr′mȧst), *n.* [The second part is *mast* acorns. The first part is uncertain.] Either of the European oaks *Quercus sessiliflora* and *Q. pubescens*, having dark, heavy, tough, elastic wood of great economic value.

durn (dûrn), *n.* [Cf. OSw. *dyrni.*] A gatepost or doorpost; also, window jamb; *pl.*, a timber framework. *Dial. Eng.*

du′ro (dōō′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., short for *peso duro* hard peso.] The Spanish peso or dollar. See DOLLAR, 2.

Du-roc′ (dū-rŏk′), *or* **Du-roc′-Jer′sey**, *n.* One of a breed of rather coarse, hardy swine, originating in America and largely bred in the central United States. Cf. JERSEY RED.

du-rom′e-ter (dū-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *durus* hard + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring hardness, consisting essentially of a small drill, working under a given pressure.

dur′ra (dōōr′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *dhorra.*] A kind of millet, cultivated as a food plant throughout Asia, and introduced into the south of Europe. It is a variety of *Andropogon sorghum.* Called also *Indian millet* and *Guinea corn.*

dush (dŭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *dusshen, duschen*, to fall. Cf. DASH.] To push or thrust violently; to rush or fall forcibly. — *n.* A violent blow, push, or shove. *Both Obs. or Scot.*

dusk (dŭsk), *a.* [ME. *dusc, dosc, deosc*; cf. AS. *dox*; perh. akin to L. *fuscus.*] Tending to darkness or blackness; moderately dark or black; dusky.

dusk, *n.* **1**. The darker part of twilight or of dawn.
Through the pale *dusk* of the impending night. *Longfellow.*
2. Quality of being, or that which is, dusk; a middle degree between light and darkness; dusk color or shade; gloom; duskiness.
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

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du′pli-ca-bil′i-ty (dū′plĭ-kȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capacity of being duplicated. *Rare.*
du-plic′a-ment, *n.* [L. *duplicare* to double.] Duplicate. *Obs.*
du′pli-ci-pen′nate, *a.* [L. *duplex, -icis*, twofold + E. *pennate.*] *Zoöl.* Having the wings folded longitudinally when closed; — said of certain insects.
du′pli-fy, *v. t.* [L. *duplus* double + *-fy.*] To make double. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **du′pli-fi-ca′tion** (dū′plĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*
du′pli-graph, *n.* [L. *duplus* double + *-graph.*] A machine which prints imitation typewritten letters, automatically changing the address in each.
☞ *Dupligraph* is a trade-mark name.
du-ply′ (dū-plī′) *n.* [F. *duplique* or LL. *duplica*; cf. E. *reply.*] *Scots Law.* A second reply. *Obs.* as a legal term. — *v. i.* To make a duply.
du-pon′di-us, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A bronze coin or, in Imperial times, a brass coin (the "second brass" of numismatists), of the value of two asses. See AS.
duppe. † DIP.
dup′per. Var. of 2d DUBBER.
dur. † DEER.
dur (dōōr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOOR.
‖ **dur** (dōōr), *a.* [G., fr. L. *durus* hard.] *Music.* Major; in the major mode; as, C *dur*, that is, C major.
du′ra. Var. of DURRA.
Du′ra (dū′rȧ). *Bib.*
du′ra (dū′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *durus* hard.] **a** *Bot.* = DURAMEN. **b** *Anat.* Short for DURA MATER.
du′ra-bl. Durable. *Ref. Sp.*
du′ra-cine, *a.* [L. *duracinus* hard-berried, hard: cf. F. *duracine.*] Having hard pulp; — said of stone fruit. *Obs.* — *n.* A cherry having a hard pulp. *Obs.*
du′ral (dū′răl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the dura mater.
du′ra-ma′tral, *a.* *Anat.* = DURAL.
dur′an-cy (dūr′ăn-sĭ), *n.* Durance. *Obs. or R.*
Durandal, Durandana, Durindana. Vars. of DURENDAL.
Du′ran-dar′te (dōō′răn-där′tā), *n.* A fabulous hero of Spain, celebrated in the ancient ballads and in the chivalry romances.
du-ran′gite (dū-răn′gīt), *n.* [From *Durango*, Mexico.] *Min.* An orange-red fluo-arsenate of sodium and aluminium, $Na(AlF)AsO_4$. Sp. gr., 3.94–4.07.
Du-ra′ni (dōō-rä′nĭ), *n. pl.* See AFGHAN, *n.*, 1.
dur′ant (dūr′ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *durer* to last.] Lasting; also, present; current. *Obs.*
dur′ant, *n.* = DURANCE, 3.
‖ **du-ran′te** (dū-răn′tē), *prep.* [L., abl. case of the p. pr. of *durare* to last.] *Law.* During; as in: **du-ran′te ab-sen′ti-a** (ăb-sĕn′shĭ-ȧ), during absence. — **d. be′ne-pla′ci-to** (bē′nē-plăs′ĭ-tō), during pleasure. — **d. fu-ro′re** (fū-rō′rē), during madness. — **d. mi-no′re æ-ta′te** (mī-nō′rē ē-tā′tē), during minority. — **d. vi′du-i-ta′te** (vĭd′ū-ĭ-tā′tē), during widowhood. — **d. vi′ta** (vī′tȧ), during life.
du-ra′tion-al (dū-rā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to duration.
dur′den-ite (dûr′dĕn-īt), *n.* [After H. S. *Durden* of San Francisco.] *Min.* A greenish yellow, hydrous, ferric tellurite, in small mammillary forms.
dur′dum. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DIRDUM (which see).
dure. † DEER.
dure (dōōr). Obs. or Scot. var. of DOOR.
duree, *n.* [F. *durée* duration.] Endurance. *Obs.*
dure′ful, *a.* Lasting. *Obs.*
dure′less, *a.* Not lasting. *Obs.*
duresce. † DURESSE.
du-resse′. Var. of DURESS.
duret, *n.* A kind of dance. *Obs.*
‖ **du-ret′to, du-ret′ta**, *n.* [It. *duretto*, dim. of *duro* hard.] A kind of coarse stuff. *Obs.*
dur′fa grass. Also **dur′fee grass.** Couch grass.
Dur′ga (dōōr′gä), *n.* [Skr. *Durgā.*] See DEVI.
dur′gah (dŭr′gä). Var. of DARGAH.
dur′gan (dûr′găn), **dur′gen**, *n.* [Cf. DWARF.] **1**. A dwarf; also, an undersized animal. *Dial. Eng.* **2**. An old, worn-out horse. *Dial. Amer.*
Dur′ga-pu′ja (dōōr′gä-pōō′jä), *n.* [Skr. *durgāpūjā* worship of Durga.] The festival of Durga, held in Bengal about October first. It is an occasion of boisterous merrymaking, licentiousness, and extravagance.
du′ri-dine (dū′rĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid amine, $C_6H(CH_3)_4NH_2$, derived from durene.
Du′rin-da′na (dōō′rĭn-dä′nȧ), *n.* [It.] = DURENDAL.
dur′ing-ly, *adv.* of DURING. *R.*
du-ri′tis (dū-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dura* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the dura mater.
du′ri-ty (dū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *duritas*, fr. *durus* hard.] Hardness. *Obs.*
durk (dûrk). Scot. var. of DIRK.
durne. † DERN.
du′ro-quin′one, *n.* [*durene* + *quinone.*] *Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_6(CH_3)_4O_2$, obtained from quinone and indirectly from durene.
du′rous, *a.* [L. *durus.*] Hard. *Obs.*
du-roy′ (dŭ-roi′), *n.* [Cf. F. *duroi, durois.*] A coarse woolen stuff like tammy, formerly made esp. for clothing. *Obs.*
durr (dōōr). Var. of DURRA.
durre. † DOOR.
dur′rie, dur′ry. Vars. of DHURRIE. *India.*
durst (dûrst), *pret.* of DARE.
durt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DIRT.
durtye. † DIRTY.
du′ru-ku′li (dōō′rōō-kōō′lē), *n.* A night ape.
du′rum wheat (dū′rŭm). [L. *durum*, neut. of *durus* hard.] = HARD WHEAT.
dur-van′. Var. of DURWAUN.
Dur′ward, Quen′tin (kwĕn′tĭn dûr′wȧrd). In Scott's novel of this name, a young Scottish archer serving Louis XI. of France.
dur-waun′ (dŭr-wôn′), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *darwān.*] A porter, or doorkeeper. *Anglo-Ind.*
Dur-yo′dha-na (dōōr-yō′dȧ-nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Duryōdhana.*] See MAHABHARATA.
durze (dû(r)z), *v. t.* & *i.* To beat or shake (grain) from the ear; to shed the grains. *Dial. Eng.*
du′sack (dū′săk), *n.* [G. *dusak*, fr. Bohem. *tesák* sword.] A roughly made cutting sword without separate hilt in use in Germany in the 16th century.
dusc. † DUSK.
duse (dūs). † DEUCE.
duse. † DOES, DOST, forms of DO.
dusi. † DIZZY.
du′si-lec, *n.* [Cf. DIZZY.] Folly. *Obs.*
du′si-ship, *n.* Folly. *Obs.*

dusk (dŭsk), *v. i.* To grow or appear dusk. *Chaucer.*
dusk, *v. t.* To make dusk; to darken. *Archaic.*
dusk'en (dŭs'k'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, or grow, dusk; to make obscure. *Rare.*
Not utterly defaced, but only *duskened.* *Nicolls.*
dusk'y (dŭs'kĭ), *a.*; DUSK'I-ER (dŭs'kĭ-ẽr); DUSK'I-EST. **1.** Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; dusk.
Here in a *dusky* vale where Lethe rolls. *Pope.*
Through *dusky* lane and wrangling mart. *Keble.*
2. Tending to blackness in color; partially black; dark-colored; not bright; as, a *dusky* brown.
When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the sky. *Dryden.*
Though *dusky* wits dare scorn astrology. *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. Gloomy; sad; melancholy.
This *dusky* scene of horror, this melancholy prospect. *Bentley.*
Syn. — DUSKY, SWARTHY, TAWNY. DUSKY is the most general term; it applies to that which is somewhat dark, whether with reference to light or color; as, "*dusky* vapors of the night" (*Shak.*); "twilight groves and *dusky* caves" (*Pope*); "a *dusky* hood" (*Shelley*). SWARTHY and TAWNY apply to hue or color only; *swarthy*, to a shade verging on blackness, *tawny*, to a yellowish brown or tan color; as, "a *swarthy* Ethiope" (*Shak.*); "the *swarthy* Moors" (*Pope*); "*tawny* Tartar" (*Shak.*); "your orange-*tawny* beard" (*id.*). *Swarthy* is commonly restricted to the human complexion. See DARK.
dusky duck, the black duck. — **d. grouse**, a large grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*) of the mountains of the western U. S.
dust (dŭst), *n.* [AS. *dūst*; cf. LG. *dust*, D. *duist* meal dust, OD. *doest*, *donst*, and G. *dunst* vapor, OHG. *tunist*, *dunist*, a blowing, wind, Icel. *dust* dust, Dan. *dyst* mill dust; cf. Skr. *dhvaṃs* to fall to pieces.] **1.** Fine, dry particles of earth or other matter so comminuted that they may be raised and wafted by the wind; that which is crumbled to minute portions; fine powder; as, clouds of *dust*; bone *dust*.
Dust thou art, and unto *dust* shalt thou return. *Gen.* iii. 19.
2. The earthy remains of bodies once alive; the particles into which a thing disintegrates; specif., the remains of the human body.
And you may carve a shrine about my *dust.* *Tennyson.*
3. In various figurative uses implying: **a** Something worthless. "Vile gold, dross, *dust.*" *Shak.* **b** A low or mean condition; humiliation.
[God] raiseth up the poor out of the *dust.* 1 *Sam.* ii. 8.
4. A cloud of dust; hence, commotion or turmoil; confusion; also, *Slang or Colloq.*, a disturbance; a "row."
5. The earth; the surface of the ground.
For now shall I sleep in the *dust.* *Job* vii. 21.
6. A single particle, as of earth. *Rare.*
To touch a *dust* of England's ground. *Shak.*
7. Gold dust; hence, *Slang*, cash.
8. Flour. *Slang, Australia.*
in dust and ashes, with dust and ashes put on the head as a sign of grief, humiliation, etc.; in sackcloth and ashes.
dust, *v. t.*; DUST'ED; DUST'ING. **1.** To make dusty or soil with dust.
2. To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust from; as, to *dust* a table or a floor.
3. To sprinkle with dust, powder, or the like.
4. To reduce to a fine powder; to levigate. *Sprat.*
5. To strew or sprinkle as dust or in the form of dust.
6. To dupe or confuse, as by throwing dust in the eyes.
7. To brush away as dust; as, to *dust* off the specks.
8. To pass so as to cast the dust of the road on. *U. S. or Colonial Eng.*
to dust a dam, to fill up the interstices between the planks in a splash-dam gate with earth or gravel. — **to d. one's jacket, doublet**, etc., to give one a beating. *Colloq. or Slang.*
dust, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become dusty; also, to become, or be reduced to, dust. *Obs.*
2. To hasten away; to hurry off. *Colloq. or Slang.*
3. To sprinkle or cover one's self with dust, as a bird.
dust ball. *Veter.* A concretion composed of vegetable or mineral matter found in the intestines, most commonly of the horse, and varying in shape and in size from a few ounces to several pounds. Dust balls are similar in manner of formation to the hair balls of cattle and other animals. Called also *intestinal calculus, intestinal concretion.*
dust'bin' (dŭst'bĭn'), *n.* A receptacle for dust, ashes, etc.
dust box. A box or receptacle for dust or the like; as: **a** A box containing fine sand or powder, as formerly for drying ink writing. **b** A dustbin for a house. **c** A dust chamber in a furnace flue.
dust'brush' (dŭst'brŭsh'), *n.* A brush of feathers, bristles, hair, or the like, for removing dust, as from furniture.
dust chamber. A chamber through which gases are passed to permit them to deposit solid particles, as in connection with a lead or copper smelting furnace.
dust'-dev'il, *n.* A moving column of sand; a sand spout; a "devil." *India.*
dust'er (dŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dusts, or frees from dust. Specif.: **a** A cloth or brush of feathers or the like for removing dust, as from furniture. **b** *Paper Making.* A revolving wire-cloth cylinder which removes the dust from rags, etc. **c** *Milling.* A blowing machine separating the flour from the bran.
2. A light overgarment to protect clothing from dust; — usually called in England a *dust coat* or *dust cloak*.
3. A device, as a box with a perforated lid, or a sieve, for sifting or sprinkling dust, or the like; as, a pepper *duster.*
4. An unproductive boring for oil.
dust'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DUST. — **dusting colors** *or* **colours**, *Print.*, powdered colors for dusting over an impression in adhesive varnish. — **d. powder**, *Med.*, an antiseptic powder used on wounds and cutaneous affections.
dust'man (dŭst'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One whose employment is to remove dirt and refuse.
2. *Folklore.* The genius of sleep, whose coming is marked by one's winking or rubbing the eyes as if to remove dust.
dust numerals. Ancient Arabic numerals; — so called (probably) as written originally on a board covered with dust or sand. See GOBAR NUMERALS.
dus-toor' (dŭs-tōōr'), **des-toor'** (dĕs-tōōr'), *n.* [Hind. *dastūr* prime minister, custom, customary fee, fr. Per. *dastūr.*] A Parsi high priest.

dust'pan' (dŭst'păn'), *n.* A shovel-like utensil for receiving and conveying away dust brushed from the floor.
dust shot. The smallest size of shot.
dust storm. *Meteor.* A violent, spiral, convectional, dust-laden whirlwind moving across an arid region. The air is very hot, excessively dry, attended by high electrical tension, and said to be sometimes noxious. When very violent, a dust storm is commonly called a *simoom*, or, in India, a *devil, shaitan*, or *peesash.*
dust trunk. *Cotton Manuf.* A conduit through which cotton from the bale is passed to be shaken to remove dust.
dust'y (dŭs'tĭ), *a.*; DUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); DUST'I-EST. [Cf. AS. *dȳstig.* See DUST.] **1.** Filled, abounding, covered, or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust; as, a *dusty* table.
The way to *dusty* death. *Shak.*
2. Like dust; of the color of dust; as, a *dusty* white.
3. Powdery; of the nature of dust.
dusty clover, a kind of bush clover (*Lespedeza capitata*); — so called from its silvery foliage. — **d. duck.** = BLACK DUCK. — **d. miller. a** Any of several plants having ashy gray or white tomentose leaves; as: (1) The asteraceous foliage plant *Cineraria maritima.* (2) The bear's-ear, or auricula. (3) The plant *Cerastium tomentosum.* (4) The rose campion. (5) Either of the foliage plants *Centaurea candidissima* and *C. gymnocarpa.* **b** A moth miller.
Dutch (dŭch), *a.* [D. *duitsch* German; or G. *deutsch*, orig., popular, national, OD. *dietsc*, MHG. *diutsch, tiutsch*, OHG. *diutisk*, fr. *diot, diota*, a people, a nation; akin to AS. *þēod*, OS. *thiod, thioda*, Goth. *þiuda*; cf. Lith. *tauta* land, OIr. *tuath* people, Oscan *touto.* Cf. DERRICK, TEUTONIC.] **1.** German; Germanic; Teutonic; — whether *High Dutch* (now technically and in careful usage called *German*) or *Low Dutch* (now called *Low German*). *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage.
☞ This sense of *Dutch*, a., and the corresponding senses of *Dutch*, n., and *Dutchman*, are their original senses in English, but in modern careful usage, as distinguished from *German*, the terms have reference only to the inhabitants of the Netherlands (see senses 2 and 4), their language, etc.
2. Of or pertaining to the Netherlands, esp. Holland, or their inhabitants; native to Holland; made by, or originating with, its people.
3. Characteristic of the Dutch; — often with a more or less contemptuous implication (as in various phrases below).
4. *Furniture.* Designating a style developed in Holland, chiefly in the 17th century, characterized by carved shells and cabrioles.
Dutch auction, the public offer of property at a price beyond its value, then gradually lowering the price, till some one accepts it as purchaser. — **D. bargain**, a bargain made and sealed while drinking. — **D. barn**, a barnlike shelter, as for hay or straw, usually a shed or similar structure. *Eng.* — **D. beech**, the white poplar. — **D. belted cattle**, a breed of large dairy cattle originating in Holland, of a jet black color with a wide white band around the body. — **D. blue.** = DUTCH BEECH, above. — **D. brass**, tombac. — **D. brick**, a Dutch clinker. — **D. bulb**, *Hort.*, any bulb or bulbous plant imported from Holland, as the hyacinth, tulip, etc.; — opposed to CAPE BULB (which see). — **D. cattle**, Holstein-Friesian cattle. — **D. chair**, a Queen Anne style of armless chair having a broad splat and usually cabrioles and underframing; — called also *parrot-back chair.* — **D. cheese. a** A small, round, hard cheese, made from skim milk; also, cottage cheese. **b** *Bot.* The common mallow. — **D. clinker**, a kind of brick made in Holland. It is yellowish, very hard, and long and narrow in shape. — **D. clover**, common white clover (*Trifolium repens*), the seed of which was largely imported into England from Holland. — **D. concert**, a so-called concert in which all play or sing at the same time different pieces; a babel of noises. *Colloq.* — **D. courage**, courage due to the influence of intoxicants. *Colloq.* — **D. curse**, the oxeye daisy. — **D. door**, a door divided horizontally, so that the lower part can be shut and fastened while the upper remains open. — **D. drops**, a medicine consisting of a preparation of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, nitric ether, succinic acid, and oil of cloves, — once a popular remedy. — **D. engine**, *Paper Making*, a hollander. — **D. flax**, the gold-of-pleasure. — **D. foil, leaf**, *or* **gold**, tombac rolled or beaten into thin sheets, used in Holland to ornament toys and paper. — **D. gleek**, drink. *Obs. Slang.* — **D. grass**, couch grass. — **D. hoe**, a hoe having the blade set for use in the manner of a spade and used by pushing. — **D. hyacinth**, the common hyacinth. It is grown chiefly in Holland for export. Cf. ROMAN HYACINTH. — **D. liquid, D. oil**, ethylene chloride, $C_2H_4Cl_2$. See ETHYLENE CHLORIDE. — **D. lottery.** See LOTTERY. — **D. medlar**, the common medlar. — **D. metal**, tombac, esp. in the form of foil. See DUTCH FOIL. — **D. method**, the Dutch process. See WHITE LEAD. — **D. mice**, a European fabaceous herb (*Lathyrus montanus*) producing edible tubers. — **D. mineral.** = DUTCH FOIL, above. — **D. myrtle. a** The sweet gale. **b** The common myrtle. — **D. nightingale**, a frog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **D. oven**, a tin screen for roasting before an open fire or kitchen range; also, in the United States, a shallow iron kettle for baking, with a cover to hold burning coals. — **D. paper**, a fine quality of hand-made rag paper with rough surface and deckle edge. — **D. pea**, a late English variety of field pea. — **D. pen**, a pen made of a quill which has been dutched. — **D. pink. a** The yellowweed. **b** A yellow lake prepared from fustic or Persian berries with alum and whiting, and used in distemper painting, and for paper staining, etc. — **D. pins**, a form of ninepins.
Dutch pins differs from skittles only in the pins being larger and more slender, with a center pin, called the king, considerably higher than the rest. *J. M. Walker.*
— **D. process.** See WHITE LEAD. — **D. pump.** *Naut.*, an old punishment consisting of pumping under such circumstances that drowning would follow cessation of work. — **D. Quaker.** *Eccl. Hist.* = COLLEGIANT. — **D. rose.** *Jewelry.* See ROSE, *n.* — **D. rubbers**, Dutch pins. — **D. rush.** = SCOURING RUSH. — **D. sauce**, *Cookery*, Hollandaise sauce. — **D. standard**, *Sugar Making*, the standard of qualities or grades fixed by the Dutch government, according to a set of 16 samples varying from the darkest to the whitest. It was formerly largely used in commerce. — **D. tile.** = AZULEJO. — **D. treat**, one in which each person treats himself, or pays his own way. *Colloq., U. S.* — **D. weight**, Scotch troy weight. See TROY WEIGHT. — **D. white**, a pigment consisting of one part of white lead to three of permanent white. — **D. wife**, a rest for the limbs, used in beds in tropical countries, esp. in the Dutch East Indies. It consists of an open frame of rattan or cane, or often a long round bolster filled with strips of paper.

Dutch (dŭch), *n.* **1.** The language of the Dutch (Germans), including the various forms comprised in *High Dutch* (now called *German*) and *Low Dutch* (now called *Low German*). See GERMAN. *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage. (See *Note* under DUTCH, *a.*, 1.)
2. The language of the Netherlands Dutch, of which there are various dialects, that spoken in Friesland most closely approaching the English. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. Collective *pl.* With *the.* **a** The Germans. *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage. (See *Note* under DUTCH, *a.*, 1.) **b** The people of Holland; Dutchmen. They are characteristically Teutons, with some Celtic, or Alpine, race admixture.
dutch (dŭch), *v. t.*; DUTCHED (dŭcht); DUTCH'ING. To clean and harden (a quill), as by plunging it in hot sand.
Dutch'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A person belonging to any of the Dutch (Germanic) peoples. *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage. (See *Note* under DUTCH, *a.*, 1.)
2. A native, or one of the people, of Holland.
3. *Naut.* A Dutch vessel.
4. In mechanics, carpentry, etc., an odd piece inserted to fill an opening, hide a defect, or strengthen a weak part.
Dutch'man's-breech'es (dŭch'mănz-), *n.* A delicate spring-flowering papaveraceous herb (*Bikukulla cucullaria*) of the eastern United States, having finely divided leaves and cream-white double-spurred flowers. See BIKUKULLA.

Dutchman's-breeches

Dutch'man's-pipe', *n.* An aristolochiaceous vine (*Aristolochia macrophylla*), with large leaves, and flowers having the tube of the calyx curved like the bowl of a pipe.
du'te-ous (dū'tē-ŭs), *a.* [From DUTY.] Fulfilling duty; dutiful; having the sentiments due to a superior, or to one to whom respect or service is owed; obedient; as, a *duteous* son; also, subservient. — **du'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **du'te-ous-ness**, *n.*
du'ti-a-ble (dū'tĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to a duty, as imported goods. — **du'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
du'ti-ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Performing, or ready to perform, the duties required by one who has the right to claim submission, obedience, or deference; submissive to natural or legal superiors; obedient, as to parents or superiors; as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* servant or subject.
2. Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty; respectful; deferential; as, *dutiful* affection.
Syn. — Duteous, obedient, reverent, reverential, submissive, docile, respectful, compliant.
— **du'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **du'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*
du'ty (dū'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DUTIES (-tĭz). [From DUE.] **1.** Conduct due to parents and superiors, as shown in obedience or submission; respect; reverence; act of respect.
I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherished by her childlike *duty.* *Shak.*
Well-nigh all its ladies and gentlemen visited the palace, in order to pay their *duty* to its latest occupant. *Mary Johnston.*
2. That which is required by one's station or occupation; any assigned service or business; as, the *duties* of a soldier; to be on *duty.* "Records sweet of *duties* done." *Keble.*
3. That which a person is bound by moral obligation to do, or refrain from doing; that which one ought to do; service morally obligatory. Duty among savages is determined by tribal tradition, totemic restrictions, taboos, and the like. The conception of duty as subjective, that is, as a sense, appears to be derived from the Greek ideal of requisite, appropriate, or fitting conduct, and from the Jewish and Christian conception of obligation to obey divinely revealed law. Duty is considered by some modern ethicists to be the fundamental conception of ethics and to be subject to intuitive knowledge; by others it is conceived as that which is ethically valid because sanctioned by law, society, or religion.
4. That which one is bound to render or pay; a material due of any sort; a charge or payment due. *Obs.*
5. Any payment, service, or other render imposed and recoverable by law or custom, esp. one payable to the government; specif., any sum of money required by law to be paid as a tax on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods; a customs duty, excise, or the like.
The term *duty* is the most comprehensive next to the generical term tax; and practically, in Great Britain (whence we take our general ideas of taxes, *duties*, imposts, excises, customs, etc.), embraces taxes on stamps, tolls for passage, etc., and is not confined to taxes on importation only. 3 *Dallas* 174.
We know of no reason for holding otherwise than that the words "direct taxes," on the one hand, and "*duties*, imposts, and excises," on the other, were used in the Constitution in their natural and obvious sense. . . . Cooley (On Taxation, p. 3) says that the word "*duty*" ordinarily "means an indirect tax imposed on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods;" having a broader meaning than *custom*, which is a duty imposed upon imports or exports, . . . and Mr. Justice Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution (§ 952), expresses the view that it is not unreasonable to presume that the word "*duties*" was used as equivalent to "customs" or "imposts" by the framers of the Constitution, since in other clauses it was provided that "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State," and that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports," etc. 158 *U. S.* 601, 619, 622.
6. *Steam Engin.* The efficiency of an engine, boiler, and furnace, considered as one machine, expressed as the work done by a definite amount of fuel (one bushel (94 lbs. old standard) or one cwt. (112 lbs., Eng., or 100 lbs., U. S.) of coal). A coal consumption of 2 lbs. per horse-power hour, the modern way of reckoning, is equiv. to a *duty* of 99 millions (foot pounds), U. S. measure, or about 110 millions, Eng. measure.
7. Generally, work done by a given machine, etc., under given conditions as to time, energy, or the like. Thus the *duty* of a stamp may be stated as the number of tons of ore crushed to a given degree of fineness in a given time.
8. Amount of water required per acre for irrigation; also,

dusk'i-ly (dŭs'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DUSKY.
dusk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS; DUSKY.
dusk'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **dusk'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **dusk'ish-ness**, *n.*
dusk'ly, *adv.* of DUSK.
dusk'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dusperes. † DOUZEPERS.
Dus'ser-a, Dus'se-rah. Var. of DASAHARA.
dust. † DOST, form of DO.
dust, *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.] To fling; dash; strike. *Obs.*
dust brand. *Bot.* See SMUT, *n.*, 4.
dust cloak. = DUSTER, 2.
dust coat. = DUSTER, 2.
dust'i-fit'. † DUSTYFOOT.
dust'i-ly (dŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DUSTY.
dust'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS; DUSTY.
dust'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **dust'less-ness**, *n.*
dust louse. A book louse.
dus-toor', dus-tour', dus-too'ree, dus-too'ri. Vars. of DASTUR, DASTURI.
dust'plate', *n.* An iron plate forming a support for the slag runner of an iron blast furnace.
dust'point', *n.* An old game in which stones were thrown at certain points placed in a heap of dust. *Obs.*
dus'tuck, dus'tuk (dŭs'tŭk), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *dastak.*] A passport or customs permit. *India.*
dust whirl. Whirling dust in an eddy of wind or in a dust storm.
dust'y, *n.* A dustman. *Eng.*
dust'y-foot', *n.* **1.** A wayfarer, as a traveling merchant. *Scot.* **2.** = PIEPOUDRE.
dust'y-hus'band, *n.* The alpine rock cress (*Arabis alpina*).
‖ **du su'blime' au ri'di'cule' il' n'y a qu'un' pas'** (dü sü'blēm' ō rē'dē'kül' ēl' n'yȧ kŭn' pä'). [F.] From the sublime to the ridiculous is but a step.
Dutch'er, *n.* [Cf. G. *Deutscher* a German.] A Dutchman. *R. or Colloq.* (See DUTCH, *a.*, 1, *Note.*)
dutch'ess. † DUCHESS.
Dutch'i-fy (dŭch'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make Dutch or like the Dutch.
Dutchman's laudanum. The bullhoof, or its fruit; also, a narcotic drug from its flowers.
dutch'y. † DUCHY.
Dutch'y, *a.* Dutchlike.
dute. † DOUBT.
dute. Short for DEDUIT. *Obs.*
dute. † DUTY.
du'ti-a-bl. Dutiable. *Ref. Sp.*
du'tied (dū'tĭd), *a.* Subjected to, or made liable to, a customs or other duty. *U. S.*
dutte. † DIT.
du'ty-proof', *a.* Designating a stamp used in the Chinese tariff

the number of acres which can be irrigated with a given quantity of water; — called specif. **duty of water.**

Syn. — DUTY, OBLIGATION, in ordinary usage, differ chiefly in that OBLIGATION commonly implies a more immediate constraint or more specific reference than DUTY; as, a sense of *duty* (regarding what one in general ought to do), a sense of *obligation* (regarding what one feels bound or constrained to do, for some particular reason or in some particular case); "The path of *duty* was the way to glory" (*Tennyson*); "Bound in filial *obligation* for some term to do obsequious sorrow" (*Shak.*).

on duty, actually engaged in the performance of one's assigned task.

du-um′vir (dū̆-ŭm′vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIRS (-vẽrz), L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of the duoviri.

☞ The plural *duumviri* is of doubtful occurrence in the Latin, the manuscripts and inscriptions having usually *iiviri* or *II. viri*, but it is often used in English.

du-um′vi-ral (-vĭ-răl), *a.* [L. *duumviralis.*] Of or belonging to duumvirs or a duumvirate.

du-um′vi-rate (-rāt), *n.* [L. *duumviratus*, fr. *duumvir.*] The union of two men in the same office, or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as of duumvirs in ancient Rome.

dux (dŭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. DUCES (dū′sēz), E. DUXES (dŭk′sĕz; -sĭz). [L., leader.] **1.** A leader or chief, as, in schools, the head of a class or division. *Chiefly Scot.*

2. *Music.* The scholastic name for the theme or subject of a fugue, the answer being called the *comes*, or companion.

dwale (dwāl), *n.* [ME. *dwale, dwole*, deception, deadly nightshade; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *dvöl* delay, Sw. *dvala* trance, Dan. *dvale*; akin to AS. *dwala, dwola*, error, doubt, and E. *dull, dwell.* See DULL, *a.*] **1.** A sleeping potion; an opiate; a soporific. *Chaucer.*

2. *Bot.* The belladonna, or deadly nightshade; — so called from its narcotic properties.

3. *Her.* The color sable, in blazoning by plants. *Rare.*

dwang (dwăng), *n.* [Cf. D. *dwang* force.] **1.** *Carp.* A strengthening piece of wood set between two studs, posts, etc.

2. *Mech.* **a** A kind of crowbar. **b** A large wrench.

dwarf (dwôrf), *n.*; *pl.* DWARFS (dwôrfs). [ME. *dwergh, dwerf, dwarf*, AS. *dweorg, dweorh*; akin to D. *dwerg*, MHG. *twerc*, G. *zwerg*, Icel. *dvergr*, Sw. & Dan. *dverg*; of unknown origin.] **1.** An animal or plant which is much below the normal size of its species or kind; specif., a diminutive human being.

2. *Folklore.* One of a class of diminutive manlike beings popularly conceived as versed in the lore of minerals, as adept miners and skillful artificers. In Teutonic myths they are the forgers of the wonderful weapons and treasures of the gods. They are misshapen, ugly, and gray, living to a great age in their subterranean abode, often helpful, often mischievous or even malicious, in their dealings with men. See ALBERICH, ALVISS, ANDVARI, REGIN; cf. ELF.

Syn. — DWARF, PYGMY. DWARF frequently (though not necessarily) suggests stunted growth; PYGMY commonly carries no implication beyond that of diminutive size or insignificance; as, "His [the fool's] value was trebled in the eyes of the king by the fact of his being also a *dwarf* and a cripple" (*Poe*); a *dwarf* oak; cf. "Mr. Hyde was pale and *dwarfish*, he gave an impression of deformity without any namable malformation" (*Stevenson*); "To him all the men I ever knew were *pygmies*. He was an intellectual giant" (*Byron*). See SMALL.

dwarf, *v. t.*; DWARFED (dwôrft); DWARF′ING. To hinder from growing to the natural size; to make or keep small; to stunt; hence, to diminish in real or apparent size, scope, importance, power, etc.; as, children *dwarfed* by poor food; Shakespeare *dwarfs* other dramatists.

dwarf, *v. i.* To become dwarfed; to become small.

Our great conceptions *dwarf*. *Beaconsfield.*

dwarf, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a dwarf; of less than the usual or normal size; stunted; puny.

dwarf alder, a small American buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*) with alderlike leaves. — **d. banana**, a low-growing Chinese banana (*Musa cavendishii*), cultivated in the West Indies and elsewhere for its small yellow fruit. — **d. bay**, the spurge laurel; also, the spurge olive. — **d. bilberry**, a dwarf tufted shrub (*Vaccinium cæspitosum*) of the northern parts of North America. It has large, blue, pleasantly flavored berries. — **d. box**. **a** Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus bicolor*. **b** The sand myrtle of the United States (*Dendrium buxifolium*). — **d. cherry**. **a** In Great Britain, the common wild cherry (*Prunus cerasus*). **b** The ground cherry of Europe (*P. fruticosa*). **c** In the United States, the sand cherry (*P. pumila* or *P. besseyi*). — **d. cornel**, either of two herbaceous species of *Cornus*, sometimes treated as a separate genus. They have opposite or whorled leaves, flower heads with showy white or purple bracts, and red berries. *C. canadensis*, of northern North America, is also called *bunchberry*. *C. suecica* is circumboreal. — **d. cypress**, the alpine club moss (*Lycopodium alpinum*). — **d. dandelion**, any cichoriaceous plant of the genus *Adopogon*. They are scapose herbs with yellow flower heads resembling those of the dandelion. — **d. dove**, a ground dove or other small dove. — **d. elder**, the Danewort. — **d. fan palm**, a South European stemless fan palm (*Chamærops humilis*). Its fiber is called *African hair* (which see). **d. ginseng**, the groundnut (*Panax trifolium*). — **d. hemlock**, the ground hemlock. — **d. honeysuckle**, the small cornel (*Cornus suecica*), the berries of which resemble those of the honeysuckle. — **d. iris**, any of several American species of *Iris* with a low habit of growth, as *I. verna* and *I. cristata*; also, any of several exotic species common in cultivation, as *I. pumila*. — **d. laurel**, the sheep laurel. — **d. lemur**, any of several very small lemurs constituting the genus *Microcebus*. *M. smithii* of Madagascar is but five inches long, exclusive of the tail. — **d. male**, *Bot.*, in algæ of the family Œdogoniaceæ, a small plant of a few cells, developing from an androspore and producing only spermatozoids. — **dwarf maple**, a low shrubby maple (*Acer glabrum*) of the Rocky Mountain region. — **d. mistletoe**, a small mistletoe (*Razoumofskya pusilla*) of the United States and Canada, forming bunches upon various spruces. — **d. moly**, a European wild garlic (*Allium chamæmoly*). — **d. mulberry**, the cloudberry. — **d. oak**, any of various species of *Teucrium*, or germander. — **d. palmetto**. = BLUE PALMETTO. — **d. pea**. = CHICK-PEA. — **d. rose**, a branching rosaceous undershrub (*Chamærhodos erecta*) of the western United States, valuable as a forage plant. — **d. snake**, any of a widely distributed group of inoffensive colubrine snakes, usually but a few inches long. They live under stones and logs, feeding on worms and grubs. In some classifications they form the subfamily Calamariinæ. — **d. spleenwort**, the maidenhair spleenwort. — **d. wall**, *Arch.*, a low wall, not as high as the story of a building, as about a garden.

dwarf′ish (dwôr′fĭsh), *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; pygmy; as, a *dwarfish* animal, shrub. — **dwarf′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **dwarf′ish-ness**, *n.*

dwell (dwĕl), *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* DWELT (dwĕlt), now less usually DWELLED (dwĕld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DWELL′ING. [ME. *dwellen, dwelien*, to err, linger, AS. *dwellan, dwelian*, to deceive, hinder, delay, err; akin to Icel. *dvelja* to delay, tarry, Sw. *dväljas* to dwell, Dan. *dvæle* to linger, and to E. *dull.* See DULL; cf. DWALE.] **1.** To delay; to linger; to pause or tarry; specif., of horses, to pause or linger just before or after taking a hurdle, fence, or the like.

2. To abide; to remain; to continue. *Archaic.*

I'll rather *dwell* in my necessity. *Shak.*

3. To abide as a permanent resident, or for a time; to live in a place; to have one's residence or domicile; to reside.

Thy soul was like a star and *dwelt* apart. *Wordsworth.*

The poor man *dwells* in a humble cottage near the hall where the lord of the domain resides. *C. J. Smith.*

Syn. — Inhabit, live, sojourn, stay, rest. See RESIDE.

to dwell in, to abide in (a place); hence, to depend on. "My hopes *in* heaven do *dwell*." *Shak.* — **to d. on** *or* **upon**, to continue long on or in; to remain absorbed with; to stick to; to make much of; as, to *dwell upon* a subject; a singer *dwells on* a note; they *dwelt on* his words.

dwell, *n.* **1.** Act of dwelling; delay; pause; stay. *Obs. or R.*, except of horses. See DWELL, *v. i.*, 1.

2. *Mech.* A short intermission in the motion of a part of a machine, to give time for its own proper operation or for that of another part, as, in printing, a brief continuance of pressure while taking an impression.

dwell′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that dwells, esp. an inhabitant; a resident. "*Dwellers* at Jerusalem." *Acts* i. 19.

dwell′ing, *n.* Habitation; place or house in which a person lives; abode; residence; domicile.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons. *Jer.* xlix. 33.

Syn. — See HABITATION.

dwelling house. A house occupied as a residence, in distinction from a store, office, or other building. At the common law (made to provide for ruder times) the *dwelling house*, as respects burglary, etc., may include associated or connected buildings within the same curtilage; but now, under the greater security of life and property, the tendency of the courts and legislation is to restrict the term to the dwelling house proper and buildings communicating with it directly or by an inclosed covered passage.

dwin′dle (dwĭn′d'l), *v. i.*; DWIN′DLED (-d'ld); DWIN′DLING (-dlĭng). [From ME. *dwinen* to languish, waste away, AS. *dwīnan*; akin to LG. *dwinen*, D. *dwijnen* to vanish, Icel. *dvína* to cease, dwindle, Sw. *tvina*; of uncertain origin. The suffix *-le*, preceded by *d* excrescent after *n*, is added to the root with a diminutive force.] To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away; to become degenerate; to fall away.

Weary sennights nine times nine
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine. *Shak.*

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

Syn. — See DECREASE.

dwin′dle, *v. t.* To make less; to bring low.

dwin′dle, *n.* A dwindling; also, a dwindled object. *Rare.*

dwine (dwīn), *v. t.* & *i.*; DWINED (dwīnd); DWIN′ING (dwīn′ĭng). [See DWINDLE.] To waste away; to pine, or cause to pine; to languish. *Archaic, Dial. Eng., or Scot.*

dy′ad (dī′ăd), *n.* [L. *dyas, dyadis*, the number two, Gr. δυάς: cf. F. *dyade.* See TWO; cf. DUAD.] **1.** Two units treated as one; a couple; a pair.

2. *Chem.* A dyad element, atom, or radical. See VALENCE.

3. *Biol.* One of the groups of two chromosomes formed by the division of a tetrad (which see); also, in morphology, a secondary unit formed of an aggregate of monads.

dy′ad, *a.* **1.** Consisting of two; dyadic.

2. *Chem.* Having a valence of two. See VALENCE.

dy-ad′ic (dī-ăd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δυαδικός of or for two.] Pertaining to the number two; of two parts or elements; relating to a dyad, or involving two as its principle.

dyadic arithmetic. = BINARY ARITHMETIC.

dy-ad′ic, *n.* *Math.* **a** Dyadic or binary arithmetic. See BINARY ARITHMETIC. **b** A sum of dyads.

Dy′ak (dī′ăk), *n.* One of the aboriginal inhabitants of Borneo, a group of tribes of Malayan speech, but differing from the Malays in their greater stature, more Caucasic features, and lower civilization. They are divided into two great groups: the coastal tribes more or less mixed with Malay, Chinese, and Hindu immigrants, relatively sedentary and civilized; and the wild head-hunting tribes of the interior. They use the sumpitan, or blowgun, with poisoned arrows, and are skillful in the construction of bamboo dwellings and suspension bridges, and in metal working. Their native religion is animistic.

Dy′as (dī′ăs), *n.* [L. *dyas* the number two.] *Geol.* The Permian; — so called in Europe, where its rocks consist of two distinct series, as in Germany. — **Dy-as′sic** (dī-ăs′ĭk), *a.*

dye (dī), *n.* [AS. *déah.* See DYE, *v.*] **1.** Color produced by dyeing.

2. Material used for dyeing; a dyestuff. Dyes are, for practical purposes, classed as follows: (1) **acid dyes**, as eosin, which dye wool and silk directly in an acid bath; (2) **basic dyes**, as fuchsine, which dye wool and silk directly, and cotton when mordanted with tannin; (3) **direct cotton dyes**, as the benzidine dyes; (4) **mordant dyes**, as alizarin, which require the use of mordants; (5) **vat dyes**, as indigo; (6) **developing dyes**, as aniline black, produced on the fiber; (7) **lakes** and **mineral pigments**, which are fixed on the fiber by albumin or other agglutinant. Natural dyestuffs, as madder and indigo, are of limited number and uncertain quality. Artificial dyes, introduced in 1856, and now numbering thousands, are as a class cheaper, more brilliant, and much more varied; they show all degrees of fastness. Comparatively few are poisonous. Some are identical with natural products (see ALIZARIN, INDIGO). The following table includes some of the more important artificial dyes.

TABLE OF DYES.

NOTE. — COLUMN I gives the commercial name of the dye. This usually indicates the dyeing property, chemical character, or the like. The letters added are sometimes arbitrary, but often indicate the tinge of the dye, as B for blue, R red, G (Ger. *gelb*) yellow.

COLUMN II gives: (in roman type) the class of chemical compounds to which the dye belongs or the source from which it is derived; (*in italic type*) the class as regards its application, whether *acid, basic*, or the like (see above).

COLUMN III gives the color of the dye as it occurs in bulk.

COLUMN IV gives: (in roman type) the principal uses of the dye (kind of goods, etc.); (*in italic type*) the color imparted to the goods.

ABBREVIATIONS used: ac = acid; bas = basic; brn = brown; c = cotton; devel = developing; dk = dark; fluoresc = fluorescent; grn = green; mord = mordant; oxyket = oxyketone; s = silk; triphm = triphenylmethane; w = wool; yel = yellow.

NAME OF DYE.	CHEMICAL CLASS. *Dyer's Class.*	COLOR OF THE DYE.	KIND OF GOODS, USES, ETC. *Color given to goods.*
acid brown	azo : *acid*	brown	w, s: *brown*
acid brown G	azo : *acid*	brown	w, s: *yel-brown*
acid green	triphm : *acid*	green	w, s: *yel-green*
acid green	triphm : *acid*	brown-black	w, s: *bluish green*
acid magenta	triphm : *acid*	green metal	w, s: *red*
acid violet	triphm : *acid*	violet	w, s: *red-violet*
acid violet 4 BN	triphm : *acid*	blue-violet	w, s: *blue-violet*
acid yellow	azo : *acid*	yellow	w, s: *yellow*
acridine yellow	acridine : *basic*	yellow	s, c: *yellow*
aldehyde green	triphm : *acid*	green	s: *green*
alizarin	oxyket : *mord*	orange	See Vocabulary
alizarin black P	oxyket : *mord*	green-black	w, c: *black*
alizarin black S	oxyket : *mord*	dark brown	w, c: *black*
alizarin blue	oxyket : *mord*	dark blue	w: *dark blue*
alizarin blue S	oxyket : *mord*	dark brown	c, w, s: *blue*
" **Bordeaux B**	oxyket : *mord*	brown-red	c, w: *violet-blue*
alizarin brown	=	ANTHRA-	CENE BROWN
alizarin cyanine G	oxyket : *mord*	black	c, w: *green-blue*
alizarin cyanine R	oxyket : *mord*	dark brown	c, w: *indigo-blue*
alizarin green	=	CERULEIN	
alizarin green S	oxyket : *mord*	blue-red	c, w: *bluish grn*
alizarin orange	oxyket : *mord*	brown-yellow	w: *orange to brn*
alizarin S	oxyket : *mord*	orange	w: *red, orange,* [etc
alizarin saphirol	oxyket : *acid*		w: *blue*
alizarin violet	=	GALLEIN	
alizarin yellow	See	Vocabulary	
alkali blue (R, etc.)	triphm : *acid*	blue	w, s: *blues*
alkali green	triphm : *acid*	dark green	w, s: *bright grn*
aniline black	triphm : *devel*	black	See Vocabulary
aniline blue	triphm : *acid*	grn. or violet	w, s: *blue*
aniline brown	=	BISMARCK	BROWN
aniline orange	nitro : *acid*	red-yellow	butter color, etc
aniline purple	=	MAUVEINE	
aniline red	=	FUCHSINE	
aniline rose	=	SAFRANINE	
aniline violet	=	MAUVEINE	
aniline violet	=	METHYL	VIOLET
aniline yellow	azo	steel-blue	making induline, etc
anisidine scarlet or anisol red	azo: *acid*	brown-red	w, s: *bright red*
anthracene brown	oxyket: *mord*	dark brown	w, s, c: *browns*
anthracene green	=	CERULEIN	
anthracene red	azo: *acid mord*	brown-red	w: *red*
anthracite black B	azo: *acid*	black	w: *black*
anthragallol	=	ANTHRA-	CENE BROWN
anthrapurpurin	oxyket: *mord*	brown-yel	like alizarin
archil red A	azo: *acid*	dark brown	w: *red*
auramine	azo: *basic*	yellow	See Vocabulary
aurantia	nitro: *acid*	orange	See Vocabulary
aurine	triphm	yellow-brn	coloring varnish
azarin S	azo: *mord*	yellow	c: *bluish red*
azo blue	azo: *direct*	blue-black	c: *grayish violet*
azococcin 7 B	azo: *acid*	brown	w, s: *bluish red*
azococcin 2 R	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w, s: *red*
azodiphenyl blue	nigrosine: *bas*	See INDU-	LINE, in Vocab
azo mauve B	azo: *direct*	bronze-blk	c: *dk blue-violet*
azorubin S	=	FAST RED C	
azo yellow	azo: *acid*	yellow	w, s: *yellow*
azuline, azurine	triphm: *basic*		(not in use) *blue*
azurine	oxazine: *mord*	black	w: *violet-blue*
Basle blue BB	azonium: *basic*	brown	c, w: *blue*
Bavarian blue DBF	triphm: *ac*	dull blue	w, s, c: *blue*
benzal green	=	MALACHITE	GREEN
benzoazurine G	azo: *direct*	blue-black	c: *blue*
benzoindigo blue	azo: *direct*	gray	c: *dark blue*
benzopurpurin B	azo: *direct*	brownish	c, w: *red*
benzoyl green	=	MALACHITE	GREEN
benzyl violet	=	METHYL	VIOLET 6 B
beta-naphthol orange	=	ORANGE II	
Biebrich scarlet	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w, s: *red*
Bismarck brown	azo:	black or red	See Vocabulary
Bordeaux B	azo: *acid*	brown	w, s: *red*
Bordeaux G	azo: *acid*	brown-red	w, s: *red*
brilliant crocein M	azo: *acid*	light brown	See Vocabulary
brilliant green	triphm: *basic*	golden	w, s, c, etc.: grn
" **ponceau 4 R**	=	COCHINEAL	RED A
brilliant yellow	azo:	light brown	c: *yellow*
brilliant yellow	nitro: *acid*	golden yel	w, s: *yellow*
brilliant yellow S	=	CURCUMIN	
butter yellow	azo:	yellow	butter color, etc.
cachou de Laval	sulphur:	black	See Vocabulary
canarin		orange-yel	See Vocabulary
Capri blue	oxazine: *basic*	green	c: *greenish blue*

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to guard against the imposition of further taxes or duties.

duv. Dove. *Ref. Sp.* [DIVE.

duve. † DOVE, *n.*; obs. p. p. of

duvelunge. † DEVELING.

duven. † DIVE.

du′vet′ (dü′vā′), *n.* [F., prop., down.] A down quilt.

d'U′xelles′ sauce (dü′sĕl′). [From the name of a gastronomer.] A stiff mince of mushrooms, truffles, herbs, and bacon or ham with velouté and egg yolk, used esp. to cover entrées previous to their being crumbed and fried.

duy′ker (dī′kẽr: *Du.* dŭü′kẽr), **duy′ker-bok.** Vars. of DUIKER, DUIKERBOK.

duz′n. Dozen. *Ref. Sp.*

D. V. *Abbr.* Deo volente (L., God willing).

dvai′ta (dvī′tȧ), *n.* [Skr., fr. *dvi* two.] *Theos.* Dualism.

D valve. See SLIDE VALVE.

Dva′pa-ra, Dwa′pa-ra (dwä′pȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *dvāpara.*] See YUGA. [erinary Hygiene.

D. V. H. *Abbr.* Diploma in Vet-

D. V. M. *Abbr.* Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

d. v. p. *Abbr.* Decessit vita patris (L., died in his father's lifetime).

D. V. S. *Abbr.* Doctor of Veterinary Science or Surgery.

D/W. *Abbr.* Dock Warrant.

d. w. *Abbr.* Dead weight.

dwaim (dwām). Var. of DWALM. *Scot.*

dwain (dwīn). Dial. Eng. var. of DWINE.

dwalde. Obs. pret. of DWELL.

dwale, *n.* [AS. *dwala*; cf. DWELL.] Delusion; error; also, a deceiver; a heretic. *Obs.*

dwale (dwāl), **dwall** (dwôl), *v. i.* [Cf. Fries. *dwalen* to wander, go astray, be dazed.] To wander, as in delirium. *Dial. Eng.*

dwalm, dwam (dwäm), *n.* & *v. i.* [Akin to AS. *dwolma* chasm, confusion, MHG. *twalm* swoon, and E. *dull.* See DULL.] Swoon; faint. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

Dwa′pa-ra. Var. of DVAPARA.

dwarf′ism (dwôrf′ĭz'm), *n.* State of being dwarfed; nanism.

dwarf′ling, *n.* A little dwarf.

dwarft. Dwarfed. *Ref. Sp.*

dwarf′y (dwôr′fĭ), *a.* Dwarfish. *Rare.* [DWALE.

dwaul, dwaule (dwôl). †

dway′-ber′ry, *n.* = DWALE, 1.

dwel. Dwell. *Ref. Sp.*

dwelde. Obs. pret. of DWELL.

dwele. † DWALE, wander.

dwele, *n.* Delusion; straying; also, deceit. *Obs.*

dwell, *v. t.* To inhabit; also, to cause to abide. *Obs.* [dence.

dwelling place. Place of resi-

dwelt. *pret.* & *p. p.* of DWELL.

dwelth, *n.* [See DWELL.] Delusion; error. *Obs.*

dweole. † DWELE.

dweoleth. † DWELTH.

dweo′mer-craft, *n.* [AS. *gedwimor* illusion, delusion + *cræft* craft.] Magic art. *Obs.*

dweomerlak. † DEMERLAIK.

dwere, *n.* Doubt. *Obs.* [† DWARF.

dwerf, dwergh, dwerk, dwerwe.

dwild, *n.* [AS. *dwild, dwyld.* Cf. DWELL.] Error. *Obs.*

dwin′dl. Dwindle. *Ref. Sp.*

dwin′dld. Dwindled. *Ref. Sp.*

dwin′dle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dwine, *n.* Decline; pining. *Scot.*

dwole. † DWALE.

dwt. *Abbr.* Denarius weight (i. e., pennyweight; -weights).

dwyne. † DWINE

D/y. *Abbr.* Delivery.

dy. *Abbr.* Penny, as 10*dy* nails.

Dy (No period.) *Chem.* Dysprosium.

dy′a-kis-do′dec-a-he′dron (dī′ȧ-kĭs-), *n.* [Gr. δυάκις twice + *dodecahedron.*] *Cryst.* Diploid.

dyamaunt. † DIAMOND.

dy′arch-y, *n.* Error for DIARCHY.

dy-as′ter, *n.* [Gr. δυο- + 1st *-aster.*] = DIASTER.

Dyaus (dyous), *n.* [Skr., nom. of *div* heaven, sky; cf. *Dyaush-pitā*, corresponding to Gr. Ζεὺς πατήρ Zeus father, L. *Jupiter.*] *Vedic Myth.* Heaven; the shining sky; as a deity, the father of the gods, hence also called **Dyaus′-pi′tri** (-pē′trĭ).

dyce (dīs), *adv.* *Naut.* Thus; as she is; — a command to the helmsman to keep the ship on the same course when close-hauled; — usually followed by "no higher." *Rare.* [DIED.

dyde. † DEAD, DEED, DID,

E F G H I J K L M

NAME OF DYE.	CHEMICAL CLASS. *Dyer's Class.*	COLOR OF THE DYE.	KIND OF GOODS, USES, ETC. *Color given to goods.*
carbazole yellow	azo: *direct*	brown-yel	c: *yellow*
carmoisin	=	FAST RED C	
cerasin, cerasine	=	FAST RED A	
cerasin, cerasine	=	BORDEAUX B	
cerise	=	FUCHSINE	(impure)
cerulein	oxyket: *mord*		w, s, c: *green*
China blue	=	SOLUBLE	BLUE
chloramine yellow	*direct*	brown-yel	w, c: *yellow*
chrome violet	triphm: *mord*		w, calico: *violet*
chrome yellow D	=	MORDANT	YELLOW
chromogen	See	Vocabulary	
chromotrope	See	Vocabulary	
chrysamine (G, R)	azo: *direct*	brown	c: *yellow*
chrysaniline	acridine: *basic*	yellow	leather, etc
chrysoidine	azo: *basic*	red-brown	w, s, c: *orange*
chrysoin, chrysoine	=	RESORCIN	YELLOW
chrysolin	xanthene	red-brown	s: *yellow*
chrysophenin	azo: *direct*	orange-yel	c: *yellow*
cinnamon brown	=	BISMARCK	BROWN
cloth brown	azo: *acid*	brown	w: *brown*
cloth red (B,G, etc.)	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w: *brownish red*
coccinine	=	PHENETOL	RED
cochineal red A	azo: *acid*	scarlet	w,s:*cochineal-red*
cochineal scarlet 2 R	azo: *acid*	red	w: *red*
Congo, Congo red	azo: *direct*	red-brown	c, w: *red*
corallin, coralline	See	Vocabulary	
cotton scarlet	=	BRILLIANT	CROCEIN M
Coupier's blue	nigrosine: *bas*	See INDULINE	in Vocabulary
crocein orange	azo: *acid*	red	w, s: *orange-yel*
crocein scarlet 3 B	azo: *acid*	brown	w, s: *blue-scarlet*
crystal violet	triphm: *basic*	bronzy	w, s, c: *violet*
cumidine red	=	PONCEAU 3R,	4R
curcumin	azo: *acid*	orange-yel	w, s: *yellow*
curcumin S	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w, s: *orange*
cyanine	quinoline	grn crystals	photography
cyanosine	xanthene: *acid mord*	red	w, s, c: *pink or red*
dahlia	See	Vocabulary	
diamine gold	azo: *direct*	orange-yel	c, w: *gold-yellow*
diamond black	azo: *mord*	black-blue	w: *black*
dianthine	=	SAINT DENIS	RED
dioxine	nitroso: *mord*	red	w: *brown & green*
diphenylamine blue	triphm: *acid*	blue	w, s, c: *blue*
diphenylamine orange	=	ORANGE IV	
direct yellow	azo: *direct*	brown	c: *yellow*
direct yellow G	nitro: *direct*	red-brown	c: *yellow*
double brilliant scarlet G	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w, s: *yellowish red*
emerald green	=	BRILLIANT	GREEN
eosin, eosine	xanthene	brown-red	See Vocabulary
eosin BN, e. scarlet	xanthene	brown	like eosin
erythrin	xanthene	green	s: *fluorescent red*
erythrobenzin	=	FUCHSINE	(impure)
erythrosin	xanthene	brown	like eosin
ethyl green	=	BRILLIANT	GREEN
eurhodine	See	Vocabulary	
fast blue	See	Vocabulary	
fast brown	azo: *acid*	dark brown	w, s: *brown*
fast brown N	=	NAPHTHYLA-	MINE BROWN
fast green	triphm: *acid*	blue-green	w, s: *green*
fast green	=	MALACHITE	GREEN
fast red	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w: *red*
fast red A	azo: *acid*	brown-red	w: *red*
fast red B	=	BORDEAUX B	
fast red C	azo: *acid*	brown	w: *brownish red*
fast violet	azo: *acid*	brown	w: *bluish violet*
fast violet	=	GALLOCY-	ANIN
fast yellow	azo: *acid*	brown-yel	w, s: *reddish yel*
fast yellow	=	ACIDYELLOW	
flavaniline	quinoline: *bas*	orange	c: *yellow*
flavophenin	=	CHRYSAMINE	
flavopurpurin	See	Vocabulary	
fluorescein	xanthene	brown	making eosins
fluorescent blue	=	RESORCIN	BLUE
fluorindine	See	Vocabulary	
fuchsine, fuchsin	triphm: *basic*	green	w, s, c, etc.: *bluish red*
gallamine blue	oxazine: *mord*	grayish	w: *blue*
gallein, galleine	xanthene:*mord*	dark green	w, s, c: *violet*
gallocyanin DH	oxazine: *mord*	greenish	w: *bright violet*
galloflavin W	*mord*	green-yellow	w, s: *yellow*
gambine B	=	DIOXINE	
gambine G	nitroso: *mord*	olive-green	w: *brown; green*
garnet brown	See	Vocabulary	
gentian blue	=	ANILINE	BLUE
gentian violet			in microscopy (stain)
gold brown	=	BISMARCK	BROWN
grenadine	=	FUCHSINE	(impure)
Hessian purple	azo: *direct*	brownish	c: *bluish red*
Hessian violet	azo: *direct*	black	c: *violet*
Hessian yellow	azo: *direct*	yellow	c: *yellow*
indoin	See	Vocabulary	
indophenin	See	Vocabulary	
indophenol		dark brown	w, c: *blue*
iodine green	triphm: *basic*	dark green	s: *green*
Janus colors	See	JANUS	in Vocabulary
Lauth's violet	See	THIONINE	in Vocabulary
Magdala red	azine: *basic*	dark brown	s: *fluorescent red*
malachite green	triphm: *basic*	yellow-green	w, s, c: *bluish grn*
Manchester yellow	=	MARTIUS	YELLOW
Martius yellow	nitro: *acid*	orange-red	w, s: *golden yel*
methylene blue	thiazine: *basic*	dark blue	w, s, c: *blue*
methyl orange	=	ORANGE III	
mordant yellow	azo: *acid*	yellow	w: *yellow*
naphthalene red	=	MAGDALA	RED
" yellow	=	MARTIUS	YELLOW
naphthol black B	azo: *acid*	blue-black	w: *blue-black*
naphthol blue B	=	NEW BLUE B	
naphthol green B	nitroso: *acid*	dark green	w: *dark green*
naphthol orange	=	ORANGE I	
naphthol yellow	=	MARTIUS	YELLOW
naphthol yellow S	nitro: *acid*	orange-yel	w, s: *greenish yel*
naphthylamine black D	azo: *acid*	black	w: *blue-black*
naphthylamine brown	azo: *acid*	brown	w: *orange-brown*
naphthyl blue	azine: *acid*		s:*fluorescent blue*
neutral blue	azine: *basic*	brown	c: *blue*
neutral red	azine: *basic*	dark green	c: *bluish red*
neutral violet	azine: *basic*	green-black	c: *reddish violet*
new blue B	oxazine: *basic*	dark violet	c: *blue*
new blue R	*basic*	dark violet	c: *indigo-blue*
new coccin	=	COCHINEAL	RED A
new green	=	MALACHITE	GREEN
new red	azo: *direct*	brownish red	w, c: *red*
new red L	=	BIEBRICH	SCARLET

NAME OF DYE.	CHEMICAL CLASS. *Dyer's Class.*	COLOR OF THE DYE.	KIND OF GOODS, USES, ETC. *Color given to goods.*
new yellow L	=	ACIDYELLOW	
Nicholson's blue	=	ALKALI BLUE	
night blue	triphm: *basic*	violet	w, s, c: *grn-blue*
night green	=	IODINE	GREEN
nigraniline	See	ANILINE	BLACK in Vocab
nigrosine	See	INDULINE	in Vocabulary
Nile blue (A, 2B)	oxazine: *basic*	greenish	c: *blue*
nitroso blue	nitroso: *basic*		c: *indigo-blue*
nopalin	=	EOSIN BN	
opal blue	=	ANILINE	BLUE
opal blue	=	SOLUBLE	BLUE
orange I	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w, s: *orange*
orange II	azo: *acid*	yellow-red	w, s: *orange*
orange III	azo: *acid*	yellow	w, s: *orange*
orange IV	azo: *acid*	orange-yel	w, s: *orange-yel*
orange I	azo: *acid*	yellow-red	w: *orange-yellow*
phenetol red	azo: *acid*		in microscopy (stain)
phloxin, phloxine	xanthene:*mord*	red	w, s, c: *pink; red*
phosphine	=	CHRYSANI-	LINE
ponceau B, 3 RB	=	BIEBRICH	SCARLET
ponceau 2 R	azo: *acid*	brown-red	w, s: *red*
ponceau 3R, 4R	azo:	dark red	w, s: *red*
prune, prune pure	oxazine: *basic mord*	brown	w, c: *blue-violet*
rauracienne	=	FAST RED A	
red corallin	See	CORALLIN	in Vocabulary
red violet 4 RS	triphm: *acid*	red-violet	w, s: *violet*
regina purple	triphm: *basic*	green	w: *reddish violet*
resorcin blue	oxazine	brownish red	s: *fluoresc. blue*
resorcin brown	azo: *acid*	brown	w: *brown*
resorcin yellow	azo: *acid*	brown	w, s: *reddish yel*
rhodamine B	xanthene: *bas*	green, violet	w, s, c: *red*
rhodamine S	xanthene:	green, brown	c: *pinkish red*
roccellin, -line	=	FAST RED A	
rose bengale	xanthene: *acid*	brown	w: *bluish red*
rose bengale B	xanthene:	brown-red	w: *bluish pink or red*
roseine	=	FUCHSINE	
roxamine	azo: *acid*	red	w: *red* (for archil)
rubin, rubine	=	FUCHSINE	
rubin(e) S	=	ACID MA-	GENTA
safranine	azine: *basic*	red-brown	c: *red*
safrosin	=	EOSIN BN	
Saint Denis red	azo: *direct*	red	c: *red* (special process)
Saxony blue	=	SULPHINDI-	GOTIC ACID, in Vocab.
scarlet B	=	BIEBRICH	SCARLET
solferino	=	FUCHSINE	
solid green O	=	MALACHITE	GREEN
solid green O, I, II	=	BRILLIANT	GREEN
solid violet	=	GALLOCY-	ANIN DH
soluble blue	triphm: *acid*	blue,coppery	w, s, c: *blue*
spirit blue	=	ANILINE	BLUE
spirit yellow G	=	ANILINE	YELLOW
spirit yellow R	azo:	orange-yel	butter color
Sudan III	azo:	brown	varnish color, etc
Sudan brown	azo:	brown	varnish color
Sudan G	azo:	brown	varnish color
Sudan red	=	MAGDALA	RED
sulphanil yellow	azo: *direct*	brown-yel	c:*greenish yellow*
sun yellow	=	CURCUMIN S	
tartrazine	hydrazone: *ac*	orange-yel	w: *orange-yel*
thioflavin S	thiazole:*direct*	yellow	c: *bright yellow*
thionine	See	Vocabulary	
toluylene blue B	induline: *basic*	brown-violet	c: *indigo-blue*
toluylene orange G	azo: *direct*	yellow-red	c: *orange*
toluylene red	=	NEUTRAL	RED
tropæolin D	=	ORANGE III	
tropæolin O	=	RESORCIN	YELLOW
tropæolin OO	=	ORANGE IV	
tropæolin OOO No 1	=	ORANGE I	
tropæolin OOO No 2	=	ORANGE II	
uranin	See	FLUORES-	CEIN, in Vocab.
ursol D	See	Vocabulary	
vesuvin, vesuvine	See	BISMARCK	BROWN
Victoria blue B	triphm: *basic*	bronze-brn	w, s, c: *blue*
Victoria green 3 B	triphm: *basic*	grn, metallic	w, c: *bluish green*
Victoria green, new	=	MALACHITE	GREEN
Victoria orange *or* **yellow**	nitro	reddish yel	butter color, etc
vidal black	sulphur	black	c: *black*
violaniline	induline: *basic*	blue-black	w, s: *violet or gray-black*
water blue	=	SOLUBLE	BLUE
wool black	azo: *acid*	blue-black	w: *violet-black*
wool scarlet R	azo: *acid*	brown-red	w, s: *scarlet*
xylidine red	=	PONCEAU 2 R	
yellow corallin	See	CORALLIN	in Vocabulary

dye (dī), *v. t.;* DYED (dīd); DYE′ING. [ME. *deyen, dyen,* AS. *déagian,* fr. *déah* a color, dye; perh. akin to L. *fucus.*] **1**. To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to, esp. by impregnating the substance with a coloring agent, as in the use of dyestuffs.

Cloths to be *dyed* of divers colors. *Trench.*
The soul is *dyed* by its thoughts. *Lubbock.*

2. To impart (a given color) to a fabric or material by dyeing it; as, to *dye* a blue over a yellow.

to dye in (the) **grain**, to dye of a fast color by means of the coccus or kermes grain (see GRAIN, *n.*,10); hence, to dye firmly; also, to dye in the wool. — **to d. in the wool**, fig., to dye firmly; to imbue thoroughly; as, a *dyed-in-the-wool* Tory.

dye, *v. i.* To take or impart color in dyeing.

dye′house′ (-hous′), *n.* A building where dyeing is done.

dye′ing (dī′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DYE. Specif.: *n.* Process or art of fixing coloring matters permanently and uniformly in the fibers of wool, cotton, silk, etc. Three theories as to the nature of this process have been proposed: the mechanical, which assumes that the dye is merely absorbed in the pores of the fiber; the chemical, according to which the dye and one or more constituents of the fiber form a compound; and the solid solution theory, which regards the fibers as solid solvents for the dyes.

dye′-leaves′, *n.* **a** The sweetleaf. **b** The inkberry. *U. S.*

dy′er (dī′ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is dyeing.

dy′er's oak (dī′ẽrz). **a** The gall oak (*Quercus infectoria*), the galls of which yield a dye. **b** In the United States, the yellow oak (*Q. velutina*).

dyer's weed. **a** Any of several dye-yielding plants; as: the yellowweed (*Reseda luteola*); the dyeweed (*Genista tinctoria*); the dyer's woad. **b** In the United States, any of certain species of *Solidago*, esp. *S. nemoralis* and *S. rugosa*, the bright yellow flower heads of which are occasionally used in dyeing.

dyer's woad. A brassicaceous dye plant (*Isatis tinctoria*), which, with a related Chinese species, yields an indigo.

dye′stone′ (dī′stōn′), *n.* A red ferruginous limestone, occasionally used for coloring fabrics. *U. S.*

dye′stuff′ (-stŭf′), *n.* A material used for dyeing; a dye.

dye′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **a** The woadwaxen. **b** A small cosmopolitan asteraceous herb (*Eclipta alba*).

dye′wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* Any wood, such as logwood, from which coloring matter is extracted for dyeing.

dy′go-gram (dī′gō-grăm), *n.* [*dy*namo-*go*nio-*gram*, i. e., force and angle diagram.] A curve showing the effect of the iron in a ship upon the compass needle for all positions of the vessel with reference to the magnetic meridian.

dy′ing (dī′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DIE. Hence: *p. a.* **1**. In the act of dying; destined to death; mortal; perishable; as, *dying* bodies.

2. [From the noun.] Of or pertaining to dying or death; as, *dying* bed; *dying* day; also, simulating a dying state.

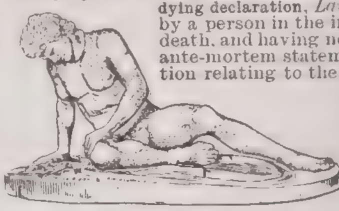
Dying Gaul.

dying declaration, *Law*, a declaration made by a person in the immediate prospect of death, and having no hope of recovery; an ante-mortem statement. Such a declaration relating to the cause of death is admissible in a prosecution for homicide. — **D. Gaul**, *or* **D. Gladiator**, a marble statue of the Pergamene school in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, representing a fallen Gaul, dying from a spear wound.

dy′ing-ness, *n.* State of dying, or deathlike languor.

Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness.* *Congreve.*

dyna-. [Gr. δύναμις power; δυνασθαι to be able.] A prefix denoting *power.*

☞ In English words beginning with this prefix, the *y*, which is short in Greek, was formerly always marked by orthoëpists with its short sound (like *i* in *pin*), but the best usage now seems decidedly to favor the long sound (like *i* in *pine*), esp. in *dynamic*, *dynamite*, and the words derived from or allied to them. In *dynasty*, etc., usage is more evenly divided, the long sound being more usual in the United States, while in England, according to the Oxf. E. D., the short sound is preferred by most scholars.

dy′na-graph (dī′nȧ-grȧf; dĭn′ȧ-), *n.* [*dyna-* + *-graph.*] *Railroads.* An apparatus or a collection of apparatus in a railroad car for exhibiting and recording the condition of a line of track and the resistance of a train, its speed, and other particulars concerning its running.

dy′name (dī′nām), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power.] *Mech.* The resultant of all the forces acting on a body or system. It always reduces to a single force, or a force and a couple.

dy-nam′e-ter (dī-năm′ē-tẽr; dĭ-), *n.* [*dyna-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *dynamètre.* Cf. DYNAMOMETER.] *Optics.* An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes, consisting usually of a double-image micrometer applied to the eye end of a telescope for measuring accurately the diameter of the image of the object glass there formed. This measurement, compared with the actual diameter of the glass, gives the magnifying power. — **dy′na-met′ric** (dī′nȧ-mĕt′rĭk; dĭn′ȧ-), **dy′na-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

dynami-. Combining form from Greek δύναμις, *power.*

dy-nam′ic (dī-năm′ĭk; dĭ-) } *a.* [Gr. δυναμικός power-
dy-nam′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl; *see* DYNA-) } ful, fr. δύναμις power, fr. δύνασθαι to be able; cf. L. *durus* hard, E. *dure:* cf. F. *dynamique.*] **1**. *Physics.* **a** Of or pert. to power; pert. to physical forces or energy; as, the *dynamic* theory of heat. **b** Of or pert. to dynamics; of or pert. to forces producing motion; active; — opposed to *static* and *potential.*

2. Belonging to, or characterized by, energy or effective action; potent; forceful.

3. Pertaining to change or process (regarded as manifestation of energy or agency); involving or producing alteration; esp., viewing or designating psychical phenomena with reference to the grounds of their origin and manifestation, rather than in their presentational character.

We pass to the *dynamical* point of view. At this stage, we have to investigate the general laws and conditions according to which change takes place in consciousness. *G. F. Stout.*

4. *Econ.* Having to do with disturbances of the equilibrium of economic forces, whether caused by the sudden introduction of exceptional conditions or by progressive change in the standards and habits of a people.

5. *Phon.* Pronounced with a breath impulse or with force, as a syllable. *Hempl.*

6. *Med.* Functional; as, a *dynamic* disease.

dynamic accent. *Phon.* = STRESS. — **d. electricity, inspiration**, etc. = DYNAMICAL ELECTRICITY, etc. — **dynamical mean sun**, *Astron.*, an imaginary sun, or point, which, coinciding with the sun itself at perihelion, moves uniformly round the ecliptic once a year. — **d. stability** (of a ship for a given angle of inclination), the weight of the ship multiplied by the vertical separation of the centers of gravity and buoyancy of the ship at that angle. — **d. theory of heat**, the theory that assumes heat to be, not a kind of matter, but a mode of motion. — **d. electricity**. See ELECTRICITY. — **d. geology**. See GEOLOGY. — **d. inspiration**. *Theol.* See INSPIRATION, 2. — **d. isomerism**. See ISOMERIC. — **d. metamorphism**. *Geol.* See METAMORPHISM.

dy-nam′ic (dī-năm′ĭk; dĭ-; *see* DYNA-), *n.* **1**. Dynamics. **2**. A dynamic force; a motive power. "A *dynamic* to give vigor." *W. Gladden.*

dy-nam′ics (-ĭks), *n.* **1**. That branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies (*kinematics*) and the action of forces in producing or changing their motion (*kinetics*). Dynamics is held by some recent writers to include *statics* and not *kinematics.*

2. The moving moral, as well as physical, forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.

3. *Music.* That department of musical science which relates to, or treats of, the variation and contrast of loudness or power in tones.

dy′na-mism (dī′nȧ-mĭz'm; dĭn′ȧ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *dynamisme.* See DYNAMIC.] **1**. *Philos.* Any theory which

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dye′house′. Dial. var. of DEYHOUSE.
dyer's alkanet. = ALKANET.
dyer's broom. = DYEWEED.
dyer's cleavers. **a** The wild madder. **b** The small bedstraw (*G. trifidum*).
dyer's furze. Dyeweed.
dyer's grape. Pokeweed.
dyer's greenweed. Dyeweed.
dyer's madder. = MADDER.
dyer's moss. Archil.
dyer's rocket. Dyeweed.
dyer's saffron. Safflower.
dyer's whin. The woadwaxen.
dyer's woodruff. = SWEET WOODRUFF.
dye′ster, *n.* [A dyer. *Scot.*] [*dye*, v. + *-ster.*]
dyete. ✝ DIET.
dye′ware′, *n.* A dyestuff.
dye works. Works in which dyeing is carried on.
dy′ing-ly, *adv.* of DYING.
dyke (dīk). **1**. Var. of DIKE. **2**. See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.
dyke′hop′per, *n.* The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*
dy′ker (dī′kẽr), *n.* [Cf DICERION.] *East. Ch* = DICERION.
Dy′lan (dŭ′lăn), *n.* [W., the sea.] A Cymric sea god.
dyn. *Abbr.* Dynamics.
dy-nac′ti-nom′e-ter (dī-năk′tĭ-nŏm′ē-tẽr; dĭ-), *n.* [*dyna-* + *actinometer.*] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays, and computing the power of object glasses. *Obs. or R.*
dy′nam (dī′năm), *n.* [Cf. F. *dyname.*] **1**. A unit of power, esp. a foot pound. *Obs.* **2**. Var. of DYNAME.
dy′na-mag′nite (dī′nȧ-măg′-nīt; dĭn′ȧ-), *n.* [*dynamite* + L. *magnesia* + *-ite.*] = HERCULES POWDER.
dy-nam′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DYNAMIC, -ICAL.
dy′na-mim′e-ter (dī′nȧ-mĭm′ē-tẽr; dĭn′ȧ-), **dy′na-mi-om′e-ter** (-mĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*dynami-* + *-meter.*] A dynamometer.
dy′na-mis (dī′nȧ-mĭs; dĭn′ȧ-), *or* δύναμις, *n.* [Gr. δύναμις, lit.,

views the universe as essentially or immanently constituted by forces. The doctrine of Leibnitz that substance must be interpreted by the notions of molding and resistant forces, and the modern physical theory that energy is the ultimate physical reality, are examples.
2. The mode of being or the energizing operation of force or efficiency of any sort.

dy'na-mist (dī'nȧ-mĭst; dĭn'ȧ-; *see* DYNA-), *n.* An adherent of dynamism.

dy'na-mite (dī'nȧ-mīt; dĭn'ȧ-; 277: *see* DYNA-), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power. See DYNAMIC.] An explosive invented by Nobel in 1866, consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed in kieselguhr or other porous material. The *dynamites* may be subdivided into two groups: those having an inert absorbent such as kieselguhr, sawdust, or charcoal, and those containing some absorbent, usually a nitrate mixture, capable of taking part in the explosion. They are safer than nitroglycerin, being less liable to explosion from moderate shocks, or from spontaneous decomposition.

dy'na-mite, *v. t.*; DY'NA-MIT'ED (-mīt'ĕd); DY'NA-MIT'ING (-mīt'ĭng). **1.** To charge with dynamite.
2. To blow up or shatter with dynamite.

dynamite gun. A pneumatic gun for shells containing high explosives. See PNEUMATIC GUN.

dy'na-mit'er (-mīt'ẽr), *n.* One who uses dynamite; esp., one who uses it, or advocates its use, for the anarchistic or other lawless destruction of life or property.

dy'na-mit'ic (-mĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or like dynamite; of or
dy'na-mit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to dynamite or dynamiters. — **dy'na-mit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dy'na-mit'ing (-mīt'ĭng), *n.* The use of dynamite; esp., its use for anarchistic or other lawless destruction of life, etc.

dy'na-mit'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The work of dynamiters. —
dy'na-mit'ist (-mīt'ĭst), *n.*

dy'na-mo (dī'nȧ-mō), *n.* [Short for *dynamo-electric machine.*] *Elec.* A machine for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy, or (sometimes) electrical energy into mechanical energy, by magneto-electric induction.

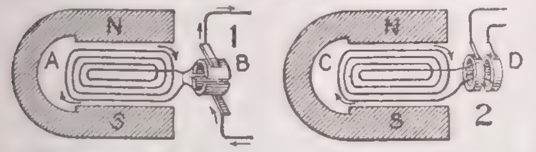

1 Diagram of Simple Direct-Current Dynamo. 2 Diagram of Simple Alternating-Current Dynamo. *N*, *S* North and South Pole Pieces of Field Magnet; *A*, *C* Armature Winding; *B* Commutator with Brushes above and below and line circuit wires leading from them; *D* Slip Rings with Brushes above and line circuit wires. In 1 the Armature Winding A is supposed to rotate about a longitudinal axis, the upper portion moving toward the observer. The arrows show the direction of the induced currents.

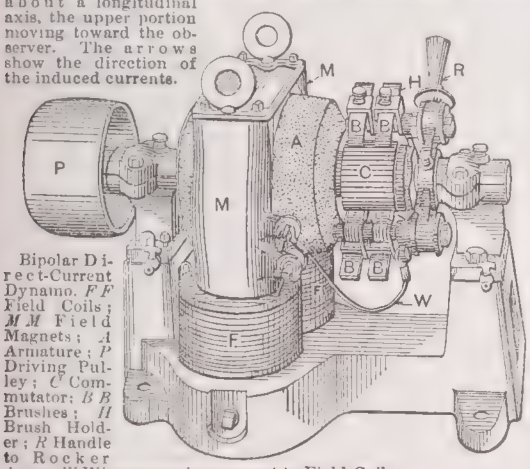

Bipolar Direct-Current Dynamo. *F F* Field Coils; *M M* Field Magnets; *A* Armature; *P* Driving Pulley; *C* Commutator; *B B* Brushes; *H* Brush Holder; *R* Handle to Rocker Arm; *W* Wire conveying current to Field Coils.

A dynamo consists essentially of a magnetic field, a conductor, and appliances for collecting the current produced by the relative motion of the conductor and the field. Usually the conductor, or *armature*, consisting of copper wire coiled about an iron core, revolves in the field produced by the *field magnets*. Either permanent magnets or electromagnets may be used; if the latter, the dynamo is said to be *separately excited* when the current for the field magnets comes from an outside source, and *self-exciting* when part of the current which it generates is used for that purpose. A machine with permanent magnets is, however, usually called a *magneto*, and is never made in large sizes. According to the manner of winding field magnets, self-excited dynamos are spoken of as *series-wound*, *shunt-wound*, and *compound-wound*; also as *open-coil* or *closed-coil* according to the winding of the armature. The current generated in the armature winding is alternating, and when an alternating current is desired it is conveyed to the line circuit by collector or slip rings and brushes. A *commutator* is used to rectify the current to direct current. See WINDING, GRAMME RING, MAGNETIC CIRCUIT. Also, a dynamo-electric motor.

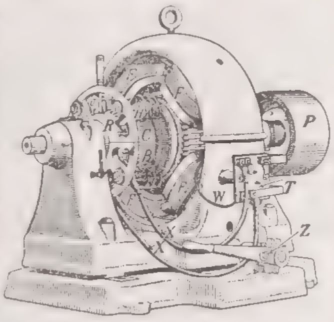

Multipolar Direct-Current Generator. *F F F F* Field Coils; *P* Pulley; *C* Commutator; *B* Brush; *H* Brush Holder; *R* Rocker Arm; *W* Conductor conveying current to Field Coils; *X X* Conductor conveying current to *T* Terminal Board; *Z* Belt Tightener.

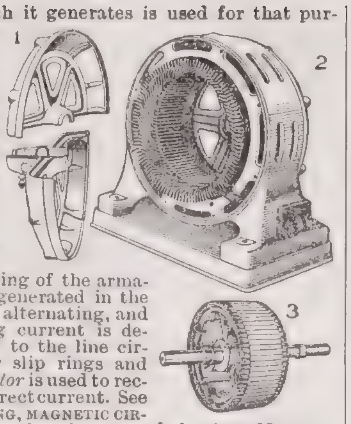

Induction Motor, with Squirrel-cage Rotor, 3, removed, showing Stator, 2, or Primary Winding; 1 End of Case (with one bearing for Rotor) removed.

dy'na-mo- (dī'nȧ-mō-; dĭn'ȧ-; *see* DYNA-). A combining form from Greek δύναμις, *power.*

dy'na-mo–e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk) } *a.*
dy'na-mo–e-lec'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) }
[*dynamo-* + *electric.* See DYNAMIC.] Pertaining to the conversion, by induction, of mechanical energy into electrical energy, or vice versa. *Dynamo-electric* machines are called *dynamo-electric generators*, or simply *dynamos*, when an electric current is produced, and *dynamo-electric motors*, or simply *motors*, when a current is made to produce mechanical power. The same machine may be used either as a dynamo or as a motor.

dy'na-mo-gen'e-sis (dī'nȧ-mō-jĕn'ē-sĭs; dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* [*dynamo-* + *-genesis.*] *Psychol.* The fact or principle that changes in excitations of the senses result or reappear in changes in muscular tension or activity; — applied also to heightening of thought activity as a correlative of sense excitation. — **dy'na-mo-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

dy'na-mog'e-ny (-mŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*dynamo-* + *-geny.*] *Psychol.* An instance of dynamogenesis; dynamogenic action.

dy-nam'o-graph (dī-năm'ō-grȧf; dĭ-), *n.* [*dynamo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* A dynamometer to which is attached a device for automatically registering muscular power. — **dy'na-mo-graph'ic** (dī'nȧ-mō-grăf'ĭk; dĭn'ȧ-), *a.*

dy'na-mo-met'a-mor'phism (dī'nȧ-mō-mĕt'ȧ-môr'fĭz'm; dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* [*dynamo-* + *metamorphism.*] **a** *Geol.* Metamorphism in which mechanical energy, as exerted in pressure, is the principal agent; — contrasted with *pyrometamorphism, hydrometamorphism.* **b** *Physics.* Transformation of one form of energy into another. — **dy'na-mo-met'a-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* — **dy'na-mo-met'a-mor'phosed** (-fōst), *a.* *Geol.* Altered by dynamometamorphism.

dy'na-mom'e-ter (dī'nȧ-mŏm'ē-tẽr; dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *dynamomètre.* See DYNAMETER.]
1. An apparatus for measuring force or power, esp. muscular effort of men or animals, or the power developed by a motor, or that required to operate machinery. It commonly embodies a spring to be compressed or weight to be sustained by the force applied, combined with an index, or automatic recorder, to show the work performed. See ABSORPTION DYNAMOMETER, TRANSMISSION DYNAMOMETER.

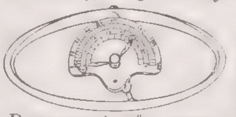

Dynamometer for measuring the gripping power of the hand.

2. = DYNAMETER.

dy'na-mom'e-try (-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Art or process of measuring forces doing work. — **dy'na-mo-met'ric** (-mō-mĕt'rĭk), **dy'na-mo-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

dynamometric governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

dy'na-mo-stat'ic (-mō-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*dynamo-* + *static.*] *Elec.* Pert. to or designating a machine for producing static electricity by the use of a continuous or alternating current.

dy'na-mo'tor (dī'nȧ-mō'tẽr; dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* *Elec.* A special form of motor generator combining the motor and generator in a single machine with one field magnet and with two armatures (or with one armature upon which are two windings), one receiving current as a motor and the other generating current as a dynamo.

dy'nast (dī'năst; dĭn'ăst; *see* DYNA-), *n.* [L. *dynastes*, Gr. δυνάστης, fr. δύνασθαι to be able or strong: cf. F. *dynaste.* See DYNAMIC.] A ruler; a governor; a prince.

dy-nas'tic (dī-năs'tĭk; dĭ-), **dy-nas'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. δυναστικός of a dynast, fr. δυνάστης: cf. F. *dynastique.*] Of or relating to a dynasty. — **dy-nas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Dy'nas-ti'næ (dī'năs-tī'nē; dĭn'ăs-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυνάστης lord, ruler.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of lamellicorn beetles of the family Scarabæidæ, comprising some of the largest existing insects. The males are often armed with a large horn on the head (and sometimes one or more on the thorax), whence the term *rhinoceros beetle* is applied to members of the group. **Dy-nas'tes** (dī-năs'tēz; dĭ-) is the typical genus, and includes two large species, *D. tityrus* and *D. grantii*, of the southern and western United States, respectively, as well as the Hercules beetle (which see).

dy'nas-ty (dī'năs-tĭ; dĭn'ăs-tĭ; 277: *see* DYNA-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Gr. δυναστεία lordship, fr. δυνάστης: cf. F. *dynastie* dynasty. See DYNAST.] **1.** Sovereignty; lordship; dominion. *Obs. or R.*
2. A race or succession of kings, of the same line or family; the continued lordship of a race of rulers.

dyne (dīn), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power: cf. F. *dyne.* See DYNAMIC.] *Physics.* The unit of force in the C. G. S. system of physical units; that is, the force which, acting on a gram for a second, imparts to it a velocity of a centimeter per second. It is approximately the force exerted by a milligram weight under the influence of gravity.

Dy-oph'y-site (dī-ŏf'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. δύο two + φύσις nature.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who maintain the existence of a dual nature, the divine and the human united, in the person of Christ, according to the decision of the fourth Ecumenical Council at Chalcedon (A. D. 451); — opposed to *Monophysite.* — **Dy'o-phy-sit'ic** (dī'ō-fĭ-sĭt'ĭk), **Dy'o-phy-sit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Dy-oph'y-si-tism** (dī-ŏf'ĭ-sī-tĭz'm; -sĭ-tĭz'm), *n.*

Dy-oth'e-lete (dī-ŏth'ē-lēt), *or* **Dy-oth'e-lite** (-līt), *n.* [Gr. δύο two + θέλειν, ἐθέλειν, to will, be willing.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who maintain the doctrine of the two wills in Christ, the human and the divine; — opposed to *Monothelete.* — **Dy'o-the-le'tian** (dī'ō-thē-lē'shăn), **Dy'o-the-let'ic** (-lĕt'ĭk), **Dy'o-the-let'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Dy-oth'e-le-tism** (dī-ŏth'ē-lē-tĭz'm), *n.* — **Dy-oth'e-lism** (-ē-lĭz'm), *n.*

dyp'none (dĭp'nōn), *n.* [*di-* + *hypnone.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O$, formed by the condensation of two molecules of acetophenone, or hypnone.

dys- (dĭs-). A prefix, from Greek δυς-, *hard, ill*, and signifying *ill, bad, hard, difficult*, and the like; cf. the prefixes, Skr. *dus-*, Goth. *tuz-*, OHG. *zur-*, G. *zer-*, AS. *to-*, Icel. *tor-*, Ir. *do-*.

dys'æs-the'si-a, dys'es-the'si-a (dĭs'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med.* Impairment of any of the senses, esp. of touch. — **dys'æs-thet'ic, dys'es-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

dys-al'bu-mose (dĭs-ăl'bū-mōs), *n.* [*dys-* + *albumose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An alteration product of hetero-albumose, insoluble in salt solutions, but soluble in weak acids and alkalies. See HETERO-ALBUMOSE.

dys-ar'thri-a (dĭs-är'thrĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See DYS-, ARTHRON.] *Med.* Difficult articulation of words, due to disease of the central nervous system. — **dys-ar'thric** (-thrĭk), *a.*

dys'ar-thro'sis (dĭs'är-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + *arthrosis.*] *Med.* **a** Any morbid condition of a joint in which there is less than the normal power of motion, due to deformity, dislocation, or disease. **b** Dysarthria.

dys-chro'ma-top'si-a (dĭs-krō'mȧ-tŏp'sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + *chromato-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* Imperfect vision as regards color; difficulty in distinguishing colors.

dys-cra'si-a (dĭs-krā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυσκρασία; δυς- bad + κρᾶσις mixture, fr. κεραννύναι to mix.] *Med.* An ill habit or state of the constitution; — formerly regarded as dependent on a morbid condition of the blood and humors. (See HUMOR.) — **dys-cra'si-al** (-zĭ-ăl), **dys-cras'ic** (-krăz'ĭk; -krăs'ĭk), *a.*

dys'cra-site (dĭs'krȧ-sīt), *n.* [*dys-* + Gr. κρᾶσις compound.] A native compound of antimony and silver, of variable composition, usually massive and silver-white. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 9.44-9.85.

dys'en-ter'ic (dĭs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *dysentericus*, Gr.
dys'en-ter'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } δυσεντερικός.] Of or pertaining to dysentery; having dysentery; as, a *dysenteric* patient; *dysenteric* symptoms.

dys'en-ter-y (dĭs'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *dysenteria*, Gr. δυσεντερία; δυς- ill, bad + ἔντερον, pl. ἔντερα, intestines, akin to ἐντός within, ἐν in, E. *in*: cf. F. *dysenterie.* See DYS-, IN.] *Med.* A disease attended with fever, inflammation, and ulceration of the large intestine, and characterized by griping pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and the discharge of mucus and blood. It may be acute or chronic, sporadic or epidemic. When epidemic it is often malignant. *Amœbic*, or *tropical*, *dysentery* is caused by the presence of amœbæ in the intestinal canal. *Bacillary*, or *Japanese*, *dysentery* is due to the presence of a certain bacillus in the intestinal canal. *Diphtheritic dysentery* is characterized by the formation of a false membrane.

dys'i-dro'sis (dĭs'ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. ἱδρώς sweat.] *Med.* **a** An abnormal secretion of sweat. **b** A skin disease characterized by formation of deep-seated vesicles on the palms and soles; pompholyx.

dys'lo-gis'tic (dĭs'lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*dys-* + Gr. λόγος discourse, fr. λέγειν to speak.] Unfavorable; not commendatory; — opposed to *eulogistic.* — **dys'lo-gis'ti-cal-ly**, (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

dys'lu-ite (dĭs'lōō-īt), *n.* [*dys-* + Gr. λύειν to loose, dissolve.] *Min.* A brown variety of gahnite. See GAHNITE.

dys'ly-sin (dĭs'lĭ-sĭn), *n.* [*dys-* + Gr. λύσις a loosing.] *Physiol. Chem.* The anhydride of a cholic acid; — so called because difficult to dissolve. That corresponding to ordinary cholic acid is an amorphous substance found in feces.

dys-men'or-rhe'a, dys-men'or-rhœ'a (dĭs-mĕn'ŏ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. μήν month + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Difficult and painful menstruation. — **dys-men'or-rhe'al, dys-men'or-rhœ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

dys'mer-o-gen'e-sis (dĭs'mĕr-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + *merogenesis.*] *Biol.* Merogenesis resulting in the successive formation of unlike parts or segments.

dys'mer-o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, dysmerogenesis.

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power.] *Aristotelianism.* The state of that which is not yet fully realized; power; potentiality; — opposed to *energeia.*

dy'na-mis'tic (dī'nȧ-mĭs'tĭk; dĭn'ȧ-), *a.* Of or pert. to force.

dy'na-mi-tard' (dī'nȧ-mĭ-tärd'; dĭn'-; *F.* dē'nȧ'mē'tär'), *n.* A dynamiter.

‖ **dy'na'mi'teur'** (dē'nȧ'mē'tûr'), *n.* [F.] A dynamiter.

dy'na-mize (dī'nȧ-mīz; dĭn'ȧ-), *v. t.* [Gr. δύναμις power.] *Homeop.* To make (drugs) medicinally effective by comminution, dilution, etc. — **dy'na-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shăn; -mī-zā'shăn), *n.*

dy-nam'o-gen (dī-năm'ō-jĕn; dĭ-), *n.* [*dynamo-* + *-gen.*] = HERCULES POWDER.

dy'na-mog'e-nous (dī'nȧ-mŏj'ē-nŭs; dĭn'ȧ-), *a.* Dynamogenic. — **dy'na-mog'e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

dy-nam'o-phone (dī-năm'ō-fōn; dĭ-), *n.* [*dynamo-* + *-phone.*] A form of dynamometer which measures the twist of a revolving shaft by means of two telephone circuits.

‖ **dy-nas'tas**, *n. pl.* [L., acc. pl. of *dynastes* dynast.] Dynasts. *Obs.*

dy-nas'ti-cism (dī-năs'tĭ-sĭz'm; dĭ-), *n.* See -ISM.

Dy-nas'ti-des (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group equivalent to DYNASTINÆ. — **dy-nas'ti-dan** (-tĭ-dăn), *n.*

dyn'der. Var. of DINDER.

dynte. † DINT.

dy'o-phone (dī'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. δύο two + *-phone.*] *Physics.* A musical instrument capable of giving simultaneously two tones differing in timbre, but of the same pitch.

dy'o-the-ism (-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. δύο two + *theism.*] A doctrine or system recognizing two gods.

dy'phone, *n.* [Gr. δύο two + φωνή sound.] *Music.* A double lute, invented in 1672 by Thomas Mace.

dys'a-cou'si-a (dĭs'ȧ-kōō'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. ἄκουσις a hearing. See ACOUSTIC.] *Med.* An affection of the hearing in which ordinary sounds produce discomfort.

dys'a-cou'sis (-kōō'sĭs), **dys'a-cous'ma** (-kōōz'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = DYSACOUSIA.

dys-an'a-lyte (dĭs-ăn'ȧ-līt), *n.* [Gr. δυσανάλυτος hard to undo.] *Min.* A titanoniobate of calcium and iron, occurring in cubic crystals.

dys'chro-a (dĭs'krō-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. χρόα color of the skin.] *Med.* Discoloration of the skin, as in jaundice.

dys-chro'mi-a (dĭs-krō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. χρῶμα the complexion.] *Med.* Abnormal pigmentation of the skin.

dys'chro-nous (dĭs'krō-nŭs), *a.* [*dys-* + Gr. χρόνος time.] Separate as to time.

dys-co'ri-a (dĭs-kō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. κόρη the pupil.] *Med.* A condition marked by faulty shape of the pupil.

dys-crase', *v. t.* To distemper; to affect with dyscrasia. *Obs.*

dys'cra-sy (dĭs'krȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *dyscrasie.*] Dyscrasia.

dysentery root. dysentery weed. Beggar-lice (*Lappula virginiana*). Its root is astringent.

dysestafe. † DISTAFF.

dys'es-the'si-a. Var. of DYSÆSTHESIA. — **dys'es-thet'ic**, *a.*

dys'es-the'sis, *n.* [NL.] Dysæsthesia.

dys-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*dys-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Infertility; specif., a condition in which the hybrids are sterile among themselves, but are fertile with members of either parent race. *Rare.* — **dys'ge-nes'ic** (dĭs'jē-nĕs'ĭk), *a.* *R.*

dys-geu'si-a (dĭs-gū'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. γεῦσις taste.] *Med.* Abnormal taste.

dys'hi-dro'sis (dĭs'hĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = DYSIDROSIS.

dys'ki-ne'si-a (-kĭ-nē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυσκινησία difficulty of moving.] *Med.* Impairment of voluntary motion.

dys-la'li-a (-lā'lĭ-ȧ), **dys'la-ly** (dĭs'lȧ-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *dyslalia*; *dys-* + Gr. λαλεῖν to speak.] Defect of articulative power.

dys-lex'i-a (-lĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. λέξις speech.] *Med.* Loss of power to read, as in some forms of aphasia.

dys-lo'gi-a (-lō'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See DYS-; -LOGY.] *Med.* **a** Impairment of the power of reasoning. **b** Difficulty of speech.

dys'lo-gy (dĭs'lō-jĭ), *n.* [*dys-* + *-logy.*] Censure; — opposed to *eulogy*. *Rare.*

Dys'mas. Var. of DISMAS.

dys'mer-ism (dĭs'mĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*dys-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Biol.* An aggregation of unlike parts or units: the result of dysmerogenesis. — **dys'me-ris'tic** (-mē-rĭs'tĭk), *a.*

dys'mer-o-morph' (dĭs'mĕr-ō-môrf'), *n.* [*dys-* + *mero-* + *-morph.*] *Biol.* Organism resulting from dysmerogenesis. — **dys'mer-o-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

dys-mim'i-a (dĭs-mĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See DYS-; MIMIC.] *Med.* Impairment of the power of using gestures to express thoughts.

dys'no-my (dĭs'nō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr.

F G H I J K L M

dys′o-dile (dĭs′ô-dīl ; -dĭl), *n.* [Gr. δυσώδης ill-smelling ; δυς- bad + ὄζειν to smell.] *Min.* A hydrocarbon compound, occurring in thin flexible folia, and emitting a highly fetid odor when burning.

dys-ox′i-dize (dĭs-ŏk′sĭ-dīz), *v. t. & i.* [*dys-* + *oxidize.*] *Physiol. Chem.* To oxidize with difficulty ; — said of substances not affected by ordinary (molecular) oxygen. Contrasted with *autoxidize.* — **dys-ox′i-da′tion** (-dā′shŭn), *n.* — **dys-ox′i-diz′a-ble** (-dīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*

dys′pa-thy (dĭs′pȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*dys-* + sym*pathy* ; cf. OF. *dispathie.*] Antipathy or lack of fellow feeling ; — the reverse of *sympathy.* *R.* — **dys′pa-thet′ic** (-thĕt′ĭk), *a. R.*

dys-pep′si-a (dĭs-pĕp′sĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ), *n.* [L. *dyspepsia*, Gr. δυσπεψία, fr. δύσπεπτος hard to digest ; δυς- hard + πέπτειν to cook, digest ; akin to E. *cook* : cf. F. *dyspepsie.* See DYS- ; 1st COOK.] *Med.* Difficult or deranged digestion; indigestion; an impaired or disordered state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed and which is unattended by other diseases, or accompanied by only minor diseases. Its symptoms are loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, acrid or fetid eructations, a sense of weight or fullness in the stomach, esp. after a meal, etc. Dyspepsia may be due to, or associated with, excessive acidity of the stomach (**acid dyspepsia**), a lack of tone in the digestive organs (**atonic dyspepsia**), gastric inflammation (**catarrhal dyspepsia**), fermentation of ingested foods (**fermentative dyspepsia**), formation of gas (**flatulent dyspepsia**), or some disease of the nerves of the stomach (**nervous dyspepsia**).

dys-pep′tic (-pĕp′tĭk), **dys-pep′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to dyspepsia ; having dyspepsia ; as, a *dyspeptic* or *dyspeptical* symptom. — **dys-pep′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dys-pep′tic (dĭs-pĕp′tĭk), *n.* A person having dyspepsia.

dys-pha′gi-a (dĭs-fā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Med.* Difficulty in swallowing. — **dys-phag′ic** (-făj′ĭk), *a.*

dys-pha′si-a (dĭs-fā′zhĭ-ȧ ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + *-phasia.*] *Med.* Imperfection of speech, due to brain disease. — **dys-phas′ic** (-făz′ĭk ; -făs′ĭk), *a.*

dys-pho′ni-a (dĭs-fō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυσφωνία ; δυς- hard + φωνή sound, voice.] *Med.* Difficulty in producing vocal sounds ; enfeebled or depraved voice. — **dys-phon′ic** (-fŏn′ĭk ; -fō′nĭk), *a.*

dys-pho′ri-a (dĭs-fō′rĭ-ȧ ; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυσφορία, fr. δύσφορος hard to bear ; δυς- hard + φέρειν to bear.] *Med.* Impatience under affliction ; morbid restlessness ; dissatisfaction ; the fidgets.

dysp-nœ′a, dysp-ne′a (dĭsp-nē′ȧ), *n.* [L. *dyspnoea*, fr. Gr. δύσπνοια, fr. δύσπνοος short of breath ; δυς- hard + πνοή, πνοιή, breathing.] *Med.* Difficult or painful breathing. — **dysp-nœ′al, dysp-ne′al** (-nē′ăl), **dysp-nœ′ic, dysp-ne′ic** (-nē′ĭk), **dysp-no′ic** (-nō′ĭk), *a.*

dys-pro′si-um (dĭs-prō′shĭ-ŭm ; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυσπρόσιτος hard to get at.] *Chem.* An element of the rare earth group. Symbol *Dy* ; at. wt., 162.5.

dys′tel-e-ol′o-gy (dĭs′tĕl-ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ ; dĭs′tē-lē-), *n.* [*dys-* + *teleology.*] The doctrine of purposelessness in nature ; — applied by Haeckel to that branch of biology which treats of rudimentary organs, in view of their being useless to the life of the organism. Cf. TELEOLOGY. — **dys′tel-e-o-log′i-cal** (dĭs′tĕl-ē-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl ; dĭs′tē-lē-), *a.* — **dys′tel-e-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

dys-to′ci-a (dĭs-tō′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυστοκία ; δυς- hard + τόκος delivery.] *Med.* Difficult parturition. — **dys-to′cial** (-shăl), *a.*

dys-tro′phi-a (dĭs-trō′fĭ-ȧ), **dys′tro-phy** (dĭs′trō-fĭ), *n.* [NL. *dystrophia.* See DYS- ; -TROPHY.] *Med.* Imperfect or faulty nutrition. — **dys-troph′ic** (-trŏf′ĭk), *a.*

dys-u′ri-a (dĭs-ū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., Gr. δυσουρία ; δυς- + οὖρον urine : cf. F. *dysurie.*] *Med.* Difficult or painful discharge of urine. — **dys-u′ric** (-ū′rĭk), *a.*

Dy-tis′ci-dæ (dī-tĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DYTISCUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of predaceous aquatic beetles of oval, flattened form, with threadlike antennæ ; the diving beetles. They are very voracious, feeding on aquatic insects, worms, etc., and even young fish. In the water they rest in an inclined position, head downward. Their larvæ are aquatic and predaceous and are called *water tigers.* The larger American species belong mostly to the genera *Cybister* and *Dytiscus.* — **dy-tis′cid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

Dy-tis′cus (dī-tĭs′kŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. δυτικός able to dive, δύτης a diver, fr. δύειν to sink.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of diving beetles. See DYTISCIDÆ.

dzig′ge-tai (dzĭg′ĕ-tī), *n.* [Mongolian *tchikhitei* long-eared. *Oxf. E. D.*] A wild ass of Mongolia, probably a subspecies of the kiang.

E

E (ē). **1.** The fifth letter of the English alphabet. It derives its form, name, and value from the Latin, the form and value being further derived from the Greek, into which it came from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically *e* is most closely related to *i*, *a*, and *o*, as illustrated by f*a*ll, f*e*ll ; m*a*n, m*e*n ; dr*i*nk, dr*a*nk, dr*e*nch ; d*i*nt, d*e*nt ; d*oo*m, d*ee*m ; g*oo*se, g*ee*se ; b*ee*f, OF. b*oe*f, L. b*o*s ; and E. ch*ee*r, OF. ch*ie*re, LL. c*a*ra. E has in English several sounds, the two principal being its "long" or name sound, as in *e*ve, m*e*, and the short, as in *e*nd, b*e*st. For its other values and functions see *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 148-161.

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate : **a** [*cap. or l. c.*] The fifth in a series ; fifth in order or class ; sometimes, the numeral 5 ; as, company *E.* **b** [*cap.*] *Logic.* The universal negative proposition (No A is B). **c** [*cap.*] *Naut.* The second-class Lloyds rating. **d** [*l. c.*] *Math.* (1) The base of the natural or Napierian system of logarithms. (2) Eccentricity (of a curve). **e** [*l. c.*] *Dynam.* The coefficient of restitution of elasticity. **f** *Elec.* In the form *E* or *e*, electromotive force ; voltage ; potential difference. **g** *Chem.* [*cap.*] Erbium. **h** *Astron.* [*cap.*] A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by iron. **i** [*cap.*] *Mech.* Modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus). **j** [*l. c.*] *Mech.* Strain per unit length. **k** *Music.* (1) The third tone of the model major scale (that in C), or the fifth tone in its relative minor scale (that in A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, *Illust.*

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, E stands for 250.

4. As an abbreviation : **a** In the form **E.** : Various proper names, as Edward (in library cataloguing E :), Elizabeth (in library cataloguing E . .), Eugene, etc. ; Earl ; Earth ; Eastern (Postal District, London) ; Easter (Term) ; Edinburgh ; Elohist Prophetic Document, or its author, the earliest stratum being designated E^1, later strata E^2, and E^3 (*O. T. Criticism*) ; English. **b** In the form **e.** or **E.** : East : early ; emmetropia ; engineer ; errors (*Baseball*) ; engineering ; entrance (*Theat.*) ; export.

E flat (E♭), the tone a half step below E. Named from their respective keynotes are : **E flat major, E major**, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of three flats and four sharps ; **E flat minor, E minor**, the minor scales or keys relative to G flat major and G major, and having the same signatures respectively of six flats and one sharp.

e-. A prefix meaning *out*, *out of*, *from*, etc. See EX-.

E *or* **e**, *n. ; pl.* EES, E'S, or ES (ēz). The letter E, e, or its sound.

E′a (ā′ä), *n.* *Assyrio-Babylon. Myth.* A deity of the supreme triad in the theological system of the Babylonian priests, of which the other members were Anu and Bel. He is god of the watery element, giver of arts and sciences, healer of the sick, and according to one version creator of mankind. He was the chief deity of ancient Eridu, and was held to be the father of Marduk, the great god of Babylon. His consort is Damkina. Cf. CREATION EPIC.

each (ēch), *a.* or *a. pron.* [ME. *eche*, *ælc*, *elc*, *ilk*, AS. *ǣlc* ; *ā* always + *gelīc* like ; akin to OD. *iegelik*, OHG. *eogilīh*, MHG. *iegelīch*, G. *jeglich.* See 1st AYE, ALIKE ; cf. EVERY, ILK.] Every (individual of two or more, esp. of a definite number) considered separately from the rest. As now used *each* generally implies reference to a definite number or group of objects and emphasizes the consideration of them as individuals ; *every* emphasizes the fact that *all* the individuals of a class or group are included, whether definite or indefinite in number ; as, "*each* side of a cube is equal to *every* other side." *Each* is often used pronominally, referring to a noun before or after it. Cf. EVERY.

> I know *each* lane and every alley green. — *Milton.*
>
> In short, *each* man's happiness depends upon himself. — *Sterne.*
>
> Then draw we nearer day by day,
> *Each* to his brethren, all to God. — *Keble.*

Syn. — See ALL, DISTRIBUTIVELY.

each other, a phrase used as a reciprocal pronoun in oblique cases ; as, we saw *each other's* faces ; they think of *each other.* Historically *each* in the phrase *each other* is in the nominative case, *other* in an oblique case. *Each other* is generally used of two ; *one another* of more than two.

> It is a bad thing that men should hate *each other* ; but it is far worse that they should contract the habit of cutting *one another's* throats without hatred. — *Macaulay.*

ea′ger (ē′gẽr), *a.* [ME. *egre* sharp, sour, eager, F. *aigre*, fr. L. *acer* sharp, sour, spirited, zealous ; akin to Gr. ἄκρος highest, extreme, Skr. *açra* point. Cf. ACRID, EDGE.] **1.** Sharp ; keen ; acid ; sour ; — applied esp. to things or conditions affecting the taste or other senses or sensibilities, as medicines, unpleasant words, diseases, or cold. *Obs.*

> It is a nipping and an *eager* air. — *Shak.*

2. Spirited or strenuous ; sharply contested, as a fight ; formerly, also, fierce or savage, as a person or an animal. "*Eager* as is a tiger." *Chaucer.*

> Conceit and grief an *eager* combat fight. — *Shak.*

3. Excited by desire in the pursuit of any object ; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain ; keenly desirous ; hotly longing ; as, the hounds were *eager* in the chase.

> A crowd of *eager* and curious schoolboys. — *Hawthorne.*

4. Brittle ; inflexible ; not ductile. *Obs.*

> Gold will be sometimes so *eager*, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself. — *Locke.*

Syn. — Earnest, ardent, vehement, hot, impetuous, fervent, intense, impassioned, zealous, forward.

ea′ger-ness, *n.* State of being eager ; ardor.

Syn. — Earnestness, impetuosity, impatience ; promptness, readiness, alertness ; ardor, fervor, fervency, warmth, vehemence ; passion. — EAGERNESS, ALACRITY, ZEAL, ENTHUSIASM. EAGERNESS (see etym. under EAGER) implies keenness, impatience, or ardency of desire ; ALACRITY (see PROMPT), cheerful readiness or promptness, esp. of action ; as, "The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often a hindrance to it" (*Locke*) ; "His [Southey's] *eagerness* admits of no doubt or delay" (*Hazlitt*) ; "We . . . shall be glad to hear that you have exchanged languor for *alacrity*" (*Cowper*) ; "a springy *alacrity* and vigor" (*Hawthorne*) ; "France, where *alacrity* of service counted for more than the service itself" (*M. Hewlett*). ZEAL (see etym.) adds to *eagerness* the implication of strong and active, sometimes passionate, devotion to the interests of a cause or person ; ENTHUSIASM (see etym.) implies exaltation and intensity, often extravagance, of feeling in behalf of such interests ; as, "The *zeal* of thine house hath eaten me up" (*Ps.* lxix. 9) ; "had I but served my God with half the *zeal* I served my king" (*Shak.*) ; "drunk with divine *enthusiasm*" (*Shelley*) ; "It [our faith in an author] may be propagated by the contagion of *enthusiasm*, and preached with all the fervor of proselytism" (*L. Stephen*) ; he gained the respect, but could not rouse the *enthusiasm*, of his followers. See ENTHUSIAST, FERVOR, CUPIDITY.

ea′gle (ē′g'l), *n.* [ME. *egle*, F. *aigle*, fr. L. *aquila.* Cf. AQUILINE.] **1.** Any of various large diurnal birds of prey, noted for their strength, size, graceful figure, keenness of vision, and powers of flight. They are the members of several different genera of the family Falconidæ, the typical eagles constituting the genus *Aquila*, in which the legs are feathered to the toes. The most noted species are the golden eagle of Europe and North America (*Aquila chrysaëtus*) ; the imperial eagle of Europe (*A. heliaca*) ; the American bald eagle (*Haliæëtus leucocephalus*) ; the European sea eagle (*H. albicilla*) ; and the harpy eagle (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*). See BALD EAGLE, SEA EAGLE, HARPY, GOLDEN EAGLE. The figure of the eagle, as the king of birds, is commonly used as a heraldic emblem, and also for standards and emblematic devices.

Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*).

2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars (£2 1s. 2⅛d.) ; — from the eagle on the reverse. There are also a gold **double eagle** ($20), a **half eagle** ($5), and a **quarter eagle** ($2.50).

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = AQUILA.

4. An eagle-shaped object or the figure of an eagle, esp. as an emblem ; primarily, the standard of the ancient Romans ; also, the seal or standard of any nation having an eagle as emblem, as the United States, or France under the Bonapartes. Russia, Austria, and Prussia have for an emblem a double-headed eagle.

Eagle of Brittany, Bertrand du Guesclin (1320?-80). — **E. of Divines**, Thomas Aquinas. — **E. of Meaux** (mō), Bossuet (1627-1704), bishop of Meaux ; — alluding to his eloquence.

ea′gle-eyed′ (ē′g'l-īd′ ; 87), *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

eagle hawk. A large, crested South American hawk of the genus *Morphnus.* Also applied to other large birds of the hawk family.

eagle owl. A large horned owl of Europe and northern Asia (*Bubo ignavus*), one of the largest species of owls ; also, any of various allied species.

eagle ray. Any ray of the family Myliobatidæ, having large winglike pectoral fins. The common European species is *Myliobatis aquila.*

ea′gle-sight′ed (ē′g'l-sīt′ĕd ; 87), *a.* Farsighted ; eagle-eyed.

ea′gle-stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* *Min.* A concretionary nodule of clay ironstone, of the size of a walnut or larger ; aëtites. The ancients believed that the eagle transported these stones to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs.

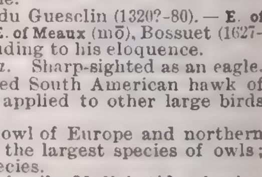

Eagle Ray (*Aëtobatus narinari*).

δυσνομία ; δυς- bad + νόμος law.] Bad legislation : enactment, or a system, of bad laws. *R.*

Dys′o-don′ta (dĭs′ō-dŏn′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See DYS- ; -ODONT.] = MONOMYARIA. — **dys′o-dont**, *a.*

dys-o′pi-a (dĭs-ŏ′pĭ-ȧ), **dys-op′si-a** (-ŏp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + *-opia*, *-opsia.*] *Med.* Impaired vision.

dys-os′mi-a (-ŏz′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. ὀσμή smell.] *Med.* Impaired sense of smell.

dys-pep′sy (-pĕp′sĭ), *n.* = DYSPEPSIA. *Obsoles.*

dys-pep′tone, *n.* [*dys-* + *peptone.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An insoluble residue remaining in the digestion of certain proteids.

dys′per-i-stal′sis, *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + *peristalsis.*] *Med.* Painful peristalsis (which see).

dys′pha-gy (dĭs′fȧ-jĭ), *n.* Dysphagia.

dys′pho-ny (-fō-nĭ), *n.* Dysphonia.

dys-pho′tic (dĭs-fō′tĭk), *a.* [*dys-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] Having feeble illumination ; occurring where the light is very limited, as at marine depths.

dys-phra′si-a (-frā′zhĭ-ȧ ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. φράσις speech.] *Med.* Defective speech due to impairment of intellect.

dys-pro′te-ose, *n.* [*dys-* + *proteose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An alteration product of heteroproteose, insoluble in salt solutions.

dyss′nite (dĭs′nīt), *n.* [Due to a misprint for *dysluite* ; *dys-* + Gr. λύειν to loose.] *Min.* An altered variety of rhodonite.

dys-thy′mi-a (dĭs-thī′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυσθυμία despondency ; δυς- bad + θυμός spirit.] *Med.* Morbid melancholy. — **dys-thym′ic** (-thĭm′ĭk), *a.*

dys′tome (dĭs′tōm), **dys-tom′ic** (dĭs-tŏm′ĭk), **dys′to-mous** (dĭs′tō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. δύστομος ; δυς- hard + τομός cutting.] *Min.* Cleaving with difficulty.

dys-to′pi-a (dĭs-tō′pĭ-ȧ), **dys′to-py** (dĭs′tō-pĭ), *n.* [NL. *dystopia* ; *dys-* + Gr. τόπος place.] *Med.* Malposition.

dys′tro-po-dex′trin (dĭs′trō-pō-dĕks′trĭn), *n.* [*dys-* + Gr. τρόπος a turn + *dextrin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A variety of achroödextrin formed by action of diastase on glycogen ; — because it resists transformation into sugar.

dys′u-ry (dĭs′ū-rĭ), *n.* Dysuria.

dys-yn′tri-bite (dĭs-ĭn′trĭ-bīt), *n.* [*dys-* + Gr. συντρίβειν to shatter, crush.] *Min.* A variety of pinite. See PINITE.

dytane. † DITTANY.

dyte. † DITTY.

dy′vour (dī′vẽr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin ; cf. Pr. *deveire* a debtor.] A bankrupt ; a man in debt ; a beggar. *Scot.*

D. Z. *Abbr.* Doctor of Zoölogy.

dzeg′ge-tai (dzĕg′ĕ-tī). Var. of DZIGGETAI.

dze′ren (dzē′rĕn), **dze′ron**, *n.* Also **dze′rin.** [Mongolian *ch'eren* or Kirghiz *jēran.*] An antelope (*Procapra gutturosa*), inhabiting the deserts of Central Asia, Tibet, and China.

E

e. † HE : obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of EYE.

e′a (ē′ȧ ; ē), *n.* [AS. *ēa.*] A river ; a stream of water. *Dial. Eng.*

ea. *Abbr.* Each.

E. A. *Abbr.* Entered apprentice.

E′a-ba′ni (ā′ä-bä′nē), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* In the Gilgamesh Epic, the comrade of Gilgamesh. He is a wild man, created by the goddess Aruru to withstand Gilgamesh, but he is lured into the service of the latter by Ukhat, one of the attendants of Ishtar. See GILGAMESH.

eac. † EKE. [*Obs.*]

each′where′, *adv.* Everywhere.

ea′di, *a.* [AS. *ēadig.*] Rich ; fortunate ; happy. *Obs.* — **ea′di-ly**, *adv. Obs.* — **ea′di-ness, ead′ness**, *n. Obs.*

eadilec, *n.* [AS. *ēadig* happy, rich + suffix for abstract nouns ; cf. Icel. *-leikr.*] Happiness. *Obs.*

ead′ish. † EDDISH.

eadmede. † EDMEDE, *a. & n.*

ead′mod. † EDMOD.

eadwiten. † EDWITE.

eært. † ART, *v. i.*

eafter. † AFTER.

eage. † AGE.

ea′ger. Var. of EAGRE.

ea′ger, *v. t.* [See EAGER, *a.*] To make eager ; egg ; irritate. *Obs.*

ea′ger-ly, *adv.* of EAGER.

ea′gl. Eagle. *Ref. Sp.*

eagle fern. The common brake.

eagle gull. The black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).

ea′gless (ē′glĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *aiglesse.*] A female eagle. *Rare.*

ea'glet (ē'glĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *aiglette.*] A young eagle.

eagle vulture. A large West African bird (*Gypohierax angolensis*) intermediate in some characters between the hawks and vultures.

ea'gre (ē'gẽr; ā'gẽr), *n.* [Of unknown origin; cf. LL. *higra.*] A wave, or two or three successive waves, of great height and violence, at flood tide moving up an estuary or river, as in the Humber, Trent, and Severn, in England; — commonly called a *bore.* See BORE.

ean (ēn), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *éanian.* See YEAN.] To bring forth, as a lamb; to yean. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ear (ēr), *n.* [AS. *éare;* akin to OFries. *āre*, *ār*, OS. *ōra*, D. *oor*, OHG. *ōra*, G. *ohr*, Icel. *eyra*, Sw. *öra*, Dan. *öre*, Goth. *ausō*, L. *auris*, Lith. *ausis*, Russ. *ukho*, Gr. *οὖς*. Cf. AURICLE, ORILLION, SCOUT.] **1.** The organ of hearing. In man and the other mammals the ear consists of three parts: the external ear, which includes the *pinna* or *auricle* (in some animals practically absent) and *meatus* or external opening; the middle ear, drum, or *tympanum;* and the internal ear, or *labyrinth.* The middle ear is a cavity connected by the *Eustachian tube* with the pharynx, separated from the opening of the external ear by the *tympanic membrane*, and containing a chain of three small bones, or ossicles, named *malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*, which connect this membrane with the internal ear. The part of the internal ear where the fibers of the auditory nerve terminate is the *membranous labyrinth*, a complicated system of connected sacs and tubes filled with a fluid (the *endolymph*), and lodged in a cavity, called the *bony labyrinth*, in the petrous bone. The membranous labyrinth corresponds in general form to, but does not completely fill, the bony labyrinth, being partially suspended in a fluid (the *perilymph*). The bony labyrinth consists of a central cavity, the *vestibule*, into which three *semicircular canals* and the canal of the *cochlea* (which see) open. The vestibular portion of the membranous labyrinth consists of two sacs, the *utriculus* and *sacculus*, connected by a narrow tube; into the utriculus three membranous semicircular canals open, while the sacculus is connected with a spiral membranous tube in the cochlea containing the *organ of Corti.* By the help of the external ear the sonorous vibrations of the air are concentrated upon the tympanic membrane and set it vibrating; the chain of bones in the middle ear transmits these vibrations to the internal ear, where, wholly or chiefly through the cells in the organ of Corti, they stimulate the fibers of the auditory nerve. In vertebrates other than mammals the ear is simpler. The pinna is usually entirely absent; the cochlea is well developed only in birds, and the system of ossicles is simplified; while in classes below amphibians the structures of the internal ear only are developed and the middle and external parts are wanting. In all the vertebrates (except the lancelets, which have no ear) semicircular canals occur, though the cyclostomes have but one or two. Their function is supposed to be connected with bodily orientation, and is possibly not connected with audition. The membranous labyrinth develops from an ingrowth of the external ectoderm of the embryo. It commonly contains concretions called *otoliths* (see OTOLITH). In many invertebrates organs believed to be auditory are found in various parts of the body. They are especially well developed in many sound-producing insects, as locusts. A common form is that known as *otocyst* (which see).

Description of Illustration: *a* to *g* Parts of the Pinna; *a a* Helix; *b* Antihelix; *c* Fossa of the Antihelix; *d* Antitragus; *e* Tragus; *f* Lobule or Lobe; *g* Concha; *h* Auditory Canal; *i* Tympanic Membrane; *k* Tympanum; *l* Malleus; *m* Incus; *n* Stapes; *o* Vestibule; *p* Cochlea; *q* Three semicircular Canals; *r* Auditory Nerve; *s* Eustachian Tube.

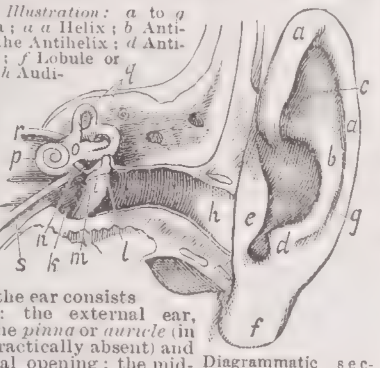

Diagrammatic sectional view of the Human Ear of the left side.

2. The external ear of man and most mammals; the pinna or auricle.

3. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** An earlike process; an auricle. **b** One of a pair of tufts of lengthened feathers on the head of a bird, likened from their shape and situation to the ears of a mammal. **c** The tuft of specialized feathers covering the ear opening of birds.

4. The sense or act of hearing; perception of sound (see HEARING); as, to give *ear*, or listen, to one; also, a refined or acute sense of hearing; as, a nice *ear* for music; specif., ability to catch and retain or reproduce music by hearing it; as, to play by *ear.*

> Songs . . . not all ungrateful to thine *ear.* *Tennyson.*

5. That which resembles in shape or position the ear of an animal; esp., one of a pair of similarly placed projections, as the handles of a tub or dish, the projecting metal plates at the mouth of an organ pipe (see FLUE PIPE, *Illust.*), etc.; specif., *Mech.*, a projecting lug, plate, handle, etc., by which a piece may be secured, lipped, or the like, or to which another part may be fastened or pivoted. See BRACE, 17; 1st CANON, 12.

6. *Arch.* = CROSSETTE.

7. Attention, esp. favorable attention; hearing; audience.

> Dionysius . . . would give no *ear* to his suit. *Bacon.*

8. *Bot.* = AURICLE.

about one's ears, all around one, as something falling. — **by the ears**, in close contest; as, to set *by the ears;* to fall together *by the ears;* to be *by the ears.* — **Ear of Di'o-ny'si-us** (dī'ō-nĭsh'ĭ-ŭs), a narrow cavern in one of the ancient quarries of Syracuse, Sicily, tapering to an orifice above, where the tyrant Dionysius the Elder is said to have listened, as one still may, to conversation below; hence, an ear trumpet. — **Ears-to-ear Bible.** See BIBLE. — **to have one's ear**, to be listened to with favor by one. — **up to the ears**, deeply submerged; almost overwhelmed; as, to be in trouble *up to one's ears.* *Colloq.*

ear (ēr), *n.* [AS. *éar;* akin to D. *aar*, OHG. *ahir*, G. *ähre*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *ax*, Goth. *ahs*, L. *acus* chaff. Cf. AWN, EDGE.] The fruiting spike of any cereal (as Indian corn or maize, wheat, rye, etc.), including the kernels or grains.

> First the blade, then the *ear*, after that the full corn in the *ear.* *Mark* iv. 28.

ear (ēr), *v. i.;* EARED (ērd); EAR'ING. To put forth ears in growing; to form ears, as grain; as, this corn *ears* well.

ear, *v. t.* [ME. *erien*, AS. *erian;* akin to OFries. *era*, OHG. *erran*, MHG. *eren*, *ern*, Icel. *erja*, Goth. *arjan*, Lith. *arti*, OSlav. *orati*, L. *arare*, Gr. *ἀροῦν*. Cf. ARABLE.] To plow or till; to cultivate. *Archaic or Dial.* *Shak.*

ear'ache' (-āk'), *n.* **1.** Ache or pain in the ear; otalgia. **2.** *Bot.* The corn or field poppy. *Dial. Eng.*

ear'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A cap or cover to protect the ear.

ear'cock'le (-kŏk''l), *n.* A disease affecting wheat, in which a small nematode worm (*Tylenchus tritici*) infests the ear and causes the formation of a gall in which the larvæ develop.

ear cough. Cough due to irritation in the ear.

ear'drop' (ēr'drŏp'), *n.* **1.** A pendant for the ear; an earring; as, a pair of *eardrops.* **2.** *Bot.* The garden fuchsia; also, the dicentra; — from the shape of the flowers.

ear'drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* The tympanum or tympanic membrane of the ear.

eared (ērd), *a.* **1.** Having ears; auriculate. Also used in composition.

2. Specif.: *Zoöl.* **a** Having external ears; — applied to certain seals (see below). **b** Having tufts of feathers resembling ears.

eared grebe, a European grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis*) having a fan-shaped tuft of slender, ochraceous feathers behind each eye. An allied form (*C. n. californicus*) is found in western North America. — **e. owl**, an owl having earlike tufts of feathers, as the *long-eared owl* and *short-eared owl.* — **e. pheasant**, any of several pheasants of the genus *Crossoptilon* of eastern and central Asia, having tufts of white feathers behind the ears. — **e. seal**, any seal of the family Otariidæ, which comprises the sea lions and fur seals. They are characterized by the independence and mobility of the hind limbs (so that they are able to move with some facility on land), well-developed but small external ears, a comparatively long neck, and by having the nostrils at the tip of the snout. — **e. vulture.** See OTOGYPS.

ear index. The ratio of the transverse diameter of the pinna to the longitudinal diameter, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter.

ear'ing, *n.* [From 1st EAR.] *Naut.* **a** A line used to fasten the upper corners of a sail to the yard or gaff; — also called *head earing.* **b** A line for hauling the reef cringle to the yard; — also called *reef earing.* **c** A line fastening the corners of an awning to the rigging or stanchions.

earl (ûrl), *n.* [ME. *eorl*, *erl*, AS. *eorl* man, noble; akin to OS. *erl* boy, man, Icel. *jarl* nobleman, count. Cf. JARL.] **1.** The viceroy of one of the four great divisions of England (Wessex, Northumberland, Mercia, East Anglia) established by Canute; — sometimes called *ealdorman.* See ALDERMAN, 1; JARL. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. a = 4th COUNT. *Obs.* **b** In Great Britain and Ireland, a nobleman ranking below a marquis and above a viscount. The rank of earl corresponds to that of the *count* of the continent of Europe. Hence the wife of an earl is still called *countess.* See 4th COUNT. The title in feudal times implied that its holder was hereditary ruler of a county. It now carries only noble rank without jurisdiction, so that in some cases its holder prefixes *Earl* simply to his own name without territorial designation; as, *Earl* Russell; *Earl* Percy. See CORONET, *Illust.*

ear'lap' (ēr'lăp'), *n.* **1.** The lobe of the ear. **2.** A cover for the ear. *U. S.*

earl'dom (ûrl'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *eorl-dōm;* *eorl* man, noble + *-dōm* -dom.] The jurisdiction, territorial possessions, status, title, or dignity, of an earl.

earles, earls (ûrlz; ârlz), *n.* [Cf. ARLES, EARNEST pledge.] Earnest money. See ARLES. *Obs. or Hist.*

ear'let (ēr'lĕt), *n.* [*ear* + *-let.*] **1.** An earring. *Obs.* **2.** A small ear, as (formerly) an auricle of the heart, or (now) of a plant leaf.

Earl Marshal. The head of the College of Arms in England and the eighth of the great officers of state, a dignity now hereditary in the line of the dukes of Norfolk. In medieval times the office, then simply *Marshal*, was subsidiary, or in some things supplementary, to that of Constable. The *Earl Marshal* attends the sovereign at the opening and closing of Parliament, arranges the order of state processions, esp. for coronations, royal marriages and funerals, etc., and appoints kings of arms, heralds, pursuivants, etc. There were formerly Earl Marshals of Scotland and Ireland. See EARL MARISCHAL.

ear lobe. The lobe of the ear; specif., *pl.*, the folds of bare skin below the ears of domestic fowls.

ear'lock' (ēr'lŏk'), *n.* [AS. *éar-locca.*] A lock or curl of hair near the ear; a lovelock. See LOVELOCK.

ear'ly (ûr'lĭ), *adv.;* EAR'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); EAR'LI-EST. [ME. *erli*, *erliche*, AS. *ǣrlice;* *ǣr* sooner + *-līce* -ly. See ERE; -LY.] In a time or position near or comparatively near the beginning of a period or a series; in good season; betimes; as, *early* in the catalogue; *early* in life.

> Those that seek me *early* shall find me. *Prov.* viii. 17.

Syn. — EARLY, SOON, BETIMES. The words *early* and *soon* agree in implying reference to a given point of time. But that which happens EARLY precedes, that which happens SOON follows, the point of time which is referred to; as, come *early* (in advance of a set time); come *soon* (shortly after the present time); he arrived *early;* I called, and he *soon* appeared. In its more general use, *early* applies to that which has not yet reached a point far from the beginning of any division or period of time; as, "If you're waking call me *early*" (*Tennyson*); *early* in his career; *early* in the century. BETIMES (now somewhat bookish) has less specific reference to a given point of time; as, "Let me say 'amen' *betimes*, lest the Devil cross my prayer" (*Shak.*).

ear'ly (ûr'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *earlich.* See EARLY, *adv.*] **1.** Coming near or comparatively near the beginning of a period or series; specif., occurring in, or belonging to, remote past time; ancient; primitive; as, an *early* style of art.

> The forms of its *earlier* manhood. *Longfellow.*
> The *earliest* poem he composed. *J. C. Shairp.*

2. Coming or occurring in advance of the usual or appointed time; in good season; prior in time; among or near the first; — opposed to *late;* as, the *early* bird; an *early* spring; *early* fruit.

early blight. **a** A disease of the foliage of the potato plant caused by the parasitic fungus *Macrosporium solani*, only the conidial stage of which is known. **b** The fungus itself. — **E. English.** See ENGLISH, *n.*, 2. — **E. English architecture**, the first of the pointed Gothic styles used in England, as from 1170 to about 1260. See ARCHITECTURE. — **E. Rose**, a well-known variety of potato.

ear'mark' (ēr'märk'), *n.* A mark of identification on the ear; esp., a cropping, slitting, or the like, of the ear of a domestic animal; hence, any mark of identification: a distinguishing mark.

> Flying, he [a slave] should be described by the rounding of his head, and his *earmark.* *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
> A set of intellectual ideas . . . have no *earmarks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor *Burrow.*

ear'mark', *v. t.;* EAR'MARKED' (-märkt'); EAR'MARK'ING. To give an earmark to, as an animal; hence, to mark in a distinctive way.

ear'-mind'ed (ēr'mīn'dĕd), *a.* Having one's mental imagery predominantly auditory; recalling sensations of sound better than any other kind, or thinking most readily in sounds, as of words. See AUDILE. — **ear'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

earn (ûrn), *v. t.;* EARNED (ûrnd); EARN'ING. [AS. *earnian;* akin to OHG. *arnōn* to reap, *aran* harvest, G. *ernte*, Goth. *asans* harvest, *asneis* hireling, AS. *esne;* cf. Icel. *önn* working season, work.] **1.** To merit or deserve, as by labor or service; to do that which entitles one to (a reward, whether the reward is received or not).

> The high repute
> Which he through hazard huge must *earn.* *Milton.*

2. To acquire by labor, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation or wages; as, to *earn* a good living; to *earn* honors or laurels.

> I *earn* that [what] I eat. *Shak.*

Syn. — See OBTAIN.

ear'nest (ûr'nĕst; 151), *n.* [Probably corrupted fr. F. *arrhes*, L. *arra*, *arrha*, *arrhabo*, Gr. *ἀρραβών*, of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *ērāvōn.* Cf. ARLES, EARLES.] **1.** *Law.* Something of value given by a buyer to a seller, to bind the bargain. By early Germanic law, and until the 13th century, an *earnest* was a distinct payment for the seller's forbearance to sell or deliver the thing to any one else than the giver of the earnest, whom it left free to withdraw by forfeiting the payment, while the seller was free to default upon repaying a sum double the amount, or by some laws more. The buyer's right was equivalent to a modern option with liquidated damages. With this meaning *earnest* is essentially equivalent to, and is often used to translate, the Roman law term *arrha.* Among merchants the payment of this *earnest* early lost its old character and became a form that bound both buyer and seller in a contract of sale. Formerly it was expended in connection with various religious offerings, and became known as the God's penny, and the contract was thus given religious sanction. Edward I. proclaimed that the God's penny bound the contract of sale, and this rule passed into the common law.

2. Something given beforehand as a pledge; a token of what is to come; handsel.

Syn. — EARNEST, PLEDGE are here compared in their fig. uses. An EARNEST gives assurance, or establishes a strong probability, of something more to come, usually of the same kind; a PLEDGE (the stronger term) affords security, frequently for something which is quite different; as, "that holy Spirit . . . which is the *earnest* of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession" (*Eph.* i. 13, 14); "It seemed to him a sort of *earnest* that Providence intended his rescue from worse consequences" (*G. Eliot*); "Bear her this jewel, *pledge* of my affection" (*Shak.*); "whether she be . . . a Spirit for one day given, a *pledge* of grace from purest heaven" (*Wordsworth*). See PROMISE.

ear'nest, *n.* [AS. *eornost*, *eornest;* akin to OHG. *ernust*, G. *ernst;* cf. Icel. *orrosta* battle.] **1.** An aroused and intent mental state; specif.: **a** Grave and intense attention, interest, or purpose; seriousness; as, to be in *earnest;* to speak with good *earnest;* — now commonly contrasted with *jest*, formerly with *game.*

> And given in *earnest* what I begged in jest. *Shak.*

b Emotional intentness; passion. *Obs.*

> The hote *ernest* is al over-blowe. *Chaucer.*

2. A matter or expression characterized by earnest; as, to speak *earnest.* *Archaic.*

ear'nest, *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, an intense and serious state of mind; gravely or ardently intent; not light, flippant, playful, or jesting; as, *earnest* attention; an *earnest* tone or plea; an *earnest* person.

> An *earnest* advocate to plead for him. *Shak.*

2. Of a grave or important nature; not trivial.

> Life is real, life is *earnest.* *Longfellow.*

Syn. — Eager, zealous, ardent, sincere, hearty; staid, sedate, thoughtful; somber, awful, august. — EARNEST, SERIOUS, SOBER, GRAVE, SOLEMN. EARNEST implies tempered or restrained eagerness (see EAGERNESS); it always connotes sincerity; as, an *earnest* preacher, *earnest* prayers. SERIOUS (opposed to *jocose*, *sportive*) implies an appearance of (sometimes troubled) thought or reflection; SOBER (opposed to *gay*, *volatile*), staidness, or the absence of exhilaration; GRAVE (opposed to *vivacious*, *hilarious*), sobri-

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ea'gle-winged', *a.* Swift, or soaring high, like an eagle.
ea'gle-wood', *n.* [From Skr. *aguru*, through Pg. *aguila;* cf. F. bois d'*aigle.* Cf. AGALLOCH.] = AGALLOCH.
ea'gli-fy (ē'glĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make into or like an eagle. *Obs.*
eahte. † AUGHT, property; EIGHT.
eaise. † EASE. [EKE.]
eake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
eal. † ALL, AWL.
eald (*dial.* ēld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ELD; † OLD.
eal'der-man, eal'dor-man, *n.* Obs. or historical form of ALDERMAN. — **eal'dor-man-ship'**, *n.*
eale. † ALE.
eall, ealle. † ALL. [for EME.]
eam. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng.
eam. † AM, *v.*
E. & O. E. *Abbr.* Errors and omissions excepted.
eanes. † ENES.
E'a-nes (ē'ȧ-nēz). *Bib.*
ean'ling, *n.* [See EAN, YEANLING.] A yeanling. *Obs.*
ear, *v. t.* To listen to; hear. *Obs.*
ear, *n.* Plowing. *Obs.*
ear. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of NEAR, kidney.
ear (âr), *adv.* Early. *Scot.*
ear'a-ble (ēr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Arable; tillable. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ear'and (ēr'ănd). Dial. var. of ERRAND.
ear'bob', *n.* An earring. *Dial.*
ear'-bored', *a.* Having the ear perforated. *Obs.* [ears. *Rare.*]
ear'-brisk', *a.* Having quick
ear conch. The pinna or external ear.
ear cornet. A small ear trumpet.
ear coverts. The auricular feathers of a bird. [conium.]
ear crystal. An otolith or oto-
eard. † ERD.
eard. Eared. *Ref. Sp.*
eard (ĕrd). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of EARTH.
earde. † ERDE.
ear'drop'per, *n.* An eavesdropper. *Obs.*
eardrop tree. A West Indian mimosaceous tree (*Enterolobium cyclocarpum*), the pod of which is curved into a circle. *Jamaica.*
ear dust. *Anat.* The otoconia.
eare. † ERE.
earewe. † ARROW.
ear finger. The little finger.
ear fly. A small gadfly (*Chrysops vittatus*) troublesome in the Mississippi Valley from its attacks on horses' ears.
ear'jew'el, *n.* = JEWELWEED.
earl, *n.* A needlefish. *Ireland.*
earl (ĕrl), *v. t.* [See ARLES, EARNEST a pledge.] To bind; pledge: betroth. *Scot.*
earl'dor-man, *n.* An alderman (in the historical sense). *Obs.*
earl'duck', *n.* The red-breasted merganser (*Merganser serrator*).
ear leaf. *Bot.* A cotyledon. *Obs.*
ear'-leaved', *a.* Auriculate.
ear'less, *a.* See -LESS. [& *adv.*]
ear'li-er, *compar.* of EARLY, *a.*
ear'li-est, *superl.* of EARLY, *a.* & *adv.* [or R.]
ear'li-ly, *adv.* of EARLY. *Obs.*
ear'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Earl Marischal. The Earl Marshal of Scotland, a dignity which became obsolete upon the attainder of Keith, the hereditary holder of the office, in 1716. Originally simply *Marischal.*
earl's penny. Erron. for ARLES PENNY. See ARLES.
earm. † ARM, *a.* & *n.*
earming. † ARMING.
earn. Var. of ERN, *n.*
earn, *v. i.* & *t.* [See YEARN.] To yearn; also, to grieve. *Obs.*
earn (ērn), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *irnan* to run. See RENNET.] To curdle, as milk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
earn, *adv.* [AS. *georne.* Cf. YEARN.] Earnestly. *Obs.*
ear'nest, *adv.* Earnestly. *Obs.*

F G H I J K L M

ety or austerity, as if from the pressure of weighty interests; SOLEMN suggests extreme or impressive gravity. See CALM, COOL, DECOROUS, STILL.

Her still and *earnest* face
Pallid with feelings which intensely glowed
Within. *Shelley.*
When I was yet a child, no childish play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know. *Milton.*
Walk *sober* off, before a sprightlier age
Comes tittering on, and shoves you from the stage. *Pope.*
A stately speech,
Such as *grave* livers do in Scotland use. *Wordsworth.*
The *solemn* peaks but to the stars are known. *M. Arnold.*

earnest money. Money paid as earnest. See 1st EARNEST, 1.

earn′ing (ûr′nĭng), *n.* [AS. *earnung.*] **1.** Act or process of earning, or that which is earned; esp., *pl.*, wages or reward gained by work or services; money earned.

As to the common people, their stock is in their persons and in their *earnings*. *Burke.*

2. *pl. Pol. Econ.* Specif., any economic good to which a person becomes entitled for rendering economic service. These earnings are divided into wages paid for work directly productive, and those, called **earnings** (or **wages**) **of management**, that consist in the organization and direction of the work of others. (Cf. PROFIT.)

ear′pick′ (ēr′pĭk′), *n.* A pick for removing wax or foreign bodies from the ear.

ear′piece′ (-pēs′), *n.* A piece to cover the ear; also, a part of an instrument to which the ear is applied; as, the *earpiece* of a telephone receiver.

ear′ring′ (ēr′rĭng′), *n.* An ornament consisting of a ring passed through the lobe of the ear, with or without a pendant; loosely, an eardrop or similar ornament for the ear.

ear′screw′ (-skrōō′), *n.* An ear ornament attached by means of a screw or spiral penetrating the lobe of the ear.

ear shell. A shell of the family Haliotidæ; an abalone.

ear′shot′ (ēr′shŏt′), *n.* Distance at which the voice may be heard; hearing distance.

ear snail. Any of the various snails of the genus *Auricula* and allied genera.

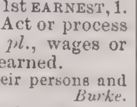

Ear Snail (*Melampus lineatus*). Nat. size.

ear′-split′ting, *a.* Deafening; disagreeably loud or shrill; as, *ear-splitting* strains.

earth (ûrth), *n.* [From EAR to plow.] A plowing; also, a furrow or plowed field. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* or *Hist.*

earth, *n.* [AS. *eorðe*; akin to OS. *ertha*, OFries. *irthe*, D. *aarde*, OHG. *erda*, G. *erde*, Icel. *jörð*, Sw. & Dan. *jord*, Goth. *aírþa*, OHG. *ero*, Gr. ἔραζε, adv., to earth, and perh. to E. *ear* to plow.] **1.** The globe or planet which we inhabit, the fifth in order of size and third in order of distance from the sun. Astronomical symbol, ⊖, or ⊕. The earth, anciently believed to be a plain, has long been known to be a globe from many proofs, as, e. g., the circular shadow which it always casts in an eclipse of the moon. Accurate measurements show it to be flattened at the poles, the polar diameter being only 7,900 miles, as compared with a diameter of 7,926 miles at the equator. The recognition that the earth rotates, making our night and day, and revolves about the sun, making our year, marked the change from the *Ptolemaic system* to the *Copernican system*. The earth's orbit about the sun is elliptical, but differs so little from a circle that the total heat received is practically uniform; the distribution of this heat over the earth varies, however, on account of the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic (at an angle of $66^\circ 33'$), causing the seasons. Little is certainly known about the interior of the earth, but it must be very dense, since the earth's density as a whole is about 5.6 (that of water being unity), and also very hot, since the temperature increases regularly (as far as man has been able to penetrate), at a mean rate of about 1° F. for every 53 feet. The earth as a whole must be regarded as a rigid solid, and not as a liquid body enveloped in a thin crust, though probably part of the interior is kept solid only by the enormous pressure of the overlying material. See GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, etc.

2. The world of land and sea; esp., this world as the dwelling place of man, in distinction from heaven and hell, as the dwelling places of spirits.

3. The land; land areas, as distinguished from the sea; also, land considered as a mere solid surface or ground; hence, the solid materials which make up the globe, in distinction from the air or water.

God called the dry land *earth*. *Gen.* i. 10.
He is pure air and fire, and the dull elements of *earth* and water never appear in him. *Shak.*

4. The softer matter composing part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the firm rock; soil.

Give him a little *earth* for charity. *Shak.*

5. A part of this globe; a country; land. *Obs.* or *R.*

Would I had never trod this English *earth*. *Shak.*

6. Worldly things, as opposed to spiritual things; the pursuits, interests, and allurements of this life.

Our weary souls by *earth* beguiled. *Keble.*

7. The people on the globe.

The whole *earth* was of one language. *Gen.* xi. 1.

8. The covert or lair of a burrowing animal.

9. *Chem.* Any of several difficultly reducible metallic oxides, as alumina, zirconia, yttria, formerly classed as elements. See ALKALINE EARTHS. The *rare earths* include scandia, yttria, zirconia, lanthana, ceria, samaria, gadolinia, terbia, erbia, thulia, ytterbia, thoria, etc.

10. *Elec.* = GROUND.

Syn. — EARTH, WORLD. EARTH commonly refers to the globe in its planetary relations, or as contrasted with heaven or hell; WORLD usually suggests the sum of human concerns and interests; as, "this goodly frame, the *earth*" (*Shak.*); "O brave new *world*, that has such people in 't!" (*id.*); "I saw a new heaven and a new *earth*" (*Rev.* xxi. 1); "The Devil . . . showeth him all the kingdoms of the *world*, and the glory of them" (*Matt.* iv. 8); the greatest on *earth*, in the *world*. See EARTHLY.

on earth, an intensive expression, oftenest used in questions and exclamations; as, What *on earth* shall I do? Nothing *on earth* will satisfy him. *Colloq.*

earth (ûrth), *v. t.*; EARTHED (ûrtht); EARTH′ING. **1.** To inter; to bury. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

2. To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth, or in a burrow or den. "The fox is *earthed*." *Dryden.*

The miser *earths* his treasure. *Young.*

3. To cover, support, or treat with earth, as roots or plants.

4. *Elec.* = GROUND.

earth, *v. i.* To burrow, or to run to a burrow.

earth bath. A bath taken by immersing the naked body in earth for curative purposes.

earth′board′ (ûrth′bōrd′), *n.* *Agric.* The part of a plow or other implement that turns over the earth; the moldboard.

earth′born′ (-bôrn′), *a.* **1.** Springing originally from the earth; autochthonous.

2. Born on the earth; human; mortal.

3. Relating to, or occasioned by, earthly objects.

All *earthborn* cares are wrong. *Goldsmith.*

4. Of humble birth; low-born.

earth bread. A food used by the Tatars in Asia, made from the thallus of a lichen (*Sphærothallia esculenta*).

earth cell. *Elec.* A cell consisting of two electrodes of different material buried in moist earth.

earth closet. A privy or commode provided with dry earth for covering and deodorizing the fecal discharges.

earth current. *Elec.* An electric current flowing through the ground, due to natural or artificial differences of potential.

earth′en (ûr′th′n), *a.* **1.** Made of earth; esp., made of burnt or baked clay, as earthenware.

2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, earth; earthly. *Rare.*

earth′en-ware′ (-wâr′), *n.* Vessels and other utensils, ornaments, or the like, made of baked clay, esp. the coarser and less artistic kinds. See CROCKERY, POTTERY, STONEWARE, PORCELAIN.

earth foam. Soft or earthy aphrite. See APHRITE.

earth gall. **a** The lesser centaury. **b** The American white hellebore. **c** In India, the mungo (*Ophiorhiza mungos*).

earth′kin (ûrth′kĭn), *n.* [*earth* + *-kin.*] *Physics.* A small magnetized sphere of steel in which the distribution of magnetism resembles that of the earth; — called also a *terella*.

earth′light′ (-līt′), *n.* *Astron.* The sunlight reflected from the earth to the moon, by which we see faintly, when the moon is near the sun (either before or after new moon), that part of the moon's disk unillumined by direct sunlight, or "the old moon in the arms of the new."

earth′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*earth* + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

Earthlings oft her deemed a deity. *Drummond.*

2. A worldly-minded person.

earth louse. Any of numerous aphids that feed on the roots of plants, as the lettuce *earth louse* (*Rhizobius lactucæ*), the corn *earth louse* (*Rhopalosiphum maidis*), etc.

earth′ly (ûrth′lĭ), *a.* [AS. *eorþlic.*] **1.** Of, like, or pertaining to, the earth; esp., belonging to this world, or to man's existence on the earth; not heavenly or spiritual; carnal; worldly; as, *earthly* joys; *earthly* flowers; *earthly* praise.

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things. *Phil.* iii. 19.

2. Of all things on earth; possible; conceivable.

What *earthly* benefit can be the result? *Pope.*

3. Made of earth; earthy. *Obs.*

Syn. — EARTHLY, TERRESTRIAL, MUNDANE, WORLDLY, SECULAR, TEMPORAL. EARTHLY (opposed to *heavenly*) is the more homely and general, TERRESTRIAL (opposed to *celestial*; see CELESTIAL), the more formal and sonorous, term; as, "If I have told you *earthly* things and ye believe not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things" (*John* iii. 12); "There are also celestial bodies, and bodies *terrestrial*: but the glory of the celestial is one, and the glory of the *terrestrial* is another" (1 *Cor.* xv. 40); "a peace above all *earthly* dignities, a still and quiet conscience" (*Shak.*); "when from under this *terrestrial* ball he fires the proud tops of the eastern pines" (*Shak.*); *earthly* desires, a *terrestrial* globe. MUNDANE frequently connotes the transitoriness, WORLDLY (under the influence of the N. T. sense of "world"), the pomp and vanity, of earthly things; as, *mundane* glory; "the volatility of *mundane* things" (*Lathrop*); "Mr. *Worldly* Wiseman" (*Bunyan*); *worldly* amusements. SECULAR is opposed to *sacred*, *ecclesiastical*; TEMPORAL (see TEMPORARY), to *eternal*, *spiritual*; as, the *secular* press, *secular* employments; "His scepter shows the force of *temporal* power" (*Shak.*); lords *temporal* (cf. lords *spiritual*). See EARTH.

earth′ly-mind′ed (ûrth′lĭ-mīn′dĕd; 87), *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things; worldly-minded; — opposed to *spiritual-minded*. — **earth′ly-min′ded-ness**, *n.*

earth metal. *Chem.* Any metal whose oxide is classed as an earth. See EARTH, 9.

earth movement. *Geol.* Differential movement of the earth's crust; local elevation or subsidence of the land.

earth′nut′ (ûrth′nŭt′), *n.* **a** Any of various roots, tubers, or subterranean pods; as: (1) The tuber of a common apiaceous plant of South Europe (*Conopodium denudatum*) having the flavor of roasted chestnuts. (2) The chufa. (3) The peanut. (4) The root of the heath pea. **b** A truffle.

earth′pea′ (-pē′), *n.* A fabaceous vine of the eastern United States (*Falcata comosa*) which ripens its pods beneath the surface of the ground like the peanut.

earth pillar *or* **pyramid**. *Geol.* A high pillar or pyramid of earth capped by a stone, formed by the wearing away by the rain of the unprotected surrounding material.

earth pitch. *Min.* Mineral tar, a kind of asphalt.

earth′quake′ (-kwāk′), *n.* A shaking or trembling of the earth's surface, due chiefly to the faulting of the rocks, but also to volcanic explosions, and perhaps to other subterranean disturbances. The earthquake shock spreads from the center of disturbance as a wave, which sometimes traverses great areas. Very feeble movements of the same sort are *earth tremors*. Many earthquakes and earth tremors are recorded daily, though but few are sensible, and very few destructive. Earthquakes are more frequent in volcanic districts, and especially along the boundary between great elevations and depressions, but they are by no means confined to such areas. The border of the Pacific Ocean in both hemispheres (including Japan, China, the region about San Francisco, and the South American countries), the Mediterranean region (especially Italy and the islands), the West Indies, Central America, the Hawaiian Islands, India, Persia, and Asia Minor are especially subject to them. Among the more notable earthquakes are:

PLACE	DATE	EFFECTS OR CONSEQUENCES
Sicily	1693	Est. 60,000 lives lost.
Lisbon	1755	Destroyed city, 50,000-60,000 lives lost.
Calabria	1783	60,000 lives lost.
Quito	1797	41,000 " "
Caracas	1812	Destroyed city, 12,000 lives lost.
Aleppo	1822	" " 22,000 " "
Ischia	1883	2,000 lives lost.
Charleston	1886	50-60 " "
Japan	1896	26,000 " "
San Francisco..	1906	Great loss of property due to fire.
Valparaiso......	1906	2,000 lives lost; much property destroyed.
Messina	1908	Several cities wrecked; 200,000 lives lost.

earth's goal (ûrths). *Astron.* That point of the ecliptic (90° behind the sun) toward which the earth is moving.

earth′star′ (ûrth′stär′), *n.* Any fungus of the genus *Geaster*, in which there is a double peridium, the outer layer splitting into the shape of a star, and the inner one forming a ball containing the dustlike spores.

earth's way. At a given time, the angle between a star's true direction and that of the earth's motion in orbit.

earth table. *Arch.* The course of stones in a building next above the ground; the ground table.

earth′tongue′ (ûrth′tŭng′), *n.* Any ascomycetous fungus of the genus *Geoglossum*. They resemble club fungi in shape, and grow on decaying logs or on damp soil.

earth′ward (-wērd) } *adv.* Toward the earth; — opposed
earth′wards (-wērdz) } to *heavenward* or *skyward*.

earth′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* Any construction, whether a temporary breastwork or permanent fortification, for attack or defense, made chiefly of earth.

2. *Engin.* **a** The operations connected with excavations and embankments of earth in preparing foundations of buildings, in constructing canals, railroads, etc. **b** An embankment or construction made of earth.

earth′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous oligochætous worms of the genus *Lumbricus* and many allied genera,

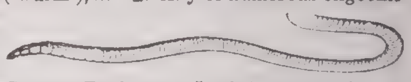

Common Earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris*). (¼)

found in damp soil. They have a cylindrical body, tapering at each end, and consisting of numerous segments, which are without appendages, though they bear minute bristles. Earthworms are hermaphroditic and oviparous, and undergo no metamorphosis. They feed by swallowing earth and digesting out the nutritive matter, what remains being deposited on the surface of the ground near the opening of their burrow. They are thus useful in loosening and bringing the deeper parts of the soil to the surface. On account of their use for bait in fishing, they are often called *angleworms*. One of the largest and most abundant species in Europe and America is *L. terrestris*.

2. A mean, sordid person; a niggard.

earth′y (ûr′thĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, earth; terrene; earthlike; as, *earthy* matter.

How pale she looks,
And of an *earthy* cold! *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; esp., worldly or earthly as contrasted with spiritual or heavenly.

The first man is of the earth, *earthy*; the second man is from heaven. 1 *Cor.* xv. 47, 48 (*Rev. Ver.*).
Earthy spirits black and envious are. *Dryden.*

3. Gross; low; unrefined. "Her *earthy* and abhorred commands." *Shak.*

4. a *Min.* Without luster, or dull and roughish to the touch; as, an *earthy* fracture. **b** Containing earthlike impurities.

earthy cobalt, *Min.*, asbolite. — **e. signs**, *Astrol.*, Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus. — **e. water**. = LIMEWATER, 2.

ear trumpet. A trumpet-shaped instrument for collecting and intensifying sounds to aid a person of defective hearing.

ear′wig′ (ēr′wĭg′), *n.* [AS. *ēarwicga*; *ēare* ear + *wicga* beetle, worm: cf. E. dial. *erri-wiggle.*] **1.** Any of numerous insects constituting the family Forficulidæ, a group formerly included in the cursorial Orthoptera, but now often regarded as forming a separate order, Euplexoptera, syn. *Dermaptera*. They have slender, many-jointed antennæ, and resemble the rove beetles in form, but have a pair of large forcepslike appendages at the end of the body, the use of which is unknown. When wings are present the fore wings are modified into elytra. The larvæ are very similar to the adults. In America the term is also applied to small chilopodous myriapods, as those of the genus *Geophilus*. Both insects are so called from the supposition that they creep into the human ear. They are, however, perfectly harmless.

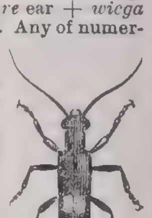

Earwig (*Spongophora bipuncta-ta*). Enlarged.

2. A whisperer of insinuations; a secret counselor. *Obs.*

ear′wig′, *v. t.*; EAR′WIGGED′ (-wĭgd′); EAR′WIG′GING (-wĭg′-ĭng). **1.** To influence, or attempt to influence, by insinuations or private talk.

2. To pester with talk or pleas of any sort. *Rare.*

ear′wit′ness (-wĭt′nĕs), *n.* A witness by means of his ears; one who is within hearing and does hear; a hearer.

ear′nest, *v. t.* To use in, or render, earnest *Obs.*
ear′nest, *v. t.* To secure by an earnest; give an earnest for. *Obs.*
ear′nest-ful, *a.* Earnest. *Obs.* — **ear′nest-ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
ear′nest-ly, *adv.* of EARNEST, *a.*
ear′nest-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
earn′ful, *a.* [From EARN to yearn.] Anxious; yearning. *Obs.*
earn′ing, *n.*, -ings, *n. pl.* [Fr. EARN to curdle.] Rennet for cheese making. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
ea′rock (ē′rŭk; ĕr′ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *aaring*, *æring*, a yearling, Icel. *ār* year, Dan. *aar.*] A pullet. *Scot.*
ear′pierc′er, *n.* An earwig.
ear′reach′, *n.* Earshot. *Rare.*
ear rent. Perh. properly, some kind of agricultural rent (cf. EAR, to plow); but used punningly of the loss of one's ears by a person put in the pillory, or the tax on the ears of an unwilling listener. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
ear sand. Otoconia.
earsh (ûrsh), *n.* Arrish. *Dial.* [*Eng.*
ear′shrift′, *n.* Auricular confession. *Obs.*
ear′sore′, *n.* An annoyance to [the ear. *Rare.*
earst. † ERST.
ear stone. *Anat.* An otolith.
eart. † ART, form of BE.
eart, *adv.* At one time. *Obs.*
ear′tab′, *n.* A tab for covering the ear.
earth almond. = CHUFA.
earth apple. **a** Potato. **b** Cucumber. **c** Jerusalem artichoke.
earth′bag′, *n.* *Mil.* A bag filled with earth, used in fortification.
earth′-ball′, *n.* A truffle.
earth′bank′, *n.* A bank or mound of earth.
earth battery. See EARTH CELL.
earth bob. A grub or maggot.
earth′-bound′, *a.* Bound by earth or earthly interests.
earth′bred′, *a.* Low; vulgar.
earth chestnut. = EARTHNUT a (1).
earth circuit. = GROUND CIR-[CUIT.
earth′-club′, *n.* The squawroot.
earth coal. Mineral coal, as distinguished from charcoal. *Obs.*
earth crab. A mole cricket.
earth′din′, *n.* [AS. *eorþdyne.*] An earthquake. *Obs.*
earth′drake′, *n.* [AS *eorþdraca.*] A dragon.
earth′en-heart′ed, *a.* Hard-[hearted. *R.*
earth′fall′, *n.* A landslide.
earth′fast′, *a.* Fast in the earth.
earth flax. = AMIANTHUS.
earth flea *or* **fly**. The chigoe.
earth hog. The aard-vark.
earth house. = PICTS' HOUSE.
earth′i-ness (ûr′thĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
earth ivy. = GROUND IVY.
earth′less, *a.* Untrammeled by earth. *Rare.*
earth′li-ness (ûrth′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [See -NESS.
earth lodge. An earth, or earth and wattle, cabin or lodge, as of the American Indians.
earth′ly-wise′, *a.* Worldly-wise. — **earth′ly-wise′**, *adv.*
earth′mad′, *n.* [*earth* + *mad* an earthworm.] Earthworm. *Obs.*
earth moss. Any moss of the genus *Phascum*.
Earth Mother. See GREAT [MOTHER.
earth oil. Petroleum.
earth pig. The aard-vark.
earth plate. = GROUND PLATE.
earth′-puff′, *n.* A puffball. *Obs.*
earth pyramid. *Geol.* See EARTH PILLAR.
earth quadrant. A fourth of the earth's circumference.
earth′quakes′, *n.* Quaking grass. *Dial. Eng.*
earth′quave′, *n.* An earthquake. *Obs.*
earth′shine′, *n.* = EARTHLIGHT. [*Obs.*
earth′shock′, *n.* An earthquake.
earth smoke. *Bot.* The fumitory.
earth stopper. *Hunt.* One who stops up fox holes.
earth tremor. See EARTHQUAKE.
earth wax. Ozocerite.
earth′wolf′, *n.* The aard-wolf.
ear′wax′, *n.* See CERUMEN.
ear′wig′gy, *a.* Affected by earwigs. — **ear′wig′gi-ness**, *n.*
ear′wort′ (ēr′wûrt′), *n.* **a** A West Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Rachicallis rupestris*). **b** A tropical Asiatic herb (*Hedyotis auricularia*).

ease (ēz), *n.* [ME. *ese, eise,* F. *aise,* in OF. also in the sense of free space about one, elbowroom, LL. *aicis, aiace,* prob. fr. L. *adjacens* adjacent. See ADJACENT.] **1.** Opportunity; ability. *Obs.*

2. State of being comfortable; freedom from pain, trouble, or annoyance; as: **a** Relief from labor or effort; rest; quiet; relaxation; as, *ease* of body; *ease* from pain.

Usefulness comes by labor, wit by *ease.* *Herbert.*

b Freedom from care, solicitude, etc.; tranquillity; peace; security; as, *ease* of mind.

Among these nations shalt thou find no *ease.* *Deut.* xxviii. 65.

c Freedom from constraint, formality, difficulty, embarrassment, etc.; facility; liberty; naturalness; as, *ease* of style, of behavior, of address, etc.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance. *Pope.*

3. State of being amused or entertained; pleasure; satisfaction; also, a means of comfort or gratification; accommodation, entertainment, or the like. *Obs.*

4. An act of relief; easement. *Obs.*

Syn. — Rest, repose, quiet, satisfaction, content, enjoyment. — EASE, COMFORT. EASE, as here compared (see FACILITY), implies freedom or relaxation from toil or strain; COMFORT, such positive well-being as results in quiet enjoyment or content; as, "Lasting *ease,* Elysian quiet, without toil or strife" (*Wordsworth*); "Intimate delights, fireside enjoyments, homeborn happiness, and all the *comforts* that the lowly roof of undisturbed retirement and the hours of long uninterrupted evening know" (*Cowper*). See COMFORT, REST.

at ease. **a** In a state of ease; free from pain, trouble, or anxiety. "His soul shall dwell *at ease.*" *Ps.* xxv. 12. **b** *Mil.* With constraint relaxed, as by not having to keep step or preserve immobility, although preserving formation and silence; as, to stand, or march, *at ease.* **c** *Gymnastics.* With either foot advanced diagonally forward to the front, and the body's weight on the rear foot. — **with e.,** easily; without much effort.

ease (ēz), *v. t. & i.*; EASED (ēzd); EAS′ING (ēz′ĭng). [ME. *esen, eisen,* OF. *aisier.* See EASE, *n.*] **1.** To free from anything that pains, disquiets, or oppresses; to relieve, as from toil or care; to give rest, repose, or tranquillity to; — often with *of*; as, to *ease* of pain.

Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders of thy load. *Dryden.*

2. To render less painful or oppressive; to alleviate.

My couch shall *ease* my complaint. *Job* vii. 13.

3. To lessen the pressure or tension of, as by slackening, lifting, or shifting; to move, lift, or shift slightly; as, to *ease* a bar or nut in machinery; to *ease* in a jib boom.

4. To entertain; to furnish with accommodations. *Obs.*

5. To make less difficult; to facilitate.

Syn. — Relieve, disburden, quiet, calm, tranquilize, assuage, alleviate, allay, mitigate, appease, pacify, soothe.

to ease a ship, *Naut.,* to put the helm alee, or regulate the sail, so as to meet a wave bow on. — **to e. off, to e. away,** *Naut.,* to slacken a rope gradually. — **to e. the helm,** to let the tiller come back a little after having been put hard over.

ease′ful (ēz′fōōl), *a.* Full of ease; suitable for affording ease or rest; quiet; comfortable; restful. — **ease′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **ease′ful-ness,** *n.*

ea′sel (ē′zĕl), *n.* [D. *ezel* ass, donkey, hence, easel; fr. L. *asinus* ass. See ASS.] A frame, commonly of wood, serving to hold a canvas upright, or nearly upright, for the painter's convenience, or to hold a picture or object of art for exhibition.

easel picture, easel piece. A painting of moderate size such as is made on a portable canvas or panel resting on an easel, as distinguished from a painting on a wall or ceiling.

ease′ment (ēz′mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *aisement.* See EASE, *v.*] **1.** That which gives ease, relief, or assistance.

In need of every kind of relief and *easement.* *Burke.*

2. Specif., food and lodging; entertainment. *Obs.*

3. *Law.* An acquired privilege or right of use or enjoyment, falling short of ownership, which an owner or possessor of land has, by virtue of his ownership or possession, in the land of another, or, loosely, any of several rights which one person may have in the land of another, esp. one attaching to the person and called an **easement in gross,** as distinguished from the easement proper, called **easement appurtenant.** The easement proper is to be distinguished from a right not acquired, called a natural right, as the right to the uninterrupted flow of a watercourse, from rights not consisting in mere use, called profits, and from rights attaching to the person only, either as an individual or as a member of the public. At common law easements are classified as **positive,** or **affirmative,** or those involving active physical use of the land, as in the right of way, drainage, etc., and **negative,** or those not involving such use, as the easement of light, support, etc. Another classification is into **discontinuous,** which require the act of man for their enjoyment, as the right of way, and **continuous,** which are or may be continually enjoyed, such as those of light, drainage, etc. Easements correspond to the real servitudes of the Civil law. English law does not allow of the creation of an easement of a kind hitherto unknown.

4. *Arch.* A curved member used to prevent abrupt change of direction, as in a baseboard, hand rail, etc.

easement curve. *Railroads.* Any curve for joining a tangent to a circular or other curve so as to prevent any sudden change of direction.

eas′er (ēz′ẽr), *n.* One that eases, as a bar for slackening threads in a loom.

eas′i-ly (ēz′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an easy manner; without difficulty, discomfort, or reluctance; readily; smoothly; gently.

eas′i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* State or condition of being easy; freedom from constraint; ease; comfort; tranquillity.

east (ēst), *n.* [ME. *est, east,* AS. *ēast,* adv.; akin to D. *oost, oosten,* OHG. *ōstan,* G. *ost, osten,* Icel. *austr,* Sw. *ost,* Dan. *öst, östen,* Lith. *auszra* dawn, L. *aurora* (for *ausosa*), Gr. ἠώς, ἕως, ἄνως, Skr. *ushas.* Cf. AURORA, EASTER, STERLING.] **1.** The general direction of sunrise; accurately, that point on the sensible horizon where the center of the sun (neglecting refraction) is seen to rise at the equinox; the direction toward the right hand of one facing north; the cardinal point directly opposite to west; also, that portion of the sky near this point.

2. [*cap.*] Regions or countries lying to the east; also, the peoples, cultures, or institutions of these regions; as, the sentiment of the *East*; the wisdom of the *East*; specif.: **a** The countries of Asia and of the Asiatic archipelagoes; the Orient; — so called as being east of Europe. Usually *the East* connotes the civilized Asiatic countries, either ancient or modern. The *Near East* comprises the Mohammedan countries of southwestern Asia, as Persia, Arabia, Asia Minor, and usually includes also Turkey in Europe, which is ruled by an Asiatic people. The *Far East* includes the civilized nations of eastern Asia, as China, Indo-China, Japan, and Korea. **b** *U. S. Hist. and Geog.* Specif., formerly, the part of the United States east of the Allegheny Mountains, esp. the New England States or all the Atlantic States; now, commonly, the whole region east of the Mississippi River, esp. that which is north of Maryland and the Ohio River.

3. The east wind. *Rare or Poetic.*

east by north, *Navig. & Surv.,* one point, or 11° 15′, north of due east; N. 78° 45′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **e. by south,** *Navig. & Surv.,* one point, or 11° 15′, south of due east; S. 78° 45′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **e. northeast,** *Navig. & Surv.,* two points, or 22° 30′, north of due east; N. 67° 30′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **e. southeast,** *Navig. & Surv.,* two points, or 22° 30′, south of due east; S. 67° 30′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

east (ēst), *a.* **1.** Toward or at the east; as, the *east* gate; also, from the east; as, the *east* wind.

2. *Eccl.* Toward or in the direction of the altar as situated with respect to the nave; designating, or situated in, that part or end of a church containing the choir or chancel, whether corresponding to the actual east or not. See WEST.

East End, the eastern portion of London, Eng., comprising roughly that part of the city east of a line joining Hoxton and Peckham Rye. It comprises the industrial and shipping districts, is almost everywhere densely populated, and includes most of the poorest districts. See COCKNEY, *n.,* 5, WEST END. — **E. Goth,** an Ostrogoth. See GOTH. — **E. India Act,** *Eng.,* an act (37 Geo. III., 1797) regulating the administration of justice in India. — **E. India Company,** a company organized in England for trade in India, and first chartered by Elizabeth (Dec. 31, 1600) under the title of "Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading with the East Indies." It continued essentially a trading company till about 1765, when it was given territorial sovereignty of India, jointly with the crown. In 1698 a rival, called the *New* or *English Company,* as distinguished from the Old or London Company, was chartered under the title "The English Company Trading to the East Indies." In 1702 the two were combined under the name of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies;" and the old company surrendered its charter in 1709. The Company was deprived of its governing powers in 1858, and it was dissolved in 1873 by 36 Vict. c. 17, as of Jan. 1, 1874. Similar companies were chartered by other European nations, of which the Dutch company lasted from 1602 to 1795, the French from 1664 to 1770, and the Danish from 1729 to 1801. — **E. India kino.** See KINO. — **E. Indian.** See EAST INDIAN in Vocab. — **E. Side,** the eastern portion of the borough of Manhattan of The City of New York, peopled in general by the poorer classes. — **E. Syrian Church,** a Nestorian church scattered over Kurdistan. — **E. Syrian liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, III.

east, *v. t. & i.*; EAST′ED; EAST′ING. To move toward the east; to veer from north or south toward east; to orient.

east, *adv.* Eastward.

East′er (ēs′tẽr), *n.* [AS. *ēaster, ēastron,* pl., paschal feast, Easter; akin to G. *ostern*; fr. AS. *Eástre,* a goddess of light or spring, in honor of whom a festival was celebrated in April; whence this month was called in AS. *Eastermōnaþ.* From the root of E. *east.* See EAST.] **1.** An annual church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on Sunday, the second day after Good Friday, and corresponding to the Passover, or Pasch, of the Jews; also, the day of this festival. In accord with the decree of the Council of Nice, Easter Day is always the first Sunday after the full moon that falls on or next after the 21st of March; if the full moon happens on Sunday, Easter is celebrated one week later. The date of the full moon is ascertained according to certain calendar rules, and may differ from that of the actual (astronomical) full moon. These rules include as preliminaries the finding of the golden number, epact, and dominical letter. These data, and the dates of Easter for the years 1910–1935, are:

Year.	Golden Number.	Epact.	Dominical Letters.	Date of Easter.	Year.	Golden Number.	Epact.	Dominical Letters.	Date of Easter.
1910	11	19	B	Mar. 27	1923	5	13	G	Apr. 1
1911	12	0	A	Apr. 16	1924	6	24	F, E	" 20
1912	13	11	G, F	" 7	1925	7	5	D	" 12
1913	14	22	E	Mar. 23	1926	8	16	C	" 4
1914	15	3	D	Apr. 12	1927	9	27	B	" 17
1915	16	14	C	" 4	1928	10	8	A, G	" 8
1916	17	25	B, A	" 23	1929	11	19	F	Mar. 31
1917	18	6	G	" 8	1930	12	0	E	Apr. 20
1918	19	17	F	Mar. 31	1931	13	11	D	" 5
1919	1	29	E	Apr. 20	1932	14	22	C, B	Mar. 27
1920	2	10	D, C	" 4	1933	15	3	A	Apr. 16
1921	3	21	B	Mar. 27	1934	16	14	G	" 1
1922	4	2	A	Apr. 16	1935	17	25	F	" 21

The dates of all other movable feasts depend on that of Easter. See FEAST.

2. The Jewish passover. *Obs.*

Easter cactus. A South American cactus (*Epiphyllum gaertneri*) common in cultivation, having oblong joints and bright coral-red flowers.

Easter egg. An egg given as a present at, or used to celebrate, Easter. This use of eggs is probably a Christian borrowing from the pagan world, the egg being an ancient symbol of resurrection.

Easter flower. **a** The poinsettia. **b** The pasque flower. **c** The allbone, or greater stichwort.

Easter lily. **a** The Annunciation lily (*Lilium candidum*), which was extensively forced for spring blooming before the introduction of the Bermuda lily (see sense **b**). **b** A large-flowered and early forcing variety (var. *eximium*) of the common trumpet lily (*Lilium longiflorum*). It was obtained originally from Bermuda, whence it is called also *Bermuda lily,* and frequently by florists *Lilium harrisii.* **c** Any of several other spring-blooming plants of cultivation, as the daffodil and the atamasco lily.

east′er-ling (ēs′tẽr-lĭng), *n.* [See EAST; cf. STERLING.] **1.** A native of a country eastward of another; — used, by the English, of traders or others from the coasts of the Baltic. *Obs. or Hist.*

Merchants of Norway, Denmark, . . . called . . . *Easterlings* because they lie east in respect of us. *Holinshed.*

2. The male widgeon; also, the smew. *Dial. Eng.*

east′er-ling, *a.* Relating to the money of the easterlings, or Baltic traders. See STERLING. *Obs. or Hist.*

east′er-ly, *a. & adv.* Situated, directed, or moving toward the east; as, the *easterly* side; an *easterly* voyage; also, of winds, blowing from the east.

east′ern (ēs′tẽrn), *a.* [AS. *ēasterne.*] **1.** [*cap.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the East; situated or dwelling in the East; Oriental; as, *Eastern* dress or manners.

Eastern churches first did Christ embrace. *Sterling.*

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Eastern Church.

3. East or easterly; as, an *eastern* wind or voyage.

Eastern cadets. See CADET, 2 **b.** — **E. Church,** *or* **Orthodox E. Church,** that portion of the Christian church which prevails in the countries once comprised in the Eastern Roman Empire and the countries converted to Christianity by missionaries from them. Its full official title is *The Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church.* It became estranged from the Western, or Roman, Church over the question of papal supremacy and the doctrine of the filioque, and a separation, begun in the latter part of the 9th century, became final in 1054. The Eastern Church consists of twelve (thirteen if the Bulgarian Church be included) mutually independent churches, using the vernacular (or some ancient form of it) in divine service and varying in many points of detail, but standing in full communion with each other and united as equals in a great federation. The highest five authorities are the patriarch of Constantinople, or ecumenical patriarch (whose position is not one of supremacy, but of precedence), the patriarch of Alexandria, the patriarch of Jerusalem, the patriarch of Antioch, and the Holy Synod of Russia. The Eastern Church accepts the first seven ecumenical councils (and is hence styled only schismatic, not heretical, by the Roman Catholic Church), has as its creed the Niceno-Constantinopolitan (without the later addition of the filioque, which, with the doctrine it represents, this church decisively rejects), baptizes infants with trine immersion, makes confirmation follow immediately upon baptism, administers the Communion in both kinds (using leavened bread) and to infants as well as adults, permits its secular clergy to marry before ordination and to keep their wives afterward, but not to marry a second time, selects its bishops from the monastic clergy only, recognizes the offices of bishop, priest, and deacon as the three necessary degrees of orders, venerates relics and icons, and has an elaborate ritual. The independent churches which make up the Eastern Church are: (1) the *Patriarchate of Constantinople,* or *New Rome,* which extends over Turkey in Europe, most of Asia Minor, and the Turkish islands of the Ægean; (2) the *Patriarchate of Alexandria,* consisting of Egypt and its dependencies; (3) the *Patriarchate of Antioch,* including Cilicia, Syria (except Palestine), and Mesopotamia; (4) the *Patriarchate of Jerusalem,* comprising Palestine only; (5) the *Church of Cyprus,* consisting of the Eastern Christians in that island; (6) the *Church of Mt. Sinai* (which see); (7) the *Hellenic Church,* or *Church of Greece,* established in that country and autocephalous; (8) the *Servian Church,* the autocephalous established church of Servia; (9) the *Roumanian Church,* the autocephalous church of Roumania; (10) the *Church of Montenegro,* which is also autocephalous; (11) the *Orthodox Church in Austria-Hungary,* really consisting of the three independent sections, the Servians of Hungary and Croatia, the Roumanians of Transylvania, and the Ruthenians of Bukowina; (12) the *Russian Church* (which see); and (13) the *Bulgarian Church* (which see). — **E. Hemisphere.** See HEMISPHERE, 2. — **E. Hindi.** See HINDI. — **E. Question,** the problem of international politics arising from the instability caused by the relations of the Mohammedan power of the Porte with its Christian subjects and with the other nations of Europe, and from Russia's need of a southern seaport; also, that arising from the instability of affairs in the far East due to Russia's aggression and the uncertain future action of the Mongolian races and the European powers there. — **E. Reformed Presbyterian Church.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **E. Rite.** = ORIENTAL RITE. — **E. Roman Empire,** *or* **Eastern Empire.** See ROMAN EMPIRE.

east′ern-er (ēs′tẽr-nẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the east, esp. [*cap.*] of the eastern part of the United States.

Easter offerings. *Ch. of Eng.* Small sums of money due to the clergy at Easter, paid in commutation of tithes.

Easter sepulcher *or* **sepulchre.** *Eccl. Arch.* In some churches, a shallow recess or niche in the north side of the chancel, in which formerly the sacred elements were reserved from Maundy Thursday until Easter.

East′er-tide′ (ēs′tẽr-tīd′), *n.* The period from Easter to Ascension Day (40 days), or, sometimes, to Whitsunday (50 days) or to Trinity Sunday (57 days).

East Indian. Belonging or relating to the East Indies. — A native or inhabitant of the East Indies.

East Indian arrowroot. = TIKOR. — **E. I. hawthorn.** = INDIAN HAWTHORN. — **E. I. jalap.** = TURPETH, 1. — **E. I. lotus.** = INDIAN LOTUS. — **E. I. mahogany.** = INDIAN MAHOGANY. — **E. I. millet.** = PEARL MILLET. — **E. I. rhubarb.** = CHINESE RHUBARB. — **E. I. rosewood.** = BLACKWOOD **a.**

east′ing (ēs′tĭng), *n.* *Navig. & Surv.* Departure in an easterly direction. See DEPARTURE, 6 **a** & 7.

east′ward (ēst′wẽrd) } *adv.* Toward the east; in the direc-
east′wards (-wẽrdz) } tion of east from some point or place.

east′ward (ēst′wẽrd), *a.* Moving or looking toward the east, or situated in an eastern part.

east′ward-ly (-lĭ), *adv. & a.* Toward the east, or, of winds, from the east.

eas′y (ēz′ĭ), *a.*; EAS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); EAS′I-EST. [OF. *aisié,* F. *aisé,* prop. p. p. of OF. *aisier.* See EASE, *v. t.*] **1.** At ease; free from trouble or constraint; as: **a** Free from pain, distress, toil, exertion, and the like; quiet; as, the patient is *easy.* **b** Free from care, responsibility, discontent, and the like; not anxious; tranquil; as, an *easy* mind. **c** Free from constraint, harshness, or formality; unconstrained; smooth; as, *easy* manners; an *easy* style.

ease. Obs. or dial. Eng. of EAVES.
easel. Var. of EASSEL. *Scot.*
ease′less, *a.* See -LESS.
eas′i-er, *a., compar.* of EASY.
eas′i-est, *a., superl.* of EASY.
eas′ing (ēz′ĭng), *n.* [For *eavesing,* fr. *eaves.*] Eaves. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
easing sparrow. The house sparrow. *Dial. Eng.*
easing swallow. The martin (*Chelidon urbica*). *Dial. Eng.*
easki. ☩ ASK.
ea′sle (ē′z′l), *n.* [AS. *ysle.*] A hot cinder; an ember. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
easse, *n.* [ME. *es* bait, AS. *ǣs* food, meat.] An earthworm. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
eas′sel (ēs′′l), *adv.* [Cf. EAST.] Eastward. *Scot.*
eas′sin (ēs′ĭn), *v. i.* To desire mating, as a cow. *Scot.* [*Obs.*]
east′en, *a.* Of or from the east.
east′er, *a.* [Cf. EAST.] Eastern. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
east′er, *v. i.* *Naut.* To veer to the east; — of the wind. *Rare.*
Easter bell. The allbone.
Easter beurré. [See BEURRÉ.] A variety of winter pear with large obovate yellowish green fruit of good flavor. [INGS.]
Easter dues. = EASTER OFFER-
East′er-gi′ant, *n.* The bistort.
East′er-ledg′es, *n.* The bistort.
Easter mackerel. The chub mackerel. [*Obs.*]
east′er-most, *a.* Easternmost.
East′ern, *n.* Inhabitant of the East; esp., an Oriental; also, a member of the Eastern Church.
east′ern-ly, *a.* Easterly. *Obs.*
East′ern-ly, *adv.* In the Eastern manner; Orientally. *Rare.*
east′ern-most, *a.* Most eastern.
Easter sitting *or* **term.** *Eng. Law.* See TERM, *n.*
Easter time. = EASTERTIDE.
East Indiaman. *Naut.* A sailing vessel running to the East Indies, — at one time applied to a type of large fast sailing vessel.
East′-in′su-lar, *a.* Relating to Eastern islands. *Rare.*
east′land′, *n.* Eastern land; specif.: **a** The Orient. **b** Countries on the Baltic. *Obs.*
east′lin, east′ling, *a.* [*east* + 2d *-ling.*] Easterly. *Scot.*
east′lings, east′lins, *adv.* To the east. *Scot.*
east′most, *a.* Easternmost.
Eas-tra′li-a (ēs-trā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* Eastern Australia. *Colloq., Australia.*
Eastre, *n.* See EOSTRE.
east′-wind′y, *a.* Bleak; unpleasant; — from the disagreeableness of east winds both in England and New England.
eas′y, *adv.* Easily.

F G H I J K L M

2. Causing, exacting, or attended with little difficulty or discomfort; not obstructive or arduous; as, an *easy* study; an *easy* path; not hard to do; as, an *easy* feat or task; not hard to obtain; as, an *easy* triumph.
3. Of persons, moods, etc.: **a** Not difficult to move or influence; susceptible; tractable; compliant; as, to make an *easy* victim of one; an *easy* pardoner.
He gained their *easy* hearts. *Dryden.*
b Not harsh or exacting; mild; lenient.
He is too tyrannical to be an *easy* monarch. *Scott.*
4. Supportable with ease; not burdensome or oppressive; as, *easy* terms; an *easy* rate of interest; hence, of garments or fittings, not unduly tight; as, an *easy* fit.
My yoke is *easy* and my burden is light. *Matt.* xi. 30.
5. Specif., *Com.*, not straitened as to money matters; as, the market is *easy*; — opposed to *tight*.
6. Giving ease, freedom from care or labor, or comfort; as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* chair.
7. Given to ease or to idleness; prone to avoid difficulties or exertion; as, the *easy* life of the tropics.
8. Moderate; light; as, to journey by *easy* stages; to proceed under *easy* sail.
9. Sparing; frugal. "*Easy* of dispence." *Chaucer. Obs.*
10. Of small moment or degree; indifferent; slight. *Obs.*
Syn. — Quiet, tranquil, calm, unconcerned; tractable, yielding, complying, complaisant, manageable; facile.

eas'y-chair' (ez'ĭ-châr'), *n.* A chair designed for ease or repose.
It was at this [the Queen Anne] period that the "*easy-chair*" commenced to come into vogue *R. D. Benn.*

eas'y-go'ing, *a.* Moving easily; hence, getting along easily; not strenuous or exacting; ease-loving.

eat (ēt), *v. t.; pret.* ATE (āt; *in England, commonly* ĕt), *Obsoles. & Colloq.* EAT (ĕt; ēt); *p. p.* EAT'EN (ēt''n), *Obs. or Colloq.* EAT (ĕt; ēt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EAT'ING. [ME. *eten*, AS. *etan*; akin to OS. *etan*, OFries. *eta*, D. *eten*, OHG. *ezzan*, G. *essen*, Icel. *eta*, Sw. *äta*, Dan. *æde*, Goth. *itan*, Ir. & Gael. *ith*, W. *ysu*, L. *edere*, Gr. ἔδειν, Skr. *ad*. Cf. ETCH, FRET to rub, EDIBLE, TOOTH.] **1**. To take in through the mouth as food; ordinarily, to chew and swallow, as solid food; as, to *eat* a dinner; also, to make a food of; to use as a food; as, cattle do not *eat* meat. "To *eat* grass as oxen." *Dan.* iv. 25.
The lion had not *eaten* the carcass. 1 *Kings* xiii. 28.
With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the junkets *eat*. *Milton.*
2. To devour or consume; to destroy, use up, or waste, as by eating; hence, to ravage; as, the flames *ate* up the forest; the locusts *ate* the country clean.
His wretched estate is *eaten* up with mortgages. *Thackeray.*
3. To consume gradually; to waste or wear away; as, the waves *eat* the rocks; disease *eats* the body; to corrode; as, metal is *eaten* by acids; also, to form by a wearing or corrosive action; as, the design is *eaten* into the plate.
4. To gnaw, perforate, or bore into; as, the timber was so *eaten* by worms as to be useless.
5. To submit tamely to (an injury, insult, or the like). *Obs.*
6. To get nourishment (fig., wisdom, comfort, or the like) from. Cf. RUMINATE, DIGEST, *v. t.*, 3.
Thy words were found and I did *eat* them. *Jer.* xv. 16.
Syn. — Devour, gnaw; corrode, consume.
to eat crow, to accept what one has fought against; to submit to defeat. — **to e. dirt**, to eat humble pie. — **to e. humble pie**, to be submissive, esp. when compelled to retract something or to retreat from an aggressive position; to apologize or yield under humiliating circumstances. Cf. HUMBLE PIE. — **to e. one's head off**, to eat more than one is worth. *Colloq.* — **to e. one's heart**, to mourn or grieve bitterly and silently. — **to e. one's terms**, *Eng. Law*, to be studying for the bar, that is, lit., to dine in the Hall of an Inn of Court according to the requirements. Attendance upon at least three dinners during each of twelve terms is requisite before a student can be called to the bar. — **to e. one's words**, to retract what one has said. — **to e. stick**, to be beaten with a stick; — chiefly used in reference to the bastinado. — **to e. the air**, to have vain hopes. *Obs.* — **to e. the wind out of**, *or* **to e. to windward of**, **a vessel**, *Naut.*, to gain to windward of her. *Colloq.*

eat, *v. i.* **1**. To take food or a meal; hence, to board.
He did *eat* continually at the king's table. 2 *Sam.* ix. 13.
2. To admit of being eaten, or to seem when eaten; as, it *eats* like tender beef.
3. To wear or waste away; esp., to carry on a gradual destructive action, as corrosion, rusting, burning, etc.; as, a cancer *eats* into the flesh; the fire *ate* through the forest.
to eat to windward, *Naut.*, to sail very close to the wind, esp. when taking advantage of every puff to get farther to windward. *Colloq.*

eat'a-ble (ēt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being eaten; fit to be eaten; esculent; edible. — *n.* Something fit to be eaten. — **eat'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **eat'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

eat'age (-āj), *n.* **1**. Eatable growth of grass for horses and cattle, esp. that of aftermath.
2. Right of using grass land for pasturage.

eat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of EAT; specif.: **a** *vb. n.* Food regarded as to its quality; as, a peach is good *eating*. **b** *p. a.* Consuming; gnawing; corrosive; fretting; as, *eating* cares.

eating house. A house where cooked provisions are sold, to be eaten on the premises; specif., a restaurant.

‖**eau** (ō), *n.; pl.* EAUX (ō). [F.] Water; — used chiefly in the names of various liquors, perfumeries, and medicines.
eau' bé'nite' de cour' (ō' bā'nēt' dẽ kōōr') *or simply*, **eau' bé'nite'**, court holy water; flattery or flattering words having little sincerity. — **e. cé'leste'** (sā'lĕst') [lit., heavenly water; — from the sky-blue color of the mixture], a solution of cupric ammonium sulphate, used as an insecticide and fungicide. — **eau cré'ole'** (krā'ōl') [lit., Creole water], a liqueur made in Martinique by distilling flowers of the mammee apple with alcohol. — **e. de Co-logne'** (dẽ kō-lōn'). [*eau* + *de* of + *Cologne*.] = COLOGNE, 2. — **e. de Ja'velle'** *or* **Ja'vel'** (zhȧ'vĕl'), a solution containing potassium hypochlorite prepared by mixing potassium carbonate, bleaching powder, and water. It is used as an antiseptic and disinfectant, as a bleaching agent, and in photography; — called also *Javelle water*. *Javelle* is the French Academy spelling and the one in common use, but it is characterized as incorrect by Larousse, who prefers *Javel*. — **e. de La'bar'raque'** (lȧ'bȧ'rȧk'). = LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION. — **e. de la'vande'** (lȧ'väɴd'), lavender water. — **e. de luce'** (lūs'), a mixture of oil of amber, alcohol, and ammonia, formerly used in medicine. — **e. de vie'** (vē') [lit., water of life; *eau* + *de* of + *vie* (L. *vita*) life], French name for brandy. Cf. AQUA VITÆ. — **e. forte'** (fōrt) [lit., strong water, nitric acid (which is used in etching plates)], *Art*, an etching.

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [ME. *evese*, pl. *eveses*, AS. *efes* eaves, brim, brink; akin to OHG. *obisa*, *opasa*, porch, hall, MHG. *obse* eaves, Icel. *ups*, Goth. *ubizwa* porch; cf. Icel. *upsardropi*, OSw. *opsä*-drup, water dropping from the eaves. Prob. fr. root of E. *over*. The *s* of *eaves* is now regarded as a plural ending, though not so originally.] **1**. The edges or lower borders of the roof of a building, which overhang the walls, and cast off the water that falls on the roof.
2. Hence, any projecting rim; a brow, ridge, or overhang. *Obs.* "*Eaves* of the hill." *Wycliffe.*
3. Eyelids or eyelashes. *Poetic.* *Tennyson.*

eaves board. *Arch.* An arris fillet, or a thick board with a feather edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a building, to raise the lower course of slates a little, or to raise the lowest course of tiles.

eaves'drop' (-drŏp'), *older form* **eaves'drip'**, *n.* The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house; also, the space, on the ground, within which the water falls from the eaves, — sometimes treated as a gutter.

eaves'drop', *v. i.*; -DROPPED' (-drŏpt'); -DROP'PING. [*eaves* + *drop*.] To stand under the eaves, near a window or at the door, of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors; hence, to listen secretly to what is said in private.

eaves'drop', *v. t.* To hear by eavesdropping.

eaves'drop'per (-ẽr), *n.* One who eavesdrops.

eaves'drop'ping, *n.* Act of one who eavesdrops, which if done habitually is a common-law nuisance.

eaves molding *or* **moulding**. *Arch.* A molding immediately below the eaves, acting as a cornice or part of a cornice.

eaves swallow. **a** The cliff swallow; — so called from its habit of nesting under the eaves of buildings. **b** The European martin (*Chelidon urbica*).

ebb (ĕb), *n.* [AS. *ebba*; akin to Fries. *ebba*, D. *eb*, *ebbe*, Dan. & G. *ebbe*, Sw. *ebb*; cf. Goth. *ibuks* backward.] **1**. Reflux, or flowing back, of the tide; return of the tidal wave toward the sea; — opposed to *flood*; as, the boats will go out on the *ebb*.
2. State or time of passing away; a falling from a better to a worse state; low state or condition; decline; decay.
Painting was then at its lowest *ebb*. *Dryden.*
ebb and flow, alternate ebb and flood of, or as of, the tide.
This alternation between unhealthy activity and depression, this *ebb and flow* of the industrial life. *A. T. Hadley.*

ebb, *v. i.*; EBBED (ĕbd); EBB'ING. [AS. *ebbian*; akin to D. & G. *ebben*, Dan. *ebbe*. See EBB, *n.*] **1**. To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean; — opposed to *flow*. "The sea will *ebb* and flow." *Shak.*
2. To return or fall back from a better to a worse state; to decline; wane; sink; as, his *ebbing* fortunes.
3. To gather bait while the tide is falling. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Recede, retire, subside, withdraw, decrease, wane, sink, lower.

ebb, *v. t.* *Rare.* **1**. To cause to flow back or subside.
2. To dry by the falling of the tide; as, an *ebbed* beach.
3. To entrap (fish) at ebb tide, as in locks or weirs. *Eng.*

ebb tide. The reflux of tide water; the retiring tide; — opposed to *flood tide*.

Eb'e-na'ce-æ (ĕb'ē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ebenus* ebony. See EBONY.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs, the ebony family, typifying the order Ebenales. They have very hard wood, entire leaves, and diœcious or rarely perfect flowers succeeded by a fleshy berry. There are about 6 genera and 275 species, chiefly tropical. *Diospyros*, the persimmon or date plum, *Royena*, *Euclea*, and *Maba* are the most important genera, all furnishing valuable wood. — **eb'e-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Eb'e-na'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing the families Ebenaceæ, Sapotaceæ, Styracaceæ, and Symplocaceæ, all having the stamens borne on the tube of the corolla.

Eb'en-e'zer (ĕb'ĕn-ē'zẽr), *n.* [Heb. *Eben-hā-ezer* stone of the help.] **1**. Masc. prop. name.
2. [*l. c.*] *Eccl.* **a** A memorial stone (1 *Sam.* vii. 12); also, any commemoration of divine assistance. **b** Among dissenters, frequently, a house of worship. *Eng.*

E'bi-o-nite (ē'bĭ-ō-nīt), *n.* [Heb. *ebyōnīm* poor people.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of heretics, which appeared in the 1st century and whose doctrine was a mixture of Judaism and Christianity. They denied the divinity of Christ, regarding him as an inspired messenger, and rejected much of the New Testament. Before the end of the century the sect was influenced by Essenic and Gnostic teaching. It also became missionary, but it generally disappeared in the 4th century, surviving in remote provinces till the 9th century. — **E'bi-o-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **E'bi-o-nit'ism** (-nīt'ĭz'm), *n.*

Eb'lis (ĕb'lĭs), *n.* [Ar. *iblīs*.] *Arabian Myth.* The prince of the apostate angels, who had been turned into a devil for refusing to worship Adam at God's command; Satan. Before his fall he was called *Azazel* (which see).

e'boe (ē'bō), *n.* Also **e'bo**. [Of uncertain origin; cf. *Eboe*, a West Indian name for a negro from Benin.] A Central American fabaceous tree (*Coumarouna oleifera*), the seeds of which resemble tonka beans, but are without odor. They yield **eboe oil**.

eb'on (ĕb'ŭn), *a.* **1**. Consisting of ebony.
2. Like ebony, esp. in color; black; dark.
Night, sable goddess! from her *ebon* throne *Young.*

eb'on, *n.* [L. *ebenus*. See EBONY.] Ebony. *Now Poetic.*

eb'on-ite (-īt), *n.* A black variety of hard rubber, capable of being cut and polished, and used for many small articles, as combs and buttons, and for insulating material in electric apparatus; vulcanite. According to some authorities ebonite and vulcanite differ in the percentages of sulphur which they contain; others class ebonite as a variety of vulcanite.

eb'on-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; EB'ON-IZED (-īzd); EB'ON-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make black, or stain black, in imitation of ebony; as, to *ebonize* wood.

eb'on-y (ĕb'ŭn-ĭ), *n.; pl.* EBONIES (-ĭz). [L. *ebenus*, fr. Gr. ἔβενος; prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *hobnīm*, pl.: cf. F. *ébène*. Perh. orig. an adj. fr. *ebon*.] **1**. A hard, heavy, and durable wood, yielded by various species of *Diospyros* in tropical Asia and Africa; also, any tree from which this wood is obtained. Ebony exhibits great variation in color, but the most highly prized is black, and is susceptible of a fine polish; it is used in cabinetwork, in the manufacture of instruments, and as a veneer for other woods. The ebony of Bombay and Ceylon is derived from *D. ebenum*, *D. ebenaster*, *D. peregrina*, and other species; of Mauritius, from *D. tessellaria*; of Zanzibar, from *D. mespiliformis*; of the Philippines, from *D. dendo*, *D. melanoxylon*, and *D. philippensis*. Some varieties are white or red.
2. Any of several other trees yielding wood resembling ebony, as the green ebony (which see).

eb'on-y, *a.* Made of ebony; as, an *ebony* handle; resembling ebony; black; as, an *ebony* countenance.

ebony spleenwort. A common North American fern (*Asplenium platyneuron*) with small narrow fronds and polished black stipes.

‖ **é'boule'ment'** (ā'bōōl'mäɴ'), *n.* [F.] **1**. The crumbling or falling of walls, esp. in fortifications.
2. *Geol.* A landslip.

e-brac'te-ate (ē-brăk'tē-āt), **e-brac'te-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [*e-* + *bracteate*.] *Bot.* Without bracts.

e-bri'e-ty (ē-brī'ē-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius* intoxicated: cf. F. *ébriété*. Cf. SOBER.] Inebriety. *Rare.*

e'bri-os'i-ty (ē'brĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ebriositas*, fr. *ebriosus* given to drinking.] Habitual inebriety. *Rare.*

e'bri-ous (ē'brĭ-ŭs), **e'bri-ose** (-ōs), *a.* [L. *ebrius*.] Inclined to drink to excess; also, intoxicated; tipsy. *Rare.*

e-bul'late (ē-bŭl'āt), **e-bul'li-ate** (-ĭ-āt), *v. i.* To boil or bubble up. *Obs. or R.*

e-bul'lience (ē-bŭl'yĕns), **e-bul'lien-cy** (-yĕn-sĭ), *n.* A boiling up or over; effervescence.

e-bul'lient (-yĕnt), *a.* [L. *ebulliens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *ebullire* to boil up, bubble up; *e* out, from + *bullire* to boil. See 1st BOIL.] Boiling up or over, or causing such action; hence, manifesting exhilaration or excitement, as of feeling; effervescing. "*Ebullient* with subtlety." *De Quincey.*
The *ebullient* enthusiasm of the French. *Carlyle.*

e-bul'li-om'e-ter (ē-bŭl'ĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *ebullire* to boil up + *-meter*.] An ebullioscope.

e-bul'lio-scope (ē-bŭl'yō-skōp), *n.* [L. *ebullire* to boil up + *-scope*.] An instrument for observing the boiling point of liquids, esp. for the purpose of determining their alcoholic strength, as in the case of wine, beer, etc.

eb'ul-li'tion (ĕb'ŭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *ébullition*, L. *ebullitio*, fr. *ebullire*. See EBULLIENT.] Act, process, or state of boiling or bubbling up; hence, agitation or excitement; commotion; effervescence; also, sudden burst or violent display; an outburst; as, an *ebullition* of anger or ill temper.
Syn. — EBULLITION, EFFERVESCENCE, FERMENTATION, FERMENT are here compared in their fig. senses only. EBULLITION implies a sudden boiling over or outburst, EFFERVESCENCE, a bubbling or foaming up, of passion or spirits. FERMENTATION and FERMENT (the first emphasizing the action, the second, the state) suggest internal agitation or "working." See LIGHTNESS.
We are amused at an *ebullition* of frowardness in children, at their little contortions, stamps, and menaces *Landor.*
The wild *effervescence* of his mood — which had so readily supplied thoughts, fantasies, and a strange aptitude of words, and impelled him to talk from the mere necessity of giving vent to this bubbling-up gush of ideas — had entirely subsided. *Hawthorne.*
The cynical view is congenial to certain moods, and is so little inconsistent with original nobleness of mind, that it is not seldom the acetous *fermentation* of it. *Lowell.*
The imagination of a boy is healthy, and the mature imagination of a man is healthy; but there is a space of life between, in which the soul is in a *ferment*, the character undecided, the way of life uncertain, the ambition thick-sighted. *Keats.*

e-bur'nat-ed (ē-bûr'nāt-ĕd), *a.* [See EBURNATION.] *Med.* Hard and dense like ivory, as bone or cartilage.

e'bur-na'tion (ē'bûr-nā'shŭn; ĕb'ŭr-; 277), *n.* [L. *eburnus* of ivory, fr. *ebur* ivory: cf. F. *éburnation*. See IVORY.] *Med.* A diseased condition of bone or cartilage marked by an unnatural density and ivorylike appearance.

e-bur'ne-an (ē-bûr'nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *eburneus*, fr. *ebur* ivory. See IVORY.] Made of, relating to, or like, ivory.

e-bur'ne-ous (-ŭs), **e-bur'nous** (ē-bûr'nŭs), *a.* [L. *eburneus*, *eburnus*, of ivory.] Ivorylike, esp. in color. *Rare.*

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eas'y, *interj. Naut.* A command to cease rowing hard.
eat. Obs. or Scot. var. of OAT.
eat (ēt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *ǣt* food. See EAT, *v.*] Act of eating, or what is eaten. *Obs. or Colloq.*
eat'a-bl. Eatable. *Ref. Sp.*
eat'ber-ry, *n.* The garden gooseberry. *Dial. Eng.*
eatche. Scot. var. of ADZ.
eat'er, *n.* [AS. *etere*.] One that eats.
eath (ēth; ēth), *a. & adv.* [AS. *éaðe*.] Easy; easily. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
eath, *v. t.* To ease. *Obs.*
eathfele, *a.* [*eath* + *feel*.] Easily felt. *Obs.*
eath'ly, *a.* Easy; slight; trifling; inconsiderable. *Obs.*
eath'ly. *adv.* Easily. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
eathsene, *a.* [*eath* + ME. *sene* visible, AS. *gesēne*, *gesiene*, akin to E. *see*.] Easily seen. *Obs.*
eat'n. Eaten. *Ref. Sp.*
eaton. † ETIN.
eaubruche, *n.* [AS. *ǣwbryce*.] Adultery. *Obs.*
eave, *n.* Assumed sing. for EAVES. *Rare.*
eaved (ēvd), *p. a.* Provided with eaves.
ea'ven. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EVEN.
eaver. † AVER, EVER, *adv. & n.*
eav'er (ēv'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *ivraie* darnel.] Rye grass. *Dial. Eng.*
eav'er, *n.* Direction; quarter. *Dial. Eng.*
eaves catch. = EAVES BOARD.
eaves'ing, *n.* [From *eaves*, cf. AS. *efesung* a polling, shearing.] Trimming: also, eaves. *Obs.*
eaves lath. = EAVES BOARD.
eawle. † AWL.
eawt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of AUGHT, anything.
eax, **eaxe**. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of AX.
eaxle. † AXLE.
eb. Ebb. *Ref. Sp.*
Eb. *Abbr.* Ebenezer.
Eb. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Eb*] Erbium.
E'bal (ē'băl). *Bib.*
eban. † EBON.
‖ **é'bauche'** (ā'bōsh'), *n.* [F.] *Art.* An incomplete work; — disting. from *esquisse*, or sketch.
‖ **é'bau'choir'** (ā'bō'shwär'). *n.* [F.] **1**. A chisel used to rough-hew sculpture.
2. A ropemaker's hatchel.
ebb, *n.* The bunting *Emberiza miliaria*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ebb, *a.* Shallow; not deep. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ebber. † EBER.
eb'ble, *n.* [Cf. ABELE.] The aspen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ebb sleeper. The dunlin; also, any of various related birds. *Dial. Eng.*
ebd. Ebbed. *Ref. Sp.*
eb-dom'e-da-ry. † HEBDOMADARY.
E'bed (ē'bĕd). *Bib.*
E'bed-me'lech (-mē'lĕk; mĕl'ĕk). *Bib.*
eben. † EBON.
Eb'en (ĕb'ĕn). Short for EBENEZER.
eb'e-nad (ĕb'ē-năd), *n.* [L. *ebenus* ebony + 2d *-ad*.] An ebenaceous plant. *Rare. Lindley.*
e-be'ne-ous (ē-bē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ebeneus* ebon.] Like ebony.
e'ber, *a.* [AS. *ǣbere*.] Manifest: evident. *Obs.*
E'ber (ē'bẽr), *n.* *Bib.* The eponymous ancestor of the Hebrews.
Ebh. *Abbr.* Eberhard.
E-bi'a-saph (ē-bī'ȧ-săf). *Bib.*
E'bi-o-nism (ē'bĭ-ō-nĭz'm), *n.* = EBIONITISM.
E'bi-o-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* See -IZE.
E'bi-su (ĕ'bē-sōō), *n.* [Jap.] See *Seven Gods of Happiness*, under SEVEN.
e-blaze', **e-bla'zon**, *v. i.* [*e* (L. *e*, *ex*) + *blaze*, *blazon*.] To blaze forth. *Obs.*
e-blest'. Obs. p. p. of BLESS.
e-blow'. Obs. p. p. of BLOW.
eboe light, **eboe torchwood**. The West Indian shrub *Erythroxylon brevipes*.
ebolition. † EBULLITION.
eb'on-ist, *n.* One who works or deals in ebony.
E'bor (ē'bŏr). *Abbr.* Eboracum, Latin name of York, Eng.
e-brac'te-o-late, *a.* [*e-* + *bracteolate*.] Without bracteoles.
Ebraick. † HEBRAIC
Ebreische, *a.* Hebrew. *Obs.*
Ebreu, **Ebrew**. † HEBREW.
e'bri-ate (ē'brĭ-āt), **e'bri-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *ebriare* to intoxicate.] Intoxicated. *Rare.*
‖ **é'bril'lade'** (ā'brē'yȧd'), *n.* [F.] *Man.* A checking of a horse when he refuses to turn, given by jerking one rein.
E-bro'nah (ē-brō'nȧ). *Bib.*
e-buc'ci-nate (ē-bŭk'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*e-* + *buccinate*.] To trumpet forth. *Obs.* — **e-buc'ci-na'tor**, *n.* *Obs.*
ebul, **ebull**, *n.* [L. *ebulum*.] The dwarf elder. *Obs.*
e-bul'lient-ly, *adv.* of EBULLIENT.
eb'u-lum, *n.* [L., dwarf elder.] Wine made of elderberries. *Obs.*
eb'u-lus, *n.* [L.] = EBUL.
ebure. † EBER, IVORY.
eb'u-rin (ĕb'ū-rĭn), **eb'u-rine** (-rĭn), **eb'u-rite** (-rīt), *n.* [L. *ebur* ivory.] A composition of dust of ivory or of bone with a cement, used for making moldings, seals, etc.
E-bur'na (ē-bûr'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *eburnus* of ivory.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of DIPSACCUS.
e-bur'ne-oid (ē-bûr'nē-oid), *a.* [L. *eburneus* of ivory + *-oid*.] Resembling ivory. *Rare.*
e-bur'ni-an (-nĭ-ăn). Var. of EBURNEAN.

āle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

ec- (ĕk). A prefix from Greek ἐκ, meaning *out of*. See EX-.
e-cal′ca-rate (ē-kăl′kȧ-rāt), *a.* [*e-* + *calcarate.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Without a spur.
e-car′i-nate (ē-kăr′ĭ-nāt), *a.* [*e-* + *carinate.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Without a carina, or keel.
é′car′té′ (ā′kär′tā′), *n.* [F., prop. p. p. fr. *écarter* to reject, discard.] A game at cards for two persons, with 32 cards, ranking K, Q, J, A, 10, 9, 8, 7. Five cards are dealt each player, and the 11th turned as trump. Five points constitute a game.
e-cau′date (ē-kô′dāt), *a.* [*e-* + *caudate.*] *Zoöl.* Tailless.
Ec-bal′li-um (ĕk-băl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκβαλλειν. See ECBOLE.] *Bot.* A genus of cucurbitaceous plants consisting of the single species *E. elaterium*, the squirting cucumber. Its fruit, when ripe, bursts from the peduncle, violently ejecting its seeds through the opening thus made. Elaterium is prepared from its mucilaginous pulp.
ec′bo-le (ĕk′bō-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκβολή a throwing out, a digression, fr. ἐκβάλλειν to throw out; ἐκ out of + βάλλειν to throw.] *Rhet.* A digression in which a person is introduced speaking his own words.
ec-bol′ic (ĕk-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* [See ECBOLE.] *Med.* Tending to produce uterine contractions which facilitate delivery or cause abortion. — *n.* An ecbolic drug, as ergot.
‖ **ec′ce** (ĕk′sē), *interj.* [L.] Lo; behold.
‖ **ec′ce ho′mo** (hō′mō). [L.] Behold the man; — Latin version of the words used by Pilate in presenting Christ wearing the crown of thorns to the Jews (*John* xix. 5), taken as a title for many pictures, etc., representing Christ crowned with thorns; hence, a picture or sculpture of this.
ec-cen′tric (ĕk-sĕn′trĭk), *a.* [F. *excentrique*, formerly also spelled *eccentrique*, fr. LL. *eccentricus* out of the center, eccentric, Gr. ἔκκεντρος; ἐκ out of + κέντρον center. See EX-, CENTER; cf. EXCENTRAL.] **1.** Not having the same center; — said of circles, ellipses, spheres, etc., which, though coinciding, either in whole or in part, as to area or volume, have not the same center; — opposed to *concentric*.
2. Deviating or departing from the center, or from the line of a circle; as, an *eccentric* or elliptical orbit; pert. to deviation from the center or from true circular motion.
3. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws; deviating from an appointed sphere or way; departing from the usual course; irregular; anomalous; odd; as, *eccentric* conduct. "This brave and *eccentric* young man." *Macaulay.*
4. Not coincident as to motive or end. *Obs. or R.*
5. Of or pertaining to an eccentric; driven by an eccentric; as, an *eccentric* strap; an *eccentric* rod.
6. *Forestry.* Having an irregular or unsymmetrical trunk.
Syn. — Irregular, anomalous, singular, odd, peculiar, erratic, idiosyncratic, whimsical. See STRANGE.
eccentric anomaly. *Astron.* See ANOMALY a (1). — **e. arbor,** *Mach.*, a kind of mandrel in a watchmaker's lathe having a split end for use as a chuck and fixed to a faceplate by a disk. — **e. chuck.** See CHUCK, *n.*, 4. — **e. equation.** = EQUATION OF THE CENTER. — **e. equator.** = EQUANT, *n.*
ec-cen′tric, *n.* **1.** A circle not having the same center as another contained in some measure within it.
2. One that deviates from regularity; an anomalous or irregular person or thing.
3. *Astron.* **a** In the Ptolemaic system, the supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth (or sun), but with the earth (or sun) not in its center. **b** A circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for its radius.
4. *Mach.* A device consisting of a disk, usually lightened, through which a shaft is keyed eccentrically, and a circular strap which works freely round the rim of the disk for communicating its motion to one end of a rod the other end of which is constrained to move in a straight line so as to produce reciprocating motion. The eccentric is kinematically equivalent to a crank, its effective radius or throw, called its *eccentricity*, being the distance between the disk center and the center of the shaft with which it revolves.

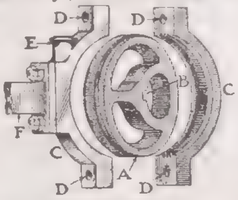

One form of Eccentric, 4. *A* Eccentric Disk with material cut out for sake of lightness; *B* Hole for Crank Shaft; *C C* Eccentric Strap; *D D* Holes for bolts to unite the two halves of Strap; *E* Lubricator; *F* Eccentric Rod.

eccentric theory, *Astron.*, the theory of the apparent solar motion in which the epicycle is replaced by an eccentric.
ec′cen-tric′i-ty (ĕk′sĕn-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *excentricité.*] **1.** State of being eccentric; deviation from customary conduct; oddity.
2. *Math.* The ratio of the distances from any point of a conic to a focus and the corresponding directrix, — in the ellipse, < 1; in the hyperbola, > 1; in the parabola, = 1; in the circle, = 0. In the first two it equals the ratio of the distance between the foci to the transverse axis. The orbit of the earth is an ellipse having an *eccentricity* of about $\frac{1}{60}$, which is very slowly diminishing.
3. *Mech.* The distance of the center of figure of a body from an axis about which it turns; throw. See ECCENTRIC, *n.*
Syn. — Peculiarity, oddity, aberration, idiocrasy. — ECCENTRICITY, IDIOSYNCRASY. ECCENTRICITY (see STRANGE) emphasizes the idea of divergence from the usual or customary; IDIOSYNCRASY (properly one's own peculiar temperament or bent), that of the personal, characteristic, and individual, esp. in trait, trick, or habit; as, "Jennie's *eccentricity*, her possibly uncanny deviation from the ordinary ways of life" (*Mary Wilkins*).
This decided love of the slope, or bank above the wall, rather than below it, is one of Turner's most marked *idiosyncrasies*, and gives a character to his composition. *Ruskin.*
ec′cen-trom′e-ter (ĕk′sĕn-trŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [See ECCENTRIC, *a.*; -METER.] *Mech.* An instrument for indicating eccentricity, as of the chamber in a projectile or shell.
ec′chon-dro′ma (ĕk′ŏn-drō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -DROMATA (-drō′mȧ-tȧ; -drŏm′ȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *ec-* + *chondroma.*] *Med.* A cartilaginous tumor arising from normal bone or cartilage.
ec′chy-mo′ma (ĕk′ĭ-mō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. See ECCHYMOSIS; -OMA.] *Med.* A swelling caused by extravasated blood; an ecchymotic tumor.
ec′chy-mose (ĕk′ĭ-mōz), *v. t.*; EC′CHY-MOSED (-mōzd); EC′CHY-MOS′ING (-mōz′ĭng). *Med.* To discolor by the production of an ecchymosis, or effusion of blood, beneath the skin.
ec′chy-mo′sis (-mō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκχύμωσις, fr. ἐκχυμοῦσθαι to extravasate; ἐκ out of + χέειν to pour.] *Med.* A livid or black-and-blue spot, produced by the extravasation or effusion of blood into the areolar tissue. It is caused by a contusion and generally attended by swelling. — **ec′chy-mot′ic** (-mŏt′ĭk), *a.*
ec-cle′si-a (ĕ-klē′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. ἐκκλησία.] **1.** In the ancient Greek states, a political assembly of the citizens; esp., at Athens, the periodic meeting of the citizens for conducting public business, usually for considering affairs proposed by the council.
2. A church, either the body of members or building.
ec-cle′si-arch (-zĭ-ärk), *n.* [LL. *ecclesiarcha*, fr. Gr. ἐκκλησία church + ἄρχειν to rule.] A ruler of a church; also, an official of the Eastern Church, resembling a sacrist in the Western Church. — **ec-cle′si-arch′y** (-är′kĭ), *n.*
ec-cle′si-ast (-ăst), *n.* [Cf. F. *ecclésiaste.*] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** An ecclesiastic. *Rare.* **b** [*cap.*] (1) The book Ecclesiasticus. *Obs.* (2) The author of the book Ecclesiastes. *Rare.*
2. A member of the Athenian ecclesia.
ec-cle′si-as′tic (-ăs′tĭk), *a.* [L. *ecclesiasticus*, Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, fr. ἐκκλησία an assembly of citizens called out by the crier, also, the church, fr. ἔκκλητος called out, fr. ἐκκαλεῖν to call out; ἐκ out + καλεῖν to call: cf. F. *ecclésiastique.* See EX-, HALE, *v. t.*, HAUL.] Of or pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical. "*Ecclesiastic* government." *Swift.*
ec-cle′si-as′tic, *n.* A person in holy orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion; clergyman; priest.
ec-cle′si-as′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the church or its organization or government; not secular; as, *ecclesiastical* affairs or history; *ecclesiastical* courts.
ecclesiastical calendar, a lunisolar calendar used in all Catholic and many Protestant countries for regulating the times of church feasts. See EASTER. — **E. Commissioners for England,** a commission, including among others all the bishops of England and Wales, incorporated by Parliament in 1836, to consider and report upon schemes for the improvement of the affairs of the Established Church. Their reports when ratified by order in council have the force of law. A committee of this body appointed to regulate the sale, purchase, and leasing of church lands is called the **Church Estates Commissioners.** — **e. corporation.** See CORPORATION, 3. — **e. court,** a court having jurisdiction in ecclesiastical affairs; a tribunal in an ecclesiastical body. Formerly in England and generally in Europe ecclesiastical courts were very powerful, and punished persons for various offenses, such as perjury, swearing, and sexual offenses, and had jurisdiction in various civil matters, esp. in probate and divorce cases. Their jurisdiction is in England now mostly restricted to matters purely of church discipline. — **e. law,** the law derived from the civil and canon law as administered in ecclesiastical courts. *Eng.* — **e. mode.** *Music.* See MODE, 1 a (2). — **E. States.** = PAPAL STATES. — **e. year.** = CHRISTIAN YEAR.
ec-cle′si-as′ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Ecclesiastical principles, forms, methods, or practices; also, attachment to these.
ec-cle′si-o- (-klē′zĭ-ō-). [See ECCLESIA, ECCLESIASTIC.] A combining form for *ecclesia*, meaning *church*.
ec-cle′si-ol′a-try (-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*ecclesio-* + *-latry.*] *Eccl.* Lit., worship of the church; hence, excessive devotion to the authority, ceremonial, and traditions of the church. — **ec-cle′si-ol′a-ter** (-tẽr), *n.*
ec-cle′si-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ecclesio-* + *-logy.*] The science or study of church institutions, operations, functions, etc.; also, the science or theory of church building and decoration. — **ec-cle′si-o-log′ic** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), **ec-cle′si-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ec-cle′si-o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ec-cle′si-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
ec′cri-nol′o-gy (ĕk′rĭ-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐκκρίνειν to secrete (ἐκ out + κρίνειν to separate) + *-logy*.] That part of physiology which treats of secretions and excretions.
ec′cy-cle′ma (ĕk′sĭ-klē′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἐκκύκλημα, fr. ἐκκυκλεῖν to wheel out.] In the classic theater, a contrivance, probably a movable platform, that could be wheeled out, to represent the interior of a building.
ec′cy-e′sis (ĕk′sī-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ec-* + *cyesis.*] *Med.* Extra-uterine pregnancy.
ec-dem′ic (ĕk-dĕm′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔκδημος foreign, abroad; ἐκ out of + δῆμος the people.] *Med.* Not endemic; of foreign origin; as, an *ecdemic* disease.
ec-de′mite (ĕk-dē′mīt), *n.* [Gr. ἔκδημος foreign.] *Min.* A bright yellow or green arsenate and chloride of lead occurring in crystals, masses, and crusts. Sp. gr., 6.89–7.14.
ec′dy-sis (ĕk′dĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκδυσις a getting out, ἐκδύειν to put off; ἐκ out + δύειν to enter.] *Zoöl.* Act of molting or shedding an outer cuticular layer, as in the case of insects, crustaceans, etc.; molt; exuviation.
ec′go-nine (-gō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [Gr. ἔκγονος sprung from.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_9H_{15}O_3N$, obtained by decomposition of cocaine. It may be regarded as the fundamental base of cocaine and several other alkaloids. The ordinary variety is levorotatory.
‖ **é′chau′guette′** (ā′shō′gĕt′), *n.* [F.] A small chamber or place of protection for a sentinel, usually in the form of a projecting turret; a bartizan (which see). *Obs. or R.*
e-che′a (ē-kē′ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. ἠχεῖα, pl. of ἠχεῖον.] In the ancient theater, bronze or earthen vases, placed in cells under the seats for acoustic aid. Cf. BRONTEUM.
ech′e-lon (ĕsh′ē-lŏn; *F.* āsh′lôN′), *n.* [F. *échelon*, fr. *échelle* ladder, fr. L. *scala.*] **1.** *Mil.* An arrangement of a body of troops with its divisions drawn up in parallel lines, but each somewhat to the left or right of the one in the rear, like a series of steps; also, one of the divisions; — also used adjectively; as, *echelon* distance.
2. *Nav.* An arrangement of the vessels of a fleet in a line of bearing at an angle to the way the ship heads.
3. *Optics.* An apparatus, of high dispersive and resolving power, consisting of a series of plane parallel glass plates so arranged that the edges, each overlapping its neighbor, resemble a flight of stairs. It gives spectra similar to those of a grating. See GRATING.

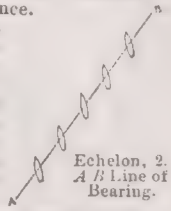
Echelon, 2. *A B* Line of Bearing.

ech′e-lon (ĕsh′ē-lŏn), *v. t. & i.*; -LONED (-lŏnd); -LON-ING (-lŏn-ĭng). *Mil.* To place, arrange, or take position, in echelon.
echelon lens. *Optics.* A compound lens consisting of a succession of annular lenses so arranged about a central lens that all have a common focus, — used as burning glasses and in lighthouses. See FRESNEL LENS.

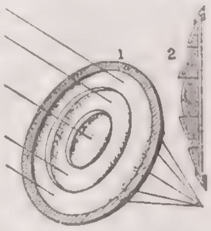

1 Echelon Lens; 2 Cross Section of same.

Ech′e-ve′ri-a (ĕk′ē-vē′rĭ-ȧ; ĕch′ē-), *n.* [NL., after *Echeveri*, a botanic illustrator.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of COTYLEDON, 3. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any one of numerous succulent-leaved bedding plants belonging to genus *Cotyledon* (which see).
e-chid′na (ē-kĭd′nȧ), *n.* [L., a viper, adder, Gr. ἔχιδνα.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A monster, half maid and half serpent.
2. A remarkable mammal of the group Monotremata found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea; — called also *porcupine anteater.* It is somewhat larger than a hedgehog; the hair of the skin is mingled with spines on the upper part of the body, the snout is long and tapering, and the mouth wholly toothless. It lives in burrows, is nocturnal, feeds largely on ants, and, like the true anteaters, has strong claws, very large salivary glands, and a long extensile tongue. Its egg is said to be about three quarters of an inch in diameter, with a leathery shell, and to be placed as soon as laid in the mammary pouch of the mother. There appears to be but one existing species of true echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*, syn. *Echidna aculeata*). In New Guinea a closely related genus, *Zaglossus*, syn. *Proëchidna*, occurs, having usually but three claws on each foot instead of five.

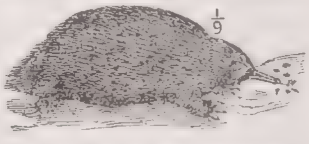

Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*).

3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of TACHYGLOSSUS. **b** Syn. of BITIS.
ech′i-nate (ĕk′ĭ-nāt), **ech′i-nat′ed** (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *echinatus.* See ECHINUS.] Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; bristled; as, an *echinate* surface.
e-chi′no- (ē-kī′nō-; ĕk′ĭ-nō-). [See ECHINUS.] A combining form, usually denoting *spiny, bearing spines*, or *resemblance* or *relation to the sea urchins.*

Echinocactus (*E. myriostigma*).

E-chi′no-cac′tus (-kăk′tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + *cactus.*] *Bot.* A large genus of globular

e-bur′ni-fi-ca′tion (ē-bûr′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *eburnus* of ivory + *-fication.*] = EBURNATION.
e-bur′nine (ē-bûr′nĭn; ĕb′ûr-nĭn), *a.* Eburnean. *Rare.*
e-bur′nous, *a.* = EBURNEOUS.
ec. † EKE, *adv.*
E. C., *or* **e. c.** *Abbr.* Earth closet; Eastern Central (Postal District, London); Established Church; exempli causa (L., for example).
é′caille′ work (ā′kä′y′). [F. *écaille* scale.] Needlework decorated with pieces of quill resembling fish scales.
E-ca′nus (ē-kā′nŭs). *Bib.*
e-car′di-nal (ē-kär′dĭ-năl), *a.* [*e-* + L. *cardo, cardinis*, hinge.] *Zoöl.* Without a hinge; — said of the Lyopomata.
E-car′di-nes (-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = LYOPOMATA.
‖ **é-car′te-lé** (ā-kär′tē-lā), *a.* [F. *écartelé.*] *Her.* Divided quarterly; — said of the field.
E′cau-da′ta (ē′kô-dā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ECAUDATE.] *Zoöl.* = ANURA.
ec′ba-sis (ĕk′bȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἔκβασις a going out, issue.] *Rhet.* Prob., a digression. *Obs.*
Ec-bat′a-na (ĕk-băt′ȧ-nȧ), *or* **Ec-bat′a-ne** (-nē). *Bib.*
ec-bat′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [See ECBASIS.] *Gram.* Denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which denotes intention or purpose; thus ἵνα πληρωθῇ, if rendered "*so that* it was fulfilled," is *ecbatic*; if rendered "*in order that* it might be," etc., is *telic*.
ec′blas-te′sis (ĕk′blăs-tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκβλάστησις a budding.] *Bot.* A proliferous state of the axis of inflorescence.
ec′bo-line (ĕk′bō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [Gr. ἐκβολή a throwing out.] *Chem.* = ERGOTININE.
ec-cal′e-o-bi′on, *n.* [Gr. ἐκκαλεῖν to call out + βίος life.] A kind of incubator. *Obs.*
ec-ce′i-ty (ĕk-sē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ecce* behold.] Quality of being present. *Obs.*
ec-cen′tri-cal (ĕk-sĕn′trĭ-kăl), *a.* Eccentric.
ec-cen′tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of ECCENTRIC, ECCENTRICAL.
ec-cen′tring (-trĭng), *a.* Surrounding in an unsymmetrical manner.
ec-cen′tro-lin′e-ad (ĕk-sĕn′trō-lĭn′ē-ăd), *n.* [*eccentric* + *line* + *-ad.*] An instrument for drawing eccentric lines in perspective. Cf. CENTROLINEAD.
‖ **ec′ce sig′num** (ĕk′sē sĭg′nŭm). [L.] Behold the sign; look at the proof.
Ec′ce-tan (ĕk′sē-tăn). *D. Bib.*
ec′chon-dro′sis (ĕk′ŏn-drō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -DROSES (-sēz). [NL.; *ec-* + *chondro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* = ECCHONDROMA.
Eccl., Eccles., *or* **eccl., eccles.** *Abbr.* Ecclesiastes; ecclesiastical; ecclesiology.
ec′cle (ĕk′′l), *n.* = HICKWALL. *Dial. Eng.*
ec′cle grass. [Etym. unknown.] The butterwort. *Dial. Eng.*
ec-cle′si-al, *a.* Ecclesiastical. *Obs.*
Ec-cle′si-as′tes (ĕ-klē′zĭ-ăs′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής a preacher. See ECCLESIASTIC, *a.*] See OLD TESTAMENT.
ec-cle′si-as′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ECCLESIASTICAL.
ec-cle′si-as′ti-cize (-tĭ-sīz), *v. t.* [See -IZE.]
ec-cle′si-as′tics (-tĭks), *n.* Ecclesiastical affairs. *Obs. or R.*
Ec-cle′si-as′ti-cus (-tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L.] See OLD TESTAMENT.
ec-cle′si-as-try (ĕ-klē′zĭ-ăs-trĭ), *n.* Ecclesiastical matters. *R.*
Ecclus. *Abbr.* Ecclesiasticus.
ecco. † ECHO.
ec′co-prot′ic (ĕk′ō-prŏt′ĭk), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. ἐκκοπρωτικός cleansing from dung.] Laxative. *Obs.*
ec′cri-sis (ĕk′rĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκκρισις secretion.] *Med.* Excretion or excretory products in disease.
ec-crit′ic (ĕ-krĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκκριτικός secretive.] *Med.* Excretive. — *n.* An eccritic agent.
ec-de′mo-ma′ni-a, *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἔκδημος abroad + *mania.*] *Med.* A form of insanity marked by a morbid desire to wander about.
ec′der-on (ĕk′dẽr-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐκ + δέρος skin.] *Anat.* The external layer of the skin and mucous membranes; the epidermis. — **ec′der-on′ic** (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.*
ech. Etch. *Ref. Sp.*
E-cha′ia (ē-kā′yȧ). *D. Bib.*
‖ **é′chan′crure′** (ā′shäN′krür′), *n.* [F., a hollowing out.] *Zoöl.* A notch, as those in the borders of the sternum of birds.
eche. † ACHE, *n.*; EACH.
eche (*dial.* ēch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EKE.
eche, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *echen*, AS. *ēcan.* See EKE.] To increase; enlarge; grow. *Obs.*
eche, *a.* [AS. *ǣce, ēce.*] Everlasting; eternal. *Obs.*
echeliche, *a. & adv.* [AS. *ēcelīc, ēcelīce.*] Eternal; eternally. *Obs.*
Ech′e-ne′is (ĕk′ē-nē′ĭs), *n.* [NL.; L., the remora, fr. Gr. ἐχενηΐς, lit., ship-detaining.] *Zoöl.* A genus including the typical remoras, the type of a family, **Ech′e-ne-id′i-dæ** (-nē-ĭd′ĭ-dē). — **ech′e-ne′i-did** (-nē′ĭ-dĭd), **ech′e-ne′i-doid,** *a.*
echeness, *n.* [AS. *ēcnes.*] Eternity. *Obs.*
‖ **é′che-vin′** (āsh′-văN′), *n.* [See ESCHEVIN.] In France, Belgium, etc., a municipal functionary having duties resembling those of an alderman.
Ech′i-a′les (ĕk′ĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. From ECHIUM.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the borage family, etc. — **ech′i-al** (ĕk′ĭ-ăl), *a.*
E-chid′ni-dæ (ē-kĭd′nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TACHYGLOSSIDÆ.
E-chi′mys (ē-kī′mĭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. ἐχῖνος hedgehog + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* See HEDGEHOG RAT.
Ech′i-na′ce-a (ĕk′ĭ-nā′shē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + *-acea.*] *Bot.* Syn. of BRAUNERIA.
ech′i-nal (ĕk′ĭ-năl), *a.* [Fr. ECHINUS.] Pert. to a sea urchin.
e-chi′nid (ē-kī′nĭd), **e-chin′i-dan** (ē-kĭn′ĭ-dăn), *n.* A sea urchin.
E-chin′i-de′a (-dē′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ECHINOIDEA. *Rare.*
ech′i-nite (ĕk′ĭ-nīt; ē-kī′nīt), *n.* A fossil sea urchin. — **ech′i-ni′tal** (ĕk′ĭ-nī′tăl; ē-kĭn′ĭ-tăl), *a.*
E-chi′no-ca′ris (ē-kī′nō-kā′rĭs), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. καρίς shrimp, prawn.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil crustaceans, of the group Phyllocarida, the tail spines of which are common in certain Devonian rocks.

F G H I J K L M

or cylindrical, strongly ribbed, and usually very spiny cacti, extending from the southwestern United States to Brazil. The flowers range in color from white to yellow and red. Many species are in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

E-chi′no-ce′re-us (ē-kī′nō-sē′rē-ŭs; ĕk′ĭ-nō-), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + *Cereus.*] *Bot.* A genus of cacti closely related to *Cereus* and containing about 30 species, most of which are in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

e-chi′no-coc-co′sis (-kŏ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *echinococcus* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A parasitic disease affecting usually the liver and caused by the echinococcus; — called also *hydatid disease.*

e-chi′no-coc′cus (-kŏk′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -COCCI (-sī). [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. κόκκος seed.] *Zoöl.* The cystic larval stage of a small tapeworm (*Tænia echinococcus*). The adult infests the intestine of the dog; the larva develops in various tissues of cattle, sheep, swine, and man, being a most dangerous and often fatal parasite. The cyst, or hydatid, formed by the larva becomes very large, and secondary cysts develop within it, from the walls of which numerous tapeworm heads or scoleces grow. These, if eaten by a dog, may develop into adult worms.

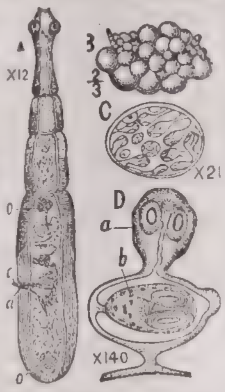

Echinococcus. *A* Adult worm from dog; *a* Female Orifice; *o o* Oviducts; *c* Male Organ; *B* Cluster of Secondary Cysts; *C* Small Cyst enlarged to show the contained Heads or Scoleces; *D* Scolex becoming a Cyst, with a new Scolex *b* developing.

e-chi′no-chrome (ē-kī′nō-krōm; ĕk′ĭ-nō-krōm′), *n.* [*echino-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Physiol. Chem.* A respiratory pigment, usually brown in color, found in certain echinoderms.

e-chi′no-derm (-dûrm), *n.* One of the Echinodermata. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Echinodermata.

E-chi′no-der′ma-ta (-dûr′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin.] *Zoöl.* A phylum of exclusively marine animals consisting of the starfishes, sea urchins, and their allies. They have radial (usually pentamerous) symmetry, together with more or less well-marked bilateral symmetry, and a calcareous exoskeleton, which often forms a more or less complete and rigid shell. They constitute one of the most ancient and distinctly characterized phyla of the animal kingdom and appear to have no near allies. There are a cœlom, a blood-vascular system, a nervous system, and a system of vessels containing a watery fluid, known as the *water-vascular system*, which is peculiar to this phylum. Small tubular appendages of the body connecting with these vessels are often present, serving in some cases as tentacles, in others forming organs of locomotion called *tube feet.* Other characteristic organs are the *pedicellariæ* (which see). The sexes are usually distinct; and there is commonly a bilaterally symmetrical larval stage. For the classes see ANIMAL; cf. ELEUTHEROZOA, PELMATOZOA.

e-chi′no-der′ma-tous (-tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Echinodermata.

e-chi′noid (ē-kī′noid; ĕk′ĭ-noid), *a.* [*echino-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, a sea urchin. — *n.* A sea urchin.

Ech′i-noi′de-a (ĕk′ĭ-noi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ECHINOID.] *Zoöl.* The class of echinoderms which consists of the sea urchins. They have an unattached, somewhat globular, heart-shaped or disk-shaped body, inclosed in a shell formed of more or less regular and usually firmly and rigidly united plates, studded with tubercles bearing spines. The spines are usually movable by muscles attached to their base, and serve for locomotion as well as for defense. The body also bears pedicellariæ and tube feet. Except in the Spatangoidea, the mouth has a complicated system of jaws called *Aristotle's lantern* (which see). The larva is a free-swimming pluteus. The class is commonly divided into the orders Palæechinoidea, Regularia, Clypeastridea, and Spatangoidea.

E-chi′no-pa′nax (ē-kī′nō-pā′năks; ĕk′ĭ-nō-), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. πάναξ a healing herb.] *Bot.* A genus of araliaceous plants sometimes included in *Fatsia.* The only species, *E. horridus*, is a prickly shrub often forming dense thickets in northwestern North America.

E-chi′nops (ē-kī′nŏps; ĕk′ĭ-nŏps), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. ὤψ face.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, the globe thistles, natives of the Mediterranean. They are herbs of thistlelike appearance with 1-flowered heads aggregated in a dense globular cluster. A few species are cultivated for ornament. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

E-chi′no-rhyn′chus (ē-kī′nō-rĭŋ′kŭs; ĕk′ĭ-nō-), *n.* [NL.; *echino* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* A genus of acanthocephalan worms. The species are parasitic in the intestines of various vertebrates.

e-chin′u-late (ē-kĭn′ū-lāt; ē-kī′nū-), *a.* [Dim. of *echinate.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Set with small spines or prickles. — **e-chin′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

e-chi′nus (ē-kī′nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ECHINI (-nī). [L., a hedgehog, sea urchin, Gr. ἐχῖνος.] **1.** A hedgehog.
2. a A sea urchin. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of typical sea urchins, of the order Regularia, now restricted to the common edible species (*E. esculenta*) of the Mediterranean, and certain closely allied species, but in old classifications including most or all of the sea urchins. See ECHINOIDEA.
3. *Arch.* **a** The rounded molding forming the bell of the capital in the Greek Doric order, where it has in profile a peculiar elastic curve; hence, a similar member in other orders, that of the Ionic being carved with the egg-and-dart ornament. The name possibly alludes to the shape of the shell of the sea urchin. **b** Sometimes (by some considered inaccurate usage): (1) The quarter round or ovolo molding. (2) The egg-and-dart ornament.

E-chi′tes (ē-kī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *echite* a kind of plant, perh. a clematis.] *Bot.* A large genus of apocynaceous twining herbs, chiefly of tropical America. They have showy, umbellate flowers, with a 5-lobed disk and glandular calyx. Several species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

Ech′i-um (ĕk′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔχιον name of a European species, fr. ἔχις viper.] *Bot.* A large genus of European boraginaceous plants having rather large irregular blue or white flowers with exserted stamens. The blueweed, or viper's bugloss (*E. vulgare*), is a troublesome weed in the eastern United States. Several of the shrubby species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ech′o (ĕk′ō), *n.*; *pl.* ECHOES (-ōz). [L. *echo*, Gr. ἠχώ echo, sound, akin to ἠχή, ἦχος, sound, noise: cf. F. *écho.*] **1.** Repetition of a sound caused by the reflection of the sound waves.
2. [*cap.*] The personification of this phenomenon or its cause; esp., *Gr. Myth.*, a nymph, the daughter of Air and Earth, who, for love of Narcissus, pined away until nothing was left of her but her voice.

> Sweet *Echo*, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen. *Milton.*

3. *Music.* **a** A soft, echolike repetition of a phrase. **b** An echo organ or echo stop.
4. Any repetition, as of the style, sentiments, or eccentricities of another person; also, a person who imitates or repeats another's words, ideas, or acts, as from devotion, obsequiousness, or lack of originality; as, the courtiers are but *echoes* of the king.
5. Response, esp. as implying sympathetic appreciation.

> Many kind . . . speeches found an *echo* in his heart. *Stevenson.*

6. *Versification.* A line consisting of one or more syllables riming with the last syllable of the preceding line.
7. *Whist.* **a** A signal, played in the same manner as a trump signal, made by a player who holds four or more trumps (or as played by some exactly three trumps) and whose partner has led trumps or signaled for trumps. **b** A signal showing the number held of a plain suit when a high card in that suit is led by one's partner.

ech′o (ĕk′ō), *v. t.*; ECH′OED (-ōd); ECH′O-ING. **1.** To send back or repeat (a sound).

> Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

2. To repeat or imitate, as words, sentiments, or a person; to resemble, as a writing or the like.

> They would have *echoed* the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspaper anonymous libels upon them. *Macaulay.*

ech′o, *v. i.* **1.** To give an echo; to resound; to be sounded back; as, the hall *echoed* with acclamations; his fame *echoes* through the years.
2. *Whist.* To make the play called an echo.

e-cho′ic (ē-kō′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. L. *echoicus* echoing. See ECHO.] Of the nature of an echo; specif., *Philol.*, formed in imitation of some natural sound; imitative; onomatopœic; as, an *echoic* word.

ech′o-ism (ĕk′ō-ĭz'm), *n.* *Philol.* Formation of echoic words; onomatopœia.

ech′o-la′li-a (-lā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *echo* + Gr. λαλιά speech.] *Med.* Automatic and purposeless repetition of words.

e-chop′a-thy (ē-kŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*echo* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by automatic and purposeless repetition of words or imitation of actions.

echo stop. *Music.* **a** A stop upon a harpsichord contrived for producing the soft effect of distant sound. **b** An organ stop having its pipes inclosed for echolike effects.

ech′u-gin (ĕk′ū-jĭn), *n.* [Native name in German Southwest Africa.] **1.** A dark-colored and intensely bitter solid substance, said to be a product of the apocynaceous plant *Adenium boehmianum.* It is used as an arrow poison by the Ovampos of Southwest Africa.
2. *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside isolated from the above.

Eck′hardt, Faithful (ĕk′härt). [G. *Der treue Eckhardt.*] *German Folklore.* An old man with a white staff, who appears on the evening of Maundy Thursday to give warning of the approach of Frau Holle (see HOLDA), leading the hosts of the dead. Other traditions represent him as warning travelers from Venusberg, the mountain of fatal delights.

é′clair′ (ā′klâr′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A small oblong cake, containing flavored cream and glazed or, often, frosted.

e-clair′cise (ē-klâr′sīz), *v. t.* [F. *éclaircir*; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *clair* clear, L. *clarus.*] To explain. *Obs.*

‖ **é′clair-cisse′ment** (ā′klâr-sēs′mäɴ), *n.* [F., fr. *éclaircir.* See ECLAIRCISE, *v. t.*] **1.** The clearing up of something obscure or not easily understood; an explanation.
2. = AUFKLÄRUNG.

ec-lamp′si-a (ĕk-lămp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκλαμψις a shining forth, deriv. of ἐκ out + λάμπειν to shine.] *Med.* **a** A sudden attack of convulsions, esp. during pregnancy or parturition. **b** A fancied perception of flashes of light, a symptom of epilepsy. *Obs.* — **ec-lamp′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

é′clat′ (ā′klä′), *n.* [F. *éclat* fragment, splinter, explosion, brilliancy, splendor, fr. *éclater* to splinter, burst, explode, shine brilliantly, OF. *esclater* to break, to shiver; orig. uncert. Cf. SLATE, *n.*] **1.** Brilliancy; dazzling effect. *Obs.*
2. Ostentation; notoriety; also, a public exposure; a scandal.

> With the kind view of saving an *éclat.* *Byron.*

3. Brilliancy of success or effort; splendor; brilliant show; striking effect; glory; renown. "The *éclat* of Homer's battles." *Pope.*
4. Demonstration of admiration and approbation; applause.

ec-lec′tic (ĕk-lĕk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, fr. ἐκλέγειν to pick out, choose out: cf. F. *éclectique.* See ECLOGUE; cf. ELECT.] **1.** Selecting; choosing what is thought best in doctrines, opinions, etc., from various sources or systems; employing or advocating eclecticism.
2. Consisting, or made up, of what is chosen or selected; as, an *eclectic* method; an *eclectic* magazine.
eclectic method (of Greek pronunciation), a method of pronouncing classic Greek approaching the actual ancient pronunciation. It is a restoration of the Erasmian with some alterations. — **e. physician**, one of a school of professed eclectics in medicine; — formerly, sometimes the same as *botanic physician.* *U. S.* — **E. school.** *Painting.* **a** An Italian school of the decadence, led by the Carracci at Bologna (about 1585-1609 A. D.) and numbering among its later followers Domenichino, Guido Reni, and Guercino. Its principle was to combine the several excellences of various masters, as Raphael's design, Michelangelo's drawing, Titian's color, and Correggio's chiaroscuro. **b** A French school of the early 19th century, founded by Delaroche with the principle of uniting the drawing of the Classic school and the subjects and color of the Romanticists.

ec-lec′tic (ĕk-lĕk′tĭk), *n.* One who follows a selective method; esp., an eclectic philosopher, physician, or painter.
the Eclectics, the painters of the Italian Eclectic school.

ec-lec′ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *éclecticisme.* Cf. ELECTICISM.] **1.** The use of an eclectic method; the practice of choosing doctrines from various or diverse systems of thought in the formation of a body of acceptable doctrine, or the advocacy of this practice. *Eclecticism*, like *syncretism* and *skepticism*, appears only where several powerful, antagonistic systems are in the field, hence in an era of developed historical consciousness. Unlike *skepticism*, it does not doubt all systems because of the antagonistic reasonableness of each; and unlike *syncretism*, it does not modify all for the sake of mutual consistency; rather it selects from each its psychologically satisfying doctrines, and thus gains whatever consistency the eclectic system may have from the inner conformity of the eclectic's own temperament. Ancient eclecticism is held to date from about the 2d century B. C., and includes in the main two types, that of moralists such as Cicero and Boëthius, and that of commentators, with large historical interests, such as Andronicus of Rhodes and Alexander of Aphrodisias. In theology it appears in the Alexandrian school (Clement, Origen, etc.), though here with syncretic tendencies. Later eclectics have been chiefly students of the history of philosophy, such as John of Salisbury (d. 1180) and the French eclectics of the 19th century. Of the last mentioned, Victor Cousin (1792-1867) is especially noteworthy as having formulated eclecticism as a method; truths sufficient to form an adequate philosophy have already been expressed, he held, and need only to be brought together.
2. That which is formed eclectically.

e-clipse′ (ē-klĭps′), *n.* [F. *éclipse*, L. *eclipsis*, fr. Gr. ἔκλειψις, prop., a forsaking, failing, fr. ἐκλείπειν to leave out, forsake; ἐκ out + λείπειν to leave. See EX-; LOAN.] **1.** *Astron.* The interposition of a dark celestial body between a luminous one and the eye; or the passing of a luminous body into the shadow of another body. Thus, a **solar eclipse** is caused by the moon's passing between sun and earth; a **lunar eclipse**, by the moon's entering the

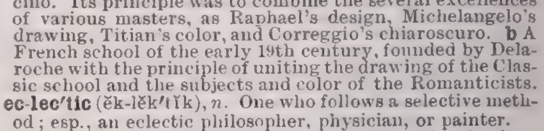

Diagram of Eclipses, showing positions of the Sun *S*, Earth *E*, and Moon, the latter being at *M* in a Solar, and at M^1 in a Lunar Eclipse.

earth's shadow; an eclipse of a planetary satellite, by its entering the shadow of its primary. A lunar eclipse may be **penumbral** (when the moon's limb enters the penumbra only), **partial, or total.** It is **central** when the moon passes centrally through the shadow. A solar eclipse may be: **partial**, in which the sun is only partly obscured and no annulus is formed; **annular**, when the moon is more distant than usual, so that around its disk is a thin ring of true sunlight unob-

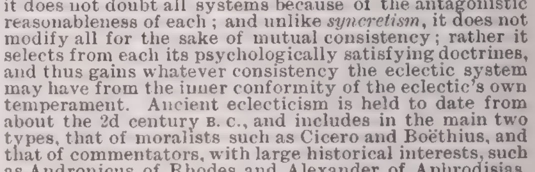

Diagram of Annular Eclipse, showing: the Sun, *S*, the Moon, *M*, and a portion of the Earth, *E*, the moon being at such a distance from the earth that its (black) conical Shadow of Total Obscuration terminates at *V*, so that an observer on the earth between *A* and *a* or between *B* and *b* sees a Partial Eclipse, an observer at any point between *a* and *b* an Annular Eclipse, the obscured portion of the sun to an observer at *O* being shown by the shaded part of the sun's disk.

scured; **total**; or **central**, when the moon is at the critical distance where its conical shadow, passing over the earth, falls short of certain regions (annular eclipse visible), but touches others in between (totality visible). See OCCULTATION, TRANSIT. Eclipses were formerly, and among unenlightened people still are, regarded as ill omens.

> That fatal and perfidious bark,
> Built in the *eclipse*, and rigged with curses dark. *Milton.*

E-chi′no-cys′tis (-sĭs′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See ECHINO-; CYST.] *Bot.* Syn. of MICRAMPELIS.
Ech′i-nod′er-es (ĕk′ĭ-nŏd′ēr-ēz), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. δέρη neck.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute, segmented, spinous marine worms, distantly related to the Nematoda, sometimes regarded as constituting a separate class, **Kinorhyncha.**
E-chi′no-der′ma (ē-kī′nō-dûr′mȧ; ĕk′ĭ-nō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ECHINODERMATA. — **e-chi′no-der′mal**, *a.*
Ech′i-noi′da (ĕk′ĭ-noi′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ECHINOIDEA.
ech′i-nol′o-gy (-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Zoology relating to echinoderms. — **ech′i-nol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
E-chi′no-mys (ē-kī′nō-mĭs; ĕk′ĭ-nō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of ECHIMYS. See HEDGEHOG RAT.
e-chi′no-pæ′di-um (-pē′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PÆDIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. παιδίον dim. of παῖς, παιδός, child.] *Zoöl.* Any bilateral larva of an echinoderm, as a brachiolaria or pluteus. — **e-chi′no-pæ′dic** (-pē′dĭk), *a.*
e-chi′no-plac′id (-plăs′ĭd), *a.* [*echino-* + Gr. πλάξ anything broad and flat.] *Zoöl.* Having spines on the madreporic plate.
e-chi′no-plu′te-us, *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + *pluteus.*] *Zoöl.* The pluteus of a sea urchin.
E-chi′no-sper′mum (-spûr′mŭm), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] Syn. of LAPPULA.
E-chi′no-zo′a (-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *echino-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A subphylum of echinoderms consisting of the Echinoidea and Holothuroidea.
e-chin′u-li-form′ (ē-kĭn′ū-lĭ-fôrm′; ē-kī′nū-), *a.* [L. *echinus* hedgehog + *-ulus* + *-form.*] Resembling small prickles or spines.
echiquette, *a.* [F. *échiqueté.*] *Her.* Checky. *Obs.*
Ech′is (ĕk′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔχις viper.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small vipers found in India.
e-chit′a-mine (ē-kĭt′ȧ-mĭn; -mēn′), *n.* Also **-min.** [See ECHITES; AMINE.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{28}O_4N_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, found in certain *Alstonia* barks.
Ech′i-u-roi′de-a (ĕk′ĭ-ū-roi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *echiurus*, the name of one genus (Gr. ἔχις an adder + οὐρά tail) + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* A division of the Gephyrea equiv. to Armata; — so named from the typical genus, **Ech′i-u′rus** (-ū′rŭs), distinguished by a pair of stout ventral setæ. — **ech′i-u′roid** (-ū′roid), *a.* & *n.*
ech′o-er (ĕk′ō-ēr), *n.* One that echoes.
ech′o-ing-ly, *adv.* of *echoing*, [p. pr.
ech′o-ist, *n.* One who echoes: a maker of echoic words.
ech′o-ize, *v. i.* To produce echoic words.
ech′o-ki-ne′si-a (-kĭ-nē′sĭ-ȧ; kĭ-), **-ki-ne′sis**, *n.* [NL.; *echo* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] *Med.* Automatic, purposeless mimicry of actions. See ECHOPATHY.
ech′o-less, *a.* See -LESS.
e-chom′e-ter (ē-kŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. ἠχώ, ἦχος, sound + *-meter.*] A scale for measuring duration of sounds. [*Obs.*
echon, echoon, *pron.* Each one.
echo organ. See ORGAN.
ech′o-phra′si-a (ĕk′ō-frā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *echo* + Gr. φράσις speech.] = ECHOLALIA.
ech′o-scope (ĕk′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἠχώ, ἦχος, sound + *-scope.*] *Med.* = STETHOSCOPE.
echo sign. *Med.* An epileptic disturbance of spoken or written language in which words are repeated several times.
echt. Etched. *Ref. Sp.*
echte. † AUGHT, property.
echue. † ESCHEW.
e-cil′i-ate (ē-sĭl′ĭ-āt), *a.* [*e-* + *ciliate.*] Destitute of cilia.
Ec′i-ton (ĕs′ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the foraging ants.
Eck′e-hart (ĕk′ē-härt), *n.* [G. *Eckhart.*] See HARLUNGEN.
ec-la′bi-um (ĕk-lā′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. ἐκ out + L. *labium* lip (cf. ECTROPION).] *Med.* Eversion of the lips.
ec-lamp′sy (ĕk-lămp′sĭ), *n.* *Med.* = ECLAMPSIA.
é′clat′ (ā′klä′), *v. i.* & *t.* To become, or to make, widely known. *Obs.* or *R.*
eclec. *Abbr.* Eclectic. [Eclectic.
ec-lec′ti-cal (ĕk-lĕk′tĭ-kăl), *a.*
ec-lec′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ECLECTIC, ECLECTICAL. [-IZE.
ec-lec′ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* See
ec-lec′tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *éclectisme.*] = ECLECTICISM.
ec-lec′tist, *n.* = ECLECTIC.
ec-legm′ (-lĕm′), *n.* [F. *éclegme*, L. *ecligma*, fr. Gr. ἔκλειγμα, fr. ἐκλείχειν to lick up.] *Med.* A medicine made by mixing oils with sirups. *Obs.* Hence **ec′leg-mat′i-cal-ly** (ĕk′lĕg-măt′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* *Obs.*
e-clips′. Eclipse. *Ref. Sp.*
e-clips′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
e′clip-sa′re-on, *n.* [See ECLIPSE.] Device to illustrate phenomena of eclipses. [*tion.*] Eclipse. *Obs.*
e′clip-sa′tion, *n.* [LL. *eclipsa-*

2. Fig.: An obscuration; esp., a temporary obliteration; as, a temporary or permanent *eclipse* of one's powers.

eclipse of Thales (thā'lēz), a total solar eclipse, May 28, B. C. 585, said to have been predicted by Thales of Miletus, and to have stopped a battle in the war between the Medes and the Lydians.

e-clipse' (ē-klĭps'), *v. t.*; E-CLIPSED' (ē-klĭpst'); E-CLIPS'ING. [Cf. F. *éclipser*.] **1.** To cause the obscuration of; to darken or hide; as, the moon *eclipses* the sun.
2. To obscure, darken, or extinguish the beauty, luster, honor, etc., of; to sully; to cloud; to throw into the shade by surpassing. "His *eclipsed* state." *Dryden.*

e-clipse', *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse. *Milton.*

eclipse breeze. eclipse wind. *Meteor. & Astron.* A slight atmospheric motion away from the area traversed by the moon's shadow during a solar eclipse.

e-clipsed' (ē-klĭpst'), *p. p. & p. a.* of ECLIPSE, *v.* Specif., *Her.*, represented (wholly or partially) of a red or sable tincture; — said of the sun or moon.

e-clip'tic (ē-klĭp'tĭk), *n.* [L. *linea ecliptica*, Gr. ἐκλειπτικός, prop. adj., of an eclipse, because eclipses of the sun and moon take place on this circle: cf. F. *écliptique*. See ECLIPTIC, *a.*] **1.** *Astron.* That great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent path of the sun among the stars, or that of the earth as seen from the sun; the plane of the earth's orbit extended to meet the celestial sphere. It is inclined to the celestial equator at an angle which in 1910 is 23° 27′ 3.3″ and which will reach a minimum, some 9,600 years hence, of about 22½°. See OBLIQUITY.
2. *Geog.* A great circle drawn on a terrestrial globe, making an angle of about 23° 27′ with the equator, and used for illustrating and solving astronomical problems.

e-clip'tic, *a.* [L. *eclipticus* belonging to an eclipse, Gr. ἐκλειπτικός: cf. F. *écliptique*. See ECLIPSE.] **1.** Pertaining to the ecliptic; as, the *ecliptic* way.
2. Pertaining to an eclipse or to eclipses.

ec'lo-gite (ĕk'lō-jīt), *n.* [See ECLOGUE.] *Petrog.* A beautiful crystalline schist consisting of a bright green amphibole or pyroxene, red garnet, and minor minerals.

ec'logue (ĕk'lŏg), *n.* [L. *ecloga*, Gr. ἐκλογή a selection, choice extracts, fr. ἐκλέγειν to pick out, choose out; ἐκ out + λέγειν to gather, choose: cf. F. *églogue*, *églogue*. See EX-; LEGEND.] A poem in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic; an idyl; as, the *Eclogues* of Vergil, from which the modern usage of the word has been established.

ec'ly-sis (ĕk'lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκλυσις a loosening, faintness; ἐκ out + λύειν to loosen.] *Med.* **a** A loosening; laxation. **b** A tendency to fainting.

e-col'o-gy (ē-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also *œcology*. [Gr. οἶκος house + *-logy*.] *Biol.* The branch of biology which deals with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment; bionomics. This term is now more widely used in botany than in zoölogy, and includes: **physiological ecology**, which deals with the study of the reactions to environment; **physiographic ecology**, which deals with edaphic plant societies; and **geographic ecology**, or **ecological phytogeography**, which has to do with the leading plant formations from the climatic aspect. — **ec'o-log'ic** (ĕk'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **ec'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ec'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **e-col'o-gist** (ē-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

e'co-nom'e-ter (ē'kō-nŏm'ē-tēr; ĕk'ō-), *n.* [*economy* + *-meter*.] An apparatus designed to register continuously the percentage of carbonic acid in flue gases, by measuring their changes in density.

e'co-nom'ic (ē'kō-nŏm'ĭk; ĕk'ō-; 277), *a.* [L. *oeconomicus* orderly, methodical, Gr. οἰκονομικός economical: cf. F. *économique*. See ECONOMY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the management of a household or of a private estate or income; hence, *Rare or Obs.*, thrifty. = ECONOMICAL, 1 **a** & **b**.
2. Of or pertaining to the management of the affairs of a government or community with reference to its source of income, its expenditures, the development of its natural resources, etc.; hence, of or pertaining to, or designating, the science of economics; as, *economic* questions, policy, etc.
3. Of or pertaining to the satisfaction of man's needs; practical in application; utilitarian; as, *economic* botany, zoölogy, geology, geography, etc.

economic freedom, *Pol. Econ.*, absence of legal restrictions of economic activities except for the preservation of equal rights of property, contract, etc., as in free trade. — **e. geology**. See GEOLOGY. — **e. man**, *Econ.*, a hypothetical man supposed to be free from altruistic sentiments and motives interfering with the effects of a purely selfish pursuit of wealth and its enjoyment. — **e. harmonies**, laws of social adjustment under which the self-interest of one man or group of men, if given free play, will produce results offering the maximum advantage to other men or groups of men and to the community as a whole. The phrase originated with the "*Harmonies économiques*" of Frédéric Bastiat. — **e. motive**, *Pol. Econ.*, a motive impelling to the production or consumption of wealth, whose effects are measurable in terms of an economic unit of value. — **e. rent**. See RENT. — **e. science**. = ECONOMICS.

e'co-nom'ic, *n.* [See ECONOMIC, *a.*] **1.** The science or art of managing a house; housekeeping. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* [Gr. τὰ οἰκονομικά, equiv. to ἡ οἰκονομία.] The science or art of household or domestic management, or a treatise on it. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* Art of regulating receipts and expenditures; also, pecuniary condition.
4. A housekeeper. *Obs.*
5. *Eccl. Hist.* A person appointed or elected to administer the revenues of a vacant benefice. *Obs.*

e'co-nom'i-cal (ē'kō-nŏm'ĭ-kăl; ĕk'ō-), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, economy; specif.: **a** Of or pertaining to the household; domestic. *Archaic.* **b** Managing, or managed, with frugality; avoiding waste; frugal; thrifty; saving; as, *economical* use of money or time. **c** *Theol.* Pertaining to, or manifested in, the economy (or work) of creation and redemption; as, the *economical* Trinity, that is, the Trinity as revealed to man, as distinguished from the essential Trinity.
2. = ECONOMIC, 2. *Obsoles.*
Syn. — See FRUGAL.

e'co-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science that investigates the conditions and laws affecting the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, or the material means of satisfying human desires; political economy. The term *political economy* or (Blackstone) *public economy* was originally, in medieval and later times, used in its literal sense to denote the art of managing the business affairs of a government, just as *domestic economy* denoted the art of managing the business affairs of a household. A gradual change took place in the nature of the subject matter denoted by the term with the change in principle and conceptions from mercantilism to physiocratism, and from that to the modern ideas which were first outlined with some adequacy in Adam Smith's "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (1776). A division has been commonly made since Adam Smith's day into a *theoretical* branch, comprising the investigation of the general laws affecting the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, and a *practical* branch, showing the application of these laws to the problems of government. To this latter branch, covering the field of political economy in its older sense, the name of **applied political economy** is sometimes given, to distinguish it from **pure political economy** or, as it is now more generally and appropriately termed, *economics*.

e-con'o-mist (ē-kŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* **1.** One who manages household affairs; a housekeeper. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Any manager of affairs, esp. one who manages concerns with frugality; one who expends, or directs the expenditure of, money, time, or labor, judiciously, and without waste. "*Economists* even to parsimony." *Burke.*
3. One who is conversant with, or a student of, economics, or political economy; specif. [*cap.*], a Physiocrat.

e-con'o-mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of economizing. *Rare.*

e-con'o-mize (ē-kŏn'ō-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). **1.** To manage with economy; to use with prudence or frugality; as, to *economize* one's income.

> Calculating how to *economize* time. *Irving.*

2. To utilize to the best advantage; as, to *economize* power or labor.
3. To take into account; to give a place to in the economy, or organization, of things. *Rare.*

> Prudence must not leave out of account this fresh factor of well-being, but must *economize* it with the rest. *J. Martineau.*

e-con'o-mize, *v. i.* **1.** To govern a household. *Obs.*
2. To be prudent in expenditure; to be frugal and saving.

e-con'o-miz'er (-mīz'ēr), *n.* One that economizes; specif., *Mech.*, any apparatus for utilizing heat that would otherwise be wasted, as a system of water tubes in the uptake of a boiler to heat the feed water. Cf. REGENERATOR.

e-con'o-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [F *économie*, L. *oeconomia* household management, fr. Gr. οἰκονομια, fr. οἰκονόμος one managing a household; οἶκος house (akin to L. *vicus* village) + a derivative of νέμειν to distribute, manage. See VICINITY, NOMAD.] **1.** The management of domestic affairs; the regulation and government of household matters, esp. as to expense or disbursement.

> Himself busy in charge of the household *economies*. *Froude.*

2. Orderly arrangement and management of the affairs of a community, estate, or establishment, directly concerned with its maintenance or productiveness; regulation with respect to production and consumption of goods or wealth; as, political *economy* (see ECONOMICS); domestic *economy* (the domestic affairs either of a state or of a household, = sense 1); specif., management of finances.
3. Thrifty and careful administration; management without loss or waste; as, a housekeeper accustomed to *economy*, but not to parsimony; often, frugality or retrenchment in expenditure; strict husbanding of resources; as, to practice a trying *economy*; also, an economizing act, move, or means; as, use of adulterants is a poor *economy*; or, economizing disposition or faculty; as, *economy* is a valuable trait of character.

> Trained in thrift and *economy*, in abhorrence of debt. *Froude.*

4. The system of rules and regulations by which anything is managed, or the principles of its arrangement or operation; structural principles; organization; architectonic.

> The position which they [the verb and adjective] hold in the general *economy* of language. *Earle.*

5. The natural ordering, or system of operation, of the processes of assimilation and waste in organic bodies; also, the body of an animal or plant as an organized whole; as, animal or vegetable *economy*.

> Oxygen is the great sweeper of the [animal] *economy*. *Huxley.*

6. Design; arrangement. *Obs. or R.*
7. *Theol.* A form of divine government or regulation of human affairs; a dispensation; broadly, the divine plan of creation and redemption.

> Cocceius divides the history of the new Covenant into three parts, or *economies*: the antelegal, in the era of the patriarchs, where the kingdom was a family, and law was given through conscience; the legal era, in which grace was shown through the prophets and typical ceremonies, the kingdom being national; the postlegal, in which Christ appeared, and the kingdom became universal. *G. P. Fisher.*

8. Politic or judicious use or presentation, esp. of doctrine.

‖ **é'cos'saise'** (ā'kō'sâz'), *n.* [F., lit., Scotch.] *Music.* **a** A grave old-fashioned dance in triple rhythm. **b** A lively country dance in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

ec-phrac'tic (ĕk-frăk'tĭk), *a. & n.* [Gr. ἐκφρακτικός, from ἐκφράσσειν to open.] *Med.* Deobstruent. *Obs.*

ec-phy'ma (ĕk-fī'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ECPHYMATA (-fĭm'ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκφυμα an eruption of pimples; ἐκ out + φύεσθαι to grow.] *Med.* An outgrowth on the skin, as a wart.

‖ **é'crase'ment'** (ā'kráz'mäɴ'), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* The operation performed with an écraseur.

‖ **é'cra'seur'** (ā'krá'zûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *écraser* to crush.] *Surg.* An instrument used in place of a knife in some operations, esp. the removal of certain tumors, the parts being severed by the crushing effect of gradual tightening of a steel chain, so that hemorrhage rarely follows.

e'cra-site (ē'krȧ-sīt; ā'-), *n.* [F. *écrasite*, fr. *écraser* to crush.] A shell explosive used in the Austrian service. It is closely related, chemically, to lyddite and melinite.

‖ **é'cre-visse'** (ā'krē-vēs'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A crawfish.
2. A piece of armor, as a thigh covering, composed of small plates or splints, sliding over one another.

‖ **é'cru** (ā'kroo; ĕk'roo; *F.* ā'krü'), *a.* [F.] Having the nature, appearance, or pale brown color of raw or unbleached stuff, as of silk, linen, or the like. — *n.* Écru cloth; also, its characteristic brownish color.

écru silk. See SILK.

ec'sta-sis (ĕk'stȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L.] Ecstasy.

ec'sta-size (-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; EC'STA-SIZED (-sīzd); EC'STA-SIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To cause to go, or to go, into an ecstasy. *Rare.*

ec'sta-sy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ECSTASIES (-sĭz). [OF. *extasie*, F. *extase*, L. *ecstasis*, fr. Gr. ἔκστασις, fr. ἐξιστάναι to put out of place, derange; ἐξ = ἐκ out + ἱστάναι to set, stand. See EX-; STAND.] **1.** State of being beside one's self; state of being beyond all reason and self-control, as when given over to an extreme and engrossing emotion; obsession by powerful emotion.
2. Hence: **a** A swoon or trance. *Obs.* **b** A mystic, prophetic, or poetic trance; state of supersensible vision, esp. mystical vision of things divine.

> Like a mad prophet in an *ecstasy*. *Dryden.*

c Specif., *Med.*, a morbid condition of the nervous system marked by mental exaltation, suspension of voluntary motion, and depression of the vital actions. **d** A state of overmastering feeling, esp. joy; rapture of delight.

> He on the tender grass
> Would sit and hearken even to *ecstasy*. *Milton.*
> An *ecstasy* of rage. *Macaulay.*

e Violent distraction; insanity; madness. *Obs.*

> That unmatched form and feature of blown youth
> Blasted with *ecstasy*. *Shak.*

Syn. — ECSTASY, RAPTURE, TRANSPORT (all either *sing.* or *pl.*) agree in the idea of intense, sometimes excessive or extreme, mental exaltation. ECSTASY applies commonly to engrossing or entrancing joy, occasionally to other overmastering and violent emotions; RAPTURE, to bliss, or to its enthusiastic expression, only; TRANSPORT, to such vehement emotion of whatever sort as carries one out of one's self; as, "Anthems clear, as may with sweetness, through mine ear, dissolve me into *ecstasies*, and bring all Heaven before mine eyes" (*Milton*); an *ecstasy* of terror, grief; "I stood like one bewitched. I drank it in, in a speechless *rapture*" (*Mark Twain*); "What a *transport* of enthusiasm!" (*Landor*); "Thy *transports* moderate" (*Wordsworth*). See FERVOR, INSPIRATION, MANIA, ANGER.

> The forest warriors, with savage *ecstasies*, wreaked their long arrears of vengeance *Parkman.*
> As a child I first read Pope's Homer with a *rapture* which no subsequent work could ever afford *Byron*
> In art, as in poetry, there are the *transports* which lift the artist out of . . . himself. *W. Pater.*

ec'sta-sy, *v. t.*; EC'STA-SIED (-sĭd); EC'STA-SY-ING (-sĭ-ĭng). [Cf. F. *extasier*.] To fill with ecstasy or rapture; to enrapture, as with joy.

> The most *ecstasied* order of holy . . . spirits. *Jer. Taylor.*

ec-stat'ic (ĕk-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκστατικός, fr. ἐξιστάναι: cf. F. *extatique*. See ECSTASY, *n.*] Pertaining to, or caused by, ecstasy; of the nature, or in a state, of ecstasy; as, *ecstatic* trance; subject to ecstasy; as, an *ecstatic* mystic.

> This *ecstatic* fit of love and jealousy. *Hammond.*

Ecstatic Doctor [LL. *Doctor Ecstaticus*], John Ruysbroeck (c. 1293-1381), a famous Dutch mystic.

ec-stat'ic, *n.* **1.** One who is subject to ecstasy.
2. *pl.* Unduly emotional expressions.

ect-. A prefix meaning *without*, *outside*. See ECTO-.

ec-ta'si-a (ĕk-tā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ECTASIS.] *Med.* Dilatation of a hollow organ or of a canal. — **ec-tat'ic** (ĕk-tăt'ĭk), *a.*

ec'ta-sis (ĕk'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἔκτασις; ἐκ out + τείνειν to stretch.] **1.** *Pros.* Lengthening of a short syllable.
2. [NL.] *Med.* Dilatation; ectasia.

Ec'the-sis (ĕk'thē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκθεσις exposition, fr. ἐκτιθέναι to expound; ἐκ out + τιθέναι to put.] *Eccl. Hist.* An edict (written by Sergius, Patriarch of Constantinople) published by the Emperor Heraclius, A. D. 638, forbidding further debate as to the existence of one or two wills in Christ, and asserting, with qualifications, the doctrine of the single will. Cf. DYOTHELITE.

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e-clips'er, *n.* One that eclipses; specif., an occulting screen for a lighthouse light.
e-clip'sis (ē-klĭp'sĭs), *n.* [See ECLIPSE.] **1.** An omission or suppression of words or sounds. *Rare.* **2.** *Med.* A temporary loss of consciousness.
e-clipst'. Eclipsed. *Ref. Sp.*
e-clip'ti-cal (ē-klĭp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Ecliptic.
e-clip'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ECLIPTIC.
‖ **é'clisses'** (ā'klēs'), *n. pl.* [F.] The sides or ribs of a violin, etc.
ec'log. Eclogue. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **Ec-lo'ga Le'gum** (ĕk-lō'gȧ lē'gŭm). [L., lit., a selection of laws.] A code of laws published (740) under the sanction of Leo III., the Isaurian, and his son Constantine Copronymus, joint Byzantine emperors; — called also *Isaurian laws*. It was superseded by the Prochiron.
e-clo'sion (ē-klō'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *éclosion*.] *Zoöl.* The emerging from a covering, as an insect from its pupa case.
ec-mne'si-a (ĕk-nē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐκ out + μνᾶσθαι to remember.] *Med.* A form of amnesia marked by loss of the memory of a period of one's experience.
e-cod', *interj.* Egad. *Obs.*
e'coid. Var. of ECOID.
‖ **é'cole'** (ā'kōl'), *n.* [F.] School.
‖ **É'cole' des beaux'-arts'** (ā'kōl' dā bō'-zär'). [F.] A famous endowed school of the fine arts in Paris, founded in 1648. Gratuitous instruction is given.
econ. *Abbr.* Economics; economy.
ec'o-nome. *n.* [L. *oeconomus*, Gr. οἰκονόμος.] In the early church, a steward, as in a monastery. *Obs. or R.* — **ec'o-nom'a-cy**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*
e'co-nom'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ECONOMICAL.
E-con'o-mite (ē-kŏn'ō-mīt), *n.* See HARMONITE.
economy coil. = CHOKING COIL.
‖ **e con-sen'su gen'ti-um** (ē kŏn-sĕn'sū jĕn'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] From the received opinion or consensus of mankind; — said of a reason or argument.
‖ **e con-tra'ri-o** (-trā'rĭ-ō). [L.] On the contrary.
‖ **e con-ver'so** (-vûr'sō). [L.] Conversely.
‖ **é'cor'ché'** (ā'kôr'shā'), *n.* [F.] *Fine Arts.* Anatomical figure or manikin showing the muscles.
‖ **é'cor'cheurs'** (-shûr'), *n. pl.* [F., lit., flayers.] *Hist.* Bands of military freebooters, who ravaged France in the 15th century.
e-cor'ti-cate, *a.* [*e-* + *corticate*.] Without a cortex: specif., *Bot.*, without an external tough investment, as certain lichens.
e-cos'tate, *a.* [*e-* + *costate*.] Without a costa; ribless.
‖ **é'coute'** (ā'kōōt'), *n.* [F., a listening place.] *Mil.* A small mine gallery in front of the glacis, from which the enemy's miners may be annoyed or their approach determined.
ec'pho-ne'ma (ĕk'fō-nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκφώνημα a thing called out.] *Rhet.* Interjection.
ec'pho-neme (ĕk'fō-nēm), *n.* [See ECPHONEMA.] An exclamation mark. *Obs. or R.*
ec'pho-ne'sis (-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκφώνησις.] *Rhet.* Exclamation.
ec'pho-ra (ĕk'fō-rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐκφορά a projection in a building.] *Arch.* Projection of a member, as of a molding.
ec'phra-sis (ĕk'frȧ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἔκφρασις description.] A formal description. *Rare.*
E. C. powder. [I. e., Explosive Company powder; patented by Reid & Johnson in England in 1882.] A granulated smokeless gunpowder, composed of a mixture of soluble and insoluble nitrocellulose and metallic nitrates.
‖ **é'cra'sons' l'in'fâme'** (ā'krȧ'zôɴ' lăɴ'fäm'). [F.] Let us crush the vile wretch; — an expression of Voltaire referring to superstition, intolerance, and fanaticism.
ec-rhyth'mus (ĕk-rĭth'mŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐκ out + ῥυθμός rhythm.] *Med.* Irregularity of the pulse. — **ec-rhyth'mic** (-mĭk), **ec-rhyth'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
‖ **é'croule'ment'** (ā'krōōl'mäɴ'), *n.* [F.] Downfall.
e'crus-ta'ceous (ē'krŭs-tā'shŭs), *a.* [*e-* + *crustaceous*.] *Bot.* Without a crustaceous thallus.
ec-sta'si-ate (ĕk-stā'sĭ-āt), *v. t.* [= ECSTASIZE.
ec-stat'i-ca (ĕk-stăt'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL.] An ecstatic woman. *Rare.*
ec-stat'i-cal (-kăl), *a.* Ecstatic.
ec-stat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ECSTATIC, ECSTATICAL.
ec'stro-phy (ĕk'strō-fĭ). A better form of EXSTROPHY.
ec'tad (ĕk'tăd), *adv.* [*ecto-* + *-ad*.] *Anat.* Outwards.
ec'tal (ĕk'tăl), *a.* [See ECTO-.] *Anat.* Outer. — **ec'tal-ly**, *adv.*
ec'tene. ec'te-nes. Vars. of EKTENE, EKTENES.
ec-ten'ic (ĕk-tĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτενής strained; ἐκ out + τείνειν to stretch.] Hypnotic: — on the theory that hypnosis results from strained attention.
ec-ten'tal, *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός outside + ἐντός inside.] *Biol.* Pert. to the ectoderm and entoderm; as, the **ectental line**, or line of juncture of the two layers in the embryo. *C. S. Minot.*
ect'ep-i-con'dy-lar, *a.* [*ect-* + *epi-* + *condylar*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the external condyle of the distal end of the humerus.
ec'ter-on, ec'ter-on'ic. Erron. forms of ECDERON, ECDERONIC.
ect-eth'moid (ĕkt-ĕth'moid), *a. & n.* [*ecto-* + *ethmoid*.] *Zoöl.* See ETHMOID.

F G H I J K L M

ec-thlip′sis (ĕk-thlĭp′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἔκθλιψις, fr. ἐκθλίβειν to squeeze out.] **1**. The dropping out, or suppression from, a word of a consonant, with or without a vowel, as in *thong* from *thwong*.
2. *Lat. Pros.* Elision of a final *m*, with a preceding short vowel, before a word beginning with *h* or a vowel.

ec′tho-ræ′um | (ĕk′thō-rē′ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆA, -REA (-ȧ). [NL., **ec′tho-re′um** | fr. Gr. ἐκθρώσκειν to leap out.] *Zoöl.* The slender, hollow thread of a nematocyst, or cnida. — **ec′tho-ræ′al**, **ec′tho-re′al** (-ăl), *a.*

ec-thy′ma (ĕk-thī′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ECTHYMATA (-thĭm′ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκθυμα pimple, fr. ἐκθύειν to break out.] *Med.* A cutaneous eruption marked by large pustules upon an indurated and inflamed base, occurring generally in debilitated people and due to pyogenic organisms.

ec′to- (ĕk′tō-), **ect-**. [Gr. ἐκτός outside.] Combining form signifying *without*, *outside*, *external*.

ec′to-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*ecto-* + *-blast*.] *Biol.* **a** Epiblast. **b** Outer envelope of a cell. — **ec′to-blas′tic** (-blăs′tĭk), *a.*

ec′to-car′di-a (-kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ecto-* + *cardia*.] *Med.* Abnormal position of the heart.

Ec′to-car-pa′ce-æ (-kär-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ECTOCARPUS.] *Bot.* A large family of marine algæ of the class Phæophyceæ. They have a thallus consisting of simple or branching erect filaments springing from a creeping filament or flattened layer, and bearing plurilocular sporangia. They grow mostly attached to larger algæ. — **ec′to-car-pa′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ec′to-car′pous (-kär′pŭs), *a.* [*ecto-* + *-carpous*.] *Zoöl.* Having reproductive organs developed from the ectoderm; — said of certain hydromedusæ.

Ec′to-car′pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL. See ECTOCARPOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of algæ typifying the family Ectocarpaceæ.

ec′to-cyst (ĕk′tō-sĭst), *n.* [*ecto-* + *cyst*.] *Zoöl.* In Polyzoa, the external, usually horny or calcareous, layer of the walls of the zoœcia.

ec′to-derm (-dûrm), *n.* [*ecto-* + *-derm*.] *Zoöl.* The outer investing cellular membrane of a multicellular animal; including also any tissue, wherever situated, derived from the epiblast of the embryo. See GERM LAYER. As applied to embryonic structures it is exactly synonymous with *epiblast*, and the terms are often used interchangeably of adult tissues also. *Ectoblast* is also a synonym. *Epidermis* as commonly used is a narrower term, including only ectoderm investing the body externally, but is more frequently employed than *ectoderm* when, as in the skin of vertebrates, the investment acquires a more or less tough resistant character.

ec′to-der′mal (-dûr′măl) | *a.* *Biol.* Of, pert. to, or from, **ec′to-der′mic** (-dûr′mĭk) | the ectoderm; epiblastic.

ec′to-gen′ic (ĕk′tō-jĕn′ĭk) | *a.* [*ecto-* + *-genic*, *-genous*.] **ec-tog′e-nous** (ĕk-tŏj′ē-nŭs) | *Bact.* Capable of development apart from the host; — of certain pathogenic bacteria.

ec′to-lec′i-thal (ĕk′tō-lĕs′ĭ-thăl), *a.* [*ecto-* + Gr. λέκιθος the yolk of an egg.] *Embryol.* Designating eggs having the food yolk peripherally situated, and the first cleavages confined to the central portions.

ec′to-loph (ĕk′tō-lŏf), *n.* [*ecto-* + Gr. λόφος crest.] *Zoöl.* One of the principal crests of a lophodont molar extending from the paracone to the metacone. Two others branch from it, the **protoloph** extending to the protocone and the **metaloph** to the hypocone. See TRITUBERCULY.

ec′to-mere (-mēr), *n.* [*ecto-* + *-mere*.] *Embryol.* A blastomere forming ectoderm. — **ec′to-mer′ic** (-mĕr′ĭk), *a.*

-ec′to-my (-ĕk′tō-mĭ). [Gr. -εκτομία, fr. ἐκτομή excision, ἐκτέμνειν to excise; ἐκ out + τέμνειν to cut.] A suffix used in surgery to denote *excision*; as, gastr*ectomy*, etc.

ec′to-par′a-site (ĕk′tō-păr′ȧ-sīt), *n.* [*ecto-* + *parasite*.] *Zoöl.* Any parasite which lives on the exterior of animals; — opposed to *endoparasite*. — **ec′to-par′a-sit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ec-to′pi-a (ĕk-tō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐκ out + τόπος place.] *Med.* A morbid displacement of parts, congenital or due to injury; as, *ectopia* of the heart, bladder, or kidney.

ec-top′ic (ĕk-tŏp′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Marked by ectopia.

ec′to-plasm (ĕk′tō-plăz′m), *n.* [*ecto-* + *-plasm* as in proto*plasm*.] *Biol.* An external or cortical modified layer of protoplasm in a cell; specif.: in *Zoöl.*, the ectosarc of a protozoan; *Bot.*, the external layer of cytoplasm next the cell wall. It is clear and hyaline, and firmer than the inner layer, or *endoplasm*. — **ec′to-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*

Ec′to-proc′ta (ĕk′tō-prŏk′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ecto-* + Gr. πρωκτός the anus.] *Zoöl.* One of the two subclasses of Polyzoa. It is characterized by having the anus situated outside the circle of tentacles, and comprises most of the Polyzoa. It is divided into the orders Gymnolæmata and Phylactolæmata (which see). Cf. ENDOPROCTA. — **ec′to-proc′tan** (-tăn), *a.* & *n.* — **ec′to-proc′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

ec′to-pter′y-goid (-tĕr′ĭ-goid), *a.* [*ecto-* + *pterygoid*.] *Anat.* Pert. to or designating: **a** The external pterygoid muscle. **b** A bony element of the lateral part of the palate of certain reptiles (see TRANSVERSE BONE). In some fishes it has been applied to the bone usually called *pterygoid*. — *n.* An ectopterygoid bone or muscle.

ec′to-sarc (ĕk′tō-särk), *n.* [*ecto-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Biol.* The semisolid external layer of protoplasm in some unicellular organisms, as the **amœba**; **ectoplasm**. — **ec′to-sar′cous** (ĕk′tō-sär′kŭs), *a.*

ec′to-some (ĕk′tō-sōm), *n.* [*ecto-* + 2d *-some*.] *Zoöl.* The cortical part of a sponge. — **ec′to-so′mal** (-sō′măl), *a.*

ec-tos′te-al (ĕk-tŏs′tē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to ectostosis, or pertaining to the surface of a bone or cartilage. — **ec-tos′te-al-ly**, *adv.*

ec′tos-to′sis (ĕk′tŏs-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ecto-* + *ostosis*.] *Anat.* Bone formation in which ossification begins under the perichondrium and either surrounds or gradually replaces the cartilage.

ec′to-the′ca (ĕk′tō-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ecto-* + *theca*.] *Zoöl.* The external layer of the perigonium of certain hydroids.

ec′to-troph′ic (-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* [*ecto-* + *trophic*.] *Bot.* Nourished from without; — chiefly in **ectotrophic mycorrhiza**, *Bot.*, one that invests the roots of its host plant with a close web of hyphæ; — opposed to *endotrophic mycorrhiza*.

ec-trop′ic (ĕk-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔκτροπος turning aside. See ECTROPION.] *Med.* Everted; inside out.

ec-tro′pi-on (ĕk-trō′pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκτρόπιον, fr. ἔκτροπος turning aside; ἐκ from + τρέπειν to turn.] *Med.* An abnormal eversion, esp. that of the eyelids, causing the conjunctival surface to be exposed.

ec′tro-pom′e-ter, **ek′tro-pom′e-ter** (ĕk′trō-pŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτροπή a turning off + *-meter*.] *Naut.* A kind of pelorus, often on a tripod.

ec′ty-pal (ĕk′tĭ-păl), *a.* [L. *ectypus* worked in high relief, Gr. ἔκτυπος; ἐκ out + τύπος stamp, figure. See TYPE.] Of the nature of an ectype, or copy; pertaining to ectypes; specif., imitative of archetypes.

> Our intellectual constructions are archetypal and not *ectypal*. *James Ward.*

ec′type (ĕk′tīp), *n.* [Gr. ἔκτυπος cameo: cf. F. *ectype*. See ECTYPAL.] **1**. *Class. Archæol.* A copy of an artist's original. **2**. A copy from an original; an imitation or reproduction of an archetype or prototype, as an impression of a seal; hence, *Philos.*, a being in the world of perishable existences, as distinguished from the eternal verities which are its models. Cf. ARCHETYPE, 4 **a**.

> Corresponding to the *ectypes* in the world of concrete existence are the prototypes, whose locus is not a separate intelligible world, but the Divine Wisdom, the Logos, the Son of God. *Wm. Turner.*

ec′ty-pog′ra-phy (ĕk′tĭ-pŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔκτυπος ectype + *-graphy*.] A method of etching in which the design upon the plate is produced in relief.

‖ **é′cu′** (ā′kü′), *n.*; *pl.* ÉCUS (*F.* ā′kü′). [F., fr. OF. *escu* shield, L. *scutum*. Cf. ESCUDO.] **1**. The small shield carried by a mounted man at arms of the 14th and 15th centuries, originally triangular in shape.
2. Any of several French gold and silver coins, as a gold coin of Louis IX, a large silver coin of the 17th and 18th centuries corresponding to the English crown (hence *écu* is often translated *crown*), or the current five-franc piece.

Ec′ua-do′ri-an (ĕk′wȧ-dō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ecuador. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ecuador.

ec′u-men′ic, **œc′u-men′ic** (ĕk′ū-mĕn′ĭk) | *a.* [L. *oecu-* **ec′u-men′i-cal**, **œc′u-men′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) | *menicus*, Gr. οἰκουμενικός; fr. οἰκουμένη (sc. γῆ) the inhabited world, fr. οἰκεῖν to inhabit, fr. οἶκος house, dwelling: cf. F. *œcuménique*. See ECONOMY.] General; universal; *Eccl.*, pertaining to, or representing, the whole church; as, an *ecumenical* council. See list under COUNCIL, *n.*, 2 **a**.

☞ *Ecumenical*, or *œcumenical*, is more commonly used than *ecumenic*, *œcumenic*.

Syn. — Universal, general, world-wide; liberal, tolerant. — ECUMENICAL, CATHOLIC, COSMOPOLITAN are here compared in their nonecclesiastical senses. That is ECUMENICAL which belongs to all the world, or is world-wide in its breadth or inclusiveness; CATHOLIC more definitely suggests opposition to all that is narrow or bigoted, esp. in taste or sympathy; COSMOPOLITAN is opposed to *provincial*; it stresses the idea of freedom from local limitations or attachments. See GENERAL.

> Those writers who in every nation go by the name of Classics . . . have [so far] a *catholic* and *ecumenical* character, that what they express is common to the whole race of man, and they alone are able to express it. *J. H. Newman.*
>
> Dante does not come before us as a large *catholic* mind; rather as a narrow, and even sectarian mind. *Carlyle.*
>
> Aldrich's art . . is *cosmopolitan*. *Atlantic Monthly.*

Ecumenical Bishop, a title assumed by the Patriarch of Constantinople, and sometimes used of the Pope of Rome. — **E. Patriarch**. See PATRIARCH, 3 **b**.

ec′u-men-ic′i-ty, **œc′u-men-ic′i-ty** (ĕk′ū-mĕn-ĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ecumenical; catholicity.

ec′ze-ma (ĕk′zē-mȧ; *see note below*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκζεμα; ἐκ out + ζεῖν to boil.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by the presence of redness and itching, formation of lesions (as papules, vesicles, pustules, scales, and crusts), and discharge of a watery exudation; — called also *tetter*, *milk crust*, and *salt rheum*.

☞ The pronunciation ĕk-zē′mȧ, though common, is contrary to the Latin accentuation. Cf. ENEMA, ARBUTUS.

ec-zem′a-ti-za′tion (ĕk-zĕm′ȧ-tĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Persistent eczematous skin lesion due to continued scratching.

ec-zem′a-tous (ĕk-zĕm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to eczema; having the characteristics of eczema.

-ed. [AS. *-ede*, *-ode*, *-ade*.] The termination of the preterit tense of regular, or weak, verbs in English. Some verbs of this class ending in a surd consonant (except *t*) and some others are often spelt with *-t* for *-ed* both in the preterit and past participle; as, *whipt*, *dropt*, *burnt*.

☞ The forms in *-t* are recommended by the societies for promoting simplified spelling.

-ed. [AS. *-ed*, *-ad*, *-od*.] A suffix forming: **a** The past participle of regular, or weak, verbs (for its alternative spelling *-t*, see under 1st -ED). **b** Analogous adjectives from nouns, having the sense of *possessed of*, *provided* or *furnished with*, *characterized by*; as, cultur*ed*, money*ed*, wing*ed*, balconi*ed*, etc.; sometimes also, *having the characteristics of*; as, bigot*ed*, crabb*ed*, wretch*ed*. See *Introd.*, *Rules for Spelling*.

☞ The reference "See -ED" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ed* if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

e-da′cious (ē-dā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *edax*, *edacis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Pertaining to eating; voracious; devouring.

> Swallowed in the depths of *edacious* Time. *Carlyle.*

— **e-da′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **e-da′cious-ness**, *n.*

e-dac′i-ty (ē-dăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *edacitas*.] Edacious state or quality; appetite; voracity.

E′dam (ē′dăm), *n.*, *or* **Edam cheese**. A Dutch pressed cheese of yellow color and fine flavor, made in balls weighing three or four pounds, and usually colored crimson outside; — so called from the village of Edam, near Amsterdam. Also, cheese of the same type, wherever made.

e-daph′ic (ē-dăf′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔδαφος soil.] *Phytogeog.* Pertaining to, or influenced by, soil conditions rather than climatic factors; hence, local or autochthonous; as, an *edaphic* influence.

Ed′da (ĕd′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* EDDAS (-ȧz). [Icel., perh. properly meaning the book of *Oddi* (a place where both Snorri and Sæmund lived), and orig. applied only to the Younger, or Prose, Edda.] Either of two works in the Old Norse, or Icelandic, language: **a** The *Elder*, or *Poetic*, *Edda*, or the *Edda of Sæmund the Wise*, a collection of 33 mythological and heroic songs, probably composed in their present form between the 10th and 13th centuries. It was discovered in 1643 by Bishop Brynjólf Sveinsson, who wrongly attributed it to the historian Sæmund (1055-1132). **b** The *Younger*, or *Prose*, *Edda*, or the *Edda of Snorri Sturluson*, a prose work treating of Norse mythology and the language and modes of composition of the skalds, intended to serve as a guide to young poets. It is usually ascribed to the historian and poet Snorri Sturluson (1179-1241). — **Ed-da′ic** (ĕ-dā′ĭk), **Ed′dic** (ĕd′ĭk), *a.*

ed′der (ĕd′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *eodor*, *edor*, hedge, fence.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Flexible wood, as osiers, interwoven in the top of a hedge as a binder. — *v. t.* To bind with edder.

ed′dish (ĕd′ĭsh), *n.* [AS. *edisc* pasture; cf. AS. *ed-* again, anew. Cf. EDDY; ARRISH.] Aftermath; arrish. *Dial. Eng.*

eddish cheese. Cheese made from the milk of cows fed on eddish. It is esteemed for its richness. *Dial. Eng.*

ed′do (ĕd′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-ōz). [Prob. of African origin; cf. Fantee *edwo* yam.] The root of the taro; also, the edible root or stem of any of several related aroids. *Brit. W. Indies.*

ed′dy (ĕd′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* EDDIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. Icel. *iða*; cf. Icel. *ið-* back, AS. *ed-*, OS. *idug-*, OHG. *ita-*, Goth. *id-*.] A current of air or water running contrary to the main current; esp., one moving circularly; a whirlpool.

> Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play. *Addison.*

ed′dy (ĕd′ĭ), *v. i.*; ED′DIED (-ĭd); ED′DY-ING. To move as an eddy, or as in an eddy; to move in a circle.

> *Eddying* round and round they sink. *Wordsworth.*

ed′dy, *v. t.* To cause to move in an eddy. *Rare.*

eddy current. *Elec.* An induced electric current circulating wholly within a mass of metal. Such currents are converted into heat, and thus cause serious waste in dynamos, motors, and transformers. Their formation can be avoided by constructing the armature or transformer core of laminæ arranged parallel to the lines of force; — called also **Foucault current**.

Ed′dy kite (ĕd′ĭ). Called also *Malay kite*. [After William A. *Eddy*, American kite expert.] A quadrilateral, tailless kite, with convex surfaces exposed to the wind. This kite was extensively used by Eddy in his famous meteorological experiments. It is now generally superseded by Hargrave's box kite. See BOX KITE.

e′del-weiss (ā′dĕl-vīs), *n.* [G.; *edel* noble + *weiss* white.] A small asteraceous perennial plant (*Leontopodium leontopodium*) growing at high elevations in the Alps. Its flower heads are surrounded with a white involucre, and the whole plant is densely covered with short white hairs. It is much sought by tourists, and is being exterminated.

E′den (ē′d'n), *n.* [L. *Eden*, Heb. *'ēden* delight, pleasure; also, a place of pleasure, Eden.] In the Bible, the garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; Paradise; hence, a delightful region or residence; a paradise; a state of bliss.

E-den′ic (ē-dĕn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eden; paradisaic. "*Edenic* joys." *Mrs. Browning.*

e′den-ite (ē′d'n-īt), *n.* [From *Eden*ville, N. Y.] *Min.* A light-colored variety of aluminous amphibole.

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ec-thet′i-cal-ly (ĕk-thĕt′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* [See ECTHESIS.] Expositorily. *Rare.*

ec′thy-mat′i-form (ĕk′thĭ-măt′ĭ-fôrm), **ec-thy′mi-form** (ĕk-thī′mĭ-), *a.* *Med.* Resembling ecthyma.

ec-thy′re-o′sis (ĕk-thī′rē-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See EC-; THYROID.] *Med.* Absence or abnormal condition of the thyroid gland.

ec′to-bat′ic (ĕk′tō-băt′ĭk), *a.* [*ecto-* + Gr. βαίνειν to step, go.] *Anat.* Efferent.

ec′to-bron′chi-um (-brŏŋ′kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ECTO-; BRONCHIA.] *Zoöl.* One of the dorsal branches of the main bronchi in the lungs of birds.

ec′to-cœ′lic, **ec′to-ce′lic** (-sē′lĭk), *a.* [*ecto-* + Gr. κοῖλον a hollow.] *Zoöl.* Situated outside the body cavity of a cœlenterate animal.

ec′to-con′dyle, *n.* [*ecto-* + *condyle*.] *Anat.* The outer condyle of a bone.

ec′to-cra′ni-al, *a.* [*ecto-* + *cranial*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the exterior of the skull.

ec′to-cu-ne′i-form, **ec′to-cu′ni-form**, *a.* & *n.* [*ecto-* + *cuneiform*, *cuniform*.] *Anat.* See CUNEIFORM, *a.*, 3.

ec′to-der-moi′dal, *a.* *Anat.* Resembling ectoderm.

ec′to-en′tad, *adv.* [*ecto-* + *entad*.] *Anat.* From without inward.

ec′to-eth′moid, *a.* & *n.* Ectethmoid. See ETHMOID.

ec-tog′li-a (ĕk-tŏg′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ecto-* + neur*oglia*.] *Anat.* In the central nervous system, an outer layer composed chiefly of neuroglia.

ec′to-ne-phrid′i-um, *n.* A nephridium of ectodermal origin.

Ec′to-par′a-sit′i-ca (-păr′ȧ-sĭt′ĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = MONOGENETICA.

ec′to-pa-ta′gi-um (-pȧ-tā′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *ecto-* + *patagium*.] *Zoöl.* The part of the wing membrane of a bat supported by the metacarpal bones and phalanges.

ec′to-per′i-to-ni′tis, *n.* [NL.; *ecto-* + *peritonitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the external portion of the peritoneum.

ec′to-phyte (ĕk′tō-fīt), *n.* [*ecto-* + *-phyte*.] A vegetable ectoparasite. — **ec′to-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

Ec′to-pis′tes (-pĭs′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκτοπίζειν to go abroad, migrate.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the passenger pigeon.

ec′to-pla-cen′ta, *n.* [*ecto-* + *placenta*.] The chorion.

ec′to-plas-mat′ic (-plăz-măt′ĭk), **ec′to-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* *Biol.* = ECTOPLASMIC.

ec′to-py (ĕk′tō-pĭ), *n.* Ectopia.

ect-or′gan-ism (ĕkt-ôr′gȧn-ĭz′m), *n.* [*ecto-* + *organism*.] An externally parasitic organism.

ec′to-skel′e-ton, *n.* [*ecto-* + *skeleton*.] Exoskeleton.

ec′to-sphe′noid, *a.* & *n.* [*ecto-* + *sphenoid*.] *Anat.* = ECTOCUNEIFORM. See CUNEIFORM.

ec′to-sphere, *n.* [*ecto-* + *sphere*.] *Biol.* The cortical zone of the attraction sphere.

ec′to-spore, *n.* [*ecto-* + *spore*.] *Bot.* A basidiospore.

ec-tos′po-rous (ĕk-tŏs′pō-rŭs; ĕk′tō-spō′rŭs), *a.* [*ecto-* + *-sporous*.] *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to an ectospore. **b** = EXOSPOROUS.

ec′to-the′cal, *a.* *Bot.* = GYMNOCARPOUS. *Rare.*

ec′to-tox-æ′mi-a, **-tox-e′mi-a**, *n.* [NL.; *ecto-* + *toxæmia*.] *Med.* A toxæmia whose cause or source is outside of the body.

ec′to-zo′a, *n. pl.*; *sing.* -ZOÖN. [NL.; *ecto-* + *-zoa*.] External parasites in general: — opposed to *entozoa*. It designates no natural group. — **ec′to-zo′an**, *a.* & *n.* — **ec′to-zo′ic**, *a.*

ec′tro-dac-tyl′i-a (ĕk′trō-dăk-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ). **ec′tro-dac′tyl-ism** (-dăk′tĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* [NL. *ectrodactylia*. See ECTROTIC; DACTYL.] *Med.* Congenital absence of one or more fingers or toes.

ec′tro-dac′tyl-y (-tĭ-lĭ), *n.* *Med.* = ECTRODACTYLIA.

ec-tro′ma (ĕk-trō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκτρωμα.] *Med.* Abortion.

ec-trom′e-lus (ĕk-trŏm′ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἔκτρωμα + μέλος limb.] *Med.* A congenital anomaly marked by defective or missing limbs. — **ec′tro-mel′ic** (ĕk′trō-mĕl′ĭk), *a.*

ec-trop′i-cal, *a.* [*ec-* + *tropical*.] Extratropical. *Rare.*

ec-tro′pi-on-ize, *v. t.* *Med.* To put into a state of ectropion.

ec-tro′pi-um (ĕk-trō′pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = ECTROPION.

ec-trot′ic (ĕk-trŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτρωτικός for abortion.] *Med.* Having a tendency to prevent development of a disease.

ec′ty-lot′ic (ĕk′tĭ-lŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*ec-* + Gr. τύλος callus.] *Med.* Able to remove callosities or warts. — *n.* An ectylotic agent.

E. C. U. *Abbr.* English Church Union.

ec′u-men′i-cal-ism, **œc′u-men′i-cal-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine or theology of the ecumenical councils.

ec′u-men′i-cal′i-ty, **œc′u-men′i-cal′i-ty** (ĕk′ū-mĕn′ĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = ECUMENICITY.

ec′u-men′i-cal-ly, **œc′u-men′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* of ECUMENICAL, ŒCUMENICAL.

‖ **é′cus′son′** (ā′kü′sôɴ′), *n.*; *pl.* ECUSSONS (*F.* -sôɴ′). [F.] *Her.* An escutcheon; esp., an inescutcheon. See INESCUTCHEON.

e′cy-phel′late (ē′sĭ-fĕl′āt), *a.* *Bot.* Not cyphellate.

ec-zem′a-toid, *a.* Eczematous.

ed. † AT.

Ed. *Bib.*

Ed., *or* **ed.** *Abbr.* Edinburgh; edited; edition; editor: Edward.

E. D. *Abbr.* Ex dividend.

E′dar (ē′dȧr), **E′der**. *Bib.*

Ed A-sich′ (ĕd ȧ-sĭch′). See STAR, *n.*

ed′bote, *n.* [AS. *ed-* again + *bōt* recompense.] Amends; recompense; penance. *Obs.*

ed′der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ADDER, EIDER, EITHER.

ed′der's-tongue′. Dial. var. of ADDER'S-TONGUE.

Ed-di′as (ĕ-dī′ăs). *Bib.*

eddish hen. A quail.

ed′dit. Var. of ADIT, entrance.

ed′dre. † ADDER. [*Obs.*]

ed′dre, *n.* [AS. *ǣdre*.] A vein.

eddy resistance. *Naut.* See RESISTANCE.

ed′dy-root′, *n.* **a** = EDDO. **b** Taro.

ede † EODE, obs. pret. of GO.

Ed′e-ma (ĕd′ē-mȧ). *D. Bib.*

e-de′ma Var. of ŒDEMA.

e-dem′a-tous (ē-dĕm′ȧ-tŭs), **-tose** (-tōs), *a.* = ŒDEMATOUS.

E′den-hall′, Luck of. A goblet possessed by the Musgrave family of Edenhall, Cumberland, England, said to have been left by fairies on St. Cuthbert's Well, the luck of the family being made dependent on its safe keeping. Uhland embodied the legend in a ballad.

E′den-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. *Rare.* — **E′den-i-za′tion** (ē′dĕn-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

e-den′tal, **e-den′tal-ous**, *a.* [*e-* + *dental*.] Edentate.

E′den-ta′ta (ē′dĕn-tā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. fr. L. *edentatus*, p. p. of *edentare* to render toothless; *e* out + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] *Zoöl.* An order of placental mammals consisting of the sloths, armadillos, and anteaters of the New World, the scaly anteaters and the aard-vark of the Old World, and their extinct allies; — called also *Bruta*. See EFFODIENTIA. They are usually considered the lowest order of placental mammals, but are probably degenerate rather than primitive forms. The name is a misleading one, as most of them have teeth. These are without enamel, and usually much alike, and wanting in the front part of the mouth. The cerebrum is small and not convoluted, and the skin is often covered with horny plates or scales. The remains of many members of this order, some of them of gigantic size, occur in the Pliocene and Pleistocene formations of South America and in southern North America. See GLYPTODON, MEGATHERIUM, MYLODON, etc.

One of the Edentata. The Two-toed Anteater (*Cyclopes didactylus*). (1/3)

e-den′tate (ē-dĕn′tāt), *a.* [See EDENTATA.] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Destitute of teeth; as, an *edentate* animal; an *edentate* leaf. **b** *Zoöl.* Belonging to the Edentata. — *n.* One of the Edentata.

e-den′tu-lous (-tū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *edentulus*; *e* out + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] Without teeth.

E-des′san (ē-dĕs′ăn), *or* **E-des′sene** (-ēn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Edessa (mod. Urfa), a city of Mesopotamia, from which Nestorianism was widely spread over Asia; as, the *Edessan* liturgies, commonly called Nestorian; the *Edessene* language, a classical Syriac dialect.

e-des′tin (ē-dĕs′tĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἐδεστός eatable + *-in*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline globulin found in many edible seeds, as in oats, maize, wheat, rye, hemp, etc.

Ed′gar (ĕd′gār), *n.* [AS. *Eadgar*; cf. AS. *ēad* property, prosperity, and *gār* javelin, spear.] **1.** Lit., a javelin (or protector) of property; — masc. prop. name. L. *Edgarus* (ĕd′gȧ-rŭs); It. *Edgaro* (ĕd-gä′rō); G. *Edgar* (ĕt′gär).
2. Son to Gloucester in Shakespeare's "King Lear." Compelled to flee by the plotting of his bastard brother Edmund, he disguises himself as a madman and in this guise becomes his father's guide and saves him from suicide. He gives Edmund his death wound in single combat.

edge (ĕj), *n.* [ME. *eg, egge*, AS. *ecg*; akin to OHG. *ekka*, G. *ecke*, Icel. & Sw. *egg*, Dan. *eg*, and to L. *acies*, Gr. ἀκή point, Skr. *açri* edge. Cf. EGG, *v. t.*, EAGER, EAR spike of corn, ACUTE.] **1.** The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument; as, the *edge* of an ax, knife, sword, or scythe; hence, fig., an edged weapon or that which cuts like one.

He which hath the sharp sword with two *edges*. *Rev.* ii. 12.
Slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword. *Shak.*

2. Sharpness; readiness or fitness to cut; hence, keenness; penetrating force or effectiveness; power to wound, irritate, or incite; as, the *edge* of sarcasm; also, state or character of being roused, whetted, or intensified; as, an appetite with an *edge* to it.

The full *edge* of our indignation. *Scott.*
Death and persecution lose all the ill that they can have, if we do not set an *edge* upon them by our fears and by our vices. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. The brink or extreme verge, as of a cliff or precipice; the crest of a ridge of hills or the escarpment of a plateau.

In worst extremes, and on the perilous *edge*
Of battle. *Milton.*
Pursue even to the very *edge* of destruction. *Scott.*

4. Any sharp terminating border; a line of division or the relatively thin surface or side of any object bounded by plane surfaces; a margin; as, the *edge* of a book, a table, or a piece of paper; the water's *edge*.

Upon the *edge* of yonder coppice. *Shak.*

5. The border or part adjacent to the line of division; the beginning or early part; as, in the *edge* of evening. "On the *edge* of winter." *Milton.*
6. *Figure Skating.* A stroke made on one edge of the blade of the skate; as, the outside *edge* forward.
7. An edging; a border. *Obs.*
8. *Silk Manuf.* = LISIÈRE, 2.
Syn. — Margin, verge, rim, brim, brink. See BORDER.
edge of regression. *Math.* = CUSPIDAL EDGE. — **on e.**, eager, impatient, or anxious. Cf. *to set the teeth on edge*, under SET.

edge (ĕj), *v. t.*; EDGED (ĕjd); EDG′ING (ĕj′ĭng). **1.** To furnish with an edge, as a tool or weapon; to sharpen.

To *edge* her champion's sword. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with, or serve as, a border; as, to *edge* a dress; to *edge* a garden with box; mountains *edge* the plain.
3. To set (the teeth) on edge. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. To urge or egg on; to incite; goad. *Now Rare.*
5. To move by little and little or as by pressing forward edgewise; as, *edging* their chairs forward.
to edge in, to work in; to interpolate; as, to *edge in* a word, or to *edge* a word *in*. — **edged tool.** = EDGE TOOL, 1.

edge, *v. i.* To move edgeways; to move forward gradually; as, *edge* along this way.

I must *edge* up on a point of wind. *Dryden.*

to edge away *or* **off**, *Naut.*, to increase the distance gradually from the shore, vessel, or other object. — **to e. down**, *Naut.*, to approach by slow degrees, as when a sailing vessel approaches an object in an oblique direction from the windward. — **to e. in**, to get in edgewise or by degrees. — **to e. in with**, *Naut.*, to advance gradually, but not directly, toward (a coast, vessel, or the like).

edge joint. **1.** *Carp.* A joint formed by two edges making a corner.
2. *Shipbuilding.* See under END JOINT.

edge mill. A crushing or grinding mill for ore, seeds, fruit, etc., in which a pair of stones or metal rollers are rolled around at the ends of a horizontal shaft turning about a central vertical axis.

edg′er (ĕj′ĕr), *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A machine or a tool for forming or dressing an edge or edges; specif., a saw or pair of saws for squaring a log or the edges of a plank.
2. A man who runs such a machine.

edge rail. *Railroads.* **a** A rail set on edge on which a flanged wheel with a conoidal tread is used; — distinguished from *tram rail*. *Law & Burnell.* **b** A guard rail laid alongside the main rail at a switch.

edge roll. **1.** *Bookbinding.* **a** A tool for rolling in decoration on the edges of book covers. **b** Decoration so made.
2. *Joinery.* A molding of semicircular section replacing the arris at the edge of a member.

Edge Roll, 2.

edge runner. Either of the stones or metal wheels in an edge mill.

edge seam. A tilted seam of coal that is nearly vertical.

edge′shot′ (ĕj′shŏt′), *a.* *Carp.* Having an edge planed; — said of a board.

edge strip. *Mech.* A strap for a butt joint in riveted plate work, esp. when used for fore-and-aft joints in a ship's hull.

edge tool. **1.** A tool having a sharp cutting edge, esp. a chisel, plane, knife, gouge, or the like.
2. A tool for forming or dressing an edge; an edging tool.

edge′ways′ (-wāz′) } *adv.* With the edge towards or fore-
edge′wise′ (-wīz′) } most; on, by, or with, the edge; as, to set or to saw a plank *edgewise*; to balance a disk *edgewise*; as if by the edge; barely; as, to get in a word *edgeways*.

edge wheel. A crushing or grinding wheel that travels on its edge in a circular or annular bed. Cf. EDGE MILL.

edg′ing (ĕj′ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which forms an edge or border; specif., lace or embroidery used for edge trimming.
2. The shaping or dressing of the edge of anything.

edg′y (ĕj′ĭ), *a.* [From EDGE.] Having an edge or edges; sharp; also, of painting or sculpture, disagreeably sharp or definite in line or outline. "An *edgy* style of sculpture." *Hazlitt.*

edh } (ĕth), *n.* An Anglo-Saxon letter formed with a stroke
eth } across the simple *d* (ð, capital form Ð). ð and þ (see THORN) were originally used interchangeably in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, both representing at first the voiceless (surd) *th* as in *thin*; later both were used for either the voiceless or the voiced (sonant) sound, the sonant (*th* as in *then*) occurring only between voiced sounds. In modern Icelandic, ð is written medially and finally to indicate the voiced sound, and it is often used in phonetic systems with this value. "The symbol ð disappeared [from English] soon after A. D. 1250, except perhaps in rare instances." *Skeat.*

ed′i-ble (ĕd′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *edibilis*, fr. *edere* to eat. See EAT.] Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent; as, *edible* fishes. — *n.* Anything edible. — **ed′i-ble-ness, ed′i-bil′i-ty** (ĕd′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
edible bird's nest, the nest of various small swifts of the genus *Collocalia*, found on the mainland of southern Asia and various islands of that region from the Mascarenes to the Ladrones. *C. fuciphaga* is the most important species. The nests, which are used for making soup, are composed chiefly of the dried glutinous secretion of the salivary glands of the birds and are attached to the walls of caves. — **e. frog**, the common European frog (*Rana esculenta*), used as food. — **e. snail**, any snail used as food, esp. *Helix pomatia* and *H. aspersa* of Europe.

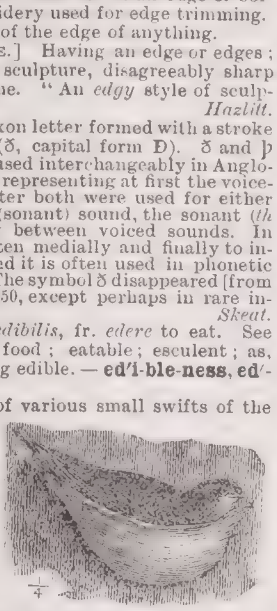

Edible Bird's Nest, with bird (*Collocalia nidifica*).

e′dict (ē′dĭkt; *formerly also accented* e-dikt′, *as in Shakespeare, who uses both*), *n.* [L. *edictum*, fr. *edicere, edictum*, to declare, proclaim: *e* out + *dicere* to say: cf. F. *édit*. See DICTION.] **1.** A public notice issued by official or state authority; a public command or ordinance by the sovereign power; the proclamation of a law or rule of conduct made by competent authority. The most important edicts of early Rome were those of the prætors. When the edict embodied a statement of a new magistrate's general principles of administration, it was called an ‖ **e-dic′tum per-pe′tu-um** (ē-dĭk′tŭm pĕr-pĕt′ū-ŭm), perpetual edict. Such edicts published by the city and alien prætors and by the curule ædiles were called ‖ **e-dic′ta ur-ba′na** (ē-dĭk′tȧ ŭr-bā′nȧ), city edicts, as distinguished from the ‖ **e-dic′ta pro-vin′ci-a′li-a** (prō-vĭn′shĭ-ā′lĭ-ȧ), provincial edicts, of the provincial governors and quæstors. The portion of an edict taken by a prætor from that of his predecessor was called the ‖ **e-dic′tum tra′la-ti′ti-um** (trăl′ȧ-tĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), transmitted edict. The edicta perpetua finally embodied a great part of the civil law, and were consolidated and arranged in the Perpetual Edict by Salvius Julianus, in 131 A. D., which time marked the end of the prætors' legislative power. With the loss of the prætors' imperium the making of edicts was assumed by the emperors, and the term survived in application to various laws promulgated by the French kings.
2. Specif.: *Scots & Rom. Dutch Law.* The summoning order issued for an edictal citation. Also, in Scotland, any of certain notices issued to the congregation from the pulpit.
Syn. — Decree, proclamation, law, ordinance, order, manifesto, command.
Edict of Am′boise′ (äN′bwäz′), *F. Hist.*, an edict issued at Amboise in 1559 in favor of the Huguenots. — **E. of Grace**, an edict issued by Louis XIII., King of France, June 28, 1629, granting religious liberty and amnesty for rebellion, and reëstablishing Catholic worship where it had been abolished. — **E. of Mil′an** (mĭl′ăn, mĭ-lăn′), an edict (A. D. 313) of the Emperors Constantine and Licinius, recognizing Christianity and restoring to Christians their civil and religious rights. — **E. of Nantes** (nănts; *F.* nänt), an edict issued by Henry IV. of France (A. D. 1598), giving toleration to Protestants (Huguenots). Its revocation by Louis XIV. (A. D. 1685) was followed by terrible persecutions and the expatriation of thousands of Protestants. — **E. of Restitution**, an edict issued by the Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II. in March, 1629, decreeing restoration of all church property that had been taken by the Protestants since 1552. Its enforcement was checked by war with Gustavus of Sweden, who invaded Germany in 1630. — **Edict of The-od′o-ric** (thē-ŏd′ō-rĭk), a code of laws made about A. D. 506 by the Ostrogoth King Theodoric for his Roman subjects.

e-dic′tal (ē-dĭk′tăl), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, edicts; as, the Roman *edictal* law. — **e-dic′tal-ly**, *adv.*
edictal citation, *Scots & Rom. Dutch Law*, a form of citation used where personal service of a summons is impossible, as in case of a nonresident defendant. Originally the edictal citation was by public proclamation and posting of an edict or order of court, but now in Scotland and in South Africa this procedure is modified, and the term *summons* is often substituted.

ed′i-fi-ca′tion (ĕd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *aedificatio*; cf. F. *édification*. See EDIFY.] **1.** Building; edifice. *Obs.*
2. Act of edifying, or state of being edified; a building up, esp. in a moral or spiritual sense; moral, intellectual, or spiritual improvement; instruction.

The assured *edification* of his church. *Bp. Hall.*

ed′i-fi-ca′to-ry (ĕd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′tō-rĭ; ē-dĭf′ĭ-kȧ-), *a.* Tending to edification. *Bp. Hall.*

ed′i-fice (ĕd′ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [F. *édifice*, fr. L. *aedificium*. See EDIFY.] A building; a structure; an architectural fabric; esp., a large or elegant building, as a palace or a church.

The *edifice* that policy has raised. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See BUILDING.

ed′i-fi′cial (-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *aedificialis*.] Pertaining to an edifice; structural.

ed′i-fy (ĕd′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; ED′I-FIED (-fīd); ED′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *édifier*, L. *aedificare*; *aedes* a building, house, orig., a fireplace (akin to Gr. αἴθειν to burn, Skr. *idh* to kindle, OHG. *eit* funeral pile, AS. *ād*, OIr. *aed* fire) + *-ficare* to make. See FACT, -FY.] **1.** To build; to construct; hence, to organize; establish. *Archaic.*

There was a holy chapel *edified*. *Spenser.*

2. To instruct and improve, especially in moral and religious knowledge; to teach.

It does not appear probable that our dispute [about miracles] would either *edify* or enlighten the public. *Gibbon.*

3. To persuade; convince. *Obs.*

Ed′in-burgh (ĕd′ĭn-bŭr-ō), *n.* A city in Scotland.
Edinburgh wheel, *Candle Making*, a wheel devised so that the dipping frames containing the wicks can be successively dipped in the tallow without detachment.

ed′ing-ton-ite (ĕd′ĭng-tŭn-īt), *n.* [After Mr. *Edington*, of Glasgow, who found it.] *Min.* A grayish white zeolite, occurring in tetragonal crystals or massive. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 2.69.

ed′i-nol (ĕd′ĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [Trade name, of uncertain origin.] A chemical compound, an amino derivative of saligenin, used as a photographic developer.

Ed′i-son ef-fect′ (ĕd′ĭ-sŭn). [After Thomas A. *Edison*, the inventor.] *Elec.* An effect observed when a metallic plate is near the filament of an incandescent lamp running at a sufficiently high voltage. The plate is blackened by a continuous electric discharge and convection of carbon.

Ed′i-son–La lande′ cell (-lȧ′länd′). *Elec.* A modification of the Lalande-Chaperon cell for which the copper oxide is ground and compressed into plates.

ed′it (ĕd′ĭt), *v. t.*; ED′IT-ED; ED′IT-ING. [L. *editus*, p. p. of *edere* to give out, put forth, publish; *e* out + *dare* to give. See DATE a point of time.] **1.** To publish. *Obs.*
2. To superintend or direct the publication of; to revise and prepare for publication; as, to *edit* a manuscript; to select, correct, arrange, etc., the matter of, for publication; as, to *edit* a collection of letters; to direct the editorial policies of; as, to *edit* a newspaper.

e-di′tion (ē-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *editio*, fr. *edere* to publish: cf. F. *édition*. See EDIT.] **1.** Act of publishing. *Obs.*
2. a The form in which a literary work or group of works is published; either, an edited text; as, Theobald's *edition* of Shakespeare; or, a form in which a group of works is produced; as, a single-volume *edition* of the English poets. **b** The whole number of copies of a work printed and published at one time; as, the first, second, or third *edition* of a work; — usually distinguished from an *impression*. In editions after the first, corrections, additions, or alterations of the text are made, or the type reset; a second or succeeding *impression* is from the unaltered original plates.
3. Act of bringing forth; hence, extraction; source. *Obs.*
4. Character; kind; stamp.
edition de luxe (dē lo͝oks *or* lüks), *or* ‖ **é′di′tion′ de luxe′** (*F.* ā′dē′syôN′ dē lüks′) [F. *édition de luxe*], a sumptuous edition as regards paper, illustrations, binding, etc.

ed′i-tor (ĕd′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., that which produces, from *edere* to publish.] One who edits; as: **a** One who prepares the work of another for publication; one who revises, corrects, arranges, or annotates, a text, document, or book; as, an *editor* of early English ballads; an *editor* of Aristotle. **b** One who directs or supervises the policies and contributions of a newspaper, magazine, work of reference, or the like; as, the *editor* of the London Times; the *editors* of an encyclopedia. **c** One who has editorial supervision of a part or a special department or feature of a publication; as, the financial *editor*, the sporting *editor*, or the night *editor*, of a newspaper; the philological *editor* of an encyclopedia or dictionary. **d** One of the regular staff of a newspaper who writes editorials; — commonly called an *editorial writer* or in England *leader writer*.
editor of the games, a rendering of the Latin *editor ludorum*, exhibitor of the public games.

ed′i-to′ri-al (ĕd′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to an editor; written or sanctioned by an editor; as, *editorial* remarks.
editorial writer. See EDITOR **d**.

ed′i-to′ri-al, *n.* A leading article in a newspaper or magazine; an editorial article; an article published as an expression of the views of the editor. Cf. LEADER.

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e-den′tat-ed (ē-dĕn′tāt-ĕd), *a.* Deprived of teeth.
e′den-ta′tion (ē′dĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Extraction of teeth. *Obs.*
e-den′tu-late (ē-dĕn′tū-lāt), *a.* Without teeth.
eder, edera, *n.* [L. *hedera, edera*, ivy.] Ivy. *Obs.*
E′der (ē′dẽr). *Bib.*
E′des (ē′dēz). *Bib.*
E-des′to-sau′rus (ē-dĕs′tō-sô′-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐδεστής devourer + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* Syn. of CLIDASTES.
Edg. *Abbr.* Edgar.
edgd. Edged. *Ref. Sp.*
edge Dial. Eng. var. of ADZ; EACH; EGG, *v.*
edge′bone′. Corrupt. of AITCHBONE.
edge′less, *a.* See -LESS.
edge′long, edge′ling, *adv.* [See EDGE; 2d -LING.] Toward the edge; also, edgewise. *Obs.*
edge play. Swordplay. *Obs. or Archaic.*
edg′er-man, *n.* = EDGER, *n.*, 2.
edge′stone′, *n.* **1.** A curbstone. **2.** A stone roller in an edge mill.
edge′weed′, *n.* An asteraceous plant (*Sericocarpus bifoliatus*) of the southern United States, used to cure colic in horses.
edg′i-ness (ĕj′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
edging grinder. *Mach.* A hog for grinding up refuse wood, etc.
edg′ing-ly, *adv.* Gradually; gingerly. *Rare.*
ed′grew (ĕd′gro͞o), **ed′grow** (-grō), *n.* [Cf. AS. *edgrōwung* a regrowing.] Aftermath; eddish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
edi. ✝ EADI.
e-dic′tion, *n.* [L. *edictio*.] Edict. *Obs.*
‖ **e-dic′tum** (ē-dĭk′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] See EDICT.
ed′i-cule (ĕd′ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *aedicula*; cf. It. *edicola*.] A small building, or an independent niche, esp. one used as a shrine. *Rare.*
edie. ✝ EDDY.
e-dif′i-cant (ē-dĭf′ĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *aedificans*.] Edifying. *Obs.*
e-dif′i-cate, *a.* [L. *aedificatus*.] Built; constructed. *Obs.*
e-dif′i-ca-tive, *a.* Edifying. *Obs.*
ed′i-fi-ca′tor, *n.* An edifier. *R.*
ed′i-fi′er (ĕd′ĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that edifies.
ed′i-fy, *v. i.* To profit spiritually; to improve. *Obs.*
ed′i-fy′ing (ĕd′ĭ-fī′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of EDIFY. — **ed′i-fy′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ed′i-fy′ing-ness**, *n.*
e′dile, e-dil′i-an, e-dil′ic, etc. Vars. of ÆDILE, ÆDILIAN, etc.
Edin. *Abbr.* Edinburgh.
E-di′na (ē-dī′nȧ), *n.* Edinburgh; — a poetical name said to have been introduced by George Buchanan (1506–82), a Scottish author.
ed′ish. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EDDISH.
edit. *Abbr.* Edited; edition.
E′dith (ē′dĭth), *n.* [AS. *Eadgyþ*.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Editha* (ĕd′ĭ-thȧ); It. *Edita* (ā-dē′tä).
e-di′tion-er (ē-dĭsh′ŭn-ẽr), *n.* An editor. *Obs.*
‖ **e-di′ti-o prin′ceps** (ē-dĭsh′ĭ-ō prĭn′sĕps). [L.] First edition.
ed′i-to′ri-al-ly, *adv.* of EDITORIAL.
ed′i-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
ed′i-tress, *n.* A female editor.
e-dit′u-ate, *v. t.* [LL. *aedituare*, fr. L. *aedituus* temple warden.] To guard as a churchwarden does. *Obs.*
Edm. *Abbr.* Edmund.
ed′medȝ, *a.* [AS. *ēadmēde*.] Humble. *Obs.* — *n.* [AS. *ēadmēdu*.] Humility. *Obs.*

F G H I J K L M

Ed′mund (ĕd′mŭnd), *n.* [AS. *Éadmund*; cf. AS. *éad* property, and *mund* hand, protection.] **1**. Lit., defender of property; — masc. prop. name. L. *Edmundus* (ĕd-mŭn′dŭs); F. *Edmond* (ĕd′mōN′); It. *Edmondo* (ĕd-mōn′dō); Sp. & Pg. *Edmundo* (*Sp.* ĕd-mōōn′dō; *Pg.* ĕd-mōōn′dōō); G. *Edmund* (ĕt′mōōnt); D. *Edmond* (ĕt′mŏnt). — Dim. *Ed, Ned.*
2. A bastard son of Gloucester in Shakespeare's tragedy of "King Lear." See EDGAR, 2.

E′dom-ite (ē′dŭm-it), *n.* One of the descendants of Esau, or Edom, the brother of Jacob; an Idumean.

The *Edomites*, tracing back their descent to the Esau clan, represent a branch of the Hebrews that remained in a lower stage of culture, while the other steadily advanced till the agricultural stage was reached. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

Ed′ri-oph-thal′ma (ĕd′rĭ-ŏf-thăl′mȧ), **Ed′ri-oph-thal′ma-ta** (-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἕδρα seat + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] *Zoöl.* A group of crustaceans with sessile eyes; — more or less nearly equivalent to Arthrostraca. Also, a group of gastropods with eyes near the base of the tentacles. — **ed′ri-oph-thal′mi-an** (-mĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **ed′ri-oph-thal′mic** (-mĭk), **-thal′mous** (-mŭs), **-thal′ma-tous** (mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

ed′u-ca-ble (ĕd′ū-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being educated. — **ed′u-ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ed′u-cate (ĕd′ū-kāt), *v. t.*; ED′U-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); ED′U-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *educatus*, p. p. of *educare* to bring up a child physically or mentally, to educate, fr. *educere* to lead forth, bring up (a child). See EDUCE.] **1**. To develop physically; to rear. *Obs.*
2. To develop and cultivate mentally or morally; to expand, strengthen, and discipline, as the mind, a faculty, etc.; to form and regulate the principles and character of; to prepare and fit for any calling or business by systematic instruction; to cultivate; train; instruct; as, to *educate* a child; to *educate* the eye or the taste.
Syn. — Develop, instruct, teach, inform, enlighten, edify, bring up, train, breed, rear, discipline, indoctrinate.

ed′u-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *educatio*; cf. F. *éducation*. See EDUCATE.] **1**. The process of nourishing or physically rearing a child or young animal; dietary and regimen during the period of growth. *Obs.*
2. Act or process of educating; the impartation or acquisition of knowledge, skill, or discipline of character; also, act or process of training by a prescribed or customary course of study or discipline; as, a common-school *education*; an *education* for the bar or the pulpit.

To prepare us for complete living is the function which *education* has to discharge. *H. Spencer.*

3. The totality of the qualities acquired through individual instruction and social training, which further the happiness, efficiency, and capacity for social service of the educated; as, a liberal *education*; the *education* of a people is measured by its ideals and principles.
4. The science or art of educating; pedagogy.
5. The training of animals.
6. [F. *éducation*.] The rearing of insects, as silkworms, or the culture of bacteria; also, a group, or culture.
Syn. — EDUCATION, TRAINING, DISCIPLINE, BREEDING. EDUCATION is the general and formal word for schooling of whatever sort, esp. as gained in an institution of learning; TRAINING suggests exercise or practice to gain skill, endurance, or facility; DISCIPLINE, severe and systematic training, esp. with a view to right conduct or prompt and effective action; BREEDING, training in the amenities and courtesies of life (esp. through habitual intercourse with those who practice them); as, a college *education*, technical *education*, *education* in the school of life; a manual *training* school, a *training* ship, he has had excellent *training*; military *discipline*, the study of Latin affords valuable mental *discipline*, the *discipline* of adversity; a woman of exquisite *breeding*. See INSTRUCTION, CIVILIZATION.

ed′u-ca′tion-al (ĕd′ū-kā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to education. — **ed′u-ca′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ed′u-ca′tion-ist, *n.* One who is versed in the theories of, or who advocates and promotes, education.

ed′u-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to educate; educating. **educative instruction**, *Pedagogy*, instruction which educates the pupil's ethical character; — a translation of the Herbartian term *erziehender Unterricht*.

ed′u-ca′tor (-kā′tēr), *n.* [L.] One who educates; a teacher.

e-duce′ (ē-dūs′), *v. t.*; E-DUCED′ (-dūst′); E-DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). [L. *educere*; e out + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE.] To bring or draw forth; to cause to appear as a natural or logical consequent; to bring into manifestation (a form, quality, law, or the like, conceived as already present in a latent or undeveloped form); to elicit; evolve.

They want to *educe* and cultivate what is best and noblest in themselves. *M. Arnold.*

e′duct (ē′dŭkt), *n.* [L. *eductum*, fr. *educere*.] **1**. That which is educed, as by analysis.
2. Specif., *Chem.*: A substance separated from material in which it already existed, as distinguished from a *product*, which is obtained as a result of chemical change.

e-duc′tion (ē-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *eductio*.] **1**. Act of educing, or that which is educed; a bringing or drawing forth.
2. *Steam Engines.* Exhaustion of steam; — chiefly in combination; as, *eduction* pipe, port, or valve, now usually called "exhaust" pipe, port, or valve.

e-duc′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to draw out; extractive.

e-duc′tor (-tēr), *n.* [L., tutor.] One that brings forth, elicits, or extracts.

Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *E. Darwin.*

e-dul′co-rant (ē-dŭl′kō-rănt), *a.* [See EDULCORATE.] Tending to sweeten or correct acidity. — *n.* An edulcorant remedy.

e-dul′co-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. e out + *dulcoratus*, p. p. of *dulcorare* to sweeten, fr. *dulcor* sweetness, *dulcis* sweet: cf. F. *édulcorer*.] **1**. To render sweet; to sweeten; to free from acidity.
2. *Chem.* To free from acids, salts, or other soluble substances, by washing; to purify.

e-dul′co-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *édulcoration*.] Act or process of edulcorating, or state of being edulcorated.

e-dul′co-ra-tive (ē-dŭl′kō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Edulcorating.

e-dul′co-ra′tor (-rā′tēr), *n.* One that edulcorates; specif., a dropping bottle or washing bottle.

Ed′ward (ĕd′wērd), *n.* [AS. *Éadweard*, *Éadward*; cf. AS. *éad* property, and *weard* a guard, defender. See WARD a defender.] Lit., guardian of property; — masc. prop. name. L. *Edvardus* (ĕd-vär′dŭs); F. *Édouard* (ā′dwär′); It. *Edoardo* (ā-dō-är′dō), *Eduardo* (ā-dwär′dō), *Odoardo* (ō-dō-är′dō); Sp. *Eduardo* (ā-dwär′dō); Pg. *Eduardo* (ā-dwär′dōō), *Duarte* (dwär′tā); G. *Eduard* (ā′dwärt). — Dim. *Ed, Eddy, Ned, Neddy, Ted, Teddy.*

Ed-war′de-an (ĕd-wôr′dē-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or accepting, the modified Calvinistic doctrines advocated by Jonathan Edwards (1703-58). — *n.* An adherent of the Edwardean theology; — called also *New Light*. — **Ed-war′de-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), **Ed′ward-ism** (ĕd′wērd-ĭz′m), *n.*

Ed-war′di-an (-dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Edward; — used specif. with reference to: **a** Edward I. of England, as in relation to the writ given by the Statute of Gloucester (6 Edw. I. c. 7), and other writs framed after it, enabling one to insist that an alienation in fee by a tenant in dower, by the curtesy, or for life, was a forfeiture of the alienor's estate. **b** The reigns of the first three Edwards, as in relation to architectural styles. **c** Edward VI., as in relation to reforms in the church.

Ed-ward′si-a (ĕd-wärd′zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. Milne-*Edwards*, French naturalist.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sea anemones, type of a family **Ed′ward-si′i-dæ** (ĕd′wȧrd-zī′ĭ-dē), having eight mesenteries and living in tubes in the sand.

-ee (-ē). [Formed on the F. p. p. ending *-é*, masc.] A suffix used, chiefly in law terms, in a passive signification, to indicate the indirect, sometimes the direct, object of an action, the one *to whom* an act *is done* or *on whom* a right *is conferred*; as in assign*ee*, don*ee*, alien*ee*, grant*ee*, etc. It is correlative to *-or*, the agent or doer.

☞ The reference "See -EE" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ee* if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root.

eel (ēl), *n.* [AS. *ǣl*; akin to D., G., & Dan. *aal*, Icel. *āll*, Sw. *ål*.] **1**. Any of numerous voracious, elongated, snakelike, teleost fishes constituting the order Apodes (which see). They have a smooth slimy skin (often without scales) and are destitute of pelvic and sometimes also of pectoral fins. The common eels of Europe and North America are important food fishes. They have minute scales embedded in the skin. The European form (*Anguilla anguilla*) and the American (*A. chrisypa*) are scarcely distinguishable. They ascend fresh-water streams, but descend to the sea and to deep water to breed, and pass through a peculiar larval stage in which the body is compressed and transparent. These larvæ were formerly regarded as a different family of fishes, called Leptocephalidæ. See CONGER EEL, MORAY.

Common Eel (*Anguilla anguilla*). (⅛)

2. Any of various other elongated fishes, as the electric eel (which see), or of the lampreys, which are often called *lamper eels*; also, any of certain worms, as the vinegar *eel*.

eel cat. A channel catfish (*Ictalurus anguilla*) of the lower Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The name is also applied to *I. punctatus*. See CHANNEL CAT.

eel′grass′ (ēl′gràs′), *n.* **a** A submerged naiadaceous plant (*Zostera marina*), with very long and narrow leaves, abundant in shallow bays along the North Atlantic coast; — called also *barnacle grass*, *grass wrack*, etc. *U. S.* **b** The wild celery or tape grass.

eel′pot′ (-pŏt′), *n.* A boxlike structure with funnel-shaped traps for catching eels.

eel′pout′ (-pout′), *n.* [AS. *ǣlepute*.] **1**. Any of certain marine blennylike fishes which constitute the family Zoarcidæ, syn. *Lycodidæ*. They usually have the body laterally compressed and tapering behind. The best-known genera are *Zoarces*, containing viviparous species, as *Z. viviparus* of northern Europe and *Z. anguillaris* (often called *mutton fish*) of the American coast north of Cape Cod, and *Lycodes*, common in northern seas.

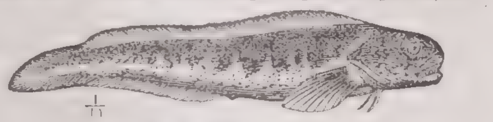

European Eelpout (*Zoarces viviparus*).

2. The burbot. *Local, Eng.*

eel′skin′ (ēl′skĭn′), *n.* The skin of an eel; also, something that resembles, or fits close like, such a skin.

eel′spear′ (-spēr′), *n.* A spear with barbed forks for spearing eels.

eel′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* Any of various small nematode worms, as the vinegar eel.

eel′y (ēl′ĭ), *a.* Resembling an eel; wriggling.

-eer (-ēr). [F. *-ier*, fr. L. *-arius*.] A noun suffix denoting agency, *one who deals in* or *is concerned with*, *one who conducts*, *manages*, or *produces*, *professionally*; as in chariot*eer*, mulet*eer*, cannon*eer*; and (formed from English nouns) auction*eer*, pamphlet*eer*, sonnet*eer*, often with a derogatory implication in the English formations. See -IER.

e′er (âr; ār; 115), *adv.* Ever; — a contraction.

ee′rie } (ē′rĭ), *a.* [Scot., fr. AS. *earh* timid.] **1**. Affected
ee′ry } with fear, as of ghosts; frightened; timid.
2. Serving to inspire fear, as of ghosts; weird; uncanny; eldritch. "*Eery* warblings." *Tennyson.* — **ee′ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ee′ri-ness**, *n.* — **ee′ri-some** (-sŭm), *a.*
Syn. — See WEIRD.

ef-. An assimilated form of EX-.

ef′fa-ble (ĕf′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *effabilis*; *ex* out + *fari* to speak.] Capable of being uttered or expressed. *Obs. or R.*

ef-face′ (ĕ-fās′), *v. t.*; EF-FACED′ (-fāst′); EF-FAC′ING (-fās′ĭng). [F. *effacer*; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *face* face; prop., to destroy the face or form. See FACE; cf. DEFACE.] **1**. To cause to disappear (as anything impressed or inscribed upon a surface) by rubbing out, striking out, etc.; to erase; to render illegible or indiscernible; as, to *efface* the letters on a monument, or the inscription on a coin.
2. To destroy, as a mental impression; to wear away.

Efface from his mind the theories and notions. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Blot out, expunge, obliterate, cancel. See ERASE.

ef-fect′ (ĕ-fĕkt′), *n.* [L. *effectus*, fr. *efficere*, *effectum*, to effect; *ex* + *facere* to make: cf. F. *effet*, formerly also spelled *effect*. See FACT.] **1**. That which is produced by an agent or cause; the event which follows immediately from an antecedent; result; consequence; outcome; fruit; as, the *effect* of luxury. See CAUSE, 1.

The *effect* is the unfailing index of the amount of the cause. *Whewell.*

Terrestrial gravity is not an *effect* of general gravitation, but a case of it. *J. S. Mill.*

Cause contains within its own definition an express relation to *effect*; *effect* likewise its essential relation to cause. Hence cause and *effect* are in Hegel's sense "terms of reflection," each term reflecting the other and not to be explained without the other. *W. T. Harris.*

Effect can never be cause, and yet *effect* may be as inevitable, as essential to the sequence, as necessary a ground of hypothetical nexus as ever cause could be. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. Consequence intended; purport; meaning; intent.

They spake to her to that *effect*. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 22.

3. Manifestation; expression; sign. *Obs. or R.*

All the large *effects*
That troop with majesty. *Shak.*

4. State or fact of being operative or realized; accomplishment; execution; performance; as, the law goes into *effect* in May; — often in the phrases *to give effect to*, *to take effect*, *to bring*, or *carry*, *into effect*.

That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
The *effect* and it. *Shak.*

5. Reality; actual meaning; fact, as distinguished from mere appearance.

No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*

6. A distinctive impression, viewed as the result of a special agency; as, to act for *effect*; to speak with *effect*; hence, a method or device for producing such an impression; as, chiaroscuro *effects*; stage *effects*.

Patchwork . . . introduced for oratorical *effect*. *J. C. Shairp.*

The *effect* was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place. *Irving.*

7. *pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate; as, the people escaped from the town with their *effects*; — sometimes used to embrace real as well as personal property.
8. Amount; quantity. Cf. FECK, *n.*, 2. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
9. *Mach.* The amount of useful work performed in some interval of time of definite length. *Rankine.*
10. *Sugar Manuf., etc.* A system of vacuum pans so arranged that the vapor from the first heats the liquid in the second, which is under a higher vacuum, and so on; as, a triple *effect*; also, a single member of such a system.
Syn. — EFFECT, CONSEQUENCE, RESULT. An EFFECT is the direct correlative of a *cause*, with which it implies a relatively immediate connection; a CONSEQUENCE follows more indirectly or remotely; a RESULT (which may or may not be immediate) is thought of as concluding or terminating the action of a cause; as, the *effect* of a blow on the head may be concussion of the brain; the *consequence*, shattered health; the *result*, the retirement of the injured man from active business. See EFFECT, *v. t.*, EFFECTIVE; cf. CAUSE, INTENTION.

ef-fect′, *v. t.*; EF-FECT′ED; EF-FECT′ING. **1**. To produce; to do; to make.

So great a body such exploits to *effect*. *Daniel.*

2. To bring to pass; to execute; enforce; accomplish.

They sailed away without *effecting* their purpose. *Jowett.*

Syn. — Do, complete, realize, carry out, bring about, consummate, compass, fulfill. — EFFECT, EXECUTE, PERFORM, DISCHARGE, ACCOMPLISH, ACHIEVE agree in the idea of carrying out to a proposed end. To EFFECT is to bring about, frequently in the face of resistance or obstacles; as, "The passage of the Red Sea was *effected* by a strong

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ed′mod, *a.* [AS. *éadmōd*, *éapmōd*.] Humble; gracious; gentle. *Obs.* — **ed′mod-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **ed′mod-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

Ed′munds Act. [After Sen. George F. *Edmunds* of Vermont.] *U. S.* An act of March 22, 1882, making polygamy a punishable offense.

Edn. *Abbr.* Edwin.

Ed′na (ĕd′nȧ), *n.* [Gr. Ἕδνα, fr. Heb. *'ednāh* pleasure.] Lit., pleasure; — fem. prop. name.

Ed′na, *n.* *Bib.* See ASMODEUS.

ednesse. † EADNESS.

e-doc′tri-nate, *v. t.* [*e-* + *doctrinate*.] To teach. *Obs.*

E′dom (ē′dŭm), *n.* *Bib.* See EDOMITE.

Ed′ra-i (ĕd′rā-ī). *D. Bib.*

Ed′re-i (-rē-ī). *Bib.*

Ed′ri-o-as′ter-oi′de-a (ĕd′rĭ-ō-ăs′tēr-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἑδριον, dim. of ἕδρα seat + ἀστήρ star + *-oid*.] *Paleon.* = THECOIDEA.

Ed′ri-site (ĕd′rē-sīt), *n.* Var. of IDRISITE.

e-drop′ic. Scot. var. of HYDROPIC.

eds. *Abbr.* Editors.

E. D. S. *Abbr.* English Dialect Society.

edstond. † ATSTAND.

Ed′u-ca-bil′i-a (ĕd′ū-kȧ-bĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *educare* to educate. Cf. EDUCABLE.] *Zoöl.* A superorder of placental mammals having the comparatively large cerebrum overlapping the cerebellum and optic lobes. It includes the higher mammals, as the Primates, Carnivora, Ungulata, etc. — **ed′u-ca-bil′i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

ed′u-cat-a-ble (ĕd′ū-kāt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Educable. *R.*

ed′u-ca′tion-a-ble, *a.* Educable. *Rare.*

ed′u-ca′tion-al-ist, *n.* = EDUCATIONIST.

ed′u-ca′tion-a-ry, *a.* Educational. *Rare.*

ed′u-ca-to-ry (ĕd′ū-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Educative.

ed′u-ca′tress (-kā′trĕs), *n.* A female educator.

e-duce′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

e-duc′i-ble (ē-dūs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

e-dul′co-rate, *a.* [See EDULCORATE, *v.*] Sweetened. *Obs.*

ed′ule, *a.* & *n.* [L. *edulis*.] Edible. *Obs.*

e-du′li-ous, *a.* Edible. *Obs.*

‖ **e du-o′bus ma′lis mi′ni-mum e′li-gen′dum** (mĭn′ĭ-mŭm ĕl′ĭ-jĕn′dŭm). [L.] Of two evils the least is to be chosen. *Erasmus.*

Edw. *Abbr.* Edward.

Ed-war′dine (ĕd-wôr′dĭn), *a.* = EDWARDIAN c.

Ed′win (ĕd′wĭn), *n.* [AS. *Éadwine*; cf. AS. *éad* property, and *wine* friend.] Lit., gainer of property; — masc. prop. name. L. *Edvinus* (ĕd-vī′nŭs); It. *Edvino* (ād-vē′nō); G. *Edwin* (ĕt′vĭn). — Dim. *Ed, Eddy.*

ed′wit, *n.* [AS. *edwīt*.] Reproach; blame; taunt. *Obs.*

ed-wite′, *v. t.* [AS. *edwītan*.] To reproach; taunt. *Obs.*

ee (ē). Scot. and North of Eng. var. of EYE.

E. E. *Abbr.* Early English; electrical engineer; ells English; errors excepted.

E. E. & M. P. *Abbr.* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

E. E. D. S. *Abbr.* Early English Dialect Society.

eefe, *a.* [Cf. AS. *éaþ*, *éaðe*.] Easy. *Obs.*

ee′grass′, *n.* Eddish. *Dial. Eng.*

eeke. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EKE, *n.*, *v.*, & *adv.*

eel′-back′ floun′der. A small flounder (*Liopsetta putnami*) of the coasts of northern New England and the British Provinces.

eel′buck′, *n.* An eelpot.

eelde. † ELD, *n.* & *v.*

eel′er, *n.* One who catches eels.

eel′er-y (ēl′ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place for catching eels.

eel′fare′, *n.* [*eel* + *fare* a journey.] The migration of young eels up a stream. *Dial. Eng.*

eel′fish′, *n.* = TANDAN.

eel′moth′er, *n.* An eelpout.

eel′ware′, *n.* A European water crowfoot (*Ranunculus fluitans*).

eel wrack. Eel grass.

eem. Obs. or Scot. var. of EME.

eem (ēm), *v. i.* [Icel. *efna* to perform, to prepare for a thing.] To spare or find time. *Dial. Eng.*

ee-mawm′. † IMAM.

een (ēn), *n.* Dial. or archaic pl. of EYE.

e'en (ēn), *adv.* A contraction of EVEN.

e'en (ēn), **e'en′in**, *n.* Contr. of EVENING. *Scot.*

eend. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of END.

eer. † ERE.

eere. † EAR.

eeres. † ARSE.

e'er′y, *a.* Contraction of EVERY.

eese. † EASY.

ee′some (ē′sŭm), *a.* [Cf. EYE; 1st -SOME.] Pleasing to the eye. *Scot.*

eest. † EAST.

eet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EAT.

eeth. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EATH.

E. E. T. S. *Abbr.* Early English Text Society.

eeven. † EVEN.

efecks. † I'FEGS.

e-fem′er-a. Ephemera. *Ref. Sp.*

e-fem′er-al. Ephemeral. *Ref. Sp.*

efen. † EVEN.

efere. † YFERE.

eff. † EFT.

ef′fa-bl. Effable. *Ref. Sp.*

ef-face′ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *effacement*.] See -MENT.

ef-fac′er (ĕ-fās′ēr), *n.* One that effaces.

‖ **ef′fa′ré′** (ĕ′fá′rā′), *a.* [F., lit., frightened.] *Her.* Rearing, as in affright.

ef-fas′ci-nate (ĕ-făs′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *effascinare*.] To fascinate. *Obs.* — **ef-fas′ci-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

ef-fate′ (ĕ-fāt′), ‖ **ef-fa′tum** (ĕ-fā′tŭm), *n.* [L. *effatum* axiom, fr. *effari* to speak out.] Solemn utterance; dictum. *Obs.*

ef-fat′u-ate, *v. t.* [*ef-* (L. *ex-*) + L. *fatuus* foolish.] To infatuate. *Obs.*

wind, which, we are told, drove back the waters" (*Coleridge*). To EXECUTE is to carry into effect, often by some set mode of operation; as, "The villainy you teach me, I will *execute*, and it shall go hard but I will better the instruction" (*Shak.*); "My counsel sends to *execute* a deed" (*Pope*). To PERFORM (sometimes merely a formal synonym for *do*) frequently implies protracted or regular activity; as, "with parrot tongue *performed* the scholar's part" (*Cowper*); "And with joy the stars *perform* their shining, and the sea its long moon-silvered roll" (*M. Arnold*). DISCHARGE implies an obligation; as, "I had *discharged* my confidential duties as secretary . . . to the general satisfaction" (*De Quincey*); "God moldeth some for a schoolmaster's life; undertaking it with desire and delight, and *discharging* it with dexterity and happy success" (*Fuller*). To ACCOMPLISH is to bring to completion, often by the exercise of perseverance or skill; as, "I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be *accomplished!*" (*Luke* xii. 50); "He . . . leaves the *accomplished* plan that he has touched, retouched, many a long day labored" (*Cowper*). ACHIEVE commonly suggests an enterprise or undertaking of difficulty or importance; as, "To *achieve* the difficult work of recasting the mind of the original author in the mold of a translation" (*J. H. Newman*). See EFFECT, EFFECTIVE, CLOSE, OBTAIN.

ef-fect′ (ĕ-fĕkt′), *v. i.* To have an effect. *Obs.*

ef-fec′tive (ĕ-fĕk′tĭv), *a.* [L. *effectivus*: cf. F. *effectif.*] **1.** Having the power to produce an effect or effects; producing a decided or decisive effect; efficient; serviceable; operative; as, an *effective* force, remedy, speech, temperature; the *effective* men in a regiment.

They are not *effective* of anything. *Bacon.*

2. Real; actual; — opposed to *nominal*, and used specif. to designate money having intrinsic value, as coin, as distinguished from *fiat* money.

Syn. — Active, operative, capable, competent, adequate. — EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL, EFFICIENT, EFFICACIOUS agree in describing an object as productive of result (see POWERFUL). EFFECTIVE emphasizes the actual production of an effect, whose continuance in the future it often suggests; as, a law becomes *effective* on a given date, *effective* capital. EFFECTUAL also refers to a present result, but regards it more as adequately fulfilling a purpose, so that the term frequently becomes synonymous with "decisive, final," and looks backward rather than forward; as, an *effectual* measure, an *effectual* refutation, retort. EFFICIENT applies to that which is actively operative and produces its result through the exercise of energy, so that it often becomes synonymous with "capable, competent;" as, an *efficient* cause, officer, workman. EFFICACIOUS (see *potent*, under POWERFUL) emphasizes the possession of such quality or virtue as renders effective; as, an *efficacious* remedy. *Efficacious* and *efficient* refer the result to some power or quality inherent or residing in the cause; an object may be *effective* or *effectual* through some source or agency outside itself. *Effective* and *efficacious* are rarely used of personal agents. See SKILLFUL, EFFECT.

Set him to write poetry, he is limited, artificial, and impotent; . . . to write prose, he is free, natural, and *effective*. *M. Arnold.*
His recommendation was *effectual*, and I was . . . chosen. *Gibbon.*
Phœbe, and the fire that boiled the teakettle, were equally bright, cheerful, and *efficient*, in their . . . offices. *Hawthorne.*

ef-fec′tive, *n.* **1.** An efficient cause. *Obs.*
2. One who is capable of active service; esp., a soldier fit for duty. "His army — 20,000 *effectives*." *W. P. Johnston.*
3. The serviceable soldiers in a country; an army or any military body, collectively; as, France's *effective*.
4. [Cf. F. *effectif* real, effective, real amount.] *Com.* Specie or coin, as distinguished from paper currency; — a term used in many parts of Europe.

ef-fec′tu-al (ĕ-fĕk′tū̍-ăl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *effectuel.*] **1.** Producing, or having adequate power or force to produce, an intended effect; adequate; sufficient.

Effectual steps for the suppression of the rebellion. *Macaulay.*

2. Effective; efficient; of words, exhortations, etc., producing, or qualified to produce, a proper response; impressively earnest or pertinent. *Archaic.*

The *effectual* fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. *James* v. 16.

Syn. — See EFFECTIVE.

effectual adjudication, *Scots Law*, an adjudication that operates to give effect to the adjudging creditor's claim. — **e. calling**, *Theol.*, a doctrine concerning the work of the Holy Spirit in producing conviction of sin and acceptance of salvation by Christ, — one of the five points of Calvinism. See CALVINISM.

ef-fec′tu-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being effectual.

ef-fec′tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; EF-FEC′TU-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); EF-FEC′TU-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [Cf. F. *effectuer*. See EFFECT, *n.* & *v. t.*] To bring to pass; to effect; accomplish; fulfill.

A fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sir P. Sidney.*

ef-fec′tu-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of effectuating.

ef-fem′i-na-cy (ĕ-fĕm′ĭ-na-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From EFFEMINATE.] Womanish quality unbecoming a man, such as softness, delicacy, or weakness.

ef-fem′i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, p. p. of *effeminare* to make a woman of; *ex* out + *femina* a woman. See FEMININE, *a.*] **1.** Having womanlike traits of character to an inappropriate degree; wanting in manly strength or aggressiveness; as, an *effeminate* man; esp., marked by weakness, softness, and love of voluptuous ease; as, an *effeminate* civilization; overemotional, or overdelicate; as, the artistic disposition is often *effeminate*.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honor. *Bacon.*
An *effeminate* and unmanly foppery. *Bp. Hurd.*

2. Womanlike; womanly; feminine; tender. *Obs.* or *R.*

Gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse. *Shak.*

3. *Wool Trade.* Of wool, over delicate or soft; weakly.

Syn. — See FEMALE.

ef-fem′i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; EF-FEM′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); EF-FEM′I-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). **1.** To make like a woman. *Obs.*
2. To make womanish; to make soft; to weaken.

It will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds. *Locke.*

ef-fem′i-nate (ĕ-fĕm′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To grow womanish or weak.

In a slothful peace . . . courage will *effeminate*. *Pope.*

ef-fem′i-nate-ly (-nāt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In an effeminate manner; weakly; softly; delicately. "Proud and *effeminately* gay." *Fawkes.*
2. By means of a woman; by the power or art of a woman. *Rare.* "*Effeminately* vanquished." *Milton.*

ef-fem′i-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To make effeminate. *Rare.* — **ef-fem′i-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

ef-fen′di (ĕ-fĕn′dĭ), *n.* [Turk. *efendi*, fr. Modern Gr. ἀφέντης, fr. Gr. αὐθέντης a chief. See AUTHENTIC.] Master; sir; — a Turkish title of respect, applied esp. to a state official or man of learning, as one learned in the law, but often simply as the courtesy title of a gentleman.

ef′fer-ent (ĕf′ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *efferens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *efferre* to bear out; *ex* out + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing out or away; specif.: *Physiol.* **a** Conveying outward, or discharging; — applied to certain blood vessels, lymphatics, nerves, etc. **b** Conveyed outward; as, *efferent* impulses, i. e., such as are conveyed by the motor or other nerves which carry impulses from the central nervous system to the various organs; — opposed to *afferent*.

ef′fer-ent, *n.* An efferent duct or stream.

ef′fer-vesce′ (ĕf′ẽr-vĕs′), *v. i.*; EF′FER-VESCED′ (-vĕst′); EF′FER-VESC′ING (-vĕs′ĭng). [L. *effervescere*; *ex* + *fervescere* to begin boiling, incho., fr. *fervere* to boil. See FERVENT.] **1.** To make heat, esp. by violent chemical reaction. *Obs.*
2. To bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, carbonated water, or limestone on which acid is poured, or as the escaping gas.
3. To exhibit liveliness or exhilaration; to be gay, merry, mischievous, or boisterous.

ef′fer-ves′cence (-vĕs′ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *effervescence.*] Act or process of effervescing; the commotion of a liquid produced by the escape of gas in innumerable small bubbles; as, the *effervescence* of a carbonate with citric acid.

Syn. — See EBULLITION.

ef′fer-ves′cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Effervescent state or action.

ef′fer-ves′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *effervescens*, p. pr. of *effervescere.*] Effervescing, or having the property of effervescing; as, an *effervescent* drink.

ef′fer-ves′cive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to produce effervescence. "An *effervescive* force." *Hickok.*

ef-fete′ (ĕ-fēt′), *a.* [L. *effetus* that has brought forth, exhausted; *ex* + *fetus* that has brought forth. See FETUS.] No longer capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth; hence, worn out with age; exhausted of energy; incapable of efficient action; no longer productive; barren; sterile.

Effete results from virile efforts. *Mrs. Browning.*
If they find the old governments *effete*, worn out, . . . they may seek new ones. *Burke.*
We do not find . . . *effete* civilizations rejuvenated. *James Ward.*

ef′fi-ca′cious (ĕf′ĭ-kā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *efficax*, *-acis*, fr. *efficere*. See EFFECT, *n.*] Possessing the quality of being effective; productive of, or powerful to produce, the effect intended; as, an *efficacious* law.

Syn. — See EFFECTIVE.

— **ef′fi-ca′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ef′fi-ca′cious-ness**, *n.*

ef′fi-ca-cy (ĕf′ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *efficacia*, fr. *efficax*. See EFFICACIOUS.] **1.** Power to produce effects; as, the *efficacy* of medicine in counteracting disease; the *efficacy* of prayer. "Of noxious *efficacy*." *Milton.*
2. Causal operation; efficient action.

Syn. — Virtue, potency, force, efficiency.

ef-fi′cience (ĕ-fĭsh′ĕns), *n.* Efficient action; efficiency. *Rare.*

ef-fi′cien-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *efficientia.*] **1.** Efficient quality, power or action.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us. *Hooker.*
As to cause, it is absurd to credit inert mass with *efficiency*, and so we have left on the physical side only quantitative relations expressed in equations of motion, and the like. In psychology the meaning to be given to causal *efficiency*, if any, is still in dispute. *James Ward.*

2. *Mech.* The ratio of the energy or work that is got out of a machine, a storage battery, an electrical distributing system, or the like, to the energy put in. The energies may not be of the same kind; as, for example, in the steam engine, heat energy is put in, and mechanical energy is got out.
3. *Pol. Econ.* Economic productivity; power of producing wealth.

efficiency of a joint, *Mech.*, the ratio of the tensile strength of the joint to that of the solid material if the joint did not exist. In riveted work it varies from .50 to .84, about.

efficiency wages. Wages proportioned to the productiveness of the wage earner; — contrasted with *day wages*.

ef-fi′cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *efficiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *efficere* to effect: cf. F. *efficient*. See EFFECT, *n.*] **1.** Serving as, or characteristic of, the efficient cause (see below); causally active; operant; as, the *efficient* action of h at.
2. Characterized by energetic and useful activity; not inactive, slack, or incapable; as, an *efficient* officer.

Syn. — Effectual, efficacious, competent, capable, able, potent. See EFFECTIVE.

efficient cause, the working or moving cause; the cause which exists in time before the effect and acts as the immediate agency for the production of the effect; the cause conceived as embodying the activity, impulsion, or force, which acts directly to produce the effect. See CAUSE, 1.

ef-fi′cient, *n.* **1.** An efficient cause. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* In the British service, a volunteer holding a certificate of proficiency and receiving a special allowance.
3. *Math.* A multiplier or factor of a product. *Obs.*

ef-fig′i-ate (ĕ-fĭj′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *effigiatus*, p. p. of *effigiare* to form, fr. *effigies* effigy. See EFFIGY.] To form or fashion as an effigy or likeness. *Rare.* *Jer. Taylor.*

ef-fig′i-a′tion (ĕ-fĭj′ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *effigiatio.*] Act of forming in resemblance; an effigy. *Rare.*

ef-fig′ur-ate (ĕ-fĭg′ūr-āt), *a.* [*ex-* + *figurate.*] *Bot.* Having a definite form; not effuse; as, *effigurate* lichens.

ef′fi-gy (ĕf′ĭ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *effigies*, fr. *effingere* to form, fashion; *ex* + *fingere* to form, shape, devise: cf. F. *effigie*. See FEIGN.] An image or representation, esp. of a person, whether a full figure or the bust only; — as a term of art, most commonly applied to sculptured likenesses, as those on sepulchral monuments, but also, formerly, to drawn or painted portraits.

Syn. — See IMAGE.

to burn, *or* **hang, in effigy**, to burn or to hang an image or picture of (a person), as a token of public odium.

ef-flate′ (ĕ-flāt′), *v. t.* [L. *efflatus*, p. p. of *efflare* to blow or breathe out; *ex* + *flare* to blow.] To puff up. *Rare.*

ef-fla′tion (ĕ-flā′shŭn), *n.* A breathing or puffing out; a puff, as of wind; that which is blown out.

A soft *efflation* of celestial fire. *Parnell.*

ef′flo-resce′ (ĕf′lō-rĕs′), *v. i.*; EF′FLO-RESCED′ (-rĕst′); EF′FLO-RESC′ING (-rĕs′ĭng). [L. *efflorescere* to bloom, blossom; *ex* + *florescere*, incho., fr. *florere* to blossom, fr. *flos* a flower. See FLOWER.] **1.** To blossom forth; to flower. *Carlyle.*
2. *Chem.* **a** To change on the surface, or throughout, to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder from the loss of water of crystallization on exposure to the air; as, Glauber's salts *effloresce*. **b** To form a powdery crust, as a saline solution by evaporation or as a result of chemical action. **c** To become covered with such a crust; as, limestone sometimes *effloresces* with nitrate of calcium in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere.

ef′flo-res′cence (-rĕs′ĕns), *n.* [F. *efflorescence.*] **1.** *Bot.* State of flowering; bloom or blossom; anthesis.
2. *Med.* A redness of the skin; eruption, as in rash, measles, smallpox, scarlatina, etc.
3. *Chem.* **a** Act or process of efflorescing. **b** The powder or crust thus formed.

ef′flo-res′cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being efflorescent; efflorescence.

ef′flo-res′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *efflorescens*, *-entis*, blooming, p. pr. of *efflorescere*: cf. F. *efflorescent*. See EFFLORESCE, *v. i.*] **1.** That effloresces, or is liable to effloresce on exposure; as, an *efflorescent* salt.
2. Covered with, or forming, an efflorescence.

ef-flow′er (ĕ-flou′ẽr), *v. t.* [*ef-* = *ex-* + *flower.*] **1.** [Cf. F. *effleurer.*] *Leather Making.* To remove the epidermis of (a skin), as in making chamois leather.
2. To pass out of bloom, as a plant. *Obs.*

ef′flu-ence (ĕf′lōō-ĕns; 243), *n.* A flowing out, or emanation; also, that which flows or issues from any body or substance; issue; efflux.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate! *Milton.*

ef′flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *effluens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *effluere* to flow out; *ex* + *fluere* to flow: cf. F. *effluent*. See FLUENT.] Flowing out. — *n.* That which flows out, as a stream.

ef-flu′vi-al (ĕ-flōō′vĭ-ăl; 243), *a.* Of or pert. to effluvia.

ef-flu′vi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or giving out, effluvium.

ef-flu′vi-um (-vĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -VIA (-ȧ). [L., a flowing out, fr. *effluere* to flow out. See EFFLUENT, *a.*] **1.** A flowing out, as of blood. *Obs.*
2. *Physics.* A hypothetical imponderable medium to the efflux of which from electrified bodies, magnets, etc., their powers of attraction and repulsion were formerly ascribed.
3. Subtile or invisible emanation; exhalation perceived by the sense of smell; esp., noisome or noxious exhalation; as, the *effluvium* from putrefying bodies.

ef′flux (ĕf′lŭks), *n.* [See EFFLUENT, FLUX.] **1.** Act or process of flowing out, or issuing forth; effusion; outflow; as, the *efflux* of matter from an ulcer.

The devout affections . . . are incessantly in *efflux*. *I. Taylor.*

2. That which flows out; emanation; effluence. *Thomson.*
3. *Philos.* = EFFLUVIUM, 2.
4. A lapse or passing (of time); hence, end; expiry.

ef-flux′ion (ĕ-flŭk′shŭn), *n.* Efflux. *Bacon.*

ef-fode′, *v. t.* [L. *effodere.*] To dig out or up. *Obs.*

ef-fo′di-ent (ĕ-fō′dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *effodiens*, p. pr. of *effodere* to dig out.] *Zoöl.* Fossorial; burrowing.

Ef-fo′di-en′ti-a (-ĕn′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See EFFODIENT.] *Zoöl.* An old group comprising the fossorial Edentata. The term has recently been used as coextensive with Nomarthra, comprising the aard-varks and scaly anteaters, and raised to the rank of a separate order.

ef-force′ (ĕ-fōrs′; 201), *v. t.* [OF. *esforcier* (F. *s'efforcer* to exert one's self). See EFFORT.] To force. *Obs.*

ef-form′ (ĕ-fôrm′), *v. t.* [*ef-* + *form.*] To form; shape. *Rare.* — **ef′for-ma′tion** (ĕf′ŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

ef′fort (ĕf′ŏrt; -ẽrt; *formerly also* ef-fort′), *n.* [F. *effort*, OF. *esfort*, for *esforz*, fr. *esforcier* (F. *s'efforcer* to exert one's self), LL. *exfortiare*, fr. L. *ex* + *fortis* strong. See FORCE.] **1.** Power. *Obs.*
2. Exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental, in performing an act or aiming at an object; more or less strenuous endeavor; as, an *effort* to scale a wall.

We prize the stronger *effort* of his power. *Pope.*

3. A production, as of art or oratory.
4. *Mech.* Active or effective force as distinguished from a passive resistance as called into action by such a force. Effort and resistance are equal and opposite if the body on which they act is not undergoing acceleration.

Syn. — Endeavor, attempt, essay, trial; struggle, strain;

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ef-fect′er, *n.* One that effects.
ef-fect′i-ble (ĕ-fĕk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being done; feasible. *Rare.*
ef-fec′tion (ĕ-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *effectio.*] **1.** Effecting; formation; doing. *Rare.* **2.** *Math.* A construction; a particular problem based on some general proposition. *Obs.*
ef-fec′tiv. Effective. *Ref. Sp.*
ef-fec′tive-ly, *adv.* of EFFECTIVE.
ef-fec′tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ef-fect′less, *a.* See -LESS.
ef-fec′tor, *n.* [L.] An effecter.
ef-fec′tress, **ef-fec′trix**, *n.* A female effecter. *Obs.*
ef-fec′tu-al, *n.* *Scots Law.* An effectual adjudication.
ef-fec′tu-al-ly, *adv.* of EFFECTUAL.
ef-fec′tu-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ef-fec′tu-ose (ĕ-fĕk′tū̍-ōs), *a.* Effectual. *Obs.*
ef-fec′tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Effectual. *Obs.* or *R.* — **ef-fec′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* or *R.*
ef-feir′ (*Scot.* ĕ-fēr′), **ef-fere′**, *v. i.* [OF. *aferir.*] To belong; to pertain. *Obs.* or *Scots Law.*
ef-feir′, *n.* [Var. of AFFAIR.] Cause; appearance; property; guise. *Obs.* *Scot.*
ef-feir′, *v. t.* [See AFEAR.] To make afraid; to be afraid of. *Obs.* *Scot.*
ef-fem′i-nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ef-fem′i-na′tion (ĕ-fĕm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *effeminatio.*] Effeminization. *Rare.*
effere. ✝ EFFEIR, *v. i.* & *n.*
ef′fer-ous (ĕf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *efferus* savage; *ex* (intens.) + *ferus* wild.] Like a wild beast; fierce. *Obs.*
ef-fer′ven-cy, *n.* [L. *effervens*, p. pr. of *effervere* to boil up.] Overheating. *Obs.*
ef′fer-ves′ci-ble (ĕf′ẽr-vĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ef′fet, *n.* Dial. form of EFT, newt.
ef-fete′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ef′fi-cace′, *n.* [F., fr. L. *efficacia.*] Efficacy. *Obs.*
ef′fi-cac′i-ty (ĕf′ĭ-kăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *efficacitas*: cf. F. *efficacité.*] Efficacy. *Rare.*
ef-fi′cient-ly, *adv.* of EFFICIENT.
ef-fierce′, *v. t.* [*ex-* (intens.) + *fierce.*] To make fierce. *Obs.*
ef-fig′i-al (ĕ-fĭj′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or like effigies. *Rare.* [An effigy.]
‖ **ef-fi′gi-es** (-fĭj′ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.]
ef-firm′. ✝ AFFIRM.
ef-flag′i-tate (ĕ-flăj′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *efflagitare.*] To ask or desire eagerly. *Obs.*
ef′fla-gra′tion (ĕf′lȧ-grā′shŭn), *n.* [*ef-* (L. *ex-*) + L. *flagrare* to blaze.] Emission of flame. *R.*
‖ **ef′fleu′rage′** (ĕ′flû′räzh′), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A form of massage consisting in gentle stroking.
ef′flu-en-cy (ĕf′lōō-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Effluence.
ef-fluve′ (ĕ-flōōv′; 243), *n.* [F. *effluve.*] A diffusion of electricity from an electrified body.
ef-flu′vi-a, *n.*, *pl.* of EFFLUVIUM.
ef-flu′vi-a-ble (ĕ-flōō′vĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being given off as an effluvium. *Obs.*
ef-flu′vi-ate, *v. i.* To give forth effluvium. *Rare.*
ef-flu′vi-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *effluvium* a flowing out + *-graphy.*] The process of producing images on photographic plates by the silent discharge.
ef-flux′, *v. i.* & *t.* To flow, or to cause to flow, out. *Obs.*
ef-fo′li-ate, *v. i.* [*ef-* + *foliate*, v.] To open into leaf; to develop leaves. *Obs.*
ef-fo′li-a′tion (ĕ-fō′lĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Removal or loss of foliage. *Rare.*
ef-form′a-tive, *a.* Formative. *Obs.*
ef-fort′, *v. t.* To strengthen. *Obs.*
ef′fort-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
ef′fort-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ef-fos′sion (ĕ-fŏsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *effossio*. See EFFODIENT.] A digging out or up. *Rare.*
ef-frac′tion (ĕ-frăk′shŭn), *n.* [F.] Forcible breaking open. *R.*
ef-frac′ture, *n.* [L. *effractura* housebreaking.] Fracture. *Obs.*
ef-fran′chise (ĕ-frăn′chīz; -chĭz), *v. t.* [*ef-* + *franchise*: cf. OF. *esfranchir.*] To enfranchise. *Rare.* — **ef-fran′chise-ment**, *n.* *Rare.*
ef-fray′. ✝ AFFRAY, *n.*
ef′fre-nate (ĕf′rē-nāt), **ef′fre-nat′ed** (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *effrenatus* unbridled.] Ungovernable; violent. *Obs.*
ef′fre-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *effrenatio.*] Unruliness. *Obs.*
ef-front′, *v. t.* To give assurance to; also, to confuse; to confound. *Obs.*
ef-front′ed, *p. a.* [Cf. F. *effronté.*] Unblushing; shameless. *Obs.*

F G H I J K L M

labor, toil. — EXERTION, EFFORT, APPLICATION, PAINS, TROUBLE. EXERTION is in general the active (often vigorous or laborious) exercise of any power or faculty; EFFORT commonly suggests a single action (often with a definite object in view) rather than continued activity; as, the continued *exertion* of memory, a strong *effort* of will, wearied by over-*exertion*, to make a supreme *effort*. APPLICATION is assiduous exertion; as, "By my own indefatigable *application* for these ten years past . . . I am got half way to the top of jurisprudence" (*Gray*); "a face pallid with intense *application*" (*Motley*). PAINS is toilsome or solicitous effort; TROUBLE implies exertion that inconveniences or incommodes; as, "Those luckless brains that . . . indite much meter with much *pains*" (*Cowper*); "Is twenty hundred kisses such a *trouble?*" (*Shak.*); "Herein I teach you how you shall bid God 'ild us for your *pains*, and thank us for your *trouble*" (*id.*). See TRY, WORK, BUSY.

ef-front'er-y (ĕ-frŭn'tẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *effronterie*, fr. *effronté* shameless, fr. L. *effrons*, *-ontis*, barefaced, shameless; perh. orig., putting forth the forehead; *ex* + *frons* the forehead. See FRONT.] Impudent transgression of the bounds of duty or decorum; insulting presumptuousness; shameless boldness; barefaced assurance.

Corruption lost nothing of its *effrontery*. *Bancroft.*

Syn. — Impudence, sauciness. See AUDACITY.

ef-fulge' (ĕ-fŭlj'), *v. t.* & *i.*; EF-FULGED' (-fŭljd'); EF-FULG'ING (-fŭl'jĭng). [L. *effulgere* to shine forth; *ex* + *fulgere* to flash, shine.] To cause to shine forth; to radiate; beam. *Rare.* "*Effulging* . . . fire." *Thomson.*

ef-ful'gence (ĕ-fŭl'jĕns), *n.* State of being effulgent; extreme brilliancy; radiant splendor.

The *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milton.*
The bright and the balmy *effulgence* of morn. *Beattie.*

ef-ful'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *effulgens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *effulgere*.] Diffusing a flood of light; shining; luminous; radiant; splendid. "*Effulgent* rays." *Cowper.*

ef-fund' (ĕ-fŭnd'), *v. t.*; -FUND'ED; -FUND'ING. [L. *effundere*. See EFFUSE.] To pour out; to effuse. *Now Rare.*

ef-fuse' (ĕ-fūs'), *a.* [L. *effusus*, p. p. of *effundere* to pour out; *ex* + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] **1.** Poured out freely; hence, prodigal; profuse. *Obs. or R.*

So should our joy be very *effuse*. *Barrow.*

2. *Bot.* **a** Diffuse; loosely spreading, as the panicle of a grass. **b** Spread out flat without definite form, as the thallus of some lichens. Cf. EFFIGURATE.

3. *Zoöl.* **a** Having the lips of the aperture separated by a gap; — said of certain shells. **b** Loosely connected; — opposed to *compact*.

ef-fuse' (ĕ-fūz'), *v. t.*; EF-FUSED' (-fūzd'); EF-FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). To pour out or forth, as a liquid; hence, to send forth; to shed; dispense; disseminate.

With gushing blood *effused*. *Milton.*

ef-fuse', *v. i.* **1.** To emanate; issue. *Thomson.*

2. *Physics.* To flow out through an aperture; — said of the passage of gases through an opening of sufficient size to permit of a movement of the fluid as a mass. See EFFUSION, 4.

ef-fu'sion (ĕ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *effusio*: cf. F. *effusion*.] **1.** Act of effusing, or pouring out; as, *effusion* of water, of blood, of grace, of words, and the like.

To save the *effusion* of my people's blood. *Dryden.*

2. That which is effused, or poured out; esp., an unrestrained utterance in speech or writing.

Wash me with that precious *effusion*. *Eikon Basilike.*
The light *effusions* of a heedless boy. *Byron.*

3. *Med.* **a** Escape of a fluid from its natural vessel, either by rupture of the vessel or by exudation through its walls. **b** The liquid escaping or exuded.

4. *Physics.* Act or process of effusing; specif., the flow of a gas through an aperture the diameter of which is very large as compared with that of the molecules. The velocity with which a gas will pass through such an opening into a vacuum is inversely proportional to the square root of the density of the gas.

effusion balance. *Physics.* An apparatus devised by W. N. Shaw, a British physicist, for the study of ventilation, consisting of connected compartments with adjustable apertures for the influx and efflux of air, and a pivoted vane for indicating the direction of the currents.

ef-fu'sive (ĕ-fū'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Pouring out; pouring forth freely. "Washed with the *effusive* wave." *Pope.*

2. Unduly emotional; excessively demonstrative.

3. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the pouring forth of lava; as, *effusive* rocks (volcanic rocks or surface lavas as disting. from so-called *intrusive* or *plutonic* rocks); the *effusive* period of a lava (distinguished from *intratelluric* period). — **ef-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ef-fu'sive-ness**, *n.*

eft (ĕft), *n.* [AS. *efete* lizard. See NEWT.] *Zoöl.* Orig., a lizard or lizardlike animal; now, usually, a newt, esp. the European species *Triton cristatus* or *T. vulgaris*.

eft, *adv.* [AS. *eft* again, afterwards. See AFT, AFTER.] Again; yet again; after; afterwards. *Archaic.*

I wold never *eft* comen into the snare. *Spenser.*

eft-soon' (-sōōn') | **eft-soons'** (-sōōnz') } *adv.* [ME. *eftsone*, *eftsones*; AS. *eft* + *sōna* soon. See EFT; SOON.] **1.** Again; a second time; afterwards; also, soon afterwards; forthwith; at once. *Archaic.*

The champion stout *eftsoons* dismounted. *Spenser.*

2. From time to time; often. *Obs.*

e-gest' (ē-jĕst'), *v. t.*; E-GEST'ED; E-GEST'ING. [L. *egestus*, p. p. of *egerere* to carry out, to discharge; *e* out + *gerere* to carry.] *Physiol.* To cast or throw out; to void, as excrement; to excrete, as indigestible matter; in an extended sense, to excrete by the lungs, skin, or kidneys.

e-ges'ta (ē-jĕs'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. from p. p. of L. *egerere*. See EGEST.] *Physiol.* That which is egested, or thrown off from the body by the various excretory channels; excrements; — opposed to *ingesta*.

e-ges'tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *egestio*.] *Physiol.* Act or process of egesting.

e-ges'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [From EGEST.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to egestion; — opposed to *ingestive*.

egg (ĕg), *v. t.*; EGGED (ĕgd); EGG'ING. [ME. *eggen*, Icel. *eggja*, fr. *egg* edge. See EDGE.] To urge on; to instigate; to incite; — often with *on*.

Adam and Eve he *egged* to ill. *Piers Plowman.*
[She] did *egg* him on to tell. *Warner.*

egg (ĕg), *n.* [Icel. *egg*; akin to AS. *ǣg* (whence ME. *ey*), Sw. *ägg*, Dan. *æg*, G. & D. *ei*, and prob. to OSlav. *aje*, *jaje*, L. *ovum*, Gr. *ᾠόν*, Ir. *ugh*, Gael. *ubh*, and perh. to L. *avis* bird. Cf. OVAL.] **1.** **a** The oval or spheroidal reproductive body produced by birds and many reptiles, from which, after a period of incubation or development, the young hatches out; esp., in common usage, that of the domestic hen; hence, any of the corresponding but smaller and usually simpler reproductive bodies of other animals. The egg of a bird when recently laid contains a ball of yellow food material, the *yolk*, upon which lies a small disk of protoplasmic material (the *cicatricle* or *tread*), from which the embryo develops. These constitute the egg in the biological sense (**b** below), or *ovum*. The structures which surround it are for its nutriment and protection; as the *white*, or *albumen*, a clear semifluid mass of albuminous material; the *skin*, or *membrana putaminis*, a tough two-layered membrane lining the shell; and finally the thin but rigid calcareous shell. The eggs of birds are, however, exceptional in their size, amount of yolk, and complexity of the envelopes, the egg of most animals consisting essentially of the germ cell, or ovum, or of the young embryo developing from it, surrounded by a more or less resistant membrane. Hence: **b** *Biol.* The female germ cell of an animal or plant; an ovum. See OVUM, GERM CELL.

Hen's Egg (Diagrammatic Section). *a* Cicatricle; *b* White Yolk; *c* Yolk Membrane; *d* Yellow Yolk; *e* Shell; *f* Albumen or White; *g g* Chalazæ; h^1 h^2 Layers of Membrana Putaminis, inclosing Air Space *i*.

2. Anything resembling an egg in form or function.

egg and dart *or* **anchor** *or* **tongue**, *Arch.*, an egg-shaped ornament, alternating with another in the form of a dart, or anchor, or tongue, used to enrich the ovolo. — **to have all one's eggs in one basket**, to have all one's capital employed in one investment.

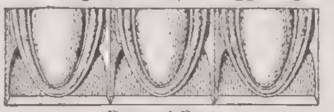
Egg and Dart.

egg, *v. t.* **1.** To apply eggs to, as in dressing glove leather; to cover or mix with eggs, as for cooking.

2. To pelt with eggs. *Colloq.*

egg albumin. *Chem.* Ovalbumin. See also ALBUMIN.

egg apparatus. *Bot.* A group of three cells at the micropylar end of the embryo sac in seed plants, consisting of the egg and two sterile cells, or synergids. The egg apparatus, together with the antipodal cells, is regarded as representing a reduced prothallium.

egg case. *Zoöl.* **a** A protective capsule, variously formed in different animals, inclosing one or more eggs; an oötheca. The eggs of many sharks, rays, marine mollusks, and insects are inclosed in such capsules. **b** The silken pouch in which many spiders carry their eggs.

egg cell. *Biol.* The female germ cell, or egg proper, exclusive of any envelopes derived from or consisting of other cells. See EGG.

egg coal. A size of anthracite coal. See COAL.

egg cup. A cup made to hold an egg to be eaten from the shell, or sometimes made double with one cup larger to break the egg into.

egg dance. A dance in which the dancer, blindfolded, tries to pass among a number of eggs without breaking any; — formerly common in England.

egg'eat'er (ĕg'ēt'ẽr), *n.*, *or* **egg'-eat'ing snake.** Any of several species of small harmless colubrine snakes of the genus *Dasypeltis*, of central and southern Africa, which feed on birds' eggs. The lower processes of the cervical vertebræ project into the esophagus and form an apparatus for piercing the shell of the egg so that its contents may be swallowed.

eg'ger (ĕg'ẽr), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Any of various moths of the family Lasiocampidæ, esp. of the genera *Eriogaster* and *Lasiocampa*. Their larvæ are destructive to the foliage of trees.

egg glass. A small sandglass, running about three minutes, for marking time in boiling eggs; also, a small glass for holding an egg at table.

egg'ler (ĕg'lẽr), *n.* One who gathers, or deals in, eggs.

egg membrane. *Embryol.* A membrane enveloping an egg; — sometimes limited to the vitelline membrane, or cell wall, of the egg, in other cases applied to envelopes of extraneous origin, as the membrana putaminis.

egg mite. Any mite which devours insects' eggs, as *Nothrus ovivorus*, which destroys those of the cankerworm.

egg'nog' (ĕg'nŏg'), *n.* A drink consisting of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and (usually) wine or spirits.

egg'plant' (-plȧnt'), *n.* **a** A solanaceous plant (*Solanum melongena*), of East Indian origin, allied to the potato. **b** The large smooth ovoid fruit of this plant, white or dark purple when ripe. It is highly esteemed as a garden vegetable, being usually sliced, dipped in batter or bread crumbs, and fried.

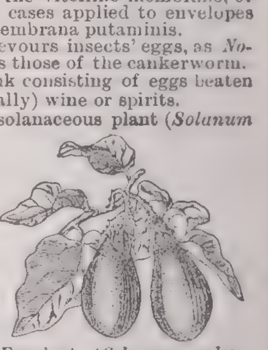
Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*). ($\frac{1}{8}$)

egg'-shaped', *a.* Like a hen's egg in form; ovoid.

egg'shell' (ĕg'shĕl'), *n.*, *or*, *chiefly in sense* 2, **egg shell.** **1.** The shell or hard exterior covering of an egg, or something resembling eggshell.

2. Any of various gastropod shells, of *Ovula* or allied genera, having a smooth surface and somewhat oval or shuttlelike outline.

egg trot. *Man.* An easy, cautious trot, as if carrying eggs; — called also *eggwife's trot*.

eg'lan-tine (ĕg'lăn-tīn; 277), *n.* [F. *églantine*, fr. OF. *aiglent* brier, hip tree, fr. (an assumed) LL. derivative fr. L. *acus* needle. See EDGE.] **a** The sweetbrier (*Rosa rubiginosa*). **b** More rarely, the Austrian brier (*R. eglanteria*).

☞ Milton, in the following lines, has applied the name to some twining plant, perhaps the honeysuckle.

Through the sweetbrier, or the vine,
Or the twisted *eglantine*. *L'Allegro.*

"In our early writers and in Gerarde and the herbalists, it was a shrub with white flowers." *Dr. Prior.*

e'go (ē'gō; ĕg'ō; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [L., lit., I. See I, *pron.*] **a** *Schol. Philos.* The entire man considered as union of soul and body. **b** *Metaph.* The conscious and permanent subject of all psychical experiences, whether held to be directly known or known only through reflective thought; — opposed to *non-ego*. **c** *Psychol.* The self, whether considered as an organization or system of mental states, or as the consciousness of the individual's distinction from other selves and so as contrasted with an *alter* or *alter ego*.

"The unity of the *ego*," then, to quote the admirable summing up of M. Ribot, "in a psychological sense, is therefore the cohesion, during a given time, of a certain number of clear states of consciousness, accompanied by others less clear, and by a multitude of physiological states, which, without being accompanied by consciousness like the others, yet operate as much and even more than the former. Unity, in fact, means coördination." *F. H. Giddings.*

☞ In the U. S. the pronunciation ē'gō, in accordance with the accepted rules for English pronunciation of Latin words, still prevails for this word and its derivatives, but according to the Oxford E. D. this pronunciation is now seldom heard in England.

e'go-ism (ē'gō-ĭz'm; ĕg'ō-; *cf.* EGO), *n.* [F. *égoïsme*, fr. L. *ego* I. See I; cf. EGOTISM.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** The doctrine that the individual consciousness alone is knowable; — used vaguely for *solipsism*. **b** The doctrine of certain extreme adherents or disciples of Descartes and of Fichte, which finds all the elements of knowledge in the *ego* and the relations which it implies or provides for.

2. Excessive love and thought of self; the habit of regarding one's self as the center of every interest; living for self-interest; also, the ethical theory which views self-interest or self-development as the end of moral action; — opposed to *altruism*.

3. Reference to, or exaltation of, one's own experience, conception, or manner of living, esp. in matter of opinion.

4. = EGOTISM, 1.

Syn. — EGOISM, EGOTISM agree in implying intense concentration upon one's self. But EGOISM (which is frequently opposed to *altruism*) is less likely than EGOTISM to suggest offensive self-conceit. See PRIDE.

She preferred to be herself, with the *egoism* of women! *G. Meredith.*

There is one species of *egotism* which is truly disgusting; not that which leads us to communicate our feelings to others, but that which would reduce the feelings of others to an identity with our own. *Coleridge.*

e'go-ist, *n.* [F. *égoïste*. See EGOISM.] **1.** One given overmuch to egoism, or thoughts of self.

I, dullard *egoist*, taking no special recognition of such nobleness. *Carlyle.*

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ef-front'u-ous, *a.* Impudent; saucy. *Obs.* — **ef-front'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

ef-froy'a-ble, *a.* [F.] Frightful. *Obs.* [Sp.]

ef-frunt'er-y. Effrontery. *Ref.* [Sp.]

effucion. † EFFUSION.

ef-fude', *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *effundere*.] To effund. *Obs.*

ef-ful'gent-ly, *adv.* of EFFULGENT.

ef-ful'mi-na'tion, *n.* [*ef-* + *fulmination*.] The discharge of a thunderbolt; denunciation. *Obs.*

ef-fu'ma-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capability of flying off in fumes. *Obs.*

ef-fume', *v. t.* [L. *effumare* to emit smoke: *ex* + *fumare* to smoke, fr. *fumus* smoke.] To breathe or puff out. *Obs.*

ef-fuse', *n.* Effusion. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ef-fu'siv. Effusive. *Ref. Sp.*

ef-fuze'. Effuse. *Ref. Sp.*

E. Fl. *Abbr.* Ells Flemish.

‖ **e flam'ma pe'te-re . . . ci'bum** (pĕt'ē-rē). [L.] To fetch food out of the flame: that is, to get by desperate means. *Terence* (*Eunuchus*, III. ii. 38).

e-flect'ed, *a.* [*e-* + L. *flectere* to bend.] Bent abruptly outward.

efne. † EVEN, EVENE, *n.*

e-fo've-o-late, *a.* [*e-* + *foveolate*.] *Bot.* Not foveolate.

E. Fr. *Abbr.* Ells French.

ef'reet (ĕf'rēt). Var. of AFRIT.

eft. Obs. Scot. var. of AFT.

efter, **eftir.** † AFTER.

eft'est, *a.* Easiest, or deftest; — doubtful use by Shakespeare (*Much Ado*, Act IV. Sc. ii.).

eg. † EDGE.

eg. Egg. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

Eg. *Abbr.* Egypt; Egyptian; Egyptology.

e. g. *Abbr.* Exempli gratia (L., for example).

e-gad' (ē-găd'), *interj.* Euphemism for, "by God."

e-gag'ro-pile. Var. of ÆGAGROPILE.

e'gal, **e'gall**, *a.* [F. *égal*.] Equal. *Obs.* — **e'gal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

‖ **é'ga'li'té'** (ā'gȧ'lē'tā'), *n.* [F.] Equality.

e-gal'i-ty, *n.* [ME. *egalite*, F. *égalité*.] Equality. *Obs.*, except as revived to convey the associations of the French word with personal rights.

e-gar', *v. i.* [F. *s'égarer* to go astray.] To wander away; to stray. *Obs.*

Egb. *Abbr.* Egbert.

Eg'ba (ĕg'bȧ), *n.* A Negro of the most powerful of the Yoruba peoples. Their seat is Abeokuta in British Sudan. See YORUBA.

Eg'bert (ĕg'bẽrt), *n.* [AS. *Ecgbeorht*; cf. AS. *ecg* edge, sword, and *beorht* bright.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Egbertus* (ĕg-bûr'tŭs); It. & Pg. *Egberto* (ĕg-bĕr'tō); G. *Eckbert* (ĕk'bĕrt), *Egbert* (ĕg'bĕrt).

egd. Egged. *Ref. Sp.*

ege. † EGG.

ege. Obs. or Scot. var. of EDGE.

E-ge'an. Var. of ÆGEAN.

egede, *a.* Silly; foolish. *Obs.*

e-gel'i-date, *v. t.* [L. *egelidare*.] To make fluid; to thaw. *Obs.*

e'gence (ē'jĕns), **e'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *egens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *egere* to be needy, suffer want.] State of needing, or of suffering a natural want. *Rare.*

e'gent, *n.* [L. *egens*, *-entis*, p. p. of *egere* to be needy.] A needy or poor person. *Obs.*

e'ger. † EAGER. [of EAGRE.]

e'ger. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

eg'er-an (ĕg'ẽr-ăn), *n.* [From *Eger*, in Bohemia.] *Min.* A brown Bohemian vesuvianite.

E-ge'ri-a (ē-jē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἠγερία.] **1.** *Rom. Myth.* See DIANA, 2.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table*.

e-ger'mi-nate, *v. i.* [L. *egerminare*.] To germinate. *Obs.*

E-ge'us (ē-jē'ŭs). *D. Bib.*

egg'-ap'ple, *n.* The eggplant.

eg'gar. Var. of EGGER (moth).

egg berry. The bird cherry of Europe. *Dial. Eng.*

egg bird. Any of various sea birds whose eggs are used for food: esp., in the West Indies, the sooty tern.

egg'-bound', *a.* Unable to deposit an egg (formed); — said of poultry or birds.

egg cement. *Zoöl.* A secretion by which eggs, as those of many crustaceans, are fastened together or to some object.

egg cord. = EGG TUBE **a**.

egge. † EDGE, EGG.

egg'er, *n.* [See 1st EGG.] One who eggs, or incites.

egg'er, *n.* [See EGG, *n.*] One who collects eggs.

Eg'gertz's meth'od (ĕg'ẽrts-ĭz). *Chem.* A colorimetric method of determining the percentage of combined carbon in iron or steel.

egg'er-y (ĕg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where eggs are deposited (as by sea birds) or kept; nest. *Rare.*

egg glue. = EGG CEMENT.

egg'hot', *n.* A hot drink, like flip, with egg in it. *Obs.*

egg'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of EGG.

egg'ment, *n.* [*egg*, v. t. + *-ment*.] Instigation; incitement. *Obs.*

egg nu'cleus. *Biol.* The female pronucleus.

egg oil. See OIL, *Table II*.

egg parasite. Any of numerous small hymenopterous insects, which, in the larval stage, live within the eggs of other insects.

egg'-peg', *n.* Sloe. *Dial. Eng.*

egg pod. The membrana putaminis.

egg pop. A kind of eggnog. *New Eng.*

eggs'-and-ba'con, *n.* **a** A kind of narcissus (*Narcissus incomparabilis*). **b** The bird's-foot trefoil. *Dial. Eng.*

Egg Saturday. The Saturday before Shrove Tuesday.

egg sleeker. *Founding.* A molder's tool for cleaning out hollow hemispherical surfaces.

egg stone. Oölite.

egg tooth. A hard sharp prominence on the tip of the beak or nose of embryo birds and oviparous reptiles, with which they break through the eggshell.

egg tube. *Anat.* **a** One of the columns of germinal cells formed by the ingrowth of the epithelium of the ovary, from which the Graafian follicles and eggs are derived. **b** An oviduct.

egg urchin. *Zoöl.* Any globular thin-shelled sea urchin.

egg whip. A kind of egg beater.

egg'wife', *n.* A woman who sells eggs.

egg'wife's' trot. = EGG TROT.

egg'y (ĕg'ĭ), *a.* Having egg or eggs; also, having egg stain.

eghe. † EYE.

eghte. † EIGHT.

eghtil. † ETTLE.

eghwar. † AYWHERE.

eg'i-lops (ĕj'ĭ-lŏps; ē'jĭ-). Var. of ÆGILOPS.

Egipcian. † EGYPTIAN.

egir. † EAGER, *a.*

e'gis. Var. of ÆGIS.

Eg'lah. *Bib.*

Eg'la-im (ĕg'lā-ĭm). *Bib.*

e-glan'du-lar (ē-glăn'dū-lȧr), **e-glan'du-lose** (-lōs), **e-glan'du-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [*e-* + *glandular*, *-lose*, *-lous*.] Destitute of glands.

eg'la-tere' (ĕg'lȧ-tēr'), **eg'lan-tere'**, **eg'len-ter**, *n.* [ME. *eglenter*, OF. *aiglentier*, F. *églantier*. See EGLANTINE.] Eglantine. *Obs. or Archaic.*

egle. † EAGLE.

eglog. † ECLOGUE.

e-glom'er-ate, *v. t.* & *i.* [*e-* + *glomerate*.] To unwind. *Obs.*

Eg'lon (ĕg'lŏn), *n.* *Bib.* King of Moab and oppressor of the Israelites during the time of the judges, who was killed by Ehud, a Benjamite, who came with tribute.

eg'ma, *n.* Humorous contraction of ENIGMA. *Shak.*

‖ **e'go et rex me'us.** [L.] I and my king: — the proper order in Latin, but taken as instance of egotism. *Cardinal Wolsey.*

e'go-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

e-go'i-cal (ē-gō'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to egoism. *Rare.*

2. A believer in egoism.

So far as reality consists in particulars, so far it pertains to each experience for itself alone; and so far the solipsist in theory and the *egoist*, or the solipsist in conduct, are logically unassailable; even though the proper place to put them be, as Schopenhauer said, the madhouse. *James Ward.*

e′go-is′tic (ē′gō-ĭs′tĭk; ĕg′ō-; *cf.* EGO) } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to **e′go-is′ti-cal** (ē′gō-ĭs′tĭ-kăl; ĕg′ō-) } egoism; imbued with egoism, or self-love.

Egoistic pleasure in making men miserable. *G. Eliot.*

2. Of or pertaining to an ego, self, or consciousness.

A duty . . . is what I owe to another, and is not constituted by the interior *egoistic* relations of a single subject. *J. Martineau.*

e-goph′o-ny (ē-gŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. αἴξ, αἰγός, goat + φωνή voice.] *Med.* A modification of the voice resembling the bleating of a goat, heard on auscultation of the chest in certain diseases, as in pleurisy with effusion.—**e′go-phon′ic** (ē′gō-fŏn′ĭk), *a.*

e′go-tism (ē′gō-tĭz′m; ĕg′ō-; 277: *cf.* EGO), *n.* [L. *ego* I + ending *-tism* for *-ism*, prob. influenced by other English words in *-tism* fr. the Greek, where *t* is not part of the ending, as *despotism*. See EGOISM.] **1.** The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; hence, a speaking or writing overmuch of one's self; self-exaltation; self-praise.

His excessive *egotism*, which filled all objects with himself. *Hazlitt.*

2. Living in and for one's own ideas, appetites, or interests; egoism.

When the phenomenon of Christian martyrdom took the Roman magistrates by surprise, it presented to them the aspect of mere obstinate *egotism*,—a setting up of self and its whimsies against sanctities dear to the universal heart of man. *J. Martineau.*

Syn. — See EGOISM.

e′go-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [L. *ego* I + ending *-tist* for *-ist*. See EGOTISM; *cf.* EGOIST.] One addicted to egotism; one who speaks much of himself or his own deeds or affairs.

e′go-tis′tic (-tĭs′tĭk) } *a.* Addicted to, or manifesting, **e′go-tis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } egotism.—**e′go-tis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e′go-tize (-tīz), *v. i.*; E′GO-TIZED (-tīzd); E′GO-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [See EGOTISM.] To talk or write as an egotist.

e-gre′gious (ē-grē′jŭs; -jĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *egregius*, lit., separated or chosen from the herd, i. e., distinguished, excellent; *e* out + *grex*, *gregis*, herd. See GREGARIOUS.] **1.** Prominent; eminent; distinguished. *Obs. or Humorous.*

His [Wycliffe's] *egregious* labors are not to be neglected. *Milton.*

2. Remarkable for bad quality; flagrant; gross; as, an *egregious* rascal; an *egregious* ass; an *egregious* mistake. — **e-gre′gious-ly**, *adv.* — **e-gre′gious-ness**, *n.*

e′gress (ē′grĕs), *n.* [L. *egressus*, fr. *egredi* to go out; *e* out + *gradi* to go. See GRADE.] **1.** Act of going out, or leaving, or the power to leave; departure.

Embarred from all *egress* and regress. *Holland.*

2. *Astron.* The emergence of a heavenly body from eclipse, occultation, or transit.

3. A place or means of exit; an outlet.

e-gress′ (ē-grĕs′), *v. i.* To go out; to depart; to leave.

e-gres′sion (ē-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *egressio*.] **1.** Act of going out; egress; emergence.

2. An outburst; outbreaking, as of emotion. *Obs.*

e′gret (ē′grĕt; ĕg′rĕt; 277), *n.* [F. *aigret* egret, tuft of feathers, dim. fr. the Germanic source of *héron*. See HERON; *cf.* AIGRET.] **1.** Any of various herons, many of them with pure white plumage, which bear long plumes on the lower part of the back during the breeding season. These plumes, which have long stiff shafts and soft loose barbs, are the aigrettes of commerce. Several species of egrets, as the American egret (*Herodias egretta*), the snowy egret (*Egretta candidissima*), and the reddish egret (*Dichromanassa rufa*), were formerly abundant in Florida and the Gulf States, but have been nearly exterminated for the sake of their plumes (see AIGRET, 2). The European species are the greater egret (*Herodias alba*) and lesser egret (*Garzetta garzetta*).

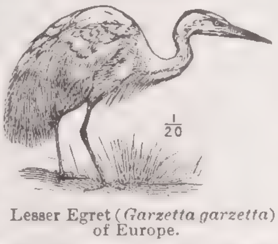

Lesser Egret (*Garzetta garzetta*) of Europe.

2. A plume of an egret, or a plume or ornament likened thereto; an aigrette.

3. *Bot.* The coma of a seed, as thistledown. *Rare.*

egret monkey. An East Indian macaque (*Macacus cynomolgus*).

e-gur′gi-tate (ē-gûr′jĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *egurgitatus*, p. p. of *egurgitare* to pour out.] To vomit forth. *Rare.*

E-gyp′tian (ē-jĭp′shăn), *a.* [L. *Aegyptius*, Gr. Αἰγύπτιος, fr. Αἴγυπτος (L. *Aegyptus*) Egypt: cf. F. *égyptien*. Cf. GYPSY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Egypt or the Egyptians.

2. Gypsy. *Obs. or Hist.*

Egyptian bath sponge. = DISHCLOTH GOURD. — **E. bean. a** The Indian lotus, or its beanlike seed. **b** The hyacinth bean. **E. blue.** = COPPER GLASS. — **E. bondage**, severe and oppressive bondage like that of the Israelites in Egypt. — **E. chlorosis.** *Med.* = ANKYLOSTOMIASIS. — **E. cloth**, mummy cloth. — **E. clover**, berseem. — **E. cotton.** See under COTTON. — **E. darkness**, darkness such as Moses brought upon Egypt (*Ex.* x. 22, 23). — **E. days.** See DISMAL, *n.*, 1. — **E. ginger**, the root of the taro. — **E. goose**, a handsomely colored wild goose (*Chenalopex ægyptica*) of Africa and Palestine. The *colored Egyptian goose* is an ornamental domestic variety of goose of tall slender build, raised chiefly for show purposes. — **E. grass**, a grass (*Dactyloctenium ægyptium*) of creeping habit, with fingerlike spikes. It is a weed in all warm countries. In Africa a decoction of its seeds is used for inflammation of the kidneys. — **Egyptian gum.** See GUM ARABIC. — **E. indigo**, a kind of indigo yielded by the shrub *Cracca apolinea* of southern Europe; also, the plant itself. — **E. liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, II. — **E. lotus. a** Originally, either of two blue water lilies (*Castalia cærulea* and *C. lotus*) cultivated from earliest times by the Egyptians, among whom the flower was sacred. **b** In modern horticulture, the Indian lotus (*Nelumbo nelumbo*). See under INDIAN. — **E. millet. a** Pearl millet. **b** Johnson grass (*Andropogon halepensis*). — **E. ophthalmia**, *Med.*, a form of conjunctivitis occurring esp. in Egypt. — **E. pea**, the chick-pea. — **E. pound**, a monetary unit in use in Egypt, being the value of 8.5 grams of gold .875 fine, that is, about £1 0s. 3½d., or $4.943. Symbol, £E. It is divided into 100 piasters. — **E. privet**, the henna plant. — **E. reed**, papyrus. — **E. rose**, any of various species of scabious (*Scabiosa*). — **E. soaproot.** See SOAPROOT. — **E. thorn. a** An Egyptian mimosaceous tree (*Acacia vera*). It is one of the chief sources of the best gum arabic. See BABUL, 1. **b** The pyracanth. — **E. vulture**, a small vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) having largely white plumage, common in India, Egypt, etc. It is represented in many ancient Egyptian sculptures, and hence called *Pharaoh's hen* or *Pharaoh's chicken*. — **E. wheat. a** A race of wheat having broad spikes, distinguished as *Triticum sativum compositum*. **b** Pearl millet. **c** A variety of nonsaccharine sorghum resembling Kafir corn. — **E. willow**, an African and Asiatic willow (*Salix ægyptica*). A perfume is distilled from its aments. — **E. year**, the Sothic year.

Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*).

E-gyp′tian (ē-jĭp′shăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant, or one of the people, of Egypt. The ancient *Egyptians*, or *Retu* as they called themselves, were a Caucasian people, slender, fair-skinned, with wavy brown hair, probably of the same stock as the modern Kabyles and Berbers. They are supposed to have entered the Nile valley with some arts already developed, and by 5000 B. C. their civilization was highly accomplished. The original type was gradually modified by interminglings with Semitic and Negroid peoples, but the comely features and proud carriage of the Retu still persist among the fellahin. The modern *Egyptians* include, besides the Mohammedans, the Copts, or native Christians of the same race; also, various tribes of Bedouin Arabs, the Hamitic Bejas, and Nubians with strong Negroid infusion.

2. The language of the ancient Egyptians. It is divided into: **Old Egyptian**, of which some inscriptions survive even from the Ist Dynasty; **Middle Egyptian**, especially well represented by remains from the XIIth Dynasty; **Late Egyptian**, largely known from hieratic writings from the XVIIIth (beginning 1587 B. C.) to the XXIst Dynasty; and **demotic Egyptian**, so named from the demotic character in which it was written, known as far back as the 8th century B. C. and extending into the Christian Era. *Coptic* (which see) succeeded demotic Egyptian. See HAMITIC.

3. A gypsy. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Egyptian stocks and securities. *Stock Exchange Cant, Eng.*

E-gyp′tian-ize (ē-jĭp′shăn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To make Egyptian, as in character, style, etc.

2. To treat (clay) with tannic acid to increase the binding power; — from the ancient Egyptian practice of making unbaked brick with straw (which contains tannic acid).

E-gyp′tian-ize, *v. i.* To adopt Egyptian ways.

E′gypt-ize (ē′jĭp-tīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To Egyptianize; also, to explain as Egyptian.

E-gyp′to- (ē-jĭp′tō-). [Gr. Αἴγυπτος Egypt.] A combining form for *Egypt*.

E′gyp-tol′o-ger (ē′jĭp-tŏl′ō-jẽr) } *n.* One versed in Egyp-
E′gyp-tol′o-gist (-tŏl′ō-jĭst) } tology.

E′gyp-tol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Egypto-* + *-logy*.] The science or study of Egyptian antiquities. — **E-gyp′to-log′i-cal** (ē-jĭp′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

eh (ā; ĕ), *interj.* [Cf. ME. *ei*, or F. *eh*, *hé*.] An expression of inquiry or slight surprise.

Eh-re′ti-a (ē-rē′tĭ-ȧ; -shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. D. *Ehret*, German botanical illustrator.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical boraginaceous shrubs and trees. They have paniculate or corymbose, usually white, flowers succeeded by fleshy drupes. A few species are ornamental; one or two yield valuable timber, and some have medicinal properties. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

Ehr′hardt gun (âr′härt). [After Heinrich G. B. *Ehrhardt* (b. 1840), German manufacturer.] A rapid-firing field gun, using metallic cartridges, and having a long recoil on the carriage, which is equipped with hydraulic brake and trail spade and remains fixed at the discharge.

Ehr′hardt pow′der (âr′härt). Any of a series of explosive mixtures containing potassium chlorate together with tannin, powdered nutgalls, or cream of tartar, and used for blasting, shells, etc.

ei′der (ī′dẽr), *n.*, or **eider duck.** [Of Scand. origin, cf. Icel. *æðr*; akin to Sw. *eider*, Dan. *ederfugl*.] **1.** Any of several large sea ducks of the northern regions of Europe, Asia, and America, of the genus *Somateria* and allied genera. The best-known species is *S. mollissima* of northern Europe, represented in America by a subspecies (*S. m. borealis*). The female lines the nest with very fine soft down plucked from her body, and to obtain this, and for the sake of their eggs, the birds are carefully protected during the breeding season in parts of Norway and Iceland. An inferior quality of down is obtained by killing and plucking the birds. Related species are the American eider (*S. dresseri*) and the king eider (*S. spectabilis*). The spectacled eider (*Arctonetta fischeri*), an Alaskan species, is becoming very rare.

European Eider Duck, male.

2. Eider down.

eider down. [Cf. Icel. *æðardūn*, Sw. *eiderdun*, Dan. *ederdun*.] The down of the eider.

ei′do-graph (ī′dō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. εἶδος form + *-graph*.] An instrument for copying drawings on the same or a different scale; a form of the pantograph.

ei-dol′ic (ī-dŏl′ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of an eidolon.

ei-do′lon (ī-dō′lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. εἴδωλον image. See IDOL.] **1.** An image or representation; a form; a phantom; an apparition, ghost, or visible spirit.

2. With Democritus and Epicurus, an atomic emanation from the surface of an object which impinges on the senses in sensation or even in a process of thought; — similar to the *effluvium* of Empedocles.

Eif′fel′ Tow′er (ĕf′ĕl′). An iron tower, 300 meters (984.25 ft.) high, built for the Exposition of 1889 by A. G. Eiffel, a French engineer, in the Champ de Mars, Paris. It is the loftiest structure in the world.

eight (āt), *a.* [AS. *eahta*; akin to OS. *ahto*, OFries. *achta*, D. & G. *acht*, OHG. *ahto*, Icel. *ātta*, Sw. *åtta*, Dan. *otte*, Goth. *ahtau*, Lith. *asztūni*, Ir. & Gael. *ocht*, W. *wyth*, Armor. *eich*, *eiz*, L. *octo*, Gr. ὀκτώ, Skr. *ashṭan*. Cf. OCTAVE.] Seven plus one; being one more than seven; as, *eight* years; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *eight* have gone.

eight-hour law, a law fixing the working day for specified employments at eight hours.

eight (āt), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seven.

2. A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii.

3. Something having as an essential feature eight units or members; specif.: **a** A set of eight; — usually in *pl.*; as, to print a book in *eights*, that is, eight pages in a form or eight leaves to the sheet. **b** *Cards.* A card marked with eight pips. **c** *Rowing.* The crew of a boat, esp. a racing boat, manned by eight oarsmen.

eight′een′ (ā′tēn′; ā′tēn′; 84), *a.* [AS. *eahtatȳne*, *eahtatēne*. See EIGHT, TEN; cf. EIGHTY.] Eight plus ten; as, *eighteen* pounds; *eighteen* men.

eight′een′, *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seventeen; seventeen plus one.

2. A symbol denoting eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

eight′eenth′ (ā′tēnth′; ā′tēnth′; 84), *a.* [From EIGHTEEN.] Next in order after the seventeenth; also, constituting one of eighteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — **eight′eenth′ly**, *adv.*

eight′eenth′, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eighteen; one of eighteen equal parts or divisions.

2. The eighth unit or object after the tenth in any series.

eight′fold′ (āt′fōld′), *a.* Eight times a quantity or number; having eight parts or divisions. — **eight′fold′**, *adv.*

Eightfold Path. See BUDDHISM.

eighth (ātth), *a.* [AS. *eahtoða*.] Next in order after the seventh; also, constituting one of eight equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — **eighth′ly**, *adv.*

eighth nerve, *Anat.*, the eighth cranial, or auditory nerve.

eighth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eight; one of eight equal parts; an eighth part.

2. The unit or object coming next after the seventh in any series.

3. *Music.* An octave.

eighth of a point, *Navig.*, a division of the compass card equal to 1° 24′ 22.5″ (a point = 1/32 of 360°, or 11° 15′).

eighth note. *Music.* A quaver (which see).

eight′i-eth (ā′tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth; 151), *a.* [From EIGHTY.] Next in order after the seventy-ninth. Constituting one of eighty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

eight′i-eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

2. The unit or object next in order after the seventy-ninth in any series.

eight′score′ (āt′skōr′), *a.* & *n.* Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.

eight′-square′, *a.* Having eight equal sides; octagonal.

eight′y (ā′tĭ), *a.* [AS. *eahtatig*, where the ending *-tig* is akin to English *ten*: cf. G. *achtzig*. See EIGHT; TEN.] Eight times ten; fourscore.

eight′y, *n.* **1.** The number equal to the sum of eight tens; eight times ten.

2. A symbol representing eighty units, or ten repeated eight times, as 80 or lxxx.

the eight′ies (āt′ĭz), the years numbered eighty to eighty-nine inclusive in any specified or understood century.

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e′go-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of EGOISTIC.

e-go′i-ty (ē-gō′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Personality. *Rare.*

e′go-ize, *v. i.* To endow something with an ego; to give selfhood to something.

e′go-iz′er (ē′gō-īz′ẽr; ĕg′ō-), *n.* That which gives self-objectivity or the form of consciousness to a being; — used as a translation of *ahamkara* (which see).

e′go-mism (ē′gō-mĭz′m; ĕg′ō-), *n.* Egoism. *Rare.*

egor. † EAGER, *a.*

‖ **e′go spem pre′ti-o non e′mo** (prē′shĭ-ō). [L.] I do not purchase hope with money

Terence (*Adelphi*, II. ii. 11).

e′go-the′ism (ē′gō-thē′ĭz′m; ĕg′ō-), *n.* [Gr. ἐγώ I + θεός God.] Deification of self. *Rare.*

e′gre. † EAGER, *a.*, EAGRE.

egremoigne, egremoin. † AGRIMONY.

e-gres′sor (ē-grĕs′ẽr), *n.* One who goes out. *Rare.*

eg′ri-mo-nie, eg′ri-mo-ny, *n.* † AGRIMONY.

e′gri-ot (ē′grĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *aigriette*, *griotte*, formerly *agriote*: cf. *aigre* sour.] A kind of sour cherry. *Obs. or R.*

e′gri-tude (ē′grĭ-tūd; ĕg′rĭ-), *n.* [L. *aegritudo*, fr. *aeger* sick.] Sickness; ailment; sorrow. *Obs.*

eg′ro-man′cy, *n.* Corrupt. of NECROMANCY.

egte. † EIGHT.

‖ **e′gual-men′te** (ā′gwäl-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Evenly, in time and touch.

Egypt. *Abbr.* Egyptian.

E′gypt (ē′jĭpt), *n.* Southern Illinois; — a cant name. At the extreme southern point is the city of Cairo.

Egypt herring. The saury.

E′gyp-ti′a-cal, *a.* [L. *Aegyptiacus*.] Egyptian. *Obs.*

E-gyp′tian-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

E′gyp-tic′i-ty (ē′jĭp-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Egyptian quality or character.

E-gyp′to-Ar′a-bic, *a.* *Arch.* See SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE.

ehe. † EYE.

‖ **e′heu, fu-ga′ces . . . la-bun′tur an′ni.** [L.] Alas! the fleeting years glide by.

Horace (*Odes*, II. xiv. 1).

E′hi (ē′hī). *Bib.*

ehl′ite (āl′īt), *n.* [From *Ehl* near Linz, Prussia, its locality.] *Min.* A green hydrous phosphate of copper of a pearly luster.

E. H. P. *Abbr.* **a** Electric horse power. **b** Effective horse power.

Ehr′lich's the′o-ry (âr′lĭks). [After Paul *Ehrlich*, Ger. physician.] = SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

ehte. † AUGHT, property.

e′hu-a′wa (ā′hōō-ä′wä), *n.* [Hawaiian name.] A sedge (*Cyperus lævigatus*) cultivated as a fiber plant in the Hawaiian Islands.

E′hud (ē′hŭd), *n.* *Bib.* See EGLON.

ei. † ANY.

ei. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of AY, *adv.*

E. I. *Abbr.* East India; East Indian; East Indies.

ei′a-let. Var. of EYALET.

E. I. C., *or* **E. I. Co.** *Abbr.* East India Company.

eich. † EACH.

Eich-hor′ni-a (īk-hôr′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. A. F. *Eichhorn*, Prussian official.] *Bot.* Syn. of PIAROPUS.

eich-wal′dite (īk-wäl′dīt), *n.* [After J. I. *Eichwald*, who found it.] = JEREMEJEVITE.

ei′co-sane, ei-cos′y-lene. Vars. of EIKOSANE, EIKOSYLENE.

E. I. C. S. *Abbr.* East India Civil Service; East India Company's Service.

ei′dent (ī′dĕnt), *a.* [Icel. *iðinn*.] Diligent; busy. *Scot.*

‖ **Eid′ge-nos′sen** (īt′gē-nŏs′ĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] *Swiss Hist.* Lit., confederates: — used to designate three forest cantons, Uri, Schwiz, and Unterwalden, which in 1291 formed the league that fought for independence against the house of Hapsburg and formed the nucleus of the present Swiss Confederation.

ei-dol′o-clast. Var. of IDOLOCLAST.

‖ **ei′dos** (ī′dŏs), *n.*; *pl.* EIDE (-dē); *or* εἶδος; *pl.* εἴδη. [Gr.] *Philos.* Form; species; also used by Plato as equivalent to *idea*. See FORM, IDEA.

ei′do-scope (ī′dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. εἶδος form + *-scope*.] *Physics.* = EIDOTROPE.

ei′do-trope (-trōp), *n.* [Gr. εἶδος form + *-trope*.] *Physics.* A form of chromatrope. — **ei′do-trop′ic** (-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

ei′dou-ra′ni-on (ī′dōō-rā′nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. εἶδος form + οὐρανός heavens.] A contrivance for illustrating the motions of the heavenly bodies.

eie. † AWE.

eie. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EYE.

ei′ful. † AWFUL.

eigh. † AY, *interj.*

eigh (ā). Dial. Eng. var. of AY, *adv.*

eighe. † AWE, EYE.

eight † AIT.

eight′een′mo′ (ā′tēn′mō′), *a.* & *n.* = OCTODECIMO. *Trade Cant.*

eight′foil′ (āt′foil′), *n.* [*eight* + *foil* leaf: cf. TREFOIL.] *Her.* = DOUBLE QUARTERFOIL.

eighth rest. *Music.* See REST, *n.*

eight′ling, *n.* [*eight* + 1st *-ling*.] *Cryst.* A compound or twin crystal made up of eight individuals.

eights′man (āts′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A member of a team of eight, as of an eight-oared boat.

eight′some (-sŭm), *a.* & *adv.* [*eight* + 2d *-some*.] Eight in one group. *Obs. or Scot.*

eightsome reel. A reel with eight dancers.

F G H I J K L M

eigne (ān), *a.* [OF. *aisné, ainsné,* F. *aîné ;* OF. *ainz* sooner, before + *né* born, L. *natus.* Cf. ESNECY.] *Law.* Eldest; firstborn. See AYNE. Hence: **a** Superior; — said of a title to property. **b** Entailed; — said of an estate.

ei-kon′o-gen (ī-kŏn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. εἰκών, εἰκόνος, image + *-gen.*] *Photog. & Chem.* The sodium salt of a sulphonic acid of amino naphthol, $C_{10}H_5(OH)(NH_2)SO_3Na$, used as a developer.

ei′ko-sane (ī′kō-sān), *n.* [Gr. εἴκοσι twenty.] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{42}$, of the methane series, of artificial production, and also occurring in petroleum.

ei-kos′y-lene (ī-kŏs′ĭ-lēn), *n.* [Gr. εἴκοσι twenty + acet*ylene.*] *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{38}$, of the acetylene series, prepared from ozocerite, etc.

Ei′lei-thy′ia (ī′lī-thī′yȧ), *n.* [Gr. Εἰλείθυια: cf. L. *Ilithyia.*] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess who presided over childbirth. The name appears also as an epithet of Artemis and of Hera, from the latter of whom Eileithyia is probably derived by hypostatization.

Eim′er, *or* **Em′er** (ĕm′ẽr), *n.* *Irish Myth.* The wife of Cuchullin, who wins her by force of arms in face of the opposition of her father and his whole kingdom. At his death Eimer dies of a broken heart and is buried with him.

ein′korn′ (īn′kôrn′), *n.* [G.] The one-grained wheat or small spelt (*Triticum monococcum*), grown in poor soils in the mountainous districts of central Europe.

ei′re-si-o′ne (ī′rē-sĭ-ō′nē), *n.* [Gr. εἰρεσιώνη.] *Gr. Relig.* One of the olive branches laden with wool, cakes, figs, etc., borne in procession at the Pyanepsia and Thargelia. They represented, probably, an offering of first fruits, and were hung at the doors of the citizens' homes or of a sanctuary, esp. of Apollo.

ei′se-ge′sis (ī′sē-jē′sĭs), *n.; pl.* -GESES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. εἰσήγησις a bringing in, fr. εἰσηγεῖσθαι to introduce; εἰς into + ἡγεῖσθαι to guide, lead.] Faulty interpretation of a text, as of the Bible, by reading into it one's own ideas; disting. from *exegesis.* — **ei′se-get′i-cal** (-jĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

eis-tedd′fod (ās-tĕth′vōd), *n.* [W., session, fr. *eistedd* to sit.] An assembly or session of the Welsh bards; an annual congress of bards, minstrels, and literati of Wales, at which orations and contests in harping, singing, and poetry are attended by great crowds, and conducted with ceremony and enthusiasm. The institution is authentically traced at least to the 12th century, but in its present form [illegible] century revival. The name is applied to similar [illegible]s held by Welsh societies in other countries. — **eis-tedd′fod-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

ei′ther (ē′thẽr; ī′thẽr; 277: *see note below*), *a. & pron.* [ME. *either, aither,* AS. *ǣgðer, ǣghwæðer* (akin to OHG. *eogiwedar,* MHG. *iegeweder*), each; *ā* always + *gehwæðer* each. See AYE always; WHETHER.] **1.** Each of two; the one and the other; — sometimes of more than two, for *each, each one;* also, formerly with plurals, for *both.*

> His flowing hair
> In curls on *either* cheek played. *Milton.*
> On *either* side . . . was there the tree of life. *Rev.* xxii. 2.

2. One of two; the one or the other; — sometimes of more than two, for *any one.*

> Lepidus flatters both,
> Of both is flattered; but he neither loves,
> Nor *either* cares for him. *Shak.*
> Scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by *either* of the three. *Bacon.*
> There have been three famous talkers in Great Britain, *either* of whom would illustrate what I say about dogmatists. *Holmes.*

☞ The pronunciation ī′thẽr is both American and English, but is more prevalent in England (esp. in London and the south) than in America. In the 17th century the word was pronounced approximately ā′thẽr, as shown by Ellis, and according to the most reliable orthoëpists of the period ī′thẽr seems to have been the preferred pronunciation succeeding ā′thẽr in the 18th century. According to Walker, both ē′thẽr and ī′thẽr were in general cultivated use by 1791, since which time the orthoëpists have favored ē′thẽr as being more generally preferred by good speakers.

ei′ther, *conj.* A disjunctive connective, used: **a** Before two or more words or phrases indicated as coördinate alternatives, and joined by the correlative *or.*

> *Either* he is talking, *or* he is pursuing, *or* he is in a journey, *or* peradventure he sleepeth. 1 *Kings* xviii. 27.
> Few writers hesitate to use *either* in what is called a triple alternative; such as, We must *either* stay where we are, proceed, or recede. *Latham.*

b With the force of *or.* *Obs.*

> Can the fig tree, my brethren, bear olive berries? *either* a vine, figs? *James* iii. 12.

c Following an alternative word or phrase to which it applies emphatically an expressed or implied negation; as, nor you, *either.* Cf. TOO.

e-jac′u-late (ē-jăk′ū-lāt), *v. t.;* E-JAC′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); E-JAC′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *ejaculatus,* p. p. of *ejaculari* to throw out; *e* out + *jaculari* to throw, fr. *jaculum* javelin, dart, fr. *jacere* to throw. See EJECT.] **1.** To throw out suddenly and swiftly, as a dart; to dart; eject. *Archaic or Technical.*

> Its active rays *ejaculated* thence. *Blackmore.*

2. To throw out, as an exclamation; to utter by a brief and sudden impulse; as, to *ejaculate* a prayer.

e-jac′u-late (ē-jăk′ū-lāt), *v. i.* To utter ejaculations. *Rare.*

e-jac′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *éjaculation.*] **1.** Act of throwing or darting out. *Archaic.*

> An *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon.*

2. The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer, or the exclamation or prayer uttered.

3. *Physiol.* Act of ejecting or suddenly throwing out a fluid from a duct.

e-jac′u-la-tive (ē-jăk′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or tending to, ejaculation.

e-jac′u-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* One that ejaculates; specif. [NL.], *Anat.,* a muscle effecting ejaculation.

e-jac′u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Casting or throwing out; fitted to eject; as, *ejaculatory* vessels.

2. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as, an *ejaculatory* prayer or petition.

3. Abrupt; impulsive. *Obs.*

ejaculatory ducts. *Anat.,* the vessels formed by the junction of the ducts from the seminal vesicles and vasa deferentia. They open into the sinus pocularis.

e-ject′ (ē-jĕkt′), *v. t.;* E-JECT′ED; E-JECT′ING. [L. *ejectus,* p. p. of *eicere; e* out + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** To throw forth or out; hence, to thrust or drive out; to expel; as, to *eject* a person from a room.

2. *Law.* To cast out; to evict; dispossess; as, to *eject* tenants from an estate.

Syn. — Expel, banish, drive out, oust, evict; dislodge, extrude, discharge, void.

e′ject (ē′jĕkt), *n.* *Psychol.* A mental state (of another person or animal) as directly inferred from physical action, or the like.

> When I come to the conclusion that you are conscious and that there are objects in your consciousness similar to those in mine, I am not inferring any actual or possible feelings of my own, but your feelings, which cannot by any possibility become objects in my consciousness. . . . I . . . call these inferred existences *ejects* to distinguish them from objects. *W. K. Clifford.*

e-jec′ta (ē-jĕk′tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ejectus* cast out. See EJECT.] Matter ejected; material thrown out; as, the *ejecta* of a volcano; the *ejecta* of the body.

e-jec′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *ejectio:* cf. F. *éjection.*] **1.** Act of ejecting, or state of being ejected.

2. Ejected matter, as from a volcano.

3. *Scots Law.* = EJECTMENT, *n.,* 2.

e-jec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or serving to eject; expulsive.

2. *Psychol.* That makes ejects, or infers subjective being or mental states as in perceptible objects; — used also as a collective noun with *the.*

> The projective becomes *ejective;* that is, other people's bodies, says the child to himself, have experiences in them such as mine has. *J. M. Baldwin.*

— **e-jec′tive-ly,** *adv.* — **e′jec-tiv′i-ty** (ē′jĕk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

e-ject′ment (ē-jĕkt′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An ejecting; dispossession; ejection; as, the *ejectment* of tenants from their homes.

2. *Law.* A species of mixed action, which lies for the recovery of possession of real property, and damages and costs for the wrongful withholding of it; also, the writ by which this action is commenced. The common-law action of ejectment originated in the personal action of trespass *de ejectione firmæ,* or *termæ,* lying originally only "for an ejectment for a term of years;" and became, with various fictions, the usual action for trying title to land. In England and most of the United States the action is superseded by a simpler statutory action, also called *ejectment.*

e-jec′tor (ē-jĕk′tẽr), *n.* One that ejects; specif.: *Mech.* **a** A jet pump for withdrawing a fluid or powdery substance, as water, air, ashes, or sand, from a space. **b** That part of the mechanism of a breech-loading firearm which ejects the empty shell. **c** A device for pushing forward a line of linotype matrices for distribution.

ejector condenser. *Steam Engines.* A condenser in which the momentum of flowing water is utilized to get rid of the condensed steam. It may be operated either by water under a pressure head or by water whose pressure is derived from the inrushing exhaust steam.

e′ka- (ā′kȧ-). [Skr. *ēka* one.] *Chem.* A combining form prefixed to the name of a known element to designate provisionally a predicted element which should stand in the same group in the table of the periodic system. See PERIODIC SYSTEM. Under the name of **e′ka–al′u-min′i-um** Mendelyeev predicted with remarkable exactness the properties of an element which was discovered several years later and is now known as *gallium.* Similarly **e′ka-bo′ron** was discovered and named *scandium* and what was **e′ka-sil′i-con** is now called *germanium;* **e′ka-man′ga-nese** has not yet been discovered.

eke (ēk), *v. t.;* EKED (ēkt); EK′ING (ēk′ĭng). [ME. *eken,* dial. form of *echen,* fr. AS. *ēcan, ȳcan;* akin to AS. *éaca* an addition, increase, *éacan* to increase, OFries. *āka,* OS. *ōkian,* OHG. *ouhhōn* to add, Icel. *auka* to increase, Goth. *aukan,* L. *augere,* Skr. *ōjas* strength, *ugra* mighty. Cf. AUGMENT, NICKNAME.] **1.** To increase; to enlarge or lengthen. *Archaic or Dial.*

2. To add to or piece out by a laborious, inferior, or scanty addition; — commonly with *out;* as, to *eke* out a scanty supply of one kind with some other.

> He *eked* out by his wits an income of barely fifty pounds. *Macaulay.*

eke (ēk), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *éac;* akin to OFries. *āk,* OS. *ōk,* D. *ook,* OHG. *ouh,* G. *auch,* Icel. *auk,* Sw. *och* and, Dan. *og,* Goth. *auk* for, but. Prob. akin to the preceding verb.] In addition; also; likewise. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> 'T will be prodigious hard to prove
> That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

eke, *n.* [AS. *éaca.* See EKE, *v.*] **1.** An additional or supplementary part, as an item added to a document; postscript; appendix. *Scot.* *Obs.,* except in legal use.

2. A tag to a bell rope. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

ek′ing (ēk′ĭng), *n.* [From EKE, *v. t.*] An addition; an increase; specif.: *Shipbuilding.* **a** A piece added to make good a deficiency in length. **b** The carved work under the quarter piece at the aft end of the quarter gallery.

-el, suffix. See -LE.

-el. [OF. *-el, -ele;* L. *-ellus, -ella, -ellum.*] A diminutive suffix in words from Latin or French.

e-lab′o-rate (ē-lăb′ō-rāt), *a.* [L. *elaboratus,* p. p. of *elaborare* to work out; *e* out + *laborare* to labor, *labor* labor. See LABOR.] **1.** Produced by labor. *Archaic.*

2. Wrought out with great care; studied; executed with exactness or painstaking; as, an *elaborate* discourse.

> Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page. *Waller.*

Syn. — Complicated, studied, perfected, high-wrought.

— **e-lab′o-rate-ly,** *adv.* — **e-lab′o-rate-ness,** *n.*

e-lab′o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* E-LAB′O-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); E-LAB′O-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). **1.** To produce with labor.

> They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

2. To work out in detail; to perfect with painstaking; to improve or refine with labor and study, or by successive operations; as, to *elaborate* a painting or a literary work; also, to perfect or develop by analysis or reasoning; as, to *elaborate* a theory.

3. *Physiol.* To convert into an assimilable or useful form, by the natural processes of the cells and organs, as crude or partly digested food material; specif., *Plant Physiol.,* to build up (complex organic compounds from simpler ones) through photosynthetic or other processes (cf. METABOLISM); as, to *elaborate* sap.

e-lab′o-rate, *v. i.* To become more elaborate.

e-lab′o-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *elaboratio.*] Act or process of elaborating; specif., act of producing or refining with labor; improvement by successive operations.

e-lab′o-ra-tive (ē-lăb′ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate; constructing with labor and attention to details.

elaborative faculty, *Metaph.,* the power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of, or in, relations.

e-lab′o-ra-to-ry (-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* **1.** A laboratory. *Obs.*

2. *Physiol.* A part of an organism that performs the process of elaboration.

El′æ-ag-na′ce-æ (ĕl′ē-ăg-nā′sē-ē; ē′lē-), *n. pl.* [NL. See ELÆAGNUS.] *Bot.* A small family of trees or shrubs (order Myrtales), the oleaster family, having silvery or scurfy or stellate-pubescent foliage, small perfect or diœcious flowers, and baccate fruit. There are 3 genera and about 20 species, of wide distribution. *Elæagnus* and *Lepargyrea* occur in the United States. — **el′æ-ag-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

El′æ-ag′nus (-ăg′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλαίαγνος a Bœotian marsh plant; ἐλαία olive + ἁγνός sacred, pure.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Asiatic shrubs or trees, typifying the family Elæagnaceæ. They are distinguished by the alternate leaves and perfect flowers, with as many stamens as perianth divisions. *E. argentea,* the only American species, is the silverberry; *E. longipes,* with edible fruit, is the goumi.

E-læ′is (ē-lē′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλαία olive tree.] *Bot.* A genus of pinnate-leaved palms, containing two species, *E. melanococca,* of Central and South America, and *E. guineënsis,* the African oil palm (see under AFRICAN).

elæo-, elaio-. Combining forms from Gr. ἔλαιον, *olive oil, oil.*

El′æ-o-car-pa′ce-æ (ĕl′ē-ō-kär-pā′sē-ē; ē′lē-), *n. pl.* [NL. See ELÆOCARPUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Malvales) closely related to Tiliaceæ, but distinguished by the pubescent corolla and by other structural characters. There are 7 genera and about 120 species, of wide distribution. The most important are *Elæocarpus, Sloanea,* and *Muntingia,* some species of which yield excellent timber. — **el′æ-o-car-pa′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

El′æ-o-car′pus (-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *elæo-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of trees and shrubs, type of the family Elæocarpaceæ, having simple leaves and small racemose flowers. They are natives of India and Australia, some species being valuable timber trees. The drupaceous fruit is sometimes used as a pickle or in curries.

e-læ′o-lite (ē-lē′ō-līt), *n.* Also **e-le′o-lite.** [*elæo-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A variety of nephelite, usually massive, of greasy luster, gray to reddish color, and opaque to translucent.

el′æ-om′e-ter (ĕl′ē-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*elæo-* + *-meter.*] A special form of hydrometer for estimating the quality of oil (esp. olive oil) by means of its density.

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ei′gon (ī′gŏn), *n.* *Pharm.* Any of various antiseptic compounds of albumin and iodine.
ei′gre. † EAGER, *a.*
eihte. † AUGHT, property.
eihwer. † AYWHERE.
eik. Obs. or Scot. var. of EKE.
eik′ing. Var. of EKING.
ei′kon (ī′kŏn), **ei-kon′ic.** Var. of ICON, ICONIC.
eil. † AIL.
eild. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of ELD.
eild (ēld), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *geldr.*] Not giving milk; dry; — said of a cow, goat, etc. *Scot.*
eil′der. † ELDER, older.
eil′ding (ēl′dĭng). Scot. var. of ELDING.
eile. † AIEL, AIL.
eile, *a.* [AS. *egle.*] Grievous; troublesome. *Obs.*
Ei-leen′ (ī-lēn′), *n.* [Ir. *Eilin.*] Irish var. of HELEN.
ei′le-ton′ (ē′lē-tŏn′), *n.* [LGr. εἰλητόν, fr. Gr. εἰλεῖν to roll up.] In the Eastern Church, the cloth corresponding to the corporal of the Western Church.
eill. † EEL.
ei′loid (ī′loid), *a.* [Gr. εἰλεῖν to wind, turn round + *-oid.*] *Med.* Having a coiled appearance; as, *eiloid* tumor.
ei′mer (ī′mẽr), *n.* [G., bucket.] See MEASURE.
eine. Obs. pl. of EYE.
‖**ei′ne schö′ne Men′schen-see′le fin′den, ist Ge-winn′** (ī′nĕ shû′nĕ mĕn′shĕn-zā′lĕ fĭn′dĕn ĭst gĕ-vĭn′). [G.] To find a beautiful human soul is gain. *Herder (Der gerettete Jüngling).*
‖**Ein fes′te Burg′ ist un′ser Gott′** (īn fĕs′tĕ bŏŏrk′ ĭst ŏŏn′sẽr gŏt′). [G.] A Mighty Fortress is our God; — title and first line of a famous hymn by Martin Luther.
Ein′her-jar (ān′hĕr-yär), *n. pl.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The heroes in Valhalla (which see).
‖**ein′mal ist kein′mal** (īn′mäl ĭst kīn′mäl). [G.] Once does not count, establishes no custom; — often used as an excuse.
eint (ānt). Dial. Eng. form of ARE NOT.
eir. † AIR, ERE, EYRE, HEIR.
Eir (ār), *n.* [Icel., peace, clemency.] *Teut. Myth.* Goddess of healing, an attendant of Frigg and Frey. [EAROCK.]
eir′ack (âr′ŭk; ēr′ŭk). Var. of
eird. † ERD.
eird (*Scot.* ârd; ērd). Obs. or Scot. var. of EARTH.
eire. † AIR, EYRE, HEIR.
eirede. † EREDE.
eiren. Obs. pl. of EGG.
ei′re-narch (ī′rē-närk). Var. of IRENARCH.
Eirene, *n.* See HORÆ. [IRENIC.]
ei-ren′ic (ī-rĕn′ĭk). Var. of
ei-ren′i-con. Var. of IRENICON.
eirn (ērn). Dial. Eng. var. of EARN, to curdle. [EERIE.]
ei′ry. Obs. or Scot. var. of
eise. † EASE, *n.*
ei′sel, ei′sell, *n.* [OF. *aisil,* fr. a dim. of L. *acetum.* Cf. ACETIC.] Vinegar; verjuice. *Obs.*
‖**Ei′sen und Blut′** (ī′zĕn ŏŏnt blōōt′). [G.] Iron and blood; — commonly used in English writings in the inverted form *Blut und Eisen.* *Bismarck.*
ei-sod′ic (ī-sŏd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. εἴσω within + ὁδός way.] *Physiol.* = ESODIC. [ISODICON.]
ei-sod′i-con (-ĭ-kŏn). Var. of
eis′sel (ē′sĕl). Var. of EASSEL.
eist. † ESTE.
eister. † EASTER. [en yarn.]
eis wool (īs). A fine, glossy wool-
eit. † EAT, AIT.
eith. Obs. or Scot. var. of EATH.
e-ject′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
‖**e-jec′ta-men′ta** (ē-jĕk′tȧ-mĕn′tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *ejectare,* v. intens. fr. *eicere.* See EJECT.] = EJECTA.
‖**e-jec′ti-o′ne fer′mæ** *or* **ter′mæ** (ē-jĕk′shĭ-ō′nē fûr′mē, tûr′mē). [Law L.] See EJECTMENT.
‖**e-ji′do** (ā-hē′thō; 146, 189), *n.; pl.* -DOS (*Sp.* -thōs). [Sp. *ejido,* formerly *exido,* fr. L. *exitus* a going out.] *Sp. & Mex. Law.* A common of pasture.
e′joo (ē′jōō), *n.* [Malay *ījū* or *hījū.*] = GOMUTI.
ej′u-late (ĕj′ū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *ejulare.*] To wail; lament. *Obs.* "They *ejulate,* weep, and lament with exotic gestures and tortions." *V. le Blanc (trans.).* — **ej′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n. Obs.*
ej′u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *ejuratus,* p. p. of *ejurare* to abjure.] To abjure. *Obs.* — **ej′u-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n. Obs.* [the same).]
ejusd. *Pharm.* Ejusdem (L., of
‖**e-jus′dem ge′ne-ris** (ē-jŭs′dĕm jĕn′ẽr-ĭs). [L.] *Law.* Of the same kind; — used esp. of things of such a nature that they will be legally construed to be included by general words of inclusion following an enumerated list of things. Cf. ALIENI GENERIS.
ek-de′mite. Var. of ECDEMITE.
eke. † ACHE, *v.*
ek′e-berg′ite (ĕk′ē-bûrg′īt), *n.* [After A. G. *Ekeberg,* Swedish chemist.] A variety of scapolite.
eke′name′, *n.* [See NICKNAME.] A nickname. *Obs.*
e′ker (ē′kẽr), *n.* The common water cress. *Dial. Eng.*
E′ker. *Bib.*
ek′ka (ĕk′ä), *n.* [Hind. *ēkā* a unit.] In India, a native one-horse carriage.
ek′lo-gite. Var. of ECLOGITE.
Ek′re-bel (ĕk′rē-bĕl). *Bib.*
Ek′ron (ĕk′rŏn), *n.* *Bib.* A city of the Philistines. — **Ek′ron-ites** (ĕk′rŏn-īts), *n. pl.*
ek′tene (ĕk′tēn), **ek′te-nes** (ĕk′tē-nēz), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτενής (sc. ἱκεσία supplication) fervent.] *Eastern Ch.* A litany said after the Gospel before Mass, in which the deacon leads and the choir responds. A similar litany is in the Ambrosian and Mozarabic liturgies. [TROPOMETER.]
ek′tro-pom′e-ter. Var. of EC-
el. † AWL, ELL.
el, *n.* See ELL.
El. *Abbr.* Elias.
E la (ē lä). Orig., the highest note in the scale of Guido. See GAMUT **b,** *Illust.* Hence, fig., anything high-flown or extravagant. *Obs. or Hist.*
E′la (ē′lȧ). *Bib.*
elaat. † ELATE.
elabor, *v. t.* [L. *elaborare:* cf. F. *élaborer,* formerly *élabourer.*] To elaborate. *Obs.*
e-lab′o-ra′tor (ē-lăb′ō-rā′tẽr), *n.* One that elaborates.
e-lab′o-ra-to-ry (-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to elaborate. *Rare.*
e-la′brate (ē-lā′brāt), *a.* [*e-* + *labrum* + *-ate.*] *Zoöl.* Having no labrum. *Rare.*
elacion. † ELATION.
e-lac′ry-mate, *v. t.* To shed in tears. *Obs. & R.*
e-lact′, *v. t.* [L. *e* + *lactare* to suckle.] To suckle. *Obs.*
El′a-da (ĕl′ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
El′a-dah (-dȧ). *Bib.*
e-læ′o-blast (ē-lē′ō-blăst), *n.* [*elæo-* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* The urochord, or rudimentary notochord, of certain tunicates. — **e-læ′o-blas′tic** (-blăs′tĭk), *a.*
el′æ-od′o-chon (ĕl′ē-ŏd′ō-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἐλαιοδόχος oil-containing.] The oil gland of birds, situated near the base of the tail.
elæolite syenite. *Petrog.* = NEPHELITE SYENITE.
e-læ′o-mar-gar′ic (ē-lē′ō-mär-găr′ĭk), *a.* [*elæo-* + *margaric.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$, occurring in the form of its glyceryl ester in the oil from the candlenut.

el′æ-op′tene (ĕl′ē-ŏp′tēn), *n.* Also **el′e-op′tene**. [*elæo-* + Gr. πτηνός winged, fleeting.] *Chem.* The liquid portion of natural essential oils, as distinguished from *stearoptene*, the part which solidifies.

el′a-id′ic (ĕl′ȧ-ĭd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil, fr. ἐλαία the olive tree: cf. F. *élaïdique*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated acid, $C_{17}H_{33}CO_2H$, isomeric with oleic acid, and obtained from it by the action of nitrous acid. It is a solid melting at 51° C.

e-la′i-din (ē-lā′ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *élaïdine*.] *Chem.* An artificial solid fat isomeric with olein. It is glyceryl elaidate.

elaidin test. *Anal. Chem.* A test for oils based on the observation that nitrous acid converts olein into solid elaidin, while other liquid glycerides are unaffected. The reagent causes nondrying oils to become solid and semidrying oils to become buttery, but drying oils remain liquid.

E-laine′ (ē-lān′), *n.* Any of several ladies in the Arthurian legends; esp., "the lily maid of Astolat," the story of whose unrequited love for Lancelot and consequent death is the subject of one of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

elaio-. A combining form meaning *olive oil*, *oil*. See ELÆO-.

el′ai-o-plast′ (ĕl′ā-ō-plăst′), *n.* [*elaio-* + *-plast*.] *Bot.* One of the oil-forming plastids in a plant cell. They are highly refractive bodies, usually lying near the nucleus, and secrete oil drops in their spongy protoplasmic framework.

E′lam-ite (ē′lăm-īt), *n.* A dweller in Elam, an ancient kingdom in the mountainous country east of Babylonia. From as early as 2700 B. C. the Elamites repeatedly raided Babylonia, and about 1100 B. C. conquered it. Subjugated in the 7th century B. C. by the Assyrians, they regained independence, only to lose it to the Persians. Elam was inhabited by numerous tribes speaking an agglutinative language. Anzan and Susa were the seats of its civilization. — **E′lam-ite**, **E′lam-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), **E′lam it′ish** (-ĭt′ĭsh), *a.*

e-lance′ (ē-lȧns′), *v. t. & i.* [F. *élancer*, OF. *eslancier*; *es-* (L. *ex*) + F. *lancer* to dart, throw, fr. *lance* lance.] To throw as a lance; to hurl; to dart. *Rare.*

e′land (ē′lănd), *n.* [D. *eland* elk, fr. G. *elentier*, *elend*: cf. Pol. *jeleń* stag, Russ. *olen′*, Lith. *elnis*; perh. akin to E. *elk*.] *Zoöl.* The largest of the South African antelopes (*Taurotragus oryx*), the males sometimes standing six feet in height and weighing over 1,500 pounds. The eland was formerly found in immense herds on the plains of South Africa, but, being of heavy build and comparatively slow, has been practically exterminated. In western equatorial Africa a closely related form (*T. derbianus*), having dark stripes not present in the South African eland, is still found in considerable numbers.

Eland (*Taurotragus oryx*), male. 1/70

el′a-phine (ĕl′ȧ-fĭn; -fīn; 183), *a.* [Gr. ἔλαφος stag.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or resembling the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*).

El′a-pho-my′ces (ĕl′ȧ-fō-mī′sēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἔλαφος stag + μύκης mushroom.] *Bot.* A genus of subterranean trufflelike fungi of the order Aspergillales. They are about the size of walnuts or hickory nuts, and are rooted up and eaten by animals.

el′a-phure (ĕl′ȧ-fūr), *n.* [Gr. ἔλαφος stag + οὐρά tail.] A deer (*Cervus davidianus*) found in China, remarkable for its antlers, which divide into two branches, the anterior of which branches again. It constitutes a subgenus, **El′a-phu′rus** (-fū′rŭs) [NL.]. — **el′a-phu′rine** (-fū′rĭn; -rīn), *a.*

E-lap′i-dæ (ē-lăp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr. ἔλοψ, ἔλλοψ, a kind of fish, also a serpent.] *Zoöl.* A family of proteroglyphous venomous snakes, found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, and containing the majority of Australian snakes. The typical genus is *Elaps*, consisting of the true coral snakes. The death adder, black snake, and tiger snake of Australia also belong to this family, and in most classifications the cobra and its allies are included. — **el′a-pid** (ĕl′ȧ-pĭd), *a. & n.* — **el′a-pine** (ĕl′ȧ-pĭn; -pīn), *a.*

el′a-poid (-poid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Elapidæ. — *n.* One of the Elapidæ.

e-lapse′ (ē-lăps′), *v. i.*; E-LAPSED′ (-lăpst′); E-LAPS′ING. [L. *elapsus*, p. p. of *elabi* to glide away; *e* out + *labi* to fall, slide. See LAPSE.] To slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time; — used chiefly in reference to time.

Eight days *elapsed*; at length a pilgrim came. *Hoole.*

elapsed time, *Yachting*, the actual time taken by a vessel to sail over a course. See CORRECTED TIME.

e-lapse′, *v. t.* To outlast or overstay (time). *Obs.*

e-lapse′, *n.* **1.** A flowing out; effluence. *Obs.*
2. A passing; lapse. *Rare.*

El′a-sip′o-da (ĕl′ȧ-sĭp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἐλασμός metal beaten out, metal plate + *-poda*.] *Zoöl.* An order of holothurians occurring in the deep sea, having well-marked bilateral symmetry, with tube feet on the flattened ventral surface, and papillæ on the dorsal surface.

e-las′mo-branch (ē-lăs′mō-brăŋk; ē-lăz′-), *a.* Of or pert. to the Elasmobranchii. — *n.* One of the Elasmobranchii.

E-las′mo-bran′chi-i (-brăŋ′kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἐλασμός a metal plate + L. *branchia* a gill.] *Zoöl.* A subclass (in some classifications a class) of fishes having the skeleton mainly cartilaginous, comprising the sharks and rays (Plagiostomi), their extinct allies (the Pleuropterygii, Ichthyotomi, and Acanthodii), and, according to the most recent views, the chimæras (Holocephali) (see these terms). The Elasmobranchii (so named from their lamelliform gills) are also termed *Chondropterygii*, *Selachii*, and *Placodei*. The cranium is an undivided case of cartilage without membrane bones, nor are such bones formed in connection with the jaws or pectoral arch. The latter is formed of a single cartilage on each side, and is entirely separate from the skull. The ventral fins are always many-rayed, and abdominal in position, and the scales, when present, are placoid. The intestine has a spiral valve. There is no air bladder, and the gill clefts (five to seven in number, and separated by broad septa) are exposed externally except in the Holocephali. The ventral fins bear claspers in the male. The eggs are few and of large size, and often hatched within the body.

e-las′tic (ē-lăs′tĭk), *a.* [Formed fr. Gr. ἐλαύνειν to drive.] **1.** Expansive; propulsive. *Obs.*
2. Springing back; springy; of solids, capable of recovering size and shape after deformation; of gases, indefinitely expansive. Scientifically, of solids, capable of resisting a large deforming force with subsequent recovery; of liquids, capable of resisting compression. See ELASTICITY.
3. Of persons, temperaments, etc., able to return quickly to a former state or condition, after being depressed or overtaxed; recovering easily from shocks and trials; buoyant; as, *elastic* spirits; an *elastic* constitution.
4. *Econ. & Finance.* Enlarging or decreasing readily in response to a change in stimulus, demand, opportunity, or other thing causally connected: thus, when a considerable change in demand is caused by a small rise or fall in price, the demand is *elastic*, and vice versa.
5. *Mech.* Characterized by elasticity. See ELASTICITY, 3.

Syn. — ELASTIC, RESILIENT, BUOYANT are here compared in their fig. senses. ELASTIC and RESILIENT suggest more strongly than *buoyant* recovery from a previous state of depression. *Elastic* implies swift response to removal of pressure; *resilient*, the power of rebounding quickly, or springing back to an original state; as, "Not an *elastic* or optimistic nature — on the contrary, rigid and circumscribed, depressed by a melancholy temperament" (*J. A. Symonds*); cf. "His spirit, too, was of astonishing *elasticity*" (*M. Arnold*); a constitution as *resilient* as a rubber ball; cf. "the common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to another" (*Johnson*). BUOYANT (cf. "Books . . . pushed into the strong current of popularity, and there kept *buoyant* by the force of the stream," *Crabbe*) implies such lightness or vivacity of heart or spirits as is either incapable of depression or else readily shakes it off; as, "No such immaterial burden could depress that *buoyant*-hearted young gentleman for many hours together" (*G. Eliot*); "a friend . . . whose *buoyant* fancy . . . ever leaped resurgent from the strokes of fortune" (*E. Dowden*). See REBOUND, FLEXIBLE, DUCTILE, LIVELY.

elastic bitumen. *Min.* See ELATERITE. — **e. cartilage**, *Anat.*, a yellowish flexible variety of cartilage occurring chiefly in the external ear, Eustachian tube, arytenoid cartilages, cartilages of Wrisberg and Santorini, and epiglottis. The matrix, except immediately about the cells, is penetrated by elastic fibers extending in all directions. — **e. currency**, a currency which automatically increases and decreases in bulk with the demands of business, as where there is an elastic limit (which see). — **e. curve**, *Mech.*, the curve assumed by the longitudinal axis of an originally straight elastic strip or bar bent within its elastic limits by any system of forces. — **e. fatigue.** = FATIGUE, *n.*, 4. — **e. fiber** or **fibre**, specif., *Anat.*, the characteristic fibers of elastic tissue. — **e. fluid.** = GAS, *n.*, 1. — **e. gum**, caoutchouc. — **e. hysteresis.** = MECHANICAL HYSTERESIS. — **e. lag.** *Mech.* See LAG, *n.* — **e. limit**, or **strength**. **a** The amount of stress which is just sufficient to produce an appreciable permanent deformation, or set, in a solid body, as a bar of metal. Experiments indicate that any stress, however slight, produces a set, but the amount of such deformation in proportion to the amount of the stress is at first very small. Since under repeated strains the *elastic limit* continually changes, a substance may possess a series of such limits, represented diagrammatically by a curve. The elastic limit of the substance in its original or unstrained condition is then distinguished as the *original* or *primitive elastic limit*. **b** Commercially, in tests of materials of construction, a point at which a large increase of deformation is produced without increase of load. Cf. YIELD POINT. *W. C. Unwin.* **c** *Banking.* A limit on the issue of bank notes which may be temporarily increased to meet a stringency in the money market. The Imperial Bank of Germany has an *elastic limit*; but in Great Britain and the United States the limit is not elastic, the temporary need being more or less met by government actions. — **e. resilience.** *Mech.* = RESILIENCE. — **e. tissue.** *Anat.*, a variety of connective tissue consisting largely of coarse (sometimes very thick) fibers of smooth outline, great elasticity, yellowish color, and strong refractive power, which branch and anastomose. They are very resistant to acids and alkalies, and are composed of a peculiar substance called *elastin*. Such fibers are widely distributed in ordinary connective tissue, but the term *elastic tissue* is applied only where the elastic fibers predominate, as in the ligamentum nuchæ of quadrupeds and in certain layers in the walls of the larger arteries.

e-las′tic, *n.* Fabric rendered elastic by fine strings of India rubber woven into the center of it, used for garters, suspenders, etc.; also, India rubber specially prepared in cords, strings, or bands so as to be very elastic; specif., a piece of such fabric or rubber.

e′las-ti′cian (ē′lăs-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* One versed in the study of elasticity.

e′las-tic′i-ty (-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being elastic; capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation in any way; springiness. Popularly, a body is said to possess great elasticity when it is easily deformed and is quick in recovering. Thus a piece of India rubber easily elongated, a spiral spring easy of extension or compression, or a bow easily bent, would be considered very elastic. Scientifically, elasticity is that property of a body which causes it to resist deformation and afterward to recover its original shape and size. From this standpoint a block of steel or glass would possess much greater elasticity than an easily extended piece of India rubber. Elasticity of volume is a universal property, in a greater or less degree, of all matter; elasticity of shape, of solids only. Each is measured by the *coefficient*, or *modulus*, *of elasticity*, which is the ratio of the impressed stress to the induced strain. Thus, for a prismatic bar under longitudinal tension or compression the modulus of elasticity is $\frac{f}{\frac{l}{L}}$ or $\frac{fL}{l}$ lbs. per square inch, where f = stress in lbs. per square inch on the bar, L = original length of bar, l = extension or compression. Thus the elasticity is dependent only on the material of a body. The *range of elasticity* of a body is the range between its elastic limits of tension and compression, and is constant for any one body. Thus if a body is strained so that its elastic limit of tension is raised, its elastic limit of compression is lowered by an equal amount. Cf. RESILIENCE.
2. Power of resistance to, or recovery from, depression or overwork.
3. *Mech.* Responsiveness or adaptability to the requirements of changes in load; flexibility.

Of course the petroleum motor has not the *elasticity* of a steam motor. *Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat.*

e-las′ti-cize (ē-lăs′tĭ-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To make elastic; to impart springiness to.

e-las′tin (-tĭn), *n.* [*elastic* + *-in*.] *Physiol. Chem.* An albuminoid forming the chief constituent of elastic tissue. It is very resistant toward reagents, but is gradually dissolved when digested with either pepsin or trypsin.

e′las-tiv′i-ty (ē′lăs-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Elec.* A property of dielectrics by virtue of which the flow of current between points having difference of potential is restrained; — sometimes called *electric elasticity*.

e-las′tose (-tōs), *n.* [*elastin* + *-ose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteose formed from elastin. See PROTEOSE.

e-late′ (ē-lāt′), *a.* [L. *elatus* elevated, fig., elated, proud (the figure, perh., being borrowed from a prancing horse); *e* out + *latus* (used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear), for *tlatus*, and akin to E. *tolerate*. See TOLERATE; cf. EXTOL.] **1.** Lifted up; raised; elevated. *Archaic.*

With upper lip *elate*. *Fenton.*

2. Having the spirits raised by success, or by hope; flushed or exalted with confidence; elated; exultant.

O, thoughtless mortals! ever blind to fate,
Too soon dejected, and too soon *elate*. *Pope.*

Syn. — See ELATED.

e-late′, *v. t.*; E-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); E-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). **1.** To raise; exalt. *Obs.*

By the potent sun *elated* high. *Thomson.*

2. To exalt the spirit of; to fill with confidence or exultation; to elevate or flush with success; to puff up.

Foolishly *elated* by spiritual pride. *Warburton.*

e-lat′ed (ē-lāt′ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* of ELATE.

Syn. — ELATED, ELATE, EXULTANT. ELATED commonly suggests a certain excitement or exaltation of spirit, following upon success or good fortune; it frequently connotes undue self-satisfaction; EXULTANT emphasizes rather the outward expression of triumph or joy; as, "I have found American writers, of world-wide reputation, strangely solicitous about the opinions of quite obscure British critics, and *elated* or depressed by their judgments" (*Thackeray*); "Shouts *exultant* echo to the skies" (*P. Whitehead*); cf. "I felt no little *elation* at having now so happily established an acquaintance of which I had been so long ambitious" (*Boswell*); "that fierce *exultation* in carnage with which the war poetry of so many nations . . . is crimsoned" (*Froude*). ELATE is poetical or elevated; as, "He walks as if he trod upon the heads of men: he looks *elate*, drunken with blood and gold" (*Shelley*).

el′a-ter (ĕl′ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλατήρ driver, fr. ἐλαύνειν to drive.] **1.** Elasticity; expansibility. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* **a** One of the elongated spirally thickened and elastic filaments found among the spores in the capsule of a liverwort, and serving to disperse them. **b** In the slime molds, a filament of the capillitium having similar functions. **c** One of the four filamentous appendages of the spores in the scouring rushes (*Equisetum*). The elaters through their hygroscopic action aid in dispersing the spores.
3. *Zoöl.* **a** [*cap.*] The typical genus of the Elateridæ; hence [*l. c.*], any beetle of that family; a snapping, or click, beetle. **b** One of the caudal springing organs of the springtails.

Elater (*Alaus oculatus*). (⅔)

El′a-ter′i-dæ (-tĕr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ELATER, 3.] *Zoöl.* A large family of beetles of characteristic elongated tapering form, and usually serrate or pectinate antennæ. A peculiarity common to the majority of the family is the power of jumping when laid on the back or held by the abdomen, by a sudden movement of the prothorax producing a slight noise, which has given them the name of **snapping beetles** or **click beetles**. Their larvæ are usually hard-skinned cylindrical worms living in rotten wood or underground, called **wireworms**, a name also given to certain myriapods. Some species injure the roots of plants. The remarkable **fire beetles** of tropical countries belong to this family.

e-lat′er-in (ē-lăt′ẽr-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white, crystalline, neutral substance, $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$, with a slightly bitter taste. It is the active principle of elaterium, and possesses over the latter the great advantage of constancy of strength.

e-lat′er-ite (-īt), *n.* [See ELATER.] *Min.* A dark brown elastic mineral resin, occurring in soft, flexible masses; — called also *mineral caoutchouc*, and *elastic bitumen*.

el′a-te′ri-um (ĕl′ȧ-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐλατήριον, neut. of ἐλατήριος driving. See ELATER.] A cathartic

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el′æ-o-sac′cha-rum (ĕl′ē-ō-săk′ȧ-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See ELÆO-; SACCHARINE.] *Pharm.* A mixture of sugar and a volatile oil.

el′æ-o-the′si-um (-thē′shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐλαιοθέσιον.] *Antiq.* A room for anointing, in a Roman bath.

E′lah (ē′lȧ). *Bib.*

e-la′i-date (ē-lā′ĭ-dāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of elaidic acid.

e-la′in, **e-la′ine** (ē-lā′ĭn), *n.* [See ELAIDIC.] *Chem.* = OLEIN.

el′ai-od′ic (ĕl′ā-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil + εἶδος form.] *Chem.* Derived from castor oil; ricinoleic. *Rare.*

el′ai-o-leu′cite (-ō-lū′sīt), *n.* *elaio-* + *leucite*.] An elaioplast.

el′ai-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr). Var. of ELÆOMETER.

[ELAMITE.]

E′lam (ē′lăm), *n.* *Bib.* See

El-A-mar′na letters. See TEL-EL-AMARNA LETTERS.

e la mi (ē lä mē). *Music.* Either of two notes in Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT **b**, *Illust.* *Now Hist.*

‖ **é lan′** (ā′läɴ′), *n.* [F., fr. *élancer* to dart.] Ardor inspired by passion or enthusiasm.

eland. † ISLAND.

el′a-net (ĕl′ȧ-nĕt), *n.* [See *Elanus*.] A kite of genus *Elanus*.

El′a-nus (-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔλανος a kite (Hesychius).] *Zoöl.* A genus of small kites of both the Old and New Worlds. The tail is not forked; the plumage is largely black, white, and gray.

e-la′o-lite (ē-lā′ō-līt). Erroneous for ELÆOLITE.

[TENE.]

el′a-op′tene. Error for ELÆOP-

El′a-phe-bo′li-on (ĕl′ȧ-fē-bō′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἐλαφηβολιών.] The ninth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

E-laph′o-dus (ē-lăf′ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL., for earlier *Elaphodes*, fr. Gr. ἐλαφώδης deerlike.] A genus of small deer of China, related to the muntjacs but lacking frontal glands.

e-lap′i-da′tion (ē-lăp′ĭ-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *elapidatus* cleared from stones.] A clearing away of stones. *Obs.*

e-laps′. Elapse. *Ref. Sp.*

E′laps (ē′lăps), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See ELAPIDÆ, CORAL SNAKE.

e-lap′sion (ē-lăp′shŭn), *n.* Act of elapsing; elapse. *Rare.*

‖ **e-lap′so tem′po-re** (ē-lăp′sō tĕm′pō-rē). [L.] The time having elapsed.

e-lapst′. Elapsed. *Ref. Sp.*

e-laq′ue-ate (ē-lăk′wē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *elaqueatus*, p. p. of *elaqueare* to unfetter.] To disentangle. *Obs.*

El′a-sa (ĕl′ȧ-sȧ). *D. Bib.*

El′a-sah (-sȧ). *Bib.*

El′as-map′o-da (ĕl′ăs-măp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ELASIPODA. — **e-las′ma-pod** (ē-lăs′mȧ-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **el′as-map′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

e-las′mo-bran′chi-an (ē-lăs′mō-brăŋ′kĭ-ăn; ē-lăz′-), **e-las′mo-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.* *Zoöl.* = ELASMOBRANCH, *a. & n.*

E-las′mo-sau′rus (-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐλασμός metal plate + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of gigantic long-necked marine reptiles from the Cretaceous of Kansas, allied to *Plesiosaurus*. — **e-las′mo-saur** (-sôr), *n.*

E-las′mo-the′ri-um (-thē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐλασμός metal plate + *-therium*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large extinct rhinoceroses having over each eye a long prominence which probably bore a horn. Its remains are found in the Pleistocene of Russia and Siberia.

e-las′ti-ca (ē-lăs′tĭ-kȧ), *n.* = ELASTIC CURVE.

e-las′ti-cal, *a.* Elastic. *Obs.*

e-las′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ELASTIC.

e-las′ti-cin (ē-lăs′tĭ-sĭn), *n.* Elastin.

e-las′tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-latch′a (ē-lăch′ȧ). Var. of ALACHA.

[ELATED, *p. p.*]

e-lat′ed-ly (ē-lāt′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of

e-lat′ed-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Elation.

e-lat′er, **e-lat′or** (ē-lāt′ẽr), *n.* One that elates.

e-lat′er-ist (ē-lăt′ẽr-ĭst), *n.* [From ELATER, elasticity.] One of a school of scientists who attributed certain phenomena to the elasticity of the air. *Obs.*

F G H I J K L M

and diuretic substance obtained, in the form of yellowish or greenish cakes, as the dried residue of the juice of the wild or squirting cucumber (*Ecballium elaterium*). The active principle is elaterin.

e-lat′er-oid (ē-lăt′ēr-oid) *a.* [*elater* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or resembling the family Elateridæ.

E-lat′i-na′ce-æ (ē-lăt′ĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ELATINE.] *Bot.* A small family of aquatic or marsh plants (order Hypericales) of wide distribution, the waterwort family, having opposite leaves and small axillary flowers. It contains two genera, *Elatine* and *Bergia*, including about 20 species. — **e-lat′i-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

E-lat′i-ne (ē-lăt′ĭ-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *elatine* a kind of plant, Gr. ἐλατίνη, fr. ἐλάτινος pert. to fir, fr. ἐλάτη silver fir.] *Bot.* A genus of small aquatic or creeping herbs (waterworts or mud purslanes), type of the family Elatinaceæ, of wide distribution. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

e-la′tion (ē-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *elatio*: cf. OF. *elacion.* See ELATE.] A lifting up of the mind or mood by success, or hope of success; exaltation; also, inflation with pride, or self-exaltation, as from success or prosperity. "Felt the *elation* of triumph." *Scott.*

e-la′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Causing elation. *Obs.*
2. *Gram.* Lit., lifted up; — a term applied to the *absolute superlative.* See SUPERLATIVE, *n.*

el′a-trom′e-ter (ĕl′ȧ-trŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. ἐλατήρ a driver + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the pressure of confined gases, as air or steam.

el′bow (ĕl′bō), *n.* [AS. *elboga, elnboga* (akin to D. *elleboga,* OHG. *elinbogo,* G. *ellbogen, ellenbogen,* Icel. *ölnbogi*; prop., arm bend); *eln* ell (orig., forearm) + *boga* a bending. See ELL; 6th BOW.] **1.** The joint or bend of the arm; the outer curve in the middle of the arm when bent.
Her arms to the *elbows* naked. *R. of Gloucester.*
2. A shoulder point in cattle. *Local, Eng.*
3. Any turn, bend, or sharp angle like that of the elbow, in a wall, building, interior woodwork decoration, or the like; a sudden turn in a line of coast or course of a river; also, an angular or jointed part of any structure, as the raised arm of a chair or sofa, or a short pipe or pipe fitting, turning at an angle or bent.
at the, *or* **one's, elbow,** very near; at hand. — **e. in hawse.** *Naut.* See HAWSE. — **out at e.,** with coat worn through at the elbows; shabby; in needy circumstances. — **up to the elbows,** completely engrossed.

el′bow, *v. t.*; EL′BOWED (-bōd); EL′BOW-ING. To push or hit with or as if with the elbow; to force as if by jostling or thrusting with the elbows; as, to *elbow* one's way.
They [the Dutch] would *elbow* our own aldermen off the Royal Exchange. *Macaulay.*

el′bow, *v. i.* **1.** To jut into an angle; to project or to bend after the manner of an elbow.
2. To push rudely along; to elbow one's way. "Purse-proud, *elbowing* Insolence." *Grainger.*

el′bow-board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* The base of a window casing, on which the elbows may rest.

el′bow-room′ (-rōōm′), *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; ample room for motion or action; free scope. "My soul hath *elbowroom.*" *Shak.*

elbow scissors. *Surg.* Scissors bent in the blade or shank for convenience in cutting.

eld (ĕld), *n.* [AS. *yldu, yldo, eldo,* old age, fr. *ald, eald,* old. See OLD.] *Obs. or Poetic.* **1.** Age; esp., old age.
Great Nature, ever young, yet full of *eld.* *Spenser.*
2. Old times; former days; antiquity.
Astrologers and men of *eld.* *Longfellow.*
3. An old man. *Rare.* *Landor.*
4. Time; also, an age; a period of time.

eld′er (ĕl′dēr), *a.* [AS. *yldra, eldra, ieldra,* compar. of *eald* old. See OLD.] **1.** Older; of the greater age or of earlier date; born, made, or having come into being, before another; as, an *elder* brother or sister; the *elder* of two churches.
The *elder* shall serve the younger. *Gen.* xxv. 23.
2. Belonging to a more advanced time or age; later; later on; later in life; as, a man's *elder* years.
3. Prior or superior, in rank, office, validity, etc., esp. as of longer standing; senior, as, an *elder* title; an *elder* officer.
4. Earlier or early; former; ancient; hence, of or pertaining to former time.
Ask of *elder* days, earth's vernal hour. *Keble.*
elder brethren, the corporation of Trinity House, London, having charge of lighthouses, buoys, etc. — **e. hand.** *Card Playing.* = ELDEST HAND. — **e. statesmen,** in Japan, an informal body of confidential advisers of the emperor consisting of the more distinguished statesmen and nobles who are retired from active public life.

eld′er, *n.* [See ELDER, *a.*] **1.** One who lived at an earlier period; esp., an ancestor; a forefather.
Carry your head as your *elders* have done. *L'Estrange.*
2. One who is older; a senior. *1 Tim.* v. 1.
3. An aged person.
4. A person who, on account of his age, occupies the office of ruler or judge; hence, a person occupying any office appropriate to such as have the experience and dignity which age confers; as, the *elders* of Israel; the *elders* in the apostolic church. In Presbyterian churches *elders* are lay officers who, with the minister, compose the church session, with authority to inspect and regulate matters of religion and discipline. In some churches, as certain American Methodist churches, *elder* includes any fully ordained minister; in the Mormon church, a high officer charged with preaching, baptism, etc.; among the Shakers, one of the four (two male and two female) in charge of a "family."
5. = TITHINGMAN.

el′der (ĕl′dēr), *n.* [ME. *ellern, eller,* AS. *ellen, ellærn*; cf. LG. *elloorn*; of unknown origin.] Any caprifoliaceous shrub of the genus *Sambucus,* distinguished in general by the pinnate leaves, broad clusters of white or pink flowers, and black or red berries. The stems contain a large white pith, used for many purposes. The wood is also utilized to some extent. See SAMBUCUS.

el′der-ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The berrylike drupe of the elder. Those of the Old World elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and of the common American elder (*S. canadensis*) have a pleasant subacid flavor and are often made into elderberry wine. They are also used to some extent in medicine, being diaphoretic and aperient.

eld′er-ly (ĕl′dēr-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; as, *elderly* people; also, of or pertaining to later life; as, *elderly* pursuits or interests.
Syn. — See AGED.

eld′er-man (-măn), **eld′er-wom′an** (-wŏŏm′ăn), *n.* An elder; esp., a keeper of clan lore, an instructor in traditional rites, or a guardian of the clan tutelary; a religious head of a clan or gens; — used esp. of American Indians.
The transmitted fables form a part of the lore repeated by the *eldermen* and *elderwomen* night after night to while away the long evenings by the camp fire. *Smithson. Rep.,* 1900.

eld′est (ĕl′dĕst), *a.* [AS. *yldest, ieldest,* superl. of *eald* old. See ELDER, *a.*] Oldest; specif.: **a** Of the greatest age or longest duration. *Archaic.* **b** Born or living first, or before the others, as a son, daughter, brother, etc. **c** Of the earliest date or period; earliest; most ancient.
Their *eldest* historians are of suspected credit. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*
eldest, *or* **elder, hand,** *Card Playing,* the player on the dealer's left hand. See AGE, 12.

El Do-ra′do (ĕl dō-rä′dō), *pl.* EL DORADOES (-dōz). [Sp., lit., the gilded; *el* the + *dorado,* p. p. of *dorare* to gild. Cf. DORADO.] **1.** An imaginary city or country abounding in gold, located by the 16th-century Spaniards in the interior of South America.
2. Any place or region of fabulous richness.
The whole comedy is a sort of *El Dorado* of wit. *T. Moore.*
3. The State of California; — often so called after the discovery of gold in 1848.

el′dritch (ĕl′drĭch), *a.* [Cf. ELF.] Weird; eerie; uncanny; also, wild or hideous. Cf. ELFISH.
Pearl . . . gave an *eldritch* scream. *Hawthorne.*

El′e-at′ic (ĕl′ē-ăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *eleaticus,* from *Elea* (or *Velia*) in Italy.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, a school of Greek philosophers of the 6th century B. C. whose philosophy is particularly identified with the doctrines of the unity of being and of the unreality of motion or change.
The foundation of the *Eleatic* doctrine of unity was laid in the ological form by Xenophanes of Colophon, metaphysically developed as a doctrine of being by Parmenides of Elea, dialectically defended in opposition to the vulgar belief in a plurality of objects and in revolution and change by Zeno of Elea, and finally . . . assimilated more nearly to the earlier natural philosophy by Melissus of Samos. *Ueberweg (Morris).*

El′e-at′ic, *n.* An Eleatic philosopher.

El′e-at′i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Eleatic doctrine.

el′e-cam-pane′ (ĕl′ē-kăm-pān′), *n.* [L. *inula* elecampane + LL. *campana* (perh.) a bell; cf. G. *glockenwurz,* i. e., "bellwort;" or from *campus* field.] **1.** A large, coarse asteraceous herb (*Inula helenium*) with yellow-rayed heads of flowers. It is a native of Europe, but is established in the United States. The pungent root is used as a tonic, and has had repute as a stomachic.
2. A sweetmeat made from the root of the plant.

Elecampane, 1.

e-lect′ (ē-lĕkt′), *a.* [L. *electus,* p. p. of *eligere* to elect; *e* out + *legere* to choose. See LEGEND; cf. ÉLITE, ECLECTIC.] **1.** Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. "Colors quaint *elect.*" *Spenser.*
2. *Theol.* Chosen as the object of mercy or divine favor; set apart to eternal life. "The *elect* angels." *1 Tim.* v. 21.
3. Chosen to an office, but not yet actually inducted into it; as, bishop *elect*; governor or mayor *elect.*
Syn. — See SELECT.

e-lect′, *n.* **1.** One chosen or set apart.
Behold . . . mine *elect,* in whom my soul delighteth. *Is.* xlii. 1.
2. *Theol.* One elect; — now only as a collective.
Shall not God avenge his own *elect*? *Luke* xviii. 7.

e-lect′, *v. t.*; E-LECT′ED; E-LECT′ING. **1.** To select. *Obs.*
The deputy *elected* by the Lord. *Shak.*
2 To determine by choice; to decide upon; to choose; as, to *elect* to keep a bequest.
3. To select or take for an office by vote; as, to *elect* a representative, a president, or a governor.
4. *Theol.* To designate, choose, or select, as an object of mercy or favor.
Syn. — Choose, prefer, select.

e-lect′ (ē-lĕkt′), *v. i.* To choose between alternatives.

e-lec′tion (ē-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *élection,* L. *electio,* fr. *eligere* to choose out. See ELECT, *a.*] **1.** Act of choosing; choice; selection.
2. Act of choosing by vote a person to fill an office, or to membership in a society, as by ballot, uplifted hands, or *viva voce*; as, the *election* of a president or a mayor; hence, the regular exercise of its function by an electorate.
Corruption in *elections* is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams.*
3. Act of choosing between alternatives; choice. "By his own *election* led to ill." *Daniel.*
4. Discriminating choice; discernment. *Obs.*
To use men with much difference and *election* is good. *Bacon.*
5. *Theol.* Divine choice; esp., as one of the "five points" of Calvinism, predestination of individuals as objects of mercy and salvation; also, those elected. *Rom.* xi. 7.
There is a remnant according to the *election* of grace. *Rom.* xi. 5.
6. *Law.* The choice of an alternative right or course; specif., in equity, the choice (often called **equitable election**) that must be made by a party whether he will accept a benefit under an instrument with any burdens imposed by it, as the giving away of property of his own, or remain free of the burden or loss and go without the benefits.
7. *Astrol.* Choice of a favorable time. *Obs. or Hist.*
Syn. — See ALTERNATIVE.
election by compromise, *or* **compromission,** *Eccl.,* election of a person as a beneficiary to an office by a committee to whom the electing power has been delegated.

election district. A district created for purposes of election. In the United States, in some States (Maryland, Montana, and Wyoming), the name is applied to a division of the county for governmental purposes.

e-lec′tion-eer′ (ē-lĕk′shŭn-ēr′), *v. i.*; E-LEC′TION-EERED′ (-ērd′); E-LEC′TION-EER′ING. To work for, or in the interest of, a person, ticket, party, or the like, in an election.
A master of the whole art of *electioneering.* *Macaulay.*

election precinct. A precinct created for purposes of election, as a division of a ward or assembly district. In the United States, in many States, as Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, etc., the name is applied to a division of the county for governmental purposes.

e-lec′tive (ē-lĕk′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *électif.*] **1.** Appointed, bestowed, or passing, by election; dependent upon, or fixed by, choice; as, an *elective* office or study.
Kings of Rome were at first *elective*; . . . for such are the conditions of an *elective* kingdom. *Dryden.*
2. Exerting a power of choice; making election; selecting; choosing; as, an *elective* act.
3. Pertaining to, or consisting in, choice, or right of choosing; electoral.
The independent use of their *elective* franchise. *Bancroft.*
4. Tending to combine with, or act upon, one substance rather than another; as, *elective* affinity or attraction (same as chemical affinity or attraction).
elective franchise, the privilege or right of voting in an election of public officers.

e-lec′tive, *n.* In American colleges, a study or course of study which a student may choose from several alternatives.

e-lec′tor (ē-lĕk′tēr), *n.* [L., fr. *eligere*: cf. F. *électeur.*] **1.** One who elects, or has the right of choice; specif., a person entitled to vote in favor of a candidate for office.
2 In the Holy Roman Empire, one of the princes entitled to take part in choosing the emperor. In the Golden Bull of Charles IV., 1356, seven electors were recognized, the Archbishops of Mainz (Mayence), Cologne, and Treves, the King of Bohemia, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg. Other electorates were established in later times.
3. One of the persons chosen, by vote of the people, to the "electoral college," the function of which is to elect the President and Vice President of the United States. Each State is entitled to as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress.

e-lec′to-ral (ē-lĕk′tō-răl), *a.* [Cf. F. *électoral.*] **1.** Pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.
2. Pertaining to, or holding the rank of, an elector in the Holy Roman Empire.
In favor of the *electoral* and other princes. *Burke.*
3. Chosen by vote; elective. *Rare.*
electoral college, the college or body of presidential electors of a State; also, the whole body of presidential electors, composed of the electoral colleges of the several States. See ELECTOR, 3. *U. S.* — **E. Commission,** *U. S. Hist.,* the commission created (Act of Jan. 29, 1877) to settle the dispute as to the electoral votes of the States of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon in the presidential election of 1876. It was composed of five senators, five representatives, and five justices of the Supreme Court, and decided, by a party vote of 8 to 7, that the lawful electoral votes of these States had been cast for Hayes and Wheeler, the Republican candidates, electing them by a majority of one electoral vote. — **e. crown,** a cap of crimson velvet faced with ermine, surmounted by a golden arch studded with pearls which support a globe bearing a golden cross, worn by the electors of the Holy Roman Empire.

Electoral Crown.

e-lec′to-rate (ē-lĕk′tō-rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *électorat.*] **1.** The territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a German elector.
2. The whole body of persons entitled to vote in an election, or any distinct

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el′a-ter-om′e-ter (ĕl′ȧ-tēr-ŏm′ē-tēr). Var. of ELATROMETER.
el′a-ter-y (ĕl′ȧ-tēr-ĭ), *n.* [See ELATER.] Elasticity. *Obs.*
E′lath (ē′lăth). *Bib.*
El′a-than (ĕl′ȧ-thăn; -hăn), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A king of the Fomors, father of Bress.
e-lave′, *v. t.* [L. *elavare*: cf. OF. *eslaver.*] To wash clean. *Obs.*
el′a-yl (ĕl′ȧ-ĭl), *n.* Also **el′a-yle.** [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Olefiant gas or ethylene; — so called by Berzelius from its forming an oil on combining with chlorine. *Obs.*
El′ber-ich (ĕl′bēr-ĭk). Var. of ALBERICH.
El-be′rith. See BAAL-BERITH.
El′bert (ĕl′bērt), *n.* = ALBERT; — masc. prop. name. L. *Elbertus* (ĕl-bûr′tŭs).
El-ber′ta (ĕl-bûr′tȧ), *n.* A large clingstone peach of fine flavor. It is a leading variety in the southern United States.
El′-beth′-el′ (ĕl′bĕth′ĕl′), *n. Bib.* The altar which Jacob built on the scene of his vision.
el′bock. Scot. var. of ELBOW.
el-bo′ic, *a.* [*elbow* + *-ic.*] Rough or jerky, as verse. *Obs.*
El′bow, *n.* An ignorant constable in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."
elbow bit. = LIVERPOOL BIT.
el′bow-chair′, *n.* An armchair.
elbow grease. Energy or exertion in manual labor. *Facetious or Colloq.*
elbow shaking. Gambling with dice. *Slang.* — **elbow shaker.** *Slang.*
elbow telescope. See EQUATORIAL COUDÉ.
elbow transit See BROKEN TRANSIT.
el′buck. Scot. var. of ELBOW.
elc. † EACH.
el-ca′ja (ĕl-kä′jȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al* + *qayā* emetic.] The mafurra tree.
El′ca-na (ĕl′kȧ-nȧ). *D. Bib.*
El-ce′sa-ite (ĕl-sē′sȧ-īt). Var. of ELKESAITE.
El′ces-ite (ĕl′sĕs-īt). *D. Bib.*
elch. † EACH.
El-cha′nan (ĕl-kā′năn). *D. Bib.*
el′chee (ĕl′chē), **el′chi** (ĕl′chĭ), *n.* [Hind., Turk., & Per. *elchī.*] An ambassador or envoy.
El′ci-a (ĕl′shĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
eld. † OLD.
eld, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *ealdian.*] To age; to grow or make old. *Obs.*
El-da′ah (ĕl-dā′ȧ). *Bib.*
El′dad (ĕl′dăd). *Bib.*
elde. † YIELD.
el′der. Dial. var. of HELDER, rather.
el′der, *n.* [Cf. OD. *elder.*] = UDDER. *Dial. Eng.*
elder fungus. The jew's-ear.
eld′er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
eld′er-li-ness (ĕl′dēr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
eld′ern, *a.* [See ELDER, *a.*] Elderly. *Archaic or Dial.*
el′dern (ĕl′dērn), *a.* Made of elder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
eld′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
eld′er-wom′an, *n.* See ELDERMAN.
el′der-wort′ (ĕl′dēr-wûrt′), *n.* Danewort.
eld′fa′ther, *n.* [AS. *ealdfæder.*] A grandfather; a forefather; a father-in-law. *Obs.*
el′din, *n.* [Cf. dial. *eldin* fuel, Icel. *elding.*] The butterbur, sometimes used for lighting fires. *Dial. Eng.*
el′din, el′ding, *n.* [Icel. *elding.*] Fuel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
eld′moth′er, *n.* [AS. *ealdmōder.*] A grandmother; a mother-in-law. *Obs.*
eld′ness, *n.* [AS. *ealdnyss.*] Oldness; age; antiquity. *Obs.*
eldoste. † ELDEST.
El′dred (ĕl′drĕd), *n.* [AS. *Ealdrēd*; cf. AS *eald* old; *rǣd* counsel.] Masc. prop. name.
eld′ress, *n., fem* of ELDER.
eld′ring-es, *n. pl.* [*elder* + *-ing.*] Parents; elders. *Obs.*
ele. † AISLE, AWL, EEL.
ele, *n.* [AS. *ele,* fr. L. *oleum.*] Oil. *Obs.*
El′e-ad (ĕl′ē-ăd). *Bib.*
E′le-a′le (ē′lē-ā′lē). *D. Bib.*
E′le-a′leh (-lĕ). *Bib.*
E′le-an (ē′lē-ăn), *n. & a.* See GREEK, *n.,* 5.
E′le-an, *a.* Var. of ELIAN.
E′le-an-E-re′tri-an, *a.* See ELIAN.
El′ea-nor (ĕl′ȧ-nôr, ĕl′ē-ȧ-nôr), **El′i-nor** (ĕl′ĭ-nôr; -nēr), *n.* [OF. *Elienor, Alienor, Alianor,* F. *Aliénor*; cf. G. *Eleonore.* Cf. LEONORA.] Fem. prop. name. It. *Eleonora* (ā′lā-ō-nō′rä); G. *Eleonore* (ĕl′ā-ō-nō′rē); F. *Éléonore* (ā′lā′ō′nōr′), *Aliénor* (ȧ′lyā′nōr′). — Dim. *Ella, Nell, Nellie, Nora.*
Eleanor Cross. Any of twelve crosses said to have been erected to mark stages in the journey of the body of Eleanor, wife of King Edward I. of England, from Hornby to London. Those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham are preserved.
El′e-a′sa (ĕl′ē-ā′sȧ). *Bib.*
El′e-a′sah (-sȧ). *Bib.*
El′e-a′zar (ĕl′ē-ā′zȧr; ē′lē-), **El′e-a′zer** (-zēr), *n.* [Heb. *El'āzār,* perh. through Gr. Ἐλεάζαρ or L. *Eleazar.* Cf. LAZARUS.] Lit., to whom God is a help; — masc. prop. name. F. *Éléazar* (ā′lā′ȧ′zär′); It. *Eleazaro* (ā′lā-äd′zä-rō); Sp. *Eleázaro* (ā′lā-ä′thä-rō; 268); D. *Eleazar* (ā′lā-ä′zär).
El′e-a-zu′rus (-ȧ-zū′rŭs). *Bib.*
elec. *Abbr.* Electrical; electricity; electuary.
e-lect′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
e-lect′ant, *n.* [L. *electans,* p. pr. of *electare.*] An elector. *Obs.*
e-lec′ta-ry, *n.* = ELECTUARY.
e-lect′ee′, *n.* See -EE.
e-lec′ter, e-lec′tre (ē-lĕk′tēr), *n.* [L. *electrum*: cf. F. *électre* mixture of gold and silver.] = ELECTRUM, 1, 2. *Obs.*
e-lec′tic, *a.* = ECLECTIC. *Rare.*
e-lec′ti-cism (ē-lĕk′tĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* = ECLECTICISM. *Rare.*
e-lec′tion-al (-shŭn-ăl), **e-lec′tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert to election. *Rare.*
e-lec′tion-eer′er, *n.* One who electioneers.
election pink. The pink azalea.
election posies. The painted cup.
e-lec′tiv. Elective. *Ref. Sp.*
e-lec′tive-ly, *adv.* of ELECTIVE.
e-lec′tive-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
e-lec-tiv′i-ty (ē-lĕk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Biol.* The property by which some dyes stain certain tissues and not others
e-lect′ly. *adv.* of ELECT.
e-lec′to-ral′i-ty (ē-lĕk′tō-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = ELECTORATE, 1. *Obs.*
e-lec′to-ral-ly, *adv.* of ELECTORAL. See -LY.
e-lec′tor-ess. † ELECTRESS.
e-lec-to′ri-al (ē-lĕk-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Electoral. *Rare.*
e-lec′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

class or division of them; also, an electoral division of a country; an electoral district.

E-lec'tra (ē-lĕk'trȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἠλέκτρα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** A daughter of Agamemnon, who appears in post-Homeric poems, and whose story, with that of her brother Orestes, is the basis of the "Choephori" of Æschylus and of an "Electra" by both Sophocles and Euripides. Her rôle is to urge Orestes to vengeance, and, especially in Euripides's version, actively to assist him. Cf. ORESTEIA.

The heroic fortitude and bold initiative of the Sophoclean *Electra* are qualities which Æschylus, with his different plan, has not desired to portray, but he has done full justice to her steadfast and affectionate loyalty. *Sir Richard Jebb.*

b See PLEIADES, 1.

2. *Astron.* **a** The star β Tauri, in the Pleiades; the "lost Pleiad." See STAR, *n.* **b** The 130th asteroid. See ASTEROID.

e-lec-trep'e-ter (ē-lĕk-trĕp'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn.] An instrument used to change the direction of electric currents; a switch. *Obs. or R.*

e-lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk) | *a.* [L. *electrum* amber, a mixed
e-lec'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } metal, Gr. ἤλεκτρον; akin to ἠλέκτωρ the beaming sun. The name came from the production of electricity by the friction of amber.] **1.** Pert. to electricity; consisting of, containing, producing, derived from, or produced or operated by, electricity; as, *electric* power; an *electric* jar; the *electric* eel; an *electric* spark.

2. Electrifying; thrilling; as, *electric* eloquence.

☞ In most of the phrases, either *electric* or *electrical* may be used; but *electric* is the more common except in a few instances, as *electrical* engineering, resistance, rings.

electric, *or* **electrical, atmosphere** *or* **aura.** See AURA, 4. — **e. attraction,** the attraction which exists between bodies possessing unlike charges of electricity. — **e. balance. a** = WHEATSTONE'S BRIDGE. **b** = BALANCE ELECTROMETER. — **e. battery.** See BATTERY, 8. — **e. blue,** a peculiar greenish blue. — **e. bridge.** See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 **c**. — **e. brush.** = BRUSH, *n.*, 3. — **e. cable,** an insulated wire or flexible built-up conductor for transmitting a current for light, power, telegraphy, etc. See TELEGRAPH CABLE. — **e. calamine,** *Min.*, zinc silicate, or calamine; — so called on account of its strong pyroelectric properties, and to distinguish it from smithsonite. See CALAMINE. — **e. candle,** a modification of the electric arc lamp, in which the carbon rods, instead of being placed end to end, are arranged side by side, and at a distance suitable for the formation of the arc at the tip; — called also, from the name of the inventor, *Jablochkoff candle.* — **e. catfish,** any of three species of large African catfish of

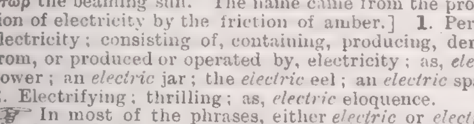

Electric Catfish (*Torpedo electricus*).

the genus *Torpedo*, syn. *Malapterurus* (esp. *T. electricus* of the Nile). They have a large electrical organ and are able to give powerful shocks. — **e. charge,** the quantity of electricity which exists on the surface of a body. — **e. circuit.** See CIRCUIT, *n.*, 8. — **e. clock. a** A clock moved or regulated by electricity or electromagnetism. **b** A clock connected with an electromagnetic recording apparatus. — **e. column,** a voltaic pile. See PILE, *n.*, *Elec.* — **e. current,** electricity traversing a closed circuit formed of conducting substances, or passing by means of conductors from one body to another which is in a different electrical state. — **e. density,** electric charge per unit area. — **e. discharge.** = DISCHARGE, *n.*, 11. — **e. displacement,** the displacing of electricity in a dielectric caused by subjecting it to electric stress. — **e. dogfish,** a stargazer (*Astroscopus y-græcum*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States, said to have electric properties. — **e. eel,** an eel-like physostomous fish (*Electrophorus*, syn. *Gymnotus, electricus*), of the rivers of the Orinoco and Amazon basins, the most powerful of electric fishes. It becomes six feet long, and is said to be able to disable large animals by its shocks. The electric organs are situated along the posterior ventral part of the body. The fish constitutes a separate genus (*Electrophorus*) and family (Electrophoridæ). — **e. effluvium,** an effluvium formerly supposed to issue from charged bodies; — now sometimes applied to the *silent discharge.* — **e. egg,** an ellipsoidal glass vessel with metal caps at each end. It is used for studying the effect of pressure on the electric discharge. — **e. elasticity.** = ELASTIVITY. — **e. endosmose** *or* **endosmosis.** See OSMOSIS. — **e. engineering.** See ENGINEERING, 1. — **e. engraving,** a method of etching in which the metallic plate, instead of being treated with acid in the ordinary way, is attached to the anode of an electrolytic cell and thus corroded electrically. — **e. escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **e. fish,** any of several fishes which are able to communicate electric shocks by means of a special set of organs. Those which have this power in the greatest degree are the electric eel, the electric catfishes, and the electric rays or torpedoes, in the order named. In all, the *electric organs* consist of modified muscular tracts abundantly supplied with nerves. — **e. fluid,** a (supposed) imponderable fluid to whose presence electrical phenomena have been ascribed; electricity. The term is no longer scientific. — **e. force,** a force due to electricity; specif., the force of attraction or repulsion due to an electrostatic charge. — **e. furnace,** a furnace in which the source of heat is an electric current. The greatest heat is obtained by the use of the arc, whose temperature (estimated to be about 3,500° C., or 6,300° F.) only the most refractory materials can withstand, even for a short time. Such furnaces are used for manufacturing carbides, carborundum, etc., for reducing ores, and for many other purposes. — **electric fuse.** See FUSE, *n.* — **e. generator,** a generator of electricity, esp. a dynamo. See DYNAMO. — **e. glow,** a pale blue light sometimes accompanying noiseless electric discharges. — **e. helix.** See HELIX, 1. — **e. horse power.** See HORSE POWER. — **e. ignition.** See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE. — **e. image,** a collection of electrical points regarded as forming, by an analogy with optical phenomena, an image of certain other electrical points, and used in solving electrical problems. — **e. light,** the light which is produced by a current of electricity which in passing through a resisting medium heats it to incandescence or burns it. See INCANDESCENT LIGHT; ARC, *n.*, 5. — **e.-light bug.** See FISH KILLER. — **e. lobes,** *Zoöl.*, in the electric rays, the part of the medulla which controls the electric organs. See ELECTRIC RAY. — **e.,** *or* **electrical, machine,** a machine for generating, collecting, or exciting, electricity. Statical electricity may be produced either by friction, as in the *frictional machine*, or by induction, as in the *Holtz, Toepler-Holtz*, and *Wimshurst, machines.* Dynamical electricity is produced mechanically by the *dynamo.* — **e. meter,** an instrument for measuring electricity. See AMMETER, METER, VOLTMETER, WATTMETER. — **e. motor,** a motor driven by electricity. It is similar in construction to the dynamo; in fact, a dynamo acts as a *motor* when a current is passed through it. — **e. organ.** See ELECTRIC FISH. — **e. oscillation,** any of the series of intermittent discharges which make up the complete discharge of a condenser or Leyden jar; an electric surging or the movement of electric waves in any electric disturbance, esp. when of extremely high frequency. — **e. osmose** *or* **osmosis.** See OSMOSIS. — **e. pen,** a kind of hand pen for making stencils, consisting essentially of a puncturing needle and a small magneto-electric device for making it reciprocate at great speed. — **e. pendulum,** a pith ball suspended from a silk thread. See ELECTROSCOPE. — **e. potential.** = POTENTIAL, *n.*, 4. — **e. pulse,** an electric wave; a momentary flow of electricity through a conductor. — **e. radiation,** radiation of energy by means of electric waves. — **e. railroad** *or* **railway,** one in which the cars are driven by electric motors. Its system of motive power may be either *independent*, in which the current is taken from storage batteries carried on the cars, or *dependent*, in which it is taken from wires or other conductors external to the cars. See TROLLEY, *n.* According to the position of these conductors the latter system is further called *overhead, surface*, or *underground.* — **e. ray,** *Zoöl.*, any of certain rays constituting the family Narcobatidæ (syn. *Torpedinidæ*) which have the anterior part of the body rounded and disklike, the tail short and ending in a rayed fin, and a pair of electric organs between the head and the pectoral fins; a numbfish, or torpedo. The common European species is *Narcobatus* (syn. *Torpedo*) *torpedo.* That of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Tetronarce occidentalis*, becomes about five feet long, and is capable of giving a severe shock. *Tetronarce californica* is an allied but smaller species of the Pacific coast. — **e. repulsion,** repulsion between bodies possessing like charges of electricity. — **e. residue.** = RESIDUAL CHARGE. — **e. resistance.** = RESISTANCE, *n.*, 4. — **e. resonator.** = RESONATOR **c**. — **e. rings.** = NOBILI'S RINGS. — **e. seal,** a fur consisting of cony skin dyed to imitate sealskin. — **e. sheathfish.** = ELECTRIC CATFISH. — **e. shock.** = SHOCK, *n.*, 4. — **e. smelting,** the process of smelting by heat derived from an electric arc or current in the charge rather than from the combustion of fuel in the furnace. It is claimed to be applicable to many branches of metallurgy, and esp. to the treatment of copper, steel, and alloys, and to the differential smelting of aluminium ore. — **e. spark.** = 1st SPARK, *n.*, 4. — **e. spectrum. a** That portion of the spectrum whose rays are electrical in character. See SPECTRUM, *n.*, 2. **b** A spectrum produced by an electric spark, an electric arc, or electric discharge through a rarefied gas. — **e. switch.** = SWITCH, *n.*, 5. — **e. tape,** *Elec.*, a flexible tape treated with some insulating material. — **e. telegraph.** See TELEGRAPH. — **e. tension.** = TENSION, *n.*, 5. — **e. thermometer,** an instrument for measuring differences of temperature by means of electric effects, such as variations in resistance, or the production of a current in a thermoelectric couple. — **e. tooth.** See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.* — **e. units.** See UNIT. — **e. vane** *or* **whirl,** an apparatus consisting of several wires with bent points, radiating from a central cap which rests on a pivot. When the vane is charged, the points allow electricity to escape into the air and are repelled, causing the vane to rotate. — **e. varnish,** any varnish of good insulating properties. — **e. wave. a** A wavelike periodic disturbance of the ether by means of which electric energy is transmitted or radiated across space. **b** The rising or falling of an electric current in a submarine cable. — **e. welding.** See WELD, *v. t.*, 1. — **e. wind.** = AURA, 4.

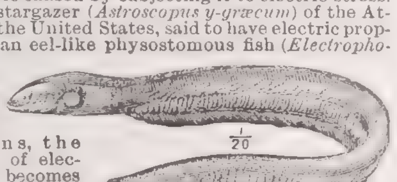

Electric Eel (*Electrophorus electricus*).

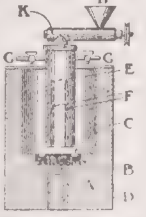

Electric Furnace for making calcium carbide. *A* Hollow Cylinder of refractory material; *B* Carbon Hearth (negative electrode); *C* Annular Groove in which molten carbide collects; *D* Passage for drawing off carbide; *E* Hollow Carbon (positive electrode) with slots *F* which cause a circle of arcs around the hearth; *G* Gas Pipes for preliminary heating of material in *E*; *H* Hopper; *K* Case containing feeding screw.

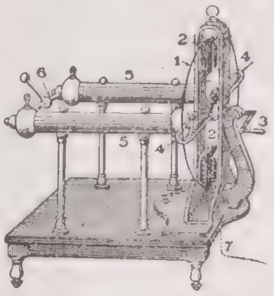

Frictional Electric Machine. 1 Glass Plate revolved by means of Crank 3, between Rubbers 2, 2, and horseshoe-shaped toothed Rods 4, 4 fixed in metal Cylinders 5, 5, which are connected by a small Rod 6. The negative electricity produced by friction in the rubbers is carried away by a Chain 7.

Electric Ray (*Narcobatus torpedo*) partly dissected. *e* Electric Organ of left side; *l* Electric Lobe of Brain; *t* Trigeminal Nerve; *v* Vagus Nerve; *b b* Branchiæ; *o* Eye; *r* Mucous Tubes.

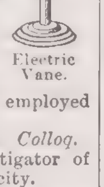

Electric Vane.

e-lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* A nonconductor of electricity, as amber, glass, resin, etc., employed to excite or accumulate electricity.

2. An electric car or trolley; an electromobile. *Colloq.*

e-lec-tri'cian (ē-lĕk-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1.** An investigator of electricity; one versed in the science of electricity.

2. One versed in the practice of electricity; one who makes or repairs electric instruments, machinery, etc., or who sets up, or looks after, electric installations; a designer of such machinery, installations, etc.

electrician sergeant. *Mil.* In the United States army, a sergeant (with the pay and allowances of an ordnance sergeant) stationed at each post of coast artillery having electrical appliances.

e-lec-tric'i-ty (ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ; 277), *n.* [See ELECTRIC.] **1.** The agency to which are due numerous phenomena in physics formerly ascribed to the action of certain hypothetical media (the *electric fluid* of Franklin's theory, the *positive fluid* and *negative fluid* of the two-fluid theory, and the *magnetic fluid*), but which modern theorists are inclined to regard as arising from strains or displacements in the luminiferous ether. All the phenomena in question result from force action in certain fields of force called respectively *electric* and *magnetic* fields. According to the modern view these fields are the loci of strains in the ether, and the electrification of bodies is due to the presence of free particles of matter (very small as compared with the hydrogen atom) the ether surrounding which is permanently in the condition of strain which constitutes an electric field. Electricity was formerly classed under two heads: **a Statical** (called also **frictional electricity**), the electricity of stationary charges produced by rubbing together unlike bodies, such as glass and silk, in which case equal and opposite charges are always produced, or by induction. **b Dynamical** (also called **voltaic**, or **current**, **electricity**), produced by chemical decomposition in a battery, or by moving a conductor across the lines of force of a magnetic field, as in a dynamo, or by difference of temperature between the junctions of a thermo-element (then called **thermoëlectricity**), etc. The term *statical electricity* applies properly, however, to the electricity of stationary charges, however produced; the term **dynamical electricity**, to moving charges, which give rise to the phenomena of the electric current, whether generated by friction, by induction, by means of a voltaic battery or dynamo, or in any other way. The electric current is of especial practical importance as a convenient means of transferring energy to a distance and for the transformation of energy, as in the electric furnace, the electric light, in electrolysis, etc. See POSITIVE ELECTRICITY; NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY.

2. The science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of electricity; electrical science.

e-lec'tri-co- (ē-lĕk'trĭ-kō-). Combining form for *electric.* = ELECTRO-. Hence: **e-lec'tri-co–me'te-or-o-log'i-cal,** pertaining to electricity and meteorology

e-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of electrifying, or state of being electrified; also, a system of electrical equipment.

e-lec'tri-fy (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*electric* + *-fy.*] **1.** To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity; as, to *electrify* a jar.

2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; as, he was *electrified.*

3. To equip for employment of electric power; as, to *electrify* a railroad.

4. To excite suddenly and violently, esp. by something highly delightful or inspiriting; to thrill.

If the sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of habeas corpus . . . the whole nation would be instantly *electrified* by the news. *Macaulay.*

e-lec'tri-fy, *v. i.* To become electric.

e-lec'tro- (ē-lĕk'trō-). Combining form for *electric, electrical*; as, *electro*negative, *electro*meter, etc.

e-lec'tro–a-nal'y-sis (-ȧ-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* *Chem.* Analysis by electrolytic methods.

e-lec'tro-bal-lis'tics (-bă-lĭs'tĭks), *n.* Art or science of electrically measuring the velocity of projectiles. From the muzzle velocity the force or muzzle energy can be deduced. The projectile is usually fired through two screens (or ruptures wires at two points of flight), and the time interval of passage is usually measured by the chronograph. — **e-lec'tro-bal-lis'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-bi-ol'o-gy (-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* That branch of biology which treats of the electrical phenomena of living organisms. — **e-lec'tro-bi'o-log'i-cal** (-bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **e-lec'tro-bi-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

e-lec'tro-bi-os'co-py (-bī-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* *Biol.* Bioscopy by noting the presence or absence of muscular contraction on electric stimulation.

e-lec'tro-cap'il-lar'i-ty (-kăp'ĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physics.* The occurrence or production of certain capillary effects by the action of an electric current or charge. See CAPILLARY ELECTROMETER. — **e-lec'tro-cap'il-la-ry** (-kăp'ĭ-lā-rĭ; -kȧ-pĭl'ȧ-rĭ; *cf.* CAPILLARY, *a.*), *a.*

e-lec'tro-chem'i-cal (-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **e-lec'tro-chem'ic.** Of or pertaining to electrochemistry. — **e-lec'tro-chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **electrochemical series,** an electromotive series. — **e. telegraph.** = CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

e-lec'tro-chem'is-try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the relation of electricity to chemical changes. In the various forms of electric cells, chemical change is productive of electricity; in electrolysis the reverse is true. Electrochemistry is of great practical importance, as in the manufacture of aluminium, alkalies, chlorine, phosphorus, etc., in electroplating, electrotyping, refining of metals, purification of sewage, etc. — **e-lec'tro-chem'ist** (-kĕm'ĭst), *n.*

e-lec'tro-chron'o-graph (-krŏn'ō-grȧf), *n.* A chronograph consisting of an electromagnetic register connected with a clock. — **e-lec'tro-chron'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-cul'ture (ē-lĕk'trō-kŭl'tūr), *n.* *Hort.* The use of the electric light to promote the growth of plants. It has been found to hasten the flowering of many ornamental plants, as the Easter lily, but has thus far proved of little value in forcing vegetables, except in the case of lettuce.

e-lec'tro-cute (-kūt), *v. t.*; -CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); -CUT'ING (-kūt'ĭng). [*electro-* + *-cute* as in exe*cute.*] To execute (a criminal) by electricity: hence, *Colloq.*, to kill by an electric shock. — **e-lec'tro-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.* — **e-lec'tro-cu'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **e-lec'tro-cu'tion-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

☞ *Electrocute* is a hybrid like *electrolier, cablegram, bureaucracy*, etc.; it is considered by many to be inelegant, but is widely used and has no accepted equivalent.

e-lec'trode (ē-lĕk'trōd), *n.* [*electro-* + 2d -ODE.] *Elec.* Either terminal of an electric source; esp., either of the

e-lec'tral, *a.* Electric. *Obs.*

e-lec'tress, *n.* **1.** The wife or widow of an elector (sense 2). **2.** A female voter.

e-lec'tri-cal, *a.* See ELECTRIC.

e-lec'tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of ELECTRIC.

e-lec'tri-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-lec'trice, *n.* [F. *électrice.*] = ELECTRESS, 1. *Obs.*

e-lec'tri-cize (ē-lĕk'trĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To electrify, as a wire.

e-lec'tri-cute, e-lec'tri-cu'tion, etc. Vars. of ELECTROCUTE, ELECTROCUTION, etc.

e-lec-trif'er-ous (ē-lĕk-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See ELECTRIC, -FEROUS.] Transmitting electricity.

e-lec'tri-fi'a-bl. Electrifiable. *Ref. Sp.*

e-lec'tri-fi'a-ble (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

e-lec'tri-fi'er, *n.* One that electrifies.

e-lec'trine (-trĭn), *a.* [L. *electrinus* of amber. See ELECTRIC.] *Obs.* **1.** Electric. **2.** Made of electrum.

e-lec'trix, *n.* = ELECTRESS, 1.

e-lec'triz-a-ble (ē-lĕk'trĭz-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

e-lec'trize (ē-lĕk'trīz), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. F. *électriser.*] To electrify. — **e-lec'tri-za'tion** (-trĭ-zā'shŭn; -trī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **e-lec'triz-er** (-trīz-ẽr), *n.*

e-lec'tro (ē-lĕk'trō), *n.* & *v.* Short for ELECTROTYPE, ELECTROPLATE.

e-lec'tro-af-fin'i-ty, *n.* Electric affinity or attraction.

e-lec'tro-an'æs-the'si-a *or* **-an'es-the'si-a,** *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Insensibility of the skin to the stimulus of the electric current.

e-lec'tro-bat, *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. -βατος, fr. βαίνειν to go.] An electromobile.

e-lec'tro-bath', *n.* The metallic solution used in electroplating.

e-lec'tro-bus', *n.* An electrically propelled bus. *Colloq.*

e-lec'tro-car'di-o-gram', e-lec'tro-car'di-a-gram', *n.* A cardiogram of electromotive variations in the heart's action.

e-lec'tro-cau'ter-y, *n.* = GALVANOCAUTERY.

e-lec'tro-chron'o-met'ric, *a.* See ELECTRO-.

e-lec'tro-cop'per, *v. t.* To electroplate with copper.

F G H I J K L M

conductors by which the current enters and leaves an electrolyte. See ANODE, CATHODE. An electrode may be a wire, a plate, or other conducting object. Frequently the metallic vessel in which an electrolyte is contained serves as one of the electrodes.

e-lec′trode-less (ē-lĕk′trōd-lĕs), *a.* *Elec.* Without electrodes. — **electrodeless discharge**, one produced, under certain conditions, through a gas in the neighborhood of an electric current.

e-lec′tro-de-pos′it (-trō-dē-pŏz′ĭt), *n.* A deposit made by electrical action. — *v. t.* To deposit (copper, nickel, etc.) electrolytically. — **e-lec′tro-dep′o-si′tion** (-dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn; -dē′pō-), *n.* — **e-lec′tro-de-pos′i-tor** (-dē-pŏz′ĭ-tēr), *n.*

e-lec′tro-dy-nam′ics (-dī-năm′ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* The phenomena of electricity in motion; also, the science treating of the action of electric currents on themselves and on one another, and of the interaction of currents and magnets. Two simple laws form the basis of *electrodynamics*: (1) Two parallel currents having the same direction attract each other. (2) Two parallel currents having opposite directions repel each other. — **e-lec′tro-dy-nam′ic** (-năm′ĭk), **e-lec′tro-dy-nam′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-lec′tro-dy′na-mom′e-ter (-dī′nȧ-mŏm′ē-tēr; -dĭn′ȧ-), *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by its electrodynamic attraction or repulsion.

e-lec′tro–en-grave′, *v. t.* To engrave by means of electricity. See ELECTRIC ENGRAVING. — **e-lec′tro–en-grav′ing**, *n.*

e-lec′tro–etch′ing (-ĕch′ĭng), *n.* Electro-engraving.

e-lec′tro-gild′ (-gĭld′), *v. t.* [*electro-* + *gild*, v.] To electroplate with gold. — **e-lec′tro-gilt′** (-gĭlt′), *p. a.*

e-lec′tro-graph (ē-lĕk′trō-grȧf), *n.* [*electro-* + *-graph.*] **a** A record or tracing made by the action of electricity, as by an electrometer. **b** An apparatus, controlled by electric devices, used to trace designs for etching. **c** An instrument for the electric transmission of pictures, maps, etc. Cf. TELAUTOGRAPH. **d** An image made by the Röntgen rays; a sciagraph. **e** A cinematograph using the arc light.

e-lec′tro-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an electrograph or electrography.

e-lec-trog′ra-phy (ē-lĕk-trŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** The art or process of making electrographs or using an electograph. **2.** = GALVANOGRAPHY.

e-lec′tro-ki-net′ics (ē-lĕk′trō-kĭ-nĕt′ĭks; -kī-nĕt′ĭks), *n.* Electrical science which treats of electricity in motion; — contrasted with *electrostatics*. — **e-lec′tro-ki-net′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

e-lec′tro-lier′ (-lēr′), *n.* [*electro-* + *-lier* as in chande*lier*.] A support for electric lamps, esp. one like a chandelier.

e-lec-trol′y-sis (ē-lĕk-trŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*electro-* + *-lysis.*] *Phys. Chem.* Act or process of chemical decomposition by the action of the electric current; subjection to this process; as, the *electrolysis* of salts of silver or nickel; the *electrolysis* of water; the *electrolysis* of sewage.

e-lec′tro-lyte (ē-lĕk′trō-līt), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. λυτός dissoluble.] *Physics & Chem.* A compound decomposable, or subjected to decomposition, by an electric current. *Electrolytes* in solution, esp. aqueous solution, conduct the current. According to the electrolytic theory this is explained by their dissociation into *ions*. Salts as a rule dissociate readily, acids and bases dissociate in various degrees; other substances do not conduct the current and are called *nonelectrolytes*. See ION.

e-lec′tro-ly′tic (-lĭt′ĭk), **e-lec′tro-lyt′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis or an electrolyte; deposited by electrolysis; as, *electrolytic* action; *electrolytic* copper. — **e-lec′tro-lyt′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

electrolytic dissociation theory, the theory that the molecules of electrolytes in solution dissociate into ions. See ELECTROLYTE, ION. — **e. interrupter**, *Elec.*, a kind of interrupter consisting essentially of a cell containing dilute acid and two electrodes, one consisting of a large lead plate and the other of a small piece of platinum wire. In use it is connected with the primary circuit of an induction coil without condenser, and an electrolytic action occurs which makes and breaks the current periodically. — **e. meter.** See METER, *n.*

e-lec′tro-lyze (ē-lĕk′trō-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [See ELECTROLYSIS.] To subject to electrolysis. — **e-lec′tro-ly-za′tion** (-lī-zā′shŭn; -lĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*

e-lec′tro-lyz′er (-līz′ēr), *n.* One that electrolyzes; an electrolyzing apparatus; specif., *Med.*, an instrument for treating urethral strictures by electrolysis.

e-lec′tro-mag′net (-măg′nĕt; 151), *n.* A core of some magnetic material, in practice always soft iron, surrounded wholly or in part by a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize the core. *Electromagnets* are used in practically all electrodynamic apparatus, for lifting heavy masses of iron by magnetic attraction, and in handling loose iron.

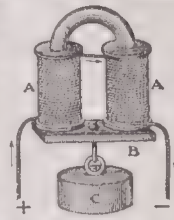

Electromagnet. *A A* Current-carrying Coils; *B* Armature; *C* Load.

e-lec′tro-mag-net′ic (-măg-nĕt′ĭk), **e-lec′tro-mag-net′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, electromagnetism. — **e-lec′tro-mag-net′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **electromagnetic cylinder**. = SOLENOID. — **e. engine**, an electric motor. — **e. induction**. See INDUCTION. — **e. stress**, magnetic stress; stress due to forces of tension and compression existing in a magnetic field. — **e. telegraph**. See TELEGRAPH. — **e. theory of light**. See LIGHT.

e-lec′tro-mag′net-ism (-măg′nĕt-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Magnetism developed by a current of electricity. **2.** The branch of science treating of the physical relations between electricity and magnetism, as shown by development of magnetism by the electric current, the effect of magnets upon currents, etc. — **e-lec′tro-mag′net-ist**, *n.*

e-lec′tro-met′al-lur′gy (-mĕt′ăl-ûr′jĭ), *n.* That department of metallurgy employing the electric current, either for the electrolytic separation and deposition of metals from solutions, or as a source of heat in smelting, refining, welding, annealing, etc. — **e-lec′tro-met′al-lur′gi-cal** (ē-lĕk′trō-mĕt′ăl-ûr′jĭ-kăl), *a.* — **e-lec′tro-met′al-lur′gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

e-lec-trom′e-ter (ē-lĕk-trŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*electro-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *électromètre*.] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring differences of potential; — also, sometimes, and less properly, applied to an instrument which indicates the presence of electricity (usually called an *electroscope*). Some of the better-known kinds of electrometers are the *absolute* (or *balance*), the *capillary*, the *quadrant*, and *Lane's*.

e-lec-trom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* The art or process of making electrical measurements, esp. of differences of potential. — **e-lec′tro-met′ric** (ē-lĕk′trō-mĕt′rĭk), **e-lec′tro-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-lec′tro-mo′bile (ē-lĕk′trō-mō′bĭl), *n.* An automobile driven by electricity. — **e-lec′tro-mo′bil-ism** (-bĭl-ĭz′m), *n.*

e-lec′tro-mo′tion (-mō′shŭn), *n.* Motion of electricity, as in a voltaic circuit; also, mechanical action produced by means of electricity.

e-lec′tro-mo′tive (-mō′tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to electromotion; producing, or tending to produce, an electric current; causing electrical action or effects.

electromotive force, *Elec.*, the force which, by reason of differences in potential, produces electric currents; difference of potential; — abbr. *E. M. F.* It is analogous to pressure in a water pipe due to difference of level. See VOLT. — **e. series** (of the metals), an arrangement of the metals in such order that each is displaced from the aqueous solution of its salts by those preceding, and displaces those following. The series for the principal metals is: potassium, sodium, barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, aluminium, manganese, zinc, chromium, cadmium, iron, cobalt, nickel, tin, lead, (hydrogen, arsenic,) copper, antimony, bismuth, mercury, silver, platinum, gold.

e-lec′tro-mo′tive, *n.* An electric locomotive.

e-lec′tro-mo′to-graph (-mō′tō-grȧf), *n.* [*electro-* + *motograph.*] An apparatus invented by Edison, consisting of a cylinder of chalk moistened with a solution of an electrolyte and pressed upon by an arm connecting with a diaphragm. If, while the cylinder rotates, a varying electric current passes between the arm and cylinder, variations in friction, and corresponding vibrations of the diaphragm, are produced. It is used as a telephone receiver.

e-lec′tro-mo′tor (-mō′tēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *électromoteur*.] **1.** *Physics.* A mover or exciter of electricity; an apparatus for generating a current of electricity. **2.** = ELECTRIC MOTOR.

e-lec′tro-mus′cu-lar (-mŭs′kū-lȧr), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to the reaction (contraction) of the muscles under electricity, or their sensibility to it.

e-lec′tron (ē-lĕk′trŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἤλεκτρον. See ELECTRIC.] **1. a** = ELECTRUM, 1. **b** = ELECTRUM, 2. **2.** *Physics & Chem.* One of those particles, having about one thousandth the mass of a hydrogen atom, which are projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube as the cathode rays and from radioactive substances as the beta rays; — called also *corpuscle*. The electron carries (or is) a natural unit of negative electricity, equal to 3.4×10^{-10} electrostatic units. It has been detected only when in rapid motion; its mass, which is electromagnetic, is practically constant at the lesser speeds, but increases as the velocity approaches that of light. Electrons are all of one kind, so far as known, and probably are the ultimate constituents of all atoms (see ATOM). An atom from which an electron has been detached has a positive charge and is called a *coelectron*.

e-lec′tro-neg′a-tive (ē-lĕk′trō-nĕg′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* *Physics & Chem.* **a** Charged with negative electricity; having a tendency to pass to the anode in electrolysis; hence, acid, not basic. **b** Capable of acting as the negative element of a voltaic cell. See ELECTROMOTIVE SERIES.

e-lec′tro-neg′a-tive, *n.* *Chem. & Physics.* A body which passes to the anode in electrolysis, as oxygen.

e-lec-tron′ic (ē-lĕk-trŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Physics & Chem.* Of or pertaining to an electron or electrons.

e-lec′tro-öp′tics (ē-lĕk′trō-ŏp′tĭks), *n.* *Physics.* That part of physics which deals with the relations existing in general between electricity and light, thus including the electromagnetic theory of light, or, specif., with the optical phenomena of the electromagnetic and electrostatic fields. — **e-lec′tro-öp′tic** (-tĭk), **-öp′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **e-lec′tro-öp′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e-lec′tro-pa-thol′o-gy (-pȧ-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* The employment and effects of electricity in pathological conditions.

e-lec-trop′a-thy (ē-lĕk-trŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*electro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* The treatment of disease by electricity. — **e-lec′tro-path′ic** (ē-lĕk′trō-păth′ĭk), *a.*

e-lec′tro-phone (ē-lĕk′trō-fōn), *n.* [*electro-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* An instrument for producing sound by means of electric currents; a form of telephone transmitter.

e-lec-troph′o-rus (ē-lĕk-trŏf′ō-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TROPHORI (-rī). [NL.; *electro-* + *-phorous.*] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for the production of electric charges by induction. It consists of a disk of resin, shellac, ebonite, or the like, and a metal plate. The disk having been negatively electrified by friction and the plate placed upon it, the latter becomes charged by induction. The repelled negative charge is then conducted away by momentary contact of the finger of the operator or by other convenient means, after which the plate, with its remaining positive charge, is removed by its insulating handle. This operation may be repeated indefinitely without renewing the charge upon the disk, since the source of the electrical energy is the mechanical work performed in separating the positively charged plate from the negatively charged cake. **2.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* See ELECTRIC EEL.

Electrophorus. *a* Metal Plate; *b* Cake of Ebonite.

e-lec′tro-phys′i-ol′o-gy (ē-lĕk′trō-fĭz′ĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* *Physiol.* That branch of physiology which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies. — **e-lec′tro-phys′i-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **e-lec′tro-phys′i-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

e-lec′tro-plate′ (ē-lĕk′trō-plāt′), *v. t.*; E-LEC′TRO-PLAT′ED (-plāt′ĕd); E-LEC′TRO-PLAT′ING (-plāt′ĭng). To plate or cover with an adherent coating of metal, commonly silver, nickel, or gold, by means of electrolysis.

e-lec′tro-plate′, *n.* Something electroplated, or electroplated objects collectively.

e-lec′tro-plat′er (-plāt′ēr), *n.* One that electroplates.

e-lec′tro-pneu-mat′ic (-nū-măt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a combination of electrical and pneumatic effects; as, an *electropneumatic* signal, a signal operated by compressed air under an electrical control.

e-lec′tro-poi′on (ē-lĕk′trō-poi′ŏn), *n.*, *or* **electropoion fluid**. [NL.; *electro-* + Gr. ποιῶν, p. pr. of ποιεῖν to make.] *Elec.* An exciting and depolarizing acid solution used in certain cells or batteries, as the Grenet battery. Electropoion is best prepared by mixing one gallon of concentrated sulphuric acid diluted with three gallons of water, with a solution of six pounds of potassium bichromate in two gallons of boiling water. It should be used cold.

e-lec′tro-po′lar (-pō′lȧr), *a.* *Physics.* Possessing electrical polarity; positively electrified at one end, or on one surface, and negatively at the other; — said of a conductor.

e-lec′tro-pos′i-tive (-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Physics & Chem.* **a** Charged with positive electricity (see ELECTRICITY); having a tendency to pass to the cathode in electrolysis; hence, basic, not acid. **b** Capable of acting as the positive element of a voltaic cell. See ELECTROMOTIVE SERIES.

e-lec′tro-pos′i-tive, *n.* *Chem. & Physics.* A substance which passes to the cathode in electrolysis, as potassium.

e-lec′tro-punc′ture (-pŭŋk′tūr), *n.* *Med.* An operation consisting in inserting needles into the part affected, and passing a galvanic current through them.

e-lec′tro-py-rom′e-ter (-pī-rŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* An electric pyrometer. See PYROMETER.

e-lec′tro-re-cep′tive (-rē-sĕp′tĭv), *a.* Capable of receiving and making use of an electric current; — said of arc lamps, motors, electric heaters, etc.

e-lec′tro-scope (ē-lĕk′trō-skōp), *n.* [*electro-* + *-scope*: cf. F. *électroscope*.] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity, or changes in the electric state of bodies, or the species of electricity present, on the principle of electric attraction and repulsion. The simplest electroscope is a pith ball suspended by a silk thread. A common form is one in which two strips of thin foil or gold leaf are suspended from a conductor in a glass jar. **2.** = CINEMATOGRAPH, 1.

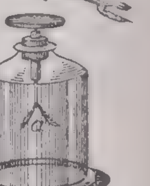

Electroscope. *a* Gold Leaves made to diverge by repelled electricity due to charged Rod *c*, an equal and opposite charge being attracted to Cap *b*.

e-lec′tro-scop′ic (ē-lĕk′trō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an electroscope.

e-lec′tro-sil′ver (-sĭl′vēr), *v. t.* To electroplate with silver.

e-lec′tro-stat′ic (-stăt′ĭk), **e-lec′tro-stat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to electrostatics. — **e-lec′tro-stat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

electrostatic induction. See INDUCTION. — **e. pressure** *or* **stress**, stress due to forces of tension and compression existing in the neighborhood of a charged body.

e-lec′tro-stat′ics (ē-lĕk′trō-stăt′ĭks), *n.* The science of statical electricity; — contrasted with *electrokinetics*. See ELECTRICITY.

e-lec′tro-ste-nol′y-sis (-stē-nŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* *Physics & Chem.* The phenomenon of the deposition of certain metals from solution in capillary tubes during the passage of an electric current. — **e-lec′tro-sten′o-lyt′ic** (-stĕn′ō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

e-lec′tro-stric′tion (-strĭk′shŭn), *n.* [*electro-* + *striction.*] A deformation produced by electric stress, as the expansion of a Leyden jar on being charged.

e-lec′tro-sur′ger-y (-sûr′jēr-ĭ), *n.* The employment of electricity for surgical purposes.

e-lec′tro-syn′the-sis (-sĭn′thē-sĭs), *n.* *Chem.* Synthesis accomplished with the aid of electricity. — **e-lec′tro-syn-thet′ic** (-sĭn-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **e-lec′tro-syn-thet′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

e-lec′tro-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *electro-* + *taxis.*] *Biol.* The responsive movement of small organisms to the stimulus of the electric current. Cf. ELECTROTROPISM. It has been observed in lower forms of animal life, and in motile zoöspores of some plants. — **e-lec′tro-tac′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

e-lec′tro-tech′nics (-tĕk′nĭks), *n.* The technics of electricity. — **e-lec′tro-tech′nic** (-nĭk), **e-lec′tro-tech′ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-lec′tro-tech-nol′o-gy (-tĕk-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* The science which treats of the practical applications of electricity.

e-lec′tro-tel-lu′ro-graph (-tĕ-lū′rō-grȧf), *n.* [*electro-* + *telluric* + *-graph.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for the study of telluric (earth) currents.

e-lec′tro-ther′a-peu′tics (-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭks), *n.* *Med.* Use or science of electricity as a curative agent. — **e-lec′tro-ther′a-peu′tic** (-pū′tĭk), **-ther′a-peu′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-lec′tro-ther′mal (-thûr′măl), *a.* [*electro-* + *thermal.*] Relating to, or combining, both heat and electricity; as, *electrothermal* bath; specif., *Physics*, pertaining to the generation of heat by electricity. Cf. THERMOELECTRIC.

e-lec′tro-ther′man-cy (-thûr′măn-sĭ), *n.* That branch of electrical science which treats of the effect of an electric current upon the temperature of a conductor, or on a part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

e-lec′tro-tint′ (ē-lĕk′trō-tĭnt′), *n.* A mode of producing printing plates electrically by drawing on a flat metal surface with varnish or other nonconducting substance, electroplating so as to produce a coating on the exposed parts of the metal, and using the intaglio so produced to make a cast which is the plate for printing.

e-lec′tro-ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Pertaining to or designating a supposed state of electric tension. *Obs.* **2.** *Physiol.* Relating to electrotonus; as, the *electrotonic* condition of a nerve.

e-lec′tro-di′ag-no′sis, *n.* *Med.* Diagnosis of disease by means of the reactions of muscles and nerves to the electric current.

e-lec′tro-dy′na-mism, *n.* Electrodynamics.

e-lec′tro-gen′e-sis (ē-lĕk′trō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* Electrogeny. — **e-lec′tro-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

e-lec-trog′e-ny (ē′lĕk-trŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*electro-* + *-geny.*] *Physiol.* The tetanic effect produced when a current of electricity is passed along the spinal cord or nerves. — **e-lec′tro-gen′ic** (ē-lĕk′trō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

e-lec′tro-hæ-mos′ta-sis (ē-lĕk′trō-hē-mŏs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Stoppage of hemorrhage by electrocautery.

e-lec′tro-har-mon′ic, *a.* Pert. to or designating a system of telegraphic signaling in which vibrating reeds are set in motion by harmonic impulses.

e-lec′tro-hor′ti-cul′ture, *n.* = ELECTROCULTURE.

e-lec-trol′o-gy (ē-lĕk-trŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*electro-* + *-logy.*] The science of electricity. *Obs. or R.* — **e-lec′tro-log′ic** (-trō-lŏj′ĭk), **e-lec′tro-log′i-cal**, *a.* — **e-lec-trol′o-gist** (ē-lĕk-trŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

e-lec′tro-lyz′a-ble (ē-lĕk′trō-līz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **e-lec′tro-lyz′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

e-lec′tro-mag-net′ics, *n.* = ELECTROMAGNETISM, 2.

e-lec′tro-mas-sage′ (-mȧ-säzh′), *n.* *Med.* Massage combined with the application of electricity.

e-lec′tro-phore, *n.* [*electro-* + *-phore.*] = ELECTROPHORUS.

E-lec′tro-phor′i-dæ (ē-lĕk′trō-fŏr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ELECTRO-; -PHOROUS.] See ELECTRIC EEL.

e-lec′tro-pism (ē-lĕk′trō-pĭz′m), *n.* *Bot.* Electrotropism.

e-lec′tro-punc′tu-ra′tion (-pŭŋk′tūr-ā′shŭn), **e-lec′tro-punc′tur-ing**, *n.* *Med.* See ELECTROPUNCTURE.

e-lec′tro-ster′e-o-type′, *n.* = ELECTROTYPE.

e-lec′tro-te-leg′ra-phy, *n.* See ELECTRO-. — **e-lec′tro-tel′e-graph′ic**, *a.*

e-lec′tro-tha-na′si-a (ē-lĕk′trō-thȧ-nā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *electro-* + Gr. θάνατος death.] Death by electricity.

e-lec′tro-than′a-to′sis (-thăn′ȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Electrothanasia.

e-lec′tro-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* Electrotherapeutics.

e-lec′tro-ther′mic (-thûr′mĭk), **e-lec′tro-ther-mot′ic** (-thēr-mŏt′ĭk), *a.* Electrothermal.

e-lec′tro-to-nic′i-ty (-tō-nĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = ELECTROTONUS.

e-lec-trot'o-nize (ē-lĕk-trŏt'ō-nīz), *v. t. Physiol.* To cause or produce electrotonus in, as a nerve.

e-lec-trot'o-nus (-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *electro-* + Gr. τόνος tension.] *Physiol.* The modified condition of a nerve when a constant current of electricity passes through any part of it. See ANELECTROTONUS, CATELECTROTONUS.

e-lec-trot'ro-pism (ē-lĕk-trŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*electro-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of plant organs, as roots, to describe curvatures under the influence of an electric current of moderate strength. — **e-lec'tro-trop'ic** (ē-lĕk'trō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-type (ē-lĕk'trō-tīp), *n.* [*electro-* + *-type.*] **a** A facsimile plate for use in printing, made by taking an impression in wax, depositing in this mold a thin shell of copper, or rarely other metal, by an electroplating process, and backing with type metal. The wax is rendered conducting for the electroplating by coating it with powdered graphite. **b** A print made from such a plate. **c** The process of producing such plates; electrotypy.

e-lec'tro-type, *v. t.*; E-LEC'TRO-TYPED (-tīpt); E-LEC'TRO-TYP'ING (-tīp'ĭng). To make facsimile plates of by the electrotype process; as, to *electrotype* a page of type, a book, etc. See ELECTROTYPE, *n.*

e-lec'tro-typ'er (-tīp'ẽr), *n.* One that electrotypes.

e-lec'tro-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or effected by means of, electrotypy.

e-lec'tro-ty'po-graph (ē-lĕk'trō-tī'pō-grȧf), *n.* An electrically operated typograph. — **e-lec'tro-ty'po-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-typ'y (-tīp'ĭ), *n.* The process of producing electrotype plates. See ELECTROTYPE, *n.*

e-lec'tro-vec'tion (ē-lĕk'trō-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [*electro-* + *vection.*] *Physiol.* The passage of an electrolyzed fluid through a membrane.

e-lec'tro-vi'tal (-vī'tăl), *a. Physiol.* Designating electrical phenomena derived from, or dependent upon, vital processes.

e-lec'trum (ē-lĕk'trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἤλεκτρον. See ELECTRIC; cf. ELECTRON.] **1.** Amber. *Obs.*
2. An alloy of gold and silver, pale yellow in color, used by the ancients.
3. *Min.* Argentiferous gold, pale yellow to yellowish white in color.
4. German-silver plate. See GERMAN SILVER.

e-lec'tu-a-ry (-tū-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *letuarie*, L. *electuarium*, prob. fr. Gr. ἐκλεικτόν, ἔκλειγμα, a medicine that is licked away, fr. Gr. ἐκλείχειν to lick up; ἐκ out + λείχειν to lick: cf. OF. *lettuaire*, F. *électuaire*. See LICK; cf. ECLEGM.] *Pharm.* A medicine composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with honey or sirup so as to form a doughy or pasty mass. See CONFECTION, 2 **a**.

el'ee-mos'y-na-ry (ĕl'ē-mŏs'ĭ-nā-rĭ; ĕl'ē-ē-mŏs'-; 277), *a.* [LL. *eleemosynarius*, fr. L. *eleemosyna* alms, Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη. See ALMS.] **1.** Relating or devoted to charity (which see, def. 7), alms, or almsgiving.
2. Given in charity or alms; having the nature of alms; as, *eleemosynary* assistance.
3. Supported by charity; as, *eleemosynary* poor.
eleemosynary corporation. See CORPORATION, 3.
— **el'ee-mos'y-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **el'ee-mos'y-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

el'ee-mos'y-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An almoner. *Obs.*
2. One who subsists on charity; a dependent.

el'e-gance (ĕl'ē-găns), *n.* [L. *elegantia*, fr. *elegans*, *-antis*, elegant: cf. F. *élégance*.] **1.** State or quality of being elegant; beauty as resulting from choice qualities and absence of what deforms or impresses unpleasantly; grace or finish given by art or practice; polish; refinement; — said of manners, language, style, form, etc.

That grace that *elegance* affords. — *Drayton.*

2. That which is elegant.
Syn. — ELEGANCE, GRACE. ELEGANCE always suggests refinement, polish, propriety, esp. as the result of breeding or nice selective instinct; GRACE, as here compared (see MERCY), is more commonly native than acquired; as, *elegance* of manners, diction; *grace* of movement, of bearing; "romantic *grace* and classic *elegance*" (*Hazlitt*).

A girl . . . with all the *elegance* and accomplishments which Mrs. Grant foresaw in her. — *Jane Austen.*
A woman . . . whose motion, whether rapid or slow, was always perfect *grace.* — *Thackeray.*

el'e-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GANCIES (-sĭz). Elegance. *Now Rare*, exc. in sense of: That which is elegant; instance or kind of elegance.

el'e-gant (-gănt), *a.* [L. *elegans*, *-antis*: akin to *eligere* to pick out, choose, select: cf. F. *élégant*. See ELECT.] **1.** Displaying fastidious care, as of the person; marked by, or addicted to, niceties of manner, dress, custom, or the like; as, an *elegant* hostess; *elegant* society.
2. Marked by careful and tasteful selection or execution; characterized by grace, propriety, and refinement; as, an *elegant* style; *elegant* furnishings; an *elegant* vase; — usually said of the products of human art, and sometimes connoting a degree of artificiality or overrefinement.
3. Marked by finish and simplicity; neat and apt; as, the syllogism is an *elegant* illustration of reasoning.
4. Keenly discriminative or appreciative of what is elegant; as, a person of *elegant* tastes.
5. Admirable; excellent; fine; as, an *elegant* steak. *Vulgar.*
Syn. — Tasteful, polished, graceful, refined, comely, handsome, richly ornamental, fine.

e-le'gi-ac (ē-lē'jĭ-ăk; ĕl'ē-jī'ăk; 277), *a.* [L. *elegiacus*, Gr. ἐλεγειακός: cf. F. *élégiaque*. See ELEGY.] **1.** *Gr. Lit.* Designating, or pertaining to, the development of Greek poetry succeeding the epic period, characterized by use of the elegiac meter. This meter was invented by the Ionian poets, and was used not only for elegies commemorative of the dead, but also for martial, gnomic, and even erotic themes. It continued to be cultivated after all other forms of Greek poetry had disappeared.
2. Of, belonging to, or written in, elegy or elegiacs; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; as, *elegiac* strains; writing, or having written, elegies; as, an *elegiac* poet.

Elegiac griefs, and songs of love. — *Mrs. Browning.*

3. Used in, or suited to, elegies; as, *elegiac* verse; the *elegiac* distich or couplet, consisting of a dactylic hexameter and (so-called) pentameter, as follows (see PROSODY):

- ⏑⏑ | - ⏑⏑ | - ⏑⏑ | - ⏑⏑ | - ⏑⏑ | - -
- ⏑⏑ | - ⏑⏑ | ⏑ # - ⏑⏑ | - ⏑⏑ | - ⏑

e-le'gi-ac (ē-lē'jĭ-ăk; ĕl'ē-jī'ăk; 277), *n.* **1.** Elegiac verse: **a** The "elegiac pentameter," of which the scheme is that of the second verse of the elegiac couplet; — so called because it was anciently scanned: - ⏑⏑ | - ⏑⏑ | - - | ⏑⏑ - | ⏑⏑ -. **b** *pl.* A series of elegiac distichs; a poem or poems in such verse.
2. An elegiac poet. *Obs.*

el'e-gi-am'bic (ĕl'ē-jĭ-ăm'bĭk), *a. Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or designating, an elegiambus. — *n.* An elegiambus.

el'e-gi-am'bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī). [LL. See ELEGY; IAMBUS.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A verse compounded of half an elegiac pentameter (two dactyls and a long syllable) and an iambic dimeter. Thus: - ⏑⏑ | - ⏑⏑ | - # ⏑ - | ⏑ - | ⏑ - | ⏑ -.

e-le'git (ē-lē'jĭt), *n.* [L., he has chosen, fr. *eligere* to choose. See ELECT.] *Law.* A judicial writ of execution (given by the Statute of Westminster II.) by which a defendant's goods are appraised and delivered to the plaintiff, and, if necessary, all (originally only a moiety) of his lands are delivered, to be held till the debt is paid by the rents and profits, or until the defendant's interest has expired. Now by statute in England the goods can no longer be taken, and the creditor may have the land sold. The writ also is still in use in some States of the United States.

el'e-gize (ĕl'ē-jīz), *v. t. & i.*; EL'E-GIZED (-jīzd); EL'E-GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To lament or celebrate in elegy.

el'e-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *elegia*, Gr. ἐλεγεία, fem. sing. (cf. ἐλεγεῖα, prop. neut. pl. of ἐλεγεῖον a distich in elegiac verse), fr. ἐλεγεῖος elegiac, fr. ἔλεγος a song of mourning: cf. F. *élégie*.] **1.** A mournful or plaintive poem; a funereal song; a poem of lamentation.
2. Elegiac verse, or any poem in such measure.
3. *Music.* A composition of pensive or mournful character.

e-le'i-din (ē-lē'ĭ-dĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A substance, believed to be an intermediate stage in the formation of keratin, found in small granules (staining deeply with hæmatoxylin) in the cells of the stratum granulosum of the epidermis.

el'e-me, or **el'e-mi**, **figs** (ĕl'ē-mĭ). [Turk. *eleme* anything cleaned by sifting.] A brand of Smyrna figs of superior quality, packed flat.

el'e-ment (ĕl'ē-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *élément*, L. *elementum*.] **1.** One of the simple substances or principles of which, according to early natural philosophers, the physical universe is composed. The aim of the earliest Greek philosophy was to discover some type of being, or principle of matter, to which all forms of physical existence might be reduced. Thales believed this element to be water; for Anaximander it was "the moist"; for Anaxagoras it was air; for Heraclitus, a kind of ethereal fire. Empedocles maintained that there are four elements, earth, air, fire, and water, and these were the **four elements** generally recognized up to modern times. Aristotle added a fifth element, ether, as that of the stars and the heavenly spheres, and many allusions in literature are to this celestial element, "the *element*" being used for the sky, the welkin (for example, *Shakespeare*, "2 Henry IV.," IV. iii. 58; "Julius Cæsar," I. iii. 128; cf. "Twelfth Night," III. i. 65).

Of *elements*
The grosser feeds the purer: Earth the Sea;
Earth and the Sea feed Air; the Air those Fires
Ethereal. — *Milton.*

Does not our life consist of the four *elements?* — *Shak.*

2. Hence: **a** One of the four elements in its natural form or occurrence; as, the watery *element*, i. e., water; — often, in allusion to the ocean, "the *element*" (cf. def. 1). "Mere *element* for drink." *Cheyne.* **b** *pl.* Conditions of weather viewed as activities of the elements, now usually implying violent or severe weather; as, to trust one's self to the *elements*; lightning, rain, and wind are tempestuous *elements.* **c** One of the four elements viewed as a natural habitat; as, water is the *element* of fishes, air that of birds; hence, the state or sphere natural or suited to any person or thing; as, to be in, or out of, one's *element.*
3. *Chem.* One of a limited number of distinct varieties of matter which, singly or in combination, compose every material substance; specif., in modern chemistry, a substance which cannot be **separated into substances** different from itself by ordinary chemical processes. The conception of elements was very uncertain among the alchemists and iatrochemists: Lully, for example, supposed all things to be composed of mercury and sulphur. The term was first given its definite modern meaning by Boyle, since whose time the list of elements has undergone a long process of revision and extension. Those at present recognized are naturally classified in several families or groups, as the group of the *alkali* elements, the *halogen* group, and the like. They are roughly divided into two great classes, the *metals*, as sodium, calcium, etc., which form basic compounds, and the *nonmetals* or *metalloids*, as oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, which form acid compounds; but the distinction is only relative, and some, as arsenic, tin, aluminium, etc., form both acid and basic compounds. The essential fact regarding every element is its relative *atomic weight* or *equivalent* or, latterly, its atomic number. When the elements are tabulated in the order of their atomic weights or numbers, the arrangement constitutes the series of the *periodic law* of Mendeleyev. See PERIODIC LAW. This law enables us to predict the qualities of unknown elements. The number of definitely known elements is over eighty, even when each group of isotopes is counted as a single element. Many of the elements with which we are familiar, as hydrogen, carbon, iron, gold, etc., have been recognized, by means of spectrum analysis, in the sun and the fixed stars. In formulas, the elements are designated by abbreviation of their names in Latin or Modern Latin. Boyle himself did not consider the elements, as he defined the term, to be the ultimate constituents of matter. Certain indirect evidence, as that afforded by the periodic law and by spectrum analysis, has long lent strength to the view that the chemical elements may be only very stable compounds of some simpler substance or substances. Recent discoveries have furnished direct evidence of this, certain elements having been observed to disintegrate and become transformed into other elements. This process is quite different from ordinary chemical processes. See RADIUM, ATOM, ELECTRON. In view of these disintegrations, if the definition of *element* as "a substance which cannot be separated into substances different from itself" were to be strictly applied, certain substances long recognized as elements could no longer be so called; but as the term *element*, in its accustomed usage, stands for a true order of chemical magnitude, so to speak, there is little doubt that the substances belonging to this order will continue to be called *elements* regardless of their atomic transformations. The following list of elements is that prepared for 1921 by an international committee of chemists, the atomic weights being given on the basis, oxygen = 16.00. See ATOMIC WEIGHT. It does not include isotopes as separate individuals, such radioactive transformation products as radium A, thorium B, etc., or any elements the existence or properties of which are not regarded as sufficiently established. Some of them, as actinium and coronium will be found in the Vocabulary.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC WEIGHTS, 1921. (O = 16.)

Aluminium	Al	27.1	Neodymium	Nd	144.3
Antimony (*stibium*)	Sb	120.2	Neon	Ne	20.2
Argon	A	39.9	Neoytterbium = YTTERBIUM		
Arsenic	As	74.96	Nickel	Ni	58.68
Barium	Ba	137.37	Niobium = COLUMBIUM		
Beryllium	Be, Gl	9.1	Niton (radium emanation)	Nt	222.4
Bismuth	Bi	208.0	Nitrogen	N	14.008
Boron	B	10.9	Osmium	Os	190.9
Bromine	Br	79.92	Oxygen	O	16.00
Cadmium	Cd	112.40	Palladium	Pd	106.7
Cæsium	Cs	132.81	Phosphorus	P	31.04
Calcium	Ca	40.07	Platinum	Pt	195.2
Carbon	C	12.005	Potassium (*kalium*)	K	39.10
Cerium	Ce	140.25	Praseodymium	Pr	140.9
Chlorine	Cl	35.46	Radium	Ra	226.0
Chromium	Cr	52.0	Rhodium	Rh	102.9
Cobalt	Co	58.97	Rubidium	Rb	85.45
Columbium	Cb, Nb	93.1	Ruthenium	Ru	101.7
Copper (*cuprum*)	Cu	63.57	Samarium	Sa	150.4
Dysprosium	Dy	162.5	Scandium	Sc	45.1
Erbium	Er	167.7	Selenium	Se	79.2
Europium	Eu	152.0	Silicon	Si	28.3
Fluorine	F	19.0	Silver (*argentum*)	Ag	107.88
Gadolinium	Gd	157.3	Sodium (*natrium*)	Na	23.00
Gallium	Ga	70.1	Strontium	Sr	87.63
Germanium	Ge	72.5	Sulphur	S	32.06
Glucinum = BERYLLIUM			Tantalum	Ta	181.5
Gold (*aurum*)	Au	197.2	Tellurium	Te	127.5
Helium	He	4.00	Terbium	Tb	159.2
Holmium	Ho	163.5	Thallium	Tl	204.0
Hydrogen	H	1.008	Thorium	Th	232.15
Indium	In	114.8	Thulium	Tm	168.5
Iodine	I	126.92	Tin (*stannum*)	Sn	118.7
Iridium	Ir	193.1	Titanium	Ti	48.1
Iron (*ferrum*)	Fe	55.84	Tungsten (*wolframium*)	W	184.0
Krypton	Kr	82.92	Uranium	U	238.2
Lanthanum	La	139.0	Vanadium	V	51.0
Lead (*plumbum*)	Pb	207.20	Xenon	Xe, X	130.2
Lithium	Li	6.94	Ytterbium	Yb	173.5
Lutecium	Lu	175.0	Yttrium	Yt	89.33
Magnesium	Mg	24.32	Zinc	Zn	65.37
Manganese	Mn	54.93	Zirconium	Zr	90.6
Mercury (*hydrargyrum*)	Hg	200.6			
Molybdenum	Mo	96.0			

4. *Astron.* One of the celestial spheres of the ancient astronomy; one of the heavenly bodies. *Obs.*
5. One of the constituent parts, principles, materials, or traits of anything; that is: one of the relatively simple forms or units which enter variously into a complex substance or thing (as, bricks are *elements* of a wall; cells are *elements* of living bodies; quartz, feldspar, and mica are *elements* of granite); or one of the simplest parts or principles of which anything consists or into which it may be analyzed; as, sensations are *elements* of consciousness.

Simplicity, which is so large an *element* in a noble nature. — *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

6. Hence, *pl.*: **a** The letters of the alphabet; — a Latin use. *Obs.* **b** The simplest or fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments; as, the *elements* of geometry or of music. **c** Any outline or sketch regarded as containing the fundamental ideas or features of the thing in question; as, the *elements* of a plan. **d** *Eccl.* The bread and wine used in the Eucharist.
7. *Math.* **a** An infinitesimal part of any magnitude of the same nature as the entire magnitude; as, in a solid an *element* may be the infinitesimal portion between any two parallel planes indefinitely close together. In the calculus, a differential. **b** The generatrix of a curve, or surface, or volume considered as described by a moving point, or curve, or surface. **c** One of the terms in an algebraic expression, esp. in a determinant. **d** Of a class, any entity that satisfies the test or condition of that class.
8. One of the necessary data or values upon which a system of calculations depends, or general conclusions are based; as, the *elements* of a planet's orbit.
9. *Kinematics.* Either of the components of a pair. See CHAIN, *n.*, 8, *Illust.*
10. *Elec.* Either of the pieces of metal or other substances constituting a voltaic couple; also, a voltaic couple; a cell. See CELL, *n.*, 4.
Syn. — See COMPONENT.
elements of a binary star orbit, *Astron.*, mathematical quantities which express the time of revolution, epoch of periastron, and eccentricity of the real orbit, and define the position of the stellar orbit in space. — **elements of a planet's** (or **comet's**) **orbit**, *Astron.*, six mathematical quantities which define the form and position of the orbit in space, and express all the circumstances of revolution round the sun, by means of which the position of the body at any time can be accurately calculated. — **elements of a variable star**, *Astron.*, in general, the epoch of maximum or minimum, the mean length of period, and the variation of light expressed in magnitudes.

el'e-ment (ĕl'ē-mĕnt), *v. t.*; -MENT'ED; -MENT'ING. To compose of elements; also, to instruct in rudiments. *Obs.*

el'e-men'tal (ĕl'ē-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the elements (see ELEMENT, 1, 2) or one of them; hence, simple; pure; primal; primary; as, *elemental* fire; ruling or animating the elements or an element; as, an *elemental* spirit; pertaining or relating to the powers or phenomena of physical nature in general; as, *elemental* worship.
2. *Chem.* Elementary.

Although never met with in the *elemental* state, the metal aluminium is more widely distributed throughout the world than any similar substance. — *Encyc. Brit.*

3. Pertaining to rudiments, or first principles; elementary. "The *elemental* rules of erudition." — *Cawthorn.*

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e-lec-trot'o-nous (ē-lĕk-trŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* Electrotonic.
e-lec'tro-typ'ing (ē-lĕk'trō-tīp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ELECTROTYPE. [electrotyper.]
e-lec'tro-typ'ist (-tīp'ĭst), *n.* An
e-lec'tro-vi'tal-ism, *n.* The theory that life is dependent upon electricity.
el'ee-mos'y-nar, **-mos'i-nar**, *n.* Almoner. *Scot. Obs. or Hist.*
e'lef (ā'lĕf), *n.* = ALEPH.
elefannt. ✝ ELEPHANT.
‖ **é'lé'gante'** (ā'lā'gäɴt'), *n.* [F.] A fashionable woman.
el'e-gant-ly, *adv.* of ELEGANT.
el'e-gi'a-cal (ĕl'ē-jī'ȧ-kăl), *a.* Elegiac. [composer of elegies.]
e-le'gi-ast (ē-lē'jĭ-ăst), *n.* A
e-le'gi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Like elegy; mournful. *Obs.*
el'e-gist (ĕl'ē-jĭst), *n.* A writer of elegies.
El'e-ha'nan (-hā'năn). *D. Bib.*
e-lek'tron. Var. of ELECTRON.
El'-E-lo'he-Is'ra-el (ĕl'ē-lō'hē-ĭz'rȧ-ĕl; ĕl'ĕl'ō-hē), *n. Bib.* Lit., God, the God of Israel, — the name given by Jacob to the altar built at Shechem. [ments.]
elem. *Abbr.* Elementary; ele-
el'e-men'tal, *n. Theos.* A spirit of earth, air, fire, or water.
el'e-men'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of the elements or of elemental spirits. See -ISM.
el'e-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Elemental state or quality.
el'e-men'tal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
el'e-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of ELEMENTAL. See -LY. [*Obs.*]
el'e-men'tar, *a.* Elementary.

F G H I J K L M

4. Forming a constituent part; entering in as an element, or essential ingredient; as, *elemental* protoplasm.
Syn. — See ELEMENTARY.
el′e-men′ta-ry (ĕl′ē-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *elementarius:* cf. F. *élémentaire.*] **1.** = ELEMENTAL, 1.
2. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to an element or elements (see ELEMENT, 3); consisting of a single element; simple; uncompounded; as, an *elementary* substance.
3. Pertaining to, or treating of, the elements, rudiments, or first principles of anything; initial; rudimental; introductory; as, an *elementary* treatise.
4. *Math.* Having the nature of an element.
Syn. — ELEMENTARY, ELEMENTAL. That is ELEMENTARY which pertains to rudiments, or first principles; that is ELEMENTAL which pertains to ultimate constituents or forces; as, an *elementary* treatise, *elementary* schools; the *elemental* sounds of language, *elemental* passions.

Such a pedantic abuse of *elementary* principles as would have disgraced boys at school. *Burke.*

An azure mist
Of *elemental* subtlety, like light. *Shelley.*

elementary analysis, *Chem.*, the detection or determination of the elements composing the substance under examination. — **e. divisor**, *Math.*, in Plücker's line geometry, any factor, as $(\lambda - r)^p$ of the factorized form of the determinantal equation, discriminant of $(F + \lambda F') = 0$, where $F = 0$ and $F' = 0$ are two quadrics, the line being the element. — **e. geometry**, that part of geometry which treats of the simple properties of straight lines, circles, planes, polyhedrons, the sphere, cylinder, and right cone. — **e. machine**, a simple mechanical power. See MECHANICAL POWER. — **e. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition that is self-evident and indemonstrable.
el′e-mi (ĕl′ē-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *élémi*, It. *elemi*, Sp. *elemí*; of American or Oriental origin.] A fragrant oleoresin obtained from various tropical trees, used in making varnishes, also medicinally in ointments and plasters; specif.: **a** That from an Arabian burseraceous tree (*Boswellia freereana*), sometimes called *African elemi.* **b** That from trees of the genera *Protium* and *Terebinthus*, esp. *P. icicariba.* Called also *conima*, *Brazilian elemi*, or *Cayenne incense.* **c** The soft colorless resin of *Canarium indicum*, known as *Manila elemi.* **d** The darker, somewhat harder resin of *Elaphrium elemiferum*, called *Mexican elemi.*
e-lench′ (ē-lĕŋk′), *n.; pl.* ELENCHS (-lĕŋks′). [L. *elenchus*, Gr. ἔλεγχος: cf. OF. *elenche.*] **1.** *Logic.* A refutation cast in syllogistic form; hence, an argument in refutation; a disproof. Cf. IGNORATIO ELENCHI.
2. A specious but fallacious argument; a sophism. *Obs.*
3. An analytical elucidation, as a table of contents logically framed or an expository or critical note. *Rare.*
e-lenc′tic (ē-lĕŋk′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐλεγκτικός.] *Logic.* Serv-
e-lenc′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ing to refute; refutative; — applied to indirect modes of proof, and opposed to *deictic.*
El′e-och′a-ris (ĕl′ē-ŏk′ȧ-rĭs; ē′lē-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἑλος, ἕλεος, a marsh + χάρις delight.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of cyperaceous plants, the spike rushes, characterized by the single stems and dense terminal spikes of flowers, the leaves being reduced to basal sheaths.
el′e-phant (ĕl′ē-fănt), *n.* [ME. *elefaunt*, *olifant*, OF. *olifant*, *elefant*, F. *éléphant*, L. *elephantus*, *elephas*, *-antis*, fr. Gr. ἐλέφας, -αντος; of unknown origin: cf. Skr. *ibha*, Heb. *aleph* ox, Goth. *ulbandus* camel, AS. *olfend.*] **1.** Any mammal of the group Proboscidea and genus *Elephas.* There are two existing species and a number of extinct ones, among which is the mammoth. In a wider sense the term includes any member of the family Elephantidæ. They are the largest existing land animals. The snout is prolonged into a muscular proboscis capable of the most varied movements and serving as a prehensile organ. The teeth are very few. There are two incisors in the upper jaw, developed, especially in the male, into long tusks, which furnish most of the ivory of commerce. The molar teeth are very large and have many transverse ridges. Usually but two molars are developed at a time on each side of each jaw, and these are replaced as they wear out. The feet are short and rounded and have five toes. The head is very large, chiefly owing to the amount of diploic tissue. The brain is well developed, exceeding in actual size that of man, and elephants are very intelligent. They may live for much more than a century, and the period of gestation is nearly two years. The Indian elephant (*E. indicus*) is found in India, Ceylon, and some of the larger Malayan islands. This is the only species which is often tamed and trained, and is the one most commonly seen in shows, but it does not breed freely in domestication, and the stock has to be kept up by the capture of wild individuals. The white elephant is only a partially albino variety of this species. The African elephant (*E. africanus*), now confined to Central Africa, stands somewhat taller and has a straighter back and enormous ears. The extinction of both species, unless far greater efforts are made to preserve them, is only a matter of time. The extinct species were much more widely distributed, occurring in Europe, northern Asia, North America, and parts of South America. See MAMMOTH, MASTODON.

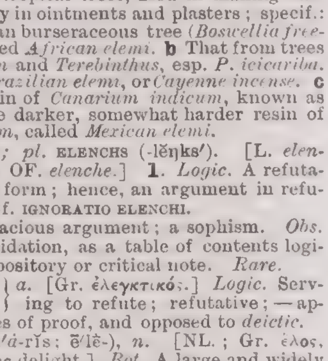
Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).

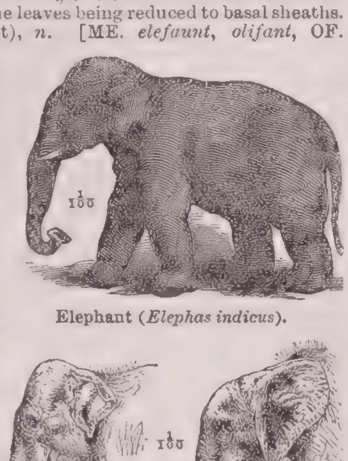

1 Fore part of Indian Elephant. 2 Fore part of African Elephant.

2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
3. a = ELEPHANTA. *Obs.* **b** A size of paper. See PAPER. **c** [*cap.*] See ORDER, 1. **d** *Carp.* A kind of grooving and rabbeting machine.
4. A possession that is valuable but too burdensome to keep; a "white elephant." *Colloq.*
el′e-phan′ta (ĕl′ē-făn′tȧ), *n.* [Pg. *elephante* elephant, a translation of Hind. *hathiyā* the hand, the thirteenth lunar mansion, the end of the rains, or a kindred word; cf. Hind. *hāthī* elephant, the thirteenth lunar mansion, Skr. *hastin* elephant, *hasta* hand, elephant's trunk, the thirteenth lunar mansion.] A violent East Indian storm, either at the close or at the setting in of the monsoon.
elephant apple. **a** The edible fruit of the East Indian tree *Feronia elephantum*; also, the tree. **b** The bel.
elephant beetle. **a** Any of several very large lamellicorn beetles of the family Scarabæidæ, esp. *Megasoma elephas* of Central America, which attains a length of five inches and bears a forked upwardly curved horn on the front of the head. **b** A weevil or snout beetle.
elephant creeper. *Bot.* A convolvulaceous plant (*Rivea speciosa*), of the East and West Indies, bearing funnel-shaped rose-colored flowers, and having the leaves silvery white beneath. The leaves are used to allay inflammation.
el′e-phant-ear′ fern. A polypodiaceous fern (*Hymenodium crinitum*) of the West Indies, having large simple fronds densely clothed with hairlike scales.
elephant fish. A chimæroid fish (*Callorhynchus callorhynchus*), with a proboscislike projection of the snout.
elephant grass. An Old World cat-tail or reed-mace (*Typha elephantina*), ranging from southern Europe to the East Indies. Its leaves are used in making baskets, etc. In India the pollen is made into bread.
el′e-phan′ti-ac (ĕl′ē-făn′tĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *elephantiacus.*] *Med.* Affected with, or characteristic of, elephantiasis.
el′e-phan-ti′a-sis (-făn-tī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις, from ἐλέφας, -αντος, an elephant.] *Med.* A disease of the skin, in which it becomes enormously thickened, and is rough, hard, and fissured, like an elephant's hide. It is produced by inflammation and obstruction of the lymphatics, and affects chiefly the legs and external genitals. It is endemic in tropical regions, where its frequent association with the presence of a parasitic worm (*Filaria sanguinis hominis*) in the blood has been demonstrated.
el′e-phan-ti′a-sis Græ-co′rum (grē-kō′rŭm) [L.], lit., elephantiasis of the Greeks. = LEPROSY.
El′e-phan′ti-dæ (ĕl′ē-făn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ELEPHANT.] *Zoöl.* One of the two families into which the Proboscidea are commonly divided. It consists of the genera *Elephas* (see ELEPHANT) and *Mastodon* (which see), differing chiefly in their dentition. Each of these comprises several subgenera.
el′e-phan′tine (-făn′tĭn; -tīn; 277), *a.* [L. *elephantinus*, Gr. ἐλεφάντινος: cf. F. *éléphantin.*] Pertaining to the elephant, or resembling an elephant; hence, huge; immense; heavy; as, an *elephantine* tread.
elephant leg. *Med.* Elephantiasis with enlargement of the leg, sometimes to an enormous size.
el′e-phan′toid (ĕl′ē-făn′toid), **el′e-phan-toi′dal** (-făn-toi′dăl), *a.* [*elephant* + *-oid.*] Resembling an elephant; also, resembling, or pertaining to, elephantiasis; as, *elephantoid fever*, a fever occurring in elephantiasis and other diseases due to the presence of filariæ in the blood.
El′e-phan′to-pus (ĕl′ē-făn′tō-pŭs), *n.* [Gr. ἐλέφας elephant + πούς foot, from a supposed resemblance of the radical leaves to an elephant's foot.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial American asteraceous herbs of rigid habit, with alternate or basal leaves and glomerate bracted heads of blue or purple flowers. The tropical *E. scaber* is of reputed medicinal value. The species of the United States are called *elephant's-foot.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
el′e-phan′tous (ĕl′ē-făn′tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or resembling, elephantiasis.
el′e-phant′s-ear′ (ĕl′ē-fănts-ēr′), *n.* *Bot.* **a** The begonia, in allusion to the large one-sided leaves of many species. **b** The taro; — so called by florists.
el′e-phant′s-foot′ (-fŏŏt′), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any species of *Elephantopus.* **b** A South African dioscoreaceous plant (*Testudinaria elephantipes*). It has a massive rootstock covered with a deeply fissured bark resembling an elephant's hide. Called also *tortoise plant.* The edible interior is known as *Hottentot bread* (which see).
2. *Mach.* A vertical ram with an enlarged circular foot for clamping the work to the block in a flanging machine.
elephant shrew. Any of several leaping African shrews having the nose long and flexible like a proboscis. They constitute *Macroscelides* and allied genera.
elephant thorn. An East Indian acacia (*Acacia tomentosa*).
elephant tortoise. The giant land tortoise (*Testudo gigantea*) of the island of Aldabra; also, *T. elephantopus* of the Galapagos Islands. See GIANT TORTOISE.
elephant wood. A peculiar anacardiaceous shrub or small tree (*Veatchia cedrosensis*) found only on Cedros Island, Lower California. It has a large swollen trunk and low branching crown, with clusters of very small red flowers.
El′e-phas (ĕl′ē-făs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *elephas* elephant, Gr. ἐλέφας.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical elephants, as the two existing species and the mammoth.
El′et-ta′ri-a (ĕl′ĕ-tā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. native name.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian zinziberaceous plants containing a single species, *E. cardamomum*, furnishing cardamom seeds. It is a tall herb with lanceolate sheathing leaves and small purple-striped flowers in a long spike.
El′eu-si′ne (ĕl′ū-sī′nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἐλευσίνη the goddess Ceres.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses with digitate or rarely scattered spikes consisting of many-flowered spikelets. The 6 species are chiefly of tropical distribution, but *E. indica*, the yard grass, is a cosmopolitan weed. *E. coracana* is a valuable grain in India and Africa. See RAGGEE.
El′eu-sin′i-a (-sĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐλευσίνια, prop. neut. pl. of Ἐλευσίνιος. See ELEUSINIAN.] *Gr. Antiq.* A festival, originally quinquennial, later also triennial, celebrated at Eleusis in honor of Demeter and Persephone, with equestrian, gymnastic, and musical contests. In imperial times, at least, this festival followed directly after the Eleusinian mysteries; and the name *Eleusinia* came to be applied to the two functions taken together.
El′eu-sin′i-an (-sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Eleusinius*, Gr. Ἐλευσίνιος.] Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Eleusis, in Attica, or designating, or relating to, the **Eleusinian mysteries**, the most famous of the religious mysteries of the ancient world. They originated at Eleusis, probably under Cretan influence, in prehistoric times, and after the conquest of Eleusis by Athens were made a part of the Athenian state religion, though the rites remained in charge of the Eumolpides and Keryces, ancient families of Eleusis. They were celebrated yearly in historic times. The **Lesser Mysteries**, held at Agræ, a suburb of Athens, in Anthesterion (Feb.–March), were concerned with legends of Dionysus and Kore (Persephone) and were probably devoted to a purification of candidates for the **Greater Mysteries**, held in Boëdromion (Sept.–Oct.). These began, on the 13th, with the departure from Athens of the ephebi, who on the next day returned from Eleusis with the sacra. The 15th to the 19th were occupied with ceremonies which included the "Ἅλαδε μύσται ("to the sea, mystæ") at which the candidates bathed in the sea. On the 19th occurred the great procession to Eleusis, the day being known as **Iacchus** from the cry raised by the marchers who bore an image of this god (Bacchus, or Dionysus). The initiation proper occurred between the 20th and 23d, and comprised purifications, fasts, and the witnessing of rites or sacred dramas portraying the legend of Demeter and Kore. To initiates of the second degree, the **epoptæ**, as distinguished from the **mystæ**, was probably reserved the representation of the sacred marriage (of Zeus and Demeter). Initiation was believed to insure happiness in the future world, and doubtless included the imparting of formulæ to be used by the soul on its journey thither. Eventually Eleusinian mysteries were given at other centers, as Megalopolis, Ephesus, Andania in Messenia. Cf. ORPHIC MYSTERIES.
El′eu-sin′i-on (ĕl′ū-sĭn′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἐλευσίνιον.] The temple or hall at Eleusis where the mysteries were enacted.
El′eu-the′ri-a (-thē′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἐλευθέρια (τά). See ELEUTHERIAN.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival instituted after the battle of Platæa (B. C. 479) in honor of Zeus Eleutherios (the Deliverer), and celebrated there with athletic contests every fourth year.
El′eu-the′ri-an (ĕl′ū-thē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἐλευθέριος, fr. ἐλεύθερος free.] Delivering; making free; — applied to Zeus Eleutherios. See ELEUTHERIA.
El′eu-the′ri-os (-ŏs), *n.* [L. *Eleutherius*, fr. Gr. Ἐλευθέριος the Deliverer.] An epithet of Dionysus, and of Zeus.
e-leu′ther-o- (ē-lū′thĕr-ō-). Combining form from Greek ἐλεύθερος, *free.*
E-leu′ther-o-zo′a (-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eleuthero-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A subphylum consisting of the free echinoderms (starfishes, sea urchins, ophiurans, and holothurians); — opposed to *Pelmatozoa.* — **e-leu′ther-o-zo′an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
el′e-vate (ĕl′ē-vāt), *v. t.*; EL′E-VAT′ED (-vāt′ĕd); EL′E-VAT′ING (-vāt′ĭng). [L. *elevatus*, p. p. of *elevare*; *e* + *levare* to lift up, raise, akin to *levis* light in weight. See LEVITY.]
1. To lift up in space; to raise; variously: to transfer from a lower place to a higher; as, to *elevate* a weight; to lift into view; as, to *elevate* the Host at Mass; to rear; erect; as, to *elevate* a flagstaff; to cause to rise; as, the lightness of the gas it contains *elevates* the balloon; to turn, aim, or direct upward; as, to *elevate* one's gaze; to *elevate* the axis of a sphere; to *elevate* a firearm.
2. To raise in rank or station; as, to *elevate* a commoner to the nobility; hence, of character, culture, or the like, to exalt; ennoble; refine; as, to *elevate* the mind; to *elevate* a race from savagery.
3. To raise (the voice) in loudness or pitch.
4. To raise the spirits of; to elate; exhilarate; hence, *Humorous*, to intoxicate in a slight degree; to render tipsy.

The *elevated* cavaliers sent for two tubs of merry stingo. *Scott.*

5. To lessen; to detract from; to disparage. *Obs.*
Syn. — Exalt, dignify, ennoble, heighten; erect; hoist; elate, cheer, flush, excite, animate. See RAISE.
el′e-vat′ed (ĕl′ē-vāt′ĕd), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of ELEVATE.
elevated pole, *Navig.*, the pole above the horizon. — **e. railroad** *or* **railway**, a railroad or railway raised, as on trestlework, above the ground level, usually in cities and so as to permit traffic or passage underneath.
el′e-vat′ed, *n.* An elevated railway. *Colloq.*
el′e-vat′ing (-vāt′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ELEVATE.
elevating arc. *Ordnance.* A vertical graduated arc on a gun or its carriage, used in pointing the gun.
el′e-va′ti-o (ĕl′ē-vā′shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* [L., an elevation.] *Music.* **a** A vocal or instrumental composition, as a motet, performed during the elevation of the Host. **b** The rising of a melody beyond the *ambitus* (compass) of the mode in medieval music. *Riemann.*
el′e-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *elevatio*: cf. F. *élévation.*]
1. Act of elevating; the raising of anything from a lower place, condition, or quality to a higher; — said of material things, persons, thoughts, the voice, etc.; as, the *elevation* of grain; *elevation* to a throne; *elevation* of mind.
2. Condition of being elevated; height; exaltation. "Degrees of *elevation* above us." *Locke.*

His style . . . wanted a little *elevation.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

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el′e-men′ta-ri-ly (ĕl′ē-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ELEMENTARY.
el′e-men′ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
el′e-men-tar′i-ty, *n.* Elementariness. *Obs.*
el′e-men′ta-ry, *n.* *Theos.* = KAMA RUPA.
el′e-ment-ate, *v. t.* To characterize by, or form of, elements. *Obs.*
el′e-men-ta′tion (ĕl′ē-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Instruction in rudiments. *Obs.*
el′e-men′tish, *a.* Elemental. *Obs.*
el′e-men′toid, *a.* Resembling an element. *Rare.*
elemi figs. See ELEME FIGS.
el′e-min (ĕl′ē-mĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystallizable resin obtained from elemi, probably identical with amyrin.
e-len′chic (ē-lĕŋ′kĭk), **e-len′chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* [See ELENCH.] *Logic.* = ELENCTIC. — **e-len′chi-cal-ly**, *adv.* R.
e-len′chize (-kīz), *v. i.* To dispute.
e-lench′tic (ē-lĕŋk′tĭk), **e-lench′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* = ELENCTIC.
e-len′chus (ē-lĕŋ′kŭs), *n.; pl.* -CHI (-kī). [L.] = ELENCH.
el′enge (*dial.* ĕl′ĭnj), *a.* [AS. *ælenge* long, protracted, troublesome. *Oxf. E. D.*] Tedious; remote; miserable. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
el′enge-ly, *adv.* Miserably. *Obs.*
el′enge-ness, *n.* Loneliness; wretchedness; misery. *Obs.*
e′le-o-blast′ (ē′lē-ō-blăst′), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] *Zoöl.* An outgrowth on the embryo of certain tunicates supposed to contain nutritive material.
e-le′o-lite. Var. of ELÆOLITE.
el′e-o-no′rite (ĕl′ē-ō-nō′rīt), *n.* [From the *Eleonore* mine, near Giessen, Ger.] *Min.* A tabular variety of beraunite.
el′e-op′tene. Var. of ELÆOPTENE.
E′leph (ē′lĕf). *Bib.*
el′e-phan-cy, *n.* [L. *elephantia.*] Elephantiasis. *Obs.*
elephant bird. A bird of the genus *Æpyornis* (which see).
el′e-phan′ter. Corrupt. of ELEPHANTA.
el′e-phan-ti-as′ic (ĕl′ē-făn-tĭ-ăz′ĭk), *a.* = ELEPHANTIAC.
el′e-phan′tic, **el′e-phan′ti-cal**, *a.* Elephantine. *Rare.*
el′e-phant-ry, *n.* Soldiers mounted on elephants. *Rare.*
elephant seal. = SEA ELEPHANT.
elephant's grass. = ELEPHANT GRASS.
el′e-phant's-heads′, *n.* A kind of lousewort (*Pedicularis grœnlandica*): — so named from the shape of the corolla. *California.*
el′e-phant's-trunk′ plant. The unicorn plant.
elephant's tusk. A toothshell.
el′et, *n.* [Cf. AS. *æled* fire.] Fuel. *Obs.*
e-leu′ther-a bark (ē-lū′thĕr-ȧ). [From *Eleuthera* island in the Bahamas, where the plant from which it is obtained is found.] = CASCARILLA a.
e-leu′ther-arch (ē-lū′thĕr-ärk), *n.* [*eleuthero-* + *-arch.*] A chief of an imaginary society called **E-leu′ther-i** (-ī). *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
e-leu′ther-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [*eleuthero-* + *-ism.*] Zeal for freedom. *Rare.*
e-leu′ther-o-dac′tyl, **-dac′tyl-ous**, *a.* [See ELEUTHERO-; DACTYL.] *Zoöl.* Having the hind toe free, as most passerine birds.
E-leu′ther-o-dac′ty-li (-ō-dăk′tĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See PASSERIFORMES.
e-leu′ther-o-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*eleuthero-* + *mania.*] *Rare.* Frantic zeal for freedom. — **e-leu′ther-o-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *a.*
e-leu′ther-o-pet′al-ous, *a.* [*eleuthero-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having free or separate petals.
e-leu′ther-o-phyl′lous, *a.* [*eleuthero-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having free or separate perianth leaves.
e-leu′ther-o-sep′al-ous, *a.* [*eleuthero-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Having free or distinct sepals.
E-leu′ther-us (ē-lū′thĕr-ŭs). *Bib.*
E-leu′za-i (ē-lū′zā-ī; -zī). *Bib.*
el′e-vate, *a.* [L. *elevatus*, p. p.] Elevated. *Obs.* or *Poetic.*
el′e-vat′ed-ly (ĕl′ē-vāt′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of ELEVATED.

3. That which is raised up or elevated ; an elevated place or station ; as, an *elevation* of the ground ; a hill.
4. *Music.* One of the graces used in old English music.
5. *Astron.* The distance of a celestial object above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon ; altitude ; as, the *elevation* of the pole.
6. *Dialing.* The angle (always equal to the latitude) which the style makes with the substylar line.

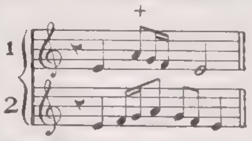

Elevation, *Music.* 1 as written ; 2 as performed.

7. *Geog.* Altitude ; height above the level of the sea.
8. *Gun.* The movement of the axis of a piece in a vertical plane ; also, the angle of elevation. See under ANGLE.
9. *Drawing.* A geometrical projection of a building, or other object, on a plane perpendicular to the horizon ; orthographic projection on a vertical plane ; — called by the ancients the *orthography*.
Syn. — See HEIGHT.
elevation of the Host. *R. C. Ch.*, that part of the Mass in which the priest raises the Host for the people to adore.
el′e-va′tor (ĕl′ē-vā′tẽr), *n.* [L., one who raises up, a deliverer : cf. F. *élévateur*.] One that raises or lifts up anything ; as : **a** A mechanical contrivance, usually an endless belt or chain with a series of scoops or buckets, for transferring grain to an upper loft for storage. **b** A cage or platform and its hoisting machinery in a hotel, warehouse, mine, etc., for conveying persons, goods, etc., to or from different floors or levels ; — called in England a *lift*. **c** A building for elevating, storing, and discharging, grain. **d** *Surg.* An instrument for raising a depressed part of a bone. **e** *Dentistry.* An instrument for removing roots of teeth.

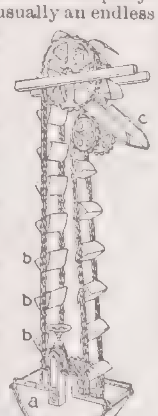

One form of Elevator. a *a* Boot ; *b* Buckets ; *c* Chute.

el′e-va′to-ry (ĕl′ē-vā′tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to raise, or having power to elevate ; as, *elevatory* forces.
e-lev′en (ē-lĕv′′n), *a.* [ME. *enleven*, AS. *endleofan*, *endlufon*, for *ānleofan* ; akin to LG. *eleve*, *ölwe*, *ölwen*, D. *elf*, G. *elf*, *eilf*, OHG. *einlif*, Icel. *ellifu*, Sw. *elfva*, Dan. *elleve*, Goth. *ainlif* ; all fr. the root of E. *one* + (prob.) a root signifying "to be left over, remain," appearing in E. *loan* ; cf. Lith. *vĕnolika*. See ONE ; cf. TWELVE.] One more than ten ; — a cardinal numeral used adjectively, often with ellipsis of the noun ; as, *eleven* men ; *eleven* were present.
Eleven Thousand Virgins. See URSULA, SAINT. — **e.-year cycle**, *Astron.*, the principal cycle of periodicity in the number of sunspots. Its cause is unknown.
e-lev′en, *n.* **1**. The sum of ten and one.
2. A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi.
3. Something having as an essential feature eleven units or numbers ; specif. : *Sports.* Eleven players forming a team or side, as in cricket or football ; as, the all-England *eleven*.
e-lev′enth (-′nth), *a.* [Cf. AS. *endlyfta*. See ELEVEN.] **1**. Next after the tenth ; as, the *eleventh* chapter.
2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided ; the *eleventh* part of a thing.
3. *Music.* Of or pertaining to the interval of an eleventh.
eleventh nerve, *Anat.*, the spinal accessory nerve. — **the e. hour**, the latest possible time ; — alluding to the parable of the laborers, Matt. xx. 1-16.
e-lev′enth, *n.* **1**. The quotient of a unit divided by eleven ; one of eleven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided ; also, the last of eleven objects taken as, or constituting, a series.
2. *Music.* **a** The interval made up of an octave and a fourth. **b** A tone at this interval.
elf (ĕlf), *n.* ; *pl.* ELVES (ĕlvz) or, *Rare*, ELFS (ĕlfs). [AS. *ælf*, *ylf* ; akin to MHG. *alp*, G. *alp* nightmare, incubus, Icel. *ālfr* elf, Sw. *elf* ; cf. Skr. *ṛbhu* skillful, artful. Cf. AUF, OAF.] **1**. A mythological being, commonly a sprite ; a fairy. In Teutonic mythology the *elves* are usually frail and diminutive, and the elf maids of dazzling beauty. They haunt hills and wilds, often in troops, where they lead a frolicsome life of dance and song. Toward mankind they are helpful, mischievous, or malicious. The **light elves**, fairies of the light and sky, are distinguished from the **dark elves**, who dwell in thick woods, in caves, or in the sea. Fairies and pixies, mermen, mermaids, and nixes, as well as the demonlike incubi and succubi, all belong to the elfenfolk, who differ from humankind most of all in that they possess no souls. Cf. DWARF, *n.*, 2.

> Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
> Hop as light as bird from brier. *Shak.*

2. An elflike human being ; specif. : **a** A diminutive person ; a dwarf. **b** A child ; esp., a mischievous child or one of eerie character. **c** A knight ; — so used by Spenser in the "Faërie Queene."
3. **a** A mischievous or a malicious animal or creature. **b** A small, lively, and elusive animal or insect.
elf (ĕlf), *v. t.* To entangle mischievously, as an elf might do.

> *Elf* all my hair in knots. *Shak.*

elf arrow. Also **elf bolt** *or* **dart**. A flint arrowhead.
elf bore. A knothole, considered as made by fairies.
elf child. A changeling. See CHANGELING, 2.
elf cup. A small perforated stone, considered as hollowed by fairies.
elf′en-folk′ (ĕl′fĕn-fōk′), *n.* Elves ; the elf kind or kindred.
elf fire. The ignis fatuus.
elf′in (ĕl′fĭn), *a.* **1**. Belonging or pert. to elves ; produced or ruled by elves ; as, an *elfin* knight ; an *elfin* castle.
2. Resembling elves or an elf ; esp., having the charm, strangeness, or magic of an elf ; elvish ; eldritch. *Rare.*
elf′in, *n.* **1**. An elf ; also, a child ; an urchin.
2. Any of several delicate butterflies of the genus *Thecla*.
elf′ish (ĕl′fĭsh), *a.* [See ELF ; cf. ELVISH.] Of or relating to the elves ; caused by elves ; resembling an elf ; elflike ; elfin ; hence, mischievous or tricksy ; impish ; as, *elfish* pranks ; weird ; uncanny ; eldritch. *Elfish* is of later formation than *elvish*, and of less unpleasant significance.

> The *elfish* intelligence that was so familiar an expression on her small physiognomy. *Hawthorne.*

— **elf′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **elf′ish-ness**, *n.*
elf′lock′ (ĕlf′lŏk′), *n.* Hair matted, or twisted into a knot, as if by elves.
El′gin mar′bles (ĕl′gĭn). A collection of Greek sculptures, chiefly of the school of Phidias, and from the Parthenon (which see), now in the British Museum. They were obtained at Athens, about 1811, by Lord Elgin, and were purchased soon afterwards by the British Government.
E′li-an (ē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. L. *Eleus*.] Pert. to the Greek city of Elis or the school of philosophy founded there by Phædo, a disciple of Socrates, and transferred by Phædo's successor, Menedemus, to Eretria ; hence, called also the *Eretrian* school. Little is known about *Elian* doctrines, though they probably closely resembled the Megarian.
e-lic′it (ē-lĭs′ĭt), *a.* [L. *elicitus*, p. p. of *elicere* to elicit ; *e* + *lacere* to entice. Cf. DELIGHT, LACE.] *Philos.* Designating an act proceeding from the will or pertaining to a virtue intrinsically ; — contrasted with *imperate*. *Obs.*
e-lic′it, *v. t.* ; E-LIC′IT-ED ; E-LIC′IT-ING. To draw out or forth ; to draw forth or educe (something latent or conceived as latent in anything) ; to bring to light, as by reason or argument ; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion ; to draw or entice forth, as against will or inclination ; to evoke ; as, to *elicit* a reply ; to *elicit* testimony.
Syn. — Educe, deduce, evoke, induce ; claim, demand, wrest, wring. — ELICIT, EXTRACT, EXACT, EXTORT. ELICIT and EXTRACT have in common the idea of drawing out ; *elicit* applying, without suggestion of force, to what is latent or implicit ; *extract* (see EXTRACT) implying (lit. or fig.) pressure, suction, or similar agency ; as, "*Elicit* interest from within, by the warmth with which you care for the topic yourself" (*W. James*) ; "a legal proposition *elicited* from the precedents by comparison and induction" (*Sir H. Maine*) ; "To make the comparison at all was . . . to return to it often, to brood upon it, to *extract* from it the last dregs of its interest" (*H. James*). To EXACT is rigorously to enforce a demand, esp. as for something due : to EXTORT is to wring or wrest, esp. from one who is reluctant or resisting ; as, "Slaves and flatterers . . . *exact* the same taxes on all below them, which they themselves pay to all above them" (*Fielding*) ; "While the pagans fled panic-stricken from the contagion, the Christians *extorted* the admiration of their fellow countrymen by the courage with which they . . . consoled the last hours of the sufferers" (*Lecky*).
e-lic′i-ta′tion (ē-lĭs′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of eliciting.
e-lide′ (ē-līd′), *v. t.* ; E-LID′ED (-līd′ĕd) ; E-LID′ING (-līd′ĭng). [L. *elidere* to strike out or off ; *e* + *laedere* to hurt by striking : cf. F. *élider*. See LESION.] **1**. To strike out or destroy ; to nullify or annul ; to demolish ; as, to *elide* the force of an argument. *Obs.*, except in Law, esp. Scots Law.
2. To omit or suppress from consideration ; to ignore
3. *Gram.* To cut off, as a vowel or a syllable, usually the final one ; to subject to elision.
el′i-gi-bil′i-ty (ĕl′ĭ-jĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *éligibilité*.] **1**. Quality of being worthy or suitable, morally or legally ; fitness ; as, the *eligibility* of a candidate.
2. That which makes one eligible. *Rare.*
3. An alternative offered for choice. *Obs.*
el′i-gi-ble (ĕl′ĭ-jĭ-b′l), *a.* [F. *éligible*, fr. L. *eligere*. See ELECT.] **1**. Fitted or qualified to be chosen or elected ; legally or morally suitable ; as, an *eligible* candidate.
2. Worthy to be chosen or selected ; desirable ; as, an *eligible* situation for a house.

> The more *eligible* of the two evils. *Burke.*

3. Subject to election. *Obs.*
4. Forming a matter of choice ; requiring selection. *Rare.*
— **el′i-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **el′i-gi-bly**, *adv.*
el′i-gi-ble (ĕl′ĭ-jĭ-b′l), *n.* One that is eligible.
e-lim′i-nant (ē-lĭm′ĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *eliminans*, p. pr. See ELIMINATE.] *Med.* Causing the elimination of excretions or of morbid matter ; excretive.
e-lim′i-nant, *n.* **1**. *Med.* An eliminant agent.
2. *Math.* A function of the coefficients of *n* homogeneous equations connecting *n* symbols, the result of eliminating the symbols, vanishing (only) when the equations are consistent ; — De Morgan's term, equiv. to Bezout's *resultant*.
e-lim′i-nate (ē-lĭm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* ; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd) ; -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *eliminatus*, p. p. of *eliminare* ; *e* out + *limen* threshold ; prob. akin to *limes* boundary. See LIMIT.] **1**. To put out of doors ; to thrust out ; hence, to make known ; divulge ; also, to set at liberty ; release. *Obs.*

> *Eliminate* my spirit, give it range. *Young.*

2. To get rid of, as by expulsion ; to throw out ; expel ; exclude ; — often with an implication of functional process as in the physiological and algebraic uses. See defs. 4 & 5.

> *Eliminate* errors that have been gathering. *Lowth.*

3. To set aside as unimportant in a process of inductive inquiry ; to ignore.
4. *Physiol.* To separate ; to expel from the system ; to excrete ; as, the kidneys *eliminate* urea, the lungs carbonic acid ; to *eliminate* poison from the system.
5. *Alg.* To cause to disappear from an equation ; as, to *eliminate* an unknown quantity or a function.
6. To obtain by separating, as from foreign matters ; to deduce ; educe ; disengage. *Not well authorized.*
Syn. — See EXCLUDE.
e-lim′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act of eliminating, or state of being eliminated ; specif. : **a** *Physiol.* Act of discharging or excreting waste products or foreign substances through the various emunctories. **b** *Alg.* Act of making a quantity disappear from an equation ; esp., the operation of deducing from several equations containing several unknowns a less number of equations containing a less number of unknowns. **c** *Symbolic Logic.* The removal of logical quantities, or their symbols, by combining or transforming logical equations. — **elimination of chance**, elimination in which we do not eliminate any one assignable cause, but the multitude of floating unassignable ones. *J. S. Mill.*
e-lim′i-na-tive (ē-lĭm′ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* *Physiol.* Relating to, or carrying on, elimination.
el′i-quate (ĕl′ĭ-kwāt), *v. t.* ; -QUAT′ED (-kwāt′ĕd) ; -QUAT′ING (-kwāt′ĭng). [L. *eliquatus*, p. p. of *eliquare* to clarify, strain ; *e* + *liquare* to liquefy, melt.] **1**. To melt ; liquefy. *Obs.*
2. *Metal.* **a** To liquate ; smelt. **b** To part by liquefaction.
el′i-qua′tion (ĕl′ĭ-kwā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *eliquatio*.] **a** Liquefaction. *Obs.* **b** = LIQUATION, *n.*, 2.
e-li′sion (ē-lĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *elisio*, fr. *elidere*, *elisum*, to strike out. See ELIDE.] **1**. Division ; separation. *Obs. Bacon.*
2. A cutting off or suppression, esp. of a vowel or syllable, for the sake of meter or euphony ; in poetry, the dropping of a final vowel before an initial vowel in the next word.
el′i-sor (ĕl′ĭ-zẽr ; ē-lī′zẽr : 277), *n.* [F. *éliseur*, fr. *élire* to choose, L. *eligere*. See ELECT.] **1**. An elector. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* A person appointed by a court to return a jury, serve a writ, or perform other duties of the sheriff or a coroner in case of his disqualification.
‖ **é′lite′** (ā′lēt′), *n.* [F., fr. *élire* to choose, L. *eligere*. See ELECT.] The choice or select part ; the flower ; esp., a group or body considered or treated as socially superior ; as, the *élite* of society ; he is one of the *élite* ; — usually with *the*.
e-lix′ir (ē-lĭk′sẽr), *n.* [LL., fr. Ar. *el-iksīr* the philosopher's stone, prob. from Gr. ξηρός dry, (hence probably) a dry powder ; cf. Skr. *kshā* to burn : cf. F. *élixir*, Sp. *elixir*.] **1**. *Alchemy.* A substance thought to be capable of transmuting metals into gold ; also, one for prolonging life indefinitely ; as, *elixir* vitæ, or the *elixir* of life.
2. A strong extract or tincture. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Pharm.* A tincture with more than one base ; a compound tincture or medicine, composed of various substances, held in solution by alcohol in some form. Elixirs as they are known in modern American pharmacy are aromatic, sweetened, spirituous preparations, containing small quantities of active medicinal substances. *U. S. Disp.*
4. The refined spirit ; the quintessence.

> The . . . *elixir* of worldly delights. *South.*

elixir of vitriol, *Pharm.*, aromatic sulphuric acid.
E-liz′a-be′than (ē-lĭz′ȧ-bē′thăn ; ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth′ăn ; 277), *a.*

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el′e-va′to-ry (ĕl′ē-vā′tō-rĭ), *n.* *Surg.* See ELEVATOR, *n.*, **d**.
e-leve′, ‖ **é′lève′** (*F.* ā′lĕv′), *n.* [F. *élève*, fr. *élever* to raise, bring up.] A pupil. *Obs. as Eng.*
e-lev′en-o′clock′-la′dy, *n.* *Bot.* The star-of-Bethlehem.
eleven rule. *Whist.* The rule that when a player leads his fourth best card of a suit, the number of its pips subtracted from eleven gives the number of higher cards of the same suit held by the others.
e-lev′enth-ly, *adv.* of ELEVENTH.
e-lev′n. Eleven. *Ref. Sp.*
elf † HALF.
elf dock. The elecampane.
elf′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
elf′ic, *a.* = ELFIN, 1. *Rare.*
elf′kin, *n.* A little elf.
elf′land′, *n.* Fairyland.
elf owl. A very small owl (*Micrathene whitneyi*) of southern California and Arizona, and Mexico.
elf′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
elf′-shoot′, *v. t.* To shoot with an elf arrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
elf shot. An elf arrow ; also, a disease attributed to elves. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
elf stone. = ELF ARROW.
elf′-strick′en, *p. a.* Bewitched.
elft, *a.* Eleventh. *Obs.*
elf′wort′ (ĕlf′wûrt′), *n.* Elecampane.
El-ha′nan (ĕl-hā′năn). *Bib.*
E′li (ē′lī), *n.* [Heb. *'Elī*.] Masc. prop. name. In the Bible, a high priest of Israel, in whose care Samuel was trained.
E-li′a (ē-lī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
E-li′ab (ē-lī′ăb), *n.* [Heb. *Elīāb*.] Lit., God is his father ; — masc. prop. name.
E-li′a-ba (ē-lī′ȧ-bȧ). *D. Bib.*
E-li′a-cim (-sĭm), *or* **E-li′a-chim** (-kĭm). *D. Bib.*
eliad. † ŒILLADE.
E-li′a-da (-dȧ). *Bib.*
E-li′a-dah (-dȧ). *Bib.*
E-li′a-das (-dăs). *Bib.*
E-li′a-dun (-dŭn). *Bib.*
E-li′ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
E-li′ah-ba (ē-lī′ȧ-bȧ ; ē′lī-ä′-bȧ). *Bib.*
E-li′a-kim (ē-lī′ȧ-kĭm), *n.* [Heb. *Elyāqīm*.] Lit., whom God sets up ; — masc. prop. name.
E-li′a-li (ē-lī′ȧ-lī). *Bib.*
E-li′am (ē-lī′ăm). *Bib.*
E-li′a-o-ni′as (-ȧ-ō-nī′ăs). *Bib.*
E-li′as (ē-lī′ăs), *n.* [L. *Elias* or Gr. Ἡλίας, fr. Heb. See ELIJAH.] Masc. prop. name.
E-li′a-saph (ē-lī′ȧ-săf). *Bib.*
E-li′a-shib (-shĭb), *or* **E-li′a-sib** (-sĭb). *Bib.*
E-li′a-sis (-sĭs). *Bib.*
e-li′as-ite (ē-lī′ăs-īt), *n.* [From the *Elias* mine, Joachimsthal, Bohemia.] *Min.* A uranium mineral resembling gummite.
E-li′a-sub (ē-lī′ȧ-sŭb). *D. Bib.*
E-li′a-tha, *or* **-thah** (-thȧ). *Bib.*
El′i-ca (ĕl′ĭ-kȧ). *D. Bib.*
eliche. † ALIKE.
e-lic′i-tate (ē-lĭs′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To elicit. *Obs.*
E-li′dad (ē-lī′dăd). *Bib.*
El′i-dure (ĕl′ĭ-dūr), *n.* A legendary king of Britain, fabled to have been advanced to the throne in place of his banished brother Artegal, or Arthgallo, whom he reinstated on the latter's return from exile.
elie, *v. t.* [See ELE oil.] To anoint. *Obs.*
E′li-el (ē′lĭ-ĕl ; ē-lī′ĕl). *Bib.*
‖ **E′li, E′li, la′ma sa-bach′tha-ni′?** (ā′lē, ā′lē, lä′mä sä-bäk′-thä-nē′). My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? — exclamation of Christ on the cross. *Matt.* xxvii. 46.
El′i-e′na-i (ĕl′ĭ-ē′nā-ī ; -nī). *Bib.*
El′i-e′zer (ĕl′ĭ-ē′zẽr ; ē′lĭ-). *Bib.*
el′i-gant. † ELEGANT.
el′i-gent, *n.* [L. *eligens*, *-entis*, p. pr., choosing.] An elector. *Obs.*
el′i-gi-bl. Eligible. *Ref. Sp.*
E-li′ha-ba (ē-lī′hȧ-bȧ). *Bib.*
El′i-ho-e′na-i (ĕl′ĭ-hō-ē′nā-ī ; -nī). *Bib.*
El′i-ho′reph (-hō′rĕf). *Bib.*
E-li′hu (ē-lī′hū ; ĕl′ĭ-hū), *n.* [Heb. *Elīhū*.] Lit., God the Lord ; — masc. prop. name. *Bib.*
Elij. *Abbr.* Elijah.
E-li′jah (ē-lī′jȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Ēlīyāh*.] Lit., Jehovah is my God ; — masc. prop. name. L. *Elija* (-jȧ) ; F. *Élie* (ā′lē′) ; It. *Elia* (ā-lē′ä) ; G. & D. *Elias* (ā-lē′-äs), *Elia* (ā-lē′ä). In the Bible, one of the prophets. He lived in the 9th century B.C. and his story is told in 1 & 2 Kings.
E-li′ka (ē-lī′kȧ ; ĕl′ĭ-kȧ). *Bib.*
elike. † ALIKE. — **elikewise.**
E′lim (ē′lĭm). *Bib.*
el′i-mate, *v. t.* [L. *elimatus*, p. p. of *elimare* to file up ; *e* out + *limare*, to file.] To polish. *Obs.*
E-lim′e-lech (ē-lĭm′ē-lĕk). *Bib.*
e-lim′i-na-ble (ē-lĭm′ĭ-nȧ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being eliminated.
e-lim′i-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* One that eliminates. [Eliminative.]
e-lim′i-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*
eling. † ELENGE.
e-lin′guate, *v. t.* [L. *elinguatus*, p. p. of *elinguare*.] To deprive of the tongue. *Obs.* — **e′lin-gua′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
e-lingued′ (ē-lĭngd′), **e-lin′guid** (ē-lĭŋ′gwĭd), *a.* [See ELINGUATE.] Dumb. *Obs.*
E-li′o-da (ē-lī′ō-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
E-li′o-e′na-i (-ē′nā-ī ; -nī). *Bib.*
El′i-o′nas (ĕl′ĭ-ō′năs). *Bib.*
El′i-phal (ĕl′ĭ-făl ; ē-lī′făl). *Bib.*
E-liph′a-lat. *Bib.*
E-liph′a-let (ē-lĭf′ȧ-lĕt), *n.* [Heb. *Elīphelet*.] Lit., God of salvation ; — masc. prop. name.
E-liph′a-lu (-lū). *D. Bib.*
El′i-phaz (ĕl′ĭ-făz). *Bib.*
E-liph′e-leh (ē-lĭf′ē-lē). *Bib.*
E-liph′e-let (-lĕt). *Bib.*
E-liph′e-leth (-lĕth). *D. Bib.*
e-liq′ua-ment (ē-lĭk′wȧ-mĕnt), *n.* = OLEIN, 2. *Obs.*
Elis. *Abbr.* Elisabeth.
E-li′sa (ē-lī′sȧ). *D. Bib.*
E-lis′a-beth, **E-liz′a-beth** (ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth), **E-li′za** (ē-lī′zȧ), *n.* [L. *Elisabeth*, or Gr. Ἐλεισάβεθ, Ἐλισάβεθ, Ἐλισαβέτ, fr. Heb. *Elīshebā'*.] **1**. Lit., worshiper of God ; consecrated to God ; — fem. proper name. F. *Élisabeth* (ā′lē′zä′bĕt′), *Élisa* (ā′lē′zȧ′), *Élise* (ā′lēz′) ; It. *Elisabetta* (ā-lē′zä-bĕt′tä), *Elisa* (ā-lē′zä) ; G. *Elisabeth* (ā-lē′zä-bĕt), *Elise* (ā-lē′zē) ; D. *Elizabeth* (ā-lē′zä-bĕt), *Eliza* (ā-lē′zä). — Dim. *Bess*, *Bessy*, *Beth*, *Betsey*, *Betty*, *Elsie*, *Liz*, *Lizzy*, *Libby*, *Lisa*.
2. (*Elisabeth*) In the Bible, the wife of Zacharias and mother of John the Baptist.
E-lis′a-ma (ē-lĭs′ȧ-mȧ). *D. Bib.*
E-lis′a-phan (-făn). *D. Bib.*
E-lis′a-phat (-făt). *D. Bib.*
El′i-se′us (ĕl′ĭ-sē′ŭs). *Bib.* Var. of ELISHA.
E-li′sha (ē-lī′shȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Elīshā'*.] Lit., God my salvation ; — masc. prop. name. L. *Eliseus* (ĕl′ĭ-sē′ŭs) ; F. *Élisée* (ā′lē′-zā′) ; It. & Pg. *Eliseo* (ā′lē-zā′-ō) ; Sp. *Eliseo* (ā′lē-sā′ō) ; D. *Eliza* (ā-lē′zä) ; G. *Elias* (ā-lē′-äs ; ā′lē-äs). In the Bible, a Hebrew prophet, the disciple and successor of Elijah.
E-li′shah (ē-lī′shȧ), *n.* *Bib.* The son of Javan and grandson of Noah, whose name is attached to a region of doubtful identification, in Ezekiel xxvii. 7, "the isles of Elishah."
E-lish′a-ma, *or* **E-lish′a-mah** (ē-lĭsh′ȧ-mä). *Bib.*
E-lish′a-phat (-făt). *Bib.*
E-lish′e-ba (ē-lĭsh′ē-bä ; ē-lī′-shē-). *Bib.*
El′i-shu′a (ĕl′ĭ-shū′ȧ ; ē-lĭsh′-ū-ä). *Bib.*
E-lis′i-mus (ē-lĭs′ĭ-mŭs). *Bib.*
E-lis′sa (ē-lĭs′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἔλισσα.] See DIDO, 1.
El′i-su′a (ĕl′ĭ-sū′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
E-li′sur (ē-lī′sŭr). *D. Bib.*
el′ite, *v. t.* [OF. *ellit*, *eslit*, p. p. of *eslire* to elect, F. *élire*.] To choose ; to elect. *Obs.*
e-lite′, *n.* [OF. *ellit*, *eslit*, p. p.] One chosen or elected. *Obs.*
e-lite′, *n.* Election. *Obs.*
E-li′u (ē-lī′ū). *Bib.*
E-li′ud (-ŭd). *Bib.*
e-lix′, *v. t.* [See ELIXATE.] To extract ; distill. *Obs.*
e-lix′ate, *v. t.* [L. *elixatus*, p. p. of *elixare*.] To boil ; seethe ; hence, to extract by boiling or seething. *Obs.* — **el′ix-a′tion** (ĕl′ĭk-sā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
e-lix′ir, *v. t.* To make an elixir of, or to apply an elixir to. *Obs.*
e-lix′ir-of-love′, *n.* *Bot.* **a** The letterleaf. **b** A decoction of its seeds.
e′lix-iv′i-ate (ē′lĭk-sĭv′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*e-* + *lixiviate*.] To lixiviate thoroughly. *Obs.* — **e′lix-iv′i-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
Eliz. *Abbr.* Elizabeth.
E-liz′a-beth, *n.* **1**. See ELISABETH.
2. See TANNHÄUSER.

F G H I J K L M

Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times ; as, the *Elizabethan* writers, drama, literature. — *n.* One who lived in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Elizabethan style, *Arch.*, a late Gothic or early Renaissance style combining Tudor and Italian features, common in country houses of Elizabeth's reign. Characteristic details are the large windows, long galleries, tall decorated chimneys, and a profusion of ornamental strapwork.

elk (ĕlk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin ; akin to Icel. *elgr*, Sw. *elg*, AS. *eolh*, OHG. *elaho*, MHG. *elch ;* cf. L. *alces*, and E. *eland.*] **a** In Europe, the largest existing deer (*Alces alces*) of Europe and Asia, having broad palmate antlers. It is hardly more than subspecifically distinct from the moose of North America, but does not grow so large. It is found in parts of Scandinavia, Germany, Russia, and Siberia. Cf. IRISH ELK. **b** In America, the wapiti. **c** In India, any of certain large deer, as the **sambar.**

elk bark. The bark of the sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*), or of the great-leaved magnolia (*M. macrophylla*); also, either of these trees.

elk′-horn′ fern. A form of the common stag-horn fern.

elk nut. The buffalo nut.

elk′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** The sorrel tree. **b** The soft wood of the umbrella tree (*Magnolia tripetala*), or the tree.

ell (ĕl), *n.* [AS. *eln ;* akin to D. *el*, *elle*, G. *elle*, OHG. *elina*, Icel. *alin*, Dan. *alen*, Sw. *aln*, Goth. *aleina*, L. *ulna* elbow, ell, Gr. ὠλένη elbow. Cf. ELBOW, ALNAGE.] A measure, chiefly for cloth, now little used. It is of different lengths in different countries, the English ell being 45 inches, the old Dutch or Flemish ell about 27, the Scotch about 37, the Danish 24.7, the Jersey ell 48. The present ell, or *el*, of the Netherlands is the meter (39.37 inches).

el-lag′ic (ĕ-lăj′ĭk), *a.* [F. *ellagique*, fr. *galle* gall (with the letters reversed).] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid found in bezoar stones, oak galls, oak bark, etc., and obtained also by oxidation of gallic acid.

El′lers-hau′sen proc′ess (ĕl′ĕrs-hou′zĕn). *Metal.* A process in which molten iron from the blast furnace is partially refined by passing through troughs lined with oxides.

El′li-ot piv′ot (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt). A short vertical pivot fitting in a bifurcated end, used as a steering pivot in one form of Ackermann axle.

el-lipse′ (ĕ-lĭps′), *n.* [Gr. ἔλλειψις defect (see CONIC SECTION): cf. F. *ellipse.* See ELLIPSIS.] **1.** *Geom.* A plane curve variously defined as: the path of a point the sum of whose distances from two fixed points (the foci) is constant ; the parallel projection or shadow of a circle on a plane; a conic section, the closed intersection of a plane with a right circular cone; or a compressed circle all of whose parallel half chords perpendicular to a diameter have been shortened in the same ratio, of the minor to the major or transverse axis (the unchanged diameter).

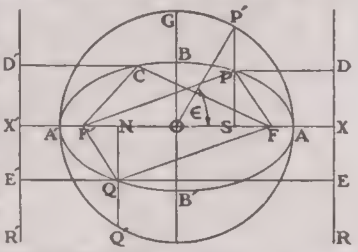

APCA′QB′A Ellipse. *AA′* Major Axis (= $2a$); *A*, *A′* Vertices; *BB′* Minor Axis (= $2b$); *O* Center; *F*, *F′* Foci; *DR*, *D′R′* Directrices; *AP′A′Q′* Auxiliary Circle ; *P*, *Q* Points on Ellipse; *P′*,*Q′* Corresponding Points on Auxiliary Circle found by producing ordinates *SP* and *NQ;* Angle *P′OS* (= ϵ) Eccentric Angle of *P;* Lines *FP*, *PF′*, Focal Distances of *P*, *FQ*, *QF′*, of *Q*, etc. Ellipse may be defined by the following equations: (1) $FP + PF' = FC + CF' = FQ + QF' = \ldots = AA'$. (2) $FP : PD = FQ : QE = F'C : CD' = F'Q : QE' = FA : AX = F'A' : A'X' = \ldots = e$ (the eccentricity of the ellipse). (3) $PS : P'S = BO : GO = QN : Q'N = e$ $(= BO : OA$, that is $b : a)$. (4) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ where x = distance of any point from the y axis (*BOB′*) measured parallel to the x axis (*X′OX*) (*OS* for point *P*) and y is the other coördinate (*PS* for point *P*).

2. The (nearly) elliptical orbit of a planet.
3. *Gram.* Ellipsis. *Rare.*

el-lip′sis (ĕ-lĭp′sĭs), *n. ; pl.* ELLIPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἔλλειψις a leaving, defect, fr. ἐλλείπειν to leave in, fall short ; ἐν in + λείπειν to leave. See IN, LOAN ; cf. ELLIPSE.] **1.** *Gram.* Omission from a construction of one or more words, which are obviously understood, but must be supplied to make the expression grammatically complete ; as, "virtues I admire," instead of "virtues *which* I admire."
2. *Geom.* An ellipse. *Obs.*
3. *Print.* A mark or marks, as . . . or * * *, showing omission of letters or words.

el-lip′so-graph (-sō-grȧf), *n.* [*ellipse* + *-graph :* cf. F. *ellipsographe.*] A trammel for describing ellipses.

el-lip′soid (ĕ-lĭp′soid) } *a.* Pertaining to, or resem-
el′lip-soi′dal (ĕl′ĭp-soi′dăl) } bling, an ellipsoid; as, *ellipsoid* or *ellipsoidal* form.

el-lip′soid (-soid), *n.* [*ellipse* + *-oid :* cf. F. *ellipsoïde.*] *Geom.* A surface all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. See CONOID, *n.*, 1 **a**. It is a compressed sphere, all half chords perpendicular to one central plane being shortened in the ratio $b : a$, and all perpendicular to a second central plane, perpendicular to the first, in the ratio $c : a$, when a is the radius of the original sphere. It is divided by these two planes and a third, perpendicular to both, into eight congruent octants ; these planes make three principal sections and meet in pairs on the three axes.

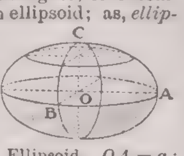

Ellipsoid. $OA = a$; $OB = b$; $OC = c$.

Bessel's ellipsoid, Clarke's ellipsoid, etc., *Math.*, tentative spheroids of various dimensions, approximating the geoid, or shape of the earth, that have been proposed as bases of reference. They are named from their proposers, as *Bessel's ellipsoid* (1841), *Clarke's* (1858. 1866, 1880), *Harkness's* (1891), *Bonsdorff 's* (1899), *Shdanov's* (1899), etc., of which the compressions are: 1/299.15, 1/280.4, 1/295, 1/293.5, 1/300.2, 1/298.6, 1/299.7. — **ellipsoid of expansion**, *Math.*, that into which a strain deforms an elementary sphere in the body strained. — **e. of gyration**, *Math.*, one in which the central perpendicular on a tangent plane equals the radius of gyration of a certain body about that perpendicular. — **e. of inertia.** = ELLIPSOID OF GYRATION. — **e. of revolution**, a spheroid ; a figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes, called *prolate* or *oblate* according as the revolution is round the major or the minor axis.

el-lip′tic (ĕ-lĭp′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐλλειπτικός : cf. F. *ellipti-*
el-lip′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *que.* See ELLIPSIS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an ellipse ; having the form of an ellipse ; oblong, with rounded ends ; specif., having two characteristic elements imaginary, as are the asymptotes of an ellipse.
2. Pertaining to ellipsis ; having a part omitted ; as, an *elliptical* phrase.

elliptic arch. *Arch.* **a** An arch whose intrados is an ellipse or approximates more or less closely to one. See ARCH, *Illust.* (9). — **e. chuck.** See CHUCK, *n.*, 4. — **e. compasses**, an instrument for drawing ellipses. — **e. conoid**, *Math.*, an ellipsoid. — **e. coördinates.** See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2 (11). — **e. curve**, one of the genus 1. See GENUS. — **e. epicycloid**, *Math.*, a so-called epicycloid, in which, however, the fixed curve and the rolling curve are equal ellipses. — **e. functions**, *Math.*, doubly periodic functions (inverses of elliptic integrals), the higher analogues of trigonometric functions. — **e. geometry**, *Math.*, the geometry of elliptic space. — **e. integral**, *Math.*, the integral as to x of a function rational in x and the second root of a polynomial of third or fourth degree in x ; — so called because one such expresses the length of an arc of an ellipse. — **e. involution**, *Math.*, one whose foci are imaginary, the product of the central distances of two conjugate points being negative. — **e. modular function**, an automorphic function in which the constants, a, b, c, d, are integers and $ad - bc = \pm 1$; more generally, one in which these constants, though not integral, form with their transformations a discrete group. — **e. motion**, motion of a point in an ellipse such that a radius vector to one of the foci describes equal areas in equal times. — **e. point** (of a surface), *Math.*, a synclastic point. — **e. polarization.** See POLARIZATION, 2, *Note.* — **e. space.** *Math.* **a** A space in which the Riemannian *measure of curvature*, $\frac{1}{k^2}$, is positive. It has the properties : (1) Every straight line in it is *closed ;* (2) the sum of the angles in any triangle exceeds a straight angle ; (3) two straight lines that meet once meet *only once* (in which case the space is *simply* elliptic) or meet *twice* (in which case the space is *doubly* elliptic). **b** Analogous two-dimensional space viewed as complete in itself, having internal relations, but no external relations, like position or sides. **c** The area bounded by an ellipse. — **e. spheroid.** See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION.
— **el-lip′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **el-lip′ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

el′lip-tic′i-ty (ĕl′ĭp-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *ellipticité.*] Deviation of an ellipse or a spheroid from the form of a circle or a sphere ; esp., in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semidiameters, divided by the equatorial (rarely by the polar) ; thus, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{300}$; compression.

ell′wand (ĕl′wŏnd), *n.* **1.** A measuring rod an ell long ; an ell measure. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. [*cap.*] The three stars called Orion's Belt ; — usually *King's*, or *Our Lady's*, *Ellwand.* *Scot.*

elm (ĕlm), *n.* [AS. *elm;* akin to D. *olm*, OHG. *elm*, G. *ulme*, Icel. *almr*, Dan. & Sw. *alm*, L. *ulmus*, and E *alder.*] **1.** Any tree of the genus *Ulmus.* The elms are mostly of large size and graceful habit ; the American elm (*U. americana*) and the English elm (*U. campestris*) are much planted for shade. Elm wood is very hard and tough, and is much used for implements and furniture. Cf. WYCH ELM, CORK ELM, SLIPPERY ELM, etc. ; see ULMUS.
2. The wood of the elm.
3. Any of several trees or shrubs with elmlike foliage ; as : **a** In the West Indies, *Cordia gerascanthus* and *C. gerascanthoides*, of the Boraginaceæ ; and *Hamelia ventricosa*, of the Rubiaceæ. **b** In Australia, *Aphananthe philippinensis* and *Trema aspera*, both of the elm family.

Elm (*Ulmus americana*). *a* Mature Leaves ; *b* Staminate Flowers ; *c* Young Fruit.

elm beetle. Any of several beetles that feed on the leaves of the elm, esp. the imported leaf beetle *Galerucella luteola*, a yellowish brown chrysomelid beetle with indistinct dark stripes, native of Europe, but now very troublesome in the Atlantic States, and spreading westward. It is combated by spraying the trees with an arsenical solution.

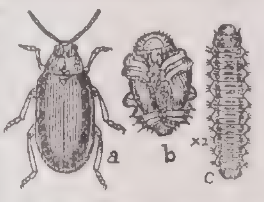

Elm Leaf Beetle (*Galerucella luteola*). *a* Imago ; *b* Pupa ; *c* Larva. × 2.

elm sawfly. A large sawfly (*Cimbex americana*). The larva, which is white with a black dorsal stripe, feeds on the leaves of the elm.

elm′y (ĕl′mĭ), *a.* Abounding with elms.

> The simple spire and *elmy* grange. *T. Warton.*

e-loc′u-lar (ē-lŏk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [*e-* + *locular.*] Having but one cell, or cavity ; not divided by a septum.

el′o-cu′tion (ĕl′ō-kū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *elocutio*, fr. *eloqui*, *elocutus*, to speak out : cf. F. *élocution.* See ELOQUENT.]
1. Utterance by speech. *Rare.*

> [Fruit] whose taste . . .
> Gave *elocution* to the mute. *Milton.*

2. Oratorical or expressive delivery, including the graces of intonation, gesture, etc. ; style or manner of speaking or reading in public ; as, clear, impressive *elocution.*
3. Impressive writing or style ; eloquence. *Obs.*

> To express these thoughts with *elocution.* *Dryden.*

Syn. — ELOCUTION, ORATORY, ELOQUENCE. ELOCUTION emphasizes the external graces of delivery, esp. of voice, sometimes also of gesture ; ORATORY suggests persuasive or elaborate rhetoric applied to public speech ; ELOQUENCE (often fig.) is lofty, noble, or impassioned utterance, whether oral or written ; it implies complete fusion of thought or feeling with verbal expression ; as, a teacher of *elocution*, congressional *oratory*, the *eloquence* of Demosthenes.

> True theatrical *elocution.* *Cibber.*
> All the *oratory* of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*
> The most familiar details of nature, its daily routine of light and darkness, beset him now with a kind of troubled and troubling *eloquence.* *W. Pater.*

el′o-cu′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to elocution.

el′o-cu′tion-ist, *n.* One adept or versed in elocution ; specif.: **a** A teacher of elocution. **b** A professional reciter of selections, etc., in public ; a reader.

‖ **é′loge′** (ā′lōzh′), *n.* [F. See ELOGIUM.] Formerly naturalized, and written **e-loge′**. **1.** An encomium; eulogy. *Obs.*
2. A panegyrical funeral oration ; specif., an address in honor of a deceased member of the French Academy, usually delivered by his successor.

e-lo′gi-um (ē-lō′jĭ-ŭm), **el′o-gy** (ĕl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *elogium* a short saying, an inscription ; cf. Gr. λόγος speech, fr. λέγειν to speak. Cf. ÉLOGE.] *Obs.* **a** An inscription, esp. on a tombstone. **b** A biographical sketch, esp. in praise. **c** A funeral oration ; an éloge.

E-lo′him (ĕ-lō′hĭm ; -hēm ; 277), *n.* [Heb. *elōhīm.*] God, or the gods ; — a term used in the Hebrew Scriptures. — **El′o-him′ic** (ĕl′ō-hĭm′ĭk), *a.*

E-lo′hism (ĕ-lō′hĭz'm), *n.* Worship of God as Elohim.

E-lo′hist (-hĭst), *n.* *Old Test. Criticism.* In earlier use, the author of all Elohistic material in the Hexateuch. Later, the Elohistic Prophetic Document (E) or its author.

El′o-his′tic (ĕl′ō-hĭs′tĭk), *a.* Characterized by the use of *Elohim* as a name of God, and so distinguished from *Yahwistic ;* — said of passages in the Old Testament.

Elohistic Prophetic Document *or* **Narrative**, *Old Test. Criticism*, an ancient anecdotal history, supposed by some to have been the source of the Elohistic passages of the Old Testament ; — called also, from its interest in Joseph, ancestor of Ephraim, and in the Ephraimitic hero Joshua, the *Ephraimitic Prophetic Document.*

e-loign′ (ē-loin′), *v. t. ;* E-LOIGNED′ (-loind′) ; E-LOIGN′ING. [F. *éloigner*, OF. *esloignier ; es-* (L. *ex*) + OF. & F. *loin* far, far off, L. *longe*, fr. *longus* long. See ELONGATE.] **1.** To remove afar off ; to withdraw. *Obs. or R.* *Spenser.*
2. *Law.* To convey to a distance, or beyond the jurisdiction, or to conceal, as goods liable to distress.

e-lon′gate (ē-lŏŋ′gāt ; ē′lŏŋ-gāt ; 277), *v. t. ;* E-LON′GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd) ; E-LON′GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *elongatus*, p. p. of *elongare* to prolong, to remove (cf. ELOIGN) ; *e* + L. *longus* long, *longe* far off. See LONG, *a.*] **1.** To lengthen ; to extend ; to stretch out ; as, to *elongate* a line.
2. To remove farther off. *Obs.*

e-lon′gate, *v. i.* **1.** To grow in length ; to lengthen.
2. To depart to, or be at, a distance ; esp., to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. *Rare.*

e′lon-ga′tion (ē′lŏŋ-gā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *elongatio :* cf. F. *élongation.*] **1.** *Astron.* **a** The angular distance of an interior planet from the sun or of a satellite from its primary ; as, the *elongation* of Venus, or Mercury. **b** Farthest distance from the sun ; aphelion. *Obs.* **c** Extreme east or west position ; as, the *elongations* of Polaris.
2. Removal to a distance ; remoteness. *Obs.*
3. A lengthening, or state of being lengthened ; protraction ; extension. "*Elongation* of the fibers." *Arbuthnot.*
4. That which lengthens out ; continuation.

> May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains ? *Pinkerton.*

5. *Mech.* The total deformation (stretch), or the deformation per unit of length, produced by a tensile force.

e-lope′ (ē-lōp′), *v. i. ;* E-LOPED′ (-lōpt′) ; E-LOP′ING (-lōp′ĭng). [AF. *aloper ;* prob. fr. an E., Icel., or D. word akin to E. *leap ;* cf. ME. *leapen*, *loupen*, *lopen*, to leap, to hasten, to run, D. *loopen* to run, Icel. *hlaupa.* The prefix *a-* is perh. for OF. *es-*, L. *ex.* See LEAP, *v.*] **1.** To run away from one's husband or home with a lover ; — orig. of a married woman only ; now also of an unmarried woman (often intending to be married to her companion in flight) and, by extension, of the man in either case.
2. To run away from one's place or duty ; to abscond.

e-lope′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of eloping.

El′i-za′phan (ĕl′ĭ-zā′făn ; ē-lĭz′ȧ-făn). *Bib.*
E-li′zur (ē-lī′zŭr), *n.* [Heb. *Elītsūr.*] Lit., God is my rock ; — masc. prop. name. [swan.
elk, **elke**, *n.* A wild goose or
El-ka′nah (ĕl-kā′nȧ), *n.* *Bib.* Father of the prophet Samuel.
El-ke′sa-ite (ĕl-kē′sȧ-īt), *n.* [From *Elkesai*, the name of a book of pretended revelations.] *Eccl.* One of a Jewish Christian or Ebionitic sect existing from the 2d to the 10th century.
El′kosh-ite (ĕl′kŏsh-īt), *n.* *Bib.* A native of Elkosh : — a name applied to the prophet Nahum.
elk tree. The sorrel tree.
ell, *n.* *Arch.* See L.
El′la (ĕl′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. ELLEN, or ELEANOR.] Fem. prop. name.
el′la-chick (ĕl′ȧ-chĭk), *n.* [Indian name.] A fresh-water tortoise (*Chelopus marmoratus*) of California, used as food.
el′la-gate (-gāt), *n.* [See ELLAGIC.] A salt of ellagic acid.
El′lan-gow′an poison bush (ĕl′ăn-gou′ăn). [From *Ellangowan*, Queensland, Australia.] See POISON BUSH.
El-la′sar (ĕl-lā′sär). *Bib.*
elle. † ELL.
ellebore. † HELLEBORE.
el′le-bo-rin, *n.* = HELLEBORIN.
el′leck, *n.* The red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*). *Dial. Eng.*
ellen. † ELL.
el′len. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ELDER, the shrub.
El′len (ĕl′ĕn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Elaine* and E. *Helen.*] Fem. prop. name. [of ALDER.
el′ler. Scot. and dial. Eng. var.
eller. † ELDER, tree.
El-le′ri-an, *n.* = RONSDORFER.
el′lern. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ELDER, tree.
elles. † ELSE.
El-lil. Var. of EN-LIL. See BEL.
el′li-lik′ (ĕl′ē-lēk′), *n.* [Turk.] See COIN.
El′li-ott eye (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt). *Naut.* A loop in a hemp cable made around a thimble and served.
el-lips′. Ellipse. *Ref. Sp.*
el-lip′tic-lan′ce-o-late, *a.* *Bot.* Intermediate between elliptic and lanceolate. [GRAPH.
el-lip′to-graph, *n.* = ELLIPSO-
el′lis. † ELSE. [name.
El′lis (ĕl′ĭs), *n.* Masc. prop.
El′lis, *n.* [From *Ellis* Mountain, Montana.] *Geol.* A Jurassic formation in Montana.
El′lis proc′ess. See ARMOR, *n.*, 5.
el′lops (ĕl′ŏps), *n.* [Gr. ἔλλοψ, ἔλλοψ. See ELOPS.] **a** A serpent monster ; — so used by Milton. **b** [*cap.*] Var. of ELOPS.
El-lul′. Var. of ELUL. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
el′lus. † ELSE. [ALEWIFE.
ell′whop′, ell′wife′. Vars. of
elm borer. Any of several beetles having larvæ that bore into the elm, as the lamiid *Saperda tridentata.*
Elm City. See CITY OF ELMS.
El-me′lech (ĕl-mē′lĕk). *D. Bib.*
elm′en, *a.* Pertaining to elms, or made of elm wood. *Obs.*
El′mer (ĕl′mĕr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *Æðelmǣr*, *æðele* noble, *æðelo* nobility, and *mǣre* famous.] Masc. prop. name.
elmesse, elmisse. † ALMS.
El-mo′dad (ĕl-mō′dăd). *D. Bib.*
El-mo′dam (-dăm). *Bib.*
El′more proc′ess (ĕl′mōr; 201). A process for concentrating ores by the use of oil [FIRE.
El′mo's fire. See ST. ELMO'S
eln, elne. † ELL.
El-na′am (ĕl-nā′ăm). *Bib.*
El-na′im (ĕl-nā′ĭm). *D. Bib.*
El′ Nath′ (ĕl′ nāth′). [Ar. *al nāṭih.*] *Astron.* See STAR.
El-na′than (ĕl-nā′thăn), *n.* [Heb. *Elnāthān.*] Lit., God gave ; — masc. prop. name.
elne, *n.* [AS. *ellen.*] Strength ; comfort. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To strengthen ; comfort. *Obs.*
el′o-ca′tion (ĕl′ō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See E- ; LOCATION.] Change of place or state. *Obs.* [*Colloq.*
el′o-cu′tion-er, *n.* Elecutionist.
el′o-cu′tion-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
E′lo-cu′tion Walk′er (wôk′ĕr). John Walker (1732-1807), English orthoëpist, lexicographer, and teacher of elocution.
e-loc′u-tive (ē-lŏk′ū-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to elocution. *Obs.*
E-lo′de-a (ē-lō′dē-ȧ ; ĕl′ō-dē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., for *Helodea*, fr. Gr. ἕλος marsh + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of PHILOTRIA. **b** Syn. of TRIADENUM.
E-lo′des (ē-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL., for *Helodes*, fr. Gr. ἑλώδης marshy. See ELODEA.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of TRIADENUM.
2. [*l.c.*] Malarial fever.
e-lo′di-an (-dĭ-ăn), *n.* A marsh tortoise.
el′o-gist (ĕl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One who pronounces an éloge. *Obs.*
E′loi, *n.* *Bib.* Var. of ELI. See ELI, ELI, LAMA SABACHTHANI. *Mark* xv. 34.
e-loign′ate, *v. t.* To eloign. *Obs.*
e-loign′er, *n.* One who eloigns.
e-loign′ment, *n.* [F. *éloignement.*] See -MENT.
e-loin′, **e-loin′ate**, **e-loin′er**, **e-loin′ment**. Vars. of ELOIGN, ELOIGNER, etc.
E′lon (ē′lŏn). *Bib.*
E′lon-beth-ha′nan (-bĕth-hā′năn). *Bib.*
e-long′, *v. t.* [See ELOIGN, ELONGATE.] *Obs.* **1.** To prolong.
2. To put away ; to separate.
E. long. *Abbr.* East longitude.
e-lon′gate (ē-lŏŋ′gāt), *a.* Elongated.
e′lon-ga-tive (ē′lŏŋ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Lengthening or lengthy. *Rare.*
E′lon-ites (ē′lŏn-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Inhabitants of Elon, a town of Dan

el'o-quence (ĕl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [F. *éloquence*, L. *eloquentia*, fr. *eloquens*. See ELOQUENT.] **1.** Discourse characterized by such force and persuasiveness as suggests strong feeling or deep sincerity, and, especially in the eloquence which is a result of art, by apt and fluent diction, and imaginative fervor; also, the art, action, or power of employing such discourse; — applied primarily to oral utterance.

Silence that spoke and *eloquence* of eyes. *Pope.*
The hearts of men are their books; events are their tutors; great actions are their *eloquence*. *Macaulay.*

2. Rhetoric.
Syn. — Oratory; rhetoric. See ELOCUTION.

el'o-quent (ĕl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [F. *éloquent*, L. *eloquens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *eloqui* to speak out, declaim; *e* + *loqui* to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] Having or exercising the power of expressing one's self with eloquence; as, an *eloquent* orator; characterized by eloquence; as, an *eloquent* appeal.

El'o-the'ri-um (ĕl'ō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἕλος marsh + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ungulate mammals, related to, but much larger than, the existing pigs. Their remains are found both in Europe and America in upper Eocene and Miocene formations.

else (ĕls), *a.*, *adv.*, *& pron.* [ME. & AS. *elles* otherwise, gen. sing. of an adj. signifying *other*; akin to OHG. *elles* otherwise, OSw. *äljes*, Sw. *eljest*, Goth. *aljis*, adj., other, L. *alius*, Gr. ἄλλος. Cf. ALIAS, ALIEN.] Other; otherwise; other one. The various uses of *else* merge into one another, but in general it signifies: **a** As an adjective: (1) Additional to, or accompanying, (what is mentioned or implied); as, I have something *else* for you; who *else* is going? (2) Taking the place of, or different from, (what is mentioned or implied); as, what *else* can he do but this? *Else* is now rarely used with nouns except such as have a semipronominal force; as, somebody *else*; any person *else*; and it regularly follows the noun or pronoun which it modifies. When used with the pronominal expressions *anybody*, *everybody*, *some one*, etc., in the genitive construction, *else* usually takes the genitive inflection; as in somebody *else's*; no one *else's*.

All things *else* are still and motionless. *Wordsworth.*
A suit of clothes like everybody *else's*. *Thackeray.*
They were too much like their tutors, men who did little *else* but read. *T. Hughes.*

b As an adverb: (1) In a different manner, place, time, or respect; as, to go somewhere *else*; he cannot do *else* than thus. (2) In another, or a contrary, case; if the facts were different; if not; otherwise: — commonly preceded by *or*, or forming a quasi conjunction.

For thou desirest not sacrifice; *else* would I give it. *Ps.* li. 16.
Will you give thanks . . . or *else* shall I? *Shak.*

(3) Hence, in idiomatic usage: If it be not true.

The fire is dead . . .
See *else* yourself. *Shak.*

(4) Elsewhither. "Your perfect self is *else* devoted." *Shak.* (5) At another, or at a previous, time. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** As a pronoun: Some or any other thing. *Obs.*

Bastards and *else*. *Shak.*

else'where' (ĕls'hwâr'), *adv.* [AS. *elles hwǣr.*] In or to some or any other place or places; as, it is reported in town and *elsewhere*; to go *elsewhere*.

else'whith'er (-hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *elles hwider.*] To some or any other place.

Els'wick gun (ĕlz'wĭk). *Ordnance.* One of a system of guns of varying calibers and types made at the Armstrong ordnance works at Elswick, a suburb of Newcastle, Eng.

e-lu'ci-date (ē-lū'sĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; E-LU'CI-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); E-LU'CI-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [LL. *elucidatus*, p. p. of *elucidare*; *e* + *lucidus* full of light, clear. See LUCID.] To make clear or manifest; to render more intelligible; to illustrate; as, an example will *elucidate* the subject.
Syn. — See EXPLAIN.

e-lu'ci-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *élucidation.*] A making clear; act of elucidating, or that which elucidates.

e-lu'ci-da-tive (ē-lū'sĭ-dā-tĭv), *a.* Making clear; tending to elucidate; as, an *elucidative* note.

e-lu'ci-da'tor (-dā'tẽr), *n.* One who elucidates. *Rare.*

e-lu'cu-brate (ē-lū'kū-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *elucubratus*, p. p. of *elucubrare* to compose by lamplight.] To work out or express by studious effort; to lucubrate. *Obs. or R.* — **e-lu'cu-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*

e-lude' (ē-lūd'), *v. t.*; E-LUD'ED (-lūd'ĕd); E-LUD'ING (-lūd'ĭng). [L. *eludere*, *elusum*; *e* + *ludere* to play. See LUDICROUS.] **1.** To delude; befool; frustrate. *Obs.*
2. To avoid slyly, by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; to escape from in a covert manner; to evade; as, to *elude* an officer; to *elude* the force of an argument or a blow.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain;
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain. *Pope.*

3. To escape discovery or explanation by; to evade, as by reason of recondite or inconspicuous character; as, to *elude* inquiry or research.

The transition from fetishism to polytheism seems a gradual process of which the stages *elude* close definition. *Tylor.*

Syn. — Avoid, escape, shun, eschew, flee, mock, baffle, frustrate, foil. See EVADE.

e-lu'sion (ē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [LL. *elusio*, fr. L. *eludere*, *elusum*. See ELUDE.] **1.** Delusion; illusion. *Obs.*
2. Act of eluding; adroit escape, as by artifice; evasion.
3. Artifice; trickery. *Obs.*

e-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to elude; using arts or deception to escape; adroitly escaping or evading; eluding the grasp; of ideas, qualities, etc., not easily comprehended or defined; baffling; evanescent; impalpable. — **e-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **e-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

e-lu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *elusorius.*] Tending to elude; evasive; deceptive. — **e-lu'so-ri-ness** (-sō-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*

e-lu'tion (ē-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elutio*, *-onis*, a washing. See ELUTE.] *Chem.* The separation of impurities by washing. In the refining of molasses by the **elution process**, the sugar is precipitated as calcium sucrate by the addition of lime. The sucrate is thoroughly washed with dilute alcohol, and the pure sugar is brought into solution again by means of carbon dioxide, which removes the lime.

e-lu'tor (ē-lū'tẽr), *n.* *Sugar Refining.* One of the vessels used in the elution process.

e-lu'tri-ate (ē-lū'trĭ-āt), *v. t.*; E-LU'TRI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); E-LU'TRI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *elutriatus*, p. p. of *elutriare.*] To cleanse or wash, or to purify by washing and straining or decanting; to separate the finer and heavier particles of by decantation. — **e-lu'tri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

e-lu'tri-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that elutriates, esp. an apparatus for elutriating pulverulent or earthy material.

el'van (ĕl'văn), *n.* *Mining.* A vein of feldspathic, porphyritic rock crossing metalliferous veins, esp. in the mining districts of Cornwall; also, the rock of which such veins are composed; granite or quartz porphyry. — *a.* Of or pertaining to an elvan; as, an *elvan* course.

el'van-ite (ĕl'văn-īt), *n.* *Petrog.* Elvan (the rock); granitic or quartz porphyry. — **el'van-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

elv'ish (ĕl'vĭsh), *a.* [See ELF; cf. ELFISH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the elves; elfin. "*Elvish* craft." *Chaucer.*
2. Like, or characteristic of, elves; elfish; eldritch; as, *elvish* deceptions; hence, esp., perverse; irritating; spiteful; as, an *elvish* disposition. See ELFISH.

El'y-mus (ĕl'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔλυμος a kind of grain.] *Bot.* A genus of tall perennial grasses containing about 30 species, widely distributed in temperate regions. A few American species serve for hay and pasturage. In Europe *E. arenarius* is used as a sand binder.

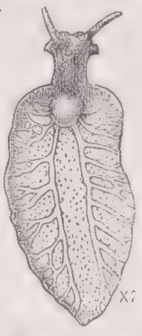
Elysia (*E. chlorotica*).

E-ly'si-a (ē-lĭzh'ĭ-ȧ; -lĭz'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Elysium.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of opisthobranchiate gastropods of the group Ascoglossa. It is the type of a family, Elysiidæ, whose members have no shell or branchiæ, and have the sides of the body dilated into large winglike expansions.

E-ly'sian (ē-lĭzh'ăn; ē-lĭz'ĭ-ăn; 277), *a.* [L. *Elysius*, fr. *Elysium.*] Pertaining to Elysium; hence, yielding the highest pleasures; very delightful; beatific.
Elysian fields. = ELYSIUM, 1.

E-ly'si-um (ē-lĭzh'ĭ-ŭm; ē-lĭz'ĭ-ŭm; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. ELYSIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. Ἠλύσιον, Ἠλύσιον πεδίον, Elysian field.] *Class. Myth.* **1.** The dwelling place of the happy souls after death, placed by Homer on the western margin of the earth, by Hesiod and Pindar in the Isles of the Blessed in the Western Ocean, and by later poets in the lower world.
2. Any similarly conceived abode of the dead; any place or state of great delight or happiness; a paradise.

An *Elysium* more pure and bright than that of the Greeks. *I. Taylor.*

e-lyt'ri-form (ē-lĭt'rĭ-fôrm; ē-lī'trĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*elytrum* + *-form.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Resembling an elytrum.

el'y-tro- (ĕl'ĭ-trō-), **elytr-**. [Gr. ἔλυτρον sheath.] Combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the vagina*.

el'y-troid (ĕl'ĭ-troid), *a.* [*elytro-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling an elytrum.

el'y-tror'rha-phy (ĕl'ĭ-trŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*elytro-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Med.* Vaginal suture.

el'y-trum (ĕl'ĭ-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔλυτρον, fr. ἐλύειν to roll round.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the anterior pair of wings in the Coleoptera and some other insects, when thick and serving only as a protection for the posterior pair; a wing cover. See COLEOPTERA. **b** One of the shieldlike dorsal scales of certain chætopod annelids.

El'ze-vir (ĕl'zē-vẽr; -vēr; 277), *a.* *Bibliog.* Designating, or pertaining to, books or editions (esp. of the Greek New Testament and the classics) printed and published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam, Leiden, etc., from about 1592 to 1680; also, designating a round open type introduced by them. See TYPE.

em (ĕm), *n.* [Name of the letter *m*, L. *em.*] *Print.* The portion of a line formerly occupied by the letter *m*, then a square type, used as a unit of measure for printed matter; the square of the body of a type. See TYPE.

em-. The prefix *en-* when used before *b*, *p*, or *m*. See EN-.

e-ma'ci-ate (ē-mā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *emaciatus*, p. p. of *emaciare* to make lean; *e* + *maciare* to make lean or meager, fr. *macies* leanness, akin to *macer* lean. See MEAGER.] To cause to lose flesh so as to become very lean; as, his sickness *emaciated* him.

e-ma'ci-ate, *v. i.* To waste away in flesh. *Rare.*

e-ma'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *émaciation.*] Act of emaciating, or state of being emaciated.

em'a-nant (ĕm'ȧ-nănt), *a.* [L. *emanans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *emanare.*] Issuing or flowing forth; emanating.

em'a-nant, *n.* [See EMANANT, *a.*] *Math.* A covariant, the result of operating on a quantic with $(x'\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y'\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \ldots)$, where $(x\ y\ \ldots)$ and $(x'\ y'\ \ldots)$ are cogredient. The nth emanant results from operating n times successively.

em'a-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; EM'A-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); EM'A-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *emanare*, *emanatum*, to emanate; *e* out + *manare* to flow.] To issue forth from a source; to flow out more or less constantly; to originate; as, fragrance *emanates* from flowers.

That subsisting form of government from which all special laws *emanate*. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Flow, arise, proceed, issue, originate.

em'a-nate, *v. t.* To send out; to emit. *Rare.*

em'a-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emanatio*: cf. F. *émanation.*] **1.** Act of emanating; a flowing forth.

Profitable and excellent *emanations* from God. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. That which emanates; efflux; an effluence; as, perfume is an *emanation* from a flower.

An *emanation* of the indwelling life. *Bryant.*
The word *emanation*, originally used by Boyle ("substantial *emanations* from the celestial bodies"), was resuscitated by Rutherford to designate definite substances of a gaseous nature continuously produced from other substances. *Philos. Mag.*

3. *Philos.* The process of creation conceived as a series of effluxes flowing forth from the Godhead and forming the multiplicity of created beings; also, that which has come into being by this process.

The question has in every age been raised whether evil is to be regarded as a positive thing, or as merely the negative of good: the Manichæan doctrine affirming the former, and setting up an active hostility between the two principles: and the system of *emanations* giving verdict for the latter, and accounting for all guilt and sorrow by the privation of Divine light at a distance from its fountain head. *J. Martineau.*

4. *Chem.* A gaseous substance produced by a radioactive transformation; as, the radium *emanation*. See RADIUM.
5. *Math.* The process of finding successive emanants.

em'a-na'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, emanation.

em'a-na-tive (ĕm'ȧ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Causing or caused by, or relating to, emanation. — **em'a-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*

em'a-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Emanative or emanational.

e-man'ci-pate (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.*; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); -PAT'ING (-pāt'ĭng). [L. *emancipatus*, p. p. of *emancipare* to emancipate; *e* + *mancipare* to transfer ownership in, fr. *manceps* purchaser, as being one who laid his hand on the thing bought; *manus* hand + *capere* to take. See MANUAL; CAPABLE.] **1.** *Law.* **a** *Rom. Law.* To free or release (a child) from the paternal power, making the person released sui juris. See SUI JURIS. **b** To set free from paternal power; — chiefly used in Civil law systems.
2. To set free from the power of another; to liberate; to set free from any restraint imposed by law or convention; specif., to free from bondage; to give freedom to; to manumit; as, to *emancipate* a slave, or a country.
3. To free from any controlling influence, esp. from anything that exerts undue or evil influence.

From how many troublesome and slavish impertinences . . . he had *emancipated* and freed himself. *Evelyn.*

4. To deliver into bondage; to enslave. *Obs.*
Syn. — Liberate, free, set free, release, manumit, unfetter. — EMANCIPATE, ENFRANCHISE. EMANCIPATE emphasizes the idea of release from bondage or restriction, ENFRANCHISE, that of admission to new or wider privileges or liberties; as, the slaves were *emancipated* when freed from slavery, and *enfranchised* when admitted to citizenship.

The soul, *emancipated*, unoppressed,
Free to prove all things, and hold fast the best. *Cowper.*
But think that death hath now *enfranchised* thee;
Thou hast thy expansion now, and liberty. *Donne.*

e-man'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emancipatio*: cf. F. *émancipation.*] **1.** Act or process of setting or making free; liberation; as, the *emancipation* of slaves; hence, deliverance from any onerous and controlling power or influence; as, the *emancipation* of the mind from superstition; the *emancipation* of a nation from tyranny.
2. Specif.: **a** *Roman Law.* The act or procedure of freeing from the *patria potestas*. **b** [*cap.*] The freeing of the Roman Catholics in England from civil disabilities by Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, called the **Catholic Emancipation Act**.
Syn. — Release, freedom, manumission, enfranchisement.

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e-lop'er (ē-lōp'ẽr), *n.* One who elopes.
E'lops (ē'lŏps), *n.* [L. *elops*, *helops*, a sea fish, Gr. ἔλοψ.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fishes of the tarpon family. It contains the tenpounder (*E. saurus*).
el'o-quen-cy, *n.* Eloquence. *Obs.*
el'o-quen'tial (ĕl'ō-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to eloquence; rhetorical. *Rare.*
e-lo'qui-ous, *a.* [L. *eloquium* eloquence + *-ous.*] Eloquent. *Obs.*
E'loth (ē'lŏth; -lōth). *Bib.*
elp, *n.* [ME., AS. *ylp*; cf. AS. *elpend*, L. *elephas.*] Elephant. *Obs.*
El-pa'al (ĕl-pā'ăl). *Bib.*
El-pa'let (ĕl-pā'lĕt; ĕl'pȧ-). *Bib.*
El-pa'ran (ĕl-pā'răn). *Bib.*
el-pas'o-lite (ĕl-păs'ō-līt), *n.* [From *El Paso* County, Colorado.] *Min.* A fluoride of sodium, potassium, and aluminium.
El-pha'al (ĕl-fā'ăl). *D. Bib.*
elpi. ✝ ONLEPY.
el'pi-dite (ĕl'pĭ-dīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐλπίς, -ιδος, hope.] *Min.* A silicate of sodium and zirconium.
el'rage. ✝ ELDRITCH.
el'rich. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of ELDRITCH.
El'sa (ĕl'sȧ), *n.* In medieval German legends and Wagner's "Lohengrin," a princess of Brabant who becomes the bride of Lohengrin. See LOHENGRIN.
else'how', *adv.* [*else* + *how.*] Otherwise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
else'wards (ĕls'wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward another place. *Rare.*
else'what', *pron.* Something else. *Obs.*
else'when', *adv.* At some other time. *Obs.*
else'wise', *adv.* Otherwise. *R.*
‖ **El Shad'da-i** (ĕl shăd'ā-ī; -ī). [Heb.] God Almighty, — one of the Hebrew names of God. *Ex.* vi. 3 (*R. V.*, *margin*).
el'sin, **el'shin**, **el'son**, *n.* [Cf. OD. *elsene*, D. *els*, akin to E. *awl.*] An awl. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
Els'mere, Robert (ĕlz'mēr). In Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel of this name, a young clergyman of the Church of England who undergoes a prolonged struggle with religious doubt, and finally leaves the church.
El'speth (ĕl'spĕth), *n.* A Scotch form of ELISABETH.
elt, *v. t.* [Icel. *elta.*] To knead. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
elt, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gilte.*] A young sow or pig. *Dial. Eng.*
El'ta-nin (ĕl'tȧ-nĭn). Var. of ETAMIN. See STAR.
el'tchi. Var. of ELCHEE.
El'te-con (ĕl'tē-kŏn). *D. Bib.*
El'te-keh (-kĕ). *Bib.*
El'te-kon (-kŏn). *Bib.*
El'the-ce (ĕl'thē-sē). *D. Bib.*
El'the-co (-kō). *D. Bib.*
El-tho'lad (ĕl-thō'lăd). *D. Bib.*
El-to'lad (ĕl-tō'lăd). *Bib.*
el'trich. ✝ ELDRITCH.
el'trot, *n.* Wild parsley. *Dial. Eng.*
e-lu'ci-date, *a.* [LL. *elucidatus*, p. p.] Lucid; clear. *Obs.*
e-lu'ci-da-to-ry (ē-lū'sĭ-dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Elucidative. *Rare.*
e-luc'tate, *v. i.* [L. *eluctatus*, p. p. of *eluctari.*] To struggle forth. *Obs.* — **e'luc-ta'tion** (ē'lŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
e-lu'cu-bra'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pert. to elucubration. *Obs.*
e-lud'er (ē-lūd'ẽr), *n.* One that eludes.
e-lud'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
E-lul' (ē-lōōl'), *n.* [Heb.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.
e-lum'bat-ed (ē-lŭm'bāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *elumbis*; *e* + *lumbus* loin.] Weak or lame in the loins. *Rare.*
e-lu'mine, *v. t.* [See E-, ILLUMINE.] To illuminate. *Obs.*
e-lu'siv. Elusive. *Ref. Sp.*
e-lute' (ē-lūt'), *v. t.* [L. *elutus*, p. p. of *eluere* to elute; *e* + *luere* to wash.] To wash out. *Rare.*
e-lu'vi-um (ē-lū'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *e-* + *alluvium.*] *Geol.* Débris due to atmospheric agencies. — **e-lu'vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*
e-lux'ate (ē-lŭk'sāt), *v. t.* [*e-* + *luxate.*] To dislocate. *Rare.*
E-lu'za-i (ē-lū'zā-ī; -zī). *Bib.*
elv'an (ĕl'văn), *a.* Elvish. *Rare.*
elv'en, *n.* [AS. *elfen* a female elf.] An elf. *Obs.*
el'ver (ĕl'vẽr), *n.* [Same as *eelfare.*] A young eel; esp., a young conger eel.
elves (ĕlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of ELF.
elv'et (ĕl'vĕt), *n.* Dim. of ELF. *R.*
El-vi'ra (ĕl-vī'rȧ), *n.* [Sp.: cf. It. *Elvira*, F. *Elvire.*] Fem. prop. name. Sp. *Elvira* (ĕl-vē'rä).
elv'ish-ly, *adv.* of ELVISH.
el'wand. Var. of ELLWAND.
e'ly (ē'lĭ), *v. i.* To disappear gradually. *Scot.*
el'y-do'ric (ĕl'ĭ-dō'rĭk; 201), *a.* [F. *éludorique*, irreg. fr. Gr. ἔλαιον oil + ὕδωρ water.] *Painting.* Combining oil and water colors: — used of a process introduced about 1780 and so named by the inventor.
El'y-ma'is (ĕl'ĭ-mā'ĭs). *Bib.*
El'y-mas (ĕl'ĭ-măs), *n.* *Bib.* See BAR-JESUS.
El'y-me'ans (-mē'ănz), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
El'yot. ✝ HELOT.
El'y-si'i-dæ (ĕl'ĭ-sī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ELYSIA.
el'y-tra, *n.*, *pl.* of ELYTRUM, ELYTRON.
el'y-tral (ĕl'ĭ-trăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an elytrum; elytroid.
el'y-trig'er-ous (-trĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*elytrum* + *-gerous.*] Bearing elytra.
el'y-trin (ĕl'ĭ-trĭn), *n.* [From ELYTRUM.] The chitin composing the covering of Coleoptera.
el'y-tri'tis (-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *elytro-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Vaginitis.
el'y-tro-cele', *n.* [*elytro-* + *-cele.*] = COLPOCELE.
el'y-tron (ĕl'ĭ-trŏn). Var. of ELYTRUM.
el'y-tro-plas'ty (-trō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*elytro-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Any plastic operation upon the vagina. — **-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*
el'y-trop-to'sis (-trŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *elytro-* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] Prolapse of the vagina.
el'y-trot'o-my (-trŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*elytro-* + *-tomy.*] Colpotomy.
el'y-trous (ĕl'ĭ-trŭs), *a.* Elytral.
Elz. *Abbr.* Elzevir.
El-za'bad (ĕl-zā'băd; ĕl'zȧ-băd). *Bib.*
El-za'phan (ĕl-zā'făn; ĕl'zȧ-făn). *Bib.*
El'ze-bad (ĕl'zē-băd). *D. Bib.*
El'ze-vi'ri-an (ĕl'zē-vē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Elzevir work. *Rare.*
em. ✝ AM, EME.
Em. *Abbr.* Emanuel; Emily; Emma.
E. M. *Abbr.* Earl Marshal; electromotive; Equitum Magister (L., Master of the Horse).
'em (ĕm). Obs. or colloq. contr. of *hem*, them.
e-mac'er-ate (ē-măs'ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *emaceratus* emaciated; *e* + *macerare* to make soft.] To emaciate. *Obs.* — **e-mac'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
e-ma'ci-ate (ē-mā'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *emaciatus.*] Emaciated. *Rare.*
e-mac'u-late (ē-măk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *emaculatus*, p. p. of *emaculare* to clear from spots. See MACULATE.] To clear from spots or stains. *Obs.* — **e-mac'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
e'ma-ja'gua (ā'mä-hä'gwä; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] **a** = MAJAGUA. **b** The mountain mahoe (*Pariti elatum*). **c** A small thymelæaceous tree (*Daphnopsis philippiana*) of the West Indies.
em'a-nate, *a.* Emanating. *Rare.*
em'a-na'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The theory of creation by means of emanation. — **em'a-na'tion-ist**, *n.*
em'a-na-tism (ĕm'ȧ-nȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* = EMANATIONISM.
em'a-na-tist (-tĭst), *n.* = EMANATIONIST. — **em'a-na-tis'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.*
e-man'ci-pate, *a.* [L. *emancipatus*, p. p.] Emancipated. *Rare.*
‖ **e-man'ci-pa'ti-o** (ē-măn'sĭ-pā'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* Emancipation.

e-man'ci-pa'tion-ist (ē-măn'sĭ-pā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of emancipation.

Emancipation Proclamation. *U. S. Hist.* A proclamation issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863, declaring all slaves in the States then in rebellion to be "then, thenceforward, and forever free." A preliminary proclamation had been issued on the 22d of September, 1862, giving warning of the intended measure.

e-man'ci-pa-to-ry (ē-măn'sĭ-pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to emancipation, or tending to effect emancipation. *G. Eliot.*

e-ma'ni-um (ē-mā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *emanare* to flow out + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A radioactive substance discovered by Giesel and now regarded as identical with actinium; also, an impure preparation of the same. See ACTINIUM **b**.

e-mar'gi-nate (ē-mär'jĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -GI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -GI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *emarginare*; *e* out + *marginare* to furnish with a margin, fr. *margo* margin.] To take away the margin of.

e-mar'gi-nate (ē-mär'jĭ-nāt), **e-mar'gi-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Having the margin notched; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Notched at the apex, as a leaf or petal. See RETUSE, *Illust.* **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Of the tail of a bird, notched at the end but not deeply forked. (2) Of the wing quills, having the web abruptly narrowed near the end. **c** *Cryst.* Having the edges truncated. — **e-mar'gi-nate-ly**, *adv.*

e-mar'gi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of emarginating, or state of being emarginate.

e-mas'cu-late (ē-măs'kū-lāt), *v. t.*; E-MAS'CU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); E-MAS'CU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *emasculare*; *e* + *masculus* male, masculine. See MALE masculine.] **1.** To deprive of virile or procreative power; to castrate; geld. **2.** To deprive of masculine vigor or spirit; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

Luxury had not *emasculated* their minds. *V. Knox.*

3. *Hort.* To remove the andrœcium of (a flower), in the process of artificial cross-pollination.

e-mas'cu-late (-lāt), *a.* Deprived of virility or vigor; unmanned; weak. "*Emasculate* slave." *Hammond.*

e-mas'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of emasculating, or state of being emasculated.

e-mas'cu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to emasculate; as, *emasculatory* luxury.

Em-bal'lo-nu'ri-dæ (ĕm-băl'ō-nū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἐμβάλλειν to throw in + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of insectivorous bats having the face obliquely truncated, no nose leaf, and the tail partly free, either extending beyond the interfemoral membrane or appearing free on its upper surface. — **em-bal'lo-nu'rid** (-rĭd), *a. & n.* — **em-bal'lo-nu'rine** (-nū'rĭn; -rīn), *a.*

em-balm' (ĕm-bäm'), *v. t.*; EM-BALMED' (-bämd'); EM-BALM'ING. [ME. *embawmen*, F. *embaumer*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *baume* balm. See BALM.] **1.** To treat (a dead body) with special preparations, as aromatic oils or arsenic, in order to preserve it from decay. See MUMMY.

And Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to *embalm* his father: and the physicians *embalmed* Israel. *Gen. l. 2.*

2. To fill or imbue with sweet odor; to perfume. *Rare.*

With fresh dews *embalmed* the earth. *Milton.*

3. To preserve from decay or oblivion as if with balm; to perpetuate in remembrance.

Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

em-balm'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *embaumement.*] Act or process of embalming; a preparation used in embalming.

em-bank' (ĕm-băŋk'), *v. t.*; -BANKED' (-băŋkt'); -BANK'ING. [*em-* + *bank*. Cf. IMBANK.] To throw up a bank so as to confine or to defend; to protect by a bank, as of earth.

em-bank'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of surrounding or defending with a bank.

2. A structure of earth, gravel, etc., raised to prevent water from overflowing a level tract of country, to retain water in a reservoir, or to carry a roadway, etc.

em-bar' (ĕm-bär'), *v. t.*; EM-BARRED' (-bärd'); EM-BAR'RING. [*em-* + *bar*: cf. F. *embarrer*. Cf. EMBARGO.] **1.** To bar or shut in; to inclose securely as with bars.

Where fast *embarred* in mighty brazen wall. *Spenser.*

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

He *embarred* all further trade. *Bacon.*

3. To bar legally; to stop or invalidate. *Obs. or R.*

em-bar'go (ĕm-bär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Sp., fr. *embargar* to arrest, restrain; *em-* (L. *in*) + Sp. *barra* bar, akin to F. *barre* bar. See BAR.] **1.** An edict or order of the government prohibiting the departure or entry of ships of commerce at ports within its dominions, called a **hostile embargo** if laid on an enemy's ships, and a **civil embargo** if on domestic ships. The embargo may be absolute, as when laid upon an enemy's ships; or partial, as for certain purposes, as when laid upon domestic ships to prevent or control trade with a particular country, or a certain kind of trade.

2. Any prohibition imposed by law upon commerce either in general or in one or more of its branches.

3. A stoppage or impediment; a prohibition.

em-bar'go, *v. t.*; EM-BAR'GOED (-gōd); EM-BAR'GO-ING. **1.** To lay or put an embargo on, as ships or commerce. **2.** To retain or seize for state purposes; to requisition or impound.

Embargo Act. A United States statute, passed in 1807, restricting clearings for foreign commerce to ships obtaining special permission from the President, and intended to counteract the effect of British and French action against United States merchant ships. Similar statutes were enacted in 1812 and 1813.

em-bark' (ĕm-bärk'), *v. t.*; EM-BARKED' (-bärkt'); EM-BARK'ING. [F. *embarquer*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *barque* bark: cf. Sp. *embarcar*, It. *imbarcare*. See BARK a vessel.] **1.** To cause to go on board a vessel or boat; to put on shipboard. **2.** To engage, enlist, or invest (as persons, money, etc.) in any affair; as, he *embarked* his fortune in trade.

It was the reputation of the sect upon which St. Paul *embarked* his salvation. *South.*

em-bark', *v. i.* **1.** To go on board a vessel or a boat for a voyage; as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.

2. To engage in any affair.

Slow to *embark* in such an undertaking. *Macaulay.*

em'bar-ka'tion (ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of embarking; as, the *embarkation* of troops.

2. That which is embarked.

3. A vessel; a ship or boat. *Obs. or Archaic.*

em-bar'rass (ĕm-băr'ȧs), *v. t.*; EM-BAR'RASSED (-răst); EM-BAR'RASS-ING. [F. *embarrasser* (cf. It. *imbarazzare*, Sp. *embarazar*, Pg. *embaraçar*, Pr. *barras* bar); *em-* (L. *in*) + LL. *barra* bar. See BAR.] **1.** To hinder from freedom of thought; to perplex; discompose; disconcert; as, laughter may *embarrass* an orator.

2. To hinder from liberty of movement; to impede; hence, to complicate; as, affairs are *embarrassed.*

3. *Com.* To involve in difficulties concerning money matters; — said of a person or his affairs; as, a man or his business is *embarrassed* when he cannot meet his obligations.

Syn. — Mortify, shame; discompose, upset, put out, nonplus, dumfound. — EMBARRASS, ABASH, DISCONCERT, DISCOMFIT, CONFUSE, CONFOUND, agree in the idea of a derangement, usually sudden, of one's mental processes. EMBARRASS implies some influence which impedes one's freedom of thought, speech, or action, with resulting uneasiness or constraint; as, to be *embarrassed* in the presence of strangers. ABASH (see *bashful*, under SHY) adds to *embarrass* the implication of utter loss of self-possession, often from a sudden sense of inferiority or shame; as, a young writer may be *abashed* in a great author's presence. DISCONCERT suggests such loss of presence of mind or disturbance of poise as leaves one for the moment nonplused; as, a *disconcerting* question. DISCOMFIT regards as permanent the state which *disconcert* describes as momentary; as, to *discomfit* an overconfident opponent. CONFUSE (as here compared; see PUZZLE) and CONFOUND imply temporary (and in the case of *confound*, complete) suspension of all one's powers (esp. that of speech; compare *dumfounded*), often from some amazing or overwhelming revelation; as, to *confuse* one's faculties by a sudden shock, to *confound* a criminal by the discovery of his crime. *Abash, confound*, and (as here compared) *confuse* are somewhat bookish terms. See SURPRISE, VEXATION.

Blake . . . is an instance of preponderating soul, *embarrassed*, at a loss, in an era of preponderating mind. *W. Pater.*

The self-conquest of her ascetics, the patience of her martyrs, the irresistible determination of her bishops, the joyous swing of her advance, both exalted and *abashed* me. *J. H. Newman.*

I was too much *disconcerted* at this rebuff, to attempt making any answer. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

Thirty-three more lines enclosed! to the utter *discomfiture* of the printer. *Byron.*

Or has the shock, so harshly given,
Confused me like the unhappy bark
That strikes by night a craggy shelf,
And staggers blindly ere she sink? *Tennyson.*

If a man looks at her, she is *confounded*; and if he speaks to her, she is frightened out of her wits. *Fielding.*

em-bar'rass-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *embarrassement.*] **1.** State of being embarrassed; perplexity; entanglement; hindrance; confusion or discomposure of mind, as from not knowing what to do or to say; difficulty or perplexity arising from the want of money to pay debts.

The *embarrassment* which inexperienced minds have often to express themselves upon paper. *Irving.*

2. That which embarrasses; impediment; encumbrance.

The *embarrassments* to commerce growing out of the late regulations. *Bancroft.*

em-base' (ĕm-bās'), *v. t.* [*em-* + *base*, a. or v. t.: cf. OF. *embaissier.*] To lower; hence, to humble, discredit, depreciate, debase, degrade, deteriorate, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*

em'bas-sage (ĕm'bȧ-sāj; *originally accented* em-bas'sage), *n. Archaic.* **1.** Embassy. "A solemn *embassage.*" *Bacon.*

Except your *embassages* have better success. *Motley.*

2. Message, errand, business, or charge of an ambassador.

em'bas-sy (ĕm'bȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [OF. *ambassée*, *embascée*, LL. *ambasciata*, fr. *ambasciare* for *ambactiare* to go on a mission, fr. L. *ambactus* vassal, dependent, prob. of Celtic origin, and akin to L. *ambi-* (see AMBI-) and *agere* to do (see AGENT); cf. W. *amaeth* husbandman. Cf. AMBASSADOR.] **1.** The function or position of an ambassador; the dispatch of ambassadors or envoys; ambassy.

He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The message, charge, or business intrusted to an ambassador or to envoys.

3. The person or persons sent as ambassadors or envoys; the ambassador and his suite; envoys.

4. The residence or office of an ambassador.

em-bat'tle (ĕm-băt''l), *v. t.*; EM-BAT'TLED (-'ld); EM-BAT'TLING (-lĭng). [OF. *embataillier*; *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *bataille* battle. See BATTLE.] To arrange in order of battle; to array for battle; also, to prepare or arm for battle.

One in bright arms *embattled* full strong. *Spenser.*

em-bat'tle, *v. t.* [See BATTLEMENT.] To furnish with battlements. "*Embattled* house." *Wordsworth.*

em-bat'tled (ĕm-băt''ld), *p. a.* **1.** [From 2d EMBATTLE.] **a** Having indentions like a battlement. *Obs.* **b** *Her.* Having the edge broken like battlements; — said of a fess, bend, etc.

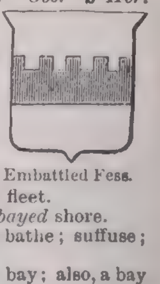

Embattled Fess.

2. [From 1st EMBATTLE.] Drawn up in battle array; also, occupied by embattled troops.

Here once the *embattled* farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world. *Emerson.*

em-bay' (ĕm-bā'), *v. t.*; EM-BAYED' (-bād'); EM-BAY'ING. [*em-* + 1st *bay.*] **1.** To shut in, or shelter, as in a bay; as, an *embayed* fleet.

2. To form into a bay or bays; as, an *embayed* shore.

em-bay', *v. t.* [*em-* + *bay* to bathe.] To bathe; suffuse; to soothe or lull as by bathing. *Obs.*

em-bay'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Formation of a bay; also, a bay or a baylike conformation.

The *embayments* are drained eastward over the plains. *Science.*

em-bed' (ĕm-bĕd'), *v. t.*; EM-BED'DED; EM-BED'DING. [*em-* + *bed*. Cf. IMBED.] To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter; to bed; as, to *embed* a brick in mortar; specif., *Microscopy*, to place (a substance) in a mass of wax, paraffin, or other material, to give it support while it is being cut by a microtome.

Em-bel'li-a (ĕm-bĕ'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After a German traveler, *Embel.*] *Bot.* A large genus of climbing or creeping myrsinaceous shrubs, of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. The berries of *E. ribes* of Indo-China are used as an adulterant of black pepper, and also medicinally.

em-bel'lish (ĕm-bĕl'ĭsh), *v. t.*; EM-BEL'LISHED (-ĭsht); EM-BEL'LISH-ING. [ME. *embelisen*, *embelisshen*, F. *embellir*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *bel*, *beau*, beautiful. See BEAUTY.] **1.** To make beautiful or elegant as by ornaments; to decorate; adorn; as, to *embellish* a book with pictures, a garden with shrubs and flowers, a style with metaphors.

2. Hence, derogatorily, to set out or furbish forth with fanciful or fictitious enlargements; as, this *embellished* account is far from the plain unvarnished truth.

Syn. — Beautify, ornament, decorate, deck, bedeck, garnish, enrich, illustrate. See ADORN.

em-bel'lish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *embellissement.*] **1.** Act of embellishing, or state of being embellished.

2. That which adds beauty or elegance; ornament; decoration; as, pictorial *embellishments.*

The graces and *embellishments* of the exterior man. *I. Taylor.*

em'ber (ĕm'bẽr), *n.* [ME. *emmeres*, *emeres*, AS. *ǣmerge*; akin to Icel. *eimyrja*, Dan. *emmer*, MHG. *eimere*; cf. Icel. *eimr* vapor, smoke.] A lighted coal, smoldering amid ashes; in the plural, usually the smoldering remains of a fire. "He rakes hot *embers.*" *Dryden.*

em'ber, *a.* [ME. *ymber*, AS. *ymbren*, *ymbryne*, prop., running around, circuit; *ymbe* around + *ryne* a running, fr. *rinnan* to run. See AMBI-; RUN.] *R. C. & Ang. Ch.* Designating, or pertaining to, days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year. The Council of Placentia (A. D. 1095) appointed for *ember days* the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsuntide, after the 14th of September, and after the 13th of December. The weeks in which these days fall are called *ember weeks.*

em-bez'zle (ĕm-bĕz''l), *v. t.*; EM-BEZ'ZLED (-'ld); EM-BEZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [AF. *embeseiller* to destroy; cf. OF. *besillier* to maltreat, ravage, destroy. Cf. BEZZLE.] **1.** To make away with; to steal; also, to mutilate or falsify (a document or the like). *Obs.*

2. To lessen; hence, to weaken; squander; dissipate. *Obs.*

3. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as property intrusted to one's care; to apply to one's private uses by a breach of trust; as, to *embezzle* money held in trust.

Syn. — See STEAL.

em-bez'zle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of embezzling; the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom it has been intrusted, as of an employer's money by his clerk, or of public funds by the officer having them in charge. *Embezzlement* differs from *larceny* in that in the former case the property is already in the wrongdoer's possession. *Embezzlement* is now made indictable by statute; but under the technical rules of the English common law it was not a criminal offense, because the possession by the wrongdoer was lawfully acquired. At the Roman Dutch law embezzlement is a species of theft.

Em'bi-o-toc'i-dæ (ĕm'bĭ-ō-tŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἔμβιος in life + τόκος a bringing forth, offspring.] A family of viviparous acanthopterygian fishes; the surf fishes (see SURF FISH). — **em'bi-ot'o-cid** (-ŏt'ō-sĭd), *a. & n.* — **em'bi-ot'o-coid** (-ŏt'ō-koid), *a. & n.*

em-bit'ter (ĕm-bĭt'ẽr), *v. t.*; EM-BIT'TERED (-ẽrd); EM-BIT'TER-ING. To make bitter or more bitter; to excite bitter feelings or animosities in; to exacerbate.

em-blaze' (ĕm-blāz'), *v. t.*; EM-BLAZED' (-blāzd'); EM-BLAZ'ING (-blāz'ĭng). [*em-* + *blaze* to make public.] To set forth in, or adorn with, heraldic devices; to blazon or emblazon; hence, to adorn sumptuously; to embellish; also, to portray conspicuously; to celebrate.

The imperial ensign, . . . streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden luster rich *emblazed.* *Milton.*

em-blaze', *v. t.* **1.** To illuminate, as by a blaze; to cause to blaze with light.

2. To set in a blaze; to kindle.

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e-man'ci-pat'ist (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt'ĭst), *n.* = EMANCIPIST.

e-man'ci-pa-tive (-pā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to emancipate. *Rare.*

e-man'ci-pa'tor (ē-măn'sĭ-pā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who emancipates.

e-man'ci-pa'tress, **-trix**, *n.* A female emancipator. *Rare.*

e-man'ci-pist (ē-măn'sĭ-pĭst), *n.* A freed convict. *Australia.*

e'man-dib'u-late, *a.* [*e-* + *mandibulate.*] *Zoöl.* Without well-developed mandibles; without a lower jaw.

e-mane', *v. i. & t.* [L. *emanare*: cf. F. *émaner.*] To emanate. *Obs.*

em'a-nence. ✝ EMINENCE.

emang. ✝ AMONG.

emanges. ✝ AMONGST.

e-mar'cid (ē-mär'sĭd), *a.* [*e-* + L. *marcidus* withered.] Flaccid or wilted. *Obs. or R.*

E'mar-gin'u-la (ē'mär-jĭn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See EMARGINATE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of rhipidoglossate gastropods of the family Fissurellidæ, having a limpetlike or caplike shell with a marginal slit or sinus for the anal tube.

e-mas'cu-la-tive (ē-măs'kū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to emasculate.

e-mas'cu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that emasculates.

e-maun'ché, *a.* [F. *emmanché.*] *Her.* Divided into pile-shaped portions; — said of a shield. *Obs.*

emayle. ✝ ESMAYLE.

em-bace'. ✝ EMBASE.

em'ba-dom'e-try, *n.* [Gr. ἐμβαδόν by land + *-metry*; cf. Gr. ἐμβαδομετρικός.] Measurement of land. *Obs.*

em-bail', *v. t.* To inclose in a bail or ring. *Obs.*

em-bain', *v. t.* [OF. *embaignier.*] To bathe; soak. *Obs.*

em-bale', **em-ball'**, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *emballer*. See 2d BALE.] To bale; to wrap. *Obs.*

em-ball', *v. t.* To encircle. [*Obs.*]

em-balm'er, *n.* One that embalms.

em-bank'ment, *n.* A banking speculation; a bank account. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

em-ban'nered, *a.* Imbannered.

‖ **em-bar'ca-de'ro** (ĕm-bär'kä-thā'rō; 146), *n.* [Sp., fr. *embarcar* to embark.] A wharf or quay.

em'bar-ca'tion. Var. of EMBARKATION.

em-barge', *n. & v. t.* [Sp. *embargo* detention.] Embargo. *Obs.*

em-barge', *v. t.* To put into a barge. *R.* — **em-barge'ment**, *n.*

em-bark'ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *embarquement.*] Embarkation. *R.*

em-barkt'. Embarked. *Ref. Sp.*

em-barque'. ✝ EMBARK.

em-bar'ras, *n.* [F.] Embarrassment. *Obs.*

‖ **em'bar'ras' de**, *or* **des**, **ri'chesses'** (äN'bȧ'rä' dē (dā) rē'shĕs'). [F.] An embarrassment of riches.

‖ **em'bar'ras' du**, *or* **de**, **choix'** (dü, dē, shwȧ'). [F.] Embarrassment of choice.

em-bar'rass, *n.* [F. *embarras.*] Embarrassment. *Obs.*

em-bar'rassed-ly (ĕm-băr'ȧst-lĭ), *adv.* of *embarrassed*, p. p.

em-bar'rass-ing-ly, *adv.* of *embarrassing*, p. pr.

em-bar'rast. Embarrassed. *Ref. Sp.*

em-bar'rel, *v. t.* See 1st EN-, 1.

em-bar'ren, *v. t.* To make barren. *Obs.*

em'bar-ri-ca'do, *v. t.* [See EM-; BARRICADE.] To barricade. *Obs.*

em-base'ment, *n.* [From EMBASE, *v. t.*] See -MENT.

em'bas-sade'. ✝ AMBASSADE.

em-bas'sa-dor (ĕm-băs'ȧ-dẽr). Var. of AMBASSADOR.

em-bas'sa-do'ri-al. Var. of AMBASSADORIAL.

em-bas'sa-dress. Var. of AMBASSADRESS.

em-bas'sa-dry. ✝ AMBASSADRY.

em-bas'sa-to'ri-al, *a.* Ambassadorial. *Obs.*

em-bas'sa-trix, *n.* An ambassatrix. *Obs.*

em-bas'si-ate, *n.* Embassy. *Obs.*

em-bas'tioned (ĕm-băs'chŭnd), *p. a.* See EN-, 1.

em'ba-te'ri-on (ĕm'bȧ-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἐμβατήριον.] A Greek war song, sung on the march to the accompaniment of flutes.

em-bathe'. Var. of IMBATHE.

em-bat'tle, *v. i.* To be arrayed for battle. *Obs.*

em-bat'tle-ment, *n.* = BATTLEMENT.

Emb'den. Var. of EMDEN.

Embden groats. Crushed oats.

em'be. ✝ UMBE. [*Obs.*]

em-beam', *v. t.* To beam upon.

em-bed'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

em-beg'gar, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

em'be-lif, *a.* [OF. *en belif*, *en beslif.*] Oblique. *Obs.* — *adv.* Obliquely. *Obs.*

em-bel'lish-er, *n.* One that embellishes.

em-bel'lisht. Embellished. *R. Sp.*

em-bench', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

em'ber-goose', *n.* [Cf. Norw. *ember-gaas*, *har-imber*, Icel. *himbrin*, *himbrimi.*] The great northern diver. [*Obs.*]

em'ber-ings, *n. pl.* Ember days.

Em'ber-i'za (ĕm'bẽr-ī'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Swiss G. *emmeritz*, equiv. to G. *emmerling*, fr. *ammer* a bunting.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical buntings. This genus is usually included in the finch family, but sometimes made the type of a separate family, **Em'ber-iz'i-dæ** (-ĭz'ĭ-dē), or subfamily, **Em'ber-i-zi'næ** (-ĭ-zī'nē). — **em'ber-i'zine** (-ī'zĭn), *a.*

emberlucock, *v. t.* [F. *emberlucoquer.*] To confuse; bewilder. *Obs.*

em'ber-tide', *n.* An ember period. *Rare.*

em-bet'ter, *v. t.* To better. *Obs.*

em-bez'l. Embezzle. *Ref. Sp.*

em-bez'ld. Embezzled. *Ref. Sp.*

em-bez'zler (ĕm-bĕz'lẽr), *n.* One who embezzles.

em-bil'low, *v. t.* To uplift as on a billow. *Obs.*

em-bind', *v. t.* To bind. *Obs.*

em-bit'ter-er, *n.* One that embitters.

em-bit'ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

Em'bla (ĕm'blä), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* See ASK, *n.*

em-blanch', *v. t.* [OF. *emblanchir.*] To whiten. *Obs.*

em-bla′zon (ĕm-blā′z'n), *v. t.*; EM-BLA′ZONED (-z'nd); EM-BLA′ZON-ING. [*em-* + *blazon.*] **1.** To depict or represent; — said of heraldic bearings. See BLAZON, *v. t.*, 3.
2. To deck or picture in bright colors; to set off conspicuously; to display sumptuously or with embellishment; also, to celebrate; extol.
The walls were . . . *emblazoned* with legends. *Prescott.*

em-bla′zon-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act or art of emblazoning; emblazoned figures; brilliant decoration, as pictures or figures on shields, standards, etc.
Thine ancient standard's rich *emblazonry*. *Trench.*

em′blem (ĕm′blĕm), *n.* [L. *emblema, -atis*, that which is put in or on, inlaid work, fr. Gr. ἔμβλημα a thing put in or on, fr. ἐμβάλλειν to throw, lay, put in; ἐν in + βάλλειν to throw: cf. F. *emblème.* See IN; PARABLE.] **1.** Inlay; inlaid or mosaic work. *Obs.*
2. A visible sign of an idea; an object, or the figure of an object, symbolizing and suggesting another object, or an idea, by natural aptness or by association; a figurative representation; a symbol; as, a balance is an *emblem* of justice; a scepter, the *emblem* of sovereignty or power. "His cicatrice, an *emblem* of war." *Shak.*
3. A picture accompanied with a motto, a set of verses, or the like, intended as a moral lesson or meditation. In the 17th century much attention was given to the composition of such *emblems*, and many collections were published.
Syn. — Sign, device, badge, figure, image, prototype. — EMBLEM, SYMBOL, TYPE, TOKEN agree in the idea of a significant representation. An EMBLEM is a visible object representing another by a natural suggestion of characteristic qualities, or by a habitual or recognized association; as, a circle, having no beginning or end, is an *emblem* of eternity, the dove is the *emblem* of peace, a flag is the *emblem* of its country; "Like *emblems* of infinity the trenched waters run from sky to sky" (*Tennyson*). A SYMBOL may be entirely arbitrary or conventional (as in the case of algebraic, astronomical, typographical symbols, and the like); as a synonym for *emblem* (with which it is often interchangeable, as, "Be still a *symbol* of immensity; a firmament reflected in a sea," *Keats*) the word frequently suggests profounder or more recondite significance; as, "In a *symbol* there is concealment and yet revelation. . . . The universe is but one vast *symbol* of God" (*Carlyle*). TYPE, as here compared, stresses the idea of representative character, and often implies prefigurement (compare *antitype*); as, "one mind, the *type* of all, the moveless wave whose calm reflects all moving things that are" (*Shelley*); Joshua was a *type* of Christ. A TOKEN is a symbol which serves esp. as a memorial or a guarantee; as, "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a *token* of a covenant between me and the earth" (*Gen.* ix. 13); "Give me some *token* for the surety of it" (*Shak.*). See PROTOTYPE, PATTERN, SIGN.

em′blem, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem; to image.
I fancy, he did not think that the poor image his own hands had made was God; but that God was *emblemed* by it, that God was in it some way or other. *Carlyle.*

‖ **em-ble′ma** (ĕm-blē′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* EMBLEMATA (-blĕm′ȧ-tȧ; -blē′mȧ-tȧ). [L.] *Archæol.* An inlaid ornament, or one in relief on a surface.

em′blem-at′ic (ĕm′blĕm-ăt′ĭk), **em′blem-at′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *emblématique.*] Pertaining to, containing, or consisting in, an emblem; symbolic; representing as an emblem; as, *emblematic* language or ornaments; a crown is *emblematic* of royalty. — **em′blem-at′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **em′blem-at′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

em-blem′a-tist (ĕm-blĕm′ȧ-tĭst), *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems. *Rare.* *Heywood.*

em-blem′a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To represent by or as by an emblem; to symbolize.
Anciently the sun was commonly *emblematized* by a starry or radiate figure. *Bp. Hurd.*

em′ble-ment (ĕm′blē-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *emblaement*, fr. *emblaer, embleer*, to sow with corn, F. *emblaver*, fr. LL. *imbladare*; *in-* + LL. *bladum* grain, whence F. *blé.*] *Law.* The growing crop or vegetable growth, or profits of a crop, which has been sown or planted; — usually in the *pl.* The produce of grass growing from old roots, of trees, or the like, is not an *emblement.*
Emblements may lawfully be severed from the soil, and removed by the tenant whose industry has produced them, or his representatives, on the termination of his tenancy, provided that such termination was caused by an event which he cannot be reasonably held to have foreseen. *Stephen's Comm.*

em′blic (ĕm′blĭk), *n.* [Bengali *amlika.*] An East Indian euphorbiaceous tree (*Phyllanthus emblica*), which yields the gray myrobalans.

em-blos′som (ĕm-blŏs′ŭm), *v. t.* To cover or adorn with blossoms. "White *emblossomed* spray." *J. Cunningham.*

em-bod′i-ment (ĕm-bŏd′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Act of embodying, or state of being embodied; also, that which embodies or is embodied; representation in, or investiture with, a body; incorporation; incarnation; as, the *embodiment* of courage, or of courtesy; the *embodiment* of true piety.

em-bod′y (-ĭ), *v. t.*; -BOD′IED (-ĭd); -BOD′Y-ING. **1.** To give a body to (a spirit); to invest with a body; to incarnate.
Devils *embodied* and disembodied. *Scott.*
2. Hence: **a** To render material or sensual; to deprive of spirituality. *Rare.* **b** To render concrete and definite; to give a specific or material form to; as, to *embody* a conception in a work of art; to *embody* thought in words.
3. To cause to become a body or part of a body; to collect into an aggregate or to form into an organism; to incorporate or to organize; as, to *embody* a treaty in a law; to *embody* a group of states in a federal government; to *embody* troops, that is, to form a military body.
4. *Painting.* To represent in the human or animal form, as an abstraction; as, *embodied* virtue, *embodied* philosophy, etc.; to personify.

em-bod′y (ĕm-bŏd′ĭ), *v. i.* To unite in a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce; to form an organization. *Now Rare.*

em-bog′ (ĕm-bŏg′), *v. t.* To sink into a bog; to mire.

em-bold′en (ĕm-bōl′d'n), *v. t.*; EM-BOLD′ENED (-d'nd); EM-BOLD′EN-ING. To give boldness or courage to; to encourage.
The self-conceit which *emboldened* him to undertake this dangerous office. *Scott.*

em-bol′ic (ĕm-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* [See EMBOLUS, EMBOLISM.] **1.** Embolismic.
2. *Med.* Of or pertaining to an embolus or embolism.
3. *Embryol.* Pushing or growing in; — applied to the typical form of invagination or gastrulation in which one part appears to be pushed into the other. See INVAGINATION.

em-bol′i-form (ĕm-bŏl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*embolus* + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling, or of the nature of, an embolus.

em′bo-lism (ĕm′bō-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *embolismus*, fr. Gr. ἐμβολισμός or ἐμβόλιμος intercalated, fr. ἐμβάλλειν to throw or put in, insert: cf. F. *embolisme.* See EMBLEM.] **1.** Intercalation; insertion of days, months, or years, in an account of time, for regularity; as, the *embolism* of a lunar month in the Greek year; also, the time intercalated. *Johnson.*
2. *Med.* The occlusion of a blood vessel by an embolus. Embolism in the brain often produces sudden unconsciousness and paralysis.

em′bo-lis′mic (-lĭz′mĭk), **em′bo-lis′mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or formed by, intercalation; intercalated; as, an *embolismic* year, i. e., the year in which there is intercalation of a month.
embolismic year, the period of 13 lunar months, or 384 days.

em′bo-lite (ĕm′bō-līt), *n.* [From Gr. ἐμβόλιον something thrown in between.] *Min.* Native chloride and bromide of silver, resembling cerargyrite.

em-bo′li-um (ĕm-bō′lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [NL. See EMBOLUS.] *Zoöl.* A narrow piece on the costal margin of the corium of the wings of certain Heteroptera.

em′bo-lum (ĕm′bō-lŭm), **em′bo-lon** (-lŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L. *embolum*, or Gr. ἔμβολον.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The beak of an ancient warship, used in ramming.
2. *Med.* = EMBOLUS. *Obs.*

em′bo-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ἔμβολος anything pointed so as to be put or thrust in, fr. ἐμβάλλειν. See EMBLEM.] **1.** *Mech.* Something inserted, as a wedge; the piston or sucker of a pump or syringe.
2. *Med.* A plug brought by the blood current and lodged in a blood vessel so as to obstruct the circulation. It consists usually of a clot of fibrin, a shred from a morbid growth, a globule of fat, air bubbles, or a microörganism.

em′bo-ly (ĕm′bō-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐμβολή a putting into.] *Embryol.* Embolic invagination. See INVAGINATION.

‖ **em′bon′point′** (äɴ′bôɴ′pwăɴ′), *n.* [F., fr. *en bon point* in good condition.] Plumpness of person; stoutness.

em-bos′om (ĕm-bōōz′ŭm), *v. t.*; EM-BOS′OMED (-ŭmd); EM-BOS′OM-ING. Also *imbosom.* **1.** To take into, or place in, the bosom; to cherish; foster.
Glad to *embosom* his affection. *Spenser.*
2. To inclose or surround; to shelter closely.
His house *embosomed* in the grove. *Pope.*

em-boss′ (ĕm-bŏs′), *v. t.*; EM-BOSSED′ (-bŏst′) or EMBOST; EM-BOSS′ING. [Cf. OF. *bos, bois*, wood, forest.] **1.** To hide or conceal in a thicket; to imbosk. *Obs.*
In the Arabian woods *embost.* *Milton.*
2. To exhaust (a hunted animal) by the chase; to drive to extremities; also, to make to foam at the mouth. *Obs.*
3. To cover with foam. *Obs. or Poetic.*

em-boss′, *v. i.* To hide in a copse or a wood. *Obs.*

em-boss′, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] To inclose; insheathe. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

em-boss′ (ĕm-bŏs′), *v. t.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + *boss*: cf. OF. *embocer.*] **1.** To cause to swell or protrude, or to make swellings on; to inflate. *Obs.*
2. To raise the surface of into bosses or protuberances; particularly, to ornament with raised work.
3. To raise in relief from a surface, as an ornament, a head on a coin, or the like.
Flowers . . . *embossed* upon a purple ground. *Scott*
4. Hence, to adorn or embellish with rich ornamentation.

em′bou′chure′ (äɴ′bōō′shür′), *n.* [F., fr. *emboucher* to put to the mouth; *em-* (L. *in*) + *bouche* the mouth. Cf. EMBOGUE, DEBOUCH.] **1.** The mouth of a river; also, the mouth of a cannon, an embrasure, or the like.
2. *Music.* **a** The mouthpiece of a wind instrument. **b** The shaping of the lips to the mouthpiece.
The player's lips vibrate against the mouthpiece [of the horn], at a speed governed by the length of the tube, the pressure of his breath, and the firmness which he uses in making his *embouchure.* Firm lips and hard blowing produce the higher harmonies. *A. Elson.*

em-bow′ (ĕm-bō′), *v. t.*; -BOWED′ (-bōd′); -BOW′ING. **1.** To bend into a bow; hence, to form into an arch.
With gilded horns *embowed* like the moon. *Spenser.*
2. To encircle or ensphere. *Obs.*

em-bowed′ (-bōd′), *p. a.* Bent like a bow; curved; convex; arched; vaulted; specif., *Her.*, of the arms and legs, having the elbow or knee bent to the dexter.

em-bow′el (ĕm-bou′ĕl), *v. t.*; EM-BOW′ELED (-ĕld) or EM-BOW′ELLED; EM-BOW′EL-ING or EM-BOW′EL-LING. [Cf. OF. *emboulé*, prob. an error for *esboelé.*] **1.** To disembowel. *Rare.*
2. To embed; to hide in the inward parts; to bury.
Or deep *emboweled* in the earth entire. *Spenser.*

em-bow′er (ĕm-bou′ẽr), **im-bow′er** (ĭm-), *v. t.*; -BOW′ERED (-ẽrd); -BOW′ER-ING. To shelter or seclude in a bower. — *v. i.* To lodge or rest in a bower.

em-brace′ (ĕm-brās′), *v. t.*; EM-BRACED′ (-brāst′); EM-BRAC′ING (-brās′ĭng). [OF. *embracier*, F. *embrasser*; *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *bras* arm, OF. *braz*, L. *brachium.* See BRACE, *n.*] **1.** To clasp in the arms, as with affection; to hug; hence, to cleave to; to cherish; love.
I will *embrace* him with a soldier's arm. *Shak.*
2. To encircle; encompass; inclose.
Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced.* *Denham.*
3. To take in hand; to undertake. *Obs.*
4. To take up; to adopt; as, to *embrace* a soldier's life.
5. To take; accept; receive; to receive readily or with alacrity; to welcome; to avail one's self of; as, to *embrace* an opportunity; to accept as unavoidable; to submit to with courage or good grace.
What is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*
I *embrace* this fortune patiently. *Shak.*
6. To include as parts of a whole; to comprehend; to take in; as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences.
Syn. — Clasp, hug; inclose, encircle, encompass; include, comprise, comprehend, involve, imply; accept, espouse. See ADOPT, CONTAIN.

em-brace′, *v. i.* To join in an embrace.

em-brace′, *n.* Intimate or close encircling with the arms; pressure to the bosom; clasp; hug.

em-brace′, *v. t.* [See 2d EMBRACER.] *Law.* To attempt, or act so as, to influence corruptly, as a jury or court.

em-brac′er (ĕm-brās′ẽr), *n.* One who embraces, clasps, adopts, or the like.

em-brac′er, **em-brace′or** (-ŏr), *n.* [OF. *embraseor* one who fires, instigator, fr. *embraser* to set fire to, enkindle; *em-* (L. *in*) + source of OF. *brése* live coal, F. *braise.* Cf. BRAZIER for coals.] *Law.* One guilty of embracery.

em-brac′er-y (ĕm-brās′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See 2d EMBRACER.] *Law.* Act of one who attempts, or acts so as, to influence a court, jury, etc., corruptly, by promises, entreaties, money, entertainments, threats, or other improper inducements.

em-brac′ing (ĕm-brās′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of EMBRACE. Specif.: *p. a.* *Bot.* Clasping at the base; — said of leaves. — **em-brac′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **em-brac′ing-ness**, *n.*

em-branch′ment (ĕm-brȧnch′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *embranchement.*] A branching forth, off, or out; a branch; division.

em-bran′gle (ĕm-brăŋ′g'l), *v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [*em-* (L. *in*) + *brangle.*] To confuse; entangle.
I am lost and *embrangled* in inextricable difficulties. *Berkeley.*

em-bra′sure (ĕm-brā′zhŭr; 250), *n.* [F., fr. *embraser* (cf. *ébraser*) to widen an opening; of unknown origin.]
1. *Arch.* A splay of a door or window.
In the twilight gloom of a window's *embrasure.* *Longfellow.*
2. *Fort.* An opening with sides flaring outward in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are fired.

em-bra′sure, *v. t.*; EM-BRA′SURED (-zhŭrd); EM-BRA′SUR-ING. To make embrasures in; to provide with embrasures.

em′bro-cate (ĕm′brō-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [LL. *embrocatus*, p. p. of *embrocare*, fr. Gr. ἐμβροχή lotion, fomentation, fr. ἐμβρέχειν to foment; ἐν in + βρέχειν to wet.] *Med.* To moisten and rub (a diseased part) with a lotion, as with spirit, oil, etc.

em′bro-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *embrocation.*] *Med.* Act of embrocating, or the liquid or lotion used.

em-broid′er (ĕm-broid′ẽr), *v. t.*; EM-BROID′ERED (-ẽrd); EM-BROID′ER-ING. [See EM-; BROIDER.] **1.** To ornament with needlework; as, to *embroider* a scarf.
2. To make with the needle; as, to *embroider* a flower.
3. To embellish; ornament; esp., to describe or set forth with florid or high-flown language; hence, to exaggerate.
The author . . . amplifies and *embroiders* in the usual fashion. *Saintsbury.*

em-broid′er, *v. i.* To make embroidery.

em-broid′er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Needlework used to enrich textile fabrics, leather, etc.; also, the art of embroidering.
2. Diversified ornamentation, esp. by contrasted figures and colors; variegated decoration.
Fields in spring's *embroidery* are dressed. *Addison.*

em-broil′ (ĕm-broil′), *v. t.*; EM-BROILED′ (-broild′); EM-BROIL′ING. [F. *embrouiller*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *brouiller.* See 1st BROIL; cf. IMBROGLIO.] **1.** To throw into confusion or commotion by contention or discord; to entangle in a broil or quarrel; to make confused; to distract; to involve in difficulties by dissension or strife.
The royal house *embroiled* in civil war. *Dryden.*
2. To implicate in confusion; to complicate; to jumble.
The Christian antiquities at Rome . . . are so *embroiled* with fable and legend. *Addison.*
Syn. — Perplex, disorder, trouble, implicate, commingle.

em-broil′, *v. i.* To become embroiled.

em-broil′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *embrouillement.*] Act of embroiling, or state of being embroiled; an uproar; commotion; quarrel; an entanglement; perplexity.

em-brown′ (ĕm-broun′), *v. t.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + *brown.*] To give a brown color to; to imbrown.

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em-blaz′er (ĕm-blāz′ẽr), *n.* One that emblazes.
em-bla′zon-er, *n.* One that emblazons.
em-bla′zon-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em′blem-at′i-cize (ĕm′blĕm-ăt′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To render emblematic. *Rare.*
em′blem-a-tol′o-gy (-ȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Scientific study or description of emblems. *Rare.*
em-blem′ish, *v. t.* To blemish. *Obs.*
em′blem-ist, *n.* An emblematist. *Obs.*
em′blem-ize, *v. t.* To emblematize. *Rare.*
em-bliss′, *v. t.* To bless; make blissful. *Obs.*
em-bloom′, *v. t.* To impart bloom to. *Obs.*
em-bod′i-er, *n.* One that embodies.
em-bogue′, *v. i.* To disembogue. *Obs.*
em-boil′, *v. t. & i.* To boil or cause to boil as with rage. *Obs.*
‖ **em′boîte′ment′** (äɴ′bwȧt′mäɴ′), *n.* [F., fr. *emboîter* to fit in, insert: *en* in + *boîte* box.] *Biol.* Incasement. — **em′boîte′ment′ the′o-ry.** = INCASEMENT THEORY
em′bo-læ′mi-a *or* **-le′mi-a** (ĕm′bō-lē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *embolus* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Abnormal state of the blood caused by emboli.
em-bold′, *v. t.* To embolden. *Obs.*
em-bold′en-er, *n.* One that emboldens.
em′bo-le (ĕm′bō-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμβολή a putting into place.] **a** *Biol.* = EMBOLY. **b** Reduction of a dislocated limb.
em′bo-le′mi-a, *n.* [NL.] Var. of EMBOLÆMIA.
em′bo-li, *n.*, *pl.* of EMBOLUS.
em′bo-lis′mal (ĕm′bō-lĭz′măl), *a.* Embolismic. *Obs.*
em′bo-lis-mat′ic (-lĭz-măt′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Embolismic.
em′bo-lis′mus (ĕm′bō-lĭz′mŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Embolism. *Obs.* **2.** *Eccl.* The prayer expanding upon one or both of the last petitions of the Lord's Prayer, intercalated in ancient liturgies between them and the Doxology.
em-bolne′, *v. t.* [*em-* + *bolne.*] To cause to swell. *Obs.*
em′bo-lom′er-ism (ĕm′bō-lŏm′ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Diplospondylism.
em′bo-lom′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἔμβολος anything pointed so as to be thrust in + *-merous.*] *Zoöl.* Diplospondylic.
em′bo-lo-pha′si-a (ĕm′bō-lō-fā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἔμβολος + *-phasia.*] *Rhet.* Use of sonorous but meaningless words. *Rare.*
em-bol′ster, *v. t.* To pad out. *Obs.*
em-bon′dage, *v. t.* To subject to bondage. *Obs.*
em-bor′der, *v. t.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + *border.*] To inclose with a border; to edge. *Obs.*
em-bos′. † EMBOSS, conceal in a thicket.
em′bos-ca′ta, *n.* Erron. spelling of It. IMBOSCATA, ambuscade.
em-boss′, *n.* A knob; a boss. *Obs.*
em-boss′age, *n.* See -AGE.
em-bossed′ (ĕm-bŏst′), *p. p.* of EMBOSS. — **embossed cypress.** = WATER PINE.
em-boss′er, *n.* One that embosses.
em-boss′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em-bost′. Embossed. *Ref. Sp.*
em-bos′ture (ĕm-bŏs′tūr), *n.* Embossment. *Archaic.*
em-bot′tle, *v. t.* To bottle. *Rare.*
‖ **em′bouche′ment′** (äɴ′bōōsh′mäɴ′; ĕm-bōōsh′mĕnt). [F.] = EMBOUCHURE.
embouchier. † EMBOUCHURE.
em-bound′, *pret. & p. p.* of EMBIND. *Obs.*
em-bow′eld. Emboweled. *R. Sp.*
em-bow′el-er, **em-bow′el-ler**, *n.* One who disembowels.
em-bow′el-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em-bow′erd. Embowered. *R. Sp.*
em-bow′er-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em-bowl′, *v. t. & i.* To form like a bowl. *Obs.*
em-bow′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em-box′, *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a box. *Rare.*
emboyssement. = AMBUSHMENT. *Obs.*
em-brace′, *v. t.* [*em-* + F. *bras* arm.] To grasp and hold (a shield), as by passing the arm through the rings or thongs, in readiness for battle. *Obs.*
em-brace′, *v. t.* [*em-* + *brace.*] To fasten (armor, or the like) with a brace or buckle. *Obs.*
em-brace′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **em-brace′a-bly**, *adv.*
em-brace′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em-bra′cive (ĕm-brā′sĭv), *a.* Disposed to embrace. *Rare.*
em-braid′, *v. t.* [Cf. UPBRAID.] To upbraid. *Obs.*
em-braid′, *v. t.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + 1st *braid.*] To braid or fasten as by braiding. *Obs.*
em-brail′, *v. t.* See 1st EN-, 1.
em-brake′, *v. t.* To entangle as in a brake. *Obs.*
em-bran′gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em-brase′, *v. t.* [illegible] To inflame. *Obs.*
em-bra′sor. † [illegible]
em-bra′sure, *n.* [illegible] An embrace. *Obs.*
em-braud′ered. † [illegible]ERED.
em-brave′, *v. t.* To make brave; to make fine or [illegible]
em-brawn′, *v. t.* [illegible] *Obs.*
em-bread′. † [illegible]
em-breathe′ ([illegible]), *v. t.* To breathe (into); to inspire (with); to inhale. *Obs. or R.*
em-breathe′ment, *n.* Inspiration. *Rare.*
em-brew′. † IMBRUE.
em-bright′, **em-bright′en**, *v. t.* To brighten. *Obs.*
em-brit′tle, *v. t.* To make brittle. *R.*
em-broad′en, *v. t.* Broaden. *R.*
em′bro-ca′do. † IMBROCADO.
em-broche′, *n.* [L. *embrocha* a wet poultice, Gr. ἐμβροχή.] Embrocation. *Obs.*
em-bro′glio (ĕm-brōl′yō), *n.* Bad form of IMBROGLIO.
em-broid′erd. Embroidered. *Ref. Sp.*
em-broid′er-er, *n.* One that embroiders.
em-broid′er-ess, *n.* A woman who embroiders. *Rare.*
em-broil′, *n.* Embroilment.
em-broild′. Embroiled. *Ref. Sp.*
em-broil′er, *n.* One who embroils.
em-bronze′, *v. t.* To figure in bronze. *R.*
em-broth′er. † EMBROIDER.
embrouds, **embrowde.** *v. t.* To embroider; to adorn. *Obs.*

F G H I J K L M

em′bry-o (ĕm′brĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* EMBRYOS (-ōz). [Formerly also *embryon*, Gr. ἔμβρυον, perh. fr. ἐν (in (akin to L. & E. *in*) + βρύειν to be full of, swell with: cf. F. *embryon*.] **1.** *Biol.* A young organism in the early stages of development. In most animals the embryonic period is commonly regarded as beginning with the cleavage of the egg and continuing until the animal emerges from the egg membrane or hatches. In mammals and other viviparous vertebrates *embryo* is applied only to early stages passed within the mother's body; later (in human embryology usually after the fifth week of development) the young is called a *fetus*. A generally prevailing characteristic of metazoan embryos is the early differentiation of the cells into the *germ layers* (see GERM LAYER). Cf. LARVA, OVUM.
2. *Bot.* In seed plants, the young sporophyte resulting from the union of male and female sex cells organized respectively by the pollen grain and the embryo sac. The embryo develops to a considerable extent immediately after fertilization and then undergoes a resting period in the seed until the so-called "germination" of the latter. In most seeds it may be clearly observed and its parts discerned under magnification. In this sense the embryo is often called a *germ*. See SEED, EMBRYOGENY, GERMINATION.

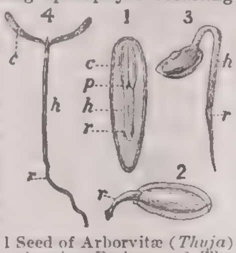

1 Seed of Arborvitæ (*Thuja*) showing Embryo; 2 The same, sprouting; 3, 4 The Embryo further advanced. *c* Cotyledon; *p* Plumule; *h* Hypocotyl; *r* Radicle.

3. A beginning or undeveloped stage of anything; a thing thought out, but not formed.
in embryo, in an incipient or undeveloped state; in conception, but not yet executed. "The company little suspected what a noble work I had then *in embryo*." *Swift.*
em′bry-o, *a.* Incipient; embryonic; in the first stages of development; as, an *embryo* bud.
embryo cell. *Bot.* In seed plants, one of the two cells into which the egg divides after fertilization, giving rise to the embryo, the other cell developing the suspensor.
em′bry-og′e-ny (ĕm′brĭ-ŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + root of Gr. γενναν to produce.] *Biol.* The formation of the embryo and its course of development. Among plants, embryogeny may be *direct* or *homoblastic*, and *indirect* or *heteroblastic*. In the former case the embryo resembles the parent form and produces a similar adult individual; in the latter it differs often widely from the adult form, which it bears as a lateral outgrowth. Thus the moss plant springs from a filamentous embryo, the protonema, and in the seed plants the embryo sporophyte is developed at the extremity of an elongated body termed the *suspensor*. See PROEMBRYO. — **em′bry-o-gen′ic** (-ō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*
em′bry-o-log′ic (ĕm′brĭ-ō-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* *Biol.* Of or pertain-
em′bry-o-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl) } ing to embryology. — **em′bry-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
em′bry-ol′o-gist (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in embryology.
em′bry-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + *-logy.*] The department of biology which relates to the formation and development of the embryo in animals and plants; the study of the development of the individual from the egg to the adult stage; also, a treatise on that subject. See ONTOGENY.
em′bry-o-nal (ĕm′brĭ-ō-năl), *a.* *Biol.* Pert. to an embryo or the early stages of development; embryonic.
em′bry-on′ic (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an embryo; embryonal; incipient and rudimentary. — **em′bry-on′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
embryonic sac. *Bot.* = EMBRYO SAC. — **e. shield**, a shieldlike thickened area of the walls of the blastodermic vesicle in which the embryo proper appears. — **e. vesicle.** = EGG, 1 b.
Em′bry-oph′y-ta a-si′pho-nog′a-ma (ĕm′brĭ-ŏf′ĭ-tȧ ā-sī′fō-nŏg′ȧ-mȧ). [NL. See EMBRYO; -PHYTE: see also A- not; EMBRYOPHYTA SIPHONOGAMA.] *Bot.* In the system of Engler and Prantl, one of four great divisions of the vegetable kingdom, coördinate with the Myxophyta and Thallophyta on the one side, and with the Embryophyta siphonogama on the other. It includes all archegoniates, and is practically coextensive with what are frequently called the *vascular cryptogams*, in which fertilization is accomplished not by means of a pollen tube, but by motile spermatozoids. See ARCHEGONIATÆ.
Em′bry-oph′y-ta si′pho-nog′a-ma (sī′fō-nŏg′ȧ-mȧ). [NL. *siphonogama*; Gr. σίφων, -ωνος, tube + -γαμος marrying. See -GAMOUS.] *Bot.* In the system of Engler and Prantl, the highest of four great divisions of the vegetable kingdom; — synonymous with the *Spermatophyta* or *Phanerogamia* of other botanists. See SPERMATOPHYTA.
embryo sac. *Bot.* The megaspore in seed plants; a large thin-walled cell within the nucellus of the ovule, in which the egg, becoming after fertilization an embryo, is developed. See MEGASPORE.
em′bry-ot′ic (ĕm′brĭ-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* Embryonic. *Rare.*
em′bry-o-tome′ (ĕm′brĭ-ō-tōm′), *n.* [*embryo* + *-tome.*] *Med.* An instrument used in embryotomy.
Em′den (ĕm′dĕn), *n.* One of a breed of large white domestic geese said to have originated in Emden, Westphalia. They have a flesh-colored bill and orange legs and feet.
e-mend′ (ē-mĕnd′), *v. t.*; E-MEND′ED; E-MEND′ING. [L. *emendare*; *e* out + *menda*, *mendum*, fault, blemish: cf. F. *émender*. Cf. AMEND, MEND.] **1.** To free from faults or defects; to mend; better. *Obs. or R.*
2. Specif., to make corrections in (a literary work).
Syn. — Amend, correct, improve, rectify. See MEND.
e-mend′a-ble (ē-mĕn′dȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *emendabilis*. Cf. AMENDABLE.] That may be emended; rectifiable.
Some small offenses could be paid for; they were "*emendable*." The offender could buy back the peace that he had broken. *Pollock & Mait.*
e′men-date (ē′mĕn-dāt), *v. t.* To rectify (a text) by removing errors, restoring corrupted passages, etc.
e′men-da′tion (ē′mĕn-dā′shŭn; ĕm′ĕn-; 277), *n.* [L. *emendatio*: cf. F. *émendation*.] **1.** Act of emending; correction; improvement.
2. Specif., critical alteration or correction; removal of errors or corruptions, as of a literary text.
3. *O. Eng. Law.* The pecuniary composition made by payment of bot, or the fine so paid.
e′men-da′tor (ē′mĕn-dā′tēr; ĕm′ĕn-), *n.* [L.] One who emends or critically edits.
e-mend′a-to-ry (ē-mĕn′dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *emendatorius*.] Pertaining to emendation; corrective.
em′er-ald (ĕm′ēr-ăld), *n.* [ME. *emeraude*, OF. *esmeraude*, *esmeralde*, F. *émeraude*, L. *smaragdus*, fr. Gr. σμάραγδος; cf. Skr. *marakata*.] **1.** *Min.* A variety of beryl of various shades of green, whose color is probably caused by a small amount of oxide of chromium. When of a clear deep green color, it is highly prized as a gem. H., 7.5–8. Sp. gr., about 2.7. The finest specimens come from Colombia. The *Oriental emerald* is an emerald-colored variety of transparent corundum, differing from the sapphire in color only, and is very valuable. *Uralian emerald* is another name for *demantoid*.
2. *Print.* A size of type intermediate between minion and nonpareil, used by English printers.
☞ This line is printed in the type called *emerald*.
em′er-ald, *a.* Of a rich green color, like that of the emerald. "*Emerald* meadows." *Byron.*
emerald bird of paradise. See BIRD OF PARADISE. — **e. copper.** *Min.* = DIOPTASE. — **e. fish**, a fish of the Gulf of Mexico (*Gobionellus oceanicus*), remarkable for the brilliant green and blue color of the base of the tongue. — **e. green. a** A green hue like that of an emerald. **b** Paris green, used as a pigment. **c** Brilliant green. See DYE. — **E. Isle**, Ireland; — so called from its verdure. The name was first used by Dr. William Drennan (1754–1820) in his poem "Erin." — **e. moth**, any of various bright green moths, as those of the genus *Hipparchus*. — **e. nickel.** *Min.* = ZARATITE. — **e. spodumene**, or **lithia emerald.** *Min.* = HIDDENITE.
e-merge′ (ē-mûrj′), *v. i.*; E-MERGED′ (-mûrjd′); E-MERG′ING (-mûr′jĭng). [L. *emergere*, *emersum*; *e* out + *mergere* to dip, plunge. See MERGE.] **1.** To rise from or as from an enveloping fluid; to come out into view; to issue from obscurity or concealment; as, the sun *emerges* from behind the moon in an eclipse; light rays *emerging* from a prism; to *emerge* from poverty or obscurity. "Thetis . . . *emerging* from the deep." *Dryden.*
Those who have *emerged* from very low, some from the lowest, classes of society. *Burke.*
2. To become manifest; to arise; as, a question *emerges*.
Syn. — See ISSUE.
emerged wedge. *Nav. Arch.* See IMMERSED WEDGE.
e-mer′gence (ē-mûr′jĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *émergence*, LL. *emergentia*.] **1.** Act of emerging; a coming forth from envelopment or concealment; a rising into view.
The white color of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, . . . is compounded of various colors. *Sir I. Newton.*
When from the deep thy bright *emergence* sprung. *H. Brooke.*
2. An emergency. *Obs.*
3. *Bot.* Any of various outgrowths from the fundamental tissue below the epidermis. The common form of emergence is a prickle, as that of the rose. Examples of more highly specialized emergences are the tentacles on the leaf of sundew, the ligule in grasses, the corona of the daffodil flower, and the haptera in certain seaweeds.
4. *Astron.* Emersion.
e-mer′gen-cy (ē-mûr′jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. LL. *emergentia*.] **1.** Act of emerging; esp., sudden or unexpected appearance or occurrence. *Obs. or R.*
Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*. *Glanvill.*
2. An unforeseen occurrence or combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity; exigency.
A safe counselor in most difficult *emergencies*. *Brougham.*
3. *Sports.* A substitute; an emergency man. *Australia.*
Syn. — Crisis, conjuncture, exigency, pinch, strait, necessity. See JUNCTURE.
emergency man. a In Ireland, a bailiff's officer recruited for special service. *Oxf. E. D.* **b** *Sports.* A substitute player, as in cricket or football. *British.*
emergency ration. *Mil.* In the United States army, a ration, principally of condensed food in hermetically sealed cans, issued to be used during short periods when the regular field ration cannot be furnished or carried.
e-mer′gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *emergens*, p. pr. of *emergere*.] **1.** Rising or emerging out of a fluid or anything that covers or conceals; issuing forth; coming to light.
The mountains huge appear *emergent*. *Milton.*
2. Suddenly appearing; arising unexpectedly; calling for prompt action; urgent.
Protection granted in *emergent* danger. *Burke.*
3. Arising as a natural or logical consequence or outcome; as, political issues *emergent* from war.
4. Provided for use in an emergency.
emergent year, *Chron.*, the epoch or date from which any people begin to compute their time or dates; as, the *emergent year* of Christendom is that of the birth of Christ; the *emergent year* of the United States is 1776.
— **e-mer′gent-ly**, *adv.* — **e-mer′gent-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
e-mer′gent (ē-mûr′jĕnt), *n.* **1.** An emerging occurrence or effect. *Rare.*
2. An emergency. *Obs.*
e-mer′i-tus (ē-mĕr′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L., having served out his time, p. p. of *emerere*, *emereri*, to obtain by service, serve out one's term; *e* out + *merere*, *mereri*, to merit, earn, serve.] Retired from office or active duty on account of age, infirmity, or long and faithful service, and honored with a nonofficial position and title corresponding to those held when in active service; — esp. of a clergyman or college professor; as, rector or pastor *emeritus*; *emeritus* professor of Greek.
e-mer′i-tus, *n.*; *pl.* EMERITI (-tī). [L.] A veteran who has honorably completed his service.
em′er-ods (ĕm′ēr-ŏdz) } *n. pl.* [OF. *emmeroides*. See
em′er-oids (-oidz) } HEMORRHOIDS.] Hemorrhoids. *Obs. or Archaic.*
e-mersed′ (ē-mûrst′), *a.* [L. *emersus*, p. p. See EMERGE.] Standing out of, or rising above, a surface, as of water; specif., *Bot.*, rising above the water instead of floating on it, as the leaves of some aquatics.
e-mer′sion (ē-mûr′shŭn), *n.* [See EMERGE.] **1.** Act of emerging; emergence; as, *emersion* from obscurity.
2. *Astron.* The reappearance of a heavenly body after eclipse or occultation or a conjunction with the sun; as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth.
em′er-y (ĕm′ēr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *émeri*, earlier *émeril*, It. *smeriglio*, fr. Gr. σμίρις, σμύρις, σμῆρις. Cf. EMERIL.] A common dark granular variety of corundum, containing more or less magnetite or hematite. On account of its great hardness, it is used in the form of powder, grains, or larger masses, for grinding and polishing.
em′er-y, *v. t.* To apply emery to.
emery cloth or **paper.** Cloth or paper on which emery powder is spread and glued for scouring and polishing.
emery wheel. A wheel made of consolidated emery powder, or having a surface of emery, used for abrading, grinding, polishing, etc.; also, loosely, any similar wheel, as a carborundum or corundum wheel, similarly used.
Em′e-sa (ĕm′ē-sȧ), *n.* *Zoöl.* A genus of very slender, long-legged heteropterous bugs, superficially resembling stick insects.

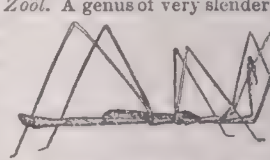

Emesa (*E. longipes*). Nat. size.

em′e-sis (ĕm′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔμεσις. See EMETIC.] *Med.* Vomiting.
e-met′ic (ē-mĕt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *emeticus*, Gr. ἐμετικός, fr. ἐμεῖν to vomit, akin to L. *vomere*: cf. F. *émétique*. See VOMIT.] *Med.* Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the mouth. — *n.* An agent which causes vomiting. — **emetic holly**, the yaupon. — **e. mushroom**, a mushroom (*Russula emetica*) with a deep red or rarely white pileus, growing usually in the woods. It is violently emetic and poisonous. — **e. weed**, Indian tobacco.
e-met′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Inducing to vomit; producing vomiting; emetic. — **e-met′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
em′e-tine (ĕm′ē-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [See EMETIC.] *Chem.* An emetic alkaloid extracted from ipecacuanha root as a white amorphous powder.
em′e-to–ca-thar′tic (ĕm′ē-tō-kȧ-thär′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔμετος vomiting + *cathartic*.] *Med.* Producing vomiting and purging at the same time. — *n.* An emeto-cathartic agent.
e-mic′tion (ē-mĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *e* out + *mingere*, *mictum*, to make water.] Urination; also, urine.
em′i-grant (ĕm′ĭ-grănt), *a.* [L. *emigrans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *emigrare* to emigrate. See EMIGRATE, *v. i.*] Removing from one country to another; emigrating; migratory; as, an *emigrant* company or nation.
em′i-grant, *n.* One who emigrates; specif., an émigré.
Syn. — EMIGRANT, IMMIGRANT. EMIGRANT (so also *emigrate* and *emigration*) is used with reference to the country *from* which, IMMIGRANT (so also *immigrate* and *immigration*), with reference to the country *into* which, migration is made. The former marks the going out from a country, the latter the entrance into it. See STRANGER.
em′i-grate (-grāt), *v. i.*; EM′I-GRAT′ED (-grāt′ĕd); EM′I-GRAT′ING (-grāt′ĭng). [L. *emigratus*, p. p. of *emigrare* to remove, emigrate; *e* out + *migrare* to migrate. See MIGRATE.] To leave a place of abode, esp. a country or state, for life or residence in another; to migrate.
Forced to *emigrate* in a body to America. *Macaulay.*
They [the Huns] were *emigrating* from Tartary into Europe in the time of the Goths. *J. H. Newman.*

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em-brue′. Var. of IMBRUE.
em-brute′. Var. of IMBRUTE.
embryo bearer. *Bot.* Suspensor.
em′bry-o-car′di-a (ĕm′brĭ-ō-kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *embryo* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Med.* A morbid condition of the heart in which its action resembles that of the fetus. The sounds of the heart beats are alike and the pauses are of equal length.
em′bry-oc′to-ny (ĕm′brĭ-ŏk′tō-nĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + Gr. κτείνειν to kill.] *Med.* The killing of the embryo, as in abortion.
em′bry-o-gen′e-sis (-ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* *Biol.* Embryogeny. — **em′bry-o-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*
em′bry-og′o-ny (-ŏg′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + *-gony.*] Embryogeny.
em′bry-og′ra-phy (-rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + *-graphy.*] Description of embryos. — **em′bry-og′ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **em′bry-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*
em′bry-o-ism (ĕm′brĭ-ō-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
em′bry-on. † EMBRYO. [*Rare.*
em′bry-o-na-ry, *a.* Embryonic.
em′bry-o-nate, *a.* In the state of, or having, an embryo. *Obs.*
em′bry-o-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* In embryo state; as, *embryonated* sulphur (combined sulphur as distinguished from free sulphur). *Obs.*
em′bry-o-nif′er-ous (-nĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing an embryo. *Rare.*
em′bry-on′i-form (-ŏn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Biol.* Like an embryo in form.
em′bry-o-plas′tic (-ō-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [*embryo* + *plastic.*] *Biol.* Relating to, or aiding in, the formation of an embryo.
em′bry-ot′e-ga (-ŏt′ē-gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -GÆ (-jē). [NL.; *embryo* + Gr. τέγος roof.] *Bot.* The caplike callosity near the hilum of certain seeds, which is detached by the radicle in germination.
em′bry-o-to′ci-a (ĕm′brĭ-ō-tō′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *embryo* + Gr. τόκος birth.] Abortion.
em′bry-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* The cutting a fetus into pieces within the womb, to remove it.
em′bry-ot′ro-phy (-rō-fĭ), *n.* *Biol.* Nutrition of the embryo.
em′bry-ous (ĕm′brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Embryonic; undeveloped. *Rare.*
em′bry-ul′ci-a (-ŭl′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμβρυουλκία; ἔμβρυον embryo + ἕλκειν to draw.] = EMBRYOTOMY.
em′bry-ul′cus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* An instrument used in embryulcia.
em-bub′ble, *v. t.* See 1st EN-, 2.
em-bue′. † IMBUE.
em-bulk′, *v. t.* To enlarge. *Obs.*
em-burse′. † IMBURSE.
embush, embusshe. † AMBUSH, *v.*
em-bush′ment. † AMBUSHMENT.
em-busk′, *v. t.* To bind with, [or raise by, a busk.]
em-bus′kin, *v. t.* See 1st EN-, 1.
em-bus′y, *v. t.* To make busy. *Obs.*
E. M. D. P. *Abbr.* Electromotive difference of potential.
eme. † YEME.
eme (ēm), *n.* [AS. *ēam*; akin to D. *oom*, G. *ohm*, *oheim*; cf. L. *avunculus*.] An uncle; also, a friend; a gossip. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
e-meer′. Var. of EMIR.
Em′e-line (ĕm′ē-lĭn), **Em′meline**, *n.* [Cf. EMILY, or EMMA.] Fem. prop. name. [MON.]
Em′e-lye′ (-ē-lē′), *n.* See PALA-
e-men′a-gogue. Var. of EMMENAGOGUE.
e-mend′als, *n. pl.* [Cf. EMEND.] In the Inner Temple, London, funds set apart, as for repairs or other cases of emergency. *Obs.*
e′men-date, *a.* Emendated. *Obs.* — **e′men-date-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
e-mend′er, *n.* One who emends.
e-men′di-cate, *v. t.* [L. *emendicatus*, p. p. of *emendicare*.] To obtain by begging. *Obs.*
emenische. † IMMINISH.
emense. † IMMENSE. [EIMER.]
Em′er. *n.* *Celt. Myth.* See
em′er-ald-ine (ĕm′ēr-ăl-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* A green coloring matter formed by oxidation of aniline or reduction of nigraniline.
em′er-ant. † EMERALD.
em′er-as, *n.* *Her.* An ailette. *Obs.*
emeraud. † EMERALD, HEMORRHOID.
emeres. Obs. pl. of EMBER.
e-merge′ment, *n.* An emergency. *Obs.*
em′er-ill. † EMERY.
emerine. † ERMINE.
e-mer′it, *a.* Emerited. *Obs.*
e-mer′it-ed, *p. a.* [See EMERITUS.] Retired as having served sufficiently. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Em′er-so′ni-an (ĕm′ēr-sō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–82), his writings, or his theories. — *n.* A follower of Emerson.
Em′er-so′ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The transcendentalism of Ralph Waldo Emerson. See TRANSCENDENTALISM.
Em′er-y, Em′mer-y, Em′o-ry (ĕm′ēr-ĭ; ĕm′ō-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Aimeri*, Pr. *Aymeric*, and OHG. *Amalrīch*.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Almericus* (ăl′mē-rī′kŭs); It. *Amerigo* (ä mā-rē′gō); F. *Émeri*, *Émery* (ām′rē′); G *Emmerich* (ĕm′ēr-ĭk).
emery board. Cardboard pulp mixed with emery and molded.
e-met′a-tro′phi-a (ē-mĕt′ȧ-trō′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See EMETIC; ATROPHY.] *Med.* Emaciation due to emesis, or vomiting.
emete. † EMMET.
emethen, *adv.* [Icel. *ā-meðan*, *meðan*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Meanwhile. *Obs.*
em′e-tol′o-gy (ĕm′ē-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔμετος vomiting + *-logy.*] Medical science treating of emesis and emetics.
em′e-to-mor′phine (-tō-môr′fĭn; -fēn), *n.* Also **-phin.** [Gr. ἔμετος vomiting + *morphine.*] *Chem.* Apomorphine.
e′meu. Var. of EMU.
‖ **é meute′** (ā′mût′), *n.* [F.] A seditious tumult; an outbreak.
e′mew. Rare var. of EMU.
E. M. F. *Abbr.* Electromotive force.
em′fa-sis. Emphasis. *Ref. Sp.*
em′fa-size. Emphasize. *R. Sp.*
em-fat′ic. Emphatic. *Ref. Sp.*
em′fi-teu′tic Obs. or ref. sp. var. of EMPHYTEUTIC.
em-forth′, *prep.* [AS. *em-*, *emn-*, in comp. equiv. to *efen* equal + *forð* forth.] According to; conformably to. *Obs.* — *adv.* Equally. *Obs.*
em-gal′la (ĕm-găl′ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The South African wart hog.
-emia. Var. of -ÆMIA.
em′i-cant, *a.* [L. *emicans*, p. pr. of *emicare*. See EMICATION.] Beaming forth; flashing. *Obs.*
em′i-ca′tion (ĕm′ĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *emicatio*, fr. *emicare* to spring out or forth.] A flying off in small particles, as heated iron or fermenting liquors; a sparkling. *Obs.*
e-mic′to-ry (ē-mĭk′tō-rĭ), *a.* & [*n.* *Med.* Diuretic.]
emid. † AMID.
emiddes. † AMIDST. [ing. *Obs.*]
e-mi′grate, *a.* Migratory; rov-

em'i-grate (ĕm'ĭ-grāt), *v. t.* To send out to live in another country. *Rare.*

em'i-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emigratio.*] **1**. Act of emigrating; departure from a place of abode, or natural home, for life or residence in another.
2. A body of emigrants; emigrants collectively; as, the German *emigration.*

em'i-gra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Relating to emigration.

em'i-gra-to-ry (ĕm'ĭ-grȧ-tô-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or engaged in, emigration; migratory.

‖ **é'mi'gré'** (ā'mē'grā'), *n.; pl.* ÉMIGRÉS (*F.* -grā'). [F.] An emigrant; specif., one of the Royalist fugitives from France at the time of the French Revolution.

E-mil'i-a (ē-mĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous perennial herbs related to *Senecio*, but having rayless heads. They are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. *E. sonchifolia* is commonly cultivated. See TASSEL FLOWER.

em'i-nence (ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *eminentia*, fr. *eminens* eminent: cf. F. *éminence.*] **1**. Elevation; height. *Obs.*
2. That which is eminent or lofty; a high ground or place; a height; also, a protuberance or projection.

> Without either *eminences* or cavities. *Dryden.*
> The temple of honor ought to be seated on an *eminence.* *Burke.*

3. An elevated condition among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity; social, mental, or moral loftiness; high rank; distinction.

> You 've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
> Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty. *Shak.*

4. Hence, superiority or superior quality; specif., superior position; the better; the upper hand. *Obs. or R.*
5. Consideration or respect due to one who is eminent; great honor. *Nonce Use.* "Present him *eminence.*" *Shak.*
6. [*cap.*] A title of honor, esp. applied to a cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church; as, his *Eminence* the Cardinal.

em'i-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See EMINENCE.] State of being eminent; eminence; elevation; distinction; superiority.

em'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *eminens, -entis*, p. pr. of *eminere* to stand out, be prominent; *e* out + *minere* (in comp.) to project; of uncertain origin: cf. F. *éminent.* Cf. IMMINENT.] **1**. High; lofty; towering; prominent. "A very *eminent* promontory." *Evelyn.*
2. Being, metaphorically, above others, whether by birth, high station, merit, talent, or virtue; high in public estimation; distinguished; conspicuous; as, an *eminent* station; an *eminent* historian, statesman, or saint.
3. Standing out clearly; evident; as, *eminent* fairness.
Syn. — Noted, famous, renowned, marked, conspicuous, prominent, signal. — EMINENT, DISTINGUISHED, CELEBRATED, ILLUSTRIOUS. One is EMINENT who stands high as compared with others, esp. those of one's own calling or profession; DISTINGUISHED, who has received conspicuous public recognition; CELEBRATED, who is widely and favorably spoken of (implying less discriminating judgment than *distinguished*); ILLUSTRIOUS, who has won high prestige, esp. through splendid attainments or services. See FAMOUS, PROMINENT, REPUTATION.
eminent domain, *Law*, that superior dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state which authorizes it to appropriate all or any part thereof to a necessary public use, reasonable compensation being made. The obligation to give compensation is considered by the best authorities as being incident to the right of eminent domain, and not an imposed limitation. The right of *eminent domain* is usually carefully distinguished from that of *taxation* and the *police power*. In Great Britain the compulsory acquisition of land for public or semipublic purposes is governed by statute, and is called **compulsory purchase** in England; in Scotland the transaction is called a **compulsory surrender**. Some consider an analogous right, wider than angaria (which see, def. **c**), to exist in international law for one nation to appropriate the territory or property of another as a necessary measure of self-protection; but such a doctrine is not generally recognized.

em'i-nent-ly, *adv.* **1**. Conspicuously; loftily. *Obs.*
2. In an eminent or high degree; notably.
3. *Philos.* In or to a measure or grade beyond correspondence or equivalence.

e-mir' (ē-mēr'; ē'mēr; 277), **e-meer'** (ē-mēr'), *n.* [Ar. *emīr, amīr*, commander: cf. F. *émir.* Cf. ADMIRAL, AMEER.] An Arabian military commander, independent chieftain, or ruler of a province; also, an honorary title given to the descendants of Mohammed, in the line of his daughter Fatima; among the Turks, likewise, a title of dignity, given to certain high officials.

em'is-sa-ry (ĕm'ĭ-sȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *emissarius*, fr. *emittere, emissum*, to send out. See EMIT.] **1**. An agent employed to further certain interests or to gain information; esp., a disguised or secret agent.
2. [L. *emissarium.*] An outlet, canal, or duct, for conveying a fluid outward, as water from a lake.
Syn. — EMISSARY, SPY, SCOUT. An EMISSARY is an agent (commonly secret) appointed either to detect the schemes of an opposing party, or to influence their councils, or both; the word is commonly used in a bad sense; as, "It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over *emissaries*, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several prevailing sects among us" (*Swift*); "by buzzing *emissaries* fills the ears of listening crowds with jealousies and fears" (*Dryden*). A SPY is properly one who enters an enemy's camp or territories in disguise, to obtain information; the term is one of opprobrium; as, "Ye are *spies*; to see the nakedness of the land ye are come" (*Gen.* xlii. 9); "Thou hast put thyself upon this island as a *spy*, to win it from me" (*Shak.*). A SCOUT, as here compared, is a soldier sent out without disguise, usually at some hazard, to gain information; the word is not used in a derogatory sense; as, "as when a *scout*, through dark and desert ways with peril gone all night, . . . obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill" (*Milton*).

em'is-sa-ry (ĕm'ĭ-sȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, or acting as, an emissary; exploring; spying.
2. *Anat.* Designating specif. the veins which pass out of the cranium through apertures in its walls connecting the sinuses of the dura mater with the veins outside of the skull.

e-mis'sion (ē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *emissio*: cf. F. *émission.* See EMIT.] **1**. Act of emitting; an issuing; emanation; as, the *emission* of light from the sun; the *emission* of heat from a fire; the *emission* of bank notes.
2. That which is emitted; discharge.

e-mis'sive (ē-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* **1**. Sending out; emitting; as, *emissive* powers.
2. Sent out; emitted. *Obs.*

em'is-siv'i-ty (ĕm'ĭ-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tendency to emission; comparative facility of emission, or rate at which emission takes place; specif., *Physics*, the rate of emission of heat from a bounding surface per degree of temperature difference between the surface and the surrounding substances (called by Fourier the *external conductivity*).

e-mit' (ē-mĭt'), *v. t.;* E-MIT'TED; E-MIT'TING. [L. *emittere* to send out; *e* out + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1**. To send forth; to throw or give out or off; to cause to issue; to give vent to; to eject; discharge; as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun *emits* light.
2. To issue, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

> No State shall . . . *emit* bills of credit. *Const. of the U. S.*

e-mit', *v. i.* To flow out; to issue.

em-men'a-gogue (ĕ-mĕn'ȧ-gŏg; ĕ-mē'nȧ-; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἔμμηνα, n. pl., menses (ἐν in + μήν month) + *-agogue.*] *Med.* Any agent that promotes the menstrual discharge. — *a.* Aiding menstruation.

em-men'ic (ĕ-mĕn'ĭk), *a.* [From Gr. ἔμμηνα the menses.] *Med.* Capable of menstruation; menstruous.

em'me-nol'o-gy (ĕm'ē-nŏl'ô-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔμμηνα menses + *-logy.*] *Med.* That branch of medical science which treats of menstruation.

em'mens-ite (ĕm'ĕnz-īt), *n.* [After the inventor, Stephen H. *Emmens*, American chemist.] A high explosive consisting largely of picric acid.

Em'men-tha'ler (ĕm'ĕn-tä'lẽr), *a.* [G.] Of or pert. to the valley [G. *thal* valley] of the Emme in Switzerland, esp. in **Emmenthaler cheese**, a pressed cheese resembling Gruyère cheese, first made there. — *n.* Emmenthaler cheese.

em'mer (ĕm'ẽr), *n.* [G. *emmerkorn.*] A hardy cereal grain (*Triticum dicoccum*) related to spelt, commonly cultivated in Russia and Germany, where it is used as stock feed and is also made into gruel or porridge.

em'met (ĕm'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *emete*, AS. *æmete.* See ANT.] An ant. *Archaic or Dial.*

em'me-trope (ĕm'ē-trōp), *n.* [See EMMETROPIA.] *Physiol.* A person having the eye emmetropic, that is, in a normal state of refraction.

em'me-tro'pi-a (ĕm'ē-trō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἔμμετρος in measure, proportioned, suitable (ἐν in + μέτρον measure) + ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] *Med.* The normal refractive condition of the eye, in which the rays of light are all brought accurately and without undue effort to a focus upon the retina so that vision is perfect; — opposed to *hypermetropia, myopia*, and *astigmatism.* — **em'me-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

em'o-din (ĕm'ô-dĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An orange-red crystalline purgative, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$, obtained from aloes, buckthorn, rhubarb, etc., and regarded as a derivative of anthraquinone; — so called from the rhubarb *Rheum emodi.*

e-mol'lient (ē-mŏl'yĕnt; -ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *emolliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *emollire* to soften; *e* out + *mollire* to soften, *mollis* soft: cf. F. *émollient.* See MOLLIFY.] Softening; making supple; acting as an emollient.

e-mol'lient, *n.* *Med.* A softening or soothing application to allay irritation, soreness, etc.

e-mol'u-ment (ē-mŏl'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *emolumentum* exertion, profit; perh. fr. *emolere* to grind up (cf. MILL), or *emoliri* to move out, work out; *e* out + *moliri* to set in motion, exert one's self (cf. DEMOLISH): cf. F. *émolument.*] **1**. Profit from office, employment, or labor; compensation; perquisites, fees, or salary.
2. Advantage; benefit. *Obs.*
Syn. — See WAGES.
— **e-mol'u-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), **e-mol'u-men'ta-ry** (-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Rare.*

e-mo'tion (ē-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emovere, emotum*, to remove, shake, stir up; *e* out + *movere* to move: cf. F. *émotion.* See MOVE.] **1**. Migration; movement from one place to another. *Obs.*
2. An agitation, disturbance, or tumultuous movement, whether physical or social. *Obs.*
3. Any of the feelings of joy, grief, fear, hate, love, awe, reverence, etc.; any of the feelings aroused by pleasure or pain, activity or repose, in their various forms, or the type of consciousness characterized by such feelings. Emotion is consciousness attendant upon other forms of consciousness (as perception or ideation) to which it gives their feeling tone (cf. TONE); and emotions are separable and classifiable apart from these other forms because the same object of thought may at different times have a different feeling tone, as a person may be now loved, now hated. Sensations of pain and pleasure pass insensibly into pure emotion. As compared with *affection* and *feeling*, *emotion* is a narrower term in psychology, though in nontechnical usage both of these terms have the narrower meanings. See AFFECTION, 2, 4; FEELING, 4, 8.

> Some vague *emotion* of delight. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See FEELING.

e-mo'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion; easily moved; as, an *emotional* nature.
2. Appealing to, or arousing, emotion; as, *emotional* art.
emotional expression, *Psychol.*, the characteristic bodily changes occurring in connection with emotions, considered by some psychologists (as James) as causing emotion.

e-mo'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Cultivation of an emotional state of mind; tendency to regard things emotionally.

e-mo'tion-al-ist, *n.* **1**. One who is excessively emotional, or is unduly influenced by the emotions.
2. One who endeavors to arouse, or work upon, the emotions of others.
3. One who employs emotional effects in art, or bases theory or practice, whether in art, ethics, religion, or other interest, on emotional phenomena.

> He was little of a sentimentalist or an *emotionalist*, not much of a brush man or a colorist. *J. C. Van Dyke.*

e-mo'tion-al'i-ty (ē-mō'shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being emotional.

e-mo'tion-al-ize (ē-mō'shŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (īz'ĭng). To make emotional; to treat emotionally.

> Brought up in a pious family where religion was not talked about or *emotionalized.* *Froude.*

— **e-mo'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

e-mo'tive (ē-mō'tĭv), *a.* **1**. Causing motion. *Obs.*
2. Attended by, having the character of, or causing, emotion; expressing or embodying emotion; as, *emotive* expression. "Man's natural *emotive* side." *R. Burton.*
3 Characterized by reference to or consideration of emotion; as, an *emotive* theory of art.
— **e-mo'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **e-mo'tive-ness**, *n.*

e'mo-tiv'i-ty (ē'mô-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Emotional capacity or quality.

em-pais'tic (ĕm-pās'tĭk), **em-pæs'tic** (-pĕs'tĭk; -pēs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐμπαιστική (sc. τεχνή), fr. ἐμπαίειν to stamp in; ἐν in + παίειν to strike.] *Fine Arts.* Stamped, embossed, or inlaid; — used esp. of work of the ancient Greeks.

em-pasm' (ĕm-păz'm'), **em-pas'ma** (-păz'mȧ) *n.* [Gr. ἐμπάσσειν to sprinkle in or on; ἐν in + πάσσειν to sprinkle: cf. F. *empasme.*] **1**. A perfumed powder sprinkled upon the body to mask the odor of sweat.
2. A cataplasm.

em'per-or (ĕm'pẽr-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *empereor, empereour*, F. *empereur*, L. *imperator*, fr. *imperare* to command; *in* in + *parare* to prepare, order. See PARADE; cf. IMPERATIVE, EMPRESS.] **1**. The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire, orig. of the Roman Empire, whether as undivided, or, after A. D. 395, of either the Western or Eastern (Byzantine) Empire; later, the titular sovereign of the Holy Roman Empire, or various other countries, esp. of wide territory, as China, India, etc.; a title of sovereignty regarded as superior to that of *king*; as, the *Emperor* (Czar) of Russia. In general, an *emperor* is the holder of a sovereignty extending over conquered or confederated peoples, a *king* is ruler of a single people. Thus the "King of Prussia" is "German Emperor (Ger. *Deutscher Kaiser*)," the "King of England" is "Emperor of India." Cf. EMPIRE.
2. A size of paper. See PAPER.
Emperor of Believers, Omar I. (d. 644), father-in-law of Mohammed, and second caliph of the Mussulmans. — **Emperor**, *or* **Empress, of India**, a title appertaining to the crown in England since 1876, when Parliament, at the solicitation of the prime minister, Lord Beaconsfield, conferred the title "Empress of India" on Queen Victoria.

emperor boa. A Central American boa (*Boa imperator*) very closely related to the true *Boa constrictor*.

emperor butterfly. Any of several large and handsome nymphalid butterflies, esp. the purple emperor (*Apatura iris*) of Europe.

emperor fish. A large brilliantly colored chætodont food fish (*Holacanthus imperator*) of the Japanese seas.

emperor goose. A handsomely colored goose (*Philacte canagica*) which breeds on the northern coast of Alaska

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em'i-gra'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
em'i-gra'tor (ĕm'ĭ-grā'tẽr), *n.* An emigrant. *Rare.*
É'mile' (ā'mēl'), *n.* [F.] The hero of Jean Jacques Rousseau's novel of the same name. He is the author's ideal of a perfectly educated young man.
E-mil'i-a [illegible] prop. name; specif.: a A lady attendant u[illegible] Shak[illegible] b Wife [illegible] woman to Desdemona, in Shakespeare's "Othello," murdered by he[illegible] vealed his villainy. c The sweetheart of Peregrine Pic[illegible] in Smollett's novel "The Adventures of [illegible] d See [illegible]
Em'i-ly [illegible] cf. It., Sp. & Pg. *Emilia* [illegible] fr. L. [illegible] *lius.*] a Fem. prop. name. F. *Émilie* [illegible] & D. *E*[illegible] *Emilie* [illegible] AMON.
E'mim [illegible] *Ēmīm.*] *Bib.* The most ancient know[illegible] a race of doubtful origin.
E'mi'nence [illegible] nāNs' grēz'). [F., The Gray Cardinal.] Père Joseph de Tremblay, confidential agent of Cardinal Richelieu.
‖ **e'mi-nen'ter** (ĕm'ĭ-nĕn'tẽr), *adv.* [L.] = EMINENTLY, 3.
em'i-nen'ti-a te'res (-shĭ-ȧ tē'rēz). [L., rounded protuberance.] See FUNICULUS TERES.
e-mir'ate. *n.* State or jurisdiction of an emir. *Rare.*
e-mir'ship, **e-meer'ship**, *n.* See -SHIP.
emisperie. † HEMISPHERE.
emispery. † HEMISPHERE.
em'is-sa-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
e-mis'sile (ē-mĭs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *emittere, emissum*, to send out. See EMIT: cf. MISSILE.] Capable of protrusion.
emission theory. = CORPUSCULAR THEORY.
em'is-si'tious (ĕm'ĭ-sĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *emissicius.*] Prying. *Obs.*
e-mis'so-ry (ē-mĭs'ō-rĭ; ĕm'ĭ-sô-rĭ), *a.* Emissary.
e-mit'tent. *a.* [L. *emittens*, p. pr.] Emissive. *Rare.*
e-mit'ter, *n.* One that emits.
Em'ma (ĕm'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. & G. *Emma*, and LL. *Emma, Imma*, of G. origin.] Fem. prop name. F. *Emma* (ĕ-mȧ'); It. & Pg. *Emma* (ĕm'mä); Sp. *Ema* (ā'mä); G. *Emma* (ĕm'ä). — Dim. *Emm, Emmie* (ĕm'ĭ).
em'man'ché' (äN'mäN'shā'). Var. of ENMANCHE.
em-man'tle. † IMMANTLE.
Em-man'u-el (ĕ-măn'ū-ĕl), *n.* [Gr. Ἐμμανουήλ, of Heb. origin. See IMMANUEL.] Lit., God with us; — masc. prop. name. F. *Emmanuel* (ĕ'mä'nü-ĕl'); It. *Emmanuele* (ĕm'mä-nwā'lā); Sp. *Manuel* (mä-nwāl'); Pg. *Manoel* (mä-nōō-āl'), *Manuel* (mä-nōō-āl'); G. *Emanuel* (ĕ-mä'nōō-ĕl).
em-mar'ble. Var. of IMMARBLE.
em-mar'vel, *v. t.* To cause to marvel.
Em-ma'us (ĕ-mā'ŭs; ĕm'ā-ŭs). *Bib.*
emme. † AM, EME.
em'me-le, *n.* [Gr. ἐμμελής harmonious.] *Music.* In old harmonic theory, an imperfect consonance, as a third or sixth.
em-men'a-gog'ic (ĕ-mĕn'ȧ-gŏj'ĭk; ĕ-mē'nȧ-), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to an emmenagogue; promoting menstruation.
em-men'i-op'a-thy (-ĭ-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔμμηνα menses + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disorder of menstruation.
Em'mer. *Bib.*
emmeres. † EMBER.
em'mer-goose'. = EMBER-GOOSE.
em-mesh'. Var. of ENMESH.
emmet hunter. The wryneck. *Dial. Eng.*
em-met'ro-pism (ĕ-mĕt'rô-pĭz'm), **em-met'ro-py** (-pĭ), *n.* = EMMETROPIA.
emmette. † EMMET.
em-mew'. Var. of IMMEW.
em'mock. Scot. var. of EMMET.
Em'mor (ĕm'ôr). *Bib.*
em'mot. Obs. or dial. Eng. for EMMET.
em-move'. † ENMOVE.
emni. † EVEN, *v.*
em'ol-les'cence (ĕm'ô-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *e* out + *mollescere*, incho. fr. *mollere* to be soft.] A softening before fusion.
e-mol'li-ate (ē-mŏl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To soften: to effeminate. *Rare.*
em'ol-li'tion (ĕm'ô-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Softening: relaxation. *Obs.*
e-mol'li-tive, *a. & n.* Emollient. *Obs.*
Em'o-na (ĕm'ô-nȧ). *D. Bib.*
e-mong'. † AMONG.
e-mon'ges, **e-mon'geste**. † AMONGST.
em'o-ny (ĕm'ô-nĭ), *n.* = ANEMONE. *Dial. Eng.*
emorosogie. † HEMORRHAGE.
emote. † EMMET.
e-mo'tion-al-ly. *adv.* of EMOTIONAL.
e-mo'tioned (ē-mō'shŭnd), *a.* Affected with emotion. *Rare.*
e-mo'tion-ize, *v. t.* To affect emotionally. *Rare.*
e-mo'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
e-move', *v. t.* [See EMOTION.] To move. *Obs.*
emp. Dial Eng var. of EMPT.
Emp. *Abbr.* Emperor; Empress.
em-pack'et, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *empaqueter.*] To pack up. *Rare.*
em-pair'. † IMPAIR.
em-pale', **em-pale'ment**, etc. Vars. of IMPALE, etc.
em-pale', *v. t.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + *pale*: cf. OF. *empalir.*] To make pale. *Obs.*
em-pall', *v. t.* See 1st EN-, 1.
em-pan'el, **em-pan'el-ment**. Vars. of IMPANEL, etc.
em-pan'el. *n.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + *panel.*] Panel of jurors. *Obs.*
em-pan'o-ply, *v. t.* [*em-* + *panoply.*] To array in complete armor. *Rare.*
em-pa'per, *v. t.* To put on paper; to write. *Rare.*
em-par'a-dise. Var. of IMPARADISE.
em-parch'ment, *v. t.* To write on parchment. *Rare.*
em-pare'. † IMPAIR.
em-pare', *v. t.* [OF. *emparer.*] To provide; decorate. *Obs.*
emparel. † APPAREL, *n.* & *v.*
em-park'. † IMPARK.
em-parl', etc. † IMPARL, etc.
emparlement, *n.* Parleying; conference. *Obs.*
emperour. † EMPEROR.
em-part'. † IMPART.
em-pash'. † IMPEACH.
em-pas'sion, **em-pas'sion-ate**, etc. † IMPASSION, etc.
em-paste'. † IMPASTE.
em-path' (ĕm-păth'), *v. t.;* EM-PATHED' (-pătht'). See EM-.
em'pa-the'ma (ĕm'pȧ-thē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπαθής impassioned; ἐν in + πάθος passion.] *Med.* Ungovernable passion or excitement, esp. as the source or origin of disease. *Obs.*
em-pa'tron, *v. t.* To patronize.
em-pawn'. † IMPAWN.
em-peach'. † IMPEACH.
em-pearl'. Var. of IMPEARL.
empeire. † IMPAIR.
em'pei-re'ma (ĕm'pī-rē'mȧ), **em'pi-re'ma** (ĕm'pĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπειρεῖν to be experienced, fr. ἔμπειρος experienced. See EMPIRIC.] *Logic.* An empirical proposition. *Rare.*
Em-pe'o (ĕm-pā'ō), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
em-peo'ple, *v. t.* To make a people of; to fill with people. *Obs.*
em'per-a'tor. † IMPERATOR.
em'per-ess. † EMPRESS.
em-per'il. † IMPERIL.
em-per'ish, *v. t.* [Cf. IMPAIR, PERISH.] To impair. *Obs.*
em'per-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* To rule as an emperor. *Obs.*

F G H I J K L M

and adjacent islands, and winters chiefly along the coast of southern Alaska.

emperor moth. A large European saturniid moth (*Saturnia pavonia*); — sometimes applied to other large moths.

emperor penguin. The largest known species of penguin (*Aptenodytes fosteri*), of Victoria Land and adjacent seas.

em'per-y (ĕm'pẽr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *imperium*, influenced by OF. *emperie*, *empire*. See EMPIRE.] **1**. State or dominion of an emperor; hence, wide dominion; sovereignty; empire.

Struggling for my woman's *empery*. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. Imperial authority or authority under imperial government. *Obs.* "The *imperie* of consulers." *Chaucer.*

Em'pe-tra'ce-æ (ĕm'pē-trā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See EMPETRUM.] *Bot.* A small family of heathlike shrubs (order Sapindales), the crowberry family, having small diclinous flowers and berrylike drupes. There are three genera, *Empetrum*, *Corema*, and *Corrigiola*, the last two exclusively American. — **em'pe-tra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Em'pe-trum (ĕm'pē-trŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔμπετρον a plant growing on rocks; ἐν in + πέτρα rock.] *Bot.* A genus of low shrubs typifying the family Empetraceæ, and consisting of a single species, *E. nigrum*, the crowberry, found in all alpine regions. See CROWBERRY.

em'pha-sis (ĕm'fȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἔμφασις significance, force of expression, fr. ἐμφαίνειν to show (in), indicate; ἐν in + φαίνειν. See IN; PHASE.] **1**. Suggestive use of language; an implied meaning. *Obs.* **2**. *Rhet.* In reading or speaking, a particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to one or more words or syllables whose significance is logically prominent or which the speaker wishes to make prominent; — called also *sentence accent* or *sentence stress*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 78.

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than accent, that the customary seat of the latter is changed when the claims of *emphasis* require it *E. Porter.*

In such a sentence as "I got wet," the first word is understood from the context, and the second is a mere connecting word, so the stress necessarily falls on wet by what may be called "negative *emphasis*." *H. Sweet.*

3. A peculiar or special impressiveness of expression or weight of thought; vivid representation, enforcing assent or attention; as, to dwell on a subject with great *emphasis*. **4**. Those traits or qualities in sensation or perception which give distinctness or impressiveness; clearness, brilliancy, or purity of a sensible quality.

External objects stand before us . . . in all the life and *emphasis* of extension, figure, and color. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

em'pha-size (-sīz), *v. t.*; EM'PHA-SIZED (-sīzd); EM'PHA-SIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To give emphasis to, or place emphasis on; to stress; as, to *emphasize* a word or a phrase.

em-phat'ic (ĕm-făt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐμφατικός: cf. F. *emphatique*. See EMPHASIS.] **1**. Implying more than is expressed; suggestive. *Obs.*
em-phat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

2. Uttered with emphasis; made prominent by stress; forcible; impressive; strong; as, an *emphatic* manner or tone; an *emphatic* word; *emphatic* reasoning. **3**. Attracting special attention; strongly marked; striking. "*Emphatical* evils." *Bp. Reynolds.* **4**. Employing, or given to, emphatic speech or decisive action. "A little *emphatic* man." *Dickens.* **5**. Illusory; apparent. *Obs.*

☞ *Emphatical* is now rare.

Syn. — Forcible, earnest, impressive, energetic, striking, positive, important, special, significant.

— **em-phat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **em-phat'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

em-phrac'tic (ĕm-frăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐμφρακτικός obstructing, fr. ἐμφράσσειν to block up.] *Med.* Closing the pores of the skin. — *n.* An emphractic agent.

em-phrax'is (ĕm-frăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔμφραξις. See EMPHRACTIC.] *Med.* Stoppage; obstruction; esp., obstruction of the pores of the skin.

em'phy-se'ma (ĕm'fĭ-sē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμφύσημα inflation, fr. ἐμφυσᾶν to inflate; ἐν in + φυσᾶν to blow.] *Med.* **a** A swelling produced by gas or air diffused in the cellular tissue. **b** *Veter.* = HEAVES. — **emphysema of the lungs, pulmonary emphysema**, *Med.*, a disease of the lungs in which the air cells are distended and their partition walls ruptured by an abnormal pressure of the air in them.

em'phy-sem'a-tous (-sĕm'ȧ-tŭs; -sē'mȧ-tŭs; 277), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, emphysema; swelled; bloated; specif., *Bot.*, bladdery; inflated like a bladder.

em'phy-teu'sis (-tū'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐμφύτευσις, lit., an implanting, fr. ἐμφυτεύειν to plant or improve land; ἐν in + φυτεύειν to plant.] *Civil Law.* A contract by which a grant was made of a right, either perpetual or for a long period, to the possession and enjoyment of land, originally agricultural, subject to the keeping of the land in cultivation or from depreciation, the payment of a fixed annual rent (or canon), and some other conditions; also, the right so granted, or the tenure by which it is held. The right is heritable and also alienable under certain conditions, originally of a stringent nature. The heritable leasehold of Teutonic law (called *Erbfachtrecht* in German, and *Erfpachtrecht* in Dutch) is of a similar nature. Cf. AGER VECTIGALIS.

em'phy-teu'ta (-tū'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐμφυτευτής.] *Civil Law.* One holding land by emphyteusis.

em'phy-teu'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *emphyteuticus*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an emphyteusis.

Em'pi-do'nax (ĕm'pĭ-dō'năks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐμπίς, -ίδος, a mosquito + ἄναξ king.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small olivaceous American flycatchers, comprising several familiar species, as the least flycatcher and Acadian flycatcher.

em'pire (ĕm'pīr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imperium* a command, sovereignty, dominion, empire, akin to *imperare*. See EMPEROR; cf. IMPERIAL.] **1**. A group of nations or states united under a single sovereign power; as: **a** Primarily, a state characterized by the dominion of a conquering over conquered peoples; as, the Egyptian, Babylonian, and Assyrian *empires* of antiquity; the *empire* of Alexander the Great; the Mogul *Empire*; the Aztec *Empire*. **b** In a broader sense, a state characterized by the supremacy of a stronger over the weaker members of a confederacy, or over its confederates, conquests, and colonies; as, the Athenian *empire*; the Roman *Empire*; the German *Empire*; the British *Empire*. **c** A state characterized by having great extent of territories and variety of peoples united under one rule; as, the Russian *Empire*, Japanese *Empire*, Chinese *Empire*; or by having *emperor* as the title of its ruler; as, the (former) French *Empire*. **d** Rarely, a nation as owing allegiance to no other; thus, England was formerly spoken of as an *empire* because of its absolute autonomy. See HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

We understand by British *Empire* and by British Imperialism a confederacy of many lands under the rule of her Britannic Majesty. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*

2. Imperial organization; form of imperial government or politics.

The story of the Trojan war supplies us with a type of the only sort of *empire* that Greek politics was ever to produce: the supremacy of one city over many others. *Woodrow Wilson.*

3. Imperial sovereignty or rule; dominion of a sovereign power over colonies or possessions; hence, supreme or absolute power or sway; dominion. "*Empire* of the sea." *Shak.* "*Empire* of facts." *M. Arnold.*

Hands that the rod of *empire* might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre. *Gray.*

4. An imperial domain; a domain under imperial rule; as, the colonial *empire* of the United States.

Our *empire* of thirteen colonies had slipped away. *Thackeray.*

5. State, dignity, or reign of an emperor. *Obs.*

Syn. — Sway, dominion, rule, control, reign, sovereignty, government, kingdom, realm, state.

Empire of the East, the Eastern Empire. — **E. of the West**, the Western Empire. — **the Empire**, specif.: **a** The first French Empire (1804-15). **b** The Holy Roman Empire.

Em'pire (ĕm'pīr), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to the first French Empire (1804–15); as, *Empire* fashions. **2**. *Furniture.* Designating a dignified style developed in France under Napoleon I., chiefly by Charles Percier, Jacques Louis David, and Pierre F. L. Foutaine.

The general characteristics of the *Empire* style are stiffness, severity, and coldness. The forms are cubic and rectangular, without projections or carvings. Round tables on tripod legs, sofas and beds with heavily scrolled ends, secretaries and desks with secret arrangements of drawers, etc., and a great use of metal ornamentation are among the prominent details of this style. The decorative motives are rosettes, allegorical figures, mahogany columns of cylindrical shafts, without flutings and surmounted by the Doric capital (and often with a bronze gilt bracket), fasces, sphinxes, wreaths of laurel, and the swan used upon the arms of chairs and sofas, the sides of beds, and for the feet of tripods. *E. Singleton.*

Empire gown, *Dressmaking*, a gown having a short waist, short puffed sleeves, and long flowing drapery, fashionable during the time of the first French Empire.

Empire Day. May 24, birthday of Queen Victoria (d. 1901), extensively celebrated in the British Empire.

em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk; *formerly also* ĕm'pĭ-rĭk), *n.* [L. *empiricus* an empiric, Gr. ἐμπειρικός experienced, equiv. to ἔμπειρος; ἐν in + πεῖρα a trial, experiment; akin to πόρος ford, way, and E. *fare*: cf. F. *empirique*. See IN; FARE.] **1**. One who follows an empirical method; one who relies upon practical experience. **2**. A member of an ancient sect of physicians who disregarded all theoretical study and based their knowledge and practice on experience alone.

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded their practice on experience called themselves *empirics*; those who relied on theory, methodists; and those who held a middle course, dogmatists. *Krauth-Fleming.*

3. In medicine, one who deviates from the rules of science and regular practice; a quack; a charlatan.

Swallow down opinions as silly people do *empirics'* pills. *Locke.*

Syn. — See IMPOSTOR.

em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk; *see n.*) } *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, or founded upon, experiment or experience; depending upon the observation of phenomena.
em-pir'i-cal (ĕm-pĭr'ĭ-kăl) }

In philosophical language, the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Depending on experience or observation alone, without due regard to science and theory; as, *empiric* remedies.

empirical formula. *Chem.* See FORMULA. — **e. law**, *Logic*, a generalization from experience, the universality of which has not been established.

There is a point of generality at which *empirical laws* become as certain as laws of nature, or rather, at which there is no longer any distinction between *empirical laws* and laws of nature. *J. S. Mill.*

— **em-pir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **em-pir'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

em-pir'i-cism (ĕm-pĭr'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1**. The method or practice of an empiric; pursuit of knowledge by observation and experiment; specif., a practice of medicine founded on mere experience, without the aid of science or a knowledge of principles; hence, ignorant and unscientific practice; charlatanry; quackery. **2**. The philosophical theory which attributes the origin of all our knowledge to experience.

em-pir'i-cist (-sĭst), *a.* Of or pertaining to empiricism or empirics; characterized by empiricism. — *n.* An empiric.

em'pi-ris'tic (ĕm'pĭ-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to, or resulting from, experience, or experiment; following from empirical methods or data.

em-place' (ĕm-plās'), *v. t.*; EM-PLACED' (-plāst'); EM-PLAC'ING (-plās'ĭng). [Cf. F. *emplacer*. See EN-; PLACE, *v.* & *n.*] To put into place or position; to fix on an emplacement.

em-place'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *emplacement*.] **1**. A putting in, or assigning to, a definite place; localization; as, the *emplacement* of a structure. **2**. A situation or site, as of a building. *Rare.* "The original *emplacement* of the neighboring territory." *W. E. Hall.* **3**. *Fort.* **a** The space in a fortification assigned to a gun or group of guns. **b** The gun platform, parapet, and accessories for a gun or guns.

em-plas'ter (ĕm-plȧs'tẽr), *v. t.*; -PLAS'TERED (-tẽrd); -PLAS'TER-ING. [Cf. OF. *emplastrer*, F. *emplâtrer*. See EMPLASTER, *n.*] To cover with or as if with a plaster. *Obs.*

em-plas'ter, *n.* [OF. *emplastre*, F. *emplâtre*, L. *emplastrum* a plaster or salve, fr. Gr. ἔμπλαστρον, fr. ἐμπλάσσειν to plaster up, daub over; ἐν in + πλάσσειν to form, mold, apply as a plaster.] A plaster. *Obs.*

em-plas'tic (ĕm-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *emplastique*, fr. Gr. ἐμπλαστικός clogging. See 2d EMPLASTER.] Fit to be applied as a plaster; glutinous; adhesive. — **em-plas'tic**, *n.*

em'plas-tra'tion (ĕm'plăs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emplastratio* a budding.] **1**. A grafting by inoculation; budding. **2**. *Med.* The application of a plaster or salve.

em-plas'trum (ĕm-plăs'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [L. See 2d EMPLASTER.] *Pharm.* A plaster.

em-plec'tite (ĕm-plĕk'tīt), *n.* [Gr. ἔμπλεκτος inwoven.] A grayish or white metallic-looking compound of copper, bismuth, and sulphur, $Cu_2Bi_2S_4$, occurring in thin prisms. Sp. gr., 6.3–6.5.

em-ploy' (ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.*; EM-PLOYED' (-ploid'); EM-PLOY'ING. [F. *employer*, OF. *emploiier*, *empleier*, L. *implicare* to infold, involve, implicate, engage; *in* + *plicare* to fold. See PLY; cf. IMPLY, IMPLICATE.] **1**. To imply; inclose; infold; involve. *Obs.* **2**. To make use of, as an instrument, means, or material; to apply; use; as, to *employ* the pen in writing, bricks in building, words and phrases in speaking. **3**. To occupy; busy; devote; concern; as, to *employ* time in study; to *employ* one's energies to advantage. **4**. To make use of the services of; to have or keep at work; to give employment to; to intrust with some duty or behest; as, to *employ* a hundred workmen; to *employ* an envoy; often, in the passive, to have employment; to be at work; as, he has been *employed* for some time.

Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy steer
To turn the glebe. *Dryden.*

5. To supply; also, to bestow. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — EMPLOY, HIRE. EMPLOY is used to emphasize the idea of service to be rendered, HIRE, of wages to be paid; as, to *employ* an expert accountant, to *hire* a drayman. But the words are often interchangeable. See USE, OCCUPATION.

em-ploy', *n.* [Cf. F. *emploi*.] Employment; specif.: **a** Act of employing. *Obs.* **b** State of being employed; hence, service; as, to be in one's *employ*.

The whole *employ* of body and of mind *Pope.*

c The occupation in which one is employed. *Rare.*

em-ploy-ee' (ĕm-ploi-ē'), **em'ploy'é'** (*F.* äɴ'plwȧ'yā'; *E.* ĕm-ploi-ā'), *n.* [F. *employé*, p. p. of *employer*.] One employed by another; a clerk or workman in the service of an employer, usually disting. from *official* or *officer*, or one employed in a position of some authority. See OFFICE, 6.

The act . . . may be said to cover only "*employees*:" it does not affect any person really in authority, though it does affect a large body of federal servants. *Woodrow Wilson.*

em-ploy'er (ĕm-ploi'ẽr), *n.* One who employs another; as, an *employer* of workmen.

em-ploy'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act of employing, or state of being employed. **2**. That which engages or occupies; that which consumes time or attention; occupation; office or post of business; service; as, agricultural *employments*; public *employment*.

Cares are *employments*, and without employ
The soul is on a rack. *Young.*

Syn. — Work, business, vocation, calling, office, service, commission, trade, profession. See OCCUPATION.

em-poi'son (ĕm-poi'z'n), *v. t.*; -POI'SONED (-z'nd); -POI'SON-ING. [F. *empoisonner*; *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *poison*. See POISON.] To poison (*Archaic*); hence, to envenom; corrupt; taint.

How much an ill word may *empoison* liking. *Shak.*

em-poi'son-er (-ẽr), *n.* A poisoner. *Archaic.*

em-po'ri-um (ĕm-pō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἐμπόριον, fr. ἐμπόριος belonging to commerce, fr. ἔμπορος traveler, trader; ἐν in + πορος way, path. See IN, EMPIRIC, FARE.] A place of trade; a market place; a mart; esp., a city or town with extensive commerce; the commercial center of a country.

That wonderful *emporium* [Manchester] . . was then a mean and ill-built market town. *Macaulay.*

em-pow'er (ĕm-pou'ẽr), *v. t.*; EM-POW'ERED (-ẽrd); EM-POW'ER-ING. **1**. To give authority to; to delegate power to; to commission; to authorize (having commonly a legal force); as, the Supreme Court is *empowered* to try and decide cases, civil or criminal; the attorney is *empowered* to sign an acquittance and discharge the debtor. **2**. To give moral or physical power, faculties, or abilities to. "These eyes . . . *empowered* to gaze." *Keble.*

Syn. — See ENABLE.

em'press (ĕm'prĕs), *n.* [ME. *emperesse*, OF. *emperesse*, *empereresse*, fem. of *empereor* (nom. *emperére*). See EMPEROR.] **1**. The consort of an emperor, or a female sovereign of an empire; hence, fig., a sovereign mistress. "*Empress* of my soul." *Shak.* **2**. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.

Empress of India. See under EMPEROR.

empress cloth. A cloth for women's dresses, either wholly of wool or with cotton warp and wool weft. It resembles merino, but is not twilled.

‖ **em'presse'ment'** (äɴ'prĕs'mäɴ'), *n.* [F., fr. *s'empresser* to hasten.] Demonstrative warmth or cordiality of manner; display of enthusiasm.

He grasped my hand with a nervous *empressement*. *Poe.*

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emperor paper. See under PAPER.

em'per-or-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

em-pes'tic. Var. of EMPAISTIC.

em-phase' (ĕm-fāz'), *v. t.* To emphasize; stress. *Obs.*

em'phly-sis (ĕm'flĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐν in + φλύσις eruption.] *Med.* A vesicular eruption terminating in scabs.

em-phren'sy. ✝ ENFRENZY.

em-phy'ma (ĕm-fī'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *em-* + Gr. φῦμα a growth.] *Med.* A tumor.

em'phy-sem'a-tose (ĕm'fĭ-sĕm'ȧ-tōs; -sē'mȧ-tōs), *a.* Emphysematous.

em'phy-teu'ti-ca-ry (ĕm'fĭ-tū'tĭ-kā-rĭ) [L. *emphyteuticarius*, a.]. **em'phy-teu'tist**, *n.* An emphyteuta. [TURE. *R.*]

em-pic'ture. Var. of IMPIC-

Em-pid'i-dæ (ĕm-pĭd'ĭ-dē), **Em'pi-dæ** (ĕm'pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπίς, -ίδος, a mosquito, gnat.] A large family of small predaceous brachycerous flies (**dance flies**) of the order Diptera, which fly in swarms with a dancelike movement.

em-pierce', *v. t.* [*em-* + *pierce*.] To pierce; penetrate. *Obs.*

em-pight', *a.* [*em-* + *pight* pitched.] Fixed; settled. *Obs.*

em'pire, *v. t.* To rule as an empire. *Obs.*

Empire City. **a** The city of New York. *U. S.* **b** Wellington. *N. Z.*

Empire State. The State of New York. Georgia is sometimes called the **Empire State of the South**.

em-pir'i-cu'tic, *a.* [From *empiric*.] Quackish. *Obs.*

em'pi-rism (ĕm'pĭ-rĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* = EMPIRICISM.

em'pi-ry. Var. of EMPERY.

em-plas'ti-cal. Emplastic. *Rare.*

em-plead'. ✝ IMPLEAD.

em-plec'tion (ĕm-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* Bad form of EMPLECTON.

em-plec'ton (-tŏn), *n.* [L. *emplecton*, fr. Gr. ἔμπλεκτον, fr. ἔμπλεκτος interwoven, fr. ἐμπλέκειν to plait or weave in: ἐν in + πλέκειν to twist, weave.] *Class. Archæol.* Masonry in which the outer faces are ashlar, the interspace being filled in.

emplie. ✝ IMPLY.

em-plore'. ✝ IMPLORE.

em-ploy'a-ble (ĕm-ploi'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

em-ployd'. Employed. *Ref. Sp.*

employer's liability insurance. See INSURANCE.

em-plume', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *emplumer*.] To furnish or adorn with a plume or plumes. *Rare.*

em-plunge'. ✝ IMPLUNGE.

em-pock'et, *v. t.* To put into a pocket. *Rare.*

em-po'di-um (ĕm-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. ἐν in + πους, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* A small median appendage between the claws of the feet of many insects. Often called *pulvillus*, esp. when having the form of a small pad or cushion.

em-poi'son, *n.* Poison. *Obs.*

em-poi'son-ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *empoisonnement*.] See -MENT.

em-pol'der. Var. of IMPOLDER.

em'po-ret'ic (ĕm'pō-rĕt'ĭk), **em'po-reu'tic** (-rū'tĭk), *a.* [L. *emporeticus*; cf. Gr. ἐμπορευτικός. See EMPORIUM.] *Class. Antiq.* Pertaining to trade or merchandise. — *n.* Merchandise.

em-po'ri-al (ĕm-pō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to an emporium. *Obs.* or *R.*

‖ **em'por'te-ment'** (äɴ'pôr't'-mäɴ'), *n.* [F.] Violent passion.

em'po-ry, *n.* Emporium. *Obs.*

‖ **em'po'tage'** (äɴ'pō'tȧzh'), *n.* [F.] Consommé or gravy broth.

em-pound'. Var. of IMPOUND.

empoure. ✝ EMPEROR. [*Obs.*]

em-pov'er, *v. t.* To impoverish.

em-pov'er-ish. ✝ IMPOVERISH.

em-pow'er-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

emprent. ✝ IMPRINT.

‖ **em-pre'sa** (ĕm-prā'sä), *n.* [Sp.] A motto or device. See IMPRESA.

‖ **em'pre-sa'ri-o** (ĕm'prā-sä'rĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp.] An impresario.

em-pre'si-o-ma'ni-a (ĕm-prē'shĭ-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἔμπρησις conflagration + *mania*.] *Med.* = PYROMANIA.

em'press, *n.* [Cf. IMPRESA.] = IMPRESA, a motto. *Obs.*

em-prise′, em-prize′ (ĕm-prīz′), *n.* [OF. *emprise*, fr. *emprendre* to undertake; *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere, prendere*; *prae* before + a verb akin to E. *get*. See GET; cf. ENTERPRISE, IMPRESA.] **1.** Enterprise; endeavor; adventure. *Archaic.*

The deeds of love and high *emprise*. *Longfellow.*

2. The qualities which prompt one to undertake difficult and dangerous exploits; chivalric devotion or prowess. *Archaic.*

I love thy courage yet and bold *emprise*. *Milton.*

3. Renown; also, worth. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ENTERPRISE.

em-prise′, *v. t.* To undertake. *Obs.*

em-pris′ing (ĕm-prīz′ĭng), *p. a.* [From EMPRISE, *v. t.*] Daring; adventurous. *Archaic.*

em′pros-thot′o-nos (ĕm′prŏs-thŏt′ō-nŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπροσθότονος drawn forward and stiffened.] *Med.* A form of tetanus marked by a bending or drawing forward of the body, in consequence of the spasmodic contraction of some muscles. — **em-pros′tho-ton′ic** (ĕm-prŏs′thō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*

emp′ti-ness (ĕmp′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From EMPTY.] **1.** State of being empty; absence of contents; void space; vacuum; as, the *emptiness* of a vessel; *emptiness* of the stomach.

2. Want of solidity or substance; inability to satisfy desire; vacuity; hollowness; as, the *emptiness* of fame.

3. Want of knowledge; lack of sense; vacuity of mind.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray. *Pope.*

emp′tion (ĕmp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *emptio*, fr. *emere* to buy.] Act of buying; purchase; sometimes, short for *right of (sole) emption*, the right formerly claimed and exercised by the crown in England to take and buy commodities at its need or for its use at such price or on such terms of payment as the circumstances of the case might warrant. *Rare.* — **emp′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

emp′ty (ĕmp′tĭ), *a.*; EMP′TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); EMP′TI-EST. [AS. *ǣmtig, ǣmetig, æmetig*, empty, idle, fr. *ǣmta, ǣmetta*, quiet, leisure, rest; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Containing nothing; void of contents or appropriate contents; not filled; as, an *empty* chest, room, or purse; an *empty* stomach.

2. Vacant; unoccupied; as, an *empty* house; the *empty* desert; also, fig., marked or caused by emptiness.

The *empty* horror of abysmal night. *G. Santayana.*

3. a Hungry. *Colloq.* b Lean; emaciated. *Obs.*

4. Having nothing to carry; unburdened. "An *empty* messenger." *Shak.*

When ye go ye shall not go *empty*. *Ex.* iii. 21.

5. Destitute or devoid *of* (formerly also with *in* and *from*). "That fair female troop . . . *empty* of all good." *Milton.*

6. Destitute of worth; hollow; vain; as, *empty* pleasure.

The idle singer of an *empty* day. *W. Morris.*

7. Destitute of reality or substance; as, *empty* dreams.

8. Destitute of effect, sincerity, or sense; as, *empty* words or threats. "Words are but *empty* thanks." *Cibber.*

9. Destitute of fruits; as, an *empty* vine.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind. *Gen.* xli. 27.

10. Destitute of, or lacking, sense, knowledge, courtesy, or the like; as, *empty* brains; an *empty* coxcomb.

That in civility thou seem'st so *empty*. *Shak.*

11. *Math.* Containing no element or point; — said of a class.

Syn. — Unoccupied, unfilled, void. — EMPTY, VACANT, BLANK, VACUOUS, INANE. That is EMPTY (opposed to *full*) which has nothing in it; that is VACANT (opposed to *occupied*) which has been, or is intended to be, occupied; as, an *empty* (never *vacant*) bucket, bottle, purse, stomach; *empty*-handed; a *vacant* (it may be, also, *empty*) lot, house, office, seat; cf. an *empty* room (without furniture), a *vacant* room (without inmates); "[It] enabled him to fill a place which would else have been *vacant*" (*Hawthorne*). That (esp. a surface) is BLANK which is free from writing or marks of any kind, or which has vacant spaces that are left to be filled in; as, a *blank* page, a *blank* application. Fig., the same general distinctions hold; as, "*Empty* heads console with *empty* sound" (*Pope*); "*empty* talk" (*Cowper*); "the loud laugh that spoke the *vacant* mind" (*Goldsmith*); a *vacant* stare; "His eyes had that *blank* fixed gaze . . . that babies' eyes have" (*Mary Wilkins*); "On the bald street breaks the *blank* day" (*Tennyson*). VACUOUS and INANE, in modern usage, have lost their physical application; that is *vacuous* which is void of intelligence; that is *inane* which is lacking in meaning or point; as, "that superb listlessness of demeanor, and that admirable *vacuous* folly which distinguish the noble or high-born chiefs of the race" (*Thackeray*); a *vacuous* leer; "Let me mask mine own in some *inane* and *vacant* smile" (*Shelley*); an *inane* remark. See DEVOID, VAIN, FOOLISH.

empty glume. *Bot.* See GLUME.

emp′ty (ĕmp′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). An empty car, cab, box, crate, cask, etc.; — used in commerce, esp. in transportation of freight; as, "special rates for *empties*."

emp′ty (ĕmp′tĭ), *v. t.*; EMP′TIED (-tĭd); EMP′TY-ING. **1.** To make empty; to make void or vacant; to deprive of contents, furnishings, inhabitants, or the like; as, to *empty* a reservoir; the town was *emptied*; also, to transfer by emptying; as, to *empty* grain from a sack into a bin.

The clouds . . . *empty* themselves upon the earth. *Eccl.* xi. 3.

2. To discharge or find vent for (itself); as, the river *empties* itself into the sea.

3. To discharge or deprive of (formerly also *with*); as, to *empty* a phrase of meaning; to *empty* one's self of power.

emp′ty, *v. i.* **1.** To discharge itself; as, a river *empties* into the ocean.

2. To become empty. "The chapel *empties*." *B. Jonson.*

emp′ty-ing, *n.* A making empty, or that which is emptied.

emp′ty-ings (ĕmp′tĭ-ĭngz), *n. pl.* [For *emptins, emptings*, fr. an obs. *empte* to empty. *Oxf. E. D.*] The lees of beer, cider, etc.; yeast. *U. S.*

em-pur′ple (ĕm-pûr′p'l), *v. t.*; EM-PUR′PLED (-p'ld); EM-PUR′PLING (-plĭng). [*em-* + *purple*.] To tinge or color purple; to dye with purple.

The *empurpled* hills standing up, solemn and sharp. *Stevenson.*

Em-pu′sa (ĕm-pū′sȧ; -zȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-sē; -zē). [LL., a hobgoblin, Gr. ἔμπουσα.] **1.** In Greek legend, a cannibal monster or hobgoblin sent by Hecate, esp. to frighten travelers; hence [*l. c.*], *Obs.*, a specter or hobgoblin.

2. a *Bot.* A genus of entomophthoraceous fungi parasitic on flies, moths, grasshoppers, etc. *E. muscæ* appears on house flies toward autumn, causing them to swell up and die, surrounded by white spores. b *Zoöl.* A genus of predaceous Orthoptera of the family Mantidæ.

em′py-e′ma (ĕm′pĭ-ē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπύημα, from ἐμπυεῖν to suppurate; ἐν in + πύον pus.] *Med.* An accumulation of pus in some cavity of the body; usually, a collection of pus in the pleural cavity.

em′py-em′ic (-ĕm′ĭk; -ē′mĭk), *a.* *Med.* Of the nature of, or affected with, empyema.

em-pyr′e-al (ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl; ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl; 277), *a.* [L. *empyrius, empyreus*, fiery, Gr. ἐμπύριος, ἔμπυρος, in fire, fiery; ἐν in + πῦρ fire. See IN; FIRE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or designating, the empyrean, or highest heaven.

Go, soar with Plato to the *empyreal* sphere. *Pope.*

2. Composed of a pure or sublimated fire.

empyreal air, *Chem.*, oxygen. *Obs.*

em′py-re′an (ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn; 277), *n.* [See EMPYREAL.] **1.** In ancient and medieval cosmology, the highest heaven or heavenly sphere, supposed to be composed of a kind of sublimated fire. The conception, in ancient cosmology, appears in various forms with different Greek philosophers (cf. ELEMENT, 1; ETHER; HEAVEN), though the term itself is late and rare in classical use. Dante, Milton, and other writers having a distinctively Christian conception, use the term for the uppermost Paradise, the heaven which is the immediate seat of God.

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton.*

2. The firmament; the heavens.

em′py-re′an, *a.* Of or pert. to the empyrean; empyreal.

em′py-reu′ma (-rōō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπύρευμα a live coal covered with ashes, fr. ἐμπυρεύειν to set on fire, fr. ἔμπυρος. See EMPYREAL.] *Chem.* The peculiar smell and taste of the products of animal or vegetable substances burnt in close vessels.

em′py-reu-mat′ic (-rōō-măt′ĭk), **em′py-reu-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to empyreuma.

empyreumatic oils, oils obtained by distilling various organic substances at high temperatures.

e′mu, e′meu (ē′mū), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *ema* ostrich, F. *émou, émeu*, emu.] A large Australian ratite bird of the genus *Dromæus*, of which two species are recognized, *D. novæ-hollandiæ* of central eastern Australia and *D. irroratus* of west Australia. Next to the ostrich, to which they are closely related, the emus are the largest existing birds. They inhabit open forests and plains, and can run very swiftly. The wings are rudimentary, and the plumage consists of slender drooping feathers with greatly developed aftershafts. Unlike the cassowaries, they have the head and neck feathered, and without wattles. By old writers the term *emu* was often applied to the cassowaries and rheas.

$\frac{1}{50}$

Emu (*Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*), with young.

emu, *or* **emeu**, **apple.** a The meliaceous tree *Owenia acidula*; also, its subacid fruit, which is about as large as a small nectarine. Called also *sour plum, native peach, native nectarine*, and *mooley apple*. b The bitterbark (*Petalostigma quadriloculare*). *Australia.*

emu, *or* **emeu**, **bush.** Any Australian myoporaceous tree of the genus *Pholidia*, esp. *P. longifolia*; also, the Australian sapindaceous tree *Heterodendron oleæfolium*. So called because the emu feeds on its seeds.

em′u-late, *a.* [L. *aemulatus*, p. p. of *aemulari*, fr. *aemulus* emulous.] Emulous. *Obs.*

em′u-late (ĕm′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; EM′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); EM′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). **1.** To strive to equal or excel (another); to imitate, with a view to equal or to outdo; to vie with; to rival; as, to *emulate* the good and the great.

2. To be jealous of; to envy. *Obs.*

Syn. — Rival, compete with. — EMULATE, VIE WITH. EMULATE emphasizes conscious effort to equal or surpass; VIE WITH is also used frequently, in a fig. sense, of things; as, "May my son but *emulate* your example!" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "It has been said that we should *emulate* rather than imitate them [the classical writers of antiquity]" (*M. Arnold*); "His kitchen *vied* in coolness *with* his grot" (*Pope*); "It *vies with* the Odyssey, or surpasses it, in this one point" (*Carlyle*). See COMPETITION.

em′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *aemulatio*: cf. F. *émulation*.] **1.** Ambition or endeavor to equal or excel; rivalry.

A noble *emulation* heats your breast. *Dryden.*

2. Jealous rivalry; envy; envious contention. *Obs.*

Syn. — Contest, contention, strife. See COMPETITION.

em′u-la-tive (ĕm′ū-lȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to emulation; emulating; rivaling; as, an *emulative* person or effort. "*Emulative* zeal." *Hoole.* — **em′u-la-tive-ly**, *adv.*

em′u-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *aemulator*.] One who emulates.

e-mul′gent (ē-mŭl′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *emulgens*, p. pr. of *emulgere* to milk out; *e* out + *mulgere* to milk. So called because regarded by the ancients as straining out the serum, as if by milking, and so producing the urine. See MILK.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the kidneys; renal. *Obs.*

e-mul′gent (ē-mŭl′jĕnt), *n.* A renal artery or vein; also, a medicine that excites the flow of bile. *Obs.*

em′u-lous (ĕm′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *aemulus*. Cf. EMULATE, *a.*] **1.** Ambitious to equal or excel another; eager to emulate or vie with another; desirous of like excellence with another; characterized by, or due to, emulation; as, *emulous* of another's example or virtues.

2. Jealously rivaling; contentious; envious. *Obs.*

3. Zealous; earnest. *Obs.*

— **em′u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **em′u-lous-ness**, *n.*

e-mul′si-fy (ē-mŭl′sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; E-MUL′SI-FIED (-fīd); E-MUL′SI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*emulsion* + *-fy*.] To convert into an emulsion; to form an emulsion with; as, the pancreatic juice *emulsifies* the oily part of food, producing a milky fluid. — **e-mul′si-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

e-mul′sin (-sĭn), *n.* [See EMULSION, EMULGE.] *Chem.* An enzyme occurring in certain fungi and in several of the higher plants, notably in almonds, from whose pulp it is prepared as a white amorphous mass. It hydrolyzes amygdalin and other glucosides. Called also *synaptase*.

e-mul′sion (-shŭn), *n.* [From L. *emulgere, emulsum*: cf. F. *émulsion*. See EMULGENT.] A liquid preparation of a color and consistency resembling milk, or one in which minute particles, esp. of a liquid, remain in suspension as the fat globules do in milk; as: a In pharmacy, an extract of seeds, or a mixture of oil and water united by a mucilaginous substance. b In photography, a sensitive salt of silver held in suspension in a viscous liquid, as collodion, and used for coating plates, etc.

e-mul′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *émulsif*.] Of the nature of an emulsion; yielding emulsion.

e-munc′to-ry (ē-mŭŋk′tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *emunctorium* a pair of snuffers, fr. *emungere, emunctum*, to blow the nose, hence, to wipe, cleanse; *e* out + *mungere* to blow the nose.] *Physiol.* Any organ or part of the body (as the kidneys, skin, etc.) which serves to carry off excrement or waste. — *a.* Excretory; depurative.

emu, *or* **emeu**, **wren.** A small Australian bird (*Stipiturus malachurus*) of wrenlike appearance, having the tail feathers long and loosely barbed, like emu feathers.

$\frac{1}{6}$

Emu Wren.

E′mys (ē′mĭs; ĕm′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμύς, or ἑμύς, -ύδος, the fresh-water tortoise.] *Zoöl.* A genus of turtles which in old classifications included most of the ordinary fresh-water tortoises and terrapins. It is now restricted to the common European pond tortoise (*E. orbicularis*) and its near allies, and is made the type of a family, **E-myd′i-dæ** (ē-mĭd′ĭ-dē).

en (ĕn), *n.* [Name of the letter *n*, L. *en*.] *Print.* Half of the width of an em. See EM.

en-. [F. *en-*, L. *in*.] A prefix signifying *in, into*, forming verbs: **1.** From nouns, *en-* having the sense of *put into* or *upon*, hence sometimes, *cover with, wrap up in*; as, *encoach*, to seat in a coach; *engold*, to gild.

2. From nouns or adjectives, *en-* having the general sense of *make, make into*, or *make like*; as, *engolden*, to make golden; *engloom*, to make gloomy.

3. From other verbs, mostly transitive, *en-* adding sometimes an additional sense of *in*, but oftener a mere intensive force. In verse *en-* is often prefixed to a verb for the sake of the additional syllable.

☞ *En-* occurs chiefly in words from the French, and in analogical formations in English. *En-* generally becomes *em-* before *p, b*, and *m*, as in *employ, embody, emmew*. Many words were formerly, and some are still, written indifferently with *en-* or *in-*, as in *enclose, inclose*. See IN-.

en- (ĕn-). A prefix from Greek ἐν, *in*, meaning *in*; as, *encephalon, entomology*. See IN-.

-en (-ĕn; -'n). [ME., fr. AS. *-an*.] The suffix formerly used to form the plural of many nouns, as in ash*en*, ey*en*, ox*en*, all of which are now obsolete or dialectic except *oxen*. In some cases, such as childr*en* and brethr*en*, it has been added to older plural forms.

-en. [AS. *-en*; akin to Skr. *-na*.] The past-participle ending of many strong verbs; as in brok*en*, sunk*en*, spok*en*.

-en. [AS. *-en*; akin to Goth. *-eins*, L. *-inus*, Gr. -ινος.] An adjective suffix meaning *made of*, added chiefly to nouns denoting material; as in gold*en*, lead*en*, wood*en*. These adjectives were formerly common, but with the modern attributive use of nouns (as in a *gold* cup, a *wheat* cake) many have become obsolete or poetic; as wheat*en*, oak*en*. They are still freely formed in dialect English.

-en. [AS. *-nian*.] A suffix meaning *to make, to render* (of a given character or quality), used to form verbs from nouns and adjectives: as in quick*en*, fright*en*, strength*en*. Such verbs are sometimes intransitive; as, length*en*, to grow long.

en-a′ble (ĕn-ā′b'l), *v. t.*; EN-A′BLED (-b'ld); EN-A′BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To make able; to give (one) power, strength, or competency, sufficient for the purpose; as, money *enables* one to live in ease; also, to render efficient or capable, in a general sense or degree; as, ambition *enables* a person in the struggle of life.

2. To make possible, practicable, or easy; as, steam and electricity *enable* rapid transit.

3. To give legal capacity to; to habilitate. *Obs.*

4. To give authority or sanction to; to endow. *Now Rare.*

He *enabled* them with priestly power. *Jer. Taylor.*

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em′price. ✝ EMPRESS.

em-print′. ✝ IMPRINT.

em-pris′on. ✝ IMPRISON.

empropre. ✝ IMPROPER.

emprove. ✝ IMPROVE.

empt, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *ǣmtian, ǣmtigean*, to be at leisure.] To empty. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

emp′ti-er (ĕmp′tĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that empties.

emp′ti-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of EMPTY.

emp′tins (ĕmp′tĭnz), *n. pl.* = EMPTYINGS. *Dial. U. S.*

‖ **emp′ti-o** (ĕmp′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law.* A buying; purchase: — used esp. in the Civil law phrase **emp′ti-o et ven-di′ti-o** (ĕt vĕn-dĭsh′ĭ-ō), or more commonly **emp′ti-o-ven-di′ti-o**, the consensual bilateral contract of purchase (by one party) and sale (by the other) for an agreed price.

‖ **emp′tor** (ĕmp′tŏr; -tẽr), *n.* [L.] *Law.* A purchaser or buyer.

emp′ty-sis (ĕmp′tĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔμπτυσις a spitting.] *Med.* Expectoration, esp. of blood; hæmoptysis.

em-pugn′. ✝ IMPUGN.

em-pur′pl. Empurple. *Ref. Sp.*

em-puse′ (ĕm-pūs′). ✝ EMPUSA.

em-puz′zle, *v. t.* To puzzle. *Archaic.*

em′py-e-mat′ic, em′py-em′a-tous, *a.* *Med.* Like or having empyema. *Obs.*

em′py-e′sis (ĕm′pĭ-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπύησις suppuration.] An eruption of pustules.

em-py′ic, em-py′i-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἐμπυϊκός.] Empyemic. *Obs.*

em′py-o-cele′ (ĕm′pĭ-ō-sēl′), *n.* [Gr. ἔμπυος suppurating + *-cele*.] *Med.* A tumor formed by a collection of pus within the scrotum.

empyre, *a.* Empyreal. *Obs.*

em-pyr′e-al (ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl; ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl), *n.* The empyrean. *R.*

em′py-re′um (ĕm′pĭ-rē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.] The empyrean. *Obs.*

em′py-reu′ma-tize (-rōō′mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

em-pyr′i-cal (ĕm-pĭr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἔμπυρος in fire.] Of or pert. to combustion. *Rare.*

em-pyr′o-man′cy (-ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔμπυρος in fire + *-mancy*.] Divination by fire.

em′py-ro′sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπύρωσις.] A conflagration. *Obs.*

em′raud, em′rod, em′rold. ✝ EMERALD.

emte. ✝ EMMET.

em′ti, em′ty. ✝ EMPTY.

emu grass. = AUSTRALIAN MILLET a.

em′u-la-ble (ĕm′ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *aemulari* to emulate + *-able*.] Capable of being emulated. *R.*

em′u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to or showing emulation. *Rare.*

em′u-la′tress (-lā′trĕs), **em′u-la′trix** (-lā′trĭks), *n.* A female emulator. *Rare.*

em′ule, *v. t.* [L. *aemulari*: cf. F. *émuler*.] To emulate. *Obs.*

e-mulge′, *v. t.* [L. *emulgere, emulsum*.] To drain. *Obs.*

e-mul′gence (ē-mŭl′jĕns), *n.* A milking or draining out. *Rare.*

e-mul′si-fi′er (ē-mŭl′sĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* An emulsifying substance.

e-mul′sion-ize, *v. t.* To emulsify.

e-mul′siv. Emulsive. *Ref. Sp.*

e-munct′, *a.* [L. *emunctus*, p. p.] Keen; acute. *Obs.* or *R.*

e-munc′tæ na′ris (ē-mŭŋk′tē nā′rĭs). [L.] Lit., of wiped nose; i. e., of nice perception; acute. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. iv. 8, etc.).

e-munc′tion (ē-mŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *emunctio*.] Depuration; excretion. *Rare.*

e′mun-da′tion (ē′mŭn-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *emundatio* a cleansing.] **1.** *Pharm.* Rectification, as of drugs.

2. Ceremonial cleansing. *Obs.*

e-munge′, *v. t.* [L. *emungere* to wipe the nose.] To cleanse; fig., to wipe the nose of; cheat. *Obs.*

e-mure′. ✝ IMMURE.

e′mus-ca′tion, *n.* [L. *emuscare* to clear from moss.] Act of freeing from moss. *Obs.*

emu, *or* **emeu**, **tree.** = EMU BUSH.

E-myd′e-a (ē-mĭd′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Emys* a genus of tortoises, L. *emys* a kind of fresh-water tortoise, Gr. ἐμύς.] *Zoöl.* A group of chelonians comprising most of the fresh-water tortoises and terrapins.

E-myd′i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See EMYS. — **em′yd** (ĕm′ĭd), **e-myd′i-an** (ē-mĭd′ĭ-ăn), *n.*

Em′y-do-sau′ri-a (ĕm′ĭ-dō-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See EMYS; -SAURUS.] = CROCODILIA. — **em′y-do-sau′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

emyspery. ✝ HEMISPHERE.

en. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of IN.

en. Dial. Eng. var. of HIM.

en-. For many obsolete forms in *en-*, see the forms in EM- or IN-.

5. To esteem as competent. *Obs.*

Syn. — ENABLE, EMPOWER. In ordinary usage, to ENABLE is to provide with means or opportunity, to EMPOWER, to delegate power or authority to do something; as, an income *enabling* one to live with dignity, a letter *empowering* one to act in another's behalf. Cf. ABILITY, POWER.

Temperance gives nature her full play, and *enables* her to exert herself in all her force and vigor. *Spectator.*

Your husband has . . . taken upon himself to resign that which I was *empowered* to offer him. *Trollope.*

en-a′bling (ĕn-ā′blĭng), *p. pr.* of ENABLE. — **enabling act** *or* **statute**, a statute which makes it lawful for a person or corporation to do something which otherwise would not be lawful.

en-act′ (ĕn-ăkt′), *v. t.*; -ACT′ED; -ACT′ING. **1**. To enter in the acta, or public records; to record; chronicle. *Obs.*
2. To make into an act or law; esp., to perform the legislative act with reference to (a bill) which gives it the validity of law; hence, to establish by legal and authoritative act; to decree; ordain.
3. To act; perform; do; effect. *Obs.*

The king *enacts* more wonders than a man. *Shak.*

4. To act the part of; to represent; to play.

I did *enact* Julius Cæsar. *Shak.*

5. To influence; to actuate. *Obs.*

enacting clause, *Law*, that clause of an act which formally expresses the legislative sanction. See ACT, *n.*, 2. The enacting clause of acts of the British Parliament has for over 100 years been: "Be it enacted by the King's (Queen's) most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent," etc. The enacting clause in the United States varies in different States, but usually begins "Be it enacted."

en-ac′tive (ĕn-ăk′tĭv), *a.* Having power to enact or establish as a law; enacting.

en-act′ment (-ăkt′mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act of enacting, or state of being enacted; esp., the giving of legislative sanction and executive approval whereby a bill becomes an act or law.
2. That which is enacted; a law; decree; statute; prescribed requirement; as, a social *enactment.*

en-ac′to-ry (ĕn-ăk′tō-rĭ), *a. Law.* Enacting, or pertaining to enactment; specif., creating a new right or duty, as opposed to *declaratory.*

en′a-lid (ĕn′ȧ-lĭd), *n.* [Gr. ἐνάλιος of the sea + 2d *-id.*] *Phytogeog.* A submerged marine plant growing in the loose soil of the sea bottom, as eel grass. Enalids are the constituent of the benthos. See BENTHOS.

en-al′la-ge (ĕn-ăl′ȧ-jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐναλλαγή an exchange, fr. ἐναλλάσσειν to exchange; ἐν in + ἀλλάσσειν to change.] *Gram.* A substitution, as of one part of speech for another, or of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mode, or voice of the same word for another.

en-am′el (ĕn-ăm′ĕl), *n.* [See ENAMEL, *v.*] **1**. A vitreous composition, usually opaque or semiopaque, applied by fusion to the surface of metal, glass, or pottery for ornament or protection or as a basis for decoration. In ceramics, such a composition, when transparent, is usually called a *glaze.* Enamels are of various colors, and usually consist of a transparent glass base in which particles of an opaque oxide or salt are suspended. See CHAMPLEVÉ, CLOISONNÉ.
2. Any of various varnishes and similar preparations for giving a smooth, glossy surface like that of enamel.
3. A cosmetic intended to give the appearance of a smooth and beautiful complexion.
4. That which is enameled; enameled ware; also, any glossy surface resembling enamel, esp. if variegated.
5. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The intensely hard calcareous substance which forms a thin layer capping or partly covering the teeth of most mammals (including man) and many other vertebrates. It is the hardest substance of the animal body and consists of minute prisms arranged at right angles to the surface and bound together by a cement substance. True enamel is of ectodermic origin, being secreted by the **enamel cells**, or adamantoblasts, which form part of a special organ, the **enamel organ**, formed from an ingrowth of the epithelium of the mouth (see TOOTH). The placoid scales of elasmobranch fishes are also coated with true enamel. That of the pharyngeal teeth of certain fishes is said to be hypoblastic in origin. The term is sometimes loosely used of any hard shiny covering.

en-am′el (ĕn-ăm′ĕl), *v. t.*; EN-AM′ELED (-ĕld) or EN-AM′ELLED; EN-AM′EL-ING or EN-AM′EL-LING. [*en-* + OF. *esmaillier* to enamel, F. *émailler*, OF. *esmail* enamel, F. *émail*; of G. origin; cf. OHG. *smelzi*, G. *schmelz.* See SMELT, *v.*]
1. To lay enamel upon; to decorate with enamel.
2. To variegate with colors as if with enamel.

Oft he [the serpent] bowed
His turret crest and sleek *enameled* neck. *Milton.*

3. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon; as, to *enamel* card paper; to *enamel* leather or cloth.
4. To apply enamel to (the face). See ENAMEL, *n.*, 3.

en-am′el (ĕn-ăm′ĕl), *v. i.* To enamel anything.

enamel cloth, *or* **enameled cloth**, a flexible cloth having on one side a polished waterproof coating composed of linseed oil, resin, etc.

en-am′eled | **en-am′elled** (ĕn-ăm′ĕld), *p. a.* Coated or adorned with enamel.

enameled cloth. = ENAMEL CLOTH. — **e. leather**, leather having a hard black varnished surface; specif., a variety with a grained surface, as distinguished from "patent" leather.

en-am′el-er (-ĕl-ẽr) | **en-am′el-ist** (-ĭst) *n.* Also **en-am′el-ler, en-am′el-list**. One who enamels; a workman or artist who applies enamels in ornamental work.

en-am′el-ing | **en-am′el-ling** *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENAMEL. Specif.: *vb. n.* The process of coating or ornamenting with enamel; also, enamel ornamentation.

enamel painting. Painting with enamel colors which require to be fixed with heat, generally upon a surface of baked or fired enamel.

enamel paper. Paper glazed with a metallic coating.

enamel ware. Ware (as cooking utensils) coated with enamel to protect from rust, the action of acids, etc.

en-am′or, en-am′our (ĕn-ăm′ẽr), *v. t.*; -ORED, -OURED (-ẽrd); -OR-ING, -OUR-ING. [OF. *enamourer*, *enamorer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. & F. *amour* love, L. *amor.* See AMOUR; cf. INAMORATO.] To inflame with love; to charm; captivate; as, to be *enamored* with a lady; to be *enamored* of books.

Passionately *enamored* of this shadow of a dream. *Irving.*

en-am′ored, en-am′oured (-ẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of ENAMOR, ENAMOUR. Hence: *p. a.* Much in love; charmed.

Syn. — See FOND.

en-an′them (ĕn-ăn′thĕm) | **en′an-the′ma** (ĕn′ăn-thē′mȧ) *n.* [NL. *enanthema*; Gr. ἐν in + *-anthema*, as in *exanthema.*] *Med.* An eruption upon a mucous surface; — opposed to *exanthema.* — **en′an-them′a-tous** (-thĕm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

en-an′ti-o-blas′tic (ĕn-ăn′tĭ-ō-blăs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐναντίος opposite + βλαστός germ.] *Bot.* Originating at the end of the seed opposite the hilum; — said of an embryo.

en-an′ti-o-morph′ (ĕn-ăn′tĭ-ō-môrf′), *n.* *Cryst.* Either of two enantiomorphous forms or crystals.

en-an′ti-o-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs), **en-an′ti-o-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐναντίος opposite + μορφή form.] *Cryst.* Similar, but not superposable, i. e., related to each other as a right-handed to a left-handed glove; — said of certain hemihedral crystals. — **en-an′ti-o-mor′phism** (-môr′fĭz'm), *n.* — **en-an′ti-o-mor′phous-ly** (-fŭs-lĭ), *adv.*

en-an′ti-op′a-thy (-ŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐναντιοπαθής of contrary properties or affections; ἐναντίος opposite + πάθος suffering, affection, fr. πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer.] *Med.* Allopathy; — a term used by homeopathists.

en-an′ti-ot′ro-py (-ŏt′rō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐναντίος opposite + *-tropy.*] *Physical Chem.* The relation of two different forms of the same substance which have a definite transition point and can therefore be changed, each into the other. Thus, tin is known in two forms, the ordinary, stable above 20° C., and a gray modification, stable below 20°. Cf. MONOTROPY. — **en-an′ti-o-trop′ic** (-ō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

en-ar′gite (ĕn-är′jīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐναργής visible; — because its cleavage is apparent. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Min.* A grayish black or iron-black sulpharsenate of copper, Cu_3AsS_4, of metallic luster, in small orthorhombic crystals or massive. It often contains antimony. H., 3. Sp. gr., 4.42–4.45.

en-arme′ (ĕn-ärm′), *n.* [OF.] *Armor.* The strap or set of straps by which a shield was held on the arm; — usually in *pl.*

en′ar-thro′sis (ĕn′är-thrō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐνάρθρωσις, fr. ἔναρθρος jointed; ἐν in + ἄρθρον joint.] *Anat.* An articulation in which the rounded head of one bone fits into a cuplike cavity of the other, admitting movement in any direction; a ball-and-socket joint, as the hip joint or shoulder joints.

e′nate (ē′nāt; ē-nāt′; 277), *a.* [L. *enatus*, p. p. of *enasci.* See ENASCENT.] **a** Growing out. **b** = ENATIC.

e-nat′ic (ē-năt′ĭk), *a.* Descended from the same mother; related on the mother's side.

A cluster of hordes partially or almost wholly transformed into *enatic* clans becomes a metronymic tribe under conditions that force the hordes into close and permanent union. *F. H. Giddings.*

e-na′tion (ē-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. *Bot.* Any outgrowth from the surface of an organ, as the scales sometimes found on petals.
2. Kinship on the mother's side.

‖ **en′ axe′** (äN′-nȧks′). [F.] Literally, (set) upon the axis; placed symmetrically upon the axis; as, a pillar is *en axe* with an aisle when the center line of the aisle passes through its center.

‖ **en′ bloc′** (äN′ blŏk′). [F. Cf. BLOCK, *n.*] In a lump; as a whole. "Movement of the ossicles *en bloc.*" *Nature.*

En bloc they are known as "the herd." *W. A. Fraser.*

en-cæ′ni-a (ĕn-sē′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL. *encaenia*, fr. Gr. ἐγκαίνια a feast of dedication; ἐν in + καινός new.] A festival commemorative of the founding of a city or the consecration of a church; also [*cap.*], at Oxford University, England, the ceremonies held in June commemorative of founders and consisting of the recital of prize poems and essays and the conferring of honorary degrees. It corresponds to commencement at Cambridge and in America.

en-camp′ (ĕn-kămp′), *v. i.*; EN-CAMPED′ (-kămpt′); EN-CAMP′ING. To form and occupy a camp; to prepare, and settle in, temporary habitations, as tents or huts.

The Philistines *encamped* in the valley. 1 *Chron.* xi. 15.

en-camp′, *v. t.* To form into a camp; to place in a camp.

Bid him *encamp* his soldiers. *Shak.*

en-camp′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act of encamping, or state of being encamped.
2. The place where a body of troops or campers is encamped; a camp; also, those encamped, collectively.

A green *encampment* yonder meets the eye. *Guardian.*

en-can′this (ĕn-kăn′thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκανθίς a tumor in the inner corner of the eye. See EN- in; CANTHUS.] *Med.* Any abnormal enlargement of the caruncula lacrymalis, usually associated with conjunctivitis.

en-cap′su-late (ĕn-kăp′sū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [*en-* + *capsule.*] To inclose in a membrane or capsule. — **en-cap′su-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

en-cap′su-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *p. a.* *Bacteriol.* Having the cell membrane swollen and gelatinous, as certain bacteria at some stages of growth.

en-car′nal-ize (ĕn-kär′năl-īz), *v. t.* To carnalize; to make gross. *Rare.* "*Encarnalize* their spirits." *Tennyson.*

en-car′pus (ĕn-kär′pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔγκαρπος containing fruit; ἐν in + καρπός fruit; cf. L. *encarpa*, pl., Gr. ἔγκαρπα.] *Arch.* An ornament on a frieze or capital, consisting of festoons of fruit, flowers, leaves, etc.

en-cash′ (ĕn-kăsh′), *v. t.* *Eng. Banking.* To turn into cash; to cash. — **en-cash′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

‖ **en′cas′tré′** (äN′kȧs′trā′), *a.* [F.] *Engin.* Built in at the supports; as, an *encastré* beam.

en-caus′tic (ĕn-kôs′tĭk), *a.* [L. *encausticus*, Gr. ἐγκαυστικός, fr. ἐγκαίειν to burn in; ἐν in + καίειν to burn: cf. F. *encaustique.* See CAUSTIC; cf. INK.] *Fine Arts.* Prepared by means of heat; burned in or done by burning in; as, an *encaustic* method.

encaustic painting, *Fine Arts*, painting by means of wax with which the colors are combined, and which is afterwards fused with hot irons, thus fixing the colors; cerography. — **e. tile** *or* **brick**, *Fine Arts*, an earthenware brick or tile having a pattern in different colors made with different-colored clays inlaid in the tile and fired with it.

A 13th-century Encaustic Tile.

en-caus′tic, *n.* [L. *encaustica*, Gr. ἐγκαυστική (sc. τέχνη): cf. F. *encaustique.*] The method of painting in heated wax or in any way in which heat is used to fix the colors; also, material so made.

en-cave′ (ĕn-kāv′), *v. t.*; -CAVED′ (-kāvd′); -CAV′ING (-kāv′ĭng). [*en-* + *cave*; cf. F. *encaver.* Cf. INCAVATED.] To inclose in or as in a cave.

-ence (-ĕns). [F. *-ence*, or L. *-entia.*] A noun suffix signifying *action*, *state*, or *quality.* See -ANCE.

‖ **en′ceinte′** (äN′săNt′; än-sānt′), *a.* [F.; L. *in* not + *cinctus*, p. p. of *cingere* to gird about.] Pregnant; with child.

‖ **en′ceinte′**, *n.* [F., fr. *enceindre* to gird about, surround, L. *incingere*; *in* (intens.) + *cingere* to gird. See CINCTURE.]
1. *Fort.* The line of works which forms the main inclosure of a fortress or fortified place; — called, together with the area inclosed, *body of the place.*
2. The area or town inclosed within the main wall.

The suburbs are not unfrequently larger than their *enceinte.* *S. W. Williams.*

En-cel′a-dus (ĕn-sĕl′ȧ-dŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐγκέλαδος.]
1. *Gr. Myth.* One of the hundred-armed giants who warred against the gods. Zeus killed him and buried him under Mt. Etna.
2. *Astron.* See SATURN.

En-ceph′a-lar′tos (ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lär′tŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐγκέφαλος within the head + ἄρτος bread.] *Bot.* A genus of arborescent African cycads, often grown in conservatories for their graceful foliage and bright-colored cones. *E. caffer* furnishes Kafir bread. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

en′ce-phal′ic (ĕn′sē-făl′ĭk), *a.* [See ENCEPHALOS.] *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to the encephalon, or brain. **b** Situated in the cranial cavity.

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en-a′ble-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-a′bler, *n.* One that enables.
En′a-cim (ĕn′ȧ-sĭm), *and* **En′a-cims** (-sĭmz). *D. Bib.*
en-act′, *n.* An enactment. *Obs.*
en-act′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
en-ac′tion, *n.* Enactment. *Rare.*
en-ac′tiv. Enactive. *Ref. Sp.*
en-ac′tor, *n.* One that enacts.
en-ac′ture, *n.* Enactment; resolution. *Obs.*
En′a-dad (ĕn′ȧ-dăd). *D. Bib.*
en-age′, *v. t.* [*en-* + *age.*] To cause to be or appear old. *Obs.*
E-na′im (ē-nā′ĭm). *Bib.*
E-na′jim (-jĭm). *Bib.*, *Gen.* xxxviii. 14, margin, *A. V.* A word translated in A. V. "an open place," in R. V. "the gate of Enaim."
En-al′i-or′nis (ĕn-ăl′ĭ-ôr′nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐνάλιος of the sea + ὄρνις a bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Cretaceous swimming birds from the Greensand of England, believed to be related to *Hesperornis.*
en-al′i-o-saur′ (-ō-sôr′), *n.* *Paleon.* One of the Enaliosauria.
En-al′i-o-sau′ri-a (-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἐνάλιος marine (ἐν in + ἅλς the sea) + σαῦρος a lizard.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct marine reptiles, embracing the Ichthyosauria and the Plesiosauria and other forms. *Obs.* — **en-al′i-o-sau′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* *Obs.*
en-al′u-ron, *n.* Also **en-al′y-ron.** [Cf. F. *aileron* a little wing, border of a doublet, or ALLERION. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Her.* A bordure charged with birds (Woodward says eight). *Obs.* — *adv.* Bordered. *Obs.*
e-nam′ (ē-näm′), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *in'ām.*] *Hindu Law.* Orig., a gift or grant; later, a gift or grant of land to be held rent free or on a favorable rent, specif. (when not qualified by a limiting word), such a grant in perpetuity. Cf. JAGHIRE.
E′nam (ē′năm). *Bib.*
en-am′ber, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-am′bush, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
e-nam′dar′ (ē-näm′där′), *n.* [Hind. *in'āmdār*; *in'ām* (see ENAM) + Per. *dār* holder.] In India, the holder of an enam.
en-am′el-ar (ĕn-ăm′ĕl-ȧr), *a.* Of or like enamel. *Rare.*
en-am′eld. Enameled. *Ref. Sp.*
en-am′el-less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **en′ a′mi′** (äN′-nȧ′mē′). [F.] As or like a friend.
en-a′mo-ra′do, *n.* [Sp.] An inamorato. *Obs.*
en-am′or-ate, *v. t.* To enamor. [*Obs.*]
en-am′or-ate, *a.* Enamored. *Obs.*
en-am′or-ment, en-am′our-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
E′nan (ē′năn). *Bib.*
en-an′guish, *v. t.* To inflict with anguish. *Rare.*
en′an-the′sis (ĕn′ăn-thē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 2d *en-* + Gr. ἄνθησις bloom.] *Med.* An eruption, as in scarlet fever, measles, and other internal diseases.
e-nan′thyl, e′nan-thyl′ic, etc. Vars. of ŒNANTHYL, etc.
en-an′ti-o-bi-o′sis (ĕn-ăn′tĭ-ō-bĭ-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐναντίος opposite + βίωσις way of life.] *Biol.* Antagonistic symbiosis.
en-an′ti-o-blas′tous (-tŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Enantioblastic.
en-an′ti-o-path′ic (-păth′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Palliative.
en-an′ti-o′sis (-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐναντίωσις contradiction.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which what is to be understood affirmatively is stated negatively, or vice versa.
en-an′to-bi-o′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = ENANTIOBIOSIS.
en-apt′, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-ar′bor, -bour, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-arch′. Var. of INARCH.
en-arch′, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *enarchier.*] To arch. *Obs.*
en-arched′ (ĕn-ärcht′), *p. a.* *Her.* **a** Bent into a curve or arch, as a fess or a bend. **b** Inclosing an arch; — said of a chevron.
en-arm′. Var. of INARM.
en-arm′, *v. t.* [OF. *enarmer.*] *Obs.* **1**. To equip with arms or armor. **2**. To lard in cooking.
enarme, *n.* [Cf. OF. *enarmer* to arm.] Army. *Obs.*
e-nar′ra-ble, *a.* [L. *enarrabilis.*] Narrable; also, not narrable. *Obs.*
enarration, *n.* [L. *enarratio.*] A detailed narration. *Obs.*
‖ **en′ ar′rière′** (äN′-nȧ′ryâr′). [F.] In or to the rear; also, in arrear or arrears.
en′ar-thro′di-a (ĕn′är-thrō′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 2d *en-* + Gr. ἀρθρωδία.] *Anat.* = ENARTHROSIS. — **en′ar-thro′di-al** (-ăl), *a.*
e-nas′cent (ē-năs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *enascens*, p. pr. of *enasci* to spring up.] Nascent. *Obs.*
E-nas′i-bus (ē-năs′ĭ-bŭs). *Bib.*
e′na-ta′tion (ē′nȧ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *enatare* to swim out.] A swimming out. *Obs.*
‖ **en′ at′ten′dant′** (äN′-nȧ′täN′däN′). [F.] While awaiting; in the meanwhile.
en-aun′ter, *adv.* [*en-* + *aunter.*] Lest that. *Obs.*
‖ **en′ a′vant′** (äN′-nȧ′väN′). [F.] Forward; into the future; as a command, forward!
e-nav′i-gate, *v. t.* [L. *enavigatus*, p. p. of *enavigare.*] To sail away or over. *Obs.*
enb-. For various words beginning *enb-*, see the corresponding forms beginning EMB-.
‖ **en′ ba′di′nant′** (äN′ bȧ′dē′näN′). [F.] In jest or sport.
‖ **en′ bal′lon′** (äN′ bȧ′lôN′). [F.] Boned and stuffed with forcemeat, etc.; — said of fowls' legs so cooked.
enbame. † EMBALM.
‖ **en′ banc′** (äN′ bäN′). [F.] *Law.* In banc. See BANC.
en-bane′, *v. t.* To poison. *Obs.*
en-bane′, *v. t.* [Cf. Pr. *embanar* to fortify (prob.).] ? To fortify. *Obs.*
enbassade. † EMBASSADE.
enbassatour. † AMBASSADOR.
enbasshinge, enbaissynge, *n.* [Cf. ABASH.] Bewilderment; amazement. *Obs.*
enbatel. † EMBATTLE.
enbaume. † EMBALM.
enbawmen. † EMBALM.
enbelise. † EMBELLISH.
en-bibe′. † IMBIBE.
en-blaunch′. † EMBLANCH.
en-blow′, *v. t.* To inspire; to puff up. *Obs.*
en-bolne′. † EMBOLNE.
en-brace′. † EMBRACE, *v.*
en-braud′, en-brawd′. † EMBROUDE.
en-breve′, *v. t.* [See EN-; BRIEF, *n.*] To inscribe. *Obs.*
‖ **en′ bro′chette′** (äN′ brō′shĕt′). [F.] On wooden skewers.
enbroude. † EMBROUDE.
enbroudered. † EMBROIDERED.
enbusshe. † AMBUSH, *n. & v.*
enbusshement. † AMBUSHMENT.
‖ **en′ ca′bo′chon′** (äN kȧ′bō′shôN′). [F.] See CABOCHON.
en-cage′. Var. of INCAGE.
en-cal′en-dar, *v. t.* To register in a calendar.
en-calm′, *v. t.* To becalm. *Obs.*
en-campt′. Encamped. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **en′ ca′ne-ton′** (äN′ kȧ′n'-tôN′). [F.] *Cookery.* Lit., as a duckling; — used to designate fowls' legs boned and stuffed with forcemeat, etc.
en-can′ker, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-cap′sule, *v. t.* = ENCAPSULATE.
en-cap′ti-vate. Var. of INCAPTIVATE.
en-cap′tive, *v. t.* To make captive; captivate. *Obs.*
‖ **en′ ca′ra′cole′** (äN′ kȧ′rȧ′kōl′). [F.] Spiral; — said of a staircase.
en′car-di′tis (ĕn′kär-dī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = ENDOCARDITIS.
‖ **en′ cas′cade′** (äN′ kȧs′kȧd′). [F.] In the manner of a cascade; — said of an arrangement of Leyden jars, cells, or the like. See CASCADE, *n.*, 3.
en-case′, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *encaisser.* Cf. INCASE, ENCHASE.] Var. of INCASE.
en-case′ment. Var. of INCASEMENT.
‖ **en′cas′tre-ment′** (äN′kȧs′tr'-mäN′; *E.* ĕn-kăs′tẽr-mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Incasing or fitting in, as in a notch or hole.
en-cau′ma (ĕn-kô′mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἔγκαυμα mark due to a burn.] *Med.* An ulcer in the eye, upon the cornea.
en-caus′tes (ĕn-kôs′tēz), *n.* [Gr. ἐγκαυστής.] A painter in encaustic. *Rare.*
en-caus′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* In an encaustic manner. *Rare.*
‖ **en′ ca′va′lier′** (äN′ kȧ′vȧ′lyā′). [F.] In a cavalier manner; like a cavalier; cavalierly.
en-cell′, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-ce′ni-a, en-cen′ni-a. Vars. of ENCÆNIA.
en-cens′, en-cense′. † INCENSE.
en-cen′ser, *n.* A censer. *Obs.*
encenti. † ENSENT.
en-cen′tre, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
encephal-. See ENCEPHALO-.
En-ceph′a-la (ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** = CEPHALATA. **b** [*l. c.*] Pl. of ENCEPHALON.
en-ceph′a-lal′gi-a (-lăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Headache.
en-ceph′a-las-the′ni-a (-lăs-thē′nĭ-ȧ; -lăs′thē-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *asthenia.*] *Med.* Defective brain power.

en-ceph'a-lin (ĕn-sĕf'á-lĭn), *n.* [See ENCEPHALOS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A cerebroside obtainable from nervous tissue. It is related to cerebrin.
en-ceph'a-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the brain. — **en-ceph'a-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
en-ceph'a-lo- (ĕn-sĕf'á-lō-), **encephal-.** A combining form from Greek ἐγκέφαλος, *the brain.*
en-ceph'a-lo-cele' (-lō-sēl'), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the brain.
en-ceph'a-lo-cœle' (-sēl'), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-cœle.*] *Zoöl.* The cavity within the brain, consisting of the ventricles and their connecting passages.
en-ceph'a-loid (-loid), *a.* [*encephalo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling the material of the brain; cerebriform. — **encephaloid cancer,** *Med.*, a very malignant cancer of brainlike consistency.
en-ceph'a-loid, *n.* An encephaloid cancer.
en-ceph'a-lo-ma-la'ci-a (-lō-má-lā'shĭ-á; -sĭ-á), *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Softening of the brain.
en-ceph'a-lon (ĕn-sĕf'á-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See ENCEPHALOS.] *Anat.* The brain.
en-ceph'a-lop'a-thy (-lŏp'á-thĭ), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease or symptoms of disease referable to disorders of the brain.
en-ceph'a-los (ĕn-sĕf'á-lŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκέφαλος; ἐν in + κεφαλή head.] *Anat.* The encephalon. *Obs.*
en-chain' (ĕn-chān'), *v. t.*; EN-CHAINED' (-chānd'); EN-CHAIN'ING. [F. *enchaîner*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *chaîne* chain. See CHAIN; cf. INCATENATION.] **1.** To bind with, or hold in, chains; to fetter.
2. To hold fast; to confine; as, to *enchain* attention.
3. To link together; to connect; concatenate. *Obs.*
en-chain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *enchaînement.*] **1.** Act of enchaining, or state of being enchained.
2. A connected series; a chain; concatenation; as, an *enchainment* of circumstances.
en-chant' (ĕn-chȧnt'), *v. t.*; EN-CHANT'ED; EN-CHANT'ING. [F. *enchanter*, L. *incantare* to chant or utter a magic formula over or against one, to bewitch; *in* in, against + *cantare* to sing. See CHANT; cf. INCANTATION.] **1.** To act on by charms or sorcery; to get control of by magic, or to endow with magic; esp., to lay under a spell; to bewitch.
2. Hence, to delude; to spellbind. *Obs.*
3. To delight in a high degree; to charm; to enrapture; as, music *enchants* the ear.
Syn. — Charm, bewitch, fascinate. See CAPTIVATE.
en-chant'er (ĕn-chȧn'tēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *enchanteur.*] One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; also, one who delights as by an enchantment.
en-chant'er's night'shade' (ĕn-chȧn'tērz). Any plant of the genus *Circæa*, esp. *C. lutetiana*, fabled to have been used by the enchantress Circe. See CIRCÆA.
en-chant'ment (-chȧnt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *enchantement.*] **1.** An enchanting, or state of being enchanted. See MAGIC.

After the last *enchantment* you did here. *Shak.*

2. That which captivates the heart and senses; an influence or power which fascinates or highly delights.

Such an *enchantment* as there is in words. *South.*

Syn. — Incantation, necromancy, magic, sorcery, witchcraft, spell, charm, fascination, witchery.
en-chant'ress (ĕn-chȧn'trĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *enchanteresse.*] A sorceress; also, a fascinating woman.
en-charge' (ĕn-chärj'), *v. t.*; EN-CHARGED' (-chärjd'); EN-CHARG'ING (-chär'jĭng). [OF. *enchargier*, F. *encharger*; *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *charge*, n. See CHARGE, n.] To charge (with); to impose (a charge) upon.

His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was *encharged* with. *Jeffrey.*

en-chase' (ĕn-chās'), *v. t.*; EN-CHASED' (-chāst'); EN-CHAS'ING (-chās'ĭng). [F. *enchâsser*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *châsse* box containing relics, frame, case, the same word as *caisse* case. See 2d CASE; cf. CHASE, ENCASE, INCASE.] **1.** To incase or inclose in a border or rim; to surround with an ornamental casing, as a gem with gold; to give a setting to.

Thy garments shall be made of Median silk,
Enchased with precious jewels of mine own. *Marlowe.*

2. To chase; to ornament by embossing, inlaying, or engraving; as, to *enchase* a watch case. *Spenser.*
3. To delineate or describe, as by writing. *Obs.*
4. To incase; inclose. *Obs.*
5. To enshrine (a sacred relic). *Rare.*
en-chase', *v. t.* [OF. *enchacier.*] To drive away; to chase; to hunt. *Obs.*
en-chi-rid'i-on (ĕn'kĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŏn; ĕn'kī-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐγχειρίδιον; ἐν in + χείρ hand.] Handbook; a manual.
en'chon-dro'ma (ĕn'kŏn-drō'má), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DROMATA (-má-tá). [NL.; Gr. ἐν in + χόνδρος cartilage + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of cartilaginous tissue. — **en'-chon-drom'a-tous** (-drŏm'á-tŭs; -drō'má-tŭs), *a.*
en-cho'ri-al (ĕn-kō'rĭ-ăl), **en-chor'ic** (ĕn-kŏr'ĭk) *a.* [Gr. ἐγχώριος domestic, native; ἐν in + χώρα place, country.] Belonging to, or used in, a country; native; domestic; — used esp. of demotic writing. See DEMOTIC, 2.
-en'chy-ma (-ĕŋ'kĭ-má). [Cf. Gr. ἔγχυμα an infusion; ἐν in + χεῖν to pour.] A Modern Latin suffix, formed on the analogy of *-enchyma* in *parenchyma*, used in zoölogy, botany, etc., in the names of various tissues, as in *cœnenchyma*, *collenchyma*, etc.
en-ci'na (ĕn-sē'ná), *n.* [Sp.] **a** The Californian live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), a tree with widely spreading branches, coriaceous entire or toothed leaves, and an elongated acorn. Its wood is hard, but of little value except as fuel. **b** The common live oak (*Quercus virginiana*).
en-cinc'ture (ĕn-sĭŋk'tūr), *n.* A cincture. *Rare.*

The vast *encincture* of that gloomy sea. *Wordsworth.*

en-cinc'ture, *v. t.* To encircle with or as if with a girdle. *R.*
en-ci'pher (ĕn-sī'fēr), *v. t.*; -CI'PHERED (-fērd); -CI'PHER-ING. To put in cipher, as a written or signaled message.
en-cir'cle (ĕn-sûr'k'l), *v. t.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). [*en-* + *circle*: cf. OF. *encercler.*] **1.** To form a circle about; to inclose within a circle or ring; to surround; as, to *encircle* one in the arms; the army *encircled* the city.
2. To move completely around; to make a circuit about.
Syn. — Encompass, surround, environ, inclose.
en-clave' (ĕn-klāv'; *F.* äɴ'klȧv'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A tract or territory inclosed within a foreign territory. See EXCLAVE.
2. *Med.* A substance inclosed in another organ or tissue.
en-clave' (ĕn-klāv'), *v. t.*; EN-CLAVED' (-klāvd'); EN-CLAV'ING (-klāv'ĭng). [Cf. F. *enclaver*, LL. *inclavare*; L. *in* + (perh.) *clavis* key.] To inclose within an alien territory.
en-clave'ment (ĕn-klāv'mĕnt; *F.* äɴ'klȧv'mäɴ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** State of being an enclave.
2. (As an unnaturalized French word; *pron.* äɴ'klȧv'-mäɴ') *Med.* Retention due to obstruction, as of a fetus.
en'cli-sis (ĕŋ'klĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἔγκλισις.] *Gram.* Pronunciation as an enclitic.
en-clit'ic (ĕn-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *encliticus*, Gr. ἐγκλιτικός, fr. ἐγκλίνειν to incline; ἐν in + κλίνειν to bend. See IN; LEAN, *v. i.*] **1.** *Gram.* Leaning or dependent (with reference to accent); — used specif.: **a** In *Gr. Gram.*, of a word which, losing its own independent accent, is attached in pronunciation to a preceding word (in which it usually causes a secondary accent to be laid on the final syllable); as, τε in ἄνθρωποί τε. **b** In *Lat. Gram.*, of a word, as the particles *-que*, *-ne*, *-ve*, *-ce*, analogously dependent upon a preceding word. In Latin an enclitic word caused certain accentual changes in the preceding word, the syllable preceding the enclitics *-que*, *-ne*, *-ve*, and *-ce* always taking an accent, either primary or secondary; thus, *ho'mi-nes*, *ho'-mi-nes'que*, *vi'des*, *vi-des'que*, etc. **c** Of words in other languages when in pronunciation they are treated as forming a part of the preceding word; as, *thee* in English *prithee* (*pray thee*), *not* in English *can'not*, etc.
2. *Obstetrics.* Marked by inclination of the pelvic planes to those of the fetal head.
en-clit'ic, *n.* An enclitic word or particle.
en-close' (ĕn-klōz'), *v.t.*; -CLOSED (-klōzd'); -CLOS'ING (-klōz'-ĭng). [F. *enclos*, p. p. of *enclore* to enclose; *en-* (L. *in*) + *clore* to close. See CLOSE; cf. INCLOSE, INCLUDE.] To inclose. See INCLOSE.
en-col'pi-on (ĕn-kŏl'pĭ-ŏn), **en-col'pi-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PIA (-pĭ-á). [Gr. ἐγκόλπιον an ornament worn on the bosom.] *Eccl.* A reliquary, as a casket with the Gospels in miniature, formerly worn on the bosom; also, in the Eastern Church, a bishop's pectoral cross.
‖ **en'co'lure'** (äɴ'kō'lür'; *E.* ĕn'kō-lūr'), *n.* [F., neck.] **1.** The mane of a horse. *Rare.*
2. The armhole or neck opening of a dress.
en-co'mi-ast (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής, fr. ἐγκωμιάζειν to praise, fr. ἐγκώμιον encomium. See ENCOMIUM.] One who praises; a panegyrist.
en-co'mi-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), **en-co'mi-as'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) *a.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστικός.] Bestowing praise; praising; eulogistic; laudatory; as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse. — **en-co'mi-as'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
en-co'mi-en'da (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ĕn'dá), *n.* [Sp., fr. *encomendar* to recommend, to intrust.] **a** A Spanish dignity including an estate granted by the crown for service against the Moors. **b** An estate of land and the inhabiting Indians formerly granted to Spanish colonists or adventurers in America for purposes of tribute and evangelization, properly one following a grant, called a *repartimiento*, that had lapsed by the death or banishment of the holder.
en-co'mi-o-log'ic (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιολογικόν a laudatory ode. See ENCOMIUM, LOGIC.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Designating a kind of compound verse made up of a dactylic penthemim (‿‿ | ‿‿ | ‿) followed by an iambic penthemim (‿ ‿ | ‿ | ‿); — sometimes used as including this verse and the *elegiambus.*
en-co'mi-um (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκώμιον (a song) chanted in a Bacchic festival in praise of the god; ἐν in + κῶμος a jovial festivity, revel.] Warm or high praise; panegyric; strong commendation.

His *encomiums* awakened all my ardor. *Irving.*

Syn. — ENCOMIUM, EULOGY, PANEGYRIC agree in the idea of a more or less formal expression of praise. ENCOMIUM may apply to either persons or things; EULOGY implies warmer praise and (frequently) more studied form; it is used of persons oftener than of things. A PANEGYRIC (see etym.) is an elaborate public eulogy (often extravagant or highflown). See COMPLIMENT.
en-com'pass (ĕn-kŭm'pȧs), *v. t.*; -PASSED (-pȧst); -PASS-ING. **1.** To inclose in a circle; to encircle; surround; as, a ring *encompasses* the finger; an army *encompasses* a city.

A question may be *encompassed* with difficulty. *C. J. Smith.*
The love of all thy sons *encompass* thee. *Tennyson.*

2. To make a circuit around; to circuit. *Rare.*
3. To inclose in any way; to contain.
4. To bring about; to accomplish; compass. *Rare.*
5. To get the better of; to outwit. *Obs.*
Syn. — Encircle, inclose, surround, include, environ, invest, hem in, shut up.
en-com'pass-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of encompassing, or state of being encompassed.

By this *encompassment* and drift of question. *Shak.*

en-cor'bel-ment, en-cor'bell-ment (ĕn-kôr'bĕl-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *encorbellement.*] *Arch.* Projection of each course of masonry over the one below it.
en'core' (äɴ'kōr'; äŋ'kōr'), *adv.* & *interj.* [F. The last part of the word is fr. L. *hora* hour. See HOUR.] Once more; again; — used by the auditors and spectators of plays, concerts, etc., to call for a repetition of a particular part. — (*pron.* äɴ'kōr'; äŋ'kōr; 277) *n.* The demand for repetition (or an additional performance in lieu of a repetition) made by an audience, as by applause; also, the performance.
en-core' (äŋ-kōr'; äŋ'kōr; 201), *v. t.*; EN-CORED' (-kōrd'; äŋ'-); EN-COR'ING (-kōr'ĭng; äŋ'-). To call for a repetition or reappearance of; as, to *encore* a song or a singer.

[Rebecca] insisted upon *encoring* one of the duets. *Thackeray.*

en-coun'ter (ĕn-koun'tēr), *v. t.*; EN-COUN'TERED (-tērd); EN-COUN'TER-ING. [OF. *encontrer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *contre* against, L. *contra.* See COUNTER, *adv.*] **1.** To meet in opposition or with hostile intent; to engage in conflict with; to assail; to contend with; as, to *encounter* enemies.
2. To confront; to come upon or face to face with; to meet; as, to *encounter* a friend on a journey; to *encounter* difficulties or dangers.

I am most fortunate thus accidentally to *encounter* you. *Shak.*

3. To run counter to; oppose; contest. *Obs.*
4. To accost. *Obs.*
en-coun'ter, *v. i.* To meet face to face; to have a meeting; to meet, esp. as enemies; to engage in combat; to fight; as, three armies *encountered* at Waterloo.

I will *encounter* with Andronicus. *Shak.*

en-coun'ter, *n.* [OF. *encontre*, fr. *encontrer.* See ENCOUNTER, *v. t.*] **1.** A meeting face to face; a running against; a sudden or incidental meeting; an interview.

To shun the *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

2. A meeting with hostile purpose; hence, a combat; a battle; as, a bloody *encounter.*

To join their dark *encounter* in mid-air. *Milton.*

3. Behavior on meeting; address. *Obs.*
4. *Physics.* In the kinetic theory of gases, the coming of one molecule within the sphere of attraction of another with consequent change of direction or velocity of motion; — preferred by some to *collision.*
Syn. — Rencounter, contest, conflict, combat, fight, engagement, onset, attack. — ENCOUNTER, SKIRMISH, BRUSH. In their military senses, an ENCOUNTER is a hostile meeting, often unexpected; a SKIRMISH, a slight and desultory, often preliminary, *encounter*, commonly between light detachments of troops; a BRUSH, a short but brisk *skirmish.* All three words are used of other than military contests; as, a sharp *encounter* of wits, a *skirmish* preliminary to the Presidential campaign, a smart *brush* between opposing counsel. See BATTLE, CONTEST, DISPUTE.
en-cour'age (ĕn-kŭr'āj), *v. t.*; EN-COUR'AGED (-ājd); EN-COUR'AG-ING (-ā-jĭng). [F. *encourager*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *courage* courage. See COURAGE.] **1.** To give courage to; to inspire with courage, spirit, or hope; to raise, or to increase, the confidence of; to animate; enhearten; to help forward; — the opposite of *discourage.*
2. To give help or patronage to, as an industry; to foster; as, to *encourage* local manufactures.
Syn. — Embolden, inspirit, animate, enhearten, hearten, incite, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate, instigate, countenance, comfort, promote, advance, forward, strengthen.
en-cour'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *encouragement.*] **1.** Act of encouraging, or state of being encouraged; as, the *encouragement* of youth in generosity.

All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway.*

2. That which encourages; an incentive.

To think of his paternal care,
Is a most sweet *encouragement* to prayer. *Byron.*

en-crat'ic (ĕn-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐγκρατής. See ENCRATITE.] Pertaining to, or marked by, abstinence.
En'cra-tite (ĕn'krá-tīt), *n.* [L. *Encratitae*, pl., fr. Gr. ἐγκρατής self-disciplined; ἐν in + κράτος strength.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect in the 2d century who abstained from marriage, wine, and animal food; — called also *Continent.* They were among the sects called *Aquarians* or *Aquarii.* — **En'cra-tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

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en-ceph'a-lo'ma (ĕn-sĕf'á-lō'má), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor of the brain.
en-ceph'a-lo-met'ric, *a.* [*encephalo-* + *metric.*] Pertaining to or designating measurements of the brain.
en-ceph'a-lo-py-o'sis, *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *pyosis.*] *Med.* Suppuration or abscess of the brain.
en-ceph'a-lor-rha'gi-a (ĕn-sĕf'á-lō-rā'jĭ-á), *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage of the brain.
en-ceph'a-lo-spi'nal, *a.* Pert. to the brain and spinal cord.
en-ceph'a-lo-tome', *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument used in encephalotomy.
en-ceph'a-lot'o-my (ĕn-sĕf'á-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-tomy.*] **a** *Anat.* Dissection of the brain. **b** *Obstetrics.* Removal of the fetal brain to facilitate delivery.
en-ceph'a-lous (ĕn-sĕf'á-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a head. *Rare.*
encerche. † ENSEARCH.
ench. † INCH.
en-chafe', *v. t.* & *i.* To chafe; heat: excite. *Obs.*
en-chaip', *v. i.* [See EN-; CHEAP.] To do business. *Obs.*
en-chair', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-chan'nel (ĕn-chăn'ĕl), *v. t.* To make run in a channel.
enchanter's herb. The common vervain of Europe.
en-chant'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ENCHANT. — **en-chant'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **en-chant'ing-ness.** *n.*
en-charge', *n.* [Cf. OF. *encharge.*] Charge; injunction. *Obs.*
en-charm', *v. t.* To charm. *Obs.*
en-char'nel, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-chase'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *enchassement.*] Casing; frame. *Obs.*
en-chas'er (ĕn-chās'ēr), *n.* One that enchases.
en-chas'ten (-chās''n), *v. t.* To chasten. *Obs.*
enchauffe. † ENCHAFE.
en-chaunt'. † ENCHANT.
en-chea'son, en-che'son, *n.* [OF. *enchaison.*] Occasion, cause, or reason. *Obs.*
en-cheat', *n.* [OF. *enchaeite*, *n.* Cf. ESCHEAT.] Revenue obtained by escheat. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To obtain by escheat. *Obs.*
en-cheat'or, *n.* An escheator. *Obs.*
en-check', *v. t.* To make in checked design. *Obs.*
en-cheer', *v. t.* To cheer. *Obs.*
en-chei'ri-a, *n.* [Gr. ἐγχειρία.] Way of handling. *Obs.*
en'chei-rid'i-on (ĕn'kī-rĭd'ĭ-ŏn). Var. of ENCHIRIDION.
encheison. † ENCHEASON.
en-cheq'uer, *v. t.* To make with checkered pattern. *Obs.*
enchesoun. † ENCHEASON.
en-chest', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
enchesun. † ACHESOUN.
en'chi-la'da (ĕn'chē-lä'dä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A Mexican dish with chili as the principal ingredient. *Southwestern U. S.*
En'cho-dus (ĕŋ'kō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἔγχος a spear + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct rapacious teleost fishes of the Cretaceous period; — from their spear-shaped teeth. It is made the type of a family, **En'cho-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **en'cho-don'tid, en'cho-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*
en-chron'i-cle, *v. t.* To chronicle. *Obs.*
en-church', *v. t.* To organize as a church. *Obs.*
en'chy-le'ma (ĕn'kĭ-lē'má; ĕn'kĭ-), *n.* [NL. See 2d EN-; CHYLE.] *Biol.* The more fluid part of protoplasm; hyaloplasm.
en-chym'a-tous (ĕn-kĭm'á-tŭs), *a.* [See -ENCHYMA.] *Biol.* Distended by infused material; — of glandular epithelial cells.
en-cin'der, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-cir'ol. Encircle. *Ref. Sp.*
en-cir'cld. Encircled. *Ref. Sp.*
en-cir'cler (ĕn-sûr'klēr), *n.* One that encircles.
en-cist', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
Enck'e's com'et (ĕŋ'kēz). [After J. F. *Encke*, G. astronomer.] See COMET.
en-clar'et, *v. t.* To color like claret. *Obs.*
en-clasp'. Var. of INCLASP.
en-clave', *a.* *Her.* = INCLAVE.
‖ **en'cla'vure'** (äɴ'klȧ'vür'), *n.* [F.] An enclave. *Rare.*
en-clear', *v. t.* To make clear; to lighten. *Obs.*
enclinant, *a.* [OF. *enclinant*, p. pr.] Inclining; prone. *Obs.*
en-cline'. † INCLINE.
en-clit'i-cal, *a.* *Obs.* **a** Enclitic. **b** Leaning against something. *Rare.*
en-clit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ENCLITIC, -ICAL.
en-clog', *v. t.* To clog. *Obs.*
en-clois'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *encloîtrer.*] To immure or confine as in a cloister. *Obs.*
en-close', *n.* Inclosure. *Obs.*
en-clos'er (ĕn-klōz'ēr). Var. of INCLOSER.
en-clo'sure (ĕn-klō'zhūr). Var. of INCLOSURE.
en-clothe', *v. t.* To clothe. *R.*
en-cloud', *v. t.* To envelop in clouds; to cloud. *Rare.*
en-clow', *v. t.* [OF. *encloer.*] To nail up. *Obs.*
en-cloy'. † ACCLOY.
en-clude'. † INCLUDE.
en-cluse', *p. a.* [L. *inclusus*, p. p. of *includere.*] Inclosed. *Obs.*
en-coach', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-cof'fin, *v. t.* To coffin. *R.*
en-coil', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-cold'en, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.
en-col'lar, *v. t.* To furnish or surround with a collar. *Rare.*
en-col'or, en-col'our (ĕn-kŭl'ēr), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *encolorer.*] To color. *Rare.*
en-col'umn, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-com'ber, en-com'ber-ment, etc. † ENCUMBER, etc.
encombraunce. † ENCUMBRANCE.
en-co'mi-a, *n.*, *L. pl.* of ENCOMIUM.
en-co'mi-as'tic, *n.* A panegyric. *Obs.*
en-co'mi-on, *n.* [NL.] Encomium. *Obs.*
en-co'mi-on-ize, *v. t.* To eulogize. *Obs.*
‖ **en' com'man'dite'** (äɴ' kō'-mäɴ'dēt'). [F.] Lit., in commission or trust. See COMMANDITE.
en-com'mon, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-com'pa-nied, *p. a.* [Cf. OF. *encompaignier*, v.] Accompanied; associated in company. *Obs.*
en-com'pass-er, *n.* One that encompasses.
en-com'pas-sure, *n.* That which encompasses. *Obs.*
en-co'my, *n.* Encomium. *Obs.*
‖ **en' co'quille'** (äɴ' kō'kē'y'). [F.] In the shell; — said of oysters baked in their shells, and of needlework with a shell pattern.
encorage. † ENCOURAGE.
en-cor'o-nall, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-cor'o-net, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-cor'pore, *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *encorporer.*] To incorporate. *Obs.*
en-cor'sive, *a.* [OF. *encorser* to grow. Cf. CORSE.] Fattened. *Obs.*
encortine. † ENCURTAIN.
en-coun'terd. Encountered. *Ref. Sp.*
en-coun'ter-er, *n.* One that encounters.
en-cour'ag-er (ĕn-kŭr'ā-jēr), *n.* One that encourages.
en-cour'ag-ing (-ā-jĭng), *p. a.* Giving hope; inspiriting; favoring. — **en-cour'ag-ing-ly,** *adv.*
encourtaine. † ENCURTAIN.
en-cowl', *v. t.* To make a monk (or wearer of a cowl) of. *Rare.*
en-craal', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-cra'dle, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-cramp'ish, *v. t.* [*en-* + *cramp*, n.] To cramp. *Obs.*
en-cra'ni-al, *a.* *Anat.* Contained in the cranium.
en'cra-ty (ĕn'krá-tĭ), *n.* [Gr.

en′cri-nal (ĕn′krĭ-năl; ĕn-krī′năl), *a.* *Paleon.* Relating to, or containing, encrinites, as certain kinds of limestone.
en′cri-nite (ĕn′krĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐν in + κρίνον a lily. Cf. CRINOID.] *Paleon.* A fossil crinoid, esp. one belonging to, or resembling, the genus *Encrinus*; sometimes, in a general sense, any crinoid.
En′cri-nus (-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ENCRINI (-nī). [NL. See ENCRINITE.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of typical stalked crinoids, whose remains are abundant in some Triassic formations. Whole beds of limestone are sometimes formed chiefly of fragments of their stalks. It is made the type of a family, **En-crin′i-dæ** (ĕn-krĭn′ĭ-dē).

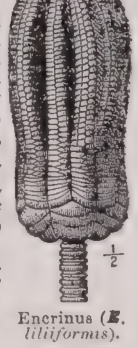
½
Encrinus (*E. liliiformis*).

en-croach′ (ĕn-krōch′), *v. t.*; EN-CROACHED′ (-krōcht′); EN-CROACH′ING. [OF. *encrochier* to perch, seize, prop., to hook, fasten to a hook; *en-* (L. *in*) + the source of F. *croc* hook. Cf. CROSIER.] To seize; to take wrongfully. *Obs.*
en-croach′, *v. i.* **1.** To enter by gradual steps or by stealth into the possessions or rights of another; to trespass; intrude; trench; — commonly with *on* or *upon*; as, to *encroach* on a neighbor's land.
No sense, faculty, or member must *encroach* upon or interfere with the duty and office of another. *South.*
2. To advance beyond desirable or normal limits.
Superstition, . . . a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker.*
Syn. — Intrude, trench, infringe, invade. See TRESPASS.
en-croach′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of encroaching; act of entering gradually or silently upon the rights or possessions of another; unlawful intrusion.
An unconstitutional *encroachment* of military power on the civil establishment. *Bancroft.*
2. That which is taken by encroaching on another.
en-crust′ (ĕn-krŭst′), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *encroûter*, formerly *encrouster*. Cf. INCRUST.] To incrust. See INCRUST.
en-crust′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* That which is formed as a crust. See INCRUSTMENT.
en-cum′ber (ĕn-kŭm′bĕr), **in-cum′ber** (ĭn-kŭm′bĕr), *v. t.*; -CUM′BERED (-kŭm′bĕrd); -CUM′BER-ING. [F. *encombrer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *combrer* to hinder, *combre* barrier. See CUMBER.] **1.** To impede the motion or action of, as with a burden; to retard with something superfluous; to obstruct; embarrass; as, his movements were *encumbered* by his mantle; a mind *encumbered* with useless learning.
2. To render awkward, obstructive, or disagreeable, by superfluous parts, appurtenances, or the like; as, society is *encumbered* by regard for precedent; profuse ornament *encumbers* a house.
3. To place a burden upon; esp., to load with debts, or other legal claims; as, to *encumber* an estate with mortgages.
4. To press upon; to beset; harass; as, to be *encumbered* by enemies. *Obs.*
Syn. — Load, clog, oppress, overload, burden, overburden; embarrass, perplex, hinder, retard, obstruct, check.
en-cum′brance (ĕn-kŭm′brăns), **in-cum′brance** (ĭn-), *n.* [OF. *encombrance.*] **1.** State of being encumbered; embarrassment; perplexity; trouble. *Obs.*
2. That which encumbers; a burden that impedes action or motion, or renders it difficult or laborious; a burdensome and troublesome load; an impediment; a hindrance; a clog; an annoyance; a trouble.
3. A dependent person, specif. a child.
4. *Law.* A burden or charge upon property; a claim or lien upon an estate, which may diminish its value; specif., any interest or right in land existing to the diminution of the value of the fee, but not preventing the passing of the fee by conveyance.
en-cum′branc-er (-brăn-sẽr), **in-cum′branc-er**, *n.* *Law.* One who holds an encumbrance.
en-cur′tain (ĕn-kûr′tĭn), *v. t.* [OF. *encortiner.*] To inclose or veil with or as with curtains.
-en-cy. [L. *-entia.*] A noun suffix signifying *quality* or *state*. See -ANCE.
en-cyc′lic (ĕn-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk; 277) | *a.* [L. *encyclios* of a
en-cyc′li-cal (-sĭk′lĭ-kăl; -sī′klĭ-) | circle, general, Gr. ἐγκύκλιος; ἐν in + κύκλος circle: cf. F. *encyclique*. See CYCLE.] **1.** Sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order; general; as, an *encyclical* letter of a council, bishop, or (now chiefly) the Pope.
2. Circular; encircling. *Rare.*
en-cyc′lic | *n.* An encyclical letter, esp. one from the
en-cyc′li-cal | Pope.
en-cy′clo-pe′di-a | (ĕn-sī′klō-pē′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr.
en-cy′clo-pæ′di-a | ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, instruction in the circle of arts and sciences. See CYCLOPEDIA; ENCYCLICAL.] **1.** The circle of arts and sciences; a comprehensive summary of knowledge, or of a branch of knowledge; esp., a work in which the various branches or fields of learning are treated in separate articles, usually arranged in alphabetical order.
2. [*cap.*] The work of the Encyclopedists; the *Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers*, 1751–72, supplement and analytical index, 1776–80.
en-cy′clo-pe′dic, -pæ′dic (ĕn-sī′klō-pē′dĭk; -pĕd′ĭk) | *a.*
en-cy′clo-pe′di-cal, -pæ′di-cal (-pē′dĭ-kăl; -pĕd′ĭ-) |
Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an encyclopedia; embracing a wide range of subjects.
The Philosophical Cream of Encyclopedic Questions, by Pantagruel. *Motteux (Rabelais).*
en-cy′clo-pe′dism, -pæ′dism (-pē′dĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The art of writing or compiling encyclopedias; also, possession of the whole range of knowledge; encyclopedic learning.
2. [*cap.*] The writings, views, and influence on thought of the Encyclopedists.
en-cy′clo-pe′dist, -pæ′dist (-pē′dĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *encyclopédiste.*] The compiler of an encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation; also, one whose knowledge is encyclopedic.
the Encyclopedists, the writers of the great French encyclopedia (see ENCYCLOPEDIA, 2). The editors were Diderot and D'Alembert. Among the contributors were Voltaire, Rousseau, Grimm, Quesnay, Turgot, Marmontel, Holbach, Duclos, Jancourt. The plan of the work was defined on the basis of Bacon's classification of the sciences; it embodied the most enlightened thought of the period, and it exerted an almost revolutionary influence on the culture of Europe. Cf. AUFKLÄRUNG.
en-cyst′ (ĕn-sĭst′), *v. t. & i.*; -CYST′ED; -CYST′ING. To form a cyst; to inclose or become inclosed in a cyst or capsule.
encysted tumor, a tumor which is inclosed in a membranous sac called a *cyst*, connected with the surrounding parts by the neighboring cellular substance.
en-cyst′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* The process of forming a cyst or becoming inclosed in a capsule; the state of being encysted. See CYST.
end (ĕnd), *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] To put (corn, hay, etc.) into a barn, stack, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn
That ten day laborers could not *end*. *Milton.*
end (ĕnd), *n.* [ME. & AS. *ende*; akin to OS. *endi*, D. *einde*, *eind*, OHG. *enti*, G. *ende*, Icel. *endir*, *endi*, Sw. *ände*, Dan. *ende*, Goth. *andeis*, Skr. *anta*.] **1.** A limit or boundary of any area or territory; esp., a limiting or extreme region or part; as, the *ends* of the earth; sometimes, a section, or quarter, as of a city; as, the East *End* of London.
2. The extreme or last point or part of any material thing considered lengthwise (the extremity of breadth being *side*); as, the *end* of a field, line, pole, road.
3. The extremity or conclusion of any event or series of events; a finality or close in time; as, the *end* of a year, of a discourse; put an *end* to pain; also, the concluding events or part of a period or action; as, the *end* of a man's life should be happy.
4. Point beyond which no progression can be made; conclusion; issue; result, whether successful or otherwise; conclusive event; consequence; also, ultimate state or condition; as, "the *end* of that man is peace." *Ps.* xxxvii. 37.
O that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come! *Shak.*
5. Termination of being; death; destruction; as, the *end* of the world; also, cause of death or destruction.
Unblamed through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*
6. The object aimed at in any effort, considered as the close and effect of exertion; purpose; intention; aim; as, to labor for private or public *ends*.
Losing her, the *end* of living lose. *Dryden.*
7. That which is left; a remnant; a fragment; a scrap; as, odds and *ends*.
I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends* stolen out of holy writ. *Shak.*
8. A piece likened to a fragment; as: **a** A shoemaker's length of thread with a bristle point; a waxed end. **b** Of timber, a deal or batten less than eight feet long. **c** *Spinning*, etc. Any of the slivers delivered at the end of a carding machine; specif., a warp thread; also, any worsted yarn in a Brussels carpet.
9. In some games: **a** An inning as played from one end of a course toward the other. **b** A player stationed on the end of a line or team, as in football.
Syn. — See INTENTION.
an end. **a** To the end; continuously. *Obs.* **b** On end; upright; erect; endwise. — **e. for e.**, one end for the other; in reversed order. — **e. on**, with an end pointing in a given direction or towards the eye of an observer; — opposed to *broadside on*. *Chiefly Naut.* — **in the e.**, finally. — **on e.**, upright; erect. — **to the e. that**, in order that.
end, *v. t.*; END′ED; END′ING. [AS. *endian*. See END, *n.*] **1.** To bring to an end or conclusion; to finish; to close; to terminate; as, to *end* a speech.
On the seventh day God *ended* his work. *Gen.* ii. 2.
2. To form or be at the end of; as, the letter *k* *ends* the word *back*.
3. To destroy; to put to death. *Shak.*
Syn. — See CLOSE.
to end up, to lift or tilt so as to set on end.
end (ĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; to come to a close; to cease; terminate; as, a voyage *ends*; life *ends*; winter *ends*.
2. To die.
to end in smoke, to be burned; hence, to be destroyed or ruined; fig., to come to nothing.
end-. A combining form meaning *within*. See ENDO-.
end′–all′, *n.* That which ends all.
That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here. *Shak.*
en-dam′age (ĕn-dăm′āj), *v. t.*; -AGED (-ājd); -AG-ING (-ā-jĭng). [*en-* + *damage*: cf. F. *endommager*.] To bring loss or damage to; to harm; injure; — now chiefly used of violations of the legal rights of persons.
en-dan′ger (ĕn-dān′jẽr), *v. t.*; -GERED (-jẽrd); -GER-ING.
1. To subject (a person) to another's power. *Obs.*
2. To incur the hazard of; to risk. *Obs.*
3. To put to hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury; as, to *endanger* life or peace.
The other difficulties exercised without *endangering* him. *Burke.*
en-dan′ger-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An endangering, or state of being in danger; hazard; peril. *Milton.*
en′darch (ĕn′därk), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. ἀρχή the beginning.] *Bot.* Having a single central protoxylem, or several protoxylems surrounding a central parenchyma; — applied to the stele of the root or stem. Cf. EXARCH.
en-da′ze (ĕn-dä′zē), *n.* A measure of Turkey, Egypt, etc.; a pik. See PIK.
end bulb. *Anat.* One of the bulblike bodies in which some of the sensory nerve fibers end in certain parts of the skin and mucous membranes; — also called *end corpuscle*. The Pacinian corpuscles are examples.
en-dear′ (ĕn-dēr′), *v. t.*; EN-DEARED′ (-dērd′); EN-DEAR′ING.
1. To make higher in cost, value, or estimation. *Obs.*
2. To make or hold dear or beloved; as, the act *endeared* him to me. "To be *endeared* to a king." *Shak.*
3. To attract or bind by affection or gratitude. *Obs.*
en-dear′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of endearing, or state of being endeared; also, that which manifests, excites, or increases affection; that which endears; a caress.
Her first *endearments* twining round the soul. *Thomson.*
2. Increase in value or estimation. *Obs.*
en-deav′or | (ĕn-dĕv′ẽr), *v. t.*; EN-DEAV′ORED (-ẽrd),
en-deav′our | -OURED; EN-DEAV′OR-ING, -OUR-ING. [ME. *endevor*; *en-* + *dever*, *devoir*, duty, F. *devoir*: cf. F. *se mettre en devoir de faire quelque chose* to try to do a thing, to go about it. See DEVOIR, DEBT.] **1.** To exert physical or intellectual strength for the attainment of; to use effort to effect; to strive to achieve or reach; to try; attempt.
It is our duty to *endeavor* the recovery of these beneficial subjects. *Ld. Chatham.*
2. To make hostile endeavor against; to attack. *Obs.*
3. To exert (one's self) strenuously, as to the fulfillment of a duty. *Obs.* "A just man that *endeavoreth* himself to leave all wickedness." *Latimer.*
Syn. — Attempt, strive, struggle, essay, aim, seek. See TRY.
en-deav′or | *v. i.* To exert one's self; to work for a cer-
en-deav′our | tain end; — usually with an infinitive; as, to *endeavor* to outstrip an antagonist.
And such were praised who but *endeavored* well. *Pope.*
He had . . . *endeavored* earnestly to do his duty. *Prescott.*
en-deav′or | *n.* An exertion of physical or intellectual
en-deav′our | strength toward the attainment of an object; a systematic or continuous attempt; an effort; a trial.
To employ all my *endeavor* to obey you. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Syn. — Essay, trial, attempt; effort, exertion.
endeca- [Gr. ἕνδεκα eleven.] Improper form of *hendeca-*, in the words *endecagon*, etc.
en-dem′ic (ĕn-dĕm′ĭk) | *a.* [Gr. ἔνδημος, ἐνδήμιος; ἐν in +
en-dem′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | δῆμος the people: cf. F. *endémique*.] **1.** *Med.* Peculiar to a district or particular locality, or class of persons; as, an *endemic* disease. An *endemic disease* is one which is constantly present to a greater or less degree in any place, as distinguished from an *epidemic disease*, which prevails widely at some one time, or periodically, and from a *sporadic disease*, of which a few instances occur now and then.
2. Belonging or native to a particular people or country; native as distinguished from introduced or naturalized.
The traditions of folklore . . . form a kind of *endemic* symbolism. *F. W. H. Myers.*
3. *Biol.* Confined to, or indigenous in, a certain limited area or region; as, an *endemic* animal or plant; an *endemic* species or genus; — opposed to *exotic*.
en-dem′ic, *n.* That which is endemic; endemic occurrence.
Fear, which is an *endemic* latent in every human heart, sometimes rises into an epidemic. *J. B. Heard.*
en-den′i-zen (ĕn-dĕn′ĭ-z′n), *v. t.* [*en-* + *denizen*.] To admit to the privileges of a denizen; to naturalize. *Rare.*
en-der′mic (ĕn-dûr′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐν in + δέρμα skin.] *Med.* Acting through the skin, or by direct application to the skin; as, *endermic* medication, a method of using remedies either by direct application to the sound skin or to the surface denuded of the epidermis by a blister.
end′game′ (ĕnd′gām′), *n.* *Chess & Checkers.* The simpli-

ἐγκράτεια.] Self-control; abstinence; continence. *Rare.*
en-crease′. † INCREASE.
encrely. † ENKERLY.
en-crest′. Var. of INCREST.
‖ **en′ creux′** (äN′ krû′). [F.] In intaglio.
en-crim′son, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
En′crin-as-ter′i-æ (ĕn′krĭn-ăs-tēr′ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Encrinus* + L. *aster* star, Gr. ἀστήρ.] *Paleon.* A subclass of starfishes consisting of Paleozoic forms having the ambulacral ossicles little inclined, their ends meeting alternately in the middle of the ambulacral grooves. The madreporite is on the oral side.
en-crin′ic (ĕn-krĭn′ĭk), **en′cri-ni′tal** (ĕn′krĭ-nī′tăl; ĕn-krĭn′ĭ-tăl), *a.* Encrinal.
En-crin′i-dæ (ĕn-krĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ENCRINUS.
en′cri-nit′ic (-nĭt′ĭk), **en′cri-nit′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Encrinal.
en′cri-noid (ĕn′krĭ-noid), *a.* [*Encrinus* + *-oid*.] Encrinal.
En′cri-noi′de-a (-noi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = BRACHIATA.
en-crisp′, *v. t.* To make crisp by curling. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
en-croach′, *n.* Encroachment.
en-croach′er, *n.* One that encroaches.
en-croach′ing-ly, *adv.* of *encroaching*, p. pr. [*Sp.*]
en-croacht′. Encroached. *Ref.*
en-croch′et, *v. t.* To inclose in crotchets. *Obs.*
‖ **en′ croupe′** (äN′ kro͞op′). [F.] On the croup; on a pillion.
en-crown′, *v. t.* To crown. *Rare.* — **en-crown′ment**, *n.* *Rare.*
en′cui-rassed′, *a.* *Zoöl.* Armored; loricate. [*Obs.*]
en-cum′ber, *n.* Encumbrance.
en-cum′berd. Encumbered. *Ref. Sp.*
en-cum′ber-er, in-cum′ber-er, *n.* One that encumbers.
en-cum′ber-ing-ly, in-cum′ber-ing-ly, *adv.* of *encumbering*, *incumbering*, p. pr.
en-cum′ber-ment, in-cum′ber-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-cum′brous, *a.* [OF. *encombros*.] Cumbersome. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]
en-cum′pas. Encompass. *Ref.*
en-cum′past. Encompassed. *Ref. Sp.*
en-cup′, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-cur′age. Encourage. *Ref. Sp.*
en-curl′, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
encurre. † INCUR.
en-cush′ion, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
ency., encyc. *Abbr.* Encyclopedia.
en-cy′clo-pe′di-ac (ĕn-sī′klō-pē′dĭ-ăk), **-pæ′di-ac, en-cy′clo-pe-di′a-cal, -pæ-di′a-cal** (-pē-dī′ȧ-kăl), **en-cy′clo-pe′di-al, -pæ′di-al** (-pē′dĭ-ăl), **en-cy′clo-pe′di-an, -pæ′di-an** (-ăn), *a.* Encyclopedic. *Rare.*
en-cy′clo-pe′di-ast, -pæ′di-ast (-ăst), *n.* An encyclopedist. *R.*
en-cy′clo-pe′dize, -pæ′dize, *v. t.* To arrange or record as in an encyclopedia. *Rare.*
en′cys-ta′tion (ĕn′sĭs-tā′shŭn), *n.* Encystment.
end-. See ENDO-. [minable.]
end′a-ble (ĕn′dȧ-b′l), *a.* Ter-
en-dam′age-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
en-dam′age-ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *endommagement*.] See -MENT.
en-dam′ask, *v. t.* To tinge with damask color. *Obs.*
en-dam′ni-fy (-nĭ-fī), *v. t.* To damage. *Obs.* [dangers.]
en-dan′ger-er, *n.* One who en-
en-dan′them (ĕn-dăn′thĕm), *n.* [*endo-* + *-anthema*, as in *exanthema*.] *Med.* = ENANTHEM.
en-dark′, en-dark′en, *v. t.* To darken. *Obs.*
en′dar-te′ri-al (ĕn′där-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [*endo-* + *arterial*.] *Anat.* Within, or relating to the inside of, an artery.
en′dar-te-ri′tis (-tē-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *arteritis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the inner coat of the wall of an artery.
en-da′seh. Var. of ENDAZE.
en′das-pid′e-an (ĕn′dăs-pĭd′ē-ăn), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. ἀσπίς, -ιδος, shield.] *Zoöl.* Having the anterior scutes extending round the tarsus on the inner side; — said of certain oscine birds.
en-daunt′, *v. t.* [See DAUNT, *v.*] To tame; to caress. *Obs.*
en-daun′ture, *n.* A taming. *Obs.*
en-daz′zle, *v. t.* To dazzle. *Obs.*
end corpuscle. See END BULB.
en′de, *n.* [AS. *ened*.] A duck. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
en-dear′ance, *n.* Endearment.
en-deard′. Endeared. *Ref. Sp.*
en-dear′ed-ly, *adv.* With endearment. *Obs.*
en-dear′ed-ness, *n.* Endearment. *Obs.*
en-dear′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENDEAR. — **en-dear′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-dear′ing-ness**, *n.*
en-deav′or-er, en-deav′our-er, *n.* **1.** One who endeavors. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Christian Endeavor Society. *Colloq.*
en-deav′or-ment, en-deav′our-ment, *n.* Endeavor. *Obs.*
en-debt′, en-debt′ed. See INDEBT. [AGON.]
en-dec′a-gon. Var. of HENDEC-
en′de-cane, *n.* Hendecane.
en-deic′tic (ĕn-dīk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐνδεικτικός, fr. ἐνδεικνύναι to point out, show; ἐν in + δεικνύναι to show.] Serving to exhibit or demonstrate: — a term of ancient origin applied to one of the classes into which the Platonic dialogues were divided.
endeine, *v. i.* [OF. *soi endaignier*, L. *indignari*.] To be indignant. *Obs.*
en-deix′is (ĕn-dīk′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδειξις indication.] *Med.* An indication.
en-del′lion-ite (ĕn-dĕl′yŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Endellion*, in Cornwall, one of its localities.] *Min.* Bournonite.
en-de′mi-al, *a.* Endemic. *Rare.*
en-dem′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ENDEMIC.
en′de-mic′i-ty (ĕn′dē-mĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Endemic quality or state.
en-de′mi-ol′o-gy (ĕn-dē′mĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ; ĕn-dĕm′ĭ-), *n.* *Med.* The science of endemic affections.
en′dem-ism (ĕn′dĕm-ĭz′m), *n.* Endemicity.
en-dem′ni-fy. † INDEMNIFY
en-dem′ni-ty. † INDEMNITY.
en-de′mo-ep′i-dem′ic (ĕn-dē′mō-), *a.* *Med.* Both endemic and epidemic, as a disease which prevails in a particular locality and periodically attacks many.
en-den′i-za′tion, *n.* Act of naturalizing; denization. *Obs.*
en-den′ize, *v. t.* To endenizen. *Obs.*
en-dent′, en-den′ture. † INDENT, INDENTURE.
end′er, *n.* One that ends.
end′er, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *endr* formerly. *Oxf. E. D.*] Recent; last past. *Obs.*
en′der-mat′ic (ĕn′dẽr-măt′ĭk), *a.* Endermic.
en-der′mi-cal-ly (ĕn-dûr′mĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of ENDERMIC.
en′de-ron (ĕn′dē-rŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐν in + δέρος skin.] *Anat.* The deep sensitive and vascular layer of the skin and mucous membranes. — **en′de-ron′ic**, *a.*
‖ **en′ dés′ha′bil′lé′** (äN′ dā′zȧ′bē′yā′). [F.] In dishabille; in undress; in negligee.
en-det′ted. † INDEBTED.
en-dev′er. † ENDEAVOR.
endevoire. † ENDEAVOR.
en-dev′or, en-dev′ord. Endeavor, endeavored. *Ref. Sp.*
en-dew′. † ENDUE.
en-dew′, *v. t.* To bedew. *Obs.*
end′-grain′, *a. & adv.* With the end of the grain outward; across the grain; — said of wood.
en-di′a-dem, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-di′a-per, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

fied last stage in a game when the forces on both sides have been greatly reduced.

end'ing (ĕn'dĭng), *n.* [AS. *endung.*] **1.** Termination; concluding part; result; conclusion; also, destruction; death. **2.** *Gram.* The final syllable or letter of a word; esp., an inflectional suffix joined to the stem.
Syn. — See TERMINATION.

en'dive (ĕn'dĭv; -dīv), *n.* [F. *endive* (cf. Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *endivia*), fr. a deriv. of L. *intibus, intybus*, endive.] A cichoriaceous herb (*Cichorium endivia*) related to chicory. Its finely divided and much curled leaves, when blanched, are used for winter salads.

end joint. *Shipbuilding.* A joint made by two longitudinal pieces meeting at their ends; — distinguished from *edge joint*, which is a joint ranging fore and aft.

end'less (ĕnd'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *endelēas.* See END.] **1.** Without end or ends; having no end or conclusion; perpetual; interminable; boundless; limitless; of time, eternal; of space, infinite; — applied to length and to duration; as, an *endless* line, belt, chain, etc.; *endless* time; *endless* bliss; *endless* praise; *endless* clamor.
2. Profitless. *Obs.* "All loves are *endless*." *Beau. & Fl.*
3. Void of design; objectless; as, an *endless* pursuit.
Syn. — Everlasting, interminable, infinite, incessant, perpetual, uninterrupted, continual, unceasing, unending, boundless, unlimited, undying, imperishable. See ETERNAL.
endless chain. a A chain which is made continuous by uniting its two ends. **b** A series of letters, esp. for the purpose of soliciting funds, which is continued indefinitely, each recipient of a letter being expected to transmit the message to one or more other persons. — e. screw, *Mech.*, a worm.
— **end'less-ly**, *adv.* — **end'less-ness**, *n.*

end'long' (-lŏng'; 205), *adv.* [Cf. END; ALONG.] **1.** Lengthwise; along; longitudinally.

To thrust the raft *endlong* across the moat. *Scott.*

2. On end; vertically.
3. At full length; horizontally. *Obs. or Dial.*

end'long' (-lŏng'), *prep.* Following the length of; along. *Archaic.* "*Endelong* the large space." *Chaucer.*

end'long', *a.* On end; vertical. *Rare.* "Demons' *endlong* tresses." *R. Browning.*

end man. The last man in a row; specif., the man at either end of the line of performers in a minstrel show. See MINSTREL, *n.*, 3.

end mill. *Mach.* A milling-machine cutter having teeth on its end face.

end'most (-mōst), *a.* Farthest; remotest; at the very end.

en'do- (ĕn'dō-), **end-.** [Gr. ἔνδον within, fr. ἐν in. See IN.] **1.** A combining form signifying *within*; as, *endo*carp, *en*dogen, *endo*cuneiform, *end*aspidean.
2. *Org. Chem.* A combining form prefixed to the name of a compound to indicate that *substitution* has occurred *in the ring* or *nucleus* and not in a side chain; as, *endo*-chloro-toluene, $C_6H_4Cl{\cdot}CH_3$.

en'do-car'di-al (-kär'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. καρδία the heart.] *Anat.* Situated within the heart; of or pertaining to the endocardium.

en'do-car-di'tis (-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the endocardium. — **en'do-car-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

en'do-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Anat.* A thin serous membrane lining the cavities of the heart.

en'do-carp (ĕn'dō-kärp), *n.* [*endo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* The inner layer of the pericarp, when this consists of two or more layers of different texture or consistency, as in the apple, orange, etc. See *Illust.*, and cf. EPICARP. — **en'do-car'pic** (-kär'pĭk), *a.*

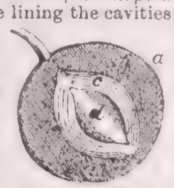

Diagrammatic Section of a Plum. *a* Epicarp; *b* Sarcocarp; *c* Endocarp, or Stone; *d* Seed.

En-doc'er-as (ĕn-dŏs'ēr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A large genus of Ordovician and Silurian nautiloid cephalopods with a straight shell having a very large siphuncle and endocones. The shell sometimes reached a length of six feet. The genus is the type of a large family, **En'do-ce-rat'i-dæ** (ĕn'dō-sē-răt'ĭ-dē).

en'do-chon'dral (ĕn'dō-kŏn'drăl), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] *Anat.* Within the substance of a cartilage; — applied esp. to bony tissue which so develops. See OSSIFICATION.

en'do-chrome (ĕn'dō-krōm), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Biol.* Coloring matter within a cell; specif., *Bot.*, coloring matter other than chlorophyll in plant cells.

endochrome plate. *Bot.* The band of brownish yellow chromatophores found in the wall of the frustule in diatoms. Their color is caused by the presence of diatomin in addition to chlorophyll.

en-doch'y-lous (ĕn-dŏk'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. χυλός juice.] *Bot.* Having the water-storage cells within the internal tissue; — applied to certain succulent plants, as the cacti, some euphorbias, etc. Cf. PERICHYLOUS.

en'do-cœ'lar (ĕn'dō-sē'lăr), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the visceral surface of the cœlom; splanchnopleural.

en'do-cy'cle (ĕn'dō-sī'k'l), *n.* [*endo-* + *cycle.*] *Bot.* An internal pericycle; a layer of parenchymatous tissue found in certain stems, separating the internal phloëm from the internal endodermis.

en'do-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*endo-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* The soft layer of the body wall of Polyzoa, lining the ectocyst. It consists of ectoderm with a more or less definite layer of mesoderm.

en'do-derm (-dûrm), *n.* [*endo-* + *-derm.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* The epithelium lining the greater part of the digestive tract and those organs formed as diverticula of the digestive tract; the tissue derived from the hypoblast of the embryo. See GERM LAYER. When *endoderm* is applied to embryonic structures it is strictly synonymous with *hypoblast*, and the two terms are often used interchangeably of adult tissues also. *Entoderm* is also a synonym.
2. *Bot.* = ENDODERMIS.

en'do-der'mal (-dûr'măl) | **en'do-der'mic** (-dûr'mĭk) } *a.* *Biol.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the endoderm or endodermis.

en'do-der'mis (-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See ENDODERM.] *Bot.* The innermost layer of the cortex. It consists of a single layer of cells forming a sheath around the stele or around each stele if there are more than one. It is most prominent in certain roots and rhizomes, separating parenchymatous from vascular tissue. — **en'do-der'moid** (-moid), *a.*

en-dog'a-my (ĕn-dŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*endo-* + *-gamy.*] Marriage only within the group or clan; — opposed to *exogamy.* — **en'do-gam'ic** (ĕn'dō-găm'ĭk), **en-dog'a-mous** (ĕn-dŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.*

en'do-gas-tri'tis (ĕn'dō-găs-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *gastritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

en'do-gen (ĕn'dō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *endogène.* See ENDO-; -GEN.] *Bot.* A plant of the class Endogenæ.

En-dog'e-næ (ĕn-dŏj'ē-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ENDOGEN.] *Bot.* A once generally recognized class of seed plants including the monocotyledons; — so named by Lindley on an incorrect supposition that the growth of the stem proceeded from within. Cf. EXOGENÆ.

en-dog'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* **a** Developed internally; growing from within, as the branches of a primary root. **b** Designating the formation of new cells or spores within the wall of the parent cell.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to an endogen. See ENDOGENÆ.

en-dog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*endo-* + *-geny.*] **1.** *Biol.* Growth from within; endogenous cell formation.
2. *Anthropol.* = ENDOGAMY.

en'do-lymph (ĕn'dō-lĭmf), *n.* [*endo-* + *lymph.*] *Anat.* The watery fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

en'do-morph (-môrf), *n.* [*endo-* + *-morph.*] *Min.* A crystal of one species inclosed within one of another, as one of rutile inclosed in quartz.

en'do-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* **1.** *Petrog.* Occurring within; internal; — said of changes, such as the formation of finer grain, new minerals, etc., experienced by the intrusive rock in contact metamorphism. Opposed to *exomorphic.*
2. *Min.* Of or pertaining to an endomorph.

en'do-mys'i-um (-mĭz'ĭ-ŭm; -mĭs'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. μῦς a muscle.] *Anat.* The delicate areolar connective tissue interspersed among muscular fibers within the smallest bundles. — **en'do-mys'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

en'do-neu'ri-um (-nū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. νεῦρον a sinew, nerve.] *Anat.* The delicate areolar connective tissue among the individual nerve fibers of a nerve, within the funiculi. — **en'do-neu'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

en'do-par'a-site (-păr'ȧ-sīt), *n.* [*endo-* + *parasite.*] *Zoöl.* Any parasite which lives in the internal organs of an animal, as the tapeworms, trichinæ, etc.; — opposed to *ectoparasite.* — **en'do-par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

en-doph'a-gy (ĕn-dŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Anthropol.* Cannibalism within the family or tribe. Cf. EXOPHAGY. — **en-doph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

en'do-phyte (ĕn'dō-fīt), *n.* [*endo-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant which grows within another plant, upon which it may or may not be parasitic. — **en'do-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **en'do-phyt'i-cal-ly** (-fĭt'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

en-doph'y-tous (ĕn-dŏf'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Living within the tissues of plants, as certain insects or larvæ.

en'do-plasm (ĕn'dō-plăz'm), *n.* [*endo-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The inner or central portion of the cytoplasm in a cell; — opposed to *ectoplasm.* — **en'do-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

en'do-pleu'ra (ĕn'dō-plōō'rȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + πλευρά rib, side. See PLEURA.] *Bot.* The inner coating or integument of a seed; — also called *tegmen.* — **en'do-pleu'ral** (-răl), *a.*

en'dop'o-dite (ĕn'dŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, a foot.] *Zoöl.* The mesial or internal branch (borne upon the protopodite) of a typical limb of a crustacean. In the thoracic limbs of Decapoda it forms the limb, no exopodite being developed. — **en-dop'o-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

En'do-proc'ta (ĕn'dō-prŏk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. πρωκτός the anus.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of Polyzoa characterized by having the anus opening inside the circlet of tentacles. It contains but few genera. *Pedicellina* is an example. Cf. ECTOPROCTA. — **en'do-proc'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

En'dop-ter'y-go'ta (ĕn'dŏp-tĕr'ĭ-gō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. πτέρυξ, -υγος, wing.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of true insects consisting of those whose wings first appear as invaginations and develop for a time inside the body. It comprises ninety per cent of existing insects, including the Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, and others, and is opposed to *Exopterygota*, in which the wings begin (and always remain) as external folds. — **en'dop-ter'y-got'ic** (-gŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **en'dop-ter'y-go'tism** (-gō'tĭz'm), *n.* — **en'dop-ter'y-go'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

end'-or'gan, *n.* *Physiol.* An organ forming the terminus of a path of conduction for nervous excitations; esp., a peripheral terminus; as, the eye is the *end-organ* of sight.

en-dorse' (ĕn-dôrs'), *v. t.*; EN-DORSED' (-dôrst'); EN-DORS'ING. [Formerly *endosse*, fr. F. *endosser* to put on the back, to endorse; *en-* (L. *in*) + *dos* back, L. *dorsum.* See DORSAL.] To write on the back of; to sanction, etc. See INDORSE.

en-dorse', *n.* *Her.* A subordinary, resembling the pale, but of one fourth its width (according to some, one eighth), usually borne two at a time, on either side of a pale.

en-dorsed' (ĕn-dôrst'), *a.* *Her.* **a** Addorsed. **b** Put between two endorses; — said of a pale. **c** Thrown back; — said of wings.

en'do-sal'pin-gi'tis (ĕn'dō-săl'pĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *salpingo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the Fallopian tube.

en'do-sarc (ĕn'dō-särk), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Zoöl.* The central, usually semifluid, part of the protoplasm of some unicellular organisms, as the amœba; endoplasm. — **en'do-sar'cous** (-sär'kŭs), *a.*

en'do-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*endo-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for examining the interior of a hollow organ, as of the rectum, the urethra, and the bladder.

en-dos'co-py (ĕn-dŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* Examination with the endoscope. — **en'do-scop'ic** (ĕn'dō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

en'do-skel'e-ton (ĕn'dō-skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n.* [*endo-* + *skeleton.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* An internal skeleton or supporting framework in an animal; — opposed to *exoskeleton.* The greater part of the skeleton of most vertebrates is of this nature, yet it is usually more or less extensively supplemented by, and often intimately united with, parts of exoskeletal origin. See EXOSKELETON. — **en'do-skel'e-tal** (-tăl), *a.*

en'do-sperm (ĕn'dō-spûrm), *n.* [*endo-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* The nutritive tissue formed within the embryo sac in seed plants; — formerly called *albumen.* It is often consumed by the embryo before the seed ripens, but in some plants, as wheat and other cereals, a quantity remains in the seed, to which it gives its food value. It arises by division of the definitive nucleus in the embryo sac, and is thought to function as the female prothallium or gametophyte in the seed plants. — **en'do-sper'mic** (-spûr'mĭk), *a.*

en'do-spore (-spōr), *n.* [*endo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* **a** = ENDOSPORIUM. **b** *Bacteriol.* An asexual spore developed within the cell; — opposed to *arthrospore.* — **en-dos'po-rous** (ĕn-dŏs'pō-rŭs; 201), *a.*

en'do-spo'ri-um (ĕn'dō-spō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The inner layer or coating of the spore wall.

en-dos'te-al (ĕn-dŏs'tē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Of or pertaining to endosteum or the endosteum. **b** Within a bone or cartilage. — **en-dos'te-al-ly**, *adv.*

en-dos'te-i'tis (ĕn-dŏs'tē-ī'tĭs), **en'do-sti'tis** (ĕn'dŏ-stī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *endosteum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the endosteum.

en-dos'te-um (ĕn-dŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TEA (-ȧ). [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] *Anat.* The layer of vascular connective tissue lining the medullary cavities of bone.

en-dos'to-ma (-tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *-stoma.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* A plate which supports the labrum in certain Crustacea.
2. *Med.* A tumor within a bone.

en'do-stome (ĕn'dō-stōm), *n.* [See ENDOSTOMA.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** The foramen of the secundine, or inner coating of the ovule. **b** In mosses, the inner portion of the peristome.
2. *Zoöl.* An endostoma.

en'dos-to'sis (ĕn'dŏs-tō'sĭs), *a.* [NL.; *endo-* + *ostosis.*] *Anat.* Ossification beginning in the substance of a cartilage.

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endir. † ENDER.
endirken. † ENDARK.
en-dite'. † INDICT, INDITE.
en'dite, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον within.] *Zoöl.* One of the appendages of the inner, or mesial, side of the limb of a phyllopod crustacean.
end'lang'. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of ENDLONG.
end lathe. = FACE LATHE.
end leaf; *pl.* END LEAVES. *Bookbinding.* A flyleaf.
end'lich-ite (ĕnd'lĭk-īt), *n.* [After Dr. F. M. *Endlich.*] A mineral, between mimetite and vanadinite, consisting of lead arsenate, vanadate, and chloride.
end'ly, *a.* Final; extreme. *Obs.*
end'ly, *adv.* Finally; extremely. *Obs.*
en'do-ar'te-ri'tis, *n.* = ENDARTERITIS.
en'do-blast, *n.* [*endo-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* Hypoblast. — **en'do-blas'tic**, *a.*
en'do-bron-chi'tis, *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *bronchitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the epithelial lining of the bronchi.
en'do-can'ni-bal-ism, *n.* = ENDOPHAGY.
en'do-car'di-ac, *a.* Endocardial. *Rare.*
en'do-car'poid, *a.* *Bot.* In lichenology, having the apothecia immersed in the thallus.
en'do-cone', *n.* [*endo-* + *cone.*] *Paleon.* One of the concentric conical structures developed within the calcareous siphuncle of certain cephalopod shells, as those of the genus *Endoceras.*
en'do-cor'tex, *n.* [*endo-* + *cortex.*] The inner cortex.
en'do-crane, *n.* = ENDOCRANIUM.
en'do-cra-ni'tis (ĕn'dō-krā-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the endocranium.
en'do-cra'ni-um, *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *cranium.*] **a** *Zoöl.* A process of the inner surface of the cranium of certain insects. **b** *Anat.* The inner surface of, or the dura mater of, the cranium. — **en'do-cra'ni-al**, *a.*
en-doc'trine, *v. t.* [F. *endoctriner.*] To indoctrinate. *Obs.*
En'do-cyc'li-ca (ĕn'dō-sĭk'lĭ-kȧ; -sī'klĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = REGULARIA, order of sea urchins. — **en'do-cyc'lic** (-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk). **en'do-cyc'li-cal**, *a.*
en'do-cu-ne'i-form, *a.* Entocuneiform. See CUNEIFORM, 3.
en'do-cy'e-mate (-sī'ē-māt), *a.* *Embryol.* Entocyemate.
en'do-don-ti'tis (-dŏn-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *odonto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth.
en'do-gas'tri-cal-ly (ĕn'dō-găs'trĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* *Zoöl.* Toward the ventral side of the body; — said of the manner of coiling of the shell prevailing in Gastropoda.
en'do-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*endo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Endogeny.
en'do-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* = ENDOGENOUS, 1.
en-dog'e-nous-ly, *adv.* of ENDOGENOUS.
en'do-glob'u-lar, *a.* [*endo-* + *globular.*] Situated within the blood corpuscles.
en'dog-nath (ĕn'dŏg-năth), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* The inner or principal branch of the oral appendages of Crustacea. — **en-dog'na-thal** (ĕn-dŏg'nȧ-thăl; ĕn'dŏg-năth'ăl), *a.*
en'do-go-nid'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* ENDOGONIDIA. [NL.; *endo-* + 2d *gonidium.*] *Bot.* A gonidium formed in a receptacle. *Goebel.*
en'do-la-ryn'ge-al (ĕn'dō-lȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; -lăr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* Pert. to the inside of the larynx. — **en'do-la-ryn'ge-al-ly**, *adv.*
en'do-lem'ma, *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. λέμμα skin.] Neurilemma.
en'do-lith, *n.* [*endo-* + *-lith.*] *Art.* A colored design on a slab of marble or ivory cut from a block permeated with a color. — **en'do-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*
en'do-lym-phan'gi-al, *a.* [*endo-* + *lymphangial.*] *Anat.* Within a lymphatic vessel.
en'do-lym-phat'ic, *a.* [*endo-* + *lymphatic.*] *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to or containing endolymph. **b** Endolymphangial.
en'do-lym'phic (-lĭm'fĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Endolymphatic. *Rare.*
endomage. † ENDAMAGE.
en-dome', *v. t.* To cover with or as if with a dome. *Rare.*
en'do-mer'sion, *n.* *Optics* See IMMERSION LENS.
en'do-me-tri'tis (ĕn'dō-mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See ENDOMETRIUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the endometrium.
en'do-me'tri-um (-mē'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. μήτρα the womb.] *Anat.* The mucous membrane lining the uterus. — **en'do-me'tri-al** (-ăl), *a.*
en-dom'e-try (ĕn-dŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*endo-* + *-metry.*] *Med.* Measuring of the interior of a cavity.
En'do-par'a-sit'i-ca (ĕn'dō-păr'ȧ-sĭt'ĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARASITE.] = DIGENETICA.
en'do-path'ic, *a.* [*endo-* + *pathic*, a.] = AUTOPATHIC.
en'do-per'i-car-di'tis (-pĕr'ĭ-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *pericardium* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of both endocardium and pericardium.
en'do-pe-rid'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* -PERIDIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *endo-* + *peridium.*] *Bot.* The inner peridium when the latter has two layers, as in the puffballs. — **en'do-pe-rid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*
en'do-phle-bi'tis (-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.
en'do-phlœ'um (-flē'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. φλοιός bark.] *Bot.* The inner layer of the bast in woody stems. *Rare.*
en'do-phragm (ĕn'dō-frăm), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. φράγμα a fence.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A septum; specif., *Zoöl.*, one formed by the apodemes of the thoracic region of Crustacea. — **en'do-phrag'mal** (-frăg'măl), *a.*
en'do-phrag'ma (-frăg'mȧ). Var. of ENDOPHRAGM.
en'do-phy'tal (-fī'tăl), *a.* Endophytic.
en'do-plas'ma (-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] Endoplasm.
en'do-plast, *n.* [*endo-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* **a** A cell nucleus, esp. of a protozoan. **b** The cytoplasm. *R.* — **-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*
en'do-plas'tron, *n.* [*endo-* + *plastron.*] = ENTOPLASTRON.
en'do-plas'tule (-plăs'tūl), *n.* [A dim. fr. *endoplast.*] *Zoöl.* The micronucleus of Infusoria. — **en'do-plas'tu-lar** (-tū-lȧr), *a.*
en'do-pleu'rite (-plōō'rīt), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. πλευρά rib.] *Zoöl.* In crustaceans, the portion of an apodeme developed from the interepimeral membrane. — **en'do-pleu'ral** (-răl). **en'do-pleu-rit'ic** (-plōō-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*
en'do-pod, *n.* = ENDOPODITE.
En'-dor or **En'dor** (ĕn'dôr). *Bib.*
en-dore', *v. t.* [OF. *endorer* to gild.] *Cookery.* To make golden in color, as with egg yolk. *Obs.*
en-dors'a-ble, **en'dor-sa'tion**, **en-dor-see'**, **en-dorse'ment**, **en-dors'er**, etc. Vars. of INDORSABLE, etc.
en'do-sar'code, *n.* = ENDOSARC.
en'do-si'phon, *n.* [*endo-* + *siphon.*] = ENDOSIPHUNCLE. — **en'do-si'phon-al** (-sī'fŏn-ăl), *a.* — **en'do-si'phon-ate**, *a.*
en'do-si'phun-cle, *n.* [*endo-* + *siphuncle.*] *Paleon.* An inner tube in the calcareous siphuncle of certain fossil cephalopods.
en-dos'mic (ĕn-dŏz'mĭk), *a.* Endosmotic.
en'dos-mom'e-ter (ĕn'dŏs-mŏm'ē-tēr; ĕn'dŏs-), *n.* [*endosmose* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring endosmose. — **en'dos-mo-met'ric** (-mō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*
en'dos-mo'sis (-mō'sĭs), *n.* Also **en'dos-mose'** (ĕn'dŏz-mōs; ĕn'dŏs-). [NL. *endosmosis.* See ENDO-; OSMOSIS.] See OSMOSIS. — **en'dos-mos'mic** (-mŏs'mĭk). **en'dos-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **en'dos-mot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **endosmotic equivalent.** = OSMOTIC EQUIVALENT.
en-doss', *v. t.* [F. *endosser.* See ENDORSE.] To put upon the back or surface of; — the older spelling of *endorse.* *Obs.*
en'do-ster'nite (ĕn'dō-stûr'nīt), *n.* [*endo-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* **a** In certain Crustacea, the part of an apodeme derived from the intersternal membrane. **b** In Arachnida and the king crab, an entosternite.
en'do-ster'num, *n.*; *pl.* -STERNA (-nȧ). [NL.] = ENTOSTERNUM.
en-dos'tra-cum (ĕn-dŏs'trȧ-kŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Zoöl.* Inner layer of a crustacean's shell. — **en-dos'tra-cal**, *a.*

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fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

en′do-style (ĕn′dô-stīl), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Zoöl.* An organ of tunicates, situated along the median ventral line of the branchial sac. It consists of a pair of parallel longitudinal folds projecting into the pharyngeal cavity, and bounding a furrow lined with glandular ciliated cells. A similar endostyle is found in the pharynx of the lancelets. The endostyle is believed by many to be the homologue of the thyroid gland of craniate vertebrates. — **en′do-sty′lar** (-stī′lȧr), *a.* — **en′do-sty′lic** (-lĭk), *a.*

en′do-the′ci-al (-thē′shĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to an endothecium. **b** Having asci inclosed in an ascocarp; as, an *endothecial* fungus.

en′do-the′ci-um (-shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL. See ENDO-; THECA.] *Bot.* **a** The inner lining of an anther cell. **b** In mosses, the central mass of cells within the young sporogonium, giving rise to the archespore.

en′do-the′li-o′ma (-thē′lĭ-ō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OMATA (-ō′mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *endothelium* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor developing from endothelium or resembling it in structure.

en′do-the′li-um (-thē′lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* ENDOTHELIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. θηλή nipple.] *Anat.* An epithelium of mesoblastic origin composed of a single layer of thin flattened cells, which lines cavities not directly communicating with the outside of the body, as the serous cavities, the interior of the heart, the blood vessels, lymphatics, etc. — **en′do-the′li-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **en′do-the′li-oid** (-oid), *a.* — **en-doth′e-loid** (ĕn-dŏth′ē-loid), *a.*

en′do-ther′mic (ĕn′dô-thûr′mĭk), *a.* [*endo-* + *thermic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a reaction which occurs with absorption of heat; formed by such a reaction; as, an *endothermic* substance; — opposed to *exothermic.*

en′do-troph′ic (-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* [*endo-* + *trophic.*] *Bot.* Nourished from within; — used solely or chiefly in **endotrophic mycorrhiza**, one growing in the cortical cells of the roots which it inhabits; — opposed to *ectotrophic mycorrhiza.*

en-dow′ (ĕn-dou′), *v. t.*; EN-DOWED′ (-doud′); EN-DOW′ING. [OF. *endouer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *douer* to endow, L. *dotare.* See DOWER; cf. ENDUE.] **1.** To furnish with money or its equivalent, as a permanent fund for support; to make pecuniary provision for; to settle an income upon; as, to *endow* a public institution.

2. To furnish with a dower or dowry; as, to *endow* a widow. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. To enrich or furnish with anything of the nature of a gift, as a quality or faculty; — followed by *with*, rarely by *of*; as, man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason.

I would not marry her, though she were *endowed* with all that Adam had left him before he transgressed. *Shak.*

Syn. — Enrich, furnish, invest, clothe. — ENDOW, ENDUE are often interchangeable. But ENDOW emphasizes the idea of that which is bestowed upon one (often permanently) as a gift; ENDUE, the implication of something with which one is invested as a quality; as, "those who are the most richly *endowed* by nature, and accomplished by their own industry" (*Spectator*); "For learning *endueth* men's minds with a true sense of the frailty of their persons, the casualty of their fortunes, and the dignity of their soul and vocation" (*Bacon*). See GIFT.

en-dow′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of endowing, or bestowing a dower, fund, or permanent provision for support.

2. That which is bestowed or settled on a person or an institution; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; as, the *endowment* of a college.

3. That which is given or bestowed upon the person or mind; gift of nature; natural capacity or power; talents; — usually in *pl.*

His early *endowments* had fitted him for the work. *I. Taylor.*

4. *Insurance.* See ENDOWMENT INSURANCE.

Syn. — See GIFT.

endowment insurance. Insurance in which the policy (called an **endowment policy**) provides for the payment of an endowment, or fixed sum to be paid at the expiration of a fixed term of years or (as is also usually stipulated) at prior death. When payable only to those that survive the fixed term it is called **pure endowment insurance.**

end paper. *Bookbinding.* A blank leaf placed at either end of the text of a book; a flyleaf.

end plate. A flat plate or platelike terminal thing, as either of the flat plates at the ends of a steam boiler; specif., *Anat.*, one of the flat expansions in which motor nerve fibers terminate on muscular fibers.

end play. *Mach.* Movement endwise, as of a shaft or axle, or room for such movement.

end product. *Chem.* The last product of a series of chemical changes involved in the breaking down of a complex substance, or in the action upon it of any reagent.

end rime. Rime at the ends of verses.

Full rime, or *end rime*, involves the principally stressed vowel in the riming word, and all that follows that vowel. When there is an entire unstressed syllable following, the rime is called double, or feminine. *Alden.*

end stone. *Horol.* One of the two plates of a jewel in a timepiece; the part that limits the pivot's end play.

en-due′ (ĕn-dū′), *v. t.*; EN-DUED′ (-dūd′); EN-DU′ING. [L. *induere*, prob. confused with E. *endow.* See INDUE.] **1.** To put on; to invest; to clothe; to endow; to indue (which see).

Endue them . . . with heavenly gifts *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

2. To lead on; to instruct; to teach; to bring or draw. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ENDOW.

en-due′, *v. t.*; EN-DUED′ (-dūd′); EN-DU′ING. Also *endew*, *indue.* [F. *enduire*, L. *inducere* to lead into. See INDUCE.] To digest; — now used chiefly of hawks.

en-due′, *v. i.* To digest; to be digested. *Obs.*

en-dur′a-ble (ĕn-dūr′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being endured; sufferable. — **en-dur′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **en-dur′a-bly**, *adv.*

en-dur′ance (ĕn-dūr′ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *endurance.* See ENDURE.] **1.** State or quality of enduring, or lasting; continuance.

Slurring with an evasive answer the question concerning the *endurance* of his own possession. *Scott.*

2. Act of bearing or suffering; a continuing or the power of continuing under pain, hardship, or distress without being overcome; sufferance; patience; as, the *endurance* of seasoned troops; this is beyond *endurance.*

Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all evils, of pain and of death. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. A thing endured; a hardship. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Suffering, patience, fortitude, resignation.

en-dure′ (ĕn-dūr′), *v. i.*; EN-DURED′ (-dūrd′); EN-DUR′ING (-dūr′ĭng). [F. *endurer*, fr. L. *indurare* to harden; *in* + *durare* to harden, endure, hold out. See DURE, *v. i.*; cf. INDURATE.] **1.** To continue in the same state without perishing; to last; remain; continue.

The Lord shall *endure* forever. *Ps.* ix. 7.

2. To remain firm, as under trial or suffering; to suffer patiently or without yielding; to bear up under adversity.

Can thine heart *endure*, or can thine hands be strong in the days that I shall deal with thee? *Ezek.* xxii. 14.

3. To harden. *Obs.*

en-dure′, *v. t.* **1.** To remain firm under; to sustain; to undergo; to support without breaking or yielding.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure.* *Dryden.*

2. To bear with patience; to suffer without sinking under the pressure of affliction; to bear up under; to put up with; to tolerate. "I will no longer *endure* it." *Shak.*

3. To be compatible with; to allow; as, the phrase will not *endure* such an interpretation.

4. To harden; toughen; make hardy; strengthen. *Obs.*

Manly limbs *endured* with little ease. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Last, remain, continue, abide; stand, brook, submit to, tolerate, suffer. See BEAR.

en-dur′ing, *p. a.* Lasting; durable; long-suffering; as, an *enduring* disposition. "An *enduring* substance." *Heb.* x. 34. — **en-dur′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-dur′ing-ness**, *n.*

end values. *Math.* In a definite integral, the extreme values of the variable of integration.

end′ways′ (ĕnd′wāz′), **end′wise′** (-wīz′), *adv.* **1.** On end; erectly; in an upright position.

2. With the end forward.

3. Lengthwise; in the direction of the ends.

En-dym′i-on (ĕn-dĭm′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐνδυμίων.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by the moon goddess, Selene, by whom, according to the usual story, he was thrown into a sleep that he might be unconscious of her caresses. One story makes him a shepherd or hunter on Mount Latmus in Caria, who was given eternal youth and eternal life in the form of unbroken slumber by Zeus, and to whom Selene descended nightly. The story is the subject of a poem by Keats.

-ene (-ēn). [Of uncertain origin: cf. L. adjective suffix *-enus*, Gr. -ηνος.] *Chem.* A suffix forming the names of certain *hydrocarbons*; as, ethyl*ene*, benz*ene*, etc. In the official nomenclature it is substituted for *-ane* to indicate the *presence of one double bond*; as, prop*ene*, hex*ene*.

en′e-ma (ĕn′ē-mȧ; ē-nē′mȧ; 277; *see note below*), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-mȧz), L. ENEMATA (ē-nĕm′ȧ-tȧ). [L. *enema*, Gr. ἔνεμα, fr. ἐνιέναι to send in; ἐν in + ἱέναι to send.] *Med.* A liquid preparation injected into the rectum as a medicine or to impart nourishment; a clyster.

☞ The second pronunciation is very common, but, being contrary to the Latin and Greek accentuation, it has been usually considered erroneous by orthoëpists. Cf. ECZEMA.

en′e-my (ĕn′ē-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [OF. *enemi*, F. *ennemi*, fr. L. *inimicus*; *in-* (negative) + *amicus* friend. See AMICABLE.] **1.** One hostile to another; one who seeks the overthrow or failure of that to which he is opposed; as, the *enemies* of a legislative measure; *enemies* of the administration; in a stronger sense, one who hates, and desires or attempts the injury of, another; a foe; an adversary; as, the Devil is the great *enemy* of mankind; hence, whatever does injury to one; as, an easy disposition may be an *enemy* to success.

To all good he *enemy* was still. *Spenser.*
I say unto you, Love your *enemies.* *Matt.* v. 44.

2. A member of a hostile army or a person of a hostile nation; a military foe.

Syn. — Adversary, antagonist, opponent. — ENEMY, FOE, agreeing in the idea of hostility (frequently, but not necessarily, personal), are now practically synonymous, *foe* being chiefly poetical or rhetorical; as, a man who made few *enemies*; "He makes no friend who never made a *foe*" (*Tennyson*); "We have met the *enemy*, and they are ours" (*Com. Perry*); "Whispering with white lips — 'The *foe*! They come!'" (*Byron*). See OPPONENT, HOSTILITY.

the enemy. **a** *Mil.* The hostile force; — construed either in the singular or the plural; as, *the enemy is* or *are* in large force; also, a hostile ship; as, we have sunk *the enemy.* **b** The Devil; also, sometimes, death or time personified.

en′e-my, *a.* **1.** Hostile; inimical. *Obs.*

They . . . every day grow more *enemy* to God. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Of or pertaining to a hostile force or nation.

en-ep′i-der′mic (ĕn-ĕp′ĭ-dûr′mĭk), *a.* [*en-* (Gr. ἐν) + *epidermic.*] *Med.* Applied to the skin for medicinal purposes.

en′er-ge′ia (ĕn′ẽr-jē′yȧ; -gī′ȧ), *or*, Greek form, ἐνέργεια, *n.* [Gr.] *Aristotelianism.* The state of that which is in the fullness of its proper being and reality; attainment or actuality; existence realized; — opposed to δύναμις, or potentiality; thus, in the dative case (ἐνεργείᾳ) it means in active realization; ἐν δυνάμει means potential but not realized. Cf. ENTELECHY. *W. T. Harris.*

en′er-ge′sis (ĕn′ẽr-jē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐνεργεῖν to be in activity. Cf. ENERGY.] *Plant Physiol.* The chemical process or series of processes within the plant cell by which energy is released through katabolic changes. Energesis may be wholly anaërobic, as in many bacteria, or aërobic, as in all plants growing in the air. In the former case the katabolic processes tend to be arrested when they have reached a certain equilibrium; while the presence of a sufficiency of oxygen admits of continued metabolic activity. Many processes of fermentation are physiologically similar to those of anaërobic energesis, and they have therefore been sometimes distinguished under the name *fermentative energesis.*

en′er-get′ic (-jĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐνεργητικός, fr. ἐνεργεῖν
en′er-get′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to work, be active, fr. ἐνεργός active. See ENERGY.] **1.** Having energy or energies; possessing a capacity for action or exerting force; active. "A Being eternally *energetic.*" *Grew.*

Nor could they [phenomena of conscience] ever enter largely, as *energetic* facts, into the structure of character, in such a world as we have supposed, part angels and part men. *J. Martineau.*

2. Exhibiting energy; operating with force, vigor, and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious; as, *energetic* measures; *energetic* laws.

3. Dealing with, or pertaining to, energy.

Syn. — Potent, effective, strenuous. See VIGOROUS.

— **en′er-get′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **en′er-get′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

en′er-get′ics (ĕn′ẽr-jĕt′ĭks), *n.* **1.** Theory or science of the conditions and laws governing manifestation of energy.

2. The physical theory which denies the existence of matter conceived as a passive or inert substance, and which views the physical world as composed of arrangements of energies in space.

en-er′gic (ĕn-ûr′jĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *énergique.*] **1.** In a state of action; acting; operating.

2. Having energy or great power; energetic. *Rare.*

The *energic* faculty that we call will. *Blackw. Mag.*

en-er′gid (-jĭd), *n.* [See ENERGY.] *Bot.* The structural unit of a cell, consisting of the nucleus with the surrounding cytoplasm which it dominates. *Sachs.*

en′er-gism (ĕn′ẽr-jĭz′m), *n.* *Ethics.* The doctrine that the supreme good consists in the efficient exercise of normal human activities, rather than in happiness.

en′er-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; EN′ER-GIZED (-jīzd); EN′ER-GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). [From ENERGY.] **1.** To put forth energy; to act.

Of all men it is true that they feel and *energize* first, they reflect and judge afterwards. *J. C. Shairp.*

2. To impart energy.

Those nobler exercises of *energizing* love. *Bp. Horsley.*

en′er-gize, *v. t.* To impart energy to; to make active; as, to *energize* the will; also, to make energetic or vigorous in action; as, to *energize* the administration of an office.

en′er-gu′men (ĕn′ẽr-gū′mĕn), *n.* [L. *energumenos*, fr. Gr. ἐνεργούμενος possessed by an evil spirit, from ἐνεργεῖν: cf. F. *énergumène.* See ENERGETIC.] **1.** *Eccl. Antiq.* One possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac.

2. A fanatic or enthusiast.

en′er-gy (ĕn′ẽr-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *energia*, fr. Gr. ἐνέργεια, fr. ἐνεργός active; ἐν in + ἔργον work: cf. F. *énergie.* See IN; WORK.] **1.** Strength of expression; force of utterance; power to impress the mind and arouse the feelings; life; spirit; — said of speech, language, words, style, etc.

2. *Chiefly Philos.* Activity; often, contextually, psychical activity; also, specif., the product of activity; an effect.

3. Internal or inherent power; capacity of acting, operating, or producing an effect, whether exerted or not; as, men possessing *energies* may suffer them to lie inactive.

The great *energies* of nature. *Paley.*

4. Power efficiently and forcibly exerted; vigorous or effectual operation; as, the *energy* of a magistrate.

5. *Physics.* Capacity for performing work; that which in all natural phenomena is continually passing from one portion of matter to another (*J. Clerk Maxwell*); — orig. defined by Young as the product of the mass of a body into the square of its velocity. *Energy* is manifested in various forms, as *mechanical, electric, thermal, chemical*, etc., *energies*, and changes, under suitable conditions, from any one form into any other. Thus mechanical energy is transformed by means of a dynamo into electric energy and heat energy (the latter due to mechanical friction, electric resistances, etc.). There are two principal kinds of energy: (1) **actual, kinetic,** *or* **motive energy**, which is energy due to motion, as of a moving body or particle, and is numerically expressed as half the product of its mass into the square of its velocity (K. E. = $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$). (2) **potential energy**, which is the energy due to position, as of a weight raised to a height, to configuration, as of a coiled spring, or the like. The **available energy** of a material system unconnected with any other system is that energy which is due to the motions of the parts of the system relative to its center of mass. When *energy* is used without qualification, *mechanical energy* is usually intended.

6. *Metaph.* As an equivalent for Aristotle's ἐνεργείᾳ (in dative case), the realized state of potentialities as opposed to their unrealized state, called ἐν δυνάμει by him. True realization is according to him entelechy (which see) or the real existence of form-giving cause as in life and mind. See ACTUS and ACTUS PURUS. *W. T. Harris.*

Syn. — Strength, vigor, force, potency. See POWER.

energy of rotation. *Physics*, the product of the moment of inertia of a rotating body by one half the square of its angular velocity. It is the equivalent of the work required to impart to the body its motion of rotation, or of the work which the body will do in coming to rest.

energy component. *Elec.* That component of an alter-

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en-dote′, *v. t.* [*en-* + L. *dotare* to endow. See 1st DOT, *n.*] To endow. *Obs.*

en′do-the′ca, *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *endo-* + *theca.*] **a** *Zoöl.* The tissue which partially fills the interior of the interseptal chambers of most madreporarian corals. It usually consists of a series of oblique transverse septa, one above another. **b** *Bot.* = ENDOTHECIUM **a.** — **en′do-the′cal** (-kăl), *a.* — **en′do-the′cate**, *a.*

en′do-the′li-a, *n.*, *pl.* of ENDOTHELIUM.

en′do-ther′mous (-thûr′mŭs), *a.* Endothermic.

en′do-tho′rax, *n.* [*endo-* + *thorax.*] *Zoöl.* The system of apodemes in the thorax or cephalothorax of arthropods. — **en′do-tho-rac′ic** (-thō-răs′ĭk), *a.*

en-doute′, *v. t.* [*en-* + ME. *douten* to doubt, OF. *douter.*] To apprehend; to suspect. *Obs.*

endover. † ENDEAVOR.

en-dowd′. Endowed. *Ref. Sp.*

en-dow′er, *n.* One who endows.

en-dow′er, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *endouairer.* See DOWER, ENDOW.] To endow; to dower. *Obs.*

en′do-zo′a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *endo-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* = ENTOZOA.

en′do-zo′ic, *a.* = ENTOZOIC.

en-dri′na (ĕn-drī′nȧ), *n.* The indri.

en′dris. † ENDER.

En-dro′mis (ĕn-drō′mĭs), **En-drom′i-dæ** (ĕn-drŏm′ĭ-dē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐνδρομη an air played during a wrestling match, but taken in sense of "incursion"; cf. ἐνδρομεῖν to run into.] *Zoöl.* See KENTISH GLORY.

en-drudge′, *v. t.* [*en-* + *drudge.*] To make a drudge of. *Obs.*

en-dry′, *v. t.* [See EN-; DREE.] To suffer. *Obs.*

end shake. End play.

end′ship, *n.* A small village or suburb. *Obs.*

end′-stopped′, *a.* Marked by a rhetorical pause at its end; — said of a verse, esp. blank verse, as distinguished from that which is "run on." — **end′-stop′ping**, *n.*

en-due′ment. † INDUEMENT.

en-dull′, *v. t.* To make dull. *Obs.*

en-dun′geon (ĕn-dŭn′jŭn), *v. t.* To imprison in a dungeon.

en-dur′a-bil′i-ty (ĕn-dūr′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being endurable.

en-dur′a-bl. Endurable. *Ref. Sp.*

en-dur′ant (ĕn-dūr′ănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *endurant.*] Enduring; capable of enduring fatigue, pain, hunger, etc. [*Obs.*]

en-dure′ment, *n.* Endurance.

en-dur′er (ĕn-dūr′ẽr), *n.* One that endures.

en-dur′ing, *prep.* During. *Local, U. S., or Obs.*

endurs. † ENDER.

en′dy-ma (ĕn′dĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδυμα garment.] *Anat.* = EPENDYMA. — **en′dy-mal**, *a.*

en′dy-sis (ĕn′dĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδυσις a putting on.] *Biol.* Act of developing a new coat of hair, a new set of feathers, scales, etc.; — opposed to *ecdysis.*

ene. † EVEN; obs. pl. of EYE.

ene, *adv.* [AS. *ǣne*, fr. *ān* one.] Once. *Obs.*

E. N. E. *Abbr.* East-northeast.

en-ea′ger, *v. t.* To make eager. *Obs.*

enealed. † ANNEALED.

E-ne′as (ē-nē′ăs), *n.* [L. *Aeneas*, Gr. Αἰνείας.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Æneas* (ē-nē′ăs); F. *Énée* (ā′nā′); Sp. *Eneas* (ā-nā′äs). See ÆNEAS.

en′e-cate, *v. t.* [L. *enecatus*, p. p. of *enecare.*] To kill off; to destroy. *Obs.* — **en′e-ca′tion** (ĕn′ē-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **en′ é′che-lon′** (äN′-nā′sh′-lôN′). [F.] In echelon.

‖ **en′e-claun** (ĕn′ĕ-klôn), *n.* [Ir. *eineachlann.*] *Irish Tribal Law.* = HONOR PRICE.

enede. † ENDE.

‖ **en′ ef′fet′** (äN′-nā′fĕ′). [F.] In effect: really: in fact: indeed.

En-eg′la-im (ĕn-ĕg′lā-ĭm; ĕn′ĕg-lā′ĭm). *Bib.*

E-ne′id, *n.* = ÆNEID.

enele. † ANELE.

enem. *Abbr.* Enema.

En′e-mes′sar (ĕn′ē-mĕs′ȧr). *Bib.* Corrupt. of SHALMANESER.

enemiable, *a.* [OF.] Hostile. *Obs.*

en′e-mi-ty. † ENMITY.

enemony, en′e-my. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of ANEMONE. [*Obs.*]

en′e-my, *v. i.* To be hostile.

en′e-my-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

enemyte. † ENMITY.

E-ne′ni-us (ē-nē′nĭ-ŭs; ĕn′ē-nī′ŭs). *Bib.*

en-erd′, *v. i.* [*en-* + *erde* to dwell.] To dwell. *Obs.*

en-er′gi-al, *a.* Energic. *Obs.*

en-er′gi-a-type′ (ĕn-ûr′jĭ-ȧ-tīp′), *n.* [L. *energia* energy + *type.*] A ferrotype. *Obs.*

en-er′gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl), *a.* = ENERGIC.

‖ **en-er′gi-co** (ĕn-ĕr′jē-kō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Energetic: — as a direction. [One that energizes.]

en′er-giz′er (ĕn′ẽr-jīz′ẽr), *n.*

energy current. See ENERGY COMPONENT.

energy meter. *Elec.* An electricity meter. See METER, *n.*, 2.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

nating current or electromotive force which produces the power; — called also **power component**. The energy component of the current is also called **energy**, or **power, current**, and of the voltage, **energy**, or **power, voltage**. True power is the product of the voltage and energy current, or of the current and energy voltage.

en′er-vate (ĕn′ẽr-vāt; ē-nûr′vāt; 277: *the second pron. formerly prevailed, and is still preferred by many*), *v. t.*; -VAT′ED (-vāt′ĕd; -vāt-ĕd); -VAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *enervatus*, p. p. of *enervare*, fr. *enervis* nerveless, weak; *e* out + *nervus* nerve. See NERVE.] **1.** To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage; to render feeble or impotent; to make effeminate; to impair the moral powers of.

A man . . . *enervated* by licentiousness. *Macaulay.*
And rime began t' *enervate* poetry. *Dryden.*

2. To cut the nerves or tendons of; specif., to hamstring (a horse). *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. See UNNERVE.

e-ner′vate (ē-nûr′vāt), *a.* [L. *enervatus*, p. p.] Enervated; weakened; weak; without strength or force.

en′er-va′tion (ĕn′ẽr-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *enervatio*: cf. F. *énervation*.] Act of enervating, or state of being enervated.

en-face′ (ĕn-fās′), *v. t.*; EN-FACED′ (-fāst′); EN-FAC′ING (-fās′ĭng). [*en-* + *face*.] To write or print on the face of (a draft, bill, etc.); as, to *enface* drafts with memoranda; also, to write or print (a memorandum, direction, or the like) on the face of a draft, bill, etc.; as, to *enface* the words "Payable in Calcutta" upon a draft.

en-faced′ pa′per (en-fāst′), *Com.*, certain Indian government securities the principal and interest of which are enfaced as payable in silver rupees.

en-face′ment (ĕn-fās′mĕnt), *n.* Act of enfacing; that which is enfaced, as on a note or bill. Cf. INDORSEMENT.

en-fee′ble (ĕn-fē′b'l), *v. t.*; EN-FEE′BLED (-b'ld); EN-FEE′BLING (-blĭng). [OF. *enfeblir*, *enfeiblir*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *feible*, F. *faible*, feeble. See FEEBLE.] To make feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; debilitate.

Enfeebled by scanty subsistence and excessive toil. *Prescott.*

Syn. — Weaken, debilitate, enervate.

en-feoff′ (ĕn-fĕf′), *v. t.*; EN-FEOFFED′ (-fĕft′); EN-FEOFF′ING. [*en-* + *feoff*, *fief*: cf. LL. *infeofare*, AF. *enfeffer*, *enfeofer*.] **1.** *Law.* To invest with a fief or fee; to invest (any one) with a freehold estate by the process of feoffment.

2. To give in vassalage; to make subservient.

en-feoff′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* *Law.* **a** Act of enfeoffing. **b** The instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed. **c** The estate of which one is enfeoffed.

en-fet′ter (ĕn-fĕt′ẽr), *v. t.* To bind in fetters; to enchain.

En′field ri′fle (ĕn′fēld). [From *Enfield*, in Middlesex, Eng.] **a** A muzzle-loading rifled musket of .577 inch caliber generally used in the British army from 1852 to 1866 and largely by United States troops in the Civil War. **b** A .30 caliber magazine rifle of bolt type used by the British. **c** Sometimes, the United States rifle, caliber .30, model 1917; — so called because based upon the British Enfield rifle modified as to sights, bolt, and chamber. It is used in addition to the standard rifle (model of 1903).

en′fi-lade′ (ĕn′fĭ-lād′), *n.* [F., fr. *enfiler* to thread, go through a street or square, rake with shot; *en-* (L. *in*) + *fil* thread. See FILE row.] **1.** A line or straight passage; the position of that which lies in a straight line. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Mil.* A firing in the direction of the length of a trench or of a line of works or troops, etc.; a raking fire; also, formerly, a position favorable to such firing.

en′fi-lade′, *v. t.*; -LAD′ED (-lād′ĕd); -LAD′ING (-lād′ĭng). *Mil.* To rake, or be in a position to rake, with gunfire in the direction of the length of, as a work or a line of troops.

en-filed′ (ĕn-fīld′), *p. a.* [F. *enfiler* to pierce, thread.] *Her.* Passed or thrust through (a ring, wreath, the head of a man or beast, etc.); — used with *with* or *of*.

en′fleu′rage′ (äɴ′flû′räzh′), *n.* [F., fr. *en-* (L. *in*) + *fleur* flower.] A process of extracting perfumes by exposing absorbents, as fixed oils or fats, to the exhalations of the flowers. It is used for plants whose volatile oils are too delicate to be separated by distillation.

en-flow′er (ĕn-flou′ẽr), *v. t.*; EN-FLOW′ERED (-ẽrd); EN-FLOW′ER-ING. To cover or deck with flowers. *Poetic.*

These odorous and *enflowered* fields. *B. Jonson.*

en-fold′ (ĕn-fōld′), *v. t.*; EN-FOLD′ED; EN-FOLD′ING. To enwrap; envelop; involve. = INFOLD.

en-fold′, *v. t.* To put or shut in a fold.

en-fold′en (ĕn-fōl′d'n), *p. a.* Enfolded. *Poetic.*

She lay *enfolden* in the warm shadow of her loveliness. *Shelley.*

en-force′ (ĕn-fōrs′; 201), *v. t.*; EN-FORCED′ (-fōrst′); EN-FORC′ING (-fōr′sĭng). [OF. *enforcier* to strengthen, force, F. *enforcir*; *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *force* force. See FORCE.] **1.** To force; constrain; compel; as, to *enforce* obedience.

Inward joy *enforced* my heart to smile. *Shak.*

2. To use force upon; to assail forcibly; specif., *Obs.*, to overcome by violence; to take by assault, as a town; to ravish, as a woman.

3. To make or gain by force; to obtain by force; as, to *enforce* a passage. "*Enforcing* furious way." *Spenser.*

4. To put in motion or action by violence; to drive. *Obs.*

As swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shak.*

5. To give force to; to strengthen; to invigorate; to urge with energy; as, to *enforce* arguments or requests.

Enforcing sentiments of the truest humanity. *Burke.*

6. To add military strength to; to reënforce. *Obs.*

7. To exert (one's self); to strive after. *Obs.*

8. To put in force; to cause to take effect; to give effect to; to execute with vigor; as, to *enforce* the laws.

9. To urge; to ply hard; to lay much stress upon.

Enforce him with his envy to the people. *Shak.*

en-force′ (ĕn-fōrs′; 201), *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To use force; to attempt; strive.

2. To strengthen; to grow strong.

3. To make headway; — said of a ship.

en-force′, *n.* Force; power; effort. *Obs.*

A petty enterprise of small *enforce*. *Milton.*

en-force′ment (ĕn-fōrs′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *enforcement*.] **1.** Act or process of enforcing; use of force; compulsion or attempted compulsion, esp. by physical violence; also, forcible urging or argument; as, the *enforcement* of a reasonable claim; forcible exaction of what is due or demanded; as, the *enforcement* of discipline or of a law.

He that contendeth against these *enforcements* may easily master or resist them. *Raleigh.*

Confess 't was hers, and by what rough *enforcement*
You got it from her. *Shak.*

2. Increase of strength; reënforcement. *Obs.*

3. That which enforces; constraint.

The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law. *Locke.*

en-fran′chise (ĕn-frăn′chīz; -chĭz), *v. t.*; EN-FRAN′CHISED (-chīzd; -chĭzd); EN-FRAN′CHIS-ING (-chīz-ĭng; -chĭz-ĭng). [OF. *enfranchir*. See EN-, FRANCHISE.] **1.** To set free; to liberate from slavery, prison, or anything binding.

2. To endow with a franchise; to incorporate into a body politic and thus to invest with civil and political privileges; to admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen.

3. To receive as denizens; to naturalize; as, to *enfranchise* foreign words.

4. *Feudal Law.* To make (lands) freehold.

Syn. — See EMANCIPATE.

en-fran′chise-ment (-chĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enfranchising, or state of being enfranchised; specif.: **a** Releasing from slavery or custody. **b** Admission to the freedom of a corporation or body politic; investiture with privileges, esp. those of free citizens. **c** *Feudal Law.* Act of making lands (esp. copyhold) freehold.

en-gage′ (ĕn-gāj′), *v. t.*; EN-GAGED′ (-gājd′); EN-GAG′ING (-gāj′ĭng). [F. *engager*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *gage* pledge, pawn. See GAGE.] **1.** To offer or place as security for a debt or the like; to pawn or mortgage (property); to render (a person) liable, as for a payment. *Obs.*

2. To put under pledge; to pledge; to place under obligations to do or forbear doing something, as by a pledge, oath, or promise; to bind by contract or promise. "I to thee *engaged* a prince's word." *Shak.*

3. To pledge in marriage; to betroth.

4. To secure or bespeak the services of (a person); to hire; enlist; as, to *engage* a servant; also, to secure or bespeak (service, accommodations, assistance, or the like); as, to *engage* a stateroom; to *engage* aid in a cause.

5. To gain over; to win and attach; to draw.

Good nature *engages* everybody to him. *Addison.*

6. To employ the attention and efforts of; to occupy; to engross; to draw on.

The difficult task of *engaging* him in conversation. *Hawthorne.*

7. To entangle; to involve; to cause to stick fast. *Archaic.*

8. To enter into contest with; to encounter; to bring to conflict; also, to join or interlock (weapons).

A favorable opportunity of *engaging* the enemy. *Ludlow.*

9. *Mach.* To come into gear with; to interlock with; as, the teeth of one cogwheel *engage* those of another, or one part of a clutch *engages* the other part; also, to cause to engage, as one piece with another.

10. *Arch.* To attach, or fasten. Cf. ENGAGED, 5.

en-gage′, *v. i.* **1.** To promise or pledge one's self; to enter into an obligation; to become bound; to warrant.

How proper the remedy for the malady, I *engage* not. *Fuller.*

2. To embark in a business; to take a part; to employ or involve one's self; to devote attention and effort; to enlist; as, to *engage* in controversy.

3. To charm; to attract. *Obs. or R.*

4. To become involved or entangled.

5. To enter into conflict; to join battle; as, the armies *engaged* in a general battle.

6. *Mach.* To be in gear, as two cogwheels working together; to interlock and interact.

7. *Fencing.* To cross blades.

Syn. — See PROMISE.

en-gaged′ (ĕn-gājd′), *p. a.* **1.** Occupied; employed.

2. Pledged; promised, esp. in marriage; betrothed.

3. Greatly interested; of awakened zeal; earnest.

4. Involved; esp., involved in a hostile encounter; as, the *engaged* ships continued the fight.

5. *Arch.* Partly embedded or bonded in, as a column or pilaster in a wall; attached; also, fitting in or on; framed in. — **en-gag′ed-ly** (ĕn-gāj′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **en-gag′ed-ness**, *n.*

en-gage′ment (ĕn-gāj′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *engagement*.] **1.** Act of engaging, or state of being engaged; a pledging or pledged state; involvement; attachment, etc.; specif.: **a** Betrothal. **b** *Mil.* Hostile encounter; as, a general *engagement* between two armies, a minor *engagement* between small forces; also, formerly, a duel or single combat.

In hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.*

c *Mach.* State of being in gear; as, one part of a clutch is brought into *engagement* with the other part. **d** *Fencing.* Act of crossing swords, sabers, etc. See CARTE, *Illust.*

2. That which engages, as engrossing occupation, obligation by pledge, promise, or contract, an enterprise embarked in; as, his *engagements* kept him very busy.

Religion, which is the chief *engagement* of our league. *Milton.*

3. Specif.: **a** A promise to be present at a specified time and place; an appointment. **b** *pl.* *Com.* Pecuniary liabilities. **c** Employment, esp. by contract for a stated time; a salaried position; as, an *engagement* as leading lady.

Syn. — See BATTLE.

the Engagement, a secret treaty of Charles I. negotiated in 1647 at Carisbrooke with commissioners who represented the moderate Presbyterians of Scotland.

en-gag′er (ĕn-gāj′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who engages; specif.: **a** One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

Several sufficient citizens were *engagers*. *Wood.*

b One who engages another's service, as an employer.

2. A signer or supporter of the Engagement.

en-gag′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ENGAGE. Specif.: *p. a.* Tending to draw the attention or affections; attractive; as, *engaging* manners. — **en-gag′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-gag′ing-ness**, *n.* — **engaging and disengaging gear** *or* **machinery**, a gear or machinery in which, or by means of which, one part can be thrown into or out of gear with another part.

en-gar′land (ĕn-gär′lănd), *v. t.* [*en-* + *garland*: cf. F. *enguirlander*.] To encircle with a garland or garlands.

en-gar′ri-son (ĕn-găr′ĭ-s'n), *v. t.* To garrison; to put in garrison, or to protect by a garrison.

En′gel-mann spruce (ĕŋ′gĕl-măn). [After Dr. G. *Engelmann* of St. Louis, American botanist.] A spruce (*Picea engelmanni*) of the Rocky Mountain region and British Columbia, having valuable wood resembling white pine.

Eng′el's law (ĕng′ĕlz). *Econ.* The law or fact that with an increase in the (real) wages of a laborer a smaller percentage of his wages is spent for food. The law was formulated by Ernst Engel (1821–96), a German statistician.

en-gen′der (ĕn-jĕn′dẽr), *v. t.*; EN-GEN′DERED (-dẽrd); EN-GEN′DER-ING. [F. *engendrer*, L. *ingenerare*; *in* + *generare* to beget. See GENERATE; cf. INGENERATE.] **1.** To produce by the union of the sexes; to beget.

2. To cause to exist or to develop; to bring forth; to produce; to sow the seeds of; as, angry words *engender* strife.

Engendering friendship in all parts. *Southey.*

Syn. — Breed, generate, procreate, propagate; occasion, call forth, cause, excite, develop.

en-gen′der, *v. i.* **1.** To assume form; to come into existence; to be caused or produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. *Dryden.*

2. To come together, esp. in sexual embrace. *Obs. or R.*

3. To breed and develop or multiply.

en-gen′drure (ĕn-jĕn′drŭr), *n.* [OF. *engendreüre*.] **1.** Act of generation. *Obs.*

2. Descent; parentage. *Archaic.*

en-gild′ (ĕn-gĭld′), *v. t.* To gild; to make splendent.

Fair Helena, who most *engilds* the night. *Shak.*

en′gine (ĕn′jĭn), *n.* [F. *engin* skill, machine, engine, L. *ingenium* natural capacity, invention; *in* in + the root of *gignere* to produce. See GENIUS; cf. INGENIOUS, GIN a snare.] **1.** (*In this sense pronounced* ĕn-jĕn′.) Natural capacity; ability; skill. *Obs. or Dial.*

A man hath sapiences three,
Memory, *engine*, and intellect also. *Chaucer.*

2. Anything used to effect a purpose; any device or contrivance; an agent, means, or method; as, the syllogism is an *engine* of reason. *Archaic.*

All these *engines* of lust. *Shak.*

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energy voltage. See ENERGY COMPONENT.

en′er-va-tive (ĕn′ẽr-vā-tĭv; ē-nûr′vȧ-), *a.* Weakening. *Rare.*

en′er-va′tor (-vā′tẽr), *n.* One that enervates.

e-nerve′, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *énerver*.] To enervate. *Obs.*

e-ner′vose (ē-nûr′vōs), *a.* [*e-* + *nervose*.] *Bot.* Destitute of nerves or veins, as certain leaves.

e-ner′vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *enervis*, *enervus*.] Enervate. *Rare.*

en′es, *adv.* [ME. also *aenes*, var. of *anes*. See ONCE.] Once; once on a time. *Obs.*

e-neuch′, **e-neugh′** (ē-nōōk′). = ENOUGH. *Scot.*

enevi. ✝ ENVY.

‖ **en′ é′vi′dence′** (äɴ′-nā′vē′däɴs′). [F.] In evidence.

e-new′. Dial. Eng. var. of ENOW.

enew, *v. t.* [OF. *en* in + *eue*, *ewe*, water, F. *eau*.] *Falconry.* To drive or plunge into the water. *Obs.*

enewe. ✝ ENNEW, to shade.

‖ **en′ face′** (äɴ′ fȧs′). [F.] In front: in the face; fixedly; to one's face; boldly; fearlessly.

‖ **en′ fait′ de meu′bles pos′ses′sion′ vaut′ ti′tre** (äɴ′ fĕ′ dē mû′bl' pō′sĕ′syôɴ′ vō′ tē′tr'). [F.] *Civil Law.* In case of movables possession amounts to title.

en-fame′. ✝ INFAME, *v.*

‖ **en′ fa′mille′** (äɴ′ fȧ′mē′y'). [F.] In or with (one's) family.

en-fam′ine, *v. t.* & *i.*, **en-fam′ish**, *v. t.* To famish. *Obs.*

en-fa′mous, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

‖ **en′fant′** (äɴ′fäɴ′). [F.] Child.

‖ **en′fant′ de fa′mille′** (dē fȧ′mē′y'); *pl.* ENFANTS DE FAMILLE (-fäɴ′). [F.] Lit., child of (the) family; a person under parental authority; a young person of good family.

enfante. ✝ INFANT.

‖ **en′fant′ gâ′té′** (äɴ′fäɴ′ gä′tā′). [F.] A spoiled child.

‖ **en′fant′ per′du′** (pĕr′dü′); *pl.* EN′FANTS′ *or* (old) EN′FANS′ PER′DUS′ (äɴ′fäɴ′ pĕr′dü′). Lit., a lost child; a soldier sent to a very dangerous advanced post; one put forward in a dangerous affair; *pl.*, a forlorn hope.

‖ **en′fant′ ter′ri′ble** (tĕ′rē′bl'); *pl.* ENFANTS TERRIBLES (äɴ′fäɴ′ tĕ′rē′bl'). [F.] Lit., terrible child; a loquacious child who by its remarks puts its elders into awkward positions; a person who compromises his cause or party by rash actions or overzealous purposes.

‖ **en′fant′ trou′vé′** (trōō′vā′); *pl.* ENFANTS TROUVÉS (trōō′vā′). [F.] A foundling; *pl.*, foundling hospital.

en-farce′, *v. t.* [OF. *enfarcir*. See FARCE, *v.*] To stuff. *Obs.*

en-fas′ten, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-fat′, *v. t.* To make fat. *Obs.*

en-faunce′, *n.* [F. *enfance*.] Infancy. *Obs.*

en-faunt′, *n.* [F. *enfant*.] A child. *Obs.*

en-fa′vor, **en-fa′vour**, *v. t.* To favor. *Obs.*

en-fear′, *v. t.* To cause to fear. *Obs.*

en-fea′ture, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-fect′. ✝ INFECT, *a.*

en-fee′bl. Enfeeble. *Ref. Sp.*

en-fee′bld. Enfeebled. *Ref. Sp.*

en-fee′ble-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en-fee′bler (ĕn-fē′blẽr), *n.* One that enfeebles.

en-fee′blish, *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become feeble. *Obs.*

en-fef′. Enfeoff. *Ref. Sp.*

en-feffe′, **en-feft′ment.** ✝ ENFEOFF, ENFEOFFMENT.

en-feft′. Enfeoffed. *Ref. Sp.*

en-fel′low-ship, *v. t.* & *i.* To associate in fellowship. *Obs.*

en-fel′on, *v. t.* [OF. *enfelonner*.] To infuriate. *Obs.*

en-feof-fee′ (ĕn-fĕf-ē′), *n.* One enfeoffed. *R.*

enfermi. ✝ ENFIRM.

en-fest′ed, *p. a.* Perh., enfestered. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

en-fes′ter, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

‖ **en′ fête′** (äɴ′ fât′). [F.] In festal dress; making a holiday showing.

en-fe′ver, *v. t.* To excite fever in. *Rare.*

en-fief′ (ĕn-fēf′), *v. t.* = ENFEOFF. *Rare.*

En′field, *n.* An Enfield rifle.

en-fierce′, *v. t.* To make fierce. *Obs.*

en-fig′ure, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-file′, *v. t.* [F. *enfiler*.] To thread; to put on a string. *Obs.*

‖ **en′fin′** (äɴ′fäɴ′), *adv.* [F.] In fine; briefly; in a word; in short; at last; finally; lastly.

en-fire′, *v. t.* To set on fire; kindle; fire; inflame. *Obs.*

en-firm′, *v. t.* To firm. *Obs.*

en-flame′. Var. of INFLAME.

‖ **en′fle** (äɴ′fl'), *n.* [F.] A card game somewhat like hearts.

en-flesh′, *v. t.* *Obs. or R.* **1.** To incarnate; to ingrain.

2. To clothe with flesh.

‖ **en′ flûte′** (äɴ′ flüt′). [F.] Like a flute, or transport; as, to arm a ship *en flûte*, to remove or reduce its armament and make it serve as a transport.

en-foil′, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-fold′er. Var. of INFOLDER.

en-fold′ment. Var. of INFOLDMENT.

en-fol′low, *v.* To follow. *Obs.*

en-fonced′ (ĕn-fŏnst′), *a.* [F. *enfoncer* to sink.] Sunken; embedded. *R.*

‖ **en′fon′cée′** (äɴ′fôɴ′sā′) *a.* [F.] Enfonced.

en-force′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

en-forced′ (ĕn-fōrst′), *p. a.* Compelled; forced. — **en-for′ced-ly** (ĕn-fōr′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

en-force′ly, *adv.* Forcibly. *Obs.*

Enforcement Act. *U. S.* An act of Congress of 1870 for punishing offenses that deny equal rights to citizens of the United States.

en-forc′er (ĕn-fōr′sẽr), *n.* One that enforces.

en-for′ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

en-forc′ing-ly, *adv.* of *enforcing*, p. pr.

en-for′cive (ĕn-fōr′sĭv), *a.* Forcible; tending to enforce. *Obs.* — **en-for′cive-ly**, *adv.*

en-for′est, *v. t.* To turn into a forest. *Obs. or R.*

en-fork′, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-form′. ✝ INFORM. *Obs.*

en-fort′, *v. t.* To strengthen. *Obs.*

en-forth′. ✝ EMFORTH.

en′for-tune′, *v. t.* To endow with a power or property. *Obs.*

en-fou′ble, *v. t.* [AF. *enfubler*; cf. F. *affubler*, and L. *infibulare* to close with a clasp.] To wrap up. *Obs.*

en-foul′, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-foul′dred, *a.* [*en-* + OF. *fouldre*, *foldre*, lightning, F. *foudre*, L. *fulgur*.] Mixed with, or emitting, lightning. *Obs.*

‖ **en′ foule′** (äɴ′ fōōl′). [F.] In a crowd.

enfourme. ✝ INFORM.

enfrai. ✝ AFFRAY.

en-frain′, *v. t.* [OF. *enfraindre*, F. *enfreindre*.] To violate; infringe. *Obs.*

en-frame′, *v. t.* To frame.

en-franch′, *v. t.* Enfranchise. *Obs.*

en-fran′chis-a-ble (ĕn-frăn′chĭz-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

en-fran′chis-er (ĕn-frăn′chĭz-ẽr; -chīz-ẽr), *n.* One that enfranchises.

en-fray′. ✝ AFFRAY.

en-free′, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-free′dom, *v. t.* To free. *Obs.*

en-freeze′, *v. t.* To freeze. *Obs.*

en-fren′zy, *v. t.* To rouse to frenzy. *Rare.*

en-fro′ward, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-fud′dle, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-fume′, *v. t.* [F. *enfumer*. See FUME.] To smoke. *Obs.*

en-fur′row, *v. t.* See EN-.

Eng., *or* **eng.** *Abbr.* Engineer; engineering; England; English; engraved; engraver; engraving.

En-gad′di (ĕn-găd′ī). *Bib.*

‖ **en′gage′antes′** (äɴ′gȧzh′äɴt′), *n. pl.* [F.] Long hanging sleeves, or ruffles in them, formerly worn by women.

en-gal′lant, *v. t.* To make a gallant of. *Obs.*

En-gan′nim (ĕn-găn′ĭm). *Bib.*

en-gaol′ (ĕn-jāl′). Var. of ENJAIL.

en-gar′ble, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-gar′boil, *v. t.* [*en-* + *garboil*.] To throw into disorder; to disturb. *Obs.*

‖ **en′ gar′çon′** (äɴ′ gȧr′sôɴ′). [F.] As or like a bachelor.

‖ **en′ garde′** (äɴ′ gärd′). [F.] On guard.

en-gar′ment, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-gas′tri-myth, *n.* [Gr. ἐγγαστρίμυθος; ἐν in + γαστήρ belly + μῦθος speech: cf. F. *engastrimythe*.] A ventriloquist. *Obs.* — **en-gas′tri-myth′ic**, *a.*

en-gaze′, *v. t.* To take in (in one's vision). *Obs.*

En-ge′di (ĕn-gē′dī; ĕn′gē-dī). *Bib.*

engel. ✝ ANGEL.

Engelond. ✝ ENGLAND.

en-gem′ (ĕn-jĕm′), *v. t.* See EN-.

en-gen′der, *n.* Engenderment; offspring. *Obs.*

en-gen′derd. Engendered. *Ref. Sp.*

en-gen′der-er, *n.* One that engenders.

en-gen′dure (ĕn-jĕn′dŭr), *n.* = ENGENDRURE. *Archaic.*

en-ger′mi-nate, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

enghle. ✝ INGLE, *n.* & *v.*

en′gin. Engine. *Ref. Sp.*

engin. *Abbr.* Engineering.

F G H I J K L M

3. Any instrument by which any effect is produced ; esp., an instrument or machine of war or torture. "Terrible *engines* of death." *Raleigh.*
4. *Mach.* Any of numerous machines by which physical power is applied to produce a desired physical effect, esp. one for converting a physical force, as heat, into mechanical power. The word *engine* was formerly applied to almost every kind of mechanical appliance, and this usage survives in a few cases, as in *beer engine, fire engine* (originally a form of pump), *rose engine, ruling engine, water engine*, etc. Modern usage, however, has generally limited the word to the *steam engine* and to some analogous machines, as *air, gas, hydraulic*, and *oil engines*. In this restricted sense engines may be broadly classified under the following heads, more detailed treatment being given under the separate entries : **a** According to the working substance whose pressure causes the movement of the piston, vanes, etc., as *ammonia, ether, gas, hot-air, steam*, etc. **b** According to the movement of the principal working parts, as *reciprocating, rotary, turbine*, etc. **c** According to the place of the source of heat, whether inside or outside the cylinder, as *internal-combustion, external-combustion*. **d** According to the manner of applying or using the working substance, as *single-* or *double-acting, condensing* or *noncondensing* (where easily condensible vapors or gases, as steam, are used, excepting in internal-combustion engines), *compound, triple-expansion, quadruple-expansion*, or *multiple-expansion*, etc. **e** According to the kind of valves used, as *central-valve, Corliss*, etc. **f** According to the general arrangement, characteristic feature, or direction of the line of stroke, as *vertical, horizontal, diagonal* or *inclined, direct-acting, oscillating* or *oscillating-cylinder, beam, side-lever, trunk, stationary, portable*, etc. **g** According to the use or application of the whole machine, as *blowing, locomotive, marine, pumping, winding*, etc. See STEAM ENGINE.
5. Specif., a locomotive engine as used on railroads, including the frame, wheels, bogies, etc.
6. *Telephony.* A magneto-generator.

en′gine (ĕn′jĭn), *v. t.* ; EN′GINED (-jĭnd) ; EN′GIN-ING. [Cf. OF. *engignier* to contrive, invent, deceive.] **1.** To insnare or deceive. *Obs.*
2. To plan ; contrive. *Obs.*
3. To assault with an engine. *Obs.*
4. (*Pronounced* ĕn-jēn′.) To rack ; torture. *Obs.*
5. To equip with an engine ; — said esp. of steam vessels.

engine driver. One who manages an engine, esp. a locomotive engine. *Brit.*

en′gi-neer′ (ĕn′jĭ-nēr′), *n.* [Prob. fr. *engine* + *-eer*, as in *musketeer* ; cf. earlier *enginer*, and OF. *engignier, engigneor* (whence ME. *engynour*).] **1.** One who designs or contrives ; an inventor ; also, a plotter. *Obs. or R.*
2. One versed in, or who follows as a calling or profession, any branch of engineering (see ENGINEERING, 1) ; as, a civil, military, electrical, mining, structural, *engineer*, etc.
3. One who manages or runs any stationary or locomotive engine ; an engine driver ; — in British usage restricted to a certificated man who has a "watch" in the engine room and stokehole of a steamship. Cf. ENGINEMAN.
4. *Mil. & Nav.* One of a corps or division of men who perform engineering work, as in building forts and bridges, clearing roads, running engines, etc. See ENGINEER CORPS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
5. One who carries through an enterprise by skillful or artful contrivance ; an efficient manager. *Colloq.*

en′gi-neer′ (ĕn′jĭ-nēr′), *v. t.* ; -NEERED′ (-nērd′) ; -NEER′ING. **1.** To lay out, construct, or manage as an engineer ; to perform the work of an engineer on ; as, to *engineer* a road.
2. To use contrivance and effort for ; to guide the course of ; to manage ; as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress.

en′gi-neer′, *v. i.* To perform the work of an engineer.

Engineer Corps. **a** In the United States army = CORPS OF ENGINEERS. **b** In the United States navy, a corps made up of the engineers, which was amalgamated with the line by act of March 3, 1899. It consisted of *assistant* and *passed assistant engineers*, ranking with ensigns and lieutenants, *chief engineers*, ranking from lieutenant to captain, and *engineer in chief*, ranking with commodore and having charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

en′gi-neer′ing, *n.* **1.** Originally, the art of managing engines ; in its modern and extended sense, the art and science by which the mechanical properties of matter are made useful to man in structures and machines ; the occupation and work of an engineer. Engineering originally consisted of **military engineering**, or the art of making and using military engines (now *Obs.*), the construction of offensive and defensive military works, etc., and, later, also of **civil engineering**, or the design, construction, and maintenance of public works, as roads, bridges, tunnels, canals, lighthouses, etc. With the enlargement of the field of constructional work, *civil engineering* came to include mechanical and other branches of engineering, causing a subdivision into numerous branches, as well as the creation of other departments of engineering, so allied or overlapping in some cases as to make impossible a rigid line of demarcation. Chief among these are : **mechanical engineering**, applying to the construction and use of machinery ; **mining engineering**, dealing with the excavation and working of mines ; **electrical engineering**, treating of the theory and practice of electrical generation and transmission, and the utilization of electrical energy ; **chemical engineering**, concerned chiefly with the preparation of the materials used in industrial chemistry, the design and erection of the necessary plant, etc. ; **municipal engineering**, including the construction and maintenance of waterworks, sewers, refuse destructors, and other municipal works ; **structural engineering**, including the design and erection of modern large structures. Among other special branches are *aërial, agricultural, army, gas, hydraulic, irrigation, marine, naval, ordnance, railroad, sanitary*, and *steam, engineering*.
2. Maneuvering ; contriving.

en′gine-man (ĕn′jĭn-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who attends to, or runs, an engine, esp. a stationary engine ; — in U. S. usually called *engineer*. *Chiefly Brit.*

en′gine-room′ tel′e-graph. *Naut.* A signaling device, usually operating a dial and a gong or bell in the engine room of a vessel, for transmitting orders from an officer on the bridge to the engineer in charge relating to the direction and speed of the engine.

en′gine-ry (ĕn′jĭn-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Engineering. *Obs.*
2. Act or art of managing engines, or artillery. *Obs. or R.*
3. Engines or machines in general, esp. instruments of war.
Training his devilish *enginery*. *Milton.*

en′gine-sized′ (ĕn′jĭn-sīzd′), *a.* Having the sizing material incorporated with the pulp in the beating engine (instead of being applied to the surface of the made sheet) ; — said of paper.

engine tool. *Mach.* A large and complicated machine tool ; orig., any machine tool.

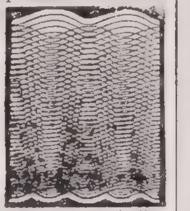
One style of Engine Turning.

engine turning. *Decorative Arts.* A method of ornamentation by means of a rose engine, as on a watch case. — **en′gine-turned′** (-tûrnd′), *a.* — **en′gine-turn′er**, *n.*

en′gine-type′ gen′er-a′tor. *Elec.* A generator having its revolving part carried on the shaft of the driving engine.

en′gi-nous (ĕn′jĭ-nŭs ; ĕn-jē′-), *a.* [OF. *engignos*. See INGENIOUS.] *Obs.* **1.** Contrived with care ; ingenious ; crafty.
All their *enginous* drifts. *B. Jonson.*
2. Pert. to, or of the nature of, an engine.

en-gird′ (ĕn-gûrd′), *v. t.* ; -GIRD′ED or -GIRT′ (-gûrt′) ; -GIRD′ING. [*en-* + *gird*. Cf. INGIRT.] To gird ; to encompass.

en-gir′dle (ĕn-gûr′d'l), *v. t.* To girdle.

en-girt′ (ĕn-gûrt′), *v. t.* [*en-* + *girt*. Cf. ENGIRD.] To engird ; to envelop or encircle. *Obs. or R.*

en-gla′cial (ĕn-glā′shăl ; -shĭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *en-* in + *glacier*. Cf. GLACIAL.] *Phys. Geog.* Embedded in a glacier ; as, *englacial* drift ; also, traversing the body of a glacier ; as, an *englacial* stream.

Eng′land-er (ĭŋ′glăn-dẽr), *n.* A native of England. Cf. LITTLE ENGLANDER.

En′gler-o-phœ′nix (ĕŋ′glẽr-ō-fē′nĭks), *n.* [NL., after Prof. Dr. A. *Engler*, Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Berlin + *phœnix* a palm.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American spineless pinnate-leaved palms, with ringed trunks and linear pinnæ. There are 3 species, all of which are in cultivation. *E. caribæa* is the crown palm of the West Indies.

Eng′lish (ĭŋ′glĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Englisc*, fr. *Engle, Angle*, Engles, Angles, a tribe of Germans from the southeast of Schleswig, in Germany, who settled in Britain and gave it the name of *England*. Cf. ANGLICAN.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, England, or its inhabitants or citizens.
2. In, or belonging to, the English language.
Whoever wishes to attain an *English* style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the study of Addison. *Johnson.*

Eng′lish Al′ex-an′der (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dẽr), Henry V. (1387–1422), who was the first general of his time. — **E. Ar′is-toph′a-nes** (ăr′ĭs-tŏf′ȧ-nēz), Samuel Foote (1720–77), a comic dramatist. — **E. basement.** See BASEMENT HOUSE. — **E. billiards.** See BILLIARDS. — **E. bindweed**, the small bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*). — **E. blue grass.** **a** The wire grass. **b** The meadow fescue. — **E. bond.** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**. — **E. breakfast tea**, black tea of higher grade (finer leaf and less dusty) than the present bohea. See TEA.
Of black teas, the great mass is called Congou, or the "well worked," a name which took the place of the Bohea of 150 years ago, and is now itself giving way to the term "*English breakfast tea.*" *S. W. Williams.*
— **E. bull's-eye.** *Bot.* = BLACK-EYED SUSAN **b**. — **E. capers.** = CAPUCHIN CAPERS **b**. — **E. cholera.** = CHOLERA MORBUS **a**. — **E. Church**, the Church of England. — **E. cost**, tansy. — **E. cowslip.** See COWSLIP **a**. — **E. cross bond.** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**. — **E. daisy.** = DAISY, 1. — **E. disease.** *Med.* = RACHITIS. — **E. Empire**, *Furniture*, an English style imitative of Empire, in vogue about 1825–50. — **E. equatorial.** See EQUATORIAL. — **E. gillyflower**, the carnation. — **E. grass**, redtop. — **E. greyhound.** See GREYHOUND. — **E. horn**, *Music*, the tenor oboe, having its natural scale G major, and its compass from e to b♭♭. See PITCH. Its tone has the reedy, pastoral quality of the oboe, but is fuller and less penetrating. It is derived from the old English hornpipe. — **E. iris**, an iris (*Iris xiphioides*) of the Pyrenees mountains, commonly cultivated in England and elsewhere for its dark violet-purple flowers. — **E. ivy**, the common, or true, ivy (*Hedera helix*) ; — so called in the United States. — **E. Jus-tin′i-an** (jŭs-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), King Edward I. of England ; — so called in allusion to the fact that in his reign (1272–1307), and partly as a result of his policy, English institutions finally took the forms that they have since kept. — **E. land.** See PALE, *n.* — **E. maidenhair**, the maidenhair spleenwort. — **E. masterwort**, the goutweed. — **E. meadow grass.** = RYE GRASS. — **E. mercury.** = GOOD-KING-HENRY. — **E. oak.** = BRITISH OAK. — **E. opening.** See CHESS, the game. — **E. Opium Eater**, Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859), who related his own experience in the "Confessions of an English Opium Eater." — **E. pale.** See PALE, *n.* — **E. Pal-la′di-o** (päl-lä′dyō), Inigo Jones (1573–1652), who introduced into England the style of architecture of Palladio. — **E. pink**, a yellow lake similar to Dutch pink. — **E. plantain**, ribwort. — **E. point lace.** **a** A fine kind of Brussels pillow lace popular during the 17th and 18th centuries. It probably originated in Flanders, but was sold in England under the name of *point d'Angleterre* to evade the law. **b** A fine modern lace made of Brussels needle-point sprigs applied to a bobbin ground. — **E. Pope**, Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspeare), the only Englishman who has been a pope (1154–59). — **E. process**, *Copper Metal.*, the process of producing copper from its ores by a series of oxidations and reductions performed in reverberatory furnaces. — **E. purple.** = PARIS PURPLE. — **E. Ra′be-lais′** (rȧ′b'-lā′), a name given to Dean Swift (1667–1745), to Thomas Amory (1691–1789), and to Laurence Sterne (1713–68), whose writings resemble in some points those of the great French satirist. — **E. red**, an iron oxide. = COLCOTHAR. — **E. Renaissance.** See RENAISSANCE, 1. — **E. Revolution.** See under REVOLUTION. — **E. Ros′ci-us** (rŏsh′ĭ-ŭs), David Garrick (1717–79) ; — so called as being, like the Roman Roscius (d. B. C. 62), the most eminent actor of his day. Also, Thomas Betterton (1635?–1710). — **E. salts**, Epsom salts. — **E. sea grape**, the common glasswort. — **E. serpentary**, the bistort. — **E. snipe**, *Zoöl.*, the Wilson's snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) ; — so called from its likeness to the common snipe of Europe. — **E. Solomon.** **a** James I. of England. **b** Henry VII. of England. — **E. sonnet.** See SONNET. — **E. sparrow**, the house sparrow. *N. Amer.* — **E. system** (of tunneling), *Civil Engin.*, a system of driving tunnels in which the main heading is opened at the level of the floor or invert, excavation being developed upwards and laterally. Cf. BELGIAN SYSTEM. — **E. thistle**, the wild teasel. — **E. treacle.** **a** The water germander. **b** The hedge garlic. — **E. truss.** See TRUSS, *n.* — **English violet**, the sweet violet. — **E. walnut**, a walnut of southeastern Europe (*Juglans regia*) cultivated extensively in California and the southern United States ; also, its large oblong fruit, which is one of the most important commercial nuts. — **E. wheat.** = RIVET WHEAT. — **E. white**, whiting used as a pigment.

Eng′lish (ĭŋ′glĭsh), *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of England ; English people or persons. See ANGLO-SAXON, CELT.
2. The language of the English, and of the people of the United States and most of the British colonies. See INDO-EUROPEAN. The English language has been variously divided into periods by different writers. In the division now most commonly recognized, and adopted in this book, the first period dates from about 450 to 1150. This is the period of full inflection, and is called *Anglo-Saxon*, or, by many recent writers, *Old English*. The second period dates from about 1150 to 1550, and is usually called *Middle English*, or by some *Old English*. During this period most of the inflections were dropped, there was a great addition of French words to the language, and orthography became comparatively fixed. The last period, from about 1550, is called *Modern English*. Some make four main divisions : *Anglo-Saxon*, as above ; *Old English*, from about 1150 to 1350 ; *Middle English*, from about 1350 to 1550 ; and *Modern English* as above. Each main division in either scheme is also variously subdivided (cf. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, in this book). The terms *Old English, Early English*, are indefinitely applied in popular use, the first to any obsolete form of the language, the latter either to early *Middle English* or to the earlier portion of the *Modern English* period.
The famous Beowulf, according to some the first on the bead-roll of substantive and noteworthy poems in *English*, using that word in the most elastic sense. *Saintsbury.*
3. A definite portion of the English language, esp. that at one's command.
Myn *English* eek is insufficient. *Chaucer.*
4. An English translation or rendering, as an equivalent of a foreign word ; also, the plain sense of something obscure or involved. Cf. GREEK, *n.*, 6.
5. *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

☞ This is ENGLISH type.

6. [Also *l. c.*] *Billiards*, etc. A spinning or rotary motion round the vertical axis given to a ball by striking it to the right or left of its center. Such a spin (called *side* in British usage) influences the direction it will take after touching a cushion or another ball. When it causes the ball to rebound at a more acute angle with increased velocity it is called **direct English** (or **running side**), a spin opposite to this being called **reverse English** (or **check side**). *U. S.*

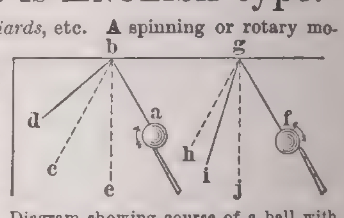

Diagram showing course of a ball with Direct English *a b d* and Reverse English *f g i* (arrows show direction of revolution) ; *e b d, j g i* actual Angles of Reflection ; *e b c* (= *a b e*), *j g h* (= *f g j*) Angles of Reflection (= to Angles of Incidence) of ball without English.

Eng′lish (ĭŋ′glĭsh), *v. t.* ; ENG′LISHED (-glĭsht) ; ENG′LISH-ING. **1.** To translate into English ; to Anglicize ; hence, formerly, to interpret or set forth plainly.
Those gracious acts . . . may be *Englished* more properly, acts of fear and dissimulation. *Milton.*
Caxton does not care to alter the French forms and words in the book which he was *Englishing*. *T. L. K. Oliphant.*
2. [Also *l. c.*] *Billiards.* To impart English to (a ball). *U. S.*

Eng′lish, *or* **eng′lish**, *v. i.* *Billiards.* To play a stroke with English. *U. S.*

Eng′lish-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An Englishman.
2. One who translates into English.
This is Alexander Barclay, the *Englisher* of the famous "Narrenschiff" of Sebastian Brandt. *Saintsbury.*

Eng′lish-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A quality, characteristic, or mode of procedure peculiar to the English.
2. A form of expression peculiar to English as spoken in England ; an Anglicism.
3. Attachment to that which is English.

Eng′lish-man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native-born or a naturalized citizen of England.

Eng′lish-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** State or fact of being of English birth. Formerly in England under the Norman kings, by the so-called **law of Englishry**, if a person was slain and the slayer was not produced the hundred was fined, unless the kinsfolk of the murdered man came forward and proved him to be of English birth. This act on their part was called **presentment of Englishry**, and they were said to **present his Englishry**. The usage was abolished by 14 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 4.
2. People of English descent, esp. in Ireland ; also, a quarter inhabited by English. *Rare or Hist.*

en-glut′ (ĕn-glŭt′), *v. t.* ; EN-GLUT′TED ; EN-GLUT′TING. [F. *engloutir*, L. *ingluttire*. See EN- ; GLUT to swallow.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To swallow or gulp down.
2. [*en-* + *glut.*] To glut. "*Englutted* with vanity." *Ascham.*

en-gobe′ (ĕn-gōb′), *n.* [F.] White or colored slip applied as a thin coating to earthenware, often as a support for a second glaze or enamel.

en-gore′ (ĕn-gōr′ ; 201), *v. t.* To gore ; lacerate ; also, to infuriate. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

en-gore′, *v. t.* [*en-* + *gore* blood.] To make bloody.

en-gorge′ (ĕn-gôrj′), *v. t.* ; EN-GORGED′ (-gôrjd′) ; EN-GORG′ING (-gôr′jĭng). [F. *engorger* to obstruct, cram, in OF. also to devour, gorge. See GORGE, *n.*] **1.** To gorge ; glut.
2. To swallow with greediness ; to devour.

en-gorge′, *v. i.* To feed with eagerness or voracity.

en-gorged′ (ĕn-gôrjd′), *p. p.* of ENGORGE. Specif.: *p. a. Med.* Filled to excess with blood or other liquid ; congested.

en-gorge′ment (ĕn-gôrj′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *engorgement*.] **1.** Act of engorging or glutting.
2. *Med.* An overfullness or obstruction of the vessels in some part of the system ; congestion ; hyperæmia.
3. *Metal.* The clogging of a blast furnace.

engorgement colic. *Veter.* A form of colic in the horse, caused by the ingestion of excessive quantities of food,

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engine counter. *Mach.* A speed counter.
engineer's chain. See CHAIN, *n.*
en′gi-neer′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
engineer's level. = SURVEYOR'S LEVEL.
en′gine-ful, *a.* Ingenious ; [skillful. *Obs.*]
engine lathe. See LATHE.
engine loom. A loom having a mechanism to operate the shuttle. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
engine pilot. Cowcatcher. *U. S.*
en′gin-er. † ENGINEER.
engine speed. Speed of an engine, defined by number of flywheel revolutions per minute or piston speed in feet per minute.
en′gin-ry. Enginery. *Ref. Sp.*
en′gi-scope, *n.* Incorrect form of ENGYSCOPE.
en-glad′, **-glad′den**, *v.t.* See EN-.
englaime. † ENGLEIM.
‖ **en′glan′té′** (äɴ′gläɴ′tā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Bearing acorns ; — said of an oak. *Obs.*
en-glaym′ous, *a.* Slimy ; sticky. [*Obs.*]
en′gle. † ANGEL, INGLE.
en-gleim′, *v. t.* [*en-* + ME. *gleimen, glaimen*, to smear, or *gleim, glaim*, a sticky substance.] To set fast, as with viscous matter ; to make clammy or sticky ; to besmear ; to clog ; also, to insnare. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To stick fast ; to settle. *Obs.*
Eng′li-fy (ĭŋ′glĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make English. — **Eng′li-fi′er** (-fī′ẽr), *n.*
Eng′lish-a-ble (ĭŋ′glĭsh-ȧ-b'l), [*a.* See -ABLE.]
Eng′lish-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Eng′lish-ly, *adv.* of ENGLISH.
Eng′lish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Eng′lish-wom′an (-wo͝om′ăn), *n.* ; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn ; -ĭn). *Fem.* of ENGLISHMAN.
en′glis-let (ĕŋ′glĭs-lĕt), *n.* *Her.* = INESCUTCHEON. *Cent. Dict.*
en-globe′, *v. t.* See EN-, 1 & 2.
en-gloom′, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-glue′, *v. t.* [F. *engluer*. See EN- ; GLUE.] To join or close fast together, as with glue. *Obs.*
en-glute′, *v. t.* [Cf. EN- ; GLUE, GLUTEN.] *Alchemy.* To smear over or seal, as with slime. *Obs.*
en′glyn (ĕn′glĭn), *n.* [W.] In Welsh poetry, a stanza (now always a quatrain) of a certain metrical structure. *Oxf. E. D.*
en-gold′, **-gold′en**, *v.t.* See EN-

too rapid eating, or the failure of the stomach to pass the food on into the intestines. It is accompanied with severe pain and in some cases vomiting and rupture of the stomach, and is often fatal.

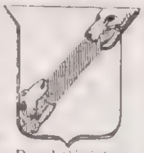
Bend Sinister Engouled.

en-gouled′ (ĕn-gōōld′), *a.* [F. *engoulé*, p. p. of *engouler* to swallow up; *en-* (L. *in*) + L. *gula* gullet.] *Her.* Partly swallowed; disappearing in the jaws of anything; as, an infant *engouled* by a serpent; said also of an ordinary, when its two ends seem to issue from the mouths of lions, or the like; as, a bend *engouled.*

en-grace′ (ĕn-grās′), *v. t.*; EN-GRACED′ (-grāst′); EN-GRAC′ING (-grās′ĭng). **1**. To bring into favor.
2. To endue with grace.

en-graff′ (ĕn-gráf′), *v. t.*; EN-GRAFFED′ (-gráft′); EN-GRAFF′ING. [See INGRAFT.] **1**. To graft; to fix deeply. *Obs.*
2. To beget. *Rare.*

en-graft′ (ĕn-gráft′), *v. t.* To graft or ingraft. See INGRAFT.

en-grail′ (ĕn-grāl′), *v. t.*; EN-GRAILED′ (-grāld′); EN-GRAIL′ING. [F. *engrêler.*] **1**. To variegate or spot, as with hail; also, formerly, to roughen.

A caldron new *engrailed* with twenty hues. *Chapman.*

2. *Her.* To indent with small curves. See ENGRAILED.
3. To ornament, esp. with a pattern indented on the edge.
4. To carve in intaglio. *Obs.*

Engrailed.

en-grail′, *v. i.* To form an edging or border; to run in curved or indented lines.

en-grailed′ (ĕn-grāld′), *p. a.* Indented at the edge with small concave curves, as a heraldic bordure, bend, or the like, or bordered by a ring of dots, or engrailment, as a coin.

en-grail′ment (-grāl′mĕnt), *n.* **1**. The ring of dots round the edge of a coin, medal, etc.
2. Indentation in curved lines.

en-grain′ (ĕn-grān′), *v. t.*; EN-GRAINED′ (-grānd′); EN-GRAIN′ING. [ME. *engreynen* to dye scarlet, OF. *en graine*, fr. *graine* seed, kermes; now confused with E. *grain* texture. See GRAIN a dye.] **1**. = INGRAIN, to dye in grain, or of a fast color. *Obs. or R.*
2. To incorporate with the grain or texture of anything; to infuse deeply. See INGRAIN.

The stain hath become *engrained* by time. *Scott.*

3. To color in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain. See GRAIN, *v. t.*, 6.

en-grave′ (ĕn-grāv′), *v. t.*; -GRAVED′ (-grāvd′); -GRAV′ING (-grāv′ĭng); also, *p. p.* -GRAV′EN (-grāv′′n). [*en-* + *grave* to carve: cf. OF. *engraver.*] **1**. To carve; sculpture. *Obs.*
2. To cut in; to make by incision. *Obs.*

Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did *engrave.* *Spenser.*

3. To cut with a graving instrument in order to form an inscription or pictorial representation either, primarily, of the incised lines, spaces, or points (as in copperplate engraving), or, in an extended sense, of the surface left in relief (as in wood engraving); to carve figures, letters, or devices upon; to mark with incisions.

Like . . . a signet shalt thou *engrave* the two stones with the names of the children of Israel. *Ex.* xxviii. 11.

4. To form by means of incisions upon wood, stone, metal, or the like, esp. with a view to printing; as, to *engrave* a plate for a bank note; to *engrave* an inscription.
5. To impress deeply; to infix, as if with a graver.

Engrave principles in men's minds. *Locke.*

en-graved′ (ĕn-grāvd′), *p. p.* of ENGRAVE. Specif.: *p. a.* *Zoöl.* Having the surface covered with irregular, impressed lines.

en-grav′er (ĕn-grāv′ẽr), *n.* One who engraves; one whose business is to produce engraved work.

engraver beetle. Any of numerous small bark beetles of the family Scolytidæ, which make furrows (often symmetrically arranged in patterns characteristic of the species) in the wood of trees just under the bark.

en-grav′ing (ĕn-grāv′ĭng), *n.* **1**. The act or art of producing upon hard material incised or (by extension) raised patterns, characters, lines, and the like, esp. in the surface of metal plates or blocks of wood. Engraving is used for the decoration of the surface itself, as in silver and gold plate, and in niello work; also, for producing an original from which a pattern or design may be printed on paper. The practice of metal engraving in Europe dates from the early Renaissance, but wood engraving is earlier, and it reached great elaboration in the 15th century, when it was comparatively independent of the designs of other artists than the engravers, as in the works of Wohlgemuth, Schongauer, Dürer, etc. In lithography some processes involve more or less engraving of the stone. For various processes, see under ANAGLYPTOGRAPHIC, ANASTATIC, AQUATINT, CHALCOGRAPHY, CRIBLÉ, DRY POINT, ETCHING, HELIOGRAVURE, HELIOTYPY, LINE, LITHOGRAPHY, MEZZOTINT, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, PHOTO-INTAGLIO, STIPPLE, XYLOGRAPHY.
2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate or block.
3. An impression from an engraving, as an engraved plate, block of wood, or other material; a print. Engravings or prints taken from wood blocks are usually specifically called *woodcuts;* those from metal plates are specifically called *etchings, mezzotints*, etc., according to their nature.

Engraving, cut, or print. These terms are defined in the law to be applied only to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts, that is to say, to articles sold or exchanged for their artistic value. *U. S. Information Circular on Copyrights.*

en-gross′ (ĕn-grōs′), *v. t.*; EN-GROSSED′ (-grōst′); EN-GROSS′ING. [F. *en-* (L. *in*) + *gros* gross, *grosse*, n., an engrossed document, writing in large letters; cf. OF. *engroissier* to make thick, large, or gross. See GROSS.] **1**. To copy or write in a large hand; to write a fair copy of, formerly in a hand used in formal documents, derived from the court hand and nearly illegible to all but experts, now usually in distinct and legible characters; as, statutes are *engrossed* when they have been read and acted upon a sufficient number of times to be ready for final action. Also, *Obs.*, to inscribe (the name of); to include in a list.

Laws that may be *engrossed* on a finger nail. *De Quincey.*

2. To purchase either the whole or large quantities of (commodities), so as to control the market, enhance the price, and so make a monopoly profit (which was a criminal offense at common law); also, to obtain control of (the market) in this way. See FORESTALLING, REGRATE, *v. t.*, 1.
3. Hence, to take or assume to the exclusion of others; to concentrate in one's possession; to take the whole of; to absorb; as, the subject *engrossed* his thoughts.

The Fugiwara family *engrossed* the power of the state during this early epoch. *B. H. Chamberlain.*

4. To make gross, thick, or large; to thicken; to increase in bulk or quantity. *Obs.*

Waves . . . *engrossed* with mud. *Spenser.*

5. To amass. *Obs.*

To *engross* up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shak.*

Syn. — Engage, engulf, exhaust, monopolize. See ABSORB.

en-gross′ment (ĕn-grōs′mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act of engrossing, or state of being engrossed.

Engrossments of power and favor. *Swift.*

2. That which has been engrossed, as an instrument.

en-gulf′ (ĕn-gŭlf′), *v. t.*; EN-GULFED′ (-gŭlft′); EN-GULF′ING. [*en-* + *gulf:* cf. OF. *engolfer.* Cf. INGULF.] To swallow up as in a gulf; to plunge into or as if into a gulf.

It quite *engulfs* all human thought. *Young.*

Syn. — Swallow up, engross, absorb.

en-hæ′mo-spore *or* **-he′mo-spore** (ĕn-hē′mō-spōr; -hĕm′ō-spōr), *n.* [2d *en-* + *hæmo-* + *spore.*] *Med.* A spore of the malarial parasite resulting from the segmentation of the adult amœbula. They are small round or oval bodies which are set free in the plasma of the blood, where they soon attack and enter the red corpuscles.

en-hance′ (ĕn-hȧns′), *v. t.*; EN-HANCED′ (-hȧnst′); EN-HANC′ING (-hȧn′sĭng). [AF. *enhauncer, enhaucer*, OF. *enhalcier, enhaucier; en-* (L. *in*) + *haucier* to lift, raise up, from an assumed L. *altiare*, fr. L. *altus* high. See ALTITUDE; cf. HAWSER.] **1**. To raise or lift up; to exalt. *Obs.*

Who, naught aghast, his mighty hand *enhanced.* *Spenser.*

2. To exalt, as in rank or spirit; also, to extol. *Obs.*
3. To advance, augment, or elevate; to heighten; intensify; to make greater, as in value, cost, or desirability; to aggravate, as a crime.

The reputation of ferocity *enhanced* the value of their services, in making them feared as well as hated. *Southey.*

Syn. — See RAISE.

en-hance′, *v. i.* To be raised; to grow larger.

en-hanced′ (ĕn-hȧnst′), *p. p.* of ENHANCE. Specif.: *p. a.* *Her.* Of a charge, placed higher than is usual; — opposed to *abased.*

Bendlets, Enhanced.

enhanced lines, *Physics & Astron.*, lines in a metallic spectrum which are much brightened on passing from the arc-produced spectrum to the spark-produced spectrum.

en-hance′ment (ĕn-hȧns′mĕnt), *n.* Act of enhancing, or state of being enhanced; augmentation; aggravation.

en′har-mon′ic (ĕn′här-mŏn′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *enharmonicus*, Gr. ἐναρμονικός, ἐναρμόνιος, fitting, accordant;
en′har-mon′i-cal (-mŏn′ĭ-kăl) } ἐν in + ἁρμονία harmony: cf. F. *enharmonique.*] **1**. *Gr. Music.* Of or pertaining to that one of the three kinds of genus or scale (diatonic, chromatic, enharmonic) which employed dieses, or quarter tones.
2. *Music.* **a** Pertaining to a change of notes to the eye where a keyed instrument can mark no difference to the ear, as the substitution of A♭ for G♯; as, an *enharmonic* interval. **b** Pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognizes all the notes and intervals that result from the exact tuning of diatonic scales and their transposition into other keys.

enharmonic diesis. **a** *Gr. Music.* A quarter tone or quarter step. **b** *Modern Music.* The difference between three major thirds and an octave (ratio 125:128). — **e. modulation**, one in which, by enharmonically altering one or more notes of a chord, its harmonic relation is changed so as to induce a different progression of the harmony. — **e. tetrachord**, *Gr. Music*, a tetrachord of the intervals quarter step, quarter step, major third; as E, F♭, F, A, — F♭ representing a quarter tone.

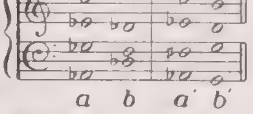

Enharmonic Modulation. The enharmonic change of G♭ in chord *a* to F♯ (at *a′*) changes its tonality from the key of D♭, of which *b* is the tonic, to that of G, of which *b′* is the tonic.

en′har-mon′ic, *n.* *Music.* An enharmonic note or chord; also, *pl.*, music which is characterized by enharmonic intervals.

en-heart′en (ĕn-här′t'n), *v. t.* Also, *Rare*, **enheart**. To give heart to; to fill with courage; to embolden.

en-hun′ger (ĕn-hŭŋ′gẽr), *v. t.* To make hungry.

Those animal passions which vice had . . . *enhungered* to feed on innocence and life. *J. Martineau.*

en-hy′drite (ĕn-hī′drīt), *n.* [See ENHYDROUS.] *Min.* A mineral containing occluded water. — **en′hy-drit′ic** (ĕn′hī-drĭt′ĭk), *a.*

en-hy′dros (ĕn-hī′drŏs), *n.* [NL. See ENHYDROUS.] *Min.* A nodule of chalcedony containing water.

en-hy′drous (-drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἔνυδρος; ἐν in + ὕδωρ water.] *Min.* Having water within; containing fluid drops; — said of certain crystals.

en-hy′po-sta′si-a (ĕn-hī′pō-stā′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See 2d EN-; HYPOSTASIS.] *Theol.* The quality of having no independent personality, but one dependent upon a divine nature. — **en-hy′po-stat′ic** (-stăt′ĭk), *a.*

en′hy-pos′ta-tize (ĕn′hī-pŏs′tȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To incorporate into the divine personality; — said of Christ's humanity.

E′nid (ē′nĭd), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the unjustly suspected but faithful and patient wife of Geraint. Her story is told in the "Mabinogion," and in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

e-nig′ma (ē-nĭg′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). [L. *aenigma*, Gr. αἴνιγμα, fr. αἰνίσσεσθαι to speak darkly, fr. αἶνος tale, fable.] **1**. An obscure or inexplicable saying; a riddle; a statement, figure, or the like, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered or guessed.

A custom was among the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals. *Pope.*

2. Anything inexplicable; a puzzle.

Syn. — ENIGMA, RIDDLE, CONUNDRUM. An ENIGMA hides its meaning under obscure or ambiguous allusions; a RIDDLE commonly involves paradoxical or contradictory statements, and is definitely proposed to be guessed; a CONUNDRUM is properly a riddle depending upon a play upon words. Fig., *enigma* suggests something which is inscrutable or inexplicable; *riddle*, something which mystifies or puzzles, esp. by its contradictions; *conundrum*, (often) a puzzle which is scarcely worth the guessing; as, "As to Spain, it certainly has been, and long will be, an *enigma*" (*Burke*); "Man . . . the glory, jest, and *riddle* of the world!" (*Pope*); metaphysical *conundrums.* See PUZZLE, EQUIVOCAL.

e′nig-mat′ic (ē′nĭg-măt′ĭk; ĕn′ĭg-; 277) } *a.* [Cf. F. *énigmatique*, L.
e′nig-mat′i-cal (ē′nĭg-măt′ĭ-kăl; ĕn′ĭg-) } *aenigmaticus.*] Relating to, or resembling, an enigma; inexplicable; darkly expressed; obscure; puzzling. — **e′nig-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **e′nig-mat′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See EQUIVOCAL.

enigmatical canon, in old music, a canon in which the entrances of the successive parts were indicated by monograms, symbols, or other cabalistic devices.

e-nig′ma-tist (ē-nĭg′mȧ-tĭst), *n.* [L. *aenigmatista*, Gr. αἰνιγματιστής.] One who makes, or talks in, enigmas.

e-nig′ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.*; E-NIG′MA-TIZED (-tīzd); E-NIG′MA-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To make, or talk in, enigmas; to deal in riddles. — *v. t.* To make enigmatic. — **e-nig′ma-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-), *n.* *R.*

e-nig′ma-tog′ra-phy (-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. αἴνιγμα, αἰνίγματος, an enigma + *-graphy.*] The art of making or of solving enigmas. — **e-nig′ma-tog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

en-isle′ (ĕn-īl′), *v. t.*; -ISLED′ (-īld′); -ISL′ING (-īl′ĭng). To place alone or apart, as on an island; also, to make an island of.

en-jamb′ment (ĕn-jămb′mĕnt), *n.* Also **en-jambe′ment**. [F. *enjambement*, fr. *enjamber* to stride, encroach.] *Pros.* Continuation of the sense in a phrase beyond the end of a verse or couplet; the running over of a sentence from one line into another, so that closely related words fall in different lines.

He [Milton] described also the special character of his verse in saying that "true musical delight . . . consists only in apt numbers, fit quantity of syllables, and the sense variously drawn out from one verse into another," — that is, by *enjambment.* *R. M. Alden.*

en-join′, *v. t.*; EN-JOINED′ (-joind′); EN-JOIN′ING. [F. *enjoindre*, L. *injungere* to join into, charge, enjoin; *in* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN; cf. INJUNCTION.] **1**. To lay upon, as an order or command; to give an injunction to; to admonish or direct with authority; to order; charge; — used with *on, upon*, or formerly *to*, before the person enjoined.

I am *enjoined* by oath to observe three things. *Shak.*

2. To forbid; prohibit; as, he was *enjoined* from her presence.
3. *Law.* To prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree; to put an injunction on.

Syn. — See COMMAND.

en-join′ (ĕn-join′), *v. t.* To join or unite. *Obs.*

en-joy′ (ĕn-joi′), *v. t.*; EN-JOYED′ (-joid′); EN-JOY′ING. [OF. *enjoir* to enjoy; *en-* (L. *in*) + *joir* to enjoy, F. *jouir*, L. *gaudere.* See JOY; cf. REJOICE.] **1**. To take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to feel or perceive with pleasure; as, to *enjoy* conversation.
2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to occupy or have the benefit of, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable. Sometimes, improperly, used of something not enjoyable or advantageous: as, he *enjoys* poor health.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers. *Num.* xxxvi. 8.
To *enjoy* the pleasures of sin for a season. *Heb.* xi. 25.

‖ **en′gou-é′**, *masc.*, **en′gou-ée′**, *fem.* (äN′gōō-ā′; -gwā′), *a.* [F.] Infatuated.
‖ **en′goue′ment′**, **en′goû′ment′** (äN′gōō′mäN′), *n.* [F.] Infatuation.
‖ **en′gou′lé′**, **-lée′** (äN′gōō′lā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = ENGOULED.
engr. *Abbr.* Engraved.
en-graff′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en′graf-ta′tion (ĕn′gráf-tā′shŭn), **en-graft′ment**, *n.* Act of ingrafting; ingraftment.
en-graind′. Engrained. *Ref. Sp.*
en-grained′, *p. p.* & *p. a.* of ENGRAIN. — **en-grain′ed-ly**, *adv.*
en-grain′er, *n.* One who engrains.
‖ **en′ grand′** (äN′ gräN′). [F.] Of full size; life-size or larger; on a grand or large scale; in gross; as a whole; in mass.
‖ **en′ grande′ te-nue′** *or* **toi′lette′** (äN′ gränd′ tē-nü′ *or* twȧ′lĕt′). [F.] In full dress.
en-gran′dize, *v. t.* [OF. *engrandir.*] To make great or grandiose.
‖ **en′ grand′ sei′gneur′** (äN′ gräN′ sē′nyûr′). [F.] As a great lord; luxuriously.
en-grap′ple, *v.t.* & *i.* To grapple.
en-grasp′, *v.t.* To grasp. *Rare.*
en-grate′. † INGRATE, *v.*
En-grau′li-dæ (ĕn-grô′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγγραυλίς, -ίδος, a small fish.] *Zoöl.* A family of small fishes related to the herrings, which is composed of the anchovies. **En-grau′lis** (-lĭs), containing the common anchovy (*E. encrasicholus*) of Europe, is the typical genus.
en-grave′. † INGRAVE, to bury.
en-grave′, *v. i.* To be adapted to engraving.
en-grave′ment, *n.* Act of engraving, or state of being engraved; also, *Rare*, engraved work; an engraving.
en-grav′en (ĕn-grāv′′n), *v. t.* To engrave. *Obs.* [of ENGRAVE.]
en-grav′en (-′n), *p. p.* & *p. a.*
en-grav′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Art or work of an engraver. *Obs. or R.*
en-great′en, *v. t.* To make great. *Obs.*
en-green′, *v t.* See EN-, 2.
engregge, *v. t.* [OF. *engregier*, from (assumed) LL. *ingreviare; in* + (assumed) *grevis* heavy, for L. *gravis.*] To aggravate; burden. *Obs.*
engrele. † ENGRAIL.
‖ **en′grê′lure′** (äN′grĕ′lür′), *n.* [F.] = FOOTING, 11 a.
en-greve′. † ENGRIEVE.
en-grieve′, *v. t.* [OF. *engrever*, 3d pers. pres. *engriere.*] To grieve; to make grievous; also, to make a grievance of. *Obs.*
en-grin′, *v. t.* [*en-* + *grin* snare.] To insnare. *Obs.*
en-groove′, *v. t.* To groove.
en-gross′ed-ly (ĕn-grōs′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of ENGROSSED. See -LY.
en-gross′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who engrosses.
en-gross′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ENGROSS. — **en-gross′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-gross′ing-ness**, *n.*
enguage. † ENGAGE.
en-guard′, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.
en-gulf′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-gulft′. Engulfed. *Ref. Sp.*
en-gulph′. Var. of ENGULF.
en′gy-scope (ĕn′jĭ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἐγγύς near + *-scope.*] *Optics.* A microscope, esp. a kind of reflecting microscope. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **en′ ha′biles′ gens′** (äN′-nȧ′-bēl′ zhäN′). [F.] Like able, expert, or clever men.
en-hab′it. † INHABIT.
En-had′dah (ĕn-hăd′ȧ). *Bib.*
en-hæm′a-to-spore′, *or* **en-hem′-** (ĕn-hĕm′ȧ-tō-spōr′; ĕn-hē′mȧ-), *n.* *Med.* = ENHÆMOSPORE.
En-hak′ko-re (-hăk′ō-rē). *Bib.*
en-ha′lo, *v. t.* To surround with a halo.
en-halse′, *v t.* [*en-* + *halse* to salute.] To salute by clasping round the neck. *Obs.*
en-ham′per, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.
en-hanc′er (ĕn-hȧn′sẽr), *n.* One that enhances.
en-hap′py, *v. t.* To make happy or successful. *Obs.*
en-har′bor, **en-har′bour**, *v. t.* To harbor in; to harbor. *Obs.*
en-hard′, **en-hard′en**, **en-har′dy**, *v. t.* To make hard or hardy. *Obs.*
en′har-mon′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ENHARMONIC. See -LY.
en-har′ness, *v. t.* [*en-* + *harness:* cf. F. *enharnacher.*] To equip with harness. *Obs.*
En-ha′sor (ĕn-hā′sŏr). *D. Bib.*
en-haste′, *v. t.* [OF. *enhaster.*] To hasten. *Obs.*
enhauncen. † ENHANCE.
enhaunse. † ENHANCE.
en-haunt′, *v. t.* [OF. *enhanter* to frequent.] To exercise or practice; also, to frequent. *Obs.*
‖ **en′ haut′** (äN′ ō′). [F.] On high; above.
enhawse. † ENHANCE.
en-haz′ard, *v.t.* To hazard. *Obs.*
En-ha′zor (ĕn-hā′zŏr). *Bib.*
en-hearse′. Var. of INHEARSE.
en-hedge′, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.
en-herd′, *v. i.* [OF. *enerdre, enherdre.* Cf. INHERE.] To assent or adhere. *Obs. Scot.*
en-her′it, **en-her′it-age**, **en-her′it-ance**. Vars. of INHERIT, etc.
en-high′, *v. t.* To exalt. *Obs.*
enhonged. Obs. p.p. of ANHANG.
en-hor′ror, *v. t.* To horrify.
en-hort′, *v.t.* [OF. *enhorter, enorter*, L. *inhortari.* Cf. EXHORT.] To encourage; exhort. *Obs.*
en-house′ (ĕn-houz′), *v. t.* To settle as in a house. *Obs.*
en-huile′, *v. t.* [OF. *enhuilier.*] To put oil on; to anoint. *Obs.*
en-husk′, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
En′hy-dris (ĕn′hĭ-drĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἔνυδρις otter.] Syn. of LATAX.
eni. † ANY.
En′if (ĕn′ĭf), *n.* [Ar. *al anf* the nose.] *Astron.* See STAR.
e-nig′ma-tol′o-gy (ē-nĭg′mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Enigmatography.
enimie. † ENEMY.
e-nite′, *v. i.* [L. *eniti.*] To strive; endeavor. *Obs.*
eniun. † ENJOIN.
en-jail′, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *engaioler, enjaioler.*] To jail. *Rare.*
en-jambed′ (ĕn-jămbd′), *a.* Characterized by enjambment.
en-jeop′ard (ĕn-jĕp′ȧrd), **en-jeop′ard-y** (-ȧr-dĭ), *v. t.* [*en-* + *jeopard.*] To jeopardize.
en-jew′el, *v. t.* To bejewel.
en-join′er, *n.* One who enjoins.
en-join′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

F G H I J K L M

3. To have sexual intercourse with.
4. To make joyous or happy. *Obs.*
to enjoy one's self, to feel pleasure; to be happy.

en-joy' (ĕn-joi'), *v. i.* To take satisfaction; to be happy. *Rare.*

en-joy'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* 1. Action or state of enjoying anything; the deriving of pleasure or satisfaction, as in the possession of anything; possession and use.
The right of *enjoyment* implies rights of user, and of acquiring the fruits or increase of the thing, as timber, the young of cattle, or soil added to an estate by alluvion. The right is limited only by the rights of the state or of other individuals. *T. E. Holland.*
2. That which gives pleasure or keen satisfaction.
The hope of everlasting *enjoyments*. *Glanvill.*
Syn. — Satisfaction, gratification, fruition, happiness, felicity, delight. See PLEASURE.

en-ker'chief (ĕn-kûr'chĭf), *v. t.;* EN-KER'CHIEFED (-chĭft); EN-KER'CHIEF-ING. To bind with a kerchief; drape; hood.
That soft, *enkerchiefed* hair. *M. Arnold.*

en-kin'dle (ĕn-kĭn'd'l), *v. t.;* EN-KIN'DLED (-d'ld); EN-KIN'DLING (-kĭn'dlĭng). To kindle, lit. or fig.
To *enkindle* the enthusiasm of an artist. *Talfourd.*

en-kin'dle, *v. i.* To take fire; to flame.

en-lace' (ĕn-lās'), *v. t.* [F. *enlacer*. See EN-; LACE.] 1. To bind, encircle, or cover, with lace; to lace; encircle; enfold.
Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *enlace*. *P. Fletcher.*
2. To entangle; to entwine.

en-lard' (ĕn-lärd'), *v. t.* [*en-* + *lard:* cf. OF. *enlarder* to put on the spit.] 1. To cover or dress with lard or grease.
2. To interlard. *Obs.*

en-large' (ĕn-lärj'), *v. t.;* EN-LARGED' (-lärjd'); EN-LARG'ING (-lär'jĭng). [OF. *enlargier; en-* (L. *in*) + F. *large* wide. See LARGE.] 1. To make larger; to increase in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits; to magnify; as, the body is *enlarged* by nutrition; to *enlarge* one's house; also, to reproduce in larger form; as, to *enlarge* a picture.
2. To increase the capacity of; to expand; to give free scope or greater scope to; also, to dilate, as with joy, affection, and the like; as, knowledge *enlarges* the mind.
3. To set at large; to set free, as a captive. *Archaic.*
4. *Law.* **a** To extend (the time for an action or proceeding); also, to extend the time limit of (a lease, order, rule, etc.). **b** To increase the scope of (an estate); — usually said of a release which operates to convert a life interest or an estate for years into a fee.
5. To set forth or expatiate upon. *Obs.*
6. To endow; to grant or bestow. *Obs.*
Syn. — Extend, expand, spread, amplify, augment, magnify. See INCREASE.
to enlarge one's self. **a** To increase, as in bulk, extent, or scope. **b** To give free vent to speech; to spread out discourse. "They *enlarged themselves* on this subject." *Clarendon.* — **to e. the heart**, to make one have greater capacity for sympathy, affection, gratitude, charity, etc.

en-large', *v. i.* 1. To grow large or larger; to be further extended; to expand.
2. To speak or write at length; to be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate; dilate; also, to exaggerate.
To *enlarge* upon this theme. *M. Arnold.*
3. *Naut.* To get more astern; to draw aft; — said of the wind. *Obs. or R.*

en-large'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* 1. Act or instance of enlarging, or state of being enlarged; specif.: **a** Increase in bulk or extent; augmentation; expansion. **b** Expansion or intensification of mental powers; increase or breadth, as of knowledge or sympathies. **c** A setting at large; release from confinement, servitude, or distress; liberty.
Give *enlargement* to the swain. *Shak.*
d Diffusiveness or expatiation in discourse; amplification, as by copious illustration or detailed description.
An *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions. *Clarendon.*
e Freedom from constraint, as in prayer. *Archaic.*
2. That which enlarges or is enlarged; specif.: **a** A right or privilege. *Obs.* **b** Something added. **c** *Photog.* An enlarged picture.

en-larg'ing (ĕn-lär'jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENLARGE. — **en-larg'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **enlarging hammer**, a goldbeater's hammer with a large slightly convex face.

en-light'en (ĕn-līt''n), *v. t.;* EN-LIGHT'ENED (-'nd); EN-LIGHT'EN-ING. [*en-* + *lighten:* cf. AS. *inlīhtan*. Cf. ENLIGHT.] 1. To supply with light; to light; illuminate. *Archaic.*
His lightnings *enlightened* the world. *Ps.* xcvii. 4.
2. To make to shine or give light; to light; to enkindle. *Obs.*
3. To shed the light of truth and knowledge upon; to furnish with increase of knowledge; to instruct; also, to supply with spiritual light; to give insight to.
Conscience *enlightened* by the Word and Spirit of God. *Trench.*
Syn. — See ILLUMINATE.

en-light'en-ment (ĕn-līt''n-mĕnt), *n.* 1. Act of enlightening, or state of being enlightened.
2. [*cap.*] = AUFKLÄRUNG.

en-link' (ĕn-lĭŋk'), *v. t.;* -LINKED' (-lĭŋkt'); -LINK'ING. To chain together; to connect as by links. — **en-link'ment**, *n.* *Rare.*

en-list' (ĕn-lĭst'), *v. t.;* EN-LIST'ED; EN-LIST'ING. 1. To enter on a list; to enroll; to register.
2. To engage for military or naval service.
3. To secure the support and aid of; to employ in advancing some interest; as, to *enlist* one in a good cause.

en-list', *v. i.* 1. To enroll and bind one's self for military or naval service; as, to *enlist* in the army for the war.
2. To enter heartily into a cause, as if enrolled.

en-list'ed, *p. a.* *Mil.* Enrolled for service in the army or navy. — **enlisted man**, a private soldier, seaman, or marine, or noncommissioned officer, as distinguished from a warrant or commissioned officer, the latter two not being technically *enlisted*.

en-list'ment (ĕn-lĭst'mĕnt), *n.* 1. Act of enlisting; state of being enlisted.
2. The writing by which an enlisted man is bound.

en-liv'en (ĕn-līv''n), *v. t.;* EN-LIV'ENED (-'nd); EN-LIV'EN-ING (-'n-ĭng). [*en-* + *live*, a., or *life*, n.] 1. To give life, action, or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite; quicken; as, fresh fuel *enlivens* a fire.
2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful; to animate; as, *enlivening* strains of music.
Syn. — Animate, rouse, inspire, cheer, encourage, comfort, exhilarate, inspirit, invigorate.

en-mesh' (ĕn-mĕsh'), *v. t.;* EN-MESHED' (-mĕsht'); EN-MESH'ING. [*en-* + *mesh.*] To catch or entangle in or as in meshes. — **en-mesh'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
My doubts *enmesh* me if I try. *Lowell.*

en'mi-ty (ĕn'mĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *enemyte*, fr. OF. *enemistié*, *enemisté*. See ENEMY; cf. AMITY.] 1. Quality or state of being hostile; unfriendly disposition; hatred or ill will.
No ground of *enmity* between us known. *Milton.*
2. Something baneful or prejudicial. *Obs.*
Syn. — Rancor, hatred, aversion, antipathy, repugnance, animosity, ill will, malice, malevolence. See HOSTILITY.

en'ne-a- (ĕn'ē-ȧ-). Combining form from Gr. ἐννέα, *nine*.

en'ne-ad (ĕn'ē-ăd), *n.* [Gr. ἐννεάς, -άδος, fr. ἐννέα nine.] The number nine or a group of nine.
the Enneads, the title given to the works of the Neoplatonist Plotinus, published by his pupil Porphyry; — so called because each of the six books contains nine chapters.

en'ne-ad'ic (-ăd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ennead.

en'ne-a-e-ter'ic (ĕn'ē-ȧ-ē-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Also **en'ne-a-ter'ic** (ĕn'ē-ȧ-tĕr'ĭk). [*ennea-* + Gr. ἔτος year; cf. Gr. τριέτηρος three years old, triennial.] *Class. Antiq.* Recurring every ninth year (counting the year of the previous occurrence as the first); occurring once in eight years.

en'ne-a-gon (ĕn'ē-ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [*ennea-* + Gr. γωνία angle.] *Geom.* A (plane) polygon with nine angles and therefore nine sides; a nonagon. — **en'ne-ag'o-nal** (-ăg'ō-năl), *a.*

en'ne-a-he'dral (-ȧ-hē'drăl), *a.* [*ennea-* + Gr. ἕδρα side.] *Geom.* Having nine faces.

en'ne-a-he'dri-a (-hē'drĭ-ȧ), **en'ne-a-he'dron** (-hē'drŏn), *n.* *Geom.* A polyhedron having nine faces.

En-ne'a-pla (ĕ-nē'ȧ-plȧ), *n.* Etymologically a *pl.*, but used as a *sing.* [NL.; *ennea-* + *-pla*, as in Hexa*pla*.] A portion of Origen's polyglot in which nine texts and versions of the Hebrew Scriptures were placed side by side. Cf. HEXAPLA.

en'ne-at'ic (ĕn'ē-ăt'ĭk), **en'ne-at'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἐννέα nine.] Occurring once in every nine times, days, years, etc.; every ninth. — **enneatical day**, every ninth day of a disease. — **e. year**, every ninth year of a man's life.

en-no'ble (ĕ-nō'b'l; ĕn-nō'-), *v. t.;* EN-NO'BLED (-b'ld); EN-NO'BLING (-blĭng). [*en-* + *noble:* cf. F. *ennoblir*.] 1. To make noble; to elevate in degree or excellence; to dignify.
What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards? *Pope.*
2. To raise to the rank of nobility.
3. To make noted or conspicuous. *Obs.*
Syn. — Raise, dignify, exalt, elevate, aggrandize.

en'nui' (äɴ'nwē'; äŋ-nwē': *see note below*), *n.* [F., fr. L. *in odio* in hatred. See ANNOY.] A feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction; languor of spirits, arising from satiety or want of interest; tedium.
The moment we indulge our affections, the earth is metamorphosed; . . . all tragedies, all *ennuis* vanish. *Emerson.*
☞ Although *ennui* has long been used in English, it has not been naturalized in pronunciation, but the plural (see citation), which is rare, may be pron'd with sounded "s".
Syn. — See TEDIUM.

en-nui' (äŋ-nwē'), *v. t.;* EN-NUIED' (-nwēd'); EN-NUY'ING (-nwē'ĭng). [Cf. F. *ennuyer*.] To afflict with ennui; to bore; — chiefly in *p. p.*

‖ **en'nuy'é'** (äɴ'nwē'yā'), *masc.*, ‖ **en'nu'yée'** (-yā'), *fem.*, *a.* [F., p. p. of *ennuyer*. See ENNUI.] Affected with ennui.
He . . . seemed *ennuyé* to the very death. *Poe.*

‖ **en'nuy'é'** (-yā'), *masc.*, ‖ **en'nuy'ée'** (-yā'), *fem.*, *n.; pl.* -YÉS, -YÉES (*F.* -yā'). [F.] One affected with ennui.

-e'nol (-ē'nōl; -nŏl). [*-ene* + -1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A suffix (also used adjectively) used in naming certain unsaturated alcohols. — **enol form**, a compound containing the grouping C : C(OH)-, which passes more or less readily into the grouping -CH·CO-, the compound being thus converted from an unsaturated alcohol into a ketone.

en-om'o-tarch (ĕn-ŏm'ō-tärk), *n.* [Gr. ἐνωμοτάρχης. See ENOMOTY.] *Gr. Antiq.* The commander of an enomoty.

en-om'o-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐνωμοτία, fr. ἐνώματος sworn; ἐν in + ὀμνύναι to swear.] *Gr. Antiq.* A band of sworn soldiers; a division of the Spartan army ranging from twenty-five to thirty-six men, bound together by oath.

en'oph-thal'mus (ĕn'ŏf-thăl'mŭs), **en'oph-thal'mos** (ĕn'-ŏf-thăl'mŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐν in + ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Med.* A sinking of the eyeball into the orbital cavity.

e-norm' (ē-nôrm'), *a.* [Cf. F. *énorme*. See ENORMOUS.] 1. Abnormal; extraordinary. *Obs.*
2. Enormous; monstrous. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. Specif.: *Scots Law.* Legally excessive; of the nature of a legal enormity; — used of an injury sustained by one by reason of being party to a contract or deed.
That the minor is hurt or lesed by the deed to an *enorm*, i. e., a not inconsiderable degree. *Erskine's Principles.*

e-nor'mi-ty (ē-nôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *enormitas*, fr. *enormis* enormous: cf. F. *énormité*. See ENORMOUS.] 1. State or quality of exceeding a measure or rule, or of being immoderate, monstrous, or outrageous.
The *enormity* of his learned acquisitions. *De Quincey.*
2. That which is enormous; esp., an exceeding offense against order, right, or decency; an atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; an atrocity.
These clamorous *enormities* which are grown too big and strong for law or shame. *South.*
3. Abnormality; something abnormal or eccentric. *Obs.*
4. Hugeness; immensity. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — ENORMITY, ENORMOUSNESS. ENORMITY applies to abnormal or monstrous wickedness; ENORMOUSNESS, to vast or excessive size or amount; as, the *enormities* of which Caligula was guilty; the *enormousness* of the cost of war. See ENORMOUS.

e-nor'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *enormis* enormous, out of rule; *e* out + *norma* rule: cf. F. *énorme*. See NORMAL.] 1. Exceeding the usual rule, norm, or measure; out of due proportion; inordinate; abnormal; monstrous.
Wallowing unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait. *Milton.*
2. Greatly exceeding the usual size, number, or degree; huge; immense; as, *enormous* rocks or mountains; *enormous* wealth; *enormous* flocks of sheep.
3. Exceedingly wicked; monstrous. *Now Rare.*
That detestable profession of a life so *enormous*. *Bale.*
Syn. — Monstrous, prodigious, stupendous, gigantic, colossal, boundless, measureless, excessive. — ENORMOUS, IMMENSE, HUGE, VAST. That is ENORMOUS which is excessive, abnormal, or inordinate in size or degree; that is IMMENSE which exceeds ordinary measurements or standards; as, a man of *enormous* strength, *enormous* wickedness; an *immense* expenditure, the *immense* height of the tower. HUGE commonly suggests bulk; VAST, extent; but the distinction does not always hold; as, the *huge* mass of the earth, the *vast* expanse of the sky; cf. *huge* enjoyment, *vast* numbers. See ENORMITY, MONSTROUS, GREAT.

e-nor'mous-ness, *n.* State of being enormous.
Syn. — See ENORMITY.

en-or'tho-trope (ĕn-ôr'thō-trōp), *n.* [2d *en-* + *ortho-* + *-trope*.] An optical toy consisting of a card with confused or imperfect figures which form to the eye regular figures when the card is rapidly revolved. See THAUMATROPE.

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en-joy', *n.* Enjoyment. *Obs.*
en-joy'a-ble (ĕn-joi'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **en-joy'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **en-joy'a-bly**, *adv.*
en-joyd'. Enjoyed. *Ref. Sp.*
en-joy'er, *n.* One who enjoys.
en-joy'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENJOY. — **en-joy'ing-ly**, *adv.*
en-ken'nel, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en'ker grene. = F. *vert encré*, dark (lit., inked) green. *Obs.*
en'ker-ly, *adv.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. D. & Sw. *enkel* single, Dan. *enkelt*, Icel. *einka-* special, *einkar-* specially.] Earnestly. *Obs.*
en-ker'nel, *v. t.* To inclose in [a kernel.
en-kin'dl. Enkindle. *Ref. Sp.*
en-kin'dler (ĕn-kĭn'dlẽr), *n.* One that enkindles.
enl. *Abbr.* Enlarged.
en-lace'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
‖ **en' l'air'** (äɴ' lâr'). [F.] *Mil.* = *in the air*, under AIR.
en-lan'goured, *a.* [OF. *enlangouré*, p. p., languishing.] Languishing; sickly. *Obs.*
en-large', *n.* Enlargement. *Obs.*
en-large'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **en-large'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
en-larged' (ĕn-lärjd'), *p. p.* of ENLARGE. — **en-larg'ed-ly** (ĕn-lär'jĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **en-larg'ed-ness**, *n.*
en-larg'er (ĕn-lär'jẽr), *n.* One [that enlarges.
en-lar'gisse, *v. t.* [OF. *enlargir*.] To enlarge. *Obs.*
en-lau'rel, *v. t.* To crown with [laurel.
en-lay'. Var. of INLAY.
en-leaf', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-league', *v. t.* See EN-.
enlegeance. † ALLEGEANCE, relief.
en-length', **en-length'en**, *v. t.* To lengthen. *Obs.*
‖ **en'le-vé'** (äɴ'l'-vā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Enhanced; elevated.
en-leve'ment (ĕn-lēv'mĕnt; äɴ'lĕv'mäɴ'), *n.* [F. *enlèvement.*] *Scots Law.* Abduction.
en-lev'en. † ELEVEN.
enliance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *enloiance* bond, obligation, and E. *alliance*.] Alliance. *Obs.*
en-lib'er-ty, *v. t.* To liberate. [*Obs.*
en-life', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-light', *v. t.* To illumine; to enlighten. *Obs. or R.*
en-light'ened (ĕn-līt''nd), *p. p.* of ENLIGHTEN. — **en-light'ened-ness**, *n.*
en-light'en-er, *n.* One that en- [lightens.
En'-lil' (ĕn'lĭl'), *n.* [Babylonian, lord of the ghosts; *en* lord + Sumerian *lil* ghost.] *Babylon. Myth.* See BEL.
en-limn', *v. t.* [*en-* + *limn.*] To illuminate (a book or manuscript). *Obs. or R.*
en-list'er, *n.* One who enlists; esp., a recruiting officer. *Rare.*
en-live', *v. t.* [*en-* + *live*, a., or *life*, n.] To enliven. *Obs.*
en-liv'en-er (ĕn-lĭv''n-ẽr), *n.* One that enlivens.
en-liv'en-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENLIVEN. — **en-liv'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*
en-liv'en-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-lock', *v. t.* To lock up; to inclose.
en-lodge', *v. t.* See EN-. — **en-**[**lodge'ment**, *n.*
en-lu'mine, *v. t.* [F. *enluminer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + L. *luminare*. See ILLUMINATE.] To illumine. *Obs.*
en-lure', *v. t.* [*en-* + *lure*.] To entice, as a hawk by a lure. *Obs.*
en-lute', *v. t.* [*en-* + L. *lutum* mud, clay.] To lute. *Obs.*
‖ **en'man'ché'** (äɴ'mäɴ'shā'), *a.* [Cf. F. *emmanché*, used in different senses in heraldry.] *Her.* **a** Having a handle of a specified tincture. **b** Denoting a chief having lines drawn from the middle point of the upper edge to the sides.
en-mar'ble, *v. t.* = IMMARBLE.
en-mask', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-mass', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
‖ **en' masse'** (äɴ' mȧs'). [F.] In mass; in a body
‖ **en' mau'vaise' o'deur'** (äɴ' mō'vĕ'-zō'dûr'). [F.] In bad odor; in bad repute.
En'me-sha'ra (ĕn'mĕ-shă'rä), *n.* [Babylonian *en-me-sarra* the incantation priest of the (heavenly) hosts.] *Babylon. Myth.* An underworld deity of vegetation.
en-mew'. † EMMEW.
enmie. † ENEMY.
en-min'gle, *v. t.* See EN-. *Obs.*
en'mi-ous, *a.* [Cf. OF. *enemieux*.] Hostile; inimical. *Obs.*
En-mish'pat (ĕn-mĭsh'păt; ĕn'-mĭsh-). *Bib.*
en-mist', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-moised', *p. a.* [Cf. OF. *amaisier*, *ameisier*, to pacify, reconcile.] Comforted. *Obs.*
en-moss', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-move', *v. t.* To move inwardly; cause to feel emotion. *Obs.*
en-muf'fle, *v. t.* To muffle up.
en-mure', *v. t.* To immure. *Obs.*
en'my. † ENEMY. [*Obs. or R.*
en-nat'ed (ĕ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Innate.
enn'de-cane, *n.* [Gr. ἐννέα nine + *decane*.] *Chem.* Nonadecane.
en'ne-ag'y-nous (ĕn'ē-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*ennea-* + *-gynous*.] *Bot.* Having nine pistils. *Rare.*
En'ne-an'dri-a (-ăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ENNEA-; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with nine stamens. — **en'ne-an'der** (-dẽr), *n.* — **en'ne-an'dri-an** (-ăn), *a.*
en'ne-an'drous (-drŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the class Enneandria. **b** Having nine stamens. *R.*
en'ne-a-pet'al-ous (-ȧ-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*ennea-* + *petalous*.] *Bot.* Having nine petals. *Rare.*
en'ne-a-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*ennea-* + *phyllous*.] *Bot.* Having nine leaves. *Rare.*
en'ne-a-se'mic (-sē'mĭk), *a.* [*ennea-* + Gr. σημεῖον a unit of time (*Pros.*).] *Class. Pros.* Consisting of nine units of measurement; equivalent to nine shorts, as an iambic tripody.
en'ne-a-sep'al-ous, *a.* [*ennea-* + *sepalous*.] *Bot.* Having 9 sepals.
en'ne-a-sper'mous, *a.* [*ennea-* + *-spermous*.] *Bot.* Having 9 seeds.
en'ne-a-style', *a. & n.* [*ennea-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION b & d.
en'ne-a-sty'los (ĕn'ē-ȧ-stī'lŏs), *n.* [NL.] An enneastyle building.
en'ne-a-syl-lab'ic, *a.* Having nine syllables.
en'ne-a-ter'ic. Var. of ENNEA-[ETERIC.
ennet. † ANET.
en-new', *v. t.* [*en-* + *new*. Cf. INNOVATE.] To make new. *Obs.*
en-new', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *ennuer* to cover with a cloud, *nuer* to be cloudy, to shade (of colors).] *Painting.* To shade or tint. *Obs.*
en-niche', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-no'ble-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-no'bler, *n.* One that ennobles.
en-no'bling-ly, *adv.* of enno-[*bling*, p. pr.
en-no'blish, *v. t.* [F. *ennoblir*.] To ennoble; honor; distinguish. *Obs.* — **en-no'blish-ment**, *n.* *Obs.*
en-no'blize, *v. t.* To make noble. *Obs.*
en-no'ic (ĕ-nō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐννέα nine.] *Org. Chem.* Nonoic.
en-noint'. = ANOINT.
‖ **en' nom' col'lec'tif'** (äɴ' nôɴ' kō'lĕk'tēf'). [F.] *Civil Law.* Lit., in the collective name; — said of a partnership conducted in the name of all the partners. Disting. from *en commandite*.
en-norn'. † ENORN.
en-nose'. † ENOSE.
en-noy', etc. † ANNOY, etc.
en-nue'. † ENNEW.
en-nurn'. † ENORN.
en'ny-lene (ĕn'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*ennea-* + *ethylene*.] *Chem.* Nonylene.
E'noch (ē'nŭk), *n.* [Heb. *Khanōk*, through L. *Henoch*, or Gr. Ἐνώχ.] 1. Lit., consecrated; dedicated; — masc. prop. name. F. *Énoch* (ā'nŏk').
2. *Bib.* **a** A patriarch, son of Jared and father of Methuselah, said to have "walked with God." See Gen. v. 24. **b** A son of Cain.
Enoch, Book of, *and* **Secrets of.** See APOCRYPHA, *Table*.
enoculer, *v. t.* To inoculate. *Obs.*
e-nod'al (ē-nŏd'ăl), *a.* Without nodes. — **e-nod'al-ly**, *adv.*
e-no'date (ē-nō'dāt), *v. t.* [L. *enodatas*, p. p. of *enodare* to free from knots.] To free from knots; to untie; hence, to unravel. *Obs.* — **e'no-da'tion** (ē'nō-dā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
e-node', *v. t.* [L. *enodare*.] To [enodate. *Obs.*
e-no'dose (-dōs), **e-no'dous** (ē-nō'dŭs), *a.* Enodal.
e-noff'. † ENOUGH.
enogh. † ENOUGH.
en-oil', *v. t.* *Obs.* To put oil on: **a** To mix with oil. **b** To anoint.
en-oil'ing, *n.* **a** Act of anointing. **b** Extreme unction. **c** Oil for anointing.
enoint. † ANOINT.
e-nol'o-gy (ē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Œnology. — **e'no-log'i-cal** (ē'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
e-non'. † ANON.
E'non (ē'nŏn). *Bib.* Var. of [ÆNON.
En'o-pla (ĕn'ō-plȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. Gr. ἔνοπλος armed.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly or exactly equiv. to Hoplonemertea. — **en'o-plan** (-plăn), *a. & n.*
En-op'lo-teu'this (ĕn-ŏp'lō-tū'thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr ἔνοπλος armed + τευθίς cuttlefish.] *Zoöl.* See HOOK SQUID.
en-op'to-man'cy (ĕn-ŏp'tō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔνοπτος visible in (a thing) + *-mancy*.] = ENOPTROMANCY.
en-op'tro-man'cy (-trō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔνοπτρον a mirror + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of a mirror.
en'or-gan'ic, *a.* [2d *en-* + *organ* + *-ic*.] Arising within the organism.
e-norm', *v. t.* To make mon-[strous. *Obs.*
e-nor'mal, *a.* Abnormal; deviating from the type or standard.
en'or-man'tic, *a.* [2d *en-* + Gr. ὁρμαίνειν to set in motion.] That impels. *Obs.*
e-nor'ment, *n.* Enornment. *Obs.*
e-nor'mi-fi-ca'tion (ē-nôr'mĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *enormis* enormous + *-fication*.] Act or process of making enormous. *Rare.*
e-nor'mi-ous, *a.* Enormous. *Obs.* — **-mi-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
e-nor'mous, *adv.* Enormously.
e-nor'mous-ly, *adv.* of ENORMOUS.
e-norn', *v. t.* [ME. *anournen* for *aournen*; from confusion of prefixes. See ANORN.] To adorn. *Obs.* — **e-norn'ment**, *n.* *Obs.*
E'nos (ē'nŭs), *n.* [Heb. *Enōsh*, through L. *Enos* or Gr. Ἐνώς.] 1. Lit., man; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* Son of Seth, said to have lived 905 years. *Gen.* v. 9.
e-nose', *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.] A word of uncertain origin, perh. meaning "to choke"; and fig., "to baffle." *Oxf. E. D.*
E'nosh (ē'nŏsh). Var. of ENOS.
en'os-to'sis, *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz).

e-nough′ (ē-nŭf′), *a.* [ME. *inoh, inow, enogh*, AS. *genōh, genōg*, a. & adv., akin to OS. *ginōg*, D. *genoeg*, OHG. *ginuog*, G. *genug*, Icel. *gnōgr*, Sw. *nog*, Dan. *nok*, Goth. *ganōhs*, and to AS. *geneah* it suffices, Goth. *ganah ; ge-* + a root akin to L. *nancisci* to get, Skr. *naç.*] Satisfying desire ; giving content ; adequate to meet the want ; sufficient ; — usually following the noun to which it belongs.
Bread *enough* and to spare, and I perish with hunger! *Luke* xv. 17.
Syn. — Sufficient, satisfactory, ample. See ADEQUATE.

e-nough′, *adv.* **1**. In a degree or quantity that satisfies ; to satisfaction; sufficiently.
2. Fully ; quite ; — used to express slight augmentation of the positive degree, and sometimes equivalent to *very ;* as, he is ready *enough* to embrace the offer.
I know you well *enough ;* you are Signior Antonio. *Shak.*
3. In a tolerable degree ; — used to express mere acceptableness or acquiescence, and implying rather less than is desired ; as, the song was well *enough*.
☞ *Enough* now normally follows the word it modifies.

e-nough′, *interj.* An exclamation denoting sufficiency, being a shortened form of *it is enough*.

e-nough′, *n.* A sufficiency ; a quantity which satisfies desire, is adequate to the want, or is equal to the power or ability. "*Enough* is as good as a feast."
And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother. *Gen.* xxxiii. 9.

e-nounce′ (ē-nouns′), *v. t.;* E-NOUNCED′ (-nounst′); E-NOUNC′ING (-noun′sĭng). [F. *énoncer*, L. *enuntiare ; e* out + *nuntiare* to announce, fr. *nuntius* messenger. See NUNCIO ; cf. ENUNCIATE.] **1**. To set forth or state, as a proposition or argument ; to state formally or publicly.
2. To utter ; enunciate ; pronounce.
The student should be able to *enounce* these [sounds] independently. *A. M. Bell.*

e-now′ (ē-nou′), *a. & adv.* Enough ; — an old variant which was treated in Johnson's dictionary as a plural of *enough*. It is now chiefly archaic or poetic, though still occasionally used in idiomatic prose, esp. by Scottish writers.

‖ **en′ pas′sant′** (äɴ′ pä′säɴ′). [F.] In passing ; in the course of any procedure ; — said specif., *Chess*, of the taking of an adverse pawn which makes a first move of two squares by a pawn already so advanced as to threaten the first of these squares. The pawn which takes *en passant* is advanced to the threatened square.

en-rage′ (ĕn-rāj′), *v. t. ;* EN-RAGED′ (-rājd′) ; EN-RAG′ING (-rāj′ĭng). [F. *enrager* to be enraged ; *en-* (L. *in*) + *rage* rage. See RAGE.] **1**. To fill with rage ; to provoke to frenzy or madness ; to make furious.
2. To make violent ; also, to cause fever or heat in. *Obs.*
Syn. — Irritate, incense, inflame, exasperate, provoke, anger, madden, infuriate.

en-rage′, *v. i. Obs.* **1**. To be distracted or maddened.
2. To become angry.
3. To rage, as famine.

‖ **en′ rap′port′** (äɴ′ rȧ′pôr′). [F.] In accord, harmony, or sympathy ; having a mutual, esp. a private, understanding ; of a hypnotic subject, being in such a mental state as to be especially subject to the influence of a particular person or persons. See RAPPORT.

en-rapt′ (ĕn-răpt′), *p. a.* [*en-* + *rapt*. Cf. ENRAVISH.] Thrown into ecstasy ; rapt ; enraptured.

en-rap′ture (ĕn-răp′tūr), *v. t. ;* -RAP′TURED (-tūrd) ; -RAP′TUR-ING. **1**. To transport with poetic inspiration. *Rare.*
2. To delight beyond measure ; to enravish.

en-rav′ish (ĕn-răv′ĭsh), *v. t. ;* EN-RAV′ISHED (-ĭsht) ; EN-RAV′ISH-ING. To transport with delight ; to enrapture.

en-reg′is-ter (ĕn-rĕj′ĭs-tẽr), *v. t. ;* -REG′IS-TERED (-tẽrd) ; -REG′IS-TER-ING. [*en-* + *register:* cf. F. *enregistrer*. Cf. INREGISTER.] To register ; to enroll or record ; to inregister.

en-rich′ (ĕn-rĭch′), *v. t. ;* EN-RICHED′ (-rĭcht′) ; EN-RICH′ING. [F. *enrichir ; en-* (L. *in*) + *riche* rich. See RICH.]
1. To make rich with any kind of wealth ; to render opulent ; to increase the possessions of.
Seeing, Lord, your great mercy
Us hath *enriched* so openly. *Chaucer's Dream.*
2. To supply with ornament ; to adorn ; as, to *enrich* a ceiling by frescoes ; specif., *Arch.*, to ornament with carving ; as, an *enriched* molding.
3. To add to the endowments of ; to increase the knowledge or capacities of ; as, to *enrich* the mind.
4. *Agric.* To make rich or richer, as with manure ; to fertilize ; — said of the soil ; as, to *enrich* the garden.
5. To impart a richer quality to, as of color, flavor, illuminating power (of gas), etc.

en-ring′ (ĕn-rĭng′), *v. t. ;* EN-RINGED′ (-rĭngd) ; EN-RING′ING. To encircle ; also, to put a ring on.

en-robe′ (ĕn-rōb′), *v. t. ;* EN-ROBED′ (-rōbd′); EN-ROB′ING (-rōb′ĭng). [*en-* + *robe:* cf. OF. *enrober.*] To invest or adorn with a robe ; to attire. — **en-robe′ment** (ĕn-rōb′mĕnt), *n.* — **en-rob′er** (-rōb′ẽr), *n.*
enrobing machine, *Candy Making*, a chocolate-coating machine.

en-rock′ment (ĕn-rŏk′mĕnt), *n.* [*en-* + *rock.*] A mass of large stones thrown into water to form a base, as for piers, breakwaters, etc.

en-roll′, en-rol′ (ĕn-rōl′), *v. t. ;* EN-ROLLED′ (-rōld′) ; EN-ROLL′ING. [F. *enrôler ; en-* (L. *in*) + *rôle* roll or register. See ROLL, *n.*] **1**. To insert in a roll ; to register or enter in a list or catalogue or on rolls of court ; hence, to record or insert in records ; as, to *enroll* men for service ; to *enroll* a decree or a law ; also, reflexively, to enlist.
Citizens capable of bearing arms *enrolled* themselves. *Prescott.*
2. To engross, or write out in legal form, as on a roll or parchment ; specif., *U. S. Legislation*, to make a fair copy of (a bill that has passed the legislature) for examination by the executive.
3. To envelop ; inwrap ; involve. *Obs. or R.*
enrolled tonnage, in the United States, the tonnage of vessels of more than 20 tons burden employed in domestic trade and in the trade on the Great Lakes with Canada.

en-roll′ment, en-rol′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *enrôlement.*] **1**. Act of enrolling ; registration.
2. Specif. : *Naut.* The enrolling of a vessel engaged in the domestic commerce or fisheries of the United States or navigating the waters on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers, otherwise than by sea ; distinguished from *registry*, which is confined to vessels permitted to engage in foreign trade. *U. S.*
3. A writing in which anything is enrolled.

en-root′ (ĕn-rōōt′), *v. t. ;* EN-ROOT′ED ; EN-ROOT′ING. To fix by the root ; to fix fast; to implant deep.

‖ **ens** (ĕnz), *n. ; pl.* ENTIA (ĕn′shĭ-ȧ). [LL. *ens, entis*, a thing. See ENTITY.] **1**. *Schol.* Being, in the most abstract sense ; being which is not necessarily existent and which requires the addition of a category to yield reality.
Ens re-a′le (rē-ā′lē) is being apart from the mind or as ontological being. Such being may be either **ens in po-ten′ti-a** (ĭn pō-tĕn′shĭ-ȧ), or potential being, or **ens in ac′tu** (ăk′tū), or reality. **Ens ra′ti-o′nis** (rā′shĭ-ō′nĭs) is that which is conceived as being while yet it has no real entity ; it is the being of a logical concept, especially of one which expresses mere privation, as blindness. Cf. ESSE.
We may conceive realities supposed to be extramental, as steam engine ; fictions, as mermaid ; or mere *entia rationis*, like difference or nonentity. *Wm. James.*
2. *Alchemy.* Something supposed to condense within itself all the virtues and qualities of a substance from which it is extracted ; essence. *Obs.*

en-sam′ple (ĕn-săm′p'l), *n.* [OF. *ensample*, for *essample*, F. *exemple*. See EXAMPLE; cf. SAMPLE.] An example; instance; a pattern or model for imitation or warning. *Archaic.*
Being *ensamples* to the flock. 1 *Pet.* v. 3.

en-sam′ple, *v. t.* To exemplify ; to show by example. *Obs.*

en-san′guine (ĕn-săŋ′gwĭn), *v. t.;* EN-SAN′GUINED (-gwĭnd); EN-SAN′GUIN-ING. [See EN- ; SANGUINE.] To stain or cover with blood ; to make bloody, or of a blood-red color.

en-sconce′ (ĕn-skŏns′), *v. t. ;* EN-SCONCED′ (-skŏnst′) ; EN SCONC′ING (-skŏn′sĭng). [See EN- ; SCONCE.] **1**. To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort ; to place or hide securely ; to conceal.
She shall not see me : I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. *Shak.*
2. To establish or settle comfortably or snugly.
Syn. — See HIDE.

en-sconce′, *v. i.* To take shelter in or behind a fortification. *Obs. or R.*

en-seal′ (ĕn-sēl′), *v. t. ;* EN-SEALED′ (-sēld′) ; EN-SEAL′ING. [OF. *enseeler*. See EN- ; SEAL.] **1**. To impress with a seal ; to mark as with a seal ; hence, to ratify. *Obs.*
2. To seal up.

en-search′ (ĕn-sûrch′), *v. i.* [OF. *encerchier*. See SEARCH.] To make search ; to try to find something. — *v. t.* To search for ; to search. *Obs.* — **en-search′er** (-ẽr), *n. Obs.*

‖ **en′sem′ble** (äɴ′säɴ′bl'), *adv.* [F.] All at once ; together.

‖ **en′sem′ble** (äɴ′säɴ′bl'), *n.* [F.] The whole ; all the parts taken together ; specif., *Music*, the united performance of all voices or instruments engaged in rendering a piece of concerted music, as a quartet, quintet, or the like ; more rarely, the united performance of an orchestra or chorus ; the total effect of such performance. — *a.* Of all together ; as, *ensemble* playing.

en-shrine′ (ĕn-shrīn′), *v. t. ;* EN-SHRINED′ (-shrīnd′) ; EN-SHRIN′ING (shrīn′ĭng). **1**. To inclose in a shrine ; hence, to preserve or cherish as something sacred. "Robes of shadowy silver or *enshrining* light." *Shelley.*
2. To serve as a shrine for.

Ensiform Leaves of Iris.

en′si-form (ĕn′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ensis* sword + *-form.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Sword-shaped ; having sharp edges and tapering to a slender point ; as, an *ensiform* leaf.
ensiform appendix, cartilage, *or* **process**, *Anat.*, the last or abdominal segment of the human sternum ; the xiphoid appendix.

en′sign (ĕn′sīn), *n.* [F. *enseigne*, L. *insignia*, pl. neut. of *insignis* distinguished ; *in* + *signum* mark, sign. See SIGN ; cf. INSIGNIA, 3d ANCIENT.] **1**. A flag ; a banner ; a standard ; esp., the national flag, or a banner indicating nationality. The ensign of the United States is the Stars and Stripes. A foul anchor surrounded by thirteen white stars upon a blue field as the union distinguishes the yacht ensign. The ensign of the United States Revenue Marine has sixteen vertical stripes, alternately red and white, and the union is the eagle of the national coat of arms in blue under a semicircle of thirteen blue stars on a white field. (See *Plates.*) The ensign borne by British ships has the union in the canton upon a field of white (with the red cross of St. George upon the field), blue, or red, these colors now distinguishing respectively men-of-war and the yachts of the Royal Yacht Squadron ; the Royal Naval Reserve and most yachts ; and merchantmen. Prior to 1864 British naval vessels bore ensigns with red, white, or blue fields as they belonged to the red, white, or blue squadrons. (See *Plates.*)
2. A signal displayed like a standard, to give notice.
He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far. *Is.* v. 26.
3. Sign; badge of office, rank, or power; symbol.
The *ensigns* of our power about we bear. *Waller.*
4. (*Army and navy pron. usually* ĕn′sĭn.) *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A commissioned officer of the British army previous to 1871 who carried the ensign or flag of a company or regiment ; the standard bearer. **b** A commissioned officer in the U. S. navy, corresponding to the grade of second lieutenant in the army. The insignia of his rank on epaulettes and shoulder straps is a silver foul anchor. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **c** A body of troops under one banner. *Obs.*
5. A battle cry ; watchword. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FLAG.

en-sign′ (ĕn-sīn′), *v. t. ;* EN-SIGNED′ (-sīnd′) ; EN-SIGN′ING. [OF. *enseignier* to designate, point out, teach, F. *enseigner*. See ENSIGN, *n.*] **1**. To show or point out ; to point out to ; to teach ; instruct. *Obs.*
2. To distinguish by a mark or ornament, esp., *Her.*, by a crown, miter, or the like.
Henry but joined the roses that *ensigned*
Particular families. *B. Jonson.*

ensign bearer. One who carries a flag ; an ensign.

en′sign-cy (ĕn′sīn-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). The rank or office of an ensign.

en′si-lage (ĕn′sĭ-lāj), *n.* [F. See ENSILE.] **1**. The process of preserving green fodder (such as cornstalks, rye, oats, millet, etc.) by compressing it in a silo, where it is kept covered from the air.
2. The fodder thus preserved in a silo. = SILAGE.

en-sile′ (ĕn-sīl′ ; ĕn′sīl), *v. t. ;* EN-SILED′ (-sīld′ ; ĕn′-) ; EN-SIL′ING (-sīl′ĭng ; ĕn′-). [F. *ensiler :* cf. Sp. *ensilar*. See SILO.] To store (green fodder) in a silo ; to prepare as silage. — **en′si-list** (ĕn′sĭ-lĭst), *n.*

en-slave′ (ĕn-slāv′), *v. t. ;* EN-SLAVED′ (-slāvd′) ; EN-SLAV′ING (-slāv′ĭng). To reduce to slavery ; to make a slave of; to subject to a dominant influence.
Pleasure admitted in undue degree
Enslaves the will. *Cowper.*

en-slave′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enslaving, or state of being enslaved ; bondage ; servitude.

en-snare′ (ĕn-snâr′), *v. t.* To catch in a snare. See INSNARE. — **en-snare′ment** (-mĕnt), **en-snar′er** (-snâr′ẽr), *n.*

en-sor′cell, en-sor′cel (ĕn-sôr′sĕl), *v. t.* [F. *ensorceler*. See SORCERY.] To bewitch ; enchant. *Archaic.*
She would not do him any hurt or *ensorcel* him. *R. F. Burton.*

en-soul′ (ĕn-sōl′), **in-soul′** (ĭn-), *v. t.* **1**. To indue or imbue with a soul ; to animate.
2. To receive or put in the soul.

en-sphere′ (ĕn-sfēr′), *v. t.* [*en-* + *sphere*. Cf. INSPHERE.]
1. To place in a sphere ; to envelop : encircle.
His ample shoulders in a cloud *ensphered*. *Chapman.*
2. To form into a sphere.

[NL. ; 2d *en-* + *ostosis.*] *Med.* A tumor arising within a bone.
e-nounce′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-our′le, *v. t.* [*en-* + F. *ourler.*] To border ; hem. *Obs.*
enourne. † ENORN.
e′now′ (*Scot. & dial.* ē′nōō′), *adv.* **1**. Just now. *Scot.* **2**. Presently. *Dial. Eng.*
enowrn. † ENORN.
enp-. For words beginning in *enp-*, see the forms in EMP-, IMP-.
en-pain′, *v. t.* [OF. *empeiner* (better *empener*, 3d sing. pres. *empeine*).] To exert. *Obs.*
‖ **en′ pa′pil′lotes′** (äɴ′ pȧ′pē′yōt′). [F.] In papillotes.
en-pa′tron, *v. t.* Patronize. *Obs.*
enpeire. † IMPAIR.
en-per′, *v. t.* To make open ; explain. *Obs.*
‖ **en′ pied′** (äɴ′ pyā′). [F.] Lit., on foot ; *Her.*, erect ; — of an animal used for a charge.
‖ **en′ plein′** (äɴ′ plăɴ′). [F.] Fully ; completely ; as, one makes a stake *en plein* at roulette by putting it entirely on one number.
‖ **en′ plein′ jour′** (zhōōr′). [F.] In broad or open day.
enposteme. † IMPOSTHUME.
enprece. † EMPRESS, *v.*
enpresse. † EMPRESS, *v.*, EMPRISE.
‖ **en′ prise′** (äɴ′ prēz′). [F.] *Chess.* Exposed to capture.
enprisonen. † IMPRISON.
enprisonment. † IMPRISONMENT.
en-pro′pre. † IMPROPER, *v.*
en-quar′ter, *v. t. Obs.* **1**. To billet or put in quarters. **2**. *Her.* To quarter ; to place in a quarter of the shield.
enqueraunce. † INQUIRANCE.
enquere. † INQUIRE.
enquest. † INQUEST.
‖ **en′ queue′** (äɴ′ kû′). [F.] Lit., as a tail ; behind : in pursuit : at one's heels ; in a line.
en-quick′en, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.
en-qui′le, *v. t.* [OF. *encoillir* to take.] To obtain. *Obs.*
en-quire′, en-quir′er, en-quir′y. Vars. of INQUIRE, etc.
‖ **en′ rac′cour′ci′** (äɴ′ rȧ′kōōr′sē′). [F.] Lit., foreshortened; in epitome.
en-race′, *v. t.* [*en-* + *race* lineage.] To enroot ; implant. *Obs.*
en-raged′ (ĕn-rājd′), *p. p.* of ENRAGE. — **en-rag′ed-ly** (-rāj′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **en-rag′ed-ness**, *n.*
en-rage′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-rail′, *v. t.* To inrail. *Obs.*
en-range′, *v. t.* [*en-* + *range.* Cf. ENRANK, ARRANGE.] *Obs.* **1**. To range in order : arrange. **2**. To rove over ; to range.
en-rank′, *v. t.* To place in ranks or in order. *Rare.*
en-rap′tur-er, *n.* One that enraptures.
en-ra′vel, *v. t.* To enrail. *Obs.*
en-rav′ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *enravishing*, p. pr. See -LY.
en-rav′ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-rav′isht. Enravished. *R. Sp.*
enreache. † ENRICH.
en-rea′son, *v. t.* [OF. *enraisoner.*] To converse with. *Obs.*
en-reg′i-ment, *v. t.* To regiment. *Rare.*
en-reg′is-try, *n.* Act of enregistering. *Rare.*
‖ **en′ rè′gle** (äɴ′ rĕ′gl'). [F.] According to rule ; in order ; in due form ; right.
‖ **en′ re-traite′** (rē-trĕt′). [F.] In retreat ; in retirement.
‖ **en′ re-vanche′** (rē-väɴsh′). [F.] In return or compensation.
en-rheum′, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *s'enrhumer.*] To contract a rheum. *Obs.*
en-rib′, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-rich′er, *n.* One that enriches.
en-rich′ing-ly, *adv.* of *enriching*, p. pr. See -LY.
en-rich′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-richt′. Enriched. *Ref. Sp.*
en-ridge′, *v. t.* To form into ridges.
en-right′, *v. t.* To establish in one's rights, or in a right. *Obs.*
En-rim′mon (ĕn-rĭm′ŏn). *Bib.*
en-rip′en (ĕn-rĭp′'n), *v. t.* To ripen. *Obs. or R*
en-rive′, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.
enroad. † INROAD.
En-ro′gel (ĕn-rō′gĕl). *Bib.*
en-rol′. Enroll.
en-rold′. Enrolled. *Ref. Sp.*
en-roll′er, *n.* One who enrolls.
en-rough′ (ĕn-rŭf′), *v. t.* To make rough.
en-roule′. † ENROLL. *Obs.*
en-round′, *v. t.* To surround.
‖ **en′ route′** (äɴ′ rōōt′). [F.] On the way or road.
en-ru′in, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-rut′, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
ens. † ENES.
Ens. *Abbr.* Ensign.
en-safe′, *v. t.* To make safe. *Obs.* — **en-saf′er** (ĕn-sāf′ẽr), *n. Obs.*
en-saf′fron, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
ensaigne. † ENSIGN, *n.* *Obs.*
en-saint′, *v. t.* To canonize.
en-sam′pla-ry, *n.* Example. *Obs.*
en-sam′pler, *n.* [OF. *essamplaire, examplaire*. Cf. EXEMPLAR.] A copy ; a pattern. *Obs.*
en-sand′, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-san′dal, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-san′guin. Ensanguine. *Ref. Sp.*
en′sate (ĕn′sāt), *a.* [NL. *ensatus*, fr. L. *ensis* sword.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* = ENSIFORM. *Rare.*
en-saum′pel, en-saun′ple. † ENSAMPLE.
en-saut′, *v. t.* [Cf. ASSAULT.] To assault or assail. *Obs.*
ensayme. † ENSEAM.
en-scale′, *v. t.* See EN-.
‖ **en′ scène′** (äɴ′sân′). [F.] On the stage.
en-sched′ule, *v. t.* To schedule. *Obs.*
en-scroll′, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-sculp′ture, *v. t.* Sculpture.
en-seald′. Ensealed. *Ref. Sp.*
en-seam′, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *essaïmer*, F. *essimer.*] To lose, or cause to lose, superfluous fat ; — said chiefly of hawks. *Obs.*
en-seam′, *v. t.* [OF. *ensaïmer*, F. *ensimer*. See EN- ; SEAM grease.] To cover with grease. *Obs. Shak.*
en-seam′, *v. t.* [*en-* + *seam* suture. Cf. INSEAM.] To sew up ; to inclose by a seam ; also, to mark with a seam *Obs. or R.*
en-seam′, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] To include; contain. *Obs.*
en-sear′, *v. t.* To sear; dry. *Obs.*
en-search′, *n.* Search. *Obs.*
en-seel′, *v. t.* See EN-, 3. *Obs.*
en-seem′, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.
ensege, ensegge. † ENSIEGE.
enseigne. † ENSIGN, *n. & v.*
en-seint′ (ĕn-sānt′). † ENCEINTE.
ensele. † ENSEAL.
en-sem′ble, *v. t.* [OF. *ensembler.*] To assemble. *Obs.*
en-sem′ble, *n.* Assembly. *Obs.*
En-se′mes (ĕn-sē′mĕs). *D. Bib.*
en-sent′, *n. & v. i.* Assent. *Obs.*
‖ **en′se pe′tit pla′ci-dam sub li′ber-ta′te qui-e′tem** (plăs′ĭ-dăm, lĭb′ẽr-tā′tē). [L.] With the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty ; — the motto of Massachusetts.
en-sep′ul-cher, en-sep′ul-chre, *v.* To put into a sepulcher.
en-ser′aph, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
enserche. † ENSEARCH.
en-serf′, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-se′te (ĕn-sē′tē), *n.* The Abyssinian banana (*Musa ensete*).
en-sew′. † ENSUE.
en-shade′, *v. t.* To envelop in shade.
en-shad′ow, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-shawl′, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-sheathe′, *v. t.* To insheathe.
en-shell′, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-shel′ter, *v. t.* See EN-.
En-she′mesh (ĕn-shē′mĕsh). *Bib.*
en-shield′, *v. t.* To shield.
en′shield (*accented* en′shield *in Shak.*), *a.* Enshielded. *Obs.*
en-shrine′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-shroud′, *v. t.* To shroud.
en-siege′, *v. t.* [OF. *ensegier.*] To besiege. *Obs.*
en-sif′er-ous (ĕn-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ensifer ; ensis* sword + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing a sword. *Obs.*
en′sign-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
en-sign′ment, *n.* [OF. & F. *enseignement.*] *Obs.* **1**. A showing or teaching ; that which is taught; also, means of teaching. **2**. = ENSIGN, a badge or symbol.
en′sign-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
en′si-lage, *v. t.* = ENSILE.
en′si-late, *v. t.* [F. *ensiler* + *-ate.*] = ENSILE. — **en′si-la′tion** (ĕn′sĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.*
en′si-lu′di-um (ĕn′sĭ-lū′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.; L. *ensis* sword + *ludus* play.] *Fencing.* A sportive bout with swords, usually blunted, frequent in the Middle Ages.
en-sil′ver, *v. t.* To cover or ornament with silver. *Obs. or R.*
en-sin′don, *v. t.* To wrap in a sindon. *Obs.*
en-sky′, *v. t.;* EN-SKIED′ (-skīd′); EN-SKY′ING. To place in the sky or in heaven. *Rare.* "A thing *enskied*." *Shak.*
en-slan′der, *v. t.* See EN-. *Obs.*
en-slav′ed-ness (ĕn-slāv′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* Enslaved state.
en-slav′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that enslaves.
en-slum′ber, *v. t.* To lull to sleep ; to enervate. *Obs.* [*R.*]
en-small′, *v. t.* To make small.
en-snar′ing-ly, *adv.* of *ensnaring*, p. pr. See -LY.
en-snarl′ (ĕn-snärl′), *v. t.* To entangle.
en-so′ber, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
En-Sof′ (ĕn-sŏf′), *n.* In Cabalism, the absolutely infinite God, without attributes, and to be comprehended only as the negation of all negation.
en-soigne′, *n. & v.* [OF. *ensoigne*, *n.* Cf. ESSOIN.] Excuse ; delay. *Obs.*
ensonge. † EVENSONG.
en-sor′row, *v. t. & i.* To make sorrowful, or to cause or feel sorrow or distress. *Obs.*
en-sourge′. † INSURGE.
en-span′gle, *v. t.* See EN-. *Obs.*
en-speer′, *v. i.* [*en-* + *speer.*] To inquire. *Obs.*
en-spell′, *v. t.* See EN-.
‖ **ens rationis.** [LL.] See ENS.
‖ **Ens′ Su-pre′mum** (ĕnz′ sū-prē′mŭm). [LL.] The Supreme Being.
en-stall′, *v. t.* = INSTALL. *Obs.* — **en-stall′ment**, *n. Obs.*

F G H I J K L M

en-stamp′ (ĕn-stămp′), *v. t.* To stamp; to mark as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

It is the motive . . . which *enstamps* the character. *Cogan.*

en′sta-tite (ĕn′stȧ-tīt), *n.* [From Gr. ἐνστάτης an adversary, because infusible before the blowpipe.] *Min.* An orthorhombic mineral of the pyroxene group, consisting of magnesium silicate, $MgSiO_3$, usually occurring massive, and varying in color from grayish or greenish white to olive-green and brown. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 3.1-3.3. *Bronzite* is a ferriferous variety which often has a bronzelike luster.

en′sta-tit′ic (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.* Relating to enstatite.

en-sue′ (ĕn-sū′), *v. t.*; EN-SUED′ (-sūd′); EN-SU′ING. [OF. *ensivre*, 3d sing. pres. *ensiut*, F. *ensuivre*, fr. L. *insequi*; *in* + *sequi* to pursue. See SUE.] **1.** To follow; to pursue; to strive to overtake or attain. "Seek peace, and *ensue* it." 1 *Pet.* iii. 11.

2. Specif., *Obs.*: **a** To take after; to imitate. **b** To be subsequent to; to succeed. **c** To result from.

en-sue′, *v. i.* To follow; to come afterward; to follow as a consequence or in chronological succession; to result; as, an *ensuing* conclusion or effect; the year *ensuing*.

So spoke the Dame, but no applause *ensued*. *Pope.*

Syn. — See FOLLOW.

en-sure′ (ĕn-shōōr′), *v. t.*; EN-SURED′ (-shōōrd′); EN-SUR′ING (-shōōr′ĭng). [AF. *enseurer*.] To secure, make sure, etc. = INSURE.

en-swathe′ (ĕn-swāth′), **in-swathe′** (ĭn-), *v. t.* To swathe; envelop. — **en-swathe′ment** (-mĕnt), **in-swathe′-**, *n.*

en-tab′la-ture (ĕn-tăb′lȧ-t̬ūr), *n.* [OF. *entablature*: cf. It. *intavolatura* ceiling, wainscot, LL. *intabulare* to construct a basis, L. *tabulatum* board work, flooring; fr. L. *in* + *tabula* a board. See TABLE.] **1.** *Arch.* In classical architecture (Greek, Greco-Roman, and Neoclassic), the architecturally treated wall resting upon the capitals of the columns and supporting the pediment or roof plate, according to its position on the front or flank of the building; hence, the analogous part in any post-and-lintel construction. In the classical orders it is divided into *architrave*, the part immediately above the column; *frieze*, the central space; and *cornice*, the upper projecting moldings. See ORDER, *Illust.*

2. *Mach.* A supporting frame for a paddle shaft of a steamer; also, a bedplate for a capstan.

en-ta′ble-ment (ĕn-tā′b'l-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *entablement*, LL. *intabulamentum*.] **1.** = ENTABLATURE, 1.

2. The platform or platforms supporting a statue and above the dado.

en-tail′ (ĕn-tāl′), *v. t.*; EN-TAILED′ (-tāld′); EN-TAIL′ING. [*en-* + *tail* limitation.] **1.** *Law.* To settle (lands or tenements) inalienably on a person and his descendants or a certain line of descendants; to convert into, or bestow as or as if, an estate tail (see ESTATE TAIL); to give as an inalienable possession.

Allowing them to *entail* their estates. *Hume.*

I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs forever. *Shak.*

2. To appoint to be the hereditary possessor. *Obs.*

To *entail* him and his heirs unto the crown. *Shak.*

3. To attach to (a thing) inseparably; to tack. *Obs.*

4. To impose or carry as a necessary accompaniment or result; — often with an implication of inconvenience, expense, or trouble; as, the work *entails* expense.

en-tail′ (ĕn-tāl′), *n.* [See ENTAIL, *v.*, to settle inalienably.] **1.** *Law.* **a** An entailing of lands or tenements; a settling of an estate tail. **b** An estate settled in fee tail (*feudum talliatum*), or limited in descent to a particular class of issue. See ESTATE TAIL. **c** The rule by which the descent is fixed; the fixed line of devolution.

2. Act of transmitting or settling as an inalienable possession; also, something unavoidably following as a concomitant or consequence.

en-tail′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of entailing, or state of being entailed.

2. A thing entailed.

Slowly, brutality as a hereditary *entailment* becomes an ever weakening force. *R. L. Dugdale.*

en-tan′gle (ĕn-tăŋ′g'l), *v. t.*; EN-TAN′GLED (-g'ld); EN-TAN′GLING (-tăŋ′glĭng). **1.** To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make tangled, confused, and intricate; as, to *entangle* yarn or the hair.

2. To involve so as to render extrication difficult; to insnare; hence, to perplex; bewilder; puzzle; embarrass; as, to *entangle* the feet in a net, or in briers. "*Entangling* alliances." *Washington.*

The difficulties that perplex men's thoughts and *entangle* their understandings. *Locke.*

en-tan′gle (ĕn-tăŋ′g'l), *v. i.* To become entangled.

en-tan′gle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of entangling, or state of being entangled; intricate and confused involution; that which entangles; intricacy; perplexity.

2. a *Mil.* An extensive low obstacle formed of stakes, stumps, or the like, connected by wires, ropes, or the like. **b** *Naut.* An arrangement of cables and spars across a river or harbor entrance to keep out an enemy.

en-ta′si-a (ĕn-tā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔντασις. See ENTASIS.] *Med.* Tonic spasm; — applied generically to denote any disease characterized by tonic spasms, as tetanus, trismus, etc.

en′ta-sis (ĕn′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔντασις a stretching; fr. ἐντείνειν; ἐν in + τείνειν to extend.] **1.** *Arch.* A slight convexity of the shaft of a column. In the best Greek Doric examples the swelling begins at the base of the shaft (although the latter diminishes steadily from the base up), and is greatest a little below its middle point. That in the columns of the Parthenon is about ⅝ of an inch on each side.

2. *Med.* = ENTASIA.

‖ **en′té′** (äɴ′tā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Grafted; — chiefly in phr. ‖ **en′té′ en point′** (äɴ point′) [F. *pointe*], designating a division of the shield consisting of a short pile with concaved sides, in base pointing upwards.

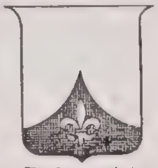

Enté en point.

En′té′lé′chie′ (äɴ′tā′lā′shē′), *n.* [F.] In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," Bk. V., ch. xix., an imaginary kingdom governed by Queen Quinte Essence and visited by Pantagruel and his companions in their search to find the oracle of the Holy Bottle. This country symbolizes the taste for speculative science, and probably suggested the island of Laputa in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

en-tel′e-chy (ĕn-tĕl′ē-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [L. *entelechia*, Gr. ἐντελέχεια, prob. fr. ἐν τέλει ἔχειν to be complete; ἐν + τέλος completion, end + ἔχειν to have or hold.] *Metaph.* A word adopted from Aristotle (ἐντελέχεια), who uses it in two senses: **a** As realization of form-giving cause or energy (which see), as contrasted with mere potential existence. Under *potentiality*, see illustration of water as potentially liquid, solid, or vapor, but real in only one of these at a time. **b** In life and mental phenomena entelechy is the realization of form-giving cause in a more or less perfect actuality as plants, animals, and men, as individuals and existing species. In this second meaning *entelechy* is used to express not a mere actuality, but an actuality that has the power to produce other actualities of the same kind or species, e. g., plants and animals reproduce their species. The attempt to seize and restate this thought of Aristotle has given to the history of philosophy its most valuable systems, not only such as those of Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas, Leibnitz and Hegel, but also especially those of Plotinus, and Proclus among the Neoplatonists. *W. T. Harris.*

en-tel′lus (ĕn-tĕl′ŭs), *n.* [NL., the specific name; perh. fr. L. *Entellus*, the name of a Sicilian hero.] An East Indian long-tailed bearded monkey (*Presbytis entellus*) regarded as sacred by the natives. It is remarkable for the caplike arrangement of the hair on the head.

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Entellus.

en′ter (ĕn′tẽr), *v. i.*; EN′TERED (-tẽrd); EN′TER-ING. [ME. *entren*, *enteren*, F. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrare*; cf. *intro* inward, contr. fr. *intero* (sc. *loco*), fr. *inter* in between, between (see INTER-, IN; cf. INTERIOR); but also L. *trans* across, beyond (see TRANS-), Skr. *tar* to cross.] **1.** To go or come in, to a place or condition; to make or effect an entrance; — construed: **a** With adverbial *in* used pleonastically.

No evil thing approach nor *enter* in. *Milton.*

b With the place indicated by the context; as, the assembly was surprised to see a stranger *enter*.

Truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot *enter*. *Is.* lix. 14.

c With *into*, *upon*, *on*, formerly also with *in*; as, to *enter* into the city; the explorers *entered* upon a desert tract; the bullet *entered* into the body; the waters of the river *enter* into the sea.

For we which have believed do *enter* into rest. *Heb.* iv. 3.

2. To penetrate mentally; to consider attentively; to treat fully, as in discussion; — with *into*.

He is particularly pleased with . . . Sallust for his *entering* into internal principles of action. *Addison.*

3. To make a beginning; to take the first steps; engage; start; as, to *enter* into business; to *enter* upon a career; to *enter* on a long journey; also, to get admission or to be admitted; as, to *enter* into society; to *enter* into holy orders.

4. To make one's self a party; — with *into*, formerly also *in*; as, to *enter* into a treaty of peace.

I am here *entered* in bond for you. *Shak.*

5. To form a constituent part; to become a part or partaker; to interpenetrate; share; as, lead *enters* into the composition of pewter.

Volitions simply accompany but do not *enter* into the chain of their causation. *James Ward.*

6. *Law.* To go in (upon lands) as a formal act of ownership; to take possession.

7. *Drama.* To come upon the stage; as, *Enter* Sir Toby.

to enter into religion, to embrace monastic life.

en′ter (ĕn′tẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To come or go into; to pass into the interior of; to pass within the outer cover or shell of; to penetrate; pierce; as, to *enter* a house; the river *enters* the sea.

That darksome cave they *enter*. *Spenser.*

2. To make a beginning in; to start; take up; begin; as, the troops *entered* battle; to *enter* the legal profession; of time, to pass within the limits of; as, to *enter* a new era.

3. To become a member of; to join; as, to *enter* the army or a club.

4. To cause to go (into), or to be received (into); to put in; to insert; to cause to be admitted; as, to *enter* a wedge into a log; to *enter* a boy at college, a horse for a race, etc.

5. To employ for the first time in actual hunting, racing, or the like; hence, to exercise initially; to train; specif., of a horse, to break in; of a hawk, to fly at game for the first time, etc.

6. To initiate; to introduce. *Obs. or R.*

7. To inscribe; enroll; record; as, to *enter* a name, or a date, in a book, or a book in a catalogue; to *enter* the particulars of a sale in an account.

8. *Law.* **a** To go into or upon, as lands, and take actual possession of them. **b** To place in regular form before the court, usually in writing; to put upon record in proper form and order; as, to *enter* a writ, appearance, rule, or judgment.

9. To make report of (a vessel or her cargo) at the customhouse; to submit a statement of (imported goods), with the original invoices, to the proper officer of the customs for estimating the duties. See ENTRY, 6.

10. To file or inscribe upon the records of the land office the required particulars concerning (a quantity of public land) in order to secure the right of preëmption. *U. S.*

11. To deposit for copyright the title or description of (a book, picture, map, etc.); as, "*entered* according to act of Congress."

to enter a bill short, *Banking*, to make a brief entry of the fact of a bill deposited but not to be credited to the depositor's account until honored. — **to e. a protest**, to register a protest, as of a minority; to protest. — **to e. the lists**, to accept a challenge, or engage in contest.

en′ter, *n.* Act or means of entering; specif., *Drama*, the entrance of a character upon the scene. *Obs. or R.*

en′ter- (ĕn′tẽr-). [F. *entre* between, fr. L. *inter*. See INTER-.] A prefix signifying: **a** *Between; among*; as, *enter*mine, a mine lying between. **b** *Mutually*; as, *enter*glance, to exchange glances; *enter*love, to love one another. Most derivatives of *enter-* are obsolete, the prefix having, since about 1650, become supplanted in making new words by *inter-* (which see).

en′ter-al′gi-a (-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Intestinal pain of a spasmodic character; colic.

en′ter-ec′to-my (-ĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of a part of the intestine.

en-ter′ic (ĕn-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐντερικός.] **a** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the enteron, or alimentary canal; intestinal. **b** *Zoöl.* Having an alimentary tract.

enteric fever. *Med.* = TYPHOID FEVER.

en′ter-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ENTER.

entering chisel, a spoon chisel. — **e. file.** See FILE, *n.*, tool. — **e. port**, a port cut down to the level of the gun deck, as in old battleships, for convenience in landing or in entering the ship. — **e. tap**, *Mech.*, a taper tap. See TAP, *n.*

en′ter-i′tis (ĕn′tẽr-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the intestines.

en′ter-o- (ĕn′tẽr-ō-), **en′ter-** (ĕn′tẽr-). A combining form from Greek ἔντερον, *an intestine*.

en′ter-o-cele′ (ĕn′tẽr-ō-sēl′), *n.* [Gr. ἐντεροκήλη; ἔντερον an intestine + κήλη tumor, hernia.] *Med.* A hernial tumor whose contents are a portion of the intestines.

en-state′. Var. of INSTATE.
en-steep′, *v. t.* To immerse. *Obs.* [stocks. *Obs.*
en-stock′, *v. t.* To place in the
en-store′, *v. t.* [Cf. INSTAURATE.] *Obs.* **a** To restore; renew. **b** To provide or fit up (with).
en-strait′, *v. t.* To straiten. *Obs.*
en-stranged′, *p. a.* Estranged. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
en-stran′gle, *v. t.* To strangle.
en-strength′en, *v. t.* To strengthen. *Obs.* [*or R.*
en-stuff′, *v. t.* To stuff. *Obs.*
en-style′, *v. t.* To style; to name. *Obs.* [*or R.*
en-su′a-ble, *a.* Ensuing. *Obs.*
en-su′ant, *a.* Ensuing. *Obs.*
en-su′er, *n.* A follower. *Rare.*
en-suf′fer, *v. t.* See EN-. *Obs.*
en-su′ing-ly, *adv.* of *ensuing*, p. pr. See -LY.
‖ **en′ suite′** (äɴ′ swēt′). [F.] In a succession, series, or set; connected with or opening into one another; as, rooms *en suite*.
‖ **en′ sui′vant′ la′ vé′ri′té′** (äɴ′ swē′väɴ′ lȧ′ vā′rē′tā′). [F.] In following the truth.
en-sul′phur, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-sur′ance, *n.* [Cf. ASSURANCE, INSURANCE.] *Obs.* Act or means of insuring; specif.: **a** Betrothal. **b** Insurance.
en-sur′er (ĕn-shōōr′ẽr), *n.* One who ensures; an insurer.
‖ **en′ sur′tout′** (äɴ′ sür′tōō′). [F. *en* in + *surtout* above all.] Lit., above all; at the top; *Her.*, denoting the position of a woman's coat of arms placed in the topmost part of the seal or shield of a man. [or across. *R.*
en-sweep′, *v. t.* To sweep over
en-sweet′en, *v. t.* To sweeten. *Obs* [END.
ent. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of
ent. *Abbr.* Entomology.
ent-. See ENTO-.
-ent. (-ĕnt). See -ANT.
en-tab′la-tured (ĕn-tăb′lȧ-t̬ūrd), *a.* Having an entablature.
‖ **en′ ta′bli-er′** (äɴ′ tȧ′blĭ-ā′). [F.] In the form of an apron; — of trimmings or garments so trimmed.
en-tach′, *v. t.* [OF. *entechier*, *entachier*.] To imbue with good or bad qualities; esp., to infect or defile. *Obs.*
en-tack′le, *v. t.* To supply with tackle. *Obs.*
en′tad (ĕn′tăd), *adv.* [*ento-* + 1st *-ad*.] *Anat.* Inwards.
En-ta′da (ĕn-tā′dȧ; -tä′-), *n.* [Malayalam name of one species.] *Bot.* Syn. of LENS, *Bot.*, **b**.
en-tail′, *n.* [ME. *entaile*, OF. *entaille*, fr. *entaillier* to carve. See ENTAIL to carve.] Cutting or carving; sculpture; intaglio; also, figure or pattern. *Obs.*
en-tail′, *v. t.* [OF. *entaillier* to carve, cut, F. *entailler*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *taillier*, F. *tailler*, to cut. See TALLY; cf. INTAGLIO.] To carve or represent by carving; to sculpture. *Obs.*
en-tail′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
en-taild′. Entailed. *Ref. Sp.*
en-tail′er, *n.* One that entails.
en′tal (ĕn′tăl), *a.* [See ENTO-.] *Anat.* Inner; — opposed to *ectal*.
en-tal′ent, *v. t.* [OF. *entalenter*.] To inspire or endow, as with desire. *Obs.*
en-tame′, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.
en-tame′, *v. t.* [F. *entamer*.] To wound or tear open; also, to open, as a conversation. *Obs.*
en-tan′gl. Entangle. *Ref. Sp.*
en-tan′gld. Entangled. *R. Sp.*
en-tan′gled (ĕn-tăŋ′g'ld), *pret.* & *p. p.* of ENTANGLE. Specif.: *p. a.* *Her.* = FRETTED. *Rare.* — **en-tan′gled-ly**, *adv.* — **en-tan′gled-ness**, *n.* [entangles.
en-tan′gler (-glẽr), *n.* One that
en-tan′gling-ly, *adv.* of *entangling*, p. pr. See -LY.
en-tap′isse, *v. t.* [OF. *entapisser*.] To carpet. *Obs.*
En-tap′pu-ah (ĕn-tăp′ū-ä; ĕn′tȧ-pū′ȧ). *Bib.*
en′tar-throt′ic (ĕn′tär-thrŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*ento-* + Gr. ἄρθρον a joint.] *Anat.* Interarticular.
en-task′, *v. t.* To impose a task upon. *Obs.*
en-tasse′, *v. t.* [F. *entasser* to heap up.] To crowd together. *Obs.* — **en-tasse′ment**, *n.* *Obs.*
en-tas′tic (ĕn-tăs′tĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. ἐντατικός stimulating.] *Med.* Relating to any disease characterized by tonic spasms.
en-tatch′. † ENTACH.
‖ **ent-beh′re gern′ was du nicht′ hast′** (ĕnt-bā′rĕ gĕrn′ väs dōō nĭkt′ häst′). [G.] Willingly do without what thou hast not. *Gellert* (*Zufriedenheit mit seinem Zustande*, IV).
‖ **ent-beh′ren sollst′ du! sollst′ ent-beh′ren!** (ĕnt-bā′rĕn zōlst′ dōō! zōlst′ ĕnt-bā′rĕn). [G.] Thou shalt do without! shalt do without! *Goethe* (*Faust*).
entd. *Abbr.* Entered.
en-tech′. † ENTACH. [*Obs.*
en-tem′per, *v. t.* To attemper.
en-tem′per-ate, *a.* Temperate. *Obs.*
en-tem′pest, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-tem′ple, *v. t.* To enshrine.
en-tem′pre. † ATTEMPER.
entencion. † INTENTION.
en-tend′. † INTEND.
en-tend′ant, *a.* [F., p. pr. of *entendre*.] Attendant. *Obs.*
entendement. † INTENDMENT.
en-ten′der, *v. t.* To make tender. *Obs. or R.*
en-tent′. Var. of INTENT.
‖ **en′tente′** (äɴ′täɴt′), *n.* [F.] An understanding. — **en′tente′ cor′diale′** (kôr′dyȧl′). [F.] Cordial understanding, esp. between two governments.
ent-ep′i-con′dy-lar (ĕnt-ĕp′ĭ-kŏn′dĭ-lȧr), *a.* [*ento-* + *epicondyle*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the inner condyle at the distal end of the humerus. — **entepicondylar foramen**, a foramen, transmitting a nerve, formed by a bridge of bone above the inner condyle of the humerus of some mammals and reptiles.
enter. † ENTIRE, INTER.
enter-. See ENTERO-.
en′ter-a-ble (ĕn′tẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
en′ter-ad′e-nog′ra-phy (-ăd′ē-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *adeno-* + *-graphy*.] A treatise upon enteradenology.
en′ter-ad′e-nol′o-gy (-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *adeno-* + *-logy*.] The science of the glands of the alimentary canal.
en′ter-ad′ver-tise, *v. t.* [F. *s'entr'avertir*; earlier *s'entr'advertir*.] To inform mutually. *Obs.*
en′ter-al (ĕn′tẽr-ăl), *a.* Enteric; pertaining to the enteron.
en′ter-ance. † ENTRANCE.
en′ter-ate (ĕn′tẽr-āt), *a.* [From ENTERON.] *Zoöl.* Having an enteron, or alimentary canal.
en′ter-bathe′, *v. t.* See ENTER- **b**. *Obs.* [**b**. *Obs.*
en′ter-bear′, *v. t.* See ENTER-
en′ter-brace′, *v. t.* To embrace reciprocally. *Obs.* [**b**. *Obs.*
en′ter-braid′, *v. t.* See ENTER-
en′ter-breath′, *n.* See ENTER- **a**. *Obs.* [**b**. *Obs.*
en′ter-call′, *v. t.* See ENTER-
en′ter-close′, *n.* [OF. *entreclos* partition, inclosure.] Partition; also, connecting passage. *Obs.*
entercomen, *n.* Intercommonage. *Obs.*
en′ter-course. † INTERCOURSE.
en′terd. Entered. *Ref. Sp.*
en′ter-deal′. † INTERDEAL, *n.*
en′ter-dite′. † INTERDICT.
en′ter-en-gen′der, *v. t.* See ENTER- **b**. *Obs.*
en′ter-er, *n.* One who enters.
enterfare. † INTERFERE.
en′ter-flow′. † INTERFLOW, *n.*
en′ter-go-gen′ic (ĕn′tẽr-gō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*ento-* + Gr. ἔργον work + *-genic*.] *Biol.* Designating the internal energy of growth, involving the capacity of responding to external stimuli.
en′ter-grave′, *v. t.* To engrave between. *Obs.* — **en′ter-grav′ing**, *n.* *Obs.* [**b**. *Obs.*
en′ter-hin′der, *v. t.* See ENTER-
en′ter-hold′, *v. t.* To hold or observe mutually. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
en′ter-kiss′, *v. t.* See ENTER- **b**.
en′ter-know′, *v. t.* See ENTER-. *Obs.* — **en′ter-knowl′edge**, *n.* *Obs.*
en′ter-lace′. † INTERLACE.
en′ter-lend′, *v. t.* See ENTER- **b**. *Obs.* [**b**. *Obs.*
en′ter-love′, *v. t.* See ENTER-
en′ter-lude. † INTERLUDE.
en′ter-march′, *v. i.* To tread on each other's toes. *Obs.* *Caxton* (*Oxf. E. D.*).
en′ter-mete′, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *s'entremettre*; *entre* between + *mettre* to place.] To interfere; concern (one's self); intermeddle: meddle with. *Obs.*
en′ter-mew′er, *n.* † INTERMEWER. [tween. *Obs.*
en′ter-mine′, *v. i.* To mine be-
entermis. † ENTREMESS, dish.
en′ter-mise′, *n.* [F. *entremise*, fr. *s'entremettre*. See ENTERMETE.] Mediation; also, occupation. *Obs.*
en′ter-o-chol′e-cys-tos′to-my (ĕn′tẽr-ō-kŏl′ē-sĭs-tŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *cholecystostomy*.] Artificial formation of a communication between the gall bladder and small intestine.
en′ter-oc′ly-sis (-ŏk′lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.: *entero-* + Gr. κλύσις a drenching by a clyster.] *Med.* Injection of a nutrient liquid preparation into the intestine.
En′ter-o-cœ′la (-ō-sē′lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the animals having, or supposed to have, an enterocœle. It included echinoderms, mollusks, brachiopods, etc. *Huxley.*
en′ter-o-cœle′ (ĕn′tẽr-ō-sēl′), *n.* [*entero-* + Gr. κοῖλον a hollow.]

en'ter-o-graph' (ĕn'tẽr-ō-gráf'), *n.* [*entero-* + *-graph.*] A myograph for measuring movements of the intestine.
en'ter-o-hel-co'sis (-hĕl-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *helcosis.*] *Med.* Ulceration of the intestines.
en'ter-o-lith' (ĕn'tẽr-ō-lĭth'), *n.* [*entero-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* An intestinal concretion.
en'ter-o-li-thi'a-sis (-lĭ-thī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *enterolith* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* Formation of concretions in the intestine.
en'ter-o-mes'en-ter'ic (-mĕs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*entero-* + *mesenteric.*] *Anat. & Med.* Pertaining to the intestines and mesentery. — **enteromesenteric fever**, typhoid fever.
en'ter-on (ĕn'tẽr-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔντερον an intestine.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The alimentary, or enteric, canal, or cavity; the digestive tract.
en'ter-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the intestines.
en'ter-o-plas'ty (ĕn'tẽr-ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic operation on the intestine.

One of the Enteropneusta (*Dolichoglossus kowalevskii*) of New England, nat. size. *P* Proboscis; *M* Mouth; *C* Collar; *B B'* Gill Openings.

En'ter-op-neus'ta (-ŏp-nūs'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *entero-* + Gr. πνεῖν to breathe.] *Zoöl.* An order or higher group consisting of *Balanoglossus* (which see) and allied genera. — **en'ter-op-neus'tan** (-tăn), *a. & n.*
en'ter-op-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* An abnormal sinking downward and forward of the abdominal viscera. — **en'ter-op-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.*
en'ter-or-rha'gi-a (ĕn'tẽr-ŏ-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the intestine; melæna.
en'ter-or'rha-phy (-ŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* The sewing up of a wound or gap in the intestinal canal.
en'ter-o-sep'sis (-ō-sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *sepsis.*] *Med.* Sepsis due to absorption of poisons produced by putrefaction of matter in the intestinal canal.
en'ter-os'to-my (-ŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* The artificial formation of a passage between the intestine and the exterior surface of the body.
en'ter-o-tome' (ĕn'tẽr-ō-tōm'), *n.* [F. *entérotome.* See ENTEROTOMY.] *Med.* A kind of scissors for opening the intestinal canal.
en'ter-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-tomy.*] Incision of the intestines.
en'ter-prise (ĕn'tẽr-prīz), *n.* [F. *entreprise*, fr. *entreprendre* to undertake; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *prendre* to take. See INTER-; EMPRISE.] **1.** That which is, or is to be, undertaken; an attempt or project, esp. one which involves activity, courage, energy, or the like; a bold, arduous, or hazardous attempt; an important undertaking; as, a warlike *enterprise*.
Their hands cannot perform their *enterprise*. *Job* v. 12.
2. Willingness or eagerness to engage in what requires boldness, energy, or the like; as, a man of *enterprise*.
3. Management. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Undertaking, venture, essay, attempt. — ENTERPRISE, EMPRISE. ENTERPRISE is the general term; EMPRISE is poetical or elevated, and suggests a spirit of high or chivalrous essay or adventure; as, "ripe for exploits and mighty *enterprises*" (*Shak.*); "I love thy courage yet, and bold *emprise*" (*Milton*); "Where the mind is of softer fiber, and less eager of *emprise*" (*Lowell*).
en'ter-prise, *v. t.*; EN'TER-PRISED (-prīzd); EN'TER-PRIS'ING (-prīz'ĭng). **1.** To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform; to venture upon. *Rare.*
The business must be *enterprised* this night. *Dryden.*
2. To treat with hospitality; to entertain. *Obs.*
Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise*. *Spenser.*
en'ter-prise, *v. i.* To undertake an enterprise. *Obs.*
en'ter-pris'er (-prīz'ẽr), *n.* One who undertakes enterprises; also, formerly, an adventurer.
en'ter-pris'ing (-prīz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENTERPRISE. Specif.: *p. a.* Having a disposition for enterprise; characterized by enterprise; as, an *enterprising* man or firm.
en'ter-tain' (ĕn'tẽr-tān'), *v. t.*; EN'TER-TAINED' (-tānd'); EN'TER-TAIN'ING. [F. *entretenir*; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.* See TENABLE.] **1.** To keep up; to maintain, as a correspondence. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To be at the charges of; to take or keep in one's service; to support; harbor; keep. *Obs.*
You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred. *Shak.*
3. To give hospitable reception or maintenance to; to receive at one's board, or into one's house, as a guest.
Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. *Heb.* xiii. 2.
4. To deal with; to treat. *Obs.*
5. To give reception to; to receive. *Obs.*
6. To receive and take into consideration; to admit, treat, or make use of; as, to *entertain* a proposal.
I am not here going to *entertain* so large a theme as the philosophy of Locke. *De Quincey.*
7. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favor; to keep in the mind; to harbor; cherish; as, to *entertain* charitable sentiments.
8. To enter upon; to take upon one's self. *Obs.*
9. To occupy or keep occupied; to engage; specif., to give battle to (an enemy); to encounter. *Obs.*
The English, being well appointed, did so *entertain* them that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*
10. To engage the attention of agreeably; to amuse with that which makes the time pass pleasantly; to divert; as, to *entertain* friends with conversation, etc.
The weary time she cannot *entertain*. *Shak.*
11. To bear; endure. *Rare.*
Syn. — See AMUSE.
en'ter-tain', *v. i.* To receive, or provide entertainment for, guests; as, he *entertains* generously.
en'ter-tain', *n.* [Cf. F. *entretien.*] Entertainment. *Obs.*
en'ter-tain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that entertains; specif., one who gives public or professional entertainments.
en'ter-tain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENTERTAIN. Specif.: *p. a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting. — **en'ter-tain'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en'ter-tain'ing-ness**, *n.*
en'ter-tain'ment (ĕn'tẽr-tān'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *entretenement.*] **1.** Act of entertaining; reception; esp., act of receiving as host; hospitable reception.
The sincere *entertainment* and practice of the precepts of the gospel. *Bp. Sprat.*
2. State of being entertained; esp., *Obs.*, state of being in service; also, maintenance in service; pay.
Strangers in the adversary's *entertainment*. *Shak.*
3. That which entertains, or with which one is entertained; as: **a** Hospitality; hospitable provision for the wants of a guest; esp., provision for the table; a hospitable repast. **b** That which engages the attention agreeably, amuses, or diverts, whether in private, as by conversation, etc., or in public, by performances; amusement.
Theatrical *entertainments* conducted with greater elegance and refinement. *Prescott.*
c Means of maintenance; wages. *Obs.*
The *entertainment* of the general upon his first arrival was but six shillings and eight pence. *Sir J. Davies.*
Syn. — Amusement, diversion, recreation, pastime, sport; feast, banquet, repast, carousal.
en'the-os (ĕn'thē-ŏs), *a.* [Gr. ἔνθεος; ἐν in + θεός god.] Possessed by a god; divinely inspired.
en-thet'ic (ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐνθετικός fit to insert; ἐν in + τιθέναι to place.] *Med.* Caused by an implanted morbific virus; zymotic; as, an *enthetic* disease like syphilis.
en-thrall', **en-thral'** (ĕn-thrôl'), *v. t.*; EN-THRALLED' (-thrôld'); EN-THRALL'ING. Also **in-thrall'**, **in-thral'** (ĭn-). [*en-* + *thrall.* Cf. INTHRALL.] **1.** To hold in thrall, or reduce to the condition of a thrall; to enslave; subjugate.
The bars survive the captive they *enthrall*. *Byron.*
2. To charm or captivate; to hold spellbound.
en-thrall'ment, **en-thral'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Also **in-thrall'ment**, **in-thral'ment**. Act of enthralling or state of being enthralled; enslavement; slavery.
en-throne' (ĕn-thrōn'), *v. t.*; EN-THRONED' (-thrōnd'); EN-THRON'ING (-thrōn'ĭng). [*en-* + *throne*: cf. OF. *enthroner.* Cf. INTHRONIZE.] **1.** To seat on or as on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty or of high authority; hence, to invest with sovereign authority or dignity.
Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned*. *Pope.*
It [mercy] is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings. *Shak.*
2. *Eccl.* To induct, as a bishop, into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.
en-thron'ize (ĕn-thrōn'īz; ĕn'thrŏn-), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ-ING (-īz-ĭng). [See INTHRONIZE.] To enthrone; exalt. *Archaic.* "Openly *enthronized*." *Knolles.*
en-thuse' (ĕn-thūz'), *v. t. & i.*; EN-THUSED' (-thūzd'); EN-THUS'ING (-thūz'ĭng). To make, or become, enthusiastic. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*
en-thu'si-asm (ĕn-thū'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός, fr. ἐνθουσιάζειν to be inspired or possessed by the god, fr. ἔνθεος, ἔνθους, inspired: cf. F. *enthousiasme.* See ENTHEOS, THEISM.] **1.** Inspiration as if by a divine or superhuman power; ecstasy; divine possession or frenzy; — now chiefly with classical allusion.
Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening imagination. *Locke.*
2. A state of impassioned emotion; transport; elevation of fancy; exaltation of soul.
Resolutions adopted in *enthusiasm* are often repented of when excitement has been succeeded by the wearing duties of hard everyday routine. *Froude.*
3. Strong excitement of feeling on behalf of a cause or a subject; ardent and imaginative zeal or interest; fervor; as, he engaged in his profession with *enthusiasm*.
Nothing great was ever achieved without *enthusiasm*. *Emerson.*
4. Lively manifestation of joy or zeal.
Philip was greeted with a tumultuous *enthusiasm*. *Prescott.*
5. That which is pursued or regarded with enthusiasm; as, Emerson is her one *enthusiasm*. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See EAGERNESS.
en-thu'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιαστής: cf. F. *enthousiaste.*] **1.** One moved or actuated by enthusiasm; as: **a** One who is inspired, or possessed. **b** A religious madman; a fanatic. **c** One whose mind is wholly possessed and heated by what engages it; one who is influenced by a peculiar fervor of mind; an ardent and imaginative person.
2. [*cap.*] *pl. Eccl. Hist.* The Euchites; — so called because they believed men able through asceticism to enter into direct communion with the Holy Spirit. *Dict. of Phil.*
Syn. — ENTHUSIAST, FANATIC, ZEALOT, BIGOT. An ENTHUSIAST, as here compared, is a person of keen and ardent interests; the term sometimes implies a subordination of judgment to enthusiasm; as, "The man is all fire, and an *enthusiast* in the highest degree on the subject of Homer" (*Cowper*); the dreams of an *enthusiast*. A FANATIC is an extreme or unreasonable enthusiast, esp. in matters of religious belief or opinion; as, "—— is made up of ice and flame. He has . . . no mean temperature. Hence he is rarely interested about any public measure but he becomes a *fanatic*, and oversteps, in his irrespective zeal, every decency and every right opposed to his course" (*Coleridge*). A ZEALOT is a fanatical devotee or partisan; as, "A furious *zealot* may think he does God service by persecuting one of a different sect" (*Gilpin*). A BIGOT is one who is obstinately, often blindly, devoted to his own (esp. religious) beliefs or opinions; as compared with *fanatic* and *zealot*, the term implies dogged intolerance rather than misguided enthusiasm or zeal; as, "the hell that *bigots* frame to punish those who err" (*Shelley*); cf. "*bigoted* and intolerant in his judgment of men and things" (*Hazlitt*). See VISIONARY, EAGERNESS, FERVENT.
en-thu'si-as'tic (ĕn-thū'zĭ-ăs'tĭk) | *a.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιαστικός.] Filled with, or
en-thu'si-as'ti-cal (-ăs'tĭ-kăl) | characterized by, enthusiasm; zealous; ardent; as, an *enthusiastic* lover of art; also, inducing or expressing enthusiasm; as, *enthusiastic* poetry. — **en-thu'si-as'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
A young man . . . of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character. *Irving.*
en'thy-me-mat'ic (ĕn'thĭ-mē-măt'ĭk) | *a.* [Gr. ἐνθυμηματικός.] Per-
en'thy-me-mat'i-cal (-mē-măt'ĭ-kăl) | taining to, or of the form of, an enthymeme.
en'thy-meme (ĕn'thĭ-mēm), *n.* [L. *enthymema*, Gr. ἐνθύμημα, fr. ἐνθυμεῖσθαι to keep in mind, consider; ἐν in + θυμός mind, soul.] *Logic.* **a** An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and its consequent; a syllogism with one premise omitted; as, We are dependent; therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed. The complete syllogism would be, Dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble. **b** In Aristotelian sense, a syllogism of a probable or persuasive sort, the suppression of one proposition not being essential.
en-tice' (ĕn-tīs'), *v. t.*; EN-TICED' (-tīst'); EN-TIC'ING (-tīs'ĭng). [ME. *entisen*, *enticen*, OF. *enticier*; *en-* (L. *in*) + (assumed) L. *titium*, equiv. to L. *titio* firebrand; cf. F. *attiser* to stir a fire, kindle, provoke.] **1.** To incite or instigate; to provoke. *Obs.*
2. To draw on by exciting hope or desire; to allure; attract; as, the bait *enticed* the fishes. Often in a bad sense: To lead astray; to induce to evil; to tempt; as, the sirens *enticed* them to listen.
My son, if sinners *entice* thee, consent thou not. *Prov.* i. 10.
Syn. — Lure, coax, decoy, seduce, tempt, inveigle; incite, persuade, prevail on. See ALLURE.
en-tice'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *enticement.*] **1.** Act or practice of enticing, or state of being enticed.
2. That which entices, or by which one is enticed.
Syn. — Allurement, attraction, temptation, seduction, inveiglement, persuasion, inducement.
en-tic'ing (ĕn-tīs'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENTICE. Specif.: *p. a.* Alluring. — **en-tic'ing-ly**, *adv.*
en-tire' (ĕn-tīr'), *a.* [ME. *enter*, F. *entier*, L. *integer* untouched, undiminished, entire; *in-*, negative + the root of *tangere* to touch. See TANGENT; cf. INTEGER.] **1.** Complete in all parts; undivided; undiminished; unimpaired; whole; full and perfect; not deficient; as, the *entire* control of a business; *entire* confidence; *entire* ignorance.
That ye may be perfect and *entire*, wanting nothing. *James* i. 4.
One *entire* and perfect chrysolite. *Shak.*
2. Without mixture or alloy of anything; unqualified; also, formerly, morally whole; upright; faithful; sincere.
Pure fear and *entire* cowardice. *Shak.*
No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king. *Clarendon.*
3. *Bot.* **a** Consisting of a single piece, as a corolla. **b** Having the margin continuous, not broken by teeth or serrations; — said of a leaf, petal, etc.
4. Not gelded; — said of male animals.
5. Internal; interior. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
6. Real or essential. *Obs.*
7. *Her.* Borne without difference or mark of cadency, as a shield, coat, or banner; also, extending to the border lines of the same; — said of a charge.
8. Designating a kind of malt liquor. See ENTIRE, *n.*, 2.
9. *Skating.* Beginning and ending at the center; — said of a movement.
Syn. — Total, complete, perfect. See WHOLE.
entire curvature of a curve, *Math.*, the derivative $\frac{dk}{ds}$, where ds is the element of the curve and dk is the corresponding infinitesimal angle between two consecutive principal normals. — **e. function**, *Math.*, a polynomial, or a converging infinite series, containing only positive integral powers of the argument. — **en-tire'-wheat' flour.** See ENTIRE-WHEAT, *a.*; FLOUR.
en-tire', *n.* **1.** Entirety; the whole.
2. *Brewing.* Porter; — so called because originally made to combine the flavors of beer, ale, and twopenny. The term is now used chiefly in signs and advertisements. *Eng.*
3. An entire horse; a stallion.

Zoöl. A perivisceral cavity which arises as an outgrowth or outgrowths from the digestive tract; — dist. from a *schizocœle.* — **en'ter-o-cœ'lic** (-sē'lĭk), *a.* — **en'ter-o-cœ'lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
en'ter-o-co-li'tis (-kō-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + Gr. κόλον colon + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the small intestine and colon.
en'ter-o-cys-to'ma (-sĭs-tō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *cyst* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A cystic tumor formed by the irregular development of the intestine.
en'ter-o-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the intestine.
en'ter-o-ep'ip'lo-cele (-ĕp-ĭp'lō-sēl), *n.* [*entero-* + Gr. ἐπιπλοκήλη a rupture of the omentum.] *Med.* Hernia of the intestine and the omentum.
en'ter-o-gas-tri'tis (-găs-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *gastritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach and intestine.
en'ter-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-graphy.*] A treatise on the viscera; enterology.
en'ter-o-hep'a-ti'tis (ĕn'tẽr-ō-hĕp'ȧ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *hepatitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the intestines and liver.
en'ter-o-hy'dro-cele, *n.* [*entero-* + *hydrocele.*] Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.
en'ter-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-logy.*] Anatomy treating of the viscera.
en'ter-o-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *-mycosis.*] *Med.* Disease of the intestine caused by bacteria or fungi.
en'ter-o-pex'y, *n.* [*entero-* + *-pexy.*] *Surg.* Surgical fixation of the intestine to the wall of the abdomen.
en'ter-o-spasm', *n.* *Med.* Spasmodic contraction of the intestine.
en'ter-o-ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Stenosis of the intestine.
en'ter-owe' (ĕn'tẽr-ō'), *v. t.* See ENTER- b. *Obs.*
en'ter-o-zo'a (-ō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ENTEROZOÖN (-ŏn). *Zoöl.* **a** = ENTOZOA. **b** [*cap.*] = METAZOA. *Rare.* — **en'ter-o-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **en'ter-o-zo'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*
en'ter-par'lance, *n.* Talk; parley. *Obs.*
en'ter-parle', *n. & v.* [OF. *entreparler* to confer.] Parley; talk. *Obs.*
en'ter-par'ley, *n.* A parley. *Obs.*
en'ter-part', *v. t.* [OF. *entrepartir.*] To divide; share. *Obs.*
en'ter-pil'lar, *n.* [*enter-* + *pillar.*] The space between two columns. *Obs.*
en'ter-plead'. ✝ INTERPLEAD.
en'ter-prised (ĕn'tẽr-prīzd), *p. a.* [OF. *entrepris.*] Confused; embarrassed. *Obs.*
en'ter-pris'ing-ly, *adv.* of ENTERPRISING.
en'ter-seek', *v. t.* See ENTER- b. *Obs.*
en'ter-shew', *v. t.* See ENTER- b. *Obs.*
en'ter-shine', *v. i.* See ENTER- a. *Obs.*
en'ter-shoul'der, *v. t.* To shoulder or jostle. *Obs.*
en'ter-split', *v. t.* See ENTER- b. *Obs.*
en'ter-spoil', *v. t.* [*enter-* + *spoil.*] To despoil mutually. *Obs.*
en'ter-suck', *v. t.* See ENTER- b. *Obs.*
en'ter-tain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
en'ter-taind'. Entertained. *Ref. Sp.*
en'ter-take', *v. t.* To entertain. *Obs.*
en'ter-tan'gle, *n.* Intertanglement. *Obs.*
en'ter-tear' (-târ'), *v. t.* See ENTER- b. *Obs.*
en'ter-tis'sued. ✝ INTERTISSUED.
en'ter-view. ✝ INTERVIEW.
en'ter-warn', *v. t.* See ENTER- b. *Obs.*
‖ **en'tê'té'** (äN'tĕ'tā'), *a.* [F.] Headstrong; opinionated.
‖ **en'tê'te-ment'** (äN'tĕ't'-mäN'), *n.* [F.] State or quality of being opinionated; obstinacy.
en'the-al (ĕn'thē-ăl), **en'the-an** (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἔνθεος full of the god, inspired; ἐν in + θεός god.] = ENTHEATE. *Obs.*
en'the-asm (-ăz'm), *n.* Inspiration; enthusiasm. *Obs.*
en'the-as'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἐνθεαστικός inspired, fr. ἐνθεάζειν to be inspired. See ENTHEAL.] *Obs.* = ENTHEATE. — **en'the-as'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
en'the-ate, *a.* [Cf. L. *entheatus*, fr. Gr. ἔνθεος.] Possessed by a god; divinely inspired. *Obs.*
en'thel-min'tha (ĕn'thĕl-mĭn'thȧ), **en'thel-min'thes** (-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἐντός within + ἕλμινς, -ινθος, worm.] The intestinal worms collectively. They are not a natural group. — **en'thel-min'thic** (-thĭk), *a.*
‖ **en'the-os** (ĕn'thē-ŏs), *n.* [Gr. ἔνθεος inspired.] Inspiration. *Obs. or R.*
en-thrall'dom, **en-thral'dom** (ĕn-thrôl'dŭm), *n.* Also **in-**. See -DOM.
en-thralled' (ĕn-thrôld'), *p. p.* of ENTHRALL, ENTHRAL; specif., involved; indebted. *Dial. Amer.*
en-thrall'er, *n.* Also **in-**. One that enthralls.
en-thrill', *v. t.* To pierce; to thrill. *Obs.*
en-throne'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-throng', *v. t. & i.* [*en-* + *throng.*] To beset; crowd. *Obs.*
en-thron'i-za'tion (ĕn-thrŏn'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of enthroning.
en-thun'der, *v. i.* See EN-. *Obs.*
en-thu'sian, *n.* Enthusiast. *Obs.*
en-thu'si-ast, *a.* Enthusiastic. *Rare.* — **en-thu'si-ast-ly**, *adv.*
en-thu'si-as'tic, *n.* An enthusiast; a zealot. *Obs.*
‖ **en'ti-a** (ĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* See ENS.
en-tice'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
en-tice'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
en-tic'er (ĕn-tīs'ẽr), *n.* One that entices.
entier, **entierty**, etc. ✝ ENTIRE, etc.
en'ti-fy (ĕn'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [LL. *ens*, *entis*, thing + *-fy.*] To reify or to hypostatize. — **en-tif'i-cal** (ĕn-tĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **en'ti-fi-ca'tion** (ĕn'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
en-tilt'ment, *n.* [*en-* + *tilt* a covering + *-ment.*] A temporary covering, as a tent. *Obs.*
en-tinc'ture, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-tine', *v. t.* [*en-* + *tine*, *tind*, to kindle.] To kindle. *Obs.*
en-tire', *adv.* Entirely. *Obs.*
entire, *n.* Interment. *Obs. Scot.*
en-tire', *v. t.* Attach; unite. *Obs.*

en-tire'ly (ĕn-tīr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Wholly; completely; fully.
Euphrates falls not *entirely* into the Persian Sea. *Raleigh.*
2. Without alloy or mixture; solely; also, formerly, earnestly; sincerely.
To highest God *entirely* pray. *Spenser.*
en-tire'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being entire; completeness; fullness; totality; as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.
2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty. *Obs.*
Entireness in preaching the gospel. *Udall.*
3. Oneness; unity; — applied to a condition of intimacy or close association. *Obs.*
True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness*. *Bp. Hall.*
en-tire'ty (ĕn-tīr'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *entiereté*. Cf. INTEGRITY.] State of being entire; completeness; also, that which is entire; the whole; sum total; — in *Law* used esp. in, or with reference to, **tenancy by entireties,** a tenancy in which the parties are jointly seized of the whole.
The same words of conveyance that would make two other persons joint tenants will make the husband and wife tenants of the *entirety*. *Bouvier's Law Dict.*
en-tire'-wheat', *a.* Designating, made of, or relating to, flour including a considerable part of the bran. See FLOUR.
en'ti-ta-tive (ĕn'tĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [See ENTITY.] **a** Considered as mere entity; abstracted from all circumstances or relations. **b** Of the nature of an entity, or real being. — **en'ti-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*
en-ti'tle (ĕn-tī't'l), *v. t.;* EN-TI'TLED (-t'ld); EN-TI'TLING (-tlĭng). [OF. *entituler*, F. *intituler*, LL. *intitulare*; L. *in* + *titulus* title. See TITLE; cf. INTITULE.] **1.** To give a title to; to affix to as a name or appellation; hence, also, to dignify by an honorary designation; to denominate; style; call; as, to *entitle* a book "Commentaries;" to *entitle* a man "Honorable."
That which . . . we *entitle* patience. *Shak.*
2. To give a right or title to; to qualify for, with a direct object of the person, and a remote object of the thing; to furnish with grounds for seeking or claiming with success; as, an officer's talents *entitle* him to command.
3. To attribute; ascribe. *Obs.*
4. To settle a legal title to (property). *Obs.*
5. To appropriate or attach; to regard (one) as holding title, right, or responsibility. *Obs.*
Syn. — Name, designate; empower, qualify, enable.
en'ti-ty (ĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *entitas*, fr. *ens*, *entis*, thing, prop. p. pr. of *esse* to be: cf. F. *entité*. See ESSENCE, IS.] A real being, whether in thought (as an ideal conception) or in fact; being; essence; existence.
Self-subsisting *entities*, such as our own personality. *Shairp.*
Entity, a piece of barbarous Latin, invented by the schoolmen to be used as an abstract name, in which class its grammatical form would seem to place it; but being seized by logicians in distress to stop a leak in their terminology, it has ever since been used as a concrete name. *J. S. Mill.*
en'to- (ĕn'tō-), **ent-**. [Gr. ἐντός within, from ἐν in. See IN.] A combining form signifying *within*; as, *ento*blast.
en'to-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*ento-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* **a** The endoderm. **b** A blastomere forming endoderm. **c** The nucleolus. *Obs.* — **en'to-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*
en'to-cele (ĕn'tō-sēl), *n.* [*ento-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia through an internal organ, as the diaphragm or omentum.
en-toil' (ĕn-toil'), *v. t.;* EN-TOILED' (-toild'); EN-TOIL'ING. To take with toils or bring into toils; to insnare.
Entoiled in woofed phantasies. *Keats.*
en-tomb' (ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.;* -TOMBED' (-tōōmd'); TOMB'ING. [*en-* + *tomb*: cf. OF. *entomber*.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury; inter; inhume; also, to serve as a tomb for.
en-tomb'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of entombing; burial.
en-to'mi-on (ĕn-tō'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [From Gr. ἐντομή notch.] *Craniol.* The tip of the mastoid angle of the parietal bone. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*
en'to-mo- (ĕn'tō-mō-). A combining form from Greek ἔντομον, *insect.*
en'to-mo-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or relating to entomology.
en'to-mo-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — **en'to-mo-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
en'to-mol'o-gist (ĕn'tō-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in entomology.
en'to-mol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.;* -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To study or practice entomology.
en'to-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. ἔντομον insect (so called because nearly cut in two, fr. ἔντομος cut in; ἐν in + τέμνειν to cut) + *-logy*: cf. F. *entomologie*. See IN, *prep.*, TOME; cf. INSECT.] The department of zoölogy that treats of insects; also, a treatise on that subject.
en'to-moph'i-lous (-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*entomo-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Pollinated by the agency of insects; — said of plants in which the pollen is carried to the stigma by insects. Cf. ANEMOPHILOUS.
en'to-moph'i-ly (ĕn'tō-mŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* *Bot.* State of being entomophilous; also, pollination of plants by insects.
En'to-moph'tho-ra (ĕn'tō-mŏf'thō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *entomo-* + Gr. φθορά destruction.] *Bot.* The typical genus of the family Entomophthoraceæ. The species are parasitic upon insects, which are often destroyed in great numbers by these fungi. — **en'to-moph'tho-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*
En'to-moph'tho-ra'ce-æ (-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of phycomycetous fungi parasitic on insects. The chief genera are *Empusa* and *Entomophthora*. — **en'to-moph'tho-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
En'to-mos'tra-ca (-mŏs'trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἔντομος cut in pieces + ὄστρακον burnt clay, the hard shell of Testacea.] *Zoöl.* One of the two subclasses into which the Crustacea are commonly divided. Its members are of comparatively simple organization, and usually of small, often minute, size. The number of postcephalic segments is variable, and the appendages show comparatively little differentiation. There is a metamorphosis, and the larva usually leaves the egg as a free-swimming nauplius. The group includes a vast number of very diverse forms, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. It is usually divided into the orders Phyllopoda (including Cladocera), Ostracoda, Copepoda, and Cirripedia. — **en'to-mos'tra-can** (-kăn), *a.* & *n.* — **en'to-mos'tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*
en'to-phyte (ĕn'tō-fīt), *n.* [*ento-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant living within the body of an animal or of another plant. Entophytes are usually parasites, the most familiar examples being the various pathogenic bacteria and certain lower orders of fungi. — **en'to-phy'tal** (-fī'tăl), *a.* — **en'to-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **en'to-phyt'i-cal-ly** (-fĭt'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **en-toph'y-tous** (ĕn-tŏf'ĭ-tŭs; ĕn'tō-fī'tŭs), *a.*
en'to-plas'tron (-plăs'trŏn), *n.; pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [*ento-* + *plastron.*] *Zoöl.* A median bony plate of the anterior part of the plastron of turtles, — considered homologous with the interclavicle of other reptiles. — **en'to-plas'tral** (-trăl), *a.*
ent-op'tic (ĕnt-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [*ento-* + *optic.*] *Physiol.* Relating to objects situated within the eye; esp., relating to the perception of objects in one's own eye.
en'to-ster'nite (ĕn'tō-stûr'nīt), *n.* [See ENTO-; STERNUM.] *Zoöl.* A cartilaginous structure giving attachment to muscles in the cephalothorax of various arachnids and of the king crab. It is comparable to the cephalic apodeme of certain crustaceans.
en-tot'ic (ĕn-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*ento-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear.
‖ **en'tou'rage'** (äɴ'tōō'räzh'), *n.* [F.] Surroundings; specif., collectively, one's attendants or associates.
The *entourage* and mode of life of the mikados were not such as to make of them able rulers. *B. H. Chamberlain.*
en'to-zo'a (ĕn'tō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* EN'TO-ZO'ÖN (-ŏn). [NL.; *ento-* + *-zoa.*] Internal parasites collectively, esp. the intestinal worms. The entozoa are not a natural group. — **en'to-zo'al** (-ăl), *a.* — **en'to-zo'an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
en'to-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** Entozoan; internally parasitic.
2. *Bot.* Living within an animal, as many entophytes.
‖ **en'tr'acte'** (äɴ'trăkt'), *n.* [F. Cf. INTERACT.] *Theater.* **a** The interval between two acts. **b** A dance, piece of music, or interlude, performed between two acts.
‖ **en-tra'da** (ĕn-trä'dä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** Entry, esp. formal entry; as, a court of *entrada*, a court of the first instance.
2. Receipts; revenue.
en'trails (ĕn'trălz), *n. pl.* [F. *entrailles*, LL. *intralia*, *intranea*, fr. L. *interaneum*, pl. *interanea*, intestine, *interaneus* inward, interior, fr. *inter* between, among, within. See INTERNAL.] **1.** The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; the guts; viscera; intestines.
2. The internal parts; as, the *entrails* of the earth.
That treasure . . . hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*
en-train' (ĕn-trān'), *v. t.;* EN-TRAINED' (-trānd'); EN-TRAIN'ING. [F. *entrainer.*] To draw along; to bring on.
en-train', *v. t.* & *i.* To put or go aboard a railroad train.
en'trance (ĕn'trăns), *n.* [OF. *entrance*, fr. OF. & F. *entrer* to enter. See ENTER.] **1.** Act of entering; ingress; as, the *entrance* of a cavalcade into a street; the *entrance* of an actor upon the stage; hence, assumption, accession, initiation, introduction, début, or the like; as, *entrance* to office; *entrance* to the throne; *entrance* into college or into society; *entrance* into a holy life.
2. The first part, or beginning, of anything; commencement; introduction.
St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill.*
3. The means or place for entering, as a door or gate.
Show us, we pray thee, the *entrance* into the city. *Judg.* i. 24.
4. Liberty, power, or permission to enter; entrée.
5. The causing to be entered upon a register, as a ship or goods, at a customhouse; an entering.
6. *Naut.* The bow, or entire wedgelike fore part, of a vessel, below the water line; — opposed to *run.*
7. A record; an entry. *Obs.*
the Great, *and* **the Little, Entrance,** *East. Ch.*, in the eucharistic service, the solemn processions with which respectively the elements and the gospels are brought in through the body of the church to the bema.
en-trance' (ĕn-trȧns'), *v. t.;* EN-TRANCED' (-trȧnst'); EN-TRANC'ING (-trȧn'sĭng). [*en-* + *trance.*] **1.** To put into a trance; to make insensible to present objects.
Him, still *entranced* and in a litter laid,
They bore from field and to the bed conveyed. *Dryden.*
2. To put into an ecstasy; to ravish with delight or wonder; to enrapture; charm.
And I so ravished with her heavenly note,
I stood *entranced*, and had no room for thought. *Dryden.*
en'trant (ĕn'trănt), *n.* [F. *entrant*, p. pr.] One that enters; a beginner; also, an applicant for admission.
en-trap' (ĕn-trăp'), *v. t.;* EN-TRAPPED' (-trăpt'); EN-TRAP'PING. [*en-* + *trap*: cf. OF. *entraper.*] To catch in a trap; to insnare; hence, to catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to catch or involve in contradictions.
A golden mesh, to *entrap* the hearts of men. *Shak.*
Syn. — Insnare, inveigle, tangle, decoy, entangle.
en-treas'ure (ĕn-trĕzh'ûr), *v. t.* **1.** To store in a treasury.
2. To provide with treasure. *Obs.*
en-treat' (ĕn-trēt'), *v. t.;* EN-TREAT'ED; EN-TREAT'ING. [ME. *entreten* to treat, request, OF. *entraitier* to treat of; *en-* (L. *in*) + *traitier* to treat. See TREAT.] **1.** To treat, or conduct one's self toward; to deal with; to use. *Obs.*
I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well. *Jer.* xv. 11.
2. To make a concern of; to occupy or to be occupied with. *Obs.* "Pleasures to *entreat*." *Spenser.*
3. To ask earnestly; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; importune; beseech.
Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Gen.* xxv. 21.
Some late visitor *entreating* entrance at my chamber door. *Poe.*
4. To beseech or supplicate successfully; to prevail upon by prayer or solicitation; to persuade. *Obs.*
A power whom no prayers could *entreat*. *Rogers.*
Syn. — Beseech, solicit, implore, supplicate. See BEG.
en-treat', *v. i.* **1.** To treat or discourse; also, to negotiate, as for a treaty. *Obs.* 1 *Macc.* x. 47.
2. To make an earnest petition or request; to plead.
The Janizaries *entreated* for them as valiant men. *Knolles.*
en-treat'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of entreating.
☞ In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," I. iii. 122, the word has been variously interpreted, as: **a** Invitation. **b** Interview or conversation. **c** Favor entreated.
en-treat'y (ĕn-trēt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TREATIES (-ĭz). **1.** Treatment; reception; entertainment. *Obs.*
2. Negotiation; discussion. *Obs.*
3. Act of entreating or beseeching; urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation.
Fair *entreaty*, and sweet blandishment. *Spenser.*
Syn. — Request, suit, supplication, importunity.
en-trée' (äɴ'trā'), *n.* [F. See ENTRY.] **1.** A coming in, or entrance; also, freedom of access; permission or right to enter; as, to have the *entrée* of a house.
2. *Cookery.* In French usage, a dish served at the beginning of dinner to give zest to the appetite; in English usage, a side dish, served with a joint, or between courses.
3. *Music.* **a** A short piece in slow march time, usually in two repeated parts, and often accompanying the entry of a procession in an opera or ballet. *Obs.* **b** The opening movement of an opera or ballet, following the overture.
‖ **en'tre-més'** (ĕn'trĕ-mās'), *n.; pl.* -MESES (-mā'sāz). [Sp., an interlude.] *Sp. Drama.* **a** In the Middle Ages, an interlude inserted in a mystery. **b** Later, a short enlivening entertainment, usually inserted in an auto or represented between two acts of a comedia.
‖ **en'tre-mets'** (äɴ'tr'-mā'), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [F.; *entre* between + *mets* a dish, mess. See MESS, *n.*] **1.** A side dish or dainty, usually eaten after the principal dish.
2. Any small entertainment between two greater ones, or between courses at a banquet. *Rare.*
‖ **en'tre-pôt'** (äɴ'tr'-pō'), *n.* [F.] A warehouse; a magazine for depositing goods, stores, etc.; also, a mart or place where merchandise is deposited; as, an *entrepôt* for goods in transit.
‖ **en'tre-pre-neur'** (äɴ'tr'-prĕ-nûr'), *n.* [F. See ENTER-

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en-tire'ly, *a.* = ENTIRE. *Obs.*
entirmet. † ENTERMETE.
en-tise'. † ENTICE.
en-tit'ule. † INTITULE.
en'to-bran'chi-ate, *a.* [*ento-* + *branchiate.*] *Zoöl.* Having internal or concealed gills.
en'to-bron'chi-um (ĕn'tō-brŏŋ'kĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CHIA (-ȧ). [NL. See ENTO-; BRONCHIA.] *Anat.* One of the ventral branches of the main bronchi in birds' lungs.
en-tock'si-cate. † INTOXICATE.
en'to-con'dyle, *n.* [*ento-* + *condyle.*] *Anat.* The internal condyle of a bone, on the side next the body. — **en'to-con'dy-lar**, *a.*
en'to-con'dy-loid, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to an entocondyle.
en'to-co'nid, *n.* [*ento-* + *cone* + 2d *-id.*] *Zoöl.* The postero-internal cusp of the talonid of a molar tooth.
en'to-cu-ne'i-form, en'to-cu'ni-form, *a.* & *n.* [*ento-* + *cuneiform, cuniform.*] *Anat.* See CUNEIFORM, *a.*, 3.
en'to-cy-e'mate (-sī-ē'māt), *a.* [*ento-* + Gr. κύημα embryo.] *Embryol.* Having the embryo inclosed in membranes of blastodermic origin: allantoic and amniotic; — opp. to *epicyemate.*
en'to-cyst, *n.* [*ento-* + *cyst.*] *Zoöl.* = ENDOCYST.
en'to-derm (ĕn'tō-dûrm), *n.* [*ento-* + *-derm.*] *Biol.* = ENDODERM. — **en'to-der'mal** (-dûr'măl), **en'to-der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
en'to-gas'tric, *a.* [*ento-* + *gastric.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the interior of the stomach; — applied to a mode of budding from the interior of the gastric cavity, occurring in certain medusæ.
en-tog'e-nous (ĕn-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*ento-* + *-genous.*] Endogenous.
en'to-glos'sal (ĕn'tō-glŏs'ăl), *a.* [*ento-* + *-glossal.*] *Anat.* Within the tongue; — applied to the glossohyal bone. — **en'to-glos'sal**, *n.*
en-toil'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-toire', *a.* [Cf. F. *entouré*, p. p., surrounded.] *Her.* Charged with inanimate objects, usually eight; — said of a bordure. *Obs.*
entom. *Abbr.* Entomology.
en'to-mere, *n.* [*ento-* + *-mere.*] *Embryol.* A blastomere forming endoderm. — **en'to-mer'ic** (ĕn'tō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.*
en-tom'ic (ĕn-tŏm'ĭk), **en-tom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἔντομον insect. See ENTOMOLOGY.] Relating to insects. *Rare.*
en'to-mog'e-nous (ĕn'tō-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*entomo-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Growing on or in the bodies of insects, as certain fungi.
en'to-moid, *a.* [*entomo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling an insect. *Rare.* — **en'to-moid**, *n.* *Rare.*
en-tom'o-lite, -lith, *n.* [*entomo-* + *-lite, -lith.*] A fossil insect or similar animal, as a trilobite. *Obs.* — **en'to-mo-lit'ic** (ĕn'tō-mō-lĭt'ĭk), **-lith'ic**, *a.* *Obs.*
En'to-moph'a-ga (ĕn'tō-mŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *entomo-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* Any of certain groups (of edentates, marsupials, bats, and parasitic Hymenoptera) which prey on insects. *Obs.* — **en'to-moph'a-gan** (-găn), *a.* & *n.*
en'to-moph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Insectivorous.
En'to-moph'tho-ra'les (-thō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] An order of phycomycetous fungi consisting of the Entomophthoraceæ.
en'to-moph'y-tous (-mŏf'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [*entomo-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Bot.* = ENTOMOGENOUS.
en'to-mo-tax'y (ĕn'tō-mō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*entomo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Zoöl.* Art of preserving and mounting insects. *R.*
en'to-mot'o-my (-mŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*entomo-* + *-tomy.*] Art of dissecting insects. — **en'to-mot'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*
en-tone'. Var. of INTONE. *Rare.* — **en-tone'ment**, *n.* *Rare.*
en-ton'ic (ĕn-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔντονος strained, fr. ἐντείνειν to strain.] *Med.* Having great tension, or exaggerated action.
en'to-par'a-site, *n.* [*ento-* + *parasite.*] *Biol.* = ENDOPARASITE. — **en'to-par'a-sit'ic**, *a.*
en'to-pe-riph'er-al, *a.* [*ento-* + *peripheral.*] Noting sensations originating in the body.
en'to-plasm, *n.* [*ento-* + *plasm.*] Endoplasm. — **en'to-plas'tic**, *a.*
En'to-proc'ta (ĕn'tō-prŏk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ento-* + Gr. πρωκτός the anus.] = ENDOPROCTA. — **en'to-proc'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*
en'top-ter'y-goid (ĕn'tŏp-tĕr'ĭ-goid). [*ento-* + *pterygoid.*] In fishes, = MESOPTERYGOID.
ent-op'ti-cal (ĕnt-ŏp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Entoptic. — **-op'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ent-op'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [*ento-* + *optics.*] Study of the interior of the eye.
en'top-tos'co-py (ĕn'tŏp-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*ento-* + *opto-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of the interior of the eye. — **en'top-to-scop'ic** (-tō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*
ent-or'gan-ism, *n.* [*ento-* + *organism.*] An internal parasite.
en-tor'till, *v. t.* [F. *entortiller.*] To coil or entwine. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **en-tor'til-la'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
en'to-sarc, *n.* = ENDOSARC.
en'to-sphe'noid, *a.* & *n.* [*ento-* + *sphenoid.*] = ENTOCUNEIFORM.
en'to-sphere, *n.* [*ento-* + *sphere.*] *Biol.* The inner or medullary zone of the attraction sphere. *Ziegler.*
en'to-ster'num, *n.; pl.* -STERNA. [NL.; *ento-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* **a** = ENTOPLASTRON. **b** An internal process or system of processes of the sternum of an insect or other arthropod. — **en'to-ster'nal**, *a.*
en-tos'tho-blast (ĕn-tŏs'thō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. ἔντοσθε from within + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A granule within the nucleolus of a cell. *Obs.* *Agassiz*
en'to-tho'rax, *n.* [*ento-* + *thorax.*] *Zoöl.* = ENDOTHORAX.
en'to-tym-pan'ic, *a.* [*ento-* + *tympanic.*] Within the tympanum of the ear.
en-touch', *v. t.* To touch. *Obs.*
en-toy'er, en-toyre', en-toy'ré. † ENTOIRE.
en'to-zo-a'ri-an (ĕn'tō-zō-ā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* = ENTOZOAN.
en'to-zo-öl'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*entozoa* + *-logy.*] The branch of zoölogy dealing with the internal parasites. — **en'to-zo'ö-log'i-cal** (-zō'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **en'to-zo'ö-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **en'to-zo-öl'o-gist** (-zō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
en'to-zo'ön, *n.*, *sing.* of ENTOZOA.
en'trail, *n.*, *sing.* of ENTRAILS.
en-trail', *v. t.* [OF. *entreillier*. See EN-; TRELLIS.] To interweave. *Obs.*
en-trail', *n.* Entanglement; coil. [*Obs.*]
en-trailed' (ĕn-trāld'), *p. p.* of ENTRAIL. — **entrailed cross.** *Her.*, an outline cross, sable, having looped flourishes at the corners.
‖ **en'traî'ne-ment'** (äɴ'trĕ'n'-mäɴ'), *n.* [F.] Ardor; force.
en'trals (ĕn'trălz). † ENTRAILS.
en-tram'mel, *v. t.* See EN-.
en-tranc'ed-ly (ĕn-trȧn'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *entranced*, p. p. See -LY.
en-trance'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-tranc'ing-ly, *adv.* of *entrancing*, p. pr. See -LY.
en-transe', *v.* Entrance. *R. Sp.*
en-transt'. Entranced. *Ref. Sp.*
en'trant, *a.* That enters (in any of various senses).
en-trap'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-trap'per, *n.* One who entraps.
en-trap'ping-ly, *adv.* of *entrapping*, p. pr. See -LY.
en-trapt'. Entrapped. *Ref. Sp.*
entraunce. † ENTRANCE.
entre. † ENTER, ENTIRE, ENTRY.
entre-. See ENTER-.
en-treat', *n.* Entreaty. *Obs.*
en-treat'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **en-treat'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
en-treat'ance, *n.* Treatment; also, entreaty. *Obs.*
en-treat'er, *n.* One who entreats.
en-treat'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
en-treat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *entreating*, p. pr. See -LY.
en-treat'ive, *a.* Marked by, or of the nature of, entreaty. *Obs.*
‖ **en'tre-chat'** (äɴ'tr'-shȧ'), *n.* [F.] *Dancing.* A caper in which the feet are struck or crossed while in the air
entrechaunge. † INTERCHANGE.
‖ **en'tre chien' et loup'** (äɴ'tr' shyăɴ'-nā lōō'). [F.] = INTER CANEM ET LUPUM.
entrecomune. † INTERCOMMUNE.
‖ **en'tre deux' vins'** (äɴ'tr' dû' văɴ'). [F.] Lit., between two wines: half drunk.
entredit. † INTERDICT, *n.*
entree. † ENTER, ENTRY.
‖ **en'tre-fer'** (äɴ'tr'-fâr'), *n.* [F.] *Elec.* An air gap in a dynamo or motor between the armature and the field magnets.
en'tre-gent' (*F.* äɴ'tr'-zhäɴ'), *n.* [F.; *entre* among + *gent* people.] Intercourse. *Obs.*
en'trell. † ENTRAIL.
entremedle. † INTERMEDDLE.
en'tre-med'ly, *a.* [OF. *entremeslé*, p. p.] Intermixed. *Obs.*
en'tre-mes, en'tre-mess, *n.* [OF. *entremès*, F. *entremets.*] A dish served between courses. *Obs.*
entremet. † ENTERMETE.
en'tre-met', *n.* Erroneous sing. of ENTREMETS, 1.
en'tren. † ENTER.
en-trench'. Var. of INTRENCH. — **en-trench'ment**, *n.*
‖ **en'tre nous'** (äɴ'tr' nōō'). [F.] Between ourselves; in confidence.
en'tre-pas' (äɴ'tr'-pä'), *n.* [F.] *Man.* A broken pace resembling an amble.
en'tre-prei'gnant, *a.* [OF., p. pr. for *entreprenant.*] Enterprising. *Obs.*
‖ **en'tre-pre-nant'** (äɴ'tr'-prē-näɴ'), *a.* [F.] Enterprising; pushing; bold, esp. with women.
entrepris. † ENTERPRISE.
en'tre-proche', *v. i.* [OF. *soi entraprochier.*] To approach each other. *Obs.*

PRISE.] An employer in his character of one who assumes the risk and management of business; an undertaker (in the technical economic sense). Cf. PROFIT, EARNINGS OF MANAGEMENT.

The whole annual gains of society . . . distribute themselves into . . . the earnings of labor, the earnings of capital, and the gains from a certain coördinating process that is performed by the employers of labor and users of capital. This purely coördinating work we shall call the *entrepreneur's* function, and the rewards for it we shall call profits. The function in itself includes no working, and no owning of capital: it consists entirely in the establishing and maintaining of efficient relations between the agents of production. *J. B. Clark.*

en'tre-sol (ĕn'tẽr-sŏl; *F.* äN'tr'-sôl'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A low story between two higher ones, usually between the ground floor and the first story; mezzanine.

en-tro'pi-on (ĕn-trō'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐντροπή a turning towards.] *Med.* The inversion, or turning inward against the eyeball, of the border of the eyelids.

en'tro-py (ĕn'trō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐντροπή a turning in; ἐν in + τροπή a turn, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] *Thermodyn.* A conventional thermodynamic element relating to the property or condition of a substance, of undeterminable total amount, but arbitrarily reckoned from any convenient starting point (usually a temperature of 32° F.), the change of which element for a given change of temperature of the substance is the integral sum of the quotients obtained by dividing each of the added or rejected amounts of heat producing this temperature change by the absolute temperature at which such heat was added or rejected. The term was devised by Clausius as an equivalent for the *transformation constants* of a system on the erroneous analogy of *energy* and *work constants.* Rankine called it the *thermodynamic function.* The usual abbr. for entropy is the Greek letter ϕ.

en'try (ĕn'trĭ), *n.; pl.* ENTRIES (-trĭz). [ME. *entree, entre,* F. *entrée,* fr. *entrer* to enter. See ENTER; cf. ENTRÉE.] **1.** Act of entering; entrance; ingress; beginning or first attempt; also, *Obs.*, the right or privilege of entering; entrée.
2. Act of making or entering a record; a setting down in writing the particulars, as of a transaction; as, an *entry* of a sale; also, that which is entered; an item.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon.*

3. That by which entrance is made; a passage leading into a house or other building, or to a room; a vestibule; an adit, as of a mine; also, in a building having several sections, each with its separate entrance, as a college dormitory, any one of such sections; as, he lived in the east *entry* of Durfee Hall.

A straight, long *entry* to the temple led. *Dryden.*

4. A short lane or alley. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Law.* **a** The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on them. **b** A putting upon record in proper form and order. **c** The act in addition to breaking essential to constitute the offense of burglary. The *entry*, which may be at an interval after the breaking, is constituted if the least part of the person or any instrument be introduced for the purpose of committing a felony.
6. The exhibition or depositing by a ship's officer of the papers required by law, at the customhouse, to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land it. See ENTER, *v. t.*, 9; ENTRANCE, *n.*, 5.
7. In universities, esp. in the Middle Ages, a student's lodging house or hostel. *Obs. or Scot.*
8. *Music.* **a** An act of an opera, burletta, etc **b** = ENTRÉE, 3.

entry clerk. *Com.* A clerk who makes the original entries of transactions in a business.

en'try-man (ĕn'trĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who enters upon public land with intent to secure an allotment under homestead, mining, or other laws.

en'try-way' (-wā'), *n.* A passage for entrance; an entry.

en-twine' (ĕn-twīn'), **in-twine'** (ĭn-), *v. t.;* -TWINED' (-twīnd'); -TWIN'ING (-twīn'ĭng). [*en-* + *twine.*] To twine, twist, or wreathe together or round.

Entwined in duskier wreaths her braided locks. *Shelley.*

en-twine', in-twine', *v. i.* To be twisted or twined.

en-twist' (ĕn-twĭst'), **in-twist'** (ĭn-), *v. t.;* -TWIST'ED; -TWIST'ING. To twist or wreathe round; to entwine.

e-nu'cle-ate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *enucleatus,* p. p. of *enucleare* to enucleate; *e* out + *nucleus* kernel.] **1.** To bring or peel out, as a kernel, from enveloping husks or shell.
2. *Med.* To remove without cutting into it (as a tumor, the eyeball, etc.).
3. To bring to light; to make clear; to explain.

To *enucleate* and interpret Aristotle. *Gale.*

4. *Biol.* To deprive of a nucleus.

e-nu'cle-ate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *a.* *Biol.* Deprived of, or without, a nucleus; enucleated.

e-nu'cle-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *énucléation.*] Act of enucleating; elucidation; exposition.

Neither air, nor water, nor food, seems directly to contribute anything to the *enucleation* of this disease. *Tooke.*

e-nu'mer-a-ble (ē-nū'mẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be enumerated; denumerable (which see).
2. Erron. for INNUMERABLE.

enumerable aggregate. See AGGREGATE, *n.*, 5.

e-nu'mer-ate (ē-nū'mẽr-āt). *v. t.;* E-NU'MER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); E-NU'MER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *enumeratus,* p. p. of *enumerare* to count out, enumerate; *e* out + *numerare* to count, fr. *numerus* number. See NUMBER.] To tell by numbers; to count over, or tell off one after another; to number; count; as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation; hence, to mention one by one; to name over; to recount.

Enumerating the services he had done. *Ludlow.*

Syn. — Reckon, compute, calculate, count, estimate; recount, relate, rehearse, recapitulate, detail.

e-nu'mer-a'tion (ē-nū'mẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *enumeratio:* cf. F. *énumération.*] **1.** Act of enumerating, making separate mention, or recounting.
2. A detailed account, in which each item is specified.

Because almost every man we meet possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration.* *Paley.*

3. *Rhet.* A recapitulation, in the peroration.

e-nu'mer-a-tive (ē-nū'mẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Enumerating, or concerned with enumeration.

enumerative geometry. = DENUMERATIVE GEOMETRY.

e-nu'mer-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who enumerates, as a collector of data for a census.

e-nun'ci-a-ble (ē-nŭn'shĭ-ȧ-b'l; -sĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being enunciated. — **e-nun'ci-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

e-nun'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* E-NUN'CI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); E-NUN'CI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *enuntiatus, -ciatus,* p. p. of *enuntiare, -ciare.* See ENOUNCE.] **1.** To make a formal statement of; to announce; proclaim; declare.

He *enunciates* the great doctrines of the gospel. *Coleridge.*

2. To make audible; to utter articulately; to pronounce; as, to *enunciate* a word distinctly.

e-nun'ci-ate, *v. i.* To utter articulately; pronounce.

e-nun'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *enuntiatio, -ciatio:* cf. F. *énonciation.*] **1.** Act of enunciating, announcing, proclaiming, or making known; open attestation; declaration; as, the *enunciation* of a truth.

By way of interpretation and *enunciation.* *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Mode of utterance or pronunciation, esp. as regards fullness and distinctness of articulation.
3. That which is enunciated or announced; words in which a proposition is expressed; an announcement; a formal declaration; a statement.

e-nun'ci-a-tive (ē-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv; -sĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *enuntiativus, -ciativus.*] Pertaining to enunciation; serving to enunciate; declarative. — **e-nun'ci-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

en'u-re'sis (ĕn'ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐνουρεῖν to urinate in; ἐν in + οὖρον urine.] *Med.* An involuntary discharge of urine; incontinence of urine.

en-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp), *v. t.;* EN-VEL'OPED (-ŭpt); EN-VEL'OPING. [ME. *envolupen, envolipen,* OF. *envoluper, envoleper,* F. *envelopper; en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *voluper, voloper, voleper.* See DEVELOP.] **1.** To put a covering about; to wrap up or in; to inclose within a case, wrapper, integument, or the like; to surround entirely; as, to *envelop* goods or a letter; the fog *envelops* a ship.

Nocturnal shades this world *envelop.* *J. Philips.*

2. *Obs.* To line.

en've-lope (ĕn'vĕ-lōp; 277) } *n.* [F. *enveloppe.*]
en-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp; ĕn'vĕ-lōp) } **1.** (*In this sense often pron'd approx. as French,* äŋ'vĕ-lōp.) That which envelops; a wrapper; an inclosing cover; esp., the cover or wrapper of a document, as of a letter.
2. *Astron.* A distinct vaporous mass surrounding the nucleus of a comet on the side toward the sun and having the appearance to the eye of a bow or parabola. It shades off gradually into the general mass of the coma, of which it is considered a part. A comet may have one, two, or several envelopes. See COMET, *Illust.*
3. *Fort.* A parapet or small rampart raised in the ditch or beyond it to cover a weak part of the works.
4. *Geom.* The locus of the intersections of consecutive elements of a family of curves or surfaces, — in general, tangent to each element of the family; thus any curve (or surface) is the *envelope* of its tangent lines (or planes).
5. *Bot.* Any surrounding leaves, cover, or integument; as, a floral *envelope*, the *envelope* of a seed, etc.

en-vel'op-ment (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *enveloppement.*] Act of enveloping, or state of being enveloped; also, that which envelops; an envelope.

en-ven'om (ĕn-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.;* EN-VEN'OMED (-ŭmd); EN-VEN'OM-ING. [ME. *envenimen,* F. *envenimer; en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *venim, venin,* poison, F. *venin.* See VENOM.] **1.** To taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; to poison or to make poisonous.

Alcides . . . felt the *envenomed* robe. *Milton.*

2. To taint or impregnate with bitterness, malice, or hatred; to imbue as with venom; to embitter.

The *envenomed* tongue of calumny. *Smollett.*

3. To vitiate or corrupt.

en-ver'meil (ĕn-vûr'mĭl), *v. t.* [OF. *envermeillier.* See EN-; VERMEIL.] To color with or as with vermilion. *Obs.*

en'vi-a-ble (ĕn'vĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From ENVY.] Fitted to excite envy, or desire to possess or to resemble.

One of the most *enviable* of human beings. *Macaulay.*

— **en'vi-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **en'vi-a-bly,** *adv.*

en'vi-ous (ĕn'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *envios,* F. *envieux,* fr. L. *invidiosus,* fr. *invidia* envy. See ENVY; cf. INVIDIOUS.] **1.** Malignant; mischievous; spiteful. *Obs.*

Each *envious* brier his weary legs doth scratch. *Shak.*

2. Feeling or exhibiting envy; actuated or directed by, or proceeding from, envy; jealously pained by the excellence or good fortune of another; maliciously grudging; — followed by *of*, *at*, or *against.*

My soul is *envious* of mine eye. *Keble.*
Neither be thou *envious* at the wicked. *Prov.* xxiv. 19.

3. Inspiring envy; enviable; also, invidious. *Obs. or Poetic.*

He to him leapt, and that same *envious* gage
Of victor's glory from him snatched away. *Spenser.*

4. Excessively careful; sparing; cautious. *Obs.*

No men are so *envious* of their health. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. Emulous. *Obs. or Poetic.*

Syn. — Suspicious, distrustful. — ENVIOUS, JEALOUS. One is ENVIOUS (cf. *invidious*, under HATEFUL) who discontentedly desires or covets the good fortune or attainments of others; one is JEALOUS who suspects and resents the diversion to another (esp. to one who is regarded as a rival) of what one loves or prizes as one's own; as, "the stout, tall captain, whose superior size the minor heroes view with *envious* eyes" (*Cowper*); "Cristofano was stabbed in error by a *jealous* man, whilst she he loved was . . . with his rival" (*Shelley*). See DISTRUST.

Clive, whose generous soul knew no *envy*, and who always fired and kindled at the success of his friends. *Thackeray.*

Jealousy, with rankling tooth,
That inly gnaws the secret heart. *Gray.*

— **en'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **en'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

en-vi'ron (ĕn-vī'rŭn), *v. t.;* EN-VI'RONED (-rŭnd); EN-VI'RONING. [F. *environner,* fr. *environ* about, thereabout; *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *viron* circle, circuit, akin to OF. & F. *virer* to turn, LL. *virare* to turn up and down, topsy-turvy. Cf. VEER.] **1.** To form the environment of; to surround; encompass; encircle; to hem in; to be round about; to involve; envelop.

Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Donne.*

2. To go round as in a circle; also, to travel about. *Obs.*

en-vi'ron-ment (-rŭn-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *environnement.*] **1.** Act of environing, or state of being environed.
2. That which environs; the surrounding conditions, influences, or forces, which influence or modify; specif., *Biol.*, the aggregate of all the external conditions and influences affecting the life and development of an organism.

It is no friendly *environment*, this of thine. *Carlyle.*

en-vi'ron-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, environment. — **en-vi'ron-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

en-vi'rons (ĕn-vī'rŭnz; ĕn'vĭ-rŏnz; 277), *n. pl.* [F.] The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood; suburbs; as, the *environs* of a city.

en-vis'age (ĕn-vĭz'āj), *v. t.;* EN-VIS'AGED (-ājd); EN-VIS'AGING (-ā-jĭng). [F. *envisager; en-* (L. *in*) + *visage* face. See VISAGE.] **1.** To confront; face; meet squarely or openly.

To *envisage* circumstance, all calm,
That is the top of sovereignty. *Keats.*

2. To apprehend; to bring fully and distinctly into view; esp., to view with the mind's eye, or conceptually; to contemplate; to see intuitively, or see as a mental image.

From the very dawn of existence the infant must *envisage* self, and body acting on self. *McCosh.*
He cites experiments made by his students, who found that they could mentally *envisage* imagined letters. *G. F. Stout.*

3. To present (itself) to view or in aspect. *Rare.*

en'voy (ĕn'voi), *n.* [F. *envoyé* envoy, fr. *envoyer* to send; *en-* (L. *in*) + *voie* way, L. *via:* cf. F. *envoi* an envoy (see 2d ENVOY). See VOYAGE; cf. INVOICE.] One dispatched upon an errand or mission; a commissioner; a messenger; esp., a person deputed to represent one sovereign or government in its intercourse with another; specif., in modern times, a minister plenipotentiary accredited to a foreign government, having as his full title **envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary**, and ranking between an ambassador and a minister resident. See DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

Syn. — See LEGATE.

en'voy (ĕn'voi; 277), *n.* [F. *envoi,* fr. *envoyer* to send.] **1.** A postscript, usually explanatory or commendatory, to a poem, essay, or book; specif., a short stanza concluding certain fixed metrical forms, by way of pointing the moral, addressing the poem to some person, etc.; — also in the French form, *l'envoi.*

The ballade commonly consists of three stanzas, with an *envoy.* In modern usage the stanzas usually contain either eight or ten lines, and the *envoy* half as many as the stanzas. *Alden.*

2. The dénouement or conclusion of a play. *Obs.*
3. Act of sending as a messenger; also, an errand. *Archaic.*

en'vy (ĕn'vĭ), *n.; pl.* ENVIES (-vĭz). [F. *envie,* L. *invidia,* fr. *invidus* envious; akin to *invidere* to look askance at, to look with enmity; *in* against + *videre* to see. See VISION.] **1.** Malice; ill will; spite. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. Chagrin, mortification, discontent, or uneasiness at the sight of another's excellence or good fortune, accompanied with some degree of hatred and a desire to possess equal advantages; malicious grudging; — usually followed by *of;* as, they did this in *envy* of Cæsar.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of another, or anger and displeasure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray.*

3. Enthusiasm; longing; desire. *Obs.*
4. Emulation; rivalry. *Obs. & R.* "Virtuous *envy.*" *Ford.*
5. Public odium; ill repute. *Obs.*

To lay the *envy* of the war upon Cicero. *B. Jonson.*

6. An object of envious notice or feeling.

This constitution in former days used to be the *envy* of the world. *Macaulay.*

en'vy (ĕn'vĭ), *v. t.;* EN'VIED (-vĭd); EN'VY-ING. [F. *envier.*] **1.** To feel envy at or towards; to be envious of; to have a feeling of uneasiness or mortification in regard to (any one), arising from the sight of another's excellence or good fortune and a longing to possess it.

A woman does not *envy* a man for his fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier.*

2. To feel envy on account of; to have a feeling of grief or repining, with a longing to possess (some excellence or good fortune of another, or an equal good fortune, etc.); to look with grudging upon; to begrudge.

Jeffrey . . . had actually *envied* his friends their cool mountain breezes. *Froude.*

‖ **en'tre-salle'** (äN'tr'-sâl'), *n.* [F.] An anteroom.
en'tresse. *n.* [Cf. ENTER, *v.*, ENTRY.] Entrance; entry. *Obs.*
‖ **en'tre-sue'lo** (ĕn'trē-swā'lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōs). [Sp.] An entresol. *Phil. I.*
en-trete'. † INTREAT.
en-trete', *n.* [OF. *entrait.*] A plaster. *Obs.*
entreteyne. † ENTERTAIN.
en-trike', *v. t.* [OF. *entriquier,* L. *intricare.* Cf. INTRICATE.] To entangle; embarrass. *Obs.*
en'tro-chite (ĕn'trō-kīt), *n.* [2d *en-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] *Paleon.* A fossil joint of a crinoid stem.
en'tro-chus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* = ENTROCHITE.
entronize. † ENTHRONIZE.
en-tro'pi-on-ize, *v. t.* *Med.* To put into a state of entropion.
en-tro'pi-um (ĕn-trō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = ENTROPION.
en-trough', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-trust'. Var. of INTRUST.
en-trust'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
Ent. Sta. Hall. *Abbr.* Entered at Stationers' Hall.
en-tune', *v. t.* [OF. *entoner.*] To tune or to intone. *Obs.*
en-tune', *n.* A song or tune. *Obs.*
en-tur'ret, *v. t.* To encircle with turrets. *Rare.*
en-twine'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-twite', *v. t.* [ME. *atwiten.* See TWIT.] To twit. *Obs.*
e-nu'bi-late, *v. t.* [L. *enubilatus,* p. p. of *enubilare* to enubilate; *e* out + *nubila* clouds, fr. *nubilus* cloudy, *nubes* cloud.] To clear from clouds. *Obs.*
e-nu'bi-lous. *a.* [See ENUBILATE.] Free from clouds. *Obs.*
e-nuf'. Enough. *Ref. Sp.*
enufe. † ENOUGH. [ENOUGH.]
e-nuff'. Obs. or dial. var. of
enuke. † EUNUCH.
‖ **e'nu-la cam'pa-na** (ĕn'ū-lȧ kăm'pȧ-nȧ). [LL., fr. L. *inula.*] The elecampane.
e-num'ber, *v. t.* [OF. *enombrer,* L. *inumbrare.*] To overshadow. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
e-nun'ci-a-tiv. Enunciative.
e-nun'ci-a'tor (ē-nŭn'shĭ-ā'tẽr; -sĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *enuntiator, enunciator.*] One that enunciates. [Enunciative.]
e-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*
en-ure'. Var. of INURE.
en-urn'. † ENORN, INURN.
en-ur'ny (ĕn-ûr'nĭ), *a.* [OF. *aorné* adorned. See ENORN to adorn.] *Her.* Designating a bordure charged with beasts. — *n.* A charge of beasts on a bordure.
en-va'hisshe, *v. t.* [F. *envahir,* OF. *envaïr.*] To attack. *Obs.*
en-va'por, en-va'pour, *v. t.* To envelop with vapor. *Rare.*
en-vas'sal, *v. t.* To make vassal. *R.* — **en-vas'sal-age.** *n. R.*
en-vault', *v. t.* To entomb. *R.*
en-vaye', *n. & v. t.* [OF. *envaïe,* n.; OF. *envaïr,* F. *envahir,* v.] Attack. *Obs.*
en-vea'gle. † INVEIGLE.
en-vei'gle. † INVEIGLE.
en-veil', *v. t.* See EN-.
en-vel'ope, *v.* Obsoles. var. of ENVELOP.
en-vel'opt. Enveloped. *R. Sp.*
envenime. † ENVENOM. [*Sp.*]
en-ven'omd. Envenomed. *Ref.*
en-ven'om-ous. *a.* See EN-. *Obs.*
‖ **en ven'tre sa mère'** (äN' väN'tr' sȧ mâr'). [Law F.] In its mother's womb. For beneficial purposes such an infant is in law deemed to be born. "An infant *en ventre sa mère* is, for many purposes, deemed in law to be already born, and may, e.g., take as legatee or devisee, or even as next of kin or heir, but (in the latter case) the presumptive heir will be entitled until the actual birth." *Steven's Comm.*
en-ver'dure, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
‖ **en vé'ri'té'** (äN' vā'rē'tā'). [F.] In truth.
en've-ron. † ENVIRON.
Env. Ext. *Abbr.* Envoy Extraordinary.
en-vie'. † ENVY.
en'vied (ĕn'vĭd), *p. p.* of ENVY.
en'vi-er (ĕn'vĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who envies.
en-vig'or. † INVIGOR.
‖ **en vi'gueur'** (äN' vē'gûr'). [F.] In force, as laws, rules, etc.
en-vine', *v. t.* [OF. *enviné,* p. p., filled with wine.] To store with wine. *Obs.*
en-vine'yard, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-vire', *v. t.* [OF. *envirer* to turn round.] To environ. *Obs.*
en-vi'ron (ĕn-vī'rŭn), *adv. & prep.* [F.] About; around. *Obs.*
en-vi'ron-age (-āj), *n.* Surroundings. *Rare.*
en-vi'ron-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or due to, environment.
en-vi'roned (-rŭnd), *p. p.* of ENVIRON. Specif., *Her.*, surrounded or enveloped; as, a shield *environed* with fleurs-de-lis, or a charge with roundels. [*Obs.*]
en-vi'ron-ry, *n.* Environment.
en-vis'age-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-vive', *v. t.* [*en-* + F. *vif* lively, L. *vivus.*] To enliven. *Obs.*
‖ **en'voi'** (äN'vwȧ'), *n.* [F.] = 2d ENVOY.
envolipe. † ENVELOP.
en-vol'ume, *v. t.* To form into, or include in, a volume. *Rare.*
envolupe. † ENVELOP.
en'voy, *v. t.* [F. *envoyer.*] To send. *Obs.*
en-voyse', *v. t.* [OF. *envoisier.*] To divert or entertain. *Obs.*
en'voy-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

3. To long after; to desire strongly; to covet.

Or climb his knee the *envied* kiss to share. *Gray.*

4. To do harm to; to injure; disparage. *Obs.*

If I make a lie
To gain your love and *envy* my best mistress. *J. Fletcher.*

5. To feel animosity toward or dislike of. *Obs.*

Syn. — ENVY, COVET, GRUDGE. To ENVY (see ENVIOUS) is to be discontented at the possession by another of what one would like for one's self; to COVET (see COVETOUS) is to long inordinately to have as one's own what belongs to another; to GRUDGE (see RESENTMENT) is to grant unwillingly or to acquiesce in with reluctance.

I . . . *envy* no man's happiness, glad of other men's good. *Shak.*

I have *coveted* no man's silver, or gold, or apparel. *Acts* xx. 33.

Though hard their fare, at evening and at morn,
A cruse of water and an ear of corn,
Yet still they *grudged* that modicum. *Dryden.*

en′vy (ĕn′vĭ), *v. i.* **1.** To be filled with envious feelings; to regard anything with grudging and longing eyes; — used esp. with *at*. *Now Rare.*

Who would *envy* at the prosperity of the wicked? *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To show malice or ill will; to rail. *Obs.* *Shak.*

en-vy′ (ĕn-vī′), *v. t. & i.* [See VIE.] To emulate; to contend or seek to rival; to vie. *Obs.*

en-wind′ (ĕn-wīnd′), *v. t.*; EN-WOUND′ (-wound′); EN-WIND′ING. To wind about; to encircle. *Tennyson.*

en-womb′ (ĕn-wōōm′), *v. t.*; -WOMBED′ (-wōōmd′); -WOMB′ING. **1.** To make pregnant; to conceive in the womb. *Obs.* **2.** To bury, or to contain, as it were in a womb; to hide, as in a gulf, pit, or cavern.

en′zo-öt′ic (ĕn′zō-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐν in + ζῷον an animal: cf. F. *enzoötique*.] Afflicting animals; — corresponding to *endemic* as applied to diseases of man.

en-zo′ö-ty (ĕn-zō′ŏ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *enzoötie*.] *Veter.* An enzoötic disease.

en′zyme (ĕn′zīm), *n.* [LGr. ἔνζυμος leavened; Gr. ἐν in + ζύμη leaven.] **1.** *Chem.* Any of a number of complex organic substances capable of effecting by catalytic action the transformation — in most cases hydrolytic — of some other compound or compounds; a soluble ferment. See FERMENT. The enzymes have also been called *unorganized*, *unformed*, or *chemical ferments*, in distinction from organized or living ferments, as yeast. It is now known, however, that the yeast plant secretes an enzyme, zymase, which decomposes the sugar in alcoholic fermentation, and it is probable that the other so-called living ferments act by the same means. Enzymes have an optimum temperature of action which usually lies between 30° and 50° C.; when heated to 100° in the presence of water they lose their activity. They are soluble in water, but are precipitated by alcohol, and are carried down when other compounds are precipitated. Such precipitates are never pure, and exact knowledge as to the composition and physical properties of enzymes is lacking. It has even been claimed that what are called enzymes are in reality only properties of other substances, but this is not generally accepted. A structural correspondence is thought to exist between enzymes and the bodies which they decompose. Enzymes are divided into several classes: those decomposing carbohydrates, as diastase; decomposing proteids (proteolytic), as pepsin; decomposing glucosides, as emulsin; decomposing fats (lipolytic), as lipase; producing oxidation, as laccase; producing coagulation, as rennin, etc. — **en-zym′ic** (ĕn-zĭm′ĭk), *a.*

2. *Eccl.* Leavened bread, specif. that used in the Eucharist by the Eastern Church; — opposed to *azym*.

e′o- (ē′ō-). A combining form from Greek ἠώς *dawn, daybreak*, used, as in paleontology and geology, to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *an early period of time*, and specif. the first of two or three subdivisions of a division of geologic time; as, *Eo*paleozoic, *Eo*devonian; — distinguished from *meso-* and *neo-*.

e-o′an (ē-ō′ăn), *a.* [L. *eous*, Gr., ἠῷος fr. ἠώς dawn.] Of or pertaining to the dawn or the east. *Shelley.*

E′o-cene (ē′ō-sēn), *a.* [*eo-* + Gr. καινός recent.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest principal subdivision of the Tertiary period or system; commonly the period preceding the Oligocene, but sometimes all of the Cenozoic era preceding the Miocene. See TERTIARY; GEOLOGY, *Chart*. — *n.* The Eocene epoch or series.

E′o-gæ′a (-jē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἠώς dawn (see EO-) + γαῖα, γῆ, land.] *Zoögeog.* A primary division which includes the African, South American, Australian, and New Zealand regions; — opposed to *Cænogæa*. — **E′o-gæ′an** (-ăn), *a.*

E′o-hip′pus (-hĭp′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἠώς dawn (see EO-) + ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct perissodactyl mammals from the lower Eocene of the western United States, very closely related to *Hyracotherium*.

e′o-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *Aeolus* god of the winds.] *Phys. Geog.* The action of wind on land surfaces.

e′o-lith (ē′ō-lĭth), *n.* *Archæol.* The rudest type of celt; a stone implement characteristic of eolithic culture.

e′o-lith′ic (ē′ō-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* [*eo-* + Gr. λίθος stone.] *Archæol.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest stage of human culture that is represented by the use of worked stone implements. See PALEOLITHIC.

e′on (ē′ŏn), **æ′on** (ē′ŏn), *n.* [See ÆON.] **1.** A period of existence; an age; esp., the period of the world's duration; an immeasurable or infinite space of time; eternity; a long space of time. The term is used by some writers on geology to denote any one of the four grand divisions of geological time, as the Paleozoic. **2.** *Philos.* See ÆON, 2.

E′os (ē′ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἠώς.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of dawn, corresponding to the Roman *Aurora*. Homer makes her the spouse of Tithonus, to whom she bore Memnon; Hesiod, the mother of the winds by a Titan, Astræus.

e′o-sin (ē′ō-sĭn), *n.* Also **e′o-sine** (-sĭn; -sēn; 184). [Gr. ἠώς dawn.] *Chem.* **a** A dyestuff, $C_{20}H_8O_5Br_4$, obtained by the action of bromine on fluorescein, and named from the fine rose-red which it imparts to silk. It is sold in the sodium or potassium salt, often as a brownish red powder. It is used for dyeing wool, silk, and cotton, for making pink lakes and red ink, in microscopy as a stain, etc. Its solution is fluorescent. **b** Any of several similar dyes derived from fluorescein. — **e′o-sin′ic** (-sĭn′ĭk), *a.*

e′o-sin′o-phile (-ō-fīl; -fĭl) | **e′o-sin′o-phil** (-sĭn′ō-fĭl) } *a.* [*eosin* + *-phile*, *-phil*.] *Biol.* Staining readily with eosin; specif., *Anat.*, designating a form of leucocyte containing in the cytoplasm numerous coarse granules that stain with eosin. They form only a little more than two per cent of the leucocytes in normal human blood. — *n.* An eosinophile leucocyte. — **e′o-sin′o-phil′ic** (-fĭl′ĭk), **e′o-si-noph′i-lous** (-sĭ-nŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.*

e′o-sin′o-phil′i-a (-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal condition of the blood marked by an increase in the proportional number of eosinophiles.

e-os′pho-rite (ē-ŏs′fō-rīt), *n.* [From Gr. Ἑωσφόρος bringer of morn.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and manganese, in prismatic crystals or massive. It is generally of a rose-pink color, whence the name.

e′o-zo′ön (ē′ō-zō′ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ZOÖNS (-ŏnz), L. -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL.; *eo-* + *-zoön*.] *Geol.* A peculiar arrangement of the components of certain limestones associated with the Laurentian gneiss of Canada, formerly regarded as the remains of an animal related to, but much larger than, the existing Foraminifera. It was considered the oldest known fossil, and named *Eozoön canadense*. — **e′o-zo′ön-al** (-ŏn-ăl), *a.*

ep-ac′me (ĕp-ăk′mē), *n.* [*epi-* + *acme*.] *Evolution.* The condition of incomplete development in the phylogeny of a group of organisms before reaching the acme.

Ep′a-cri-da′ce-æ (ĕp′ȧ-krĭ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See EPACRIS.] *Bot.* A family of Australasian shrubs, small trees, and woody vines (order Ericales), resembling the heaths, which they practically replace in Australia. There are about 21 genera, many monotypic. *Epacris* and *Styphelia* are the most important. — **ep′a-cri-da′ceous** (shŭs), *a.*

Ep′a-cris (ĕp′ȧ-krĭs; ē-păk′rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔπακρος pointed at the end; — from the sharply pointed leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs typifying the family Epacridaceæ. Many species are cultivated for their heathlike, white, red, or purple flowers. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

e′pact (ē′păkt; 277), *n.* [F. *épacte*, fr. Gr. ἐπακτός brought on or in, added, fr. ἐπάγειν to bring on or in; ἐπί on, in + ἄγειν to bring or lead. See EPI-; ACT.] *Chron.* That which is added or intercalated; the period which would have to be added to harmonize the lunar with the solar calendar. Specif.: **a** The number which denotes the excess of the solar year over the lunar year of twelve months — about eleven days; — called also *annual epact*. **b** The moon's age at the beginning of the calendar year, or the number of days by which the last new moon has preceded the beginning of the year; — as, a table of *epacts*. See EASTER. **c** The excess of a calendar month over a lunar month; — called also *menstrual epact*, or *monthly epact*.

e-pac′tal (ē-păk′tăl), *a.* [See EPACT.] *Anat.* Intercalary or supernumerary; — applied to the Wormian bones of the skull. — **e-pac′tal**, *n.*

ep′a-gom′e-næ (ĕp′ȧ-gŏm′ē-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπαγόμενος, p. pr. pass. of ἐπάγειν to bring on, add, intercalate.] Additional days, esp. the five or six days added to the twelve months of the year in the old Egyptian calendar. — **ep′a-gom′e-nal** (-năl), **ep′a-go-men′ic** (-gō-mĕn′ĭk), *a.*

ep-an′o-dos (ĕp-ăn′ō-dŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπάνοδος a rising, return; ἐπί + ἄνοδος a way up, rising; ἀνά up + ὁδός way.] *Rhet.* A return after digression; also, *Obs. or R.*, a repetition in inverse order, as in the following: —

O more exceeding love, or law more just?
Just law, indeed, but more exceeding love! *Milton.*

ep-an′o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* [See EPANODOS.] *Bot.* The abnormal change of an irregular flower to a regular form; — considered by evolutionists a reversion to an ancestral condition.

Ep′an-or′thi-dæ (ĕp′ăn-ôr′thĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. ἄνορθος upright, erect.] *Zoöl.* A family of South American diprotodont marsupials of which the genus **Ep′an-or′thus** (-thŭs), having a single pair of very large chisel-shaped incisors in the lower jaw, is the type. All of the family are extinct except the genus *Cænolestes*.

ep′arch (ĕp′ärk), *n.* [Gr. ἔπαρχος; ἐπί over + ἀρχός chief, ἀρχή supreme power, dominion.] **1.** In ancient Greece, the governor or prefect of a province; in modern Greece, the ruler of an eparchy. **2.** *Eccl.* A metropolitan of a province; in the Eastern Church, a metropolitan or bishop of an eparchy.

Ep′ar-chæ′an (ĕp′är-kē′ăn), *a.* [*epi-* + *Archæan*.] *Geol.* Resting upon or following the Archæan; Algonkian; as, *Eparchæan* strata. — **Eparchæan interval**, the interval of time represented by the unconformity between the Archæozoic (or Archæan) and the Proterozoic (or Algonkian) rocks.

ep′arch-y (ĕp′ȧr-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. ἐπαρχία the post or office of an eparch.] **1.** A province, prefecture, or territory, under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor; esp., in modern Greece, one of the larger subdivisions of a nomarchy or province of the kingdom. **2.** *East. Ch.* A diocese or archdiocese.

e-paule′ (ē-pôl′), *n.* [F. *épaule* shoulder, shoulder of a bastion. See EPAULET.] Lit., shoulder; specif., *Fort.*, the shoulder of a bastion, where its face and flank meet and form the angle, called the *angle of the shoulder*.

e-paule′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *épaulement*.] *Fort.* Orig., a work of earth like a rough parapet used mainly to afford cover from the flanking fire of an enemy; now chiefly, any mass thrown up to protect a battery.

Epaulet.

ep′au-let | **ep′au-lette** } (ĕp′ō-lĕt), *n.* [F. *épaulette*, dim. of *épaule* shoulder, fr. L. *spatula* a broad piece (LL., shoulder), dim. of *spatha* a broad, flat instrument, fr. Gr. σπάθη, also, a broad rib, shoulder blade. See SPADE the instrument; cf. EPAULE, SPATULA.] **1.** A shoulder ornament or badge, consisting generally of a strap ending in a fringed pad, worn on uniforms, chiefly by military and naval officers, differences of rank being marked by some peculiar form or device, as a star, eagle, etc. The epaulet was originally used to retain the shoulder belt and protect the shoulder bearing the musket. In the United States army the epaulet is reserved for the full-dress uniform of general officers. Its use was abolished in the British army in 1855, before which it was worn by all ranks. In the United States and British navies the epaulet is worn by all commissioned officers above the lower grades.

2. *Armor.* A small form of shoulder piece or pauldron; also, a light covering of splints for the shoulder.

3. In dresses, an ornament for the shoulder.

ep′au-let′ed, ep′au-let′ted (-lĕt′ĕd), *a.* Wearing, or decorated with, epaulets.

‖ **é′pau′lière′** (ā′pō′lyâr′), *n.* [F., OF. *espaulière*. See ESPALIER.] *Armor.* A part protecting the shoulder or connecting the breastplate and back piece at the shoulder. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

ep′e-daph′ic (ĕp′ē-dăf′ĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. ἔδαφος soil.] *Phytogeog.* Pert. to, or depending upon, atmospheric conditions; as, *epedaphic* effects on vegetation. Cf. EDAPHIC.

Ep-ei′ra (ĕp-ī′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. εἴρειν to fasten together in rows, to weave.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiders, typical of the family Epeiridæ, including the common garden spider (*E. diadema*).

Ep-ei′ri-dæ (-rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of spiders which weave circular webs consisting of radial threads crossed by a spiral one. They have two pulmonary sacs, eight eyes, and the two anterior pairs of legs longer than the others. They do not spin curved threads.

e-pei′ro-ge-net′ic (ē-pī′rō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), **e-pei′ro-gen′ic** (ē-pī′rō-jĕn′ĭc), *a.* [Gr. ἤπειρος mainland + *-genetic*, *-genic*.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, causing, or designating, the rising or sinking of extensive tracts of the earth's crust.

ep′ei-rog′e-ny (ĕp′ī-rŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* *Geol.* The deformation of the earth's crust by which the broader features of relief, such as continents, ocean basins, and greater plateaus, are produced. See DIASTROPHISM.

ep′en-ceph′a-lon (ĕp′ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐπί upon, near + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] *Anat.* The segment of the brain next behind the midbrain, including the cerebellum and pons. Rarely it is considered as including also the medulla. — **ep′en-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*

ep-en′dy-ma (ĕp-ĕn′dĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπένδυμα an upper garment.] *Anat.* The epithelial membrane lining the ventricles of the brain and the canal of the spinal cord. — **ep-en′dy-mal** (-măl), *a.*

ep-en′the-sis (ĕp-ĕn′thē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἐπένθεσις; ἐπί + ἐντιθέναι to put or set in.] *Phon.*

en′vy-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

en′vy-ing-ly, *adv.* of *envying*, [p. pr.

en-wall′. Var. of INWALL.

en-wal′low, *v. t.* See EN-.

en-wealth′y, *v. t.* To enrich. *Obs.*

en-weave′. Var. of INWEAVE.

en-wheel′, *v. t.* To encircle. *Obs. or R.*

en-wid′en (ĕn-wĭd′'n), *v. t.*, **en-wis′en** (-wĭz′'n), *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-wom′an (-wōōm′ăn), *v. t.* To make like a woman. *Rare.*

en-wood′, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-worthed′ (-wûrtht′), *a.* See [EN-.

en-wor′thy, *v. t.* To make worthy. *Obs.*

en-wound′, *pret. & p. p.* of EN- [WIND.

en-wrap′. Var. of INWRAP.

en-wrap′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en-wreathe′. Var. of INWREATHE.

en-write′, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-wrought′. Var. of INWROUGHT.

eny, **enye**. ✝ ANY.

E-ny′o (ē-nī′ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐνυώ.] *Gr. Myth.* Goddess of war, in the Iliad called "Waster of cities." Cf. BELLONA, GRÆÆ.

en-zone′, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en′zym. Var. of ENZYME.

en′zy-mat′ic (ĕn′zĭ-măt′ĭk), *a.* Enzymic.

en′zy-mo′sis (-mō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Zymolysis. — **en′zy-mot′ic** (-mŏt′ĭk), *a.*

e. o. *Abbr.* Ex officio.

‖ **e′o a′ni-mo** (ē′ō ăn′ĭ-mō). [L.] With that intention.

E′o-car′bon-if′er-ous, *a. & n.* [*eo-* + *carboniferous*.] *Geol.* Mississippian.

eode. Obs. pret. of GO.

E′o-de-vo′ni-an, *a. & n.* *Geol.* See EO-.

e. o. h. p. *Abbr.* Except as otherwise herein provided.

e-o′ian (ē-ō′yăn), *a.* = EOAN.

‖ **e′o ip′so** (ē′ō ĭp′sō). [L.] By that itself; by that fact.

E-o′li-an, **E-ol′ic**. Vars. of ÆOLIAN, ÆOLIC.

E-ol′i-dæ. Var. of ÆOLIDÆ.

‖ **é′o′lienne′** (ā′ō′lyĕn′), *n.* [F.] A fine silk and wool dress fabric.

e′o-li′na. Var. of ÆOLINA.

e-ol′i-pile, *n.* = ÆOLIPILE.

E′o-lis. Var. of ÆOLIS.

E′o-lis′cus (ē′ō-lĭs′kŭs), *n.* [NL. See ÆOLUS.] *Zoöl.* See CENTRISCIDÆ **a**.

e′o-lism **e′o-list**. Vars. of ÆOLISM, ÆOLIST.

e′o-lo-trop′ic, **e′o-lot′ro-py**, etc. Vars of ÆOLOTROPIC, etc.

E′o-lus. Var. of ÆOLUS.

eom. ✝ AM.

‖ **e′o no′mi-ne** (ē′ō nŏm′ĭ-nē). [L.] By or under that name.

E′o-pa′le-o-zo′ic, *or* **E′o-pa′læ-o-zo′ic**, *a.* *Geol.* Designating the early part of the Paleozoic, including the Cambrian and Ordovician (Lower Silurian). See EO-. — Also *n.*

e′o-phyte, *n.* [*eo-* + *-phyte*.] *Paleon.* A marking or impression found in the lowest Silurian rocks. It was long supposed to represent a plant, and was given the generic name **E′o-phy′ton**. Cf. EOZOÖN. — **e′o-phyt′ic** (ē′ō-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

eorl. Obs. or hist. var. of EARL.

eorne. ✝ EARN, *adv.*

eornen. ✝ RINNEN.

eornest. ✝ EARNEST.

eorre. ✝ IRRE.

eorthe. ✝ EARTH.

e′o-sate, *n.* A salt of eosin.

E′o-sau′rus, *n.* [NL.; *eo-* + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct stegocephalian amphibians from the coal measures of Nova Scotia.

e′o-side (ē′ō-sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* = EOSATE.

e′o-sin-ate (-sĭn-āt), *n.* = EOSATE.

eosin scarlet. See DYE.

E′os-tre (ā′ŏs-trē), *n.* [AS. dial. form, akin to *éastre* Easter.] In Anglo-Saxon paganism, according to Bede, a goddess whose festival was celebrated at the vernal equinox and from whose name *Easter* is derived.

eoten. ✝ EAT.

eow. ✝ YEW, YOU.

E′o-zo′ic, *a. & n.* [See EOZOÖN.] *Geol.* **a** Pre-Cambrian. **b** Proterozoic or Algonkian.

ep. *Abbr.* Epistle.

ep-. See EPI-.

E.P. *Abbr.* Electric primer; en passant; electroplate (*Australia*).

ep-ac′rid (ĕp-ăk′rĭd; ĕp′ȧ-krĭd), *n.* Any plant of the family Epacridaceæ.

ep′æ-net′ic. ✝ EPENETIC.

E-pæ′ne-tus (ē-pē′nē-tŭs). *Bib.*

ep′a-go′ge (ĕp′ȧ-gō′jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπαγωγή a bringing in, fr. ἐπάγειν. See EPACT.] *Logic.* Argument by induction. — **ep′a-gog′ic** (-gŏj′ĭk), *a.*

e-pa′le-a′ceous (ē-pā′lē-ā′shŭs), *a.* [*e-* + *paleaceous*.] *Bot.* Not paleaceous.

e-pal′pate (ē-păl′pāt), *a.* [*e-* + *palpus*.] *Zoöl.* Without palpi.

ep-an′a-di-plo′sis (ĕp-ăn′ȧ-dĭ-plō′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπαναδίπλωσις; ἐπί + ἀναδιπλοῦν to make double.] *Rhet.* Use of a word both at the beginning and end of a sentence: as, "*Rejoice* in the Lord alway: and again I say, *Rejoice*." *Phil.* iv. 4. *Obs. or R.*

Ep′a-na-go′ge (ĕp′ȧ-nȧ-gō′jē), *n.* [Gr. ἐπαναγωγή.] See PROCHIRON.

ep′a-na-lep′sis (-lĕp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπανάληψις; ἐπί + ἀναλαμβάνειν to take up.] *Rhet.* Repetition of a word or clause after other matter. *R.*

ep′a-naph′o-ra (-năf′ō-rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπαναφορά a recurrence.] *Rhet.* = ANAPHORA.

ep′a-nas′tro-phe (-năs′trō-fē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπαναστροφή, lit., a return.] = ANADIPLOSIS.

ep′an-i-sog′na-thous (ĕp′ăn-ī-sŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + *aniso-* + *-gnathous*.] Having the upper teeth narrower than the lower. — **ep′an-i-sog′na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

ep′an-or-tho′sis (ĕp′ăn-ôr-thō′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις; ἐπί + ἀνορθοῦν to set right again.] Repetition of a term to call attention to its use; as, Most *brave*! *Brave*, did I say? most heroic act! *R.* — **ep′an-or-thot′ic** (-thŏt′ĭk), *a.* *R.*

ep-an′thous (ĕp-ăn′thŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + *anthous*.] Growing upon flowers: — of certain fungi.

Ep′a-phras (ĕp′ȧ-frăs). *Bib.*

E-paph′ro-di′tus (ē-păf′rō-dī′tŭs). *Bib.*

e-pap′il-late (ē-păp′ĭ-lāt), *a.* [*e-* + L. *papilla* nipple.] *Zoöl.* Without papillæ.

ep′a-poph′y-sis (ĕp′ȧ-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *apophysis*.] *Anat.* A median dorsal process of the centrum of a vertebra. — **ep′a-po-phys′i-al** (-pō-fĭz′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

e-pap′pose (ē-păp′ōs), *a.* [*e-* + *pappose*.] *Bot.* Not pappose.

ep′arch-ate (ĕp′ȧr-kāt), *a.* = EPARCHIAL.

ep-ar′chi-al (ĕp-är′kĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an eparchy.

ep′ar-te′ri-al, *a.* [*epi-* + *arterial*.] *Anat.* Situated above an artery; — esp. of that branch of the right bronchus given off above the pulmonary artery.

ep-ax′i-al, *a.* [*epi-* + *axial*.] *Anat.* Above, or on the dorsal side of, an axis, esp. that formed by the vertebral centra. — **ep-ax′i-al-ly**, *adv.*

epe, *v. i.* [Icel. *æpa*, *œpa*. Cf. WEEP.] To call out; cry. *Obs.*

E-pei′rot, *a.* = EPIROTE.

ep′ei-so′di-on (ĕp′ī-sō′dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἐπεισόδιον.] *Gr. Drama.* An episode.

ep-em′bry-on′ic, *a.* [*epi-* + *embryonic*.] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to stages immediately following the embryonic.

ep-en′ceph-al (ĕp-ĕn′sĕf-ăl), *n.* *Anat.* The epencephalon. *Rare.*

ep-en′dy-mi′tis (-mī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See EPENDYMA; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ependyma.

ep-en′dy-tes (ĕp-ĕn′dĭ-tēz), *n.* [Gr. ἐπενδύτης tunic worn over another.] *East. Ch.* An upper robe of skins worn by monks; also, the outer altar cloth.

ep′e-net′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἐπαινετικός, from ἐπαινεῖν to praise.] Eulogistic; laudatory. *Obs.*

ep-en′the-sy (ĕp-ĕn′thē-sĭ), *n.* Epenthesis. *Rare.*

a The insertion of a letter, syllable, or sound in the body of a word, as, of the *b* in *nimble* from ME. *nimel*. Cf. ANAPTYXIS **a**. **b** The sound change which consists in the shifting of a semivowel from the syllable in which it originally occurred to the preceding syllable.

ep′en-thet′ic (ĕp′ĕn-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπενθετικός.] Inserted in the body of a word; pertaining to, or of the nature of, epenthesis.

e-pergne′ (ē-pûrn′; ā′pĕrn′), *n.* [F. *épargne* a sparing or saving; a treasury.] A centerpiece for table decoration, usually consisting of several dishes or receptacles of different sizes which are grouped together in some ornamental design.

E-per′u-a (ē-pĕr′ōō-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *eperú*, the name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of cæsalpiniaceous trees, natives of Guiana and Brazil, of which the wallaba (*E. falcata*) is the best known. See WALLABA.

ep-ex′e-ge′sis (ĕp-ĕk′sē-jē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπεξήγησις a detailed narrative, fr. ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι to recount in detail; ἐπί + ἐξηγεῖσθαι to lead, point out. See EXEGESIS.] A full or additional explanation; the act of subjoining such an elucidation. — **ep-ex′e-get′ic** (-jĕt′ĭk), **ep-ex′e-get′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ep-ex′e-get′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e′phah, *or* **e′pha** (ē′fȧ), *n.* [Heb. *ēphāh*.] A Hebrew dry measure equal to a little more than a bushel. See MEASURE.

e-phe′bic (ē-fē′bĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐφηβικός.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the ephebi. The **ephebic inscriptions** comprise lists of the ephebi, decrees in their honor, etc.
2. *Biol.* Fully adult; — said of a stage of development between the neanic and gerontic stages.

e-phe′bus (-bŭs), **e-phe′bos** (-bŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī), -BOI (-boi). [L. *ephebus*, fr. Gr. ἔφηβος; ἐπί upon, to + ἥβη youth, puberty.] *Gr. Hist.* A youth entering manhood or just enrolled as a citizen. At Athens a youth was an ephebus from the age of eighteen to twenty, during which period he received military and gymnastic training. In later and Roman times the ephebic training lasted only a year, and literary and philosophical studies were substituted for the military training.

Eph′e-dra (ĕf′ē-drȧ; *commonly* ĕ-fē′drȧ: *cf.* CATHEDRA), *n.* [L., horsetail, Gr. ἐφέδρα, fr. ἔφεδρος sitting upon; ἐπί upon + ἕδρα seat.] *Bot.* A large genus of jointed, nearly leafless gymnospermous shrubs of the family Gnetaceæ, found in desert regions in both hemispheres. They are often called *shrubby horsetails*.

eph′e-drine (ĕf′ē-drĭn; ĕ-fē′-), *n.* Also **-drin**. *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}ON$, obtained from the leaves of *Ephedra vulgaris*. It is used as a mydriatic.

E-phem′e-ra (ē-fĕm′ēr-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RÆ (-rē), E. -RAS (-rȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐφήμερον a day fly, fr. ἐφήμερος daily, lasting but a day; ἐπί over + ἡμέρα day.] **1**. *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the Ephemerida; formerly, also [*l.c.*], any member of that group; a May fly or ephemerid.
2. [*l. c.*] = EPHEMERON, 2.
Honor is venerable to us because it is no *ephemera*. It is always ancient virtue. *Emerson.*

e-phem′er-a, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐφήμερος lasting but a day.] *Med.* A fever of one day's duration.

e-phem′er-al (-ăl), *a.* **1**. Beginning and ending in a day; existing only, or no longer than, a day; diurnal; as, an *ephemeral* flower.
2. Short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only. "*Ephemeral* popularity." *V. Knox.*
Syn. — See TRANSIENT.
ephemeral fly, an ephemerid.

e-phem′er-al, *n.* Anything lasting but a day, or a brief time; an ephemeral insect, book, etc.; specif., *Bot.*, a short-lived annual plant, as chickweed.

e-phem′er-id (-ĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* An ephemeral fly; any one of the Ephemerida.

e-phem′er-id, *a.* Ephemeral.

An Ephemerid. Nat. size.

Eph′e-mer′i-da (ĕf′ē-mĕr′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of slender, delicate insects with membranous, net-veined wings. They are so named from the shortness of their adult life (which is only a few hours or days), though the larval stages often last from one to three years; the May flies, ephemeral flies, or shad flies. This group, which is also called *Plecoptera*, includes but one family, the **Eph′e-mer′i-dæ** (-dē), and was formerly included in the Neuroptera or Pseudoneuroptera, but now is usually considered a separate order. They have very short antennæ, large fore wings, small hind wings (or none at all), and two or three slender filaments at the end of the body, and are peculiar in molting once after assuming the winged form. The larvæ are aquatic, usually feeding chiefly on vegetable matter. In the adult state they eat nothing. The adults sometimes appear in immense swarms.

e-phem′er-is (ē-fĕm′ēr-ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* EPHEMERIDES (ĕf′ē-mĕr′ĭ-dēz). [L., a diary, Gr. ἐφημερίς, also, a calendar, fr. ἐφήμερος. See EPHEMERA.] **1**. A diary; a journal; also, a calendar or almanac. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Astron.* **a** A publication giving the computed places of the heavenly bodies for each day of the year, with other numerical data, for the use of the astronomer and navigator; an astronomical almanac; as, the "American *Ephemeris* and Nautical Almanac." **b** Any tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body, as a planet or comet, on several successive days.
3. *Eccl.* The appointed order of daily services.
4. Anything ephemeral; specif., a publication, as a periodical, having transient interest.
5. An ephemerid. *Rare.*

ephemeris star. *Astron.* A star whose computed positions are regularly published in an ephemeris.

e-phem′er-on (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -ERA (-ȧ), E. -ERONS (-ŏnz). [NL. See EPHEMERA.] **1**. An ephemerid; an ephemeral.
2. Anything ephemeral or short-lived; a merely temporary interest or being.
Occasionally she came to a spot where independent worlds of *ephemerons* were passing their time in mad carousal. *T. Hardy.*

E-phe′sian (ē-fē′zhăn), *a.* [L. *Ephesius*.] Of or pert. to Ephesus, an ancient city of Ionia, in Asia Minor.
Ephesian Artemis, Diana of Ephesus. — **E. Council**. See COUNCIL, *Table*. — **E. liturgies**. See LITURGY, 1, IV.

E-phe′sian, *n.* **1**. A native or inhabitant of Ephesus.
2. A jolly companion; a roisterer. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. *pl.* The Epistle to the Ephesians. See NEW TESTAMENT.

Eph′e-sine (ĕf′ē-sĭn), *a.* Ephesian; — chiefly used in *Eccl.* of the Ephesian council or liturgical uses supposed to be from Ephesus. — **Ephesine liturgies**. See LITURGY, 1, IV.

Eph′e-tæ (ĕf′ē-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl., fr. Gr. ἐφέτης, pl. ἐφέται.] *Gr. Hist.* At Athens, a court of 51, traditionally originated by Draco, to try murder cases. They became subordinate to the Areopagus. — **e-phet′ic** (ĕ-fĕt′ĭk), *a.*

Eph′i-al′tes (ĕf′ĭ-ăl′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐφιάλτης.] **1**. *Gr. Myth.* One of the Aloadæ (which see).
2. [*l. c.*] Nightmare; also, the demon believed to cause it.

eph′i-dro′sis (ĕf′ĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐφίδρωσις. See EPI-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Perspiration, esp. when excessive.

eph′od (ĕf′ŏd), *n.* [Heb. *ēphōd*, fr. *āphad* to put on.] **1**. *Jew. Antiq.* **a** An official garment for the high priest, richly embroidered in colors, fastened by a girdle, and having two shoulder pieces in front (*Ex.* xxviii., xxxix.). On each shoulder was an onyx stone set in gold and engraved with the names of six of the tribes. The breastplate of judgment was fastened above the girdle. Also, a similar linen garment for priests (1 *Sam.* xxii. 18). **b** A kind of image or casing for an image (*Judges* viii. 26, 27).
2. *Eccl.* An amice. Cf. VAGAS.

eph′or (ĕf′ŏr), *n.*; *pl.* E. EPHORS (-ŏrz), L. EPHORI (-ō-rī). [L. *ephorus*, Gr. ἔφορος, fr. ἐφορᾶν to oversee; ἐπί + ὁρᾶν to see.] **1**. A kind of magistrate in various ancient Dorian states; esp., one of a body of five magistrates chosen by the Spartans. Originally they were assistants or vicegerents of the kings; later they controlled the kings.
One of the board, like one of the Athenian archons, was *Ephor Eponymus*, giving his name to the civil year. *Woodrow Wilson.*
2. In modern Greece, an overseer or superintendent of public works. *Oxf. E. D.*

E′phra-im (ē′frā-ĭm), *n.* [Heb. *Ephrayim*, perh. through L. *Ephraim* or Gr. Ἐφραίμ.] **1**. Lit., very fruitful; — masc. prop. name. L. *Ephraimus* (ē′frā-ī′mŭs).
2. *Bib.* **a** The younger son of Joseph. **b** The tribe which Ephraim founded, occupying central Palestine, north of the tribe of Benjamin. **c** The Northern Kingdom, or Kingdom of Israel. **d** A mountain and town.
3. A hunter's name for the grizzly bear.

E′phra-im-ite (-īt), *n.* One of the tribe of Ephraim. *Bib.* — **E′phra-im-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), **E′phra-im-it′ish** (-īt′ĭsh), *a.*
Ephraimitic Prophetic Document. = ELOHISTIC PROPHETIC DOCUMENT.

Eph′thi-a-nu′ra (ĕf′thĭ-ȧ-nū′rȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. ἔφθιεν οὐρά the tail has wasted away; ἔφθιεν is imp. of φθίειν to dwindle.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very small short-tailed Australian saxicoline birds. Also [*l. c.*] employed as a vernacular name.

eph′y-ra (ĕf′ĭ-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Ephyra*, name of a nymph, Gr. Ἐφύρα.] *Zoöl.* One of the small free-swimming larvæ of certain scyphozoan jellyfishes formed by transverse fission of the scyphistoma. They have a disklike body with eight bifid marginal lobes. See STROBILA.

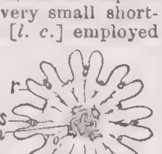

Ephyra of *Aurelia flavidula*. *m* Mouth; *o* Ovaries; *r* Marginal Lobes; *s* Sense Organs.

ep′i- (ĕp′ĭ-). [Gr. ἐπί on, upon, to; akin to Skr. *api* besides, and prob. to L. *ob* to, before, on account of.] **1**. A prefix, meaning *upon*, *beside*, *among*, *on the outside*, *above*, *over*. It becomes *ep-* before a vowel, as in *epoch*; *eph-* before a Greek aspirate, as in *ephemeral*.
2. *Chem.* See NAPHTHALENE.

‖ **é′pi′** (ā′pē′), *n.* [F., lit., an ear of grain, L. *spicum*. Cf. SPIKE.] *Arch.* A covering for the apex of a sharp-pointed roof, usually ending in a decorative finial, and sometimes having a vane.

ep′i-bas′al (ĕp′ĭ-bās′ăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *basal*.] *Bot.* Above the basal wall; specif., pertaining to the upper segment of a developing oöspore or proembryo, which gives rise to the shoot. Cf. HYPOBASAL.

ep′i-blast (ĕp′ĭ-blăst), *n.* [*epi-* + *-blast*.] **a** *Biol.* The outer layer of the blastoderm; the ectoderm, or outer germ layer, of the embryo. See GERM LAYER, ECTODERM. **b** *Bot.* A small unguiform appendage in front of the plumule and opposite the scutellum in many grasses, thought by some to be a second cotyledon. — **ep′i-blas′tic**, *a.*

ep′i-ble′ma (-blē′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίβλημα a cover; ἐπί over + βάλλειν to throw.] *Bot.* **1**. The superficial layer of tissue replacing the true epidermis in most roots and in stems of submerged aquatics.
2. *Gr. Antiq.* An outer garment; a shawl.

ep′i-bol′ic (-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* [See EPIBOLY.] *Embryol.* Growing or covering over; — said of a kind of gastrulation or invagination. See GASTRULA.

ep-ib′o-ly (ĕp-ĭb′ō-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιβολή a throwing upon, ἐπιβάλλειν to throw upon, add to; ἐπί upon + βάλλειν to throw.] *Embryol.* The growing of one part around another so as to inclose it; epibolic invagination. See GASTRULA.

ep′ic (ĕp′ĭk), *a.* [L. *epicus*, Gr. ἐπικός, from ἔπος a word, speech, tale, song; akin to L. *vox* voice: cf. F. *épique*. See VOICE.] Designating, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a kind of narrative poetry in which is treated a theme of action in heroic proportions and style. In the Greek conception, epic poetry is distinguished from lyric in being intended for recitation rather than singing (although in the earliest period it was probably chanted to accompaniment) and from dramatic in being delivered without imitative action. According to Aristotle, the essentials of an epic poem are a dignified theme, organic unity, and an orderly progress of the action. As a rule epic poems derive their unity from some central hero whose exploits or fortunes are the thread of the discourse, as Achilles in the "Iliad" (cf. ACHILLEID), Odysseus in the "Odyssey," Æneas in the "Æneid," Beowulf in "Beowulf," etc. The Greek **epic period** is generally estimated as coming to a close about 700–650 B. C. Its termination was marked by the composition of the cyclic poems, epical narratives chiefly completing the myths of Troy and the Greek heroes in part treated in the Homeric poems (see CYCLIC, 2). In epic poetry the *epos*, as a series of poems dealing with a connected theme but not formally united, is sometimes distinguished from the *epopee*, the united and unified epic narrative formed from these.
epic cæsura, *Pros.*, a feminine cæsura following a hypermetrical light syllable, as in the following:
To Can|terbur|*y* ‖ with ful | devout | corage. *Chaucer.*
— **e. Greek**. See GREEK, *n.*, 5.

ep′ic, *n.* **1**. An epic poet. *Obs.*
2. An epic poem; also, an epiclike composition or subject; an epos.

ep′i-cal (ĕp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Epic; proper to or resembling epic poetry. — **ep′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
His [Wordsworth's] longer poems (miscalled *epical*). *Lowell.*

ep′i-ca′lyx (ĕp′ĭ-kā′lĭks; ĕp′ĭ-kăl′ĭks), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *calyx*.] *Bot.* An involucre which resembles an exterior calyx. It may consist simply of a whorl of bracts below the calyx, as in mallows; or it may result from the union of the sepal appendages, as in *Rosa* and *Potentilla*.

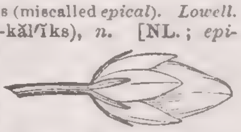
Flower Bud, showing Calyx and Epicalyx.

ep′i-can′thus (-kăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *canthus*.] A prolongation of a fold of the skin of the upper eyelid over the inner angle, or both angles, of the eye, common in Mongolians. — **ep′i-can′thic** (-thĭk), *a.*

Mongoloid Eye, showing Epicanthus.

ep′i-car′di-um (-kär′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] **a** *Anat.* The visceral part of the pericardium which closely invests the heart. **b** In many compound ascidians, a tubular posterior prolongation of the branchial sac, which takes part in the process of gemmation. — **ep′i-car′di-ac** (-ăk), **ep′i-car′di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Ep′i-car′i-des (-kăr′ĭ-dēz), **Ep′i-ca-rid′e-a** (-kȧ-rĭd′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. καρίς, καρῖδος, a shrimp.] *Zoöl.* A group of small isopod crustaceans parasitic on shrimps. — **ep′i-car′i-dan** (-kăr′ĭ-dăn), *a.* & *n.*

ep′i-carp (ĕp′ĭ-kärp), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* The outermost layer of the pericarp of a fruit, usually corresponding to the rind or peel. See ENDOCARP, *Illust.*

ep′i-ce′di-al (-sē′dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

ep′i-ce′di-um (-sē′dĭ-ŭm; -sē-dī′ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* EPICEDIA (-ȧ). [L. *epicedion*, Gr. ἐπικήδειον, fr. ἐπικήδειος funereal; ἐπί + κῆδος sorrow.] A funeral song or ode; dirge; elegy.

ep′i-cene (ĕp′ĭ-sēn), *a.* [L. *epicoenus*, Gr. ἐπίκοινος; fr. ἐπί + κοινός common.] **1**. Common to both sexes; specif.,

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‖ **é′per′lan′** (ā′pĕr′läɴ′), *n.* [F. *éperlan*, fr. G. *spierling*. Cf. SPARLING.] The European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*).

É′per′nay′ (ā′pĕr′nā′), *n.* Champagne made in the vicinity of Épernay, France.

ep-er′o-te′sis (ĕp-ĕr′ō-tē′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἐπερώτησις a questioning.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting in interrogation for effect without expectation of an answer.

epetite. † HEPATITE.

E-pe′us (ē-pē′ŭs), *or* **E-pe′ius** (-yŭs; -pī′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐπειός.] *Class. Myth.* The builder of the wooden horse by which the Greeks secured an entry into Troy.

Eph. *Abbr.* Ephesians; Ephraim.

Eph′a-al (ĕf′ā-ăl). *D. Bib.*

E′phah (ē′fȧ). *Bib.*

E′phai (ē′fī; ē′fā-ī). *Bib.*

e-phebe′ (ē-fēb′; ĕf′ēb), *n.* An ephebus.

eph′e-bei′on (ĕf′ē-bī′ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἐφηβεῖον.] An ephebeum.

eph′e-be′um (ĕf′ē-bē′ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Gr. Antiq.* A building or an apartment for ephebi, esp. for physical exercise; a place for gymnastic exercises, as in the Roman thermæ.

eph-ec′tic (ĕf-ĕk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐφεκτικός able to check or stop.] Addicted to suspense of judgment; — applied specif. to a school of ancient skeptics. *Rare.*

eph-e′lis (ĕf-ē′lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ELIDES (-ĕl′ĭ-dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔφηλις, in pl., rough spots on the face, perh. freckles.] A freckle.

e-phem′e-ra, *n.*, *pl.* of EPHEMERON.

e-phem′er-al′i-ty (ē-fĕm′ēr-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ephemeral; also, an ephemeral thing.

e-phem′er-al-ly, *adv.* of EPHEMERAL.

e-phem′er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-phem′er-an, *n.* An ephemerid.

e-phem′er-ic (ē-fĕm′ēr-ĭk; ĕf′ē-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* Ephemeral.

eph′e-mer′i-des (ĕf′ē-mĕr′ĭ-dēz), *n.* [L.] **1**. *pl.* of EPHEMERIS; — rarely used as a sing.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* = EPHEMERIDA.

e-phem′er-id′i-an (-ĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to an ephemeris.

e-phem′er-ist, *n.* A maker or user of an ephemeris. *Obs. or R.*

e-phem′er-o-morph (ē-fĕm′ēr-ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. ἐφήμερος ephemeral + *-morph*.] Any low organism intermediate between an animal and a plant. *Rare.* — **e-phem′er-o-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.* *Rare.*

e-phem′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Ephemeral. *Rare.*

E′pher (ē′fēr). *Bib.*

E′phes-dam′mim (ē′fĕs-dăm′ĭm). *Bib.*

eph′ete (ĕf′ēt), *n.* A member of the Ephetæ.

E′phi (ē′fī). Var. of EPHAH. *D. Bib.*

eph-ip′pi-um (ĕf-ĭp′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [L., saddle cloth, fr. Gr. ἐφίππιον; ἐπί on + ἵππος horse.] **a** *Anat.* The pituitary fossa. **b** *Zoöl.* In certain Cladocera, as the genus *Daphnia*, a saddlelike thickened area of the dorsal integument over the brood pouch. When the shell is molted, it forms a two-valved capsule for the winter eggs. — **eph-ip′pi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Eph′lal (ĕf′lăl). *Bib.*

E′phod (ē′fŏd), *n.* Masc. prop. name. *Bib.*

e-phœ′bus, *n.* An ephebe. *Obs.*

eph′or-al (ĕf′ŏr-ăl), **eph-or′ic** (ĕf-ŏr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ephor.

eph′or-al-ty (ĕf′ŏr-ăl-tĭ), *n.* An ephor's office; body of ephors.

eph′or-ate (ĕf′ŏr-āt), *n.* The body of ephors.

eph′or-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

eph′o-rus (ĕf′ō-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* EPHORI (-rī). [L.] An ephor.

eph′or-y (ĕf′ŏr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ORIES (-ĭz). The body of ephors. *Rare.*

eph′pha-tha (ĕf′ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.* An Aramaic word translated "Be opened," addressed to a deaf and dumb man by Jesus.

Eph-phe′ta (ĕ-fē′tȧ). *D. Bib.*

E′phra-in (ē′frā-ĭn). *Bib.*

E′phra-it′ic (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ephraim.

Eph′ra-ta (ĕf′rȧ-tȧ). *D. Bib.*

Eph′ra-tah (-tȧ), **Eph′rath** (ĕf′răth; ē′frăth). *Bib.*

Eph′rath-ite (ĕf′răth-īt; ē′frăth-), *n.* *Bib.* **1**. An inhabitant of Ephrath.
2. An Ephraimite.

E′phre-e (ē′frē-ē). *D. Bib.*

E′phron (ē′frŏn). *Bib.*

eph′thi-a-nure (ĕf′thĭ-ȧ-nūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ephthianura*.

Eph′y-dra (ĕf′ĭ-drȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔφυδρος living on the water; ἐπί upon + ὕδωρ water.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical brine flies. It is made the type of a subfamily, **Eph′y-dri′næ** (-drī′nē), or of a family, **Eph-yd′ri-dæ** (ĕf-ĭd′rĭ-dē). — **eph′y-drid** (ĕf′ĭ-drĭd), *a.* & *n.*

eph-yd′ri-ad (ĕf-ĭd′rĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. ἐφυδριάς, -άδος, of the water.] A water nymph. *Rare.*

eph-ym′ni-um (ĕf-ĭm′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐφύμνιον.] *Pros.* **a** In classical hymns, a refrain or short colon following a number of lines or a metrical system. **b** In the Eastern churches, a line of different formation ending a stanza or the hymn; also, the antiphon when repeated.

eph-yr′u-la (ĕf-ĭr′ōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim.] *Zoöl.* = EPHYRA.

‖ **ep-ib′a-tus** (ĕp-ĭb′ȧ-tŭs), *a.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιβατός.] *Class. Pros.* Marked by a special beating; — of a doubled or decasemic pæonic foot. — *n.* The doubled pæon.

ep′i-ben′thos (ĕp′ĭ-bĕn′thŏs), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. βένθος depth.] *Biol.* The fauna and flora inhabiting the portion of the sea bottom between low-water mark and the mesobenthos. Its lower limit is variable, usually a depth of about 100 fathoms. — **ep′i-ben′thic** (-thĭk), *a.*

ep′i-blas-te′ma (ĕp′ĭ-blăs-tē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *blastema*.] *Bot.* = EMERGENCE.

ep-ib′o-le (ĕp-ĭb′ō-lē), *n.* [NL. See EPIBOLY.] **1**. *Rhet.* A figure by which the initial word or words of successive clauses are the same or similar in meaning.
2. *Biol.* = EPIBOLY.

ep-ib′o-lism (-lĭz′m) = EPIBOLY.

ep′i-bou-lan′ger-ite, *n.* [*epi-* + *boulangerite*.] *Min.* A compound of lead, antimony, and sulphur, $Pb_2Sb_2S_8$, in dark or black needles or granular. Sp. gr., 6.31.

ep′i-bran′chi-al, *a.* [*epi-* + *branchial*.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or designating the segment next below the pharyngobranchial in a branchial arch. — *n.* An epibranchial cartilage or bone.

Ep′i-cau′ta (-kô′tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίκαυτος burnt at the end.] *Zoöl.* A genus of blister beetles of the family Meloidæ, containing several species common in the eastern United States.

‖ **é′pice′** (ā′pēs′), *n.* [F.] Spice.

ep′i-cede (ĕp′ĭ-sēd), *n.* An epicedium.

ep′i-ce′di-a, *n.*, *pl.* of EPICEDIUM.

ep′i-ce′di-an, *a.* Epicedial. — *n.* An epicede. *Obs.*

ep′i-ce-di′on, *n.* = EPICEDIUM.

ep′i-cele. Var. of EPICŒLE.

Gram., having but one form to indicate both masculine and feminine genders; — said of nouns, as Gr. βοῦς, L. *bos*, a bull, an ox or a cow.
2. Having characteristics of, or adapted to, both sexes; hence, neither one thing nor the other; effeminate.
He represented an *epicene* species, neither churchman nor layman. *J. A. Symonds.*

ep′i-cene (ĕp′ĭ-sēn), *n.* One who is epicene. *Rare.*

ep′i-cen′ter, -cen′tre (-sĕn′tẽr), *n.* [*epi-* + *center.*] *Geol.* The portion of the earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake; seismic vertical.

ep′i-cen′tral (-sĕn′trăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *centrum.*] *Anat.* Arising from the centrum of a vertebra. — *n.* An epicentral bone or spine.

ep′i-cer′e-bral (-sĕr′ē-brăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *cerebral.*] *Anat.* Situated above the brain.

ep′i-chei-re′ma (-kī-rē′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -REMATA (-rē′mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιχείρημα, fr. ἐπιχειρεῖν to attempt to prove.] *Logic.* A syllogism in which the proof of one or both of the premises is introduced with the premises themselves.

ep′i-chor′dal (-kôr′dăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *chordal.*] Upon or above the notochord; — applied esp. to vertebræ or elements of vertebræ which develop upon the dorsal side of the notochord.

ep′i-cho′ri-al (-kō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιχώριος; ἐπί over + χώρα country.] In or of the country; peculiar or proper to a certain region.
Epichorial superstitions from every district. *De Quincey.*

ep′i-cho′ric (-kō′rĭk; -kŏr′ĭk), *a.* Epichorial; local.

ep′i-cœle (ĕp′ĭ-sēl), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. κοῖλον a hollow.] **1**. *Zoöl.* A perivisceral cavity formed by the invagination of the outer wall of the body, as the atrial cavity of tunicates.
2. *Anat.* = EPICŒLIA.

ep′i-cœ′li-a (-sē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. κοιλία a cavity of the body.] *Anat.* The cavity of the epencephalon, or the anterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain. — **ep′i-cœ′li-ac** (-ăk), **ep′i-cœ′li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

ep′i-con′dyle (-kŏn′dĭl; -dīl), *n.* [*epi-* + *condyle.*] *Anat.* Orig., the external condyle, or outer protuberance, at the distal end of the humerus; — now often, also, the internal condyle. — **ep′i-con′dy-lar** (-dĭ-lȧr), *a.*

ep′i-cor′mic (-kôr′mĭk), *a.* [See EPI-; CORMUS.] *Forestry.* Growing, as a branch, from a dormant bud which has been suddenly exposed to the full influence of light and air.

ep′i-cot′yl (-kŏt′ĭl), *n.* [*epi-* + *coty*ledon.] *Bot.* The upper portion of the axis of an embryo or seedling, above the cotyledons. Cf. HYPOCOTYL.

ep′i-cot′y-le′don-a-ry (-kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn-â-rĭ; -lĕd′ŭn-â-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Situated above the cotyledons.

ep′i-cra′ni-um (-krā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *cranium.*] **1**. *Zoöl.* The dorsal wall of the head of insects, sometimes including the clypeus.
2. *Anat.* The structures covering the cranium.

ep-ic′ri-sis (ĕp-ĭk′rĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. ἐπίκρισις determination, fr. ἐπικρίνειν to judge; ἐπί upon + κρίνειν to judge.] Critical estimate of a literary work or a passage, with discussion of the subject matter, esp. of the Hebrew Scriptures.

ep′i-cri′sis (ĕp′ĭ-krī′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *crisis.*] *Med.* That which follows a crisis; specif., a secondary crisis.

Ep′ic-te′tian (ĕp′ĭk-tē′shăn), *a.* [Gr. Ἐπικτήτειος, fr. Ἐπίκτητος Epictetus.] Pertaining to Epictetus, the Roman Stoic philosopher, who taught that the greatest good lies in independence of external things and in reliance upon the inner life or character.

ep′i-cure (ĕp′ĭ-kūr), *n.* [L. *Epicurus*, Gr. Ἐπίκουρος, a famous Greek philosopher, who has been regarded, but erroneously, as teaching a doctrine of refined voluptuousness.] **1**. [*cap.*] A follower of Epicurus; an Epicurean. *Obs.*
2. One devoted to dainty or luxurious sensual enjoyments, esp. to the luxuries of the table.
Syn. — EPICURE, GOURMET, GOURMAND, GLUTTON. An EPICURE, in modern usage, is one who is choice and dainty, while at the same time voluptuous, in enjoyment (esp.) of food and drink; a GOURMET is a connoisseur in delicate viands. A GOURMAND is less fastidious than a *gourmet*, less greedy and voracious than a GLUTTON. See SATIATE, GREEDY.
I am become a perfect *epicure* in reading; plain beef or solid mutton will never do. *Goldsmith.*
The flavor of those ready-made pleasures was sometimes a little bitter: but she was young; and youth is a *gourmand* when it cannot be a *gourmet*. *McClure's Magazine.*
It would be very difficult to determine whether they were most to be distinguished as *gluttons* or *epicures*: for they were, at once, dainty and voracious, understood the right and the wrong of every dish, and alike emptied the one and the other. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

ep′i-cu-re′an (-kū-rē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Epicureus*, Gr. Ἐπικούρειος: cf. F. *épicurien.*] **1**. [*cap.*] Pertaining to Epicurus, or to his philosophy. "The sect *Epicurean.*" *Milton.*
2 Given to luxury or to sensual gratifications; adapted to luxurious tastes; luxurious; pertaining to good eating.
Courses of the most refined and *epicurean* dishes. *Prescott.*

ep′i-cu-re′an, *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] A follower of Epicurus.
2. One given to epicurean indulgence.

Ep′i-cu-re′an-ism (ĕp′ĭ-kû-rē′ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; the principles or belief of Epicurus. *Epicureanism* is mainly identified with the ethical doctrines of Epicurus, who taught that pleasure is the only good and the end of all morality. The life of pleasure, however, to be genuine must be a life of prudence, honor, and justice, and a man's happiness is properly attained by taking away from his desires. In physics, Epicurus was an atomist of the school of Democritus. Cf. HEDONISM.

ep′i-cur-ism (ĕp′ĭ-kūr-ĭz′m; *in sense* 1 ĕp′ĭ-kū′rĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *épicurisme.*] **1**. [*cap.*] The doctrines or principles of Epicurus; Epicureanism.
2. [See EPICURE.] Epicurean habits or tastes; luxury.

ep′i-cy′cle (ĕp′ĭ-sī′k'l), *n.* [L. *epicyclus*, Gr. ἐπίκυκλος; ἐπί upon + κύκλος circle. See CYCLE.] **1**. *Ptolemaic Astron.* A circle whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small circle whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with the deferent, and yet, by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet upon it round its proper center.
2. *Geom.* The circle generating an epicycloid or hypocycloid.

ep′i-cyc′lic (-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk; 277), **ep′i-cyc′li-cal** (-sĭk′lĭ-kăl; -sī′klĭ-kăl), *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or having the motion of, an epicycle.

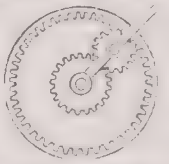
One form of Epicyclic Train.

epicyclic train, *Mach.*, a train of spur or bevel wheels, belt pulleys, or the like, having one or more of the wheels, etc., constrained to move bodily around the circumference of another wheel, pulley, or the like, which may be fixed or moving. This device is employed to obtain an unusual velocity ratio without undue complexity of parts, for certain change-speed gears (see CRYPTO GEAR), and in differential motions.

ep′i-cy′cloid (ĕp′ĭ-sī′kloid), *n.* [*epicycle* + *-oid*: cf. F. *épicycloïde.*] *Geom.* A curve traced by a point of a circle that rolls on the outside of a fixed circle. When the circle rolls inside the fixed circle the curve described is called a *hypocycloid.* The curve traced by a point on the radius (or radius prolonged) of a rolling circle, but not *on* the rolling circle, is called an *epitrochoid* or *hypotrochoid*, according as the circle rolls on the outside or on the inside of the fixed circle. All such curves are called *roulettes* or *trochoids.*

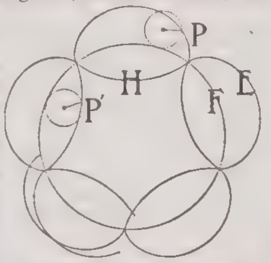

E Epicycloid traced by point *P* in circle rolling on the Fixed Circle *F*; *H* Hypocycloid traced by *P′* in circle rolling within *F*.

ep′i-cy-cloi′dal (-sī-kloi′dăl), *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties.
epicycloidal wheel, *Mach.*, a spur wheel which revolves inside the circumference of an annular wheel of twice its diameter in gear with it. Any point in the pitch circle of the smaller wheel will move in a straight line, hence the device is used as a straight-line motion.

ep′i-cyte (ĕp′ĭ-sīt), *n.* [*epi-* + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* The investing membrane of a cell.

ep′i-deic′tic (-dīk′tĭk), **ep′i-deic′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιδεικτικός, fr. ἐπιδεικνύναι to show forth, display; ἐπί + δεικνύναι to show. Cf. EPIDICTIC.] Serving for exhibition or display; — esp. designating a kind of oratory.
The *epideictic*, sometimes called the demonstrative or panegyrical, is concerned with praise or blame. *A. S. Cook.*

ep′i-dem′ic (-dĕm′ĭk), **ep′i-dem′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *epidemus*, Gr. ἐπίδημος, ἐπιδήμιος, among the people, epidemic; ἐπί in + δῆμος people: cf. F. *épidémique.* Cf. DEMAGOGUE.] **1**. *Med.* Common to, or affecting at the same time, a large number in a community; — applied to a disease which, spreading widely, attacks many persons at the same time; as, an *epidemic* disease; an *epidemic* catarrh, fever, etc. See ENDEMIC.
2. Spreading widely, or generally prevailing; affecting great numbers, as an epidemic disease does; as, *epidemic* rage; an *epidemic* evil.
It was the *epidemical* sin of the nation. *Bp. Burnet.*
☞ *Epidemical* is now little used.
epidemic catarrh. = INFLUENZA. — **e. parotitis.** = MUMPS.
— **ep′i-dem′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ep′i-dem′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

ep′i-dem′ic, *n.* [Cf. EPIDEMY.] **1**. *Med.* An epidemic disease.
2. An attack of anything so general as to be like an epidemic disease; as, an *epidemic* of terror.

ep′i-de′mi-og′ra-phy (-dē′mĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ; ĕp′ĭ-dĕm′ĭ-), *n.* [*epidemy* + *-graphy.*] *Med.* A treatise upon, or history of, epidemic diseases. — **ep′i-de′mi-og′ra-phist** (-rȧ-fĭst), *n.*

ep′i-de′mi-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*epidemy* + *-logy.*] Medical science treating of epidemics. — **ep′i-de′mi-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ep′i-de′mi-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

ep′i-dem-y (ĕp′ĭ-dĕm-ĭ), *n.* [F. *épidémie*, LL. *epidemia*, Gr. ἐπιδημία, fr. ἐπιδήμιος. See EPIDEMIC.] *Med.* An epidemic. *Obs.*

Ep′i-den′drum (ĕp′ĭ-dĕn′drŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. δένδρον tree.] *Bot.* A very large and diversified genus of chiefly epiphytic tropical American orchids, a few of which occur in Florida. They are extensively cultivated for their showy, often variegated, flowers, in which the lip is spreading and usually deeply lobed, its claw being adnate to the column. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See EPIPHYTE, *Illust.*

Epidendrum (*E. bicornutum*). Flowers, Leaves, and upper portion of Pseudo-bulb.

ep′i-der′mal (-dûr′măl), **ep′i-der′mic** (-mĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *épidermique.*] Pert. to, or arising from, the epidermis; as, *epidermal* processes; *epidermic* tissue.

ep′i-der′min (-mĭn), *n.* [See EPIDERMIS.] *Pharm.* A preparation consisting of white wax, powdered acacia, glycerin, and water, used in surgical dressings.

ep′i-der′mis (-mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιδερμίς; ἐπί over + δέρμα skin, fr. δέρειν to skin. See TEAR, *v. t.*] **1**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The outer epithelial layer of the skin or external integument of the body, derived from the epiblast of the embryo. See ECTODERM, SKIN. In vertebrates it consists of numerous layers of cells which become more or less horny toward the exterior, and form the nonsensitive and nonvascular layer of the skin which overlies the dermis. The hairs, feathers, nails, hoofs, and other horny structures of vertebrates are outgrowths of the epidermis. **b** Hence, by extension, any of various other integuments; esp., the periostracum, or chitinous outer covering, of the shells of many mollusks.
2. *Bot.* The thin layer of cells forming the external integument in seed plants and pteridophytes. The epidermis is always present on leaves and herbaceous stems or shoots, its growth keeping pace with that of the primary cortex. Its cells usually lack chloroplasts, but are rich in cell sap, which is often pigmented. In woody stems it is soon ruptured by the growth of the wood, its place as protective tissue being taken by the cork layer (see CORK, 1). No true epidermis occurs in the lower plants, although the scaly layer on the thallus of foliose lichens is sometimes so called.

ep′i-der′moid (-moid), **ep′i-der-moi′dal** (-dẽr-moi′dăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *épidermoïde.*] Pert. to or resembling epidermis.

ep′i-di′a-scope (-dī′ȧ-skōp), *n.* [*epi-* + *dia-* + *-scope.*] A kind of magic lantern for projecting images both of opaque and transparent objects.

ep′i-did′y-mis (-dĭd′ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιδιδυμίς; ἐπί upon + δίδυμος testicle.] *Anat.* An elongated mass at the back of the testicle, composed chiefly of the greatly convoluted efferent tubes of that organ. The upper part of the mass, called the *globus major*, is composed of the 12 to 20 convoluted vasa efferentia. These lead from the gland and open into the greatly convoluted tube which forms the body and lower part, or *globus minor*, of the epididymis. — **ep′i-did′y-mal** (-măl), *a.*

ep′i-did′y-mi′tis (-mī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See EPIDIDYMIS; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the epididymis.

ep′i-di′o-rite (-dī′ō-rīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A variety of diorite formed by metamorphism from pyroxenic igneous rocks. It is often more or less schistose, sometimes massive.

ep′i-do′site (-dō′sīt; ē-pĭd′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίδοσις a giving besides (see EPIDOTE) + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A schistose rock composed of bright green epidote, with some quartz.

ep′i-dote (ĕp′ĭ-dōt), *n.* [F. *épidote*, fr. Gr. ἐπιδιδόναι to give besides; ἐπί over + διδόναι to give. So named from the *enlargement* of the base of the primary in some of the secondary crystal forms.] *Min.* A complex orthosilicate of calcium, aluminium, and iron, commonly of a yellowish green (pistachio) color, occurring granular, massive, columnar, and in monoclinic crystals. H., 6–7. Sp. gr., 3.25–3.50. The *epidote group* includes ordinary epidote; zoisite, or **lime epidote**; piedmontite, or **manganese epidote**; allanite, or **cerium epidote**.

ep′i-dot′ic (-dŏt′ĭk), *a.* Related to, resembling, or containing, epidote; as, an *epidotic* granite.

ep′i-do′ti-za′tion (-dō′tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Petrog.* The production of epidote in a rock by metamorphism.

ep′i-du′ral (-dū′răl), *a.* [*epi-* + *dural.*] *Med.* Situated upon the dura mater; as, an *epidural* abscess.

ep′i-fo′cal (-fō′kăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *focal.*] *Seismol.* Over the focus of an earthquake; as, *epifocal* district. Cf. EPICENTER.

Ep′i-gæ′a (-jē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. γαῖα, γῆ, earth.] *Bot.* A genus of ericaceous plants containing two species, *E. asiatica*, of Japan, and *E. repens*, the trailing arbutus, or Mayflower. See ARBUTUS, 2.

ep′i-gas′tric (ĕp′ĭ-găs′trĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιγάστριος over the

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ep′i-cen′trum (ĕp′ĭ-sĕn′trŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL.] = EPICENTER.

ep′i-ce-ras′tic (-sē-răs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπικεραστικός tempering the humors; ἐπί + κεραννύναι to mix.] *Med.* Lenient; assuaging. *Obs.*

Ep′i-ce-rat′o-dus, *n.* See CERATODUS.

ep′i-chil′i-um (-kĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CHILIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. χεῖλος lip.] *Bot.* The terminal lobe of the labellum, or lip, in certain orchids. Also **ep′i-chil** (ĕp′ĭ-kĭl), **ep′i-chile** (-kĭl; -kīl).

ep′i-chi-re′ma. Var. of EPICHEIREMA.

ep′i-chlor-hy′drin, *n.* [*epi-* + *chlorhydrin.*] *Chem.* A sweet liquid, C_3H_5OCl, an anhydride of a chlorhydrin derived from glycerin.

ep′i-cho-ris′tic (ĕp′ĭ-kō-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* Epichorial.

Ep′i-chris′tian, *a.* [*epi-* + *Christian.*] Of or pert. to the age immediately after Christ.

ep′i-ci′cle. Var. of EPICYCLE.

ep′i-cism (ĕp′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Epic quality or characteristic. — **ep′i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

ep′i-clei′di-um (-klī′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. κλειδίον a little key.] *Anat.* An expansion, said to be formed by a separate ossification, at the scapular end of the clavicle of many birds. — **ep′i-clei′di-an** (-ăn), *a.*

ep′i-cle′sis (-klē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίκλησις a calling upon.] *Eccl.* An invocation of the Holy Spirit found in many liturgies in the prayer of consecration.

ep′i-cli′di-um. Var. of EPICLEIDIUM. — **ep′i-cli′dal** (-klī′dăl), *a.*

ep′i-cli′nal (-klī′năl), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. κλίνη couch.] *Bot.* Situated on the receptacle, or torus.

ep′ic-ly, *adv.* Epically. *Rare.*

Ep′i-cœ′la (ĕp′ĭ-sē′lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the animals having, or supposed to have, an epicœle. See EPICŒLE, 1. *Huxley.*

ep′i-cœ′lar (-lȧr), *a.* Epicœliac.

ep′i-cœ′lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having, or pert. to, an epicœle.

ep′i-cœne. Var. of EPICENE.

ep′i-col′ic (ĕp′ĭ-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. κόλον colon.] *Anat.* Situated upon or over the colon; — applied to the region of the abdomen adjacent to the colon.

ep′i-con′ti-nen′tal, *a.* See EPI-.

ep′i-cor′a-co-hu′mer-al (-kŏr′ȧ-kō-hū′mẽr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or connecting the epicoracoid and humerus.

ep′i-cor′a-coid, *a.* [*epi-* + *coracoid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to or designating an element (usually cartilaginous) at the sternal end of the coracoid in the shoulder girdle of some vertebrates, as certain reptiles, amphibians, and the monotreme mammals. **b** As used by Owen, designating the postclavicle of fishes. — *n.* An epicoracoid bone or cartilage. — **ep′i-cor′a-coi′dal**, *a.*

ep′i-co-rol′line, *a.* [*epi-* + *corolline.*] *Bot.* Situated or inserted upon the corolla.

ep′i-cos′tal, *a.* See EPI-.

ep′i-cra′ni-al, *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated on the cranium; pertaining to the epicranium.

Ep-ic′ra-tes (ĕp-ĭk′rȧ-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπικρατής having mastery.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large nonpoisonous snakes of arboreal habits of the boa family. The species are among those known as tree boas. *E. cenchria*, one of the abomas, is the best-known form.

ep′i-cu-re′al, ep′i-cu′ri-al, *a.* Epicurean. *Obs.*

ep′i-cure-ly, *adv.* Luxuriously. *Obs.*

ep′i-cu′re-ous, *a.* Epicurean. [*Obs.*]

ep′i-cur′ish (ĕp′ĭ-kūr′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. — **ep′i-cur′ish-ly** (-kūr′ĭsh-lĭ), *adv.*

ep′i-cu′ri-ty, *n.* Epicurism. *Obs.*

ep′i-cur-ize (ĕp′ĭ-kūr-īz), *v. i.* 1. To profess or tend towards the doctrines of Epicurus.
2. To feed or indulge like an epicure.

ep′i-cy′an-hy′drin, *n.* [*epi-* + *cyanhydrin.*] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, C_4H_5ON, an anhydride of a cyanhydrin derived from glycerin.

ep′i-cyc′li-cal. Epicyclic.

ep′i-cy-e′mate (ĕp′ĭ-sī-ē′māt), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. κύημα, κυήματος, embryo.] *Embryol.* Having the embryo lying upon a large yolk sac, as in amphibians and fishes, and not inclosed in blastodermic membranes; — opposed to *entocyemate.*

ep′i-cy-e′sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. κύησις conception.] *Embryol.* The condition of being epicyemate.

ep′i-cys-tot′o-my, *n.* [*epi-* + *cystotomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of making an incision into the bladder above the pubes.

ep′i-de-is′tic, *a.* [*epi-* + *deistic.*] Zealously religious. *Rare.*

ep′i-de′mi-al, *a.* Epidemic. *Obs.*

ep′i-de-mic′i-ty (ĕp′ĭ-dē-mĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Med.* Quality or condition of being epidemic.

ep′i-den′dric (ĕp′ĭ-dĕn′drĭk), **ep′i-den′dral** (-drăl), *a.* Growing or living on trees.

ep′i-derm, *n.* = EPIDERMIS. *Rare.*

ep′i-der-mat′ic (-dẽr-măt′ĭk), *a.* Epidermal. *Rare.*

ep′i-der′ma-toid (-dûr′mȧ-toid), *a.* [*epi-* + *dermato-* + *-oid.*] Epidermoid.

ep′i-der′ma-tous (-dûr′mȧ-tŭs), **ep′i-der′mi-dal** (-mĭ-dăl), **ep′i-der′mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* Epidermal. *R.* — **ep′i-der′mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ep′i-der′mi-za′tion (-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Process of covering with epidermis, as in skin grafting.

ep′i-der-mol′y-sis (-dẽr-mŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*epidermis* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Detachment or loosening of the epidermis.

ep′i-der′mose (-dûr′mōs), *n.* [See EPIDERMIS.] Keratin.

ep′i-der′mous (-mŭs), *a.* Epidermal.

ep′i-dic′tic (ĕp′ĭ-dĭk′tĭk), **ep′i-dic′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). Vars. of EPIDEICTIC, -DEICTICAL.

ep′i-did′y-mec′to-my (-dĭd′ĭ-mĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*epididymis* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the epididymis.

ep′i-di′or-tho′sis (-dī′ôr-thō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιδιόρθωσις.] *Rhet.* = EPANORTHOSIS.

ep′i-do-tif′er-ous (-dō-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.

ep′i-gæ′al (-jē′ăl), **e′pi-gæ′an, -gæ′ous.** Vars. of EPIGEAL, etc

ep′i-gam′ic (-găm′ĭk), *a* [Gr. ἐπίγαμος marriageable.] *Zoöl.* Tending to attract the opposite sex during the breeding seasons; as, *epigamic* colors of birds.

ep′i-gas′ter (-găs′tẽr), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. γαστήρ stomach.] **a** Epigastrium. *Obs.* **b** *Embryol.* The posterior part of the intestine, from which the colon develops.

ep′i-gas-træ′um (-găs-trē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = EPIGASTRIUM.

ep′i-gas′tral (-găs′trăl), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Epigastric. **b** Pert. to the epigaster.

ep′i-gas′tri-al (-trĭ-ăl), **ep′i-gas′tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* *Anat.* Epigastric. *Rare.*

ep′i-gas′tri-o-cele′ (-ō-sēl′), *n.* *Med.* = EPIGASTROCELE.

belly; ἐπί upon + γαστήρ belly.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Lying upon or over the stomach; hence, pertaining to the anterior walls of the abdomen; specif., *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, the **epigastric region**, one of the arbitrary divisions of the abdomen, lying between the hypochondriac regions and above the umbilical. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS.

epigastric arteries, arteries supplying the anterior walls of the abdomen. The *superior epigastric* is a direct downward continuation of the internal mammary. The *deep epigastric* arises from the external iliac near Poupart's ligament, and ascends along the inner margin of the internal abdominal ring. The *superficial epigastric* arises from the femoral, passes through the saphenous opening in the fascia lata, and then ascends upon the lower part of the abdomen. The last two are accompanied by corresponding **epigastric veins**. — **e. plexus**, the solar plexus.

ep′i-gas′tri-um (ĕp′ĭ-găs′trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιγάστριον.] **a** *Anat.* The epigastric region. **b** *Zoöl.* The ventral side of the mesothorax and metathorax of insects.

ep′i-ge′al (-jē′ăl), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* = EPIGEOUS.
2. *Zoöl.* Living near the ground; — of certain insects.

ep′i-gene (ĕp′ĭ-jēn), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born, grow: cf. F. *épigène*, Gr. ἐπιγενής growing after or late.] **1.** *Cryst.* Foreign; unnatural; unusual; — said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found. Cf. PSEUDOMORPHOUS.
2. *Geol.* Formed, originating, or taking place, on the surface of the earth; — opposed to *hypogene*; as, *epigene* rocks.

ep′i-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*epi-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** *Biol.* The theory of generation holding that the germ or embryo is created entirely new, not merely expanded and unfolded by the procreative power; — opposed to *preformation*.
2. *Med.* Occurrence of accessory or secondary symptoms.
3. *Geol.* Change in the mineral character of a rock owing to outside influences. Cf. METAMORPHISM.

ep′i-ge-net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to epigenesis; produced according to the theory of epigenesis; specif., *Geol.*, of drainage systems, superimposed.

ep′i-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Geol.* Epigene.

ep-ig′e-nous (ĕp-ĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Growing upon the surface, esp. the upper surface, of a leaf or other organ. Cf. HYPOGENOUS.

ep′i-ge′ous (ĕp′ĭ-jē′ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίγειος of the earth.] *Bot.* **a** Growing upon or above the surface of the ground. **b** Borne above ground after germination; — applied to cotyledons. Cf. HYPOGEOUS.

ep′i-glot′tic (-glŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the epiglottis.

ep′i-glot′tis (-glŏt′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς; ἐπί upon + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue. See GLOTTIS.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A thin lamella of yellow elastic cartilage which ordinarily projects upward behind the tongue and just in front of the glottis, but folds back over and protects the glottis during the act of swallowing. In some mammals the epiglottis and surrounding structures form a more or less complete tube connecting the nasal cavities and larynx. Such an arrangement is called an *intranarial* epiglottis. **b** In Polyzoa, the epistoma. **c** In insects, the epipharynx.

ep-ig′na-thous (ĕp-ĭg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Having the upper mandible longer than, and decurved over, the lower; hook-billed.

ep′i-go-na′ti-on (ĕp′ĭ-gō-nā′shĭ-ŏn; -tĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ). [LGr. ἐπιγονάτιον; Gr. ἐπί upon + γόνυ knee.] *East. Ch.* A diamond-shaped ornament, properly of the episcopal dress, composed of some stiff material, as brocade, and worn suspended on the right side from the girdle.

ep-ig′o-nous (ĕp-ĭg′ō-nŭs), *a.* [See EPIGONUS.] Of a later generation; pertaining or belonging to a later, and imitative, school, as of art or science.

Ep-ig′o-nus (ĕp-ĭg′ō-nŭs), *n.*; usually in *pl.* -ONI (-nī). [L., fr. Gr. ἐπίγονος; ἐπί after + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the sons of the seven heroes who were beaten before Thebes (see SEVEN AGAINST THEBES). Thirty years after their fathers' defeat, with Alcmæon as leader, they conquered and destroyed the city.
2. [*l. c.*] A member of a later generation; a descendant or successor, esp. an inferior one, as in art or literature.

ep′i-gram (ĕp′ĭ-grăm), *n.* [L. *epigramma*, fr. Gr. ἐπίγραμμα inscription, epigram, fr. ἐπιγράφειν to write upon; ἐπί upon + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *épigramme*. See GRAPHIC.] **1.** An inscription, esp. one in verse. *Obs.*
2. A short poem treating concisely and pointedly of a single thought or event. The modern epigram is so contrived as to end with a witticism or ingenious turn of thought, and is often satirical in character. For example, William Watson's epigram on Browning: —

A lion! — And with such no beast can cope,
The shaggiest lion couch'd on Parnasse' slope;
Entoil'd at times with meshes hard to undo:
Which God inspire the mouse to nibble through!

3. A bright or witty thought tersely and sharply expressed; also, epigrammatic expression.

Antithesis, i. e., bilateral stroke, is the soul of *epigram* in its later and technical signification. — *B. Cracroft.*

ep′i-gram-mat′ic (ĕp′ĭ-gră-măt′ĭk), **ep′i-gram-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* [L. *epigrammaticus*: cf. F. *épigrammatique*.] **1.** Writing epigrams; dealing in epigrams.
2. Suitable to, characterized by, or of the nature of, epigram; concise and pointed; piquant; as, *epigrammatic* style, wit, or sallies of fancy.

ep′i-gram′ma-tism (-grăm′ȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* The use of epigrams; epigrammatic style.

ep′i-gram′ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [L. *epigrammatista*: cf. F. *épigrammatiste*.] A writer of epigrams.

ep′i-gram′ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν.] To make an epigram of; to express epigrammatically. — *v. i.* To write epigrams. — **ep′i-gram′ma-tiz′er** (-tīz′ēr), *n.*

ep′i-graph (ĕp′ĭ-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγραφή, fr. ἐπιγράφειν: cf. F. *épigraphe*. See EPIGRAM.] **1.** An inscription on lasting material, as stone or metal, esp. one on a building, a statue, etc., as of dedication.
2. A superscription or an imprint. *Obs.*
3. A citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the beginning of a work or of one of its separate divisions; a motto.

ep′i-graph, *v. t.* To furnish with an epigraph.

ep′i-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk), **ep′i-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* Of or pertaining to epigraphs or epigraphy; as, *epigraphical* studies. — **ep′i-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e-pig′ra-phy (ē-pĭg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Epigraphs or inscriptions collectively; also, the study or science of inscriptions; esp., the decipherment and interpretation of ancient inscriptions.

e-pig′y-nous (ē-pĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. γυνή woman, female: cf. F. *épigyne*.] *Bot.* Adnate to the surface of the ovary, so as to be apparently inserted upon the top of it; — said of stamens, petals, or sepals, and also of flowers whose parts are of this type. Cf. PERIGYNOUS, HYPOGYNOUS. — **e-pig′y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

Section of Epigynous Flower.

Ep′i-hip′pus (ĕp′ĭ-hĭp′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of ancestral horses of the upper Eocene, known only from fragmentary remains. The middle toe of each foot was prominent, and the side toes, esp. the outer toe of the fore foot, rather slender.

ep′i-late (ĕp′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; EP′I-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); EP′I-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [F. *épiler*, fr. L. *e*, *ex*, out + *pilus* hair.] To remove or eradicate (hair), esp. by destroying the roots. — **ep′i-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

e-pil′a-to-ry (ē-pĭl′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the power to remove hair; depilatory. — *n.* A depilatory.

ep′i-lep′sy (ĕp′ĭ-lĕp′sĭ), *n.* [L. *epilepsia*, Gr. ἐπιληψία a seizure, the "falling sickness," fr. ἐπιλαμβάνειν to take besides, seize, attack; ἐπί upon, besides + λαμβάνειν to take: cf. F. *épilepsie*.] *Med.* The "falling sickness," so called because the patient generally falls suddenly to the ground; a chronic functional disease characterized by paroxysms or fits, occurring at intervals, and attended by sudden loss of consciousness and convulsive motions of the muscles.

ep′i-lep′tic (-lĕp′tĭk), *n.* **1.** One affected with epilepsy.
2. A medicine for the cure of epilepsy.

ep′i-lep′tic, *a.* [L. *epilepticus*, Gr. ἐπιληπτικός: cf. F. *épileptique*.] Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, epilepsy.

ep′i-lep-tog′e-nous (-lĕp-tŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίληπτος epileptic + *-genous*.] *Med.* Occasioning epilepsy or epileptoid convulsions.

ep′i-lep′toid (-lĕp′toid), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίληπτος + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling epilepsy; as, *epileptoid* convulsions.

Ep′i-lo′bi-um (-lō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. λοβός lobe, pod.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed onagraceous herbs, distinguished by having seeds with a silky coma. The pink or rarely yellow flowers are solitary or spicate, often showy. From their willowlike leaves, most species are called *willow-herbs*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ep′i-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk), **ep′i-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* [Gr. ἐπιλογικός.] Of or pertaining to an epilogue.

ep-il′o-gist (ĕp-ĭl′ō-jĭst), *n.* The writer or speaker of an epilogue.

ep-il′o-gize (-jīz; 277), *v. t. & i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). [See EPILOGISM.] To speak an epilogue to; to utter an epilogue.

ep′i-logue (ĕp′ĭ-lŏg), *n.* [F. *épilogue*, L. *epilogus*, fr. Gr. ἐπίλογος conclusion, fr. ἐπιλέγειν to say in addition; ἐπί upon, besides + λέγειν to say. See LEGEND.] **1.** *Rhet.* The closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated; a conclusion.
2. *Drama.* A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators, and recited by one of the actors after the conclusion of a play.

A good play needs no *epilogue*, yet . . . good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues*. — *Shak.*

Ep′i-me′di-um (ĕp′ĭ-mē′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *epimedion* an unknown plant, Gr. ἐπιμήδιον barrenwort.] *Bot.* A genus of European and Asiatic berberidaceous herbs, several species of which are in cultivation. They have pinnately compound leaves and curiously shaped flowers with 8 sepals and 4 petals, the latter mostly transformed into nectaries. *E. alpinum* is called *barrenwort*.

Ep′i-men′i-de′an (-mĕn′ĭ-dē′ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Epimenides, a Cretan poet and prophet of the 7th century B. C., fabled to have slept fifty-seven years in a cave.

ep′i-me′ron (ĕp′ĭ-mē′rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. μηρός thigh.] *Zoöl.* A lateral part or piece of the wall of the somites of arthropods, situated between the tergum and the nsertion of the appendages. In insects the term is applied specifically to a piece of the pleuron of the thoracic somites, which is situated posterior to the episternum. — **ep′i-me′ral** (-răl), *a.*

Ep′i-me′theus (-mē′thūs; -thē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐπιμηθεύς, lit., *Afterthought*.] *Gr. Myth.* The brother of Prometheus. In spite of his brother's warning not to receive any present from Zeus, he accepted Pandora as his wife, and thus brought sorrow to the human race.

ep′i-my′si-um (-mĭzh′ĭ-ŭm; -mĭz′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Anat.* The external connective-tissue sheath of a muscle.

ep′i-myth (ĕp′ĭ-mĭth), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιμύθιον the moral.] A moral, as of a story or fable.

ep′i-na′os (-nā′ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -NA′OI (-oi). [NL.; *epi-* + *naos*.] *Arch.* A room or vestibule in the rear of the naos, or cella, of a Greek temple. Cf. PRONAOS.

ep′i-nas′ty (ĕp′ĭ-năs′tĭ), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. ναστός pressed close.] *Plant Physiol.* That state of a growing dorsiventral organ, as a foliage leaf, in which the upper surface develops more vigorously than the lower, causing a downward curvature; — opposed to *hyponasty*. Epinasty may be transverse or longitudinal. Leaves which are revolute in vernation exhibit transverse epinasty. — **ep′i-nas′tic** (-năs′tĭk), *a.* — **ep′i-nas′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ep′i-neph′rine (-nĕf′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin**. [*epi-* + Gr. νεφρός kidney.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance essentially the same as *adrenaline* (which see).

é′pi-nette′ (ā′pē-nĕt′), *n.* [French Canadian.] **a** Any of several North American spruces, esp. the white spruce (*Picea canadensis*). **b** The larch.

ep′i-neu′ri-um (ĕp′ĭ-nū′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. νεῦρον a nerve.] *Anat.* External connective-tissue sheath of a nerve trunk. Cf. PERINEURIUM. — **ep′i-neu′ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ep′i-ni′cian (-nĭsh′ăn), **ep′i-nik′i-an** (-nĭk′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [See EPINICION.] Celebrating victory; as, an *epinician* ode.

ep′i-ni′ci-on (-nĭsh′ĭ-ŏn; -nĭs′ĭ-ŏn), **ep′i-nik′i-on** (-nĭk′ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -NICIA (-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; -nĭs′ĭ-ȧ), -NIKIA (-nĭk′ĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπινίκιον, fr. ἐπινίκιος belonging to victory; ἐπί upon, to + νίκη victory: cf. L. *epinicium*.] *Gr. Lit.* A hymn or an ode in honor of a victor in war or games.

ep′i-ot′ic (-ŏt′ĭk; -ō′tĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating the upper and outer element of the bony capsule of the internal ear, in man forming a part of the temporal bone. — *n.* An epiotic bone.

Ep′i-pac′tis (-păk′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιπακτίς a plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed terrestrial orchids having small spurless greenish or purple flowers borne in a twisted spike. There are two American species. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

ep′i-par′o-dus (-păr′ō-dŭs), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιπάροδος.] *Gr. Drama.* In tragedy, a reëntry of the chorus, occasionally necessitated by a change of the scene. Cf. PARODUS.

ep′i-pet′al-ous (-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + *petal*.] *Bot.* Having stamens inserted on the corolla.

E-piph′a-ny (ē-pĭf′ȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *épiphanie*, L. *epiphania*, Gr. ἐπιφάνια (sc. ἱερά), for ἐπιφάνεια appearance, fr. ἐπιφαίνειν to show forth; ἐπί + φαίνειν to show. See FANCY.] **1.** *Eccl.* A church festival celebrated on the 6th of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the coming of the Magi to Jesus at Bethlehem; or, as others maintain, in commemoration of the appearance of the star to the Magi, symbolizing the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles; Twelfthtide.
2. [*l. c.*] An appearance, or a becoming manifest, esp. of a deity.

Whom but just before they beheld transfigured and in a glorious *epiphany* upon the mount. — *Jer. Taylor.*

ep′i-phe-nom′e-nal (ĕp′ĭ-fē-nŏm′ē-năl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, epiphenomena.

ep′i-phe-nom′e-nal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that consciousness is an epiphenomenon.

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ep′i-gas′tro-cele (-trō-sēl), *n.* [See EPIGASTRIUM; -CELE.] *Med.* Hernia in the epigastric region.

ep′i-ge′an (-jē′ăn), *a.* *Bot.* = EPIGEOUS.

ep′i-gee (ĕp′ĭ-jē), *n.* [NL. *epigeum*, fr. Gr. ἐπίγαιος, ἐπίγειος, upon the earth. See EPIGÆA.] = PERIGEE. *Obs.*

ep′i-gen′e-sist (-jĕn′ē-sĭst), *n.* *Biol.* An adherent of epigenesis.

ep′i-ge-net′i-cal-ly (-jē-nĕt′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of EPIGENETIC.

ep-ig′e-nist (ĕp-ĭj′ē-nĭst), *n.* *Biol.* = EPIGENESIST. *Rare.*

ep′i-ge′um (ĕp′ĭ-jē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = EPIGEE. *Obs.*

ep′i-glot, *n.* The epiglottis. *Obs.*

ep′i-glot-tid′e-an (-glŏt-ĭd′ē-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Epiglottic.

ep′i-glot′ti-di′tis (-glŏt′ĭ-dī′tĭs), **ep′i-glot-ti′tis** (-glŏt-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See EPIGLOTTIS; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the epiglottis.

ep′i-glot′to-hy-oi′de-an, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the epiglottis and hyoid bone.

ep-ig′na-thus (ĕp-ĭg′nȧ-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Terat.* An acardiac monstrosity joined to the twin fetus at the mouth.

ep-ig′o-nal (-ō-năl), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. γονή that which generates.] **1.** *Anat.* On or over a gonad. **2.** Epigonous. *Rare.*

ep′i-gone (ĕp′ĭ-gōn), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* = EPIGONIUM. **2.** = EPIGONUS, 2.

Ep-ig′o-ni, *n.*, *pl.* of EPIGONUS.

ep′i-go′ni-um (ĕp′ĭ-gō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. γονή the seed.] *Bot.* **a** = CALYPTRA. **b** The sack inclosing the young sporangium in liverworts. **c** The nucule of *Chara*. *Rare.*

ep′i-graf. Epigraph. *Ref. Sp.*

ep′i-gram′ma-ta′ri-an, *n.* An epigrammatist. *Obs.*

ep′i-gram-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of EPIGRAMMATIC. See -LY.

‖ **é′pi′gramme′** (ā′pē′grȧm′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A ragout.

ep′i-gram′mist, *n.* An epigrammatist. *Obs.*

e-pig′ra-pher (ē-pĭg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* = EPIGRAPHIST.

ep′i-graph′ics (ĕp′ĭ-grăf′ĭks), *n.* Study of epigraphs.

e-pig′ra-phist (ē-pĭg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* See -IST.

ep′i-gua′nine, *n.* Also **-nin**. [*epi-* + *guanine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_6H_7O_3N_5$, found in human urine. It is a methyl derivative of guanine.

ep′i-hy′al (ĕp′ĭ-hī′ăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *hyoid*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating an element of the hyoid arch between the stylohyal and ceratohyal. In man it is represented by the stylohyoid ligament. In many vertebrates it forms a distinct bone. — *n.* An epihyal bone.

ep′i-kle′sis. Var. of EPICLESIS.

ep′i-ky, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιείκεια.] *Oxf. E. D.* Equity; reasonableness. *Obs.*

ep′i-la′brum, *n.*; *pl.* -LABRA (-brȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + *labrum*.] *Zoöl.* A transverse process at the side of the labrum of certain myriapods.

Ep′i-lach′na (-lăk′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. λάχνη soft woolly hair.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ladybirds, the type of a subdivision, **Ep′i-lach′ni-des** (-nĭ-dēz), whose members differ from the other Coccinellidæ in feeding on plants. See LADYBIRD.

ep′i-len-cy, *n.* [LL. *epilencia*, *epilempsia*.] Epilepsy. *Obs.*

ep′i-len′tic, *a.* [OF. *epilentic*, *-tique*.] Epileptic. *Obs.*

ep′i-le′ny, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιλήνιον (sc. μέλος song) of the vintage.] A drinking song. *Obs.*

ep′i-lep′ti-cal (ĕp′ĭ-lĕp′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Epileptic. *Rare.*

ep′i-lep′ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Epileptoid.

ep′i-lep′to-gen′ic (-tō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Epileptogenous.

ep′i-lep′toid, *n.* *Med.* = EPILEPTIC, 1.

ep′i-log. Epilogue. *Ref. Sp.*

ep′i-lo-ga′tion (ĕp′ĭ-lō-gā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *epilogatio*.] A brief summing up. *Obs.*

e-pil′o-gism (ē-pĭl′ō-jĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιλογισμός, fr. ἐπιλογίζεσθαι to reckon over, deliver an epilogue. See EPILOGUE.] Computation, esp. if excessive. *Obs.*

ep′i-lo-gis′tic (ĕp′ĭ-lō-jĭs′tĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. ἐπιλογιστικός calculating.] Of, pert. to, or like, epilogue.

ep′i-logue, *v. t.* To epilogize.

ep-il′o-guize (ĕp-ĭl′ō-gīz), *v. t. & i.* To epilogize. *Obs.*

e-pi′lose (ē-pī′lōs), *a.* [*e-* + *pilose*.] Without hair; bald.

Ep′i-ma-chi′næ (-mȧ-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Epimachus*, name of the genus, fr. Gr. ἐπίμαχος equipped for battle.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a subfamily of birds of paradise. See BIRD OF PARADISE.

e-pim′a-cus (ē-pĭm′ȧ-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CI (-sī). *Her.* An imaginary beast resembling a griffin.

ep′i-man-dib′u-lar (ĕp′ĭ-măn-dĭb′ū-lȧr), *a.* [*epi-* + L. *mandibula* a jaw.] *Zoöl.* Designating a bone of the lower jaw of some vertebrates. — *n.* An epimandibular bone.

ep′i-ma-nik′i-on (-mȧ-nĭk′ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -NIKIA (-ȧ). [LGr. ἐπιμανίκια, pl.; Gr. ἐπί on + L. *manica* sleeve.] *East. Ch.* A band or cuff in the vestment of bishops, priests, and deacons.

ep′i-me′ra, *n.*, *pl.* of EPIMERON.

ep′i-me′rite (ĕp′ĭ-mē′rīt), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Zoöl.* An anterior deciduous process of the protomerite of gregarines, often with hooks for attaching the animal to its host. — **ep′i-me-rit′ic** (-mē-rĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ep′i-me′rum (-rŭm). = EPIMERON.

Ep′i-neph′e-lus (-nĕf′ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. νεφέλη cloud.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of marine serranoid fishes of warm seas, containing the typical groupers.

‖ **É′pi′neuil′** (ā′pē′nû′y′), *n.* [F.] A Burgundy wine made in the vicinity of Épineuil.

ep′i-neu′ral (-nū′răl), *a.* [*epi-* + *neural*.] *Anat.* Arising from the neural arch of a vertebra. — *n.* A spine or process so situated.

ep′in-glette′ (ĕp′ĭn-glĕt′), *n.* [F. *épinglette*.] *Mil.* A priming wire.

ep′i-ni′cial (ĕp′ĭ-nĭsh′ăl), *a.* [See EPINICION.] = EPINICIAN.

ep′i-on′ic (ĕp′ĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιωνικός, *a.*] *Gr. Pros.* Verse in which an ionic follows an iambic dipody. — **ep′i-on′ic**, *a.*

ep′i-o-nych′i-um (-ō-nĭk′ĭ-ŭm). Var. of EPONYCHIUM.

ep′i-op′ti-con (-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See EPI-; OPTIC.] *Zoöl.* The middle one of the three ganglionic enlargements on the optic nerve of an insect.

Ep′i-or′nis (-ôr′nĭs). *Zoöl.* Syn. of ÆPYORNIS.

ep′i-par′a-site, *n.* [*epi-* + *parasite*.] *Zoöl.* = ECTOPARASITE.

ep′i-pas′tic (ĕp′ĭ-păs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίπαστος sprinkled over; cf. F. *épipastique*.] *Med.* Suitable to be used as a dusting powder. — *n.* A dusting powder.

ep′i-pe-dom′e-try (-pē-dŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίπεδος on the ground, level + *-metry*.] *Geom.* The mensuration of figures standing on the same base, or of plane surfaces. *Obs.*

ep′i-pe-riph′er-al, *a.* [*epi-* + *peripheral*.] *Physiol.* Designating sensations originating upon the external surface of the body.

Epiph. *Abbr.* Epiphany.

e-piph′a-nous (ē-pĭf′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιφανής manifest.] Resplendent; bright. *Rare.*

ep′i-pha-ryn′ge-al (ĕp′ĭ-fȧ-rĭn′jē′ăl; -făr′ĭn-jē′ăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *pharyngeal*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to the epipharynx. **b** Pertaining to the dorsal aspect of the pharynx; upon the pharynx; specif., pharyngobranchial. — *n.* A pharyngobranchial bone or cartilage.

ep′i-phar′ynx, *n.* [*epi-* + *pharynx*.] *Zoöl.* A median lobe or projection beneath the labrum of certain insects.

Ep′i-phe′gus (-fē′gŭs), *n.* [For earlier *epifagus*; Gr. ἐπί on + L. *fagus* beech: because parasitic on roots of the beech.] Syn. of LEPTAMNIUM.

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food, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

ep′i-phe-nom′e-non (ĕp′ĭ-fē-nŏm′ē-nŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -NOMENA (-nȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + *phenomenon.*] **1.** An attendant or secondary phenomenon; something that appears in connection with something else and is thought of as only indirectly occasioned by the latter.
2. Specif.: **a** *Philos.* Consciousness considered as an effect, but not as a cause, of physical processes.
Such metaphysical questions as whether the brain process is the sole real agency, and consciousness a mere function, or consequence, or *epiphenomenon.* *G. F. Stout.*
b *Med.* A symptom or sequel of a disease which is not invariably manifested.

ep′i-phlœ′dal (-flē′dăl) } *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. φλοιός bark.] *Bot.*
ep′i-phlœ′dic (-flē′dĭk) } Growing upon the surface of bark, as many lichens.

ep-iph′o-ra (ĕp-ĭf′ō-rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιφορά, fr. ἐπιφέρειν to bring to or upon; ἐπί + φέρειν to bring.] **1.** *Med.* The watery eye; a disease in which the tears accumulate in the eye, and trickle over the cheek, mainly on account of excessive secretion or obstruction of the lachrymal passages.
2. *Rhet.* = EPISTROPHE. *Obs. or R.*

ep′i-phragm (ĕp′ĭ-frăm), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίφραγμα covering, fr. ἐπιφράσσειν to block up.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A membranous or calcareous septum with which many inoperculate gastropods close the shell aperture in hibernation or æstivation. **2.** *Bot.* A membrane closing the aperture of the capsule in certain mosses; also, a delicate membrane closing the cuplike sporophore in fungi of the genus *Nidularia.*

Ep′i-phyl′lum (-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of cacti having flattened, jointed stems, and petals united in a tube. The flowers are very showy, and several species are in cultivation, the best known being the crab cactus (*E. truncatum*). Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ep′i-phys′e-al (-fĭz′ē-ăl) } *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or hav-
ep′i-phys′i-al (-fĭz′ĭ-ăl) } ing the nature of, an epiphysis.
epiphyseal cartilage, *Anat.*, specif., the cartilage uniting an epiphysis with the main bone. — **e. fracture,** *Surg.*, a fracture at the point of union of an epiphysis.

ep-iph′y-sis (ĕp-ĭf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίφυσις, fr. ἐπιφύειν to grow upon; ἐπι upon + φύειν to grow.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A part or process of a bone which ossifies separately and subsequently becomes ankylosed to the main part of the bone. In the higher vertebrates the ends of the long bones of the limbs are formed in this way, and in man in some cases do not unite with the *diaphysis*, or shaft of the bone, until about the twentieth year. **b** The pineal body or gland, — more exactly termed the ‖ **ep-iph′y-sis cer′e-bri** (sĕr′ē-brī). **c** In sea urchins, a calcareous piece attached to each half of the alveoli of the jaws and articulated with the rotula. **d** A process of the tibia of certain insects.

ep-iph′y-si′tis (ĕp-ĭf′ĭ-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; see EPIPHYSIS; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of an epiphysis.

ep′i-phyte (ĕp′ĭ-fīt), *n.* [*epi-* + *-phyte*: cf. F. *épiphyte.*] **1.** *Bot.* A plant which grows upon other plants but is not parasitic upon them, deriving the moisture required for its development from the air; an air plant. Epiphytes of temperate regions include many mosses, liverworts, lichens, and algæ. In the tropics numerous ferns, orchids, bromeliads, etc., assume this habit.
2. *Med.* A vegetable parasite on the body.

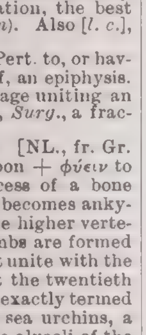
Epiphyte, 1. An Orchid (*Epidendrum conopseum*). Reduced.

ep′i-phyt′ic (-fĭt′ĭk) } *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or
ep′i-phyt′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } having the nature of, an epiphyte. — **ep′i-phyt′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ep′i-plas′tron (-plăs′trŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [*epi-* + *plastron.*] *Anat.* One of the first pair of lateral bony plates in the plastron of turtles. Some consider them homologous with the clavicles of other vertebrates.

ep′i-pleu′ra (-plōō′rȧ; 243), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [NL. See EPI-; PLEURON.] *Zoöl.* **a** In fishes, a bony spine or process borne on a vertebra or rib, often touching the skin near the lateral line. **b** In birds, an uncinate process. **c** A part of the outer margin of the elytra of beetles when turned down on the side of the thorax.

ep′i-pleu′ral (-răl), *a.* [*epi-* + *pleural.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the epipleuræ. **b** Arising from, or attached to, a rib. — *n.* An epipleural spine or bone; an epipleura.

ep-ip′lo-cele (ĕp-ĭp′lō-sēl), *n.* [*epiploön* + *-cele.*] *Surg.* Hernia containing part of the omentum.

ep′i-plo′ic (ĕp′ĭ-plō′ĭk), *a.* Relating to the epiploön.

ep-ip′lo-ön (ĕp-ĭp′lō-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -LOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίπλοον.] **1.** *Anat.* The great omentum. See OMENTUM. **2.** *Zoöl.* The fatty tissue in an insect's body.

ep-ip′o-dite (-ō-dīt), *n.* [See EPIPODIUM.] *Zoöl.* A branch of the basal joint of the protopodite of the thoracic limbs of many crustaceans. It often extends upward into the gill chamber and serves to keep the gills clean, or to maintain a circulation of water. — **ep-ip′o-dit′ic** (-dĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ep′i-po′di-um (ĕp′ĭ-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] **1.** *Bot.* The apical portion of an undifferentiated leaf axis, or phyllopodium. It becomes the blade, or expanded portion, of the fully developed leaf. Cf. HYPOPODIUM.
2. *Zoöl.* In certain gastropods, a lateral lobe of the foot, sometimes developed into a broad swimming organ.

ep′i-pre-cor′a-coid (-prē-kŏr′ȧ-koid), *a.* [*epi-* + *precoracoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, a cartilaginous element of the shoulder girdle of some turtles, situated at the ventral end of the precoracoid. — **ep′i-pre-cor′a-coid,** *n.*

ep′ir-rhe′ma (ĕp′ĭ-rē′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίρρημα that which is said afterwards.] *Old Gr. Comedy.* An address spoken by the coryphæus, at the conclusion of the parabasis, usually commenting freely on public affairs and personages. — **ep′ir-rhe-mat′ic** (-rē-măt′ĭk), *a.*

ep′i-sce′ni-um (ĕp′ĭ-sē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-nĭ-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἐπισκήνιον; ἐπι upon, over + σκηνή stage. See SCENE.] *Gr. Antiq.* A part of a theater near the stage and visible to the audience. It has not been certainly identified. It was, perhaps, the permanent back wall of the stage, which was a permanent scene, usually of architectural character; perhaps, a decorative band at the top of that wall.

e-pis′co-pa-cy (ē-pĭs′kō-pȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See EPISCOPATE.] **1.** Government of the church by bishops; church government by three distinct orders of ministers — bishops, priests, and deacons — ranking as named. See BISHOP, 2.
2. State of being a bishop; episcopal rank.
3. = EPISCOPATE, 2 & 3.

e-pis′co-pal (-păl), *a.* [L. *episcopalis*, fr. *episcopus*: cf. F. *épiscopal.* See BISHOP.] **1.** Of or pert. to bishops; as, *episcopal* vestments; vested in bishops; as, *episcopal* jurisdiction; governed by bishops; as, an *episcopal* church.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church (see under PROTESTANT); Episcopalian.
Episcopal Church in Scotland, the, an episcopal church which exists in Scotland and which is in communion with, but distinct from, the Church of England. Its bishops are direct successors of the prelates consecrated in England for the Scottish sees in 1661, the Scottish Protestant episcopate of the 16th century having become virtually extinct after episcopacy was abolished by the First Book of Discipline (adopted by the Scottish Parliament of 1560) and by the Second Book of Discipline (sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1581), and the episcopate restored in 1610 having become reduced to only a single representative at the time of the Restoration. — **e. ring.** = BISHOP'S RING.

e-pis′co-pa′li-an (-pā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to bishops, or government by bishops; episcopal; specif. [*cap.*], of or relating to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

e-pis′co-pa′li-an, *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline; specif. [*cap.*], in the United States, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

E-pis′co-pa′li-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine and usages of Episcopalians; [*l. c.*] episcopacy.

e-pis′co-pal-ism (ē-pĭs′kō-păl-ĭz′m), *n.* *Eccl.* The theory that in church government supreme authority resides in a body of bishops, and not in any individual, such as the Pope. This theory was rejected by the Roman Catholic Church at the Vatican Council (1869–70).

e-pis′co-pate (-pāt), *n.* [L. *episcopatus*, fr. *episcopus.* See BISHOP.] **1.** A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop.
2. The collective body of bishops.
3. The period or term of a bishop's office.

e-pis′co-pize (-pīz), *v. t.*; -PIZED (-pīzd); -PIZ′ING (-pīz′ĭng). **1.** To make a bishop of; also, to rule over as a bishop.
2. To make episcopalian.

e-pis′co-pize, *v. i.* To act as bishop.

ep′i-si′o- (ĕp′ĭ-sī′ō-). [Gr. ἐπίσειον the region of the pubes.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with the vulva.*

ep′i-si′o-plas′ty (-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*episio-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation upon the vulva.

ep′i-si-or′rha-phy (-sī-ŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*episio-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* The operation of sewing up a lacerated perineum.

ep′i-sko-tis′ter (ĕp′ĭ-skō-tĭs′tēr), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. σκοτίζειν to make dark + *-er.*] *Optics.* A disklike apparatus for admitting light into a darkened room. It has black sectors which may be adjusted to admit more or less light, which is diffused by rotation of the apparatus.

ep′i-sode (ĕp′ĭ-sōd), *n.* [Gr. ἐπεισόδιον episode, prop. neut. of ἐπεισόδιος coming in besides; ἐπί into, besides + εἴσοδος a coming in; εἰς into + ὁδός way; cf. Skr. *sad* to go: cf. F. *épisode.*] **1.** *Gr. Drama.* The part of a tragedy between two choric songs (cf. PARODUS, STASIMON, KOMMOS), in general equivalent to an "act" of a modern play. Cf. PROLOGUS, EXODUS.
2. A separate incident, story, or action, introduced in narration for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related; an incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.
3. A prominent occurrence or incidental experience; as, an *episode* in history, or in one's life.
4. *Music.* A digressive subdivision in a musical composition, introduced for the purpose of greater variety.
Syn. — See DIGRESSION.

ep′i-sod′ic (-sŏd′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *épisodique.* See EPISODE.]
ep′i-sod′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to an episode; casual; adventitious. — **ep′i-sod′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
Such a figure as Jacob Brattle, purely *episodical* though it be, is an excellent English portrait. *H. James.*

ep′i-spas′tic (-spăs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπισπαστικός, fr. ἐπισπᾶν to draw to, attract; ἐπι upon, to + σπᾶν to draw.] *Med.* Causing a blister or producing a serous discharge by exciting inflammation. — *n.* A blistering agent; a vesicatory.

ep′i-spore (ĕp′ĭ-spōr), *n.* [*epi-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* **a** = EXOSPORE **b.** **b** The special membrane surrounding the megaspore in heterosporous fern allies, as *Marsilea.*

ep′i-stax′is (-stăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. στάζειν to drop.] *Med.* Bleeding at the nose; nosebleed.

ep′i-ste′mo-log′i-cal (ĕp′ĭ-stē′mō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to epistemology. — **ep′i-ste′mo-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
The *epistemological* problem . . . is the question as to how we transcend the subjective in our knowledge. *Josiah Royce.*

ep′i-ste-mol′o-gy (ĕp′ĭ-stē-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιστήμη knowledge + *-logy.*] The theory or science of the method and grounds of knowledge, esp. with reference to its limits and validity. — **ep′i-ste-mol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
That systematic reflection concerning knowledge which takes knowledge itself as the object of science, the science we call *epistemology.* *James Ward.*

ep′i-ste-mon′ic (-stē-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιστημονικός capable of knowledge.] Of the nature of, or relating to, knowledge, or knowing as a type of experience; purely intellectual or cognitive. — **ep′i-ste-mon′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
The human spirit exhibits the unity of its nature throughout its experiences, artistic, moral, and *epistemonic.* *Henry Sturt.*

ep′i-ster′num (-stûr′nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -STERNA (-nȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* **1.** The interclavicle. The term has been applied to other sternal elements, as the presternum of mammals, and the epiplastron of turtles, but if used of turtles, it properly belongs to the entoplastron, which is homologous with the interclavicle. In Amphibia it usually designates the extreme anterior median cartilaginous piece of the sternum.
2. A lateral division or piece of a somite of an arthropod; specif., in the thoracic somites of insects, a piece above the sternum and anterior to the epimeron. Cf. PLEURON.

ep′i-stil′bite (-stĭl′bīt), *n.* [*epi-* + *stilbite.*] *Min.* A zeolite occurring in prismatic crystals or spherical or granular forms, usually white. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium. Sp. gr., 2.25.

e-pis′tlar (ē-pĭs′lȧr; -tlȧr), *a.* Pert. to an epistle; specif. [usually *cap.*], designating the Epistle side of the altar.

e-pis′tle (ē-pĭs′'l), *n.* [ME. *epistle*, *epistel*, AS. *epistol*, *pistol*, L. *epistola*, fr. Gr. ἐπιστολή anything sent by a messenger, message, letter, fr. ἐπιστέλλειν to send to, tell by letter or message; ἐπι upon, to + στέλλειν to dispatch, send: cf. OF. *epistle*, *epistre*, F. *épître.* See STALL.] **1.** A writing directed or sent to a person or persons; a written communication; a letter; — applied usually to formal, didactic, or elegant letters.
A madman's *epistles* are no gospels. *Shak.*
2. [Usually *cap.*] One of the letters in the New Testament addressed to their Christian brethren by Apostles.
3. [Usually *cap.*] *Eccl.* A selection appointed to be read or sung in the Communion service of liturgical churches after the collect or collects and before the Gospel. It is taken usually from the Epistles of the New Testament, but in the Book of Common Prayer in many instances from the Acts, the Revelation, or an Old Testament prophet. In

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Ep′i-phi (ĕp′ĭ-fī), *n. Bib.* [After the goddess *Apapt.*] The eleventh month of the Egyptian Vague year, and the Alexandrian or Egyptian Julian year.
ep′i-phlœ′o-dal (-flē′ō-dăl), **ep′i-phlœ-od′ic** (-flē-ŏd′ĭk). Vars. of EPIPHLŒDAL, EPIPHLŒDIC.
ep′i-phlœ′um (-flē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. φλοιός bark.] *Bot.* Periderm. *Obs. or R.*
ep′i-pho-ne′ma (-fō-nē′mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιφώνημα, fr. ἐπιφωνεῖν to mention.] *Rhet.* An exclamatory sentence, or striking reflection, which sums up or concludes a discourse or a passage. *Obs. or R.* — **ep′i-pho′ne-mat′i-cal** (-fō′nē-măt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ep′i-pho′ne-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ep′i-pho-neme′, ep′i-phon′e-my, *n.* Epiphonema. *Obs.*
ep′i-phrag′ma (ĕp′ĭ-frăg′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] = EPIPHRAGM.
ep′i-phrag′mal (-măl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an epiphragm.
ep′i-phyl′line (-fĭl′ĭn; -īn), **ep′i-phyl′lous** (-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Epigenous.
e-piph′y-sa-ry (ē-pĭf′ĭ-sȧ-rĭ), *a.* Epiphyseal.
ep′i-phys′e-ol′y-sis (-fĭz′ē-ŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epiphysis* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Separation of an epiphysis.
ep′i-phy′tal (ĕp′ĭ-fī′tăl), *a.* = [EPIPHYTIC.]
ep′i-phyt′ism (ĕp′ĭ-fīt′ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
ep′i-phy-tot′ic (-fī-tŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. φυτόν plant + *-otic* as in *epizoötic.*] *Bot.* Epidemic among plants, as certain fungous diseases.
ep′i-phy′tous (ĕp′ĭ-fī′tŭs), *a.* [Epiphytic.]
ep′i-pi′al, *a.* [*epi-* + *pial.*] Upon the pia mater.
ep′i-plank′ton, *n.* [*epi-* + *plankton.*] *Zoöl.* That portion of the plankton occurring from the surface of the sea to a depth of about one hundred fathoms. — **ep′i-plank-ton′ic,** *a.*
ep′i-plasm, *n.* [*epi-* + *plasm.*] *Bot.* In ascomycetous fungi, the protoplasmic contents of the ascus after the development of the spores. *De Bary.* — **ep′i-plas′mic** (ĕp′ĭ-plăz′mĭk), *a.*
ep′i-ple-ro′sis (ĕp′ĭ-plē-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιπλήρωσις an overfilling.] *Med.* Excessive distention; engorgement.
ep′i-plex′is (-plĕk′sĭs), *n.* [L., reproof, fr. Gr. ἐπίπληξις, fr. ἐπιπλήσσειν to strike at, reprove.] *Rhet.* "An elegant kind of upbraiding." *Phillips.* — **ep′i-plec′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*
ep-ip′lo-ce (ĕp-ĭp′lō-sē), *n.* [L., connection, fr. Gr. ἐπιπλοκή a plaiting together.] *Rhet.* Climax.
ep-ip′lo-i′tis (ĕp-ĭp′lō-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epiploön* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the epiploön.
ep-ip′lo-pex′y (-pĕk′sĭ), *n.* [See EPIPLOÖN; -PEXY.] *Surg.* Surgical attachment of the epiploön to the abdominal wall.
ep′i-po′di-al (ĕp′ĭ-pō′dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to an epipodium, epipodiale, or epipodite.
ep′i-po′di-a′le (-ā′lē), *n.*; *pl.* -ALIA (-ā′lĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Anat.* One of the bones of either the forearm or shank, the *epipodialia* being the radius, ulna, tibia, and fibula.
ep-ip′o-lism (ĕp-ĭp′ō-lĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιπολή a surface; ἐπι + πέλειν to be.] *Optics.* Fluorescence. *Rare.* — **ep′i-pol′ic** (ĕp′ĭ-pŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*
ep-ip′o-lize (-līz), *v. t.* *Optics.* To make epipolic; to produce by fluorescence, as light. *R.*
ep′ip-ter′ic (ĕp′ĭp-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. πτερόν wing. So called because above the wing of the sphenoid.] *Anat.* Designating a small Wormian bone sometimes present in the human skull between the parietal and the great wing of the sphenoid. — *n.* An epipteric bone.
ep-ip′ter-ous (ĕp-ĭp′tēr-ŭs), *a.* [See EPIPTERIC.] *Bot.* Winged at the apex, as certain seeds.
ep′ip-ter′y-goid (ĕp′ĭp-tĕr′ĭ-goid), *a.* [*epi-* + *pterygoid.*] *Zoöl.* Above or upon the pterygoid; pert. to or designating a slender bone in the skull of most lizards and some other reptiles, extending between the pterygoid and the parietal or anterior end of the proötic; — called also *columella cranii.* — *n.* An epipterygoid bone or cartilage.
ep′i-pu′bic (ĕp′ĭ-pū′bĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Borne on the pubis; pert. to or designating the epipubis or other cartilage, bone, or pair of bones attached in front of the pubis, as the marsupial bones of marsupials and monotremes.
ep′i-pu′bis, *n.*; *pl.* -BES (-bēz). [NL.: *epi-* + *pubis.*] *Zoöl.* An unpaired cartilage or bone in front of the pubis in some amphibians and other vertebrates.
ep′i-rhi′zous (ĕp′ĭ-rī′zŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* Growing upon a root.
e-pi′ro-gen′ic, ep′i-rog′e-ny, etc. Vars. of EPEIROGENIC, etc.
E-pi′rote (ē-pī′rōt), **E-pi′rot,** *n.* [L. *Epirotes*, fr. Gr. Ἠπειρώτης.] One of the people of ancient Epirus, of northwestern Greece, conquered by the Romans in 168 B. C. — **E-pi′rote, Ep′i-rot′ic** (ĕp′ĭ-rŏt′ĭk), *a.*
ep′ir-rhe-ol′o-gy (ĕp′ĭ-rē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίρροια, ἐπιρροή, afflux, influx + *-logy.*] Plant physiology which deals with the effects of external stimuli on living plants. *Obs.*
Epis., Episc. *Abbr.* Episcopal.
ep′i-sar′cine (ĕp′ĭ-sär′sĭn; -sēn), **ep′i-sar′kine** (-kĭn; -kēn: 184), *n.* Also **-cin, -kin.** [*epi-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Chem.* A crystalline base in urine, perh. identical with epiguanine.
ep′i-scle′ral (-sklē′răl), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Anat.* Upon the sclerotic coat of the eye.
ep′i-scle-ri′tis, *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *scleritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the sclera, esp. of the superficial layers.
e-pis′co-pa-ble (ē-pĭs′kō-pȧ-b'l), *a.* [See EPISCOPATE.] Eligible to a bishopric.
E-pis′co-pal, *n.* An Episcopalian. *Obs. exc. Colloq.*
E-pis′co-pa′li-an-ize, *v. t.* See [-IZE.]
e-pis′co-pal′i-ty (ē-pĭs′kō-păl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Episcopacy.
e-pis′co-pal-ly, *adv.* of EPISCOPAL.
e-pis′co-pant, *n.* [LL. *episcopans*, p. pr.] A bishop. *Obs.*
e-pis′co-pa′ri-an, *a.* & *n.* Episcopal. *Obs.*
e-pis′co-pate (ē-pĭs′kō-pāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [LL. *episcopare.*] To act as a bishop; to make a bishop of. — **e-pis′co-pa′tion** (-pā′shŭn), *n.*
e-pis′co-pa-ture (-pȧ-tûr), *n.* = EPISCOPATE, 2. *Rare.*
e-pis′co-pi-cide′ (ē-pĭs′kō-pĭ-sīd′), *n.* [L. *episcopus* bishop + *-cide.*] The killing of a bishop.
e-pis′co-pi-za′tion (-pĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of making a bishop. *R.*
e-pis′co-pol′a-try (-pŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [L. *episcopus* bishop + *-latry.*] Worship of bishops. *Rare.*
e-pis′co-poph′a-gy (-pŏf′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [See -PHAGIA.] The eating of bishops. *Facetious.*
e-pis′co-py, *n.* [Gr. ἐπισκοπία, fr. ἐπίσκοπος.] Survey; superintendence; also, episcopacy. *Obs.*
ep′i-se-ma′si-es, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἐπισημασίαι, pl., acclamations.] Acclamations. *Obs. & R.*
ep′i-se-mat′ic, *a.* [*epi-* + *sematic.*] *Zoöl.* Designating distinctive markings, serving to assist individuals of the same species in recognizing each other.
ep′i-sep′al-ous (ĕp′ĭ-sĕp′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + *sepal.*] *Bot.* Growing on the sepals or adnate to them: — applied to stamens.
ep′i-si′cle. † EPICYCLE.
ep′i-si′o-ste-no′sis, *n.* [NL.; *episio-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Abnormal narrowness of the vulva.
ep′i-si-ot′o-my (ĕp′ĭ-sĭ-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*episio-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the vulvar orifice during parturition.
ep′i-skel′e-tal, *a.* [*epi-* + *skeletal.*] *Zoöl.* Above or outside the endoskeleton.
ep′i-so′dal (ĕp′ĭ-sō′dăl), **ep′i-so′di-al** (-sō′dĭ-ăl), *a.* = EPISODIC.
ep′i-spa′di-a (-spā′dĭ-ȧ), **ep′i-spa′di-as** (-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. σπᾶν to draw.] *Med.* A deformity in which the urethra opens upon the top of the penis.
ep′i-sperm (ĕp′ĭ-spûrm), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* = TESTA. — **ep′i-sper′mic** (-spûr′mĭk), *a.*
ep′i-spo-ran′gi-um, *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* An indusium.
ep′i-spo′ri-um (-spō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* = EPISPORE.
ep-is′ta-sis (ĕp-ĭs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίστασις a stopping, scum.] *Med.* **a** Suppression of a secretion or excretion. **b** A pellicle on the surface of urine; — opposed to *sediment.*
ep-is′ta-ton (-tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -TATA (-tȧ). [Gr. ἐπί upon + στατός standing; cf. ἐπιστάτης one who stands upon, ἐφίστασθαι to stand upon.] *Arch.* The masonry resting upon a colonnade.
e-pis′tel. † EPISTLE.
ep′i-ster′nal (ĕp′ĭ-stûr′năl), *a.* Of or pert. to the episternum.
ep′i-ster′nite (-nīt), *n.* [From EPISTERNUM.] *Zoöl.* One of the side pieces of a somite of an insect; a pleurite; specif., one of the upper valves of an ovipositor, derived from these pieces.
e-pis′tle, *v. t.* To write; to tell in a letter. *Obs.*

the churches of the Anglican Communion it is read as a part of the morning service, whether the Eucharist is subsequently celebrated or not. Cf. GOSPEL, 3.
4. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A rescript replying to a magistrate.
e-pis′tler (ē-pĭs′lẽr ; -tlẽr), *n.* A writer of epistles, or of an Epistle of the New Testament ; also, *Eccl.*, the ecclesiastic who reads the Epistle at the communion service.
Epistle side. *Eccl.* Of an altar, the side from which the Epistle is read ; the south side, or right side to a person looking from the nave toward the chancel. Cf. GOSPEL SIDE.
e-pis′to-la′ri-an (ē-pĭs′tō-lā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Addicted to, or occupied in, writing letters. — *n.* A writer of letters.
e-pis′to-la-ry (ē-pĭs′tō-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *epistolaris*, fr. *epistola* : cf. F. *épistolaire*.] **1**. Pertaining to epistles ; suitable to letters and correspondence ; as, an *epistolary* style.
2. Contained in letters ; carried on by letters. "*Epistolary* correspondence." *Addison.*
e-pis′to-la-ry, *n.* [LL. *epistolarium*.] *Eccl.* A service book containing the Epistles. See EPISTLE, *n.*, 3.
e-pis′to-let (-lĕt), *n.* A little epistle.
e-pis′to-lo-graph′ic (-lō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιστολογραφικός.] Pertaining to, or used in, writing letters ; epistolary ; — applied esp. to the Egyptian demotic characters.
e-pis′to-ma (ē-pĭs′tō-mȧ) } *n.* [NL. *epistoma* ; *epi-* + **ep′i-stome** (ĕp′ĭ-stōm) } *-stoma*.] *Zoöl.* **a** In Crustacea, the region between the antennæ and the mouth, or a plate covering it. **b** In insects, the region between the labrum and epicranium, or the plate covering it ; clypeus. **c** A sheathlike part of the rostrum of certain Diptera. **d** A liplike organ covering the mouth in certain Polyzoa.
e-pis′tro-phe (ē-pĭs′trō-fē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιστροφή a turning toward, return, fr. ἐπιστρέφειν to turn toward ; ἐπί upon, to + στρέφειν to turn.] **1**. *Rhet.* Repetition of a word or phrase at the end of successive clauses ; e. g., "Are they Hebrews? *so am I*. Are they Israelites? *so am I*" (2 *Cor.* xi. 22). *Obs. or R.*
2. *Music.* A phrase or section repeated at the end of the divisions of a cyclic composition ; a refrain.
3. *Plant Physiol.* The position assumed by the chloroplasts upon the upper and under faces of the cell walls, upon exposure of the plant to diffuse daylight. Cf. APOSTROPHE, 4.
ep′i-stroph′ic (ĕp′ĭ-strŏf′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to epistrophe.
Ep′i-sty′lis (-stī′lĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar, support.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fixed ciliate infusorians related to *Vorticella*. They grow in treelike colonies arising from a rigid branched stem.

Epistylis. Much enlarged.

ep′i-syl′lo-gism (-sĭl′ō-jĭz′m), *n.* [*epi-* + *syllogism*.] *Logic.* A syllogism one (or both) of whose premises is the conclusion of a preceding syllogism or prosyllogism.
ep′i-taph (ĕp′ĭ-tȧf), *n.* [F. *épitaphe*, L. *epitaphium* a funeral oration, fr. Gr. ἐπιτάφιος, orig. an adj., over or at a tomb ; ἐπί upon + τάφος tomb.] **1**. An inscription on or at a tomb or a grave in memory or commendation of the one buried there ; a sepulchral inscription.
Hang her an *epitaph* upon her tomb. *Shak.*
2. A brief writing formed as if to be inscribed on a monument, as that concerning Alexander : "Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficeret orbis (This mound sufficeth one whom the world sufficed not)."
ep′i-taph′ic (-tăf′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the **ep′i-taph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } nature of, an epitaph.
ep-it′a-sis (ĕp-ĭt′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιτασις a stretching, fr. ἐπιτεινειν to stretch upon or over ; ἐπί upon + τείνειν to stretch.] **1**. That part of a play which develops the main action and leads on to the catastrophe ; — opposed to *protasis*.
2. *Music.* The raising in pitch of the voice or of the strings of an instrument ; — opposed to *anesis*.
3. *Med.* The period of violence in a disease ; paroxysm.
ep′i-tha-la′mi-um (-lā′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -MIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -MIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιθαλάμιος, orig. an adj., nuptial ; ἐπί upon, at + θάλαμος bride chamber.] A nuptial song or poem in honor or praise of the bride and bridegroom. — **ep′i-tha-lam′ic** (ĕp′ĭ-thȧ-lăm′ĭk), *a.*
The kind of poem which was called *epithalamium* . . . sung when the bride was led into her chamber. *B. Jonson.*
ep′i-the′li-al (-thē′lĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to epithelium.
ep′i-the′li-o- (ĕp′ĭ-thē′lĭ-ō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *epithelium*.
ep′i-the′li-oid (-oid), *a.* [*epithelium* + *-oid*.] Resembling epithelium ; as, *epithelioid* cells.
ep′i-the′li-o′ma (-ō′mȧ), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -OMATA (-tȧ). [NL. ; *epithelium* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A malignant growth consisting mainly of epithelial cells ; — called also *epithelial cancer*.
ep′i-the′li-om′a-tous (-ŏm′ȧ-tŭs ; -ō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epithelioma.
ep′i-the′li-um (-thē′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -LIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. θηλή nipple.] **1**. *Biol.* A cellular tissue covering a free surface or lining a tube or cavity, and consisting of one or more layers of cells with scarcely any intercellular substance, so that the cells form a practically unbroken sheet or membrane. As a consequence of their position, it is largely through the epithelial cells that an animal comes into relation with the external world. They serve, as in the epidermis, to inclose and protect the other parts of the body, and they form the most essential part of the sense organs. Through their substance, and largely by their activity, the body absorbs its nutriment and excretes its waste products, and they are the active elements of glands and elaborate the secretions. Excepting most epithelium of the reproductive and urinary organs, which is mesoblastic, the epithelia are chiefly of epiblastic and hypoblastic origin (see GERM LAYER). The lining of the serous cavities, blood and lymph vessels, etc., is, however, mesoblastic, and is distinguished as *endothelium*. Epithelia are classified as *simple* and *stratified*, according as they consist of one or more layers of cells, and further as *cylindrical* or *columnar*, *cubical*, *squamous*, etc., according to the shape of the individual cells (or of the cells of superficial layers in stratified epithelia). *Tessellated* or *pavement* epithelium consists of thin flat cells joined by their edges. In the epithelium of the bladder and ureters (called *transitional*) three layers may usually be distinguished, the superficial one consisting of flattened or cubical cells. In *ciliated* epithelia the exposed surface bears cilia (see CILIA).
2. *Bot.* Specif., the delicate epidermis of a floral leaf or petal.
ep′i-them (ĕp′ĭ-thĕm), *n.* [L. *epithema*, Gr. ἐπίθεμα, fr. ἐπιτιθέναι to put on.] *Med.* Any external topical application to the body, except ointments and plasters, as a poultice.
ep′i-the′ma (-thē′mȧ) } *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίθημα something **ep′i-theme** (-thēm) } thing put on, fr. ἐπιτιθέναι to put on.] **1**. *Bot.* A group of cells situated beneath the tissue of the epidermis and constituting an internal hydathode. They are found commonly in the leaves of Crassulaceæ.
2. *Zoöl.* An excrescence upon the beak of birds. *Rare.*
ep-ith′e-sis (ĕp-ĭth′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίθεσις a putting on ; ἐπί upon + τιθέναι to place.] **1**. *Gram.* = PARAGOGE.
2. *Med.* The correction of deformed limbs, esp. by mechanical appliances, as splints.
ep′i-thet (ĕp′ĭ-thĕt), *n.* [L. *epitheton*, Gr. ἐπίθετον, fr. ἐπίθετος added, fr. ἐπιτιθέναι to add ; ἐπί upon, to + τιθέναι to put, place : cf. F. *épithète*. See DO.] **1**. An adjective expressing some quality, attribute, or relation that is properly or specially appropriate to a person or thing ; as, a *just* man ; a *verdant* lawn.
2. A significant name ; appellation.
3. Term ; phrase. *Obs.* "*Epithets* of war." *Shak.*
Syn. — EPITHET, ADJECTIVE are often used interchangeably. More properly an EPITHET is an ADJECTIVE regarded as fitly or aptly describing or characterizing its noun; as, "[Homer's] constant use of the same *epithets* to his gods and his heroes; such as the 'far-darting Phœbus,' the 'blue-eyed Pallas,' the 'swift-footed Achilles'" (*Pope*); "Every *epithet* [in 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso'] is a text for a stanza" (*Macaulay*). See NAME.
ep′i-thet′ic (-thĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐπιθετικός added.] Of, **ep′i-thet′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or abounding with, epithets. — **ep′i-thet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
The tribal age is also the *epithetic* age of language, the age when epithets are coined and handed down. *A. H. Sayce.*
ep-ith′e-ton (ĕp-ĭth′ē-tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπίθετον.] An attribute ; an epithet.
ep′i-thy-met′ic (ĕp′ĭ-thĭ-mĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐπιθυμητικός, fr. **ep′i-thy-met′i-cal** (-mĕt′ĭ-kăl) } ἐπιθυμεῖν to long for, lust after ; ἐπί + θυμός soul, heart, desire.] Pertaining to appetite or desire ; sensual. *Rare.*
e-pit′o-me (ē-pĭt′ō-mē), *n.* ; *pl.* -OMES (-mēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιτομή a surface incision, also, an abridgment, fr. ἐπιτέμνειν to cut into, cut short ; ἐπί upon + τέμνειν to cut. See TOME.] **1**. A brief or curtailed statement of the contents of a topic or a work ; an abstract, summary, or abridgment.
[An] *epitome* of the contents of a . . . book. *Sydney Smith*
2. A compact or condensed representation of anything.
An *epitome* of English fashionable life. *Carlyle.*
A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's *epitome*. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Synopsis, syllabus, brief. See COMPENDIUM.
ep′i-tom′ic (ĕp′ĭ-tŏm′ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, or of the na- **ep′i-tom′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } ture of, an epitome.
e-pit′o-mist (ē-pĭt′ō-mĭst), *n.* One who epitomizes.
e-pit′o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* ; -MIZED (-mīzd) ; -MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). **1**. To make an epitome of ; to abridge (a writing or discourse) ; hence, to describe concisely ; to summarize.
2. To diminish ; curtail ; as, to *epitomize* words. *Obs.*
Syn. — Summarize, abstract, compress, contract.
— **e-pit′o-mi-za′tion** (-mĭ-zā′shŭn ; -mī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **e-pit′o-miz′er** (-mīz′ẽr), *n.*
e-pit′o-mize, *v. i.* To make an epitome.
ep′i-ton′ic (ĕp′ĭ-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίτονος strained.] Overstrained.
ep′i-trich′i-um (-trĭk′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Anat.* An outer layer of the epidermis of the fetus of many mammals, beneath which the hair develops. It mostly disappears before birth. — **ep′i-trich′i-al** (ĕp′ĭ-trĭk′ĭ-ăl), *a.*
ep′i-trite (ĕp′ĭ-trīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίτριτος containing an integer and one third (i. e., 4/3), or in the ratio of 4 to 3) ; ἐπί upon, over + τρίτος the third : cf. L. *epitritos*.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot consisting of three long syllables and one short syllable ; — so called from being compounded of a spondee (which contains 4 times, or moræ) with an iambus or a trochee (which contains 3 times). It is called 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th *epitrite* according as the short syllable stands 1st, 2d, etc.
ep′i-trit′ic (-trĭt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or being, an epitrite ; as, an *epitritic* rhythm, one having the ratio of 4 to 3 moræ between thesis and arsis.
ep′i-troch′le-a (-trŏk′lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + *trochlea*.] *Anat.* The internal condyle at the distal end of the humerus. — **ep′i-troch′le-ar** (-ȧr), *a.*
ep′i-tro′choid (ĕp′ĭ-trō′koid), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. τροχός wheel + *-oid*.] *Geom.* A kind of roulette. See EPICYCLOID. — **ep′i-tro-choi′dal** (-trō-koi′dăl), *a.*
ep′i-tym-pan′ic (-tĭm-păn′ĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + *tympanic*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Above the tympanic membrane ; as, the **epitympanic recess**, or attic of the tympanum. **b** = HYOMANDIBULAR. — *n.* A hyomandibular bone.
ep′i-zeux′is (-zūk′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπίζευξις a fastening together, repetition, fr. ἐπιζευγνύναι to fasten to or on ; ἐπί + ζευγνύναι to join, yoke.] **1**. *Rhet.* Emphatic repetition.
2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The joining of two successive Ionics a minore so that the syllables that come together exchange quantities : thus, ⏑ ⏑ – – | ⏑ ⏑ – – becomes ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – –. Cf. ANACLASIS.
ep′i-zo′ic (ĕp′ĭ-zō′ĭk), *a.* [See EPI- ; ZOÖN.] **1**. *Zoöl.* Externally parasitic ; epizoan.
2. *Bot.* Growing upon living animals, usually parasitically, as certain fungi.
ep′i-zo-öt′ic (-zō-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *épizoötique*.] **1**. *Geol.* Containing fossil remains. *Obs.*
2. Of the nature of a disease which attacks many animals at the same time ; — corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases of men.
ep′i-zo-öt′ic (-zō-ŏt′ĭk), **ep′i-zo′ö-ty** (-zō′ō-tĭ), *n.* [F. *épizoötie*.] An epizoötic disease, esp. an influenza among horses.
ep′och (ĕp′ŏk ; ē′pŏk ; 277), *n.* [LL. *epocha*, Gr. ἐποχή check, stop, an epoch of a star, a historical epoch, fr. ἐπέχειν to hold on, check ; ἐπί upon + ἔχειν to have, hold; akin to Skr. *sah* to overpower, Goth. *sigis* victory, AS. *sigor*, *sige*, G. *sieg*. See SCHEME.] **1**. A point of time, determined by some significant event, with reference to which dates are reckoned, as the time or date from which the various eras (see ERA) are reckoned. *Now Rare.*
2. Hence, any event or time of an event marking the beginning of a relatively new development ; as, Chaucer's poetry marks an *epoch* in English literature.
3. A fixed or definite time ; a date ; esp., one marked by significant events.
The acquittal of the bishops was not the only event which makes the 30th of June, 1688, a great *epoch* in history. *Macaulay.*
4. *Astron.* An instant of time or a date fixed (arbitrarily or by some astronomical occurrence) as a point of reference in tabulating the elements of an orbit or of a variable star ; also, the orbit longitude of a planet at that date (called *longitude of the epoch*).
5. A period of time characterized by a distinctive development or by a memorable series of events ; as, the *epoch* of maritime discovery, or of the Reformation.
The influence of Chaucer continued to live even during the dreary interval which separates from one another two important *epochs* of our literary history. *A. W. Ward.*
6. A minor subdivision of geologic time. See GEOLOGY.
Syn. — EPOCH, ERA, AGE. An EPOCH is properly the starting point of a new period, esp. as marked by striking or remarkable changes or events ; an ERA is a period extending from an *epoch* and characterized esp. by some new order of things ; as, "The reading of this book was an *epoch* in my life, one of the turning points in my mental history" (*J. S. Mill*) ; the Christian *era*, the dawn of a new *era*. But *epoch* and *era* are frequently used with little distinction. AGE is commonly more specific and definite than *era* ; it is frequently used of a period dominated by some central figure or clearly marked feature ; as, the *age* of Pericles, of Elizabeth, the Augustan *age*, the golden *age*, the stone *age*.
ep′och-al (ĕp′ŏk-ăl), *a.* Belonging to, characterizing, or of the nature of, an epoch. "*Epochal* points." *Shedd.*
ep′och-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Division of time into epochs.
ep′ode (ĕp′ōd), *n.* [L. *epodos*, Gr. ἐπῳδός, fr. ἐπῳδός, adj., singing to, sung or said after, akin to ἐπᾴδειν to sing to ; ἐπί upon, to + ᾄδειν to sing : cf. F. *épode*. See ODE.] *Anc. Pros.* **a** A species of lyric poem, invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one ; as, the *epodes* of Horace. It does not include the elegiac distich. **b** The after song ; the part of a lyric ode which follows the strophe and antistrophe. See ODE.
ep-od′ic (ĕp-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπῳδικός.] Pertaining to, or resembling, an epode. See ODE.

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e-pis′to-lar, *a.* Epistolary. *Obs.*
e-pis′to-la-ri-ly (ē-pĭs′tō-lā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of EPISTOLARY.
e-pis′to-la-to-ry (ē-pĭs′tō-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Epistolary. *Archaic.*
epistole. † EPISTLE.
e-pis′to-le′an (ē-pĭs′tō-lē′ăn), *n.* A writer of letters. *Rare.*
e-pis′to-ler (ē-pĭs′tō-lẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *épistolier*.] **1**. An epistler ; also, *Rare*, an epistolarian. **2**. *Eccl.* A book containing the liturgical epistle. *Obs.*
ep′is-tol′ic (ĕp′ĭs-tŏl′ĭk), **ep′is-tol′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *epistolicus*, Gr. ἐπιστολικός.] Epistolary.
e-pis′to-list (ē-pĭs′tō-lĭst), *n.* A [writer of letters. *R.*
e-pis′to-lize (-līz), *v. i. & t.* To write letters. — **e-pis′to-liz′a-ble** (-līz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* — **e-pis′to-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn ; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **e-pis′to-liz′er** (-līz′ẽr), *n.*
e-pis′to-log′ra-pher (-lŏg′rȧ-fẽr), **e-pis′to-log′ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* A writer of letters. *Rare.*
e-pis′to-log′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιστολή + *-graphy*.] Art or practice of writing epistles.
e-pis′to-mal (ē-pĭs′tō-măl), **ep′i-sto′mi-an** (ĕp′ĭ-stō′mĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to an epistoma.
ep′i-stro′phe-al (ĕp′ĭ-strō′fē-ăl), *a.* **a** *Bot.* Epistrophic. **b** *Anat.* Of or pert. to the epistropheus.
ep′i-stro′phe-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιστροφεύς ; ἐπί upon + στρέφειν to turn.] = AXIS, vertebra.
ep-is′tro-phy (ĕp-ĭs′trō-fĭ), *n.* *Bot.* **a** Reversion of a usually abnormal form to the normal. *Rare.* **b** = EPISTROPHE.
ep′i-sty′lar (ĕp′ĭ-stī′lȧr), *a.* *Arch.* Pert. to an epistyle; as, *epistylar* arcuation, a construction used in place of an epistyle.
ep′i-style (ĕp′ĭ-stīl), *n.* [L. *epistylium*, Gr. ἐπιστύλιον ; ἐπί upon + στῦλος column.] *Arch.* = ARCHITRAVE **a**.
ep′i-syn′a-lœ′phe (-sĭn′ȧ-lē′fē), *n.* [LGr. ἐπισυναλοιφή : see EPI- ; SYNALEPHA.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** The elision of a vowel at the end of a verse before a vowel beginning the next. **b** = SYNÆRESIS.
ep′i-syn′the-ton (-sĭn′thē-tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπισύνθετον, neut., compound.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A meter made up of cola of different kinds of feet. — **ep′i-syn-thet′ic** (-sĭn-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*
epit. *Abbr.* Epitaph; epitome.
ep′i-tac′tic (ĕp′ĭ-tăk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίτακτος.] Enjoined ; prescribed. *Rare.*
ep′i-taf. Epitaph. *Ref. Sp.*
ep′i-taph, *v. t. & i.* To commemorate by an epitaph ; to write epitaphs. — **ep′i-taph′er**, **ep′i-taph′ist**, *n.* *Rare.*
ep′i-taph′i-al (-tăf′ĭ-ăl), **ep′i-taph′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιτάφιος.] Epitaphic. *Rare.*
ep′i-taph-ize (ĕp′ĭ-tȧf-īz), *v. t.* To write an epitaph upon. *Rare.*
ep′i-taph-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ep′i-tha-la′mi-al (ĕp′ĭ-thȧ-lā′mĭ-ăl), *a.* = EPITHALAMIC.
ep′i-tha-la′mi-ast (-ăst), *n.* A composer of an epithalamium. *Rare.*
ep′i-tha-la′mi-on (-ŏn), *n.* = [EPITHALAMIUM.
ep′i-thal′a-mize (ĕp′ĭ-thăl′ȧ-mīz), *v. t. & i.* To make the subject of, or to compose, an epithalamium. *Rare.*
ep′i-thal′a-my (-mĭ), *n.* Epithalamium. *Obs.*
ep′i-thal′line, *a.* [*epi-* upon + *thalline*, a.] *Bot.* Situated upon, or growing upon, the thallus ; as, *epithalline* tubercles.
ep′i-the′ca (ĕp′ĭ-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. θήκη a case, box.] *Zoöl.* An external calcareous layer investing the lower portion of the theca of many corals. — **ep′i-the′cal** (-kăl), *a.* — **ep′i-the′cate** (-kāt), *a.*
ep′i-the′ci-um (-thē′shĭ-ŭm ; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The surface of the spore case in certain lichens and fungi.
ep′i-the′li-a, *n.*, *pl.* of EPITHE-[LIUM.
ep′i-the′loid (ĕp′ĭ-thē′loid), *a.* *Anat.* Epithelioid.
ep′i-thet, *v. t.* To describe by an epithet. *Rare.*
ep′i-thet-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
epithite. † EPITHET.
ep′i-thu-met′ic (ĕp′ĭ-thū-mĕt′ĭk), **ep′i-thu-met′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Epithymetic. *Rare.*
ep′i-thyme (ĕp′ĭ-tīm), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίθυμον. See EPI- ; THYME.] The thyme dodder.
ep′i-ti-me′sis (-tĭ-mē′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιτίμησις castigation, censure.] *Rhet.* = EPIPLEXIS.
ep′i-tith′i-des (-tĭth′ĭ-dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιτιθέναι to place upon. See EPITHET.] *Arch.* A member of the Greco-Roman (Classical) entablature, named by Vitruvius, III. 3; prob., the cyma recta.
e-pit′o-ma′tor (ē-pĭt′ō-mā′tẽr), *n.* [LL.] An epitomist.
e-pit′o-ma-to-ry (-mȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* = EPITOMIC. *Rare.*
ep′i-to′ni-on (ĕp′ĭ-tō′nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιτόνιον.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* **a** A tuning wrench or handle. **b** A pitch pipe.
ep′i-tra-che′li-on (-trȧ-kē′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιτραχήλιος on the neck ; ἐπί upon + τράχηλος neck.] *Eccl.* A long narrow stole worn by priests of the Eastern Church.
ep-it′ro-pe (ĕp-ĭt′rō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιτροπή reference, arbitration, fr. ἐπιτρέπειν to turn over, yield.] *Rhet.* Concession or permission, esp. ostensible only or ironical in nature: as, e. g., "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still." *Obs. or R.*
ep′i-tym′pa-num, *n.* [NL.] The attic of the tympanum.
ep′i-u′ral (ĕp′ĭ-ū′răl), *a.* & *n.* Epural.
ep-ix′y-lous (ĕp-ĭk′sĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. ξύλον wood.] Growing on wood, as certain fungi.
ep′i-zo′a (ĕp′ĭ-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *epizoön*.] **a** = ECTOZOA. **b** [*cap.*] A group consisting of the fish lice. — **ep′i-zo′al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ep′i-zo′an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
ep′i-zo′ön (-ŏn), *n.* ; *pl.* -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *epi-* + *zoön*.] *Zoöl.* An external parasite.
e-pli′cate (ē-plī′kāt), *a.* [*e-* + *plicate*.] Not plicate or plaited.
é′plo′yé′ (ā′plwȧ′yā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Displayed : — of an eagle.
‖ **e plu′ri-bus u′num**. [L.] One out of many ; one composed of many ; — the motto of the United States, as being one government formed by uniting many states.
ep′o-cha (ĕp′ō-kȧ), *n.* [LL.] An epoch. *Archaic.*
ep′och-ist, *n.* **1**. An ephectic philosopher. *Obs.* **2**. One who holds that the "days" of creation were epochs, or long periods of time.
epocryte. † HYPOCRITE.
e-pol′li-cate (ē-pŏl′ĭ-kāt), *a.* [*e-* + L. *pollex*, *pollicis*, a thumb.] *Zoöl.* **a** Without a thumb. **b** Without a hallux, or hind toe ; — said of certain birds.

F G H I J K L M

ep′o-nym (ĕp′ō-nĭm), *n.* [Cf. F. *éponyme.* See EPONYMOUS.] **1.** The person, real or mythical, from whom a family, race, city, or nation takes its name; as, Hellen is the *eponym* of the Hellenes; an eponymous ancestor or founder; also, the name of such a person.
2. One whose name is so prominently connected with anything as to be a figurative designation for it.
3. *Assyriology.* An official whose name was used in chronology to designate his year of office.
ep′o-nym′ic (-nĭm′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as, an eponym; eponymous; as, *eponymic* myths.
ep-on′y-mous (ĕp-ŏn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπώνυμος; ἐπί upon, to + ὄνυμα for ὄνομα name.] Giving name to a tribe, people, country, or the like.
ep-on′y-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπωνυμία a surname given after some person or thing.] **1.** Derivation of the name of a race, tribe, etc., from an eponym.
2. *Assyriology.* The year of office of an eponym.
ep′o-öph′o-ron (ĕp′ō-ŏf′ō-rŏn), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. ᾠόν egg + φέρειν to bear.] *Anat.* A rudimentary organ lying in the broad ligament of the uterus. It consists of a number of small tubules which are the remains of the tubules of the Wolffian body of the embryo. They open into a larger tube, a remnant of the upper part of the Wolffian duct. The structure is homologous with the epididymis of the male.
ep′o-pee′ (ĕp′ō-pē′; ĕp′ō-pē′) } *n.* [F. *épopée,* Gr. ἐποποιΐα; ἔπος song + ποιεῖν to make. See EPOS.] An epic poem. See EPIC.
ep′o-pœ′ia (ĕp′ō-pē′yȧ) }
ep′opt (ĕp′ŏpt), *n.* [Gr. ἐπόπτης.] An initiate in the highest grade of the Eleusinian mysteries (which see); hence, one instructed in a secret system.
ep-op′tic (ĕp-ŏp′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐποπτικός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an epopt; mystic.
2. *Cryst.* Pertaining to or designating the interference figures exhibited by idiophanous crystals.
ep′os (ĕp′ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἔπος.] **1.** See EPIC.
2. A series of events of epical dignity or magnitude.
3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A dactylic hexameter.
‖ **é′prou′vette′** (ā′prōō′vĕt′), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Gun.* An apparatus for testing the strength of gunpowder. *Now Rare.*
2. *Metal.* In assaying, a small spoon for fluxes.
ep′si-lon (ĕp′sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἒ ψιλόν a bare, mere, simple *e.*] The fifth letter (Ε, ϵ) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English short *e* (ĕ).
Ep′si-lon Ly′ræ (lī′rē). [NL.] *Astron.* A well-known multiple star, whose chief components are two double stars forming a quadruple system.
ep′som-ite (ĕp′sŭm-īt), *n.* *Min.* Native Epsom salt, usually massive or in crusts. H., 2.0–2.5. Sp. gr., 1.75.
Ep′som salts *or* **salt** (ĕp′sŭm). A bitter colorless or white crystalline salt (magnesium sulphate heptahydrate, $MgSO_4.7H_2O$), having cathartic qualities. It was originally prepared by boiling down the mineral waters at Epsom, England (whence the name), afterwards from sea water, but now chiefly from the mineral kieserite. It is used in medicine, dyeing, finishing cotton goods, etc.
ep-u′lis (ĕp-ū′lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπουλίς a gumboil; ἐπί upon + οὖλα gums.] *Med.* A hard tumor of the gums, usually developed from the periosteum of the jaw.
ep′u-lo (ĕp′ū-lō), *n.; pl.* -LONES (-lō′nēz). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A member of a college of priests, successively 3, 7, and 10 in number (hence called also *tresviri, septemviri*), who had charge of the sacrificial banquets. They were organized in 196 B. C. and were counted, along with the pontiffs, augurs, and quindecemvirs, as one of the four highest colleges of the priesthood.
Ep′worth League′ (ĕp′wŭrth). A religious organization of Methodist young people, founded in 1889 at Cleveland, Ohio, and taking its name from John Wesley's birthplace, Epworth, Lincolnshire, England.
e′qua-bil′i-ty (ē′kwȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ; ĕk′wȧ-), *n.* [L. *aequabilitas,* fr. *aequabilis.* See EQUABLE.] **1.** Quality or condition of being equable; evenness or uniformity; as, *equability* of temperature; *equability* of mind.
For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by wisdom. *Ray.*
2. Equality. *Obs.*
e′qua-ble (ē′kwȧ-b'l; ĕk′wȧ-; 277), *a.* [L. *aequabilis,* fr. *aequare* to make level or equal, fr. *aequus* even, equal. See EQUAL.] **1.** Uniform; even; not varying or changing; as, an *equable* movement; an *equable* style.
2. Just; equitable. *Obs.*
3. Free from extremes or from harsh changes; even; tranquil; as, an *equable* climate; an *equable* temper.
Syn. — EQUABLE, EVEN, UNIFORM, STEADY. EQUABLE and EVEN are often interchangeable. But *equable* frequently suggests an inherent quality, where *even* merely states a fact; as, "He spake of love, such love as spirits feel in worlds whose course is *equable* and pure" (*Wordsworth*); "I mean to . . . support with an *even* temper, and without any violent transports of mind, a sudden gust of prosperity" (*Fielding*); "There is no repose, nor *equable* movement, in it [Carlyle's "French Revolution"]; . . . one labors through it as vessels do through what is called a short sea. . . . I like to sail before the wind over the surface of *even*-rolling eloquence, like that of Bacon or the Opium-eater" (*E. FitzGerald*); cf. an *equable* (or *even*) temperature; an *even* (not *equable*) voice, trot. UNIFORM emphasizes absence of variation of any sort, esp. with reference to an implied standard; STEADY, regularity and lack of deviation, esp. in movement; as, a *uniform* temperature (implying a comparison of the temperature at one time or place with that at another); cf. an *even* temperature (which does not change), an *equable* temperature (which is characterized by freedom from change); a *steady* rain, a *steady* voice. See LEVEL, EQUANIMITY.
equable convergence. See UNIFORM CONVERGENCE.
e′qual (ē′kwăl), *a.* [L. *aequalis,* fr. *aequus* even, equal.] **1.** Exactly the same in measure or amount, however regarded; alike or identical in magnitude, quantity, number, or degree; as, *equal* quantities of grain, areas of land, or periods of time; persons of *equal* stature.
2. Like in value, quality, status, or position; neither inferior nor superior; equivalent; as, commodities of *equal* worth; persons of *equal* merit; with reference to natural right, entitled to what any other individual is entitled to; having or deserving the same treatment or privileges.
All men are created *equal.* *Dec. of Independence.*
All men are born free and *equal,* and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights. *Constitution of Massachusetts.*
3. Characterized by justice or equity; fair; impartial. *Archaic.* "Are not my ways *equal?*" *Ezek.* xviii. 29.
Thee, O Jove, no *equal* judge I deem. *Spenser.*
4. Uniform; even; equable; tranquil; as, an *equal* motion. "An *equal* temper." *Dryden.*
5. Level. "The *equal* plains of . . . Sicily." *Mrs. Browning.*
6. Evenly balanced or proportioned; as, an *equal* mixture; an *equal* battle.
7. Of just or sufficient proportion; adequate; commensurate; hence, having competent power, abilities, or means; as, he is not *equal* to the task.
Whose voice an *equal* messenger
Conveyed thy meaning mild. *Emerson.*
8. Of like interest or concern; indifferent. *Now Rare.*
They who are not disposed to receive them may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne.*
Syn. — Even, equable, uniform; adequate, proportionate, commensurate; fair, just, equitable. See IDENTICAL.
equal rhythm. *Anc. Pros.* See RHYTHM, 2 **b.** — **e. temperament.** *Music.* See TEMPERAMENT, 5. — **e. voices,** *Music,* voices of the same kind, — all male or all female.
e′qual, *n.* **1.** One not inferior or superior to another; one having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, or other quality or condition; an equal quantity or number; as, "If *equals* be taken from *equals* the remainders are equal."
Those . . . once his *equals* envy and defame him. *Addison.*
2. State of being equal; equality. *Obs. or Dial.*
e′qual, *v. t.;* E′QUALED (ē′kwăld) or E′QUALLED; E′QUALING or E′QUAL-LING. **1.** To make equal or equal to; to equalize; hence, to compare or regard as equals; to put on equality. *Archaic.*
He would not *equal* the mind that he found in himself to the infinite and incomprehensible Being. *Berkeley.*
2. To make level or uniform. *Obs.*
3. To be or become equal to; to have the same quantity, the same value, the same degree or rank, or the like, with; to be commensurate with.
On me whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shak.*
4. To make equal return to; to recompense fully.
Who answered all her cares, and *equaled* all her love. *Dryden.*
e′qual, *v. i.* To be equal.
e-qual′i-ty (ē-kwŏl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *aequalitas,* fr. *aequalis* equal. See EQUAL.] **1.** Character or condition of being equal; specif.: **a** Sameness or equivalence in number, quantity, measure, or degree; as, *equality* in size. **b** Likeness in status, quality, etc.; as, *equality* of rights; often, specif., social or political equality.
A footing of *equality* with nobles. *Macaulay.*
c Fairness; justice; equity; impartiality. **d** Uniformity; evenness; equableness. **e** Adequacy; sufficiency.
2. *Symbolic Logic.* Identity; — in symbolic logic the sign = usually takes the place of the copula "is."
The sign of *equality* here indicates absolute identity in all respects, except nomenclature, of two logical classes. *John Venn.*
Equality Clause. That clause of the English Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, sec. 90), which provides "that the power of varying tolls should not be used for the purpose of prejudicing or favoring particular parties, or for the purpose of collusively and unfairly creating a monopoly in the hands of the company or of particular parties."
e′qual-i-za′tion (ē′kwăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.
e′qual-ize (ē′kwăl-īz), *v. t.;* E′QUAL-IZED (-īzd); E′QUAL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To be equal to; to equal; match. *Obs.*
It could not *equalize* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*
2. To pronounce equal; to compare as equal. *Obs.*
Which we *equalize,* and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad. *Orrery.*
3. To make equal; to cause to correspond, or be like, in amount or degree as compared; as, to *equalize* accounts, burdens, or taxes.
One poor moment can suffice
To *equalize* the lofty and the low. *Wordsworth.*
No system of instruction will completely *equalize* natural powers. *Whately.*
4. To make level or even. *Obs.*
5. To make uniform or constant; as, to *equalize* the motion of a machine.
e′qual-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that equalizes; specif.: **a** = EQUALIZING BAR **a.** **b** A device, as a bar, for operating two brakes, esp. a pair of hub brakes for an automobile, with equal force. **c** *Elec.* Any device for equalizing the pull of electromagnets; also, a conductor of low resistance joining the armature ends of the series field coils of dynamos connected in parallel.
e′qual-iz′ing (-īz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of EQUALIZE.
equalizing bar, a bar to equalize pressure, etc.; as: **a** A bar to which the whippletrees of a vehicle, etc., are attached to even up the pull of the draft animals. **b** A bar connecting two axle springs in a locomotive car or truck to distribute the weight evenly to the wheels. **c** *Elec.* An equalizer.

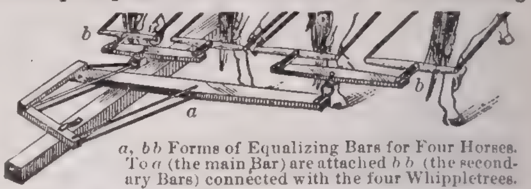

a, b b Forms of Equalizing Bars for Four Horses. To *a* (the main Bar) are attached *b b* (the secondary Bars) connected with the four Whippletrees.

equalizing file. See FILE, tool. — **e. gear,** *Mach.,* an epicycloidal gear used on steam fire engines and traction engines to enable the driving wheels to rotate at different velocities in turning a corner. — **e. pipe,** *Ordnance,* a pipe connecting the recoil cylinders in coast artillery carriages, to equalize the amount of oil, and so the resistance, in each.
e′qual-ly (ē′kwăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an equal manner or degree; in equal shares or proportion; with equal and impartial justice; without difference; alike; evenly; justly; as, *equally* taxed, furnished, etc.
equally pinnate. *Bot.* = ABRUPTLY PINNATE.
e′qua-nim′i-ty (ē′kwȧ-nĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aequanimitas,* fr. *aequanimus:* cf. F. *équanimité.* See EQUANIMOUS.] **1.** Impartial judgment; equity. *Obs.*
2. Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed; composure; as, to bear misfortunes with *equanimity.*
Syn. — Evenness, equability, calmness, serenity, tranquillity, self-possession. — EQUANIMITY, COMPOSURE. EQUANIMITY is a settled and equable temper of the mind; COMPOSURE commonly implies the conquest of mental agitation or disturbance; as, "His placidity of demeanor . . . arose from true *equanimity;* but it was the *equanimity* of a cold disposition rather than of one well ordered by discipline" (*Trollope*); "His passion tamed and all at his control, how perfect the *composure* of his soul!" (*Cowper*). See BALANCE, COOL, CALM, EQUABLE.
e-quan′i-mous (ē-kwăn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *aequanimus, aequanimis;* fr. *aequus* equal + *animus* mind.] **1.** Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed. *Rare.*
2. Impartial. *Obs.*
— **e-quan′i-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **e-quan′i-mous-ness,** *n.*
e′quant (ē′kwănt), *n.* [L. *aequans, -antis,* p. pr. of *aequare.* See EQUATE.] *Ptolemaic Astron.* A circle around whose circumference a planet or the center of an epicycle was conceived to move uniformly; — called also *eccentric equator.*
e-quate′ (ē-kwāt′), *v. t.;* E-QUAT′ED (-kwāt′ĕd); E-QUAT′ING (-kwāt′ĭng). [L. *aequatus,* p. p. of *aequare* to make level or equal, fr. *aequus* level, equal. See EQUAL.] **1.** To make equal, or to represent as equal or equivalent; as, to *equate* two propositions or statements.
Palgrave gives both scrolle and scrowe and *equates* both to F[rench] rolle. *Skeat (Etymol. Dict.).*
2. To make such an allowance or correction in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison; to reduce to mean time or motion; as, to *equate* lines of railroad for grades or curves; *equated* distances.
equating for curves, *Railroad Engin.,* adding a specified amount (as half a mile for each 360 degrees of curvature) in order to estimate the increased amount of work due to curved track, as a basis for division of charges between different sections of a through route. — **e. for grades.** *Railroad Engin.,* adding a specified amount (as one mile for each 20 feet of ascent) in order to estimate the increased amount of work due to differences of level. — **e. motion,** *Mach.,* a differential gear or motion.
e-qua′tion (ē-kwā′shŭn; -zhŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *aequatio* an equalizing: cf. F. *équation* equation. See EQUATE.] **1.** Act or process of making, or state of being, equal or balanced; equality; equilibrium.
Again the golden day resumed its right,
And ruled in just *equation* with the night. *Rowe.*
2. Specif., *Econ.,* the process of making two independent variables equal each to the other, as in the *equation of demand and supply,* where competition within the limits of any given market adjusts the price so that one of these things is equal to the other.
3. *Math.* An expression of equality between two magnitudes or operations, the sign = being placed between them; as, a binomial *equation;* a quadratic *equation.*
4. *Astron.* **a** A quantity applied in computing the mean place or other element of a celestial body; that is, any of several quantities added to, or taken from, its position (calculated on the hypothesis of uniform motion), in order to find its true position resulting from its unequal motion. **b** The process of applying such a correction.
5. *Logic.* **a** Any formal expression of equality or of the hypothetical sameness of two expressions.
The *equation* . . . is a comparison of numerable relations in the abstract, and therefore corresponds not to any form of singular or perceptive judgment, but only to a universal judgment, and more especially to the pure hypothetical. *B. Bosanquet.*
b *Symbolic Logic.* The expression of a proposition or of the relation between propositions in form analogous to an algebraic equation.
6. *Chem.* An expression representing a chemical reaction quantitatively by means of chemical symbols, the formulæ of the reacting substances being placed on the left, and those of the products on the right, of the sign = or —>,

Ep′o-moph′o-rus (ĕp′ō-mŏf′ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *omo-* + Gr. φορός bearing.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African fruit bats in which the males have large distensible pharyngeal air sacs.
ep′o-nych′i-um (-nĭk′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See EPI-; ONYX.] *Anat.* The thickened layer of epitrichium over the developing finger or toe nail, disappearing before birth except over the base of the nail, where it persists as a narrow band called the *perionyx.*
eponyme. † EPONYM.
ep-on′y-mism (ĕp-ŏn′ĭ-mĭz′m), *n.* = EPONYMY. [ONYM, 1.
ep-on′y-mist (-mĭst), *n.* = EP-
ep-on′y-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
ep-on′y-mus (-mŭs), *n.; pl.* -MI (-mī). [NL.] = EPONYM.
E-po′peus (ē-pō′pūs; -pē-ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἐπωπεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* The king of Sicyon with whom Antiope found refuge.
ep′o-pœ′an (ĕp′ō-pē′ăn), *a.* [Gr ἐποποιός an epic poet.] Befitting an epic poet. *Rare.*
ep′o-pœ′ist, *n.* [Gr. ἐποποιΐα epic poetry, fr. ἐποποιός an epic poet + *-ist.*] An epic poet.
‖ **ep-op′ta** (ĕp-ŏp′tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [LL.] An epopt.
ep-op′tes (ĕp-ŏp′tēz), *n.* [NL.] = EPOPT.
ep-op′tist (-tĭst), *n.* = EPOPT.
e-po′rose (ē-pō′rōs), *a.* [*e-* + L. *porus* pore.] Without pores.
e-pote′, *v. t.* [L. *epotare, epotatum,* to drink.] To drink up. *Obs.* — **ep′o-ta′tion** (ĕp′ō-tā′shŭn), *n.*
e′pou-ven′ta-ble, *a.* [F. *epouvantable.*] Terrifying. *Obs.*
epp. *Abbr.* Epistles.
eppele, epple. † APPLE.
‖ **ep-pur′ si mo′ve!** (ĕp-pōōr′ sē mô′vā), *or* **e pur′ si muo′ve!** (ā pōōr′ sē mwô′vā). [It.] And yet it does move! — an exclamation fictitiously attributed to Galileo after his famous recantation of the Copernican theory.
‖ **é′pris′** (ā′prē′), *masc.,* **é′prise′** (ā′prēz′), *fem., a.* Smitten; enamored; captivated.
E-pro′bos-cid′e-a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *e-* + *Proboscidea.*] *Zoöl.* A small suborder of Diptera parasitic on mammals, birds, and honeybees. Bat ticks are examples.
e-pru′i-nose′, *a.* [*e-* + *pruinose.*] Not pruinose; free from frost.
Ep′som, *n.* Short for EPSOM SALTS.
Ep′ta-tre′tus (ĕp′tȧ-trē′tŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. ἑπτά seven + τρητός perforated, i. e. gills.] *Zoöl.* A genus of hagfishes, in which the gill pouches (6 to 14 in number) have separate external openings. It constitutes a family, **Ep′ta-tret′i-dæ** (-trĕt′ĭ-dē). *Bdellostoma* is a synonym.
ep′u-la-ry (ĕp′ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *epularis,* fr. *epulum* a feast.] Pertaining to feasting. *Rare.*
ep′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *epulatio.*] Feasting. *Rare.*
‖ **e′pu-lis ac-cum′be-re di′vum** (ĕp′ū-lĭs). [L.] To recline at the feast of the gods. *Vergil (Æneid,* i. 79).
ep′u-lo′sis (ĕp′ū-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπούλωσις, fr. ἐπουλοῦσθαι to scar over or heal.] *Med.* Cicatrization.
ep′u-lot′ic (-lŏt′ĭk), *a.* Also, *Obs.,* **ep′u-lot′i-cal.** [Gr. ἐπουλωτικός.] Promoting the skinning over or healing of sores; as, an *epulotic* ointment. — *n.* An epulotic agent.
e-pu′pil-late (ē-pū′pĭl-āt), *a.* [*e-* + L. *pupilla* pupil.] *Zoöl.* Having no pupil; — of a color spot with no central dot, or ocellus.
ep-u′ral (ĕp-ū′răl), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Anat.* Situated on the dorsal side of the tail. — *n.* An epural bone.
ep′u-rate (ĕp′ū-rāt), *v. t.* [F. *épurer.*] *Rare.* To purify. — **ep′u-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
‖ **é′pure′** (ā′pür′), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A full-size draft or drawing, as on a floor, of work to be done.
E′py-or′nis. Var. of ÆPYORNIS.
eq. *Abbr.* Equal; equivalent.
e′qua-bl. Equable. *Ref. Sp.*
e′qua-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
e′qua-bly, *adv.* of EQUABLE.
equacion, -cioun. † EQUATION.
e-quæ′val (ē-kwē′văl), **e′qui-æ′val** (ē′kwĭ-ē′văl), *a.* [L. *aequaevus; aequus* equal + *aevum* age.] Of equal age. *Rare.*
e′qual, *adv.* Equally. *Obs.*
e′qual-a-ble (ē′kwăl-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
e′qual-a′qual (ē′kwăl-ä′kwăl), *a.* Alike. *Scot.*
e′qual-a′qual, *v. i.* To make things equal. *Scot.*
e′quald. Equaled. *Ref. Sp.*
e′qual-ing, e′qual-ling. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of EQUAL. — **equaling file.** See FILE, tool.
e′qual-ist, *n.* One who holds that the persons or things considered are equal. *Rare.*
e-qual′i-ta′ri-an (ē-kwŏl′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Asserting equality, esp. of men. *Rare.* — *n.* One who advocates equalizing. *Rare.*
e′qual-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
e-quan′gu-lar (ē-kwăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* Equiangular. *Rare.*
e′quant (ē′kwănt), *a.* [See EQUANT, *n.*] *Astron.* Having equal arcs described in equal times. *Archaic.*
e-quat′a-ble (ē-kwāt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
e′quate, *a.* Equated. *Obs.*

which should be read "give," not "are equal to." To indicate that the reaction is reversible, the symbol ⇌ is substituted for the equality sign. The weights of each element should be the same on both sides of the equation.

equation of achromaticity, one that connects or establishes the relation between the elements of a combination of lenses, rendering it achromatic. — **e. of a curve, surface**, etc., *Math.*, an equation expressing the relation between the coördinates for every point of the curve, surface, etc. — **e. of continuity**, *Math.*, the hydrodynamic equation $\frac{d\rho}{dt}+\frac{d\rho u}{dx}+\frac{d\rho v}{dy}+\frac{d\rho w}{dz}=0$, where t is time, ρ density, x, y, z, rectangular coördinates, and u, v, w, corresponding components of velocity. It declares that if there be no sinks nor sources within any closed surface, the change in the amount of fluid contained equals the flow through the surface. — **e. of differences**, *Math.*, an equation whose roots are the squared differences of roots of an algebraic equation. — **e. of equinoxes**, *Astron.*, the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinoxes. — **e. of life.** See PROBABLE LIFE. — **e. of light**, *Astron.*, correction to a planet's position on account of the motion of light. — **e. of payments**, *Arith.*, the process of finding the mean time of payment of several sums due at different times. — **e. of** (*or* **to**) **the center** *or* **centre.** **a** *Anc. Astron.* Difference between true and mean place of center of epicycle. **b** *Astron.* The difference between the place of a planet as supposed to move uniformly in a circle, and its place as moving in an ellipse; the difference between the true and the mean anomaly. — **e. of time**, *Astron.*, the difference between mean solar time and apparent or true solar time. — **equations of condition.** *Math.* **a** Equations formed for deducing the most probable values of certain quantities from others on which they depend, when different sets of the latter, as given by observation, would yield different values of the quantities sought, the number of equations that may be found being greater than the number of unknown quantities. **b** Equations declaring the existence of certain conditions or relations that hold among the magnitudes, particularly the parameters, appearing in an equation or equations. **c** Equations expressing observations as taken under certain conditions. **d** Equations that state the effect, on the motion of a system, of rigid connections between certain parts. — **equations of motion**, in dynamics, differential equations that connect forces and accelerations.

e-qua'tion-al (ē-kwā'shŭn-ăl; -zhŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, using, or involving, equations. — **e-qua'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

equational box. = EQUATION BOX. — **e. logic.** = SYMBOLIC LOGIC.

equation box. *Spinning.* An epicyclic differential gearing used in bobbin-and-fly frames for regulating the twist of the yarn. There are several varieties.

equation clock *or* **watch.** A timepiece made to exhibit the differences between mean solar and apparent solar time.

equation price. *Econ.* The price reached by the adjusting action of competition in any market at any time, or in a unit of time, such that the demand and supply become equal at that price; — so called by Mill. Called *temporary equilibrium price* by Marshall.

e-qua'tor (ē-kwā'tŏr), *n.* [L. *aequator* one who equalizes: cf. F. *équateur* equator. See EQUATE.] **1.** *Geog.* An imaginary great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into the northern and southern hemispheres. It is the line from which latitudes are reckoned, its own latitude being everywhere 0°.

2. *Astron.* The great circle of the celestial sphere, coincident with the plane of the earth's equator; — so called because when the sun is crossing it day and night are everywhere of equal length; hence called also the *equinoctial*, and on maps, globes, etc., the *equinoctial line.*

3. *Geom.* The circle, on a surface of revolution, that bisects its meridians.

4. Any circle or circular band dividing the surface of a body into two equal and symmetrical parts, in the manner of the equator of a sphere.

equator of heat. *Meteor.* = THERMAL EQUATOR. — **e. of the heavens.** = EQUATOR, *n.*, 2. — **e. of the sun** *or* **of a planet**, *Astron.*, the great circle whose plane is perpendicular to its axis of revolution.

e'qua-to'ri-al (ē'kwȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to the equator; as, *equatorial* climates; also, pertaining to an equatorial instrument.

equatorial horizontal parallax, *Astron.*, the angle at the center of a celestial body subtended by the earth's equatorial radius. — **e. plate**, *Biol.*, in mitosis, the group of chromosomes when arranged in the equatorial plane of the spindle.

e'qua-to'ri-al, *sometimes, esp. in English works*, **e'qua-to're-al** (-rē-ăl), *n.* *Astron.* An instrument consisting of a telescope so mounted as to have two axes of motion at right angles to each other, one of them (the polaxis) parallel to the earth's axis, and each carrying a graduated circle, the one indicating declination (*declination circle*), and the other right ascension, or the hour angle (the *hour circle*); so that the telescope may be directed, even in the daytime, to any star or other object whose right ascension and declination are known. Motion in right ascension is generally communicated by clockwork, to keep the object stationary in the field of view. Called also an *equatorial telescope.* In the ordinary type, sometimes called the *German equatorial*, the declination case is attached to the upper end of the polaxis, which overhangs or projects beyond its bearing. In the *English equatorial* the declination axis is attached to the polaxis between the bearings of the latter. The term *equatorial*, or *equatorial instrument*, is sometimes applied to any astronomical instrument which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth.

e'qua-to'ri-al cou'dé' (kōō'dā'). [F. *coudé*, p. p. of *couder* to bend.] A type of equatorial telescope devised by Loewy of Paris, in which the polar and declination axes form the tube, and the rays from the object glass suffer reflection from two plane mirrors, the eyepiece being stationary within a building, while the instrument itself is without.

eq'uer-ry (ĕk'wĕr-ĭ; ē-kwĕr'ĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [F. *écurie* stable, OF. *escuerie*, *escuierie*, stable, duties of a squire, gathering of squires, LL. (assumed) *scutaria.* The English word has been influenced by L. *equus* horse. See ESQUIRE, SQUIRE.] **1.** A large stable or lodge for horses. *Obs.*

2. An officer of princes or nobles, charged with the care of their horses. In England *equerries* are officers of the royal household in the department of the Master of the Horse.

e-ques'tri-an (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *equester*, fr. *eques* horseman, fr. *equus* horse. See EQUINE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to horses or horsemen, or horsemanship; as, *equestrian* feats, or games.

2. Being or riding on horseback; mounted; as, an *equestrian* statue.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or composed of, knights, or equites.

e-ques'tri-an, *n.* One who rides on horseback; a horseman; a rider; specif., an equestrian acrobat.

equestrian star. *Bot.* Any species of *Hippeastrum*, esp. *H. equestre.* See HIPPEASTRUM.

e-ques'tri-enne' (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [Formed after analogy of the French language.] A female equestrian; a horsewoman.

e'qui- (ē'kwĭ-). [L. *aequus* equal. See EQUAL.] A prefix, meaning *having equal, equally.*

e'qui-an'gu-lar (-ăŋ'gū-lȧr), *a.* [*equi-* + *angular.*] Having only equal angles; as, a square is *equiangular.*

equiangular spiral, a plane curve that cuts all its radii vectores at the same angle; — called also *logarithmic spiral*, from its polar equation, $\theta = \tan \alpha \log \frac{r}{a}$.

e'qui-an'gu-lar'i-ty (-ăŋ'gū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fact or property of being equiangular.

e'qui-an'har-mon'ic (-ăn'hār-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*equi-* + *anharmonic.*] *Math.* **a** Having the same anharmonic ratio; projective. **b** Having the imaginary cube roots of −1 as values of the anharmonic ratio, one, at least, of the four elements being imaginary.

e'qui-bal'ance (-băl'ăns), *n.* [*equi-* + *balance.*] Equal weight; equiponderance.

e'qui-bal'ance, *v. t.*; E'QUI-BAL'ANCED (-ănst); E'QUI-BAL'ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). To make of equal weight; to balance equally; to counterbalance; equiponderate.

e'qui-cres'cent (-krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*equi-* + *crescent.*] *Math.* Increasing uniformly, by equal increments, or at the same rate; as, an *equicrescent* variable.

Eq'ui-dæ (ĕk'wĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *equus* horse.] *Zoöl.* A family of perissodactyl ungulate mammals, consisting of the single existing genus *Equus* (which includes the horse, asses, and zebras) and a greater or less number of related extinct genera; the horse family. See HORSE. Its existing members are sharply distinguished from the other existing perissodactyls (the rhinoceroses and tapirs) by their comparatively slender and agile build, hypsodont grinding teeth with the grooves between the ridges filled with cement, the fusion of the bones of the forearm and shank (with a reduction of the ulna and fibula), and, above all, in the reduction of each foot to a single functional digit. They walk upon the tip of the greatly enlarged middle digit of each foot, the other digits being entirely wanting except for rudiments (the splint bones) of the metapodials of the second and fourth. The genera *Hyracotherium* (Lower Eocene), *Protorohippus* (Middle Eocene), *Mesohippus* (Oligocene), *Miohippus*, *Desmatippus*, and *Protohippus* (Miocene), and *Pliohippus* (Pliocene) form a series showing the descent of the modern horses from smaller, less specialized, three-toed and four-toed forms ancestral also to the tapirs and rhinoceroses.

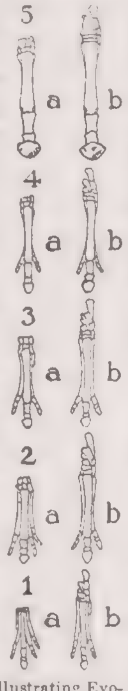

Diagram illustrating Evolution of the Equidæ, or Horse Family. *a* Lower Fore Leg and Foot; *b* Lower Hind Leg and Foot; 1 *Hyracotherium*, Lower Eocene; 2 *Protorohippus*, Middle Eocene; 3 *Mesohippus*, Oligocene; 4 *Protohippus*, Miocene; 5 *Equus*, Pliocene to Recent.

e'qui-dif'fer-ent (ē'kwĭ-dĭf'ēr-ĕnt), *a.* [*equi-* + *different.*] Having equal differences; as, an arithmetical progression is *equidifferent.*

e'qui-dis'tance (-dĭs'tăns), *n.* [Cf. F. *équidistance.*] Equal distance.

e'qui-dis'tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *aequidistans*, *-antis*; *aequus* equal + *distans* distant: cf. F. *équidistant.*] Equally distant. — **e'qui-dis'tant-ly**, *adv.*

e'qui-di-ur'nal (-dī-ûr'năl), *a.* [*equi-* + *diurnal.*] Pert. to the time of equal day and night; — applied to the equinoctial line.

e'qui-form (ē'kwĭ-fôrm) | **e'qui-for'mal** (-fôr'măl) } *a.* [L. *aequiformis*; *aequus* equal + *forma* form.] Having the same form; uniform. — **e'qui-for'mi-ty** (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.*

e'qui-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [*equi-* + *graphic.*] Representing equal areas by equal spaces; as, an *equigraphic* map; an *equigraphic* projection.

e'qui-lat'er-al (-lăt'ēr-ăl), *a.* [L. *aequilateralis*; *aequus* equal + *latus*, *lateris*, side: cf. F. *équilatéral.*] **1.** **a** Having all the sides equal; as, an *equilateral* triangle; an *equilateral* polygon. See TRIANGLE, *Illust.* **b** Having the two sides equal, as a surface divisible by a longitudinal median line into two halves of the same form.

2. Specif.: *Zoöl.* Designating a bivalve shell in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo divides the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.

equilateral arch. See POINTED ARCH, and ARCH, *Illust.* (6). — **e. hyperbola**, *Geom.*, one with its asymptotes at right angles, and consequently congruent with its conjugate.

e'qui-lat'er-al, *n.* A side exactly corresponding, or equal, to others; also, a figure of equal sides.

e-quil'i-brant (ē-kwĭl'ĭ-brănt), *n.* [See EQUILIBRATE.] *Physics.* Any force or system of forces which is capable of balancing a given force or system of forces.

e'qui-li'brate (ē'kwĭ-lī'brāt), *v. t.*; -LI'BRAT-ED (-brāt-ĕd); -LI'BRAT-ING (-brāt-ĭng). [L. *aequilibratus* in equilibrium; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance. See EQUILIBRIUM.] **1.** To balance, as two scales, sides, or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side; to keep in equipoise; as, to *equilibrate* weights.

An *equilibrated* system of faiths. *J. Martineau.*

2. To be balanced with; to counterbalance; as, one weight *equilibrates* another.

e'qui-li'brate (ē'kwĭ-lī'brāt), *v. i.* To be in equipoise.

e'qui-li-bra'tion (-lī-brā'shŭn), *n.* Act of keeping a balance, or state of being balanced; equipoise.

In . . . running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *J. Denham.*

e'qui-li'bra-tor (-lī'brā-tēr), *n.* Any of various devices for maintaining or restoring equilibrium, as in a flying machine, or between the local and line currents in a phototelegraphic apparatus.

e'qui-li'bra-to-ry (-lī'brȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to cause or maintain equilibrium.

e'qui-lib'ri-al (-lĭb'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to equilibration.

e-quil'i-brist (ē-kwĭl'ĭ-brĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *équilibriste.*] One who balances himself in unnatural positions and hazardous movements; a balancer.

When the *equilibrist* balances a rod upon his finger. *Stewart.*

e'qui-lib'ri-stat (ē'kwĭ-lĭb'rĭ-stăt), *n.* [*equilibrium* + Gr. στατός standing still.] An instrument, consisting essentially of a U tube with capillary ends, for determining if a railroad car is, or is not, in a state of equilibrium when rounding a curve, and for measuring the amount of deviation, if any, from such a state. *W. M. Camp.*

e-quil'i-bris'tic (ē-kwĭl'ĭ-brĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an equilibrist.

e'qui-lib'ri-um (ē'kwĭ-lĭb'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L. *aequilibrium*, fr. *aequilibris* in equilibrium, level; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance. See EQUAL; LIBRATE.] **1.** *Phys. Science.* A state of balance between opposing forces or actions, either *static*, as in the case of a body acted on by forces whose resultant is zero, or *dynamic*, as in a reversible chemical reaction when the velocities in both directions are equal. The equilibrium of a body is said to be *stable*, if, on being slightly displaced, it tends to return to its original position; *unstable*, if it tends to move farther from that position; and *neutral* or *indifferent*, if it remains in equilibrium after displacement.

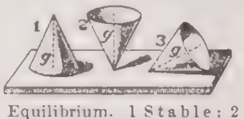

Equilibrium. 1 Stable; 2 Unstable; 3 Neutral; *g* Center of Gravity.

2. Hence, a state of balance, or even adjustment, between opposing forces, influences, interests, etc., of any kind; balance; as, the political *equilibrium* of Europe.

3. A state of indecision or doubt due to the balancing of motives or reasons; mental neutrality; suspense.

4. *Econ.* A condition in which opposing economic forces, as of desire and effort, are exactly balanced. The equilibrium is called *stable* when there is a tendency to return to it upon any slight departure from it. Often confused with *equation* (which see), which implies an equality of quantities instead of a balance of forces.

Syn. — See BALANCE.

equilibrium of demand and supply, *Econ.*, equilibrium between the forces affecting demand and supply; — a phrase used for brevity by Marshall.

equilibrium valve. *Mech.* **a** = BALANCE VALVE. **b** A valve for permitting air, steam, water, etc., to pass into or out of a chamber so as to establish or maintain equal pressure within and without.

e'qui-mo'lar (ē'kwĭ-mō'lȧr), *a.* *Chem.* Equimolecular.

e'qui-mo-lec'u-lar (-mō-lĕk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [*equi-* + *molecular.*] *Chem.* Denoting the presence of quantities of substances proportional to their molecular weights.

e'qui-mo-men'tal (-mō-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [*equi-* + *momental.*] *Mech.* Having equal moments of inertia.

equimomental cone (of a given rigid body), a conical surface that has any given vertex, and is described by a straight line which moves in such manner that the moment of inertia of the given rigid body about the line is in all its positions the same. — **e. ellipsoid**, *Math.*, one whose moment of inertia about any axis equals that of a given body.

e'qui-mul'ti-ple (-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *a.* [*equi-* + *multiple.*] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

e'qui-mul'ti-ple, *n.* *Math.* One of the products of two or more quantities multiplied by the same number or quantity. Thus, 7 × 2, or 14, and 7 × 4, or 28, are *equimultiples* of 2 and 4.

e'quine (ē'kwīn; 277), *a.* [L. *equinus*, fr. *equus* horse; akin to Gr. ἵππος, Skr. *açva*, OS. *ehu*, AS. *eoh*, Icel. *jōr*, OIr. *ech.* Cf. HIPPOPOTAMUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a horse. — **equine variola**, *Veter.*, a contagious disease of the horse characterized by fever and by pustular eruptions or pocks, esp. on the pastern and fetlocks.

e'qui-noc'tial (ē'kwĭ-nŏk'shăl), *a.* [L. *aequinoctialis*, fr. *aequinoctium* equinox: cf. F. *équinoxial.* See EQUINOX.] **1.** Pertaining to an equinox, or the equinoxes, or to a state or the time of equal day and night; as, the *equinoctial* line.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as, *equinoctial* heat.

3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as, an *equinoctial* gale or storm, that is, one happening at or near the time of the equinox.

4. Opening at fixed periods, as certain flowers.

equinoctial armil. See ARMIL, 2. — **e. colure.** See COLURE. — **e. flower**, a flower that opens daily at regular hours, as the four-o'clock. — **e. line**, *Astron.*, the celestial equator; — so called because when the sun is on it the nights and days are of equal length in all parts of the world. See EQUATOR, 2. — **e. points**, *Astron.*, the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other, called specif. *vernal point* (the first point of Aries), and *autumnal point* (the first point of Libra). They are slowly moving. See *precession of the equinoxes*, under PRECESSION. — **e. time**, *Astron.*, time reckoned in any year from the instant when the mean sun is at the mean vernal equinoctial point.

e'qui-noc'tial, *n.* **1.** The equinoctial line.

2. An equinoctial gale or storm.

e'qui-noc'tial-ly, *adv.* Towards the equinox.

e'qui-nox (ē'kwĭ-nŏks), *n.* [ME. *equinoxium*, *equenoxium*, L. *aequinoctium*; *aequus* equal + *nox*, *noctis*, night: cf. F. *équinoxe.* See EQUAL; NIGHT.] **1.** The time when the sun's center, in crossing the equator, coincides with either of the equinoctial points, that is, about March 21 and Sep-

equation division. *Biol.* Homœokinesis.

e-qua'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Reliance upon equation, as upon equational forms of reasoning. — **e-qua'tion-ist**, *n.*

e'qua-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of EQUATORIAL.

e-qua'tor-ward, -wards, *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

eq'uer-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

eq'ue-ry. Var. of EQUERRY.

‖ **e'ques** (ē'kwēz), *n.*, *sing.* of EQUITES. [Equestrian. *Rare.*

e-ques'tri-al (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.*

e-ques'tri-an-ism (-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

e-ques'tri-an-ize (-īz), *v. i.* See -IZE.

e'qui-axe' (ē'kwĭ-ăks'), *a.* [F. *équiaxe.*] Having equal axes.

e'qui-bi-ra'di-ate (-bī-rā'dĭ-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having two equal rays.

e'qui-cel'lu-lar, *a.* Consisting of similar cells.

e'qui-change'a-ble, *a.* See EQUI-.

e'qui-con'vex, *a.* Having two equally convex surfaces.

e'qui-cru'ral, *a.* Having equal legs or sides; isosceles. *Rare.*

e'qui-crure, *a.* Equicrural. *Obs.*

e'qui-dense' (ē'kwĭ-dĕns'), *a.* Of equal density.

e'qui-di-ag'o-nal, *a.*, **e'qui-di-men'sion-al**, *a.* See EQUI-.

e'qui-dis-tan'tial (-dĭs-tăn'shăl), *n.* *Math.* In non-Euclidean geometry, the locus of points in a plane equidistant from a straight line.

e'qui-di-vi'sion (ē'kwĭ-dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Equal division.

e'qui-du'ra-ble, *a.* See EQUI-.

e'qui-ja'cent (-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [*equi-* + L. *jacens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Equally near. *Rare.*

e'qui-lat'er, *a.* [F. *équilatère.*] Equilateral. *Obs.* [LATERAL.

e'qui-lat'er-al-ly, *adv.* of EQUI-

e'qui-li'bre, *n.* [Cf. F. *équilibre.*] Equilibrium. *Obs.*

e'qui-lib'ri-ate (ē'kwĭ-lĭb'rĭ-āt), *v. t.* To equilibrate. *Rare.*

e'qui-lib'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Evenly poised. *Rare.* — **e'qui-lib'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.* [FRAME.

equilibrium ring. = RELIEF

e'qui-lib'ri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aequilibritas* equal distribution.] Balanced state; equilibrium. *Rare.*

e-quil'i-brize (ē-kwĭl'ĭ-brīz), *v. t.* To give balance to. *Rare.*

e-qui'nal (ē-kwī'năl), *a.* Equine. *Obs.*

e'quine, *n.* A horse. [telope.

equine antelope. The roan an-

e'qui-nec'es-sa-ry, *a.* See EQUI-.

e-quin'i-a (ē-kwĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See EQUINE.] *Med.* Glanders.

e-quin'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Equine nature or character. *Rare.*

e'qui-noc'ti-um (ē'kwĭ-nŏk'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [L. *aequinoctium.*] Equinox. *Obs.*

F G H I J K L M

tember 22. The former is called the **vernal equinox** and the latter the **autumnal equinox**. The **autumnal signs** are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes between the autumnal equinox and winter solstice; the **vernal signs**, in which the sun appears between the vernal equinox and summer solstice, are Aries, Taurus, and Gemini. At each equinox day and night are everywhere of equal length.
2. = EQUINOCTIAL POINT.
3. Equinoctial wind or storm. *Obs. & R.* *Dryden.*

e-quip′ (ē-kwĭp′), *v. t.*; E-QUIPPED′ (-kwĭpt′); E-QUIP′PING. [F. *équiper* to supply, fit out, orig. said of a ship, OF. *esquiper* to embark; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skipa* to put in order, to man, *skip* ship. See SHIP.] **1**. To furnish for service, or against a need or exigency; to fit out; to supply with whatever is necessary to efficient action in any way; to provide with arms or an armament, stores, munitions, rigging, etc., as ships or troops.

Gave orders for *equipping* a considerable fleet. *Ludlow.*

2. To dress; array; accouter.
Syn. — See FURNISH.

eq′ui-page (ĕk′wĭ-pāj), *n.* [F. *équipage*, fr. *équiper*. See EQUIP.] **1**. An equipping, or state of being equipped. *Obs.*
2. Furniture or outfit; esp., the furniture and supplies of a vessel, fitting her for a voyage or for war, or the furniture and necessaries of an army, a body of troops, or a single soldier, including whatever is necessary for efficient service; equipments; accouterments; habiliments; attire; as, the siege *equipage* of a force.

First strip off all her *equipage* of Pride. *Pope.*

3. A set or collection of small articles for table service, for personal use, as in dressing, or the like; as, a tea *equipage*; also, a case to hold such articles.

There were gloves, too, and mitts; and a mighty handsome little "*equipage*" of silver-gilt, containing scissors, thimble, nail trimmer, tweezers, and such small needments, to hang at the left side of her bodice. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

4. Retinue; train; suite; also, state, form, or style, such as is appropriate to a train or retinue. *Obs.*
5. A carriage of state or of pleasure with all that accompanies it, as horses, liveried servants, etc.; a showy turnout.

The rumbling *equipages* of fashion . . . were unknown in the settlement of New Amsterdam. *Irving.*

6. Equality of rank or standing. *Obs.*
7. The crew of a naval vessel, esp. excluding the commissioned officers. *A Gallicism.*

e-quip′ment (ē-kwĭp′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *équipement*. See EQUIP.] **1**. Act of equipping, or state of being equipped, as for a voyage or expedition. *Burke.*

The *equipment* of the fleet was hastened by De Witt. *Hume.*

2. Whatever is used in equipping; necessaries or furnishings, as for an expedition or voyage; the articles comprised in an outfit; equipage; as, laboratory *equipments*.

Armed and dight,
In the *equipments* of a knight. *Longfellow.*

3. *Railroads.* The cars and locomotives; the rolling stock, as contrasted with the roadbed and stations.

equipment bond. *Railroads.* A bond secured by rolling stock only, and not by real estate.

e′qui-poise (ē′kwĭ-poiz), *n.* [*equi-* + *poise.*] **1**. Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced, and hence equal; balance.

The means of preserving the *equipoise* and the tranquillity of the commonwealth. *Burke.*

2. Counterpoise.

The *equipoise* to the clergy being removed. *Buckle.*

Syn. — See BALANCE.

e′qui-poise, *v. t.*; E′QUI-POISED (-poizd); E′QUI-POIS′ING (-poiz′ĭng). To serve as an equipoise to; to balance equally; to counterpoise; to hold in equipoise.

e′qui-pol′lence (-pŏl′ĕns), **e′qui-pol′len-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *équipollence*. See EQUIPOLLENT.] **1**. Equality of power, force, signification, or application; also, a thing that is equipollent; an equivalent.
2. *Logic.* Sameness of signification of two or more propositions which differ in language.

e′qui-pol′lent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *aequipollens*; *aequus* equal + *pollens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pollere* to be strong, able: cf. F. *équipollent.*] **1**. Having equal power, rank, etc. *Obs.*
2. Equal in force or effectiveness; equivalent.
3. *Logic.* Having equivalent signification; expressing the same thing, but differently.
— **e′qui-pol′lent-ly**, *adv.* — **e′qui-pol′lent-ness**, *n.*

e′qui-pol′lent, *n.* An equivalent.

e′qui-pon′der-ance (-pŏn′dẽr-ăns), **e′qui-pon′der-an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [*equi-* + *ponderance*: cf. F. *équipondérance.*] Equality of weight; equipoise.

e′qui-pon′der-ant (-ănt), *a.* [LL. *aequiponderans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *équipondérant.*] **1**. Evenly balanced. *Obs.*
2. Being of the same weight; — with *to* or *with*.

e′qui-pon′der-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [LL. *aequiponderare*. See EQUI-; PONDERATE.] To be or make equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing; to counterbalance.

e′qui-pon′der-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Balancing; equipoise.

e′qui-po-ten′tial (-pō-tĕn′shăl), *a.* [*equi-* + *potential.*] **1**. Equally powerful. *Obs.*
2. Having equal potentiality or capability.
3. *Mech. & Physics.* Having the same potential.
equipotential curve, a curve along which a certain potential is constant in value. — **e. line** *or* **surface**, a line or surface along which the potential is constant. Such a line or surface is at all points perpendicular to the lines of force.

Eq′ui-se-ta′ce-æ (ĕk′wĭ-sē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See EQUISETUM.] *Bot.* A family of pteridophytic plants known as *horsetails*, or *scouring rushes*, containing the single living genus *Equisetum*, and constituting the order Equisetales. Fossil remains indicate that in Mesozoic time these plants were abundant and included several arborescent genera. — **eq′ui-se-ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Eq′ui-se-ta′les (ĕk′wĭ-sē-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of pteridophytic plants coextensive with the Equisetaceæ.

Eq′ui-se′tum (ĕk′wĭ-sē′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭms), L. -TA (-tȧ). [L. *equisaetum, -setum*, the horsetail; *equus* horse + *saeta, seta*, a stiff hair, bristle.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous pteridophytic plants of wide distribution; the horsetails, or scouring rushes. They are perennial from creeping rhizomes, and have hollow grooved and jointed stems, the leaves being reduced to more or less conspicuous nodal sheaths. The shoots are either of one kind or differentiated in some species into sterile and fertile; the sporangia are borne in conelike spikes and contain spores of one kind (homosporous), provided with spiral elaters (see ELATER).
2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of this genus.

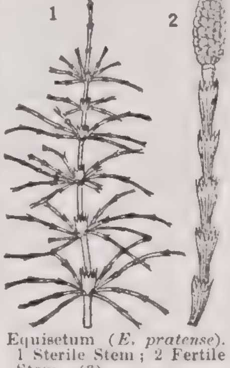

Equisetum (*E. pratense*). 1 Sterile Stem; 2 Fertile Stem. (⅔)

e′qui-so′nance (ē′kwĭ-sō′năns; ē-kwĭs′ō-; 277), *n.* [*equi-* + L. *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound: cf. F. *équisonnance*. See SONANT.] *Music.* Consonance of the unison and its octaves. — **e′qui-so′nant** (-nănt), *a.*

eq′ui-ta-ble (ĕk′wĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *équitable*, from *équité*. See EQUITY.] **1**. Possessing or exhibiting equity; according to natural right or natural justice; marked by a due consideration for what is fair, unbiased, or impartial; fair; just; as, an *equitable* decision; an *equitable* distribution of an estate; *equitable* men.
2. *Law.* That can be sustained or made effective in a court of equity, or upon principles of equity jurisprudence; existing or valid in equity as distinguished from law.
Syn. — Just, fair, reasonable, right, honest, upright.
equitable assets, those which are charged with, or have become a fund for, the payment of debts only by operation of equity; specif., assets charged with the payment of debts by a debtor which would be exempted by law, esp. real estate of a decedent, this formerly having been exempt from execution for payment of a decedent's debts. By statute legal and equitable assets are generally subjected to the payment of debts pari passu. — **e. assignment**, an assignment which is not recognizable at law but will be enforced in equity, subject to equities in favor of third persons, as in case of the assignment of a chose in action, of a thing not in esse, the setting aside of certain property to pay a certain debt, etc. — **e. conversion**. See CONVERSION, 3 **b**. — **e. ejectment**, a form of ejectment proceeding used as a more speedy remedy than the bill in equity to enforce specific performance of contracts for the sale of real estate. *Pennsylvania.* — **e. election**. See ELECTION, 6. — **e. estate**, *or* **interest**, the estate or interest of one who has a beneficial right in property the legal ownership of which is vested in a trustee, as in the cases of uses, trusts, and powers. Under modern statutes it has some of the characters of a legal estate. — **e. fraud**. *Law.* See FRAUD. — **e. garnishment**, an action, under statutory provisions, by a judgment creditor to compel discovery of property of, due to, or held in trust for, the judgment debtor, and to secure payment from it; — distinguished from ordinary *garnishment* or *trustee process*. — **e. jointure**. See JOINTURE. — **e. levy**, the liening of a judgment debtor's assets by means of process under a creditor's bill. — **e. mortgage**, a conveyance of, or right in, property such that it will be treated as a mortgage in equity though not constituting a common-law mortgage, as a deposit of title deeds with a creditor, or a conveyance nominally absolute but intended merely as a security. — **e. title**, the title or right by which an equitable estate is held. — **e. waste**. See WASTE.

e′qui-tan-gen′tial (ē′kwĭ-tăn-jĕn′shăl), *a.* *Math.* Having the tangent of constant length; — applied to the tractrix (which see) in which the intercepts (on the tangents) between the point of tangency and the asymptote are all equal.

eq′ui-tant (ĕk′wĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *equitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *equitare* to ride, fr. *eques* horseman, fr. *equus* horse.] **1**. Mounted or riding on a horse. *Rare.*
2. *Bot.* Overlapping each other; — said of leaves whose bases overlap and bestride the leaves within or above them, as in the iris. See ENSIFORM, *Illust.*

Equitant Leaves.

eq′ui-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *equitatio*: cf. F. *équitation.*] Act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

eq′ui-tes (ĕk′wĭ-tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *eques* a horseman.] *Rom. Hist.* Members of a military order serving as cavalry and endowed with special privileges and emoluments. Originally they were probably chosen from among patricians able to furnish their own mounts, but later from the richest class of citizens, to whom eventually, as members of the ‖ **or′do e-ques′ter**, the title came to be applied whether they served as cavalry or not. Only the cavalry, however, or ‖ **e′qui-tes e′quo pu′bli-co** (ĕk′wĭ-tēz ē′kwō pŭb′lĭ-kō) (equites furnished with horses at public cost), were important under the empire. The term is often translated *knights*

eq′ui-ty (ĕk′wĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *équité*, L. *aequitas*, fr. *aequus* even, equal. See EQUAL.] **1**. State or quality of being equal or fair; fairness in dealing with or deciding between others; impartiality.

Christianity secures both the private interests of men and the public peace, enforcing all justice and *equity*. *Tillotson.*

2. That which is equitable or fair; what is right or due according to impartial dealing or decision.
3. Equality of rights; natural justice or right; the giving, or desiring to give, to each man his due, according to the natural law.
4. *Law.* In England (and Ireland) and the United States, the system of law which originated in the extraordinary justice formerly administered by the king's chancellor, and was subsequently developed into a body of rules supplementary to or aiding the common and statute law. The original purpose of the extraordinary justice of the chancellors was to overcome or avoid some of the impediments to justice arising from the rigid formality and limitations that rested upon the common-law procedure and administration of justice, and the justice administered was at first understood to accord with natural justice or right (sense 3 above). With the development into a system of law hardly less rigid and definite than that of the law courts, whose jurisdiction it supplements and often overrides, the notion of abstract justice became of minor importance in theory and practice, and the term *equity* came to designate the settled and formal system of legal and procedural rules and doctrines according to which justice would be administered within certain well-defined limits of jurisdiction. In England the body of rules and doctrines of equity were incorporated into the law of the land by the Judicature Act of 1873, and in the United States the same merging of law and equity has taken place more or less completely in most of the States. (See CHANCERY, *n.*, 2 & 3.) The judges of the common-law courts in England for many years bitterly opposed the exercise of the equity functions of the chancellor and equity courts, and at times censured the equity system as uncertain and arbitrary; and the fictions of the common law were to some extent due to the endeavor to avoid the necessity for the equity courts.

Equity is a roguish thing. For law we have a measure, we know what to trust to: *equity* is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor, and as that is larger or narrower, so is *equity*. 'T is all one as if they should make the standard for the measure a chancellor's foot. What an uncertain measure would this be! One chancellor has a long foot, another a short foot, a third an indifferent foot; 't is the same thing in a chancellor's conscience. *Lord Selden.*

5. Hence, any body of legal doctrines and rules similarly developed to enlarge, supplement, or override a system of law which has become too narrow and rigid in its scope, esp. that developed by the Roman prætors into the *jus honorarium*. See EDICT, PRÆTOR.
6. *Law.* An equitable claim or right; an equity of redemption; as, an *equity* to a settlement, or wife's *equity*, etc.
Syn. — Rights, impartiality, rectitude, fairness, honesty, uprightness. See JUSTICE.
equity follows the law. *Law.* = ÆQUITAS SEQUITUR LEGEM. — **e. of redemption**. *Law.* **a** The right, which is enforced by equity, of a mortgagor to redeem the mortgaged land by payment of the principal and interest. This equitable right is not cut off by the land being forfeited and the mortgagee's title becoming absolute at law, nor by any foreclosure proceedings except the so-called strict foreclosure or one of the various procedures provided by statute for that purpose. If the mortgagee takes possession of the land upon the forfeiture, the equity of redemption will be cut off by his holding it as required by the Statute of Limitations. **b** Hence, the interest or estate remaining to the mortgagor in property mortgaged by him, or the value of such interest.

e-quiv′a-lence (ē-kwĭv′ȧ-lĕns), **e-quiv′a-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *équivalence*, LL. *aequivalentia.*] **1**. Condition of being equal; equality of worth, value, signification, or force; as, an *equivalence* of definitions.
2. Equal power, force, or amount.
3. *Chem.* **a** Equality of valence. **b** = VALENCE. **c** = EQUIVALENT, *n.*, 2 **b**. *Rare.*
4. *Math.* The doctrine of equivalent magnitudes.

e-quiv′a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *aequivalens, -entis*, p. pr. of *aequivalere* to have equal power; *aequus* equal + *valere* to be strong, be worth: cf. F. *équivalent*. See EQUAL; VALIANT.] **1**. Equal in worth or value, force, power, effect, import, and the like; alike in significance and value; of the same import or meaning.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South.*

2. *Geom.* Equal in measure but not admitting of superposition; — applied to magnitudes; as, a square may be *equivalent* to a triangle.
3. *Geol. & Paleon.* Contemporaneous; — said of strata.
4. *Math.* That may be set in one-to-one correspondence with each other; — said of two aggregates and denoted by the wave, $\sim$.
Syn. — See IDENTICAL.
equivalent bending moment, *Engin. Design*, the bending moment that would cause the greater principal stress in a shaft that is subjected to combined torsion and bending. It is numerically one half the equivalent twisting moment. — **e. configurations** (with respect to a group), *Math.*, configurations convertible one into another by operations of the given group. — **e. eccentric**, *Mech.*, an imaginary single eccentric which would give nearly the same motion to the valve as it gets actually from a link motion operated by two eccentrics. It is used in calculation to give easy approximate solutions to link-motion problems. — **e. evaporation**, *Steam Boilers*, the amount of water which would have been evaporated from and at 212° F. had the feed water been at a temperature of 212° F., and the steam dry and at atmospheric pressure. — **e. girder**, *Nav. Arch.*, a diagrammatic representation of the distribution of the material forming the section of a ship relative to the neutral axis. Two such diagrams are usually drawn, one for hogging and the other for sagging. *E. L. Attwood.* — **e. groups of points**, *Math.*, any two groups (corresponding to two values of w) of points in which a fundamental curve F is cut by curves of the pencil $\phi_1 - w\,\phi_2 = 0$, where the ϕ's are rational polynomials in x and y; — also called *coresidual groups*. — **e. number** *or* **weight**. = EQUIVALENT, *n.*, 2 & 3. — **e. sine wave**, an alternating current varying according to a sine law, having the same frequency and effective or virtual value as an actual non-sine wave. — **e. twisting moment**, *Engin. Design*, a moment which would produce on a shaft the same greatest direct stress as combined twisting and bending moments (as when a power-transmitting shaft carries a pulley). It takes the place of the simple twisting moment in the equation connecting the dimensions of the shaft with the moment acting on it and the

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e′qui-nu′mer-al-ly, *adv.* With equal or corresponding numbers. [*Obs.*]
e′qui-nu′mer-ant, *a.* See EQUI-.
e′qui-pace, *n.* Equal pace, as in marching. *Obs.*
eq′ui-page, *v. t.* To furnish with an equipage; also, to rank. *Obs.*
e-quip′a-ra-ble, *a.* [L. *aequiparabilis.*] Comparable. *Obs.*
e-quip′a-rance (ē-kwĭp′ȧ-răns), **e-quip′a-ran-cy** (-răn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *aequiparantia* comparison.] *Logic.* The relation of equiparant terms or objects. *Rare.*
e-quip′a-rant (-rănt), *a.* [L. *aequiparans, -antis*, p. pr. of *aequiparare* to be equal.] Having the same relation to each other, as cousins or brothers; — opposed to *disquiparant*.
e-quip′a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *aequiparatus*, p. p. of *aequiparare.*] *Obs. or R.* **a** To compare. **b** To make level or equal. — **e-quip′a-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n. R.*
e′qui-pare, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *equiparer.*] To equiparate. *Obs.*
e′qui-pe′dal (ē′kwĭ-pē′dăl), *a.* [*equi-* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] Equal-footed; having the pairs of feet equal.
e′qui-pend′ent, *a.* Hanging in equipoise. *Obs.* — **e′qui-pend′ence**, **e′qui-pend′en-cy**, *n.* *Obs.*
e′qui-pen′sate, *v. t.* [*equi-* + L. *pensatus*, p. p. of *pensare* to weigh.] To weigh equally; to esteem alike. *Obs.*
e′qui-pe′ri-od′ic, *a.* See EQUI-.
e′qui-pon′der-ate, *a.* Equiponderated. *Obs.*
e′qui-pon′der-ous, *a.* [*equi-* + L. *pondus, ponderis*, weight.] Having equal weight. *Obs.*
e′qui-pon′di-ous, *a.* [L. *aequipondium* an equal weight.] Balanced. *Obs.*
e-quip′o-tent (ē-kwĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* Equally powerful. *Rare.*
e-quip′per, *n.* One who equips.
e′qui-prob′a-bi-lism (ē′kwĭ-prŏb′ȧ-bĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* A casuistical doctrine to the effect that the less safe of balanced opinions may lawfully be followed if it be as probable as the more safe. — **e′qui-prob′a-bi-list**, *n.*
e′qui-pro-duc′ing, *a.* Producing equally. *Rare*
e-quipt′. Equipped. *Ref. Sp.*
e′qui-ra′di-al, *a.* *Math.* Having equal radii.
e′qui-rad′i-cal, *a.* See EQUI-.
E-qui′ri-a (ē-kwī′rĭ-ȧ), **E-quir′ri-a** (ē-kwĭr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *equiria*, fr. *equus* horse.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival in honor of Mars, held on February 27 and March 14, with horse races and games in the Campus Martius.
e′qui-ro′tal (ē′kwĭ-rō′tăl), *a.* [*equi-* + L. *rota* wheel.] Having equal wheels or rotation. *R.*
e′qui-seg-men′tal, *a.* *Math.* Having equal segments.
eq′ui-se′tic (ĕk′wĭ-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* [See EQUISETUM.] **a** Maleic. *Obs.* **b** Aconitic.
eq′ui-se′ti-form (ĕk′wĭ-sē′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of an equisetum, or horsetail.
e′qui-sid′ed (ē′kwĭ-sīd′ĕd), *a.* See EQUI-.
eq′ui-son (ĕk′wĭ-sŭn), *n.* [L. *equiso, -onis*, a groom.] A jockey. *Rare.*
eq′ui-ta-bl. Equitable. *Ref. Sp.*
eq′ui-ta-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
eq′ui-ta-bly, *adv.* of EQUITABLE. See -LY.
eq′ui-tan-cy (ĕk′wĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *equitantia*. See EQUITANT.] Horsemanship. *Rare.*
e′qui-tem′po-ra′ne-ous, *a.* [*equi-* + L. *tempus, temporis*, time.] Contemporaneous. *Obs.*
equiv. *Abbr.* Equivalent.
e′qui-vale, *v. t.* To furnish or be an equivalent to. *Obs.*
e-quiv′a-lence (ē-kwĭv′ȧ-lĕns), *v. t.* To counterbalance. *Rare.*

stress produced thereby. In reality it is not a twisting moment at all, but a bending moment. It $= M + \sqrt{M^2 + T^2}$, where M = simple bending moment, and T = simple twisting moment, or torque, on the shaft.

e-quiv′a-lent (ē-kwĭv′ȧ-lĕnt), *n.* **1**. Something equivalent; that which is equal in value, worth, weight, or force; as, to offer an *equivalent* for damage done.

2. *Chem.* One of the comparative quantities, by weight, of different elements which possess the same chemical value, as determined by actual experiment and reference to the same standard (the standard commonly being, hydrogen = 1). Specif.: **a** The comparative weight by which one element replaces another in any particular compound; thus, as zinc replaces hydrogen in hydrochloric acid, their *equivalents* are 32.5 and 1. **b** The combining proportion by weight of an element, or the number expressing this proportion, in any particular compound; combining weight; as, the *equivalents* of hydrogen and oxygen in water are respectively 1 and 8, and in hydrogen dioxide 1 and 16. This term was adopted by Wollaston to avoid using the conjectural expression *atomic weight*, with which, however, for a time it was practically synonymous. The attempt to limit the term to the meaning of a universally comparative combining weight failed, because of the possibility of several compounds of the same substances by reason of the variation in combining power which most elements exhibit. The *equivalent* was really identical with, or a multiple or submultiple of, the atomic weight.

3. *Chem.* A combining weight of a radical or compound; as, in an acid salt two or more *equivalents* of acid unite with one or more *equivalents* of base; specif., that weight of a compound which reacts with one equivalent of an element.

e-quiv′o-cal (ē-kwĭv′ō-kăl), *a.* [L. *aequivocus*; *aequus* equal + *vocare* to call, akin to L. *vox* voice. See EQUAL; VOICE; cf. EQUIVOQUE.] **1**. Merely nominal. *Obs.*

2. Having two or more significations equally applicable; capable of double interpretation; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous; as, *equivocal* words; an *equivocal* sentence or remark.

For the beauties of Shakespeare are not of so dim or *equivocal* a nature as to be visible only to learned eyes. *Jeffrey.*

3. Capable of being ascribed to different motives, or of signifying opposite feelings, purposes, or characters; deserving to be suspected; as, his actions are *equivocal*. "*Equivocal* repentances." *Milton.*

4. Uncertain as an indication or sign; doubtful; undetermined. "How *equivocal* a test." *Burke.*

5. Questionable; suspicious. *Rare.*

Syn. — Doubtful, dubious, indeterminate, uncertain, puzzling, perplexing, obscure, mysterious. — EQUIVOCAL, AMBIGUOUS, PROBLEMATIC, ENIGMATIC. That is AMBIGUOUS which admits of more than one interpretation; that is EQUIVOCAL which conveys (often with intent to deceive), along with a given idea, another quite different one with equal clearness and propriety; as, "by pronouncing of some doubtful phrase, as 'Well, well, we know,' or, 'We could, an if we would' . . . or such *ambiguous* giving out" (*Shak.*); "These sentences, . . . being strong on both sides, are *equivocal*" (*id.*); the responses of the Delphic oracle were often both *ambiguous* and *equivocal*. That is PROBLEMATICAL whose existence or meaning is doubtful or (esp.) whose outcome or event is uncertain; ENIGMATIC, which is baffling, inscrutable, or obscure; as, "Alas, that there should be teachers in Israel . . . to whom this world-ancient fact is still *problematical*, or even deniable!" (*Carlyle*); "puzzling out the threats, or the *enigmatic* promises, of a starry sky" (*W. Pater*). See DOUBTFUL, EQUIVOCATE.

equivocal chord, *Music*, a chord which can be resolved into several distinct keys, since its intervals, being all minor thirds, do not clearly indicate its fundamental tone or root; the chord of the diminished triad, and the diminished seventh.

e-quiv′o-cal, *n.* A word or expression capable of different meanings; an ambiguous term; an equivoque.

In languages of great ductility, *equivocals* like that just referred to are rarely found. *Fitzed. Hall.*

e-quiv′o-cate (ē-kwĭv′ō-kāt), *v. i.*; E-QUIV′O-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); E-QUIV′O-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [LL. *aequivocatus*, p. p. of *aequivocare* to call by the same name, fr. L. *aequivocus*. See EQUIVOCAL, *a.*] To use equivocal or ambiguous language; to express one's self in terms which admit of different interpretations, esp. with intent to deceive; to be willfully misleading by use of double meanings.

All that Garnet had to say for him was that he supposed he meant to *equivocate*. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Syn. — Evade, shuffle, quibble, dodge, shift, trifle. — EQUIVOCATE, PREVARICATE, PALTER. To EQUIVOCATE is properly to say one thing and mean another; to PREVARICATE is to evade the truth, esp. by shuffling or quibbling; to PALTER (*with*) is to play fast and loose or trifle with the truth; as "You . . . *equivocate*; for 'real,' as you now the word expound, from solid substance dwindles to a sound" (*Dryden*); "Thou dost *prevaricate* . . . thou wouldst sophistically imply both are unlawful" (*Butler*); "dodge and *palter* in the shifts of lowness" (*Shak.*). See EQUIVOCAL, EVADE, FALSITY.

e-quiv′o-cate, *v. t.* To render equivocal or ambiguous.

He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation. *Sir G. Buck.*

e-quiv′o-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *equivocation* equivocalness.] **1**. Ambiguity. *Obs.*

2. The use of expressions susceptible of a double signification, esp. with a purpose to mislead.

3. *Logic.* A fallacy arising from the use of a word that may be taken in more than one meaning. Cf. AMPHIBOLOGY.

Syn. — Prevarication, shuffling, evasion, quibbling.

e-quiv′o-ca′tor (ē-kwĭv′ō-kā′tẽr), *n.* One who equivocates.

Here's an *equivocator* that could swear in both the scales against either scale, yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shak.*

e-quiv′o-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Indicating, or characterized by, equivocation.

eq′ui-voque, **eq′ui-voke** (ĕk′wĭ-vōk; ē′kwĭ-) *n.* [L. *aequivocus* equivocal: cf. F. *équivoque*, a. & n. See EQUIVOCAL.] **1**. A thing with the same name as another, but of different nature. *Obs.*

2. Double meaning; ambiguity; equivocation; also, a case of this; an equivocation; a quibble.

3. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different interpretations.

E-quu′le-us (ē-kwōō′lē-ŭs), *n.*; *gen.* -LEI (-ī). [L., a colt; dim. of *equus* horse.] *Astron.* An equatorial constellation between Delphinus and Aquarius; the Little Horse.

E-quu′le-us Pic-to′ris (pĭk-tō′rĭs). [NL., the painter's easel.] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Columba and Dorado.

E′quus (ē′kwŭs), *n.* [L., horse.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the horse family, consisting of the horse, asses, and zebras, and certain extinct species. It first appears in the Pliocene period. See EQUIDÆ, HORSE.

-er (-ẽr). **1**. [AS. *-ere*, akin to G. *-er*, Goth. *-areis*, L. *-arius.*] A suffix forming: **a** Nouns from other nouns, with the sense of *one who has to do with*, esp. as a matter of trade, profession, occupation, function, etc.; as, tinn*er*, one whose occupation is with tin; hatt*er*, philolog*er*. Such derivatives from nouns ending in *w* have a *y* before *-er*; as in bow*yer*, law*yer*, saw*yer*; certain others have *i*; as in glaz*ier*, coll*ier*. See -IER. **b** Nouns, chiefly of modern colloquial usage, denoting *things or actions related to* (the meaning of the root word); as in fac*er*, fiv*er*, head*er*, forty-nin*er*. **c** Nouns from nouns or adjectives of place, denoting *resident of*, *one living in*; as, London*er*, southern*er*, villag*er*, foreign*er*. **d** Nouns from verbs, denoting the *agent*, esp. a person (orig. a male), machine, or implement; as, mak*er*, play*er*, hat*er*, pok*er*, blott*er*, grat*er*. See *Introd.*, *Rules for Spelling*, §§ 6, 7, & 8.

2. [AF. *-er*, OF. *-ier*, L. *-arius*, *-arium*.] A suffix forming nouns denoting a *person* (*-arius*) or *thing* (*-arium*) *connected with*; as in carpent*er*, ush*er*, groc*er* (designating the person's name from his office or occupation), dow*er*, garn*er*, antiphon*er*.

3. [AS. *-ra* (in adjectives; *-or* in adverbs); akin to G. *-er*, Icel. *-are*, *-re* (in adjectives), Goth. *-iza*, *-ōza*, L. *-ior*, Gr. *-ιων*, Skr. *-iyas.*] A suffix forming the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs; as, warm*er*, soon*er*, swift*er*, quick*er*. Final *e* of the adjective merges with *e* of *-er*, as in lat*er*, fin*er*; final *y* becomes *i*, as in livel*ier*, earl*ier*. Polysyllabic adjectives, and most adverbs, form their comparative degree periphrastically with *more*, as *more* sedately, *more* disastrous.

4. [AS. *-rian*, in inf.] A suffix forming frequentative verbs, as patt*er*, glitt*er*, mutt*er*, quav*er*, shimm*er*.

e′ra (ē′rȧ), *n.* [LL. *aera* an era, in L. the items of an account, counters, pl. of *aes*, *aeris*, brass, money. See ORE.] **1**. A fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; an epoch.

The foundation of Solomon's temple is conjectured by Ideler to have been an *era*. *R. S. Poole.*

2. A chronologic order or system of notation computed from a given date as basis; as, the Christian *era* is computed from the epoch of the birth of Christ. Cf. EPOCH, 1.

3. A period of time reckoned from some particular date or epoch; a succession of years dating from some important event; as, the *era* of Alexander.

The first century of our *era*. *M. Arnold.*

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND MODERN ERAS.

NAME OF ERA.	DATE OR EVENT FROM WHICH RECKONED; BY WHOM USED, etc.
Actian Era, *or* **E. of Actium.**	Sept. 3, B.C. 31, date of defeat of Mark Antony by Octavius (Augustus).
Alexander....	B. C. 323, date of death of Alexander the Great. See also SELEUCIDAN ERA.
Alexandrian Era, *or* **Era of Alexandria.**	= MUNDANE ERA OF ALEXANDRIA.
Antiochian E., *or* **Era of Antioch**........	See CÆSAREAN ERA OF ANTIOCH, and MUNDANE ERA OF ANTIOCH.
Armenian	Final schism of Armenian Church as completed by the Council of Tiben, July 9, 552.
Augustus	B. C. 27, when Octavius received the title of Augustus.
Babylonian...	= ERA OF NABONASSAR.
Byzantine	= MUNDANE ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
Cæsarean.....	= ACTIAN ERA, SPANISH ERA, or ERA OF AUGUSTUS.
Cæsarean Era of Antioch..	Julius Cæsar's defeat of Pompey at Pharsalia, Aug. 9, B. C. 48.
Cali Yuga.....	= HINDU ERA OF THE DELUGE.
Chaldean	= ERA OF NABONASSAR.
Chinese Era of Yao.........	B.C. 2277, in the reign of a famous ancient Chinese monarch.
Christian.....	Birth of Christ, supposedly; but the actual Year of Nativity is believed to be B. C. 4. See CHRISTIAN ERA, *Vocab.*
Common......	= CHRISTIAN ERA.
Constantinople	= MUNDANE ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
Contracts.....	= SELEUCIDAN ERA.
Diocletian	Aug. 29, A. D. 284, when Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon. Still used by Abyssinians and Copts of Egypt.
East'n Church.	= MUNDANE ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
French Republican Era, *or* **Era of the First French Republic**....	Sept. 22, 1792, when first decree of the Republic was promulgated. Adopted by National Convention in October, 1793; used until Sept., 1805.
Gelalæan, *or* **Jalalæan, Era**.........	June 16, A. D. 632, date of accession of Yezdegird, or Isdigird, III., last Sassanian king of Persia. Still used in Persia and in India by the Parsis.
Greek.........	= SELEUCIDAN ERA.
Greek Church.	= MUNDANE ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
Hegira, the...	= MOHAMMEDAN ERA.
Hindu Era of the Deluge (**Kali**, *or* **Cali, Yuga**).	B. C. 3102. See YUGA, *Vocab.*
Jalalæan......	= GELALÆAN ERA.
Japanese Era.	B. C. 660, officially fixed date of the foundation of the empire by Jimmu.
Jewish Mundane........	Creation as occurring 3760 years and 3 months B.C. Used among the Jews since the 15th century A.D.
Julian	Jan. 1, B. C. 45, date of reformation of Roman calendar by Julius Cæsar.
Kali Yuga	= HINDU ERA OF THE DELUGE.
Kings.........	= SELEUCIDAN ERA.
Maccabees, the..........	Nov. 24, B. C. 166, date of the rising of the Jews under the Maccabees against the Seleucidæ.
Macedonian..	= SELEUCIDAN ERA.
Martyrs, the.	= ERA OF DIOCLETIAN. So called from his persecution of the Christians.
Mohammedan.	July 16, A. D. 622, 63 days previous to the Hegira.
Mundane	See JEWISH MUNDANE ERA.
Mundane Era of Alexandria.........	Creation, as occurring 5500 B. C., but dating the Nativity three years earlier than the year 1. Subsequently ten years were dropped. Long used by Coptic Church.
Mundane Era of Antioch..	Creation, as occurring 5490 B. C. Same as the Alexandrian as modified. Used by early Syrian Christians.
Mundane Era of Constantinople......	Creation, as occurring 5508 B. C.; adopted at Constantinople in 7th c. Still used in Eastern Church; in secular use in Russia until reign of Peter the Great. See *Byzantine Era*, under BYZANTINE, in *Vocab.*
Nabonassar...	Feb. 26, B. C. 747; so fixed in after Greek times. Its origin is attributed to an early king of the later Babylonian empire.
Olympic Era, *or* **Era of the Olympiads**..	B. C. 776, supposed date of the beginning of the Olympic games (held every 4 years) in Greece.
Persian Era, *or* **E. of Persia.**	= GELALÆAN ERA.
Rome, Foundation of......	B. C. 753. See ERA OF VARRO.
Seleucidan E., *or* **Era of the Seleucidæ**...	B. C. 312, date of the acquisition of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, founder of the Syro-Macedonian empire. Long used in Western Asia, and by the scattered Jews.
Spanish.......	Jan. 1, B. C. 38, date of conquest of Spain by Augustus.
Syro-Macedonian........	= SELEUCIDAN ERA.
Tyre..........	Oct. 19, B. C. 126.
Varro.........	= ERA OF FOUNDATION OF ROME. Varro's determination of the date is the accepted one.
Vikramaditya..........	B. C. 57, but commemorating a prince whose reign is attributed to the 5th or 6th century B. C.
Vulgar........	= CHRISTIAN ERA.
Yao...........	= CHINESE ERA OF YAO.

4. A period of time in which a new order of things prevails; a signal stage of history; an epoch.

Painting may truly be said to have opened the new *era* of culture. *J. A. Symonds.*

5. A major subdivision of geologic time; as, the Paleozoic *era*. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

Syn. — Time, date, period, age, dispensation. See EPOCH.

Era of Good Feeling, *U. S. Hist.*, a period under the administration of Monroe, in which there was practically only one political party. Different limits are placed upon the period by historians, some giving from 1817 to 1824, while others restrict it to from 1821 to 1824. — **e. of indiction.** See INDICTION.

e-ra′di-ate (ē-rā′dĭ-āt), *v. i. & t.*; E-RA′DI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); E-RA′DI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [*e-* + *radiate.*] To shoot forth, as rays of light; to radiate. — **e-ra′di-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

e-rad′i-ca-ble (ē-răd′ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be eradicated.

e-rad′i-cate (ē-răd′ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; E-RAD′I-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); E-RAD′I-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *eradicatus*, p. p. of *eradicare* to eradicate; *e* out + *radix*, *radicis*, root. See RADICAL.] To pluck up by the roots; to root up or out; hence, to destroy utterly; to extirpate; as, to *eradicate* disease.

This, although now an old and inveterate evil, might be *eradicated* by vigorous treatment. *Southey.*

Syn. — Extirpate, destroy, annihilate. See EXTERMINATE.

e-rad′i-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *eradicatio*: cf. F. *éradication.*] Act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; destruction; also, state of being eradicated, or uprooted.

e-rad′i-ca-tive (ē-răd′ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to eradicate; curing or destroying thoroughly, as a disease or any evil. — *n.* *Med.* A medicine that effects a radical cure.

e-rad′i-ca′tor (-kā′tẽr), *n.* One that eradicates; specif., *Agric.*, an implement for uprooting weeds, etc.

Er′a-gros′tis (ĕr′ȧ-grŏs′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρᾶν to love + ἄγρωστις grass.] *Bot.* A large genus of grasses related to *Poa*, but distinguished by the flattened spikelets and deciduous flowering glume. The species are widely distributed; they have little agricultural value.

E-ran′the-mum (ē-răn′thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἠράνθεμον a plant resembling camomile; ἦρ, ἔαρ, the spring + ἄνθεμον flower.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic acanthaceous shrubs or perennial herbs cultivated for their handsome white, pink, or lilac flowers, which have a slender cylindrical tube, a 5-parted limb, and two stamens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

e-rase′ (ē-rās′), *v. t.*; E-RASED′ (-rāst′); E-RAS′ING (-rās′ĭng). [L. *erasus*, p. p. of *eradere* to erase; *e* out + *radere* to scrape, scratch, shave. See RASE.] **1**. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; to expunge; to cross out; as, to *erase* a line.

2. Fig.: To obliterate; expunge; blot out.

Syn. — Blot out, rub out, wipe out, cross out, strike out, delete. — ERASE, EXPUNGE, CANCEL, EFFACE, OBLITERATE agree in the idea of removal or deletion. To ERASE is to rub or scratch out; as, to *erase* a word; (fig.), "Have a few years totally *erased* me from your memory?" (*Gray*). To EXPUNGE is to strike or blot out something wholly, so that it becomes as if it had never existed; as, "He seemed to have *expunged* their very name from his vocabulary" (*T. L. Peacock*). To CANCEL is lit. to cross out by lines; as, to *cancel* a check. To EFFACE is to make indistinct or illegible; as, to *efface* the inscription on a coin; "to *efface* the distinctions of language" (*W. Pater*). OBLITERATE is a stronger synonym for *efface*; as, "One brief impression *obliterates* another" (*Stevenson*). See DEFACE.

Deeply she cut — but, not *erased*,
The characters were still so plain. *Byron.*

A new edition . . . is printed. . . . Some superfluities I have *expunged*, and some faults I have corrected. *Johnson.*

Cancel and tear to pieces that great bond. *Shak.*

Experience, like a sea, soaks all-*effacing* in. *M. Arnold.*

I suppose the plow has long ago *obliterated* the traces of sepulture. *E. FitzGerald.*

e-rased′ (ē-rāst′), *p. a.* **1**. Rubbed or scraped out; effaced; obliterated.

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e-quiv′a-lent, *v. t.* To make equivalent to. *Rare.*
e-quiv′a-lent-ly, *adv.* of EQUIVALENT.
e′qui-val′iant, *a.* See EQUI-.
e′qui-val′ue (ē′kwĭ-văl′ū), *v. t.* To put an equal value on. *R.*
e′qui-valve, **e′qui-valved**, *a.* [*equi-* + *valve.*] *Zoöl.* Having the valves equal in size and form, as many bivalve mollusks.
e′qui-valv′u-lar, *a.* Having equal valves; equivalve.
e-quiv′o-ca-cy (ē-kwĭv′ō-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* Equivocalness. *Obs.*
e-quiv′o-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Equivocal character; also, an equivoque.
e-quiv′o-cal-ly, *adv.* of EQUIVOCAL.
e-quiv′o-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
e-quiv′o-cant, *a.* [LL. *aequivocans*, p. pr.] Equivocal. *Obs.*
e-quiv′o-cate, *n.* [See EQUIVOCATE, *v.*] A homonym. *Rare.*
e-quiv′o-cat′ing-ly, *adv.* of *equivocating*, p. pr. See -LY.
e′qui-voque, **-voke** (ē′kwĭ-vōk; ĕk′wĭ-), *a.* Equivocal. *Obs.*
e-quiv′o-rous (ē-kwĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *equus* horse + *-vorous.*] Feeding on horseflesh.
e′qui-vote′ (ē′kwĭ-), *n.* A tie vote.
e′quoid (ē′kwoid), *a.* [*equus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a horse; equine. [Equoid.
e-quoi′de-an (ē-kwoi′dē-ăn), *a.*
E′quus Oc-to′ber. [L. *equus* horse.] *Rom. Relig.* A feast of horses, held October 15, in honor of Mars. It was partly a thanksgiving for fortunate campaigns, partly expiatory for shed blood. A war horse was sacrificed.
er. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of ARE.
er. † EAR, ERE.
er. Err. *Ref. Sp.*
er. *conj.* Or. *Obs.*
Er (ûr). *Bib.*
Er (ĕr), *n.* *Teut. Myth.* = TYR.
Er. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [without period, *Er*] Erbium.
Er. *Abbr.* Eric; Erich.
E. R. *Abbr.* Eduardus Rex (L., King Edward).
e-race′. † ERASE. [*Obs.*
e-rad′i-cate, *a.* Eradicated.
e-rad′i-ca-to-ry (ē-răd′ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Eradicative. *Rare.*
e′ra-dic′u-lose′ (ē′rȧ-dĭk′ū-lōs′), *a.* [*e-* + *radiculose.*] *Bot.* Without rootlets.
e′ral (ē′rȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to an era. *R.*
E′ran (ē′răn). *Bib.*
erand, erande. † ERRAND.
E-ra′ni an. Var. of IRANIAN.
er′a-nist (ĕr′ȧ-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἐρανιστής.] A member of an *eranos* (ἔρανος), or club.
E′ran-ites (ē′răn-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
E-ran′this (ē-răn′thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἦρ, ἔαρ, spring + ἄνθος flower.] Syn. of CAMMARUM.
erar. † ERER.
e-ras′a-bl. Erasable. *Ref. Sp.*
e-ras′a-ble (ē-rās′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
e-rase′ment, *n.* Erasure. *Rare.*

2. *Her.* Depicted with jagged extremities as if torn off; — disting. from *couped.* Said esp. of the head or leg of an animal.

Erased, *Her.*

e-ras′er (ē-rās′ẽr), *n.* One that erases; specif., a sharp instrument or a piece of rubber or cloth used to erase marks made with ink, pencil, chalk, or the like.

e-ra′sion (ē-rā′zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Erasure. *Rare.*
2. *Surg.* The removal of diseased tissue by scraping or curetting.

E-ras′mi-an (ē-răz′mĭ-ăn; ē-răs′-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Erasmus, a scholar of the 16th century. **Erasmian pronunciation** (of Greek), a method of pronouncing Greek introduced by Erasmus. It came into general use in western Europe about 1600, replacing the Reuchlinian method previously prevailing. The original Erasmian employed the characteristic vowel sounds of western Europe, as in German and Italian, the diphthongs preserving the separate sounds of their component letters.

E-ras′mi-an, *n.* A follower or supporter of Erasmus; specif., one who uses or advocates the Erasmian system of Greek pronunciation; — opposed to *Reuchlinian.*

E-ras′tian (ē-răs′chăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Thomas Erastus, a German physician and Zwinglian theologian of the 16th century, or his doctrines. He held that the punishment of all offenses should be referred to the civil power, denying that excommunication is a divine ordinance and that the church has any power to make laws and decrees and to inflict pains and penalties. The doctrine of the supremacy of the state in ecclesiastical causes or affairs goes by his name, but is by no means due, in its broad sense and application, to him.
2. Hence, designating, pert. to, characterized by, or advocating, the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs. — **E-ras′tian-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **E-ras′tian-ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.*

E-ras′tian, *n.* A supporter or maintainer of Erastian doctrines or tenets; esp., an upholder of state supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs.

e-ra′sure (ē-rā′zhŭr), *n.* [From ERASE.] **1.** Act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration.
2. An instance of erasing; also, the place where something has been erased.

Er′a-to (ĕr′ȧ-tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρατώ, fr. ἐρᾶσθαι to love.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse who presided over lyric and amatory poetry. — **Er′a-tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

er′bi-a (ûr′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ERBIUM.] *Chem.* Erbium sesquioxide, Er_2O_3, an infusible pale rose-colored powder.

er′bi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. Named from Ytterby, in Sweden, where gadolinite is found. Cf. TERBIUM, YTTRIUM, YTTERBIUM.] *Chem.* A metallic element of the rare earth group, found in gadolinite and some other minerals. Atomic weight, 167.7. Symbol, *Er* (no period). Its salts are rose-colored and give characteristic spectra.

erd (ûrd; ĕrd), *n.* [ME. *erd, eard,* earth, land, country, AS. *eard;* akin to OS. *ard* dwelling place, OHG. *art* plowing, tillage, Icel. *örð* crop, and to L. *arare* to plow, E. *ear* to plow.] The earth; also, land; region. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

erd shrew. The common European shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*).

ere (âr; 277), *prep., adv., & conj.* [AS. ǣr, prep., adv., & conj., prop. adv. in the comparative; akin to OS., OFries., & OHG. *ēr,* G. *eher,* D. *eer,* Goth. *airis,* Icel. *ār* (positive degree) early. Cf. EARLY, ERST, OR, *adv.*] **1.** As an adverb: Early; soon; earlier; sooner; also, formerly; previously; = EREWHILE. *Obs or Scot.*
2. As a preposition: Before.

Myself was stirring *ere* the break of day. *Shak.*

3. As a conjunction: **a** Before; — formerly often combined with *that* or *than.* Cf. OR EVER.

Sir, come down *ere* my child die. *John iv. 49.*

b Sooner than; rather than.

I will be thrown into Etna . . . *ere* I will leave her. *Shak.*

ere long, before long; soon. *Shak.* — **e. now,** formerly; heretofore. *Shak.* — **e. that,** *and* **or ere.** = OR EVER. See 1st OR.

Er′e-bus (ĕr′ē-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἔρεβος.] *Gr. Myth.* A place of nether darkness, being the gloomy space through which the souls passed to Hades. Personified, Erebus was a son of Chaos and brother of Nox, who dwelt in Hades and was the father by Nox of Æther (the pure air) and Day.

Er′ech-the′um (ĕr′ĕk-thē′ŭm), **Er′ech-thei′on** (-thī′ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἐρέχθειον. See ERECHTHEUS.] A temple of the tutelary deities of Athens, esp. Athena Polias, Poseidon, and Erechtheus, situated on the Acropolis, and noted as the best preserved and most consummate structure in the Ionic style. See ACROPOLIS and ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* Its plan was remarkably complex, including a shrine of Athena, the tomb of Erechtheus, the salt spring of Poseidon, and other sacred memorials. The structure comprised a quadrangular main building, and three porticoes, that on the south being the famous caryatid porch. It was built towards the end of the 5th century, B. C.

E-rech′theus (ē-rĕk′thūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρεχθεύς, lit., the Render; ἐρέχθειν to rend, break.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Athens, son of Gæa and Hephæstus. He was the reputed builder of the Erechtheum, the founder of the Panathenæa, and the inventor of the four-wheeled chariot. In obedience to an oracle he sacrificed his youngest daughter to save Athens from the Eleusinians, and her two sisters voluntarily shared her fate. Cf. ERICHTHONIUS.

Er′ech-ti′tes (ĕr′ĕk-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin; but cf. Gr. ἐρεχθίτης groundsel.] *Bot.* A genus of American, Australian, and New Zealand asteraceous plants. The pappus of the achenes facilitates their wide distribution as weeds. *E. hieracifolia,* of the United States, is the fireweed. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

e-rect′ (ē-rĕkt′), *a.* [L. *erectus,* p. p. of *erigere* to erect; *e* out + *regere* to lead straight. See RIGHT; cf. ALERT.] **1.** Upright, or having a vertical position; not inverted; not leaning or bent; not prone; as, to stand *erect;* specif., *Bot.,* not spreading or decumbent; as, an *erect* stem.

Two of far nobler shape, *erect* and tall. *Milton.*

Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still *erect* — a column in a scene of ruins. *Gibbon.*

2. Directed upward; raised; uplifted.

His piercing eyes, *erect,* appear to view
Superior worlds, and look all nature through. *Pope.*

3. Free from depression; also, watchful; alert.

But who is he, by years
Bowed, but *erect* in heart? *Keble.*
Vigilant and *erect* attention of mind. *Hooker.*

4. Standing up or out from the body; as, with hair *erect.*
5. *Optics.* Upright; not inverted; — said of an image.

e-rect′, *v. t.;* E-RECT′ED; E-RECT′ING. **1.** To raise and place in an upright or perpendicular position; to set upright; to rear; as, to *erect* a pole, a flagstaff, a statue, etc.
2. To raise, as a building; to build; construct; set up; as, to *erect* a house or a fort. Hence, *Mach.,* to put together in position for use; to set up, as a lathe or steam engine.
3. To direct upwards; to lift up; as, to *erect* the hands in benediction; to *erect* one's mind to Heaven; also, to raise; as, to *erect* an image to a niche. *Obs. or R.*
4. To cause to stand up or out from the body; as, the porcupine *erects* its quills; the turkey *erects* its tail.
5. To raise in rank or esteem; to elevate; magnify; exalt.

Thou didst his state above his hopes *erect.* *Daniel.*

6. To raise, encourage, cheer, as one's **spirits.** *Obs.*

It raiseth the drooping spirit, *erecting* it to a loving complaisance *Barrow.*

7. To set up or establish; to found; form; institute. "To *erect* a new commonwealth." *Hooker.*
8. To set up as an assertion or consequence from premises, or the like. "To *erect* conclusions." *Sir T. Browne.*
9. In technical senses: **a** *Biol.* To remove to a higher category; as, to *erect* a species into a genus. **b** *Geom.* To draw or construct (a perpendicular or figure) upon a given base. **c** *Optics.* To change (an image) from an inverted to a normal position. **d** *Scots Law.* To make a temporal lordship of, as of an ecclesiastical benefice by secularizing it.

Syn. — Elevate; construct, build; institute, establish, found.

e-rect′, *v. i.* To rise upright. *Obs.*

e-rect′ile (ē-rĕk′tĭl; 182), *a.* [Cf. F. *érectile.*] Susceptible of being erected or dilated. — **erectile tissue,** *Anat.,* a tissue capable of being greatly dilated and made rigid by the distention of the numerous blood vessels which it contains.

e-rect′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ERECT. — **erecting eyepiece.** = TERRESTRIAL EYEPIECE.

e-rec′tion (ē-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *erectio:* cf. F. *érection.*] **1.** Act of erecting; act of raising upright; act of constructing, as a building or a wall; act of founding or establishing, as a commonwealth; act of raising in rank or office; etc.
2. State of being erected, lifted up, built, established, or founded; exaltation of feelings or purposes.

Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney.*

3. Anything erected; a building of any kind.
4. *Physiol.* The state of a part which has become hard and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the erectile tissue.
5. *Scots Law.* Creation of a temporal lordship, as by secularizing an ecclesiastical benefice; also, the lordship created.

e-rec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Making erect or upright; raising; tending to erect.

e-rec′tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that erects; specif.: **a** *Anat.* A muscle which raises or keeps a part erect, as the ‖ **e-rec′tor spi′næ** (spī′nē), a long and deeply situated muscle of the back which fills the groove on each side of the spinal column, arising from a broad tendon attached to the iliac crests, the back of the sacrum, etc. It is composed of several distinct divisions, of which the chief are the *iliocostalis, longissimus dorsi,* and *spinalis dorsi.* **b** *Physics.* A combination of lenses in the eyepiece of a microscope, telescope, or other optical instrument, for making the image appear erect instead of inverted.

ere′long′ (âr′lŏng′; 205), *adv.* Before the lapse of a long time; soon; — sometimes separated, *ere long.*

A man, . . . following the stag, *erelong* slew him. *Spenser.*

er′e-ma-cau′sis (ĕr′ē-mȧ-kô′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἠρέμα quietly + καῦσις burning, fr. καίειν to burn.] Gradual oxidation of organic matter from exposure to air and moisture.

er′e-mite (ĕr′ē-mīt), *n.* [L. *eremita.* See HERMIT.] **1.** A hermit; a religious recluse or solitary; specif. [*cap.*], *Ch. Hist.,* a Christian living, as in the 3d century, in solitary retirement, having fled from persecution; later, a member of an order of solitary monks.
2. A dweller in the desert. *Rare.*

er′e-mit′ic (-mĭt′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to an eremite;
er′e-mit′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } hermitical; living in solitude.

er-e′mo- (ĕr-ē′mō-). A combining form from Greek ἐρῆμος, *lonely, solitary.*

er′e-nach (ĕr′ē-nȧk), **her′e-nach,** *n.* [Ir. *airchinneach* chief man, fr. *air* over + *ceann* head.] *Early Irish Ch.* **a** The hereditary steward of an abbot. **b** An ecclesiastic analogous to an archdeacon in other churches.

ere′now′ (âr′nou′), *adv.* Ere now; heretofore.

e-rep′sin (ē-rĕp′sĭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *eripere* to take away, set free; prob. formed in imitation of *pepsin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme of the intestinal juice, capable of decomposing casein, proteoses, and peptones.

e-rep′tase (-tās), *n.* [L. *ereptus,* p.p. + *-ase:* cf. EREPSIN.] *Chem.* Any of a class of enzymes of which erepsin is the type, which decompose proteoses and peptones.

er′e-thism (ĕr′ē-thĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἐρεθισμός irritation, fr. ἐρεθίζειν to stir, rouse.] *Med.* Excessive irritability. — **er′e-this′mic** (-thĭz′mĭk), **er′e-this′tic** (-thĭs′tĭk), **er′e-thit′ic** (-thĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ere′while′ (âr′hwīl′), **ere′whiles′** (-hwīlz′), *adv.* Some time ago; a little while before; heretofore. *Archaic.*

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile.* *Shak.*

erg (ûrg), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work.] *Physics.* The unit of work or energy in the C. G. S. system, being the amount of work done by a dyne working through a distance of one centimeter; the amount of energy expended in moving a body one centimeter against a force of one dyne. The erg is so small that as a practical unit the *joule* is used. See JOULE. Other units, such as the *erg-nine* (= 10^9 ergs), the *erg-ten* (= 10^{10} ergs), etc., are also occasionally used as a matter of convenience. One foot pound is equal to 13,560,000 ergs.

er′gal (ûr′găl), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. ἔργον work, action.] *Physics.* Potential energy; negative value of the force function.

erg′me′ter (ûrg′mē′tẽr), *n.* [*erg* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring energy in ergs.

‖ **er′go** (ûr′gō), *conj. & adv.* [L.] Therefore; hence.

er′go-graph (ûr′gō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording the work done by a single muscle or set of muscles, the rate of fatigue, etc. — **er′go-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

er-gom′e-ter (ẽr-gŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A device for measuring, or an instrument for indicating, energy expended or work done; a dynamometer. — **er′go-met′ric** (ûr′gō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

er′gon (ûr′gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔργον work.] *Physics.* **a** Work, measured in terms of the quantity of heat to which it is equivalent. **b** = ERG.

er′got (ûr′gŏt), *n.* [F. *ergot,* OF. *argot,* lit., a spur.] **1.** A fungous disease of rye and other cereals, in which the grains are replaced by black or dark purple club-shaped bodies.
2. One of these growths, consisting of the sclerotium of an ascomycetous fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*). Ergot contains several poisonous compounds, and the use of bread made from flour of ergoted grain is often attended with serious effects. See ERGOTISM. Ergot contracts the terminal arterioles and unstriped muscle fibers, esp. those of the uterus. It is used to contract the uterus.
3. The fungus causing the disease.
4. *Far.* A soft horny stub, about the size of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint.
5. *Anat.* The hippocampus minor.

er′got-ed (-ĕd), *a.* Infested with ergot; as, *ergoted* grain.

er-got′ic (ẽr-gŏt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, ergot; as, *ergotic* acid.

er′got-in (ûr′gŏt-ĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* An extract from ergot.

er-got′i-nine (ẽr-gŏt′ĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{40}O_6N_4$, obtained from ergot. It acts as a hemostatic.

er′got-ism (ûr′gŏt-ĭz′m), *n.* [From ERGOT, *n.:* cf. F. *ergotisme.*] **1.** *Med.* A diseased condition produced by eating rye affected with the ergot fungus.
2. The diseased condition of grain or cereal grasses due to the attack of the ergot fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*).

er′got-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The action or result of poisoning by ergot.
2. The infesting of grain by the ergot fungus.

er′got-ize (ûr′gŏt-īz), *v. t.;* ER′GOT-IZED (-īzd); ER′GOT-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To infest with ergot; — used chiefly in passive; as, *ergotized* wheat.

E-ras′mus (ē-răz′mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr ἐρᾶν to love; cf. ἐράσμιος lovely, beloved.] Lit., lovely; worthy of love; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Érasme* (ā′-rásm′); Sp. *Erasmo* (ā-räs′mō); It. & Pg. *Erasmo* (ā-räz′mō); G. & D. *Erasmus* (ā-räs′mōōs).

É′raste′ (ā′rást′), *n.* [F.] The exasperated lover of Molière's "Les Fâcheux" (*The Bores*), who is kept from his appointment with Orphise by the coming in of one bore after another. Also, a lover in "M. de Pourceaugnac" and in "Le Dépit Amoureux."

E-ras′tus (ē-răs′tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐραστός beloved, lovely.] Masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Éraste* (ā′rást′); G. *Erastus* (ā-rás′tōōs). — Dim. *Rastus.*

erbe. ✝ HERB.
erber. ✝ ARBER, ARBOR, garden.
erbigage. ✝ HARBERGAGE.
ercedeken. ✝ ARCHDEACON.
erchebisschop. ✝ ARCHBISHOP.
er′che-vesque′, *n.* [OF. *ercevesque, archevesque.*] An archbishop. *Obs.*
er′chon. ✝ IRCHIN.
Er′cles (ûr′klēz). Corrupt. of HERCULES. *Shak.*
erd. Erred. *Ref. Sp.*
erde, *v. i.* [AS. *eardian,* fr. *eard* a dwelling, home, native land.] To dwell; to be. *Obs.*
erdinge. ✝ EARTHDIN.
erd′ly. ✝ EARTHLY.
erdon. ✝ ERRAND.
ere. ✝ HEIR.
ere. ✝ ARE, EAR, EVER.
ereare. ✝ AREAR, to erect.
e-rect′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
e-rect′er, *n.* One that erects.
E-rec′ti (ē-rĕk′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *erectus.*] Syn. of BIMANA.
e′rec-til′i-ty (ē′rĕk-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being erectile.
e-rect′ly, *adv.* of ERECT.
e-rect′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
e-rec′to-pa′tent, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Intermediate between erect and patent, or spreading.
2. *Zoöl.* Standing partially spread and erect; — said of the wings of certain insects.
erede, *a.* [AS. ǣ-, prefix, without, + *rǣd* counsel.] Lacking counsel; at a loss. *Obs.*
erege, *n.* [OF. See HERETIC.] A heretic. *Obs.*
‖ **e re′gi-o′ne** (ē rē′jĭ-ō′nē). [L.] In a straight line; directly; in the opposite direction; over against; exactly opposite.
erel. ✝ EARL.
E-re′mi-an (ē-rē′mĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἐρημία a solitude, desert.] *Zoögeog.* Designating a division of the Palearctic region, including northern Africa, northern Arabia, and Asiatic desert regions.
e-re′mic (-mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐρημικός.] Pert. to deserts or sandy regions; — used chiefly in *Zoöl.*
er′e-mit-age. ✝ HERMITAGE.
er′e-mit′al (ĕr′ē-mĭt′ăl), *a.* Eremitic. *Rare.*
er′e-mite-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
er′e-mit′ish (ĕr′ē-mīt′ĭsh), *a.* Eremitic.
er′e-mit-ism (-mīt-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
Er-e′mo-bry′a (ĕr-ē′mō-brī′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eremo-* + Gr. βρύον moss.] *Bot.* One of the two groups into which ferns are sometimes divided, in which the fronds are produced along the sides of the rootstock and articulated with it. Cf. DESMOBRYA. — **er-e′mo-bry′oid** (-oid), *a.*
er-e′mo-chæ′tous (-kē′tŭs), *a.* [NL.; *eremo-* + Gr. χαίτη mane.] *Zoöl.* Without a regularly arranged system of bristles on the body; — of certain flies.
er-e′mo-pho′bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *eremo-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of solitude.
Er′e-mop′ter-is (ĕr′ē-mŏp′tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *eremo-* + Gr. πτερίς a fern.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil Pteridospermæ, abundant in the lower Carboniferous strata. They are represented by leaves only, the fructifications being unknown.
eren. ✝ ERNE.
‖ **e re′ na′ta** (ē rē′ nā′tȧ). [L.] Under the present circumstances; according to the state of affairs; as matters are.
erende. ✝ ERRAND.
er′en-drake, *n.* [AS. *ǣrendraca, ǣrendwreca;* cf. AS. *wrecan* to utter, recite. See ERRAND.] A messenger. *Obs.*
e-rept′ (ē-rĕpt′), *v. t.* [L. *ereptus,* p. p. of *eripere* to snatch.] To snatch away. *Rare* — **e-rep′tion** (ē-rĕp′shŭn), *n.*
e′rep-ta′tion, *n.* [L. *erepere* to creep out; *e* out + *repere* to creep.] A creeping forth. *Obs.*
er′er, *a.* Former. *Obs.*
er′er, *adv.* [AS. ǣror, a comparative from ǣr. See ERE.] Before; sooner; rather. *Obs.*
E-resh′-Ki′gal (ā-rĕsh′kē′gäl), *n.* [Babylonian *eresh* bride + *kigallu* Hades.] *Babylon Myth.* = ALLATU. See ARALU.
eresie. ✝ HERESY.
erest. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ERST.
e-reth′ic (ē-rĕth′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or tending to produce, erethism.
Er′e-thi′zon (ĕr′ē-thī′zŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐρεθίζων, p. pr. See ERETHISM.] *Zoöl.* The genus of arboreal porcupines including the North American porcupines. It is the type of a family, **Er′e-thi-zon′ti-dæ** (-thī-zŏn′tĭ-dē). See PORCUPINE.
E. R. et I. *Abbr.* Eduardus Rex et Imperator (L., Edward King and Emperor).
Er-e′tri-an (ĕr-ē′trĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Eretria or the Eretrian school. — *n.* A member of the Eretrian school. See ELIAN.
ere′ward, *n.* [AS. *erfeweard; erfe* inheritance + *weard* guard, keeper.] Heir. *Obs.*
ereyne. ✝ ARAIN.
erf (ĕrf). Scot. var. of ARGH.
erf [AS. *erfe* inheritance], **erf′kin,** *n.* Cattle. *Obs.*
‖ **erf** (ĕrf), *n.; pl.* ERVEN (ĕr′-vĕn). [D.] A garden plot, usually about half an acre; a plot for cultivation. *South Africa.*
‖ **erf′pacht′** (ĕrf′päkt′), *n.* [D.] *Law.* The Dutch estate corresponding to the Roman emphyteusis. — **erf′pacht′recht′** (-rĕkt′), *n.* See EMPHYTEUSIS.
Er′ga-ne (ûr′gȧ-nē), *a.* [Gr. ἐργάνη a worker.] See ATHENA.
er′gas-te′ri-on (ûr′găs-tē′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἐργαστήριον a place in which work is done.] *Gr. Archæol.* A workshop; a studio.
er-gas′to-plasm (ẽr-găs′tō-plăz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἐργάζεσθαι to work + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* A term nearly = *archoplasm.* *Garnier.*
er-gas′tu-lum (-tū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἐργάζεσθαι to work.] *Rom. Archæol.* A cell or dungeon, orig. one for slaves.
er′gat. ✝ ERGOT, *v.*
er′ga-tan′drous (ûr′gȧ-tăn′drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐργάτης worker + *-androus.*] *Zoöl.* Having apterous males; — of certain ants.
er′ga-tog′y-nous (-tŏj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐργάτης worker + *-gynous.*] *Zoöl.* Having wingless fertile females, resembling the workers, as certain species of ants.
er′ga-toid (ûr′gȧ-toid), *a.* [Gr. ἐργάτης worker + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Having apterous fertile sexual individuals of either sex, as certain ants. — *n.* An apterous sexually perfect ant.
ergh (ĕrk). Scot. var. of ARGH.
erg′-nine′, *n.* *Physics.* See ERG.
‖ **er′go bi-ba′mus.** [L.] Therefore let us drink!
er′go-ism (ûr′gō-ĭz′m), *n.* [*ergo* + *-ism.*] Finical adherence to logical forms.
er′go-plasm (-plăz′m), *n.* [See ERGON; PLASM.] *Biol.* A term nearly equiv. to *archoplasm.*
er′go-stat (-stăt), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work + στατός standing still.] *Med.* An apparatus used in the performance of muscular exercises for therapeutic purposes.
er′got, *v. t.* [F. *ergoter,* fr. L. *ergo* therefore.] To argue. *Obs.*
er′got-ine (ûr′gŏt-ĭn; -ēn; 184). Also **-tin.** *Chem.* Ergotinine.
er′go-tism (ûr′gō-tĭz′m), *n.* [F. *ergotisme,* fr. L. *ergo.*] A logical deduction; also, argumentation; sophistical reasoning. *Obs. or R.* — **er′go-tist,** *n.* *Obs. or R.*
er′go-tize, *v. i.* To argue sophistically. *Rare.*

e'ri (ē'rĭ) } *n.* [From the native name in Assam.] **1**. The
e'ri-a (-*ȧ*) } Assam silkworm (*Philosamia ricini*), which feeds on the castor-oil plant.
2. The silk obtained from this worm.

Er'i-an'thus (ĕr'ĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἔριον wool + -*anthus*.] *Bot.* A genus of tall, reedlike grasses, natives of warm regions. They have spikes crowded in a panicle clothed with long, silky hairs. Several species, notably the wool grass (*E. ravennæ*), are valuable garden ornamentals. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

er'ic (ĕr'ĭk), *n.* [Ir. *eiric*.] A form of blood fine or wergild in the primitive laws of Ireland. See WERGILD.

E-ri'ca (ē-rī'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *erice* heath, Gr. ἐρείκη.] *Bot.* A very large genus of low evergreen shrubs, the true heaths, type of the Ericaceæ, natives of Europe and Africa, esp. of the Cape. They have whorls of needlelike leaves and clusters of small tubular or campanulate white, pink, or yellow flowers. They are extensively cultivated. See HEATH. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Er'i-ca'ce-æ (ĕr'ĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ERICA.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the heath family, typifying the order Ericales, and embracing about 55 genera and 1,100 species, of very wide distribution. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees having flowers with introrse anthers and superior ovary. Many of the genera are handsome ornamental shrubs, as *Rhododendron*, *Azalea*, and *Kalmia*. The Vacciniaceæ, or huckleberry family, and the Pyrolaceæ, or wintergreen family, are sometimes included in the Ericaceæ. — **er'i-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Er'i-ca'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance of plants including the heaths, etc. **b** An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing the families Ericaceæ, Clethraceæ, Pyrolaceæ, Monotropaceæ, Vacciniaceæ, Lennoaceæ, and Epacridaceæ, all having the stamens free or nearly free from the corolla.

er'i-ce'tal (-sē'tăl), *a.* *Bot.* Composed of, or containing, heaths; as, an *ericetal* flora.

Er'ich-tho'ni-us (ĕr'ĭk-thō'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐριχθόνιος.] *Gr. Myth.* An Athenian hero, generally the same as Erechtheus, although by some classic writers Erechtheus is made a descendant of Erichthonius. Erichthonius as a child was said to have been placed by Athena in a chest which was given in charge of the three daughters of Cecrops with the injunction not to look within. Two of them disobeyed, were seized with madness, and destroyed themselves. This myth was given as the ground for an important rite which Athenian girls performed and which was probably originally a fertility charm (cf. HERSE).

e-ric'i-nol (ē-rĭs'ĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [NL. *Ericineae* the heath family + 2d *-ol*.] *Chem.* A colorless, peculiar-smelling oil, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained from *Ledum palustre*, and also by the decomposition of ericolin.

er'i-coid (ĕr'ĭ-koid), *a.* [*Erica* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the genus *Erica*; heathlike.

e-ric'o-lin (ē-rĭk'ō-lĭn), *n.* [*Erica* + 2d *-ol* + *-in*.] *Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{26}H_{34}O_{31}$, found in many ericaceous plants, and extracted as a bitter, yellow, amorphous mass.

Er'ics-son cy'cle (ĕr'ĭk-sŭn). [After John *Ericsson*, Swedish engineer.] *Thermodyn.* A cycle for an air engine using a regenerator, having for its indicator diagram two isothermals and two lines of constant pressure.

E-rid'a-nus (ē-rĭd'ȧ-nŭs), *n.*; *gen.* ERIDANI (-nī). [L., fr. Gr. Ἠριδανός, the Greek name of the river Po.] *Astron.* A long, winding constellation extending southward from Taurus and containing the bright star Achernar.

E-rig'er-on (ē-rĭj'ẽr-ŏn), *n.* [L., the groundsel, Gr. ἠριγέρων; ἦρι early + γέρων old man; — from the hoary pubescence of many species.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of asteraceous plants, differing from *Aster* chiefly by having narrower and fewer involucral bracts. There are many species in the western United States. They have white or purple flower rays, the flower heads resembling wild asters. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See FLEABANE.

E'rin (ē'rĭn; ĕr'ĭn), *n.* [Ir. *erinn*, an oblique case of *Eire* Ireland, OIr. *Ēriu*. Cf. IRISH.] Ireland; — an early, and now a poetic, name.

er'i-na'ceous (ĕr'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *erinaceus* hedgehog.] *Zoöl.* Like, or pertaining to, the hedgehog.

Er'i-na'ce-us (-sē-ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Zoöl.* The genus of Old World spiny-coated insectivorous mammals consisting of the true hedgehogs. It is the type of a family, **Er'i-na-ce'i-dæ** (-nȧ-sē'ĭ-dē).

e-rin'e-um (ē-rĭn'ē-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -EA (-*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρίνεος woolly, fr. ἔριον wool.] *Bot.* An abnormal growth of the epidermis of plants caused by attacks of mites, esp. of the genus *Phytoptus*. They were formerly attributed to a fungus, for which *Erineum* was used as a generic name.

er'i-nite (ĕr'ĭ-nīt), *n.* [From *Erin*, Ireland, where it occurs.] *Min.* An emerald-green basic arsenate of copper, $Cu_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 2Cu(OH)_2$.

er'i-nose (ĕr'ĭ-nōs), *n.* [Gr. ἔριον wool + νόσος disease.] A disease of the grapevine which is caused by a mite (*Phytoptus vitis*) and is manifested by erinea on the leaves. See ERINEUM.

E-rin'ys (ē-rĭn'ĭs; ē-rī'nĭs; ĕr-), *n.*; *pl.* ERINYES (ē-rĭn'ĭ-ēz). [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρινύς.] *Gr. Relig.* One of the avenging spirits who bring retribution upon those who have violated the laws of natural piety, hospitality, etc., or are guilty of perjury or homicide. Originally they were probably the vengeful ghosts of the slain or vague embodiments of the avenging powers of nature, but later they came to be conceived as snaky-haired women, pursuing the offender and inflicting madness. Their number, at first indefinite, was eventually three, Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone. In Athens, following the traditions established by Æschylus, they were believed to have altered their character after the trial of Orestes, ceasing to pursue with torments that bloodguiltiness to which was attached no moral guilt. In this milder character they were known to the Athenians as the **Semnæ** (prob. ancient local spirits) and as **Eumenides** (orig., doubtless, a euphemistic title). They are commonly called *Furies* in English usage, following Latin *Furiæ*.

Erinys binding Pirithous in the underworld.

er'i-o- (ĕr'ĭ-ō-). A combining form from Greek ἔριον, *wool*.

Er'i-o-bot'ry-a (-bŏt'rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *erio-* + Gr. βότρυς a cluster (of grapes).] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic rosaceous trees distinguished by the large seeds and thin endocarp of the fruit. The most important species is the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*). See LOQUAT.

Er'i-o-cau-la'ce-æ (-kô-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *erio-* + Gr. καυλός, L. *caulis* stalk.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous aquatic or bog herbs, the pipewort family, having clustered or tufted linear leaves and minute diclinous flowers in dense globose heads. There are 6 genera and about 340 species; the chief genera are *Eriocaulon*, *Dupatya*, and *Lachnocaulon*. — **er'i-o-cau-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Er'i-o-cau'lon (-kô'lŏn), *n.* [NL. See ERIOCAULACEÆ.] *Bot.* A genus of acaulescent herbs, typifying the family Eriocaulaceæ, distinguished by having flowers with 4–6 stamens and glandular petals. They are widely distributed in warm regions. Several species are characteristic of the pine barrens of the southern United States.

Er'i-o-dic'ty-on (-dĭk'tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *erio-* + Gr. δίκτυον a net.] *Bot.* A small genus of resinous boraginaceous shrubs of southern California, Lower California, and adjacent regions. They have finely reticulated leaves, often woolly beneath, and white or bluish flowers in scorpioid cymes. *E. californicum* is the yerba santa. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus. See YERBA SANTA.

Er'i-og'o-num (-ŏg'ō-nŭm), *n.* [NL.; *erio-* + Gr. γόνυ knee, joint; — so named in allusion to the densely woolly stems of some species, esp. at the bases of the leaves.] *Bot.* A large genus of acaulescent or leafy-stemmed polygonaceous herbs, having small variously clustered flowers subtended by involucres. The species are exclusively American, most of them being natives of the western United States. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

er'i-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*erio-* + *-meter*.] *Optics.* An instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles or fibers, from the size of the colored rings produced by the diffraction of light.

Er'i-oph'o-rum (-ŏf'ō-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐριοφόρος wool-bearing; ἔριον wool + φέρειν to bear.] *Bot.* A genus of cyperaceous bog plants or sedges, called *cotton grass* from the cottonlike masses of spikelets, the perianth consisting of soft capillary bristles. The 10 species are natives of the Northern Hemisphere, esp. of arctic or subarctic regions. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Er'i-phy'le (-fī'lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐριφύλη.] *Gr. Myth.* The wife of Amphiaraüs, who foretold to her the disastrous end of the expedition against Thebes. Nevertheless she was bribed by Polynices to decide that her husband should undertake the adventure, the decision having been left to her by mutual agreement. She was slain by her son Alcmæon in revenge for the death of his father.

E-ris'ta-lis (ē-rĭs'tȧ-lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dipterous insects having larvæ of the rat-tailed type. (See under RAT-TAILED.) The common drone fly (*E. tenax*) is the best-known species.

er-is'tic (ĕr-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐριστικός, fr. ἐρίζειν to
er-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } strive, ἔρις strife.] Controversial.

The court of *eristic* logic. *Coleridge.*

er-is'tic, *n.* **1**. A controversialist; specif., a philosopher of the Megarian school, founded by Euclid.
2. Disputatious or controversial argument.

Er'len-mey'er flask (ĕr'lĕn-mī'ẽr). A thin glass flask, flat-bottomed and cone-shaped, allowing its contents to be shaken laterally without danger of spilling; — so called from Erlenmeyer, a German chemist who invented it. See FLASK, *Illust.*

erl'king' (ûrl'kĭng'), *n.* [G. *erlkönig*, fr. Dan. *ellekonge* elfking.] A personification, in German and Scandinavian folklore, of a spirit or natural power supposed to work mischief and ruin, esp. to children.

er'mine (ûr'mĭn), *n.* [OF. *ermine*, F. *hermine*, perh. of German origin; cf. OHG. *harmo*, G. *hermelin*, akin to Lith. *szarmů*, *szarmonys*, weasel, AS. *hearma*; but more probably fr. L. *Armenius* Armenian; cf. LL. *armelinus*, *armellina*, *hermellina*, and *pellis Armenia*, the fur of the *Armenian* rat, mus *Armenius*, the animal being found also in *Armenia*.] **1**. Any of several species of weasels of the northern parts of both hemispheres which (at least in the northern parts of their habitats) assume a pure white coat in winter, except for the terminal part of the tail, which always remains jet black; also, the fur of these animals when in its white condition. This fur is greatly prized for its fineness and pure white color, and to obtain it great numbers of the animals are trapped in northern Europe, Siberia, and British America. When used for ornamental purposes the black fur of the tail is generally inserted at regular intervals so that it contrasts with the white fur of the rest of the body. The European ermine is *Putorius ermineus*, otherwise called the *greater weasel*, or *stoat*. Important American species are *P. cicognani*, *P. noveboracensis*, and *P. rixosus*.

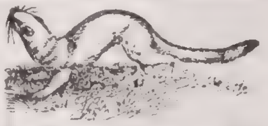
Ermine in winter pelage. (⅛)

2. The office or functions of a judge, whose state robe, lined with ermine, is emblematical of unstained purity and honor.
3. *Her.* A fur consisting of black spots (of a particular shape) on a white field.
4. Short for ERMINE MOTH.

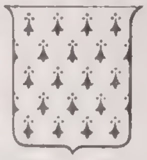
Ermine, 3.

er'mine (ûr'mĭn), *v. t.*; ER'MINED (-mĭnd); ER'MIN-ING. To clothe with or as with ermine.

er'mined (ûr'mĭnd), *a.* Clothed or adorned with ermine.

er'mi-née', **er'mi-né** (ûr'mĭ-nā'), *a.* [Cf. F. *herminé*, OF. *erminé*.] *Her.* Designating a cross consisting of four ermine spots.

ermine moth. Any of several white moths with black spots, suggestive of the fur of the ermine, as *Yponomeuta padella* of Europe and certain bombycid moths of America.

er'mines (ûr'mĭnz), *n.* *Her.* A fur consisting of white spots (shaped like those of ermine) on a black field.

Er-mi'nia (ĕr-mē'nyä; ẽr-mĭn'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [It.] The heroine of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," who loved Tancred and healed his wounds.

er'min-ites (ûr'mĭ-nīts), *n.* *Her.* A fur consisting of ermine spots with a red hair on each side, on a white field.

er'mi-nois' (ûr'mĭ-noiz'; ûr'mĭ-nois), *n.* [See ERMINE.] *Her.* A fur consisting of ermine spots on a golden field.

ern } (ûrn), *n.* [AS. *earn* eagle; akin to D. *arend*, OHG.
erne } *aro*, G. *aar*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *örn*, Goth. *ara*, and to Gr. ὄρνις bird. Cf. ORNITHOLOGY.] A sea eagle, esp. the European white-tailed sea eagle (*Haliæetus albicilla*).

e-rode' (ē-rōd'), *v. t.*; E-ROD'ED (-rōd'ĕd); E-ROD'ING (-rōd'ĭng). [L. *erodere*, *erosum*; *e* out + *rodere* to gnaw: cf. F. *éroder*. See RODENT.] To eat into or away; to destroy by slow disintegration or breaking down; to corrode; as, canker *erodes* the flesh; specif., *Geol. & Phys. Geog.*, to wear away, as land by the action of water; also, to produce or form by erosion, or wearing away; as, glaciers *erode* U-shaped valleys.

The smaller charge is more apt to . . . *erode* the gun. *Am. Cyc.*

e-rod'ed (ē-rōd'ĕd), *p. a.* Eaten away; irregular, as if eaten or worn away; specif., *Bot.*, erose.

e-rod'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *erodens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *erodere*. See ERODE.] *Med.* Causing erosion; caustic. — *n.* An erodent agent.

E-ro'di-um (ē-rō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρωδιός heron; — so named from the long-beaked fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of geraniaceous herbs distinguished by the small flowers with only five perfect stamens, and by the long bearded tails of the carpels, whence they are called *stork's-bill* or *heron's-bill*. They are widely distributed in temperate and warm regions. *E. cicutarium*, the alfilaria, is a weed in California. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

E'ros (ē'rŏs), *n.*; *pl.* EROTES (ē-rō'tēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἔρως love, Ἔρως (personified) Eros, fr. ἐρᾶσθαι to love.] **1**. *Gr. Myth.* The god of love; Love; — by Hesiod represented as the first of the gods, by later writers as the son of Aphrodite, equivalent to the Latin god *Cupid*. In Orphism, Eros was one of the principal gods, born from the cosmic egg, produced by Night (cf. PROTOGONOS).

Eros is but a specialized form of the Ker; the *Erotes* are Keres of life, and like the Keres take the form of winged Eidola. *J. E. Harrison.*

Eros . . . as the child and companion of Aphrodite . . . figures only in the later literature and occasional later cult. The only ancient centers of *Eros* worship were Thespiæ and Parion, where he was regarded probably not merely as the personification of human love, but as a physical and elemental force, a divinity of fertility. *L. R. Farnell.*

2. *Astron.* The 433d asteroid, discovered August 13, 1898, by the German astronomer Doctor G. Witt at Berlin. **Eros** at times comes nearer to the earth than any heavenly body except the moon, and is therefore well situated for measures of its own parallax, and so for determinations of the solar parallax. Its next nearest approach will be in 1931.

e-rose' (ē-rōs'), *a.* [L. *erosus*, p. p. See ERODE.] **1**. Irregular or uneven as if eaten or worn away.
2. *Bot.* Having the margin irregularly notched as if

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erg'-ten', *n.* *Physics.* See ERG.
Erh. *Abbr.* Erhard.
E'ri (ē'rī). *Bib.*
er'i-ach (ĕr'ĭ-äk). Var. of ERIC, [a fine.
E'ri-an (ē'rĭ-*ȧ*n), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, Lake Erie; specif.: *Geol.* **a** Devonian. *Rare.* **b** Designating a series of the Middle Devonian in New York. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
E'ric (ē'rĭk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *Erik*, Icel. *Eiríkr*.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Ericus* (ē-rī'kŭs).
e-ri'cal (ē-rī'kăl), *a.* Of or relating to the Ericales.
E-rich'tho (ē-rĭk'thō; ĕr-ĭk'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐριχθώ.] According to Lucan, a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey; also, a witch mentioned in Ovid.
er'i-cin'e-ous (ĕr'ĭ-sĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [See ERICINOL.] Ericaceous.
e-ri'ci-us (ē-rĭsh'ĭ-ŭs; ĕr-ĭs'-), *n.* [L., a hedgehog.] The Vulgate rendering of the Hebrew word *qipōd*, which in the Authorized Version is translated *bittern*, and in the Revised Version *porcupine.* *Is.* xiv. 23 (D. V.).
e-ri'co-phyte (ē-rī'kō-fīt), *n.* [L. *erice* heath + *-phyte*.] *Phytogeog.* A plant which grows on a heath or moor.
e'rie. Obs. or Scot. var. of [EERIE.
E'rie (ē'rĭ), *n.* One of an Iroquoian tribe formerly dwelling along the eastern and southern shores of Lake Erie. In 1656 they were nearly exterminated by other Iroquois, the survivors being incorporated with the Senecas.
erien. † EAR, to plow.
erigant. Erron. for HERIGAUT.
erigeron oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
er'i-gi-ble (ĕr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [See ERECT.] Capable of being erected. *Rare.*
Er'i-glos'sa (ĕr'ĭ-glŏs'*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἐρι- a strengthening pref. + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A suborder including all the Lacertilia except the chameleons. — **er'i-glos'sate** (-āt), *a.*
erinde. † ERRAND.
e-rin'go (ē-rĭŋ'gō). Var. of [ERYNGO.
E'rin go bragh'! (ā'rĭn gō bräk'). [Ir. *go brāth*, *go brāthach*.] Erin forever: — the ancient war cry of the Irish.
E-rin'nys. Var. of ERINYS.
er'i-no-cy'ce (ĕr'ĭ-nō-sī'sē), *n.* [NL.: Gr. ἐρινός a wild fig tree + συκῆ fig tree.] *Hort.* A type of fig intermediate between the caprifig and the Smyrna fig. It is of little horticultural value.
E-rin'y-es, *n. pl.* See ERINYS.
Er'i-o-cau'lo-na'ce-æ (ĕr'ĭ-ō-kô'lō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* *Bot.* Var. of ERIOCAULACEÆ. — **er'i-o-cau'lo-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
E'ri-och (ē'rĭ-ŏk). *D. Bib.*
Er'i-oc'o-mi (ĕr'ĭ-ŏk'ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *erio-* + Gr. κόμη hair.] See HAIR.
Er'i-o-den'dron (-ō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *erio-* + Gr. δένδρον a tree.] *Bot.* Syn. of CEIBA.
Er'i-o-phy'es (-fī'ēz), **Er'i-o-phy'i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* See GALL MITE.
er'i-o-phyl'lous (ĕr'ĭ-ō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*erio-* + *phyllous*.] *Bot.* Having the leaves woolly or with a cottony pubescence.
‖ **e-ri'pu-it cæ'lo ful'men scep-trum'que ty-ran'nis** (ē-rĭp'ū-ĭt). [L.] He snatched the thunderbolt from heaven, and the scepter from tyrants; — said of Franklin.
E'ris (ē'rĭs; ĕr'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἔρις.] *Gr. Myth.* Goddess of discord. See APPLE OF DISCORD.
er'i-tage. † HERITAGE.
E'rites (ē'rīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
E-rith'a-cus. Var. of ERYTHACUS.
Er'i-tre'an (ĕr'ĭ-trē'*ȧ*n), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Italian colony of Eritrea on the shores of the Red Sea. See ASSAMITES.
erke. † IRK, *a.* & *v.*
erl. Earl. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
Er'lau green (ĕr'lou). [From *Erlau*, town in Hungary.] = BREMEN GREEN.
erles (*dial.* ĕrlz). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ARLES.
erli. † EARLY, *adv.*
erliche. † EARLY. [*Obs.*
er'lish (ûr'lĭsh), *a.* Eldritch.
er'ly. Early. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
erm. † ARM, *a.*, poor.
erm. *Abbr.* Ermine.
Er-man'a-ric (ĕr-măn'*ȧ*-rĭk), *n.* A Germanic king, contemporary of Theodoric, the hero of many mythical tales. See HARLUNGEN.
erme, *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *ermen*, AS. *yrman*.] To grieve. *Obs.*
er'me-lin (ûr'mē-lĭn), **-mi-lin**, *n.* [Cf. F. *hermeline*, *armeline*, G. *hermelin*.] Ermine. *Archaic.*
er'min. Ermine. *Ref. Sp.*
Er'min, **-myn**, *n.* [OF. *Ermin*, L. *Armenius*.] An Armenian. *Obs.*
ermion. † ERMINE.
ermite. † HERMIT.
ermthe, *n.* [AS. *ermþu*.] Misery; poverty. *Obs.*
ern. † *are*, form of BE, ERNE.
ern. Dial. Eng. var. of IRON.
ern. Earn. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
ern, *v. i.* [AS. *irnan*.] To run; flow. *Obs.*
ern, *v. i.* [Cf. YEARN.] To grieve; mourn; — corrupted into *yearn* in modern editions of Shakespeare. *Obs.*
Ern. *Abbr.* Ernest; Ernst.
Er-na'ni (ĕr-nä'nē). Var. of HERNANI.
ern'-bleat'er, *n.* The common [European snipe.
ernd. Earned. *Ref. Sp.*
ernd, **ernde**. † ERRAND.
ernde, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ǣrendian* to bear a message, intercede.] To intercede for; to intercede. *Obs.*
erne. † EARN, ERN.
erneful. † EARNFUL.
ernes. † EARNEST, *n.*
er'nest. Earnest. *Obs. or R. Sp.*
Er'nest (ûr'nĕst), **Er-nes'tus** (ĕr-nĕs'tŭs), *n.* [F. *Ernest*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Ernst*, OHG. *Ernust*, *Ernost*. *Ernestus* is a Latinized form. See EARNEST seriousness.] Lit., earnest; — masc. prop. name. F. *Ernest* (ĕr'nĕst'); It., Sp., & Pg. *Ernesto* (ĕr-nĕs'tō); G. *Ernst* (ĕrnst). — **Er'nes-tine** (ûr'nĕs-tēn), *n. fem.*
Er'nes-tine (-tĭn), *a.* Designating the elder branch of the house of Frederick of Saxony, descended through his son Ernest (G. *Ernst*) (1441-86). See ALBERTINE.
ern'-fern' (ĕrn'-), *or* **erne-fern**, *n.* The brake. *Dial. Eng.*
ern'ings. Earnings. *Ref. Sp.*
e-rod'i-ble (ē-rōd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
er'o-gate (ĕr'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *erogatus*, p. p. of *erogare*.] To expend; distribute; bestow. *Obs.* — **er'o-ga'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
er'o-gen'ic (ĕr'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* = EROGENOUS.
e-rog'e-nous (ē-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἔρως love + *-genous*.] Productive of sexual excitement.
erore. † ERER, ERROR.

F G H I J K L M

nibbled out or gnawed; — used of, or with reference to, foliage or floral leaves.

e-ros′i-ble (ē-rōs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be eroded.

e-ro′sion (ē-rō′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *erosio:* cf. F. *érosion.* See ERODE.] Act of eroding, or state of being eroded; corrosion.

e-ro′sion-ist, *n.* A supporter of the theory, now obsolete, that the contour of the land is mainly the result of erosion, and not of subterranean forces.

Flower of Fringed Orchid (*Blephariglottis peramœna*), showing Erose Lip of Corolla.

e-ro′sive (ē-rō′sĭv), *a.* That erodes, or eats away; tending to erode; corrosive.

e-ros′trate (ē-rŏs′trāt), *a.* [*e-* out + *rostrate.*] *Bot.* Beakless, as an anther.

er′o-te-mat′ic (ĕr′ō-tē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτηματικός, fr. ἐρώτημα question, fr. ἐρωτᾶν to ask.] Interrogative; questioning; as, *erotematic* teaching.

e-rot′ic (ē-rŏt′ĭk; ĕr-ŏt′-) } *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτικός: cf. F. *éro-*
e-rot′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *tique.* See EROS.] Of or pertaining to sexual love; treating of love; amatory.

e-rot′ic, *n.* An amorous composition or poem; also, a theory or doctrine of love.

e-rot′i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Erotic character or sentiment.

e-ro′to-gen′ic (ē-rō′tō-jĕn′ĭk; ĕr-ō′-), *a.* [Gr. ἔρως, ἔρωτος, love + *-genic.*] Producing erotic desires.

e-ro′to-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρωτομανία a raving love; ἔρως, -ωτος, love + μανία madness.] *Med.* **a** A form of insanity marked by morbid affection for persons of the opposite sex. **b** Exaggerated sexual passion.

Er′pe-to-ich′thys (ûr′pē-tō-ĭk′thĭs), *n.* [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. ἑρπετόν a creeping thing, reptile + ἰχθύς fish.] *Zoöl.* One of the two surviving genera of crossopterygian fishes. It consists of a small species (*E. calabaricus*) of the rivers of West Africa, differing from *Polypterus* (which see) in its more elongate form and absence of pelvic fins.

err (ûr), *v. i.;* ERRED (ûrd); ERR′ING (ûr′ĭng; ĕr′ĭng). [F. *errer*, L. *errare;* akin to G. *irren*, OHG. *irrōn*, OS. *irrien*, Sw. *irra*, Dan. *irre*, Goth. *aírzjan* to lead astray. Perh. in early use confused with OF. *errer* to journey (cf. ERRANT).] **1**. To wander; roam; stray. *Obs. or Archaic.*

What seemeth to you, if there were to a man an hundred sheep and one of them hath *erred.* — *Wycliffe* (*Matt.* xviii. 12).

2. To deviate from the true course; to miss the thing aimed at. "My jealous aim might *err.*" *Shak.*

3. To miss intellectual truth; to fall into error; to mistake in judgment or opinion; to be mistaken.

The man may *err* in his judgment of circumstances. *Tillotson.*

4. To deviate morally from the right way; to go astray, in a figurative sense; to do wrong; to sin.

Do they not *err* that devise evil? *Prov.* xiv. 22.

5. To cause offense by blundering.

Doubting lest that he had *erred* or sinned. *Shak.*

err, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1**. To do or commit (a fault or sin); also, to cause (a person) to sin.

2. To miss; mistake. "*Err* the way." *Milton.*

er′ra-ble (ĕr′ȧ-b'l; ûr′-), *a.* Liable to err; fallible.

er′ran-cy (ĕr′ăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *errantia.*] **1**. Lit., wandering; errantry. *Rare.*

2. State of being in, or liability to, error; fallibility.

er′rand (ĕr′ănd), *n.* [ME. *erende*, *erande*, message, business, AS. *ǣrende;* akin to OS. *ārundi*, OHG. *ārunti*, Icel. *eyrendi*, *örendi*, *erendi*, Sw. *ärende*, Dan. *ærende;* cf. AS. *ār* a messenger, Icel. *ārr*, Goth. *airus.*] **1**. A special business intrusted to a messenger; something to be told or done by one sent for the purpose; often, a verbal message; a commission; also, one's purpose in going anywhere.

I have a secret *errand* to thee, O king. *Judg.* iii. 19.
I will not eat till I have told mine *errand.* *Gen.* xxiv. 33.

2. A journey or trip for a purpose intrusted or undertaken by the one going; as, the servant was sent on an *errand;* an *errand* of rescue.

er′rant (ĕr′ănt), *a.* [F. *errant*, p. pr. fr. OF. *errer* to travel, LL. *iterare*, fr. L. *iter* journey; confused somewhat with L. *errare* to err (cf. ERR). See EYRE; cf. ARRANT, ITINERANT.] **1**. Wandering, or given to wandering, in search of adventure or on missions of chivalry; as, a knight-*errant;* a damsel *errant;* hence, quixotically adventurous; belonging to chivalric enterprise; as, *errant* deeds.

Th' adventure of the *errant* damozell. *Spenser.*

2. Journeying; itinerant; — formerly, in *Eng. Law*, applied to judges who went on circuit and to bailiffs at large.

3. Wandering; astray or roving; deviating from a fixed or direct course, or having none; specif., *Archaic*, designating, or pertaining to, the planets (the *errant stars*, L. *stellæ errantes*, as disting. from the *fixed stars*).

4. Deviating from the true or correct course, standard, or opinion; erring; as, *errant* conceptions.

5. Thorough or thoroughgoing; downright; arrant. *Obs.*

Would make me an *errant* fool. *B. Jonson.*

6. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Errantia.

er′rant, *n.* **1**. One who is astray.

2. A knight-errant.

Er-ran′ti-a (ĕ-răn′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *errare* to wander. See ERR.] *Zoöl.* An order of Polychæta comprising forms most of which, though inhabiting burrows, do not form permanent fixed tubes, and are more or less free-swimming in their habits; — opposed to *Sedentaria.* They are commonly predacious and provided with a well-developed head with a protrusible pharynx and chitinous jaws, and the parapodia are usually nearly equally developed all along the body. *Nereis* is a well-known form.

er′rant-ry (ĕr′ănt-rĭ), *n.* Errant character, condition, or deed; roving in quest of knightly adventure; hence, spirit or conduct characteristic of knights-errant.

er-rat′ic (ĕ-răt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *erraticus*, fr. *errare* to wander: cf. F. *erratique.* See ERR.] **1**. Having no certain course; wandering; moving; — hence, applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.

The earth and each *erratic* world. *Blackmore.*

2. Having no place of abode; vagrant. *Obs.*

3. Deviating from a wise or common course in opinion or conduct; eccentric; strange; queer; as, *erratic* conduct.

4. Irregular; changeable. "*Erratic* fever." *Harvey.*

5. *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, material, as masses of stone or gravel, transported from their original resting places by the agency of water, ice, or other causes.

Syn. — See STRANGE.

er-rat′ic, *n.* **1**. One who is erratic or eccentric.

We have *erratics*, unscholarly foolish persons. *J. Cook.*

2. A rogue; a vagabond. *Obs.*

3. *Geol.* Any erratic stone or material; esp., *pl.*, the loose gravel and stones on the earth's surface, including what is called *drift.*

er-ra′tum (ĕ-rā′tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., p. p. neut. of *errare.* See ERR.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole passage. *Cowper.*

er′rhine (ĕr′ĭn; -ĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἔρρινον; ἐν in + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Med.* A medicine designed to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus; a sternutatory. — *a.* Causing or increasing secretion of nasal mucus.

er-ro′ne-ous (ĕ-rō′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *erroneus*, fr. *errare* to err. See ERR.] **1**. Wandering; straying; erratic; hence, irregular; unnatural. *Obs.* "*Erroneous* circulation." *Arbuthnot.*

2. Misleading; misled; mistaking. *Obs.*

3. Containing error; not conformed to truth or justice; incorrect; false; mistaken; as, an *erroneous* doctrine; *erroneous* observation, deduction, view, etc. Cf. FALSE, *a.*, 4. — **er-ro′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **er-ro′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

er′ror (ĕr′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *error*, *errur*, F. *erreur*, L. *error*, fr. *errare* to err. See ERR.] **1**. Belief in what is untrue, the state of holding such belief, or an instance of it; as, honest *error* is no sin; to stand in, or be led into, *error;* the *error* that the earth is flat.

In religion,
What damned *error*, but some sober brow
Will bless it and approve it with a text? *Shak.*

2. A moral offense; violation of duty; a sin of transgression; iniquity; fault. *Ps.* xix. 12.

3. An act involving a departure from truth or accuracy; a deviation from, or failure to achieve, the right course or standard; a mistake; an inaccuracy; as, an *error* in spelling, interpretation, calculation, taste, etc.; a clerical *error.*

4. A malformation. *Obs.*

5. *Law.* **a** A mistake in the proceedings of a court of record in matters of law or of fact. See MISTAKE. **b** The procedure or proceedings for reversal of a judgment by writ of error. See WRIT OF ERROR.

6. *Math.* The difference between an observed or calculated value, generally of a physical quantity, and the true value; — called also the *true error.* Since the true value, or *quæsitum*, is in general unknown and unknowable, the *error* must be reckoned on some hypothesis, as in physics that the sum of the squared residual errors should be a minimum. The **accidental error** is that part of the error of observation that may be eliminated (as near as one will) from the mean by increasing sufficiently the number of similar observations; the **constant error** is the part not so eliminable, and may be theoretical, instrumental, or personal. The **mean error** is the square root of the mean of the squared errors (of a given class of observations). The **probable error** is a value that any given error will as likely fall under as exceed; it is used both of the arithmetical mean and of the general mean (i. e., the mean when the observations are unequally *weighted*). **Residual errors** are the observed values less their arithmetical mean. The **law of error** is that the square of any (accidental) error varies as the logarithm of its frequency. See PROBABILITY.

7. *Baseball.* A fault of a player of the side in the field, which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or allows a base runner to advance one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. Passed balls and wild pitches are not scored as errors.

8. A wandering; an irregular course. *Rare Latinism.*

The rest of his journey, his *error* by sea. *B. Jonson.*

9. Passionate anger or vexation. *Obs.*

Syn. — ERROR, MISTAKE, BLUNDER. An ERROR is a departure or deviation from that which is right or correct; as, a typographical *error*, an *error* of judgment; "Those who, with sincerity and generosity, fight and fall in an evil cause, posterity can only compassionate as victims of a generous but fatal *error*" (*Scott*). MISTAKE implies misconception, misunderstanding, or inadvertence; it expresses less severe judgment than *error;* as, "There is a medium between truth and falsehood; and (I believe) the word *mistake* expresses it exactly. I will therefore say that you were mistaken" (*Cowper*). BLUNDER is harsher than *mistake* or *error;* it commonly implies ignorance or stupidity, sometimes blameworthiness or culpability; as, "We usually call our *blunders mistakes*, and our friends style our *mistakes blunders*" (*H. B. Wheatley*); "A trifling theft was committed, which, by a *blunder* of his own . . . was magnified to an affair of the last importance" (*Cowper*); "I have detected [in Bacon] such *blunders* as a schoolboy might detect rather than commit" (*Byron*); cf. "It is worse than a crime, it is a *blunder*" (trans. from *Talleyrand*). See FAULT, BLEMISH.

error of a clock, *Astron.*, the difference ($t - T$) between clock time (t) and true time (T); thus, if a clock is five seconds fast its error is +5 seconds; if five seconds slow, its error is −5 seconds. See *correction of a clock*, under CORRECTION. — **e. of closure**, *Surv.*, the ratio of the distance by which a survey fails to close to the perimeter of the tract surveyed. See CLOSE, *v. i.*, 5. — **error of collimation**, deviation of the line of collimation of an astronomical or geodetical instrument from its proper position with respect to the axis of motion. — **e. of the mean square.** = MEAN-SQUARE ERROR.

er′ror-ist (ĕr′ẽr-ĭst), *n.* One who encourages and propagates error; one who holds to error.

error ratio. *Math.* The ratio of the sum of the limits of error of two or more magnitudes to the common limit of error of each of them.

Erse (ûrs), *n.* [A modification of *Irish.*] The language of the Scotch Highlanders; Gaelic; also, sometimes, the Irish, as distinguished from the Scotch, Gaelic.

Erse, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celtic race in the Highlands of Scotland or their language; also, sometimes, Irish Gaelic; Irish.

erst (ûrst), *adv.* [Orig. superlative of *ere;* AS. *ǣrest.* See ERE.] **1**. Earliest; soonest; also, earlier; sooner. *Obs.*

2. First; at first; in the first place. *Archaic or Poetic.*

3. Previously; formerly; heretofore; erstwhile; sometimes, long ago; in the distant past; sometimes, not long ago; in the time just past. *Archaic or Poetic.*

Tityrus, with whose style he had *erst* disclaimed all ambition to match his pastoral pipe. *A. W. Ward.*

at erst, at first; at the beginning. *Obs.* — **now at erst**, at this present time. *Obs.* — **of erst**, formerly. *Obs.*

erst, *a.* First; former. *Archaic.*

erst′while′ (ûrst′hwīl′; ûrst′hwīl′), *adv.* Also, *Rare*, **erst′whiles′** (-hwīlz′; -hwīlz′). At a time past; formerly; heretofore. — **erst′while′**, *a.* *All Archaic or Poetic.*

er′u-bes′cence (ĕr′ŏŏ-bĕs′ĕns) } *n.* [L. *erubescentia:* cf.
er′u-bes′cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } F. *érubescence.*] Process of becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.

er′u-bes′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *erubescens*, p. pr. of *erubescere* to grow red; *e* out + *rubescere.* See RUBESCENT.] Red, or reddish; blushing.

e-ru′ca (ē-rōō′kȧ), *n.; pl.* ERUCÆ (-sē). [L., a caterpillar.] *Zoöl.* An insect larva; a caterpillar.

E-ru′ca, *n.* [L., sort of colewort.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World brassicaceous herbs distinguished from *Brassica* by the shorter, more turgid silique. *E. sativa* is the rocket.

e-ru′cic (-sĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$, a homologue of oleic acid, found in the form of esters in various species of *Eruca* and *Brassica*, as in rape oil and mustard oil.

er′u-civ′o-rous (ĕr′ŏŏ-sĭv′ō-rŭs; ē′rōō-), *a.* [*eruca* + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on caterpillars.

e-ruct′ (ē-rŭkt′), **e-ruc′tate** (ē-rŭk′tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *eructare;* *e* out + *ructare* to belch: cf. F. *éructer.*] To eject, as wind, from the stomach; to belch.

e′ruc-ta′tion (ē′rŭk-tā′shŭn; ĕr′ŭk-), *n.* [L. *eructatio.*] **1**. Act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch.

2. A violent belching out or emitting, as of gaseous or other matter from the crater of a volcano, geyser, etc.

3. That which is emitted by belching.

er′u-dite (ĕr′ŏŏ-dīt), *a.* [L. *eruditus*, p. p. of *erudire* to free from rudeness, to polish, instruct; *e* out + *rudis* rude. See RUDE.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; well instructed; learned; scholarly. "A most *erudite* prince." *Sir T. More.* — *n.* A learned person. — **er′u-dite′ly**, *adv.* — **er′u-dite′ness**, *n.*

er′u-di′tion (-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *eruditio:* cf. F. *érudition.*] **1**. Instruction; education. *Obs.*

2. The result of thorough instruction; state of being erudite or learned; particularly, learning in literature, history, or criticism, as distinct from the sciences; scholarship.

3. Finish; perfection of execution. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — See LEARNING.

— **er′u-di′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **er′u-di′tion-ist**, *n.*

e-rum′pent (ē-rŭm′pĕnt), *a.* [L. *erumpens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *erumpere.*] *Bot.* Breaking out or bursting forth, as the sporogenous hyphæ of many leaf fungi, etc.

e-rupt′ (ē-rŭpt′), *v. i.;* E-RUPT′ED; E-RUPT′ING. [See ERUPTION.] **1**. To burst forth; to break out, as ashes from a volcano, teeth through the gums, etc.

The steam . . . *erupts* with violence through the lava flood and gives us a small volcano. *H. J. W. Dam.*

2. To break out in eruption; to become active, as a geyser.

The taller a volcanic cone grows, the less frequently as a rule does it *erupt.* *Geikie.*

e-rupt′, *v. t.* To cause to burst forth; to eject, as lava.

e-rup′tion (ē-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *eruptio*, fr. *erumpere*, *eruptum*, to break out; *e* out + *rumpere* to break: cf. F. *éruption.* See RUPTURE.] **1**. Act of breaking out or bursting forth; as: **a** Ejection of lava, etc., from a volcano, or of water, mud, etc., from a geyser. See VOLCANO, GEYSER. **b** A sudden and overwhelming hostile movement of armed men from one country to another. *Now Rare.* *Milton.* **c** A violent commotion; outbreak.

All Paris was quiet . . . to gather fresh strength for the next day's *eruption.* *Irving.*

2. That which bursts forth.

3. An outburst of passion, feeling, merriment, or the like.

4. *Med.* The breaking out of an exanthem, or efflorescence, on the skin or mucous membrane, as in measles, etc.

e-rup′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Breaking out or forth; inclined to, or favoring, a breaking forth.

The sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson.*

2. *Med.* Attended with eruption or efflorescence, or producing it; as, an *eruptive* fever.

3. *Geol.* Produced by eruption; as, *eruptive* rocks.

— **e-rup′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **e-rup′tive-ness**, **e′rup-tiv′i-ty** (ē′rŭp-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

e-rup′tive, *n.* *Geol.* An eruptive rock.

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e-rose′ly, *adv.* of EROSE.

e-ro′siv. Erosive. *Ref. Sp.*

er′o-teme (ĕr′ō-tēm), *n.* [Gr. ἐρώτημα question.] A mark indicating a question. *Rare.*

er′o-te′sis (-tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρώτησις a questioning, fr. ἐρωτᾶν to ask.] *Rhet.* Interrogation for rhetorical effect.

er′o-tet′ic (-tĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτητικός.] Interrogatory; as, the *erotetic*, or Socratic, method. *R.*

e-rot′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of EROTICAL.

e-ro′ti-co-ma′ni-a (ē-rŏ′tĭ-kō-mā′nĭ-ȧ; ĕr-ŏ′-), *n.* Erotomania.

er′o-tism (ĕr′ō-tĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Abnormal sexual desire.

er′o-tol′o-gy (ĕr′ō-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔρως love + *-logy.*] Description of love or love-making.

e-ro′to-ma′ni-ac (ē-rō′tō-mā′nĭ-ăk; ĕr-ō′-), *n.* One affected with erotomania.

er′pe-tol′o-gist (ûr′pē-tŏl′ō-jĭst), **er′pe-tol′o-gy** (-jĭ), etc. Vars. of HERPETOLOGIST, etc. *R.*

er′ra-bil′i-ty (ĕr′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ; ûr′-), *n.* Liability to err.

er′ra-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

er′ra-bund (ĕr′ȧ-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *errabundus.*] Erratic. *Rare.*

Er Rai. [Ar. *al rāʼī* (*al* pron'd as *ar*) the shepherd.] See STAR.

er′rant. † ERRAND. [*not.*

er′rant. Dial. Eng. form of *are*

er′rant-ly, *adv.* of ERRANT.

er′rant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Er′ra Pa′ter (ĕr′ȧ pā′tẽr). An old astrologer, said by some to have been a Jew. Butler in "Hudibras" applied the name to William Lilly (1602–81), a noted astrologer and almanac maker. Hence, an almanac.

‖ **er-ra′re hu-ma′num est.** [L.] To err is human.

er-ra′ta, *n.*, *pl.* of ERRATUM.

errate, *n.* [See ERRATUM.] Error. *Obs.*

er-rat′i-cal (ĕ-răt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Erratic. *Rare.* — **er-rat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **er-rat′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

er-ra′tion (ĕ-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *erratio.*] A wandering. *Obs.*

erraunt. † ERRANT.

erre. † ARR, *n.*, EAR, ERR, IRRE.

erre, *n.* [OF. *erres*, *arres*, pl. F. *arrhes.* Cf. ARLES.] Arles. *Obs.*

err′ing-ly, *adv.* of *erring*, p. pr.

er′rish (ûr′ĭsh). Dial. Eng. var. of ARRISH. [of EARWIG.

er′ri-wig, **-wig′gle.** Dial. vars.

er′ror-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

er′ror-less, *a.* See -LESS.

errure. † ERER, ERROR.

ers (ûrs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ervum.*] *Bot.* The bitter vetch.

erse (*Scot.* ĕrs). Obs. or Scot. var. of ARSE. [Eng. for ARRISH.

ersh (*dial.* ûrsh). Obs. or dial.

ert. † *art*, form of BE: ART, *v.*

erth, **erthen**, **erthling**, **erthly.** Earth, earthen, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

erthe. † EARTH.

ertheworm. † EARTHWORM.

ertu. † ARTOW.

E-ru′a (ā-rōō′ä), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* Orig., perh., a goddess of the waters, the consort of the god Nabu or Nebo of Borsippa, later amalgamated with Sarpanitum, consort of Marduk.

er′u-bes′cite (ĕr′ŏŏ-bĕs′īt), *n.* *Min.* See BORNITE.

‖ **e-ru′bu-it; sal′va res est.** [L.] He (or she) blushed; the affair is safe, or all is well. *Terence* (*Adelphi*, IV. v. 9).

e-ru′ci-form (ē-rōō′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*eruca* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Having the form of a caterpillar; — said of some insect larvæ.

‖ **e′ruc-ta′vit cor me′um.** [L.] My heart hath uttered; — beginning Psalm xliv. of the Vulgate and the Douay (Ps. xlv. of other modern English versions).

e-ruc′tion (ē-rŭk′shŭn), *n.* Eructation. *Rare.*

e-ru′di-ate, *v. t.* [L. *erudire.*] To instruct; teach. *Obs.*

er′u-dit (ĕr′ŏŏ-dĭt), *n.* [F. *érudit.*] A learned person. *Rare.*

er′u-dit′i-cal (ĕr′ŏŏ-dĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Erudite. *Rare.*

er′u-gate (ĕr′ŏŏ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *erugare.*] To free from wrinkles; to smooth. — **er′u-gate**, *a.* — **er′u-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.* *All Obs. & R.*

e-ru′gi-nous. *a.* = ÆRUGINOUS.

eruh. † ARGH. [pillar. *Obs.*

e-ruke′, *n.* [L. *eruca.*] A cater-

e-rup′tion-al, *a.* Eruptive. *R.*

e-rup′tiv. Eruptive. *Ref. Sp.*

e′rup-tu′ri-ent, *a.* [*erupt* + a desiderative ending (cf. ESURIENT).] Ready to burst forth. *Obs.*

erve. † ERF.

er′ven (ĕr′vĕn), *n.* [D.] Pl. of ERF, plot of ground.

er′ven-hold′er, *n.* [D. *erf* plot, stand.] The holder of an erf, or plot of land. *South Africa.*

er′vest. † HARVEST.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

-er-y (-ẽr-ĭ). [ME. *-erie*, F. *-erie*, fr. *-ier* (L. *-arius*) + *-ie* (L. *-ia*).] A noun suffix signifying : **a** *Qualities collectively, character, behavior, conduct*, or the like ; as, fool*ery*, poltroon*ery*, prigg*ery*, snobb*ery*, etc. **b** *Act, art, trade, occupation*, or the like ; as, arch*ery*, robb*ery*, sorc*ery*, surg*ery*, etc. **c** *Place* (where something is done or is kept, or grows, breeds, gathers) ; as, bak*ery*, pigg*ery*, rook*ery*, vin*ery*, etc. **d** *Collection* or *aggregate* ; as, fin*ery*, plum*ery*, sash*ery*, etc.

E-ryn′gi-um (ē-rĭn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἠρύγγιον, dim. of ἤρυγγος eryngo ; cf. L. *eryngion, erynge.*] *Bot.* A large genus of coarse thistlelike apiaceous plants, having spiny-toothed leaves and white or blue flowers in dense heads. The species are widely distributed. *E. aquaticum* and others are common in the pine barrens of the southern United States. *E. maritimum* is the sea holly of Europe. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

e-ryn′go (ē-rĭŋ′gō), *n.* **a** Candied sea-holly root. *Obs.* **b** A plant of the genus *Eryngium*, esp. *E. maritimum.*

Er′y-ops (ĕr′ĭ-ŏps), *n* [NL. (Cope) ; orig. uncert. ; cf. Gr. ἐρι- very, and ὤψ eye.] *Paleon.* A genus of very large stegocephalians of the Permian of Texas and New Mexico, which are in many respects intermediate between amphibians and reptiles, and have been included within the latter group. The skull is completely roofed over with bone, which exhibits no sutures, the vertebræ are temnospondylous, and the tail is short and ends in a pointed coccyx.

Er′y-si′be (ĕr′ĭ-sī′bē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρυσίβη mildew, the red blight.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous parasitic fungi of the order Perisporiales, known as mildew fungi, or mildews, from the appearance of the white mycelium, borne on the surface of leaves or stems. The numerous species are found upon a wide range of cultivated and wild plants.

E-rys′i-mum (ē-rĭs′ĭ-mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐρύσιμον hedge mustard.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous plants with entire leaves and small yellow flowers. *E. cheiranthoides* is the wormseed mustard. The large-flowered species of the western United States, often included in this genus, should be referred to *Cheiranthus.*

er′y-sip′e-las (ĕr′ĭ-sĭp′ē-lăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐρυσίπελας ; akin to ἐρυθρός red, and πέλλα hide, skin. See RED ; FELL hide.] **1.** *Med.* St. Anthony's fire ; an acute febrile disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes. It is contagious, and often occurs epidemically. It is caused by *Streptococcus erysipelatis.* **2.** *Veter.* A deadly bacillar disease of mature swine, characterized by fever, red discoloration of the skin of the abdomen, injection of the mucous membranes, loss of appetite, enlargement of the spleen, and petechial hemorrhages.

er′y-si-pel′a-toid (-sĭ-pĕl′ȧ-toid), *a.* [Gr. ἐρυσίπελας erysipelas + *-oid.*] Resembling erysipelas.

er′y-si-pel′a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *érysipélateux.*] Resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

er′y-than′the-ma (ĕr′ĭ-thăn′thē-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *erythema* + *exanthema.*] *Med.* A skin disease, or one of a class of skin diseases, marked by efflorescence and resembling erythema in origin, but having a different development.

Er′y-the′a (-thē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; L. *Erythia*, Gr. Ἐρύθεια, one of the Hesperides.] *Bot.* A genus of fan palms containing two species, *E. armata* and *E. edulis*, natives of southern California. They are slender trees with smooth trunks, spiny or unarmed petioles, and large orbicular leaves, the lobes of which bear white filaments. They are commonly cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a palm of this genus.

er′y-the′ma (-thē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρύθημα, fr. ἐρυθαίνειν to redden, fr. ἐρυθρός red.] *Med.* Abnormal redness of the skin due to capillary congestion, as in inflammation.

er′y-the-mat′ic (-thē-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Marked by, or causing, abnormal redness of the skin ; relating to erythema.

Er′y-thræ′a (-thrē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ERYTHREAN.] *Bot.* A genus of gentianaceous annual herbs of Europe and western North America. They have showy pink or red flowers with a slender tube and spreading 5-lobed limb ; the style is often declined or bent. *E. centaurium* is the bitter centaury. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Er′y-thræ′an (-thrē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Erythraeus*, Gr. Ἐρυθραῖος, fr. Ἐρυθραί.] Of or pertaining to Erythræ, an ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor and a dwelling place of a sibyl, Herophile, regarded usually as identical with the Cumæan sibyl. — *n.* The Erythræan sibyl.

er′y-thre′an, er′y-thræ′an (-thrē′ăn), *a.* [L. *erythraeus*, Gr. ἐρυθραῖος, fr. ἐρυθρός red.] Red in color ; also, of or designating the Red Sea. "The *erythrean* main." *Milton.*

e-ryth′ric (ē-rĭth′rĭk ; ĕr-ĭth′-), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, the same as ERYTHRIN **a**.

e-ryth′rin (-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$, extracted from certain lichens, as *Rocella*, and yielding certain red compounds. **b** A methyl derivative of eosin, obtained as a green powder and used to dye silk a fluorescent red.

Er′y-thri′na (ĕr′ĭ-thrī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous shrubs or trees with trifoliolate leaves and mostly coral-red flowers, borne in terminal racemes. They are natives of the tropics. In cultivation they are known as *coral trees*, and are often planted for hedges and for shade in coffee culture. *E. arborea*, a low shrub, is the only species of the United States. See KAFIR BOOM, CORAL TREE. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Er′y-thrin′i-dæ (ĕr′ĭ-thrĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of pikelike carnivorous South American river fishes, allied to, and often included in, the family Characinidæ.

e-ryth′rism (ē-rĭth′rĭz′m ; ĕr-ĭth′-), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] A condition of excessive redness, esp. in the plumage of birds, or hair of mammals, independently of age, sex, or season. — **er′y-thris′mal** (ĕr′ĭ-thrĭz′măl), *a.*

e-ryth′rite (-rīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] **1.** *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$, of a sweet, cooling taste, extracted from certain lichens and algæ, and obtained by the decomposition of erythrin. It is a tetrabasic alcohol, corresponding to glycol and glycerin. **2.** *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of cobalt, $Co_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$, occurring in monoclinic crystals and also in globular and reniform masses and in earthy form. It is usually rose-red to crimson in color. H., 1.5–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.91–2.95.

er′y-thrit′ic (ĕr′ĭ-thrĭt′ĭk), *n.* **1.** *Chem. & Min.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, erythrite. **2.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, erythrism.

e-ryth′ro- (ē-rĭth′rō- ; ĕr-ĭth′rō-), **erythr-**. A combining form from Greek ἐρυθρός, *red.*

e-ryth′ro-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-blast.*] *Anat. & Med.* A nucleated cell or corpuscle of the type from which red blood corpuscles are developed. In the adult they occur normally especially in the red marrow of bones, but in certain diseases, as forms of anæmia, they occur free in the blood. Two varieties are distinguished : **normoblasts**, of normal size with a small dark nucleus, and **megaloblasts**, larger, with a lightly staining nucleus. The latter are commonly numerous in the blood in pernicious anæmia.

e-ryth′ro-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* A red blood corpuscle. See BLOOD. — **e-ryth′ro-cyt′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

e-ryth′ro-cy-to′sis (-sī-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* The formation of erythrocytes.

e-ryth′ro-dex′trin (-dĕks′trĭn), *n.* [*erythro-* + *dextrin.*] *Chem.* A variety of dextrin which gives a violet or red color with iodine. It is believed by some to be a mixture of achroödextrin and maltodextrin. See DEXTRIN.

e-ryth′ro-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*erythro-* + *-genic.*] *Physiol.* Producing a sensation of red ; as, *erythrogenic* radiations.

er′y-throid (ĕr′ĭ-throid), *a.* [*erythro-* + *-oid* : cf. Gr. ἐρυθροειδής.] Of a red color ; reddish.

e-ryth′ro-me-lal′gi-a (ē-rĭth′rō-mē-lăl′jĭ-ȧ ; ĕr-ĭth′-), *n.* [NL. ; *erythro-* + *melalgia.*] *Med.* A neurosis of the feet or hands marked by redness of the skin and burning pain.

Er′y-thro′ni-um (ĕr′ĭ-thrō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρυθρόνιον a plant of the satyrium kind, fr. ἐρυθρός red.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of liliaceous herbs called *adder's-tongue* and *dogtooth violet.* All but one of the species are North American. They have a deep-seated corm from which are sent up in early spring two mottled leaves and one or several nodding pink, purple, white, or yellow flowers. *E. dens-canis* of Europe, and many American species, are esteemed in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

er′y-thro′ni-um, *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐρυθρός red + *-ium.*] *Chem.* Vanadium ; — so named by Del Rio, who discovered the metal in 1801, but afterward considered it to be impure chromium. It was rediscovered by Sefström, who gave it its accepted name.

e-ryth′ro-phle′ine (ē-rĭth′rō-flē′ĭn ; ĕr-ĭth′- ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*erythro-* + Gr. φλοιός bark.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, and very poisonous alkaloid, extracted from sassy bark (*Erythrophlœum guineënse*). It has been found in an arrow poison of the Pygmies of Central Africa.

e-ryth′ro-phyll (ē-rĭth′rō-fĭl ; ĕr-ĭth′-), **e-ryth′ro-phyl′lin** (-fĭl′ĭn), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A red coloring matter found in the cell sap of plants, giving color to leaves in autumn.

er′y-throp′si-a (ĕr′ĭ-thrŏp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *erythro-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* A condition of vision in which objects look red, — often occurring after removal of the crystalline lens.

e-ryth′ro-scope (ē-rĭth′rō-skōp ; ĕr-ĭth′-), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* A simple device, consisting of overlapping yellow and blue glasses, through which green foliage appears red. Greens not due to chlorophyll, and consequently reflecting but little red light, do not so change their appearance when viewed through the erythroscope.

er′y-throse (ĕr′ĭ-thrōs), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A sugar, $C_4H_8O_4$, of the tetrose group, formed by the oxidation of erythrite.

e-ryth′ro-sin (ē-rĭth′rō-sĭn ; ĕr-ĭth′-), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] *Chem.* **a** A red substance formed by the oxidation of tyrosine. **b** A red dyestuff obtained from fluorescein by the action of iodine.

Er′y-throx′y-lum (ĕr′ĭ-thrŏk′sĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *erythro-* + Gr. ξύλον wood ; — so named from the red wood of some species.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly South American shrubs and small trees, typifying the family Erythroxylaceæ, having small white or greenish pentamerous flowers, monadelphous stamens, and drupaceous fruit. *E. coca*, of Peru, yields the drug coca ; some other species furnish dyewoods and cabinet woods.

e-ryth′ro-zyme (ē-rĭth′rō-zīm ; ĕr-ĭth′- ; -zĭm), *n.* Also **-zym.** [*erythro-* + Gr. ζύμη leaven.] *Chem.* An enzyme extracted from madder root, capable of decomposing ruberythric acid with the formation of alizarin.

es′ca-lade′ (ĕs′kȧ-lād′), *n.* [F., Sp. *escalada* (cf. It. *scalata*), fr. Sp. *escalar* to scale, LL. *scalare*, fr. L. *scala* ladder. See SCALE, *v. t.*] A mounting by ladders ; esp., an attack on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.

es′ca-lade′, *v. t.* ; -LAD′ED (-lād′ĕd) ; -LAD′ING (-lād′ĭng). To mount and pass or enter by means of ladders ; to scale ; as, to *escalade* a wall. — **es′ca-lad′er** (-lād′ẽr), *n.*

es′ca-la′tor (ĕs′kȧ-lā′tẽr), *n.* [NL. Cf. ESCALADE.] A stairway or incline arranged like an endless belt so that the steps or treads ascend or descend continuously, and one stepping upon it is carried up or down ; — a trade term.

Es′cal-lo′ni-a (ĕs′kă-lō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Escallon*, a Spanish traveler said to have found plants of the genus.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American shrubs or small trees, type of the family Escalloniaceæ, having leathery leaves and showy white or red flowers in clusters or racemes. Many of the species are cultivated.

Es′cal-lo′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Rosales) consisting of about 21 genera and 90 species, natives of warm regions. They have simple alternate leaves, stamens as many as the petals, a superior or inferior ovary, and numerous ovules. *Escallonia*, the type, includes more than half the species. *Itea* is the only genus represented in the United States. — **es′cal-lo′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

es-cal′op, es-cal′lop (ĕs-kŏl′ŭp ; ĕs-kăl′- ; 277), *n.* [OF. *escalope* shell, F. *escalope* a sort of cut of meat. See SCALLOP.] The scallop, its shell, or an indenture or figure resembling that of the shell. See SCALLOP.

es-cal′oped, es-cal′loped (-ŭpt), *a.* Scalloped ; specif., *Her.*, covered with a pattern of scallops, as if with scales.

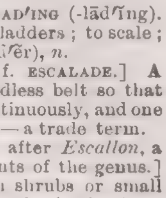

Escaloped, *Her.*

es′ca-pade′ (ĕs′kȧ-pād′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *escapada* escape, fr. *escapar* to escape ; or F., fr. It. *scappata* escape, escapade, fr. *scappare* to escape. See ESCAPE.] **1.** Act of escaping from confinement or breaking from control ; a runaway. **2.** A prankish adventure ; a breaking loose from rules of propriety or good sense ; a freak ; prank.

es-cape′ (ĕs-kāp′), *n.* [F. *escape*, L. *scapus* the shaft of a column. Cf. SCAPE, *n.*, in this sense.] *Arch.* An apophyge.

es-cape′ (ĕs-kāp′), *v. i.* ; ES-CAPED′ (-kāpt′) ; ES-CAP′ING (-kāp′ĭng). [ME. *escapen*, OF. *escaper*, dial. form of *eschaper*, F. *échapper*, fr. LL. *ex cappa* out of one's cape or cloak ; hence, to slip out of one's cape and escape. See 1st CAPE ; cf. SCAPE, *v.*] **1.** To get away, as by flight or other conscious effort ; to break away, get free, or get clear, *from* or *out of* detention, danger, discomfort, or the like ; as, to *escape* from prison ; to *escape* from a pestilence.

To *escape* out of these meshes. *Thackeray*

2. To issue from confinement or inclosure of any sort ; as, gas *escapes* from the mains. **3.** To avoid or elude a threatened ill ; to miss imminent pain, punishment, or misfortune ; to pass safely through peril ; as, the quarry *escaped.*

Such heretics . . . would have been thought fortunate, if they *escaped* with life. *Macaulay.*

4. To be or pass unnoted. *Rare.*

es-cape′, *v. t.* **1.** To break away from ; to get free from. *Obs. or R.* "Sailors that *escaped* the wreck." *Shak.* **2.** To issue from, or be uttered by (one), involuntarily ; as, an angry ejaculation *escaped* him. **3.** To get, or be, out of the way of (a person or thing one wishes to avoid) ; to miss or to succeed in averting (pain, punishment, or misfortune) ; to avoid ; elude ; evade ; as, to *escape* the consequences of one's folly ; to *escape* destruction ; to *escape* suspicion ; my foe shall not *escape* me. **4.** To fail of (notice) or to fail of being noticed or recalled by (a person) ; as, the jewels *escaped* the burglars' eyes ; the significance of the act *escaped* me.

They *escaped* the search of the enemy. *Ludlow.*

es-cape′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *eschape*, F. *échappe.*] **1.** Act of escaping, or state of having escaped ; evasion of harm ; avoidance of notice ; deliverance from injury or any evil ; as, an *escape* in battle ; a narrow *escape* ; also, the means of escape ; as, a fire *escape.*

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm. *Ps.* lv. 8.

2. *Law.* The unlawful departure of a prisoner from the limits of his custody. *Escape* is often specifically used of a departure from custody without prison breach, being called **negligent** when without the custodian's consent and

e′ry. Obs. or Scot. var. of EERIE.

Er′y-ci′ne (ĕr′ĭ-sī′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρυκίνη, fr. Ἔρυξ Mount Eryx.] Venus (which see).

Er′y-man′thi-an (ĕr′ĭ-măn′thĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Erymanthius*, fr. *Erymanthus*, Gr. Ἐρύμανθος.] *Gr. Myth.* Designating a devastating boar which wandered about Mount Erymanthus in Arcadia. Its capture was one of the labors imposed by Eurystheus upon Hercules.

Er′y-on (ĕr′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρύων, p. pr. of ἐρύειν to drag, draw out.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct macruran crustaceans found fossil from the Lias to the Cretaceous (esp. in the lithographic slates). Related deep-sea genera still exist.

er′y-sip′e-loid (ĕr′ĭ-sĭp′ē-loid), *n.* [*erysipelas* + *-oid.*] An infective dermatitis resembling erysipelas but unattended by fever, due to the absorption of decomposing animal matter by the skin. It occurs chiefly on the hands of butchers, cooks, etc.

er′y-sip′e-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Erysipelatous.

Er′y-si′phe (-sĭ′fē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus).] Syn. of ERYSIBE.

E-ryth′a-cus (ē-rĭth′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ἐρίθακος, a kind of bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oscine birds, including the European robin, or redbreast.

er′y-them′a-toid (ĕr′ĭ-thĕm′ȧ-toid), *a.* [See ERYTHEMA.] Like erythema. [thematic.]

er′y-them′a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Ery-

erythr-. See ERYTHRO-.

er′y-thras′ma (ĕr′ĭ-thrăz′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] *Med.* A chronic contagious disease of the skin marked by inflammation, esp. affecting regions which are warm and moist, as the axillæ and groins.

er′y-thre′mo-me-lal′gi-a (ĕr′ĭ-thrē′mō-mē-lăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Med.* = ERYTHROMELALGIA.

e-ryth′rene (ē-rĭth′rēn ; ĕr-ĭth′-), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* = PYRROLYLENE.

e-ryth′rine (-rĭn ; -rēn ; 184), *n.* **1.** Also **-rin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from certain trees of the genus *Erythrina.* **2.** *Min.* = ERYTHRITE, 2.

er′y-thrin′ic (ĕr′ĭ-thrĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Erythric.

e-ryth′ro-ben′zin, *n.* Also **-zine, -zene.** [*erythro-* + *benzin.*] *Dyeing.* An impure fuchsine.

e-ryth′ro-car′pous, *a.* [*erythro-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Red-fruited ; — esp. of apothecia of lichens.

e-ryth′ro-chro′ism (ē-rĭth′rō-krō′ĭz′m ; ĕr-ĭth′-), *n.* [*erythro-* + Gr. χρόα color.] Erythrism. — **e-ryth′ro-chro′ic**, *a.*

e-ryth′ro-cy-tol′y-sis (-sī-tŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *erythrocyte* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Dissolution of the soluble contents of erythrocytes.

e-ryth′ro-cy-tom′e-ter (-sī-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*erythrocyte* + *-meter.*] An instrument for counting red blood corpuscles.

e-ryth′ro-cy-tor-rhex′is (-sī′tō-rĕk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *erythrocyte* + Gr. ῥῆξις a breaking.] Rupture of an erythrocyte.

e-ryth′ro-cy-tos′chi-sis (-sī-tŏs′kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *erythrocyte* + Gr. σχίσις a cleaving.] Fission of an erythrocyte.

e-ryth′ro-gen (ē-rĭth′rō-jĕn ; ĕr-ĭth′-), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-gen.*] *Chem. Obs. or R.* **a** Carbon disulphide. **b** A substance reddened by acids, which is supposed to be contained in flowers. **c** A crystalline substance said to occur in diseased bile.

e-ryth′ro-glu′cin (-glōō′sĭn), *n.* [*erythro-* + Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] *Chem.* Erythrite.

e-ryth′ro-gran′u-lose (-grăn′ū-lōs), *n.* [*erythro-* + *granulose.*] *Chem.* A substance present in starch granules, colored red by iodine. Cf. GRANULOSE.

er′y-throl (ĕr′ĭ-thrōl : -thrŏl), *n.* [*erythro-* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* = ERYTHRITE, 1.

e-ryth′ro-le′ic (ē-rĭth′rō-lē′ĭk ; ĕr′ĭ-thrō′lē-ĭk), *a.* [*erythro-* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* Red and oily : — applied to a purple semifluid acid said to be from archil.

er′y-thro′le-in (ĕr′ĭ-thrō′lē-ĭn), *n.* [See ERYTHROLEIC.] *Chem.* A red substance got from litmus.

e-ryth′ro-lit′min, *n.* [*erythro-* + *litmus.*] *Chem.* Erythrolein.

er′y-throl′y-sis (ĕr′ĭ-thrŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = ERYTHROCYTOLYSIS.

er′y-throph′i-lous (-thrŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*erythro-* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Having especial affinity for red coloring matter. [ROPHYLL.]

e-ryth′ro-phyl. Var. of ERYTH-

er′y-throp′sin (ĕr′ĭ-thrŏp′sĭn), *n.* [*erythro-* + Gr. ὤψ eye.] = VISUAL PURPLE.

e-ryth′ro-sid′er-ite, *n.* [*erythro-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* A hydrous chloride of potassium and iron, $K_2FeCl_5 \cdot H_2O$, found in lavas.

Er′y-throx′y-la′ce-æ (ĕr′ĭ-thrŏk′sĭ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Geraniales) consisting of *Erythroxylum*, the type, and *Aneulophus*, a monotypic genus of Africa. — **er′y-throx′y-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

er′y-throx′y-line (-thrŏk′sĭ-lĭn ; -lēn), *n.* *Chem.* Cocaine.

Er′y-throx′y-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of ERYTHROXYLUM.

e-ryth′ro-zinc′ite, *n.* [*erythro-* + *zincite.*] *Min.* A manganiferous variety of wurtzite.

E′ryx (ē′rĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἔρυξ, name of a king in Sicily.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical sand snakes.

‖ **Erz′her′zog** (ĕrts′hĕr′tsōĸ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ZOGE (-tsō-gē), -ZÖGE (-tsû-gē). [G.] Archduke.

‖ **Erz′her′zo-gin** (-tsō-gĭn), *n.* ; *pl.* -GINNEN (-ĕn). [G.] Archduchess.

es. † HIS.

es. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of IS.

es. † EASE, *n.* ; HIS ; EASSE.

es. *n.* [AS. *æs.*] Corpse ; carrion ; bait. *Obs.*

E. S. *Abbr.* Ells Scotch.

Es′a-an (ĕs′ā-ăn). *D. Bib.*

E-sa′ias (ē-zā′yȧs ; ē-zī′ȧs). *Bib.* Var. of ISAIAH.

es′a-lon, *n.* [Cf. ÆSALON.] A bird of prey, prob. the merlin. *Obs.*

E′sau (ē′sô), *n.* [Heb. *'Esāv*, perh. through L. *Esau* or Gr. Ἡσαῦ.] Lit., covered with hair ; — masc. prop. name. In the Bible, Esau is the elder son of Isaac and Rebekah, who sold his birthright to his brother Jacob for pottage and whom Jacob supplanted in the blessing of their father.

e-savyd. Obs. p. p. of SAVE.

E′say. *Bib.* Var. of ISAIAH.

Es′ba-al (ĕs′bā-ăl). *D. Bib.*

es-bate′ment, *n.* [OF., F. *ébattement.*] Amusement ; relaxation. *Obs.*

es-bay′, *v. t.* [OF. *esbaïr*, *esbahir*. See ABASH.] To abash. *Obs.*

esc-. For various words in *esc-*, see the forms in AS-, EXC-, SC-.

‖ **es′ca′lier′** (ĕs′kȧ′lyā′), *n.* [F.] Staircase ; stairs ; stairway.

‖ **es′ca′lier′ dé′ro′bé′** (dā′rō′bā′). [F.] A private or secret staircase ; back stairs.

es-cam′bi-o (ĕs-kăm′bĭ-ō), *n.* [LL. *escambium*, *excambium*. See EXCAMB.] *Eng. Law.* A license formerly required for drawing a bill of exchange on a person over sea, — abolished by 59 Geo. III. c. 49, and 26 & 27 Viet. c. 125. [EXCAMBIUM.]

es-cam′bi-um (-ŭm). Var. of

es-can′dal-ize, *v. t.* [Cf. Sp. *escandalizar*, OF. *escandaliser.*] Scandalize. *Obs.*

es-cap′a-ble (ĕs-kāp′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

F G H I J K L M

voluntary when with it. When the prisoner gets out of prison and unlawfully regains his liberty, it is an **actual** escape; when he obtains more liberty than the law allows, it is a **constructive** escape. In case of an imprisoned debtor, an escape consented to by the creditor discharges the debt.

Custody implies physical force sufficient to restrain the prisoner from going at large: that when that physical force is removed, it is in the eye of the law an *escape*. No moral obligation can be received as a substitute for it. 10 *N. C.* 216.

3. Leakage or outflow, as of steam or a liquid; specif., *Elec.*, leakage or loss of currents from the conducting wires, caused by defective insulation.

4. That which escapes or has escaped; specif.: **a** That which escapes attention or restraint; a mistake; an oversight; also, transgression. *Obs.*

I should have . . . corrected all those former *escapes*. *Burton.*

b A sally. *Obs.* "Thousand *escapes* of wit." *Shak.* **c** *Bot.* A plant which has run wild from cultivation, or has sprung up from self-sown seeds of a cultivated individual. An escape may persist and become *established*.

escape cock. **a** *Horol.* The cock or bracket supporting the escape wheel in a watch. **b** *Mech.* A cock or faucet permitting the escape of fluid, as from an engine cylinder.

es-cape′ment (ĕs-kāp′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *échappement*. See ESCAPE.] **1**. Act of escaping; escape. *Rare.*

2. Way of escape; vent. *Rare.*

An *escapement* for youthful high spirits. *G. Eliot.*

3. The contrivance in a timepiece which connects the train of wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, giving to the latter the impulse by which it is kept in vibration; — so called because it

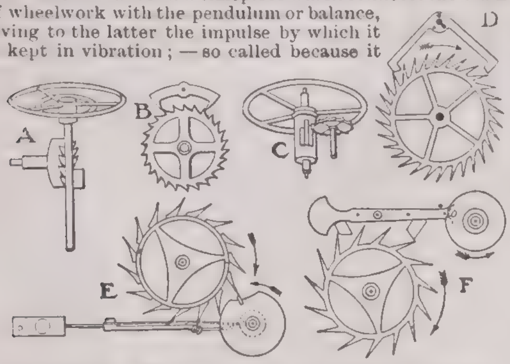

Escapements. *A* Verge; *B* Anchor; *C* Cylinder; *D* Graham; *E* Chronometer; *F* Lever.

allows a tooth to *escape* from a pallet at regular intervals. The earliest form of escapement was the **crown**, **crown-wheel**, or **verge escapement**, called also **vertical escapement** because in the plan of a watch the crown wheel is in a vertical position. It was superseded by the common **anchor escapement** (used at present in common clocks), in which an anchor-shaped piece carries the pallets. Both the above are called **recoil escapements**, from the recoil of the escape wheel at each vibration; **dead**, or **deadbeat, escapements**, on the other hand, are those in which the escape-wheel tooth is so shaped that it falls dead on the pallet without recoil. Of the latter class the **Graham escapement** (grā′ăm) is the common form. The **pinwheel escapement** is also classed as a deadbeat escapement, though it is usually **half-dead**, that is, having a very slight recoil. A **remontoir escapement** is one in which the escape wheel is driven by an independent spring or weight wound up at intervals by the clock train. A **gravity escapement** is one in which periodical impulses are given to the pendulum by weights, in the form of pendant pallets or legs, which are lifted by the clock train and fall so as to strike the side of the pendulum. This escapement is used in turret clocks and occasionally in astronomical and other clocks. A **single-beat escapement** is one in which the escape wheel moves only at every alternate vibration of the balance or pendulum. The best-known varieties are: **a** The **duplex escapement**, having two sets of teeth, one to communicate the impulses, and the other to lock the wheel by pressing on a notched roller; it has not proved to be reliable. **b** The **chronometer escapement**, the most perfect and satisfactory of all the escapements. Its escape wheel is locked on a stone carried in a detent; the impulses are given to a pallet on the balance staff. It is not adapted to rough usage. The **drum escapement**, so called from its use in certain drum-shaped clocks, is also single-beat. The **lever escapement** operates by means of two levers, one of which carries the pallets, while the other, a roller, is attached to the balance staff. Addition of a second and smaller roller produces the variety known as the **double-roller escapement**. The lever escapement is certain in action, and is therefore much used in pocket watches as a substitute for the chronometer escapement. When the lever escapement has its banking pins made yielding, so as to withstand sudden shocks, it is called a **resilient escapement**; when the ordinary impulse pin is replaced by two small pins, it is called a **two-pin escapement**. Both the chronometer and lever escapements are **detached escapements**, that is, ones in which the balance or pendulum is free or detached from the train during the greater part of its vibration. The **cylinder escapement**, having an open-sided hollow cylinder on the balance arbor to control the escape wheel, is used for watches not of the highest grade. It has been called the **horizontal escapement** to distinguish it from the crown-wheel escapement, but all present-day watch escapements are horizontal. The **pin-pallet escapement**, used chiefly in French clocks, is an escapement somewhat like the Graham, and having semicircular stones for pallets. The **electric escapement** is a device for arresting the escape wheel periodically by electric impulses. **Three-legged, four-legged, escapements**, etc., are named from the number of their long escape teeth.

escape pipe. *Mach.* A pipe for carrying away steam, etc., from an escape valve.

escape valve. *Mach.* A valve, esp. one fitted to a steam-engine boiler or cylinder, to provide for the escape of steam, water, or other fluid under excessive pressure.

escape wheel. *Horol.* The escapement wheel.

es-car′bun-cle (ĕs-kär′bŭŋ-k'l), *n.* [OF. *escarbuncle*, F. *escarboucle*.] *Her.* A charge consisting of a center ornament with eight decorated rays, variously supposed to represent the boss and radiating iron bands on an old-fashioned shield, or the precious stone carbuncle; — called also *carbuncle*.

Escarbuncle.

es-carp′ (ĕs-kärp′), *n.* [F. *escarpe* (cf. Sp. *escarpa*, It. *scarpa*), prob. of G. origin, and akin to E. *sharp*. Cf. SCARP.] *Fort.* The side of the ditch next the parapet; — same as *scarp*, and opposed to *counterscarp*.

es-carp′, *v. t.*; ES-CARPED′ (-kärpt′); ES-CARP′ING. [F. *escarper*.] *Mil.* To make into, or furnish with, a steep slope, like that of a scarp.

es-carp′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *escarpement*.] A steep slope, esp. if of considerable lateral extent; ground about a fortified place, cut away nearly vertically to prevent hostile approach.

-esce (-ĕs). [L. *-escere*. Cf. 2d -ISH.] A suffix forming inchoative, or inceptive, verbs; as, convalesce, effervesce, etc.

-es′cence (-ĕs′ĕns). [L. *-escentia*. See -ESCE.] A suffix of nouns; as, convalescence, deliquescence, adolescence. Cf. -ESCE, -ESCENT.

-es′cent (-ĕs′ĕnt). [L. *-escens*, *-escentis*, the p. pr. ending of Latin inchoative verbs. See -ESCE.] An adjective suffix, denoting *beginning*, *beginning to be*, *slightly*; as, adolescent, arborescent, effervescent.

es′char (ĕs′kär), *n.* [L. *eschara*, Gr. ἐσχάρα: cf. F. *eschare*. See SCAR.] *Med.* A dry slough, crust, or scab, which separates from the healthy part of the body, as that produced by a burn, or by the application of caustics.

es′cha-ra (ĕs′kȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἐσχάρα.] **1**. *Gr. Antiq.* A low-lying hearthlike altar, primitively a trench, for burnt offerings to underworld deities. See ALTAR.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of chilostomatous Polyzoa which produce delicate coral-like colonies often flattened and incrusting, but sometimes branched.

— **es′cha-rine** (-rīn; -rĭn), *a.* — **es′cha-roid** (-roid), *a.*

es′cha-rot′ic (-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *escharoticus*, Gr. ἐσχαρωτικός, fr. ἐσχάρα an eschar.] *Med.* Serving or tending to form an eschar; caustic. — *n.* A substance which produces an eschar; a corrosive or caustic agent.

es′cha-tol′o-gy (ĕs′kȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔσχατος the furthest, last + *-logy*.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, and the events connected therewith. — **es′cha-to-log′i-cal** (-tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **es′cha-tol′o-gist** (-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

es-cheat′ (ĕs-chēt′), *n.* [ME. *eschete*, *escheyte*, an escheat, fr. OF. *escheoite*, fr. *escheoir* (F. *échoir*) to fall to, fall to the lot of; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *cheoir*, F. *choir*, to fall, fr. L. *cadere*. See CHANCE; cf. CHEAT.] *Law.* **1**. In the English feudal law, the falling back or reversion of lands to the lord of the fee upon the failure of heirs capable of inheriting under the original grant. This failure of heirs may result from the actual death of the tenant leaving no competent heirs (*propter defectum sanguinis*), or (formerly) from his legal death and the extinction of his blood by attainder (*propter delictum tenentis*). (See ATTAINDER, 1, CORRUPTION OF BLOOD.) In medieval French law, land was said to *descend* to lineal heirs and *escheat* to collateral heirs; and originally in English law *escheat* was used interchangeably with *reversion* for the falling back of lands to the lord upon failure of heirs to a tenant in fee simple, or failure of heirs of his body to a tenant in tail; but later, after subinfeudation was prohibited and the nature of the estate tail fixed (in the time of Edward I.), *escheat* was applied only in case of the tenant in fee simple, and *reversion* in case of the tenant in tail. *Escheat* consequent upon attainder of blood is distinguished from *forfeiture*, which also was formerly consequent upon treason or felony. This escheat was abolished in England by the Felony Act (33 & 34 Vict. c. 23) of 1870.

2. Hence, the lapsing or reverting of land to the crown, or to the state in the United States, as original and ultimate proprietor, by reason of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same. See FEE, INQUEST OF OFFICE.

3. A writ, now abolished, to recover escheats from the person in possession.

4. In Scotland, sometimes, any confiscation or forfeiture, called *simple escheat* when absolute, and *liferent escheat* when only of the profit accruing during the person's life.

5. Property falling to the lord, king, or state, by escheat; also, the right of taking property by escheat.

6. Confiscation or plunder; *pl.*, booty or spoil. *Obs.*

To make me great by others' loss is bad *escheat*. *Spenser.*

es-cheat′, *v. i.*; ES-CHEAT′ED; ES-CHEAT′ING. *Law.* To revert, fall, lapse, or pass by escheat.

es-cheat′, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to escheat.

2. To forfeit. *Obs. Scot.*

esch′el (ĕsh′ĕl), *n.*, or **eschel blue**. [G. *eschel*, *äschel*, fr. *asche* ashes.] A light-colored variety of smalt.

es-chew′ (ĕs-chōō′), *v. t.*; ES-CHEWED′ (-chōōd′); ES-CHEW′ING. [OF. *eschiwer*, *eschiuer*, *eschiver*, F. *esquiver*, fr. OHG. *sciuhen*, G. *scheuen*; akin to E. *shy*. See SHY, *a.*] **1**. To avoid, as something wrong or distasteful; to abstain from; to keep one's self clear of; to shun.

They must not only *eschew* evil, but do good. *Bp. Beveridge.*

2. To escape from; to avoid; also, to rescue. *Obs.*

es-chew′al (-ăl), *n.* Act of avoiding or shunning.

Esch-scholtz′i-a (ĕ-shōlt′sĭ-ȧ; ĕ-shōlt′-), *n.* [NL., after Dr. J. F. v. *Eschscholtz* (1793–1831), German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of papaveraceous plants, found throughout the western coast of the United States. They have finely divided leaves and showy yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are often cultivated as garden annuals, being known as *California poppies*. Also [*l.c.*], a plant of this genus.

es′chy-nite (ĕs′kĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. αἰσχύνη shame.] *Min.* A rare mineral, occurring in nearly black prismatic crystals, containing chiefly niobium, titanium, thorium, and cerium. It was so called by Berzelius on account of the inability of chemical science, at the time of its discovery, to separate some of its constituents. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 4.93–5.17.

‖ **es′clan′dre** (ĕs′klăN′dr′), *n.* [F.] Scandalous conduct; scandal; also, disturbance; a "scene."

es′co-bi′ta (ĕs′kō-bē′tȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *escoba* broom, L. *scopa*, *scopae*.] Any of several Californian scrophulariaceous plants of the genus *Orthocarpus*, esp. *O. purpurascens*. Their stiff habit is suggestive of miniature brooms.

es′co-lar′ (-lär′), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *escolar* a kind of fish.] *Zoöl.* A large mackerel-like food fish (*Ruvettus pretiosus*) abundant about Cuba and the Madeiras and occasionally taken off the Grand Banks and in the Mediterranean.

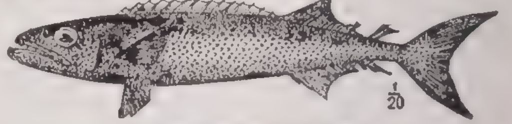

Escolar (*Ruvettus pretiosus*).

es-con′son (ĕs-kŏn′s'n), *n.* [OF. *escoinson*, F. *écoinçon*. Cf. SCONCHEON.] *Arch.* A jamb shaft in the inside arris of a window jamb.

Es-co′ri-al (ĕs-kō′rĭ-ăl; *Sp.* ĕs-kō′rē-äl′), *n.* [Sp. *escorial*, prop., a hill or heap of rubbish, earth, and stones brought out of a mine, fr. *escoria* dross of metal, L. *scoria*, fr. Gr. σκωρία. Cf. SCORIA.] **1**. A vast structure, twenty-seven miles northwest of Madrid, Spain, comprising a royal palace, a royal mausoleum, a church, a college, and a monastery, and containing many works of art. The plan has a general likeness to a gridiron, in reference to the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, in whose honor the building was erected by Philip II., between 1563 and 1584.

2. [*l. c.*] *Mining.* A pile or dump of slag, or a yard containing such dumps. *Sp. Amer.*

es′cort (ĕs′kôrt), *n.* [F. *escorte*, It. *scorta* a guard or guide, fr. *scorgere* to perceive, discern, lead, fr. L. *ex* out, quite + *corrigere* to correct, set right. See CORRECT.] **1**. *Mil.* A body of armed men to attend, protect, or guard a person, persons, or goods on a journey, or to accompany as a mark of respect or honor.

The troops of my *escort* marched at the ordinary rate. *Burke.*

2. A body of persons or an individual accompanying another or others for protection or assistance or as a mark of honor or courtesy; as, he was her *escort* to dinners and dances.

3. Protection, care, or safeguard on a journey or excursion; as, to travel under the *escort* of a friend.

es-cort′ (ĕs-kôrt′), *v. t.*; ES-CORT′ED; ES-CORT′ING. [Cf. F. *escorter*, It. *scortare*. See ESCORT, *n.*] To attend with a view to guard, protect, or give honorable or ceremonious attendance to; — used esp. with reference to journeys or excursions on land; as, to *escort* a public functionary, or a lady; to *escort* a baggage wagon.

Syn. — Attend, conduct, convoy. See ACCOMPANY.

e-scribe′ (ē-skrīb′; ĕs-krīb′), *v. t.*; E-SCRIBED′ (ē-skrībd′; ĕs-krībd′); E-SCRIB′ING (ē-skrīb′ĭng; ĕs-krīb′-). [L. *e* out, out of + *scribere* to write.] *Math.* To draw (a circle) touching one side of a triangle externally and the other two (produced) internally.

es′cri-toire′ (ĕs′krĭ-twär′), *n.* [OF. *escritoire*, F. *écritoire*, LL. *scriptorium*, fr. L. *scriptorius* belonging to writing, fr. *scribere* to write. See SCRIPT; cf. SCRUTOIRE.] A piece of furniture used as a writing table, commonly with drawers, pigeonholes, etc.; a secretary or writing desk.

es′cri-to′ri-al (-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to an escritoire.

es′crow′ (ĕs′krō′; ĕs′krō′), *n.* [OF. *escroe*, *escroue*, a roll of writings, bond. See SCROLL.] *Law.* A deed, bond, or other written engagement, delivered to a third person, to be delivered by him to the grantee only upon the performance or fulfillment of some condition. The deposit of the escrow places it beyond the control of the grantor; but no title passes until the fulfillment of the condition. It then passes as of that date, except in certain cases where equity demands that the passing of title to give effect to the escrow shall be treated (by relation) as of the date of its deposit, as where the grantee becomes incompetent.

es′cu-age (ĕs′kū-āj), *n.* [OF. *escuage*, F. *écuage*, from OF. *escu* shield, F. *écu*. See ESQUIRE.] *Feud. Law.* **a** The military service incident to a knight's fee. **b** A tax or fine paid in commutation of such service. = SCUTAGE.

‖ **es-cu′do** (ĕs-kōō′thō; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp., lit., shield, L. *scutum*. Cf. SCUDO, ÉCU.] Any of several gold and silver coins of Spanish countries; specif.: **a** An old gold coin (and money of account) of Spain, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, etc., equal to one eighth of the old doblon, or, approximately, two dollars. **b** A current gold coin of Chile, worth five pesos, or $1.825. **c** The Spanish "piece of eight," or peso duro. See DOLLAR, 2.

es′cu-lent (ĕs′kū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *esculentus*, fr. *esca* food, fr. *edere* to eat. See EAT.] Suitable to be used by man for food; eatable; edible; as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

es′ca-pee′ (ĕs′kā-pē′), *n.* [Formed from ESCAPE, v., on the analogy of *employee*, etc.] One who has escaped; specif., in Australia, a French convict escaped from New Caledonia.

es-cape′ful, *a.* See -FUL.

es-cape′less, *a.* See -LESS.

es-cap′er (ĕs-kāp′ẽr), *n.* One that escapes.

es-cap′ing-ly, *adv.* of *escaping*, [p. pr.

es′car. † ESCHAR.

es-car′ga-toire, *n.* [F. *escargotière*, fr. *escargot* snail.] A nursery of snails. *Obs.*

‖ **es′car′got′** (ĕs′kär′gō′), *n.*; *pl.* -GOTS (*F.* -gō′). [F.] *Cookery.* A snail.

es-car′mouche, *n.* [F.] A skirmish. *Obs.*

‖ **es′ca′role′** (ĕs′kȧ′rōl′), *n.* [F.] A species of chicory used for salads; also, a variety of lettuce.

es-car′te-lée′, **es-car′te-lé′** (ĕs-kär′tē-lā′), *a.* [OF., p. p.] *Her.* Quartered or quarterly. — **es-car′teled**, *a.* *All Obs.*

esch′a-lot′ (ĕsh′ȧ-lŏt′), *n.* Shallot.

eschame. † ASHAME.

eschape. † ESCAPE.

es′char. *n.* *Geol.* = ESKER.

es-chaufe′. *v. t.* [OF. *eschaufer*, F. *échauffer*.] To heat; inflame. *Obs.*

eschaunge. † EXCHANGE.

esche. † ASH, *n.*; ASK.

es-cheat′a-ble (ĕs-chēt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

es-cheat′age (-āj), *n.* Right of escheat.

es-cheat′or, *n.* *Law.* An officer appointed to look after escheats, —in England a county officer appointed by the Lord Treasurer. The office is obsolete. — **es-cheat′or-ship**, *n.*

es-cheit′. † ESCHEAT.

escheker, **-chequer**. † EXCHEQUER.

eschele. *n.* [OF. *eschiele*.] A troop; battalion; company. *Obs.*

eschend. † ISCEND.

es-chete′. † ESCHEAT.

escheve. † ESCHEW.

es-cheve′, *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *escheveer*.] To achieve. *Obs.*

eschevin. † ÉCHEVIN.

eschew. † ESCHEVE.

es-chew′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *escheu*, *eschui*.] Eschewal. *Obs.*

es-chew′, *a.* [OF. *eschiu*, *eschieu*.] Unwilling. *Obs.*

es-chew′ance, *n.* Eschewal. *R.*

es-chewd′. Eschewed. *Ref. Sp.*

es-chew′er. *n.* One who eschews.

es-chew′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

escheyte. † ESCHEAT.

eschiewe. † ESCHEW, *a.*

es′cho-lar′ (ĕs′kō-lär′). Var. of ESCOLAR.

es-chu′. † ESCHEW, *a.* & *v.*

es-clar′ish, *v. t.* [OF. *esclarir*.] To make clear or illustrious. *Obs.*

es′cla′vage′ (ĕs′klȧ′vȧzh′). *n.* [F., lit., slavery.] A necklace of several gold chains or strings of beads or jewels, worn by women in the 18th century.

es-co′ba (ĕs-kō′bä; 133), *n.* [Sp., lit., broom.] Any of several malvaceous plants, esp. species of *Sida*. *West Indies.*

es′co-bil′la (ĕs′kō-bēl′yä; 195), *n.* [Sp.] A European asteraceous plant (*Centaurea salmantica*) naturalized as a weed in California.

escocheon. † ESCUTCHEON.

es′co-pette′, **es′co-pet′** (ĕs′kō-pĕt′), *n.* [Sp. *escopeta*; cf. F. *escopette*.] A short rifle; a carbine.

es-cort′age (ĕs-kôr′tāj), *n.* See -AGE.

es-cort′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

es-cot′, *n.* [OF.] = SCOT, a tax. *Obs.*

es-cot′, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *escoter*.] To pay the reckoning for: to support; maintain. *Obs. Shak.*

‖ **es′couade′** (ĕs′kwȧd′), *n.* [F.] A squad.

es-cout′, *n.* & *v.* Scout. *Obs.*

‖ **es′cri-ba′no** (ĕs′krē-bä′nō), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* An official exercising much the same functions as the English clerk of court and notary public.

‖ **es′cri-bien′te** (ĕs′krē-byĕn′tā), *n.*; *pl.* -TES (-tās). [Sp.] A clerk or writer; — in the Philippines applied only to Filipinos.

‖ **es′crime′** (ĕs′krēm′), *n.* [F.] Fencing. *Obs.*

es′cript, *n.* [OF.] A writing. [*Obs.*

es-crod′ (ĕs-krŏd′). Var. of SCROD.

es-crol′, **es-croll′** (ĕs-krōl′), *n.* [See ESCROW.] **1**. Escrow. *Obs.* **2**. *Her.* A scroll.

escrutoire, **escrutore**. † ESCRITOIRE.

es-cry′, *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *escrier*. Cf DESCRY.] To cry out to: to exclaim; also, to descry. *Obs.*

es-cry′, *n.* Outcry. *Obs.*

es′cu-age (ĕs′kū-āj), *n.* [OF. fr. *escu* shield.] Scutage.

es-cuch′eon. Var. of ESCUTCHEON.

‖ **es′cu-de′ro** (ĕs′kōō-thā′rō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A shield bearer, or esquire; also, a lady's page.

Es′cu-la′pi-an (ĕs′kū-lā′pĭ-ăn), **Es′cu-la′pi-us**. Vars. of ÆSCULAPIAN, ÆSCULAPIUS.

es'cu-lent (ĕs'kū-lĕnt), *n.* Anything fit for food, esp. human food.

es-cutch'eon (ĕs-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *escuchon*, dial. form of *escuçon*, F. *écusson*, fr. OF. *escu* shield, F. *écu*. See ESQUIRE ; cf. SCUTCHEON.] **1.** *Her.* The variously shaped surface, usually a shield (except in the case of certain women, when it is a diamond or lozenge), on which armorial bearings are depicted, marshaled, and displayed. The surface or ground of the escutcheon is called the *field* and its tincture is mentioned first in blazoning. The upper part is the *chief*, the lower part the *base*, and the sides, *dexter* and *sinister*, respectively on the right and left of the wearer of the shield, i. e., on the left and right of the observer. Other points (see cut) are: A, B, C, *dexter, middle*, and *sinister, chief points*, respectively ; D, *honor*, or *color, point* ; E, *fess*, or *heart, point* ; F, *nombril* or *navel* ; G, H, I, *dexter, middle*, and *sinister, base points*, respectively.

Escutcheon, *Her.*

2. *Zoöl.* **a** An area on the rump (extending forward on the belly) of many quadrupeds, distinguished by its color or by the character and direction of the hair. It is distinct in certain domestic cattle, where it is called also **milk shield** or **milk mirror**, and often considered an index of their milking qualities. **b** The mesoscutellum of a beetle or hemipterous insect. **c** The depression behind the beak of certain bivalves ; the ligamental area.

3. The part of a vessel's stern on which her name is displayed.

4. *Arch. & Carp.* A shield to protect wood, or for ornament, as the metal shield around a keyhole, or a carving at the end of a weather molding.

5. *Hort.* A bud detached for grafting on a stock. *Obs.*

escutcheon of pretense, an inescutcheon borne upon the center of the shield of the husband of an heiress or coheiress and bearing his wife's arms.

es-cutch'eoned (-ŭnd), *a.* Having or bearing an escutcheon or escutcheons.

-ese (-ēz ; -ēs). [OF. *-eis*, fr. L. *-ensis*.] An adjective and noun suffix signifying *of, pertaining to*, or *originating in* (a certain place or country) ; *native, inhabitant*, or *language* (of a certain place or country) ; hence, peculiar *literary style* or *diction* (of a certain person) ; as, Johnson*ese*, Vienn*ese*, etc. Names of peoples in *-ese*, as Chin*ese*, Portugu*ese*, formerly had their plurals in *-s*, but now have the same form for the plural as for the singular.

es'em-plas'tic (ĕs'ĕm-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐς into, to + ἕν one + πλαστικός molded, formed. See PLASTIC.] Unifying. *Rare.* — **es-em'pla-sy** (ĕs-ĕm'plȧ-sĭ), *n.*

es'ker (ĕs'kẽr), *n.* [Ir. *eascra*.] Also *eskar*. *Geol.* A narrow ridge of gravelly and sandy drift, deposited by a stream in association with glacier ice. In some cases eskers are several or even many miles long, esp. in Ireland and Maine. Similar ridges in Sweden are called *osar* (sing. *os*), and in Scotland *kames* or *kams*. Recent writers generally reserve the term *kame* for a hillock, or short ridge, supposed to have been formed by a subglacial stream at the point where it emerges, and call the long winding ridges, supposed to mark beds of subglacial streams, *eskers* or *osar*. Eskers were formerly called *serpentine kames*.

Es'ki-mau'an (ĕs'kĭ-mō'ăn ; -mô'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eskimos, or designating the linguistic stock which they form. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

Es'ki-mo (ĕs'kĭ-mō), *n.* ; *pl.* **-mos** (-mōz). [Originally applied by the Algonquins to the Northern Indians, and meaning *eaters of raw flesh*.] A member of a race whose main habitat is the Arctic coasts of America and who are characterized by short to medium stature, yellow complexion, straight eyes, and prominent cheek bones, and in the pure Eskimo of Greenland by extreme dolichocephaly. They are hunters and fishers, living in small family or tribal groups without chiefs, and display artistic skill in the carving of bone and ivory. They form a single linguistic stock (30,000 to 35,000 individuals), of which the largest groups are found in Greenland and Alaska. A small group is found on the Asiatic coast. Ethnologists are not agreed as to their origin and racial affinities. Cf. ALEUT, INNUIT.

The *Eskimos* have preserved their language almost unchanged because their life is in the main still that of the stone-age inhabitants of Europe, of whom they seem to be the last surviving representatives. *H. Sweet.*

Eskimo dog, one of a breed of large and powerful dogs having an outer coat of long hair, usually of a yellowish or grayish color, and an under coat of soft wool, used by the Eskimos to draw sledges. It closely resembles the gray wolf, with which it is often crossed.

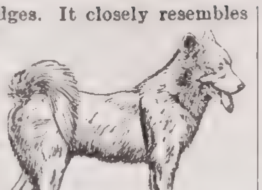
Eskimo Dog.

es'me-ral'da (ĕs'mȧ-räl'dä), *n.* [Sp., prop., emerald.] *Zoöl.* The emerald fish.

Es'me-ral'da (ĕs'mȧ-räl'dä; *E.* ĕz'mē-răl'dȧ), *n.* In Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," a beautiful gypsy dancing girl who goes about with a pet goat. She is beloved by the archdeacon Claude Frollo and the monster Quasimodo, who rescues her on one occasion from the mob and hides her in the cathedral. Eventually she is gibbeted as a witch.

Es'mond, Be'a-trix (bē'ȧ-trĭks ĕz'mŭnd). In Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," Henry's beautiful, capricious, and wayward cousin, who involves him in the cause of James Stuart, the Old Pretender, with whom she was infatuated. She later marries her brother's tutor, for whom she secures a bishopric. She appears in "The Virginians" as Madam the Baroness of Bernstein, having married for her second husband a Hanoverian nobleman.

Es'mond, Henry. A brave, loyal, self-sacrificing gentleman of Queen Anne's time, the hero of Thackeray's novel of the same name.

es'o- (ĕs'ō-). Combining form from Greek ἔσω, *within*.

es'o-nar'thex (-när'thĕks), *n.* [*eso-* + *narthex*.] *Arch.* The inner narthex of a church having two narthexes, as in Santa Sophia at Constantinople ; — contr. with *exonarthex*.

e'soph'ag'e-al, œ'soph'ag'e-al (ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the esophagus.

esophageal arteries, *Anat.*, the four or five arteries which arise from the front of the aorta and are distributed over the esophagus. — **e. glands**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, racemose glands in the walls of the esophagus. In man they are small and serve principally to lubricate the food ; in certain birds, as the pigeons, they secrete a milky fluid on which the young are fed. — **e. plexus**, *Anat.*, a plexus formed by the branches of the pneumogastric nerves which supply the esophagus. — **e. ring**, *Zoöl.*, a circle of nerve tissue surrounding the gullet in many invertebrates, esp. annelids and arthropods, formed by the cerebral ganglia above and the anterior parts of the ventral ganglionated cords that pass downward and backward on each side of the gullet and are united or connected below it. — **e. teeth**, the series of enamel-tipped hypapophyses of the posterior cervical vertebræ of certain snakes, as *Dasypeltis scabra*, which, penetrating the esophagus, act as teeth to break the shells of eggs on which the serpents feed.

e-soph'a-gec'to-my, œ-soph'- (ē-sŏf'ȧ-jĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*esophago-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of part of the esophagus.

e-soph'a-go'—cu-ta'ne-ous, *or* **œ-soph'a-go'—** (-jĕ'ō-kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* In hagfishes, designating a duct or canal connecting (either directly or indirectly) the pharynx and exterior of the body on the left side.

e-soph'a-gism, œ-soph'a-gism (ē-sŏf'ȧ-jĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Spasm of the esophagus.

e-soph'a-gi'tis, œ-soph'a-gi'tis (-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *esophago-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the esophagus.

e-soph'a-go- (ē-sŏf'ȧ-gō-), **esophag-**, *or* **œ-soph'a-go-, œsophag-**. Combining forms from *esophagus*.

e-soph'a-go-cele', œ-soph'a-go-cele' (ē-sŏf'ȧ-gō-sēl'), *n.* [*esophago-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Hernia of the esophagus.

e-soph'a-go-scope', œ-soph'a-go-scope' (-skōp'), *n.* [*esophago-* + *-scope*.] *Med.* An instrument for inspecting the esophagus. — **e-soph'a-gos'co-py, œ-soph'-** (-gŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.*

e-soph'a-got'o-my, œ-soph'a-got'o-my (-gŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*esophago-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing a foreign substance or a growth obstructing the passage.

e-soph'a-gus, œ-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οἰσοφάγος ; root of οἴσω which is used as future of φέρειν to bear, carry (cf. Skr. *vī* to go, drive) + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The gullet ; the tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach. In man it is about nine inches long, and passes down the neck between the trachea and the spinal column. Passing behind the left bronchus, it pierces the diaphragm slightly to the left of the middle line and joins the cardiac end of the stomach. It is composed of three coats: an outer muscular coat, containing both longitudinal and circular fibers ; an areolar coat ; and an inner mucous coat, lined with a stratified pavement epithelium on the surface of which the esophageal glands open. The esophagus in other vertebrates is subject to various modifications, chiefly through the development of dilatations for the temporary retention of food, as the crop of a bird, or by being enormously distensible, as in animals that swallow their food entire.

es'o-pho'ri-a (ĕs'ō-fō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eso-* + Gr. φορός bearing, φέρειν to bear.] *Med.* Heterophoria in which the visual lines tend inward. See HETEROPHORIA.

es'o-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐσωτερικός, fr. ἐσώτερος inner, interior, comp. fr. ἔσω in, within, fr. ἐς, εἰς, into, fr. ἐν in. See IN.] **1.** Designed for, and understood by, the specially initiated alone ; not communicated, or not intelligible, to the general body of followers ; private ; acroamatic ; — opposed to *exoteric*.

Enough if every age produce two or three critics of this *esoteric* class, with here and there a reader to understand them. *De Quincey.*

2. Marked by secrecy or privacy ; private ; select ; confidential ; as, an *esoteric* purpose ; an *esoteric* meeting.

3. *Physiol.* Originating within the organism.

Syn. — See RECONDITE.

es'o-ter'ic, *n.* **1.** An esoteric doctrine or treatise ; — usually in *pl.*

2. Esoteric philosophy ; esoterics.

3. An initiate in esoteric doctrines or rites.

es'o-ter'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Esoteric philosophy.

es'o-ter-y (ĕs'ō-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* Esoteric doctrine or practice ; a mystery ; — opposed to *exotery*.

es'o-tro'pi-a (-trō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eso-* + Gr. τροπή a turning, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] *Med.* A turning inward of the eyes ; convergent squint.

e-space'ment (ē-spās'mĕnt), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* Determination of space, as between windows.

‖ **es'pa'gno'lette'** (ĕs'pȧ'nyō'lĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *espagnol* Spanish.] A kind of fastening for a French casement window, usually consisting of a long rod with hooks at top and bottom of the sash, and turned by a handle ; — called also *espagnolette bolt*.

es-pal'ier (ĕs-păl'yẽr), *n.* [F. *espalier*, fr. It. *spalliera*, fr. *spalla* shoulder, the same word as F. *épaule*. See EPAULET.] *Hort.* **a** A railing or trellis on which fruit trees or shrubs are trained flat, to obtain better exposure to light and air. **b** A tree or row of trees so trained.

es-pal'ier, *v. t.* ; ES-PAL'IERED (-yẽrd) ; ES-PAL'IER-ING. To form an espalier of, or to protect by an espalier.

es-par'to (ĕs-pär'tō), *n.*, *or* **esparto grass**. [Sp. ; cf. L. *spartum* Spanish broom, Gr. σπάρτος.] **a** A Spanish grass (*Stipa tenacissima*), of which cordage, shoes, baskets, etc., are made. It is also extensively used for making paper. **b** A coarse cloth made of esparto. **c** The grass albardine.

es-pe'cial (ĕs-pĕsh'ăl), *a.* [OF. *especial*, F. *spécial*, L. *specialis*, fr. *species* a particular sort, kind, or quality. See SPECIES ; cf. SPECIAL.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind ; special ; principal ; particular.

Syn. — Peculiar, particular, uncommon, chief. See SPECIAL.

— **es-pe'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **es-pe'cial-ness**, *n.*

es'pe-rance (ĕs'pē-răns), *n.* [F. *espérance*, fr. L. *sperans*, p. pr. of *sperare* to hope.] Hope ; expectation. *Obs.*

Es'pe-ran'to (ĕs'pĕ-rän'tō), *n.* An artificial language, intended to be universal, devised by Dr. Zamenhof, a Russian, who adopted the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto" in publishing his first pamphlet regarding it in 1887. The vocabulary is based as far as possible upon words common to the chief European languages, and sounds peculiar to any one language are eliminated. The spelling is phonetic, and the accent (stress) is always on the penult. — **Es'pe-ran'tist** (ĕs'pē-răn'tĭst), *n.*

es-pi'al (ĕs-pī'ăl), *n.* [OF. *espiaille*. See ESPY.] **1.** Act of espying ; notice ; discovery.

Screened from *espial* by the jutting cape. *Byron*

2. One who espies ; a spy ; a scout ; a scouting party. *Obs.*

es'pi-nal' (ĕs'pē-näl'), *n.* [Sp.] *Phytogeog.* In South America, a xerophytic thicket-covered territory in which various types of espino are the prevailing plants.

es-pi'no (ĕs-pē'nō), *n.* [Sp.] *Bot.* **a** Any of numerous tropical American thorny or spiny shrubs or trees, esp. various rutaceous trees of the genus *Zanthoxylum*. **b** In Chile, an acacia (*Acacia cavenia*) used as a hedge plant.

es'pi-o-nage (ĕs'pĭ-ō-nȧj ; ĕs-pī'ō-nȧj ; 277), *n.* [F. *espionnage*, fr. *espionner* to spy, *espion* spy, fr. It. *spione*, augm. of *spia*, akin to OF. *espie*. See ESPY.] The practice of spying on others, or the employment of spies ; systematic secret observation of the words and conduct of others.

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es'cu-le'tin, es'cu-lin. Vars. of ÆSCULETIN, ÆSCULIN.
Es-cu'ri-al (ĕs-kū'rĭ-ăl). Var. of ESCORIAL.
Escurial lace. A modern machine-made silk lace resembling rose point, having the design outlined with a heavy cord.
es-cuse'. † EXCUSE, *n. & v.*
escusen. † EXCUSE.
e-scu'tel-late (ē-skū'tĕ-lāt), *a.* [*e-* + *scutellum*.] *Zoöl.* Having no visible scutellum ; — said of insects.
Esd. *Abbr.* Esdras.
‖ **es de vi'dri-o la mu'jer** (ās dā vē'drē-ō lä mōō'hĕr). [Sp.] Woman is of glass. *Cervantes.*
Es'dra-e'lom. Var. of ESDRAELON.
Es'dra-e'lon (ĕs'drȧ-ē'lŏn). *Bib.*
Es'dras (ĕz'drȧs ; ĕs'-), *n.* [Gr. Ἔσδρας Ezra.] One of two books commonly designated as *First* and *Second Esdras*. See OLD TESTAMENT.
Es-dre'lom (ĕs-drē'lŏm), **-lon** (-lŏn). Vars. of ESDRAELON.
ese. † EASE, *n. & v.*
E. S. E. *Abbr.* East southeast.
Es'e-ban (ĕs'ē-băn). *D. Bib.*
Es'e-bon (-bŏn). *Bib.*
Es'e-bri'as (ĕs'ē-brī'ăs ; ē-sē'-brĭ-ăs). *Bib.*
esee. † EASY.
E'sek (ē'sĕk). *Bib.*
Es'e-li'as (ĕs'ē-lī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
eseliche. † EASILY.
esement. † EASEMENT.
e-sep'tate, *a.* [*e-* + *septate*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having no septa.
es-er'i-dine (ĕs-ĕr'ĭ-dĭn ; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** [See ESERINE.] *Chem.* An alkaloid resembling physostigmine and occurring with it in the Calabar bean.
es'er-ine (ĕs'ẽr-ĭn ; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [Fr. native name of Calabar bean.] = PHYSOSTIGMINE.
e-sex'u-al, *a.* [*e-* + *sexual*.] *Biol.* Sexless ; asexual. *Rare.*
esguard, *n.* [OF. *esgart* regard, judgment, justice, F. *égard*.] Guard ; specif., a tribunal of the Knights of St. John. *Obs.*
esh. Dial. Eng. var. of ASH.
Esh'-ba'al (ĕsh'bā'ăl). *Bib.* See ISHBOSHETH.
Esh'ban (ĕsh'băn). *Bib.*
Esh'col (ĕsh'kŏl), *n.* *Bib.* **a** A fruitful valley near Hebron. **b** An Amorite ally of Abraham.
Esh'e-an (ĕsh'ē-ăn ; ē'shē-ăn). *Bib.*
E'shek (ē'shĕk). *Bib.*
eshete. † ESCHEAT.
Esh'i-Kon'go (ĕsh'ĭ-kŏŋ'gō), *n. pl.* The most civilized division of a Bantu people of Portuguese West Africa descended from the dominant race of the ancient kingdom of Kongo. Their language, *Kishi-Kongo*, has been reduced to writing by Portuguese missionaries.
esh'in, *n.* [For *ashen*, as made of ash wood.] A pail, small tub, or can, commonly a milk pail or can. *Dial. Eng.*
Esh'ka-lon-ites (ĕsh'kȧ-lŏn-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Inhabitants of Ashkelon.
Esh-mun' (ĕsh-mōōn'), *n.* A Sidonian sun god.
Esh'ta-ol (-tȧ-ŏl). *Bib.*
Esh'ta-u'lites (ĕsh'tȧ-ū'līts ; ĕsh'tȧ-ŭl-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Inhabitants of Eshtaol.
Esh'te-mo'a (-tē-mō'ȧ), *or* **Esh'te-moh** (ĕsh'tē-mō). *Bib.*
Esh'ton (ĕsh'tŏn). *Bib.*
esie. † EASY.
esile. † EISEL.
e-si'phon-al, e-si'phon-ate, *a.* *Zoöl.* Asiphonate. [ASK, newt.]
esk. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of
Es'ki-mo'an. Var. of ESKIMAUAN.
Eskimo curlew. See CURLEW.
Es'ki-moid, *a.* Resembling the Eskimo.
eskrye. † ESCRY.
‖ **es'la-bon'** (ĕs'lȧ-bōn'), *n.* [Sp. *eslabón*.] Steel for striking fire.
e-slake', *v. t.* To slake. *Obs.*
es-lar'gish, *v. t.* [OF. *eslargir*, F. *élargir*.] To enlarge. *Obs.*
Es'li (ĕs'lī). *Bib.*
es-loin'. † ELOIN.
es-mar'vel, *v. i. & t.* [OF. *esmerveillier*.] To marvel or cause to marvel. *Obs.*
es-may', *v. t.* [OF. *esmaier*. See DISMAY.] To dismay. *Obs.*
es-mayle', *n.* [OF. *esmail*. Cf. ENAMEL.] Enamel. *Obs.*
esment, esmint. † EASEMENT.
es-meve', *v. t.* [OF. *esmoveir* (3d pl. pres. *esmuevent*), F. *émouvoir*.] To move; stir. *Obs.*
es'ne (ĕz'nĕ), *n.* [AS.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, a domestic slave of a certain class.
es'ne-cy (ĕs'nē-sĭ), *n.* [OF. *ainzneece*. See EIGNE.] *Eng. Law.* A prerogative of the eldest coparcener to choose first after an inheritance is divided. *Obs.*
es'o-an-hy'dride, *n.* [*eso-* + *anhydride*.] *Chem.* An inner, or intramolecular, anhydride.
E-soc'i-dæ (ē-sŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *esox*, a kind of fish; prob. of Celtic origin.] *Zoöl.* A family of elongated voracious fresh-water fishes, consisting of a single genus, *Esox*, composed of the pikes, pickerels, and muskellunges. Except the pike, all are North American.
e-soc'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Resembling a pike, or fish of the genus *Esox*.
es'o-derm, *n.* [*eso-* + *-derm*.] *Zoöl.* The cutaneous lining of the integument of insects.
e-sod'ic (ē-sŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*eso-* + Gr. ὁδός way.] Afferent. *Rare.*
es'o-gas-tri'tis, *n.* [NL. ; *eso-* + *gastritis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane
esophag-, *or* **œsophag-**. See ESOPHAGO-.
e-soph'a-gal, œ-soph'a-gal (ē-sŏf'ȧ-găl), *a.* Esophageal.
e-soph'a-gal'gi-a, œ-soph'- (-găl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *esophago-* + *-algia*.] Pain in the esophagus.
e'so-phag'e-an (ē'sō-făj'ē-ăn), **œ'so-phag'e-an**, *a.* Esophageal.
e-soph'a-gis'mus, œ-soph'a-gis'mus (ē-sŏf'ȧ-jĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = ESOPHAGISM.
e-soph'a-go-dyn'i-a, œ-soph'a-go-dyn'i-a (-gō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *esophago-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Pain in the esophagus.
e-soph'a-go-my-co'sis, œ-soph'a-go-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *esophago-* + *mycosis*.] *Med.* Disease of the esophagus caused by fungi.
e-soph'a-gop'a-thy, œ-soph'a-gop'a-thy (ē-sŏf'ȧ-gŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*esophago-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* Any disease of the esophagus.
e-soph'a-go-ple'gi-a, œ-soph'a-go-ple'gi-a (-gō-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *esophago-* + *-plegia*.] Paralysis of the esophagus.
e-soph'a-gor-rha'gi-a, œ-soph'a-gor-rha'gi-a (-gō-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *esophago-* + *-rhagia*.] Hermorrhage of the esophagus.
e-soph'a-go-spasm', œ-soph'a-go-spasm', *n.* [*esophago-* + *spasm*.] = ESOPHAGISM.
e-soph'a-go-ste-no'sis, œ-soph'- (ē-sŏf'ȧ-gō-stē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Stenosis of the esophagus.
e-soph'a-gos'to-my, œ-soph'a-gos'to-my (-gŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*esophago-* + *-stomy*.] *Surg.* Operation of forming an artificial opening into the esophagus.
e-soph'a-go-tome', œ-soph'a-go-tome' (-gō-tōm'), *n.* *Surg.* An instrument used in esophagotomy.
E-so'pi-an, E-sop'ic. Vars. of ÆSOPIAN, ÆSOPIC.
E-so'pus grit (ē-sō'pŭs). [From *Esopus*, creek and town in New York.] = CAUDA-GALLI GRIT.
E-so'ra (ē-sō'rȧ). *Bib.*
es'o-ter'i-cal (ĕs'ō-tĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Esoteric. — **es'o-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
es'o-ter'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
e-sot'er-ism (ē-sŏt'ẽr-ĭz'm ; ĕs'ō-tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Esoteric doctrines or practice. — **e-sot'er-ist**, *n.* [esoterically.]
e-sot'er-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To teach
e'so-trope (ē'sō-trōp), *n.* A person affected with esotropia.
E'sox (ē'sŏks), *n.* [L.] *Zoöl.* See ESOCIDÆ.
esp. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ASP.
esp. *Abbr.* Especially.
es-pace', *n.* [F.] Space. *Obs.*
‖ **es-pa'da** (ĕs-pä'thä ; 146), *n.* [Sp., lit., sword. Cf. SPADE in cards.] **1.** *Bullfighting.* = MATADOR.
2. The swordfish.
es'pa-don (ĕs'pȧ-dŏn), *n.* [F. *espadon*, fr. Sp. *espadón*, fr. *espada* sword ; or fr. It. *spadone* an espadon, *spada* sword.] **1.** A long two-handed sword formerly used by foot soldiers.
2. The swordfish.
es'pa'gnole' sauce (ĕs'pȧ'nyōl'). A brown sauce made by boiling meat, flavoring vegetables and spices in beef broth to a glaze, thickening with brown roux.
espalier plant. A plant whose stems require mechanical support to enable it to grow erect.
‖ **Es'pa-ñol'** (ĕs'pä-nyōl'), *a. & n.* [Sp.] Spanish.
Es'pa-ñol'-Fil'i-pi'no, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish and Filipino half-breed.
es-par'cet (ĕs-pär'sĕt), *n.* Sometimes erroneously **esparsette**. [F. *esparcet, esparcette, éparcet*, fr. Sp. *esparceta*.] The sainfoin.
e-spa'thate (ē-spā'thāt), *a.* [*e-* + L. *spatha* spathe.] *Bot.* Without a spathe. [of EPAULIÈRE.]
es'pau'liere' (ĕs'pō'lyâr'). Var.
espe. † ASP.
espec. *Abbr.* Especially. [*Obs.*]
es-pece', *n.* [F. *espèce*.] Species.
especial, *n.* Espial. *Obs.*
es-pe'cial-ty (ĕs-pĕsh'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *especialté, -alité, -auté*.] Especialness ; also, a specialty contract. *Obs.*
es-peire', *n.* [OF. *espeir*, F. *espoir* hope.] Esperance. *Obs.*
‖ **es'pé'rance' et' Dieu'** (ĕs'pā'räɴ'-sā'dyû'). [F.] Hope and God.
esperite, *n.* [OF.] Spirit. *Obs.*
Es'pha-tha (ĕs'fȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
espialles. Obs. pl. of SPY.
‖ **es'piè'gle** (ĕs'pyĕ'gl'), *a.* [F.] Roguish; frolicsome.
‖ **es'piè'gle-rie'** (ĕs'pyĕ'glē-rē'), *n.* [F.] Lit., a roguish trick ; hence, usually, roguishness; frolicsomeness. [espies.]
es-pi'er (ĕs-pī'ẽr), *n.* One who
es'pi-nel', *n.* [OF. *espinelle*.] Spinel, as a gem. *Obs.*
es'pi-nette', *n.* [OF.] A spinet. *Obs.*
es'pin-gole', *n.* *Mil. Antiq.* A kind of blunderbuss sometimes mounted on a cart.

es′pla-nade′ (ĕs′plȧ-nād′), *n.* [F. *esplanade*, Sp *esplanada*, *explanada*, cf. It. *spianata*; fr. Sp. *explanar* to level, L. *explanare* to flatten or spread out. See EXPLAIN.] **1.** *Fort.* **a** A clear space between a citadel and the nearest houses of the town. **b** The glacis.
2. Any clear, level space or stretch of ground, esp. one used for public walks or drives.

es-plees′ (ĕs-plēz′), *n. pl.* [OF. *espleit*, acc. pl. *espleiz*, revenue, profit. Cf. EXPLOIT.] *Law.* The profits or products which land yields, as hay, pasturage, grain, rents, etc.

es-pous′al (ĕs-pouz′ăl), *n.* [OF. *espousailles*, pl., F. *épousailles*, L. *sponsalia*, fr. *sponsalis* belonging to betrothal or espousal. See ESPOUSE; cf. SPONSAL, SPOUSAL.] **1.** Act of espousing; esp., in *pl.*, plighting of the troths; the whole marriage ceremony; a wedding; or esp., in later times, a betrothal ceremony. Cf. SPONSALIA.
2. Act of espousing, or taking up as a supporter; a making one's own; embracement; adoption.

The open *espousal* of his cause. *Walpole.*

es-pouse′ (ĕs-pouz′), *v. t.*; ES-POUSED′ (-pouzd′); ES-POUS′ING. [OF. *espouser*, *esposer*, F. *épouser*, L. *sponsare* to betroth, espouse, fr. *sponsus* betrothed, p. p. of *spondere* to promise solemnly or sacredly. Cf. SPOUSE.] **1.** To betroth; to promise in marriage; to give as spouse.

A virgin *espoused* to a man whose name was Joseph. *Luke* i. 27.

2. To take as spouse; to take to wife; to marry.
3. To take to one's self with a view to maintain; to make one's own; to take up the cause of; to adopt; embrace. "He *espoused* that quarrel." *Bacon.*
4. To pledge; bind. *Obs.*

Syn. — Embrace, support, maintain, defend. See ADOPT.

es-prin′gal (ĕs-prĭn′găl), *n.* [See SPRINGAL.] *Mil. Antiq.* An engine of war used for throwing viretons, large stones, and other missiles; a springal.

‖ **es′prit′** (ĕs′prē′), *n.* [F. See SPIRIT.] Spirit; specif., cleverness accompanied with vivacity; sprightly wit; bright intelligence.

‖ **es′prit′ bor′né′** (bôr′nā′) [F.], narrow mind. — ‖ **e. de corps** (dē kôr′) [F.], the common spirit pervading the members of a body or association of persons. It implies sympathy, enthusiasm, devotion, and jealous regard for the honor of the body as a whole. — ‖ **e. des′ lois′** (dā′ lwä′) [F.], spirit of the laws; esp., "De l'Esprit des lois," title of a celebrated work (1748) of political philosophy by Montesquieu. — ‖ **e. fol′let′** (fô′lĕ′) [F.], a sort of tutelary or mischievous elf, which, according to popular belief, is attached to a person or a house. — ‖ **e. fort′** (fôr′) [F.], lit., strong spirit; a person who, esp. in religion, is a freethinker.

es-py′ (ĕs-pī′), *v. t.*; ES-PIED′ (-pīd′); ES-PY′ING (-pī′ĭng). [OF. *espier*, F. *épier*, from OHG. *spehōn* to watch, spy, G. *spähen*; akin to L. *specere* to look, *species* sight, shape, appearance, kind. See SPICE, SPY; cf. ESPIONAGE.] **1.** To catch sight of; to perceive with the eyes; to discover, as a distant object partly concealed, or not obvious to notice; descry; discern; spy; as, to *espy* land or a bird.

As one of them opened his sack to give his ass provender in the inn, . . . he *espied* his money. *Gen.* xlii. 27.

2 To inspect narrowly; to watch; also, to spy out. *Obs.*

He sends angels to *espy* us in all our ways. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To perceive. *Obs.*

Syn. — Discern, discover, detect, descry, spy.

es-py′, *v. i.* To look or search narrowly; to look about; to watch; to take notice; to spy.

Stand by the way, and *espy*. *Jer.* xlviii. 19.

es-py′ (ĕs-pī′), *n.* [OF. *espie*. See ESPY, *v.*, SPY.] Espial; also, a spy; a scout. *Obs.*

-esque (-ĕsk). [F., fr. It. *-esco*. Cf. 1st -ISH.] A suffix of adjectives and nouns, mostly from the French, Italian, and Spanish. It denotes *in the manner* or *style of*; *like*; as, arab*esque* (orig. meaning, after the manner of the Arabs), Roman*esque*. It is often added to the names of poets or artists: as, Dant*esque*, Turner*esque*.

☞ The reference "See -ESQUE" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-esque* if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

Es′qui-line (ĕs′kwĭ-lĭn), *n.* [L. *Esquilinus*, a.] One of the seven hills of Rome. See SEVEN HILLS. — **Es′qui-line**, *a.*

es-quire′ (ĕs-kwīr′), *n.* [Cf. OF. *esquiere*, *esquire* a square.] *Her.* The lower of the halves of a canton divided diagonally from dexter to sinister, the *esquire based* (or *based esquire*) of Leigh. Sometimes, the gyron or a charge resembling it.

es-quire′ (ĕs-kwīr′), *n.* [OF. *escuyer*, *escuier*, properly, a shield bearer, squire, F. *écuyer* shield bearer, armor bearer, squire of a knight, esquire, equerry, rider, horseman, LL. *scutarius* shield bearer, fr. L. *scutum* shield, akin to Gr. σκῦτος skin, hide, fr. a root meaning *to cover*; perh. akin to E. *hide* to cover. Cf. EQUERRY, ESCUTCHEON, SQUIRE.]
1. Orig., a shield bearer or armor bearer; esp., in the age of chivalry, a candidate for knighthood who served as attendant on a knight. *Esquire* is used in the designation of certain officers under a king or nobleman; as, *esquire* of the body; *esquire* of the stable, *esquire* carver, etc.
2. A man of the English rank of gentry next in dignity below a knight. In England the title of *esquire* thus belongs by right of birth to the eldest sons of knights and their eldest sons, and to the eldest sons of younger sons of peers and their eldest sons. It is also given legally to judges, to officers of state or of the army or navy, to sheriffs, to justices of the peace while in commission, to those who bear special office in the royal household, to barristers at law, and to others. As translating L. *armiger*, armor bearer, it was in the 16th and 17th centuries sometimes taken as denoting a man entitled to heraldic coat armor.
3. A landed proprietor; a "country squire." *Archaic.*
4. [*cap.*] A title of courtesy, used esp. in formal mention or written address, and applied, in British usage, to any man (not in holy orders or holding a higher title) considered to have the social position of gentleman. It is now written after the surname (usually in its abbreviated form *Esq.*), and no prefixed title, as *Mr.*, *Doctor*, etc., is used with it. In the United States it is common, but is without any precise significance; it is perhaps especially given to lawyers and justices of the peace.
5. A gentleman publicly attending or escorting a lady.

es-quire′ (ĕs-kwīr′), *v. t.*; ES-QUIRED′ (-kwīrd′); ES-QUIR′ING (-kwīr′ĭng). *All Rare.* **a** To raise to esquire's rank. **b** To address as Esquire. **c** To wait on as an esquire or attendant in public; to attend. *Colloq.*

ess (ĕs), *n.*; *pl.* ESSES (ĕs′ĕz; -ĭz). The name of the letter S; also, something resembling the letter in shape.

-ess (-ĕs). [OF. *-esse*, LL. *-issa*, Gr. -ισσα.] A suffix used to form feminine nouns; as, actr*ess*, patron*ess*, songstr*ess*. *-ess* is sometimes added to titles of office to denote the officer's wife; as, archdeacon*ess*.

es′say (ĕs′ā; *formerly often* ĕ-sā′), *n.* [F. *essai*, fr. L. *exagium* a weighing, weight, balance; *ex* out + *agere* to drive, do; cf. *examen*, *exagmen*, a means of weighing, a weighing, the tongue of a balance, *exigere* to drive out, examine, weigh. See AGENT; cf. EXACT, EXAMINE, ASSAY.] **1.** An effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of anything; a trial; attempt; as, to make an *essay* to benefit a friend. "The *essay* at organization." *M. Arnold.*
2. A literary composition, analytical or interpretative in nature, dealing with its subject from a more or less limited or personal standpoint and permitting a considerable freedom of style and method. Though commonly essays are brief, suitable for reading at one sitting, the term is also applied to systematic works treating their subjects under a series of captions, as Locke's "*Essay* Concerning Human Understanding." Occasionally poetic works bear the title, as Pope's "*Essay* on Man." In general, an *essay* is distinguished from a *treatise* or *dissertation* in being less systematic and formal, from a *thesis* in not being restricted to formal argument, from a *history* or *biography* in treating its subject in a single aspect rather than its whole scope.
3. A trial; test; tentative attempt; = ASSAY, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*
4. A trial specimen; a sample, draft, specimen copy, design, or the like; a pattern, as of a stamp or coin.

Syn. — Attempt, trial, endeavor, effort; tract, treatise, dissertation, disquisition.

es-say′ (ĕ-sā′), *v. t.*; ES-SAYED′ (-sād′); ES-SAY′ING. [F. *essayer*. See ESSAY, *n.*] **1.** To exert one's power or faculties upon; to make an effort to perform; to attempt; to endeavor; to make experiment or trial of; to try; test.

What marvel if I thus *essay* to sing? *Byron.*
Essaying nothing she cannot perform. *Emerson.*

2. To test the value and purity of (metals); to assay. *Obs.*
3. To try to elucidate. *Obs.*

Syn. — See TRY.

es′say-ette′ (ĕs′ā-ĕt′), *n.* [*essay* + *-ette*.] A short essay.

es′say-ist, *n.* **1.** One who essays to do anything. *Now Rare.*
2. A writer of essays.
— **es′say-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), **es′say-is′ti-cal** (-ĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.*

‖ **es′se** (ĕs′ē), *n.* [L. *esse* to be.] Existence; actual being; also, essence, or essential being. Cf. ENS. The use of the term **in esse** to denote, in actual existence, as contrasted with **in posse**, or in potentiality, originated with the Schoolmen, who also distinguished **es′se in-ten′ti-o-na′le** (ĭn-tĕn′shĭ-ō-nā′lē), or the intentional or psychical existence of an object, from **es′se in re** (rē) or **in ac′tu** (ăk′tū), the physical or objective existence.

es′sence (ĕs′ĕns), *n.* [F. *essence*, L. *essentia*, formed as if fr. a p. pr. of *esse* to be. See IS; cf. ENTITY.] **1.** That by which a thing is what it is. The Scholastics used *essentia* (Gr. οὐσία) first, as equivalent to *substance* (*substantia*), or that by which a thing exists; and, second, as denoting the essential nature of a thing in definition or conception; as, the *essence* of the mind is to think. In neither case is *essence* identified with *existence*. In English the first meaning taken over was that of substance or prime constituent. Later *essence* came to mean manner of existence; and then, existence, or specific existence. The second Scholastic meaning (i. e., conceptual *essence*) apparently always influenced the use of the word, and eventually came into use through philosophical writings. The two meanings have never been kept wholly distinct. Cf. EXISTENCE, SUBSTANCE.

The Scholastic doctrine of *essences* long survived the theory on which it rested, that of the existence of real entities corresponding to general terms. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Substance; primarily, a necessary constituent, or elemental substance; an element; secondarily, metaphysical substance; substance as distinguished from and as supporting attributes.

And uncompounded is their *essence* pure *Milton.*

3. Existence. **a** Existence as a characteristic; ground of existence.

She is my *essence*, and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumined, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shak.*

b An existence; an existent being or entity.

Her honor is an *essence* that 's not seen. *Shak.*
Indulging in fanciful speculations on spiritual *essences*, until . . . he had an ideal world of his own around him. *Irving.*

4. Fundamental or intrinsic being; prime character; ultimate or intrinsic nature. Specif.: **a** Conceptual essence; the constituent elementary notions united in the definition of a thing; — sometimes called the *nominal essence*.

The laws are at present, both in form and *essence*, the greatest curse that society labors under. *Landor.*
The *essence* of Addison's humor is irony. *Courthope.*

b The intrinsic nature of a real entity; a thing in itself; that in the objective world which makes a thing what it is; — sometimes called the *real essence*. The *real essence* should be distinguished from *substance*, for, while it may be conceived as a substance, it is not so necessarily.

Thus the cosmos turns out to be, in part the necessary nature, in part the free will, of God: its *essences* and properties being determined by the former; the synchronisms of its phenomena by the latter. *J. Martineau.*
The forms of government do not affect the *essence* of government. *Woodrow Wilson.*

5. Importance; essentiality. *Obs.*
6. A substance considered to possess in high degree the predominant qualities or virtues of a plant, drug, or the like, from which it is extracted by distillation, infusion, or other process; as, *essence* of turpentine; specif., an alcoholic solution of an essential oil; as, *essence* of mint.

The . . . word *essence* . . . scarcely underwent a more complete transformation when from being the abstract of the verb "to be," it came to denote something sufficiently concrete to be inclosed in a glass bottle. *J. S. Mill.*

7. Perfume; odor; scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume; also, a volatile spirit, as spirit of petroleum.

Nor let the imprisoned *essences* exhale. *Pope.*

8. A variety of wine, as of Tokay, made from the juice which flows with little or no pressure from the ripest grapes.
9. *Metaph.* As an equivalent of Aristotle's category οὐσία (which is more commonly translated by the word *substance*), a term that more or less technically includes the permanent phases of being in contrast with what reflection and experience find to be variable and partial and hence phenomenal. The phrase *true being* is sometimes preferred to express this meaning. Aristotle (*Metaph.*) considers the thought at great length and identifies it with form-giving cause (εἶδος), thus connecting it with Plato's Ideas. *W. T. Harris.*

es′sence (ĕs′ĕns), *v. t.*; ES′SENCED (-ĕnst); ES′SENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). To perfume; to scent. "*Essenced* fops." *Addison.*

Es-sene′ (ĕ-sēn′), *n.* [Gr. Ἐσσηνοί, pl., of Heb. or Aramaic origin.] One of a sort of brotherhood or monastic order among the Jews of Palestine from the 2d century B. C. to the 2d century A. D. It was organized on a rigid communistic basis and practiced the strictest asceticism, abstaining from marriage and observing the Sabbath and rites of purification with extreme scrupulousness. — **Es-se′ni-an** (ĕ-sē′nĭ-ăn), **Es-sen′ic** (-sĕn′ĭk), **Es-sen′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Es′se-nism** (ĕs′ē-nĭz′m; ĕ-sēn′ĭz′m), *n.* — **Es′se-nize** (ĕs′ē-nīz; ĕ-sēn′īz), *v. t.*

es-sen′tial (ĕ-sĕn′shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *essentiel*. See ESSENCE.]
1. Having the character of an essence; specif.: **a** Having or realizing the conceptual essence of its kind; being what it is in the most perfect degree; as, *essential* bliss is known only to angels; *essential* poetry is perfect poetry. **b** Having existence or substance; existent; substantial.

Is it true, then, that thou art but a name,
And no *essential* thing? *J. Webster.*

2. Of or pertaining to essence, or the essence of something; forming, belonging to, or relating to, the inner or constituent character of anything; as, an *essential* right; the catastrophe is an *essential* part of tragedy.
3. Important in the highest degree; indispensable to the attainment of an object; indispensably necessary.

Judgment 's more *essential* to a general
Than courage. *Denham.*
How to live? — that is the *essential* question for us. *H. Spencer.*

4. Containing the essence or that portion of a plant or substance which is marked by its characteristic odor or virtue; having the nature of an essence (see ESSENCE, *n.*, 6); as, an *essential* odor. See ESSENTIAL OIL, below.
5. *Music.* Necessary to the tonality; as, *essential* notes or tones, those which determine a chord, in distinction from ornamental or passing tones; *essential* sharps or flats; *essential* harmony.
6. *Med.* Idiopathic; independent of other disease.
7. *Logic.* Relating or referring to the essence; as, an *essential* proposition or term.
8. *Astrol.* Designating a planet's debility when in its detriment, or fall, and a planet's dignity when in a favorable region of the zodiac.

Syn. — See INTRINSIC, NEEDFUL.

essential coördination. *Philos.* See INTROJECTION. — **e. mineral**, *Petrog.*, one of the chief and characteristic constituents of a rock, as opposed to *accessory mineral*. — **e. oil**, *Chem.*, any of a class of volatile odoriferous oils found in plants and imparting to the plants odor and often other characteristic properties; — called also *volatile oil*, in distinction from *fixed oil*. The essential oils are used in essences, perfumery, etc., and include many varieties of compounds, turpentine oils consisting chiefly or wholly of terpenes, oil of bitter almonds of an aldehyde, oil of wintergreen of an ester, etc. Many are complex mixtures, and some contain dissolved resin (the solution is called an oleoresin). See OIL, *Table I.* — **e. organs**, *Bot.*, as applied to flowers, the andrœcium and gynœcium, or stamens and pistils, collectively. — **e. predication**, *Logic*, predication in which the predicate is wholly contained in the essence of the subject. Cf. ANALYTIC JUDGMENT. — **e. proposition**. *Logic.* = ANALYTICAL PROPOSITION.

An *essential proposition*, then, is one which is purely verbal; which asserts of a thing under a particular name only what is asserted of it in the fact of calling it by name; and which therefore either gives no information, or gives it respecting the name, not the thing. *J. S. Mill.*

— **e. right**. See RIGHT. — **e. salt**, *Old Chem.*, a salt obtained by crystallizing plant juices. — **e. singularity**, *Math.*, an essential singular point. — **e. singular point**, *Theory of Functions*, a point at which the value of a function becomes wholly indeterminate, as the origin for $e^{\frac{1}{z}}$. — **e. whole**. See WHOLE.

es-sen′tial (ĕ-sĕn′shăl), *n.* **1.** Existence; being. *Obs.*
2. That which is essential; first or constituent principle; as, the *essentials* of religion.

Es-sen′tial-ist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A Nonjuror who considered as essential the usages omitted from the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI.

es-sen′ti-al′i-ty (ĕ-sĕn′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State, quality, or character of being essential; also, an essential part or quality.

es-sen′ti-ate (ĕ-sĕn′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* To form or constitute the essence or being of; to become essence. *Obs.*

Es′sex (ĕs′ĕks), *n.* [From *Essex* County, England.] One of an English breed of swine, of rather small size and coal-black color, having erect ears and rather short legs.

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es′pi-rance. † ESPERANCE.
es-pir′i-tu-el′, *n.* [OF.] Spiritual. *Obs.*
Es-plan′di-an′ (ĕs-plăn′dē-ăn′), *n.* In the chivalry romances, the son of Amadis and Oriana. Montalvo made him the subject of an original work, which is a continuation of his translation of the "Amadis."
espleit, **esploit**. † EXPLOIT, *n.*
espoire. † ESPEIRE.
es-pon′ton, **es-pon′toon** (ĕs-pŏn′tōōn), *n.* [F. *esponton.*] *Mil.* = SPONTOON.
es-pous′age (ĕs-pouz′ĭj), *n.* [OF. *esposage.*] Espousal. *Obs.*
es-pouse′ (ĕs-pouz′), *n.* [See SPOUSE.] A spouse. *Obs.*
es′pou-see′ (ĕs′pou-zē′), *n.* [OF. *esposée*, p. p.] A spouse. *Obs.*
es-pouse′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
es-pous′er (ĕs-pouz′ẽr), *n.* One who espouses.
espred. Obs. p. p. of SPREAD.
‖ **es′pres-si′vo** (ĕs′prĕs-sē′vō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Expressive.
Es′pri-el′la (ĕs′prē-ĕl′yȧ), *n.* An imaginary Spaniard whose "Letters from England" were written by Southey.
es-prise′, *v. t.* [OF. *espris*, p. p., F. *épris.*] To kindle. *Obs.*
es-prove′, *v. t.* [OF. *esprover*, F. *éprouver.*] To prove; try. *Obs.*
Esq., **Esqr.** *Abbr.* Esquire.
es-quad′ron, *n.* [OF.] Squadron. *Obs.*
e-squa′mate (ē-skwā′māt), *a.* [*e-* + L. *squama* a scale.] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Without scales.
e-squam′u-lose, *a.* [*e-* + *squamulose.*] Esquamate.
Es′qui-mau (ĕs′kĭ-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MAUX (-mō; -mōz). [F.] Var. of ESKIMO.
es-quire′arch-y, *n.* [*esquire* + *-archy.*] Rule by esquires. *Rare.*
esquire based. See 2d ESQUIRE.
es-quire′dom, *n.* See -DOM.
es-quire′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
esquiry. † EQUERRY.
‖ **es′quisse′** (ĕs′kēs′), *n.* [F. See SKETCH.] *Fine Arts.* The first sketch of a picture or model of a statue. Cf. EBAUCHE.
Es′ri-el (ĕs′rĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
Es′ril (ĕs′rĭl; ĕz′rĭl) *Bib.*
Es′rom (-rŏm). *Bib.*
ess. † IS.
ess. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ASH.
ess. *Abbr.* Essences.
es-sam′pler-y, *n.* Example. *Obs.*
es-sart′. Var. of ASSART.
es-say′er, *n.* One who essays.
es-say′i-cal (ĕ-sā′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Like an essay. *Rare.*
es′say-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
es′say-ism (ĕs′ā-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
es′say-let, *n.* See -LET, *dim.*
esse. † ASK, EASE, IS, form of BE.
es′sed (ĕs′ĕd), **es′se-da** (ĕs′ē-dȧ), **es′se-de**, *n.* [L. *essedum*, *esseda*; a Celtic word.] *Archæol.* A two-wheeled chariot in use among the ancient Gauls and Britons, and later at Rome.
Essee, *n.* [Gr. Ἐσσαῖοι, pl.] Essene. *Obs.*
Es′se-len (ĕs′ē-lĕn), *n.* A tribe of Indians formerly dwelling on the coast of California near Monterey Bay. They formed a distinct linguistic stock. — **Es′se-le′ni-an** (-lē′nĭ-ăn), *a.*
es′sence′ d′o′ri-ent′ (ĕ′säns′ dō′ryäN′). [F.] = PEARL ESSENCE.
es′sen-cy, *n.* Essence. *Obs.*
‖ **es′sen-hout′** (ĕs′ĕn-hout′), *n.* [Boer corrupt. of D. *esschenhout* ash wood.] The Cape ash. *Dutch S. Africa.* Called also **es′sen-wood′**.
‖ **es-sen′ti-a** (ĕ-sĕn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] = ESSENCE.
‖ **es-sen′ti-a′li-a** (-ā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Law.* See JURISTIC ACT.
es-sen′tial-ly, *adv.* of ESSENTIAL. See -LY.
es-sen′tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
es′sen-tif′i-cate, *v. t.* To make an essence of. *Obs.*
‖ **es′se quam vi-de′ri.** [L.] To be rather than to seem; — motto of North Carolina.
es′sex-ase′ (ĕs′ĕks-āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

es′sex-ite (ĕs′ĕks-īt), *n.* [From *Essex* County, Massachusetts.] *Petrog.* A granular, intrusive, igneous rock composed chiefly of hornblende, augite, and labradorite, with variable amounts of accessory iron ore, biotite, orthoclase, nephelite, or sodalite.

Essex Junto. *U. S. Hist.* **a** In the colonial period, a body of men from Essex County, Mass., who opposed the measures of one of the royal governors. **b** The opponents of Governor Hancock, the popular candidate for reëlection as governor, and supporters of James Bowdoin, who was thought to represent the more conservative elements; — said to have been so called by Hancock in 1781. **c** The Federalist leaders in Massachusetts who during the administration of President John Adams were supporters of Hamilton rather than of the President. Many of them were originally from Essex County. The name became a synonym for the New England Federalists.

es-soin′ (ĕ-soin′), *n.* [OF. *essoine, essoigne*, F. *exoine*, LL. *essonia, exonia*; from the v. See ESSOIN, *v.*] **1.** *Eng. Law.* An excuse for not appearing in court at the appointed time; the allegation of an excuse to the court. The law formerly defined the causes that would be accepted as *essoins*, and assigned a definite period of delay for each. With the making of rules for actions in general, enlargements of time or extensions have become largely discretionary with the judge; and *essoins* have become obsolete.
2. Excuse; exemption; parleying; delay. *Obs.*
From every work he challenged *essoin*. *Spenser.*

es-soin′, *v. t.*; ES-SOINED′ (-soind′); ES-SOIN′ING. [OF. *essoignier, essonier*, LL. *essoniare, exoniare*; *ex-* + *sunnis, sunnia, sonia*, hindrance, excuse, of Germanic origin; cf. OHG. *sunne*, Goth. *sunja* truth, *sunjōn* to excuse, Icel. *syn* refusal, *synja* to deny, refuse.] *Eng. Law.* To excuse, or make excuse in behalf of, for nonappearance in court.

es-soin′er (-ẽr), *n.* *Eng. Law.* One who essoins another.

es′so-nite (ĕs′ō-nīt), *n.* Properly *hessonite.* [Named from Gr. ἥσσων inferior, because not so hard as some minerals it resembles, e. g., hyacinth.] *Min.* A variety of garnet; cinnamon stone. See GARNET.

-est (-ĕst). [AS. *-ost, -est*; akin to G. *-est*, Icel. *-astr, -str*, Goth. *-ists, -ōsts*, Skr. *-ishtha*, formed orig. by adding a suffix beginning with *t* to the comparative suffix (see -ER).] A suffix used to form the superlative of adjectives and adverbs; as, smooth*est*, sweet*est*, dear*est*. Final *e* of the adjective or adverb merges with *e* of the *-est*; final *y* becomes *i*; thus late, lat*est*, earl*y*, earl*iest*. Polysyllabic adjectives, and most adverbs, form superlatives periphrastically with *most*; as, *most* rapacious, *most* sweetly.

es-tab′lish (ĕs-tăb′lĭsh), *v. t.*; ES-TAB′LISHED (-lĭsht); ES-TAB′LISH-ING. [ME. *establissen*, OF. *establir*, F. *établir*, fr. L. *stabilire*, fr. *stabilis* firm, steady, stable. See STABLE, *a.*, 2d -ISH; cf. STABLISH.] **1.** To make stable or firm; to fix immovably or firmly; to set (a thing) in a place and make it stable there; to settle; confirm.
So were the churches *established* in the faith. *Acts* xvi. 5.
The best *established* tempers. *Burke.*
Confidence which must precede union could be *established* only by consummate prudence and self-control. *Bancroft.*
2. To appoint or constitute for permanence, as officers, laws, regulations, etc.; to enact; ordain.
By the consent of all, we were *established*
The people's magistrates. *Shak.*
Now, O king, *establish* the decree. *Dan.* vi. 8.
3. To originate and secure the permanent existence of; to found; to institute; to create and regulate; — said of a colony, a state, or other institutions.
He hath *established* it [the earth], he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited. *Is.* xlv. 18.
4. To set or secure on a firm basis, as by recognition or favor; as, to *establish* a reputation for accuracy; esp., to prove and cause to be accepted as true; to put beyond doubt or dispute; as, to *establish* a fact, principle, etc.
At the mouth of two witnesses, or at the mouth of three witnesses, shall the matter be *established*. *Deut.* xix. 15.
5. To set up in business; to place advantageously in a fixed condition; — used reflexively; as, the enemy *established* themselves in the citadel.
6. To make a national or state institution of (a church).
7. *Card Playing, esp. Whist.* To gain complete control of (a plain suit). See ESTABLISHED SUIT.
Syn. — See FIX.
to establish a bracket *or* **fork.** *Gunnery.* See BRACKET, *n.*, 6.

es-tab′lished (ĕs-tăb′lĭsht), *p. p.* of ESTABLISH. Specif.: *p. a.* *Biol.* Naturalized; introduced from another region and persisting without aid or cultivation; — said of an animal, plant, or species. See ESCAPE, *n.*, 4 **c**. — **established church,** a church maintained by the civil authority; a state church. — **e. suit,** *Whist*, a plain suit in which a player (or side) could, except for trumping, take tricks with all his remaining cards.

es-tab′lish-ment (-lĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *establissement*, F. *établissement*.] **1.** Act of establishing, or state or fact of being established; also, means of establishing. Esp.: **a** The establishing by law of a church or religion, etc.
By the *establishment* of religion is meant the erection and recognition of a state church, or the concession of special favors, titles, and advantages to one church which are denied to others. It is not intended to prohibit the Federal government from recognizing religion or religious worship. *Quick & Garran.*
b State of being settled or determined; stability; certainty. **c** Permanent arrangement or constitution; organization. **d** Regular means of support or subsistence; stated allowance; income.
2. That which is established; as: **a** A settled arrangement or order, esp. a rule, decree, law, or code of laws; specif., *pl.*, the English ordinances or statutes of the reign of Edward I.; also, the Establishments of St. Louis (see below). **b** A form of government; esp., an established ecclesiastical system or church; — often used, specif. [*usually cap.*], with *the*, of the episcopal establishment of England (cf. ANGLICAN), or the Presbyterian one of Scotland. **c** A permanent civil, military, or commercial force or organization. **d** The place where one is permanently fixed for residence or business; residence, including grounds, furniture, equipage, etc., with which one is fitted out; also, any office or place of business, with its fixtures; as, to keep up a large *establishment*; a manufacturing *establishment*.
3. That which aids in establishing. *Obs.*
4. A legal enactment. *Obs.*
5. *Naut.* The average interval between the moon's upper transit and high water following, taken at the time of full or change; — usually called **vulgar,** or **common, establishment.** The average lunitidal interval for a lunar month is called the **corrected establishment.**
Establishments of St. Louis, a code of laws compiled by a private person in the reign of Louis IX. (1215–70) of France, formerly attributed to that king.

es-tab′lish-men-ta′ri-an (ĕs-tăb′lĭsh-mĕn-tā′rĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Pert. to, or favoring, religious establishment. — *n.* One who holds that the church should be an establishment formed by the state. — **es-tab′lish-men-ta′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

es′ta-cade′ (ĕs′tȧ-kād′; -käd′), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *steccata*, Sp. *estacada*.] *Mil.* A dike of piles, or any arrangement of stakes or similar objects in the sea, a river, etc., to check the approach of an enemy or to protect bridges against floating bodies sent down by an enemy.

es′ta-fette′ (ĕs′tȧ-fĕt′), *n.* Also **es′ta-fet′**. [F. *estafette*; fr. It. *staffetta*, fr. *staffa* stirrup, fr. OHG. *stapho* footstep, footprint, G. *stapfe*; akin to E. *step*.] A courier; esp., a mounted messenger. — **es′ta-fet′ted** (-ĕd), *a.* *Rare.*

es-tate′ (ĕs-tāt′), *n.* [OF. *estat*, F. *état*, L. *status*, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STATE.] **1.** State or condition; of things, form of existence or state of being; of persons, circumstances of life; mental, physical, or material condition; state of health; fortune; situation; habit.
"When I came to man's *estate*." *Shak.*
Condescend to men of low *estate*. *Romans* xii. 16.
2. Social standing or rank, esp. of a high order; quality.
3. A person of high rank. *Obs.* *Mark* vi. 21.
4. Pomp; display; state. *Archaic.*
5. A seat of dignity, or that which contains it, as a canopy, dais, etc. *Obs.*
6. A social or political class or rank; a group of people distinguished from others in the same community or nation by their duties or privileges; specif., one of the great classes or orders (called **estates of the realm**) of a state which are vested with distinct political powers and whose concurrence is necessary to legislation. Generally in feudal Europe there were three estates, the clergy, nobles, and commons (often called simply the **three estates**), the main exceptions being Sweden (where the four estates were the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants) and Aragon, where they were the nobility, the equestrian order, the representatives of the cities and towns, and the clergy. In England the three estates of the realm were originally the clergy, barons, and knights, later (from about the 14th century) the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons. In legal practice the lords spiritual and lords temporal are usually collectively designated under the one name *lords*; and from the fact that the lords spiritual have no separate assembly or negative in their political capacity, some authorities reduce the estates in Great Britain to two, the lords and commons. In France the third estate (**tiers état**) was the commons.
7. The state; the general body politic; the commonwealth; hence, the general interest; state affairs. *Obs.*
8 *Law.* The degree, quality, nature, and extent of one's interest in, or ownership of, land or other tenements; as, an *estate* for life, for years, at will. Originally *estate* was used only of freehold interests, but later became extended to include other interests, such as mortgage rights, leaseholds, and certain rights of creditors, now classed as personal property. The classification of estates is based upon quantity, or duration, and is as follows: *estates of freehold*, including the fee simple, fee tail, and life estates; and *estates not of freehold*, or tenancies (see TENANCY), including tenancies for years, and occasionally but not usually tenancies at will, from year to year, and at sufferance, these last not being ordinarily classed as *estates*.
9. The property or a piece or aggregation of property in lands or tenements or both that a person possesses, often including, inexactly, property in personalty; fortune; possessions; also, the aggregate of property of all kinds which a person leaves to be divided at his death, often, *Colloq.*, considered as having a quasi personality (cf. UNIVERSITY); as, the *estate* of John Smith has bought this land.
See what a vast *estate* he left his son. *Dryden.*
estate at sufferance, e. at will. *Law.* See TENANCY AT SUFFERANCE, TENANCY AT WILL. — **e. in expectancy,** *Law*, an estate, either vested or contingent, in which one has a present right or interest, but of which the possession is postponed or limited to take effect at some future time or upon the happening of some future event. — **e. in tail.** = ESTATE TAIL.

es-tate′ (ĕs-tāt′), *v. t.*; ES-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); ES-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). *Archaic.* **1.** To establish in an estate; to endow with an estate. *Tennyson.*
2. To settle as a fortune. *Shak.*

estate tail. *Law.* An estate of inheritance held in fee tail. See FEE TAIL.

es-teem′ (ĕs-tēm′), *v. t.*; ES-TEEMED′ (-tēmd′); ES-TEEM′ING. [F. *estimer*, L. *aestimare, aestumare*, to value, estimate. Cf. AIM, ESTIMATE.] **1.** To set a value on; to estimate the worth of; to appraise; hence, to appreciate the worth of; to hold in regard.
Then he forsook God, which made him, and lightly *esteemed* the Rock of his salvation. *Deut.* xxxii. 15.
Famous men, — whose scientific attainments were *esteemed* hardly less than supernatural. *Hawthorne.*
2. To set a high value on; to prize; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship.
Will he *esteem* thy riches? *Job* xxxvi. 19.
You talk kindlier: we *esteem* you for it. *Tennyson.*
3. To form a numerical or quantitative estimate of; to calculate. *Obs.*
4. To form or hold an opinion or judgment of; to deem; think; consider; view.
Syn. — Appreciate, value, prize, honor, revere, venerate, reverence. — ESTEEM, RESPECT, REGARD apply commonly to persons or personal qualities. To ESTEEM is to value or prize, esp. for real or intrinsic worth; it commonly implies some warmth of feeling or attachment; as, "I am covetous, if ever man was, of living in the remembrance of absentees whom I highly value and *esteem*" (*Cowper*); cf. "Beauty is . . . the object of liking, great qualities of admiration, good ones of *esteem*" (*Fielding*). RESPECT implies honor and deference; it is a word of less warmth than *esteem*; as, "Who is to *respect* what is gross and sensual?" (*Thackeray*); "He stood, in the old-fashioned observance of *respect*, to yield precedence" (*Stevenson*). REGARD (often somewhat formal or conventional) implies perception or recognition of what is estimable or admirable; as, I *regard* him highly; cf. "Give him my *regards*." See REVERENCE, DEFERENCE, ESTIMATE (*v.* & *n.*).

es-teem′ (ĕs-tēm′), *v. i.* To form an estimate; to have regard to value; to consider; think; — usually with *of*. *Obs.*
We ourselves *esteem* not of that obedience, or love, or gift, which is of force. *Milton.*

es-teem′, *n.* [Cf. F. *estime*. See ESTEEM, *v. t.*] **1.** An estimate; appraisal; valuation. *Obs.*
2. Opinion of merit or value; estimation.
Most dear in the *esteem*
And poor in worth! *Shak.*
3. High estimation or value; great regard; favorable opinion, founded on supposed worth.
Nor should thy prowess want praise and *esteem*. *Shak.*
4. Worth; value; standing; rank. *Archaic.*
Five hundred prisoners of *esteem*. *Shak.*

es′ter (ĕs′tẽr), *n.* [A word invented by L. Gmelin, a German chemist.] *Chem.* A compound which may be regarded as formed by the replacement of the acid hydrogen of an acid, organic or inorganic, by a hydrocarbon radical; — called also *compound ether, ethereal salt.* When the radical is not specified in the name, *ethyl* is often understood; as, acetic *ester*, or ethyl acetate. Many esters are liquids, often of agreeable odor. The natural fats are glyceryl esters of the fatty acids, oleic, stearic, etc. Esters are analogous in structure to salts, but, unlike salts, are only very slightly ionized in solution, and hence react much more slowly. When hydrolyzed they yield the corresponding acid and an alcohol.

es-ter′i-fy (ĕs-tĕr′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*ester* + *-fy*.] *Chem.* To convert, or be converted, into an ester. — **es-ter′i-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

Es′ther (ĕs′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *Ester*, OF. or LL. *Ester, Hester*, L. *Esther*, Heb. *Estēr*, perh. fr. OPer. and meaning *star*, or fr. Assyr. *Ishtar* Ishtar; cf. Gr. Ἐσθήρ.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Esther* (ĕs′târ′); It. *Ester* (ĕs′tĕr), *Esterre* (ĕs-tĕr′rā); Sp. *Ester* (ĕs-târ′); G. *Esther* (ĕs′tẽr). — Dim. *Essie.*
2. *Bib.* **a** A Jewess, heroine of the Old Testament book of this name. On account of her beauty, King Ahasuerus selected her from among many to be queen in place of Vashti, whom he had set aside for her disobedience of his command. Later, when the lives of her people were in danger on account of the plotting of the wicked Haman, she bravely made suit to the king, and obtained their deliverance. **b** The Book of Esther. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Es-the′ri-a (ĕs-thē′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. the name *Esther.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small phyllopod Crustacea in which the carapace is developed into a bivalve shell not unlike that of some mollusks, inclosing the whole body. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Es′the-ri′i-dæ** (ĕs′thē-rī′ĭ-dē). — **es-the′ri-an** (ĕs-thē′rĭ-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*

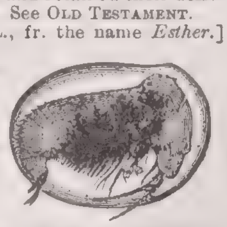
Estheria (*E. californica*). Enlarged.

Es-tho′ni-an (ĕs-thō′nĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pertaining to Esthonia, the Esthonians, or their language.

Es-tho′ni-an, *n.* A member of a Caucasian people dwelling chiefly in the Russian province of Esthonia, although colonies are to be found in the Caucasus and elsewhere; also, their Finnic language. See FINNO-UGRIC.

es′ti-ma-ble (ĕs′tĭ-m*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* [F. *estimable*, or L. *aestimabilis*. See ESTEEM.] **1.** Capable of being estimated or valued; as, *estimable* damage.
2. Valuable; worth a great price. *Rare.*
A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable*, profitable neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shak.*
3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving good opinion.
A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. *Sir W. Temple.*
— **es′ti-ma-ble-ness,** *n.* — **es′ti-ma-bly,** *adv.*

es′ti-mate (ĕs′tĭ-māt), *v. t.*; ES′TI-MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); ES′TI-MAT′ING (-māt′ĭng). [L. *aestimatus*, p. p. of *aestimare*. See ESTEEM, *v. t.*] **1.** To form an opinion of; to gauge; judge.
It is always very difficult to *estimate* the age in which you are living. *J. C. Shairp.*

Essex lion. A calf. *Local, Eng.*
ess′ling (ĕs′lĭng), *n.* A young salmon. *Dial. Eng.*
es-soign′. Var. of ESSOIN.
essoin day. *Eng. Law.* The day for receiving essoins, the first general return day of the term.
es-soine′. Var. of ESSOIN.
es-soin′ee′, *n.* [OF. *essoignié*, p. p. See ESSOIN, *v.*] One essoined.
es-soin′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
essoin roll. The list of essoiners.
es′so-nier′ (ĕs′ō-nyā′), *n.* [F.] *Her.* A bearing resembling the orle but half its width. Cf. TRESSURE
essonyie. ✝ ESSOIN, *n.* & *v.*
es′so-rant (ĕs′ō-r*ă*nt), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Soaring, or standing with the wings spread ready for flight; — said of a bird.
est. ✝ EAST, ESTE.
est, *n.* A nest. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
est. *Abbr.* Established.
estaat. ✝ ESTATE.
estab. *Abbr.* Established.
es-ta′ble (ĕs-tăb′′l), *v. t.* [OF. *establir*, F. *établir*.] To establish. *Obs.*
es-tab′lish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
es-tab′lish-er, *n.* One who establishes.
es-tab′lish-ment-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [See -ISM.]
es-tab′lisht. Established. *R. Sp.*
es′ta-dal′ (ĕs′tä-thäl′; 146), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE.
‖ **es-ta′fa** (ĕs-tä′fä), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* Swindling.
estaite. ✝ ESTATE.
estale. *v.* [Cf. OF. *estaler* to display, F. *étaler*.] To bespread; to hang (with drapery). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
es-tall′, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.] To agree upon payment in installments. *Obs.*
es′ta-mene (ĕs′tȧ-mēn), **es′ta-min** (-mĭn), *n.* [OF. *estamine*, F. *étamine*.] Etamine; specif., a woolen cloth like tammy.
‖ **es′ta′mi′net′** (ĕs′tȧ′mē′nā′), *n.* [F.] A café, or room in a café, where smoking is allowed.
es-tamp′, *v. t.* [F. *estamper*.] To stamp; impress. *Obs.*
es′tam-pede′ (ĕs′tăm-pēd′), *n.* & *v.* = STAMPEDE. *Rare.*
es-tam′pe-de′ro (ĕs-täm′pĕ-dā′rō; 146), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A panic-stricken animal. *Rare.*
‖ **es-tan′cia** (ĕs-tän′syä; 138), *n.* [Sp. See STANZA.] A stock farm; a cattle ranch. *Sp. Amer.*
‖ **es-tan′cie′ro** (-syā′rō; 138), *n.* [Sp.] The owner or manager of an estancia. *Sp. Amer.*
es-tang′, *n.* [OF., F. *étang*.] A pool or fishpond. *Obs.*
es-tan′tion, *n.* [Sp. *estancia*; cf. *estación* station.] An estancia. *Obs.*
Es′ta-ol (ĕs′tȧ-ŏl). *D. Bib.*
‖ **est ars e′ti-am ma′le-di-cen′di** (măl′ē-dĭ-sĕn′dī). [L.] There is an art even of reviling.
estate duty. See DEATH DUTY.
es-tate′ly, es-tat′lich, *a.* & *adv.* Stately. *Obs.*
es-tates′man, *n.* [*estate* + *man*.] A yeoman. *Local, Eng.*
es-tat′ute, *n.* [OF. *estatut*.] A statute. *Obs.*
este. ✝ EAST.
este, *n.* [AS. *ēst*.] Favor; grace; pleasure; also, *pl.*, dainties. *Obs.* — **este,** *a.* *Obs.*
es-teem′a-ble, *a.* Estimable. *Obs.*
es-teem′er, *n.* One who esteems.
es′te-lin. Var. of ESTERLIN. See WEIGHT.
es′tel-la′tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *esteile* star, F. *étoile*, L. *stella*.] Astrology. *Obs.*
Es′te-mo (ĕs′tē-mō). *D. Bib.*
es′ter. ✝ EASTER, *n.* & *a.*, ESTRE
es′ter-if′er-ous (ĕs′tẽr-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ester* + *-ferous*.] *Chem.* Containing or yielding esters.
es′ter-lin, es′ter-ling, *n.* [Cf. F. *esterlin*. See STERLING; cf. EASTERLING.] See WEIGHT.
esterne. ✝ EASTERN.
Esterne. ✝ EASTER.
‖ **es-te′ro** (ĕs-tā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōs). [Sp.] Low swamp land; hence, specif., a tidal creek or channel used as a drainage canal in thickly populated districts, as in Manila.
Esth (ĕsth), *n.* An Esthonian.
Esth. *Abbr.* Esther.
es′tha-cyte. Var. of ÆSTHACYTE.
Es′tha-mo (ĕs′th*ȧ*-mō). *D. Bib.*
Es′tha-ol (ĕs′th*ȧ*-ŏl). *Bib.*
Es′tha-ol-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
es-the′ma-tol′o-gy. Var. of ÆSTHEMATOLOGY.
es-the′si-a, es-the′si-o-gen, es-the′si-o-ma′ni-a, etc. Vars. of ÆSTHESIA, ÆSTHESIOGEN, etc.
es′thete, es-thet′ic, etc. Vars. of ÆSTHETE, ÆSTHETIC, etc.
es′the-tol′o-gy (ĕs′thē-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. αἰσθητός perceptible by the senses + *-logy*.] The science of the artistic and play activities of human beings.
es′thi-om′e-ne (ĕs′thĭ-ŏm′ē-nē), **es′thi-om′e-nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [NL., *esthiomenus*, Gr. ἐσθιόμενος, p. pr. middle of ἐσθίειν to eat.] *Med.* **a** = LUPUS. *Obs.* **b** Tubercular lupus of the vulva.
es-tif′er-ous (ĕs-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aestifer*; *aestus* fire + *ferre* to bear.] Producing heat. *Rare.*
es′ti-ma-bl. Estimable. *Ref. Sp.*

F G H I J K L M

2. To fix the worth, value, size, extent, etc., of, esp. roughly or in a general way; to appraise; as, to *estimate* the value of land; to *estimate* the worth of a person.

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

3. To calculate approximately some particulars of, as the price to be charged for work, space to be filled, etc.; as, to *estimate* a job of printing; to *estimate* a manuscript.

4. To hold in esteem; to regard. *Obs.*

Syn. — Regard, rate, appraise, prize. — ESTIMATE, VALUE, APPRECIATE. To ESTIMATE is to place an (indeterminate) value on; to VALUE is to prize or estimate highly; to APPRECIATE is to exercise a nice or delicate perception of worth or value; as, "I most willingly admit, and *estimate* at a high value, the services [of] the Edinburgh Review" (*Coleridge*); "His new imaginative culture had taught him to *value* the 'surprises' of nature itself" (*W. Pater*); "*Appreciate* is a good and useful [word]; it signifies more than *estimate* or *value*; it implies to '*value* justly'" (*Landor*); "He must have an eye for the 'humanities' which underlie the estranging barriers of social demarcation, and in relation to which the influence of those barriers can alone be rightly *appreciated*" (*T. H. Green*). See ESTEEM, ESTIMATE (*n.*).

es′ti-mate (ĕs′tĭ-māt), *v. i.* To make an estimate.

es′ti-mate (-māt), *n.* **1**. A valuing or rating, esp. from incomplete data; rough or approximate calculation; as, an *estimate* of the cost of a building.

2. A statement of the amount for which certain work will be done by one who wishes to do it.

3. A judgment or opinion, usually implying careful consideration or research; as, an *estimate* of character; a judicial *estimate* of historical events.

4. Estimation; esteem; repute. *Rare.*

Syn. — ESTIMATE, ESTIMATION. An ESTIMATE is an approximate judgment of value, magnitude, amount, etc.; ESTIMATION is a feeling of respect or esteem, based on a recognition of value or worth; as, "The fact must be duly marked and provided for, with due *estimate* of his own susceptibility thereto" (*W. Pater*); "He [Goldsmith] gradually rose in the *estimation* of the booksellers for whom he drudged" (*Macaulay*). See ESTIMATE (*v.*), ESTEEM.

es′ti-ma′tion (ĕs′tĭ-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *aestimatio*, fr. *aestimare*: cf. F. *estimation*. See ESTEEM, *v. t.*] **1**. Act of estimating; act of judging as to value, extent, quality, etc.

2. Result of estimating; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything, esp. if formed without using precise data; valuation; as, *estimations* of distance, magnitude, amount, or moral qualities.

If he be poorer than thy *estimation*, then he shall present himself before the priest, and the priest shall value him. *Lev.* xxvii. 8.

3. Favorable opinion; esteem; regard; honor.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude. *Wisdom* viii. 10.

4. Manner of estimating; point of view; as, in the *estimation* of the law.

5. Supposition; conjecture. *Obs.*

I speak not this in *estimation*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Calculation, computation, appraisement; esteem, honor, regard. See ESTIMATE, *n.*

es′ti-ma-tive (ĕs′tĭ-mā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *estimatif.*] **1**. Inclined, or able, to estimate; serving for, or capable of being used in, estimating.

An *estimative* or judicial faculty. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Determined by estimating. *Obs.*

e-stip′u-late (ē-stĭp′ū-lāt), *a.* [*e-* + *stipulate.*] *Bot.* Without stipules, as a leaf.

es′ti-vage (ĕs′tĭ-vāj), *n.* [F.] Compression of cargo into its allotted space.

es′toc (ĕs′tŏk; ĕs-tŏk′), *n.* [F. See TUCK sword.] A kind of sword, different in different periods. Cf. TUCK a sword.

es′to-cade′ (ĕs′tō-kād′), *n.* [F. See STOCCADO.] **1**. In fencing, a thrust with the sword. *Obs.*

2. A thrusting sword, esp. as distinguished from the heavy sword used to break through armor.

es-toile′ (ĕs-toil′; ĕs-twäl′), *n.* [OF., star, F. *étoile.*] *Her.* A star conventionally represented. According to some it should have six points (as is usual in British heraldry), and Planché says in addition that these points should not be wavy, as most authorities assert, unless the estoile is expressly said to be *rayonnant*. Woodward asserts that the number of rays when over five (Clark, quoting Guillim, says six) should be specified. When the number of rays exceeds six the rays are wavy, or more usually straight and wavy alternately. The estoile is often confused with the mullet or rowel of a spur. See MULLET.

estoile of four points. = CROSS ESTOILÉ.

es-top′ (ĕs-tŏp′), *v. t.*; ES-TOPPED′ (-tŏpt′); ES-TOP′PING. [OF. *estoper* to stop, plug, F. *étouper*, LL. *stuppare* to close with tow, obstruct, fr. L. *stuppa* tow, oakum, cf. G. στύππη. Cf. STOP.] **1**. To plug or fill up; bar; stop. *Archaic.*

2. *Law.* To impede or bar by estoppel.

es-top′pel (ĕs-tŏp′ĕl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estoupail* bung. See ESTOP; cf. STOPPLE.] *Law.* A preclusion or bar to one's alleging or denying a fact because of his own previous action, allegation, or denial by which the contrary has been admitted, implied, or determined. Estoppels are divided into three classes: **Estoppel by record**, sometimes called **estoppel by judgment**, which precludes the denial of the truth of anything appearing in the record of a final judgment, so that if the judgment is *in rem* it is conclusive against the whole world, and if *in personam*, upon the parties and their privies only. **Estoppel by deed**, which precludes a party who has entered into an agreement by deed, or instrument under seal, from denying, to the prejudice of the other party, anything stated therein. **Estoppel in pais**, or **estoppel by conduct**, which, when a party whose conduct or language has caused another reasonably to believe in the existence of a certain state of things and (having a legal right so to do) to act upon the belief, precludes him from averring or setting up to the prejudice of the latter that a different state of things existed at the time in question. An intent to defraud or deceive is not essential to cause the estoppel. Estoppels by record and by deed are often called **common-law, legal,** or **technical, estoppels**, as distinguished from the estoppel in pais, which is often called **equitable estoppel**, because it arose in courts of equity, though it is now applied by all courts.

Es-tot′i-land (ĕs-tŏt′ĭ-lănd), *n.* An imaginary region in America, near the Arctic Circle, referred to by Milton as "cold Estotiland," fabled to have been discovered in the 15th century.

es-to′vers (ĕs-tō′vẽrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *estoveir*, *estovoir*, necessary, necessity, need, prop. an infin. meaning to suit, be fit, be necessary. Cf. STOVER.] *Law.* Necessary supplies; esp.: **a** Wood which a tenant is allowed to take from the landlord's premises for the necessary fuel, implements, repairs, etc., of himself and his (resident) servants. Cf. BOTE, 2 **b**. **b** Alimony allowed to a woman who has obtained a divorce a mensa et thoro (from bed and board).

es′tra-gol (ĕs′tră-gōl; -gŏl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A liquid compound, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, the chief constituent of tarragon, or estragon, oil. It is the methyl ether of chavicol.

es-trange′ (ĕs-trānj′), *v. t.*; ES-TRANGED′ (-trānjd′); ES-TRANG′ING (-trān′jĭng). [OF. *estrangier* to remove, F. *étranger*, L. *extraneare* to treat as a stranger, fr. *extraneus* strange. See STRANGE.] **1**. To cause to be strange; to take away; to keep at a distance; to withdraw; withhold.

We must *estrange* our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanvill.*

2. To divert from its original use or purpose, or from its former possessor; to alienate.

They . . . have *estranged* this place, and have burned incense in it unto other gods. *Jer.* xix. 4.

3. To alienate the affections or confidence of; to turn from attachment to enmity or indifference.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

es-tran′ge-lo, *or* **es-tran′ghe-lo, al′pha-bet** (ĕs-trăŋ′gĕ-lō). [Syriac, fr. Gr. στρογγύλο; rounded.] An archaic cursive form of the Syriac, with bold, rounded characters, prevailing in the 4th and 5th centuries A. D. Cf. SERTA.

es-trange′ment (ĕs-trānj′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estrangement.*] Act of estranging, or state of being estranged; alienation, esp. in friendship or affection.

An *estrangement* from God. *J. C. Shairp.*

es-tray′ (ĕs-trā′), *v. i.*; ES-TRAYED′ (-trād′); ES-TRAY′ING. To wander; to stray.

es-tray′, *n.* [See STRAY.] **1**. *Law.* Any valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner; a stray. The English law generally defines an *estray* as a wandering (domestic) animal whose owner is unknown, and the test of ownership is the only one that can reasonably be applied under certain conditions, as where the cattle of different owners are grazed in common, as on the English manors and in many parts of the United States, the ownership being generally determined by brands or other markings. In other sections, generally those more closely settled, wandering cattle with no one then following or claiming them are held estrays even if their ownership is known. At common law, estrays not duly claimed escheat to the state.

2. Anything that has wandered or gone out of its usual or normal place or habitat.

The involuntary *estrays* from tropical seas. *Science.*

es-treat′ (ĕs-trēt′), *n.* [OF. *estraite*, fr. p. p. of *estraire* to extract, F. *extraire*, fr. L. *extrahere*. See EXTRACT.] *Law.* **a** A true copy, duplicate, or extract of an original writing or record, esp. of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer. *Cowell.* **b** The fines or payments so levied. *Obs.*

estreat of a recognizance, the extracting or taking out a forfeited recognizance from among the other records of the court, for the purpose of a prosecution.

es-treat′, *v. t.*; -TREAT′ED; -TREAT′ING. **1**. *Law.* To extract from the records of a court so as to enforce or prosecute.

2. To exact or take by way of a levy, fine, etc.

es-trepe′ (ĕs-trēp′), *v. t.* [OF. *estreper.*] *Law.* To spoil or commit waste upon. See ESTREPEMENT.

es-trepe′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF.] *Law.* Waste of lands, esp. that committed by a tenant for life, in lands, woods, or houses, to the damage of the reversioner.

es′tu-a-rine (ĕs′tū-ȧ-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed in, an estuary.

es′tu-a-ry (ĕs′tū-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *aestuarium*, fr. *aestus* the swell of the sea, tide; orig., boiling; cf. Gr. αἶθος fire, αἴθειν to kindle, and E. ETHER.] **1**. A place where water boils up; a spring that wells forth. *Obs.*

2. A passage, as the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the river current; more commonly, a narrow arm of the sea at the lower end of a river; a frith.

Exit to the sea was often by long and wide *estuaries*. *Dana.*

e-su′ri-ence (ē-sū′rĭ-ĕns) } *n.* [See ESURIENT.] State of
e-su′ri-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } being esurient; hunger; greed.

e-su′ri-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *esuriens*, p. pr. of *esurire*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Inclined to eat; hungry; voracious; greedy. — *n.* An esurient person. — **e-su′ri-ent-ly**, *adv.*

E′sus (ē′sŭs), **He′sus** (hē′sŭs), *n.* A divinity of the ancient Celts mentioned by Lucan along with Teutates and Taranis in the "Pharsalia," and known from an altar found at Notre Dame. The three divinities have been identified by many authorities with the Mars, Mercury, and Jupiter mentioned by Cæsar as the chief gods of the Gauls, but it is possible that they were local deities. Esus is represented as a woodcutter. His name signifies "Master."

-et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151). [OF. *-et*, *-ete*, F. *-et*, *-ette*. Cf. -LET.] A noun suffix, occurring in diminutives from the French; as, crotch*et*, fill*et*, isl*et*, bill*et*. In English the diminutive force is often lost, esp. when the undiminished form of the word is not represented in English; as, hatch*et*, pull*et*, pock*et*; cf. *hache*, *poule*, *poche*. *-et* sometimes represents a respelling of *-ette* fr. F. *-ette*; as in sext*et*, oct*et*.

☞ Sometimes used to form decimal multiples, as sixth*et* = .000001.

e′ta (ē′tȧ; ā′tȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἦτα.] The seventh letter (Η, η) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English "long" *e* (ē).

e′ta-cism (ā′tȧ-sĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἦτα the letter η, ē. Cf. ITACISM.] Pronunciation of Greek η (eta) like Italian close *e*, that is, about like *a* in English *ale*, characteristic of the "Erasmian" as distinguished from the "Reuchlinian" pronunciation. See ITACISM. — **e′ta-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

e-tæ′ri-o (ē-tē′rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -RIOS (-rĭ-ōz). [Gr. ἑταιρία a club, an association.] *Bot.* An apocarpous fruit consisting of a mass of achenes, drupelets, or follicles, as that of the buttercup, the strawberry, or the magnolia, respectively.

et′a-mine (ĕt′ȧ-mēn), *n.* [F. *étamine.*] A light textile fabric, like a fine bunting.

‖ **é′tape′** (ā′tȧp′), *n.* [F. Cf. STAPLE a mart.] **1**. A public storehouse.

2. Supplies issued to troops on the march; hence, *Mil.*, the place where troops on the march halt over night; also, by extension, the distance marched during a day.

3. In Russia, a prison or stockade for the confinement of prisoners in transit.

‖ **É′tat′ Ma′jor′** (ā′tȧ′ mȧ′zhōr′). [F., fr. *état* state + L. *major* greater.] *Mil.* The staff of an army, including all officers above the rank of colonel, also all adjutants, inspectors, quartermasters, commissaries, engineers, ordnance officers, paymasters, physicians, signal officers, judge advocates; also, the noncommissioned assistants of the above officers.

et cet′er-a, *or* **et cæt′er-a** (ĕt sĕt′ẽr-ȧ). [L. *et* and + *cetera* other things.] And others (of the like kind); and the rest; and so on; and so forth; — used to point out that *other things* which could be mentioned are to be understood. Sometimes written as one word; usually abbreviated into *etc.* or *&c.* (*&c.*).

et-cet′er-as, et-cæt′er-as (-ȧs), *n. pl.* Things referred to by the term *et cetera*.

etch (ĕch), *v. t.*; ETCHED (ĕcht); ETCH′ING. [D. *etsen*, G. *ätzen* to feed, corrode, etch, MHG. *etzen*, causative of *ezzen* to eat, G. *essen*. See EAT.] **1**. To produce, as figures or designs, on metal, glass, or the like, by means of lines or strokes eaten in or corroded by means of some chemical agent, as nitric acid. In the art of etching the plate is first covered with varnish, or some other ground capable of resisting the acid, and this is then scored or scratched with a needle, or similar instrument, so as to form the drawing; the plate is then covered with acid, which corrodes the metal in the lines thus laid bare. Impressions are then taken in ink from this plate.

2. To subject to etching, as a plate of metal.

I was *etching* a plate at the beginning of 1875. *Hamerton.*

3. *Lithog.* To treat (the stone) with dilute nitric or other acid in order to fix the design and render the exposed parts of the stone more repellent to grease.

4. To sketch; to delineate. *Rare.*

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their system. *Locke.*

etch, *v. i.* To practice etching; to make etchings.

etch, *n.* An act of etching.

etch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ETCH. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** The art of producing pictures or designs by means of etched plates. **b** A design produced by etching; an etched plate. See ETCH, *v. t.* **c** An impression on paper, parchment, or other material, taken in ink from an etched plate.

etching ball, a ball of etching ground. — **e. figures**, *Min.*, markings, usually minute pits, produced by a solvent on a crystal face; the form varies with species and solvent but conforms to the symmetry of the crystal, hence revealing its (molecular) structure. — **e. ground** *or* **varnish**, a substance spread over the surface of a plate for etching, often of asphalt, wax, and Burgundy pitch, melted together and made into balls. — **e. needle** *or* **point**, a sharp-pointed steel instrument with which lines are drawn in the ground or varnish in etching. — **e. silk**, *Needlework*, a twisted silk used in outline embroidery, feather stitching, etc. — **e. stitch**. = OUTLINE STITCH.

E-te′o-cles (ē-tē′ō-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐτεοκλῆς.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Thebes, a son of Œdipus and Jocasta. His refusal to surrender the throne to his brother Polynices, according to the agreement that each should reign in alternate years, led to the expedition of the Seven against Thebes (which see), in which the brothers killed each other. Cf. ANTIGONE.

e-ter′nal (ē-tûr′năl), *a.* [F. *éternel*, L. *aeternalis*, fr. *aeternus*. See ETERNE.] **1**. Of infinite duration; everlasting; — in different contexts: without beginning or end; without beginning; without end. Often, in Scriptural connections or allusions, *eternal* implies a state or

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es′ti-ma′tor (ĕs′tĭ-mā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *aestimator.*] One who estimates.

es′ti-val. Var. of ÆSTIVAL.

es′ti-vate, es′ti-va′tion. Vars. of ÆSTIVATE, ÆSTIVATION.

est′ler. † ASHLAR.

‖ **est mo′dus in re′bus.** [L.] There is a limit or due measure in (all) things. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. i. 106).

‖ **es′to mi′hi.** [L., lit., be thou to me.] *Eccl.* Quinquagesima Sunday; — from the opening words, in the Latin, of the introit for the day, which begins with the third verse of Ps. lxxi. (Ps. lxx. 3 in the Douay Version).

es-top′, *n.* [See ESTOP, *v.*] Stoppage. *Rare.*

‖ **es′to per-pe′tu-a** (pẽr-pĕt′ū-ȧ). [L.] May she (it) be perpetual.

es-top′page (ĕs-tŏp′āj), *n.* An estopping; state of being estopped.

estoure, *n.* [OF. *estour.*] Stour: stir; tumult; war. *Obs.*

‖ **est quæ′dam fle′re vo-lup′tas.** [L.] There is a certain pleasure in weeping. *Ovid* (*Tristia*, IV. iii. 37).

es-trade′ (ĕs-träd′; -trād′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *estrado*, fr. L. *stratum* bed covering.] A platform; dais. *Rare.*

es-trad′i-ot, *n.* Stradiot. *Obs.*

es′tra-gon oil. [F. *estragon* tarragon.] See OIL, *Table I.*

es-trait′, *v. t.* [OF. *estreit* narrow.] To confine; restrict. *Obs.*

‖ **es′tra′ma′çon′** (ĕs′trȧ′mȧ′sôN′), *n.* [F.] A straight, heavy, cutting sword; also, a cutting blow with a sword.

es-trange′, *a.* [OF. *estrange*, adj.] Strange; reserved. *Obs.* — *n.* A stranger. *Obs.*

es-trang′ed-ness (ĕs-trān′jĕd-nĕs), *n.* Estrangement.

es-trange′ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*

es-tran′ger, *n.* [OF. *estrangier.*] A stranger; a foreigner. *Obs.*

es-trang′er (ĕs-trān′jẽr), *n.* One who estranges. [*Obs.*]

es-tran′gle, *v. t.* To strangle.

es′tra-pade′ (ĕs′trȧ-pād′), *n.* [F.] **1**. *Man.* The attempt of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing, plunging, etc.

2. = STRAPPADO.

es-traunge′. † ESTRANGE.

Es-trav′a-gan′tine, *n.* = EXTRAVAGANT, *Canon Law.* *Obs.*

es′tre, *n.* [OF. *estre*, prop. infin. to be.] *Obs.* **1**. State; condition. **2**. A place; region; estate; *pl.*, divisions in a house, garden, etc.

es-trete′, *n.* [OF. *estraite.*] Extraction; origin. *Obs.*

es′trich (ĕs′trĭch), **es′tridge** (-trĭj), *n.* [See OSTRICH.] **1**. Ostrich. *Obs.*

2. *Com.* Ostrich down.

es′triche, *n.* [AS. *ēastrīce.*] Eastland. *Obs.*

‖ **es′tro** (ĕs′trō), *n.* [It. Cf. ŒSTRUS.] Enthusiasm; ardor.

es′tu-ance, es′tu-ant, etc. Vars. of ÆSTUANCE, ÆSTUANT, etc. *Obs.*

es′tu-a′ri-al (ĕs′tū-ā′rĭ-ăl), **es′tu-a′ri-an** (-ăn), **es′tu-a-ry** (ĕs′tū-ā-rĭ), *a.* Estuarine.

es′tu-ate, es′tu-a′tion, etc. Vars. of ÆSTUATE, ÆSTUATION, etc.

es-tu′di-ant, *n.* [OF., p. pr., F. *étudiant.*] A student. *Obs.*

es-tud′y, *v.* & *n.* Study. *Obs.*

es-tu′fa (ĕs-too′fä), *n.* [Sp., a stove, a warm room.] An assembly room in a Pueblo Indian dwelling.

es′tu-fa′do (ĕs′too-fä′dō), *n.* [Sp. *estofado.*] A stew with onions, peppers, garlic, vinegar, thyme, raisins, olives, and tomatoes, served on toast.

es′u-rine (ĕz′ū-rĭn; ĕs′-; -rīn), *a.* [See ESURIENT.] Causing hunger; eating; corroding. *Obs.* — *n.* An esurine agent. *Obs.*

esy. † EASY.

esynge. † EASING.

et. † AT, EAT, IT.

‖ **et** (ĕt), *conj.* [L.] And.

‖ **et** (ā), *conj.* [F.] And.

Et. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [without period, *Et*]. Ethyl (C_2H_5).

E. T., *or* **e. t.** *Abbr.* Easter Term; English Translation; electric telegraph.

E′ta. Var. of AETA. [bok, a.]

‖ **e-taac′** (ā-täts′). The blaubok, a.

‖ **é′ta′gère′** (ā′tȧ′zhâr′), *n.* [F.] An open shelved cabinet for bric-a-brac.

‖ **et a′li-bi** (ĕt ăl′ĭ-bī). [L.] And elsewhere; — abbr. **et al.**

‖ **et a′li-i** (ā′lĭ-ī), *masc.*, *or* **a′li-æ** (-ē), *fem.* [L.] And others; — abbr. **et al.**

‖ **é′ta′lon′ boi′teux′** (ā′tȧ′lôN′ bwȧ′tû′). [F.] *Coinage.* = LIMPING STANDARD.

E′tam (ē′tăm). *Bib.*

Et′a-min′ (ĕt′ȧ-mĭn′), *n.* [Ar. *al tannīnu* the dragon.] See STAR.

E-ta′na (ā-tä′nä), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* A hero who attempted to mount to heaven on an eagle. He appears as a member of the under-world pantheon.

Etanim. Var. of ETHANIM. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

etayne. † ETEN.

etc. *Abbr.* Et cetera.

etch. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EDDISH.

etch. Dial. Eng. var. of EDGE.

etch, *v. t.* [ME. *echen.* See EKE.] To eke. *Obs.*

etch′er, *n.* One who etches.

etchewe. † ESCHEW.

‖ **et cum spi′ri-tu tu′o** (spĭr′ĭ-tū). [L.] Lit., and with thy spirit; — a liturgical phrase used as a response by the people to the Dominus vobiscum, the Lord be with you, which is said by the priest.

ete. † EAT.

et′en, *n.* [AS. *eten*, *eoten*, akin to Icel. *jötunn.*] A giant. *Obs.*

E-te′o-clus (ē-tē′ō-klŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἐτέοκλος.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Et′e-o-cre′tan (ĕt′ē-ō-krē′tăn), *a.* [From Gr. Ἐτεόκρητες.] Of or pertaining to the true, or aboriginal, Cretans, **Et′e-o-cre′tes** (-tēz).

et′e-os′tic (-ŏs′tĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἔτος, ἔτεος, year + στίχος row.] A chronogram. *Obs.*

etere. † EATER.

e-ter′mi-na-ble, *a.* [*e-* + *terminable.*] Interminable. *Obs.*

e-tern′. Var. of ETERNE.

quality other than mere duration ; as, the *eternal* life is a life of celestial bliss.

That they may also obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus, with *eternal* glory. *2 Tim.* ii. 10.

2. Continued without intermission ; perpetual ; ceaseless.

And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

3. Valid or existing at all times ; immutable.

What are the *eternal* objects of poetry among all nations, and at all times ? *M. Arnold.*

4. Having no element of time ; timeless. Cf. ETERNITY, 4.

5. Abhorrent. "Some *eternal* villain." *Shak.*

Syn. — Ceaseless, unceasing, incessant, perpetual, never-ending, uninterrupted, unintermitted, interminable, boundless ; immortal, imperishable, enduring. — ETERNAL, EVERLASTING, ENDLESS. ETERNAL, as used of duration, strictly implies absence of either beginning or end ; it commonly conveys the implication of inherent quality rather than that of mere continuance ; EVERLASTING, though often interchangeable with *eternal*, more frequently applies to future duration alone, and is less often thought of as implying essential quality ; as, "The *eternal* God is thy refuge, and underneath are the *everlasting* arms" (*Deut.* xxxiii. 27) ; *eternal* life, *everlasting* life ; "since Heaven's *eternal* year is thine" (*Dryden*) ; "This is the *everlasting* Yea, wherein all contradiction is solved" (*Carlyle*). ENDLESS applies to length as well as duration, and conveys least implication of inherent quality ; as, an *endless* chain, *endless* succession ; "the power of an *endless* life" (*Heb.* vii. 16). All three words are used as strong intensives, in the sense of "perpetual, interminable," frequently with the implication of tediousness or monotony ; as, "*Eternal* smiles his emptiness betray" (*Pope*) ; "Let me hear their *everlasting* grunts and whines no more" (*Shelley*) ; "an infinite and *endless* liar" (*Shak.*). See CONTINUAL, LASTING.

Eternal City, the, Rome ; — a common and ancient designation. — **e. generation**, *Theol.*, the doctrine that the Son is continuously begotten of God the Father in the same manner that light begets luster. Origen opposed this view to the Gnostic doctrine of *emanation*.

e-ter′nal (ē-tûr′năl), *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] One of the appellations of God.

Law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work. *Hooker.*

2. **a** Eternity. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Eternal things.

e-ter′nal-ly, *adv.* Throughout eternity ; everlastingly ; forever ; perpetually ; immutably.

That which is morally good or evil at any time or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so. *South.*

e-terne′ (ē-tûrn′), *a.* [OF. *eterne*, L. *aeternus*, for *aeviternus*, fr. *aevum* age. See AGE ; cf. ETERNAL.] Eternal. *Poetic.*

e-ter′ni-ty (ē-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *éternité*, L. *aeternitas*, fr. *aeternus*. See ETERNE.] **1**. Character or quality of being eternal ; infinite duration ; duration without beginning ; duration without end.

The high and lofty One, that inhabiteth *eternity*. *Is.* lvii. 15.

2. Condition which begins at death ; immortality.

Thou know'st 't is common ; all that lives must die,
Passing through nature to *eternity*. *Shak.*

3. Seeming endlessness ; an indefinite or immeasurable expanse of time ; an age ; sometimes, an age in the indefinite future ; as, he faced an *eternity* of regret.

4. *Philos.* That which transcends time ; that which involves or includes timeless reality ; also, absolute timelessness itself.

e-ter′nize (ē-tûr′nīz ; *formerly often, and still occas.*, ē′tẽr-nīz), *v. t.* ; E-TER′NIZED (-nīzd) ; E-TER′NIZ-ING (-nīz-ĭng). [Cf. F. *éterniser*.] **1**. To make eternal, or endless ; also, to prolong indefinitely.

This other [gift] served but to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*

2. To make forever famous ; to immortalize ; as, to *eternize* one's self, a name, exploits.

My verse your virtues rare shall *eternize*. *Spenser.*

e-te′sian (ē-tē′zhăn), *a.* [L. *etesiae*, pl., periodic winds, Gr. ἐτησίαι, fr. ἔτος year.] [*Often cap.*] Periodical ; annual ; — applied to winds in the Mediterranean region, esp. those which blow from the north in the Ægean Sea and the Levant during the summer.

-eth (-ĕth ; -ĭth ; 151). [AS. *-eð, -að* ; *-ð*.] The Middle English ending of the present indicative third person singular. *Obs.*, except in archaic or poetical language.

-eth. A suffix of ordinal numbers. See 2d -TH.

eth′al (ĕth′ăl ; ē′thăl), *n.* [F. *éthal* ; *éth*er ether + *alco*(h)ol alcohol.] *Chem.* Cetyl alcohol.

eth′ane (ĕth′ān), *n.* [From ETHER.] *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, forming a constituent of natural and ordinary illuminating gas and burning with a pale flame. It is the second member of the methane series, and its most important derivatives are common alcohol, aldehyde, ether, and acetic acid.

eth′ene (ĕth′ēn ; 277), *n.* *Chem.* Ethylene. — **e-then′ic** (ē-thĕn′ĭk), *a.*

eth′e-nyl (ĕth′ē-nĭl), *n.* [*ethene* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A trivalent hydrocarbon radical, $CH_3{\cdot}C$. The isomeric univalent radical of the ethylene series, $CH_2{:}CH$, is called *vinyl*.

e′ther (ē′thẽr), *n.* Also *æther*. [L. *aether*, Gr. αἰθήρ, akin to αἴθειν to light up, kindle, burn, blaze, Skr. *idh*, AS. *ād* funeral pile, OHG. *eit*.] **1**. That one of the elements which, according to Aristotle, forms the material of the heavenly spheres and bodies from the moon to the fixed stars (cf. ELEMENT, 1) ; hence, the upper regions of space or the rarefied element supposed to fill these regions ; the empyrean ; the clear sky ; — in this sense often spelt *æther* to emphasize the classical allusion.

2. *Physics.* A hypothetical medium supposed to fill all known space, even those portions occupied by fluids and solids. The functions assigned to the ether, such as the transmission of transverse waves with the velocity of light and the production, when under certain strains or subjected to certain motions, of all the phenomena due to electric and magnetic fields of force, indicate properties unlike those of any known form of matter. The difficulty of forming any accurate conception of the nature and structure of the ether is very great, and the prevailing views concerning it are, as yet, speculative.

3. *Chem.* **a** A light, volatile, mobile, inflammable liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2O$ (or ethyl oxide), of a characteristic aromatic odor, obtained by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid, and hence called also *sulphuric ether*. It is a powerful solvent of fats, resins, pyroxylin, etc., but finds its chief use as an anæsthetic. It boils at 34.6° C. (94.3° F.). **b** Any similar oxide of hydrocarbon radicals ; as, amyl *ether*. An oxide of two different radicals, as methyl ethyl ether, $CH_3OC_2H_5$, is known as a *complex*, or *mixed*, *ether*. **c** An ester, esp. an ethyl ester ; as, valeric *ether* ; — called specif. *compound ether*, as distinguished from *simple ethers*, or ethers proper. See ESTER.

e-the′re-al (ē-thē′rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *aethereus*, *-ius*, Gr. αἰθέριος. See ETHER.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the ether, or the regions beyond the earth or its atmosphere ; celestial ; as, *ethereal* space ; *ethereal* regions.

2. Pertaining to the earth's atmosphere. "*Ethereal* light." *Dryden.*

3. Formed of ether ; hence, exceedingly light or airy ; tenuous ; spiritlike ; characterized by extreme delicacy, as form, manner, thought, etc.

Vast chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human, angel, man. *Pope.*

4. *Chem.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, ether ; as, an *ethereal* solution.

5. *Physics.* Of or pertaining to the ether (see ETHER, *n.*, 2).

ethereal medium, *Physics.* = ETHER, *n.*, 2. — **e. oil**. **a** *Chem.* = ESSENTIAL OIL. **b** A heavy, yellow, oily liquid consisting essentially of etherin, etherol, and ethyl sulphate. It is the oily residuum left after etherification. Called also *heavy oil of wine* (distinguished from *oil of wine*, or œnanthic ester). **c** *Pharm.* A mixture of the preceding oil with an equal volume of ether. — **e. salt**, *Chem.*, an ester. — **e. tincture**, *Pharm.*, a solution of medicinal substance in ether.

e-the′re-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ethereal state or quality.

Something of that *ethereality* of thought and manner which belonged to Wordsworth's earlier lyrics. *J. C. Shairp.*

e-the′re-al-ize (ē-thē′rē-ăl-īz), *v. t.* ; E-THE′RE-AL-IZED (-īzd) ; E-THE′RE-AL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To convert into, or saturate with, ether ; also, to render ethereal or spiritlike ; spiritualize. — **e-the′re-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

Etherealized, moreover, by spiritual communications with the other world. *Hawthorne.*

e-the′re-ous (ē-thē′rē-ŭs), *a.* [See ETHEREAL.] Formed of ether ; ethereal.

This *ethereous* mold whereon we stand. *Milton.*

ether extract. *Anal. Chem.* The total material, largely fat, extracted by ether in the analysis of foods, feeding stuffs, etc. In statements of analyses *ether extract* is often used interchangeably with *fat*.

e-ther′ic (ē-thĕr′ĭk ; ē′thẽr-), **e-ther′i-cal** (ē-thĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Physics.* Ethereal. — **etheric telegraphy**, wireless telegraphy.

e-ther′i-fi-ca′tion (ē-thĕr′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn ; ē′thẽr-), *n.* *Chem.* Act or process of making ether, specif., of transforming a large quantity of alcohol into ether by the agency of a small amount of sulphuric, or ethyl sulphuric, acid.

e-ther′i-fy (ē-thĕr′ĭ-fī ; ē′thẽr-), *v. t.* ; -I-FIED (-fīd) ; -I-FY′-ING (-fī′ĭng). [*ether* + *-fy*.] *Chem.* To convert (an alcohol) into an ether, esp. (ordinary alcohol) into ordinary ether.

e′ther-in (ē′thẽr-ĭn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* **a** Ethylene, regarded as a basic radical and assumed to be a constituent of alcohol, ether, and various other compounds. This theory, called the **etherin theory**, was advanced by Dumas and Boullay in 1828. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **b** A white crystalline substance found in heavy oil of wine (the residue left from making ether) and regarded as a polymer of ethylene.

e-the′ri-on (ē-thē′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἰθέριον, neut. of αἰθέριος ethereal. See ETHER.] *Chem.* An extremely light gas supposed to be contained in the air. The evidence of its existence is very unsatisfactory.

e′ther-ism (ē′thẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* The condition caused by the administration or excessive use of ether.

e′ther-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Administration of ether to produce anæsthesia ; also, the condition so produced.

e′ther-ize (ē′thẽr-īz), *v. t.* ; E′THER-IZED (-īzd) ; E′THER-IZ′-ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *éthériser*.] **1**. To convert into ether. **2**. To render insensible with ether, as by inhalation.

e′ther-o-late (ē′thẽr-ō-lāt), *n.* [From ETHER.] A preparation containing ether ; an ethereal solution.

ether value. *Anal. Chem.* The difference between the saponification value and the acid value. It is taken as a measure of the true fats (esters of the fatty acids) present.

eth′ic (ĕth′ĭk), **eth′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *ethicus*, Gr. ἠθικός, fr. ἦθος custom, usage, character, dwelling ; akin to ἔθος custom, Goth. *sidus*, G. *sitte*, Skr. *svadhā*, prob. orig., one's own doing ; *sva* self + *dhā* to set : cf. F. *éthique*. See SO, DO.] **1**. Of or relating to moral action, motive, or character ; as, *ethical* emotion : also, treating of moral feelings, duties, or conduct ; containing precepts of morality ; moral ; as, *ethic* discourses ; an *ethical* system.

The *ethical* meaning of the miracles. *Trench.*

2. Relating to ethos, or character.

Syn. — See MORAL.

ethical dative, *Gram.*, a colloquial use of the dative of a pronoun for the person regarded as having an interest in the matter in question ; as, Quid *mihi* Celsus agit ? How does *my* Celsus do ? "He plucked *me* ope his doublet and offered them his throat to cut." *Shak.*

eth′ic, *n.* **1**. The science of ethics ; also, an ethical system ; — the earlier term for *ethics*, and still sometimes used.

2. Character, or the ideals of character, manifested by a race or people. Cf. ETHOS.

eth′i-cize (ĕth′ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* ; -CIZED (-sīzd) ; -CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). **1**. To make ethical ; to consider as an ethical being or in ethical relations.

The idealizing process which . . . *ethicizes* nature. *J. Martineau.*

2. To discuss, or be concerned with, ethics. *Rare.*

eth′i-co- (ĕth′ĭ-kō-). [See ETHIC.] A combining form indicating a *relation to ethics* ; as : **eth′i-co-re-li′gious**, pertaining to ethics and religion ; **eth′i-co-æs-thet′ic**, pertaining to ethics and æsthetics.

eth′ics (ĕth′ĭks), *n.* (*see* -ICS). [Cf. F. *éthique*. See ETHIC ; -ICS.] **1**. A treatise on morals ; specif., the ethical works of Aristotle, known to us in three treatises : the **Nicomachean Ethics**, probably published by Aristotle's son Nichomachus ; the **Eudemian Ethics**, supposed to have been prepared by Aristotle's pupil Eudemus ; and the **Magna Moralia**, probably an abstract from the preceding.

2. The science of moral duty ; more broadly, the science of the ideal human character. The chief problems with which *ethics* deals concern the nature of the summum bonum, or highest good, the origin and validity of the sense of duty, and the character and authority of moral obligation. The principal ethical theories are : First, such as consider happiness to be the greatest good ; — these may be *egoistic*, as is usually the case with *hedonistic* and *eudæmonistic* theories, or *altruistic*, as *utilitarianism*. Second, theories of *perfectionism*, or self-realization. Third, theories resting upon the relation of man to the universe or to divine law, as *Stoicism*, *evolutionism*, *Christian ethics*. *Intuitionism* and *empiricism* in ethics are doctrines opposed with respect to the character of the sense of duty. *Absolute ethics* affirms an unchanging moral code ; *relative ethics* regards moral rules as varying with human development.

3. Moral principles, quality, or practice ; a system of moral principles ; as, social *ethics*, medical *ethics* ; the morals of individual action or practice ; as, the *ethics* of a conscientious man ; his *ethics* are better than his practices.

eth′ide (ĕth′īd ; -ĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* Any compound of ethyl of a binary type ; as, potassium *ethide*.

eth′i-dene (-ĭ-dēn), *n.* [From ETHER.] Ethylidene.

eth′ine (-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* Acetylene.

eth′i-on′ic (ĕth′ĭ-ŏn′ĭk ; ē′thĭ-), *a.* [*ethyl* + *thionic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unstable acid, $C_2H_6S_2O_7$, known only in solution, obtainable by saturating absolute alcohol or ether with sulphur trioxide and diluting with water.

E′thi-op (ē′thĭ-ŏp), *n.* [L. *Aethiops*, Gr. Αἰθίοψ ; cf. αἴθειν to burn and ὤψ face.] A native or inhabitant of Ethiopia ; in a general sense, a negro or black man. See ETHIOPIAN, *n. & a.* — **E′thi-op**, *a.*

E′thi-o′pi-an (-ō′pĭ-ăn), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to Ethiopia, a region anciently called *Æthiopia supra Ægyptum* (Ethiopia above Egypt) and generally identified with the ancient Cush, or the valley of the Nile above the First Cataract, although also taken as including territories reaching to the Red Sea and the Blue Nile. In modern usage, *Ethiopia* is : **a** Officially, the Abyssinian Empire. **b** Abyssinia together with adjacent southern territories, esp. the domain of the Gallas. **c** The territories above the First Cataract, an indefinite and extensive area.

2. Of or pertaining to the Ethiopians (see ETHIOPIAN, *n.*, 1) ; also, designating a branch of the Hamitic languages (see HAMITIC LANGUAGES **c**, and cf. ETHIOPIC, *n. & a.*).

3. Of, pertaining to, or designating, a negro or blackamoor ; as, *Ethiopian* serenaders.

4. Designating, or pertaining to, one of the five divisions of mankind distinguished by Blumenbach in 1775 and named the **Ethiopian race**. As now used, the term comprises the Negro, Bantu, and Negrito peoples of Africa together with their descendants, the darker races of Oceania, and (usually) the Australian and (extinct) Tasmanian blacks. The typical Ethiopian is of dark or nearly black complexion, has frizzly black hair, a broad flat nose, scanty beard, thick and everted lips, large teeth, and is prognathous and dolichocephalous. There are, however, wide variations, including at least two very distinct types, the *Negro* and the *Negrito* (see these terms). Cf. AUSTRALIAN, BANTU, NEGROID.

Ethiopian eggplant, a species of *Solanum* (*S. integrifolium*) sometimes cultivated for its ornamental scarlet or yellow fruit. — **E. lily**, the calla, 2. — **E. pepper**. = AFRICAN CUBEBS. — **E. region**, *Zoögeog.*, a region including Africa south of the Sahara with southern Arabia and, as used by some, Madagascar and the adjacent islands. Among the peculiarities of its mammalian fauna are the numerous forms of lemurs and antelopes, and the absence of bears and deer. Madagascar is often regarded as forming an independent region. See MALAGASY REGION.

E′thi-o′pi-an, *n.* **1**. A native of Ethiopia (see ETHIOPIAN, *a.*, 1) ; hence : **a** An ancient Ethiopian, probably of mixed Hamitic and Negro race. **b** An Abyssinian, of Semitic and Hamitic stock with Negro admixture (see ABYSSINIAN, *n.*, 1). **c** A member of one of the Hamitic tribes of northeastern Africa, such as the Bejas, Gallas, Somalis, etc. (cf. HAMITE). **d** A member of any of various Hamitic, Semitic, Negro, and mixed tribes and peoples inhabiting Ethiopia.

2. A negro ; a blackamoor.

3. *Ethnol.* A member of the Ethiopian race.

E′thi-o′pi-an-ism (ē′thĭ-ō′pĭ-ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* Advocacy of Ethiopian control, esp. in Africa.

E′thi-op′ic (-ŏp′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Aethiopicus*, Gr. Αἰθιοπικός.] **1**. = ETHIOPIAN, *a.*, 1 & 4.

2. Designating, or relating to, Ethiopic (see ETHIOPIC, *n.*). Cf. ETHIOPIAN, *a.*, 2.

Ethiopic alphabet, a South Semitic alphabet of doubtful origin, the ancient liturgical script of the Abyssinian Christians. — **E. Church**. = ABYSSINIAN CHURCH. — **E. liturgies**. See LITURGY, 1, II. — **E. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

e-ter′nal-ism (ē-tûr′năl-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

e-ter′nal-ist, *n.* A believer in the eternity of the physical world.

e′ter-nal′i-ty (ē′tẽr-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being eternal.

e-ter′nal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

e-ter′nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-ter′ni-fy, *v. t.* To make eternal. *Obs.*

e-ter′nish, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *éterniser*.] To eternify. *Obs.*

e-ter′ni-za′tion (ē-tûr′nĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of eternizing.

e-tern′ness, *n.* Eternity. *Obs.*

etfluwen. Obs. pret. pl. of ATFLEE.

etforen. ╪ ATFORE.

eth. Obs. or Scot. var. of EATH.

Eth′a-i (ĕth′ā-ī). *D. Bib.*

e-thal′de-hyde (ē-thăl′dē-hīd), *n.* [*ether* + *aldehyde*.] Acetic aldehyde. See ALDEHYDE.

E′tham (ē′thăm). *Bib.*

E′than (ē′thăn), *n.* [L. *Ethan*, fr. Heb. *Eythān*.] Lit., firmness ; strength ; — masc. prop. name. *Bib.*

eth′an-al (ĕth′ăn-ăl), *n.* [*ethane* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* Acetaldehyde (see ALDEHYDE). *Off. Nom.*

eth′an-am′ide (-ăm′īd ; -ĭd), *n.* [*ethane* + *amide*.] *Chem.* Acetamide. *Off. Nom.*

Eth′a-nim, *n.* [Heb. *ethanīm*.] Old Hebrew name for TISHRI. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

eth′a-nol (ĕth′ā-nōl ; -nŏl), *n.* [*ethane* + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* Ethyl alcohol. *Off. Nom.*

eth′a-no-yl (-nō-ĭl), *n.* [*ethane* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* Acetyl. *Off. Nom.*

Eth′ba′al (ĕth′bā′ăl ; ĕth′bā′-ăl). *Bib.*

ethe. ╪ EATH.

ethe, *v. t.* [Cf. OATH.] To adjure. *Obs.*

E′the-el (ē′thē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

E′the-i (-ī). *D. Bib.*

eth′el. ╪ ATHEL.

eth′el, *n.* *Bot.* = ATLE.

eth′el, *n.* [AS. *ēðel*.] Ancestral land ; patrimony. *Obs.*

Eth′el (ĕth′ĕl), *n.* [AS. *Æðelu* ; cf. *æðele* noble. Cf. ADELINA.] Lit., noble ; — fem. prop. name.

Eth′e-lind (ĕth′ē-lĭnd), **Eth′e-lin′da** (-lĭn′dȧ), *n.* [Cf. ETHEL, and OHG. *Adallinda*.] Fem. prop. name.

eth′el-ing. Var. of ATHELING.

ethen. ╪ EAT, HEATHEN, HETHEN.

E′the-os′to-ma (ē′thē-ŏs′tō-mȧ), *n.*, **E′the-o-sto′mi-dæ** (-ō-stō′mĭ-dē), **E′the-os′to-mi′næ** (-ŏs′tō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. ἠθεῖν to sift + στόμα mouth.] See DARTER, fish.

e′the-os′to-moid (-ŏs′tō-moid), *a.* [*Etheostoma* + *-oid*.] Pert. to or designating the darters (fishes). See DARTER. — *n.* A darter.

e′ther (*dial.* ē′thẽr ; ā′-). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of EITHER.

eth′er (ĕth′ẽr). Dial. var. of EDDER.

E′ther (ē′thẽr). *Bib.*

e-the′re-al-ism (ē-thē′rē-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* Ethereality.

e-the′re-al-ly, *adv.* of ETHEREAL.

e-the′re-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-the′re-an (ē-thē′rē-ăn), *a.* = ETHEREAL. *Rare.*

E-the′ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ETHEREAL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water bivalve mollusks of Africa and Madagascar, usually included in the Unionidæ, but often made a separate family, **E′the-ri′i-dæ** (ē′thē-rī′ĭ-dē). They have a rough exterior, with a pearly lining which is often bright green, and attach themselves to rocks, like oysters.

e-the′ri-al, **e-the′ri-al′i-ty**, **e-the′ri-al-ize**, etc. Vars. of ETHEREAL, ETHEREALITY, etc.

e′ther-i-form (ē′thẽr-ĭ-fôrm′ ; ē-thĕr′ĭ-), *a.* [*ether* + *-form*.] Having the form of ether.

e′ther-iz′er (ē′thẽr-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that etherizes.

e′ther-ol (ē′thẽr-ōl ; -ŏl), *n.* [*ether* + 2d *-ol*.] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon regarded as a polymeric variety of ethylene, produced with etherin.

e′ther-o-ma′ni-a, *n.* [NL. See ETHER : MANIA.] *Med.* A morbid and uncontrollable craving for ether as a stimulant.

e′ther-ous (ē′thẽr-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Ethereal.

eth′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ETHIC, ETHICAL.

eth′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-thi′cian (ē-thĭsh′ăn), *n.* An ethicist. *Rare.*

eth′i-cist (ĕth′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* One versed in ethics. — **eth′i-cism** (-sĭz′m), *n.*

Ethiopesse, *n.* Obs. fem. of ETHIOP.

E'thi-op'ic (ē'thĭ-ŏp'ĭk), *n.* The language of the Semitic conquerors of Abyssinia. See SEMITIC; cf. ABYSSINIAN, *n.*, 3.
e'thi-ops (ē'thĭ-ŏps), *n.* [NL. See ETHIOP.] *Old Chem.* Any of various preparations of a black or very dark color.
ethiops martial. *Old Chem.* Black oxide of iron.
ethiops mineral. *Old Chem.* Black sulphide of mercury, HgS, obtained by triturating mercury with sulphur.
eth'mo- (ĕth'mō-). A combining form of *ethmoid*, used esp. in combination with the names of other bones, as in **eth'mo-fron'tal, eth'mo-lach'ry-mal, eth'mo-max'il-la-ry, eth'mo-na'sal, eth'mo-pal'a-tal, eth'mo-pre'sphe-noi'dal, eth'mo-sphe'-noid, eth'mo-sphe-noi'dal,** denoting connection with or situation between the ethmoid and the frontal, lachrymal, superior maxillary, etc.
eth'moid (ĕth'moid), *a.* [Gr. ἠθμοειδής like a sieve; ἠθμός sieve + εἶδος form.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating one or more bones forming a greater or less part of the walls and septum of the nasal cavity. The term is extended to the whole region of the nasal capsule. In man the ethmoid bone is a compound structure and consists of the *cribriform plate* (which see), with which are connected a median *perpendicular plate*, forming part of the nasal septum, and two *lateral masses*. In the teleost fishes there is a single *median ethmoid*, better termed the *supra-ethmoid*, above the mesethmoid region, and a pair of *lateral ethmoids* or *ectethmoids* (also called *prefrontals*). See also MESETHMOID and SPHENETHMOID. — *n.* An ethmoid bone.
eth-moi'dal (ĕth-moi'dăl), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the region of the ethmoid bone; ethmoid.
ethmoidal cells, *Anat.*, cavities in the lateral masses of the ethmoid (partly completed by adjoining bones) communicating with the nasal fossæ. — **e. notch,** *Anat.*, a broad cleft or space separating the orbital plates of the frontal bone, occupied by the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. — **e. plane,** *Anat.*, the plane of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.
eth'moid-i'tis (ĕth'moid-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ethmoid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the ethmoid or its sinuses.
eth'mo-tur'bi-nal (ĕth'mō-tûr'bĭ-năl), *a.* [*ethmo-* + *turbinal.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the lateral masses of the ethmoid of mammals considered as separate elements. They bear, or consist largely of, turbinal bones. See ETHMOID. — *n.* An ethmoturbinal bone.
eth'mo-vo'mer-ine (-vō'mẽr-ĭn; -vŏm'ẽr-ĭn), *a.* [*ethmo-* + *vomerine.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the vomer and the ethmoid; as, the **ethmovomerine plate,** a cartilaginous plate in the embryo, from which the ethmoid develops.
eth'narch (ĕth'närk), *n.* [Gr. ἐθνάρχης; ἔθνος nation + ἀρχός. See -ARCH.] The governor of a province or people.
eth'narch-y (-när-kĭ), *n.; pl.* -NARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. ἐθναρχία.] The dominion of an ethnarch, or his office or rank.
eth'nic (ĕth'nĭk) } *a.* [L. *ethnicus*, Gr. ἐθνικός, fr. ἔθνος
eth'ni-cal (-nĭ-kăl) } nation, τὰ ἔθνη the nations, heathens, gentiles.] **1.** Pertaining to the Gentiles, or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan; — opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian*.
2. Pertaining or peculiar to race; relating to community of physical and mental traits in races, or designating groups or races of mankind discriminated on the basis of common customs and characters.

In order to class peoples, nations, tribes, in a word, "*ethnic* groups," we ought to take into consideration linguistic differences, *ethnic* characters, and especially, in my opinion, geographical distribution. *J. Deniker.*

eth'nic, *n.* A heathen; a pagan. *Obs.* *Milton.*
eth'ni-cal-ly (-nĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an ethnical manner.
eth'ni-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Heathenism; paganism; idolatry. *Obs.* "Taint of *ethnicism.*" *B. Jonson.*
2. The general character of the non-Hebraic and non-Christian civilizations of antiquity.
eth'ni-co- (ĕth'nĭ-kō-). Combining form for *ethnic*.
eth'no- (ĕth'nō-). Combining form for *ethnic*.
eth'no-bot'a-ny (-bŏt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [*ethno-* + *botany.*] Botany that treats of the names, lore, and uses of plants as illustrative or typical of the customs of a race. — **eth'no-bo-tan'ic** (-bō-tăn'ĭk), **eth'no-bo-tan'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
eth'no-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the process of ethnogeny.

The social mind acting on spontaneous forms of alliance creates the family, the clan, and the tribe, and later the folk and the nation. This is the *ethnogenic* stage of social evolution, and to it corresponds *ethnogenic* sociology. *F. H. Giddings.*

eth-nog'e-ny (ĕth-nŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*ethno-* + *-geny.*] The genesis of races; also, the science which treats of this; ethnology. See ETHNOLOGY.
eth-nog'ra-pher (ĕth-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in ethnography.
eth'no-graph'ic (ĕth'nō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *ethnogra-*
eth'no-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } *phique.*] Pertaining to ethnography. — **eth'no-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
eth-nog'ra-phy (ĕth-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*ethno-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *ethnographie.*] Descriptive anthropology; sometimes, loosely, ethnology. See ANTHROPOLOGY, 1 **b**; ETHNOLOGY.
eth'no-log'ic (ĕth'nō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to ethnology.
eth'no-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } — **eth'no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
eth-nol'o-gist (ĕth-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ethnology.
eth-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*ethno-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the division of mankind into races, their origin, distribution, and relations, and the peculiarities which characterize them. See ANTHROPOLOGY, 1 **b**. *Ethnology* and *ethnography* are often confounded, but the latter is properly restricted to the purely descriptive treatments of peoples and races, while the former denotes their comparative study and analytical classification. *Ethnogeny* is primarily concerned with the actual evolution of races, one from another, and is concerned purely with blood relationship. *Ethnography* and *ethnogeny* are thus branches of *ethnology*.

Special anthropology . . . hands over the detailed study of the Hominidæ in all their relations to the sister science *ethnology*, which has been aptly defined as that branch of general anthropology which deals with the relations of the different varieties of mankind to each other. *A. H. Keane.*

eth'nos (ĕth'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. ἔθνος nation.] *Sociol.* **a** A group of kindred in clan and tribal organization; — contrasted with *demos*.

With the achievement of confederation and the establishment of kingship, ethnogenic evolution is completed. A gentile folk or *ethnos* has come into existence. Its further development, if evolution be not arrested at this point, carries it into the new conditions of civic life and demogenic progress. *F. H. Giddings.*

b The most primitive natural or kindred group. See SOCIUS.
eth'o-log'ic (ĕth'ō-lŏj'ĭk; ē'thō-) } *a.* [See ETHOLOGY.]
eth'o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Treating of, or pertaining to, ethics or morality, or the science of character. **2.** Pertaining to the study of manners and customs.
e-thol'o-gist (ē-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ethology.
e-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *ethologia* a depicting of character, Gr. ἠθολογία; ἦθος custom, moral nature + λέγειν to speak.] **1.** Ethics; a treatise on morality. *Obs.*
2. The science of the ethos.
3. *Zoöl.* = BIONOMICS.
e'thos (ē'thŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἦθος character. See ETHIC.] **1.** The character, sentiment, or disposition of a community or people, considered as a natural endowment; the spirit which actuates manners and customs; also, the characteristic tone or genius of an institution or social organization. **2.** *Æsthetics.* The traits in a work of art which express the ideal or typic character — character as influenced by the *ethos* (sense 1) of a people — rather than realistic or emotional situations or individual character in a narrow sense; — opposed to *pathos*.
eth-ox'ide (ĕth-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* [*ethoxyl* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A binary compound of ethoxyl; an ethylate.
eth-ox'y- (ĕth-ŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* Combining form for *ethoxyl*.
eth-ox'yl (-ŏk'sĭl), *n.* *Chem.* The univalent radical C_2H_5O, or ethyl plus an atom of oxygen.
eth'yl (ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [*ether* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_5, of which ethane is the hydride, ordinary alcohol the hydroxide, ordinary ether the oxide, etc.
eth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; -ȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-amin.** [*ethyl* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A compound formed by the replacement by ethyl of one, two, or three hydrogen atoms in ammonia and called accordingly mono-, di-, or tri-ethylamine; specif., mono-ethylamine, a colorless, mobile, inflammable liquid, $C_2H_5{\cdot}NH_2$, very volatile and with an ammoniacal odor. It is a strong base.
eth'yl-ate (ĕth'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). *Chem.* To treat so as to cause the introduction of one or more ethyl groups, C_2H_5; as, to *ethylate* alcohol.
eth'yl-ate (-lāt), *n.* [From ETHYL.] *Chem.* A compound derived from ethyl alcohol by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen by a metal; an ethyl alcoholate; as, potassium *ethylate*, $C_2H_5{\cdot}O{\cdot}K$.
ethyl bromide. *Chem.* A colorless and very volatile liquid, C_2H_5Br, of aromatic odor, largely used as an anæsthetic.
ethyl butyrate. *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_3H_7CO_2C_2H_5$, found in various fruits and also prepared artificially. Its odor is like that of the pineapple, and it is the principal flavoring matter of rum. It is used under the name of *rum essence* or *rum ether* to make a factitious rum.
ethyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless liquid, C_2H_5Cl, resembling ethyl bromide but more volatile. It is largely used as a local anæsthetic.
ethyl disulphide. *Chem.* A colorless, poisonous, inflammable oil, $(C_2H_5)_2S_2$, with a garliclike odor, made by heating mercaptan with sulphur, and in other ways.
eth'yl-ene (ĕth'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [From ETHYL.] *Chem.* A colorless, gaseous, unsaturated hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, or $CH_2{:}CH_2$, forming an important ingredient of illuminating gas, and also obtained by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on alcohol. It forms an explosive mixture with air. It combines directly with chlorine and bromine to form oily liquids, — hence called also *olefiant gas*.
ethylene bromide *or* **dibromide.** *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Br_2$, of pleasant odor and taste, formed by the direct union of ethylene and bromine. Sp. gr., 2.18.
ethylene chloride *or* **dichloride.** *Chem.* A heavy colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, of chloroformlike odor and sweetish taste, formed by direct union of ethylene and chlorine or by heating glycol with hydrochloric acid; — called also *Dutch liquid*, *Dutch oil*, or *oil of the Dutch chemists*, because discovered (1795) by four associated chemists of Holland.
ethylene series. *Chem.* The series of unsaturated hydrocarbons of which ethylene is the type, and represented by the general formula C_nH_{2n}.
e-thyl'ic (ē-thĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, ethyl; as, *ethylic* alcohol.
e-thyl'i-dene (-ĭ-dēn), *n.* *Chem.* An unsymmetrical bivalent hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_4, isomeric with ethylene but written thus, $CH_3{\cdot}CH$, to distinguish it from ethylene, $CH_2{:}CH_2$. Its compounds are derived from aldehyde.
ethylidene biuret. *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $NH{:}(CONH)_2{:}CHCH_3$, formed by passing cyanic acid into acetaldehyde; — called also *trigenic acid*.
eth'yl-in (ĕth'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any one of the several complex ethers of ethyl and glycerin.
ethyl iodide. *Chem.* A colorless, difficultly inflammable liquid, C_2H_5I, of a garlic odor.
ethyl nitrite. *Chem.* A colorless or pale yellow liquid, $C_2H_5NO_2$. See *spirit of nitrous ether*, under SPIRIT.
eth'yl-sul-phu'ric (ĕth'ĭl-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid (acid ethyl sulphate, $HC_2H_5SO_4$), produced as a thick liquid by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. It is an intermediate product in the process of etherification.
e'ti-o-late (ē'tĭ-ō-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [F. *étioler* to blanch, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *esteule* straw, stubble, L. *stipula.*] To become, or cause to become, white or whiter; to whiten, pale, bleach, or blanch, as from exclusion of sunlight or from disease.
e'ti-o-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Blanched or colorless; specif., *Plant Physiol.*, blanched by the absence of light; — said of plants or parts of plants grown in darkness. The loss of color is caused by the conversion of the green chloroplasts to leucoplasts. Etiolated plants usually look sickly, having long internodes and poorly developed leaves.
e'ti-o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The operation or process of, or the condition produced by, etiolating.
e'ti-o-lin (ē'tĭ-ō-lĭn), *n.* [See ETIOLATE.] A pale yellow pigment found in the plastids of plants grown in darkness. It is convertible into chlorophyll upon exposure to light.
et'i-quette (ĕt'ĭ-kĕt; 277), *n.* [F., prop., a label, ticket, OF. *estiquete*, of German origin; cf. LG. *stikke* peg, pin, tack, *stikken* to stick, G. *stecken*. See STICK; cf. TICKET.] **1.** The forms required by good breeding, or prescribed by authority, to be observed in social or official life; observance of the proprieties of rank and occasion; conventional decorum; ceremonial code of polite society.

The pompous *etiquette* of the court. *Prescott.*

2. A demand made by etiquette. *Obs.*
3. A ticket; a label, as on a suit of clothes.
et'na (ĕt'nȧ), *n.* [From Mt. *Etna.*] A vessel for heating liquids, consisting of a cup fixed in a saucer in which alcohol is burned.
E'ton coat *or* **jack'et** (ē'tŭn). **1.** A jacket of a pattern originally worn by students at Eton College, England, having an open front and broad lapels and being cut square at the hips. A large stiff turn-over collar is usually worn with the coat.
2. A similar jacket worn by women.
E-to'ni-an (ē-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A student or former student of Eton College, at Eton, in Buckinghamshire, England. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Eton or Eton College.
E-tru'ri-an (ē-trōō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to Etruria; Etruscan. "*Etrurian* shades." *Milton.* — *n.* An Etruscan.
E-trus'can (ē-trŭs'kăn), *a.* [L. *Etruscus.*] Of or pertaining to Etruria or its inhabitants, or designating their art, language, or civilization. At the height of its power, previous to the rise of Rome, Etruria comprised the region of Italy between the Arno and the Tiber and inland to the Apennines. The origin of the Etruscans and their civilization, from which that of Rome was largely developed, is usually ascribed either to central Europe (see HALLSTATT CIVILIZATION) or to Asia Minor, or to both. In any case the race was of mixed type and their culture profoundly modified by their extensive commerce with Greece and the East. Their language is of unknown affinities, although the alphabet is probably of Chalcidic origin.
E-trus'can, *n.* A native of Etruria; a member of the Etruscan race, who called themselves *Raseni*; also, their language.
-ette (-ĕt). [F. *-ette*, fem. of *-et.*] A diminutive suffix in nouns of recent borrowing from the French; as, cigar*ette*, statu*ette*, pian*ette*. The diminutive force is often lost; as in etiqu*ette*, servi*ette*. *-ette* has been sparingly added to native words, wagon*ette* and leather*ette* being perh. the only well-established cases. On the analogy of leather*ette* there is a commercial use of *-ette* to form names of imitation or substitutive material; as, plush*ette*, Brussell*ette* carpets.
et'tle (ĕt''l), *v. t. & i.*; ET'TLED (-'ld); ET'TLING (-lĭng). [Icel. *ætla.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To intend, plan, or design; to try; to endeavor to do, obtain, or effect. **2.** To aim or direct, as a blow, or (fig.) as speech or action. **3.** To prepare or to arrange; hence, to use economically; to deal out sparingly.
4. To suppose or conjecture; to consider.
et'tle, *v. i.* To take one's course; also, to take aim (*at*). *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
et'tle, *n.* An attempt or endeavor; aim; intent; also, an opportunity. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **é'tude'** (ā'tüd'), *n.* [F. See STUDY.] A study; specif., *Music*, a piece for practice of some special point of technical execution; an exercise.
e-tui', *or* **et-wee'** (ā-twē'; ĕt-wē'), *n.* [F. *étui.*] A case for one or several small articles; esp., a box in which articles of toilet or of daily personal use are carried.
et-ym'ic (ĕt-ĭm'ĭk), *a.* Relating to the etymon.
et'y-mo-log'i-cal (ĕt'ĭ-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *etymologicus*, Gr. ἐτυμολογικός: cf. F. *étymologique*. See ETYMOLOGY.] Pertaining to etymology. — **et'y-mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
et'y-mo-log'i-con (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν, prop. neut. sing. from ἐτυμολογικός.] An etymological dictionary or manual.
et'y-mol'o-gist (-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *étymologiste.*] A student of etymology.
et'y-mol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *étymologiser.*] To give the etymology of (a word). — *v. i.* To study or form etymologies. — **et'y-mol'o-gi-za'tion** (-jĭ-zā'shŭn; -jī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
et'y-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *etymologia*, Gr. ἐτυμολογία; ἔτυμον etymon + λόγος discourse, de-

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Eth'ma (ĕth'mȧ). *Bib.*
eth'mo-tur'bi-nate, *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Ethmoturbinal.
eth'my-phi'tis (ĕth'mĭ-fī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ethmo-* + Gr. ὑφή a tissue + *-itis.*] = CELLULITIS.
Eth'nan (ĕth'năn). *Bib.*
Eth'ni (ĕth'nī). *Bib.*
eth'ni-cist (ĕth'nĭ-sĭst), *n.* = ETHNOLOGIST. [heathenism.]
eth'nize, *v. i.* To lean toward
eth'no-ge'o-graph'i-cal, *a.* See ETHNO-.
eth-nog'ra-phist (ĕth-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* = ETHNOGRAPHER.
ethnol. *Abbr.* Ethnological; ethnology. [= ETHNOLOGIST.]
eth-nol'o-ger (ĕth-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.*
eth'no-ma'ni-ac, *n.* [*ethno-* + *maniac.*] An unreasonable or immoderate nationalist.
eth'no-psy-chol'o-gy, *n.* Psychology of races; folk psychology. — **-psy'cho-log'i-cal,** *a.*
‖ **et hoc,** *or* **id, ge'nus om'ne.** [L.] And everything of the kind.
e-thog'ra-phy (ē-thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἦθος character, custom + *-graphy.*] Description of morals and customs.
ethold. † ATHOLD.
e'tho-pœ'ia (ē'thō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἠθοποιία.] Delineation of character. *Obs.* — **e'tho-po-et'ic,** *a.* *Obs.*
eth-ox'y-caf'fe-ine, *n.* Also **-in.** [*ethoxy-* + *caffeine.*] *Pharm.* A crystalline substance prepared by boiling bromocaffeine with potassium hydrate and alcohol. It is narcotic and diuretic.
eth'ule. † ETHYL. [TER.]
ethyl acetate. See ACETIC ES-
ethyl alcohol. See ALCOHOL.
ethyl aldehyde. = ALDEHYDE **a.**
ethylene glycol. = GLYCOL **a.**
ethylene lactic acid. Hydracrylic acid. [GLYCOL.]
ethylene mercaptan. = THIO-
ethyl ether. = ETHER, 3 **a.**
ethyl green. Brilliant green. See DYE. [TIC ACID.]
ethylidene lactic acid. See LAC-
eth'yl-tar-tar'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_6H_{10}O_6$, which is an ethyl derivative of tartaric acid, and analogous to ethylsulphuric acid. [GENUS OMNE.]
et id ge'nus om'ne. See ET HOC
etik. † ETHIC, HECTIC.
etin. † ETEN.
e-tin'dase' (ē-tĭn'dāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY. [*Rare.*]
e'ti-o-lize, *v. t.* To etiolate.
e'ti-o-log'i-cal (ē'tĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), **e'ti-o-log'i-cal-ly, e'ti-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), **e'ti-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst). Vars. of ÆTIOLOGICAL, etc.
É'ti'quette', Ma'dame' (mȧ'dȧm' ā'tē'kĕt'). The Duchess de Noailles, mistress of ceremonies under Marie Antoinette; — a nickname.
etle. † ETTLE.
‖ **et na'ti na-to'rum, et qui na-scen'tur ab i'lli-is** (ĭl'ĭ-ĭs). [L.] Children's children and their descendants (those who shall be born from them).
Vergil (*Æneid*, III. 98).
Et-ne'an (ĕt-nē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Aetnaeus*, Gr. Αἰτναῖος, fr. Αἴτνη (L. *Aetna*, *Aetne*).] Of or pertaining to Etna. See *Gaz.*
et'nite (ĕt'nīt), *n.* [Cf. ETNEAN.] A variety of the explosive asphaline.
‖ **é'toile'** (ā'twȧl'; *E* ē-toil'), *n.* [F.] = ESTOILE.
‖ **é'touf fé'** (ā'tōō'fā'), *a.* [F.] *Music.* Lit., smothered; — denoting in harp music a deadening of the tones with the hand. Also applied to a similar soft effect in pianoforte playing.
‖ **é'tour'de-rie'** (ā'tōōr'd'-rē'), *n.* [F.] A heedless or thoughtless act.
‖ **et se'quens** (sē'kwĕnz). [L.] And the following; — abbr. *et seq.*
‖ **et se-quen'tes** (sē-kwĕn'tēz), *masc. & fem. pl.*, *or* **se-quen'ti-a** (-shĭ-ȧ), *neut. pl.* [L.] And those that follow; — abbr. *et seq.* or preferably *et sqq.*
‖ **et sic de ce'te-ris** (sĕt'ẽr-ĭs) [L.] And so of the rest.
‖ **et sic de si-mi'li-bus** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] And so of the like.
etstand. † ATSTAND.
etsterten. † ATSTERT.
‖ **et' sur'tout', pas' de zèle'!** (ā' sür'tōō', pä' dē zĕl'). [F.] And above all, no zeal! — Talleyrand's injunction to subordinates against indiscreet activity.
et'ter. † ATTER.
et'ter-cap' (ĕt'ẽr-kăp'; -käp'). Var. of ATTERCOP.
etter pike. [Cf. ATTER.] The lesser weever. See WEEVER.
et'tin. † ETEN.
et'tle (ĕt''l), *v. t.* [Cf. ADDLE to earn.] To earn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
et'tle, *n.* Nettle. *Dial. Eng.*
et'tle-ment, *n.* [See ETTLE to intend.] Intention. *Scot.*
Et'trick Shep'herd (ĕt'rĭk). James Hogg (1770-1835), the Scottish poet; — so called from his being born in Ettrick Forest and from his early occupation.
‖ **et tu, Bru'te!** [L.] And thou also, Brutus; — exclamation attributed to Julius Cæsar when he saw his friend Brutus among the assassins.
etwite. † ATWITE.
etyke. † HECTIC. [*Rare.*]
et'ym (ĕt'ĭm), *n.* An etymon.
etym. *Abbr.* Etymology.
et'y-mog'ra-phy (ĕt'ĭ-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔτυμος true + *-graphy*. Cf. ETYMON.] Historical precision in orthography. *Rare.*
etymol. *Abbr.* Etymology.
et'y-mol'o-ger (-mŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* An etymologist.
et'y-mo-log'ic (-mō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* = ETYMOLOGICAL.

scription : cf. F. *étymologie.* See ETYMON ; -LOGY.] **1**. The origin or derivation of a word as shown by its analysis into elements, by pointing out the root or primitive upon which it is formed, or by referring it to an earlier form in its parent language ; also, an account setting forth such origin or derivation, often with facts bearing upon the word's relationships ; the formal history of a word.
2. The etymological meaning of a word. *Rare.*
3. The branch of philology concerned with etymologies.
4. *Gram.* = 1st ACCIDENCE.

et′y-mon (ĕt′ĭ-mŏn), *n. ; pl.* E. -MONS (-mŏnz), L. ETYMA (-mȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἔτυμον the true literal sense of a word according to its derivation, an etymon, fr. ἔτυμος true, real, fr. ἐτεός true, real ; prob. akin to Skr. *satya* true, E. *sooth.* See SOOTH.] **a** The original form of a word. *Obs.* **b** A primitive or root word. **c** Original or fundamental signification. *Rare.* — **et′y-mon′ic** (-mŏn′ĭk), *a. Rare.*
Given as the *etymon* or genuine sense of the word. *Coleridge.*

Et′zel (ĕt′sĕl), *n.* [G.] In German legend, a character representing the historical Attila, king of the Huns. In the Nibelungenlied he is a wise, gentle, and high-minded king, who marries Kriemhild after Siegfried's death. Cf. ATLI, KRIEMHILD.

eu- (ū-). [Gr. εὖ well, orig. neut. of ἐύς good ; perh. connected with Skr. *su* well, and from the same root as E. *is ;* or with Skr. *vasu* good, and fr. the same root as E. *was.*] A prefix used frequently in composition, signifying *well, good, advantageous ;* — the opposite of *dys-*.

eu′ca-ine (ū′kā-ĭn ; -ēn; 184), *n.* [*eu-* + *cocaine.*] *Pharm.* Either of two distinct artificial organic bases, distinguished as **eucaine A** ($C_{19}H_{27}O_4N$) and **eucaine B** ($C_{15}H_{21}O_2N$) and used, in the form of hydrochlorides, as local anæsthetics.

eu-cai′rite (ū-kā′rīt ; ū-kī′rīt), *n.* [Gr. εὔκαιρος seasonable, opportune ; εὖ well, good + καιρός season.] *Min.* A grayish, metallic-looking selenide of copper and silver, CuAgSe ; — so called on account of its being found soon after the discovery of the metal selenium. Sp. gr., 7.50.

eu′ca-lypt (ū′kȧ-lĭpt), *n.* Any tree of the genus *Eucalyptus.* — **eu′ca-lyp′tic** (-lĭp′tĭk), *a.*

eu′ca-lyp′tol (-lĭp′tōl ; -tŏl), *n.* [*Eucalyptus* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* Cineol.

Eu′ca-lyp′tus (-lĭp′tŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *eu-* + Gr. καλυπτός covered. The buds of *Eucalyptus* have a hemispherical or conical covering, which falls off at anthesis.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of myrtaceous trees containing about 150 species, all but a few of which are confined to Australia and Tasmania, where they are the most important and characteristic timber trees. They have rigid, entire leaves usually placed vertically, the younger often differing remarkably in shape. Most of them secrete resinous gums, whence they are called *gum trees,* and their timber is used for many purposes. *E. amygdalina,* the peppermint tree, is the tallest known tree, often attaining a height of over 400 feet. *E. globulus* is the blue gum : *E. gigantea,* the stringy bark ; *E. gunnii,* called *cider tree* in Tasmania, yields a refreshing drink from wounds made in the bark in the spring. Botany Bay kino is the product of various ironbarks of this genus. Other species yield oils, tars, acids, dyes, and tans. Eucalypts have been supposed to make beneficial changes in malarial regions, and have been extensively planted in California, Florida, and southern Europe for that reason ; but investigations appear to show that the only beneficial influence is the removal of some excess water by transpiration of moisture from the leaf surface and a limited antasthmatic action due to escape of cineol into the air and its conversion into ozone.
2. [*l. c.*] (*pl.* EUCALYPTI). A tree of this genus ; a eucalypt.

eucalyptus oil. An essential oil derived from the leaves of any of numerous species of *Eucalyptus ;* specif., in the American and British pharmacopœias, an oil containing a relatively large amount of cineol, as that from *E. globulus* or allied species. The various forms of eucalyptus oil differ widely in properties, some of the chief constituents of the various kinds being cineol, citral, citronellal, phellandrene, pinene, and cumic aldehyde. A few eucalyptus oils are used in perfumery.

Eu′cha-ris (ū′kȧ-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *eucharis* agreeable, Gr. εὔχαρις. See EUCHARIST.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American scapose amaryllidaceous plants, most of which are cultivated for their handsome white flowers, often called *Amazon lilies.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Eucharis (*E. amazonica*). Reduced.

Eu′cha-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [L. *eucharistia,* Gr. εὐχαριστία, lit., a giving of thanks, fr. εὐχάριστος grateful ; εὖ + χαρίζεσθαι to show favor, fr. χάρις favor, grace, thanks ; akin to χαίρειν to rejoice, and perh. to E. *yearn :* cf. F. *eucharistie,* OF. also *eucariste.*] **1**. *Eccl.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper ; the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of Christ, in the use of bread and wine as the appointed emblems ; the Communion ; also, the consecrated elements, esp. the bread.
2. [*l. c.*] A vessel for consecrated bread ; a pyx. *Obs.*
3. [*l. c.*] Act of giving thanks ; thanksgiving.
The region of *eucharist* and hallelujahs. *South.*

eu′cha-ris′tial (ū′kȧ-rĭs′chăl), *n. Eccl.* A vessel for consecrated bread.

eu′cha-ris′tic (-rĭs′tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *eucharistique.*]
eu′cha-ris′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } **1**. Pert. to the Lord's Supper.
2. Giving thanks ; expressing thankfulness ; rejoicing.
The *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions. *Ray.*
eucharistic sacrifice, the sacrifice of Christ as held by some to be continually renewed in the Mass.

eu′cha-ris′tize (-tīz), *v. t. ;* -TIZED (-tīzd) ; -TIZ-ING (-tīz-ĭng). To consecrate as elements of the Lord's Supper.

Eu′chite (ū′kīt), *n.* [LGr. Εὐχῖται, pl., fr. Gr. εὐχή prayer.] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a sect of fanatical vagrant Oriental Christians of the 4th to the 7th century who supported themselves by beggary, asserting that they passed their whole time in prayer. Their earliest known leader was Adelphius of Mesopotamia. Called also *Adelphian, Massalian, Messalian.* **b** A member of any of various later sects like the original Euchites, as a sect of Thracian dualists in the 11th century.

eu-chlo′rine (ū-klō′rĭn ; -rēn ; 184), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. χλωρός pale green.] *Chem.* A yellow or greenish yellow gas, first prepared by Davy, evolved from potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid. It is a mixture of chlorine dioxide (ClO_2) and chlorine. — **eu-chlo′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

eu′cho-lo′gi-on (ū′kō-lō′jĭ-ŏn) } *n.* [NL. *euchologion,* Gr.
eu-chol′o-gy (ū-kŏl′ō-jĭ) } εὐχολόγιον prayer book ; εὐχή prayer, vow + λέγειν to say, speak.] *Eccl.* A formulary of prayers ; also, a book of ritual, esp. that of the Eastern Church. — **eu′cho-log′i-cal** (ū′kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

eu′chre (ū′kẽr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1**. A game at cards, the lowest card used being the seven, or the nine, spot, in which a player or side not taking at least three tricks, in a hand in which he has made the trump suit, fails to count (is euchred), and his opponent counts two. In trumps, the joker, if used, is highest, followed by the knave (right bower), the other knave of the same color (left bower), ace, king, queen, ten, etc.
2. Failure to take three tricks in a hand at euchre by a player who has made the trump.

eu′chre, *v. t. ;* EU′CHRED (-kẽrd) ; EU′CHRING (-krĭng). To defeat in a hand at euchre (an opponent who named the trump suit) ; hence, *Slang,* to defeat in any scheme.

eu-chro′ic (ū-krō′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὔχροος well-colored ; εὖ well + χρόα color.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline organic acid, $C_{12}H_4O_8N_2$, the di-imide of mellitic acid. By reduction it is changed to a dark blue substance (*euchrone*), — hence its name.

eu′chro-ite (ū′krō-īt), *n.* [See EUCHROIC.] *Min.* A basic arsenate of copper, $Cu_3(AsO_4)_2Cu(OH)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, in emerald-green orthorhombic crystals. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 3.39.

eu′clase (ū′klās), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. κλάσις a breaking.] *Min.* A brittle silicate of beryllium and aluminium, $HBeAlSiO_5$, occurring in pale yellow, green, or blue prismatic crystals ; — so called from its perfect cleavage. It is sometimes used as a gem. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 3.05-3.10.

Eu-cle′a (ū-klē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὔκλεια glory ; εὖ well + κλέος glory ; — in allusion to the beauty of the foliage.] *Bot.* A genus of African ebenaceous trees and shrubs distinguished by the diœcious racemose flowers. They have extremely hard wood, *E. pseudebenus* yielding Orange River ebony. The fruit of this and other species is edible.

Eu′clid (ū′klĭd), *n.* [L. *Euclides,* Gr. Εὐκλείδης.] A Greek geometer of about 300 B. C. ; also, his treatise on geometry, and hence, the principles of geometry, in general.

Eu-clid′e-an (ū-klĭd′ē-ăn ; ū′klĭ-dē′ăn ; 277), **Eu-clid′i-an** (ū-klĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Euclid ; specif., *Geom.,* adopting Euclid's assumptions with respect to space ; pert. to geometry as developed in Euclid's "Elements."
Euclidean construction, a geometric construction by the use of ruler and compasses. — **E. geometry**, *Math.,* ordinary geometry ; the geometry of Euclidean space. — **E. space**, *Geom.,* the kind of space to which the axioms and definitions of Euclid, relative to straight lines and parallel lines, apply ; — called also *flat space,* and *homaloidal space.* In Euclidean space the Riemannian *measure of curvature,* $\frac{1}{k^2}$, is 0 ; hence : (1) The straight line is infinite. (2) The sum of the three angles of a plane triangle is a straight angle. Rigid bodies may be translated and rotated every way.

Eu-cryph′i-a (ū-krĭf′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *eu-* + Gr. κρύφιος concealed ; — so named because the corolla is concealed by the calyx.] *Bot.* A small genus of plants, constituting the family Eucryphiaceæ (order Hypericales), natives of Australia and Chile. They are tall evergreen trees with opposite leaves and showy flowers.

eu-cyc′lic (ū-sĭk′lĭk ; -sī′klĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + *cyclic.*] *Bot.* Cyclic with alternate isomerous whorls.

eu-dæ′mon, **eu-de′mon** (ū-dē′mŏn), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. δαίμων one's demon.] **1**. A good demon, or spirit.
2. *Astrol.* The eleventh house, the source of good things.

eu′dæ-mo′ni-a (ū′dē-mō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. εὐδαιμονία.] Well-being ; happiness ; — used esp. for Aristotle's conception of a life of action governed by reason as the supreme human felicity.
The aim of all moral action, says Aristotle, is admitted on all hands to be happiness, or *eudæmonia. Eudæmonia* results from the performance of the peculiar work which belongs to man as man. *Morris* (*Ueberweg*).

eu′dæ-mon′ic, **eu′de-mon′ic** (ū′dē-mŏn′ĭk) } *a.* [See
eu′dæ-mon′i-cal, **eu′de-mon′i-cal** (-mŏn′ĭ-kăl) } EUDÆMONICS.] Producing happiness ; based on the idea of happiness as the proper end of conduct ; of or pertaining to eudæmonics.

eu′dæ-mon′ics, **eu′de-mon′ics** (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. εὐδαιμονικός conducive to happiness. See EUDÆMONISM.] **1**. Practice of eudæmonism ; art or means of attaining happiness.
2. The science of happiness ; — contr. with *aretaics.*

eu-dæ′mon-ism, **eu-de′mon-ism** (ū-dē′mŏn-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. εὐδαιμονισμός a thinking happy, fr. εὐδαίμων blessed with a good genius, happy. See EU- ; DEMON.] That system of ethics which defines and enforces moral obligation by its relation to happiness or personal well-being. *Eudæmonism* is often used for the Aristotelian conception of happiness, in contrast to hedonism, which identified happiness with pleasure. See EUDÆMONIA, ETHICS.

eu-dæ′mon-ist, **eu-de′mon-ist**, *n.* An adherent of eudæmonism.
I am too much of a *eudæmonist ;* I hanker too much after a state of happiness both for myself and others. *De Quincey.*

eu-dæ′mon-is′tic, **eu-de′mon-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk) } *a.* Of
eu-dæ′mon-is′ti-cal, **eu-de′mon-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } or pertaining to eudæmonism. — **eu-dæ′mon-is′ti-cal-ly**, **eu-de′mon-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eu-dæ′mo-ny, **eu-de′mo-ny** (ū-dē′mō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. εὐδαιμονία.] Well-being ; happiness. *Rare.*

eu-di′a-lyte (ū-dī′ȧ-līt), *n.* [Gr. εὐδιάλυτος easy to dissolve ; — so called because easily dissolvable in acids. See EU- ; DIALYSIS.] *Min.* A brownish red metasilicate, chiefly of iron, zirconium, and calcium, occurring in crystals or masses. It is optically positive. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 2.9-3.0.

eu′di-om′e-ter (ū′dĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. εὐδία fair, clear weather, fr. εὔδιος fine, clear (said of the air or weather) + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An instrument for the volumetric measurement and analysis of gases ; — so named because formerly used to determine the purity of the air. It is usually a finely graduated and calibrated glass tube, open at the bottom, and having near the top a pair of platinum wires fused in, to allow the passage of an electric spark (in order to cause reaction by ignition when desired), as the process involves the explosion and combustion of one of the ingredients to be determined. The operation is conducted in a trough of mercury, or sometimes over water. Cf. BURETTE. *Ure's eudiometer* has the tube bent in the form of a **U**. — **eu′di-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), **eu′di-o-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **eu′di-o-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eu′di-om′e-try (-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n. Chem.* Art or process of determining the constituents of a gaseous mixture by means of the eudiometer.

Eu′dist (ū′dĭst), *n. R. C. Ch.* A member of the "Congregation of Jesus and Mary," established by Jean Eudes at Caen, France, in 1643.

Eu-dox′i-an (ū-dŏk′sĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Eudoxius, patriarch of Antioch and Constantinople in the 4th century, and a celebrated defender of the doctrines of Arius. — **Eu-dox′i-an**, *a.*

eu-dox′ine (-sĭn ; -sēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [Cf. Gr. εὔδοξος of good repute.] *Pharm.* A reddish yellow powder, used as a remedy for diarrhea, indigestion, etc. It is the bismuth salt of nosophen.

eu-gal′lol (ū-găl′ōl ; -ŏl), *n.* [*eu-* + *gallic* + 3d *-ol.* Cf. PYROGALLOL.] *Pharm.* A brownish yellow sirupy mass, used externally (in acetone solution) in the treatment of psoriasis. It is pyrogallol mono-acetate.

Eu-ge′ni-a (ū-jē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Prince *Eugene* of Savoy.] *Bot.* A large genus of myrtaceous trees and shrubs widely distributed in the tropics of both hemispheres. They have aromatic leaves and tetramerous flowers with baccate fruit. The wood is often hard and valuable ; and the bark of some species is used in tanning and in medicine. Some species are cultivated in greenhouses.

eu-gen′ic (ū-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὐγενής.] Pertaining to improvement of offspring ; also, well born ; of high birth.

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e-typ′ic (ē-tĭp′ĭk), **e-typ′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*e-* + *typical.*] *Biol.* Lacking conformity to a type. — **e-typ′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Eu. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Eu*]. Europium.

E. U. *Abbr.* Evangelical Union.

Eu′as-te′ri-æ (ū′ăs-tē′rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *eu-* + Gr. ἀστέριος starry.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of starfishes having opposite ambulacral ossicles meeting like the rafters of a roof. It includes all existing forms.

Eu-bœ′an (ū-bē′ăn), *a.* = EUBOIC. — *n.* One of the people of Eubœa.

Eu-bo′ic (ū-bō′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Euboicus,* Gr. Εὐβοϊκός, fr. Εὔβοια Eubœa.] Of or pertaining to the island of Eubœa, or Evvia, or designating the sea which separates it from the Greek coast. Cf. CHALCIDIAN.

Eu-bou′leus (ū-bōō′lūs ; ū-bou′-), *n.* [Gr. Εὐβουλεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* See THESMOPHORIA.

Eu-bu′lus (ū-bū′lŭs). *Bib.*

eu′ca-lyn (ū′kȧ-lĭn), *n.* Also **eu′ca-lin**. [So called because sometimes obtained from the *Eucalyptus.*] *Chem.* An unfermentable sugar formed in the decomposition of melitose and found also in lerp.

eu′ca-lyp′tene (ū′kȧ-lĭp′tēn), *n.* [Cf. EUCALYPTOL.] *Chem.* **a** A hydrocarbon obtained by decomposition of eucalyptol. **b** A terpene said to occur in oil of eucalyptus.

eu′ca-lyp′ti (-lĭp′tī), *n.* [NL.] Pl. of EUCALYPTUS, 2.

eu′ca-lyp-tog′ra-phy (-lĭp-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Eucalyptus* + *-graphy.*] A treatise upon, or study of, the genus *Eucalyptus.*

eu-ceph′a-lous (ū-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*eu-* + *cephalous.*] *Zoöl.* Having a well-developed head ; — said of certain dipterous larvæ.

euch. ✝ EACH.

Eu′cha-ris mite. = BULB MITE.

eu′cha-ris′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of EUCHARISTICAL.

eu′chi-nine (ū′kĭ-nĭn ; -nēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. = EUQUININE.

eu′chlor-hy′dri-a (ū′klōr-hī′drĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *eu-* + *chlorhydric.*] *Med.* Presence of normal amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. [*Obs.*]

eu′cho-logue, *n.* A euchologion.

eu′chre-ist (ū′kẽr-ĭst), *n.* A euchre player.

eu′chrome, *n.* [*eu-* + *chrome.*] Cappagh brown. [CHROIC.]

eu′chrone (ū′krōn), *n.* See EU-

eu′chy-my (ū′kĭ-mĭ), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. χυμός juice.] *Med.* Good state of the bodily fluids. *Obs.* — **eu′chy-mous** (-mŭs), *a. Obs.*

Eu-cir′ri-pe′di-a, *n. pl.* [NL. ; *eu-* + *Cirripedia.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Cirripedia consisting of the more typical forms as distinguished from the Rhizocephala ; — coextensive with *Cirripedia* in the narrow sense.

Eu-cle′i-dæ (ū-klē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = COCHLIDIIDÆ.

Eu′cli-on-ism, *n.* [From L. *Euclio, -onis,* name of a miser in a play by Plautus.] Stinginess. *Obs.*

Euc-nem′i-dæ (ūk-nĕm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. εὐκνήμις, -ιδος, well-greaved.] *Zoöl.* A family of beetles closely related to, and now sometimes merged with, the Elateridæ.

eu′co-lite (ū′kō-līt), *n.* [Gr. εὔκολος well satisfied, i.e., with its composition.] A mineral similar to eudialyte, but optically negative.

eu-cone′ (ū-kōn′), *a.* [*eu-* + *cone.*] *Zoöl.* Having fully developed crystalline cones in the ommatidia : — said of the eyes of insects and crustaceans.

Eu′co-pep′o-da (ū′kō-pĕp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See EU- ; COPEPODA.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Copepoda consisting of the typical free-swimming forms and the lernæans, as distinguished from the Branchiura.

eu′cra-site (ū′krȧ-sīt), *n.* [See EUCRASY.] *Min.* A variety of thorite.

eu′cra-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. εὐκρασία ; εὐκρᾶς well-tempered ; εὖ well + κεραννύναι to mix, temper.] *Med.* A normal state of health ; physical well-being.

Eu-cryph′i-a′ce-æ (ū-krĭf′ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See EUCRYPHIA. — **eu-cryph′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

eu-cryp′tite (ū-krĭp′tīt), *n.* [Gr. εὔκρυπτος easily hidden.] *Min.* A colorless or white silicate of lithium and aluminium, $LiAlSiO_4$, occurring in hexagonal crystals. Sp. gr., 2.67.

euc′ti-cal (ūk′tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. εὐκτικός.] Expressing a wish ; supplicatory. *Obs.*

eu-dæ′mon-ize, **eu-de′mon-ize**, *v. t.* To esteem happy : felicitate. *Rare.*

eu′dai-mo′ni-a (ū′dā-mō′nĭ-ȧ ; ū′dī-), **eu-dai′mon-ism** (ū-dā′mŏn-ĭz′m ; ū-dī′-), **eu-dai′mon-ist**, etc. Vars. of EUDÆMONIA, EUDÆMONISM, etc.

Eu-de′mi-an (ū-dē′mĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Eudemus. — **Eudemian Ethics**. See under ETHICS, l.

eu-de′mon-o-log′i-cal (ū-dē′mŏn-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* = EUDÆMONISTIC. *Cent. Dict.*

Eu-den′dri-um (ū-dĕn′drĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *eu-* + Gr. δενδρίον, dim. of δένδρον a tree.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans forming a branching colony with a chitinous perisarc.

eu-der′mol (ū-dûr′mōl ; -mŏl), *n.* [*eu-* + *dermo-* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* An ointment chiefly of lanolin impregnated with salicylate of nicotine for use in skin diseases.

eu-did′y-mite (ū-dĭd′ĭ-mīt), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. δίδυμος double, twin. It always occurs in twin crystals.] *Min.* A white glassy silicate of sodium and beryllium, $HNaBeSi_3O_8$. H., 6. Sp. gr., 2.55.

eu′di-pleu′ral (ū′dĭ-plōō′răl), *a.* [*eu-* + Gr. δίς double + πλευρά side.] *Biol.* Bilaterally symmetrical.

Eu-do′ra (ū-dō′rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐδώρα ; cf. εὖ well, and δῶρον gift.] Lit., generous ; — fem. prop. name. L. id. ; F. *Eudore* (ū′dōr′).

Eu′do-ri′na (ū′dō-rī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὔδωρος generous.] *Zoöl.* A genus of colony-forming flagellate infusorians which produces sharply distinguished male and female gametes.

Eu-dro′mi-as (ū-drō′mĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐδρομίας a good runner.] *Zoöl.* The genus of plovers which includes the common dotterel of Europe.

Eu-dyp′tes (ū-dĭp′tēz), *n.* [NL. ; *eu-* + Gr. δύπτης a diver.] *Zoöl.* A genus of penguins, syn. of *Catarractes,* the genus containing the crested penguins.

Eu-ech′i-noi′de-a (ū-ĕk′ĭ-noi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *eu-* + *Echinoidea.*] *Zoöl.* A subclass of sea urchins consisting of all except the Palæechinoidea.

eu-e′mer-ism (ū-ē′mẽr-ĭz′m ; ū-ĕm′ẽr-), **eu-e′mer-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), etc. Vars. of EUHEMERISM, etc.

Eu-er′ge-tes (ū-ûr′jē-tēz), *n. Bib.* Lit., benefactor ; — a title borne by Ptolemy II. and VII., kings of Egypt.

eu′e-this′ti-cal-ly (ū′ē-thĭs′tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* [Gr. εὐήθης goodhearted.] Good-naturedly. *Rare.*

eu′fe-mism, **eu′fe-mis′tic**. Euphemism; euphemistic. *Ref. Sp.*

eu-fon′ic. Euphonic. *Ref. Sp.*

eu′fo-ny. Euphony. *Ref. Sp.*

euforbe, *n.* Euphorbium. *Obs.*

eu′fu-ism. Euphuism. *Ref. Sp.*

Eug. *Abbr.* Eugen; Eugene.

Eu′ga-noi′de-i (ū′gȧ-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + NL. *Ganoidei.* See GANOID.] *Zoöl.* A group which includes the bony ganoids, as the gar pikes.

‖ **eu′ge** (ū′jē), *n.* [L., well done ! brave ! Gr. εὖγε.] An expression of "well done," or the like, by way of approval. *Obs.*

Eu-gene′ (ū-jēn′ ; ū′jēn), *n.* [F. *Eugène,* L. *Eugenius,* Gr. Εὐγένιος, fr. εὐγενής well-born, of noble race.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Eugenius* (ū-jē′nĭ-ŭs) ; F. *Eugène* (ū′zhĕn′) ; It. *Eugenio* (ā-ōō-jĕn′yō) ; Sp. *Eugenio* (ā-ōō-hā′nyō ; 172) ; Pg. *Eugenio* (ā-ōō-zhā′nyō) ; G. *Eugen* (oi′gān ; oi-gān′), *Eugenius* (oi-gā′nē-ōōs).

eu-gen′e-sis (ū-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*eu-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Fertility between hybrids. — **eu′ge-nes′ic** (ū′jē-nĕs′ĭk), **eu′ge-net′ic** (-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

Eu-ge′ni-a (ū-jē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.,

eu-gen'ics (ū-jĕn'ĭks), *n.* The science which deals with the influences that improve the inborn or native qualities of a race or breed, esp. of the human race.

eu'ge-nin (ū'jē-nĭn), *n.* [See EUGENIA.] *Chem.* A substance got from oil of cloves and isomeric with eugenol.

eu'ge-nol (-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*Eugenia* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless aromatic liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, related to phenol, and called also *eugenic acid.* It is a chief constituent of oil of cloves, and occurs in the oils of pimento, star anise, etc.

eu'ge-nol-ate (-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of eugenol, analogous to the phenolates.

Eu-gle'na (ū-glē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. γλήνη pupil of the eye, socket of a joint.] *Zoöl.* A genus of simple fresh-water flagellate infusorians having an elongate body with a distinct gullet at the anterior end from which a long flagellum protrudes. *E. viridis* is the best-known species. It is of a bright green color, due to the presence of chlorophyll, with a spot of bright red pigment near the anterior end, and contains grains of a starchlike substance called paramylum. It reproduces by binary or multiple fission while encysted.

Euglena. *f* Flagellum; *c* Contractile Vacuole; *s* Pigment Spot. Much enlarged.

eu-gle'noid (-noid), *a.* [*Euglena* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to *Euglena* or allied genera.

eu'gra-nit'ic (ū'grȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + *granitic.*] *Petrog.* Pert. to, or resembling, normal granite. **eugranitic structure**, a structure possessed by certain igneous rocks, in which the grains of the different minerals are all of about the same medium size, and similar in form.

eu-ha'ges (ū-hā'jēz), *n. pl.* [L., prob. fr. Gr. εὐαγής holy, righteous.] Prophets, or seers; — one of the three traditional orders of the Celtic priesthood.

eu'har-mon'ic (ū'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + *harmonic.*] *Music.* Producing mathematically perfect harmony or concord; sweetly or perfectly harmonious.

eu-he'dral (ū-hē'drăl), *a.* [*eu-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat or base.] *Petrog.* Well-faced; completely bounded by crystal planes.

eu-he'mer-ism (ū-hē'mẽr-ĭz'm; ū-hĕm'ẽr-), *n.* [L. *Euhemerus*, Gr. Εὐήμερος, a philosopher, about 300 B. C.] The theory, held by Euhemerus, that the gods of mythology were but deified mortals, and their deeds only the amplification in imagination of human acts; hence, interpretation of myths as traditional accounts of historical personages and events. — **eu-he'mer-ist**, *n.* — **eu-he'mer-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

eu-he'mer-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To interpret (mythology) on the theory of euhemerism.

eu-la'li-a (ū-lā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; prob. fr. the personal name *Eulalia* (which see, below).] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of POLLINIA. **b** Syn. of XIPHAGROSTIS. **2.** *Hort.* Any of several ornamental grasses belonging to the genus *Xiphagrostis*, esp. *X. sinensis*, often cultivated as a lawn plant for its graceful striped leaves.

Eu'len-spie'gel, Tyll (tĭl oi'lĕn-shpē'gĕl; -spē'gĕl). [G., owlglass.] The hero of a German popular comic tale which relates the freaks, pranks, drolleries, fortunes, and misfortunes of a wandering Jack-of-all-trades.

Eu-le'ri-an (ū-lē'rĭ-ăn; oi-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Leonhard Euler (1707–83), the Swiss mathematician, or his investigations; — used in various phrases; as:

Eulerian constant, *Math.*, the limit of the series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \ldots + \frac{1}{n} - \log n$ for n infinite; approximately 0.5772 . . . , used in calculating $\log \Gamma(a)$. — **E. equation.** *Math.* **a** The addition theorem of elliptic integrals. **b** Any one of the system of ordinary hydrodynamical equations in which the components of the velocity at a definite point (and not of a definite particle, as in the Lagrangian equations) are the variables. — **E. integral**, of the first kind, $\int_0^1 x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}dx$, denoted by $B(a, b)$ or $B(b, a)$; of the second kind, $\int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{a-1}dx$, the Gamma function of a, denoted by $\Gamma(a)$, or by $\pi(a-1)$ according to Gauss. This latter extremely important function is a kind of generalization of the *factorial* $\Gamma' = 1.2.3. \ldots a$. — **E. method** (in hydrodynamics), *Math.*, the ordinary method employing Eulerian equations. — **E. motion**, a movement of the geographical pole by which it tends to describe a circle of radius 0.15″ in a period of about 429 days (called the **E. period**). The movement, as modified by meteorological and other causes, gives a practical identity with the *Chandler period* (of 428 days) as found by observation.

Eu'ler's for'mu-la (oi'lẽrz). *Engin.* A general formula relating to the strength of a long strut, obtained by mathematical analysis assuming the strut to be initially very slightly bent and neglecting the $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$ term in the curvature equation. It is $P = c\frac{\pi^2 EI}{l^2}$, where P = axial load; E = Young's modulus; I = moment of inertia of transverse section of strut; l = length of strut; c = a constant depending upon the manner of fixing the ends.

Euler's formulæ. *Math.* Expressions for cosine and sine as half the sum and difference of two imaginary exponentials.

Euler's theorem. *Math.* The analytical theorem expressed by the equation $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{\cos^2\phi_1}{R_1} + \frac{\cos^2\phi_2}{R_2}$, where R_1, R_2, are the principal radii of curvature (at a point P of a surface) and R is the radius of curvature of any normal section inclined ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 to the principal normal sections.

eu-lo'gi-a (ū-lō'jĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIÆ (-ē). [LL., fr. Gr. εὐλογία eulogy, blessing. See EULOGY.] *Eccl.* **a** Orig., the Eucharist. **b** In the early church, a portion of the consecrated bread carried to communicants unable to attend the Eucharist. **c** *East. Church.* Eucharistic bread blessed, but not consecrated, distributed after the Eucharist to those who have not communicated; — called also *antidoron* and sometimes *blessed bread.* Cf. PAIN BÉNIT, HOLY BREAD **b**.

eu-lo'gi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Eulogistic.

eu'lo-gist (ū'lō-jĭst), *n.* One who eulogizes, or praises; a panegyrist; an encomiast.

eu'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk) | **eu'lo-gis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, eulogy; bestowing praise; panegyrical; commendatory; laudatory; as, *eulogistic* speech. — **eu'lo-gis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eu-lo'gi-um (ū-lō'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -GIA (-ȧ). [LL. See EULOGY.] Eulogy.

eu'lo-gize (ū'lō-jīz), *v. t.*; EU'LO-GIZED (-jīzd); EU'LO-GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To speak or write in strong commendation of; to extol in speech or writing; to praise.

eu'lo-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. εὐλογία, from εὔλογος well speaking; εὖ well + λέγειν to speak: cf. LL. *eulogium.* Cf. EULOGIUM; see LEGEND.] **1.** A composition, esp. a set oration, in commendation of something, as of the character and services of a deceased person; also, expression characteristic of eulogies; praise; laudation.

> *Eulogies* turn into elegies. — *Spenser.*

2. *Eccl.* = EULOGIA. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ENCOMIUM.

eu'ly-tite (ū'lĭ-tīt), *n.* Also **eu'ly-tine** (-tĭn; -tēn; 184). [*eu-* + Gr. λυτός soluble, fr. λύειν to dissolve.] *Min.* A silicate of bismuth, $Bi_4Si_3O_{12}$, occurring usually in minute dark brown or grayish tetrahedral crystals. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 6.11.

Eu-men'i-dæ (ū-mĕn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐμενής well-disposed.] *Zoöl.* A large family of true wasps of solitary habits. Their nests are variously constructed by the different species, and commonly provisioned with caterpillars, for the nourishment of their young. **Eu'me-nes** (ū'mē-nēz), the typical genus, contains species that build cells of mud, which in some cases have the form of a small round vase with a short narrow neck. See POTTER WASP.

Eu-men'i-des (-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐμενίδες, lit., gracious goddesses.] The Erinyes. See ERINYS.

Eu'my-ce'tes (ū'mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A class of the Thallophyta comprising all the true fungi as distinguished from the various classes of algæ or seaweeds. See FUNGI, THALLOPHYTA.

Eu-no'mi-an (ū-nō'mĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Eunomius, bishop of Cyzicus (4th century A. D.); an Anomœan (which see). — **Eu-no'mi-an**, *a.*

eu'nuch (ū'nŭk), *n.* [L. *eunuchus*, Gr. εὐνοῦχος, prop., keeping or guarding the couch; εὐνή couch, bed + ἔχειν to have, hold, keep.] A castrated male person, orig. one in charge of a harem or employed in a palace as a chamberlain; hence, formerly, any chamberlain. Cf. CASTRATO. Eunuchs in ancient times often gained high rank, sometimes becoming rulers. — **eu'nuch-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Eu-om'pha-lus (ū-ŏm'fȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. ὀμφαλός the navel.] *Paleon.* A large genus of extinct Paleozoic and Mesozoic gastropods with a depressed conical or discoidal widely umbilicate shell.

eu-on'y-min (ū-ŏn'ĭ-mĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A principle or mixture of principles derived from *Evonymus* (syn. *Euonymus*) *atropurpureus*, or spindle tree.

eu-ou'æ (ū-ōō'ē; ā'ōō-ō'wī), *n.* [A mnemonic from the vowels of "*seculorum amen*," ending the Gloria Patri.] *Eccl. Music.* The trope of the Gregorian Lesser Doxology, varying according to the mode used; also, any trope.

eu'pa-rin (ū'pȧ-rĭn), *n.* [*Eupatorium* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A yellow neutral principle, $C_{12}H_{11}O_3$, found in boneset.

eu'pa-thy (ū'pȧ-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [Gr. εὐπάθεια comfort, happy condition of the soul. See EU-; PATHETIC.] Right feeling; — referring to the Stoic doctrine that a just and temperate disposition is a proper ethical ideal.

Eu'pa-to'ri-um (ū'pȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐπατόριον hemp agrimony, fr. *Eupator*, king of Pontus.] *Bot.* An immense genus of asteraceous herbs, chiefly tropical. They have heads of white or purplish flowers disposed in cymose clusters; the pappus is capillary and the achenes are 3-5-angled. Several American species, as *E. maculatum*, are common weeds. The hemp agrimony (*E. cannabinum*) and the boneset (*E. perfoliatum*) are used medicinally as tonics and diaphoretics. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

eu-pat'rid (ū-păt'rĭd; ū'pȧ-trĭd; 277), *n.* [Gr. εὐπατρίδης, fr. εὖ well + πατήρ father.] One of the eupatridæ. — **eu'pa-trid**, *a.*

eu-pat'ri-dæ (ū-păt'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. εὐπατρίδαι, pl. of εὐπατρίδης.] The hereditary aristocrats of ancient Athens and other states of Greece, who in early times exclusively made and administered the law.

eu-pep'si-a (-pĕp'sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) | **eu-pep'sy** (ū-pĕp'sĭ; ū'pĕp-sĭ) } *n.* [NL. *eupepsia*, fr. Gr. εὐπεψία. See EU-; DYSPEPSIA.] *Med.* Good digestion; — opposed to *dyspepsia.*

eu-pep'tic (ū-pĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὔπεπτος.] Of, pertaining to, or having, good digestion; easy of digestion.

eu'phe-mism (ū'fē-mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. εὐφημισμός, fr. εὐφημίζειν to use words of a good omen; εὖ well + φάναι to speak. See FAME.] *Rhet.* A figure in which an agreeable or nonoffensive word or expression is substituted for one that is harsh, indelicate, or otherwise unpleasant; a way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression; a mild name for something disagreeable, as, "passing away" for "dying." — **eu'phe-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

eu'phe-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk) | **eu'phe-mis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } *a.* Pertaining to euphemism; containing a euphemism; softened in expression. — **eu'phe-mis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eu'phe-mize (ū'fē-mīz), *v. t. & i.*; EU'PHE-MIZED (-mīzd); EU'PHE-MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [Gr. εὐφημίζειν.] To express by a euphemism; to make use of euphemistic expressions.

eu-pho'ne (ū-fō'nē), *n.* [Gr. εὔφωνος sweet-voiced. See EU-; -PHONE.] *Music.* A sixteen-foot free-reed organ stop, giving a sweet, softened tone of clarinetlike quality.

eu-phon'ic (ū-fŏn'ĭk) | **eu-phon'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Cf. F. *euphonique.*] Of or pertaining to euphony; in accordance with the laws of euphony. — **eu-phon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **eu-phon'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

eu-pho'ni-ous (ū-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pleasing or sweet in sound; smooth-sounding. — **eu-pho'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

eu-pho'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See EUPHONY.] *Music.* **a** An instrument, invented by Chladni in 1790, consisting of glass tubes and graduated steel bars sounded by the moistened finger. **b** A small bass instrument of the saxhorn class, having a full, strong tone, and a compass of about three octaves up from C in the great octave (see PITCH).

eu'pho-ny (ū'fō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *euphonia*, Gr. εὐφωνία, fr. εὔφωνος sweet-voiced; εὖ well + φωνή sound, voice; akin to φάναι to speak: cf. F. *euphonie.*] **1.** A pleasing or sweet sound; the acoustic effect produced by words so combined and uttered as to please the ear. **2.** *Phon.* Tendency to greater ease of pronunciation, resulting in various combinatory changes, due to increased speed of utterance or economy of effort rather than to a striving after a pleasing effect, as formerly supposed.

Eu-phor'bi-a (ū-fôr'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *euphorbea* an African plant. See EUPHORBIUM.] *Bot.* An immense genus of herbs or shrubs of varied habit and wide distribution, having small monœcious flowers borne in involucres, sometimes with petaloid appendages, the whole structure resembling a single flower. The species in the United States are mostly insignificant weeds, though *E. marginata* and *E. heterophylla* are cultivated for ornament. The African species are usually succulent and often spiny shrubs resembling cacti, which they replace there. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

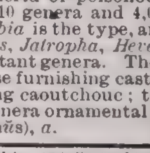
Euphorbia. Cyathium, or Flower Cluster, of *E. lathyris*, showing drooping Pistillate Flower and several Staminate Flowers.

Eu-phor'bi-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See EUPHORBIA.] *Bot.* A large and important family of herbs, shrubs, or trees of uncertain systematic position, but usually referred to the order Geraniales. They have monœcious or diœcious flowers, 3-seeded capsules, and acrid or poisonous, often milky, juice. There are about 210 genera and 4,000 species, of wide distribution. *Euphorbia* is the type, and *Phyllanthus*, *Croton*, *Acalypha*, *Ricinus*, *Jatropha*, *Hevea*, and *Manihot* are among the other important genera. They include several medicinal plants, as those furnishing castor oil and croton oil; several trees yielding caoutchouc; the manioc or cassava plant, and various genera ornamental in cultivation. — **eu-phor'bi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

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fr. Gr. Εὐγενία. See EUGENE.] Fem. of EUGENE. F. *Eugénie* (ū'zhā nē'); It. *Eugenia* (ā-ōō-jĕn'yä); Sp. *Eugenia* (ā-ōō-hā'-nyä; 172); G. *Eugenie* (oi-gā'-nē-ē; oi'zhĕ-nē'), *Eugenia* (oi-gā'nē-ä). — Dim. *Genie* (jē'nĭ).

eu-gen'ic (ū-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [See EUGENIA.] See EUGENOL.

Eu-ge'nie (ū-jē'nĭ), *n.* [F. *Eugénie.*] = EUGENIA, fem. prop. name.

eu'ge-ny (ū'jē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. εὐγένεια, fr. εὐγενής well-born; εὖ well + γένος race.] Nobleness of birth. *Obs.*

eu-get'ic (ū-jĕt'ĭk), **eu'ge-tin'ic** (ū'jē-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* Designating an acid derived from eugenol.

eugh. † YEW.

Eu'gu-bine (ū'gū-bĭn), *a.* Of Eugubium. — **Eugubine tables** Seven bronze tablets inscribed in the Umbrian and Latin languages, discovered at Gubbio (ancient *Eugubium*, *Iguvium*), Italy, in 1444, and still preserved there.

eu-kai'rite. Var. of EUCAIRITE.

eu'ki-ne'si-a (ū'kĭ-nē'sĭ-ȧ; ū'kĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐκινησία ease of motion.] *Med.* Normal power of movement.

eu'ko-lite, eu'ko-lyte Vars. of EUCOLITE.

eu'la-chan, eu'la-chon (ū'lȧ-kŏn), *n.* [Native Indian name.] The candlefish.

eulachon oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

Eu-la'li-a (ū-lā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐλαλία; cf. εὖ well, and λάλος talkative, λαλεῖν to speak.] Lit., fair speech; — fem. prop. name. F. *Eulalie* (ū'lȧ'lē'); It. *Eulalia* (ā-ōō-lä'lē-ä). **Saint Eulalia** was a virgin martyred during the persecution of Diocletian. Her day is February 12.

Eu'la-mel'li-bran'chi-a (ū'lȧ-mĕl'ĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + L. *lamella* a small plate of metal + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* An order of bivalve mollusks. They have gills with numerous vascular interfilamentary and interlamellar junctions so that they form basketlike lamellæ, the mantle edges united at one or more points, and two more or less equal adductor muscles. It is much the largest order of the class. — **eu'la-mel'li-branch** (-brăŋk), *a.* — Syn. **Eu'la-mel'li-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ).

Euler's constant. = EULERIAN CONSTANT.

Eu-li'ma (ū-lī'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. λιμός hunger.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gymnoglossate gastropods with a slender spiral shell and long proboscis, parasitic on holothurians and other echinoderms. It is the type of a family, **Eu-lim'i-dæ** (ū-lĭm'ĭ-dē).

eu'lo-ge. † EULOGY.

eu-log'ic (ū-lŏj'ĭk), **eu-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Eulogistic. *Rare.* — **eu-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

eu'lo-gism (ū'lō-jĭz'm), *n.* Eulogy.

eu'lo-giz'er (-jīz'ẽr), *n.* A eulogist.

eu'ly-site (ū'lĭ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. εὐλυσία readiness in loosing.] *Petrog.* A rock consisting of a mixture of olivine with pyroxene and garnet.

Eu-mæ'us (ū-mē'ŭs), *n.* In Homer's "Odyssey," the faithful swineherd of Ulysses.

Eu'me-nes (ū'mē-nēz), *n.* **a** *Bib.* prop. name. **b** See EUMENIDÆ.

eu'mer-ism (ū'mẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Biol.* An aggregation of like parts or units; result of eumerogenesis. — **eu'mer-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

eu'mer-o-gen'e-sis (-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*eu-* + *merogenesis.*] *Biol.* Merogenesis in which the units are at first similar to the primary unit, as in the segments of a tapeworm; — opposed to *dysmerogenesis.* — **eu'mer-o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

eu'mer-o-morph' (ū'mẽr-ō-môrf'), *n.* [*eu-* + *mero-* + *-morph.*] *Biol.* A eumerogenetic organism. — **eu'mer-o-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

Eu-mol'pi-des (ū-mŏl'pĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Eumolpidae*, fr. Gr. Εὐμολπίδαι, fr. εὐμολπεῖν to sing well.] See ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES.

Eu-mol'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὔμολπος sweetly singing.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small chrysomelid beetles. The species *E. vitis* is very injurious in Europe to grapevines.

eu-mor'phous (ū-môr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. εὔμορφος.] Well formed. *R.*

Eu-na'tan. *Bib.*

eu-na'trol (ū-nā'trōl; -trŏl), *n.* [See EU-, NATRON, 3d -OL.] *Pharm.* Sodium oleate in the form of powder, used as a remedy for disorders of the liver.

‖ **e-un'do, mo-ran'do, et re'de-un'do.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., in going, tarrying, and returning; — denoting the time covered by the privilege from arrest to which a person is entitled to enable him to attend to certain duties.

Eu-nec'tes (ū-nĕk'tēz), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. νήκτης a swimmer.] *Zoöl.* The genus including the anaconda (which see).

Eu'nice (ū'nĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐνίκη; cf. εὖ well, and νίκη victory.] Lit., happy victory; — fem. prop. name. *Bib.*

Eu-ni'ce (ū-nī'sē), *n.* [NL., fr. the Gr. name Εὐνίκη, Eunice.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine polychætous worms of the order Errantia, having a complex system of chitinous jaws. It is the type of a family, **Eu-nic'i-dæ** (ū-nĭs'ĭ-dē). — **eu-ni'cid** (-nī'sĭd), *n.*

Eu-no'mi-a (ū-nō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Εὐνομία.] **1.** See HORÆ. **2.** *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

eu'no-my (ū'nō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. εὐνομία; εὖ + νόμος law.] Efficient and well-ordered law. *R.*

eu'nuch (ū'nŭk), **eu'nuch-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *eunuchare.*] To make a eunuch of. *Obs. or R.*

eu'nuch-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

eu'nuch-ize (-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

eu'nuch-oid (-oid), *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, a eunuch; as, a *eunuchoid* voice, the falsetto voice in a man.

eu'nuch-ry (-rĭ), *n.* State of being a eunuch. *Rare.*

Eu-o'di-as (ū-ō'dĭ-ăs). *Bib.*

eu'o-nym (ū'ō-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. εὐώνυμος of good name.] A good name, or one suitable for use. — **eu-on'y-mous** (ū-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* — **eu-on'y-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

Euonymus. Syn. of EVONYMUS.

Eu-or'ni-thes (ū-ôr'nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.] *Zoöl.* A division of birds including all the Carinatæ except the tinamous and penguins. — **eu'or-nith'ic** (ū'ôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.*

Eu'or-thop'ter-a (ū'ôr-thŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + *Orthoptera.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Orthoptera including the true Orthoptera as distinguished from the Dermaptera (earwigs).

eu-os'mite (ū-ŏz'mīt), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. ὀσμή smell.] A brownish yellow fossil resin, yielding a pleasant odor when burned.

eu'pa-to'ri-a'ceous (ū'pȧ-tō'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Of the genus *Eupatorium* or allies.

eu'pa-to-ry (ū'pȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A plant of the genus *Eupatorium.*

eu'pep-tic'i-ty (ū'pĕp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Eupeptic state.

Eu-phe'mi-a (ū-fē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐφημία; cf. εὖ well, and φήμη speech, report.] Lit., of good report; — fem. prop. name. F. *Euphémie* (ū'fā'mē'); It. & Sp. *Eufemia* (ā-ōō-fā'myä); G. *Euphemia* (oi-fā'mē-ä). — Dim. *Effie.*

eu-phe'mi-an (ū-fē'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Euphemistic. *Rare.*

eu-phe'mi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Euphemistic. *Rare.* — **eu-phe'mi-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

eu'phe-miz'er (ū'fē-mīz'ẽr), *n.* One who euphemizes.

eu'phe-mous (-mŭs), *a.* Euphemistic. *Rare.*

eu'phe-my (-mĭ), *n.* Euphemism. *R.*

eu-pho'ni-a (ū-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., euphony.] **1.** Euphony. *Rare.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A large genus of tropical American tanagers.

eu'pho-nism (ū'fō-nĭz'm), *n.* Euphony, or an instance of it.

eu'pho-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Chosen with regard to euphony. *Rare.* — *Oxf. E. D.*

eu'pho-nize (ū'fō-nīz), *v. t.* To make euphonious. — **eu'pho-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'-), *n.*

eu-pho'non (ū-fō'nŏn; ū'fō-nŏn), *n.* [Gr. εὔφωνον, neut. of εὔφωνος musical.] *Music.* An experimental instrument with steel wire strings sounded by endless bands acting as bows.

eu'pho-nous (ū'fō-nŭs), *a.* Euphonious. *Rare.*

eu-phor'bi-um (ū-fôr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *euphorbeum* an African plant, fr. Gr. εὐφόρβιον; — so called after *Euphorbus*, a Greek physician.] *Pharm.* A yellow or brownish, very acrid, gum resin derived from Old World species of *Euphorbia*. It was formerly employed medicinally as an emetic and cathartic, but is now used chiefly in veterinary medicine.

eu-pho'ri-a (ū-fō'rĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *euphoria*, fr. Gr. εὐφορία,
eu'pho-ry (ū'fō-rĭ) } lit., a bearing well; εὖ well + φέρειν to bear.] The condition of feeling well; a sense of good health. — **eu-phor'ic** (ū-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

eu'pho-rin (ū'fō-rĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder, with a faint aromatic odor, used as an antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic. It is phenyl urethane, $C_9H_{11}O_2N$.

eu'pho-tide (ū'fō-tīd), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light; — from its pleasing combination of white and green.] *Petrog.* **a** = GABBRO. **b** An alteration product of gabbro, consisting chiefly of saussurite and smaragdite. It is sometimes used as an ornamental stone under the name of *verde di Corsica*.

Eu-phra'si-a (ū-frā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See EUPHRASY.] *Bot.* A large genus of hemiparasitic scrophulariaceous herbs found in most extratropical regions. They have flowers with the upper lip of the corolla 2-cleft, its margins recurved. See EYEBRIGHT.

eu'phra-sy (ū'frȧ-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *eufrasia*, fr. Gr. εὐφρασία delight, fr. εὐφραίνειν to delight; εὖ well + φρήν heart, mind.] The eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*).

eu'phroe (ū'frō; ū'vrō), *n.* Also **u'phroe**. [D. *juffrouw*, prop., young lady; *jong* young + *vrouw* lady, woman. Cf. UPHER.] A block or long slat of wood, perforated for the passage of the crowfoot, or cords of an awning.

Eu-phros'y-ne (ū-frŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐφροσύνη.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the three Graces; lit., mirth or joy.

Eu'phu-es (ū'fū-ēz), *n.* [Gr. εὐφυής well-grown, graceful; εὖ well + φυή growth, fr. φύειν to grow.] The principal character in John Lyly's famous works, "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit," and "Euphues and his England," which are remarkable for their peculiar affected style.

eu'phu-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **a** Properly, the affected style of conversation and writing which became fashionable in the time of Elizabeth and was typified in Lyly's "Euphues" (which see). It was characterized by antithesis, alliteration, a profusion of similes often drawn from fabulous natural history, and a pervading effort after elegance. **b** Hence, any similar affectation of speech; artificial and excessive elegance of language; high-flown diction.

eu'phu-ist, *n.* One who practices euphuism. — **eu'phu-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **eu'phu-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **eu'phu-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eu'pi-one (ū'pĭ-ōn; ū-pī'ōn; 277), *n.* Also **eu'pi-on**. [Gr. εὐπίων very fat; εὖ well + πίων fat.] *Chem.* An oily liquid of indeterminate composition, obtained by the destructive distillation of various vegetable and animal substances; specif., an oil consisting largely of the higher hydrocarbons of the paraffin or methane series.

eu-pit'tone (ū-pĭt'ōn), *n.* *Chem.* Eupittonic acid.

eu'pit-ton'ic (ū'pĭ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + Gr. πίττα pitch.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an orange-colored crystalline acid, $C_{25}H_{26}O_9$, which is turned blue by alkalies. It occurs in beech-wood tar.

eu-plas'tic (ū-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + *-plastic.*] *Physiol.* Having the capacity of becoming organized readily; adapted to the formation of tissue. — *n.* A euplastic substance.

Eu'plec-tel'la (ū'plĕk-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὔπλεκτος well-plaited; εὖ well + πλεκτός plaited.] *Zoöl.* A genus of elegant, glassy sponges, consisting of interwoven siliceous spicules, and growing in the form of a cornucopia. They are called *Venus's-flower-basket*.

Eu'plœ-i'næ (ū'plē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. πλοῖον ship.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies. It contains a few well-known European and North American species, but most of its members inhabit tropical Asia. The monarch (*Anosia plexippus*) is an example.

Eu'po-li-de'an (ū'pō-lĭ-dē'ăn), *a.* & *n.* Of or pertaining to Eupolis (about 446–411 B. C.), an Athenian poet of the Old Comedy; as, the *Eupolidean* meter

(– ⏑ | – ⏑ | ⏖ ⏑ | ⌞ || – ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ^).

eu-prax'y (ū-prăk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. εὐπραξία; εὖ well + πράσσειν to do.] Right action. — **eu-prac'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

eu-quin'ine (ū-kwĭn'ĭn; ū'kwĭ-nēn'; 184), *n.* [*eu-* + *quinine.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder derived from quinine, and sometimes used as a substitute therefor.

Eur-af'ric (ūr-ăf'rĭk) } *a.* [*Europe* + *Afric*, *African*.]
Eur-af'ri-can (-rĭ-kăn) } **1.** *Geog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the continents of Europe and Africa combined. **2.** *Zoögeog.* Pert. to or designating a region including most of Europe and northern Africa south to the Sahara. **3.** Of European and African descent.

Eur-a'sian (ūr-ā'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eurasia (see *Gaz.*) or Eurasians.

Eur-a'sian, *n.* [*Europe* + *Asia* + *-an.*] A person of mixed European and Asiatic (especially Indian) descent.

Eur-a'si-at'ic (-ā'shĭ-ăt'ĭk; -ā'zhĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eurasia.

Eurasiatic realm, *Zoögeog.*, the Palæarctic region.

eu-re'ka (ū-rē'kȧ), *interj.* [Gr. εὕρηκα I have found, perfect indicative of εὑρίσκειν to find.] "I have found (it);" — the exclamation attributed to Archimedes upon discovering a method of determining the purity of the gold in King Hiero's crown. Hence, an expression of triumph concerning a discovery. It is the motto of the State of California.

eu'rho-dine (ū'rō-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [*eu-* + Gr. ῥόδον rose.] *Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline base, $C_{17}H_{13}N_3$, whose salts are bronze-colored when solid, but dye fibers bright scarlet; also, any member of the class of compounds of which the above is the type. All are amino derivatives of azines, and their salts are usually red or violet in solution.

Eu-rip'i-de'an (ū-rĭp'ĭ-dē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Euripideus*, Gr. Εὐριπίδειος, fr. Εὐριπίδης.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek tragic poet Euripides (480–406 B.C.) or his works, which, as compared with those of Æschylus and Sophocles, are characterized by romanticism of plot, psychological analysis of character, and an inquisitive rather than a reverent handling of myth. Cf. CHORUS, 1. Eighteen of his plays are extant.

eu-ri'pus (ū-rī'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* EURIPI (-pī). [L., fr. Gr. εὔριπος; εὖ well + ῥιπή a rushing motion.] A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide, or a current, flows and reflows with violence, as the ancient frith of this name between Eubœa and Bœotia; hence, a flux and reflux.

Eu-roc'ly-don (ū-rŏk'lĭ-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐροκλύδων; εὖρος the southeast wind + κλύδων wave, billow; according to another reading, εὐρακύλων, i. e., a northeast wind, as in the Latin Vulgate *Euro-aquilo*.] A tempestuous northeast wind of the Mediterranean. See LEVANTER.

Eu-ro'pa (ū-rō'pȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐρώπη.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor (or Phœnix in some versions). Zeus, in the form of a white bull, carried her off, and swam with her to Crete, where she became mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon. **2.** *Astron.* **a** Sometimes, Jupiter's satellite II. **b** The 52d asteroid. See ASTEROID.

Eu'ro-pe'an (ū'rō-pē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Europaeus*, Gr. Εὐρωπαῖος, fr. Gr. Εὐρώπη (L. *Europa*): cf. F. *Européen*.] Of or pertaining to Europe or its inhabitants.

☞ Many species of plants and animals commonly known in Europe under old and well-established names, are distinguished in the United States by the adjective *European*. These are generally treated under the nouns, as *aspen*, *dogwood*, *coot*, *elk*, *robin*, etc.

European concert. = CONCERT OF EUROPE. — **E. lotus**, a small tree (*Diospyros lotus*) of southern Europe and Asia, or its rather large bluish black fruit, which is called also *date plum*. — **E. plan**, in hotel keeping, the plan of furnishing lodging and service, leaving to the guest the option of taking such meals as he chooses at the hotel restaurant; — contr. with *American plan*. *U. S.* — **E. walnut.** = ENGLISH WALNUT.

Eu'ro-pe'an, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Europe.

Eu'ro-pe'an-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; EU'RO-PE'AN-IZED (-īzd); EU'RO-PE'AN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To cause to become like Europeans in manners or character; to habituate to European usages. — **Eu'ro-pe'an-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

A state of society . . . changed and *Europeanized*. *Lubbock.*

Eu'ro-pe'o- (ū'rō-pē'ō-). Combining form for *European*.

eu'ro-phen (ū'rō-fĕn), *n.* *Pharm.* A light yellow amorphous powder, a derivative of cresol, containing 28 per cent of iodine. It is used as a substitute for iodoform.

eu-ro'pi-um (ū-rō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Europe* + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A metallic element of the rare earth group, discovered spectroscopically by Demarçay in 1896. At. wt., 152.0. Symbol, *Eu* (no period).

eu'ry- (ū'rĭ-). A combining form from Greek εὐρύς, *broad*; as, *eury*gnathous; *eury*stomatous; — opposed to *steno-*.

Eu-ry'a-le (ū-rī'ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Εὐρυάλη.] **1.** One of the Gorgons. **2.** *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic nymphæaceous plants. The only species (*E. ferox*) has rather small purple flowers with a prickly calyx and peduncle. Its rootstocks and seeds are used as food. **3.** *Zoöl.* A genus of ophiurans of the group Euryalida with much-branched arms.

Eu'ry-al'i-da (ū'rĭ-ăl'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of ophiurans usually having the arms dichotomously branched and capable of being rolled inwards toward the mouth. *Astrophyton* (which see) is the best-known genus. — **eu'ry-al'i-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.*

Eu-ryd'i-ce (ū-rĭd'ĭ-sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐρυδίκη.] A nymph beloved by Orpheus (which see).

Eu'ryp-ter'i-da (ū'rĭp-tĕr'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eury-* + Gr. πτερον a wing.] *Paleon.* An order of remarkable aquatic, exclusively Paleozoic arthropods, related to the arachnids and especially to the king crabs, with which they are often associated in a class or subclass called *Merostomata* (which see). They had a cephalothorax bearing six pairs of limbs, of which the last pair were usually paddlelike, and a tapering abdomen of thirteen segments. The typical genus is *Eurypterus*, known from the Silurian to the Permian. *Stylonurus* and *Pterygotus* of the Silurian and Devonian comprise very large species. Individuals of the last genus sometimes exceeded six feet in length, and are the largest known arthropods. — **eu-ryp'ter-id** (ū-rĭp'tĕr-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

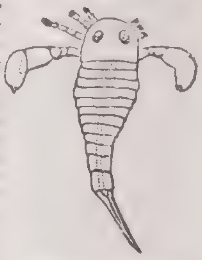

One of the Eurypterida (*Eurypterus remipes*). (⅔)

eu-ryp'ter-oid (ū-rĭp'tĕr-oid), *a.* [*Eurypterus* + *-oid.*] *Paleon.* Like, or pertaining to, the Eurypterida. — *n.* One of the Eurypterida.

eu'ry-scope (ū'rĭ-skōp), *n.* [*eury-* + *-scope.*] *Photog.* A kind of lens having a wide aperture.

Eu-rys'theus (ū-rĭs'thūs; -thē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐρυσθεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A Mycenæan king to whose service Hercules was bound. Hera obtained an oath from Zeus on the day that he expected the birth of Hercules that the boy born that day should rule the race of Perseus. She then hastened the birth of Eurystheus and delayed that of Hercules, subordinating the hero to Eurystheus. See HERCULES.

Eu'ry-sto'ma-ta (ū'rĭ-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A division of Ophidia including those having a dilatable mouth. **b** = BEROIDA.

eu'ry-stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. εὐρύστομος wide-mouthed; εὐρύς wide + στομα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* Broad-mouthed; having the mouth dilatable; specif., of or pertaining to the Eurystomata.

eu-ryth'my, eu-rhyth'my (ū-rĭth'mĭ; ū'rĭth-mĭ), *n.* [L. *eurythmia*, Gr. εὐρυθμία; εὖ well + ῥυθμός rhythm, measure, proportion, symmetry: cf. F. *eurythmie*.] **1.** *Fine Arts.* Just or harmonious proportion or movement. **2.** *Med.* Regularity of the pulse.

Eu-se'bi-an (ū-sē'bĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia (d. 342), who was a friend and protector of Arius. — *n.* A follower of Eusebius.

eu'spo-ran'gi-ate (ū'spō-răn'jĭ-āt), *a.* [*eu-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* Having sporangia which arise from a group of epidermal cells; — said of ferns of the families Ophioglossaceæ and Marattiaceæ. Opposed to *leptosporangiate*.

Eu-sta'chi-an (ū-stā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Eustachio*, a learned Italian physician who died in Rome, 1574.] Discovered by Eustachius; relating to the Eustachian tube.

Eustachian catheter, a tubular instrument to be introduced into the Eustachian tube so as to allow of inflation of the middle ear through the nose or mouth. — **E. tube**, *Anat.*, a channel of communication between the tympanic cavity of the ear and the pharynx (see EAR). In man the Eustachian tubes are about one and one half inches long, with walls of bone, cartilage, and fibrous tissue. They open into the upper back part of the pharynx, each side of the median line, and serve to equalize the air pressure on both sides of the tympanic membrane. They are remnants of one of the branchial clefts of the embryo. — **E. valve**, *Anat.*, a crescent-shaped fold of the lining membrane of the heart at the entrance of the vena cava inferior. It directs the blood through the foramen ovale to the left auricle in the fetus, but is rudimentary and functionless in the adult.

Eu-sta'thi-an (ū-stā'thĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of an orthodox party which protested against the deposition (A. D. 331) by an Arian synod of Eustathius, bishop of Antioch in Syria. A schism resulted which lasted till A. D. 413. **b** A follower of Eustathius (d. 380), bishop of Sebaste, capital of Asia Minor, who introduced cenobitic monasticism into Asia, and was held responsible for the asceticism of the monks. — **Eu-sta'thi-an**, *a.*

eu-stat'ic (ū-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + *static.*] *Geol. & Phys. Geog.* Pertaining to or designating a land area which undergoes neither elevation nor depression.

Eu-su'chi-a (ū-sū'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. σοῦχος crocodile.] *Zoöl.* A division of the Crocodilia including the typical members of that group, as the existing gavial, alligators, and crocodiles, and many fossil forms. — **eu-su'chi-an** (-ăn), *a.*

eu-tax'ite (ū-tăk'sīt), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] *Petrog.* Any volcanic rock of banded structure. — **eu'tax-it'ic** (ū'tăk-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

eu-tec'tic (ū-tĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὔτηκτος easily melted; εὖ

Eu-phor'bi-a'les (ū-fôr'bĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the euphorbias, etc. — **eu-phor'bi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

eu-phor'bone (ū-fôr'bōn), *n.* Also **-bon** (-bŏn). *Chem.* A crystalline constituent of euphorbium.

Eu-phra'te-an (ū-frā'tē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Euphrates River.

euph-thal'mine (ūf-thăl'mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min**. [*eu-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline artificial alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{25}O_3N$, a derivative of eucaine B, used as a mydriatic.

eu'phu-ize (ū'fū-īz), *v. t.* To cause to resemble Euphues. *Obs.* or *R.* — *v. i.* To use euphuistic language. *Obs.* or *R.*

Eu'phyl-lop'o-da (ū'fĭ-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + *Phyllopoda.*] = BRANCHIOPODA **a**.

Eu'plex-op'ter-a (ū'plĕk-sŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. πλέξις a plaiting (or L. *plexus*, p. p., woven) + πτερόν a wing.] *Zoöl.* = DERMAPTERA.

Eu'plo-co'mi (ū'plō-kō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐπλόκαμος with goodly locks.] See HAIR.

eup-nœ'a (ūp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὔπνοια easy breathing; εὖ well + πνεῖν to breathe.] *Physiol.* Normal respiration; — opposed to *dyspnœa*. [*Bib.*

Eu-pol'e-mus (ū-pŏl'ē-mŭs).

Eu-pol'y-zo'a (-ĭ-zō'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + *Polyzoa.*] *Zoöl.* The Polyzoa proper as distinguished from *Phoronis* or other wormlike forms sometimes classed with them. — **eu-pol'y-zo'an** (-ăn), *a.*

eu-pyr-chro'ite (ū'pēr-krō'īt), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. πῦρ fire + χροιά, χρόα, color.] *Min.* A concretionary variety of apatite.

eu-pyr'i-on (ū-pĭr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. πῦρ fire.] A contrivance for obtaining a light by the action of oil of vitriol on a mixture of sugar and potassium chlorate. *Obs.*

Eu-raq'ui-lo (ū-răk'wĭ-lō), *n.* Contr. of EUROAQUILO.

Acts xxvii. 14 (*Rev. Ver.*).

eure, *n.* [OF. *eür*, F. *heur*, L. *augurium* augury, omen.] Destiny; luck; fate. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To destine. *Obs.*

eu're-sol (ū'rē-sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [Prob. *eu-* + *resorcin* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A derivative of resorcin, obtained as a yellow substance; it is used locally in diseases of the skin.

eu'rho-dol (ū'rō-dōl; -dŏl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds similar to the eurhodines and differing from them only in containing hydroxyl in place of amidogen.

eu-rhyth'mic, **eu-rhyth'my**. Vars. of EURYTHMIC, EURYTHMY.

eu-ripe', *n.* [F.] A euripus. *Obs.*

eu'rite (ū'rīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *eurite.*] = QUARTZ PORPHYRY. — **eu-rit'ic** (ū-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Eu'ro-aq'ui-lo (ū'rō-ăk'wĭ-lō), *n.* [L. *Euroaquilo*; fr. *Eurus* east wind + *Aquilo* north wind.] = EUROCLYDON.

eu-ro'bin (ū-rō'bĭn), *n.* [*eu-* + *arobin*, a deriv. of Tupi *araroba* Goa powder.] *Pharm.* The triacetate of chrysarobin, used as a substitute therefor.

Eu'ro-pæ'o-. = EUROPEO-.

Eu'ro-pa'sian (ū'rō-pā'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Eurasian.

Eu'ro-pe'an-ism (-pē'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

eu'rous, *a.* [OF. *eüros*, F. *heureux.*] Fortunate; prosperous. *Obs.*

Eu'rus (ū'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὖρος.] The east wind.

Eu'ry-a'le-æ (ū'rĭ-ā'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = EURYALIDA. — **eu'ry-a'le-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Eu-ry'a-lus (ū-rī'ȧ-lŭs). See NISUS AND EURYALUS.

eu'ry-ce-phal'ic, **eu'ry-ceph'a-lous**, *a.* [*eury-* + *cephalic*, *cephalous.*] Brachycephalic with a cephalic index from .80 to .84. Cf. BRACHISTOCEPHALIC.

Eu-ryc'er-os (ū-rĭs'ēr-ŏs), **Eu-ryc'er-ot'i-dæ** (-ŏt'ĭ-dē). [NL.; Gr. εὐρυκερως; εὐρύς broad + κέρας horn.] See HELMET BIRD.

Eu'ry-cle'a (ū'rĭ-klē'ȧ), **Eu'ry-kle'ia** (-klē'yȧ; -klī'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Εὐρύκλεια.] *Gr. Myth.* In the Odyssey, the old nurse of Odysseus, who, on his return in disguise, recognizes him by a scar.

Eu'ry-gæ'a (-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eury-* + Gr. γαῖα, γῆ, earth.] *Zoögeog.* The Palæarctic region. — **Eu'ry-gæ'an** (-ăn), *a.*

eu-ryg'na-thous (ū-rĭg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*eury-* + *-gnathous.*] Having a broad upper jaw. — **eu-ryg'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

Eu'ry-læm'i-dæ (ū'rĭ-lĕm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eury-* + Gr. λαιμός throat.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the broadbills (see BROADBILL **c**). The typical genus is **Eu'ry-læ'mus** (-lē'mŭs), of Java, Sumatra, etc. — **eu'ry-læ'moid** (-moid), *a.*

Eu-ryn'o-me (ū-rĭn'ō-mē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐρυνόμη.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A sea goddess, daughter of Oceanus. **b** An epithet of Artemis at Phigalea in Arcadia, where she was represented as half fish.

eu'ry-on (ū'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. εὐρύς broad.] *Craniol.* Either end of the maximum transverse diameter of the skull.

Eu'ry-pel'ma (-pĕl'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eury-* + Gr. πέλμα sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very large spiders of the family Theraphosidæ, in which several tarantulas of the western United States are commonly included.

Eu'ry-phar'ynx (ū'rĭ-făr'ĭŋks; ū-rĭf'ȧ-rĭŋks), *n.* [NL.; *eury-* + *pharynx*]. **Eu-ryph'a-ryn'gi-dæ** (ū-rĭf'ȧ-rĭn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* See PELICAN FISH.

eu'ry-prog'na-thous, *a.* [*eury-* + *prognathous.*] Having broad prognathous jaws.

Eu-ryp'ter-oi'de-a (ū-rĭp'tĕr-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See EURYPTEROID.] = EURYPTERIDA.

Eu-ryp'ter-us (ū-rĭp'tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] See EURYPTERIDA.

Eu'ry-py'ga (ū'rĭ-pī'gȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eury-* + Gr. πυγή the rump.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sun bitterns. It is the only genus of its family, **Eu'ry-pyg'i-dæ** (-pĭj'ĭ-dē).

eu-ryth'mic, **eu-rhyth'mic** (ū-rĭth'mĭk; -rĭth'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to eurythmy.

Eus. *Abbr.* Eusebius.

Eus-ca'ri-an. Var. of EUSKARIAN.

Eu-se'bi-us (ū-sē'bĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐσέβιος, fr. εὐσεβής pious.] Masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Eusèbe* (ū'zĕb'); It. & Pg. *Eusebio* (ā-ōō-zĕb'yō); Sp. *Eusebio* (ā-ōō-sā'byō); G. *Eusebius* (oi-zā'bē-ōōs).

Eu'se-la'chi-i (ū'sē-lā'kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + *Selachii.*] *Zoöl.* The Galei.

Eus-ka'ri-an (ūs-kā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Basque *Euskara.*] *Ethnol.* Designating the Basques or their language, or a pre-Aryan race and language represented by them.

Eust. *Abbr.* Eustace; Eustachius.

Eus'tace (ūs'tās), *n.* [OF. *Eustace*, F. *Eustache*, L. *Eustachius*, fr. Gr. Εὐστάχιος (cf. εὖ well, and στάχυς ear of grain); or L. *Eustathius*, fr. Gr. Εὐστάθιος (cf. εὖ well, and ἱστάναι to cause to stand).] Masc. prop. name. L. *Eustachius* (ū-stā'kĭ-ŭs), *Eustathius* (-thĭ-ŭs); F. *Eustache* (ūs'tāsh'), *Eustathe* (ūs'tät'); It. *Eustazio* (ā-ōō-stät'syō), *Eustasio* (ā-ōō-stä'zyō), *Eustachio* (ā-ōō-stä'kyō); Sp. *Eustaquio* (ā-ōō-stä'kyō); Pg. *Estacio* (ā-stä'sē-ō); G. *Eustasius* (oi-stä'sē-ōōs); D. *Eustatius* (ūs-tä'tē-ōōs).

eu-stom'a-tous (ū-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*eu-* + *-stomatous.*] *Zoöl.* Having a distinct mouth; — of certain infusorians.

eu'style' (ū'stīl'), *n.* [Gr. εὔστυλον, neut. of εὔστυλος with pillars at the best distances.] *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION.

eu-syn'chite (ū-sĭŋ'kīt), *n.* [Cf. EU- and Gr. συγχεῖν to commingle, confuse.] *Min.* A massive red or greenish vanadate perhaps identical with descloizite.

Eu-tæ'ni-a (ū-tē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. ταινία a band.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of THAMNOPHIS.

Eu'taw (ū'tô), *n.* [From *Eutaw*, Alabama.] *Geol.* A Cretaceous formation in Alabama and adjacent States.

eu'tax-y (ū'tăk-sĭ), *n.* [Gr.

F G H I J K L M

well + τήκειν to melt.] *Physics, Metal., & Chem.* Of maximum fusibility; — said of an alloy or solution having the lowest melting point possible with the given components. Cf. CRYOHYDRATE. — *n.* A eutectic alloy or solution.

eu-tec'toid (ū-tĕk'toid), *a.* [*eutectic* + *-oid.*] *Physics, Metal., & Chem.* Like a eutectic; — applied to *pearlite* (which see), a certain alloy of carbon and iron. — *n.* The eutectoid alloy (pearlite).

Eu-ter'pe (ū-tûr'pē), *n.* [L., name of a Muse, fr. Gr. Εὐτέρπη; εὖ well + τέρπειν to delight.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The Muse of music.

2. *Bot.* A small genus of pinnate-leaved palms of the West Indies and South America, distinguished for their tall growth and graceful habit. The chief species are *E. edulis*, the assai palm, and *E. oleracea*, cabbage palm.

Eu-ter'pe-an (-pē-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Euterpe or music.

eu-tex'i-a (ū-tĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐτηξία a being easily melted.] *Physics.* **a** The quality of melting at a low temperature. **b** The principle or process of forming from given components the eutectic alloy.

eu'tha-na'si-a (ū'thȧ-nā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐθανασία; εὖ well + θάνατος death.] **1.** An easy death; a mode of dying to be desired.

2. Act or practice of painlessly putting to death persons suffering from incurable and distressing disease, as an act of mercy. The legalizing of this has been advocated.

Eu-the'ri-a (ū-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. θηρίον a beast.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or superorder of mammals, comprising all but the marsupials and monotremes; the Placentalia, or, in a broader sense, all but the monotremes. — **eu-the'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Eu'thy-neu'ra (ū'thĭ-nū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. εὐθύς straight + νεῦρον a nerve.] *Zoöl.* A large subclass of gastropod mollusks consisting of the Opisthobranchiata and Pulmonata. They are hermaphroditic, and with rare exceptions the visceral loop of the nervous system is not twisted, whence the name of the group.

eu'thy-neu'rous (-rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Euthyneura, or resembling them in the arrangement of the nervous system; — opposed to *streptoneurous.*

eu'thy-tat'ic (-tăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὐθύς straight + τείνειν to stretch.] *Physics.* Of or pert. to longitudinal stress. *Rare.*

eu'to-mous (ū'tō-mŭs), *a.* [*eu-* + Gr. τομός cutting.] *Min.* Cleaving readily or distinctly.

Eu-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. τόπος place.] A place of ideal felicity and perfection; — a word first used by Sir T. More or his friend Peter Giles with a play on *Utopia* (which see), and by some later writers incorrectly used for that word. *Oxf. E. D.* — **Eu-to'pi-an** (-ăn), *a.*

eu-troph'ic (ū-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or being in a condition of, eutrophy, or healthy nutrition. — *n.* An agent to improve the general health.

eu'tro-phy (ū'trō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. εὐτροφία, fr. εὔτροφος healthy; εὖ well + τρέφειν to nourish.] *Med.* Healthy nutrition; healthy action of the nutritive functions.

Eu-tych'i-an (ū-tĭk'ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Eutyches (5th century), who held that the divine and the human in the person of Christ so blended as to constitute but one nature; a Monophysite; — opposed to *Nestorian.* — **Eu-tych'i-an**, *a.* — **Eu-tych'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

eux-an'thate (ūk-săn'thāt; ū-zăn'-), *n.* [See EUXANTHIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of euxanthic acid.

eux-an'thic (-thĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a yellow, crystalline, organic acid, $C_{19}H_{16}O_{10}$, the magnesium salt of which occurs in **eux-an'thin** (-thĭn), or Indian yellow. See INDIAN YELLOW **a**.

eux'e-nite (ūk'sē-nīt), *n.* [Gr. εὔξενος hospitable; — so named because it contains a number of rare elements.] A brownish black mineral with a metallic luster, containing niobium, titanium, yttrium, erbium, cerium, and uranium. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 4.7–5.0.

e-vac'u-ant (ē-văk'ū-ănt), *a.* [L. *evacuans, -antis*, p. pr. of *evacuare.*] *Med.* Emptying; emetic, diuretic, purgative, or cathartic. — *n.* An agent that empties, esp. a purgative or cathartic.

e-vac'u-ate (ē-văk'ū-āt), *v. t.*; E-VAC'U-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); E-VAC'U-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *evacuatus*, p. p. of *evacuare* to empty, nullify; *e* out + *vacuus* empty. See VACANT.] **1.** To make empty; to empty out; to remove the contents of; as, to *evacuate* a vessel or dish; to *evacuate* the stomach or bowels; hence, fig., to deprive.

2. To free or clear (a place), as of inhabitants.

3. To discharge, as excrement; to eject; void.

4. To take or empty out; to draw off; to remove; to clear out; as, to *evacuate* water from a pond; to *evacuate* a garrison from a post.

5. To withdraw from; to quit; to retire from, as soldiers from a country, city, or fortress.

6. To make void; to nullify; vacate; as, to *evacuate* a contract or marriage. *Archaic or Scots Law.*

e-vac'u-ate, *v. i.* *Obs.* **a** To flow out. **b** To let blood.

e-vac'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *évacuation*, L. *evacuatio* a weakening.] **1.** Act of emptying, clearing of the contents, or discharging. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* Withdrawal of troops from a town, fortress, etc. **b** *Med.* Voidance of any matter by the natural passages of the body or by an artificial opening; defecation; also, a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, etc. **c** *Physics & Chem.* An emptying of gas; exhaustion.

2. That which is evacuated or discharged; esp., a discharge by stool or other natural means.

3. Act of nullifying; invalidation. *Archaic or Scots Law.*

e-vac'u-a'tor (ē-văk'ū-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that evacuates; specif., *Med.*, an instrument for emptying a cavity, esp. the bladder.

e-vad'a-ble (ē-vād'ȧ-b'l), **e-vad'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being evaded.

e-vade' (ē-vād'), *v. i.*; E-VAD'ED (-vād'ĕd); E-VAD'ING (-vād'ĭng). [L. *evadere, evasum*, *e* out + *vadere* to go, walk: cf. F. *s'évader.* See WADE.] **1.** To escape; to slip away; — with *out, of, from.* *Now Rare.*

Evading from perils. — *Bacon.*

2. To attempt to escape; to practice artifice or sophistry, for the purpose of eluding.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any of these . . . ways. — *South.*

e-vade', *v. t.* **1.** To get away from by artifice; to avoid by dexterity, subterfuge, address, or ingenuity; to escape from cleverly; as, to *evade* a blow, a pursuer, a punishment; to *evade* the force of an argument.

The heathen had a method, more truly their own, of *evading* the Christian miracles. — *Trench.*

2. Hence, to baffle or elude, or to be baffling or elusive to.

Some offenses *evade* definition. — *J. Martineau.*

Syn. — Avoid, escape, shun; baffle, foil, steal away from. — EVADE, ELUDE agree in the idea of escape. To EVADE is to escape or avoid, often by the use of skill, dexterity, or contrivance; to ELUDE (which implies less of volition; cf. the implications of *evasive, elusive*), to slip away from or baffle, often slyly, cunningly, or adroitly; as, "I *evaded* any direct or satisfactory answer" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "By the skillful arrangement of his pauses he *evaded* the monotony of the couplet" (*Lowell*); "Whose secret presence, through creation's veins running quicksilver-like, *eludes* your pains" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Rival verses come into a man's head, and fugitive words *elude* his memory" (*Stevenson*). See AVOID.

e'va-ga'tion (ē'vȧ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evagatio*, fr. *evagari* to wander forth: cf. F. *évagation.* See VAGARY.] **1.** A wandering about; roving; errancy; digression; specif., *Obs.*, wandering of the mind or thoughts.

2. An impropriety of action. *Obs.*

e-vag'i-nate (ē-văj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; E-VAG'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); E-VAG'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *evaginatus*, p. p., unsheathed. See EVAGINATION.] To turn inside out; to protrude, or cause to protrude, by eversion of an inner surface.

e-vag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evaginatio* an extending, *evaginare* to unsheathe; *e* out + *vagina* sheath.] Process of evaginating, or evaginated state; also, product of evaginating; an outgrowth.

e-val'u-a-bl (ē-văl'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be evaluated.

e-val'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [See E-; VALUATION.] To ascertain the value or amount of; to appraise carefully; specif., *Math.*, to express numerically.

e-val'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *évaluation*, LL. *evaluatio.*] Process or result of evaluating.

ev'a-nesce' (ĕv'ȧ-nĕs'), *v. i.*; EV'A-NESCED' (-nĕst'); EV'A-NESC'ING (-nĕs'ĭng). [L. *evanescere*; *e* out + *vanescere* to vanish, fr. *vanus* empty, vain. See VAIN; cf. EVANISH.] To vanish; to become dissipated and disappear, like vapor.

ev'a-nes'cence (-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Process or fact of vanishing away; disappearance; as, the *evanescence* of vapor.

2. Liability to dissipation or vanishing; insubstantiality.

ev'a-nes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *evanescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *evanescere.*] **1.** Tending to vanish or pass away like vapor; vanishing; fleeting; impermanent.

So *evanescent* are the fashions of the world. — *Hawthorne.*

2. On the point of vanishing; imperceptible; infinitesimal.

The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent.* — *Wollaston.*

3. *Bot.* Perishing early; — applied: **a** To flowers whose corollas soon wilt or fall away. **b** To veins which disappear by anastomosis and ramification before reaching the margin of the leaf.

Syn. — See TRANSIENT.

e-van'gel (ē-văn'jĕl), *n.* [F. *évangile*, L. *evangelium*, Gr. εὐαγγέλιον good news, glad tidings, gospel, fr. εὐάγγελος bringing good news; εὖ well + ἀγγέλλειν to bear a message. See EU-, ANGEL; cf. EVANGELY.] **1.** The message or news of the Christian dispensation and the redemption of mankind; hence [*cap.*], one of the four Gospels.

2. Good news; announcement of glad tidings.

Her funeral anthem is a glad *evangel.* — *Whittier.*

3. One who proclaims the gospel message; an evangelist.

e'van-gel'ic (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭk; ĕv'ăn-), *a.* [L. *evangelicus*, Gr. εὐαγγελικός: cf. F. *évangélique.*] Evangelical.

e'van-gel'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl; 277), *a.* **1.** Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels; as, the *evangelical* history.

2. Belonging to, contained in, agreeable to, or in the spirit of, the gospel, or teachings of the New Testament. Hence: **a** Protestant. *Obs.*, exc. as to Germany and Switzerland. **b** Pert. to or designating that party or school among the Protestants which regards the essence of the gospel to consist mainly in its doctrines of man's fallen condition, the atonement of Christ, the necessity of a new birth, and redemption by faith. In the Anglican Church, the evangelical element is nearly the same as the Low Church party; in Prussia the term is esp. applied to various Lutheran churches; in the United States, to the churches called *orthodox*, as disting. from Unitarians, Universalists, etc.

Evangelical Adventists. See ADVENTIST. — **E. Alliance**, an alliance for manifesting and promoting Christian union and religious liberty, comprising evangelical Christians of different denominations and countries, founded in London in 1846. There are branches all over the world, the American one being organized in 1867.

The *Alliance* aims not at an organic union, nor at confederation of churches, but simply at a free Christian union of individual members from different churches who hold essentially the same faith. — *Schaff.*

— **Evangelical Association**, a religious body, Methodist in polity and doctrine, founded in 1800 by Jacob Albright in Pennsylvania. It was formerly, as originally, almost entirely composed of German-speaking people, but is now largely made up of English-speaking people. — **E. Union**, a religious sect founded in Scotland in 1843 by the Rev. James Morison, who was deposed from the ministry of the United Secession Church for holding anti-Calvinistic views upon faith, the work of the Spirit, and the atonement, which he held to be universal. The Union is independent in polity. Called also *Morisonians.*

e'van-gel'i-cal (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-kăl; ĕv'ăn-; 277), *n.* One holding evangelical principles.

e'van-gel'i-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Evangelical principles or beliefs or adherence to the party or churches holding them.

E-van'ge-line (ē-văn'jē-lēn; -lĭn; -līn), *n.* [Gr. εὐάγγελος bringing good news: cf. F. *Évangeline.* See EVANGEL.] Fem. prop. name. Specif.: The faithful and unfortunate heroine of Longfellow's poem of the same name, who is accidentally separated from her lover, Gabriel, at the time of the expulsion of the Acadians (see ACADIA). She searches fruitlessly for him for many years, only to find him at last, an old man, dying in a hospital in Philadelphia.

e-van'gel-ism (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* Preaching or promulgation of the gospel; also, evangelicalism.

e-van'gel-ist, *n.* [F. *évangeliste*, L. *evangelista*, fr. Gr. εὐαγγελιστής.] A bringer of the gospel; specif.: **a** [*cap.*] A writer of any of the four Gospels; Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John. **b** A book consisting of the Gospels. *Obs.* **c** A preacher of the gospel: (1) In the primitive church, one who brought the first news of the gospel message, paving the way for the more systematic work of settled church officers; a traveling missionary or wandering teacher. "Philip the *evangelist.*" *Acts* xxi. 8. *Eph.* iv. 11. 2 *Tim.* iv. 5. (2) One who converts, as a nation, to Christianity; an evangelizer or apostle. (3) In modern times, an occasional preacher having no fixed charge; a traveling missionary, as, among the Disciples of Christ, a minister who organizes church societies and sets churches and their officers in order; esp., among various Protestant denominations, a minister or layman who goes about from place to place preaching at special services to awaken religious interest and produce conversions; a revivalist. **d** *Mormon Ch.* A patriarch.

Evangelist Missionary Church. See METHODIST.

e-van'gel-is'ta-ry (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭs'tȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *evangelistarium.*] **a** *R. C. & East. Ch.* A book consisting of the gospels for the masses or days of the year. **b** A book consisting of the four Gospels.

e-van'gel-is'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to evangelists; designed or fitted to evangelize; evangelical.

e-van'gel-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of evangelizing, or state of being evangelized.

e-van'gel-ize (ē-văn'jĕl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *évangéliser*, LL. *evangelizare*, fr. Gr. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι.] **1.** To announce as gospel; to preach. *Obs.*

2. To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to; to convert to Christianity; as, to *evangelize* the world.

3. To tell good tidings to. *Rare.*

4. To interpret or apply in the light of the gospel; to make like the gospel in spirit; as, to *evangelize* the Old Testament. *Rare.*

e-van'gel-ize, *v. i.* To preach the gospel.

e-van'ish (ē-văn'ĭsh), *v. i.*; E-VAN'ISHED (-ĭsht); E-VAN'ISH-ING. [*e-* + *vanish*, or OF. *esvanir.* See EVANESCE, VANISH.] To vanish; to cease to be.

Or like the rainbow's lovely form,
Evanishing amid the storm. — *Burns.*

e-van'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A vanishing; disappearance.

Ev'ans, Sir Hugh (ĕv'ănz). An honest and shrewd, but amusingly pedantic, Welsh parson in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

e-vap'o-ra-ble (ē-văp'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor or dissipated by evaporation. — **e-vap'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

e-vap'o-rate (ē-văp'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; E-VAP'O-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); E-VAP'O-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *evaporatus*, p. p. of *evaporare*; *e* out + *vapor* steam or vapor. See VAPOR.] **1.** To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapor or in particles too minute to be visible; hence, to pass off without effect; to be dissipated.

To give moderate liberty for griefs and discontents to *evaporate* . . . is a safe way. — *Bacon.*

2. To issue forth as vapor; to be exhaled. *Obs.*

3. To give forth vapor; to undergo evaporation.

e-vap'o-rate, *v. t.* **1.** To convert from a liquid or solid state into vapor; to dissipate in vapor or fumes.

2. To expel moisture from, as by heat, leaving the solid portions; to subject to evaporation; as, to *evaporate* apples.

3. To send out as if vapor; as, to *evaporate* a smell; hence, to give vent to. *Obs. or R.*

Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet. — *Sir H. Wotton.*

4. To treat with vapor; to steam. *Obs. or R.*

e-vap'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evaporatio*: cf. F. *évaporation.*] **1.** The change by which any substance is converted from a liquid or solid state into, and carried off in, vapor; specif., the conversion of a liquid into vapor in order to remove it wholly or partially from a liquid of higher boiling point or from solids dissolved in or mixed with it.

2. Process of evaporating, or of reducing or concentrating by conversion of a part into vapor; as, *evaporation* of sirup; *evaporation* of apples.

3. The product or result of evaporating; vapor formed, or reduction effected, by evaporating.

4. Treatment with vapor; a vapor bath. *Obs.*

εὔταξ α; εὖ well + τάξις arrangement.] Good order. *Rare.*

eu-than'a-sy (ū-thăn'ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Euthanasia. *Now Rare.*

Eu-thyc'o-mi (ū-thĭk'ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. εὐθύς straight + κόμη hair.] See HAIR.

eu'thy-mie *or* **-my** (ū'thĭ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. εὐθυμία.] Tranquillity; — according to Democritus the end of all human action.

eu'thy-neu'ral (-nū'răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Euthyneurous.

eu-to'ci-a (ū-tō'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. εὐτοκία happy childbirth.] *Med* Easy or natural parturition.

eu'to-ny (ū'tō-nĭ), *n.* [See EU-; TONE.] Agreeableness of sound; euphony. *Rush.*

eu-trop'ic (ū-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See EU-; TROPIC, *n.*] *Bot.* Turning with the sun; dextrorse.

Eu'ty-chus (ū'tĭ-kŭs). *Bib.*

eux-an'thone (ūk-săn'thōn; ū-zăn'-), *n.* [See EUXANTHIC.] A yellow decomposition product, $C_{13}H_8O_4$, of euxanthic acid.

E'va (ē'vȧ), *n.* [Cf. It., Sp., & G. *Eva.* See EVE.] Lit., life; — fem. prop. name. L. id.: F *Ève* (âv): It., Sp., Pg., G., & D. *Eva* (ā'vä).

Evacuation Day. The anniversary of the day on which the British army evacuated the city of New York, Nov. 25, 1783.

e-vac'u-a-tive (ē-văk'ū-ā-tĭv), *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *évacuatif.*] = EVACUANT.

e-vac'u-a-to-ry, *a. & n.* Evacuant. *Obs.*

e-vad'er (ē-vād'ẽr), *n.* One that evades.

e-vad'ing-ly, *adv.* of *evading*, [p. pr.]

E-vad'ne (ē-văd'nē), *n.* The bold and guilty sister of Melantius in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Maid's Tragedy," whom the king compels Amintor to marry.

e-vag'i-na-ble (ē-văj'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being evaginated.

e-vag'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Evaginated.

e'val, *a.* [L. *aevum* lifetime, age.] Relating to an age. *Obs.*

e-valv'u-lar, *a.* [*e-* + *valvular.*] Destitute of valves.

Ev'an (ĕv'ăn), *n.* [W.; cf. W. *iau* young, *ieuanc* a youth.] Masc. prop. name.

E-van'der (ē-văn'dẽr), *n.* [L. *Euander, Evander*, Gr. Εὔανδρος.] *Class. Myth.* A son of Hermes fabled to have led a Pelasgian colony from Arcadia to Italy, and there built the town of Pallantium, later incorporated with Rome.

ev'a-nes'cen-cy (ĕv'ȧ-nĕs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Evanescence. *Rare.*

ev'a-nes'cent-ly, *adv.* of EVANESCENT. See -LY.

ev'a-nes'ci-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of evanescing.

e'van-gel'i-an (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-ăn; ĕv'ăn-), *a.* Rendering thanks for favorable news. *Rare.*

e'van-gel'i-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *evangeliarium.*] Evangelistary.

e'van-gel'ic, *n.* [See EVANGELIC, *a.*] An evangelical. *Obs.*

e'van-gel'i-cal'i-ty (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ; ĕv'ăn-), *n.* State of being evangelical. *Rare.*

e'van-gel'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of EVANGELICAL.

e'van-gel'i-cal-ness, *n.* See [-NESS.]

e'van-gel'i-can, *n. & a.* = EVANGELICAL.

e'van-gel'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.]

e-van'gel-ic'i-ty (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Evangelicality. *Rare.*

e-van'ge-lis-ta'ri-um (-lĭs-tā'rĭ-ŭm), **e-van'ge-lis-ta'ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [LL.] An evangelistary.

e-van'gel-is'tic (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭs'tĭk), **e-van'gel-is'tics** (-tĭks), *n.* The science of missions or the propagation of Christianity.

e-van'gel-ist-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

e'van-gel'i-um (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.; Gr. εὐαγγέλιον good news.] The gospel. *Archaic.*

e-van'gel-iz'er (ē-văn'jĕl-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who evangelizes.

e-van'gel-y (-jĕl-ĭ), *n.* [L. *evangelium.*] = EVANGEL. *Obs.*

e-van'gile (-jĭl), *n.* = EVANGEL.

e-van'id (ē-văn'ĭd), *a.* [L. *evanidus*, akin to *evanescere.*] Evanescent; faint; illusory. *Obs.*

ev'a-ni'tion (ĕv'ȧ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Evanishment. *Rare.*

Evans gambit. See 1st CHESS.

ev'ans-ite (ĕv'ănz-īt), *n.* [After one Brooke *Evans.*] *Min.* A colorless or white basic aluminium phosphate, occurring massive.

ev'ans'-root', *n.* Purple avens.

e-va'por, *v. t. & i.* [F. *évaporer*, L. *evaporare.*] To evaporate. *Obs.*

e-vap'o-rate, *a.* [L. *evaporatus*, p. p.] Evaporated. *Rare.*

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e-vap′o-ra-tive (ē-văp′ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *evaporativus*: cf. F. *évaporatif*.] Pertaining to, or producing, evaporation.
evaporative condenser. See CONDENSER, *n.*, 2 **e**.
e-vap′o-ra′tor (-rā′tẽr), *n.* One that evaporates; specif., an apparatus for driving off superfluous liquid, as in a concentration plant for sugar, in fruit drying, etc., or for evaporating liquid for subsequent condensation to purify it, as from salts held in solution.
e-va′sion (ē-vā′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *evasio*: cf. F. *évasion*. See EVADE.] **1**. Escape. *Now Rare.*
2. Act of eluding or avoiding, particularly the pressure of an argument, accusation, charge, or interrogation; also, a means of evading; a subterfuge.

Thou . . . by *evasions* thy crime uncoverest more. *Milton.*

3. An issuing forth. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Shift, subterfuge, shuffling, equivocation.
e-va′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *évasif*. See EVADE.] Tending to evade, or marked by evasion; elusive; shuffling; avoiding by artifice. "A few *evasive* phrases." *Macaulay.* — **e-va′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **e-va′sive-ness**, *n.*
eve (ēv), *n.* [See EVEN, *n.*] **1**. Evening. *Poetic.*
2. The evening, or the day, before a holiday, a saint's day, or any important day, — from the Jewish mode of reckoning the day as beginning at sunset, not at midnight; as, Christmas *eve* is the evening before Christmas; also, the period immediately preceding some important event. "On the *eve* of death." *Keble.*
Eve (ēv), *n.* [LL. *Eva*, L. *Heva*, or Gr. Εὔα, Εὖα; fr. Heb. *Khavvāh*. Cf. EVA.] Lit., life; — fem. prop. name. In the Bible, the wife of Adam and the mother of mankind.
E-ve′a (ē-vē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *eve*, native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical rubiaceous herbs and shrubs having flowers in close heads with involucral bracts often brightly colored. Ipecac is obtained from the Brazilian *E. ipecacuanha*.
e-vec′tant (ē-vĕk′tănt), *n.* *Math.* The contravariant resulting from operating on an invariant or covariant with an evector.
e-vec′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *evectio* a going up, fr. *evehere* to carry out; *e* out + *vehere* to carry.] **1**. Elevation. *Obs.*
2. *Astron.* An inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit, due to the attraction of the sun, by which the equation of the center is diminished at the syzygies, and increased at the quadratures, by about 1° 20′. — **e-vec′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*
e-vec′tor (-tẽr), *n.* *Math.* An operator formed by putting $\frac{\partial}{\partial a}, \frac{\partial}{\partial b}, \frac{\partial}{\partial c}, \ldots$ for the coefficients $a, nb, \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)c, \ldots$ in a quantic and the coefficients in an adjoint linear form for the facients; — discovered by C. Hermite (1822-1901).
e′ven (ē′v'n), *n.* [ME. *eve, even, efen, æfen*, AS. *ǣfen*; akin to OFries. *āvend*, D. *avond*, OHG. *āband*, G. *abend*, Icel. *aptan, aftan*, Sw. *afton*, Dan. *aften*; of unknown origin. Cf. EVE, EVENING.] **1**. Evening. *Poetic or Dial.*
2. = EVE, *n.*, 2. *Obs or Dial.*
e′ven, *a.* [AS. *efen, efn*; akin to OS. *eban*, D. *even*, OHG. *eban*, G. *eben*, Icel. *jafn*, Dan. *jevn*, Sw. *jämn*, Goth. *ibns*. Cf. ANENT.] **1**. Without elevation or depression; level; smooth; as, *even* ground; an *even* keel.
2. Free from inequality, irregularity, or fluctuation; equal; uniform; regular; undeviating; as, *even* distances apart; an *even* color; *even* motion; *even* rhythm; uniformly consistent; as, an *even* justice; equable; undisturbed; as, an *even* temper.
3. Hence: **a** Having no advantage on either side; fair; equitable; impartial; as, our accounts are *even*; an *even* bargain; to judge with an *even* mind.

To make the *even* truth in pleasure flow. *Shak.*

b Having no irregularity, flaw, or blemish; pure. "I know my life so *even*." *Shak.* **c** Straightforward; plain; direct. **d** Equal in quality or station. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Equal in size, number, or quantity; as, *even* shares.
5. Having neither more nor less than the named or understood amount or extent; exact; precise; not fractional; as, an *even* mile; *even* dollars.
6. In the same plane, or in line, *with*; parallel; coincident; as, snow *even* with the eaves; written notes *even* with the printed lines; a row of houses *even* with each other.

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luke* xix. 44.

7. Not odd; capable of division by two without a remainder; — said of numbers; as, 4 and 10 are *even* numbers; hence, having an even number as one of a series; as, an *even* page in a book.

Whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd. *Jer. Taylor.*

8. Moderate. *Obs.* "He was of *even* length." *Chaucer.*
9. Balanced; in equilibrium; as, *even* weights.
Syn. — See EQUABLE, LEVEL.
even circuit of a curve, *Math.*, one that is met by a right line an even number of times. — **e. function**, *Math.*, a function that is not changed by reversing the sign of its argument, as $f(x) = f(-x)$, $\cos(-x) = \cos x$; — so named because its expansion contains only even powers of the argument. — **e. or odd.** = ODD OR EVEN. — **e. pitch**, *Mech.*, a screw pitch that is equal to, or an exact submultiple of, the pitch of the leading screw of the lathe on which the screw was cut. — **e. Stephen**, an even score. *Slang, U. S.* — **of e. date**, of the same date. — **on e. ground**, with equal advantage. — **on e. keel**, *Naut.*, having approximately the same draft forward and aft; also, sometimes, having the load water line of the vessel parallel to the surface of the water, as in vessels whose natural draft is much greater aft than forward; also, less correctly, without list to either side.
e′ven, *adv.* [AS. *efne*. See EVEN, *a.*; cf. E'EN.] **1**. In an even manner; evenly; specif.: **a** Uniformly; regularly; as, the course of his life runs *even*. **b** Equally; fairly. "Never were there four knights *evener* matched." *Sir T. Malory.* **c** Without deviation; directly. *Obs.* **d** Without disagreement; in accord. *Archaic.* "The rest goes *even*." *Shak.*
2. In or to such (indicated) degree or kind; specif.: **a** Precisely; just; as, it is *even* so; *even* thus he did.

Even so did these Gauls possess the coast. *Spenser.*

b Fully; quite; as, faithful *even* to the end. **c** Of time: just; but just; at the very time; already; as, *even* now you spoke; *even* with the appointed hour he departed.

Now I think on thee.
My hunger 's gone; but *even* before I was
At point to sink for food. *Shak.*

3. As an intensive particle: **a** Serving to emphasize identity. "I have debated *even* in my soul." *Shak.* **b** Serving to indicate what might not be expected, as an extreme case or instance.

I have made several discoveries which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning. *Addison.*

even if, notwithstanding; although.
e′ven (ē′v'n), *v. t.*; E′VENED (ē′v'nd); E′VEN-ING (-v'n-ĭng).
1. To make even; to level; to lay smooth.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil. *Raleigh.*

2. *Now Rare.* To equal, make equal, or consider as equal; specif.: **a** To treat as equal; to put on a level with one another; as, to *even* Homer and Dante. **b** To come up to; to rival. "To *even* him in valor." *Fuller.* **c** To act up to. *Shak.* **d** To liken; compare. "What have I done that you should *even* me to the dogs?" *Stevenson.* **e** To balance, as accounts; to make quits.
3. To ascribe; impute. *Obs. or Dial.*
e′ven, *v. i.* To be or become equal. *Obs.*
e′ven-er (ē′v'n-ẽr), *n.* One that makes even; specif.: **a** An equalizer for a vehicle. **b** *Weaving.* A separator.
e′ven-fall′ (-fôl′), *n.* Beginning of evening. *Tennyson.*
e′ven-hand′ (-hănd′), *n.* Equality; an equal or equivalent; also equity; equilibrium. *Obs.*
e′ven–hand′ed (-hăn′dĕd; 87), *a.* Fair or impartial; unbiased. "*Even-handed* justice." *Shak.* — **e′ven-hand′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **e′ven-hand′ed-ness**, *n.*
eve′ning (ēv′nĭng; 277), *n.* [AS. *ǣfnung*, fr. *ǣfnian* to grow towards evening, *ǣfen* evening. See EVEN, *n.*; cf. EVE.]
1. The latter part and close of the day and early part of darkness or night; specif.: **a** Locally in England and the Southern States of the United States, the period from noon to and including sunset and twilight. **b** The period from sunset or from the evening meal to ordinary bedtime, no definite later limit being fixed; — now the general use, esp. in cities and towns.
2. The latter portion, as of life; the declining period, as of strength or glory.
3. An entertainment in the evening; a soirée. *Colloq.*
evening grosbeak. A grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) related to the European hawfinch, found in western North America, occasionally straying to eastern Canada and New England. The male is chiefly olivaceous and yellow, with some black and white.

Evening Grosbeak.

evening primrose. An erect biennial onagraceous herb (*Onagra biennis*), with yellow vespertine flowers, common in the United States. Often any of various other plants of the family.
eve′ning–snow′, *n.* A small polemoniaceous plant of California (*Linanthus dichotomus*) growing in such abundance that its white flowers suggest snow.
evening star. **1**. The bright star of early evening in the western sky; — called also *Vesper* and *Hesperus*. The evening star is usually an interior planet, Venus or Mercury, east of the sun; but Mercury is usually invisible to the naked eye, except in low latitudes for a few days at each elongation. During portions of the year Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn also are evening stars. Venus is most conspicuous as evening star, and *the evening star* usually designates that planet. See MORNING STAR.
2. A small Texan amaryllidaceous plant (*Cooperia drummondii*), cultivated for its white flowers.
e′ven-ly (ē′v'n-lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *efenlice*.] **1**. In an equal manner or degree; equally; as, *evenly* divided spoils; hence, impartially; fairly; justly.
2. Exactly; accordantly; precisely; directly. *Obs.*
3. With an even mind or temper; equably; serenely.
4. In an even or level manner or form; uniformly; as, to spread plaster *evenly*.
e′ven-song′ (-sŏng′; 205), *n.* [AS. *ǣfensang*.] **1**. *Eccl.* Vespers; the sixth of the seven canonical hours, usually celebrated just before sunset; — applied since the Reformation to the Anglican office of evening prayer, which is abridged from the previous offices of evensong and compline.
2. The time of evensong.
3. A song at evening. *Milton.*
e-vent′ (ē-vĕnt′), *n.* [L. *eventus*, fr. *evenire* to happen, come out; *e* out + *venire* to come: cf. OF. *event*. See COME.] **1**. The fact of taking place or occurring; occurrence; as, in the *event* of success in an undertaking.
2. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; any incident, good or bad, esp. one that is important or remarkable; as, the *events* of the past year.

To watch quietly the course of *events*. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

3. That which befalls; fate. *Obs. or R.*

There is one *event* to the righteous, and to the wicked. *Eccl.* ix. 2.

4. An affair in hand; business; enterprise. *Obs.* "Leave we him to his *events*." *Shak.*
5. The consequence of anything; the issue; conclusion; result; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations, terminates; specif., *Law*, the issue or outcome of an action or proceeding as finally determined.

Dark doubts between the promise and *event*. *Young.*

6. *Logic.* One of a set of mutually exclusive possibilities one of which must be realized under the given conditions. When only one possibility can be realized the event is **simple**; when two can be realized it is **dual**; when three, **compound**.
7. Any one of the contests in a series or program of sports.
Syn. — Incident, adventure; issue, result, termination, consequence, conclusion. — EVENT, OCCURRENCE, INCIDENT, CIRCUMSTANCE. OCCURRENCE is the general term for that which takes place; it implies no particular relation to other happenings; an EVENT (which is frequently regarded as arising from an antecedent state of things) is a more or less important or noteworthy *occurrence*; as, "Omit all the *occurrences*, whatever chanced, till Harry's back return" (*Shak.*); a tedious rehearsal of the *occurrences* of the day; "The course of human *events*" (*The Declaration of Independence*); "Southey had no *events*, no experiences" (*Bagehot*). An INCIDENT (cf. *incidental*, under ACCIDENTAL) is commonly an occurrence of subordinate character or secondary importance; but an *incident* is often thought of as a detached and independent event; as, the *incidents* of a journey, a mere *incident* in his career, the *incident* had better be forgotten. A CIRCUMSTANCE, as here compared, is esp. an incident or occurrence regarded as a detail; the word is often used as a synonym for *event* in its more general sense; as, certain curious *circumstances* in his history, an unforeseen *circumstance* intervened. See HAPPEN.
at all events, no matter what else may be; in any case.
e-vent′ful (ē-vĕnt′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or rich in, events; also, momentous. — **e-vent′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **e-vent′ful-ness**, *n.*
e′ven-tide′ (ē′v'n-tīd′), *n.* [AS. *ǣfentīd*. See TIDE.] The time of evening; evening. *Archaic or Poet.*
e-ven′ti-late (ē-vĕn′tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *eventilatus*, p. p. of *eventilare* to fan. See VENTILATE.] To winnow; fan; aërate. *Obs.* — **e-ven′ti-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
e′ven-tra′tion (ē′vĕn-trā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *éventration*, fr. L. *e* out + *venter* belly.] **1**. Act of disemboweling.
2. *Med.* **a** A tumor containing a large portion of the abdominal viscera, occasioned by relaxation of the walls of the abdomen. **b** A wound of large extent in the abdomen, through which the greater part of the intestines protrude. **c** Ventral hernia. **d** Pendulous abdomen.
e-ven′tu-al (ē-vĕn′tū-ăl), *a.* [See EVENT.] **1**. Pertaining to, consisting in, or of the nature of, an event. *Obs.*
2. Belonging to, or determined by, the outcome or issue; final; ultimate. "*Eventual* success." *Cooper.*
3. Dependent on events; contingent. *Marshall.*
Syn. — See LAST.
e-ven′tu-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. The coming as a consequence; contingency; also, an event which comes as a consequence.
2. *Phrenol.* Faculty of remembering events.
e-ven′tu-al-ly (ē-vĕn′tū-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**. In the event or outcome; finally; ultimately.
2. By way of event or outcome merely. *Obs.*
3. With reference to eventuality or contingency. *Obs.*
e-ven′tu-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; E-VEN′TU-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); E-VEN′TU-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To come out finally or in conclusion; to come to pass; to be the outcome; to result.
e-ven′tu-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of eventuating, or happening as a result; the outcome.
ev′er (ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* [ME. *ever, æfre*, AS. *ǣfre*; prob. akin to AS. *ā* always. Cf. AYE, AGE, EVERY, NEVER.] **1**. At all times; always; constantly; repeatedly; incessantly; as, man is *ever* falling into error; *ever* as they advanced the light receded; through all time, or through an indefinite time; everlastingly; forever; as, Shakespeare will *ever* be a great poet; in each and every case; invariably; as, cruelty is *ever* a consequent of war.
2. At any time; on any occasion; at any period or point of time; as, he is seldom if *ever* a visitor.

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. *Eph.* v. 29.

3. In any case; in any degree; at all.

To produce as much as *ever* they can. *M. Arnold.*

☞ *Ever*, as used in many idiomatic phrases and constructions with more or less modified sense, often constitutes no more than an intensive or emphatic particle. Thus **ever among** (now and then, *Obs.*), **ever and anon**, **for ever and ever**, **for ever and a day**, etc., indicate indefinite repetition or continuation. In various obsolete phrases (as **ever either**, each of the two) *ever* has a distributive force. In **or ever** (see under 1st OR), **before ever**, **ever so**, etc., *ever* has chiefly an intensive force.

A pouncet box, which *ever and anon*
He gave his nose. *Shak.*
You spend *ever so* much money. *Thackeray.*

ev′er-glade (ĕv′ẽr-glād), *n.* A swamp or low tract of land inundated with water and interspersed with hummocks, or small islands, and patches of high grass; — chiefly used in **the Everglades**, a great tract of this nature in Florida.
ev′er-green′ (-grēn′), *a.* *Bot.* Remaining verdant through the winter, or retaining leaves unwithered until successive leaves or those of the next year are expanded, as coniferous trees and many tropical plants. Cf. DECIDUOUS.
evergreen cherry. **a** The cherry laurel of the southern United States. **b** The holly cherry of the Pacific coast. — **e. magnolia**, a very ornamental species of magnolia (*Magnolia fœtida*) of the southern United States, having handsome evergreen foliage and large white fragrant flowers. — **e.**

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e-vap′o-rim′e-ter (ē-văp′ō-rĭm′ē-tẽr), **e-vap′o-rom′e-ter** (-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *evaporare* to evaporate + *-meter*.] = ATMOMETER.
e-vap′o-rize (ē-văp′ō-rīz), *v. t.* To vaporize. *Rare.*
e-va′si-ble (ē-vā′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *evasus*, p. p. of *evadere* to evade.] That may be evaded.
e-va′siv. Evasive. *Ref. Sp.*
evat. Var. of EFT.
eve, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *aiver* to wet, *aive, eve*, water.] To become damp, as a wall. *Dial. Eng.*
eve′churr′, *n.* The European goatsucker.
ev′eck, **ev′ecke**, *n.* [Cf. W. *ewig*, a deer.] A wild goat or ibex. *Obs.*
e-vect′ed (ē-vĕk′tĕd), *a.* [L. *evectus*, p. p. of *evehere* to carry out.] Flaring. *Rare.*
eve′jar′, *n.* [*eve* + *jar*.] The European goatsucker.
evel. † EVIL.
Evel. *Abbr.* Evelina.
Ev′e-li′na (ĕv′ē-lī′nȧ), **Ev′e-line** (ĕv′ē-lĭn; -līn), **Ev′e-lyn** (ĕv′ē-lĭn), *n.* [Dim. of *Eva*.] Fem. prop. name.
evell, *v. t.* [L. *evellere*.] To pluck. *Obs.*
eve′long. † EVENLONG.
e′ven-close′ (ē′v'n-klōz′), *n.* The ending of evening.
e′ven-down′, *a.* [Cf. DOWNRIGHT.] Straight down; downright: absolute. *Dial. Eng.*
e′ven-down′, *adv.* Absolutely; downright. *Dial. Eng.*
evene, *n.* [Icel. *efni* material, in pl., means, ability.] Ability; material; nature. *Obs.*
e-vene′, *v. i.* [L. *evenire*.] To happen. *Obs.* [Event. *Obs.*]
evenement, *n.* [F. *événement*.]
e′ven-forth′, *adv.* Directly onward. *Obs.* — *prep.* To the fullness of. *Obs.*
e′ven-glome′, *n.* [AS. *ǣfenglōm*.] Twilight. *Archaic.*
e′ven-ing, *a.* & *n.* [Cf. Icel. *jafningi* an equal, a match, and E. *even*, a.] Equal. *Obs.*
eve′ning cam′pi-on (ēv′nĭng). The white campion.
evening flower. Any plant of the iridaceous genus *Hesperantha*, or its sweet-scented flower.
evening glory. The moonflower.
evening prayer. *Eccl.* The evening service of the Anglican Communion; evensong. [*Obs.*]
eve′ning-song′, *n.* Evensong.
e′ven-long′, *a.* [See EVEN, LONG; but cf. also *avelonge*.] Oblong. *Obs.*
e′ven-long′, *adv.* In a straight line. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Scot.*]
e′ven-ly, *a.* [AS. *efenlīc*.] Even.
e′ven-mete′, *n.* [AS. *ǣfenmete*.] Evening meal. *Archaic.*
e′ven-mind′ed (-mīn′dĕd; 87), *a.* Of an even or equable mind.
e′ven-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
e-vent′, *v. i.* [F. *éventer* to fan, divulge, OF. *esventer*; L. *ex* + *ventus* wind.] To break forth. *Obs.* [air; to cool. *Obs.*]
e-vent′, *v. t.* To let out into the
e-vent′, *v. i.* [See EVENE, *v.*] To happen. *Obs.*
e-ven′ter-ate, *v. t.* [L. *e* out + *venter* belly.] To rip open. *Obs.*
e-vent′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **e-vent′less-ly**, *adv.* — **e-vent′less-ness**, *n.*
Ev′en-tog′na-thi (ĕv′ĕn-tŏg′nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. εὖ well + ἐντός within + γνάθος the jaw.] *Zoöl.* A group of soft-finned fresh-water fishes consisting of the carps, suckers (*Catostomidæ*), and loaches; — equiv. to *Plectospondyli* in a narrow sense (excluding the Characinidæ). — **ev-en′tog-nath** (ĕv-ĕn′tŏg-năth), *n.* — **ev′en-tog′na-thous** (ĕv′ĕn-tŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.*
‖ **e-ven′tus . . . stul-to′rum . . . ma-gis′ter.** [L.] The result (is) the instructor of fools; fools must learn by experience; — adapted fr. Livy, xxii. 39. [*Obs.*]
e′ver, *n.* [AS. *eofor*.] A boar.
Ev′er-ard (ĕv′ẽr-ȧrd), *n.* [OF. *Everart, Evrart*, fr. G. *Eberhard*; cf. *eber* boar, and *hart* hard.] Lit., strong as a wild boar; — masc. prop. name. F. *Évraud* (ā′vrō′); It. *Everardo* (ā′vā-rär′dō), *Eberardo* (ā′bā-rär′dō); G. *Eberhard* (ā′bĕr-härt), *Ebert* (ā′bĕrt); D. *Everhart* (ā′vĕr-härt), *Evert* (ā′vĕrt).
ev′er-bloom′ing, *a.* *Hort.* Blooming more or less continuously instead of at seasons.
ev′er-dur′ing (ĕv′ẽr-dūr′ĭng), *a.* Everlasting. *Shak.*
evereach, **everech**. † EVERY.
ev′er-fern′, *n.* The common polypody. *Obs.* [*Bib.*]
E-ver′ge-tes (ē-vûr′jē-tēz). *D.*
Everglade State. Florida; —

F G H I J K L M

millet, Johnson grass. — **evergreen oak.** **a** In Europe, the holm oak. **b** In the United States, the encina, or California live oak. — **e. privet,** the alatern. — **e. snakeroot,** the flowering wintergreen. *U. S.* — **E. State,** Washington; — from the abundance of evergreen trees. — **e. thorn,** the fire thorn. — **e. wood fern,** the Christmas fern.

ev′er-green′ (ĕv′ẽr-grēn′), *n.* **1.** An evergreen plant. The word *evergreen* is often used loosely as a synonym of *conifer;* but some conifers, as the larch, are deciduous. The rhododendron, ivy, laurel, holly, etc., and the great majority of tropical plants, are true evergreens.
2. *pl.* Twigs and branches of evergreen plants used for decoration. "The funeral *evergreens* entwine." *Keble.*
3. **a** The live-forever, or orpine. **b** The ground pine.

ev′er-last′ing (ĕv′ẽr-làs′tĭng), *a.* **1.** Lasting or enduring forever; existing or continuing without end; immortal; eternal. "The *everlasting* God." *Gen. xxi. 33.*
2. Continuing indefinitely, or during a long period; perpetual; interminable; hence, wearisome or tedious from constant repetition; as, this *everlasting* nonsense.

I will give to thee, and to thy seed after thee, . . . the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession. *Gen. xvii. 8.*

3. Wearing indefinitely; durable.
Syn. — Endless, never-ending, infinite, unceasing, uninterrupted, continual, unintermitted, incessant. See ETERNAL.
everlasting flower. = EVERLASTING, *n.*, 3. — **e. grass,** a quick-growing, smooth, succulent, perennial grass (*Eriochloa punctata*) of the Old World, cultivated for fodder in the southern and southwestern United States. — **e. pea,** any of several perennial species of *Lathyrus*, esp. *L. latifolius*, often cultivated in gardens for its purple flowers.

ev′er-last′ing, *n.* **1.** Eternal duration; eternity.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting*, thou art God. *Ps. xc. 2.*

2. [*cap.*] (With *the*) The Eternal Being; God.
3. A plant whose flowers may be dried without losing their form or color; also, any of numerous asteraceous plants having flowers of this type. The everlastings of cultivation belong chiefly to *Ammobium*, *Helichrysum*, and *Helipterum*. Many American species of *Antennaria*, *Gnaphalium*, and *Anaphalis* are also so called.
4. A material for wear, as durance or lasting.
5. A card game in which the players successively turn up cards one by one from their stocks. A card matching another takes all turned cards under the other. The game continues until one player has all the cards.

ev′er-more′ (-mōr′; *sometimes* ĕv′ẽr-mōr′), *adv.* During eternity; always; forever; for an indefinite period; at all times; — often used substantively with *for.*

Seek the Lord. . . . Seek his face *evermore.* *Ps. cv. 4.*
And, behold, I am alive for *evermore.* *Rev. i. 18.*

E-ver′ni-a (ē-vûr′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐερνής sprouting well.] *Bot.* A genus of usneaceous lichens having a fruticulose or pendulous thallus with a cottony medulla.

e-verse′ (ē-vûrs′), *v. t.* [L. *eversus*, p. p. of *evertere*. See EVERT.] To overthrow or evert. *Obs.*

e-ver′si-ble (ē-vûr′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being everted.

e-ver′sion (ē-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *eversio:* cf. F. *éversion.*] **1.** Act of eversing; destruction. *Obs.*
2. Act of turning, or state of being turned, inside out; as, *eversion* of the eyelids; ectropium.

e-vert′ (ē-vûrt′), *v. t.;* -VERT′ED; -VERT′ING. [L. *evertere; e* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To overthrow; subvert. *Archaic.*
2. To turn outward, or inside out, as an intestine.

ev′er-y (ĕv′ẽr-ĭ; ĕv′rĭ; 277), *a.* & *a. pron.* [ME. also *everi, everech, evrech, everich, everilk;* AS. *ǣfre* ever + *ǣlc* each. See EVER, EACH.] **1.** Each (individual or part) without exception of a class or group, whether definite or indefinite in number; as, his *every* word; *every* chance for success. See EACH. *Every* is often used with cardinal numerals to denote successive groups; as, *every* three pillars; and with ordinal numerals to denote things taken at successive intervals; as, *every* third hour.

Every man at his best state is altogether vanity. *Ps. xxxix. 5.*
Every door and window was adorned. *Macaulay.*

2. All, taken severally; — with a plural noun. *Obs.* "Of *every* these happen'd accidents." *Shak.*
3. Substantively: Every one; as, to all and *every.* *Obs. or Legal.* "Occasions given to *every* of us." *Hooker.*
4 Each (in referring to two). *Obs. or Dial.*
Syn. — See ALL.
every bit, in every way; quite. *Colloq.* — **e. each** [for *ever each*], every one. *Obs.* "*Every each* of them hath some vices." *Burton.* — **e. now and then, e. once in a while,** at intervals; occasionally; repeatedly. *Colloq.* — **e. other.** **a** = EACH OTHER. *Obs.* **b** Each second or alternate; as, *every other* day. — **e. which way,** in every direction. *U. S.*

ev′er-y-bod′y (ĕv′ẽr-ĭ-bŏd′ĭ; ĕv′rĭ-), *n.* Every person.

ev′er-y-day′ (-dā′; -dā′), *a.* Used or fit for, or coming, every day; common; usual; routine; as, *everyday* affairs.

every one, *or* **ev′er-y-one′** (-wŭn′), *n.* **1.** Each; — used after a noun or pronoun, usually with distributive force; or with *of;* as, *every one* of us has faults.

We have turned *every one* to his own way. *Is. liii. 6.*

2. Everybody; as, his words are in *everyone's* mouth; — in this sense preferably written *everyone.*

ev′er-y-thing′ (-thĭng′), *n.* All that pertains to the subject under consideration; all things.

More wise, more learned, more just, more *everything.* *Pope.*

ev′er-y-when′ (-hwĕn′), *adv.* At any or all times.

ev′er-y-whence′ (-hwĕns′), *adv.* From every quarter.

ev′er-y-where′ (-hwâr′), *adv.* [ME. *ever* + *ihwer* everywhere, AS. *gehwǣr; ge-* + *hwǣr* where. Early taken as *every* + *where.*] In every place; in all places; hence, in every part; thoroughly; altogether.

ev′er-y-whith′er (-hwĭth′ẽr), *adv.* To every place, or in every direction.

e-vict′ (ē-vĭkt′), *v. t.;* E-VICT′ED; E-VICT′ING. [L. *evictus*, p. p. of *evincere* to overcome completely, recover one's property by judicial decision, to prove. See EVINCE.] **1.** *Law.* **a** To recover (property) by legal process or by virtue of a superior title; — used with *of*, or *from.* *Obsoles.* **b** To put out (a person) by legal process, or by virtue of a paramount right or claim of such right; to eject; oust; — used with *of, from, out of.*
2. Hence, to force out; to eject. *Rare.*
3. To gain by force; to conquer. *Obs.*
4. To conquer in disputation; to confute or convince; also, to establish by reason or evidence; to prove. *Obs.*

e-vict′, *n.* *Law.* An evicted person. *Colloq.*

e-vic′tion (ē-vĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *evictio:* cf. F. *éviction.*] **1.** Act or process of evicting, or state of being evicted; esp., the recovery of lands, tenements, etc., from another's possession by due course of law, or dispossession in virtue of a paramount title; also, dispossession of a tenant by his landlord. See EVICT, *v. t.;* cf. EJECTMENT, OUSTER.
2. Conclusive evidence; proof. *Obs.* *South.*

ev′i-dence (ĕv′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [F. *évidence*, L. *evidentia.* See EVIDENT.] **1.** State of being evident; clearness.
2. That which makes evident or manifest; that which furnishes, or tends to furnish, proof; any mode of proof; the ground of belief or judgment; as, the *evidence* of our senses; *evidence* of the truth or falsehood of a statement.

Faith is . . . the *evidence* of things not seen. *Heb. xi. 1.*

3. One who bears witness. *Rare.* "Infamous and perjured *evidences.*" *Scott.*
4. *Law.* That which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it; means of making proof; medium of proof. Properly *evidence* is to be distinguished from *proof*, which is the effect of evidence, and from *testimony*, which is that form of evidence which is orally given. Evidence is often called *direct* evidence when, if it be true, it immediately establishes the fact to be proved by it; and *indirect* when it establishes immediately collateral facts from which the main fact may be inferred. See CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
Syn. — EVIDENCE, TESTIMONY. In ordinary usage, EVIDENCE commonly implies more direct or immediate grounds for belief than TESTIMONY, which always suggests the affirmation or declaration of a witness (lit. or fig.); as, the *evidence* of one's senses; cf. the *testimony* of one's senses; to believe on the *evidence* of the facts themselves; to rely on the *testimony* of the historians. See PROOF.
in evidence [F. *en évidence*], in a situation to be readily seen; in the public eye; conspicuous.

ev′i-dence (ĕv′ĭ-dĕns), *v. t.;* EV′I-DENCED (-dĕnst); EV′I-DENC-ING (-dĕn-sĭng). **1.** To render evident or clear; to prove; evince; as, to *evidence* a fact, or one's guilt.
2. To testify against (one), or (a fact) as evidence. *Obs.*

ev′i-dence, *v. i.* To testify. *Obs. or Colloq.*

ev′i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *evidens, -entis; e* out + *videns*, p. pr. of *videre* to see: cf. F. *évident.* See VISION.] **1.** Clear to the vision; clear to the understanding, and satisfactory to the judgment; as, his guilt was *evident.*

Your honor and your goodness is so *evident.* *Shak.*

2. Convincing; conclusive. *Obs.*
Syn. — Plain, clear, obvious, manifest, visible, apparent, conclusive, indubitable, palpable, notorious.

ev′i-dent. *n.* A thing that serves as evidence.

ev′i-den′tial (ĕv′ĭ-dĕn′shăl), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, or affording, evidence; also, resting or relying on evidence, esp. the evidences of the truth of Christianity. — **ev′i-den′tial-ly,** *adv.*

ev′i-den′tia-ry (-shȧ-rĭ), *a.* Evidential.

ev′i-dent-ly (ĕv′ĭ-dĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* In an evident manner; perceptibly; clearly; obviously; plainly.

He was *evidently* in the prime of youth. *Irving.*

e′vil (ē′v'l), *a.* [ME. *evel, evil, ifel, uvel*, AS. *yfel;* akin to OFries. *evel*, D. *euvel*, OS. & OHG. *ubil*, G. *übel*, Goth. *ubils*, and perh. to E. *over.*] **1.** Having qualities tending to injury and mischief; having a nature or properties which tend to badness; mischievous; not good; worthless or deleterious; poor; as, an *evil* beast; an *evil* plant; an *evil* crop.

A good tree cannot bring forth *evil* fruit. *Matt. vii. 18.*

2. Having or exhibiting bad moral qualities; morally corrupt; wicked; wrong; vicious; as, *evil* conduct, thoughts, heart, words, and the like.

Ah, what a sign it is of *evil* life,
When death's approach is seen so terrible! *Shak.*

3. Producing or threatening pain, sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; unpropitious; calamitous; as, *evil* tidings; *evil* arrows; *evil* days; an *evil* sign.

Evil news rides post, while good news baits. *Milton.*

4. Arising from bad character, actual or imputed.

He hath brought an *evil* name upon a virgin. *Deut. xxii. 19.*

5. Defective; unsatisfactory. *Obs.*
6. Unsound; diseased; also, unwholesome. *Obs.*
Syn. — Pernicious, injurious, hurtful, destructive; sinful, corrupt; perverse, vicious, calamitous. See BAD.
evil eye, according to an ancient and still persistent superstition, an eye which inflicts blight or injury by merely looking upon a person; also, an eye capable of inflicting injury because of the malice of the person looking. — **E. May Day,** in English history, the 1st of May, 1517; — so called on account of the dreadful excesses committed by the London apprentices and populace against foreigners, particularly the French. — **the E. One,** the Devil; Satan.

e′vil, *n.* **1.** Anything impairing happiness or welfare or depriving of good; anything causing suffering or harm; affliction; injury; disaster; misfortune; — opposed to *good.*

Evils which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton.*

2. Moral badness or offense; deviation from virtue; wrongdoing or the disposition to do wrong; wickedness; sin; depravity.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil.* *Eccl. ix. 3.*
The question . . . whether *evil* is to be regarded as a positive thing, or as merely the negative of good. *J. Martineau.*

3. A malady or disease, esp. scrofula, called *king's evil.*

e′vil (ē′v'l), *adv.* [AS. *yfele.*] In an evil manner; not well; ill; badly; unhappily; injuriously; unkindly.

It went *evil* with his house. *1 Chron. vii. 23.*

e′vil-do′er (ē′v'l-dōō′ẽr), *n.* One who does evil.

e′vil-eyed′ (-īd′; 87), *a.* Possessed of the supposed evil eye; also, looking with envy, jealousy, or malice.

e′vil-ly (ē′v'l-lĭ), *adv.* In an evil manner; not well; ill. "Good deeds *evilly* bestowed." *Shak.*

e′vil-mind′ed (-mīn′dĕd; 87), *a.* Having an evil disposition or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked. — **e′vil-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

e-vince′ (ē-vĭns′), *v. t.;* E-VINCED′ (-vĭnst′); E-VINC′ING (-vĭn′sĭng). [L. *evincere* to vanquish completely, prevail, succeed in proving; *e* out, quite + *vincere* to vanquish. See VICTOR; cf. EVICT.] **1.** To conquer; subdue. *Obs.*

Error by his own arms is best *evinced.* *Milton.*

2. To convince; also, to constrain or exact (assent). *Obs.*
3. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to make evident or manifest.

Experience must and will *evince* the truth of this. *South.*

4. To show forth, as a quality or trait; to exhibit; display; as, his conversation *evinced* great learning.
Syn. — See EXHIBIT.

e-vin′ci-ble (ē-vĭn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being proved or evinced; demonstrable. — **e-vin′ci-bly,** *adv.*

e-vin′cive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate; demonstrative; indicative.

e′vi-rate (ē′vĭ-rāt; ĕv′ĭ-), *v. t.* [L. *eviratus*, p. p. of *evirare* to castrate; *e* out + *vir* man.] To emasculate. *Obs. or R.*

ev′i-ra′tion (ĕv′ĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *eviratio.*] Emasculation. *Obs. or R.* Hence: *Med.* **a** Loss of masculine qualities with an assumption of feminine peculiarities. Cf. DEFEMINATION. **b** Loss of sexual power in the male.

e-vis′cer-ate (ē-vĭs′ẽr-āt), *v. t.;* E-VIS′CER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); E-VIS′CER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *evisceratus*, p. p. of *eviscerare* to eviscerate; *e* out + *viscera* the bowels. See VISCERA.] To take out the entrails of; to disembowel; gut; hence, to deprive of forcefulness, as an argument; to devitalize; also, *Rare,* to draw forth or reveal the innermost nature of; to dissect out.

An *eviscerated* moral vocabulary. *J. Martineau.*

e-vis′cer-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of eviscerating.
2. *Med.* The removal of the contents of the eyeball.

ev′i-ta-ble (ĕv′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *evitabilis:* cf. F. *évitable.*] Avoidable.

e-vite′ (ē-vīt′), *v. t.;* E-VIT′ED (-vīt′ĕd); E-VIT′ING (-vīt′ĭng). [L. *evitare;* cf. F. *éviter.*] To shun; avoid. *Archaic.* "*Eviting* to be near him." *Stevenson.*

e-vit′tate (ē-vĭt′āt), *a.* [*e-* + *vittate.*] *Bot.* Destitute of oil tubes; — said of the fruit of certain plants. See VITTA.

ev′o-ca-ble (ĕv′ō-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *évocable.* See EVOKE.] That may be called forth.

ev′o-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *evocatus*, p. p. of *evocare.* See EVOKE.] To evoke. *Rare.*

ev′o-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *evocatio:* cf. F. *évocation.*] **1.** Act of calling out or forth, as from seclusion or burial; as, the ancient Roman *evocation* of the gods of a besieged place to assist the besiegers.
2. *Law.* The evoking, or summoning, of a cause from an inferior by a superior court, as on appeal.

e-voc′a-tive (ē-vŏk′ȧ-tĭv; ē-vō′kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Calling forth; serving to evoke; developing.

Stevenson . . . had the natal gift and the necessary training, a conjunction *evocative* of superior results in literature. *R. Burton.*

ev′o-ca′tor (ĕv′ō-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who calls forth; esp., one who summons spirits.

e-voc′a-to-ry (ē-vŏk′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, evocation. "*Evocatory* writs." *Pollock & Mait.*

e-voke′ (ē-vōk′), *v. t.;* E-VOKED′ (-vōkt′); E-VOK′ING (-vōk′ĭng). [L. *evocare; e* out + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox, vocis,* voice: cf. F. *évoquer.* See VOICE; cf. EVOCATE.] **1.** To call out; to summon forth, as from seclusion or the grave.

A regulating discipline of exercise, that, whilst *evoking* the human energies, will not suffer them to be wasted. *De Quincey.*

2. To call away; to remove from one tribunal to another. *Rare.* "The cause was *evoked* to Rome." *Hume.*

ev′o-lute (ĕv′ō-lūt), *n.* [L. *evolutus* unrolled, p. p. of *evolvere.* See EVOLVE.] *Geom.* The locus of the center of curvature, or the envelope of the normals, of a related curve called the *involute.* See INVOLUTE.

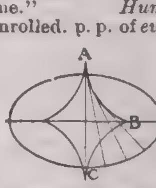

Ellipse *ADC* with its Evolute *ABC.* A cord *AC*, with one end fastened at *A*, would, if swung so as to enwrap *AB*, describe the arc *CD* of the Ellipse.

ev′o-lute, *a.* [L. *evolutus*, p. p. of *evolvere* to unroll.] *Bot.* Turned back or unfolded.

ev′o-lu′tion (ĕv′ō-lū′shŭn; *in England now often* ē′vō-), *n.* [L. *evolutio* an unrolling: cf. F. *évolution* evolution. See EVOLVE.] **1.** An unfolding or unrolling, as of a scroll; hence, a process of opening out or developing what is contained or implied in something; a manifestation of related events or ideas in a natural and orderly succession, as in a process of growth; a development; as, the action of a drama should

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from the Everglades. A nickname.
everiche. † EVERY.
everichon, everychon, *pron.* [ME. *everich* every + *oon, on,* one.] Every one. *Obs.*
everilk. † EVERY.
ev′er-last′ing-ly, *adv.* of EVERLASTING.
ev′er-last′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ev′er-liv′ing (-lĭv′ĭng), *a.* Immortal.
ev′er-ly, *adv.* At all times. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ev′er-mo′, *adv.* [AS. *ǣfre* + *mā*, adv., more.] Evermore. *Obs.*
e-ver′nic (ē-vûr′nĭk), *a.* Pert. to *Evernia;* as, *evernic* acid, $C_{17}H_{16}O_7$.
e-ver′ni-oid (-nĭ-oid), *a.* Resembling *Evernia.*
e-ver′sive, *a.* Subversive.
e-ver′te-bral (ē-vûr′tē-brăl), *a.* [*e-* + *vertebral.*] *Anat.* Not composed of vertebræ.
E-ver′te-bra′ta (-brā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Invertebrata. *Rare.*
e-ver′te-brate, *a.* & *n.* Invertebrate. *Rare.*
e-ver′tile (ē-vûr′tĭl), *a.* Eversible. *Rare.*
every. † IVORY.
ev′er-y-deal′, *n.* & *adv.* All; altogether. *Obs.*
ev′er-y-how′, *adv.* In every way. *Colloq.*
ev′er-y-like′, *adv.* [ME. *ever* ever + *ilike, ʒelice,* adv., alike, AS. *gelīce.*] Frequently; continually. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Ev′er-y-man′, *n.* The leading rôle and title of an English interlude of the 15th century, translated from the Dutch *Elkerlijk.* It represents Death summoning Everyman, who is in turn abandoned by his friends, possessions, and faculties, but is sustained to the end by his Good Deeds.
ev′er-y-where′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
eves, evese. † EAVES.
Eve's′-cup′, *n.* The pitcher plant.
Eve's′-darn′ing-nee′dle, *n.* The Adam's-needle.
evese, *v. t.* [AS. *efesian.*] To clip; to cut short. *Obs.*
evesing, evesunge. † EAVESING.
eve′song′, *n.* Evensong. *Obs.*
evest, *n.* [AS. *æfest.*] Envy; malice. *Obs.*
evesterre, *n.* [ME. form of *evestar.*] Evening star. *Obs.*
Eve's′-thread′, *n.* **a** The orange day lily. **b** Any of several species of *Yucca*, as *Y. filamentosa.*
‖ **e ves-ti′gi-o** (ē vĕs-tĭj′ĭ-ō). [L.] Instantly; forthwith.
evet, evete. † EFT.
evg. *Abbr.* Evening.
E′vi (ē′vī). *Bib.*
e-vi′brate, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *evibrare.*] To vibrate. *Obs.*
evicke. † EVECKE.
e-vic′tor (ē-vĭk′tẽr), *n.* One who evicts.
ev′i-dence-a-ble (ĕv′ĭ-dĕn-sȧ-b'l), *a.* See the suffix -ABLE.
ev′i-denc-er (-dĕn-sẽr), *n.* One that gives evidence. *Obs.*
ev′i-dence-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*
ev′i-den-cive (-sĭv), *a.* Acting as evidence. *Rare.*
ev′i-den-cy, *n.* Evidence. *Obs.*
ev′i-dent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
e-vig′i-la′tion (ē-vĭj′ĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *evigilatio; e* out + *vigilare* to be awake.] An awakening. *Obs.*
e′vil (ē′v'l), *n.* [AS. *geafol.*] A pitchfork. *Dial. Eng.*
e′vil, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *yfelian.*] To do evil to; to become evil; to fall ill. *Obs.*
e′vil-fa′vored, -fa′voured, *a.* Ill-favored. — **e′vil-fa′vored-ly, -fa′voured-ly,** *adv.* — **e′vil-fa′vored-ness, -fa′voured-ness,** *n.*
E′vil-me-ro′dach (ē′vĭl-mē-rō′dăk; -mĕr′ō-dăk). *Bib.*
e′vil-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
e′vil-starred′, *a.* Ill-starred.
e′vil-will′er, *n.* Ill-wisher. *Obs.*
e′vil-will′ing, *a.* Unwilling. *Obs.*
e′vil-will′y, *a.* Of evil will. *Obs.*
e′vin. † EVEN.
e-vince′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
e-vinc′ing-ly, *adv.* of *evincing*, p. pr. See -LY.
e-vin′civ. Evincive. *Ref. Sp.*
evir. † EVER.
e′vi-rate, *a.* [See EVIRATE, *v.*] Emasculated. *Obs.*
‖ **e′vi-ra′to** (ā′vē-rä′tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] = CASTRATO.
e-vir′tu-ate (ē-vûr′tū-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *s'évertuer; é* out + *vertu* virtue.] To exert; to use exertion; to take power from. *Obs.*
ev′i-ta-bl. Evitable. *Ref. Sp.*
ev′i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *evitatus*, p. p. of *evitare* to shun; *e* out + *vitare* to shun.] To avoid. *Obs.*
ev′i-ta′tion (ĕv′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *evitatio.*] Avoidance. *Rare.*
ev′i-ter′nal (ĕv′ĭ-tûr′năl), *a.* [L. *aeviternus:* cf. OF. *eviternel.*] Eternal; everlasting. *Obs.* — **ev′i-ter′nal-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
ev′i-ter′ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *eviternité.*] Eternity. *Obs.*
ev′o-ca′trix (ĕv′ō-kā′trĭks), *n.* A female evocator.
ev′o-e (ĕv′ō-ē), **ev′o-he,** *interj.* [L. *euhoe, euoe,* less correctly *evoe;* Gr. εὐοῖ.] A cry or utterance of bacchanals. See DIONYSUS.
e-void′, *v. t.* [OF. *esvuidier, evuidier.*] To remove. *Obs. Scot.*
e-vok′er (ē-vōk′ẽr), *n.* One that evokes.
ev′o-lat′ic (ĕv′ō-lăt′ĭk), **ev′o-lat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *evolare* to fly away; *e* out + *volare* to fly.] Apt to fly away. *Obs.*
ev′o-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *evolatio.*] A flying out or up. *Obs.*

be a true *evolution* ; esp., such a development viewed as leading up to a definite end or result ; as, the *evolution* of the tragedy of a drama. Cf. def. 8.
2. A thing or series of things evolved ; as, the flower is the *evolution* of the bud.
The sensible world is but the *evolution* of truth, love, and life, or their opposites, in man. *Coleridge.*
3. *Mil. & Nav.* A prescribed movement of a body of troops, or of a vessel or fleet ; any movement designed to effect a new arrangement by passing from one formation to another ; a maneuver.
4. A movement forming one of a complicated series of motions ; as, the *evolutions* of a machine ; hence, an intricate form, as if produced by such a series ; as, the *evolutions* of an arabesque pattern.
5. **a** *Geom.* (1) The formation of an involute, as by unwrapping a thread from a curve (the evolute). *Hutton.* (2) The gradual unbending into a straight line of a curve without stretching or breaking. *Obs.* **b** *Arith. & Alg.* The extraction of roots ; — the inverse of *involution*.
6. A process of rolling out or disengaging, so as to expose or free ; also, the product of such a process ; as, the *evolution* of gas from limestone when treated with acid.
7. *Biol.* **a** Orig., the development of an organism ; the gradual growth and unfolding of the parts and organs, as in the growth of a plant from a seed ; hence, that theory of generation which supposes the germ to preëxist in the parent, and its parts to be developed, but not actually formed, by the procreative act ; the theory of preformation ; — opposed to *epigenesis*. *Now Hist.* **b** In modern usage, the development, not of an individual organism, but of a race, species, or other group ; phylogeny ; in general, the history of the steps by which any living organism or group of organisms has acquired the morphological and physiological characters which distinguish it ; hence, the theory that the various types of animals and plants have developed by descent with modification from other preëxisting types, as opposed to the old theory of the separate creation of each species. This theory, which involves also the descent of man from the lower animals, is based on facts abundantly disclosed by every branch of biological study, esp. by paleontology (which see), embryology (see ONTOGENY), comparative anatomy, experiments in hybridization, etc. In general, the progress of evolution has been from the simpler toward the more highly organized and specialized types, though many examples of retrograde evolution, degeneration, or reversion to a simpler type occur (see ASCIDIAN). The indications are that all animals and plants are the descendants of a very few simple organisms (or perhaps of but one) not very unlike some of the simplest existing protozoans. The various living and extinct types do not form a single series, but a genealogical tree whose branches exhibit very different degrees of divergence from the parent stock. Many branches have died out completely, and are known only by fossils. Close resemblance between two forms, as between man and the anthropoid apes, does not necessarily, therefore, indicate descent of one from the other, though it does furnish good evidence of origin from common ancestors at a comparatively recent date. The fundamental idea of the theory of evolution is an old one. Lamarck (see LAMARCKISM) was the first prominent modern zoölogist to adopt and formulate it. Its general acceptance, however, was largely brought about by its clear exposition and demonstration by Darwin (see DARWINISM). Modern theories of evolution differ only in regard to the various factors influencing it, their relative importance, and the ways in which they act. See WEISMANNISM, HEREDITY, VARIATION, NATURAL SELECTION, MUTATION.
8. *Metaph.* A systematic development (the processes of which may be formulated as natural laws, whether physical or psychical) by which the known universe has come to be what it is ; also, the theory of such development ; often, specif., Spencer's evolutional theory. Cf. SPENCERIANISM.
On the one side, then, the doctrine of *evolution* is to be sharply distinguished from the naturalism of the seventeenth century. Unlike that naturalism, our modern doctrine is primarily disposed, not merely to explain, but to estimate nature. *Josiah Royce.*
He [Spencer] finds that throughout the universe there is an unceasing redistribution of matter and motion, and that this redistribution constitutes *evolution* when there is a predominant integration of matter and dissipation of motion, and constitutes dissolution where there is a predominant absorption of motion and disintegration of matter. *Encyc. Brit.*
Syn. — See DEVELOPMENT.

ev′o-lu′tion-al (ĕv′ō-lū′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, evolution. — **ev′o-lu′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
ev′o-lu′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Evolutional.
2. Pertaining to evolutions, or maneuvers.
ev′o-lu′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory of, or belief in, evolution.
ev′o-lu′tion-ist, *n.* **1**. One skilled in evolutions.
2. One who holds a doctrine of evolution.
ev′o-lu′tion-ist } (-ĭst ; -ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to
ev′o-lu′tion-is′tic } evolution or evolutionists ; productive of, or active in, evolution.
ev′o-lu′tive (ĕv′ō-lū′tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or tending to promote, evolution or development ; as, *evolutive* conditions.
e-volve′ (ē-vŏlv′), *v. t.* ; E-VOLVED′ (-vŏlvd′) ; E-VOLV′ING. [L. *evolvere*, *evolutum* ; *e* out + *volvere* to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1**. To exhibit or produce by evolution ; to unfold or unroll ; to open and expand ; to disentangle ; develop ; derive ; educe ; deduce.
The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Sir M. Hale.*
2. To throw out ; to disengage ; emit ; as, to *evolve* odors.

e-volve′ (ē-vŏlv′), *v. i.* To become open, disclosed, or developed ; to pass through a process of evolution.
e-volve′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of evolving, or state of being evolved ; evolution.
e-volv′ent (ē-vŏl′vĕnt), *a.* [L. *evolvens*, *-entis*, unrolling, p. pr. of *evolvere*.] *Math.* Designating a line, the tangent to the evolute, each point of which traces an involute. — *n.* = INVOLUTE, *n.*
Ev-on′y-mus (ĕv-ŏn′ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *euonymos*), fr. Gr. εὐώνυμος, lit., of good name.] *Bot.* A genus of celastraceous shrubs having entire or serrate leaves and perfect cymose greenish flowers succeeded by a 3-5-lobed fruit with a red aril. They are natives of north temperate regions. *E. americanus* is the strawberry bush, and *E. atropurpureus*, the wahoo. *E. europaeus*, the spindle tree, and *E. japonicus* are cultivated. The bark is a cholagogue and purgative. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
e-vul′sion (ē-vŭl′shŭn), *n.* [L. *evulsio*, fr. *evellere*, *evulsum*, to pluck out ; *e* out + *vellere* to pluck : cf. F. *évulsion*.] Act of plucking out ; a rooting out.
ewe (ū), *n.* [AS. *eowu*, *ewe* ; akin to D. *ooi*, OHG. *ouwi*, Icel. *ær*, Goth. *awēþi* a flock of sheep, *awistr* a sheepfold, Lith. *avis* a sheep, Russ. *ovtsa*, OIr. *oi*, L. *ovis*, Gr. ὄϊς, Skr. *avi*.] The female of the sheep, and of sheeplike animals.
E′we, E′vé (ā′vā), *n.* A Negro tribe of the Slave Coast, West Africa ; also, a linguistic stock of Slave Coast Negroes, including, besides the Ewe proper, the Dahomans, and most of the tribes of Togoland. They are typical Negroes, closely related to the neighboring Tshi and Yoruba, with whom they form a distinctive group noted for barbarity and bloodthirstiness (see DAHOMAN ; cf. ASHANTI). Their speech approaches monosyllabism.
ewe neck (ū). In horses, a thin, insufficiently arched neck suggesting that of a sheep. — **ewe′-necked′** (-nĕkt′), *a.*
ew′er (ū′ẽr), *n.* [AF. *ewer*, for (assumed) OF. *ewiere*, *euiere*, L. *aquaria*, f. of *aquarius* relating to water, carrying water, fr. *aqua* water ; cf. F. *évier* a washing place, sink, *aiguière* ewer, OF. *ewe*, *eaue*, water, F. *eau* ; akin to Goth. *ahwa* water, river, OHG. *aha*, G. *au*, *aue*, meadow. Cf. AQUARIUM, AQUATIC, ISLAND.] A kind of wide-mouthed pitcher or jug, esp. one to hold water for the toilet.

Ancient Ewer of enameled glass.

ew′er-y (-ĭ) } *n.* ; *pl.* EWERIES (-ĭz), EW-
ew′ry (ū′rĭ) } RIES (-rĭz). [From EWER.] A room, apartment, or office, for ewers, table linen, and towels, formerly common in large households, as in the English royal household.
ex (ĕks), *prep.* [L.] Out ; out of ; from ; without ; — used in commercial phrases ; as : **a** *Finance.* Without the right to have (any dividend, bonus, or other advantage that has been declared on, or annexed to, the stock) ; as, *ex* dividend, *ex* coupon, or, as excluding all benefits, *ex* all. **b** *Com.* Free out of, that is, free of charges until taken out of the vessel or other place referred to ; as, *ex* ship, or free overside, *ex* store, etc.
ex drawing, lit., without the drawing ; — used in England to denote that the terms under which a bond is sold are not to be varied by its being drawn for redemption. *Eng.* — **ex elevator**, out of the elevator ; subject to no charge incurred before leaving the elevator ; — said of grain. — **ex interest**, without due or accruing interest. — **ex new**, *Finance*, without the right to claim participation in an issue of new stock. *Eng.* — **ex ship**. = FREE OVERSIDE. — **ex steamer**. = FREE OVERSIDE. — **ex store**, *Com.*, from store or stock, the buyer to pay shipping expenses. — **ex warehouse**, *Com.*, from the warehouse, subject to charges for removal.
ex-, *prefix.* **1**. (*for pron. see 2d note below*) [L. *ex* out of, from ; akin to Gr. ἐξ or ἐκ.] A prefix denoting : **a** *Out of*, as in *ex*hale, *ex*clude. **b** *Off*, *from*, as in *ex*scind. **c** *Beyond*, as in *ex*cess, *ex*ceed, *ex*cel. **d** *Away from*, *out of*, as in *ex*patriate, *ex*onerate. **e** *Without*, as in *ex*sanguineous, *ex*albuminous. **f** *Thoroughly*, *completely*, as in *ex*cruciate, *ex*asperate, *ex*acerbate. **g** As prefixed to names (to which it is joined by a hyphen) implying office or condition (following a Late Latin usage), that the person is now *out of* that *office* or *condition* ; as, *ex*-president, *ex*-convict, *ex*-mayor.
☞ *ex-* regularly appears as *e-* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v* ; as *ef-* before *f* in *ef*fuse. In words from the French it often appears as *es-*, sometimes as *s-* or *é-* ; as *es*cape, *s*cape, *é*lite ; sometimes the Latin *ex* has been restored ; as, *ex*change. In *cheat* no trace of the original L. *ex-* (F. *es-*) is left.
☞ Under accent (stress), either primary or secondary, *ex-* is pronounced ĕks- ; also unaccented before a consonant other than silent *h*, as in *exclaim′* ; when unaccented and preceding an accented (stressed) vowel, the usual pronunciation is ĕgz-, as in *ex-am′ine*, *ex-ude′* ; but exceptions to this latter rule occur, mostly in rare words and those influenced by cognates with different accentuation.
2. (ĕks-) [Gr. ἐξ out of ; see def. 1 above.] Prefix in words from Greek, meaning *out of* ; as, *ex*arch, *ex*odus, *ex*orcise.
☞ Before consonants Gr. ἐξ appears as ἐκ, represented in Eng. by *ec-* ; as, *ec*centric, *ec*lipse, *ec*stasy.
ex-ac′er-bate (ĕg-zăs′ẽr-bāt ; 277), *v. t.* ; EX-AC′ER-BAT′ED (-bāt′ĕd) ; EX-AC′ER-BAT′ING (-bāt′ĭng). [L. *exacerbatus*, p. p. of *exacerbare* ; *ex* out (intens.) + *acerbare* to irritate.] To render more violent or bitter ; to irritate ; exasperate.
ex-ac′er-ba′tion (-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exacerbatio*.] Act of exacerbating, or state of being exacerbated ; specif., *Med.* increase of violence in a disease, as in a continuous fever.

ex-act′ (ĕg-zăkt′), *a.* [L. *exactus* precise, accurate, p. p. of *exigere* to drive out, to demand, enforce, finish, determine, measure ; *ex* out + *agere* to drive : cf. F. *exact*. See AGENT, ACT.] **1**. Suffering or exhibiting no departure from the letter or standard ; undeviating ; strict ; rigorous ; as, *exact* laws. "An *exact* command." *Shak.*
2. Marked by accuracy and thoroughness ; precise and full ; complete, not merely approximate ; as, *exact* knowledge of the law ; *exact* performance of a duty ; an *exact* observer ; *exact* computation of cost.
3. Marked by agreement with a standard or the truth ; precise or correct ; as, an *exact* copy ; the *exact* time.
4. Capable of great nicety, esp. in measurements, adjustments, etc. ; as, *exact* instruments ; the *exact* sciences.
5. Finished ; perfected ; hence, refined. *Obs.*
Syn. — Accurate, nice, methodical, careful. See CORRECT.
exact logic. See LOGIC. — **e. science**, a mathematical science, or a science on a quantitative basis.
ex-act′, *v. t.* ; EX-ACT′ED ; EX-ACT′ING. [From L. *exactus*, p. p. of *exigere* ; or fr. LL. *exactare*. See EXACT, *a.*] **1**. To demand or require authoritatively or peremptorily ; to enforce the payment of, or a yielding of ; to compel to yield or furnish ; hence, to wrest, as a fee or reward when none is due ; — usually with *from* or *of*.
Exact no more than that which is appointed you. *Luke* iii. 13.
2. To call for ; to require as becoming, fit, or desirable.
My designs
Exact me in another place. *Massinger.*
3. To subject to exaction or extortion. *Obs.*
4. To draw out ; to extract. *Archaic.*
5. *Law.* To demand by proclamation of (one who has failed to appear) that he appear in court on pain of outlawry.
Syn. — See ELICIT.
ex-act′, *v. i.* To practice exaction. *Obs.*
The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. *Ps.* lxxxix. 22.
ex-act′ing, *p. a.* **1**. Unreasonably severe in making demands or requiring the fulfillment of obligations.
2. *Forestry.* Unable to thrive except in special conditions of climate, soil, etc. ; — said of a tree or species.
— **ex-act′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-act′ing-ness**, *n.*
ex-ac′tion (ĕg-zăk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exactio* : cf. F. *exaction*.] **1**. Act or process of exacting ; compulsion to give or furnish ; a levying by force ; a driving to compliance ; as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience ; hence, extortion.
Illegal *exactions* of sheriffs and officials. *Bancroft.*
2. That which is exacted ; a fee, reward, or contribution, demanded or levied with severity or injustice.
ex-act′i-tude (ĕg-zăk′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. F. *exactitude*.] The quality of being exact ; exactness.
ex-act′ly, *adv.* In an exact manner ; precisely according to a rule, standard, or fact ; accurately ; strictly ; nicely.
ex-ac′tor (ĕg-zăk′tẽr), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *exacteur*.] One who exacts, esp. by authority.
ex-ag′ger-ate (ĕg-zăj′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* ; EX-AG′GER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; EX-AG′GER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *exaggeratus*, p. p. of *exaggerare* to heap up ; *ex* out + *aggerare* to heap up, fr. *agger* heap, *aggerere* to bring to ; *ad* to + *gerere* to bear. See JEST.] **1**. To heap up ; to accumulate. *Obs.*
2. To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth ; to delineate extravagantly ; to overstate the truth concerning
A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues. *Addison.*
3. To enlarge or increase beyond the normal ; as, an *exaggerated* development of an organ.
ex-ag′ger-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exaggeratio* : cf. F. *exagération*.] Act of exaggerating, or state of being exaggerated ; a going beyond the bounds of truth, reason, or justice ; a hyperbolical representation ; overstatement.
No need of an *exaggeration* of what they saw. *I. Taylor.*
ex-ag′ger-a-tive (ĕg-zăj′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to exaggerate ; given to exaggeration ; involving exaggeration. — **ex-ag′ger-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ag′ger-a-tive-ness**, *n.*
ex-ag′i-tate (ĕg-zăj′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* ; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd) ; -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *exagitatus*, p. p. of *exagitare*. See EX- ; AGITATE.] To stir up ; agitate ; hence, to harass ; censure ; satirize ; discuss. *Obs.* — **ex-ag′i-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ex′al-bu′mi-nous (ĕk′săl-bū′mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*ex-* + *albumen*.] *Bot.* Destitute of albumen ; without endosperm or perisperm, as many seeds.
ex-al′gin (ĕks-ăl′jĭn) } *n.* [*ex-* + Gr. ἄλγος pain.] *Pharm.*
ex-al′gine (-jĭn ; -jēn) } A crystalline methyl derivative of acetanilide, $C_9H_{11}ON$, used as a remedy for neuralgia.
ex-alt′ (ĕg-zôlt′), *v. t.* ; EX-ALT′ED ; EX-ALT′ING. [L. *exaltare* ; *ex* out (intens.) + *altus* high : cf. F. *exalter*. See ALTITUDE.] **1**. To raise high ; to elevate ; to lift up.
I will *exalt* my throne above the stars of God. *Is.* xiv. 13.
2. To elevate in rank, dignity, power, wealth, character, or the like ; to dignify ; promote ; as, to *exalt* a prince to the throne, a citizen to the presidency.
Righteousness *exalteth* a nation. *Prov.* xiv. 34.
3. To elevate by praise or estimation ; to magnify ; extol ; glorify. "*Exalt* ye the Lord." *Ps.* xcix. 5.
4. To lift up with joy, pride, or success ; to inspire with delight or satisfaction ; to elate.
They who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*. *Dryden.*
5. To raise in degree or power ; to intensify ; heighten ; as, to *exalt* the imagination.
6. To refine ; to concentrate ; — orig. so in alchemy.
Three varieties of virus — that of natural strength, that which had been attenuated, and that which had been *exalted*. *N. McL. Harris.*

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ev′o-lu′tion-ize, *v. t. & i.* To develop by evolution. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
e-volv′. Evolve. *Ref. Sp.*
e-volv′a-ble (ē-vŏl′vȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
e-volvd′. Evolved. *Ref. Sp.*
e-volv′er, *n.* One that evolves.
e-vome′, e-vom′it, *v. t.* [L. *evomere*, p. p. *evomitus*.] To vomit. *Obs.* — **e′vo-mi′tion** (ē′vō-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
evour. † IVORY.
e-vo′væ (ī-vō′vē ; ā-wō′wī). Var. of EUOUAE.
evre. † EVER.
evrech. † EVERY.
e-vul′gate, *v. t.* [L. *evulgatus*, p. p. of *evulgare* to publish.] To publish ; divulge. *Obs.* or *R.* — **e′vul-ga′tion** (ē′vŭl-gā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* or *R.*
e-vulge′ (ē-vŭlj′), *v. t.* [L. *evulgare*.] To publish. *Obs.*
ew. † EWE, YEW.
ew′age, *n.* [OF., payment or tax for use of water.] *O. Eng. Law.* A toll for passage over a body of water.
ew′age, *n.* [OF. *ewe* water.] A precious stone of sea-water color. *Obs.*
ewai. † AWAY.
ewangel. † EVANGEL.
ewangelye. † EVANGELY.
ew′den drift. † YOUDEN DRIFT. *Scot.*
ew′der (ū′dẽr), *n.* Odor, esp. a bad one ; fume ; vapor. *Scot.*
ewe. † HUE.
ewe, *v. t.* [See EWE, *n.*] To give birth to (a lamb). *Obs.*
ewe ardaunt. [AF., burning water.] Spirituous liquor. *Obs.*
ewe bramble. The common bramble. *Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*
ewe daisy. The tormentil. *Dial.*
ewe′gang′, *n.* [*ewe* + *gang*.] A sheep pasture. *Scot.*
ewe gowan. The (English) daisy. *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*
ewe′lease′, *n.* A sheep pasture.
ew′er, *n.* [Through OF., fr. L. *aquarius*. See EWER a pitcher.] A ewerer. *Obs*
ew′er, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *jur*, *juver*, Sw. *jur*, *jufver*.] Udder. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
ew′er-er, *n.* [See EWER.] A bearer of water for guests to wash their hands. *Obs.*
ew′est (ū′ĕst), *a. & adv.* [Cf. dial. *anewst*, fr. AS. *on* on + *néahwist* nearness.] Nearest ; contiguous. *Scot.*
ewe teg. A female sheep up to the first shearing. *British.*
ewft. † EFT, *n.*
ewgh. † YEW.
e′whow (ā′hwou), *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow, regret, or pity. *Scot.*
ewin. † EVEN. [*Eng.*
ewk. Var. of YEUK. *Scot. & Dial.*
ewle. † YULE.
e-wonne. Obs. p. p. of WIN.
ewous, *a.* [See EWEST.] Near by ; contiguous. *Obs.* *Scot.*
ewre. † EURE, EWER, jug.
ew′rose, *n.* [OF. *ewe*, *eaue*, water, F. *eau* + *rose* rose.] Rose water. *Obs.*
ew′rous. † EUROUS.
ewt. † AUGHT, anything, EFT, *n.*
ex. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of AX.
Ex., *or* **ex.** *Abbr.* Examined ; example ; exception ; exchange ; excursion ; executed ; executive ; Exodus ; export ; extract.
‖ **ex ab-rup′to**. [LL.] Abruptly ; suddenly. [the abundance.
‖ **ex a-bun-dan′ti-a**. [L.] Out of
ex-ac′er-bes′cence (ĕg-zăs′ẽr-bĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *exacerbescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *exacerbescere*, incho. fr. *ex* out + *acerbus* harsh, sour.] = EXACERBATION.
ex-ac′er-bes′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Exacerbating ; embittering. *Rare.*
ex-ac′er-va′tion (-ẽr-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exacervare* to heap up exceedingly.] A heaping up. *Obs.*
ex-ac′i-nate (ĕg-zăs′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *ex* out + *acinus* kernel.] To remove the kernel from. *Obs.* — **ex-ac′i-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* [See -ABLE.
ex-act′a-ble (ĕg-zăk′tȧ-b'l), *a.*
ex-act′er, *n.* One that exacts.
ex-ac′tious (ĕg-zăk′shŭs), *a.* Of an exacting nature. *Obs.*
ex-ac′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Exacting. *Rare.* — **ex-ac′tive-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
ex-act′ment, *n.* An exacting. *R.*
ex-act′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex-ac′tress (ĕg-zăk′trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of EXACTOR. *Rare.*
ex-ac′u-ate (ĕg-zăk′ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *exacuere* ; *ex* out (intens.) + *acuere* to make sharp.] To whet or sharpen. *Obs.* — **ex-ac′u-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ex ad-ver′so (ĕks ăd-vûr′sō), **ex′ad-ver′so** (-sō), *or* **ex ad-ver′sum** (-sŭm), *adv.* [L.] On the opposite side ; over against.
‖ **ex æ′quo et bo′no**. [L.] According to what is just and good.
ex-ær′e-sis (ĕg-zĕr′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξαίρεσις a taking away.] *Surg.* Removal, as of a part of the body. *Obs.*
ex-æs′tu-ate (ĕg-zĕs′tū-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *exaestuare*.] To æstuate. *Obs.* — **ex-æs′tu-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*
ex-ag′ger, *v. t. & i.* Exaggerate.
ex-ag′ger-at′ed-ly, *adv.* of *exaggerated*, p. p. See -LY.
ex-ag′ger-at′ing-ly, *adv.* of *exaggerating*, p. pr. See -LY.
ex-ag′ger-a′tor (ĕg-zăj′ẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who exaggerates. [Exaggerative.
ex-ag′ger-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*
exaimple. † EXAMPLE.
exalacion. † EXHALATION.
ex-a′late (ĕks-ā′lāt), *a.* [*ex-* + *alate*.] *Bot.* Without winglike appendages. [buminous.
ex′al-bu′mi-nose, *a.* *Bot.* Exal-
ex-ale′. † EXHALE.
ex′al-lo′tri-ote, *a.* [Gr. ἐξαλλοτριοῦν to export.] Foreign. *R.*

7. *Astrol.* To raise to the position of greatest influence.
Syn. — See RAISE.

ex′al-ta′tion (ĕg′zôl-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exaltatio:* cf. F. *exaltation.*] **1.** An exalting; state of being exalted; elevation.

Wondering at my flight, and change
To this high *exaltation.* — *Milton.*

2. Specif.: **a** Refinement or concentration, as of a chemical substance. **b** *Astrol.* That place of a planet in the zodiac where it exerts its strongest influence; essential dignity. **c** Abnormal intensification of a mental state or of the power of an organ or function; esp., abnormal sense of personal well-being, power, or importance.

The extraordinary *exaltation* of memory sometimes observed in hypnotic and hystero-epileptic "subjects." — *Gurney.*

exaltation of Christ. *Theol.* See *humiliation of Christ*, under HUMILIATION.

ex-alt′ed (ĕg-zôl′tĕd), *p. a.* Raised to a state of exaltation; elevated, extolled, refined, dignified, sublime, etc.

Of more *exalted* mind. — *Milton.*

Time never fails to bring every *exalted* reputation to a strict scrutiny. — *Ames.*

— **ex-alt′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-alt′ed-ness**, *n.*

ex-a′men (ĕg-zā′mĕn), *n.* [L., the tongue of a balance, examination; for *exagmen*, fr. *exigere* to weigh accurately, to treat: cf. F. *examen.* See EXACT, *a.*] **1.** Examination; inquiry; investigation. — *Cowper.*
2. The tongue of a balance. *Rare.*

ex-am′i-nant (ĕg-zăm′ĭ-nănt), *n.* [L. *examinans, -antis*, examining.] **1.** One who examines; an examiner.
2. One who is being, or is to be, examined. *Obs.*

ex-am′i-nate (-nāt), *n.* [L. *examinatus*, p. p. of *examinare.* See EXAMINE.] A person subjected to examination.

ex-am′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *examinatio.*] **1.** Act of examining, or state of being examined; a search or investigation; scrutiny by study or experiment.
2. A process prescribed or assigned for testing qualification; as, the *examination* of a student, or of a candidate for admission to the bar or the ministry.
3. The statements made in an examination.
Syn. — EXAMINATION, INQUIRY, INQUISITION, INVESTIGATION, INSPECTION, SCRUTINY, RESEARCH. EXAMINATION is the general term for the process of testing or searching; an INQUIRY is a search for truth or information conducted by (or as if by) a process of questioning; an INQUISITION is (usually) a judicial inquiry, and frequently suggests severity or even hostility; as, the *examination* of a witness, an entrance *examination;* "*Examination* of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy" (*J. S. Mill*); a wide field for *inquiry;* "*Inquiries* into Human Faculty and its Development" (*F. Galton*); "When he maketh *inquisition* for blood" (*Ps.* ix. 12); to be subjected to an *inquisition* into one's motives. An INVESTIGATION is a thorough and searching inquiry, frequently to determine a given point; an INSPECTION, an official examination; as, an *investigation* of the affairs of a bankrupt company, an *investigation* of the truth of a report, scientific *investigation;* an *inspection* of troops, the annual tour of *inspection* over a railroad. SCRUTINY suggests minute and critical inspection; RESEARCH, laborious and (esp.) learned investigation; as, "With all its strength, with all its eloquence, . . . there is a thread of something that will not bear calm *scrutiny*" (*Stevenson*); "Indifferent to truth in the transactions of life, he was honestly devoted to truth in the *researches* of speculation" (*Macaulay*); scientific *research.* See TRIAL, SCAN.

examination in chief. *Law.* = DIRECT EXAMINATION.

ex-am′i-na′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to examination.

ex-am′i-na′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Excessive reliance upon examination by question as a test. — **ex-am′i-na′tion-ist**, *n.*

ex-am′i-na-to′ri-al (ĕg-zăm′ĭ-nȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), **ex-am′i-na-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to examiners or examination.

ex-am′ine (ĕg-zăm′ĭn), *v. t.;* EX-AM′INED (-ĭnd); EX-AM′IN-ING. [F. *examiner*, fr. L. *examinare, examinatum*, fr. *examen, examinis.* See EXAMEN.] **1.** To test by any appropriate method; to inspect carefully with a view to discover the real character or state of; to subject to inquiry or inspection for the purpose of obtaining a fuller insight into; to inquire or search into; to investigate; scrutinize; test; as, to *examine* a mineral; to *examine* a ship as to her seaworthiness; to *examine* a proposition.

Examine well your own thoughts — *Chaucer.*

2. To interrogate closely, as in a judicial proceeding; to try or test by question; as, to *examine* a witness in order to elicit testimony, a student to test his qualifications, a bankrupt touching the state of his property, etc.
Syn. — Search into, explore; discuss, debate, consider.

examined copy, *Law*, a copy which has been compared with the original.

ex-am′in-er (ĕg-zăm′ĭn-ẽr), *n.* One who examines; often, an officer charged with the conducting of examinations; hence, often, as a title of a newspaper, suggesting one that examines into facts, policies, etc.

ex-am′in-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of EXAMINE. Specif.: *p. a.* Having power to examine; appointed to examine.

ex-am′ple (ĕg-zăm′p'l; -zȧm′p'l), *n.* [A later form for *ensample*, fr. OF. *example*, earlier *essample*, L. *exemplum*, orig., what is taken out of a larger quantity, as a *sample*, fr. *eximere* to take out. See EXEMPT; cf. ENSAMPLE, SAMPLE.] **1.** One or a portion taken to show the character or quality of all; a sample; a specimen; an instance.
2. That which is to be followed or imitated; a pattern.

For I have given you an *example*, that ye should do as I have done to you. — *John* xiii. 15.

3. That which resembles or corresponds with something else as a precedent, a model, or a parallel case.

Such temperate order in so fierce a cause
Doth want *example.* — *Shak.*

4. A warning case, esp. a punishment inflicted to serve as a warning. "Hang him; he 'll be made an *example.*" *Shak.*
5. An instance serving to illustrate a rule or precept, esp. a problem to be solved, or a case to be determined, as an exercise in the application of the rules of any study or branch of science; as, in algebra and grammar, principles and rules are illustrated by *examples.*
Syn. — Illustration, exemplification, case. — EXAMPLE, SAMPLE, SPECIMEN, INSTANCE. An EXAMPLE, as here compared (see PATTERN), is a typical, representative, or illustrative case; a SAMPLE (see etym.) is a part of a thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole; as, "If I were asked to define what this gentlemanliness is, I should say that it is only to be defined by *examples*" (*Byron*); "The man you mention applied for *samples* of my translation. When I deal in wine, cloth, or cheese, I will give *samples*, but of verse never" (*Cowper*). A SPECIMEN is commonly representative of a class of things rather than of an individual object; but *sample* and *specimen* are often used without distinction; as, a collection of geological, botanical *specimens;* "The subjects being so various, no single passage can in all respects be a *specimen* of the book at large" (*Cowper*). INSTANCE applies only to illustrative facts, cases, or occurrences, never to objects as such; an *instance* is more individual, less representative, than an *example;* as, an *instance* (a case in point; cf. an *example*, a typical case) of the prevailing excitement; cf. *for instance, for example.* Cf. DUPLICATE.

ex-am′ple (ĕg-zăm′p'l; -zȧm′p'l), *v. t.;* EX-AM′PLED (-p'ld); EX-AM′PLING (-plĭng). To set, or act as, an example for; to give a precedent for; to exemplify; to give an instance of; to instance.

I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedent. *Shak.*
Burke devoted himself to this duty with a fervent assiduity that has not often been *exampled.* — *J. Morley.*

ex-am′ple, *v. i.* To serve as, or cite, an example. *Rare.*

ex-an′i-mate (ĕg-zăn′ĭ-māt), *a.* [L. *exanimatus*, p. p. of *exanimare* to deprive of life or spirit; *ex* out + *anima* air, breath, life, spirit.] Inanimate; lifeless; also, destitute of animation; spiritless. *Now Rare.*

Shaykh Nur, *exanimate* with fear, could not move. *R. F. Burton.*

ex-an′i-mate, *v. t.* To deprive of life or of animation. *Now Rare.* — **ex-an′i-ma′tion** (-mā′shŭn), *n.* *Now Rare.*

ex-an′them (ĕg-zăn′thĕm; ĕk-săn′thĕm), *n.* [Cf. F. *exanthème.*] Exanthema.

ex′an-the′ma (ĕk′săn-thē′mȧ), *n.; pl.* -THEMATA (-thĕm′ȧ-tȧ; -thē′mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἐξάνθημα, fr. ἐξανθεῖν to burst forth as flowers, break out as ulcers; ἐκ, ἐξ, out + ἀνθεῖν to bloom, ἄνθος flower.] *Med.* **a** An eruption on the skin; — opposed to *enanthema.* **b** Any eruptive disease; — usually restricted to eruptions attended with fever, such as measles, smallpox, scarlatina, herpes, lichen, etc. — **ex-an′the-mat′ic** (ĕk-săn′thē-măt′ĭk; ĕg-zăn′-), **ex′an-them′a-tous** (ĕk′săn-thĕm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

ex′arch (ĕk′särk), *a.* [*ex-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning, origin.] *Bot.* Having the protoxylem strands abutting on the pericycle, as in all roots. Cf. ENDARCH.

ex′arch, *n.* [L. *exarchus*, Gr. ἔξαρχος a commander; ἐκ, ἐξ, out + ἄρχειν to lead, rule: cf. F. *exarque.*] A viceroy; — the title of a viceroy of a Byzantine emperor; as, the *exarch* of Ravenna (i. e. governor of Italy). In the Eastern Church, orig., the head of a chief see or province, as an archbishop, metropolitan, or patriarch (these being formerly not differentiated as now); later, a bishop inferior to a patriarch and superior to a metropolitan; now, a deputy of a patriarch, usually a bishop, who visits the clergy, investigates ecclesiastical cases, etc.; also, the supreme head of the Bulgarian Church. — **ex-ar′chal** (ĕg-zär′kăl), *a.*

ex′arch-ate (ĕk′sär-kāt; ĕk-sär′kāt; 277), *n.* [LL. *exarchatus*, fr. L. *exarchus:* cf. F. *exarchat.*] The office or the province of an exarch. — **ex-ar′chate-ship**, *n.*

ex′ar-tic′u-late (ĕks′är-tĭk′ū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [*ex-* + *articulate.*] *Med.* **a** To put out of joint; to dislocate. **b** To amputate at a joint. — **ex′ar-tic′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

ex-as′per-ate (ĕg-zăs′pẽr-āt), *v. t.;* EX-AS′PER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); EX-AS′PER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *exasperatus*, p. p. of *exasperare;* *ex* out (intens.) + *asperare* to make rough, *asper* rough. See ASPERITY.] **1.** To excite or to inflame the anger of; to irritate; provoke; enrage.

To *exasperate* them against the king of France. — *Addison.*

2. To make grievous, or more grievous or malignant; to aggravate; to embitter; as, to *exasperate* enmity.
Syn. — Provoke, incense, nettle. See IRRITATE.
3. To make harsh or harsher; to roughen. *Obs.*

ex-as′per-ate, *v. i.* To become aggravated. *Obs.*

ex-as′per-ate (ĕg-zăs′pẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *exasperatus*, p. p.] **1.** Exasperated.

The *exasperate* dying year. — *Mrs. Browning.*

2. *Bot.* Covered with hard, stiff, short points. *Rare.*

ex-as′per-a′tion (ĕg-zăs′pẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exasperatio:* cf. F. *exaspération.*] Act of exasperating, or state of being exasperated; keen or bitter anger; great irritation; aggravation; exacerbation.

Extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits. — *South.*

Ex-au′di (ĕks-ô′dī), *n.* [L., pres. imperative, hear.] *Eccl.* The sixth Sunday after Easter; — so called from the opening word, in the Latin, of the introit for the day, which begins with the seventh verse of Psalm xxvii. (Psalm xxvi. 7 in the Douay Version).

ex′ca-la′tion (ĕks′kȧ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [*ex-* + L. *calatus*, p. p. of *calare* to call. Cf. INTERCALATION.] *Zoöl.* The suppression or omission of one or more parts from the middle of a series, as the suppression of one of the middle digits; — opposed to *intercalation.*

Ex-cal′i-bur (ĕks-kăl′ĭ-bŭr), **Ex-cal′i-bar** (-bȧr), *n.* [OF. *Escalibor*, of Celtic origin; cf. LL. *Caliburnus*, W. *Caledvwlch*, also Ir. *Caladbolg*, name of an Irish hero's sword.] The name of, apparently, two famous swords of King Arthur's. One he unfixed from a miraculous stone after all others who tried had failed, thus proving himself the man who was to be king. The other and better known he received from the Lady of the Lake's hand, which appeared above the surface of the water holding the sword. When about to die he sent Sir Bedivere to throw the weapon into the lake. A hand and arm arose from the water, caught the sword by the hilt, flourished it thrice, and then sank into the lake, and was seen no more.

ex-camb′ (ĕks-kămb′), *v. t.* & *i.* [LL. *excambiare, excambire.* See EXCHANGE.] *Scots Law.* To exchange. — **ex-camb′er** (-kăm′bẽr), *n.*

ex-cam′bi-on (ĕks-kăm′bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [LL. *excambium.*] *Scots Law.* Exchange; barter; — usually of land.

ex′car-na′tion (ĕks′kär-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act of divesting of flesh; disembodiment; — opposed to *incarnation.* *Rare.*

‖ **ex ca-the′dra** (ĕks kȧ-thē′drȧ; kăth′ē-drȧ: *see* CATHEDRA). [L., from the chair.] By virtue of or in the exercise of one's office; with authority (see PAPAL INFALLIBILITY). — **ex-ca-the′dra**, *a.*

ex′ca-the′dral (ĕks′kȧ-thē′drăl), *a.* Authoritative. *Rare.*

ex′ca-vate (ĕks′kȧ-vāt), *v. t.;* EX′CA-VAT′ED (-vāt′ĕd); EX′CA-VAT′ING (-vāt′ĭng). [L. *excavatus*, p. p. of *excavare* to excavate; *ex* out + *cavare* to make hollow, *cavus* hollow. See CAVE.] **1.** To hollow out; to form a cavity or hole in; to make hollow by cutting, scooping, or digging; as, to *excavate* a hill or a tooth.
2. To form by hollowing; to shape, as a cavity, or anything that is hollow; as, to *excavate* a cellar or a tunnel.
3. To dig out and remove, as earth or mineral matter.

The material *excavated* was usually sand. — *E. L. Corthell.*

4. To expose to view by digging away a covering; as, to *excavate* a buried city.

excavating pump. A pumping apparatus for dredging silt, etc., by suction, for emptying cesspools, or the like.

ex′ca-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *excavatio:* cf. F. *excavation.*] **1.** Act or process of excavating.
2. A cavity formed by cutting, digging, or scooping. "A winding *excavation.*" — *Glover.*
3. *Engin.* **a** An uncovered cutting in the earth, in distinction from a covered cutting, or tunnel. **b** The material dug out in making a channel or cavity.

ex′ca-va′tor (ĕks′kȧ-vā′tẽr), *n.* One that excavates; specif.: **a** Any of various machines for excavating earth, as a steam shovel. **b** *Dentistry.* Any instrument used for opening cavities or removing material from them.

ex-cav′a-to′ri-al (ĕks-kăv′ȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), **ex-cav′a-to-ry** (-kăv′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to excavation.

ex-ceed′ (ĕk-sēd′), *v. t.;* EX-CEED′ED; EX-CEED′ING. [F. *excéder*, L. *excedere, excessum*, to go away or beyond; *ex* out + *cedere* to go, to pass. See CEDE.] **1.** To extend outside of or go beyond; as, to *exceed* a wall. *Obs.*
2. To go or be beyond the limit or measure of; to overdo or overtax; as, to *exceed* one's authority; to *exceed* a prescribed amount; a task that *exceeds* one's ability.

Name the time, but let it not
Exceed three days. — *Shak.*

3. To be greater than or superior to; to outgo; surpass; as, one man *exceeds* another in stature or in deeds; the troubles of one day *exceed* those of another.
Syn. — Outvie, outstrip, eclipse. — EXCEED, EXCEL, SURPASS, TRANSCEND, OUTDO. EXCEED commonly suggests a going beyond in quantity or extent; EXCEL implies preeminence or superiority in quality or action; as, "That only to stand high in your account, I might in virtues, beauties, livings, friends, *exceed* account" (*Shak.*); "A power more strong in beauty, born of us and fated to *excel* us, as we pass in glory that old Darkness" (*Keats*). SURPASS applies more frequently to quality than quantity; it implies comparison with a definite object; as, to *excel* in archery, to *surpass* all others in dexterity; "Thine the tribunal which *surpasseth* the show of human justice, as God *surpasses* man" (*Shelley*). To TRANSCEND is great-

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exaltate, *a.* [L. *exaltatus*, p. p.] Exalted. *Obs.*
ex-alt′a-tive (ĕg-zôl′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Exalting. *R.*
ex-alt′er, *n.* One that exalts.
ex-alt′ment, *n.* Exaltation. *Obs.*
ex-am′ (ĕg-zăm′), *n.* Short for EXAMINATION. *Colloq.*
ex-ame′, *v. t.* [Contr. of EXAMINE.] To examine. *Obs.*
ex-a′men. † EXAMINE.
ex-am′e-tron (ĕg-zăm′ē-trŏn), *n.* A hexameter. *Obs.*
ex-am′in. Examine. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-am′in-a-ble (ĕg-zăm′ĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See ABLE. — **ex-am′in-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ex-am′i-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *examinans.*] Examining. *Obs.*
ex-am′i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To examine. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.*
examination schools. In Oxford University, England, the courses of study requiring formal examinations; also, the building in which university examinations are held.
ex-am′i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Examinational. *R.*
ex-am′i-na′tor (ĕg-zăm′ĭ-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] An examiner. *Rare.*
ex-am′ind. Examined. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-am′ine, *n.* [See EXAMINE, *v.*] Examination. *Obs*
ex-am′i-nee′ (-ĭ-nē′), *n.* See -EE.
ex-am′in-er-ship′, *n.* See SHIP.
ex-am′in-ing-ly, *adv.* of *examining*, p. pr.
ex-am′plar, ex-am′pler. † EXEMPLAR.
ex-am′pla-ry. † EXEMPLARY
ex-am′ple-less, *a.* Unexampled. *Obs.*
ex-am′ple-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ex-an′guine (ĕk-săŋ′gwĭn), **ex-an′gui-ous** (-gwĭ-ŭs), etc. † EXSANGUINE, etc.
‖ **ex a′ni-mo** (ĕks ăn′ĭ-mō). [L.] From the heart; sincerely.
ex-an′i-mous, *a.* [L. *exanimus*, *exanimis;* *ex* out, without + *anima* life.] Exanimate. *Obs.*
ex-an′nu-late (ĕks-ăn′ū-lāt), *a.* [*ex-* + *annulate.*] *Bot.* Having the sporangium destitute of a ring; — of certain genera of ferns.
ex′an-the′ma-tol′o-gy (ĕk′săn-thē′mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*exanthema* + *-logy.*] *Med.* Medical science treating of exanthemata.
ex′an-the′sis (ĕk′săn-thē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξάνθησις.] *Med.* An eruption of the skin.
ex-an′thrope (ĕk-săn′thrōp), *n.* [*ex-* + Gr. ἄνθρωπος man.] *Med.* Any disease arising from a source not within the body. — **ex′an-throp′ic** (ĕk′săn-thrŏp′ĭk), *a.*
ex-ant′late, *v. t.* [L. *exantlatus*, p. p. of *exantlare, exanclare*, to draw out, endure.] To exhaust; to draw out. *Obs.* — **ex′ant-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ex-ap′pen-dic′u-late, *a.* [*ex-* + *appendiculate.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having no appendages.
ex′a-rate, *v. t.* [L. *exaratus*, p. p. of *exarare*, lit., to plow up.] To plow up; to engrave; write. *Obs.* — **ex′a-ra′tion** (ĕk′sȧ-rā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ex′a-re′o-late, *a.* See EX-.
ex-ar′il-late, *a.* See EX-.
ex′a-ris′tate, *a.* See EX-.
ex-ar′te-ri′tis (ĕks-är′tē-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See EX-; ARTERITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the outer coat of the arterial wall.
ex′ar-tic′u-late, *a.* [*ex-* + *articulate.*] *Zoöl.* Not articulate.
ex-as′per, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *exaspérer.*] To exasperate. *Obs.*
ex-as′per-at′ed-ly (-āt′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *exasperated*, p. p.
ex-as′per-at′er (-āt′ẽr), *n.* One who exasperates.
ex-as′per-at′ing-ly, *adv.* of *exasperating*, p. pr.
ex-as′per-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Irritative.
ex-as′per-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* = EXASPERATER.
ex′as-pid′e-an (ĕk′săs-pĭd′ē-ăn), *a.* [Gr ἐξ out + ἀσπίς, -ίδος, shield.] *Zoöl.* Having the anterior scutes extending around the tarsus on the outer side, leaving the inner side naked; — of certain birds.
‖ **ex as-sen′su pa′tris.** [L.] *Law.* See DOWER, 1.
ex-auc′tor-ate, etc. Exauthorate, etc. *Obs.*
‖ **ex auc-to′ri-ta′te mi′hi com-mis′sa.** [L.] By the authority intrusted to me.
ex-au′gu-rate, *v. t.* [L. *exauguratus*, p. p. of *exaugurare* to profane.] To unhallow. *Obs.* — **ex-au′gu-ra′tion** (ĕg-zô′gū-rā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ex-au′tho-rate, *v. t.* [L. *exauctoratus*, p. p. of *exauctorare* to dismiss; *ex* + *auctorare* to bind to something, to hire, fr. *auctor.* See AUTHOR.] To exauthorize. *Obs.* — **ex-au′thor-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ex-au′thor-ize (ĕg-zô′thŏr-īz), *v. t.* [*ex-* + *authorize.*] To deprive of authority. *Obs.* — **ex-au′thor-i-za′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
exc. *Abbr.* Excellency; excellent; except; excepted; exception.
ex-cal′ca-rate, *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Ecalcarate.
ex-cal′ce-ate, *v. t.* [L. *excalceare* to unshoe.] To unshoe. *Obs.* — **ex-cal′ce-a′tion** (ĕks-kăl′sē-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ex′cal-fac′tion, *n.* [L. *excalfactio.*] A heating or warming; calefaction. — **ex′cal-fac′tive**, **ex′cal-fac′to-ry**, *a.* *All Obs.*
ex-cam′bi-a′tor, *n.* [See EXCAMB.] *Scots Law.* An exchange (of lands). *Obs.* [*Scot.*
ex-cam′bie. Var. of EXCAMB.
ex′cam-bi′tion (ĕks′kăm-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [LL. *excambitio.*] *Scots Law.* Excambion. *Obs.*
ex-cam′bi-um. Var. of EXCAMBION. *Obs. or Scot.*
ex′can-des′cence (ĕks′kăn-dĕs′ĕns), **ex′can-des′cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *excandescentia* anger, fr. *excandescere* to take fire, glow.] A growing hot; a white or glowing heat; incandescence; also, violent anger. *Obs. or R.* — **ex′can-des′cent** (-ĕnt), *a.* *Rare.*
ex′can-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *excantare* to charm out See EX-; CHANT.] A bringing out by enchantment. *Obs.*
‖ **ex ca′pi-te** (ĕks kăp′ĭ-tē). [L.] On the ground (of); by reason (of); — used in various phrases in Law Latin, as **ex ca′pi-te do′li** (dō′lī) (of fraud), **in′hi-bi′ti-o′nis** (ĭn′hĭ-bĭsh′ĭ-ō′nĭs) (of an inhibition), **lec′ti** (lĕk′tī) (of deathbed; cf. DEATHBED DEED), etc.
ex-car′nate, *v. t.* [LL. *excarnatus*, p. p. of *excarnare;* L. *ex* out + *caro, carnis*, flesh.] To deprive or clear of flesh. *Obs*
ex-car′nate, *a.* Separated from the flesh. *Rare.*
ex′car-nif′i-cate (ĕks′kär-nĭf′ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *excarnificare* to tear to pieces, torment. See EX-; CARNIFEX.] To torture or to execute, as by tearing the flesh. *Obs.* — **ex-car′ni-fi-ca′tion** (ĕks-kär′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ex-cath′e-drate, *v. t.* To condemn authoritatively. *Obs.*
ex-cau′date, *a.* Tailless.
ex′ca-vate, *a.* Excavated. *Rare.*
ex-cave′, *v. t.* [L. *excavare.*] To excavate. *Obs.*
ex-ce′cate (ĕk-sē′kāt), *v. t.* [L. *excaecatus*, p. p. of *excaecare* to blind; *ex* + *caecare* to blind.] To blind. *Obs.* — **ex′ce-ca′tion** (ĕk′sē-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ex-ced′ent (ĕk-sēd′ĕnt), *n.* [L. *excedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excedere* to exceed.] Excess. *Obs.*

ly to surpass or go beyond; as, "The voice of woman, when attuned by gentleness and love, *transcends* all other sounds in harmony" (*T. L. Peacock*); a belief which *transcends* experience. To OUTDO is to surpass (esp.) in performance: as, "He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly" (*Shak.*). See EXCESS, TRANSCENDENT.

ex-ceed′ (ĕk-sēd′), *v. i.* **1.** To go too far; to pass the proper or usual bounds or measure.

In our reverence to whom, we cannot possibly *exceed*. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To be more or greater than others; to predominate.

ex-ceed′ing, *p. a.* More than usual; extraordinary; more than sufficient; measureless. "The *exceeding* riches of his grace." *Eph.* ii. 7. — **ex-ceed′ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ceed′ing, *adv.* In a very great degree; extremely; exceedingly. *Archaic.*

ex-cel′ (ĕk-sĕl′), *v. t.*; EX-CELLED′ (-sĕld′); EX-CEL′LING. [L. *excellere, excelsum*; *ex* out + a root found in *culmen* height, top: cf. F. *exceller*. See CULMINATE, COLUMN.] **1.** To go beyond or surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo or outgo, in a good sense.

I saw that wisdom *excelleth* folly, as far as light *excelleth* darkness. *Eccl.* ii. 13.

2. To exceed or go beyond; to surpass. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Syn. — See EXCEED.

ex-cel′, *v. i.* To surpass others in good qualities, laudable actions, or acquirements; to be distinguished by superiority; as, to *excel* in mathematics, or classics.

Unstable as water, thou shalt not *excel*. *Gen.* xlix. 4.

ex′cel-lence (ĕk′sĕ-lĕns), *n.* [F. *excellence*, L. *excellentia*.] **1.** Quality of being excellent; state of possessing good qualities in an eminent degree; exalted merit.

Consider first that great
Or bright infers not *excellence*. *Milton.*

2. An excellent or valuable quality; that by which any one excels or is eminent; a virtue.

With every *excellence* refined. *Beattie.*

3. [*usually cap.*] A title of respect; — more commonly *excellency*. "I do greet your *excellence*." *Shak.*

Syn. — Superiority, preëminence, perfection, worth, value, goodness, purity, greatness.

ex′cel-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Excellence; virtue; dignity; worth; superiority.

Extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency*. *Hooker.*

2. [*usually cap.*] A title of honor given to certain high dignitaries, esp. to viceroys, ministers, and ambassadors, to English colonial governors, etc. It was formerly sometimes given to kings and princes. In the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts the governor is constitutionally entitled *His Excellency*; the title is also, loosely, used for other State governors, the President of the United States, and other high officials.

ex′cel-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [F. *excellent*, L. *excellens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excellere*. See EXCEL.] **1.** Excelling or exceeding in kind or degree; surpassing others; superior. *Archaic.* "An *excellent* hypocrite" *Hume.*

Their sorrows are most *excellent*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. [*usually cap.*] Of high station, rank, or office; — sometimes a title of address. *Obs.*

3. Meritoriously near the standard or model; very good of its kind; first-class; as, this vase is an *excellent* imitation of the antique; the picture shows *excellent* composition; hence, of great worth; eminently good; as, an *excellent* man, artist, book, building; *excellent* breeding, aims.

Syn. — Worthy, choice, prime, valuable, select, exquisite, transcendent, admirable, first-rate.

ex′cel-lent, *adv.* Excellently; eminently; exceedingly. *Archaic.* "This comes off well and *excellent*." *Shak.*

ex′cel-lent-ly, *adv.* In an excellent manner or degree; either (*Archaic*), in an unusual degree; exceedingly; as, "*excellently* foolish" (*Hobbes*); or, in a meritorious degree; very well; as, *excellently* reasoned arguments.

ex-cel′sin (ĕk-sĕl′sĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline globulin contained in the meat of the Brazil nut, the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*.

ex-cel′si-or (-sĭ-ŏr), *a.* [L., compar. of *excelsus* elevated, lofty, p. p. of *excellere*. See EXCEL, *v. t.*] More lofty; still higher; ever upward. — **Excelsior State**, New York; — from the motto "Excelsior" upon its coat of arms.

ex-cel′si-or, *n.* **1.** A material of curled shreds of wood used for stuffing upholstered furniture, mattresses, etc.

2. *Print.* A seldom used size of type, 3 points.

ex-cen′tric (ĕk-sĕn′trĭk) } *a.* **1.** = ECCENTRIC, ECCENTRI-
ex-cen′tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } CAL.

2. *Bot.* One-sided; out of the center; abaxial, as the midvein of certain leaves.

ex-cept′ (ĕk-sĕpt′), *v. t.*; EX-CEPT′ED; EX-CEPT′ING. [L. *exceptus*, p. p. of *excipere* to take or draw out, to except; *ex* out + *capere* to take: cf. F. *excepter*. See CAPABLE.] **1.** To take or leave out (anything) from a number or a whole as not belonging to it; to exclude; omit.

If we only *except* the unfitness of the judge. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. To offer as objection; also, to object to; to protest against. *Obs.*

3. To accept. *Obs.*

ex-cept′, *v. i.* To take exception; to object; — usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *against*; as, to *except* to a witness or his testimony.

Except thou wilt *except* against my love. *Shak.*

ex-cept′, *prep.* [Originally past participle. See EXCEPT, *v.*] With exclusion of; leaving or left out; excepting.

God and his Son *except*,
Created thing naught valued he nor . . . shunned. *Milton.*

Syn. — EXCEPT, EXCEPTING, BUT, SAVE, BESIDES. EXCEPT (less frequently EXCEPTING) marks exclusion more pointedly than BUT (see BUT); SAVE is chiefly poetical; BESIDES, as here compared (see BESIDES), occurs chiefly in negative phrases, and is equivalent to "other than;" as, I have finished all the letters *except* one (or, more casually, *but* one); "All are fled, *save* only the gods" (*Shak.*); there will be no one there *besides* (in addition to) ourselves.

ex-cept′, *conj.* Unless; if it be not so that.

And he said, I will not let thee go, *except* thou bless me. *Gen.* xxxii. 26.

But yesterday you never opened lip,
Except, indeed, to drink. *Tennyson.*

ex-cept′ing (ĕk-sĕpt′ĭng), *prep. & conj.* With rejection or exception of; excluding; except.

No one was ever yet made utterly miserable *excepting* by himself. *Lubbock.*

Syn. — See EXCEPT.

ex-cep′tion (ĕk-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exceptio*: cf. F. *exception*.] **1.** Act of excepting, or excluding; exclusion; restriction by taking out something which would otherwise be included, as in a class, statement, or rule.

2. That which is excepted, or taken out, from others; a person, thing, or case specified as distinct, or not included; as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions*.

That proud *exception* to all nature's laws. *Pope.*

3. *Pleading.* **a** *Rom. Law.* A form of equitable plea in defense answering to the special plea in bar of English law, but so formed as to state that judgment should be rendered only upon the condition that the matters which are mentioned by way of avoidance are found not to exist or not to be true. Hence: **b** *Civil Law.* A special plea in bar. **c** *Scots Law.* = DEFENSE. **d** *Equity Pleading.* An objection alleging insufficiency of some pleading or proceeding.

4. *Law.* **a** An objection, oral or written, taken, in the course of an action or proceeding, as to bail, to the decision or a ruling of a judge, or to something in his charge to a jury. **b** In conveyancing, a clause by which the grantor excepts something out of what he before granted.

5. Objection; something offered as objection or as a ground of objection, or taken as objectional; hence, cavil; dissent; offense; complaint; as, to be beyond *exception*; to take *exception* to misconduct.

He . . . took *exception* to the place of their burial. *Bacon.*
She takes *exceptions* at your person. *Shak.*

ex-cep′tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to exception. — **ex-cep′tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ex-cep′tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See EXCEPTIONAL.

ex-cep′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *exceptionnel*.] Forming an exception; not ordinary; uncommon; rare; hence, better than the average; superior.

This particular spot had *exceptional* advantages. *Jowett (Th.).*

Syn. — EXCEPTIONAL, EXCEPTIONABLE are frequently confused. That is EXCEPTIONAL which is itself an exception, and so is out of the ordinary; that is EXCEPTIONABLE (cf. the commoner *unexceptionable*) to which exception may be taken, and which is therefore objectionable; as, an *exceptional* opportunity, *exceptionable* conduct.

— **ex-cep′tion-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), **ex-cep′tion-al-ness**, *n.* — **ex-cep′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ex-cep′tion-a-ry (ĕk-sĕp′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or being, an exception. *Rare.*

ex-cep′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Disposed to take exceptions; captious. *Obs. or R.* — **ex-cep′tious-ness**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*

ex-cep′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or constituting, exception; as, "None but the brave deserves the fair" is an *exceptive* proposition.

2. Prone to take exception; captious; as, an *exceptive* man.

ex-cer′e-bra′tion (ĕk-sĕr′ē-brā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *excerebratus* deprived of brains; *ex* out + *cerebrum* brain.] Act of removing the brain; esp., *Obstetrics*, removal of the brain of the fetus to facilitate delivery.

ex-cerpt′ (ĕk-sûrpt′), *v. t.*; EX-CERPT′ED; EX-CERPT′ING. [From L. *excerptus*, p. p. of *excerpere*; *ex* out + *carpere* to pick, gather. See HARVEST; cf. SCARCE, *a.*] **1.** To select, as a literary passage; to extract; cite; quote.

Out of which we have *excerpted* the following particulars. *Fuller.*

2. To take out; to remove. *Obs.*

ex′cerpt (ĕk′sûrpt; ĕk-sûrpt′; 277), *n.* **1.** An extract; a passage selected or copied from a book or record.

2. A thing taken out; a choice. *Rare.*

Syn. — See EXTRACT.

‖ **ex-cerp′ta** (ĕk-sûrp′tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *excerptus* selected, p. p.] Passages extracted; excerpts; clippings.

ex-cerpt′i-ble (ĕk-sûrp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be excerpted, or from which excerpts may be taken.

ex-cerp′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *excerptio*.] Act of excerpting, or selecting; also, that which is selected; an extract.

ex-cerp′tive (-tĭv), *a.* That excerpts, or selects.

ex-cess′ (ĕk-sĕs′), *n.* [F. *excès*, fr. L. *excessus* a going out, loss of self-possession, fr. *excedere, excessum*, to go out, go beyond. See EXCEED.] **1.** Act of going out or beyond; specif., of Parliament, adjournment. *Obs.*

2. State of surpassing or going beyond limits; the fact of being in a measure beyond sufficiency, necessity, or duty; that which exceeds what is usual or proper; immoderateness; superfluity; superabundance; extravagance; as, an *excess* of provisions or of light.

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet, . . .
Is wasteful and ridiculous *excess*. *Shak.*

That kills me with *excess* of grief, this with *excess* of joy. *Walsh.*

3. Undue or immoderate indulgence in anything; esp., undue gratification of carnal appetites; intemperance.

Be not drunk with wine, wherein is *excess*. *Eph.* v. 18.

4. The amount or degree by which one thing or number exceeds another; remainder; as, the difference between two numbers is the *excess* of one over the other.

Syn. — Extravagance, superabundance, exuberance. — EXCESS, SUPERFLUITY, REDUNDANCY. EXCESS is that which passes limits; it usually (but not always) conveys a derogatory implication; as, "In measure rein thy joy; scant this *excess*" (*Shak.*); "the proper point between sufficiency and *excess*" (*H. James*); "I think poetry should surprise by a fine *excess*" (*Keats*). SUPERFLUITY is more than is needed or desired; REDUNDANCY, as here compared (see REDUNDANCY), is superabundance without necessary implication (as commonly in the case of *superfluity*) of waste or uselessness; as, "Her *superfluity* the poor supplies" (*Cowper*); "the inventory of thy shirts, as, one for *superfluity*, and another for use" (*Shak.*); "the antagonism between the tropical *redundancy* of life in summer and the dark sterility of the grave" (*De Quincey*). See PROFUSE, EXCESSIVE.

ex-cess′, *a.* **1** More than what is right, proper, or necessary; excessive. *Obs.*

2. More than or above the usual or specified amount; that constitutes an excess; as, *excess* baggage on a railroad, i. e., baggage in excess of the amount carried free.

ex-cess′ (ĕk-sĕs′), *v. t.* To pay excess charges on, as luggage. *Eng.*

excess function. *Math.* In the calculus of variations, a certain change in the value of an integral along a stationary curve AP due to passing over to an integration between corresponding points on a neighboring curve AP'. It must be always positive (or always negative) for every point P of the curve and every admissible direction PP', if the integral is to be a minimum (or maximum).

ex-ces′sive (ĕk-sĕs′ĭv), *a.* [F. *excessif*.] Characterized by, or exhibiting, excess; as: **a** Exceeding what is usual or proper; overmuch. **b** Greater than the usual amount or degree; exceptional; very great.

Excessive grief [is] the enemy to the living. *Shak.*
Cold masses of protyle or primal matter were moving through space in all directions with *excessive* velocities. *James Ward.*

Syn. — Extreme, intemperate, unreasonable. — EXCESSIVE, EXORBITANT, INORDINATE, EXTRAVAGANT, IMMODERATE. EXCESSIVE is the general term for what goes beyond just measure or amount; as, "*Excessive* lenity and indulgence are ultimately *excessive* rigor" (*Knox*). EXORBITANT applies to that (esp. price, charges, etc.) which is grossly excessive; INORDINATE (see etym.) frequently retains the implication of that which exceeds prescribed rules or limits; as, "The legislature . . . imposed an *exorbitant* security for their appearance" (*Gibbon*); "a resolution to contract none of the *exorbitant* desires by which others are enslaved" (*Spectator*); "*inordinate* affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness" (*Col.* iii. 5); "The great difficulty of living content is the cherishing of *inordinate* and unreasonable expectations" (*T. E. Brown*). That is EXTRAVAGANT (see etym.) which passes the bounds of use or propriety, or which is prodigal in expenditure; as, *extravagant* praise; "She was rapacious of money, *extravagant* to excess" (*Fielding*). IMMODERATE frequently implies lack of restraint, esp. in the feelings or their expression; as, *immoderate* zeal, *immoderate* laughter. See EXCESS, PROFUSE, REDUNDANCY, FLAGRANT.

— **ex-ces′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ces′sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-change′ (ĕks-chānj′), *n.* [ME. *eschange, eschaunge*, OF. *eschange*, fr. *eschangier*, F. *échanger*, to exchange; *es-* (L. *ex* out) + F. *changer*. See CHANGE; cf. EXCAMB.] **1.** Act of giving or taking one thing in return for another regarded as an equivalent. Specif.: **a** Mutual giving and receiving of commodities without the intervention of money; barter. **b** *Econ.* Formerly, the process of interchange involved in the carrying on of commerce; the phenomena of commerce, collectively. Now, in a restricted sense, the phase representing the actual transfer of goods in the economic process of the joint production of goods and the distribution to the different factors concerned of their respective shares. See DISTRIBUTION, VALUE, PRICE, MONEY. **c** *Law.* A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. Estates exchanged must be equal in quantity, as fee simple for fee simple (*Blackstone*). To constitute an exchange the word *exchange* itself must be used; but this method of conveyancing is nearly obsolete. **d** *Chess.* A mutual capture of pawns or pieces. A player is said to *win* or *lose the exchange* when the difference is clear, as in the exchange of a bishop for a rook.

2. *Com.* **a** The process of settling accounts or debts between parties residing at a distance from each other, without the intervention of money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange*; the payment of debts in different places by an exchange or transfer of credits. A simple form of the process is thus: A in London is owed a certain sum by B in New York, and C in London owes D in New York a like sum. A in London draws a bill of exchange, or draft, on B in New York; C in London purchases the bill from A, who thus receives payment of his debt due from B in New York. C transmits the bill to D in New York (usually in duplicate, sometimes in triplicate, copies, called **first of exchange, second of exchange, third of exchange**), and D receives the amount from B. See BILL OF EXCHANGE, DRAFT. **b** A bill of exchange. **c** The amount paid for the collection of a draft, bill of exchange, check, etc., drawn in one place upon another. **d** (1) Interchange or conversion of the money of two countries, or of current and uncurrent money, with allowance for difference in value. (2) Short for *rate*, or *course, of exchange*, that is, the price or sum per unit at which the currency of one country is exchanged for currency of another country, or uncurrent money for current money. (3) The amount of the difference in value between two currencies, or between values at two places. Cf. ARBITRATION OF EXCHANGE. **e** *pl.* In a clearing house, the items (drafts, checks, etc.) which are presented for settlement by mutual interchange of credits and debits and payment of balances.

3. Act of substituting one thing in the place of another; as, an *exchange* of grief for joy, or of a scepter for a sword, and the like; also, act of giving and receiving or losing and taking reciprocally; as, an *exchange* of civilities or views; *exchange* of prisoners in war.

4. The thing given or received in return; esp., a publication exchanged for another.

5. A place where things or services are exchanged; specif.: **a** A money changer's place of business. *Obs.* **b** The place where merchants, brokers, bankers, or other business men meet to do business; — often, in England, shortened to *'change*.

In commerce an *exchange* is defined to be a place where business interests of a special character are brought together, and where contracts concerning them are made, as the stock *exchange*, the cotton *exchange*, or the produce *exchange*. *U. S. Internal Rev. Decisions*, 1899.

c A headquarters or central office or place of business (of a designated sort); as, a telephone *exchange*, where the wires converge and connections are made for customers. **d** A barroom; a drinking saloon; — chiefly used in the proper names of such places of business. *Cant, U. S.*

Syn. — Barter, dealing, trade, traffic, interchange.

ex-change′ (ĕks-chānj′), *v. t.*; EX-CHANGED′ (-chānjd′); EX-

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ex-ceed′er, *n.* One who exceeds.
ex-ceed′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex′cel-lent-ness, *n.* Excellence. *Obs.*
ex-celse′, *a.* [L. *excelsus*, p. p. of *excellere* to elevate.] Eminent; lofty. *Obs.* [loftiness. *Obs.*
ex-cel′si-tude, *n.* Eminence;
ex-cen′tral (ĕk-sĕn′trăl), *a.* *Bot.* = EXCENTRIC.
ex-cen′tri-cate, *v. t.* [*eccentric*, *a* + *-ate*.] To unbosom; disclose. *Obs.* [TRICITY.
ex′cen-tric′i-ty, *n.* = ECCEN-
ex-cept′ant, *a.* [L. *exceptans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *exceptare* to take out.] Making exception. — *n.* One who takes exception.
ex-cept′er, *n.* One that excepts.
‖ **ex-cep′ti-o** (ĕk-sĕp′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law.* = EXCEPTION, 3.
‖ **ex-cep′ti-o do′li** (dō′lī). [L.] *Civil Law.* A plea of fraud.
ex-cep′tion, *v. t. & i.* To except. *Obs.* [able. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-cep′tion-a-bl. Exception-
ex-cep′tion-er. *n.* One who takes exception. *Obs.*
ex-cep′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **ex-cep′ti-o pro′bat re′gu-lam de re′bus non ex-cep′tis** (rĕg′ū-lăm). [L.] An exception (exclusion) establishes the rule as to things not excepted.
‖ **ex-cep′tis ex-ci′pi-en′dis** (ĕk-sĕp′tĭs ĕk-sĭp′ĭ-ĕn′dĭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., those things being excepted that ought to be excepted: — in old law used specif. with reference to the property excepted by law from amercement, including: the arms, horses, plows, beasts of the field, seed corn, and victuals for a year, of a knight; the merchandise of a merchant; the wainage of a villein, etc. [TIVE.
ex-cep′tive-ly, *adv.* of EXCEP-
ex-cept′less, *a.* Not making exceptions; inclusive. *Obs.*
ex-cep′tor (ĕk-sĕp′tŏr; -tĕr), *n.* = EXCEPTER.
ex′cer-cise. † EXERCISE.
ex-cer′e-brate, *v. t.* [L. *excerebratus*, p. p. of *excerebrare* to deprive of brains.] To take out the brain of, or to take out of the brain. *Obs.*
ex-cer′e-brose, *a.* Brainless; brainsick. *Obs.*
ex-cern′ (ĕk-sûrn′), *v. t.* [L. *excernere*. See EXCRETE.] *Physiol.* To excrete; discharge. *Obs.* — **ex-cern′ent**, *a.* *Obs.*
ex-cerp′, *v. t.* [L. *excerpere*.] = EXCERPT. *Obs.* [excerpts.
ex-cerp′tor, *n.* One who makes
ex-cerse′. † EXERCE.
ex-cess′ful, *a.* Excessive. *Obs.*
ex-ces′siv. Excessive. *Ref. Sp.*
exch. *Abbr.* Exchequer; exchange.

CHANG'ING (-chān'jĭng). [Cf. OF. *eschangier*, F. *échanger*. See EXCHANGE, *n.*] **1.** To part with, give, or transfer to another in consideration of something received as an equivalent; — usually followed by *for* before the thing received.

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble or a diamond. *Locke.*

2. To part with for a substitute; to lay aside, quit, or resign (something being received in place of the thing parted with); as, to *exchange* a palace for a cell.

And death for life *exchanged* foolishly. *Spenser.*

3. To give and receive or lose and take reciprocally, as things of the same kind; to barter; swap; as, to *exchange* horses; to *exchange* hats; to *exchange* prisoners.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. *Shak.*

4. To alternate. *Rare.*

West Indian cedar . . . *exchanged* with black oak. *Scott.*

5. To change; transmute. *Obs.*

Syn. — EXCHANGE, INTERCHANGE. INTERCHANGE, as compared with EXCHANGE, emphasizes more strongly the mutual or reciprocal nature of the transaction, and accordingly applies more frequently to immaterial things; as, to *exchange* horses, to *interchange* courtesies; "laurels . . . ill *exchanged* for gold" (*Pope*); "the communion of *interchanged* vows" (*Shelley*). Cf. CHANGE, *v. t.*

ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *v. i.* To make an exchange, or to pass or be received in exchange.

ex-change'a-ble (ĕks-chānj'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of General Howe. *Marshall.*

2. Available for making exchanges; ratable. "An *exchangeable* value." *J. S. Mill.*
— **ex-change'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ex-change'a-bly**, *adv.*

exchange broker. One who buys and sells uncurrent money, and deals in exchanges relating to money.

exchange cap. Cap paper as used for bills of exchange.

exchange editor. An editor who inspects, and culls from, periodicals, or exchanges, for his own publication.

ex-chang'er (ĕks-chān'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that exchanges. **2.** A money changer; a banker. *Now Hist.*

ex-cheq'uer (ĕks-chĕk'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *escheker*, prop., a chessboard, OF. *eschekier*, *eschequier*; cf. LL. *scaccarium*. See CHECKER.] **1.** A chessboard; also, chess; as, to play at the *exchequer*. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] In England under the Norman and Plantagenet kings, a department or office of state charged with the collection and management of the royal revenue and the judicial determination of all revenue causes.

Under Henry I. something that is more like a permanent tribunal, a group of justiciars presided over by a chief justiciar, becomes apparent. Twice a year this group, taking the name of "the *exchequer*," sat around the checkered table, received the royal revenue, audited the sheriffs' accounts, and did incidental justice. *Pollock & Mait.*

3. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* Short for **Court of Exchequer** or less commonly **Exchequer of Pleas**, a court arising from the Exchequer Office (see def. 2), recognized as a distinct court as early as the reign of Henry III. Its jurisdiction originally was theoretically only in revenue matters, but was extended (on the fiction that the wrong to the plaintiff made him unable to pay his debts to the crown) to a concurrent jurisdiction with the other courts of common law and also an equity jurisdiction, abolished in 1841. The judges of this court were one chief and four puisne barons, so styled. By the Judicature Act of 1873 it became the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and later it was merged in the King's (Queen's) Bench Division. The **Court of Exchequer Chamber** was a court of appeal, established in the reign of Edward III., composed of the judges of the three courts. It was abolished in 1875.

4. [*often cap.*] In modern times in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the department or office of state charged with the receipt and custody of the national revenue; hence, the national banking account or purse.

Careful distinction must be drawn between the *exchequer* and the treasury. The *exchequer* is the national purse, the treasury is the finance department of the state, which controls the *exchequer* on behalf of the executive government, subject to the check and audit of the comptroller and auditor-general acting on behalf of Parliament. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

5. By extension, a treasury, lit. or fig.; esp., a national or royal treasury.

6. Pecuniary possessions or resources; purse; finances.

Exchequer of the Jews, *Eng. Hist.*, in the 13th century, a department of the royal exchequer charged with the supervision of all business with the Jews. It was both a financial bureau and a judicial tribunal with jurisdiction in transactions of the crown with the Jews.

ex-cheq'uer (ĕks-chĕk'ẽr), *v. t.*; -UERED (-ẽrd); -UER-ING. **1.** To keep in or as in an exchequer, or treasury. *Obs.* **2.** To proceed against in the Court of Exchequer.

exchequer bill. In England, a short-time bill of credit, or promissory note, issued by governmental authority and bearing interest. They have been superseded by **treasury bills**, issued by the Bank of England under treasury warrant and sold at a discount and bearing no interest.

exchequer bond. An English government bond constituting part of the unfunded debt. The exchequer bonds are more permanent than the exchequer bills, or treasury bills, and bear interest.

ex-cide' (ĕk-sīd'), *v. t.*; EX-CID'ED (-sīd'ĕd); EX-CID'ING (-sīd'ĭng). [L. *excidere*, *excisum*; *ex* out + *caedere* to cut. Cf. CONCISE, EXCISE to cut off.] To cut out; to excise.

ex-cip'i-ent (ĕk-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *excipiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *excipere*. See EXCEPT, *v. t.*] Taking exception.

ex-cip'i-ent, *n.* **1.** One that receives, as a ground for painting. **2.** *Pharm.* An inert substance used in preparing remedies in order to give them a suitable form or consistency.

ex'ci-ple (ĕk'sĭ-p'l), *n.* [NL. *excipulum*, fr. L. *excipula*, pl., receptacles. See EXCEPT.] *Bot.* In lichens, the outer covering of the apothecium. — **ex-cip'u-lar** (ĕk-sĭp'ū-lȧr), *a.*

ex-cir'cle (ĕks-sûr'k'l), *n.* [See EX-; CIRCLE.] *Math.* An escribed circle.

ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *n.* [Prob. under the influence of L. *excidere*, *excisum*, to cut out or off, fr. an OF. word; cf. OF. *assis* tax, *assise* imposition of a tax, tax (see ASSIZE); perh. through an OD. form; cf. D. *accijns*, OD. *excijs*.] **1.** Any duty, toll, or tax. *Obs.*, except specif.:

2. An inland duty or impost levied upon the manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities within the country. Also, a tax upon the pursuit or following of certain sports, trades, or occupations, usually taking in this case the form of exactions for licenses. Originally the term *excise* was used only of the tax on commodities (which is generally an indirect tax, of which the burden falls on the consumer); but it later came to be applied to duties or fees levied upon makers of, or dealers in, excisable commodities, and finally to various taxes levied for permission to practice or conduct certain sports, trades, occupations, etc. In Great Britain the term in its latest extension includes a great variety of taxes imposed by the Board of Inland Revenue, including those formerly called *assessed taxes* (which see). In the United States the usual *excise* is a tax on the inland manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities or for licenses to follow certain occupations, and these taxes are usually known as *internal revenue taxes*.

Excise or internal revenue charges, when fixed at small amounts, are often hardly distinguishable from fees. When they are large in amount, they constitute a tax on the consumers of the article, so obvious as to be quite unpopular. *A. T. Hadley.*

3. That department or bureau of the public service charged with the collection of the excise taxes, now merged in the Department of Inland Revenue. *Eng.*

ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *v. t.*; EX-CISED' (-sīzd'); EX-CIS'ING (-sīz'ĭng). **1.** To lay or impose an excise upon. **2.** To impose upon; to overcharge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ex-cise', *v. t.* [See EXCIDE.] **1.** To circumcise. *Obs.* **2.** To cut out or off; as, to *excise* a tumor. **3.** To make an excision in; to hollow out.

ex-ci'sion (ĕk-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *excisio*: cf. F. *excision*. See EXCIDE.] Act or operation of excising, or cutting out or off; hence, extirpation; destruction; erasure; specif., *Eccl.*, expulsion from the church; excommunication.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for *excision*. *Atterbury.*

ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty (ĕk-sīt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being readily excitable. **2.** *Physiol.* The property manifested by living organisms, or their organs or tissues, of responding to the action of stimulants; irritability; as, nervous *excitability*.

ex-cit'a-ble (ĕk-sīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *excitable*, L. *excitabilis* inciting.] Capable of being excited, or roused into action; susceptible of excitement or stimulation; easily stirred up or stimulated. — **ex-cit'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

ex-cit'ant (ĕk-sīt'ănt), *a.* [L. *excitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *excitare*: cf. F. *excitant*.] Tending to excite; exciting.

ex-cit'ant, *n.* Something that excites; specif.: **a** *Physiol.* Any agent that arouses or augments organic activity; a stimulant. **b** *Elec.* The exciting liquid in a voltaic cell.

ex'ci-ta'tion (ĕk'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *excitation*, L. *excitatio*.] Act of exciting, or state of being excited, or aroused; excitement; specif.: **a** *Physiol.* Act of producing excitement (stimulation); also, the excitement produced. **b** *Elec.* Electric energizing; production of a magnetic field in a dynamo or the like. See EXCITE.

ex-cit'a-tive (ĕk-sīt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *excitatif*.] Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite.

ex-cit'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to excite; containing, or marked by, excitement; excitative.

ex-cite' (ĕk-sīt'), *v. t.*; EX-CIT'ED (-sīt'ĕd); EX-CIT'ING (-sīt'ĭng). [L. *excitare*; *ex* out + *citare* to move rapidly, to rouse: cf. OF. *esciter*, *exciter*, F. *exciter*. See CITE.] **1.** To call to activity in any way; to rouse to feeling; to kindle to passionate emotion; to stir up to combined or general activity; as, to *excite* a person, the passions; to *excite* a mutiny; to *excite* heat by friction.

2. *Physiol.* To call forth or increase the vital activity of, as an organism or any of its parts; to stimulate.

3. *Elec.* To energize (an electromagnet); to produce a magnetic field in; as, to *excite* a dynamo. A dynamo may be excited by a separate machine (exciter), or by a portion of the electricity which it itself produces. To render a dynamo self-exciting, various methods of winding are employed (*series winding*, *shunt winding*, *compound winding*).

Syn. — Awaken, arouse, stimulate, animate, kindle, inflame, provoke, impel, prompt, urge, spur, instigate. — EXCITE, INCITE; STIR, PIQUE. To EXCITE is to rouse to activity, esp. of feeling; to INCITE is to urge or spur on to a specific act or end; as, Demosthenes, by *exciting* the passions of the Athenians against Philip, *incited* the nation to war; to *excite* interest, to *incite* to renewed effort. To STIR (see STIR) is to quicken or arouse; as, "Inanimate things cannot *stir* our affections" (*J. H. Newman*); "Not . . . Nepenthes . . . is of such power to *stir* up joy" (*Milton*). To PIQUE (see PIQUE) is to excite by stimulating or provoking; as, "a secret to *pique* curiosity" (*G. Eliot*); "Even the cabs are rimmed with a halo, and people across the way have all that possibility of suggestion which *piques* the fancy so in the figures of fading frescoes" (*Lowell*). See MOVE, KINDLE, INVITE.

ex-cite'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of exciting, or state of being excited; agitation; as, an *excitement* of the people; specif., *Physiol.*, aroused, augmented, or abnormal activity of an organism or functioning of an organ.

2. That which excites or rouses. Also, *Obs. or R.*, that which induces action; a motive.

The cares and *excitements* of a season of transition. *Talfourd.*

ex-cit'er (ĕk-sīt'ẽr), *n.* One that excites; specif.: *Elec.* **a** A small auxiliary dynamo or other source of electricity used to excite the field magnets of some dynamos. **b** A device for producing jump sparks to excite electric waves of definite and determinable wave length.

ex-cit'ing (ĕk-sīt'ĭng), *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; as, *exciting* events; an *exciting* story. — **ex-cit'ing-ly**, *adv.*

exciting causes, *Med.*, causes immediately producing disease, or those arousing predispositions into activity. — **exciting current**, *Elec.*, a current which excites, or energizes, an electrical apparatus, as the field magnets of a dynamo; the current taken by the primary of a transformer on no load; — called also *leakage current*. See MAGNETIZING CURRENT.

ex-ci'to- (ĕk-sī'tō-). [L. *excitare* to excite.] A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *excitation* or *stimulation*, esp. to reflex action.

ex-ci'tor (ĕk-sī'tŏr; -tẽr), *n.* An exciter; specif., *Physiol.*, an afferent nerve arousing reflex action.

ex-claim' (ĕks-klām'), *v. i.*; EX-CLAIMED' (-klāmd'); EX-CLAIM'ING. [L. *exclamare*, *exclamatum*; *ex* + *clamare* to cry out; cf. OF. *exclamer*. See CLAIM.] **1.** To cry out, or speak, in strong or sudden emotion; to give a cry or utter a word indicative of surprise, pain, anger, delight, or the like; as, to *exclaim* with wonder.

2. To speak loudly or vehemently in blame, mockery, protest, or the like, *against*, *at*, *on*, *upon*, or (formerly) *of* (a thing or person); as, to *exclaim* against oppression.

ex-claim', *v. t.* To utter sharply, passionately, or vehemently; to cry out.

The French *exclaimed* the Devil was in arms. *Shak.*

ex-claim', *n.* Outcry; clamor. *Archaic.* *Marlowe.*

ex'cla-ma'tion (ĕks'klȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exclamatio*: cf. F. *exclamation*.] **1.** Act of exclaiming, or crying out; a sharp or sudden utterance expressive of strong feeling, or a series of such utterances; as, he uttered an *exclamation* of pain; his *exclamation* was unceasing; their conversation was broken by frequent *exclamations* of delight.

2. The action of exclaiming *against*, *upon*, etc.; vehement protest, reproach, complaint, or the like.

Exclamations against abuses in the church. *Hooker.*

3. *Gram.* A word of outcry; an interjection.

4. *Punctuation.* A mark or sign [!] by which outcry is marked; — called also **exclamation point**.

ex-clam'a-to-ry (ĕks-klăm'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing, expressing, using, or pert. to, exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* phrase or speaker. — **ex-clam'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

ex'clave (ĕks'klāv), *n.* [Formed fr. *enclave* by substitution of *ex-* for *en-*.] A portion of a country which is separated from the main part and surrounded by politically alien territory. The same territory is an *enclave* in respect to the surrounding country and an *exclave* with respect to the country to which it is politically attached.

ex-clude' (ĕks-klōōd'; 243), *v. t.*; EX-CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); EX-CLUD'ING (-klōōd'ĭng). [L. *excludere*, *exclusum*; *ex* out + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE; cf. SLUICE.] **1.** To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission; to refuse participation, enjoyment, consideration, or inclusion, to; as, to *exclude* the light; to *exclude* one nation from the ports of another; to *exclude* nonessentials from an argument.

And none but such, from mercy I *exclude*. *Milton.*

2. To draw or thrust out; to eject; expel.

Syn. — Debar, shut out; expel, thrust out. — EXCLUDE, ELIMINATE. To EXCLUDE is to keep out what is already outside; to ELIMINATE is to get rid of or remove what is already in, esp. as a constituent element or part; as, to *exclude* the Chinese from California, the light from a room, a subject from consideration; to *eliminate* a quantity from an equation, a subject from a curriculum; "It is always wise to *eliminate* the personal equation from our judgments of literature" (*Lowell*). *Eliminate* is often incorrectly used in the sense of "elicit, disengage, educe:" as, "Results in which . . . when once *eliminated*, no thinker can hesitate to acquiesce" (*Quarterly Review*).

excluded middle. See LAWS OF THOUGHT.

ex-clud'er (-klōōd'ẽr), *n.* One that excludes; specif.: **a** One who tries to keep a person out of office, esp. a supporter of the English Exclusion Bill. **b** A division board or perforated zinc used in a beehive to shut out certain bees.

ex-clu'sion (ĕks-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *exclusio*: cf. F. *exclusion*. See EXCLUDE.] **1.** Act of excluding, or state of being excluded; debarring; rejection.

His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss. *Milton.*
The *exclusion* of the duke from the crown. *Hume.*

2. *Physiol.* Act of expelling or ejecting, as of a fetus.

3. That which is ejected. *Obs.*

ex-clu'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Tending to exclude; exclusive.

Exclusion Bill. *Eng. Hist.* A bill to exclude the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) from the throne. It passed the House of Commons in 1679, but King Charles II. first prorogued and then dissolved Parliament. In the Parliament of 1680 it again passed the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords.

ex-clu'sion-ist, *n.* One who would exclude another from some right or privilege; esp., a supporter of the Exclusion Bill. — **ex-clu'sion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ex-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [LL. *exclusivus*: cf. F. *exclusif*. In some uses fr. LL. *exclusive*, the adv.] **1.** Having the power of preventing entrance; debarring from participation or enjoyment; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, *exclusive* bars; *exclusive* privileges; *exclusive* circles of society.

2. Inclined to exclude outsiders from participation in some association or privilege; as, it is an *exclusive* clique and he is a most *exclusive* member; his temper was *exclusive*.

3. Not taking into the account; excluding from consideration what is named; — opposed to *inclusive*; as, five thousand troops, *exclusive* of artillery.

Syn. — See SELECT.

exclusive proposition, *Logic*, a proposition whose predicate is asserted to apply to its subject and no other; as "Mankind includes all rational animals."

ex-clu'sive, *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others; one who, from real or affected fastidiousness, limits his acquaintance to a select few.

ex-clu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *exclusorius*.] Able to exclude; excluding; serving to exclude.

Ex'cœ-ca'ri-a (ĕk'sē-kā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *excaecare* to make blind.] *Bot.* A genus of euphorbiaceous trees or shrubs of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They possess a milky juice which is acrid and poisonous. The bark of some species is used for dyeing.

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ex-cheat'. † ESCHEAT.

Exchequer Chamber. *Eng. Hist.* **1.** The chamber devoted to the business of the royal Exchequer. **2.** Short for *Court of the Exchequer Chamber*. See EXCHEQUER, 3.

Exchequer Court. See EXCHEQUER, 3.

ex-chew'. † ESCHEW.

ex'ci-pule (ĕk'sĭ-pūl), **ex-cip'u-lum** (ĕk-sĭp'ū-lŭm), *n.* *Bot.* An exciple. — **ex-cip'u-li-form'** (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.*

ex-cis'a-ble (ĕk-sīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.]

ex-cise'man (ĕk-sīz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An officer who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty. *British.*

ex-cise'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ex-cis'or (ĕk-sīz'ŏr), *n.* An exciseman. *Rare.*

ex-cit'a-bl. Excitable. *Ref. Sp.*

ex'ci-tan-cy (ĕk'sĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [See EXCITANT.] Exciting action or character. *Rare.*

ex'ci-tate, *v. t.* [L. *excitatus*, p. p. of *excitare*. See EXCITE.] To excite. *Obs.*

ex'ci-ta'tor (ĕk'sĭ-tā'tẽr; ĕk'sĭ-tā'tŏr), *n.* [L., one who rouses.] **a** One who excites, or arouses. *Obs.* **b** *Elec.* A kind of discharger.

ex-cit'ed-ly, *adv.* of *excited*, p. p.

ex-cite'ful, *a.* Exciting. *Obs.*

ex-ci'tive (ĕk-sī'tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to excite. *Rare.*

ex-ci'tive, *n.* An excitant. *Rare.*

ex-ci'to-mo'tion, *n.* *Physiol.* Reflex action. — **ex-ci'to-mo'tor**, **ex-ci'to-mo'tor-y**, *a.*

ex-ci'to-nu'tri-ent, *a.* *Physiol.* Exciting nutritive activities.

ex-ci'to-ry (ĕk-sī'tō-rĭ), *a.* Used in exciting. *Rare.*

ex-ci'to-se-cre'to-ry, *a.* *Physiol.* Exciting secretion.

ex-claim'er, *n.* One who exclaims.

exclamation point. = EXCLAMATION, 4.

ex-clam'a-tive (ĕks-klăm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Exclamatory. — **ex-clam'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ex-clud'ing-ly, *adv.* of *excluding*, p. pr.

ex-cluse', *v. t.* [L. *exclusus*, p. p. of *excludere* to exclude.] To exclude. *Obs.*

ex-clu'sion-er, *n.* One who excludes.

‖ **ex-clu'si ter'ti-i prin-ci'pi-um** (tûr'shĭ-ī prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] *Logic.* The law of excluded middle.

ex-clu'siv. Exclusive. *Ref. Sp.*

ex-clu'sive-ly, *adv.* of EXCLUSIVE.

ex-clu'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ex-clu'siv-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice of excluding, or of being exclusive. — **ex-clu'siv-ist**, *n.*

ex-coct', *v. t.* [L. *excoctus*, p. p. of *excoquere* to excoct. See COOK.] To obtain, refine, or drive off, by heat. *Obs.* — **ex-coc'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

ex-cod'i-ca'tion (ĕks-kŏd'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excodicare*, *excaudicare*, *-catum*, to root up, dig round.] Removal of soil about roots. *Obs.*

ex-cog'i-ta-ble (ĕks-kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of excogitation.

ex-cog′i-tate (ĕks-kŏj′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; EX-COG′I-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); EX-COG′I-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *excogitatus*, p. p. of *excogitare*. See EX-; COGITATE.] To think out; to find out or discover by thinking; to devise; contrive. "*Excogitate* strange arts." *Stirling.*

ex-cog′i-tate, *v. i.* To cogitate. *Rare.*

ex-cog′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *excogitatio*.] Act of excogitating; a devising in the thoughts; invention; contrivance; also, a thing thought out; a contrivance.

ex-cog′i-ta-tive (ĕks-kŏj′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to excogitation.

ex′com-mu′ni-ca-ble (ĕks′kŏ-mū′nĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [See EXCOMMUNICATE.] Liable to or deserving excommunication; making excommunication possible or proper; as, *excommunicable* offenses. "Persons *excommunicable*." *Bp. Hall.*

ex′com-mu′ni-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *excommunicatus*, p. p. of *excommunicare* to excommunicate. See EX-; COMMUNICATE.] Excommunicated; interdicted from the rites of the church. — *n.* One excommunicated.

ex′com-mu′ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; EX′COM-MU′NI-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); EX′COM-MU′NI-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). **1.** To put out of communion; esp., to cut off, or shut out, from communion with the church, by an ecclesiastical sentence.
2. To lay under ban of the church; to interdict. *Obs.*
Martin the Fifth . . . was the first that *excommunicated* the reading of heretical books. *Milton.*

ex′com-mu′ni-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *excommunicatio*: cf. F. *excommunication*.] Act of excommunicating, or ejecting; esp., an ecclesiastical censure whereby the person against whom it is pronounced is, for the time, cast out of the communion of the church; exclusion from fellowship in things spiritual. In the Roman Catholic Church excommunication is of two kinds, the *minor* and the *major*. The *minor excommunication* is a separation or suspension from the sacraments; the *major* is an absolute exclusion of the offender from the church and all its rights and advantages, in the case of great offenders even from social intercourse with the faithful.
excommunication by inch of, *or* **by, candle**, an old form of excommunication in which the time allowed for repentance depended on the time a candle continued to burn.

ex′com-mu′ni-ca-tive (-mū′nĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending toward, decreeing, or favoring, excommunication.

ex′com-mu′ni-ca′tor (-kā′tēr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *excommunicator*.] One who excommunicates.

ex′com-mu′ni-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, causing, or declaring, excommunication.

ex-co′ri-ate (ĕks-kō′rĭ-āt; 201), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *excoriare*; *ex* out + *corium* hide. Cf. SCOURGE; see CUIRASS.] To strip or wear off the skin of; to flay; abrade; gall; to break and remove the cuticle of.

ex-co′ri-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *excoriation*.] **1.** Act of excoriating, or state of being excoriated.
2. Stripping of possessions; spoliation. *Obs.*

ex-cor′ti-cate (-kôr′tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *ex* out, from + *cortex, corticis*, bark.] To strip of bark, shell, or skin; to decorticate. — **ex-cor′ti-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*

ex′cre-ment (ĕks′krē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. *excrescere, excretum*, to grow out. See EXCRESCENCE.] *Obs.*
1. An excrescence or appendage; an outgrowth. "Ornamental *excrements*." *Fuller.*
2. Growth; increase.

ex′cre-ment, *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. *excernere, excretum*, to sift out, discharge; cf. F. *excrément*. See EXCRETE.]
1. Waste matter discharged from the body, esp. that which is discharged from the alimentary canal; fecal matter; dung; ordure. It consists mostly of material not absorbed and built up into the tissues, and differs from an *excretion*.
2. Dregs; lees; refuse. *Obs.*

ex′cre-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), **ex′cre-men-ti′tious** (-mĕn-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, excrement; like, or of the nature of, excrement. — **ex′cre-men-ti′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **ex′cre-men-ti′tious-ness**, *n.*

ex′cre-men′tive (-mĕn′tĭv), *a.* Serving to excrete; connected with excretion or excrement. *Rare.*

ex-cres′cence (ĕks-krĕs′ĕns), *n.*; *pl.* -CENCES (-ĕz; 151). [Cf. F. *excrescence, excroissance*, L. *excrescentia* excrescences, neut. pl. of p. pr. of *excrescere*. See EXCRESCENT.]
1. A growing out, esp. to an abnormal extent; abnormal increase; hence, excess; superfluity; exuberance. "*Excrescences* of joy." *Jer. Taylor.*
The expense of these actions fell upon the pursuer where there appeared to be any *excrescence* of the price after payment of the creditors. *Erskine's Principles.*
2. An outgrowth; specif.: **a** A natural and normal appendage; as, hair is an *excrescence* from the scalp. **b** An abnormal or unnatural outgrowth; a morbid development, as a wart or wen.
The marvelous portion of these old stories is no illegitimate *excrescence*, but was rather the pith and center of the whole. *John Fiske.*

ex-cres′cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being excrescent; esp., abnormal protrusion or growth.
2. *Philol.* Development of excrescent letters or sounds.
3. An excrescence. *Obs. or R.*

ex-cres′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *excrescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excrescere, excretum*, to grow out; *ex* out + *crescere* to grow. See CRESCENT.] **1.** Constituting an excess; supernumerary.
2. Growing out or forming an outgrowth; esp., forming an abnormal, excessive, or useless outgrowth; superfluous.
Expunge the whole, or lop the *excrescent* parts. *Pope.*
3. *Philol.* Etymologically superfluous, but developed through the influence of euphony or ease of utterance; — said of a sound or letter, as the *d* in *alder* (AS. *alr*). Cf. EPENTHESIS.

ex′cres-cen′tial (ĕks′krĕ-sĕn′shăl), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or being, an excrescence.

ex-cre′ta (ĕks-krē′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. pl. of *excretum*, p. p. of *excernere* to separate.] **a** *Physiol.* Waste matter eliminated from the body; excretions; — sometimes including also fecal matter. **b** *Plant Physiol.* Useless or deleterious substances formed within a plant body by constructive katabolic processes. — **ex-cre′tal** (-tăl), *a.*

ex-crete′ (ĕks-krēt′), *v. t.*; EX-CRET′ED (-krēt′ĕd); EX-CRET′ING (-krēt′ĭng). [L. *excretus*, p. p. of *excernere* to sift out, discharge; *ex* out + *cernere* to sift, separate. See CERTAIN.] **a** *Physiol.* To separate and eliminate or discharge (waste, superfluous, or harmful material) from the blood or tissues of the body (see EXCRETION; cf. SECRETION). **b** *Plant Physiol.* To separate or withdraw (useless substances) from the active tissues; to eliminate by katabolism.

ex-cre′tion (-krē′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *excrétion*.] *Physiol.*
1. Act or process of excreting; elimination of waste products from the body of an organism.
2. That which is excreted; useless, superfluous, or harmful material (as the waste products of metabolism) eliminated from the body, generally by the activity of special cells or organs. The chief excretions of the human body are urine and sweat (and in a broad sense of the word also the carbon dioxide eliminated in respiration). Though some matter excreted from the walls of the alimentary canal and its glands is contained in the feces, or excrements, these are not classed as *excretions*, as they consist primarily of matter merely swallowed but never absorbed into the tissues. An *excretion* is a form of *secretion*, but differs from an ordinary secretion in not being produced to perform a useful function. In plants the excretions, except when gaseous, cannot be easily cast off as from the body of an animal, and they are therefore either stored in nonfunctional tissue, as bark, or deposited in leaves about to be shed. The nectar of flowers, incrustations of mineral salts, and the products of respiration (water and carbon dioxide) are examples of excretions. Cf. SECRETION.

ex-cre′tive (ĕks-krē′tĭv; 277), *a.* Having the power of excreting, or promoting excretion.

ex′cre-to-ry (ĕks′krē-tō-rĭ; ĕks-krē′tō-rĭ; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *excrétoire*.] Pertaining to, or serving for, excretion. — *n.* An excretory organ.

ex-cru′ci-ate (ĕks-krōō′shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *excruciatus*, p. p. of *excruciare* to excruciate; *ex* out + *cruciare* to crucify. See CRUCIATE, CROSS.] Excruciated; excruciating. *Obs.*

ex-cru′ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To inflict agonizing pain upon; to torture; to torment greatly; to rack; as, to *excruciate* the heart or the body.
Removed from the torments and the hell
Wherewith he may *excruciate* thy soul. *Marlowe.*

ex-cru′ci-at′ing, *p. a.* Torturing; racking. "*Excruciating* fears." *Bentley.* — **ex-cru′ci-at′ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-cru′ci-a′tion (-shĭ-ā′shŭn; -sĭ-ā′shŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *excruciatio*.] Act of inflicting agonizing pain, or state of being thus afflicted; that which excruciates; torture.

ex-cru′ci-a′tor (ĕks-krōō′shĭ-ā′tēr), *n.* [L.] A tormentor.

ex-cul′pa-ble (ĕks-kŭl′pȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exculpated; deserving exculpation.

ex-cul′pate (ĕks-kŭl′pāt; ĕks′kŭl-pāt; 277), *v. t.*; EX-CUL′PAT-ED (-pāt-ĕd; -pāt′ĕd); EX-CUL′PAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *ex* out + *culpatus*, p. p. of *culpare* to find fault with, to blame, *culpa* fault. See CULPABLE.] **1.** To clear from alleged fault or guilt; to prove to be guiltless; to relieve of blame; as, the grand jury *exculpated* him from the charge.
2. To justify, as conduct. *Obs.*

Syn. — Release, set free, discharge, remit, clear; excuse, pardon, forgive; vindicate, justify. — EXCULPATE, ABSOLVE, EXONERATE, ACQUIT agree in the idea of freeing from a charge or burden. EXCULPATE denotes simply a clearing from blame; as, to *exculpate* one's self from a charge of inconsistency. ABSOLVE implies a setting free either from obligations or responsibilities that bind the conscience, or from the consequences or penalties of their violation; as, to *absolve* from allegiance, from an oath, to *absolve* from blame. EXONERATE denotes relief, in a moral sense, from what is regarded as a load or burden; as, to *exonerate* from suspicion, from a charge of falsehood. ACQUIT implies a decision in one's favor, either by a jury or by disinterested persons, with reference to a specific charge or accusation; as, to *acquit* of all participation in a crime. See EXCUSE, VINDICATE; cf. PALLIATE.
If I choose to make a defense of myself on the little principles of a culprit, pleading in his *exculpation*, I might . . . secure my acquittal. *Burke.*
From the toil of reading, or thinking, or writing, they had *absolved* their conscience. *Gibbon.*
The Critical Reviewers charged me with an attempt at humor. John [Gilpin] having been more celebrated upon the score of humor than most pieces that have appeared in modern days, may serve to *exonerate* me from the imputation. *Cowper.*
If I should attempt the stage, I think I may be fairly *acquitted* of presumption. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

ex-cul′pate (ĕks-kŭl′pȧt), *a.* [See EXCULPATE, *v.*] Found innocent; cleared from blame. *Rare.*

ex′cul-pa′tion (ĕks′kŭl-pā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exculpatio*.] Act of exculpating from alleged fault or crime; that which exculpates; excuse.

ex-cul′pa-to-ry (ĕks-kŭl′pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Clearing, or tending to clear, from alleged fault or guilt; excusing.

ex-cur′rent (ĕks-kŭr′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *excurrens*, p. pr. of *excurrere, excursum*, to run out; *ex* out + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] Running or flowing out; specif.: **a** *Bot.* (1) Having the axis prolonged, forming an undivided main stem or trunk, as in the spruce and other conifers; — opposed to *deliquescent*. (2) Projecting beyond the apex, as the midrib of a mucronate leaf. **b** *Zoöl.* Characterized by a current which flows outward; as, an *excurrent* orifice.

ex-curse′ (ĕks-kûrs′), *v. t. & i.*; EX-CURSED′ (-kûrst′); EX-CURS′ING. [See EXCURRENT.] To journey or pass through; to make an excursion, or digression.

ex-cur′sion (ĕks-kûr′shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* [L. *excursio*: cf. F. *excursion*. See EXCURRENT.] **1.** A running or going out or forth; an expedition; a sally.
They would make *excursions* and waste the country. *Holland.*
2. A projection or extension. *Obs.*
3. A transgression; an escapade. *Obs.*
4. A journey chiefly for recreation; a pleasure trip; a brief tour; as, an *excursion* into the country.
5. Departure from a direct or proper course; deviation from a definite path; as, the *excursion* of the sun from the ecliptic; hence, a wandering from a subject; digression.
6. *Mech.* A movement outward, or from a mean position or axis; a single vibratory motion; also, the distance traversed in such a movement; amplitude; as, the *excursion* of a particle or of a piston rod.

Syn. — Tour, ramble, jaunt, trip. See JOURNEY.

ex-cur′sion, *v. i.* To go on an excursion.

ex-cur′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an excursion.

ex-cur′sion-ist, *n.* One who goes on an excursion, or pleasure trip, esp. one of a party.

ex-cur′sion-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make an excursion to; to go on an excursion.

ex-cur′sive (ĕks-kûr′sĭv), *a.* Of the nature of an excursion, or digression; also, prone to make excursions; digressive; wandering; roving; exploring; as, an *excursive* fancy. — **ex-cur′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-cur′sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-cur′sus (-sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. EXCURSUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz); L. (now less usual) EXCURSUS. [L., fr. *excurrere, excursum*. See EXCURRENT.] **1.** A dissertation appended to a work, containing a more extended exposition of some point or topic.
2. A digression; an incidental discussion.

ex-cus′a-ble (ĕks-kūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *excusabilis*. See EXCUSE.] That may be excused, forgiven, justified, or acquitted of blame; pardonable; as, the man is *excusable*; an *excusable* action. — **ex-cus′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ex-cus′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ex-cus′a-bly**, *adv.*

ex-cus′al (-ăl), *n.* Act or fact of excusing; an excuse.

ex-cus′a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Making or containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

ex-cuse′ (ĕks-kūz′), *v. t.*; EX-CUSED′ (-kūzd′); EX-CUS′ING (-kūz′ĭng). [ME. *excusen, excusen*, OF. *escuser, excuser*, F. *excuser*, fr. L. *excusare*; *ex* out + *causa* cause; cf. *causari* to plead. See CAUSE.] **1.** To offer excuse for; to make apology for; to endeavor to remove blame from (a person) or the blame of (a fault); to seek indulgence for; to seek excuse one's self for delay; to seek to extenuate; as, to *excuse* one's delay as due to unforeseen detention.
Think ye that we *excuse* ourselves to you? *2 Cor.* xii. 19.
2. To serve as excuse for; to free from imputation of fault; to clear from guilt; to exculpate; justify; also, *Obs.*, to release from a charge.
A man's persuasion that a thing is duty, will not *excuse* him from guilt in practicing it, if it be against God's law. *Abp. Sharp.*
3. To accept an excuse for or regard as excusable; to pardon; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook; as, we *excuse* irregular conduct, when circumstances justify it.
I must *excuse* what cannot be amended. *Shak.*
4. Hence, to regard with indulgence; to overlook.
And in our own (*excuse* some courtly stains)
No whiter page than Addison remains. *Pope.*
5. To seek or obtain exemption or release for or from; as, to *excuse* one's self from attendance; also, *Obs.*, to serve as a means of exemption; to serve as a substitute for.
Be in readiness to go:
Excuse it not, for I am peremptory. *Shak.*
6. To grant exemption or release to or from; to free from an obligation or duty; to remit by favor; not to exact; as, to *excuse* a fine; to *excuse* a juror from attendance.
I pray thee have me *excused*. *Luke* xiv. 19.

Syn. — Exculpate, exonerate, absolve, acquit. — EXCUSE, PARDON, FORGIVE, CONDONE. One EXCUSES (either as a superior or as an equal) small faults, minor omissions, or neglects, esp. in social or conventional obligations; one PARDONS (as a superior, or by an act of mercy or generosity) serious faults, crimes, or grave offenses, esp. against law or morals; as, to *excuse* an unintentional oversight, an absence from a required exercise; "*Excuse* my glove" (*Sheridan*); to *pardon* a thief, to *pardon* a theft; "Apollo, *pardon* my great profaneness 'gainst thine oracle" (*Shak.*); cf. *inexcusable* carelessness, an *unpardonable* insult. *Pardon* is often used as a conventional term of courtesy for *excuse*; as, *Pardon* my interruption. FORGIVE applies to offenses against one's self, and emphasizes more strongly than *pardon* (the legal term) the element of personal feeling, frequently with the implication that resentment is extinguished or alienated affection restored; as, "If thy brother trespass against thee . . . and if he repent, *forgive* him" (*Luke* xvii. 3); "The wrath . . . is past . . . and I, lo, I *forgive* thee, as Eternal God *forgives*!" (*Tennyson*). To CONDONE is to forgive tacitly or by implication, or to overlook; as, "We *condone* everything in this country — private treason, falsehood, flattery, cruelty at home, roguery, and double-dealing" (*Thackeray*); "Punishment coming . . . years after memory has forgotten and self-love *condoned* the fault" (*Stevenson*); to *condone* a falsehood. See EXCULPATE, APOLOGY, VENIAL.

ex-cuse′ (ĕks-kūz′), *v. i.* To ask or grant excuse.

ex-cuse′ (ĕks-kūs′), *n.* [Cf. F. *excuse*. See EXCUSE, *v. t.*]
1. Act of excusing, apologizing, exculpating, pardoning, releasing, and the like; acquittal; release; absolution; justification; extenuation.
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it. *Shak.*
2. That which is offered as a reason for being excused; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; as, an *excuse* for neglect of duty.
Hence with denial vain and coy *excuse*. *Milton.*

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ex-cog′i-ta′tor (ĕks-kŏj′ĭ-tā′tēr), *n.* One who excogitates.

‖ **ex co′mi-ta′te** (ĕks kŏm′ĭ-tā′tē). [L.] *Law.* Out of comity.

ex′com-menge′, *v. t.* [OF. *escomengier*.] To excommunicate. *Obs.* — **ex′com-menge′ment**, *n.* *Obs.*

ex′com-mune′ (ĕks′kŏ-mūn′; ĕks-kŏm′ūn), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *excommunier*.] To exclude from participation in; to excommunicate. *Obs.*

ex′com-mu′ni-cant, *n.* **1.** An excommunicator. *Obs.* [*Rare.*] **2.** An excommunicated person.

ex′com-mun′ion (ĕks′kŏ-mūn′yŭn), *n.* Excommunication. *Obs.*

‖ **ex con-ces′so**. [L.] From what has been conceded.

‖ **ex con′se-quen′ti**. [LL.] By consequence; as a consequence.

ex-co′ri-a-ble (ĕks-kō′rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being excoriated.

ex-co′ri-ate, *a.* Excoriated.

ex-course′, *n.* [L. *excursus*.] Act, means, or extent, of going out or abroad: — esp. of sallies. *Obs.*

ex-course′, *v. i.* [See SCORSE to exchange.] To exchange. *Obs.*

ex′cre-a-ble (ĕks′krē-ȧ-b'l; ĕks-krē′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *excreabilis*.] That may be excreated. *Rare.*

ex-crease′. † EXCRESCE.

ex′cre-ate′, *v. t.* [L. *excreare*, *exscreare*; *ex* out + *screare* to hawk.] To spit out. *Obs. or R.* — **ex′cre-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*

ex′cre-men′ta-ry, *a.* Excremental.

ex′cre-men-ti′tial (ĕks′krē-mĕn-tĭsh′ăl), *a.* Excremental.

ex′cre-men′tize (ĕks′krē-mĕn′tīz), *v. i.* To void excrement. *R.*

ex′cre-men′tous, *a.* Excremental. *Obs.*

ex-cresce′, *v. i.* [L. *excrescere*.] To grow out, esp. excessively. *Obs.* — **ex-cresce′**, *n.* *Obs.*

ex-cres′sion, *n.* [See EXCRESCENT.] Excrescence. *Obs.*

ex-cret′er (ĕks-krēt′ēr), *n.* One that excretes.

ex-cretes′ (ĕks-krēts′; ĕks′krēts), *n. pl.* Excreta. *Rare.*

ex′cre-tin (ĕks′krē-tĭn; ĕks-krē′tĭn), *n.* [From EXCRETE.] *Chem.* A nonnitrogenous substance, $C_{20}H_{36}O$, present in small quantity in human feces.

ex-cre′tion, *n.* [From L. *excrescere* to grow out.] Excrescence. *Obs.*

ex-cre′tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to excretion: excreted. *Rare.*

ex′cre-ti′tious (ĕks′krē-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Excremental. *Rare.*

ex′cre-ti′tious, *a.* Excrescent. *Rare.*

ex-cre′tiv. Excretive. *Ref. Sp.*

ex-crim′i-nate, *v. t.* [*ex-* + *criminate*.] To relieve from a criminal charge. *Obs.*

ex-cru′ci-a-ble (ĕks-krōō′shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *excruciabilis*.] Liable to torment. *R.*

ex-cru′ci-a-ment, *n.* Excruciation. *Obs.*

ex′cu-ba′tion (ĕks′kū-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *excubatio*, fr. *excubare* to lie out on guard.] A keeping watch. *Obs. or R.* — **ex′cu-bant**, *a.* *Obs. or R.*

ex-cu′bi-to′ri-um (-kū′bĭ-tō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL.] *Arch. & Archæol.* An apartment for persons on watch at night.

ex-cude′, *or* **ex′cu-date**, *v. t.* [L. *excudere* to beat out.] To work out as if on an anvil. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **ex-cu′dit** (ĕks-kū′dĭt); *pl.* **ex′cu-de′runt** (ĕks′kū-dē′rŭnt), *v.* [L.] He (*pl.* they) beat, struck, or hammered (it) out; he (they) fashioned it. [*Rare.*]

ex-cul′pa-tive, *a.* Exculpatory.

ex-cur′, *v. i.* [L. *excurrere*.] To run out or forth; to digress. *Obs.*

‖ **ex cu′ri-a**. [LL.] Out of court.

ex-cur′sion-er, *n.* An excursionist. *Obs.*

ex-cur′sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

ex-cur′siv. Excursive. *Ref. Sp.*

ex-cur′vate (ĕks-kûr′vāt), **-vat-ed** (-kûr′vāt-ĕd), *a.* [*ex-* + *curvate, curvated*.] *Zoöl.* Excurved.

ex-cur′va-ture (-vȧ-tūr), *n.* *Zoöl.* **a** Excurved state. **b** A part excurved.

ex-curved′, *p. a.* [*ex-* + *curved*.] *Zoöl.* Curved outward or away from a central part.

ex′cu-sa′tion (ĕks′kū-zā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *excusatio*.] Excuse; apology. *Obs.*

ex-cus′a-tive (ĕks-kūz′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Excusatory. *Rare.*

ex′cu-sa′tor (ĕks′kū-zā′tŏr), *n.* [L.] Apologist. *Obs.*

F G H I J K L M

3. That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault. "It hath the *excuse* of youth." *Shak.*
excuse for being, existing, *etc.*, purpose or use subserved by existence; raison d'être.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own *excuse for being.* *Emerson.*

Syn. — See APOLOGY.

ex-cus′er (ĕks-kūz′ẽr), *n.* One who excuses.

ex-cuss′ (ĕks-kŭs′), *v. t.;* EX-CUSSED′ (-kŭst′); EX-CUSS′ING. [L. *excussus*, p. p. of *excutere* to shake off; *ex* out, from + *quatere* to shake.] **1**. To shake off; to discard. *Obs.*

To *excuss* the notions of a Deity. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. To investigate, as if by shaking out; to discuss.

To take some pains in *excussing* some old monuments. *F. Junius* (1654).

3. *Civil Law.* To seize and detain by law, as goods; also, to seize and detain the goods of (a debtor).

ex-cus′sion (-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *excussio* a shaking down; LL., threshing of corn: cf. F. *excussion.*] Act of excussing.

ex′e-at (ĕk′sē-ăt), *n.* [L., let him go forth.] A license for absence from a college or a religious house or jurisdiction. *Eng.*

ex′e-cra-ble (ĕk′sē-krȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *execrabilis, exsecrabilis*: cf. F. *exécrable.* See EXECRATE.] **1**. Expressing a curse. *Obs.* **2**. Deserving to be execrated; accursed; damnable; detestable; abominable; horrifying; as, an *execrable* wretch. **3**. Very bad; wretched; as, *execrable* verse.
— **ex′e-cra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ex′e-cra-bly**, *adv.*

ex′e-crate (-krāt), *v. t.;* EX′E-CRAT′ED (-krāt′ĕd); EX′E-CRAT′ING (-krāt′ĭng). [L. *execratus, exsecratus*, p. p. of *execrare, exsecrare*, to execrate; *ex* out + *sacrare* to consecrate, devote to a divinity, to declare accursed, fr. *sacer* devoted to a divinity, sacred. See SACRED.] To denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil upon; to curse; to protest against as detestable; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; abominate. "They . . . *execrate* their lot." *Cowper.*

ex′e-crate, *v. i.* To curse; swear.

ex′e-cra′tion (-krā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *execratio, exsecratio*: cf. F. *exécration.*] **1**. Act of execrating, or cursing; imprecation; utter detestation expressed; also, a curse uttered; an imprecative expression of horror or detestation.

Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations.* *Shak.*

2. That which is execrated; a detested thing.

Ye shall be an *execration* and . . . a curse. *Jer.* xlii. 18.

Syn. — See CURSE.

ex′e-cra-tive (ĕk′sē-krā-tĭv), *a.* Cursing; imprecatory. — *n.* An execrative expression. — **ex′e-cra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ex′e-cra-to-ry (ĕks′ē-krȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of execration; imprecatory. — *n.* A formulary of execrations.

ex-ec′u-tant (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tănt; ĕk-sĕk′-), *n.* [Cf. F. *exécutant.*] One who executes, or performs; esp., one skilled in technique, as of an art.

Great *executants* on the organ. *De Quincey.*

— **ex-ec′u-tan-cy** (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* — **ex-ec′u-tant**, *a.*

ex′e-cute (ĕk′sē-kūt), *v.t.;* EX′E-CUT′ED (-kūt′ĕd); EX′E-CUT′ING (-kūt′ĭng). [F. *exécuter*, L. *executus, exsecutus*, p. p. of *exsequi* to follow to the end, pursue; *ex* out + *sequi* to follow. See SECOND, SUE to follow up; cf. EXEQUY.] **1**. To follow out or through to the end; to carry out or into complete effect; to complete; finish; effect; perform; as, to *execute* a purpose, a plan, a design, or a scheme.
2. In obsolete or archaic uses: To give effect to (as a passion); to perform or celebrate (as a ceremony); to bring into effect or operation (as a weapon).
3. To give effect to; to do what is provided or required by; to perform the requirements or stipulations of; to perform the acts necessary to the legal effectiveness of; as, to *execute* a decree, judgment, writ, or process.
4. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to, as by signing and perhaps sealing and delivering; as, to *execute* a deed, will, etc.
5. To make or produce by carrying out (a design, plan, or the like); to work; as, the Apollo of the Belvedere was *executed* by an unknown artist.
6. *Music.* To perform, as a piece of music, either on an instrument or with the voice; as, to *execute* a part finely.
7. *Law.* To cause (an estate) to vest or pass by way of transfer. *Rare or Local.*
8. To inflict capital punishment on; to put to death in conformity to a legal sentence; as, to *execute* a traitor.
9. To put to death illegally; to kill. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Carry out, accomplish, effect, manage, conduct, direct. — EXECUTE, ADMINISTER, ENFORCE. To EXECUTE, as here compared, is to carry out or into effect; to ADMINISTER, to manage or direct the process of execution; to ENFORCE, as here compared, is to bring about or compel the execution of something by force or penalty; as, to *execute* a command, a commission, a sentence, a purpose; to *administer* the affairs of a state, to *administer* a charity, an estate; to *enforce* a demand, to *enforce* the laws, a rule. See CONDUCT, EFFECT.

ex′e-cute, *v. i.* **1**. **a** To conduct a ceremony or religious service. *Obs.* **b** To do one's or its work; to work. *Obs.* **2**. To perform the work on a product of art or skill; to perform, as musically.

ex′e-cut′ed (ĕk′sē-kūt′ĕd), *p. a.* Carried out; given effect to; specif., performed; carried out legally according to its terms; as, an *executed* contract. See EXECUTORY.

ex′e-cu′tion (-kū′shŭn), *n.* [F. *exécution*, L. *executio, exsecutio.*] **1**. Act or process of executing; a carrying into effect or to completion; performance; achievement; consummation; as, the *execution* of a plan, a work, etc.
2. Act or mode of performing a work of art, of performing on an instrument, of engraving, etc.; as, the *execution* of a statue, painting, or piece of music; often, specif., excellence of execution; skillful or effective performance.

The first quality of *execution* is truth. *Ruskin.*

3. Effective action or operation; esp., destructive action; injury; slaughter; as, their rifles did great *execution.*
4. Executive power or ability. *Obs.*
5. *Law.* **a** The process for carrying into effect the judgment or decree of a court. **b** A judicial writ by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect; final process. **c** Act of signing, sealing, and delivering a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it valid; as, the *execution* of a deed, or a will.
6. Formerly, any punishment ordered legally; now, specif., capital punishment; a putting to death as a legal penalty.
7. Military act of pillaging or sacking. *Obs.*

Execution Dock. A dock of the parish of Wapping, London, at which, formerly, criminal sailors were hanged.

ex′e-cu′tion-er (ek′sē-kū′shŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that executes, or performs; an executer. *Now Rare.* *Bacon.*
2. One who executes a judgment, esp. one who inflicts an authorized punishment. *Obs. or R.*
3. One who puts to death, esp. in conformity to legal warrant, as a hangman.

ex-ec′u-tive (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tĭv; ĕk-sĕk′-; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *exécutif.*] **1**. Effectual, active, or skillful in execution; as, an admirably *executive* leader. *Chiefly U. S.*
2. Designed or fitted for, or pertaining to, execution, or carrying into effect; as, *executive* talent; specif., qualified for, concerned with, or pertaining to, the execution of the laws or the conduct of affairs; belonging to that branch of the government charged with such execution; as, *executive* power or authority; *executive* duties, officer, department, etc. Most political organizations are now based upon a division of the governmental powers into *executive*, *legislative*, and *judicial* branches, each largely independent of the other, — *legislative* being applied to the organ or organs of government which make the laws; *judicial*, to that which interprets and applies the laws; *executive*, to that which carries them into effect or secures their due performance. The chief executive powers are diplomatic representation, commandership in chief of the armed forces, superintendence of the execution of the laws, and appointment of officials, with more or less power over legislation, as in the veto, the initiation of legislation and dissolution of the legislature, or the like. In the United States (by Art. II. sec. 1 of the Constitution) and in France the executive powers are vested in the President, and in the British and German empires in the king (see CABINET, 7) or emperor. See LEGISLATURE, JUDICIARY.

Just as the legislature cannot be shut out of all participation in the work of administration, so the *executive* authority cannot be deprived of all participation in . . . legislation. *F. J. Goodnow.*

3. Of or pertaining to construction or technique.

He produced . . . very much for the organ alone that has never been equaled . . . as a vehicle for *executive* display. *Encyc. Brit.*

executive council, *Polit. Science*, a body of men constituted to give advice to, or exercise some control over, the executive. Such a body existed in most of the British colonies of America, and survives as such in some of the States of the United States. In other States and in the Federal government the Senate, or upper house of the Legislature, exercises the function to a greater or less degree. The powers of the Senate of the United States as such a council are restricted to confirmation of, or the refusal to confirm, appointments of the most important officers and to ratify treaties. In Great Britain the body having this function is styled the *King's Privy Council*, or more truly the *Cabinet;* in Canada, the *King's Privy Council for Canada;* in Australia, the *Federal Executive Council;* the council in all three cases nominally holding office at the pleasure of the executive. The executive council of France has administrative and legislative functions; the German executive council (Federal Council, or Bundesrat) has also judicial functions. — **e. session**, a session of an executive council, as of the United States Senate when acting in that capacity. A session of the United States Senate acting in the capacity of an executive council may be either secret or open.

ex-ec′u-tive, *n.* **1**. The executive branch of a government; the person or persons who constitute the executive magistracy of a state. In the United States applied specif. to the President and to the governors of States.
2. Hence, any person or body charged with administrative or executive work.

ex-ec′u-tor (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tẽr; ĕk-sĕk′-; 277; *in sense* 1, ĕk′sē-kū′tẽr), *n.* [L. *executor, exsecutor*: cf. F. *exécuteur.* Cf. EXECUTER.] **1**. One who executes something, as a purpose, duty, function, work, etc.; variously, a doer, performer, agent, enforcer, an executioner (*Obs.*), etc.
2. *Law.* The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect, after his decease. The executor is the personal representative of the testator, with functions at present practically the same as those of an administrator of a will. In early English law, however, the executor corresponded somewhat to the Roman *heres*, in having the right to retain the residue of the (personal) estate after meeting the charges imposed upon the estate. The title of the executor vests at once upon the testator's death. By statute in some States of the United States, and by Act of 1897 in Great Britain, the executor has been given jurisdiction over real estate similar to that had over personalty.

executor de son tort (dē sôn tôrt). [OF., executor of his own wrong.] *Law.* A person who without legal authority assumes the control or disposition of a decedent's goods or property as if he were executor. He is responsible for what comes into his possession, and has many of the liabilities, without the rights, of an executor.

ex-ec′u-to′ri-al (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tō′rĭ-ăl; ĕk-sĕk′-; 201), *a.* [LL. *executorialis.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to an executor; executive.
2. Of or pertaining to the execution of a mandate or of legal process. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

ex-ec′u-to-ry (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tō-rĭ; ĕk-sĕk′-), *a.* [L. *executorius, exsecutorius*: cf. F. *exécutoire.*] **1**. Pertaining to administration, or to putting the laws in force; executive.

The official and *executory* duties of government. *Burke.*

2. *Law.* Designed, or of such a nature as, to be executed, or carried into effect, in time to come, or to take effect on a future contingency; as, an *executory* devise, remainder, or estate. *Executed* implies completion; *executory*, something to be done; and an agreement is *executory* as long as anything remains to be done by either party. Thus, an agreement to sell is an *executory* contract. Contracts may be *executed* on one side and *executory* on the other, as where a conveyance is made which passes title, but the grantee has not executed his part by payment of the purchase money. An *executory* contract creates a chose in action; an *executed* contract conveys a chose in possession.

ex-ec′u-tress (ĕg-zĕk′ū-trĕs; ĕk-sĕk′-), *n.* [Cf. OF. *executeresse.*] An executrix. *Rare.*

ex-ec′u-trix (-trĭks), *n.; pl.* L. -TRICES (-trī′sēz), E. -TRIXES (-trĭk′sĕz; -sĭz; 151). [LL.] *Law.* A woman exercising the functions of an executor.

ex-ec′u-try (ĕg-zĕk′ū-trĭ; ĕk-sĕk′-), *n.* *Scots Law.* Executorship; also, the estate passing to the executor as such.

ex′e-dra (ĕk′sē-drȧ; ĕk-sē′drȧ; 277: *cf.* CATHEDRA), *n.; pl.* -DRÆ (-drē). [L., fr. Gr. ἐξέδρα; ἐξ out + ἕδρα seat.] **1**. *Class. Antiq.* A room for conversation, more or less open, like a portico, and furnished with seats.
2. Commonly, and in writing on art, an out-of-door seat or bench, planned to bring many persons together, therefore nearly semicircular and usually having a high, solid back.

ex′e-ge′sis (ĕk′sē-jē′sĭs), *n.; pl.* -GESES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξήγησις, fr. ἐξηγεῖσθαι to explain, interpret; ἐξ out + ἡγεῖσθαι to guide, lead. Cf. SEEK.] **1**. Exposition; explanation; esp., a critical explanation of a text or portion of Scripture.
2. *Math.* The finding of the roots of an equation. *Obs.*

ex′e-gete (ĕk′sē-jēt), *n.* [Gr. ἐξηγητής: cf. F. *exégète.* See EXEGESIS.] One who expounds or interprets; esp., one skilled in Scriptural exegesis.

ex′e-get′ic (-jĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐξηγητικός: cf. F. *exégétique.*] Pertaining to exegesis;
ex′e-get′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } explanatory; expository. — **ex′e-get′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ex′e-get′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of interpretation, or exegesis, esp. of the Scriptures.

ex-em′plar (ĕg-zĕm′plȧr), *n.* [L. *exemplar*, fr. *exemplum*: cf. F. *exemplaire*, OF. also *examplaire*, L. *exemplarium.* See EXAMPLE; cf. SAMPLER.] **1**. That which serves as a model or pattern; example; esp., an ideal model; archetype.

Albert teaches that God created the world ex nihilo, according to *exemplars* (species et rationes omnium creatorum) existing eternally in the Divine Mind. *Wm. Turner.*

2. An instance or example; either a parallel or a typical instance; a case, type, or specimen.
3. A copy of a book or writing. *Scott.*
Syn. — See PATTERN.

ex-em′plar, *a.* [L. *exemplaris*: cf. F. *exemplaire.*] Exemplary. *Obs. or R.* "*Exemplar* piety." *Jer. Taylor.*
exemplar proposition, *Logic*, a proposition which states something to be true of an example of a class. *Cent. Dict.*

ex-em′plar-ism (ĕg-zĕm′plȧr-ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that the divine ideas are the ontological basis of finite realities and of their knowability.

ex′em-pla-ry (ĕg′zĕm-plā-rĭ; ĕg-zĕm′plȧ-rĭ; 277), *a.* [L. *exemplaris*, fr. *exemplum*: cf. F. *exemplaire.* See EXAMPLE; cf. EXEMPLAR.] **1**. Serving as a pattern; deserving to be proposed for imitation; commendable.

[Bishops'] lives and doctrines ought to be *exemplary.* *Bacon.*

2. Serving as a warning; monitory; as, *exemplary* justice.
3. Serving as a type, instance, or illustration; exemplifying; as, an *exemplary* passage.
4. Of, pertaining to, or containing, an example or examples. *Rare.*
exemplary damages, *Law*, damages given, in addition to damages covering the actual loss, in order to punish, and make an example of, the offender in torts committed with fraud, actual malice, or deliberate oppression or violence; — called also *smart money* and *vindictive*, *punitive*, or *retributive damages.* — **e. substitution.** See SUBSTITUTION.

ex-em′pli-fi-ca′tion (ĕg-zĕm′plĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.
2. That which exemplifies; a case in point; example.
3. *Law.* An exemplified copy.
4. *Freemasonry.* A setting forth or exhibition of Masonic work by a lodge or lodges, for purposes of instruction, under the supervision of the Grand Lecturer, an officer appointed by the Grand Lodge to criticize and correct the work.

ex-em′pli-fi-ca′tion-al, *a.* Relating to exemplification.

ex-em′pli-fi-ca-tive (-zĕm′plĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Exemplifying.

ex-em′pli-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* EX-EM′PLI-FIED (-fīd); EX-EM′PLI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *exemplum* example + *-fy*: cf. OF. *exemplifier*, LL. *exemplificare* to copy, serve as an example.] **1**. To set an example to; to use as an example. *Obs.*
2. To show or illustrate by example; to serve as an example of; to illustrate or instance.

He did but . . . *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up. *Cowper.*

3. To copy; to transcribe; to make an attested copy or transcript of, under seal, as of a record.
4. To prove or show by an attested copy.
Syn. — See ILLUSTRATE.

ex-empt′ (ĕg-zĕmpt′), *a.* [L. *exemptus*, p. p. of *eximere* to take out, remove, free; *ex* out + *emere* to buy, take: cf. F. *exempt.* Cf. EXON, REDEEM.] **1**. Cut off; set apart; excepted; excluded. *Obs. or R.*

Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry. *Shak.*

2. Exceptional; select. *Obs.*
3. Free, or released, from some liability to which others are subject; excepted from the operation or burden of some law; released; free; clear; privileged: — with *from*: not subject to; not liable to; as, goods *exempt* from execution; a person *exempt* from jury service.

True nobility is *exempt* from fear. *Shak.*

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ex-cuse′less (ĕks-kūs′lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.
ex-cuse′ment (-kūz′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escusement.*] Excuse. *Obs.*
ex-cus′ing-ly (-kūz′ĭng-lĭ), [*adv.* of *excusing*, p. pr.]
ex-cu′sive (-kū′sĭv), *a.* Excusatory. *Obs.* — **ex-cu′sive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
ex-cuss′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-cuz′a-bl. Excusable. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-cuze′, *v.* Excuse. *Ref. Sp.*
exd. *Abbr.* Examined.
‖ **ex de′bi-to jus-ti′ti-æ** (ĕks dĕb′ĭ-tō jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ē). [L.] *Law.* Of, or by reason of, an obligation of justice; as a matter of legal right.
‖ **ex de′bi-to na′tu-ra′li** (năt′ū-rā′lī). [L.] *Law.* Of, or by reason of, a natural obligation.
‖ **ex de-lic′to** (dē-lĭk′tō). [L.] *Law.* Of, or by reason of, a delict or wrong. See DELICT.
‖ **ex′ di′e** (dĭ′ē). [L.] *Scots Law.* Lit., of a day; — said of contracts for the performance of which a certain day is set.
ex div. *Abbr.* Ex dividend.
ex dividend. See EX, *prep.*, a.
‖ **ex do′no.** [L.] By the gift; as a present.
exe. † ASK, AX.
exec. *Abbr.* Executive; executor.
ex′e-cra-bl. Execrable. *Ref. Sp.*
ex′e-cra′tious (ĕk′sē-krā′shŭs), *a.* Execratory. *Obs.*
ex′e-cra′tor, *n.* [L.] One who execrates. *Rare.*
ex-ect′ (ĕk-sĕkt′), **ex-ec′tion.** † EXSECT, EXSECTION.
exectour. † EXECUTOR.
ex′e-cut′a-ble (ĕk′sē-kūt′ȧ-b'l; ĕg-zĕk′ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex′e-cute, *a.* Executed. *Obs.*
ex′e-cut′er (ĕk′sē-kūt′ẽr), *n.* One who executes; an executor.
ex′e-cu′tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to execution. *Rare.*
ex′e-cu′tion-eer′ing, *a.* Engaged in executions.
ex′e-cu′tion-er-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of EXECUTIONER.
ex-ec′u-tiv. Executive. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-ec′u-tive-ly, *adv.* of EXECUTIVE.
ex-ec′u-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
ex-ec′u-to-ry, *n.* An executive.
ex-ec′u-trice, *n.* Executrix. *Obs.*
ex-ec′u-trix-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
execx. *Abbr.* Executrix.
ex-ede′, *v. t.* [L. *exedere, exesum*, to eat up.] To eat out. *Obs.*
ex′e-dent (ĕk′sē-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *exedens, -entis*, p. pr.] Eating out. *Rare.*
ex-ed′i-fy, *v. t.* [*ex-* + *edify.*] To build up or upon. *Obs.*
ex-eem′. † EXEME.
ex′e-gent. † EXIGENT.
ex′e-ge′sist (ĕk′sē-jē′sĭst) *n.* An exegete. *Rare.*
ex′e-get′ic (-jĕt′ĭk), *n.* Exegetics. *R.*
ex′e-ge′tist (-jē′tĭst), *n.* An exegete. *Rare.*
‖ **ex-e′gi mo′nu-men′tum æ′re pe-ren′ni-us** (mŏn′ū-mĕn′tŭm). [L.] I have reared a monument more lasting than brass [or bronze]. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. xxx. 1).
ex-em′bry-o-nate, *a.* [*ex-* + *embryonate.*] *Bot.* Destitute of an embryo; — of cryptogams. *Obs.*
exeme. † EXAME.
ex-e′me (ĕk-sē′mē), *v. t.* [L. *eximere* to remove.] To exempt. *Obs.*
ex′e-mie, *a.* [L. *eximius*: cf. OF. *exemme.*] Distinguished. *Obs.*
ex′em-plar′ic (ĕg′zĕm-plăr′ĭk), *a.* Exemplary. *R.*
ex′em-pla-ri-ly, *adv.* of EXEMPLARY.
ex′em-pla-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex′em-plar′i-ty (ĕg′zĕm-plăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exemplaritas.*] Exemplary quality. *Rare.*
ex′em-pla-ry, *n.* [L. *exemplarium.*] An exemplar. *Obs.*
ex′em-pla-ry, *adv.* Exemplarily. *Obs.*
‖ **ex-em′pla sunt o′di-o′sa.** [L.] Examples are offensive.
ex-em′ple. † EXAMPLE.
ex-em′pli-fi′a-ble (ĕg-zĕm′plĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-em′pli-fi-ca′tor, *n.* An exemplifier. *Rare.*
ex-em′pli-fi′er, *n.* One that exemplifies.
‖ **ex-em′pli gra′ti-a.** [L.] For the sake of example; for example or instance; — abbr., *e. g.*
ex-em′ply, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *exemplier.*] To exemplify. *Obs.*

ex-empt′ (ĕg-zĕmpt′), *v. t.*; EX-EMPT′ED (-zĕmp′tĕd); EX-EMPT′ING. [Cf. F. *exempter*. See EXEMPT, *a.*] **1.** To remove; to set apart; to exclude; except. *Obs.*
2. To release or deliver from some liability to which others are subject; to except or excuse from the operation of a law; to grant immunity to; to free from obligation; to release; as, to *exempt* a man from jury duty.

ex-empt′, *n.* [Cf. F. *exempt.*] One exempted or freed from duty; one not subject; specif.: **a** *Eccl.* One exempt from the jurisdiction of a bishop. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** In French cavalry, a subordinate in command when the higher company officers were absent, and exempt from common duty; hence, a similar French police officer. *Obs. or Hist.* **c** One of four subordinate officers of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard; an exon (which see). *Eng.*

ex-emp′tion (ĕg-zĕmp′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *exemptio* a removing, and F. *exemption* exemption.] Act of exempting, or state of being exempt; freedom from any charge, burden, evil, etc., to which others are subject; immunity; privilege; as, *exemption* of certain articles from seizure; *exemption* from military service or from jury duty; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, release from the jurisdiction of the ordinary and subjection only to that of the Holy See.

Syn. — Freedom, privilege. — EXEMPTION, IMMUNITY. EXEMPTION commonly suggests the act of freeing or releasing, esp. from some charge or obligation imposed by others; IMMUNITY emphasizes the state of freedom, esp. from some liability imposed by nature or general conditions; as, *exemption* from taxation, from military service, from punishment; *immunity* from pain, from a particular disease, from error, from punishment, the *immunities* of the clergy. See FREEDOM.

ex-en′do-sper′mous (ĕks-ĕn′dō-spûr′mŭs), *a.* [*ex-* + *endospermous.*] *Bot.* Without endosperm; — said of certain seeds, as those of the bean, pea, or mustard.

ex-en′ter-ate (ĕks-ĕn′tēr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *exenteratus*, p. p. of *exenterare*; cf. Gr. ἐξεντερίζειν; ἐξ out + ἔντερον intestine.] To disembowel; eviscerate. *Rare.* — **ex-en′ter-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

ex-en′ter-ate (-āt), *a.* Exenterated. *Rare.*

ex′e-qua′tur (ĕk′sē-kwā′tŭr), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, to perform, execute.] **1.** A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent, issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to act in the place to which he is assigned.
2. Similar permission granted by a sovereign to exercise a bishop's functions under papal authority, or for publication of papal bulls.

ex-e′qui-al (ĕk-sē′kwĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *exequialis*, *exsequialis*, fr. *exsequiae* exequies.] Of or pert. to funerals; funereal.

ex′e-quy (ĕk′sē-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *exequiae*, *exsequiae*, a funeral procession, fr. *exsequi* to follow out: cf. OF. *exeques*. See EXECUTE.] Usually *pl.* A funeral rite or ceremony; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies; sometimes, funeral procession.

> But see his *exequies* fulfilled in Rouen. *Shak.*

ex′er-cise (ĕk′sēr-sīz), *n.* [F. *exercice*, L. *exercitium*, fr. *exercere*, *exercitum*, to drive on, keep busy, prob. orig., to thrust or drive out of an inclosure; *ex* out + *arcere* to shut up, inclose. See ARK.] **1.** Act of exercising; a setting in action or practicing; employment in the proper mode of activity; exertion; application; use; habitual activity; occupation, in general; practice.

> In the *exercise* of the important function confided by the constitution to the legislature. *Jefferson.*

2. Exertion for the sake of training or improvement, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; practice to acquire skill, knowledge, virtue, perfectness, grace, etc. "Desire of knightly *exercise*." *Spenser.*

> An *exercise* of the eyes and memory. *Locke.*

3. Bodily exertion for the sake of keeping the organs and functions in a healthy state; hygienic activity; as, to take *exercise* on horseback.
4. Performance, as of an office, ceremony, or the like.

> Lewis refused even those of the church of England . . . the public *exercise* of their religion. *Addison.*
> To draw him from his holy *exercise*. *Shak.*

5. That which is done for the sake of exercising, practicing, training, or promoting skill, health, mental improvement, moral discipline, etc.; that which is assigned or prescribed for such ends, as a disquisition, a lesson, or task; as, military or naval *exercises*; musical *exercises*; an *exercise* in composition.

> He seems to have taken a degree, and performed public *exercises* in Cambridge, in 1565. *Brydges.*

6. That which gives practice; a trial; a test.

> Patience is more oft the *exercise*
> Of saints, the trial of their fortitude. *Milton.*

7. An act of religious practice, as of preaching, expounding, or praying.
8. In Scotland, formerly, a presbytery.

Syn. — Effort, exertion, application; custom, usage, habit, manner. — EXERCISE, PRACTICE come into comparison in the sense of activity or exertion for the sake of improvement, either in strength or health (as in the case of EXERCISE) or in skill or dexterity (as implied in PRACTICE); as, "*Exercise* is good for the muscles of mind and to keep it well in hand for work" (*Lowell*); "*Practice* makes perfect" (*Proverb*); outdoor *exercise*, rifle *practice*. But the distinction does not always hold. As referring to the employment of a given power or faculty, *practice* implies more frequently than *exercise* regular or habitual activity or performance; as, the *exercise* of one's discretion, of one's rights; the *practice* of piety, to make a *practice* of taking *exercise*; "He had a natural simplicity, a habitual *practice* of kind and generous thoughts" (*Thackeray*). See HABIT, EFFORT.

exercise and addition, an exercise in interpretation of Scripture, required of Scotch candidates for the ministry.

ex′er-cise (ĕk′sēr-sīz), *v. t.*; EX′ER-CISED (-sīzd); EX′ER-CIS′ING (-sīz′ĭng). **1.** To set in action; to cause to act, move, or make exertion; to give employment to; to put in action habitually or constantly; to train; to exert repeatedly; to busy.

> Herein do I *exercise* myself, to have always a conscience void of offense. *Acts xxiv. 16.*

2. To exert for the sake of training or improvement; to practice in order to develop; hence, also, to improve by practice; to discipline, and to use or to perform for the purpose of training; as, to *exercise* arms; to *exercise* one's self in music; to *exercise* troops.

> About him *exercised* heroic games
> The unarmed youth. *Milton.*

3. To occupy the attention and effort of; to task; to tax, esp. in a painful or vexatious manner; to harass; vex; to worry or make anxious; to afflict; as, *exercised* with pain; he was much *exercised* over the affair.

> Where pain of unextinguishable fire
> Must *exercise* us without hope of end. *Milton.*

4. To put in practice; to carry out in action; to perform the duties of; to use; employ; practice; as, to *exercise* authority; to *exercise* an office.

> I am the Lord which *exercise* loving-kindness, judgment, and righteousness, in the earth. *Jer. ix. 24.*

ex′er-cise, *v. i.* **1.** To perform one's office or function. *Obs.*
2. To exercise one's self, as under military training; to drill; to take exercise; to use action or exertion; as, to *exercise* for health or amusement.
3. To take part in a religious exercise. *Obs. or Hist.*

exercise bone. *Med.* A deposit of bony matter in a muscle, tendon, or fascia, produced by continued pressure or exertion.

ex′er-cis′er (-sīz′ēr), *n.* One who takes exercise; also, an apparatus for use in physical exercise.

ex-er′ci-tant (ĕg-zûr′sĭ-tănt), *n.* [F.; L. *exercitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *exercitare* to exercise diligently.] One engaged in spiritual exercises.

ex-er′ci-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exercitatio*, fr. *exercitare*, intens., fr. *exercere* to exercise: cf. F. *exercitation*.] Exercise; operation, practice, or training; also, a mode, display, or result of exercise, as an essay or discourse.

ex-er′ci-tor (ĕg-zûr′sĭ-tŏr), *n.*, *or, in full*, ‖ **ex-er′ci-tor ma′ris** (mā′rĭs). [L., an exerciser.] *Civil & Scots Law.* The one to whom for the time being the profits of a ship belong, whether he be owner, charterer, or mortgagee in possession. Cf. SHIP'S HUSBAND.

ex-er′ci-to′ri-al (-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201) } *a.* *Civil Law.* Of or per-
ex-er′ci-to′ri-an (-tō′rĭ-ăn) } taining to an exercitor; esp., designating an action, **actio exercitoria**, allowed by the prætor to be brought against the exercitor upon contracts made by the ship's master.

ex-ergue′ (ĕg-zûrg′; ĕk-sûrg′), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἐξ out + ἔργον work; lit., out work, i. e., accessory work. See WORK.] *Numis.* The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, usually containing the date, place, engraver's name, etc., or other subsidiary matter; also, the matter there inscribed. — **ex-erg′u-al** (ĕg-zûr′gū-ăl; ĕks-ûr′-), *a.*

ex-ert′ (ĕg-zûrt′), *v. t.*; EX-ERT′ED; EX-ERT′ING. [L. *exertus*, *exsertus*, p. p. of *exerere*, *exserere*, to thrust out; *ex* out + *serere* to join or bind together. See SERIES; cf. EXSERT.] **1.** To thrust forth; to emit; reveal. *Obs.*

> So from the seas *exerts* his radiant head
> The star by whom the lights of heaven are led. *Dryden.*

2. To put forth, as strength, force, ability, or anything of the nature of an active faculty; to put in vigorous action; to bring into active operation; as, to *exert* the strength of the body or faculties; to *exert* the mind or the voice.
3. To put forth as the result or exercise of effort; to bring to bear; to do or perform.

> When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul or member of the body. *South.*

to exert one's self, to use efforts or endeavors; to strive; to make an attempt.

ex-er′tion (ĕg-zûr′shŭn), *n.* Act of exerting; active exercise of any power or faculty; an effort, esp. a laborious or perceptible effort; as, an *exertion* of strength or power; an *exertion* of the limbs or of the mind; it is an *exertion* for him to move to-day.

Syn. — Attempt, endeavor, essay, trial. See EFFORT.

ex-er′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having power or a tendency to exert; using exertion.

‖ **ex′e-unt** (ĕk′sē-ŭnt). [L.; 3d pers. pl. pres. of *exire* to go out. Cf. EXIT.] They go out, or retire from the scene.

‖ **ex′e-unt om′nes** (ŏm′nēz). [L.] All go out or retire.

ex-fo′li-ate (ĕks-fō′lĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *exfoliare* to strip of leaves; *ex* out, from + *folium* leaf.] **1.** To cast or throw off from the surface in scales, laminæ, or splinters; also, to remove or take off the surface of in scales or laminæ.
2. To develop as if by the opening out of leaves. *Rare.*

ex-fo′li-ate, *v. i.* To split into, or give off, scales or laminæ, esp. from the surface; also, to come off in a thin piece or pieces; to scale or flake off; to desquamate; as, some minerals *exfoliate* when heated; these pieces *exfoliated* from the bone.

ex-fo′li-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *exfoliation*.] Process of exfoliating, or state of being exfoliated; also, an exfoliated piece or pieces.

ex-fo′li-a-tive (ĕks-fō′lĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *exfoliatif*.] Causing exfoliation. — *n.* An exfoliative agent.

ex-hal′ant (ĕks-hāl′ănt; ĕgz-), *a.* [L. *exhalans*, p. pr.] Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating; emissive; as, the *exhalant* siphon of a clam. — *n.* An exhaling duct.

ex′ha-la′tion (ĕks′hȧ-lā′shŭn; ĕk′sȧ-; 277), *n.* [ME. *exalacion*, OF. *exalacion*, F. *exhalation*, L. *exhalatio*.] **1.** An exhaling, or sending forth, as in the form of steam or vapor; evaporation; expiration; as, an *exhalation* of breath.
2. That which is exhaled, or which rises in the form of vapor, fume, or steam; effluvium; emanation; as, *exhalations* from the earth or flowers, decaying matter, etc.
3. A vaporous or luminous body; esp., a meteor. *Obs.*

ex-hale′ (ĕks-hāl′; ĕgz-; 277), *v. t.*; EX-HALED′ (-hāld′); EX-HAL′ING (-hāl′ĭng). [OF. *exaler*, F. *exhaler*, or L. *exhalare*; *ex* out + *halare* to breathe. Cf. INHALE.] **1.** To breathe out; hence, to give forth (gaseous matter), as a plant; to emit, as vapor or an odor; as, the earth *exhales* vapor; marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

> Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose *exhales*. *Pope.*

2. To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapor; to evaporate; as, the sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

ex-hale′, *v. i.* **1.** To rise or be given off as vapor; to pass off or vanish.

> Their inspiration *exhaled* in elegies. *Prescott.*

2. To emit breath or vapor; to breathe outward.

ex-haust′ (ĕg-zôst′; 277), *v. t.*; EX-HAUST′ED; EX-HAUST′ING. [L. *exhaustus*, p. p. of *exhaurire*; *ex* out + *haurire*, *haustum*, to draw, esp. water.] **1.** To draw forth; as, to *exhaust* tears; also, to draw in; to drink. *Obs.*
2. To draw or let out wholly; to drain off completely; as, to *exhaust* the water of a well, or the air from a bell jar; the moisture of the earth is *exhausted* by evaporation.
3. To empty by drawing or letting out the contents, as a well or a treasury; specif., to create a vacuum in, as the receiver of an air pump.
4. To drain, metaphorically; to use or expend wholly, or till the supply comes to an end; to deprive wholly of strength; to use up; to weary or tire out; to wear out; as, to *exhaust* one's strength, patience, or resources.

> A decrepit, *exhausted* old man at fifty-five. *Motley.*

5. To bring out or develop completely; to discuss thoroughly; as, to *exhaust* a subject.
6. To subject to the action of various solvents in order to remove all soluble substances or extractives; as, to *exhaust* a drug successively with water, alcohol, and ether.

Syn. — Spend, consume, tire out, weary. See TIRE.

ex-haust′, *v. i.* To discharge or empty; as, the engine *exhausts* into the air; also, to flow or pass out; as, the steam *exhausts* into the condenser.

ex-haust′, *a.* [L. *exhaustus*, p. p.] Exhausted; having expended or lost its energy or strength.

ex-haust′, *n.* **1.** *Engin.* **a** The escape of the working fluid, as steam, from an engine cylinder at the end of the working stroke; also, the period (from release to compression in an expansion engine) over which this occurs. **b** The exhaust port or ports leading from the cylinder. **c** The exhaust working fluid.
2. Act or process of producing a vacuum in a vessel; also, degree or intensity of the vacuum produced; as, an *exhaust* of .01 inch (of water).
3. Generation or induction of air currents by creating a partial vacuum; also, an exhausting apparatus for such a purpose, as to carry away dust particles in a flour mill.
4. Gaseous or other material exhausted, as foul air educed through a register or pipe from a living room.

exhaust draft *or* **draught**. A forced draft produced by induction (suction) instead of blowing.

ex-haust′ed (ĕg-zôs′tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Consumed; used up; spent; as, his *exhausted* means.
2. Emptied; as, an *exhausted* well.
3. Deprived of essential characteristics or properties; deprived of its proper qualities or virtues; as, *exhausted* tea.
4. Deprived of energy or strength; worn out; tired out. — **ex-haust′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-haust′ed-ness**, *n.*

ex-haust′er (-tēr), *n.* One that exhausts; specif., in gas works, a pump for drawing the gases from the retorts and forcing them forward to the purifiers.

ex-haust′i-ble (-tĭ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being exhausted. — **ex-haust′i-bil′i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ex-haust′ing, *p. a.* Producing exhaustion; as, *exhausting* labors. — **ex-haust′ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-haus′tion (ĕg-zôs′chŭn), *n.* [See EXHAUST.] **1.** Act or process of exhausting, or state of being exhausted.
2. *Math.* An ancient geometrical method employed in the study of curvilinear areas and volumes, involving one or more series of constructions that approach constantly a certain magnitude to be determined; — akin to the modern method of limits. A classic instance is Euclid XII. 2.

ex-haus′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust; hence, thorough; testing all possibilities, or considering all the elements; as, an *exhaustive* investigation. — **ex-haus′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-haus′tive-ness**, *n.*

ex-haust′less, *a.* Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible. — **ex-haust′less-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-haust′less-ness**, *n.*

exhaust opener. Any of various machines for opening cotton, etc., from the bale, by the suction of a fan.

exhaust pipe. A pipe for conveying exhaust, as of steam from an engine to a condenser.

exhaust port. *Mach.* A port for passage of exhaust, esp., one, usually the central one of three, in a cylinder face.

exhaust valve. *Mach.* A valve that permits the exhaust to escape from an engine cylinder.

ex-her′e-date (ĕks-hĕr′ē-dāt), *v. t.*; EX-HER′E-DAT′ED (-dāt′ĕd); EX-HER′E-DAT′ING (-dāt′ĭng). [L. *exheredatus*, p. p. of *exheredare*. See EX-; HEIR.] To disinherit.

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ex-empt′i-ble (ĕg-zĕmp′tĭ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-emp′tile (-tĭl), *a.* [L. *exemptilis*.] Removable. *Obs.*
ex′emp-ti′tious (ĕg′zĕmp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Separable. *Obs.*
ex-emp′tive, *a.* Exempting. *R.*
ex′en-ce-pha′li-a (ĕks′ĕn-sē-fā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* The state of an exencephalus. — **ex′en-ce-phal′ic** (-făl′ĭk), **ex′en-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.*
ex′en-ceph′a-lus (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See EX-; ENCEPHALOS.] *Terat.* Malformation of the skull such that the brain lies wholly or partly outside the cranial cavity.
ex-en′ter-i′tis, *n.* [NL.; *ex-* + *enteritis*.] = PERITONITIS.
ex-e′qui-ous, *a.* Exequial. *Obs.*
ex-erce′, *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *exercere*.] Exercise. *Obs.*
ex-er′cent (ĕg-zûr′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *exercens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *exercere*. See EXERCISE.] Exercising; practicing. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* A practitioner. *Obs. or R.*
ex′er-cis′a-ble (ĕk′sēr-sīz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex′er-cised (-sīzd), *p. p.* of EXERCISE. — **exercised predication.** *Logic*, a predication actually made; — distinguished from a *signate predication*, which is only made as said, or descriptively; thus, "man is an animal" is an exercised predication, "man belongs to the animal kingdom" is a signate predication. The terms were used by Duns Scotus.
ex′er-cis′i-ble (-sīz′ĭ-b′l), *a.* Exercisable. *Obs.*
ex-er′ci-tate, *a.* [L. *exercitatus*, p. p. of *exercitare* to exercise diligently.] Exercised. *Obs.*
exercite, *n.* [OF. *exercite*, L. *exercitus*.] An army. *Obs.*
exercite, *n.* & *v. t.* [OF. *exercite*, n., *exerciter*, v., L. *exercitare*.] Exercise. *Obs.*
ex′er-ci′tion (ĕk′sēr-sĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *exercitio*, *-onis*.] Exercise. *Obs. Scot.*
ex′er-cize. Exercise. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-ert′, *a.* Exsert. *Obs.*
ex-ert′ment, *n.* Exertion. *Obs.*
ex-e′sion (ĕg-zē′zhŭn), *n.* [See EXEDE.] Act of eating out or through. *Obs.*
ex-es′tu-ate, ex-es′tu-a′tion. ✝ EXÆSTUATE, etc.
Ex′e-ter ′Change. The New Exchange in London, built by the Earl of Salisbury (1609). It stood on the site of the present Exeter Hall in the Strand.
‖ **ex fa′ci-e** (ĕks fā′shĭ-ē). [L.] *Civil Law.* From the face; on its face; — said of documents, titles, etc.
‖ **ex fac′to jus o′ri-tur** (ŏr′ĭ-tŭr). [L.] Law arises out of, or is brought into exercise by, fact.
ex′fe-ta′tion, *n.* [*ex-* + *fetation*.] *Med.* Extra-uterine fetation.
ex-fig′ure, *v. t.* [*ex-* + *figure*.] To show pictorially. *Rare.* — **ex-fig′u-ra′tion**, *n.* *Rare.*
ex′fil-tra′tion, *n.* [*ex-* + *filtration*.] A filtering out. *Rare.*
ex-flag′el-la′tion, *n.* [*ex-* + *flagella* + *-ation*.] *Bacteriol.* The casting off of cilia or flagella.
ex-flect′, *v. t.* [L. *ex* out + *flectere* to bend.] To turn out. *R.*
ex-fo′di-ate, *v. t.* [L. *ex* out + *fodere* to dig.] To dig out. *Rare.* — **ex-fo′di-a′tion** (ĕks-fō′dĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
ex-for′ci-pate (ĕks-fôr′sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [*ex-* + L. *forceps*, *-cipis*, forceps.] To take out with or as if with a forceps. *Rare.*
ex. gr. *Abbr.* Exempli gratia.
‖ **ex gra′ti-a** (ĕks grā′shĭ-ȧ). [L.] Of or by favor; — in law implying absence of legal right.
ex-hal′a-ble (ĕks-hāl′ȧ-b′l; *cf.* EXHALE), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-hal′ate, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *exhalatus*, p. p. of *exhalare* to exhale.] To exhale. *Obs. or R.*
ex-hal′a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* An exhaling passage. *Rare.*
ex-hale′, *v. t.* [*ex-* + *hale*, v.] To draw or force out; also, to raise; exalt. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
ex-hale′ment, *n.* Exhalation.
ex-hal′ent. Var. of EXHALANT.
ex-hall′. ✝ EXHALE. [*Obs.*]
ex-hance′, *v. t.* To enhance.
exhaust edges. *Mach.* The inside edges of an engine slide valve that regulate the exhaust. *W. C. Unwin.*
exhaust fan. A fan to produce an exhaust draft. [*Ref. Sp.*]
ex-haust′i-bl. Exhaustible.
exhaust lap. exhaust lead. *Slide Valves.* See LAP, LEAD.
ex-haust′ment, ex-haus′ture, *n.* Exhaustion. *Obs.*
exhaust purifier. *Grist Milling.* A machine for sorting grains or purifying middlings by an exhaust draft.
exhaust silencer. *Mach.* A muffler or silencer for an internal-combustion engine.
ex′he-dra. Var. of EXEDRA.

F G H I J K L M

ex-her'e-da'tion (ĕks-hĕr'ē-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exheredatio:* cf. F. *exhérédation.*] A disinheriting; disherison.

ex-hib'it (ĕg-zĭb'ĭt; 277), *v. t.;* EX-HIB'IT-ED; EX-HIB'IT-ING. [L. *exhibitus,* p. p. of *exhibere* to hold forth, to tender, exhibit; *ex* out + *habere* to have or hold. See HABIT.] **1.** To bring forth as an offering, a grant, or provision; to provide; to administer, as an oath. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* To administer as a remedy.
3. To hold forth or present to view; to show, esp. in order to attract notice to what is interesting or instructive, or for purposes of competition or demonstration; to display; as, to *exhibit* goods in a shop, or a picture in a gallery.
Exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*
4. To represent or make manifest, as in a drawing or plan; to make a representation of.
5. To perform in public; as, to *exhibit* a solo. *Rare.*
6. *Law.* To submit, as a document, to a court or officer in course of proceedings; also, to present or offer officially or in legal form; to bring, as a charge; to file of record.
He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*
Syn. — Show, manifest, reveal, disclose. — EXHIBIT, DISPLAY, EXPOSE, EVINCE agree in the idea of presenting more or less prominently to view. To EXHIBIT is to show in such a way as to invite notice; to DISPLAY is to exhibit conspicuously or ostentatiously; to EXPOSE, as here compared, is to display openly (esp.) something which has hitherto been concealed, or which shrinks from the public gaze; as, "If any crave redress of injustice, they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street" (*Shak.*); "That danger, which you thought proper . . . to *display* to the world with all the parade of indiscreet declamation" (*Burke*); "The inestimable prize *exposed* through crystal to the gazing eyes" (*Pope*). To EVINCE, as here compared, is to exhibit or reveal (esp.) the presence of some quality; as, "Here is his answer, *evincing* the young blood in the old man still" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Cucumbers, now *evincing* a tendency to spread away from the main stock, and ramble far and wide" (*Hawthorne*). See REVEAL, EXHIBITION.
to exhibit a foundation or prize, to hold it forth or to tender it as a bounty to candidates. — **to e. an essay,** to declaim or otherwise present it in public. *Obs.*

ex-hib'it, *v. i.* **1.** To display anything for inspection, esp. as part of a public exhibition.
2. To furnish maintenance, as to a student. *Obs.*

ex-hib'it, *n.* **1.** An article, or a collection of articles, displayed to view, as in an industrial exhibition; a display; as, the English *exhibit* at the World's Fair.
2. *Law.* A document produced and identified in court for future use as evidence; also, a paper or document referred to by way of explanation, evidence, etc., in a pleading, petition, or the like, identified by a letter or otherwise, and usually annexed to the principal paper.
3. *pl. Eccl.* The documents evidencing the taking of orders, institution, etc., that a clergyman may be required to produce at the first visitation after his admission; also, the fees then payable. *Eng.*
4. Act of showing, as of the state of affairs under inquiry; as, an *exhibit* of account books.
Syn. — See EXHIBITION.

ex'hi-bi'tion (ĕk'sĭ-bĭsh'ŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *exhibition,* L. *exhibitio* a delivering, sustenance.] **1.** Sustenance; maintenance; allowance, esp. for meat and drink; pension. *Obs.*
2. *Eng. Univ.* Formerly, private benefaction for the maintenance of scholars; now, a sum for that purpose from the funds of the institution, awarded in competition.
3. *Med.* Act of administering a remedy.
4. Act of exhibiting for inspection, or of holding forth to view; manifestation; display.
5. That which is exhibited, held forth, or displayed; also, any public show; a display, as of works of art, or of feats of skill, or of oratorical or dramatic ability; specif. (with reference to laws requiring a license for public exhibitions), a display or show where the display itself is the chief object and from which the exhibitor derives or expects to derive a profit, as distinct from a display which is a mere incident of another business; as, an *exhibition* of animals; an industrial *exhibition.*
Syn. — EXHIBITION, EXHIBIT, EXPOSITION. An EXHIBITION, as here compared, is a public display, esp. of objects of art, manufacture, commerce, etc.; as, an industrial *exhibition,* the annual *exhibition* of the Academy of Fine Arts. An EXHIBIT (cf. legal use) is an object or collection of objects displayed in an *exhibition;* as, the English, German, *exhibit.* EXPOSITION, under recent French influence, is now frequently used for *exhibition,* esp. where the display is on a large or magnificent scale; as, the World's Columbian *Exposition.* See EXHIBIT, EXPOSITION.
exhibition game fowl. See GAME FOWL.

ex'hi-bi'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an exhibition.

ex'hi-bi'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Univ.* One who has a pension or allowance granted for support.
2. An exhibitor.

ex'hi-bi'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of making exhibitions; specif., *Med.*, the morbid habit of making indecent exposure of the person.

ex-hib'i-tive (ĕg-zĭb'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by exhibition, or serving to exhibit. — **ex-hib'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ex-hib'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *exhibitor* a giver.] One who exhibits. — **ex-hib'i-tor-ship',** *n.*

ex-hib'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *exhibitorius* relating to giving up.] Exhibiting; making an exhibition; procuring or commanding exhibition; as, *exhibitory* remedies at law.

ex-hil'a-rant (ĕg-zĭl'ȧ-rănt), *a.* [L. *exhilarans, -antis,* p. pr. See EXHILARATE.] Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure. — *n.* That which exhilarates.

ex-hil'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* EX-HIL'A-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); EX-HIL'A-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *exhilaratus,* p. p. of *exhilarare* to gladden; *ex* out + *hilarare* to make merry, *hilaris* merry, cheerful. See HILARIOUS.] To make merry or jolly; to enliven; animate; cheer; as, good news *exhilarates* the mind; wine *exhilarates* a man.

ex-hil'a-rate, *v. i.* To become exhilarated. *Rare.*

ex-hil'a-rat'ing (-rāt'ĭng), *p. a.* That exhilarates; cheering; gladdening. — **ex-hil'a-rat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex-hil'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exhilaratio.*] Act of exhilarating, or state of being exhilarated; enlivenment; lively cheerfulness.
Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon.*
Syn. — Animation, high spirits, joyousness, gladness, cheerfulness, gayety, hilarity, merriment, jollity.

ex-hil'a-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Producing, or showing, exhilaration.

ex-hort' (ĕg-zôrt'; ĕgz-hôrt'; 277), *v. t.;* EX-HORT'ED; EX-HORT'ING. [L. *exhortari;* *ex* out + *hortari* to incite, encourage: cf. F. *exhorter,* OF. also *exorter.* See HORTATIVE.] To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments, as to a good deed; to address exhortation to; to urge strongly; hence, to advise, warn, or caution.
Let me *exhort* you to take care of yourself. *J. D. Forbes.*

ex-hort', *v. i.* To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.
With many other words did he testify and *exhort.* *Acts* ii. 40.

ex'hor-ta'tion (ĕk'sôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exhortatio:* cf. F. *exhortation.*] **1.** Act or practice of exhorting; act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement to that which is good.
2. Language intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel; specif., a liturgical formulary of this nature.
I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shak.*

ex-hor'ta-tive (ĕg-zôr'tȧ-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *exhortativus.*] Serving to exhort; exhortatory; hortative.

ex-hor'ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *exhortatorius:* cf. F. *exhortatoire.*] Of or pertaining to exhortation; hortatory.

ex-hort'er (ĕg-zôr'tẽr; *cf.* EXHORT), *n.* One who exhorts or incites; specif., *Eccl.*, a layman authorized to practice exhortation under ministerial direction.

ex-hu'mate (ĕks-hū'māt; ĕks'hū-māt), *v. t.;* EX-HU'MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd; -māt'ĕd); EX-HU'MAT-ING (-ĭng). [LL. *exhumatus,* p. p. of *exhumare* to exhume.] To exhume.

ex'hu-ma'tion (ĕks'hū-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exhumatio,* F. *exhumation.*] Act of exhumating, or exhuming.

ex-hume' (ĕks-hūm'), *v. t.;* EX-HUMED' (-hūmd'); EX-HUM'ING (-hūm'ĭng). [LL. *exhumare;* L. *ex* out + *humus* ground, soil: cf. F. *exhumer.* See HUMBLE.] To dig out of the ground; to take out of a place of burial; to disinter.

‖ **ex'i'geant'** (ăg'zē'zhäN'), *masc.* } *a.* [F.] Exacting; importunate; exigent.
‖ **ex'i'geante'** (-zhäNt'), *fem.* }

ex'i-gence (ĕk'sĭ-jĕns), *n.* [F.] Exigency.

ex'i-gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *exigentia.*] **1.** State or quality of being exigent; urgent or exacting want; pressing necessity; need; a case demanding immediate action, supply, or remedy; as, an unforeseen *exigency.* "The present *exigency* of his affairs." *Ludlow.*
2. Such need or necessity as belongs to the occasion; demands; requirements; as, the *exigency* of a writ.
Syn. — Urgency, pressure, emergency. See JUNCTURE.

ex'i-gent (ĕk'sĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *exigens, -entis,* p. pr. of *exigere* to drive out or forth, require, exact. See EXACT.] **1.** Exacting or requiring immediate aid or action; pressing; critical. "At this *exigent* moment." *Burke.*
2. Requiring or calling for much; exacting; as, the *exigent* life of a great city.

ex'i-gent, *n.* Exigency; need; also, pinch of need; pressing necessity; decisive moment. *Obs. or R.*

ex'i-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *exigible.* See EXIGENT.] That may be exacted; requirable; demandable; chargeable.
exigible dower. *Moham. Law.* = PROMPT DOWER.

ex'i-gu'i-ty (ĕks'ĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *exiguitas:* cf. F. *exiguité.*] Exiguous state or character; scantiness; smallness; thinness.

ex-ig'u-ous (ĕg-zĭg'ū-ŭs; ĕk-sĭg'-; 277), *a.* [L. *exiguus.*] Scanty; small; slender; diminutive. "*Exiguous* resources." *Carlyle.* — **ex-ig'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

ex'ile (ĕk'sīl; 277: *formerly, at least in senses 1 & 2, accented* ex-ile'; *see note under verb*), *n.* [ME. *exil,* fr. L. *exilium, exsilium,* akin to *exsul* an exile; *ex* out + (perh.) the root of *salire* to leap, spring; cf. F. *exil.* Cf. SALIENT.] **1.** Forced separation from one's native country; expulsion from home, or state of being expelled; banishment; sometimes, voluntary separation from one's native country.
Let them be recalled from their *exile.* *Shak.*
2. Devastation; ruin; waste. *Obs.*
3. [Cf. EXILE, *v.*] A person expelled from his country by authority; also, one who separates himself from his home.
Thou art an *exile,* and thou must not stay. *Shak.*
Syn. — Banishment, proscription, expulsion.
the Exile. *Jewish History.* = BABYLONIAN EXILE.

ex'ile (ĕk'sīl; 277: *see note below*), *v. t.;* EX'ILED (-īld); EX'IL-ING (-īl-ĭng). [Cf. OF. *exillier,* LL. *exiliare.* See EXILE banishment.] **1.** To banish or expel from one's own country or home; to drive away. "*Exiled* from eternal God." *Tennyson.*
Calling home our *exiled* friends abroad. *Shak.*
2. To devastate; ruin. *Obs.*
☞ Formerly accented *ex-ile',* as in Shakespeare (except as participial adj.), and hence still often pronounced with *x* = *gz* (ĕg'zīl), though now always stressed on first syllable. See EX-.
Syn. — See BANISH.

ex'ile (ĕk'sĭl; 277: *see note under* EXILE, *v. t.*), *a.* [L. *exilis.*] Small; slender; thin; fine; hence, scanty; poor. *Obs.* "An *exile* sound." *Bacon.*

ex-il'ic (ĕg-zĭl'ĭk; ĕk-sĭl'-), *a.* Pertaining to exile, or banishment, esp. that of the Jews in Babylon.

ex-il'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *exilitas.* See EXILE, *a.*] Smallness; meagerness; slenderness; fineness; thinness. *Obs. or R.*

ex-im'i-ous (ĕg-zĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *eximius* taken out, i. e., select, fr. *eximere* to take out. See EXEMPT.] Select; choice; hence, extraordinary; excellent. *Rare.* — **ex-im'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-im'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

ex-in'a-nite (ĕg-zĭn'ȧ-nīt; ĕk-sĭn'-), *v. t.* [L. *exinanitus,* p. p. of *exinanire;* *ex* out (intens.) + *inanis* empty.] To make empty; to render of no effect; to humble. *Obs.*

ex-in'a-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exinanitio.*] An emptying; an enfeebling; exhaustion; humiliation; abasement.

ex-ist' (ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i.;* EX-IST'ED; EX-IST'ING. [L. *existere, exsistere,* to step out or forth, emerge, appear, exist; *ex* out + *sistere* to cause to stand, to place, stand still, fr. *stare* to stand: cf. F. *exister.* See STAND.] **1.** To have actual or real being, whether material or spiritual.
To conceive the world . . . to have *existed* from eternity. *South.*
2. To have being in any specified condition or place, or with respect to any understood limitation; as, salt *exists* in solution in the sea; queer notions *exist* in his mind.
3. To continue to be; to maintain being; as, tyranny cannot *exist* after education is free.
4. To live; to have life or the functions of vitality; as, men cannot *exist* in water, nor fishes on land.
Syn. — See BE.

ex-ist'ence (ĕg-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* [F. *existence.*] **1.** State of being actual; reality as opposed to appearance.
Allas! what harm doth apparence
When hit is fals in *existence!* *Chaucer.*
2. Determined being; being with reference to some limiting condition; as, the *existence* of a fictive world.
☞ For philosophic usage compare ACTUS, BEING, ENS, ESSE, ESSENCE, REALITY.
3. Sentient or living being; continuance in life.
4. Continued or repeated manifestation; actual occurrence; as, the *existence* of a calamity or of a state of war.
5. That which exists, either as being in general or as a specific being or entity.
A certain store of real, eternal *existences.* *J. Martineau.*

ex-ist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *existens, -entis,* p. pr. of *existere.* See EXIST.] Having being or existence; existing; being; esp., having its occurrence or being in present time.
The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent.* *Dryden.*

ex-ist'ent, *n.* An existing being or state; something that really exists.

ex'is-ten'tial (ĕg'zĭs-tĕn'shăl; ĕk'sĭs-), *a.* Involving, or pert. to, existence; *Logic & Math.*, predicating existence.
In the *existential* proposition, "A exists," or "there is an A," "is" or "exists" cannot be legitimately regarded as a predicate of A. *G. F. Stout.*

‖ **ex'it** (ĕk'sĭt). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. of *exire* to go out. See EX-; ISSUE.] He (or she) goes out, or retires from the scene; as, *exit* Macbeth; — used in dramatic writings to indicate withdrawal of an actor. Cf. EXEUNT.

ex'it, *n.* [See 1st EXIT. But in some cases fr. L. *exitus* a going out, way of egress, fr. *exire* to go out.] **1.** The departure of a player from the stage.
They have their *exits* and their entrances. *Shak.*
2. Any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; as, to make one's *exit.*
Sighs for his *exit,* vulgarly called death. *Cowper.*
3. A way of departure; passage out of a place; egress.
Forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits.* *Woodward.*

ex'it, *v. i.* To go out; to depart; hence, to die.

‖ **ex li'bris** (ĕks lī'brĭs). [L. *ex* from + *libris* books.] An inscription, label, or the like, in a book, indicating its ownership; esp., a bookplate. It often consists of the words *ex libris* followed by the owner's name.

Ex'moor (ĕks'mōōr), *n.* [From *Exmoor,* a district in Somersetshire and Devonshire.] **1.** One of a breed of horned sheep of Devonshire, England, having white legs and face and black nostrils. They are esp. valuable for mutton.
2. A breed of ponies native to the Exmoor district.

ex'o- (ĕk'sō-). [Gr. ἔξω out of, outside, fr. ἐξ out. See EX-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *out of, outside;* as in *exocarp, exogen, exoskeleton.*
2. *Org. Chem.* A combining form prefixed to the name of a compound to indicate that substitution has occurred in a side chain and not in the ring or nucleus; as, *exo*-chloro-toluene, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH_2Cl$.

Ex'o-as-ca'les (ĕk'sō-ăs-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See EXOASCUS.] *Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fungi in which the asci are separate but approximate. There are two families, one of saprophytes, the other (*Exoascaceæ*) of parasites which are often destructive to fruit trees, causing leaf curl, bladder plums, and other deformities.

Ex'o-as'cus (-ăs'kŭs), *n.* [NL. See EXO-; ASCUS; — so named because the asci burst through the surface of the

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ex'he-red'i-ta'tion (ĕks'hē-rĕd'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Exheredation. *R.*
exhib. *Abbr. Med.* Exhibeatur (L., let it be administered).
ex-hib'it, *a.* Exhibited. *Obs.*
ex-hib'it-a-ble (ĕg-zĭb'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-hib'it-ant, *n.* An exhibitor.
ex-hib'it-er. Var. of EXHIBITOR.
ex'hi-bi'tion-ist, *n.* One who exhibits, or performs, publicly. *Rare.*
ex'hi-bi'tion-ize. *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
ex-hil'a-ra'tor (ĕg-zĭl'ȧ-rā'tẽr), *n.* One that exhilarates.
ex-hil'a-ra-to-ry (-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Exhilarative. *Rare.*
ex-hor'bi-tant. † EXORBITANT.
ex-hort', *n.* Exhortation. *Obs.*
ex-hor'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of EXHORTATIVE.
ex'hor-ta'tor (ĕk'sŏr-tā'tẽr; ĕk'sŏr-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] An exhorter. *R.*
ex'hu-ma'tor (ĕks'hū-mā'tẽr), *n.* An exhumer.
ex-hum'er (ĕks-hūm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, exhumes.
‖ **ex hy-po'the-si** (ĕks hī-pŏth'ē-sī). [NL.] By hypothesis.
exibicion. † EXHIBITION.
exiccate, exiccation, etc. † EXSICCATE, etc.
‖ **e-xi'do** (ā-hē'thō; 146). Var. of EJIDO.
ex'ies (ĕk'sĭz), *n. pl.* Ecstasies. *Scot.*
ex'i-gen'da-ry (ĕk'sĭ-jĕn'dȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *exigenda* state of one in danger of outlawry for contumacy.] An exigenter. *Rare.*
ex'i-gent, *n.* *Eng. Law.* The writ used in exacting a person before outlawry.
ex'i-gent-er, *n.* *Eng. Law.* An officer of the Court of Common Pleas, and later (18th and 19th centuries) also of the Court of King's Bench, who made out exigents.
ex'i-gent-ly, *adv.* of EXIGENT.
‖ **ex'i-gi fa'ci-as** (ĕk'sĭ-jī fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., that you cause to be demanded.] *Eng. Law.* = EXIGENT, *n.*, the writ.
ex'il-arch (ĕk'sĭ-lärk), *n.* [*exile* + *-arch.*] *Jewish Hist.* A prince or ruler of the exiles in Babylon, to whom Jews, wherever they were, paid tribute. — **ex'il-ar'chate** (-lär'kăt), *n.*
ex'ile-ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *exilement.*] See -MENT.
ex'il-er (ĕk'sīl-ẽr), *n.* One who exiles.
ex-il'i-an (ĕg-zĭl'ĭ-ăn; ĕk-sĭl'-), *a.* Exilic.
ex'i-li'tion (ĕk'sĭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exsilire* to spring forth; *ex* + *salire* to spring, leap.] A sudden springing or leaping out. *Obs.*
exime. † EXEME.
ex'in-du'si-ate, *a.* See EX-.
ex'ine (ĕk'sĭn). Var. of EXTINE.
ex-in'gui-nal, *a.* [*ex-* + *inguinal.*] *Zoöl.* Situated outside the groin; pert. to or designating the second joint of a spider's leg.
ex int. *Abbr.* Ex interest.
ex-ist'a-bil'i-ty. Var. of EXISTIBILITY.
ex-ist'en-cy (ĕg-zĭs'tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Existence. *Rare.*
‖ **ex'is-ten'ti-a** (ĕk'sĭs-tĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL.] = EXISTENCE.
ex'is-ten'tial-ly, *adv.* of EXISTENTIAL. See -LY.
ex-ist'ent-ly, *adv.* of EXISTENT.
ex-ist'er, *n.* One who exists.
ex-ist'i-ble (ĕg-zĭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ex-ist'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ex-is'ti-ma'tion (ĕg-zĭs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *existimatio,* fr. *existimare* to estimate.] Esteem; opinion; estimation. *Obs.*
ex'ite (ĕk'sīt), *n.* [Gr. ἔξω outside.] *Zoöl.* One of the appendages of the exterior side of the limbs of phyllopods.
exite. † EXCITE.
ex-i'tial (ĕg-zĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *exitialis,* fr. *exitium* a going out, a going to naught, i.e., ruin.] Destructive; fatal. *Obs.*
ex-i'tion (ĕks-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exitio.*] Exit; departure. *Rare.*
ex-i'tious (ĕg-zĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *exitiosus.*] Exitial. *Obs.*
ex'i-ture, *n.* [LL. *exitura* a going out: cf. OF. *exiture* abscess.] An exit; abscess. *Obs.*
ex'i-tus, *n.* [L.] Exit; exodus. *Obs.*
‖ **ex'i-tus ac'ta pro'bat.** [L.] The event justifies the deed; — Washington's motto. *Ovid* (*Heroides,* II. 85).
‖ **ex ju're** (ĕks jōō'rē). [L.] *Law.* Of or by legal right.
‖ **ex jus-ti'ti-a** (jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* From, or as a matter of, justice.
‖ **ex le'ge** (lē'jē) [L.] From, or as a matter of, law; by operation of law.
ex lib. *Abbr.* Ex libris.
‖ **ex me'ra gra'ti-a.** [L.] Out of mere favor.
ex'me-rid'i-an, *n. & a.* *Astron. & Navig.* = EXTRAMERIDIONAL.
‖ **ex me'ro mo'tu.** [L.] Out of mere impulse: of his (one's, its, etc.) own accord.
‖ **ex mo're.** [L.] According to custom.
‖ **ex ne-ces'si-ta'te re'i.** [L.] From the necessity of the case.
‖ **ex ni'hi-lo ni'hil fit.** [L.] From (or out of) nothing, nothing is made (or comes).
‖ **ex no'bi-li of-fi'ci-o** (ĕks nŏb'ĭ-lī ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Scots Law.* Lit., by virtue of its noble office or privilege; — of an act done by the court as a matter of equity.
‖ **ex nu'do pac'to non o'ri-tur ac'ti-o** (ŏr'ĭ-tŭr ăk'shĭ-ō). [L.] *Law.* From a nude (mere) pact no action arises; — a formula expressing the general truth that at the Roman law a pact would not sustain an action, but often misquoted by English lawyers as if "ex nudo pacto" meant "from an agreement without consideration." See PACT.
Ex'o-as-ca'ce-æ (ĕk'sō-ăs-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See EXOASCALES.

host at maturity.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi typifying the family Exoascaceæ, having a perennial mycelium and an ascus with four or eight spores. Some species are very destructive. See EXOASCALES.

ex′oc-cip′i-tal (ĕks′ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [*ex-* + *occipital.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating a bone or region on each side of the foramen magnum of the skull. — *n.* The exoccipital bone, which in man forms a part of the occipital.

Ex′o-chor′da (ĕk′sō-kôr′dȧ), *n.* [NL.; *exo-* + Gr. χορδή a cord; — from the placentary cords left standing after the fall of the carpels.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic rosaceous shrubs having spikes or racemes of pure white flowers and a curious fruit consisting of five bony carpels disposed starlike around the axis. *E. grandiflora*, the pearl bush, is commonly cultivated.

ex′o-cho′ri-on (-kō′rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.* [NL.; *exo-* + *chorion.*] *Zoöl.* The outer layer of the chorion of the eggs of insects.

ex-oc′u-late (ĕks-ŏk′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *exoculatus*, p. p. of *exoculare* to exoculate; *ex* out + *oculus* an eye.] To deprive of eyes. *Rare.*

ex-oc′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of removing the eyes from a person, as in execution of a sentence for crime.

The Conqueror would have no one hanged: emasculation and *exoculation* were to serve instead. . . . We use too mild a word if we speak of "blinding." The eyes were torn out. *Pollock & Mait.*

ex′ode (ĕk′sōd), *n.* **a** [Cf. F. *exode*. See EXODUS, 1.] = EXODUS, 1. **b** (1) [Gr. ἐξόδιον, neut. of ἐξόδιος, *a.* See EXODUS.] *Gr. Drama.* = EXODUS, 3. (2) [L. *exodium*, fr. Gr. ἐξόδιος, *a.* See EXODUS.] *Rom. Antiq.* A comic afterpiece; a farce or a travesty.

ex′o-der′mis (ĕk′sō-dûr′mĭs), *n.* [NL.; *exo-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] *Bot.* The outermost cortical layer in roots, which becomes cutinized and replaces the epidermis.

ex′o-dist (ĕk′sō-dĭst), *n.* One who participates in an exodus; an emigrant. *Rare.*

ex′o-dus (-dŭs), *n.* [L., the book of Exodus, Gr. ἔξοδος a going or marching out; ἐξ out + ὁδός way.] **1.** A going out; particularly (the Exodus), the going out or journey of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses; and hence, any large migration from a place.
2. [*cap.*] The second book of the Pentateuch; — so called because it narrates the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. See OLD TESTAMENT.
3. Also **ex′o-dos** (-dŏs). [Gr. ἔξοδος.] *Gr. Drama.* The part of a play following the last song of the chorus. Cf. EPISODE, STASIMON, KOMMOS.

ex′-of-fi′cial, *a.* Proceeding from office or authority. *R.*

‖ **ex of-fi′ci-o** (ĕks ŏ-fĭsh′ĭ-ō); *pl.* EX OFFICIIS (-ĭs). [L.] From office; by virtue or because of an office; officially.

ex′o-gam′ic (ĕk′sō-găm′ĭk), **ex-og′a-mous** (ĕk-sŏg′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, exogamy.

ex-og′a-my (ĕk-sŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*exo-* + *-gamy.*] The custom, or tribal law, which prohibits marriage between members of the same group or clan; marriage outside of the tribe or clan; — opposed to *endogamy.*

ex′o-gen (ĕk′sō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *exogène.* See EXO-; -GEN.] *Bot.* A plant of the class Exogenæ.

Ex-og′e-næ (ĕk-sŏj′ē-nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A formerly accepted class of seed plants, including the dicotyledons; — so named because the stem grows by annual rings. Coördinate with *Endogenæ.*

ex-og′e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [*exo-* + *-genous.*] **1.** *Biol.* **a** Growing from or on the outside; growing by addition to the exterior (cf. ENDOGENOUS). **b** *Bot.* Belonging to the Exogenæ; having the character of an exogen.
2. *Anat.* Growing from previously ossified parts.
exogenous aneurysm, *Med.*, an aneurysm which is produced by causes acting from without, as from injury.

Ex′o-go′ni-um (ĕk′sō-gō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *exo-* + Gr. γωνία angle.] *Bot.* A genus of convolvulaceous plants distinguished by the exserted stamens and capitate stigma. The species are mostly tropical American, and many have ornamental flowers resembling those of *Ipomœa.* All possess cathartic properties; *E. purga* yields jalap.

ex-o′mis (ĕk-sō′mĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἐξωμίς.] *Class. Antiq.* A garment worn by the lower classes and slaves, prob. a kind of short chiton with an armhole on the left side only, leaving the right shoulder and breast uncovered.

ex′o-mol′o-ge′sis (ĕk′sō-mŏl′ō-jē′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐξομολόγησις; ἐξ out (intens.) + ὁμολογεῖν to confess.] A full or public confession. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ex′o-mor′phic (ĕk′sō-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*exo-* + *morphic.*] *Petrog.* Occurring without; external; — said of changes, such as hardening, production of new minerals, etc., which an igneous intrusion produces on adjacent rocks. Opposed to *endomorphic.*

ex-om′pha-los (ĕk-sŏm′fȧ-lŏs), **ex-om′pha-lus** (-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξόμφαλος a prominent navel; ἐκ, ἐξ + ὀμφαλός navel.] Umbilical hernia. — **ex-om′pha-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

ex′on (ĕk′sŏn), *n.* [F. *exempt* an under officer. See EXEMPT.] One of four officers of the Yeomen of the Guard ranking below ensign, who in turn act as resident commanders in the absence of superior officers; an exempt.

Ex′on, *n.* [NL., from E. *Exe* the name of a river.] A native or inhabitant of Exeter, in England.

ex′o-nar′thex (-sō-när′thĕks), *n.* [*exo-* + *narthex.*] *Arch.* The outer narthex of a church having two narthexes; sometimes, the whole atrium or antecourt. See ESONARTHEX.

ex-on′er-ate (ĕg-zŏn′ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; EX-ON′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); EX-ON′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *exoneratus*, p. p. of *exonerare* to free from a burden; *ex* out, from + *onerare* to load, *onus* load. See ONEROUS.] **1.** To unload; disburden. *Obs.*
2. To relieve, as of a charge, obligation, or hardship; to clear of something that lies upon or oppresses one, as an accusation or imputation; as, to *exonerate* one from blame.
3. Hence, to free from blame; to exculpate.
Syn. — Absolve, acquit, clear, relieve. See EXCULPATE.

ex-on′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exoneratio*: cf. F. *exonération.*] **1.** Evacuation of the bowels. *Obs.*
2. Act of disburdening, discharging, or freeing morally or legally, as from a charge, imputation, duty, obligation, responsibility, etc.; also, state of being so freed.

ex-on′er-a-tive (ĕg-zŏn′ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation; tending to exonerate.

ex-on′er-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L., an unloader.] One who exonerates, or frees from obligation.

ex′o-path′ic (ĕk′sō-păth′ĭk), *a.* [*exo-* + *pathic.*] *Med.* Having its source external; as, *exopathic* diseases.

ex′o-pe-rid′i-um (-pē-rĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIDIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *exo-* + *peridium.*] *Bot.* The outer peridium when the peridium has two layers, as in the puffballs.

ex-oph′a-gy (ĕk-sŏf′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [*exo-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] Cannibalism outside the tribe or kindred. Cf. ENDOPHAGY. — **ex-oph′a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

ex′oph-thal′mi-a (ĕk′sŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος with prominent eyes; ἐξ out + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] *Med.* The protrusion of the eyeball so that the eyelids will not cover it, in consequence of disease.

ex′oph-thal′mic (-mĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to exophthalmia.
exophthalmic goiter *or* **goitre**, Basedow's disease.

ex-op′o-dite (ĕk-sŏp′ō-dīt), *n.* [*exo-* + Gr. πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* The external branch (on the protopodite) of a typical limb of a crustacean. — **ex-op′o-dit′ic** (-dĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ex′o-ra-ble (ĕk′sō-rȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *exorabilis*: cf. F. *exorable.*] Capable of being moved by entreaty. — **ex′o-ra-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ex′o-ra-ble-ness**, *n.*

ex-or′bi-tance (ĕg-zôr′bĭ-tăns) } *n.*; *pl.* -TANCES (-sĕz), **ex-or′bi-tan-cy** (-bĭ-tăn-sĭ) } -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Exorbitant state or quality; irregularity; — esp., with respect to law or moral principle. *Archaic.*
2. An exorbitant action or procedure; a going out of or beyond the usual or due; esp., excessive or gross deviation from rule, right, or propriety; as, *exorbitance* of demands. "A curb to your *exorbitancies.*" *Dryden.*

The lamentable *exorbitances* of their superstitions. *Bp. Hall.*

3. Tendency or disposition to be exorbitant; greed; rapacity; as, the *exorbitance* of semibarbarous dictators.

ex-or′bi-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *exorbitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *exorbitare* to go out of the track; *ex* out + *orbita* track: cf. F. *exorbitant.* See ORBIT.] **1.** *Law.* Not within the orbit, or scope, of the law; illegal; extrajural. *Rare*, and borrowed from the Civil law.

The Jews . . . [were] injured with causes *exorbitant.* *Hooker.*

2. Deviating; wandering; erring; esp., deviating from the normal or customary course; aberrant; abnormal; anomalous; eccentric. *Archaic.*
3. Going beyond the rule or established limits of right or propriety; excessive; extravagant; inordinate; as, *exorbitant* appetites and passions; *exorbitant* demands.
Syn. — See EXCESSIVE.

ex-or′bi-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *exorbitatus*, p. p.] To go out of the track; to deviate from the usual orbit. *Rare.* — **ex-or′bi-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

ex′or-cise, ex′or-cize (ĕk′sôr-sīz; ĕg-zôr′sīz; 277), *v. t.*; -CISED (-sīzd) or -CIZED; -CIS′ING (-sīz′ĭng) or -CIZ′ING. [L. *exorcizare*, Gr. ἐξορκίζειν; ἐξ out + ὁρκίζειν to make one swear, bind by an oath, fr. ὅρκος oath: cf. F. *exorciser.*] **1.** To expel or drive off (an evil spirit) by adjuration, esp. by the use of a holy name, or, loosely, by magic rites; hence, to deliver (a person, place, etc.) from the presence, or purify from the influence, of an evil spirit.
2. To address or summon (an evil spirit) by magical or religious formulæ; to conjure or conjure up.

He impudently *exorciseth* devils in the church. *Prynne.*

☞ The spelling *exorcise* is the usual one, but *exorcize* conforms to the analogy of most other words from Greek words ending in -ίζειν.

ex′or-cism (ĕk′sôr-sĭz′m; ĕg-zôr′-), *n.* [L. *exorcismus*, Gr. ἐξορκισμός: cf. F. *exorcisme.*] Act or process of exorcising; adjuration or conjuration of evil spirits; also, a spell or formula used in exorcising.

ex′or-cist (-sĭst), *n.* [L. *exorcista*, Gr. ἐξορκιστής: cf. F. *exorciste.*] **1.** One who exorcises or adjures evil spirits.

Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjured up
My mortified spirit. *Shak.*

2. *R. C. Ch. & Eastern Ch.* A member of a minor order, which is next below that of acolyte. In the R. C. Church it is the third of the minor orders; in the Eastern Church the order has practically ceased to exist.

ex-or′di-um (ĕg-zôr′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *exordiri* to begin a web, lay a warp, begin; *ex* out + *ordiri* to begin a web, begin.] A beginning; an introduction; esp., the introductory part of a discourse or written composition. "The *exordium* of repentance." *Jer. Taylor.* — **ex-or′di-al** (-ăl), *a.*
Syn. — See PREFACE.

ex′o-scop′ic (ĕk′sō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*exo-* + *scopic.*] Seeing, or seen, from without; — in *Math.*, said of a method that regards the coefficients of a quantic as monads, disregarding their inner formation. — **ex′o-scop′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ex′o-skel′e-ton (-skĕl′ē-tŭn), *n.* [*exo-* + *skeleton.*] *Zoöl.* A hard supporting or protective structure developed on or secreted by the outside of the body, as the shell of a crustacean; — opposed to *endoskeleton.* This is the common type of skeleton in the invertebrates. In vertebrates the term is sometimes limited to structures (as horny plates, nails, hoofs, etc.) produced by the epidermis, but is more often extended to include ossifications in the underlying mesoblastic tissues, as the bony scutes of armadillos. The teeth of vertebrates are exoskeletal parts, partly epiblastic and partly mesoblastic. — **ex′o-skel′e-tal** (-skĕl′ē-tăl), *a.*

ex′o-spore (ĕk′sō-spōr), *n.* [*exo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* **a** = EXOSPORIUM. **b** One of the asexual spores, or conidia, formed by abstriction from the mycelium in phycomycetous fungi. — **ex-os′po-rous** (ĕk-sŏs′pō-rŭs; ĕk′sō-spō′rŭs), *a.*

ex′o-spo′ri-um (ĕk′sō-spō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See EXOSPORE.] *Bot.* The outer layer or coating of the spore wall.

Ex′o-ste′ma (-stē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *exo-* + Gr. στῆμα stamen; — from the exserted stamens.] *Bot.* A genus of West Indian rubiaceous trees or shrubs having small white flowers with a salverform corolla and elongated tube. The fruit is a 2-celled capsule containing numerous winged seeds. The bark of *E. caribæum* resembles cinchona.

ex′o-stome (ĕk′sō-stōm), *n.* [*exo-* + *-stome.*] *Bot.* **a** The foramen of the primine, or outer coat of the ovule. **b** In mosses, the outer part of the peristome.

ex-os′tosed (ĕk-sŏs′tōzd), *a.* Affected with exostosis.

ex′os-to′sis (ĕk′sŏs-tō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξόστωσις; ἐξ out + ὀστέον bone.] **1.** *Med.* Any abnormal protuberance of a bone; an excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone.
2. *Bot.* The formation of knots upon the surface of wood in trees. They are sometimes pathogenic in character.

ex′os-tot′ic (-tŏt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to exostoses.

ex′o-ter′ic (ĕk′sō-tĕr′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *exotericus*, Gr. ἐξωτερικός, fr. ἔξω outside, fr. ἐξ out: **ex′o-ter′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *exotérique.* See EX-.] External; public; suitable to be imparted to the public; hence, capable of being readily or fully comprehended; — opposed to *esoteric*, or secret.

The foppery of an *exoteric* and esoteric doctrine. *De Quincey.*

— **ex′o-ter′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ex′o-ter-y (ĕk′sō-tĕr-ĭ; ĕg-zŏt′ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* EXOTERIES (-ĭz). That which is obvious, public, or common; — opposed to *esotery.*

Dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar. *A. Tucker.*

ex′o-ther′mic (ĕk′sō-thûr′mĭk), *a.* [*exo-* + *thermic.*] *Chem.* Characterized by, or formed with, evolution of heat; as, an *exothermic* reaction; — opposed to *endothermic.*

ex-ot′ic (ĕg-zŏt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *exoticus*, Gr. ἐξωτικός, fr. ἔξω outside: cf. F. *exotique.* See EXOTERIC.] Introduced from a foreign country; not native; extraneous; foreign; as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

Nothing was so splendid and *exotic* as the ambassador. *Evelyn.*

— *n.* An exotic thing, as a plant or a word. — **ex-ot′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Rare.* — **ex-ot′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ot′i-cal-ness, -ic-ness**, *n.* — **ex-ot′i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz′m), **ex′o-tism** (ĕk′sō-tĭz′m), *n.*

ex-o′to-spore (ĕk-sō′tō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. ἐξωτικός foreign +

---

ex′o-can′ni-bal-ism, *n.* Exophagy.

ex′o-car′di-a (-kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *exo-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] Abnormal position of the heart.

ex′o-car′di-ac (-ăk), **ex′o-car′di-al** (-ăl), *a.* Situated or arising outside of the heart.

ex′o-carp, *n.* [*exo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* = EPICARP.

ex′o-ce′lar, ex′o-ce′lom. Vars. of EXOCŒLAR, EXOCŒLOM.

Ex′o-ce′ti-dæ, Ex′o-ce′tus. Vars. of EXOCŒTIDÆ, -CŒTUS.

ex′o-cœ′lar (ĕk′sō-sē′lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the parietal, as opposed to the visceral, surface or wall of the cœlom.

ex′o-cœ′lom, ex′o-cœ′lum, *n.* [*exo-* + *cœlom.*] *Embryol.* The extra-embryonic part of the body cavity of the embryos of amniotic vertebrates.

Ex′o-cœ′ti-dæ (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See EXOCŒTUS.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the true flying fishes, sometimes including also the halfbeaks and sauries.

Ex′o-cœ′tus (-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *exocoetus* a fish that sleeps on the shore, Gr. ἐξώκοιτος.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of flying fishes.

ex-oc′to-he′dron. Var. of HEX-OCTAHEDRON.

Ex′o-cyc′li-ca (ĕk′sō-sĭk′lĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *exo-* + Gr. κυκλικός circular.] = IRREGULARIA, order of sea urchins. — **ex′o-cyc′lic** (-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.*

Exod. *Abbr.* Exodus.

ex′o-derm, *n.* [*exo-* + *-derm.*] **1.** *Bot.* = EXODERMIS. **2.** *Zoöl.* An external integument, esp. of an insect. *Rare.*

ex-od′ic (ĕk-sŏd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐξοδικός belonging to departure. See EXODUS.] *Physiol.* = EFFERENT. *Rare.*

‖ **ex-o′di-um** (ĕk-sō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] = EXODE b (2).

ex′o-dy, *n.* [Cf. Gr. ἐξοδία a marching out.] Exodus. *Obs.*

ex′o-gas′tri-cal-ly, *adv.* [*exo-* + *gastric.*] *Zoöl.* With curvature toward the dorsal side of the body; — of the manner of coiling characteristic of most cephalopods having coiled shells.

ex′o-gas-tri′tis, *n.* [NL. See EXO-; GASTRITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the external coat of the stomach.

ex′o-ge-net′ic (ĕk′sō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Exogenous.

ex-og′e-nous-ly, *adv.* of EXOGENOUS.

ex-og′e-ny (ĕk-sŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* = EXOGAMY.

ex-og′na-thite (ĕk-sŏg′nȧ-thīt), *n.* [*exo-* + *gnathite.*] The external branch of an oral appendage of a crustacean.

ex-og′y-nous (ĕk-sŏj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*exo-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Having a projecting style. *Rare.*

Ex′o-gy′ra (ĕk′sō-jī′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *exo-* + Gr. γῦρος circle.] *Paleon.* A genus of Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous fossil shells allied to the true oysters.

ex′o-lete, *a.* [L. *exoletus*, p. p. of *exolescere* to grow out, grow out of use.] Obsolete; out of use; stale; insipid; faded. *Obs.*

ex′o-lu′tion (ĕk′sō-lū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsolutio* release.] A setting free; release; relaxation. *Obs.*

ex-olve′, *v. t.* [L. *exsolvere, exsolutum.*] To loose; to pay. *Obs.*

ex′o-me-tri′tis (ĕk′sō-mē-trī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *exo-* + Gr. μήτρα the womb.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the uterus.

ex-o′mi-on (ĕk-sō′mĭ-ŏn), *n.* An exomis.

ex′o-mor′phism (ĕk′sō-môr′fĭz′m), *n.* Quality or state of being exomorphic.

Exon. *Abbr.* Exonia (L., Exeter).

Exon Domesday. See DOMESDAY.

ex-o′ner (ĕg-zō′nẽr), *v. t.* To exonerate. *Obs. or Scots Law.*

ex-on′er-ate, *a.* Exonerated. *Obs. or Archaic.*

‖ **ex-o′ne-re′tur** (ĕg-zŏn′ē-rē′tŭr), *n.* [L. Lit., let him be exonerated.] A discharging entry formerly made on a bailpiece.

ex′o-neu′ral, *a.* [*exo-* + *neural.*] Outside of, or independent of, the nervous system. — **ex′o-neu′ral-ly**, *adv.*

ex′on-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

‖ **ex o′pe-re o′pe-ran′tis** (ĕks ŏp′ĕ-rē ŏp′ĕ-răn′tĭs). [L.] *Theol.* From, or by virtue of, an opus operans (which see).

‖ **ex o′pe-re o′pe-ra′to** (ŏp′ĕr-ē ŏp′ĕr-ā′tō). [L.] From, or by virtue of, an opus operatum (which see).

ex′o-pho′ri-a (ĕk′sō-fō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *exo-* + Gr. φορός bearing.] *Med.* Heterophoria in which the visual lines tend outward. — **ex′o-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.*

ex′oph-thal′mos (ĕk′sŏf-thăl′mŏs), **ex′oph-thal′mus** (-mŭs), *n.* [NL.] = EXOPHTHALMIA.

ex′oph-thal′my (-mĭ), *n.* *Med.* Exophthalmia.

ex′o-plasm (ĕk′sō-plăz′m), *n.* [*exo-* + Gr. πλάσμα form.] *Biol.* = ECTOPLASM.

ex′o-pod, *n.* = EXOPODITE.

ex-opt′, *v. t.* [L. *exoptare.*] To desire greatly. *Obs.* — **ex-opt′a-ble**, *a.* *Obs.* — **ex′op-ta′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

Ex′op-ter′y-go′ta (ĕk′sŏp-tĕr′ĭ-gō′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *exo-* + Gr. πτερυγωτός winged.] *Zoöl.* See ENDOPTERYGOTA. — **ex′op-ter′y-got′ic** (-gŏt′ĭk), *a.* — **ex′op-ter′y-go′tism** (-gō′tĭz′m), *n.* — **ex′op-ter′y-go′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

ex′o-rate, *v. t.* [L. *exoratus*, p. p. of *exorare* to exorate; *ex* + *orare* to pray.] To persuade, or to gain, by entreaty. *Obs.* — **ex′o-ra′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

ex-or′bit-al, *a.* Outside of the orbit.

ex-or′bi-tant-ly, *adv.* of EXORBITANT.

ex′or-ci-sa′tion, ex′or-ci-za′tion (ĕk′sŏr-sĭ-zā′shŭn; -sī-zā′-), *n.* Exorcism. *Rare.*

ex′or-cise, *or* **ex′or-cize**, *n.* Exorcism. *Rare.*

ex′or-cise-ment, ex′or-cize-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

ex′or-cis′er, ex′or-ciz′er (ĕk′-ŏr-sīz′ẽr), *n.* An exorcist.

ex′or-cis′mal (ĕk′sŏr-sĭz′măl), **ex′or-ci′so-ry** (-sī′zō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to exorcism.

ex′or-cis′ti-cal (-sĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to exorcism.

ex′or-cize. Var. of EXORCISE.

exordie, *n.* Exordium. *Obs.*

ex′or-dize, *v. i.* To utter an exordium. *Rare.*

exordy, *n.* An exordium. *Obs.*

ex-ore′, *v. t.* [L. *exorare* to gain by entreaty.] To exorate. *Obs.*

ex′or-gan′ic, *a.* [*ex-* + *organic.*] Having lost organic character.

‖ **ex′o-ri-a′re a′li-quis no′stris ex os′si-bus ul′tor** (ăl′ĭ-kwĭs nŏs′trĭs)! [L.] Arise some avenger from our bones! — imprecation of dying Dido in *Vergil* (*Æneid*, IV. 625).

‖ **ex o′ri-en′te lux.** [L.] Out of the east (comes) light.

ex-or′mi-a (ĕk-sôr′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξορμᾶν to erupt.] Papular disease of the skin.

ex-orn′, *v. t.* [L. *exornare* to adorn.] To ornament. *Obs.*

ex-or′nate, *v. t.* [L. *exornatus*, p. p. of *exornare* to adorn.] To adorn. — **ex′or-na′tion** (ĕk′sŏr-nā′shŭn), *n.* — **ex-or′na-to-ry**, *a.* *All Obs.*

exorsisacioun, *n.* Exorcism. *Obs.*

exorsism. † EXORCISM.

ex-ort′. † EXHORT.

ex′or-ta′tion. † EXHORTATION.

ex-or′tive, *a.* [L. *exortivus*, fr. *exoriri* to spring up.] Rising; relating to the east. *Obs.*

ex-os′cu-late, *v. t.* [L. *exosculatus*, p. p. of *exosculari* to kiss.] To kiss. *Obs.* — **ex-os′cu-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

ex′os-mo′sis (ĕk′sŏs-mō′sĭs; ĕk′sŏz-), *n.* Also **ex′os-mose** (ĕk′sŏs-mōs; ĕk′sŏz-). See OSMOSIS. — **ex′os-mot′ic** (-mŏt′ĭk), **ex-os′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

ex′o-sperm, *n.* [*exo-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* An exospore.

ex-os′po-ral (ĕk-sŏs′pō-răl; ĕk′sō-spō′răl), *a.* *Bot.* Exosporous.

ex-os′sate (ĕk-sŏs′āt), *v. t.* [L. *exossatus*, p. p. of *exossare.*] To deprive of bones; to cause (fruits) to grow without stones. *Obs.* — **ex′os-sa′tion** (ĕk′sŏ-sā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

ex-os′se-ous, *a.* [*ex-* + *osseous.*] Boneless. *Obs.*

ex-os′tra-cize (ĕk-sŏs′trȧ-sīz), *v. t.* [Gr. ἐξοστρακίζειν]. To ostracize. *Rare.* — **ex-os′tra-cism** (-sĭz′m), *n.* *Rare.*

ex′o-ter′i-cism (ĕk′sō-tĕr′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

ex′o-ter′ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* *Philos.* Exoteric doctrines or discourses.

ex′o-the′ca, *n.* [NL.; *exo-* + *theca.*] *Zoöl.* The exothecal tissue of a coral.

ex′o-the′cal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Outside of a theca; designating, specif., the tissue surrounding the theca in the skeleton of certain corals.

ex′o-the′cate, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having an exotheca.

ex′o-the′ci-um (ĕk′sō-thē′shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* The epidermis of an anther.

ex′o-ther′mous (-thûr′mŭs), *a.* Exothermic.

ex′o-thy′ro-pex′y (-thī′rō-pĕk′sĭ), *n.* [*exo-* + *thyro-* + *-pexy.*]

F G H I J K L M

spore.] *Biol.* A spore stage in the life history of certain protozoans in which the organism consists of a minute elongated cell capable of asexual reproduction; a sporozoite. The malaria parasite is injected into the human body in this stage by the mosquito. See ANOPHELES.

ex-ot′ro-pism (ĕk-sŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*exo-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The curvature of a lateral geotropic organ away from the main axis.

ex-pand′ (ĕks-pănd′), *v. t.*; EX-PAND′ED; EX-PAND′ING. [L. *expandere, expansum*; *ex* out + *pandere* to spread out, to throw open; perh. akin to E. *patent.* Cf. SPAWN.] **1.** To lay open by extending; to open wide; to spread out; to diffuse; as, a flower *expands* its leaves.

Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight. *Milton.*

2. To cause the particles or parts of to spread themselves or stand apart, thus increasing bulk without addition of substance; to make to occupy more space; to cause expansion of (see EXPANSION, 1); to dilate; to distend; to extend every way; to enlarge; — opposed to *contract*; as, to *expand* the chest; heat *expands* all bodies; to *expand* the sphere of benevolence.

3. To work out or express in full or in greater detail; to develop; as, to *expand* an argument or a paragraph; specif., *Math.*, to state in enlarged form; to develop in a series; as, to *expand* an equation. See EXPANSION, 5.

Syn. — See DILATE.

ex-pand′, *v. i.* To become widely opened; to spread apart; to dilate; distend; enlarge; swell; as, flowers *expand* in the spring; metals *expand* by heat; the heart *expands* with joy; an *expanding* traffic.

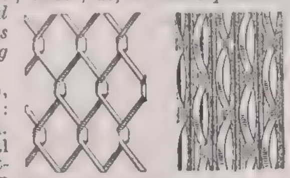

Two forms of Expanded Metal for plaster work.

ex-pand′ed (ĕks-pănd′ĕd), *p. p.* of EXPAND. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Open; displayed. **expanded metal**, sheet metal cut and stretched into a lattice, used in construction as a lathing, etc. — **e. type**, *Print.*, type somewhat wider than the standard for the same height.

☞ This is nonpareil antique expanded.

ex-pand′er (ĕks-păn′dẽr), *n.* One that expands; specif., *Mach.*, a device for expanding the end of a tube in a tube plate for a boiler or condenser so as to make a steam-tight or water-tight joint.

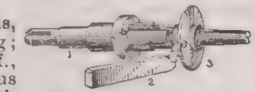

1 Expanding Mandrel; 2 Tool; 3 Piece of Work.

ex-pand′ing, *p. a.* That expands, or may be expanded; extending; spreading; enlarging. Specif., *Mach.*, in the name of various tools and devices, as: (1) **expanding arbor** *or* **mandrel**, one whose diameter can be varied by means of coned pieces and screws to fit any size of hole between certain limits. (2) **expanding auger, bit, drill, reamer**, etc., one whose cutter or cutters may be adjusted for holes of various sizes. See BIT, *Illust.* (3) **expanding pulley**, one whose diameter can be varied at will within a certain range. (4) **expanding pliers**, a pair the jaws of which diverge when the handles are squeezed together. See PLIERS, *Illust.* **expanding brake**, *or* **band brake**, *Mach.*, a brake for a vehicle, in which a flexible band can be sprung outward against the inside rim of a hub or annular gear wheel.

ex-panse′ (ĕks-păns′), *n.* [From L. *expansus*, p. p. of *expandere.* See EXPAND.] **1.** That which is expanded or spread out; a wide extent of space or body; esp., with *the*, the arch of the sky.

Lights . . . high in the *expanse* of heaven. *Milton.*

2. An expanding; state of being expanded; expansion. *R.*

3. Extent to which a thing expands; spread; stretch; as, the alar *expanse* of a bird.

ex-pan′si-ble (ĕks-păn′sĭ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being expanded; esp., *Phon.*, capable of being pronounced, without loss of identity, with an opening of the jaws considerably wider than usual, as the open vowels, *ä, ȧ*, etc. — **ex-pan′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ex-pan′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ex-pan′si-bly**, *adv.*

ex-pan′sile (-sĭl), *a.* **1.** Expansible.

Ether and alcohol are more *expansile* than water. *Brande & C.*

2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, expansion; as, *expansile* movements.

ex-pan′sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *expansio.*] **1.** Act or process of expanding, or state of being expanded; dilatation; distention; extension; enlargement; as, *expansion* of business or of currency; territorial *expansion.* The application of heat to substances generally causes expansion. For gases the rate of expansion is nearly uniform (see CHARLES'S LAW). Liquids and solids expand at various rates, expressed by *coefficients* (see under COEFFICIENT, 3). Gases, moreover, expand merely by release from pressure, and in so doing absorb heat.

2. That which is expanded; expanse; extended surface.

The starred *expansion* of the skies. *Beattie.*

3. Extent of expansion; also, pure space.

Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore.*

4. An expanded or expanding part, appendage, or termination; as, the Lake of Geneva is an *expansion* of the river Rhone; an *expansion* for a bolt.

5. *Math.* The developed result of an indicated operation; the expression of a function in the form of a convergent series; as, the *expansion* of $(a + b)^2$ is $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

6. *Nav. Arch.* The enlargement of the ship mathematically from a model or drawing to the full or building size, in the process of construction.

7. *Engin.* The spreading out (increasing in volume) of the working fluid, as steam, in an engine cylinder after cutoff, or, in an internal-combustion engine, after explosion, by which it continues to propel the piston, expending part of its internal energy and losing in pressure and temperature; also, the period (from cut-off to release) over which this occurs. The **number of expansions** is the ratio between the volumes of the working fluid after and before expansion.

8. *Symbolic Logic.* = DEVELOPMENT.

expansion bend. A bend, as in a steam pipe, to admit of expansion or contraction due to variation of temperature.

Expansion Bolt.

expansion bolt. A bolt or fastening operating in or by an expanding attachment. A common form (see illust.) is used for attaching another part by means of a blind hole drilled in wood, iron, or masonry already in position.

expansion curve. *Physics.* A curve indicating change of volume, or of any linear dimension, of a body when subjected to variation of temperature; specif., *Engin.*, that line in an indicator diagram which shows the variations of pressure of the working fluid as it expands in an engine cylinder, or the corresponding line in the entropy-temperature diagram for the same cycle of operations.

expansion engine. *Mach.* An engine using its working fluid expansively. See COMPOUND ENGINE.

expansion fit. *Mech.* A fit obtained by expanding one part into another, as a tube in a tube plate.

expansion gear. *Mach.* A gear operating a valve in an engine for regulating the cut-off, esp. to correspond with the variations of load and speed of the engine.

ex-pan′sion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Advocacy of expansion, as of a nation's territory or currency. — **ex-pan′sion-ist**, *n.*

expansion joint *or* **coupling.** *Engin.* A joint or coupling designed so as to permit an endwise movement of its parts to compensate for expansion or contraction due to variations of temperature, as a telescopic steam-pipe joint or a clamp for holding a locomotive boiler to its frame.

expansion plate. **1.** *Mach.* See EXPANSION VALVE.

2. A plate or bracket permitting endwise movement (due to expansion or contraction) of the steam or hot-water pipes, etc., it is designed to support.

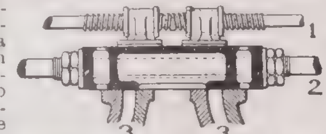

1 Meyer Expansion Valve; 2 Main Valve; 3, 3 Ports leading to Cylinder.

expansion valve. *Mach.* An auxiliary valve used in conjunction with an ordinary (usually modified) valve to give a sharper cut-off in an engine and thus permit of a greater ratio of expansion. A double-beat or disk valve may be used for this purpose, but the usual form consists of a plate or slide (the **expansion plate**, or **slide**), or of two such plates adjustable on a rod having right-handed and left-handed threads (forming the **Meyer valve**), working on the back of an ordinary slide valve having through ports.

ex-pan′sive (ĕks-păn′sĭv), *a.* **1.** Having a capacity or tendency to expand or dilate; diffusive; also, of much expanse; wide-extending; as, the *expansive* force of heat; hence, of persons, feelings, etc., free; unrestrained; liberal in manifestation or application; comprehensive, esp. in sympathies; as, an *expansive* mood.

His forehead was broad and *expansive.* *Prescott.*

2. Applying, working by, or capable of, expansion; as, an *expansive* engine; *expansive* working (of an expansion engine); *expansive* gear; an *expansive* bit.

— **ex-pan′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pan′sive-ness**, *n.*

‖ **ex par′te** (ĕks pär′tē). [L. See EX-; PART.] **1.** Upon or from one side only; — said of various legal matters or proceedings, as applications, commissions, hearings, testimony, etc. Of legal proceedings *ex parte* ordinarily implies a hearing or examination in the presence of, or on papers filed by, one party and in the absence of, and often without notice to, the other, as in proceedings before a grand jury, where the testimony and affidavits are submitted in the absence of the accused, in various motions, or petitions, etc., in court, as for an order to show cause, a temporary injunction, etc.

2. Made or done in the interest of, or with respect to, one side only; as, *ex-parte* statements are usually partial.

ex-pa′ti-ate (ĕks-pā′shĭ-āt), *v. i.*; EX-PA′TI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); EX-PA′TI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *expatiatus, exspatiatus*, p. p. of *expatiari, exspatiari*, to expatiate; *ex* out + *spatiari* to walk about, spread out, fr. *spatium* space. See SPACE.]

1. To range at large, or without restraint.

Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion; to descant.

He *expatiated* on the inconveniences of trade. *Addison.*

Syn. — EXPATIATE, DILATE, DESCANT. To EXPATIATE is to wander at will over a subject, or to discourse copiously upon it; to DILATE is to enlarge, to DESCANT, to comment freely upon it; as, "We will *expatiate* freely over the wide and varied field before us" (*Landor*); "He *expatiated* in reply on my lord's honor and greatness" (*Stevenson*); "She proceeded to *dilate* upon the perfections of Miss Nickleby" (*Dickens*); "To praise his stable, and *descant* upon his claret and cookery" (*Goldsmith*). See TALK, DILATE.

ex-pa′ti-ate, *v. t.* To expand; spread; broaden.

Afford art an ample field in which to *expatiate* itself. *Dryden.*

ex-pa′ti-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of expatiating.

2. A projecting part; an extension. *Obs.*

ex-pa′ti-a-to-ry (ĕks-pā′shĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Marked by expatiation; expansive; diffusive.

ex-pa′tri-ate (-trĭ-āt), *a.* Exiled; expatriated. — *n.* An exile.

ex-pa′tri-ate (ĕks-pā′trĭ-āt), *v. t.*; EX-PA′TRI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); EX-PA′TRI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [LL. *expatriatus*, p. p. of *expatriare*; L. *ex* out + *patria* fatherland, native land, fr. *pater* father. See PATRIOT.] **1.** To banish; to drive or force (a person) from his own country; to make an exile of.

The *expatriated* landed interest of France. *Burke.*

2. Reflexively, as *to expatriate one's self*: To withdraw from one's native country; specif., to renounce the rights and liabilities of citizenship where one is born, and become a citizen of another country. Cf. ALLEGIANCE.

ex-pa′tri-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *expatriation.*] Act of expatriating, or state of being expatriated.

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls. *Palfrey.*

ex-pect′ (ĕks-pĕkt′), *v. t.*; EX-PECT′ED; EX-PECT′ING. [L. *expectare, exspectare, exspectatum*, to look out for, await, expect; *ex* out + *spectare* to look at. See SPECTACLE.]

1. To wait for; to await. *Obs.*

Let 's in, and there *expect* their coming. *Shak.*

2. To look for (mentally); to look forward to, as to something that is believed to be about to happen or come; to have a previous apprehension of, whether of good or evil; to look for with some confidence; — often followed by an infinitive, sometimes by a clause (with or without *that*); as, I *expect* to receive wages; I *expect* that the troops will be defeated. "Good: I will *expect* you." *Shak.*

The Somersetshire or yellow regiment . . . was *expected* to arrive on the following day. *Macaulay.*

3. To demand; require. *Obs.*

4. To suppose; — a misuse, chiefly *Colloq.*

Syn. — EXPECT, ANTICIPATE, HOPE agree in regarding some future event as about to take place. EXPECT is the strongest, and implies some ground or reason in the mind for considering the event as likely to happen; as, "And Peter said . . . Look on us. And he gave heed unto them, *expecting* to receive something of them" (*Acts* iii. 4, 5); "Our eyes beheld Messiah certainly now come, so long *expected* of our fathers" (*Milton*). To ANTICIPATE is to look forward to, esp. in such fashion as to realize to one's self what is to come; as, "I *anticipate* the pleasure of those days not very far distant, and feel a part of it at this moment" (*Cowper*); "We regret the pleasures we have lost, and eagerly *anticipate* those which are to come" (*Hazlitt*). In a weaker sense, to *anticipate* is merely to look for something, and implies less definite grounds than *expect*; as, I *anticipate* a pleasant time; but this use is less approved. HOPE adds to expectation the implication of desire; as, "When Herod saw Jesus, he was exceeding glad: for he was desirous to see him of a long season . . . and he *hoped* to have seen some miracle done by him" (*Luke* xxiii. 8); "Upon my reputation and credit and as I *hope* to live" (*Shak.*). See HOPEFUL, APPREHENSION, CONFIDENCE.

ex-pect′ (ĕks-pĕkt′), *v. i.* **1.** To wait; stay. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. To look forward; to look with expectation.

ex-pect′ance (ĕks-pĕk′tăns) } *n.* [Cf. LL. *expectantia.*]
ex-pect′an-cy (-tăn-sĭ) } **1.** Act or state of expecting; expectation.

2. That which is expected, or looked or waited for with interest; the object of expectation or hope; also, that from which, or by reason of which, something is expected.

The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state. *Shak.*

3. State of being expected or a subject of expectation; as, a fortune in *expectancy.*

4. *Eccl.* An expectative grace.

ex-pect′ant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *expectans, exspectans*, p. pr. of *expectare, exspectare*: cf. F. *expectant.*] Expecting; waiting; as, an *expectant* attitude; having expectations; prospective; as, an *expectant* heir; existing in expectation; to be expected; in prospect; as, *expectant* fees; marked by expectation or waiting; as, an *expectant* policy. — *n.* One who expects, as formerly, in Scotland, a candidate for the ministry. — **ex-pect′ant-ly**, *adv.*

expectant state. *Law.* = ESTATE IN EXPECTANCY. — **e. treatment**, *Med.*, a treatment of disease in which the cure is left to nature and little active treatment attempted.

ex′pec-ta′tion (ĕks′pĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *expectatio, exspectatio*: cf. F. *expectation.*] **1.** Act or state of expecting; a looking forward to an event as about to happen. "In *expectation* of a guest." *Tennyson.*

2. That which is expected or looked for.

3. The prospect of the future; grounds upon which something excellent is expected to happen; prospect of anything good to come, esp. of property or rank.

His magnificent *expectations* made him, in the opinion of the world, the best match in Europe. *Prescott.*

By all men's eyes a youth of *expectation.* *Otway.*

4. State of being expected; as, benefits in *expectation.*

5. The value of a chance (as the prospect of a prize) which depends upon some contingent event. *Expectations* are computed for or against the occurrence of the event.

6. *Med.* = EXPECTANT TREATMENT.

Syn. — Anticipation, confidence, trust.

expectation of life, the average duration of the life of individuals after any specified age as shown by mortality tables.

Expectation Sunday. The Sunday before Whitsunday.

Expectation Week. *Eccl.* The ten days between Ascension Day and Whitsunday; — so called because this period commemorates the apostles' expectation of and prayer for the promised coming of the Holy Spirit.

ex-pect′a-tive (ĕks-pĕk′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *expectatif.*] Pertaining to, or constituting, an object of expectation; contingent. — *n.* [F.] Something in expectation; esp., *Eccl.*, an expectative grace. — **expectative grace**, *Eccl.*, a mandate given by the Pope or a prince appointing a successor to any benefice before it becomes vacant.

ex-pec′to-rant (ĕks-pĕk′tō-rănt), *a.* [L. *expectorans*, p. pr. of *expectorare* to drive from the breast: cf. F. *expectorant.*] *Med.* Tending to facilitate expectoration or to promote discharges of mucus, etc., from the lungs or throat. — *n.* An expectorant medicine.

ex-pec′to-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; EX-PEC′TO-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); EX-PEC′TO-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *expectorare* to drive from the breast; *ex* out + *pectus, pectoris*, breast. See PECTORAL.] **1.** To cause ejection of (phlegm). *Obs.*

2. To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; to spit forth.

3. To cast out from consideration; to reject as worthless; also, to relieve the mind of. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ex-pec′to-rate, *v. i.* **1.** To discharge matter from the lungs or throat by hawking and spitting; to spit.

2. To relieve one's mind. *Obs.*

Syn. — EXPECTORATE, SPIT. To EXPECTORATE (properly a medical term) is to eject from the lungs or windpipe, esp. by coughing; to SPIT is to eject from the mouth; as, to *expectorate* blood; "When he had thus spoken, he *spat* on the ground, and made clay with the spittle" (*John* ix. 6). The employment of *expectorate* for *spit* is common among those who regard the latter word as indelicate, but is contrary to good usage.

ex-pec′to-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* Act of expectorating, or that which is expectorated.

ex-pede′ (ĕks-pēd′), *v. t.*; EX-PED′ED (-pēd′ĕd); EX-PED′ING (-pēd′ĭng). **1.** To expedite; to hasten. *Obs.*

2. *Scots Law.* To obtain, issue, or take out, officially, as a writ, summons, or service; as, to *expede* a letter (writ).

Surg. The exposing of the enlarged thyroid gland in exophthalmic goiter by an incision to cause it to shrink.

ex′o-tro′pi-a (ĕk′sō-trō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *exo-* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn.] *Med.* Heterotropia in which the eye turns outward; divergent strabismus.

ex′ou-con′ti-an (ĕk′sōō-kŏn′tĭ-ăn), *n.* [LGr. ἐξουκόντιοι, pl., fr. ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων (made) from things not being.] *Ch. Hist.* An Arian.

exp. *Abbr.* Ex parte (*Law*); exponential; export; exportation; exported; express.

ex-pal′pate, *a.* [*ex-* + *palpus.*] *Zoöl.* Epalpate.

ex-pand′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ex-panse′, *v. t.* To expand. *Obs.*

ex-panse′, *a.* [See EXPANSE, *n.*] Separate. *Obs.*

expanse years. *Astrol.* The separate years in a table of planetary motions. *Obs.*

ex-pan′si-bl. Expansible. *Ref. Sp.*

expansion bit. An expanding bit. See EXPANDING.

expansion cam. A cam regulating expansion in an engine.

expansion coupling. See EXPANSION JOINT.

expansion drum. An expanding drum or pulley.

expansion slide. See EXPANSION VALVE.

expansion pulley *or* **wheel.** An expanding pulley or wheel.

ex-pan′siv. Expansive. *Ref. Sp.*

ex′pan-siv′i-ty (ĕks′păn-sĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Expansiveness. *Rare.*

ex-pan′sum, *n.* [L. neut. of *expansus*, p. p. of *expandere* to expand.] An expanse; the firmament. *Obs.*

ex-pan′sure, *n.* Expanse; expansion. *Obs.*

ex-pa′ti-at′er (ĕks-pā′shĭ-āt′ẽr), **ex-pa′ti-a′tor** (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who expatiates.

ex-pa′ti-at′ing-ly, *adv.* of *expatiating*, p. pr. See -LY.

ex-pa′ti-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Expansive. *Rare.*

ex-pect′, *n.* Expectation. *Obs.*

ex-pect′a-ble (ĕks-pĕk′tȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *exspectabilis.*] That is to be expected.

ex-pect′ed-ly, *adv.* of *expected*, p. p. See -LY.

ex-pect′er, *n.* One who expects.

ex-pect′ing-ly, *adv.* of *expecting*, p. pr. See -LY.

ex-pec′tion, *n.* Expectation. *Obs.*

ex-pec′tive, *a.* Expectative.

ex-pec′to-ra-tive (ĕks-pĕk′tō-rā-tĭv), *a.* & *n.* = EXPECTORANT.

ex-pec′to-ra′tor (-rā′tẽr), *n.* One who expectorates; also, formerly, an expectorant.

ex-pede′, *p. p.* of EXPEDE. *Obs.*, *except in Scots Law.*

‖ **ex pe′de Her′cu-lem.** [L.] From the foot (we may judge of) Hercules; from a part we may judge of the whole.

ex-pe′di-ate, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *expédier.*] To expedite. *Obs. or R.*

ex-pe′di-ence (ĕks-pē′dĭ-ĕns) } *n.* **1.** Quality or condi-
ex-pe′di-en-cy (ĕks-pē′dĭ-ĕn-sĭ) } tion of being expedient; adaptation to end; fitness; practical efficiency.

Divine wisdom discovers no *expediency* in vice. *Cogan.*

2. Cultivation of, or adherence to, expedient means and methods; esp., subordination of moral principle in the means for the sake of facilitating an end or purpose.

Much declamation may be heard . . . against *expediency*, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled. *Whately.*

3. Expedition; haste; dispatch. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. An expedition; enterprise; adventure. *Obs.*

Forwarding this dear *expedience*. *Shak.*

ex-pe′di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *expediens, -entis*, p. pr. of *expedire* to be expedient, release, extricate: cf. F. *expédient.* See EXPEDITE.] **1.** Apt and suitable to the end in view; furthering, or adapted to further, what is purposed; practical and efficient; as, an *expedient* change of policy; an *expedient* solution of a difficulty; hence, advantageous.

It is *expedient* for you that I go away. *John xvi. 7.*

2. Characterized by mere utility rather than principle; conducive to special advantage rather than to what is universally right; also, of persons, guided by expediency rather than principle.
3. Expeditious. *Obs.* "His marches are *expedient.*" *Shak.*
Syn. — See WISE.

ex-pe′di-ent, *n.* **1.** That which is expedient; that which facilitates; suitable means to accomplish an end.

What sure *expedient* then shall Juno find,
To calm her fears and ease her boding mind? *Philips.*

2. Means devised in an exigency; shift.
Syn. — EXPEDIENT, SHIFT, RESOURCE. An EXPEDIENT is a device or contrivance which serves (frequently in lieu of something better) to accomplish a given end; as, "his facility in devising *expedients* to overcome domestic dilemmas" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); "Everything is brought about by dialogue — or worse: through the medium of the author's reflections, which is the clumsiest of all *expedients*" (*Scott*). A SHIFT is commonly more tentative or temporary than an *expedient*, and frequently implies evasiveness or trickery; as, "The dear delicious *shifts* I used to be put to, to gain half a minute's conversation with this fellow!" (*Sheridan*); "Little souls on little *shifts* rely and coward arts of mean *expedients* try" (*Dryden*). A RESOURCE is that upon which one falls back or depends for occupation, support, or assistance; it commonly suggests less artifice, frequently more permanence, than *expedient* or *shift*; as, "I must e'en hasten to matters of fact, which is the comfortable *resource* of dull people" (*Shenstone*); "It [misfortune] cannot be helped: he will have the pleasure of trying the *resources* of his spirit" (*Keats*); "She had found sympathy her best *resource*. It gave her plenty to do" (*H. James*). See DEVICE, PLAN.

ex-pe′di-en′tial (-ĕn′shăl), *a.* Characterized or governed by expediency; seeking advantage; as, an *expediential* policy. "Calculating, *expediential* understanding." *Hare.* — **ex-pe′di-en′tial-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ped′i-tate (ĕks-pĕd′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [LL. *expeditatus*, p. p. of *expeditare* to expeditate; *ex* out + *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Eng. Forest Laws.* To deprive of three of the claws or of the ball of each of the fore feet; to law; as, to *expeditate* a dog that he might not chase deer. *Hist.*

ex-ped′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *expeditatio.*] *Eng. Forest Laws.* Act of expeditating a dog; lawing. *Hist.*

ex′pe-dite (ĕks′pē-dīt), *v. t.*; EX′PE-DIT′ED (-dīt′ĕd); EX′PE-DIT′ING (-dīt′ĭng). [L. *expeditus*, p. p. of *expedire* to free one caught by the foot, to extricate, bring forward, make ready; *ex* out + *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT.] **1.** To relieve of impediments; to set free; to disentangle. *Obs.*
2. To accelerate the process or progress of; to facilitate; hasten; quicken; as, to *expedite* the growth of plants.

To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton.*

3. To execute or carry through with dispatch.
4. To dispatch; to send forth; to issue officially.

Such charters be *expedited* of course. *Bacon.*

ex′pe-dite, *v. i.* To make haste; to speed. *Obs.*

ex′pe-dite, *a.* [L. *expeditus*, p. p.] Free of impediment or obstacles; unimpeded; unhampered; hence: **a** Free; light; easy. **b** Quick; speedy; prompt. **c** Handy; convenient. — **ex′pe-dite-ly**, *adv.* — **ex′pe-dite-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

ex′pe-di′tion (ĕks′pē-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *expeditio*: cf. F. *expédition.*] **1.** Act of expediting, state of being expedited, or quality of being "expedite"; efficient promptness; haste; dispatch; speed; as, to carry mail with *expedition.*

With winged *expedition*
Swift as the lightning glance. *Milton.*

2. A sending forth or setting forth for the execution of some object of consequence; progress.

Putting it straight in *expedition.* *Shak.*

3. An important journey or excursion for a specific purpose; as, a military or exploring *expedition*; also, the body of persons making such an excursion.

The *expedition* miserably failed. *Prescott.*

Syn. — See HASTE.

ex′pe-di′tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting, an expedition; as, an *expeditionary* force.

ex′pe-di′tious (-dĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Possessed of, or characterized by, expedition, or efficiency and rapidity in action; performed with, or acting with, expedition; quick; speedy; as, an *expeditious* march or messenger. — **ex′pe-di′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **ex′pe-di′tious-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Ready, speedy, quick.

ex-pel′ (ĕks-pĕl′), *v. t.*; EX-PELLED′ (-pĕld′); EX-PEL′LING. [L. *expellere, expulsum*; *ex* out + *pellere* to drive: cf. F. *expeller.* See PULSE a beat.] **1.** To drive or force out; to cast out; to eject; dislodge; as, to *expel* air from a bellows; to *expel* a foe from a stronghold.
2. To drive away from one's country or abode; to banish.

Forewasted all their land, and them *expelled.* *Spenser.*

3. To cut off from membership in or the privileges of an institution or society; as, to *expel* a student from college.
4. To keep out, off, or away; to exclude. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. To discharge; to shoot. *Obs.*
Syn. — Exile, eject, drive out. See BANISH.

ex-pel′lant (ĕks-pĕl′ănt) } *a.* Tending or serving to expel.
ex-pel′lent (ĕks-pĕl′ĕnt) } — *n.* An expellant medicine.

ex-pend′ (ĕks-pĕnd′), *v. t.*; EX-PEND′ED; EX-PEND′ING. [L. *expendere, expensum*, to weigh out, pay out, lay out; *ex* out + *pendere* to weigh. See POISE; cf. SPEND.] **1.** To consume by use in any way; to use up or distribute, either in payment or in donations; to spend; as, they *expend* money for food or in charity; to *expend* time, labor, and thought; to *expend* hay in feeding cattle.

And if my death might make this island happy . . .
I would *expend* it with all willingness. *Shak.*

2. To consider; ponder. *Obs.*

ex-pend′, *v. i.* To pay out or disburse money.

They go elsewhere to enjoy and to *expend.* *Macaulay.*

ex-pend′i-tor (ĕks-pĕn′dĭ-tẽr), *n.* [LL.] A disburser; esp., in England, an officer formerly appointed to expend the proceeds of taxes for the repair of sewers.

ex-pend′i-ture (-dĭ-tūr), *n.* **1.** Act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement.

Our *expenditure* purchased commerce and conquest. *Burke.*

2. That which is expended or paid out; expense; as, the receipts and *expenditures* of a business.

ex-pense′ (ĕks-pĕns′), *n.* [L. *expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), or *expensum*, fr. *expensus*, p. p. of *expendere*: cf. OF. *espense.* See EXPEND.] **1.** Act of expending; disbursement; expenditure; also, the habit or practice of expending, esp. of expending freely or excessively; hence, a using up; consumption; loss. *Archaic.*

Husband nature's riches from *expense.* *Shak.*
And moan the *expense* of many a vanished sight. *Spenser.*

2. That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; outlay; hence, the burden of expenditure; charge; cost; as, the *expenses* of war; an *expense* of time.

Courting popularity at his party's *expense.* *Brougham*

3. A source of expenditure; as, his automobile is a great *expense* to him.
Syn. — See PRICE.

ex-pense′, *v. t.* *Com.* To charge with expenses. *Cant.*

ex-pense′ful (ĕks-pĕns′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of expense; costly; also, extravagant. — **ex-pense′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pense′ful-ness**, *n.* *All Archaic.*

ex-pen′si-la′tion (ĕks-pĕn′sĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *expensilatio*, or *expensi latio.* See EXPENSE; LATION.] *Rom. Law.* A method of novation consisting in the creditor's setting down in his books, by agreement, against one person a disbursement made to, or a sum due by, another. The term is generally thought to have included the contract of debt constituted by the entries (called **expensa lata**) made of domestic accounts, in the books of creditors and debtors.

ex-pen′sive (ĕks-pĕn′sĭv), *a.* **1.** Occasioning expense; calling for liberal outlay; costly; dear; as, *expensive* dress; an *expensive* house or family.

War is *expensive*, and peace desirable. *Burke.*

2. Liberal; extravagant; lavish. *Obs.*
Syn. — Dear, high-priced; lavish. See COSTLY.
— **ex-pen′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pen′sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-pe′ri-ence (ĕks-pē′rĭ-ĕns), *n.* [F. *expérience*, L. *experientia*, fr. *experiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *experiri, expertus*, to try; *ex* out + the root of *peritus* experienced. See PERIL; cf. EXPERT.] **1.** Trial or test; either a tentative trial, or experiment, or a crucial test, or demonstration. *Obs.*

She caused him to make *experience*
Upon wild beasts. *Spenser.*

2. The actual living through an event or events; participation in anything through sensation or feeling; the real life as contrasted with the ideal or imaginary; personal acquaintance with reality; actual enjoyment or suffering; hence, the effect upon the judgment or feelings produced by personal and direct impressions as contrasted with description or fancies; as, to know by *experience.*

Experience, though noon auctoritee
Were in this world, were right ynough to me
To speke of two that is in mariage. *Chaucer.*

3. Specif., a state of intense religious emotion; also, the whole religious life of an individual.

Those that undertook the religion of our Savior upon his preaching, had no *experience* of it. *Sharp.*

4. Knowledge, skill, or technic resulting from experience; experimental or inductive knowledge; hence, skill, facility, or practical wisdom gained by personal knowledge, feeling, or action.

I had rather have a fool to make me merry than *experience* to make me sad. *Shak.*
I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of *experience.* *P. Henry.*

5. Something that has been experienced; an event participated in; as, a peculiar *experience.*
6. Something attained or made as a result of experience; a maxim, device, or artifact. *Obs.*
7. *Philos.* The sum total of the conscious events which compose an individual life; also, the ultimate, nonanalyzed data of all happenings that may be apprehended; the summum genus of all knowable reality.

The question, What is *experience?* was Kant's own question; and to that question the whole idealistic age was a fragmentary answer. *Josiah Royce.*
Experience may be said to begin with the certainty that "there is somewhat;" and the postulates of knowledge do but express in abstract form the progressive definition of this "somewhat." *B. Bosanquet.*
All that we know and feel and do, all our facts and theories, all our emotions and ideals and ends, may be included in this one term — *experience.* *James Ward.*
We have no ulterior test to which we subject *experience* in general: but we make *experience* its own test. *J. S. Mill.*

ex-pe′ri-ence (ĕks-pē′rĭ-ĕns), *v. t.*; EX-PE′RI-ENCED (-ĕnst); EX-PE′RI-ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). **1.** To try; test; prove. *Obs.*
2. To have the lot or fortune of; to have befall one; to be affected by; to undergo; feel; as, to *experience* pleasure; to *experience* poverty; to *experience* a change of views.
3. To exercise; to train by practice. *Obs.*

The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms *experience*, and for sea prepare. *Harte.*

to experience religion, to realize and appropriate the ideas and motives of religion; to undergo conversion.

ex-pe′ri-enced (-ĕnst), *p. a.* **1.** Having experience; esp., made skillful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation; as, an *experienced* physician, soldier; an *experienced* eye.

The ablest and most *experienced* statesmen. *Bancroft.*

2. Approved by test, as medicine. *Obs.*
3. Encountered or undergone by way of experience; as, *experienced* pleasures.

ex-pe′ri-enc-er (ĕks-pē′rĭ-ĕn-sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who experiences.
2. An experimenter. *Obs.*

experience table. *Life Insurance.* A mortality table (which see) computed from the experience of one or more life-insurance companies.

ex-pe′ri-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *experiens*, p. pr. See EXPERIENCE.] Experienced. *Obs.* — **ex-pe′ri-ent-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

The prince now ripe and full *experient.* *Beau. & Fl.*

ex-pe′ri-ent, *n.* One who has experience.

His doctrine reduces the individual *experient* to a mere automaton. *James Ward.*

ex-pe′ri-en′tial (-ĕn′shăl), *a.* Derived from, or pertaining to, experience; empirical. — **ex-pe′ri-en′tial-ly**, *adv.*

It is called empirical or *experiential*, . . . because it is given to us by experience or observation, and not obtained as the result of inference or reasoning. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

ex-pe′ri-en′tial-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that experience is the source of all knowledge. — **ex-pe′ri-en′tial-ist**, *n.*

Experientialism is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one. *G. C. Robertson.*

ex-per′i-ment (ĕks-pĕr′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *experimentum*, fr. *experiri* to try: cf. OF. *esperiment, experiment.* See EXPERIENCE.] **1.** A trial or special observation made to confirm or disprove something doubtful, esp. one under conditions determined by the experimenter; an act or operation undertaken in order to discover some unknown principle or effect, or to test, establish, or illustrate some suggested or known truth; practical test; proof.

A political *experiment* cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams.*

2. The action of trying or testing; the conducting of a test or series of tests; as, to be deft in *experiment.*

The first and most obvious distinction between observation and *experiment* is, that the latter is an immense extension of the former. *J. S. Mill.*
The fact is then that *experiment* is not merely observation under artificial or determinate conditions, but observation under determinate conditions which constitute an integral part of the image or product to be observed. *B. Bosanquet.*

3. Experience. *Obs.*

Adam, by sad *experiment* I know
How little weight my words with thee can find. *Milton.*

4. Something tried or to be tried; an expedient. *Obs.*

I found out an *experiment* for that also. *De Foe.*

Syn. — See TRIAL.

ex-per′i-ment, *v. i.*; EX-PER′I-MENT-ED; EX-PER′I-MENT-ING. [Cf. F. *expérimenter.*] To make experiment; to operate by test or trial; as, to *experiment* upon electricity; he *experimented* in plowing with ponies, or by steam power.

ex-per′i-ment, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To experience.
2. To discover by experiment; also, to make a trial of; test.

ex-per′i-men′tal (ĕks-pĕr′ĭ-mĕn′tăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to, or based on, experience; experiential; as, *experimental* familiarity with city life; specif., based on personal experience, as distinct from theory; as, *experimental* religion signifies that which has been realized as affecting the emotion, will, and conduct, as distinguished from a merely historical or theoretical belief.
2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, experiment; as, proper *experimental* conditions; founded on, or derived from, experiment or trial; as, *experimental* science; given to, or skilled in, experiment; as, an *experimental* scientist.

experimental psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.

ex-per′i-men′tal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Theory or practice of relying on experience or experiment; empiricism. — **ex-per′i-men′tal-ist**, *n.*

ex-per′i-men′tal-ize (-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make experiments; to experiment.

ex-per′i-men-ta′tion (-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of experimenting; practice by experiment.

ex-per′i-men′ta-tive (-mĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Experimental; of the nature of experiment.

ex-per′i-ment-ed (ĕks-pĕr′ĭ-mĕn-tĕd), *p. a.* Experienced; approved. *Obs. or R.*

ex-per′i-ment-ee′ (ĕks-pĕr′ĭ-mĕn-tē′), *n.* One subjected to experiment.

ex-per′i-ment-er (ĕks-pĕr′ĭ-mĕn-tẽr), *n.* One who experiments or conducts an experiment.

ex-per′i-ment-ize′ (-tīz′), *v. i. & t.*; -MENT-IZED′ (-tīzd′); -MENT-IZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To make, or subject to, experiment.

ex-pert′ (ĕks-pûrt′), *a.* [L. *expertus*, p. p. of *experiri* to try: cf. F. *expert.* See EXPERIENCE.] **1.** Taught by use, practice, or experience; experienced; having facility of operation or performance from practice; knowing and ready from much practice; clever; skillful; as, an *expert* surgeon; *expert* in chess or archery.

What practice, howsoe'er *expert*
In fitting aptest words to things, . . .
Hath power to give thee as thou wert? *Tennyson.*

2. Proved or approved by test. *Obs.*
Syn. — Adroit, dexterous, proficient. See SKILLFUL.

ex′pert (ĕks′pûrt; 277), *n.* **1.** An expert or experienced person; one instructed by experience; hence, one who has special skill or knowledge in a particular subject, as a science or art, whether acquired by experience or study; a specialist. Experts, or specialists, may be employed in legal proceedings as witnesses in matters as to which ordinary observers could not without their aid form just conclusions, and are liable for negligence in case they unlawfully injure another from want of having proper qualifications for, or using proper care in, the exercise of their specialty.
2. *Law.* Sometimes, specif., a sworn appraiser.
Syn. — EXPERT, ADEPT agree in the idea of masterly proficiency. One is an EXPERT whose knowledge and experience make him an authoritative specialist; as, an *expert* in handwriting. ADEPT retains associations derived from

‖ **ex′pe-di-en′te** (ās′pā-dyĕn′tā), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* The papers or documents, collectively, required in various cases to procure official action.
ex-pe′di-ent-ly, *adv.* of EXPEDIENT. See -LY.
ex-ped′i-ment, *n.* [See EXPEDITE.] An expedient. *Obs.*
ex′pe-dit′er (ĕks′pē-dīt′ẽr), *n.* One that expedites.
ex′pe-di′tion-ist, *n.* One who goes on an expedition.
ex-ped′i-tive, *a.* [Cf. F. *expéditif.*] Expeditious. *Obs.*
ex-peld′. Expelled. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-pel′la-ble (ĕks-pĕl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE [expelled.
ex′pel-lee′ (ĕks′pĕl-ē′), *n.* One
ex-pel′ler, *n.* One that expels.
ex-pend′a-ble (ĕks-pĕn′dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
‖ **ex-pen′de Han-ni′ba-lem** (hă-nĭb′ȧ-lĕm). [L.] Weigh Hannibal, i. e., now that he is ashes; — expressing the shrinkage of military glory and all other kinds of human greatness. *Juvenal* (X. 147). [pends.
ex-pend′er, *n.* One who ex-
ex-pend′i-trix, *n.* [See EXPENDITOR.] A woman expender.
‖ **ex-pen′sa la′ta.** [L., lit., expenditures set down.] *Rom. Law.* See EXPENSILATION.
ex-pense′less, *a.* See -LESS.
expense magazine. *Mil.* A small magazine for ammunition for immediate use. *Obs. or R.*
ex-pen′siv. Expensive. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-per′ge-fa′cient (ĕks-pûr′jē-fā′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *expergefaciens, -entis*, p. pr *expergefacere* to awaken.] Awakening. *Rare.*
ex-per′ge-fac′tion (-făk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *expergefactio, -onis*; *expergisci* to rouse up + *facere* to make.] An awakening: fact or state of being awaked. *Rare.* — **ex-per′ge-fac′tor**, *n.* *Rare.*
ex-pe′ri-ence-less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **ex-pe′ri-en′ti-a do′cet stul′tos.** [L.] Experience instructs fools.
ex-per′i-men′tal, *n.* An experiment, or something learned by experiment. *Obs.*
ex-per′i-men′tal-ly, *adv.* of EXPERIMENTAL. See -LY.
ex-per′i-men-ta′ri-an, *a.* Experimental. *Obs.* — *n.* An experimentalist. *Obs.*
ex-per′i-men-ta′tor, *n.* [LL.] An experimenter. *Obs.*
ex-per′i-ment-ist, *n.* An experimenter. [mentally. *Obs.*
ex-per′i-ment-ly, *adv.* Experi-
‖ **ex-pe′ri-men′tum cru′cis** (ĕks-pĕr′ĭ-mĕn′tŭm). [L.] A crucial experiment or test.
ex′per-rec′tion (ĕks′pĕ-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *expergisci*, p. p. *experrectus*, to rouse up.] A waking up or arousing. *Obs.*
ex-pert′, *a.* [L. *expers, -tis*, having no part in; *ex-* + *pars* part.] Devoid; exempt. *Obs.*
ex-pert′, *v. t.* Experience. *Obs.*

F G H I J K L M

its older sense of one who has penetrated the secrets of his art; as, an *adept* in philosophy. See SKILLFUL, DEXTEROUS.

The fact that Iago himself was ignorant of military science, while Cassio was an *expert*. *A. C. Bradley.*

All that excellence . . . is lost upon the common observer. But it is from this point that the delight, the glowing raptures of the true *adept* commence. *Hazlitt.*

ex-pert′ness (ĕks-pûrt′nĕs), *n.* Quality of being expert or an expert.

Syn. — Facility, readiness, dexterity, adroitness, skill.

ex′pi-a-ble (ĕks′pĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *expiable.*] Capable of being expiated; atonable.

ex′pi-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *expiatus*, p. p. of *expiare* to expiate; *ex* out + *piare* to seek to appease, to purify with sacred rites, fr. *pius* pious. See PIOUS.] **1.** To ward off (evil); to avert. *Obs.*
2. To purify with sacred rites. *Obs.*
3. To extinguish the guilt of by sufferance of penalty or some equivalent; to make complete satisfaction for; to atone for; to make amends for; to make expiation for; as, to *expiate* a crime, guilt, or sin.

To *expiate* his treason, hath naught left. *Milton.*

ex′pi-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *expiatio:* cf. F. *expiation.*] **1.** Act of making satisfaction or atonement for a crime or fault; the extinguishing of guilt by suffering or penalty.

His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation*. *Irving.*

2. The means by which reparation or atonement is made; an expiatory sacrifice or offering; an atonement.

Those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

3. A religious rite of aversion; an apotropaic rite. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PROPITIATION.

ex′pi-a′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, characterized by, or done for, expiation.

ex′pi-a-to-ry (ĕks′pĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *expiatorius.*] Having power, or intended, to make expiation; atoning; as, an *expiatory* sacrifice. — **ex′pi-a-to-ri-ness** (-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*

ex′pi-la′tion (ĕks′pĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *expilatio.*] A pillaging; spoliation; also, that which is got by pillage. *Rare.*

ex′pi-ra′tion (ĕk′spĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *expiratio, exspiratio:* cf. F. *expiration.* See EXPIRE.] **1.** Act of expiring; as: **a** *Physiol.* Act or process of emitting air from the lungs through the nose or mouth; as, respiration consists of inspiration and *expiration.* **b** Emission of volatile matter; exhalation. *Obs.* **c** The last emission of breath; death. "The groan of *expiration.*" *Rambler.*
2. A coming to a close; cessation; extinction; termination; end. "Before the *expiration* of thy time." *Shak.*
3. That which is expired; matter breathed forth; that which is produced by breathing out, as a sound.

The aspirate "he," which is . . . a gentle *expiration. G. Sharp.*

ex′pi-ra′tor (ĕk′spĭ-rā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *expirare* to breathe out.] One that expires, or breathes out (something); specif., an instrument for sending out a stream of air, gas, or vapor.

ex-pir′a-to-ry (ĕk-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or employed in, the expiration or emission of air from the lungs; as, the *expiratory* muscles.

expiratory accent, *Phon.*, stress accent. See ACCENT, 1.

ex-pire′ (ĕk-spīr′), *v. t.;* EX-PIRED′ (-spīrd′); EX-PIR′ING (-spīr′ĭng). [L. *expirare, exspirare, expiratum, exspiratum; ex* out + *spirare* to breathe: cf. F. *expirer.* See SPIRIT.] **1.** To breathe out; to emit from the lungs; to throw out from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; — opposed to *inspire.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey.*

2. Hence, to give forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or vapor; to emit or exhale, as an odor; also, to expel. *Obs.*

The *expiring* of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter. *Bacon.*

3. **a** To breathe (one's last); to breathe out (one's life or soul). *Obs.* **b** To bring to a close; to terminate. *Obs.*

ex-pire′, *v. i.* **1.** To emit the breath.
2. To emit the last breath; to breathe out the life; to die; as, to *expire* calmly; to *expire* in agony.
3. To come to an end; to cease; terminate; perish; to become extinct; as, the flame *expired;* his lease *expires* to-day; the month *expired* on Saturday.
4. To burst forth; to fly out with a blast. *Obs.*

ex-pi′ry (ĕk-spī′rĭ; ĕks′pĭ-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Act of breathing one's last; death; expiration; hence, extinction. *Archaic.*
2. A coming to an end; termination; — used esp. with reference to a thing, as an insurance policy or other contract the duration of which is limited to a given time by contract, law, etc.

He had to leave at the *expiry* of the term. *Lamb.*

The Parliament . . . now approaching the *expiry* of its legal term. *J. Morley.*

The policy may be . . . written for a stated time, at the end of which it expires by its own terms. This is a termination by *expiry*, not by lapse. *J. A. Jackson.*

ex-pis′cate (ĕks-pĭs′kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *expiscatus*, p. p. of *expiscari* to fish out; *ex* out + *piscari* to fish, *piscis* fish.] To fish out; to find out by skill or laborious investigation; to search out. *Scot. or Humorous.* "To *expiscate* principles." *Nichol.*

ex′pis-ca′tion (ĕks′pĭs-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of expiscating; a searching out. *Scot. or Humorous.*

ex-pis′ca-to-ry (ĕks-pĭs′kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to fish out; searching out. *Scot. or Humorous.*

ex-plain′ (ĕks-plān′), *v. t.;* EX-PLAINED′ (-plānd′); EX-PLAIN′ING. [L. *explanare* to flatten, spread out, explain; *ex* out + *planare* to make level or plain, *planus* plain: cf. OF. *esplaner, explaner.* See PLAIN, *a.;* cf. ESPLANADE.]
1. To flatten; to spread out; to unfold; expand. *Obs.*

The horse-chestnut is . . . ready to *explain* its leaf. *Evelyn.*

2. To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to unfold and illustrate the meaning of; as, to *explain* a chapter of the Bible.

Commentators to *explain* the difficult passages to you. *Gay.*

A thing is said to be *explained* when it is classified with other things with which we are already acquainted. That is the only kind of explanation of which the highest science is capable. We *explain* the origin, progress, and ending of a thunderstorm, when we classify the phenomena presented by it along with other more familiar phenomena of vaporization and condensation. *J. Fiske.*

Syn. — Unfold, develop, clear up. — EXPLAIN, EXPOUND, INTERPRET, ELUCIDATE. To EXPLAIN, the most general term, is to make plain or intelligible, to EXPOUND is to set forth, esp. learnedly, elaborately, or dogmatically; to INTERPRET, as here compared, is to bring out the meaning of something, esp. by sympathetically entering into it; to ELUCIDATE is to throw light upon, esp. by clear or luminous exposition or illustration; as, to *explain* the mechanism of an engine, to *expound* an abstruse theory, to *interpret* the character of Hamlet, to *elucidate* an obscure passage by annotation or by comparison of parallel passages.

to explain away, to get rid of by explanation. "Those *explain* the meaning quite *away.*" *Pope.* — **to e. one's self**, to make clear the meaning of one's statements or the reasons for one's conduct.

ex-plain′ (ĕks-plān′), *v. i.* To give an explanation.

ex-plain′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *explanabilis.*] Capable of being explained; interpretable; accountable.

ex′pla-nate (ĕks′plȧ-nāt), *a.* [L. *explanatus*, p. p.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Spreading or extending outwardly in a flat form.

ex′pla-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *explanatio.*] **1.** Act or process of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; a clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; as, the *explanation* of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

Scientific *explanation* and inductive generalization being the same thing, the limits of *explanation* are the limits of induction. *A. Bain.*

Explanation is merely resolving the complex into the simple, and assimilating the less . . . to the better known. *James Ward.*

2. That which explains; as, a satisfactory *explanation.*
3. The meaning attributed to anything by one who explains it; definition; interpretation; sense.

Different *explanations* [of the Trinity]. *Bp. Burnet.*

4. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding or reconcile differences; reconciliation; as, to come to an *explanation.*

Syn. — Definition, description, explication, exposition.

ex-plan′a-tive (ĕks-plăn′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Explanatory.

ex-plan′a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *explanatorius.*] Serving to explain; offering explanation; as, *explanatory* notes. — **ex-plan′a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *a.* — **ex-plan′a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

ex′ple-ment (ĕks′plē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *explementum* that which fills up, fr. *explere* to fill up.] *Math.* The angle that must be added to a given angle to produce a round angle.

ex′ple-tive (ĕks′plē-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *expletivus*, fr. *expletus*, p. p. of *explere* to fill up; *ex* out + *plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* full: cf. F. *explétif.* See FULL.] Filling up; hence, added merely for the purpose of filling up; superfluous.

Expletive phrases to plump his speech. *Barrow.*

— **ex′ple-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex′ple-tive-ness**, *n.*

ex′ple-tive, *n.* Something added merely as a filling; esp., a word, letter, or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy; also, an oath or exclamation.

While *expletives* their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. *Pope.*

ex′ple-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expletive.

ex′pli-ca-ble (ĕks′plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *explicabilis:* cf. F. *explicable.*] Capable of being explicated; admitting explanation. — **ex′pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.*

ex′pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *explicatus*, p. p. of *explicare* to unfold, explain. Cf. EXPLICIT, *a.*] **1.** To unfold; to expand; to lay open. *Obs.*
2. To unfold the meaning or sense of; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.

The last verse . . . is not yet sufficiently *explicated.* *Dryden.*

3. To develop what is involved or implied in (a statement, notion, etc.). See EXPLICATION, 2.

ex′pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *explicatio:* cf. F. *explication.*] **1.** Act of opening, unfolding, or explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation.

The *explication* of our Savior's parables. *Atterbury.*

2. A detailed description; full account; esp., an analytical account of all that is involved in a conception.

The discussion of definitions, in so far as it does not turn on the use of words, but on the properties of things, Dr. Whewell calls the *explication* of conceptions. *J. S. Mill.*

3. Specif., an unfolding of causes; causal explanation.
4. The process of unfolding; natural evolution.

The flowers of sycamore . . . before *explication. Sir T. Browne.*

5. An explanation for the adjustment of difficulties. *Obs.*

ex′pli-ca-tive (ĕks′plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *explicatif.*] Serving to explicate; tending to lay open to the understanding; analytical; as, an *explicative* judgment. — *n.* An explicative term or judgment. — **ex′pli-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **explicative proposition**, *Logic*, an analytic or essential proposition.

ex′pli-ca′tor (-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who unfolds or explains; an expounder; an explainer.

ex′pli-ca-to-ry (ĕks′plĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Explicative. *Barrow.*

ex′pli-cit (ĕks′plĭ-sĭt). [LL., an abbreviation of *explicitus (est liber)* the book (which anciently was a roll of parchment) is unfolded (and, of course, "finished"). See EXPLICIT, *a.*] A word formerly used (as *finis* is now) at the conclusion of a book to indicate the end.

ex-plic′it (ĕks-plĭs′ĭt), *a.* [L. *explicitus*, p. p. of *explicare* to unfold: cf. F. *explicite.* See EXPLOIT; cf. EXPLICATE.]
1. Having no folds; plain; smooth. *Obs.*
2. Not implied merely, or conveyed by implication; distinctly stated; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express; unequivocal; as, an *explicit* declaration.

The language of the charter was too *explicit* to admit of a doubt. *Bancroft.*

3. Having no disguised meaning or reservation; unreserved; outspoken; — applied to persons; as, he was earnest and *explicit* in his statement.
4. Clearly developed; with all its elements shown or apparent.

The transition from consciousness to self-consciousness, the conversion of implicit into *explicit* experience, always requires the crossing lines of action and reaction between the inner and the outer world. *J. Martineau.*

Syn. — Clear, plain, open, unambiguous, unequivocal; precise, exact, discriminating; fixed, absolute, unconditional, positive. — EXPLICIT, EXPRESS, SPECIFIC, DEFINITE, CATEGORICAL are here compared with reference to statements or utterances. That is EXPLICIT (cf. *implicit*, under CONSTRUCTIVE) which is stated plainly and distinctly, rather than by implication, and which leaves nothing equivocal or ambiguous; as, *explicit* directions, an *explicit* promise; "It will be proper . . . at the outset to give an *explicit* and determinate account of what is meant by [the principle of utility]" (*Bentham*). EXPRESS adds to *explicit* the implication of directness, pointedness, or force; as, an *express* prohibition, an *express* understanding, *express* testimony; "an *express* command, under penalty, to deliver his head" (*Shak.*). That is SPECIFIC which refers explicitly to a given thing, or which specifies in detail; that is DEFINITE (see DEFINITE) which is precise and determinate in its limitations; as, a *specific* offer (of a particular thing), a *definite* offer (one which may be clearly or exactly defined); "The intended punishment is explained *specifically*, that is, with its circumstances" (*Warburton*); "That [middle age] . . . cannot have its peculiar character so *definitely* marked and ascertained" (*Blair*). CATEGORICAL adds to the preceding words the implication of absolute and unconditioned reference; as, to demand a *categorical* answer; "She called upon him *categorically* to state whether he did not think that traveling on the Sabbath was an abomination and a desecration" (*Trollope*). See SPECIAL.

explicit function, *Math.*, a quantity directly expressed in terms of another quantity or quantities; thus, in $y=6x^2$, $y=10-x^3$, y is an explicit function of x; in $z=\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}$, z is an explicit function of x and y.

ex-plode′ (ĕks-plōd′), *v. t.;* EX-PLOD′ED (-plōd′ĕd); EX-PLOD′ING (-plōd′ĭng). [L. *explodere, explosum*, to drive out, as a player by clapping; *ex* out + *plaudere, plodere* to clap, strike, applaud; cf. OF. *exploder.* Cf. PLAUDIT.] **1.** To drive from the stage by noisy disapprobation; to hoot off; to drive away or reject noisily; as, to *explode* a play. *Obs.*
2. To bring into disrepute and reject; to drive from notice and acceptance; as, to *explode* a fashion.

Old *exploded* contrivances of mercantile fraud. *Burke.*

3. To cause to explode, or burst noisily; to detonate; as, to *explode* powder; to *explode* a shell.
4. *Phon.* To utter (a sound) with a slight puff of breath (either voiceless or voiced); — as in pronouncing the stopped, or mute, consonants *p*, *b*, *t*, etc.
5. To expel by explosion. *Obs.*

ex-plode′, *v. i.* **1.** To burst or expand violently and noisily as an effect of a sudden production or release of pressure; as, gunpowder *explodes;* the boiler *exploded.*
2. To burst forth with sudden violence and noise; as, at this, his wrath *exploded.*

ex-plod′ent (ĕks-plōd′ĕnt), *n.* [L. *explodens*, p. pr.] *Phon.* An explosive consonant.

ex-plod′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that explodes; specif., a device for firing or detonating an explosive charge, as in blasting.

ex-ploit′ (ĕks-ploit′), *n.* [ME. *esploit* success, OF. *esploit, espleit*, revenue, product, vigor, force, exploit, F. *exploit* exploit, fr. *esploitier* to accomplish (see EXPLOIT, *v.*), or fr. L. *explicitum*, prop. p. p. neut. of *explicare* to unfold, display, exhibit; *ex* + *plicare* to fold. See PLY; cf. EXPLICIT, *a.*] **1.** Achievement; advantage; success; also, effort to gain advantage; esp., combat. *Obs.*
2. A deed or act; esp., a heroic act; a deed of renown; an adventurous or noble achievement; as, the *exploits* of Alexander the Great.

Ripe for *exploits* and mighty enterprises. *Shak.*

Syn. — See FEAT.

ex-ploit′, *v. t.;* EX-PLOIT′ED; EX-PLOIT′ING. [F. *exploiter*, OF. *esploitier, espleitier*, LL. (assumed) *explicitare*, L. *explicitus*, p. p. See EXPLOIT, *n.*] **1.** To achieve; perform. *Obs.*

He made haste to *exploit* some warlike service. *Holland.*

2. To utilize; to make available; to get the value or usefulness out of; as, to *exploit* a mine or agricultural lands; to *exploit* public opinion.
3. Hence: To draw an illegitimate profit from; to speculate on; to put upon.

In no sense whatever does a man who accumulates a fortune by legitimate industry *exploit* his employees or make his capital "out of" anybody else. *W. G. Sumner.*

ex-ploit′, *v. i.* **1.** To get on; to act effectively. *Obs.*
2. *Mining.* To extract ore, as distinguished from the preliminary operations of exploring and opening the mine by means of shafts, levels, etc.

ex-ploit′age (-āj), *n.* Exploitation.

ex′ploi-ta′tion (ĕks′ploi-tā′shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Act of exploiting; utilization.
2. Selfish or unfair utilization.
3. Advance examination; reconnoitering.

ex-ploi′ta-tive (ĕks-ploi′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to exploitation; exploiting.

ex-ploi′ter (ĕks-ploi′tẽr), *v. t.;* -PLOI′TERED (-tẽrd); -PLOI′TER-ING. To exploit, esp. so as to profit illegitimately.

ex′plo-ra′tion (ĕks′plō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exploratio:* cf. F. *exploration.*] **1.** Act of exploring, as for purposes of geographical discovery; examination; as, *explorations* in unknown countries. "An *exploration* of doctrine." *Bp. Hall.*
2. *Med.* Physical examination, as by means of a probe.

ex-plor′a-tive (ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tĭv; 201), *a.* Exploratory. — **ex-plor′a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-plor′a-tive-ness**, *n.*

ex-plor′a-to-ry (ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tō-rĭ; ĕks-plŏr′-; 277), *a.* [L. *exploratorius.*] Of, pert. to, or connected with, exploration; serving in, or intended for, exploration; searching.

ex-plore′ (ĕks-plōr′; 201), *v. t.;* EX-PLORED′ (-plōrd′); EX-PLOR′ING (-plōr′ĭng). [L. *explorare* to explore; *ex* out + *plorare* to cry out, to cry aloud, prob. orig., to cause to flow; prob. akin to E. *flow:* cf. F. *explorer.*] **1.** To seek for or after; to strive to attain by search. *Obs.*

Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs. *Pope.*

‖ **ex′per′tise′** (ĕs′pĕr′tēz′), *n.* [F.] *Fr. Law.* Expert opinion, or reference of a subject to, or its consideration by, experts.
ex′pert-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
ex-pert′ly, *adv.* of EXPERT.
‖ **ex-per′to cre′di-te** (krĕd′ĭ-tē). [L.] Believe one who knows by experience. *Vergil (Æneid, XI. 283).*
ex′pert-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **ex-per′tus me′tu-it** (mĕt′ū-ĭt). [L.] The experienced man dreads (it). *Horace (Epistles, I. xviii. 83).*
ex-pet′i-ble, *a.* [L. *expetibilis*, fr. *expetere* to wish for.] Desirable. *Obs.*
ex′pi-a-bl. Expiable. *Ref. Sp.*
ex′pi-ate, *a.* [L. *expiatus*, p. p.] Terminated. *Obs.*
ex′pi-a-tist (ĕks′pĭ-ȧ-tĭst), *n.* An expiator. *Rare.*
ex′pi-a-tive, *a.* Expiatory. *Rare.*
ex′pi-a′tor, *n.* [L.] One who expiates. [*Obs.*]
ex′pi-a-to′ri-ous, *a.* Expiatory.
ex′pi-late, *v. t.* [L. *expilatus*, p. p. of *expilare* to pillage.] To pillage. *Obs.* — **ex′pi-la′tor**, *n.* *Obs.*
ex-pir′a-ble (ĕk-spīr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-pir′ant (-ănt), *n.* [L. *exspirans*, p. pr.] One that expires.
ex-pire′, *n.* Expiration. *Obs.*
ex-pir′ee′ (ĕk-spīr′ē′), *n.* A convict whose term has expired. *Australasia.*
ex-pir′er (ĕk-spīr′ẽr), *n.* One that expires.
ex-pir′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of EXPIRE. — **ex-pir′ing-ly**, *adv.*
ex-pis′ca-tor (ĕks-pĭs′kā-tẽr; ĕks′pĭs-kā′tẽr), *n.* One who expiscates. *Scot. or Humorous.*
ex-plain′a-bl. Explainable. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-plaind′. Explained. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-plain′er, *n.* One who explains.
ex-plain′ing-ly, *adv.* of *explaining*, p. pr.
explait. † EXPLOIT, *n.*
ex′pla-na′tor (ĕks′plȧ-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] An explainer. *Rare.*
ex-plane′. † EXPLAIN.
ex-plat′, ex-plate′, *v. t.* [*ex-* + *plat* or *plait.*] To explain; unfold. *Obs.*
exp!ees. † ESPLEES.
ex-plete′, *v. t.* [L. *expletus*, p. p. of *explere* to fill full.] To satisfy; complete; accomplish. *Obs.*
ex-ple′tion (ĕks-plē′shŭn), *n.* [L. *expletio* a satisfying.] Accomplishment; fulfillment. *Obs.*
ex′ple-tiv. Expletive. *Ref. Sp.*
expleyt, expleyte. † EXPLOIT.
ex′pli-cate, *a.* [L. *explicatus*, p. p.] Explicated. *Obs.*
ex′pli-cate, *v. i.* To explain. *Obs.*
ex′pli-ca-tiv. Explicative. *Ref.* [*Sp.*]
ex-plic′it-ly, *adv.* of EXPLICIT.
ex-plic′it-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex-plod′a-ble (ĕks-plōd′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-ploit′a-ble (-ploit′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-ploit′er, *n.* One who exploits.
ex-ploi′ture (ĕks-ploi′tūr), *n.* Act of exploiting.
ex-plor′a-ble (ĕks-plōr′ȧ-b'l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex′plo-rate, *v. t.* [L. *explorare, exploratum.*] To explore. *Obs.*
ex′plo-ra′tor (ĕks′plō-rā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A scout; a spy. *Obs.* **2.** An explorer.

2. To search through or into; to penetrate or range over for discovery; to examine thoroughly; as, to *explore* new countries or seas; to *explore* the depths of science.
3. *Med.* To examine minutely, as by means of a probe; as, to *explore* a wound.
ex-plore' (ĕks-plōr'; 201), *v. i.* To make or conduct a systematic search.
ex-plor'er (-plōr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that explores; esp., a traveler in new regions in search of geographical or scientific discovery.
2. *Med.* An instrument for exploring cavities, esp. in teeth.
ex-plor'ing, *p. a.* Employed in, or designed for, exploration. "*Exploring* parties." *Bancroft.*
exploring coil, a small coil of wire connected with a galvanometer, used for exploring a magnetic field; — called also *magnetic proof plane.*
ex-plo'sion (ĕks-plō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *explosio* a driving off by clapping: cf. F. *explosion* explosion. See EXPLODE.] **1.** Act of driving away as with scorn; rejection. *Obs.*
2. Act of exploding; detonation; a violent bursting or expansion, with noise, following the sudden production of great pressure, as in the case of explosives, or a sudden release of pressure, as in the disruption of a steam boiler.
3. A violent outburst of feeling, manifested by excited language, action, etc.; as, an *explosion* of wrath.
A formidable *explosion* of high-church fanaticism. *Macaulay.*
explosion engine *or* **motor.** *Mach.* An internal-combustion engine operated by the explosion of the charge. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.
ex-plo'sion-ist, *n.* One who uses explosives as weapons of violence, as some Nihilists, etc.
ex-plo'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, characterized or operated by, or suited to cause, explosion; as, *explosive* force; an *explosive* engine.
2. Tending to explosion; as, an *explosive* temper.
3. *Phon.* Characterized in pronunciation by a slight explosion, or puff of breath, accompanying the release of a closure of some part of the oral passage; as, an *explosive* consonant. The stops *p, b, t, d, k, g* are often called *explosives* or *explodents*, although not necessarily accompanied by explosive action. See STOP, *n.*, 9.
explosive engine *or* **motor**, an explosion engine. — **e. gelatin**, a viscous explosive consisting essentially of nitroglycerin and soluble guncotton. Blasting gelatin is a variety. Military explosive gelatin contains a small proportion of camphor, which diminishes its sensitiveness.
ex-plo'sive, *n.* **1.** An explosive agent; a compound or mixture susceptible of explosive chemical reaction, as gunpowder or nitroglycerin. The chief classes of explosives are: (1) Mixtures of combustible but nonexplosive material with an oxidizing agent, esp. a nitrate or a chlorate (ordinary gunpowder, blasting powder, etc.). (2) Organic nitrates, as nitroglycerin (glycerin nitrate) or guncotton (cellulose nitrate); also, mixtures containing these, as dynamite. Dynamites are divided into two classes, according as the material used to absorb the nitroglycerin is inert or itself explosive. The smokeless powders contain cellulose nitrate as the sole or chief ingredient. (3) Nitro substitution products or mixtures containing these, as lyddite and rackarock. (4) Fulminating powders, as fulminate of mercury or hydrazoic acid, used as detonators. See also SPRENGEL EXPLOSIVE.
2. *Phon.* An explosive consonant; a stop.
ex-po'nent (ĕks-pō'nĕnt), *n.* [L. *exponens, -entis*, p. pr. of *exponere* to put out, set forth, expose. See EXPOUND.]
1. *Alg.* A symbol written above another symbol and on the right, denoting how many times the latter is repeated as a factor; thus, a^2 means $a \times a$, b^3 means $b \times b \times b$, etc., 2 and 3 being the *exponents* of the 2d and 3d *powers.* A fractional *exponent*, or index, is used to denote the root of a quantity. Thus, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ denotes the third or cube root of a. Negative exponents denote division (of unity) by the corresponding symbols with positive exponents; thus $b^{-2} = \frac{1}{b^2}$, $ab^{-2} = \frac{a}{b^2}$. Irrational powers, as $a^{\sqrt{2}}$, are defined by converging series.
2. An expounder; explainer; interpreter, as of music.
3. One that stands as an index or representative; an exemplifier; as, he is the *exponent* of his party's principles.
ex-po'nent, *a.* Giving exemplification; explaining.
Nothing walks . . . or exists, which must not in turn arise and walk before him as *exponent* of his meaning. *Emerson.*
exponent proposition, *Logic*, a proposition giving explicit statement and correct logical form to one requiring restatement, called the *exponible proposition.*
ex'po-nen'tial (ĕks'pō-nĕn'shăl), *a.* Relating to exponents; involving variable exponents; as, an *exponential* expression, function, or calculus.
exponential calculus. a That part of algebra which treats of exponents. **b** That part of infinitesimal calculus which deals with exponential functions. — **e. curve**, a curve defined by an exponential equation, as $y = ae^x$. — **e. series**, a series derived from the development of exponential expressions; specif., the fundamental expansion $e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1} + \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} +$ *in infinitum*, absolutely convergent for all finite values of x. — **e. theorem**, *Math.*, the theorem expressed by the exponential series.
ex'po-nen'tial, *n.* *Math.* Any (constant) base, esp. the natural logarithmic base, *e*, affected with an exponent, generally variable, as e^x, b^y.
ex-po'ni-ble (ĕks-pō'nĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *exponere* to explain.] Requiring explanation; — in logic said esp. of propositions needing restatement. — *n.* An exponible proposition.
ex-port' (ĕks-pōrt'; *often* ĕks'pōrt, *esp. when contrasted with import*; 201), *v. t.*; EX-PORT'ED; EX-PORT'ING. [L. *exportare, exportatum*; *ex* out + *portare* to carry. See PORT demeanor.] **1.** To carry away; to remove. *Obs.*
[They] *export* honor from a man. *Bacon.*
2. To carry or send abroad, esp. to foreign countries, as merchandise or commodities in the way of commerce; — the opposite of *import*; as, to *export* grain, cotton, cattle.
ex'port (ĕks'pōrt; 201), *n.* **1.** Act of exporting; exportation; as, to prohibit the *export* of wheat or tobacco.
2. That which is exported; a commodity conveyed from one country or state to another in the way of traffic; — chiefly in *pl.*

ex'por-ta'tion (ĕks'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exportatio*: cf. F. *exportation.*] Act of exporting; act of conveying or sending commodities abroad, as in commerce; also, commodity exported; an export.
ex'port bar. A bar or ingot of pure gold containing $8,000 worth of metal. Ingot gold is usually shipped in such bars.
ex-port'er (ĕks-pōr'tẽr *or, esp. in contrast*, ĕks'pōr-tẽr; 201), *n.* One who exports; a person who sends goods or commodities to a foreign country in the way of commerce; — opposed to *importer.*
ex-pos'al (ĕks-pōz'ăl), *n.* Exposure; also, an exposé.
ex-pose' (ĕks-pōz'), *v. t.*; EX-POSED' (-pōzd'); EX-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *exposer*; *ex-* (L. *ex* out) + *poser* to place. See POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To lay open, as to attack, danger, trial, test; to render accessible to something that may prove detrimental; to deprive of shelter, protection, or care; as, to *expose* one to the weather; to *expose* troops needlessly; a coast *exposed* to severe gales; hence, to submit or subject to any action or influence; as, to *expose* iron to a magnet; to *expose* an orchard to the southerly sun.
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shak.*
Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke.*
2. Specif., *Photog.*, to submit (a sensitive plate or the like) to the action of actinic rays.
3. To turn or cast out; to place and leave in a probably fatal position; to abandon; as, to *expose* an infant. The practice of exposing children was regarded as legitimate by the classical nations, and is of frequent occurrence among barbarous peoples.
4. To lay open to, or set out for, inspection; to set forth or make known, as a plan or secret; to display or exhibit, as goods for sale; to disclose; to present to view; to lay bare; as, to *expose* a substratum, a card in dealing, etc.
5. Hence, specif.: **a** *Eccl.* To exhibit for adoration, as the Host. **b** To publish. *Obs.* **c** To expound. *Obs.*
6. To deprive of concealment; to disclose or unmask (something criminal, shameful, or the like); as, to *expose* the faults of a neighbor; to disclose the faults or crimes of (a person); as, to *expose* a liar.
7. To ridicule or satirize. *Obs.*
Syn. — See EXHIBIT.
‖ **ex'po'sé'** (ĕks'pō'zā'), *n.* [F., prop. p. p. of *exposer.*]
1. A formal recital or exposition of facts. *Obs. or R.*
2. An exposure, or revelation, of something discreditable.
Syn. — See EXPOSITION.
ex-posed' (ĕks-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Open to view.
2. Unprotected, as from the weather, danger, etc.
— **ex-pos'ed-ness** (ĕks-pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*
ex-pos'it (ĕks-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.*; EX-POS'IT-ED; EX-POS'IT-ING. [L. *expositus*, p. p. of *exponere* to set forth, expose.] To make a full revelation of; to exhibit; to show in detail.
ex'po-si'tion (ĕks'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *exposition*, fr. L. *expositio*, fr. *exponere*, *expositum.* See EXPOUND.] **1.** A setting forth of the meaning or purpose of a writing, discourse, or the like; an expounding of the sense or intent, as of a law; an interpretation, as of a parable.
You know the law; your *exposition*
Hath been most sound. *Shak.*
2. Hence: **a** The art or procedure of expository discourse; the art of presenting a subject matter in detail, apart from criticism, argument, or development; elucidation. **b** A treatise or part of a treatise which aims merely at elucidation, interpretation, or commentary. **c** Hence, a part of any composition, as of music or drama, in which the theme or subject is opened out.
3. Act or practice of exposing; exposure; abandonment, as of infants; display or exhibition, as of the Host.
4. Condition of being exposed, or conditions under which exposure is made; esp., situation with reference to the action of the sun or the winds; exposure.
5. A public exhibition or show, as of industrial and artistic productions; as, the Paris *Exposition* of 1878.
Syn. — EXPOSITION, EXPOSURE, EXPOSÉ. An EXPOSITION is a setting forth for purposes of explanation or display; an EXPOSURE is a laying bare, esp. to detrimental or injurious influences, or to reprobation or contempt; an EXPOSÉ is a formal *exposure.* See EXHIBITION, EXHIBIT.
ex-pos'i-tive (ĕks-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Descriptive; expository. — **ex-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*
ex-pos'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. OF. *expositeur.* See EXPOUND.] One that expounds or explains; an expounder; a commentator. — **ex-pos'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*
ex-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or containing, exposition; serving to elucidate or interpret; exegetical.
A glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers. *Johnson.*
2. *Logic.* Relating to an individual; having an individual or particular term as its middle term; as, an *expository* syllogism.
expository jurisprudence. See *Citation*, following.
Bentham, for instance, divided jurisprudence into "*expository*," which ascertains what the law is, and "censorial," which ascertains what it ought to be. *T. E. Holland.*
‖ **ex post fac'to**, *or* ‖ **ex post'fac'to** (ĕks pōst'făk'tō). [L. *ex postfacto* from what is done afterwards. See POST-; FACT.] **1.** From, or by virtue of, an after act, or thing done afterwards.
2. (*Adjectively*) Done or made after a thing but retroacting upon it; retrospective; — used esp. in *ex post facto law.*
ex post facto law, in a general sense, any law, civil or criminal, enacted with a retrospective effect; in the constitutional law of the United States, only such a law relating to crime, that is, one which retroacts so as to materially alter the position of a person to his disadvantage with respect to the punishment of an act alleged to have been committed by him before the passing of the law, either by making it punishable in a manner different from what it was when the act was committed or by taking away from the substantial protection with which the then existing law had guarded him. Such laws are prohibited by Art. I., sec. 9, par. 3 of the Constitution, and it has been decided that this prohibition cannot be evaded by giving a civil form to provisions that are in substance criminal. The British Parliament is not restricted from passing ex post facto laws.
One of the early justices [Samuel Chase] of the Supreme Court has classified *ex post facto laws* as follows: — "1. Every law that makes an action done before the passing of the law, and which was innocent when done, criminal, and punishes such action. 2. Every law that aggravates a crime, or makes it greater than it was when committed. 3. Every law that changes the punishment, and inflicts a greater punishment than the law annexed to the crime when committed. 4. Every law that alters the legal rules of evidence, and receives less or different testimony than the law required at the time of the commission of the offense, in order to convict the offender." [3 *Dall.* 386, 390.] And to these classes may be added: — 5. Every law which, assuming to regulate civil rights and remedies only, in effect imposes a penalty or the deprivation of a right for something which when done was lawful; and: 6. Every law which deprives persons accused of crime of some lawful protection to which they have become entitled; such as the protection of a former conviction or acquittal, or of a proclamation of amnesty. *T. M. Cooley.*
ex-pos'tu-late (ĕks-pŏs'tū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *expostulatus*, p. p. of *expostulare* to demand vehemently; *ex* out + *postulare* to ask, require. See POSTULATE.] **1.** To complain; to talk earnestly. *Obs.*
2. To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to make redress or to desist; to remonstrate; — usually followed by *with.*
Men *expostulate* with erring friends; they bring accusations against enemies who have done them a wrong. *Jowett (Thuc.).*
Syn. — See REMONSTRATE.
ex-pos'tu-late, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To demand; to call for.
2. To discuss; examine; also, to complain of.
To *expostulate*
What majesty should be, what duty is. *Shak.*
ex-pos'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expostulatio.*] **1.** Act of expostulating, or reasoning with a person in opposition to some impropriety of conduct; remonstrance; earnest and kindly protest; dissuasion.
We must use *expostulation* kindly. *Shak.*
2. A speech or writing of remonstrance or dissuasion.
ex-pos'tu-la-tive (ĕks-pŏs'tū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing expostulation. — **ex-pos'tu-la-tive-ly.** *adv.*
ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, expostulation; as, an *expostulatory* discourse or letter.
ex-po'sure (ĕks-pō'zhūr), *n.* [From EXPOSE.] **1.** Act of exposing, or laying open, setting forth, laying bare of protection, depriving of care or concealment, or setting out to reprobation or contempt; exposition.
The *exposure* of Fuller . . . put an end to the practices of that vile tribe. *Macaulay.*
2. State of being exposed, or laid open or bare; openness to danger; accessibility to anything that may affect, especially detrimentally; as, *exposure* to observation, to cold, to inconvenience.
When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure.* *Shak.*
3. Position as to points of compass, or to influences of climate, etc. "Under a southern *exposure.*" *Evelyn.*
4. *Photog.* The exposing of a sensitized surface to the action of light.
Syn. — See EXPOSITION.
ex-pound' (ĕks-pound'), *v. t.*; EX-POUND'ED; EX-POUND'ING. [ME. *exponen, expounen, expounden*, fr. L. *exponere* to set out, expose, expound; *ex* out + *ponere* to put: cf. OF. *expondre, espondre* (3d pl. pres. ind. *esponent*). See POSITION.]
1. To set forth; state; present; as, to *expound* a theory.
2. To lay open the meaning of; to clear of obscurity; to interpret; as, to *expound* a text, a word, a meaning, or a riddle; to put a construction on, as a law; to construe.
Expound this matter more fully to me. *Bunyan.*
3. To translate or render (a term or writing). *Obs.*
4. To give the reasons or motives of; as, to *expound* one's self. *Rare.*
5. To lay open; to expose to view. *Obs.*
Syn. — See EXPLAIN.
ex-pound'er (ĕks-poun'dẽr), *n.* One who expounds.
ex-press' (ĕks-prĕs'), *a.* [F. *exprès*, L. *expressus*, p. p. of *exprimere* to express; *ex* out + *premere* to press. See PRESS.]
1. Directly and distinctly stated; expressed, not merely implied or left to inference; as, an *express* commandment; hence, definite; clear; explicit; unmistakable; not dubious or ambiguous; as, *express* consent; an *express* statement.
2. Of a particular or special sort; specific; as, he came for this *express* purpose.
3. Intended for a particular purpose; hence, sent on a particular errand; dispatched with special speed.
4. Of, pertaining to, or controlling, an express; as, *express* charges; an *express* company.
5. Exact; precise; exactly like; exactly representing. "The *express* image of his person." *Heb.* i. 3.
6. Adapted to its purpose.
What a piece of work is a man! . . . in form and moving how *express* and admirable! *Shak.*
Syn. — Clear, unambiguous, outspoken. See EXPLICIT.
express allegiance. See ALLEGIANCE. — **e. assumpsit.** See ASSUMPSIT. — **e. color** *or* **colour.** See COLOR, *n.*, 14.
ex-press', *adv.* Expressly; by express.
A messenger sent *express* from the other world. *Atterbury.*
ex-press', *n.* [Cf. F. *exprès* a messenger. Senses 1 and 2 are fr. EXPRESS, *v.*] **1.** An image or representation. *Obs.*
The only remanent *express* of Christ's sacrifice. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. An expression; a manifestation; esp., a verbal manifestation; an utterance; declaration; injunction. *Obs. or R.*
3. A messenger sent on a special errand; also, a dispatch conveyed by a special messenger.
4. A company or system for the prompt and safe transportation of parcels, money, or goods; as, to send a package by *express*; also, an office or depot of such a company.
Ask at the *express* if anything came up from town. *E. E. Hale.*
5. Short for EXPRESS TRAIN, EXPRESS RIFLE.
ex-press', *v. t.*; EX-PRESSED' (-prĕst') *or* EX-PREST'; EX-PRESS'ING. [LL. *expressare*, fr. L. *expressus*, p. p. of *exprimere, expressum*: cf. OF. *expresser, espresser.* See EXPRESS, *a.*; cf. SPRAIN.] **1.** To force out by pressure; to press or squeeze out, as the juice of a fruit; hence, to extort, as a confession; to expel, as a fault; to exude, as a secretion; to exhale, as the breath.
Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds. *B. Jonson.*
2. To empty by pressure or squeezing; as, to *express* apples for cider.
3. To make or offer a representation of; to show by a copy or likeness; to delineate; depict; represent; resemble.
Each skillful artist shall *express* thy form. *E. Smith.*

ex-plore'ment, *n.* Exploration. *Rare.*
ex-plor'ing-ly, *adv.* of EXPLORING.
ex-plose', *v. t.* [L. *explosus*, p. p. of *explodere.* See EXPLODE.] To explode. *Obs.*
ex-plo'si-ble (ĕks-plō'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Explodable. — **ex-plo'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ex-plo'siv. Explosive. *Ref. Sp.*
explosive D. = DUNNITE.
ex-plo'sive-ly, *adv.* of EXPLOSIVE. See -LY.
ex-plo'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex-po'li-a'tion (ĕks-pō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Spoliation. *Obs. or R.*
ex-pol'ish, *v. t.* [L. *expolire.*] To polish thoroughly. *Obs.*
ex'po-li'tion (ĕks'pō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *expolitio, -onis.*] Polishing. *Obs.*
ex-pone', *v. t.* [ME. *exponen*, L. *exponere.* See EXPOUND.] To expound; explain; also, to expose; imperil. *Obs.*
exponen. † EXPOUND.
ex-po'nence (ĕks-pō'nĕns), **ex-po'nen-cy**, *n.* Exponent action or function. *Rare.*
ex-port'a-ble (ĕks-pōr'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ex-port'a-bil'i-ty** (-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ex-pos'er (ĕks-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One that exposes.
ex'po-si'tion-al (ĕks'pō-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl), **ex'po-si'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Explanatory. *Rare.*
ex-pos'i-to-ri-ly (ĕks-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of EXPOSITORY.
‖ **ex-pos'i-to'ri-um** (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* A monstrance.
ex-pos'i-tress (-trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of EXPOSITOR.
ex-pos'tu-lat'ing-ly (ĕks-pŏs'tū-lāt'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *expostulating*, p. pr. See -LY.
ex-pos'tu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who expostulates.
ex-pos'ture, *n.* [Cf. IMPOSTURE.] Exposure. *Obs.*
ex-pound'a-ble (ĕks-poun'dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
expoune. † EXPOUND.
ex-preme', *v. t.* [L. *exprimere*: cf. F. *exprimer.*] Express. *Obs.*

F G H I J K L M

4. To represent in words; to state; utter; hence, to make known or manifest; to give or convey a true impression of; to show; signify; betoken; exhibit.

My words *express* my purpose. *Shak.*

They *express* their affection in their choice of life. *Emerson.*

5. To make known the opinions or feelings of; to declare what is in the mind of; to show (one's self); to cause to appear; — used reflexively.

Mr. Phillips did *express* himself with much indignation against me, one evening. *Pope.*

6. To represent by a sign or symbol; to symbolize; as, the sign = *expresses* equality.

7. To give a full or explicit statement of; to recount; describe; designate; specify. *Obs.*

These men, which are *expressed* by their names. *Num.* i. 17.

8. To send by express messenger; to forward by special opportunity, or through the medium of an express; as, to *express* a package.

Syn. — Declare, utter, signify, testify, intimate.

ex-press′age (ĕks-prĕs′ăj), *n.* The carrying of parcels by express; also, the charge for such carrying.

express bullet. A bullet used in an express rifle; esp., an expanding bullet.

express business. *Law.* The business of a common carrier in conveying goods or other chattels over a regular route or at regular intervals in a manner differing from ordinary freight in affording greater care, security, rapidity of transit, quickness of delivery, etc. 109 *U. S.*, 185.

ex-pres′sion (ĕks-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *expressio*: cf. F. *expression*.] **1**. Act or product of pressing out.

2. Act or process of representing or making manifest, esp. by language; manifestation, as of feeling; utterance, as of thought; as, an *expression* of opinion or sympathy.

3. A form, pose, phrase, token, or the like, which manifests or symbolizes a thought, feeling, character, or quality; a sign or symbol; esp., a significant word or phrase; as, a common *expression*; an odd *expression*.

4. Mode, means, or use of significant representation or symbolism; as, dignified *expression* in writing; study of *expression* in art; esp., happy or vivid indication of mood or sentiment; as, to read or act with *expression*; a painting characterized by *expression*.

The imitators of Shakespeare, fixing their attention on his wonderful power of *expression*, have directed their imitation to this. *M. Arnold.*

5. Quality or fact of being indicative of character, feeling, mood, or sentiment; also, phase of mood, feeling, sentiment, or the like, expressed; "aspect (of the face) or intonation (of the voice) as indicating a state of feeling" (*Oxf. E. D.*); as, *expression* is the special mark of human beauty; a smiling *expression*.

It still wore the majesty of *expression* so conspicuous in his portraits by the inimitable pencil of Titian. *Prescott*

6. *Math.* Representation of any quantity or operation by its appropriate characters or signs, esp. by algebraic symbols.

ex-pres′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to expression.

expression mark. *Music.* A guiding mark, as a sign or a word for varying expression.

expression stop. *Music.* A stop for varying pressure of wind in a harmonium, thus influencing expression.

ex-pres′sive (ĕks-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *expressif*.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or marked by, expression.

2. Serving to express, utter, or represent; indicative.

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes. *Tickell.*

3. Full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling meant to be conveyed; significant; emphatic; as, *expressive* looks or words; *expressive* eyes.

You have restrained yourself within the list of too cold an adieu; be more *expressive* to them. *Shak.*

Syn. — See SIGNIFICANT.

— **ex-pres′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pres′sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-press′ly, *adv.* **1**. In an express manner; in direct or unmistakable terms; explicitly; definitely; directly.

The word of the Lord came *expressly* unto Ezekiel. *Ezek.* i. 3.

2. For the express purpose; particularly.

I am sent *expressly* to your lordship. *Shak.*

ex-press′man (ĕks-prĕs′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A person employed in the express business; esp., the man in charge of an express wagon.

express rifle. A sporting rifle for use at short ranges, employing a large charge of powder and a light (short) bullet, giving a high initial velocity and consequently a flat trajectory. It is usually of moderately large caliber.

express train. Formerly, a railroad train run expressly for the occasion; a special train; now, a train run at express or special speed and making few stops.

ex′pro-brate (ĕks′prō-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *exprobratus*, p. p. of *exprobrare*; *ex* out + *probrum* a shameful or disgraceful act.] To censure; upbraid; also, to make reproach of. *Rare.*

ex′pro-bra′tion (-brā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exprobratio*.] Censure; reproach. *Rare.*

ex-pro′bra-tive (ĕks-prō′brȧ-tĭv), **ex-pro′bra-to-ry** (-brȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Upbraiding; reproachful. *Obs. or R.*

ex′pro-mis′sion (ĕks′prō-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *expromittere*, *expromissum*, to agree to pay.] *Civil Law.* Act of binding one's self for another's debt and thereby releasing him from obligation. — **ex′pro-mis′sor** (-mĭs′ŏr), *n.*

ex-pro′pri-ate (ĕks-prō′prĭ-āt), *v. t.*; EX-PRO′PRI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); EX-PRO′PRI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *ex* out, from + *proprius* one's own: cf. F. *exproprier*.] **1**. To deprive of possession or proprietary rights.

Expropriate these [bad landlords] as the monks were *expropriated* by Act of Parliament. *M. Arnold.*

2. To take or transfer the ownership of from one owner to another; formerly, to surrender the ownership of.

ex-pro′pri-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of expropriating, or state of being expropriated; specif., the action of the state in taking or modifying the property rights of individuals in the exercise of its sovereignty, as where property is sold under eminent domain.

ex-pugn′ (ĕks-pūn′), *v. t.*; EX-PUGNED′ (-pūnd′); EX-PUGN′ING (-pūn′ĭng). [L. *expugnare*; *ex* out + *pugnare* to fight, *pugna* fight: cf. OF. *expugner*. Cf. IMPUGN.] To take by assault; to vanquish; also, to attack; storm. *Obs. or R.*

ex-pug′na-ble (ĕks-pŭg′nȧ-b'l; ĕks-pūn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *expugnabilis*.] Capable of being expugned.

ex-pul′sion (ĕks-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* [L. *expulsio*, fr. *expellere*: cf. F. *expulsion*. See EXPEL.] Act of expelling, or state of being expelled; a driving or forcing out; summary removal from membership, association, etc.

The *expulsion* of the Tarquins. *Shak.*

ex-pul′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *expulsif*.] Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel.

The *expulsive* power of a new affection. *Chalmers.*

ex-punc′tion (ĕks-pŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *expunctio* execution, performance, from *expungere*. See EXPUNGE.] Act of expunging, or state of being expunged; erasure.

ex-punge′ (ĕks-pŭnj′), *v. t.*; EX-PUNGED′ (-pŭnjd′); EX-PUNG′ING (-pŭn′jĭng). [L. *expungere*, *expunctum*, to prick out, mark for erasure by dots (set above or below), settle an account, execute; *ex* out + *pungere* to prick, puncture. See PUNGENT.] To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to obliterate; to strike out; as, to *expunge* words, lines, or sentences; to cancel, as a note or check; hence, to destroy; annihilate; as, to *expunge* an offense.

Syn. — Efface, obliterate, cancel, strike out; destroy, annihilate. See ERASE.

ex′pur-gate (ĕks′pŭr-gāt; ĕks-pûr′gāt; 277), *v. t.*; EX′PUR-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd; -gāt-ĕd); EX′PUR-GAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *expurgatus*, p. p. of *expurgare* to purge, purify; *ex* out, from + *purgare* to cleanse, purify, purge. See PURGE; cf. SPURGE.] **1**. To remove by purging. *Obs.*

2. To clear from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to cleanse; purge; purify; as, to *expurgate* a book.

ex′pur-ga′tion (ĕks′pŭr-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *expurgatio* justification, excuse: cf. F. *expurgation*.] **1**. Act of expurgating, purging, or cleansing; purification from anything noxious, offensive, sinful, or erroneous.

2. *Astron.* Reappearance, as after eclipse; egress. *Obs.*

ex′pur-ga′tor (ĕks′pŭr-gā′tẽr; ĕks-pûr′gȧ-tẽr; 277), *n.* One who expurgates; esp., one who expurgates books.

ex-pur′ga-to′ri-al (ĕks-pûr′gȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Expurgatory; pertaining to expurgation or expurgators.

ex-pur′ga-to-ry (ĕks-pûr′gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *expurgatoire*.] Serving to purify from anything noxious or erroneous; cleansing; purifying.

Expurgatory Index. See INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.

ex′qui-site (ĕks′kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *exquisitus*, p. p. of *exquirere* to search out; *ex* out + *quaerere* to seek, search. See QUEST.] **1**. Carefully selected or sought out; choice; recherché. *Obs.* "I have no *exquisite* reason for 't." *Shak.*

2. Careful or exact in working or operation; accurate; nice; exact; as, an *exquisite* investigation. *Archaic.*

3. Carefully wrought or executed; finished or elaborated to a high degree; hence, of surpassing quality; marked by ingenious and beautiful workmanship or device.

Plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and *exquisite* form. *Shak.*

4. Of persons, sensibilities, etc.: **a** Highly accomplished; perfected; as, an *exquisite* gentleman.

Oriental languages, wherein he was *exquisite*. *Fuller.*

b Keenly appreciative; delicate; discriminating; hence, nice; fastidious; as, *exquisite* judgment or taste.

5. Giving rare satisfaction by reason of beauty, delicacy, or excellence; as, an *exquisite* landscape or flower.

6. Keen; intense; acute; as, *exquisite* pain or pleasure.

7. Of a disease, genuine. *Obs.*

Syn. — Nice, delicate, exact, refined, choice, rare, matchless, consummate, perfect. See DAINTY.

— **ex′qui-site-ly**, *adv.* — **ex′qui-site-ness**, *n.*

ex′qui-site, *n.* One who is overnice in dress or ornament, as a fop or dandy.

ex-ra′di-o (ĕks-rā′dĭ-ō), *n.* [See EX, prep.] *Chem.* The emanation from radium, apparently a monatomic gas of atomic weight about 160; — so called by Sir William Ramsay.

ex-san′gui-nate (ĕks-săŋ′gwĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *exsanguinatus* bloodless; *ex* out of + *sanguis* blood.] *Med.* To render bloodless; to drain of blood. — **ex-san′gui-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

ex-san′guine (ĕks-săŋ′gwĭn), *a.* [*ex-* + *sanguine*; cf. L. *exsanguis*.] Bloodless; anæmic.

ex-scind′ (ĕk-sĭnd′), *v. t.*; EX-SCIND′ED; EX-SCIND′ING. [L. *exscindere*; *ex* out, from + *scindere* to cut.] To cut off or out; to excise; extirpate.

ex-sect′ (ĕk-sĕkt′), *v. t.*; EX-SECT′ED; EX-SECT′ING. [L. *exsectus*, p. p. of *exsecare* to cut out.] To cut out.

ex-sec′tion (ĕk-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsectio*.] A cutting out or away; excision.

ex-sert′ (ĕks-sûrt′), *v. t.*; EX-SERT′ED; EX-SERT′ING. [L. *exsertus*, p. p. of *exserere* to stretch out or forth. See EXERT.] To thrust out; to protrude.

Flower with Exserted Stamens.

ex-sert′ed (-sûr′tĕd), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Produced or projecting beyond some inclosing organ or part; as, *exserted* stamens.

ex-ser′tile (-sûr′tĭl), *a.* *Biol.* Capable of being thrust out or protruded.

ex-ser′tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of exserting, or state of being exserted; protrusion.

ex′sic-ca′tæ (ĕk′sĭ-kā′tē), *n. pl.* [L., dried (sc. *plantae* plants). See EXSICCATE, *v. t.*] *Bot.* A collection or series of dried botanical specimens, such as are made in uniform numbered sets for herbaria.

ex′sic-cate (ĕk′sĭ-kāt; ĕk-sĭk′āt; 277: *cf.* -ATE *and* DESICCATE), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd; -āt-ĕd); -CAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *exsiccatus*, p. p. of *exsiccare* to dry up; *ex* out + *siccare* to make dry, *siccus* dry.] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from; to dry up. — **ex′sic-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*

ex-sic′ca-tive (ĕk-sĭk′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying. — *n.* An exsiccative agent.

ex′sic-ca′tor (ĕk′sĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* *Chem.* An apparatus for drying substances or preserving them from moisture; a desiccator; also, less frequently, a drying agent, as calcium chloride or concentrated sulphuric acid.

ex-stip′u-late (ĕks-stĭp′ū-lāt), *a.* [*ex-* + *stipulate*.] *Bot.* Estipulate.

ex′stro-phy (ĕk′strō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐκστρέφειν to turn inside out; ἐκ = ἐξ out + στρέφειν to turn.] *Med.* The eversion, or turning out, of any organ, or of its inner surface; as, *exstrophy* of the eyelid or of the bladder.

ex-suf′flate (ĕks-sŭf′lāt), *v. t.* [L. *exsufflare* to blow at or upon; *ex* out + *sufflare*. See SUFFLATE.] *Eccl.* To exorcise or drive off by blowing. *Obs. or Hist.*

ex′suf-fla′tion (ĕks′sŭ-flā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exsufflatio*.]

1. A blast from beneath. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* Exorcism by blowing with the breath. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. *Physiol.* Forced expiration of air from the lungs.

ex′tant (ĕks′tănt; 277), *a.* [L. *extans*, *-antis*, or *exstans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *extare*, *exstare*, to stand out or forth; *ex* out + *stare* to stand: cf. F. *extant*. See STAND.] **1**. Standing out; protruded; protuberant; hence, visible; manifest; conspicuous. *Now Rare.*

A body partly immersed in a fluid and partly *extant*. *Bentley.*

2. In existence or still existing; not destroyed or lost; outstanding; also, formerly, in vogue; in current use.

Writings that were *extant* at that time. *Sir M. Hale.*

ex-tem′po-ral (ĕks-tĕm′pō-răl), *a.* [L. *extemporalis*, from *ex tempore*.] **1**. Extemporaneous; extemporary.

2. Of or pert. to extemporary utterance or conduct. *Obs.*

— **ex-tem′po-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tem′po-ral-ness**, *n.*

ex-tem′po-ra′ne-ous (-rā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [See EXTEMPORE.]

1. Unpremeditated; extemporary, as a speech.

2. Given to, or clever at, extempore speaking or acting; as, an *extemporaneous* orator.

3. Made for the occasion; as, an *extemporaneous* shelter.

Syn. — See EXTEMPORE.

— **ex-tem′po-ra′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tem′po-ra′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

ex-tem′po-ra-ry (-rā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Composed, performed, or uttered on the spur of the moment; unpremeditated; offhand; impromptu; hence, spoken without notes or reading or being committed to memory, as a lecture.

2. Composing extempore; extemporaneous, as a speaker.

3. Originated for or at the occasion; hence, sudden or unexpected. "Some *extemporary* joy." *Johnson.*

Syn. — See EXTEMPORE.

— **ex-tem′po-ra-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ex-tem′po-ra-ri-ness**, *n.*

ex-tem′po-re (-rē), *adv.* [L.; *ex* out + *tempore*, abl. of *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL.] **1**. Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; on the spur of the moment; extemporaneously; as, to write or speak *extempore*.

2. Immediately; forthwith. *Obs.*

ex-tem′po-re, *a.* Extemporary. "*Extempore* poetry." *Dryden.* — *n.* An improvisation.

Syn. — EXTEMPORE (EXTEMPORARY, EXTEMPORANEOUS), IMPROMPTU, UNPREMEDITATED. EXTEMPORE (still often interchangeable with *impromptu*) is now more often applied to that which is spoken without the use of a manuscript, provided it has not been learned by heart; the word does not necessarily exclude preparation; IMPROMPTU

express boiler. See BOILER, 3.
ex-press′ed-ly, *adv.* Expressly *Obs.* [presses.
ex-press′er, *n.* One who ex-
ex-press′ful, *a.* Expressive. *Obs.*
ex-press′i-ble (ĕks-prĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ex-press′i-bly**, *adv.* [ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
ex-pres′sion-ism (ĕks-prĕsh′-
ex-pres′sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ex-pres′sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
— **ex-pres′sion-less-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pres′sion-less-ness**, *n.*
‖ **ex-pres′si-o u′ni-us est ex-clu′si-o al-te′ri-us**. [LL.] *Law.* Lit., expression of the one is exclusion of the other; — as denoting the general rule that when one or more things of a class are expressly mentioned others of the same class are excluded.
‖ **ex-pres′sis ver′bis**. [L.] In express terms. [Sp.
ex-pres′siv. Expressive. *Ref.*
ex-press′less, *a.* Inexpressible. *Rare.* [Obs.
ex-press′ment, *n.* Expression.
ex-press′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex-pres′sure, *n.* Expression. *Obs.*
ex-prest′, *p. p.* Expressed.
ex-prime′. † EXPREME.
‖ **ex′ pro-fes′so**. [L.] Professedly; openly. [ated. *Obs.*
ex-pro′pri-ate, *a.* Expropri-
ex-pro′pri-a′tor (ĕks-prō′prĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who expropriates.
‖ **ex pro′pri-is**. [L.] From one's own possessions or resources. [his own accord.
‖ **ex pro′pri-o mo′tu**. [L.] Of
‖ **ex pro′pri-o vi-go′re**. [L.] Of its own vigor or force.
ex-pug′na-bl. Expugnable. *Ref. Sp.* [Obs.
ex-pug′nance, *n.* Expugnation.
ex-pug′nate, *v. t.* [L. *expugnatus*, p. p. of *expugnare* to expugn.] To expugn. — **ex′pug-na′tion** (ĕks′pŭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *expugnatio*.] — **ex-pug′na-to-ry**, *a.* [L. *expugnatorius*.] *All Obs. or R.*
ex-pugn′er (ĕks-pūn′ẽr), *n.* One who expugns.
ex′pu-i′tion (ĕks′pū-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Exspuition. *Rare.*
ex-pulse′, *v. t.* [F. *expulser* or L. *expulsare*, intens., fr. *expellere*.] To drive out; expel. *Obs.*
ex-puls′er, *n.* An expeller. *Obs.*
ex-pul′sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ex-pul′si-tive, *a.* Expulsive. *Obs.*
ex-pul′siv. Expulsive. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-pul′so-ry, *a.* Expulsive. *R.*
ex-pul′sure, *n.* Expulsion. *Obs.*
ex-punct′, *v. t.* [L. *expunctus*, p. p. of *expungere*.] To expunge. *Obs.*
ex-punge′a-ble (ĕks-pŭnj′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-punge′ment, *n.* Expunction. *Rare.* [One who expunges.
ex-pung′er (ĕks-pŭn′jẽr), *n.*
ex′pur-gate, *a.* Expurgated. *Rare.* [gatory. *Obs.*
ex-pur′ga-to′ri-ous, *a.* Expur-
ex-purge′ (ĕks-pûrj′), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *espurgier*, F. *expurger*.] To purge; to expurgate. *Obs. or R.*
ex-quire′, *v. t.* [L. *exquirere*.] To search into or out. *Obs.*
ex′qui-sit. Exquisite. *Ref. Sp.*
ex′qui-si′tion, *n.* [L. *exquisitio*.] Act of searching out. *Obs.*
ex′qui-sit-ism (ĕks′kwĭ-zĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* The overniceness, as in dress, of an exquisite. *Rare.*
ex-quis′i-tive, *a.* Tending to search out. *Obs.* — **ex-quis′i-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **ex-quis′i-tive-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **ex quo-cun′que ca′pi-te** (kăp′ĭ-tē). [L.] For whatever reason.
exr. *Abbr.* Executor.
‖ **ex re-la′ti-o′ne** (ĕks rē-lā′shĭ-ō′nē), *or*, *abbr.*, **ex rel**. [L.] *Law.* By or on the relation, or information (of).
‖ **ex re na′ta**. [LL.] According to a case which has arisen; according to exigency.
exrx. *Abbr.* Executrix.
ex′san-guin′e-ous (ĕks′săŋ-gwĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* Exsanguine.
ex′san-guin′i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Med.* Anæmia.
ex-san′gui-nous (ĕks-săŋ′gwĭ-nŭs), *a.* Exsanguine.
ex-san′gui-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *exsanguis*.] Exsanguine.
exsaulte. † EXALT.
ex-scribe′, *v. t.* [L. *exscribere*, *exscriptum*, to write out.] To copy; transcribe. *Obs.* [Obs.
exscript, *n.* A copy; transcript.
ex-scrip′tur-al, *a.* [*ex-* + *scriptural*.] Unscriptural.
ex-sculp′, *v. t.* [L. *exsculpere*, *exsculptum*, to carve.] To carve or hollow out. *Obs.* — **ex-sculp′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ex-sculp′tate (ĕk-skŭlp′tāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having variable and irregular depressed lines, as if sculptured.
ex-scu′tel-late (ĕks-skū′tĕ-lāt), *a.* [*ex-* + *scutellate*.] *Zoöl.* Escutellate.
ex-sec′tile, *a.* [*exsect* + *-ile*.] Capable of being exsected.
ex-sec′tor, *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for performing excision.
ex′se-cute. † EXECUTE.
ex-sert′, *a.* Exserted.
ex-sib′i-late (ĕks-sĭb′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *exsibilatus*, p. p. of *exsibilare* to hiss out.] To reject with or as with hissing. *Rare.* — **ex-sib′i-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
ex-sic′cant (ĕk-sĭk′ănt), *a. & n.* [L. *exsiccans*.] = EXSICCATIVE.
ex-sic′cate, *a.* Exsiccated. *Obs.*
ex-sil′i-en-cy (ĕk-sĭl′ĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *exsiliens*, p. pr., leaping out.] A leaping out. *Rare.*
ex′so-lu′tion (ĕk′sō-lū′shŭn), *n.* † EXOLUTION.
ex-spire′. † EXPIRE.
ex-spo′li-a′tion, *n.* [L. *exspoliatio*, fr. *exspoliare* to spoil, to plunder.] Spoliation. *Obs.*
ex′spu-i′tion (ĕk′spū-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *exspuitio*; *ex* out + *spuere* to spit.] A spitting. *Rare.*
ex-spu′to-ry (ĕk-spū′tō-rĭ), *a.* Spit out. *Rare.*
ex′sta-sy. † ECSTASY.
ex-still′. † EXTILL.
ex-stim′u-late. † EXTIMULATE.
ex-struct′, etc. † EXTRUCT, etc.
‖ **ex su′a na-tu′ra**. [L.] Of, or by virtue of, its own nature.
ex-suc′cous (ĕks-sŭk′ŭs), *a.* [L. *exsuccus*; *ex* out + *succus* juice.] Dry; sapless.
ex-suc′tion (ĕk-sŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsugere*, *exsuctum*, to suck out.] Act of sucking out.
ex′su-da′tion. † EXUDATION.
ex-suf′fle, *v. t.* Exsufflate. *Obs.*
ex-suf′fli-cate, *a.* [Cf. EXSUFFLATE.] Prob., empty; frivolous. *Nonce Word.* "Such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises." *Shak.* (*Oth.* III. iii. 182).
ex-su′per-ance, **ex-su′per-ate**. † EXUPERANCE, EXUPERATE.
ex-surge′ (ĕks-sûrj′), *v. i.* [L. *exsurgere*.] To issue; arise. *Archaic.*
ex-sur′gent (-sûr′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *exsurgens*, p. pr.] Rising up.
ex-sus′ci-tate. † EXUSCITATE.
ext. *Abbr.* External; externally; extinct; extra; extract.
EXT. *Abbr.* Extended or extension; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
‖ **ex′ta** (ĕk′stȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Class. Antiq.* Entrails examined in augury. [Tacitly.
‖ **ex ta′ci-to** (ĕks tăs′ĭ-tō). [L.]
ex′ta-cy. † ECSTASY.
ex′tance, *n.* [L. *extantia*, *exstantia*, a standing out.] Outward existence. *Obs.*
ex′tan-cy, *n.* [L. *extantia*, *exstantia*.] Projection. *Obs.*
ex′ta-sy. † ECSTASY.
ex-tem′po-ra′ne-an (ĕks-tĕm′pō-rā′nē-ăn), **ex-tem′po-rate**, **ex′tem-po′re-an**, *a.* Extemporaneous. *Obs.*

applies to that which is composed or uttered on the spur of the moment; as, an *extempore* sermon, *extempore* prayer, translation; *impromptu* verses, an *impromptu* speech, cf. an *impromptu* picnic, ball; "I told him of four lines I writ *extempore* with my pencil on a bit of paper in his house. . . . Are they not well enough to be done offhand; for that is the meaning of the word *extempore*?" (*Swift*). UNPREMEDITATED emphasizes less strongly than *extempore* and *impromptu* the immediate stimulus of an occasion; it frequently applies to action; as, "profuse strains of *unpremeditated* art" (*Shelley*); *unpremeditated* murder.

ex-tem′po-ri-za′tion (ěks-těm′pō-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or product of extemporizing; an extemporary performance.

ex-tem′po-rize (ěks-těm′pō-rīz), *v. t.*; EX-TEM′PO-RIZED (-rīzd); EX-TEM′PO-RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). To do, make, or utter extempore, or offhand; to prepare on short notice, or with scanty or unsuitable materials; as, to *extemporize* a dinner, a costume, etc.; to improvise.

Themistocles . . . was of all men the best able to *extemporize* the right thing to be done. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

Pitt, of whom it was said that he could *extemporize* a Queen's speech. *Lord Campbell.*

ex-tem′po-rize, *v. i.* To speak or perform extempore; esp., to discourse without special preparation; to make an offhand address; to improvise.

ex-tend′ (ěks-těnd′), *v. t.*; EX-TEND′ED; EX-TEND′ING. [L. *extendere, extentum, extensum; ex* out + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1**. To stretch; strain. *Obs.*

2. To stretch or draw out; to cause to reach or continue, as from point to point; as, to *extend* a line of battle from hill to river; to *extend* a cord across a street; hence, to lengthen or prolong either in space or time; to carry forward; as, to *extend* a railroad; to *extend* a visit.

3. To straighten out; to lay out at full length; specif., *Physiol.*, to straighten out, as a limb or part; — opposed to *flex*. The further action of the muscles which extend a part may (as in the case of the hand) cause it to bend backward beyond a straight line; this position is, however, still termed one of *extension*.

4. To enlarge, as a surface or volume; to expand; spread; amplify; as, to *extend* metal plates by hammering or rolling them. Cf. EXTENDED, *p. a.*

5. Hence: To enlarge, in any sense; to make more comprehensive or capacious; to broaden the application or action of; as, to *extend* power, influence, jurisdiction, etc.; to *extend* the application of a law or the meaning of a symbol.

6. To enlarge upon in imagination; to exaggerate.

You do *extend*
These thoughts of horror further than you shall
Find cause in Cæsar. *Shak.*

7. To hold out or reach forth, as the arm or hand.

8. To hold out as a gift or offering; to proffer or to bestow; as, to *extend* sympathy or help.

9. To increase in quantity by weakening or adulterating additions; as, to *extend* liquors.

10. *Law.* **a** In Great Britain, to assess or value; specif., to value the lord's rights in (a manor) by an extent. **b** To take, assign, or levy upon by, or in execution of, a writ of extent; to levy upon.

11. To take by force or authority; to seize. *Obs.*

Syn. — Increase, enlarge, expand, widen, diffuse.

ex-tend′, *v. i.* **1**. To stretch or stretch out; to spread or spread out; to reach; to be broad or comprehensive.

2. Of a horse, to move at full stride, as in speeding.

ex-tend′ed (ěks-těn′dĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Stretched, spread, or drawn out.

2. Hence: Having spatial character; having extension.

Everything depends on what we conceive the soul to be, an *extended* or an inextended entity. *Wm. James.*

3. *Law.* Valued; assured; levied upon.

extended cadence. See under CADENCE, 3. — **e. insurance**, insurance for the full face of a policy on which payments are stopped, granted for an additional period in consideration of retaining part or all of the cash surrender value of the policy. If the insured dies within the period the policy is paid in full; if he survives it the insurance ceases by expiry. — **e. order**, *Mil. & Nav.*, arrangement of troops or ships in line with greater intervals between units than in regular formation, as for skirmishing, or, in modern warfare, for charging by infantry. — **e. point transformation**, *Math.*, a general infinitesimal operation affecting all five of the variables x, y, z, p, q (where x, y, z, are coördinates of a point of a surface element, and p, q, -1 the direction cosines of its normal). A point transformation may be still further extended by inclusion of higher derivatives. — **e. type**, *Print.*, type considerably wider than the standard for the same height. See TYPE.

☞ **This is extended type.**

ex-ten′si-ble (ěks-těn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *extensible*. See EXTEND.] **1**. Capable of being extended, whether in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement. "An *extensible* membrane." *Holder.*

2. Extensile; protrusile.

— **ex-ten′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ex-ten′si-ble-ness**, *n.*

ex-ten′sile (ěks-těn′sĭl), *a.* **1**. Capable of being extended, or stretched or spread.

2. Capable of being thrust out; protrusile.

ex′ten-sim′e-ter (ěks′těn-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *extensus* extended + *-meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for determining coefficients of expansion of metal rods, etc.

ex-ten′sion (ěks-těn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *extensio*: cf. F. *extension*. Cf. EXTEND.] **1**. Act of extending, or state of being extended; a stretching out; enlargement in breadth or continuation of length; increase; augmentation; expansion.

2. *Physics.* That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. See SPACE.

3. *Logic.* Applicability of a term to a greater or smaller number of objects; denotation; — correlative of *intension*.

The law is that the intension of our knowledge is in the inverse ratio of its *extension*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The *extension* of [the term] plant is greater than that of geranium, because it includes more objects. *Abp. Thomson.*

4. *Surg.* The operation of stretching a fractured or luxated limb so as to restore it to its natural position.

5. *Physiol.* The straightening of a limb, in distinction from *flection* (which see). See EXTEND, *v. t.*, 3.

6. *Com.* A written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

ex-ten′sion-al (ěks-těn′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having, extension.

extension bell. An electric bell for repeating a signal to another point.

extension bolt. A vertical bolt or catch for the top or bottom of a door, having a rod terminating in a knob or thumb piece inserted through a hole bored in the thickness of the door in an accessible position.

extension lathe. *Mach.* A lathe having a divided bed so that part of it can be pulled out to admit of large work being chucked or secured to the faceplate.

extension table. A table that can be extended in length by pulling the ends apart and inserting a leaf or leaves.

ex-ten′si-ty (ěks-těn′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See EXTEND.] **1**. The quality of extension.

2. *Psychol.* Spatial quality or voluminousness attached to sensation and forming a part of its original character.

ex-ten′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [L. *extensivus*: cf. F. *extensif*. See EXTEND.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, extension, spatial or logical.

2. Having wide extent; of much superficial extent; expanded; large; broad; wide; comprehensive; as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* sphere of operations.

3. *Agric.* Designating, or pertaining to, any system of farming or horticulture in which large areas of land are used, and relatively little attention is paid to careful cultivation and manuring of the soil; — opposed to *intensive*.

4. Extensible or causing extension. *Obs.*

extensive interpretation. *Law.* See DOCTRINAL INTERPRETATION. — **e. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition in which the predicate is viewed as containing the subject; — contrasted with *comprehensive proposition*. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.* — **e. whole.** See WHOLE.

— **ex-ten′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ten′sive-ness**, *n.*

ex′ten-som′e-ter (ěks′těn-sŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*extension* + *-meter*.] *Mech.* Orig., an instrument for measuring extension or stretch; now, an instrument for measuring any more or less minute deformation of a test specimen as caused by tension, compression, bending, twisting, etc. The most refined instruments will measure correctly to less than one millionth of an inch.

ex-ten′sor (ěks-těn′sŏr), *n.* [L., one who stretches. See EXTEND.] *Anat.* A muscle which serves to extend or straighten a limb or part; — opposed to *flexor*. The term is used in combination in the names of many muscles, as: (1) The ‖ **ex-ten′sor bre′vis di′gi-to′rum** (dĭj′ĭ-tō′rŭm), situated on the dorsum of the foot, extending the first four toes. (2, 3, 4) The ‖ **ex-ten′sor car′pi ra′di-a′lis lon′gi-or** and **bre′vi-or**, on the radial side of the back of the forearm, and the ‖ **ex-ten′sor car′pi ul-na′ris** on the ulnar side, which are extensors of the hand. (5) The ‖ **ex-ten′sor com-mu′nis di′gi-to′rum**, situated on the back of the forearm, whose tendons run to all the fingers except the thumb. (6) The ‖ **ex-ten′sor lon′gus di′gi-to′rum**, situated on the shin, with tendons running to all the toes except the great toe, etc.

ex-tent′ (ěks-těnt′), *n.* [LL. *extenta*, fr. L. *extendere*: cf. OF. *estente*. See EXTEND.] **1**. In Great Britain: Valuation or assessment, esp. of land; specif., a valuation of lands of the state or a lord for the purpose of fixing taxes or dues; also, the assessed value, or the record made of the assessment. In Scotland the general extent, made probably as early as the reign of Alexander III. (1241–85), is called the *old*, or *auld*, *extent*, as distinguished from an extent taken to obtain the present and higher values. The latter was called the *new extent*.

Domesday Book is an *extent* of the realm made on the king's behalf by local juries. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

2. A tax or due so assessed. *Obs.*

3. *Law.* In Great Britain, a writ of extent, that is, a writ to recover debts of record to the crown, under which the lands, goods, and person of the debtor may all be seized to secure payment. It is called an **extent in chief**, when issued at the suit of the crown; an **extent in chief in the second degree**, when against a debtor of a crown debtor, then being in the nature of a garnishee order; and an **extent in aid**, when issued at the suit of a crown debtor against his debtor. When issued without a commission of inquest or a scire facias it is called an **immediate extent**.

4. *Law.* A writ giving to a creditor temporary possession of his debtor's lands. *Local, U. S.*

5. *Law.* A levy or seizure made under a writ of extent.

6. An attack; an assault. *Obs.*

This uncivil and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace. *Shak.*

7. Space or amount to which a thing is extended; hence, superficies; compass; bulk; size; length; as, an *extent* of country or line; *extent* of information or charity; specif., *Zoöl.*, the distance from tip to tip of the extended wings.

Life in its large *extent* is scarce a span. *Cotton.*

8. Degree; measure; proportion. "The *extent* to which we can make ourselves what we wish to be." *Lubbock.*

9. *Logic.* Extension; extension considered as a characteristic or function.

In a general way, of course, all writers are agreed that intent looks to the number and nature of the attributes involved in a term, just as *extent* does to those of the individual objects referred to by the term. *John Venn.*

10. Act of bestowing, granting, etc. *Obs.*

11. Increase; extension. *Obs.*

12. *Math.* Continuous magnitude, esp. geometrical, of any number of dimensions, as a line, surface, space; a spread. An extent of n dimensions is called an n *extent*. Closed extents in any higher extent separate the dual extents of that extent into two classes, *exterior* and *interior*. Any extent complementary to the closed extent, and not cutting it, may be moved into any *exterior* dual extent, never cutting the closed extent; or may be there reversed by turning through 180°, and brought back to its first place. But this could not be possible in case of an *interior* extent.

ex-ten′u-ate (ěks-těn′ū-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *extenuatus*, p. p. of *extenuare* to make thin, loosen, weaken; *ex* out + *tenuare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin. See TENUITY.] **1**. To make thin; to attenuate. *R.*

2. To diminish; lessen; weaken.

In friendship the individual element is intensified, in fraternity it is *extenuated*. *W. C. Brownell.*

3. To underestimate or underrate; to treat as of small importance; hence, *Obs.*, to disparage or depreciate.

Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton.*

4. Hence, to treat or represent (a crime, fault, ill, or the like) as less than it appears to be; to palliate or excuse; also, to serve as excuse or palliation.

Nothing *extenuate*
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shak.*

Syn. — See PALLIATE.

ex-ten′u-ate (ěks-těn′ū-āt), *v. i.* To become thinner; to make excuses; to advance palliating considerations.

ex-ten′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *extenuatio*: cf. F. *exténuation*.] Act of extenuating, or state of being extenuated; esp., act of palliating, diminishing, or lessening; palliation, as of a crime; mitigation, as of punishment; also, a means of extenuating; something urged or done in palliation of a fault or the like.

To listen . . . to every *extenuation* of what is evil. *I. Taylor.*

ex-ten′u-a-to-ry (ěks-těn′ū-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *extenuatorius* attenuating.] Tending to extenuate; extenuating.

ex-te′ri-or (ěks-tē′rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L. *exterior*, compar. of *exter* or *exterus* on the outside, outward, foreign, strange, a compar. fr. *ex*: cf. F. *extérieur*. See EX-; cf. EXTREME, INTERIOR.] **1**. External; outward; pertaining to the outside part; as, the *exterior* part of a sphere.

2. External; being or occurring without; extrinsic; as, an object *exterior* to a man.

3. Relating to foreign nations; foreign; as, the *exterior* relations of a state or kingdom.

4. *Bot.* Situated on the side away from the axis; outer; anterior. *Rare.*

Syn. — See OUTER.

exterior angle, *Geom.*, the angle between any side of a polygon and an adjacent side prolonged; also, an angle between a line crossing two parallel lines and either of the latter on the outside. Cf. INTERIOR ANGLE. — **e. ballistics**, that branch of ballistics which deals with the motion of the projectile after leaving the gun. — **e. crest**, *Fort.*, the line of intersection of the superior and the exterior slopes. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.* — **e. planets**, *Astron.*, the planets revolving round the sun outside the earth's orbit — viz., Mars, the asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. — **e. side**, *Fort.*, the side of an imaginary polygon upon which a front of fortification is formed. — **e. slope**, *Fort.*, the slope connecting the exterior crest with the berm. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*

ex-te′ri-or, *n.* **1**. The outward surface or part of a thing; that which is external; outside.

2. Outward or external deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act; as, the *exteriors* of religion.

3. *Theater.* A scene outdoors.

exterior of a simple closed curve, *Math.*, that one of the two continua into which it divides a plane which contains all sufficiently distant points. Cf. *interior of a simple closed curve*, under INTERIOR, *n.*

ex-te′ri-or′i-ty (ěks-tē′rĭ-ŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or character of being exterior or exteriorized.

ex-te′ri-or-ize (ěks-tē′rĭ-ẽr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make exterior or external; to place or perceive as a spatial or physical reality, or to give physical expression to; to externalize. — **ex-te′ri-or-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

For him who confesses, shams are over and realities have begun; he has *exteriorized* his rottenness. *Wm. James.*

ex-ter′mi-nate (ěks-tûr′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; EX-TER′MI-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); EX-TER′MI-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *exterminatus*, p. p. of *exterminare* to abolish, destroy, drive out or away; *ex* out + *terminus* boundary, limit. See TERM.] **1**. To drive out or away; to expel. *Obs.*

2. To destroy utterly; to cut off; to extirpate; to annihilate; to root out; to kill all the members of; as, to *exterminate* a species of animal.

To explode and *exterminate* rank atheism. *Bentley.*

3. *Math.* To eliminate, as unknown quantities. *Rare.*

Syn. — Destroy, abolish, annihilate, root out, uproot. — EXTERMINATE, EXTIRPATE, ERADICATE. To EXTERMINATE (originally to banish) is, in modern usage, to destroy utterly or bring in any way to extinction; to EXTIRPATE implies a violent and intentional rooting out, whether lit. or fig.; ERADICATE (now commonly fig.) implies a less violent uprooting than *extirpate*; as, to *exterminate* (or *extirpate*) a species (of birds, animals, etc.), to *exterminate* (or *extirpate*) a heresy, a vice; to *eradicate* a fault. See DESTROY, ABOLISH, RAVAGE.

No remnant of the *exterminated* faith
Survived to tell its ruin. *Shelley.*

An *extirpated* disease. *Byron.*

Eradicating from your mind any little weeds of suspicion that might still remain in it. *Cowper.*

ex-ter′mi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exterminatio*: cf. F. *extermination*.] **1**. Expulsion. *Obs.*

2. Act of exterminating; total destruction; eradication; extirpation; as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

3. *Math.* Elimination. *Rare.*

ex-ter′mi-na-tive (ěks-tûr′mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Exterminatory.

ex-ter′mi-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that exterminates; a destroyer.

ex-ter′mi-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to extermination; tending, as war, to exterminate.

ex-tern′ (ěks-tûrn′), *a.* [Cf. F. *externe*. See EXTERNAL.] External; extrinsic; outward; not inherent. *Rare.*

ex-tern′, *n.* **1**. Outward form or part; exterior. *Obs.*

2. [Cf. F. *externe*.] A person connected with an institution but not living or boarding in it, as a day pupil of a school, an out-patient of a hospital, or a doctor or medical student who assists in hospital work.

ex-ter′nal (ěks-tûr′năl), *a.* [L. *externus*, fr. *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside, outward. See EXTERIOR.] **1**. Outward; exterior; relating to the outside, as of a body; being without; acting from without; as, the *external* form or surface of a body.

2. Outwardly perceptible; visible; physical or corporeal, as distinguished from mental or moral.

Her virtues graced with *external* gifts. *Shak.*

3. *Metaph.* Having existence apart from sensation or per-

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ex-tem′po-riz′er (-rīz′ẽr), *n.* One who extemporizes.

ex-tem′po-ry, *adv. & a.* Extempore. *Obs.*

ex-tend′ant, *a.* Extending or extended. *Obs.*

ex-tend′ed-ly, *adv.* of EXTENDED.

ex-tend′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ex-tend′er, *n.* One that extends.

ex-tend′i-ble (ěks-těn′dĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

ex-tend′less-ness, *n.* Unlimited extension. *Obs.*

ex-tend′ure, *n.* Extension; extent. *Obs.*

ex-tense′, *a.* Having extension; extensive. *Obs. or R.*

ex-ten′si-bl. Extensible. *Ref. Sp.*

extension bit. An expanding bit. See EXPANDING.

ex-ten′sion-ist, *n.* An advocate of extension, esp. university extension.

extension key. A key with a telescopic shank.

extension ladder. = AËRIAL LADDER.

ex-ten′siv. Extensive. *Ref. Sp.*

ex-ten′so-ry, *a.* Pert. to, or providing for, extension. *Rare.*

ex-ten′sum, *n.* [L., neut. of *extensus*, p. p.] A thing having spatial extension; a body. *Rare.*

ex-ten′sure, *n.* Extension; extent. *Obs.*

ex-tent′, *a.* [L. *extentus*, p. p.] Extended. *Obs.*

ex-tent′, *v. t. & i.* To assess, or to be assessed, for taxation. *Obs.*

ex-ten′u-ate, *a.* [L. *extenuatus*, p. p.] Extenuated. *Obs.*

ex-ten′u-at′ing-ly, *adv.* of *extenuating*, p. pr. See -LY.

ex-ten′u-a-tive (ěks-těn′ū-ā-tĭv), *a.* Extenuating. — *n.* That which extenuates.

ex-ten′u-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who extenuates.

ex-ter′ (-tûr′), *v.t.* [*ex-* + L. *terra* earth.] To take out of earth. *R.*

ex-te′ri-al, *a.* [Cf. OF. *exterial*.] External. *Obs.*

ex-te′ri-or-ate, *v. t.* *Rare.* To make exterior. — **ex-te′ri-or-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

ex-te′ri-or-ly, *adv.* of EXTERIOR.

ex-ter′mi-na-ble (ěks-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *exterminabilis*.] That may be exterminated.

Ex-ter′mi-nans (-nănz). *D. Bib.*

ex-ter′mi-na′tress (-nā′trĕs), **ex-ter′mi-na′trix** (-nā′trĭks), *n.*, *fem.* of EXTERMINATOR.

ex-ter′mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* [F. *exterminer*.] To exterminate. *Obs.*

ex′ter-min′ion, *n.* [See EXTERMINATE; for ending cf. *dominion*.] Extermination. *Obs.*

F G H I J K L M

ception; existing independently of processes of experience; belonging to the external world.
4. Not intrinsic or essential; accidental; superficial.
The *external* circumstances are greatly different. *Trench.*
5. Foreign; relating to, or connected with, foreign nations; situated or effected abroad; as, an *external* loan; *external* trade; the *external* relations of a state.
6. *Anat.* **a** Near the outside of the body; as, the *external* oblique muscle of the abdomen. **b** Away from the mesial plane; as, the *external* condyle of the humerus.
Syn. — See OUTER.
external affairs, *Australian Const. Law*, affairs outside of the Commonwealth placed under the control of the Parliament by sec. 51, subsec. xxix. of the Constitution.
The expression "*external affairs*" is apparently a very comprehensive one, but it has obvious limitations. As already pointed out, it can hardly be intended to confer extraterritorial jurisdiction; where that is meant, as in other subsections, it is distinctly expressed. . . . This power may therefore be fairly interpreted as applicable to (1) the external representation of the Commonwealth by accredited agents where required; (2) the conduct of the business and the promotion of the interests of the Commonwealth in outside countries; and (3) the extradition of fugitive offenders from outside countries. *Quick & Garran.*
— **e. angle.** = EXTERIOR ANGLE. — **e.-combustion engine**, *Mach.*, a heat engine which derives its heat from fuel consumed outside the engine cylinder. The steam engine is the principal type. Cf. INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE. *J. A. Ewing.* — **e. conductivity.** *Physics.* See EMISSIVITY. — **e. friction.** See FRICTION, *n.*, 2. — **e. hiatus.** See HIATUS. — **e. necessity.** See NECESSITY. — **e. rectus muscle.** See EYE. — **e. respiration**, *Physiol.*, the gaseous interchange taking place in the special respiratory organs, the lungs or gills. *Gamgee.* — **e. work**, *Physics*, work done against external forces, as by a body in expanding, as contrasted with internal work. See INTERNAL WORK. — **e. world**, *Metaph.*, the world judged to exist independent of, while more or less correspondent with, our ideas and perceptions.
ex-ter′nal (ĕks-tûr′năl), *n.* Something external, or without; outward part; that which makes a show, rather than that which is intrinsic; visible form; — usually in *pl.*
Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals.* *South.*
ex-ter′nal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being manifest to the senses; external acts or appearances; regard for externals.
This *externalism* gave Catholicism a great advantage on all sides. *E. Eggleston.*
2. That doctrine which reckons only with externals, or objects of sense perception; phenomenalism.
— **ex-ter′nal-ist**, *n.* — **ex-ter′nal-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*
ex′ter-nal′i-ty (ĕks′tẽr-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being external; exteriority.
Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists. *A. Smith.*
2. Externalism.
3. An external object or observance.
ex-ter′nal-i-za′tion (ĕks-tûr′năl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn; 277), *n.* Act or process of externalizing, or quality or state of being externalized; also, the thing externalized.
The Grail was for these ages the typical *externalization* of God's will. *Ferris Greenslet.*
ex-ter′nal-ize (ĕks-tûr′năl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make external or externally manifest; to exteriorize. "Thought *externalizes* itself in language." *Sayce.*
‖ **ex′terne′** (ĕks′tĕrn′), *n.* [F. Cf. EXTERN.] An extern; esp., a doctor or medical student who is in attendance upon, or is assisting at, a hospital, but who does not reside in it.
ex-ter′ri-to′ri-al (ĕks-tĕr′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [See EX-.] Beyond the territorial limits; foreign to, or exempt from, the territorial jurisdiction. — **ex-ter′ri-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*
ex-ter′ri-to′ri-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being exterritorial. See EXTRATERRITORIALITY; also *Cit.*, below.
Exterritoriality is a term of international law, used to denominate certain immunities from the application of the rule that every person is subject for all acts done within the boundaries of a state to its local laws. It is also employed to describe the quasi-extraterritorial position, to borrow the phrase of Grotius, of the dwelling place of an accredited diplomatic agent, and of the public ships of one state while in the waters of another. Latterly its sense has been extended to all cases in which states refrain from enforcing their laws within their territorial jurisdiction. *Encyc. Brit.*
ex-tinct′ (-tĭnkt′), *a.* [L. *extinctus*, *exstinctus*, p. p. of *extinguere*, *exstinguere*. See EXTINGUISH.] **1.** Extinguished; put out; quenched; as, the fire is *extinct*; an *extinct* volcano; life is *extinct*; also, *Obs.*, dead, as a person.
Light, the prime work of God, to me is *extinct.* *Milton.*
2. No longer living or active; without force; obsolete or superseded; as, an *extinct* law; passed away; as, an *extinct* nation; that has died out; without a survivor; as, an *extinct* family or species; an *extinct* animal or plant; without a qualified heritor; lapsed; as, an *extinct* title.
ex-tinc′tion (-tĭnk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *extinctio*, *exstinctio*: cf. F. *extinction*.] **1.** Act of extinguishing, or state of being extinguished; act of putting out or destroying; quenching, as of light, fire, etc.
2. Act of making, or state of being, extinct; destruction; suppression; as, the *extinction* of life, a family, a claim.
3. *Old Chem.* A method of treating a substance with some reagent so as to extract its virtues or alter its properties, as the slaking of lime, the quenching of hot minerals in a liquid, or the trituration of mercury with lard; also, a preparation so obtained.
extinction of light, *Astron.*, a theoretical absorption of stellar light by the luminiferous ether.

ex-tinc′tive (ĕks-tĭnk′tĭv), *a.* Serving to extinguish, or to make extinct.
extinctive prescription, *Law*, the limitation of actions.
ex′tine (ĕks′tĭn; -tīn), *n.* [L. *exter* on the outside. Cf. INTINE.] *Bot.* The outer membrane, or exospore, of a pollen grain.
ex-tin′guish (ĕks-tĭn′gwĭsh), *v. t.*; EX-TIN′GUISHED (-gwĭsht); EX-TIN′GUISH-ING. [L. *extinguere*, *exstinguere*; *ex* out + *stinguere* to quench. See DISTINGUISH, FINISH.] **1.** To put out, as a light or fire; hence, to cause to die out; to put an end to; to destroy; suppress; annihilate; as, to *extinguish* a flame, or life, or love, a pretense, or a right.
A light which the fierce winds have no power to *extinguish.* *Prescott.*
2. *Law.* To render legally nonexistent; to destroy or render void; to nullify; to avoid, as by payment, set off, limitation of actions, merger of an interest in a greater one, etc. The act of *extinguishing* is distinguished from the mere *transfer*, *passing*, or *suspension* of a right or obligation.
3. To obscure; to eclipse, as by superior splendor.
Natural graces that *extinguish* art. *Shak.*
ex-tin′guish, *v. i.* To become extinguished; to die out.
ex-tin′guish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that extinguishes; esp., a hollow cone or other device for extinguishing a flame, as of a torch or candle.

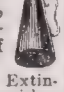

Extinguisher.

ex-tin′guish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of extinguishing, or state of being extinguished; extinction; destruction; nullification; as, the *extinguishment* of fire, of discord, of love.
ex′tir-pate (ĕks′tẽr-pāt; ĕks-tûr′pāt; 277), *v. t.*; EX′TIR-PAT′ED (-pāt′ĕd; -pāt-ĕd); EX′TIR-PAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *extirpatus*, *exstirpatus*, p. p. of *extirpare*, *exstirpare*; *ex* out + *stirps* stock, stem, root.] **1.** To pluck up by the stem or root; to root out; to eradicate, lit. or fig.; to destroy wholly; as, to *extirpate* weeds; to *extirpate* a tumor; to *extirpate* a sect; to *extirpate* error or heresy.
2. To drive away; to expel. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See EXTERMINATE.
ex′tir-pa′tion (ĕks′tẽr-pā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *extirpatio*, *exstirpatio*: cf. F. *extirpation*.] Act of extirpating; eradication; excision; total destruction; as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land, of evil from the heart, of a race of men.
ex′tir-pa-tive (ĕks′tẽr-pā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to root out.
ex-tis′pex (ĕks-tĭs′pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* EXTISPICES (-pĭ-sēz). [L., fr. *exta* entrails + *specere* to inspect.] One skilled in divination from inspection of entrails; hence, a haruspex. See HARUSPEX. — **ex′ti-spi′cious** (ĕks′tĭ-spĭsh′ŭs), *a.* — **ex-tis′pi-cy** (ĕks-tĭs′pĭ-sĭ), *n.*
ex-tol′ (ĕks-tŏl′; -tōl′; 277), *v. t.*; EX-TOLLED′ (-tŏld′; -tōld′); EX-TOL′LING. [L. *extollere*; *ex* out + *tollere* to lift, take up, or raise: cf. OF. *extoller*. See TOLERATE; cf. ELATE.] **1.** To place on high; to elevate; exalt. *Obs.*
2. To elevate by praise; to eulogize; praise; magnify; laud; as, to *extol* virtue; to *extol* an act or a person.
Wherein have I so deserved of you,
That you *extol* me thus? *Shak.*
Syn. — Praise, applaud, commend, celebrate, glorify.
ex-tor′sion (ĕks-tôr′shŭn), *n.* [*ex-* + *torsion*.] *Med.* Outward rotation of the vertical corneal meridian.
ex-tort′ (ĕks-tôrt′), *v. t.*; EX-TORT′ED; EX-TORT′ING. [L. *extortus*, p. p. of *extorquere* to twist or wrench out, to extort; *ex* out + *torquere* to turn about, twist. See TORSION.] **1.** To wrest from a person by physical force, menace, duress, torture, or any undue or illegal exercise of power or ingenuity; to wring (from); to exact; to take or receive by extortion; also, rarely, literally, to wrench or tear away (from); as, to *extort* bribes; to *extort* contributions from the vanquished; to *extort* confessions of guilt; to *extort* a promise; to *extort* payment of a debt.
2. To practice extortion on; also, to strain or twist. *Obs.*
Syn. — See ELICIT.
ex-tort′, *v. i.* To practice extortion. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
ex-tor′tion (-tôr′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *extorcioun*, *extorsiun*, L. *extorsio*: cf. F. *extorsion*, OF. also *extorcion*.] **1.** Act of extorting; act or practice of taking or obtaining anything from a person by illegal use of fear, whether by force, threats, or any other undue exercise of power; undue exaction; specif., an oppression by color of right; technically, *Law*, the offense committed by an officer who unlawfully, by color of his office, claims and takes money or other thing of value that is not due, or more than is due, or before it is due.
2. That which is extorted or exacted by force.
Syn. — Oppression, rapacity, exaction, overcharge.
ex-tor′tion-ate (-āt), *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive; hard.
ex-tor′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who practices extortion.
ex-tor′tion-ist, *n.* An extortioner.
ex-tor′tive (ĕks-tôr′tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or using, extortion.
ex′tra (ĕks′trȧ), *a.* Beyond, or greater than, what is due, usual, expected, or necessary; additional; supernumerary; as, *extra* pay or work; more than ordinarily good; superior; as, *extra* wool or wheat; larger than the ordinary size; as, *extra* cards; — sometimes used adverbially or in combination; as, *extra*-strong; *extra*-condensed.
extra allowance. See ALLOWANCE, 7. — **e. current**, *Elec.*, a current produced by self-induction. — **e. lattens.** See LATTENS. — **e. size folio**, a size of paper. See PAPER.

ex′tra (ĕks′trȧ), *n.* **1.** Something in addition to what is due, expected, or customary; esp., an added charge or fee, or something for which an additional charge is made.
2. An edition of a newspaper issued at a time other than the regular one.
3. *Cricket.* A run, as from a bye, leg bye, no-ball, or wide, credited to the general score but not made from a hit.
4. Something of an extra quality or grade.
ex′tra- (ĕks′trȧ-). [L., fr. *exter*. See EXTERIOR.] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix to form adjectives denoting *situated* or *being beyond*, *outside of*, *outside the scope of* that denoted by the noun corresponding to the simple adjective; as, *extra*legal, beyond the province of law; *extra*historic.
ex′tra-ax′il-lar } *a.* *Bot.* Growing outside of the axils,
ex′tra-ax′il-la-ry } as a bud.
ex′tra-ca-non′i-cal (ĕks′trȧ-kȧ-nŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*extra-* + *canonical*.] *Eccl.* Not included in the canon, or list of authorized books; — said esp. of certain writings contemporary with some of those of the present Bible which were not included in the canon of the synod of Carthage, A. D. 397.
ex-tract′ (ĕks-trăkt′), *v. t.*; EX-TRACT′ED; EX-TRACT′ING. [L. *extractus*, p. p. of *extrahere* to extract; *ex* out + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE; cf. ESTREAT.] **1.** To draw out or forth; to pull out from a fixed position, as by traction or suction, etc.; as, to *extract* a tooth from its socket, a stump from the earth; hence, to derive as if by drawing out; to deduce; as, to *extract* good from seeming evil.
2. To withdraw by expression, distillation, treatment with a solvent, or other mechanical or chemical process; as, to *extract* an essence; also, to treat with a solvent to remove soluble substances; as, to *extract* paper with alcohol.
3. To take by selection; to choose out; to cite or quote, as a passage from a book.
I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift.*
4. *Scots Law.* To take out an extract or copy of.
5. To derive; to trace the descent of. *Obs.*
Syn. — See ELICIT.
to extract the root, *Math.*, to find the root.
ex-tract′, *v. i.* To yield to action for drawing out; as, a gun primer that enters and *extracts* easily.
ex′tract (ĕks′trăkt), *n.* **1.** Something extracted; esp., something prepared from a substance by expression, decoction, shaking with a solvent, or the like; as, an alcoholic *extract*; specif., a preparation supposed to possess the characteristic property or virtue of the original substance in concentrated form; essence; as, *extract* of beef.
2. Hence: **a** *Pharm.* A solid preparation obtained by evaporating a solution of a drug, etc., or the fresh juice of a plant; — distinguished from an *abstract*. See ABSTRACT, *n.*, 4. **b** *Brewing.* The total soluble constituents of beer with the exception of alcohol and carbon dioxide. **c** *Chem.* = EXTRACTIVE, *n.*, 2 **a**.
3. A concise representation; a summary. *Obs.*
4. A selection from a writing or discourse; a quotation.
5. Extraction; descent. *Obs.*
6. *Law.* **a** An estreat. *Obs., or Scots Law.* **b** *Scots Law.* A certified copy of a document that forms part of, or is preserved in, a public record.
Syn. — EXTRACT, EXCERPT. As applied to passages transcribed or quoted from a book or document, EXCERPT differs from EXTRACT (when at all) in suggesting more careful culling or selection.
ex-tract′ed (ĕks-trăk′tĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of EXTRACT. — **extracted honey**, honey which has been separated from the uncrushed comb by centrifugal force or gravity; — so defined by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in fixing the standard for honey.
ex-trac′tion (ĕks-trăk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *extraction*.] **1.** Act of extracting, or drawing out; as, the *extraction* of a tooth, of an arrow from the body, of a stump from the earth, of a passage from a book, of an essence or tincture, etc.
Extraction is the term usually employed when some solvent other than water is used in lixiviation. *F. Thorp.*
2. Derivation from a stock or family; lineage; descent; birth; the stock from which one has descended. "A family of ancient *extraction*." *Clarendon.*
3. That which is extracted; extract; essence.
They [books] do preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them. *Milton.*
the extraction of roots, *Math.*, the operation or method of finding the root of a given number or quantity; evolution.
ex-trac′tive (ĕks-trăk′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *extractif*.] **1.** Capable of being extracted; as, the *extractive* matter in wine (the total soluble ingredients other than alcohol and certain volatile compounds).
2. Tending or serving to extract, or draw out.
Certain branches of industry are conveniently designated *extractive*: e. g., agriculture, pastoral and mining pursuits, cutting of lumber, etc. *Cairnes.*
ex-trac′tive, *n.* **1.** Anything extracted; an extractive substance; an extract.
2. **a** A chemical principle once supposed to exist in all extracts. *Obs.* **b** Any substance which, in the preparation of extracts, undergoes chemical change during evaporation, becoming dark-colored and insoluble.
ex-trac′tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that extracts; as: **a** *Surg.* A forceps or instrument for extracting substances. **b** *Breech-loading Firearms.* A device for withdrawing a cartridge or spent cartridge shell from the chamber. **c** A centrifu-

ex-ter′nal-ly, *adv.* of EXTERNAL.
‖ **ex′ter′nat′** (ĕks′tẽr′nȧ′), *n.* [F.] A day school.
ex′ter-nate (ĕks′tẽr-nāt), *v. t.* To externalize. *Rare.* — **ex′ter-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
ex-ter′ni-ty (ĕks-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* = EXTERNALITY.
ex-ter′nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To externalize. — **ex-ter′ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
ex-tern′ly, *adv.* Externally. *Obs.*
ex-ter′no-me′di-an, *a.* [L. *externus* on the outside + E. *median*.] *Biol.* Exterior to a median line or plane.
ex′ter-ous, *a.* [L. *exter* outward.] External. *Obs.*
ex′ter-ra′ne-ous (ĕks′tĕ-rā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *exterraneus*; *ex* out + *terra* land.] Foreign. *Rare.*
ex′ter-res′tri-al, *a.* [*ex-* + *terrestrial*.] Extraterrestrial.
ex-ter′ri-to′ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To cause to be exterritorial.
ex-ter′sion (ĕks-tûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *extergere*, *extersum*, to wipe out.] A wiping or rubbing out. *Obs.* — **ex-ter′sive**, *a.* *Obs.*
ex-till′ (ĕk-stĭl′), *v. i.* [L. *extillare*, *exstillare*.] To drop, or distill. — **ex′til-la′tion** (ĕk′stĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* — **ex-til′la-ti′tious** (ĕks-tĭl′ȧ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* *All Obs.*
ex′ti-mate, *a.* [L. *extimus* farthest, superl. of *exter* outward.] Farthest out or away. *Obs.*
ex-time′ (ĕks-tēm′). † ESTEEM.
ex-tim′u-late (ĕk-stĭm′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *ex(s)timulatus*, p. p. of *ex(s)timulare*, to goad.] To stimulate. *Obs.* — **ex-tim′u-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ex-tinct′, *v. t.* To extinguish. *Obs.*
ex-tinct′, *p. p.* Extinguished. [*Obs. or R.*
ex-tinct′, *n.* [Cf. L. *ex(s)tinctus*.] Extinction. *Obs.*
ex-tinc′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ex-tinc′ture, *n.* Extinction. *Obs.*
‖ **ex-tinc′tus a-ma′bi-tur i′dem.** [L.] The same man will be loved when dead. *Horace* (*Epistles*, II. i. 14).
ex-tin′guish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-tin′guisht. Extinguished. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-tip′u-late (ĕk-stĭp′ū-), *a.* = [ESTIPULATE.
ex-tirp′ (ĕk-stûrp′), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *extirper*.] To extirpate. *Obs.*
ex-tir′pa-ble (-stûr′pȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs.*
ex′tir-pate, *a.* Extirpated. *Obs.*
ex′tir-pa′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ex′tir-pa′tor (ĕks′tẽr-pā′tẽr; ĕk-stûr′pā-tẽr), *n.* [L. *extirpator*, *exstirpator*: cf. F. *extirpateur*.] One who extirpates.
ex-tir′pa-to-ry (ĕk-stûr′pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Extirpative. [*Obs.*
ex-tirp′er, *n.* An extirpator.
ex′ti-spi′ci-um (ĕks′tĭ-spĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] See HARUSPEX.
ex-tog′e-nous (ĕks-tŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *exter* outward + *-genous*.] Exogenous. *Rare.*
ex-told′. Extolled. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-tol′ler, *n.* One who extols.
ex-tol′ling-ly, *adv.* of *extolling*, p. pr. [Praise. *Rare.*
ex-tol′ment, **ex-toll′ment**, *n.*
ex-torse′, *v. t.* [Cf. EXTORT.] To subject to extortion. *Obs.*
ex-tor′sive (ĕks-tôr′sĭv), *a.* Serving for, or obtained by, extortion. *Rare.* — **ex-tor′sive-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
ex-tort′, *a.* [L. *extortus*, p. p.] Extorted; extortionate. *Obs.*
ex-tort′, *n.* Extortion; also, torture. *Obs.*
ex-tort′er, *n.* One that extorts.
ex-tor′tion, *v. t. & i.* To subject to, or to practice, extortion; to cheat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ex-tor′tion-a-ry (ĕks-tôr′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Extortionate.
ex-tor′tious, *a.* Extortionate. *Obs.* — **ex-tor′tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
ex-tox′i-cate, *a.* [*ex-* + L. *toxicum* poison.] Envenomed. *Obs.*
ex′tra-al′i-men′ta-ry, *a.* See EXTRA-. [EXTRA-.
ex′tra-an′a-log′i-cal, *a.* See
ex′tra-ar-tic′u-lar, *a.* Situated outside of a joint. [EXTRA-.
ex′tra-at′mos-pher′ic, *a.* See
ex′tra-bran′chi-al, *a.* *Anat.* Outside of the branchial arches.
ex′tra-Bri-tan′nic, *a.* See EXTRA-. [Outside of the mouth.
ex′tra-buc′cal (-bŭk′ăl), *a.*
ex′tra-ca-lic′u-lar, *a.* *Zoöl.* Outside of a calicle.
ex′tra-cap′su-lar, *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Outside of a capsule, esp. the capsular ligament of a joint.
ex′tra-car′di-al, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-cel′lu-lar, *a.* *Biol.* Situated or occurring outside of a cell. — **ex′tra-cel′lu-lar-ly**, *adv.*
ex′tra-cer′e-bral, *a.* Outside of the cerebrum.
ex′tra-Chris′tian, *a.* Outside the province of Christianity.
ex′tra-civ′i-cal, *a.* See EXTRA-. — **ex′tra-civ′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ex′tra-clo-a′cal, *a.* *Zoöl* Outside of the cloaca.
ex′tra-col′u-mel′la, *n.* *Zoöl.* The outer cartilaginous part of the columella auris, attached to the tympanic membrane.
‖ **ex′tra com-mer′ci-um.** [L.] *Law.* See COMMERCIUM.
ex′tra-con-densed′, *a.* *Print.* Designating a kind of type. See TYPE. [EXTRA-.
ex′tra-con′scious, *a.* See
ex′tra-con′stel-la-ry, **ex′tra-con′stel-lat′ed**, *a.* *Astron.* Not belonging to any constellation; — formerly said of certain stars.
ex′tra-con′sti-tu′tion-al, *a.* See EXTRA-. [TRA-.
ex′tra-cor-po′re-al, *a.* See EX-
ex′tra-cor-pus′cu-lar, *a.* Outside of the blood corpuscles.
ex′tra-cos′mic, **ex′tra-cos′mi-cal**, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-cos′tal, *a.* Outside of the ribs. [the cranium.
ex′tra-cra′ni-al, *a.* Outside of
ex-tract′, *a.* [See EXTRACT, *v.*] Extracted. *Obs. or R*
ex-tract′a-ble (ĕks-trăk′tȧ-b'l),
ex-tract′i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-tract′i-form (ĕks-trăk′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the appearance or nature of an extract.
ex-trac′tiv. Extractive. *Ref. Sp.*

gal drying machine. **d** *Mech.* A device to pull ferrules from tube plates. **e** *Apiculture.* A machine for clearing combs of honey ; also, a device for rendering wax. **f** *Scot.* An officer of the Court of Session who prepares extracts.

extract wool. Wool extracted from a mixture of cotton and wool by carbonization of the cotton.

ex′tra-di′ta-ble (ĕks′trȧ-dī′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject, or liable, to extradition ; also, making liable to extradition.

ex′tra-dite (ĕks′trȧ-dīt), *v. t.* ; EX′TRA-DIT′ED (-dīt′ĕd) ; EX′TRA-DIT′ING (-dīt′ĭng). To deliver up to a foreign jurisdiction, as an alleged criminal ; also, to procure the extradition of. See EXTRADITION.

ex′tra-di′tion (-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *ex* out + *traditio* a delivering up : cf. F. *extradition.* See TRADITION.] **1.** The surrender or delivery of an alleged criminal by one sovereignty or state to another having jurisdiction to try the charge ; hence, in general, the surrender of a prisoner by one authority to another. Between sovereign states *extradition* of criminals usually takes place under the provisions of a treaty ; between the States of the United States it is required by Art. IV., sec. 2, cl. 2 of the Constitution. Extradition treaties do not generally include in their provisions political offenders.

2. Externalization of sensation. *Rare.*

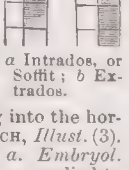

a Intrados, or Soffit ; *b* Extrados.

ex-tra′dos (ĕks-trā′dŏs), *n.* [F. ; *extra-* outside + *dos* (L. *dorsum*) the back.] *Arch.* The exterior curve of an arch ; esp., the upper curved face of the whole body of voussoirs. See INTRADOS ; ARCH, *Illust.* (2).

ex-tra′dosed (-dŏst), *a.* *Arch.* Having an extrados ; shaped to the curve of the extrados ; — said of an arch or of any part of it, to distinguish it from an arch or voussoir fitting into the horizontal courses of masonry in the wall. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3).

ex′tra–em′bry-on′ic (ĕks′trȧ-ĕm′brĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* Outside of the body of the embryo proper ; — applied to structures of the developing egg of amniotic vertebrates which, though formed from the blastoderm, do not enter into the formation of the embryo. The amnion is an example. — **extra-embryonic cœlom**, *Embryol.*, the space between the chorion and amnion which in early stages is continuous with the cœlom of the embryo proper. In later stages it is largely occupied by the allantois.

ex′tra-flo′ral (-flō′răl), *a.* [*extra-* + L. *flos, floris,* flower.] *Bot.* Situated outside of a flower, as certain nectaries.

ex′tra-ga-lac′tic (-gȧ-lăk′tĭk), *a.* *Astron.* Outside of or beyond the Galaxy, or Milky Way.

ex′tra-ju-di′cial (-jo͞o-dĭsh′ăl), *a.* Out of or beyond the proper authority of a court or judge ; beyond jurisdiction ; not valid as a part of a judicial proceeding ; as, *extrajudicial* oaths, judgments, etc., are null and void. — **ex′tra-ju-di′cial-ly**, *adv.* — **extrajudicial confession**. See CONFESSION. — **e. conveyance**, *Law*, a conveyance, as by deed, effected by the act of the parties and not involving, as in the fine and recovery, judicial proceedings. — **e. oath.** See OATH.

ex′tra-lat′er-al (-lăt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*extra-* + *lateral.*] Lit., pertaining to or designating that which is beyond the side ; — in United States mining law, said of the right which one, who locates on the public domain a claim in which a vein comes to an apex, has to parts of the vein beyond the planes passed through the side lines of his claim, but lying within vertical cross planes passed through the end lines. The matter is governed by Sec. 2322, U. S. Rev. Statutes.

ex′tra-lim′it-a-ry (-lĭm′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Being beyond the limit or bounds ; as, *extralimitary* land.

ex′tra-lite (ĕks′trȧ-līt), *n.* An explosive mixture of ammonium nitrate, potassium chlorate, and naphthalene.

ex′tra-me-rid′i-o-nal (-mē-rĭd′ĭ-ō-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to deviation from the meridian; taken near the meridian. — *n.* An observation of a celestial body when it is near the meridian.

ex′tra-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.* *Pros.* Exceeding the usual or prescribed number of syllables in a given meter.

His prosody is distinguished from Old English by being neither accentual . . . nor tolerant of *extrametrical* syllables. *Saintsbury.*

ex′tra-mo-lec′u-lar (-mō-lĕk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Chem.* Outside the molecule ; beyond the limits of a single molecule ; as, an *extramolecular* reaction ; — contrasted with *intramolecular.*

ex′tra-mun′dane (-mŭn′dān), *a.* [L. *extramundanus ; extra* + *mundus* world.] **1.** Beyond the material world. "An *extramundane* being." *Bp. Warburton.*
2. *Astron.* Extraterrestrial.

ex′tra-mu′ral (-mū′răl), *a.* Outside of the walls, as of a university or of a fortified or walled city.

ex′tra-ne′i-ty (ĕks′trȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being without or beyond a thing ; foreignness. *Rare.*

ex-tra′ne-ous (ĕks-trā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *extraneus*, from *extra.* See EXTRA- ; STRANGE.] Not belonging to, or dependent upon, a thing ; without or beyond, or originated or coming from without, a thing ; not essential or intrinsic ; foreign ; as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter.

Nothing is admitted *extraneous* from the indictment. *Landor.*

Syn. — See EXTRINSIC.
— **ex-tra′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tra′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

ex-traor′di-na-ri-ly (ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an extraordinary manner or degree ; exceptionally or excessively.

ex-traor′di-na-ry (ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ ; ĕks′trȧ-ôr′- ; 277), *a.* [L. *extraordinarius ; extra* on the outside + *ordinarius.* See ORDINARY.] **1.** Beyond or out of the common order or method ; not usual, customary, regular, or ordinary ; as, *extraordinary* evils ; *extraordinary* remedies.
2. Specif. : *Law.* **a** Designating the degree of care, caution, diligence, or the like, which is exercised by very or extremely prudent and thoughtful persons, exceeding the care exercised by persons of ordinary prudence, and, it may be, falling short of that care which would make use of every precaution that could possibly have been devised. **b** Designating a proceeding or action not normally required by law, or not prescribed for the regular administration of the law ; as, an *extraordinary* session of a legislature, or one specially called by the governor ; an *extraordinary* session of court, or one held in addition to the sittings regularly held under the rules. **c** Designating an accident, casualty, occurrence, or risk of a class or kind other than those which ordinary experience or prudence would foresee, anticipate, or provide for.
3. Exceeding the common degree, measure, or condition ; hence, uncommon ; rare ; remarkable ; as, *extraordinary* talents or grandeur.
4. Employed or sent upon an unusual or special service ; as, an ambassador *extraordinary.*
5. Extra ; additional. *Obs.*

extraordinary ambassador. See AMBASSADOR, 1. — **e. crime**, *Rom. Law*, an offense not defined and given a fixed punishment by law, but punishable as demanded by public policy. — **e. lords**, *Scots Law*, certain lords, properly four, appointed by the king from his great council to sit with the ordinary lords of the Court of Session. Further appointments were prohibited by Act 10 Geo. I. c. 19. — **e. ray**, *Optics*, that one of the two parts of a ray divided by double refraction which does not follow the ordinary law of refraction.

ex-traor′di-na-ry (ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ ; ĕks′trȧ-ôr′- ; 277), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which is extraordinary ; — used esp. in *pl.* *Now Rare.*

Their *extraordinary* did consist especially in the matter of prayers and devotions. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. *pl.* *Math.* The *n* special units, $l_1, l_2 \ldots l_n$, used in *n*-tuple linear algebra (or a complex number system).

ex′tra-pa-ro′chi-al (ĕks′trȧ-pȧ-rō′kĭ-ăl), *a.* Beyond the limits of a parish. — **ex′tra-pa-ro′chi-al-ly**, *adv.*

ex′tra-phys′i-cal (-fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Not subject to physical laws or methods.

ex′tra-plan′et-a-ry (-plăn′ē-tā-rĭ), *a.* *Astron.* Outside the region of planetary orbits.

ex′tra-po′lar (-pō′lȧr), *a.* Outside of, or not between, the poles, as of an electric battery.

ex-trap′o-late (ĕks-trăp′ō-lāt ; ĕks′trȧ-pō-lāt), *v. t. & i.* ; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd) ; -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [*extra-* + interpo*late.*] *Math.* To obtain, extend, or introduce, by extrapolation ; to practice extrapolation.

ex-trap′o-la′tion (-ō-lā′shŭn), *n.* [*extra-* + interpo*lation* : cf. F. *extrapolation.*] *Math.* The calculation, from the values of a function known within a certain interval of values of its argument, of its value for some argument value lying without that interval, as the calculation of the birth rate in 1910 from the known rates in 1850–1900.

ex′tra-pro-fes′sion-al (-prō-fĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Foreign to a profession ; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.

ex′tra-pro-vin′cial (-prō-vĭn′shăl), *a.* Not within or pertaining to the same province or jurisdiction.

ex′tra–red′, *a.* *Physics.* Infra-red.

ex′tra-re-gard′ing (ĕks′trȧ-rē-gär′dĭng), *a.* Regarding outer things ; not self-centered.

ex′tra-reg′u-lar (-rĕg′ū-lȧr), *a.* Not comprehended within a rule or rules. — **ex′tra-reg′u-lar-ly**, *adv*

ex′tra-ter-rene′ (ĕks′trȧ-tē-rēn′) } *a.* *Astron.* Originating
ex′tra-ter-res′tri-al (-rĕs′trĭ-ăl) } or existing outside the earth or its atmosphere.

ex′tra-ter′ri-to′ri-al (-tĕr′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Outside the territorial limits of a jurisdiction ; exterritorial. — **ex′tra-ter′ri-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ex′tra-ter′ri-to′ri-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or privilege of being extraterritorial. See EXTERRITORIALITY.

Very extensive privileges of *extraterritoriality* are usually granted by Oriental nations to Christian residents by express treaty ; and a nation sometimes assumes, even without treaty, to exercise a jurisdiction over its own subjects who are resident in barbarous countries. *T. E. Holland.*

ex′tra–u′ter-ine, *a.* *Anat. & Med.* Outside the uterus.
extra-uterine pregnancy, *Med.*, pregnancy in which the fetus is developed outside the uterus, as in a Fallopian tube.

ex-trav′a-gance (ĕks-trăv′ȧ-găns), *n.* [Cf. F. *extravagance.* See EXTRAVAGANT ; cf. EXTRAVAGANZA.] **1.** A wandering beyond limits ; digression. *Obs.*
2. Quality of being extravagant, or of exceeding the bounds of propriety or duty ; want of moderation ; excess ; esp., undue expenditure of money ; vain and superfluous expense ; prodigality ; as, *extravagance* of anger, love, expression, imagination, demands.

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. An instance of prodigality or excess ; an action or thing which is extravagant ; as, her emotions carried her into absurd *extravagances* ; this toy is a mere *extravagance.*
Syn. — Wildness, irregularity, excess, prodigality, profusion, waste, lavishness, unreasonableness, recklessness.

ex-trav′a-gan-cy (ĕks-trăv′ȧ-găn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Extravagance.

ex-trav′a-gant (-gănt), *a.* [F. *extravagant*, fr. L. *extra* on the outside + *vagans, -antis,* p. pr. of *vagari* to wander, from *vagus* wandering, vague : cf. LL. *extravagans.* See VAGUE.] **1.** Wandering beyond one's bounds ; roving ; hence, foreign. *Obs.*

The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shak.*

2. [*cap.*] *Canon Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, the Extravagantes, or Extravagants. See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.
3. Exceeding due bounds ; wild ; excessive ; unrestrained ; as, *extravagant* acts, wishes, praise, abuse.

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses. *Addison.*

4. Profuse in expenditure ; prodigal ; wasteful ; as, an *extravagant* man. "*Extravagant* expense." *Bancroft.*
5. Excessively high ; exorbitant ; as, an *extravagant* price.
6. Differing greatly ; hence, digressive ; discrepant ; foreign ; strange ; unsuitable. *Obs.*
Syn. — See EXCESSIVE.

ex-trav′a-gant, *n.* **1.** A wanderer ; a vagrant. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Canon Law.* See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.
3. An extravagant or eccentric person or thing. *Obs.*

ex-trav′a-gan′za (-găn′zȧ), *n.* [*extravagance* with an Italian ending : cf. It. *stravaganza.*] **1.** A composition, as in music, or in the drama, designed to produce effect by its wild irregularity ; esp., a musical caricature.
2. An extravagant flight of sentiment or language.

ex-trav′a-gate (ĕks-trăv′ȧ-gāt), *v. i.* ; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd) ; -GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [*extra-* + L. *vagatus*, p. p. of *vagari* to rove. See EXTRAVAGANT.] To rove ; to be extravagant.

ex′tra-vag′i-nal (ĕks′trȧ-văj′ĭ-năl), *a.* [*extra-* + *vaginal.*] *Bot.* Bursting through the inclosing sheath, as the shoots of many grasses.

ex-trav′a-sate (ĕks-trăv′ȧ-sāt), *v. t.* ; EX-TRAV′A-SAT′ED (-sāt′ĕd) ; EX-TRAV′A-SAT′ING (-sāt′ĭng). [*extra-* + L. *vas* vessel : cf. F. *extravaser.* See VASE.] To force or let out of the proper vessels or arteries, as blood.

ex-trav′a-sate, *v. i.* *Physiol.* To pass by infiltration or effusion from a normal channel, as a blood vessel or lymphatic, into surrounding tissue ; — said of blood, lymph, etc.

ex-trav′a-sa′tion (-sā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *extravasation.*] **1.** Act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid ; effusion ; as, an *extravasation* of blood into surrounding tissues after a rupture of the vessels ; also, the matter so discharged.
2. *Geol.* The issue of lava and other volcanic products from the earth.

ex′tra-vas′cu-lar (ĕks′trȧ-văs′kū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Not contained in vessels. **b** Destitute of vessels ; nonvascular.

ex′tra-zo-di′a-cal (-zō-dī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* *Astron.* Situated outside the zodiac.

ex-trem′al (ĕks-trēm′ăl), *n.* *Math.* In the calculus of variations, any solution $y = f(x;\ \alpha, \beta)$, of Euler's (less properly Lagrange's) principal equation $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'}\right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$; a stationary curve.

ex-treme′ (ĕks-trēm′), *a.* ; EX-TREM′ER (-ẽr) ; EX-TREM′EST (-ĕst). [L. *extremus*, superl. of *exter, exterus,* on the outside, outward : cf. F. *extrême.* See EXTERIOR.] **1.** At the utmost point, edge, or border ; outermost ; utmost ; farthest ; most remote.
2. Last ; final ; conclusive ; as, the *extreme* hour of life.
3. Very far out ; far toward the extreme ; — in this sense compared. "The *extremest* verge." *Shak.*
4. Existing in, or going to, the greatest degree ; greatest, highest, strongest, or the like ; as, the *extreme* penalty.
5. Existing in, or going to, a great degree ; very great ; hence, exceeding reasonable or just limits ; immoderate ; violent ; stringent ; — in this sense compared. "The *extremest* remedy." *Dryden.* "*Extreme* rapidity." *Scott.*
6. Radical ; ultra ; as, *extreme* opinions.

The Puritans or *extreme* Protestants. *Gladstone.*

7. *Music.* **a** Of intervals : Augmented. **b** Of a part in part writing or part music : Highest or lowest.
Syn. — See LAST.

extreme and mean ratio, *Geom.*, the relation of a line and its segments when the line is so divided that the less segment is to the greater as the greater is to the whole line. — **e. distance.** *Painting.* See DISTANCE, *n.*, 5. — **e. unction**, *R. C. Ch.*, the sacrament of anointing in the last hours ; the application of consecrated oil by a priest to all the senses, that is, to eyes, ears, nostrils, etc., of a person when in danger of death from illness or injury, — done for remission of sins. *James* v. 14, 15.

ex-treme′, *adv.* Extremely. *Obs.* *Swift.*

ex-treme′, *n.* **1.** The utmost point or verge ; that part which terminates a body ; an extremity.
2. Utmost limit or degree that is supposable or tolerable ; furthest degree ; undue departure from the mean ; hence, an extreme or limiting case ; esp., *pl.*, things at an extreme distance from each other, the most widely different states, etc.; as, *extremes* of heat and cold, of virtue and vice.

His parsimony went to the *extreme* of meanness. *Bancroft.*

3. An extreme state or condition ; hence, calamity, danger, distress, etc. "Resolute in most *extremes.*" *Shak.*

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ex-trac′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ex-trac′ture, *n.* An extract. *Obs.*
ex′tra-cu′ri-al, *a.* [*extra-* + LL. *curia* a law court.] Made or arranged outside a law court.
ex′tra-de-cre′tal, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-dic′tion-a-ry, *a.* [*extra-* + L. *dictio* a saying.] Real rather than verbal. *Obs.*
ex′tra-di′tion, *v. t.* To extradite. *Rare.*
ex′tra-do′tal, *a.* Not of the dowry ; — said of certain separate property, otherwise called *paraphernal*, of the wife.
‖ **ex′tra′du-ce** (ĕks′ trăd′ū-sē). [L.] Lit., from a vine layer : by or because of propagation from a parent : — said esp. of the soul.
ex′tra-duc′tion, *n.* [*extra-* + L. *ductio* a leading.] *Obs.* **a** A conclusion ; — opposed to *introduction.* **b** A leading forward.
ex′tra-du′ral, *a.* *Anat.* Outside of the dura mater.
ex′tra-en-ter′ic, *a.* *Zoöl.* Outside of the enteron ; perivisceral.
ex′tra-es-sen′tial, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-fo′li-a′ceous, *a.* *Bot.* Situated away from the leaves.
ex′tra-fo-ra′ne-ous (ĕks′trȧ-fō-rā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [*extra-* + L. *foras* out of doors.] Out of doors.
ex′tra-for′mal, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-ge′ne-ous, *a.* [See EXTRA- ; HOMOGENEOUS.] Belonging to another race or kind. *Obs.*
ex′tra-gen′i-tal, *a.* *Med.* Situated or originating outside of the genital organs.
ex′tra-gov′ern-men′tal, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-gram-mat′i-cal, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-he′don-is′tic, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-his-tor′ic, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-hu′man, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-in-duc′tive, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-in′tel-lec′tu-al, *a.* See EXTRA-.
‖ **ex′trait′** (ĕks′trĕ′), *n.* [F.] Extract.
ex-trait′, *a.* [F., p. p. of *extraire.*] Extracted. *Obs.*
ex′tra-ju′gal, *a.* Outside of the yoke.
ex′tra-ju′ral, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-le′gal, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-lim′it-al, *a.* Not included or found within a given area or limit.
ex′tra-lit′er-a-ry, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* See EXTRA-. — **ex′tra-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ex′tra-ma-no′ri-al, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-ma-rine′, *a.* Of or pert. to what is beyond the sea.
ex′tra-med′ul-la-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Outside of the spinal cord or medulla.
ex′tra-men′tal, *a.* See EXTRA-.
‖ **ex′tra men′tem.** [L.] Apart from, or outside of, mind.
ex′tra-met′a-phys′i-cal, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-met′ro-pol′i-tan, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-mis′sion, *n.* Emission. *Obs.*
ex′tra-mor′al, *a.* See EXTRA-.
‖ **ex′tra mu′ros.** [L.] Outside of or beyond the walls.
ex′tra-na′tion-al, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-nat′u-ral, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex-tra′ne-al, **ex-tra′ne-an**, *a.* Extraneous. *Obs.* — *n.* An outsider. *Scot.*
ex-tra′ne-ize, *v. t.* To render extraneous. *Obs.*
ex′tra-Nep-tu′ni-an, *a.* *Astron.* See TRANS-NEPTUNIAN.
‖ **ex-tra′ne-us he′res** (ĕks-trā′nē-ŭs hē′rēz). [L., lit., an heir not related.] See HERES.
ex′tra-nu′cle-ar, *a.* *Anat.* Outside of a nucleus.
ex′tra-nup′tial, *a.* = EXTRAFLORAL.
ex′tra-oc′u-lar, *a.* *Zoöl.* Exterior to the eyes ; — said of the antennæ of certain insects.
ex′tra-of-fi′cial, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-or′bit-al, *a.* Outside of an orbit. — **ex′tra-or′bit-al-ly**, *adv.*
ex-traor′di-na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex-traor′di-na-ry, *adv.* Extraordinarily. *Obs.*
‖ **ex′tra or′di-nem.** [L.] Out of the (usual) order (of things); extraordinarily.
ex′tra-pa-ri′e-tal, *a.*, **ex′tra-pa′tri-ar′chal**, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-per′i-to-ne′al, *a.* Outside the peritoneal cavity.
ex′tra-phe-nom′e-nal, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-pop′u-lar, *a.* Outside of, or not coming from, the people.
ex′tra-rhyth′mi-cal, *a.*, **ex′tra-sac′er-do′tal**, *a.*, **ex′tra-sci′en-tif′ic**, *a.*, **ex′tra-scrip′tur-al**, *a.*, **ex′tra-sen′si-ble**, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-so′lar, *a.* Beyond the solar system.
ex′tra-spec′tral, *a.* Outside the visible spectrum.
ex′tra-spi′nal, *a.* Outside of the spinal column.
ex′tra-sta-pe′di-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Extending beyond the connection of the columella with the stapes ; — applied to a branch of the extracolumella. — *n.* The extrastapedial part of the columella.
ex′tra-stom′ach-al, *a.*, **ex′tra-syl′lo-gis′tic**, *a.*, **ex′tra-tab′u-lar**, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-tar′sal, *a.* *Anat.* On the outer side of the tarsus.
ex′tra-tel-lu′ri-an, *n.* *Astron.* Beyond or away from the earth.
ex′tra-tem′po-ral, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-the′cal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Outside a theca.
ex′tra-the-is′tic, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-tho-rac′ic, *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Outside of the thorax.
ex′tra-tra′che-al, *a.* *Anat.* Outside of the trachea.
ex′tra-trop′i-cal, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex-traught′ (ĕks-trôt′), *p. p.* of EXTRACT. [Cf. DISTRAUGHT.] Extracted ; also, distracted. *Obs.*
ex′tra-ur′ban, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex-trav′a-gant-ly, *adv.* of EXTRAVAGANT.
Ex-trav′a-gan′tes (ĕks-trăv′ȧ-găn′tēz), *n. pl.* See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.
ex-trav′a-gant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex-trav′a-ga′tion, *n.* A wandering beyond limits ; excess. *Obs.*
ex-trav′age, *v. i.* To extravagate. *Obs. or Scot.*
ex-trav′a-sate, *a.* Extravasated. *Obs. or R.*
ex′tra-vase, *v. t.* [F. *extravaser.*] To extravasate. *Obs.*
ex′tra-ve′nate, *a.* [*extra-* + L. *vena* vein.] Extravasated. *Obs.*
ex′tra-ven-tric′u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Outside of a ventricle.
ex′tra-vert′ (ĕks′trȧ-vûrt′), *v. t.* [*extra-* + L. *vertere* to turn.] *Chem.* To turn out or make manifest. *Obs.* — **ex′tra-ver′sion** (-vûr′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ex′tra-vil′lar, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex′tra-vi′o-let, *a.* Ultraviolet.
ex-tray′, *v. t.* [F. *extraire*, L. *extrahere.*] To extract. *Obs.*
extre. † AXTREE.
ex-treat′, *n.* [See ESTREAT.] Es-

4. An excessive or immoderate degree, condition, measure, expedient, or the like; as, to go to an *extreme*.
5. *Logic.* A term appearing in only one of the premises of a syllogism.
6. *Math.* **a** The first or the last term of a proportion or series. **b** The greatest or the least of several magnitudes.
Syn. — EXTREME, EXTREMITY. An EXTREME is the utmost limit in any direction, esp. as contrasted with the opposite *extreme* (cf. the *extremes* of a proportion); EXTREMITY denotes the *extreme* of intensity, severity, suffering, and the like; as, "'twixt two *extremes* of passion, joy and grief" (*Shak.*); "The queen 's in labor, they say, in great *extremity*" (*Shak.*); "*Extremes* meet" (*Proverb*); the *extremity* of the weather. See LAST.
in extremes, at the point of death; in extremis. *Obs.* — **in the extreme**, to a very great or to the greatest degree.

ex-trem′ism (ĕks-trēm′ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being extreme or radical; radicalism.
ex-trem′ist (ĕks-trēm′ĭst), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions.
ex-trem′i-ty (ĕks-trĕm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *extremitas*: cf. F. *extrémité*.] **1.** The utmost limit; the farthest or remotest point or part.
They sent fleets . . . to the *extremities* of Ethiopia. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A limb of the body; esp., the end part of a limb; — chiefly in the *pl.*
3. The utmost point; highest degree; most aggravated or intense form. "The *extremity* of bodily pain." *Ray.*
4. The highest degree of inconvenience, pain, or suffering; greatest need or peril; extreme need; necessity; esp., a state that makes immediate death probable; also, dying.
Divers evils and *extremities* that follow. *Milton.*
5. An extremely severe act or measure.
Syn. — Verge, border; end, termination. See EXTREME.
ex′tri-ca-ble (ĕks′trĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being extricated. — **ex′tri-ca-bly**, *adv.*
ex′tri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *extricatus*, p. p. of *extricare* to extricate; *ex* + *tricae* trifles, impediments, perplexities. Cf. INTRICATE.] **1.** To free, as from difficulties; to disentangle; disembarrass; as, to *extricate* a person from debt, peril, etc.
2. To cause to be emitted or evolved; as, to *extricate* heat or moisture.
Syn. — Relieve, set free, liberate. See DISENGAGE.
ex′tri-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** An extricating or disentangling; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement.
2. Act of sending out or evolving.
ex-trin′sic (ĕks-trĭn′sĭk), *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*, adv., on the outside; *exter* on the outside + *secus* otherwise, beside; akin to E. *second*: cf. F. *extrinsèque*. See EXTERIOR; SECOND.] **1.** Not contained in or belonging to a body; external; outward; unessential.
Extrinsic aids of education and of artificial culture. *I. Taylor.*
2. Pertaining to, or derived from, things outside; — applied specif. in law to evidence not afforded by an instrument or document in itself.
3. *Anat.* Designating muscles of a limb or part which are not entirely within it, but extend to it from another part.
4. *Philos.* Objective as belonging to the objective world, as distinguished from objective in the mind.
The reality of universal ideas considered as *extrinsic* to the human mind. *Hallam.*
5. *Math.* See CYCLOTOMIC DIVISOR.
Syn. — Unessential, external, outward, foreign. — EXTRINSIC, EXTRANEOUS. That is EXTRINSIC (opposed to *intrinsic*) which is not inherent or essential; that is EXTRANEOUS which is more definitely or concretely external or foreign; as, "It [is] inconceivable . . . how that which . . . is and continues to be *extrinsic* and alien to our being should become a modification of our being" (*Coleridge*); "*Extrinsic* differences, the outward marks whereby society has parted man from man" (*Wordsworth*); "Nothing *extraneous* must cleave to, or join with, the eye in the act of seeing" (*South*); "*extraneous* materials" (*Burke*). See OUTER; cf. INTRINSIC, ACCIDENTAL.
ex-trin′si-cal (-sĭ-kăl), *a.* Extrinsic. — **ex-trin′si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **extrinsically defined**, *Math.*, said of a function defined for all points of a domain except certain points, where it has certain limits, which are assigned arbitrarily as its values at these points.
ex-trorse′ (ĕks-trôrs′), *a.* [L. *extrorsus* in an outward direction; *extra* on the outside + *versus* towards: cf. F. *extrorse*. See EXTRA-, VERSUS.] Facing or turned outwards; specif., *Bot.*, turned away from the axis of growth; — said esp. of anthers dehiscing away from the gynœcium. Cf. INTRORSE. — **ex-trorse′ly**, *adv.*
ex′tro-ver′sion (ĕks′trō-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [See EXTRORSE.] **1.** Act of turning outward. *Rare.*
2. *Med.* The condition of being turned inside out; as, *extroversion* of the bladder.
ex′tro-vert′ (-vûrt′), *v. t.* [*extra-* + L. *vertere* to turn.] To turn out or outward, or toward outer things. *Rare.*
ex-trude′ (ĕks-trōōd′), *v. t.*; EX-TRUD′ED (-trōōd′ĕd); EX-TRUD′ING (-trōōd′ĭng). [L. *extrudere*, *extrusum*; *ex* out + *trudere* to thrust. Cf. INTRUDE.] To thrust out; to force, press, or push out; to expel; to drive off or away. "Parentheses . . . *extruded* to the margin." *Coleridge.*
ex-trude′, *v. i.* To be extruded.

ex-tru′sion (ĕks-trōō′zhŭn), *n.* Act of thrusting or pushing out; a driving out; expulsion.
ex-tru′sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Extruding; expulsive.
2. *Geol.* Forced out at the surface; as, *extrusive* rocks; — contrasted with *intrusive*.
ex-tund′ (ĕks-tŭnd′), *v. t.* [L. *extundere*, *extusum*; *ex* out + *tundere* to beat.] To beat or force out. *Rare.* — **ex-tu′sion** (ĕks-tū′zhŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
ex-u′ber-ance (ĕgz-ū′bẽr-ăns) | *n.* [L. *exuberantia*: cf. F.
ex-u′ber-an-cy (-bẽr-ăn-sĭ) | *exubérance*.] **1.** State or quality of being exuberant; overflowing quantity; copious or excessive production or supply; superabundance; richness; as, *exuberance* of joy, of fancy, or of foliage.
2. An instance of exuberant action, growth, or the like; a manifestation of exuberance.
Syn. — Abundance, excess, plenty, copiousness, profusion, overflow; rankness, wantonness, luxuriance.
ex-u′ber-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *exuberans*, *exuberantis*, p. pr. of *exuberare* to be abundant; *ex* + *uberare* to be fruitful, fr. *uber* fruitful, fertile, akin to *uber* udder: cf. F. *exubérant*. See UDDER.] Characterized by abundance or superabundance; plenteous; luxuriant; lavish; copious or excessive in production; as, *exuberant* goodness; *exuberant* foliage.
Syn. — See PLENTIFUL.
— **ex-u′ber-ant-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-u′ber-ant-ness**, *n.*
ex-u′ber-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *exuberatus*, p. p. of *exuberare*. See EXUBERANT, *n.*] To be in exuberance; to abound.
ex′u-date (ĕks′ū-dāt; 250), *n.* Exuded matter.
ex′u-date, *v. t.* & *i.* [See EXUDE.] To exude. *Obs.*
ex′u-da′tion (ĕks′ū-dā′shŭn), *n.* Act of exuding; sweating; a discharge of humors, moisture, juice, or gum, as through pores or incisions; also, the substance exuded.
ex-u′da-tive (ĕks-ū′dȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to exudation.
ex-ude′ (ĕks-ūd′; ĕgz-ūd′; 277), *v. t.*; EX-UD′ED (-ūd′ĕd); EX-UD′ING (-ūd′ĭng). [L. *exudare*, *exsudare*, *exudatum*, *exsudatum*, to sweat out; *ex* out + *sudare* to sweat: cf. F. *exuder*, *exsuder*. See SWEAT.] To discharge through pores or incisions, as moisture or other liquid; to give out.
Our forests *exude* turpentine in . . . abundance. *Dr. T. Dwight.*
ex-ude′, *v. i.* To flow from a body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.
ex-ul′cer-ate (ĕg-zŭl′sẽr-āt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *exulceratus*, p. p. of *exulcerare* to make sore. See EX-; ULCERATE.] To ulcerate; inflame; fret; chafe. *Obs. or R.*
ex-ul′cer-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exulceratio*.] Ulceration; soreness; also, a sore.
ex-ult′ (ĕg-zŭlt′), *v. i.*; EX-ULT′ED; EX-ULT′ING. [L. *exultare*, *exsultare*, *exultatum*, *exsultatum*, to leap vigorously, to exult, intens. fr. *exsilire* to spring out or up; *ex* out + *salire* to leap: cf. F. *exulter*. See SALIENT.] **1.** To leap. *Obs.*
2. To be in high spirits; to rejoice in triumph or exceedingly; to triumph; as, an *exulting* heart. "An *exulting* countenance." *Bancroft.*
The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,
And leap *exulting* like the bounding roe. *Pope.*
ex-ult′ance (ĕg-zŭl′tăns) | *n.* [L. *exsultantia*.] Exulta-
ex-ult′an-cy (-tăn-sĭ) | tion.
ex-ult′ant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *exsultans*, *exsultantis*, p. pr. of *exsultare*. See EXULT.] Characterized by, or expressing, exultation; exulting. — **ex-ult′ant-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See ELATED.
ex′ul-ta′tion (ĕk′sŭl-tā′shŭn; ĕg′zŭl-; 277), *n.* [L. *exsultatio*: cf. F. *exultation*.] Act of exulting; exultant state; esp., lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; rapturous delight; triumph.
His bosom swelled with *exultation*. *Prescott.*
ex-ul′tet (ĕg-zŭl′tĕt), *n.* [L.] *R. C. Ch.* A hymn beginning "Exultet iam angelica turba cælorum" (Let the angelic host of heaven now rejoice), sung at the blessing of the paschal candle on Easter eve.
ex-u′vi-æ (ĕgz-ū′vĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *exuere* to draw out or off, to pull off.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals shed or cast off, as the skins of snakes, the shells of lobsters, etc. — **ex-u′vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*
ex-u′vi-ate (ĕgz-ū′vĭ-āt), *v. i.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [From EXUVIÆ.] *Zoöl.* To shed an old covering; to molt. — *v. t.* To cast, as a shell or skin.
ex-u′vi-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Zoöl.* The molting or casting off of some part, esp. of an outer cuticular layer, as the shell of a crustacean, the skin of a snake, etc.; ecdysis.
-ey (-ĭ). An adjective suffix signifying *of*, *pertaining to*, etc. See 3d -Y.
e′ya-let′ (ā′yȧ-lĕt′), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *iyālat*.] Formerly, one of the administrative divisions or provinces of the Ottoman Empire; — now called a *vilayet*.
ey′as (ī′ăs), *n.* [F. *niais* fresh from the nest, a derivative fr. L. *nidus* nest. E. *an eyas* stands for *a nias*. See NEST.] A nestling or unfledged bird; in falconry, a hawk taken from the nest, as distinguished from a *haggard*.
eye (ī), *n.* [ME. *ighe*, *eghe*, *eighe*, *eie*, *eye*, AS. *éage*; akin to OFries. *āge*, OS. *ōga*, D. *oog*, OHG. *ouga*, G. *auge*, Icel. *auga*, Sw. *öga*, Dan. *öie*, Goth. *augō*; cf. OSlav. *oko*, Lith. *akis*, L. *oculus*, Gr. ὄκκος eye, ὄσσε the two eyes, Skr. *akshi*. Cf. DAISY, OCULAR, OPTIC, EYELET, OGLE, WINDOW.]
1. The organ of sight or vision. The essential parts of the human eye form a nearly spherical mass, the *eyeball*, contained in a bony concavity of the skull, the *orbit*, in which it is movable by means of four *rectus* and two *oblique* muscles. The eyeball has a tough fibrous capsule called the *sclerotic*, which in front, where the light enters, changes to a transparent membrane, the *cornea*. Within the eyeball, behind the cornea, there is an opaque muscular partition or diaphragm, the *iris*, with a central opening, the *pupil*. This can be contracted and expanded to regulate the amount of light admitted. The sclerotic and iris are lined internally by a very vascular pigmented coat, the *choroid*, and this in turn by the *retina* (which see), or sensitive membrane, whose stimulation results in the visual sensation. The retina is connected with the brain by the optic nerve. The light is focused on the retina (forming an image of the objects in the field of view) by the *crystalline lens*, which is hung just behind the pupil by the *suspensory ligament*. The lens is an elastic transparent biconvex body composed of rodlike cells. By changes in its convexity *accommodation* (which see) for vision at different distances is chiefly effected. (See also CILIARY BODY, CILIARY MUSCLES.) The lens and its suspensory ligament completely divide the eyeball into two *chambers*, the *anterior* containing a watery fluid, the *aqueous humor*, the *posterior*, which is much the larger, the jellylike transparent *vitreous humor*. The eyeball is protected by the upper and lower lids (see EYELID). These are lined internally with a mucous membrane, the *conjunctiva*, which is also reflected over, and covers the exposed part of, the eyeball, forming a transparent epithelium over the cornea. Other important accessory parts are the lachrymal and Meibomian glands for moistening and lubricating the conjunctiva. The eyes of the other vertebrates, except *Amphioxus*, which has a single median organ of the simplest type, conform to the human type, though differing more or less in the shape of the eyeball, the arrangement of the accessory parts, etc. In development most of the structures arise from the mesoblast, but the lens is formed from an ingrowth of the external epithelium of the head, and the retina from an outgrowth of the brain. Both these parts are therefore epiblastic, as is also the epithelium of the conjunctiva. In invertebrates the eyes, if present, are found in varying numbers, situations, and degrees of development. They vary from simple spots of sensitive pigmented cells connected with the nervous system, by which nothing more than the perception of light and darkness can be possible, to organs of considerable complexity, having a well-formed lens capable of forming a more or less distinct image. In arthropods *compound eyes* (see under COMPOUND) often occur in addition to small simple eyes. Of all invertebrates, the cephalopods have the most perfect eyes. In many respects they strikingly resemble those of vertebrates. See also PINEAL GLAND, OCELLUS, OPTIC VESICLES, VISION.

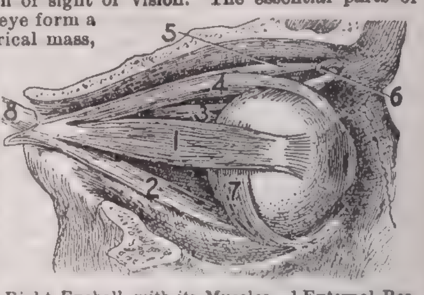

Right Eyeball, with its Muscles. 1 External Rectus; 2 Inferior Rectus; 3 Internal Rectus; 4 Superior Rectus; 5 Superior Oblique; 6 Pulley of Superior Oblique; 7 Inferior Oblique; 8 Optic Nerve. Somewhat reduced.

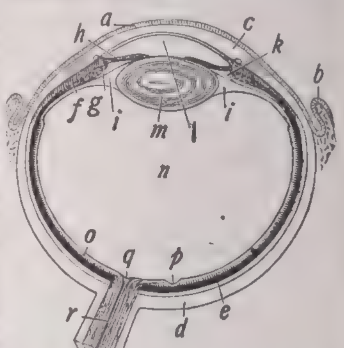

Horizontal section of Right Human Eyeball, seen from above. Somewhat enlarged. *a b* Conjunctiva; *c* Cornea; *d* Sclerotic; *e* Choroid; *f* Ciliary Muscle; *g* Ciliary Process; *h* Iris; *i* Suspensory Ligament; *k* Posterior Aqueous Chamber between *h* and *i*; *l* Anterior Aqueous Chamber; *m* Crystalline Lens; *n* Vitreous Humor; *o* Retina; *p* Yellow Spot; *q* Center of Blind Spot; *r* Artery of Retina in the center of the Optic Nerve.

2. With reference to the function of the eye: **a** The faculty of seeing; vision; as, to be blessed with a keen *eye*; often, a developed or highly trained visual perception; visual aptitude or discernment; as, the *eye* of a sailor; an *eye* for the beautiful. **b** The action or an act of seeing; look; glance; gaze; regard; as, to see with a jealous *eye*; to make *eyes* at one. **c** Specif., a close or attentive regard; close observation; hence, oversight; watch; inspection. "Keep *eyes* upon her." *Shak.* **d** The field or range of vision; that which is within view; view; sight; as, the accident occurred in the *eye* of the whole audience.

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treat; extraction. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To estreat; extract. *Obs.*
ex-treme′less, *a.* See -LESS.
ex-treme′ly, *adv.* of EXTREME.
ex-treme′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex-trem′i-tal (ĕks-trĕm′ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or situated at, an extremity.
ex′tri-ca-bl. Extricable *Ref. Sp.*
ex′tri-cate, ex′tri-cat′ed, *a.* [See EXTRICATE, *v. t.*] *Zoöl.* Permanently extruded; protruding, as the ovipositors of certain insects.
ex-trin′si-cal′i-ty (ĕks-trĭn′sĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), **ex-trin′si-cal-ness**, *n.* Quality of being extrinsic.
ex-trin′si-cate, *a.* Extrinsic. *Obs.*
ex-trin′si-cate (ĕks-trĭn′sĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To make outwardly apparent. *Rare.* — **ex-trin′si-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
ex′tro-duc′tion (ĕks′trō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [*extra-* + *duction*.] *Med.* Gentle extraction.
ex-tro′i-tive (ĕks-trō′ĭ-tĭv). *a.* [L. *extra* on the outside + *ire*, *itum*, to go.] Directed to external objects. *Rare.*
ex′tro-mis′sion (ĕks′trō-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A sending out. *Rare.*
ex-trop′i-cal, *a.* Extratropical.
ex-tror′sal (ĕks-trôr′săl), *a.* *Bot.* Extrorse.
ex-truct′, *v. t.* [L. *extructus*, *exstructus*, p. p. of *extruere*, *exstruere*, to build up.] To construct. — **ex-truc′tion** (-trŭk′shŭn), *n.* — **ex-truc′tive** (-tĭv), *a.* — **ex-truc′tor**, *n.* *All Obs.*
ex-tru′sile (ĕks-trōō′sĭl), *a.* Capable of being extruded. *R.*
extrusion process. = LEE PROCESS.
ex-tru′so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Expulsive. *R.*
ex-tu′ber-ance (ĕks-tū′bẽr-ăns), **ex-tu′ber-an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *extuberans*, p. pr. of *extuberare* to swell up.] Protuberance. *Obs.* — **ex-tu′ber-ant** (-ănt), *a.* *Obs.*
ex-tu′ber-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *extuberatus*, p. p.] To swell out. *Obs.* — **ex-tu′ber-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ex′tu-mes′cence (ĕks′tū-mĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *ex* + *tumescens*, p. pr. of *tumescere*, incho. fr. *tumere* to swell: cf. F. *extumescence*.] A swelling; rising. *R.*
ex-turb′, **ex-tur′bate**, *v. t.* [L. *exturbare*, p. p. *exturbatus*.] To drive out. *Obs.*
‖ **ex tur′pi cau′sa non o′ri-tur ac′ti-o** (ŏr′ĭ-tŭr). [L.] *Law.* From an immoral cause, or consideration, no action arises.
ex-typ′al. † ECTYPAL.
ex-u′ber-a′tion (ĕgz-ū′bẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *exuberatio*, *-onis*, excess.] Exhilaration. *Rare.*
ex-uc′cous. † EXSUCCOUS.
ex′u-con′ti-an (ĕks′ū-kŏn′tĭ-ăn). Var. of EXOUCONTIAN.
exudation pressure. = ROOT PRESSURE.
ex-u′dence (ĕgz-ū′dĕns), *n.* Exudation. *Rare.*
ex′u-ja (ĕks′ū-jȧ), *n.* = ECHUGIN, 1.
ex′ul, *n.* [L. *exul*, *exsul*.] An exile. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To exile. *Obs.*
ex′u-late, *n.* [L. *exulatus*, *exsulatus*, p. p. of *exulare*, *exsulare*, to live in exile.] An exile. — *v. t.* & *i.* To exile; to be exiled. — **ex′u-la′tion**, *n.* *All Obs.*
ex-ul′cer-ate, *a.* [L. *exulceratus*, p. p.] Ulcerated. *Obs.*
ex-ul′cer-a-tive (ĕg-zŭl′sẽr-ā-tĭv), **ex-ul′cer-a-to-ry** (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Ulcerative. *Rare.*
ex-ult′ing-ly, *adv.* of *exulting*, p. pr.
ex-u′lu-late (ĕks-ū′lū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *exululatus*, p. p. of *exululare* to cry out.] To ululate. *Rare.*
ex′um-brel′la (ĕks′ŭm-brĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ex-* out + *umbrella*.] *Zoöl.* The convex upper surface of the umbrella of a jellyfish. — **ex-um′bral** (ĕks-ŭm′brăl), **ex′um-brel′lar** (-ȧr), *a.*
ex-un′dance, **ex-un′dan-cy**, *n.* [L. *exundantia*.] Overflow. *Rare.* — **ex-un′dant** (ĕk-sŭn′dănt), *a.* *Rare.*
ex-un′date (-dāt), *v. i.* [L. *exundatus*, p. p. of *exundare* to overflow.] To overflow. *Rare.* — **ex′un-da′tion** (ĕk′sŭn-dā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
‖ **ex un′gue le-o′nem.** [L.] From the claw (we may infer or imagine) the lion; the whole may be inferred from a part.
ex-un′gu-late, *v. t.* [L. *exungulare* to lose the hoof.] To pare off, as nails, the hoof, etc. *Obs.* — **ex-un′gu-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **ex u′no dis′ce om′nes.** [L.] See AB UNO DISCE OMNES.
ex-u′per-a-ble, *a.* [L. *exsuperabilis*.] Superable. *Obs.*
ex-u′per-ance, **ex-u′per-an-cy**, *n.* [L. *exsuperantia*.] Superiority; superfluity. *Obs.*
ex-u′per-ant, *a.* [L. *exsuperans*, p. pr.] Surpassing. *Obs.*
ex-u′per-ate, *v. t.* [L. *exu-*, *exsuperatus*, p. p. of *exu-*, *exsuperare*, to excel; *ex* out + *superare* to go over, *super* over.] To excel; surmount. *Obs.* — **ex-u′per-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ex-ur′gence, *n.* [L. *exurgens*, *exsurgens*, p. pr. of *exurgere*, *exsurgere*, to rise up.] A rising or coming into view. *Obs.* — **ex-ur′gent**, *a.* *Obs.*
ex-us′ci-tate (ĕk-sŭs′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *exsuscitatus*, p. p. of *exsuscitare*.] To rouse; excite. *Obs.* — **ex-us′ci-ta′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ex-ust′, *a.* [L. *exustus*, p. p. of *exurere*.] Burned up. — *v. t.* To burn up. — **ex-ust′i-ble**, *a.* — **ex-us′tion**, *n.* *All Obs.*
‖ **ex u′su.** [L.] Of use, service, or benefit; useful.
ex-ute′ (ĕgz-ūt′), *v. t.* [L. *exutus*, p. p. of *exuere* to strip.] To strip or divest. *Obs. or Hist.*
ex-u′to-ry (ĕgz-ū′tō-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *exutoire*.] *Med.* An issue.
ex-u′vi-a (ĕgz-ū′vĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *sing.* of EXUVIÆ.
ex-u′vi-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exuviated. — **ex-u′vi-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ex-u′vi-ous, *a.* Exuvial. *Obs.*
‖ **ex vi aut me′tu.** [L.] From force or fear.
‖ **ex vi ter′mi-ni.** [LL.] By force of the term.
‖ **ex vo′to.** [L.] According to one's vow or prayer.
ex′-vo′to (ĕks′vō′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). An offering fulfilling a vow. — **ex-vo′tive** (-tĭv), *a.*
exx. *Abbr.* Executrix.
ex′zo-di′a-cal, *a.* *Astron.* Extrazodiacal.
ey. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of AY, *adv.*
ey. † EGG.
ey. Eye. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
e-ya′, *interj.* [Cf. L. *eia*.] Verily; assuredly. *Obs.*
ey′ah (ī′ȧ), *n.* An ayah.
ey′as-mus′ket, *n.* [*eyas* + *musket* sparrow hawk.] An unfledged or young male sparrow hawk. *Obs.*
ey′dent. Var. of EIDENT. *Scot.*
eye. † AWE, EGG.
eye (ī). Dial. Eng. var. of AY, *adv.*
eye (ī). Var. of EA. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
eye (ī), *n.* [Prob. fr. *nye*, an

3. Hence, with reference to the "mind's eye:" The faculty or action of intellectual discrimination or inner perception; attention or notice; consideration or contemplation; mental regard; as, to have an *eye* on rascality; the advantage did not escape his *eye*; discernment; rational power; as, he needs all his *eyes* to work through the difficulty; point of view; as, a crime in the *eye* of the law; to see with another's *eyes*; judgment; opinion; estimation; as, to note logical distinctions with a keen *eye*.

In my *eye*, she is the sweetest lady that ever I looked on. *Shak.*
Booksellers . . . have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*

4. Fig., specif., a seat of intellectual light. "Athens, the *eye* of Greece, mother of arts." *Milton.*

5. Something that resembles or is analogous to the organ of sight, as in form, position, or appearance; as: **a** A circular spot having a center of a different color, as on a peacock's tail. **b** The scar to which the adductor muscle is attached in oysters and other bivalve shells; also, the adductor muscle itself, esp. when used as food, as in the scallop. **c** *Hort.* (1) The bud of a shoot or of any subterranean stem; as, the *eye* of a cutting; the *eye* of a potato. (2) In orchard fruits, the point of union with the calyx. **d** The center of a target; the bull's-eye. **e** A small loop to receive a hook; as, hooks and *eyes* on a dress. **f** The hole through the head of a needle. **g** A loop forming part of anything, or a hole through anything, to receive a rope, hook, pin, shaft, etc.; as, an *eye* at the end of a tie bar in a bridge truss; an *eye* through a crank; an *eye* at the end of a rope. **h** The hole through the upper millstone. **i** *Metal.* A peephole in the walls of a furnace through which the interior may be viewed, as at the elbow of a tuyère in a blast furnace. **j** *Arch.* The horizontal circular opening at the top of a cupola, whether opening to the outer air, as in the Pantheon, or showing an outer cupola above, as in St. Paul's Cathedral of London. See OCULUS. **k** See CRAB'S-EYE.

6. A spring or well or its outlet. *Rare.*

7. That which resembles the eye in relative importance or beauty. "The very *eye* of that proverb." *Shak.*

8. Tinge; shade of color. *Obs.*

Red with an *eye* of blue makes a purple. *Boyle.*

9. *Meteor.* A patch of blue sky often visible at the calm center of a hurricane; a bull's-eye.

by the eye, prob., without measure; unlimited. *Obs.*

Assure thyself thou shalt have broth *by the eye*. *Marlowe.*

— **e. of a volute**, *Arch.*, the circle in the center of the volute. — **e. of day**, **e. of the morning**, **e. of heaven**, the sun. "So gently shuts the *eye of day*." *Mrs. Barbauld.* — **e. of the storm**, = EYE, *n.*, 9. — **eyes of a ship**, the foremost part in the bows of a ship, formerly often and still in some countries painted with eyes; also, the hawseholes. — **eyes of the rigging**, *Naut.*, the parts of the shrouds, stays, etc., that pass over a masthead. — **in the e. of the wind**, *Naut.*, in a direction almost directly opposed to the wind; very close to the wind; as, the yacht sailed *in the eye of the wind*.

eye (ī), *v. t.*; EYED (īd); EY'ING (ī'ĭng) or EYE'ING. **1**. To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.
2. To make an eye in or on; as, to *eye* a needle.

eye, *v. i.* To appear; to look. *Obs.*

My becomings kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shak.*

eye'a-ble (ī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Open to sight or observation; also, pleasant to the eye; sightly.

eye'ball' (ī'bôl'), *n.* The more or less globular capsule of the eye of vertebrates (formed by the sclerotic and cornea) together with its contained structures; the eye proper as distinguished from the accessory parts.

eye'bar' (ī'bär'), *n.* *Engin.* A bar with an eye at one or both ends.

eye'beam' (ī'bēm'), *n.* A glance of the eye. *Shak.*

eye'bolt' (ī'bōlt'), *n.* *Mach.* A bolt with a looped head, or an opening in the head.

eye bone. *Zoöl.* One of the ossified plates (well developed in birds and many reptiles) in the sclerotic of the eye.

eye'bright' (ī'brīt'), *n.* **a** A small scrophulariaceous plant of Europe (*Euphrasia officinalis*), formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye. **b** Scarlet pimpernel. **c** Indian tobacco. **d** Indian pipe. **e** Germander speedwell.

eye'brow' (ī'brou'), *n.* **1**. The arch or ridge over the eye forming the upper edge of the orbit; also, the covering of soft hair growing on this ridge.
2. *Arch.* **a** A molding over a window. *Oxf. E. D.* **b** A fillet. *Rare.* **c** A low dormer in a roof, over which the roofing is carried in wave line.
3. *Naut.* A projection above a sidelight to divert water trickling down the side of a vessel; — called also *wriggle*.

eye'cup' (ī'kŭp'), *n.* **1**. A small oval porcelain or glass cup having a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye, and used in applying liquid remedies to the eyes. Called also *eyeglass*.
2. *Firearms.* A round hollowed piece with a peephole, on the rear sight.

eyed (īd), *a.* Having eyes or eyelike spots.

eye dotter. A graining brush used in imitating bird's-eye maple.

eye'flap' (ī'flăp'), *n.* A blinder on a horse's bridle.

eye'ful (ī'fōōl), *n.* As much as may be seen at once; of sleep, a "wink."

eye'ful, *a.* Eyeable; also, observant; careful. *Obs. or R.*

eye'glance' (ī'glȧns'), *n.* A glance of the eye.

eye'glass' (ī'glȧs'), *n.* **1**. A lens of glass or rock crystal used to correct defects of vision; — when used singly commonly called a *monocle*; when used in pairs, *eyeglasses* or *pince-nez*. Cf. SPECTACLES.
2. Eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc.
3. The lens of the eye. *Obs.*
4. A glass eyecup. See EYECUP.

eye'hole' (ī'hōl'), *n.* **1**. The orbit of the eye.
2. A hole through which one looks or peeps; a peephole.
3. A circular opening to receive something, as a hook, cord, or rope; an eyelet; an eye.
4. An eyespot in a coconut.

eye'lash' (ī'lăsh'), *n.* The fringe of hair that edges the eyelid; also, a single hair of this fringe.

eye'lens' (ī'lĕnz'), *n.* *Optics.* The lens nearest the eye in an eyepiece.

eye'less (ī'lĕs), *a.* Without eyes; blind; done, or acting, without using the eyes. "*Eyeless* rage." *Shak.*

eye'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* [ME. *oilet*, OF. *oillet*, F. *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye, fr. L. *oculus*. See EYE; cf. OILLET.] **1**. A small hole or perforation, usually to receive a cord or fastener and strengthened on the edge, as when worked round with stitches, as in embroidery, garments, sails, etc.
2. A metal ring or grommet, or short metallic tube, the ends of which can be bent outward and over to fasten it in place; — used to line an eyelet hole.
3. A small eye; an ocellus.
4. A peephole or loophole.

eye'let, *v. t.*; -LET-ED; -LET-ING. To make or place eyelets in.

eye'let-eer' (ī'lĕt-ēr'), *n.* A small, sharp-pointed instrument used in piercing eyelet holes; a stiletto; bodkin.

eyelet punch. A machine for punching eyelet holes and fastening eyelets, as in paper or cloth.

eye'lid' (ī'lĭd'), *n.* The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball at pleasure. Most vertebrates above fishes have two lids, an upper and a lower, supplemented in many cases by a third, the *nictitating membrane* (which see), beneath the others. Cf. CHAMELEON, SNAKE.

eye'mark' (ī'märk'), *n.* An object to look at; a spectacle.

eye'-mind'ed, *a.* Having one's mental imagery prevailingly of the visual type; having one's thoughts and memories mainly in the form of visual images. See VISUALIZER. — **eye'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

eye opener. That which makes the eyes open, as startling news or occurrence, or, *U. S. Slang*, a drink of liquor, esp. the first one in the morning.

eye'piece' (ī'pēs'), *n.* **1**. *Optics.* The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of a telescope or other optical instrument, through which the image is viewed. See NEGATIVE EYEPIECE, POSITIVE EYEPIECE.
2. *Metal.* A device consisting of a disk of mica suitably mounted and fitted to an aperture in the side of a furnace so as to permit a view of the interior.

eyepiece micrometer. *Astron.* See MICROMETER.

eye'pit' (ī'pĭt'), *n.* The socket of the eye; eyehole.

eye'reach' (ī'rēch'), *n.* The range or reach of the eye; eyeshot. "A seat in *eyereach* of him." *B. Jonson.*

eye'serv'ant (ī'sûr'vănt), *n.* A servant who attends faithfully to his duty only when watched.

eye'serv'ice (-vĭs), *n.* **1**. Service performed only under inspection, or the eye of an employer.

Not with *eyeservice*, as men-pleasers. *Col.* iii. 22.

2. Admiring looks or regard.

eye'shot' (ī'shŏt'), *n.* Range, reach, or glance of the eye; view; sight; as, to be out of *eyeshot*. *Dryden.*

eye'sight' (ī'sīt'), *n.* Sight; view; observation.

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*. *Bp. Wilkins.*

eye'sore' (ī'sōr'), *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight; a blemish.

Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman. *L'Estrange.*

eye speculum. *Med.* An appliance to prevent the spasmodic closure of the lids during examination of or operation upon the eye.

eye'-splice', *n.* *Naut.* A splice formed by bending a rope's end back, and splicing it into the rope, forming a loop or eye. See SPLICE, *Illust.*

eye'spot', *n.* **1**. *Zoöl.* **a** A simple eye or visual organ in many invertebrates, consisting of pigment cells covering a sensory nerve termination. **b** An eyelike spot of color.
2. An eyelike spot, as in a potato or coconut; specif., a small pigment body in certain unicellular algæ, supposed to be sensitive to light.

eye'-spot'ted, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

Juno's bird [the peacock], in her *eye-spotted* train. *Spenser.*

eye'stone' (ī'stōn'), *n.* A small lenticular calcareous body, esp. an operculum of a small marine shell of the family Turbinidæ, used to remove a foreign substance from the eye. It is put into the inner corner of the eye under the lid, and working its way to, and out at, the outer corner, often brings with it the substance.

eye'strain' (ī'strān'), *n.* Weariness or strained condition of the eye from overuse, uncorrected defects of vision, etc.

eye'string' (ī'strĭng'), *n.* A muscle or tendon by which the eye is moved. It was formerly supposed to break at death or loss of vision.

eye'tooth' (ī'tōōth'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEETH (ī'tēth'). *Anat.* A canine tooth of the upper jaw. See TOOTH.

eye tube. *Optics.* The eyepiece of a telescope.

eye'wa'ter (ī'wô'tẽr), *n.* A wash or lotion for the eyes.

eye'wit'ness (ī'wĭt'nĕs; ī'wĭt'nĕs), *n.* One who sees an object or act; esp., one who testifies what he has seen.

We . . . were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. 2 *Pet.* i. 16.

ey'ra (ā'rȧ; ī'rȧ), *n.* [Native South American name.] *Zoöl.* A wild cat (*Felis eyra*) ranging from southern Brazil to northern Mexico. It is reddish yellow and about the size of the domestic cat, but with a longer and more slender body and shorter legs.

eyre (âr), *n.* [OF. *eirre*, *eire*, journey, march, way, fr. L. *iter*, *itineris*, a going, way, fr. the root of *ire* to go; or fr. OF. *errer* to journey, fr. LL. *iterare*, fr. L. *iter*. Cf. ERRANT, ITINERANT, ISSUE.] **1**. Itineration; a journey in circuit; — used in the phrase **justices in eyre** (or in [illegible] L. *justitiæ itinerantes*, AF. *justisis errauntz*, itinerant judges who under temporary royal commissions [illegible] circuit to hold courts in the differ[illegible] counties of England. The practice of commissioning such justices began apparently in the reign of Henry II. and [illegible]ued with increasing irregularity until the appoint[illegible] judges of assize and nisi prius in 1285.
2. The circuit or sessions held by the justi[illegible]

Eyre of the Forest, a circuit co[illegible] held by th[illegible] the Forest, hence called **Justices in Eyre** [illegible] *E. D.*

E-ze'ki-el (ē-zē'kĭ-ĕl; -zēk'yĕl), *n.* [L. E[illegible] Heb. *Yekhezqēl*, perh. through Gr. [illegible] strength of God; — masc. prop. na[illegible] *Ezechiel* [illegible]); It. *Ezechiele* (ād-zā-kyĕl'ā), *Ezechiello* (-kyĭ[illegible] *Ezequiel* (ā-thā-kyĕl'; 268); G[illegible] D *Ezechiel* (ā-zā'kĭ-ĕl). — Dim. Z[illegible]
2. **a** One of the great[illegible] 6th century B. C., whose ministry was spent amon[illegible]ed Jews in Babylonia. **b** The Book of Ezekiel. See [illegible] TESTAMENT.

Ez'ra (ĕz'rȧ), *n.* [Heb. [illegible] masc. prop. name. L. *Ezra*, *Ezdras* (ĕz'drăs); F. *Es[illegible]as* (ĕz'dräs'); G. *Esra* (ĕs'rä).
2. **a** A famous Hebrew prophet of the 5th [illegible] B. C. **b** The Book of Ezra, following 2d Chronicles in the Bible canon. See OLD TESTAMENT.

F

F (ĕf). **1**. The sixth letter of the English, as also of the Roman, early Greek, and Semitic alphabets. (See ALPHABET, *Illust.*) Its present form and sound are from the Latin. The Latin borrowed the form from the early Greek digamma, Ϝ, which represented a sound approximately the same as Eng. *w*, that being also the value of its prototype, the Semitic letter called *vau* or *waw*. The sound *w* was lost in the chief classical Greek dialects, and its symbol, the digamma, Ϝ, disappeared from the later Greek alphabet. Etymologically *f* is most closely related to *p*, *k*, *v*, and *b*; as in E. *f*ive, Gr. πέντε; E. wol*f*, L. lu*p*us, Gr. λύκος; E. *f*ox, *v*ixen; *f*ragile, *b*reak; *f*ruit, *b*rook, *v. t.*; E. *b*ear, L. *f*erre. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 167.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The sixth in a series; sixth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 6; as, Company *F*. **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A Fraunhofer line caused by hydrogen. **c** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Fluorine [no period, *F*]. **d** *Math.* Function. **e** [*cap.*] A size of shot. See SHOT. **f** *Music.* (1) The fourth tone of the model major scale (that of C), or the sixth tone of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol for this tone, as a note on a certain line or space. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD.

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, F = 40, and $\bar{F}$ = 40,000.

4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **F.**: Various proper names, as, Florence, Francis, Frederick, etc.; Fahrenheit; Father; February; Fellow; Flat (*Theat.*); French; Frère (French for Brother); Friday. **b** In the form **f.** or **F.**: fac (L., make); falsifier (in old times branded on a person guilty of falsity); farthing or farthings; fathom or fathoms; feet; felon (in old times branded on a felon on being admitted to benefit of clergy); feminine; fiat (L., let it be made or done); fighter and fray maker (in old times branded on such a person); filly; fine; firm; florin or florins; flower; in the log book, fluid, fog (*Naut.*); folio or folios; following; foot; in MSS., for; formula or -læ; forte (It., loudly); franc or francs; furlong.

eye being for *a nye*. See NYE.] A brood: as, an *eye* of pheasants.

eye'balm' (ī'bäm'), *n.* The plant goldenseal.

eye'bite', *v. t.* To bewitch or fascinate by the eye. *Obs.* — **eye'bit'er** (ī'bīt'ẽr), *n.* *Obs.*

eye'bree' (ī'brē'), *n.* *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial.* **a** = EYELID. **b** = EYELASH. **c** = EYEBROW.

eye'bri'dled (-brī'd'ld), *a.* *Bertillon System.* Having an upper eyelid overhanging at the inner angle, as in the Mongolian eye. See EPICANTHUS, *Illust.*

eye doctor. An oculist.

eye draft *or* **draught.** A drawing from sight.

eye'drop', *n.* A tear. *Poetic*

eye'last', *n.* [The last part is ME. *last*, *lest*, fault, Icel. *löstr.*] A fault or flaw; grudge. *Obs.*

eye'list'. † EYELAST.

ey'en (ī'ĕn). Archaic or Scot. and dial. Eng. pl. of EYE.

eye'point', *n.* An eyespot.

eye purple. = VISUAL PURPLE.

eyer. † AIR, heir.

ey'er (ī'ẽr), *n.* One who eyes.

eyerie. † AERIE.

eye'root', *n.* = EYEBALM.

eye'salve' (ī'säv'), *n.* Ointment for the eye. *Obs. or Fig.*

eye'seed', *n.* The wild sage.

eye'serv'er, *n.* An eyeservant.

eyess. Var. of EYAS.

eye'stalk' (ī'stôk'), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the movable peduncles which, in the decapod Crustacea, bear the eyes at the tip.

ey'et (ī'ĕt). † AIT.

eye'thurl', *n.* Eyehole; window. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

eye'wait'er, *n.* Eyeservant.

eye'wash' (ī'wŏsh'), *n.* Eyewater.

eye wattle. A fleshy pinkish formation round the eye of certain birds, as carrier pigeons.

eye'wink', *n.* A wink.

eye'wink'er, *n.* An eyelash.

eye'wort' (ī'wûrt'), *n.* = EYEBRIGHT. [as cheese.

eye'y (ī'ĭ), *a.* Having holes,

eyle. † AIL, AISLE, ILL.

ey'li-ad, *n.* An œillade. *Obs.*

eylsum. † HALESOME.

eyme. † AIM, EME. [pl. of EYE.

eyn, **eyne.** Archaic or dial. Eng.

ey'ot (ī'ŭt), *n* A small island; an islet. Var. of AIT. — **ey'ot-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Ey-pre'pi-a (ī-prē'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐπρεπής comely.] Syn. of APATENSIS.

eyr. † AIR, EAR, HEIR.

ey'rar, **ey'ri-ar**, *n.* [Cf. AERIE.] A brood of swans. *Obs.*

eyre. † AIR, AERIE.

eyre. † HEIR.

Eyre, Jane (âr). The heroine of Charlotte Brontë's novel of the same name. She is a governess in the family of a Mr. Rochester, to whom she is finally married.

ey'ren. Obs. pl. of EGG.

ey'rie, **ey'ry**, *n.* The nest of a bird of prey. Vars. of AERIE.

eyse. † EASE, EASY.

ey'sell. † EISEL.

eysoge. † HAYSUCK.

eyt. † AIT, EAT. [row. *Obs.*

eythe, *n.* [AS. *egeðe.*] A har-

Ez. *Abbr.* Ezra.

e-zan' (ē-zän'). Var. of AZAN.

E'zar (ē'zȧr), **E'zer** (ē'zẽr). *Bib.*

ez'ba (ĕz'bȧ), *n.* [Heb. *etsba'*, prop., finger breadth.] See MEASURE.

Ez'bai (ĕz'bī; ĕz'bā-ī). *Bib.*

Ez'bon (ĕz'bŏn). *Bib.*

Ezech. *Abbr.* Ezechiel.

Ez'e-chi'as (ĕz'ē-kī'ăs). *Bib.*

E-ze'chi-el (ē-zē'kĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Ez'e-ci'as (ĕz'ē-sī'ăs). *Bib.*

Ezek. *Abbr.* Ezekiel.

Ez'e-ki'as (ĕz'ē-kī'ăs). *Bib.*

E'zel (ē'zĕl), *n.* *Bib.* A word occurring in 1 Sam. xx. 19, in a passage now generally considered to be corrupt. It has been taken to mean "stone of departure," or to be a place name. By some modern scholars it is translated "cairn," by others, "juniper tree."

E'zem (ē'zĕm). *Bib.*

Ez'e-ri'as (ĕz'ē-rī'ăs). *Bib.*

E-zi'as (ē-zī'ăs). *Bib.*

E'zi-el (ē'zĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

E'zi-on-ga'ber (-ŏn-gā'bẽr), **-ge'ber** (-gē'bẽr). *Bib.*

Ez'nite (ĕz'nīt). *Bib.*

Ezr. *Abbr.* Ezra.

Ez'ra-hite (ĕz'rȧ-hīt). *Bib.*

Ez'ri (ĕz'rī). *Bib.*

Ez'ri-cam (ĕz'rĭ-kăm). *D. Bib.*

Ez'ri-el (-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Ez'ri-hel (-hĕl). *D. Bib.*

F major, F sharp major, *Music*, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of six sharps and one flat. — **F minor, F sharp minor**, *Music*, the minor scales or keys, relative to A flat major and A major, and having the same signatures respectively of four flats and three sharps. — **F sharp** (F♯), *Music*, the tone a half step above **F**.

F (ĕf), *or* **f**, *n.*; *pl.* F's or Fs (ĕfs). The letter F or f; also, an object shaped like an F.

fa (fä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the diatonic scale in solmization (which see). **b** The tone F (as fourth in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

Fa'ba (fā'bȧ), *n.* [L., bean.] *Bot.* A genus of leguminous plants typifying the family Fabaceæ, and by some authors united with *Vicia*. The only species, *F. vulgaris* or *F. faba*, is the broad bean or horse bean.

Fa-ba'ce-æ (fȧ-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An immense family of plants, comprising with the Mimosaceæ and Cæsalpiniaceæ the old order or family Leguminosæ, but now included in the modern order Rosales. They are plants of very diverse habit, including herbs, shrubs, and trees; the leaves are stipulate, often compound, and the flowers are irregular and papilionaceous or pealike. The fruit is a true pod or legume. There are about 320 genera and 5,000 species, found in all parts of the world, but most abundant in the tropics. Many genera are of great economic importance, yielding food, timber, drugs, etc., and others are highly ornamental in cultivation. Called also *Papilionaceæ*.

fa-ba'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *fabaceus*, fr. *faba* bean.] **a** Of the family Fabaceæ. **b** Of the nature of, or like, a bean.

fa-bel'la (fȧ-bĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *faba* a bean.] *Anat.* A small fibrocartilage ossified in many animals, and sometimes in man, in the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, behind one or both of the femoral condyles.

Fa'bi-an (fā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Fabianus*, *Fabius*, belonging to Fabius.] **1**. Of, pert. to, or in the manner of, the Roman general Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who foiled Hannibal in the Second Punic War by avoiding decisive contests, while constantly harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades; cautious; dilatory.
2. Of or pertaining to the Roman gens Fabia.
3. Designating, or pertaining to, a society of socialists, organized in England in 1884 to spread socialistic principles gradually without violent agitation.

Fa'bi-an, *n.* A member of, or sympathizer with, the Fabian Society.

fa'bi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *faba* bean + *-form*.] Bean-shaped.

fa'ble (fā'b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fabula*, fr. *fari* to speak, say. See BAN; cf. FABULOUS, FAME.] **1**. A fiction; a fictitious narrative or statement; specif.: **a** Fiction intended to deceive; untruth; falsehood.

It would look like a *fable* to report [etc.]. *Addison.*

b A story of supernatural or highly marvelous happenings, as in legend, myth, or folklore. **c** A narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; esp., one in which animals and even inanimate objects speak and act like human or rational beings; an apologue. See BEAST FABLE.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant. *Addison.*

d Any story told to excite wonder; hence, talk; common talk; the theme of talk. "Old wives' *fables*." 1 *Tim.* iv. 7.

We grew
The *fable* of the city where we dwelt. *Tennyson.*

2. The plot, story, or connected series of events, forming the subject of an epic or dramatic poem.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

Syn. — ALLEGORY, PARABLE, FABLE, APOLOGUE. An ALLEGORY is the elaborate development of a metaphor, frequently in narrative form, sometimes at considerable length; its figures are commonly types or personifications, its incidents symbolic, its machinery more or less artificial; Spenser's "Faerie Queene" and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" are celebrated examples of the long allegory; Addison's "Vision of Mirza," of the short. A PARABLE is a fictitious narrative, usually brief and simple, which, under the guise of facts of familiar or common occurrence, conveys moral or spiritual truth; as, the *parables* of Jesus. A FABLE OR APOLOGUE (the latter the more bookish term) is a short story in which the actions or qualities of beasts or inanimate objects are made to reflect, often satirically, human traits or foibles, it is not, like a *parable*, limited by strict rules of probability; as, the *fables* of Æsop. See COMPARISON, STORY.

fa'ble (fā'b'l), *v. i.*; FA'BLED (fā'b'ld); FA'BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. OF. *fabler*, L. *fabulari* to talk.] **1**. To talk. *Obs.*
2. To compose fables; hence, to write or speak fiction; to write or utter what is not true; to talk idly; to lie.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior.*

fa'ble, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to devise, and speak of, as true or real; to tell of falsely.

The hell thou *fablest*. *Milton.*

fa'bled (fā'b'ld), *p. a.* **1**. Told or mentioned in fable; mythical: legendary.
2. Having no real existence; fictitious.

fa'bler (fā'blẽr), *n.* A teller of fables; a fabulist.

‖ **fa bli'au'** (fȧ'blē'ō'), *n.*; *pl.* FABLIAUX (*E.* -ōz'). [F., fr. OF. *fablel*, nom. sing. and acc. pl. *fabliaus*, dim. of *fable* a fable.] *Fr. Lit.* One of a kind of short metrical tales composed, chiefly in the 12th and 13th centuries, by the trouvères and told for amusement merely. They are usually comic and satirical and frankly coarse, and are often cynical, esp. in their treatment of women; they throw light, however, on the state of society and the manner of everyday life. Such are the fabliaux proper, from which Boccaccio and other Italian taletellers, Chaucer, and Molière got directly or indirectly some of their material.

fa'bling (fā'blĭng), *n.* Act of fabling; romancing; lying.

fab'ric (făb'rĭk), *n.* [L. *fabrica* fabric, workshop: cf. F. *fabrique* fabric. See FORGE.] **1**. A building; framework; structure.

Anon out of the earth a *fabric* huge
Rose like an exhalation. *Milton.*
The whole vast *fabric* of society. *Macaulay.*

2. A contrivance; appliance.
3. Act of constructing; construction; erection; formation; specif., construction and maintenance of churches. *Eng.*
4. The structure of anything; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united; workmanship; texture; make; as, cloth of a beautiful *fabric*.
5. Anything manufactured; in modern use, only, cloth that is woven or knit from fibers, either vegetable or animal; manufactured cloth; a textile fabric; as, silks, or other *fabrics*.
6. The material of which a fabric is made. *Rare.*
7. A place where anything is made; a factory. *Rare.*
8. *Petrog.* The appearance or pattern produced by the shapes and arrangement of the crystal grains or of these with glass, in an igneous rock. It is one of the features of rock texture.

fab'ric (făb'rĭk), *v. t.*; FAB'RICKED (-rĭkt); FAB'RICK-ING. To frame; build; construct. *Obs.*

fab'ri-cant (făb'rĭ-kănt), *n.* [F., or L. *fabricans*, p. pr.] One who fabricates, or makes, anything; a manufacturer.

fab'ri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; FAB'RI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); FAB'RI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *fabricatus*, p. p. of *fabricari*, *fabricare*, to frame, build, forge, fr. *fabrica*. See FABRIC, FORGE.] **1**. To form into a whole by uniting parts; to frame; construct; build; as, to *fabricate* a bridge or ship; to *fabricate* a book. *Archaic.*
2. To form by art and labor; to manufacture; produce; as, to *fabricate* woolens.
3. To invent (a fiction, legend, etc.); to forge; to devise falsely; as, to *fabricate* a lie or story.
Syn. — See FASHION.

fab'ri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fabricatio*: cf. F. *fabrication*.] **1**. Act of fabricating, framing, or constructing; construction; manufacture; invention; forging; as, the *fabrication* of a bridge, a church, a government, a fiction.
2. That which is fabricated; specif., a falsehood; as, the story is doubtless a *fabrication*.
Syn. — See FICTION.

fab'ri-ca'tor (făb'rĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1**. One who constructs, makes, or fashions something.

The *fabricator* of the works of Ossian. *Mason.*

2. One who invents a false statement or commits forgery.

fabric fund *or* **lands**. A fund or lands held or given for repairing or maintaining a church edifice. *Eng.*

Fa-bri'cian (fȧ-brĭsh'ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or proposed by, the entomologist Johan Christian Fabricius.
Fabrician system. *Zoöl.* See CIBARIAN SYSTEM.

fab'rile (făb'rĭl), *a.* [L. *fabrilis*, fr. *faber* workman: cf. OF. *fabrile*. See FORGE.] Pert. to a workman, or to work in stone, metal, wood, etc.; as, *fabrile* skill. *Obs. or R.*

fab'u-lar (făb'ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *fabularis*.] Like, or pertaining to, a fable.

fab'u-list (-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *fabuliste*, fr. L. *fabula*. See FABLE.] **1**. One who invents or writes fables.
2. A professional teller of tales. *Obs.*
3. An inventor of falsehoods.

fab'u-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *fabulositas*: cf. F. *fabulosité*.] **1**. Fabulousness; fictitiousness; fondness for telling fables. *Obs. or R.*
2. A fabulous or fictitious story; a fable.

fab'u-lous (făb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *fabulosus*: cf. F. *fabuleux*. See FABLE.] **1**. Fond of telling or hearing fables. *Obs.*
2. Feigned, as a story or fable; related in fable; based on fable; devised; invented; not real; fictitious; mythical; legendary; as, a *fabulous* description; a *fabulous* hero.

The *fabulous* birth of Minerva. *Chesterfield.*

3. Like a fable, esp. in exaggeration; passing belief; absurd; astonishing; as, a *fabulous* price. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — FABULOUS, MYTHICAL, APOCRYPHAL are here compared in their secondary senses (see TRADITIONAL). FABULOUS, in modern usage, connotes that which is incredible, or beyond sober reality; as, "*fabulous* dividends" (*Thackeray*); *fabulous* wealth. MYTHICAL is often used euphemistically for that which is feigned or nonexistent; as, the *mythical* Mrs. Harris, a somewhat *mythical* tale. APOCRYPHAL adds to *mythical* the implication of spuriousness or sham; as, "*apocryphal* gold mines" (*Froude*); "The account is false, and the pretended extract from the letter may be itself *apocryphal*, for its authenticity is guaranteed by no external testimony" (*W. Elwin*). See IMAGINARY, VISIONARY, ARTIFICIAL, FICTION.

fabulous age, that period in the history of a nation of which the only accounts are myths and legends.
— **fab'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **fab'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

fab'ur-den (făb'ŭr-dĕn), *n.* [F. *faux bourdon*. See FALSE; BURDEN a verse.] *Medieval Music.* **a** A species of counterpoint with a drone bass. **b** A kind of harmony formed by adding thirds and sixths to each tone of a melody or cantus firmus. **c** A drone bass; a monotonous refrain.

fac (făk), *n.* [Abbr. of *factotum*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A border within which old printers inclosed an initial letter; hence, the letter itself together with its ornaments.

fa-çade' (fȧ-säd'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *facciata*, fr. *faccia* face, L. *facies*. See FACE.] *Arch.* The front of a building; esp., the principal front, having some architectural pretensions, or, if treated architecturally, any face upon a street or court, as the flank or rear.

face (fās), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *facia*, L. *facies* form, shape, face, perh. from *facere* to make (see FACT); or perh. orig. meaning *appearance*, and from a root meaning *to shine*, and akin to E. *fancy*.] **1**. The front part of the head; of man, the part of the head including the eyes, cheeks, nose, mouth, forehead, and chin; visage; countenance; also, the most nearly corresponding part of an animal. Technically, *Anat.*, the part of the skull or head in front of and below the cranium or brain case, including the nasal region, jaws, etc. See FACIAL BONES.

In the sweat of thy *face* shalt thou eat bread. *Gen.* iii. 19.

2. Cast of features as expressing emotion or character; expression of countenance.

The Lord make his *face* to shine upon thee. *Num.* vi. 25.

3. Maintenance of the countenance free from abashment or confusion; confidence; boldness; shamelessness; effrontery. Cf. CHEEK, 3.

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson.*

4. Presence; view; sight. Cf. EYE.

Thou fleddest from the *face* of Esau. *Gen.* xxv. 1.

5. Outside appearance; surface show; look; external aspect, whether natural, assumed, or acquired; hence, disguise; pretense.

We set the best *face* on it we could. *Dryden.*
This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*

6. The physical features; — said of a country; also, *Obs.*, a description (of a country in its physical features).
7. The surface of anything; esp., the front, upper, or outer part or surface; that which particularly offers itself to the view of a spectator.

A mist . . . watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen.* ii. 6.

8. The principal side of anything; specif.: **a** The front, as contrasted with the flanks, of a cliff. **b** The "right," or finished, side, of cloth, leather, etc. **c** The inscribed or printed side of a document. **d** The front of a building. **e** The marked side of a playing card, clock, watch, dial, etc. **f** The front, as contrasted with the back, of anything having two sides.
9. *Math. & Cryst.* Any one of the plane surfaces that bound a polyhedron or other geometrical solid or a crystal; as, a cube has six *faces*.
10. The acting surface, esp. of a tool or implement. Specif.: **a** The edge of a cutting implement, as of a knife. **b** The striking surface of the head, of a hammer, a mallet, a golf club, etc. **c** The grinding surface of a molar tooth. **d** The upper surface of an anvil.
11. *Mech.* **a** The principal dressed surface, as of a plate, disk, or pulley; the principal flat surface of a part or object. **b** That part of the acting surface of a cog, in a cogwheel, which projects beyond the pitch line. **c** The width of a pulley, or the length of a cog from end to end; as, a pulley or cogwheel of ten inches *face*. **d** The sole of a carpenter's plane.
12. *Astrol.* One third of a zodiacal sign, or ten degrees of longitude. *Chaucer.*
13. *Print.* **a** The upper or printing surface of a type, plate, etc. **b** The style or cut of type. See TYPE.
14. *Mining.* **a** The end or wall of the tunnel, drift, or excavation at which work is progressing or was last done; breast. See MINE, *Illust.* **b** The principal cleavage plane at right angles to the stratification. Cf. SLINE. *Raymond.*
15. *Bookbinding.* The front edge of a book.
16. The exact amount expressed on a note or other paper creating a pecuniary liability without any addition for interest or reduction for discount; as, the *face* of a judgment is the sum for which it was rendered and entered.
17. *Steam Engine.* **a** = CYLINDER FACE. **b** The flat part of a slide valve that works on the cylinder face.
18. *Ordnance.* A terminal plane perpendicular to the axis of the bore of a gun; — called **face of the piece** at the muzzle and **face of the breech** at the breech.
19. *Fort.* **a** The portion of a work forming one side of a salient angle. **b** The front between two neighboring bastions or other salient works.
20. *Mil.* One of the sides of a formation, esp. of a square.

Syn. — FACE, COUNTENANCE, VISAGE, PHYSIOGNOMY. FACE is the simple and direct word; COUNTENANCE has more elevated connotations, and frequently retains the implication of looks or expression; as, "To feel the fog in my throat, the mist in my *face*" (*R. Browning*); "Was this the *face* that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium?" (*Marlowe*); "Beholding the bright *countenance* of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies" (*Milton*); "Poetry . . . is the impassioned expression which is in the *countenance* of all Science" (*Wordsworth*). VISAGE is now chiefly poetical; it often emphasizes the outward appearance of the face; as, "I saw Othello's *visage* in his mind" (*Shak.*); "his *visage* all agrin as at a wake" (*Tennyson*). PHYSIOGNOMY denotes the face esp. as the expression of the mind or disposition; fig. it is applied to the significant aspect of even inanimate things; as, "Nor is there in the *physiognomy* of the people the slightest indication of the Gaul" (*Landor*); "Poetry . . . interprets by expressing with magical felicity the *physiognomy* and movement of the outward world" (*M. Arnold*); "Little details gave each field a particular *physiognomy*, dear to the eyes that have looked on them from childhood" (*G. Eliot*).

at prime face, a translation of L. *prima facie*, at first sight. — **face to face**. **a** In the presence of each other; as, to bring the accuser and the accused *face to face*. **b** Without the interposition of any body or substance. "Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face to face*." 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12. **c** With the faces or finished surfaces turned inward or toward one another; vis à vis. — **in the f. of**. **a** In the immediate presence of. **b** In opposition to; in defiance of; despite. — **to the** (*or* **one's**) **f.**, in front of one; not behind the back; hence, in the sight, hearing, or presence; openly; frankly; boldly.

When Peter was come to Antioch, I withstood him *to the face*. *Gal.* ii. 11.

face (fās), *v. t.*; FACED (fāst); FAC'ING (fās'ĭng). **1**. To confront impudently; to bully.

I will neither be *faced* nor braved. *Shak.*

2. To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; to confront; encounter; as, to *face* danger; to *face* an enemy.

I'll *face*
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

3. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front toward; to front upon; as, the apartments *faced* the park; the accused *faces* the judge; a problem *faces* us.

That part of Britain which *faces* Ireland. *Milton.*

4. To cause to turn or present a face or front, as in a particular direction.
5. *Card Playing.* To turn (a card) face upwards so as to expose the markings.
6. To cover the front or surface of, with anything, for ornament, protection, etc.; to put a facing upon; as, a building *faced* with marble.
7. To line near the edge, esp. with a different material; as, to *face* the front of a coat, or the bottom of a dress.
8. *Mech.* To make the surface of (anything) flat or smooth, to dress the face of (a stone, a casting, etc.); esp., in turn-

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fa. ✝ FEW, FOE.
fa (fō). Scot. var. of WHO.
fa. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAY, faith. [var. of FALL, *n.* & *v.*]
fa' (fō). Scot. and dial. Eng.
Fa. *Abbr.* Florida.
F. A. A. *Abbr.* Free of all average. See AVERAGE, *n.*, 4.
F. A. A. A. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
fa'am. Var. of FAHAM.
faand. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of FIND. [FARE.]
faar. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
faat. ✝ FAT. [FOB.]
fab (făb). Obs. or Scot. var. of
‖ **fa'ber (est quis'que) su'æ for-tu'næ.** [L.] (Every one is) the maker or architect of his own fortune: — in full form a proverb, ascribed to Appius Claudius Cæcus, in a letter preserved with the fragments of Sallust.
Fa'bi-an-ism (fā'bĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
fa'ble-dom (fā'b'l-dŭm), *n.* Fables collectively; the world of fables.
fa'ble-mon'ger, *n.* See MONGER.
fa'bling (fā'blĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FABLE. [suburb. *Obs.*]
fa'bor, *n.* [F. *faubourg*.] A
fabourdoun. ✝ FABURDEN.
fab'ri-ca-tive (făb'rĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending, or able, to fabricate.
fab'ri-ca'tress (-kā'trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of FABRICATOR.
fab'ri-ca-ture, *n.* Construction; structure. *Obs.*
Fa-bri'ci-o (fȧ-brĭsh'ĭ-ō), *or* **Fa-bri'ci-us** (-ŭs), *n.* In Le Sage's "Gil Blas," a friend of the hero who sets up as a poet, writing in the obscure, bombastic, metaphorical style of Gongorism.
fab'ri-ko'na (făb'rĭ-kō'nȧ), *n.* [See FABRIC.] A variety of canvas wall hanging.
fabul, fabuler. ✝ FABLE, FABLER.
fab'u-late (făb'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *fabulatus*, p. p. of *fabulari* to speak.] To tell as a fable: also, to fabricate. — **fab'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Both *Obs. or R.*
fab'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A fabulist. *Archaic.*
fab'u-lize, *v. t.* [See FABLE.] To invent, compose, or relate as fable. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To invent (fables). *Obs.*
fac. *Abbr.* Facsimile.
fa-çad'al (fȧ-säd'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a façade. *Rare.*
facche. ✝ FETCH.

ing, to shape or smooth the flat surface of, as distinguished from the cylindrical surface ; — often with *up*.
9. To give a specious appearance, or "face," to ; as, to *face* tea with coloring matter.
10. To deface. *Obs.*
to face down, to put down by bold or impudent opposition. "He *faced* men *down*." *Prior.* — **to f.** (a thing) **out**, to persist boldly or impudently in an assertion or in a line of conduct. "That thinks with oaths *to face* the matter *out*." *Shak.* — **to f. the music**, to meet an unpleasant situation or a danger resolutely. *Slang.* — **to f. with**, to confront with ; to bring directly before.
face (fās), *v. i.* **1.** To show a bold face ; to brag ; swagger. *Obs.*
2. To carry a false appearance ; to play the hypocrite. *Obs.* "To lie, to *face*, to forge." *Spenser.*
3. To appear ; look ; as, he *faced* sadly. *Obs. & R.*
4. To turn the face ; as, to *face* to the right or left.
5. To present a face or front (in a certain direction).
face′a-ble (fās′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being faced.
2. Fit or pleasant to be seen. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
face ague. *Med.* A form of neuralgia, characterized by acute lancinating pains in certain parts of the face returning at intervals and producing convulsive twitches in the corresponding muscles ; — called also *tic douloureux*.
face′–bed′ded, *a.* *Masonry.* Bedded so that the naturally horizontal surface forms the face of the work ; — said of a quarried stone. Cf. JOINT-BEDDED.
face card. One of a pack of playing cards on which a human face is represented ; the king, queen, or knave.
face cloth. A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.
face cog. *Mach.* A cog or tooth on the face of a wheel.
faced (fāst), *a.* **1.** Having (such) a face, or (so many) faces ; as, smooth-*faced*, two-*faced*.
2. Provided with a facing, or show surface.
face guard. A guard for the face ; esp., a mask with windows for the eyes, worn by workmen exposed to great heat, or to flying particles of metal, stone, etc., as in glass works, foundries, etc.
face hammer. A hammer with a flat face or faces ; specif., a heavy hammer for roughing out blocks of quarried stone.
face′–hard′en, *v. t.* To harden the face or surface of (iron or steel), as by casehardening, casting in chills, or the like ; as, *face-hardened* armor plate.
face joint. *Arch.* A joint in the face of a wall, and therefore carefully struck or pointed.
face lathe. *Mach.* A lathe with no tailstock (movable headstock), the work being fixed to a faceplate, or held in a chuck. It is used chiefly for surfacing.

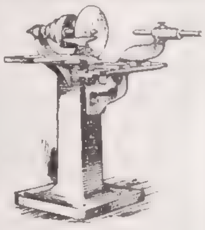
Face Lathe.

face′less, *a.* Without a face ; specif. : **a** Without courage. *Obs.* **b** Having the device and lettering worn off ; — said of coins. *Rare.*
face mite. A minute elongated mite (*Demodex folliculorum*), parasitic in the hair follicles of the human face, and also occurring on domestic animals.
face mold *or* **mould.** The template or pattern by which carpenters, etc., outline the forms to be cut out from boards, sheet metal, etc. ; esp., a pattern for the practical projection of a wreath in stair building.
face′plate′ (fās′plāt′), *n.* *Mech.* **a** A disk, fixed so as to revolve with the live spindle of a lathe and usually slotted for bolts or other fastenings, to which the work to be turned may be attached. For metal work the faceplate is made of iron, while in a wood-turning lathe it is often made of wood and the work is screwed or glued to it. In some lathes an extra faceplate is fixed to the tailstock, esp. when this is fitted with a live spindle. **b** A covering plate for an object, to receive wear or shock. **c** A true plane for testing a dressed surface.
faceplate jaw. *Mach.* A dog attachment for a faceplate to convert it into a chuck. See CHUCK FACEPLATE.

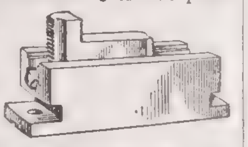
Faceplate Jaw.

face presentation. *Med.* Presentation in which the face of the fetus appears first at the mouth of the uterus.
fac′er (fās′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who puts on a false show ; a bold-faced person ; a braggart. *Obs.*
There be no greater talkers, nor boasters, nor *facers*. *Latimer.*
2. A blow in the face, as in boxing ; hence, any severe or stunning check or defeat, as in controversy. *Colloq.*
I should have been a stercoraceous mendicant if I had hollowed when I got a *facer*. *C. Kingsley.*
3. A large drinking cup ; a bumper.
4. One that faces ; specif., *Mach.*, an attachment to a machine tool to hold a cutter for facing or surfacing.
face spanner. *Mach.* A form of spanner with pins at the ends.

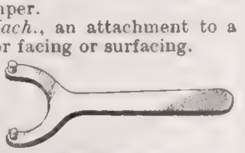
Face Spanner.

face stone. *Arch.* A stone forming, or intended to form, part of a facing.
face string. *Arch.* The outermost string of a stair, often of superior material and separate from the *rough strings*, which in a wooden stair it conceals.
fac′et (fās′ĕt), *n.* [F. *facette*, dim. of *face* face. See FACE.]
1. A little face ; one of a set of small plane surfaces ; orig., and esp., one of the small cut and polished plane surfaces of a diamond or other precious stone. See BRILLIANT, *n.*, *Illust.*
2. *Anat.* A smooth flat or nearly flat circumscribed surface ; as, the articular *facet* of a bone.
3. *Arch.* The fillet between the flutes of a column.
4. *Zoöl.* The surface of one of the numerous small eyes which make up the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans ; also, one of the small eyes, or ocelli.

fac′et (fās′ĕt), *v. t.* ; FAC′ET-ED ; FAC′ET-ING. To cut facets or small faces upon ; as, to *facet* a diamond.
fa-cete′ (fȧ-sēt′), *a.* [L. *facetus* elegant, fine, facetious ; prob. akin to *facies*. See FACE ; cf. FACETIOUS.] **1.** Facetious ; witty. *Archaic.* "A *facete* discourse." *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Polished ; elegant. *Obs.*
— **fa-cete′ly**, *adv.* — **fa-cete′ness**, *n.*
fa-ce′ti-æ (fȧ-sē′shĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *facetus*. See FACETE.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings.
fa-ce′tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *facétieux*. See FACETIÆ.]
1. Polished ; elegant ; agreeable. *Obs.*
2. Given to pleasantry ; sportive ; jocular ; as, a *facetious* companion. Also, formerly, gay and witty.
3. Characterized by pleasantry ; jocose ; exciting laughter ; as, a *facetious* story or reply.
Syn. — See WITTY.
— **fa-ce′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **fa-ce′tious-ness**, *n.*
face value. The value indicated on the face ; nominal value, as of a stamp, note, etc.
face wheel. *Mach.* **a** A crown wheel (which see). **b** A wheel whose disk face is adapted for grinding and polishing ; a lap.
face′work′ (fās′wûrk′), *n.* The material, usually superior in quality, of the outside or front side, as of a wall ; facing.
fa′ci-a (făsh′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See FASCIA.] **1.** Var. of FASCIA.
2. A plate or tablet over the front of a shop, bearing the name of the merchant, etc.
fa′cial (fā′shăl ; 277), *a.* [LL. *facialis*, fr. L. *facies* face : cf. F. *facial*.] **1.** *Theol.* Face to face ; open. *Obs.*
2. Of or pert. to the face ; as, the *facial* artery or nerve.
3. Of or pertaining to the surface or face of anything.
facial angle, *Craniom.*, the angle made by the intersection of the axis of the face with the axis of the skull. In general, the wider the angle the higher intellectually is the type of man. The facial angle is variously formed : That of Camper by the intersection of a line through the most prominent points of the forehead and the alveolar arch with one through the auricular point and the acanthion. Those of Cloquet, Cuvier (also, St. Hilaire), and Jacquart, by the junction at the alveolar point, at the tip of the incisors, and at the acanthion, respectively, of lines drawn from the auricular point and the most prominent point of the forehead. The junction of the auriculo-infraorbital plane with a line from the ophryon to the alveolar point forms the German facial angle. The junction of the alveolocondylean plane with a line from the intersuperciliary point to the most prominent point of the lower face forms that of Topinard. The angle showing alveolar or subnasal prognathism is by many anthropologists considered a more accurate criterion than any of the above. It is formed by the junction at the alveolar point of the alveolocondylean plane and a line passing through the acanthion. (For points named, see CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*) Cf. GNATHIC INDEX. — **f. artery**, *Anat.*, a branch of the external carotid which runs up along the side of the face and nose, crossing outside the lower jawbone. Its course is very tortuous, to permit of the movements of the jaw and cheeks. See also TRANSVERSE FACIAL ARTERY. — **f. axis**, *Craniom.*, the axis corresponding to a line extending from the alveolar point to the juncture of the ethmoid and sphenoid bones. — **f. bones**, *Anat.*, the bones of the facial region of the skull which do not take part in forming the brain case. In man there are fourteen : two nasals, superior maxillaries, lachrymals, malars, palatines, and inferior turbinals, one vomer, and one inferior maxillary. — **f. diameter**, *Craniom.*, a diameter between homologous points on the face. — **f. disk** (of owls). See DISK, 5, and OWL. — **f. index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the face to its length, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter. The diameter chosen for the breadth is usually the bizygomatic. The length taken is usually that from the ophryon to the gnathion, or from the nasion to the gnathion. When only the superior portion of the face is measured the alveolar point replaces the gnathion. — **f. line**, *Craniom.*, as used : by Camper, the line touching the most prominent parts of the upper and lower face ; among the Germans, the line from the ophryon to the alveolar point ; by Topinard, the line from the intersuperciliary to the most prominent point on the lower face. — **f. nerve**, *Anat.*, one of the seventh pair of cranial nerves (in the old nomenclature known as the *portio dura* of the seventh nerve). The facial nerve of each side leaves the cranium by the internal auditory meatus, passes through the aqueduct of Fallopius, and comes out at the stylomastoid foramen. It is the motor nerve of the muscles of the face, governing its expression. — **f. vein**, *Anat.*, the vein which accompanies the facial artery, lying behind it and following a somewhat straighter course. It is a continuation of the angular, and after uniting with the anterior division of the temporo-maxillary vein, forming a trunk called the *common facial vein*, joins the internal jugular. See also TRANSVERSE FACIAL VEIN.

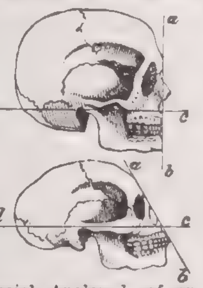

Facial Angles, 1, of an Orthognathous Skull (Camper) and, 2, of a Prognathous Skull. *a b* Axis of the Face ; *c d* Axis of the Skull.

fa′ci-end (fā′shĭ-ĕnd), *n.* [From neut. of L. *faciendus*, gerundive of *facere*.] *Math.* Multiplicand. See FACIENT, 2.
fa′cient (fā′shĕnt), *n.* [L. *faciens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *facere* to make, do. See FACT.] **1.** One who does anything ; a doer ; an agent. *Rare.*
2. *Math.* **a** One of the variables of a quantic as distinguished from a coefficient. **b** The multiplier. The terms *facient*, *faciend*, and *factum* may imply that the multiplication involved is not ordinary multiplication, but is either some specified operation, or, in general, any mathematical operation. See MULTIPLICATION.
-fa′cient (-fā′shĕnt). [See FACIENT.] A suffix signifying *making*, *causing* ; as, somni*facient*, sorbe*facient*, etc.
fa′ci-es (fā′shĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., form, face. See FACE.] The face ; hence, general aspect ; specif., *Biol.*, the general aspect or habit of a species, or group of species.
fac′ile (făs′ĭl), *a.* [L. *facilis*, prop., capable of being done or made ; hence, facile, easy, fr. *facere* to make, do : cf. F. *facile*. See FACT ; cf. FACULTY.] **1.** Easy to be done or performed ; not difficult ; performable or attainable with little labor.
Order . . . will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn.*
2. Easy to be surmounted, removed, or mastered.
The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred. *Milton.*
3. Easy of access or converse ; mild ; courteous ; not haughty, austere, or distant ; affable ; complaisant.
I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet. *B. Jonson.*
4. Easy to understand. *Obs.*
5. Easily persuaded to good or bad ; yielding ; ductile to a fault ; pliant ; flexible.
This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper. *Prof. Wilson.*
6. Ready ; quick ; expert ; fluent ; as, he is *facile* in expedients ; he wields a *facile* pen.
— **fac′ile-ly**, *adv.* — **fac′ile-ness**, *n.*
fa-cil′i-tate (fȧ-sĭl′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* ; FA-CIL′I-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd) ; FA-CIL′I-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [Cf. F. *faciliter*. See FACILITY.]
1. To make easy or less difficult ; to free from difficulty or impediment ; as, to *facilitate* the execution of a task.
2. To lessen the labor of ; to assist ; as, to *facilitate* one in a task. *Rare.*
fa-cil′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of facilitating.
2. A help ; assistance ; that which facilitates. *Rare. Lamb.*
3. *Psychol.* Increased ease in, or aptitude for, the performance of any function as a result of previous stimulation.
fa-cil′i-ta-tive (fȧ-sĭl′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to facilitate.
fa-cil′i-ta′tor (-tā′tẽr), *n.* One that facilitates.
fa-cil′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *facilitas*, fr. *facilis* easy : cf. F. *facilité*. See FACILE.] **1.** Quality of being easily performed ; freedom from difficulty ; ease.
The *facility* with which government has been overturned in France. *Burke.*
2. Ease in performance ; readiness proceeding from skill or use ; dexterity ; as, practice gives a wonderful *facility*.
3. Easiness to be persuaded ; readiness or compliance ; — usually in a bad sense ; pliancy. Used specif. in Scots law of such compliancy as will justify legal intervention to protect against imposition or circumvention.
It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature. *L'Estrange.*
4. Easiness of access ; complaisance ; affability. *Obs. or R.*
5. That which promotes the ease of any action, operation, transaction, or course of conduct ; advantage ; aid ; assistance ; — usually in *pl.* ; as, special *facilities* for study.
6. Flexibility. *Rare.*
7. Indifference ; careless ease. *Obs.*
Syn. — Easiness, address, expertness, dexterity, skill. — FACILITY, EASE, READINESS agree in the idea of freedom from effort. FACILITY, though sometimes used in a derogatory sense (as, fatal *facility* in composition ; "His *facility* in language has been fatal only too often to his logic and philosophy"), more frequently than EASE expresses the power, proceeding from practice and use, of performing an act or dispatching a task with lightness and address. But *facility* and *ease* are often interchanged. READINESS lays stress on the quickness or promptitude with which anything is done ; as, his *readiness* in repartee, the *readiness* with which he could apply his knowledge. See SKILLFUL, DEXTEROUS.
It is scarce necessary to remind you that there are two very different kinds of *ease* : the *ease* that comes from the facing, the conquest of a difficulty, and the *ease* that comes from the vague dodging of it. In the one case you gain *facility*, in the other case you get mere looseness. *H. James.*
fac′ing (fās′ĭng), *n.* **1.** A covering in front, for ornament or other purposes ; an exterior covering or sheathing ; as, the *facing* of an earthen slope, sea wall, building, etc., to strengthen it or to protect or adorn the exposed surface.
2. A lining placed near the edge of a garment for ornament or protection.
3. *Founding.* A powdered substance, as charcoal, bituminous coal, etc., applied to the face of a mold, or mixed with the sand that forms it, to give a fine smooth surface to the casting.
4. *pl. Mil.* The collar, cuffs, and trimmings of a military coat. They are commonly of a color different from that of the coat and indicate the arm of the service to which the uniform belongs.
5. Any material used for facing.
6. *Chiefly pl. Mil.* The turning movement of a soldier so as to face in a given direction ; as, to put recruits through their *facings*.
to go, *or* **put one**, **through one's facings**, fig., to perform, or teach, or cause to perform, the details of a feat or exercise.
fa-cin′o-rous (fȧ-sĭn′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *facinorosus*, fr. *facinus* deed, bad deed, fr. *facere* to make, do.] Atrociously wicked. *Obs. or R.* "*Facinorous* and tragical." *Evelyn.* — **fa-cin′o-rous-ness**, *n.*
fac-sim′i-le (făk-sĭm′ĭ-lē), *n.* ; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L. *fac simile* make like ; *fac* imperative of *facere* to make + *similis* like. See FACT ; SIMILE.] **1.** Act of making a copy ; imitation. *Obs.*
2. A copy of anything, made either so as to be deceptive or so as to give every part and detail of the original ; an exact copy or likeness ; — also used attributively ; as, *facsimile* documents.
Syn. — See DUPLICATE.
fac-sim′i-le, *v. t.* ; FAC-SIM′I-LED (-lēd) ; FAC-SIM′I-LE-ING.
1. To be an exact copy of. *Rare.*
2. To make a facsimile of.
facsimile telegraph. A telegraphic apparatus reproducing messages in autograph, or transmitting to a distance a copy of drawings, pictures, or diagrams. See TELAUTOGRAPH.
fact (făkt), *n.* [L. *factum*, fr. *facere* to make or do. Cf.

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face ache. An ache in the face ; specif., face ague.
face′-ar′bor, *v. t.* *Mech.* To true up (the face of the boss around a hole) by a kind of pin drill with a flat cutter ; to knife.
face′-bread′, *n.* = SHEWBREAD.
face chuck. A lathe faceplate.
face cover. *Fort.* An earthen mask in front of the scarp.
faced′-lined′ (fāst′līnd′), *a.* *Her.* Having the lining exposed ; — said of a mantle.
face′-in-hood′, *n.* The aconite. *Dial. Eng.*
fa-cel′lite, *n.* [See PHACELITE.] *Min.* = KALIOPHILITE.
facely. † FACILELY.
faceplate coupling. = FLANGE COUPLING.
fac′et-ed, *a.* Having facets. — **faceted eye.** = COMPOUND EYE.
fa-cette′ (fȧ-sĕt′), *n.* [F.] See FACET, *n.*
face wall. See RETAINING WALL.
face′wise′ (fās′wīz′), *adv.* See -WISE.
[line of work.
‖ **Fach** (fäκ), *n.* [G.] Trade ;
fa′cial-ly, *adv.* of FACIAL.
‖ **fa′ci-es Hip′po-cra′ti-ca** (fā′shĭ-ēz hĭp′ō-krăt′ĭ-kȧ). [L.] *Med.* = HIPPOCRATIC FACE.
‖ **fa′ci-es non om′ni-bus u′na.** [L.] All have not the same face. *Ovid* (*Metam.*, II. 13).
‖ **fa′ci-le est in-ven′tis ad′de-re** (făs′ĭ-lē). [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.
‖ **fa′ci-le prin′ceps** (prĭn′sĕps). [L.] Easily chief or first.
‖ **fa′ci-lis de-scen′sus A-ver′no** *or* **A-ver′ni** (făs′ĭ-lĭs). [L.] Descent to, or of, Avernus (the lower world or hell) is easy ; the road to evil is easy. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 126).
fac′i-ne′ri-ous (făs′ĭ-nē′rĭ-ŭs), **fac′i-no′ri-ous** (-nō′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Facinorous. *Obs.*
[FACING.
fac′ing-ly (fās′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of
‖ **fa′ci-nus quos in′qui-nat, æ′quat** (făs′ĭ-nŭs). [L.] Crime puts on an equality those whom it pollutes. *Lucan* (*Pharsalia*, V. 290).
fa′ci-o-lin′gual (fā′shĭ-ō-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* [L. *facies* face + *lingual*.] Pertaining to or affecting the face and tongue.
facion. facioun. † FASHION.
fa′ci-o-scap′u-lo-hu′mer-al (fā′shĭ-ō-skăp′ū-lō-hū′mẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *facies* face + *scapula* + *humeral*.] Pertaining to or affecting the face, scapula, and arm.
facioun. † FASHION.
‖ **fa′ci-o ut des′** (fā′shĭ-ō ŭt dēz′). ‖ **fa′ci-o ut fa′ci-as** (fā′shĭ-ăs). [L.] *Law.* See COMMUTATIVE CONTRACT.
‖ **fa′cit in′dig-na′ti-o ver′sus.** [L.] Indignation composes verses. *Juvenal* (I. 79).
faciund. † FACUND, *n.*
fack. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FACT.
fack. fack′ins, -ings, facks. Corrupt. of FAITH, used as an oath.
Fack′el-tanz′ (făk′ĕl-tänts′), *n.* [G. ; *fackel* torch + *tanz* dance.] **1.** In certain German courts, a torchlight procession round the court or hall, with intricate ceremonies, performed on the occasion of a royal marriage.
2. Music for, or in the rhythm of, such a procession. It is a polonaise for military band.
facon. † FALCON.
‖ **fa′çon′ de par′ler′** (fȧ′sôɴ′ dĕ pär′lā′). [F.] Way of speaking.
facound. † FACUND.
‖ **facrere.** [Prob. fr. OF. *fai creire*, make (imperative) believe.] Make-believe. *Obs.*
facsim. *Abbr.* Facsimile.
fac-sim′i-list (făk-sĭm′ĭ-lĭst), *n.* See -IST. *Rare.*
fac-sim′i-lize. *v. t.* To facsimile.
‖ **fac′ta ar-mo′rum.** [L.] Facts (that is, deeds) of arms.
fact′ful, *a.* See -FUL.

G H I J K L M

DO, FEAT, AFFAIR, BENEFIT, DEFECT, FASHION, -FY.] **1.** A thing done; a deed; including: **a** An action; action in general; conduct. *Obs. or R.* **b** A meritorious or valorous deed; an exploit. *Obs.* "He who most excels in *fact* of arms." *Milton.* **c** A wrong or unlawful deed; a crime. *Obs.*, except in "accessories after the *fact*," etc.
2. A doing, making, preparing, or performing. In this sense *in the fact* is equivalent to *in the act.* *Obs.*

A project for the *fact* and vending
Of a new kind of fucus paint for ladies. *B. Jonson.*

3. An actual happening in time or space; any event, mental or physical; an occurrence, quality, or relation, the reality of which is manifest in experience or may be inferred with certainty; as, the *fact* of present pain; the *fact* of the discovery of America. *Fact* in its primary meaning, as an object of direct experience, is distinguished from *truth.*

Facts are stubborn things. *Smollett (Gil Blas).*

A certain physical *fact*, which is called the sun's presence (and which, in the ultimate analysis, resolves itself into sensations, not ideas), causes another physical *fact*, which is called day. *J. S. Mill.*

4. The quality or character of being actual or of being made up of facts; actuality; often, specif., physical actuality or practical experience as distinguished from imagination, speculation, theory, etc.; as, the realm of *fact* is distinct from fancy; a question of *fact*, that is, of actual evidence rather than hypothesis.

The semblance of two regions, one pure *fact*, the other pure fancy, one all science, the other all nescience, is just the error I have been trying to expose. *James Ward.*

5. The assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; sometimes, loosely, by a transfer of meaning, the thing supposed (even though falsely) to be done or to exist; a thing supposed or asserted to be done; as, his *facts* are false.

I do not grant the *fact.* *De Foe.*

6. *Law.* Specif.: Usually in *pl.* Any of the circumstances or matters of a case as they are alleged to be; also, that which is of actual occurrence; reality as an event or events. In this latter sense *fact* is often distinguished, in legal usage, from *law*; the distinction being between the reality of events or things the actual occurrence or existence of which is to be determined by evidence, and the legal effect of the occurrence or existence of such events or things as determined by the judicious application of the rules and principles of law. In general, questions of fact are for the jury, questions of law for the court. **A fact**, or **matter, in issue**, in legal procedure, is one raised by the pleadings and directly and necessary to be determined by the decision, so that it will become res adjudicata; and it is distinguished from a **fact**, or **matter, in controversy**, which is any other fact collateral to the issue and controverted between the parties, such as **evidential facts** merely furnishing a basis for the verdict.
in fact, in reality.

fac'tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *factio* a doing, a company of persons acting together, a faction: cf. F. *faction.* See FACT, FASHION.] **1.** An action; behavior; conduct; act; deed. *Obs.*
2. A set or class of persons. *Obs.*
3. *Anc. Hist.* One of the divisions or parties of charioteers (distinguished by their colors) in the games of the circus.
4. A party, combination, or clique within a state, government, party, or other association; — formerly always, and now generally, with the suggestion of contentiousness, self-seeking, or recklessness of the common good.
5. Party in general; party tumult; discord; dissension. "In great *faction* among themselves." *Clarendon.*
6. A section in a school. *Scot.*
Syn. — Clique, cabal, junto. See COMBINATION.

-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn). [See FACTION.] A suffix denoting *a making.* It forms nouns corresponding to verbs in *-fy*; as, satis*faction*, petri*faction*, pulpe*faction*. See -FICATION.

fac'tion-al (făk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a faction; characterized by faction.

fac'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *factionnaire*, L. *factionarius* the head of a company of charioteers.] Of or pertaining to a faction; partisan; taking sides. *Rare.*

fac'tion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A partisan.
2. [F. *factionnaire.*] A sentinel. *Obs.* *Scott.*

fac'tion-ist, *n.* One who promotes or engages in faction.

fac'tious (făk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *factiosus*: cf. F. *factieux.*] **1.** Given to faction; addicted to form parties or factions and raise dissensions; seditious.

The *factious* man is apt to mistake himself for a patriot. *Berkeley.*

2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from, or characterized by, faction. "*Factious* fury." *Burke.*
Syn. — FACTIOUS, SEDITIOUS. FACTIOUS (see *faction*, under COMBINATION) suggests the contentious, perverse, or turbulent exercise of party spirit; SEDITIOUS (see SEDITION) implies a treasonable stirring up of discontent or opposition to the government; as, "Florence . . . sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind, wearing her soul out by *factious* struggles" (*Mrs. Oliphant*); "A *seditious* preacher, who affected low popularity, went about the country, and inculcated on his audience . . . the tyranny of artificial distinctions, and the abuses which had arisen from . . . the aggrandizement of a few insolent rulers" (*Hume*).
— **fac'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **fac'tious-ness**, *n.*

fac-ti'tious (făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *facticius*, fr. *facere* to make. See FACT; cf. FETISH.] **1.** Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; sham.
2. Produced by special or unusual causes; — said of alluvial soil, volcanic islands, etc. *Obs. or R.*
3. Formed by, or adapted to, an artificial or conventional, in distinction from a natural, standard or rule; not natural; as, a *factitious* taste; a *factitious* value.
Syn. — FACTITIOUS, UNNATURAL. That is UNNATURAL which departs in any way from a normal state or condition; that is FACTITIOUS (see ARTIFICIAL) which is brought about or wrought up by labor and effort; as, an *unnatural* demand (one which exceeds the ordinary rate of consumption), a *factitious* demand (one created by active exertions for the purpose); *unnatural* excitement, *factitious* excitement.
— **fac-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **fac-ti'tious-ness**, *n.*

fac'ti-tive (făk'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See FACT.] *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a verb which expresses an idea of making or rendering anything (whether actually or only in thought or representation) of a certain character, and hence taking besides its object a complementary adjunct, which is sometimes called the *factitive* predicate, or, when a noun, the *factitive* object; as in, he *made* the water *wine*; ye *call* me *chief.* — **fac'ti-tive-ly**, *adv.*

fac'tive (făk'tĭv), *a.* [See FACT.] **1.** Making; having power to make. *Obs.* "*Factive*, not destructive." *Bacon.*
2. *Gram.* Factitive.

-fac'tive (-făk'tĭv). [See FACTIVE. Cf. F. *-factif*, *-factive.*] A suffix denoting *making, causing; -poietic*; as, pu*trefactive*, rare*factive*, vasi*factive*.

fac'tor (făk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *factor* a doer: cf. F. *facteur* a factor.] **1.** A maker, author, or doer of anything. *Obs.*
2. A partisan worker; an adherent. *Obs.*
3. One who acts, or transacts business, for another; an agent; substitute; now usually specif., *Law*, a mercantile agent who sells or buys goods for others on commission; a commission merchant or consignee. He may be a home factor or a foreign factor. He may buy and sell in his own name, and he is intrusted with the possession and control of the goods; and in these respects he differs from a broker. At the common law a factor cannot pledge the goods intrusted to him; but he has been empowered to do so in Great Britain (by the "Factors' Acts," consolidated in 1889) and in many States in the United States.
4. A steward or bailiff of an estate. *Obs. exc. Scot.* Hence, *Law*: **a** One appointed by law to have charge of forfeited or sequestered property. *Scot. & Local U. S.* **b** The garnishee in the proceeding called factorizing, or more commonly garnishment. *U. S.*
5. One of the servants of the East India Company.

The civil and military servants of the [East India] company were classified, beginning from the lowest rank, as writers, *factors*, senior *factors*, and merchants. *Courtenay Ilbert.*

6. The agent in charge of a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, who adds to the usual duties of a factor the care of the company's territory, and often exercises a quasi police control of the surrounding region.
7. *Math.* Any of the elements, quantities, or symbols which, when multiplied together, form a product.
8. One of the elements, circumstances, or influences that contribute to produce a result; a constituent.

The material and dynamical *factors* of nutrition. *H. Spencer.*

9. *Mech.* Short for FACTOR OF SAFETY.
factor of evaporation, *Steam Boilers*, the ratio of the total heat of one pound of steam at a given pressure, reckoned from the temperature of the feed water, to the latent heat of evaporation at 212° F. — **f. of safety**, *Engin. Design*, the ratio of the breaking stress to the working stress of a material or member of construction; also (rarely), the ratio of the breaking stress to the proof stress or of the proof stress to the working stress. — **factors of composition**, *Math.*, the ratios of the orders of the terms in a principal series of composition.

fac'tor (făk'tẽr), *v. t.*; FAC'TORED (-tẽrd); FAC'TOR-ING. **1.** *Math.* To factorize.
2. To act as factor for; as, to *factor* an estate. *Rare.*

fac'tor, *v. i.* To act as a factor. *Rare.*

fac'tor-age (-āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *factorage.*] **1.** The action or business of a factor.
2. The commission or allowance of a factor for services.

factor group. *Math.* A group g completely defined by the division of another multiply isomorphic group G into sets as to its self-conjugate subgroup H, the operations in each set of G combining exactly as the corresponding operations in g, so that g is as it were the quotient G/H; symbolically, for every $st = u$ in g there is an $SH.TH = UH$ in G.

fac-to'ri-al (făk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a factor or factory.
2. *Math.* Related to factors or factorials.
factorial function, *Math.*, the product $(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)\ldots$, where $a, b, c\ldots$ are in arithmetic progression.

fac-to'ri-al, *n.* *Math.* A continued product of factors derived from any function $F(x)$ by successively increasing or decreasing the argument x by a constant, generally 1; as $F(x)F(x+h)F(x+2h)\ldots F(x+nh)$; specif., the product of the consecutive integers from 1 up to any given integer; as $1.2.3\ldots n$ is factorial n, written $\underline{n|}$ or $n!$

fac'tor-ize (făk'tŏr-īz), *v. t.*; FAC'TOR-IZED (-īzd); FAC'TOR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Law, Vt. & Conn.* **1. a** To make (one not a party to an action) a factor, or trustee, by service of the writ in the proceeding usually called garnishment (which see); to garnish. **b** To attach (the effects of a debtor) in the hands of a third person; to garnish.
2. *Math.* To bring into the form of a product of factors; to resolve into factors.

fac'to-ry (făk'tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *factorerie*, *factorie.*] **1.** An establishment or trading station where factors, or commercial agents, reside and transact business for their employers.
2. The body of factors in any place. *Obs.*
3. A building, or collection of buildings, usually with its equipment or plant, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils; a manufactory. The term *factory* is defined by statute in many jurisdictions, and these definitions vary so widely that they cannot be covered by any general statement. The tendency of all of them is to widen the extension of the term, so as to include, as the extreme, "any place where two or more persons are engaged in working for hire or reward in any handicraft."
4. The office, authority, or function of a factor; factorship; also, the document by which a person is made a factor. *Chiefly Scot.*
5. The making or manufacturing of anything. *Obs.*

fac-to'tum (făk-tō'tŭm), *n.* [L., do everything; *fac*, imperative of *facere* to do + *totus* all: cf. F. *factotum.* See FACT; TOTAL.] **1.** One who has many diverse activities; specif.: **a** A busybody. *Obs.* **b** A person employed to do all kinds of work or business.
2. *Print.* A fac. *Obs.*

fac'tu-al (făk'tū-ăl), *a.* Relating to, or containing, facts; actual. — **fac'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

fac'tu-al'i-ty (făk'tū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being fact or a fact.

fac'tum (făk'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* FACTA (-tȧ). [L. See FACT.] **1.** *Law.* A man's own act and deed; esp.: **a** An instrument under seal. **b** *Testamentary Law.* The due execution of a will, including everything necessary to its validity. **c** A fact; event.
2. A statement of facts; a memorial; — a sense derived from French law.
3. *Math.* The product. See FACIENT, 2.

fac'ture (făk'tūr), *n.* [L. *factura* a making: cf. F. *facture.* See FACT; cf. FEATURE.] **1.** Act or manner of making or doing anything; — now used esp. of a literary, musical, or pictorial production.
2. That which is made; a creation. *Obs.*
3. *Com.* An invoice or bill of parcels.

fac'u-la (făk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *fax*, *facis* a torch.] *Astron.* A shining spot or streak on the surface of the sun brighter than the surrounding regions of the photosphere. *Faculæ* appear to be projections upon the photosphere (perhaps the prominences), and are most numerous in the neighborhood of the limb or edge of the sun's disk. Cf. LUCULE. — **fac'u-lar** (-lȧr), **fac'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

fac'ul-ta-tive (făk'ŭl-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *facultas*, *-atis*, faculty: cf. F. *facultatif*, G. *fakultativ.*] **1.** Having relation to the grant or exercise of a faculty, or authority, privilege, license, or the like; hence, optional; as, *facultative* enactments, or those which convey a faculty, or permission; the *facultative* referendum of Switzerland is one that is optional with the people and is necessary only when demanded by petition; *facultative* studies; — opposed to *obligatory* and *compulsory*, and sometimes used with *to.*
2. Of such a character as to admit of existing under various forms or conditions, or of happening or not happening, or the like; specif.: *Biol.* Having the power to live under different conditions; as, a *facultative* parasite, a plant which is normally saprophytic, but which may exist wholly or in part as a parasite; — opposed to *obligate.*
3. *Psychol.* Pertaining to a faculty or faculties.

In short, there is no *facultative* plurality in the mind; it is a single organ of true judgment for all purposes, cognitive or practical. *J. Martineau.*

facultative anaërobia. See ANAËROBIA.

fac'ul-ty (făk'ŭl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *faculté*, L. *facultas*, fr. *facilis* easy (cf. *facul* easily), fr. *facere* to make. See FACT; cf. FACILITY.] **1.** Ability to act or perform, whether inborn or cultivated; capacity for any natural function.

What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in *faculty!* *Shak.*

2. Personality; disposition. *Obs.*
3. That in which one is particularly trained or skilled; trade; occupation; profession. *Archaic.* Hence, special mental endowment; characteristic knack.

He had a ready *faculty*, indeed, of escaping from any topic that agitated his . . . temperament. *Hawthorne.*

4. a *Psychol.* One of the powers or agencies into which psychologists formerly divided the mind (such as will, reason, instinct), and through the interaction of which they endeavored to explain all mental phenomena.

But know that in the soul
Are many lesser *faculties* that serve
Reason as chief. *Milton.*

We may as properly say that the singing *faculty* sings, and that the dancing *faculty* dances, as that the will chooses or that the understanding conceives. *Locke.*

b *pl. Phrenol.* Aptitudes supposed to be indicated by the conformation of the skull.
5. Power, authority, or prerogative given or conferred. Specif.: **a** *Scots Law.* A power not founded on property. **b** *Canon Law.* A dispensation, license, or authority granted or delegated by ecclesiastical authority.

The Pope . . . granted him a *faculty* to set him free from his promise. *Fuller.*

6. A branch of knowledge. *Obs.*
7. A department of learning or instruction in a university; as, the *faculty* of art.
8. A body of men to whom any specific right or privilege is granted; formerly, the graduates in any of the four departments of a university or college (philosophy, law, medicine, or theology), to whom was granted the right of teaching in the department in which they had studied; at present, commonly, the members of a profession or calling; as, the medical *faculty*, the legal *faculty*, the *faculty* of actuaries, etc.
9. The body of persons to whom are intrusted the government and instruction of a college or university, or of one of its departments; the president, professors, and tutors in a university or a college. *Chiefly U. S.*
10. Ability in property; means; resources. Cf. FACULTY THEORY.
11. Executive ability; efficiency. *U. S., & Colloq., Eng.*
Syn. — Talent, endowment, aptitude, knack; dexterity, cleverness, readiness. See GIFT.
faculty of advocates, the body of advocates of Scotland.

faculty theory. *Taxation.* The theory of taxation according to which every man should contribute to the support of the public burdens according to his ability.

The *faculty theory* of taxation is very old. . . . For a long time, however, the best practical test of faculty was supposed to be general property. *E. R. A. Seligman.*

From meaning property, ability or faculty came to mean income, and Adam Smith explains abilities to mean revenues. The great merit of the *faculty theory* is that it substitutes an objective for a subjective standard. It does not look to the feelings of the taxpayer, but to the money value of his taxable capacity. . . . But although the faculty standard is objective, it does not follow that it is simple. *J. S. Nicholson.*

fac'und (făk'ŭnd; fȧ-kŭnd'), *a.* [L. *facundus*, fr. *fari* to speak.] Eloquent. *Archaic.* — *n.* Eloquence. *Obs.*

fad (făd), *n.* [Cf. FADDLE.] **1.** A hobby; whim; craze; a custom, amusement, etc., followed for a time with exaggerated zeal.
2. A fussy person; one with whims.
Syn. — See FASHION.

fad'dist (făd'ĭst), *n.* One who indulges in fads, or whims.

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fac'tion, fac'tion-ate, *v. t. & i.* To gather into factions; to act factiously. *Obs.*
fac'tion-eer' (făk'shŭn-ēr'), *n.* A partisan. *Rare.*
fac'tion-eer', *v. i.* To be active in factions. *Obs.*
fac'tion-er, *n.* One of a faction.
fact'ish, *a.* Having to do with, or insisting upon, facts. *Rare.*
fac'ti-tiv. Factitive. *Ref. Sp.*
fact'i-tude (făk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Reality. *Rare.*
‖ **fac'to** (făk'tō), *adv.* [L.] *Law.* In or by the fact.
fac'tor-dom (făk'tẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. *Rare.*
fac'tor-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of FACTOR.
fac'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
factor theorem. *Math.* See REMAINDER THEOREM.
factory leg. *Med.* A variety of bandy leg, associated with partial dislocation of the tibia, produced in young children by prolonged standing, as in working in factories.
fac'to-ry-ship', *n.* Factorship.
Fac-to'tum, Jo-han'nes (jō-hăn'ēz făk-tō'tŭm). Latin equiv. of "Jack-of-all-trades." See FACTOTUM.
fac'trix, *n.* *Scots Law.* Female factor.
fact'y, *a.* Full of facts.
fac'u-lence, *n.* Brightness. *Obs.*
fac'ul-tate, *v. t.* [See FACULTATIVE.] To authorize. *Rare.*
fac'ul-ta-tive-ly, *adv.* Contingently. *Rare.*
facultatule, *n.* [See -ULE.] Slight faculty or ability. *Obs.*
fac'ul-tied (făk'ŭl-tĭd), *a.* *Rare.* **a** Accredited by a faculty. **b** Having a faculty.
fac'ul-tize, *v. t.* To bestow faculty, or practical efficiency, upon. *Rare.*
faculty psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.
fa-cun'di-ous (fȧ-kŭn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *facundiosus.*] Facund. *Obs.* — **fa-cun'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
fa-cun'di-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *facunditas.*] Eloquence. *Archaic.*
fac'y (fās'ĭ), *a.* Having face; impudent. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*
fad (făd), *v. i.* To potter.
‖ **fa'daise'** (fȧ'dâz'), *n.* [F.] A commonplace; nonsense.
fadam. † FATHOM.
fadde. † FADE, powerful.
fad'di-ness. = FADDISHNESS.
fad'dish, *a.* Given to fads; like a fad. — **fad'dish-ness**, *n.*
fad'dism (făd'ĭz'm), *n.* Addiction to fads.
fad'dle (făd''l), *v. i.* [Cf. FID-

fad'dy (făd'ĭ), *a.* Addicted to fads; of the nature of a fad. *Colloq.* — **fad'di-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

fade (făd; *as French* făd), *a.* [ME. *fade, vad,* pale, languishing, fr. OF. *fade* feeble, languishing, pale, F. *fade* insipid, prob. fr. L. *vapidus* vapid. Cf. VAPID.] **1.** Pale; wan; languishing. *Archaic.*
2. (*pron.* făd) Weak; insipid; tasteless; commonplace. *A Gallicism.* "Passages that are somewhat *fade.*" *Jeffrey.*

fade (fād), *v. i.*; FAD'ED (fād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); FAD'ING (fād'ĭng). [ME. *faden, vaden,* prob. fr. OF. *fader*; cf. also D. *vadden* to fade, wither, fr. OF. *fader.* See FADE weak; cf. VADE.] **1.** To grow weak; to lose strength; to decay; to perish gradually; to wither, as a plant.
The earth mourneth and *fadeth* away. *Is.* xxiv. 4.
2. To lose freshness, color, or brightness; to become faint in hue or tint; to grow dim; as, flowers *fade.*
3. To sink away; to disappear gradually; to vanish.
The stars shall *fade* away. *Addison.*

fade, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to wither; to deprive of freshness or vigor; to wear away.
No winter could his laurels *fade.* *Dryden.*
2. To cause to lose color or brightness; to dim.

fad'ed (fād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* That has lost freshness, color, or brightness. "His *faded* cheek." *Milton.*

fade'less, *a.* Not liable to fade; unfading. — **fade'less-ly,** *adv.*

fadge (făj), *v. i.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To fit; suit; agree; hence, to succeed; thrive. *Obs.*
They shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together. *Milton.*
2. To jog along; to get along. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fadge, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A small flat loaf; a fagot; a bundle; a short, fat person; a jog trot; a farthing. *Cant or Dial. Eng.*
2. An irregular package of wool (something less than 180 lbs.), the tare of which is under 11 lbs. *Australia.*

fad'ing, fad'ding (făd'ĭng), *n.* An Irish dance; — also used in the burden of a song. *Obs.*

fa'ër-ie, fa'ër-y (fā'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See FAIRY.] **1.** The world of fairies, esp. of such fairies as were first drawn by Spenser. *Archaic.* "Some victor knight of *faëry.*" *Shelley.*
2. Fairies in general. *Obs.*
3. A fairy. *Obs.*

fa'ër-ie, fa'ër-y, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, faëry or fairyland. "Its operas and its *faëry* ballrooms." *G. Eliot.*
Syn. — See FAIRY.

Faërie Queene. In Spenser's allegorical poem of this name, Gloriana (which see).

Faf'nir (fäv'nẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Fāfnir.*] In the Volsunga Saga, a giant who, in the form of a venom-breathing dragon, possesses and guards a great treasure. He is slain by Sigurd, incited to the deed by Reginn, the giant's brother.

fag (făg), *n.* **1.** A knot or tuft in cloth.
2. A sheep fly or tick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fag (făg), *v. i.*; FAGGED (făgd); FAG'GING (făg'ĭng). [Perh. the same word as E. *flag* to droop.] **1.** To become weary; to flag; droop. *Now Rare.*
2. To labor to weariness; to work hard; to drudge.
3. To act as a fag.
to fag out. a To become untwisted or frayed, as the end of a rope, or the edge of canvas. **b** In English school games, to serve as fag in the field, esp. in cricket.

fag, *v. t.* **1.** To tire by labor; to exhaust; as, he was almost *fagged* out.
2. To use or treat as a fag; to compel to drudge.
Syn. — See TIRE.

fag, *n.* [See FAG, *v. i.*] **1.** That which fatigues; toil; drudgery; fatigue. *Colloq., Eng.*
It is such a *fag,* I came back tired to death. *Jane Austen.*
2. In English schools, a boy who does service for another boy of a higher form; hence, one who performs menial services for another; a drudge.

fag, *n.* [Cf. FAG to flag.] A fag-end; specif., long coarse grass of the last season; a tuft of grass. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Fa-ga'ce-æ (fȧ-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FAGUS.] *Bot.* An important family of trees and shrubs, the beech family, typifying the order Fagales. They have staminate flowers, usually in aments, and one-seeded nuts. The family contains 5 genera and about 400 species, the three important genera being *Quercus,* the oak, *Fagus,* the beech, and *Castanea,* the chestnut, including the most valuable hard-wood timber trees of Europe and America. — **fa-ga'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Fa-ga'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants containing the two families Fagaceæ and Betulaceæ, characterized by having diclinous flowers, both kinds in aments or the pistillate subtended by an involucre which becomes a cup or a bur.

Fa-gel'li-a (fȧ-jĕl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Caspar *Fagelius.*] *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous herbs and shrubs containing about 140 species, principally South American. They are often cultivated under the name *calceolaria.* See CALCEOLARIA, 2.

fag'-end', *n.* The last part or coarser end of a web of cloth, the untwisted end of a rope, etc.; hence, an end of poorer quality, or in a spoiled condition; a remnant; a worn, poor, or unprofitable end part of anything.
The *fag-end* of business. *Collier.*

fag'ger (făg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fags another.
2. A hard worker.

fag'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Drudgery.
2. The English school fagging system.

Fa'gin (fā'gĭn), *n.* In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," a villainous old Jew who acts as a receiver of stolen goods, or "fence," and who trains boys and girls to be pickpockets and sneak thieves. Oliver is for a time in his power.

fag'o-py'rism (făg'ō-pī'rĭz'm), *n.* [*Fagopyrum* + *-ism.*] *Veter.* A disease of animals resulting from eating buckwheat, wheat, etc., and appearing principally on the nonpigmented parts of the skin as an intense redness and swelling with severe itching, the formation of vesicles, and later sores and scabs.

Fag'o-py'rum (-rŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *fagus* beech + Gr. πυρός wheat.] *Bot.* A genus of polygonaceous plants distinguished from *Polygonum* chiefly by their folded cotyledons. There are about 6 European and Asiatic species, of which the most important are *F. fagopyrum,* the buckwheat, and *F. tataricum,* the Tartarian buckwheat.

fag'ot, fag'got (făg'ŭt), *n.* [F., of uncertain origin; cf. It. *fagotto* bundle, bassoon, L. *fagus* beech. Cf. FAGOTTO.] **1.** A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel or as a fascine.
2. *Iron Manuf.* A bundle of pieces of wrought iron to be worked over into bars or other shapes by rolling or hammering at a welding heat; a pile.
3. a Specif.: A fagot (formerly) used to burn a heretic alive. **b** An embroidered figure of a fagot which was often compulsorily worn by heretics who had recanted.
4. A bundle or bunch of anything. *Obs.*
5. *Music.* A bassoon. See FAGOTTO.
6. A person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a company; a dummy. *Obs. Eng.* *Addison.*
7. An old shriveled woman. *Slang, Eng.*
8. A spice ball. *London, Eng.* *Sir W. Besant.*

fag'ot, fag'got, *v. t.;* FAG'OT-ED, FAG'GOT-ED; FAG'OT-ING, FAG'GOT-ING. **1.** To make a fagot of; to bind together in a fagot, or bundle; as, *fagoted* puddled bars (see FAGOT, *n.,* 2, FAGOTING, 2).
2. To collect promiscuously.
3. To bind (persons) together or hand and foot; also, to surround with fagots preparatory to burning alive. *Rare.*
4. *Embroidery.* To tie (cross threads) in fagoting.

fag'ot, fag'got, *v. i.* **1.** To make fagots.
2. To wear a fagot as an emblem of recantation; hence, to recant. *Obs.*

fag'ot-ing, fag'got-ing, *n.* **1.** *Embroidery.* A process of drawing out horizontal threads from a fabric, such as linen, and tying the remaining cross threads into hourglass-shaped bunches; also, the work itself.
2. *Metal.* Act or operation of cutting up puddled metal into lengths and piling in a reheating furnace for subsequent heating and welding by rolling into bars.

fagot, *or* **faggot, iron.** Iron, in bars or masses, from made fagots.

‖ **fa-got'to** (fȧ-gŏt'tō), *n.* [It. See FAGOT.] *Music.* The bassoon.

Fa'gus (fā'gŭs), *n.* [L. See BEECH.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the beeches, typifying the family Fagaceæ, distinguished by the capitate staminate aments and by the sharply triangular nut. Besides the American beech (*F. americana*) and the European (*F. sylvatica*) there are two Japanese species. See BEECH.

fa'ham (fä'ȧm; fā'ăm), *n.* The leaves of an orchid (*Angræcum fragrans*), of Bourbon and Mauritius, used (in France) as a substitute for Chinese tea; also, the plant.

‖ **fahl'band'** (fäl'bänt'; -bănd'), *n.* [G. *fahl* dun-colored + *band* a band.] *Mining.* A band or stratum in crystalline rock, containing metallic sulphides; — so called because by decomposition it assumes a pale color.

fah'lun-ite (fä'lŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Fahlun,* a place in Sweden.] *Min.* An altered form of iolite.

Fah'ren-heit (fä'rĕn-hīt), *a.* Designating, or conforming or pertaining to, the scale used by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit in the graduation of his thermometer; as, 10° *Fahrenheit* (or 10° F.). — *n.* The Fahrenheit thermometer or scale. On the *Fahrenheit thermometer* the freezing point of water is at 32 degrees above the zero of its scale (the zero point represents the temperature produced by mixing equal quantities of snow and common salt), and the boiling point at 212 degrees above. (Cf. CENTIGRADE.) It is commonly used in the United States and in England.

‖ **fa'ience'** (fȧ'yäns'), *n.* [F., fr. *Faenza,* a town in Italy, one of the many cities famous for medieval pottery. Cf. MAJOLICA.] In French, glazed earthenware; — a very general term which in English use is generally limited to fine wares somewhat richly decorated in color. Cf. MAJOLICA, DELFTWARE, etc.

fail (fāl), *v. i.*; FAILED (fāld); FAIL'ING. [F. *faillir,* fr. L. *fallere, falsum,* to deceive, akin to E. *fall.* See FALL; cf. FALLACY, FALSE, FAULT.] **1.** To be wanting; to fall short; to be or become deficient in any measure or degree; to cease to be furnished in the usual or expected manner, or to be altogether cut off from supply; to be lacking; to come to an end; as, streams *fail*; crops *fail.*
Till Lionel's issue *fails,* his should not reign. *Shak.*
2. To be affected with want; to come short; to lack; to be deficient or unprovided; — used with *of* or *in*; as, to *fail* of or in beauty.
3. To fall away; to become diminished; to become exhausted; to decline; decay; sink.
The champak odors *fail*
Like sweet thoughts in a dream. *Shelley.*
4. To deteriorate in respect to vigor, activity, resources, etc.; to become weaker; as, a sick man *fails.*
5. To perish; die; — used of a person. *Obs.*
Had the king in his last sickness *failed.* *Shak.*
6. To be found wanting with respect to an action, a duty, a result, etc.; to miss; — used with following infinitive.
Take heed now that ye *fail* not to do this. *Ezra* iv. 22.
7. To fail to perform one's duties or to fulfill one's obligations; to make default; as, he *fails* in respect.
8. To come short of a result or object aimed at or desired; to be baffled or frustrated.
Our envious foe hath *failed.* *Milton.*
9. To err in judgment; to be mistaken.
Which ofttimes may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I *fail* not. *Milton.*
10. To become unable to meet one's engagements; esp., to be unable to pay one's debts or discharge one's obligations; to become bankrupt or insolvent.

fail (fāl), *v. t.* **1.** To be wanting to; to be insufficient for; to disappoint; desert; as, to *fail* a friend in need.
There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. 1 *Kings* ii. 4.
2. To miss of attaining; to be wanting in; to lack. *Rare.*
Though that seat of earthly bliss be *failed.* *Milton.*
3. To leave undone; to neglect. *Now Rare.* "God, who never *fails* his part." *Dryden.*

fail, *n.* [OF. *faille,* from *faillir.* See FAIL, *v. i.*] **1.** Miscarriage; failure; deficiency; fault; — mostly superseded by *failure* or *failing,* except in the phrase *without fail.* "His highness' *fail* of issue." *Shak.*
2. Death; decease. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. A failing; a small fault; an infirmity. *Obs.*
for fail, in case of failure; to guard against failure. *Obs.*

fail'ing, *p. pr.* of FAIL; specif., *Early Astrol.,* remote, as a planet, from some fixed point.

fail'ing, *vb. n.* of FAIL; specif., a falling short; a becoming deficient; failure; hence, a deficiency; imperfection; weakness; lapse; fault; infirmity; as, a mental *failing.*
Syn. — See FAULT.

fail'ure (fāl'ūr), *n.* [Earlier *failer,* fr. F. *faillir,* the infin. used as n. *Oxf. E. D.* See FAIL.] **1.** A failing; a default; a deficiency; as, *failure* of rain, crops, issue.
2. Omission to perform; as, *failure* to keep a promise.
3. Want of success; the state of having failed.
4. A failing; a slight fault. *Obs.*
5. Decay, or defect from decay; deterioration; breaking down; as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.
6. A becoming insolvent; bankruptcy; suspension of payment; as, *failure* in business.
7. A person or thing that has failed; as, the man was as great a *failure* as his project.
Syn. — FAILURE, SUSPENSION, INSOLVENCY, BANKRUPTCY. FAILURE and SUSPENSION are popular terms; INSOLVENCY and BANKRUPTCY, technical law terms. *Failure* is commonly applied to such discontinuance of business as results from *insolvency* or *bankruptcy*; *suspension* is usually temporary, and may or may not involve *insolvency.* For the legal uses of *bankruptcy* and *insolvency,* see defs.
failure of issue, the want of issue competent to take an estate devised with a limitation over to certain issue. Such a failure is called **definite** when it determines the estate if it shall occur at a time definitely fixed by the devise; and **indefinite,** or **general,** when no time or period is fixed within which it must occur to determine the estate.

fain (fān), *a.* [ME. *fayn, fagen,* AS. *fægen*; akin to OS. *fagan,* Icel. *feginn* glad, and to AS. *gefēon* to rejoice, Goth. *faheþs* joy. Cf. FAWN to court favor.] **1.** Well-pleased; glad. "My heart has been sae *fain* to see them." *Burns.*
2. Relatively satisfied or contented; reconciled, in the absence of what would be preferred; hence, constrained.
The learned Castalio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basle to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*
3. Inclined; desirous; eager; as, *fain* to be wise.
Men and birds are *fain* of climbing high. *Shak.*
4. Wont; apt. *Obs.*
5. Well-disposed. *Obs.*

fain, *adv.* With joy; gladly; — now with *would.*
Fain would I woo her, yet I dare not. *Shak.*
She held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed *fain.* *Spenser.*

fain, *v. i.* [AS. *fægnian.* See FAIN, *a.*] *Obs.* **1.** To be glad; to desire. "Whoso fair thing does *fain* to see." *Spenser.*
2. To pretend fondness; to fawn.

fain, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To make glad; to congratulate; welcome.
2. To enjoy; to show a liking for.

fai'ne-ance (fā'nē-ăns), **fai'ne-an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *faineance.* See FAINÉANT.] Do-nothingness; inactivity; indolence.
The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone. *C. Kingsley.*

‖ **fai'né'ant'** (fā'nā'äɴ'), *a.* [F.; *faire* to do + *néant* nothing.] Do-nothing; inactive; idle. — *n.* An idler; a sluggard. — **fainéant deity,** a deity recognized as real but conceived as not acting in human affairs, hence not worshiped.

faint (fānt), *a.*; FAINT'ER (fān'tẽr); FAINT'EST. [ME. *feint, faint,* feigned, weak, F. *feint,* p. p. of *feindre* to feign, in OF. also to remain inactive (instead of acting). See FEIGN; cf. FEINT.] **1.** Feigned; simulated. *Obs.*
2. Sluggish; lazy. *Obs.*
3. Wanting in courage, spirit, or energy; timorous; cowardly; dejected; depressed; as, "*Faint* heart ne'er won fair lady." *Old Proverb.*
4. Lacking strength; weak; languid; inclined to swoon; as, *faint* with fatigue, hunger, or thirst.
5. Lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; striking the senses feebly; not bright, or loud, or sharp, or forcible; weak; as, a *faint* color, or sound.

DLE, FIDDLE-FADDLE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* To trifle; dawdle. — *v. t.* To pet; to dandle.
fad'dle, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Fussiness; also, a fussy or hobby-ridden person. **b** Nonsense; foolery.
fad'dom (făd'ŭm). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FATHOM.
fade. † FAID.
fade, *a.* Strong; powerful; great. *Obs.*
fade, *v. t.* [AS. *fadian.*] To dispose; arrange. *Obs.* *Scot.*
fade (fād), *n.* Leader or guide.
fade (fād), *n.* Mold on cheese. *Dial. Eng.*
fad'ed-ly (fād'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of FADED. See -LY.
fa'der (fä'dẽr). Obs. or Scot. and dial. var. of FATHER.
fadg'y (făj'ĭ), *a.* Fat; unwieldy. *Dial. Eng.*
fad'ing (fād'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FADE. — **fad'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **fad'ing-ness,** *n.*
fadme. † FATHOM.
fad'om (făd'ŭm). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FATHOM.
fa-doo'dle, *n.* [Cf. FAD, DOODLE.] Anything foolish. *Obs. & R.*
fad'y (fād'ĭ), *a.* Tending to fade. *Rare.*
fae (fā; fē). Scot. var. of FOE.
fæ'cal, fæ'ces, fæc'u-la. Vars. of FECAL, FECES, FECULA.
faed. † FADE, *a.*
fæ'der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FATHER.
fael. † FALL, *n.*
fælicitie. † FELICITY.
fæm. Scot. var. of FOAM.
fæmale. † FEMALE.
fæ'nus (fē'nŭs), *n.* [L.] Interest (which see).
færen. † FEAR.
fa'e-ton. Phaeton. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **fæx po'pu-li** (pŏp'ū-lī). [L.] Dregs of the people; the mob.
faff (făf), *v. t.* & *i.* To blow in puffs. *Dial. Eng.* — **faff'y,** *a.*
faf'fle (făf''l), *v. i.* [Cf. FAMBLE, MAFFLE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To stammer; to mumble; also, to saunter; to fumble.
2. To flap lazily; — said of a sail.
fag (făg). Dial. Eng. var. of FIG.
Fag (făg), *n.* A lying servant to Captain Absolute in Sheridan's "The Rivals," who "wears his master's wit as he does his lace."
fagald, *n.* [See FAGOT.] A fagot. *Obs.* *Scot.*
fagarie. † VAGARY.
fagd. Fagged. *Ref. Sp.*
fage (fāj), *v. t.* & *i.* To coax; flatter. — **fag'er** (fāj'ẽr), *n.* *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fage, *n.* Coaxing; deceit. *Obs.*
fagen. † FAIN.
fag'ging, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FAG.
fag'got, fag'got-ing, etc. Vars. of FAGOT, FAGOTING, etc.
faghte. † *fought,* pret. of FIGHT.
fagiar. † FAGER.
fagot, *or* **faggot, brief.** A lawyer's dummy brief, used for show. *Colloq. Eng.*
fa-got'tist (fȧ-gŏt'ĭst), *n.* A player on the fagotto.
‖ **fa'got-to'ne** (fä'gō-tō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NI. [It.] *Music.* A double bassoon.
fagot, *or* **faggot, vote.** The vote of one made a property holder for party purposes to qualify him as a voter. *Cant, Eng.*
fagot, *or* **faggot, worm.** A bagworm (*Eumeta carmerii*) which feeds on the tea plant. Its case is made largely of twigs.
fag'ot-y, fag'got-y (făg'ŭt-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to fagots.
fags. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEGS.
fah. † FAW, *a.*
fahl'erz' (fäl'ârts'), **fahl'ore'** (fäl'ōr'), *n.* [G. *fahlerz*; *fahl* dun-colored, fallow + *erz* ore.] *Min.* = TETRAHEDRITE.
Fahr. *Abbr.* Fahrenheit.
fai. † FOE.
faicte. † FEAT.
faid. † FADE, to wither.
faid, *n.* A hunting party. *Obs.*
faie. † FAY.
faier. † FAIR.
faierie. † FAIRY.
faiger. † FAIR.
faigne. † FEIGN.
faik, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *défalquer* to deduct.] To abate; lessen; deduct; let go. *Scot.*
faikes, faiks (fāks), *n.* *Mining.* = FAKE.
fail, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *fàl.*] Turf; sod; a clod. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fail'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs.*
fail'ance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *faillance,* fr. *faillir.*] Failure. *Obs.*
faild. Failed. *Ref. Sp.*
fail'er. † FAILURE.
fail'ing-ly, *adv.* of FAILING.
fail'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
faille (fȧ'y'; *E.* fāl), *n.* [F.] **a** A woman's scarflike headdress. *Obs.* **b** A soft corded silk, heavier than a foulard and not glossy.
fail'yie, *n.* Also **fail'zie.** [OF. *faille* lack, fail, default.] *Obs.* *Scot.* A default; nonperformance; also, the penalty incurred. — *v. i.* To fail.
fain, *n.* Joy; gladness. *Obs.*
Fain'all, Mr. *and* **Mrs.** (fān'ôl). Characters in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World." He is a plausible villain who tries in vain to get the property of his wife, who despises him.
faine. † FANE, a vane. FEIGN.
Fai'né'ant', Le Noir (lẽ nwär' fā'nā'äɴ'). [F., the Black Sluggard.] In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the disguised Richard Cœur de Lion; — so called by the spectators of the tournament.
‖ **fai'né'an'tise'** (fā'nā'äɴ'tēz'), *n.* [F.] Fainéance.
fain'hed, *n.* [*fain* + *-head.*] Joy; gladness. *Obs.* *Rare.*
fain'ly, *adv.* Joyfully; gladly.
fain'ness, *n.* Gladness; eagerness; willingness.

G H I J K L M

6. Performed, done, or acted, in a weak or feeble manner; not exhibiting vigor, strength, or energy; slight; half-hearted; as, *faint* efforts; *faint* resistance.

The *faint* prosecution of the war. *Sir J. Davies.*

7. Producing a sensation of faintness; oppressive; sickly.

faint (fānt), *n.* **1**. Faintness. *Obs.*

2. Act or state of fainting; a swoon. *Scott.*

3. A faint ruling line in writing paper. *Trade Cant.*

faint, *v. i.*; FAINT′ED; FAINT′ING. **1**. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit; to become depressed or despondent.

If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. *Prov.* xxiv. 10.

2. To become weak or wanting in vigor; to grow feeble. *Archaic or Poetic.*

3. To suffer syncope; to swoon; — often with *away*. See FAINTING, *n.*

Hearing the honor intended her, she *fainted* away. *Guardian.*

4. To decay; to lose brightness; to disappear.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze, . . . *faint* before the eye. *Pope.*

faint, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1**. To cause to faint, or become dispirited; to depress; weaken.

It *faints* me to think what follows. *Shak.*

2. To weaken; diminish.

faint′–heart′, *n.* **1**. Lack of spirit. *Obs.*

2. A coward.

faint′–heart′ed (fānt′här′tĕd; fānt′här′tĕd; 87), *a.* Wanting in courage; depressed by fear; easily discouraged or frightened; cowardly; timorous; dejected.

Fear not, neither be *faint-hearted*. *Is.* vii. 4.

— **faint′–heart′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **faint′–heart′ed-ness**, *n.*

faint′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FAINT. Specif.: **a** A growing faint; depression. **b** Syncope, or loss of consciousness owing to arrest of the blood supply to the brain, the face becoming pallid, respiration feeble, and the heart's beat weak.

fainting fit, a fainting or swoon; syncope. *Colloq.*

faint′ly, *adv.* **1**. In a faint manner or fashion; esp., weakly; timidly; faint-heartedly.

2. To a faint degree; slightly; indistinctly.

faint′ness, *n.* State of being faint; specif.: **a** Loss of strength, or of consciousness, and self-control; exhaustion. **b** Want of vigor or energy. **c** Feebleness, as of color, light, words, etc.; lack of distinctness; as, *faintness* of description. **d** Faint-heartedness; timorousness; dejection.

I will send a *faintness* into their hearts. *Lev.* xxvi. 36.

faint′–run′, *a.* *Founding.* Not sharply and clearly defined; blurred, and imperfect at the edges, usually because of being cold-shot; — said of a casting.

faints (fānts), *n. pl.* Also *feints*. [See FAINT weak.] The weak and impure spirit which comes over last in the distillation of whisky or other liquor, and is caught separately. It contains fusel oil and requires to be rectified. The first runnings or *low wines* are according to some called *strong faints*, and the after runnings *weak faints*.

You must carefully observe in drawing off this water, that the *faints*, or after runnings, come not off and run into your can along with your other goods. *G. Smith* (1725).

faint′y (fān′tĭ), *a.* **1**. Feeble; languid; liable to swoon. *R.*

2. Producing faintness.

fair (fâr), *a.*; FAIR′ER (-ẽr); FAIR′EST. [ME. *fair*, *fayer*, *faiger*, AS. *fæger*; akin to OS. & OHG. *fagar*, Icel. *fagr*, Sw. & Dan. *fager*, Goth. *fagrs* fit, also to E. *fay*, G. *fügen*, to fit, *fegen* to sweep, cleanse, and prob. also to E. *fang*, *peace*, *pact*. Cf. FANG, FAY to fit, PACT.] **1**. Pleasing to the eye; handsome; beautiful.

Who cannot see many a *fair* French city, for one *fair* French maid. *Shak.*

2. Pleasing; elegant; desirable; favorable; plausible; inspiring hope and confidence.

Brave words and *fair* devices. *Jowett* (*Plato*).

3. Free from spots, specks, dirt, or imperfection; unblemished; clean; pure; spotless; unstained.

A *fair* white linen cloth. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
My *fair* fame. *Shelley.*

4. Distinct; legible; as, *fair* handwriting.

5. Without irregularity or unevenness of surface or direction; smooth; flowing; — said of the figure of a vessel, and of surfaces, water lines, and other lines.

6. Characterized by frankness, honesty, impartiality, or candor; open; upright; free, or based upon that which is free, from suspicion or bias; equitable; just; affording no undue advantage; — said of persons, character, conduct, or conditions; as, a *fair* preponderance of evidence; a *fair* proceeding; a *fair* man; *fair* dealing; a *fair* statement; a *fair* field and no favor; a *fair* chance.

7. Open to legitimate pursuit; — chiefly in phrase *fair game*; as, the hypocrite is *fair* game for ridicule.

8. Light; clear; blond, as opposed to brunet; as, *fair* skin.

The northern people large and *fair*-complexioned. *Sir M. Hale.*

9. Free from marked merit or defect; hence, of a reasonably good kind, quality, or degree; average; middling; pretty good; as, a *fair* knowledge of a subject; a *fair* specimen; *fair* health.

10. Not stormy; propitious; favorable; sometimes, fine; clear; cloudless; — said of the sky, weather, or wind, etc.; as, a *fair* sky; a *fair* day.

You wish *fair* winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

11. *Meteorol.* Specif., free from rain, hail, or snow; — so used in the predictions issued by the United States Weather Bureau. The weather may be cloudy and threatening, but if no precipitation occurs it is called fair.

12. Gentle; peaceable; kindly. *Archaic.*

13. Free from obstacles or hindrances; unobstructed; unincumbered; open; clear; direct; — said of roads, passages, etc.; as, a *fair* mark; in *fair* sight; a *fair* view.

14. Promising; propitious; of good omen.

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged. *Raleigh.*

Syn. — Just, equitable, honest, upright, unprejudiced. — FAIR, IMPARTIAL, UNBIASED, DISPASSIONATE, DISINTERESTED agree in the idea of a judgment free from undue influence (see HONEST). FAIR, the most general term, implies, negatively, the absence of injustice or fraud; positively, the putting of all things on an equitable footing, without undue advantage to any; as, *fair* play, *fair* and square, a *fair* statement. IMPARTIAL implies absence of favor for one party, or side, more than the other; as, an *impartial* tribunal, judgment, summing up of evidence. UNBIASED expresses even more strongly the absence of all prejudice or prepossession; as, an *unbiased* opinion, *unbiased* testimony. DISPASSIONATE implies freedom from the influence of passion or strong feeling; as, a *dispassionate* judgment, inquiry, critic, observer. DISINTERESTED denotes that freedom from bias which comes from having no personal or selfish interest in a question; as, a *disinterested* spectator. See FRANK, DISPASSIONATE.

Nor did I ask for more than "a *fair* stage and no favor." *J. H. Newman.*

My *impartial* balance of the virtues and vices of Julian was generally praised. *Gibbon.*

To keep my mind free and *unbiased* by all paltry and personal irritabilities of praise or censure. *Byron.*

A tone which, to any *dispassionate* listener, carried conviction with it. *Dickens.*

Of the guilt or innocence of my grandfather . . . I am neither a competent nor a *disinterested* judge. *Gibbon.*

fair ball. *Baseball.* **a** A ball delivered by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman so that it passes over the home plate not lower than the knees nor higher than the shoulders of the batsman. If not hit by the batsman it is a *strike*, whether struck at or not. **b** A batted ball that first strikes the ground beyond first or third base and within the foul lines, or a batted ball that comes to rest before passing first or third base and within the foul lines, or a batted ball that after striking the ground passes first or third base within the foul lines. — **f. catch**, *Football*, a catch made by a player on side who makes a prescribed signal that he will not attempt to advance the ball when caught. He may not then be interfered with. — **f. copy**, a perfect copy of a document; also, the condition of such a copy. — **f. day** *or* **daylight**, broad day or daylight. — **F. Geraldine**, the one whose praises were celebrated by the Earl of Surrey (Henry Howard, 1517?–47) in a famous sonnet. She was supposedly Elizabeth Fitzgerald, the daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, and afterward wife of the Earl of Lincoln. — **f. green**, *Golf*, that part of the links or golf cour. between tees and putting greens (exclusive of long grass and hazards) where the grass is kept short either by mowing or grazing. See GREEN. — **F. Helen of Kirk-con′nell** (kûrk-kŏn′ĕl), the heroine of an old popular ballad, who loses her life by interposing herself between her lover and a rejected suitor who shoots at him. — **f. lead**, *Naut.*, a course of a running rope that avoids all chafing. — **f. leather**, leather not artificially colored. — **f. linen cloth**, lit., and orig. simply, a clean or unsoiled linen cloth; hence, in the churches of the Anglican Communion: **a** With the additional qualifier *white*, a long narrow cloth of white linen covering the top of the altar and falling over the ends. **b** A cloth of white linen used to cover what remains of the elements after the communion has been administered to all; a lawn chalice veil. Both cloths are often embroidered more or less elaborately. — **f. maid**. [Cf. Sp. *fumado*, p. p. of *fumar* to smoke.] **a** A cured or smoked pilchard. *Local, Eng.* **b** The scup (*Stenotomus chrysops*). *Virginia.* — **f.-maid-of-February**, the snowdrop. — **F. Maid of Kent**, Joanna, daughter of Edmund, Earl of Kent; — so called on account of her beauty. She married her second cousin, Edward, the Black Prince, under a dispensation from the Pope. — **F. Maid of Norway**, Margaret, a granddaughter of Alexander III. of Scotland, and daughter to Eric II., King of Norway. She was recognized as queen by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner, but died on her passage to Scotland in 1290. — **f.-maids-of-France**, double garden varieties of several European plants: **a** The garden buttercup (*Ranunculus aconitifolius*). **b** Sneezewort. **c** Meadow saxifrage. **d** The ragged robin. — **f.-maids-of-Kent**, the garden buttercup. — **F. Parricide**, Beatrice Cenci. — **F. Perdita**. See PERDITA, 2. — **f. play**, equitable or impartial treatment; a fair or equal chance; justice. — **F. Ros′a-mond** (rŏz′ȧ-mŭnd), a daughter of Lord Clifford, famous as the mistress of Henry II., as told in an old ballad. According to legend, she was kept in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where Queen Eleanor discovered her by the clew of a silk thread, and poisoned her, about 1177. — **f. trade**. **a** Trade legally carried on, as distinguished from contraband trade. **b** Smuggling. *Slang or Cant.* **c** *Econ.* A tariff system in which an attempt is made to secure mutual equality of treatment between the nations involved; trade conducted under conditions of reciprocity; — distinguished from *free trade*, or unrestricted commerce. The phrase originated in England with a group, of Conservative sympathies, who look on the English system as "one-sided free trade," and the fair-trade movement originally aimed at effecting a closer economic union, or a zollverein, between Great Britain and British colonies. — **f. trader**, a member of the fair-trade party or group. — **f. whites**. *Ethnol.* = XANTHOCHROI. — **from f. to middling**, passable; tolerable. *Colloq.* — **out of f.**, out of true. — **the f.**, *or* **the f. sex**, the female sex.

fair (fâr), *adv.* **1**. In a fair manner; specif., in an attractive or agreeable manner; gracefully; pleasantly; as, the sun shone *fair*; graciously; courteously; as, to speak one *fair*; in an equitable manner; formerly, fitly; as, to play *fair*; auspiciously; promisingly; as, events promise *fair*; the day breaks *fair*; clearly; plainly; as, to write *fair*.

2. Quietly; moderately. *Obs.*

3. Evenly; squarely; as, to set, stand, or lie *fair*; also, full; plump; as, he was struck *fair* between the eyes.

4. Wholly; entirely; as, the man is *fair* mad. *Obs. or Dial.*

fair and square, justly; honestly; equitably. *Colloq.*

fair, *n.* **1**. Fairness; beauty. *Archaic.*

2. A fair woman; a sweetheart.

I have found out a gift for my *fair*. *Shenstone.*

3. That which is fair or fortunate.

Now *fair* befall thee! *Shak.*

fair, *v. i.*; FAIRED (fârd); FAIR′ING. [Cf. AS. *fægrian* to become fair.] **1**. To become or appear fair. *Obs.*

2. To clear; — said of the weather.

It *faired* as the night went on. *Stevenson.*

fair, *v. t.* **1**. To make fair or beautiful. *Obs.*

Fairing the foul. *Shak.*

2. *Shipbuilding.* To make smooth and regular, as a vessel's lines; to fit or shape, as a vessel's plates, etc.

fair, *n.* [ME. *feire*, OF. *feire*, F. *foire*, fr. L. *feria* holiday, pl. *feriae*, days of rest, holidays, festivals, akin to *festus* festal. See FEAST.] **1**. A gathering of buyers and sellers at a particular place with their merchandise at a stated or regular season, or by special appointment, for trade.

2. A festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc., usually for some charitable object; as, a church *fair*.

3. A competitive exhibition of wares, farm products, etc., not primarily for purposes of sale; as, the Mechanics' *fair*; an agricultural *fair*.

after the fair, a day after the fair, too late. *Colloq.*

fair′–faced′ (fâr′fāst′; 87), *a.* **1**. Of a light complexion; beautiful of countenance.

2. Fair in appearance; specious.

fair′field-ite (fâr′fēld-īt), *n.* [From *Fairfield* County, Connecticut, where it was found.] *Min.* A white or pale yellow hydrous phosphate of calcium and manganese, $Ca_2Mn(PO_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, usually foliated or fibrous. Sp. gr., 3.07–3.15.

fair′ground′ (-ground′), *n.* An inclosure where outdoor fairs, trotting races, etc., are held; — usually *pl.* *U. S.*

fair′–haired′ (fâr′hârd′; 87), *a.* Having blond hair.

fair′ies′–ta′ble (fâr′ĭz), *n.* **a** The common mushroom, or any of other similar fungi. **b** The European marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*).

fair′i-ly (fâr′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a fairy.

fair′ing, *n.* A present, orig. one from a fair.

fair′–lead′ (fâr′lēd′) } *n.* *Naut.* A block, ring, or strip
fair′–lead′er (-lēd′ẽr) } of plank with holes, serving as a guide for the running rigging or for any rope, to keep it from chafing or fouling.

fair′ly, *adv.* **1**. Handsomely; beautifully; courteously; also, handsomely in appearance only; speciously. *Obs.*

2. In a fair manner; equitably; justly; legitimately; without unfair advantages.

We came honestly and *fairly* by the ship. *De Foe.*
Oppress me not with odds, but kill me *fairly*. *Fletcher.*

3. Favorably; auspiciously; suitably; properly; as, a town *fairly* situated; he may *fairly* have high hopes.

4. Softly; quietly; gently. *Obs.* *Milton.*

5. Plainly; clearly; distinctly.

Even the nature of Mr. Dimmesdale's disease had never *fairly* been revealed to him. *Hawthorne.*

6. Actually; positively; completely; as, he is *fairly* exhausted; he *fairly* gasped in surprise.

7. Tolerably; moderately; rather; as, she sings *fairly* well; a *fairly* complete list.

fair′–mind′ed (fâr′mīn′dĕd; 87), *a.* Unprejudiced; just; judicial; honest. — **fair′–mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

fair′–na′tured (-nā′tûrd; 87), *a.* Well-disposed. "A *fair-natured* prince." *Ford.*

fair′ness, *n.* State of being fair; esp., state of being free from spots, stains, or imperfections; honesty, as of dealing; candor, as of an argument, etc.; clearness, or freedom from rain or storm, — said of the weather.

fair′–spo′ken (-spō′kĕn; 87), *a.* Using fair speech, or uttered with fairness; bland; civil; courteous; plausible. "A marvelous *fair-spoken* man." *Hooker.* — **fair′–spo′ken-ness**, *n.*

fair′way′ (fâr′wā′), *n.* The navigable part of a river, bay, etc., through which vessels enter or depart; the part of a harbor or channel which is kept open and unobstructed.

fair′–weath′er, *a.* **1**. Fitted for, done during, or made in, fair weather only; as a *fair-weather* boat, voyage, task, etc.

2. Fig.: Appearing, or of service, only when times or circumstances are prosperous; as, a *fair-weather* friend.

fair-weather sailor, a timid or inexperienced and cautious sailor; — the nautical equivalent of *carpet knight*.

fair′y (fâr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FAIRIES (-ĭz). [ME. *fairie*, *faierie*, enchantment, fairy folk, fairy, OF. *faierie*, *faerie*, enchantment, fairy folk, F. *féerie*, fr. LL. *fata* one of the Fates, hence fairy, fr. L. *fatum* fate. See FATE; cf. FAY a fairy.] **1**. The country of the fays; land of illusions; faëry. *Obs.*

He [Arthur] is a king y-crowned in *fairy*. *Lydgate.*

2. The inhabitants of fairyland, collectively. *Obs.*

3. Enchantment; magic; illusion. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

4. An imaginary supernatural being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form (usually diminutive), either male or female, and to meddle for good or evil in the affairs of mankind; a fay. See ELF. "Elves and *fairies* in a ring." *Shak.*

5. An enchantress. *Obs.* *Shak.*

fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines, etc.; a gnome.

fair′y, *a.* **1**. Of, pertaining to, or like, fairies.

2. Coming from fairies; as, *fairy* money. *Dryden.*

Syn. — FAIRY, FAËRY. Under the influence of the "*Faerie Queene*," the spelling FAËRY has come to connote (as contrasted with the more concrete and definite implications of FAIRY) such an unreal, romantic, and visionary world as one associates with Spenser's poem; as, "O blessed Bird! the earth we pace again appears to be an unsubstantial *faëry* place, that is fit home for thee!" (*Wordsworth*); "Magic casements, opening on the foam of perilous seas, in *faëry* lands forlorn" [changed by Keats from an original *fairy*] (*Keats*).

fairy beads, fossil joints of crinoid stalks. — **f. bell**. **a** The white wood sorrel. **b** The foxglove. — **f. bird**, the European little tern (*Sterna minuta*). — **f. bluebird**, any of several brilliant Indian or East Indian passerine birds of the genus *Irena*, esp. *I. puella*. — **f. butter**, any of certain tremellaceous fungi having a gelatinous and quivering fruit body, as *Exidia glandulosa*, *E. albida*, etc. — **f. cap**, the foxglove. — **f. cheeses**, the fruit of the dwarf mallow. See CHEESE, *n.*, 2 **d**. — **f. circle**. **a** = FAIRY RING. **b** The common juniper. — **f. creeper**, the climbing fumitory. — **f. cup**. **a** The primrose (*Primula veris*). **b** The blood cup. — **f. finger**, the foxglove. — **f. flax**, the dwarf, or mountain, flax (*Linum catharticum*), having delicate blue flowers. — **f. grass**, quaking grass **a**. — **f. green**, a fairy ring of grass. — **f. lily**. **a** The atamasco lily. See ATAMOSCO. **b** The amaryllidaceous plant *Cooperia pedunculata*, or its white lily-like flower. — **f. lint**. = FAIRY FLAX. — **f. loaves**, fossil sea urchins. *Local, Eng.* — **f. martin**, an Australian swallow (*Lagenoplastes ariel*) that builds flask-shaped nests of mud on overhanging cliffs. — **f. ring**, a ring or circle in lawns and meadows formed by luxuriant grass or herbage or by

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faint′er, *n.* One who faints.

faint′ful, *a.* Ready or likely to faint; causing faintness. *Obs.*

faint′ing-ly, *adv.* of FAINTING.

faint′ise, *n.* [F. *feintise*. See FAINT, FEINT.] *Obs.* **a** Deceit; hypocrisy. **b** Weakness; languor; cowardice.

faint′ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **faint′ish-ness**, *n.*

faint′ling, *a.* Timorous. *Obs.*

faint′ly, *a.* Faint. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

fair. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FARE.

fair′book′, *n.* A book in which mathematical problems are worked out by a student. *Colloq.*, *Obs.*

faird. ✝ FARD.

fair′-days′, *n.* = FAIR-GRASS.

‖ **faire′ bonne′ mine′** (fâr′ bŏn′ mēn′). [F.] To treat or receive kindly or graciously.

‖ **faire′ de la prose′ sans′ le sa′voir′** (dē lȧ prōz′ säN′ lē sȧ′vwär′). [F.] To produce prose without knowing it; — alluding to a passage in Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," in which M. Jourdain is represented as finding to his surprise and delight that he has been speaking prose all his life.

‖ **faire′ l'homme′ d'im′por′tance′** (lŏm′ dăN′pŏr′täNs′). [F.] To play the man of importance; to put on airs of authority or influence.

‖ **faire′ mon′ de-voir′** (môN′ dē-vwär′). [F.] To do my duty.

‖ **faire′ sui′vre** (swē′vr′). [F., lit., to make follow.] To be forwarded; please forward.

Fair′ford, **Alan** (fâr′fẽrd). In Scott's "Redgauntlet," a young barrister, the devoted friend of Sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet. The character is said to be autobiographical.

fair′-grass′, *n.* The silverweed.

fair′head, **fair′hood**, *n.* Fairness; beauty. *Obs.*

fairies′-bath, *n.* *Bot.* The blood cup.

fairies′-cups, *n.* = FAIRY CUP.

fairies′-hair, *n.* The thyme dodder.

fairies′-horse, *n.* The tansy ragwort.

fairing box. A box for small savings.

fair′ish, *a.* Tolerably good, well, or large. *Colloq.* — **fair′ish-ly**, *adv.* *Colloq.*

fair′-lead′ing, *a.* *Naut.* Serving as a fair-leader; as, a *fair-leading* block.

fair′lec, *n.* Beauty. *Obs.*

fairn′year. Scot. var. of FERN-YEAR.

fair′-plead′er, *n.* = BEAUPLEADER. *Obs.* — **fair′-plead′ing**, *n.* *Obs.*

Fair′serv′ice, **An′drew** (fâr′sûr′vĭs). The cunning Scotch gardener in Scott's "Rob Roy," who, as a body servant to Frank Osbaldistone, becomes ridiculous in his efforts to escape harm to himself and proves a source of danger to his master.

fair′ship, *n.* Beauty; — also used as a playful title. *Obs.*

fair′some, *a.* Beautiful. *Obs.*

fair′-world′, *n.* State of prosperity. *Obs.*

fair′y-babe′. ✝ FEARBABE.

certain mushroom fungi, esp. *Marasmius oreades.* In folklore such a ring was the dancing court of fairies, who visited blindness or sickness upon any one who trod upon it. — **fairy-ring mushroom**, a white-spored agaric (*Marasmius oreades*), which is edible, though somewhat strongly flavored. — **fairy shrimp**, a European fresh-water phyllopod crustacean, *Branchipus diaphanus*; — so called from its delicate colors, transparency, and graceful motions. The name is sometimes applied to similar American species. — **f. smoke**, the Indian pipe. — **f. stone**, *Archæol.*, a stone arrowhead. — **f. thimbles**, the foxglove flowers. — **f. water lily**, the floating heart. See under FLOATING.

fair′y-hood (fâr′ĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* [*fairy* + *-hood.*] **1.** Fairy state or nature; enchantment. **2.** Fairies collectively.

fair′y-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** State of being a fairy or like a fairy; fairy nature and power. **2.** Belief in fairies; fairy tales.

fair′y-land′ (-lănd′), *n.* The land or abode of fairies.

fair′y-like′, *a.* Resembling a fairy, or what is made or done by fairies; as, *fairylike* music.

faith (fāth), *n.* [ME. *feith, fayth*, OF. *feid, feil* (with the final consonant like Eng. *th*), later *fei*, F. *foi*, fr. L. *fides*; akin to *fidere* to trust, Gr. πείθειν to persuade. See BID, BIDE; cf. CONFIDE, DEFY, FAY faith, FEALTY, AUTO-DA-FÉ.] **1.** Inward acceptance of a personality as real and trustworthy, of an idea as true and obligatory, or of a thing as beneficial; as, *faith* in God; *faith* in one's friend; *faith* in the moral law; *faith* in medicine. The word had originally a religious sense, and in its various uses generally retains a suggestion of emotional or practical quality. **2.** The recognition of spiritual realities and moral principles as of paramount authority and supreme value.

And now abideth *faith*, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. *1 Cor. xiii. 13.*

3. *Theol.* **a** *Historical faith*, or belief in the truthfulness and authority of the Scriptural narrative and teachings. **b** *Saving*, or *practical*, *faith*, or the acceptance by the intellect, affection, and will of God's favor extended to man through Christ.

Faith is a Divine virtue by which we firmly believe the truths which God has revealed. *Catechism of R. C. Ch.*

We shall now have a full definition of *faith* if we say that it is a firm and sure knowledge of the divine favor to us, founded on the truth of a free promise in Christ, and revealed to our minds and sealed in our hearts by the Holy Spirit. . . . That assent itself is more a matter of the heart than the head, of the affection than the intellect. *Calvin's Institutes.*

4. That which is believed; esp., a system of religious beliefs; as, the Jewish *faith*; the Mohammedan *faith*.

Now preacheth the *faith* which once he destroyed. *Gal. i. 23.*

5. Assurance; authority; credit; credibility. *Rare.*

The *faith* of the foregoing narrative. *Mitford.*

6. Quality or state of being faithful; fidelity to one's promises, or allegiance to duty, or to a person honored and beloved; loyalty; also, the duty of such fidelity.

Whose failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. *Milton.*
My life upon her *faith*. *Shak.*

7. Verbal pledge or promise; as, to give one's *faith*. *Obs.* **the faith**. The true religion; usually, the Christian religion.
Syn. — See BELIEF.

faith, *interj.* By my faith; in truth; verily.

faith, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To provide with a faith. **2.** To state upon one's faith. **3.** To believe; credit.

faith cure. A method or practice of treating diseases by prayer and the exercise of faith in God; a cure wrought by this method.

faith′ful (fāth′fŏŏl), *a.* **1.** Full of faith, or having faith; disposed to believe, esp. in the declarations and promises of God. "You are not *faithful*, sir." *B. Jonson.* **2.** Firm in adherence to promises, oaths, contracts, treaties, or other engagements.

The *faithful* God, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him. *Deut. vii. 9.*

3. True and constant in affection or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound by a tie of love, gratitude, or honor; firm and thorough in the observance of duty or performance of services; loyal; of true fidelity; as, a *faithful* husband, servant, friend, or dog. **4.** Worthy of confidence and belief; conformable to truth, fact, or an original; exact; accurate; as, a *faithful* narrative. "It is a *faithful* saying." *2 Tim. ii. 11.*
Syn. — Trusty, honest, upright, sincere; veracious, trustworthy, steadfast, constant. See CONSTANCY.
the faithful, the adherents of any system of religious belief; — esp. used as an epithet of Mohammedans.

Faith′ful, *n.* A companion of Christian in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who dies a martyr at Vanity Fair.

faith′ful-ness, *n.* State or quality of being faithful.

faith′less, *a.* **1.** Not believing; not giving credit.

Be not *faithless*, but believing. *John xx. 27.*

2. Not believing in God or religion; specif., not believing in the Christian religion. *Shak.* **3.** Not observant of promises or covenants; not true to allegiance or duty; false; perfidious; treacherous; disloyal.

A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shak.*

4. Serving to disappoint or deceive; delusive; unstable; unsatisfying. "Yonder *faithless* phantom." *Goldsmith.*
Syn. — Disloyal, treacherous, perfidious, false; changeable, changeful, variable, mutable, wavering, fluctuating, vacillating, unsteady, unstable, volatile, mercurial, veering, shifting. — FAITHLESS, INCONSTANT, FICKLE. FAITHLESS, the strongest term, commonly connotes deception or treachery; as, "Among the *faithless* faithful only he; among innumerable false unmoved, unshaken, unseduced" (*Milton*); "The remnant . . . have been abandoned by their *faithless* allies" (*Shelley*). INCONSTANT implies changeableness and instability; FICKLE adds to *inconstant* the implication of capriciousness; as, "People seldom know what they would be at, young men especially, they are so amazingly changeable and *inconstant*" (*Jane Austen*); "one of his [Montaigne's] own *inconstant* essays, never true for a page to its proposed subject" (*W. Pater*); "Dark and fierce and *fickle* is the South" (*Tennyson*); "her vanity and affectation, her womanly *fickleness* and caprice" (*J. R. Green*). See DISAFFECTED; cf. CONSTANCY, LOYALTY.
— **faith′less-ly**, *adv.* — **faith′less-ness**, *n.*

faith′wor′thy (fāth′wûr′thĭ), *a.* Worthy of belief or trust. — **faith′wor′thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*

fake (fāk), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *faik* fold, stratum of stone, AS. *fæc* space of time, MHG. *vach* compartment, fish weir, fold, G. *fach* compartment, D. *vaak*, Gr. πάγη snare.] **1.** *Naut.* One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil. **2.** *pl.* *Mining.* A micaceous sandstone. *Scot.*

fake, *v. t.*; FAKED (fākt); FAK′ING (fāk′ĭng). *Naut.* To coil (a rope, line, or hawser) in fakes, esp. by winding in layers usually of zigzag or figure-of-eight form, to prevent twisting and fouling when running out.

fake, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *facken* to catch or gripe, or G. *fegen* to sweep, to brush.] *Slang.* To perform an (understood) operation upon; specif.: **a** To cheat, swindle, rob, wound, or kill (a person). **b** To steal, filch, or "swipe" (an article). **c** To manipulate (anything) fraudulently, so as to make it appear other than it is; to furbish or "doctor" up for dishonest purposes; esp., to fabricate or "cook up" (news) or to color (an event) as with fictitious detail; — commonly with *up*. — *v. i.* To practice faking anything.

fake, *n.* A person or thing fraudulently or deceitfully given a false appearance; esp., a story or news report not based on fact, or having unauthentic details. *Colloq. or Slang.*

fake′ment (fāk′mĕnt), *n.* A thing faked up; a contrivance or device used by way of deception, artifice, elaboration, or the like; a dodge; a concern. *Slang.*

Gilt and painted paper presentations of their tombs are borne with shouting and wailing, music, torches and yells, through the principal thoroughfares of the city; which *fakements* are called tazias. *Kipling.*

fak′er (fāk′ẽr), *n.* Often erroneously written *fakir*. One who fakes; specif.: **a** A thief. *Obs. or Local.* **b** A peddler of petty things about the streets, at fairs, etc. *Slang.* **c** A pretender; fraud; petty swindler. *Slang.*

faking box. A box in which a long rope is faked; — much used in the life-saving service for a line attached to a shot.

fa-kir′ (fȧ-kēr′; fā′kẽr; 277), *n.* [Ar. *faqīr* poor.] A member of any sect or fraternity of Mohammedans taking a vow of poverty; a dervish; hence, a member of any of the religious orders of Islam; a Mohammedan mendicant or ascetic, often a worker of marvels; hence, loosely, and esp. in India, a mendicant or an itinerant wonder worker of other religions; a yogi. [Not to be confused with *faker*, above.]

fa la, *or* **fa-la** (fä lä), *n.* *Music.* **a** A refrain in old songs, the *la* being usually several times repeated. **b** Hence, a kind of part song with such a refrain or burden, popular in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Another kind of ballets, commonly called *fa las*. *Morley.*

fa′la-na′ka (fä′lȧ-nä′kȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A viverrine mammal (*Eupleres goudotii*) of Madagascar.

fal′ba-la (făl′bȧ-lȧ), **fal′be-lo** (făl′bē-lō), *n.* [See FURBELOW.] A flounce or trimming for a woman's petticoat, apron, etc.; a furbelow. *Thackeray.*

fal-cade′ (făl-kād′; -käd′), *n.* [F., ultimately fr. L. *falx*, *falcis*. Cf. FALCATE.] *Man.* The action of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, bending himself in very quick curvets.

Fal-ca′ta (făl-kā′tȧ), *n.* [NL. See FALCATE.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial fabaceous vines having trifoliolate leaves, small white or violet papilionaceous flowers, and short, mostly 1-seeded, slightly falcate pods. They are natives of North America and Asia. The American *F. comosa* is the earthpea, or hog peanut.

fal′cate (făl′kāt), *a.* [L. *falcatus*, fr. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle or scythe.] Hooked or curved like a sickle; as, a *falcate* leaf; a *falcate* claw; — said also of the moon or an interior planet when less than half its disk is illumined.

fal′chion (fôl′chŭn; -shŭn; 277), *n.* [ME. *fauchon*, OF. *fauchon*, LL. *falcio*, fr. L. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle, cf. Gr. φάλκης a ship's rib, φολκός bandy-legged; perh. akin to E. *falcon*; cf. It. *falcione*. Cf. DEFALCATION.] A broad-bladed sword, slightly curved, used in the Middle Ages; hence, chiefly *Poetic*, a sword of any kind.

Fal-cid′i-an (făl-sĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Falcidius.*] Of or pert. to Publius Falcidius, a Roman tribune of the plebs, under Augustus, B. C. 40. — **Falcidian law**, a law carried by Publius Falcidius securing to a person's heirs a portion (called **the Falcidian portion**) equal to at least one fourth of his estate, and invalidating bequests in excess of three fourths. This law is found in various systems based on the Civil law.

fal′ci-form (făl′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *falx*, *falcis*, sickle + *-form.*] Having the shape of a scythe or sickle; resembling a reaping hook.
falciform ligament (of the liver), *Anat.*, an anteroposterior fold of peritoneum attached to the under surface of the diaphragm and sheath of the rectus muscle, and along a line on the anterior and upper surfaces of the liver, extending back from the notch on the anterior margin. — **f. process**. **a** See FASCIA LATA. **b** See PECTEN (of the eye).

fal′con (fô′k′n; fôl′k′n; 277), *n.* [ME. *faucon*, *faucoun*, OF. *faucon*, *falcon*, F. *faucon*, fr. L. *falco*, perh. from L. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle or scythe, and named from its curving talons. Cf. FALCHION.] **1. a** In old usage, any of various hawks trained for, or adapted for use in, the sport of hawking, or falconry, esp. the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); — restricted in the technical language of that sport to female birds. The long-winged hawks, or true falcons in the modern sense (see below), were distinguished as *noble* falcons; the short-winged, or ordinary hawks, as *ignoble*. **b** In present usage, any of various hawks distinguished by their long wings, by having a distinct notch and tooth (or sometimes two teeth) on the edge of the upper mandible, where it begins to bend down, and by their manner of hunting, usually plunging down on their prey from above. Though some of the species are very small, and none are of more than medium size, they are very courageous and represent the highest type of birds of prey. The falcons constitute a subfamily, **Fal′co-ni′næ** (făl′kō-nī′nē), which some writers divide into a large number of genera, though others include most of them in the typical genus *Falco*. Among the familiar kinds of falcons are the peregrine, gyrfalcons, hobby, merlin, kestrels, etc. Formerly the genus *Falco* included most of the hawk family; hence in old ornithological works the term *falcon* was also applied in a broader sense. **2.** *Ordnance.* An ancient form of light cannon. **3.** [*cap.*] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.

Falcon on fist of falconer. The head is inclosed in a Hood *h*, with tuft of feathers; *b* Jesses.

fal′con, *v. i.* To hunt with falcons.

fal′con-bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* A battle-ax or war hammer having on the side opposite the blade or head a sharp point curved somewhat like the beak of a falcon.

fal′con-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *fauconer*, OF. *falconier*, *fauconier*, F. *fauconnier*. See FALCON.] A person who breeds or trains hawks for taking birds or game; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

fal′co-net (fô′kō-nĕt; făl′kō-nĕt; 277), *n.* [Dim. of *falcon*: cf. It. *falconetto*, Sp. *falconete*, LL. *falconeta*, properly, a little falcon.] **1.** One of the smaller cannon used in the 15th century and later. **2. a** Any of several very small Asiatic falcons of the genus *Microhierax*. **b** Any of several Australian shrikes constituting the genus *Falcunculus*, somewhat resembling titmice in habits.

fal′con-gen′til, **fal′con-gen′tle** } *n.* [F. *faucon-gentil*. See FALCON; GENTEEL.] The female peregrine falcon.

Fal-con′i-dæ (făl-kŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *falco* falcon.] *Zoöl.* The principal family of diurnal birds of prey, containing the hawks, eagles, true buzzards, kites, etc., and usually the Old World vultures.

Fal′co-ni-for′mes (făl′kō-nĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See FALCON; FORM.] *Zoöl.* An order including all the birds of prey except the owls.

fal′con-ry (fô′k′n-rĭ; 277), *n.* [F. *fauconnerie*. See FALCON.] Art of training falcons, or hawks, to pursue and attack wild fowl or game; also, the sport of taking wild fowl or game by means of falcons.

fal′de-ral′ (făl′dē-răl′; *or, esp. formerly*, fäl′dē-räl′), **fal′de-rol′** (-rŏl′), **fol′de-rol′** (fŏl′dē-rŏl′), *n.* **1.** A refrain in old songs. **2.** A trifle; a piece of finery; a bit of nonsense; nonsense.

fald′stool′ (fôld′stōōl′), *n.* [Cf. LL. *faldestolium*, OF. *faldestuel*. Cf. FALDISTORY.] **1.** A folding stool, or portable seat, made to fold up in the manner of a camp stool. It was formerly placed in the choir for a bishop, when he did not occupy the throne or officiated in any but his own cathedral church. **2.** A movable folding stool or small desk at which worshipers kneel during devotions; esp., one used by the king of England at his coronation. **3.** In the practice of the Church of England, the reading desk from which the litany is read; a litany stool.

fall (fôl), *v. i.*; *pret.* FELL (fĕl); *p. p.* FALL′EN (fôl′′n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALL′ING. [AS. *feallan*; akin to D. *vallen*, OS. & OHG. *fallan*, G. *fallen*, Icel. *falla*, Sw. *falla*, Dan.

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fair′y-dom (fâr′ĭ-dŭm), *n.* Fairyland.
fairy money. Money given by fairies, said to turn to rubbish.
fair′y-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
faisable. † FEASIBLE.
‖ **fais ce que vouldras.** [OF.] See THÉLÈME, ABBEY OF.
fait. Obs. or Scot. var. of FEAT.
fait, *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *faitour* deceiver, OF. *faitor* a maker, L. *factor*.] To deceive; mislead. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be deceptive; feign. *Obs.* [or fact.]
‖ **fait** (fĕ), *n.* [F.] *Law.* A deed
‖ **fait′ ac′com′pli′** (fĕ′-tȧ′kôɴ′-plē′). [F.] An accomplished fact; a thing already done.
faite. † AFAITE.
fait′er-ous, *a.* [See FAIT to deceive.] Deceitful. *Obs.*
fait′er-y, *a.* False pretense; deceit; hypocrisy. *Obs.*
faith curer, **faith′-cur′ist** (fāth′-kūr′ĭst), *n.* One who practices or believes in faith cure.
faith′ful, *adv.* Faithfully. *Obs.*
faith′ful-ly, *adv.* of FAITHFUL.
faith healer. = FAITH CURER. — **faith healing.**
faith′ly, *adv.* *Obs.* **a** Faithfully; loyally. **b** Verily; indeed.
‖ **fait′ ju′ri′dique′** (fĕ′ zhü′rē′-dēk′). [F.] *Fr. Law.* A juristic fact or act.
fai′tour (fā′tẽr; -tōōr), *n.* [OF. *faitor* a doer, L. *factor*. See FACTOR.] A cheat; an impostor. *Obs.*
faizard, **faizart**, *n.* A coward; also, a hermaphrodite fowl. *Obs.* *Scot.*
fa-keer′. Var. of FAKIR.
fa′ken, *a.* [AS. *fācne*, *fǣcne*.] Fraudulent. *Obs.* — **fa′ken-liche**, *adv.* *Obs.*
fak′er-y (fāk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Practice of "faking." *Slang.* [-ISM.]
fa-kir′ism (fȧ-kēr′ĭz′m), *n.* See
fal. † FALL, *n.* & *v.*
fala. † FELLOW.
falacye. † FALLACY.
‖ **fa′la-nouc′** (fä′lȧ-nōōk′), *n.* = FALANAKA.
fal′an-ste′ri-an, **fal′an-ster-y.** Phalansterian; phalanstery. *Ref. Sp.* [PHALANX.]
fa′lanx. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of
Fa-la′shas (fä-lä′shȧz), *n. pl.* [Abyssinian *falasha* exiled.] Arabs of Yemen and Abyssinians who practice Jewish rites and were probably converted to Judaism at an early date.
falaterie. † PHYLACTERY.
falaver. † PALAVER. [cate.]
fal′cat-ed (făl′kāt-ĕd), *a.* Fal-
fal-ca′tion (făl-kā′shŭn), *n.* State of being falcate; a bend in the form of a sickle. *Obs.*
fal′cer (făl′sẽr), *n.* [L. *falx*, *falcis*, sickle.] = CHELICERA.
fal′ces (-sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of FALX.
fal′cial (făl′shăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the **falx.**
Fal′ci-nel′lus (făl′sĭ-nĕl′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *falcinello*, the European ibis.] Syn. of PLEGADIS.
Fal′co (făl′kō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *falco* a falcon.] The principal and typical genus of falcons.
fal′con-beaked′ (-bēkt′), *a.* Having a curved beak.
fal′co-nelle′ (făl′kō-nĕl′), *n.* [F.] = FALCONET, 2 b.
fal′con-er, *n.* [F. *fauconnière*.] A falconer's bag for game. *Obs.*
Fal-co′nes (făl-kō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ACCIPITRES b.
Fal′co-ni′næ (făl′kō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See FALCON.
fal′co-nine (făl′kō-nĭn; -nīn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the falcons.
fal′co-noid, *a.* [*falcon* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling the falcons.
fal′co-pern (-pûrn), *n.* [See FALCON; PERN buzzard.] The book name of any of certain falcons exhibiting points of similarity to the kites, esp. those constituting the genus *Baza*, of Africa, southern Asia, and Australia.
fal′cu-la (-kū-lȧ), *n.* [L., a small sickle, a billhook.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A curved and sharp-pointed claw. **2.** *Anat.* The falx cerebelli.
fal′cu-late (-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Curved and sharp-pointed.
Fal-cun′cu-lus (făl-kŭŋ′kū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *falco* a falcon.] *Zoöl.* See FALCONET, 2 b.
fald (fäld). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOLD, *n.*, pen.
‖ **fal′da** (fäl′dä). [Sp.] A hillside.
fald′age (fôl′dāj; făl′-), *n.* [LL. *faldagium*, fr. AS. *fald*, E. *fold*. Cf. FOLDAGE.] *Law.* **a** A former privilege of the lords of manors of setting up folds for sheep in any fields within manors, in which the tenants were required to fold their sheep in order to manure the land. **b** Later, the money paid for commutation of this privilege.
falde. † FIELD.
fal′de-ral′, *v. i.*; — often with *it*. To sing an unmeaning refrain.
fal-det′ta (făl-dĕt′ȧ), *n.* [It., dim. of *falda* fold of cloth, skirt.] A hood and cape combined, worn by women in Malta.
fald′fee′ (fôld′fē′), *n.* [AS. *fald* (E. *fold*) + E. *fee.*] *O. Eng. Law.* A manorial due (of what kind not now certainly known).
fald′ing, *n.* A frieze or rough cloth; a garment of it. *Obs.*
fal-dis′to-ry (fôl-dĭs′tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *faldistorium*, *faldestorium*, *faldestolium*, fr. OHG. *faldstuol*. See FOLD, STOOL.] The seat of a bishop within the chancel. *Obs.*
fald silver (fôld). [Cf. FALDAGE.] *Law.* An old customary manorial due on sheep.
faldsoke, *n.* [See FALDAGE; SOC.] = FALDAGE a. *Obs.*
fald′worth, *n.* [Cf. FALDAGE; WORTH.] *Eng. Feudal Law.* A person of age to be counted as a member of a decenary. *Obs.*
fale. † FAIL, *v.*; FALLOW; FELE.
fale. Scot. var. of FAIL, sod.
Fa-ler′ni-an (fȧ-lûr′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mount Falernus, Italy.
Fa-ler′no (fȧ-lûr′nō), *n.* [See FALERNIAN.] An Italian still sweet wine made near Naples.
falewe. † FALLOW.
Fa-lis′can (fȧ-lĭs′kăn), *a.* [L. *Faliscus.*] Of or pert. to ancient Falerii, in Etruria, or its dialect; as, the *Faliscan* alphabet is of the Latin type, Chalcidic in origin; the *Faliscan* language (see INDO-EUROPEAN).
falk (fôk), *n.* The razorbill (*Alca torda*). *Dial. Eng.*
Falk′land (fôk′lănd), *n.* **1.** See FAULKLAND. **2.** The chief character in William Godwin's novel "Caleb Williams." He had allowed an innocent person to be executed for a murder committed by himself. This became known to his secretary, Williams, whom he tries to terrorize by persecution. When Williams finally accuses him, he confesses, and dies of shame.
Falk laws (fälk). See KULTURKAMPF.
fall, *n.* = FALL-TRAP.

falde, Lith. *pulti;* cf. L. *fallere* to deceive. Cf. FAIL, FELL, *v. t.*, to cause to fall.] **1**. To pass downwards freely; to descend by the force of gravity; primarily, of objects freed from their suspension or support, to drop; to come or go toward the center of gravity, as of the earth; to be precipitated; as, the rain *falls;* blossoms *fall* from the trees; hence, of objects guided in their descent: as, the water *falls* over the ledge; the mercury *falls* in the thermometer; the lash *fell* on his shoulders; secondarily, of objects suspended: to hang or depend freely; as, his cloak *falls* from his shoulders; her hair *falls* loosely about her.

I beheld Satan as lightning *fall* from heaven. *Luke* x. 18.

2. Hence, in uses of figurative origin: **a** To lose station, dignity, nobility, moral character, or the like; esp., of a woman, to lose her chastity.

I am a poor *fallen* man. *Shak.*
It is their husbands' faults,
If wives do *fall*. *Shak.*

b To come or come to pass as if by descending; as, the night *falls* swiftly; a silence *fell* upon them; light *falls* from the stars. **c** To issue; to be uttered; as, words *fall* from the lips. **d** To be lowered, as the glance or the eyes. **e** To be born or "dropped;" — said of the young of certain animals. **f** To sound less loud or high; to take a lower tone or sound a lower note; as, the voice *falls*.

3. To cease to be erect; to take suddenly a recumbent posture; to become prostrate; to drop; as, a child totters and *falls;* a tree *falls;* a worshiper *falls* on his knees.

4. Hence: **a** To stumble; to be lured; to be entrapped; as, to *fall* into error; to *fall* into difficulties. **b** To become prostrate and wounded or dead; to die; esp., to die by violence, as in battle.

A thousand shall *fall* at thy side. *Ps.* xci. 7.

c To be overthrown or captured; to be destroyed.

When *falls* the Colosseum, Rome shall *fall*. *Byron.*

d To break down; to collapse, as a building. **e** To die out; expire; lapse; become extinct. *Obs. or R.*

5. To move or extend in a generally downward direction; as, the sun *falls* to the west; the land *falls* to a river; specif., of a river, to flow down (into); to debouch; as, the Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean.

6. Hence: **a** To subside, abate, decline; to cease to be violent, as waves or flames; to ebb, as the tide. **b** To lose tone or quality; to decline in strength, character, vigor, or activity; specif.: to decline in value, price, etc.; as, stocks *fell* several points; to suffer a decline in prices; as, the market is *falling;* to lose weight or flesh, as an animal; of hides, to become flabby. **c** To assume a look of shame or disappointment; to become or appear dejected; — said of the face or countenance.

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance *fell*. *Gen.* iv. 5.

7. To move quickly; to rush; as, they *fell* together. *Obs.*

8. To strike; to impinge; to be directed; as, the shot *fell* near him; music *falls* on the ear.

The splendor *falls* on castle walls
And snowy summits old in story. *Tennyson.*

9. To pass somewhat suddenly, and passively, into a new state of body or mind, or a new condition or relation; as, to *fall* asleep; to *fall* into a passion; to *fall* in love; to *fall* into temptation; to *fall* into poverty; this custom has *fallen* into disuse; the horse *fell* lame; hence, with an infinitive of action or verbal noun after the preposition "a," to begin; to set about; as, to *fall* to work; to *fall* a laughing.

10. To revert to a feudal superior; — said of a benefice with its revenues; to become vacant; — said of an office. *Obs. or Hist.*

11. To come or become; to occur; to arrive; as, Christmas this year *falls* on Friday.

12. Specif.: **a** To happen; to come by chance; to light.

Gray, a born poet, *fell* upon an age of prose. *M. Arnold.*
As for riches; if they *fall* in my way, I refuse them not. *Bp. Hall.*

b To come, pass, or be transferred by lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise; as, the estate *fell* to his brother; the kingdom *fell* into the hands of his rivals; the lot *fell* upon him. **c** To come as a consequence; to result; to turn out; as, observe how this will *fall*. *Obs. or Poetic.* **d** To come in a fitting manner or order; as, these events do not *fall* in this chapter; the men *fell* into position.

13. To belong or appertain; to be fitting; to be necessary.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look on her face, and you 'll forget them all. *Pope.*

14. To find or have its place or station; as, the accent *falls* on the ultima.

The gist of this monotheism will *fall* to be discussed when we come to the theogony of Orpheus. *J. E. Harrison.*

15. To be arranged or divisible (*into*); as, the work *falls* into three divisions.

16. *Cricket.* Of the wicket, to be struck by a bowled ball so that the batsman is declared out; hence, said of a wicket or wickets captured by any other means; as, the next three wickets *fell* without any addition to the score.

to fall a, to begin; to fall to; as, he *fell a* rowing. — **to f. aboard. a** *Naut.* To collide with; to strike the side of; — usually with *of*. **b** To attack; to fall upon; also, fig., to make a beginning. *Obs. or R.* — **to f. abreast of**, to move abreast of. — **to f. across**, to meet with by chance. — **to f. among**, to come among accidentally or unexpectedly. — **to f. astern**, *Naut.*, to move or be driven backward; to be left behind; as, a ship *falls astern* by the force of a current, or when outsailed by another. — **to f. at**, to be engaged suddenly in; as, *to fall at* odds. — **to f. at hand**, to impend; to be about to happen. — **to f. away. a** To lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine. **b** To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel. **c** To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize. "These . . . for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*." *Luke* viii. 13. **d** To perish; to vanish; to be lost. "How . . . can the soul . . . *fall away* into nothing?" *Addison.* **e** To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint. "One color *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly." *Addison.* **f** To cease to speak of something. *Obs.* — **to f. back. a** To recede or retreat; to give way. **b** To fail of performing a promise or purpose: not to fulfill. — **to f. back on** *or* **upon. a** *Mil.* To retreat for safety to (a stronger position in the rear, as to a fort or a supporting body of troops). **b** To have recourse to (a reserved fund, or some available expedient or support). — **to f. behind** *or* **behindhand**, to drop to the rear; to lag behind; to be in arrears. — **to f. by. a** To fail of receiving something. **b** To be mislaid. *Scot.* **c** To be afflicted, esp. in childbirth. *Scot.* — **to f. calm**, to cease to blow; to become calm. — **to f. dead**, to strike the ground, as a golf ball, so as to roll slightly or not at all. — **to fall down. a** To prostrate one's self in worship. "All kings shall *fall down* before him." *Ps.* lxxii. 11. **b** To sink; to come to the ground; to fall. "*Down fell* the beauteous youth." *Dryden.* **c** *Naut.* To sail or drift down a river with a current, etc.; to drop down. **d** To become ill. *Obs.* — **to f. flat**, to produce no response or result; to fail of the intended effect; as, his speech *fell flat*. — **to f. forth. a** To drop out. *Obs.* **b** To occur. *Obs.* **c** To quarrel. *Obs.* — **to f. foul of** *or* (*formerly*) **on** *or* **upon. a** *Naut.* To have a collision with; to become entangled with. **b** To attack; to make an assault upon. **c** To quarrel with; to have trouble with. — **to f. from. a** To recede or depart from; not to adhere to; as, *to fall from* an agreement or engagement; *to fall from* allegiance or duty. **b** To give up; to cease from. **c** To break, as a commandment. — **to f. from grace**, to sin; to backslide. — **to f. home**, *Shipbuilding*, to curve inward; — said of the timbers or upper parts of a ship's side which are much within a perpendicular. — **to f. in. a** To sink inwards; as, the roof *fell in*. **b** *Mil.* To take one's proper or assigned place in line; also, to form troops in line; as, *to fall in* on the right. **c** To come to an end; to terminate; lapse; as, on the death of Mr. B., the annuity, which he had so long received, *fell in*. **d** To become operative or available. "The reversion, to which he had been nominated twenty years before, *fell in*." *Macaulay.* **e** To light upon. *Obs.* **f** To rush in or come in. **g** To interpose. *Obs. & R.* **h** To occur; happen. *Rare.* **i** To come together; to meet; agree. **j** To become reconciled; to "make up." *Obs.* **k** To yield. *Obs. & R.* **l** To become due, as a debt. **m** To come into the owner's possession, after a lease. — **to f. in for**, to incur; to come in for; as, *to fall in for* the greater share of attention. — **to f. into. a** To come into, as, formerly, into a room, now only into a habit, etc. **b** To attack. **c** To take one's place in. **d** To begin upon; to engage in. **e** To be comprehended by; to come within range of. **f** To be included in. **g** To comply with; to agree to. — **to f. into the hands of**, to pass, often suddenly or unexpectedly, into the ownership or control of; as, to spike cannon when they are likely *to fall into the hands of* the enemy. — **to f. in upon**, to stumble on; to meet or visit unexpectedly. — **to f. in with. a** To meet with accidentally; as, *to fall in with* a friend. **b** *Naut.* To meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land. **c** To concur with; to agree with; as, the measure *falls in with* popular opinion; I *fall in with* him. **d** To comply; to yield to. "You will find it difficult to persuade learned men *to fall in with* your projects." *Addison.* **e** To harmonize with; to match; to coincide with; to unite with. — **to f. off. a** To drop; as, fruits *fall off* when ripe. **b** To withdraw; to separate; to step aside. **c** To perish; to die away; as, words *fall off* by disuse. **d** To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw; to abandon; to revolt; to become estranged; as, friends *fall off;* customers *fall off*. **e** To depreciate; to change for the worse; to deteriorate; to become less valuable, abundant, or interesting; as, a *falling off* in the wheat crop; the magazine or the review *falls off*. "O Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there!" *Shak.* **f** *Naut.* To deviate or trend to the leeward of the point to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward. **g** To trend; — said of a coast line. **h** To decline in health or strength. — **to f. on. a** To meet with; to light upon; as, we have *fallen on* evil days. **b** To begin suddenly and eagerly. "*Fall on*, and try the appetite to eat." *Dryden.* **c** To begin an attack; to assault; to assail. "*Fall on, fall on*, and hear him not." *Dryden.* **d** To drop on; to descend on. **e** To have recourse to; to fall back upon. — **to f. on one's feet**, to come fortunately out of a difficulty; to have marked good luck. — **to f. out. a** To quarrel; to begin to contend.

When we *fall out* with those we love
And kiss again with tears. *Tennyson.*

b To happen; to befall; to chance; to come to pass. "There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice." *L'Estrange.* **c** *Mil.* To leave one's place in the ranks. **d** To prove to be; to turn out; as, it all *fell out* for the best. — **to f. out of**, to emerge from suddenly. *Obs. & R.* — **to f. over. a** To revolt; to desert from one side to another. **b** To fall beyond. *Shak.* **c** To go to sleep. *Scot.* — **to f. short. a** To be deficient: as, the corn *falls short;* they all *fall short* in duty. **b** To fail to attain, reach, arrive at, or perform; as, the shot *fell short;* our efforts have *fallen short;* we *fell short* of our duty. — **to f. through. a** To come to nothing; to fail; miscarry; as, the engagement *has fallen through*. **b** To bungle; to make a mess of. *Scot.* — **to f. to. a** To begin; to proceed to; as, they *fall to* singing. "*Fall to*, with eager joy, on homely food." *Dryden.* **b** To come to blows. **c** To close of itself; to drop into place; as the gate *fell to* silently. **d** To become attached to; to follow. *Obs.* **e** To scent; track. *Obs. & R.* **f** To accede to; to agree with. — **to f. under. a** To come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to; as, they *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor. **b** To come under; to become the subject of; as, this point did not *fall under* the cognizance or deliberations of the court; these things do not *fall under* human sight or observation. **c** To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with; to be subordinate to in the way of classification; as, these substances *fall under* a different class or order. **d** To prostrate one's self at the feet of. *Obs.* — **to f. upon. a** To attack. (See *to fall on*.) **b** To attempt; to have recourse to. "I do not intend *to fall upon* nice disquisitions." *Holder.* **c** To begin upon; to take up. *Obs.* **d** To hit upon; to chance upon. **e** To devolve upon as a charge or responsibility. — **to f. within**, to come within the sphere or scope of; to be included in.

fall (fôl), *v. t.* **1**. To let fall; to drop. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To sink; depress; lower; diminish; as, to *fall* the voice; to *fall* the market. *Obs.*
3. To abandon; to let drop; as, to *fall* an argument. *Obs.*
4. To bring forth; to drop; as, to *fall* lambs. *Rare.* *Shak.*
5. To fell; to cut down; as, to *fall* a tree. *Dial. Eng. & Local, U. S.*
6. To overthrow; to throw; as, the horse *falls* its rider. *Obs. or Local, U. S.*
7. To direct; to cause to impinge; as, a burning glass *falls* the sun's rays on one spot.
8. To fall from, off, or down; as, to *fall* a tree; to *fall* a declivity. *Obs.*
9. To obtain as one's share; to come in for. *Obs. or Dial.*

He heard that Dion had *fallen* a good estate. *W. Walker.*

fall, *n.* **1**. Act of falling; a dropping or descending, esp. by the force of gravity; descent; as, a *fall* from a horse or a height; the *fall* of a sword; a steady *fall* of rain.
2. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; termination of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; overthrow; as, the *fall* of the Roman empire.

Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope.*

3. A thing or quantity that falls or has fallen; as, a two-inch *fall* of rain or snow; a *fall* of trees.
4. A falling out, off, or away; a dropping or shedding; as, the *fall* of leaves; the *fall* of teeth, hair, etc.
5. The season when leaves fall from trees; the fall of the leaf; autumn. See AUTUMN.
6. Birth; dropping; as, the *fall* of lambs; also, the number born.
7. A sinking; subsidence; setting; decline; as, the rise and *fall* of the waves; the *fall* of the tide; the *fall* of the wind; the *fall* of the mercury in the thermometer; the *fall* of the day; the *fall* of the voice.
8. The discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as, the *fall* of the Po into the Gulf of Venice; also, *Obs.*, the mouth of a river.
9. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep; — usually in *pl.;* as, the *falls* of Niagara.
10. A downward direction; declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope.
11. Extent of descent; the distance which anything falls; the difference between levels; as, the water of a stream has a *fall* of five feet.
12. *Naut.* A break in a deck line from one level to another.
13. Diminution or decrease in price or value; depreciation; as, the *fall* of prices; the *fall* of rents.
14. Act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture; as, he slipped on the ice and had a *fall*.

The winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the *fall* of it. *Matt.* vii. 27.

15. Lapse or declension from innocence or goodness; spiritual ruin; specif., the first apostasy; the act of Adam and Eve in eating the forbidden fruit (often called the **fall of man**); also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.
16. Death; destruction; overthrow; ruin.

Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a *fall*. *Prov.* xvi. 18.

17. The surrender or capture of a besieged fortress or town; as, the *fall* of Troy.
18. Act of felling, or cutting down (trees, etc.).
19. *Wrestling.* Act or method of throwing an opponent to the ground in the specified position; hence, a bout at the game; as, he won two *falls* out of three. See WRESTLING.
20. The cause of a fall. *Obs.*
21. **a** An old lineal measure used in portions of Great Britain, equal to $\frac{1}{40}$ furlong; a pole; a rod. **b** Hence, a corresponding square measure, $\frac{1}{160}$ acre; — now only in Scotland, where it equals 36 square Scotch ells.
22. That which befalls one; fortune; lot. *Obs.*
23. **a** Formerly, a kind of ruff or band for the neck; a falling band. **b** A woman's veil; specif., one hanging from the bonnet or hat.
24. **a** That part of the rope of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting. **b** *pl. Naut.* The tackle which is used in lowering and hoisting a ship's boat from or to the davits.
25. The movable front of a piano, which shuts down over the keyboard.

fall of the cards, the order in which cards are played. — **f. of the hammer**, *Law*, the customary stroke of the hammer or gavel made by an auctioneer to denote that the sale is closed and the highest previous bid is accepted. In the case of personal property, property sold usually vests in the purchaser upon the fall of the hammer. Cf. *by inch of candle*, under INCH. — **to take a f. out of**, to overthrow temporarily; to get the best of. *Colloq.*

fal-la'cious (fă-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fallaciosus*, fr. *fallacia:* cf. F. *fallacieux*. See FALLACY.] **1**. Embodying a fallacy; misleading; as, *fallacious* arguments or reasoning.
2. Deceitful. *Obs. or R.*

This . . . author is only slovenly and inaccurate, and not *fallacious*. *Burke.*

3. Disappointing; delusive; as, *fallacious* hopes.

Syn. — Delusive, dishonest, cheating, deceiving, guileful, crafty, wily. — FALLACIOUS, MISLEADING, DECEPTIVE, DECEITFUL, FRAUDULENT agree in the idea of delusion. That is FALLACIOUS (see FALLACY) which deludes (esp.) by false appearance or through a flaw in one's reasoning: that is MISLEADING which either with or without intention leads into error, esp. of judgment; as, a *fallacious* argument, *fallacious* evidence, hopes; a *misleading* question, statement. DECEPTIVE applies only to objects, DECEITFUL (see DECEIT), to either persons or things: the former does not always, the latter commonly does, imply intent to deceive; as, a *deceptive* appearance of warmth, a *deceitful* smile. FRAUDULENT adds the implication of deliberate cheating or trickery; as, a *fraudulent* bargain, a *fraudulent* document, signature. See DELUSION, IMPOSTOR, ARTIFICIAL.

— **fal-la'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **fal-la'cious-ness**, *n.*

fal'la-cy (făl'ȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *fallacia*, fr. *fallax* deceitful, deceptive, fr. *fallere* to deceive; cf. ME. *fallace, fallas*, deception, F. *fallace*, fr. L. *fallacia*. See FAIL.] **1**. Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind; deception.

The so-called "*fallacy* of the senses," of which the ancient skeptics made so much account, is not *fallacy* of the senses proper, but rather of the intellect, which interprets wrongly what the senses give. *Wm. James.*

2. *Logic.* Any reasoning failing to satisfy the conditions of logical proof or violating the laws of valid argument. *Fallacies* are of as many kinds as there are conditions of proof, since all such conditions are subject to error. The more important classes are: (1) **Formal fallacies**, or **paralogisms**, which are violations of the legitimate forms of inference, and include the important syllogistic fallacies of undistributed middle, and of illicit process. (2) **Verbal fallacies**, or fallacies of ambiguity, including the Aristotelian fallacies of composition and division. (3) **Real**, or **material, fallacies**, which arise from confused thinking, such as reasoning in a circle. (4) **Fallacies of irrelevancy**, or **ignoratio elenchi**, including appeals to pride, prejudice, received opinion, etc., to the neglect of the real issue. (5) **Fallacies of induction**, including nonobservation, malobservation, false analogy, and the various forms of insufficiency of data or of experiment.
3. A false or erroneous idea; also, erroneousness; fallaciousness; the character of error or the liability to err.

Syn. — FALLACY, SOPHISM, SOPHISTRY are here compared in their nontechnical senses; for technical uses, see defs. A FALLACY is a misleading or illusory argument; a SOPHISM is a fallacy designed to deceive; SOPHISTRY is intentionally fallacious reasoning, commonly of a subtle or specious character; as, "the many *fallacies* that lurk in the generality and equivocal nature of the terms 'inadequate representation'" (*Burke*); "skilled to plead, with a superficial but plausible set of *sophisms*, in favor of . . . contempt of virtue" (*Shelley*); "the monstrous practical *sophism*

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fall, *n.* [Perh. a local Scot. pronunciation of *whale*. *Oxf. E. D.*] **a** The cry given when a whale is sighted or harpooned. **b** The chase of a whale or school of whales. *Oxf. E. D.* [*Obs.*]

fall'a-ble, *a.* That may fall.

fal-lace', *n.* [F., deceitfulness.] Fallacy; deception; a deceptive argument; sophism. *Obs.*

‖ **fal-la'ci-a** (fă-lā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., deceit.] *Logic.* Fallacy.

‖ **fal-la'ci-a ac'ci-den'tis** (ăk'sĭ-dĕn'tĭs). [LL.] *Logic.* = *fallacia a dicto simpliciter ad dictum secundum quid.* See the phrase A DICTO SIMPLICITER.

‖ **fal-la'ci-a con'se-quen'tis** (kŏn'sē-kwĕn'tĭs). [LL.] Fallacy of the consequent. See NON SEQUITUR.

fal-la'cion, *n.* A fallacy. *Obs.*

fall'age (fôl'ăj), *n.* Act of felling trees. *Rare.*

of Malthus" (*Coleridge*); "the juggle of *sophistry*" (*id.*); "He had used the old *sophistry* in his endeavors to teach himself that it was right to do that which he wished to do" (*Trollope*). See FALLACIOUS, DELUSION, FICTION.

fal′-lal′ (făl′lăl′; făl′lăl′), *n.* **a** A bit of finery. **b** An affected manner. **c** *Music.* A fa la.

fal′-lal′ (făl′lăl′), *a.* Fond of fal-lals; devoted to, or characterized by, trifles; affected.

fal′-lal′er-y (făl′lăl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Trivial finery.

fall aster. Any of a large number of native American asters blooming in the early fall; specif., the heath aster (*Aster ericoides*).

fall dandelion. A cichoriaceous scapose herb (*Leontodon autumnale*) with pinnatifid leaves and heads of yellow flowers resembling those of the dandelion. It was introduced from Europe into the United States.

fall′en (fôl′'n), *p. a.* Dropped; prostrate; degraded (of a woman, having lost chastity); ruined; shrunken; decreased; dead; etc.

Some ruined temple or *fallen* monument. *Rogers.*

fallen star, one of certain blue-green algæ of the family Nostocaceæ, growing on moist ground. — **f. wool. a** Wool rubbed off the backs of sheep, collected from the ground, fences, etc. **b** Wool taken from a sheep that has been dead a considerable time.

fall′er (fôl′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that falls.

2. *Mach.* A part that acts by falling, as a stamp in a fulling mill, or a wire or other device in a spinning machine that arrests motion when a thread breaks.

3. The European hen harrier.

fall′fish′ (fôl′fĭsh′), *n.* Any of several common North American cyprinoid fishes, as *Semotilus corporalis* of the streams of the Atlantic slope of the United States, and *S. bullaris* of the Mississippi basin. Cf. CHUB.

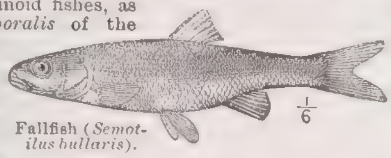

Fallfish (*Semotilus bullaris*). 1/6

fall herring. A herring (*Pomolobus mediocris*) of the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod south, esp. common about Chesapeake Bay, where it usually appears in spring before the shad. Along the southern coast it enters the rivers.

fal′li-bil′i-ty (făl′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being fallible; liability to deceive or to be deceived.

fal′li-ble (făl′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *fallibilis*, fr. L. *fallere* to deceive: cf. OF. *falible*. See FAIL.] **1.** Liable to err; liable to deceive or to be deceived; as, all men are *fallible*.

2. Liable to be erroneous or inaccurate.

Few things, however, are more *fallible* than political predictions. *Lecky.*

fall′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FALL. Specif.: *vb. n. Med.* Displacement of a part; prolapse; as, *falling* of the uterus.

falling ax *or* **axe**, an ax with a long helve and a long, narrow bit, designed esp. for felling trees. — **f. band.** See BAND, *n.*, 6 **a**. — **f. diphthong.** See DIPHTHONG. — **f. door**, a folding or flap door with the stile, or edge, to which the hinges are attached set horizontally so that the door will shut of itself when released. — **f. evil**, epilepsy. — **f. hinge**, a horizontal hinge, as for a falling door. — **f. mold** *or* **mould**, *Stair Building*, a pattern for templating the side of a wreath after using the face mold. — **f. sickness**, epilepsy. — **f. sluice**, a sluice gate, ordinarily open, designed to fall down into position in the event of a flood. — **f. star.** *Astron.* See METEOR, 2. — **f. stone**, a meteorite. — **f. tide**, the ebb tide. — **f. weather**, a rainy season. *Colloq.* — **f. wedge**, *Logging*, a wedge for driving into a saw kerf to throw a tree in a desired direction.

Falling Wedge.

fall line. *Phys. Geog.* A line characterized by numerous waterfalls; the edge of a plateau, in passing which the streams make a sudden descent. In the eastern United States the western limit of the coastal plain is marked by a *fall line* near which Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities are situated.

Fal-lo′pi-an (fă-lō′pĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Fallopius*, or *Fallopio*, a physician of Modena, who died in 1562.] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, Fallopius.

Fallopian aqueduct. = *aqueduct of Fallopius*, under AQUEDUCT. — **F. tube**, the oviduct in man and other mammals; one of the pair of tubes which conduct the egg from the ovary to the uterus. Each tube has at its end a funnel-shaped plicated and fimbriated expansion which is more or less closely applied to the ovary and receives the egg when it escapes from the ovary. The Fallopian tubes develop from the anterior part of the Müllerian ducts. See OVIDUCT.

fal′low (făl′ō), *n.* [ME. *falow*, akin to AS. *fealh* a harrow, *fælging* fallow land, MHG. *valgen* to plow up, OHG. *felga* harrow; prob. influenced by *fallow* yellowish.] **1.** Plowed land. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. Land ordinarily used for crop production when allowed to lie idle either in a tilled or untilled condition during the whole or the greater portion of the growing season.

3. The plowing or tilling of land, without sowing it for a season; the state of being fallow; as, summer *fallow* is a method of destroying weeds.

fal′low, *a.* [See FALLOW, *n.*] **1.** Left untilled or unsowed after plowing; uncultivated; as, *fallow* ground.

2. Fit for cultivation; plowed ready for sowing. *Obs.*

fal′low (făl′ō), *v. t.*; FAL′LOWED (-ōd); FAL′LOW-ING. [From FALLOW, *n.*] **1.** To plow, as land, in preparation for sowing. *Obs. or R.*

2. To plow, harrow, and break up, as land, without seeding, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow; as, it is profitable to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.

fal′low, *a.* [AS. *fealu*, *fealo*, pale yellow or red; akin to D. *vaal* fallow, faded, OHG. *falo*, G. *falb*, *fahl*, Icel. *fölr*, and prob. to Lith. *palvas*, OSlav. *plavŭ* white, L. *pallidus* pale, *pallere* to be pale, Gr. πολιός gray, Skr. *palita*. Cf. PALE, FAVEL, *a. & n.*, FAVOR.] Pale; pale yellow; yellow-red; as, a *fallow* deer or greyhound. *Shak.*

fallow deer [so called from its *fallow* or pale yellow color], *Zoöl.*, a European species of deer (*Cervus*, subgenus *Dama*, *dama*), much smaller than the red deer and having the antlers palmated near the ends. In summer both sexes are spotted with white. It is common in England, where it is often domesticated in the parks. — **fallow finch**, the wheatear.

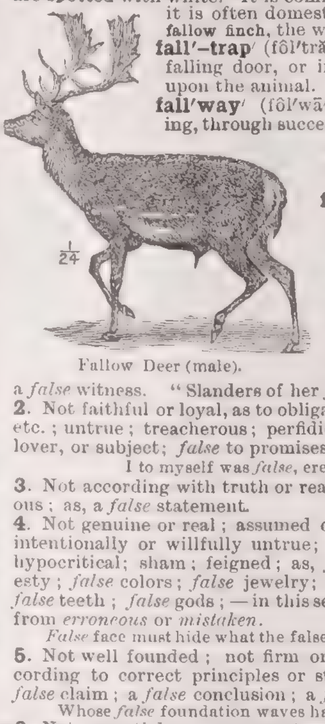

1/24 Fallow Deer (male).

fall′-trap′ (fôl′trăp′), *n.* A trap with a falling door, or in which a weight falls upon the animal.

fall′way′ (fôl′wā′), *n.* A well or opening, through successive floors, as of a warehouse, through which goods are raised or lowered. *U. S.*

false (fôls), *a.*; FALS′ER (fôl′sẽr); FALS′EST. [L. *falsus*, p. p. of *fallere* to deceive: cf. OF. *faus*, *fals*, F. *faux*, AS. *fals* fraud, all fr. L. *falsus*. See FAIL, FALL.] **1.** Uttering falsehood; unveracious; given to deceit; dishonest; as, a *false* witness. "Slanders of her *false* accusers." *Shak.*

2. Not faithful or loyal, as to obligations, allegiance, vows, etc.; untrue; treacherous; perfidious; as, a *false* friend, lover, or subject; *false* to promises.

I to myself was *false*, ere thou to me. *Milton.*

3. Not according with truth or reality; not true; erroneous; as, a *false* statement.

4. Not genuine or real; assumed or designed to deceive; intentionally or willfully untrue; counterfeit; artificial; hypocritical; sham; feigned; as, *false* tears; *false* modesty; *false* colors; *false* jewelry; a *false* check or entry; *false* teeth; *false* gods; — in this sense often distinguished from *erroneous* or *mistaken*.

False face must hide what the false heart doth know. *Shak.*

5. Not well founded; not firm or trustworthy; not according to correct principles or standards; wrong; as, a *false* claim; a *false* conclusion; a *false* construction.

Whose *false* foundation waves have swept away. *Spenser.*

6. Not essential or permanent, as parts of a structure which are temporary or supplemental.

7. *Chiefly Mech.* Designating a part fastened to or fitting over a main part to strengthen it, or to protect it or anything that comes in contact with it; as, a *false* deck, floor, jaw (of a chuck or vise), keel, post, rail, or the like.

8. Not properly so called; apparent or imitating; pseudo; as, *false* stratification.

9. *Music.* Out of tune.

10. *Her.* Voided; as, *false* roundel (an annulet).

false acacia, the common locust. — **f. action.** *Law.* See FEIGNED ACTION. — **f. alder**, the winterberry. — **f. alumroot**, a saxifragaceous plant of the western United States (*Tellima grandiflora*). *Local.* — **f. amnion.** *Anat.* See AMNION. — **f. analogy.** *Philol.* See ANALOGY, *n.*, 4. — **f. arch**, *Arch.*, a member having the appearance of an arch, though not of arch construction. — **f. asphodel**, any plant of the genus *Tofieldia*. — **f. attack**, *Fencing*, an attack made with a half lunge, and not intended to hit. — **f. attic**, an atticlike compartment immediately under the roof, but without windows and not inclosing rooms. — **f. axis**, *Bot.*, a sympodium. — **f. banana**, the American papaw. — **f. bark**, *Pharm.*, any bark used commercially as a substitute for Peruvian bark (which see). — **f. bearing**, any bearing which is not directly upon a vertical support; thus, the weight carried by a corbel has a *false bearing*. — **f. bedding.** *Geol.* = CROSS-BEDDING. — **f. beechdrops**, pinesap. — **f. bittersweet**, an ornamental celastraceous climbing shrub of the eastern United States (*Celastrus scandens*) having clusters of small greenish flowers succeeded by yellow capsules which burst open when ripe, disclosing the scarlet aril. — **f. box**, the flowering dogwood. — **f. boxwood**, false box. — **f. brome grass**, either of two European fodder grasses (*Brachypodium pinnatum* and *B. sylvaticum*) related to *Bromus*. — **f. buckwheat**, an American climbing polygonaceous herb (*Polygonum scandens*), having large triangular seeds resembling buckwheat. — **f. buffalo grass**, the grass *Munroa squarrosa*, of the western United States. — **f. bugbane**, a tall ranunculaceous plant (*Trautvetteria carolinensis*) of the eastern United States, resembling the bugbane in having large basal leaves and white apetalous flowers. — **f. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **f. calumba.** = COLUMBO WOOD. — **f. camomile**, any asteraceous plant of the genus *Boltonia*. — **f. canella.** See CINNAMODENDRON. — **f. card**, *Card Playing*, a card played contrary to the natural or conventional method, for the purpose of misleading the adversaries. — **f. caterpillar**, any of various sawfly larvæ which resemble true caterpillars, or larvæ of Lepidoptera. — **f. cirrus.** *Meteor.* See CUMULO-CIRRO-STRATUS. — **f. coltsfoot**, the wild ginger. — **f. conception**, *Med.*, an abnormal conception in which a mole, or misshapen fleshy mass, is produced instead of a properly organized fetus. — **F. Cross.** *Astron.* See CROSS, *n.*, 7 **f** (2). — **f. croup**, *Med.*, a spasmodic affection of the larynx attended with the symptoms of membranous croup, but unassociated with the deposit of a fibrinous membrane. — **f. dandelion**, any of various American cichoriaceous herbs having heads resembling those of the dandelion, as species of *Sitilias*, *Agoseris*, and *Nothocalais*. — **f. decretals**, the Pseudo-Isidorian decretals. — **f. dichotomy**, *Bot.*, a form of branching as in the dichasium, where the main axis appears to divide dichotomously at the apex, but is in reality suppressed, the growth being continued by lateral branches. — **f. dissepiment.** *Bot.* See DISSEPIMENT, 2. — **f. dogwood. a** The striped maple. **b** The soapberry. — **f. door** *or* **window**, *Arch.*, a blank door or window. See BLANK, *a.*, 8. — **f. dragonhead**, an American mint (*Physostegia virginiana*) somewhat resembling the dragonhead. — **f. dropwort**, an apiaceous plant (*Oxypolis filiformis*) of the southeastern United States. — **f. elder**, a Polynesian verbenaceous tree (*Premna gaudichaudii*) with long-petioled entire leaves and panicles of small flowers. — **f. elm**, the hackberry. — **f. face**, a mask. — **f. fire. a** *Mil.* Firing with unshotted guns. *Obs.* **b** A combustible carried by vessels for signaling at night. **c** A light burned for the purpose of deceiving an enemy, decoying a vessel to destruction, or the like. — **f. flax**, a brassicaceous weed (*Camelina sativa*). — **f. foxglove**, any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Dasystoma*, resembling the foxglove, but with yellow flowers. — **f. fringe tree**, the smoke tree of Europe. — **f. fruit**, a pseudocarp. — **f. galena**, sphalerite. — **f. glottis**, *Anat.*, the opening between the false vocal cords. — **false goat's-beard.** See ASTILBE. — **f. goldenrod**, a North American asteraceous herb (*Brachychæta sphacelata*) related to the goldenrod. — **f. grape**, the Virginia creeper. — **f. grass**, a species of cut-grass (*Homalocenchrus oryzoides*). — **f. gromwell**, any American boraginaceous plant of the genus *Onosmodium*. — **f. heather. a** The beach heather. **b** An ericaceous shrub of the eastern United States (*Menziesia pilosa*). — **f. heliotrope.** = SUMMER HELIOTROPE. — **f. hellebore**, a tall American melanthaceous herb (*Veratrum viride*) with broad plaited leaves and panicles of greenish flowers; also, any other species of *Veratrum*. — **f. hoof.** See DEWCLAW. — **f. horizon.** See HORIZON. — **f. imprisonment**, *Law*, the imprisonment of a person contrary to law; any unlawful violation of the personal liberty of another.

A man has a right to go where he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others, and any one who prevents him from so doing, whether by constraint actually applied, or by such show of authority or force as has an effect on the will equivalent to actual constraint, is said in English law to be guilty of "*false imprisonment*." *T. E. Holland.*

— **f. indigo. a** Any fabaceous shrub of the genus *Amorpha*, esp. *A. fruticosa* of the eastern United States and *A. californica* of the Pacific coast. **b** = WILD INDIGO. — **f. ipecac**, either of two American rosaceous herbs of the genus *Porteranthus*, possessing properties similar to ipecac. — **f. jalap**, the root of the four-o'clock. — **f. jasmine**, the yellow jessamine. — **f. keel**, *Naut.*, a thin keel, or strip, below the main keel, used to serve both as a protection and to increase the ship's lateral resistance. — **f. key. a** A picklock. **b** *Mach.* A round pin driven into a hole drilled half in the hub or boss of a wheel and half in the spindle or shaft; — called also *glut*. — **f. leg**, specif., *Zoöl.*, a proleg. — **f. ligaments**, *Anat.*, folds of peritoneum assisting to retain the bladder in position. — **f. lily of the valley**, the bead-ruby. — **f. loosestrife**, any of several American species of *Ludwigia*. — **f. lupine**, any American fabaceous plant of the genus *Thermopsis*, with yellow, lupinelike flowers. — **f. mahogany**, the red bay. — **f. mallow**, any American species of *Malvastrum*. — **f. mandrake**, the common bryony of Europe. — **f. mangosteen**, an East Indian date plum (*Diospyros peregrina*) having fruit somewhat resembling that of the mangosteen. — **f. membrane**, *Med.*, a fibrinous deposit formed esp. in croup and diphtheria, and resembling in appearance an organized living membrane. — **f. mercury**, the plant Good-King-Henry. — **f. mildew. a** Any of several phycomycetous fungi of the family Peronosporaceæ, not related to the true mildews; also, the disease which they produce on the leaves of plants. **b** Specif., the species (*Plasmopara viticola*) attacking the grape, which it often injures seriously. These fungi are also called *downy* mildews from their whitish appearance. — **f. miterwort** *or* **mitrewort**, an American white-flowered saxifragaceous herb (*Tiarella cordifolia*), closely resembling the related miterwort (*Mitella*). — **f. music**, in medieval theory, music in which certain intervals were raised or lowered by a half step to suit the harmonic combinations. As the resulting sounds (all flats except B♭, and all sharps) were not given by the monochord, they were at first not written. *C. F. A. Williams.* — **f. mustard**, the clammyweed. — **f. myrrh**, Indian bdellium. See BDELLIUM. — **f. nettle**, any of several urticaceous plants, esp. species of *Boehmeria* and *Urticastrum*. — **f. nostril**, *Anat.*, in the horse and allied animals, a blind pouch two or three inches long, of unknown function, lying between the nasal and premaxillary bones and opening into the upper and outer side of the nostril. — **f. nuclein.** *Physiol. Chem.* = PARANUCLEIN. — **f. nutmeg**, any taxaceous tree of the genus *Tumion*; — so called from the shape of the fruit. — **f. oat**, *or* **f. oat grass**, any of several wild oatlike grasses of the genus *Trisetum*. — **f. oath**, an oath asserting what the affiant believes to be untrue. See PERJURY. — **f. papers**, *Naut.*, documents carried by a ship giving false representations respecting her cargo, destination, etc., for the purpose of deceiving. — **f. parenchyma.** *Bot.* = PSEUDOPARENCHYMA. — **f. parsley**, the fool's parsley. — **f. passage**, *Surg.*, an unnatural passage leading off from a natural canal, such as the urethra, and produced usually by the unskillful introduction of instruments. — **f. pelvis.** *Anat.* See PELVIS. — **f. pennyroyal**, an American menthaceous plant (*Isanthus brachiatus*). — **f. personation**, *Law*, the act of intentionally and unlawfully personating another. See PERSONATE, *v.* — **f. perspective**, any method of projection, as isometric projection, which for the sake of simplicity in construction represents objects, not in true perspective, but more or less distorted. — **f. pimpernel.** = CHAFFWEED **b**. — **f. pinhole**, in pillow-made lace, one of the pinholes on the inner side of a curved piece of lace, used to guide the bobbins in rounding the outer edge; — called also *false stitch*. — **f. pretenses**, *Law*, false representations concerning past or present facts or events, for defrauding another. If a fraud be committed by such representations it constitutes a criminal offense. According to the more equitable doctrine, which is now the law in England and in many States of the United States, it is not necessary that the pretenses should be such as are calculated to deceive a person of ordinary intelligence, but it is sufficient to constitute the offense if the pretenses actually deceive the person defrauded. No promises or statements as to what will take place or be done in the future will constitute false pretenses, however false they may be. — **f. quarter**, *Veter.*, a cleft in the quarter of a horse's foot. — **f. raceme**, *Bot.*, a scorpioid cyme. — **f. redtop**, the fowl meadow grass. — **f. relation**, *Music*, the discrepancy caused by using in different voice parts, either simultaneously or in successive chords, any given tone and one of its chromatic derivatives, that is, its sharp or its flat. — **f. representation**, *Law*, an untrue representation willfully made to deceive another to his damage. See DECEIT, FRAUD, MISREPRESENTATION. — **f. return**, *Law*, an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution. — **f. rhubarb**, a European meadow rue (*Thalictrum flavum*). — **f. ribs**, *Anat.*, those ribs whose cartilages do not unite directly (or at all) with the sternum. They are the last five pairs in man, including the two pairs of floating ribs. — **f. rice**, the rice cut-grass. — **f. rocket**, an American brassicaceous plant (*Iodanthus pinnatifidus*) having purple flowers resembling those of *Hesperis*. — **f. saffron**, the safflower. — **f. sandalwood**, the mountain plum (*Ximenia americana*); also, its fragrant wood. — **f. sanicle**, miterwort. — **f. sarsaparilla**, any of several American species of *Aralia*, esp. the wild sarsaparilla (*A. nudicaulis*) and the spikenard (*A. racemosa*). — **f. scorpion.** = BOOK SCORPION. — **f. Solomon's-seal**, any convallariaceous plant of the genus *Vagnera*, differing

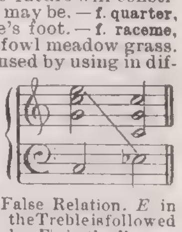

False Relation. *E* in the Treble is followed by *E*♭ in the Bass.

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fal-al′ish, *a.* Fal-lal. — **fal-lal′ish-ly**, *adv.*
fall army worm. The grass [worm.
fallas. † FALLACE, *n.*
fal-la′tion, *n.* [Cf. FALLACIOUS.] A sophistic argument. *Obs.*
fal′lax, *n.* [L. *fallax* deceptive.] A fallacy. *Obs.* [uge.
fall′-back′, *n.* **1.** Reserve; ref-
2. A retrogression.
fall cankerworm. See CANKERWORM.
fall′-door′, *n.* A trap door. *Obs.*
fall′-down′, *a.* Turned over; as, a *fall-down* collar. [*U. S.*
fall duck. The redhead. *Local*,
fal′len-cy, *n.* [LL. *fallentia*, L. *fallens*, p. pr. of *fallere*.] An exception (to a rule). *Obs.*
fall grape. The Spanish grape.
fal′li-bl. Fallible. *Ref. Sp.*
fal′li-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fal′li-bly, *adv.* of FALLIBLE.
‖ **fal′lo** (făl′yō), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* The dispositive part of a court's sentence or judgment.
fal′low. † FELLOE.
fal′low, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To become fallow in color; to fade.
2. To grow pale; to blanch.
fal′low (făl′ō; fâl′ō). *Scot.* var. of FELLOW, FOLLOW.
fal′low chat (făl′ō). Wheatear.
fallow crop. The crop taken from a green fallow. *Eng.*
fal′low-ist, *n.* See -IST.
fal′low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fall pippin. An early yellow apple with rich-flavored flesh.
fall poison. *Bot.* Fly poison.
fall snipe. American dunlin.
fall webworm. See WEBWORM.
fall wheat. = WINTER WHEAT.
fal′ly. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FELLOE.
fall′y (fôl′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of falls or rapids. *Rare.*
2. Characteristic of or like fall, or autumn. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*
falowe. † FALLOW.
‖ **fal′sa cau′sa non no′cet.** [L.] *Civil Law.* Lit., a false ground or motive does no injury; — a maxim referring to the fact that (with some exceptions) an error in motive does not affect the validity or effectualness of a juristic act.
‖ **fal′sa de′mon-stra′ti-o non no′cet.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., a false description does no injury; — a maxim referring to the general rule that where there is a description which fixes the identity of that which is referred to, a misdescription elsewhere in the instrument will not vitiate it.
fals′age, *n.* Falsehood. *Obs.*
fal′sa-ry, *n.* [L. *falsarius*, fr. *falsus*. See FALSE, *a.*] A falsifier; deceiver; specif., forger. *Obs.*

G H I J K L M

from Solomon's-seal in having the flowers in a terminal raceme or panicle. — **false spikenard**, a false Solomon's-seal (*Vagnera racemosa*). — **f. stitch.** See FALSE PINHOLE. — **f. string**, an imperfect string of a musical instrument, giving an uncertain or false tone. — **f. sunflower.** **a** Sneezeweed. **b** The oxeye. **c** Marsh elder. *U. S.* — **f. superposition**, *Geol.*, a superposition of older rocks upon younger ones, as in an overthrust. — **f. sweet flag**, the yellow flag or iris (*Iris pseudacorus*). — **f. sycamore**, the China tree. — **f. tack**, *Naut.*, a coming up into the wind and filling away again on the same tack. — **f. token**, a false mark or other symbol, used for fraudulent purposes. — **f. topaz**, a yellow transparent variety of quartz; citrine. — **f. unicorn root**, the blazing star (*Chamælirium luteum*). *U. S.* — **f. Valenciennes**, a Belgian lace resembling Valenciennes. — **f. valerian**, the golden ragwort. — **f. varnish tree**, the ailanthus. — **f. violet**, an American rosaceous plant (*Dalibarda repens*) with violetlike leaves. — **f. vocal cords.** *Anat.* See VOCAL CORDS. — **f. water**, *Steam Boilers*, an apparent increased height in the water level, shown by a quick rise in the water in the gauge cocks, due to rapid generation of steam. — **f. waters**, *Obstetrics*, water which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion. — **f. wheat**, *or* **f. wheat grass**, couch grass **a.** — **f. window.** *Arch.* See FALSE DOOR, above. — **f. wing.** = BASTARD WING. — **f. wintergreen**, in the United States, a common evergreen pyrolaceous plant (*Pyrola rotundifolia*) with round basal leaves and white or pink racemose flowers. See WINTERGREEN. — **f. Winter's bark.** = CANELLA BARK.

false (fôls), *adv.* **1.** Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

Let him in naught be trusted, for speaking *false* in that. *Shak.*

2. Erringly; incorrectly; wrongly. "*False* flew the shaft." *Moore.* "Thou judgest *false.*" *Shak.*

3. Faithlessly; treacherously. "You play me *false.*" *Shak.*

false (fôls), *v. t.*; FALSED (fôlst); FALS'ING (fôl'sĭng). [L. *falsare* to falsify, fr. *falsus*: cf. F. *fausser*. See FALSE, *a.*] *Obs.* **1.** To make to fail; to foil.

2. To report falsely; to falsify; also, to counterfeit; forge.

3. To break (faith, etc.); to mislead; betray; deceive.

[He] hath his truthe *falsed* in this wise. *Chaucer.*

4. To feign. "*Falsed* oft his blows." *Spenser.*

5. To declare to be false; to impugn.

false'-heart'ed, *a.* Hollow or unsound at the core; treacherous; perfidious. — **false'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

false'hood (fôls'ho͝od), *n.* [*false* + *-hood*.] **1.** Want of truth or accuracy; an untrue assertion or representation; error; misrepresentation; falsity.

2. An intentional assertion of what is known to be untrue; a departure from moral integrity; a lie; lying.

3. Treachery; deception; imposture; perfidy. *Obs. or R.*

Betrayed by *falsehood* of his guard. *Shak.*

4. A counterfeit; a forgery; a false appearance. *Archaic.*

5. *Scots Law.* The fraudulent imitation or suppression of truth to the damage of another; falset.

Syn. — Lie, untruth, fiction, fabrication. See FALSITY.

falsehood, fraud, and willful imposition, *Scots Law*, swindling; — technically so called.

false'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a false manner; erroneously; not truly; perfidiously or treacherously. "O *falsely*, *falsely* murdered." *Shak.*

Will ye steal, murder . . . and swear *falsely*? *Jer.* vii. 9.

2. Wrongly; improperly. *Obs.*

false'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being false; contrariety to the fact; inaccuracy; want of integrity or uprightness; double dealing; deceitfulness; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; as, the *falseness* of a report, a drawing, or a singer's notes; the *falseness* of a man, or of his word.

2. A failing in courage; a weakness (of heart). *Obs.*

Syn. — See FALSITY.

fal-set'to (fôl-sĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [It. *falsetto*, dim. fr. L. *falsus*. See FALSE.] **1.** A false or artificial voice; specif., *Music & Phon.*, that voice of a man which lies above his natural voice; the male counter tenor or alto voice. The human voice of the upper, or head, register, whether male or female, is called *falsetto*, and is considered a natural form of voice by some authorities, but the term is commonly and more characteristically applied to the head voice in males, esp. when artificially produced.

That the *falsetto* is really an artificial mode of voice production is shown by the fact that young adults who are "natural singers" never use it. *Sir Morell Mackenzie.*

2. A falsetto singer.

fal-set'to, *a.* **1.** Of the quality and compass of falsetto. Also *adv.*; as, to sing *falsetto*.

2. Fig., forced or artificial; as, "*falsetto* sentiment."

false'work' (fôls'wûrk'), *n.* *Civil Engin.* Temporary construction work on which a main work is wholly or partially built and supported until it is strong enough to support itself. Scaffoldings, and centerings, platforms, etc., in bridge and arch construction, are examples.

‖ **fal'si cri'men** (făl'sī krī'mĕn). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* The crime of falsifying. This term in the Roman law included not only the crime of forgery, but every species of crime committed by fraud and deceit. It never has been used in so extensive a sense in modern Civil law, in which its predominant significance is forgery, though it also includes perjury and like offenses.

fal-sid'i-cal (fôl-sĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *falsidicus* speaking falsely.] Deceptive; illusory; — used esp. of false images, premonitions, etc., in contrast with *veridical*.

fal'si-fi-ca'tion (fôl'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *falsification*, LL. *falsificatio*.] **1.** A falsifying; as: **a** A counterfeiting. **b** Willful misstatement or misrepresentation.

Extreme necessity . . . forced him upon this bold and violent *falsification* of the doctrine of the alliance. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. *Law.* The falsifying of an account, a judgment, etc.

3. A showing anything to be false or erroneous.

fal'si-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who falsifies.

fal'si-fy (fôl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; FAL'SI-FIED (-fīd); FAL'SI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *falsifier*, LL. *falsificare*. See FALSE, *a.*; -FY.] **1.** To make false; specif.: **a** To represent falsely.

The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* everything as they list, to please or displease any man. *Spenser.*

b To make false by mutilation or addition; to tamper with; as, to *falsify* a record. **c** To counterfeit or forge. *Obs.* **d** To alter from the normal form or correct standard; to make untrue. "*Falsifying* the balances." *Amos* viii. 5.

2. To violate; betray, as one's faith or word.

3. To prove to be false, or untrue or untrustworthy; to disprove, as a statement; to make to fail, as an omen.

By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I *falsify* men's hope. *Shak.*

4. *Law.* To prove false so as to avoid, defeat, or rectify; as, to *falsify* a judgment or an item wrongly included as a charge in an account.

5. *Fencing.* To feign (a blow); to make (a stroke) under cover of a feint.

fal'si-fy (fôl'sĭ-fī), *v. i.* **1.** To tell lies; to violate the truth.

It is . . . universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South.*

2. To fail; to grow weak; to prove faint. *Obs.*

fals'ism (fôls'ĭz'm), *n.* That which is evidently false; an assertion or statement the falsity of which is plainly apparent; — opposed to *truism*. *Rare.*

fal'si-ty (fôl'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *falste*, OF. *falseté*, *falsité*, F. *fausseté*, L. *falsitas*. See FALSE, *a.*] **1.** Character or quality of being false, or untrue; want of conformity to truth or to honesty; falsehood; untruth; as, the *falsity* of a statement; untrustworthiness; as, the *falsity* of an experimental method; deceitfulness; untruthfulness; as, the *falsity* of a witness; faithlessness; as, the *falsity* of an ally.

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things. *South.*

2. That which is false; a falsehood; a lie; an untruth.

Men often swallow *falsities* for truths. *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn. — FALSITY, FALSENESS, FALSEHOOD, LIE, UNTRUTH, MENDACITY. FALSITY and FALSENESS both express lack of conformity to truth; but *falsity* may or may not suggest blame, *falseness* (sometimes a synonym for *faithlessness*) commonly does; as, the truth or *falsity* of a report; "so ignorant of any *falsity* or cruelty or vulgarity as never to have been touched by them" (*H. James*); "folly and *falseness* both in one" (*Waterland*); Cressida's *falseness*. A FALSEHOOD is a false declaration designedly made; a LIE (a term of extreme opprobrium) is a gross falsehood; an UNTRUTH (sometimes euphemistic for *falsehood* or *lie*) may arise from ignorance or misconception, as well as from intent to deceive; the word is sometimes used (like *falseness*) in the sense of *unfaithfulness*; as, "Mr. Bulstrode shrank from the direct *falsehood* of denying true statements" (*G. Eliot*); "Who . . . tweaks me by the nose? gives me the *lie* i' the throat, as deep as to the lungs?" (*Shak.*); "I am a most veracious person, and totally unacquainted with *untruth*" (*Shelley*); "too wholly true to dream *untruth* in thee" (*Tennyson*). MENDACITY is habitual lying; as, "Nothing is more revolting in the queen, but nothing is more characteristic, than her shameless *mendacity*. It was an age of political lying, but in the profusion and recklessness of her *lies* Elizabeth stood without a peer in Christendom. A *falsehood* was to her simply an intellectual means of meeting a difficulty" (*J. R. Green*). See DECEIT, EQUIVOCATE.

Fal'staff, Sir John (fôl'stâf). A character in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in the First and Second Parts of "King Henry IV." In the former play he is represented as attempting to seduce Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, who make a butt and a dupe of him; in the latter he figures as a soldier and a wit; in both he is exhibited as fat, sensual, and cowardly, but with wonderful resources of wit and impudence.

Fal-staff'i-an (fôl-stăf'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, Shakespeare's Sir John Falstaff; also, like the regiment of ragged rapscallions formed by him. See FALSTAFF.

fal'ter (fôl'tẽr), *v. i.*; FAL'TERED (-tẽrd); FAL'TER-ING. [ME. *falteren*, *faltren*, of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *faltrask* to be cumbered, to be puzzled.] **1.** To move unsteadily or waveringly; as: **a** To stumble; tremble; totter; be unsteady. "He found his legs *falter*." *Wiseman.* **b** To hesitate; to speak brokenly or weakly; to stammer; as, his tongue *falters*. "*Faltering* speech." *Milton.* **c** To hesitate in purpose or action; to waver; flinch; give way; as, his courage *faltered*.

Ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellion's arms. *Shak.*

d To move waveringly or unsteadily as if uncertain.

Falling leaves *falter* through motionless air. *Lowell.*

2. To fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise; — said of the mind or of thought.

Here indeed the power of distinct conception of space and distance *falters*. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — See HESITATE.

fal'ter, *v. t.* To utter with hesitation, or in a broken, trembling, or weak manner; as, to *falter* an excuse.

And here he *faltered* forth his last farewell. *Byron.*

fal'ter, *n.* [See FALTER, *v. i.*] An uncertain or broken sound; a quaver; unsteadiness; as, a *falter* in her voice.

The *falter* of an idle shepherd's pipe. *Lowell.*

falx (fălks), *n.*; *pl.* FALCES (făl'sēz). [L., a sickle.] **1.** *Anat.* A falciform fold of the dura mater. Specif.: **a** The ‖ **falx ce're-bri** (sĕr'ē-brī), a broad vertical fold which descends in the median longitudinal fissure between the cerebral hemispheres, attached in front to the crista galli of the ethmoid, and behind to the tentorium cerebelli. Its upper margin, attached to the inside of the cranium, contains the superior longitudinal sinus; the lower concave free margin, the inferior longitudinal sinus. **b** The ‖ **falx ce're-bel'li** (sĕr'ē-bĕl'ī), a small fold descending from the under surface of the tentorium between the lateral lobes of the cerebellum.

2. *Zoöl.* = CHELICERA.

fame (fām), *n.* [OF. *fame*, L. *fama*, fr. *fari* to speak, akin to Gr. φήμη a saying, report, φάναι to speak. See BAN; cf. FABLE, FATE, EUPHONY, BLAME.] **1.** Public report or rumor; common talk.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house. *Gen.* xlv. 16.

2. Report or opinion generally diffused; public estimation; reputation, either favorable or unfavorable; as, his *fame* is excellent.

3. Lofty reputation derived from great achievements; renown; as, undying *fame*.

4. Evil reputation; infamy. *Obs.*

Syn. — Celebrity, renown, notoriety. See REPUTATION.

fame (fām), *v. t.*; FAMED (fāmd); FAM'ING (fām'ĭng).

1. To report currently, widely, or honorably.

The field where thou art *famed*
To have wrought such wonders. *Milton.*

2. To make famous or renowned by speech and report.

Those Hesperian gardens *famed* of old. *Milton.*
A corpulent, jolly fellow, *famed* for humor. *Hawthorne.*

3. To make famous by some deed or quality. *Obs.*

4. To defame. *Obs. & R.*

fame flower. A portulacaceous herb of the eastern United States (*Talinum teretifolium*) with linear leaves and scapes bearing cymes of pink, ephemeral flowers.

fa-mil'i-a (fȧ-mĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* The family, that is, the paterfamilias and his legitimate descendants and all persons adopted into the family (except such as were released from his power or manus) and their wives. See MANUS, POTESTAS; cf. ADOPTION, PATERFAMILIAS, FILIUSFAMILIAS, HEIR, PATRIMONY.

Husband, wife, and children did not necessarily constitute an independent family among the Romans, nor were they all necessarily of the same family. Those formed a family who were all subject to the right or power — originally manus, but latterly jus — of the same family head (paterfamilias). He might have a whole host dependent on him, — wife and sons and daughters, and daughters-in-law, and grandchildren by his sons, and possibly remoter descendants related through males; so long as they remained subject to him they constituted but one family, that was split up only on his death or loss of citizenship. It is very evident, therefore, that the Roman *familia* was an association of which the word "family" in its ordinary acceptation conveys but an imperfect and inaccurate representation. *J. Muirhead.*

fa-mil'iar (fȧ-mĭl'yẽr), *a.* [ME. *familer*, *familier*, F. *familier*, fr. L. *familiaris*, fr. *familia* family. See FAMILY.]

1. Of or pertaining to a family; domestic. *Archaic.* "*Familiar* feuds." *Byron.*

2. Closely acquainted or intimate, as a friend or companion; having an intimate knowledge of, either through study, close association, or common knowledge; as, *familiar* with the Scriptures; we are *familiar* with his character.

3. Characterized by, or exhibiting, the manner of an intimate friend; not formal; unconstrained; easy; affable; accessible. *Archaic.* "In loose, *familiar* strains." *Addison.*

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shak.*

4. Well known; well understood; common; frequent; as, a *familiar* illustration; a *familiar* practice.

5. Unduly or wrongly intimate.

6. Of animals, tamed; domesticated.

Syn. — FAMILIAR, INTIMATE. FAMILIAR, as here compared, implies the informality and freedom of continued acquaintance or intercourse; it occasionally suggests the taking of undue liberties; INTIMATE denotes close and confidential relations; as, "[Goldsmith's style] so equable, so easy without being unduly *familiar*" (*Lowell*); "The *familiar*, if not rude, tone in which people addressed her" (*Hawthorne*); "They establish and maintain . . . more *intimate* and confiding relations with us" (*Lowell*); "*Familiar* with but very few persons, she could scarcely be *intimate* with her homely daughter-in-law" (*Thackeray*); "There began for these two young men (who were not even friends) a life of great *familiarity* and, as the days grew on, less and less *intimacy*" (*Stevenson*). See AMICABLE.

familiar spirit, a spirit in intimate relation with an individual; esp., in former use, an evil spirit more or less under the control of a witch. Cf. CONTROL, *n.*, 2 **f**; DEMON, 1; GENIUS, 1. — **to make f. with**, to take liberties with.

fa-mil'iar, *n.* **1.** An intimate; a companion.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting. *Jer.* xx. 10.

2. A member of a family or household.

3. A familiar spirit.

4. *Court of Inquisition.* A confidential officer employed in the service of the tribunal, especially in apprehending and imprisoning the accused.

5. *R. C. Ch.* A member of the household of a high church dignitary who renders domestic but not menial services.

fa-mil'iar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An expression, mode of speech, or action, proper only among familiars.

fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty (fȧ-mĭl'ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ; -yăr'ĭ-tĭ; 7), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *familiarite*, F. *familiarité*, fr. L. *familiaritas*. See FAMILIAR.] **1.** State of being familiar; intimate and frequent converse, or association; unconstrained intercourse; freedom from ceremony and constraint; intimacy.

2. Anything said or done by one person to another unceremoniously and without constraint; esp., in the *pl.*, such actions and words as propriety and courtesy do not warrant; liberties. "Misbecoming *familiarities*." *Lamb.*

3. The attitude and behavior proper between members of a household; loyalty; fidelity; devotion. *Obs.*

4. Close acquaintance with, or knowledge of, anything; as, *familiarity* with the Bible; *familiarity* with crime.

5. A familiar person; a circle of intimates. *Obs.*

6. Concord; suitability. *Obs.*

7. Undue or wrongful intimacy. *Rare.*

8. *Astrol.* An aspect or configuration.

Syn. — Acquaintance, fellowship, affability, intimacy.

fa-mil'iar-i-za'tion (fȧ-mĭl'yẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of familiarizing; the result of becoming familiar; as, *familiarization* with scenes of blood.

fa-mil'iar-ize (fȧ-mĭl'yẽr-īz), *v. t.*; FA-MIL'IAR-IZED (-īzd); FA-MIL'IAR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *familiariser*.] **1.** To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make to feel at ease (with or in); as, to *familiarize* one's self with scenes of distress; to *familiarize* one with business, a book, etc.; to *familiarize* a friend in one's home.

2. To make well known, accustomed, or familiar; to divest of strangeness; as, to *familiarize* the idea of liberty.

‖ **fal'se-dad'** (făl'sā-thäth'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* Deceit.
false'dom, *n.* Falseness. *Obs.*
false'-faced', *a.* Hypocritical.
false'head, *n.* Falsehood. *Obs.*
false'-heart', *a.* False-hearted.
falsely, *a.* Deceptive. *Obs.*
fals'en (fôl's'n), *v. t.* To make false. *Rare.* *M. Arnold.*
fals'er, *n.* A forger; falsifier; also, a deceiver. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
fals'er-y, *n.* [Cf. OF. *fausserie*.] Falsehood; deception. *Obs.*
false'ship, *n.* Falsity. *Obs.*
fal'set, *n.* [L. *falsatum*, neut. p. p.] Falsehood. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fal-set', **fal-sette'**, *n.* Falsetto. *R.*
fal-set'tist (fôl-sĕt'ĭst), *n.* One who speaks or sings in falsetto.
falshede. † FALSEHOOD.
fal'si-fi'a-ble (fôl'sĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
fal'si-fi-ca'tor (-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* A [falsifier.]
fal'si-fy, *n.* *Fencing.* A feint. *Obs.*
‖ **fal'si-teit** (făl'sĭ-tāt), *n.* [D.] [*Rom. Dutch Law.* Fraud.]
falsleke, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *-leikr*, *-leiki*, a suffix forming abstract nouns.] Falsehood. *Obs.*
‖ **fal'sum** (făl'sŭm), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Forgery, including coinage of base money and the subornation of testimony. Cf. FALSI CRIMEN.
‖ **fal'sus in u'no, fal'sus in om'ni-bus.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., false in one thing, false in all; — referring to the legal rule that when a witness has wittingly testified falsely in one respect his entire testimony may be rejected.
falt. † FAULT.
faltche, *n.* See MEASURE.
falt'er. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FELTER.
fal'ter (fôl'tẽr), *v. t.* To thrash in the chaff; also, to cleanse or sift, as barley. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
fal'terd. Faltered. *Ref. Sp.*
fal'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FALTER. — **fal'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*
faluke. † FELUCCA.
Fa'luns' (fȧ'lŭN'; fä'lŭnz), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A series of strata, of the Middle Tertiary of France, abounding in shells, and used by Lyell as the type of his Miocene subdivision. — **Fa-lu'ni-an** (fȧ-lū'nĭ-ăn), *a.*
fa'we. † FALLOW.
fam. † FOAM. [*Slang.*]
fam (făm), *n.* Short for FAMBLE.
fam. *Abbr.* Familiar; family.
F. A. M. *Abbr.* Free and Accepted Masons.
fa'ma-cide (fā'mȧ-sīd), *n.* [L. *fama* reputation + *-cide*.] A slanderer. *Rare.*
‖ **fa'ma cla-mo'sa.** [L.] Clamorous or noisy fame or rumor.
‖ **fa'ma sem'per vi'vat** [L.] May (his) fame live forever.
‖ **fa'ma su'per æ'the-ra no'tus.** [L.] Known by fame above Heaven. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 379).
fa-mat'i-nite (fȧ-măt'ĭ-nīt), *n.* [From *Famatina*, Argentina.] *Min.* A reddish gray sulphide of copper and antimony, $3Cu_2S \cdot Sb_2S_5$. Sp. gr., 4.57.
fa-ma'tion, *n.* Defamation. *Obs.*
fam'ble (făm'b'l), *v. i.* [ME. *famelen*. Cf. FUMBLE.] To stammer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fam'ble, *n.* [Cf. FAMBLE, *v.*] *Slang.* **1.** A hand. **2.** A ring; also, a dealer in imitation rings. *Obs.*
fame. Obs. or Scot. var. of FOAM.
fame, *v. t.* [See FAMISH.] To starve. *Obs.*
fame'ful, *a.* Famous. *Obs. or R.*
famelen. † FAMBLE.
fame'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **fame'less-ly**, *adv.*
fa-mel'ic, *a.* [L. *famelicus* famished.] Pertaining to or creating hunger. *Obs.*
fa'meuse' (fȧ'mûz'; *E.* fȧ-mūz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *fameux* famous.] A late autumn apple, having deep red stripes and a spicy subacid flavor.
fam'i-la-ry, *a.* Familiar. *Obs.*
familer. † FAMILIAR.
fa-mil'ial (fȧ-mĭl'yăl), *a.* [L.

3. To make familiar or affable. *Obs.*
4. To give a familiar form to, as a name. *Rare. Irving.*
5. To domesticate or tame, as an animal. *Obs.*
— **fa-mil'iar-iz'er** (fá-mĭl'yár-īz'ēr), *n.* — **fa-mil'iar-iz'ing-ly** (-īz'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.*

fa-mil'iar-ly (fá-mĭl'yár-lĭ), *adv.* **1**. In a familiar manner: intimately; commonly; unceremoniously.
2. With undue freedom or intimacy. *Obs.*
3. Like a domestic animal. *Obs.*

fam'i-lism (făm'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] Tenets and practices of the Familists.
2. Disposition to live in families; tendency to make the family the social unit. Also, in some socialistic writings, family feeling; fraternity.

fam'i-list (-lĭst), *n.* [See FAMILY.] **1**. *Eccl. Hist.* [*cap.*] One of an Antinomian sect originating in Holland, and existing in England about 1580, called the *Family of Love*, who held that religion consists wholly in love.
2. The head of a family. *Obs.*
3. A member of a family. *Obs.*

fam'i-ly (făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *familia*, fr. *famulus* servant; akin to Oscan *famel* servant, *faamat* he dwells, and perh. Skr. *dhāman* house, *dhā* to set, make, do (see DO): cf. F. *famille*.] **1**. The body of servants or servitors of a house, or the retinue or following of a person of estate or authority; hence, the staff of an official. *Archaic.*
2. The body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children, and servants, and, as the case may be, lodgers or boarders; specif., for census purposes, any group of persons sharing a common dwelling and table, between and including the extremes of a single person living alone, and the inmates of a hotel or prison, poorhouse, asylum, or other institution.
3. **a** Those descended (really or putatively) from a common progenitor; a tribe, clan, or race; kindred; house; as, the human *family*; the *family* of Abraham. **b** Hence, lineage; esp., honorable lineage; noble or respectable stock; as, a man of *family*.
4. A group comprising immediate kindred; esp., the group formed of parents and children, constituting the fundamental social unit in civilized societies. The family in modern societies is much more independent than in ancient and primitive communities, where, if it existed at all, it was directly subordinate to the clan. See FAMILIA, GENS, NAIR, PUNALUAN, TIBETAN; cf. CLASSIFICATORY SYSTEM, CLAN.
5. Hence, a group of animals similarly related; also, in "happy *family*," a group of unrelated animals, of different kinds, tamed so as to live peaceably together.
6. A group of kindred or closely related individuals or groups of individuals; as, a *family* of languages; the *family* of States of the United States; the chlorine *family*.
7. *Biol.* A group of related plants or animals forming a category of classification ranking above a genus and below an order. See CLASSIFICATION. A family usually includes several or many genera, but a single genus, if it differs sufficiently from other genera, may constitute a family. In modern classifications the names of families are derived from that of some genus of the family, and those of animals always end in *-idæ*, as the Felidæ, or cat family, those of plants in *-aceæ*, as the Rosaceæ, or rose family. Botanists formerly treated *family* and *order* as synonymous, but now generally conform to zoölogical usage.
8. *Petrog.* Any group of rocks developed from the same magma by processes of differentiation.
family of curves *or* **surfaces**, *Geom.*, a simple infinity of curves or surfaces all derived from a single equation by varying a single parameter. — **F. of Love**. *Eccl. Hist.* See FAMILIST, 1. — **f. of nations**, *Internat. Law*, an aggregate of states which, as a result of their historical antecedents, have inherited a common civilization, and are at a similar level of moral and political opinion. "The term may be said to include the Christian nations of Europe and their offshoots in America, with the addition of the Ottoman Empire, which was declared by the treaty of Paris of 1856 to be admitted to the 'concert Européen' [cf. CONCERT OF EUROPE]. Within this charmed circle, to which Japan also has now established her claim to be admitted, all states, according to the theory of international law, are equal. Outside of it no state, be it as powerful and as civilized as China or Persia, can be regarded as a normal international person." *T. E. Holland.* — **in a f. way**, as if belonging to the family; informally. "Why don't we ask him and his ladies to come over *in a family way*, and dine with some other plain country gentlefolks?" *Thackeray.* — **in the**, *or* **a**, **f. way**, pregnant. *Colloq.*

family altar. A place of family devotions.

family Bible. A large Bible for family worship, often with extra pages for recording family events.

family circle. A gallery in a theater or opera house, usually one containing inexpensive seats.

family compact. An agreement between members of a family, or of a group likened to one, for the promotion of common interests, or the like; also, those making such an agreement; specif.: **a** One of the treaties between Spain, France, and the Two Sicilies, concluded in 1733, 1743, and 1761 — esp. the last — for common offensive action against England. The treaty of Ildefonso in 1796 was practically a renewal of these compacts between the Bourbon sovereigns. **b** In Canadian history, a group of royal officials who dominated politics in the early part of the 19th century, being united, it was alleged, to monopolize public offices. It enlarged into a Conservative, or Tory, party.

family company. *Life Insurance.* A company operated either on a mutual or the assessment plan for the benefit of its officers (who in such companies have been often related to each other). *Colloq. or Cant.*

family contract. A contract between the members of a family settling the distribution or descent of its estates.

family entrance. A side entrance to a drinking saloon, usually not opening directly upon the bar. *U. S.*

family expense. *Law.* An expense incurred for whatever is used, or kept for use, in the family, whether necessaries or luxuries; — a term used in statutes making both husband and wife liable for such an expense.

family man. **a** A man who has a family; esp., one who has a wife and children living with him and dependent upon him. **b** A man of domestic habits. "The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary *family men*." *Mayhew.* **c** A thief; sometimes, a fence. *Slang.*

family name. That part of the name of an individual which is common to him and the other members of the family; surname.

family tree. A genealogical tree.

fam'ine (făm'ĭn), *n.* [F. *famine*, fr. L. *fames* hunger.] **1**. General scarcity of food; dearth; a want of provisions; destitution. "Worn with *famine*." *Milton.*
2. Extreme scarcity of something; as, a coal *famine*; a water *famine*.
3. Lack of food; starvation; hence, chiefly fig., appetite like that of a starving person; as, he died of *famine*.

fam'ish (făm'ĭsh), *v. t.*; -ISHED (-ĭsht); -ISH-ING. [ME. *famen*; cf. OF. *afamer*, L. *fames* hunger. Cf. FAMINE, AFFAMISH.] **1**. To starve, kill, or destroy with hunger. *Shak.*
2. To exhaust the strength or endurance of by hunger; to distress with hunger.

> He had *famished* Paris into a surrender. *Burke.*

3. To deprive (of something necessary). *Obs. & R.*

> And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread. *Milton.*

fam'ish, *v. i.* **1**. To die of hunger; to starve.
2. To suffer extreme hunger, almost to the point of death.

> You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish?* *Shak.*

3. To suffer extremity from deprivation of any necessary.

> The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*. *Prov. x. 3.*

fa'mous (fā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *famosus*, fr. *fama* fame: cf. F. *fameux*. See FAME.] **1**. Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; as, a *famous* statesman or inventor; — often followed by *for*; as, *famous* for erudition.
2. Discreditably renowned; notorious. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. Libelous; slanderous. *Obs.*
4. Common; usual; as, the *famous* sense of a word. *Obs.*
5. Excellent; first-rate; as, a *famous* dinner. *Colloq.*
Syn. — FAMOUS, NOTORIOUS differ radically in connotation, FAMOUS being used in a good sense, NOTORIOUS now almost always in a bad; as, a *famous* writer, statesman; a *notorious* gambler, politician; a place *famous* for its beauty of situation, *notorious* for its wickedness; "He [Boswell] confessed that he eagerly coveted *fame*, or, if that were not possible, *notoriety*" (*Carlyle*). See EMINENT, REPUTATION.

fa'mous-ly, *adv.* **1**. In a famous manner; with distinction, renown, or notoriety; also, *Obs.*, publicly; commonly.

> Then this land was *famously* enriched
> With politic grave counsel. *Shak.*

2. Excellently; in first-rate style. *Colloq.*

fam'u-lus (făm'ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] A servant or attendant, as upon a scholar or magician.

fan (făn), *n.* [AS. *fann*, fr. L. *vannus* fan, van for winnowing grain; cf. F. *van*. Cf. VAN a winnowing machine, WINNOW.] **1**. A basket or shovel used to toss grain into the air that the chaff might be blown away. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A quintain; — from its form. *Obs. Chaucer.*
3. An instrument used for producing artificial currents of air, by the wafting or revolving motion of a broad surface; as: **a** *Mach.* Any revolving vane or vanes used for producing currents of air, in winnowing grain, blowing a fire, ventilation, etc., or for governing rapid rotary motion by the resistance of the air; a fan blower; a fan wheel. **b** An instrument for cooling the person, made of feathers, paper, silk, etc., and often mounted on sticks all turning about the same pivot, so as when opened to radiate from the center and assume the figure of a sector of a circle.
4. Something in the form of a spread fan (sense 3 **b**, above), as a bird's tail, the delta of a river (see ALLUVIAL CONE), a kind of window, a bed of detritus brought down by a stream through a narrow ravine and then spread out, etc.
5. A small vane or sail used on smock windmills to keep the large sails in the direction of the wind.
6. A propeller or one of its blades.
7. *Soap Making.* A revolving paddle whose blades just dip into and agitate the fluid soap.
8. Motion of air caused by fanning. *Shak.*

fan (făn), *v. t.*; FANNED (fănd); FAN'NING. [See FAN, *n.*] **1**. To winnow; to separate chaff from, and drive it away by a current of air; as, to *fan* wheat; also, to drive off by winnowing; as, to *fan* chaff.
2. To move or impel with or as with a fan.
3. To direct a current of air upon with or as with a fan; variously: to cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan; as, to *fan* one's face; to drive or scare away with or as with a fan; as, to *fan* away flies; to force, or seek to force, to glow or flame up by a draft of air; as, to *fan* the coals into a blaze; hence, to stir up to activity as by fanning; to stimulate; as, this conduct *fanned* his rage.
4. To blow or breathe upon; as, the breeze *fans* one.
5. To spread out like a fan; to widen.
6. To move to and fro like a fan; to wave. *Archaic.*
7. To beat; to handle; to feel. *Low Slang.*
8. *Baseball.* To strike (the batter) out. *Slang.*

fan, *v. i.* **1**. To move like a fan; to flap; flutter. *Obs.*
2. To blow, as the wind. *Rare.*
3. To move gently along as though impelled by wind produced by fans.
4. To spread out like a fan; — often with *out*.

> Between the bars *fanned* out the pale yellow ray of a candle. *Atlantic Monthly.*

5. *Baseball.* To strike out; — said of a batter. *Slang.*

Fan (făn), *n.* An African of a powerful tribe occupying the Ogowe basin, French Equatorial Africa, where they are recent intruders from the interior. They are distinguished from surrounding tribes by their light color, full beards, finer features, and slim, muscular bodies, as also by superior intelligence and energy. Their language is seemingly a corrupt Bantu tongue. They have been noted for their inveterate cannibalism.

fa-nam' (fá-năm'), *n.* [Telugu & Malayalam.] A small coin (both gold and silver) and money of account of southern India, now practically obsolete. In the old Madras currency a fanam was worth $\frac{1}{42}$ of a star pagoda, or about twopence.

fa-nat'ic (fá-năt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fanaticus* inspired by divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, fr. *fanum* fane: cf. F. *fanatique*. See FANE a temple.] **1**. Unbalanced, as though possessed by a demon; frantic; frenzied; mad. *Obs.*
2. Governed or produced by too great zeal; extravagant; ultra; unreasonable; excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects; as, *fanatic* zeal; *fanatic* notions.

fa-nat'ic, *n.* **1**. A lunatic; specif., a victim of religious mania. *Obs.*
2. A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions; a visionary zealot.

> *Fanatics* are governed rather by imagination than by judgment. *Stowe.*

3. In the latter half of the 17th century, opprobriously, an English nonconformist.
Syn. — See ENTHUSIAST.

fa-nat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1**. Possessed by a demon; frantic; mad; crazy. *Obs.*
2. Fanatic; extravagant.
3. Of or pertaining to the so-called fanatics, or English nonconformists, in the latter half of the 17th century.
— **fa-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **fa-nat'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

fa-nat'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. FANATISM.] **1**. State of being possessed or supposing one's self to be so. *Obs.*
2. Excessive enthusiasm, unreasoning zeal, or wild and extravagant notions, on any subject, especially religion.

fa-nat'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To cause to become a fanatic; to imbue with fanaticism.

fa-nat'i-cize, *v. i.* To act or feel like a fanatic.

fan blower. A wheel with vanes on a rotating shaft in a case or chamber, used to create a blast of air (**fan blast**) for a forge, or a current for draft and ventilation; a fanner.

fan'cied (făn'sĭd), *p. a.* [From FANCY, *v. t.*] **1**. Formed or conceived by the fancy; unreal; as, a *fancied* wrong.
2. Ornamental; fancy; artistically devised. *Obs.*
3. Favorite; well-liked.
4. Bred on conventional lines; — said of animals.

fan'ci-er (făn'sĭ-ēr), *n.* **1**. One who is governed by fancy. "Not reasoners, but *fanciers*." *Macaulay.*
2. One who fancies or has a special liking for, or interest in, a particular object or class of objects; hence, one who breeds and keeps for sale birds and animals (cf. FANCY, *n.*, 13 **a** (3)); as, bird *fancier*, dog *fancier*, etc.
3. An ornamental designer. *Rare.*

fan'ci-ful (făn'sĭ-fōōl), *a.* **1**. Full of fancy; guided by fancy, rather than by reason and experience; whimsical; as, a *fanciful* man forms visionary projects.
2. Conceived in the fancy; not based upon facts or reason; abounding in ideal qualities or figures; as, a *fanciful* scheme; a *fanciful* theory.
3. Curiously shaped or constructed; as, she wore a *fanciful* headdress. "*Fancifullest* shells." *Keats.*
Syn. — Imaginative, ideal, visionary, chimerical, whimsical, odd, queer, strange, wild. — FANCIFUL, FANTASTIC, GROTESQUE, BIZARRE. FANCIFUL (see FANCY) suggests such a giving the rein to one's conceits or fancies as subordinates taste and judgment to them; that is FANTASTIC which is excessively or extravagantly *fanciful*. GROTESQUE adds to *fantastic* the implication of violent incongruity or distortion; BIZARRE suggests rather oddness or eccentricity. See VISIONARY, STRANGE, IMAGINARY.

> But as eminently as Homer is plain, so eminently is the Elizabethan literature in general . . . *fanciful*. Steeped in humors and *fantasticality* up to its very lips, the Elizabethan age . . . can hardly bring itself to see an object quietly or to describe it temperately. *M. Arnold.*
>
> Clouds of all tincture, rocks and sapphire sky,
> Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed . . . ,
> *Fantastic* pomp of structure without name. *Wordsworth.*
>
> They set a positive value on the intense, the exceptional; and a certain distortion is sometimes noticeable in them, as in conceptions like Victor Hugo's Quasimodo or Gwynplaine, — something of a terrible *grotesque*, of the *macabre*, as the French themselves call it. *W. Pater.*
>
> He [Victor Hugo] finds a way of making even child nature extravagant and *bizarre*. The only thing which seems impossible to him is to be natural. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

— **fan'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fan'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

fan'ci-less (făn'sĭ-lĕs), *a.* Having no fancy; without ideas or imagination.

fan coral. Any of several gorgonians which form a flat fanlike colony, as those of the genus *Rhipidogorgia*.

fan'cy (făn'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Contr. fr. *fantasy*, OF. *fantasie*, *fantaisie*, F. *fantaisie*, L. *phantasia*, fr. Gr. φαντασία appearance, imagination, the power of perception and presentation in the mind, fr. φαντάζειν to make visible, to place before one's mind, fr. φαίνειν to show; akin to φάος, φῶς, light, Skr. *bhā* to shine. Cf. FANTASY, FANTASIA, EPIPHANY, PHANTOM.] **1**. Apprehension of something perceived; the faculty used in such apprehension. *Obs.*
2. An apparition; illusion; delusive imagination. *Obs. or R.*
3. The faculty by which the mind forms an image or a representation of anything not present; the power or process of combining and modifying such objects into pictures or images; the power of readily and happily creating and

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familia family.] Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, a family.
fa-mil'iar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fa-mil'ia-ry (-yá-rĭ), *a.* [L. *familiaris*.] Domestic. *Obs.*
fa-mil'ic, *a.* Domestic. *Obs.*
‖ **fa'mi'li'stère'** (fá'mē'lē'-stâr'), *n.* [F.] An establishment where many families live together under one roof; specif. [*cap.*], one constructed in 1859 in Guise, Aisne, France, by Godin-Lemaire for the association founded there by him in 1846. This association, starting from a system of profit sharing, developed through industrial partnership into a coöperative joint-stock company possessing iron works at Guise and at Laeken in Belgium.
fam'i-lis'ter-y (făm'ĭ-lĭs'tēr-ĭ), *n.* = FAMILISTERE.
fam'i-lis'tic, fam'i-lis'ti-cal, *a.* *Obs.* **1**. Pertaining to Familists. **2**. Pertaining to a family. — **fam'i-lis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
family council. = FAMILY MEETING.
fam'i-ly-ish, *a.* Exhibiting strong family feeling: clannish.
family living. A benefice in the gift of the head of the family. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
family meeting. *Canadian French & Louisiana Law.* A formal meeting of not less than five of the family or next friends of a minor or other person, held by official appointment, to consider and give advice in the interest of such person. Its advice is necessary to be taken to make valid certain acts, such as the sale of a minor's property. [PACT **b**.]
family party. See FAMILY COM-
fam'ine, *v. t. & i.* Starve. *Obs.*
famine bread. A lichen (*Umbilicaria arctica*) found in arctic regions, sometimes used as food.
famine fever. Relapsing fever.
fam'ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
fam'isht. Famished. *Ref. Sp.*
fa-mose', *a.* [L. *famosus* famous.] Famous. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
fa-mose', *v. t.* To make famous.
fa-mos'i-ty (fá-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *famosité*, L. *famositas* infamy.] State or quality of being famous. *Obs.* [*Archaic.*]
fa'mous, *v. t.* To make famous.
fa'mous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fam'u-lar. famularite. + FAMILIAR, FAMILIARITY.
fam'u-la-ry (făm'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *famularis*.] Of or pertaining to servants. *Rare.*
fam'u-late, *v. i.* [L. *famulatus*, p. p. of *famulari* to serve, fr. *famulus* servant.] To serve. *Obs.*
fam'u-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Serving; acting as a servant. *Obs.*
‖ **fa'mu-lo'rum** (făm'ū-lō'rŭm), *n.* [L., gen. pl. of *famulus* a slave.] *R. C. Ch.* A prayer in the Mass, for the commemoration of the living, beginning: "*Memento, Domine, famulorum.*"
fan (făn). Scot. and dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FIND.
fan (făn). *Weights & Measures.* Var. of FEN.
fan, *n.* [Prob. fr. *fanatic*.] An enthusiastic devotee of any sport. *Slang.* [shrine. *Obs.*]
fan'a-cle, *n.* [Cf. FANE.] Fane;
fa'nal (fā'năl; fá'nál'), *n.* [F.] A lighthouse: a beacon light; a ship's light. *Obs. or Archaic.*
fa-nar'i-ot Var. of PHANARIOT.
fan'a-tism (făn'á-tĭz'm), *n.* Fanaticism. *Obs.*
fan barley. Battledore barley.
fanc, *n.* [OF.] Mud. *Obs.*
fan'ci-cal (făn'sĭ-kăl), *a.* Fanciful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Fanciful, Lady. In Vanbrugh's "The Provoked Wife," a vain, conceited, slanderous beauty.
fan'ci-fy (făn'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To fancy: imagine; also, to make fanciful. *Obs. or R.*
fan consonant. *Phon.* A consonant pronounced with the edges of the tongue spread out more than is usual in uttering analogous sounds; as the Arabic "emphatic" consonants, such as ṣ in *ṣēf*, *sword*, compared with *s* in *sēf*, *summer*. *H. Sweet.*
fan'-crest'ed, *a.* Having a median erectile fanlike crest of feathers, as the hoopoe.
fan cricket. A mole cricket.

recalling imagery; imagination. In psychology *fancy* was originally equivalent to *imagination*, interpreted as the power of imaging or of ideally representing. Latterly, however, *fancy* has come to be applied to nonselective or passive imagination, while *imagination* designates active mental creation. In æsthetics *fancy* applies to the more purely decorative or illustrative work of imagination, esp. to that which is characterized by conceit, quaintness, or capriciousness. See FANTASY, IMAGINATION.
4. An image or representation of anything formed in the mind; conception; thought; idea; conceit; design.

How now, my lord! why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making? *Shak.*

5. An opinion or notion formed without much reflection; caprice; whim; impression.

I have always had a *fancy* that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

6. Inclination; liking formed by caprice rather than reason; hence (*Obs.* except in *fancy*-free), amorous fondness; love; as, to strike one's *fancy*.

To fit your *fancies* to your father's will. *Shak.*

7. Judgment or taste in matters of art, dress, etc.; as, a person of refined *fancy*.
8. That which pleases or entertains the taste or caprice without much use or value.

London pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders. *Mortimer.*

9. A sort of love song or impromptu ballad. *Obs.*
10. Fantasticalness. *Obs.*
11. Ornamented tags on hose, ribbons, or points, worn about the 17th century. *Obs.*
12. *Hort.* A plant having variegated or party-colored flowers; also, a flower of this type.
13. **a** Collectively (usually with *the*), all those who pursue, or are enthusiastic over, any particular art, practice, or amusement; also, the object of their pursuit or attachment; specif.: (1) Sporting characters, or sport in general. (2) The followers of pugilism. *Now Rare.* (3) The breeders of animals, esp. birds and dogs, for points, as of beauty or usefulness. **b** (1) The art and practice of fancy breeding. (2) Pugilism.
Syn. — FANCY, FANTASY, PHANTASY, originally the same word (see etyms.), have become differentiated in sense as well as in spelling. FANCY (see IMAGINATION) denotes the faculty itself; FANTASY implies its capricious or whimsical exercise. In its learned spelling PHANTASY, the word sometimes suggests the image-forming power in general. See FANCIFUL.

Your *fancy* is pleased with the thought of being noble ladies, with a train of vassals. *Ruskin.*
That word is as big as a whole world, and is stuffed with all the vagaries and *fantasies* that Fancy ever bred upon Hope. *H. W. Beecher.*
By the power of *phantasy* we see colors in a dream. *Sir I. Newton.*

fan′cy (făn′sĭ), *a.*; FAN′CI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); FAN′CI-EST. **1**. Adapted to please the fancy or taste; ornamental; — opposed to *plain*; as, *fancy* goods.
2. Extravagant; above real value; estimated or fixed by caprice; — said of price, etc.

A monomania, like that which led his [Frederick the Great's] father to pay *fancy* prices for giants. *Macaulay.*

3. Bred for special points, as an animal.
4. Based on conceptions of the fancy; as, a *fancy* portrait.
5. Dependent upon fancy; whimsical; irregular.
6. Of particular excellence; superior to the average; specially selected; — said of fruits, groceries, etc.
fancy ball, a ball in which persons appear in fancy dress. — **f. dress**, dress arranged according to fancy rather than to style, generally representing the costume of some period, nation, or noted character. — **f. fair**, a fair at which articles of fancy and ornament are sold, generally for some charitable purpose. — **f. goods**, fabrics of various colors, patterns, etc., as ribbons, silks, laces, etc., in distinction from those of a simple or plain color or make. — **f. line**, *Naut.*, a line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, to haul it down; also, any of several short lines used occasionally for various purposes. — **f. roller**, *Textiles*, a clothed cylinder (usually having straight teeth) in a carding machine in front of the doffer. — **f. sapphire**. See SAPPHIRE, *n.*, 1. — **f. stitch**, ny stitch more elaborate or decorative than plain stitch. — **f. stocks**. **a** Stocks that sell at fancy prices. **b** Stocks that fluctuate greatly in price, owing to speculation and manipulation. — **f. stone**, in the diamond trade, a diamond of some decided and pleasing color. — **f. woods**, the rarer and more expensive woods, as mahogany, satinwood, etc., used for furniture and decorative work.

fan′cy (făn′sĭ), *v. t.*; FAN′CIED (-sĭd); FAN′CY-ING. **1**. To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to picture to one's self; to imagine.

He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express. *Dryden.*

2. To have a fancy for; to like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners. "We *fancy* not the cardinal." *Shak.*
3. To please; to suit the fancy of. *Obs.*
4. To believe without sufficient evidence; to imagine (something unreal). "He *fancied* he was welcome." *Thackeray.*
5. To believe on the whole, without being certain; to be inclined to think that; as, I *fancy* he will act quickly.
6. To transform by fancy.

The first child that ever bestrode his father's staff, and *fancied* it into a courser. *Lowell.*

7. To arrange according to a conception of fancy; to design; devise. *Obs.*
8. To breed, as dogs, for points.
9. *Imperative.* An exclamation of surprise or an adjuration to attention. *Colloq.*

fan′cy, *v. i.* **1**. To figure things to one's self; to believe or imagine something without proof.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke.*

2. To love. *Obs.* *Shak.*

fan′cy-free′ (făn′sĭ-frē′), *a.* Free from the power of amorousness or love. "In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*." *Shak.*
fan′cy-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Ornamental work done with a needle or hook, as embroidery, crocheting, netting, etc.
fan-dan′gle (făn-dăŋ′g'l), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Fantastic addition or ornament; nonsense. *Colloq.* — *a.* Marked by fandangles; highfaluting. *Colloq.*
fan-dan′go (făn-dăŋ′gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp. A name brought, together with the dance, from the West Indies to Spain.] **1**. **a** A lively dance, in $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$ time, much practiced in Spain and Spanish America. **b** The tune to which it is danced, or a piece having its rhythm.

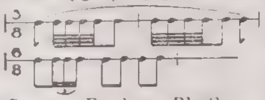

Common Fandango Rhythms.

2. A ball or general dance, as in Mexico. *Colloq.*
3. A fandangle. *Rare.*
fane (fān), *n.* [L. *fanum* a place dedicated to some deity, a sanctuary.] A temple; hence, a place consecrated to Christian worship; a church. *Archaic or Poetic.*
fane, *n.* [AS. *fana* flag. See VANE a weathercock.] *Obs.* **1**. A flag; pennant; banner.
2. A weathercock. See VANE.
Fan′euil Hall (făn′'l; făn′yĕl; fŭn′'l; *the last is the oldest pron., still often heard; the others are due to the influence of the spelling*). A market building containing a public hall in Boston, Mass. It was originally built (1740–42) by Peter Faneuil, a Boston merchant, who gave it to the town. Nearly destroyed by fire in 1761, it was rebuilt in 1763 and enlarged to its present size in 1805. In it were held the meetings of the Revolutionary patriots of Massachusetts (whence its name the *Cradle of Liberty*).
fan′fare′ (făn′fâr′), *n.* [F. Cf. FANFARON.] A flourish of trumpets, as in coming into the lists, etc.; also, a short and lively air performed on hunting horns during the chase.
fan′fa-ron (făn′fȧ-rŏn), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *fanfarrón*; cf. It. *fanfano*, and OSp. *fanfa* swaggering, boasting.] **1**. A braggart; a swaggerer; an empty boaster. *Dryden.*
2. A fanfare. *Rare.*
fan′fa-ron-ade′ (făn′fȧ-rŏn-ād′), *n.* [F. *fanfaronnade*, fr. Sp. *fanfarronada*. See FANFARON.] **1**. Swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.
2. A fanfare. *Rare.*
fan fold. *Geol.* A fold or type of folding in which, contrary to the normal arrangement, the anticlines are broader at the summit than at the base. Mountain structure characterized by fan folds is typically found in the Alps, and hence is called *Alpine structure*.
fang (făng), *v. t.*; FANGED (făngd); FANG′ING (făng′ĭng). [ME. *fangen*, *fongen*, *fon* (*g* orig. only in p. p. and imp. tense), AS. *fōn*; akin to D. *vangen*, OHG. *fāhan*, G. *fahen*, *fangen*, Icel. *fā*, Sw. *få*, *fånga*, Dan. *fange*, *faae*, Goth. *fāhan*, and prob. to L. *pangere* to make fast. Cf. FAIR, *a.*] **1**. To seize, as with the teeth; to lay hold of; to gripe; clutch.

He's in the law's clutches; you see he's *fanged*. *J. Webster.*

2. To get into one's power or possession; to snare; capture; obtain; procure. *Obs.*
3. To receive as due; to earn; accept. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To receive as a guest. *Obs.*
5. To take; assume; undertake; begin; set about. *Obs.*
6. [From the *n.*] To strike fangs into; of an anchor, to catch. *Rare.*
7. To fit into a socket, as a fang. *R. D. Blackmore.*
8. To supply (a pump) with water so as to make it work.
to fang up. *Obs.* **a** To make strong (the heart). **b** To interrupt brusquely.
fang, *v. i.* To seize (on); to take a fancy (to); to betake one's self (to); begin (on or to do); attack. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
to fang to, to stand sponsor for at baptism. *Dial. Eng.*
fang, *n.* [From FANG, *v. t.*; cf. AS. *fang* a taking, booty, G. *fang*.] **1**. A seizing; catch; capture; grip; grasp. *Obs.*
2. Something caught or seized; booty. *Obs. or Scot.*
3 A long sharp tooth by which the prey of an animal is seized and held or torn; any long pointed tooth; esp., one of the long, hollow or grooved, and usually erectile, teeth of venomous serpents. Also, one of the chelicerae or jaws of a spider, at the tip of which the poison gland opens.

Since I am a dog, beware my *fangs*. *Shak.*

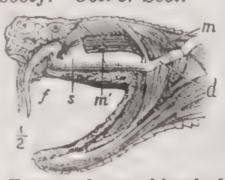

Fangs and part of head of Rattlesnake. *f* Fangs; *s* Poison Bag or Sac; *d* Its Duct; *m m′* Muscles.

4. The root of a tooth, or one of the processes or prongs into which the root divides (see TOOTH); hence, fig., any sharp prolongation or projection of an object.
5. **a** *Naut.* (1) A valve of a pump box. (2) A vang. *Obs.* **b** *Mining.* A niche in the side of an adit or shaft, for an air course. **c** *Mech.* A projecting tooth or prong, as on a part of a lock, or the plate of a belt clamp, or the end of a tool, as a chisel, where it enters the handle.
Syn. — See TOOTH.
in a fang, fast entangled. — **in f. with**, in the embrace of. *Obs.* — **to lose the f.**, to miss one's aim; to fail.
fang bolt. *Mach.* A bolt having for a nut a triangular plate with sharp fangs projecting from its corners so as to hold it from turning, — used for attaching iron to wood.
fanged (făngd), *a.* Furnished with fangs.
fan′gle (făŋ′g'l), *n.* [Akin to FANG, *v. t.*; hence, prop., a taking up a new thing. Cf. NEWFANGLED.] **1**. Something new or novel; a novelty or innovation. "New fashions and *fangles*." *R. G. White.*
2. A silly or foolish contrivance; a gewgaw; foolish innovation. *Obs.*

fan′gled (făŋ′g'ld), *a.* Showily decorated; foppish; foolish; — usually with the prefix *new*. See NEWFANGLED. "Our *fangled* world." *Shak.*

Her head full of queer-*fangled* notions. *R. Grant.*

fan′ion (făn′yŭn), *n.* [F. See FANON.] A small flag originally used by horse brigades, now by soldiers and surveyors to mark positions.
fan′leaf′ palm (făn′lēf′). A fan palm of the southwestern United States and Mexico (*Neowashingtonia filamentosa*), often cultivated for its graceful foliage, the leaf blades being clothed with long filaments.
fan′light′ (-līt′), *n.* *Arch.* A semicircular window with radiating sash bars like the ribs of a fan, placed over a door or window; loosely, any window over a door or window.
fan′like′, *a.* Resembling a fan; specif., *Bot.*, folded up like a fan, as certain leaves; plicate.
fan′ner (făn′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who fans. *Jer.* li. 2.
2. A fan wheel; a fan blower; a fanning machine.
3. The kestrel; so called from the fanning motion of its wings when hovering.
fan′-nerved′ (făn′nûrvd′), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the nerves or veins radially disposed; flabellinerved; — said of certain leaves, and of the wings of some insects.
fan′ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FAN. — **fanning machine** or **mill**, a fanner for separating seed from chaff, etc.
fan′on (făn′ŭn), *n.* Also *fannel*, *phanon*, etc. [F. *fanon*. LL. *fano*, fr. OHG. *fano* banner, cloth, G. *fahne* banner. See VANE; cf. FANION, GONFALON.] *Eccl.* A term applied to various articles, as: **a** A peculiar striped scarf worn by the Pope at Mass, and by Eastern bishops. **b** A maniple.
fan palm. Any palm having simple, fan-shaped leaves, as the cabbage palmetto of the southern United States, the hemp palm of Europe, the talipot palm of Asia, the Washington palm of California, etc. See CABBAGE PALMETTO, *Illust.*, TALIPOT, *Illust.*
fan′tail′ (făn′tāl′), *n.* **1**. A tail or end in the shape of a fan.
2. **a** One of a variety of the domestic pigeon having a broad rounded tail consisting of an abnormal number of feathers, often thirty or forty instead of the usual twelve. **b** Any Australian flycatcher of the genus *Rhipidura* and family Muscicapidæ, having a fanlike tail which is often widely spread during flight.
3. A coal heaver's hat; a sou'wester. *Eng.*
4. A gas jet giving a fan-shaped flame.
5. *Arch.* A structural part resembling or likened to a fan; specif., a centering, as of an arch, of radiating struts.
fan′-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having a broad rounded tail; — said of birds or fishes. — **fan-tailed mullet**, a mullet (*Mugil trichodon*) found from Brazil to Key West, where it is abundant and used as food. — **f. pigeon**. = FANTAIL, **2 a**.
fan′-tan′ (făn′tăn′), *n.* [Chinese (of Canton), in *fan-tan-kun* gambling house.] **1**. A Chinese gambling game in which coins or other small objects are put on a table, usually under a bowl, and the players bet on what remainder will be left when the sum of the counters is divided by four.
2. A game with playing cards in which the cards are played in sequences upon the table, the one who first gets rid of his cards being the winner.
fan′ta-si′a (fän′tä-zē′ä; făn-tā′zĭ-ȧ; 277), *n.* [It. See FANCY.] **1**. *Music.* A composition in which the author's fancy roves unrestricted by set form. Specif.: **a** An improvised prelude. **b** A kind of potpourri of familiar airs floridly set with interludes and embellishments.
2. (As an Italian word) **a** An Arab dance or exhibition of evolutions on horseback. **b** Ostentation.
fan′ta-sied (făn′tȧ-sĭd), *a.* **1**. Fancied; imaginary. *Obs.*
2. Filled with fancies or imaginations. *Archaic.*
3. Full of fancies; whimsical; capricious.
fan-tasque′ (făn-tȧsk′), *a.* [F.] Fantastic; fanciful. *Rare.* — *n.* Fancy; fantasy; whim. *Rare.*
fan′tas-sin (făn′tȧ-sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fantaccino*, fr. *fante* foot soldier.] *Mil.* An infantry soldier; — used with a slightly humorous or derogatory significance.
fan′tast (făn′tȧst), *n.* **1**. A visionary; a dreamer.
2. One who is fantastic or eccentric in thought or style.

Fantasts and contortionists like Mr. Carlyle. *Fitzed. Hall.*

fan-tas′tic (făn-tăs′tĭk), *a.* [F. *fantastique*, LL. *fantasticus*, Gr. φανταστικός able to represent, fr. φαντάζειν to make visible. See FANCY.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, fantasy or imagination; existing only as an image or phantasm; phantastical; phantasmic. *Obs.*
2. Hence: **a** Imaginary; unreal; irrational; as, *fantastic* fears; a *fantastic* argument. **b** Characteristic of, or resembling a product of, fantasy; bizarre; grotesque; quaint; eccentric; as, a *fantastic* costume; *fantastic* music.

Yonder nodding beech
That wreathes its old *fantastic* roots so high. *T. Gray.*

3. Characterized by extravagant fantasy or imagination; whimsical; fanciful; capricious; as, *fantastic* minds; a *fantastic* mistress.
4. Due to fancies; capricious; as, *fantastic* acts of kindness.
Syn. — Imaginative, ideal, visionary, capricious, chimerical, whimsical, queer, grotesque. See FANCIFUL.
fan-tas′tic, *n.* **1**. One who indulges in fantastic ideas.
2. A person given to fantastic dress, manners, etc.; an eccentric person; a fop.

Our *fantastics*, who, having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen. *Fuller.*

3. A work of fancy. *Obs.*
4. The faculty of imagination. *Obs.*
fan-tas′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1**. = FANTASTIC, *a.*, 1.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye show? *Shak.*

2. Marked by fantasy; given to fantasies; as, a *fantastical* fellow.
fan-tas′ti-cal′i-ty (-tĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Fantastical character or quality; also, something fantastical.

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fan′cy-loose′, *a.* Free or ready to roam at caprice.
fan′cy-man′, *n.* **a** A sweetheart. **b** *pl.* See FANCY, *n.*, 13 a (1). **c** A man who lives on the gains of a prostitute.
fan′cy-mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* A dealer in fancies; a whimsical lover. *Obs.*
fan′cy-sick′, *a.* **1**. Love-sick. **2**. Nauseated through the imagination. *Rare.*
fan′cy-wom′an, *n.* A mistress; prostitute.
fand (fȧnd). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FIND.
fand, **fond**, *v. t.* [AS. *fandian* to try, tempt, search.] *Obs.* **1**. To try; test; prove; find out; tempt; attempt; look for; ask. **2**. To have dealings with; to be intimate with; to experience. **3**. To go; proceed; act.
F. and A. M. *Abbr.* Free and Accepted Masons.
fandango bird. A small Brazilian manakin (*Chiroxiphia caudata*); — so called from its habit of performing a sort of dance.
fan delta. = ALLUVIAL FAN.
fane. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of FAIN, *a. & adv.*
fane. † FAN, VANE; obs. pret. of FINE, to end.
fane. Scot. pret. of FINE, finish.
fane, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *fåne* fool, or Sw. *fan* devil.] Elf; fairy. *Scot.*
fa-ne′ga (fä-nā′gä), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A dry measure in Spain and Spanish America. See MEASURE. Hence, a weight, varying with the commodity. **b** A Spanish land measure equal to about 1.6 acres, or 65 ares.
fa′ne-ga′da (fä′nā-gä′thä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE.
fan′fa-rade′ (făn′fȧ-rād′), *n.* [*fanfare* + *-ade*.] Fanfare. *R.*
fan′fa-ron-ad′ing (-rŏn-ād′ĭng), *n. & a.* Boasting; swaggering.
fan′fish′, *n.* The sailfish.
fan′flow′er (făn′flou′ẽr), *n.* A tropical goodeniaceous shrub (*Scævola koenigii*) with irregular white flowers having a fan-shaped limb.
fan′foot′, *n.* A species of gecko with toes expanded into lobes for adhesion. The Egyptian fanfoot (*Ptyodactylus gecko*), though harmless, is thought by natives to have venomous toes.
Fang (făng), *n.* A sheriff's officer in the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV."
Fang, Mr. In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," a brutal police magistrate who tried to send Oliver to prison on suspicion of theft.
fan′ga (făŋ′gä), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.
fang′er, *n.* *Obs.* **1**. A protector; [guardian.] **2**. One that grasps or catches.
fan′gle, *v. t.* To fashion; dress; trick out. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fan′gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
fang′less, *a.* See -LESS.
fang′let. *n.* See -LET.
fan′got (făŋ′gŏt), *n.* [Cf. It. *fagotto*, *fangotto*, a bundle. Cf. FAGOT.] See WEIGHT.
fang′y (făng′ĭ), *a.* Having or resembling fangs.
fank (fȧŋk), *n.* A sheep pen. *Scot.*
fank, *n.* [Cf. VANG.] A coil of rope; noose. *Scot.*
fan′kle (fȧŋ′k'l), *v. t.* [From FANK a coil.] To entangle. *Scot.*
fan′nel (făn′ĕl), *n.* [Dim., from same source as *fanon*.] = FANON.
fan plant. The palmetto. *Texas.*
fan roof. A vaulted roof with fan tracery.
fan shell. A scallop shell; — so called from its radiating ridges.
fan′sie. † FANCY.
fant. † FAINT, FONT. [FANT.]
fant. Obs. aphetic form of IN-
fan′tad. Var. of FANTOD.
fan′ta-ser, *n.* One who fantasies or fancies. *Obs.*
‖ **fan′ta-sie′** (fän′tä-zē′), *n.* [G.] = FANTASIA.
fan-ta′sious, *a.* [Cf. OF. *fantasieus*.] Capricious. *Obs.*
fan′tasm. Rare or ref. sp. of PHANTASM.
fan-tas′ma. † PHANTASMA.
fan-tas′ma-go′ri-a. Phantasmagoria. *Ref. Sp.*
fan-tas′ti-cal, *n.* One who has fantastic ideas. *Obs.*

fan-tas′ti-cal-ly (făn-tăs′tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsically; oddly; quaintly.

fan-tas′ti-cal-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being fantastic; eccentricity; whimsicality; addiction to fancies; fantastic unreality.

fan′ta-sy (făn′tȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [See FANCY.] **1.** *Psychol.* Act or function of forming images or representations, whether in direct perception or in memory; also, an image or impression derived through sensation. *Obs.*
2. Imagination or fancy. From the conception of *fantasy* as the faculty of mentally reproducing sensible objects, the meaning appears to have developed into: first, false or delusive mental creation; and second, any senselike representation in the mind, equivalent to the less strict use of *imagination* and *fancy*. Later *fantasy* acquired, also, a somewhat distinctive usage, taking over the sense of whimsical, grotesque, or bizarre image making. This latter sense, however, appears not to have attached itself to the variant spelling *phantasy*, which is largely used for visionary or phantasmic imagination.

This fool of *fantasye*. *Chaucer.*
Is not this something more than *fantasy*? *Shak.*
Misshapen from my birth hour, how could I delude myself with the idea that intellectual gifts might veil physical deformity in a young girl's *fantasy*? *Hawthorne.*
From first to last, the processes of *phantasy* have been at work; but where the savage could see phantasms, the civilized man has come to amuse himself with fancies. *Tylor.*

3. A product of imagination or fantasy; specif.: **a** An image; esp., an illusory image; phantasm; also, a delusive appearance; hallucination.

A thousand *fantasies*
Begin to throng into my memory. *Milton.*

b A fictive creation, whether conceived, as in the mind, or expressed, as in a work of art; esp., an ingenious or fantastical design or invention.

Embroidered with *fantasies* . . . of gold thread. *Hawthorne.*

4. A chimerical or fantastical notion, from any source.

The folk gan laughen at his *fantasye*. *Chaucer.*

5. Mood or mental prepossession, esp. a whimsical or capricious mood. "The *fantasie* of a king's reason." *Milton.*
6. *Music.* = FANTASIA.
Syn. — See FANCY.

fan′ta-sy (făn′tȧ-sĭ), *v. t.;* -SIED (-sĭd); -SY-ING (-sĭ-ĭng). **1.** To fancy; to portray in the mind; to imagine.
2. To have a fancy for; to fancy. *Obs.*

Which he doth most *fantasy*. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

3. To have the appearance of. *Obs. & R.*
4. To compose or play as a fantasia. *Rare.*

Fan′tine′ (făɴ′tēn′), *n.* In Hugo's "Les Misérables," an unfortunate girl, mother of Cosette and title character of the first part of the novel.

fan′toc-ci′ni (făn′tô-chē′nē), *n. pl.* [It., dim. fr. *fante* child.] Puppets caused to perform evolutions or dramatic scenes by means of machinery; also, the representations in which they are used.

fan′tod (făn′tŏd), **fan′tad** (-tăd), *n.* [Cf. FANTIGUE.] **1.** State of worry or excitement; fidget; fuss; also, indisposition; pet; sulks. *Slang.*
2. A vision in delirium tremens. *Slang.*
3. *Naut.* A fidgety, fussy officer. *Sailors' Slang.*

fan tracery. *Arch.* The decorative tracery on the surface of fan vaulting.

fan training. *Hort.* A method of training fruit trees, grapevines, etc., so that the branches radiate like a fan.

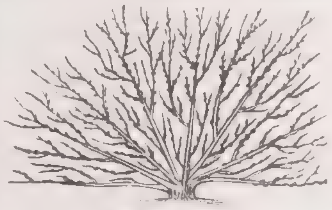
Fan Training.

fan tree. **a** = FAN PALM. **b** A tree trained in the form of a fan.

fan truss. *Arch. & Engin.* A truss characterized by the radiating lines of the king-post and appended struts, or of the queen-posts and appended struts. See TRUSS, *n.*, 7.

fan vaulting. *Arch.* An elaborate system of vaulting, in which the ribs diverge somewhat like the rays of a fan, as in Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey. It is characteristic of the latest English Gothic.

fan window. A window, as a fanlight, with radiating sash bars like the sticks of a fan, and usually semicircular or semielliptical in shape.

fan′wort′ (făn′wûrt′), *n.* A nymphæaceous plant of the eastern United States (*Cabomba caroliniana*) with peltate floating leaves and palmately dissected submerged ones. It is commonly used in aquariums.

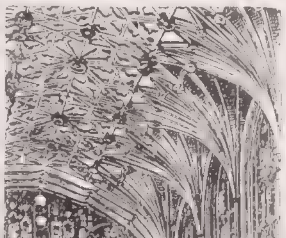
Fan Vaulting.

far (fär), *adv.* [ME. *fer, feor*, AS. *feor;* akin to OS. *fer*, D. *ver*, OHG. *ferro*, adv., G. *fern*, a., Icel. *fjarri*, Dan. *fjern*, Sw. *fjerran*, adv., Goth. *fairra*, adv., Gr. πέραν beyond, Skr. *paras*, adv., far, and prob. to L. *per* through, E. prefix *for-*, as in *for*give, and E. *fare*. Cf. FARTHER, FARTHEST.] **1.** At or to a great extent or distance of space; widely; as, separated *far* from each other; to wander *far;* dig *far* down; go *far* from home.
2. To a great distance in time from any point; remotely; as, he pushed his researches *far* into antiquity.
3. In or to a great degree; to an advanced stage; as, he is *far* gone in love; the day is *far* spent.
4. In a great proportion; by many degrees; by a great interval; very much; greatly; as, he was not *far* wrong.

He . . . that ascended up *far* above all heavens. *Ephes.* iv. 10.

5. From a source distant in space or time. *Obs.*
6. To, or at, a definite distance, point, or degree; as, so *far* I will go; I see as *far* as the river; it is so *far* true.
by far, by much; by a great distance; greatly. — **f. and away**, by much; decidedly; as, this is *far and away* the best course. — **f. and near**, at a distance and close by; throughout a whole region. — **f. and wide**, distantly and broadly; comprehensively; as, he saw *far and wide*.

far (fär), *a.;* FAR′THER (fär′thẽr) and FAR′THEST (-thĕst) are used as the *compar.* and *superl.* of *far*, although they are corruptions arising from confusion with *further* and *furthest*. See FURTHER. [AS. *feor*. See FAR, *adv.*] **1.** Distant in any direction; not near; remote; separated by a wide space or extent; hence, remote or widely different in time, quality, or nature; as, the *far* past; a *far* extreme.

They said, . . . We be come from a *far* country. *Josh.* ix. 6.

2. Extending to a distance; long; protracted; as, a *far* journey; a *far* stretch of imagination.
3. Being the more distant of two; as, the *far* side (called also *off* side) of a horse, that is, the right side, or the one opposite to the rider when he mounts.
4. Advanced; progressed; as, *far* in years.
5. Marked; great; — said of a difference. *Obs.*
☞ The distinction between the adjectival and adverbial use of *far* is sometimes not easily discriminated.
Syn. — See DISTANT.
a far cry, a long distance; — in allusion to the sending of criers or messengers through the territory of a Scottish clan with an announcement or summons; also, fig., a great contrast; a marked transition; as, it is a *far cry* from Shakespeare to Sardou. — **f. point**, *Med.*, in ophthalmology, the farthest point at which objects are seen distinctly (which in normal eyes is infinitely distant). — **F. West**, the part of the United States west of the Mississippi River, or, now more generally, of the Great Plains.

far′ad (făr′ăd), *n.* [After Michael *Faraday*, English electrician.] *Elec.* The practical unit of electrical capacity; the capacity of a condenser which, charged with one coulomb, gives a difference of potential of one volt. For most measurements the microfarad, which is the millionth part of a farad, is used as being of more convenient size.

Far′a-day ef-fect′ (făr′ȧ-dā). [After Michael *Faraday*, English electrician.] *Physics.* The effect of rotation produced upon a beam of polarized light when it passes through a magnetic field. See POLARIZATION.

Far′a-day's disk (-dāz). *Elec.* A metallic disk capable of rotating on a metallic axis in a magnetic field. By passing a current through the disk and axle, the disk is made to rotate, and by rotating the disk, a current is induced.

Faraday's laws. *Chem. & Elec.* Certain principles of electrolytic phenomena: **a** The quantity of substance liberated at the anode or the cathode is proportional to the quantity of the current passed. **b** The quantities of different substances liberated by the same quantity of current are proportional to their chemical equivalents. **c** The induced electromotive force in a circuit is equal to the rate of change in the number of lines of force which pass through the circuit.

fa-rad′ic (fȧ-răd′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Michael Faraday, the electrician; — applied esp. to induced currents of electricity, as produced by certain forms of inductive apparatus, on account of Faraday's investigations of their laws.

far′a-dism (făr′ȧ-dĭz′m), **far′a-di-za′tion** (-dĭ-zā′shŭn; -dī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* The application of faradic, or induced, currents of electricity for remedial purposes.

far′a-dize (făr′ȧ-dīz), *v. t.;* -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). *Med.* To stimulate with, or subject to, faradic, or induced, electric currents. — **far′a-diz′er** (-dīz′ẽr), *n.*

‖ **fa′ran′dole′** (fȧ′räɴ′dōl′; fȧ-răn′dōl), *n.* Also **fa-ran′do-la** (fȧ-răn′dō-lȧ). [F. *farandole*, Pr. *farandoulo*.] A rapid dance in $\frac{6}{8}$ time in which a large number join hands and dance in various figures. It originated in Provence.

far′-a-way′ (fär′ȧ-wā′), *a.* **1.** Distant; remote in time, space, or kinship.
2. Dreamy; abstracted; — said of a look or eyes.

farce (färs), *v. t.;* FARCED (färst); FARC′ING (fär′sĭng). [ME. *farcen, farsen*, OF. *farcir, farsir*, F. *farcir*, L. *farcire*. Cf. FORCE to stuff, DIAPHRAGM, FREQUENT, FARCY, FARSE.] **1.** To stuff with forcemeat; hence, to fill with mingled ingredients; to fill full; to stuff. *Obs.*

His tippet was aye *farsed* full of knives. *Chaucer.*

2. To render fat. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
3. To swell out; to render pompous. *Obs.*

Farcing his letter with fustian. *Sandys.*

4. To season; to fill with spice; as, to *farce* a book with wit.

farce, *n.* [F. *farce*, OF. *farse*, LL. *farsa*, fr. L. *farsus* (also sometimes *farctus*), p. p. of *farcire*. See FARCE, *v. t.*] **1.** *Cookery.* Stuffing, or mixture of viands, like that used in dressing a fowl; forcemeat.
2. A light dramatic composition of satirical or humorous cast in which great latitude is allowed as to probability of happenings and naturalness of characters. Logic of plot is subordinate to wit and to the accumulation of absurdities leading to the catastrophe.
3. Ridiculous or empty show; a mockery; as, a mere *farce*. "The *farce* of state." *Pope.*

‖ **far′ceur′** (făr′sûr′), *n.* [F.] A joker; wag; one who writes, or acts in, a farce.

far′ci-cal (fär′sĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to farce; appropriated to farce; ludicrous; unnatural; unreal.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature. *Gay.*

— **far′ci-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **far′ci-cal-ness**, *n.*

far′ci-cal, *a.* *Far.* Of or pert. to the disease called farcy.

far′ci-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The quality of being farcical; something farcical.

far′cy (fär′sĭ), *n.* [F. *farcin*, fr. (assumed) LL. *farcimen*, L. *farciminum* a disease of horses, fr. *farcire*. See FARCE.] *Far.* A contagious disease of horses, associated with painful ulcerating enlargements, esp. upon the head and legs. It is of the same nature as glanders, is caused by the same organism, is often fatal, and, although more common in horses, is communicable to other animals and to human beings. Called also *farcin*, and *farcimen*.

farcy bud. *Veter.* A hard, prominent cutaneous swelling occurring in farcy, due to obstruction and inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, and followed by ulceration.

fard (färd), *n.* [F.] Paint used on the face. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fard, *v. t.* [F. *farder*.] To paint, as with cosmetics; hence, to gloss over. *Obs.*

far′del (fär′dĕl), *n.* [OF. *fardel*, F. *fardeau;* cf. Sp. *fardel, fardillo, fardo*, LL. *fardellus;* prob. fr. Ar. *fard* one of the two parts of an object divisible into two, hence, one of the two parts of a camel's load. Cf. FURL.] *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A bundle or pack; hence, a burden. *Shak.*

A *fardel* of never-ending misery and suspense. *Marryat.*

2. A quantity; a collection; a lot.
3. A wrapper; that in which anything is wrapped.

far′del–bound′, *a.* [Cf. FARDEL a burden.] *Veter.* Having a disease marked by costiveness; — said of cattle.

fare (fâr), *v. i.;* FARED (fârd); FAR′ING (fâr′ĭng). [AS. *faran* to travel, fare; akin to OS., Goth., & OHG. *faran* to travel, go, D. *varen*, G. *fahren*, OFries., Icel., & Sw. *fara*, Dan. *fare*, Gr. πόρος a way through, πορθμός a ferry, strait, πορεύειν to convey, πορεύεσθαι to go, march, πέραν beyond, on the other side, περᾶν to pass through, L. *peritus* experienced, *portus* port, Skr. *par* to bring over. Cf. CHAFFER, EMPORIUM, FAR, FERRY, FORD, PERIL, PORT a harbor, PORE, *n.*] **1.** To go; to pass; esp., to go on a journey.

So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton.*

2. To conduct one's self; to behave; to "go on" vehemently; to rage; to have tantrums. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. To happen well, or ill; — used impersonally; as, we shall see how it will *fare* with him.

So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*

4. To be in any state, or pass through any experience, good or bad; to have (good or bad) fortune or experience; as, to *fare* well, or ill.

We may go much farther and *fare* much worse. *A. P. Stanley.*

5. To be treated or entertained at table, or with bodily or social comforts; to live.

There was a certain rich man which . . . *fared* sumptuously every day. *Luke* xvi. 19.

6. To ache. *Dial. Eng.*
7. To seem likely; to appear. *Dial. Eng.*
to fare as though (*or* **if**), to act as if; to pretend. — **to f. with**, to deal with; to use. — **to f. with one's self**, to behave.

fare (fâr), *n.* [AS. *faru* journey (cf. also AS. *fær* a journey), fr. *faran*. See FARE, *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A journey; passage; going; expedition. **b** Equipment for a journey; belongings; apparel. **c** A company ready to travel; hence, crowd; troop; swarm.
2. A road; a track; a path. *Obs.*
3. **a** Transportation or passage for which money is paid. *Obs.* **b** The price of transportation or passage of goods or persons (now only the latter). **c** The passenger or a number of passengers hiring a public vehicle; as, a full *fare* of passengers; he drove his *fare* to the club.
4. The catch of fish on a fishing vessel.
5. Manner of procedure; demeanor; conduct; appearance; also, a proceeding; doings; hence, uproar; tumult; fighting; display; pomp. *Obs.*
6. State of things; fortune; hap; cheer. *Archaic or Dial.*

What *fare?* what news abroad? *Shak.*

7. Food; provisions for the table; gastronomic entertainment; as, coarse *fare;* rich *fare;* philosophic *fare*.

far′er (fâr′ẽr), *n.* A traveler; — chiefly in sea*farer*, way*farer*, etc. "Open . . . to all *farers*." *Century Mag.*

fare′well′ (fâr′wĕl′; *sometimes, esp. in poetry,* fâr′wĕl′), *interj.* [*fare* (thou, you) + *well*.] Go well; good-by; adieu; — orig. addressed to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain, often as a mere formal greeting at parting; as, *farewell* the year; *farewell*, ye sweet groves. It is often separated by the pronoun; as, *fare* you *well*.

So *farewell* hope, and with hope, *farewell* fear. *Milton.*

fare′well′, *n.* **1.** A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; a good-by; adieu.
2. Act of departure; leave-taking; a last look at, or reference to, something; as, his *farewell* to life.

Before I take my *farewell* of the subject. *Addison.*

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fan-tas′ti-cate (făn-tăs′tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To indulge in fantastic notions. *Rare.* — **fan-tas′ti-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n. Rare.*
fan-tas′ti-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* See [-ISM.]
fan-tas′tic-ly, *adv.* Fantastically. *Obs. or R.*
fan-tas′tic-ness, *n.* Fantasticalness. *Rare.*
‖ **fan-tas′ti-co**, *n.* [It.] A fan-[tastic. *Obs.*]
fan′tas-try, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Fantasticalness; gaudiness. **b** Delusion; deceptiveness; unreality.
fan′ta-sy (făn′tȧ-sĭ), *v. i.* To play fantasias; improvise. *Rare.*
fan-teague′. Var. of FANTIGUE.
fan′ter-ie, *n.* [OF. See INFANTRY.] Infantry. *Obs.*
fantesie. † FANTASY.
fantesme. † PHANTASM.
Fan′ti (făn′tē), *n.* A Negro of a Tshi-speaking tribe closely related to the Ashantis, near whom they dwell. Cf. ASHANTI.
fan-tigue′ (făn-tēg′), **fan-teague′**, **fan-teeg′**, *n.* [Cf. FANTOD, FANTASTIC.] A state of anxiety or unpleasant excitement; ill humor. *Dial. Eng.*
fan-tique′ (făn-tēk′), *n.* [Cf. FANTIGUE.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A fantigue; a whim. **b** A crotchety or whimsical production.
fan′tise. † FAINTISE.
fan′tom. Rare or ref. sp. of PHANTOM.
fantosme. † PHANTOM.
fan′to-sy. † FANTASY, *n.*
fan′tum. † PHANTOM.
fan′-veined′, *a.* *Bot.* Palmately veined.
fan wheel. The wheel of a fan [blower.]
fan′wise′ (făn′wīz′), *adv.* See -WISE.
fan′-work′, *n.* = FAN TRACERY.
fap, *a.* Fuddled. *Obs.*
Fa-pes′mo (fȧ-pĕs′mō), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.
f. a. q. *Abbr.* Fair average quality.
fa-queer′, **fa-quir′**. Vars. of FA-[KIR.]
far. † FAIR, FARROW.
far. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of FARE, *n. & v.*
far, *n.* [L.] Spelt. *Obs.*
far, *v. t.* [AS. *feorran*. See FAR, *adv.*] To remove to a distance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
far. *Abbr.* Farriery; farthing.
far′-a-bout′, *n.* Digression. *Obs.*
far′a-da′ic (făr′ȧ-dā′ĭk), *a.* = FARADIC.
far′a-da′ism (făr′ȧ-dā′ĭz′m), *n.* [Faradism.]
Faraday tube. *Physics.* = TUBE, *n.*, 2 b.
fa-rag′i-nous. Var. of FARRAGI-[NOUS.]
fa-ra′go. Var. of FARRAGO.
far′and, etc. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of FARRAND, etc.
far′an-dine, *n.* [F. *ferrandine*, from the name of the inventor, *Ferrand*.] A fabric of silk mixed with wool or hair. *Obs.*
far′and-man′, *n.* [*farand*, old p. pr. of *fare* + *man*.] *Scots Law.* A wayfarer; esp., a traveling peddler or merchant, who was given special protection in the courts. See PIEPOUDRE.
far′ant. † FARRAND, FERRAUNT.
fa-ras′lah, **fa-raz′lah**. Vars. of FARSALAH. See WEIGHT.
farce, *v. t.* [Either fr. *farce* to stuff (as if to paint thickly), or for *fard*, v.] To paint. *Obs.*
farce′ment, *n.* Stuffing; forcemeat. *Obs.*
farc′er (fär′sẽr), *n.* A farceur. [*Rare.*]
far-cet′ta (fär-sĕt′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *farsetta*, dim. of *farsa* farce.] A short farce. *Rare.*
far′cied (fär′sĭd), *a.* Suffering from farcy.
far′ci-fy (-sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make [a farce of. *Rare*]
far′ci-lite (-sĭ-līt), *n.* [*farce* + *-lite*.] *Geol.* Conglomerate. *Obs.* — **far′ci-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Obs.*
far′ci-men (-mĕn), **far′cin** (-sĭn), *n.* [F. *farcin*.] = FARCY.
farc′ing (fär′sĭng), *n.* *Cookery.* Stuffing; forcemeat.
far′-come′, *a.* Come from a dis-[tance.]
far′-cost′, *n.* [Icel. *farkostr* boat; *far* travel, boat + *kostr* state, means.] *Obs.* **a** A small coasting vessel. **b** Welfare; state; *pl.*, circumstances.
Far′cot's′ gov′er-nor (fär′kōz′). See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.
fard, **faird**, *v.* [Cf. ME. *ferd* army, AS. *fyrd, fierd*, army, expedition, E. *fare*, v.] Motion; impetus; onset. *Obs.* *Scot.*
far′dage, *n.* [F. See FARDEL.] *Obs.* **1.** *Mil.* Impedimenta. **2.** *Naut.* Dunnage.
far′del, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *fardeler*.] To make up into a fardel, or bundle; *Naut.*, to furl. *Obs.*
far′del, *n.* [AS. *féorða* fourth + *dǣl* part.] A fourth part; *pl.*, quarters; fragments. *Obs.*
far′del-et, *n.* [OF.] Dim. of FARDEL, bundle.
far′del-lage, *n.* [Cf. OF. *fardelage*.] A fardel; a parcel. *Obs.*
far′den. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FARTHING.
far′der, **far′dest**. † FARTHER, FARTHEST.
far′din, **far′ding**, etc. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of FARTHING, etc.
far′din-gale. † FARTHINGALE.
far′ding-deal′. † FARTHINGDEAL.
far′do (fär′dō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *fardo* bundle.] See WEIGHT.
far′dry, *n.* [OF. *farderie*.] Painting (the face); dissimulation. *Obs.*
fare. † PHARE.
fare. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of [FAR, FEAR.]
fare. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FAIR.
fare, *n.* [See FARROW.] = FARROW. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
fare, *n.* An old dice game. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To play at fare. *Obs.*
fare, *v. t.* **1.** To trample. *Obs.* **2.** To carry, as a horse. *Rare.*
‖ **fa′re, fac.** [L.] Say, do.
fareden. † FOREDENE.
faren. Obs. p. p. of FARE, *v. i.*
farewel. Farewell. *Ref. Sp.*
farewell, *adv.* In **to go farewell**, to go away. *Obs.*
fare′well′ (fâr′wĕl′), *v. t. & i.;* -WELLED′ (-wĕld′); -WELL′ING. **1.** To bid farewell. *Rare.* **2.** *Naut.* To depart.

G H I J K L M

3. A fee paid on quitting a tenancy; a fare fee. *Obs.*
4. *Navig.* = DEPARTURE, 6 b.

fare′well′ (fâr′wĕl′; fâr′wĕl′), *a.* Parting; valedictory; final; as, a *farewell* discourse; his *farewell* bow.

farewell rock. *Mining.* The Millstone Grit; — so called because no coal is found worth working below it. It is used for hearths of furnaces, being highly refractory.

far′-fetched′ (fär′fĕcht′; fär′fĕcht′; 87), *p. a.* [*far* + *fetched.*] **1.** Brought from far, or from a remote place.

Every remedy contained a multitude of *far-fetched* and heterogeneous ingredients. *Hawthorne.*

2. Devious; roundabout. *Obs.*
3. Not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained; as, the idea was *far-fetched.*

far′-forth′, *adv.*, or **far forth.** Far; to a great or definite distance, degree, or extent.

far′-gone′ (fär′gŏn′; fär′gŏn′; 87), *a.* Greatly advanced; — often with an added contextual implication; as, a *far-gone* lover, one hopelessly given over to his passion; a wounded man *far-gone*, one nearly dead.

fa-ri′na (fȧ-rī′nȧ; fȧ-rē′nȧ; 277), *n.* [L., meal, flour, fr. *far* a sort of grain, spelt; akin to E. *barley.*] **1.** A fine flour or meal made from cereal grains, nuts, or other starchy material, and used in cookery.
2. Starch.
3. A powdery or flourlike substance; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Pollen. *Obs.* **b** *Zoöl.* A fine mealy powder found on some insects.

far′i-na′ceous (făr′ĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *farinaceus.*] **1.** Consisting or made of meal or flour; as, a *farinaceous* diet; yielding farina or flour; as, *farinaceous* seeds.
2. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as, a *farinaceous* taste, smell, or appearance.
3. Covered with farina or some fine dust resembling it. *Obs.*

farinaceous ipecacuanha, the emetic root of the Mexican clover (*Richardia scabra*).

far′i-nom′e-ter (-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*farina* + *-meter.*] An instrument for the valuation of flours, as by measuring the viscosity of the dough.

far′i-nose (făr′ĭ-nōs), *a.* [L. *farinosus.*] **1.** Yielding farina; as, *farinose* substances.
2. *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Covered with a whitish mealy powder, as the leaves of *Primula farinosa*, etc., and the bodies of certain insects; mealy. — **far′i-nose-ly**, *adv.*

far′kle-ber′ry (fär′k'l-bĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Origin uncertain.] A vacciniaceous shrub or small tree of the southeastern United States (*Batodendron arboreum*). It has hard wood and black, astringent berries.

farm (färm), *n.* [ME. *ferme* rent, lease, F. *ferme*, LL. *firma*, fr. L. *firmare* to make firm or fast, *firmus* firm, fast. See FIRM, *a.* & *n.*] **1.** A sum or due fixed in amount and payable at fixed intervals by way of rent, tax, or the like.
2. A fixed sum payable at fixed intervals, as yearly, by a person in lieu of taxes or other dues which he has authority to collect; also, a sum assessed upon a municipality or place as the amount to be paid from taxes to be collected within its limits. Hence, a letting out of revenues or taxes for a fixed sum to one authorized to collect and retain them; the privilege of collecting taxes on this basis; also, collectively, the farmers of public revenues.
3. The condition of being let, or farmed, out at a fixed sum or composition; as, "to demise, lease, and to *farm* let" are appropriate words in making a lease.
4. A lease. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
5. A district of country leased (or farmed) out for the collection of the revenues of government.

The province was divided into twelve *farms.* *Burke.*

6. Orig., a piece of land held under lease for the purpose of cultivation; hence, any tract of land (whether consisting of one or more parcels) devoted to agricultural purposes, including the production of crops and generally of animals, under the management of a tenant or the owner; any parcel or group of parcels of land cultivated as a unit.
7. Hence, a plot or tract of land devoted to the raising of domestic or other animals; as, a chicken *farm*; a fox *farm.*
8. A baby farm. *Cant.*
9. A farmhouse. *Obs. or R.*

farm, *v. t.*; FARMED (färmd); FARM′ING. **1.** To rent. *Obs.*
2. To collect and take the fees or profits of (any occupation or business) on payment of a fixed sum.
3. To lease or let for a term on payment of a specified sum, as land for a rent, labor for hire, etc. *Rare.*

We are enforced to *farm* our royal realm. *Shak.*

4. To give up to another, as an estate, a business, the revenue, etc., on condition of receiving in return a fixed sum; as, to *farm* the taxes.

To *farm* their subjects and their duties toward these. *Burke.*

5. To contract for the maintenance and care of (a person or thing) at a fixed price; as, the town *farms* its paupers.
6. To devote (land) to agriculture; to cultivate, as land; to till, as a farm; to use (land) as a farm.

to farm let, to let to farm, to lease on rent.

farm, *v. i.* To be engaged in the business of tilling the soil; to produce crops and animals on a farm; to manage or conduct a farm; to labor as a farmer.

farm′er (fär′mẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *fermier.*] One who farms; as: **a** One who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect, paying a fixed sum for the privilege; as, a *farmer* of the revenues. **b** One who leases a government monopoly. **c** *Mining.* One who leases the lot and cope of the crown. **d** A cultivator of ground as a steward or tenant. **e** One who tills the soil; one who conducts or manages a farm; an agriculturist; a husbandman; a stock farmer. **f** A lessee. *Obs.* **g** One who agrees to perform certain duties for a fixed sum; specif., one who agrees to take the care of or to keep babies or paupers.

farm′er-gen′er-al (fär′mẽr-jĕn′ẽr-ăl), *n.*; *pl.* FARMERS-GENERAL. [F. *fermier général.*] *French Hist.* One of the men who farmed certain taxes during the period from 1697 to the time of the Constituent Assembly. — **farm′er-gen′er-al-ship′**, *n.*

In 1697 the indirect taxes, customs, excise, octroi, taxes on wine, salt, tobacco, oil, and manufactures, were collectively leased to a body of financiers, thenceforward distinguished by the name of *farmers-general* (fermiers-généraux). *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

Farm′ers′ Al-li′ance (fär′mẽrz). A political organization of farmers in the United States, originated about 1876 and nationally important about 1890, esp. in the South and West. It merged as a political body with the People's Party in 1892, although it has continued as an association to promote the welfare of the agricultural classes.

farm′er-y (fär′mẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The buildings and yards of a farm; a homestead. *Eng.*
2. Farming.

farm′hold′ (färm′hōld′), *n.* A tract or holding of land cultivated as a farm.

farm′house′ (-hous′; *see note below*), *n.* A dwelling house on a farm; a farmer's residence.

☞ In this word and *farmyard* the dictionaries mark the principal stress on the first syllable; but in England this pronunciation is unusual, except when the word is attributive. *Oxf. E. D.*

farm′ing, *p. a.* Pertaining to agriculture; devoted to, adapted to, or engaged in, farming; as, *farming* tools.

farm′ing, *n.* **1.** Act or custom of letting out to farm.
2. Act or business of cultivating land; the conduct or management of a farm.

farm′stead (färm′stĕd), *n.* A farm with the buildings upon it; a homestead on a farm.

farm′yard′ (-yärd′; *see note under* FARMHOUSE), *n.* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn, or the space inclosed by the farm buildings.

Far-ne′se Bull (fär-nā′sā). A colossal group of ancient statuary, for some time prior to 1786 in the Farnese palace, but now in the National Museum, Naples. It represents the sons of Antiope about to bind Dirce (which see) to the bull. It is attributed to the sculptors Apollonius and Tauriscus of Tralles (prob. 1st century A. D.). It was found in 1546 in the Baths of Caracalla at Rome, and was restored under Michelangelo.

Far-ne′se Her′cu-les. A large ancient statue (once in the possession of the Farnese family, but now in the National Museum at Naples) representing Hercules leaning wearily on his club and holding behind him in his right hand the golden apples of the Hesperides. It was the work of Glycon of Athens (prob. 1st century B. C.).

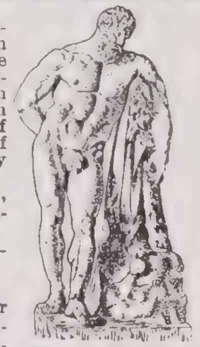

Farnese Hercules.

far′ness (fär′nĕs), *n.* [From FAR, *a.*] **1.** State of being far off; distance; remoteness. *Rare.*
2. Length; far-reaching quality; — said of sight. *Rare.*
3. Distant parts; the distance.

Far-no′vi-an (fär-nō′vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Farnovius, a Polish anti-Trinitarian leader of the 16th century. — *n.* A follower of Farnovius.

The Farnovians joined with the Socinians after his death.

far′o (fâr′ō; fā′rō; 115), *n.* [Said to be so called because the Egyptian *Pharaoh* was formerly represented upon one of the cards.] A gambling game at cards, in which all the other players play against the dealer or banker. The cards are taken in couples from a dealing box, and dealt in a winning and a losing pile, the players betting whether the next card of a certain denomination wins or loses.

faro bank. The capital which the proprietor of a faro table ventures in the game; also, an establishment where a game of faro is played.

Far′oe-ish (fâr′ō-ĭsh; fā′rō-), *n.* A dialect related to Norwegian spoken by the Faroese. — *a.* Belonging to the dialect of the Faroese.

Far′o-ese′ (-ēz′; -ēs′), *n. sing.* & *pl.* An inhabitant of the Faroe Islands. The *Faroese* are mainly descendants of the Norse of the Viking age. Since 1380 they have been subject to Denmark.

far′-off′ (fär′ŏf′; fär′ôf′; 87), *a.* Remote; distant.

far-rag′i-nous (fă-răj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See FARRAGO.] Formed of various materials; mixed; hotchpotch. *Rare.*

A *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages. *Sir T. Browne.*

far-ra′go (fă-rā′gō), *n.* [L. *farrago*, *-aginis*, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, medley, fr. *far* a sort of grain. See FARINA.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley; a mixture.

A confounded *farrago* of doubts, fears, hopes, wishes, and all the flimsy furniture of a country miss's brain. *Sheridan.*

far′-reach′ing (fär′rēch′ĭng; fär′rēch′ĭng; 87), *a.* Having an effect or influence through a large extent of space, time, or relationships.

far′ri-er (făr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *ferrier*, L. *ferrarius* blacksmith, fr. *ferrum* iron; cf. ME. *ferrour* farrier, blacksmith, fr. OF. *ferreor*, LL. *ferrator* farrier, fr. *ferrare* to shoe a horse, L. *ferrum.* Cf. FERREOUS.] **1.** A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses; a horseshoer.
2. A veterinarian. *Obsoles.*
3. A noncommissioned officer in a cavalry regiment who has charge of the horses or their shoeing.

far′ri-er-y (făr′ĭ-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The art of shoeing horses.
2. The veterinary art.
3. The place where a smith shoes horses.

far′row (făr′ō), *n.* [AS. *fearh* a little pig; akin to OHG. *farh*, *farah*, pig, dim. *farhelī* little pig, G. *ferkel*, D. *varken* pig, Lith. *parszas*, OIr. *orc*, L. *porcus*, Gr. πόρκος. Cf. PORK.] **1.** A young pig; a litter of pigs. *Shak.*
2. An act of farrowing.

far′row, *v. t.* & *i.*; FAR′ROWED (-ōd); FAR′ROW-ING. To bring forth (young); — now said only of swine.

far′row, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *ferry cow* a cow that is not with calf, Flem. *varrekoe*, *verrekoe.*] Not producing young in a given season or year; — said only of cows. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow*, or to go *farrow.*

farse (färs), *n.* [See FARCE, *n.*] *Eccl.* An addition to, or a paraphrase of, some part of the Latin service, often in the vernacular; — common before the Reformation.

farse, *v. t.*; FARSED (färst); FARS′ING (fär′sĭng). *Eccl.* To amplify by interpolation; to insert a farse in; also, to interpolate (a farse).

This hymn was sometimes interpolated (or *farsed*) with phrases in honor of the Virgin: e. g., "Quoniam tu solus sanctus: *Mariam sanctificans.* Tu solus Dominus: *Mariam gubernans.* Tu solus altissimus: *Mariam coronans.*" *F. Proctor.*

far′see′ing (fär′sē′ĭng; fär′sē′ĭng; 87), *a.* **1.** Able to see to a great distance; farsighted.
2. Having foresight as regards the future.

far′sight′ed (fär′sīt′ĕd; 87), *a.* **1.** Seeing to a great distance; hence, of good judgment regarding the remote effects of actions; sagacious.
2. *Med.* Hypermetropic.
— **far′sight′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **far′sight′ed-ness**, *n.*

far′ther (fär′thẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of FAR. [For *farrer*, ME. *ferrer*, compar. of *far*; confused with *further.* Cf. FARTHEST.] **1.** Earlier in order or rank; prior. *Obs.*
2. Tending to a greater distance; beyond a certain point; additional; further. See FURTHER.
3. More remote; more distant than something else; as, the *farther* shore.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow. *Dryden.*
Let me add a *farther* truth. *Dryden.*
Some *farther* change awaits us. *Milton.*

Syn. — FARTHER, FURTHER are often used without distinction. But in modern usage FARTHER commonly conveys a more or less explicit reference to the actual idea of *far*; FURTHER (see etym.) is more frequently employed in secondary or fig. senses, esp. with the implication of something additional (cf. its use in *furthermore*).

far′ther, *adv.* **1.** At or to a greater distance in space or time; more remotely; beyond; as, he moved *farther* away; nothing is *farther* from my mind; let us consider *farther.*
2. More completely; to a greater degree; as, I can suffer no *farther.* "Thou must now know *farther.*" *Shak.*
3. Moreover; in addition; by way of progress in treating a subject; as, *farther*, let us consider the causes.

no farther, (elliptical for) go no farther; say no more, etc.

It will be dangerous to go on. *No farther!* *Shak.*

far′ther, *v. t.* To help onward; to further. *Obs. or R.*

far′ther-most (-mōst), *a.* Most remote; farthest.

far′thest (fär′thĕst), *a.*, *superl.* of FAR. [See FARTHER; cf. FURTHEST.] **1.** Most distant or remote; as, the *farthest* degree. See FURTHEST.
2. Longest; most extended.

The *farthest* piece of travel accomplished. *Stevenson.*

far′thest, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. See FURTHEST.

far′thing (fär′thĭng), *n.* [ME. *ferthing*, AS. *féorðung*, fr. *féorða* fourth, *féor*, *féower*, four. See FOUR.] **1.** The fourth of a penny; a small coin of Great Britain, orig. made of silver, from 1672 to 1860 of copper, and since then of bronze. It is legal tender up to sixpence. It is worth half a cent U. S.
2. An English gold coin worth one fourth of a noble; also, one worth one fourth of a royal. *Obs.*
3. A very small quantity or value. *Obs.*

In her cup was no *farthing* seen of grease. *Chaucer.*

4. A division of land; — a name given to various divisions, as a quarter of an acre, of a virgate, of a hide, etc. *Obs.*

far′thin-gale (-thĭŋ-gāl; 277), *n.* [ME. *vardingale*, *fardingale*, fr. OF. *vertugale*, *verdugade*, F. *vertugade*, *vertugadin*, from Sp. *verdugado*, being named from its hoops, fr. *verdugo* a young shoot of a tree, fr. *verde* green, fr. L. *viridis.* See VERDANT.] A hoop skirt or hoop petticoat, or a frame of hoops of

Queen Elizabeth in a Farthingale.

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fare′well-sum′mer, *n.* Soapwort.

far′fet, *a.* [*far* + *fet*, p. p. of FETTE.] Far-fetched. *Obs.*

far′fetch′, *n.* Anything brought from far, or brought about with scheming; a deep stratagem. *Obs.*

far′fetch′, *v. t.* To bring from far; to derive in a far-fetched manner. *Obs.*

far′fetched′ness (fär′fĕcht′nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

far′forth′ly, *adv.* Far-forth; entirely; well. *Obs.*

far′good, *n.* A spar bowline to the foresail of a fishing boat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

far′i-na′ceous-ly, *adv.* of FARINACEOUS.

Fa′ri-na′ta de′gli U-ber′ti (fä′rē-nä′tä dāl′yē ōō-bĕr′tē). [It.] A Ghibelline noble of Florence, represented in Dante's "Inferno" as suffering punishment for his Epicureanism. Although occupying a red-hot tomb, he looked as lofty as if he scorned hell itself.

far′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FARE. — **far′ing-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

Faringhee. ✝ FERINGI.

far′i-nose, *n.* A substance formed by treating starch with saliva, etc., — said by some to be identical with amylodextrin.

far′i-nous, *a.* Farinose. *Obs.*

fa-rin′u-lent (fȧ-rĭn′ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *farinulentus* mealy. See FARINA.] Minutely farinose.

Farisen. ✝ PHARISIAN.

far′ish (fär′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat far. *Dial.*

Far′ish (fâr′ĭsh; fā′rĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Faroe Islands or their inhabitants.

Farizeu. ✝ PHARISEE.

farl, farle (färl), *n.* [From older *fardel*, AS. *féorða dæl* fourth part.] Orig., the fourth part of a thin cake, esp. of oatmeal; now, a small scone or other cake of similar kind. *Scot. & Irish.*

farl, *v. t.* To furl. *Obs.*

far′land, *a.* [*far* + *land.*] Foreign. *Obs.* *Scot.*

farlande. ✝ FORELAND.

far′leu (fär′lū), **far′ley** (-lĭ), *n.* *Feudal Law.* Money or chattels given by a tenant to his lord in lieu of a heriot.

far′ley, far′ly. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of FERLY.

far′lot. Var. of FIRLOT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

far′ly, *adv.* Far. *Obs.*

f′rm, *n.* [AS. *feorm*; cf. LL. *firma* feast.] Food; a feast. *Obs.*

farm, *v. t.* [AS. *feormian.*] To cleanse; put in order; empty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

farm′a-ble (fär′mȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

far′ma-cy. Pharmacy. *Ref. Sp.*

farm′age, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** The farming of taxes.
2. Cultivation or use as a farm.

farmd. Farmed. *Ref. Sp.*

farm′er-ess, *n.* **a** A woman who farms. **b** A farmer's wife.

Farmer George. King George III. of England; — from his favorite pursuit. *Obs.*

farm′er-ly, *adv.* Like a farmer.

farm′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

farmer's ruin. The corn spurry.

farmers' satin. A cotton and worsted cloth used for linings.

far′mer-y. Var. of FERMERY. *Obs. or Hist.*

farm′er-y, *a.* Farmerlike.

farm hand. A hired worker on a farm.

far′most (fär′mōst), *a.* Most distant; farthest.

farm′stead-ing, *n.* A farmstead.

farm′y (fär′mĭ), *a.* Abounding in farms.

farn. Obs. p. p. of FARE.

farne. ✝ FERN.

far′net, *n.* [Perh. fr. Icel. *föruneyti* a company of travelers. *Oxf. E. D.*] A company; a band; crew; train. *Obs.*

‖ **far nien′te** (fär nyĕn′tā). [It.] Doing nothing.

farn′ti-cle. Dial. Eng. var. of FERNTICKLE.

‖ **fa′rouche′** (fȧ′rōōsh′), *a.* [F.] Savage; wild; shy.

far′rage, *n.* [OF. See FARRAGO.] A mixture of grain sown together; bullimong; also, fodder. *Obs.*

far′rand (făr′ănd), **far′rant**, *a.* [ME. *farand* beautiful; prob. fr. old p. pr. of E. *fare.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Comely; pleasant; becoming. **b** Of a (specified) temperament or appearance. — **far′rand-ly, far′rant-ly**, *adv.*

far′rant-ly, *a.* Farrand. *Dial. Eng.*

far′re-ate (făr′ē-āt), *a.* = CONFARREATE.

far′re-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *farreatio.*] = CONFARREATION.

far′rel. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FARL.

far′rer. Obs. or Scot. compar. of FAR.

far′ri-er, *v. i.* To practice the trade of a farrier. *Obs. or R.*

Farr table (fär). See MORTALITY TABLE.

far′ry. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FARROW, *n.* & *v.*

far′sakh (fär′săk), **far′sang** (-săng), *n.* [Per. *farsang.* Cf. PARASANG.] See MEASURE.

far′sa-lah (fär′sȧ-lä), *n.* See WEIGHT.

farse. Var. of FARCE, *v.*

farse. ✝ FARCE, a kind of play.

Far′si (fär′sē), *n.* A native of Fars or Farsistan, Persia, of nearly pure Iranian type.

far′-sight′, *n.* Ability to see far.

far′sure, *n.* [L. *farsura* a fattening.] Forcemeat; farce. *Obs.*

far′thel. ✝ FARDEL, bundle; FARDEL, quarter. *Obs.*

far′ther-ance, *n.* Furtherance.

far′ther-more′, *adv.* Furthermore. *Obs.*

far′ther-more′, *a.* More distant. *Obs. & R.*

whalebone, or other light material, used to extend the petticoat.

fas'ces (făs'ēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fascis* bundle.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A bundle of rods, having among them an ax with the blade projecting, borne before Roman magistrates as a badge of authority. 2. Fig.: The authority or punishment symbolized by the fasces.

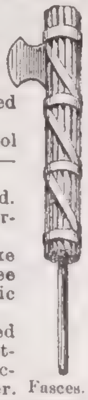

Fasces.

fas'cet (făs'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* *Glassmaking.* A tool used to carry bottles to the annealing furnace; — called also *pontee* and *punty*.

fas'ci-a (făsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* -CIÆ (-ē). [L., a band. Cf. FESS.] 1. A band, sash, or fillet; esp., in surgery, a bandage or roller.
2. *Arch.* A flat member of an order or building, like a flat band or broad fillet; esp., one of the three bands which make up the architrave, in the Ionic order. See *Illusts.* of MOLDING and ORDER.
3. *Anat.* A sheet or layer of more or less condensed connective tissue covering, insheathing, supporting, or binding together internal parts or structures of the body; hence, tissue of this character. The *fasciæ* are simply more condensed parts of the general connective tissue of the body, and are continuous with the other connective-tissue structures, as the ligaments, periosteum of the bones, tendons, etc. A thin, rather loose layer of connective tissue, usually containing much fat, which underlies the skin and binds it to the structures beneath, is called the **superficial fascia**. Beneath it is a firmer, tougher layer investing and binding together the muscles, and sending down septa between the individual muscles and other parts. This is the **deep fascia**. Parts of these fasciæ have received special names, as the *fascia lata*, *fascia of Scarpa* (see below). Certain parts which form or are directly continuous with the sheaths of muscles and function as tendons are distinguished as *aponeuroses*. See APONEUROSIS.
4. *Zoöl.* A broad and well-defined band of color.

fascia of Camp'er (käm'pẽr) [after Pieter *Camper*, Dutch anatomist], *Anat.*, the superficial layer of the superficial fascia of the groin. — **f. of Col'les** (kŏl'ĭs) [after *Colles*, a Dublin surgeon], *Anat.*, the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the perineum. — **f. of Scar'pa** (skär'pä) [after Antonio *Scarpa*, Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the groin.

‖ **fas'ci-a den-ta'ta** (dĕn-tā'tȧ). *Anat.* The dentate convolution of the brain. See under DENTATE.

fas'ci-al (făsh'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the fasces.

fas'ci-al, *a.* *Anat.* Relating to a fascia.

‖ **fas'ci-a la'ta** (lā'tȧ). [L., wide band.] *Anat.* The deep fascia of the thigh which forms a complete sheath for this region of the limb and presents in front, just below Poupart's ligament, a large oval opening, the *saphenous opening*. The triangular part of the fascia which forms the outer and upper border of this opening, and is bounded above by Poupart's ligament, is termed the *falciform process*.

fas'ci-ate (făsh'ĭ-āt) } *a.* [L. *fasciatus*, p. p. of *fasciare* to
fas'ci-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } envelop with bands, fr. *fascia* band.]
1. Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.
2. *Bot.* **a** = FASCICLED. **b** Exhibiting fasciation.
3. *Zoöl.* Broadly banded with color.

fas'ci-a'tion (făsh'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or manner of binding up; bandage; also, condition of being fasciated.
2. *Bot.* A common malformation in plants, esp. in stems, which become enlarged and flattened, as if several were fused. It is ordinarily caused by gall mites. The cultivated cockscomb is an instance of hereditary fasciation.

fas'ci-cle (făs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*. See FASCES.] 1. A small bundle or collection; a compact cluster; as, a *fascicle* of fibers; a *fascicle* of flowers or roots. 2. One of the divisions of a book published in parts; a fasciculus.

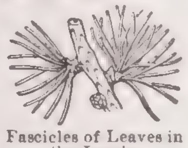

Fascicles of Leaves in the Larch.

fas'ci-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Arranged in fascicles; as, *fascicled* leaves or roots.

fas-cic'u-lar (fă-sĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Pertaining to a fascicle; fascicled.

fascicular cambium. *Bot.* See CAMBIUM. — **f. tissue**, *Bot.*, vascular tissue.

fas-cic'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L. See FASCICLE.] A fascicle.

fasciculus of Türck (türk) [after Léopold *Türck*, French physician], *Anat.*, the direct pyramidal tract.

fas'ci-nate (făs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* FAS'CI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); FAS'CI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *fascinare*, fr. *fascinum* a spell.] 1. To bewitch; to enchant; to cast a spell over. *Obs.*
2. To influence in an uncontrollable manner; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible charm.

It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and *fascinate* the prey. *Griffith (Cuvier).*

3. To excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully; to charm; to captivate, as by physical or mental charms; to bewitch.

Syn. — Charm, enrapture, enchant, bewitch, attract. See CAPTIVATE.

fas'ci-nate, *v. i.* To exercise the power of charming and alluring powerfully or irresistibly; to be captivatingly attractive. "This power . . . *fascinates*." *Emerson.*

fas'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fascinatio*: cf. F. *fascination*.] 1. Act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; sorcery; a spell; unseen, inexplicable influence.

The Turks hang old rags . . . upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

2. Quality of **fascinating**; irresistibly or powerfully charming influence or power; as, a woman of *fascination*.

Her face had a wonderful *fascination*. *Longfellow.*
There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words. *South.*

3. State or condition of being fascinated.

fas'ci-na'tor (făs'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* 1. One who fascinates.
2. A crocheted head covering for women.

fas-cine' (fă-sēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fascina* a bundle of sticks, fr. *fascis*. See FASCES.] *Fort. & Engin.* A long cylindrical bundle of small sticks of wood, bound together, used in raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, and making parapets; also in revetments for river banks, and in mats for dams, jetties, etc.

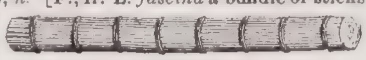

Fascine.

fas-ci'o-la (fă-sī'ō-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [See FASCIOLE.] 1. *Zoöl.* A narrow fascia or band of color.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus (often called *Distomum*) of digenetic trematode worms containing the liver flukes. It is the type of a family, **Fas'ci-ol'i-dæ** (făs'ĭ-ŏl'ĭ-dē), often called *Distomidæ* or *Distomatidæ*.

‖ **fas-ci'o-la ci-ne're-a** (sĭ-nē'rē-ȧ), *Anat.*, the posterior prolongation of the dentate convolution of the brain.

fas'ci-ole (făs'ĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *fasciola* a little bandage.] *Zoöl.* A band of minute tubercles, bearing modified, commonly ciliated, spines, on the shell of spatangoid sea urchins.

fash (făsh), *n.* Vexation; anxiety; care; trouble. *Scot.*

fash, *v. t. & i.;* FASHED (făsht); FASH'ING. [OF. *faschier*, F. *fâcher*, to vex.] To vex; annoy; bother; trouble. *Scot.*

fash'ion (făsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *fasoun*, *facioun*, shape, manner, F. *façon*, orig., a making, fr. L. *factio* a making, fr. *facere* to make. See FACT; cf. FACTION.] 1. Act or process of making; hence, craftsmanship, or making as a part of cost or value. *Obs.*

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold and chargeful *fashion*. *Shak.*

2. The make or form of **anything**; the style, shape, appearance, or mode of **structure**; as, the *fashion* of a coat, of the bones, of the sky, etc.

The *fashion* of his countenance. *Luke ix. 29.*
I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shak.*

3. Features; visage; face. *Obs.*
4. A device; a contriving. *Obs.*
5. Mode of action; method of conduct; manner; custom; sort; way. "After his sour *fashion*." *Shak.*
6. The prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress; custom or conventional usage; particularly, the mode or style usual among persons of good breeding; as, to dress, dance, sing, ride, etc., in the *fashion*.
7. A pretense; mere form; show. *Obs.* *Shak.*
8. Polite, fashionable, or genteel life; fashionable persons collectively; as, men of *fashion*.
9. Something in fashionable use or which it is fashionable to know or affect; hence, a fad; as, the novel is the *fashion* of the day.

Syn. — FASHION, MODE, STYLE, VOGUE, RAGE, CRAZE, FAD. FASHION, as here compared, is the general term for current or conventional usage, esp. in polite society; MODE emphasizes the idea of (sometimes affected) elegance; STYLE, as here compared (see DICTION), suggests an approved fashion, and frequently connotes a certain distinction in one's mode of conforming to it. VOGUE suggests temporary prevalence or currency; RAGE, CRAZE, and FAD (see *hobby*, under VOCATION) add the implication of extravagant and even more short-lived enthusiasm. See HABIT, MANNER, METHOD; cf. FASHION, *v. t.*

This new poetry . . . was the product not of one or more individual writers, but . . . a general direction of men's minds, a delightful "*fashion*" of the time. *W. Pater.*
That Archangel . . . with that exquisitely fitting sky-blue tunic, cut in the latest paradisiacal *mode!* What a dainty air of the first celestial society! *Hawthorne.*
A short cloth skirt, cut with that unmistakable touch which we call *style*. *Richard Le Gallienne.*
It is the *vogue* nowadays to sneer at picturesque writing. *Birrell.*
Three transparencies, made in a *rage* for transparencies, for the three lower panes of one window. *Jane Austen.*
It [the "Hundred Best Books"] was a *craze*, I think, and a very vulgar illiterate one, some ten or twelve years ago. *T. E. Brown.*
"*Fashion*" — a term under which we include not merely the *fads* and whimsicalities of the moment, but certain larger and more impressive movements and tendencies. *G. L. Kittredge.*

after a fashion, to a certain extent; in a sort.

fash'ion, *v. t.;* FASH'IONED (-ŭnd); FASH'ION-ING. [Cf. F. *façonner*.] 1. To form; to give shape or figure to; to mold.

Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys. *Gay.*
Ingenious art . . .
Steps forth to *fashion* and refine the age. *Cowper.*

2. To make; devise; contrive. *Rare.*

Fashioning a path through the impassable. *Carlyle.*

3. To fit; adapt; accommodate; — with *to*.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* to the manners and conditions of the people. *Spenser.*

4. To forge or counterfeit. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. To represent; picture. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — Shape, form, mold; construct, compose, contrive; invent, feign, forge. — FASHION, FRAME, FABRICATE. FASHION, as here compared, emphasizes the idea of shaping or modeling; FRAME, that of constructing or contriving; to FABRICATE is now almost exclusively to forge or frame falsely; as, "He . . . *fashioned* it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf" (*Ex.* xxxii. 4); "We are ever . . . *framing* cross classes and cross divisions" (*J. H. Newman*); "The particulars of that genealogy, embellished with every detail that memory had handed down or fancy *fabricated*" (*Stevenson*); "Pope's assertion . . . that the letter was *fabricated*" (*W. Elwin*). See FASHION, *n.*

fash'ion-a-ble (făsh'ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* 1. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Capable of being fashioned or repaired. **b** Pertaining to outward ceremony or show; merely formal; as, *fashionable* worship. **c** Well-appearing.
2. Conforming to the custom, fashion, or established mode; according with the prevailing form, style, or usage; as, a *fashionable* dress; *fashionable* philosophy or opinions.
3. Observant of the fashion, or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion.

Time is like a *fashionable* host
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand. *Shak.*

4. Of or pertaining to the world of fashion; characteristic of, or patronized by, persons of fashion.

fash'ion-a-ble, *n.* A fashionable person.

A very pleasing and witty *fashionable*. *Thackeray.*

fash'ion-a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* 1. As to form only; superficially. *Obs.*
2. According to fashion; in the better prevailing fashion.

fash'ioned (făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Having a certain style or fashion; as old-*fashioned*; new-*fashioned*.

fash'ion-er (făsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything; a maker; specif., a maker of dress; a tailor; costumer.

fash'ion-ist, *n.* An obsequious follower or student of the modes and fashions.

fash'ion–mon'ger (-mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* One who affects the fashions; a fop; a dandy.

fashion piece. *Naut.* One of the timbers at the ends of the transom, which define, or *fashion*, the shape of the stern.

fashion plate. A pictorial design showing the prevailing style or a new style of dress.

fash'ious (făsh'ŭs), *a.* [From FASH vexation.] Troublesome; vexatious. — **fash'ious-ness**, *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fas'sa-ite (făs'ȧ-īt), *n.* [From *Fassa* Thal, Tirol, its locality.] *Min.* A pale to dark green variety of augite.

fast (fȧst), *v. i.;* FAST'ED; FAST'ING. [AS. *fæstan*; akin to D. *vasten*, OHG. *fastēn*, G. *fasten*, Icel. & Sw. *fasta*, Dan. *faste*, Goth. *fastan* to keep, observe, fast, and prob. to E. *fast* firm.] 1. To abstain from food; to omit to take nourishment in whole or in part; to go hungry.

Fasting he went to sleep, and *fasting* waked. *Milton.*

2. To practice abstinence as a religious exercise or duty; to abstain from food voluntarily for a time, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, or humiliation and penitence.

Thou didst *fast* and weep for the child. *2 Sam. xii. 21.*

3. To eat sparingly and only of a specified food; as, to *fast* on bread and water.

fasting day, a fast day; a day of fasting. — **to fast against** *or* **upon**, *Irish Antiq.*, to sit fasting before the door of a debtor or one who refused a lawful demand. Cf. DHARNA.

fast, *v. t.* To observe as a time of fasting. *Rare.*

The day before a festival, if *fasted*, is called its vigil. *F. G. Lee.*

fast, *n.* [ME. *faste*, *fast*; cf. Icel. *fasta*, AS. *fæsten*, OHG. *fasta*, G. *faste*. See FAST, *v. i.*] 1. Abstinence from food; omission to take nourishment.

Surfeit is the father of much *fast*. *Shak.*

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, or certain kinds of food, for a space of time, as a spiritual discipline, or as a token of religious humiliation.
3. A time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time; an appointed period of abstinence from food or certain kinds of food; as, an annual *fast*.

fast, *a.;* FAST'ER (fȧs'tẽr); FAST'EST (-tĕst). [ME., firm, strong, not loose, AS. *fæst*; akin to OS. *fast*, D. *vast*, OHG. *festi*, G. *fest*, Icel. *fastr*, Sw. & Dan. *fast*. The sense *swift* comes from the idea of keeping close to what is pursued. Cf. FAST, *adv.*, FAST, *v.*, AVAST.] 1. Firmly fixed; closely adhering; made firm; securely attached; not loose, unstable, or easily moved or loosed; immovable; as, to make *fast* the door; to tie a *fast* knot.

There is an order that keeps things *fast*. *Burke.*
Mr. Scrope, who is *fast* with the gout. *Scott.*

2. Secure against attack; fortified by nature or art; impregnable; strong. *Obs. or R.*

Outlaws . . . lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser.*

3. Firm in attachment or adherence; steadfast; not easily separated or alienated; faithful; as, a *fast* friend.
4. Permanent; not liable to fade by exposure to air or by washing; durable; lasting; as, *fast* colors.
5. Tenacious; retentive; as, he laid *fast* hold of the thief.
6. Not easily disturbed or broken; deep; sound.

All this while in a most *fast* sleep. *Shak.*

7. Compact; firmly knit; hard; solid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
8. [See etymology.] Moving rapidly; quick in motion; rapid; swift; imparting swift motion; as, a *fast* horse; a *fast* bowler.
9. Following in rapid succession. *Rare.* *Shelley.*
10. Indicating the time of day as more advanced than it is; — said of a watch or clock or of calculations of time.
11. In such a condition, as to resilience, etc., as to make possible unusual rapidity of play or action; as, a *fast* racket, or tennis court; a *fast* track; a *fast* billiard table, etc.
12. Occupying comparatively little time; done or accomplished quickly; as, a *fast* race; a *fast* journey.
13. Given to pleasure-seeking; disregardful of restraint; reckless; wild; dissipated; dissolute; — of women, defiant of conventionality and propriety; as, a *fast* man; a *fast* liver; a *fast* life.
14. Designating a fleece or wool in the early stages of cotting. *A. Hawkesworth.*

Syn. — Fixed, firm, secure, steadfast, durable, permanent, lasting; expeditious, brisk, nimble, lively, prompt, hur-

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far'thing-bag', *n.* The upper stomach of a cow, or other ruminant; rumen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
far'thing-deal', *n.* [See FARTHING; DEAL part.] A fourth part; a rood. *Obs.* [an acre. *Obs.*]
far'thing-land', *n.* Quarter of
far'thing-less, *a.* See -LESS.
far'ture, *n.* [L. *fartura*.] Farsure; filling. *Obs.*
farventely. † FERVENTLY.
far-wel'tered (fä-wĕl'tẽd), **far-wel'ted**, *a.* [Cf. ME. *welten* to overturn, Icel. *velta*, and E. *welter*; also Icel. *fār* harm.] Overthrown on its back; — said of a sheep. *Dial. Eng.* [far.]
far'-went', *a.* That has wended
fa'ry, *n.* State of alarm or tumult. *Obs.*
far'ynx. Pharynx. *Ref. Sp.*
fas. † FACE.
fas, *n.* [AS. *fæs*, *fas*, fringe.] Fringe; border. *Obs.* *Scot.*
‖ **fas** (fȧs), *n.* [L.] The religious or divine law of the Romans; — distinguished from *jus*.
F. A. S., *or* **f. a. s.** *Abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society; free alongside ship.
fasand. † PHEASANT.
fas-ced'dar. *n.* [Gael. *fasgadair*, lit., a squeezer.] A jaeger gull. *Local. Scot.*
fas'cet. † FACET. [manner.]
fas'ci-ate-ly, *adv.* In a fasciate
fas'ci-cl. Fascicle. *Ref. Sp.*
fas-cic'u-la (fă-sĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] = FASCICLE. [ULAR.]
fas-cic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of FASCIC-
fas-cic'u-late (-lāt), **fas-cic'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Fascicled. — **fas-cic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* — **fas-cic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*
fas'ci-cule (făs'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F.] A fasciculus. [TERES.]
fasciculus teres. = FUNICULUS
fas'ci-nat'ing-ly (făs'ĭ-nāt'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *fascinating*, p. pr.
fas'ci-na-tive (făs'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to fascinate.
fas'ci-na'tress (-nā'trĕs), *n.* A fascinating woman.
fas-cine' (fă-sēn'), *v. t.;* -CINED' (-sēnd'); -CIN'ING (-sēn'ĭng). *Fort. & Engin.* To cover, protect, or strengthen, with fascines.
fascine choker. *Fort. & Engin.* A contrivance for drawing close the poles of a fascine so that they may be bound, as with wires.
fas-cin'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Engin.* Fascines to protect earthwork.
fas'ci-nous (făs'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fascinum* witchcraft.] Caused or acting by witchcraft. *Obs.*
Fas'ci-o-la'ri-a (-ō-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See FASCIOLE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large rachiglossate gastropods having a fusiform shell with a long canal and oblique folds on the columella. It is the type of a family, **Fas'ci-o-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lȧ-rī'ĭ-dē), including also *Fusus*, *Latirus*, and other genera. [A fasciola.]
fas-ci'o-let (fă-sī'ō-lĕt), *n.* *Zoöl.*
fas'ci-o-li'a-sis (făs'ĭ-ō-lī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Distomiasis.
fascion. † FASHION.
fas'cis (făs'ĭs), *n.* [L.] A bundle. See FASCES.
fase. † FEAZE.
fase. Phase. *Ref. Sp.*
fase, *n.* [L. *phase*. Cf. PASCHAL.] The passover. *Obs.*
F. A. S. E. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
fase'ls, *n. pl.* [OF. *fasele*, *faisole*, F. *faséole*, L. *faseolus*, *faselus*, *phaseolus*, *phaselus*; cf. Gr. φάσηλος.] *Obs.* 1. Chick-peas. 2. Kidney beans.
‖ **fas est et ab hos'te do'ce-ri** (dŏs'ē-rī). [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy. *Ovid (Metamorphoses, IV. 428).*
fash, *n.* [Cf. *fas* a fringe.] 1. The tops of carrots, turnips, etc.; also, rubbish. *Dial. Eng.* 2. A rough edge or surface. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 3. *Naut.* An irregular seam.
fash'er-y, *n.* [OF. *fascherie*, F. *fâcherie*.] Trouble; worry; annoyance. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fashion. † FARCIN, farcy. *Shak.*
fash'ion, *v. i.* To dare; to venture. *Dial. Eng.*
fash'ion-a-bil'i-ty, *a.* Fashionableness. *Rare.* [Sp.]
fash'ion-a-bl. Fashionable. *Ref.*
fash'ion-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fash'ion-al, *a.* Fashionable; superficial; stylish. *Obs.*
fash'ion-ate, *a.* Formed after a model; well-formed. *Obs.*
fash'ion-a-tive, *a.* Formative; also, given to fashion. *Obs.*
fash'iond. Fashioned. *Ref. Sp.*
fashioning needle. *Knitting Machine.* A needle for widening or narrowing the work by transferring loops.
fash'ion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fash'ion-mon'ging, *a.* Behaving like a fashion-monger. *R. Shak.*
F. A. S. L. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.
fasor. † FASURE.
fasoun. † FASHION.
fasse. † FAS.
fas'set. † FACET, FAUCET.
fas'sion, fassoun. † FASHION.

G H I J K L M

ried. — FAST, RAPID, SWIFT, FLEET, QUICK, SPEEDY, HASTY. *Fast* and *rapid* are often used without distinction; but FAST frequently applies to the moving object, whereas RAPID is apt to characterize or suggest the movement itself; as, a *fast* horse, a *fast* train, boat; a *rapid* current, a *rapid* gait, *rapid* progress. SWIFT suggests great rapidity, frequently coupled with ease or facility of movement; FLEET (commonly poetical) connotes lightness or nimbleness; as, "more *swift* than swallow shears the liquid sky" (*Spenser*); "whilst from off the waters *fleet* thus I set my printless feet" (*Milton*). QUICK, as here compared, applies esp. to that which happens promptly or which occupies but little time; it suggests celerity rather than velocity; as, "slow to resolve, but in performance *quick*" (*Dryden*); a *quick* movement of the head, a *quick* way to get rich. SPEEDY is opposed to dilatory; HASTY, as here compared, suggests hurry rather than speed; as, "No mode sufficiently *speedy* of obtaining money had ever occurred to me" (*De Quincey*); a *hasty* departure, to snatch a *hasty* meal. See HASTE, VELOCITY, PROMPT, ACTIVE.

fast and loose, now cohering, now disjoined; inconstant, esp. in the phrases *to play at fast and loose*, *to play fast and loose*, orig., to play a certain game with a stick and rope or strap used by sharpers to cheat people at fairs; now, to act with reckless inconstancy or in a tricky manner; to say one thing and do another. "Play *fast and loose* with faith." *Shak.* — **f. and loose pulleys**, *Mach.*, two or more pulleys, one loose and the rest fast, placed side by side on a countershaft, and having one belt which can be moved (sometimes automatically) on to any pulley so that the machinery may be started or stopped, and in some cases reversed. — **f. blue**, any fast blue dye; specif.: **a** Alkali blue. See DYE. **b** One of the indulines. — **f. brown**. See DYE. — **f. fish**, *Whale Fishing*, a fish which remains attached to the boat by which it was struck, either by the hold of the harpoon or by entanglement with the line. — **f. green**. See DYE. — **f. headstock**. See HEADSTOCK **a**. — **f.-joint hinge**, a hinge having its pin permanently secured in position by the flaps. — **f. pulley**, *Mach.*, a pulley journaled on a shaft so as to be constrained to revolve with it. Cf. LOOSE PULLEY. — **f. red**, any fast red dye; esp., any one of several azo dyes derived from naphthalene, and distinguished by the letters A, B, C, etc. *Fast red A* is largely used as a substitute for barwood and archil. — **f. violet**, **f. yellow**. See DYE.

fast (fȧst), *adv.* [ME. *faste* firmly, strongly, quickly, AS. *fæste* firmly, strongly. See FAST, *a.*] **1**. In a fast, fixed, or firmly established manner; fixedly; closely; firmly; immovably; securely; soundly.

> Him *fast* sleeping soon he found. *Milton.*

2. Zealously; steadily; vigorously; stoutly. *Obs.*

> Thou art so *fast* mine enemy. *Shak.*

3. Near; close; hard. *Obs.* exc. in *fast by; fast beside.*

> *Fast* before the king he did alight. *Spenser.*

4. Immediately; at once. Hence, *as fast as*, as soon as. *Obs.*
5. In a fast or rapid manner; quickly; swiftly; readily; in quick succession; extravagantly; dissipatedly; as, to run *fast;* her tears fell *fast;* to live *fast.*

fast, *v. t.* [AS. *fæstan.* See FAST, *a.*] *Obs.* **1**. To make fast; bind; affix; specif.: **a** To join in wedlock; to marry. **b** To fix; settle; establish. **c** To seize.
2. To drive in; to plant, as a blow.
3. To emit; to send forth (a ray of the sun).

fast, *n.* [From FAST, *a.* or *adv.;* cf. ME. *fest*, fr. Icel. *festr* a rope, akin to E. *fast*, a.] **1**. That which fastens or holds; esp., *Naut.*, a mooring rope, hawser, or chain; — called, according to its position, a *bow*, *head*, *quarter*, *breast*, or *stern fast;* also, a post on a pier or on shore around which hawsers are passed in mooring.
2. Something fixed or immovable, esp., as in *Coal Mining*, an underlying stratum of solid rock. *Eng.*

fast day. A day appointed for fasting, humiliation, and religious offices, as a means of invoking the favor of God; specif. [*caps.*], a day appointed by the magistrates and governors of some of the New England colonies and States. In Scotland a *sacramental fast day* has been observed in the week preceding the yearly or semiyearly communion Sunday. Since 1886 it has been less generally observed.

> The Pilgrims found it written, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and reapeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." This beautiful poetry was translated into the policy of the Pilgrims by establishing a *Fast day* in March or April, and a day of Thanksgiving in November. *H. W. Beecher.*

fas'ten (fȧs''n), *v. t.;* FAS'TENED (-'nd); FAS'TEN-ING (-'n-ĭng). [AS. *fæstnian.* See FAST, *a.*] **1**. To establish; settle; make firm; solidify; strengthen; harden; fortify. *Obs.*
2. To ratify; to confirm. *Obs.*
3. To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure, as by a knot, lock, bolt, etc.; as, to *fasten* a chain to the feet; to *fasten* a door or window.
4. To cause to hold together or to something else; to attach or unite firmly; to cause to cleave together or to something, by any means; as, to *fasten* boards together with nails or cords; to *fasten* a nickname upon a person.

> The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift.*

5. To close; grip; shut; — said of the hands or teeth. *Obs.*
6. To cause to take close effect; to make to tell; to lay on; as, to *fasten* a blow or a kiss. *Obs.*
7. To secure the acceptance of (a gift or favor). *Obs.*
8. To thrust; impose; as, to *fasten* a quarrel upon some one.
9. To direct steadily and intently; as, to *fasten* the eyes, attention, hopes, on something.
Syn. — Fix, cement, stick, link, affix, annex.
to fasten a charge, *or* **a crime**, **on**, *or* **upon**, **one**, to make his guilt certain, or so probable as to be generally believed.

fas'ten, *v. i.* **1**. To fix one's self; to take firm hold; to lay hold of; to seize; clinch; cling; — with *on.*

> A horse leech will hardly *fasten* on a fish. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To become fast or fixed; as, to *fasten* in the ice.
3. To become firm; to set; as, the plaster *fastens* slowly.
4. To perform an act of fastening.

fas'ten-er (fȧs''n-ẽr), *n.* One that fastens; a fastening.

fas'ten-ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FASTEN. Specif.: *vb. n.* Anything that binds, makes fast, secures, or confirms, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, buckle, etc.

‖ **fas'ti** (făs'tī), *n. pl.* [L., sc. *dies*, days on which courts could be held, calendar.] **1**. The Roman calendars which gave the days for festivals, courts, etc., the names of magistrates, historic anniversaries, etc. They were divided into **fas'ti sa'cri** (sā'krī) or **ka'len-da'res** (kăl'ĕn-dā'rēz), which resembled a modern almanac, and **fas'ti an-na'les** (ă-nā'lēz) or **hi-sto'ri-ci** (hĭs-tŏr'ĭ-sī), which were more like an official register and historical date book.
2. A record of events; a register of officials, or the like.

fas-tid'i-ous (făs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fastidiosus* disdainful, fr. *fastidium* loathing, aversion, perh. fr. *fastus* arrogance (of uncertain origin) + *taedium* loathing. Cf. TEDIOUS.]
1. Scornful; haughty. *Obs.*
2. Disgusting; disagreeable; also, disgusted. *Obs.*
3. Difficult to please; delicate to a fault; suited with difficulty; squeamish; overnice: as, a *fastidious* mind or ear; a *fastidious* appetite; a *fastidious* society.

> Let us beware of indulging a mere barren faith and love, which . . . is *fastidious* when it should be hardy. *J. H. Newman.*

Syn. — Dainty, finical, squeamish, critical. See NICE.
— **fas-tid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fas-tid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

fas-tig'i-ate (-tĭj'ĭ-āt) } *a.* [L. *fastigium* gable end, top,
fas-tig'i-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } height, summit.] Narrowing towards the top. Hence: **a** *Bot.* Erect and parallel; as, *fastigiate* branches. **b** *Zoöl.* United into a conical bundle.

fast'ness, *n.* [AS. *fæstnes*, fr. *fæst* fast. See FAST, *a.*]
1. State of being fast; specif., firmness or fixedness; security or safety; swiftness; fast living.

> All . . . places of *fastness* [are] laid open. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. A fast place; a stronghold; a fortress or fort; a secure retreat; a castle; as, the enemy retired to their *fastnesses.*
3. Compactness; solidity; also, conciseness (of style).
4. Tenacity; gripping power. *Obs.*
5. Anything that fastens or makes secure.

fas'tu-ous (făs'ṭū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fastuosus*, fr. *fastus* haughtiness, pride: cf. F. *fastueux.*] Proud; haughty; disdainful; ostentatious. — **fas'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fas'tu-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Archaic.*

fat (făt), *n.* [AS. *fæt.* See VAT, *n.*] *Obs.* **1**. A large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat; a wine cask; a metal vessel, esp. one to hold holy water. *Joel* ii. 24.
2. A barrel or receptacle for dry articles.
3. A measure of quantity, varying with the commodity.

fat, *a.;* FAT'TER (-ẽr); FAT'TEST (-ĕst). [AS. *fǣtt*, orig. p. p. of a verb meaning to fatten, itself fr. an adj. meaning fat; akin to D. *vet*, G. *fett*, *feist*, Icel. *feitr*, Sw. *fet*, Dan. *fed*, and perh. to Gr. πῖδαξ spring, fountain, πιδύειν to gush forth.] **1**. Abounding with fat; as: **a** Fleshy; characterized by fatness; plump; corpulent; not lean; as, a *fat* man; esp., of an animal, fed up to fatness; fatted; as, a *fat* ox. **b** Oily; greasy; unctuous; rich; — said of food.
2. Exhibiting the qualities of a fat animal; coarse; heavy; gross; dull; stupid; slow-witted.

> Making our western wits *fat* and mean. *Emerson.*

3. Characterized by some element of richness; — said of various substances; as, *fat* or resinous wood; *fat* lime (lime that is pure or nearly so and therefore slacks readily and forms a creamy mixture with water); *fat* clay (clay that absorbs water readily, becoming plastic and of good binding power); *fat* coal (coal rich in volatile matter).
4. Fertile; productive; as, a *fat* soil; a *fat* pasture.
5. Rich; producing a large income; desirable; as, a *fat* office; a *fat* job; a *fat* part (in a play). See FAT, *n.*, 4.

> Now parson of Troston, a *fat* living in Suffolk. *Carlyle.*

6. Specif.: *Print.* Of a character which enables the compositor to make large wages; — said of matter containing blank, cuts, or many leads, etc.; as, a *fat* take; a *fat* page.
7. Abounding in riches; affluent; fortunate.

> All they that be *fat* upon earth shall eat. *Psalms* xxii. 29.

8. Well furnished or stocked; as, a *fat* feast; a *fat* larder.
9. Thick; well filled out; extended; as, a *fat*-faced type.

☞ This line is printed in fat type.

fat body, *Zoöl.* **a** In amphibians, a lobulated mass of fatty tissue attached to each genital gland. Its size varies with the condition of the animal. **b** In many insects, esp. in nearly mature larval stages, a fatty tissue enveloping the viscera or forming a layer under the integument. The function of fat bodies is to serve as a reserve of nutrition. — **f. crab**, a crab which within a few days will shed its shell. *Local, U. S.* — **f. hen**, any of a number of succulent or fleshy-leaved plants, locally so called; esp.: **a** Species of *Chenopodium* (*C. album*, *bonus-henricus*, *vulvaria*, *rubrum*, *murale*, and *auricomum*, the last two being also called *Australian spinach*). **b** Species of orach (*Atriplex hastata* and *A. patula*). **c** Ground ivy. **d** Buckwheat. **e** Shepherd's-purse. **f** Mugwort. **g** The corn marigold. — **f. loan**, *Banking*, a loan secured by an unusually large collateral. *Cant.* — **f. lute**, a mixture of pipe clay and oil for filling joints. — **f. manna**. See MANNA. — **f. pine**, the long-leaved pine. — **f. series**. *Chem.* = FATTY SERIES.

fat, *n.* **1**. Any part of the tissues of an animal which consists chiefly of cells distended with greasy or oily matter, as the *fat* of meat; adipose tissue (which see).
2. The oily or greasy substance which makes up the bulk of the cell contents of adipose tissue, and occurs in smaller quantities in many other parts of animals, and in plants, esp. in certain seeds; also, *Chem.*, any of a class of compounds of which the different varieties of natural fat are mixtures. They are glyceryl esters of certain acids, as stearic, palmitic, etc., and on saponification yield glycerin. They are combustible, cannot be distilled unchanged, and are soluble in ether but not in water. Fats which are liquid at ordinary temperatures are called **fatty oils** *or* **fixed oils**. Animal fat is composed mainly of three distinct fats, *stearin*, *palmitin*, and *olein*, mixed in varying proportions. As olein is liquid at ordinary temperatures, while the other two fats are solid, it follows that the consistency or hardness of fats depends upon the relative proportion of the three individual fats. During the life of an animal the fat is mainly in a liquid state in the fat cells, owing to the solubility of the two solid fats in the more liquid olein at the body temperature. Butter contains, in addition to the above, butyrin, etc. (see BUTTER), and vegetable fats exhibit considerable variety of composition. Chemically, fats are neutral substances composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
3. The best or richest productions; the best part; as, to live on the *fat* of the land.
4. Especially lucrative or advantageous work; specif.: **a** *Print.* Work containing much blank, or its equivalent, and, therefore, profitable to the compositor. **b** Telling lines or business in an actor's part.
5. *Anal. Chem.* See ETHER EXTRACT.

fat (făt), *v. t.;* FAT'TED; FAT'TING. [ME. *fatten*, AS. *fǣttian*, fr. *fǣtt* fat. See FAT, *a.;* cf. FATTEN.] **1**. To anoint; to lay fat upon; to cover, as with fat. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food; as, to *fat* fowls or sheep.

> We *fat* all creatures else to *fat* us. *Shak.*

3. To fertilize. *Obs. or R.*

fat, *v. i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

> An old ox *fats* as well . . . as a young one. *Mortimer.*

fa'tal (fā'tăl), *a.* [L. *fatalis*, fr. *fatum:* cf. F. *fatal.* See FATE.] **1**. Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate or destiny; fated; necessary; inevitable. *Rare.*

> It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money. *Bacon.*

2. Doomed. *Obs.*
3. Pertaining to, concerned with, or fraught with, fate or destiny; fateful; as, the *fatal* thread; the *fatal* hour.
4. Prophetic; esp., prophesying or foreboding death or disaster; ominous. *Obs.*

> That *fatal* screech owl to our house
> That nothing sung but death to us and ours. *Shak.*

5. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous; as, a *fatal* wound; a *fatal* disease; a *fatal* weapon; a *fatal* day; a *fatal* error.
fatal Sisters, the three Fates.
Syn. — See DEADLY.

fa'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that their occurrence is necessitated by the nature of things or by the fixed and inevitable decree of arbiters of destiny, such as the Fates.
2. The mental attitude of a believer in fatalism; submission to the arbitrament of fate.

fa'tal-ist, *n.* An adherent of fatalism; esp., one whose conduct is regulated by belief in fatalism.

> A *fatalist* believes, or half believes (for nobody is a consistent *fatalist*), not only that whatever is about to happen will be the infallible result of the causes which produce it (which is the true necessitarian doctrine), but, moreover, that there is no use in struggling against it; that it will happen however we may strive to prevent it. *J. S. Mill.*

fa'tal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to, implying, or of the nature of, fatalism. — **fa'tal-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

fa-tal'i-ty (fȧ-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *fatalitas:* cf. F. *fatalité.*] **1**. State of being fatal, or fated, or proceeding from destiny; invincible necessity, superior to, and independent of, free and rational control.

> The Stoics held a *fatality*, and a fixed, unalterable course of events. *South.*

2. That which is decreed by fate; destiny; esp., the condition of being destined to disaster.
3. State or quality of being fatal, or destructive; tendency to destruction or danger; fatal influence; mortality; as, the *fatality* of tropical countries.
4. A calamity; misfortune; disaster; esp., a disaster resulting in death, or the resulting death; as, there were a dozen *fatalities* and many cases of injury.

fa'tal-ly, *adv.* **1**. In a manner proceeding from, or determined by, fate.
2. In a manner issuing in death, ruin, or disaster; mortally: ruinously; as, *fatally* deceived or wounded.

Fa'ta Mor-ga'na (fä'tä môr-gä'nä). [It., i. e., Morgan the fay. See FAIRY, MORGAIN.] **1**. A fairy celebrated in the tales of chivalry and in medieval romances. In Arthurian legend Morgan le Fay is the sister of Arthur and the wife of Uriens, king of Gore, and is a great necromancer. She treacherously tries to procure the death of her brother, stealing Excalibur and sending it to her paramour that he might be able to kill Arthur in combat. She also attempts to slay her sleeping husband. Failing in both, in revenge she tries to steal Excalibur again, but gets only the scabbard, which she throws into a lake. She is said to have revealed the intrigues of Lancelot and Guinevere to her brother. Finally, she is one of the three queens who conduct the wounded Arthur to Avalon. In the "Orlando Innamorato" of Boiardo Fata Morgana appears at first as a personification of fortune, living in splendor at the bottom of a lake.
2. [*l. c.*] A mirage, particularly one noticed at the Straits of Messina, between Calabria and Sicily; — so called because formerly regarded as the work of the fairy of this name. See MIRAGE.

fat'bird' (făt'bûrd'), *n.* The guacharo. The name is given locally to various other birds, as the pectoral sandpiper.

fate (fāt), *n.* [L. *fatum* a prophetic declaration, oracle, what is ordained by the gods, destiny, fate, fr. *fari* to speak. See FAME, FABLE, BAN; cf. 1st FAY, FAIRY.] **1**. That in the nature of the universe by which things come to be as they are or events to happen as they do; a law or principle in accordance with which the whole history of the universe is conceived to be foredoomed or predetermined; the necessity of nature; destiny. Fate is often personified, and in the era of prescientific and pre-Christian enlightenment was held to be a kind of deity, or group of deities (see def. 4), though naturally with little or no worship. In Christian thought and among some of the pagan philosophers the idea of fate is replaced by the notion of divine foreordination, while the modern scientific conception of the immutability of natural law is its near equivalent. See DETERMINISM; cf. CHANCE.

> Necessity and chance
> Approach not me; and what I will is *fate.* *Milton.*
>
> Beyond and above the Olympian gods lay the silent, brooding, everlasting *fate* of which victim and tyrant were alike the instruments. *Froude.*

2. Hence, specif., the appointed lot or allotted life of an individual, or an arranged or predetermined event; destiny; esp., a disastrous lot or destiny; ruin; death.

‖ **faste** (fȧst), *n.* [F.] Pomp; display: ostentation.
fast'en (fȧs'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *fæsten* fasting.] Fasting: a fast day. *Obs.* exc. in **fasten's e'en**, **een**, *or* **even**, **fast'ens-e'en** (fȧs'ĕnz-ēn'), **-een**, **-eve**, **-even**, the eve of the fast (of Lent); Shrove Tuesday; and **fasten**, *or* **fastens**, **Tuesday**, the eve and the day of Shrove Tuesday. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fas'tend. Fastened. *Ref. Sp.*
fas'ten-ment (fȧs''n-mĕnt), *n.* A fastening. *Dial. Eng.*
fast'ens, *or* **fasterns**, *n.* Short for FASTEN'S E'EN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fasten's e'en, etc., *or* **fastens-e'en**, etc. See FASTEN.
fast'er, *n.* One who fasts.
fast'gong', *n.* = FASTINGONG. *Obs.*
fast'-hand'ed, *a.* Close-fisted. *Obs.*
fast'-hold', *n.* A stronghold.
fastidie, *n.* [L. *fastidium.* Cf. OF. *fastidie.*] Pride. *Obs.*
fas-tid'i-os'i-ty (făs-tĭd'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fastidiousness. *Rare.*
fas-tid'i-um (-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Scornful distaste. *Rare.*
fas-tig'i-ous (-tĭj'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Like, or having, a fastigium. *Obs.*
fas-tig'i-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIGIA (-ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Apex; summit; specif.: **a** Ridge of a house. **b** Gable end; pediment. **c** *Med.* Height of a disease.
fast'ing-ly, *adv.* In a fasting manner.
fas'tin-gong', *n.* [Cf. AS. *fæsten* fasting, and *ingang* ingoing.] Shrove Tuesday. *Obs.*
fasting spittle. Saliva of one who is fasting, in old days used in charms, exorcisms, etc.
fast'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
fast'land', *n.* Mainland. *Rare.*
fast'ly, *adv.* [AS. *fæstlīce.*] **1**. Fixedly; firmly; surely; continuously; closely. *Obs.* **2**. Rapidly; speedily. *Rare.*
fast'-mass', *n.* Shrovetide.
fast're-de, *a.* [AS. *fæstrǣd.*] Of fixed opinion; steadfast. *Obs.*
fast'-ship', *n.* Miserliness; parsimony. *Obs.*
fas'tu-os'i-ty, *n.* Fastuous quality. *Obs.*
fa'sure, *n.* [Cf. AF. *faisure* a making, fashion.] Form; fashion. *Obs.*
fat. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FET.
fat. Scot. var. of WHAT.
fat acid. *Chem.* Sebacic acid.
fa'tal-ize, *v. i.* To incline to fatalism. *Rare.*
fa'tal-ize, *v. t.* To bring under the control of fate. *Rare.*
fa'tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **Fa'ta ob'stant**. [L.] The Fates oppose. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, IV. 440).
‖ **Fa'ta vi'am in-ve'ni-ent**. [L.] The Fates will find a way. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, X. 113).
fat'back', *n.* The menhaden.
fat box. = GREASE BOX.
fat'-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Dull of apprehension.
fat cell. *Anat.* See ADIPOSE TISSUE.
fatch. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FETCH.
fatche. † VETCH.
fate. † FADE, to wither, FAT.
fate. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FEAT.

3. Fortune or destiny as shaped by forces not proceeding from the one affected; condition determined or affected by chance or unforeseen and incalculable factors; as, his happy *fate*; obscurity is the common *fate*.

Men at some time are masters of their *fates*. *Shak.*

4. [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* The goddess, or one of the goddesses, of fate or destiny; esp., *pl.* [L. *Fata*, pl. of *fatum*], the three goddesses who were supposed to determine the course of human life. In Greek mythology they are called the Mœræ (see MŒRA), their individual names being **Clotho** [Spinner], who spins the thread of life, **Lachesis** [Disposer of Lots], who determines its length, and **Atropos** [Inflexible], who cuts it off. In Hesiod they are daughters of Night or of Zeus and Themis. In art Clotho is usually represented with a spindle or distaff, Lachesis with a scroll or a globe, and Atropos with a pair of scales, or of shears, or drawing a lot. The Romans identified the Mœræ with their own goddesses of fate, the Parcæ (see PARCA), whose names are **Nona, Decuma,** and **Morta**. Cf. NORN.

Syn. — Lot, doom, fortune, chance. See DESTINY.

fate (fāt), *v. t.*; FAT'ED (fāt'ĕd; -ĭd); FAT'ING (fāt'ĭng).
1. To ruin. *Obs.*
2. To foreordain; to destine. "This forked plague is *fated* to us." *Shak.*

fat'ed (fāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1**. Decreed by fate; destined; doomed; also, controlled by fate.

The *fated* fire moved on. *Southey.*

2. Fate-decreeing. "The *fated* sky." *Rare. Shak.*
3. Of armor, made proof by fate. *Obs. Dryden.*

fate'ful (fāt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Having the power of serving or accomplishing fate; fraught with fate; involving momentous consequences; as, the *fateful* hour; a *fateful* decision.
2. Significant of fate; ominous; prophetic.

The *fateful* cawings of the crow. *Longfellow.*

3. Controlled by fate; determined by irresistible and foreordained forces; as, the *fateful* Greek tragedies.
4. Fatal; deadly. *Obs. or R.*
— **fate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fate'ful-ness**, *n.*

fat'head' (făt'hĕd'), *n.* **1**. **a** A cyprinoid fish of the Mississippi valley (*Pimephales promelas*). **b** A large labroid food fish of California; the redfish (*Pimelotopon pulcher*).
2. A stupid, dull-witted fellow. *Colloq.*
— **fat'-head'ed**, *a.* — **fat'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

fa'ther (fä'thẽr), *n.* [ME. *fader*, AS. *fæder*; akin to OS. *fadar*, D. *vader*, OHG. *fatar*, G. *vater*, Icel. *faðir*, Sw. & Dan. *fader*, Goth. *fadar*, OIr. *athir*, L. *pater*, Gr. πατήρ, Skr. *pitṛ*. Cf. PAPA, PATERNAL, PATRIOT.] **1**. One who has begotten a child; a generator; the nearest male ancestor; a male parent.

A wise son maketh a glad *father*. *Prov.* x. 1.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a forefather; a progenitor; esp., a first ancestor; a founder of a race or family; in the *pl.*, ancestors.

David slept with his *fathers*. *1 Kings* ii. 10.

3. One who assumes the relationship of a parent, as a father-in-law, stepfather, or one who adopts another. *Colloq.*
4. One that gives origin; an originator; a producer, author, or contriver; the first to practice any art, profession, or occupation; a distinguished exemplar or teacher.

Father of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen.* iv. 21.
Thy wish was *father*, Harry, to that thought. *Shak.*

5. The Supreme Being and Creator; God; in theology, the first person in the Trinity; — applied also to heathen deities and, rarely, to Christ.

Our *Father* which art in heaven. *Matt.* vi. 9.
O Tiber! *father* Tiber, to whom the Romans pray. *Macaulay.*

6. The oldest member of a profession, or of a legislative assembly, etc.; as, the *father* of the bar or of the Senate.
7. *Eccl.* As a title: **a** A dignitary of the church, as a bishop. **b** A superior of a monastic house; — equivalent to *abbot*. **c** A confessor; — called also *father confessor*. **d** A priest. "Bless you, good *father* friar!" *Shak.*
8. [*Often cap.*] *Eccl.* Any early Christian writer accepted widely or generally as a trustworthy witness to, or expositor of, the early history or teachings of the Church. Authorities differ as to the end of the patristic age, some placing it at 754 (last mention of St. John of Damascus) for the Eastern Church and 604 (death of St. Gregory the Great) for the Western Church, others at 636 (death of St. Isidore of Seville) for the Western Church, and others at 1153 (death of St. Bernard). There has been no formal approval of the fathers by name by any church; but some of them are among the formally approved Doctors of the Church (see under DOCTOR). The fathers are usually grouped together according to the period in which they lived, as the *apostolic fathers* (which see), the *antenicene fathers*, those living between the date of the martyrdom of St. Polycarp (155) and the Council of Nice (325), including Justin Martyr, St. Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen (these last two not being accepted as fathers by the Roman Catholic Church, the former because he was schismatic and the latter because he was heretical on some points), and St. Cyprian.
9. One who performs the offices of a parent by maintenance, affectionate care, counsel, or protection; one to whom filial affection and respect are due.

I was a *father* to the poor. *Job* xxix. 16.

10. A respectful mode of address to an old man.

And Joash the king of Israel came down unto him [Elisha], . . . and said, O my *father*, my *father!* *2 Kings* xiii. 14.

11. **a** A senator of ancient Rome. **b** *pl.* The leading men of a city or council.

Father Abraham, President Abraham Lincoln (1809–65); so called during the Civil War. — **F. in God**, a title given to bishops. — **F. of Algebra**, François Viète (Vieta), the chief algebraist of his time (1540–1603). — **F. of Angling**, Izaak Walton (1593–1683), the author of "The Compleat Angler." — **F. of Comedy**, Aristophanes (B. C. 448?–380?). — **F. of Ecclesiastical**, *or* **Church**, **History**, Eusebius (260?–340?). — **F. of English Poetry**, Chaucer; — first so called by Dryden. — **F. of Epic Poetry**, Homer. — **F. of German Literature**, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729–81). — **F. of Greek Tragedy**. See F. OF TRAGEDY, below. — **Father of his Country**, Marcus Tullius Cicero; — so called by the Roman senate on account of his zeal and courage in unmasking the conspiracy of Catiline. This title was offered to Marius, but was refused by him. It was later bestowed upon several of the Cæsars, and was borne by Cosmo de' Medici and other European princes. The appellation has been popularly conferred in America upon Washington. — **F. of his People**. **a** Louis XII. of France (1462–1515). **b** Christian III. (1502–59), King of Denmark. — **F. of History**, Herodotus; — so called by Cicero (*De Leg.* I. i. v.). — **F. of Jests**, Joseph Miller (1684–1738), an English comic actor and reputed humorist. See JOE MILLER. — **F. of Letters**. **a** Francis I. (1494–1547), King of France. **b** Lorenzo de' Medici (1448–92). — **F. of Lies**. **a** Satan, the supposed instigator of all falsehood. Cf. *John* viii. 44. **b** Herodotus, the Greek historian, on account of the wonderful stories he relates. — **F. of Medicine**, Hippocrates (b. B. C. 460). — **F. of Orthodoxy**, Athanasius (296?–373), chief defender of the orthodox faith against the Arians. — **f. of the chapel**, *Print.*, the presiding officer of a chapel; — now called *chairman* in the United States. *British.* — **F. of the Faithful**, Abraham. *Rom.* iv., *Gal.* iii. 6–9. — **F. of Tragedy**, *or* **of Greek Tragedy**, Æschylus (B. C. 525–456). See ÆSCHYLEAN. — **F. of Waters**, the Mississippi River. — **fathers of the church**. See FATHER, 8; PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY. — **Fathers of the Oratory**, *R. C. Ch.*, a society of priests founded by St. Philip Neri, living in community, and not bound by a special vow. The members are called also *Oratorians*.

fa'ther (fä'thẽr), *v. t.*; FA'THERED (-thẽrd); FA'THER-ING.
1. To make one's self the father of; to beget.

Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base. *Shak.*

2. To bring into existence; to originate.

Primrose and daffodil yearn to a *fathering* sun. *W. E. Henley.*

3. To take as one's own child; to adopt; hence, to assume as one's own work; to acknowledge one's self author of or responsible for (a statement, policy, etc.).

Men of wit
Often *fathered* what he writ. *Swift.*

4. To treat as a father; to care for; to look after.
5. To provide with a father. *Rare.*

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *fathered* and so husbanded? *Shak.*

to father on *or* **upon**, to ascribe to, or charge upon, as one's offspring or work; to put or lay upon as being responsible; as, the witness *fathered* her child *on* the defendant.

If we *father* any particular piece *upon* him. *Saintsbury.*

to f. one's self, to indicate one's paternity by one's resemblance to one's father. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Shak.*

fa'ther-hood (fä'thẽr-ho͝od), *n.* The state of being a father; the character or authority of a father; paternity.

fa'ther-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* FATHERS-IN-LAW (fä'thẽrz-). The father of one's husband or wife; — correlative to *son-in-law* and *daughter-in-law*.

☞ A man who marries a woman having children is sometimes, though erroneously, called their *father-in-law*.

fa'ther-land' (fä'thẽr-lănd'), *n.* [Cf. D. *vaderland*, G. *vaterland*. See FATHER; LAND.] One's native land; the native land of one's fathers or ancestors.

The Fatherland, as generally used, Germany.

fa'ther-lash'er, *n.* A marine cottoid fish (*Myoxocephalus bubalis*) found on the coasts of northwestern Europe, England, etc.; the proach. The name is also applied to the allied species *M. scorpius*.

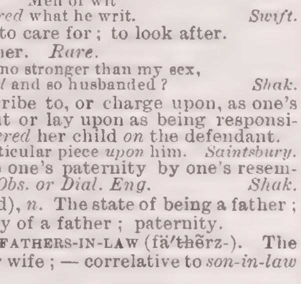

Father-lasher (*Myoxocephalus bubalis*). (1/8)

fa'ther-less, *a.* [AS. *fæderleás*.] **1**. Destitute of a living father.
2. Without a known author. *Beau. & Fl.*

fa'ther-li-ness (fä'thẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From FATHERLY.] Quality of a father; parental kindness, care, etc.

father longlegs. A crane fly.

fa'ther-ly, *a.* [AS. *fæderlic*.] **1**. Like a father in affection, care, feeling, or demeanor; paternal; tender; protecting; careful.

You have showed a tender, *fatherly* regard. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to a father. *Obs.*
3. Of or pertaining to ancestors; ancestral. *Obs.*
4. Like a father in age; venerable. *Obs.*

fa'ther-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a father. *Archaic.*

fath'om (făth'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *fadme*, *feðme*, AS. *fæðm* fathom, the embracing arms; akin to OS. *faðmos* the outstretched arms, D. *vadem*, *vaam*, fathom, OHG. *fadam*, *fadum*, G. *faden* fathom, thread, Icel. *faðmr* fathom, Sw. *famn*, Dan. *favn*; cf. Gr. πεταννύναι to spread out, πέταλος outspread, flat, L. *patere* to lie open, extend. Cf. PATENT, PETAL.] **1**. A full stretch of the arms in a straight line; hence, grasp; reach. *Obs.*
2. A measure of length, containing six feet or, formerly, sometimes five and a half, or five, feet; the space to which a man can extend his arms; — used chiefly in measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of water by soundings.
3. A quantity of wood or the like a square fathom in section and of any length or various lengths.
4. The measure or extent of one's capacity; depth, as of intellect; profundity; reach; penetration. *Rare.*

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shak.*

fath'om (făth'ŭm), *v. t.*; FATH'OMED (-ŭmd); FATH'OM-ING. [AS. *fæðmian* to embrace. See FATHOM, *n.*] **1**. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling; to measure by throwing the arms about or by the extended arms; of two or more, to encircle with arms extended from one to another; to span; embrace. *Obs.*
2. To measure by a sounding line; to sound; to penetrate, measure, and comprehend; to get to the bottom of.

The page of life . . . seemed dull and commonplace, only because I had not *fathomed* its deeper import. *Hawthorne.*

fath'om (făth'ŭm), *v. i.* To take soundings; to inquire; search (into).

fath'om-less, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed; specif., immeasurable; incomprehensible.

fa-tid'ic (fā-tĭd'ĭk) | *a.* [L. *fatidicus*; *fatum* fate + **fa-tid'i-cal** (fā-tĭd'ĭ-kăl) | *dicere* to say, tell.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic; fatiloquent; as, the *fatidical* oak. — **fa-tid'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fat'i-ga-ble (făt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *fatigabilis*: cf. F. *fatigable*. See FATIGUE.] Easily tired. — **fat'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.*

fa-tigue' (fȧ-tēg'), *n.* [F., fr. *fatiguer* to fatigue, L. *fatigare*.] **1**. Weariness from labor or exertion; exhaustion of strength; also, a cause of weariness; labor; toil; fatiguing duties; as, the *fatigues* of war.
2. *Physiol.* Condition of cells or organs which have undergone excessive activity with resulting loss of power.

The *fatigue* which results from functional activity has, therefore, a twofold cause, the decrease in energy-holding compounds available for work and the accumulation of poisonous waste matters. *W. P. Lombard.*

3. *Mil.* Fatigue duty.
4. *Mech.* Deterioration of a member in a structure or machine due to a continued repetition of stress. It is probably due to the accumulation of a large number of very small permanent sets, and can be removed wholly or partly by annealing. Repeated reversals of stress much less than the elastic limit will cause *fatigue* and ultimate fracture.

fa-tigue', *v. t.*; FA-TIGUED' (-tēgd'); FA-TI'GUING (-tē'gĭng). [Cf. F. *fatiguer*. See FATIGUE, *n.*] **1**. To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength or endurance of; to tire.
2. *Physiol.* To bring about a condition of fatigue in.
3. To strain, as a mast.
4. *Mech.* To induce a condition of fatigue in (a material of construction). See FATIGUE, *n.*, 4.

Syn. — Jade, fag, weary, bore. See TIRE.

fatigue duty. *Mil.* Work done by soldiers aside from the use of arms and strictly military duty, such as cleaning grounds, etc.

Fat'i-ma (făt'ĭ-mȧ; fä'tē-mä), *n.* **1**. In the "Arabian Nights:" **a** A female miracle worker in the story of Aladdin. She is murdered by a wicked magician, who endeavors in her guise to destroy Aladdin and get his lamp. **b** The mother of Prince Camaralzaman. See BADOURA.
2. The last wife of Bluebeard. See BLUEBEARD.

fat'-lean', *n.* *Whaling.* Mixed fat and lean flesh.

fat'ling (făt'lĭng), *n.* [*fat* + 1st *-ling*.] A calf, lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal; — said of such animals as are used for food.

fat'ly (făt'lĭ), *adv.* **1**. Grossly; greasily; largely. *Obs.*
2. In a fat fashion; like a fat person. *Rare.*

fat'ness, *n.* [AS. *fætnes*.] **1**. Quality or state of being fat; corpulency; fullness of flesh.
2. Hence: Richness; fertility; fruitfulness. *Archaic.*

Rich in the *fatness* of her plenteous soil. *Rowe.*

3. That which makes fat or fertile. *Archaic.*

The clouds drop *fatness*. *Philips.*

4. Fat; an oily or greasy substance. *Obs.*
5. The richest or most profitable part of anything.

Fat'si-a (făt'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of araliaceous shrubs consisting of the single species *F. japonica*, often cultivated for its large palmately divided leaves. A North American shrub sometimes included in this genus is referred to *Echinopanax* (which see).

fat'-tailed' sheep (făt'tāld'). One of an Asiatic breed of sheep having great quantities of fat on each side of the tail bones. The fat is considered a great delicacy.

fat'ten (făt''n), *v. t.*; FAT'TENED (-'nd); FAT'TEN-ING (-'n-ĭng). [See FAT, *a.*] **1**. To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy or plump with fat; to fat.
2. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; fertilize; as, to *fatten* land; to *fatten* fields with blood.

fat'ten, *v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick, or fleshy; to be pampered.

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labor. *Otway.*

fat'tish (făt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat fat or greasy.

fat'ty (făt'ĭ), *a.* **1**. Containing fat, or having the qualities of fat; greasy; gross; as, a *fatty* substance.
2. Carrying fertilizing elements; fertile.
3. Having too great a deposit of fat. *Chiefly Med.*

fatty acid, *Chem.*, any one of the series of saturated acids having the general formula $C_nH_{2n}O_2$, as formic acid, acetic acid, etc.; — so called because the higher members, as stearic and palmitic acids, occur in the natural fats, and are themselves fatlike substances. — **f. clays**, clays having a greasy feel. Cf. FAT, *a.*, 2. — **f. compounds**, *Chem.*, aliphatic compounds. See ALIPHATIC. — **f. degeneration**, *Med.*, cell degeneration associated with the formation of fat; a diseased condition, in which the oil globules naturally present in certain organs are so multiplied as gradually to destroy and replace the efficient parts of these organs. — **f. heart**, **f. liver**, etc., *Med.*, a heart, liver, etc., which have been the subjects of fatty degeneration or infiltration. — **f. infiltration**, *Med.*, a condition in which there is an excessive accumulation of fat in an organ, without destruction of any essential parts of the latter. — **f. oils**. = FIXED OILS. — **f. series**, *Chem.*, the methane series or a series derived from it. See METHANE SERIES. — **f. tissue**, *Anat.*, adipose tissue. — **f. tumor**. *Med.* = LIPOMA.

fa-tu'i-tous (fȧ-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by fatuity; fatuous. — **fa-tu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

fa-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *fatuitas*, fr. *fatuus* foolish: cf. F. *fatuité*. Cf. FATUOUS.] **1**. Stupidity; folly; unconscious dullness; — often with a sense of self-complacency.

Those many forms of popular *fatuity*. *I. Taylor.*

2. Imbecility of mind; idiocy; dementia. *Rare.*

fat'u-ous (făt'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fatuus*.] **1**. Silly; stupid; foolish; blandly inane; — often with a sense of self-complacency; as, a *fatuous* fop.

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fat'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a fat face; — said of type. See FAT, *a.*, 9; TYPE.
father brother. A paternal uncle. *Scot.*
fa'therd. Fathered. *Ref. Sp.*
Father General Title of the head of the Society of Jesus.
fa'ther-land'ish. *a.* See -ISH.
fa'ther-less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fa'ther-like, *a.* See LIKE.
fa'ther-ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.
fa'ther-quell'er, *n.* A parricide. *Obs.*
father right. See PATRIARCHY.
fa'ther-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
father sister. A paternal aunt. *Scot.*
Fathom, Ferdinand, Count. The hero of "The Adventures of Ferdinand, Count Fathom," by Smollett, represented as a villain who robs his benefactors and finally dies in misery. [*Sp.*]
fath'om-a-bl. Fathomable. *Ref.*
fath'om-a-ble (făth'ŭm-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
fath'omd. Fathomed. *Ref. Sp.*
fath'om-er, *n.* One that fathoms; a sounding instrument.
fath'om-less-ly, *adv.* of FATHOMLESS.
fa-tid'i-cen-cy, *n.* [See FATIDICAL.] Divination. *Obs.*
fa-tif'er-ous (fȧ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fatifer*; *fatum* fate + *ferre* to bring.] Fate-bringing; deadly. *Rare.*
fat'i-gate, *a.* [L. *fatigatus*, p. p.] Fatigued. — **fat'i-gate**, *v. t.* To fatigue. — **fat'i-ga'tion** (făt'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* *All Obs.*
fatigue call. *Mil.* A summons, usually by bugle or drum, to perform fatigue duties.
fatigue dress. *Mil.* The working dress of a soldier.
fa-tigue'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fatigue party. A party of soldiers on fatigue duty.
fa-tigue'some (fȧ-tēg'sŭm), *a.* Fatiguing; wearisome.
fa-ti'guing-ly, *adv.* of *fatiguing*, p. pr.
fa'ti-hah (fä'tĭ-hä), *n.* [Ar. *fātihah* beginning.] The short opening sura of the Koran, used by Mohammedans as a prayer.
fa-til'o-quent (fȧ-tĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *fatiloquus* declaring fate; *fatum* fate + *loqui* to speak.] Prophetic; fatidical. *Rare.*
fa-til'o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* A fortune teller. *Obs.*
Fat'i-mite (făt'ĭ-mīt), **Fat'i-mide** (-mīd), *a.* *Hist.* Descended from Fatima, daughter of Mohammed by his first wife, Khadija. — *n.* A descendant of Fatima and Ali. The Fatimite dynasty ruled in portions of northern Africa from 909 to 1171.
fa-tis'cence (fȧ-tĭs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *fatiscens*, p. pr. of *fatiscere* to gape.] State of being chinky. *R.* — **fa-tis'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.* *R.*
fat'-kid'neyed (făt'kĭd'nĭd), *a.* Gross; lubberly. *Obs. Low.*
fat'less, *a.* See -LESS. [*Rare.*]
fat'ling, *a.* Small and fat.
fat'ner. † FATTENER.
fat'-rumped' sheep (făt'-rŭmpt'). One of a breed of Tartary sheep having large accumulations of fat on the rump.
fat'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being fatted. *Rare.*
fat'tend. Fattened. *Ref. Sp.*
fat'ten-er, *n.* One that fattens.
fat'ter, *n.* One that fats.
fat'ti-ly, *adv.* of FATTY.
‖ **fat'ti ma'schi-i, pa-ro'le fe'mi-ne** (făt'tē mä'skē-ē pä-rō'lā fĕm'ē-nā). Lit., deeds males, words females: — motto of Maryland, abbr. and altered from modern It., *I fatti son* (are) *maschi e le parole son femmine*.
fat'ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fat'tish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fat'trels (făt'rĕlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. OF. *fatraille* (Cotgrave) trumpery.] Ends of ribbons. *Scot.*
fat'u-ate (făt'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *fatuatus*, p. p. of *fatuari* to talk foolishly.] Fatuous. *Obs.*
fat'u-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* = FATUITY, 2.

G H I J K L M

2. Demented; imbecile; idiotic. *Rare exc. in Scots Law.*
3. Without reality; illusory, like the ignis fatuus.

Thence *fatuous* fires . . . take their birth. *Denham.*

4. Insipid; tasteless. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FOOLISH.
— **fat′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fat′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **fau′bourg′** (fō′bōōr′; *E.* fō′bōōrg), *n.* [F.] A suburb of a French city; also, a district now within a city but formerly outside its walls.

fau′cal (fô′kăl), *a.* [L. *fauces* throat.] Pertaining to the fauces; faucial; specif., *Phon.*, produced in, or supposed to be produced in, the fauces, as certain deep guttural sounds in the Semitic and some other languages.

fau′ces (fô′sēz), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The narrow passage from the mouth to the pharynx, situated between the soft palate and the base of the tongue; — called also the **isthmus of the fauces.** On each side are two curved folds, the **pillars of the fauces**, between which are the tonsils. The anterior pillars are formed by the projection of the palatoglossus muscles, the posterior by the palatopharyngei, both covered with mucous membrane.
2. *Bot.* The throat of a gamopetalous corolla.
3. *Zoöl.* That portion of the interior of a spiral shell which can be seen by looking into the aperture.

fau′cet (fô′sĕt; -sĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *fausset*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A peg to stop a vent hole in a cask, etc. *Obs.*
2. A fixture for drawing a liquid, as water, molasses, oil, etc., from a pipe, cask, or other vessel; — called also *tap*, and *cock.* It consists of a tubular spout, with a movable plug, spigot, valve, or slide. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*
3. The enlarged end of a section of pipe which receives the spigot end of the next section.

fau′cial (fô′shăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the fauces.

faugh (fô), *interj.* [Cf. FOH.] An exclamation of contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

fau′ja-site (fō′zhȧ-sīt), *n.* [After *Faujas* de St. Fond, French geologist.] *Min.* A colorless or white zeolite occurring in octahedral crystals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 1.92.

fault (fôlt; *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *faul*, *faute*, F. *faute* (cf. OF. *faut*, also It., Sp., & Pg. *falta*), fr. (assumed) LL. *fallita*, fr. L. *fallere* to deceive. See FAIL; cf. DEFAULT.]
1. Defect; want; lack; scarcity; default. *Obs. or Archaic.*

One it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend. *Shak.*

2. Anything that fails, that is wanting, or that impairs excellence; a failing; a defect; a blemish; a flaw; a crack.

As patches set upon a little breach
Discredit more in hiding of the *fault.* *Shak.*

3. A moral failing less serious than a vice; defect or dereliction from duty; wrongful act or default; deviation from propriety; a moral offense less serious than a crime.

Be to her *faults* a little blind. *Prior.*

4. A failure, esp. one causing an undesired condition or occurrence; failure to do that which ought to have been done, or the doing of that which ought not to have been done; negligence; hence, culpability; responsibility; blame; as, the *fault* is his alone; if they suffer it is their own *fault.*

And oftentimes excusing of a *fault*
Doth make the *fault* the worse by the excuse. *Shak.*

5. Blame; censure. *Rare.*
6. *Hunting.* A lost scent; act of losing the scent; a check.
7. *Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Rackets, etc.* Failure to serve the ball legitimately into the proper court.
8. *Geol. & Mining.* A dislocation caused by a slipping of rock masses along a plane of fracture; also, the dislocated structure resulting from such slipping. The surface along which the dislocated masses have moved is called the **fault plane**. When this plane is vertical, the fault is a **vertical fault**; when its inclination is such that the present relative position of the two masses could have been produced by the sliding down, along the fault plane, of the mass on its upper side, the fault is a **normal**, or **gravity, fault**. When the fault plane is so inclined that the mass on its upper side has moved up relatively, the fault is a **reverse** (or **reversed**), **thrust**, or **overthrust, fault**. In the accompanying illustration, the fault *Ff* is a normal, and *F′f′* a reverse one, because the part to the left of, or above, *Ff* has been displaced downward relatively, while the part t the left of, or above, *F′f′* has been displaced upward, relatively. If there is no vertical displacement the fault is a **horizontal fault**. The linear extent of the dislocation measured on the fault plane and in the direction of movement is the **displacement**; the vertical displacement is the **throw**: the horizontal displacement is the **heave**. The direction of the line of intersection of the fault plane with a horizontal plane is the **trend** of the fault. A fault is a **strike fault** when its trend coincides approximately with the strike of associated strata (i. e., the line of intersection of the plane of the strata with a horizontal plane); it is a **dip fault** when its trend is at right angles to the strike; an **oblique fault** when its trend is oblique to the strike. Oblique faults and dip faults are sometimes called **cross faults**. A series of closely associated parallel faults are sometimes called **step faults** and sometimes **distributive faults**.

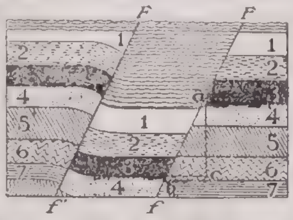

Faults. *F* Normal; *F′* Reverse. *Ff*, *F′f′* Fault Planes; the inclination in the direction *af*, measured by the angle *fac*, is the Hade; *ac* Throw; *bc* Heave; *ab* Displacement. Parts having the same number are of the same stratum.

9. *Mining.* Coal rendered worthless by impurities in the seam; as, slate *fault*, dirt *fault*, etc.
10. *Elec.* A defective point in an electric circuit due to a crossing of wires, or earth, a break in the circuit, or the like.

☞ Although the *l* was often inserted in the spelling from the 16th century, it was commonly mute at least as late as the middle of the 18th century. Pope rimed *fault* with *ought* and *thought*, and Dr. Johnson (1755) says: "The *l* is sometimes sounded, and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed." The *l* is still often silent in dialect.

Syn. — Error, blemish, defect, flaw, imperfection, weakness, frailty, infirmity, blunder, delinquency, indiscretion, slip, lapse. — FAULT, FAILING, FOIBLE, PECCADILLO. A FAULT is a defect or imperfection in character, disposition, or habits; FAILING is more negative, and implies shortcoming, often weakness; a FOIBLE is a harmless, and usually amiable, weakness or failing; a PECCADILLO is a petty or venial fault; as, "He is all *fault* who hath no *fault* at all" (*Tennyson*); "And e'en his *failings* leaned to virtue's side" (*Goldsmith*); "To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert" (*Pope*); "I can bear very well to hear my *foibles* exposed, though not my *faults*" (*Shenstone*); "Here was a healthy and hearty man . . . so humane that he loved even the *foibles* of his kind" (*Lowell*); "A truly well-bred Christian, who . . . winks discreetly at his little *peccadilloes*" (*Irving*). See ERROR, BLEMISH.

at fault. **a** Unable to find the scent and continue chase; hence, in trouble or embarrassment, and unable to proceed; puzzled; thrown off the track. **b** See IN FAULT. — **for f.** of, in default of. — **in f.**, culpable; having offended. "The phrase *at fault* is sometimes incorrectly used in the sense 'not equal to the occasion,' in the position of having failed.' With still greater impropriety, it is (according to Mr. Fitzedward Hall) frequently employed by American and occasionally by English writers in the sense of 'in fault.'" *Oxf. E. D.* — **to a f.**, excessively; very; as, gentle *to a fault.* — **with all faults**, *Com.*, without guarantee of lack of defects. — **without fault**, without fail; certainly.

fault (fôlt), *v. t.*; FAULT′ED; FAULT′ING. **1.** To lack. *Obs.*
2. To charge with a fault; to find fault with; to blame.

For that I will not *fault* thee. *Old Song.*

3. To cause or allow to become faulty or imperfect; — used chiefly in the passive.
4. *Geol.* To produce a fault in; — chiefly used in the *p. p.*; as, the coal beds are much *faulted.*

fault, *v. i.* **1.** To be wanting or missing; to be deficient; to come short; to fail. *Obs.*
2. To err; to blunder; to commit a fault; to go wrong; to offend (against, etc.). *Archaic.*

If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not *faulted.* *Latimer.*

fault block. *Geol.* A body of rock bounded by faults.

These mountains [in the Great Basin] are not folds of very thick strata, but tilted *fault blocks.* *W. B. Scott.*

fault′i-ly (fôl′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a faulty or blamable manner.

fault′less, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness, vice, or offense; guiltless; perfect; as, a *faultless* poem.
Syn. — Blameless, spotless, perfect. See IMPECCABLE.
— **fault′less-ly**, *adv.* — **fault′less-ness**, *n.*

fault rock. *Geol.* A rock consisting of fragments produced by the crushing and grinding which accompanies a dislocation, and often found along the fault plane. See CRUSH BRECCIA, CRUSH CONGLOMERATE.

fault′y (fôl′tĭ), *a.*; FAULT′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); FAULT′I-EST. **1.** Of the nature of, or marked by, fault or faults; containing faults, blemishes, or defects; imperfect; not fit for the use intended.

Created once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since. *Milton.*

2. Guilty of a fault, or of faults; hence, blamable; wrong; worthy of censure. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

The king doth speak . . . as one which is *faulty.* 2 *Sam.* xiv. 13.

Faun of Praxiteles.

faun (fôn), *n.* [L. *Faunus.*] An Italian deity of fields and herds represented as having human shape, with pointed ears, small horns, and sometimes a goat's tail, or as half goat and half man. See FAUNUS. **Faun of Praxiteles**, a statue, now in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, of a nearly nude youthful faun, whose chief marks of difference from a human being are the sharp-pointed ears. It is a copy of a work attributed to Praxiteles, and suggested the title of Hawthorne's romance "The Marble Faun."

fau′na (fô′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FAUNAS (-nȧz), less often FAUNÆ (-nē). [NL., in L. name of a sister of *Faunus.* See FAUN.]
1. *Zoöl. & Zoögeog.* **a** The aggregate of the animals of a given region, or of a given geological period or formation; as, the *fauna* of North America; the Paleozoic *fauna*; or the animals inhabiting certain kinds of situations; as, the marine *fauna*; the fresh-water *fauna*. **b** A minor zoögeographical division.
2. A systematic treatise upon the animals of a given region or period. Cf. FLORA.

fau′nal (fô′năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fauna or faunas. **faunal region.** A zoögeographical region. See ZOÖGEOGRAPHY.

Fau′nus (fô′nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A rural deity, god of animal life and fruitfulness, patron of husbandry, hunting, and herding, and guardian of the secret lore of nature. His priests were the Luperci (which see) and his special festival the Lupercalia. Under Greek influence he was identified with *Pan*, and there was conceived to be a plurality ([*l. c.*] *fauni* or *fauns*) analogous to the Greek panes, satyrs, and sileni. In later myth Faunus was included in the list of Laurentian kings, before Latinus. Cf. SILVANUS.

Faust (foust), *n.* The hero and title of a celebrated drama by Goethe, the materials of which are drawn in part from the popular legends of Dr. Faustus, a German charlatan, astrologer, and reputed necromancer (15th and 16th centuries). Faust is an elderly student who, grown weary of seeking knowledge, deserts his studies, and sells his soul to the Devil (Mephistopheles), who agrees to become his servant and fulfill all his wishes. He gives himself up to indulgence in sensual pleasures, and the first part ends with the carrying off of Faust by Mephistopheles after the death of Margaret, whom Faust has seduced. In the second part Faust is represented as marrying the Grecian Helen, a union which symbolizes the reconciliation of classicism with romanticism. The fifth act is devoted to the regeneration of the soul of Faust, which in the end is saved. A celebrated opera by Gounod is based upon the first part. See MARGARET; cf. FAUSTUS.

Faus′tus (fôs′tŭs), *n.* The hero of Christopher Marlowe's play "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus," based on the legends of the German charlatan Dr. Faustus. In Marlowe Faustus is a young and learned necromancer, and sells his soul to the Devil for sensual pleasure and earthly power and glory, but shrinks and shudders in agony and remorse when the forfeit comes to be exacted. Cf. FAUST.

‖ **fau′teuil′** (fō′tû′y′), *n.* [F. See FALDISTORY.] An armchair; hence, the chair of a presiding officer; also (because the members sit in fauteuils, or armchairs), membership in the French Academy.

fau′tor (fô′tẽr), *n.* [F. *fauteur*, L. *fautor*, contr. fr. *favitor*, fr. *favere* to be favorable. See FAVOR.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support; a protector; partisan; abetter. *Rare.* — **fau′tor-ship**, *n.* *Rare.*

The king and the *fautors* of his proceedings. *Latimer.*

‖ **faux′ pas′** (fō′ pä′); *pl.* FAUX PAS. [F. See FALSE; PAS.] A false step; a slip; an act injurious to one's reputation; now, esp., an offense against social convention.

fa′vel (fā′vĕl), *a.* [OF. *fauvel*, *favel*, dim. of F. *fauve*; of G. origin. See FALLOW, *a.*] Yellow; fallow; dun. *Obs.*

fa′vel, *n.* [OF. See FAVEL, *a.*] A horse of a favel or dun color; — used as a proper name. Also, such a horse as a type of duplicity; hence, cunning; fraud. *Obs.*
to curry favel. See *to curry favor*, under CURRY, *v. t.*

fa-ve′o-late (fȧ-vē′ō-lāt), *a.* [From dim. of L. *favus* honeycomb.] Honeycombed; having cavities, or cells, somewhat resembling those of a honeycomb; alveolate; favose.

Fa′vier′ ex-plo′sive (fȧ′vyā′). [After the inventor, P. A. *Favier*, a Frenchman.] Any of several explosive mixtures, chiefly of ammonium nitrate and a nitrate derivative of naphthalene. They are very stable, but require protection from moisture. As prepared it is a compressed cylinder of the explosive, filled with loose powder of the same composition, all inclosed in waterproof wrappers. It is used for mining.

fa-vo′ni-an (fȧ-vō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Favonius* the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind; mild; favoring.

Fa-vo′ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The west wind (personified), blowing at the beginning of spring and promoting vegetation; Zephyrus.

fa′vor, fa′vour (fā′vẽr), *n.* [OF. *favor*, F. *faveur*, L. *favor*, fr. *favere* to be favorable. In the phrase *to curry favor*, *favor* is a different word, for *favel* a horse. See 2d FAVEL.]
1. Kind regard; countenance; approving disposition; commendation; kindness; good will.

But found no *favor* in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Act of countenancing, or condition of being countenanced, or regarded propitiously; support; aid; promotion; befriending; as, an attack under *favor* of night.

Jesus increased . . . in *favor* with God and man. *Luke* ii. 52.

‖ **fa′tu-us** (făt′ū-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FATUI (-ī); *fem.* **fa′tu-a** (-ȧ), *pl.* -Æ (-ē). [L.] A weak-minded person; a fool.
fat′u-us, *n.* Short for IGNIS FATUUS.
fat′va, fat′vah, fat′wa, fat′wah. Vars. of FUTWA.
fat′-wit′ted, *a.* Dull; stupid.
fat′wood′, *n.* Any pine wood full of pitch. *Southern U. S.*
fau. ✝ FOE.
fau′cal, *n.* A faucal sound.
fauce (fôs; fäs). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FALSE.
fauch (fäk). Scot. var. of FAUGH.
fau′chard (fō′shärd), *n.* [F., fr. *faux* a scythe, L. *falx* a sickle.] A long-handled medieval weapon with a long, convex edge.
fauchon. ✝ FALCHION.
faucht (fäkt). Scot. var. of *fought*, pret. & p. p. of FIGHT.
fau-ci′tis (fô-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *fauces* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the fauces.
fau′con, faucoun. ✝ FALCON.
fau′con-et. ✝ FALCONET.
fau′cre (fō′kr′), *n.* [F., for OF. *fautre.*] A kind of lance rest secured to the breastplate.
faud (fôd; fäd). Eng. dial. var. of FOLD, *n.* & *v.*, pen; *v.*, bend.
fauf (fôf; fäf). Var. of FAUGH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
faugh (fôf; fäf; *Scot.* fäk), *n.*, *a.*, & *v. t.* [Cf. FALLOW dun, FALLOW (land).] Fallow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
faugh′ter. ✝ FAULTER.
fauj′dar. Var. of FOUJDAR.
fauj-da′ri a-da′lat (fouj-dä′rĭ). See ADAWLUT.
faul. ✝ FALL, *v.*
faul′con. ✝ FALCON.
Faul′con-bridge′, the Bastard (fô′k′n-brĭj′). In Shakespeare's "King John," a bold, outspoken, and sportive natural son of Richard Cœur de Lion. He is faithful to the king.
fauld (fôld; fäd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of FOLD, *n.* & *v.*, pen; *n.*, bend.
fauld (fôld), *n.* *Metal.* The tymp arch of a furnace.
faule. ✝ FALL, *n.* & *v.*
Faulk′land (fôk′lănd), *n.* An overanxious and jealous lover in Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals."
fault breccia. Crush breccia.
fault conglomerate. Crush conglomerate.
faul′ter. ✝ FALTER, to stumble.
fault′er, *n.* One who commits a fault. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
faul′ter (fô′tẽr; fôl′tẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FALTER, to thresh barley.
fault′find′er, *n.* One given to finding fault, esp. unreasonably.
fault′find′ing, *n.* Act or practice of finding fault.
fault′ful, *a.* Full of faults. — **fault′ful-ly**, *adv.*
fault′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fault′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FAULT.
faul′tor. For FAUTOR. *Obs.*
fault stuff. *Geol.* Fault rock.
faulx, *n.* A wrestling trick. *Obs.*
faun. ✝ FAWN.
faun (fôn; fän). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of *fallen*, p. p. of FALL.
Fau′na (fô′nȧ), *n.* [L.] = BONA DEA.
faun′al (fôn′ăl), *a.* Relating to fauns.
Fau-na′li-a (fô-nā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Either of two festivals (February 13, December 5) in honor of Faunus.
fau′nist (fô′nĭst), *n.* A student of faunas.
fau-nis′tic (fô-nĭs′tĭk), **fau-nis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoögeography; faunal. — **fau-nis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
fau-nol′o-gy (fô-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*fauna* + *-logy.*] Zoögeography. — **fau′no-log′i-cal** (fô′nō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
faunt, *n.* [F. *enfant.*] An infant. *Obs.*
faunt′e-kin, *n.* Also **fauntelet**. An infant; little child. *Obs.*
faun′tel-te, *n.* [Cf. OF. *enfantel*, *enfantelet*, dim. of *enfant* child.] Childishness. *Obs.*
Faunt′le-roy′, Little Lord (fänt′lē-roi′; fônt′-). The winning, naïve, American-born boy who becomes heir to an English estate, in Frances Hodgson Burnett's story of the same name.
fau′nus but′ter-fly′ (fô′nŭs). The green comma.
fa′ured. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of FAVORED.
fau′sant. Var. of FAWSONT. *Scot.*
fause (fôs). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of FALSE.
fause′-house′, *n.* A hollow made in a stack of grain on the windward side, to dry the grain. *Scot.* [or *Dial. Eng.*]
fau′sen (fô′s′n), *n.* An eel. *Obs.*
fausse′braie′, *or* **fausse′braye′** (fōs′brā′), *n.* [F. *fausse-braie.*] *Mil.* A second rampart, exterior and parallel to the main rampart, and considerably below its level. It is now rare except in the form of a tenaille. — **fausse′-brayed′** (-brād′), *a.*
faust (fôst), *a.* [L. *faustus* fortunate.] Happy; fortunate. *R.*
faus′ter. ✝ FOSTER.
Faus-ti′na (fôs-tī′nȧ), *n.* [L.; cf. L. *faustus* auspicious, fortunate.] Lit., lucky; — fem. prop. name. F. *Faustine* (fō′stēn′); It. *Faustina* (fou-stē′nä); G. *Faustine* (-stē′nĕ).
faut (fôt; fät). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FAULT.
‖ **faute′ de mieux′** (fōt′ dẽ myû′). [F.] For want of better.
fau′ter, fau′tor (fô′tẽr; fä′tẽr). Scot. var. of FAULTER.
fau′ter-er (fô′tẽr-ẽr), *n.* A fautor, or favorer. *Rare.* — Fem. form **fau′tress, fau′trix**, *n.* *Obs.*
faut′y (fôt′ĭ; fät′ĭ). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. of FAULTY.
fauvel. ✝ FAVEL.
‖ **fau′vette′** (fō′vĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. fr. *fauve* fawn-colored.] Any of several small singing birds, as the garden warbler of Europe.
‖ **faux** (fôks), *n.*, *sing.* of FAUCES. *Rare.*
faux′-bour′don′ (fō′bōōr′dôɴ′), *n.* [F.] = FABURDEN.
fauxbourg. ✝ FAUBOURG.
faux′jour′ (fō′zhōōr′), *n.* [F.] Lit., a false light; hence: **a** In building, a borrowed light, as where a window in a partition opposite one in an outer wall allows daylight to pass. **b** *Art.* A light not suitable to a work of art, etc.
fa-vag′i-nous (fȧ-văj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *favus* a honeycomb.] Formed like, or resembling, a honeycomb. *Obs. or R.*
fa-va′go, *n.* [LL.] An exudation. *Obs.*
fa′vas, *n.* See FAVUS, *n.*, 2.
fa-vel′la (fȧ-vĕl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *favus* a honeycomb.] *Bot.* In certain red algæ of the family Ceramiaceæ, an agglomeration of spores resembling cystocarps, but with a very thin investing membrane, and borne at the ends of branches.
fav′el-lid′i-um (făv′ĕ-lĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; L. *pl.* -LIDIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A favella immersed in the frond.
fa-vel′loid, *a.* [*favella* + *-oid.*] Pert. to or resembling a favella.
fa-ve′o-lus (fȧ-vē′ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., dim. fr. L. *favus* honeycomb.] **1.** A small pit or cell, like, or suggestive of, a honeycomb cell, as in a rock.
2. *Bot.* = ALVEOLA.
fa′ver. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAVOR.
fav′er-el (făv′ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *faverole* a kind of bean.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** An onion. **b** Vernal whitlow grass (*Draba verna*). **c** Water speedwell.
Fav′er-olle (făv′ẽr-ōl), *n.* One of a race of domestic fowls originated in France by crossing Houdans with Dorkings and light Brahmas. They have a single comb, slightly feathered legs, and five toes on each foot; the hen is of a salmon or fawn color with a nearly white breast.
‖ **fa-ve′te lin′guis.** [L.] Favor with your tongues, that is, be silent. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. 1, 2).
fa′vi, *n.*, *pl.* of FAVUS, 2.
fa′vi-form (fā′vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *favus* honeycomb + *-form.*] Resembling a honeycomb in structure: as, a *faviform* ulcer.
fa-vil′lous (fȧ-vĭl′ŭs), *a.* [L. *favilla* glowing ashes.] Of or resembling ashes. *Rare.*
fa-vis′sa (fȧ-vĭs′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [L.] *Class. Archæol.* A reservoir or underground storage chamber of an ancient temple.
fa′vn (fä′v′n), *n.* [Dan.] See MEASURE.

3. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; an act of grace or good will, as distinct from justice or remuneration.

Beg one *favor* at thy gracious hand. *Shak.*

4. Mildness or mitigation of punishment; lenity; an indulgence. *Obs. or R.*

I could not discover the lenity and *favor* of this sentence. *Swift.*

5. The object of regard; person or thing favored. *Obs.*

His chief delight and *favor.* *Milton.*

6. Partiality towards a litigant or one of two or more persons having adverse interests; bias.

7. Beauty; attractiveness; charm. *Obs. or Archaic.*

8. Appearance; look; countenance; face; feature.

This boy is fair, of female *favor.* *Shak.*

9. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good will; a token of love; something worn as a token of affection or loyalty, as of a knight to his lady; as, a *favor* of ribbons or the like worn by adherents of a political party, guests at a wedding, etc.; a *favor*, or small present, given to guests at a dinner, by one dancer to another in a cotillion figure, etc.

Wear thou this *favor* for me, and stick it in thy cap. *Shak.*

10. *pl.* Love locks. Cf. FAVORITE, 2. *Obs.* *Wright.*

11. A letter or epistle; — so called in commercial civility or compliment; as, your *favor* of yesterday is received.

Syn. — Kindness, countenance, patronage, support; grace, gift, benefit; benevolence, readiness, zeal. — FAVOR, GOOD WILL may often be used without perceptible distinction. But FAVOR is frequently the manifestation of *good will*, and suggests graciousness, or even condescension; GOOD WILL more commonly connotes heartiness or zeal; as, "You . . . who owed your first promotion to his *favor*, who grew beneath his smile" (*Shelley*); "Thou art not ignorant what dear *good will* I bear unto the banished Valentine" (*Shak.*); "We often made feasts for each other, where *good will* outweighed the frugal luxury of our country cheer" (*Shelley*). See MERCY.

in favor, favored; countenanced; in good grace. — **in favor of**, upon the side of; favorable to; for the advantage of; out of preference for; for the sake of. — **out of f.**, disliked; under displeasure. — **under f.**, with your permission; subject to being overruled. — **with** *or* **by one's f.**, with leave; by kind permission.

But, *with your favor*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

fa′vor, fa′vour (fā′vẽr), *v. t.*; FA′VORED, FA′VOURED (-vẽrd); FA′VOR-ING, FA′VOUR-ING. [Cf. OF. *favorer*. See FAVOR, *n.*] **1**. To regard with favor; to aid, or to have the disposition to aid; to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to treat with consideration or tenderness; to show partiality or unfair bias towards.

O happy youth! and *favored* of the skies. *Pope.*

He that *favoreth* Joab, . . . let him go after Joab. *2 Sam.* xx. 11.

Walking in the dark . . . to *favor* my eyes. *Pepys.*

2. To afford advantages for success to; to facilitate; as, the darkness *favored* his attempt.

3. To give confirmation to; to sustain; as, these facts *favor* his contention.

4. To resemble in features; to have the aspect or looks of; as, the child *favors* his father.

5. To oblige; to show favor or kindness to (with); as, he *favored* them with a copy of his book.

6. In the cotillion, or german, to give a favor to (one's partner in a figure).

fa′vor-a-ble, fa′vour-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *favorable*, L. *favorabilis* favored, popular, pleasing, fr. *favor*. See FAVOR, *n.*] **1**. Attracting favor; well-favored. *Obs.*

2. Full of favor; favoring; manifesting partiality; kind; propitious; friendly; approving; complaisant.

Lend *favorable* ears to our request. *Shak.*

3. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote or facilitate; advantageous; convenient.

A place very *favorable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

— **fa′vor-a-ble-ness, fa′vour-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **fa′vor-a-bly, fa′vour-a-bly**, *adv.*

fa′vored, fa′voured (fā′vẽrd), *a.* **1**. Countenanced; aided; regarded with kindness; as, a *favored* friend.

2. Having a certain favor or appearance; featured; as, well-*favored*; ill-*favored*; hard-*favored*, etc.

— **fa′vored-ly, fa′voured-ly**, *adv.* — **fa′vored-ness, fa′voured-ness**, *n.*

Favored, *or* **Favoured, Child of Victory**, Masséna (1758–1817), one of Napoleon's marshals; — so called on account of his numerous successive victories.

fa′vor-er, fa′vour-er (fā′vẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who favors, furthers, or promotes; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a well-wisher; a supporter.

And come to us as *favorers*, not as foes. *Shak.*

fa′vor-ite, fa′vour-ite (fā′vẽr-ĭt), *n.* [OF. *favorit* favored, F. *favori*, fem. *favorite*, fr. It. *favorito*, fem. *favorita*, prop. p. p. of *favorire* to favor. See FAVOR.] **1**. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor; one treated with partiality; one preferred above others; specif., one unduly loved, trusted, or enriched with favors by a person of high rank or authority.

Committing to a wicked *favorite*
All public cares. *Milton.*

2. *pl.* Short curls dangling over the temples, fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries. *Farquhar.*

3. *Sporting.* The competitor (as a horse in a race) that is judged most likely to win; the competitor against whom the shortest odds are laid in the betting or who sells at the highest price in the pools.

4. A favorer; partisan. *Obs.*

fa′vor-ite. fa′vour-ite (fā′vẽr-ĭt), *a.* Regarded with particular affection, esteem, or preference; as, a *favorite* child.

fa′vor-it-ism, fa′vour-it-ism (-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *favoritisme.*] **1**. The disposition to favor and promote the interest of one person or family, or of one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims; partiality.

2. State of being a favorite.

fa′vor-less, fa′vour-less, *a.* **1**. Unfavored; not regarded with favor; unattractive.

2. Unpropitious; unfavorable. *Obs.*

"Fortune *favorless.*" *Spenser.*

Favosites (*F. goldfussi*), from the Devonian. (⅔)

Fav′o-si′tes (făv′ō-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *favus* honeycomb. Cf. FAVOSE.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil corals having polygonal cells with perforated walls. It is known from the Ordovician to the Carboniferous, but is esp. abundant in the Silurian and Devonian rocks, and is the type of a large exclusively Paleozoic family, **Fav′o-sit′i-dæ** (-sĭt′ĭ-dē). — **fa-vos′i-toid** (fȧ-vŏs′ĭ-toid), *a.*

fa′vus (fā′vŭs), *n.* [L., honeycomb.] **1**. *Med.* A contagious disease of the skin, produced by a vegetable parasite. In man it occurs chiefly on the scalp, causing loss of the hair. It affects also the cat, dog, fowl (*comb disease*), horse, mouse, and rabbit. See ACHORION.

2. (*pl.* FA′VI, -vī) A tile or flagstone cut into a hexagonal shape to produce a honeycomb pattern, as in a pavement.

fawn (fôn), *n.* [OF. *faon* the young one of any beast, a fawn, F. *faon* a fawn, fr. (assumed) LL. *feto*, *-onis*, fr. L. *fetus*. See FETUS.] **1**. *Zoöl.* A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

2. The young of an animal; a whelp. *Obs.*

3. A fawn color.

fawn, *a.* Of the color of a fawn; fawn-colored (which see).

fawn, *v. i.*; FAWNED (fônd); FAWN′ING. [ME. *fawnen* to rejoice, welcome, flatter, AS. *fagnian*, *fahnian*, to rejoice; variant of *fægnian*. See FAIN, *v.* & *a.*] **1**. To show delight or affection by crouching, wagging the tail, etc.; — said of dogs, and sometimes of other animals.

2. To court favor by a cringing and servile demeanor.

Thou with trembling fear,
Or like a *fawning* parasite, obeyest. *Milton.*

Syn. — Creep, crawl, crouch, bow, stoop, truckle, sneak, curry favor. — FAWN, CRINGE, COWER are here compared in their fig. senses. FAWN implies servile truckling or flattery, esp. in order to court favor; CRINGE adds to the idea of base humility or deference the implication of cowardly fear; COWER suggests a timorous shrinking from danger or crouching for shelter; as, "Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp, and crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift may follow *fawning*" (*Shak.*); "They *fawn* on the proud feet that spurn them lying low" (*Shelley*); "We are sneaking and bowing and *cringing* on the one hand, or bullying and scorning on the other" (*Thackeray*); "She [Jenny Lind] is very humble and careless of self. 'My poor, humble self' . . . is often on her lips; but she never *cringes* or loses dignity" (*J. A. Symonds*); "Wretchedness *cowers* into truckle-beds, or shivers hunger-stricken into its lair of straw" (*Carlyle*); "The whole family *cowered* under Lady Kew's eyes and nose, and she ruled by force of them" (*Thackeray*). See SHRINK, GROVEL, COAX, INGRATIATE.

to fawn on *or* **upon**, to make submissively affectionate demonstrations toward; to practice blandishments upon; to adopt a cringing and servile demeanor towards.

Jack (a bulldog) . . . was *fawning on* him as if he understood every word. *T. Hughes.*

Courtiers who *fawn on* a master while they betray him. *Macaulay.*

fawn′-col′ored *or* **-col′oured**, *a.* Of the color of a fawn; light yellowish brown.

fax′i-ness (făk′sĭ-nĕs), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A disease of flax, of uncertain origin, affecting the top of the plant, which turns red. Affected plants are not suitable for retting.

fay (fā), *n.* [OF. *fei*, F. *foi*. See FAITH.] **1**. Faith; religious belief. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

That neither hath religion nor *fay.* *Spenser.*

2. Authority; assurance. *Obs.*

3. Allegiance; fidelity. *Obs.*

fay, *v. t.*; FAYED (fād); FAY′ING. [ME. *feien*, v. t. & i., AS. *fēgan* to join, unite; akin to OS. *fōgian*, D. *voegen*, OHG. *fuogen*, G. *fügen*, Sw. *foga*. See FAIR, *a.*] To fit; to join; to unite closely, as two planks, so as to make the surfaces fit together. *Obs. exc. in Shipbuilding.*

fay, *v. i.* **1**. *Shipbuilding.* To lie close together; to fit; fadge; — often with *in*, *into*, *with*, or *together*.

2. To fit; as, his coat *fays* well. *Dial. U. S.*

3. To meet, or go according to, one's desires; to succeed; prosper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

to fay in, to fit in. *Dial. U. S.*

fay (fā), *n.* [ME. & AF. *faie*; perh. influenced by OF. *feer*, *faer*, to enchant, p. p. *fué* (fem. *fuée*), also *fayé*, or, more likely, a back formation from OF. *faierie*: cf. OF. & F. *fée* fairy, LL. *fata*. See FAIRY.] A fairy; an elf.

fay′al-ite (fā′ăl-īt), *n.* [From the island *Fayal.*] *Min.* A silicate of iron, Fe_2SiO_4, belonging to the chrysolite group, and occurring in crystals or massive. Sp. gr., 4.1.

Fa-yal′ lil′y (fī-äl′). A liliaceous plant of the Mediterranean region (*Ornithogalum arabicum*), often cultivated for its attractive white flowers with shining black pistils.

faze (fāz), *v. t.*; FAZED (fāzd); FAZ′ING (fāz′ĭng). [Cf. FEEZE.] To disturb the composure of; to disconcert; worry; daunt. See FEEZE. *Colloq., U. S., & Dial. Eng.*

feal (fēl), *a.* [OF. *feeil*, L. *fidelis* faithful, fr. *fides* faith. See FAITH.] Faithful; loyal. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fe′al-ty (fē′ăl-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *feaute*, OF. *feauté*, *feeuté*, *feelté*, fr. L. *fidelitas*, fr. *fidelis* faithful. See FEAL; cf. FIDELITY.] **1**. Fidelity to one's lord; the obligation of a feudal tenant or vassal to be faithful to his lord; the observance of this obligation, or the special oath by which it was assumed. It is no longer the practice to exact the oath of fealty, though it is still technically due from a freehold tenant to his lord. Cf. HOMAGE.

Homage is done, *fealty* is sworn, and it is worthy of observation that the oath is conceived as less solemn than the symbolic act. . . . The tenant . . . stands up with his hands on the gospels and says: "Hear this, my lord: I will bear faith to you of life and member, goods, chattels, and earthly worship, so help me God and these holy gospels of God." *Pollock & Mait.*

2. Fidelity; constancy; faithfulness, as of a friend to a friend, or of a wife to her husband.

Swore *fealty* to the new government. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Homage, fidelity, constancy. See LOYALTY.

fear (fēr), *n.* [ME. *fer*, *feer*, *fere*, AS. *fær* danger; akin to D. *vaar*, *gevaar*, danger; OHG. *fāra*, G. *gefahr*, Icel. *fār* harm, mischief, plague, and to E. *fare*. See FARE.] **1**. The painful emotion characteristic of the apprehension of evil; a primitive affection marked by revulsion and agitation in the presence of the object feared and normally by a desire to flee or avoid it; apprehension, alarm, or dread; in its more intense forms, fright or terror.

Where no hope is left, is left no *fear.* *Milton.*

The . . . principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *2 Macc.* xv. 18.

Fear is a genuine instinct, and one of the earliest shown by the human child. *Wm. James.*

2. Apprehension or terrified contemplation (of something).

The *fear* o' hell 's a hangman's whip
To hand the wretch in order. *Burns.*

3. **a** Apprehension of incurring, or solicitude to avoid, the wrath or violence of some one, as of God; hence, the dread reverence felt toward the Supreme Being.

I will teach you the *fear* of the Lord. *Ps.* xxxiv. 11.

b Respectful reverence for men of authority or worth. *Obs.*

Render therefore to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due, . . . *fear* to whom *fear.* *Rom.* xiii. 7.

4. That which causes, or which is the object of, apprehension or alarm; ground for or occasion of alarm; danger. *Obs. or R.*, except in *no fear*; as, he will not fail, no *fear*.

There were they in great fear, where no *fear* was. *Ps.* liii. 5.

Syn. — FEAR, DREAD, FRIGHT, ALARM, DISMAY, CONSTERNATION, PANIC, TERROR, HORROR. FEAR is the most general term; as, "*Fear* came upon me, and trembling" (*Job* iv. 14); "Death stands above me, whispering low I know not what into my ear: of his strange language all I know is, there is not a word of *fear*" (*Landor*). DREAD emphasizes the idea of apprehension or anxiety; as, "He [Dr. Johnson] had, indeed, an awful *dread* of death, or rather 'of something after death'" (*Boswell*); "stupefied by the dim, thick, stifling atmosphere of *dread*, which . . . obliterated all definiteness of thought" (*Hawthorne*). FRIGHT implies the shock of sudden, startling, and commonly short-lived fear; as, "Few mind the public in a panic *fright*, and fear increased the horror of the night" (*Dryden*); "An echo . . . shuddering fled from room to room, and died of *fright* in far apartments" (*Tennyson*). ALARM suggests the surprise and agitation which is excited by imminent or unexpected danger; as, "a blanket, in the *alarm* of fear caught up" (*Shak.*); "I shook her breast with vague *alarms*" (*Tennyson*). DISMAY (see DISMAY) implies deprivation of spirit, courage, or initiative, esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect; as, "His words impression left of much amazement to the infernal crew, distracted and surprised with deep *dismay* at these sad tidings" (*Milton*); "The storm prevails, the rampart yields a way, bursts the wild cry of horror and *dismay*" (*Campbell*). CONSTERNATION heightens the implication of prostration or confusion of the faculties; as, "It is a question of *consternation*, a question that should strike him that should answer it, dumb" (*Donne*). PANIC is overmastering and unreasoning, often groundless, fear or fright; as, "And each dweller, *panic*-stricken, felt his heart with *terror* sicken" (*Shelley*); "A blockhead, who was in a perpetual *panic* lest I should expose his ignorance" (*De Quincey*). TERROR suggests the extremity of consternation or (often violent) dread; as, "the *terror* by night" (*Ps.* xci. 5); "frozen with *terror*" (*Beckford*); "soul-chilling *terror*" (*Shelley*). HORROR adds the implication of shuddering abhorrence or aversion; as, "the *horror* of supernatural darkness" (*W. Pater*); "The feeling which fell upon me was a shuddering *horror*" (*De Quincey*); "fierce thrills of delighted *horror*" (*F. W. Farrar*); "What is *terror* in poetry is *horror* in prose" (*Landor*). See APPREHENSION, AFRAID, FEARFUL, TREPIDATION.

for fear, in apprehension lest. "*For fear* you ne'er see chain nor money more." *Shak.*

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fa′vord. Favored. *Ref. Sp.*
fa′vor-ess, fa′vour-ess, *n.* A woman who favors. *Rare.*
fa′vor-ing-ly, fa′vour-ing-ly, *adv.* of *favoring*, p. pr.
fa′vor-ish, fa′vour-ish, *v. t.* [OF. *favorir*, fr. It. *favorire.*] To favor or make to be favored. *Obs.*
fa′vor-it. Favorite. *Ref. Sp.*
fa′vor-ize, fa′vour-ize, *v. t.* To favor. *Obs*
fa′vor-ous, fa′vour-ous, *a.* Obliging; kindly; pleasing. *Obs.*
fa′vor-some, fa′vour-some, *a.* Winning favor; pleasing. *Obs.*
fa-vose′ (fȧ-vōs′), *a.* [L. *favus* honeycomb.] Like, or suggestive of, a honeycomb; as: **a** *Bot.* Alveolate. **b** Pert. to favus; faviform. — **fa-vose′ly**, *adv.*
fav′o-site (făv′ō-sīt), *n.* A fossil coral of genus *Favosites* or allied genus.
fa′vour, fa′vour-a-ble, etc. Vars. [of FAVOR, etc.
fa′vous (fā′vŭs), *a.* Favose.
fav-rile′ (făv-rēl′), *a.* A form used, in the trade name of a kind of glass, as equiv. to FABRILE, *a.*
fav′ver. Dial. Eng. var. of FAVOR.
faw. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. [of FALL, *n.* & *v.*
faw, *a.* [AS. *fāg*, *fāh.*] Colored; variegated; gleaming. *Obs*
fawcebraye. ‡ FAUSSEBRAIE.
faw′cett. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAUCET.
faw′con. ‡ FALCON.
fawe. ‡ FAIN, *a.* & *adv.*
fawk′ner. ‡ FALCONER.
fawle. ‡ FALL, *n.* & *v.*
fawn. ‡ FAUN.
fawn, *n.* Act of fawning; a [cringe. *Obs.*
fawn, *v. t.* To fawn on. *Obs.*
fawn, *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. F. *faonner.*] To give birth (to a fawn).
fawnd. Fawned. *Ref. Sp.*
fawn′er, *n.* One who fawns; a sycophant; toady.
fawn′er-y, *n.* Sycophancy.
fawn′guest′, *n.* [*fawn*, v. + *guest.*] A sycophant. *Obs.*
fawn′ing-ly, *adv.* of *fawning*, [pr. p.
fawn′ing-ness, *n.* Servility. *R.*
fawn lily. The dogtooth violet.
fawn′y, *a.* Of a color approaching fawn.
fawoure. ‡ FAVOR.
fawse (fôs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FALSE.
faw′set. ‡ FAUCET.
faw′sont (fô′s'nt), *a.* Lit., fashioned; hence (except as limited by other words), honest, seemly. *Obs. Scot.*
fawte. ‡ FAULT, FAULTY.
fax, *n.* [AS. *feax.*] Hair. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
faxed (făkst), *a.* [AS. *feaxede* haired, fr. *feax* hair. Cf. PAXWAX.] Hairy. *Obs.* — **faxed star**, a comet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **fax men′tis in-cen′di-um glo′ri-æ**. [L.] The burning desire of glory (is) the torch of the mind.
fax′wax′. Var. of PAXWAX.
fay. ‡ FOE.
fay. Obs. or Scot. var. of FEY.
fay, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *fægean* to paint.] ? To adorn. *Obs.*
fay, feigh, fey (fā), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *fægja.*] To cleanse; clean; clear away. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
fay′ber-ry (fā′bĕr-ĭ). Var. of FEABERRY. *Dial. Eng.*
fayen. ‡ FAIN, *a.* & *adv.*
fa-yence′. Var. of FAÏENCE.
fayer. ‡ FAIR.
fay′er-ie. ‡ FAIRY.
Fa′ye's′ com′et (fä′ēz′). [After H. A. E. A. *Faye*, French astronomer.] See COMET.
Fa-yett′ism (fī-yĕt′ĭz'm), *n.* The political beliefs and activities of Lafayette's followers during the French Revolution.
fay′ful-ly, *adv.* Faithfully. *Obs.*
fay′ing sur′face. That surface of an object which comes in contact with another object to which it is fastened; — said of plates, angle irons, etc., that are riveted together in shipwork.
fayles, *n.* [Possibly connected with *fail*; cf. OF. *jouer a la faille* to play to no purpose, to lose.] A very old form of backgammon. *Obs.*
fayllard. *n.* [Cf. FAIL.] Failer; delinquent. *Obs.*
fayme, *n.* [F. *faim*, L. *fames.*] Hunger. *Obs.*
fay′tour. ‡ FAITOUR.
Fa-yum′ic (fī-ōōm′ĭk), *n.* See COPTIC.
F. B. *Abbr.* Fenian Brother- [hood; Free Baptist.
F. B. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the British Academy.
F. B. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F. C., *or* **f. c.** *Abbr.* Fellow craft; fideicommissum; Free Church (of Scotland).
F. C. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Chartered Accountants.
f. c. & s. *Abbr.* Free of capture and seizure.
fcap. *Abbr.* Foolscap.
F. C. C. *Abbr.* First Class Certif- [icate.
‖ **F clef**. *Music.* See CLEF.
fco. *Abbr.* Franco.
fcp. *Abbr.* Foolscap.
F. C. P. *Abbr.* Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
F. C. P. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of Cambridge Philosophical Society.
F. C. S., *or* **f. c. s.** *Abbr.* Fellow of the Chemical Society (London); free of capture and seizure.
FD. *Abbr.* Funding or refunding (bonds); — used on stock tickers.
F. D. *Abbr.* Fidei Defensor, or [Defensatrix.
fe. ‡ FEE.
Fe. [L. *ferrum.*] *Chem.* Symbol for IRON; — no period (*Fe*).
Fe. *Abbr.* February.
F. E. *Abbr.* Flemish Ells.
fea (fē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAY, to cleanse.
fea′ber-ry (fē′bĕr-ĭ; fā′-), *n.* [Cf. dial. E. *feabe*, *theabe*, *thape.*] The gooseberry. *Dial. Eng.*
fea′ble. ‡ FEEBLE.
fea′bly, *adv.* [OF. *fiable*, *feable*, trustworthy, trusting.] Confidently. *Obs.*
feact. ‡ FEAT.
fead. Var. of FEID, feud.
feague (fēg), *v. t.* [Cf. G. *fegen* to sweep, cleanse, D. *vegen.*] **1**. To beat or whip; to discomfit or do for. *Obs.*
2. To embarrass; to put in a "fix." *Dial. Eng.*
feague (fēg), *n.* Idler; slut. *Dial. Eng.*
feaht. Obs. pret. of FIGHT.
feak (fēk), *n.* [Cf. *faxed.*] A lock or curl of hair. *Obs.*
feak, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *fīkjask* to desire eagerly, *fīkinn* greedy, eager.] To fidget; to be anxious or uneasy. *Dial. Eng.*
feak (fēk), *v. t.*; FEAKED (fēkt); FEAK′ING. [Cf. FEAK to fidget.] To twitch; tweak. *Obs. or Dial.*
feak, *v. t.* [G. *fegen* to cleanse, sweep.] *Falconry.* To wipe (its beak) after feeding; to wipe the beak of (the hawk). — **feak**, *v. i.*
feal (fēl), *n.* Var. of FAIL, turf. Used chiefly in Scots law phrase *feal and divot.*
fe′al, *n.* *Obs. Scot.* **1**. [OF. *feeil* faithful.] One held by fee or fealty.
2. [See FEE.] A fee; payment of a fee; a being held in fee.
feal (fēl), *v. t.* [Icel. *fela.*] To conceal. *Dial. Eng.*
feam (fēm). Scot. var. of FOAM.

fear (fēr), *v. t.*; FEARED (fērd); FEAR′ING. [ME. *feren*, *færen*, to frighten, to be afraid, AS. *færan* to terrify. See FEAR, *n.*] **1.** To affright; to terrify; to drive away or deter by fear. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Keats.*
Tush, tush! *fear* boys with bugs. *Shak.*
2. *Reflexively.* To be afraid. *Archaic.*
I *fear* me he is slain. *Marlowe*
3. To feel a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotion of alarm or solicitude.
I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me. *Ps.* xxiii. 4.
I greatly *fear* my money is not safe. *Shak.*
4. To have a reverential awe of; to be solicitous to avoid the displeasure of (now the Supreme Being only).
Leave them to God above; him serve and *fear*. *Milton.*
5. To be anxious or solicitous for. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. To suspect; doubt. *Obs.*
Ay, what else? *fear* you not her courage. *Shak.*
Syn. — Apprehend, dread, reverence, venerate.
fear, *v. i.* **1.** To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.
I exceedingly *fear* and quake. *Heb.* xii. 21.
2. To feel painful uncertainty; to doubt with alarm; as, you shall know, never *fear*.
fear′ful (fēr′fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of fear, apprehension, or alarm; afraid; frightened; solicitous.
Fearful amidst all their power. *Bp. Warburton.*
Edward shall be *fearful* of his life. *Shak.*
2. Inclined to fear; easily frightened; timid.
What man is there that is *fearful* and faint-hearted? *Deut.* xx. 8.
3. Full of reverence and awe.
The spirit of loving and *fearful* duty. *Farrar.*
4. Indicating, or caused by, fear.
Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shak.*
5. Inspiring fear or awe; exciting apprehension or terror; terrible; frightful; dreadful.
This glorious and *fearful* name, THE LORD THY GOD. *Deut.* xxviii. 58.
In dreams they *fearful* precipices tread. *Dryden.*
6. Extremely bad; as, *fearful* pain. See *Syn.*, below.
They make a *fearful* outcry. *Lamb.*
Syn. — Apprehensive, timid, timorous; horrible, distressing, shocking, frightful, dreadful, awful. — FEARFUL, DREADFUL, TERRIBLE, HORRIBLE, FRIGHTFUL, APPALLING, AWFUL, while still frequently employed with due respect to the proper import of their nouns or verbs (see esp. FEAR), are used colloquially with little distinction as terms of extravagant hyperbole. See AFRAID.
— **fear′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fear′ful-ness**, *n.*
fear′less, *a.* **1.** Free from fear; betraying no fear.
2. Harmless; not regarded with fear. *Obs.*
Syn. — Bold, daring, courageous, intrepid, valorous, valiant, brave, undaunted, dauntless, heroic.
— **fear′less-ly**, *adv.* — **fear′less-ness**, *n.*
fear′naught′, **fear′nought′** (fēr′nôt′), *n.* **1.** A fearless person.
2. Something that removes fear.
3. A stout woolen cloth of great thickness; dreadnaught; also, a warm garment made of this cloth.
4. *Woolen Manuf.* A machine containing a swift and several worker and stripper rollers, by which the fiber is disentangled before it enters the carding machine proper.
fear′some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Frightful; causing fear.
2. Timid; timorous. "Silly, *fearsome* thing." *B. Taylor.*
— **fear′some-ly**, *adv.* — **fear′some-ness**, *n.*
fea′sance (fē′zăns), *n.* [F. *faisance.*] *Law.* The doing or performance of a condition, duty, etc.
The former lies in *feasance* and the latter in custody. *Sir William Jones.*
fea′si-bil′i-ty (fē′zĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From FEASIBLE.] Quality of being feasible; practicability; also, that which is feasible; as, before we adopt a plan, let us consider its *feasibility*.
fea′si-ble (fē′zĭ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *faisible*, *faisable*, F. *faisable*, fr. *faire* to make or do, fr. L. *facere*. See FACT.] **1.** Capable of being done, executed, or effected; practicable.
It was not *feasible* to gratify so many ambitions. *Beaconsfield.*
2. Fit to be used or dealt with successfully; suitable.
3. Likely; probable; reasonable. *Orf. E. D.*
Syn. — See POSSIBLE.
— **fea′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **fea′si-bly**, *adv.*
feast (fēst), *n.* [ME. *feste* festival, holiday, feast, OF. *feste* festival, F. *fête*, fr. L. *festum*, pl. *festa*, fr. *festus* joyful, festal; of uncertain origin. Cf. FAIR, *n.*, FESTAL, FÊTE.] **1.** A festival; esp., a religious festival of rejoicing, as opposed to a fast; a holiday; a solemn, or, more commonly, a joyous, anniversary; as, the *feast* of Easter. Ecclesiastical *feasts* are called **immovable** when they always occur on the same day of the year; otherwise they are called **movable**. All Sundays are feasts.
The seventh day shall be a *feast* to the Lord. *Ex.* xiii. 6.
2. An elaborate meal; a grand, ceremonious, or sumptuous entertainment, of which many guests partake; a banquet.
Enough is as good as a *feast*. *Old Proverb.*
3. That which is partaken of, or shared in, with delight; something highly agreeable; rich entertainment.
The *feast* of reason, and the flow of soul. *Pope.*
4. Rejoicing; a gathering for sports; a festivity. *Obs.*
Syn. — FEAST, BANQUET, FESTIVAL, REVEL, CAROUSAL. FEAST suggests rich and abundant viands; BANQUET adds the implication of sumptuousness or ceremony; FESTIVAL commonly implies the celebration of an anniversary or occasion of special moment; REVEL emphasizes the idea of merrymaking or boisterous festivity, CAROUSAL, that of riotous or unrestrained indulgence.
Feast of Angel Guardians *or* **Guardian Angels**, *R. C. Ch.*, a church festival instituted by Pope Paul V., and celebrated on October 2d. — **F. of Asses** *or* **of the Ass**, in the Middle Ages, a festival in which one or more asses were represented, such as the ass of Balaam, that on which Mary and the child rode in the flight into Egypt, and that on which Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. This festival, originally, perhaps, designed to teach the Bible, degenerated into a scandalous burlesque (a form of the Feast of Fools), and in the 15th century was forbidden. — **f. of cups** *or* **beakers**. See ANTHESTERIA. — **F. of Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary.** *R. C. Ch.* See *Dolors of Mary*, under DOLOR. — **F. of Fools**, *or* **Fools' Festival**, in the Middle Ages, a burlesque festival held usually on the Feast of the Circumcision (Jan. 1), a prominent feature being mummeries, such as, occasionally, a burlesque of the High Mass, in connection with mimic dignitaries called Pope of Fools, Patriarch of Sots, Boy Bishop, Abbot of Unreason, etc., who were elected and often for the day took possession of the churches. — **Feast of Ingathering**, the Feast of Tabernacles; — so called as a harvest festival. (*Ex.* xxiii. 16; xxxiv. 22.) — **F. of Lanterns.** = 1st BON. — **F. of Our Lady of the Rosary**, *R. C. Ch.*, the first Sunday in October, a feast instituted to commemorate the victory of Don John of Austria over the Turks at Lepanto in 1571. — **f. of pots.** See ANTHESTERIA. — **F. of Roses** (rōz′ĕz; -ĭz), in Persia, an annual festival during the time when roses are in bloom. — **F. of Tabernacles** (tăb′ẽr-nȧ-k'lz), one of the three principal festivals of the Jews, on which all males were required to make pilgrimages to the Temple at Jerusalem. Originally it was a harvest festival with no fixed date, and during it the people lived in booths, a practice which went back to the custom of so living during the fruit harvest, and which was later regarded as commemorative of the dwellings of the Israelites while wandering in the wilderness. Its celebration began on the 15th day of the seventh month, lasting for seven days (at a late period for nine), and various ceremonies were connected with it. — **F. of the Circumcision.** *Eccl.* See CIRCUMCISION, 3. — **F. of the Dedication.** See HANUKKA. — **F. of the Immaculate Conception**, *R. C. Ch.*, a festival held (Dec. 8) in honor of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. — **F. of the Immaculate Heart.** See IMMACULATE HEART. — **F. of the Presentation** (of Christ in the Temple). See FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION. — **F. of the Presentation** (of Mary), *Eastern & R. C. Ch.*, a festival, observed November 21, in honor of the presentation of Mary in the temple at the age of three, as related in apocryphal gospels. — **F. of the Purification** (of the Virgin Mary), *Eccl.*, a feast in commemoration of the ceremonial purification of the Virgin Mary, celebrated on February 2d. (See *Lev.* xii. and *Luke* ii. 22.) Called also *Candlemas* (which see) and *Feast of the Presentation* (*of Christ in the Temple*). — **F. of the Sacred Heart**, *R. C. Ch.*, a feast generally kept on the Friday (in England on the Sunday) after the octave of Corpus Christi. — **F. of Trumpets**, a feast of the Jews celebrated on the first day of the seventh month (*Lev.* xxiii. 24, 25; *Num.* xxix. 1-6) and marked by blowing of trumpets. Called also *Yom Teruah*. — **F. of Unleavened Bread**, a Jewish agricultural feast which began the next day (the 15th of the first month) after the Passover, lasted seven days, and was marked by the offering of a sheaf of the new grain to the Lord. This feast and the Passover finally became one continuous festival. — **F. of Weeks.** See PENTECOST, 1.
feast (fēst), *v. i.*; FEAST′ED; FEAST′ING. [ME. *festen*; cf. OF. *fester* to rest from work, to entertain, F. *fêter*. See FEAST, *n.*] **1.** To eat of a feast; to dine or sup on rich provisions, particularly in large companies, or on public festivals; to enjoy some unusual pleasure or delight.
And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses. *Job* i. 4.
With my love's picture then my eye doth *feast*. *Shak.*
2. To make a festival; to enjoy one's self. *Obs.*
feast, *v. t.* **1.** To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table bountifully; to make a feast for; as, he was *feasted* by the king; hence, to entertain lavishly.
2. To delight; gratify; as, to *feast* the soul.
Feast your ears with the music awhile. *Shak.*
feast′er (fēs′tẽr), *n.* One who fares richly; a high liver; one who entertains elaborately; a host; one who eats of a feast; a guest.
feast′ful (fēst′fo͝ol), *a.* Festive; festal; fond of feasting. "*Feastful* days." *Milton.* — **feast′ful-ly**, *adv.*
feat (fēt), *n.* [ME. *fet*, OF. *fet*, *fait*, F. *fait*, fr. L. *factum*, prop., p. p. of *facere* to make or do. See FACT, DO; cf. FEASIBLE.] **1.** An act; a deed. *Obs.*
2. A noble deed; an exploit; a high achievement.
The warlike *feats* I have done. *Shak.*
3. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick; as, *feats* of horsemanship, or of dexterity.
4. Knack; art (of doing anything); hang. *Obs.*
5. An occupation; a business; an art. *Obs.*
6. Fact; reality. *Obs.*
Syn. — FEAT, EXPLOIT, ACHIEVEMENT. FEAT, in modern usage, commonly suggests an act of strength or dexterity; an EXPLOIT is an adventurous, heroic, or brilliant *feat*; ACHIEVEMENT (see EFFECT) emphasizes the idea of distinguished endeavor, commonly in the face of difficulty or opposition; all are occasionally used humorously or ironically; as, "Sleights of art and *feats* of strength went round" (*Goldsmith*); "No temptation half so dear as that which urged me to a daring *feat*, deep pools, tall trees, black chasms, and dizzy crags and tottering towers" (*Wordsworth*); "I must retreat into the invalided corps and tell them of my former *exploits*, which may very likely pass for lies" (*Scott*); "I have no more right to the name of a poet than a maker of mouse traps has to that of an engineer, but my little *exploits* in this way have at times amused me . . . much" (*Cowper*); "Great is the rumor of this dreadful knight, and his *achievements* of no less account" (*Shak.*); *achievements* of science. See ACTION.
by feat of, by dint of. *Obs.* — **by way of f.**, by violence. *Obs.* — **the f. of**, the facts about (anything). *Obs.* — **upon the f. of**, concerning. *Obs.*
feat, *a.*; FEAT′ER (-ẽr); FEAT′EST. [F. *fait* made, shaped, fit, p. p. of *faire* to make or do. See FEAT, *n.*] **1.** Suitable; fitting; fit. *Obs.*
2. Dexterous in movements or service; skillful; apt; graceful; becoming; neat; nice; pretty. *Archaic.*
Never master had a page . . . so *feat*. *Shak.*
3. Affected; overnice. *Obs.*
feat, *v. t.* **a** To equip; furnish. **b** To make neat; to fashion. "A glass that *feated* them." *Shak.* **c** *Falconry.* To feak. *All Obs.*
feath′er (fĕth′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *fether*, AS. *feðer*; akin to D. *veder*, OHG. *fedara*, G. *feder*, Icel. *fjöðr*, Sw. *fjäder*, Dan. *fjæder*, Gr. πτερόν wing, feather, πέτεσθαι to fly, Skr. *pattra* wing, feather, *pat* to fly, and perh. to L. *penna* feather, wing. Cf. PEN a feather.] **1.** One of the peculiar light, horny, epidermal outgrowths which make up the external covering or plumage of birds, and form the greater part of the surface of their wings. Feathers are found only on birds, and their presence is the most distinctive character of that group. A typical feather consists of a stem or shaft, the proximal part of which is hollow and is termed the *barrel*, *calamus*, or *quill*. The distal part, which is called the *rachis*, is furrowed on one side and filled internally with a pithy substance, and bears a series of slender somewhat obliquely directed processes on each side, called the *barbs*. The barbs bear in like manner the *barbules*, and these in turn the *barbicels*. Those barbicels which grow on the barbules directed toward the tip of the feather end in many cases in small hooks, or *hamuli*, which hook on to the barbules of the next barb, uniting the whole series of processes into a vane or web. Absence of the hamuli causes a feather to be soft and fluffy. In addition, many feathers bear an *aftershaft*, or *hyporhachis*, which resembles a small feather, springing from the shaft at the proximal end of the rachis. A feather grows from the epidermal covering of a vascular dermal papilla, whose base is sunk in a follicle or pit. On this papilla the feather is molded, and as the rachis grows out it carries out with itself the pairs of barbs in succession. Feathers do not grow uniformly on a bird's body, but in definite areas called *pterylæ*. See DOWN, FILOPLUME, QUILL, PINFEATHER.

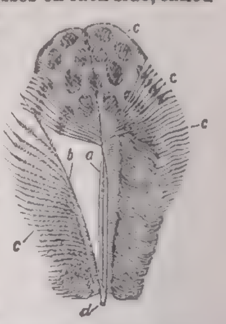

Feather. *a* Shaft, from which part of the barbs have been cut away on the left; *b* Aftershaft with the barbs cut away on the right; *c c c* Barbs; *d* Quill.

2. Plumage; hence, attire; as, a bird in full *feather*.
Fine *feathers* make fine birds. *Proverb.*
3. *pl.* Wings. *Obs.*
Be Mercury, set *feathers* to thy heels. *Shak.*
4. One of the fins or wings on the shaft of an arrow.
5. Kind; nature; species; — from the proverbial phrase, "Birds of a *feather*," that is, of the same species. *Rare.*
I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend when he must need me. *Shak.*
6. A feathery tuft or fringe of hair; specif.: **a** A fringe of long hair, as that on the legs of the setter. **b** A tuft of long frizzly hair on a horse, as on the forehead.
7. A flaw, somewhat resembling a feather in appearance, in the eye or in a precious stone.
8. *Mech.* A projecting strip, rib, fin, or flange. Cf. MID-FEATHER. Specif.: **a** A strengthening rib, web, or bracket. **b** A tongue fixed in, or cut on, the edge of a board, etc., to fit into a corresponding groove in another board to make a flush joint, usually without nails, screws, sprigs, etc. **c** A feather key, or spline.

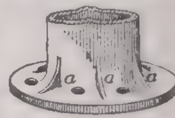

a a a Feathers, 8 a.

9. **a** *Mining.* See PLUG AND FEATHER. **b** = LINCHPIN.
10. *Shoemaking.* A channel cut next to the outer edge of an insole.
11. Act of feathering an oar, etc.; also, angular adjustment of an oar or propeller blade as it leaves the water.
a feather in the cap, an honor, trophy, or mark of distinction. *Colloq.*
feath′er (fĕth′ẽr), *v. t.*; FEATH′ERED (-ẽrd); FEATH′ER-ING. [Cf. AS. *gefiðerian*.] **1.** To furnish with a feather or feathers, as an arrow or a cap.
2. To clothe; to deck; to adorn, as with feathers.
Birches and oaks still *feathered* the narrow ravines. *Scott.*
The king cared not to plume his nobility and people to *feather* himself. *Bacon.*
3. To give wings to; to help to speed or flight. *Obs. or R.*
4. To cover, or line, with feathers; as in the phrase, to *feather* one's nest; also, to tar and *feather*.
5. To tread, as a cock. *Obs.*
6. To shave or cut down gradually to an edge.
7. To join by a groove and tongue.
8. *Rowing.* To turn (an oar blade) almost horizontal as it is lifted from the water at the end of a stroke and to carry it through the air in this position, in which it meets with the least resistance, until it is dipped for the next stroke.
to feather one's nest, to provide for one's self, esp. from another's property confided to one's care; — alluding to the practice of birds which line their nests with feathers.
feath′er, *v. i.* **1.** To grow or form feathers; to become feathered; — often with *out*; as, birds *feathering* out.
2. To curdle when poured into another liquid and float in little flakes; as, the cream *feathers*. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*
3. To turn to a horizontal plane, so that the water runs off in a featherlike spray; — said of oars.
4. To have the appearance of a feather or of feathers; to be or to appear in feathery form.
Cedars *feathering* in evergreen beauty. *Warren.*
5. *Hunting.* To move the stern nervously from side to side; — said of a hound searching for a trail; to flemish.
feather alum. *Min.* **a** Halotrichite. **b** Alunogen.
feather bed. A bed filled with feathers.
feath′er-bone′ (fĕth′ẽr-bōn′), *n.* A substitute for whalebone, made from the quills of geese and turkeys.
feath′ered (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Clothed, covered, or fitted with (or as with) feathers or wings; as, a *feathered* animal; a *feathered* arrow. "*Feathered* Mercury." *Shak.*
2. Furnished with anything featherlike; ornamented; fringed; as, land *feathered* with trees.
3. Winged; swift; fleet.
4. Granulated, as tin. Cf. FEATHER SHOT.
feathered columbine. **a** An Old World meadow rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*). **b** The early meadow rue of the United States (*T. dioicum*). — **f. gillyflower**, the grass pink. — **f. hyacinth**, a species of grape hyacinth (*Muscari comosum monstrosum*) in which the flowers are all sterile and the corolla is cut into fine segments. See GRAPE HYACINTH. — **f. shot.** *Metal.* = FEATHER SHOT.
feath′er-edge′ (fĕth′ẽr-ĕj′), *n.* A very thin edge that is easily broken or bent over like the edge of a feather, or on a cutting tool such an edge that is bent or curled over; as, a *featheredge* on a razor or an oyster shell. Specif., *Carp.*, the thin edge of a board of triangular or trapezoidal section.
feath′er-edge′, *v. t.*; -EDGED′ (-ĕjd′); -EDG′ING (-ĕj′ĭng). To cause to have or present a featheredge.
feath′er-edged′ (-ĕjd′), *a.* **1.** Having a featheredge; also, having one edge thinner than the other, as a board or brick; voussoir-shaped; — in the United States, said only of boards having one edge as thin as practicable.

fear. ✝ FERE, companion.
fear. Dial. Eng. var. of FERE, *a.*
fear′a-ble (fēr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* To be feared. *Rare.*
fear′babe′, *n.* Bogy; bugbear. *Obs.*
fearce. ✝ FIERCE.
feard. Feared. *Ref. Sp.*
feare. ✝ FEIR, FERE, comrade, company, accompany.
feared (fērd), *a.* Affected with fear; apprehensive. — **fear′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **fear′ed-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Dial.*
feared (fērd), *conj.* Lest. *Dial. Eng.*
fear′er, *n.* One who fears.
fear′ing-ly, *adv.* **a** Terrifyingly. *Obs.* **b** Timidly.
fearlac. ✝ FERLAC.
fear′ly. ✝ FERLY.
fearn (fẽrn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FERN.
feart (fẽrt). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FEARED. [by fear.]
fear worship. Worship inspired
feasant, feasaunt. ✝ PHEASANT.
fease (fēz; fāz). Var. of FEEZE.
feas′er (fēz′ẽr), *n.* A jaeger gull. *Local, Scot.*
fease′traw, *n.* [See FESCUE; STRAW.] A fescue. *Obs.*
fea′si-bl. Feasible. *Ref. Sp.*
fea′sor (fē′zôr), *n.* [OF. *faiseor.*] A doer: — used in *tort-feasor*.
feast day. A holiday; a day set as a commemorative festival.
feast′ly, *a.* Festive; merry. *Obs.* — *adv.* Festively; merrily. *Obs.*
feat. ✝ FAT, a vessel.
fea′teous, etc. ✝ FEATOUS, etc.
feath′er-bird′, *n.* The whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*), or other small bird which lines its nest with feathers. *Dial. Eng.*
feather boarding. *Carp.* Featheredged boarding.
feath′er-brain′, *n.* A weak-brained, foolish person.
feath′er-brained′, *a.* Foolish; frivolous.
feath′er-dom (fĕth′ẽr-dŭm), *n.* The world of birds. *Rare.*
feather driver. **1.** One who prepares feathers by beating.
2. A quill driver. [feathers.]
feather duster. A dustbrush of
feath′er-edge′, *v. t.* To produce a featheredge upon.

2. Ornamented on one edge, as with loops or tufts; — said of ribbons and braids.

feather fern. A commonly cultivated Japanese rosaceous shrub (*Spiræa japonica*) with feathery foliage.

feath′er-foil′ (fĕth′ẽr-foil′), *n.* [*feather* + *foil* a leaf.] Any aquatic primulaceous plant of the genus *Hottonia*.

feather grass. A European grass (*Stipa pennata*); — so called from its long plumose awns.

feath′er-head′ (fĕth′ẽr-hĕd′), *n.* **a** A frivolous or light-headed person. "A fool and *featherhead*." *Tennyson.* **b** A weak head. *Carlyle.*

feath′er-head′ed, *a.* Giddy; foolish; light-headed.

feath′er-i-ness (fĕth′ẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being feathery or light.

feath′er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FEATHER. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A covering of feathers; plumage. **b** A style in which feathers are attached to the shafts of arrows (see ARROW); also, the feathers of an arrow. **c** A fringe of hair, as on the legs of a dog. **d** *Arch.* = FOLIATION.

feathering float, *Naut.*, the float or paddle of a feathering wheel. — **f. screw**, *Naut.*, a screw propeller of which the blades may be turned so as to move edgewise through the water when the vessel is going under sail alone, now rarely used; also, a screw capable of being altered or reversed in pitch while rotating, a device used in motor boats driven by nonreversible engines. — **f. wheel**, *Naut.*, a paddle wheel whose floats turn automatically so as to dip almost perpendicularly into the water and leave it in the same way.

feather joint. *Carp.* A joint made by inserting a featheredge of one piece into a mortise or groove of another.

feather key. *Mach.* A sunk key without taper, permanently fixed in one of the connected pieces, which is a sliding fit in a keyway in the other, so as to permit relative longitudinal motion; a spline.

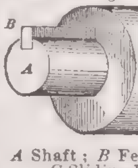

A Shaft; *B* Feather Key; *C* Sliding Piece.

feather palm. Any palm having pinnate leaves, as the coco palm or date palm.

feather spring. A sear spring in a gunlock.

feath′er-stitch′ (fĕth′ẽr-stĭch′), *n.* A kind of embroidery stitch producing a branching zigzag line.

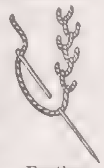

Feather-stitch.

feath′er-top′ (-tŏp′), *n.*, *or* **feathertop grass.** **a** Any of several grasses having feathery panicles, esp. species of *Agrostis*, *Arundo*, etc. **b** The European grass *Calamagrostis epigeios*.

feather tree. **a** The smoke tree of Europe. **b** The mountain mahogany of the western United States.

feath′er-veined′ (-vānd′), *a.* Having veins diverging from the midrib to the margin; — applied chiefly to leaves.

feath′er-weight′ (fĕth′ẽr-wāt′), *n.* **1.** A very light weight; specif.: *Sporting.* **a** *Horse Racing.* The lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap. **b** The weight of a boxer (or wrestler) not exceeding in weight 126 lbs. (British rules), or 115 lbs. (American rules).
2. A very small thing; a person of very light weight or of featherweight (in sense 1 **a**, or esp. **b**); a person of little importance.

feath′er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, feathers; covered with or as with feathers. — **feathery wattle**, black wattle.

Some *feathery* particle of snow. *Sir T. Browne.*

feat′ly (fēt′lĭ), *adv.* [From FEAT, *a.*] **1.** Properly; fitly.
2. Neatly; dexterously; nimbly. *Archaic.*

Foot it *featly* here and there. *Shak.*

3. Oddly. *Obs.*

feat′ous (fēt′ŭs), *a.* [ME. *fetis*, OF. *faitis*, *faitiz*, *fetis*, well made, fine, L. *facticius* made by art. See FACTITIOUS.] Handsome; well-shaped; elegant; dexterous; neat. *Obs.* — **feat′ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

fea′tur-al (fē′tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the features; as, a strong *featural* resemblance. — **fea′tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

fea′ture (fē′tūr), *n.* [ME. *feture* form, shape, feature, OF. *faiture* fashion, make, fr. L. *factura* a making, formation, fr. *facere*, *factum*, to make. See FEAT, FACT; cf. FACTURE.] **1.** The make, structure, form, or outward appearance of anything, esp. of a person; the whole turn or style of the body; esp., good appearance. *Archaic.*

Cheated of *feature* by dissembling nature. *Shak.*

2. Any part of the body; a limb. *Obs.*
3. The make, cast, or appearance of the human face, and esp. of any single part of the face; as, her mouth was her best *feature*; *pl.*, the face; the countenance.

It is for homely *features* to keep home. *Milton.*

4. Any marked peculiarity or characteristic; anything especially prominent or important; as, one of the *features* of the landscape; the *feature* of the day's news.
5. A form; a shape; also, in contempt, creature. *Obs.*

So scented the grim *feature*, and upturned
His nostril wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Syn. — See CHARACTERISTIC.

fea′ture, *v. t.*; FEA′TURED (-tūrd); FEA′TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng).
1. To resemble as to features; to favor. *Colloq.*
2. To affect the countenance of; to be a feature of. *Rare.*
3. To delineate or portray the features of.
4. To make a feature of; to give especial prominence to; as, a newspaper *features* a story. *Cant.*

It is best to *feature* one item in an ad. *Inland Printer.*

fea′tured (fē′tūrd), *a.* **1.** Shaped; fashioned; hence, *Obs.* or *R.*, well-fashioned; comely.

How noble, young, how rarely *featured*! *Shak.*

2. Having features; formed into, or expressed by, features.

The well-stained canvas or the *featured* stone. *Young.*

fea′ture-ful (-tūr-fŏŏl), *a.* Exhibiting a variety of features.

fea′ture-less, *a.* **1.** Without comely features; ugly. *Rare.*
2. Having no distinct or distinctive features.

fea′ture-ly (fē′tūr-lĭ), *a.* Having features or marked peculiarities; handsome. *Rare.* — **fea′ture-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Featurely warriors of Christian chivalry. *Coleridge.*

feaze (fēz), *v. t. & i.*; FEAZED (fēzd); FEAZ′ING (fēz′ĭng). [Cf. ME. *faselen* to unravel, fr. AS. *fæs* fringe; akin to G. *fasen* to separate fibers or threads, *fasen*, *faser*, thread, filament, OHG. *faso*.] To untwist; to unravel.

fe-bric′i-tate (fē-brĭs′ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *febricitare*, fr. *febris*. See FEBRILE.] To have a fever. *Obs.* — **fe-bric′i-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

fe-bric′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [See FEBRICITATE.] *Med.* Quality or state of being feverish.

fe-brif′er-ous (fē-brĭf′ẽr-ŭs), **fe-brif′ic** (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *-ferous*, *-ficus* (in comp.) making.] Producing or causing fever.

fe-brif′u-gal (fē-brĭf′ū-găl; fĕb′rĭ-fū′găl), *a.* [See FEBRIFUGE.] Mitigating or removing fever.

feb′ri-fuge (fĕb′rĭ-fūj), *n.* [F. *fébrifuge*, fr. L. *febris* fever + *fugare* to put to flight, fr. *fugere* to flee. See FEBRILE, FEVERFEW.] *Med.* A remedy serving to mitigate or remove fever. — *a.* Antifebrile.

fe′brile (fē′brĭl; fĕb′rĭl; 277), *a.* [F. *fébrile*, fr. L. *febris* fever. See FEVER.] Pertaining to fever; feverish; indicating fever; as, *febrile* symptoms. — **febrile movement**, *Med.*, an elevation of the body temperature; a fever.

Feb′ru-a-ry (fĕb′rōō-ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *Februarius*, orig., the month of expiation, because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification was held, fr. *februa*, pl., the Roman festival of purification; akin to *februare* to purify, expiate.] The second month in the year, said to have been introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa. In common years it now has 28 days; in leap year, 29.

fe′cal, fæ′cal (fē′kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *fécal*. See FECES.] Relating to, or containing, feces, dregs, or ordure.

fe′ces, fæ′ces (fē′sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *faex*, pl. *faeces*, dregs.]
1. Sediment after infusion or distillation; dregs; refuse.
2. Excrement; ordure.

Fech′ner's law (fĕk′nẽrz). *Psychophysics.* The law that the intensity of sensation increases as the logarithm of the stimulus, deduced from Weber's law by G. T. Fechner (1801-87) and called by him the *law of intensity*. The applicability of this law is still unsettled.

feck (fĕk), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *effect*.] **1. a** Effect; purport; tenor. *Obs.* **b** Efficacy; force; value. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Amount; quantity. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
the most feck, *or* **the feck**, the greater or larger part.

feck′less, *a.* [*feck* + *-less*.] Spiritless; weak; worthless. — **feck′less-ly**, *adv.* — **feck′less-ness**, *n.* *All Scot.*

fec′u-la (fĕk′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L. *faecula* burnt tartar or salt of tartar, dim. of *faex*, *faecis*, dregs: cf. F. *fécule*.] A starch obtained from plants by agitation with water, and subsidence; — called also *amylaceous fecula*.

fec′u-lence (-lĕns), *n.* [L. *faeculentia* dregs, filth: cf. F. *féculence*.] State or quality of being feculent; muddiness; foulness; also, that which is feculent; sediment; dregs; feces.

fec′u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *faeculentus*, fr. *faecula*: cf. F. *féculent*. See FECULA.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter; muddy; thick; turbid.

Both his hands most filthy *feculent*. *Spenser.*

fec′und (fĕk′ŭnd; fē′kŭnd; 277), *a.* [F. *fécond*, L. *fecundus*, from the root of *fetus*. See FETUS.] **1.** Fruitful in offspring or vegetation; prolific; fertile.
2. Fertilizing. *Rare.*

fec′un-date (fĕk′ŭn-dāt), *v. t.*; FEC′UN-DAT′ED (-dāt′ĕd); FEC′UN-DAT′ING (-dāt′ĭng). [L. *fecundare*, fr. *fecundus*. See FECUND.] **1.** To make fruitful or prolific.
2. *Biol.* To fertilize or impregnate.

fec′un-da′tion (-dā′shŭn), *n.* Fertilization; impregnation.

fe-cun′di-ty (fē-kŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *fecunditas*: cf. F. *fécondité*. See FECUND.] **1.** Quality or power of producing fruit; fruitfulness; esp., *Biol.*, the quality in female organisms of reproducing rapidly and in great numbers.
2. The power of germinating, as in seeds.
3. The power of bringing forth in abundance; fertility; richness of invention.
4. The power of fertilizing.

fed′er-a-cy (fĕd′ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See FEDERATE, *a.*] An alliance; a confederacy.

fed′er-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *foedus* league, treaty, compact; akin to *fides* faith. See FAITH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a compact, league, or treaty; derived from, or constituted by, a compact or covenant between parties; esp., pertaining to, or derived from, a compact between states which by the terms of the compact surrender their general sovereignty and consolidate into a new state; as, a *federal* union.

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right, . . . to part with Sardinia. *Grew.*

2. a Belonging or pertaining to a state formed by the consolidation of several states which retain limited residuary powers of government under the common sovereignty of the new state; of the nature of, or characteristic of, such a state; as, the United States of America has a *federal* government. Hence: **b** Of or pertaining to, or involving the principle of, the government of such a state (often specif. [*usually cap.*] the United States); as, *Federal* officers; the *Federal* legislation of the United States.

A single state may, as a matter of fact, construct its governmental system upon the *federal* or dual principle. *John W. Burgess.*

3. [*cap.*] Specif.: *U. S. Hist.* **a** Friendly to the principle of a federal government with strong centralized powers; of or pert. to the Federal party (see below). **b** Of or pert. to, or loyal to, the government or armies of the United States in the Civil War of 1861–65; as, a great *Federal* victory; the *Federal* troops.
4. *Theol.* Pert. to, or expressing, a covenant between God and the human race or its members, esp. the covenant of works and the covenant of grace. See FEDERAL THEOLOGY.
5. Confederated; allied. *Rare.*

Federal City, Washington, capital of the United States. — **F. Council.** See EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. — **f. district**, a district set apart by a country as the seat of the national government, as the District of Columbia in the United States of America, or the similar district in Mexico. Such a district is governed directly by the national legislature. — **F. Executive Council.** See EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. — **F. party**, a name given to the group of men most prominent in urging the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and later adopted by the political party which was in favor of a strong centralized federal power, as opposed to a central government of comparatively limited authority and partial sovereignty, as advocated by the Republican party. The foremost leader of the Federal party was Alexander Hamilton, and John Adams was by it elected the second President of the United States in 1796. It ceased to exist as a political entity during the second administration of Monroe, 1821-25. — **F. States**, *U. S. Hist.*, those States of the United States that were loyal to the Federal government during the Civil War (1861-65); — so called at the time. — **f. theology**, the theological system which rests upon the conception that before the fall man was under a "covenant of works," wherein God promised him (through Adam, the federal head of the race) eternal blessedness if he perfectly kept the law; and that since the fall man is under a "covenant of grace," wherein God of his free grace promises the same blessings to all who believe in Christ (the federal head of the church) whether, as in patriarchal times, by belief in the coming Messiah, or, since the Incarnation, by belief in the revealed Savior. Cf. COCCEIAN.

Fed′er-al (fĕd′ẽr-ăl), *n.* **1.** A Federalist. *Rare.*
2. *U. S. Hist.* A supporter of the government of the United States in the Civil War; specif., a soldier in the Federal armies; as, *Federals* and Confederates lie buried together.

fed′er-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *fédéralisme*.] **1.** The federal principle of national organization or its support.
2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* The principles of the Federalists.

fed′er-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *fédéraliste*.] **1.** An advocate of the federal system of national organization.
2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* **a** An advocate of a federal union between the colonies after the War of Independence and of the formation and adoption of the Constitution. **b** A member or adherent of the Federal party (which see).

Fed′er-al-ist, The. A series of eighty-five essays by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, expounding and advocating the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. They were first published (signed "A Citizen of New York" and later "Publius") in the "Independent Journal" of New York City between Oct. 27, 1787, and April 2, 1788, with the exception of six, which were added when they were published in book form. They exerted a powerful influence upon the opinion of the time, and are recognized as an authoritative commentary on the Constitution.

fed′er-al-ist, **fed′er-al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in favor of, federalism or the Federalists.

fed′er-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; FED′ER-AL-IZED (-īzd); FED′ER-AL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *fédéraliser*.] To unite in compact, as different states; to unite in or under a federal government; also, to bring under the sole jurisdiction of a federal government. — **fed′er-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

It can hardly be supposed that the Federal Parliament has power to *federalize* an unlimited area of New South Wales as a seat of government. *Quick & Garran.*

fed′er-ate (fĕd′ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.*; FED′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); FED′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To unite in a league or federation; to organize under a federal government.

The [Australian] Commonwealth is not a sovereign state, but a *federated* community possessing many political powers approaching and elements resembling sovereignty, but falling short of it. *Quick & Garran.*

fed′er-ate (-ât), *a.* [L. *foederatus*, p. p. of *foederare* to establish by treaty or league, fr. *foedus*. See FEDERAL.] United by compact; leagued; confederate; as, *federate* nations.

fed′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fédération*.] **1.** A uniting by league or covenant; confederation; now, esp., act of

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featheredge file. See FILE, tool.
feath′er-few′ (fĕth′ẽr-fū′), *n.* Feverfew. *Dial. Eng.*
feath′er-foot′ed, *a.* **a** Moving lightly as a feather. **b** Having feather-covered feet.
feather geranium. The Jerusalem oak.
feath′er-ham, *n.* [AS. *feðerhama*.] A covering of feathers; plumage. *Obs.*
feath′er-heel′ed′, *a.* Light-heeled; gay.
feather hyacinth. See under FEATHERED.
feath′er-leaf′ ce′dar. The arborvitæ.
feath′er-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **feath′er-less-ness**, *n.*
feath′er-let, *n.* See -LET.
feath′er-ly, *a.* Error for *feathery*, originating in *Johnson's Dict.*
feather mail. Mail-like armor of feathers, worn by Mexicans prior to the Spanish conquest.
feather maker. One who dresses feathers or makes artificial ones.
feath′er-man, *n.* One who deals in feathers or plumes.
feather moss. Any moss of the genus *Hypnum* or related genus; — so called from their feathery branches.
feather ore. *Min.* A capillary or fibrous form of jamesonite.
feath′er-pat′ed (-pāt′ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Feather-headed.
feather pink. The garden pink.
feather poke. Any of several birds which line their nests with feathers, as the long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*
feather shot. *Metal.* Copper granulated by being poured molten into cold water.
feath′er-staff′, *n.* *Mil. Antiq.* A light halberd. *Oxf. E. D.*
feather star. See COMATULA.
feath′er-stitch′, *v. t. & i.* *Needlework.* To ornament with featherstitch.
feath′er-tongue′, *v. t.* To make with a tongue fitting a groove.
feather-weed, *n.* A kind of everlasting (*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*) of the eastern United States.
feath′er-weight′ed, *a.* Light as a feather; trivial. *R.*
feath′er-wing′, *n.* A plume moth.
feath′er-work′, *n.* Working in feathers; featherstitch. — **feath′er-work′er**, *n.*
feat′ish (fēt′ĭsh), *a.* [See FEATOUS.] **1.** Neat. *Obs.* **2.** Tolerable; in fair health. *Dial. Eng.*
feat′ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
feat′less, *n.* Feeble; silly. *Obs. Scot.*
feat′ly, *a.* Neat; graceful. *R.* — **feat′li-ness**, *n.* *R.*
feat′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
feat′y, *a.* Neat; dexterous; clever. *Rare.*
feaute. ✝ FEALTY, FEUTE.
fea′ver. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEVER.
feawe. ✝ FEW.
feaze (fēz; fāz). Var. of FEEZE, *n. & v.*
feaz′ings (fēz′ĭngz), *n. pl.* [See FEAZE to unravel.] *Naut.* The unlaid or ragged end of a rope.
Feb. *Abbr.* February.
feb. dur. *Abbr.* Febre durante (L., while the fever continues).
febicches, *n. pl.* ?Contrivances; clumsy tricks. *Obs.*
fe′ble, etc. ✝ FEEBLE, etc.
febre. ✝ FEVER.
fe-bric′u-la (fē-brĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *febris* fever.] *Med.* A slight and transient fever.
fe-bric′u-lose′ (-lōs′), *a.* [L. *febriculosus*.] Somewhat feverish. *Obs.* — **fe-bric′u-los′i-ty** (-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
feb′ri-fa′cient (fĕb′rĭ-fā′shĕnt; fē′brĭ-), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *faciens* making.] Febrific.
feb′ril. Febrile. *Ref. Sp.*
fe-bril′i-ty (fē-brĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Feverishness.
‖ **fe′bris** (fē′brĭs), *n.* [L.] Fever.
‖ **fe′bris py′o-ge′ni-ca** (pī′ō-jĕn′ĭ-kȧ). [NL.] *Veter.* = BASTARD STRANGLES.
Fe-bro′ni-an (fē-brō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the theory advocated (1763, but retracted 1778) by Johann Nicolaus von Hontheim, suffragan bishop of Treves (pseudonym, Justinus *Febronius*), that the power of the keys belongs to the whole church, and that the Pope is inferior to the whole body of the episcopate. — *n.* An advocate of Febronian principles. — **Fe-bro′ni-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
feb′ru-a′tion (fĕb′rōō-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *februatio*. See FEBRUARY.] Purification by a religious ceremony. *Obs. or R.*
febul. ✝ FEEBLE.
fec. *Abbr.* Fecit.
fe′cal-oid, *a.* [*fecal* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling feces; fecal.
fecche. ✝ FETCH, VETCH.
‖ **fe-ce′runt.** [L.] They made (it).
fech. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of FETCH.
fecht. Fetched. *Ref. Sp.*
fecht (fĕKt). Scot. var. of FIGHT.
fe′cial. Var. of FETIAL.
fe′cit (fē′sĭt). [L.] He (or she) made (or executed) (it).
feck, fecks. ✝ FEGS.
feck′et (fĕk′ĭt), *n.* An under waistcoat. *Scot.*
feck′ful, *a.* [*feck* + *-ful*.] Efficient; strong; powerful. — **feck′ful-ly**, *adv.* Both *Obs.*, *Scot.*, or *Dial. Eng.*
feck′ly, *adv.* [See FECK.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Effectually. **2.** Mostly; almost.
fecond, fecounde. ✝ FECUND.
fect. Obs. or Scot. var. of FECK, effect.
fec′u-len-cy (fĕk′ū-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Feculence.
fec′un-da′tor, *n.* One that fecundates.
fe-cun′da-to-ry (fē-kŭn′dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to fecundation.
‖ **fe-cun′di ca′li-ces quem non fe-ce′re di-ser′tum?** (kăl′ĭ-sēz). [L.] Whom have abundant cups not made fluent? *Horace (Epistles, I. v. 19).*
fe-cun′di-fy (fē-kŭn′dĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*fecund* + *-fy*.] To fecundate.
fec′und-ize, *v. t.* To fecundate.
fe-cun′dous, *a.* Fecund. *Obs.*
fed, *a.* [Cf. ME. *ifæien* to make hostile, E. FOE, FEUD a contention.] Inimical. *Obs.* — *n.* Enemy. *Obs.*
fed, *pret. & p. p.* of FEED.
fed′a-rie, *n.* [See FEUDARY; prob. confused with L. *foedus*, *foederis*, league.] A confederate; accomplice. *Obs.*
fed-dan′ (fĕ-dăn′), *n.* [Ar. *fadān* yoke of oxen, acre.] See MEASURE.
fedde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of FEED.
fed′der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEATHER.
fed′drum. ✝ FEATHERHAM.
fede. ✝ FADE, great; FED, *n.*; FEED.
fede. Var. of FEID, feud.
feder. ✝ FEATHER.
feder. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FATHER.
fed′er-al-ly, *adv.* of FEDERAL.
fed′er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fed′er-a-rie, fed′er-a-ry, *n.* ✝ FEDARIE.
fed′er-ate, *n.* **1.** A party to a league or covenant. *Rare.* **2.** A member of one of several armed bodies in France during times of revolution or disorder; — a translation of F. *féderé*.

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uniting to form a sovereign power so that each of the uniting powers retains the management of its own local affairs. **2**. A league ; a confederacy ; a federal or confederated government ; now, esp., a sovereign state formed by the union of several states under one central or federal government, the several local governments retaining or having control of local matters.

Syn. — See ALLIANCE.

fed′er-a-tive (fĕd′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *fédératif.*] Of or pert. to a federation or covenant or its formation ; based on, or inclined to, federation. — **fed′er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

fee (fē), *n.* [ME. *fe, feh, feoh,* cattle, property, money, AS. *feoh* cattle, property, money ; the senses of "property, money," arising from cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange or payment, property chiefly consisting of cattle ; akin to OS. *fehu* cattle, property, D. *vee* cattle, OHG. *fihu, fehu,* G. *vieh,* Icel. *fē* cattle, property, money, Goth. *faihu,* L. *pecus* cattle, *pecunia* property, money, Skr. *paçu* cattle. Cf. FELLOW, PECUNIARY.] Personal property ; goods ; live stock ; cattle ; money. *Obs.*

Laden with rich *fee.* — *Spenser.*

fee, *n.* [ME. *fe* fief, payment, OF. *fié, fieu ;* prob. of G. origin ; cf. OHG. *fihu, fehu,* cattle. Cf. FEE property, FEUD a fief, FIEF.] **1**. *Eng. Feudal Law.* A heritable estate in land held of a superior lord by whom the estate was granted, and who retains rights in the land, or tenement, and in return acquires rights against the tenant.

To say of a tenant that he holds in *fee* (tenet in feodo) means no more than that his rights are inheritable ; . . . he holds heritably and for his own behoof. But nothing more is implied as to the terms of his holding, the relation between him and his lord. His duties to his lord may be onerous or nominal, noble or humble, military or agricultural, but if his rights are heritable, then he holds in *fee* and the land is feodum suum, at all events if his tenure has about it no taint of villenage. — *Pollock & Mait.*

2. In general, in feudal law, any feudal benefice, or estate in land held of a feudal lord ; also, sometimes, the interest or right of the lord in the land so held. These rights are often respectively called by the Roman law terms *dominium utile* and *dominium directum.*

3. *Law.* **a** At the common law, an estate of inheritance in land, being either a fee simple or a fee tail (which see, below). **b** A fee simple ; that is, an absolute fee ; a fee without limitation to any particular class of heirs or restrictions upon alienation. A fee simple may be either a **fee simple absolute,** which is one without any condition or limitation whatsoever, or a **qualified,** or **limited, fee simple,** often called a *base fee,* which is one that may determine upon the fulfillment of a contingent qualification or limitation, or the happening of a certain event. The term *fee simple,* or the term *fee* alone, is often used as synonymous with the term *fee simple absolute* in the sense noted above. See CONDITIONAL FEE. "Buy the *fee simple* of my life for an hour and a quarter." *Shak.* At the common law, to convey a fee it is essential that the grant should be to the grantee and his "heirs" or to him and the "heirs of his body," according as it is desired to convey an estate in fee simple or fee tail, in the latter case the "words of procreation," such as "of his body," being necessary as well as the word "heirs." By the Conveyancing Act of 1881 in England it is sufficient if the estate be described as a "fee simple" or "in tail," as the case may be, and by custom in some manors other words may be used; the common-law rule has been generally greatly modified also in the United States. In a will no technical words are required, but as a general rule the estate will be given which corresponds to the intention shown by the testator.

4. The territory held in fee.

5. The fealty or homage of a vassal ; the service or train of a superior. *Obs.*

Venus Damzels, all within her *fee.* — *Spenser.*

6. Tribute to a superior. *Obs.*

7. A charge fixed by law for the services of a public officer or for the use of a privilege under the control of the government ; as, sheriff's *fees ;* customhouse *fees ;* license *fees.*

8. A perquisite ; share of property, spoils, etc. *Obs.*

9. Pay ; wages ; salary. *Obs.*

10. Reward or compensation for services rendered or to be rendered ; esp., payment for professional services, of optional amount, or fixed by custom or laws ; charge ; pay ; as, the *fees* of lawyers and physicians.

To plead for love deserves more *fee* than hate. — *Shak.*

11. A payment for admission to a place of amusement or instruction, an association, etc. ; as, school *fees ;* club *fees.*

12. A gift in return for services ; gratuity ; tip.

13. A bribe. *Obs.*

Syn. — FEE, ASSESSMENT are distinguished as in the following quotation.

A price is a charge for special services which people are not compelled to accept unless they choose. A *fee* or *assessment* is a charge for special services which people are compelled to accept. . . . The chief difference between the two things [*assessment* and *fee*] is that an *assessment* is levied once for all, to meet some extraordinary expense, while *fees* are charges for services which are constantly recurring in the ordinary course of relations between a government and its subjects. — *A. T. Hadley.*

fee tail, *Law*, an estate of inheritance limited to some particular class of heirs of the person to whom it is granted. A fee tail may be qualified in the same way as a fee simple. See ESTATE TAIL.

fee, *v. t. ;* FEED (fēd) ; FEE′ING. **1**. To reward for services performed, or to be performed, esp. for personal services ; to give a gratuity to ; to tip ; as, to *fee* a waiter.

2. To hire or keep in hire ; to employ. *Chiefly Scot.*

3. To bribe. *Obs.*

fee′ble (fē′b'l), *a. ;* FEE′BLER (-blẽr) ; FEE′BLEST (-blĕst). [ME. *feble,* OF. *feible, floible, foible,* F. *faible,* L. *flebilis* to be wept over, lamentable, wretched, fr. *flere* to weep. Cf. FOIBLE.] **1**. Deficient in physical strength ; weak ; infirm ; debilitated.

Carried all the *feeble* of them upon asses. — 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 15.

2. Weak ; fragile ; slight ; pregnable ; as, a *feeble* support ; a *feeble* fortress.

3. Wanting force, vigor, or efficiency in character, action, or expression ; not full, loud, bright, strong, rapid, etc. ; faint ; as, a *feeble* color ; *feeble* motion ; a *feeble* mind ; *feeble* health. "A lady's *feeble* voice." *Shak.*

4. Poor ; mean ; miserable. *Obs.*

Syn. — See WEAK.

fee′ble (fē′b'l), *n.* **1**. A feeble person ; feebleness. *Obs.*

2. A foible of character.

3. The foible, or comparatively weak portion towards the tip, of a sword blade.

fee′ble, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *febleier, foiblir,* to become feeble.] To make or become feeble. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here ? — *Shak.*

fee′ble–mind′ed (-mīn′dĕd ; -dĭd ; 87, 151), *a.* Weak in will or understanding ; having a mental infirmity; specif. : **a** Wanting firmness or constancy ; irresolute ; vacillating. "Comfort the *feeble-minded.*" 1 *Thess.* v. 14. **b** Having a mind incapable of normal development, though of better intelligence than imbeciles and idiots (see IDIOT). — **fee′ble–mind′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **fee′ble–mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

fee′bly (fē′blĭ), *adv.* **1**. Poorly; scantily; insufficiently. *Obs.*

2. In a feeble manner ; weakly ; indistinctly.

feed (fēd), *v. t. ;* FED (fĕd) ; FEED′ING. [AS. *fēdan,* fr. *fōda* food ; akin to OS. *fōdian,* OFries. *fēda, fōda,* D. *voeden,* OHG. *fuottan,* Icel. *fæða,* Sw. *föda,* Dan. *föde.* See FOOD.]

1. To give food to ; to supply with nourishment ; to satisfy the physical hunger of.

If thine enemy hunger, *feed* him. — *Rom.* xii. 20.

2. To satisfy ; to gratify or minister to, as a sense, talent, taste, or desire.

I will *feed* fat the ancient grudge I bear him. — *Shak.*

3. To supply with that which is used or wasted ; as, springs *feed* ponds ; to *feed* a furnace with coal.

4. To nourish, in a general sense ; to foster, strengthen, develop, and guard.

Mightiest powers by deepest calms are *fed.* — *B. Cornwall.*

5. To produce, or serve as, food for ; as, the land will *feed* a thousand head of cattle ; enough food to *feed* all.

6. To graze ; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle ; as, to *feed* grain with sheep.

7. To give for food, esp. to animals ; hence, to furnish for consumption ; as, to *feed* turnips to the cows ; to *feed* water to a steam boiler.

8. *Mach.* **a** To supply (the material to be operated upon) to a machine ; as, to *feed* paper to a printing press. **b** To produce progressive operation upon or with (as in wood and metal working machines, so that the work moves to the cutting tool, or the tool to the work).

9. *Association Football, etc.* To pass the ball to (the forwards) for purposes of attack ; — said esp. of the halfbacks.

to feed to market, to feed for sale.

feed, *v. i.* **1**. To take food ; to eat.

Her kid . . . which . . . would not *feed.* — *De Foe.*

2. To satisfy the appetite ; to feed one's self ; to prey ; — with *on* or *upon.*

Leaving thy trunk for crows to *feed* upon. — *Shak.*

3. To be nourished, strengthened, or satisfied, as if by food. "He *feeds* upon the cooling shade." *Spenser.*

4. To place cattle to feed ; to pasture ; graze.

If a man . . . shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field. — *Ex.* xxii. 5.

5. To grow fat. *Dial. Eng.*

feed, *n.* **1**. Act of eating ; hence, a meal ; esp., a plentiful meal. *Archaic or Colloq.*

For such pleasure till that hour
As *feed* or fountain never had I found. — *Milton.*

2. That which is eaten ; esp., food for beasts ; fodder ; feeding stuff ; pasture ; hay ; grain, ground or whole ; as, *feed* for sheep.

3. A grazing or pasture ground ; pasturage ; crops. *Rare.*

4. An allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, etc. ; a meal ; as, a *feed* of corn or oats.

5. *Mech.* **a** The motion, or act, of carrying forward the stuff to be operated upon, as cloth to the needle in a sewing machine ; or of producing progressive operation upon any material or object in a machine, as, in a turning lathe, by moving the cutting tool along or in the work. **b** The degree of feeding or the depth to which a tool is advanced into a piece of work at a single operation ; as, a fine or a coarse *feed ;* a *feed* of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. **c** Material supplied, as water to a steam boiler, coal to a furnace, or grain to a run of stones. **d** The mechanism by which the action of feeding is produced ; a feed motion.

Syn. — See FOOD.

feed apron. *Mach.* An apron, usually a kind of endless belt, for supplying material to a machine.

feed board. A board, as on a printing press or folding machine, to hold material to be fed to the machine.

feed case. *Ordnance.* An accessory for use with certain machine guns, consisting of a detachable metal case containing cartridges which are fed into the gun.

feed door. A door through which the charge is introduced into a furnace.

feed′er (fēd′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that gives or provides food or supplies nourishment ; esp. : **a** One who fattens cattle, esp. for slaughter; also, a herder ; shepherd. **b** A device, apparatus, or organ, for administering nourishment.

2. One who stimulates. "The *feeder* of my riots." *Shak.*

3. One who eats or feeds ; specif. : **a** An animal to be fed or fattened. **b** One dependent on another for food ; servant, parasite, etc. *Obs. or R.*

4. A tutor ; coach ; crammer. *Obs. or R.*

5. A trainer. *Archaic.*

6. In technical or cant senses : **a** A stream or body of water that flows into another body of water ; a tributary ; specif., *Hydraulic Engin.*, a watercourse or body of water serving to replenish a canal or reservoir. **b** A branch railroad, stage line, or the like ; a tributary line which brings business to the main or another line. **c** *Mining.* (1) A small lateral lode connecting with the main lode. (2) A strong discharge of gas from a fissure ; a blower. **d** *Mech.* One that supplies or leads along material operated upon or consumed, as a device for supplying steam boilers with water as needed. **e** *Organ Building.* A small bellows placed obliquely under (sometimes apart from) the main horizontal storage bellows, to supply it with wind. See ORGAN, *Illust.* **f** *Elec.* A heavy wire conductor supplying electricity at some point of any system of electric distribution; — called also *feed wire.* **g** A part designed as a foil for one more important. *Theat. Cant.* **h** The player who tosses the ball to the batsman, as in rounders ; also, a game resembling rounders.

feed guide. *Print.* In presswork, a device for sustaining and liberating the sheet ; a drop guide.

feed hand. *Mach.* A rod for imparting intermittent motion to a ratchet wheel.

feed′head′ (fēd′hĕd′), *n.* **1**. A cistern for feeding water by gravity to a steam boiler.

2. *Founding.* An excess of metal left above a mold, to render the casting more compact by its pressure.

feed heater. **a** *Steam Engine.* A vessel in which the feed water for the boiler is heated, usually by exhaust steam. **b** A boiler or kettle in which is heated food for stock.

feed′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FEED. — **feeding bottle**. See NURSING BOTTLE. — **f. head.** = FEEDHEAD. — **f. rod,** *Founding,* a wrought-iron rod to keep clear the passage between riser and casting. — **f. standard,** *Agric.*, the amount of food, usually expressed in terms of digestible nutrients (protein, fat, and carbohydrates) and energy, supposed to be best adapted to animals kept under a given condition or for a given purpose. Sometimes the standard is expressed in terms of protein and energy. Cf. DIETARY STANDARD. — **f. stuff,** any material used in the ration of farm animals. — **f. weight,** *Mach.*, a heavy weight in a molding machine for wood, for pressing down on the feed rollers.

feed motion, motor, *or* **movement**. *Mach.* The train of mechanism by which the feed in a machine is regulated.

feed pipe. A pipe for supplying feed, as water to a boiler.

feed pump. *Mach.* A force pump for supplying water to a steam boiler, etc.

feed regulator. *Mech.* A device for regulating the feed, as of water to a boiler.

feed rod. *Mach.* A rod regulating a feed motion.

feed roll *or* **roller**. *Mach.* A roll, or one of two or more rolls, by which material is drawn or fed into a machine.

feed screw. *Mach.* The screw for traversing a lathe carriage ; — called also *lead,* or *leading, screw,* esp. when used for screw cutting.

feed water. Water supplied to a steam boiler, etc.

feed wheel. *Mach.* A wheel for feeding or for regulating a feed supply, continuously or intermittently.

fee farm. *Law.* Land held of another in fee simple subject to a perpetual fixed rent, without homage, fealty, or any other service than that mentioned in the feoffment : also, the estate or land so held, or the rent paid. — **fee farmer**.

It is a debated question whether a *fee farm* merely implies a perpetual rent of any kind, or whether it should be confined to a perpetual rent service, or to a perpetual rent charge equivalent to at least a fourth of the value of the land. — *Oxf. E. D.*

fee′–faw′–fum′ (fē′fô′fŭm′), *interj & n.* Also **fee,** *or* **fe, fi, fo, fum**. A nonsensical exclamation attributed to giants and ogres ; hence, a bogy ; any thing or expression calculated to impose upon the timid and ignorant. "Impudent *fee-faw-fums.*" *J. H. Newman.*

feel (fēl), *v. t. ;* FELT (fĕlt) ; FEEL′ING. [AS. *fēlan ;* akin to OS. *gifōlian* to perceive, D. *voelen* to feel, OHG. *fuolen,* G. *fühlen,* Icel. *fālma* to grope, and prob. to AS. *folm* palm of the hand, L. *palma.* Cf. FUMBLE, PALM.] **1**. To perceive by the touch ; to have sensation excited by contact of (a thing) with the body or limbs.

Who *feel*
Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel. — *Creech.*

As a hand that . . . *feels* a snake. — *Tennyson.*

2. To touch ; to handle ; to examine by touching ; as, *feel* this piece of silk ; hence, to make trial of ; to test ; examine ; as, cavalry is especially useful in *feeling* both the ground and the enemy ; — often with *out.*

Come near, . . . that I may *feel* thee, my son. — *Gen.* xxvii. 21.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honor. — *Shak.*

3. To be conscious of ; to experience (a subjective fact) ; as, to *feel* pleasure, pity, heat, hunger, doubt.

Mankind have *felt* their (own) strength and made it felt [see def. 4]. — *Byron.*

4. To have the sensibilities excited by ; to experience ; as, to *feel* the force of the wind, a slight, the pity of a tale.

Teach me to *feel* another's woes. — *Pope.*

5. To know with feeling ; to be convinced of ; to believe ; to be of the opinion ; as, it was *felt* to be unwise ; I *feel* its truth ; he *feels* that he must go.

6. To perceive ; to observe. *Obs.*

7. To perceive by smell or taste. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

to feel one's legs (*rarely,* **wings**), to begin to support one's self upright ; to gain confidence. — **to f. one's oats,** of a horse, to act spirited or frisky ; hence, of a person, to be conceited or self-important. *Slang.* — **to f. one's pulse. a** To ascertain, by feeling, the rate or condition of the pulse. **b** Hence, to sound one's opinion ; to try to discover one's mind. — **to f. one's way,** to proceed by groping ; hence, to proceed cautiously and slowly. — **to f. the helm,** *Naut.*, to obey the helm ; to have or obtain steerageway and a weather helm, so being or coming under control ; — said of a vessel.

feel, *v. i.* **1**. To have perception by the touch.

The meanest thing that *feels.* — *Wordsworth.*

2. To have the sensibilities moved or affected.

Who *feel* for all mankind. — *Pope.*

3. To be conscious of an inward impression, state of mind, persuasion, physical condition, etc. ; to perceive one's self to be ; — followed by an adjective describing the state, etc. ; as, to *feel* assured, grieved, persuaded, friendly.

I then did *feel* full sick. — *Shak.*

4. To search for something, or guide one's self, with the fingers ; to grope.

Two young hearts, each *feeling* towards the other. — *E. Dowden.*

5. To appear, esp. to the sense of touch or temperature, or as a sensation of pain or the like ; to seem ; as, it *feels* cold to me ; he knows how it *feels* to be hungry.

to feel after, to search for ; to seek to find ; to seek as a person groping in the dark. "If haply they might *feel after* him, and find him." *Acts* xvii. 27. — **to f. for. a** To seek with caution or uncertainty ; as, *to feel for* the enemy, a weapon, an excuse. **b** To find by guesswork or by a method of trial and error ; as, *to feel for* a tangent to a curve with a straightedge. *A. B. W. Kennedy.* — **to f. like,** to have an inclination or willingness for ; as, *to feel like* a sail ; *to feel like* being alone. *Colloq.* — **to f. of,** to examine by touching. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* — **to f. (like) one's self,** to feel in accustomed health, strength, and self-possession.

feel, *n.* **1**. Feeling ; perception. *Rare.*

A more kindly *feel* of its genial warmth. — *Hazlitt.*

2. A sensation communicated by touch ; impression made upon one who touches or handles ; as, a greasy *feel.*

She, too, loved the *feel* of the water. — *H. Garland.*

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fed′er-a′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
fed′er-a-tist, *n.* A federationist.
fed′er-a-tiv. Federative. *R. Sp.*
fe-dif′ra-gous, *a.* [L. *foedifragus* league-breaking.] Agreement-breaking. *Obs.*
fed′i-ty, *n.* [L. *foeditas,* fr. *foedus* foul, filthy.] Turpitude ; vileness ; impurity. *Obs.*
fedme. ✝ FATHOM.
fe-do′ra (fē-dō′rȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. the drama *Fédora* of Sardou.] A low soft hat, having the crown creased lengthwise.
fee. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAY, to cleanse.
fee′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fee-bil′i-ty, *n.* Feebleness. *Obs.*
fee′bl. Feeble. *Ref. Sp.*
Fee′ble, *n.* In the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV.," a recruit, a woman's tailor, to whom Falstaff derisively applies the epithet "forcible."
fee′ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
feeblesse, *n.* [OF. *feblece, feiblece,* F. *faiblesse.*] Feebleness. *Obs.*
fee′blish, *a.* Somewhat feeble.
fee′blish, *v. t.* [OF. *feblir* (assumed), *foiblir.*] To enfeeble. *Obs.* — **fee′blish-ment**. *n.* *Obs.*
feed. Var. of FEID, feud.
feed′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fee damages. *Law.* Damages, as by the construction of a railroad, to the owner of the fee of a piece of land. *Colloq.*
feed bag. A nose bag containing feed for a horse.
feed cloth. = FEED APRON.
feed gear. = FEED MOTION.
feed line. *Elec.* = FEEDER, 6 f.
feed′man, *n.* [*feed,* p. p. + *man.*] A holder of a fee ; vassal ; paid soldier. *Obs.*
feed′stuff′, *n.* Feed. *U. S.*
feed wire. *Elec.* = FEEDER, 6 f.
fee grief. A personal grief. *R.*
feeing market. A market where servants gather to be hired for the coming season or year. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
[FIJI, FIJIAN.] **Fee′jee, Fee′jee-an**. Vars. of
feel. ✝ FELE, VEAL.
feel. Var. of FEIL, comfortable.
feel. Scot. var. of FOOL.
feel′a-ble (fēl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be felt; palpable; sensible. — **feel′a-bly**, *adv.* Both *Obs.* or *R.*

3. The sense of touch ; as, it is soft to the *feel*.
4. Consciousness ; apprehension ; understanding. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

feel′er (fēl′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that feels ; specif.: **a** A tactile organ of an animal, as a tentacle, antenna, or vibrissa. **b** *Weaving.* In a lappet loom, a lever pivoted at its center, engaging at its lower end with the corrugated face of a lappet wheel as with a cam. **c** *Mech.* A thickness gauge consisting of a number of leaves folding in a case and varying in thickness from each other by a very small amount, as $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch. **d** *Mech.* Either of the jaws of a measuring instrument of precision.
2. Anything, as a proposal, remark, etc., done or put forth to ascertain the views of others ; something tentative.

feel′ing, *p. a.* **1**. Sentient ; sensitive.
2. Possessing great sensibility ; easily affected or moved ; as, a *feeling* heart ; also, expressive of great sensibility ; attended by, or evincing, sensibility ; as, a *feeling* story.
3. Deeply felt ; acute. *Obs. or R.*

feel′ing, *n.* **1**. Act or condition of one that feels.
2. That one of the five senses of which the skin is the chief end organ, and of which sensations of touch, temperature, pressure, and the like, are characteristic ; specif., the sense of touch.

Hearing, speech, sight, smelling, and *feeling* are wits five. *Cursor Mundi.*

3. A sensation, a complex of sensations, or a perception pertaining to the more general forms of sensibility ; as : **a** Bodily consciousness ; organic sensation. **b** A sensation which may involve touch, temperature, etc., or physical pain or pleasure. **c** A sensation of touch.
4. Any emotional state ; emotion ; as, a right or a wrong *feeling* in the heart ; our angry or kindly *feelings ;* a *feeling* of pride or of humility ; *pl.*, general susceptibility ; as, to hurt the *feelings* of a friend ; also, a complex emotional state ; as, she could not control her *feelings.* Cf. EMOTION.

A fellow *feeling* makes one wondrous kind. *Garrick.*

5. The capacity of the soul for emotional states ; susceptibility to emotion, esp. refined or sympathetic emotion or sentiment ; as, a man of fine *feeling.*

Not one grain of *feeling.* *Swift.*

6. Formerly, opinion ; hence, emotional attitude with reference to a matter of opinion ; sentiment.

The *feelings* of old men about youth. *Jowett (Plato).*

7. State or quality of that which causes or expresses feeling conceived as embodying this feeling; objectified feeling; as, the *feeling* of a haunted house ; the *feeling* of language for imitative expression.

O, who can hold a fire in his hand
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus?
Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast? . . .
O no ! the apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shak.*

8. *Psychol.* In the broadest sense, a state of consciousness, or consciousness in general considered in itself and apart from any reference to an object of perception or of thought ; that which includes sensation, emotion, and thought as subordinate species. In a narrower sense, that division or element of conscious life which includes all affective states ; consciousness apart from conation and cognition.

A *feeling* and a state of consciousness are, in the language of philosophy, equivalent expressions : everything is a *feeling* of which the mind is conscious ; everything which it feels, or, in other words, which forms a part of its own sentient existence. *J. S. Mill.*

Tetens and Mendelssohn are said to have been the first who, by asserting the essential distinctness of *feeling* and volition, substituted for the dual division of the mental functions into cognition and will, which had been handed down from the time of Aristotle, the triple division into cognition, *feeling*, and will, which is now current. *G. F. Stout.*

9. That quality of a work of art which embodies the emotion of the artist, and is calculated to affect similarly the spectator.

Syn. — FEELING, EMOTION, SENTIMENT, PASSION are here compared in their nontechnical uses only ; for psychological distinctions, see defs. FEELING, the general term, suggests less of agitation or excitement than EMOTION ; it is often sharply contrasted with *judgment*, and frequently implies little more than susceptibility to, or capacity for, sympathetic emotion ; as, "a *feeling* of sadness and longing" (*Longfellow*) ; "Her humanity was a *feeling*, not a principle" (*H. Mackenzie*) ; "What is his *feeling* for the beautiful, the sublime, the ridiculous?" (*E. Dowden*) ; "that eagerness for *emotion* and adventure which books of that sort inspire" (*Sydney Smith*) ; "means of exciting religious *emotion*" (*Ruskin*) ; "a sensation of strength, inspired by mighty *emotion*" (*G. Eliot*). SENTIMENT connotes a larger intellectual element than *feeling* or *sensation ;* it frequently suggests refined, sometimes romantic, occasionally affected or artificial, feeling ; as, "that moral *sentiment* which exists in every human breast" (*Bancroft*); "His opinions are more the result of conviction than of *sentiment*" (*Lowell*) ; "the fondness for *sentiment* . . . which is often observed as characterizing American taste in literature" (*Bryce*) ; "Steeped in *sentiment* as she [Oxford] lies, spreading her gardens to the moonlight, or whispering from her towers the last enchantments of the Middle Age" (*M. Arnold*) ; Sterne has been called a man overflowing with *sentiment* on paper, but devoid of real *feeling.* PASSION suggests powerful or controlling emotion; as, "Hark ! how the sacred calm, that breathes about, bids every fierce tumultuous *passion* cease" (*Gray*) ; "The ruling *passion*, be it what it will, the ruling *passion* conquers reason still" (*Pope*); "The sounding cataract haunted me like a *passion*" (*Wordsworth*). See SENSE, OPINION, WILL, MIND, SOUL, REASON.

feel′ing-ly (fēl′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* **1**. Consciously; sensitively; understandingly ; appropriately. *Obs.*
2. With emotion ; sympathetically ; so as to evoke emotion or leave a marked impression.

feeze (fēz ; fāz), *v. t. & i. ;* FEEZED (fēzd ; fāzd) ; FEEZ′ING. [Cf. F. *visser* to screw, *vis* screw.] To turn, as a screw. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

feeze, *v. t.* [ME. *fesien* to put to flight, AS. *fēsian, fȳsian.*] **1**. To drive ; impel ; drive away ; put to flight. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To frighten ; to worry ; discomfit ; also, to beat. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*
☞ In U. S. commonly spelled *faze* (which see).
to feeze up, to work into a passion. *Obs.*

feeze, *n.* [Cf. FEEZE to drive.] **1**. A rush ; impact ; rub. *Obs. or U. S.*
2. Fretful excitement or alarm. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. A short run before a jump ; in phrases, *to fetch*, or *take, one's feeze.* *Obs.*

Feh′ling's so-lu′tion (fā′lĭngz). [After Hermann *Fehling* (1812-85), German chemist.] *Chem.* A blue solution made by adding an alkaline solution of Rochelle salt (sodium potassium tartrate) to a solution of blue vitriol (cupric sulphate). It is reduced by certain sugars and by certain other substances, red cuprous oxide being precipitated, and is therefore used in testing for these substances (**Fehling's test**) and in determining their reducing power.

feign (fān), *v. t. ;* FEIGNED (fānd) ; FEIGN′ING. [ME. *feinen*, F. *feindre* (p. pr. *feignant*), fr. L. *fingere ;* akin to L. *figura* figure, and E. *dough.* See DOUGH ; cf. FIGURE, FAINT, EFFIGY, FICTION.] **1**. To fashion ; shape. *Obs. or R.*
2. To give a mental existence to, as to something not real or actual ; to imagine ; invent ; fable ; hence, to pretend ; to form and relate as if true.

There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart. *Neh.* vi. 8.

The poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods. *Shak.*

3. To believe erroneously. *Obs.*
4. To represent by a false appearance of ; to pretend ; simulate ; sham ; counterfeit ; as, to *feign* a sickness.
5. To dissemble ; to conceal. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
6. To shirk ; avoid. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

feign, *v. i.* **1**. To pretend ; dissemble ; romance.
2. **a** To feint. *Obs.* **b** To shirk ; flinch. *Obs.*
3. *Music. Obs.* **a** To sing in an undertone ; to hum. **b** To sing "feigned music" (which see).
Syn. — See ASSUME.

feigned (fānd), *p. a.* **1**. Not real or genuine ; pretended ; counterfeit ; insincere ; false. "A *feigned* friend." *Shak.*
2. Fictitious ; imaginary. *Obs.*
feigned issue, *Law*, in practice, an issue framed by arrangement between the parties in order to try before a jury a question of fact which the court either has not the power or is unwilling to try. This procedure is now generally discontinued under laws enabling the court to refer such matters to a jury without it. — **f. music** [L. *musica ficta*], *Medieval Music*, music in which certain tones were chromatically raised or lowered to suit the harmony ; — so called because accidentals (except B♭) were not given by the monochord, and were originally not shown in the notation. Also applied to a scale or melody exceeding the regular compass. — **f. recovery**. = COMMON RECOVERY. *Obs.*
— **feign′ed-ly** (fān′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **feign′ed-ness**, *n.*

feint (fānt), *a.* [F. *feint*, p. p. of *feindre* to feign. See FEIGN.] Feigned ; counterfeit. *Obs. or R.*

feint, *n.* [F. *feinte*, fr. *feindre.* See FEIGN.] **1**. That which is feigned ; an assumed or false appearance ; a pretense ; a stratagem ; a fetch.

Courtley's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spectator.*

2. A mock blow or attack on one part when another part is intended to be struck ; — said of certain movements in fencing, boxing, war, etc.
3. *Music.* A semitone ; a diesis. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PRETENSE.

feint, *v. i.* To make a feint, or mock attack.

feist (fīst), *n.* [Prop., a fisting dog, from dial. or obs. *fist* to break wind, fr. (assumed) AS. *fīstan.*] A small dog. Same as FIST, *n.*, 3. *Local, U. S.*

feld′spar′ (fĕld′spär′), *or, now rare,* **feld′spath′** (fĕld′spăth′), *n.* [G. *feldspath ; feld* field + *spath* spar.] *Min.* Any of a group of minerals, closely related in crystalline form, and all silicates of aluminium with either potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium. They occur in crystals and crystalline masses, vitreous in luster, and breaking rather easily in two directions at right angles to each other, or nearly so. The colors are usually white or nearly white, flesh-red, bluish, or greenish. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 2.5-2.9. The group includes the monoclinic (*orthoclastic*) species *orthoclase*, or common potash feldspar, and the rare *hyalophane*, or baryta feldspar ; also the triclinic species *microcline*, a potash feldspar ; *anorthoclase*, chiefly a soda-potash feldspar ; *anorthite*, or lime feldspar ; *albite*, or soda feldspar ; also, intermediate between the last two species, *labradorite, andesine, oligoclase*, containing both calcium and sodium in varying amounts. The feldspars are essential constituents of nearly all crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, mica slate, most kinds of basalt and trachyte, etc. The decomposition of feldspar has yielded a large part of the clay of the soil, also the mineral kaolin, an essential material in the making of fine pottery. Common feldspar is itself largely used in the same industry.

feld-spath′oid (fĕld-spăth′oid), *n.* *Min.* Any of a group of minerals similar to the feldspars in composition and in function in forming rocks. They are nephelite, leucite, sodalite, haüyne, noseau, and melilite. See ANALCITE.

Fé′li′bre (fā′lē′br′), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *felibre*, in OPr., doctors of the law (*Luke* ii. 46), fr. Sp. *feligrés*, now meaning "one belonging to a certain parish," L. *filii ecclesiae* sons of the church. The origin of the word was not known when it was adopted by the modern Provençal poets.] A member or supporter of the Félibrige. — **Fé-li′bre-an** (fā-lē′brē-ăn), *a.*

‖ **Fé′li′brige′** (fā′lē′brēzh′), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *felibrige.* See FÉLIBRE.] A literary association or brotherhood of Provençal writers. It was founded near Avignon in 1854, under the leadership of Joseph Roumanille, for the maintenance and the purification of Provençal as a literary language and the promotion of the artistic interests of the south of France. The movement has given rise to a very interesting and remarkable literature by such writers as Mistral, Roumanille, Aubanel, and Felix Gras, and it has produced an artificial literary language, not spoken anywhere, but readily understood by speakers of Provençal.

fe′li-cif′ic (fē′lĭ-sĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *felix, -icis*, happy + *facere* to make.] Making happy ; causing happiness.

fe-lic′i-tate (fē-lĭs′ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *felicitatus*, p. p. of *felicitare* to felicitate, fr. *felix, -icis*, happy. See FELICITY.] Made happy. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

fe-lic′i-tate (-tāt), *v. t. ;* -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd) ; -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). **1**. To make happy or prosperous. *Rare.*

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit. *I. Watts.*

2. To call or consider happy ; to congratulate.

Every true heart must *felicitate* itself that its lot is cast in this kingdom. *W. Howitt.*

3. To offer congratulations on (some event). *Obs.*
Syn. — FELICITATE, CONGRATULATE. FELICITATE is the more formal term ; CONGRATULATE, while also frequently formal, commonly implies a heartier and more genuine expression of sympathetic joy.

fe-lic′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *félicitation.*] Act of felicitating ; a wishing of joy or happiness ; congratulation.

fe-lic′i-tous (fē-lĭs′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* **1**. Happy ; indicative of happiness. *Rare.*
2. Happily applied or expressed ; appropriate ; apt ; happy in expression. "The *felicitous* . . . Fontaine." *Dibdin.*

Felicitous words and images. *M. Arnold.*

Syn. — See PERTINENT.
— **fe-lic′i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **fe-lic′i-tous-ness**, *n.*

fe-lic′i-ty (-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *felicite*, F. *félicité*, fr. L. *felicitas*, fr. *felix, -icis*, happy, fruitful.] **1**. State of being happy ; blessedness ; enjoyment of good.

Our own *felicity* we make or find. *Johnson.*
To attain everlasting joy and *felicity.* *Book of Common Prayer.*

2. That which promotes happiness ; a successful or gratifying event ; blessing ; prosperity ; good fortune.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign. *Atterbury.*

3. A pleasing faculty or accomplishment, esp. in art or language ; remarkable aptness or grace ; as, *felicity* in painting portraits, or in writing or talking.
4. A happy achievement ; an apt expression.
5. *Astrol.* Favorable aspect ; — said of a planet. *Obs.*
Syn. — Bliss, beatitude, blissfulness. See HAPPINESS.

Fe′li-dæ (fē′lĭ-dē ; fĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FELIS.] *Zoöl.* The cat family, a family of digitigrade carnivorous mammals of which the domestic cat is the type. The family includes also the lion, tiger, leopard, puma, jaguar, wild cat, lynxes, etc., and the cheetah. Except the cheetah (which see), all the existing members are very closely related and may be included in the typical genus *Felis*, though the lynxes are usually made a separate genus (*Lynx*). The typical cats have a lithe body, very soft, often handsomely marked fur, powerful and exceedingly active muscles, comparatively short limbs with soft pads on the feet, permitting of a stealthy tread, and with claws which when not in use are retracted into sheaths, thus preserving their sharpness for seizing their prey and for defense. Their jaws, which are provided with formidable teeth, are short, enabling them to crush strong bones. Except the lion, the true cats are more or less expert at climbing. As compared to the dogs they are of unsocial disposition. The extinct saber-toothed cats are sometimes included in the Felidæ as a subfamily (Machairodontinæ).

fe′line (fē′līn ; 277), *a.* [L. *felinus*, fr. *feles, felis*, cat.] **1**. *Zoöl.* Catlike ; of or pertaining to the genus *Felis* or family Felidæ.
2. Characteristic of cats ; sly ; stealthy ; treacherous ; as, a *feline* nature ; *feline* manners.
— **fe′line-ly**, *adv.* — **fe′line-ness**, *n.*

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feeld. † FIELD.
fee′less, *a.* See -LESS.
feel′ing-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **feel′ing-less-ly**, *adv.* [*n.*, 12.
feeling tone. *Psychol.* See TONE,
feel′some, *a.* Gratifying to the feeling ; agreeable to taste. *Obs.*
feeme. † FEME.
feend. † FIEND.
feer. † FEAR ; FERE, bold.
feer. Var. of FIER, price.
feer. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FERE, companion.
feer (fēr), *v. t. & i. ;* FEERED (fērd); FEER′ING. [Cf. AS. *fyrian* to make a furrow.] To mark off (land) for plowing by furrows. *Brit.*
feerd′ful. † FERDFUL.
feer′ie (fēr′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *færig* ready, strong, in good health.] Active ; nimble. *Scot.* — **feer′i-ly**, *adv.* *Scot.*
feer′ing, *n.* [See FEER, *v.*] Land marked off for plowing. *Brit.*
feer′y (fēr′ĭ), *n.* Also **feery-fary**. Bustle ; noise ; tumult ; rage. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
feese. Var. of FEEZE.
fee simple. See under 2d FEE.
feest. † FIST.
feet, *n., pl.* of FOOT.
feet. † FEAT.
fee tail. See under 2d FEE.
feet′less, *a.* See -LESS.
feeze. Obs. pl. of FEE. [FUM.
fe′-faw′-fum′. Var. of FEE-FAW-
feffe. † FEOFF.
feffe′ment, feft′ment. Obs. or dial. vars. of FEOFFMENT.
fef′ni-cute (fĕf′nĭ-kūt), *n.* Hypocrite ; sneak. *Dial. Eng.*
fefre. † FEVER.
feg (fĕg). Dial. Eng. var. of FIG.
fe-ga′ry (fē-gā′rĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of VAGARY.
feggeboy. † FIGBOY.
feghte. † FIGHT. [FAITH.
fegs (fĕgz), *interj.* Corrupt. of
fegue. † FEAGUE.
feh. † FEE.
feht. † FIGHT.
fei. † FEE. [*terj.* *Scot.*
feich (fēκ). Var. of FEIGH, *in-*
feid. † FADE, to wither.
feid (fēd), *n.* A feud ; an enemy; a cause of quarrel. *Obs. or Scot.*
feie. † FEY.
feien. † FAY, *v.* [FIFTEEN.
feif′teen′ (fēt′tēn′). Scot. var. of
feigh (fā). Var. of FAY, to cleanse. [gust. *Scot.*
feigh (fēκ ; fāκ), *interj.* of dis-
feight (fāt). Dial. Eng. var. of FIGHT. [FAIN, *a. & adv.*
feign. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
feign, *n.* Feigning; pretense. *Obs.*
feign′er, *n.* One who feigns.
feign′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FEIGN. — **feign′ing-ly**, *adv.*
feil. † FELE.
feil (fēl), *a.* [AS. *fæle* faithful, good.] Comfortable ; also, neat ; soft. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
feild. † FIELD.
feill. † FEEL.
feill, *n.* [Cf. FEEL, *n.*] Experience ; knowledge. *Obs.*
feim (fēm). Scot. var. of FOAM.
fein. † FAIN, *a. & adv. ;* VEIN.
fein. Feign. *Ref. Sp.*
feind. Feigned. *Ref. Sp.*
feine. † FEIGN.
feint † FAINT.
feintise. † FAINTISE.
feir. † FAIR, *a. & n. ;* FEAR.
feir (fēr). Scot. var. of FIRE.
feir, *n.* [From *effeir*, Scot. var. of *affair.* *Oxf. E. D.*] Appearance ; guise ; way. *Obs. Scot.*
feir′ie. Scot. var. of FEERIE.
feirie. † FAIRY.
feirse. † FIERCE.
feirth. † FOURTH.
feis (fĕsh ; fāsh), *n. ; pl.* FEISEANNA (-ăn′nȧ). [Ir. *feis*, pl. *feiseanna*, festival, assembly.] A tournament or assembly in ancient Ireland in which there was intellectual, artistic, and physical competition. These sessions have lately been revived by Gaelic societies. Cf. EISTEDDFOD.
F. E. I. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of Educational Institute of Scotland.
feit (fēt ; fāt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEAT.
feith. † FAITH. [JADE (stone).
‖ **fei tsui′** (fā′tswē′), *n.* See
feize. Var. of FEEZE, *v. t.*
fek. Obs. or Scot. var. of FECK, effect.
fekel. † FICKLE.
fel. † FELE, FELL.
Fel. *Abbr.* Felix.
fela. † FELLOW.
felaghe. † FELLOW.
Fe-lap′ton (fē-lăp′tŏn), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, third figure.
felawe, etc. † FELLOW, etc.
feld. † FIELD, FOLD, bend.
feld. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of FEEL.
feldefare. † FIELDFARE.
feldishe. † FIELDISH.
feld′spar-phyre′ (fĕld′spär-fīr′), *n.* *Petrog.* Any porphyry with *feldspar* phenocrysts.
feld-spath′ic (fĕld-spăth′ĭk), **feld-spath′ose** (-ōs), *a.* *Petrog.* Pert. to, or containing, feldspar.
fele. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEAL, to hide.
fele. † FEEL, FILE, to defile.
fele, *a.* [Cf. FEIL, *a.*] Proper ; estimable ; good. *Obs.*
fele, *a. & adv.* [AS. *fela, feola;* akin to G. *viel*, Gr. πολύς. See FULL, *a.*] Many ; much. — **fele-fold**, *a.* Manifold. — *adv.* In many ways. — *v. t. & i.* To multiply. *All Obs.*
felet. † FILLET.
felf. Dial. Eng. var. of FELLOE.
fel′geld′, *n.* [*fell* hide + *geld* tribute.] *O. Eng. Law.* A geld payable on a fell, or hide. *Obs.*
felhede, *n.* Fellness. *Obs.*
feli. † FELLY. [RAPHY.
fel′ic (fĕl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROG-
Fe-lic′i-a (fē-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ ; fē-lĭsh′ȧ), *n.* [L. ; cf. L. *felix* happy.] Lit., happiness ; — fem. prop. name. F. *Félicie* (fā′lē′sē′), *Félicité* (fā′lē′sē′tā′); It. *Felicia* (fā-lē′chä) ; Sp. *Felicidad* (fā-lē′thē-thäth′ ; 138, 146).
Fe-li′cian (fē-lĭsh′ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Felix (d. 818), bishop of Urgel in Spain, an advocate of adoptionism.
Fe-li′cians (-ănz), *n. pl.* [L. *felix, felicis*, happy.] An imaginary people described by Mercier de la Rivière (1720-93), the French economist, in his "L'Heureuse Nation," represented as free and sovereign, and living under the absolute empire of laws.
fe′li-cide (fē′lĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *felis* cat + *-cide.*] Killing of a cat.
fe-lic′i-fy (fē-lĭs′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *felix* + *-fy.*] Make happy. *Obs.*
fe-li′cious (fē-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *felix, -icis*, happy.] Happy ; fortunate ; prosperous. *Obs.*
Fe-lic′i-tas (fē-lĭs′ĭ-tăs), *n.* [L.] Roman goddess of good fortune.
‖ **fe-li′ci-tas mul′tos ha′bet a-mi′cos** (fē-lĭs′ĭ-tăs). [L.] Felicity has many friends.
‖ **fe-li′ci-ter** (fē-lĭs′ĭ-tẽr). [L.] Fortunately ; happily. [Felidæ.
fe′lid (fē′lĭd), *n.* One of the
fe′li-form, *a.* Resembling a cat.
Fe-li′næ (fē-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FELIS.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily consisting of all the existing Felidæ except the cheetah.
fe-lin′i-ty (fē-lĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being feline.
feliole. † FILIOLE.

G H I J K L M

Fe'lis (fē'lĭs), *n.* [L., cat.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the Felidæ. See FELIDÆ.

fell (fĕl), *n.* [AS. *fell*; akin to D. *vel*, OHG. *fel*, G. *fell*, Icel. *fell* (in comp.), Goth. *fill* in þrutsfill leprosy, L. *pellis* skin, Gr. πέλλα. Cf. FILM, PELL, *n.*] **1.** A skin or hide of a beast or, more rarely, a human being; a pelt; a fleece; a covering of hair or wool.
2. The flesh immediately under the skin. *Obs.*
Syn. — See SKIN.

fell, *n.* [Icel. *fjall*; akin to Sw. *fjäll* a ridge or chain of mountains, Dan. *fjeld* mountain, rock, and prob. to G. *fels* rock.] **1.** A hill or mountain. *Obs.*, exc. in proper names.
2. An elevated wild field; moor; down. *Brit.*
3. "In 16–17th century understood to mean: A marsh, fen." *Oxf. E. D.*

fell, *v. t.*; FELLED (fĕld); FELL'ING. [AS. *fellan*, a causative verb fr. *feallan* to fall; akin to D. *vellen*, G. *fällen*, Icel. *fella*, Sw. *fälla*, Dan. *fælde*. See FALL, *v. i.*] **1.** To cut, beat, or knock down; as, to *fell* a tree; he was *felled*.
2. To cause to fall; to prostrate; to ruin; to lay low; to kill; to lower. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fell, *n.* *Mining.* The finer portions of ore which go through the meshes when the ore is sorted by sifting.

fell, *v. t.* [Prob. same as *fell* to cause to fall.] To sew or hem down in a certain fashion; — said of seams made with one edge which is wider than, and turned over, the other, and hemmed or blind-stitched down on the fabric so as to leave no raw edge.

fell, *n.* **1.** A felling.
2. Timber cut down during one season; a fall.
3. *Sewing.* A seam formed by felling. See FELL, to sew.
4. *Weaving.* The end of a web, formed by the last weft thread.
5. A fall of lambs.

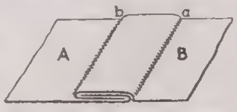

Fell, 3. *a* Original Seam joining pieces *A* and *B*; *b* Hemmed-down Fold.

fell, *a.* [ME. *fel*, OF. *fel* cruel, fierce, perfidious; as a noun also with acc. *felon*, fr. LL. *felo*, *fello*. See FELON.]
1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; ravenous.
While we devise *fell* tortures for thy faults. *Shak.*
2. Deadly; piercing; very painful; destructive. *Poetic.*
3. Eager; intent; shrewd; spirited; doughty. *Obs.*
4. Great; mighty. *Obs. or Scot.*
Syn. — See FEROCIOUS.

fel'lah (fĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Ar. FELLAHIN or -HEEN (fĕl'ȧ-hēn'), E. FELLAHS (fĕl'ȧz). [Ar. *fellāh*.] A peasant or cultivator in Egypt, Syria, and other Arabic-speaking countries.

fell'er (fĕl'ẽr), *n.* One that fells; esp., a machine for felling trees.

fell'er, *n.* A sewing-machine attachment for felling seams.

fel'lic (fĕl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fel*, *fellis*, gall.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid present in human bile.

fell'ness, *n.* [See FELL cruel.] **1.** Quality or state of being fell, or cruel; fierce barbarity; destructiveness.
2. Wisdom. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

fel'low (fĕl'ō), *n.* [ME. *felawe*, *felaghe*, Icel. *fēlagi*, akin to *fēlag* companionship, prop., a laying together of property. See FEE property, LAY, *v. t.*] **1.** One associated with another as a sharer; partner; colleague; accomplice. *Obs.*
The *fellows* of his crime. *Milton.*
2. A companion; comrade; associate; — commonly used of men, but sometimes of women. *Judges* xi. 37.
3. A fellow creature; neighbor; contemporary; member (of a company or group).
To understand man . . . we must . . . view him in combination with his *fellows*. *Carlyle.*
4. An equal in power, rank, character, etc.; that which equals or resembles another.
It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy *fellow*. *Shak.*
5. One of a pair, or of two things used together or suited to each other; a mate. *Obs. as to man and animals.*
This was my glove; here is the *fellow* of it. *Shak.*
6. A person; an individual; one; as, give a *fellow* a chance; he is a hard-working *fellow*. *Chiefly Colloq.*
She seemed to be a good sort of *fellow*. *Dickens.*
7. A beau; a sweetheart. *Uncultivated.*
8. **a** A person of one of the lower social orders; — the customary form of address to servants and inferiors. *Obs.* **b** A man without good breeding or worth.
Worth makes the man, the want of it the *fellow*. *Pope.*
9. In English universities, an incorporated member of a college or collegiate foundation, or, by analogy, a holder of a position carrying an allowance from the collegiate funds, based upon the prosecution of certain studies for a term of years and called a fellowship.
10. In American and some newer British universities and colleges, a member of the corporation or governing body; also, a graduate appointed to a fellowship.
11. A member of an incorporated literary or scientific society; as, a *Fellow* of the Royal Society; — usually denoting a grade of membership importing greater honor and marked by greater privileges than the title of "Member."

fel'low, *a.* Being a companion, mate, or associate; associated; as, a *fellow* passenger.

fel'low (fĕl'ō), *v. t.*; FEL'LOWED (-ōd); FEL'LOW-ING. **1.** To associate; to pair; to be associated with; to share in. *Obs.*
2. To produce a fellow to; to find an equal to; to match.
Its sane philosophy and pensive, dreamy loveliness . . . cannot be *fellowed* in its particular genre. *Richard Burton.*
3. To make or represent as equal or on a par (with or to). *R.*
This quality . . . *fellows* him rather with Milton. *Century Mag.*

fellow commoner. **a** One who shares with others, esp. in a meal. *Obs.* **b** In some colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and at Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate who has the privilege of dining at the fellows' table.

fellow creature. One of the same race or kind; one made by the same Creator.

fellow feeling. **a** Sympathy; a like feeling. **b** A feeling of community of interest. *Rare.*

fellow helper. A coadjutor.

fellow servant. Also **fel'low-serv'ant**, *n.* **1.** One of two or more servants employed together.
2. *pl. Law.* Those persons who are employed by the same master and are engaged under the same general control in promoting or accomplishing a common object under such relations to each other that the safety of any one in the ordinary and natural course of events depends upon the exercise of due care and skill by the others. This definition is according to the decisions of the British courts and of the Federal and most of the State courts in the United States; but in a few States it is held that such employees are not fellow servants when they are of different ranks, as conductors and brakemen, mill superintendent and operatives, etc. The general common-law rule that one fellow servant cannot recover for injuries sustained from another fellow servant in their common employment unless such other is shown to be a person unfit or improper to have been so employed has been modified by statute in Great Britain and in most of the United States so as to increase the employers' liability.

fel'low-ship (fĕl'ō-shĭp), *n.* [*fellow* + *-ship*.] **1.** State or relation of being a fellow or associate.
2. Partnership; alliance; membership (in a society); casual intercourse. *Obs.*
3. Companionship of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse; hence, friendliness; comradeship.
In a great town, friends are scattered, so that there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neighborhoods. *Bacon.*
4. A state of being together; companionship; association; hence, community of interest.
Fellowship in pain divides not smart. *Milton.*
5. Any union or association; corporation; company; esp., a company of equals or friends.
The sorrow of Noah with his *fellowship*. *Chaucer.*
6. *Eng. & Amer. Universities.* A foundation for the maintenance, on certain conditions, of a scholar called a *fellow*, who usually resides at the university; the position and emoluments of a fellow; the fellows of a college collectively.
7. *Eccl.* Communion; mutual relation between members or branches of the same church. See *right hand of fellowship*, under RIGHT.
8. *Arith.* The rule for dividing profit and loss among partners, based on proportion by composition; — called also *partnership*, *company*, and *distributive proportion*.

fel'low-ship (fĕl'ō-shĭp), *v. t.*; -SHIPED (-shĭpt) or -SHIPPED; -SHIP'ING or -SHIP'PING. **1.** *Eccl.* To acknowledge as of good standing, or in communion according to standards of faith and practice; to admit to Christian fellowship.
2. To unite in fellowship; to accompany. *Obs.*

fel'low-ship, *v. i.* To join in fellowship; to be in communion (with a church or church member). *Chiefly Eccl.*

fel'ly (fĕl'lĭ), *adv.* In a fell manner; specif.: **a** Fiercely; cruelly; barbarously; savagely; destructively. **b** Keenly; bitterly; terribly; craftily. *Obs.*

fel'ly (fĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). Also **fel'loe**. [ME. *feli*, *felwe*, *felow*, AS. *felg*; akin to D. *velg*, G. *felge*, OHG. *felga* felly (also, a harrow, but prob. a different word), Dan. *fælge*.] The exterior wooden rim, or a segment of the rim, of a wheel, supported by the spokes. See RUNNING GEAR, *Illust.*

felly auger. A hollow auger for fashioning the round end of a spoke where it fits into a felly.

‖ **fe'lo-de-se'** (fē'lō-dē-sē'; 277), *n.*; *pl.* FELOS-DE-SE (fē'lōz-). [LL. *felo*, E. *felon* + *de* of + *se* self.] *Law.* One who deliberately kills himself, or who dies from the effects of his commission of an unlawful malicious act. See SUICIDE.

fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *felon* a kind of sore or abscess; cf. LL. *fello*, prob. in the same sense; perh. fr. L. *fel* gall, or perh. the same word as *felon* a criminal.] *Med.* A kind of whitlow; a painful inflammation of the structures of a finger, usually of the last joint; paronychia.

fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* [ME., adj., cruel, n., villain, ruffian, traitor, F. *félon* traitor, in OF. also, villain, fr. LL. *felo*, better *fello*; of uncertain origin. Cf. FELL, *a.*, 1st FELON.]
1. *Law.* A person who has committed a felony.
2. A wicked person; a villain; monster; wretch. *Obs.*
Syn. — Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit.
felon de se, *or* **felon of one's self**, *Law*, a felo-de-se. *Obs.*

fel'on, *a.* **1.** Characteristic of a felon; wicked; murderous; wild; malignant; fierce; cruel; traitorous; disloyal.
Vain shows of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope.*
2. Brave; sturdy; also, sullen. *Obs.*

fe-lo'ni-ous (fē-lō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to, or having the quality of, felony; malicious; villainous; traitorous; perfidious; specif., *Law*, of the nature of a legal felony; done with intent to commit a crime; as, *felonious* homicide.
O thievish Night,
Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars? *Milton.*
— **fe-lo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fe-lo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

fel'on-ry (fĕl'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* The class of felons; specif., the convict population of a penal colony.

fel'o-ny (fĕl'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *felonie*, OF. *felonie*, F. *félonie* treachery, malice. See 2d FELON.]
1. Wickedness; baseness; treachery; deceit; wrath; daring; a crime or sin. *Obs.*
2. *Feudal Law.* An act on the part of the vassal which involved the forfeiture of his fee, or an act of the lord which involved the forfeiture of his lordship. Later the term *felony* came to be used of every grave crime, and seemingly with no reference to the feudal bond except that the felon's land escheated to his lord, and a charge of *felony* became an indispensable part of the charge of every crime punishable by death or mutilation, and such an offense had to be prosecuted by an appeal (which see).
3. *Common Law.* **a** In the early common law (with possibly some small anomalies), any crime that could be prosecuted by an appeal, the consequences peculiar to offenses that could be so prosecuted being: in case of conviction, loss of lands by escheat or forfeiture with confiscation of goods and loss of life or member; in case of the alleged felon fleeing from trial, outlawry. Of these features forfeiture was fairly constant during those changes (in the law or its actual administration) that rendered practically obsolete appeal and outlawry and otherwise modified the criminal law, so that Blackstone's definition (which broadly sensed the law of his own day and was followed for a century or more afterward) was in effect as in def. **b** (below). **b** As defined by Blackstone: An offense which occasions a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded, according to the degree of guilt, the chief offenses of this kind being homicide, rape, larceny, burglary, arson, and strictly, also, treason, which last is often classed by itself as distinct from felony. With the abolition of forfeiture (which see) for crime there remained no serviceable criterion for distinguishing a felony from a misdemeanor. Hence, *felony* came to be used as in sense 4 (following).
4. *Common and Statute Law.* Any of various crimes, artificially grouped together, that are in general graver or more serious in their natures and penal consequences than those called *misdemeanors*. In this sense *felony* may include common-law felonies (in sense 3), offenses expressly declared to be felonies by statute, and offenses held to be felonies by the courts though not expressly created as such. This is the case in England, where as a general rule those statutory offenses that involve loss of life or limb are held to be felonies, though without being expressly made so by statutory definition. In some of the United States the distinction between felonies and misdemeanors has been expressly abolished by statute; in many other States the distinction is expressly made by statute to depend upon the kind of punishment involved, most of the statutes declaring a felony to be: any offense that is punishable by death or confinement in the penitentiary, or State prison, such being the characteristic modern punishment of common-law felonies (in sense 3 **b**).

fel'site (fĕl'sīt), *n.* [G. *feldstein*, or earlier *felsstein*, *felsenstein*.] *Petrog.* A dense fine-grained igneous rock, flintlike in fracture, consisting almost entirely of feldspar and quartz in very minute crystals. — **fel-sit'ic** (fĕl-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

felt (fĕlt), *n.* [AS. *felt*; akin to D. *vilt*, G. *filz*, Sw. & Dan. *filt*, and to G. *falzen* to fold, join; cf. L. *pellere* to beat, push, drive. Cf. FELTER, FILTER.] **1.** A cloth or stuff made of matted fibers of wool, or wool and fur or hair, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with lees or size, without spinning or weaving.
2. Any article, esp. a hat, made of felt; rarely, a hat made of other material.
3. A material resembling felt, as a fireproof fabric of fibrous asbestos used as a heat insulator.
4. A mat or thick mass of hair, roots, or fibrous substance.
5. [Prob. confused with *fell* skin.] A skin or hide; a fell; a pelt. *Dial. Eng.*

felt, *v. t.*; FELT'ED; FELT'ING. **1.** To make into felt, or a feltlike substance; to cause to adhere and mat together.
2. To cover with or as with felt; as, to *felt* a cylinder.

felt carpet. A carpet made by felting without weaving.

felt'ed (fĕl'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Made into felt; covered with felt; matted; specif., *Bot.*, having hairs, filaments, or hyphæ closely woven or matted together.
2. Made of felt.

felt grain. The grain of timber which is transverse to the annular rings or plates; the direction of the medullary rays in oak and some other timber.

felt'ing, *n.* **1.** The material of which felt is made; also, felted cloth; also, the process by which it is made.
2. The act of splitting timber by the felt grain.

fe-luc'ca (fē-lŭk'ȧ), *n.* [It. *feluca* (cf. Sp. *faluca*, Pg. *falua*), perh. fr. Ar. *fulk* ship; cf. Ar. *falūkah* (perh. fr. It. or Sp.).] *Naut.* A narrow, fast, lateen-rigged vessel, commonly three-masted, chiefly used in the Mediterranean. It is usually low, with an awning in place of an upper deck, and with provision for using oars when necessary.

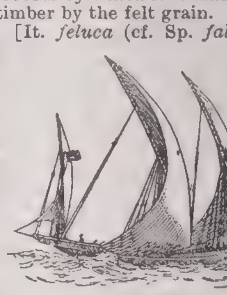
Felucca.

fel'wort' (fĕl'wûrt'), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. of *field-*

Fe'lix (fē'lĭks), *n.* [L.] Lit., happy; prosperous; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Félix* (fā'lēks'); It. *Felice* (fā-lē'-chā); Sp. *Félix* (fā'lēks); Pg. *Feliz* (fā-lēs'); G. & D. *Felix* (fā'lēks). — Fem. *Felicia*.
‖ **fe'lix quem fa'ci-unt a'li-e'na pe-ri'cu-la cau'tum** (pē-rĭk'ū-lȧ). [L.] Happy he whom others' dangers make cautious.
‖ **fe'lix qui po'tu-it re'rum co-gno'sce-re cau'sas** (kŏg-nŏs'ē-rē). [L.] Happy he who could perceive the causes of things. *Vergil* (*Georgics*, II. 490).
fell. ✝ FELE.
fell. *pret.* of FALL.
fell, *n.* [L. *fel* gall, bile.] Gall; anger; bitterness. *Obs.*
fell, *adv.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Fiercely; cruelly. **b** Vigorously; eagerly. **c** Immoderately.
fell'a-ble (fĕl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be felled.
fell'age (-āj), *n.* Act or process [of felling.
Fel-la'ni (fĕ-lä'nē), *n. pl.*, **Fel-la'tahs** (-täz), *n. pl.* See FULAH.
felle. ✝ FELE, FELL.
felled (fĕld), *a.* Having a fell; — in comb.; as, full-*felled* sheep.
fel'ler. Dial. & vulgar var. of FELLOW.
fell'fare', *n.* The fieldfare.
felliche. ✝ FELLY.
fel'li-du'cous (fĕl'ĭ-dū'kŭs), *a.* [L. *felliducus*.] = CHOLAGOGUE.
fel-lif'lu-ous (fĕ-lĭf'lōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fellifluus*; *fel* gall + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing with gall. *R.*
fell'ing-bird', *n.* Wryneck. *Eng.*
felling wedge. *Forestry.* = FALLING WEDGE.
fel-lin'ic (fĕ-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fel* gall + *-in* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Fellic.
fell'mon'ger (fĕl'mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in fells; esp., a dealer in sheepskins who separates the wool from the pelts. — **fell'mon'ger-ing**, **fell'mon'ger-y**, *n.*
fel'loe (fĕl'ō), *n.* See FELLY.
fel'lon, -oun, etc. ✝ FELON, etc.
fel'low-craft', *n.* The second degree of ancient craft masonry; also, one who has taken this degree.
fellow employee. See FELLOW [SERVANT.
fel'low-ess, *n.* Female fellow. *R.*
fel'low-feel', *v. t.* To share through sympathy. *Obs.*
fel'low-feel', *v. i.* To sympathize (with). — **fel'low-feel'er**, *n.* — **fel'low-feel'ing**, *a.* *All Obs.*
fellow heir. A joint heir; a coheir. *Chiefly in religious writings.* — **fel'low-heir'ship**, *n.*
fel'low-less, *a.* Peerless.
fel'low-like', *a.* Like a companion; companionable; equal; sympathetic. *Obs. or R.* — *adv.* Like one's fellows; similarly; sociably. *Obs.*
fel'low-ly, *a. & adv.* Fellowlike. [*Obs.*
fel'low-red, *n.* [*fellow* + *-red*.] *Obs.* **1.** Fellowship; companionship; intercourse.
2. A company of associates.
fellowship porter. A member of the fellowship of the Porters of Billingsgate in London.
Fell system. = ABT SYSTEM.
felluca. ✝ FELUCCA.
fel'ly, *a.* Fell. *Obs.*
fel'ly. Dial. & vulgar var. of [FELLOW.
felo. ✝ FELLOW.
fe'loid, *a.* [*Felis* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the Felidæ.
fel'on-ess, *n.* Female felon. *R.*
felon grass. **a** Masterwort. **b** Black hellebore. **c** Herb Robert.
felon herb. **a** Mugwort. **b** The mouse-ear hawkweed.
fe-lo'ni-an, *n.* Felon. *Obs.*
fel'on-ly, *adv.* of FELON. *Obs.*
fel'on-ous, *a.* [Cf. OF. *feloneus*.] Vicious; wicked; cruel; fierce. *Obs.* — **fel'on-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
fel'on-set'ter, *n.* *Anglo-Irish.* A thief catcher. — **fel'on-set'ting**, *n.*
fel'on-weed', *n.* The European [ragwort.
fel'on-wood', *n.* = FELONWORT.
fel'on-wort' (fĕl'ŭn-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Bittersweet, 3 **a.** **b** Celandine, **a.** **c** Masterwort. **d** Herb Robert.
feloun, felown. ✝ FELON.
feloure, *n.* [OF. *fueilleüre*.] Foliage. *Obs.*
felow. ✝ FELLY.
fel'sen. ✝ FILSEN.
fel'sö-ban'yite (fĕl'shē-bän'-yīt), *n.* [From *Felsö-Bánya*, mining town in Hungary.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, $H_{20}Al_4SO_{19}$, usually in snow-white concretions.
fel'so-phyre (fĕl'sō-fīr), *n.* [Irreg. fr. G. *fels* a rock + *-phyre*.] *Petrog.* A porphyritic rock having a felsitic ground mass.
fel'spar' (fĕl'spär'), **fel'spath'**, etc. Vars. of FELDSPAR, etc.
fels'ship. ✝ FALSESHIP.
fel'stone', *n.* [Fr. G. *feldstein*, like E. *fel*spar.] = FELSITE.
felt, *pret. & p. p.* of FEEL.
fe t. ✝ FIELD.
felt, *n.* = CALCULUS, stone. *Obs. Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*
felt'er, *n.* One who makes felt, or who works in felt.
felt'er, *v. t.* [ME. *feltren*, *filtren*, LL. *filtrare*, fr. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt: cf. F. *feutrer*, OF. *feltrer*. See FELT, *n.*, FILTER.] To mat like felt; to entangle; encumber; filter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
felt'er, *v. i.* To make a felted surface; to mingle; have intercourse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
felthe. ✝ FILTH.
felt'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
felt'wort' (fĕlt'wûrt'), *n.* Mul-[lein.
felt'y, *a.* Resembling felt.
felt'y-fare', **felt'y-fli'er**, *n.* The fieldfare. *Dial. Eng.*
Fe-lup' (fē-lōōp'), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of the western Sudan; also, a group of related tribes occupying the territory between Gambia and Sierra Leone.
fel'vet. ✝ VELVET.
felwe, fely. ✝ FELLY.
fem. ✝ FEME.
fem. *Abbr.* Feminine.

wort, AS. *feldwyrt*.] Any of several gentianaceous plants, esp. *Swertia perennis* and *Gentiana lutea*.

fe'male (fē'māl), *n.* [ME. *femele, femal*, F. *femelle*, fr. L. *femella*, dim. of *femina* woman. See FEMININE.] **1**. A woman or girl; a female human being; also, by extension, a female animal.

2. *Bot.* A pistillate plant.

Syn. — FEMALE, WOMAN, LADY. FEMALE (the correlative of *male*) emphasizes the idea of sex; it applies alike to human beings, animals, and plants. Its employment as a synonym for *woman* was once frequent among good writers; as, "three smart-looking *females*" (*Jane Austen*); "to please the *females* of our modest age" (*Byron*); "the *female* and her garments vexed and tossed" (*Wordsworth*). But this use is now commonly tabooed. As compared with WOMAN (the correlative of *man*), which emphasizes essential qualities, LADY (the correlative of *gentleman*) connotes rather the externals of social position or refinement. It is frequently used as a mere courteous synonym for *woman* (as, Please allow these *ladies* to pass); but its indiscriminate substitution for *woman* is vulgar; as, "I admit that our abuse of the word is villainous. I know of an orator who once said . . . that 'The *ladies* were last at the cross and first at the tomb'!" (*Lowell*). See FEMALE, *a.*, WOMAN.

fe'male, *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to a woman, or human being of that sex which conceives and brings forth young; hence, by extension, of or pertaining to animals of the corresponding sex, or designating that sex, or the functions, organs, and parts especially pertaining to it; — opposed to *male*. See SEX. In *Nat. Hist.* the female sex, or female animals or characters, are denoted by the symbol of Venus (♀).

To the generous decision of a *female* mind, we owe the discovery of America. *Belknap.*

2. Peculiar to, or characteristic of, woman; feminine; as, *female* tenderness. "*Female* usurpation." *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; weakly; paler or less vivid in color (said of precious stones); — rarely, inferior. *Obs.*

4. *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to or designating any reproductive organ or portion of a plant body in which relatively large, nonmotile gametes (eggs or oöspheres) are organized, requiring fertilization by smaller, often motile, gametes before they are capable of development into a new individual. **b** By analogy, pertaining to or designating any plant organ or reproductive body which produces, or is concerned in the production of, fruit, after fecundation; — hence applied to the plant which bears such organs; as, the *female* hemp. Of seed plants, loosely, pistillate.

5. *Mech.* Designating a hollow part, tool, etc., into which is inserted a corresponding, or male, part; as, a *female* center, die, gauge, screw, template, or the like.

Syn. — FEMALE, FEMININE, WOMANLY, WOMANLIKE, WOMANISH, EFFEMINATE, LADYLIKE. FEMALE (opposed to *male*) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; FEMININE (opposed to *masculine*) denotes that which belongs to, or is characteristic of, women (not, in modern usage, the females of animals), and frequently suggests gender rather than sex; it has now practically displaced all except the more strictly physiological senses of *female*; as, "the *female* bee" (*Milton*); "the *female* ivy" (*Shak.*); a *female* slave; "tinge with red the *female* reader's cheek" (*Byron*); "her heavenly form angelic, but more soft and *feminine*" (*Milton*); "the powerful, *feminine*, maternal hands" (*G. Eliot*); "the domestic virtues, which are especially *feminine*" (*Lecky*); "Hunt, whose *feminine* temperament gave him acute perceptions at the expense of judgment" (*Lowell*). WOMANLY (often opposed to *girlish*) suggests esp. a woman's deeper, tenderer, more gracious qualities; as, "All will spy in thy face a blushing, *womanly*, discovering grace" (*Donne*); "'T was just a *womanly* presence, an influence unexprest" (*Lowell*). WOMANLIKE is more apt to suggest characteristically feminine faults or foibles; as, "*Womanlike*, taking revenge too deep for a trenchant wrong done but in thought to your beauty" (*Tennyson*). WOMANISH (compare *mannish, childish*) is a term of contempt; as, "Art thou a man? Thy form cries out thou art: thy tears are *womanish*" (*Shak.*); "the *womanish* terror and foibles of Bianca" (*Walpole*); "*womanish* and wailing grief" (*Cowper*). EFFEMINATE emphasizes the idea of unmanly delicacy, luxuriousness, or enervation; as, "A woman impudent and mannish grown is not more loathed than an *effeminate* man in time of action" (*Shak.*); "an *effeminate* and unmanly foppery" (*Bp. Hurd*); "Something *feminine* — not *effeminate*, mind — is discoverable in the countenances of all men of genius" (*Coleridge*). LADYLIKE is frequently used sarcastically to imply a dainty and finical affectation of the proprieties; as, "fops at all corners, *ladylike* in mien" (*Cowper*); "He is a very *ladylike* poet" (*Hazlitt*); "opinions . . . of a highly genteel and *ladylike* order" (*Skeat*). See FEMALE, *n.*; cf. MALE.

female agaric. See AGARIC, *n.*, 2. — **f. dragon**, the water arum. — **f. fern**, the lady fern. The names *male fern* and *female fern* were anciently given to two common ferns; but neither has any distinctive sexual character. — **f. fluellen** *or* **fluellin**. **a** The germander speedwell. **b** Either of two European species of toadflax (*Kickxia elatine* and *K. spuria*). — **f. knotgrass**, the mare's-tail. — **f. nervine**, the showy lady's-slipper. — **f. pronucleus**. *Biol.* See PRONUCLEUS. — **f. rime**. = FEMININE RIME. — **f. rubber tree**, the conessi-bark tree (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*). — **f. suffrage**, suffrage possessed or exercised by women.

fe-mal'i-ty (fē-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Female nature and characteristics; womanliness; effeminacy.

feme (fĕm), *n.* [OF. *feme*, F. *femme*, L. *femina*.] **1**. *Law.* Wife; — chiefly in *baron and feme*.

2. A woman. *Obs.*

feme covert (kŭv'ẽrt) [OF. *coverte*, fem. of *covert* covered], *Law*, a married woman. This term and *feme sole* refer to the status of a woman as married or single, coverture carrying at the common law certain disabilities. See COVERT, *a.*, 3, MARRIAGE, WIFE. — **f. sole** (sōl) [OF. *sole* alone], a single or unmarried woman, whether a spinster, a widow, or a divorced woman. See FEME COVERT. — **f.-sole trader** *or* **merchant**, a married woman who engages in business on her own account, independently of her husband, and by custom, as in London, or by statute, is with respect to her trading treated at law as a feme sole.

fem'er-ell (fĕm'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *fumeraille* part of a chimney. See FUME.] *Arch.* A lantern, or louver covering, placed on a roof, for ventilation or escape of smoke.

fem'i-na-cy (fĕm'ĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* Female nature.

fem'i-nal (-năl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *feminal*.] Female.

fem'i-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **a** Femininity; female nature. **b** Something characteristic of a woman.

fem'i-ne'i-ty (-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *femineus* feminine.] Womanliness; femininity.

fem'i-nie (fĕm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *femenie, feminie*, the female sex, realm of women.] The world of women; womankind; a class of women; the Amazons or their country. *Archaic.*

fem'i-nine (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn), *a.* [L. *femininus*, fr. *femina* woman; perh. akin to Gr. θῆλυς female, θῆσθαι to suck, θῆσαι to suckle, Skr. *dhā* to suck: cf. F. *féminin*.] **1**. Female; belonging to, or regarded as belonging to, the female sex.

2. Of or pertaining to a woman or women; characteristic of, peculiar or appropriate to, women; womanly; as, *feminine* society; *feminine* needs; *feminine* tenderness.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft and *feminine*. *Milton.*
Every art of *feminine* persecution. *Johnson.*

3. Effeminate; weak; womanish. *Rare.*

Ninias being esteemed no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*. *Raleigh.*

4. *Gram.* Conforming or denoting conformity to the class of words distinguished primarily as denoting females; as, a *feminine* noun; the *feminine* suffix in *actress, executrix*. See GENDER.

Syn. — See FEMALE, *a.*

feminine cæsura. See CÆSURA. — **f. ending**. **a** *Gram.* An ending or a suffix for forming feminine words. **b** *Pros.* An ending in an extra light syllable in a line regularly ending in an accented syllable. — **f. rime**, *Pros.*, a double rime; one in which two syllables, one accented and one unaccented, correspond at the end of each line, as *motion, ocean*; — so called from the French rimes ending in *e* mute or feminine. — **f. signs**. *Astrol.* See NOCTURNAL SIGNS.

fem'i-nine, *n.* **1**. A woman; collectively, women; a female animal. *Obs. or Colloq.*

2. *Gram.* A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the feminine gender.

fem'i-nin'i-ty (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *féminité*.] **1**. The quality or nature of the female sex; womanliness.

2. Womanishness; effeminacy.

3. Women collectively; womankind.

fem'i-nism (fĕm'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* **1**. Feminine character or characteristics.

2. *Med.* Female characteristics present in males.

fe-min'i-ty (fē-mĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *feminité*.] Femininity; feminie. "Trained up in true *feminity*." *Spenser.*

fem'i-nize (fĕm'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *féminiser*.] To make womanish or effeminate; to give a feminine form or cast to.

fem'i-nize, *v. i.* To become womanish or effeminate.

‖ **femme** (*F.* fȧm), *n.* [F.] A woman. See FEME, *n.*

femme cov'ert (fĕm kŭv'ẽrt), a feme covert. — ‖ **f. de chambre** (fȧm dē shäɴ'br'), a lady's maid; a chambermaid. — ‖ **f. in'com'prise'** (ăɴ'kôɴ'prēz'), an unappreciated woman or one who is not understood. — ‖ **f. sa'vante'** (sȧ'väɴt'), a learned woman; a bluestocking. — **f. sole** (fĕm sōl). Var. of FEME SOLE.

fem'o-ral (fĕm'ō-răl), *a.* [L. *femur, femoris*, thigh: cf. F. *fémoral*.] Pertaining to the femur or thigh; as, the *femoral* artery. "*Femoral* habiliments." *Scott.*

femoral, *or* **crural, artery**, *Anat.*, the chief artery of the thigh; the direct continuation of the external iliac. It lies in the anterior inner part of the thigh and, as far as a point about two inches below Poupart's ligament, is termed the **common femoral**. There a large branch, the **deep femoral**, is given off. The remainder of the main trunk is distinguished as the **superficial femoral**. It is continued by the popliteal artery. — **f.**, *or* **crural, canal**, *Anat.*, the space between the femoral vein and the inner wall of the femoral sheath, which gives passage to a femoral hernia. It is from a quarter to half an inch long and extends from the femoral ring to the saphenous opening. It does not exist as an open canal in the normal condition. — **f.**, *or* **crural, ring**, *Anat.*, an oval opening (normally closed by the septum crurale) by which, in femoral hernia, the hernia passes from the abdominal cavity into the femoral canal. The opening is bounded in front partly by Poupart's ligament, and internally partly by the base of Gimbernat's ligament. — **f.**, *or* **crural, sheath**, *Anat.*, the fascial sheath investing the femoral vessels, formed by a continuation of the fasciæ which line the abdomen. — **f. spur**, *Anat.*, the calcar femorale. — **f. vein**, *Anat.*, the chief vein of the thigh, a continuation of the popliteal vein. It is continued above the crural arch by the external iliac vein. It accompanies the femoral artery in the upper part of its course, and receives near its end the internal saphenous vein.

fem'o-ro- (fĕm'ō-rō-). [L. *femur, femoris*, thigh.] A combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the femur or thigh*.

fem'o-ro-tib'i-al (-tĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to both the femur and the tibia. — **femorotibial index**, the ratio of the length of the femur (taken equal to 100) to the length of the tibia.

fe'mur (fē'mẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. FEMURS (-mẽrz), L. FEMORA (fĕm'ō-rȧ). [L., thigh.] **1**. *Anat.* The proximal bone of the hind limb; the thigh bone. In man it is the longest and largest bone of the skeleton, extending from the hip to the knee. At the upper end it articulates with the acetabulum by a rounded head, connected with the shaft of the bone by an oblique neck. See MAN, *Illust.* At the junction of the neck and shaft there are a pair of eminences for the attachment of muscles, called *trochanters* (see TROCHANTER). Below it articulates with the tibia by a pair of condyles.

2. The third segment of an insect's leg (counting from the base). See COXA, *Illust.*

3. *Arch.* In the Latin of Vitruvius, one of the narrow, flat bands separating the grooves of the triglyphs.

fen (fĕn), *n.* [AS. *fen, fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt; akin to D. *veen*, OFries. *fenne, fene*, OHG. *fenna*, G. *fenn*, Icel. *fen*, Goth. *fani* mud.] **1**. Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water; boggy land; moor; marsh; specif., **the Fens**, marshy, low-lying districts in Lincolnshire and several other counties of England.

2. Mud; dirt; filth. *Obs.*

fence (fĕns), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *defence*.] **1**. Act of defending; that which defends; a defense; a protection; a cover; security; shield; bulwark. *Archaic.*

A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison.*

2. Self-defense by the use of the sword; the art and practice of fencing and sword play; hence, skill in debate and repartee. See FENCING.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling *fence*. *Milton.*
Of dauntless courage and consummate skill in *fence*. *Macaulay.*

3. An inclosure about a field or other space, or about any object; esp., an inclosing barrier, as a structure of wood, stone or wood and iron, or other materials, intended to prevent intrusion from without or straying from within. A hedge, wall, or ditch and bank, legally constitutes a fence, as well as a structure of posts and boards, palings, rails, or wire, and is often called a *fence* in England, and sometimes in the United States.

4. *Locks.* A projection in a lock, usually on the bolt, which passes through the tumbler gates in locking and unlocking.

5. *Mech.* An attachment to a plane, saw bench, or woodworking machine, to gauge the extent or location of the cut.

6. The arm of the hammer spring of a gun lock. *Knight.*

7. A receiver of stolen goods, or a place where such goods are received. *Colloq.*

8. A state of prohibition of use; — often in comb., as in *fence* month (see below), *fence* season, etc., with sense of "close." *Brit.*

9. *Scots Law.* Action of the verb *fence* (def. 4).

to be on the fence, to be undecided or uncommitted in respect to two opposing parties or policies. *Colloq.*

fence, *v. t.*; FENCED (fĕnst); FENC'ING (fĕn'sĭng). **1**. To fend off danger from; to give security to; to protect; guard.

To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton.*

2. To keep out; to repel; to ward off. *Archaic.*

A cup of sack shall *fence* the cold. *Scott.*

3. To inclose with a fence or other protection; to secure by an inclosure.

A sheepcote *fenced* about with olive trees. *Shak.*

4. *Scots Law.* **a** To open the proceedings of (the Parliament or a court of law) with a form of words forbidding persons to interrupt or obstruct the proceedings unnecessarily. **b** To interdict or prohibit, as by law or by a clause imposing forfeiture; also, to secure or strengthen, as a prohibition or condition, by a clause imposing forfeiture, etc.

5. To close; to make prohibited, as a stream against fishing. *Brit.*

6. To keep in position by a guard, guide, or gauge. *Obs.*

7. To buy or sell with criminal intent (stolen property). *Slang.*

to fence the tables, *Scot. Church*, to make a solemn address to those who present themselves to commune at the Lord's Supper, on the feelings appropriate to the service, to hinder those who are unworthy from approaching the table.

fence, *v. i.* **1**. To make a defense; to guard one's self or anything, as against an attack; to give protection or security, as by a fence.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore, in the first place, to be *fenced* against. *Locke.*

2. To practice the art of attack and defense with the sword or with the foil, using the point only.

He will *fence* with his own shadow. *Shak.*

3. Hence, to fight or dispute in the manner of fencers, that is, by thrusting, guarding, parrying, etc.; esp., to baffle inquiry by equivocation or evasion; to parry arguments by shifting ground; as, the witness *fenced* skillfully, but the facts appeared at last.

The voice with which I *fenced*
A little ceased, but recommenced. *Tennyson.*

4. To leap fences; — said of a horse; as, he *fences* well.

fenc'er (fĕn'sẽr), *n.* One who fences; specif.: **a** One who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil.

As blunt as the *fencer's* foils. *Shak.*

b One who builds or repairs fences. *Australia.* **c** A horse trained to jump fences. **d** A shifty disputant.

fen'chene (fĕn'chēn), *n.* [See FENCHONE; -ENE.] *Org. Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained as a colorless, optically inactive liquid by dehydration of fenchyl alcohol.

fen'chone (-chōn), *n.* [G. *fenchel* fennel + *-one*.] *Org. Chem.* An oily ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, isomeric with and somewhat resembling camphor, and occurring, the dextro variety in oil of fennel, and the levo variety in oil of thuja.

fen'chyl (-chĭl), *n.* [See FENCHONE; -YL.] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_{10}H_{17}$, the hydroxide of which, fenchyl alcohol, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, is obtained by the reduction of fenchone. The alcohol is a solid of penetrating odor.

fen'ci-ble (fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Capable of being defended, or of making or affording defense. *Archaic.*

No fort so *fencible*, nor walls so strong. *Spenser.*

2. Fit to serve as an inclosing fence. *Rare.*

3. Of the corps of fencibles. *Obs. or Hist.*

fen'ci-ble, *n.* *Mil.* A soldier enlisted for home service only; — usually in the *pl.* *Obs. or Hist.*

fenc'ing (fĕn'sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FENCE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1**. The art or practice of attack and defense with the sword or foil. In fencing with the foil or small sword, eight simple parries are recognized: prime, seconde, tierce, carte (or quarte), quinte, sixte, septime, and octave, although only seconde, tierce, carte, and septime are common in actual assault. See these terms, and GUARD, *Illust.* Hence, the art or practice of fencelike argument or debate.

2. **a** Materials used for building fences. *U. S.* **b** The aggregate of the fences put up for inclosure or protection; as, the *fencing* of a farm.

fend (fĕnd), *v. t.*; FEND'ED; FEND'ING. [Abbr. fr. *defend*.] **1**. To defend. *Archaic or Poetic.*

2. To keep off; to prevent from entering or hitting; to ward off; — often with *off*; as, to *fend* off blows.

With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

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fe'male-ly, *adv.* of FEMALE.
fe'male-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fe'mal-ist, *n.* A gallant. *Obs.*
fe'mal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
feme. Obs. or Scot. var. of FOAM.
femele, femelle. † FEMALE.
femenine. † FEMININE.
fem'ic (fĕm'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
fem'i-cide (fĕm'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [*feme* + *-cide*.] Act of killing a woman; one who kills a woman.
fem'i-na (-nȧ), *n.* A feather from a female ostrich. *Trade Name.*
fem'i-nate, *a.* [L. *feminatus*.] Feminine; effeminate. *Obs.* — **fem'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
fem'ine, *a.* Feminine. *Obs.*
fem'i-nile, *a.* Feminine. *Obs.*
fem'i-nil'i-ty (fĕm'ĭ-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Femininity. *Rare.*
fem'i-nin. Feminine. *Ref. Sp.*
fem'i-nine, *v. t.* To make feminine. *Obs.*
fem'i-nine-ly, *adv.* of FEMININE.
fem'i-nine-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fem'i-nin-ism (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
fem'i-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* A feminizing, or state of being feminized.
fem'i-nye. Var. of FEMINIE.
fem'o-ro-cau'dal, fem'o-ro-coc-cyg'e-al, *a.* [*femoro-* + *caudal, coccygeal*.] *Anat.* Pert. to the femur or thigh and the tail.
fem'o-ro-fib'u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the femur and the fibula.
fem'o-ro-ro-tu'li-an, *a.* [*femoro-* + *rotula*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the femur and patella.
fem-phy'ric (fĕm-fī'rĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Porphyritic with *femic* phenocrysts. [of FEND, *v.*]
fen (fĕn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.
fen (fĕn), *n.* [Chin. *fen*[1].] See MEASURE, WEIGHT.
fen, *n.* [AS. *fyne* mold.] A mold that attacks hops. *Dial. Eng.*
fen, *n.* [Ar. *fann* a branch of science or art.] A section in the work of Avicenna on physiology and medicine called his "Canon."
fen (fĕn), *v. t.* [See FEND.] To forbid: — used as a prohibitory exclamation by boys playing marbles or other games.
fenaunce. † FINANCE.
fen'ber-ry (fĕn'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The European, or small, cranberry.
fence'ful, *a.* Defensive.
fence'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fence'let, *n.* See -LET.
fence lizard. The pine lizard.
fence month. *Forest Law.* The fawning season of deer, about a month in late June and early July, when hunting is prohibited; hence, the breeding, or close, season for fish, etc. *Eng.*
fence'-play', *n.* A combat; fencing. *Obs. or R.* [of FENCER.]
fenc'er-ess (fĕn'sẽr-ĕs), *n.*, *fem.*
fence rider. A rider employed to survey and keep in repair the fences of a large stock ranch. *Western U. S.* [or game.]
fence time. Close time for fish
fence viewer. An official who supervises the erection and maintenance of fences and boundaries. *U. S.*
fen cress. Watercress. [*Eng.*]
fen cricket. Mole cricket. *Dial.*

3. To forbid. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. To maintain; support. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

fend (fĕnd), *v. i.* **1**. To act on the defensive, or in opposition; to resist; to parry.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* . . . with them, passes for a great part of learning. *Locke.*

2. To strive; to make shift. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

to fend and prove, to wrangle; to argue bitterly in an effort to exculpate one's self and lay the blame on another. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to f. for**, to maintain; to provide for; to make shift for. *Colloq. & Dial.*

fend'er (fĕn'dẽr), *n.* [From FEND, *v. t. & i.*: cf. DEFENDER.] One that defends or protects by warding off harm; as: **a** Anything serving as a cushion to lessen the shock or protect the surface when a vessel comes in contact with another vessel or a wharf. **b** A fender board or splashboard. **c** Anything set up to protect an exposed angle, as of a house, from damage by carriage wheels. **d** A railing or post placed as a guard on dock walls or near excavations, holes, etc. **e** The device in front of locomotives and electric cars to lessen injury to pedestrians or animals in case of collision. **f** *Arch.* A horizontal timber or sleeper supporting the lower end of a dead shore. **g** A rub plate for a vehicle. **h** A fireguard. *U. S.* **i** A low metal frame, often ornamental, placed in front of the hearth of an open fireplace to keep falling coals from rolling into the room, and to serve as a rest for fire irons. See CURB, *n.*, 7. **j** An encircling protection of rushes, paper, or the like, for a seal on a document. **k** A sluice gate; sometimes, a sluice.

fender beam. A beam used as a fender; as: **a** The inclined advance piece of an ice breaker. **b** The horizontal top beam into which the posts of a saw gate are framed.

fender board. A board serving as a fender, as on either side of a carriage or car step, against dirt.

fender bolt. A bolt with a projecting head to protect the adjacent parts; also, a bolt securing a fender.

fender boom. A boom for keeping floating logs in a certain course.

fender pile. A pile, usually one of a group, serving as a fender between boats and a landing.

fender post. One of the guiding stanchions of a saw gate.

fen'es-tel'la (fĕn'ĕs-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *fenestra* window.] Lit., a small window; hence, *Arch.*, a small windowlike opening; specif., an opening in an altar front, allowing the relics within to be seen.

fe-nes'tra (fē-nĕs'trȧ), *n.; pl.* -TRÆ (-trē). [L., window.] **1**. *Anat.* A small opening; esp., either of two apertures in the bone between the tympanum and internal ear: **a** The ‖ **fe-nes'tra o-va'lis** (ō-vā'lĭs), between the tympanum and vestibule, oval in shape and closed by a membrane to which the base of the stapes or columella is attached. **b** The ‖ **fe-nes'tra ro-tun'da** (rō-tŭn'dȧ), a small round opening (closed by a membrane) from the tympanum into the scala tympani of the cochlea.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** A transparent spot, as in the wings of certain moths. **b** One of two pits covered with membrane on the head of certain cockroaches.

3. *Surg.* A windowlike opening cut into an immovable bandage to permit inspection of a part.

fe-nes'tral (fē-nĕs'trăl), *a.* [L. *fenestra* window.] **1**. *Arch.* Pertaining to a window or to windows.

2. Of or pertaining to, or having, a fenestra or fenestræ.

fe-nes'tral, *n.* [OF.] *Arch.* A casement or window sash closed with cloth or translucent paper instead of glass; a window; rarely, a window pane.

fe-nes'trate (-trāt), *a.* [L. *fenestratus*, p. p. of *fenestrare* to furnish with openings and windows.] **1**. Having numerous openings; irregularly reticulated; as, *fenestrate* membranes; *fenestrate* leaves (of *Aponogeton*, etc.).

2. *Zoöl.* Having transparent spots, as the wings of certain butterflies.

fe-nes'trat-ed (fē-nĕs'trāt-ĕd), *a.* **1**. *Arch.* Having windows; characterized by windows.

2. = FENESTRATE.

fenestrated membrane of Henle (hĕn'lĕ) [after F. G. J. *Henle*, German physician], *Anat.*, the elastic membrane of the inner coat of large arteries, composed of broad elastic fibers which become fused to form a perforated sheet.

fen'es-tra'tion (fĕn'ĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1**. *Arch.* The arrangement and proportioning of windows; — used by modern writers for the decorating of an architectural composition by means of the window (and door) openings, their ornaments, and proportions.

2. State or condition of being fenestrated.

fen'es-tra'to (fĕn'ĕs-trä'tō), *n.* [It. *finestrato.*] *Arch.* A group of windows considered as a single window divided by mullions or colonnettes. Those in Venetian palaces of the 14th and 15th centuries often opened upon balconies and were of extraordinary delicacy and richness of style, slender columns supporting elaborate tracery, and the glass being set in separate wooden frames behind, leaving columns and tracery free.

fe-nes'trule (fē-nĕs'trōōl), *n.* [L. *fenestrula* a little window, dim. of *fenestra* a window.] *Zoöl.* One of the small openings between intersecting branches of a polyzoan colony.

Fêng'-hwang' (fŭng'hwäng'), *n.* [Chin. *feng*⁴ + *'huang*².] *Chinese Myth.* A pheasantlike bird of rich plumage and graceful form and movement, fabled to appear in the land on the accession of a sage to the throne, or when right principles are about to prevail. It is often represented on porcelains and other works of art. See under PHŒNIX.

Fêng-hwang.

fêng'-shu'i (fŭng'-shōō'ĭ), *n.* [Chin. *feng*¹ wind + *shui*³ water.] A system of spirit influences for good and evil believed by the Chinese to attend the natural features of landscape; also, a kind of geomancy dealing with these influences, used in determining sites for graves, houses, etc.

Fe'ni-an (fē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [Ir. *fiann*: cf. OIr. *Fēne*, a name of the old inhabitants of Ireland.] **1**. In Gaelic legend, one of a band of heroes, forming a kind of free soldiery or chivalric order. The leader was *Finn*, or *Finn mac Coul*, and among its more famous members were his two sons, *Fergus*, the bard, and *Ossian*, who lived with a fairy three hundred years and then returned to Ireland to find all his companions perished and to change from a youth to a decrepit old man when he set foot upon his native soil. Conspicuous also were *Goll*, the leader of a rival band, which Finn outwitted, and *Diarmait O'Duibhne*, who eloped with Finn's betrothed. The band was destroyed partly by dissension among the partisans of Finn and those of Goll, and finally in a great battle with the Irish king.

2. A member of a secret organization (the **Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood** or, popularly, but officially only of the American branch, **Fenian Brotherhood**), consisting mainly of Irishmen, and men of Irish birth or ancestry, having for its aim the overthrow of English rule in Ireland.
— **Fe'ni-an**, *a.* — **Fe'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

fenks (fĕŋks), *n.* The refuse whale blubber, used as a manure and in the manufacture of Prussian blue.

fen'nec (fĕn'ĕk), *n.* [Ar. *fanek.*] *Zoöl.* A small African fox (*Vulpes zerda*) of a pale fawn color, remarkable for the large size of its ears. The name is extended to related species.

Fennec.

fen'nel (fĕn'ĕl), *n.* [AS. *fenol*, *finol*, fr. LL. (assumed) *fenuclum*, fr. L. *feniculum*, *faeniculum*, dim. of *fenum*, *faenum*, hay. Cf. FENUGREEK, FINOCHIO.] A perennial apiaceous plant (*Fœniculum fœniculum*) with yellow flowers and very finely divided leaves. It is cultivated for the aromatic flavor of its seeds.

fennel flower. Any ranunculaceous herb of the genus *Nigella*, or its flower. *N. sativa* yields fennel seed, used as a condiment, etc., in India. These seeds are the "fitches" mentioned in Isaiah (xxviii. 25). See NIGELLA.

fen'ny (fĕn'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *fennig.*] Pertaining to, inhabiting, or grown in, a fen; abounding in fens; swampy; boggy; muddy. "*Fenny* snake." *Shak.*

Fen'rir (fĕn'rẽr), *or* **Fen'ris-wolf'** (fĕn'rĭs-wŏŏlf'), *n.* [Icel. *Fenrir*, *Fenrisulfr.*] *Norse Myth.* The wolf, spawn of Loki, who fights with Tyr, and is afterwards bound by the Æsir and cast into Niflheim, to be unchained for the final combat, at Ragnarok (which see).

fent (fĕnt), *n.* [F. *fente*. Cf. VENT a hole.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1**. An opening; a slit; a cleft; esp., a slit in a garment, as at the neck, or for a placket hole.

2. A remnant of cloth; an imperfect piece of goods.

fen'u-greek (fĕn'ū-grēk), *n.* [L. *faenum Graecum*, lit., Greek hay: cf. F. *fenugrec*. Cf. FENNEL.] An annual Asiatic fabaceous plant (*Trigonella fœnumgræcum*), cultivated for its aromatic mucilaginous seeds, formerly employed in medicine and still used by veterinarians.

feod (fūd), *n.* [Var. of FEUD.] A feudal estate; a fee. — **feod'al**, *a.* — **feo-dal'i-ty**, **feod'a-to-ry**, *n.* See FEUD, etc.

feod'a-ry (fūd'ȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See FEUDARY.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1**. A feudal tenant; a feudatory; vassal; hence, a subject, dependent, or servant.

2. An officer of the ancient (English) court of wards, appointed to receive rents.

3. An accomplice; confederate. *Shak.*

☞ Unlike the other derivatives of *feod*, feud, the spelling in *feod-* has generally been retained for this word.

feod'a-ry, *a.* Feudally subject; vassal. *Obs. or Hist.*

feoff (fĕf), *v. t.;* FEOFFED (fĕft); FEOFF'ING. [ME. *feffen*, OF. *feffer*, *fieffer*, F. *fieffer*, fr. *fief* fief; cf. LL. *feoffare*, *fefare*. See FIEF.] **1**. *Law.* To invest (with a fee or feud); to put in possession (properly, of a freehold interest in corporeal hereditament, formerly, sometimes, of a lease hold); to enfeoff.

2. To present or invest (with anything); also, to confe (a fee upon another). *Obs.*

feoff-ee' (fĕf-ē'), *n.* [OF. *feffé*, *fieffé*, p. p.] *Law.* Th person to whom a feoffment is made; the person enfeoffed; specif., in England, a trustee (more fully called **feoffee in, or of, trust**) invested with a freehold estate, the term being now esp. used of the members of certain boards holding land for public uses. — **feoff-ee'ship**, *n.*

feoff'ment (fĕf'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *feffement*, *fieffement*: cf. LL. *feoffamentum.*] *Law.* The grant of a feud or fee; technically, a gift of a freehold in land accompanied by livery of seizin, which was originally in England the sole method of investing a person with a freehold estate, and might be with or without a deed or charter of enfeoffment, but now by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, s. 3, must be with a deed. Also, the deed of enfeoffment, or instrument conveying the estate. This form of conveyance is now nearly obsolete in England, and never was practiced in the United States. A feoffment at common law implied warranty of title.

feof'for, feof'fer (fĕf'ẽr), *n.* [AF. *feoffour.*] **1**. *Law.* One who makes a feoffment to another; one who enfeoffs.

2. Formerly, erroneously, a feoffee.

-fer (-fẽr). [L. *-fer*, as in *crucifer* cross bearer; *ferre* to bear.] A suffix denoting *bearer*, *carrier*. It forms nouns corresponding to adjectives in *-ferous*.

fe-ra'cious (fē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ferax*, *-acis*, fr. *ferre* to bear.] Fruitful; fertile. — **fe-rac'i-ty** (fē-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Fe'ræ (fē'rē), *n. pl.* [L., wild animals, fem. pl. of *ferus* wild.] *Zoöl.* **a** In the classification of Linnæus, a group including the Carnivora, Insectivora, and certain marsupials. **b** In recent classifications, the Carnivora.

‖ **fe'ræ na-tu'ræ** (nȧ-tū'rē). [L.] Of a wild nature; — applied esp. to animals, as foxes, wild ducks, etc., in which, at the common law, no one can claim absolute property. A qualified property may be obtained in feræ naturæ by reducing them to possession, by owning the land on which they may be, or by having a special privilege of hunting, taking, or killing them.

fe'ral (fē'răl), *a.* [L. *fera* a wild animal, fr. *ferus*. See FIERCE.] **1**. **a** Untamed, unbroken, undomesticated or uncultivated; hence, wild; savage; brutal. **b** Having escaped from domestication or cultivation and become wild.

2. *Astrol.* Designating zodiacal signs that represent wild beasts, as Leo and the last part of Sagittarius.

fe'ral, *a.* [L. *feralis* belonging to the dead.] Funereal; deadly; fatal; dangerous. "*Feral* diseases." *Burton.*

Fe-ra'li-a (fē-rā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *feralis* belonging to the dead.] *Rom. Relig.* Public religious ceremonies held in honor of the dead upon the last day (Feb. 21) of the Parentalia. See PARENTALIA.

fe-rash' (fĕ-räsh'), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *farrāsh* a spreader of carpets.] In the Orient, a servant who attends to the pitching and furnishing of tents, or to the furniture of rooms.

fer'-de-lance' (fâr'dē-läns'), *n.* [F., the iron of a lance, lance head.] *Zoöl.* A large venomous serpent (*Lachesis lanceolatus*) of South and Central America, Mexico, and some of the West Indies, where it infests the sugar plantations, and is greatly dreaded. It is allied to the rattlesnake, but has no rattle.

fer'-de-mo'line' (-mō'lēn'), **fer'-de-mou'line'** (-mōō'lēn'), *n.* [F. *fer de moulin* iron of a mill.] *Her.* The rind of a millstone depicted as a bearing.

Fer'di-nand (fûr'dĭ-nănd), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *Ferdinando*, Sp. *Fernando*, G. *Ferdinand*. The origin is Germanic, perh. Gothic.] **1**. Masc. prop. name. F. *Ferdinand* (fĕr'dē'näɴ'), *Ferrand* (fĕr'räɴ'); It. *Ferdinando* (fĕr'dē-nän'dō), *Ferrando* (fĕr-rän'dō); Sp. *Hernando* (ĕr-nän'dō), *Fernando* (fĕr-nän'dō); G. & D. *Ferdinand* (fĕr'dē-nänt).

2. **a** In Shakespeare's "Love's Labour 's Lost," the king of Navarre, whose proposed devotion to study is never realized because of his falling in love with the princess of France. **b** In Shakespeare's "Tempest," the son of the king of Naples and lover of Miranda (which see). **c** In Webster's "Duchess of Malfi," the cynical brutal brother of the duchess, whom he murders out of wounded pride.

fere (fēr), *n.* Also **fear, feere**. [ME. *fere* companion, AS. *gefēra*, fr. the root of *faran* to travel. See FARE.] **1**. A mate or companion; — often used of a wife or husband. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.*

2. A peer; an equal. *Obs.*

fer'e-to-ry (fĕr'ē-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *fertre*, OF. *fiertre*, L. *feretrum* bier, Gr. φέρετρον, fr. φέρειν to bear, akin to L. *ferre*. E. *bear* to support.] **1**. A bier or shrine (usually adapted to be carried in ceremonial processions, variously adorned) used for containing relics of saints.

2. A bier. *Rare.*

3. A room or chapel in which a feretory was kept.

fer'gu-son-ite (fûr'gŭ-sŭn-īt), *n.* *Min.* [After R. *Ferguson*, a Scot.] A brownish black niobate and tanta-

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fend. † FIEND.
fend, *n.* An effort for one's self; a shift. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fend'a-ble (fĕn'dȧ-b'l), *a.* Able to fend for one's self. *Dial. Eng.*
fen'dace (fĕn'dās), *n.* [OF., an opening, chink.] An ancient piece of throat armor.
fend'en, *a.* Fiendish. *Obs.*
fender bar. *Naut.* A long fender, usually of wood, for a vessel.
fend'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fender skid. *Logging.* A log placed on the lower side of a gutter road to keep the logs in place while skidding.
fen'dil-late (fĕn'dĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [F. *fendiller.*] To crack with small fissures. *R. Oxf. E. D.* — **fen'dil-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *R.*
fen down. Cotton grass. *Obs.*
‖ **fen'dre un che-veu' en qua'tre** (fäɴ'dr' ûɴ shē-vû' äɴ kȧ'tr'). [F.] To split a hair into four; to make subtle distinctions.
‖ **fen'du'** (fäɴ'dü'), *a.* [F., split.] Cut open or slashed after the manner of dress decoration in the time of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and later. The style was derived from the Swiss.
fen duck. The shoveler. *Eng.*
fend'y. [*fend*, v. + 3d *-y.*] Clever in providing; ready in expedients; able to fend.
fene. † FEIGN, FEN.
fenel. † FENNEL.
Fe-nel'la (fē-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* In Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," a fairylike attendant on the Countess of Derby. She feigns to be deaf and dumb.
fen'er-ate, *v. i.* [L. *faeneratus*, p. p. of *faenerari* to lend on interest, fr. *faenus* interest.] To lend money on interest. *Obs.* — **fen'er-a'tion** (fĕn'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* — **fen'er-a'tor**, *n.* *Obs.*
Fen'es-tel'li-dæ (fĕn'ĕs-tĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *fenestella*.] *Paleon.* See LACE CORAL.
fen'es-ter, *n.* [OF. *fenestre*, L. *fenestra.*] Window. *Obs.*
‖ **fe'nes-tro'ne** (fĕn'ĕs-trō'nā), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] Lit., a great window; generally, a group of windows, esp. of ornamental character, like those which form the central feature in Venetian palazzi.
fenex. † PHŒNIX.
fen fever. A form of malarial fever.
fen fire. The will-o'-the-wisp.
feng. Obs. pret. of FANG.
fenge, *n.* = FANG, *n.* *Obs.*
fen'gite (fĕn'jīt). Var. of PHENGITE.
fen goose. The graylag goose. [*Dial. Eng.*]
fe-nic'u-la'ceous (fē-nĭk'ū-lā'shŭs), *a.* Like fennel. *Obs.*
fen'il. † FENNEL.
fe'nix. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of PHŒNIX.
fenk, *v. t.* [OF. *veintre* (in some forms beginning with *venc-*), L. *vincere.*] To conquer. *Obs.*
fen land. Swamp land; fens. — **fen'land'er**, *n.*
fen lentil. The lesser duckweed (*Lemna minor*).
fen'lich, **fenniliche**, *a.* [AS. *fenlic.*] Fenny; boggy. *Obs.*
fen'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. An inhabitant of fens.
fenne. † FEN.
fennel oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
fennel water. *Pharm.* Distilled water of fennel seed. It is a stimulant and carminative.
fen'nish, *a.* Abounding in, or belonging to, fens; fenny.
fen'ny (fĕn'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *fynig.*] Moldy; musty. *Dial. Eng.*
fe-nom'e-nal, fe-nom'e-non. Phenomenal, phenomenon. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **fe-nou'illette'** (fē-nōō'yĕt'), *n.* [F.] Fennel water.
fenow. † FINEW.
fen pole. A jumping pole for crossing ditches, etc.
fen rue. The European rue *Thalictrum flavum.*
fen runners. Skates used on the frozen fens.
fen'sa-bil, -sable, -sible. † FENCIBLE.
fense. Fence. *Ref. Sp.*
fen'shake', *n.* Ague. *Colloq.*
fen'sive (fĕn'sĭv). Aphetic form of DEFENSIVE. [*Colloq.*]
fen'slodg'er, *n.* A fenman.
fenss. † FENCE.
fen'sure, *n.* A fence. *Obs.*
fen thrush. Missel thrush. *Eng.*
fe'nus. Var. of FÆNUS.
fenye. † FEIGN.
feo. † FEE.
feode. † FEED.
‖ **fe'o-dum** (fē'ō-dŭm), *n.* Late Lat. form of *feod*. — **fe'o-dum an-ti'quum** (ăn-tī'kwŭm), a fee descended from the tenant's ancestors. — **f. no'vum**, a new fee, that is, one which began with the tenant in possession, not being obtained by descent from ancestors. Various theories derive the law of descent with respect to admission of collaterals and exclusion of ancestors from the distinction between this and *feodum antiquum*. (See 2 Pollock & Mait. 287.)
feoff (fĕf). Var. of FIEF.
feoh. † FEE.
feoht. † FIGHT.
feol. † *fell*, pret. of FALL.
feole. † FELE.
feond. † FIEND.
feor. † FAR, FEAR, FIER, price.
feorrene. † FERREN.
feorst. † FRIST.
feower. † FOUR.
feowertene. † FOURTEEN.
fer. † FEAR, FERE, FIRE.
fer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAR.
fer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FOR.
fer. Obs. pret. of FARE.
Fer. *Abbr.* Ferdinand.
Fer'a-morz (fĕr'ȧ-mōrz), *n.* See LALLA ROOKH.
fe-ras'la (fē-räs'lä), *n.* [Ar.] See WEIGHT.
ferd, *n.* [AS. *fierd*, *fyrd*, army, expedition. See FARE, *v.*] An army; host; band. *Obs.*
ferd, *n.* [ME. *ferd* fear; cf. *feren* to frighten.] Fear. *Obs.*
Ferd. *Abbr.* Ferdinand.
ferd. ferde. † FEARED, FOURTH.
ferde. Obs. pret. of FERE, fare.
fer'-de-four'chette' (fâr'dē-fōōr'shĕt'), *a.* [F., iron of a fork.] *Her.* A cross having a forked iron at each end.
ferdegew, *n.* ? Farthingale. *Obs.*
fer'del. † FARDEL, fourth (of a virgate).
fer'del, *n.* = FERLING.
fer'dell. † FARDEL, *n.*, bundle.
ferder. ferdest. † FARTHER, FARTHEST.
ferd'ful, *a.* Filling or filled with fear; terrible; timorous; cautious. *Obs.* — **ferd'ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
ferd'laik, *n.* [Dial. *feared* afraid + abstract-noun suffix seen in Icel. *-leikr*, *-leiki.*] Terror. *Obs.*
ferd'ness, *n.* Fearfulness. *Obs.*
ferd'ship, *n.* Terror. *Obs.*
ferd'wit, *n.* [AS. *ferdwīte.*] *O. Eng. Law.* A fine for not going out with the ferd, or army.
ferd'y, *a.* Fearful; afraid. *Obs.*
fere † FAR, FEAR, FEIR, FERRY, FIRE. [*Obs.*]
fere, *a.* [F. *fier.*] Fierce; bold.
fere, *v. i.* = FARE (in various senses). *Obs.*
fere. *v. i.* [See AFFEIR.] To appertain; be due; be fit. *Obs.*
fere, *n.* [AS. *gefēr*. Cf. FERE a companion.] Companionship; a company. *Obs. or Scot.* — **in fere**, together; in common. *Obs.*
fere, *v. t.* To companion; accompany; mate. *Obs.*
fere, *a.* [Icel. *færr* able, capable, prop., fit for traveling. Cf FARE, *v.*] Strong; able; in health. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* [Icel. *færi* a being within reach, a match (for one).] Ability; might; health. *Obs.*
ferede. † FERREDE.
Fe-ren'ghi. Var. of FERINGI.
fer'e-trum (fĕr'ē-trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [L.] A feretory.
ferfent. † FERVENT.
ferforth. † FAR-FORTH.
ferful. † FEARFUL.
Fer'gus (fûr'gŭs), *n.* See FENIAN.

late of yttrium, erbium, cerium, uranium, etc. H., 5.5–6. It yields helium.

Fer′gu-son's par′a-dox (fûr′gŭ-sŭnz). *Mech.* A train of wheels used in the study of epicycloidal gearing showing apparently paradoxical results. It consists of an immovable wheel *A* gearing through an idle wheel *B* with three wheels *E*, *F*, *G* mounted on the same spindle (*C*), *F* having the same number of teeth as *A*, and *E* one more, and *G* one less. When the arm *D* carrying *B*, *E*, *F*, and *G* is rotated about the axis of *A*, the wheel *F* does not revolve (but the supporting spindle turns in the wheel), while *E* goes round one way and *G* the other way.

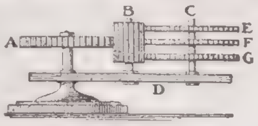

Ferguson's Paradox.

fe′ri-a (fē′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.; pl.* FERIÆ (-ē). [L.] **1**. *pl.* As a Latin word, festival days; holidays; as, **fe′ri-æ Jo′vi** (jō′vī), festivals of Jupiter.
2. *Eccl.* A week day, esp. one neither a festival nor a fast.

‖ **fe′ria** (fā′ryä), *n.* [Sp.] A fair; fiesta. *Southwestern U. S.*

fe′ri-al (fē′rĭ-*ă*l), *a.* [LL. *ferialis*, fr. L. *feriae* holidays: cf. F. *férial*. See 6th FAIR.] **1**. Of or pertaining to feriæ. **2**. *Scots Law.* Designating a day or time when judicial proceedings may not be held or process served.
ferial use, *Eccl. Music*, music for days marked by no special observance; — opposed to **festal use**, or music of a more elaborate character for feast days.

fe′rine (fē′rīn; fē′rĭn; 183, 277), *a.* [L. *ferinus*, fr. *fera* wild beast, *ferus* wild. See FIERCE.] **1**. Of or pertaining to, or resembling, wild beasts; feral; wild; untamed.
2. Malignant; — said of a disease. *Rare.*
— **fe′rine-ly**, *adv.* — **fe′rine-ness**, *n.*

fe′rine, *n.* A wild beast. *Rare.*

Fe-rin′gi (fĕ-rĭŋ′gē), *n.* [Per. *Farangī*, or Ar. *Firanjī*, prop., a Frank.] In India, a European; also, a Eurasian, esp. of Portuguese-Indian blood; — derogatory native name.

fer′i-ty (fĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *feritas*, fr. *ferus* wild.] Wild or untamed state; hence, savageness; fierceness; brutality. "The *ferity* of the moose and caribou." *Century Mag.*

fer′mail (fûr′māl), *n.* [OF. *fermail*, *fermaille*.] *Antiq. or Her.* A clasp; buckle; setting.

Fer-ma′ti-an (fẽr-mā′shĭ-*ă*n; -sh*ă*n), *a.* *Math.* Referring to the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat (1601–65); — esp. applied to a form of mathematical induction invented by Fermat as the basis of the theory of numbers.

Fer′mat′ prime (fĕr′mȧ′). [See FERMATIAN.] *Math.* A number of the form $2^n + 1$, where n is of the form 2^r; as 3, 5, 17, 257, . . . for $r = 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots$ Regular polygons the numbers of whose sides are these primes are the only fundamental polygons inscriptible in the circle.

Fer′mat's′ law *or* **principle** (fĕr′mȧz′). *Physics.* The principle that, in wave motion, the course of a ray is that for which the time is a minimum; the principle of least time.

Fermat's theorem. *Theory of Numbers.* The theorem that if n be a prime number and a be a number prime to n, then $a^{n-1} - 1$ is divisible by n.

fer′ment (fûr′mĕnt), *n.* [L. *fermentum* ferment (in senses 1 & 2), perh. for *fervimentum*, fr. *fervere* to be boiling hot, boil, ferment: cf. F. *ferment*. Cf. BARM, FERVENT.] **1**. An agent capable of producing fermentation, as yeast or diastase; a zyme. It is customary to divide ferments into two classes: (1) *Formed* or *organized* ferments, which are living organisms (molds, bacteria, yeasts). (2) *Unorganized*, *structureless*, or *chemical* ferments, which are chemical substances and which belong for the most part to the class of complex soluble organic compounds known as *enzymes* or *soluble ferments*. The action of many, if not all, organized ferments is probably due to enzymes formed by them. See ENZYME.
2. Fig.: Tumult; agitation; excitement; heat.
The nation is in a *ferment*. *Walpole.*
3. A gentle internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid; fermentation.
Syn. — See EBULLITION.

fer-ment′ (fẽr-mĕnt′), *v. i.;* FER-MENT′ED; FER-MENT′ING. [L. *fermentare*, *fermentatum*: cf. F. *fermenter*. See FERMENT, *n.*] **1**. To undergo fermentation; to work; effervesce.
2. To be agitated or excited by violent emotions.
But finding no redress, *ferment* and rage. *Milton.*

fer-ment′, *v. t.* To cause ferment or fermentation in; to set in motion; to excite internal emotion in; to heat; agitate; exacerbate; foment.
Ye vigorous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood. *Pope.*

fer-ment′a-ble (fẽr-mĕn′t*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1**. Capable of undergoing fermentation, esp. alcoholic fermentation.
2. Capable of causing fermentation. *Rare.*
— **fer-ment′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Fer′men-ta′ri-an (fûr′mĕn-tā′rĭ-*ă*n), *n.* [L. *fermentum* leaven. See FERMENT, *n.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who adheres to the doctrine that the Eucharist should be celebrated with leavened bread; — a name of reproach given by Latin Christians to the members of the Greek Church. Cf. AZYMITE.

fer′men-ta′tion (-tā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* **1**. A process of chemical change with effervescence, of the nature of or similar to that produced by the action of yeast; by extension, *Chem.*, any of various transformations, esp. of organic substances, by the action of ferments, as in the souring of milk, the ripening of cheese, or the formation of vinegar from cider or sugar from starch. Fermentation is usually the catalytic decomposition of a complex compound into simpler ones. The different varieties are often named after the most important product. Ordinary or alcoholic fermentation, whereby certain kinds of sugar, esp. glucose, are converted into alcohol and carbon dioxide, proceeds whenever yeast is added to dough or to sugar solutions under conditions of temperature, dilution, etc., favorable to the growth of the yeast plant (see YEAST). Starch (as in dough) and cane sugar do not themselves undergo alcoholic fermentation, but they are capable of being decomposed into fermentable substances. See DIASTASE, INVERTASE; also ACETIC FERMENTATION, LACTIC FERMENTATION, etc.
2. A state of agitation or excitement.
A universal *fermentation* of human thought. *C. Kingsley.*

fermentation theory. *Med.* The theory which likens the course of certain diseases (esp. infectious diseases) to the process of fermentation, and attributes them to the organized ferments in the body. It does not differ materially from the now accepted *germ theory* (which see).

fer-ment′a-tive (fẽr-mĕn′t*ȧ*-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *fermentatif*.] Causing, having power to cause, or produced by, fermentation; fermenting; as, a *fermentative* process. — **fer-ment′a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **fer-ment′a-tive-ness**, *n.*
fermentative dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA.

fer-men′tive (-mĕn′tĭv), *a.* Fermentative.

fer′ment oils. Volatile oils produced by the fermentation of plants, and not originally contained in them.

fer′ment-ol′o-gy (fûr′mĕn-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ferment* + *-logy*.] Science dealing with ferments and fermentation.

fer′mer-y (fûr′mẽr-ĭ), *n.* Also *farmery*. [OF. *enfermerie*.] An infirmary; esp., one of a religious house.

fer′me-ture (fûr′mē-tūr), *n.* [F., fr. *fermer* to close.] *Ordnance.* In breech-loading firearms, the breech-closing mechanism, or device, which resists the pressure toward the rear, and seals the chamber against escape of gas in that direction.

fern (fûrn), *n.* [AS. *fearn;* akin to D. *varen*, G. *farn*, *farn*kraut; cf. Skr. *parṇa* wing, feather, leaf, sort of plant, Lith. *papartis* fern, Russ. *paporot*, Ir. *raithneach*.] A plant of the order Filicales and phylum Pteridophyta; one of the higher cryptogams. Ferns resemble seed plants in being differentiated into root, stem, and leaves (fronds) and in having vascular tissue. In both cases the sporophyte or asexual generation is the conspicuous one. Ferns, however, produce no seeds, but by germination of the asexual spores borne on the fertile fronds (the sori containing them were known at one time as "fern fruits") they develop a distinct gametophyte (prothallium). This is a flat thalloid body bearing antheridia and archegonia on its surface; the egg of the archegonium, fertilized by a spermatozoid, gives rise to the young fern plant or sporophyte. Ferns differ greatly in habit and in the form and size of their fronds. In the majority, as the spleenworts (*Asplenium*), the stem consists only of a subterranean rootstock; but some tropical genera (*Alsophila*, *Cyathea*, etc.) have erect woody trunks and are known as *tree ferns*. The earliest fossil ferns occurred in the Devonian, and throughout the Carboniferous they were extremely abundant, dominating the flora of that age. Many fossil genera have been described. See FILICALES, PTERIDOPHYTA, and the names of the various leading genera.

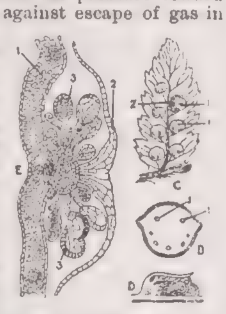

Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*). *C* Single Pinnule showing Sori (1, 1 Indusium, 2 Sporangia); *D* Sorus, Longitudinal Section; *E* Sorus, Transverse Section (1 Leaf, 2 Indusium, 3 Sporangia); *B* Section of Rhizome (1, 1 Vascular Bundles).

fern ally. In general, any pteridophytic plant exclusive of members of the order Filicales; frequently, any plant of the family Marsileaceæ or of the family Salviniaceæ. The term is popularly applied to such plants as the horsetails, lycopods, etc., to distinguish them from the true ferns having a leafy habit. Cf. FERNWORT.

fern ball. A ball composed of the compacted growing rhizomes of several small ferns, principally species of *Davallia*, imported from Japan for use in house decoration.

fern′bird′ (fûrn′bûrd′), *n.* A small passerine bird (*Sphenœacus punctatus*) of New Zealand which frequents marshy ground. It is a poor flyer, and is becoming rare, owing to the burning of the bush and draining of the swamps. There are several related species.

fern′brake′ (-brāk′), *n.* **a** The common brake or bracken. **b** A dense growth or thicket of ferns.

fern′er-y (fûr′nẽr-ĭ), *n.;* -ERIES (-ĭz). An artificial plantation or collection of ferns.

fern moss. Any moss of the genus *Fissidens*.

fern owl. **a** The European goatsucker. **b** The short-eared owl. *Ireland.*

fern seed. The dustlike asexual spores of ferns, formerly taken for seeds, and reputed to render one who carried them invisible.
I think you are more beholding to the night than to *fern seed* for your walking invisible. *Shak.*

fern′wort′ (fûrn′wûrt′), *n.* Any plant belonging to the Pteridophyta; a fern or fern ally.

fern′y (fûr′nĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or abounding in, ferns.

fe-ro′cious (fē-rō′sh*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *ferox*, *-ocis*, fierce, akin to *ferus* wild. See FIERCE.] Fierce; savage; cruel; indicating ferocity; as, *ferocious* look or features; a *ferocious* lion. — **fe-ro′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **fe-ro′cious-ness**, *n.*
It [Christianity] has abated the *ferociousness* of war. *Blair.*
Syn. — Barbarous, inhuman, brutal, merciless, pitiless, ruthless, remorseless, relentless, implacable, bloody, bloodthirsty, sanguinary, murderous, ravenous, rapacious, malignant, malevolent. — FEROCIOUS, FIERCE, SAVAGE, TRUCULENT, CRUEL, FELL. FEROCIOUS is always used in an unfavorable sense, and implies rapacity, wanton cruelty, or (frequently) formidable aspect; FIERCE suggests excessive vehemence, sometimes pitilessness, of temper or action; it may also express extreme eagerness or ardency; SAVAGE adds the implication of barbarity or inhumanity; as, "the lion, a *fierce* and *ferocious* animal" (*Sir T. Browne*); "Slow rose a form . . . shaking the horrors of his sable brows, and each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze" (*Pope*); "formidable and *ferocious* . . . scorn" (*Stevenson*); "Like a stag turning at bay, my naturally good temper grows *fierce* and dangerous" (*Scott*); "Liberty . . . keeps alive his *fierce* but noble fires" (*Cowper*); "Looking at this helpless old creature, something stronger than love took possession of Hannah — a spirit of *fierce* protection and faithfulness" (*Mary Wilkins*); "tame the *savage* spirit of wild war" (*Shak.*); "It [a speech of John Bright] was positively *fierce*, not to say *savage*" (*R. W. Dale*). TRUCULENT frequently suggests ostentatious ferocity; CRUEL implies indifference to the suffering of others, or even positive pleasure in it; FELL (now only poetical or rhetorical) connotes dire or baleful cruelty; as, "He [Carlyle's 'Hero'] must not lead mankind like a shepherd, but bark, bite, and otherwise worry them toward the fold like a *truculent* sheep dog" (*Lowell*); "her mouth *crueler* than a tiger's, colder than a snake's, and beautiful beyond a woman's" (*Swinburne*); "O Spartan dog, more *fell* than anguish, hunger, or the sea!" (*Shak.*); "[a] *fell* trap of destiny" (*W. Pater*). See BARBARIAN, *a.*

fe-roc′i-ty (fē-rŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ferocitas*, fr. *ferox*, *-ocis*, fierce: cf. F. *férocité*. See FEROCIOUS.] Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as, *ferocity* of countenance.
The pride and *ferocity* of a Highland chief. *Macaulay.*

fer-o′her (fĕr-ō′hẽr), *n.* *Archæol.* A symbol in the form of a winged disk, with or without a man's (or god's) figure therein, found on ancient Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian monuments. It is especially the symbol of the Assyrian god Ashur. The name *feroher* is given to it on the supposition that (in Persian monuments) it is a representation of the *fravashi* (which see). An analogous winged disk, which some authorities consider the source of the device, is found on Egyptian monuments. See ASHUR, *Illust.*

Fe-ro′ni-a (fē-rō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] **1**. *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess, apparently a protectress of freedmen and of markets. Her cult was introduced into Rome (previous to 217 B. C.), probably from Capena, where was her most famous temple, plundered by Hannibal 211 B. C.
2. [NL.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of Asiatic rutaceous trees. *F. elephantum* is the elephant apple.

-fer-ous (-fẽr-*ŭ*s). [L. *-fer*, fr. *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *-fère*. See BEAR to support.] A suffix signifying *bearing*, *producing*, *yielding;* as, auri*ferous*, yielding gold; chyli*ferous*, producing chyle. It forms derivatives freely with any Latin stems, always after *i* as a stem or connecting vowel; as, cruci*ferous*, odori*ferous*.
☞ The reference "See -FEROUS" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ferous*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

Fer-ran′ti ca′bles (fĕr-rän′tĭ), **Ferranti mains**. *Elec.* A form of conductor, designed by Ferranti, for carrying currents of high potential, and consisting of concentric tubes of copper separated by an insulating material composed of paper saturated with black mineral wax.

Fer-ran′ti ef-fect′ *or* **phe-nom′e-non**. *Elec.* An increase in the ratio of transformation of an alternating-current transformer, accompanied by other electrical changes occurring when the secondary of the transformer is connected with a condenser of moderate capacity. It was first observed in connection with the Ferranti cables in London.

Fer-ra′ra (fĕr-rä′r*ȧ*), *n.* A broadsword or claymore bearing the name of Ferrara on the blade. These swords were highly esteemed in England and Scotland in the 16th and 17th centuries, and are thought to have been made by Andrea Ferrara of Italy and members of his family.

Fer-ra′ri's so-lu′tion (fĕr-rä′rēz). *Math.* The solution of the general biquadratic equation obtained by the Italian Luigi Ferrari (1522-65). Cf. DESCARTES'S SOLUTION.

fer′rate (fĕr′āt), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron.] A salt of ferric acid.

fer′ra-tin (-*ȧ*-tĭn), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron.] *Chem.* A ferruginous nucleoproteid or proteid mixture, found in the liver.

fer′re-ous (-ē-*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *ferreus*, fr. *ferrum* iron. Cf. FARRIER.] Of, like, or containing, iron. *Obs. or R.*

fer′ret (fĕr′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [It. *fioretto*, dim. of *fiore* flower; cf. F. *fleuret*. Cf. FLORET.] A kind of narrow tape, orig. of silk, but now of cotton or wool; — called also *ferreting*.

fer′ret, *n.* [F. *furet*, OF. also *fuiret;* cf. LL. *furo;* prob. dim. fr. L. *fur* thief (cf. FURTIVE).] **1**. An animal of

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ferhede. † FERREDE.
feri. † FERRY.
fe′ri-al, *n.* [See FERIAL, *a.*] = [1st FERIA, 2.]
fe′ri-a′tion (fē′rĭ-ā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* [L. *feriari* to keep holiday.] A keeping holiday. *Obs.*
fe-ridg′i, **fe-ridj′ee** (fĕ-rĭj′ē), *n.* Also **fe-rig′ee**, **fe-rij′ee**, etc. [Ar. *farajī* upper garment, fur coat.] A long mantle or capote worn in Turkey, Egypt, and Persia.
fe′rie. Scot. var. of FEERY.
fe′rie, *n.* [L. *feriae* holidays: cf. F. *férie*. See 6th FAIR.] A holiday: also, a feria. — *v. i.* [L. *feriari*.] To keep holiday. *Obs.*
fe′ri-er, *a.*, *compar.* of FERE, fierce. *Obs.*
fe-rig′ee, **fe-rij′ee** (fĕ-rĭj′ē), *n.* [See FERIDGI.]
feringe, *adv.* [AS. *færinga*.] Suddenly. *Obs.*
Fe-rin′ghee, **Fe-rin′gee.** Vars. of [FERINGI.]
Fe′ri-o (fē′rĭ-ō; fĕr′ĭ-ō), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, first figure.
Fe-ri′son (fĕ-rī′s*ŏ*n), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, third figure.
ferk. Var. of FIRK.
fer′lac, *n.* [ME. *ferlac;* cf. Icel. *-leikr*. See FEAR.] Terror. *Obs.*
ferle, *n.* Ferula. *Obs.*
fer′ley, **fer′lie.** Vars. of FERLY. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fer′li-ful, *a.* Wonderful; fearful. *Obs.* — **fer′li-ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
fer′li-head′, *n.* [See FERLY; -HEAD.] Suddenness; haste. *Obs.*
fer′li-ly, *adv.* Ferly. *Obs.*
fer′ling. *n.* [AS. *feorþling* a fourth part.] *Obs. or Hist.* Lit., a fourth: specif.: **a** A farthing. **b** A fourth part of an acre, hide, or virgate.
fer′ling-no′ble, *n.* An English gold coin worth one fourth of a noble. *Obs.*
fer′ly (fûr′lĭ; *dial.* fĕr′lĭ), *n.* [ME. *ferlich* wonder, as adj., strange, sudden, fearful, AS. *færlic* sudden. See FEAR.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1**. A wonder; marvel: strange sight; also, astonishment; wonder. **2**. An eccentricity; a foible.
fer′ly, *a.* Sudden; surprising; frightful; singular; wonderful. *Obs.* — **fer′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
fer′ly, *v. t. & i.* To amaze; wonder; be surprised at. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
ferm. Obs. or hist. var. of FARM.
ferm, *v. t.* [OF. *fermer*.] To establish; blockade; close; affirm. *Obs.*
fermacy. † PHARMACY.
‖ **fer′mage′** (fĕr′mȧzh′), *n.* [F.] In France, the system of farming land hired upon a fixed money rent. See MÉTAYAGE.
‖ **fer-ma′ta** (fĕr-mä′tä), *n.* [It., pause.] *Music.* The pause [𝄐].
fer-maun′. Var. of FIRMAN.
ferme. † FARM, FIRM. [*Obs.*]
fer-ment′al, *a.* Fermentative.
fer′men-tate, *v. t.* [L. *fermentare*.] To ferment: leaven. *Obs.*
fermentation saccharimeter. See SACCHARIMETER. [*Ref. Sp.*]
fer-ment′a-tiv. Fermentative.
fer-ment′a-to-ry, *a.* Fermentative. *Rare.*
fer′men-tes′ci-ble (fûr′mĕn-tĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*ferment*, v. + *-esce* + *-ible*.] Fermentable.
fer′men-ti′tious (-tĭsh′*ŭ*s), *a.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, fermentation.
‖ **ferme′ or′née′** (fĕr′-mŏr′nā′). [F.] Lit., an ornamented farm; a fancy farm.
ferm′er. † FARMER.
fermerer, **fermerere**, *n.* [OF. *enfermerier*, fr. *enfermerie* infirmary.] One in a religious house in charge of the infirmary. *Obs.*
fermete. † FIRMITY.
‖ **fer′mier′** (fĕr′myā′), *n.* [F.] A farmer; specif.: **a** A farmer of taxes, esp. one of the *fermiers généraux*. See FARMER-GENERAL. **b** One who cultivates land under the fermage system.
fer′mil-let, *n.* [OF., dim. of *fermail*, clasp.] A buckle, clasp, or setting. *Obs.*
fer′mi-son, *n.* [OF. *fermeison*, *fermoison*, prop., a closing.] A close season for bucks; also, an inclosure for deer. *Obs.*
fermor, **fermour.** † FARMER.
fermorie. † FERMERY.
fern, *n.* [Cf. AS. *firen* wicked deed, crime, Icel. *firn* (in modern usage *firni* a great deal).] A great number; a mass. *Obs.*
fern, *n.* A windlass. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fern, *a.* [AS. *fyrn*.] Ancient; former. *Obs.* — *adv.* Long ago; formerly. *Obs.*
Fer′nam-bu′co wood. Var. of PERNAMBUCO WOOD.
fern bracken. = BRACKEN.
fern bush. The sweet fern.
ferne. † FERREN.
ferned (fûrnd), *a.* Abounding in, or covered with, ferns.
fer′ner. † FERNYEAR.
fer′net. † FARNET.
Fer′ney′, Patriarch *or* **Old Man, of** (fĕr′nā′). Voltaire, who resided from 1758 to 1778 at Ferney, now Ferney-Voltaire, dept. Ain, France, near Geneva.
fern′gale′, *n.* [*fern* + *gale* a plant.] The sweet fern.
fern′leaf′, *n.* A delicate red alga (*Callithamnion gracillimum*) with finely divided thallus.
fern′less, *a.* See -LESS. [fern.]
fern meadowbur. The sweet
fern-osmund, *n.* Royal fern. *Obs.*
fern palm. Sago palm. [*Eng.*]
fern′shaw′, *n.* A fern thicket.
fern′sick′, *n.* = STAGGER, *n.* 2.
fern′tick′le (fûrn′tĭk′'l), *n.* A freckle on the skin, like the seed of fern. — **fern′tick′led** (-'ld), *a.* Both *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
fern tree. A tree fern.
fern′year′, **fern′yere′**, *n.* [AS. *fyrngéar*.] A past year; last year. *Obs.* — *adv.* In past years; during last year. *Obs.*
fe-ro′cient, *a.* [L. *férociens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *ferocire* to be fierce.] Ferociously active. *Obs.*
fe-roc′i-tate, *v. t.* To make ferocious. *Obs.*
ferour. † FERRER.
fe′rous (fē′r*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *ferus*. See FIERCE.] Wild; savage. *Obs.*
ferrai. † FORAY.
fer′ra-ment, *n.* [L. *ferramentum*.] A piece of ironwork; *pl.*, shackles: irons; iron tools, fittings, etc. *Obs.*
fer′ran-dine. † FARANDINE.
Fer′ra-rese′ (fĕr′*ȧ*-rēz′; -rēs′). *a.* Of or pertaining to Ferrara — *n.*, *sing. & pl.* One of the people, or the people, of Ferrara.
fer′ra-ry, *n.* [L. *ferraria* iron works.] Art of working in iron. *Obs.*
fer-rash′. Var. of FERASH.
fer′ra-teen′, *n.* See FERRET, a tape. [gray. *Obs.*]
ferraunt, *a.* [OF. *ferrant*.] Iron
ferre. † FAR.
fer′re-an, *n.* [See FERREOUS.] Hard; like iron; cruel. *Rare.*
ferrede, *n.* [AS. *geférrǣden*. See FERE, *n.;* cf. KINDRED.] Companionship; company. *Obs.*
‖ **fer-rei′ro** (fĕ-rā′rō), *n.* [Pg., lit., blacksmith.] *Zoöl.* A Brazilian tree frog (*Hyla faber*) which deposits its eggs in nests built of mud in shallow pools. Its voice resembles measured beating on a copper plate.
fer′rel. Var. of FERRULE.
fer′ren, *adv.* [AS. *feorran*.] From afar; afar; far away. *Obs.* — *a.* Far; distant. *Obs.*
fer′rer, **fer′rour**, *n.* [OF. *ferreor*.] A farrier; ironsmith. *Obs.*
fer′rer, **fer′ror.** † *farrer*, obs. or Scot. compar. of FAR.
fer′rest. Obs. superl. of FAR.
fer′ret, *n.* [F. *ferret*, dim. of *fer* iron, L. *ferrum*.] *Glass Making.* The iron used for trying the

the weasel family (*Putorius furo*) closely related to, and perhaps a domesticated variety of, the polecat (*Putorius putorius*). It is about fourteen inches long, of a pale yellow or white color, with red eyes. It is a native of Africa, but is kept in Europe and America for hunting rabbits and sometimes rats.

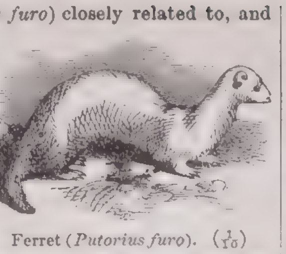

Ferret (*Putorius furo*). (1/10)

2. In the western United States, a black-footed, brown-bodied weasel (*Putorius nigripes*), about two feet long, which devours prairie dogs.

fer′ret (fĕr′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.*; FER′RET-ED; FER′RET-ING. [Cf. F. *fureter*. See FERRET, *n.*] **1.** To drive or hunt out of a lurking place, as a ferret does the rabbit; to catch with ferrets; to search; to search out by patient and sagacious efforts; — often used with *out*; as, to *ferret* out a secret. **2.** To hunt; to worry; to hunt in or over with a ferret.

fer′ret, *v. i.* To hunt with ferrets; to search about; to worry.

fer-ret′to (fĕ-rĕt′ō), *n.* [It. *ferretto* di Spagna, dim. of *ferro* iron, fr. L. *ferrum*.] Copper sulphide, used to color glass.

fer′ret-y (fĕr′ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a ferret.

fer′ri- (fĕr′ĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form indicating *ferric iron* as an ingredient; as, *ferri*cyanide.

fer′ri-age (fĕr′ĭ-āj), *n.* [From FERRY.] The price or fare to be paid for passage at a ferry; conveyance over a ferry.

fer′ric (fĕr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron: cf. F. *ferrique*. See FARRIER.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, iron. Specif., *Chem.*, denoting those compounds in which iron has a higher valence than in the *ferrous* compounds, or iron with such a valence; as, *ferric* oxide; *ferric* acid.

ferric acid, an acid, H_2FeO_4, not known in the free state, but obtained in the form of a red crystalline salt, potassium ferrate, by fusing a mixture of iron and saltpeter. — **f. chloride**, a compound, $FeCl_3$, obtained in anhydrous form as dark green lustrous crystals by heating iron in chlorine. It forms stable hydrates with four, five, seven, and twelve molecules of water, and yields a reddish brown aqueous solution. An alcoholic solution of it is used in medicine as *tincture of iron*. — **f. hydroxide**, any of several compounds of ferric iron, oxygen, and hydrogen, occurring in rust, and as the mineral limonite (typically $H_6Fe_4O_9$ or $2Fe_2O_3{\cdot}3H_2O$) or prepared artificially, as by the addition of ammonia to a solution of ferric chloride. In the latter case a brown gelatinous precipitate is formed which can be dried to an amorphous granular mass. — **f. oxide**, a compound, Fe_2O_3, occurring in nature as the mineral hematite and obtained as an amorphous reddish powder by heating copperas, ferric sulphate, or ferric hydroxide. — **f. sulphate**, a compound, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, forming colorless crystals containing nine molecules of water. These occur in nature as coquimbite. — **f. sulphocyanate**, a dark red crystalline substance usually obtained in a blood-red solution, and recognized as a test for ferric iron.

fer′ri-cy-an′ic (fĕr′ĭ-sī-ăn′ĭk), *a.* [*ferri-* + *cyanic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a brown crystalline acid, $H_3Fe(CN)_6$, obtained by treating ferricyanides with strong acids. It decomposes easily.

fer′ri-cy′a-nide (-sī′ȧ-nĭd; -nīd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of ferricyanic acid. These salts are also represented as double cyanides of ferric iron and some basic element or radical.

fer′ri-cy-an′o-gen (-sī-ăn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*ferri-* + *cyanogen*.] *Chem.* The trivalent radical, $Fe(CN)_6$, of ferricyanic acid and the ferricyanides.

fer-rif′er-ous (fĕ-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron + *-ferous*.] Containing iron; iron-bearing.

Fer′ris wheel (fĕr′ĭs). An amusement device consisting of a giant power-driven steel wheel, revolvable on its stationary axle, and carrying a number of balanced passenger cars around its rim: — so called after G. W. G. Ferris, American engineer, who erected the first of its kind for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.

fer′rite (fĕr′īt), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron + *-ite*.] **1.** *Micros.* **a** In rocks, any yellowish, reddish, or brownish amorphous substance apparently consisting of iron compounds, but not certainly referable to a particular mineral. **b** In iron and steel, pure metallic iron. Three allotropic forms are recognized, and called α-, β-, and γ-*ferrite*. The first is magnetic and is stable below 850° C.; above that temperature the stable form is the nonmagnetic β-ferrite.

2. *Chem.* Any of several compounds which may be regarded as metallic derivatives of the ferric hydroxide $Fe_2O_2(OH)_2$, analogous to aluminates; as, franklinite is zinc *ferrite*.

fer′ro- (fĕr′ō-). A combining form indicating: **a** In general, *presence of*, or *connection with*, *iron*; as, *ferro*nickel, an alloy of iron and nickel; *ferro*silicon, *ferro*type. **b** Specif., *Chem.*, *ferrous iron* as an ingredient; as, *ferro*cyanide.

fer′ro–al-loy′, *n.* An alloy of iron with some other metal; as, ferrochrome and ferromanganese are *ferro-alloys*.

fer′ro–al′u-min′i-um (-ăl′ū-mĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *or* **fer′ro–a-lu′mi-num** (-ȧ-lū′mĭ-nŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and aluminium. It is sometimes added to molten steel to insure sound castings.

fer′ro-cal′cite (-kăl′sīt), *n.* *Min.* Calcite containing ferrous carbonate. It turns brown on exposure.

fer′ro-chrome (fĕr′ō-krōm) } *n.* An alloy of iron and **fer′ro-chro′mi-um** (-krō′mĭ-ŭm) } chromium. It is used in steel making.

fer′ro–con′crete (fĕr′ō-kŏn′krēt), *n.* *Arch. & Engin.* Concrete strengthened by a core or foundation skeleton of iron or steel bars, strips, etc. Floors, columns, piles, water pipes, etc., have been successfully made of it. Called also *armored concrete*, *concrete steel*, and *reënforced concrete*.

fer′ro-cy-an′ic (fĕr′ō-sī-ăn′ĭk), *a.* [*ferro-* + *cyanic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $H_4Fe(CN)_6$, obtained by treating ferrocyanides with acids. It decomposes in moist air.

fer′ro-cy′a-nide (fĕr′ō-sī′ȧ-nĭd; -nīd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of ferrocyanic acid. These salts are also represented as double cyanides of ferrous iron and some basic element or radical.

fer′ro-cy-an′o-gen (-sī-ăn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*ferro-* + *cyanogen*.] *Chem.* The quadrivalent radical, $Fe(CN)_6$, of ferrocyanic acid and the ferrocyanides.

fer′ro-in-clave′ (fĕr′ō-ĭn-klāv′), *n.* *Arch.* Sheet metal with dovetailed corrugations used as a foundation for cement, plaster, etc., in construction work.

fer′ro-mag-ne′sian (-măg-nē′shăn), *a.* *Min.* Containing iron and magnesium.

fer′ro-mag-net′ic (-măg-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* **a** Formerly, paramagnetic, as distinguished from diamagnetic and also from magnetic as relating to animal magnetism. **b** Now, usually, magnetic in a high degree, like iron, nickel, and cobalt; — distinguished from *paramagnetic*. — **fer′ro-mag′net-ism** (-măg′nĕt-ĭz′m), *n.*

fer′ro-man′ga-nese (-măŋ′gȧ-nēz; -măŋ′gȧ-nēs′), *n.* *Metal.* An alloy of iron and manganese usually containing 25–85 per cent of manganese and several per cent of carbon. Cf. SPIEGELEISEN.

fer′ro-mo-lyb′de-num (-mō-lĭb′dē-nŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and molybdenum, used in steel making.

fer′ro-nick′el (-nĭk′ĕl), *n.* An alloy of iron and nickel.

fer′ro-sil′i-con (-sĭl′ĭ-kŏn), *n.* An alloylike substance consisting of iron and silicon. It is added to molten iron to increase the percentage of silicon.

fer-ro′so- (fĕ-rō′sō-). [See FERROUS.] *Chem.* = FERRO-.

fer-ro′so-fer′ric oxide, a black magnetic iron oxide, Fe_3O_4, occurring in nature as magnetite, and prepared artificially in various ways, as by heating iron in steam.

fer′ro-so′di-um (fĕr′ō-sō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and sodium, used in steel making.

fer′ro-ti-ta′ni-um (-tī-tā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and titanium, used in steel making.

fer′ro-tung′sten (-tŭng′stĕn), *n.* An alloy of iron and tungsten, used in steel making.

fer′ro-type (fĕr′ō-tīp), *n.* A photographic picture taken on a thin iron plate by a collodion process; also, the process itself; — familiarly called *tintype*. — **fer′ro-typ′er** (-tīp′ẽr), *n.*

fer′rous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron: cf. F. *ferreux*. See FARRIER.] Pertaining to, or derived from, iron; — in *Chem.* said esp. of iron compounds in which the metal is bivalent or of the iron with that valence. See PETROGRAPHY.

ferrous carbonate, a compound, $FeCO_3$, occurring native as the mineral siderite, and also prepared artificially as a white, easily oxidizable precipitate. — **f. chloride**, a compound, $FeCl_2$, obtained in anhydrous form as colorless or white crystalline scales by heating iron in hydrochloric acid gas. With four molecules of water it forms pale green transparent crystals which oxidize readily. — **f. hydroxide**, a compound, $Fe(OH)_2$, obtained as a pale green gelatinous precipitate by the addition of an alkali to a ferrous salt solution. It readily oxidizes to brown ferric hydroxide. — **f. oxide**, a compound, FeO, obtained as a readily oxidizable gray powder by heating ferric oxide in hydrogen. — **f. sulphate**, a compound, $FeSO_4$ or H_2FeSO_5, best known in the form of a hydrate called copperas. See COPPERAS. It readily oxidizes to ferric sulphate. — **f. sulphide**, a compound, FeS, obtained as a black precipitate by the addition of an alkaline sulphide to the solution of an iron salt, and as heavy brittle masses by heating iron and sulphur together. It is used in making hydrogen sulphide.

fer′ro-va-na′di-um (fĕr′ō-vȧ-nā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and vanadium, used in steel making.

fer-ru′gi-nate (fĕ-rōō′jĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [See FERRUGINOUS.] To charge or stain, as a rock, with a compound of iron; to impart the color or properties of iron rust to. — **fer-ru′gi-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

fer-ru′gi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ferruginus*, *ferrugineus*, fr. *ferrugo*, *-ginis*, iron rust, fr. *ferrum* iron: cf. F. *ferrugineux*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, iron. **2.** Resembling iron rust in appearance or color; brownish red, or yellowish red.

fer′rule (fĕr′ōōl; -ĭl; 277), *n.* [Formerly *verrel*, F. *virole*, fr. LL. *virola*, L. *viriola* little bracelet, dim. of *viriae*, pl., bracelets. The spelling with *f* is due to confusion with L. *ferrum* iron.] **1.** A ring or cap of metal put round a cane, tool handle, or similar object, to strengthen it, or prevent splitting and wearing.

2. **a** *Steam Boilers.* A bushing of wood or copper alloy used for making a steam-tight joint between the end of a steam, water, or condenser tube and a tube plate. **b** *Mech.* The small pulley around which the string of a bow is coiled to rotate it, as in a bow drill. **c** *Metal.*, *etc.* The water-cooled metal tube surrounding a carbon in an electric furnace. **d** *Plumbing.* A kind of connection between a water main and a communication or service pipe.

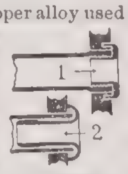

1, 2 Sections of Tube Plates and Tubes, showing types of Ferrule, 2 a.

fer′rule, *v. t.* To supply with a ferrule.

fer-ru′mi-nate (fĕ-rōō′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *ferruminatus*, p. p. of *ferruminare*, fr. *ferrumen* cement, fr. *ferrum* iron.] To solder or unite, as metals. *Rare.* *Coleridge.* — **fer-ru′mi-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

fer′ry (fĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ME. *feri*; akin to Icel. *ferja*, Sw. *färja*, Dan. *færge*, G. *fähre*. See FERRY, *v. t.*] **1.** A place of crossing. *Obs.* **2.** A place or passage where persons or things are carried across a river, arm of the sea, etc., in a boat.

To row me o'er the *ferry*. *Campbell.*

3. A vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters; a ferryboat; wherry. *Archaic.* **4.** A franchise or right to carry passengers or goods, or both, from shore to shore across a river, channel, or narrow body of water, charging tolls; also, provision for regularly so transporting such passengers or goods. Legally, a ferry is a continuation of the highway, and under the same general control. Any one operating a ferry is a common carrier.

fer′ry (fĕr′ĭ), *v. t.*; FER′RIED (-ĭd); FER′RY-ING. [ME. *ferien* to convey, AS. *ferian*, fr. *fær* a journey; akin to Icel. *ferja* to ferry, Goth. *farjan* to sail. See FARE, *n.*] **1.** To carry; transport. *Obs.* **2.** To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other narrow water or, formerly, over the sea, in a boat. **3.** To propel (a boat) across a body of water.

fer′ry, *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat or by a ferry.

They *ferry* over this Lethean sound
Both to and fro. *Milton.*

fer′ry-boat′ (-bōt′), *n.* A vessel for conveying passengers, merchandise, etc., across a river or other narrow water.

ferry bridge. **1.** A ferryboat adapted in its structure for the transfer of railroad trains across a river or bay. **2.** A floating or hanging structure hinged or movably fastened to a wharf to facilitate passing on or off a ferryboat.

fer′ry-man (fĕr′ĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who maintains or attends a ferry.

fer′tile (fûr′tĭl; -tīl; 182), *a.* [L. *fertilis*, fr. *ferre* to bear, produce: cf. F. *fertile*. See BEAR to support.] **1.** Producing fruit or vegetation in abundance; fruitful; able to produce abundantly; prolific; fecund; productive; rich; inventive; as, *fertile* land or fields; a *fertile* mind.

Though he in a *fertile* climate dwell. *Shak.*

2. *Bot.* **a** Capable of producing fruit; fruit-bearing; as, *fertile* flowers or trees. **b** Containing pollen; — said of anthers. **c** Developing spore-bearing organs; as, a *fertile* frond; — said of cryptogamous plants.

3. Produced in abundance; plenteous; ample. *Obs.*

The *fertile* burden . . .
Of thy full branches. *Milton.*

4. **a** As applied to seeds or eggs, capable of growing or developing. **b** Capable of breeding, or producing offspring. **5.** Causing fertility; promoting production or fecundity. **6.** *Beekeeping.* Pregnant.

Syn. — Fecund, teeming, exuberant, rich, productive, abundant, plentiful. — FERTILE, FRUITFUL, PROLIFIC. In a lit. sense, that is FERTILE (esp. soil) which has the inherent power of producing; that is FRUITFUL (esp. plants, trees, and fields) which actually does produce; that is PROLIFIC (esp. animals) which produces frequently or abundantly; as, soil *fertile* by nature may be made *fruitful* by cultivation, a *fruitful* orchard, *prolific* as a frog. Fig., corresponding distinctions apply; as, "In him [Dr. Johnson] were united a most logical head with a most *fertile* imagination" (*Boswell*); "Certain poems . . . may be as *fruitful* of thoughts and emotions too deep for words as a shaken prism is *fruitful* of tinted lights" (*T. Watts-Dunton*); "Flattery is the *prolific* parent of falsehood" (*Gibbon*). See PLENTIFUL, PROFUSE, RICH.

— **fer′tile-ly**, *adv.* — **fer′tile-ness**, *n.*

fer-til′i-ty (fẽr-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *fertilitas*: cf. F. *fertilité*.] **1.** State or quality of being fertile; fruitfulness; productiveness; fecundity; richness; abundance of resources; fertile invention; quickness; readiness; as, *fertility* of imagination; also, a quality that renders fertile; a productive power; as, the *fertilities* of the soil.

Thy very weeds are beautiful; thy waste
More rich than other climes' *fertility*. *Byron.*

2. *Econ.* Specif., of soil, capacity for production under favorable conditions; — used variously, sometimes as including all the advantages for producing for a given market, sometimes as referring only to the natural powers of the soil and climate.

fer′ti-li-za′tion (fûr′tĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of rendering fertile.

2. *Biol.* The union of a male germ cell with the female germ cell or egg; fecundation; impregnation. It is a process preliminary to and essential to the development of most eggs, and may be defined as a form of conjugation in which there is a marked distinction of sex between the two germ cells or gametes taking part in the process. The much smaller motile male cell (*spermatozoön* in animals, *sperm*, *spermatozoid*, or *antherozoid* in plants) penetrates and fuses with the much larger nonmotile female cell (or *egg*), which thus comes to have two nuclei, one its own, the other that of the male cell. The essential part of the process then follows, the union of the two nuclei, or the grouping together of their essential substance (the chromatin) into a single mitotic figure. In either case the result is that the nucleus, or mitotic figure, of the fertilized egg contains chromatin from both parents. As the cells of the embryo are derived from the fertilized egg by mitotic division, the same is true of them also, and many of the facts of inheritance are probably to be explained by this fact. Moreover, the number of chromosomes (or small bodies into which the chromatin is aggregated) derived from each parent is the same, and is one half the usual number in order that after fertilization the egg may have the usual number. The fertilization of the egg may take place after it is laid, or in the mother's body. Some eggs will develop without a process of true fertilization (see PARTHENOGENESIS), others will begin development as a result of chemical stimulation. In plants, fertilization is confined to the gametes of the sexual generation. When these are similar the process is called conjugation. The normal product of fertilization is a zygote, which gives rise to the asexual generation. In the higher algæ, mosses, ferns, and some gymnosperms the motile, ciliated sperm finds its way by chemotropism through a water medium to the egg. In seed plants the sperm is nonmotile, and fertilization is accomplished by means of a tube (pollen tube) which penetrates the megaspore (ovule) and discharges the male pronucleus. In these plants the fertilized egg, with its investments, is known as a seed.

3. *Bot.* Incorrectly, the process of pollination in seed plants. See POLLINATION.

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melted glass, and for shaping the rings at the mouths of bottles.

fer′ret-er, *n.* One who ferrets.

fer′ret-ing. = FERRET, tape.

Fer′rex (fĕr′ĕks), *n.* See GORBODUC.

fer′ri-cy′a-nate (fĕr′ĭ-sī′ȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* = FERRICYANIDE.

fer′ri-cy′an-hy′dric (-sī′ăn-hī′drĭk), *a.* [*ferri-* + *cyano-*, 2 + *hydric*.] *Chem.* = FERRICYANIC.

ferrid-. = FERRI-.

fer′ri-er. ✝ FARRIER.

fer′ri-er, *n.* A ferryman.

fer′ri-hy′dro-cy-an′ic, *a.* [*ferri-* + 2d *hydro-* + *cyanic*.] *Chem.* = FERRICYANIC.

fer′ri-lite (fĕr′ĭ-līt), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron + *-lite*.] *Geol.* A variety of rag. *Obs. or R.*

fer′ring. Var. of FURRING.

fer′ri-prus′si-ate, *n.* [*ferri-* + *prussiate*.] A ferricyanide. *R.*

fer′ri-prus′sic, *a.* Ferricyanic. *R.*

fer′ri-py′rine (fĕr′ĭ-pī′rĭn; -rēn), *n.* *Pharm.* An orange-red powder, a compound of ferric chloride and antipyrine, used in anæmic conditions.

fer′rit. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of FERRET.

fer′ri-ti-za′tion (fĕr′ĭ-tĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* [*ferrite* + *-ization*.] *Petrog.* Production of, or conversion into, ferrite.

fer-riv′o-rous (fĕ-rĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*ferri* + *-vorous*.] Feeding on iron. *Nonce Word.*

fer′ro-cy′a-nate, *n.* = FERROCYANIDE.

fer′ro-cy′an-hy′dric, *a.* = FERROCYANIC.

fer′ro-gos′lar-ite, *n.* *Min.* Goslarite containing ferrous sulphate.

fer′ro-hy′dro-cy-an′ic, *a.* = FERROCYANIC.

fer′rom. ✝ FERREN.

fer-rom′e-ter (fĕ-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Med.* An instrument for estimating the amount of iron contained in the blood.

fer′ro-na′trite (fĕr′ō-nā′trīt), *n.* [*ferro-* + *natron* + *-ite*.] *Min.* A greenish or white double sulphate of sodium and ferric iron, $3Na_2SO_4{\cdot}Fe_2(SO_4)_3{\cdot}6H_2O$, usually in spherical forms.

fer′ro-prus′si-ate, *n.* [*ferro-* + *prussiate*.] A ferrocyanide.

fer′ro-prus′sic, *a.* Ferrocyanic.

fer′ro-py′rine, *n.* = FERRIPYRINE.

fer′ror. fer′rour. ✝ FERRER.

fer′ru-gin′e-an (fĕr′ōō-jĭn′ē-ăn). **fer′ru-gin′e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Ferruginous. *Obs. or R.*

fer-ru′go (fĕ-rōō′gō), *n.* [L., iron rust, fr. *ferrum* iron.] = RUST, 2 **b**. *Obs.*

fer′rum. ✝ FERREN.

‖ **fer′rum** (fĕr′ŭm), *n.*; *gen.* FER′RI (-ī). [L.] Iron.

fer′ry-age. Var. of FERRIAGE.

fer′ry-flat′, *n.* A form of flatboat used on Western rivers, chiefly for ferrying. *U. S.*

fer′ry-house′, *n.* **1.** The house of the keeper of a ferry. **2.** The structure on a ferry wharf to shelter passengers and goods.

fer′ry-mas′ter, *n.* One in charge of a ferry. *U. S.*

fers. ✝ VERSE.

fers (fĕrs). Obs. or Scot. form of FIERCE.

fers, *n.* [OF. *fierce*; cf. LL. *fercia*; ultimately fr. Per. *ferz* great, learned, *firz*, *farzīn*, the queen in chess.] *Obs.* *Chess.* **a** The queen. **b** A queened pawn. — **the ferses twelve**, all the men on one side except the king, — the pairs of bishops, knights, and rooks, or castles, being counted as one each.

fersch, fersse. ✝ FRESH.

ferst. ✝ FIRST, FRIST.

fer′ter. ✝ FERETORY.

fer′ter, *v. t.* [See FERETORY.] To place in a feretory. *Obs.*

ferth. ferthe. ✝ FOURTH.

fer′ther. ✝ FURTHER.

ferthere. ✝ FARTHER.

fer′thing. ✝ FARTHING.

fer′til. Fertile. *Ref. Sp.*

fer′tile-fresh′, *a.* Having thick foliage. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

fer-til′i-tate, *v. t.* To fertilize. *Obs.*

fer′ti-liz′a-ble (fûr′tĭ-līz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

fertilization tube. *Bot.* **a** In certain phycomycetous fungi, a tube emitted by the antheridium which pierces the oögonium, conveying to it the male sex cells. **b** In some of the higher red algæ, a similar tube emitted by the trichophore which fertilizes the carpogonium.

fer′ti-lize (fûr′tĭ-līz), *v. t.;* FER′TI-LIZED (-līzd); FER′TI-LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *fertiliser.*] **1.** To make fertile or enrich; to supply with nourishment for plants; to make fruitful or productive; as, to *fertilize* land.
2. To pollinate (a flower).

fer′ti-liz′er (-līz′ēr), *n.* One that fertilizes; specif.: **a** The agent that carries the fertilizing principle, as a moth to an orchid. **b** That which renders fertile; specif., a commercial manure for land, as guano, phosphate of lime, bone dust, etc., esp. one artificially prepared.

fer′u-la (fĕr′ŏŏ-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L. *ferula* giant fennel (its stalks were used in punishing schoolboys), rod, whip; cf. *ferire* to strike. Cf. FERULE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of Old World apiaceous plants, mostly of large size, with deeply divided leaves, compound umbels of yellow flowers, and membranous-winged fruit with three threadlike ridges. They yield various medicinal gum resins, as galbanum and asafetida. A few species are cultivated. See ASAFETIDA, GALBANUM, NARTHEX.
2. A ferule; a rod; hence, school discipline. *Beau. & Fl.*
3. A straight wand of command, or scepter; esp., the imperial scepter in the Byzantine, or Eastern, Empire.

fer′ule (fĕr′ōōl; -ĭl; 277), *n.* [L. *ferula*: cf. F. *férule.* See FERULA.] **1.** The giant fennel. *Obs.*
2. A piece of wood, often flat, as a ruler, used for striking children, esp. on the hand, in punishment.

fer′ule, *v. t.;* FER′ULED (-ōōld; -ĭld); FER′UL-ING. To punish with a ferule.

fe-ru′lic (fē-rōō′lĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, obtained from asafetida and other species of *Ferula*, and related to vanillin.

fer′ven-cy (fûr′vĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *fervence.* See FERVENT.] **1.** State of being fervent, or hot; intensity of heat; ardor; warmth of feeling or devotion; eagerness.

When you pray, let it be with *fervency.* *Wake.*

2. Bitterness; severity; — said of cold. *Obs.*

fer′vent (-vĕnt), *a.* [F. *fervent*, L. *fervens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *fervere* to be boiling hot, to boil, glow.] **1.** Hot; glowing; boiling; burning; as, a *fervent* summer.

The elements shall melt with *fervent* heat. 2 *Pet.* iii. 10.

2. Bitter; intense; — said of cold. *Obs.*
3. Warm in feeling; ardent in temperament; earnest; full of fervor; zealous; glowing.

Not slothful in business; *fervent* in spirit. *Rom.* iii. 11.

4. Fierce; savage; raging; as, a *fervent* beast. *Obs. or R.*

A moment ends thy *fervent* din. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Hot, burning, fiery, glowing, vehement, impassioned, passionate, intense, eager, keen, zealous, fierce. — FERVENT, FERVID, ARDENT. FERVENT suggests great warmth or earnestness of feeling (esp. as manifested in zeal, piety, aspiration, and the like); FERVID is stronger, and expresses vehement, impassioned, or (often) overheated feeling (esp. with reference to imagination, eloquence, and the like); ARDENT connotes eagerness and fine enthusiasm in whatever cause; as, "The effectual *fervent* prayer of a righteous man availeth much" (*James* v. 16); "*fervent* zeal" (*Daniel*), "*fervent* faith" (*A. Tucker*); "Modern poets . . . strive to replace the rapture of the mind with a *fervid* intensity of phrase" (*Lowell*); "The magic caldron of a *fervid* and ebullient fancy, constantly fueled by an unexampled opulence of language" (*Coleridge*); "Both had from nature an *ardent* impulse for seeking the genuine truth on all matters they thought about" (*M. Arnold*); "A taste for letters, and a fine, *ardent*, modest, youthful soul" (*Stevenson*). See FERVOR, EAGERNESS, IMPETUOUS, ENTHUSIAST.
— **fer′vent-ly,** *adv.* — **fer′vent-ness,** *n.*

fer-ves′cent (fĕr-vĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fervescens*, p. pr. of *fervescere* to become boiling hot, incho. fr. *fervere.* See FERVENT.] Growing hot.

fer′vid (fûr′vĭd), *a.* [L. *fervidus*, fr. *fervere.* See FERVENT.] **1.** Very hot; burning; boiling.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays. *Milton.*

2. Ardent; vehement; impassioned; zealous.
Syn. — See FERVENT.
— **fer′vid-ly,** *adv.* — **fer′vid-ness,** *n.*

fer-vid′i-ty (fĕr-vĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Intense heat; zeal; ardor.

fer′vor, fer′vour (fûr′vēr), *n.* [OF. *fervor*, *fervour*, F. *ferveur*, L. *fervor*, fr. *fervere.* See FERVENT.] **1.** Heat; excessive warmth. "The *fervor* of ensuing day." *Waller.*
2. Boiling (of water).
3. Intensity of feeling or expression; glowing ardor; passion; zeal; earnestness. *Hooker.*

Winged with *fervor* of her love. *Shak.*

Syn. — FERVOR, ARDOR. FERVOR (still sometimes lit.; as, the *fervor* of the sun's rays) suggests glow or ebullition; ARDOR (now commonly fig.), fiery or burning heat. *Fervor* is frequently associated with zeal, devotion, piety, and connotes warmth rather than impetuosity; *ardor*, on the other hand, commonly suggests the eagerness and enthusiasm of high-minded impulses; as, exhorting with *fervor* to repentance, burning with *ardor* for the fight; the *fervor* of the orator, the *ardor* of the explorer; "If not passion, there was *fervor*, which was perhaps as near it as the somewhat stately movement of Spenser's mind would allow him to come" (*Lowell*); "Never to have our consciousness rapturously transformed into the vividness of a thought, the *ardor* of a passion, the energy of an action" (*G. Eliot*). See FERVENT, EAGERNESS, ECSTASY.

Fes′cen-nine (fĕs′ĕ-nĭn; -nīn), *a.* [L. *Fescenninus*, fr. *Fescennia*, a city of Etruria.] Pertaining to, or resembling, the Fescennines; esp., scurrilous; obscene. — *n.* A style of low, scurrilous, obscene poetry originating in Fescennia.

fes′cue (fĕs′kū), *n.* [ME. *festu*, OF. *festu*, F. *fétu*, fr. LL. (assumed) *festucum*, fr. L. *festuca* stalk, straw.] **1.** A straw; twig; rush; a mote in the eye; hence, a trifle. *Obs.*
2. A straw, wire, stick, etc., used to point out letters to children when learning to read. "Pedantic *fescue.*" *Sterne.*
3. A plectrum for the harp. *Obs.*
4. The style of a sundial or its shadow. *Obs.*
5. *Bot.* Any grass of the genus *Festuca*; — called also *fescue grass.* The meadow fescue, sheep's fescue, and others are pasture grasses of agricultural importance.

fess (fĕs), *n.* Also **fesse.** [OF. *fesse*, *faisse*, F. *fasce*, fr. L. *fascia* band. See FASCIA.] *Her.* A band drawn horizontally across the center of an escutcheon, and containing in breadth the third part of it; one of the nine honorable ordinaries.

a Fess.

in fess, *Her.*, occupying the position in a shield which would be taken up by a fess; — said of a number of charges. — **per f.,** *Her.*, divided equally by a horizontal line; — said of the field. — **per f. and pale,** *Her.*, divided into three parts by a line in fess and by a line in pale from the fess point to the middle base point; — said of the field.

fes′tal (fĕs′tăl), *a.* [L. *festum* holiday, feast: cf. OF. *festel.* See FEAST.] Of or pert. to a holiday or a feast; keeping holiday; joyous; festive. — **fes′tal-ly,** *adv.* — **festal letter.** = PASCHAL LETTER. — **f. use.** See FERIAL USE.

fes′ter (fĕs′tēr), *v. i.;* FES′TERED (-tērd); FES′TER-ING. [ME. *festren*, fr. *fester*, n.; or fr. OF. *festrir*, fr. *festre*, n. See FESTER, *n.*] **1.** To generate pus; to become inflamed and suppurate; as, a sore or a wound *festers.*

Unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart, but it is treachery that makes it *fester.* *South.*

2. To cause increasing inflammation of the surrounding parts; to grow virulent, or malignant; to rankle.

His own poison would have *festered* in his own flesh. *R. Harvey.*
Hatred . . . *festered* in the hearts. *Macaulay.*

3. To putrefy; to rot; to become putrid.

Lilies that *fester* smell far worse than weeds. *Shak.*

fes′ter, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to fester or rankle.

Festered rankling malice in my breast. *Marston.*

2. To cicatrize. *Obs.*

fes′ter, *n.* [OF. *festre*, L. *fistula* a sort of ulcer. Cf. FISTULA.] **1.** A small suppurating sore; a pustule.
2. A cicatrice; scar. *Obs.*
3. A festering or rankling.

The *fester* of the chain upon their necks. *J. Taylor.*

fes-til′o-gy (fĕs-tĭl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Also **fes-tol′o-gy.** [L. *festum* festival + *-logy.*] *Eccl.* A treatise on church festivals.

fes′ti-na′tion (fĕs′tĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *festinatio.*] Haste; hurry. Hence, *Med.*, a tendency to hasten the gait in walking, as seen in various nervous diseases.

fes′ti-val (fĕs′tĭ-văl), *a.* [OF. *festival*, *festivel*, fr. L. *festivum* festive jollity, fr. *festivus* festive, gay. See FESTIVE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, a festival.

This blessed day
Ever in France shall be kept *festival.* *Shak.*

2. Festive; merry; glad. *Obs.* "*Festival* terms." *Shak.*

fes′ti-val, *n.* **1.** A time of feasting or celebration; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaimed. *Milton.*

2. *Eccl. Antiq.* A book having an exhortation for each church festival and sometimes pictures and religious tales.
3. A periodical season of entertainment of a specific sort; as, a music *festival.*
Syn. — Banquet, carousal, revel. See FEAST.

fes′tive (fĕs′tĭv), *a.* [L. *festivus*, fr. *festum* holiday, feast: cf. OF. *festif.* See FEAST; cf. FESTIVOUS.] Pertaining to, or becoming, a feast; festal; joyous; gay; mirthful; sportive; convivial. — **fes′tive-ly,** *adv.*

fes-tiv′i-ty (fĕs-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *festivitas*: cf. F. *festivité.*] **1.** The condition of being festive; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment; joyfulness; gayety; as, a day of great *festivity.*

The unrestrained *festivity* of the rustic youth. *Bp. Hurd.*

2. A festival; festive celebration.
3. Urbanity; elegance. *Obs.*

fes-toon′ (fĕs-tōōn′), *n.* [F. *feston* (cf. Sp. *feston*, It. *festone*), prob. fr. L. *festum* festival. See FEAST.] **1.** A garland or wreath hanging in a curve, used in decoration for festivals, etc.; anything so arranged.
2. *Arch. & Sculp.* A carved or molded ornament representing a festoon of flowers, fruits, or leaves, wound with a ribbon, and hanging or depending in a natural curve. See BUCRANIUM, *Illust.*

fes-toon′, *v. t.;* -TOONED′ (-tōōnd′); -TOON′ING. [Cf. F. *festonner.*] To form in, adorn with, or connect by, festoons.

fes-tu′ca (fĕs-tū′kȧ), *n.* [L., straw, strawlike weed; also, a rod with which slaves were touched in manumission. Cf. FESCUE.] **1.** *Law.* Among the Franks, a rod or staff given, as a symbol of the gage, to bind a contract.

There are some who regard the *festuca* as a stout staff which has taken the place of a spear and is a symbol of physical power. Others see in it a . . . stick on which imprecatory runes have been cut. *Pollock & Mait.*

Festuca (*F. scabrella*).

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of grasses, the fescues, of wide distribution in temperate regions. They are mostly tufted perennials with flat leaves and panicled spikelets having acute pointed or awned flowering scales. *F. elatior* is meadow fescue; *F. duriuscula*, hard fescue; *F. ovina*, sheep's fescue; *F. scabrella*, the great bunch grass.

fes′tu-cine (fĕs′tū-sĭn; fĕs-tū′sĭn; -sīn), *a.* [L. *festuca* stalk, straw.] Of a straw color.

A little insect of a *festucine* or pale green. *Sir T. Browne.*

fet (fĕt), *v. t.* [ME. *fetten*, *feten*, AS. *fetian*; perh. akin to AS. *fæt* a journey; cf. G. *fassen* to seize. Cf. FETCH.] To fetch. *Obs.*

fe′tal, fœ′tal (fē′tăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to, or in the stage or condition of, a fetus.

fetal, *or* **fœtal, circulation,** *Physiol.*, the course or movement of the blood in the vessels of the fetus. In man and the higher mammals the impure blood passes to the placenta by the umbilical arteries, branches of the internal iliacs, and returns, purified and charged with nutriment, by the umbilical vein, entering the inferior cava either directly, by the ductus venosus (which see), or after passing through the liver. A large blood supply to the lungs, which are functionless, is prevented by an opening (the foramen ovale) for the passage of blood directly from the right auricle to the left auricle, besides the ductus arteriosus between the pulmonary artery and aorta.

fe-ta′tion, fœ-ta′tion (fē-tā′shŭn), *n.* The formation of a fetus in the womb; pregnancy.

fetch (fĕch), *n.* [Cf. VETCH.] *Basketwork.* **a** A kind of plait in which two osiers or canes are intertwined so as to bind the stakes and by-stakes in successive or alternate loops. See BASKET, *Illust.* **b** = FETCH ROD.

fetch (fĕch), *v. t.;* FETCHED (fĕcht); FETCH′ING. [ME. *fecchen*, AS. *feccan*, prob. the same word as *fetian.* See FET, *v. t.*] **1.** To bear toward the person speaking, or the person or thing from whose point of view the action is contemplated; to go and bring; to bring; get.

Time will run back and *fetch* the age of gold. *Milton.*
He called to her, and said, *Fetch* me, I pray thee, a little water in a vessel, that I may drink. 1 *Kings* xvii. 11, 12.

2. To steal. *Obs.*
3. To cause to come; to draw forth; to bring down; to bring to a particular state.

They could n't *fetch* the butter in the churn. *W. Barnes*
Fetch th' aërial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

4. To bring to accomplishment; to achieve; make; perform; as, to *fetch* a compass; to *fetch* a leap; hence, to draw (a breath); heave (a sigh).

I 'll *fetch* a turn about the garden. *Shak.*

5. To bring or get within reach by going; to reach; to arrive at; to attain; to reach by sailing.

Meantime flew our ships, and straight we *fetched*
The siren's isle. *Chapman.*

6. To obtain as price or equivalent; to sell for.

Our native horses . . . *fetched* low prices. *Macaulay.*

7. To interest; please; attract; to win the good will or admiration of; as, that costume will *fetch* the audience; this argument *fetched* them. *Chiefly Colloq.*
8. To derive; draw; infer; deduce. *Obs. or R.*

I *fetch* my life and being
From men of royal siege. *Shak.*

9. To recall from a swoon; to revive; — sometimes with *to* or *again*; as, to *fetch* a man again. *Obs. or R.* *Bacon.*
10. To strike. *Obs.*
Syn. — See BRING.

to fetch about. a To adopt a roundabout way or method. **b** To swing around, so as to give added impetus (a weapon, etc.). **c** To devise; contrive. *Obs.* — **to f. again. a** To take back; to recoup; to regain. *Obs.* **b** To revive. *Obs.* See def. 9. — **to f. a pump,** to make it draw water by pouring water into the top and working the handle. — **to f. down. a** To bring down by force, as by a shot. **b** To lower; to force down, as market prices. — **to f. headway** *or* **sternway,** *Naut.*, to move ahead or astern. — **to f. in. a** To gain the adherence of. *Obs.* **b** To surround; inclose; include. **c** To take in or cheat. *Obs.* — **to f. off. a** To rescue; deliver. *Obs.* **b** To get the better of; to "fix;" to "do for." *Obs.* **c** To drink down; to drain. *Obs.* — **to f. out,** to develop. "The skill of the polisher *fetches out* the colors [of marble]." *Addison.* — **to f. up. a** To overtake. *Obs.* "Says [the hare], I can *fetch up* the tortoise when I please." *L'Estrange.* **b** To raise; elevate. **c** To recall (to remembrance); discover. **d** To make up (lost time, leeway, etc.). **e** *Naut.* To reach; to get to; to sight; to run (*on* or *against*).

fetch, *v. i.* **1.** To get and bring things.
2. *Naut.* To go or come; to make headway; to hold a course; to veer; as, to *fetch* about; to *fetch* to windward.

to fetch and carry. a To serve obsequiously, like a trained spaniel. **b** To run to and fro with news or gossip; to act the part of a talebearer. — **to f. away,** *Naut.*, to break loose; to roll or slide to leeward. — **to f. up,** to stop; to come to a standstill. — **to f. up all standing,** to stop suddenly and unexpectedly, without preparation, as a ship that strikes an obstacle with all sail set.

fetch, *n.* **1.** Act of fetching or reaching after; also, the distance so spanned or the effort involved; a long stretch of space; a sweep; as, a *fetch* of imagination.
2. A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; trick; artifice; sophism.

Every little *fetch* of wit and criticism. *South.*

3. *Naut.* A tack or act of tacking. *Obs. or R.*
4. The distance along which the propagation of a sea wave is continued.

fetch, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] The apparition of a living person; a wraith; double.

The very *fetch* and ghost of Mrs. Gamp. *Dickens.*

fetch candle. A light supposed to be seen at night passing from the house to the future grave of the beholder, and believed to portend his death.

fetched (fĕcht), *a.* *Basketwork.* Secured or strengthened with fetches.

fer′ti-li-za′tion-al, *a.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to fertilization.
fertiless, *a.* [*fertile* + *-less.*] Unfertile; bare. *Obs.*
fertour, fertre. † FERETORY.
fer′u-la′ceous (fĕr′ŏŏ-lā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *ferulaceus*, fr. *ferula* rod.] Reedlike.
fer′u-lar, *n.* [L. *ferularis* of giant fennel.] A ferule. *Obs.*
fer′ule. Var. of FERRULE.
Fer′um-bras, Sir (fĕr′ŭm-brȧs). See FIERABRAS. [ing).]
ferv. *Abbr.* Fervens (L., boiling).
fer′ve-fy, *v. t.* [L. *fervere* to boil + *-fy.*] To cause to boil. *Obs.*
fer′vence, *n.* Fervency. *Obs.*
‖ **fer-ven′te-men′te** (fâr-vĕn′tā-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Fervently; with fervor.
‖ **fer′vet o′pus.** [L.] The work boils, i. e., is all alive. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 436).
Fer′vi′dor′ (fĕr′vē′dōr′), *n.* See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
fer′vor-ous, *a.* Full of fervor. *Obs.* [FIERY.]
fery. † FAIRY, FEERIE, FERRY,
F. E. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
fesande, fesaunde. † PHEASANT.
fesant, fesaunt. † PHEASANT.
Fe-sa′po (fē-sā′pō), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.
fesaunce. Obs. pl. of PHEASANT.
fes′cue (fĕs′kū), *v. i. & t.;* -CUED (-kūd); -CU-ING. To use, or teach with, a fescue. *Obs.*
fesels. † FASELS.
fesh (fĕsh). Scot. var. of FETCH.
fesible. † FEASIBLE.
fesician. † PHYSICIAN.
fess, *a.* [Cf. FIERCE.] Lively; smart; also, ill-tempered. *Dial. E.*
fesse′ly, *a.* = PARTY PER FESS. *Obs.* [fess. *Obs.*]
fess′ey, *a.* *Her.* Containing a
fes′si-tude, *n.* [L. *fessus* wearied.] Weariness. *Obs.*
fessoun. † FASHION.
fess point. See ESCUTCHEON, l.
fess target. *Her.* An escutcheon of pretense. *Obs.*
fess′wise′, fesse′wise′ (fĕs′-wīz′), *adv.* Also **-ways.** *Her.* In the manner of a fess.
fest. † FIST.
fest. Obs. or Scot. var. of FAST, *a.*
fest, feste. Vars. of FEAST. *Rare.*
‖ **fes′ta** (fĕs′tä), *n.* [It.] A feast; festival; holiday; saint's day.
festen. † FAST, *v.*; FASTEN.
fes′ter-ment, *n.* A festering. *R.*
festeye. † FESTY.
festier, *n.* [OF. *festier(e)* tile at the top of the roof.] Pediment. *Obs.*
fes′ti-ful, *a.* Festal. *Obs.*
‖ **fe-sti′na len′te** (fē-stī′nȧ). [L.] Make haste slowly. See SPEUDE BRADEOS.
fes′ti-nate (fĕs′tĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *festinatus*, p. p. of *festinare* to hasten.] To hasten. *Rare.* — **fes′ti-nate,** *a.* *Rare.* — **fes′ti-nate-ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*
fes-tine′ (fĕs-tēn′), **fes-ti′no** (fĕs-tē′nō), *n.* [It. *festino*: cf. F. *festin*, Sp. *festin.*] A feast; entertainment. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Fes-ti′no (fĕs-tī′nō), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, second figure.
fes′tiv. Festive. *Ref. Sp.*
fes′ti-val-ly, *adv.* of FESTIVAL.
fes′ti-vous (fĕs′tĭ-vŭs; *earlier* fĕs-tī′vŭs), *a.* Festive. *Rare.*
fest′lich. † FEASTLY.
fes-tol′o-gy (fĕs-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* See FESTILOGY.
‖ **fes′ton′** (fĕs′tôɴ′), *n.* [F.] *Embroidery.* Buttonhole stitch used to make an edge, often of festoon shape.
festoon blind *or* **curtain.** A window blind or curtain of textile stuff draped to hang in rows of festoons.
festoon cloud. = MAMMATO-CUMULUS. [arrangement.]
fes-toon′er-y, *n.* Festoonlike
fes-toon′y, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or resembling, festoons.
festrawe. † FEASETRAW.
fes′tre. † FESTER.
fes′try, *a.* Characterized by festers. *Obs. or R.*
fes′tu. † FESCUE.
fes′tu-al, *a.* [L. *festum* feast.] Festal. *Obs.*
fes′tu-ca′ceous (fĕs′tū-kā′shŭs),
fes′tu-cous, *a.* Formed or consisting of straw. *Obs.*
fes′tue. † FESCUE.
fes′ture. † FESTER.
Fes′tus (fĕs′tŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lit., joyful; glad; — masc. prop. name. **2.** *Bib.* The successor of Felix as procurator of Judæa, who allowed Paul to appeal to Cæsar.
fes′ty, *v.* [ME. *festeyen*, OF. *festeier*, *festiier.*] To feast. *Obs.*
fesy. † FESSEY.
fet † FAT, FEAT.
fet † *feet*, pl. of FOOT. [FIGHT.]
fet. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of

G H I J K L M

fetch'ing (fĕch'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Scheming ; crafty ; designing. *Obs.*

2. Pleasing ; attractive ; fascinating.

Priscilla wears a *fetching* coat. *B. Hanscom.*

fetch'ing, *n.* *Basketwork.* **a** = FETCH **a.** **b** Fetch rods collectively. **c** Act of plaiting a fetch.

fetch rod. *Basketwork.* Either of the osiers or canes used in plaiting a fetch.

‖ **fête** (fāt ; *F.* fĕt), *n.* [F. See FEAST.] **1.** A festival ; esp., an outdoor entertainment on a more or less lavish scale.

2. The festival day of the saint for whom one is named, observed like a birthday in many Roman Catholic communities ; — called also *fête day.*

fête (fāt), *v. t.* ; FÊT'ED (fāt'ĕd) ; FÊT'ING (fāt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *fêter.*] To feast ; to honor with a festival ; to commemorate by a fête.

‖ **fête' cham'pê'tre** (fāt' shäN'pâ'tr'). [F.] An entertainment in the open air, usually large and elaborate ; — lit., a rural festival.

fe'tial (fē'shăl), *a.* [L. *fetialis.*] Of or pertaining to the fetiales ; hence, heraldic ; pertaining to declarations of war and treaties of peace ; as, *fetial* law ; the *fetial* college. — *n.* One of the fetiales.

fetial law, the law applied by the Roman fetiales ; the jus fetiale. It included the rules of war and various other matters affecting intercourse between different peoples or nations. By medieval writers the Latin term **jus fetiale** was used in a broad sense nearly equivalent to international law ; by modern writers it is sometimes used to denote those rules of international intercourse arising out of a common origin or religious belief, as between the nations of Christian Europe.

‖ **fe'ti-a'les** (fē'shĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* ; *sing.* FE'TI-A'LIS (-lĭs). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A college of twenty priests, whose office was the formal sanctioning of treaties and declaration of war. The whole body was convened only for consultation, actual negotiations being conducted only by the **Verbenarius,** who bore the sacred herbs plucked from the citadel, rendering the persons of the fetiales inviolable, and the **pater patratus,** who was the real ambassador. Later, war was declared in Rome itself by the casting of a lance from the *Columna bellica* (see BELLONA) by the *Pater Patratus,* who under the empire was the emperor himself.

fe'ti-cide, fœ'ti-cide (fē'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*fetus* + *-cide.*] Act of killing a fetus, causing an abortion. — **fe'ti-cid'al, fœ'ti-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

fet'id (fĕt'ĭd ; fē'tĭd ; 277), *a.* [L. *fetidus, foetidus,* fr. *fetere, foetere,* to have an ill smell, to stink : cf. F. *fétide.*] Having an offensive smell ; stinking.

Most putrefactions . . . smell either *fetid* or moldy. *Bacon.*

fetid aloe. **a** = COCUIZA. **b** *pl.* = CABALLINE ALOES. — **f. buckeye,** the common buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*). — **f. currant,** a wild currant (*Ribes prostratum*) native of the eastern United States, having hispid, ill-smelling red fruit. — **f. hellebore,** the bear's-foot. — **f. horehound,** the black horehound. — **f. marigold,** an asteraceous prairie weed of the western United States (*Boebera papposa*), with disagreeably scented herbage. — **f. nightshade,** the black henbane. — **f. yew,** the stinking cedar.

fe'tish, fe'tich (fē'tĭsh : fĕt'ĭsh ; 277), *n.* [F. *fétiche,* from Pg. *feitiço,* adj., artificial, n., sorcery, charm, fr. L. *facticius* made by art, artificial, factitious. See FACTITIOUS.]

1. A material object, whether natural, as the tooth or claw of an animal, or artificial, as a carving in wood or bone, supposed to possess magical powers or to be endowed with energies or qualities capable of bringing to successful issue the designs of the owner, preserving him from injury, curing disease, etc. The term was originally applied to the crude idols and talismans of the West Africans, but is now applied to similar objects the world over. Cf. MEDICINE.

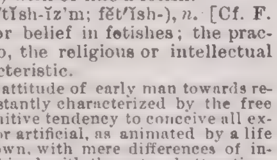

Whale Fetish of Wood, Western Eskimo.

2. Any object of special or unreasoning devotion.

Crowds . . . go wild over the catchwords and formulas that happen to be popular *fetishes.* *F. H. Giddings.*

3. A rite or incantation of fetish worshipers. *Obs.*

fe'tish, fe'tich, *v. t. & i.* To provide with a fetish ; to adorn one's self (or another) with or like a fetish.

fe'tish-ism, fe'tich-ism (fē'tĭsh-ĭz'm ; fĕt'ĭsh-), *n.* [Cf. F. *fétichisme.*] Devotion to or belief in fetishes ; the practice of fetish worship ; also, the religious or intellectual stage in which this is characteristic.

Comte described the mental attitude of early man towards religion as "pure *fetishism,* constantly characterized by the free and direct exercise of our primitive tendency to conceive all external bodies soever, natural or artificial, as animated by a life essentially analogous to our own, with mere differences of intensity." His authority, combined with the natural attractions of a cleanly cut definition, gave wide currency to this extended sense of the word, and it is only of late years that it has been confined to the particular class of superstitions to which the Portuguese explorers originally applied it. In the light of our present knowledge *fetishism* may be defined as the worship of tangible inanimate objects believed to possess in themselves some kind of mysterious power. *Census of India,* 1901.

fe'tish-ist, fe'tich-ist, *n.* A believer in fetishes.

fe'tish-is'tic, fe'tich-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, fetishism.

fetish, *or* **fetich, man.** A Negro magician, or priest in the worship of fetishes.

fet'lock (fĕt'lŏk), *n.* [ME. *fetlak, fitlok,* cf. Icel. *fet* pace, step, *fit* the webbed foot of water birds, akin to E. *foot* ; also MHG. *vizzeloch, vizlach,* G. *fissloch.* See FOOT.] **1.** **a** The cushionlike projection, bearing a tuft of long hair, on the back side of the leg above the hoof of the horse and similar animals ; also, the tuft of hair itself. **b** The joint of the limb at this point (between the great pastern bone and the metatarsal or metacarpal), more exactly called the **fetlock joint.** See HORSE, *Illust.*

2. [Confused with *fetterlock.*] = FETTERLOCK, 1.

fe'tor, fœ'tor (fē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *fetor, foetor.* See FETID.] A strong, offensive smell ; stench ; fetidness.

fet'ter (fĕt'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *fetor, feter* ; akin to OS. *feterōs,* pl., OD. *veter,* OHG. *fezzera,* Icel. *fjöturr,* L. *pedica,* Gr. πέδη, and to E. *foot.* See FOOT.] Chiefly used in *pl.* **1.** A chain or shackle for the feet ; a bond ; a shackle.

2. Anything that confines or restrains ; a restraint.

Passion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound. *Dryden.*

fet'ter, *v. t.* ; FET'TERED (-ẽrd) ; FET'TER-ING. **1.** To put fetters upon ; to shackle or confine the feet of with a chain ; to bind.

My heels are *fettered,* but my fist is free. *Milton.*

2. To restrain from motion ; to impose restraints on ; to confine ; enchain ; as, *fettered* by obligations.

My conscience ! thou art *fettered*
More than my shanks and wrists. *Shak.*

3. To put a tire on (a wheel). *Obs.*

Syn. — See HAMPER.

fetter bone. *Far.* The great pastern bone.

fet'ter-bush' (fĕt'ẽr-bŏŏsh'), *n.* A handsome evergreen ericaceous shrub (*Pieris nitida*) of the southern United States, bearing fragrant white flowers.

fet'ter-lock (-lŏk), *n.* [*fetter* + *lock* a fastening.] **1.** [Confused with *fetlock.*] A fetlock. *Obsoles.*

2. A shackle for a horse's leg, sometimes used as a charge in heraldry.

fet'tle (fĕt''l), *v. t.* [ME. *fet(t)len* to fettle (in sense 1) ; cf. AS. *fetel* girdle, belt ; perh. orig. to gird up. *Oxf. E. D.*]

1. To repair ; prepare ; to put in order. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Metal.* To cover or line with a mixture of ore, cinders, etc., as the hearth of a puddling furnace.

3. To beat. *C. Kingsley.*

4. To mull (beer, ale, etc.).

fet'tle, *v. i.* To make preparations ; to put things in order ; to attend to trifles ; to fuss. *Dial. Eng.*

fet'tle, *n.* **1.** State of being fettled, or made ready ; trim.

2. The fettling for a furnace.

in fine fettle, in good spirits.

fet'tling (fĕt'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FETTLE. Specif. : *vb. n. Metal.* Material used to line the hearth of a puddling furnace, as sand, or a mixture of ore, cinder, etc.

fe'tus, fœ'tus (fē'tŭs), *n.* [L. *fetus, foetus,* a bringing forth, brood, offspring, young ones ; cf. *fetus* fruitful, fructified, that is or was filled with young ; akin to E. *fawn* a deer, and prob. to *be, future.*] The young or embryo of an animal in the womb, or in the egg ; — commonly restricted to the young in the later stages of development in the womb or egg, in man often from the end of the fifth week until birth, *embryo* being applied to the earlier stages. The term is used chiefly of vertebrate animals.

feu (fū), *n.* [OF. *feu, fieu,* fief. See 2d FEUD, FEE, FIEF.] *Scots Law.* **a** A fee, or feudal benefice. See FEE, *n.* **b** A tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain or in money ; — opposed to *ward,* or military holding, and *blanch,* or holding at a nominal rent ; also, a grant of land to be so held ; hence, inaccurately, a perpetual lease for a fixed rent. = FEU-FARM. Cf. EMPHYTEUSIS. **c** A piece of land held under one of these tenures.

feu, *v. t.* ; FEUED (fūd) ; FEU'ING. *Scots Law.* To grant (land) upon feu.

feu'ar (fū'ăr), *n.* *Scots Law.* One who holds a feu.

feud (fūd), *n.* [An alteration of ME. *feide,* fr. OF. *faide, feide,* of G. origin ; cf. OHG. *fēhida,* G. *fehde,* akin to AS. *fǣhð,* fr. *fāh* hostile. See FOE.] **1.** Enmity ; hostility. *Obs.*

2. A contention or quarrel ; bitter mutual ill feeling and hostility ; esp., an inveterate strife between families, clans, or parties marked by bloodshed and by alternate outrages in the guise of revenge for former injuries. Cf. VENDETTA.

Syn. — Affray, fray, broil, contest, dispute, strife.

feud, feod (fūd), *n.* Also, Lat. form, *feudum, feodum.* [LL. *feudum, feodum,* prob. of same origin as E. FEE a fief. The *d* in LL. has not been satisfactorily explained. See FEE a fief.] *Law.* A fee, or feudal benefice ; a fief (see FEE). In England *feud* (or L. *feum, feudum,* or *feodum*) was very early, if not from the first, used to denote a heritable though dependent right, but on the Continent the term had been interchangeable with the precarious benefice. The Norman conquest of England took place at a time when the transition of the beneficium (held at the lord's will) to the heritable feodum had gone so far that little difference was felt between the feud and the alodium, or fullest ownership possible, but the trait of precariousness still survived in the ease with which the land was forfeitable to the lord.

feu'dal (fū'dăl), *a.* [F. *féodal,* or LL. *feudalis.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, feuds, fiefs, or fees ; as, *feudal* rights or services ; *feudal* tenures.

2. Of or pertaining to the tenure by which feuds or fiefs are held ; founded upon or involving the relation of lord and vassal with tenure of land in feud ; as, the *feudal* polity ; *feudal* arrangement.

3. Of or pertaining to the feudal system ; as, *feudal* law ; *feudal* writers ; *feudal* period.

feudal system, the system of polity which prevailed in Europe in the Middle Ages, based upon the relation of lord to vassal, with the holding of land in feud ; feudalism (which see). Although the system of feudal tenure was abolished by 12 Car. II. c. 24, the principles of the system still remain as the foundation of the English and American law of real property. The principal incidents of the feudal system of England and Europe in general were homage, the service of the tenants (including military service and court service), wardship, marriage, reliefs, aids, escheat, and forfeiture. The principal classes of the people were nobles, or lords, the clergy, and the peasantry, both free and unfree. In England, at least, all the land was in theory held of the king ; those holding directly from him were tenants **in capite,** or **in chief,** and other lords holding of them as tenants or subtenants were called **mesne lords.**

feu'dal-ism (fū'dăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *féodalisme.*] The feudal system, or the principles, or relations and usages, on which it was based. Besides the landholding relationship involved in the feud or fee (to which the term *feudalism* primarily referred), feudalism was characterized also by the relationship of lord and vassal and the merging of public in private law so that office, jurisdiction, and even kingship, are forms of property (cf. PRECARIUM, BENEFICIUM, FEUD, COMMENDATION, LIEGE, LORD, VASSAL, etc.). Feudalism reached its highest development during the period from the 9th to the 14th or 15th century, during which time it prevailed in France, Italy, Germany, and England. With the rise of modern institutions in the 14th century it began its decline, until it has now disappeared except for certain customs (as escheat to the lord, incidents of copyhold tenure, etc.) that still exercise considerable influence.

feu'dal-ist, *n.* A representative or upholder of feudalism.

feu'dal-is'tic (fū'dăl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to feudalism or feudalists ; characteristic of, or inclining to, feudalism.

feu-dal'i-ty (fū-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *féodalité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being feudal ; feudal principles or practice ; also, a form, constitution, or system that is feudal.

2. A feudal holding ; a fief.

feu'dal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To reduce to a feudal tenure ; to conform to, or bring under, feudalism. — **feu'dal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

feu'da-to-ry (fū'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. LL. *feudatarius.*] **1.** One holding lands by feudal tenure ; a feudal vassal ; the tenant of a feud or fief ; hence, a prince or ruler subject to the overlordship of a foreign ruler.

2. A feud or fief ; a dependent lordship ; a feudatory state.

feu'da-to-ry, *a.* Standing in, or belonging to, the relation of a feudal vassal to his lord ; hence, of a kingdom or state, under the overlordship of a foreign state.

feud'bote', feud'bot' (fūd'bōt'), *n.* A bote or compensation in settlement of a feud. *Obs. or Hist.*

‖ **feu' de joie'** (fû' dẽ zhwä'). [F., lit., fire of joy.] A fire kindled in a public place in token of joy ; a bonfire ; also, a firing of guns in token of joy.

feud'ist (fūd'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *feudiste.*] *Law.* **a** A writer on feuds ; a person versed in feudal law. "Foreign *feudists.*" *Pollock & Mait.* **b** One who holds a feud or fee. **c** One who lives under or adopts the feudal system.

feu'-farm', *n.* *Scots Law.* Tenure of land of a superior for a certain yearly rental, called a *feu-duty,* or more accurately *ground annual.* Cf. FEE-FARM. — **feu'-farm'er,** *n.*

Feu'illants' (fû'yäN'), *n. pl.* [F.] **1.** A reformed branch of the Cistercians with very strict discipline, founded in 1577 at Feuillans, near Toulouse, in France.

2. In French history, a political club of supporters of constitutional monarchy, formed in 1791 by a secession from an older club which continued its work as the "club des jacobins" (see JACOBIN). It met in the old convent of the Feuillants in Paris. The Jacobins suppressed it in 1792.

‖ **feu'ille-ton'** (fû'yẽ-tôN'), *n.* [F., fr. *feuille* leaf.] A part of a French newspaper (usually the bottom of the page) devoted to light literature, criticism, etc. ; also, the article thus printed. — **feu'ille-ton-ism** (fû'yẽ-tōn-ĭz'm), *n.* — **feu'ille-ton-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **feu'ille-ton-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

fe'ver (fē'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *fever, fefre,* AS. *fēfor,* fr. L. *febris* : cf. F. *fièvre.* Cf. FEBRILE.] **1.** *Med.* Elevation of the bodily temperature ; a diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions, including usually thirst and loss of appetite. Many diseases, of which fever is the most prominent symptom, are called *fevers* ; as, typhoid *fever* ; yellow *fever.* **Remitting fevers** subside or abate at intervals ; **intermittent fevers** intermit or cease at intervals ; **continued** or **continual fevers** neither remit nor intermit.

2. Excessive excitement of the passions in consequence of strong emotion ; a condition of great excitement.

After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shak.*

fever and ague, a form of malarial fever recurring in paroxysms which are preceded by chills.

fe'ver, *v. t.* ; FE'VERED (-vẽrd) ; FE'VER-ING. To put into a fever ; to affect with fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee. *Shak.*

fe'ver, *v. i.* To contract fever ; to become fevered.

fever bark. A bark useful as a medicine in fevers, as that of *Alstonia constricta* ; bitterbark.

fe'ver-few (-fū), *n.* [AS. *fēferfuge,* fr. L. *febrifugia* ; but influenced prob. by OF. *fuie* flight, L. *fuga.* See FEVER, FUGITIVE ; cf. FEBRIFUGE, FEATHERFEW.] An asteraceous perennial plant (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*) having finely divided leaves and small heads of white flowers, for which it is cultivated ; — so called from its supposed febrifugal qualities.

fever fly. A British dipterous fly (*Dilophus febrilis*) whose larvæ feed on the roots of the hop vine. It has at times appeared in great swarms when fevers were prevalent.

fe'ver-ish, *a.* **1.** Having a fever ; suffering from, or affected with, a moderate degree of fever ; showing increased heat and thirst ; as, the patient is *feverish.*

2. Indicating, or pertaining to, fever ; characteristic of a fever ; as, *feverish* symptoms.

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fetch'er, *n.* One that fetches.
fetch'ing-ly, *adv.* of FETCHING.
fete. ✝ FEAT ; *feet,* pl. of FOOT.
‖ **Fête'-Dieu'** (fât'dyû'), *n.,* or **Fête' du Saint' Sa'cre-ment'** (fât' dü săN' sá'krē-mäN'). [F.] Corpus Christi.
‖ **fête' ga'lante'** (gá'läNt'). [F.] A graceful or gay festival.
fetel. ✝ FETTLE.
fetelak. ✝ FETLOCK.
fête'less, *a.* See -LESS.
feter. ✝ FETTER.
fet'fa. Var. of FETWA. [FAITH.]
feth (fĕth). Obs. or Scot. var. of
feth'er. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. or ref. sp. of FEATHER.
feth'erd. Feathered. *Ref. Sp.*
feth'er-y. Feathery. *Ref. Sp.*
fethme. ✝ FATHOM.
feth're, *v. t.* [Cf. FOTHER a load.] To charge ; load. *Obs.*
fe'tich, fe'tich-ism, fe'tich-ist, etc. Vars. of FETISH, etc.
fet'i-da. Aphetic form of ASAFETIDA. *Obs.* [Fetidness.]
fe-tid'i-ty (fē-tĭd'ĭ-tĭ ; fē-), *n.*
fet'id-ly, *adv.* of FETID. See -LY.
fet'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fet'ids, *n. pl.* Fetid drugs. *Obs.*
fe-tif'er-ous, fœ-tif'er-ous (fē-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*fetus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing offspring.
fe-tip'a-rous, fœ-tip'a-rous (fē-tĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*fetus* + *-parous.*] Designating mammals, as marsupials, whose young are born very incompletely developed.
fetis. ✝ FEATOUS.
fe'tish-eer', fe'tish-er, *n.* [Pg. *feiticeiro,* in sense 1.] *Rare.* **1.** A sorcerer; "medicine man." **2.** A fetish. [for fetishes.]
fetish, *or* **fetich, house.** A hut
fe-tish'ic, fe-tich'ic (fē-tĭsh'ĭk ; fĕt'ĭsh-ĭk), *a.* Fetishistic. *R.*
fe'tish-ry, fe'tich-ry, *n.* A fetish or group of fetishes. *Rare.*
fetisly. ✝ FEATOUSLY.
fet'les, *n.* [AS. *fætels.*] A vessel ; a cask or bag. *Obs.*
fet'locked (fĕt'lŏkt), *a.* **1.** Having fetlocks. **2.** Fastened by one of the fetlocks or by a fetterlock ; fettered ; hampered.
fet'low, *n.* [Perh. for *whitlow,* influenced by the *f* of *felon.*] *Far.* A whitlow or felon in cattle.
fetour. ✝ FEATURE.
fette. ✝ FAT ; FEAT ; *feet,* pl. of FOOT ; FETCH.
fet'tel. ✝ FETTLE.
fet'ten. ✝ FET, *v.*
fet'ter-er, *n.* One that fetters.
fet'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fet'ti-cus (fĕt'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [Cf. D. *vettik.*] Lamb's lettuce. *U. S.*
fet'tle, *n.* [AS. *fetel* girdle.] A belt ; bandage ; a rope of straw or hay, esp. for the handle or fastening of a basket. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* [fettles.]
fet'tler (fĕt'lẽr), *n.* One who
fetuous. ✝ FEATOUS.
fe'ture. ✝ FEATURE.
fe'ture, fœ'ture, *n.* [L. *fetura.*] A giving birth ; also, the fetus, or the offspring. *Obs.* [of FUTWA.]
fet'wa, fet'wah, fet'vah. Vars.
feu. ✝ FEW.
feu'age (fū'āj), *n.* [OF., fr. *feu* fire.] Hearth or chimney tax. *R.*
feu annual. *Scots Law.* The annual return due upon a feu.
feu'dal-iz'a-ble (fū'dăl-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
feu'dal-ly, *adv.* of FEUDAL.
‖ **feu' d'ar'ti'fice'** (fû'där'tē'fēs') ; *pl.,* **feux d'artifice** (fû). [F.] A firework ; fireworks ; fig., sallies ; sparkling fancy.
feu'da-ry (fū'dȧ-rĭ). Var. of FEODARY, 1 & 2. [*Obs.*]
feu'da-ta-ry, *a.* & *n.* Feudatory.
feu'da-to'ri-al, *a.* Feudal.
feud'ee' (fūd'ē'), *n.* The grantee of a feud : feudal tenant. *R.*
feu'do-vas'sal-ism, *n.* See FEUDALISM. [form of FEUD.]
‖ **feu'dum** (fū'dŭm), *n.* L. Lat.
feu duty. *Scots Law.* The duty or annual rent paid by the tenant of a feu. [FEU.]
feued (fūd), *pret. & p. p.* of
feu holding. *Scots Law.* A tenure of lands in feu (sense b).
‖ **feu'illan'tine'** (fû'yäN'tēn'), *n.* [F.] A small tart filled with sweets. [[F.] A dead leaf.]
‖ **feuille'morte'** (*F.* fû'y'môrt').
feum. ✝ FUME. [FUR, furrow.]
feure. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
feute. ✝ FEALTY.
feute, *n.* [F. *fuite,* prop., flight.] A track ; traces (of an animal). *Obs.* [TER. FEWTERER.]
feu'ter, feu'ter-er. Vars. of FEW-
feu'tred (fū'tẽrd), *pret.* of FEUTER. *Obs. or Archaic.*
fe'ver, *n.* [OF. *fèvre,* L. *faber.*] A smith ; artisan. *Obs.*
fever blister. *Med.* A cold sore.
fe'ver-bush', *n.* **a** The spicebush. **b** The bear brush (*Garrya fremontii*). *California.* **c** The winterberry.
fe'verd. Fevered. *Ref. Sp.*
Feverel, Feverer. ✝ FEBRUARY.
Fev'er-el, Richard (fĕv'ẽr-ĕl). The hero of George Meredith's novel "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," whose father attempts to educate him according to a system repressive of many of the natural instincts and impulses of youth.
fe'ver-et, *n.* A slight fever.

3. Causing fever; infected with fever, as a locality.
4. Disordered as by fever; excited; restless; over-eager; as, the *feverish* condition of the commercial world.
— **fe′ver-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **fe′ver-ish-ness**, *n.*

fe′ver-ous (fē′vẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *fiévreux*.] **1**. Affected with fever or ague; feverish.

His heart, love's *feverous* citadel. *Keats.*

2. Pert. to, or having the nature of, fever; as, a *feverous* pulse. "Maladies . . . all *feverous* kinds." *Milton.*
3. Having the tendency to produce fever; as, a *feverous* disposition of the year. *Rare.* *Bacon.*
4. Excited; restless; over-eager; feverish.

fe′ver-root′ (-rōōt′), *n.* An American gentianaceous herb (*Triosteum perfoliatum*) often called *horse gentian*. It has perfoliate leaves and sessile, reddish flowers.

fever sore. *Med.* **a** A carious ulcer or necrosis. **b** = COLD SORE.

fever tree. **a** The blue gum. **b** A very ornamental rubiaceous tree (*Pinckneya pubens*) of the southeastern United States, often cultivated in warm climates for its large pink flowers. It yields Georgia bark.

fe′ver-weed′ (fē′vẽr-wēd′), *n.* **a** Any one of several species of *Eryngium*, esp. *E. aquaticum* of the southern United States or *E. campestre* of Europe; — so called from their use in medicine. **b** An American false foxglove (*Dasystoma pedicularia*). **c** A species of verbena of the southwestern United States (*Verbena stricta*).

few (fū), *a.*; FEW′ER (-ẽr); FEW′EST. [ME. *fewe*, *feawe*, AS. *féawe*, pl.; akin to OS. *fāh*, OHG. *fō*, *fao*, Icel. *fār*, Sw. *få*, pl., Dan. *faa*, pl., Goth. *fawai*, pl., L. *paucus*, Gr. *παῦρος*. Cf. PAUCITY.] Not many; — indicating a small number of units or individuals which constitute a whole. It is often used substantively by ellipsis of a noun for a few people, etc., frequently in a partitive construction; as, *few* of them.

Few know and *fewer* care. *Proverb.*

☞ The expressed or implied antithesis of *few* is usually *many*; that of *a few* is often *none*, *a few* having the force of *at least some*.

Many are called, but *few* . . . chosen. *Matt.* xxii. 14.
Thou hast *a few* names, even in Sardis. *Rev.* iii. 4.

Syn. — See LESS.

a few. **a** A small number. **b** A small quantity. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **c** Ironically, quite a little; rather well. *Colloq.* or *Slang.* — **a good f.**, a considerable number. *Colloq.* — **in f.**, in a few words; briefly. *Shak.* — **no f.**, not few; more than a few; many. *Cowper.* — **quite a f.**, a considerable number. *Colloq.*, *U. S.* — **the f.**, the minority; — opposed to *the many* or *the majority*.

few′ness, *n.* **1**. State of being few; paucity.
2. Smallness in amount or quantity. *Rare.*

fey (fā), *a.* [AS. *fǣge*; akin to Icel. *feigr*, OHG. *feigi*.]
1. Fated or doomed to die; dying. *Archaic & Scot.*
2. Dead. *Obs.* "*Feye* leue the caroygne." *Langland.*
3. Signifying death; fatal; accursed; unlucky; sickly; timid; weak. *Obs.*

fez (fĕz), *n.*; *pl.* FEZZES (fĕz′ĕz; -ĭz). [F., fr. the town of *Fez* in Morocco.] A form of felt or cloth cap, usually red and having a tassel, worn as the national headdress of the Turks. It is a variety of the tarboosh. See TARBOOSH. — **fezzed** (fĕzd), *a.* — **fez′zy** (fĕz′ĭ), *a.*

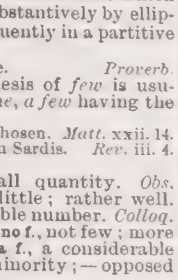

Turkish Fez.

fi′ance (fī′ăns), *v. t.* [F. *fiancer*. See AFFIANCE.] To betroth; to affiance; to take as one's betrothed. *Obs.*

‖ **fi′an′cé′** (fē′äN′sā′), *n. masc.*; **fi′an′cée′** (-sā′), *n. fem.* [F.] A betrothed person.

fi′ar (fē′ȧr), *n.* [Cf. FEUAR, FEE a fief.] *Scots Law.* One in whom the fee simple of an estate is vested.

fi′ars (fē′ȧrz), *n. pl.*, or, *more fully*, **fiars prices**. [OF. *fuer* price, F. *fur* proportion, L. *forum* forum, market, in LL. price.] *Scots Law.* The prices of different kinds of grain as legally fixed each February for the current year.
The prices so fixed serve to regulate the money equivalent of all payments in grain, clerical stipends, grain rents, or payments stipulated to be in grain sold at fiars prices, or the price of grain stipulated to be delivered without any price having been fixed.

fi-as′co (fē-äs′kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [It., orig. bottle. Cf. FLASK.] **1**. A complete or ridiculous failure, esp. of a dramatic or musical performance, or of any pretentious undertaking.
2. A bottle; flask; — commonly, a long-necked, full-bodied flask covered with plaited straw or wicker.

fi′at (fī′ăt), *n.* [L., let it be done, 3d pers. sing., subj. pres., fr. *fieri*, used as pass. of *facere* to make. Cf. BE.]
1. A formula of indorsement or sanction, consisting of or including the word *fiat*, by which the consent of the proper authority is given to some course of action; hence, an authoritative sanction; decree; order or proclamation.

To determine by the *fiat* of the king alone the course of national policy. *Stubbs.*

2. A command or act of will by reason of which something is created or constructed without, or as if without, further effort; — based on the command of God, "*Fiat lux!*" (let there be light) in the Vulgate, Gen. i. 3.

His *fiat* laid the corner stone. *Willis.*

3. An authoritative decision of consciousness; the state of mind characteristic of choice; mental determination of one of two or more alternatives; as, the *fiat* of will.

fi′at (fī′ăt), *v. t.* To indorse with fiat; to sanction.

fiat money. Paper currency of government issue, which is made legal tender by *fiat* or law, does not represent, or is not based upon, specie, and contains no promise of redemption. *U. S.*

fib (fĭb), *n.* [Prob. fr. *fable*; cf. earlier *fibble-fable* nonsense.] **1**. A falsehood concerning a trivial matter; a euphemism for a lie; a white lie.

They are very serious; they don't tells *fibs*. *H. James.*

2. A fibber. *H. Kingsley.*

fib, *v. i.*; FIBBED (fĭbd); FIB′BING. To speak falsely; to tell a fib.

fib, *v. t. & i.* To beat; to pummel; to hit with quick blows. *Slang, Eng.* *De Quincey.*

fi′ber, fi′bre (fī′bẽr), *n.* [F. *fibre*, L. *fibra*.] **1**. **a** A lobe or section of the liver. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* The entrails. *Obs.*
2. A thread or threadlike structure or object; in *Anat. & Zoöl.* used esp. of: **a** The elongated contractile cells constituting muscular tissue (see MUSCLE). **b** The axis cylinder processes of nerve cells with their sheaths. (These are the elements of which nerves are composed. See NERVE.) **c** The threadlike structures composing most of the intercellular matrix of ordinary and elastic connective tissues (see CONNECTIVE TISSUE).
3. *Bot.* **a** One of the elongated thick-walled cells forming the bast. **b** A slender threadlike root, as that of a grass.
4. Collectively, any tough substance composed of threadlike tissue, whether of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin, and capable of being spun and woven; as, wool or silk *fiber*; hemp or flax *fiber*; asbestos or glass *fiber*. Vegetable fiber is of great commercial importance, and is yielded by the bast of many different plants.
5. Sinew; strength; toughness; as, a man of real *fiber*.

Yet had no *fibers* in him, nor no force. *Chapman.*

fibers, *or* **fibres**, **of Corti**. = RODS OF CORTI. — **f. of Mül′ler** (mül′ẽr) [after H. M. *Müller* (1820–64), German anatomist], *Anat.*, neuroglia fibers which extend through the entire thickness of the retina, and act as a support for the other structures. — **f. of Re′mak** (rā′mäk). [After Robert *Remak* (1815–65), German physiologist.] *Anat.* = NONMEDULLATED NERVE FIBERS. — **f. of Shar′pey** (shär′pĭ) [after William *Sharpey* (1802–80), English physiologist], *Anat.*, threadlike processes of the periosteum which penetrate the tissue of the superficial lamellæ of bones.

fi′bered, fi′bred (fī′bẽrd), *a.* Having, or made up of, fibers.

fiber, *or* **fibre**, **plant**. Any plant yielding a fiber useful in the arts, as hemp, ramie, jute, etc. Cotton, though commonly so called, is not strictly a fiber plant, as the commercial product consists of the hairy tuft of the seeds and not of the bast fibers of the stem.

fi′bril (fī′brĭl), *n.* [NL. *fibrilla*, dim. of L. *fibra* fiber: cf. F. *fibrille*.] A small thread or fiber, as one of the fine threads into which the substance of a striated muscle fiber may be longitudinally split after treatment with alcohol; specif.: *Bot.* **a** A root hair. **b** A threadlike outgrowth of the thallus in lichens.

fi′bril-lar (fī′brĭl-ȧr) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, fibrils
fi′bril-la-ry (-ȧ-rĭ) } or fibers; as, *fibrillar* twitchings.

fi′bril-late (-āt) } *a.* [From NL. *fibrilla*.] Having a
fi′bril-lat′ed (-āt′ĕd) } fibrous structure; furnished with fibrils; fringed. — **fi′bril-la′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

fi′bril-lose (fī′brĭl-ōs; fī-brĭl′ōs), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with fibrils, or hairlike appendages. — **fibrillose mycelium**, mycelium in which the hyphæ unite in branching strands.

fi′brin (fī′brĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fibrine*. See FIBER.] *Physiol. Chem.* **1**. **a** A white insoluble fibrous proteid, formed from fibrinogen by the action of thrombin, esp. in the clotting or coagulation of the blood. Fibrin is readily digestible in gastric and pancreatic juice. **b** Gluten; — called specif. *plant* or *vegetable fibrin*. See GLUTEN, 3.
2. That which remains after washing lean beef or other meat with water until all coloring matter is removed.

fi′bri-na′tion (fī′brĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* State of acquiring or having an excess of fibrin.

fi′brin-o- (fī′brĭn-ō-). Combining form for *fibrin*.

fi-brin′o-gen (fī-brĭn′ō-jĕn; fī′brĭn-ō-jĕn′), *n.* [*fibrino-* + *-gen*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble proteid existing in the blood, and in other animal fluids, which by the action of fibrin ferment, or thrombin, yields the insoluble substance fibrin, thus producing coagulation.

fi′bri-nog′e-nous (fī′brĭ-nŏj′ē-nŭs), **fi′brin-o-gen′ic** (-nō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Possessed of properties similar to fibrinogen; capable of forming fibrin.

fi′brin-ous (fī′brĭn-ŭs), *a.* Having, or partaking of the properties of, fibrin; as, *fibrinous* exudation.

fi′bro- (fī′brō-). A combining form used in anatomy, physiology, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *fibrous structure*, *fibrous tissue*, or *connective tissue*.

fi′bro-car′ti-lage (fī′brō-kär′tĭ-lāj), *n.* *Anat.* A form of cartilage in which the matrix (except immediately about the cells) is largely composed of fibers like those of ordinary connective tissue; also, a structure or part composed of such cartilage. Fibrocartilage occurs around the margins of articular surfaces and within certain joints, in symphyses, and in the intervertebral disks. (The above is the ordinary meaning of the word. In a broad sense *elastic cartilage* (which see) is also a form of fibrocartilage.) — **fi′bro-car′ti-lag′i-nous** (-lăj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

fi′broid (fī′broid), *a.* [*fibro-* + *-oid*.] Resembling, or forming, fibrous tissue; made up of fibers; as, *fibroid* tumors. — *n.* A fibroid tumor; a fibroma.

fibroid phthisis, *Med.*, a form of pulmonary consumption associated with the formation in the lungs of fibrous tissue, the contraction of which draws in and flattens the chest wall. — **f. pneumonia**, *Med.*, a chronic form of pneumonia marked by inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue lying between the lobules of the lungs.

fi′bro-in (fī′brō-ĭn), *n.* [L. *fibra* a fiber.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid substance, the chief ingredient of raw silk, extracted as a white amorphous mass. By decomposition it yields alanine, glycocoll, tyrosine, etc.

fi′bro-lite (fī′brō-līt), *n.* [*fibro-* + *-lite*.] *Min.* A brown, grayish, or pale green silicate of aluminium, Al_2SiO_5, occurring in orthorhombic crystals which often pass into fibrous or columnar forms. It shows strong double refraction. H., 6–7. Sp. gr., 3.23–3.24. — **fi′bro-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

fi-bro′ma (fī-brō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *fibro-* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor consisting mainly of fibrous tissue, or of some modification of such tissue. — **fi-brom′a-tous** (fī-brŏm′ȧ-tŭs; fī-brō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

fi-bro′sis (fī-brō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *fibro-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* A condition marked by a relative increase in the formation or development of interstitial fibrous tissue in any organ or region of the body; fibrous degeneration.

fi-bro′so- (fī-brō′sō-). Combining form for *fibrous*; *fibro-*.

Fi′bro-spon′gi-æ (fī′brō-spŏn′jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *fibro-* + L. *spongia* a sponge.] *Zoöl.* An order of sponges with a fibrous skeleton, including all sponges except the Calcarea.

fi′brous (fī′brŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *fibreux*.] Containing, consisting of, or like, fibers; as, the *fibrous* husk of the coconut; the *fibrous* roots of grasses.

fibrous tissue, *Anat.*, tissue largely composed of fibers; esp., ordinary connective tissue, composed chiefly of compactly disposed bundles of white fibers.

fi′brous–root′ed, *a.* *Bot.* Having fibrous, in distinction from tuberous, roots; as, a *fibrous-rooted* begonia.

fib′u-la (fĭb′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., clasp, buckle.] **1**. *Antiq.* A brooch, clasp, or buckle.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The outer or postaxial, and usually the smaller, of the two bones of the hind limb, below the knee. In proportion to its length it is the slenderest bone of the human body, and corresponds to the ulna of the arm. The human *fibula* articulates above with the external tuberosity of the tibia, and below with the astragalus, its lower end forming the external malleolus of the ankle. In most birds and many mammals, as the horse and the ruminants, the fibula is rudimentary, and it is often ankylosed with the tibia.

fib′u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the fibula.

fib′u-la′re (-lā′rē), *n.*; *pl.* -LARIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [NL. See FIBULA.] *Zoöl.* The outer or postaxial element or bone of the proximal row of the tarsus. In the higher vertebrates it is represented by the calcaneum (which see).

-fic. [L. *-ficus* (as in *somnificus* somnific), fr. *facere* to

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fe′ver-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fe′ver-lur′den (-lûr′dĕn), *n.* Laziness; indolence; spring fever. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
fe′ver-nut′, *n.* = NICKER NUT.
fe′ver-ous-ly, *adv.* of FEVEROUS.
fever plant. Evening primrose.
fever powder. James's powder.
fe′ver-trap′, *n.* A place where fever is apt to be contracted.
fe′ver-twig′, *n.* False bittersweet.
fe′ver-wort′ (fē′vẽr-wûrt′), *n.* = FEVERROOT.
fe′ver-y, *a.* Feverish. *Obs.*
fevre. † FEVER.
fewaile. **few′el**. † FUEL.
fewmand, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *fumer* to manure.] To soil; befoul. *Obs.*
few′met. † FUMET. [*Eng.*
few′some, *a.* Handsome. *Dial.*
few′sty. † FUSTY.
fewte. † FEALTY, FEUTE.
few′ter, feu′ter (fū′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *feuter*, OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, *feltre*, lit., felt, cushion, fr. LL. *filtrum*, *feltrum*. See FELT, *n.*] A rest for a lance or spear, attached to the saddle. *Obs.*
few′ter, feu′ter, *v. t.*; -TERED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING. [See FEWTER, *n.*] To set (a spear) into the fewter. *Obs. or Archaic.*
few′ter, *v. t.* [OF. & F. *feutrer* to felt. Cf. FELTER.] To set close together. *Obs.*
few′ter-er, *n.* [From OF. *vautrier* (for an earlier *veutrier*, *veltrier*); fr. *veutre*, *veltre*, a kind of hound, fr. L. *vertragus*, *vertraga*, a greyhound. The last is of Celtic origin.] A keeper of dogs, esp. of greyhounds; hence, an attendant. *Obs.*
few′tred (fū′tẽrd), *pret.* of FEWTER. *Obs. or Archaic.*
few′trils (fū′trĭlz), *n. pl.* Little things; trifles. *Dial. Eng.*
fey. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAY, faith.
fey. † FEE, FOE.
fey, *v. t.* See FAY, to cleanse.
feyer. † FAIR, FAR.
feyernes. † FAIRNESS.
fez′ant. Pheasant. *Ref. Sp.*
FF. See SHOT.
ff. *Abbr.* Fecerunt (L., they made it); folios, i. e., leaves; following (pages); fortissimo (It., very loudly).
FF. *Abbr.* Felicissimus (L., Most Fortunate); Fratres (L., Brothers); Frères (F., Brothers).
F. F., *or* **f. f.** *Abbr.* Felicissimi Fratres (L., Most Fortunate Brothers); fixed focus (*Photog.*); thick fog (*Naut.*).
F. F. A., *or* **f. f. a.** *Abbr.* Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries; free foreign agency; free from alongside.
F fa ut. *Music.* One of two notes in Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT **b**, *Illust.* *Obs.*
F. F. P. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
F. F. V. *Abbr.* First Families of Virginia; hence, a member of one of the aristocratic families of Virginia or, sometimes, other Southern States. *Humorous, U.S.*
F. G., *or* **f. g.** *Abbr.* Fine grain; footguards; friction glaze; fully good.
f. g. a. *Abbr. Marine Insurance.* Foreign general average; free of general average. See AVERAGE.
f. g. f. *Abbr.* Fully good, fair.
F. G. O. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Guild of Organists.
F. G. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Geological Society (London).
F. H., *or* **f. h.** *Abbr.* Fiat haustus (L., let a draft be made), *Pharm.*; fore hatch, *Naut.*
F. H. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
fi. † FIE. [for instance.
F. I., *or* **f. i.** Falkland Islands;
F. I. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
‖ **fia′cre** (fyȧ′kr′), *n.* [F.] A French hackney coach.
fi′al. Phial. *Ref. Sp.*
Fiam-met′ta (fyäm-mĕt′tä), *n.* Boccaccio's ladylove, believed to be Maria, natural daughter of King Robert of Naples.
fian′çailles′ (fyäN′sä′y′), *n. pl.* [F.] Betrothal.
fi′ance, *n.* [OF.] Trust; confidence; promise. *Obs.*
fian-chet′to (fyäŋ-kĕt′tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *fianco* flank, side.] See CHESS.
Fian′na, *or* **Fian′na Ei′rinn** (fē′nä ā′rĭn). The Fenians. See FENIAN, *n.*, 1.
fi′ant (fī′ănt), *n.* [L., pl. of *fiat*. See FIAT.] A warrant to the Irish Chancery for a grant under the Great Seal: also, a commission, decree. *Obs. or Hist.* *Oxf. E. D.*
fi′ants (fī′ănts), *n.* [F. *fiente* dung.] The dung of the fox, wolf, boar, or badger. *Obs.*
‖ **fias-chet′ta** (fyäs-kĕt′tä), *n.* [It.] A little fiasco.
‖ **fi′at ex-pe′ri-men′tum in cor′po-re vi′li** (ĕks-pĕr′ĭ-mĕn′tŭm). [L.] Let the experiment be made upon a worthless body or object.
‖ **fi′at jus-ti′ti-a, ru′at cæ′lum** (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall. [light.
‖ **fi′at lux′**. [L.] Let there be
‖ **fi′at vo-lun′tas tu′a**. [L.] Thy will be done. *Matt.* vi. 10 (*Vulgate*).
fiaunt. † FIANT.
fib, *n.* A blow. *Slang, Eng.*
f. i. b. *Abbr. Coal Trade.* Free into bunker.
fib′ber, *n.* One who tells fibs.
fib′ber-y, *n.* Practice of fibbing; falsehood.
Fi′ber (fī′bẽr), *n.* [L., a beaver.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the muskrats.
fi′berd. Fibered. *Ref. Sp.*
fi′ber-faced′, **fi′bre-faced′**, *a.* Having a visible fiber embodied in the surface; — esp. of a kind of paper for checks, drafts, etc.
fiber, *or* **fibre**, **graphite**. A lubricating material consisting of pressed plumbago and wood fiber saturated with drying oil.
fiber, *or* **fibre**, **gun**. A kind of steam gun for converting wood, straw, etc., into fiber by suddenly releasing it from very high pressure. [-LESS.
fi′ber-less, **fi′bre-less**, *a.* See
fiber, *or* **fibre**, **stitch**. A stitch used in pillow lace for making leaves with a central fiber.
fiber, *or* **fibre**, **stress**. = MODULUS OF RUPTURE. [*Obs.*
‖ **fi′bra** (fī′brȧ). [L.] A fiber.
fi-bra′tion (fī-brā′shŭn), *n.* Arrangement or formation of fibers; fibrous structure.
fi′bri-form (fī′brĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *fibra* fiber + *-form*.] Like a fiber.
fi-bril′la (fī-brĭl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.] A fibril. [brillated.
fi′bril-late, *v. i.* To become fi-
fi′bril-lif′er-ous (fī′brĭl-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.
fi-bril′li-form (fī-brĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a fibril or fibrils.
fi′bril-lous (fī′brĭl-ŭs; fī-brĭl′ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, fibrils.
fi′brin. Fibrine. *Ref. Sp.*
fi′brine (fī′brĭn), *a.* Pert. to, like, or consisting of, fibers.
fibrin ferment. Thrombin.
fi′brin-o-plas′tin, *n.* [*fibrino-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to form, mold.] = SERUM GLOBULIN. — **fi′brin-o-plas′tic**, *a.*
fi′bri-no′sis, *n.* [NL.; *fibrin* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Diseased state marked by excess of fibrin in the blood.
fi′bri-nu′ri-a, *n.* [NL.; *fibrin* + *-uria*.] *Med.* Excess of fibrin in the urine.
fi′bro-ad′e-no′ma, *n.* [NL.] Adenoma containing fibrous tissue.
fi′bro-ad′i-pose, *a.* Consisting of both fibrous and fatty tissues.
fi′bro-a-re′o-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Consisting of both fibrous and areolar connective tissues.
fi′bro-blast, *n.* A cell forming connective tissue. — **fi′bro-blas′tic**, *a.*
fi′bro-bron-chi′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Bronchitis marked by expectoration of fibrinous matter.
fi′bro-car′ci-no′ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Carcinoma containing fibrous tissue. [areolar.
fi′bro-cel′lu-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Fibro-
fi′bro-chon-dros′te-al (fī′brō-kŏn-drŏs′tē-ăl), *a.* [*fibro-* + *chondro-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Anat.* Consisting of fibrous, cartilaginous, and osseous tissues.
fi′bro-crys′tal-line, *a.* *Min.* Composed of, or characterized by, fiberlike crystals.
fi′bro-cyst, *n.* *Med.* A cystic fibroma. — **fi′bro-cys′tic**, *a.*
fi′bro-cys-to′ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = FIBROCYST.
fi′bro-e-las′tic, *a.* *Anat.* Consisting of both ordinary connective tissue and elastic fibers.
fi′bro-fer′rite, *n.* [*fibro-* + L. *ferrum* iron + *-ite*.] *Min.* A pale yellow hydrous ferric sulphate in fibrous aggregates.
fi′bro-gli-o′ma, *n.* [NL.] Glioma containing fibrous tissue.
fi′bro-li-po′ma, *n.* [NL.] Lipoma containing fibrous tissue.
fi-bro′ma-to′sis, *n.* [NL.; *fibroma* + *-osis*.] *Med.* A morbid condition which is marked by a tendency to develop fibroid tumors.
fi′bro-mus′cu-lar, *a.* Consisting of fibrous and muscular tissues.
fi′bro-my-o′ma, *n.* [NL.] Myoma containing fibrous tissue.
fi′bro-myx-o′ma, *n.* [NL.] Myxoma containing fibrous tissue.
fi′bro-neu-ro′ma, *n.* [NL.] Neuroma containing fibrous tissue.
fi′bro-plas′tic, *a.* *Med.* Forming fibrous tissue.
fi′bro-sar-co′ma (fī′brō-sär-kō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A tumor which has both fibrous and sarcomatous characters.
fi′brose (fī′brōs), *a.* Fibrous.
fi′bro-se′rous (fī′brō-sē′rŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a serous membrane supported by a firm layer of white fibrous tissue, as the pericardium.
fi′brous-ly, *adv.* of FIBROUS.
fi′brous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fi′bro-vas′cu-lar, *a.* [*fibro-* + *vascular*.] *Bot.* = VASCULAR.
fi′bry (fī′brĭ), *a.* Resembling, or full of, fibers.
fib′ster (fĭb′stẽr), *n.* One who tells fibs. *Jocular.*
fib′u-lo-cal-ca′ne-al, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the fibula and the calcaneum.
F. I. C. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.

make : cf. F. *-fique.*] A suffix signifying *making, causing ;* -poietic ; as, auri*fic*, morbi*fic*, sopori*fic*, etc.

Fi-ca′ri-a (fĭ-kā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ficus* fig ; — so named from the figlike swellings of the roots.] *Bot.* A small genus of European ranunculaceous herbs differing from *Ranunculus* in having 3 sepals and swollen smooth achenes. *F. ficaria*, the lesser celandine, is commonly cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn). [L. *-ficatio, -onis*, fr. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make ; cf. F. *-fication.* See -FY.] A suffix denoting *a making, causing ;* as, paci*fication*, saponi*fication*, vini*fication*. *-fication* is the regular suffix forming nouns corresponding to *-fy*, when *-fy* represents L. *-ficare*. An exception is *petrifaction* (cf. F. *pétrification*). Where *-fy* represents L. *-facere*, the regular suffix of the corresponding noun is *-faction*.

Fich′te-an (fĭk′tē-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762–1814) or his philosophy. See ABSOLUTE EGO.

Fich′te-an, *n.* An idealist of the school of the German philosopher J. G. Fichte.

Fich′te-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of J. G. Fichte, the second of the great German philosophers of the Kantian School. He attempted to perfect the Kantian system by connecting the Practical Reason with the Pure Reason, i. e., to deduce a priori from the Ego (Kant's "transcendental unity of apperception") not only the categories quantity, quality, relation, and modality, but also the doctrines of morals and rights (ethical and legal obligations), and thus unite these two critiques in one system, the "Science of Knowledge" (called by him Wissenschaftslehre). He also attempted in the same manner to deduce the a priori grounds of time and space and thus to found a philosophy of nature. Schelling's labors (see SCHELLINGIANISM) were through it concentrated on this field ; he explored the a priori grounds of nature and contributed to a philosophy of art and poetry, thus attempting the same service for Kant's "Critique of Judgment" that Fichte attempted for the "Critique of the Practical Reason." *W. T. Harris.*

fich′tel-ite (fĭk′tĕl-īt), *n.* *Min.* A white crystallized resin from peat beds in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria.

fich′u (fĭsh′ōō; *F.* fē′shü′), *n.* [F., neckerchief.] A kind of ornamental three-cornered cape, usually of lace, muslin, or silk, worn by women as a covering for the shoulders and sometimes for the head.

fick′le (fĭk′'l), *a.* [ME. *fikel* untrustworthy, deceitful, AS. *ficol*, akin to *gefic* fraud, deceit ; cf. *fācen* deceit, OS. *fēkn*, OHG. *feichan*, Icel. *feikn* portent.] **1**. Deceitful ; treacherous ; dangerous ; false. *Obs.*
2. Not fixed or firm ; liable to change ; unstable ; of a changeable mind ; not firm in opinion or purpose ; inconstant ; capricious. "Fortune's *fickle* wheel." *Shak.*
They know how *fickle* common lovers are. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Wavering, irresolute, unsettled, vacillating, unstable, inconstant, unsteady, variable, mutable, changeful, capricious, veering, shifting. See FAITHLESS.

fi′co (fē′kō), *n. ; pl.* -COES (-kōz). [It., a fig, fr. L. *ficus.* See FIG.] A fig ; an insignificant trifle, no more than the snap of one's thumb ; a sign of contempt made by the fingers, expressing, *A fig for you.* *Obs. or Archaic.*
Steal ! foh, a *fico* for the phrase. *Shak.*

fi′coid (fī′koid), *a.* [*Ficus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* **a** Resembling a fig or plant of the genus *Ficus.* **b** Pert. to the Ficoideæ.

fict (fĭkt), *a.* [L. *fictus*, p. p. of *fingere* to feign.] Feigned ; fabled. *Obs.*

fic′tile (fĭk′tĭl), *a.* [L. *fictilis.* See FICTION.] Molded, or capable of being molded, into form by art ; relating to pottery or to molding in any soft material.
Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth. *Bacon.*
The earliest specimens of Italian *fictile* art. *C. Wordsworth.*
fictile mosaic, a mosaic of cubes of opaque glass or pottery. — **fic′tile-ness**, *n.* — **fic-til′i-ty** (fĭk-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

fic′tile, *n.* A piece of fictile ware. *R. F. Burton.*

fic′tion (fĭk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *fiction*, L. *fictio*, fr. *fingere, fictum*, to form, shape, invent, feign. See FEIGN.] **1**. Act of fashioning, shaping, imitating, or inventing ; hence, a fabric ; device ; contrivance. *Obs.*
2. Dissembling ; counterfeiting ; pretending ; deceit. *Obs.*
3. A feigning or imagining ; as, by a *fiction* of the mind.
4. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined ; esp., a feigned or invented story, whether uttered or written with intent to deceive or not ; — opposed to *fact*, or *reality*.
The *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon. *Raleigh.*
When it could no longer be denied . . . numerous *fictions* were invented to account for it. *Macaulay.*
5. Fictitious literature ; comprehensively, all works of imagination in narrative or dramatic form ; specif., novels and romances.
6. A work of fiction ; a tale ; novel. *Rare.*
7. *Law.* An assumption of a possible thing as a fact irrespective of the question of its truth ; — specif. used : **a** In the usual sense, of an allegation or supposition of a state of facts assumed to exist which the practice of the courts allows to be made in pleading, and refuses to allow the adverse party to disprove, as in the common-law action of conversion, and in the Roman-law action of bonorum possessio. A *fiction* is distinguished from a *presumption* in that a fiction assumes the existence of a state of facts irrespective of their truth or falsity, and a presumption infers their existence from their logical connection or association with certain other facts which are known and proved. **b** In a wider and less usual sense, of, "any assumption which conceals, or affects to conceal, the fact that a rule of law has undergone an alteration, in its letter remaining unchanged, its operation being modified." *Sir H. Maine.* In this sense it would include every process by which the law becomes modified by judicial decision.
8. Any assumption made for convenience, as for passing more rapidly over what is not disputed, and arriving at points really at issue.
Syn. — Invention, fable, coinage, forgery, falsehood. — FICTION, FIGMENT, FABRICATION are here compared in their general sense of invention. FICTION (see NOVEL) suggests imaginative fashioning, whether with or without intent to deceive ; it is opposed to *fact, truth, reality ;* FIGMENT implies more irresponsible invention ; it often suggests a somewhat transparent or flimsy fiction, esp. to keep up appearances ; FABRICATION (see FASHION, *v. t.*) commonly (though not always) conveys the implication of something willfully made up to deceive ; as, "With all their vivacity and pictorial richness of color, they are *fictions* and not realities" (*Carlyle*) ; "He [Coleridge] . . . used in all companies to build the universe, like a brave poetical *fiction*, of fine words" (*Hazlitt*) ; "his transparent *fiction* . . . to divert suspicion" (*W. Elwin*) ; "This is all a *figment* of your imagination" (*Stevenson*) ; "the rude, unvarnished gibes with which he demolished every *figment* of defense" (*id.*) ; "the *figment* of the Stoics" (*Emerson*) ; "His [Pope's] accusation of forgery was an acted clamor to screen himself. He finally adopted all the letters but seven, and his assertion that these seven were *fabrications* was a falsehood" (*W. Elwin*) ; "a general notion . . . formed from all of them by a *fabrication* of my mind" (*J. H. Newman*). See ARTIFICIAL, FABULOUS, DELUSION.

fic′tion-al (fĭk′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, fiction ; fictitious ; romantic. "*Fictional* rather than historical." *Latham.* — **fic′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

fic′tion-ist, *n.* A writer of fiction ; a story teller.

fic-ti′tious (fĭk-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *ficticius.* See FICTION.] **1**. Feigned ; imaginary ; pretended ; not real ; fabulous ; counterfeit ; false ; not genuine ; as, *fictitious* fame.
2. Of, pertaining to, or like, fiction.
3. Arbitrarily invented or devised ; as, a *fictitious* standard. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See ARTIFICIAL.
fictitious person, *Law*, a corporation or body politic. See PERSON. — **f. seizin**, *Law*, a seizin in law, as distinguished from actual seizin.
— **fic-ti′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **fic-ti′tious-ness**, *n.*

fic′tive (fĭk′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *fictif.*] **1**. Deceitful. *Obs.*
2. Capable of, or pertaining to, imaginative creation or fashioning ; as, *fictive* art ; *fictive* talent.
3. Imaginary ; fictitious ; assumed ; feigned ; counterfeit ; sham. "The fount of *fictive* tears." *Tennyson.*
fictive layers, *Elec.*, surface charges upon a dielectric.

Fi′cus (fī′kŭs), *n.* [L., a fig.] *Bot.* A very large genus of moraceous trees or shrubs, the figs, widely distributed in the tropics, but most abundant in the Indo-Malayan region. They are distinguished by the peculiar fruit (*syconium*), consisting of a pear-shaped or globose receptacle inclosing numerous minute diclinous flowers (see FIG). Important species are the common fig (*F. carica*), the banyan (*F. bengalensis*), the peepul (*F. religiosa*), and the cultivated rubber tree (*F. elastica*).
2. [*l. c.*] *Med.* Condyloma.

fid (fĭd), *n.* [Dial. E. *fid* a small, thick lump.] **1**. *Naut.* A square bar of wood or iron, used to support the topmast, or the topgallant mast, being passed through a hole or mortise at its heel, and resting on the trestletrees.
2. A wooden or metal bar or pin, used to support or steady anything.

Hand Fid.

3. A pin of hard wood or, loosely, iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing, to stretch eyes, etc. There are *hand fids* and *standing fids* (which are larger than the others, and stand upon a flat base). An iron implement for this purpose is properly called a *marlinespike.*
4. *Mil.* A block of wood used in mounting and dismounting heavy guns.
5. A quid of tobacco. *Dial.*
6. A plug of oakum to stop the vent of a cannon. *Obs.*
7. A small thick lump or bit of anything. *Dial. Eng.*

fid, *v. t. ;* FID′DED ; FID′DING. *Naut.* To hoist into place and secure with a fid (a topmast).

-fid. [L. *-fidus*, as in bi*fidus* bifid, fr. the root of *findere* to split.] *Bot.* A suffix signifying *lobed* or *cleft ;* as, pinnati*fid* leaves, bi*fid* petals, tri*fid* stigmas, etc.

fid′dle (fĭd′'l), *n.* [ME. *fidele, fithele*, AS. *fiðele ;* akin to D. *vedel*, OHG. *fidula*, G. *fiedel*, Icel. *fiðla*, and perh. to E. *viol ;* cf. LL. *vitula*, and L. *vitulari* to celebrate a festival.] **1**. *Music.* A stringed instrument of the viol type ; a violin ; — now familiar or contemptuous.
2. A player on the fiddle ; hence, one who furnishes the means of others' pleasure ; an entertainer. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Naut.* A rack or light railing of cords, or the like, to keep dishes from sliding off a cabin table in rough weather.
4. *Mach.* The swing frame in the sliding head of a common type of planing machine, containing the tool box. By means of it the tool can be tilted over and held at any angle.
5. *Bot.* = FIDDLE DOCK.

fid′dle (fĭd′'l), *v. i. ;* FID′DLED (-'ld) ; FID′DLING (-lĭng).
1. To play on a fiddle ; — now familiar or contemptuous.
Themistocles . . . said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon.*
2. To keep the hands and fingers actively moving as a fiddler does ; to move the hands and fingers restlessly or in busy idleness ; to trifle ; to engage busily in trivial and ineffectual work or pursuits ; as, he is no painter, but he will *fiddle* with painting.
Talking, and *fiddling* with their hats and feathers. *Pepys.*

fid′dle, *v. t.* **1**. To play (a tune) on a fiddle.
2. To cheat ; swindle. *Obs. or Slang.*
to fiddle away, to fritter away ; to spend on trifles ; to waste ; as, he *fiddled away* his time and strength.

fiddle block. *Naut.* A tackle block having two sheaves of different diameters one above the other, instead of side by side as in a common double block. See BLOCK, *Illust.*

fid′dle-dee-dee′ (fĭd′'l-dē-dē′), *interj.* An exclamatory word or phrase, equivalent to, *nonsense !* *Colloq.*

fid′dle–fad′dle (fĭd′'l-făd′'l), *n.* A trifle ; trifling talk ; nonsense ; a trifler ; a gossip ; — also used as adjective and interjection. *Colloq.*

fid′dle–fad′dle, *v. i.* To fuss ; to fiddle with trifles. *Colloq.* — **fid′dle–fad′dler** (-lẽr), *n.*

fiddle head, *or* **fid′dle-head′** (-hĕd′), *n.* **1**. *Naut.* An ornament on a ship's bow, curved like the volute or scroll at the head of a violin.
2. The cinnamon fern ; — so called from the curled young fronds, which resemble the head of a violin.

fid′dler (fĭd′lẽr), *n.* [AS. *fiðelere.*] **1**. One who fiddles.
2. **a** The common European sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucus*) ; — so called because it continually oscillates its body. **b** = FIDDLER CRAB. **c** = FIDDLER FISH. **d** = FIDDLEBACK.

fiddler crab. A burrowing crab of the genus *Gelasimus*, of which several species are common on the salt marshes of the Atlantic coast. The male has one claw much enlarged, and often holds it in a position suggesting that in which a musician holds a fiddle.

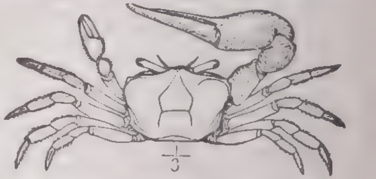
Fiddler Crab (*Gelasimus minax*) of New England.

fiddler fish. Any of several rays of the family Rhinobatidæ, as *Trygonorrhina fasciata* of Australia.

Fid′dler's Green (fĭd′lẽrz). The humorously imagined Elysian fields of sailors and vagabond craftsmen, where credit is perpetually good and there is always a lass, a glass, and a song.

fid′dle-stick′ (fĭd′'l-stĭk′), *n.* **1**. The bow, strung with horsehair, used in playing the fiddle ; a fiddle bow.
2. A mere nothing ; — used, esp. in *pl.*, as an interjection equivalent to *fiddledeedee* and frequently derisively.

fid′dle-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* [*fiddle* + *wood.*] **a** Any verbenaceous West Indian tree of the genus *Citharexylum*, or its hard wood. **b** Any of several other trees of the family, as *Petitia domingensis, Vitex umbrosa*, etc.

fid′dle-y (fĭd′'l-ĭ ; fĭd′lĭ), *n.* The uppermost part of the stokehole of a steamship, or an alleyway across this on a level with the between-decks. The roof of the fiddley is elevated above the main deck and is covered with a grating, called the **fiddley opening**, to provide ventilation.

fi′de-i-com′mis-sa-ry (fī′dē-ī-kŏm′ĭ-sā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *fideicommissarius.*] *Civil Law.* The beneficiary of a fideicommissum ; — nearly equiv. to *cestui que trust* of common law.

fi′de-i-com′mis-sa-ry, *a.* *Civil Law.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fideicommissum ; taking or holding something by virtue of a fideicommissum. — **fi′de-i-com′mis-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **fideicommissary heir.** See FIDUCIARY HEIR. — **f. substitution.** See SUBSTITUTION, 3.

fi′de-i-com-mis′sion (-kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* *Civil Law.* The making of a fideicommissum.

fi′de-i-com-mis′sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* The fiduciary of a fideicommissum.

fi′de-i-com-mis′sum (-kŏ-mĭs′ŭm), *n.* [L., prop., a thing intrusted to faith. See FAITH ; COMMIT.] *Roman & Civil Law.* A bequest which a decedent effects by begging or requesting his heir (whether an heir by law or by testament) to turn over to another a portion of the decedent's estate. Originally such request might be oral or in writing by codicil (in sense 1 **b**), and the obligation of the trustee to perform the trust was purely moral. Later, the request might be in the will itself, and in the reign of Augustus the trustee was compelled to perform the trust when certain precatory words were used, and later whenever it was the testator's intention to create a trust. The fideicommissum differs from the common-law trust in that the vested interests of the common-law trustee and cestui que trust are coexistent, but in the case of a fideicommissum the interests of the fiduciary and the fideicommissary are successive, so that in the latter case, among other things, the interest of the fideicommissary does not vest until the performance of the trust by the fiduciary, and his interest lapses in case of his predeceasing the fiduciary. The fideicommissum enabled bequests to be made to one person limited or conditioned to vest in another at a certain time or upon a certain condition (this being called *substitutio fideicommissaria*). This is, with some modifications, similarly permitted by the Spanish and French civil codes, and in the Roman Dutch law ; and in the German Imperial code is accomplished by what is termed postinheritance (*Nacherbschaft*), *Fideikommiss* being the technical term for a permanent entail.

fi′de-i-jus′so-ry (-jŭs′ō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *fidejussorius.*] *Law.* Relating to fidejussion.

fi′de-ism (fī′dē-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *fides* faith.] Exclusive or fundamental reliance upon faith, rather than upon reason, esp. in regard to philosophical truth.

fi′de-jus′sion (fī′dē-jŭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *fidejussio*, fr. *fidejubere* to be surety ; *fides* faith + *jubere* to order.] *Civil Law.* The contract of guaranty or suretyship made by stipulation accessory to an existing contract (cf. INTERCESSION). See ADPROMISSION. Hence, in *Scots Law*, etc., the contract or obligation of guaranty or suretyship. — **fi′de-jus′sion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.*

fi′de-jus′sor (-jŭs′ŏr), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* One who enters into or authorizes a fidejussion.

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fic′a-ry (fĭk′ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [See FICARIA.] The lesser celandine.
ficche, *v. t.* [OF. *fichier*, F. *ficher.*] To fix ; establish ; also, to penetrate ; pierce. *Obs.*
fice (fīs), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *fīsa* to break wind, and E. *feist.*] = 1st FIST, *n.*, 3. *Local, U. S.*
fich′at. Var. of FITCHET.
fiche. † FISH, FITCH.
fic′i-form (fĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ficus* fig + *-form.*] Fig-shaped.
fick′er. † VICAR.
fick′l. Fickle. *Ref. Sp.*
fick′le, *v. i.* [ME. *fikelen*, freq. of *fiken* to flatter ; akin to AS. *gefic* deceit.] To flatter. *Obs.*
fick′le, *v. t.* [Cf. FICKLE, *a.*] To puzzle. *Dial. Scot. & Eng.*
fick′le-ness. *n.* See -NESS. [*R.*
fick′ly, *adv.* In a fickle manner.
fi′coid (fī′koid), **fi-coi′dal**, *n.* A plant of the Ficoideæ.
Fi′coi-da′les (fī′koi-dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the sea purslanes, etc. — **fi-coi′dal** (fī-koi′dăl), *a.*
Fi-coi′de-æ (fī-koi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FICUS ; -OID.] *Bot.* Syn. of AIZOACEÆ.
fi-coi′des (-dēz), *n.* [NL. See FICOID.] = ICE PLANT **a**.
fict. *Abbr.* Fiction ; fictilis (L., made of clay, earthen). [ation.
fic-ta′tion, *n.* *Old Chem.* Fix-
‖ **fic-til′i-a** (fĭk-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *fictilis* fictile.] Pottery. [of law.
‖ **fic′ti-o ju′ris**. [L.] A fiction
fic′tion-a-ry, *a.* Imaginary ; pretended. [fiction of law.
‖ **fic′ti-o′ne ju′ris**. [L.] By a
fic′tion-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
fic′tious (fĭk′shŭs), *a.* Fictitious : given to fiction. *Obs.*
fic′tive-ly, *adv.* of FICTIVE.
fic′tor (fĭk′tẽr ; -tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who fashions or shapes, esp. an artist. *Obs. or R.*
Fic′u-la (fĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *ficus* fig.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PIRULA.
F. I. D. *Abbr.* Field Intelligence Department.
fi-dal′go (fĭ-dăl′gō), *n.* [Pg. See HIDALGO.] The lowest title of nobility in Portugal, corresponding to *hidalgo* in Spain.
Fid. Def. *Abbr.* Fidei Defensor, or Defensatrix (L., Defender of the Faith). [FOTHER.
fid′der. Obs. Scot. var. of
fid′der, *n.* A fid for splicing. *Obs.*
fid′dle-back′, *n.* In Australia, a cetonian beetle (*Eupœcila australasiæ*).
fid′dle-back′, *a.* Having a back shaped somewhat like a fiddle.
fiddle beetle. A Japanese carabid beetle (*Damaster blaptoides*) ; — from the form of the body.
fiddle bow. **a** = FIDDLESTICK. **b** *Naut.* = CLIPPER BOW.
fid′dle-come, *a.* Silly ; nonsensical. *Obs. Colloq.*
fiddle dock. A species of true dock (*Rumex pulcher*) so called from the shape of the leaves.
fiddle drill, *or* **fiddle-bow drill.** = BOW DRILL.
fid′dle-faced′, *a.* Long-faced ; solemn ; lugubrious. *Colloq.*
fiddle fish. The angel fish (*Squatina squatina*). *Eng.*
fiddle grass. = APPLE PIE, 2. *Dial. Eng.*
fiddler duck. The black-bellied tree duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) of Mexico and the extreme southern United States.
fid′dler-y, *n.* Art or practice of playing the fiddle. *Obs.*
fid′dle-shaped′, *a.* Inversely ovate, with a deep hollow on each side. [a fiddle.
fid′dle-string′, *n.* A string of
fiddling drill. *Mech.* A fiddle or bow drill. [intrust (to). *R.*
fide (fīd), *v. t.* [L. *fidere.*] To
‖ **fi′de et a-mo′re.** [L.] By or with faith and love.
‖ **fi′de et fi-du′ci-a.** [L.] By or with faith and confidence.
‖ **fi′de et for′ti-tu′di-ne.** [L.] With or by faith and fortitude.
fi′de-i-com-miss′ (fī′dē-ī-kŏ-mĭs′), *n.* [G.] *Civil Law.* A fideicommissum.
fi′de-i-com-mis′sor (-kŏ-mĭs′ŏr), *n.* *Civil Law.* The grantor of a fideicommissum.
‖ **fi′de-i de-fen′sor.** [L.] Defender of the faith : — used as a title of the kings of England, orig., apparently, conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII., and confirmed by Parliament after it had been withdrawn from Henry VIII. by the Pope.
fi′de-i-jus′si-o (fī′dē-ī-jŭsh′ĭ-ō), **fi′de-i-jus′sor** (-jŭs′ŏr). Vars. of FIDEJUSSIO, FIDEJUSSOR.
‖ **fi′de-jus′si-o** (fī′dē-jŭsh′ĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] = FIDEJUSSION.
‖ **Fi′de-i-kom-miss′** (-ī-kŏ-mĭs), *n.* [G.] See FIDEICOMMISSUM.
fid′el (fĭd′'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of FIDDLE. [ful ; true. *Obs.*
fi-de′le, *a.* [F. *fidèle.*] Faith-
Fi-de′le (fĭ-dē′lē), *n.* A feigned name assumed by Imogen in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline."
Fi-de′li-a (fĭ-dē′lĭ-ȧ ; fĭ-dēl′yȧ), *n.* [L. *fidelis* faithful.] Fem. prop. name.
‖ **fi-de′li cer′ta mer′ces.** [L.]

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fi-del'i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ; fī-), *n.* [L. *fidelitas*: cf. F. *fidelité*. See FEALTY, FAITH.] Faithfulness; adherence to right; careful and exact observance of duty, or discharge of obligations; esp.: **a** Adherence to a person or party to which one is bound; loyalty.

Whose courageous *fidelity* was proof to all danger. *Macaulay.*

b Adherence to the marriage contract. **c** Veracity; honesty. *Obs.* **d** Exactness; accuracy; as, the *fidelity* of a picture, account, or copy.

Syn. — Faithfulness, honesty, integrity, faith, loyalty, fealty. See CONSTANCY.

fi'de-pro-mis'sion (fī'dē-prō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *fide-promittere* to be surety; *fides* faith + *promittere* to promise.] *Rom. Law.* Contract of guaranty or suretyship by stipulation. See ADPROMISSION. — **fi'de-pro-mis'sor** (-mĭs'ŏr), *n.*

Fi'des (fī'dēz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Faith; goddess of the virtue of good faith; — called also ‖ **Fi'des pu'bli-ca** (pŭb'lĭ-kȧ) (the Public Faith), or ‖ **Fi'des po'pu-li Ro-ma'ni** (pŏp'ū-lī rō-mā'nī) (Faith of the Roman People). Her cult was partially absorbed by that of **Diovis**, or **Dius Fidius**, a special form of *Jupiter* corresponding to the Greek *Zeus Pistios.*

fidge (fĭj), *v. t. & i.*; FIDGED (fĭjd); FIDG'ING. [See FIDGET.] To fidget; to move uneasily.

The Padre wrote it out for him . . . and held it carefully for the *fidging* hand to mark with a cross. *Mary Austin*

fidg'et (fĭj'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. i.*; FIDG'ET-ED; FIDG'ET-ING. [From FIDGE; cf. E. dial. *fitch*, *fig*, *fike*, to fidget, ME. *fiken* to fidget, Icel. *fika* to hasten, *fīkjask* to desire eagerly, Sw. *fika* to hunt after.] **1.** To move uneasily one way and the other, as if restless, nervous, or impatient; hence, to move irregularly, or by fits and starts.

2. To worry; to be nervously uneasy.

fidg'et, *v. t.* To cause to fidget; to make nervous.

fidg'et, *n.* **1.** Uneasiness; restlessness.

2. *pl.* A general nervous restlessness, manifested by incessant changes of position or nervous and irregular movements; dysphoria.

3. One who fidgets; something that moves restlessly.

fidg'et-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Restless; uneasy; inclined to fidget.

2. Tending to induce fidgets.

fid hook. *Logging.* A slender flat hook used to keep another hook from slipping on a chain.

Fid'i-a (fĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *fidus* trusty.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small chrysomelid beetles, of which one species (the grapevine fidia) is very injurious to vines in America.

fi-dic'i-nal (fĭ-dĭs'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *fidicinus*, fr. *fidicen*, *-inis*, a lute player.] *Music.* Of or pert. to stringed instruments.

fi-du'ci-a (fĭ-dū'shĭ-ȧ), *or, in full,* ‖ **con-trac'tus fi-du'ci-æ** (kŏn-trăk'tŭs fĭ-dū'shĭ-ē). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A contract of sale to a person by mancipation coupled with an agreement or condition that the purchaser should sell the property back upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.

fi-du'cial (fĭ-dū'shăl), *a.* [L. *fiducia* trust, confidence; akin to *fides* faith. See FAITH.] **1.** Having faith or trust; confident; undoubting; firm. "*Fiducial* reliance on the promises of God." *Hammond.*

2. Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary, as a power.

3. *Physics, etc.* Taken as a standard of reference; as, a *fiducial* line, a *fiducial* point, etc.

4. Trusted; trusty. *Obs.*

fiducial edge, the thin edge of a ruler along which lines are drawn. — **f. line** *or* **point**, *Math.*, a line or point of reference, as for setting a graduated circle or a scale.

fi-du'ci-a-ry (fĭ-dū'shĭ-ā-rĭ; -shȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *fiduciarius*, fr. *fiducia.* See FIDUCIAL.] **1.** Holding, held, or founded, in trust.

2. Of the nature of a trust; involving confidence or trust; confidential; as, in a *fiduciary* capacity.

3. Resting upon public confidence for value or currency; — said of fiat money and the like.

fiduciary coemption. See COEMPTION. — **f. contract.** *Rom. Law.* = FIDUCIA. — **f. heir**, *Rom. Dutch Law*, an heir who takes the property subject to its passing to another (the **fideicommissary heir**) on fulfillment of certain conditions.

fi-du'ci-a-ry (fĭ-dū'shĭ-ā-rĭ; -shȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who holds a fiduciary relation or capacity to another; a trustee, as a fiduciary heir.

2. *Theol.* An Antinomian. *Obs.*

fie (fī), *interj.* [ME. *fi*; cf. F. *fi*, L. *fi*, *phy*, D. *fij*, Icel. *fȳ*, Sw. & Dan. *fy*.] An exclamation denoting disgust, dislike, reproach, or, most commonly in modern use, a humorous affectation of being shocked or horrified.

fief (fēf), *n.* [F. *fief*, prob. fr. OF. *fiever* to give a fief to, fr. the source of OF. *fieu* fief. See FEE a fief.] *Law.* A feudal estate; a fee; a feud. See FEE, 1 & 2.

fief masculine, *or* **male fief**, one that only a male could hold.

field (fēld), *n.* [ME. *feld*, *fild*, AS. *feld*; akin to D. *veld*, G. *feld*, Icel. *fold* field of grass, AS. *folde* earth, land, ground, OS. *folda*; cf. Skr. *pṛthivī* earth, Gr. πλατύς broad.] **1.** Open country, as opposed to woodland, cities, or towns; sometimes, the open country near, and belonging to, a city. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Cleared land; land suitable, and often inclosed, for tillage or pasture; cultivated ground.

3. A piece of land put to especial use or yielding particular products; as, gold *fields*; wheat *fields*; a camp *field.*

4. A place where a battle is fought; also, the battle itself; by extension, the country covered by military operations. Also, *Obs.*, the disposition of forces for battle. "In this glorious and well-foughten *field.*" *Shak.* "What though the *field* be lost?" *Milton.*

5. An outdoor inclosure for baseball, cricket, football, or some other game; esp., the portion of the field devoted to the players; specif., *Baseball*, the part of the playing ground outside of the diamond (also called the *outfield*).

6. *Cricket.* One of the side, or the side, in the field.

7. A collective term for all the competitors in any athletic or sporting contest where more than two are entered, or for all except one or more specified, usually the favorite or favorites in betting; as, to "back," or bet on, "the *field*" in a horse race, that is, to bet against a particular horse or horses, that some one of all the others will win.

8. A sphere or range of activity, observation, or opportunity; as, this telescope has a small *field*; this opens a wide *field* of speculation; he is a scholar eminent in his *field.*

9. An open space; an extent; an expanse; as, a *field* of ice; the *field* of English literature.

Without covering, save yon *field* of stars. *Shak.*

10. A space or ground on which something is drawn or projected; specif.: **a** *Her.* The whole surface of an escutcheon; also, so much of it as is shown unconcealed by the different bearings upon it. See FESS, *Illust.* **b** *Numis.* The space inclosed by the legend and the exergue, or that part of it which is not occupied by the main device. **c** In a flag, the ground of each division.

11. *Physics.* A region or space traversed by lines of force; the region throughout which the force exerted by a body (gravitational force) or by a magnetic pole or electric current (magnetic force) or by an electrostatic charge (electrostatic force) is felt. Cf. ETHER, *n.*

12. *Elec.* Short for FIELD MAGNET, FIELD WINDING.

☞ *Field* is often used attributively in the sense of *belonging to*, or *used in, the fields*; especially with reference to the operations and equipments of an army away from permanent camps and fortifications. A *field* geologist, naturalist, etc., is one who makes investigations or collections out of doors. A surveyor uses a *field* book for recording *field* notes, i. e., measurements, observations, etc., made in *field* work (outdoor operations). A farmer or planter employs *field* hands, and may use a *field* roller or a *field* derrick. *Field* sports are hunting, fishing, athletic games, esp. those not contested on a track, etc.

☞ *Field* is used attributively in many vernacular plant and animal names, either as an indication of the natural habitat of the species or as an English rendering of the Latin specific names *arvensis*, *campestris*, etc.

field of a curve, *Math.*, in the calculus of variations, the region on both sides of the curve within which normals at neighboring points of the curve do not intersect. — **f. of blood.** **a** See ACELDAMA. **b** The battlefield of Cannæ, on which Hannibal, in the year 216 B. C., defeated the Romans with great slaughter. — **f. of consciousness**, *Psychol.*, the totality of consciousness at any one time, considered with reference to its content. The field is defined with reference to attention, and the object immediately under attention is said to be in the center of the field.

The asserted existence of purely passive modes of sentience on the outskirts of the *field of consciousness* disconnected from the main stream of thought, is at first blush very plausible. *G. F. Stout.*

— **f. of force.** *Physics.* = FIELD, *n.*, 11. — **f. of ice**, a large body of floating ice: a pack. — **f. of magnetic force.** See MAGNETIC FIELD. — **F. of March, F. of May.** See CHAMP DE MARS. — **f. of operations.** See SPHERE OF INFLUENCE. — **f. of order** *s*, *Math.*, a set of *s* elements combinable by addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division (except by 0, which is always in the set) according to ordinary algebra, the result being always a uniquely determined element of the set; a corpus. — **f. of regard.** *Psychol.* See FIELD OF VISION, below. — **F. of the Cloth of Gold**, a plain between Ardres and Guines, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, where Henry VIII. of England had an interview in 1520 with Francis I. of France; — so called from the magnificent display on the occasion. — **f. of vision**, *Psychol.*, the totality of points which affect the retinal surfaces at any one time, giving rise to sensations of sight. The **field of regard** includes the space traversable by the regard of the moving eyes.

field (fēld), *v. t.*; FIELD'ED; FIELD'ING. **1.** To fight with. *Obs.*

2. a *Baseball & Cricket.* To catch, stop, throw, etc. (the ball), as a fielder. **b** *Cricket.* To use (designated players) on the fielding side.

3. To expose, as grain, gyle, or fiber, to the action of the air and sun in a field.

field, *v. i.* *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* To play as a fielder.

field artillery. *Mil.* Ordnance light or mobile enough to accompany an army in ordinary field operations. In the United States army, it is defined by Rev. Stat. § 1094 as that one of the two branches of the artillery corps "accompanying an army in the field, and including field and light artillery proper, horse artillery, siege artillery, mountain artillery, and also machine-gun batteries."

field balm. **a** A European mint (*Clinopodium nepeta*) naturalized in the United States. It has small blue flowers and agreeably aromatic leaves. **b** The ground ivy.

field battery. A battery of field artillery comprising, in the United States army four, in the British army six, guns with the requisite caissons and wagons. Each battery of field artillery in the United States army consists, on a war footing, of one captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, and 133 noncommissioned officers, artificers, musicians, cooks, and privates.

field camomile. An asteraceous weed (*Anthemis arvensis*) of Europe and America, related to common camomile.

field colors *or* **colours.** *Mil.* Small flags for marking out the positions for squadrons and battalions in camp, during parade or maneuvers or on the battlefield; **camp colors**; also, colors carried in the field or on parade.

field conventicle. A religious meeting held out of doors. — **field'-con-ven'ti-cle**, *v. i.* — **field'-con-ven'ti-cler**, *n.*

field corn. Any variety of Indian corn grown for feeding stock. The kernels of most varieties of field corn are yellow or white and not sweet.

field'-cor'net (fēld'kôr'nĕt), *n.* [D. *veldkornet.* See FIELD, *n.*; CORNET.] In Cape Colony, orig., a commander of the burghers in cases of native risings; now, a minor (petty) magistrate, a justice of the peace, representative of the government in a rural district, and charged, among other things, with drawing up the list of voters for parliament. He was formerly selected by the landdrost subject to the approval of the government.

field cress. A common wild cress of Europe and America (*Lepidium campestre*) resembling peppergrass, but with hairy, scarcely pungent foliage.

field cricket. A large European cricket (*Gryllus campestris*), remarkable for its loud notes.

field crop. Any crop grown for agricultural purposes, and covering a large area, as hay, grain, or vegetables.

field day. **a** A day in the fields; specif., a meeting or exercises in the field, as of a botanical society. **b** *Mil.* A day when troops are exercised in field evolutions. **c** A day of unusual exertion or display; a gala day. **d** *Nav.* A thorough, general cleaning of ship. **e** An open-air athletic meeting. *U. S.*

field dog. A dog used for hunting in the field, as a pointer, setter, or spaniel.

field'ed (fēl'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* Formed into, or with, a field.

fielded panel, *Carp.*, a raised panel with a wide flat surface.

field'er (fēl'dẽr), *n.* **1.** *Baseball & Cricket.* A player stationed in the field.

2. *Horse Racing.* One who bets on the field against the favorite. *Rare.*

field'fare' (fēld'fâr'), *n.* [ME. *feldfare*, *feldefare*, AS. *feldeware*; of uncertain origin.] A medium-sized thrush (*Turdus pilaris*) which breeds in northern Europe and winters in Great Britain. The head, nape, and lower part of the back are ash-colored; the upper part of the back and wing coverts, chestnut.

Fieldfare.

field fortification. *Mil.* Fortification for more or less temporary use, contructed in the field.

field glass. **a** A binocular telescope of compact form and considerable magnifying power. **b** A small achromatic telescope, from 20 to 24 inches long, and having 3 to 6 draw tubes. **c** = FIELD LENS.

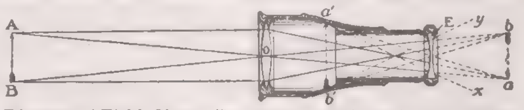

Diagram of Field Glass. Rays from *AB* through Object Glass *O*, would form a smaller inverted Image *ba*, except that the concave Eyepiece *E* causes them to diverge (*Oa* to *x*, *Ob* to *y*) and to appear to come from *a'b'*, where the eye sees an erect magnified Image.

field goal. **a** *Football.* A goal made by a drop kick or from placement not following a touchdown. **b** *Basketball.* A basket thrown while the ball is in play.

field hand. An outdoor farm laborer; specif., before 1865, in America, a slave who worked in the fields, in distinction from one employed about the house of the master. The slave field hands were considered to occupy a position much inferior to that of the house servants.

field hospital. **a** A temporary hospital on or near a battle field. **b** A military organization of surgeons, nurses, orderlies, etc., with equipment for establishing a temporary hospital in the field; — usually attached to a division.

field lens. *Optics.* That one of the two lenses forming the eyepiece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope which is nearer the object glass.

field magnet. A magnet used for producing and maintaining a magnetic field; — used esp. of the exciting magnets of dynamos and electric motors. See DYNAMO.

field marshal. *Mil.* Orig., a general officer directly under the general commanding, who performed the duties of a quartermaster-general; now, in the British and several other armies, an officer of the highest rank except that of commander in chief.

field martin. The kingbird, or bee martin.

field mouse. Any of the various kinds of wild mice, esp. certain of the voles, which inhabit fields and meadows.

field mushroom. A common edible mushroom or agaric (*Agaricus campestris*) having a white pileus with flesh-colored gills and growing in pastures and meadows. It is much gathered for food, and is also cultivated for canning.

field music. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** The musicians, drummers, fifers, buglers, and pipers attached to military companies, who sound the various calls for the troops and play for marching in the absence of the band. **b** The music produced by drummers, fifers, pipers, or buglers, in contradistinction to band music.

field officer. *Mil.* A military officer of the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major. Cf. GENERAL OFFICER.

field officer's court, in the United States army, a court-martial consisting of one field officer empowered to try all cases not punishable with death in time of war, subject to jurisdiction of garrison and regimental courts; abolished and superseded in 1898 by a *summary court.*

field pea. A species of pea (*Pisum arvense*) with bluish flowers and angled seeds, grown for forage, esp. in Europe and in the cooler parts of North America.

Reward to the faithful (one) (is) certain.

fi-de'li-ous, *a.* [L. *fidelis.*] Faithful. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

fidelity insurance. See INSURANCE.

‖ **fi'de, sed cui vi'de** (kī). [L.] Trust, but take care whom.

‖ **fi'des et jus-ti'ti-a** (jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Fidelity and justice.

‖ **fi'des fac'ta.** [L., promise made, assurance given.] *Teut. Law.* A ceremony required for the making of a binding contract, except in cases of bailment (*res præstita*). It consisted in making faith with a gage and pledge, as the festuca (which see) among the Franks.

‖ **fi'des Pu'ni-ca.** [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

Fi-des'sa (fĭ-dĕs'ȧ; fī-), *n.* [Lit., the Faithful, fr. L. *fides* faith.] See DUESSA.

fid'fad' (fĭd'făd'), *n.* One who fusses over trifles; also, a petty matter; a whim. *Colloq.* — *a.* Fussy; trivial. *Colloq.*

fidge (fĭj), *n.* A fidget; an uneasy or restless motion or person. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fidg'et-a'tion, *n.* Act or process of fidgeting. *Obs.*

fidg'et-i-ly, *adv.* of FIDGETY.

fidg'et-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fidg'et-ing-ly, *adv.* of *fidgeting*, p. pr.

fidg'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FIDGE.

fid hole. *Naut.* A hole in the heel of a topmast or topgallant mast through which the fid passes.

‖ **Fi'di-bus** (fē'dĭ-bŏŏs), *n.* [G.] A paper spill for lighting pipes.

fi-dic'u-la (fĭ-dĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *fides* a lute.] *Music.* A small lyrelike stringed instrument.

fi'dim-plic'i-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *fides* faith + *implicitus*, p.p.] Having implicit faith. *Obs.* — **fi'dim-plic'i-ta-ry**, *n. Obs.*

fid'i-ous, *a.* Short for PERFIDIOUS. *Obs.*

fid'l. Fiddle. *Ref. Sp.*

fid'ld. Fiddled. *Ref. Sp.*

fi-duce', *n.* [L. *fiducia.*] Confidence. *Obs.*

fi-du'cial-ly, *adv.* of FIDUCIAL.

fi-du'ci-a-ri-ly, *adv.* of FIDUCIARY.

‖ **fi'dus A-cha'tes.** [L.] Faithful Achates (companion of Æneas); hence, a trusty friend and companion. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, passim).

‖ **fi'dus et au'dax.** [L.] Faithful and bold.

fie. † FEE.

fie (fī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAY, to cleanse.

fie (fē). Obs. or Scot. var. of FEY.

fie, *v. t.* [F. *fier.*] To trust. *Obs.*

fieble. † FEEBLE.

fied'ler-ite (fēd'lẽr-īt), *n.* [After G. *Fiedler*, a Saxon geologist.] *Min.* A lead mineral, probably an oxychloride, occurring in colorless monoclinic crystals.

fief, *v. t.* To apportion as a fief. *Obs.*

fief'dom (fēf'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

fie'-fie' (fī'fī'), *a.* Rather improper. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* To say *fie* (to).

fiel. Obs. or Scot. var. of FEIL, comfortable.

field ash. The rowan tree.

field balsam. A kind of everlasting (*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*).

field basil. The basil thyme.

field bean. The common bean or broad bean of Europe.

field bed. **a** A portable bed, usually folding, suitable for use in the field. **b** A bed or resting place in the field or open air.

field beet. The mangel wurzel.

field bird. **a** The golden plover. *Local, U. S.* **b** Upland plover.

field bishop. One hanged in chains. *Obs.*

field carriage. *Mil.* Any of the carriages of a field battery, as the gun carriage, the caisson, the battery wagon.

field club. A club for out-of-door recreation or investigation.

field company. *Mil.* In the British army, a body of about 200 of the officers and men of the Royal Engineers, attached to an army corps for advanced work.

field cypress. The yellow bugle of Europe (*Ajuga chamæpitys*).

field daisy. The oxeye daisy.

field driver. An officer charged with the driving of estrays to pound and otherwise preventing damage from them; a hayward.

field duck. The little bustard (*Otis tetrax*) of southern Europe.

field'en, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, fields; open; rustic. *Obs.* — *n.* The fields or unwooded land. *Obs.*

field'fight', *n.* A pitched battle. *Obs.*

field garlic. The crow garlic.

field gun. = FIELDPIECE.

field ice. Floating ice in large, comparatively flat, tracts.

field'ie (fēl'dĭ), *n.* Hedge sparrow. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs. or R.*

fielding piece. = FIELDPIECE.

field'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

field kale. *Bot.* The charlock.

field lark. **a** The skylark. **b** The meadow lark. *U. S.* **c** Any of various pipits or titlarks

field lily. The meadow lily.

field madder. An annual European weed (*Sherardia arvensis*).

field'man, *n.* One much in the fields, as a peasant or hunter. *Obs.*

field marigold. Corn marigold.

field mark. A badge of identification, as on the battle field. *Obs.*

field meeting. **1.** A duel. *Obs.* **2.** An outdoor meeting, as for religious services.

field mint. Catnip.

field nigelweed. The corn cockle.

field night. The night of some important meeting or event. Cf. FIELD DAY.

field oak. The encina, a. *Calif.*

field park. *Mil.* Extra carriages, tools, ammunition, and supplies which are kept together within reach of an army that is in the field.

field'piece' (fēld'pēs'), *n.* A gun mounted on wheels, for use in field campaigns; a piece of field artillery; — called also *field gun.* See FIELD ARTILLERY.

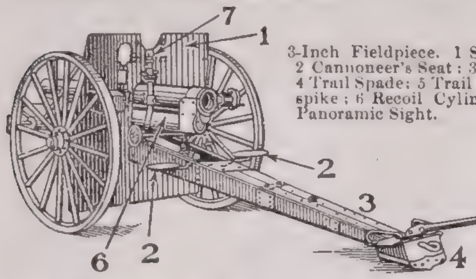

3-Inch Fieldpiece. 1 Shield; 2 Cannoneer's Seat; 3 Trail; 4 Trail Spade; 5 Trail Handspike; 6 Recoil Cylinder; 7 Panoramic Sight.

fields'man (fēldz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. *Cricket.* A fielder.
field sorrel. A common meadow and pasture weed (*Rumex acetosella*) of both America and Europe, having panicles of small flowers and auricled sour-tasting leaves.
field spaniel. A variety of spaniel closely resembling the cocker spaniel, but larger and heavier.
field sparrow. **a** A small American sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) closely related to the chipping sparrow, but paler colored. It frequents fields and thickets and nests on or near the ground. **b** The hedge sparrow. *Eng.*
field telegraph *or* **telephone.** *Mil.* A portable telegraph or telephone system that can be rapidly installed and moved on the field of battle.
field trial. A trial of sporting dogs in actual performance in the hunting or coursing field.
Field tube. [From the name of the inventor.] *Steam Engin.* A form of tube, used in several varieties of boilers, open at one end and closed at the other, and having an inner partitioning tube to permit of water and steam circulation. Field tubes are largely used in boilers required to raise steam quickly, and usually depend from the firebox crown.

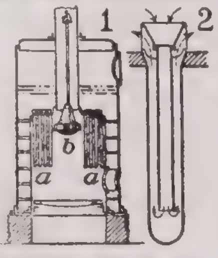

1 Vertical Boiler showing Field Tubes *a, a* in position; *b* Baffle to deflect draft. 2 Section of Field Tube showing Circulation.

field winding. *Elec.* The winding of the field magnet of a dynamo or motor.
field'work' (fēld'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* Any temporary fortification thrown up by an army in the field; — commonly in the *pl.*
All works which do not come under the head of permanent fortification are called *fieldworks.* *Wilhelm.*
2. [In this sense better written as two words.] Work in the field; esp., that of surveying, exploring, and similar parties, in distinction from office, or laboratory, work.
field wormwood. A European wormwood (*Artemisia campestris*), similar to *A. absinthium* in its properties.
fiend (fēnd), *n.* [ME. *fend, fiud, fiend, feond,* fiend, foe, AS. *fēond;* akin to OS. *fiond,* D. *vijand* enemy, OHG. *fīant,* G. *feind,* Icel. *fjāndi,* Sw. & Dan. *fiende,* Goth. *fijands;* orig. p. pr. of a verb meaning *to hate,* AS. *fēogan,* OHG. *fīēn,* Goth. *fijan,* Skr. *pīy* to scorn; prob. akin to E. *feud* a quarrel. Cf. FOE.] **1.** An implacable or malicious foe; one who is diabolically wicked or cruel; an infernal being; a monster; specif., the Devil or a demon.
O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend.* *Pope.*
2. A persistently annoying person. *Colloq. & Jocular.*
3. **a** A person hopelessly addicted to some harmful practice, as to the excessive use of a drug; as, an opium *fiend. Slang.* **b** In student slang, a student devoted to, or very clever in, some study; as, he is a *fiend* in mathematics; a botany *fiend.* *U. S.*
fiend'ish, *a.* Like a fiend; diabolically wicked or cruel.
Syn. — FIENDISH, DEVILISH, DIABOLICAL, DEMONIACAL, DEMONIC agree (except sometimes *demonic*) in the idea of superhumanly evil qualities. FIENDISH commonly implies excessive cruelty or malignity; as, *fiendish* tortures, *fiendish* glee. DEVILISH, which frequently suggests abnormal wickedness of whatever sort, is often loosely used as an intensive with a coarsely humorous connotation; as, "This wisdom . . . is earthly, sensual, *devilish*" (*James* iii. 15); "*devilish* good dinner" (*Dickens*). DIABOLICAL often (and sometimes *devilish*) connotes colder and more calculating malevolence than *fiendish;* as, *diabolical* (cf. *fiendish*) cruelty, *diabolical* ingenuity, a *diabolical* sneer (cf. a *fiendish* grin); cf. "She has the temper of a *fiend* and the ingenuity of the *Devil*" (*Thackeray*). DEMONIACAL frequently suggests frenzy or excesses, as of one "possessed;" as, *demoniacal* strength, *demoniacal* laughter. DEMONIC, though sometimes synonymous with *demoniacal,* more frequently suggests, in recent usage (chiefly under the influence of Goethe, and often with the spelling *dæmonic*), the inexplicable or superhuman element in life or esp. genius; as, "In the solidest kingdom of routine and the senses, he [Goethe] showed the lurking *dæmonic* power" (*Emerson*); "the rapt, *dæmonic* features of the Magic Muse" (*M. Hewlett*).
— **fiend'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **fiend'ish-ness,** *n.*
fiend'ly, *a.* [AS. *fēondlīc.*] **1.** Hostile. *Obs.* **2.** Fiendlike; monstrous; devilish. *Obs. or R.*
fier (fēr), *n.* [OF. *fuer,* fr. L. *forum* market.] A price; a standard. *Obs. except Scot. pl.,* FIARS.

fierce (fērs), *a.;* FIERC'ER (fēr'sēr); FIERC'EST (-sĕst). [ME. *fers, fiers,* OF. *fier,* nom. *fiers,* fierce, savage, cruel, F. *fier* proud, from L. *ferus* wild, savage, cruel; perh. akin to E. *bear* the animal. Cf. FERAL, FEROCIOUS.] **1.** Furious; violent; unrestrained; impetuous; intense; as, a *fierce* wind.
In that *fierce* light which beats upon a throne. *Tennyson.*
2. Vehement in anger or cruelty; ready or eager to kill or injure; of a nature to inspire terror; ferocious. "A *fierce* whisper." *Dickens.* "A *fierce* tyrant." *Pope.*
3. Proud; haughty; valiant; high-spirited. *Obs.*
4. Earnest; eager; furiously ardent.
5. Great (in number). *Obs.*
Syn. — Savage, cruel, barbarous, fell; vehement, impetuous. See FEROCIOUS.
— **fierce'ly,** *adv.* — **fierce'ness,** *n.*
‖ **fi'e-ri fa'ci-as** (fī'ē-rī fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., cause it to be done.] *Law.* A common-law writ lying for one who has recovered judgment in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff that he cause satisfaction to be made of the goods and chattels of the defendant in the sum claimed. (Cf. ELEGIT, LEVARI FACIAS.) It has been generally superseded by *execution* in the United States.
fi'er-y (fī'ēr-ĭ; fīr'ĭ), *a.;* FI'ER-I-ER (-ĭ-ēr); FI'ER-I-EST. [Formerly written *firy,* ME. *fyry, furie.* See FIRE.] **1.** Consisting of, containing, attended by, or resembling, fire; as, the *fiery* gulf of Etna; a *fiery* appearance. "The *fiery* Pentecost." *Emerson.*
2. Vehement; ardent; impetuous; mettlesome.
The *fiery* spirit of his forefathers. *Irving.*
3. Heated by fire, or as if by fire; acting like fire; burning hot; parched; feverish; inflamed. *Pope.*
The sword which is made *fiery.* *Hooker.*
4. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable.
You know the *fiery* quality of the duke. *Shak.*
5. *Steel Manuf.* Having a bright, flashing luster.
A *fiery* fracture indicates too much heat. *W. Metcalf.*
6. Inflammable; containing inflammable substances; as, *fiery* damp in a mine; a *fiery* coal seam.
Syn. — See SPIRITED.
fiery cross, a cross, charred and dipped in blood, carried from hand to hand by runners throughout old Scottish clans to summon all the men to a rallying place for sudden war. — **f. signs,** *Astrol.,* Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.
‖ **fies'ta** (fyĕs'tä), *n.* [Sp. See FEAST, *n.*] A religious festival; a saint's day; also, any holiday or festivity.
Even . . . a bullfight is a *fiesta.* *Am. Dial. Notes.*
fife (fīf), *n.* [F. *fifre* a fife, fifer, OHG. *pfīfa* pipe, LL. *pipa* pipe, *pipare* to play on the pipe, fr. L. *pipare* to peep, pip, chirp, as a chicken. See PIPE.] *Music.* A small shrill pipe, resembling the piccolo flute, used chiefly to accompany the drum in military music.

Fife.

fife, *v. i. & t.;* FIFED (fīft); FIF'ING (fīf'ĭng). To play a fife.
fife rail. *Naut.* A railing around the bulwarks of a quarter deck. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A rail about the mast, near the deck, to which running gear is belayed.
fif'teen' (fĭf'tēn'; fĭf'tēn'; 84), *a.* [ME. *fiftene,* AS. *fīftȳne, fīftēne.* See FIVE, TEN; cf. FIFTY.] **1.** Five and ten; one more than fourteen; — a cardinal number used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun, as, *fifteen* were present.
2. Fifteenth. *Obs.*
fif'teen', *n.* **1.** The sum of five and ten; fifteen units or objects.
2. A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15, or xv.
3. A fifteenth. *Obs.*
the fifteen, the Jacobite rebellion in Scotland in 1715. *Scot.*
fif'teenth' (fĭf'tēnth'; fĭf'tēnth'; 84), *a.* [ME. *fiftenthe;* cf. ME. *fyftethe,* AS. *fīftēoða.* See FIFTEEN.] **1.** Next in order after the fourteenth; — the ordinal of *fifteen.*
2. Constituting one of fifteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
fif'teenth', *n.* **1.** One of fifteen equal parts or divisions; the quotient of a unit divided by fifteen.
2. *Eng. Hist.* A tax forming part of a subsidy formerly (from about 1272 to 1626) annually granted to the king. The subsidy was a **fifteenth and tenth,** that is, a tenth of the value of all the movables of the inhabitants of cities, boroughs, and ancient demesnes, and a fifteenth from all others. The tax was carefully assessed by a great inquisition in 1334, and modified in the reign of Henry VIII.
3. The unit or object coming next after the fourteenth in any series.
4. *Music.* **a** A stop in an organ tuned two octaves above the open diapason. **b** An interval of a double octave.
fifth (fĭfth), *a.* [ME. *fifte, fifthe,* AS. *fīfta.* See FIVE.] **1.** Next in order after the fourth; — the ordinal of *five.*
2. Constituting one of five equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
Fifth day, Thursday; — so called by the Friends or Quakers. — **f. monarchy,** a universal monarchy, supposed to be prophesied in Daniel ii., the four preceding monarchies being the Assyrian, Persian, Greco-Macedonian (of Alexander the Great), and Roman. See FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN. — **F.-Monarchy Men,** *Hist.,* a fanatical sect in England, of the time of the Commonwealth, who maintained that the fifth monarchy, during which Christ would reign on earth a thousand years, was near at hand and that they must assist to establish it by force. — **f. nerve,** specif., *Anat.,* one of the fifth pair of cranial nerves; the trifacial nerve (which see). — **fifth quarter,** the hide and fat; — a butcher's term. — **f. ventricle.** *Anat.* See VENTRICLE (of brain). — **f. wheel.** **a** A horizontal wheel or segment made up of two parts rotating on each other about the kingbolt above the fore axle of a carriage and beneath the body, forming an extended support to prevent careening. **b** An extra wheel carried for use as substitute for a broken wheel; hence, fig., a supernumerary or superfluous person or thing.

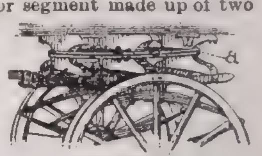

a Fifth Wheel, **a.**

fifth (fĭfth), *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by five; one of five equal parts; a fifth part.
2. The unit or object coming next after the fourth in any series.
3. *Music.* **a** The interval embracing five diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** The tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a fifth apart. **d** The fifth tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic; the dominant.
fif'ti-eth (fĭf'tĭ-ĕth; 151), *a.* [AS. *fīftigoða.* See FIFTY.] **1.** Next in order after the forty-ninth; — the ordinal of *fifty.*
2. Constituting one of fifty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
fif'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** One of fifty equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by fifty.
2. The unit or object coming next after the forty-ninth.
fif'ty (fĭf'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *fīftig;* akin to OHG. *finfzug, fimfzuc,* G. *fünfzig, funfzig,* Goth. *fimf tigjus* five tens. See FIVE, TEN; cf. FIFTEEN.] Five times ten; — a cardinal number used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun, as, *fifty* were killed.
fif'ty, *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of five tens; fifty units.
2. A symbol representing fifty units, as 50, or l.
fif'ty-four', *n.* Four more than fifty. — **fifty-four forty or fight,** *U. S. Hist.,* a rallying cry of the Democratic party in the campaign of 1844, alluding to the claim of the United States in the Northwest Boundary Dispute (which see).
fig (fĭg), *n.* [F. *figue* the fruit of the fig tree, Pr. *figa,* fr. L. *ficus* fig tree, fig. Cf. FICO.]
1. Any tree of the genus *Ficus,* esp. the cultivated fig (*F. carica*), native of southwestern Asia, where a wild form of it, called the *caprifig,* occurs, and is used in the process of caprification. See CAPRIFIG, CAPRIFICATION.
2. The oblong or nearly globose fruit of the fig tree. All figs have a similar structure (see FICUS), but the domestic species is the only one yielding an edible fruit of commercial value. This is oblong or pear-shaped, pulpy when ripe, and eaten raw or preserved or dried with sugar, in which form it is generally known. There are many varieties, the Smyrna fig being the finest.

Common Fig. Leaves and Fruit.

3. In Australia, any one of several trees resembling *Ficus* or having figlike fruit, as certain species of *Elæocarpus,* and the asclepiadaceous tree *Marsdenia leichhardtiana.*
4. In the West Indies: **a** The fig banana. **b** The cochineal fig.
5. A poisoned fig. *Obs.*
6. A small piece (of tobacco).
7. The value of a fig, practically nothing; a fico; — used in scorn or contempt; — also, a gesture, or sign, of contempt; esp., thrusting a thumb between two fingers. "A *fig* for Peter." *Shak.*
8. A raisin. *Dial. Eng.*
fig, *n.* [Perh. shortened fr. *figure;* or cf. G. *fegen* to cleanse, to sweep, D. *vegen.*] **1.** Dress; array. *Colloq.*
2. Condition; form; as, in fine *fig* for the race. *Colloq.*
fig (fĭg), *v. t.;* FIGGED (fĭgd); FIG'GING (-ĭng). [See FIG dress.] To dress; to furbish; to rig; to put into fine form artificially (a horse); — chiefly with *out.*
She, too, was richly *figged* out with jewelry. *W. C. Russell.*
Fi'ga-ro' (fē'gȧ'rō'), *n.* The hero of Beaumarchais's celebrated comedies "Le Barbier [Barber] de Seville" and "Le Mariage de Figaro." In the first of these plays Figaro is a barber, lively, witty, and cunning; in the second, a valet-de-chambre, clever and enterprising, but not so gay, and dissatisfied with his lot. In both he coolly outwits everybody. In a third play, "La Mère Coupable," he has become virtuous and spiritless. Figaro is now best known through the operas of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," by Rossini, and "Le Nozze [Marriage] di Figaro," by Mozart, the librettos of which are based on the first two comedies.
fig banana. A West Indian small-fruited variety of the banana.
fig'eat'er (fĭg'ēt'ēr), *n.* **1.** A large flower beetle (*Allorhina nitida*) of the southern United States. The elytra are velvety green with pale borders.
2. **a** = BECCAFICO. **b** = GRAPE EATER.
fig'ging (fĭg'ĭng), *n.* A granular appearance produced in soft soap by the addition of tallow and supposed to indicate superior quality; — so called from the resemblance to the seeds of a fig.
fight (fīt), *n.* [ME. *fight, feht,* AS. *feoht.* See FIGHT, *v. i.*] **1.** Act or method of fighting. *Obs. or Archaic.*

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field pine. Poverty grass.
field poppy. = CORN POPPY.
field rush. Common wood rush.
field salad. Lamb's lettuce.
field soapwort. The cow basil.
field southernwood. The field wormwood.
field staff. *Mil.* A staff used by gunners to hold a match for discharging a gun. *Obs. or Hist.*
field thyme. The basil thyme.
field titling. The meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*). *Eng.*
field train. In the British army, an ammunition and supply train under a special branch of the artillery, kept near the front.
field vole. A small European vole (*Microtus agrestis*) often troublesome in grain fields.
field'ward (fēld'wērd), **field'wards** (-wērdz), *adv.* See -WARD: -WARDS.
field word. Battle cry; watchword. *Obs.*
field'y, *a.* Belonging to or like a field: level and open. *Obs.*
fiend'ful, *a.* Full of fiendishness. *Rare.* — **fiend'ful-ly,** *adv. Rare.*
fiend'head', *n.* [*fiend* + *-head.*] Personality of a fiend. [*Rare.*]
fiend'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
fiend'kin, *n.* A little fiend. *Obs.*
fiend'like', *a.* Fiendish.
fiend'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fiend'ship, *n.* **1.** Enmity. *Obs.* **2.** The personality of a fiend.
fient (fēnt). Fiend; — a petty oath. *Scot.*
fier. Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of FERE.
fier. ‡ FIRE.
Fi-e'ra-bras' (fē-ā'rä-brä'), *n.* Son of an emir of Spain, and the hero of one of the old poems that relate the conquest of Spain by Charlemagne and his twelve peers. Fierabras and his father made themselves masters of Rome, and carried away from it various sacred relics, esp. the crown of thorns, and the balsam used in embalming Christ's body. He was converted, during the course of a combat, by Oliver.
Fi'e-ras'fer (fĭ'ē-răs'fēr), *n.* [NL., fr. Pr. *fieras-fèr, fielat-fèr; fieras, fielat,* net, a kind of fish + *fèr* wild, fierce.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small, slender fishes, of the group Heteromi, remarkable for their habit of living as inquilines in the alimentary canal of large holothurians or between the valves of large bivalve mollusks. It constitutes a family, **Fi'e-ras-fer'i-dæ** (-fēr'ĭ-dē). — **fi'e-ras'fer-id** (-răs'fēr-ĭd), *n.* — **fi'e-ras'fer-oid,** *a. & n.*
fierce, *adv.* Fiercely. *Obs or R.*
fierce, *v. t.* To make fierce. *Obs.*
fierc'en (fēr's'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, fierce.
fiercety, *n.* Fierceness. *Obs.*
fier'ding (fyĕr'dĭng), *n.* [Sw. *fierding* a fourth part. *Oxf. E. D.*] A quarter of a hundred or shire (cf. FARDEL or FARTHING); — a term introduced by Blackstone from a Swedish writer. *Oxf. E. D.*
fi'er-i-ly, *adv.* of FIERY.
fi'er-i-ness (fī'ēr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
fi'er-ize, *v. i.* To become fire. [*Obs.*]
fiers ‡ FIERCE, FERS.
fierse. Fierce. *Ref. Sp.*
fierste, *n.* Fierceness. *Obs.*
‖ **fier'té'** (fyĕr'tā'), *n.* [F.] Pride; arrogance; haughtiness.
fiertre. ‡ FERETORY.
fier'y. Scot. var. of FEERY.
fi'er-y-foot'ed, *a.* Swift; impetuous.
fif. ‡ FIVE.
fi. fa. *Abbr.* Fieri facias.
Fife, *n.* See CHECKER, *n.,* 2.
fif'er (fīf'ēr), *n.* One who plays on a fife.
fif'ie (fĭf'ĭ), *n.* [From *Fife,* a Scotch county.] *Naut.* A kind of Scotch fishing lugger with straight stem and stern posts.
fif'ish (fīf'ĭsh), *a.* [Perh. fr. *Fife,* a Scotch county.] Cranky; half crazy. *Scot.*
fift. ‡ FIFTH.
fif'teen'er, *n.* **a** A book printed in the 15th century. **b** A line of fifteen syllables. *Rare.*
fif'teen-pound'er, *n.* A gun whose missile weighs 15 lbs.
fif'teenth'ly, *adv.* of FIFTEENTH.
fifth'ly, *adv.* of FIFTH.
fig. *Abbr.* Figurative; figuratively; figure; figures.
fig, *v. t.* [See FICO, FIG, *n.*] To insult with a fico. *Obs.*
fig, *v. i.* [Cf. FIKE, FIDGET.] To move about quickly; to be restless; pass back and forth. *Obs.*
fig, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.] To pick pockets; steal. *Obs. Slang.*
fi-ga'ry. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEGARY.
fig bean. Any of several species of *Lupinus.*
fig'boy', *n.* A pickpocket. *Obs. Slang.*
fig dust. A preparation of fine oatmeal for feeding caged birds.
fig'ent (fĭj'ĕnt), *a.* [Cf. FIDGET.] Fidgety; volatile. *Obs.*
fig'er (fĭg'ēr), *n.* [F. *figuier.*] A fig tree. *Obs.*
fig'e-tive (fĭj'ē-tĭv), *a.* [L. *figere* to fix.] *Her.* Fitched. *Obs.*
fig faun. One of a class of rural deities or monsters supposed to live on figs. *Jer.* l.39 (*Douay Ver.*).
fig finch. = BECCAFICO.
figged (fĭgd), *a.* Made with figs or raisins; like fig seeds. *Rare.*
fig'ger-y (fĭg'ēr-ĭ), *n.* [See FIG dress.] Ornaments of dress; fal-lals. *Rare.*
fig'gle, *v. i.* [Cf. FIG to fidget.] To fidget. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fig'gum, *n.* Jugglery. *Obs.*
fig'gy (fĭg'ĭ), *a.* Containing, or like, figs or raisins; having granulations like fig seeds.

2. A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; a combat; a violent physical conflict or struggle for victory, between individuals or between armies, ships, or fleets, etc.; — now applied chiefly, except rhetorically, to physical contests of the less formal varieties, such as prize fights, animal fights, and brawls.

Who now defies thee thrice to single *fight*. *Milton.*

3. A struggle or contest of any kind.

4. Strength or disposition for fighting; pugnacity; as, he has a great deal of *fight* in him.

5. A screen for the combatants in ships. *Obs.*

Up with your *fights*, and your nettings prepare. *Dryden.*

6. One of the divisions of an army in battle. *Obs.*

Syn. — Combat, engagement, battle, struggle, encounter, fray, affray, action, conflict. See CONTEST.

fight (fīt), *v. i.*; FOUGHT (fôt); FIGHT'ING. [ME. *fihten*, *fehten*, AS. *feohtan*; akin to D. *vechten*, OHG. *fehtan*, G. *fechten*, and perh. to E. *fist*; cf. L. *pugnare* to fight, *pugnus* fist.] **1**. To strive or contend for victory, with armies or in single combat; to attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an enemy, either by blows or weapons; to engage in physical contest; — often followed by *with*, *against*, or *for*.

Fight, gentlemen of England! *fight* boldly, yeomen! *Shak.*

2. To act in opposition to anything; to struggle; contend; strive; clash.

to fight at barriers, to fight in the lists, as a martial exercise. *Obs.* — **to f. shy**, to avoid meeting fairly or at close quarters; to keep out of reach; — used with *of*. — **to f. with windmills**. = *to fight windmills*, under FIGHT, *v. t.*

fight, *v. t.* **1**. To carry on, or wage, as a conflict, or battle; to win or gain by struggle, as one's way; to sustain by fighting, as a cause.

He had to *fight* his way through the world. *Macaulay.*
I have *fought* a good fight. 2 *Tim.* iv. 7.

2. To contend with in battle; to war against; as, the ships *fought* the enemy for three hours.

3. To flog; beat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. To cause to fight; to manage or maneuver in a fight; as, to *fight* cocks; to *fight* one's ship.

5. To contest or fight for (a prize). *Rare.*

to fight out, to fight (as a quarrel) to a conclusive result. — **to f. the tiger**. = *to buck the tiger*, under 8th BUCK. — **to f. windmills**, to combat imaginary evils, as Don Quixote tilted against windmills thinking them giants.

fight'a-ble (fīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for fighting; eager to fight; as, the ship is still *fightable*; he is excited and *fightable*.

fight'er (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *feohtere*.] One who fights; a combatant; a warrior; also, *Obs.*, a champion.

fight'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FIGHT. Specif.: *p. a.* Qualified for fight; fit to fight; warlike.

An host of *fighting* men. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 11.

Fighting Bishop, Leonidas Polk (1806–64), Protestant Episcopal bishop of Louisiana, who became a Confederate lieutenant general. — **f. chance**, a chance that may be realized by a struggle; a possible but not easy chance. *Colloq.* — **f. crab**, a fiddler crab. — **f. fish**, a small remarkably pugnacious acanthopterygian fish (*Betta pugnax*) of southeastern Asia, reared by the Siamese for fish fights, upon the results of which they gamble. — **"F. Joe" Hooker**, Gen. Joseph Hooker (1814–79). — **F. Parson**, the W. G. ("Parson") Brownlow (1805–77). — **F. Prelate**, Henry Spenser, bishop of Norwich in the reign of Richard II., who took the field during the rebellion of Wat Tyler. — **f. sandpiper**, the ruff (*Machetes pugnax*). — **f. stopper**, *Naut.*, a pair of deadeyes, each strapped and having a tail rope, with a lanyard rove through them having a bight at each end, used to join the ends of a severed shroud, etc.

fight'ing-cock', *n.* **a** A gamecock. **b** A pugnacious man. **c** *pl.* The stems and heads of ribwort, used by children in mock cockfights. Cf. COCK, *n.* (male of fowl), 4. *Dial. Eng.*

fig leaf. The leaf of a fig tree; hence, in allusion to the first clothing of Adam and Eve (*Gen.* iii. 7), a covering for a thing that ought to be concealed; esp., an inadequate covering; a symbol for affected modesty. — **fig'-leaf'**, *v. t.*

fig marigold. Any of several species of *Mesembryanthemum*, cultivated for their showy white or pink flowers.

fig'ment (fĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *figmentum*, fr. *fingere* to form, shape, invent, feign. See FEIGN.] **1**. Something fashioned, shaped, or molded.

2. An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined; an arbitrary notion.

Social *figments*, feints, and formalisms. *Mrs. Browning.*

Syn. — See FICTION.

fig-men'tal (fĭg-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of the nature of a figment; fictitious; feigned.

fig moth. A small gray moth (*Ephestia cahiritella*) whose larva infests dried figs, dried currants, chocolate, nuts, and various other food products.

fig'u-line (fĭg'ū-lĭn; -lĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *figulina* pottery, fr. *figulus*, potter, fr. *fingere* to shape.] A piece of pottery; potter's clay. See also RUSTIQUES FIGULINES.

Whose *figulines* and rustic wares
Scarce find him bread from day to day. *Longfellow.*

fig'u-line (-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* [L. *figulinus*. See FIGULINE, *n.*] Suitable for the making of pottery; fictile; made of clay.

fig'ur-a-ble (fĭg'ūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *figurare* to form, shape, fr. *figura* figure: cf. F. *figurable*. See FIGURE.] **1**. Capable of being brought to a fixed form or shape.

Lead is *figurable*, but water is not. *Johnson.*

2. Capable of being expressed figuratively. *Rare.*

fig'ur-al (-ăl), *a.* [From FIGURE.] **1**. Emblematical; metaphorical. *Obs.*

2. Consisting of, or pertaining to, figures.

3. *Music.* = FIGURATE.

figural number. = FIGURATE NUMBER.

fig'u-rant (fĭg'ū-rănt; fē'gü'räN'), *n. masc.* [F., prop. p. pr. of *figurer* to figure, represent, make a figure.] One who dances at the opera, not singly, but in groups or figures; an accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say; hence, one who figures in any scene, without taking a prominent part.

fig'u-rante' (fĭg'ū-rănt'; fē'gü'räNt'), *n. fem.* [F.] A female figurant; esp., a ballet girl.

fig'ur-ate (fĭg'ūr-āt), *a.* [L. *figuratus*, p. p. of *figurare*. See FIGURE.] **1**. Formed according to the figures of rhetoric and grammar; metaphorical. *Obs.*

2. Of a definite form or figure. *Now Rare.*

3. Consisting of figures.

4. *Music.* Florid; involving passing discords by the freer melodic movement of one or more voice parts; — opposed to *simple*; as, *figurate* counterpoint or descant.

figurate counterpoint *or* **descant**, *Music*, that in which the parts do not move together tone for tone, but in which the freer movement of one or more parts mingles passing discords with the harmony. — **f. number**, *Math.*, any of a progression of numbers formed from an arithmetical progression (in which the first term is 1 and the difference an integer) by taking the first term, and the sums of the first two, first three, first four, etc., as the successive terms of a new progression and by operating on this in the same way, and so on, the numbers in each sequence being such that points representing them are capable of symmetrical arrangement in different geometrical figures, as triangles, tetrahedrons, pentagons, etc. In the following sequences, the *figurate numbers* in the second line are *triangular*, and represented thus:

etc. 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.
1, 3, 6, 10, etc.
1, 4, 10, 20, etc.

those in the third are *tetrahedral*, etc. Named *figurate* by Nicomachus from this property. — **f. series**, *Math.*, a regular succession of figurate numbers.

fig'u-ra'tion (fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *figuratio*: cf. F. *figuration*.] **1**. Act of giving figure, or determinate form; determination to a certain form.

2. Form; shape; outline.

3. Act of representation in figures and shapes; emblematical or typical representation.

4. *Music.* **a** A Mixture of concords and discords by the use of passing notes. **b** The figuring of a thorough bass.

fig'ur-a-tive (fĭg'ūr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *figurativus*: cf. F. *figuratif*. See FIGURATE.] **1**. Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; emblematical.

2. Metaphorical; not literal; as, words or expressions.

3. Abounding in figures of speech; flowery; florid; as, a highly *figurative* description.

4. Relating to the representation of form or figure by drawing, carving, etc.

A nation dedicated to the *figurative* arts. *J. A. Symonds.*

— **fig'ur-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **fig'ur-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

fig'ure (fĭg'ūr; *in British usage usually* fĭg'ẽr, *the pron. preferred by the Oxf. E. D.*; 277), *n.* [F. *figure*, L. *figura*; akin to *fingere* to form, shape, feign. See FEIGN.] **1**. A written character or symbol, esp. one representing a number; a numeral; a digit; as, 1, 2, 3, etc. Legally, figures are a part of the English language so far as concerns the representation of numbers; but in general, as between numbers written out in a document and numbers represented by figures, those written out will control.

2. Value, as expressed in numbers; price; amount; sum; as, the goods are estimated or sold at a low *figure*. *Colloq.*

3. The form of anything; shape; outline; appearance.

Flowers have all exquisite *figures*. *Bacon.*

4. Characteristic form, esp. as in a particular embodiment; a body or a person regarded chiefly as a body; an object having shape or form.

This portentous *figure* comes armed. *Shak.*

5. Hence: **a** The appearance or impression made by the conduct or career of a person; as, a sorry *figure*.

Gentlemen of the best *figure* in the county. *Blackstone.*

b Distinguished appearance; magnificence; conspicuous representation; splendor; show.

That he may live in *figure* and indulgence. *Law.*

c A person regarded as a personality; personage; character; as, the great *figures* of history.

6. An imagined form; phantasm.

7. The representation of any form, as by drawing, painting, modeling, carving, embroidering, etc.; esp., a representation of the human body; a likeness; image; as, a *figure* in bronze; a *figure* cut in marble.

A coin that bears the *figure* of an angel. *Shak.*

8. *Geom.* A diagram or drawing made to represent a magnitude or the relation of two or more magnitudes; a surface or space inclosed on all sides, — called *superficial* when inclosed by lines, and *solid* when inclosed by surfaces; any definite combination of geometric elements, as of points, lines, angles, surfaces, etc.

9. A person, thing, or action conceived of as analogous to another person, thing, or action, of which it thus becomes a type or representative.

Who is the *figure* of Him that was to come. *Rom.* v. 14.

10. *Rhet.* A mode of expressing abstract or immaterial ideas by words which suggest pictures or images from the physical world; pictorial language; a trope; hence, any deviation from the plainest form of statement.

To represent the imagination under the *figure* of a wing. *Macaulay.*

11. A diagram or drawing illustrating the text of a book; a cut; — abbr. to *fig.*

12. *Astrol.* A horoscope; a diagram of the aspects of the houses. *Johnson.*

13. *Logic.* The form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. There are four syllogistic figures, which are symbolized as follows: (1) B is A, C is B, ∴ C is A; (2) A is B, C is B, ∴ C is A; (3) B is A, B is C, ∴ C is A; (4) A is B, B is C, ∴ C is A. The first three figures were recognized by Aristotle, the fourth was introduced possibly by Galen. See MODE.

14. A pattern in cloth, paper, or other manufactured article; a design wrought out in a fabric or appearing in nature; as, the muslin was of a pretty *figure*; the beautiful *figures* of crystals.

15. Assumed part or character; position; rôle. *Obs.*

16. *Dancing.* A set of evolutions in a dance standing by itself as a division.

17. *Music.* **a** Any short succession of notes, either as melody or as a group of chords, which produce a single complete and distinct impression. **b** A form of melody or accompaniment kept up through a strain or passage; a musical phrase or motive; a florid embellishment.

By *figure*, in this sense, is meant a certain group of notes, having a clearly defined curve and rhythm, and maintained, with such changes as the harmony necessitates, through a phrase, or a paragraph, or even a complete work. *W. H. Hadow.*

Syn. — See FORM.

figure-of-eight knot. See KNOT, 1. — **f. of the heavens**, *Astrol.*, a map or picture of the sky at the moment of birth.

fig'ure (fĭg'ūr; *see the noun*), *v. t.*; FIG'URED (-ūrd); FIG'UR-ING. [F. *figurer*, L. *figurare*, fr. *figura*. See FIGURE, *n.*] **1**. To represent by a figure, as to form or mold; to make an image of, either palpable or ideal; also, to fashion into a determinate form; to shape.

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear,
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*

2. Specif., *Optics*, to give the requisite optical shape to, as a mirror, lens, or prism.

3. To embellish with designs; to adorn with figures.

The vaulty top of heaven
Figured quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shak.*

4. To indicate by numerals; also, to compute.

As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

5. To represent or express by a metaphor; to symbolize.

Whose white vestments *figure* innocence. *Shak.*

6. To prefigure; foreshow. *Obs.*

In this the heaven *figures* some event. *Shak.*

7. To resemble; to have the shape of; to represent as like; as, the cloud *figures* a lion. *Obs.*

8. *Music.* **a** To write figures over or under (the bass), in order to indicate the accompanying chords. **b** To embellish with passing notes or figures.

to figure out. **a** To solve; to compute or find the result of. **b** To display or show forth vaguely; also, to portray. *Obs.* — **to f. up**, to add; to reckon; to compute the amount of.

fig'ure, *v. i.* **1**. To make a figure; to be distinguished or conspicuous; to appear; as, the envoy *figured* at court.

2. To calculate; esp., to reckon in figures. *Colloq.*

3. To contrive; scheme; as, to *figure* for office. *Colloq.*

figure caster. An astrologer. *Obs.* "This *figure caster*." *Milton.* **b** One who casts up figures.

fig'ured (fĭg'ūrd; cf. FIGURE, *n.*), *a.* **1**. Adorned with, formed into, or marked with, figures; as, *figured* muslin.

2. Not literal; figurative.

3. *Her.* Adorned with human faces, as a charge; stamped like a coin, as a bezant.

4. *Music.* **a** = FIGURATE, 4. **b** Indicated by figures.

figured bass. = THOROUGH BASS. — **f. glass**, sheet glass rolled with an intaglio figure or pattern on one side. It has powerful light-diffusing properties, while not transparent. — **f. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism conforming to one of the syllogistic figures.

fig'ure–four' trap. A trap in which the trigger and support are fixed in the shape of the figure 4. When sprung a box or heavy lid falls upon the game.

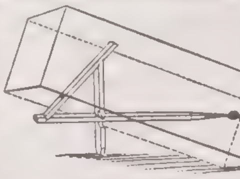

Figure-four Trap.

fig'ure-head' (fĭg'ūr-hĕd'), *n.* **1**. *Naut.* The figure, statue, or bust, on the prow of a ship.

2. A nominal, but not real, head or chief; esp., one who allows his name to be used to give standing to enterprises in which he has no responsible interest or duties.

— **fig'ure-head'less**, *a.* — **fig'ure-head'ship**, *n.*

fig'u-rine' (fĭg'ū-rēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *figurina*, dim. of *figura* figure.] A small carved or molded figure; — applied esp. to statuettes in terra cotta, or the like, which are adorned with painting or gilding, such as are found in ancient tombs and ruins. Many of these statuettes represent genii or guardian spirits, others are simply genre images, dolls, etc.

Tanagra Figurine.

fig'ur-ism (fĭg'ūr-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in the figurative nature of something, as in the typifying character of Old Testament events with reference to the New Testament or the figurative presence of Christ in the Eucharist. — **fig'ur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

fig wart. *Med.* A soft, bright red, pointed or tufted tumor found about the genital and anal regions, often in groups of large size. It is a variety of condyloma. Called also *pointed wart*, *venereal wart*.

fig wasp. A minute hymenopterous insect (*Blastophaga grossorum*) of the family Chalcididæ, which breeds in the caprifig. It is important as the agent in the process of caprification (which see). The name is sometimes extended to the whole division of the family including the true fig wasp.

fig'wort' (fĭg'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Properly, any plant of the genus *Scrophularia*; by extension, any plant of the family Scrophulariaceæ. **b** The pilewort.

Fi'ji (fē'jē), *n.* [From the native name *Viti-levu*, the name of the largest island.] A member of the native race of the Fiji Islands. The Fijis, who number about 100,000, are Melanesians modified by Tongan and Samoan intermixture. They are tall and muscular, with frizzly hair, which they dress with extreme elaboration. They are cleanly, intelligent, and skillful agriculturists and navigators. Formerly cannibals, all are now Christians and the majority read and write. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

Fi'ji-an (fē'jē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Fiji Islands or their inhabitants. — *n.* A native of the Fiji Islands; also, the language of the Fijis.

fil'a-cer (fĭl'ȧ-sẽr), **fil'a-zer** (-zẽr), *n.* [From obs. *filace* a file, or thread, on which the records of the courts of jus-

fight'er-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of FIGHTER. *Rare.*
fight'ing-ly, *adv.* of FIGHTING.
fight'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*
fight'wite', *n.* [*fight* + *wite*.] *O. Eng. Law.* A fine for taking part in a breach of the peace.
fig'less, *a.* See -LESS. [*Rare.*]
fig'ment-a-ry, *a.* Figmental.
fig-men'tor, *n.* A maker of figments. *Obs.*
fi'go (fē'gō), *n.* Fico. *Obs.*
figour. ✝ FIGURE.
fig'peck'er, *n.* = BECCAFICO.
fig'shell', *n.* Any marine shell of the genus *Pirula* (which see).
Fig Sunday. Palm Sunday, when it is customary to eat figs; — prob. so called from the cursing of the barren fig tree (see *Matt.* xxi. 19). *Dial. Eng.*
fig'u-late (fĭg'ū-lāt), **fig'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *figulatus*, p. p. of *figulare* to shape.] Made or molded of potter's clay. *Rare.*
fig'ur-a-bil'i-ty (fĭg'ūr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being figurable.
fig'ur-al-ly, *adv.* Figuratively. *Obs.* [expressing. *Obs.*]
fig'ur-ance, *n.* A figuring or
‖ **fi'gu-ran'te** (fē'gōō-rän'tā), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] A ballet dancer.
fig'ur-ate, *v. t.* [L. *figuratus*, p. p. of *figurare*. See FIGURE.] To shape; delineate; treat figuratively; liken to; embellish with figures of speech. *Obs.*
fig'ur-at'ed (fĭg'ūr-āt'ĕd), *a.* Of determinate form; figurate.
fig'ur-ate-ly, *adv.* of FIGURATE.
figure dance. A dance consisting of figures. — **figure dancer**.
fig'ured-ly (fĭg'ūrd-lĭ; fĭg'ūr-ĕd-), *adv.* of FIGURED. [*a. Obs.*]
figure flinger. = FIGURE CASTER
fig'ure-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fig'ure-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
fig'ure-of-four' trap. A figure-four trap.
fig'ur-er, *n.* One who figures.
fig'ure-some, *a.* Somewhat conspicuous. *Rare.*
figure stone. Agalmatolite.
fig'ur-ette' (fĭg'ūr-ĕt'), *n.* A small figure. *R.* [ured. *R.*]
fi-gu'ri-al (fĭ-gū'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Fig-
fig'ur-y. *a.* Figured: ornamented with figures. *Obs.*
fig wax. = GETAH WAX.
fig'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Larva of the fig moth. [phulariaceæ.]
figwort family. *Bot.* The Scro-
fiht. ✝ FIGHT.
fiht'lac, *n.* [AS. *feohtlāc*; the ending *-lāc* is akin to that in FERDLAIK.] Battle. *Obs.*
F. I. Inst. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Imperial Institute. [Fig. *Obs.*]
fike, *n.* [AS. *fīc*, fr. L. *ficus*.]
fike, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *befician* to deceive.] To fawn; deceive. *Obs.*
fike (fĭk), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *fīkjask* to desire eagerly, and E. *fidget*.] To fidget; fuss; flirt. *Scot.*
fike, *v. t.* To trouble; vex. *Scot.*
fike, *n.* A fidget; the cause of fidgets; fuss; flirtation. *Scot.*
fikel, etc. ✝ FICKLE, etc. [*Scot.*]
fik'er-y (fĭk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Fussiness.
fik'le (fĭk'l), *a.* Fidgety; fussy; elaborate; finicky. *Scot.*
fil. Fill. *Ref. Sp.* [FALL.]
fil. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of
fi'lace (fĭ'lās), *n.* [LL. *filacium*: cf. OF. *filace* thread.] *Law.* A file in a court for recording documents. *Obs. Eng.*
fi-la'ceous (fĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *filum* thread.] Composed of threads. *Rare.*

tice were strung, LL. *filacium*, fr. L. *filum* thread: cf. F. *filasse* tow of flax or hemp, fr. L. *filum* thread.] *Eng. Law.* An officer in the superior courts at Westminster or in Ireland who filed the original writs and issued process upon them. The office was abolished in 1837.

Fi-la′go (fĭ-lā′gō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *filum* thread.] *Bot.* A genus of small floccose-woolly or tomentose asteraceous herbs, of both hemispheres, related to the everlastings.

fil′a-ment (fĭl′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *filament*, fr. L. *filum* thread. See FILE a row.] A thread or threadlike object, process, or appendage; a separate fiber; specif.: **a** *Bot.* The anther-bearing stalk of a stamen. **b** *Zoöl.* A slender barb of a down feather. **c** *Astron.* A narrow threadlike streamer of the sun's corona.

Stamen, showing *a* Filament; *b* Anther, discharging Pollen.

fil′a-men′tar (-mĕn′tȧr) } *a.* Having the character of, or formed
fil′a-men′ta-ry (-tȧ-rĭ) } by, a filament.

fil′a-men′tous (-mĕn′tŭs), *a.* Threadlike; composed of filaments. — **filamentous mycelium**, *Bot.*, mycelium of free loosely interwoven hyphæ.

fi′lar (fī′lȧr), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread.] Of or pertaining to a thread or line; characterized by threads stretched across the field of view; as, a *filar* microscope. Cf. BIFILAR MICROMETER.

Fi-la′ri-a (fĭ-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L., *filum* a thread.] *Zoöl. & Med.* A genus (or [*l. c.*] any member of the genus) of slender, threadlike, nematode worms parasitic in the blood and tissues of vertebrates, having also various invertebrate animals as intermediate hosts. The name is loosely applied to members of other genera, as the guinea worm (which see). Under the term *Filaria sanguinis hominis* several distinct species have been confounded, which in the embryonic state are found in human blood and tissues, esp. in tropical countries. Filariæ are believed to cause elephantiasis.

fi-la′ri-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl. & Med.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, filariæ and allied parasitic worms.

2. Straight, as if in a line; as, the *filarial* flight of birds.

fil′a-ri′a-sis (fĭl′ȧ-rī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The presence of filariæ in the blood; infection with filariæ.

fi-lasse′ (fĭ-lȧs′), *n.* [F., fr. *fil* thread, L. *filum*.] Vegetable fiber, as jute or ramie, prepared for manufacture.

fil′a-tor (fĭl′ā-tẽr; fĭl′ȧ-tôr), *n.* [Cf. F. *filer* to spin.] *Zoöl.* An organ connected with the spinneret of a silkworm, serving to regulate the size and form of the silk fiber.

fil′a-ture (fĭl′ȧ-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *filature*, LL. *filatura*, fr. *filare* to spin. See FILATORY.] **1.** A drawing out into threads; hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons.

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; also, an establishment for reeling silk.

fil′bert (fĭl′bẽrt), *n.* [F. dial. *noix de filbert*, prob. fr. a St. *Philibert*, whose day, Aug. 22, fell in the nutting season.] Either of two European hazels (*Corylus avellana* and *C. pontica*); also, the thick-shelled and sweet-flavored nut which they yield, and for which they are frequently cultivated. In some parts of the United States the native hazelnuts are also called filberts. See HAZEL, CORYLUS.

filch (fĭlch; 140, 277), *v. t.*; FILCHED (fĭlcht); FILCH′ING. [Of unknown origin.] **1.** To steal or take privily (commonly, that which is of little value); to pilfer.

Fain would they *filch* that little food away. *Dryden.*

2. To beat; strike; also, to rob. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See STEAL.

filch, *n.* *Obs. or Slang.* **1.** A hooked staff used by thieves to snatch articles, as from windows. *Cant.*

2. The thing filched; one that filches or pilfers; a filcher.

3. Act of filching.

file (fīl), *n.* [F. *file* row (cf. Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *fila*, LL. *fila*), prob. fr. *filer* to spin, to conduct, fr. L. *filum* thread; in some senses fr. F. *fil* thread, course, order, fr. L. *filum* thread. Cf. ENFILADE, FILAMENT, FILLET.] **1.** A thread or threadlike substance; thread of a story, life, etc. *Obs.*

2. A line, wire, or other contrivance, by means of which papers are put and kept in order.

It is upon a *file* with the duke's other letters. *Shak.*

3. An orderly collection of papers, arranged in sequence or classified for preservation and reference; as, *files* of letters or of newspapers; English *files* to the 15th instant.

4. A roll; list. *Obs.* "A *file* of all the gentry." *Shak.*

5. *Mil.* **a** A row of soldiers ranged one behind another; — in contradistinction to *rank*, which designates a row of soldiers standing abreast; a number constituting the depth of a body of troops, which, in the ordinary modern formation, consists of two men, the battalion standing two deep, or in two ranks, but which may consist of but one man or any number. **b** A small number of soldiers, usually corresponding to the prevailing number in file at formation, detailed as a detachment.

6. A row of persons, animals, or things arranged one behind the other.

7. *Chess.* A row of squares from one player to his opposite across the chessboard.

8. The runway or track of a hare.

9. *Her.* A label. *Obsoles.*

file (fīl), *v. t.*; FILED (fīld); FIL′ING (fīl′ĭng). **1.** To string; thread. *Obs.*

2. To set in order; to arrange, or lay away, as papers in a methodical manner for preservation and reference; to place on file; to insert in its proper place in a file.

3. *Law.* **a** To deliver (a paper or instrument) to the proper officer so that it is received by him to be kept on file, or among the records of his office. When preliminary requisites, as the payment of fees, are required by law these must be complied with to constitute a filing, but the filing on the part of the one presenting the paper is complete without the act of the officer in indorsing, entering, etc., the paper. **b** Of the receiving officer, to place (a paper or instrument) on file among the records of his office by receiving and properly indorsing, entering, or the like. His indorsements, etc., constitute evidence of the act and time of filing.

4. To arrange in files, as soldiers, objects, etc. *Obs. or R.*

file (fīl), *v. i.* *Mil.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

to file off, *Mil.*, when marching in line, to wheel by files and march in single file at right angles to the original direction. — **to f. with**, to follow closely, as one soldier after another in file; to keep pace.

My endeavors
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *filed with* my abilities. *Shak.*

file (fīl), *n.* [AS. *féol*; akin to D. *vijl*, OHG. *fīla*, *fīhala*, G. *feile*; cf. Icel. *þēl*, OSlav. *pĭsati* to write, and Skr. *piç* to cut out, shape, adorn; perh. akin to E. *paint*.] **1.** *Mech.* A hardened steel instrument having cutting ridges, or teeth, upon its surface, made by rows of straight chisel cuts running diagonally across it, used for abrading or smoothing metal, ivory, and other hard substances; — technically distinguished from a *rasp*, which is a similar instrument having coarse single teeth raised by a pointed triangular punch. See RIFFLER, RASP. Files are **single-cut**, with one series of parallel chisel cuts; or **double-cut**, or **crosscut**, with two crossing series of cuts, one finer than the other. Single-cut files, esp. when the teeth are large and coarse, are often called **float-cut files**, or simply **floats**.

1 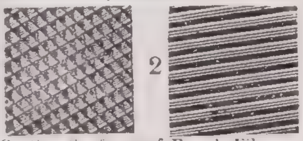 2

Cutting Surfaces of Rough Files. 1 Double-cut; 2 Single-cut.

Files are graded according to *fineness* as **rough** (the coarsest), **coarse** or **middle**, **bastard**, **second-cut**, **smooth**, and **dead-smooth**; and, for the more lightly cut, or **superfine**, files, as 00 (the coarsest), 0, 1, etc., to 8. Files with parallel edges are called **parallel** or **blunt**; with converging edges, **taper** or **pointed**; when very narrow in proportion to their length, **slim**.

Files are classified according to *cross section* as: **flat**, more or less rectangular; **round**, circular; **square**, or sugar-loaf, shape, **square**; **triangular** or **three-square**, **half-round**, curved on one side and flat on the other; **cant**, shaped like an isosceles triangle with an obtuse angle (when this angle is that of a regular hexagon, 120°, the file is called **six-canted**, or simply **cant**; when equal to that of a pentagon, 108°, it is called a **five-canted**, or **lightning, file**); **knife**, triangular with a very acute vertex angle; **cross**, **crossing**, or **double half-round**, curved on both sides; **great American**, triangular with a curved base (the **pippin** and **auriform** sections are similar to this last, but used only for small files, as for die sinkers, engravers, etc.); **lozenge**, **onglette**, shield-shaped; **oval**, approximately elliptical, or double half-round, etc. **Safe-edge** files are left uncut on at least one edge, and are used for filing near a corner so as not to cut the surface at right angles. Special types of the flat file are: **mill files**, which are usually bastard or second-cut, single-cut files, slightly tapered both in thickness and width from the middle to the point, although sometimes made blunt (when they are usually double-cut) or with one round edge; **hand files**, which are bellied, that is, tapered in thickness from the middle both ways, so as to be suitable for the most accurate work; **potance**, or **pottance, files**, tapered in width both ways from the middle and usually double-cut bastard; and **pillar files**, usually double-cut, nearly parallel in width, with one safe edge, tapered in thickness from the middle both ways, and esp. suitable for narrow work.

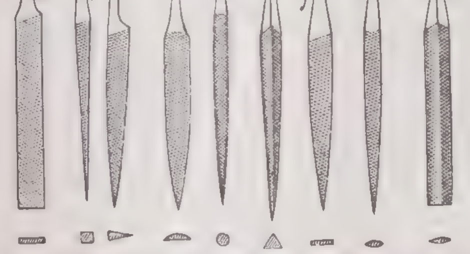

Files of different shapes, in profile and section. *a* Flat, or Equaling File; *b* Square File; *c* Knife File; *d* Half-round File; *e* Round or Rat-tail File; *f* Three-square file; *g* Entering File; *h* Cross File; *i* Slitting File.

Files are also classified according to the special kind of work for which they are intended or according to various *peculiarities of shape, methods of manufacture, purposes for which used*, etc. Among these are the following: **banking file**, a blunt triangular file used by watchmakers; **barrette file**, a cant file, commonly cut only on its broad face, used for working corners; **cabinet file**, a half-round file of little thickness, taper from the middle to the point, generally bastard double-cut, and used by cabinetmakers and others; **cotter file**, for filing slots as for cotters; **crochet file**, a small superfine flat file with round edges, double-cut and tapering sharply toward the point, used by die sinkers; **drill file**, a joint file (see below); **entering file**, a flat file tapering to the point like the last; **equaling** or **equalizing file**, an almost parallel, slightly bellied, flat file, with edges usually convex, but sometimes concave; **featheredge** or **currycomb file**, for filing feather springs (sear springs) for gunlocks, or the niches in currycombs, of narrow rhomboidal or double half-round section; **gin-saw file**, a saw file, commonly taper and of knife section; **gulleting file**, a single-cut, round, blunt, saw file, for extending the gullets in gullet teeth and in brier-toothed saws; **hack file**, a locksmith's slitting file; **joint file**, a flat, blunt file cut only on its round edges (or sometimes circular in section), used for making grooves in hinges; **key file**, a locksmith's flat file of even thickness; **lock file**, a blunt hexagonal file of little thickness, cut only on its sloping edges; **needle file**, a very narrow file of various shapes and sections, commonly from 4 to 6½ inches in length, used esp. by jewelers; **pitsaw file**, a single-cut, thick half-round file, left uncut at the point; **reaper file**, a slightly tapered, single-cut file (sometimes double-cut on one face), of various sections, used for sharpening reaper and mower knives, etc.; **saw file**, a file for cutting saw teeth; **slitting file**, a blunt file of narrow lozenge section; **slot** or **slotting file**, a cotter file; **stave-saw file**, a blunt file of sugar-loaf section, or flat with rounded edges; **topping file**, a flat blunt file with rounded edges and left uncut at the point; **tumbler file**, a thick, taper, double-cut, oval file, for shaping gunlock tumblers; **warding file**, for cutting the wards of keys, usually thin, flat, and very taper. Short broad files fitted with holders and handles projecting from them at an angle are called **stub files**, and are used esp. for filing broad flat surfaces. Round files are called **rat-tail** or **rat-tailed files**, esp. when of ¼ inch or less diameter, and tapered toward the point. Machine-cut files which are purposely cut slightly irregularly according to a definite scheme, in order that succeeding teeth shall not follow in the grooves made by their predecessors, are sometimes called **increment-cut files**. Many special files are made for use in machine work. Most of these are blunt, or circular with bevel edges. Others are shaped like a snail cam. Files for manicure work are superfine and single-cut and are of many special shapes.

2. Anything employed to smooth, polish, or rasp.

Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*. *Akenside.*

3. A shrewd or artful person. *Slang.*

Will is an old *file* in spite of his smooth face. *Thackeray.*

4. *Zoöl.* The corrugated part of the stridulating organ of an insect, which produces the sound when rubbed.

file (fīl), *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, or cut away, with a file; to sharpen with a file; as, to *file* a saw or a tooth.

2. To smooth or polish as if with a file. *Shak.*

File your tongue to a little more courtesy. *Scott.*

3. To remove with a file; — used with *off* and *away*.

file, *v. t.* [ME. *fulen*, *filen*, AS. *fȳlan*, fr. *fūl* foul. See FOUL; cf. DEFILE, *v. t.*] *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

1. To defile; debauch; deflower; sully; dishonor.

All his hairy breast with blood was *filed*. *Spenser.*
For Banquo's issue have I *filed* my mind. *Shak.*

2. To accuse; condemn.

file card. A wire brush or card for cleaning files.

file′fish′ (fīl′fĭsh′), *n.* Any of numerous plectognath fishes of *Monacanthus*, *Alutera*, and allied genera, — so called on account of the roughly granulated skin. They differ from the closely allied trigger fishes in the reduction of the scales to shagreenlike prickles, and of the first dorsal fin to little more than a single long spine. The skin is leathery and the flesh usually unfit for food.

Filefish (*Ceratacanthus schœpfi*).

file′-hard′, *a.* So hard as not to be cut by a file.

fil′ial (fĭl′yăl; -ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *filialis*, fr. *filius* son, *filia* daughter. Cf. FITZ.] **1.** Of or pert. to a son or daughter; as **a** Becoming to a child in relation to his parents; as, *filial* obedience. **b** Due to a child from a parent. *Obs.*

2. Bearing or assuming the relation of a child. *Obs. or R.*

And thus the *filial* Godhead answering spoke. *Milton.*

fil′ial, *n.* An offspring; offshoot. *Rare.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*

fil-ial′i-ty (fĭl-yăl′ĭ-tĭ; fĭl′ĭ-ăl′-), *n.* [Cf. F. *filialité*.] The relation or attitude of a child to a parent.

fil′i-ate (fĭl′ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng).

1. To adopt as son or daughter; to establish in filiation.

2. To affiliate.

to filiate itself, to declare or reveal its author.

fil′i-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *filiatio*, fr. L. *filius* son: cf. F. *filiation*. See FILIAL.] **1.** The relationship of a son or child to a parent, esp. to a father.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Descent from, or as if from, a parent; relationship like that of a son; as, to determine the *filiation* of a language.

3. One that is derived from a parent or source; an offshoot; as, the *filiations* are from a common stock.

4. The formation of branches or offshoots.

5. *Law.* Act of fixing the paternity of an illegitimate child upon some person; affiliation.

Fil′i-bran′chi-a (-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *filum* a thread + *-branchia*.] *Zoöl.* An order of bivalve mollusks having two pairs of platelike gills formed of distinct V-shaped filaments. The interfilamentar junctions are either absent or formed by groups of interlocking cilia, and the interlamellar junctions, if present, are nonvascular. It includes the sea mussels, the ark shells, *Anomia*, etc. — **fil′i-branch** (fĭl′ĭ-brăŋk), *a.* & *n.* — **fil′i-bran′chi-ate** (-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a.*

fil′i-bus′ter (fĭl′ĭ-bŭs′tẽr), *n.* [Sp. *filibuster*, *flibustero*, ultimately fr. D. *vrijbuiter*; cf. F. *flibustier*, fr. the D. word, perh. through an older English form *flibutor*. See FREEBOOTER.] **1.** An irregular military adventurer, esp. one in quest of plunder; a freebooter; — orig. applied to buccaneers infesting the Spanish American coasts, but introduced into common English to designate those who organize hostile expeditions to countries with which their own are at peace, in contravention of international law, such as the followers of Lopez in his expedition to Cuba in 1851, and those of Walker in his expedition to Nicaragua in 1855.

2. **a** A member of a legislative or deliberative body who obstructs or prevents action by the extreme use of dilatory tactics, such as speaking merely to consume time. *U. S.* **b** An instance of legislative filibustering. *U. S.*

fil′i-bus′ter, *v. i.*; FIL′I-BUS′TERED (-tẽrd); FIL′I-BUS′TERING. **1.** To act as a filibuster, or military freebooter.

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fil′a-ment-ed, *a.* Having one or more filaments.

fil′a-men-tif′er-ous (fĭl′ȧ-mĕn-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.

fil′a-men′toid, *a.* [*filament* + *-oid*.] Filamentous.

fil′a-men′tose (fĭl′ȧ-mĕn′tōs; -mĕn-tōs′), *a.* Filamentous.

fil′a-men′tule (-mĕn′tūl), *n.* A small filament: specif., *Zoöl.*, a barbule of a down feather.

fi-lan′der. Philander. *Ref. Sp.*

fi-lan′der (fĭ-lăn′dẽr), *n.* A kangaroo (*Macropus brunii*), native of the Aru Islands.

fi-lan′ders (-dẽrz), *n. pl.* [F. *filandres*, fr. L. *filum* thread.] A disease in hawks, due to worms.

fil′an-throp′ic, **fi-lan′thro-pist**, **fi-lan′thro-py**. Philanthropic, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

fil′a-ree′ (fĭl′ȧ-rē′), *n.* Contr. [of ALFILARIA.]

fi-la′ri-an (fĭ-lā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Filarial.

Fil′a-ri′i-dæ (fĭl′ȧ-rī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of nematode worms of which *Filaria* is the type.

fi-lar′i-form (fĭ-lăr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Filaria* + *-form*.] **a** Threadlike. **b** *Zoöl.* Resembling *Filaria*.

fi-la′ri-ous (fĭ-lā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Med.* Filarial; having filariasis.

fi′late (fī′lāt), *a.* [L. *filum* thread.] *Zoöl.* Slender and without appendages; threadlike. — **filate margin**, a threadlike border separated by a furrow from the surface it surrounds.

filaterie. † PHYLACTERY.

fil′a-to-ry (fĭl′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *filatorium* place for spinning, fr. *filare* to spin, fr. L. *filum* a thread.] A machine for forming threads. *Obs.*

fi′laze, **fil′a-zer** (fĭl′ȧ-zẽr). Vars. of FILACE, FILACER.

filbert mouse. The common European dormouse.

filch′er, *n.* One who filches.

filch′er-y, *n.* Practice of filching.

filch′ing-ly, *adv.* of *filching*, p. pr.

filch′man, *n.* A filch. *Obs.*

filcht. Filched. *Ref. Sp.*

fild (fĭld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FIELD.

fild. Filled. *Ref. Sp.*

fil′dor′, *n.* [F. *fil d'or* thread of gold.] Gold thread. *Obs.*

file. † FOIL, *n.*, VILE.

file. Scot. var. of WHILE.

file (fīl; foil), *n.* [ME.; of uncert. origin; cf. VILE.] A worthless person; coward; rascal; cheat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

file, *v. i.* *Obs.* *Cant.* To pick pockets. — **fil′er** (fīl′ẽr), *n.*

file, *n.* A pickpocket. *Obs. Cant.*

file, *n.* [F. *fille* girl, daughter.] A girl; woman; harlot. *Obs.*

file, *n.* [Cf. D. *feil*, *dweil*.] A cloth for wiping a floor, table, etc. *Local, U. S.*

file closer. *Mil.* A commissioned or noncommissioned officer posted in the rear of a line, or on the flank of a column, of soldiers, to rectify mistakes and insure steadiness and promptness in the ranks.

file firing. *Mil.* Act of firing by file, that is, by each file independently of the others.

file leader. The soldier in the front rank of any file.

file marching. *Mil.* A marching in column of files, that is, with file following file, the file consisting either of a single individual or of two individuals marching abreast.

fil′e-mot (fĭl′ē-mŏt), *n.* See [FEUILLEMORT.]

fil′er (fīl′ẽr), *n.* One that files.

file shell. Any rough-surfaced bivalve shell of the genus *Pholas* or an allied genus.

filet. † FILLET.

‖ **fi′let′** (fē′lĕ′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Fillet.

fil′har-mon′ic. Philharmonic. *Ref. Sp.*

fil′ial-ly, *adv.* of FILIAL.

fil′ial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fil′i-beg (fĭl′ĭ-bĕg), *n.* [Gael. *feileadhbeag*, i. e., little kilt; *feileadh* kilt + *beag* little, small; cf. *filleadh* a plait, fold.] = KILT.

Fil′i-bran′chi-a′ta (fĭl′ĭ-brăŋ′-

2. To delay legislation or action in an assembly by dilatory motions or other artifices. *U. S.*

fil′i-bus′ter (fĭl′ĭ-bŭs′tẽr), *v. t.* To subject to, or effect by, filibustering.

Fil′i-ca′les (fĭl′ĭ-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *filix, -icis,* fern.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the ferns and their allies. **b** One of the three living orders of pteridophytic plants, coördinate with the Equisetales and Lycopodiales, embracing all the true ferns and containing the vast majority of pteridophytes. The order is conveniently divided into two general groups, the eusporangiate and the leptosporangiate ferns. In the latter the sporangia are of epidermal origin; in the former they are endogenous. See FERN, FERN ALLY, PTERIDOPHYTA. — **fil′i-cal** (fĭl′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

fi-lic′ic (fĭ-lĭs′ĭk), *a.* [L. *filix, -icis,* a fern.] *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, ferns; as, *filicic* acid, a substance obtained from the rhizome of the common male fern.

fil′i-cide (fĭl′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *filius* son, *filia* daughter + *-cide.*] Act of murdering a son or a daughter; also, the parent who does this. — **fil′i-cid′al** (-sīd′ăl), *a.*

fil′i-form (fĭl′ĭ-fôrm; fī′lĭ-), *a.* [L. *filum* thread + *-form.*] Having the shape of a thread or filament; as, a *filiform* style or peduncle. See ANTENNÆ, *Illust.* — **filiform apparatus,** *Bot.,* a prolongation of the synergids beyond the summit of the embryo sac. — **f. papillæ,** *Anat.,* minute papillæ on the tongue tipped by numerous slender processes.

fi-lig′er-ous (fĭ-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs; fĭ-), *a.* [L. *filum* thread + *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Flagellate; pertaining to the Filigera.

fil′i-grain } **fil′i-grane** } (fĭl′ĭ-grān), *n.* [F. *filigrane,* It. *filigrana,* fr. L. *filum* a thread + *granum* grain. See FILE a row, GRAIN; cf. FILIGREE.] Filigree. *Archaic.*

fil′i-gree (-grē), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *filigrane.*] Ornamental work, formerly with grains or beads, but now composed of fine wire, usually of gold, silver, or copper, and used chiefly in decorating gold and silver to which the wire is soldered, being arranged in designs frequently of a delicate and intricate arabesque pattern.

fil′i-gree, *a.* Relating to, composed of, or resembling, work in filigree; as, a *filigree* basket; hence, fanciful; unsubstantial; merely decorative.

You ask for reality, not fiction and *filigree* work. *J. C. Shairp.*

fil′i-gree, *v. t.*; FIL′I-GREED (-grēd); FIL′I-GREE′ING (-grē′ĭng). To adorn with, or work in, filigree.

filigree glass. Glass in which are incorporated colored glass threads twisted or woven so as to resemble filigree.

fil′ing (fīl′ĭng), *n.* A fragment or particle rubbed off by the act of filing; — usually *pl.*; as, iron *filings.*

‖ **fil′i-o′que** (fĭl′ĭ-ō′kwē), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The Latin for, "and from the Son," equivalent to *et filio,* inserted by the third council of Toledo (A. D. 589) in the clause *qui ex Patre procedit* (who proceedeth from the Father) of the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed (A. D. 381), which makes the creed state that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son as well as from the Father. Hence, the doctrine itself (not admitted by the Eastern Church). See *procession of the Holy Ghost,* under PROCESSION.

Fil′i-pen′du-la (fĭl′ĭ-pĕn′dū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See FILIPENDULOUS.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial rosaceous herbs of the north temperate zone, having pinnately divided stipulate leaves and small white or pink flowers in cymose panicles. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus, as *F. ulmaria,* the meadowsweet, or, specif., *F. filipendula,* the dropwort.

fil′i-pen′du-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread + *pendulus* hanging, fr. *pendēre* to hang.] Suspended by, or strung upon, a thread.

Fil′i-pi′no (fĭl′ĭ-pē′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). *Fem.* **Fil′i-pi′na** (-nä); *pl.* -NAS (-näz). [Sp.] A native of the Philippine Islands; specif., one belonging to a Christianized tribe as distinguished from the pagan or wild tribes and the Mohammedan Moros. See BICOL, IBANAG, IGORROTE, ILOCANO, MORO, PAMPANGO, PANGASINAN, TAGAL, 1, VISAYAN.

fi′lite (fī′līt), *n.* [L. *filum* thread.] A smokeless powder similar in composition to ballistite, used in the Italian service; — so called from being made in threads.

Fi′lix (fī′lĭks), *n.* [L., a fern.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, natives of the north temperate zone, having delicate bipinnate, tripinnate, or quadripinnate fronds, with roundish sori on the backs of the veins. *F. bulbifera* is the common bladder fern of the United States. *F. fragilis* is a common, almost cosmopolitan species.

fill (fĭl), *v. t.*; FILLED (fĭld); FILL′ING. [ME. *fillen, fullen,* AS. *fyllan,* fr. *full* full; akin to D. *vullen,* G. *füllen,* Icel. *fylla,* Sw. *fylla,* Dan. *fylde,* Goth. *fulljan.* See FULL, *a.*] **1**. To make full; to supply with as much as can be held or contained; to put or pour into, till no more can be received.

The rain also *filleth* the pools. *Ps. lxxxiv. 6.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* (1) To press and dilate; to distend, as a sail; as, the wind *filled* the sails. (2) To trim (a yard) so that the wind shall blow on the after side of the sails. **b** *Civil Engin.* To make an embankment in, or raise the level of (a low place), with earth, gravel, or rock.

3. To furnish an abundant supply to; to occupy the whole of; to pervade; to swarm in.

The Syrians *filled* the country. *1 Kings xx. 27.*

4. To fill or supply fully with or as if with food; to feed; satisfy; satiate.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling.* *Bacon.*

5. To pour, or put, into a receptacle as if to fill it; hence, to pour out; as, *fill* the wine. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The young lady may *fill* tea one week longer. *Tatler.*

6. To stop up the interstices, crevices, pores, etc., of (cloth, wood, leather, etc.) with some foreign substance; to change the appearance or bulk of, with other materials. Filling may be beneficial as giving a smoother, harder, or less pervious surface, as in dressing wood or preparing paper for half tones, or it may merely increase bulk or weight by the addition of inferior material.

7. To fulfill; perfect; complete; accomplish; perform. *Obs.*

8. Hence: **a** To execute (a business order). **b** To compound (a prescription). *U. S.* **c** *Poker.* To draw the complementary cards to (one's hand) necessary to make the hand a full house, a flush, or a straight; also, to complete (the full house, flush, or straight) by drawing.

9. To possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent; to occupy; hold; as, a king *fills* a throne; the President *fills* the office of chief magistrate.

10. To supply with an incumbent; as, to *fill* an office.

11. To impregnate. *Obs.* *Milton.*

to fill in. a To insert; as, he *filled in* the figures. **b** To complete by supplying omissions. — **to f. out. a** To extend or enlarge to the desired limit; to make complete; as, *to fill out* a bill. **b** To pour out; as, *to fill out* the tea. — **to f. the bill,** to meet the requirements of a situation. *Colloq. U. S.* — **to f. time,** to book vacant dates. — **to f. up,** to make quite full; to fill entirely; to occupy completely; to complete; fill (a vacancy, post, etc.); to insert what is necessary in; as, *to fill up* a check; to stop up, as a hole.

fill (fĭl), *v. i.* **1**. To become full; to have the whole capacity occupied; to have an abundant supply; to be satiated; as, corn *fills* well in a warm season; the sail *fills* with the wind.

2. To fill a cup or glass for drinking.

Give me some wine; *fill* full. *Shak.*

3. *Poker.* To fill one's hand. See FILL, *v. t.,* 8 **c**.

to fill away. *Naut.,* to trim the sails so that the wind will catch them full; to proceed on the course after having been brought up in the wind. — **to f. out,** to become developed; to be distended to proper dimensions. — **to f. up,** to grow or become full; as, the channel of the river *fills up* with sand.

fill, *n.* [AS. *fyllo.* See FILL, *v. t.*] **1**. A full supply; as much as supplies want; as much as gives complete satisfaction. "Ye shall eat your *fill.*" *Lev. xxv. 19.*

I 'll bear thee hence, where I may weep my *fill.* *Shak.*

2. That which fills; filling; specif., an embankment, as in railroad construction, to fill a hollow or ravine; also, the place which is to be filled.

3. The source of a stream. *Obs. & R.*

filled (fĭld), *p. p.* of FILL.

filled cheese, a product made from milk or skimmed milk enriched by the addition of foreign fatty material. Cf. MARGARINE CHEESE. — **f. gold,** *Jewelry,* a substitute for solid gold consisting of a base metal, usually brass, mechanically covered with a layer of hard gold of appreciable thickness and calculated to wear much longer than plated ware. — **f. soap,** an adulterated soap; esp., a soda soap in which water and glycerin are allowed to remain, instead of being separated, as in the case of ordinary hard soap, by salting.

fill′er (fĭl′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that fills; something used for filling; a filling; specif.: **a** The tobacco used for the interior portion of cigars, in distinction from the wrapper. See CIGAR. **b** *Civil Engin.* A pile for filling up the space between two gauge piles. **c** *Arch. & Engin.* Any extra member introduced into a composite or conglomerate structure to strengthen it, as an iron bar, or any of a number of such bars, to stiffen a ferro-concrete pillar. **d** *Paint.* A composition, as of powdered silica and oil, used to fill the pores and grain of wood before applying paint, varnish, etc.

2. *Chiefly pl. Forestry.* Any standing tree or standard higher than the surrounding coppice in the form of forest known as *coppice under standards* (see under COPPICE).

fil′let (fĭl′ĕt), *n.* [ME. *filet, felet,* fr. F. *filet* thread, fillet of meat, dim. of *fil* a thread, fr. L. *filum.* See FILE a row.] **1**. A little band, esp. one intended to encircle the hair.

A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. A thin, narrow strip or ribbon of any material, or a part or ornament resembling a ribbon; specif.: **a** A strip of metal from which coins are punched. **b** A strip of card clothing. **c** *Carp.* See FILLETED JOINT. **d** *Mech.* The thread of a screw. **e** A border or outline of broad or narrow lines, often of color or gilt, used in bookbinding, and in giving relief to painting and ornamentation. **f** Any raised rim. **g** Any scantling smaller than a batten.

3. *Anat.* **a** A band of fibers; — applied esp. to certain bands of white matter in the brain. **b** A lobe of the liver. *Obs.*

4. The loins, esp. of a horse.

5. *Cooking.* A piece of lean meat without bone; sometimes, a long strip rolled up and tied. A *fillet* of beef is the tenderloin or under side of the sirloin. A *fillet* of veal or mutton is a slice from the fleshy part of the thigh. A *fillet* of fish is a slice of flatfish without bone, as of flounder or sole.

6. *Arch.* A narrow flat member; esp., a flat molding separating other moldings; a reglet; also, the space between two flutings in a shaft. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

7. *Her.* **a** An ordinary equaling in breadth one fourth of the chief, to the lowest portion of which it corresponds in position. **b** A fillet en bordure. *Obs.* **c** A fillet of bastardy. *Obs.*

8. A concave junction or molding of two surfaces forming a reëntrant angle; also, a curved strip, as of leather, to form such a rounded corner.

fillet en bordure, *Her.,* a diminutive of the bordure or the orle. — **f. of bastardy,** *Her.,* a narrow band, variously placed in a shield, indicating bastardy.

fil′let (fĭl′ĕt), *v. t.*; FIL′LET-ED; FIL′LET-ING. **1**. To bind, furnish, adorn, or make, with or as with a fillet.

2. *Cookery.* To cut into fillets; to treat as a fillet.

3. To round off (a corner, hollow, or reëntrant angle) with a fillet. See FILLET, *n.,* 8.

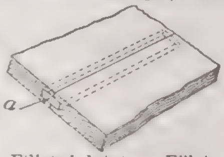

Filleted Joint. *a* Fillet.

fil′let-ed (fĭl′ĕt-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. p.* of FILLET. — **filleted joint,** *Carp.,* a joint made by rabbeting two boards where they abut and inserting and securing in the groove a rectangular strip of wood called a *fillet.*

fil′let-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that fillets.

fil′let-ing, *n.* **1**. *Arch.* The protecting of a joint, as between roof and parapet wall, with mortar or cement, where *flashing* is used in better work.

2. Material for fillets; also, fillets, collectively.

fill′ing (fĭl′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FILL. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** That which is used to fill a cavity or any empty space, or to supply a deficiency; as, *filling* for a cavity in a tooth, the interstices of cloth, a depression in a roadbed, the space between exterior and interior walls of masonry, the pores of open-grained wood, the space between the outer and inner planks of a vessel, etc.; also, anything of inferior quality introduced to swell bulk. **b** The woof in woven fabrics; yarn for the shuttle. **c** *Brewing.* Prepared wort added to ale to cleanse it. **d** Carpeting in solid colors used to cover otherwise bare spots where the greater portion of the floor is covered by rugs or a bordered carpet. **e** *Lace Making.* The open and fancy stitches used to complete the centers of lace patterns.

filling pattern. *Cotton Manuf.* One repeat of the different counts or different colors of the filling yarns. *E. Whitworth.*

fil′lip (fĭl′ĭp), *v. t.*; FIL′LIPED (-ĭpt); FIL′LIP-ING. [Prob. of imitative origin: cf. FLIP, FLIPPANT.] **1**. To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring; to snap with the finger. "You *fillip* me o' the head." *Shak.*

2. To snap; to project quickly by or as by a fillip.

The use of the elastic switch to *fillip* small missiles with. *Tylor.*

3. To strike smartly; to stimulate; urge.

fil′lip, *v. i.* To make a fillip.

fil′lip, *n.* **1**. A jerk of a finger forced suddenly from the thumb; a smart blow or tap.

2. Something serving to rouse or excite.

I take a glass of grog for a *fillip.* *Dickens.*

3. Something of trivial importance. *Obs. or R.*

fil′lis-ter (fĭl′ĭs-tẽr), *n.* An adjustable rabbeting plane; also, a rabbet, as on the outer edge of a window-sash bar.

fillister screw head. A slotted cylindrical screw head with a convex top; — called also *fillister head.*

Fill′pot, Toby (fĭl′pŏt). A jolly old toper, hero of the song, "The Brown Jug," by Rev. Francis Fawkes (1720–77).

fil′ly (fĭl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [Cf. Icel. *fylja,* fr. *foli* foal. See FOAL.] **1**. A female foal or colt; a young mare. Cf. COLT, FOAL.

2. A lively, spirited young girl. *Colloq.*

film (fĭlm), *n.* [AS. *fylmen,* fr. *fell* skin; akin to OFries. *filmene* skin. See FELL skin.] **1**. A thin skin; a pellicle; a membranous covering, causing opacity.

2. Any thin, slight covering or layer; a haze.

He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray. *Pope.*

3. A slender thread, as that of a cobweb.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of *film.* *Shak.*

4. *Photog.* The layer, usually of gelatin or collodion, containing the sensitive salts of photographic plates; also, the flexible sheet of celluloid or similar material upon which this layer is sometimes mounted.

film, *v. t.*; FILMED (fĭlmd); FILM′ING. To cover with or as with a film. "It will . . . *film* the ulcerous place." *Shak.*

film, *v. i.* To become covered, or obscured, with a film.

film′y (fĭl′mĭ), *a.*; FILM′I-ER (-mĭ-ẽr); FILM′I-EST. Composed of film or films; resembling a film; covered with or as if with a film; misty; clouded.

Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*
He turned his *filmy* eyes up towards me. *C. Lever.*

filmy, *or* **film, fern,** any fern of the family Hymenophyllaceæ.

fil′o-plume (fĭl′ō-plōōm; fī′lō-; 243), *n.* [L. *filum* a thread + *pluma* a soft feather.] *Zoöl.* A hairlike feather; a feather with a slender scape and with but few barbs, as those which grow among the contour feathers. — **fil′o-plu-ma′ceous** (-plōō-mā′shŭs), *a.*

fi′lose (fī′lōs; fī-lōs′), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread.] Terminating in a threadlike process.

fil′o-selle′ (fĭl′ō-zĕl′; -sĕl′), *n.* [F., floss silk.] A kind of silk thread less glossy than floss, and spun from coarser material. It is much used in embroidery instead of floss.

fil′ter (fĭl′tẽr), *n.* [LL. *filtrum, feltrum,* felt, fulled wool, this being used for straining liquors; of G. origin: cf. F. *filtre,* fr. It. *filtro.* See FELT, *n.*; cf. FELTER, FEWTER.] **1**. Felt. *Obs.*

2. Any porous article, as a cloth, paper, sand, or charcoal, through which water or other liquid is passed to separate from it matter held in suspension, or in some cases dissolved impurities or coloring matter; a chamber or device containing such substance; a strainer; also, a similar device for purifying gases.

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kĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = FILIBRANCHIA.

fil′i-bus′ter-er (-bŭs′tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who filibusters. — **fil′i-bus′ter-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **fil′i-bus′ter-ous** (-tẽr-ŭs), *a.*

fil′i-cau′line (-kô′lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *filum* thread + *caulis* a stem.] Having a filamentous stem.

Fil′i-ces (fĭl′ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *filix, -icis,* fern.] *Bot.* Syn. of FILICALES.

fi-lic′i-form (fĭ-lĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *filix, -icis,* fern + *-form.*] Shaped like a fern or fern frond.

fil′i-cite (fĭl′ĭ-sīt), *n.* *Paleobot.* A fossil fern. *Obs.*

Fil′i-ci′tes (-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *filix, -icis,* fern.] *Paleobot.* The former general designation employed for all types of fossil ferns, but now replaced by distinctive generic names.

fil′i-coid (fĭl′ĭ-koid), *a.* [L. *filix, -icis,* fern + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Fernlike in form or structure. — *n.* A fernlike plant. *Obs.*

fil′i-col′o-gist (-kŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* *Bot.* = PTERIDOLOGIST.

fil′i-col′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *filix, -icis,* fern + *-logy.*] Pteridology.

Fil′i-cor′ni-a (-kôr′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *filum* thread + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* = ADEPHAGA.

fi-li′e-ty (fĭ-lī′ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *filietas.*] Sonship.

fi-lif′er-ous (fī-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs; fĭ-), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread + *-ferous.*] Bearing threads. [Filiform.]

fil′i-formed (fĭl′ĭ-fôrmd), *a.*

Fi-lig′er-a (fĭ-lĭj′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = FLAGELLATA.

fil′i-graned (fĭl′ĭ-grānd), *a.* See FILIGREED. *Archaic.*

fil′ing (fĭl′ĭng), *n.* [See FILE to defile.] Excrement. *Obs.*

fil′i-ole, *n.* [OF. *fillole, filloele*; perh. same word as *fillole* goddaughter.] A round tower; turret; cupola; pinnacle. *Obs.*

fil′i-o-nym′ic (fĭl′ĭ-ō-nĭm′ĭk), *n.* [L. *filius* son. Cf. PATRONYMIC.] A name derived from that of a son. *Rare.*

fil′ip. Var. of FILLIP.

fi-lip′pic. Philippic. *Ref. Sp.*

fi-lip′po (fē-lĭp′pō), *n.* [It., after *Philip* III. of Milan.] A silver coin of Milan of about 1650–1750.

fil′i-punc′ture (fĭl′ĭ-pŭŋk′tūr), *n.* [L. *filum* thread + E. *puncture.*] *Surg.* The insertion of a wire or thread into an aneurysmal sac to produce coagulation.

fil′is-ter. Var. of FILLISTER.

‖ **fi′li-us** (fĭl′ĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FILII (-ī). [L.] A son; a child. — **fi′li-us fa-mil′i-as** (fȧ-mĭl′ĭ-ăs), *Rom. Law,* a son under the patria potestas. See PATRIA POTESTAS, PECULIUM. — **f. nul-li′us,** lit., no one's son; a bastard. — **f. po′pu-li** (pŏp′ū-lī), lit., son of the people; a bastard. — **f. ter′ræ.** See TERRÆ FILIUS.

filk. Scot. var. of WHILK.

fill. Scot. var. of WHILE.

fill, *n.* [See THILL.] A shaft or thill of a vehicle. *Obs. or Dial.*

fill′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

fil′la-gree. Var. of FILIGREE.

fil′la-green. † FILIGRANE.

fill′beard′. Dial. Eng. var. of FILBERT. [*Obs.*]

fille, *n.* Anything worthless.

‖ **fille** (fē′y′), *n.* [F.] Daughter; girl. — **fille′ de cham′bre** (dē shäɴ′br′), lit., girl of the chamber; a lady's maid. — **f. de joie′** (zhwä′), lit., a young woman of pleasure; courtesan; prostitute. — **f.,** *or* **de-moi′selle′, d'hon′neur′** (dĕ-mwȧ′zĕl′ dō′nûr′), a maid of honor.

fill′er, *n.* [From FILL a thill.] A thill horse. *Obs. or Dial.*

fill horse. A thill horse. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*

fil′li-beg. Var. of FILIBEG.

fill′ing-ly, *adv.* of FILLING.

fil′li-peen′, *n.* See PHILOPENA.

fil′lipt. Filliped. *Ref. Sp.*

fil′lock, *n.* [Cf. FILLY.] A wanton girl. *Obs.*

fil′low-ite (fĭl′ō-īt), *n.* [After A. N. *Fillow* of Branchville, Ct.] *Min.* A brown, yellow, or colorless hydrous phosphate of manganese, iron, sodium, and other metals. It occurs in granular masses. Sp. gr., 3.43.

fill′-up′, *n.* Something that fills up; a filler. *Colloq., Eng.*

fil′ly-fol′ly, *n.* Nonsense; foolishness. *Obs. or R.* [CIRRUS, 3.]

filly tail. A mare's-tail. See

film′-broke′, *a.* Ruptured. *Obs.*

film′i-form (fĭl′mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a film. *Rare.*

film′i-ly, *adv.* of FILMY.

film′i-ness. See -NESS.

fil′mo-gen (fĭl′mō-jĕn), *n.* [*film* + *-gen*; as it forms an elastic covering impervious to water.] *Med.* A vehicle for applying medicines to the skin. [SELLE.]

fi′lo (fī′lō), *n.* Short for FILO-

fi-lol′o-ger, fil′o-log′i-cal, fi-lol′o-gist, fi-lol′o-gy. Philologer, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

fil′o-mel. Philomel. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **fi′lon′** (fē′lôɴ′), *n.* [F.] A mineral vein.

fil′o-pe′na. Philopena. *Ref. Sp.*

fi′lor, *n.* [ME. *filen* to file, to sharpen, in latter sense perh. influenced by OF. *afiler,* F. *affiler.*] A whetstone. *Obs.*

Fi-lo′sa (fī-lō′sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See FILOSE.] *Zoöl.* A group of protozoans including those having threadlike pseudopodia, as the Radiolaria and Heliozoa.

fi-los′o-fer, fil′o-sof′ic, fi-los′o-fize, fi-los′o-fy. Philosopher, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

filosofie, filosofre. † PHILOSOPHY, PHILOSOPHER.

filour. † FELOURE.

filow. † FOLLOW.

‖ **fils** (fēs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *filius.*] Son; — sometimes used after a proper name to distinguish a son; as, Alexandre Dumas, *fils.*

fil′sen, *v. t.* [ME. *filsenen, filstnen,* fr. AS. *fylst, fullēst, fullæst,* aid.] To aid; promote. *Obs.*

fils′ne, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *fylgsni* a hiding place.] To lurk. *Obs.*

filst, *n. & v.* [See FILSEN.] Help; aid. *Obs.*

G H I J K L M

3. Something which allows rays of certain kinds to pass but is impervious to others; as, a color *filter*.

fil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *v. t.*; FIL'TERED (-tẽrd); FIL'TER-ING. [Cf. F. *filtrer*, fr. It. *filtrare*. See FILTER, *n.*; cf. FILTRATE.] **1. a** To subject to the action of a filter; to pass (a liquid or gas) through a filter, either for the sake of purifying the fluid, or of collecting the suspended matter, or both; to strain; also, to act as a filter towards. **b** To remove from a fluid by means of a filter; — also with *off*.
2. Hence, to purify or refine as if by a filter.

fil'ter, *v. i.* To pass through, or as through, a filter; to percolate.

filter bed. A bed of sand, gravel, or the like, used for filtering large quantities of water or sewage.

filter flask. *Chem.* **a** A strong flask used as a receiver for a filtering liquid and provided with a side tube to connect with a suction pump. **b** A porous flask designed to be used by inserting it in the liquid to be filtered and reducing the pressure in its interior (as by a suction pump) so that the liquid passes through its walls.

filter paper. Porous unsized paper for filtering liquids, drying crystals, etc.

filter press. An apparatus for rapid filtration on a large scale with the aid of pressure. The common form consists of a number of flat metal cells clamped together in an iron frame and containing filtering cloths, through which the liquid is forced by means of a pump. — **fil'ter-press'**, *v. t.*

filter pump. A pump to aid filtration by producing a partial vacuum usually by means of a stream of water.

filth (fĭlth), *n.* [ME. *filthe*, *fulðe*, AS. *fȳlð*, fr. *fūl* foul; akin to OHG. *fūlida* filth. See FOUL.] **1**. State or quality of being foul; foul treatment. *Obs.*
2. Foul matter; anything that soils or defiles disgustingly; repulsive dirt; nastiness.
3. Anything that sullies or defiles the moral character; moral defilement or transgression; corruption.

The dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

4. Vermin; a scoundrel; vile person; slut. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

filth'i-ness (fĭl'thĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being filthy; also, that which is filthy; filth; foulness; nastiness; corruption; pollution; impurity; obscenity.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit. *2 Cor.* vii. 1.
Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place. *2 Chron.* xxix. 5.

filth'y (fĭl'thĭ), *a.*; FILTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); FILTH'I-EST. **1**. Defiled with filth, whether material or moral; nasty; disgustingly dirty; polluting; foul; impure; obscene. "In the *filthy*-mantled pool." *Shak.*
2. Disgraceful; disgusting; low. *Obs.*

Syn. — Squalid, unclean, sluttish, gross, licentious. See DIRTY.

fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *v. t. & i.*; FIL'TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); FIL'TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [Cf. LL. *filtrare*. See FILTER.] To filter; to purify, as liquid, by straining or percolation.

fil'trate, *n.* [LL. *filtratus*, p. p.] That which has been filtered; the liquid which has passed through a filter.

fil-tra'tion (fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *filtration*.] **1**. Act or process of filtering.
2. Percolation.

‖ **fi'lum** (fī'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* FILA (-lȧ). [L., a thread.] **1**. *Anat.* A filament or threadlike structure.
2. *Music.* The stem or tail of a note.

fi'lum a'quæ (ā'kwē) [L.], *Law*, the middle line, or thread, of a stream. — **f. ter'mi-na'le** (tûr'mĭ-nā'lē), *Human Anat.*, the slender threadlike continuation of the spinal cord below the origin of the lumbar nerves.

Fil'u-me'na, or **Fil'o-me'na**, **Saint** (fĭl'ū-mē'nȧ; fĭl'ō-). A saint of the Roman Catholic Church, whose veneration began in the 19th century. In 1802, in the Roman catacombs, a grave was found with an inscription which was deciphered to read "Pax tecum Filumena." The existence and legend of a Saint Filumena were then revealed in visions to the devout; and so many miracles of healing were reported at the altar consecrated to the new saint that Filumena was called "the miracle worker of the 19th century." Longfellow applied the name to Florence Nightingale, probably from its resemblance to the Greek and Latin *Philomela*, nightingale.

fim'ble (fĭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. FUMBLE.] To feel with the fingers moving lightly over (anything). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fim'bri-a (fĭm'brĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -BRIÆ (-ē). [L., fringe. See FRINGE.] **a** *Anat.* (1) *pl.* A fringe, or fringed border, as that bordering the entrance to the Fallopian tubes. (2) *sing.* The tænia hippocampi. **b** *Bot.* A fringe or fringelike border, as the peristome of a moss.

fim'bri-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, fimbriæ.

fim'bri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *fimbriatus* fibrous, fringed, fr. *fimbria* fiber, fringe. See FRINGE.] **1**. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the edge or extremity bordered by slender processes; fringed; as, the *fimbriate* petals of the pink.
2. *Her.* Fimbriated.

fim'bri-ate, *v. t.*; FIM'BRI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); FIM'BRI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To hem; to fringe.

fim'bri-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Having a fringed border.
2. *Her.* Having a narrow border of specified tincture.

fim'bri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fimbriating, or state of being fimbriated; also, anything fimbriated; a fringe.

In emblazoning, the *fimbriation* . . . must be shaded. *Cussans.*

fin (fĭn), *n.* [ME. *finne*, *fin*, AS. *finn*; akin to D. *vin*, G. & Dan. *finne*, Sw. *fena*, L. *pinna*, *penna*, a wing, feather. Cf. PEN a feather.] **1**. A membranous winglike or paddlelike process of an aquatic animal, used in propelling, balancing, or guiding the body. The fins of fishes are of two principal kinds, median and paired. The median include the dorsal fin, or fins, on the back, the caudal, or tail fin (commonly called simply the *tail*), and the anal (of which there is rarely more than one), on the posterior part of the under side. The two pairs of paired fins, the pectoral and pelvic, represent the fore and hind limbs respectively. The pectorals are commonly placed on each side of the body just behind the head, but the pelvic vary greatly in position and are said to be abdominal if placed well behind the pectorals, thoracic if placed under them, and jugular if placed well forward on the throat. They are often wanting entirely. The pelvic fins are often termed ventral fins, but this term is also applied to the median fin commonly called anal. The fins of fishes are stiffened by bony or horny dermal *rays*, some of which are often hard and spiny. These are supported by internal bony elements. Whales have the fore limbs modified into a pair of pectoral fins or flippers, and the tail ending in a pair of flukes which form a horizontal caudal fin (that of fishes is vertical). They may also have a *dorsal* fin, but the hind limbs are represented only by internal rudiments.

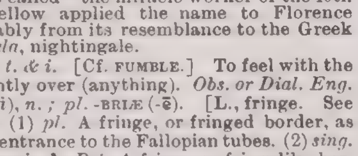

Fins. 1 Pectoral; 2 Pelvic or Ventral; 3 First Dorsal; 4 Second Dorsal; 5 Caudal; 6 Anal.

2. Fish; — chiefly in phrase, *fin, fur, and feathers*.
3. A finlike organ or attachment; a part of an object or product which protrudes like a fin; as: **a** The hand or arm. *Slang.* **b** *Com.* A blade of whalebone. *Eng.* **c** *Founding.* A mark or ridge left on a casting at the junction of the parts of a mold. **d** *Mach.* The thin sheet of metal squeezed out between the collars of the rolls in the process of rolling. **e** *Mech.* A feather; a spline. **f** A sharp plate or projection on the colter of a plow. **g** A finlike appendage, as of boats, esp. submarine boats; also, a *fin keel* (which see). **h** *Mach.* Any of the projecting ribs on a radiator or internal-combustion engine cylinder. **i** *Elec.* Any of the projecting contact pieces on the central cylinder of a controller, as for an electric car or locomotive.

fin (fĭn), *v. t.*; FINNED (fĭnd); FIN'NING. [Cf. FIN of a fish.] To carve or cut up, as a chub; to cut off the fins of.

fin, *v. i.* To move the fins; to lash the water with the fins, as a dying whale; — often used with *out*; as, the wounded whale began to *fin* out.

fin'a-ble, **fine'a-ble** (fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From FINE.] Liable or subject to be fined or to the payment of a fine.

fi'nal (fī'năl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *finalis*, fr. *finis* boundary, limit, end. See FINE end.] **1**. Pertaining to, or occurring at, the end or conclusion; last; terminating; ultimate; as, the *final* day of a school term.

Yet despair not of his *final* pardon. *Milton.*

2. Conclusive; decisive; as, a *final* judgment; the battle of Waterloo brought the contest to a *final* issue.
3. Respecting an end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view.
4. *Econ.* Last in a series of increments; as, *final* utility; — proposed by Jevons, and corresponding to *marginal*.
5. *Law.* Of an order, decision, judgment, decree, or sentence of a court, designating: **a** Usually, one which ends the action or proceeding in the court that makes it, leaving nothing further to be determined by the court, or to be done except the administrative execution of the decision, judgment, etc. Such a judgment does not as such preclude an appeal. It is distinguished from an *interlocutory* decision, judgment, etc. **b** One which is conclusive as to jurisdiction, and precludes the right to appeal to, or continue the case in, any other court upon the merits; as, in some minor matters the decisions of the lower courts are usually made *final*. This does not preclude the right to take exception to the proceeding as invalid or to take proceedings to set it aside for irregularity, fraud, or mistake. In this sense final and conclusive is perhaps more often used. **c** With reference to the judgments or decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered under the provisions of the statutes giving it jurisdiction over appeals and writs of error, a judgment which terminates the litigation between the parties on the merits, leaving nothing for the inferior court to do in case of an affirmance except to execute the judgment or decree.

Syn. — See LAST.

final cause, the end, design, or object, for which anything is done; — one of the four causes distinguished by Aristotle. See CAUSE. — **f. concord** or **peace**, *O. Eng. Law*, a final settlement of a controversy or dispute determining it by the sanction of the king or his justices. — **f. process**. See PROCESS, 5. — **f. record** (of a court), *Law*, the record corresponding to the common-law judgment record. — **f. recovery**. *Law.* See RECOVERY. — **f. stress**. See STRESS, *n.*, 4. — **f. utility**. *Econ.* = MARGINAL UTILITY (see UTILITY).

fi'nal, *n.* That which is final; specif.: **a** *pl. Athletics.* A deciding game, heat, or trial. **b** The last of a series, esp. of college examinations. **c** *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a** (2) (*b*). **d** The final letter of a word.

fi-na'le (fē-nä'lā), *n.* [It. See FINAL.] Close; termination; as: **a** *Music.* (1) The last section or movement of an instrumental composition in sonata form. (2) The last section or piece, usually concerted for soloists and a chorus, in any act of an opera. **b** The closing part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition. **c** The closing scene of any series of events; conclusion; final catastrophe.

fi-nal'i-ty (fī-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *finalitas* the being last.] **1**. State or condition of being final, finished, settled, or complete. *Baxter.*

Against *finality*, soul and reason rebel. They seek expansion of life. The mind will not be satisfied in its quest of truth until it comprehends the world. *F. H. Giddings.*

2. That which is final; a final or conclusive action, arrangement, utterance, or state.
3. The relation of end or purpose to its means; teleology.

fi'nal-ly (fī'năl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**. At the end or outcome; ultimately; eventually.

Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton.*

2. At the conclusion; at the end of a series; lastly; terminally. "*Finally*, brethren, farewell." *2 Cor.* xiii. 11.
3. Conclusively; for all time; beyond recovery or alteration.

Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed or *finally* rooted out. *Sir J. Davies.*

fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'; fī-; 277), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *finer* to finish, furnish, come to terms, pay, fr. *fin* end; cf. LL. *financia* payment of money, *finare* to pay a fine or subsidy. But some meanings of OF. *finer* may be due to Icel. *finna* to find, as a law term, to find money, to pay (cf. FIND, *v.*). See FINE end.] **1**. An ending; end; esp., settlement of a debt or payment of ransom. *Obs.*
2. Goods; treasure; also, revenue; tax; taxation. *Obs*
3. [Commonly in *pl.*] The pecuniary resources of a ruler or of a state; sometimes, of a company or an individual; funds; revenue; available money.

All the *finances* or revenues of the imperial crown. *Bacon.*

4. The science and practice of raising and expending public revenue; the management of money or conduct of monetary affairs, esp. those involving large sums or having especial relation to investments. "Versed in the details of *finance*." *Macaulay.*
5. The borrowing of money at interest. *Obs. & R.*

fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'; fī-), *v. t.*; FI-NANCED' (-nănst'); FI-NANC'ING (-năn'sĭng). **1**. To extort ransom from. *Obs.*
2. To conduct the finances of; to provide the capital for; to financier.

fi-nance', *v. i.* **1**. To pay ransom. *Obs.*
2. To engage in, or procure money for, financial operations.

finance bill. *Finance.* A bill of exchange or draft drawn as part of a financial operation, such as the making of a loan, an issue of bonds, an underwriting of bonds, etc.

fi-nan'cial (fĭ-năn'shăl), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to finance, or money matters. "Our *financial* . . . system." *Macaulay.*
2. Of a member of a society, trade union, or other association: paying dues, in distinction from honorary members; in good standing as to payment of dues.

Syn. — FINANCIAL, FISCAL, MONETARY, PECUNIARY. FINANCIAL is used of money matters in general, esp. as conducted on a large scale; FISCAL applies properly to the public revenues; in the phrase "*fiscal* year," it is synonymous with *financial*; as, the *financial* interests of the country, the *fiscal* officers of the crown. MONETARY has more direct reference than *financial* to money as such; PECUNIARY suggests the application of money to practical ends; as, the *monetary* unit, *pecuniary* difficulties, wants, rewards. See MONEY.

financial year, the fiscal year. *Eng.*

fin'an-cier' (fĭn'ăn-sẽr'; fī-năn'sĭ-ẽr; 277), *n.* [F. *financier*.] **1**. A receiver, farmer, or administrator of public taxes in France before the Revolution. *Obs.*
2. One charged with the administration of finance; an officer who administers the public revenue.
3. One skilled in financial operations; one acquainted with money matters.

fin'an-cier' (fĭn'ăn-sẽr'), *v. i.*; FIN'AN-CIERED' (-sẽrd'); FIN'AN-CIER'ING. To conduct financial operations; sometimes, to engage in dishonest money transactions.

fin'an-cier', *v. t.* To finance.

fin'back' (fĭn'băk'), *n.* A rorqual; a whalebone whale of the genus *Balænoptera*; — so called from the prominent dorsal fin. There are a number of species. The common one on the Atlantic coast of the United States is *B. physalis*. It attains a length of fifty or sixty feet, and is now the commonest large whale of that region. The finbacks are more difficult to take and less valuable than the right whales. Their whalebone is short.

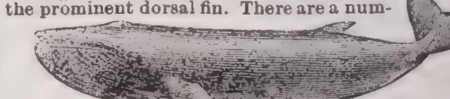
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Finback Whale.

finch (fĭnch; 140), *n.* [AS. *finc*; akin to D. *vink*, OHG. *fincho*, G. *fink*; cf. W. *pinc* a finch, Gr. σπίζα, σπίγγος, also E. *spink*.] *Zoöl.* Any of the numerous singing birds constituting the family Fringillidæ, which includes the sparrows, grosbeaks, crossbills, goldfinches, linnets, buntings, etc. The family is a very large one, and is especially well represented in the Northern Hemisphere. Australia has but few forms. The exact limits of the family are hard to define, as it is intimately related to the tanager and weaver bird families. The finches are of small or moderate size, rather stout build, generally with a short stout conical bill adapted for crushing seeds, which usually form a large part of their diet. They are very beneficial to agriculture, by destroying the seeds of weeds. Some, as the canary, are fine singers. Bright plumage, esp. in the male, sometimes occurs, but as a rule the coloration is not very conspicuous. Many members of the family are designated by compounds of the word *finch*, as bull*finch*, chaf*finch*, etc.

find (fīnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* FOUND (found); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FIND'ING. [AS. *findan*; akin to D. *vinden*, OS. & OHG. *findan*, G. *finden*, Dan. *finde*, Icel. & Sw. *finna*, Goth. *finþan*; and perh. to L. *petere* to seek, E. *petition* (cf. PETITION).] **1**. To meet with, or light upon, accidentally; to gain the first sight or knowledge of, as of something new, or unknown; hence, to fall in with, as a person.

Searching the window for a flint, I *found*
This paper, thus sealed up. *Shak.*
In woods and forests thou art *found*. *Cowley.*

2. To come upon by seeking or by effort; as, to *find* something lost, hidden, or obscure. **a** To discover by sounding; as, to *find* bottom. **b** To discover by study or experiment directed to an object or end; as, water is *found* to be a compound substance; he *found* his way at last. **c** To gain, as the object of desire or effort; to procure; summon; as, to *find* leisure; *find* time; *find* bail; *find* courage; *find* place; *find* means. **d** To attain to; to arrive at; to take hold of; to reach; as, this book *finds* me; the bullet *found* its mark.
3. To arrive at, as a conclusion; to determine and declare, or to agree or settle upon and deliver; as, it was *found* murder; he was *found* guilty; to *find* a verdict; to *find* a true bill (of indictment) against an accused person.

To *find* his title with some shows of truth. *Shak.*

4. To learn by experience or trial; to perceive; to experience; to discover by the intellect or the feelings; to detect;

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fil'ter. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FELTER.
fil'ter. Var. of PHILTER.
fil'terd. Filtered. *Ref. Sp.*
filter gallery. An underground gallery or tunnel, beside a stream, to collect the water that filters through.
filter plate. A perforated plate of porcelain or other material, used in filtering.
filth, *v. t.* To defile. *Obs.*
filth disease. *Med.* A disease due to pollution of the soil or water or to insanitary and filthy surroundings or habits.
filth'head, **filth'hood**, *n.* Filthiness. *Obs.*
filth'i-fy (fĭl'thĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make filthy.
filth'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of FILTHY.
filth'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fil'tra-ture, *n.* Filtration. *Obs.*
fil'tre Var. of FILTER, *n.* & *v.*
fil'tren. ✝ FELT, *v.*
fim'ble (fĭm'b'l), *n.*, or **fimble hemp**. [Corrupted from *female hemp*: cf. OD. *fimele*, G. *fimmel*.] The male hemp plant.
fim'bri-cate (fĭm'brĭ-kāt), *a.* [Cf. FIMBRIATE.] Fimbriate.
fim'bri-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Fimbriate. *Rare.*
fim-bril'la (fĭm-brĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL. dim. See FIMBRIA.] One of the parts that make up a fine fringe.
fim-bril'late (-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Bordered with a fine fringe.
fim'bril-lif'er-ous (fĭm'brĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.
fim'bril-lose (fĭm'brĭ-lōs), *a.* Minutely fringed.
fim'bri-o-den'tate (fĭm'brĭ-ō-dĕn'tāt), *a.* *Anat.* Designating the fissure between the corpus fimbriatum and the dentate convolution.
fim'bri-ous, *a.* Fimbriate. *Obs.*
fime. *n.* [L. *fimus*.] Dung. *Obs.* — **fi-met'ic** (fĭ-mĕt'ĭk), *a.*
fim'e-ta'ri-ous (fĭm'ē-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fimetum* dunghill.] *Bot.* = FIMICOLOUS.
fi-mic'o-lous (fĭ-mĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *fimus* dung + -*colous*.] *Biol.* Inhabiting or growing on dung.
fin. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FIND.
fin. ✝ FINE, *n.* & *v.*, end; FINE, *a.*
Fin. Var. of FINN.
Fin. *Abbr.* Finland; Finnish.
fin'a-ble (fīn'ȧ-b'l), **fine'a-ble**, *a.* [See FINE, *a.*] Capable of being refined.
fin'a-ble-ness, **fine'a-ble-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **fi-na'lis con-cor'di-a** or **pax**. [L.] *O. Eng. Law.* = FINAL CONCORD OR PEACE.
fi-nanc'er (fĭ-năn'sẽr; fī-), *n.* Collector or farmer of taxes. *Obs.*
fi-nan'cial-ist, *n.* A financier. *Colloq.*
fi-nan'cial-ly, *adv.* of FINANCIAL.
fi-nan'ci-er-y (fĭ-năn'sĭ-ẽr-ĭ; fī-), *n.* Practice of financiering. *Rare.*
fi-nanc'ist (-sĭst), *n.* A financier.
fin'a-ry (fīn'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* *Iron Works* ✝ FINERY.
finch. ✝ FINISH.
finch'backed' (fĭnsh'băkt'; 140), *a.* Streaked or spotted on the back; — of cattle. *Dial. Eng.*
finched (fĭnsht; 140), *a.* = FINCHBACKED. *Dial. Eng.*
finch'-egg', *n.* A contemptuous epithet. *Obs.*
finch'er-y, *n.* A place for keeping or catching finches.
finch falcon. Any of several very small East Indian falcons of the genus or subgenus *Microhierax*.
finc'tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *fincion*, *finction*.] A fiction. *Obs.*
finc'ture, *n.* [Cf. OF. *feinture*

to regard; to feel; as, he *found* himself at a loss; he *found* the argument absurd. "I *find* you passing gentle." *Shak.*
5. To perceive or detect, by or as if by the senses; hence, to feel or suffer, as pain or punishment. *Obs. or R.*
6. To gain, or regain, the use or highest power, of; as, to *find* one's tongue, legs, speed, power, etc.; to *find* one's self.
7. To invent; devise. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
8. To provide; to supply; to procure for the use of; to maintain; support.
9. To provide for; to supply; furnish; as, to *find* food for workmen; he *finds* his nephew in money.

Wages £14 and all *found.* *London Times.*

10. To give birth to; — said of animals. *Dial. U. S.*
11. To find deficient, as a student or candidate for promotion. *Slang, U. S.*
to find bones in, earlier equiv. of TO MAKE BONES OF. — **to f. fault**, to discover and proclaim some defect or censurable action or quality; to criticize unfavorably; as, he is chronically *finding fault;* he had no *fault to find.* — **to f. favor** *or* **favour**, to be graciously received and treated. — **to f. herself**, to have her machinery or rigging come into proper adjustment; — said of a new vessel, or one fitted with new engines or rigging. — **to f. in one's heart**, to be willing or disposed. "I could *find in my heart* to ask your pardon." *Sir P. Sidney.* — **to f. one's self. a** To be; to fare; — often used in speaking of health; as, how do you *find yourself* this morning? Cf. Ger. *Wie befinden Sie sich?* **b** To provide one's own living, or food and lodging. **c** To come to a consciousness of one's powers or capacities; to come into conditions or surroundings, or into a state, that favors or makes possible the exercise of one's faculties or capacities. — **to f. out**, to detect (a thief); to discover (a secret); to solve or unriddle (a parable or enigma); to understand. "Canst thou by searching *find out* God?" *Job* xi. 7. — **to f. up**, to discover; to search for. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

find (fīnd), *v. i.* **1**. *Law.* To determine and declare an issue of fact by its verdict or decision, as a jury or court.
2. *Hunting.* To discover game; — said esp. of the hounds.
3. To bear young; to calve; foal. *Dial. U. S.*

find, *n.* A finding, or something found; — used esp. of discoveries of hidden or buried treasures, as literary or archæological remains, and hence of other treasure, as ore.

find′er (fīn′dẽr), *n.* One that finds; specif.: **a** *Astron.* A small telescope of low power and large field of view, attached to a larger telescope parallel to its axis, for the purpose of finding an object more readily. **b** *Photog.* A camera attachment which, by means of a lens of short focus, shows in miniature upon a ground-glass screen the view thrown by the camera lens upon the photographic plate. **c** *Micros.* A slide ruled in squares, so as to assist in locating particular points in the field of vision. **d** An inventor; deviser; hence, a poet. *Obs.* **e** A searcher in the custom-house service. **f** A game dog, esp. a retriever. *Rare.* **g** A picker-up of offal and refuse about meat markets. *Slang, Eng.*

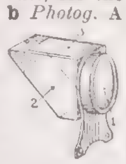

Finder, b. 1 Lens; 2 Mirror; 3 Ground-glass, or Viewing Lens.

‖ **fin′ de siè′cle** (făɴ′ dẽ syĕ′kl′). [F.] Lit., end of the century; — mostly used adjectively in English to signify: belonging to, or characteristic of, the close of the 19th century; modern; "up-to-date;" as, *fin-de-siècle* ideas.

Degeneration held to be typically *fin-de-siècle.* *Nature.*

find′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FIND. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1**. That which is found, discovered, invented, come upon, or provided; esp., *pl.*, that which a journeyman artisan finds or provides for himself, as tools, trimmings, etc.; as: **a** Shoemakers' *findings*, or their tools and materials except leather. **b** Dressmakers' *findings*, or the accessories to the principal materials of a garment, such as buttons, lining, etc. **c** Jewelers' *findings*, as small parts for repairing.
2. Support; maintenance; that which is provided for one; expense; provision. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Law.* The result of a judicial examination or inquiry, esp. into some matter of fact, as embodied in a jury's verdict or a court's decision or a referee's report.

finding store. **a** A shop where shoemakers' tools, etc., are vended; — in England called a *grindery warehouse.* **b** A shop where findings for any artisans are sold.

fin′e (fĭn′ĕ), *n.* [Ir.] *Irish Hist.* Kindred or a group of kindred; specif., a group of kindred dependent on a single flaith, or chief, and liable for the crimes of its members; also, any of four smaller groups (the *geil fine*, *derb fine*, *iar fine*, and *ind fine*) into which this was divided.

fine (fīn), *a.;* FIN′ER (fīn′ẽr); FIN′EST (fīn′ĕst). [F. *fin*, prob. fr. L. *finis* end (followed by a genitive) in the sense of the *ne plus ultra* of a quality. See FINE end.] **1**. Finished; brought to perfection; refined; hence, free from impurity; superior; of a metal, having (such) a proportion of pure metal in its composition.

The gain thereof [is better] than *fine* gold. *Prov.* iii. 14.

2. Sheer; absolute; pure; as, he conquered by *fine* force; hence, consummate; perfect; egregious. *Obs.*
3. Not coarse, gross, or heavy; as: **a** Not gross; subtile; thin; tenuous.

The eye standeth in the *finer* medium. *Bacon.*

b Not coarse; comminuted; in small particles; as, *fine* sand or flour. **c** Not thick or heavy; slender; filmy; as, a *fine* thread. **d** Thin; attenuate; keen; as, a *fine* edge. **e** Made of fine materials or delicately fashioned; light; delicate; as, *fine* linen or silk. **f** Frail; sensitive; tender. *Obs.* **g** Of an athlete or animal, trained to a point of weight and muscular activity close to the limit of efficiency.
4. Of senses, emotions, reasoning, organs of perception, etc.: subtle; sensitive; delicate; refined; elevated.

What is *fine* within thee growing coarse. *Tennyson.*
The spider's touch, how exquisitely *fine!* *Pope.*

5. Clever; ingenious; cunning; crafty. *Obs.*
6. Of marked excellence or superiority; worthy of admiration; of great merit; as: **a** Superior in character, nature, or ability; noble; skillful; as, a *fine* man; a *fine* ship; a *fine* future; a *fine* musician; a *fine* bird dog. **b** Superior in construction, design, expression, etc.; as, a *fine* saying; a *fine* work of art; a *fine* house. **c** Beautiful; handsome; of noble appearance; of the weather, bright; pleasant; as, a *fine* face; a *fine* view; a *fine* morning. **d** Elegant; ornate; elaborate; fastidious; polished; as, *fine* feathers make *fine* birds; — now often used ironically or disparagingly; as, *fine* writing is bad writing.

In *fine* writing, every clapping of hands is an "ovation," every fortune "colossal," every marriage an "alliance," every crowd a "sea of faces." A hairdresser becomes a "tonsorial artist;" an apple stand, a "bureau of Pomona;" an old carpenter, a "gentleman long identified with the building interest." *A. S. Hill.*

7. Used ironically: as, *fine* goings-on; my *fine* fellow; some *fine* day you will be sorry; it 's all very *fine* to pretend.
8. *Com.* Of bills, notes, etc., supported by the best quality of credit. *Eng.*
9. *Billiards & Pool.* Noting a shot in which the object ball is struck fine. See FINE, *adv.*, 2.
fine arch, *Glass Making*, the smaller fritting furnace of a glasshouse. — **f. art**, art which is concerned with the creation of objects of imagination and taste for their own sake and without relation to the utility of the object produced; — distinguished from *decorative art*, which employs painting, sculpture, etc., to adorn an object in its nature useful and by its use subjecting the art to restrictions as to form and scope; *decorative art* may also include bodily adornment, as the painting and tattooing of savages. — **f. arts**, painting, drawing, architecture, and sculpture (these four being often called the *arts of design*), poetry, music, dancing, and dramatic art; — sometimes restricted to the four first named. — **f. cut**, fine-cut tobacco. — **f. gentleman**, a gentleman of fashion; now commonly, a fop; an exquisite. — **f. goods**, woven fabrics of fine texture and quality. — **f. lady**, a woman of fashion; commonly, a showy woman or one who scorns her natural useful work and affects manners of a more fashionable class. — **f. sight**, *Gun.*, disposition of the sight in firing so that only the tip of the front sight is seen through the rear sight notch; — opposed to *coarse sight.* — **f. stuff**, lime, or a mixture of lime, plaster, etc., used as material for the finishing coat in plastering.

fine (fīn), *adv.* **1**. Finely; well; elegantly; fully; delicately; mincingly. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*
2. *Billiards & Pool.* In a manner so that the driven ball strikes the object ball so far to one side as to be deflected but little, the object ball being driven to one side.

fine (fīn), *v. t.;* FINED (fīnd); FIN′ING (fīn′ĭng). [From FINE, *a.*] **1**. To make fine; to refine; purify; clarify; as, to *fine* wine; to *fine* gold; — often with *down. Obs. or R.*
2. To make beautiful; to furbish; smarten. *Obs. or R.*
3. To make finer, or less coarse or dull, as in bulk, texture, etc.; as, to *fine* the soil; to *fine* one's wits.
4. To make less or finer by gradations; as, to *fine* down a ship's lines; — used with *away* or *down.*

fine, *v. i.* To become fine, pure, or clear; as, the ale will *fine;* the weather *fined.*
to fine away, down, *or* **off**, to become gradually fine; to diminish; to dwindle.

I watched her [the ship] . . . gradually *fining down* in the westward until I lost sight of her hull. *W. C. Russell.*

fine, *n.* [ME. *fin* end, amends, satisfaction, OF. *fin* end, settlement, arrangement, F. *fin* end, L. *finis* end, also in LL., a *final* agreement or concord between the lord and his vassal; a sum of money paid at the *end*, so as to make an *end* of a transaction, suit, or prosecution; mulct; penalty. Cf. FINISH; FINANCE.] **1**. End; close; conclusion; boundary; limit; aim; object; result; extinction. *Obs.*

Is this the *fine* of his fines? *Shak.*

2. A sum paid by way of composition or settlement; specif.: **a** Formerly, a sum paid by way of compensation or for exemption from punishment; now, a certain payment of money imposed as punishment for an offense; a mulct; — usually used as implying criminality, as distinguished from a *penalty* or *forfeiture* recoverable in a civil action. Hence, any penalty or forfeiture. **b** *Feudal Law.* A fee or sum (distinct from the rent) paid by a tenant or vassal to his lord upon some event or act affecting the tenancy or the lord's rights, as upon the alienation or transfer of the tenant right, the marriage of the tenant's daughter, etc. Fines upon alienation of freeholds were abolished by 12 Car. II. c. 24; but they are still demandable for admittance to copyholds. **c** *Eng. Law.* A sum of money or charge for any benefit, favor, or privilege, as for obtaining or renewing a lease.
3. *Law.* **a** Formerly, in England, a final amicable agreement or compromise of a controversy or suit, actual or fictitious, made by leave of the king or his justices; hence, a peace or settlement giving exemption or release, esp. one obtained by a payment of money. **b** Hence, a compromise of a fictitious suit used as a form of conveyance of lands where ordinary conveyances were ineffectual or less efficacious, as in cases of married women and barring of entail; — often called a **fine of lands**. To make a fine the person seeking seizin or title sued the holder for violation of an alleged agreement to convey; then the defendant (called *conusor* or *cognizor*) by leave of court settled the suit by acknowledging the right of the plaintiff (called *conusee* or *cognizee*); and the proceedings were set forth in the foot of the fine. Orig. the fine did not of itself transfer the seizin of the land nor operate as a conveyance; but by a statute of 1299 it was made effectual without the actual transfer of seizin, and became a complete method of conveyance. Fines were abolished by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 74.
in fine. **a** In conclusion; by way of termination or summing up. **b** At last; finally. *Obs.*

fine (fīn), *v. t.* [From FINE, *n.*] **1**. To pay by way of fine or composition. *Obs.*
2. To set a fine on by judgment of a court, specif. as a punishment for a crime; to punish by fine; to mulct; as, he was *fined* ten dollars for contempt of court.

fine, *v. i.* To pay a fine, penalty, composition, ransom, or consideration for any special privilege or exemption; esp., to pay for release from accepting the duties of an office; — often with *for*, *off*, or *down. Obs. or R.*
to fine with, to connive with for a bribe. *Scot.*

fine, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *finer.* See FINANCE.] To finish; to cease, or cause to cease; to end; conclude; complete; die. *Obs.*

fine′draw′ (fīn′drô′), *v. t.; pret.* -DREW′ (-drōō′); *p. p.* -DRAWN′ (-drôn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -DRAW′ING. **1**. To draw together two edges of (a fabric, as when torn) by invisible stitches so that the join is scarcely perceptible; to renter.
2. To draw out to extreme fineness or subtlety; as, to *finedraw* a wire; to *finedraw* an argument.

fine′drawn′ (fīn′drôn′; 87), *p. a.* **1**. Drawn together by invisible stitches; rentered.
2. Drawn out to extreme thinness or subtlety; overnice; as, *finedrawn* speculations; of athletes and animals, trained as fine as is consistent with highest efficiency.

fine′ness (fīn′nĕs), *n.* [From FINE, *a.*] **1**. Quality or condition of being fine; esp., freedom from foreign matter or alloy; clearness; purity; as, the *fineness* of liquor.

The *fineness* of the gold, and chargeful fashion. *Shak.*

2. The proportion of pure silver or gold in jewelry, bullion, or coins, often expressed in parts per thousand. The fineness of United States coin is nine tenths, or 900 fine, that of English gold coin is eleven twelfths, or 917 fine, and that of English silver coin is $\frac{925}{1000}$, or 925 fine. Cf. CARAT, 2.

fin′er-y (fīn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. Fineness; beauty. *Obs.* "The *finery* of the prospects." *I. Watts.*
2. Ornament; decoration; esp., excessive decoration; showy clothes and jewels.

Her mistress' cast-off *finery.* *F. W. Robertson.*

3. Elegance; fashionableness; esp., ostentatious luxury or lavishness of living. *Obs. or R.*
4. *pl.* Refinements; distinctions of thought. *Emerson.*

fine′spun′ (fīn′spŭn′; 87), *a.* Spun so as to be fine; drawn to a fine thread; attenuated; hence, unsubstantial; visionary; as, *finespun* theories.

fi-nesse′ (fĭ-nĕs′), *n.* [F., fr. *fin* fine. See FINE, *a.*]
1. Fineness; purity; clearness; thinness. *Obs.*
2. Delicate skill; subtle discrimination; refinement.
3. Subtlety of contrivance; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

This is . . *finesse* to persuade men into slavery. *Milton.*

4. *Card Playing.* Act of finessing. See FINESSE, *v. i.*, 2.
Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

fi-nesse′ (fĭ-nĕs′), *v. i.;* FI-NESSED′ (-nĕst′); FI-NESS′ING.
1. To use finesse, artifice, or stratagem.
2. *Card Playing.* To attempt, when second or third player, to take a trick with a lower card, when a higher, not in sequence with it, is in the hand, in the hope that the intermediate card or cards may be with the right-hand adversary.

fi-nesse′, *v. t.* *Card Playing.* To play (a card) as a finesse.

fine′still′ (fīn′stĭl′), *v. t.* To distill, as spirit from molasses or some saccharine preparation. — **fine′still′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

fin′foot′ (fĭn′fo͝ot′), *n.; pl.* FIN′FOOTS′ (-fo͝ots′). A book name of any of several birds constituting the family Heliornithidæ. They are aquatic birds of South America and Africa, externally somewhat resembling the grebes, but can run well on land and perch on trees. They are now considered to be allied to the rails.

Fin′gal (fĭŋ′găl; fĭn-gôl′), *n.* In Gaelic tradition and Macpherson's "Poems of Ossian," a hero, king of Morven and father of Ossian. He is the same as Finn. See FENIAN.

fin′gent (fĭn′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *fingens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *fingere* to form.] Fashioning; molding.

For ours is a most fictile world, and man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures. *Carlyle.*

fin′ger (fĭŋ′gẽr), *n.* [AS. *finger;* akin to D. *vinger*, OS. & OHG. *fingar*, G. *finger*, Icel. *fingr*, Sw. & Dan. *finger*, Goth. *figgrs;* origin unknown.] **1**. One of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit of the fore limb; specif., one of the four extremities of the hand other than the thumb.
2. Anything that resembles or does the work of a finger, as the pointer of a clock, watch, or other registering machine; esp., *Mach.*, a small projecting rod, wire, or piece, which is brought into contact with an object to effect, direct, or restrain a motion, as a pawl for a ratchet or any of the grippers that hold the paper in a printing press.
3. The breadth of a finger, or the fourth part of the hand; a measure of nearly an inch; a portion of liquor filling a glass to such a measure of depth; also, the length of a finger, a measure in domestic use in the United States, of about four and a half inches, or one eighth of a yard.
4. Skill in the use of the fingers, as in playing a musical instrument. *Rare.* "She has a good *finger.*" *Busby.*
5. A part of a glove into which a finger is inserted.
finger and toe. *Bot.* = CLUBROOT. — **fingers-and-thumbs**, *or* **fingers-and-toes**, bird's-foot trefoil. *Dial. Eng.* — **to have a finger in**, to be concerned in; to meddle with; hence, **to have a f. in the pie**, to be a participant in the mischief, a sharer in spoils, etc. — **to have at one's fingers' ends**, to be thoroughly familiar with. *Colloq.*

fin′ger (fĭŋ′gẽr), *v. t.;* FIN′GERED (-gẽrd); FIN′GER-ING.
1. To touch with the fingers; to handle; to meddle with.

Let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shak.*

2. To touch lightly; to toy with.
3. To lay hands on; to arrest. *Obs.*
4. To take thievishly; to pilfer; to purloin; to take by deft use of the fingers.

The king was slyly *fingered* from the deck. *Shak.*

5. To execute, as any delicate work, with the fingers.
6. *Music.* **a** To perform on (an instrument) with the fingers. **b** To perform with a certain fingering. **c** To mark the notes of (a piece) so as to guide the fingers in playing.

fin′ger, *v. i.* **1**. *Music.* To use the fingers in playing.
2. To touch or handle something with the fingers.

finger bar. The horizontal bar, carrying slotted spikes, or fingers, through which the vibratory knives of mowing and reaping machines play.

finger board. *Music.* **a** The part of a stringed instrument, usually a flat or slightly rounded wooden strip on the neck, against which the fingers press the strings to vary the tone. **b** The keyboard of a piano, organ, etc.; manual.

fin′ger-breadth′ (fĭŋ′gẽr-brĕdth′), *n.* A finger's breadth; a digit. See DIGIT.

finger brush. *Bookbinding.* A brush for applying size to book covers.

a feigning.] A feint in fencing. *Obs.*
find. ☩ FIEND.
find′a-ble. See -ABLE.
fin′dal, *n.* [AS. *fyndele* invention.] *Obs.* 1. Invention. 2. Treasure-trove; wreckage.
find′er-point′ punch. = CENTER PUNCH b.
find′fault′, *n.* A censurer or caviler. — **find′fault′ing**, *n.* Both *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fin′di-ble (fĭn′dĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *findere* to split.] Capable of being cleft or riven. *Obs.* — **fin′di-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
fin-djan′ (fĭn-jän′). Var. of [FINJAN.]
fin′dy (fĭn′dĭ), *a.* [AS. *findig* heavy.] Full; heavy; firm; solid; plentiful. *Obs.*
‖ **fi′ne** (fē′nā), *n.* [It.] *Music.* [End; finis.]
fine′a-ble, *a.* See FINABLE.
fine′-ax′ *or* **-axe′**, *v. t.* *Stonecutting.* To face (stone) by continued tapping with a special form of ax.
fine′-bore′, *v. t.* *Mech.* To bore accurately (a gun or gun barrel) so as to give a fine finish to it.
fi-neer′. ☩ VENEER.
fi-neer′, *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *fijneren* to acquire wealth.] To get goods made up so as to be unfit for others, and then threaten not to take them except on credit. *Obs.*
fine′-head′ed, *a.* Clever; subtle; ingenious in reasoning. *Rare.*
fine′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
fine′less, *a.* [*fine* end + *-less.*] Endless. *Obs. or R.*
fine′ly, *adv.* of FINE.
fine′ment, *n.* Refinement; subtle distinction. *Rare.*
‖ **fi′nem re′spi-ce** (fī′nĕm rĕs′pĭ-sē). [L.] Consider the end.
fin′er (fīn′ẽr), *n.* A refiner.
fin′er-y (fīn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Also **finery furnace**, *or* **finery hearth**. [See FINE to make fine: cf. F. *finerie.*] *Iron Works.* = REFINERY.
fi-nes′ser, *n.* One who finesses.
fine′-still′, *n.* A vessel used in finestilling.
fine′top′, *n.* *Bot.* Fiorin, or red-[top grass.]
fin′ew, *n.* [AS. *fynegian*, fr. *fynig* musty, *fyne* mold. Cf. VINNEWED.] Moldiness. *Obs.*
fin′ew, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *fynigean.*] To become, or cause to become, moldy. *Obs.*
fin′ewed, *a.* Moldy. *Obs.* — **fin′ewed-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
fin′fish′, *n.* **a** A finback whale. **b** *pl.* True fish.
fin′-foot′ed, *a.* **a** Having palmate feet. **b** Having lobate toes, as the coots and grebes.
fin-gan′ (fĭn-gän′). Var. of FINJAN.
fin′ger-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*
finger alphabet. See DACTY-[LOLOGY.]
fin′ger-ber′ry, *n.* The high blackberry of the eastern U. S.
finger bowl *or* **glass**. A bowl or basin to hold water for rinsing the fingers at table.
finger coral. A hydroid coral

G H I J K L M

finger hole. In flutes, oboes, clarinets, and other wind instruments, a hole in the tube for changing the pitch of the tone according as it is left open or is closed by the finger.

fin′ger-ing (fĭŋ′gẽr-ĭng), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *fin grain* fine grain.] **1**. A worsted yarn for stockings.
2. A coarse woolen cloth. *Obs. Scot.*

fin′ger-ing, *n.* **1**. Act or process of handling or touching with the fingers; as, the *fingering* of sums of money.
2. *Music.* **a** Act or method of using the fingers in playing upon an instrument, as on a pianoforte. **b** The marking of the method by figures on a piece of music.
3. Delicate work made with the fingers. *Spenser.*

fin′ger-ling (fĭŋ′gẽr-lĭng), *n.* [*finger* + 1st *-ling*.] **1**. Anything very small; specif., any small fish no longer than a finger; esp., in Great Britain, the parr.
2. A covering for a finger; a glove finger; a thimble. *Obs.*

finger plate. A strip of metal, glass, etc., usually ornamental, placed above or below the handle on the lock stile of a door to prevent finger marks.

finger reading. A system of reading for the blind, in which Braille or other raised characters are read by passing the fingers over them.

fin′i-al (fĭn′ĭ-ăl), *n.* [L. *finis* end. Cf. FINAL.] **1**. *Arch.* The knot or bunch of foliage, or other ornament, that forms the upper extremity of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like, in Gothic architecture; sometimes, the pinnacle itself.

Finial.

2. *Arch.* A terminating or crowning detail, as a vase in a broken pediment.

fin′i-cal (-kăl), *a.* [From FINE, *a.*] Affectedly fine; overnice; unduly fastidious. "*Finical* taste." *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Fastidious, nice, dainty, effeminate, dandified, trim, smug, brisk, smart, alert. — FINICAL, SPRUCE, DAPPER, JAUNTY, FOPPISH are here compared esp. with reference to costume or appearance. FINICAL (see NICE) suggests fussy or affected nicety of dress or manner; as, "A set of fashionable coxcombs are, to a nauseous degree, *finical* and effeminate to show their thorough breeding" (*Hazlitt*); "They disgust me always, Robertson with his pomp and his strut, and Gibbon with his *finical* and French manners" (*Cowper*). SPRUCE implies a somewhat vulgar neatness and smartness; DAPPER suggests a rather consequential trimness and briskness, esp. on the part of a small person; as "Fastidious Brisk: a neat, *spruce*, affecting courtier, one that wears clothes well, and in fashion; practiceth by his glass how to salute" (*B. Jonson*); "The *spruce* apprentice sets up for a critic" (*Goldsmith*); "Cibber, the smart, *dapper* little Frenchified coxcomb" (*Leslie Stephen*); "Guido's *dapper* Archangel" (*Hawthorne*). JAUNTY connotes airy and complacent sprightliness; FOPPISH, ostentatious and dandified finery of appearance; as, "An indescribable air of *jaunty* impudence and perfect self-possession pervaded the whole man" (*Dickens*); "another gentleman, gayly, but not *foppishly* dressed" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). See NEAT, SMART.
— **fin′i-cal′i-ty** (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), **fin′i-cal-ness**, *n.* — **fin′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fin′ick-ing (fĭn′ĭ-kĭng), **fin′ick-y** (-kĭ), **fin′i-kin** (-ĭ-kĭn), *a.* **1**. Finical; unduly particular; mincing; trivial.
2. Dainty. *Obs.*

fin′i-fy (fĭn′ĭ-fī), *v.t.*; FIN′I-FIED (-fīd); FIN′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*fine*, a. + *-fy*.] To make fine; to trick out; to furbish.

fin′ing (fīn′ĭng), *n.* [See FINE to make fine.] **1**. Act or process of fining; specif.: **a** *Metal.* The conversion of cast iron into wrought or malleable iron in a hearth or charcoal fire, a process now superseded by puddling. **b** *Glass Manuf.* The process of effecting complete solution of the sand, etc., and producing clear metal by keeping the materials at a high heat in the melting pot. **c** Of a liquid, as wine, act, operation, or process of clarifying.
2. Material for clarifying, as gelatin, etc.; — often *pl.*

fi′nis (fī′nĭs), *n.* [L.] **1**. An end; conclusion; — formerly often, and now occasionally, used at the end of a book.
2. A goal; end in view. *Rare.* *Carlyle.*

fin′ish (fĭn′ĭsh), *v. t.*; FIN′ISHED (-ĭsht); FIN′ISH-ING. [F. *finir* (with a stem *finiss-* in several forms, whence E. *-ish*; see -ISH), OF. *fenir*, fr. L. *finire* to limit, finish, end, fr. *finis* boundary, limit, end. See FINE end.] **1**. To arrive at the end of; to bring to an end; to put an end to; to make an end of; to end; terminate.

And heroically hath *finished*
A life heroic. *Milton.*

2. To bestow the last required labor upon; to complete; to bestow the utmost possible labor upon; to perfect; to accomplish; to perform completely.
3. To dispose of or consume completely; to overthrow or exhaust utterly; as, to *finish* a book; to *finish* the meat; to *finish* an enemy. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
4. To limit; bound. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — Conclude, complete, accomplish, perfect. See CLOSE.

to finish off, to complete.

fin′ish, *v. i.* **1**. To come to an end; terminate; cease; to reach the end of a course, task, or undertaking; as, the favorite *finished* in front.

His days may *finish* ere that hapless time. *Shak.*

2. To end; die. *Rare.* *Shak.*

to finish with. **a** To have done with; to cease to have relations with. **b** To complete work upon.

fin′ish (fĭn′ĭsh), *n.* **1**. The conclusion; end; final stage; specif., *Sporting*, the end of a race or hunt.
2. That which finishes, completes, or perfects; specif.: **a** *Arch.* The joiner work and other finer work required for the completion of a building, especially of the interior. See INSIDE FINISH, OUTSIDE FINISH. **b** *Fine Arts.* The labor required to give final completion to any work of art; hence, minute detail, careful elaboration, or the like. **c** *Painting.* A material used in finishing; as, oil *finish.* See FINISHING COAT.
3. The result of completed labor, as on the surface of an object; the condition of being perfected; manner or style of finishing; as, a rough, dead, or glossy *finish* given to cloth, stone, metal, etc.; the exquisite *finish* of Corot's art.
4. A place of refreshment open all night. *Slang, Eng.*

fin′ished (-ĭsht), *p.a.* **1**. Concluded; completed; perfected.
2. Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect; consummate; as, a *finished* poem; a *finished* education; a *finished* actor.

finished products, *Pol. Econ.*, products that have reached the consumer.

fin′ish-er (fĭn′ĭsh-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that finishes, puts an end to, completes, or perfects; — esp. used in the trades, as in hatting, weaving, bookbinding, etc., for the workman or machine that gives a finishing touch to the work, or any part of it, and brings it to perfection.
2. Something that gives the finishing touch to, or settles, anything; a settler. *Colloq.*

finisher of the law, the hangman; executioner.

fin′ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FINISH. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Act or process of completing or perfecting; that which completes or perfects; the final work upon or ornamentation of a thing. **b** *pl. Arch.* The wooden fixtures of a building other than the floors. *G. Ellis.*

finishing coat. **a** *Plastering.* The final coat of plastering applied to walls and ceilings, usually white and rubbed smooth. **b** *Painting.* The final coat of paint, usually differently mixed and applied from the others. — **f. hammer**, the final hammer used by gold beaters. — **f. rolls**, *Iron Working*, the rolls of a train which receive the bar from the roughing rolls, and reduce it to its finished shape. — **f. school**, a school where young women are prepared for entrance into society. — **f. stove**, a stove for heating a bookbinder's finishing tools. — **f. tap**, *Mech.*, a bottoming or plug tap.

fi′nite (fī′nīt), *a.* [L. *finitus*, p. p. of *finire*. See FINISH.]
1. Fixed; definite. *Obs.*
2. Having definable limits or boundaries; circumscribed or provided with termini.
3. Having a character or being completely determinable (in theory or in fact), either as an object of thought, or as susceptible of complete enumeration or of physical measurement; involving restriction: conceivably subject to experience; neither infinite nor infinitesimal.
4. **a** Of numbers, attainable or surpassable by counting; less than an integer that may be assigned. **b** Of continuous magnitude, less than the unit magnitude multiplied by some finite number, and greater than the unit divided by some finite number; — thus opposed both to *infinite* and to *infinitesimal.*

finite canon, *Music*, one that comes to a definite end with its theme, instead of perpetually repeating. — **f. proposition** *Logic*, a proposition whose predicate is not infinitated. — **f. verb**, *Gram.*, the predicative forms of a verb, taken collectively, as opposed to the verbals; a verb form limited as to person and number. Cf. INFINITE VERB, INFINITIVE.

Finite Verb: Any part of a verb that can be used as the predicate of a sentence: . . . so called, because it is limited to the same person (first, second, or third) and to the same number (singular or plural) as its subject. *Nesfield.*

fi′nite, *v. t.* To make finite; to limit.

fin′i-tes′i-mal (fĭn′ĭ-tĕs′ĭ-măl), *a.* *Math.* Defined by a finite ordinal number.

fin′i-tude (fĭn′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [See FINITE.] Finite state.

Here we are with the world in our hands, beset already with temptation and with all the pangs of our *finitude*. *Josiah Royce.*

fin-jan′ (fĭn-jăn′), *n.* Also *fingan*, *findjan*, *fingian*, etc. [Ar. *finjān*.] In the Levant, a small coffee cup without a handle, such as is held in a cup or stand called a *zarf*.

fin keel. *Naut.* A projection downward from the keel of a yacht, resembling in shape the fin of a fish, though often with a cigar-shaped bulb of lead at the bottom, and generally made of metal. Its use is to ballast the boat and also to enable her to sail close to the wind and to make the least possible leeway by offering great resistance to lateral motion through the water.

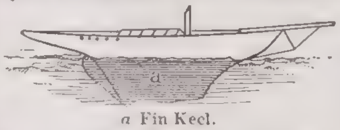
a Fin Keel.

Fin′land-er (fĭn′lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Finland. See FINN.

Finn (fĭn), *n.* **1**. A native of Finland.
2. *Ethnol.* A member of a race formerly held to be of Mongolian origin, but now by many to be Caucasians closely related to the Teutons. Typically they are tall, dolichocephalic or mesocephalic, and of a red-blond complexion. They include, besides the Finns of Finland, the Livonians, Letts, and allied peoples. In northern Finland the race is mixed with Lapp blood. Cf. NORDIC RACE.
3. A member of any of the Finnic-speaking races, formerly held to be racially allied because of the common origin of their speech. See FINNO-UGRIC.

fin′nan had′die (fĭn′ăn), or **fin′nan had′dock**. A smoked haddock, said to be so called from the town of Findon or of Findhorn, both in Scotland.

Finn′ic (fĭn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Finns, or of or designating Finnish or related languages. See FINNO-UGRIC.

Finn′ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Finland, the Finns, or their language. — *n.* The language of the Finns of Finland. Their alphabet has twenty-one Roman letters, two of the vowels being diacritically marked. Cf. FINNIC.

Fin′no-. Combining form for *Finn* or *Finnish*; as in **Fin′no-Hun-ga′ri-an**, etc.

Fin′no-U′gric (fĭn′ō-ōō′grĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Finns and the Ugrians; also, designating the family of languages in which theirs are included. — *n.*

Finno-Ugric languages, a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages (see under URAL-ALTAIC) spoken mainly in Lapland, Finland, and Hungary, and on the eastern slopes of the Ural mountains, and containing the highly developed Finnish and Magyar languages. Some consider the Finno-Ugric languages to be nearly related to the Indo-European languages, both being derived from a parent Ugro-Aryan language. The family, which is also called *Ugrian*, *Ugro-Finnic*, *Finnic*, etc., is classified by Donner as follows:

BRANCH	GROUP	LANGUAGES	CHIEF LOCALITY
UGRIC	Ostyak	North Ostyak, Irtysh, and Surgut Ostyak	Western Siberia Central Asia
	Vogul	North or Sosva Vogul, Kanda Vogul	Western Siberia
	Magyar	Magyar	Hungary
FINNIC	Permian	Votyak, Siryenian or Zyrian, Permian	Provinces of Vyatka & Perm, in Russia
	Volga-Baltaic	Volga Subgroup: Cheremissian, Mordvinian	Middle Volga region, in Russia
		West Finnic Sub-group: Esthonian, Finnish, Lapp, Livonian, Vepse, Vote	Lapland, Finland, Russian Baltic Provinces, &c.

fin′ny (fĭn′ĭ), *a.* Having, abounding in, or resembling fins; hence, pertaining to, or abounding in, fishes.

With patient angle trolls the *finny* deep. *Goldsmith.*

fin ray. One of the hornlike, cartilaginous, or bony, dermal rods which form the externally projecting part of the skeleton of the fins of fishes.

Fin′sen light (fĭn′sĕn). [After Prof. Niels R. *Finsen* (b. 1860), Danish physician.] *Med.* Highly actinic light, derived from sunlight or from some form of electric lamp, used in the treatment of lupus and other cutaneous affections.

fin whale. A finback.

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* Also **fjord**. [Dan. & Norw. *fjord*. See FRITH.] A narrow inlet of the sea, between high banks or rocks, as on the coasts of Norway and Alaska.

fi′o-rin (fī′ō-rĭn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *fiothran* a sort of grass.] Redtop (*Agrostis alba*). See REDTOP. *Great Britain.*

fi-o′rite (fī-ō′rīt), *n.* [From Santa *Fiora*, Italy, its locality.] *Min.* An opal occurring near hot springs in grayish or whitish incrustations, sometimes fibrous and pearly.

‖ **fio′ri-tu′ra** (fyō′rē-tōō′rä), *n.* [It., a flowering.] *Music.* An embellishment; commonly, in *pl.* [FIORITURE (-rā)], florid melodic ornaments, as trills, turns, etc.

fip′pen-ny (fĭp′ĕn-ĭ; fĭp′nĭ), *a.* Five-penny; — a corruption. *Dial. U.S. & Eng.*

fippenny bit. The Spanish half real, a silver coin taken at one sixteenth of a dollar; — formerly so called in Pennsylvania and the adjacent States. Before the act of Congress, February 21, 1857, caused the adoption of decimal coins and the withdrawal of foreign coinage from circulation, this coin passed currently for 6¼ cents, and was called in New England a **fourpence ha'penny** or a **fourpence**; in New York a **sixpence**; in Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc., a **fip**; and in Louisiana, a **picayune**.

Western Balsam Fir (*Abies concolor*).

fir (fûr), *n.* [Dan. *fyr*, *fyrr*, or Icel. *fȳri-* (in comp.); akin to Sw. *furu*, Icel. *fura*, AS. *furh* in *furhwudu* fir wood, G. *föhre*, OHG. *forha* pine, *vereheih* a sort of oak, L. *quercus* oak.] **1**. **a** Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Abies* (see ABIES). The firs are of graceful shape and often of large size. Some species are valued for their timber, others for their fragrant resin. Many are ornamental in cultivation. **b** Any of various other related

having fingerlike lobes, as *Millepora alcicornis*. See MILLEPORE.
finger cymbals. Castanets.
fin′gerd. Fingered. *Ref. Sp.*
fin′gered (fĭŋ′gẽrd), *a.* **1**. Having fingers.
2. Subjected to fingering
fin′ger-er, *n.* One who fingers; a pilferer.
finger fern. The ceterach.
finger fish. A starfish.
finger flower. The foxglove.
finger grass. **a** = CRAB GRASS, 1 a. **b** See CHLORIS, 2
finger grip. An implement for recovering tools, etc., that have dropped down in a bored shaft.
finger guard. The portion of a sword guard extended parallel to the grip to protect the fingers.
finger language. Language expressed by means of dactylology.
fin′ger-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fin′ger-let, *n.* See -LET.
finger lime. = NATIVE LIME **b**. *Australia.*
finger nail. See NAIL.
finger nut. A wing nut.
finger pillory. See PILLORY.
finger post. A guidepost bearing an index finger.
finger root. The foxglove.
finger screw. A wing screw.
finger shell. A marine bivalve shell of the genus *Pholas*; — so named from its form.
fin′ger-smith′, *n.* A midwife; also, a pickpocket. *Slang.*
finger speech. = FINGER LANGUAGE.
finger sponge. Any sponge having finger-shaped lobes, or branches.
finger sta′l. A cover or shield [for a finger.
finger steel. A steel instrument for whetting a currier's knife.
fin′ger-stone′, *n.* **1**. A stone small enough to be thrown by the hand.
2. A belemnite.
finger talk. = FINGER LAN-[GUAGE.
fin′ger-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
fin′ger-y (fĭŋ′gẽr-ĭ), *a.* Branching like, or resembling, fingers.
fin′gle-fan′gle (fĭŋ′g'l-făŋ′g'l), *n.* [From *fangle*.] A trifle; something fantastic or whimsical. — **fin′gle-fan′gled** (-g'ld), *a.*
Fin′go. Var. of FINGU.
fin′gri-go (fĭŋ′grĭ-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [So called in Jamaica.] A prickly, climbing nyctaginiaceous shrub (*Pisonia aculeata*) of the West Indies and South Florida.
Fin′gu (fĭŋ′gōō), *n.*; *pl.* AMAFINGU (ä′mä-fĭŋ′gōō) or FINGUS (fĭŋ′gōōz) [Lit., poor, vagabond.] A Kafir of a broken or outcast tribe of South Africa: — so called by the dominant tribes.
fin′gure, *n.* [L. *fingere* to fashion.] A fabrication. *Obs.*
fin′i-al, *a.* Final. *Obs.*
fin′i-aled (fĭn′ĭ-ăld), *a.* Provided with a finial. [ness.
fin′i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Finical-
fin′ick-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS: FINICKY. [ING.
fin′ick-ing-ly, *adv.* of FINICK-
fi-nif′ic (fĭ-nĭf′ĭk; fī-), *n.* [L. *finis* end + *facere* to make.] A limiting element or quality. *R.*
fin′i-kin, **fin′i-king**, *a.* See FINICKING, FINNIKIN.
fin′ing pot (fīn′ĭng). A vessel in which metals are refined.
‖ **fi′nis co-ro′nat o′pus**. [L.] The end crowns the work.
fin′ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
finisher jigs. *Mining.* Jigs for saving fine ores or metals in a concentrator or stamp mill.
fin′ish-ment, *n.* Finishing; end; death. *Obs.*
fin′isht. Finished. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **fi′nis li′ti-um** (fī′nĭs lĭsh′ĭ-ŭm). [L.] An end of lawsuits.
fi′nite ly, *adv.* of FINITE.
fi′nite-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fin′i-tive, *a.* [L. *finitivus* defining.] Definitive; defining. *Obs.*
fi-ni′tor, *n.* [L., determiner of boundaries.] The horizon. *Obs*
fin′i-ty (fĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *finité*.] **1**. Finitude. *Rare.*
2. Finite space or region.
finks *n.* See FENKS.
Fink truss. See TRUSS, *n.*
fin′land′. *n.* The realm of fishes. *Nonce Word.* *Lowell.*
Fin′lay's com′et (fĭn′lāz). See COMET.
fin′less, *a.* See -LESS.
fin′let. *n.* A little fin: one of the parts of a divided fin.
Finn. *n.* [Cf. Ir. *fionn* white, fair.] See FENIAN, 1.
Finn. *Abbr.* Finnish.
fin′nac, **fin′nack** (fĭn′ăk), *n.* [Gael. *fionnag*; cf. *fionn* white.] A trout found in Scotland, regarded as a variety of the brook trout.
fin′nare′ (fĭn′âr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
finne. † FIN. [or fins,
finned (fĭnd), *a.* Having a fin,
fin′ner, *n.* **1**. A finback whale.
2. = FINNAC. *Eng.*
Finn′i-cize (fĭn′ĭ-sīz), *v.t.* To put in Finnish form. *Rare.*
fin′nick-ing. **fin′nick-y**. Vars. of FINICKING, FINICKY.
fin′ni-kin, *n.* [Cf. FINIKIN.] **1**. A finicking person. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
2. Variety of domestic pigeon.
fin-nim′brun, *n.* A trifle. *Obs.*
fin′nip, *n.* A five-pound note. *Slang, Eng.* [NAC.
fin′noc, **fin′nock**. Vars. of FIN-
Fin′no-Ta′tar, *a.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES. [UGRIC.
Fin′no-U′gri-an, *n.* = FINNO-
fin′ny. † FENNY.
fi-no′chi-o (fĭ-nō′kĭ-ō), *n.* [It. *finocchio* fennel, LL. *fenuclum*. See FENNEL.] The sweet fennel.
Fi-no′la (fē-nō′lȧ), *n.* *Irish Myth.* The eldest of the four children of Ler changed into swans by their jealous stepmother, and doomed to retain this form, though without loss of human speech, for 900 years.
fin pike. The bichir.
fin′scale′, *n.* The rudd. [tary.
fin. sec. *Abbr.* Financial secre-
Fin's grass (fĭnz). Couch grass.
fin′-spined′ (fĭn′spīnd′), *a.* Acanthopterygian
fint. Obs. 3d pers. sing. pr. of FIND, for *findeth*.
‖ **fin′ta** (fēn′tä), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A synagogue tax paid by certain Spanish and Portuguese Jews and levied by assessors called **fin′ta-do′res** (-dō′rās).
fin′-toed′, *a.* = FIN-FOOTED.
fiol. † PHIAL.
fiole, *n.* [F. *fiole*. See PHIAL.] A cup: vial: small vessel. *Obs.*
‖ **fior′ di per′si-co** (fyōr′ dē pär′sē-kō). [It., lit. peach flower.] A red and white mottled Italian marble. [*U. S.*
fip, *n.* A fippenny bit. *Local.*
fip′en-ny (fĭp′ĕn-ĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of FIVE-PENNY.] A clasp knife. *Slang, Eng. & Austral.*
fip′pence (fĭp′ĕns), *n.* Corruption of FIVEPENCE. *Colloq., Eng.*
fip′ple (fĭp′'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flipi* horse's lip, Norw. dial. *flipa* to whimper, pout, Dan. *flip* extremity.] A stopper in the mouth of a wind instrument. *Obs.*
F. I. P. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of Incorporated Phonographic Society.
fir. † FIRE.
fir. *Abbr.* Firkin.
fir apple. A fir cone. *Dial. Eng.*

pinaceous trees; — chiefly in combination, as Douglas *fir*, Scotch *fir*, etc.
2. **a** The wood of any species of *Abies*. **b** The wood of any of several related conifers, esp. spruce, and in English markets of various pines. Genuine fir may be distinguished from pine, spruce, or larch by the absence of resin ducts. In hardness and appearance it closely resembles spruce.
☞ *Fir* is used in the Bible, according to Sir J. D. Hooker, for a number of conifers, as the cedar and cypress.

Fir′bolg′ (fēr′bōlk′), *n.* [OIr. *fir Bolg* men of Bolg.] One of a tribe which, in Irish tradition, settled in Ireland at a very early date, and was nearly destroyed in a battle with the Tuatha De Danann. By ethnologists they are generally identified with the dark population, usually of short stature, believed to be of Iberian affinities. Cf. SILURES.

fir club moss. A club moss (*Lycopodium selago*) of northern Europe and America, having the habit of a miniature fir.

fire (fīr), *n.* [ME. *fir*, *fyr*, *fur*, AS. *fȳr*; akin to D. *vuur*, OS. & OHG. *fiur*, G. *feuer*, Icel. *fȳri*, *fūrr*, Gr. πῦρ; cf. Skr. *pāvaka* fire. Cf. EMPYREAN, PYRE.] **1.** The principle of combustion as manifested in light, esp. flame, and in heating, destroying, and altering effects; combustion; ignition. It was formerly regarded as a tenuous material substance, and anciently classed with air, earth, and water, as one of the four elements. Cf. FLAME, ELEMENT, 2.
2. Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth, or in a stove or a furnace; as, a cheerful *fire*.
3. A destructive burning, as of a house, town, or forest.
4. Lightning; a thunderbolt; an electric flash; as, *fire* from heaven. *Archaic.*
5. The means of lighting a fire; fuel (*Obs.*). Also, an inflammable composition or a device for producing a fiery display; as, red *fire*, or Greek *fire*.
6. Torture, ordeal, or death by or as if by burning; hence, severe trial; affliction.
7. Fever; inflammation; burning heat, arising from disease or suffering.
8. Fig.: **a** Liveliness of imagination or fancy; genius; inspiration; vivacity. "A poet's *fire*." *Pope.* **b** Ardor of passion; consuming love or hate. **c** Ardor of spirit or temperament; courage; zeal; enthusiasm; fervor.
9. Brilliancy; luminosity; hence, a star or other glowing object. "Stars, hide your *fires*." *Shak.*
10. The heating powers of a substance; hence, liquor. *R.*
11. The discharge of firearms; firing; as, the troops were exposed to a heavy *fire*.
on fire, burning; hence, ardent; passionate; eager; zealous. — **under f.**, exposed to an enemy's fire; in battle.

fire, *v. t.*; FIRED (fīrd); FIR′ING (fīr′ĭng). **1.** To set on fire; to kindle; ignite; as, to *fire* a house or chimney.
2. Hence: **a** To burn; cauterize. **b** To subject to intense heat; to bake; to burn in a kiln; as, to *fire* pottery. **c** To feed or serve the fire of; as, to *fire* a boiler.
3. Fig.: **a** To animate; to give life or spirit to; as, to *fire* the genius of a youth. **b** To inflame; to irritate, as the passions; as, to *fire* the soul with anger, pride, or revenge.
Love had *fired* my mind. *Dryden.*
4. To light up as if by fire; to illuminate.
[The sun] *fires* the proud tops of the eastern pines. *Shak.*
5. To drive away or out by or as if by fire. *Obs. or R.*
Till my bad angel *fire* my good one out. *Shak.*
6. To cause to explode; as, to *fire* a mine; to discharge; as, to *fire* a musket or cannon; to *fire* cannon balls, rockets, etc.; — often with *off*.
7. To project forcibly, as if from a gun; to hurl. *Colloq.*
8. To eject forcibly; to discharge from a position; to expel summarily; — often with *out*. *Slang.*
to fire off. a To discharge. See def. 6, above. **b** To stop the burning of (a kiln).

fire, *v. i.* **1.** To take fire; to be kindled; to kindle; hence, to glow or redden; to become illumined.
2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion.
3. To discharge artillery or firearms; as, he *fired* at them.
4. To go off, as a gun. *Obs. or R.*
5. To throw or hurl anything violently. *Colloq.*
6. **a** Of flax, to become covered with dark blotches. **b** Of corn or grain, to turn yellow prematurely, as from drought.
7. *Bowls.* To deliver a bowl straight at the jack with great force, to diminish as much as possible the effect of the bias of the bowl, so as to scatter the opponent's bowls.
8. *Bell Ringing.* To ring all the bells in a chime at once.
to fire away, to begin anything, esp. speech, and proceed with it rapidly. — **to f. up. a** To light a fire, as in a furnace. **b** To grow irritated or angry. "He . . . *fired up*, and stood vigorously on his defense." *Macaulay.*

fire action. *Mil.* Artillery or small-arm fire considered as an element of attack or defense.

fire alarm. **a** A signal given on the breaking out of a fire. **b** An apparatus for giving such an alarm.

fire′arm′ (fīr′ärm′), *n.* Any weapon from which a shot is discharged by an explosive, as gunpowder; — usually applied only to small arms. — **fire′armed′** (-ärmd′), *a.*

fire assay. An assay in which the dry material is subjected to high heat. See CUPELLATION.

fire′back′ (fīr′băk′), *n.* **1.** Any of several species of pheasants of the genus *Lophura*, having the lower back a bright, fiery red. They inhabit southern Asia and the East Indies. Called also **fire′-backed′ pheas′ant** (-băkt′).
2. The back wall or back lining of a fireplace or furnace.

fire′ball′ (fīr′bôl′), *n.* **1.** **a** *Mil.* A ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among the enemy, to injure by explosion, to set fire to their works, or to furnish light so that movements may be seen. **b** A luminous meteor, resembling a ball of fire passing through the air, and sometimes exploding. **c** Ball lightning.
2. *Her.* A grenade or bomb, fired proper.
3. A ball of coal dust and clay used as kindling material.

fire bar. A bar of a grate or boiler furnace.

fire beetle. Any of various beetles having light-producing organs, but popularly applied esp. to the elaterid beetles of the genus *Pyrophorus* of tropical America, called *cucujos*, of which *P. noctilucus* is one of the largest and best-known. Its luminous organs are at the sides of the thorax and base of the abdomen, and the light produced is so abundant and brilliant that it is said to be put to practical uses by the natives. See FIREFLY.

fire bill. *Naut.* A list of the stations of officers and crew in case of fire.

fire′bird′ (fīr′bûrd′), *n.* The Baltimore oriole.

fire boat. **1.** A steamer equipped with steam pumps and other apparatus for fighting fire on or from the water.
2. A fire ship.

fire′bote′, *or* **fire′boot′** (fīr′bōt′), *n.* *Law.* Firewood or fuel, or the right of a tenant to take it. *Obs. or Hist.*

fire box. **1.** The chamber of a furnace, steam boiler, etc., for the fire. See BOILER, 2d *Illust.*
2. A tinder box; also, a variety of fireworks. *Obs.*

fire′brand′ (fīr′brănd′), *n.* **1.** A piece of burning wood.
2. One who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief; an incendiary.

fire brick. A refractory brick, capable of sustaining high heat without fusion, usually of fire clay or other highly siliceous material, and used for lining fire boxes, etc.

fire clay. Clay capable of being subjected to high heat without fusing or softening perceptibly, and hence used for fire brick, crucibles, etc. It contains much silica and only small amounts of lime, iron, or alkalies.

fire′coat′ (fīr′kōt′), *n.* A film of oxide on metal due to the action of fire or heat.

fire control. *Nav.* The organization of a ship's crew and battery whereby the fire of each gun, group of guns, or the entire battery, may be controlled and regulated from a central station, as to target, range, and projectile.

fire crack. A crack which forms in a metal while it is being reheated or annealed. — **fire′-crack′**, *v. i.*

fire′crack′er (fīr′krăk′ẽr), *n.* A cylinder, usually of paper, containing an explosive and a fuse to be lighted by hand, discharged to make a noise, esp. on festivals, such as Independence Day in the United States.

fire damp. *Mining.* A combustible gas or "damp" formed by decomposition of coal or other carbonaceous matter, and consisting chiefly of methane (light carbureted hydrogen); also, the explosive mixture formed by this gas with air.

fire′dog′ (fīr′dŏg′; 205), *n.* A support for wood in a fireplace; an andiron. They are usually in pairs.

fire door. **1.** The door or opening through which fuel is supplied to a furnace or stove.
2. A fireproof door in a building.

fire′drake′ (fīr′drāk′), **fire′drag′on** (-drăg′ŭn), *n.* [AS. *fȳrdraca*; *fȳr* fire + *draca* a dragon. See FIRE; DRAKE a dragon.] **1.** A drake or dragon breathing fire, a monster frequent in Teutonic mythology, esp. as the guardian of a treasure; — sometimes with specific allusion to the dragon which in the second episode of "Beowulf" is slain by and slays the hero. See BEOWULF, FAFNIR.
2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus; a rocket. *Obs.*
3. **a** An alchemist's helper at the furnace. *Obs.* **b** A fireman. *Obs.* **c** A fire eater (in sense 2). *Obs.*

fire drill. **a** A primitive device for kindling fire, consisting of a stick revolved between the hands or by a bow, against a block of softer wood. **b** A practice drill with fire-extinguishing apparatus or in the conduct and manner of exit to be followed in case of fire.

fire eater. **1.** A juggler who pretends to eat fire.
2. A quarrelsome person who seeks affrays; a hotspur; specif., *U. S. Hist.*, a violent Southern partisan before the Civil War (so called by Northern opponents). *Colloq.*

fire engine. **1.** An apparatus for throwing a jet of water

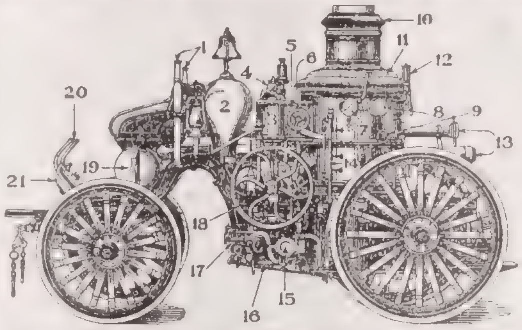

A form of Fire Engine. 1 Play Pipes; 2 Air Chamber; 3 Steam Cylinder; 4 Oiler; 5 Steam Chest; 6 Throttle; 7 Water Gauge; 8 Steam Gauge; 9 Try Cocks; 10 Smokestack; 11 Dome; 12 Whistle; 13 Suction Hose; 14 Water Column; 15 Suction Connection; 16 Pumps; 17 Discharge Valve and Gate; 18 Flywheel; 19 Supply Tank; 20 Brake Lever; 21 Gong

to extinguish fires; formerly, a pump, usually a kind of force pump with an air chamber to insure a steady flow, or an arrangement of two pumps working alternately; more recently, a direct-coupled steam engine and pump on wheels, drawn by horses or self-propelled, or any motor direct-coupled to a pump and portable; also, a portable device on the principle of the fire extinguisher, esp. one for ejecting a current of carbonated water (called in full **chemical fire engine**, or simply **chemical engine**).
2. *Obs.* **a** A steam engine. **b** An apparatus for producing a current of warm air.

fire escape. Any means or contrivance for facilitating escape from a burning building; esp.: **a** An arrangement of light iron ladders with landings, attached to the outside of a building. **b** An extensible portable ladder used by firemen on the outside of a building.

fire extinguisher. One that puts out, or extinguishes, fire; specif., a portable hand contrivance for ejecting water or some incombustible gas. A common form consists of a strong copper tank, lined with lead, containing a solution of sodium bicarbonate and a bottle of sulphuric acid arranged so that on turning a handle or reversing the tank the acid feeds automatically into the solution, generating large quantities of carbon dioxide and forcing a stream of highly carbonated water from an attached hose.

fire fan, *n.* **1.** A hand fire screen. *Obs.*
2. A blast apparatus for a portable forge.

fire′-fanged′ (fīr′făngd′), *p. a.* [See FANG, *v.*] Injured as by fire; scorched; — said of manure, grain, or cheese which has lost its goodness and acquired a smoky appearance, odor, or taste, in consequence of heat generated by decomposition or otherwise.

fire flag. **1.** A meteoric flash, as of lightning.
2. *Naut.* A flag flown as a signal of distress because of fire.

fire′flaught′ (fīr′flôt′; *Scot.* -flăkt′), *n.* [*fire* + *flaught* a flake, flash.] *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** Lightning, esp. a flash of lightning; a gleam, as of fire; flash.
2. The aurora borealis.

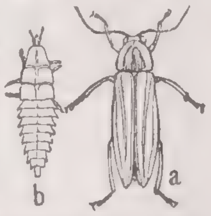

American Firefly *a* Adult Beetle of *Photuris pennsylvanica*; *b* Larva of another *Photuris*. Somewhat enlarged.

fire′fly′ (fīr′flī′), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz′). In popular language, any nocturnal winged light-producing insect. They are mostly beetles belonging to two families, Lampyridæ and Elateridæ, and hence are more correctly termed *fire beetles*, which name is, however, usually applied only to the large tropical species of the last-mentioned family. (See FIRE BEETLE.) The ordinary fireflies are small, rather elongated, flattened, soft-bodied beetles of the family Lampyridæ, the common North American species belonging to the genera *Photinus* and *Photuris*. They produce a bright, soft, intermittent light, without sensible heat, from an organ in the lower part of the abdomen. This organ appears to be a specialized part of the fat body, and is supplied with nerves and abundant tracheæ. The light is supposed by some to be caused by oxidation of a substance secreted by the cells. In many of these beetles the female is wingless; in some the larva is luminescent. These wingless females and larvæ are popularly termed *glowworms*.

fire′guard′ (fīr′gärd′), *n.* **1.** A protecting shieldlike wire screen or grating placed before or fitting over the front of an open fireplace. Cf. FENDER 1.
2. Land plowed or cleared as protection against forest or prairie fires.

fire house. **1.** A house with a fireplace, in distinction from outhouses. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A building housing fire-extinguishing apparatus. *U. S.*

fire iron. **1.** A piece of iron or steel on which to strike a light. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. *pl.* Utensils for a fireplace or grate, as tongs, poker, etc.

fire limits. The limits fixed by a town or city government within which no framed structure may be built and no building may have a shingled roof.

fire line. **1.** Usually in *pl.* Police barriers or lines about burning buildings.
2. *Forestry.* A belt of land from which trees and underbrush are burned off as a protection against forest fires.

fire′lock′ (fīr′lŏk′), *n.* An old form of gunlock, as the wheel lock or flintlock, which ignites the priming by a spark; hence, a gun having such a lock.

fire′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A gunner. *Obs.*
2. A man whose business is to extinguish fires; a member of a fire company.
3. A man who tends or serves fires; a stoker.
4. *Mining.* One who examines the workings of a mine to see that no fire damp is present and that conditions are safe. *Eng.*

fire′-new′, *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright; brand-new.
Your *fire-new* stamp of honor is scarce current. *Shak.*

fire pink. **a** A scarlet-flowered catchfly (*Silene virginica*) of the eastern United States. **b** The painted cup.

fire′place′ (fīr′plās′), *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire, usually an open recess in a wall; a hearth.

fire plug. A plug or hydrant for drawing water from the mains in a street, building, etc., for extinguishing fires.

fire pot. A pot that holds fire; specif.: **a** *Mil.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, formerly used as a missile in war. *Obs.* **b** The vessel which holds the fuel or fire in a furnace. **c** A crucible. **d** A solderer's furnace.

fire′proof′ (fīr′pro͞of′; 87), *a.* Proof against fire; relatively incombustible. *Fireproof* is often, if not generally, used,

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fir ball. = FIR APPLE.
fir balsam. = BALSAM FIR a.
fir beech. The linden. *Obs.*
fir bob. = FIR APPLE.
fire′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fire adjuster. One who adjusts claims against insurance companies for losses by fire.
fire ant. A stinging ant.
fire area. **a** Area subjected to a conflagration. **b** *Mil.* Area of land or water effectively covered by gun fire.
fire arrow. *Mil.* An arrow or dart with inflammable substances attached.
fire balloon. **a** A balloon raised in the air by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire placed in the lower part. **b** A balloon sent up at night with fireworks which ignite at a regulated height.
fire′bare′, *n.* [Cf. AS. *fȳrbǣr* fire bearing.] A beacon. *Obs.*
fire barrel. A cylinder containing combustibles, used on fire ships.
fire basket. A portable grate; a cresset.
fire beater. [Cf. BEET to mend.] A stoker. *Rare. Eng.*
fire′-bel′lied toad. A toad (*Bombinator igneus*) of central and eastern Europe, with red or orange patches on its under parts.
fire blast. A disease of plants, esp. of hops, causing them to appear scorched.
fire′blende′ (-blĕnd′), *n.* [G. *feuerblende*.] Pyrostilpnite.
fire blight. = PEAR BLIGHT.
fire board. *Mining.* A board displaying the word *fire* as a danger warning for fire damp.
fire′board′, *n.* A screen to close a fireplace when not in use.
fire′bolt′, *n.* A thunderbolt; lightning. — **fire′bolt′ed**, *a.*
fire boss. *Coal Mining.* = GASMAN, 2; FIREMAN, 4. *U. S.*
fire′brat′, *n.* [*fire* + *brat*.] A thysanurous insect (*Thermobia domestica*) of the Lepismatidæ, of Europe and America, that lives about fireplaces and ovens.
fire′break′, *n.* A plowed or cleared space made to check a forest or prairie fire. *U. S.*
fire bridge. See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 d.
fire brigade. An organized body of firemen.
fire bug. Incendiary; pyromaniac. *U. S.*
fire cherry. The wild red cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*).
fire churn. = FIRE DRILL a.
fire cock. A cock to furnish water for extinguishing fires.
fire command. *Mil.* In the United States coast artillery, a group of guns or batteries under the immediate effective command of one officer; the lowest tactical unit of fire control.
fire commander. *Mil.* The senior officer of a fire command.
fire company. **a** A company of men organized for extinguishing fires. **b** A fire-insurance company. *Chiefly Eng.*
fire′crest′ (-krĕst′), *n.* A small European kinglet (*Regulus ignicapillus*), with a bright red crest; — called also **fire′-crest′ed wren.**
fire cross. See FIERY CROSS.
fired (fīrd), *a.* **1.** Tested, or purified, by fire; fiery. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* Represented as on fire; — said of a fire ball.
fire department. A municipal or town department in charge of public protection against fire.
fire eating. Practice or principles of a fire eater.
fire edge. The edge of a weapon tempered by fire; fiery spirit. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fire′-eyed′, *a.* Having glowing eyes.
fire′fang (-făng′), *n.* [See FANG, *v.*] State of being scorched or overheated. — *v. t.* To subject to fire; singe; scorch.
fire finch. Any weaver bird of the genus *Euplectes*; — so called from its red colors.
fire′fish′, *n.* Any of several singular marine fishes of the genus *Pterois*, family Scorpænidæ, of the Indo-Pacific region. They are usually largely red, and have very large spinose pectoral and dorsal fins.
fire flair *or* **flare**. A ribbon fish (*Trygon pastinaca*).
fire′flame′, *n.* The European band fish (*Cepola rubescens*).
fire′flirt′, *n.* The European redstart.
fire′-free′, *a.* Fireproof. *Obs.*
fire gilding. *Fine Arts.* A mode of gilding with an amalgam of gold and quicksilver, the latter metal being driven off by heat. Hence **fire gilt.**
fire grass. The parsley piert.
fire grenade. A hand grenade.
fire hangbird. The Baltimore oriole.
fire hearth. **1.** A hearth.
2. A cooking range for ships.
fire hook. **1.** A strong hook for tearing down buildings, beams, etc., in case of fire.
2. A hook for raking a furnace fire.
fire′-hot′, *a.* Hot as fire.
fire hunt. A night hunt in which torches or other lights are used.
fire′-hunt′, *v. i.* To engage in a fire hunt.
fire insurance. See INSURANCE.
fire lane. = FIRE LINE, 2.
fire′-leaves′, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Any of several species of *Plantago*, esp. *P. media*. **b** The blue scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*).
fire′less, *a.* See -LESS.
fire′light′, *n.* **1.** The light of a domestic or camp fire. *Obs.*
2. Lightning; aurora borealis.
fire lighter. A composition used for kindling a fire.
fire′like, *a.* See -LIKE.
fire′ling, *n.* See -LING.
fire′ly, *a.* Ardent. *Obs.* — *adv.* Ardently; eagerly. *Obs.*
fire main. A pipe for water to be used in putting out fire.
fire′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fire marble. = LUMACHEL.
fire′mas′ter, *n.*, *or* **fire master.** **a** *Mil.* An artillery officer who formerly supervised the making of fireworks. *Obs.* **b** One who directs firemen.
fire mist. *Astron.* Quasi-nebulous light resolvable into stars.
firen, *a.* [AS. *fȳren*.] Full of fire; flaming. *Obs.*
Fire Nation. See MASCOUTEN.
fire net. A net to catch a person who jumps from a burning building.
fire office. A fire-insurance office. *Eng.*
fire′-on-the-moun′tain, *n.* = POINSETTIA, 2.
fire opal. = GIRASOL.
fire pan. A pan for holding or conveying fire; esp., the receptacle for the priming of a gun.
fire pike. A poker; a pike carrying combustibles. *Obs.*

G H I J K L M

in a comparative sense, of slow-burning structures or materials or those difficult to ignite. Its general meaning as applied to a residence, a modern office building, an ordinary safe, and a bank vault, represents varying degrees of immunity from fire.

fire'proof [illegible] — FIRE'PROOFER [illegible] FIRE'PROOFING. [illegible] fireproof.

fire'proof ing. *n.* Act or process of rendering anything fireproof; also, the materials used in the process.

fir'er (fir'ẽr), *n.* One that fires; one who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

fire'-rais ing. *n.* *Scots Law.* The unlawful and willful burning of property, including arson. — **fire'-rais er.** *n.*

fire reel. A reel or spool for a fire hose; also, such a reel mounted on a cart for portability.

fire'room (fir'rōōm'), *n.* A room containing a fireplace or a furnace; a stokehole; also, a fire box or chamber.

fire screen. 1. A screen to intercept the heat of a fire. 2. A fire guard. 3. A woolen screen in the passage to a powder magazine.

fire set. A set of fire irons; tongs, shovel, and poker.

fire ship. A vessel carrying combustibles or explosives, sent among the enemy's ships or works to set them on fire.

fire'side (fir'sīd'), *n.* A place near the fire or hearth, esp., the sides of the fireplace, where seats were formerly placed; hence, home; domestic life or retirement. — **fire'sid er** (-sīd'ẽr), *n.* — **fire'side ship,** *n.*

fire spots. Reddish spots on the iris of the eye.

fire'stone (fir'stōn'), *n.* [AS. *fýrstān* [illegible] fire + stone.] 1. Iron pyrites, formerly used for striking fire; also, a flint. 2. A stone which will endure high heat; — applied esp. to a sandstone at the top of the upper greensand in the south of England, used for lining kilns and furnaces. 3. *Metal.* In a slag hearth, a plate of iron covering the front of the furnace except for a few inches of space between it and the bedplate.

fire stop. Any incombustible member or material used to fill or close open parts of a structure, to prevent the passage of fire. — **fire'-stop,** *v. t.*

fire thorn. A European rosaceous tree [illegible] somewhat resembling the hawthorn. It has escaped from cultivation in some parts of the United States.

fire tower. 1. A beacon tower used as a lighthouse. 2. A tower from which a watch for fires is maintained.

fire trap. A place, esp. a building, so constructed as to make escape especially difficult [illegible] in case of fire.

fire tree. a A myrtaceous tree (*Metrosideros tomentosa*) of New Zealand having very hard wood resembling lignum-vitae. b The [illegible] tulip.

fire tube. *Steam Boilers.* A tube which forms a flue.

fire walk. The ceremony or ordeal of walking through fire or upon stones heated by fire. It is performed by some of the Polynesians as a religious rite and in past ages was a recognized ordeal in Europe.

fire wall. *Arch.* A fireproof wall used as a fire stop.

fire'ward en (-wôr'd'n), **fire'ward** (fir'wôrd'), *n.* An officer who has authority to order precautions against fires or to direct in their extinguishment, as in towns or forests. [illegible]

fire water. Ardent spirits; — a name attributed to the American Indians, [illegible].

fire'weed (fir'wēd'), *n.* Any of several weeds troublesome in clearings or burned districts, as: a An American asteraceous weed [illegible]. b The great willow-herb [illegible]. c The Jimson weed. d The [illegible]. e The hoary plantain.

fire'wood (-wŏŏd'), *n.* 1. Wood for fuel. 2. The ironwood of the southeastern United States (*Cyrilla* [illegible]).

fire'work (-wûrk'), *n.* 1. *Obs.* a A furnace. b Work done by means of, or in the midst of, fire. 2. Usually in *pl.* A device for producing a striking display of light, or a figure or figures in plain or colored fire, by the combustion of materials that burn in some peculiar manner, as gunpowder, sulphur, metallic filings, and various salts. The most common feature of fireworks is a paper or pasteboard tube filled with the combustible material. A number of these tubes or cases are often combined so as to make, when kindled, a great variety of figures in fire, often variously colored. The skyrocket is a common form of firework. The name is also given to various combustible preparations used in war. In the daylight fireworks of the Japanese, use is made of bursting bombs of colored smoke or vapor which assumes various forms. 3. *pl.* A [illegible] display [illegible]. — **fire'work less,** *a.* — **fire'work y** (-wûr'kĭ), *a.*

fire'worm (-wûrm'), *n.* a The larva of a small tortricid moth which eats the leaves of the cranberry, so that the vines look as if burned. b A glowworm.

fire worship. Religious homage to fire or to a deity symbolized by fire.

fire worshiper or **worshipper.** One who worships fire, esp., a Gheber or Parsi.

fir'ing (fir'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FIRE. Specif.: *n.* 1. a Act of discharging a firearm, a mine, etc. b Act or mode of introducing fuel into the furnace and managing it. c Application of fire, as to a [illegible]. d [illegible] Exposure to intense heat in a kiln in order to harden or glaze. 2. Fuel; firewood or coal.

firing iron. An instrument used by veterinary surgeons in cauterizing. — **f. line.** *Mil.* the main body of troops engaged in fire action, with the effective range of the enemy, or the position held by such body at any given moment. [illegible] are a measure of [illegible] In the rear are, normally, the supports and the reserves, which are generally [illegible] moved up in extended order. Artillery, [illegible] is not generally considered as forming part of the firing line, whatever its actual position. — **firing order,** the order in which the explosion or working strokes occur in a multiple-cylinder internal-combustion engine. — **f. party.** *Mil.* a squad detailed to fire a volley over the grave of one buried with military honors, or to shoot one sentenced to be shot. — **f. pin,** in the breech mechanism of a firearm, the pin which strikes the head of the cartridge and explodes it.

firk (fûrk), *v. t.*; FIRKED (fûrkt); FIRK'ING. [Cf. ME. *ferken* to drive, proceed, [illegible]] 1. To bring; to convey; to help on; to urge; drive. *Obs.* 2. To cheat; to get dishonestly; to contrive. *Obs.* 3. To beat; strike; [illegible].

firk (fûrk), *v. i.* 1. To move quickly; to hasten; also, to be lively or frisky. *Obs.* 2. To move jerkily; to fidget. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fir'kin (fûr'kĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *vierde* fourth (fr. *vier* four) — *kin.* See FOUR.] 1. A small wooden vessel or cask of indeterminate size, — used for butter, lard, etc. 2. A measure of capacity of various values, usually the fourth part of a barrel. The English firkin is now [illegible] gallons [illegible] and a firkin of [illegible] with the commodity, a firkin of butter being [illegible].

fir'lot (fûr'lŏt), *n.* [illegible] the fourth part of a boll of grain, Icel. *fjórði* fourth and *hlutr* lot, share, part.] 1. An old dry measure of Scotland, the fourth part of a boll. See BOLL. 2. A vessel holding or used to measure a firlot.

firm (fûrm), *a.*; FIRM'ER (-ẽr); FIRM'EST. [ME. *ferme*, F. *ferme*, fr. L. *firmus*; [illegible] support, hence orig. [illegible] Cf. FARM, THRONE.] 1. Fixed; hence, closely compressed; compact; substantial; solid; — applied to the matter of bodies; as, firm flesh, firm muscles, firm wood. 2. Not easily moved, shaken, excited, or disturbed; unchanging in purpose; fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily [illegible] unalterable [illegible]; as, firm nerves; a firm seat in the saddle; a firm believer; a firm decree; firm friends.

3. Hence: a Secure in possession. — said of a person or thing. b [illegible].

4. Solid; — opposed to fluid; as, firm land. 5. Indicating firmness [illegible]. 6. *Com.* Steady; not fluctuating markedly, without downward tendency; — said of prices, a market, a period, etc.; hence, not declining in price, — said of commodities.

Syn. — Compact, dense, hard, stable, steady, secure, immovable; unwavering, rigid, unyielding, resolute, constant, determined. — FIRM, HARD, SOLID. FIRM, opposed to [illegible] suggests closeness or compactness of texture, or steadiness or consistency under pressure; HARD, opposed to soft, [illegible] implies impenetrability or relatively complete resistance to pressure; SOLID, opposed to fluid, [illegible] implies [illegible] of form and density of mass [illegible] the [illegible] of empty space; as, firm muscles, firm ground; hard as a rock, as steel; a solid globe, a solid ball of lead, solid rock. [illegible] firm implies stability, hardness, or resolution; hard, [illegible] of feeling [illegible] solid [illegible] solidity of purpose; as, a firm purpose, resolve, to guide with a firm hand; a hard master, a hard bargain, a hard eye; [illegible]. See DENSE, LASTING, FIRMNESS.

firm, *v. t.*; FIRMED (fûrmd); FIRM'ING. [ME. *fermen* to make firm, F. *fermer*, fr. L. *firmare* to make firm, fr. *firmus* firm. See FIRM, *a.*] 1. To make fast, to fix securely; to put in place firmly; to make solid or compact. 2. To fix; settle; confirm; establish. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* 3. To strengthen; support. *Obs.* or *Scot.* [illegible] 4. To fix or direct with firmness. *Obs.* 5. [Cf. FIRM, *n.*] To sign or validate (a document); to sign. *Obs.*

firm, *v. i.* 1. To become firm, fixed, solid, or compact. 2. [Cf. FIRM, *n.*] To sign a document. *Obs.*

firm, *n.* [It. *firma* the firm name, a confirming signature or subscription, or Sp. *firma* signature, firm, or Sp. *firma* signature; all fr. LL. *firmare* to sign, confirm, fr. L., to make firm, fr. *firmus* firm. See FIRM, *a.*] 1. Signature; sign manual. *Obs.* 2. The name, title, or style under which a company transacts business; the firm name; hence, a partnership of two or more persons; a commercial house; as, the firm of Hope & Co. Under English and American laws firm is not recognized as a legal person distinct from the members composing it, but in Scots law and French law the firm is a legal person distinct from its members, though the individual partners may be charged in a lawsuit as obligants [illegible] against the firm. [illegible]

Syn. — Company, house, partnership.

fir'ma ment (fûr'mȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, fr. *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm. [illegible] See FIRM.] 1. The vault or arch of the sky; the heavens. The word came into English as a translation of the Latin [illegible] [illegible] of the Septuagint, meaning [illegible] "something solid, a foundation." [illegible] in the Hebrew [illegible] and [illegible] as expanse over the earth [illegible]. The earth was regarded by the ancient Hebrews as a flat expanse [illegible] over which the heavens formed a hollow vault . . . This vault was thought to be solid and was spoken of as a *firmament.* [illegible]

2. *Old Astron.* The orb of the fixed stars; the eighth and outermost celestial sphere. Sometimes, any of the crystalline spheres; as, the first firmament or primum mobile.

3. Fixed foundation; established basis. *Obs.*

4. The act or process of making firm or strengthening. *Obs.*

5. The jeweled bands of pins for a headdress. *Obs.*

fir ma men'tal (fûr'mȧ-mĕn'tăl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions. *Dryden.* 2. Of or pertaining to support or strengthening. *Rare.*

fir'man (fûr'măn; fẽr-män'), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Per. *fermān*.] In Turkey and some other Oriental countries, a decree or mandate issued by the sovereign; a royal order, license, or grant, — generally given for special objects, as to a traveler to insure him protection and assistance.

firm'er (fûr'mẽr), *n.* [F. *fermoir*; cf. OF. *formoir*.] *Mech.* Designating a chisel, gouge, or the like, short in length and adapted for heavier work than the longer paring tools, being usually driven by a mallet or framing hammer. — *n.* A firmer chisel. See CHISEL, *Illust.*

Fir mi ster'ni a (fûr'mĭ-stûr'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *firmus* strong + *sternum*.] *Zool.* A suborder of Anura in which in the adult state the epicoracoids of the two sides meet in the median ventral line. Cf. ARCIFERA. — **fir mi ster'nal** (-năl), *a.* — **fir mi ster'ni al** (-nĭ-ăl), **fir mi ster'nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

firm'ness, *n.* State or quality of being firm.

Syn. — FIRMNESS, CONSTANCY. FIRMNESS is esp. a quality of the will and suggests resolution; CONSTANCY (see CONSTANT) [illegible] to the affections and principles, and implies steadfastness and fidelity, often fortitude or endurance; as, "Ethel . . . has such firmness and resolution of character that if she has once determined to conquer any inclination of that sort, I am sure she will master [illegible]" (*Thackeray*); "the bewildering [illegible]" (*W. Pater*); "Such as have passed through years of calamity bear up, with a mode and [illegible] against the heaviest [strokes]." See FIRM.

fir'ry (fûr'ĭ), *a.* Made of fir; abounding in firs.

first (fûrst), *a.* [ME. *first*, *ferst*, AS. *fyrst*; akin to Icel. *fyrstr*, Sw. & Dan. *förste*, OHG. *furist*, G. *fürst* prince; a superlative form of E. *por*, *fore.* See FORE, FORM; cf. FORMER, FOREMOST.] Preceding all others; first in time or a series, position, or rank; — used as an ordinal of *one*; as: a Earliest in time or succession; — said of either the past or future; as, he was the *first* to come; the *first* train leaves at noon; it will be my *first* voyage; the *first* year of independence. b Foremost in position; in front of, or in advance of, all others; as, the *first* rank of the company; the horse ran *first* in the race. c Foremost in rank, importance, or worth; chief; supreme; as, of the first importance. "To the memory of the man, *first* in war, *first* in peace, and *first* in the hearts of his countrymen." *Henry Lee, Eulogy on Washington.* d In titles of officers and officials, having precedence over colleagues of the same general designation; as, *first* vice president; *first* secretary of embassy; *first* sergeant; *first* violin.

Syn. — Primary, pristine, primitive, primeval, pristine, highest, chief, principal, foremost.

at first blush, or **at the first blush,** at the first appearance, view, or consideration. "At the *first blush*, we thought they had been ships come from France." *Hakluyt.* This phrase [illegible]. — **at f. hand,** from the original source; without intermediation, of an agent; as, he got it *at first hand.* — **f. aid.** *Metaph.* = ACTUS PURUS. — **f. aid,** more or less skilled emergency treatment given to sufferers from accident, cuts, etc., before regular medical or surgical care can be given to the case. — **f. base.** *Baseball,* the base that must be touched first by a base runner. Also, the player whose position includes it; — called also *first baseman.* — **f. baseman.** See BASEBALL. — **f. board.** *Exchanges.* a The first of a number of calls of bonds, stock, or produce. b *New York Stock Exchange.* The printed list of the sales from 10 A. M. to 12 M. — **f. brass.** *Metals.* See SPECULUM. — **f. cause.** *Metaph.* a Prime mover; primum mobile. b The great first cause, God, the Creator of all. c The self-active being to which, it is sometimes held, every chain of causes must go back, on the ground that to deny this is to deny all causality, because it is to make every link in the chain an effect that derives its causality from beyond; and if there be no first active efficient cause, all the effects, in infinite series, are without a cause, and hence they are no effects. See CAUSE, *n.* — **f. chop,** first-class; — a term brought into China by Anglo-Indians. — **f. class,** a place in the highest, or first, class in a college or university examination; also, one who takes such a place. — **f. coat.** a *Plastering.* The solid foundation of coarse stuff. It is thick, and crossed with lines, so as to give a bond for the next coat. b *Painting.* The first layer of paint. — **F. Consul,** *F. Hist.*, Napoleon Bonaparte. See CONSUL, [illegible]. — **f. cost,** the cost at which a thing is acquired or produced, without including any subsequent expenses, as for storage, handling, loss of interest, etc. — **f. cousin.** See COUSIN, 1. — **F. Covenant,** the Band, [illegible] the covenant made in 1557 by some of the most powerful Scottish barons and by many lesser nobles to support the Reformation. [illegible] Covenant [illegible] Scotland. — **F. day,** Sunday; — so called, chiefly by the Society of Friends. — **f. derived assemblage,** *Math.*, the assemblage of all the limit points of an assemblage. — **f. second,** etc., **intention.** first, second, etc., intention. See INTENTION. [illegible] — **F. Empire,** the French empire under Napoleon I. — **f. floor.** a The ground floor. [illegible] b The first floor above the ground floor. *Brit.* — **f. form.** a The lowest form in a school arranged after English custom. b *Print.* The form printed first, generally containing the first page of the sheet. — **f. fruits.** a The fruits of the season earliest gathered. [illegible]

fire quarters. [illegible] fire raft. [illegible] fire roll. [illegible] fire setting. [illegible] fire shovel. [illegible] fire slash. [illegible] fire'-slaught. [illegible] Fire'stone. [illegible]

[illegible] fire summer. [illegible] fire stick. [illegible] fire surface. [illegible] fire swab. [illegible] fire'tail. [illegible] fire taker. [illegible]

fire test. [illegible] fire tile. [illegible] fire tongs. [illegible] fire'trap. [illegible] fire'-tube boiler. [illegible] fire worker. [illegible] firk'in. [illegible] firk'er. [illegible] firm. [illegible]

[illegible] fir'ma ment [illegible] fir'ma nen [illegible]

[illegible] fir'man. [illegible] firme. [illegible] firm'ly. [illegible] firm'ness. [illegible] fir'ry. [illegible]

Fir'o la [illegible] [illegible]

est gathered: specif., those offered in the usage of the ancient Hebrews and other ancient nations to the Deity in acknowledgment of the gift of fruitfulness. **b** The income for the first year, formerly payable to a superior by every holder of a feudal or ecclesiastical benefice or an office of profit; — called also *primitiae, annalia,* or *annates.* Formerly first fruits were paid to the Pope by every new incumbent of a benefice in the papal patronage; but this payment was abolished in France in 1516, and in England during the reign of Henry VIII., at which time the first fruits were transferred to the crown, being later placed in trust. See QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY. **c** The earliest products, effects, or results of any work, endeavor, process, etc. — **First Gentleman of Europe,** George IV., King (1820-30) of England; — so called on account of his position and personal attractions. — **F. Grenadier of France,** Latour d'Auvergne (1743-1800); — so called by Napoleon. — **f. growth,** *Forestry,* original growth; virgin timber. Cf. SECOND GROWTH. — **f. intention.** See INTENTION, *n.,* 6 & 7. — **f. lieutenant,** *Mil.,* an officer of the army or marine corps next in rank below a captain, usually assigned to a company, battery, or troop. See LIEUTENANT. — **f. light oil,** the first runnings in the fractionation of coal tar, up to about 105° C. — **f. mate,** an officer in a merchant vessel next in rank to the captain. — **f. mean line.** *Opt. Min.* See BISECTRIX. — **f. meridian.** *Geog.* = PRIME MERIDIAN. — **f. mortgage,** one which has priority as a lien over all other mortgages. — **f. name.** = CHRISTIAN NAME. — **f. nerve,** *Anat.,* specif., one of the first pair of cranial nerves; an olfactory nerve. — **f. night,** the night on which a theatrical performance first takes place at a given place; also, the performance itself. Hence, **first nighter,** one who is habitually present at first nights. — **f. number.** See LLOYD'S NUMBERS. — **f. officer.** *Naut.,* in the merchant service, the first mate. — **f. order reaction.** *Chem.* See REACTION. — **f. point,** *Astron.,* the westernmost point of a zodiacal sign. The *first point* of Aries (the vernal equinox) is the origin of right ascension and of celestial longitudes, whence they are counted eastward or contraclockwise. — **f. sergeant,** *Mil.,* the highest ranking sergeant in a company, battery, troop, etc. — **f. story.** = FIRST FLOOR. — **f. teller,** *Banking,* the paying teller. — **f. watch,** *Naut.,* the watch from eight to twelve at midnight; also, the men on duty during that time. — **f. water,** the highest quality or purest luster; — said of gems, esp. diamonds and pearls. — **the f.,** even one; even the first or as much as the first; the least; as, I had not *the first* desire for it; he was not guilty of *the first* offense. *U. S.*

first (fûrst), *adv.* **1.** Before any or some other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc.; — much used in composition.

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve. *1 Tim. ii. 13.*

2. For the first time.

For as you were when *first* your eye I eyed,
Such seems your beauty still. *Shak.*

3. In preference to anything else; sooner; rather than do, be, or suffer something; as, surrender? we will die *first.*

4. Originally; at first. *Obs.*

first and last, taking everything together; altogether; as, I saw much of him *first and last; first and last* it cost $50,000. — **f. or last,** at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers *first or last.* *Dryden.*

first, *n.* **1.** Anything that is first; the beginning.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the *first* and the last. *Rev. xxii. 13.*

2. a = FIRST CLASS; as, he took (or was) a *first* in classics. **b** The winning place in a race or other athletic contest; as, our team took six *firsts,* five seconds, and nine thirds.

3. *Music.* **a** The upper voice part of a duet, trio, etc. **b** The highest or chief voice or instrument of its class, as in a chorus or orchestra; the leader of a group of performers. **c** The prime, or unison. See INTERVAL.

4. *pl.* The finest grade of many articles of commerce, as sugar, lumber, butter, etc.

5. *Baseball.* First base.

6. The first year of a reign or the first day of a month.

at first, at the first, at the beginning or origin. — **f. of Aries,** *Astron.,* the first point of Aries. See FIRST POINT. — **f. of exchange.** See EXCHANGE, *n.,* 7 a.

first'-born', *a.* First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest; hence, most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.

first'-born', *n.* One that is first born; often, a first-born son; hence, an heir.

first'-class' (fûrst'klȧs'; 87), *a.* **1.** Of the best class; of the highest rank; in the first division; of the best quality; first-rate; as, a *first-class* telescope; *first-class* title.

2. Of or pertaining to the highest, most luxurious, or most expensive grade in a series; as, a *first-class* man (in university standing); a *first-class* railway carriage or ticket.

3. Of or pertaining to the lowest class, or first counting from the bottom; as, a *first-class* clerk, or one getting the lowest salary. *Rare. U. S.*

first'-class' mail. See under MAIL, a bag, etc.

first'-class', *adv.* By a first-class conveyance; with first-class accommodations, etc.; as, they travel *first-class.*

first'-hand' (-hănd'; 87), *adv.* At first hand; — written also *first hand.* — *a.* Obtained directly from the first, or original, source; hence, without the intervention of an agent; as, *first-hand* information.

first'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*first* + 1st *-ling.*] The first of a class or kind; the first produce, offspring, or result of anything; esp., the first-born of domestic animals.

first'ling, *a.* First of its kind; first produced or born.

first'ly (fûrst'lĭ), *adv.* In the first place; before anything else; first; — commonly used only in connection with other ordinal adverbs in *-ly,* as "secondly," "thirdly," etc. Many prefer the word *first* in this use.

first'-rate' (-rāt'; 87), *a.* Of the first rate; — more esp. applied to ships of war in the sense of size, armament, etc., rather than of excellence; hence, of the highest efficiency; of the most excellence; preëminent in quality, size, or estimation; extremely good.

first'-rate' (fûrst'rāt'), *adv.* Very or quite well. *Colloq.*

first'-rate' (fûrst'rāt'), *n.* Anything of the first rank or highest excellence; esp., a ship of war of the first rate.

firth (fûrth), *n.* [See FRITH.] *Geog.* A narrow arm of the sea; a frith; as, the *Firth* of Clyde.

fir wool. A fibrous substance obtained by pounding the leaves of certain coniferous trees, esp. of the Scotch pine.

fisc (fĭsk), *n.* [F. *fisc,* fr. L. *fiscus* basket, money basket, treasury.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* = FISCUS.

2. Any state or royal treasury; an exchequer.

3. (Usually *fisk.*) *Scots Law.* The public or crown treasury, to which estates escheat; — chiefly in the phrase "as to the *fisk*" (translating Lat. *quoad fiscum*); hence, esp. formerly, the estate of a rebel, or the crown's right to it.

fis'cal (fĭs'kăl), *a.* [F. *fiscal,* L. *fiscalis,* fr. *fiscus.* See FISC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

2. Of or pertaining to financial matters generally.

Syn. — See FINANCIAL.

fiscal year, *Com.,* the year by or for which accounts are reckoned, or the year between one annual time of settlement, or balancing of accounts, and another. Unless otherwise specified the fiscal year regularly ends December 31. The government *fiscal year* in Great Britain and in the German Empire ends March 31, in the United States June 30, in France December 31.

fis'cal, *n.* **1.** An exchequer or state treasury. *Obs.*

2. A treasurer. *Obs.*

3. The procurator fiscal. *Scot.*

4. a In some European countries, and their past or present colonies, one of various officials of different ranks, having more or less the character of public prosecutors, as in Spain or Portugal the king's solicitor or attorney general. **b** *Hist.* In the Holy Roman Empire, the highest imperial law officer. **c** In Holland and Dutch colonies, a kind of magistrate having cognizance of revenue offenses. **d** (*pron.* fēs-käl') In the Philippines, a provincial officer who represents his province and the central government as a prosecuting attorney in a court of first instance.

fis-cal'i-ty (fĭs-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *fiscalité.*] Excessive regard for financial considerations; spirit of gain.

fis'cal-ize (fĭs'kăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To subject to fiscal control; to take charge of or manage as a source of revenue. — **fis'cal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

fis'cus (fĭs'kŭs), *n.* [L., lit., a basket.] *Rom. Hist.* The public treasury; esp., under the Empire, the one of the three branches of the public treasury most under imperial control. It was devoted especially to military purposes, provincial administration, the emperors' gifts to charitable uses, the providing of grain and water for Rome, and, apparently, to some extent to the support of the imperial household. It was called in full **fis'cus Cæ'sa-ris** (sē'zȧ-rĭs). Cf. ÆRARIUM. It later absorbed the imperial revenues of the other branches of the treasury.

fis'e-tin (fĭs'ē-tĭn; fĭ-sē'tĭn), *n.* [G. *fisetholz* a species of fustic.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline coloring principle, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, obtained from fustet.

fish (fĭsh), *n.* [F. *fiche* peg, mark, fr. *ficher* to fix.] A counter, used in various games, sometimes shaped like a fish.

fish, *n.; pl.* FISHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), *or, collectively,* FISH. [ME. *fisch, fisc, fis,* AS. *fisc;* akin to D. *visch,* OS. & OHG. *fisk,* G. *fisch,* Icel. *fiskr,* Sw. & Dan. *fisk,* Goth. *fisks,* L. *piscis,* Ir. *iasc.* Cf. PISCATORIAL, GRAMPUS, PORPOISE. In some cases, such as *fish* joint, *fish*plate, this word has prob. been confused with *fish,* fr. F. *fiche* a peg.] **1.** In the broadest sense, a designation of almost any exclusively aquatic animal, vertebrate or invertebrate.

☞ This usage is technically obsolete and is becoming rare among educated people except in certain general phrases, but survives in compound terms, as shell*fish,* star*fish,* cuttle*fish,* and others.

2 Any of numerous completely aquatic, water-breathing craniate vertebrates having the limbs (when present) developed as fins, and in the more typical forms an elongated or somewhat fusiform body commonly covered with scales or plates and ending in a broad vertical caudal fin. The fishes are divided into several classes in many recent classifications; in older or more conservative classifications, they are all placed in the class *Pisces.* (See PISCES.) The chief and commonly the only breathing organs of fishes are the gills (see GILL), attached to the branchial arches at the sides of the pharynx. Water is drawn in through the mouth and expelled through the clefts between the arches, aërating the blood circulating in the thin-walled gills. The heart has one auricle and one ventricle, the former sometimes partly divided. From the heart the blood passes by the ventral aorta to the gills, and from them to the various parts and organs, returning to the heart in a venous condition. Their blood is cold (in some large forms somewhat warm) and its red corpuscles are oval and nucleated. Both hepatic and renal portal systems of circulation are commonly present. There is often an air bladder (which see), sometimes having the function of an accessory breathing organ. Elongated fishes usually swim chiefly by undulations of the body; most short-bodied forms principally by means of the caudal fin, the other fins being used chiefly in balancing and controlling their movements (see FIN). Most fishes are oviparous, and the eggs are usually fertilized by the male after they are laid. The eggs are meroblastic and often produced in immense numbers. Many elasmobranchs and some other fishes are viviparous.

3. [*cap.*] *pl. Astron.* = PISCES.

4. The flesh of fish, used as food; — esp. in distinction from *flesh,* or the flesh of animals, and *fowl,* the flesh of birds.

5. *Naut.* **a** A purchase used to fish the anchor. **b** A piece of timber, somewhat in the form of a fish, used to strengthen a mast or yard.

6 A piece of wood, iron, or other rigid material fastened alongside another in order to strengthen it, or across two butting or overlapping pieces to make a joint; a fishplate.

fish of paradise. = PARADISE FISH.

fish (fĭsh), *v. i.;* FISHED (fĭsht); FISH'ING. [ME. *fischen, fisshen, fissen,* AS. *fiscian;* akin to G. *fischen,* OHG. *fiscōn,* Goth. *fiskōn.* See FISH the animal.] **1.** To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing a net; — often with *for.*

2. To search (for) anything hidden or buried with hook, dredge, extended arm, etc.; as, to *fish* for pearls or sunken treasure.

3. To seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth; — often with *for;* as, to *fish* for compliments, information, etc. "Any [illegible]" *Swift.*

4 To be adjusted so as to catch fish; — said of a net, etc.

to fish broad, to fish on the sea beyond the three-mile limit.

fish, *v. t.* **1** To catch, or try to catch; to draw (*out* or *up*); to bring out of a deep or obscure place; as, to *fish* a salmon; to *fish* pearls; to *fish* a coin from one's pocket.

2 To try with a fishing rod; to fish in; as, to *fish* a stream.

3. To search by or as if by raking or sweeping. *Swift.*

4. To strengthen (a beam, mast, etc.), or unite end to end (two timbers, railroad rails, etc.) by bolting on a plank, [illegible]

5. *Naut.* To hoist the flukes of (an anchor) to the billboards.

6. To fertilize (land) with fish manure. *U. S.*

7. To draw or pull (electric wires through a conduit or between floors or walls) with a hook and line or wire.

to fish out, to exhaust the supply of fish in by fishing.

fish'a-ble (fĭsh'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be legally or profitably fished in; suitable for fishing; as, a *fishable* brook.

fish ball. Fish (usually salted codfish) shredded fine, mixed with mashed potato, and fried in the form of a round or flat cake. *U. S.*

fish'bone' (fĭsh'bōn'), *n.* **1.** A bone of a fish.

2. *Apiculture.* Undue thickness of the septum or midrib of a honeycomb.

fishbone tree. An araliaceous shrub or small tree *Pseu*[illegible] of New Zealand, having curiously toothed leaves.

fish crow. A rather small species of crow (*Corvus ossifragus*), found on the Atlantic coast of the United States, chiefly south of New England. It feeds largely on fish.

fish'-cul'tur-ist, *n.* A person expert or engaged in the propagation of fishes.

fish day. A day on which fish is eaten in place of flesh in accordance with custom or ecclesiastical rule; a fast day.

fish'er (fĭsh'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *fiscere.*] **1.** One that fishes; esp., a person, animal, or vessel engaged or employed in fishing.

2. A carnivorous animal (*Mustela pennantii*) of the weasel family, of the boreal part of eastern North America, extending southward in the Allegheny Mountains, and represented in western North America by an allied variety. It becomes about three feet long and is dark brown (in parts almost black), with a long bushy tail. In habits it is largely arboreal, and it avoids settled regions.

fish'er-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One whose occupation is to catch fish; also, a ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod fishery.

fish'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act, process, occupation, or season of taking fish or other sea products; fishing.

The fishermen . . . who collect in large numbers during the great cod and herring *fisheries.* *H. W. Smyth.*

2. A place for catching fish or taking other sea products; as, the pearl *fisheries;* an oyster *fishery;* a salmon *fishery.*

3. *Law.* The right to take fish at a certain place, or in particular waters, esp. by drawing a seine or net; — called a **several fishery,** when founded on ownership of the underlying soil, and therefore exclusive; **free fishery,** when an exclusive privilege, derived from royal or public grant, to fish in public waters, and independent of the soil; and a **common fishery,** when a right enjoyed in common with others to fish in public waters. By the English common law the crown has by prerogative the right of fishery in all tidal waters to a distance three miles from the shore; in nontidal waters the right of fishery belongs to the owner of the land under the water, or to the riparian owner. In the United States the rights of fishery over navigable and nonnavigable waters generally similarly belong respectively to the State and the private owners.

The distinction between several and free *fisheries* has always been uncertain. Blackstone's opinion was that several *fishery* implied a *fishery* in right of the soil under the water, while free *fishery* was confined to a public river and did not necessarily comprehend the soil. He is supported by later writers, such as Woolrych and Paterson. On the other hand, the opinions of Coke and Hale are opposed to this view. [illegible]

4. A fishing establishment; a group of fishermen.

fish flour. **1.** Fish dried and pulverized to a substance like flour and used as food.

2. A dry fertilizer made of fish.

fish fly. Any of various neuropterous insects of the family Sialidæ, having aquatic larvæ, esp. those of the genus (*Chauliodes*), resembling but smaller than the hellgramite fly.

fish fungus. **a** A phycomycetous fungus (*Saprolegnia* [illegible]) which attacks living fish, esp. young salmon in hatcheries. **b** A [illegible] (*[illegible]cena*) sometimes appearing on salted codfish.

fish geranium. A species of *Pelargonium* (*P. inquinans*) with velvety leaves and scarlet flowers. It is an ancestor of the garden geranium. See GERANIUM, 2, and PELARGONIUM.

fish hawk. The osprey.

fish'hook' (fĭsh'ho͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A hook for catching fish.

2. *Naut.* A large hook with a pendant, to the end of which the fish tackle is hooked in fishing an anchor.

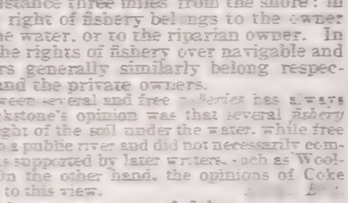

Forms of Fishhooks. 1. 1 Limerick; 2 Kirby; 3 Carlisle; 4 Kendal Sneck Bent; 5 Sproat; 6 Aberdeen.

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first, *v. t.* To move, or propose (a resolution, etc.). *Obs. or R.*
first'en. ÷ [illegible]
first'en, *a.* First. *Obs. Scot.*
first'er, *a.* **a** Former; earlier. *Obs.* **b** First. *Dial. Eng.*
first'-foot', *n.* The first person to enter a house after the beginning of the year; the first person met on starting on a journey. *Scot.* [illegible] *Primary.* *Obs.*
first'hood, *n.* Also **firsthede** [illegible]
first'-set'ter or'der. [illegible]
first'ly, *n.* The first division of a sermon, dissertation, or the like; as, he finished his *firstly* [illegible]
first'most. [illegible]
first'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
first'-rate'ly, *adv.* of FIRST-RATE.
first'-rate'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
first'-rat'er (-rāt'ẽr), *n.* A first-rate person or thing.
first'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
firth [illegible] wooded tract.] A wooded country [illegible] forest; coppice. *Archaic or North of Eng.*
fir'tile. ÷ FERTILE.
fir'-wool oil. See [illegible]
fir'y (fīr'ĭ). *Obs. or Dial. var.* of FIERY.
firze. ÷ FURZE.
fis. ÷ FISH.
fis'cal-ly, *adv.* of FISCAL.
fis'cel-la, *n.* [L. *fiscella.*] A little or diminutive basket. *Obs.*
fisch. ÷ FISH.
fisch'er-ite (fĭsh'ẽr-īt). [After G. *Fischer* von Waldheim, a Russian.] *Min.* A green [illegible] phosphate of aluminium. [illegible] small crystals and drusy crusts.
fise, *n.* **fise dog.** = FICE.
fis'gig. Var. of FIZGIG.
fish'back', *n.* *Naut.* A small line on the fishhook to aid in hooking it on the anchor's fluke.
fish beam. *Mech.* A beam one [illegible] whose sides [illegible] (commonly the under one) swells out like the belly of a fish.
fish'-bel'lied, *a.* Bellying or swelling out on the under side.
fish'-bel'ly rail. *Railroads.* A kind of rail with stiffening ledges on the under side.
fish'ber-ry, *n.* The cocculus indicus.
fish block. See FISH TACKLE.
fish'bolt', *n.* A bolt for fastening a fish or fishplate; specif., *Railroads,* a bolt joining two opposite fishplates through a rail.
fish boom. *Naut.* A boom rigged out for fishing the anchor, etc.
fish cake. See FISH BALL.
fish car. A car for fish (see [illegible]).
fish carle. A fisherman. *Scot.*
fish carrier. 1. A vessel which carries fish to market.
2. A case in which fish are transported alive.
fish coop. 1. A fishpot.
2. A box over a hole in the ice used in spearing fish. *U. S.*
fish crane. The yellow-crowned night heron. *Local, U. S.*
fish davit. *Naut.* A davit formerly used to raise the fluke end of an anchor. Cf. CAT DAVIT.
fish dinner. A dinner in which fish predominates.
fish duck. A merganser.
fished (fĭsht), *a.* Supplied with fish. [*Rare.*]
fish'er-ess, *n., fem.* of FISHER.
fish'er-man's bend. See KNOT.
fish'et, *n.* A little fish.
fish'eye', *n.* A diamond cut too thin for proper brilliancy.
fish'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Wall-eyed.
fish'-fag', *n.* A fishwife. *Eng.*
fish fall. *Naut.* The tackle depending from a fish davit.
fish flake. A frame on which fish are dried. *U. S.*
fish fry. A picnic at which fish are caught, cooked, and eaten. *Local, U. S.*
fish'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
fish'garth', *n.* A dam or weir in a river or on the seashore for keeping fish or taking them.
fish'gig', *n.* Perversion of FIZGIG. [illegible]
fish globe. A glass globe in which live fishes are kept.
fish grass. = WATER SHIELD.
fish guano. Fish fertilizer.
fish'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

fish'i-fy (fĭsh'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; FISH'I-FIED (-fīd); FISH'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To change to fish; to make like a fish.

fish'ing (fĭsh'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FISH. Specif.: *vb. n.* A place for fishing, or the right of taking fish; a fishery.

fishing banks, a plateau under the sea at a comparatively small depth where fish frequently gather in schools, as the Banks of Newfoundland or George's Banks. — **f. cat**, a wild cat (*Felis viverrina*) of southeastern Asia, which feeds mainly on fish and mollusks. It is grayish or reddish in color, with dark stripes and spots. — **f. duck**, a merganser. — **f. eagle**. **a** A fish hawk. **b** A large, fish-eating eagle (*Polioaëtus ichthyaëtus*) of India and Celebes, which resembles the fish hawk in habits. — **f. float**, a scow, designed to be moved from one fishing ground to another, fishing with seines let down over a board apron sloping into the water. — **f. fly**, an artificial fly for fishing. — **f. frog**, the angler fish. — **f. net**, a net of various kinds for catching fish, including the bag net, casting net, drag net, landing net, seine, shrimping net, trawl, etc. — **f. rod**. **a** A rod for catching fish. **b** The trolley pole of an electric trolley car. *Slang.* — **f. tackle**, apparatus used in fishing, as hook, line, rod, etc. — **f. wand**, a fishing rod. *Scot.*

fish joint. A joint formed by a plate or pair of plates fastened upon two meeting beams, plates, etc., at their junction; — used largely in connecting the rails of railroads.

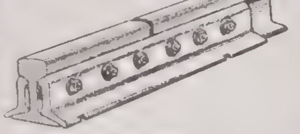
Fish Joint.

fish killer. Any of certain very large and powerful predaceous heteropterous insects, aquatic in both the larval and adult states, which with a few smaller forms constitute the family Belostomatidæ, syn. *Belostomidæ.* They are destructive to small fishes and other animals. The adults fly well and are often attracted by bright lights, whence they have been called *electric-light bugs. Belostoma americana* and *Benacus griseus* are the largest common American species. They become over two inches long.

fish louse. In a broad sense, any of various small crustaceans parasitic on fishes, as the carp lice, but more especially applied to certain of the true copepods found on the skin or gills or in the mouth of various fishes, which exhibit varying degrees of degeneration in the adult state, due to their parasitic habits. *Lernæa* is an example. See ICHTHYOPHTHIRA.

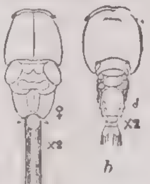
Fish Lice. *a Pandarus; b Nogagus latreillii.* From a shark.

fish mold *or* **mould**. Any fungus of the order Saprolegniales.

fish'mon'ger (fĭsh'mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in fish.

fish moth. A small, wingless, silvery, thysanurous insect of the genus *Lepisma;* esp., *L. saccharina*, found about houses and sometimes injurious to sized papers, starched clothes, etc. It is called also *silver fish.* See LEPISMA, *Illust.*

fish oil. Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as whales, seals, sharks, from cods' livers, etc.

fish'plate' (fĭsh'plāt'), *n.* *Mech.* A plate used as a fish (def. 6), esp. in joining abutting railroad rails.

fish poison. Any of a large number of plants possessing the property of killing or stupefying fish, as the Jamaica dogwood, the cocculus indicus, the red buckeye, etc.

fish'skin' (fĭsh'skĭn'), *n.* **1**. The skin of a fish (sometimes specif. of the dogfish, or shark, used for polishing wood).
2. *Med.* = ICHTHYOSIS.

fish story. An extravagant or incredible story. *Colloq.*

fish tackle. A tackle or purchase used to raise the flukes of the anchor up to the gunwale. The block used is called the *fish block.*

fish'tail' (fĭsh'tāl'), *a.* **a** Like the tail of a fish; acting, or producing something, like the tail of a fish. **b** A fish moth.

fishtail burner, a form of gas burner having two fine holes inclined toward each other, from which the gas issues. The two streams, on meeting, spread out to form a flat flame. — **f. palm**, any palm of the genus *Caryota;* — so called from the shape of the leaves. — **f. propeller**, a propeller with a single blade that oscillates like the tail of a swimming fish. — **f. wind**, a variable wind which blows toward the targets on a rifle range; — so named because its directions when plotted spread in a way suggesting the tail of a fish.

fish torpedo. A self-propelling submarine torpedo, usually resembling a cigar, or, vaguely, a fish, in shape.

fish'way' (fĭsh'wā'), *n.* Any contrivance to enable fish to pass around a fall or dam in a stream; a fish ladder.

fish wheel. A large revolving wheel, carrying a net or nets, used in the capture of salmon.

fish'wife' (fĭsh'wīf'), *n.; pl.* -WIVES' (-wīvz'). A woman who sells fish at retail.

fish wire. Steel wire used to hook on to and pull electric wires through a conduit or a partition, etc.

fish'y (fĭsh'ĭ), *a.*; FISH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FISH'I-EST. **1**. Consisting of fish; fishlike; having the qualities, taste, or odor, of fish; abounding in fish.
2. Extravagant; improbable. Cf. FISH STORY. *Colloq.*
3. Dull; vacant; lusterless; — said of the eyes or of a jewel.

fis'si- (fĭs'ĭ-). [L. *fissus*, p. p. of *findere* to cleave.] A combining form signifying *cleft, divided*, or indicating *fission.*

fis'sile (fĭs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fissilis*, fr. *fissus*, p. p. of *findere* to split. See FISSURE.] Capable of being split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, like wood, or along natural planes of cleavage, like crystals.

This crystal is a pellucid, *fissile* stone. *Sir I. Newton.*

fis-sil'i-ty (fĭ-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Quality of being fissile.
2. *Petrog.* A rock structure characterized by separation into parallel laminæ, as slate, schist, etc.

fis'sion (fĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *fissio.* See FISSURE.] **1**. A cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.
2. *Biol.* Reproduction by spontaneous division of the body into two parts, each of which grows into a complete organism. When occurring in cells or unicellular organisms it is identical with cell division. It is the common mode of reproduction among the bacteria and fission algæ (Schizophyta) and occurs in some of the lower multicellular animals. *Strobilation* and *gemmation* are forms of fission.

fission alga. *Bot.* Any alga of the class Schizophyceæ.

fission fungus. Any fungus of the class Schizomycetes, including the bacteria.

fis-sip'a-rism (fĭ-sĭp'ȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* [See FISSIPAROUS.] *Biol.* Reproduction by fission.

fis'si-par'i-ty (fĭs'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Fissiparism.
2. *Astron.* Division into two parts by fission, as of a nebula or plastic mass.

fis-sip'a-rous (fĭ-sĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*fissi-* + *-parous.*] *Biol.* Reproducing by fission. — **fis-sip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.*

Fis'si-pe'di-a (fĭs'ĭ-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *fissi-* + L. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Carnivora, including the land carnivores, as the dogs, cats, and bears; — opposed to *Pinnipedia.*

fis'si-ros'tral (-rŏs'trăl), *a.* [See FISSIROSTRES.] *Zoöl.* Having the bill broad and deeply cleft, so that the mouth when opened is very large, as in swifts and goatsuckers.

fissirostral barbets, *Zoöl.*, the barbets of the family Bucconidæ; the puff birds. See PUFF BIRD.

Fis'si-ros'tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *fissi-* + L. *rostrum* beak.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of birds having the bill deeply cleft, including the swifts, goatsuckers, swallows, and others. It is not a natural group.

fis'sur-al (fĭsh'ūr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a fissure or fissures.

fis'su-ra'tion (fĭsh'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Anat.* Act of dividing or opening, or state of being fissured.

fis'sure (fĭsh'ūr; 250), *n.* [L. *fissura*, fr. *findere, fissum*, to cleave, split; akin to E. *bite:* cf. F. *fissure.*] **1**. A narrow opening made by the parting of any substance; a cleft; as, the *fissure* of a rock. In *Anat.*, the term is applied specifically to the deep clefts separating the lobes of the liver and the parts of the brain, or dividing parts of the brain into lobes, and is distinguished from *sulcus*, which properly designates a shallow furrow, as those separating most of the convolutions. This distinction is not always observed, particularly of furrows of medium depth.
2. *Med.* A lesion, as of the skin in chapped lips, or of a bone fractured without complete separation of the parts.
3. Act of cleaving, or state of being cleft; cleavage.
4. *Her.* A bearing one fourth the width of a bend sinister.

fis'sure of Ro-lan'do (rō-lăn'dō) [after L. *Rolando* (1773-1831), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, the fissure separating the frontal from the parietal lobe in the cerebrum. — **f. of Syl'vi-us** (sĭl'vĭ-ŭs) [from *Sylvius*, L. name of Jacques *Dubois* (1478-1555), F. physician], *Anat.*, the deepest and most constant of the fissures on the cerebral hemispheres. It separates the frontal and parietal lobes from the temporal lobe.

fis'sure, *v. t. & i.*; FIS'SURED (-ūrd); FIS'SUR-ING. To break into fissures; to cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture.

Fis'su-rel'la (fĭs'ū-rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fissura* a fissure.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rhipidoglossate gastropod mollusks, having a conical or limpetlike shell with an opening at the apex. The species are called *keyhole limpets.* The genus is the type of a family, **Fis'su-rel'li-dae** (-ĭ-dē), some of which, as the genus *Emarginula*, have a marginal cleft or a slit instead of the apical opening.

Fissurella (*F. listeri*). Shell seen from above. Nat. size.

fissure needle. *Surg.* A spiral needle for uniting the gaping lips of wounds.

fissure vein. *Mining.* A crack in the earth's crust filled with mineral matter.

fist (fĭst), *n.* [See FEIST.] **1**. A breaking wind; a foul odor. *Obs.*
2. A puffball. *Obs.*, except in bull*fist*, puck*fist*, etc.
3. A small dog (not designating any particular breed); — also called *fice, fyste*, etc. Often applied in contempt to man.

fist (fĭst), *n.* [ME. *fist, fust*, AS. *fȳst;* akin to D. *vuist*, OHG. *fūst*, G. *faust*, and perh. to L. *pugnus* fist, Gr. πυγμή, πύξ with the fist. Cf. PUGNACIOUS, PYGMY.] **1**. The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm; the closed hand, esp. as clenched tightly for the purpose of striking a blow.
2. The hand when closed as if to grasp or grip; hence, clutch; grasp. *Archaic or Colloq.*

More light than culver in the falcon's *fist.* *Spenser.*

3. The hand, whether closed or not. *Now Colloq.*
4. Handwriting; the characteristics of one's writing. *Now Colloq.* "I knew thy friendly *fist.*" *Turberville.*
5. *Print.* The index mark [☞], used to direct special attention to the passage which follows. *Cant.*

fist (fĭst), *v. t.*; FIST'ED; FIST'ING. **1**. To strike with the fist.
2. To grip with the fist; to handle; as, to *fist* an oar.

fist'ic (fĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [From FIST.] Pertaining to boxing,
fist'i-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or to encounters with the fists; pugilistic; as, *fistic* exploits; *fistic* heroes. *Colloq.*

fist'i-cuff' (fĭs'tĭ-kŭf'), *n.* A cuff or blow with the fist or hand; *pl.*, a fight with the fists; boxing.

fist'i-cuff', *v. t. & i.*; FIST'I-CUFFED' (kŭft'); FIST'I-CUFF'ING. To cuff or strike with the fist; to resort to fisticuffs. — **fist'i-cuff'er** (-kŭf'ẽr), *n.* — **fist'i-cuff'er-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

fis'tu-la (fĭs'tū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L. Cf. FESTER.] **1**. A reed; a pipe.
2. A pipe for conveying water. *Obs.*
3. *Med.* An abnormal opening into a normal canal or organ, as into the rectum or the duct of a salivary gland; an abnormal narrow passage between an internal cavity and another cavity or the surface; as, a salivary *fistula.*
4. *Veter.* A deep-seated, very resistant, suppurative inflammation of the subcutaneous and intermuscular connective tissues of the region of the withers of the horse, the result of bruising and the invasion of pus-producing organisms.
5. *Eccl.* A tube, usually of gold or silver, through which communicants received the wine from the chalice; — formerly widely used in the Latin Church, but now only by the Pope in communicating.

Fis'tu-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fistula* pipe.] *Zoöl.* A genus of hemibranchiate fishes, the type of a small family, **Fis'tu-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lȧ-rī'ĭ-dē), structurally closely related to the sticklebacks, having the head prolonged into a tube, with the mouth at the extremity. The species inhabit warm seas and are among those termed *flutemouths.* — **fis'tu-la'ri-oid** (-lā'rĭ-oid; 115), *a. & n.*

Fistularia (*F. tabaccaria*). West Indies.

Fis'tu-li'na (-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fistula* pipe, tube.] *Bot.* A genus of boletaceous fungi allied to *Boletus*, but having the tubes individually distinct. *F. hepatica*, the beefsteak fungus, is the best-known species.

fis'tu-lous (fĭs'tū-lŭs), *a.* **1**. *Med.* Having the form or nature of a fistula; as, a *fistulous* ulcer.
2. Hollow, like a pipe or reed; fistulose.

fit (fĭt), *n.* [AS. *fitt* a song.] *Archaic.* **1**. A division of a poem or song; a canto, or a similar division of a ballad; a passus. "To play some pleasant *fit.*" *Spenser.*
2. A strain of music.

fit, *a.*; FIT'TER (-ẽr); FIT'TEST. [ME. *fyt*, of uncertain origin; cf. E. *feat* neat, elegant, well made, or Icel. *fitja* to web, knit, OD. *vitten* to suit, square.] **1**. Adapted to an end, object, or design; suitable by nature or by art; suited by character, qualities, circumstances, education, etc.; qualified; competent; worthy.

That which ordinary men are *fit* for, I am qualified in. *Shak.*
Fit audience find, though few. *Milton.*

2. Made to fit; of the right dimensions; close-fitting. *Obs.*
3. Conformed to a standard of duty, propriety, or taste; convenient; meet; becoming; proper.

Is it *fit* to say to a king, Thou art wicked? *Job* xxxiv. 18.

4. Prepared; ready; — commonly with *to* or *for.*

So *fit* to shoot, she singled forth among
Her foes who first her quarry's strength should feel. *Fairfax.*

5. Disposed; so affected as to be ready or about (to do or suffer something); as, I was so angry I was *fit* to strike him; he walked until he was *fit* to drop. *Now Colloq.*
6. In fine physical condition and training, — said of an athlete, race horse, etc.; hence, in good health; as, the bay gelding looked very *fit;* he has been ill, but is very *fit* again.

Syn. — Becoming, seemly, congruous, consonant, correspondent, adapted, prepared, qualified, competent, adequate; apt, pertinent, apposite. — FIT, SUITABLE, APPROPRIATE, PROPER. FIT implies adaptation, competence, or (frequently) conformity to a standard; SUITABLE suggests that which accords with or becomes (esp.) a position, occasion, or the like; APPROPRIATE emphasizes still more strongly fitness or propriety from the point of view of taste or good judgment; that is PROPER which is appropriate inherently or by common consent, or which is as it should be; as, "a soldier *fit* to stand by Cæsar" (*Shak.*); "*fit* audience . . . though few" (*Milton*); ornaments *suitable* to his rank, to speak with *suitable* formality; an *appropriate*

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fish'i-ly, *adv.* of FISHY.
fish'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fish'ing-ly, *adv.* of FISHING.
fish'-joint', *v. t.* To fasten with a fish joint.
fish kettle. A long kettle for boiling fish whole.
fish ladder. A series of steps in a dam which fish can leap in order to ascend falls in a river.
fish'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fish'let, *n.* See -LET.
fish'like', *a.* See -LIKE.
fish'line', *n.* A line used in fishing.
fish'ling, *n.* See -LING.
fish'man, *n.* A man having to do with the study, capture, sale, or consumption, of fish.
fish maw. The air bladder, or sound, of a fish.
fish meal. Fish flour.
fish'mouth', *n.* The turtlehead.
fish owl. Any of certain fish-eating owls of the Old World genera *Scotopelia* and *Ketupa*, esp. a large East Indian species (*K. ceylonensis*).
fish pass. A fish ladder or fishway.
fish pearl. An inferior artificial pearl consisting of a hollow glass ball or bead lined with silvery colored substance derived from the scales of certain fishes.
fish pendant. *Naut.* The pendant attached to the fishhook in a fish tackle.
fish plank. A board on which to plank fish.
fish pomace. Refuse of fish after the oil is expressed, used for fertilizer.
fish'pond', *n.* A pond having fish, esp. where fishes are bred.
fish'pool', *n.* A fishpond.
fish pot. A pot for catching crabs, lobsters, etc. — **fish'pot'ter**, *n.*
fish'pound', *n.* A net attached to stakes, for entrapping and catching fish; a weir. *Local, U. S.*
fish scrap. = FISH POMACE.
fish'sil'ver, *n.* A kind of old feudal payment. "The tenant may pay some small sums, but these are not regarded as the rent of his tenement. They bear English names; sometimes they seem to have their origin in the lord's jurisdictional powers rather than in his rights as a landowner, as when we read of tithingpenny, wardpenny, witepenny; sometimes they look like a return made to the lord, not for the tenement itself, but for rights over wastes and waters, as when we read of *fishsilver*, woodsilver, sedgesilver." *Pollock & Mait.*
fish slice. A broad knife for dividing fish at table.
fish slide. An inclined box set in a stream at a small fall, or ripple, to catch fish descending.
fisht. Fished. *Ref. Sp.*
fish tongue. *Dentistry.* An instrument used in extracting teeth; — alluding to its shape.
fish trowel. A fish slice.
fish warden. An officer whose duty is to enforce the laws relating to fish in a wild state.
fish'weir' (-wēr'), *n.* A fishgarth.
fish'-whole', *a.* Sound and healthy as a fish. *Obs.*
fish'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A fishwife.
fish'wood', *n.* **a** Strawberry bush. **b** Jamaica dogwood.
fish'works', *n. pl.* A place where fish products are handled; also, the appliances used in pisciculture. — **fish'work'er**, *n.*
fish'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* An earthworm; — from use as bait.
fisicien. ✝ PHYSICIAN.
fisike. ✝ PHYSIC.
fisk. Var. of FISC.
fisk, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *fjeska* to bustle about.] To run about; frisk; whisk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fisken. ✝ FISH, *v.*
fisle. Var. of FISSLE.
fisnamie, **fisonomie**. ✝ PHYSIOGNOMY.
fissar. ✝ FISHER.
fis'sate (fĭs'āt), *a.* [L. *fissus*, p. p. of *findere.*] Divided; fissured; as, *fissate* antennæ.
fisse, **fisshe**. ✝ FISH.
fis'sen-less. Var. of FOISONLESS.
fis'si-bil'i-ty (fĭs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*fissi-* + *-bility.*] Quality of being easy to split. *Rare.*
fis'si-cos'tate, *a.* [*fissi-* + *costate.*] Having the ribs divided.
fis'si-dac'tyl, **fis'si-dac'tyle** (-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [*fissi-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Having the digits cleft.
Fis'si-dens (fĭs'ĭ-dĕnz), *n.* [NL.; *fissi-* + L. *dens* tooth.] *Bot.* A large genus of mosses with simple or sparingly branched stems, two-ranked leaves, and 16 bifid teeth in the peristome.
fis'sil. Fissile. *Ref. Sp.*
fis'sile-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fis'si-lin'gual (fĭs'ĭ-lĭŋ'gwăl), *a.* [*fissi-* + *lingual.*] *Zoöl.* Having the tongue forked; of or pert. to the Fissilinguia.
Fis'si-lin'gui-a (-gwĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *fissi-* + L. *lingua* tongue.] *Zoöl.* A group of Lacertilia having the tongue forked, as the family Lacertidæ.
fission plant. = FISSION FUNGUS.
fis'si-pal'mate, *a.* [*fissi-* + *palmate.*] *Zoöl.* Semipalmate. — **fis'si-pal-ma'tion**, *n.*
fis'si-pa-ra'tion (fĭs'ĭ-pȧ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [See FISSIPAROUS.] *Biol.* Fissipation.
fis'si-pa'tion (fĭs'ĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.* *Biol.* Reproduction by fission.
fis'si-ped (fĭs'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [See FISSIPEDIA.] *Zoöl.* **1**. Having the toes separated to the base; cloven-footed.
2. Of or pert. to the Fissipedia. — *n.* One of the Fissipedia.
Fis-sip'e-da (fĭ-sĭp'ē-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Var. of FISSIPEDIA.
fis-sip'e-dal (fĭ-sĭp'ē-dăl; fĭs'ĭ-pĕd'ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Fissiped.
fis-sip'e-date (fĭ-sĭp'ē-dāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Fissiped.
fis'si-pede. Var. of FISSIPED.
fis'si-pe'di-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Fissiped.
fis'si-ros'trate, *a.* Fissirostral.
fis'sive (fĭs'ĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, fission.
fis'sle (fĭs''l), **fis'tle**, *v. i.* To fidget; to bustle about; to rustle; hiss; whistle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Fuss; fidgeting. *Scot.*
fis'sure-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fis'sur-i-form' (fĭsh'ūr-ĭ-fôrm'), *n.* Resembling a fissure in form.
fis'sur-y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in fissures.
fist'er (fĭs'tẽr), *n.* A blow with the fist. *Rare.*
fist'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
fis'ti-a'na (fĭs'tĭ-ā'nȧ; -ăn'ȧ), *n. pl.* [2d *fist* + *-ana.*] Pugilistic anecdotes, records, etc.
fis'tic, *n.* [Ar. *fistiq, fistuq*, fr. Per. *pistah.*] Pistachio. *Obs.*
fis'ti-cat'ing, *a.* Corrupt. of SOPHISTICATING. *Obs. or R.*
fist'i-fy (fĭs'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* To fisticuff. *Rare.*
fis'ti-nut', *n.* [Cf. Ar. *fistiq, fistuq.* See PISTACHIO.] A pistachio nut. *Obs.*
fist law. The law imposed by superiority in brute force; — translating G. *Faustrecht.*
fis'tle. ✝ FISTULA.
fis'tle, *v.* & *n.* See FISSLE.
fis'tle, *n.* A thistle. *Dial. Eng.*
fist mate. An opponent in a fist fight.
fis-tu'ca (fĭs-tū'kȧ), *n.* [L.] An instrument used by the ancients in driving piles.
fis'tu-la, *v. i.* To become a fistula. *Obs.*
Fis'tu-la'na (fĭs'tū-lā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fistula* a pipe, tube.] *Zoöl.* A genus of burrowing bivalve mollusks of the family Gastrochænidæ. They form a calcareous tube which stands upright in the sand or mud.
fis'tu-lar (fĭs'tū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *fistularis.*] Fistulous.
fis'tu-la-ry, *a.* Fistulous. *Obs.*
fis'tu-late (fĭs'tū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. L. *fistulatus* furnished with pipes.] To make or become hollow like a fistula. *Obs.*
fis'tu-late, **fis'tu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* = FISTULOUS.
fis'tu-la-tome', *n.* [*fistula* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument used in operations for fistula.
fis'tu-la'tous (fĭs'tū-lā'tŭs), *a.* Fistulous. *Rare.*
fis'tule (fĭs'tūl), *n.* [F.] A fistula.
fis'tu-li-form' (fĭs'tū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*fistula* + *-form.*] Of a fistular form; tubular; pipe-shaped.
fis'tu-lose' (-lōs'), *a.* [L. *fistulosus.*] Fistulous.
fist'y (fĭs'tĭ), *a.* **1**. Fistic.
2. Close-fisted; mean. *Colloq.*

address, costume, conduct *appropriate* to the occasion; to arrive at the *proper* time, her *proper* place is with her mother. See PERTINENT, ADEQUATE; cf. IMPROPER.

fit (fĭt), *v. t.*; FIT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151); FIT'TING. [Prob. fr. FIT, *a.*] **1.** To draw up in martial array. *Obs.*
2. To be suitable to; to answer the requirements of; to be correctly shaped and adjusted to; to befit; suit; as, if the coat *fits* you, put it on.
That's a bountiful answer that *fits* all questions. *Shak.*
3. To make fit or suitable; to adapt to the purpose intended; to qualify; to put into a condition of readiness.
The time is *fitted* for the duty. *Burke.*
The very situation for which he was peculiarly *fitted* by nature. *Macaulay.*
4. To cause to conform or be suited (to, *Obs.* for, into); as, to *fit* music to words; to *fit* conduct to circumstances.
5. To bring to a required form and size; to shape aright; to adapt to a model; to adjust; — said esp. of the work of a carpenter, machinist, tailor, etc., and often used with *on* or *to.*
The carpenter . . . marketh it out with a line; he *fitteth* it with planes. *Is.* xliv. 13.
6. To supply with something that is suitable or fit, or that is shaped and adjusted to the use required.
No milliner can so *fit* his customers with gloves. *Shak.*
7. To settle; determine. *Obs.*
8. To punish fittingly. *Obs. exc. Austral. & Dial. Eng.*
9. *Soap Making.* To subject (newly formed soap) to a process of treating with steam or water and allowing to stand, till a smooth texture (called the *fit*) is attained.
to fit out, to supply with necessaries or means; to furnish; equip; as, *to fit out* a privateer. — **to f. up**, to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person; to prepare; as, *to fit up* a room.

fit, *v. i.* **1.** To be proper, suitable, or becoming; to harmonize. "Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast." *Pope.*
2. To be adjusted to a particular shape or size; to suit; to be adapted; as, his coat *fits* very well.

fit, *n.* [From FIT, *v.*] **1.** The quality of being fit; adjustment; adaptedness, as of dress to the person of the wearer.
2. *Mach.* **a** Coincidence of parts in contact; tightness of adjustment of adjacent parts. When the parts are comparatively easy of adjustment, the *fit* is called a **snug fit** or **working fit**; if a part is a trifle larger than the hole it enters and has to be driven in, it is a **drive fit**, or **driving fit**; and if still more force has to be employed it is called a **force fit.** **b** A part upon which another part fits tightly.
3. A making fit; preparation, as for higher study; as, a *fit* for college. *Colloq., U. S.*
4. *Soap Making.* See FIT, *v. t.*, 9.

fit, *n.* [AS. *fit* strife, fight; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A painful, dangerous, exciting, or mortal, crisis or experience. *Obs.*
Curse on that cross, quoth then the Sarazin,
That keeps thy body from the bitter *fit.* *Spenser.*
2. A sudden and violent attack of a disorder; a stroke of disease, esp. epilepsy or apoplexy, which produces convulsions or unconsciousness; a convulsion; a paroxysm; hence, a period of exacerbation of a disease or physical disturbance; as, a *fit* of sickness; a *fit* of coughing.
And when the *fit* was on him, I did mark
How he did shake. *Shak.*
3. A mood, passing humor, or caprice of any kind; a temporary absorbing affection; an outburst; as, a *fit* of laughter.
The English, however, were on this subject prone to *fits* of jealousy. *Macaulay.*
4. A sudden and transitory effort, activity, inactivity, or motion; an impulsive and irregular action; as, a *fit* of industry; a *fit* of laziness.
A tongue of light, a *fit* of flame. *Coleridge.*
5. A brief period; a spell. "*Fits* of pleasure." *Swift.*
by fits, by fits and starts, by intervals of action and repose; impulsively and irregularly; intermittently.

fitch (fĭch), *n.* [See VETCH.] **a** A vetch. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* A word in the Authorized Version of the Bible, representing different Hebrew originals. In Isaiah xxviii. 25, 27, it means the black aromatic seeds of *Nigella sativa*, still used as a flavoring in the East. In Ezekiel iv. 9, the Revised Version reads *spelt.*

fitch, *n.* [See FITCHEW.] **1.** The fitchet; also, its fur.
2. A small brush made of the hair of a fitch or of a hog.

fitch'ée, fitch'é (fĭch'ā), *a.* [F. *fiché*, lit. p. p. of *ficher* to fasten. Cf. 1st FISH.] *Her.* Pointed at its lower extremity; — said of a cross.

fitch'et (fĭch'ĕt), **fitch'ew** (fĭch'ōō), *n.* [Cf. OF. *fichau, fissel*, OD. *fisse, visse, vitsche.*] The European polecat.

fit'ful (fĭt'fool), *a.* [From FIT a paroxysm.] Irregularly variable; spasmodic; restless; impulsive and unstable. "Keen, *fitful* gusts." *Keats.*
After life's *fitful* fever, he sleeps well. *Shak.*
Syn. — Irregular, intermittent, variable, capricious; convulsive. — FITFUL, SPASMODIC. FITFUL suggests an irregular and (often) capricious succession, as by fits and starts; SPASMODIC, as here compared, implies violent, but intermittent and unsustained, activity; as, "the *fitful* gloom and sudden lambencies of the room by firelight" (*De Quincey*); "advances, *fitful* yet sure, to the unknown" (*J. H. Newman*); "I think Beethoven is rather *spasmodically*, than sustainedly, grand" (*E. FitzGerald*); *spasmodic* zeal. See CAPRICE, PANG.
— **fit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fit'ful-ness**, *n.*

fit'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a fit manner or at a fit time; suitably; properly; convenably; as, a maxim *fitly* applied.

fit'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of fitting; that which is proper or becoming. *Obs.*
2. Equipment; furniture; furnishing; *pl.*, fittings.

fit'ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being fit or fitted.
2. Appropriateness or adaptation; — in ethics, often applied to the conception of congruent character, including decency, suitability, dignity, and rectitude.

fit strip. *Mech.* **a** A chipping strip. **b** A distance piece or shim between the brasses of a bearing.

fit'ter (fĭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fits or makes to fit; esp.: **a** One who tries on, and adjusts, articles of dress. **b** One who fits, or adjusts, the component parts of machinery; a bench hand who works chiefly with hammer, chisel, and file.
2. *Logging.* **a** One who notches trees to be felled and after felling marks them for cutting. **b** One who cuts limbs from felled trees and slits the bark for peeling.

Fit'tig re-ac'tion *or* **syn'the-sis** (fĭt'ĭk). [After Rudolf *Fittig* (b. 1835), Ger. chemist.] *Org. Chem.* A synthetic reaction used in preparing homologues of benzene (aromatic hydrocarbons) by treating a mixture of two halogen compounds with sodium in ether or other indifferent solvent.

fit'ting (fĭt'ĭng), *n.* Anything used in fitting up; esp., *pl.*, necessary fixtures or apparatus; auxiliary parts, as of a boiler, or the small separately made parts of a machine; as, the *fittings* of a room; gas *fittings*; bicycle *fittings.*

fit'ting, *p. a.* Fit; appropriate; suitable; proper. — **fit'ting-ly**, *adv.* — **fit'ting-ness**, *n.*

Fit-to'ni-a (fĭ-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Elizabeth and Sarah M. *Fitton*, English botanists.] *Bot.* A genus of acanthaceous herbs containing three Peruvian species, often cultivated in greenhouses for their handsome foliage, veined with yellow, white, or red. *F. gigantea* is the best known.

fitz (fĭts), *n.* [OF. *filz, fiz*, son, F. *fils*, L. *filius.* Cf. FILIAL.] A son; — used in compound names, to indicate paternity, esp. of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes of the blood; as, *Fitzroy*, the son of the king; *Fitzclarence*, the son of the Duke of Clarence.

‖ **fiu-ma'ra** (fū-mä'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* It. -MARE (-rā), E. -MARAS (-rȧz). [It., fr. *fiume* river, L. *flumen.* Cf. FLUME.] A swollen river; a torrent; also, the bed of a stream, whether covered with water or dry.

five (fīv), *a.* [ME. *fif, five*, AS. *fīf, fife*; akin to D. *vijf*, OS. *fīf*, OHG. *finf, funf*, G. *fünf*, Icel. *fimm*, Sw. & Dan. *fem*, Goth. *fimf*, Lith. *penki*, W. *pump*, OIr. *cóic*, L. *quinque*, Gr. πέντε, Æol. πέμπε, Skr. *pañcan.* Cf. FIFTH, CINQUE, PENTAGON, QUINARY.] Four and one added; one more than four; as, *five* men; *five* dollars: — a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *five* were found.
Five Articles of Perth. = ARTICLES OF PERTH, under ARTICLE. — **F. Civilized Nations** *or* **Tribes**, the Cherokee (with the affiliated Delawares), Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole, Nations of Oklahoma, each of which under the general government of the former "Indian Territory," as constituted by the United States statutes, possessed a government combining tribal features with institutions similar to those of American State governments. Under the statehood government of Oklahoma the functions of the tribal governments are practically all superseded. The general culture of these Indians resembles that of the agricultural communities of neighboring States. — **F. Classics**, the Confucian canon of five sacred books (*Ching* or *King*), comprising: (1) The **Yi Ching, or Book of Changes**, probably the most ancient of these writings, ascribed to Wen Wang in the 12th century B. C. It consisted originally of eight diagrams of triplet lines, divided and undivided (thus: ☰, ☷, ☲, ☵, etc.), increased, by doubling them, to sixty-four, each resulting sextet being followed by a short and very enigmatic essay, ascribing a meaning to each line. The text is followed by ten *wing*, or commentaries. (2) The **Shu Ching, or Book of History**, compiled and edited by Confucius from ancient documents, and recording a period from the 24th to the 8th century B. C. (3) The **Shih Ching** (**Shi King**), or **Book of Odes**, 305 rimed lyrics, dating from the 18th to the 6th century B. C., selected by Confucius, and arranged under four heads: (*a*) popular ballads of the various feudal states; (*b*) odes for royal entertainments; (*c*) odes for state assemblages of the feudal nobles; (*d*) panegyrics and sacrificial odes. (4) The **Li Chi** (**Li Ki**), or **Book of Rites**, a post-Confucian compilation of ceremonial forms and usages. Until about 1368 an older work, the **Chou Li**, or Rites of the Chou dynasty, was coupled with it, forming one of the then recognized *Six Classics.* (5) The **Ch'un Ch'iu** (**Ch'un Ts'iu**), or **Spring and Autumn Annals**, a chronological record of events in the state of Lu, B. C. 722–484, written by Confucius. Its bare entries are expanded by an animated commentary made by his disciple Tso. — **F. Codes.** See CODE NAPOLEON. — **f.-cut stuff.** See 5th DEAL. — **F. Hundred, Council of.** [F. *Conseil des Cinq Cents.*] See COUNCIL. — **F. Members**, in English history, the five members of Parliament who led the opposition to King Charles I. and whom he attempted to arrest for high treason on Jan. 4, 1642. They were Hampden, Pym, Holles, Strode, and Haselrig. — **F.-mile Act**, *Eng.*, an act of 1665 (17 Chas. II. c. 2) which forbade nonconformist teachers not having taken the nonresistance oath to come within five miles of certain towns. It was repealed by the Toleration Act of 1689. — **F. Nations**, a confederacy of Indians of Iroquoian stock, comprising the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Senecas. See IROQUOIS. — **f. point.** *Backgammon.* = CINQUE POINT. — **F. Points**, a region in the lower part of the city of New York, formerly noted as a special center of crime and poverty. — **f. senses.** See SENSE, *n.* — **f. wits**, the five senses; also, sometimes, five qualities or faculties, common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, and memory.
But my *five wits* nor my five senses can
Dissuade one foolish heart from serving thee. *Shak.*

five (fīv), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than four.
2. A symbol representing this number, as 5, or V.
3. Something having as an essential feature five units or members; as: **a** A team of five players, as in basketball. **b** A playing card or a domino with five pips or spots. **c** A bond paying five per cent.

five'-fin'ger, *n.* **1.** **a** The cinquefoil. **b** The oxlip. **c** The bird's-foot trefoil.
2. A five-rayed starfish.

five'fold' (fīv'fōld'), *a.* & *adv.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five times repeated; quintuple.

five'-leaved' (-lēvd'), *a.* Having five leaflets; 5-foliolate. **five-leaved ivy**, the Virginia creeper. *U. S.*

five'ling (-lĭng), *n.* *Min.* A twin crystal consisting of five individuals.

five'pence (fīv'pĕns; *colloq.* fĭp'ĕns), *n.* Money worth five English pennies; sometimes, in the U. S., five cents, or a five-cent piece.

five'pen-ny (fīv'pĕn-ĭ; *colloq.* fĭp'ĕn-ĭ), *a.* Worth, or costing, fivepence.

fiv'er (fīv'ẽr), *n.* *Slang.* **1.** A five-dollar bill, or a five-pound note.
2. Something that counts five, as a hit in cricket yielding five runs.

fives (fīvz), *n.* A game similar to handball played by two or four persons. There are two main varieties: (1) the Eton game, played on a court with front and side, but not back, walls, and with certain irregularities (see LINE; BLACKGUARD; PEPPERBOX; STEP; HOLE); (2) the **Rugby game**, played on a court with front, side, and back walls, and sometimes a buttress (see LINE; cf. PEPPERBOX). *Eng.*

five'score' (fīv'skōr'; 201), *n.* A hundred.

five'-twen'ty, *a.* Redeemable after five and payable in twenty years; — applied to United States six-per-cent bonds issued in 1862, 1864, and 1865. — *n.*; *pl.* -TWENTIES. A five-twenty bond.

fix (fĭks), *a.* [L. *fixus*, p. p. of *figere* to fix; cf. F. *fixe*, OF. *fix.*] Fixed. *Obs.*

fix, *v. t.*; FIXED (fĭkst), or, *chiefly Poetic*, FIXT; FIX'ING. [Cf. F. *fixer*, LL. *fixare*; fr. L. *fixus*, p. p. of *figere.*] **1.** To make firm, stable, or fast; to secure from displacement; to fasten; as, to *fix* a post in the ground; to *fix* a tent by means of pegs; to *fix* a mordant to the fiber; hence, to make steadfast or constant; to secure from wandering or vacillation; esp., of the eye, attention, etc., to direct unwaveringly; to hold steadily.
An ass's nole I *fixed* on his head. *Shak.*
His heart is *fixed*, trusting in the Lord. *Ps.* cxii. 7.
2. To give a permanent form to; to make definite and settled; as, a custom *fixed* by tradition; a *fixed* idiom.
3. *Chem.* To render nonvolatile or solid; to cause to form a nonvolatile or solid compound; as, to *fix* ammonia, nitrogen, or mercury.
4. To render (a picture or the like) permanent; as, to *fix* a photographic image by treatment with "hypo."
5. *Micros.* To kill, harden, and preserve, as organisms or fresh tissues, for microscopical study or other purposes, usually by immersion in dilute acids, alcohol, or solutions of substances which quickly kill living tissue.
6. *Biol.* To establish, or render permanent, by selective breeding, as certain traits, qualities, or peculiarities of domestic animals or plants.
7. To set or place definitely; to establish; station; settle; as, to *fix* one's residence in the city; the camp was *fixed* by a lake; hence, to determine; to appoint or assign precisely; as, the limits of the debate were *fixed* beforehand.
8. To place or settle (responsibility, authorship, blame, etc.) *on* or *upon*; as, the crime was *fixed* on him.
9. To set or place in order; to adjust, prepare, or settle properly; hence, *Colloq.*: **a** To put to rights; to arrange; as, to *fix* one's hair or clothes. **b** To supply a defect of; to repair; as, to *fix* a broken lock or a chimney trap.
10. To "settle" or "do for" (a person); also, to bring (one) round, as by bribery; to "square." *Colloq.*
11. *Iron Manuf.* To line the hearth of (a puddling furnace) with fix, or fettling.
12. *Obs.* **a** To affix. **b** To transfix.
Syn. — Determine, settle, place, set, confirm, limit, delimit. — FIX, ESTABLISH, DEFINE. TO FIX, as here compared, is to give permanence to something, esp. as it already exists; ESTABLISH often implies as well the origination, institution, or demonstration of that which is (esp. firmly) fixed; to DEFINE is to fix with precision, or to establish bounds or limits; as, "What I have most at heart is, that some method should be thought of for ascertaining and *fixing* our language forever" (*Swift*); "He endeavors to lay the sure foundations of science, and to *establish* certainty in knowledge" (*Glanvill*); "Hold thou the good, *define* it well; for fear divine Philosophy should push beyond her mark" (*Tennyson*).

fix, *v. i.* To become fixed; esp.: to become firm or stable; to become nonvolatile or solid; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering; to assume a definite position or come to a decision.
to fix on *or* **upon**, to settle the opinion or resolution about; to choose; as, they have *fixed on* this place.

fix, *n.* [From FIX, *v.*] **1.** A position of difficulty or embarrassment; predicament; dilemma. *Colloq.*
2. *Iron Manuf.* Fettling. *U. S.*
3. *Navig.* The position, as of a ship, obtained by bearings of objects on shore, or observations of heavenly bodies; also, a determination of the same.

fix'a-ble (fĭk'sȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being fixed.

fix'ate (fĭk'sāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; FIX'AT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); FIX'AT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). [See FIX, *v. t.*; cf. FIXATION.] **1.** To render, or become, fixed; to fix.
2. To render stable, or constant, as an idea or image.
To *fixate* ideas is like damming the stream, and involves some mental agency. *G. F. Stout.*
If we now turn aside the eyes, a negative afterimage of the field just *fixated* at once forms. *Wm. James.*

fix-a'tion (fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fixation.*] Act of fixing or fixating, or state of being fixed or fixated; as, *fixation* of nitrogen by plants; *fixation* of attention or memory.
An unalterable *fixation* of resolution. *Killingbeck.*
Marked stiffness or absolute *fixation* of a joint. *Quain.*

fixation point. *Optics.* The point in the field of view fixated by the two eyes in normal vision. It is for each eye the point of direct stimulation of the fovea centralis. See VISION.

fix'a-tive (fĭk'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having the power or quality of fixing, or making permanent. — *n.* That which fixes, or sets, anything, as a mordant.

fix-a'tor (fĭk-sā'tẽr), *n.* A thing that holds something in place; a fastener.

fix'a-ture (fĭk'sȧ-tūr), *n.* A preparation that fixes or stiffens. "*Fixature* for the mustachios." *Thackeray.*

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fit. Dial. or illit. pret. and p. p. of FIGHT.
fit. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. [var. of FOOT.]
fit, *n.* [ME. *fitte.*] An equally matched antagonist. *Obs.*
fit, *v. t.* [See FIT a paroxysm.] To force by paroxysms. *Obs.*
f. i. t. *Abbr.* Free in truck; free of income tax.
fitch, fitched (fĭcht). **fitch'ing.** *Basketwork.* Vars. of FETCH, etc.
fitch, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. FIDGET.] To fidget or diddle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fitche. ‡ FICCHE.
fitched (fĭcht), *a.* *Her.* Fitchée.
fitch'er (fĭch'ẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* To stick fast. *Cornwall.*
fitch'ock. [*fitch* + *-ock.*] Var. of FITCHEW. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fitch'ole. Var. of FITCHEW.
fitch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having fitches, or vetches.
fitch'y. *Her.* Var. of FITCHEE.
fite. Scot. var. of WHITE.
fith. ‡ FIFTH.
fith'el, fith'ul. ‡ FIDDLE.
fith'er (fĭth'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEATHER.
fit'lok. ‡ FETLOCK.
fit'ly, *a.* Fit. *Rare.*
fit rod. *Shipbuilding.* A rod for ganging the depth of a bolt hole.
fit'root', *n.* The Indian pipe.
fit'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being fitted. *Obs. or R.*
fit'tage (fĭt'āj), *n.* The commission of a fitter (coal agent). *Eng.*
fit'ted-ness, *n.* Fitted state or quality.
fit'ten, *a.* Fit; proper. *Obs. or* [*Dial. Eng.*]
fit'ten, *n.* **1.** A lie; untruth; fiction. *Obs.*
2. A whim; pretense. *Dial. Eng.*
fit'ten, *v. i.* To tell lies; to fib. *Obs.*
fit'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. E. *fitters* fragments, tatters, *fatters* tatters, G. *fetzen* rag, shred.] To be broken into fragments. *Obs.*
fit'ter, *n.* An agent who manages the sale and shipment of coal, as for a mine. *Eng.*
fit'ter, *v. i.* [E. dial. also *fither.*] To wriggle; kick; also, to flicker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fit'ters (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* [See FITTER, *v.*] Flitters; flinders. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to be in fitters**, to be split into factions. *Obs.*
fit'ti-ly (fĭt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FITTY.
fit'ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fitting strip. *Mech.* A chipping piece or strip.
fit'ty (fĭt'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. FIT, *a.*] Fit; fitting; neat. — **fit'ty-ways'** (-wāz'), **fit'ty-wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fit'ty, *a.* Prone to fits or paroxysms.
fit'-up', *n.* *Theat.* A company which visits small towns, carrying makeshift scenery, etc., to fit up halls. *Slang, Brit.*
fit'weed', *n.* Feverweed.
five'-cant'ed file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
five'-cor'ners, *n.* The pentagonal fruit of any Australian shrub of the genus *Styphelia*, esp. *S. triflora.* It has a sweetish pulp with a large stone.
five'-fin'gered i'vy. Virginia creeper.
five'-leaf', *n.* [AS. *fīfleáfe.* See FIVE: LEAF.] Cinquefoil.
five'-lined', *a.* Having five lines; esp., underscored with five lines, as an urgent call to members of the British Parliament. *Oxf. E. D.*
fives. ‡ VIVES.
five'-shoot'er, *n.* A firearm, esp. a revolver, that shoots five times without reloading.
five'-sis'ters, *n.* The crosswort.
five'some (fīv'sŭm), *a.* Having five in a group. *Scot.*

G H I J K L M

fixed (fĭkst), *p. a.* **1.** Securely placed or fastened; settled; established; firm; immovable; unalterable.
2. *Chem.* Nonvolatile; as, *fixed* alkali; *fixed* oils.
fixed air, *Old Chem.*, carbon dioxide; — so called because it exists in a fixed state in the carbonates. See CARBON DIOXIDE. — **f. alkali.** *Old Chem.*, a nonvolatile base, as soda or potash, in distinction from the volatile alkali ammonia. — **f. ammunition.** See AMMUNITION, 2. — **f. battery.** *Mil.* **a** A battery of guns or mortars fixed in position in a permanent fortification, or a battery of the heavier guns used in siege operations more or less permanently fixed. **b** A field fortification of more or less permanent character for field or siege guns. — **f. beam,** *Engin.*, an encastré beam. Cf. FREE BEAM. — **f. bill,** *Com.*, a bill of exchange without days of grace. — **f. block.** *Naut.* **a** A tackle block that is immovable. **b** One of the sheaves in a chesstree. — **f. carbon.** See ANTHRACITE. — **f. charge,** in general, a charge that cannot be escaped or shifted, or altered; specif., such a charge becoming due at stated intervals; — opposed to a *floating charge*. Under the head of *fixed charges*, in railroad reports, are reckoned interest on funded debt, interest on floating debt, rentals, taxes, and sinking funds. — **f. do,** *Music*, the system of solmization in which a certain syllable is used for a given tone and its chromatic derivatives, without regard to their key relation, as *do* for C, C♯, C♭, *re* for D, D♯, D♭, etc. — **f. ideas,** *Psychol.*, an involuntary idea, usually delusional, which dominates the whole mental life during a prolonged period, as in certain forms of insanity. — **f. light,** a light that emits constant beams. — **f. oil,** *Chem.*, a nonvolatile oil, as olein, which leaves a permanent greasy stain, and which cannot be distilled unchanged; — disting. from *volatile*, or *essential, oil*. — **f. sight range,** *Gun.*, in firearms with fixed rear sight not permitting changes of elevation, the distance from the muzzle of the piece to the second point of intersection of the trajectory with the line of sight. — **f. star,** *Astron.*, a star whose apparent position relative to surrounding stars or asterisms seems to be unvarying from age to age, thus distinguished from planets and comets. Symbol, ✳ or ✲.
fix'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FIX. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Act or process of making fixed; establishment. **b** *pl.* Arrangements; embellishments; trimmings; accompaniments. *Colloq.* **c** *Metal.* Fettling. *U. S.* **d** *Mach.* A box or seating to receive a bearing or pillow block. *U. S.*
fix'i-ty (fĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *fixité*.] State of being fixed, or stable; also, that which is fixed.
fix'ture (fĭks'tūr), *n.* [Cf. FIXURE.] **1.** Act of fixing, or state of being fixed.
2. Thing firmly fastened in place; — also used fig., as of a person confined to or established in a place.
3. That which is fixed or attached to something as a permanent appendage; as, the *fixtures* of a pump.
4. *Law.* Anything of an accessory character annexed to houses and lands, so as to legally constitute a part thereof; — often called an **immovable fixture.** The law on the subject of *fixtures* varies with different subjects and in different jurisdictions. In general, however, a chattel will become a *fixture* if it is annexed in a manner relatively permanent and is of such a nature as to be suitable for use as part of the land to which it is annexed. Things fixed to the freehold for purposes of trade or manufacture (called **trade fixtures**) may in general be taken away when their removal is not contrary to a prevailing practice. In general the rule as between landlord and tenant favors the tenant, as between grantor and grantee and mortgagor and mortgagee it favors the grantee and mortgagee in doubtful cases, and as between heir and executor removal will not be permitted where it will injure the freehold.
5. *Law.* Less commonly, a personal chattel annexed to lands or tenements but removable by the person annexing them, or his personal representative, without the consent of the owner of the real estate; — often called a **movable fixture.**
6. A settled date or time for anything to take place, esp. in a series of sporting events; also, the event to occur. *Cant.*
7. *Finance.* A time loan, or one for a fixed period.
fiz'gig' (fĭz'gĭg'), *n.* [Cf. FIZZ, *v.*, and GIG a whirling thing, a flirt.] **1.** A gadding, flirting girl or woman.
2. A firework, of damp powder, which fizzes or hisses when it explodes; also, a whirligig; a kind of noisy toy.
3. A kind of spear with barbed prongs, for harpooning fish.
fizz, fiz (fĭz), *v. i.;* FIZZED (fĭzd); FIZZ'ING. [Partly imitative; cf. also Icel. *fīsa* to break wind, Dan. *fise* to foist, fizzle, OSw. *fisa*, G. *fisten, feisten*.] To make a hissing or sputtering sound, as a burning fuse.
fizz, fiz, *n.* **1.** A hissing sound; as, the *fizz* of champagne; hence, liveliness; activity; fuss.
2. An effervescing drink, as champagne or soda water, or a liquor prepared so as to effervesce; as, gin *fizz*.
fiz'zle (fĭz''l), *v. i.;* FIZ'ZLED (-'ld); FIZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [See FIZZ.] **1.** To make a hissing sound.
2. To fizzle out. *Colloq.*
to fizzle out, to burn with a hissing noise and then go out, as wet gunpowder; hence, to fail ignominiously after a good beginning; to prove a failure. *Colloq.*
fiz'zle, *n.* **1.** A hissing; hence, agitation; fuss.
2. A failure or abortive effort. *Colloq.*
fizz'y (fĭz'ĭ), *a.;* FIZZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FIZZ'I-EST. Effervescing.
fjeld (fyĕld), *n.* [Norw. or Dan. Cf. FELL a hill.] *Geog.* A barren plateau of the Scandinavian upland.
flab'ber-gast (flăb'ẽr-găst), *v.t.;* FLAB'BER-GAST'ED; FLAB'BER-GAST'ING. [Cf. FLAP; AGHAST.] To astonish; to strike with wonder, esp. by extraordinary statements. *Colloq.*
flab'by (-ĭ), *a.;* -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. [See FLAP.] Yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken; hanging loose; wanting firmness; flaccid; as, *flabby* flesh; fig., feeble; weak. — **flab'bi-ly,** *adv.* — **flab'bi-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — See LIMP.

fla-bel'late (flȧ-bĕl'āt), *a.* [L. *flabellatus*, p. p. of *flabellare* to fan, fr. *flabellum*. See FLABELLUM.] Flabelliform.
flabellate antenna, *Zoöl.*, a pectinate antenna with very long processes, giving it a fanlike appearance.
fla-bel'li- (flȧ-bĕl'ĭ-). [L. *flabellum* fan.] *Bot.* A combining form denoting *fanlike, fan-shaped*.
fla-bel'li-form (-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a fan; fan-shaped; flabellate.
fla-bel'li-nerved' (-nûrvd'), *a.* [*flabelli-* + *nerve*.] *Bot.* Having many radiating nerves; — said of a leaf, as that of the ginkgo.

Flabellinerved Leaf.

fla-bel'lum (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L., a fan, dim. of *flabrum* a breeze, fr. *flare* to blow.] **1.** *Eccl.* A fan; esp., the feather fan carried before the Pope on state occasions.
2. *Zoöl.* A fanlike organ or part; specif.: **a** The epipodite of certain limbs of crustaceans. **b** The proximal exite of the limb of a phyllopod.
3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of madreporarian simple corals.
flac'cid (flăk'sĭd), *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, fr. *flaccus* flabby: cf. OF. *flaccide*.] Yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; flabby; as, a *flaccid* muscle; *flaccid* flesh. — **flac-cid'i-ty** (flăk-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **flac'cid-ness,** *n.* — **flac'cid-ly,** *adv.*
Religious profession . . . has become *flaccid*. *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — See LIMP.
‖ **flache'rie'** (flȧsh'rē'), *n.* [F.] A bacterial disease of silkworms supposed to be due to eating contaminated mulberry leaves.
Fla'cian (flā'shăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or in accordance with, the teaching of Matthias Flacius Illyricus (1520–75), a strict Lutheran who accused Melanchthon and the adiaphorists of falsifying Luther's views. — *n.* A follower of Flacius. — **Fla'cian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Fla'cian-ist,** *n.*
Fla-cour'ti-a (flȧ-kōōr'tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after Étienne de *Flacourt*, a French governor of Madagascar in the 17th century.] *Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs, often spiny, of tropical Asia and Africa. The edible fruit of many species is called **Indian plum,** that of *F. ramontchi* being also called the **Madagascar plum.** *F. sepiaria* is used as a hedge plant. The wood is useful; some species are medicinal.
Fla-cour'ti-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs (order Hypericales), formerly included in the Bixaceæ, but distinguished by the unisexual flowers, straight embryo, etc. *Flacourtia* is the type of the family, which contains 70 genera. *Pangium*, *Gynocardia*, and *Myroxylon* yield important economic products. — **fla-cour'ti-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
flag (flăg), *n.* [ME. *flagge*, of uncertain origin; cf. FLAG to hang loose, to bend down.] **1.** Any of various monocotyledonous plants having long, ensiform leaves; esp.: **a** The common yellow iris of Europe (*Iris pseudacorus*), or either of the tall blue irises of the United States (*I. versicolor, I. prismatica*, etc.). **b** Any of several other similar plants; — usually with attributive adjective; as, the sweet *flag* (*Acorus calamus*), the corn *flag* (*Gladiolus segetum*), etc.
2. The leaf, or blade, of such a plant or of a cereal.
flag, *v. t.;* FLAGGED (flăgd); FLAG'GING (flăg'ĭng). [See FLAG, plant, 2.] **1.** To fill the seams of (a barrel) with flags.
2. To remove the blade, or flag, from (grain).
flag, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flaga* a flagstone, *flag* spot where a turf has been cut out, and E. *flake* layer, scale. Cf. FLAW.] **1.** A sod or turf; also, a slice cut in plowing. *Dial.*
2. Any hard, evenly stratified stone, esp. fine-grained sandstone or firm shale, which splits into flat pieces suitable for paving; flagstone; also, a piece of such stone; a flagstone.
3. *Glass Furnaces.* A partition between grate rooms.
flag, *v. t.* To lay with flags, or flat stones.
flag, *n.* [Cf. LG. & G. *flagge*, Sw. *flagg*, Dan. *flag*, D. *vlag*. See FLAG to hang loose.] **1.** A light, flexible cloth usually oblong and bearing a device or devices to indicate nationality, party, etc., or to give or ask information, commonly attached to a staff or halyard; a standard; banner; ensign; as, the national *flag*. The end of a *flag* usually attached to the staff or halyard is called the *hoist*. The length from the support to the free end is called the *fly*.

The United States Flag.

2. Specif.: *Naut.* **a** The flag of a flag officer, hoisted on a vessel upon which he is, to denote his presence and command. The vessel upon which it is hoisted is the **flagship.** **b** A flagship; also, rarely, a flag officer.
3. [Perh. a dif. word.] **a** *pl.* The long feathers on the lower part of the legs of certain hawks, owls, etc. **b** *pl.* The secondaries of a bird's wing. **c** The bushy tail of certain dogs, as setters; also, the tail of a deer.
Syn. — Colors, pennon, pennant, streamer, gonfanon, signal. — FLAG, BANNER, STANDARD, ENSIGN are here compared in their literary connotations; for technical distinctions see defs. FLAG is the general term; BANNER is chiefly poetical or elevated; STANDARD is frequently associated with a cause or principle, and often suggests a rallying point; ENSIGN has commonly military or naval associations, and frequently suggests a distinctive sign or emblem; as, "the meteor *flag* of England" (*Campbell*); "the star-spangled *banner*" (*Key*); "His *banner* over me was love" (*Cant.* ii. 4); "With the *standards* of the peoples plunging through the thunderstorm; till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle *flags* were furled" (*Tennyson*); "[He] straight commands that . . . be upreared his mighty *standard*. That proud honor claimed Azazel as his right, a cherub tall: who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled the imperial *ensign*" (*Milton*); "Thou art not conquered; beauty's *ensign* yet is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks, and death's pale *flag* is not advanced there" (*Shak.*).
flag of truce, *Mil.*, a white flag carried, or displayed to an enemy, as an invitation to conference or parley or to signify a desire of making some communication not hostile; also, the bearer of such a flag. It renders the bearer inviolate.
flag (flăg), *v. t.* [From FLAG an ensign.] **1.** To put a flag or flags on, as for decoration or a mark of place or division; as, to *flag* a house or a race course.
2. To signal to with or as with a flag; as, to *flag* a train.
3. To convey, as a message, by means of flag signals; as, to *flag* an order to troops or vessels at a distance.
4. To decoy (game) by waving a flag, handkerchief, or the like, to arouse the animal's curiosity.
flag, *v. i.* To wave or hang as a flag. *Bret Harte.*
flag, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *flaka* to droop, hang loosely; or OF. *flaquir* to weaken, grow weak or limp, *flac* weak, flaccid, L. *flaccus*. Cf. FLACKER, FLAG an ensign.] **1.** To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down, as flexible bodies; to be loose, yielding, limp.
2. To move weakly, as wings. *Obs.*
3. To droop; to grow spiritless; to lose vigor; to languish; lag; as, the spirits *flag*; the strength *flags*.
The pleasures of the town begin to *flag*. *Swift.*
Syn. — Droop, decline, fail, languish, pine.
flag, *v. t.* **1.** To let droop; to suffer to fall, or let fall, into feebleness; as, to *flag* the wings.
2. To enervate; to exhaust the vigor or elasticity of.
Nothing so *flags* the spirits. *Echard.*
flag captain. *British Navy.* The captain of a flagship.
flag'el-lant (flăj'ĕ-lănt; flȧ-jĕl'ănt), *n.* [L. *flagellans*, p. pr. of *flagellare*. See FLAGELLATE.] One who flagellates; a whipper or lasher; specif., one who whips or scourges himself for a religious purpose; esp. [*cap.*], *Eccl. Hist.*, one of a fanatical sect which flourished in Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries and practiced public flagellation to appease the divine wrath. Similar bodies of fanatics have flourished in later times. — **flag'el-lant-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
flag'el-lant, *a.* **1.** Flagellating; lashing.
2. Believing in, or exercising, flagellation.
Flag'el-la'ri-a (flăj'ĕ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See FLAGELLUM.] *Bot.* A genus of climbing herbs, type of the family Flagellariaceæ, having sheathing lanceolate leaves terminating in tendrils, and small panicled flowers with a persistent perianth. *F. indica* is sometimes cultivated.
Flag'el-la'ta (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *flagellatus*, p. p. See FLAGELLATE, *v. t.*] *Zoöl.* **a** = MASTIGOPHORA. **b** An order of Mastigophora, bearing one to four flagella at the anterior end of the body. The group comprises a great variety of types, simple and colony-forming, naked and loricate, free and attached. Some resemble the lower plants in containing chlorophyll and having a cellulose investment, and feeding by absorbing dissolved nutriment, and are classed as a phylum of plants by many botanists. Others exhibit no plantlike characteristics. They usually reproduce by fission, but some of the compound forms produce gametes which may exhibit distinctions of sex. The genera *Euglena*, *Pandorina*, and *Volvox* are well-known examples of the order.
flag'el-late (flăj'ĕ-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *flagellatus*, p. p. of *flagellare* to scourge, fr. *flagellum* whip, dim. of *flagrum* whip, scourge. Cf. FLAIL.] To whip; scourge; flog.
flag'el-late, *a.* **a** Having or bearing flagella; shaped like a flagellum. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Flagellata.
flag'el-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *flagellatio*: cf. F. *flagellation*.] A beating, or flogging; a whipping; a scourging.
flag'el-la-to-ry (flăj'ĕ-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to flagellation.
fla-gel'li-form (flȧ-jĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*flagellum* + *-form*.] Shaped like a whiplash; long, slender, round, flexible, and (commonly) tapering.
fla-gel'lum (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -LUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LA (-ȧ). [L., a whip. See FLAGELLATE, *v. t.*] **1.** *Biol.* A long whiplike process of a cell. It may be regarded as a very long mobile cilium. Only one or two, or comparatively few, are usually borne by a cell. Flagella serve as the swimming organs of many Protozoa, zoöspores, bacteria, etc.
2. Any of various whiplike appendages of animals, as the slender distal part of some antennæ.
3. A long, threadlike shoot or runner.
flag'eo-let' (flăj'ō-lĕt'; flăj'ō-lĕt; 277), *n.* [F. *flageolet*, dim. of OF. *flajol, flageol*, flageolet, deception; cf. Pr. *flaujol* deception, *flauja* flute; of unknown origin.] *Music.* A small, usually wooden, pipe having six or more holes and at one end a mouthpiece inserted. It produces a shrill sound, softer than that of the piccolo flute, and has a compass of about g' to b''' flat. (See PITCH.)

Flageolet.

flageolet tones. *Music.* The natural harmonics of stringed instruments; flutelike overtones produced by the aliquot segments of the strings.
flag'ging (flăg'ĭng), *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flagstones; flagstones, collectively.
flag'ging, *p. a.* Languid; weak; spiritless.

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fix'ed-ly, *adv.* of FIXED.
fix'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fix'en. † VIXEN. [tive.
fix'er, *n.* One that fixes: a fixa-
fix'fax', *n.* Hurry; midst. *Obs. Scot.*
fix'fax'. Var. of PAXWAX.
fix-id'i-ty (fĭk-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fixity. *Obs. or R.*
fix'ion (fĭk'shŭn). † FICTION.
fix'ion, *n.* [LL. *fixio*: cf. OF. *fixion*.] Fixation. *Obs.*
fix'ly, *adv.* Fixedly. *Obs.*
fixt. Var. of FIXED. *Chiefly Poet.*
fix'ure, *n.* [L. *fixura* a fastening, fr. *figere* to fix.] Fixed position; firmness. *Archaic.*
fiz. † FITZ.
fiz. Fizz. *Ref. Sp.*
fizd. Fizzed. *Ref. Sp.*
fiz'zen, *n.* Foison. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fizz'er, *n.* Something that fizzes: *Slang*, something first-rate.
F. J. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.
fjord. Var. of FIORD.
Fk. *Abbr.* Frank.
F. K. C. L. *Abbr.* Fellow of King's College, London.
F. K. Q. C. P. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fl., *or* **fl.** *Abbr.* Flamen: Flanders; Flavius; Flemish: Florida; florin, florins; flores (L., flowers); floruit (L., flourished); flower; fluid; *Chem.*, fluorine (without period, *Fl*).
f. l. *Abbr.* Falsa lectio (L., a false reading).
fla. † FLAW, FLEA, FLO. [FLAY.
fla (flā). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Fla. *Abbr.* Florida.
flaa (flä; flô). Obs. or Scot. var. of FLAW, fragment.
flab'ber-gas-ta'tion (flăb'ẽr-găs-tā'shŭn), *n.* State of being flabbergasted. *Colloq.* [Fan. *Obs.*
fla'bel, *n. & v.* [L. *flabellum*.]
flab'el-la'ri-um (flăb'ĕ-lā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] = VIBRACULUM.
flab'el-la'tion (flăb'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of cooling as by fanning.
flab'ile (flăb'ĭl), *a.* [L. *flabilis*.] Played or produced by blowing, as an instrument or music.
fla'brum (flā'brŭm), *n.; pl.* -BRA (-brȧ). [L., a blast of wind.] A fan: flabellum.
flack (flăk; flȧk), *n.* [Perh. imitative; cf. also *flack* to flutter.] A stroke; blow; flap. *Dial. Eng.*
flack, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *flacken*. Cf. FLACKER.] To flap or flutter; to throb. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flack'er, *v. i.* [ME. *flakeren*, fr. *flacken* to move quickly to and fro; cf. Icel. *flakka* to rove about, AS. *flacor* fluttering, flying, G. *flackern* to flare, flicker.] To flutter, as a bird; to tremble; to throb. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flack'et, *v. i.* [Freq. of FLACK, *v.*] To flap; flutter. *Dial. Eng.*
flack'et, *n.* [OF. *flasquet* little flask.] A barrel-shaped bottle; flagon. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **fla'con'** (flȧ'kôɴ'), *n.* [F. See FLAGON.] Small bottle; flask.
flact, *a.* [Cf. ME. *wlak, wlach*.] Tepid. *Obs.* [FLEA.
flae. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of
flaff (flăf), *v. i. & t. & n.* [Imitative.] Flap; flutter. *Scot.*
flaff'er (-ẽr), *v. i.* To flutter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flag (flăg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flagð* ogress, giantess, Norw. dial. *flak* a frivolous, impudent person.] A woman. *Contemptuous. Scot.*
flag, *n.* [Cf. FLAW (of wind).] A flaw, flash, or gust. *Obs. Scot.*
flag, *n.* [Cf. OLG. *vleger* an old Friesic coin.] A groat; fourpence. *Slang, Eng.*
flag, *a.* [See FLAG to hang loose.] Hanging. *Obs.*
fla-ga'rie, *n.* Vagary. *Scot.*
flagd. Flagged. *Ref. Sp.*
flag'el, *n.* Flageolet. *Obs.*
flag'e-let' (flăj'ĕ-lĕt'). Var. of FLAGEOLET. [LUM.
fla-gel'la, *n., L. pl.* of FLAGEL-
fla-gel'lar (flȧ-jĕl'ȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a flagellum.
Flag'el-la'ri-a'ce-æ (flăj'ĕ-lā-rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FLAGELLUM.] *Bot.* An Old World tropical family of monocotyledons (order Pontederiales), of 3 genera and only 5 or 6 species. — **flag'el-la'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
flag'el-lat'ed (flăj'ĕ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Flagellate. [ellatory. *Rare.*
flag'el-la-tive (-lȧ-tĭv), *a.* Flag-
flag'el-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* A scourger; specif., a flagellant.
flagelle, *n. & v. t.* [L. *flagellum*, n.; *flagellare*, v.] Whip; scourge. *Obs.*
flag'el-lif'er-ous (flăj'ĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS. [flagellant.
flag'el-list (flăj'ĕ-lĭst), *n.* A
fla-gel'lu-la (flȧ-jĕl'ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL. dim.] *Biol.* A flagellate spore; a zoöspore.
‖ **Fla-gel'lum De'i** (dē'ī). [L.] = SCOURGE OF GOD.
‖ **fla'geo'let'** (flȧ'zhō'lĕ'), *n.; pl.* -LETS (*F.* -lĕ'). [F.] A kidney bean.
flag'ger, *n.* = FLAG, plant. *Dial.*
flag'ger, *n.* One that flags; one that lays flagstones. [-NESS.
flag'gi-ness (flăg'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

flag′gy (flăg′ĭ), *a.* [From FLAG the plant.] Abounding with, or like, the plant called *flag;* as, a *flaggy* marsh.
flag′gy, *a.* [From FLAG the stone.] Pert. to flagstone; like flags; laminate; as, stone with *flaggy* structure.
flag′gy, *a.* [From FLAG to hang loose.] **1**. Drooping; flexible; languid; weak. "*Flaggy* wings." *Spenser.*
2. Tasteless; insipid; as, a *flaggy* apple. *Obs.*
fla-gi′tious (flȧ-jĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium* a shameful or disgraceful act, an eager or furious demand, akin to *flagitare* to demand hotly, fiercely; cf. *flagrare* to burn, E. *flagrant.*] **1**. Disgracefully or shamefully criminal; grossly wicked; scandalous; shameful; — said of acts, crimes, etc. "*Flagitious* practices." *I. Taylor.*
2. Guilty of, or characterized by, enormous crimes or scandalous vices; villainous; corrupt.
Syn. — Atrocious, villainous, heinous. See FLAGRANT.
— **fla-gi′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **fla-gi′tious-ness**, *n.*
flag lieutenant. *Naval.* An officer on a flag officer's staff who acts as his personal aid.
flag′man (flăg′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. *Naval.* A flag officer. *Obs.*
2. One who carries a flag or signals with a flag.
3. A judge of distance (see DISTANCE, 4 **c**) in racing.
flag officer. *Naval.* **a** An officer commanding a fleet or squadron, or one entitled to display a flag indicative of his command rank, as an admiral, vice admiral, or rear admiral. **b** In the United States navy from 1857 to 1862, an officer next above a captain, in command of a squadron.
flag′on (flăg′ŭn), *n.* [F. *flacon*, OF. also *flagon, flascon*, fr. LL. *flasco.* See FLASK.] A vessel for liquors, esp. one with a handle and a spout, and usually a lid, but sometimes merely a large bulging bottle; as a measure, two quarts.
A trencher of mutton chops, and a *flagon* of ale *Macaulay.*
fla′gran-cy (flā′grăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *flagrantia* a burning.] **1**. A burning; great heat; inflammation. *Obs.*
2. Condition or quality of being flagrant; atrocity; heinousness; enormity; excess.
fla′grant (flā′grănt), *a.* [L. *flagrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *flagrare* to burn, akin to Gr. φλέγειν: cf. F. *flagrant.* Cf. FLAME, PHLOX.] **1**. Flaming; inflamed; glowing; burning; ardent. *Now Rare.*
The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*
Flagrant desires and affections. *Hooker.*
2. Of war or other contest, carried on hotly; raging. *Rare.*
A war with the . . . native tribes was *flagrant. Palfrey.*
3. Flaming into notice; notorious; enormous; heinous; glaringly wicked.
4. Fragrant. *Obs.*
Syn. — Glaring, notorious, nefarious; villainous, profligate, abandoned, hateful, odious, monstrous, wanton, violent. — FLAGRANT, FLAGITIOUS, HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS, OUTRAGEOUS. That is FLAGRANT (cf. *glaring*, under FLAME, *v. i.*) which is glaring or notorious; that is FLAGITIOUS which is grossly or scandalously wicked; as, "The affronts he received were too *flagrant* to be excused" (*Richardson*); "pandering to the basest passions and proclaiming the most *flagitious* principles" (*Southey*). HEINOUS suggests hateful and (often) monstrous, ATROCIOUS, violent or wantonly savage, wickedness; as, "a process . . . so *heinous* that men might on it spit" (*Chaucer*); "so *heinous*, black, obscene a deed" (*Shak.*); "a life, not indeed blackened by any *atrocious* crime, but sullied by cowardice, selfishness, and servility" (*Macaulay*); *atrocious* cruelty. OUTRAGEOUS suggests gross violation of right or decency; as, "*outrageous* wrong" (*Cowper*); "that complicated, enormous, *outrageous* swindle" (*Thackeray*). See RANK, BAD, BASE, EXCESSIVE.
— **fla′grant-ly**, *adv.* — **fla′grant-ness**, *n.*
flag′ship′ (flăg′shĭp′), *n. Naval.* The ship that carries the commander of a fleet or squadron and flies his flag.
flag′staff′ (-stáf′), *n.; pl.* -STAFFS′ (-stáfs′) or -STAVES′ (-stāvz′). A staff on which a flag is hoisted.
flag station. *Railroad.* A station at which trains do not stop unless signaled, as by a flag.
flag′stone′ (flăg′stōn′), *n.* A flat stone used in paving, or any rock which will split into such stones. See 3d FLAG, 2.
flail (flāl), *n.* [ME. *fleȝl, fleyl, flayle* (cf. AS. *fligel*), fr. L. *flagellum* whip, scourge, a threshing flail: cf. OF. *flaiel*, F. *fléau.* See FLAGELLUM.] **1**. An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear by hand, consisting of a wooden handle at the end of which a stouter and shorter stick, called a *swiple* or *swingel*, is so hung as to swing freely.
2. An ancient weapon, like the common flail, often having the striking part armed with spikes, or loaded.
3 A swinging part, as a gate bar or a lever of a press. *Obs.*
flail, *v. t. & i.;* FLAILED (flāld); FLAIL′ING. To beat with or as if with a flail; to thrash; flog.
flail joint. *Med.* A joint showing abnormal mobility, as sometimes occurs after resection.
flair (flâr), *n.* [ME. *flaire* odor, fr. OF. & F. *flair*, fr. OF. *flairier*, F. *flairer*, to smell, LL. *flagrare* for L. *fragrare.* See FRAGRANT.] **1**. Smell; odor. *Obs.*
2. Sense of smell; scent; fig., discriminating or sagacious sense; instinctive discernment.
Every now and then . . . this intuition came to him, this *flair*, this intangible, vague premonition. *F. Norris.*
flak′age (flāk′āj), *n.* Flakes of flint or other stone struck off in the process of manufacturing stone implements.
flake (flāk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flaki, fleki*, Dan. *flage*, D. *vlaak.*]
1. A paling or hurdle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A rack for storing provisions; also, a stage or platform for drying fish or produce.
3. *Naut.* A small stage hung over a vessel's side for workmen to stand on in calking or the like.
4. *Mining.* A sheltering framework.

flake (flāk), *n.* [Etym. uncertain; cf. 1st FAKE.] A flat layer, or fake, of a coiled cable.
flake, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flakna* to flake off, split, Sw. *flake* plate, Dan. *flage* snowflake; also Icel. *flōki* flock of wool or hair, G. *flocke* flock of wool, flake (of snow). Cf. FLAG a flat stone.] **1**. A loose filmy mass or a thin chiplike or scalelike layer of anything; a film; flock; lamina; layer; scale; as, a *flake* of snow, tallow, or fish.
2. A particle of lighted or incandescent matter, darted from a fire; a flash. "*Flakes* of ruddy fire." *Somerville.*
3. *Hort.* A race of carnations having only two colors in the flower, the petals with large stripes.
flake, *v. t.;* FLAKED (flākt); FLAK′ING (flāk′ĭng). **1**. To form or separate into flakes.
2. To cover with flakes, as of snow.
3. To mark with flakes; to streak.
flake, *v. i.* **1**. To come down in or as if in flakes.
2. To separate in flakes; to peel or scale off.
flak′er (flāk′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that flakes; specif., one who produces flint flakes for striking fire, or one who manufactures flaked stone implements.
2. *Archæol.* An implement of bone, or other material, used to chip off flakes of stone in making stone implements.
flake white. **1**. Pure white lead deposited in flakes, and ground with oil or gum water as a pigment for artists.
2. = PEARL WHITE **a**.
flak′y (flāk′ĭ), *a.;* FLAK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLAK′I-EST. Consisting of flakes, or small loose masses; lying, or cleaving off, in flakes or layers; flakelike.—**flak′i-ly**, *adv.*—**flak′i-ness**, *n.*
What showers of mortal hail, what *flaky* fires! *Watts.*
flam (flăm), *n.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. FLIMFLAM.] **1**. A freak; whim; conceit. *Obs.*
2. A falsehood; an illusory pretext; trick; deception.
A perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*
3. Humbug; nonsense; rubbish.
flam, *a.* Deceptive; trickily false; untrue.
flam, *v. t.;* FLAMMED (flămd); FLAM′MING. To deceive, as by lying; to trick; cheat.
God is not to be *flammed* off with lies. *South.*
flam, *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A drumbeat executed after the manner of a grace note, by allowing the sticks to strike the head so as just to be heard apart.
‖ **flam′bé′** (fläN′bā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *flamber* to singe, pass (a thing) through flame. Cf. FLAMBEAU.] *Ceramics.* Decorated by glaze splashed or irregularly spread upon the surface, or apparently applied at the top and allowed to run down the sides; — said of pieces of Chinese porcelain.
flam′beau (flăm′bō), *n.; pl.* -BEAUX (-bōz) or -BEAUS (-bōz). [F., fr. OF. *flambe* flame, for *flamble*, from L. *flammula* a little flame, dim. of *flamma* flame. See FLAME.] **1**. A flaming torch, esp. one made by combining thick wicks invested with a quick-burning substance (as pitch); hence, any torch.
2. An ornamental candlestick.
3. A kettle used in boiling sugar. *Southern U. S.*
flam′berg (flăm′bûrg), ‖ **flam′berge′** (fläN′bârzh′), *n.* [F. *flamberge*, OF. *Floberge, Froberge*, names of swords, esp. that of Renaud de Montauban.] A kind of rapierlike sword.
flam-boy′ance (flăm-boi′ăns) } *n.* State or quality of be-
flam-boy′an-cy (-boi′ăn-sĭ) } ing flamboyant.
flam-boy′ant (-ănt), *a.* [F.] **1**. *Arch.* Characterized by waving or flamelike curves, as the tracery of windows, etc., in the later French Gothic style, about 1450–1510. Often applied to the whole style, the florid French Gothic. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

Flamboyant Tracery from Church at Rouen.

2. Flamelike, in form or color; wavy; gorgeous; showy.
— **flam-boy′ant-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **flam-boy′ant-ly**, *adv.*
flame (flām), *n.* [ME. *flame, flaume*, OF. *flame*, F. *flamme*, fr. L. *flamma*, perh. fr. *flagrare* to burn. See FLAGRANT; cf. FLAMBEAU, FLAMINGO.] **1**. A body of burning gas or vapor. Flames are usually the result of chemical combination with atmospheric oxygen. A simple flame, as that of a candle, consists of a luminous envelope (1 in *illust.*) surrounding a body of unburned vapor (2) and itself surrounded by an invisible layer of gases produced by the burning (3). Ordinary yellow flames owe their luminosity chiefly to incandescent particles of carbon set free from hydrocarbons, and gases naturally deficient in these compounds are frequently "enriched" to enable them to burn with a luminous flame. See CARBURET, *v.* The temperature of an ordinary flame is about 2000° C. (3632° F.). When illuminating gas is mixed with air previous to its burning, as in a gas stove, the flame becomes hotter, owing to better combustion, and at the same time becomes pale blue. This loss of luminosity is due to the more complete combustion of the carbon (such flames are not smoky), to the cooling of the gas, and to its dilution with an inert gas (nitrogen). In blowpipe analysis, the **oxidizing flame** (*O. F.*) is a clear blue flame used by placing the substance just beyond the tip; the **reducing flame** (*R. F.*) is a luminous flame into which the substance is inserted. See BLOWPIPE, *Illust.* See also FLAME REACTION.

Flame.

2. State of blazing combustion; also, any flamelike condition or appearance, as a light ray; brilliance.
When the moon began to show her silver *flame. Longfellow.*

3. Burning zeal or passion; elevated and noble enthusiasm; glowing imagination; passionate excitement or anger. "In a *flame* of zeal severe." *Milton.*
Where *flames* refin'd in breasts seraphic glow. *Pope.*
4. Ardor of affection; the passion of love. *Coleridge.*
5. A person beloved; a sweetheart. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — Blaze, brightness, ardor.
flame (flām), *v. i.;* FLAMED (flāmd); FLAM′ING (flām′ĭng). [ME. *flamen;* cf. OF. *flamer.* See FLAME, *n.*] **1**. To burn with a flame or blaze; to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion; to burst into flame; to blaze.
2. To burst forth like flame; to break out in violence of passion; to be kindled with zeal or ardor.
He *flamed* with indignation. *Macaulay.*
3. To have a flamelike or brilliant appearance; to shine brightly; to glow.
Syn. — FLAME, BLAZE, FLARE, GLARE, GLOW are here compared chiefly with reference to their fig. senses. FLAME suggests a sudden or violent (often intermittent) outburst, as of anger, passion, zeal; BLAZE commonly connotes greater steadiness and intensity; as, "[He] . . . *flamed* with zeal of vengeance inwardly" (*Spenser*); "Leolin *flamed* and fell again" (*Tennyson*); "My consciousness, . . . which hitherto . . . had been only partial, intermittent, and vague, suddenly *blazed* into full, consistent, practical activity" (*Du Maurier*); "her eyes *blazing* in her white face" (*Stevenson*). To FLARE is to shine or (esp.) burst out with a spreading, unsteady, and often unpleasant light; to GLARE, as here compared (see GAZE), is to shine with a lurid or painfully dazzling light; as, "torches that guttered and *flared* sootily in the dancing light of day" (*M. Hewlett*); "Mrs. Assingham hesitated, but at last her bravery *flared*" (*H. James*); "The broad light *glares* and beats" (*Tennyson*); "He [Dante] . . . lets the fire *glare* on the sullen face for a moment, and it sears itself into the memory forever" (*Lowell*). In their adj. uses, FLARING connotes gaudy, ostentatious, or flaunting display; GLARING (see FLAGRANT, GAUDY), whatever is flagrant or notorious; FLAMING often suggests vividness, sometimes gaudiness, of color; as, "*flaring* contrasts" (*Carlyle*); "the *flaring*, noisy thoroughfares of a great city" (*Stevenson*); "one *glaring* chaos and wild heap of wit" (*Pope*); *glaring* absurdity; *flaming* yellow, *flaming* posters. GLOW suggests strong and continued heat, and (often) heightened color; fig., it suggests fervor or strong emotion of whatever sort; as, "The first is a case of acute — the second of chronic — pleasure; the one is a *flame*, the other a steady and equable *glow*" (*De Quincey*); "Amongst . . . all the weathered faces that surrounded her in church, she *glowed* like an open flower" (*Stevenson*); "He bids him *glow* with unremitting love" (*Cowper*). See FLASH.
flame, *v. t.* **1**. To send or convey by flame as a signal.
2. To burn; to consume by burning. *Rare.*
3. To kindle; inflame; excite.
To *flame* the poet's noble breast. *Feltham.*
4. To treat with flame, as by passing over or through it.
flame cell. *Zoöl.* A large cell terminating the branches of the excretory vessels of many flatworms, rotifers, etc. It has a cavity, continuous with the excretory tube and containing a vibrating flagellum or bundle of cilia.
flame′-col′ored *or* **-col′oured**, *a.* Of the color of flame; of a bright orange-yellow color.
flamed (flāmd), *p. a.* Having flamelike markings, as a tulip.
flame gauge *or* **gage**. *Photom.* An instrument having a short-focused lens which casts a real image of a flame upon a translucent screen, used for measuring the height of the luminous portion of a flame.
fla′men (flā′mĕn), *n.; pl.* E. FLAMENS (-mĕnz), L. FLAMINES (flăm′ĭ-nēz). [L.] **1**. *Rom. Relig.* A priest devoted to the service of a particular god. The most honored were those of Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus, called respectively **flamen Dialis**, **flamen Martialis**, and **flamen Quirinalis**.
2. Hence, a priest of a pagan deity; esp., a priest of an alleged order or rank in ancient Britain.
flame′-of-the-woods′, *n.* An East Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Ixora coccinea*) having showy scarlet flowers.
flame′proof′ (flām′proōf′; 87), *a.* Proof against flame; not inflammable when exposed to flame.
flame reaction. *Chem.* The characteristic coloration which certain elements or their compounds impart to a flame, thus affording a test (**flame test**) for their presence. Cf. SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.
flame spectrum. *Physics.* The spectrum obtained by volatilizing substances in a nonluminous flame.
flame standard. *Photom.* A standard of photometric intensity consisting of a luminous flame of specified size produced by burning a fuel of known composition under uniform and carefully specified conditions of combustion.
flame tree. Any of several trees or shrubs with showy scarlet flowers. **a** In Australia, the loranthaceous tree *Nuytsia floribunda* or the sterculiaceous tree *Brachychiton acerifolius.* **b** In India, *Rhododendron arboreum* or the palas tree (*Butea frondosa*). **c** The peacock flower.
fla-min′e-ous (flȧ-mĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *flaminius.*] Pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.
flam′ing (flām′ĭng), *p. a.* **1**. Emitting flames; afire; blazing; consuming; illuminating.
2. Of the color of flame; high-colored; brilliant; dazzling. "In *flaming* yellow bright." *Prior.*
3. Flamelike; flamboyant.
4. Ardent; passionate; burning with zeal; irrepressibly earnest; as, a *flaming* proclamation or harangue.
flaming arc. See ARC, *n.*, 5.
fla-min′go (flȧ-mĭŋ′gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). [Sp. *flamenco*, cf. Pg. *flamingo*, Pr. *flamenc*, F. *flamant;* fr. L. *flamma* flame + (perh.) the G. suffix *-ing* (cf. FLEMING). So called in allusion to its color. See FLAME.] Any of several aquatic birds having remarkably long legs and neck, webbed feet, and a broad lamellated bill resembling that

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flag′ging-ly, *adv.* of FLAGGING.
flag′gish, *a.* Flaggy. *Rare.*
flag′gon. † FLAGON.
flagh (fläκ). Obs. or Scot. pret. [of FLY.]
flaghe. † FLEE.
flaghte. † FLAUGHT.
flag′i-tate (flăj′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *flagitatus*, p. p. of *flagitare* to demand.] To importune. — **flag′i-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*
fla-gi′tion (flȧ-jĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Flagitiousness. *Obs.*
flag leaf. An iris.
flag′less, *a.* See -LESS.
flag′let, *n.* See -LET.
flag lily. The common flag of the eastern United States (*Iris versicolor*).
flag list. *Naval.* A list of flag [officers. *R.*]
flag′on-et, *n.* Dim. of FLAGON.
flag′on-less, *a.* See -LESS.
flag′on, *n.* The European yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*).
flag′pole′, *n.* A pole to raise a flag on.
fla′grance (flā′grăns), *n.* Flagrancy. *Rare.*
flag rank. The rank of a flag [officer.]
‖ **fla-gran′te bel′lo**. [L.] Lit., while the war is blazing; during actual war or hostilities.
‖ **fla-gran′te de-lic′to**. [L.] Lit., while the crime is blazing; in the very act or just after.
fla′grate (flā′grāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *flagrare, flagratum*, v. i. & t., to burn.] To burn. *Obs.* — **fla-gra′tion** (flȧ-grā′shŭn), *n. Obs.*
flag′root′, *n.* The root of the sweet flag.
flag share. *Nav.* The flag officer's share of prize money. *R.*
flag′worm′ (flăg′wûrm′), *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.
flaid (flād). Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of FLAY.
flaik. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLAKE.
flail stone. *Archæol.* A stone, often perforated, originally hung from a rod and used as a weapon.
flail′y, *a.* Acting as a flail. *Obs.*
flain. † FLANE.
flain. Obs. p. p. of FLAY.
flair. Var. of FLARE.
flair, flaire, *n.* [OF. *flair* a kind of fish.] A skate or ray. *Scot.*
flait (flĭt). Obs. or Scot. pret. of FLITE.
flaitch′ment. Var. of FLEECH[MENT.]
flaite, *v. t.* To frighten. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flaith (flāth), *n.* [Ir.] *Irish Hist.* A chief of a fine, or group of kindred. — **flaith′ship**, *n.*
flaith′er (flĕth′ẽr). Var. of FLETHER. *Scot.*
flake, *a.* [See FLACK, *a.*] Tepid. *Obs.*
flake, *v. i.* [Cf. FLAG to hang loose.] To flag; to weaken. *Obs.*
flake knife. *Archæol.* A knife of flaked flint or other stone.
flake′let, *n.* See -LET.
flake manna. See MANNA.
flake stand. The cooling tub or vessel of a still worm.
flam. Var. of FLAWN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flam, *n.* [Cf. FLAN.] A puff of [wind. *Scot.*]
flam, *n.* A marsh, esp. by a river. *Dial. Eng.*
fla′man, flam′mant, *n.* [F. *flamant, flammant.*] Flamingo. *Obs.*
‖ **fla′mand′** (flȧ′mäN′), *n.* [F.] *Hort.* One of a race of carnations having large rounded flowers with entire petals.
flam′ant (flăm′ănt), **flam′bant** (flăm′bănt), **flam′mant**, *a.* [OF. *flamant, flambant*, p. pr.] *Her.* Flaming.
flamb (flăm), *v. t.* [F. *flamber* to singe.] To baste (meat). *Scot.*
‖ **flam′bage′** (fläN′bȧzh′), *n.* [F.] *Med.* Momentary application of a flame, as for drying or singeing a surface.
flam′bant (flăm′bănt), *a.* [OF.] Flaming. *Obs.*
flambe. † FLAME.
flam-boy′ant, *n.* The peacock flower. *West Indies.*
flam-boy′ant-ize, *v. i. & t.* To become or make flamboyant. *R.*
flam-boy′er (flăm-boi′ẽr), *n.* [F. *flamboyer* to be bright.] *Bot.* = FLAMBOYANT.
flame bridge. = BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 **d**.
flame engine. A gas engine. *Obs.*
flame′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* See KNIPHOFIA.
flame ignition. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.
flame′less, *a.* See -LESS.
flame′let, *n.* A small flame.
flame′like′, *a.* See -LIKE.
flame lily. The wood lily.
flame manometer. See MANOMETER and MANOMETRIC FLAME.
fla′men-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
flam′er (flām′ẽr), *n.* One that flames.
flamery. † FLUMMERY.
flam′few (flăm′fū), *n.* [Cf. FLAM, and dial. E. *flamfoo* a gaudy ornament.] A gewgaw.
flam-gas′ted (flăm-găs′tĕd; -tĭd), *p. a.* Formation from FLAM and FLABBERGAST (see CONTAMINATION, 2).
flam′i-nal, *a.* [L. *flaminalis* one who has been a flamen.] Flaminical. *Obs.*
fla′mi-nes, *n.*, *L. pl.* of FLAMEN.
flam′ing-ly, *adv.* of FLAMING.

of the duck family, but abruptly bent downward. A number of species have been described, from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Most of them have rosy white plumage with scarlet wing coverts, but an American species (*Phœnicopterus ruber*) which ranges north to the extreme southern United States (though now rare) has the plumage bright red. All the forms have black wing quills. The best-known Old World species is *P. roseus*, still found in parts of southern Europe. Flamingos are gregarious, breeding in colonies and building nests of mud in swamps and shallow lagoons, laying but one or two eggs. The flamingos constitute a family, Phœnicopteridæ, and a suborder or order, Odontoglossæ.

Flamingo. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

flamingo flower *or* **plant**. A Central American araceous plant (*Anthurium scherzerianum*) the spathe and spadix of which are bright scarlet. It is often cultivated.

Fla-min'i-an (flȧ-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Flaminianus.*] Of or pert. to the Roman censor Caius Flaminius (d. 217 B. C.), or the public works which he executed; as, the *Flaminian* Way, the great road leading northward from Rome.

fla-min'i-cal (-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to a flamen.

flam'ma-ble (flăm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Inflammable. — **flam'ma-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

flam'me-ous (flăm'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *flammeus*, fr. *flamma* flame.] Pert. to, consisting of, or like, flame. *Now Rare.*

flam'mule (flăm'ūl), *n.* [L. *flammula.*] A small flame, as one shown in a picture of a Chinese or Japanese god.

flam'y (flām'ĭ), *a.* [From FLAME.] Flaming; blazing; flamelike; flame-colored; composed of flame.

flan (flăn; *F.* flän), *n.* [F. See FLAWN.] **1.** A cake made with a filling of cheese, fruit, or cream.

2. *Numis.* A piece of metal prepared to receive the stamp of the die; a blank.

flan (flăn), *n.* A net used to cover holes in ferreting rabbits.

flanch (flȧnch; 140), *n.* [Cf. OF. *flanche* flank.] **1.** [Cf. FLANGE.] A flange. *Rare.*

2. *Her.* A subordinary consisting of either of two circular segments encroaching on the field one from each side of the shield.

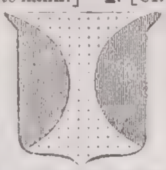
A Pair of Flanches.

flanch, *v. i.* [Cf. FLANGE, *n.*] To slant outward; to flare.

flanched (flȧncht; 140), *a.* *Her.* Having flanches; — said of an escutcheon with those bearings.

flan'co-nade', flan'con-nade' (flăŋ'kō-nād'), *n.* [F. *flanconade.*] *Fencing.* A thrust in the side.

‖ **flâ'ne-rie'** (flä'n'-rē'), *n.* [F. See FLÂNEUR.] Lit., strolling; hence, aimlessness; idleness; as, intellectual *flânerie*.

‖ **flâ'neur'** (flä'nûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *flâner* to stroll.] One who strolls about aimlessly; a stroller.

flang (flăng), *n.* A miner's two-pointed pick.

flange (flănj), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. FLANCH flange, FLANCH (in heraldry).] **1.** A part that spreads out like a rim, as of a vein of ore.

2. An external or internal rib, or rim, for strength, as the *flange* of an iron beam; or for a guide, as the *flange* of a car wheel; or for attachment to another object, as the *flange* on the end of a pipe, steam cylinder, etc.

3. *Founding.* A molder's tool for forming flanges.

Founder's Flange.

flange, *v. t.*; FLANGED (flănjd); FLANG'ING (flăn'jĭng). *Mach.* To make a flange on; to furnish with a flange.

flange, *v. i.* To spread out; to assume the flange form.

flange coupling. *Mach.* A shaft coupling consisting of two flanges keyed each to its own shaft and bolted together. See COUPLING, 2, *Illust.*

flange joint. A joint, as of pipes, where the connecting pieces have flanges by which parts are bolted together.

flange nut. *Mech.* A nut with an enlarged base.

flang'er (flăn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** *Mech. & Shipbuilding.* One who makes flanges or bends metal plates; also, a tool or machine for forming flanges.

2. *Railroad.* A scraper for clearing snow or ice from the inside of the rails where the wheel flanges bear.

flange rail. **a** A rail with a flange on one side, to keep wheels from running off the track. It was formerly much used for railways, but is now practically replaced by the edge rail. **b** *Railroads.* A T rail. Cf. BULLHEADED, *a.*, 2.

flange turning. The process of forming a flange on a metal plate, as by bending in a flanging press.

flank (flăŋk), *v. t.*; FLANKED (flăŋkt); FLANK'ING. [Prob. imitative.] To flick or flip; to beat lightly; to flap. *Rare.*

flank (flăŋk), *n.* [F. *flanc*, of uncertain origin; cf. OHG. *hlanca* loin, hip.] **1.** The fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. See BEEF, *Illust.*

2. Hence, the side of anything, as of a hill or a building.

3. *Leather Manuf.* Hide from the flank, or side.

4. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** The right or left of an army, fleet, or any command, whether in line or column; also, the element, or portion of the command, on the right or left of a line; as, he attacked the enemy on both *flanks*; he ordered his right *flank* to advance.

When to right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retired. *Milton.*

b *Fort.* That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the curtain and the flank and face of the opposite bastion. **c** The right or left side of a fortification.

5. *Mach.* The profile of the root of a gear tooth.

flank en potence, *Mil.*, a part of the wing of an army, thrown forward or backward at an angle with the front, for the purpose of protecting the flank.

flank (flăŋk), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *flanquer*. See FLANK, *n.*] **1.** *Mil.* **a** To command, secure, or guard the flank of. **b** To attack, or threaten to attack, the flank of; also, to fire upon from the direction of the flank and so enfilade. **c** To pass around, or turn, the flank of.

2. To stand, or be situated, at the flank or side of; to border. "Colonnades . . . *flanked* with trees." *Pitt.*

flank, *v. i.* To be placed, or to act, at the side, or flank; also, to present the side, or flank; — with *on*; as, the fort *flanked* on the swamp.

flank attack. *Mil.* An attack upon the side of an enemy's formation, distinguished from one upon its front or rear.

flank'er (flăŋ'kẽr), *n.* **a** That which flanks, or adjoins on the flank, or side, as a fort commanding the flank of an assailing force. **b** Specif.: *Mil.* Men so posted or marched as to protect the flank of a column on the march.

flank files. *Mil.* The men on the extreme right or left of a military organization formed in line.

flank guard. *Mil.* A body of men varying in size from a patrol to a detachment of all arms, marching or posted on the flanks of a marching column to protect it.

flank'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLANK. — **flanking angle.** = CURTAIN ANGLE. — **f. group.** *Mil.*, a detachment of three or four men sent out on the flanks of the advance party of a vanguard.

flank march. *Mil.* A march made parallel or nearly so to an enemy's position, to turn it or make a flank attack.

flank movement. A change of march, esp. during an action, by an army, or portion of one, in order to turn one or both wings of the enemy, or to take up a new position.

flan'nel (flăn'ĕl), *n.* [W. *gwlanen* flannel, fr. *gwlan* wool; prob. akin to E. *wool*. Cf. WOOL.] **1.** A soft woolen cloth, of loose texture, nappy on one side or both sides, or with no nap, and differing widely from fine to coarse; sometimes, a cloth having a cotton warp and wool filling.

2. *pl.* **a** Flannel underclothing. **b** Outer garments of flannel, as for boating or tennis.

3. A hot drink of liquor with spices and egg. *Old Slang.*

4. Plain woolen cloth in the first form of its making.

flan'nel, *v. t.*; -NELED (-ĕld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. To clothe or inclose in, or rub with, flannel.

flan'nel-ette', flan'nel-et' (flăn'ĕl-ĕt'), *n.* A soft narrow flannel; also, a cotton imitation of flannel.

flannel flower. **a** The mullein. **b** A Brazilian apocynaceous vine (*Macrosiphonia longiflora*) having woolly leaves. **c** An Australian apiaceous plant (*Actinotus helianthi*), the umbels of which resemble composite heads, and have a white flannel-like involucre.

flannel leaf. The mullein.

flan'nel-ly (flăn'ĕl-ĭ), *a.* Resembling flannel.

flap (flăp), *n.* [ME. *flappe*, *flap*, blow, fly flap; cf. D. *flap*, and E. *flap*, v.] **1. a** A stroke; a blow. *Obs.* **b** A blow like a slap; a stroke with something broad, as the open hand; a slap; also, a thing with which to hit as in slapping; a flapper.

2. Anything broad and limber that hangs loose; also, anything flat and thin that hangs loose, as a leaf of a table hinged at one edge; as, the *flap* of a garment; specif.: **a** A hinged leaf or fold, as of a table, door, or shutter. **b** Half of a hinge (often called a **flap hinge**) having two broad leaves through which screw holes are pierced, esp. of a hinge to be screwed to the face of a door or shutter instead of to the edge. **c** *Mach.* A hinged tool holder in various cutting machines to relieve the tool on the return (noncutting) stroke. **d** The epiglottis. *Obs.*

3. *Surg.* A portion of flesh partly severed from the adjoining tissues. Flaps are made in various surgical operations, as in amputations to cover denuded surfaces.

4. The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke or sound made with it; as, the *flap* of a sail or of a wing.

5. *Phon.* A flapping motion of the tongue, as when it is withdrawn from the hard palate at the end of the pronunciation of the consonant *l*; also, the sound so made.

6. A flat piece, slice, or layer; as, a *flap* of bread.

7. *pl. Far.* A disease in the lips of horses.

8. A woman, esp. if of loose character. *Dial. or Slang.*

flap, *v. t.*; FLAPPED (flăpt); FLAP'PING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. *flappen*, E. *flap*, n., *flop*, *flippant*, *fillip.*] **1. a** To strike; clap. *Obs.* **b** To beat with a flap; to strike with a surface, as that of a bird's wing or of a fly flapper.

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings. *Pope.*

2. To arouse to attention by or as if by striking with a flap; as, to *flap* a forgetful or inattentive person.

3. To move, or cause to move, with a beating motion, — often with reference to the sound made; as, to *flap* the wings; the wind *flaps* the shutters.

4. To turn, fold, or throw suddenly or violently.

5. To turn over by tossing, as a pancake. *Colloq.*

6. To furnish with a flap or flaps.

flap, *v. i.* **1.** To give a quick stroke; to clap.

2. To drop or fall; to plump; flop; as, to *flap* down on one's knees. *Colloq.*

3. To beat as do wings, or as something broad or loose; to fly with wings beating the air.

The crows *flapped* over by twos and threes. *Lowell.*

4. To fall and hang like a flap, as the brim of a hat.

flap'doo'dle (flăp'dōō'd'l), *n.* Food for fools; hence, merely specious talk; nonsense. *Colloq.*

flap'drag'on (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A game in which the players catch raisins or other tidbits out of burning brandy, and, putting them in the mouth while blazing, eat them; also, the materials used in the game.

2. A thing caught and eaten in the game.

3. A German or Dutchman; — in contempt. *Obs.*

flap'-eared' (flăp'ērd'), *a.* Having broad, loose, pendent ears.

flap'jack' (flăp'jăk'), *n.* **1.** A flat cake turned on the griddle while cooking; a griddlecake or pancake.

2. A fruit turnover. *Dial. Eng.*

flap'per (-ẽr), *n.* One that flaps. Specif.: **a** In reference to Swift's account of a functionary among the Laputans, a person whose duty is to flap another to remind him of something likely to be forgotten. **b** A thing to flap or clap with. **c** A part that hangs or droops, as the swingle of a flail. **d** A flipper. **e** A young game bird, esp. a duck, not yet able to fly well. *Colloq.* **f** A flapper skate. **g** In a slang sense, the hand.

flap'per, *v. i.*; FLAP'PERED (-ẽrd); FLAP'PER-ING. To move in a flapping way.

flap tile. A tile with a bent-up portion, as at a corner.

flap valve. *Mech.* A valve which opens and shuts upon one hinged side; a clack valve.

flare (flâr), *v. i.*; FLARED (flârd); FLAR'ING (flâr'ĭng). [Of uncertain origin; cf. Norw. *flara* to blaze, flame, adorn with tinsel, dial. Sw. *flasa*, *flora upp.*] **1.** To stream or flutter, as hair or ribbon. *Obs.*

2. To burn with an unsteady or waving flame.

3. To shine out with a sudden and unsteady light; to emit a dazzling or painfully bright light.

4. To make one's self conspicuous. *Obs.*

Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

5. To open or spread outward; to project beyond the perpendicular; as, the sides of a bowl *flare*; the bows of a ship *flare*; a skirt *flares*.

Syn. — See FLAME.

to flare up, to become suddenly heated or excited; to burst into a passion. *Colloq.*

flare, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to stream or flutter. *Obs.*

2. To cause to flare; to display flaringly; also, to signal by means of fires or flares.

The English beacons *flared* out their alarm. *J. R. Green.*

3. To subject to a flare of light or flame.

flare, *n.* **1.** An unsteady, glaring light.

2. A blaze of fire or light, usually brief, used as a signal, often repeated at intervals, as on a ship at night; flare-up.

3. A spreading outward, or a place or part that spreads; as, the *flare* of a fireplace; the *flare* of an urn.

4. Pretentious or ambitious display.

5. *Photog.* A defect in a photographic objective such that an image of the stop, or diaphragm, appears as a fogged spot in the center of the developed negative.

flare'back' (flâr'băk'), *n.* *Ordnance.* A burst of flame from the breech of a great gun, that sometimes occurs on the opening of the breech when the gun has been fired. It is due to gases left in the gun which ignite on admission of the air if a spark be present. It is guarded against by forcing air through the bore after each shot.

flare lamp. A lamp with no protection for the flame.

flare light. **a** A contrivance for producing a flare. See FLARE, *n.*, 2. **b** The light produced by such a contrivance.

flare'-up', *n.* **1.** A sudden bursting into flame; a flaring; also, a flaring flame as a signal.

2. A sudden burst of anger; an angry dispute. *Colloq.*

flar'ing (flâr'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That flares; flaming or blazing unsteadily; shining out with a dazzling light; hence, glaring; gaudy.

2. Opening or spreading outward.

flash (flăsh), *v. i.*; FLASHED (flăsht); FLASH'ING. [Cf. ME. *flaskien*, *vlaskien*, to pour, dash, splash, prob. of imitative origin; cf. dial. Sw. *flasa* to blaze.] **1.** To rush, dash, or splash, as waves. *Archaic.*

2. To break forth in or like a sudden flame; to show or appear as a momentary flare or brilliant light; as, the lightning *flashes*; the steel *flashed*; of a combustible, to ignite with a flare; as, the powder *flashed*; of a gun or the like, to give forth flame in the discharge.

3. Hence: **a** To light up suddenly; to gleam with animation or passion; as, *flashing* eyes. **b** To appear with the instancy and impressiveness of a flash; to come or pass like a flash.

Names which have *flashed* and thundered as the watchwords of unnumbered struggles. *Talfourd.*

A thought *flashed* through me. *Tennyson.*

c To break suddenly into intense action, consciousness, or the like; to break forth or out so as to make a sudden or unexpected display.

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other. *Shak.*

Poor Tom *flashed* out like a hero. *Stevenson.*

4. To make a display; to "cut a dash." *Now Colloq.*

5. *Glass Manuf.* To expand or open out into a sheet; — said of a blown globe of glass.

Syn. — FLASH, SPARKLE, GLITTER, GLEAM, GLANCE, GLINT, GLIMMER, SHIMMER, GLISTEN. FLASH implies a sudden and transient outburst of light; SPARKLE suggests quick, bright flashes or scintillation; GLITTER connotes greater brilliancy or showiness than *sparkle*, sometimes with the implication of something sinister; as, "*Flashed* all their sabers bare" (*Tennyson*); "his *flashing* eyes, his floating hair" (*Coleridge*); "The fireflies . . . *sparkled* most vividly in the darkest places" (*Irving*); "the *sparkling* waves" (*Wordsworth*); "his eyes *sparkling* at the idea of precious jewels" (*Irving*); "He holds him with his *glittering* eye" (*Coleridge*); "little black eyes which *glittered* like jet" (*Scott*); "*glittering* rings" (*Irving*). GLEAM commonly applies to light which shines through an intervening medium, or against a background of relative darkness; as, "I see the lights of the village *gleam* through the rain and mist" (*Longfellow*); "his teeth *gleaming*, ready, from

fla-min'i-ca (flȧ-mĭn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L.] The wife of a flamen.

flam-ma'tion (flă-mā'shŭn), *n.* Subjection to fire. *Obs.*

flamme. † FLAM, FLAME.

flam-mif'er-ous (flă-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *flammifer*; *flamma* + *ferre* to bear.] Producing flame. *Obs.*

flam-miv'o-mous (-mĭv'ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *flammivomus*; *flamma* + *vomere* to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano. *Rare.*

flam'mu-lat'ed (flăm'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *flammula* a little flame.] Tinged with red; ruddy; — said of certain birds.

flam'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Zoöl.* A flamelike marking.

flan (flăn), *v. i.*; FLANNED (flănd); FLAN'NING. To splay, as a door jamb; also, to expand or widen upwards, as a vessel.

flan, *a.* Spreading and shallow, as a dish. *Dial. Eng.*

flan, *n.* [Icel. *flan* a rushing.] A sudden gust or puff. *Scot.*

flan'card, flan'chard, *n.* [OF. *flancart.*] *Armor.* A piece for the thigh or flank. *Obs. or Hist.*

flan'dan, *n.* A part of woman's headdress in the 17th century.

Flan'der-kin, *n. & a.* [Fr. *Flanders.*] Fleming; Flemish. *Obs.*

Flan'ders. Moll. The disreputable, but repentant, heroine of De Foe's novel of this name.

Flan'ders brick (flăn'dẽrz). [From *Flanders*, old district of Europe.] = BATH BRICK.

Flan'drish, *a.* Flemish. *Obs.*

flane, *n.* [AS. *flān.*] An arrow. *Obs.*

flanel, flanen. † FLANNEL, FLANNEN.

flang (flăng; flȧng). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FLING.

flange'way' (flănj'wā'), *n.* The passageway for the flange of a wheel running on rails.

flank, *n.* A flake, as of fire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

flank'ard, *n.* [OF. *flancart.*] A protuberance or wound in the side (of a deer). *Obs.*

flank defense. *Fort.* Protection of a work against an enemy's direct frontal attack, by means of the fire from other works, flanking the ground in its front.

flanked (flăŋkt), *p. p.* of FLANK.

flanked angle. *Fort.* The angle formed by the bastion flank and a curtain. See BASTION FRONT.

flank'er, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. FLANKER a lateral fortification.] To defend or support by flankers; to attack on the flank. *Archaic.*

flank'er, *v. i.* [Cf. FLANK a flake.] To glitter. *Obs.* — *n.* A spark. *Dial. Eng.*

flankett. † FLANCARD.

flannel cake. Kind of griddlecake.

flannel moth. See MEGALOPYGE.

flan'nel-mouth cat'fish, or **flan'nel-mouth**, *n.* The blue catfish.

flannel rash. A rash on the skin caused by flannels.

flan'nen (flăn'ĕn; flȧn'ĕn), *n.* Flannel. *Obs. Scot. or Dial.*

flanque (flȧŋk), *n.* [Cf. FLANCH.] *Her.* = FLANCH.

flan-ta'do, *n.* ?Flaunting. *Obs.*

flap dock. Foxglove. *Dial. Eng.*

flap'drag'on, *v. t.* To swallow whole; to devour. *Obs.*

flap'-mouthed' (-mouthd'; -moutht'), *a.* Having broad, hanging lips. *Rare.*

flapper skate. A European skate (*Raja macrorhynchus*).

flap'pet, *n.* A small flap or slab. *Obs.*

flap'py, *a.* Irregular; unsteady. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

flapse, *n.* [Cf. G. *flaps*. *Oxf. E. D.*] An impertinent or impudent fellow. *Obs.*

flapt. Flapped. *Ref. Sp.*

flare, *n.* Lard fat. *Dial. Eng.*

flare'-out', *n.* = FLARE-UP, 2.

flar'ing-ly, *adv.* of FLARING.

flar'y (flâr'ĭ), *a.* Showy. *R.*

flash, *n.* [ME. *flasche*; cf. OF. *flache* pool, or E. FLASH, *v.*] A pool; marsh. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

flash, *n.* Sheaf (of arrows). *Obs.*

flash, *a.* Tepid. *Obs.*

flash, *a.* [Cf. OF. *flac*, *flache*,

out the darkness" (*Dr. J. Brown*); "The eye of the old governor *gleamed* like a coal at beholding the smirking man of law" (*Irving*). GLANCE implies darting, or obliquely reflected, GLINT, quickly glancing or gleaming, light; as, "Many a little hand *glanced* like a touch of sunshine on the rocks" (*Tennyson*); "An insane light *glanced* in her heavy black eyes" (*Mrs. Stowe*); "when the first sunshine through their dewdrops *glints*" (*Lowell*). GLIMMER suggests faint and wavering, SHIMMER, soft, tremulous, and lustrous, GLISTEN, faintly scintillating, light; as, "Now fades the *glimmering* landscape on the sight" (*Gray*); "Whiles all the night, through fog smoke white, *glimmered* the white moonshine" (*Coleridge*); "The young leafage *shimmered* like a veil of golden gauze" (*M. Hewlett*); the landscape *shimmered* through the heat; "snowy mountains *glistening* through a summer atmosphere" (*Irving*); "eyes *glistening* with heavenly tears" (*Carlyle*). See FLAME, SCINTILLATE, BRIGHT, GLANCE.

flash (flăsh), *v. t.* **1.** Of water: **a** To dash or splash. *Archaic.* **b** To fill, as a river, or shoot forward, as a floating object, by a sudden rush of water; to flush.
2. To strike or dash down. *Obs.*
3. To send out in flashes; to cause to burst forth with sudden flame or light; to cause to flash or flare up; as, to *flash* powder; to cause to gleam suddenly or transiently; as, to *flash* light with a mirror.

The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames. *Milton.*

4. Specif., to burn a small amount of (an explosive) in order to determine the character and percentage of residue.
5. To convey or communicate by or as by a flash; to cause to appear instantaneously; as, to *flash* a message by telegraph or heliograph; to *flash* conviction on the mind.
6. To display showily; trick up in a showy manner. *Colloq.*

Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes. *A. Brewer.*

7. To convert (water) quickly into steam, as by allowing it to drop on a red-hot surface. See FLASH BOILER.
8. *Elec.* To treat (a carbon filament for an incandescent lamp) by raising it to incandescence by an electric current in a hydrocarbon gas so that it is equalized in thickness by the deposition of carbon.
9. *Glass Manuf.* **a** To cause to flash. See FLASH, *v. i.*, 5. **b** To coat (glass) with a film of tinted glass. **c** To apply (this colored glass) to glass or glassware; — often with *on*.
10. *Building.* To protect against rain, as the valley, hip, or edge of a roof, by sheet metal or a substitute, laid under or over the roofing, such as tiles or slate. Cf. FLASHING, 2.

flash, *n.* **1.** A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a momentary blaze; as, a *flash* of lightning.
2. A transient light, as from a lantern or torch, displayed as a signal; hence, a movement of a flag in signaling.
3. A sudden and brilliant burst, as of wit or genius; a momentary brightness or show; a sudden enlightenment or illumination; as, a *flash* of memory; a *flash* of intuition.

The *flash* and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shak.*

4. The duration of a flash; a brief time.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*

5. Show; display; esp., a vulgar or ostentatious display; also, a "flashy" person; a "swell." *Obsoles.*
6. [From FLASH, *a.*] The slang or cant of thieves and prostitutes.
7. A play on words; a quibble. *Obs.*
8. **a** A splash of water; a spurt. *Obs.* **b** A stream or rush of water, as at a shoal or weir for letting a boat descend. **c** A device used to procure a flash of water, as a sluiceway.
9. A layer of glass flashed on.
10. A preparation for coloring liquors.
11. A peruke or periwig. *Obs. Slang.*

flash in the pan, the flashing of the priming in the pan of a flintlock musket without discharging the piece; hence, sudden, spasmodic effort that accomplishes nothing.

flash, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to thieves, tramps, and the like; as, *flash* language.
2. Showy, but counterfeit; cheap, pretentious, and vulgar; as, *flash* jewelry; *flash* finery.
3. Wearing showy, counterfeit ornaments; vulgarly pretentious; as, *flash* people; *flash* men or women; — applied esp. to thieves, gamblers, and prostitutes that dress in a showy way and wear much cheap jewelry.
4. First-class; smart; wide-awake. *Slang.*

flash house, a house frequented by flash people.

flash′board′ (flăsh′bōrd′; 201), *n.* A board, or one of a series of boards, placed on, or at the side of, a milldam to increase the depth of the water; a flushboard. Flashboards permanently secured in grooves are called **stop planks**.

flash burner. A gas burner with a device for lighting by an electric spark.

flash′er (flăsh′ẽr), *n.* One that flashes. Hence: **a** A flash, or showy, person. *Obs.* **b** = TRIPLETAIL (fish). **c** The European red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*). **d** *Steam Engin.* A flash boiler. See BOILER, *n.*, 3.

flash′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FLASH. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** *Engineering.* The creation of an artificial flood by the sudden letting in of a body of water; — called also *flushing*.
2. *Arch.* Pieces of metal built into the joints of a wall so as to lap over the edge of the gutters or to cover the edge of the roofing; also, similar pieces used to cover the valleys of roofs of slate, shingles, or the like; by extension, the metal covering of ridges and hips of roofs; also, in the United States, the protecting of angles and breaks in walls of frame houses with waterproof material, tarred paper, or the like. Cf. FILLETING.
3. *Glass Making.* **a** The reheating of an article at the furnace aperture to restore its plastic condition; esp., the reheating of a globe of crown glass to allow it to assume a flat shape as it is rotated. **b** A mode of covering glassware with a film of colored glass. See FLASH, *v. t.*, 9.
4. *Elec.* See FLASH, *v. t.*, 8.

flashing light. = FLASH LIGHT **a**, **b**. — **f. point**, that degree of temperature at which an oil, esp. kerosene, gives off vapor in sufficient quantity to flash, or burn momentarily, on the approach of a flame or spark. It is taken as an index of the safety of the oil, and is determined in various forms of apparatus, in some of which the oil is open to the air, in others protected by a cover. See ABEL TESTER. The English standard is 73° F. Abel test, corresponding to about 100° F. by open-cup tests. Standards vary in the United States, the commonest being 110° F. (open-cup). The **burning point**, or point at which the oil ignites and continues to burn, is usually from ten to thirty degrees above the flashing point; its determination is called a **fire test**.

flash lamp. A lamp for producing flashes of light for flash-light photography.

flash light. A flash of light; specif.: **a** (1) A scintillating light sometimes used in lighthouses. (2) A light shown by some lighthouses, produced by revolution of reflectors or prismatic lenses so arranged as to show a bright light at regular intervals alternating with periods of dimness; a revolving light. See LIGHTHOUSE, *Note.* **b** Any sudden or intermittent light used as a signal, as on a ship, or for illumination, as of an advertising sign. **c** *Photog.* A sudden bright light used in taking pictures, as at night; also, a flash-light powder or photograph. — **flash′-light′**, *a.*

flash′pan′ (flăsh′păn′), *n.* **a** The pan for priming in a flintlock. **b** A pan in which to flash powder, as in signaling.

flash pipe. A gas pipe with small holes in series, so that light will flash from the first jet to all, and so light a series of jets in a larger parallel pipe, or a distant burner.

flash spectrum. *Astrophysics.* The spectrum of light from the sun's chromosphere as observed at the instant of the beginning or ending of totality of a solar eclipse.

flash test. A test to determine the flashing point of an oil.

flash torch. *Theat.* A device for producing flashes to imitate lightning.

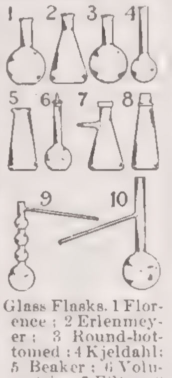

Glass Flasks. 1 Florence; 2 Erlenmeyer; 3 Round-bottomed; 4 Kjeldahl; 5 Beaker; 6 Volumetric; 7 Filter; 8 Parting; 9 Ladenburg's Distillation; 10 Ordinary Distillation.

flash′y (flăsh′ĭ), *a.*; FLASH′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLASH′I-EST. **1.** Splashing. *Obs.*
2. Frothy; insipid: flat; spiritless. *Obs.*
3. Flashing; dazzling for a moment; making a momentary show of brilliancy; transitorily or superficially bright.

Flashy and transient pleasure. *Barrow.*

4. Fiery; vehement; impetuous.

A temper always *flashy*. *Burke.*

5. Showy; gay; gaudy; as, a *flashy* dress; *flashy* manners.
Syn. — See GAUDY.

flask (flȧsk), *n.* [F. *flasque* powder flask, fr. It. *fiasca* bottle, large bottle, powder flask, or fr. OF. *flaske*, *flasque*, dial. variant of *flasche*; both fr. LL. *flasca*; cf. LL. *flascus* (hence It. *fiasco*; cf. FIASCO), *flasco*; also (prob. fr. LL.) AS. *flasce*, *flaxe*, D. *flesch*, OHG. *flasca*, G. *flasche*. The origin of the LL. words is uncertain; cf. L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas* a vessel, Gr. φλάσκη, φλάσκων, φλάσκιον. Cf. FLAGON, FLASKET.] **1.** A narrow-necked vessel of metal, glass, etc., used for various purposes, — as of sheet metal, leather, or horn, to carry gunpowder; of wrought iron, to contain quicksilver; of glass, to heat water in, etc.
2. A small bottle-shaped vessel for holding fluids, esp. one with a broad and flat body; as, a *flask* of oil or wine.

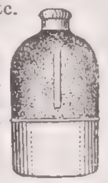
Pocket Flask

3. *Ordnance.* That part of an automobile torpedo, made of thick, tough steel, which is the reservoir for the compressed air used in propelling the engine. See TORPEDO, *Illust.*
4. [Perh. a different word.] *Founding.* The wooden or iron frame which holds the sand, etc., forming the mold used in a foundry. It consists of two or more parts, viz.: the *cope*, or top; sometimes, the *cheeks*, or middle part; and the *drag*, or bottom part. When there are one or more cheeks, the flask is called a *three-part flask*, *four-part flask*, etc.

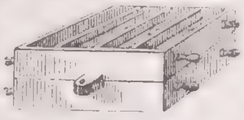
Two-Part Flask, *Founding.*

5. A frame used over the type in making a stereotype mold.

flask, *n.* [F. *flasque* cheek of a gun carriage.] *Ordnance.* Formerly, the bed of a gun carriage; now, the plates forming the sides of the trail of a gun carriage. See HOWITZER.

flask′et (flȧs′kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. OF. *flasquet*, dim. of *flasque*, and E. FLASK a bottle; also, for sense 1, W. *fflasged*, and *fflasg* flask, basket. Cf. FLACKET.] **1.** A long, shallow basket. *Eng.*

In which they gathered flowers to fill their *flasket*. *Spenser.*

2. A shallow oval washtub. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A small flask.

flasque (flȧsk), *n.* [Cf. F. *flasque* cheek of a gun carriage.] *Her.* A bearing similar to a flanch, but smaller.

Gibbon affirms that the *flasque* and the flanch are one and the same *H. Clark*

flat (flăt), *a.*; FLAT′TER (-ẽr); FLAT′TEST. [Akin. to Icel. *flatr*, Sw. *flat*, Dan. *flad*, OHG. *flaz*, and AS. *flet* floor, G. *flötz* stratum, layer. Cf. FLATTERY.] **1.** Having an even and horizontal surface, or nearly so, without marked prominences or depressions; level and smooth. "Though sun and moon were in the *flat* sea sunk." *Milton.*
2. Lying at full length, or spread out, upon the ground; level with the ground or earth; prostrate; as, to lie *flat* on the ground; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined; destroyed.

I feel . . . my hopes all *flat*. *Milton.*

3. Having a smooth or even surface, whether horizontal or not; as, the *flat* face of a rock; also, having relatively smooth or even surface; as, *flat* relief; a *flat* face.
4. *Fine Arts.* **a** In painting, without gradation; uniform in hue or shade; as, a *flat* tint; a *flat* wash. Also, free from gloss. **b** Having little appearance of relief; monotonous in light and shade or in color. Often considered a fault in landscapes, etc., but a merit in decorative mural painting.
5. Having broad and smooth lateral surfaces and little thickness; as, a ruler is long and *flat*; a coin is round and *flat*; the shoulder blade is a *flat* bone.
6. In uses primarily fig.: **a** Clear; unmistakable; peremptory; positive; downright; as, a *flat* decision. Hence, absolute; unvarying; also, not varied from a fixed or normal amount, standard, or the like; specif., without discount; as, a *flat* assessment; a *flat* rate.

Flat burglary as ever was committed. *Shak.*

b Unanimated; dull; uninteresting; without point or spirit; monotonous; as, a *flat* speech or composition.

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world. *Shak.*

c Commercially inactive; depressed; dull; as, a *flat* market. **d** Tasteless; insipid; dead; as, drink *flat* to the taste.
7. **a** Characterized by lack of clearness, sharpness, or sonority; — said esp. of instrumental or vocal sounds; as, the *a* in *at* is *flat* compared with the more sonorous *a* in *far*. **b** *Phon.* Of consonant sounds, soft or voiced, as distinguished from sharp or voiceless. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 55.
8. *Music.* **a** Below the true or intended pitch; hence (as applied to intervals), minor, or lower by a half step; as, a *flat* seventh; A *flat*. **b** Of keys or tonalities, having the signature in flats.
9. *Golf.* Having a head at a very obtuse angle to the shaft; — said of a club.
10. *Shipbuilding.* Without bevel; — said of timbers.
11. *Hort.* Flattened at the ends, as certain fruits.
12. *Gram.* Not having an inflectional ending or sign, as a noun used as an adjective, or an adjective as an adverb, without the addition of a formative suffix, or an infinitive without the sign *to*. Many flat adverbs, as in run *fast*, buy *cheap*, are from AS. adverbs in *-ĕ*, the loss of this ending having made them like the adjectives. Some having forms in *-ly*, such as *exceeding*, *wonderful*, *true*, are now archaic.
Syn. — See LEVEL.

flat adverb, *Gram.*, an adverb having no adverbial ending. See FLAT, *a.*, 12. — **f. arch.** *Arch.*, a construction having mutually supporting voussoirs as in a true arch, but with practically straight horizontal intrados and extrados. See ARCH, *Illust.* — **f. bastion.** *Fort.*, a bastion before a curtain. — **f. cap**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **f. car**, *Railroads*, a platform car for freight. — **f. carving**, *Furniture*, carving consisting of flat surfaces thrown into relief by the spaces round and between them. — **f. chasing**, in fine-art metal working, a mode of ornamenting silverware, etc., producing figures by dots and lines made with a punching tool. *Knight.* — **f. envelope** *or* **envelop**, a piece of paper cut ready to make into an envelope. — **f. face.** *Smithing.* = FLATTER. — **f. file.** See FILE, tool, 1. — **f. foolscap.** See PAPER. — **f. foot.** *Med.* **a** A foot in which the arch of the instep is flattened so that the entire sole of the foot rests upon the ground. **b** [Written as one word.] The deformity, usually congenital, exhibited by such a foot; splayfoot. — **f. hammer**, the first hammer used by a goldbeater in working up gold from the ribbon. — **f. hoop**, a wooden hoop dressed flat on both sides. — **f. keel.** *Shipbuilding*, a form of keel consisting of a heavy strake of plating. This form is stiffened by an upright plate called the *vertical keel*. *U. S.* In England called *flat-plate keel*. — **f. knot**, a reef knot. See KNOT. — **f. letter.** See PAPER. — **f. nail**, a small, sharp-pointed, wrought nail, with a flat, thin head, larger than a tack. — **f. packet.** See PAPER. — **f. paper**, paper which has not been folded; specif., writing paper, as distinguished from paper for printing. — **f. pea.** **a** A European perennial pea (*Lathyrus sylvestris*) useful as a forage plant and for plowing under as a green manure crop; also, its seeds, which are of inferior quality. **b** Any shrub of the genus *Platylobium*. — **f. peach**, the peen-to. — **f. pencil**, *Math.*, a pencil of coplanar lines. — **f. pile.** = SHEET PILE. — **f.-plate keel.** See FLAT KEEL. — **f. pliers**, pliers with flat jaws. — **f. pulp.** *Basketwork*, insides. — **f. race**, a race on a level course, as without hurdles or obstructions. — **f. rail**, a railroad rail consisting of a simple flat bar spiked to a longitudinal sleeper. — **f. roof.** *Arch.* **a** A roof actually horizontal and level, as in some Oriental buildings. **b** A roof nearly horizontal, constructed of such material as allows the water to run off freely from a very slight inclination. — **f. rope**, a rope made by plaiting instead of twisting; gasket; sennit. Some flat hoisting ropes, as for mining shafts, are made by sewing together a number of ropes, making a wide, flat band. — **f. space.** = EUCLIDEAN SPACE. — **f. tool.** **a** *Turning.* A chisel for cutting both on its sides and on its square end. **b** *Seal Engraving.* A tapered tool for working to a flat surface.

flat (flăt), *n.* [Scot. *flet*, fr. AS. *flet* ground, floor. See FLAT, *a. Oxf. E. D.*] **a** A floor, loft, or story in a building, esp. a floor which forms a complete residence in itself. Residence flats of the better class are, in the United States, often called *apartments*. **b** A building divided into flats.

flat, *adv.* **1.** In a flat manner; directly; flatly.

Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty. *Herbert.*

2. *Finance.* Without interest; — variously used; as: when bonds are sold or quoted with no charge or allowance for accrued interest; when stocks are loaned and the lender receives on them from the borrower money on which he pays no interest; when credit is given without charging interest, etc.
3. Without excess; exactly; due; — used chiefly of numbers or quantities; as, to run a hundred yards in ten seconds *flat*.

flat, *n.* **1.** A level surface, without elevation, relief, or prominences; a plain; esp., in the United States, a level tract along the banks of a river.

Envy is as the sunbeams that beat hotter upon a bank, or steep rising ground, than upon a *flat*. *Bacon.*

2. A level tract lying at little depth below the surface of water, or alternately covered and left bare by the tide; a shoal; a shallow; a strand.
3. *Agric.* Originally, a portion of the common field; later, any field growing a crop. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. Something broad and flat in form; as: **a** A flat-bottomed boat, without keel, and of small draft. **b** A straw hat, broad-brimmed and low crowned. **c** *Railroads.* Short for FLAT CAR. **d** A platform on wheels, upon which emblematic designs, etc., are carried in processions. **e** *Elec.* A flat spot on a commutator, resulting from wear. **f** A flat basket or hamper. **g** A slat with teeth in a carding machine, above the cylinder. **h** A picture-frame mat. **i** *Hort.* A broad, shallow box used in greenhouses for growing seedlings and sometimes for rooting cuttings. **j** *Mech.* A rolled metal bar of uniform rectangular cross section. **k** *Naut.* A level deck. **l** A plane mirror or reflector. **m** *Theater.* One of the flat pieces of scenery pushed on from the wings, or lowered from overhead, or raised from below. **n** *Astron. & Optics.* A plane mirror. **o** *Arch.* A platform of generally horizontal character, as the deck of a roof which has steep sides, or any roof of which the slope does not exceed one in twenty, or thereabout.
5. The flat part or side of anything, as the broad side of a blade, as distinguished from its edge.
6. *Geom.* A homaloid space or extent.
7. *Mining.* A horizontal lateral extension of a vein; also, a horizontal deposit, esp. of ore.
8. A dull fellow; a simpleton; a numskull. *Colloq.*
9. *Music.* **a** A tone or note one half step lower than a tone or note named; as, A flat is the *flat* of A. **b** A character [♭]

weak, *flaccid*, L. *flaccus* flabby.] Flabby; tasteless; trashy. *Obs.*
flash boiler. See BOILER, *n.*, 3.
flash generator. A flash boiler.
flash′i-ly (flăsh′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FLASHY.
flash′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
flash′ing-ly, *adv.* of FLASHING. See -LY.
flash′ly, *adv.* of FLASH.
flash′mon′ger, *n.* A user of flash language. *Rare.*
flash′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
flash point. Flashing point.
flasht. Flashed. *Ref. Sp.*
flash wheel. *Mech.* A paddle wheel resembling a breastwheel, for lifting water.
flask, *v. t.* To inclose in a flask. *Rare.*
flask, *v. t.* [Cf. FLASH.] To flap. *Obs.*
flask′er, *v. t.* & *i.* [Freq. of FLASK to flap.] To smother, stifle, or bewilder; to flutter, as a bird; to flounder, as a fish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flas′kis-a-ble, *a.* [From an OF. dial. form of *flechissable* that can be bent: cf. OF. *flekissable*.] Pliable; fickle; changeable, as fortune. *Obs.*
flask′let, *n.* See -LET.
flat, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *flatter*.] To flatter. *Obs.*

on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step lower than the degree would indicate without it. See B FLAT. **c** See SHARPS AND FLATS.
10. A surface of paint that is not glossy.
11. *pl.* Playing cards; also, cheating dice. *Old Slang.*
flat (flăt), *v. t.*; FLAT′TED; FLAT′TING. **1**. To lay flat; to level; raze. *Obs.*
2. To make flat or level; to flatten.
3. To render dull, insipid, or spiritless: to depress.
Passions are allayed, appetites are *flatted*. *Barrow.*
4. To depress in pitch, as a musical note; esp., to lower in pitch by half a tone.
5. *Painting.* To cover with a flat coat. Also, to remove the gloss from (a painted surface). This is done with a peculiar kind of brush while the paint is still soft.
flat, *v. i.* **1**. To become flat, or flattened; to sink or fall to an even surface.
2. To become insipid or spiritless; to droop; flag.
3. *Music.* To fall from the pitch; to sing or play flat.
to flat out, to fail from a promising beginning; to make a bad ending; to disappoint expectations. *Colloq.*
flat′boat′ (flăt′bōt′), *n.* A boat with a flat bottom and square ends, used for transportation of bulky freight, esp. in shallow waters.
flat′cap′ (-kăp′), *n.* A kind of low-crowned cap formerly worn by all classes in England, and continued in London after disuse elsewhere; — hence, a citizen of London.

Flatcaps.

flat′-com-pound′ed, *a. Elec.* Designating a dynamo which has added to its ordinary winding a series field winding with the requisite number of turns to cause the terminal voltage to be the same at full load as at no load. — **flat′-com-pound′ing**, *n.*
flat′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* Any of a large group of teleost fishes distinguished from all others by swimming on one side, and having both the eyes situated on the upper side, the lower side being blind and of a plain whitish color. The body is flattened dextrosinistrally, not dorsoventrally as in the skates and rays. Young flatfishes swim with the body vertical like ordinary fishes, and have an eye on each side. When they assume the horizontal position the skull gradually becomes twisted, bringing both eyes to the upper side, which may be the right or left, according to the species, but is usually constant for individuals of the same species. The flatfishes inhabit most seas (some ascending into nearly fresh water) and include important food fishes, as the halibut, flounders, turbots, soles, etc. They constitute a family Pleuronectidæ (or two families, the soles being separated as the family Soleidæ), which in recent classifications is usually made a separate suborder or order, called *Heterosomata*. See FLOUNDER.
flat′-foot′ed, *a.* **1**. Having a flat foot (see under FLAT); also, standing square on the feet.
2. Having a flat bottom or base.
3. Firm-footed; determined. *Slang, U. S.*
— **flat′-foot′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **flat′-foot′ed-ness**, *n.*
flat′head′ (flăt′hĕd′), *a.* **1**. Having a flat head; flat-headed.
2. Characterized by flatness of head, esp. that produced by artificial means. See HEAD FLATTENING.
flat′head′, *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] **a** An Indian of a tribe of Salishan stock gathered on the Flathead Reservation in Montana. They have adopted civilized ways, and are prosperous and intelligent. **b** A Chinook Indian. See CHINOOK, 1.
2. **a** The North American hognose snake (which see); — called also **flat-headed adder**. **b** Any of certain mostly Australian and East Indian marine sculpinlike food fishes of the genus *Platycephalus*. **c** The barramuudi (*Neoceratodus forsteri*).
flat′-head′ed, *a.* Having a flat or flattened head; as, a *flat-headed* nail.
flat house. A house divided into flats. See 2d FLAT **a**.
flat′i′ron (-ī′ŭrn), *n.* An iron with a flat, smooth surface for ironing clothes; a sad iron. The base of a common type has the general contour of an isosceles triangle.

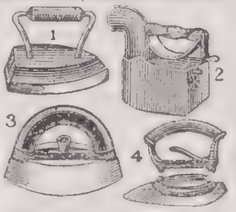

Flatirons. 1 Common; 2 Self-heating; 3 With Detachable Handle; 4 Sleeve, or Flounce, Flatiron.

flat′land′ (-lănd′), *n.* **1**. A region of flats or flat land.
2. Two-dimensional space.
flat′ling (-lĭng), **flat′lings** (-lĭngz), *adv.* [*flat*, a. + 2d *-ling*.] In a prostrate position; flat; with the flat side. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
flat′ling, *a.* Dealt with the flat side of a weapon; hence, falling or pressing down on one.
We lift the weight of *flatling* years. *Kipling.*
flat′ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a flat manner; evenly; horizontally; without spirit; dully; frigidly; peremptorily; positively; plainly. "He *flatly* refused his aid." *Sir P. Sidney.*
He that does the works of religion slowly, *flatly*, and without appetite. *Jer. Taylor.*
flat′-mind′ed, *a.* Wanting mental zest or spirit; having no imaginative sympathy or animation; insipid of mind.
One is not astonished at her appearing an "actress" to the *flat-minded*. *G. Meredith.*

flat′ted (flăt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* Constructed in, or divided into, flats; specif., divided into flats owned by different persons; — said of a house or residence building. *Scot.*
flat′ten (flăt′'n), *v. t.*; FLAT′TENED (-'nd); FLAT′TEN-ING. [From FLAT, *a.*] **1**. To reduce to an even surface or one approaching evenness; to make flat; to level; to make plane.
2. To throw down; to bring to the ground; to prostrate; hence, to depress; deject; dispirit.
3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale.
4. *Music.* To flat.
5. To make lusterless, as paint.
6. *Leather Working.* To shave (the skin). Cf. SKIVE.
to flatten in, *Naut.*, to haul in the head sheets.
flat′ten, *v. i.* To become or grow flat, or even, depressed, dull, vapid, or spiritless.
flat′ten-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that flattens, as a plate-straightening machine.
flat′ten-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLATTEN.
flattening oven, *Glass Making*, a heating chamber in which split glass cylinders are flattened for window glass.
flat′ter (flăt′ẽr), *n.* One that makes flat, or flattens; specif.: **a** *Smithing.* A flat-faced swage. **b** *Metal Working.* A drawplate with a narrow, rectangular orifice, for drawing flat strips, as watch springs, etc.

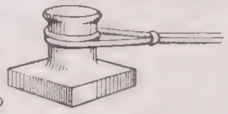
Flatter a.

flat′ter (flăt′ẽr), *v. t.*; FLAT′TERED (-ẽrd); FLAT′TER-ING. [ME. *flateren*; prob. akin to G. *flattern* to flutter: cf. F. *flatter* to flatter, OD. *flatteren*. Cf. FLITTER, FLUTTER, FLATTERY.] **1**. To treat with praise or blandishments; to gratify or attempt to gratify the self-love or vanity of, esp. by artful and interested commendation or attentions; to blandish; cajole; wheedle.
When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does, being then most *flattered*. *Shak.*
Others he *flattered* by asking their advice. *Prescott.*
2. To raise hopes in; to encourage or please with hopeful or favorable, but sometimes unfounded or deceitful, representations; hence, to beguile; soothe; charm.
Flatter my sorrows with report of it. *Shak.*
3. To portray too favorably; to give a too favorable idea of; as, his portrait *flatters* him.
4. To touch caressingly; to caress, or to please with or as with caresses. *Archaic.*
to flatter one's self, to please or gratulate one's self in respect to something; as, I *flatter myself* that I am no fool.
flat′ter, *v. i.* **1**. To show affection or pleasure, as in caresses. *Obs.*
2. To use flattery or insincere praise.
flat′ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLATTER.
Lay not that *flattering* unction to your soul. *Shak.*
— **flat′ter-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **flat′ter-ing-ness**, *n.*
flat′ter-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *flaterie*, OF. *flaterie*, F. *flatterie*, fr. *flater* to flatter, F. *flatter*; prob. of G. origin and akin to E. *flat*, a., meaning orig. perh. to smooth down, to caress with the *flat* hand.] Act or practice of flattering; act of pleasing by artful commendation or compliments; adulation; false, insincere, or excessive praise; also, that which flatters or is felt flatteringly; cajolery; blandishment.
Just praise is only a debt, but *flattery* is a present. *Rambler.*
Syn. — Adulation, obsequiousness. See COMPLIMENT.
flat′ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLAT. Specif.: *vb. n.* The action of one that flats; as: **a** Process or operation of making flat, as a cylinder of glass by opening it out. **b** A mode of painting in which the paint, being mixed with turpentine, leaves the work without gloss. **c** A method of preserving gilding unburnished, by touching with size. **d** The process of forming metal into sheets by passing it between rolls. **e** The process of taking the gloss from a coat of paint by tapping with a certain kind of brush.
flatting coat, a coat of paint so put on as to have no gloss. — **f. furnace**. = FLATTENING OVEN. — **f. mill**. **a** A rolling mill producing sheet metal, esp., in mints, the ribbon for the planchets. **b** A mill in which grains of metal are flattened by steel rolls, and reduced to metallic dust.
flat′tish, *a.* Somewhat flat.
flat′u-lence (flăt′ū-lĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *flatulence*.] State
flat′u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } or quality of being flatulent.
flat′u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [F. *flatulent*, fr. L. *flatus* a blowing, *flatus ventris* windiness, flatulence, fr. *flare* to blow. See BLOW.] **1**. Windy; hence, full of air. *Obs.*
2. Marked by or affected with flatus, or gases generated in the alimentary canal or in the stomach.
3. Pretentious without substance; inflated; turgid.
He is too *flatulent* sometimes, and sometimes too dry. *Dryden.*
flatulent dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA.
— **flat′u-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **flat′u-lent-ness**, *n.*
fla′tus (flā′tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. FLATUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), L. FLATUS. [L., fr. *flare* to blow.] **1**. A breath; a puff of wind; specif., *Phon.*, audible emission of breath through the open glottis, the vocal passage being more or less constricted.
2. Gas generated in the stomach or other body cavity.
3. A windy or airy swelling; an inflation.
flat′ware′ (flăt′wâr′), *n.* Articles for the table, as china or silverware, that are more or less flat, as distinguished from *hollow ware*.

flat′ways′ (flăt′wāz′), **flat′wise′** (-wīz′), *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward, or next to another object; not edgewise.
flat′woods′ (-wo͝odz′), *n.* Any low-lying dry timber land; specif., in Florida, the level pineland occupying most of the peninsula, its characteristic tree being the long-leaved pine. Flatwoods land varies from almost absolute sterility to a moderate fertility, but is always inferior to hammock.
flat′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n. Zoöl.* **a** Any worm of the phylum Platyhelminthes. **b** In a narrower sense, any planarian.
flaught (flăkt; flŏkt), *n.* [See FLIGHT.] A flight; a flutter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flaught (flôt; *Scot.* flăkt), *n.* [Cf. FLAKE SNOW, FLAW defect.] A flake; esp., a flake or flash of fire; a flock of wool or hair; also, turf. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flaught′er (flăĸ′tẽr), *v. i. & t.* To flutter; flicker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flaunt (flänt; flônt; 277), *v. i.*; FLAUNT′ED; FLAUNT′ING. [Of unknown origin.] **1**. To wave or flutter showily; as, their flag *flaunts* in the breeze.
2. To move ostentatiously; to be boastfully gaudy in display; as, a *flaunting* show.
You *flaunt* about the streets in your new gilt chariot. *Arbuthnot.*
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope.*
flaunt, *v. t.* To display ostentatiously; to make an impudent show of; to parade obtrusively; as, to *flaunt* one's vices.
Syn. — See BRANDISH.
flaunt, *n.* **1**. Act of flaunting; display.
2. Anything displayed for vain show. *Obs.*
In these my borrowed *flaunts*. *Shak.*
flaunt′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLAUNT.
flaunting Fabian, a swaggering, roistering blade. *Obs.*
flaunt′y (flän′tĭ; flôn′-), *a.* **1**. Boastfully showy; flaunting.
2. Capricious; "flighty." *Scot.*
— **flaunt′i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **flaunt′i-ness**, *n.*
flau′tist (flô′tĭst), *n.* [It. *flautista*. See FLUTE.] A player on the flute; a flutist.
fla-van′i-line (flȧ-văn′ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. [L. *flavus* yellow + E. *aniline*.] *Org. Chem.* A yellow or orange crystalline base, $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$, derived from aniline and quinoline. It has been used as a dye.
Fla-ve′ri-a (-vē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *flavus* yellow.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American asteraceous plants, having opposite leaves and small yellow flowers in clustered heads. Several species occur in the southern United States. *F. contrayerba* of South America yields a yellow dye.
fla-ves′cent (-vĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *flavescens*, p. pr. of *flavescere* to turn yellow, *flavus* yellow.] Turning yellow; yellowish.
Fla′vi-an (flā′vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the house of Flavius; specif., designating three Roman emperors, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.
flav′i-cant (flăv′ĭ-kănt; flā′vĭ-), *a.* [Formed (in imitation of ALBICANT) fr. L. *flavus* yellow.] Yellow; yellowish.
fla′vin (flā′vĭn), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow.] **a** A preparation of the coloring matter of quercitron, containing quercitrin, quercetin, etc., in varying amounts. **b** = FLAVINE **a**.
fla′vone (flā′vōn), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow + *-one*.] *Org. Chem.* **a** A colorless crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_2$, prepared synthetically. It is a derivative of γ-pyrone, and the parent substance of a large number of yellow dyestuffs, as quercetin, luteolin, etc. **b** By extension, any of the derivatives of the above compound.
fla′vo-pur′pu-rin (flā′vō-pûr′pū-rĭn), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow + E. *purpurin*.] A yellowish red dye found in commercial alizarin, and closely related to it.
fla′vor, fla′vour (flā′vẽr), *n.* [OF. *fleur*, *flaur* (two syllables), odor; cf. It. *fiatore* a bad odor; prob. fr. L. *flare* to blow, whence the sense of *exhalation*: the *v* is prob. due to influence of *savor*. Cf. BLOW.] **1**. That quality of anything which affects the smell; odor; fragrance; as, the *flavor* of a rose.
2. That quality of anything which affects the taste; that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest; savor; as, the *flavor* of food or drink.
3. That which imparts to anything a peculiar odor or taste, gratifying to the sense of smell or the nicer perceptions of the palate; a substance which flavors.
4. A predominant or characterizing quality of anything, esp. of a literary or art work.
Syn. — See TASTE.
fla′vor, fla′vour, *v. t.*; FLA′VORED, -VOURED (-vẽrd); FLA′VOR-ING, -VOUR-ING. **1**. To give flavor to; to add something (as salt or a spice) to, to give character or zest.
2. To test the flavor of. *Rare.*
fla′vored, fla′voured (flā′vẽrd), *a.* Having a distinct flavor; as, high-*flavored* wine.
fla′vor-ing, fla′vour-ing, *n.* Anything, as an essence or extract, used to give a particular flavor.
fla′vor-ous (flā′vẽr-ŭs), *a.* Imparting flavor; pleasant to the taste or smell; sapid.
flaw (flô), *n.* [ME. *flaw* flake (cf. ME. *flai*); cf. Sw. *flaga* flaw, crack, breach, flake, E. *flag* a flat stone.] **1**. A flake; a fragment. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A crack or breach; a gap or fissure; a defect of continuity or cohesion; as, a *flaw* in a knife or a vase.
This heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws*. *Shak.*
3. A defect; a fault; esp., in a legal paper, a fault that

flat, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *flater*, *flatir*.] To smite; to dash; to rush. *Obs.*
flat, *n.* [OF.] Blow; slap. *Obs.*
flat′boat′, *v. t. & i.* To convey or travel in a flatboat.
flat′bot′tom, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat. *Rare.* [flat bottom.]
flat′-bot′tomed, *a.* Having a
flatch′er. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLETCHER.
flatch′et, *n.* [Cf. MHG. *vlatsche*, *vletsche*, a kind of sword.] A sword. *Obs.*
flat′ed (flāt′ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* [L. *flatus*, p. p. of *flare* to blow.] *Phon.* Voiceless, or surd; pronounced with breath only, unaccompanied by voice. *A. J. Ellis.*
flater. † FLATTER.
flathe, flath, *n.* [Prob. akin to G. *fladen* a flat cake. Cf. FLAWN.] A ray or skate. *Obs.*
flat′i′ron, *v. t.* To smooth with or as with a flatiron; to iron.
fla′tive, *a.* [L. *flare*, *flatum*, to blow.] Flatulent. *Obs.*
flat′long, *adv.* Flatling. *Obs.*
flat′man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man engaged in flatboating.
flat′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
flat′nose′, *a.* Flat-nosed. — *n* One having a flat nose. [nose.]
flat′-nosed′, *a.* Having a flat
flatour. † FLATTER, a flatterer.
flat′-tail′ mul′let. An Australian mullet (*Mugil peronii*).
flat′tend. Flattened. *Ref. Sp.*
flat′ter, *n.* [OF. *flateor*.] A flatterer. *Obs.*
flat′ter, *v. i.* To flutter; to float. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
flat′ter-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
flat′ter-blind′, *v. t.* To blind by flattering. *Rare.*
flat′ter-cap′, *n.* [Cf. MADCAP.] A flatterer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flat′terd. Flattered. *Ref. Sp.*
flatter dock. The yellow water lily of Europe.
flat′ter-er, *n.* One who flatters.
flat′ter-ess, *n.* A woman who flatters. *Obs.*
flat′ter-ous, *a.* Flattering. *Obs.*
flat′tie, *n.* = SHARPIE. *U. S.*
flat′-top, *n.* The ironweed. *U. S.*
flat′ty, *n.* A simpleton. *Slang.*
flat′u-lent-y. † FLATULENCY.
flat′u-os′i-ty (flăt′ū-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Flatulence. *Obs.*
flat′u-ous (flăt′ū-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *flatueux*.] Windy. *Obs.* — **flat′u-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **fla′tus vo′cis** (flā′tŭs vō′sĭs). [L., lit., breath of the voice.] *Schol.* A mere name, word, or sound; — applied by the nominalists, in the controversy over the existence of universals, to any designation of a general idea, indicating that it had no existence except as a word.
flat′weed′, *n.* Cat's-ear.
flaugh′en (flăĸ′'n), *n.* [Cf. FLAKE snow.] Flaught. *Scot.*
flaught (flăkt), *v. t.* To card into flakes, as wool. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flaught, *adv.* With outspread wings; at full length: fig., very eagerly. *Scot.*
flaught′bred, *adv.* [Cf. FLAUGHT a flutter, and ME. *breden* to spread out, AS. *brǣdan* to make broad.] With the wings outspread; eagerly. *Scot.*
flaught′er (flôt′ẽr; flout′ẽr; *Scot.* flŏĸ′tẽr, flăĸ′tẽr), *n.* [See FLAUGHT a flutter.] A flutter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flaught′er, *n.* [Cf. FLAUGHT a flake, turf, FLAG a stone.] A piece of turf. *Scot.*
flaught′er (flăĸ′tẽr), *v. i. & t.* To cut turf. *Scot.*
flaughts, *n. pl.* [See FLAUGHT, *v.*] Carding implements. *Scot.*
flaumbe, flaume. † FLAME.
flaun (flôn; flăn). Archaic or dial. var. of FLAWN. [FLANGE.]
flaunch (flănch). Var. of
flaunch, flaunche (flănch), *n.* *Her.* = FLANCH.
Flaun′drish. Var. of FLANDRISH. *Archaic.*
flaunke. † FLANK, side.
flaunt-a-flaunt, *adv.* Flauntingly. *Obs.*
flaunt′er, *n.* One that flaunts.
flaunt′ing-ly, *adv.* of *flaunting*, p. pr.
‖ **flau-tan′do** (flou-tän′dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* With flageolet tones or harmonics; — a direction in playing the violin, etc.
‖ **flau-ti′no** (flou-tē′nō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A small flute; an octave flute, or piccolo. **b** A kind of small accordion.
‖ **flau′to** (flou′tō), *n.* [It.] A flute. — **flau′to a-ma′bi-le** (ä-mä′bē-lā) [It., sweet flute], a sweet-toned organ stop, generally of 4-foot pitch. — **flau′to pic′-co-lo** (pēk′kō-lō). [It.] = FLAUTINO **a**. — **flau′to tra-ver′so** (trä-vâr′sō) [It., transverse flute], the ordinary modern flute, held laterally, instead of being played, like the old *flûte à bec*, with a mouthpiece at the end.
‖ **flau-to′ne** (flou-tō′nā), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A bass flute; also, a corresponding organ stop.
Flav. *Abbr.* Flavius.
flave, *a.* Yellow. *Obs.*
fla-ve′do (flȧ-vē′dō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *flavus* yellow.] *Bot.* A sickly or diseased condition in plants in which normal green changes to yellow. *Rare.*
flav′es-cate, *v. t.* [See FLAVESCENT.] To make yellow. *Obs.*
fla-vic′o-mous, *a.* [L. *flavicomus*; *flavus* yellow + *coma* hair.] Having yellow hair. *Obs.*
fla′vid (flā′vĭd), *a.* [L. *flavidus*.] Golden yellow; yellowish.
fla′vine (flā′vĭn; -vēn; 184), *n.* *Org. Chem.* **a** A yellow crystalline base, $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$, obtained artificially. **b** = FLAVIN **a**.
fla′vol (flā′vōl; -vŏl), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_8(OH)_2$. It is a hydroxy derivative of anthracene.
fla′vo-phe′nin (flā′vō-fē′nĭn), **fla′vo-phe′nine** (-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Chrysamine. See DYE.
fla′vord. Flavored. *Ref. Sp.*
fla′vor-er, fla′vour-er, *n.* One that flavors. [See -LESS.]
fla′vor-less, fla′vour-less, *a.*
fla′vor-some, fla′vour-some (-sŭm), *a.* Flavorous. [vorous.]
fla′vor-y, fla′vour-y (-ĭ), *a.* Fla-
fla′vous, *a.* [L. *flavus*.] Yellow. *Obs.*

may nullify it; as, a *flaw* in reputation; a *flaw* in a will, in a deed, or in a statute.

Has not this also its *flaws* and its dark side? *South.*

4. A lie; a fib. *Scot.*

5. A thin layer of turf or peat; also, a place where peats are spread to dry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

6. A disease of the finger nails. *Obs.*

Syn. — Fissure, fracture, breach, rift, cleft, crack; spot, speck; fault, imperfection. See BLEMISH.

flaw (flô), *v. t.*; FLAWED (flôd); FLAW'ING. **1**. To crack; to make flaws in.

The brazen caldrons with the frosts are *flawed*. *Dryden.*

2. To make a breach or defect in; to break; to violate; to make of no effect.

France hath *flawed* the league. *Shak.*

3. To intoxicate. *Obs. Slang.*

flaw, *v. i.* **1**. To become defective; to crack; break.

2. To tell a lie; to fib. *Scot.*

flaw, *n.* [Cf. D. *vlaag*, Norw. *flage*, *flaag*, Dan. *flage*.] **1**. A sudden burst or gust of wind of short duration, with or without rain or snow; also, a spell of stormy weather.

Snow, and hail, and stormy gust and *flaw*. *Milton.*

2. A sudden tumult; an uproar. *Obs.*

Syn. — See WIND.

flaw'y (flô'ĭ), *a.* Full of flaws, or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.

flaw'y, *a.* Subject to sudden flaws, or gusts of wind.

flax (flăks), *n.* [AS. *fleax*; akin to D. *vlas*, OHG. *flahs*, G. *flachs*, and prob. to *flechten* to braid, plait, twist, L. *plectere* to weave, *plicare* to fold, Gr. πλέκειν to weave, plait. See PLY.] **1**. A plant of the genus *Linum*, esp. *L. usitatissimum*, the species commonly cultivated for its fiber. It is a slender erect annual, with linear leaves and blue flowers. The long silky bast fiber, freed from the stem by rotting or "retting" and various mechanical processes, is used in the manufacture of linen thread, which is woven into linen cloth, as cambric, lawn, etc. See LINEN. The seed is also of great commercial importance. See FLAXSEED.

Common Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) × ⅛. 1 Section of Flower; 2 Capsule.

2. The cleaned fiber of the flax plant, prepared for spinning.

3. Any one of several plants resembling flax; — usually with descriptive or qualifying adjective, as toad*flax*, white *flax*, etc.

flax brake. A machine for removing the woody portion of flax from the fibrous.

flax'bush' (flăks'bo͝osh'), *n.* The New Zealand flax.

flax cotton. The fiber of flax prepared for bleaching and spinning like cotton.

flax dodder. A kind of dodder (*Cuscuta epilinum*) infesting the cultivated flax.

flax'en (flăk's'n), *a.* **1**. Made of, or resembling, flax or its fibers; of a light soft straw color characteristic of flax; fair and flowing, like flax; as, *flaxen* hair.

2. Pertaining to flax; as, the *flaxen* trade.

flax lily. **a** The New Zealand flax. **b** The Australian liliaceous fibrous plant *Dianella lævis*, or other species of the same genus.

flax plant. Specif., in New Zealand, the New Zealand flax.

flax ripple. A comb for removing bolls or seeds from flax. *Ireland.*

flax rust. A disease of flax caused by the rust fungus *Melampsora lini*; also, the fungus itself.

flax'seed' (flăks'sēd'; *commonly* flăk'sēd'), *n.* **1**. The seed of flax; collectively, the commercial product consisting of these seeds in bulk. Flaxseed is very mucilaginous, and is used extensively in medicine as a demulcent and emollient in inflammatory affections of the respiratory, intestinal, and urinary passages. It yields a valuable oil known as *linseed oil*, used in painting; the residue, called *linseed meal*, is an excellent food for cattle. **Flaxseed meal** is ground flaxseed and contains the oil. Flax is grown especially for its seed in many parts of the United States, and also in India, where it does not yield a marketable fiber.

2. = ALLSEED.

3. The pupa stage of the Hessian fly; — so called from the hard brown shell with which it is surrounded.

flax'-star', *n.* A low annual primulaceous herb (*Asterolimon linumstellatum*) of the Mediterranean region, bearing solitary greenish axillary flowers.

flax'wort' (flăks'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the flax family (Linaceæ).

flax'y (flăk'sĭ), *a.*; FLAX'I-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); FLAX'I-EST. Like flax; flaxen.

flay (flā), *v. t.*; FLAYED (flād); FLAY'ING. [ME. *flean*, *flan*, AS. *flēan*; akin to D. *vlaen*, Icel. *flā*, Sw. *flå*, Dan. *flaae*, cf. Lith. *plészti* to tear, *plyszti*, v. i., to burst, tear; perh. akin to E. *flag* a flat stone, *flaw*.] **1**. To skin; to strip off the skin or surface of; as, to *flay* an ox; to *flay* the earth.

With her nails
She 'll *flay* thy wolfish visage. *Shak.*

2. To subject to treatment like or likened to skinning; to strip of possessions; to torture.

Scipio had come leisurely through Asia Minor, plundering cities and . . . *flaying* people with requisitions. *J. A. Froude.*

to flay a flint, to exact all possible gain. — **to f. the fox**, to vomit. *Obs.*

flea (flē), *n.* [ME. *fle*, *flee*, AS. *flēa*, *flēah*; akin to D. *vloo*, OHG. *flōh*, G. *floh*, Icel. *flō*; prob. from the root of E. *flee*. See FLEE.] **1**. Any of certain wingless blood-sucking insects having a hard, usually laterally compressed, body, and extraordinary powers of leaping. They were formerly included in the Diptera, but constitute a distinct order, Siphonaptera, syn. *Aphaniptera*, in recent classifications. The species form a single family, Pulicidæ, or in recent classifications several families. They mostly infest warm-blooded animals. The common American form is the cat or dog flea (*Ctenocephalus canis*, syn. *Pulex serraticeps*), which sometimes becomes very abundant in houses and is more or less troublesome to human beings. The human flea (*P. irritans*), though abundant in Europe, is not common in America. See also CHIGOE. The fleas undergo a complete metamorphosis; the larvæ are slender, legless, and wormlike, and are found in the dust and dirt about buildings inhabited by infested animals. Fleas on dogs are readily destroyed by dusting pyrethrum powder into the fur.

Dog Flea (*Ctenocephalus canis*) ×25.

2. Short for FLEA BEETLE.

a flea in the ear, an unwelcome hint or unexpected reply, annoying like a flea; an irritating repulse; as, to put *a flea in one's ear*; to go away with *a flea in one's ear*.

flea'bane' (flē'bān'), *n.* Any of various asteraceous plants supposed to have efficacy in driving away fleas; esp., *Pulicaria dysenterica* of Europe, and various species of *Conyza* and *Erigeron*.

flea beetle. Any of numerous small beetles, usually included in the family Chrysomelidæ, which have the thighs of the hind legs thickened, and are able to leap like fleas. They constitute the genera *Haltica*, *Phyllotreta*, *Systena*, and many others, and feed on the leaves and tender parts of plants, many species injuring vegetables and other cultivated plants. The larvæ often burrow in the substance of the leaves and are thus very hard to destroy. Among the harmful species are the turnip flea beetle (*Phyllotreta vittata*), infesting various cruciferous plants, which is black with a dull yellow stripe on each cover; the tobacco flea beetle (*Epithrix parvula*), infesting tobacco; and the grapevine flea beetle (*Haltica chalybea*), a steel-blue species which is destructive to the buds and leaves of the vine, and is often erroneously called *thrips*.

Flea Beetle (*Haltica striolata*). *a* Adult Beetle; *b* Larva; *c* Pupa. All enlarged.

flea'bite' (flē'bīt'), *n.* **1**. The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.

2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea.

3. A minute amount, as much as a flea can take at a bite.

flea'bit'ten (-bĭt''n), *a.* **1**. Bitten by a flea or fleas; as, a *fleabitten* face.

2. White, flecked with minute dots of bay or sorrel; — said of a horse so colored.

flea bug. **a** A flea hopper. **b** Among tobacco growers, the tobacco flea beetle. See FLEA BEETLE.

flea hopper. Any of various small jumping insects, esp. the garden flea hopper (*Halticus uhleri*), a small black hemipterous bug of the family Capsidæ, injurious to beans and other garden plants.

Garden Flea Hopper (*Halticus uhleri*) × 5.

flea louse. Any of numerous jumping plant lice of the family Psyllidæ, as *Psylla pyri*, a pest of the pear tree.

fleam (flēm), *n.* [OF. *flieme*, F. *flamme*, fr. LL. *fledomum*, *flevotomum*, *phlebotomum*. See PHLEBOTOMY.] **1**. *Surg.* A sharp instrument for opening veins, lancing gums, etc.; a kind of lancet.

2. Angle of bevel of the edge of a saw tooth with respect to the plane of the blade.

flea'wort' (flē'wûrt'), *n.* **1**. **a** The plowman's spikenard (*Inula squarrosa*). **b** A southern European plantain (*Plantago psyllium*), whose seeds are used in medicine.

2. Any one of various other plants so called on account of their supposed efficacy as destroyers of fleas.

‖ **flèche** (flĕsh), *n.* [F. *flèche*, prop., an arrow.] **1**. **a** *Fort.* A salient outwork of two faces with an open gorge. **b** *Arch.* A spire, esp. a slender one above the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church or cathedral, and commonly carrying the Sanctus bell.

2. Any of the twenty-four points on a backgammon board.

fleck (flĕk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flekkr*, akin to Sw. *fläck*, D. *vlek*, G. *fleck*, and perh. to E. *flitch*.] **1**. A spot, as a freckle; a streak; a speckle. "A sunny *fleck*." *Longfellow.*

Life is dashed with *flecks* of sin. *Tennyson.*

2. A flake or particle; a flock or tuft.

A chip or *fleck* of shell in the shape of an inflection. *Saintsbury.*

fleck, *v. t.*; FLECKED (flĕkt); FLECK'ING. [Cf. Icel. *flekka*, Sw. *fläcka*, D. *vlekken*, G. *flecken*. See FLECK, *n.*] To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; dapple.

A bird, a cloud, *flecking* the sunny air. *Trench.*

fleck'er (flĕk'ẽr), *v. t.*; FLECK'ERED (-ẽrd); FLECK'ER-ING. To fleck; to spot or streak.

fleck'y (-ĭ), *a.*; FLECK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLECK'I-EST. Having flecks; also, wavy. — **fleck'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

flec'nod'al (flĕk'nōd'ăl), *a.* *Math.* Relating to a flecnode.

flec'node (-nōd), *n.* [L. *flectere* to bend + E. *node*.] *Math.* The union of an ordinary node and a point of inflection on one branch of a plane curve.

flect'ed (flĕk'tĕd), *a.* *Her.* Bowed; bent; arched; flexed. **flected and reflected**. *Her.* S-shaped.

flec'tion, flex'ion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *flexio*: cf. F. *flexion*.] **1**. Act of flexing or bending; a turning.

2. A bending; a part bent; a fold. *Bacon.*

3. *Gram.* Syntactical change of form of words, as by declension or conjugation; inflection.

Express the syntactical relations by *flection*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. [In this sense always *flexion*.] *Anat.* A movement involving the bending of a joint, esp. between the bones of a limb, by which the angle between the bones is diminished; also, a forward raising of the arm or leg by a movement at the shoulder or hip joint; — opposite of *extension*.

flec'tion-al, flex'ion-al (-ăl), *a.* Capable of, or pertaining to, flection or inflection.

A *flectional* word is a phrase in the bud. *Earle.*

flec'tor (flĕk'tŏr), *n.* A flexor; a bender. *Rare.*

fled (flĕd), *a.* Liable to crack spontaneously after the bisque firing because of rapid change of temperature during or after a previous burning; — said of pottery.

fledge (flĕj), *a.* [ME. *flegge*, *flygge*, AS. *flycge*; akin to D. *vlug*, G. *flügge*, OHG. *flucchi*, Icel. *fleygr*, E. *fly*. See FLY, *v. i.*] Feathered; fledged; equipped, or able to fly. *Obs.*

His shoulders *fledge* with wings. *Milton.*

fledge, *v. i.*; FLEDGED (flĕjd); FLEDG'ING (flĕj'ĭng). To acquire the feathers necessary for flight.

fledge, *v. t.* **1**. To rear or care for (a bird) until its plumage is developed so that it can fly.

2. To develop mature plumage upon.

A canary that had not finished *fledging* itself. *Kipling.*
Your master, whose chin is not yet *fledged*. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with feathers that enable flying; as, to *fledge* an arrow; to furnish with a feathery covering; as, to *fledge* a nest.

fledg'ling, fledge'ling (flĕj'lĭng), *n.* A young bird just fledged.

fledg'y (flĕj'ĭ), *a.* [See FLEDGE, *a.*] Feathered; downy; feathery. "A *fledgy* sea bird choir." *Keats.*

flee (flē), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* FLED (flĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEE'ING. [ME. *fleon*, *fleen*, AS. *flēon* (imperf. *flēah*); akin to D. *vlieden*, OHG. & OS. *fliohan*, G. *fliehen*, Icel. *flȳja* (imperf. *flȳði*), Dan. *flye*, Sw. *fly* (imperf. *flydde*), Goth. *þliuhan*. Cf. FLIGHT.] **1**. To run away, as from danger or evil; to hasten off; — usually with *from*.

[He] cowardly *fled*, not having struck one stroke. *Shak.*

2. To pass away swiftly; to vanish; as, life was *fled*.

3. To fly, as a bird or an arrow; to speed. *Archaic.*

flee, *v. t.* **1**. To run away from; to endeavor to avoid or escape from (a threatened danger or the like); hence, to shun, avoid, or evade (something evil).

So *fled* his enemies my warlike father. *Shak.*
Flee fornication. 1 *Cor.* vi. 18.

2. To abandon; forsake.

When fortune *fled* her spoiled and favorite child. *Byron.*

fleece (flēs), *n.* [ME. *flees*, AS. *flēos*; akin to D. *vlies*, G. *flies*, *vlies*; also to G. *flaus* tuft of wool, coarse cloth.] **1**. The entire coat of wool that covers a sheep or other similar animal; also, the quantity of wool shorn at one time. Wool from a live animal is in commerce called **fleece wool**, and that taken after death is **dead wool**.

2. Any soft woolly covering resembling a fleece.

3. *Manuf.* The fine web of cotton or wool removed by the doffing knife from the cylinder of a carding machine.

4. A textile fabric having a silky pile, used for linings, as in gloves, etc.; also, the pile or nap.

5. The meat taken from either side of the hump of the buffalo. *Local, U. S.*

6. A share in, or act of, fleecing, or stealing. *Obs.*

fleece, *v. t.*; FLEECED (flēst); FLEEC'ING (flēs'ĭng). **1**. To deprive or shear of a fleece, or natural covering of wool.

2. To strip of money or other property by trickery or fraud; to bring to straits by oppressions and exactions; to despoil.

Whilst Pope and prince shared the wool betwixt them, the people were finely *fleeced*. *Fuller.*

3. To spread over, or fleck, as with wool.

fleeced (flēst), *a.* Furnished with a fleece, as a sheep.

fleec'y (flēs'ĭ), *a.*; FLEEC'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLEEC'I-EST. Covered with, made of, or resembling, a fleece. "*Fleecy* flocks." *Prior.* — **fleec'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

fleer (flẽr), *v. i.*; FLEERED (flẽrd); FLEER'ING. [ME. *flerien*; cf. Scot. *fleyr*, Norw. *flira* to titter, giggle, laugh at nothing.] **1**. To laugh, grin, or grimace, in a coarse manner; hence, to make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; to sneer; mock; gibe; as, to *fleer* and flout.

To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity. *Shak.*

2. To grin or smile with an air of civility; to leer. *Obs.*

Syn. — See SCOFF.

fleer, *v. t.* To mock; to flout at. *Beau. & Fl.*

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flaw (flô; flä). Obs. or Scot. pret. of FLY, *v.*
flaw (flô), *v. i.* [See FLAW gust of wind.] To blow gustily. *R.*
flawd. Flawed. *Ref. Sp.*
flaw'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
flaw'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **flaw'less-ly**, *adv.* — **flaw'less-ness**, *n.*
flawme. † FLAME.
flawn (flôn), *n.* [OF. *flaon*, F. *flan*, LL. *flado*, fr. OHG. *flado*, G. *fladen*, a sort of pancake; cf. Gr. πλατύς broad. See PLACE.] A flat custard, pie, or pancake. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
flaw'ter. † FLAUGHTER.
flax, *v. t. & i.* [See FLAX, *n.*] **1**. To inclose in flax or linen. *R.* **2**. To thrash; to beat; to move quickly. *Colloq., U. S.*
flax comb. A hatchel; a hackle.
flax dresser. One who breaks and swingles flax, or prepares it for the spinner.
flax drop. The flax dodder.
flaxed, *a.* Flaxen. *Obs.*
flax'-polled' (flăks'pōld'), *a.* Having flaxen hair on the head.
flaxseed coal. A fine size of anthracite. See COAL. *Local, U. S.*
flaxseed ore. = DYESTONE.
flax'tail', *n.* The cat-tail, or reed mace. *Dial. Eng.*
flax tree. The New Zealand flax.
flax'weed', *n.* Common toadflax.
flax wench. *Obs.* **a** A woman who spins flax. **b** A prostitute.
flax wheel. = SAXON WHEEL.
flay (flā). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLEA.
flay. Var. of FLEY.
flay, *n.* A plow attachment that flays ground. *Dial. Eng.*
flay'crake', **flay'crow'**, *n.* A scarecrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flayel. † FLAIL.
flay'er, *n.* One that flays.
flay'flint', *n.* [See under FLAY, *v.*] A skinflint; a miser. *Rare.*
flayle. † FLAIL.
fle. † FLAY, FLEA, FLEE, FLEY, FLY, *v.*
Fl. E. *Abbr.* Flemish Ells.
flea (flē; flā). Scot. and dial. var. of FLY, insect.
flea (flā). † FLAY.
flea (flē), *v. t.* To clear fleas from. *R.*
flea'bag', *n.* A bed. *Slang.*
fleabane oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
flea'bit'ing, *n.* A fleabite. *Obs.*
fleach (flēch). Dial. for FLITCH.
flead (flēd; flād). Obs. or Scot. pret. and p. p. of FLAY.
flea'-dock', *n.* The butterbur.
fleak (*dial.* flēk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLAKE.
fleak'age, fleak'ing, *n.* A layer of reeds on a roof to be thatched. *Dial. Eng.*
flea'-lugged' (flē'lŭgd'), *a.* Heedless; giddy; wild. *Scot.*
fleam. † PHLEGM.
fleam, *n.* [ME. *flem*, AS. (assumed) *flēam*; cf. Icel. *flaumr* an eddy.] A stream; a millstream. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fleam, *v. i.* [See FLEAM a stream.] To flow. *Obs.*
fleam tooth. See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.*
fleam'y. † PHLEGMY.
flean. † FLAY.
flear. † FLEER.
flea'seed', *n.* = FLEAWORT, 1 b.
fleat. Var. of FLET, a mat. *Scot.*
flea'weed', *n.* Yellow bedstraw. *Dial. Eng.*
flea'wood', *n.* Sweet gale. *Dial.*
flea'y (flē'ĭ), *a.* Infested with fleas.
fleb'ile, *a.* [L. *flebilis*.] Tearful; doleful. *Obs.*
fle'ble. † FEEBLE, *v.*
fle-bot'o-my. Phlebotomy. *Ref. Sp.*
flebotomye. † PHLEBOTOMY.
flecche, *v. i. & t.* [OF. *flechier* to bend, v. t. & i., or *flechir*, F. *fléchir*.] To flinch; to waver; also, to drive away. *Obs.*
fleche. † FLEECH.
fleck, *n.* [Cf. AS. *flēah*. See FLEA.] A flea. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fleck. Dial. Eng. var. of FLICK.
fleck, *n.* Also dial. **flick**. [Cf. FLITCH of bacon.] Lard fat; flare. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fleck, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *fleg*, *flig*, to fly.] To flit; flutter. *Obs. or Dial.*
fleck'en, *v. i. & t.* [See FLECK a spot.] To become, or cause to be, flecked, streaked, or spotted, as of color. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fleck'led (flĕk''ld), *p. a.* Flecked; freckled. *Obs. or R.*
fleck'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **fleck'less-ly**, *adv.*
flect (flĕkt), *v. t.* [L. *flectere*.] To bend; incline. *Obs.*
flec'tant. *a.* *Her.* Bent.
‖ **flec'te-re si ne'que-o su'pe-ros, A'che-ron'ta mo-ve'bo** (nĕk'wē-ō, ăk'ē-rŏn'tȧ). [L.] If I am unable to bend the gods above, I will move Acheron. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VII. 312).
flec'ti-ble. See -ABLE.
‖ **flec'ti, non fran'gi** (flĕk'tī nŏn frăn'jī). [L.] To be bent, not broken.
flec'tion-less, flex'ion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fled, *pret. & p. p.* of FLEE.
fledde. † FLED.
flede, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *flēde* flooded. See FLOOD.] To flow. *Obs.*
fledgd. Fledged. *Ref. Sp.*
fledge'less, *a.* Unfledged.
flee (flē; flā). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLAY.
flee. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLEA.
flee. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLY, insect; FLY, *v.*
fleece'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fleece'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fleec'er (flēs'ẽr), *n.* One that fleeces.
fleece wool. See FLEECE, *n.*, 1.
fleech (flēch), *v. t.* To flatter; wheedle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fleech, *n.* Coaxing; flattery. *Scot.*
fleech'ment, *n.* Flattery; coaxing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fleec'ings (flēs'ĭngz), *n. pl.* Curds from whey. *Dial. Eng.*
fleed (flēd; flād). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLAY.
fleed (flēd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLED.
fleed, *n.* A leaf of lard; fleck; flare. *Dial. Eng.*
flee-ga'rie. Var. of FLAGARIE. *Scot.*
fleem (flēm). Obs. or Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of FLEAM.
fleeme. † FLEME, *v.*
fleen. † FLY, *v.*; obs. pl. of FLEA.

fleer (flēr), *n.* **1.** A word or look of derision or mockery.
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns. *Shak.*
2. A grin simulating civility ; a leer. *Obs.*
A sly, treacherous *fleer* on the face of deceivers. *South.*

fleet (flēt), *v. t.* ; FLEET'ED ; FLEET'ING. [From AS. *flēotan* to float : cf. AS. *flēt* cream. See FLEET, *v. i.*] To take the cream from ; to skim. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fleet, *v. i.* [ME. *fleten, fleoten*, to swim, AS. *flēotan* to swim, float ; akin to D. *vlieten* to flow, OS. *fliotan*, OHG. *fliozzan*, G. *fliessen*, Icel. *fljōta* to float, flow, Sw. *flyta*, D. *flyde*, L. *pluere* to rain, Gr. πλεῖν to sail, swim, float, Skr. *plu* to swim, sail, and perh. to E. *flow*. Cf. FLEET, *n.* & *a.*, FLOAT, PLUVIAL.] **1.** To rest or to be carried upon the surface of a fluid ; to float ; drift ; esp., *Naut.*, to be floated by the rising tide ; hence, to sail ; to swim ; to journey by water. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
And in frail wood on Adrian Gulf doth *fleet*. *Spenser.*
2. To float or drift as a mist or cloud ; hence, to move waveringly ; to fluctuate. *Obs.*
3. To flow ; to glide along or away ; hence, to fade away ; to dissolve ; vanish. *Archaic.*
4. To flow (with) ; to be filled ; to abound. *Obs.*
5. To fly swiftly ; to pass over quickly ; to hasten ; to flit, as a light substance.
All the unaccomplished works of Nature's hand, . . .
Dissolved on earth, *fleet* hither. *Milton.*
6. [Cf. FLEET, *v. t.*, 3.] *Naut.* To move, shift, or change in position ; as, the crew *fleeted* aft ; the cable *fleeted* down the capstan.

fleet, *v. t.* **1.** To pass ; to while away.
Many young gentlemen . . . *fleet* the time carelessly. *Shak.*
2. To pass over rapidly ; to skim the surface of.
3. [Earlier *flit*. *Orf. E. D.* See FLIT, *v.*] *Naut.* To move or change in position ; — used only in special phrases ; as in to *fleet aft* the crew ; specif. : **a** To draw apart the blocks of in order to shift the moving block : — said of a tackle. **b** To cause to slip down the barrel of a capstan or windlass, as a cable or hawser.

fleet, *a.* ; FLEET'ER (-ēr) ; FLEET'EST. [Cf. Icel. *fljōtr* quick. See FLEET, *v. i.*] **1.** Swift in motion ; moving with velocity ; light and quick in going from place to place ; nimble ; hence, evanescent ; fleeting.
In mail their horses clad, yet *fleet* and strong. *Milton.*
2. Light ; superficially thin ; shallow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See FAST.

fleet, *n.* [Cf. FLEET to move.] **1.** *Naut.* A long straight fake of a stowed rope.
2. Act of fleeting ; a change in position.

fleet, *n.* [AS. *flēot* a place where vessels float, bay, river ; akin to D. *vliet* rill, brook, G. *fliess*. See FLEET, *v. i.*]
1. A flood ; a creek or inlet ; a bay or estuary ; a river. *Obs.*, except as a place name ; as, *Fleet* Street in London.
2. A sewer ; a drain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. [*cap.*] A former prison in London, which originally stood near a creek or stream, the *Fleet* (now a covered sewer). It was long used as a debtors' prison.

fleet, *n.* [ME. *flete, fleote*, AS. *flēot* ship, fr. *flēotan* to float, swim. See FLEET, *v. i.* ; cf. FLOAT.] **1.** A number of war vessels under a single chief command, with subordinate officers in command of single vessels, and sometimes of groups of vessels ; a naval force ; also, the collective naval force of a country. In the United States navy a fleet consists, theoretically, of two or more squadrons.
2. Any group of vessels in company or engaged in the same business ; as, the whaling *fleet* ; the *fleet* in the harbor.
3. **a** A line of fishing nets joined together. *Local, Eng.* **b** A fishing line having a hundred hooks. *Local, Amer.*
fleet in being, *Naval Strategy*, an effective, though possibly inferior, fleet, with whose possible offensive activity, esp. against lines of communication, an enemy has to reckon.
A *fleet in being*, whose effectiveness lies in its legs and in its moral effect, in its power to evade pursuit and to play upon the fears of an enemy, should be capable of rapid, continuous movement. *Capt. A. T. Mahan.*

fleet captain. *Nav.* Formerly, in the British navy, the chief of staff to the flag officer in command. He did not command the flagship.

fleet engineer. *Nav.* The senior engineer officer attached to a fleet. He is usually stationed on the flagship. His duties are to inspect the machinery of vessels of the fleet, to advise the commander in chief in reference to engineering questions, supervise the reports, requisitions, etc., of the senior engineer officers of the various ships, etc.

fleet'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FLEET. Specif. : *p. a.* Passing swiftly ; transitory ; passing.
Syn. — See TRANSIENT.
— **fleet'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **fleet'ing-ness**, *n.*

Fleet Street. A famous street in London, England, running from Ludgate Circus to the Strand, named from the old Fleet creek or stream. Cf. 6th FLEET, *n.*, 3.

Fleit'mann's test (flīt'mänz). [After *Fleitmann*, German chemist.] *Chem.* A test for arsenic, performed in a small tube. If arsenic is present, arsine is evolved, which makes a brown stain on paper moistened with silver nitrate.

Flem'ing (flĕm'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. D. *Vlaming*, MHG. *Vlæming*, G. *Fläming* ; the suffix *-ing* forming patronymics and nouns of nationality. The first part of the word is prob. akin to *Flanders*.] A Flemish-speaking native of Belgium, esp. of Flanders, Antwerp, Brabant, or Limberg. The Flemings are Teutons, closely related to the Dutch. Cf. WALLOON.

Flem'ing's rule (flĕm'ĭngz). [After J. A. *Fleming* (b. 1849), English electrical engineer.] *Elec.* A method showing the relation between the direction of motion, the direction of the current, and of the lines of force in a dynamo or motor, by means of the fingers of the hand. When applied to dynamos the *right* hand is used ; applied to motors the *left* hand is used. The thumb, forefinger, and middle finger are held at right angles to each other, when if the forefinger have the direction of the lines of force and the middle finger the direction of the current, the thumb will show the direction of motion.

Flem'ish (flĕm'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. D. *vlaamsch*, G. *flämisch*.]
1. Pertaining to Flanders, the Flemings, or Flemish.
2. *Furniture.* Designating a style developed in Flanders, esp. in the 17th century, when it was similar to, and greatly influenced, the Jacobean style.
Flemish account, an account showing a loss or deficit. *Obs. or R.* — **F. beauty**, a well-known variety of pear having flesh of good quality, but with a tendency to rot at the core. — **F. bond**, *Masonry*. See BOND, *n.*, 10. — **F. brick**, a hard yellow paving brick. — **F. coil**, *Naut.*, a flat coil of rope with the end in the center and the turns lying against, without riding over, each other. — **F. eye**, *Naut.*, an eye formed at the end of a rope without splicing by dividing the strands and laying them over each other. — **F. giant**. See BELGIAN HARE. — **F. horse**. **a** One of a breed of large heavy draft horses originating in Flanders. **b** *Naut.* A short footrope at the outer end of a yard. — **F. sauce**, *Cookery*, a sauce resembling béchamel (which see). — **F. school**, *Painting*, a school, so called, including most of the leading Flemish and Belgian painters from the 15th to the 19th century, although their individual styles varied widely. Their most nearly common attributes were forceful brush work, attention to detail, fidelity to nature, and solid color. Hubert and Jan van Eyck are regarded as the founders of the school and Memling and Massys were among its early exemplars, while its greatest names are Rubens, Van Dyck, and Teniers the Younger. — **F. stitch**, a stitch with which some of the fillings of Honiton lace are made.

Flem'ish, *n.* The Low German language of northern Belgium. It is closely related to Dutch. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Flem'ming's flu'id *or* **so-lu'tion** (flĕm'ĭngz). *Micros.* A fixing fluid composed of osmic, chromic, and acetic acids in aqueous solution, especially used for preserving the structure of the cells of tissues.

flense (flĕns), *v. t.* ; FLENSED (flĕnst) ; FLENS'ING (flĕn'sĭng). [Cf. Dan. *flense*, D. *vlensen, vlenzen*.] To strip the blubber or skin from, as from a whale, seal, etc.
The *flensed* carcass of a fur seal. *U. S. Census* (1880).

flesh (flĕsh), *n.* [ME. *flesch, flesc*, AS. *flǣsc* ; akin to OFries. *flāsk*, D. *vleesch*, OS. *flēsk*, OHG. *fleisc*, G. *fleisch*, Icel. & Dan. *flesk* lard, bacon, pork, Sw. *fläsk*.] **1.** In its broadest sense, the soft parts of the body of man or of an animal, especially a vertebrate animal, usually excluding the integument. Commonly, however, *flesh* is used of those parts composed chiefly of muscle, and hence excludes most of the viscera contained in the cavities of the body. When used or prepared for use as food it is commonly termed *meat* (see def. 2). Structurally it is composed chiefly of striated muscle tissue, with more or less fat and connective tissue. Chemically it consists mainly of proteids, but contains in addition a large number of crystalline substances, such as creatine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, carnine, etc. It is also rich in potassium phosphate.
2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable ; meat ; esp., the body of beasts and birds used as food, as distinguished from *fish*, and sometimes excluding *fowl*.
With roasted *flesh*, or milk, and wastel bread. *Chaucer.*
3. The surface or external appearance of the body, esp. with reference to color ; as, a person of fair *flesh*.
4. The human body, as distinguished from the soul ; the corporeal person or nature.
This *flesh*, which walls about our life. *Shak.*
5. Human nature : **a** In a good sense, tenderness of feeling ; gentleness.
There is no *flesh* in man's obdurate heart. *Cowper.*
b In a bad sense, tendency to transient or physical pleasure ; desire for sensual gratification ; carnality. **c** *Theol.* The character under the influence of animal propensities or selfish passions ; the soul unmoved by spiritual influences.
6. Kindred ; stock ; race.
He is our brother and our *flesh*. *Gen.* xxxvii. 27
7. The human race ; mankind ; humanity.
All *flesh* had corrupted his way upon the earth. *Gen.* vi. 12.
8. Living beings generally ; animal life.
9. The soft, pulpy substance of fruit ; also, that part of a root, fruit, and the like, which is fit to be eaten.
10. *Leather Working.* The inner side of a skin.
after the flesh, after the manner of man ; in a gross or earthly manner. *John* viii. 15. — **f. and blood**. **a** A blood relation, esp. a child. **b** Human nature. — **in the f.** **a** Alive. **b** Carnal. **c** *Zoöl.* Killed but not skinned and stuffed ; — said of a specimen. — **to be one f.**, to be closely united, as in marriage ; to become as one person. *Gen.* ii. 24.

flesh, *v. t.* ; FLESHED (flĕsht) ; FLESH'ING. **1.** To feed with flesh, as an incitement to further exertion ; — from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh.
2. To initiate in, or inflame with a desire for, bloodshed ; hence, to arouse or incite to passion, rage, lust, or the like, by a foretaste of it. Also, to thrust into flesh ; to shed blood with.
Full bravely hast thou *fleshed*
Thy maiden sword. *Shak.*
3. To glut ; satiate ; hence, to harden ; accustom. "*Fleshed* in triumphs." *Glanvill.*
4. To clothe or cover with or as with flesh ; to put or develop flesh upon ; hence, to fatten.
A rangy bay that ought to be *fleshed* for six months. *Century Mag.*
5. *Leather Manuf.* To remove flesh, membrane, etc., from, as from hides.

flesh (flĕsh), *v. i.* To acquire flesh ; to become fleshy.

flesh color *or* **colour**. The color of the flesh of a white person as showing through a perfect skin ; a mixture of light pink with a little yellow. — **flesh'-col'ored, flesh'-col'oured**, *a.*

flesh'er (flĕsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A butcher.
A *flesher* on a block had laid his whittle down. *Macaulay.*
2. *Leather Manuf.* **a** One that fleshes, as a fleshing knife. **b** The inside half of a split sheepskin.

flesh fly. Any of numerous species of true flies whose larvæ or maggots feed on flesh, as a bluebottle or a blowfly ; esp. applied to the species of the genus *Sarcophaga* which are viviparous and deposit living larvæ on fresh meat or on wounds on living animals. *S. carnaria* is the common species in Europe. *S. sarraceniæ* is widely distributed and common in America. They are called also *meat flies*.

flesh'ful (flĕsh'fo͝ol), *a.* Having plenty of flesh ; plump ; fat.

flesh'hook' (-ho͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A hook for holding or lifting pieces of flesh, as from a pot. *Num.* iv. 14.
2. A hook on which to hang meat.

flesh'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being fleshy ; plumpness ; corpulence ; grossness.

flesh'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FLESH.
fleshing knife, *Leather Manuf.*, a two-handled, convex, blunt-edged knife for scraping the flesh side of hides.

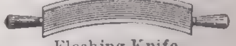
Fleshing Knife.

flesh'ings (flĕsh'ĭngz), *n. pl.* **1.** Flesh-colored tights.
2. *Leather Manuf.* Scrapings from hides.

flesh'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [AS. *flǣsclic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the flesh or body ; corporeal ; bodily ; carnal ; material ; as, *fleshly* strength ; the *fleshly* eye ; of or pertaining to bodily appetites ; sensual ; esp., lascivious ; libidinous ; as, *fleshly* desires or indulgences ; hence, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the bodily life ; worldly ; unregenerate ; not spiritual ; as, *fleshly* views of life.
2. Having or composed of flesh ; fleshy ; also, *Obs.*, having much flesh ; fat.
Much ostentation vain of *fleshly* arm. *Milton.*
3. Fig. : Of the heart, tender ; "soft ;" easily moved.
Can there be such deceit in Christians,
Or treason in the *fleshly* heart of man ? *Marlowe.*
fleshly school, a name applied by R. W. Buchanan in an article in the "Contemporary Review" for October, 1871, to a group of poets, Swinburne, Rossetti, Morris, and others, whom he attacked for the sensuousness of their poetry.

flesh meat. Animal food. *Swift.*

flesh'pot' (flĕsh'pŏt'), *n.* A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked ; hence, *pl.*, plenty ; high living.
In the land of Egypt . . . we sat by the *fleshpots*, and . . . did eat bread to the full. *Ex.* xvi. 3.

flesh side. The side of a skin or hide which was next to the flesh ; — opposed to *grain side*.

flesh split. *Leather Manuf.* The flesh-side half of a split sheepskin.

flesh worm. **a** Any insect larva which feeds on meat and decaying flesh, esp. the larva of a flesh fly. **b** The trichina.

flesh'y (flĕsh'ĭ), *a.* ; FLESH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; FLESH'I-EST.
1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, flesh ; marked by abundant or excessive flesh ; plump ; fat ; corpulent.
2. Human ; carnal. *Obs.* "*Fleshy* tabernacle." *Milton.*
3. *Bot.* Succulent or pulpy, as the joints of a cactus, the pulp of certain fruits, etc.

fletch (flĕch), *v. t.* ; FLETCHED (flĕcht) ; FLETCH'ING. [Cf. FLETCHER.] To feather, as an arrow ; to fledge.
[Congress] *fletched* their complaint, by adding, "America loved his brother." *Bancroft.*

fletch'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *flechier*, fr. *flèche* arrow.] One who fletches arrows ; a maker of arrows or of bows and arrows. *Hist. or Archaic.*

‖ **fleur'-de-lis'** (flûr'dē-lē'), *n.* ; *pl.* FLEURS-DE-LIS (flûr'-). [F., flower of the lily. Cf. FLOWER-DE-LUCE, LILY.] **1.** The iris. See FLOWER-DE-LUCE.
2. *Her.* A conventionalized flower, often said to have been suggested by the iris. It is a very old emblem. The Empress Theodora (A. D. 527) bore one in her crown. The coat of arms of ancient France (1179) was a blue field sprinkled with fleurs-de-lis. Their number was reduced to three in 1364. England bore the lilies of France from 1340 to 1801.

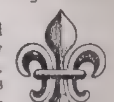
Fleur-de-lis, 2.

‖ **fleu'ron'** (flû'rôɴ'), *n.* [F., OF. *floron*. Cf. FLOROON.] A flower-shaped ornament, esp. one terminating an object or forming one of a series, as a knob of a cover to a dish, or a flower-shaped part in a necklace.

fleu'ry (flo͞o'rĭ), *a.* [F. *fleuri* covered with flowers, p. p. of *fleurir*. See FLOURISH.] *Her.* **a** Semé with fleurs-de-

fle'er (flē'ẽr), *n.* One who flees.
fleerd. Fleered. *Ref. Sp.*
fleer'er, *n.* One who fleers.
fleer'ing-ly, *adv.* of *fleering*, p. pr.
fleer'ish, *n.* [Cf. FLOURISH.] A steel for use with a flint. *Scot.*
flees. ✝ FLEECE. [of FLEECE.]
fleesh. Scot. and dial. Eng. var.
fleet (flēt). Dial. Eng. var. of FLIGHT, a flying. [milk. *Obs.*]
fleet'en, *n.* Fleeted, or skimmed.
fleet'en, *a.* Of the color of skimmed milk ; blanched. *Obs.*
fleet'er, *n.* A fishing boat of a fleet which stays long at sea and communicates with the shore by steamers. [of foot.]
fleet'-foot', **-foot'ed**, *a.* Swift
Fleet'ing, *n.* Imprisonment in the Fleet prison. *Obs.*
fleet'ings, *n. pl.* Skimmings : curds. *Dial. Eng.*
fleet'ly, *adv.* of FLEET. [SON.]
Fleet marriage. See FLEET PAR-
fleet'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Fleet parson. A disreputable clergyman in or near the Fleet prison, ready to unite persons in marriage (called **Fleet marriage**) without public notice, witnesses, or consent of parents. *Obs. or Hist.*
fleg (flĕg), *v.* & *n.* [Cf. Icel. *fleygja* to let fly, akin to AS. *āflȳgan* to put to flight. Cf. FLEY.] Frighten ; fright. *Scot.*
fleg, *n.* Fling ; blow ; kick. *Scot.*
fleg, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *flēogan* to fly.] To flee ; fly. *Scot.*
Flegeton. ✝ PHLEGETHON.
flegge. ✝ FLEDGE.
fleghe. ✝ FLY, insect.
fleghe. Obs. pret. of FLY, *v.*
flegm. Obs. or ref. sp. of PHLEGM.
fleg-mat'ic. Phlegmatic. *R. Sp.*
flegmy. ✝ PHLEGMY.
fleh. Obs. pret. of FLY.
fleid (flād ; flēd). Obs. p. p. of FLAY, FLEY.
fleie. ✝ FLY, *v.*
fleigh (flēk ; flāk). Dial. Eng. var. of FLAKE, FLEA.
fleigh. Obs. pret. of FLY.
fleil. ✝ FLAIL.
fleisch. ✝ FLESH.
fleiss. ✝ FLEECE.
fleitch (flēch ; flāch). Obs. or Scot. var. of FLEECH.
fleke (flēk ; flāk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLAKE, hurdle.
flem. ✝ FLEME. [FLEAM.]
flem (flĕm). Dial. Eng. var. of
Flem. *Abbr.* Flemish.
fleme. ✝ PHLEGM.
fleme (flēm), *v. t.* [AS. *flēman*, *flȳman*, fr. *flēam* flight.] To drive away ; banish. *Obs.*
fleme, *n.* [See FLEME, *v. t.*] A fugitive ; an outlaw. *Obs.*
fleme, *n.* [AS. *flēam*.] Flight ; banishment. *Obs.*
fle-men'go. ✝ FLAMINGO. [*Obs.*]
flem'er (flēm'ẽr), *n.* Banisher.
flem'ish, *v. i.* *Hunt.* To feather.
Flem'ish, **Flem'ish-coil'**, *v. t.* *Naut.* To lay in a Flemish coil ; — usually with *down*.
flen. Obs. or dial. Eng. pl. of FLEA. [flense.]
flench (flĕnch ; 140), *v. t.* To
flench'-gut', **flense'-gut'**, *n.* *Naut.* The blubber of a whale cut in strips ; also, the place on a whaler where it is stowed before trying out. *Obs. or R.*
flen'der. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLINDER.
flenge. ✝ FLING.
fleo. ✝ FLEE, FLY, *v.*
fleote. ✝ FLEET.
flerd, *n.* [AS. *fleard* trifles, or Icel. *flærd* deceit.] Fraud ; falsehood. *Obs.*
flerien. ✝ FLEER.
flerk, *v.* & *n.* Jerk. *Obs.*
fler'ry (flĕr'ĭ), *v. t.* & *i.* ; -RIED (-ĭd) ; -RY-ING. To split : — of slate. [var. of FLIRT.]
flert (flû(r)t). Obs. or dial. Eng.
flese. ✝ FLEECE.
flesh brush. A brush with which to rub the body.
flesh crow. The carrion crow.
fleshed (flĕsht), *p. p.* of FLESH.
flesh'en (flĕsh''n), *a.* Of flesh. *Rare.* [flesh than usual.]
flesh'-fall'en, *a.* Having less
flesh flea. The chigoe.
flesh'-fond'ing, *n.* Sensual indulgence. *Obs.* & *R.*
flesh glove. A glove with which to rub the flesh.
flesh hewer. A butcher. *Obs.*
flesh'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
flesh hoop. The hoop over which a drumhead is stretched.
flesh'less, *a.* See -LESS.
flesh'li-ness (flĕsh'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
flesh'ling, *n.* A person devoted to fleshly things. *Obs.*
flesh'ly, *adv.* Bodily ; carnally ; lasciviously. *Obs.*
flesh'ment, *n.* Act of fleshing ; excitement attending a successful beginning. *Rare.*
flesh'mon'ger, *n.* A butcher ; also, a pander. *Obs.*
flesh'quake', *n.* A quaking of the flesh. *Obs.*
flesh'-red', *a.* Red like flesh.
flesht. Fleshed. *Ref. Sp.*
flet. ✝ FLED.
flet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLEET, to skim.
flet. Obs. pret. of FLEET.
flet, *n.* [AS. *flet* ground, floor. Cf. FLAT floor.] A floor ; house ; inner part of a house. *Obs. or Hist.*
flet, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flētta* a braid.] A plaited straw mat to protect the back of a pack horse. *Scot.*
Fle'ta (flē'tȧ), *n.* An anonymous book (13th century) on English law, largely an epitome of Bracton, which from a statement in it is inferred to have been written in, and gotten its name from, the Fleet prison (Latinized *Fleta*).
fletch. Var. of FLITCH, to cut.
Fletch'er-ism (flĕch'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of thorough mastication of the food advocated by Horace Fletcher (b. 1849), an American author. — **Fletch'er-ite** (-īt), *n.* — **Fletch'er-ize**, *v. i.*
flete. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLEET.
fleth'er (flĕth'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *flather* flatter, Icel. *flaðra* to fawn.] To flatter. *Scot.*
fle-tif'er-ous (flē-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fletifer*.] Producing tears. *Obs.*
flette. Obs. pret. of FLEET.
flet'ter-mouse'. Dial. var. of FLITTERMOUSE.
fletz, *n.* [G. *fletz, flötz*. Cf. FLAT, *a.*] *Geol.* A stratum. *Obs.*
fleubothomye. ✝ PHLEBOTOMY.
fleuk (flūk ; flŭk). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of FLUKE.
fleume. ✝ PHLEGM.
fleur de luce, *or* ‖ **fleur de lys**. = FLEUR-DE-LIS.
fleu'ret (flo͞o'rĕt), *n.* [F. *fleurette*, dim. of *fleur*. See FLORET.] A small flower ; floweret.
fleu-ret', *n.* [F.] A light fencing foil, or small sword.
fleu'ret-tée (flû'rĕ-tā ; flû-rĕt'ā), **fleu-ret'ty** (flû-rĕt'ĭ), *a.* [F. *fleureté*.] *Her.* Fleury.
fleu'ron-née, **fleu'ro-née**, **fleu'ron-né** (flû'rō-nā : flû-rōn'ā), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Botonée.
‖ **fleurs' de ga'rance'** (flûr' dē gȧ'räɴs'). [F.] = FLOWERS OF MADDER.
‖ **fleur' vo'lante'** (flûr' vō'läɴt'). [F.] See COURONNE.

lis ; — said of the field ; as, *Or, fleury azure*, the coat of Mortimer. **b** Having a fleur-de-lis issuing from each of its arms ; — said of a cross.

Fleury, a cross. This cross is differenced from the cross flory by having a line between the ends of the cross and the flowers, which that has not. *H. Clark.*

fleury counterfleury. = COUNTERFLORY.

flews (flōōz ; 243), *n. pl.* The chaps, or pendulous lateral parts of the upper lip, of dogs, esp. hounds.

flex (flĕks), *v. t. ;* FLEXED (flĕkst) ; FLEX′ING. [L. *flexus*, p. p. of *flectere* to bend, perh. for *felctere* and akin to *falx* sickle, E. *falchion*. Cf. FLINCH.] To bend ; as, to *flex* the arm. Cf. FLECTION ; EXTEND, *v. t.*, 3.

flex, *v. i.* To bend ; as, a spring which *flexes* at the bottom.

flexed (flĕkst), *p. a.* Bent or bowed ; flected.

flex′i-bil′i-ty (flĕk′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *flexibilitas:* cf. F. *flexibilité*.] State or quality of being flexible ; flexibleness ; pliancy ; pliability ; as, the *flexibility* of strips of hemlock, hickory, whalebone, or metal, or of rays of light.

All the *flexibility* of a veteran courtier. *Macaulay.*

flex′i-ble (flĕk′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *flexibilis:* cf. F. *flexible*.] **1**. Capable of being flexed, or bent ; admitting of being turned, bowed, or twisted, without breaking ; pliable ; yielding to pressure ; not stiff or brittle.

2. Willing or ready to yield to the influence of others ; not invincibly rigid or obstinate ; tractable ; manageable ; ductile ; easy and compliant.

Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

3. Capable of being adapted, modified, or molded ; plastic ; as, a *flexible* language.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

4. Responsive to, or readily adjustable to meet the requirements of, changing conditions ; as, gas is more *flexible* than electric light ; the steam engine is more *flexible* than the internal-combustion engine.

Syn. — Flexile, lithesome, elastic ; yielding, tractable, ductile, facile, complaisant, docile ; obsequious, servile, fawning. — FLEXIBLE, PLIABLE, PLIANT, SUPPLE, LIMBER, LITHE, LISSOME. That is FLEXIBLE (opposed esp. to *rigid, brittle*) which is easily bent, or which adapts itself readily to change of shape ; that is PLIABLE (opposed esp. to *stiff, hard*) which is easily bent, folded, or (esp.) worked ; PLIANT suggests more of inherent quality, less of susceptibility to external influence ; as, a *flexible* cartilage, skin ; leather made *pliable* by soaking, the *pliable* twigs of the osier ; "to cleave with *pliant* arm [the] glassy wave" (*Gray*) ; "his *pliant* length of whip" (*Cowper*). Fig., *flexible* connotes susceptibility to impression, modification, or adaptation of whatever sort ; *pliable*, esp. susceptibility to (often evil) influence or control ; *pliant* often adds the implication of accommodation or complaisance ; as, "a book language not yet *flexible* enough for the demands of rhythmic emotion" (*Lowell*) ; "It is a *flexible* imagination which can take such a leap" (*G. Eliot*) ; "Those lukewarm, irreligious temporizers had learned *pliably* to tack about" (*Wood*) ; "subtle Litigation's *pliant* tongue" (*Burns*) ; "A truly lyric genius could breathe life into the rigid formula and make it *pliant* to his more passionate feeling" (*Lowell*). SUPPLE suggests esp. ease or freedom of movement ; LIMBER, in modern usage, is chiefly employed of bodily movements ; LITHE frequently connotes grace and activity ; LISSOME is poetical ; as, "iron-jointed, *supple*-sinewed" (*Tennyson*) ; "I will knead him ; I'll make him *supple*" (*Shak.*) ; "when . . . legs of trees were *limber*" (*Tennyson*) ; "We could not use the term [*buxom*] as Milton did, in its original sense of 'bowsome,' — that is, '*lithe*, graceful, bending,'" (*Lowell*) ; "straight, but as *lissome* as a hazel wand" (*Tennyson*). Fig., *supple* connotes obsequiousness and fawning ; *limber*, weak compliance ; *lithe* is rarely fig. ; as, "Hypocrites are . . . too *supple* to be cruel. For cruelty is a stern and unbending passion ; while hypocrisy is a fawning and *flexible* art" (*Buckle*) ; "Read rascal in the motions of his back, and scoundrel in the *supple*-sliding knee" (*Tennyson*) ; "*limber* vows" (*Shak.*) ; *limber* virtue. See DUCTILE, ELASTIC, MOVABLE, ACTIVE, LIMP, LAX.

flexible currency, *Finance*, an elastic currency. — **f. mandrel**, *Mech.*, a helical spring inserted in a tube to be bent to preserve its circular section. — **f. sandstone.** See ITACOLUMITE. — **f. shaft.** *Mach.* **a** A shaft or shafting made of a flexible material (as wire wrapped around a core in alternately opposite layers and incased in a sheath), or composed of a series of small universal joints. **b** A shaft guided at its ends, as by a movable piston, a spring, a corrugated diaphragm, or the like, to compensate for slight want of balance by lateral movement when rotating at very high speeds. — **f. wheel base**, *Vehicles*, in a vehicle running on two or more pairs of wheels, a wheel base which is adjustable so that in rounding a curve the axles shift so as to be radial to the curve.

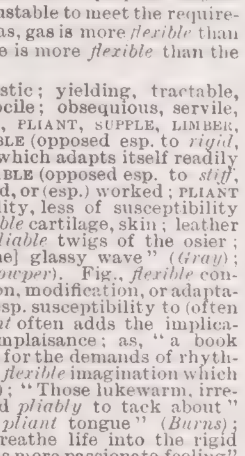

a Flexible Shaft **a**. 1 With Driving Pulley and Auger; 2 Detail partly in Section, showing Core, Wire Layers, and Wrapper. *b* Flexible Shaft **b** 1 With Guide Pistons ; 2 With Guide Pistons and Springs for high-speed turbine.

— **flex′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **flex′i-bly**, *adv.*

flex′ile (flĕk′sĭl), *a.* [L. *flexilis*.] Flexible ; pliant ; pliable ; plastic ; tractable ; versatile. — **flex-il′i-ty** (flĕk-sĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

flex′or (flĕk′sŏr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which serves to bend a limb or part ; — opposed to *extensor*. The term is used in combination in the names of many muscles ; as: (1) The ‖**flex′or bre′vis** (*or* **per′fo-ra′tus**) **di′gi-to′rum** (brē′vĭs (pûr′fō-rā′tŭs) dĭj′ĭ-tō′rŭm), in the sole of the foot, sending tendons to the second phalanges of the four outer toes. (2) & (3) The ‖**flex′or car′pi ra′di-a′lis** *and* **ul-na′ris** (kär′pi rā′dĭ-ā′lĭs, ŭl-nā′rĭs), superficial muscles of the front and ulnar side of the forearm, respectively. (4) The ‖**flex′or di′gi-to′rum pro-fun′dus** (*or* **per′fo-rans**) (prō-fŭn′dŭs, pûr′tō-rănz), deeply situated in the ulnar region of the forearm, and sending tendons to the last phalanges of all the fingers except the thumb. (5) The ‖**flex′or di′gi-to′rum sub-li′mis** (*or* **per′fo-ra′tus**) (sŭb-lī′mĭs), situated in the front of the forearm, sending tendons to the second phalanges of all the fingers except the thumb. (6) The ‖**flex′or lon′gus** (*or* **per′fo-rans**) **di′gi-to′rum**, on the tibial side of the leg, whose tendon passes behind the internal malleolus and divides, to be inserted into the last phalanges of the four lesser toes. (7) The ‖**flex′or lon′gus hal-lu′cis** (hă-lū′sĭs), on the fibular side of the leg, whose tendon passes to the last phalanx of the great toe. Those flexor muscles which (as above noted) are sometimes termed *perforans* (perforating), and *perforatus* (perforated), receive these names because each of the four tendons of each perforans muscle passes through an opening in the corresponding tendon of the corresponding perforatus muscle about opposite the base of the digit to which it runs.

flex′u-os′i-ty (flĕk′shŭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ ; flĕks′ū- ; 250), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being flexuous ; a winding part.

flex′u-ous (flĕk′shŭ-*ŭs* ; flĕks′ū- ; 250), *a.* [L. *flexuosus*, fr. *flexus* a bending, turning.] **1**. Having turns or windings ; sinuous.

They consisted in about equal proportions of gnarled and *flexuous* forms, the former being the men, and the latter the women. *T. Hardy.*

2. Not rigid in action ; softened ; relaxed ; adaptable.

Out of his youth he could soften my blunt nature, by comradeship making *flexuous* the hard and ungenial. *G. Parker.*

3. *Bot.* Having alternate opposite curvatures ; zigzag.

4. Wavering ; not steady ; flickering. *Bacon.*

flex′ur-al (flĕk′shûr-ăl ; flĕks′ūr-), *a.* [From FLEXURE.] Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, flexure ; of the nature of, or characterized by, flexure ; as, *flexural* elasticity.

flex′ure (flĕk′shûr ; flĕks′ūr ; 250), *n.* [L. *flexura*.] **1**. A flexing, or state of being flexed ; a turning or curving ; flexion. *Shak.*

2. Capability of bending. *Obs.*

3. A turn ; bend ; fold ; as, a *flexure* in a rock stratum.

4. The last joint, or carpal bend, of a bird's wing.

5. *Astron.* The slight distortion of an instrument caused by the weight of its parts ; the correction of the observed readings necessitated by this distortion.

flex′ured (-shûrd ; -ūrd), *a.* Having a flexed part or parts.

fley (flā), *v. t. & i. & n.* [Cf. AS. *āflȳgan* to put to flight. Cf. FLEG to frighten.] To frighten ; to frighten away ; to become frightened ; to fright. "Want and hunger *fley* me." *Burns.* — **fley′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **fley′ed-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flib′ber-ti-gib′bet (flĭb′ẽr-tĭ-jĭb′ĕt ; -ĭt), *n.* **1**. A gossiper or chatterer ; one who is giddy or frivolous. esp. a woman.

Flossy, who amused him as a *flibbertigibbet*, but who seemed to him to lack the serious cast of character. *R. Grant.*

2. [*cap.*] **a** The name of a fiend mentioned in Shakespeare's "King Lear." **b** A name given in Scott's "Kenilworth" to Dickon Sludge, who acts the part of an imp at entertainments given to Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leicester.

flic′flac′ (flĭk′flăk′), *n.* [F., of imitative origin.] Noise of repeated light blows, or a motion by which they are made, as steps in dancing.

He teaches pirouettes and *flicflacs*. *Thackeray.*

flick (flĭk), *v. t. ;* FLICKED (flĭkt); FLICK′ING. [Cf. FLICKER.] **1**. To whip lightly or with a quick jerk ; to flap ; as, to *flick* a horse ; to *flick* the dirt from boots.

2. To throw, snap, hit, propel, or toss with a jerk ; to flirt ; as, to *flick* a whiplash.

flick, *n.* **1**. A light jerky stroke or blow, esp. with something pliant ; a flirt ; also, the sound made by such blow.

She . . . gave a *flick* to the pony. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

2. A splash or daub ; a streak.

flick, *v. i.* [Cf. FLICK, *v. t.*] To flutter ; to flit. "They were *flicking* across the country." *R. F. Burton.*

flick′er (flĭk′ẽr), *v. i. ;* FLICK′ERED (-ẽrd) ; FLICK′ER-ING. [ME. *flikeren, flekeren*, to flutter, AS. *flicerian, flicorian ;* prob. of imitative origin ; cf. D. *flikkeren* to sparkle. Cf. FLACKER.] **1**. To flutter ; to flap the wings without flying.

And *flickering* on her nest made short essays to sing. *Dryden.*

2. To make caressing motions or advances. *Obs.*

3. To waver unsteadily ; to wave or undulate like a flame in a current of air ; hence, to burn fitfully, as a dying fire.

The shadows *flicker* to and fro. *Tennyson.*

4. To tremble ; shiver ; palpitate. *Obs.*

5. To fail ; flunk. *Local, U. S.*

Syn. — See FLIT.

flick′er, *v. t.* To cause to flicker, waver, or palpitate.

flick′er, *n.* **1**. Act of wavering or fluttering ; fluctuation ; sudden and brief increase of brightness; as, the last *flicker* of the dying flame.

2. A rapidly intermittent or scintillating light.

Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), male.

flick′er, *n.* [Perh. imitative of the bird's note.] A well-known woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) of eastern North America, conspicuous from its size and handsome markings, among which are a black crescent on the breast, the red nape, white rump, and yellow shafts to the tail and wing feathers. It has many popular names, as *yellow-hammer, high-holder*, etc., besides the book name *golden-winged woodpecker*. In the West the red-shafted woodpecker (*C. cafer*), with red instead of yellow shafts, mostly replaces it. Other forms occur farther south.

flick′er-y (flĭk′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Showing, or moving with, flickers ; fluttering ; as, a *flickery* light.

fli′er (flī′ẽr), *n.* [From FLY, *v. ;* cf. FLYER.] **1**. One who flees.

2. One that flies. = FLYER.

3. A small sunfish (*Centrarchus macropterus*) found in clear fresh waters near the coast from Virginia southward.

flight (flīt), *n.* [AS. *fliht, flyht*, a flying, fr. *fléogan* to fly ; cf. G. *flug* a flying, Sw. *flygt*, D. *vlucht* a fleeing or flying, Dan. *flugt*. See FLY, *v.*] **1**. Act or mode of flying, or passing through the air by the use of wings ; volitation ; as, the *flight* of a bee ; the *flight* of bats is more expert than that of birds ; also, the power of flight, or the distance covered at a flight ; as, a bird of swift *flight ;* as far as an eagle's *flight ;* specif., the flying of a hawk or falcon in pursuit of game. "The night owl's lazy *flight*." *Shak.*

2. A passing or mode of passing through the air analogous, as in duration or distance, to that of a winged creature ; as, the *flight* of a balloon, of a kite, of an arrow, of a bullet ; hence, a swift passage, as of time.

3. A passing above or beyond ordinary bounds ; a mounting ; a soaring ; an excursion ; as, a *flight* of wit or folly.

Could he have kept his spirit to that *flight*,
He had been happy. *Byron.*

4. A number of beings or things passing through the air together, as a volley of arrows ; esp., of birds, a flock flying in company ; the birds that fly or migrate together ; the birds produced in one season ; of winged insects, a swarming ; a migration. "*Flights* of angels." *Milton.*

5. **a** A bird's wing. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* = FLIGHT FEATHERS.

6. *Archery.* An arrow, light and well feathered, for long-distance shooting ; also, the power of flight or range of an arrow ; also, a contest at "flight shooting."

Challenged Cupid at the *flight*. *Shak.*

7. Agitation ; perturbation. *Obs.*

8. A continuous series of stairs from one landing to the next ; hence, erroneously, a number of such series making the whole ascent of a story.

9. A series (of canal locks, terraces, hurdles, or the like) resembling a flight of stairs.

10. *Angling.* Any arrangement for causing the bait to spin or revolve rapidly.

11. The tail of the clapper of a bell.

12. *Mach.* A vane or fan, as on an endless belt or monobar in a conveyor or elevator.

13. A substance volatilized in lead smelting.

14. *Naut.* **a** = FLYBOAT. **b** A sudden sharp rise in the lines of a vessel or any of its parts.

15. The husk or glume of oats. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Bevy, covey. See FLOCK.

flight, *n.* [ME. *fliht, fluht*, fr. AS. *fléon* to flee ; cf. D. *vlucht*, G. *flucht*, Dan. *flugt*. See FLEE.] **1**. Act of fleeing ; act of running away, as to escape danger or expected evil ; hasty departure.

Fain by *flight* to save themselves. *Shak.*

2. Means of flight, or escape. *Rare.*

flight, *v. i.;* FLIGHT′ED (flīt′ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151); FLIGHT′ING. To take flight ; to move in flights ; to migrate. "Ducks . . . may *flight* thither." *Encyc. of Sport.*

flight, *v. t.* **1**. To put to flight ; to rout ; hence, to terrify. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To send in a flight ; to fly. *Rare.*

3. To shoot while moving in a flight.

4. To put feathers on ; to fletch ; as, to *flight* arrows.

flight′er (-ẽr), *n.* *Brewing.* A horizontal vane revolving on the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

flight feathers. The quills of a bird's wing ; the remiges.

flight′i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being flighty.

The *flightiness* of her temper. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See LIGHTNESS.

flight shooter. One who shoots birds in flights.

flight shooting. **1**. *Archery.* The practice of shooting merely for distance, with flight arrows.

2. The shooting of birds while they fly in flocks.

flight′-shot′, *n.* The distance to which an arrow, or flight, may be shot ; a bowshot (which see).

flight′y (flīt′ĭ), *a. ;* FLIGHT′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; FLIGHT′I-EST. **1**. Fleeting ; swift ; transient. *Rare.*

The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shak.*

2. Indulging in flights, or wild and unrestrained sallies, of imagination, humor, caprice, etc. ; given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct ; volatile.

Proofs of my *flighty* and paradoxical turn of mind. *Coleridge.*

3. Of disordered mind ; mildly insane.

flim′flam′ (flĭm′flăm′), *n.* [Cf. FLAM.] **1**. A freak, trifle, or conceit ; also, a deception ; a trick ; now, esp., a trick by which one is swindled, as in making change.

2. Trifling ; nonsense ; deception ; humbug.

flim′flam′, *v. t. ;* FLIM′FLAMMED′ (-flămd′) ; FLIM′FLAM′-MING. To subject to a flimflam ; to trick. *Colloq.*

flim′flam′, *a.* Tricky ; deceptive ; nonsensical.

flim′flam′mer (-ẽr), *n.* One who practices flimflam ; a swindler. *Colloq.*

flim′sy (flĭm′zĭ), *a. ;* FLIM′SI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr) ; FLIM′SI-EST. [Cf. E. FILM, also Fries. *flēm, flīm*, a thin skin or covering, as on milk when it cools, dial. Dan. *flems, flims*, or W. *llymsi* naked, bare, empty, sluggish, spiritless.] Weak ; feeble ; limp ; slight ; vain ; without strength or solid-

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flew. Obs. pret. of FLAY, FLEE, FLOW.
flew. Var. of FLUE.
flew (flōō ; 243), *pret.* of FLY.
flewed (flōōd), *a.* Having flews, or chaps.
flewer, flewir. † FLAVOR.
flew′et, flew′it (flōō′ĭt ; flū′-), *n.* A sharp blow ; a buffet. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
flewme. † PHLEGM.
flex, flexe. † FLAX.
flex-an′i-mous (flĕk-săn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *flexanimus; flectere, flexum*, to bend + *animus* mind.] Able to change the mind. *Obs.* — **flex-an′i-mous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
flex′i-bl. Flexible. *Ref. Sp.*
flex′il. Flexile. *Ref. Sp.*
flex-il′o-quent (flĕk-sĭl′ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *flexiloquus* equivocal.] Equivocal. *Obs.*
flex′ion, flex′ion-al, etc. See FLECTION, etc.
flex′ive. *a.* Flexible. *Obs.* — **flex′ive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
flex′u-ose (flĕk′shŭ-ōs ; flĕks′ū- ; 250), *a.* Flexuous.
flex′u-ous-ly, *adv.* of FLEXUOUS.
‖ **flex-u′ra** (flĕk-shū′rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Veter.* The joint of a horse's leg usually called the *knee*.
fley. † FLEE.
fley (flā). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLAY, FLY, *v.*
fleyl. † FLAIL.
fley′land′, *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* Land held by the villein tenure of agricultural work.
fley′some (flā′sŭm), *a.* Causing fright ; terrible. *Dial. Eng.*
flib′ber-gib′. † FLIBBERTIGIBBET.
fli′bus′tier′ (*F.* flē′büs′tyā′ ; *the pron. varied as it became Anglicized into filibuster*), *n.* [F.] A filibuster. *Obs. or R.*
flibutor. † FILIBUSTER.
flicche. † FLITCH. [FLIGHT.
flicht (flĭkt). Scot. var. of
flicht′er, *n.* A flicker. *Scot.*
flicht′er (flĭk′tẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. FLAUGHTER.] To flutter ; quiver ; vibrate. *Scot.*
flicht′ered (flĭk′tẽrd), *p. a.* [See FLICHTER, *v.*] Changeable ; fickle: frightened. *Scot.* [fat.
flick. Dial. Eng. var. of FLECK.
flick. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLITCH.
flick, *v. t.* To cut. *Thieves' Cant.*
flick, *n.* [Dial. also *flix, fleck, flex, flax.*] Hare's or rabbit's fur ; hence, these animals, collectively. *Dial. Eng.*
flick, *v. t.* [See FLICK fur.] To catch (a hare or rabbit) by the fur ; to pull the fur from ; to wound : fleece. *Dial. Eng.*
flick′er-ing-ly, *adv.* of *flickering*, p. pr. [TERMOUSE.
flick′er-mouse′. Var. of FLIT-
flicker photometer. See PHOTOMETER. [*Eng.*
flid′der, *n.* A limpet. *Local,*
flidge. † FLEDGE.
flies. † FLEECE.
flig. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLEDGE.
flig. Var. of FLEG.
flig′ger (flĭg′ẽr), *n.* [See FLEDGE, *a.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A fledgling. **b** A full-fledged bird.
flighe. † FLY, insect.
flight (flīt ; *Scot.* flĭkt). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLITE, *n. & v.*
flight, *n.* [Cf. FLAUGHT a flake.] A flaught. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* [fleet. *Obs.*
flight, *a.* Rapid in motion ;
flight arrow. See FLIGHT, *n.*, 6.
flight′ed, *a.* Feathered.
flight′ed, *a.* Taking flight ; flying. *Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*
flight′er, *v. t.* To bind; pinion.
flight′er (flĭk′tẽr), *v. i.* To flichter, or flutter. *Scot.*
flight′ful, *a.* Fleeting ; causing, or adapted for, flight. *Obs.*
flight′-head′, *n.* A flighty person. *Obs.* [FLIGHTY.
flight′i-ly (flīt′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
flight′less, *a.* See -LESS.
flik, flikke. † FLITCH.
flim′mer, *v. i.* [Cf. G. *flimmern* glimmer.] To glimmer; flicker. *Rare.*
flimp, *v. t.* To rob (a person), esp. while another hustles him. *Thieves' Slang.* [FLIMSY.
flim′si-ly (flĭm′zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
flim′si-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

G H I J K L M

ity; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility; as, a *flimsy* argument, excuse, objection.

All the *flimsy* furniture of a country miss's brain. *Sheridan.*

Syn. — Weak, feeble, superficial, shallow, vain. See LIMP.

flim′sy (flĭm′zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). **1.** Thin or transfer paper, or manuscript on such paper; also, rarely, one who writes on flimsy paper. *Newspaper Cant.*

2. A bank note; paper money. *Slang, Eng.*

flinch (flĭnch; 140), *v. i.;* FLINCHED (flĭncht); FLINCH′ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *flenchir,* equiv. to *flechir* to turn aside, bend, give way, F. *fléchir;* cf. OF. *flechier* to bend, perh. fr. L. *flectere* through (assumed) *flecticare;* cf. ME. *flechen* to give way, turn aside, fr. F.] **1.** To withdraw from any suffering or undertaking, from pain or danger; to fail in doing or persevering; to show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; wince; as, one of the parties *flinched* from the combat.

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching.* *Locke.*

2. To slink *off* or *away.* *Obs.*

3. To let the foot slip in tight croqueting. See CROQUET, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — See SHRINK.

flinch, *v. t.* To draw back from; as, to *flinch* the flagon, that is, to refrain from drinking.

flinch, *n.* **1.** Act of flinching.

2. A kind of round game of cards played by building the cards up on the table.

flin′der (flĭn′dẽr), *n.* [Scot. *flenders, -dris;* cf. D. *flenters* rags, flinders.] Piece, splinter, or fragment; — usually in *pl.*

The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders* flew. *Scott.*

Flin′ders bar (flĭn′dẽrz). [After Matthew *Flinders* (1774–1814), English navigator.] A soft-iron bar or bundle of soft-iron rods placed vertically near a ship's compass to counteract deviation due to magnetic induction from the earth in surrounding vertical ironwork.

Flin-der′si-a (flĭn-dûr′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Matthew *Flinders,* English navigator.] *Bot.* A small genus of rutaceous trees having pinnate leaves, pentamerous white flowers, and woody, prickly-tubercled capsules. They are natives of Australia and New Zealand. The flindosa is the best-known species. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

flin-do′sa (flĭn-dō′zȧ), *n.* [Corrupt. of FLINDERSIA.] A tall rutaceous Australian timber tree (*Flindersia australis*); the native beech. Its wood is used for staves, hoops, etc.

fling (flĭng), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* FLUNG (flŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLING′ING. [ME. *flingen, flengen,* to rush, hurl; cf. Icel. *flengja* to whip, ride furiously, OSw. *flenga* to strike, Sw. *flänga* to romp, Dan. *flenge* to slash.] **1.** To cast, send, or throw from or as from the hand; to throw; hurl; dart; as, to *fling* a stone into the pond.

'T is Fate that *flings* the dice; and, as she *flings,*
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings. *Dryden.*
Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling* away ambition. *Shak.*

2. To put or send violently or suddenly; as, to *fling* one into prison.

3. To project or extend suddenly or impetuously; to throw; toss; as, to *fling* back the head; to *fling* the hair from the forehead; the horse *flung* up his heels.

4. To throw off or down; to prostrate; hence, to baffle; defeat; overthrow; as, to *fling* a party in litigation.

His horse started, *flung* him, and fell upon him. *Walpole.*

5. To send forth; to emit; scatter; effuse.

The sun begins to *fling*
His flaring beams. *Milton.*

6. To throw aside; to put away; to cast off.

To cast and *fling*
The tricks, which make us toys of men. *Tennyson.*

7. To swindle; cheat. *Slang.*

Syn. — See THROW.

to fling in, to throw in; to add as an extra or bonus. — **to f. off,** to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey; also, to get rid of. — **to f. out,** to speak in an abrupt or harsh manner; as, *to fling out* hard words against another. — **to f. up,** to relinquish; to abandon; as, *to fling up* a design.

fling, *v. i.* **1.** To throw one's self in a violent or hasty manner; to rush or spring with violence or haste.

I *flung* closer to his breast,
As sword that, after battle, *flings* to sheath. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. To utter abusive language; to sneer; as, the scold began to flout and *fling.*

3. To throw; plunge; flounce; as, to kick and *fling.*

4. To caper about; to dance a fling. *Scot.*

to fling out, to become ugly and intractable; to utter sneers and insinuations.

fling, *n.* **1.** A cast from the hand; a throw; also, a flounce; a kick; as, the *fling* of a horse.

2. A severe or contemptuous remark; an expression of sarcastic scorn; a gibe; a sarcasm.

I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate house and king. *Swift.*

3. A lively gesticulatory dance; as, the Highland *fling.*

4. Unconstrained action; dash; spirit; hence, a time of free and full indulgence, as in pleasure or dissipation.

Give me my *fling,* and let me say my say. *Tennyson.*

5. A trifling matter; an object of contempt. *Obs.*

6. A fit of ill humor. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

7. A flock of dunlins or other sandpipers. *Brit.*

flint (flĭnt), *n.* [AS. *flint;* akin to Sw. *flinta,* Dan. *flint;* cf. OHG. *flins* flint, G. *flinte* gun (cf. E. *flint*lock); perh. akin to Gr. πλίνθος brick. Cf. PLINTH.] **1.** *Min.* A massive, somewhat impure variety of quartz, in color usually gray to brown or nearly black, breaking with a conchoidal fracture and sharp edge. It is very hard, and strikes fire with steel. It is the chief material of the stone implements of primitive man.

2. Often, in quarrying, quartz of any kind.

3. A piece of flint for striking fire, — formerly much used, esp. in the hammers of gun locks.

4. Anything extremely hard, unimpressible, and unyielding, like flint. "A heart of *flint.*" *Spenser.*

5. A miser; a skinflint. *Rare.*

6. A workman who persists in union demands. *Old Slang.*

7. Any of several varieties of Indian corn having rounded and tough or flinty kernels. Cf. DENT CORN.

flint (flĭnt), *v. t.;* FLINT′ED; FLINT′ING. To supply with flint.

flint brick. A fire brick made mainly of powdered silex.

flint clay. A hard, flintlike variety of fire clay.

flint corn. = FLINT, *n.*, 7.

flint glass. A heavy, brilliant glass, consisting essentially of a silicate of lead and potassium or, sometimes, sodium. It is used for tableware, and for optical instruments, as prisms and lenses, its density giving a high degree of dispersive power; — so called because formerly the silica was obtained from pulverized flints. Called also *crystal glass.* Cf. GLASS. The concave or diverging half of an achromatic lens is usually made of flint glass.

flint′lock′ (flĭnt′lŏk′), *n.* **1.** A lock for an old-fashioned gun or pistol, having a flint fixed in the cock, or hammer, which, on striking the battery or cover of the pan, ignited the priming, which communicated its fire to the charge through the touchhole. It superseded the wheel lock early in the 17th century and was superseded by the percussion lock early in the 19th century.

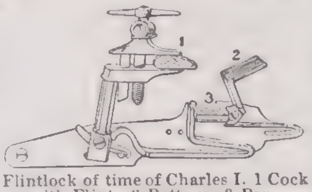

Flintlock of time of Charles I. 1 Cock with Flint; 2 Battery; 3 Pan.

2. A firearm fitted with a flintlock; esp., the old-fashioned military musket.

flint mill. **1.** *Pottery.* A mill in which flints are ground.

2. A device in which flints on a revolving wheel caused a shower of sparks incapable of inflaming fire damp, once used to light miners at work.

flint paper. Paper with a surface of ground flint, like sandpaper.

Flint′shire fur′nace (flĭnt′shĭr; -shẽr). [From *Flintshire,* county of Wales.] *Metal.* A reverberatory furnace with a depression in one side of the hearth, used for the simultaneous roasting and reduction of lead ores.

flint soap. A soap containing siliceous earth.

flint sponge. A glass sponge (*Hyalonema mirabilis*) found on the coast of Japan.

flint stone. A hard, siliceous stone; a flint.

flint wall. A kind of wall, common in England, on the face of which are exposed the black surfaces of broken flints set in the mortar, with quoins of masonry.

flint′ware′ (flĭnt′wâr′), *n.* A superior kind of earthenware into whose composition flint enters largely.

flint′y (flĭn′tĭ), *a.;* FLINT′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); FLINT′I-EST. Consisting of, composed of, abounding in, or resembling, flint.

Art thou obdurate, *flinty,* hard as steel? *Shak.*

flip (flĭp), *n.* [Cf. dial. E. *flip* nimble, flippant, also, a slight blow. Cf. FLIP, *v.,* FLIPPANT.] A spiced and sweetened drink consisting of ale, beer, cider, or other liquor, and sometimes containing an egg or eggs, heated, as by stirring with a hot iron, so as to give it a burnt taste; as, an egg *flip.*

flip, *v. t.;* FLIPPED (flĭpt); FLIP′PING. [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. FILLIP.] **1.** To toss or fillip; as, to *flip* up a cent.

As when your little ones
Do 'twixt their fingers *flip* their cherry stones. *W. Browne.*

2. To flick; flirt; tap; as, to *flip* something with a whip.

flip, *v. i.* **1.** To make a darting or snapping motion, as with a finger.

2. To move with a jerk or flirt; to flap.

[He] began flirting and *flipping* up and down. *C. Kingsley.*

flip, *n.* Act of flipping; a smart quick blow or stroke; a fillip; as, a *flip* of the thumb.

flip′-flap′, *n.* [See FLIP; FLAP.] **1.** The repeated stroke of something long and loose.

2. Anything that flaps. *Obs.*

3. *Slang.* **a** A feat of making handsprings in which hands and feet touch the ground alternately. **b** An arm. **c** A firecracker. **d** A tea cake.

flip′-flap′, *adv.* With repeated strokes and noise, as of something long and loose.

flip′pan-cy (flĭp′ăn-sĭ), *n.* [See FLIPPANT.] State or quality of being flippant. "*Flippancy* of language." *Bp. Hurd.*

Syn. — See LIGHTNESS.

flip′pant (-ănt), *a.* [Cf. dial. E. *flip* nimble, pliant, smooth-spoken. Cf. FLIP, FILLIP.] **1.** Nimble; limber. *Now Rare.*

2. Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative. *Obs.*

It becometh good men, in such cases, to be *flippant* and free in their speech. *Barrow.*

3. Speaking fluently and confidently without knowledge or consideration; empty; trifling; inconsiderate; pert.

To put *flippant* scorn to the blush. *I. Taylor.*

— **flip′pant-ly,** *adv.* — **flip′pant-ness,** *n.*

flip′per (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. FLIP, FLIPPANT.] **1.** A broad flat limb adapted for swimming, as those of seals, whales, etc.

2. The hand. *Slang.*

3. *Theat.* A hinged panel in a scene, alike on both sides.

4. A flapjack.

5. *Sawmill Mach.* A simple device consisting essentially of a lever actuated by a small steam engine, used for moving lumber from live rollers to the gang saws, or the like.

flirt (flûrt), *v. t.;* FLIRT′ED; FLIRT′ING. [Prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To throw with a jerk or quick effort; to fling suddenly; to fillip; as, they *flirt* water in each other's faces; he *flirted* a glove, or a handkerchief.

2. To tap smartly; to flick. *Obs.*

3. To toss or throw about jerkily; to open out or close briskly; as, to *flirt* a fan; a bird *flirts* its tail.

4. To jeer at; to treat with contempt; to mock. *Obs.*

I am ashamed; I am scorned; I am *flirted.* *Beau. & Fl.*

flirt (flûrt), *v. i.* **1.** To turn up the nose, as in contempt; to jeer or gibe. *Obs.*

2. To move jerkily; to dart; spring; as, a bobtail arrow *flirts* to one side; hence, to turn inconstantly from one thing to another; to trifle.

3. To play at courtship; to act the lover for sport; to coquet.

The French coquette does not *flirt.* Her frivolity, her superficiality may be great in many directions, . . . but in coquetry she is never superficial. *W. C. Brownell.*

flirt, *n.* **1.** A quick blow; a tap; a fillip. *Obs.*

2. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion.

With many a *flirt* and flutter. *Poe.*

3. A jeer, gibe, joke, or jest. *Obs.*

4. An inconstant, giddy, pert, or wanton person, esp. a woman. *Obs.*

5. One who flirts; esp., one who plays at courtship.

6. *Horol.* A device, usually a lever, for causing sudden or intermittent motion, as a lever used in some chime clocks to knock up the quarter-rack hook. *F. J. Britten.*

flir-ta′tion (flẽr-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A flirting; specif., playing at courtship; coquetry.

The *flirtations* and jealousies of our ballrooms. *Macaulay.*

2. A lively figure in quadrille dancing.

flir-ta′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, flirtation.

flir-ta′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Inclined to flirt; coquettish. — **flir-ta′tious-ly,** *adv.* — **flir-ta′tious-ness,** *n.*

flirt′y (flûr′tĭ), *a.;* FLIRT′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); FLIRT′I-EST. Pertaining to, or characterized by, flirting; flirtatious.

flit (flĭt), *v. i.;* FLIT′TED; FLIT′TING. [ME. *flitten, flutten,* to carry away, go away; cf. Icel. *flytja,* Sw. *flytta,* Dan. *flytte.* Cf. FLEET, *v. i.*] **1.** To pass from one place to another; to remove; migrate; depart; — often implying suddenness, rapidity, or brevity.

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other. *Hooker.*

2. To cease complying, as with a custom. *Obs.*

3. To remove from one place or habitation to another. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. To move with celerity; to go with a rapid motion; to dart along; to fleet; as, a bird *flits* away; a cloud *flits* along.

A shadow *flits* before me. *Tennyson.*

5. To flutter; to rove on the wing.

6. To be unstable, shifting, evanescent, or the like.

And the free soul to *flitting* air resigned. *Dryden.*

Syn. — FLIT, FLUTTER, FLICKER, HOVER. To FLIT is to pass (esp. to fly) lightly and swiftly; to FLUTTER, to move (esp. the wings) rapidly, with little or no forward movement; the word frequently connotes agitation; to FLICKER (once common of birds, now chiefly of light or flame) is to flutter lightly or (esp.) to waver fitfully; to HOVER is to hang suspended, or fluttering, over something; the word frequently connotes irresolution, sometimes menace, sometimes solicitude; as, "The weak-eyed bat . . . *flits* by" (*Collins*); "Like the caged bird escaping suddenly, the little innocent soul *flitted* away" (*Tennyson*); "He [the pheasant] . . . *flutters* in blood, and panting beats the ground" (*Pope*); "Only that film, which *fluttered* on the grate, still *flutters* there, the sole unquiet thing" (*Coleridge*); "Teach . . . little hearts to *flutter* at a beau" (*Pope*); "translucent *flickering* wings between the sun and me" (*Stevenson*); "Thou small flame, which, as a dying pulse rises and falls, still *flickerest* up and down" (*Shelley*); "Behold him perched in ecstasies, yet seeming still to *hover*" (*Wordsworth*); "Wings *flutter,* voices *hover* clear" (*Tennyson*); "Thou unreplenished lamp! whose narrow fire is shaken by the wind, and on whose edge devouring darkness *hovers*" (*Shelley*); "the breath of her sweet tendance *hovering* over him" (*Tennyson*). See FLOAT, LINGER.

flit, *v. t.* To change the place or direction of, as from one house or spot to another. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Flit him where you please. *Stevenson.*

flit, *n.* Act or motion of flitting; flutter.

flitch (flĭch), *n.* [ME. *flicche, flikke,* AS. *flicce,* akin to Icel. *flikki;* cf. Icel. *flik* flap, tatter; perh. akin to E. *fleck.*] **1.** The side of a hog (formerly also of a beef) salted and cured; a side of bacon.

2. The outside length cut from a tree trunk. *Eng.*

3. One of several planks, smaller timbers, or iron plates, which are secured together, side by side, to make a large girder or built beam; also, a lengthwise half of a balk.

4. A square piece of blubber.

5. A steak of halibut.

flitch of Dunmow. = DUNMOW FLITCH.

flitch, *v. t.;* FLITCHED (flĭcht); FLITCH′ING. [See FLITCH, *n.*] To cut into, or off in, flitches or strips; as, to *flitch* logs; to *flitch* bacon.

flite, flyte (flīt), *v. i.;* FLIT′ED, FLYT′ED (flīt′ĕd; -ĭd); FLIT′ING, FLYT′ING (flīt′ĭng). [AS. *flītan* to strive, contend, quarrel; akin to G. *fleiss* industry.] **1.** To contend or quarrel, esp. in words; to scold; wrangle; hence, to engage in sharp or jaunty debate or dispute. Cf. FLITING. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To make or utter complaint. *Obs.*

flite, flyte, *v. t.* To quarrel with; to scold; chide; also, to flout; to jeer at. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

And *flyte* my kin in a fairy town. *Kipling.*

flite, flyte, *n.* [AS. *flīt.*] Strife; dispute; pert, abusive, or upbraiding talk, as in fliting; wrangling; a scolding match; a gibe; a jeer. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

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flinch, *v. t.* *Naut.* = SNAPE.
flinch, *v. t.* To flense. *Rare.*
flinch′er, *n.* One who flinches.
flinch′ing-ly, *adv.* of *flinching,* p. pr.
flincht. Flinched. *Ref. Sp.*
flin′der (*dial.* flĭn′dẽr; flĭn′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. ME. *vlindre* moth, D. *vlinder* butterfly.] A moth; butterfly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flin′der, *v. t.* To splinter. *Scot.*
flin′der, *v. i.* [Cf. Flem. *vlinderen* to flutter, flit.] To run fitfully; flirt; scamper. *Scot.*
flin′der-mouse′. [Cf. FLINDER moth.] Var. of FLITTERMOUSE.
flin′ders grass (flĭn′dẽrz). = BARCOO GRASS.
flin-do′sy (flĭn-dō′zĭ). Var. of FLINDOSA.
fline. Obs. p. p. of FLY.
fling′dust′, *n.* A streetwalker; a low woman. *Obs.*
fling′er (flĭng′ẽr), *n.* One that flings.
fling′ing-tree′, *n.* **a** A timber as a partition in a stable. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** The swiple of a flail; a flail. *Scot.*
fling′y (flĭng′ĭ), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, flinging; jerky; as, *flingy* movements.
flink′ite (flĭŋk′īt), *n.* [After Gustav *Flink.*] *Min.* A greenish brown basic arsenate of manganese, $MnAsO_4 \cdot 2Mn(OH)_2$, in featherlike forms. Sp. gr., 3.87.
flin′ner. Scot. var. of FLINDER.
flint′ed, *a.* Flinty. *Obs.*
flint′-heart′ed, *a.* Hard-hearted. *Shak.*
flint′i-fy (flĭn′tĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). To make into or like flint.
flint′i-ly (flĭn′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FLINTY.
flint′i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
flint′less, *a.* See -LESS.
flint paring, flint skinning. Miserly saving. *Rare.*
flints, *n. pl.* Barley refuse in malt making. *Dial. Eng.*
flint wheat. = HARD WHEAT.
flint′wood′, *n.* The very hard wood of *Eucalyptus pilularis.* *Australia.*
flint′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Aconite. *Obs.*
fli-o′ma (flī-ō′mȧ), *n.* The orange rockfish.
flip, *a.* Flippant. *Dial. Eng. & Slang, U. S.*
flip dog. An iron used to warm flip.
flipe (flīp), *v. t.;* FLIPED (flīpt); FLIP′ING (flīp′ĭng). [Cf. Norw. dial. *flipe* a flap.] To strip off; to peel; also, to turn back the leg of (a stocking) over the foot. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flipe, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *flip,* tip, extremity, Norw. dial. *flipe* a flap.] A fold; flap; flake. *Scot. & North of Eng.*
flip′-flap′, *v. i.* To move flip-flap.
flip′-flop′, *n.* = FLIP-FLAP, *n.*, 1.
flip′jack′, *n* A flapjack. *Rare.*
flip′pant, *n.* A flippant person. *Rare.*
flip′per-ty-flop′per-ty, *a.* That flips and flops.
flip′per-y, *n.* **1.** A frippery, or old-clothes shop. *Obs.* **2.** Flippancy. *Rare.*
flip′pi-ty-flop′, *adv.* With a flip and a flop; flip-flap.
flird (flĭrd), *n.* [Cf. LG. *flirre* a slice.] Something thin, insufficient, or gaudy. *Scot.*
flird, *n. & v.* [Cf. FLEER to sneer.] Gibe; sneer. *Scot.*
flird, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *fleardian* to trifle, err.] To flutter; flirt. *Scot.*
flird′ie (flĭr′dĭ), **flird′y,** *a.* [See FLIRD, *v.*] Restive; skittish. *Scot.*
flird′och (flĭr′dŭκ), *n.* [See FLIRD, *v.*] A little flirt. *Scot.*
flird′om, *n.* [Cf. FLIRD, *v. i.*] Swagger; pretense; bragging; a braggart. *Obs. or R. Scot.*
flire (flẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of FLEER.
flirk (flû(r)k), *n. & v.* Flerk; flirt. *Dial. Eng.*
flirt′a-ble (flûr′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Ready for flirtation. *Rare.*
flirt′er, *n.* One that flirts.
flirt′-gill (-jĭl′), **flirt′-gil′li-an** (-jĭl′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. GILL a girl.] A pert or wanton woman. *Obs.*
flirt′i-gig (flûr′tĭ-gĭg; *dial. also* flĭr′-), *n.* A flighty, pert girl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flirt′ing-ly, *adv.* of *flirting,* p. pr.
flirt′ish, *a.* Flirtatious. — **flirt′ish-ness,** *n.*
flirt′ling, *n.* See -LING.
flirt′wort′ (flûrt′wûrt′), *n.* The feverfew. *Dial. Eng.*
flisk (flĭsk), *v. i. & t.;* FLISKED (flĭskt); FLISK′ING. To frisk; whisk; to make or be restive; to flick. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
flisk, *n.* **a** A caper; a spring; a whim. *Scot.* **b** A fillip; a jiffy; also, a dance; a romp. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A whisk of twigs; a coarse comb; a syringe. *Dial. Eng.*
flisk′ma-hoy′, *n.* A frisking or flighty girl. *Scot.*
flisk′y, *a.* Fidgety; whimsical; skittish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flit (flĭt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLEET, to skim.
flit, *a.* [Cf. FLEET, *a.,* FLIT, *v.*] Nimble; quick; swift. *Obs.*
flitch, *n.* A flick; a flip. *Rare.*
flitch, *v. i.* [Cf. FLIT.] To flit; move. *Dial. Eng.*
flitch′en, *n.* A flitch (of bacon). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flit′fold′, *n.* [See FLIT; FOLD.] A movable fold, as for sheep. *Scot. & North of Eng.*

flit'ing, flyt'ing (flīt'ĭng), *n.* Scolding; brawling; flouting; specif., a kind of metrical contest in invective or mockery. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Flytings consisted of alternate torrents of sheer Billingsgate poured upon each other by the combatants. *Saintsbury.*

One of those *flytings*, or contests of wit, which seem to have been so popular especially among the Scandinavians. *F. B. Gummere.*

flit'ter (flĭt'ẽr), *v. i.*; -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. [Freq. of *flit*.] **1**. To flutter; to flicker. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To burst into fragments, dust, or foam. *Obs.*
3. To waver; droop. *Obs.*

flit'ter, *v. t.* To flutter; to shuffle quickly, as cards. *Rare.*

flit'ter, *n.* [Cf. G. *flitter* spangle, tinsel.] **1**. A rag; a tatter; a small piece or fragment. *Colloq.*
2. A small metal square, or a number of such squares, for decoration; a spangle.

flit'ter-mouse' (-mous'), *n.* [*flitter*, v. i + *mouse*; cf. G. *fledermaus*, OHG. *fledarmūs*.] A bat. *Now Dial.*

float (flōt), *n.* [ME. *flote* ship, boat, fleet, AS. *flota* ship, fr. *flēotan* to float (cf. AS. *flot* a floating); akin to D. *vloot* fleet, G. *floss* raft, Icel. *floti* float, raft, fleet, Sw. *flotta*; prob. influenced also by F. *flotte* a float. See FLEET, *v. i.*; cf. FLOAT, *v. i.*, FLOTILLA, FLOTSAM, PLOVER.] **1**. Act or state of floating. *Now Rare.*
2. A flowing or overflowing; flux; flow; flood; also, that which flows; a wave or billow; the sea. *Obs.*
3. Anything that floats or rests on the surface of a fluid, as to sustain weight, or to indicate the height of the surface, or mark the place of something; specif.: **a** A raft or scow. **b** A hollow metallic ball or the like which floats, usually at the end of a lever, in a cistern or boiler, and regulates by its elevation or depression the level of the water; also, a similar device, often horseshoe-shaped, in a carburetor for a gasoline engine. See CARBURETOR, *Illust.* **c** The cork or quill used in angling to support the bait line and indicate the bite of a fish. **d** Anything used to buoy up whatever is liable to sink; an inflated bag or pillow used by persons learning to swim; a life preserver. **e** A floating platform on which oysters are kept for fattening. **f** A platform that floats and is anchored at or near the shore, used for landing or other purposes. **g** The piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in a barometer. **h** A bulb in a burette, used as an aid in measuring differences in the level of the liquid.

Float, 3 h.

4. *Zoöl.* In certain pelagic animals, an air sac or other light structure containing air or gas serving to buoy up the body; a pneumatocyst. See IANTHINA, *Illust.*
5. Something broad, shallow, and flat; specif.: **a** A brewing vat. *Obs. or R.* **b** A frame for extending the sides of a vehicle, to afford more space for loading. **c** A crank-axled cart with a low body for carrying heavy loads, as live stock or coal. *Eng.* **d** A flat-topped vehicle without sides for carrying displayed exhibits or objects in a procession; also, such a vehicle with its displayed exhibits or objects. **e** *Plastering.* The trowel or tool with which the floated coat of plastering is leveled and smoothed. **f** *Masonry.* A polishing block for marble; a runner. **g** *Files.* A kind of file (see FILE, tool); also, a shoemaker's rasp for use inside a shoe. **h** *Tempering.* A contrivance for affording a copious stream of water to the heated surface of an object of large bulk, as an anvil or die. **i** An instrument formerly used by bowyers, now borne as one of the charges in the arms of the Bowyers' Company of London. **j** *Agric.* A heavy platform of planks for drawing over the soil to compact it and improve its mechanical condition; — called also *drag, planker, slicker.* **k** *Race Tracks.* A platform with a central row of harrow teeth, used singly or several together for dressing the surface of a race track.

Float, 5 e.

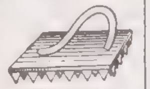

Float, 5 i.

6. The footlights on a theater stage; — often in *pl.*
7. A trench for irrigation.
8. *Weaving.* Passage of weft thread over warp without interweaving; also, thread thus passing the warp.
9. *pl.* Ground mineral phosphate, used as a fertilizer.
10. **a** = FLOATBOARD. **b** = FLOAT ORE. **c** = FLOOR, *n.*, 9.
11. A notice of intention to occupy land in tracts newly offered for settlement. *U. S.*
12. A political floater. *U. S.*

float, *v. i.*; FLOAT'ED; FLOAT'ING. [ME. *flotien, flotten*, AS. *flotian* to float, swim, fr. *flēotan* to float; influenced by F. *flotter*, fr. a kindred G. word. See FLOAT, *n.*] **1**. To rest on the surface of any fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up.

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground. *Milton.*

2. To move quietly or gently on the water; to drift along; to move or glide without effort or impulse on, or as if on, the surface of a liquid; also, to be held suspended or to move freely within the body of a fluid; as, to *float* in the air; particles *floating* in water.

There seems a *floating* whisper on the hills. *Byron.*

3. *Weaving.* To pass, as a thread, over or under other threads without interweaving.
4. *Com.* To be or become current; to receive public support; as, the stock of the company would not *float*.
5. To use a float, as in fishing or shooting.
6. *Elec.* To be connected as a floating battery across an electric line; — said of a storage battery.

Syn. — FLOAT, SAIL, SOAR are here compared with reference to their associations. FLOAT suggests light and buoyant, SAIL, smooth and gliding (sometimes ostentatious), SOAR, loftily rising or exalted, movement; "I wandered lonely as a cloud that *floats* on high o'er vales and hills" (*Wordsworth*); "Till over down and over dale all night the shining vapor *sail*" (*Tennyson*); "Winged clouds *soar* here and there" (*Shelley*); "When first I saw the sumptuous Dalila *floating* this way" (*Milton*); "Then stepped a buxom hostess forth, and *sailed*, full-blown, before us" (*Tennyson*); "Him that yon *soars* on golden wing, . . . the cherub Contemplation" (*Milton*). See SLIDE, FLIT.

float (flōt), *v. t.* **1**. To cause to float; to cause to rest or move on the surface of a fluid, or to pass through or be suspended within it; as, the tide *floated* the ship into the harbor; the balloon was *floated* over the city.
2. To flood; to overflow; to cover with or as if with water.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden.*

3. To place on or in a float, or to act upon from a float; as, to *float* oysters (see FLOATING, *n.*, **c**); to *float* game, that is, to shoot game from a float.
4. To establish in currency, as bonds; to support, as a commercial scheme or a joint-stock company, so as to enable it to go into, or continue in, operation.
5. *Plastering.* To smooth with a float.
6. *Elec.* To connect (a storage battery) as a floating battery (which see, below).
7. To grind and pass through running water, as pigments, as a refining or levigating process.
8. *Stereotyping.* To cover with plaster of Paris, as a form of type, and brush the extra plaster off, before making a mold.
9. To solder the ends of (a tin can); — with *up*.

float'board' (flōt'bōrd'; 201), *n.* Any of the radial rim boards of an undershot water wheel or paddle wheel; a vane.

float case. *Naut.* A caisson used for lifting a ship.

float copper. *Mining.* **a** Fine particles of metallic copper suspended in water, and thus liable to be lost. **b** Native copper found away from its original rock. Cf. FLOAT ORE.

float'er (flōt'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that floats; a float.
2. **a** *Insurance.* A floating policy. **b** *Finance.* A bond, or other good security, payable to bearer. *Cant, Eng.*
3. *Stereotypy.* An iron plate on which the plaster cast is turned face downwards, the whole being then put into a pan (called the *dripping pan*) closed by a lid which allows the metal to flow in at the corners when the pan is dipped in the molten metal. See FLOAT, *v. t.*, 8.
4. One who moves or changes from place to place.
5. One who takes temporary employment; specif., a substitute teacher. *U. S.*
6. *Politics.* **a** A voter who shifts from party to party, esp. one whose vote is purchasable. *U. S.* **b** A person, as a delegate to a convention or a member of a legislature, who represents an irregular constituency, as one formed by a union of the voters of two counties neither of which has a number sufficient to be allowed a (or an extra) representative of its own. *U. S.* **c** A person who votes illegally in various polling places or election districts, either under false registration made by himself or under the name of some properly registered person who has not already voted. *U. S.*

float'-feed', *a.* *Mech.* Having a feed regulated by a float; specif., of or pertaining to a kind of carburetor for a gasoline engine. See FLOAT, *n.*, 3 **b**; CARBURETOR.

float grass. Any of several marsh or semiaquatic grasses, esp. *Panicularia fluitans, Catabrosa aquatica*, and *Alopecurus geniculatus.*

float'ing, *n.* Act or process of floating; specif.: **a** *Weaving.* Floating threads. **b** *Plastering.* Act or process of spreading plaster or stucco with a float; also, the second coat of three-coat plastering. **c** The process of rendering oysters or scallops plump by placing them in fresh or brackish water.

float'ing, *p. a.* **1**. Buoyed upon or in a fluid; as, the *floating* timbers of a wreck; *floating* motes in the air.
2. Free or loose from the usual attachment; as, the *floating* ribs in man and some other animals.
3. Shifting from place to place; having no permanent home; as, the *floating* population.
4. Shifting or variable in its form, its incidence, or the subject matter to which it applies; hence, not fixed; not funded; not invested; not determined; as, *floating* capital.

floating anchor. *Naut.* = SEA ANCHOR. — **f. axle**, *Vehicles*, a live axle for a self-propelled vehicle, in which the revolving part serves only to turn the wheels, the dead weight of the vehicle being carried on the ends of a fixed axle housing or casing. — **f. battery.** **a** *Mil.* A battery erected on rafts or the hulls of ships, or a vessel carrying heavy guns and designed as a gun platform rather than for navigation, used chiefly in coast defense and in attacking fortifications. **b** *Elec.* A storage battery connected across an electric line or feeder to equalize the load and maintain the voltage constant. — **f. breakwater** a line of connected wooden timbers, cribs, or floats stretched so as to break the force of the waves rolling towards an anchorage. — **f. bridge.** **a** A bridge which consists of rafts or timber, with a floor of plank, and is supported wholly by the water; a bateau bridge. **b** *Mil.* A kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys; — used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort. **c** A ferryboat impelled and guided by chains which are anchored at their ends on the sides of a stream and are acted upon by wheels (over which they pass) on the vessel, the wheels being driven by steam power. **d** The landing platform of a ferry dock. **e** A bridge of boats. **f** The draw of a swing drawbridge, supported on caissons or pontoons. — **f. cartilage**, *Med.*, a cartilage which moves freely in the cavity of a joint, and often interferes with the functions of the latter. — **f. charge, lien**, etc., *Law*, one that successively attaches to such assets as a person may have from time to time, leaving him more or less free to dispose of or encumber them as if no such charge or lien existed. Cf. FIXED CHARGE. — **f. collimator**, *Astron.*, a telescope rigidly fastened to a floating disk. — **f. crane**, a crane mounted on a flatboat, used esp. in constructing dock and harbor works. — **f. dam.** **a** An anchored dam. **b** A caisson used as a gate for a dry dock. — **f. debenture**, *Finance*, a debenture secured by a debt which is a floating charge. — **f. debt**, *Finance*, a debt which is of a temporary and shifting nature, that is, one not funded; specif.: **a** In general, a debt for money borrowed directly, for money owed for miscellaneous obligations, or for money payable in a short time. **b** In British government finance, a debt upon exchequer bonds, exchequer bills, or treasury bills. See FUNDED. — **f. derrick**, a derrick on a float for river and harbor use, in raising sunken vessels, moving stone for harbor improvements, etc. — **f. dock.** *Civil Engin.* **a** A wet dock into which a vessel can float at all times of the tide. *Obs.* **b** A dock which floats on the water and can be partially submerged to permit a ship to enter it and afterwards floated to raise the ship high and dry as in a dry dock. Called also *floating dry dock.* See DOCK, *Illust.* — **floating fern**, an aquatic fern (*Ceratopteris thalictroides*) consisting of a short stem with a rosette of succulent bipinnate or tripinnate leaves, the fertile ones bearing scattered sporangia. It is found in Florida and in the tropics. — **f. fescue**, *or* **float fescue**, the grass *Panicularia fluitans*, formerly referred to *Festuca*. — **f. foxtail**, *or* **float foxtail**, the marsh foxtail. — **f. harbor** *or* **harbour**, a harbor formed by a floating breakwater. — **f. heart**, a small aquatic menyanthaceous plant (*Limnanthemum lacunosum*) of the eastern United States; — so called from its heart-shaped leaves. — **f. holder**, *Mach.*, a holder, as for a tap, which allows a certain amount of play or freedom to enable the tool to keep to a straight path. — **f. island.** **a** An island made artificially of earth on a floating framework of wood, seaweed, etc. Such islands are kept in place by anchoring. They are common on Chinese rivers. **b** A floating mass of vegetation with little or no earth except that blown to it. Such islands occur in some lakes, being detached masses of the vegetation which grew as a mat from the marshy shores of the lake out over the shallow water. **c** A dessert, consisting of custard with floating masses of whipped cream or white of eggs. — **f. kidney.** = WANDERING KIDNEY. — **f. lever**, *Railroads*, a horizontal brake lever beneath a car body having its fulcrum at the end of a rod which leads from another lever, and so movable instead of fixed. — **f. light**, a light shown at the masthead of a vessel moored over sunken rocks, shoals, etc., to warn mariners of danger; a lightship; also, a light erected on a buoy or floating stage. — **f. liver.** = WANDERING LIVER. — **f. pier**, a landing stage or pier which rises and falls with the tide. — **f. plate.** = FLOATER, 3. — **f. policy**, *Insurance*, a policy which is variable as to the subject covered by it; specif., in marine insurance, a policy that designates the general nature of the subject insured, but leaves the name of the ship, the particular subject, and its value to be fixed by subsequent declarations. — **f. rail.** = FLOAT, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **f. ribs**, *Anat.*, ribs whose ventral ends are not connected with the sternum or cartilages of other ribs. In man they are the last two (eleventh and twelfth) pairs. — **f. ring**, *Mach.*, a piston packing ring that is sprung against the cylinder walls by small springs in the piston grooves. — **f. screed**, *Plastering*, a strip of plastering, first laid on, to serve as a guide for the thickness of the coat. — **f. star**, the frostflower.

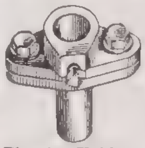

Floating Holder. The shank and holder are made separate and are clamped together after the tool is adjusted to the work.

float ore. **a** Fragmental ore carried by water or other natural agency away from the vein outcrop. **b** Ore so finely divided that the particles do not settle readily in water.

float'stone' (flōt'stōn'), *n.* **1**. *Min.* A light porous variety of opal occurring in concretionary masses.
2. A bricklayer's rubstone for smoothing gauged brickwork.

float valve. A valve or cock regulated by a float. See FLOAT, 3 **b**.

float'y (flōt'ĭ), *a.* Floating readily; buoyant; light.

floc'cil-la'tion (flŏk'sĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *floccus* a flock of wool. Cf. FLOCK of wool.] *Med.* A delirious picking of bedclothes by a sick person; carphology. It is observed in various acute diseases, esp. typhoid fever.

floc'cose (flŏk'ōs; flŏk-ōs'), *a.* [L. *floccosus.* Cf. FLOCK of wool.] Woolly; flocculent; bearing flocci; specif., *Bot.*, having tufts of soft woolly hairs, which are often deciduous. — **floc-cose'ly**, *adv.*

floc'cu-lar (flŏk'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the flocculus.

floc'cu-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **a** *Geol.* To aggregate into small lumps; — said of soils, sediments, etc. **b** *Chem. & Physics.* To collect into flocculent masses. — **floc'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

floc'cule (-ūl), *n.* [See FLOCCULUS.] A detached mass of loosely fibrous structure like a shredded tuft of wool; one of the flakes of a flocculent precipitate.

floc'cu-lence (flŏk'ū-lĕns), **floc'cu-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1**. State of being flocculent.
2. That which gives a flocculent material or surface its character, as the waxy secretion of flocculent insects.

floc'cu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [See FLOCK of wool.] **1**. Of the appearance of wool; woolly; flocky.
2. Containing, or consisting of, flocci, or soft flakes or flocks; as, a *flocculent* precipitate.
3. Covered with tufts of woolly material; specif.: *Zoöl.* Covered with a soft, waxy substance, often resembling wool, as certain aphids, scale insects, etc.
4. *Bot.* Somewhat floccose.

floc'cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *floccus* flock of wool.] **1**. A small tuft or bunch, as of wool or something likened to wool; flake; floccule; specif., *Zoöl.*, a tuft of fine curved hairs on the legs of certain insects.
2. *Anat.* A small irregular lobe on the under surface of each hemisphere of the cerebellum, between the biventral lobe and the middle peduncle.
3. *Astron.* One of the tufty masses or cloudlike shapes of calcium, hydrogen, or other element, revealed in the solar atmosphere by the spectroheliograph.

floc'cus (flŏk'ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* FLOCCI (-sī). [L.] **1**. A tuft or flock of wool, or something likened thereto, as the tuft of hair at the end of the tail of certain mammals.
2. *Zoöl.* The first downy plumage of young birds.
3. *Bot.* Any tuft of woolly hairs; specif., a mass of hyphal filaments or portion of mycelium of a fungus.

flock (flŏk), *n.* [ME. *flokke*; cf. D. *vlok*, G. *flocke*, OHG. *floccho*, Icel. *flōki*, perh. akin to E. *flicker, flacker*, or cf. L. *floccus*, F. *floc*.] **1**. A lock of wool or hair.

I prythee, Tom, beat Cut's saddle, put a few *flocks* in the point [pommel]. *Shak.*

2. Woolen or cotton refuse (*sing.* or *pl.*), old rags, etc., reduced to a degree of fineness by machinery, and used for stuffing upholstered furniture.
3. Very fine sifted woolen refuse, esp. that from shearing the nap of cloths, used as a coating for wall paper to give it a velvety or clothlike appearance; also, the dust of vegetable fiber used for a similar purpose.
4. A flock bed.
5. A tuftlike mass, as of a chemical precipitate; a floccule.

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flit'ter, *n.* One that flits.
flit'ter-chack', *n.* The ring ouzel. *Local, Scot.*
flit'tern (flĭt'ẽrn), *n.* *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng* **a** A strip of oak wood. **b** A young oak.
flit'ti-ness (flĭt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [— **flit'ting-ly**, *adv.*]
flit'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLIT.
flit'ty, *a.* [From FLIT.] Unstable; fluttering. *Obs.*
flit'wite', *n.* [AS. *flīt* strife + *wite* punishment.] *O.Eng.Law.* A fine for brawling. *Oxf. E. D.*
flix. † FLUX.
flix, *n.* [Cf. FLAX fur.] Down; [fur.]
flix'weed', *n.* **a** The hedge mustard *Sophia sophia.* **b** Sand rocket. [*Dial.*]
flizz, *v. i.* To whizz. *Obs.* or
flo. † FLAY.
flo, *n.* [AS. *flā, flān.*] An arrow. *Obs.*
Flo. *Abbr.* Florence.
float'a-ble (flōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **float'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
float'age (-āj), *n.* Flotage.
float-a'tion (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Flotation.
float'a-tive (flōt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Flotative.]
float carburetor *or* **carburettor.** A float-feed carburetor.
float'-cut' file. See FILE, tool.
float gold. *Mining.* Gold in fine particles. See FLOAT COPPER **a**.
float'i-ness, *n.* Buoyancy. *Rare.*
float'ing-ly, *adv.* of FLOATING.
float'less, *a.* See -LESS.
float'man (-măn), *n.* One in charge of a float, as in hunting.
float mineral. = FLOAT ORE.
float'some. Dial. Eng. var. of FLOTSAM.
float stick. = FLOAT, *n.*, 3 **g**.
float whey. Curd that floats on boiled whey. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flob (flŏb), *v. i.* To be clumsy in motion. *Rare.*
flob'bage, *n.* ?Phlegm. *Obs. & R.*
flob'er, *v. t.* To dirty; soil. *Obs.*
Flo'bert ri'fle (flō'bẽrt; *F.* flō'bâr'). [After *Flobert* (1819–94), French armorer.] A breechloading rifle of small caliber, commonly taking a cartridge with a round ball. The distinctive cartridges are called **Floberts, ball caps**, and **B B caps.**
flobotomye. † PHLEBOTOMY.
floc. † FLOCK.
floc'ci (flŏk'sī), *n.*, *L. pl.* of FLOCCUS.
floc'ci-pend (-sĭ-pĕnd), *v. t.* [L. *flocci pendere.*] To treat as of trivial value. *Rare.*
floc'cu-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* Bearing small tufts of hairs.
floc'cu-lent-ly, *adv.* of FLOCCULENT.
floc'cu-lose (-ū-lōs; flŏk'ū-lōs'), **floc'cu-lous** (flŏk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Minutely floccose.
flocht (flŏxt), *n.* A flutter. *Scot.*

flock (flŏk), *v. t.*; FLOCKED (flŏkt); FLOCK'ING. **1**. To fill with flock, as a bed.
2. To coat with flock, as wall paper; to roughen the surface of (as glass) so as to give an appearance of being covered with fine flock.
3. To treat contemptuously. *Obs.*

flock, *n.* [AS. *flocc* flock, company; akin to Icel. *flokkr* crowd, Sw. *flock*, Dan. *flok*.] **1**. A company of people; hence, *pl.*, multitudes; great numbers.
The heathen . . . came to Nicanor by *flocks*. 2 *Macc.* xiv. 14.
2. A natural assemblage of gregarious birds or animals; as, a *flock* of wild geese; also, a company of domestic animals herded together; as, a *flock* of sheep.
The coasts of the ocean are enlivened by *flocks* of seals, and its waters by shoals of sociable cetaceans. *F. H. Giddings.*
3. All Christians in their relation to Christ, or a Christian church or congregation in their relation to the pastor, or minister in charge; also, any company in relation to one in charge, esp. of children in one family.
As half amazed, half frighted all his *flock*. *Tennyson.*
4. An aggregation, collection, company, or group; a "drove;" "swarm;" as, a *flock* of autumn novels. "The *flock* of all affections." *Shak.*
Syn. — FLOCK, HERD, DROVE, PACK, BEVY, COVEY, FLIGHT, SWARM, SHOAL are here compared in their transferred senses. FLOCK (lit. chiefly of sheep, goats, and geese) commonly connotes care and guidance; it also suggests a large company or crowd; as, "Feed the *flock* of God" (1 *Pet.* v. 2); "*flocks* of friends" (*Shak.*). HERD (lit. chiefly of cattle or larger animals gathered in a body), DROVE (lit. chiefly of cattle or swine driven in a body), and PACK (lit. chiefly of hounds and wolves; see also under BUNDLE) are terms of derogation or contempt; as, "the common *herd*" (*Shak.*); "the vulgar *herd*" (*Pope*); "What the people but a *herd* confused, a miscellaneous rabble" (*Milton*); "Not one of all the *drove* should touch me — swine!" (*Tennyson*); "Thou . . . art confederate with a damned *pack*" (*Shak.*); "I'll be revenged on the whole *pack* of you" (*id.*). BEVY (lit. of quails, roes, larks) — less frequently COVEY (lit. of partridges) and FLIGHT (lit. of various birds) — is applied esp. to a band or galaxy of ladies; as, "a *bevy* of fair women" (*Milton*); cf. "a *bevy* of Eroses" (*Tennyson*); "a *flight* of academicians and a *covey* of fine ladies" (*Cowper*); "a *flight* of purchasable fair women always at command" (*W. Pater*). SWARM (lit. of insects, esp. in motion) and SHOAL (esp. of fish) connote thronging numbers; as, "this *swarm* of fair advantages" (*Shak.*); "the *swarm* of female whisperers" (*Tennyson*); "thin airy *shoals* of visionary ghosts" (*Pope*); "crowds that stream from yawning doors, and *shoals* of puckered faces" (*Tennyson*). See COMPANY, MULTITUDE, COUPLE.

flock, *v. i.* To gather or move in companies or crowds.
Friends daily *flock*. *Dryden.*
Birds of a feather *flock* together. *Proverb.*

flock, *v. t.* *Rare.* **1**. To assemble into a flock or company.
2. To crowd or crowd about as a flock.

flock bed. A bed filled with flocks or locks of coarse wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine.
flock paper. Paper coated with flock.
flock powder. Powdered flock, or wool refuse.
flock printing. A process of impressing with size or varnish and dusting with flock powder.
flock'wise' (flŏk'wīz'), *adv.* In a flock or flocks.
flock'y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or abounding with, flock or flocks; floccose.
flo-coon' (flŏ-kōōn'), *n.* [F. *flocon* flock of wool, fr. L. *floccus*. Cf. FLOCK of wool.] *Zoöl.* The soft waxy secretion of certain insects. (See FLOCCULENT, *a.*, 3.)
floe (flō), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *flag* af iis, iis*flage*, Sw. *flaga*, *flake*, is*flaga*, is*flake*, Norw. dial. *flo* a layer, smooth flat piece, Icel. *flō* layer, stratum, and E. FLAG a flat stone.] The floating ice formed in a sheet or field on the surface of the sea or other body of water; also, a low, flat, free mass of floating ice, generally broken from a field.
floe'berg' (-bûrg'), *n.* A berg of floe ice.
flog (flŏg), *v. t.*; FLOGGED (flŏgd); FLOG'GING (flŏg'ĭng). [Of uncertain origin, perh. imitative; or cf. L. *flagellare* to whip. Cf. FLAGELLATE.] **1**. To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows.
2. To cast a fishline into repeatedly; as, to *flog* a stream for trout.
3. To surpass; excel. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*
to flog a dead horse, to attempt revival of interest in a dead subject. — **to f. round**, *or* **through, the fleet**, *Nav.*, to row a sailor alongside each ship of the fleet and there give him a certain number of lashes, — one of the harshest punishments of former days. *Obs. or Hist.*
flog, *v. i.* To flap violently, as a sail.
flog, *n.* Act of flogging; also, the sound or impact as of a blow in flogging.
Now and again a spot of almost boiling water would fall on the dust with the *flog* of a frog. *Kipling.*
flog'ger (flŏg'ẽr), *n.* One that flogs; specif., a bung start.
flog'ging (flŏg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLOG. — **flogging chisel**, a large cold chisel, used in chipping castings. — **f. hammer**, a small sledge for striking a flogging chisel.
flong (flŏng), *n.* [Of same origin as *flawn*, *flan*, a metal disk.] *Stereotyping.* A mass of paper sheets, with paste between, laid on type and beaten to make a matrix or mold.
flood (flŭd), *n.* [ME. *flod* a flowing, stream, flood, AS. *flōd*; akin to D. *vloed*, OS. *flōd*, OHG. *fluot*, G. *flut*, Icel. *flōð*, Sw. & Dan. *flod*, Goth. *flōdus*; from the root of E. *flow*. See FLOW, *v. i.*] **1**. A great flow of water; a body of moving water; the flowing stream, as of a river; esp., a body of water rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually thus covered; a deluge; a freshet; an inundation.
A covenant never to destroy
The earth again by *flood*. *Milton.*
2. The flowing in of the tide; the semidiurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; — opposed to *ebb*; as, young *flood*; high *flood*.
There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the *flood*, leads on to fortune. *Shak.*
3. The watery element; specif., the sea.
Thorough *flood*, thorough fire,
I do wander everywhere. *Shak.*
4. A great flow or stream of any fluid substance; as, a *flood* of light; a *flood* of lava; hence, a great quantity widely diffused; an overflowing; a superabundance; as, a *flood* of bank notes; a *flood* of paper currency.
5. Excessive menstrual discharge.
the Flood, the Deluge of the days of Noah (*Gen.* vii.).

flood (flŭd), *v. t.*; FLOOD'ED; FLOOD'ING. **1**. To overflow; inundate; deluge; as, the swollen river *flooded* the valley.
2. To cause or permit to be inundated; to fill or cover with water or other fluid; as, to *flood* arable land for irrigation; to fill to excess or to its full capacity; as, to *flood* a country with a depreciated currency.
flooded gum, any one of several Australian gum trees, esp. *Eucalyptus gunnii*, the cider gum, and *E. tereticornis*.
flood, *v. i.* To pour or issue like a flood.
flood anchor. *Naut.* The anchor by which a ship is held while the tide is rising.
flood arch. A bridge arch for the water of a flood to pass through.
flood'cock' (flŭd'kŏk'), *n.* *Naut.* A cock by which sea water can be admitted to flood powder magazines, etc.
flood dam. *Civil Engin.* A dam for a flash, esp. for supplying a flush of water to drive logs.
flood fence. A fence so secured that it will not be swept away by a flood.
flood flanking. *Engin.* Embanking with stiff and moist clay, the crevices left when dry being filled with mud.
flood'gate' (flŭd'gāt'), *n.* **1**. A gate for shutting out, admitting, or releasing, a body of water; a sluice or sluice gate; specif., the lower gate of a lock; — often used fig.
Tears do stop the *floodgates* of her eyes. *Shak.*
2. The stream stopped by or allowed to pass by a floodgate; a flood. "A whole *floodgate* of facts." *J. Ward.*
flood'mark' (-märk'), *n.* The mark or line to which the tide, or a flood, rises; high-water mark.
flood-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*flood* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the height of a flood.
flood plain. *Phys. Geog.* The flat, along a stream, covered by water at the flood stage.
flood tide. The rising tide; — opposed to *ebb tide*.
floor (flōr; 201), *n.* [AS. *flōr*; akin to D. *vloer*, G. *flur* field, floor, entrance hall, Icel. *flōr* floor of a cow stall, cf. Ir. & Gael. *lar* floor, ground, earth, W. *llawr*; perh. akin to L. *planus* level. Cf. PLAIN smooth.] **1**. The bottom or lower part of any room; the part upon which we stand and upon which the movables in the room are supported.
2. Hence, any ground surface, as the bottom of the sea or the invert of the chamber of a canal lock.
3. The structure formed of beams, girders, etc., with proper covering, which divides a building horizontally into stories; hence, a story of a building. See STORY; DOUBLE-FRAMED FLOOR, *Illust.*
4. The surface, or the platform, of a structure on which to walk or travel; as, the *floor* of a bridge.
5. *Shipbuilding.* **a** The bottom of a vessel on either side of the keelson or vertical keel; esp., the flat part of the hull next to the keel. **b** A timber of the frame lying across the keel or deep plate of the transverse framing between the frame and reverse frame angles.
6. The main level space in a room, distinguished from any platform or gallery; specif.: **a** The common business part of an exchange. **b** The part of a legislative chamber or meeting room occupied by the members; hence, the right to speak from one's place on the floor.
7. *Brewing.* A batch of grain spread out for steeping.
8. *Mining.* **a** The rock underlying a stratified or nearly horizontal deposit. **b** A horizontal, flat ore body. *Raymond.*
9. A unit in earthwork, 18 or 20 feet square and a foot deep; — called also *float*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

floor, *v. t.*; FLOORED (flōrd); FLOOR'ING. **1**. To cover with a floor; to furnish with flooring; as, to *floor* a house with pine boards.
2. To strike down or lay level with the floor; to knock down; hence, to silence, puzzle, confuse, or defeat, as by a conclusive answer or retort; as, to *floor* an opponent.
3. To finish or make an end of; to put through; as, to *floor* a college examination. *Slang.*
4. To place on or near the floor, as a picture for exhibition. *Colloq.*
5. To spread on the floor, as grain.
floor'age (flōr'āj), *n.* Floor space.
floor arch. An arch having a flat extrados.
floor clamp, cramp, *or* **dog**. An implement for tightening the seams of floor boards before nailing them in position.

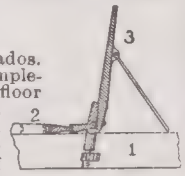

Floor Clamp. 1 Joist; 2 Floor Board; 3 Clamp.

floor'cloth' (flōr'klŏth'; 205), *n.* **1**. A heavy textile fabric, painted, varnished, or saturated with waterproof material, for covering floors; oilcloth.
2. A cloth to wash or mop a floor with.
floor frame. A frame supporting a floor, as of a railroad car or in a ship.
floor hanger. **a** *Mach.* A shaft bearing secured to a floor. **b** *Arch.* A stirrup iron to support a floor frame.
floor'head' (flōr'hĕd'), *n.* *Naut.* Any of the upper extremities of the floor timbers of a vessel.
floor'ing (flōr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLOOR. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A platform, floor, or pavement. **b** Material for a floor or floors (in sense 1). — **flooring clamp** *or* **cramp**. = FLOOR CLAMP. — **f. machine**, a machine for simultaneously planing and matching floor boards, etc.
floor light. A frame with glass panes in a floor.
floor plan. *Arch.* A horizontal-section drawing showing the thickness of walls and partitions, arrangement of passages, apartments, and openings at any floor of a house.
floor plate. A plate let in, or forming part of, a floor; esp., a large circular revolvable slotted plate set in a slotted iron floor so that the plate and floor together serve as a boring mill (called a **floor-plate boring mill**). It is used for machining large heavy work by tools bolted temporarily to the floor.
floor'walk'er (flōr'wôk'ẽr), *n.* One who walks about in a large retail store as an overseer and director. *U. S.*
flop (flŏp), *v. i.*; FLOPPED (flŏpt); FLOP'PING. [A variant of *flap*.] *Colloq. or Dial.* **1**. To strike about with something broad and flat, as a fish with its tail, or a bird with its wings; to rise and fall; as, the brim of a hat *flops*.
2. To throw one's self heavily, clumsily, or flabbily; as, to *flop* down into a chair.
3. To change suddenly; as, he *flopped* to the other party.
flop, *v. t.* *Colloq. or Dial.* **1**. To flap, clap, or strike, heavily or clumsily.
2. To turn or drop suddenly and somewhat heavily; to plump; as, to *flop* one's self down.
flop, *n.* *Colloq. or Dial.* **1**. Act or sound of flopping.
2. A stroke; a flap. *Obs.*
3. That which flops or is likely to flop, as anything liquid or soft against its container. *Rare.*
4. A soft hat with a brim that flops, or flaps.
flop'py (-ĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. Flopping; tending to flop. *Colloq.* — **flop'pi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **flop'pi-ness**, *n.*
Flo'ra (flō'rȧ; 201), *n.* [L., from *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] **1**. *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of flowers or of blooming vegetation, whose festival, **Flo-ra'li-a** (flō-rā'lĭ-ȧ), was celebrated on April 28 (in imperial times, April 28 to May 3) with games, mimes, and dances. Her cult was ancient and indigenous, but the festival, which was an occasion of license, was of later origin (238 B. C.).
2. Fem. prop. name. F. *Flore* (flōr); It. *Flora* (flō'rä).
3. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table*.
4. [*l. c.*] *Bot.* **a** The plants, collectively, that grow spontaneously within a given region, or belong to a given period; as, the *flora* of Cuba; the Cretaceous *flora*. Cf. FAUNA, 1 **a**. **b** A book in which the plants of a given area or period are described in systematic order. Cf. FAUNA, 2.
Flo'ra's-paintbrush (flō'rȧz). **a** The orange hawkweed. **b** The tassel flower.
flo'ral (flō'răl; 201), *a.* [L. *Floralis* belonging to *Flora*: cf. F. *floral*. See FLORA.] **1**. [*cap.*] Pertaining to Flora.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a flower; made of flowers; as, *floral* structure, *floral* characters, *floral* decorations.
floral element, *Phytogeog.*, a group of plants forming one of the constituents of a given flora, and composed of geographically or habitally related species; as, introduced plants form one of the leading *floral elements* in island vegetation. — **f. envelope**. *Bot.* = PERIANTH. — **f. firecracker**, a Californian liliaceous plant (*Brevoortia ida-maia*) often cultivated for its showy scarlet flowers. — **f. leaf**. **a** One of the modified leaves forming the perianth of a flower, as a sepal or petal. **b** A bract.
Flore and Blanche'flor' (flōr, blȧnsh'flōr'). A pair of lovers in a popular medieval romance, versions of which exist in French, German, English, Spanish, and other languages. Adverse fate separates the two, Blancheflor going into distant captivity and the slavery of a seraglio. Flore, however, traces her and in spite of everything reaches her. Their great love so moves the sultan that he spares their lives and makes them happy. The names (It. *Florio* and *Biancofiore*) were adopted by Boccaccio in his prose romance "Il Filocolo."
flo're-ate (flō'rē-āt), *v. i.*; FLO'RE-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); FLO'RE-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *floreus* of flowers.] To become adorned with or as if with flowers.
A passionate love of Christ has *floreated* into splendor of worship. *S. Baring-Gould.*
Flor'ence (flŏr'ĕns), *n.* [From the city of *Florence*: cf. F. *florence* a kind of cloth, in OF. a florin.] **1**. A city of Italy.
2. [*l. c.*] A gold florin. *Obs.*
3. [*l. c.*] A woolen cloth made in Florence. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. [*l. c.*] A silk dress material, a thin taffeta; also, a corded barége or grenadine.
5. A red wine of Tuscany. *Obs.*
Florence flask, a round or pear-shaped glass flask with a long neck, and often covered with straw or the like, in which olive oil or wine is brought from Italy; also, a chemist's vessel of similar shape, usually of thin glass. See FLASK, *Illust.* — **F. iris**. = FLORENTINE IRIS. — **F. leaf**, a yellow alloy or metal leaf, or foil, used for decorating. — **F. oil**, a superior grade of olive oil exported from Florence.
Flor'en-tine (flŏr'ĕn-tēn; -tĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *Florentinus*, fr. *Florentia* Florence: cf. F. *florentin*.] Belonging or relating to Florence, in Italy.
Florentine experiment, an experiment designed to show that a liquid cannot be raised by suction beyond a limited height (about 34 feet for water), said to have been brought by Florentine workmen to the attention of Galileo. See BAROMETER. — **F. iris**, a European iris (*Iris florentina*) having large white flowers. It is one of the parents of the German iris common in gardens (see under GERMAN) and its rhizome yields the perfume known as orris. — **F. lake**, a cochineal lake containing an excess of alumina. — **F. lily**, *Her.*, the giglio. — **F. marble**, a vase, statuette, or other orna-

flock (flŏk), *n.* *Agric.* A disease of cultivated mushrooms, causing the gills to merge in hard masses. — **flock'y** (-ĭ), *a.*
flock duck. A scaup duck.
flock'et, *n.* [Cf. OF. *floquet*, dim. of OF. & F. *floc*. See FLOCK of wool.] A loose, long-sleeved garment. *Obs.*
flock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLOCK.
flocking fowl. = FLOCK DUCK.
flock'less, *a.* See -LESS.
flock'ling, *n.* A member of a flock. *Obs.*
flock'ly, *adv.* In flocks; in crowds. *Obs.*
flock'man (flŏk'măn), *n.* A man in charge of a flock.
flock'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* An owner or overseer of flocks of sheep.
flock'meal, flock'mele, *adv.* [AS. *flocmǣlum*. See MEAL part.] In a flock or body. *Obs.*
flock'own'er (-ōn'ẽr), *n.* An owner of flocks of sheep.
flod. † FLOOD. [*Scot.*
flod'der. *v. t.* To flood. *Obs.*
flodge (flŏj), *n.* A pool; a puddle. *Dial. Eng.*
floe flat. = FLOE RAT.
floe rat. The ringed seal.
flog (flŏg), *v. i. & t.* To tire out; flag. *Dial. Eng.*
flogd. Flogged. *Ref. Sp.*
flog'ga-ble (flŏg'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable for a flogging.
flog'ging-ly, *adv.* of FLOGGING.
flogh. Obs. pret. of FLAY.
floghen. Obs. pret. pl. and p. p. of FLEE.
floght'er, *v. i.* [Cf. FLAUGHT, FLOCHT.] To vacillate. *Obs.*
flog'mas'ter, *n.* One in charge of flogging, as in a prison.
flog'ster (flŏg'stẽr), *n.* One who flogs. *Rare.*
floigene, floine, *n.* [Cf. OF. *flouin*.] Kind of small ship. *Obs.*
floite. † FLUTE.
flok. † FLOCK.
flokarde, *n.* [OF. *flocart*.] A kind of flowing veil. *Obs.*
floke. † FLUKE.
flokke. † FLOCK.
flome, flomme. † FLUME.
flon, flone. † FLANE.
flong. Obs. pret. and p. p. of FLING.
flood'a-ble (flŏŏd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
flood'age (-āj), *n.* Inundation. *R.*
flood'er, *n.* One that floods.
flood'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLOOD.
flood'less, *a.* See -LESS.
flood'let, *n.* See -LET.
Flood's ligament (flŏŏdz). *Anat.* A ligament of the inner side of the shoulder joint, passing from the inner edge of the glenoid cavity to the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.
flood'y (flŭd'ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to the flood, or sea. *Obs.*
flook (flōōk). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLUKE.
flook'an, fluk'an. Vars. of FLUCAN.
floom. Var. of FLUME.
floon, *n., pl.* of FLANE. *Obs.*
floor. Dial. Eng. var. of FLOWER.
floor, *n.* Something that floors, or discomfits. *Colloq.*
floor chisel. A calking chisel for decks and floors.
floord. Floored. *Ref. Sp.*
floor'er, *n.* One that floors.
floor'less, *a.* See -LESS.
floor sand. Sand for a floor; specif., the sand forming the floor of a foundry.
floorth, *n.* Floor; flooring. *Obs.*
floor trader. *Stock Exchanges.* = ROOM TRADER.
floor'ward (flōr'wẽrd; 201), *a. & adv.* See -WARD.
floor'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
floos, *n. sing. & pl.* See COIN.
flop, *adv. & interj.* With an act or sound of flopping. *Colloq.*
flop'dock'. Var. of FLAPDOCK.
flop'per, *n.* [From FLOP, *v.*] One that flops; specif., a young duck or other game bird.
flop'wing', *n.* The lapwing.
Flor., *or* **flor.** *Abbr.* Florida; floruit (L., he, or she, flourished).
‖ **Flo-ra'li-a** (flō-rā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *Floralis*.] See FLORA, 1.
flo'ral-ize, *v. t.* To adorn with flowers.
flo'ral-ly, *adv.* of FLORAL.
flo'ra-mor, flo'ra-mour, *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *amor* love: cf. OF. *fleur d'amour* (Cotgrave).] Any cultivated amaranth, esp. *Amaranthus caudatus* and *A. hybridus*. *Obs.*
flo'ran (flō'răn), *n.* *Mining.* Tin ore scarcely perceptible in the stone; tin ore stamped very fine.
flore. † FLOOR, FLOWER.
flo're-al, *a.* [L. *floreus* of flowers.] Floral. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **Flo'ré'al'** (flō'rā'ȧl'), *n.* [F.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
flor'en. Var. of FLORIN.
Flor'ence (flŏr'ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Florentia*, prop., bloom, flourishing condition, prosperity, fr. *florens*, p. pr. of *florere* to flourish, to bloom.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Florentia* (flō-rĕn'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ); It. *Fiorenza* (fyō-rĕn'tsä); Sp. *Florencia* (flō-rĕn'thyä); Ger. *Florentia* (flō-rĕn'tsĭ-ä). Dim. *Flossie*.
flor'ence, *n.* The sweet fennel.
flor'ent, *a.* [L. *florens*, *-entis*, p.

ment cut from a nearly white Italian variety of alabaster. — **Florentine mosaic**, a mosaic of hard or semiprecious stones, often so chosen and arranged that their natural colors represent leaves, flowers, and the like, inlaid in a background, usually of black or white marble. — **F. problem**, *Math.*, to find the area of the surface of a curved dome, allowing for the windows; — proposed (1692) by Viviani, and discussed by the early promoters of the calculus. — **F. receiver**, *Chem.*, a receiver having attached near the base a tube or spout, which rises nearly to the level of the top. It is used in distilling oils with steam.

Flor′en-tine (flŏr′ĕn-tēn; -tīn; 277), *n.* **1**. A native or inhabitant of Florence.
2. [*l. c.*] A kind of twilled silk dress fabric, heavier than florence. It is used in figured and striped patterns for waistcoats, and plain for women's dresses.
3. [*l. c.*] A kind of pudding, tart, or meat pie. *Obs.*

flo-res′cence (flō-rĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *florescens*, p. pr. of *florescere* to begin to blossom, incho. fr. *florere* to blossom, fr. *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] State of being in bloom; blossoming; anthesis. — **flo-res′cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

flo′ret (flō′rĕt; 201), *n.* [OF. *florete*, F. *fleurette*, dim. of OF. *flor*, F. *fleur*. See FLOWER; cf. FLOWERET, FERRET a kind of tape.] **1**. *Bot.* A small flower; specif., one of the numerous small flowers which collectively compose the head or capitulum in composite plants, as the daisy or dandelion. See COMPOSITE, *Illust.*
2. [F. *fleuret.*] A blunt sword for fencing. *Obs.*
3. *Silk Manuf.* Yarn spun from floss silk.

flo′ret-ed, *a.* Decorated with small flowers.

flo′ri-at′ed (flō′rĭ-āt′ĕd; 201), *a.* Having floral ornaments, or having a floral form; as, *floriated* capitals of Gothic pillars; *floriated* lace.

flo′ri-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **a** Floral ornamentation. **b** A musical flourish. *Rare.*

flo′ri-can (-kăn), *n.* Also **flo′ri-kan**, **flo′ri-ken**. Either of two bustards of India, *Houbaropsis bengalensis* and *Sypheotis aurita*, the latter distinguished as *lesser florican.*

flo′ri-cul′ture (flō′rĭ-kŭl′tūr; flŏr′ĭ-; 201), *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *cultura* culture.] The cultivation of ornamental flowering plants. — **flo′ri-cul′tur-al** (-kŭl′tūr-ăl), *a.* — **flo′ri-cul′tur-al-ly**, *adv.* — **flo′ri-cul′tur-ist**, *n.*

flor′id (flŏr′ĭd), *a.* [L. *floridus*, fr. *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] **1**. Covered with or abounding in flowers; flowery. *Now Rare.* "A pleasant and *florid* tree." *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched to excess with figures; excessively ornate; as, a *florid* style.
3. *Music.* Flowery; embellished; running in rapid melodic figures, divisions, or passages, as in variations; full of fioriture or elaboration. Of counterpoint: = FIGURATE.
4. Bright in color; flushed with red; of a lively reddish color; as, a *florid* countenance.
5. Vigorous; buxom; blooming; as, a *florid* old age. *Rare.*

Syn. — Ornate, rhetorical, figurative. — FLORID, FLOWERY come into comparison in their rhetorical senses. A FLORID style is excessively, often heavily, ornate; a FLOWERY style abounds in (especially) romantic or sentimental figures of speech; as, "The expressions are more *florid* and elaborate in these descriptions [of Paradise] than in most other parts of the poem. . . . Milton's exuberance of imagination has poured forth . . . a redundancy of ornaments on this seat of happiness and innocence" (*Spectator*); "The soldier breathed the gallantries of France, and every *flowery* courtier writ romance" (*Pope*); "A preacher . . . looking anxiously, at the end of each peculiarly *flowery* sentence, to see whether her saintship there is clapping or not" (*C. Kingsley*). But the words are often indistinguishable in meaning.

Flor′i-da (flŏr′ĭ-dȧ), *n.* **1**. One of the United States.
2. An orange from, or like those from, Florida.

Florida arrowroot, a kind of arrowroot obtained in Florida from the coontie, or wild sago (*Zamia*); also, the plant itself. — **F. bean**, the large beanlike seed of any of several West Indian fabaceous plants, esp. of cowhage or the snuffbox bean. These seeds are commonly washed up on the Florida coast, and are often polished and made into ornaments. — **F. boxwood**, a small celastraceous shrub or tree of southern Florida (*Schæfferia frutescens*) having very hard wood. — **F. clover**. = MEXICAN CLOVER. — **F. gallinule**. See GALLINULE. — **F. laurel**, the sweetleaf. — **F. mahogany**, the red bay. — **F. moss**, the long moss. — **F. plum**, a euphorbiaceous tree (*Drypetes lateriflora*) of the West Indies and Florida; also, its dry drupaceous fruit. — **F. quinine**, Georgia bark. — **F. water**, a kind of (proprietary) toilet water.

flo-rid′i-ty (flō-rĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Florid state or quality.

flo-rif′er-ous (flō-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *florifer*; *flos*, *floris*, flower + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing flowers; specif., *Hort.*, blooming freely or abundantly. — **flo-rif′er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Florentine Florin of 1252.

flor′in (flŏr′ĭn), *n.* [F. *florin*, It. *fiorino*, orig., a Florentine coin, with a lily on it, fr. *fiore* a flower, fr. L. *flos*. See FLOWER.] Orig., a gold coin first struck in Florence in 1252 and noted for its beauty; hence, any of various European coins, at first of gold and afterward of silver; specif.: **a** An English gold coin of Edward III., issued at six shillings. **b** An Austrian silver coin worth 48.2 cents, or about two shillings, last coined in 1892. There are also double florins. **c** The Dutch gulden. See GULDEN. **d** A silver coin of Great Britain worth two shillings (48.7 cents), first coined in 1849. There is also a double florin.

flo′ri-pon′di-o (flō′rĭ-pŏn′dĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *pondus* weight.] A Peruvian solanaceous plant (*Datura sanguinea*) with narcotic seeds, from which an intoxicant is prepared by the natives. It is said to have been used by the Inca priests to induce delirium, the ravings caused by it being accepted as inspired prophecies.

flo′rist (flō′rĭst; flŏr′ĭst; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *fleuriste*, *floriste*, fr. F. *fleur* flower. See FLOWER.] A cultivator of, or dealer in, ornamental flowers or plants.

flo-ris′tics (flō-rĭs′tĭks), *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.] The branch of phytogeography which deals with plant species from the numerical standpoint, i. e., with reference to their distribution and relative abundance. — **flo-ris′tic**, *a.*

flo′rists′ flow′er (flō′rĭsts; flŏr′ĭsts). A flower or plant commonly cultivated and sold by florists; specif., in England, any plant with horticultural varieties whose parent species are unknown or no longer cultivated, as the dahlia, gladiolus, etc.; in the United States, any flower raised to be cut from the plant for sale, as the rose or carnation.

-flo′rous (-flō′rŭs; 201). [L. *-florus*, fr. *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] A suffix used to signify *having* (so many) *flowers*; *flowered*; as, multi*florous*, uni*florous*, nocti*florous*.

flo′ru-la (flō′rōō-lȧ; 201), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-lȧz). [NL. dim. See FLORA.] *Bot.* A flora of a small, restricted area or a particular geological horizon.

flos′cu-lous (flŏs′kū-lŭs), *a.* **1**. Flowery. *Rare.*
2. *Bot.* **a** Composed of florets; discoid. **b** Tubular. *Rare.*

flos fer′ri (flŏs fĕr′ī). [L., flower of iron.] *Min.* A variety of aragonite, occurring in delicate white coralloid forms; — common in beds of iron ore.

flosh (flŏsh), *n.* [Cf. FLUSH to cause to flow.] *Metallurgy.* A rude mortar formerly used in Cornish stamp mills, and provided with shutters instead of screens.

floss (flŏs; 205), *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *floscio* flabby, soft, *seta floscia* floss silk (perh. through F. *floche* in *soie floche*).] **1**. Waste or short silk fibers which cannot be reeled; esp. the short loose threads which form the outer part of the silkworm's cocoon and must be removed before the main fiber can be reeled off.
2. *Bot.* The styles of the pistillate flowers of maize; silk.
3. Untwisted filaments of silk; floss silk.
4. A fluffy substance or surface.
5. A body feather of an ostrich. They are soft, and gray from the female and black from the male.

floss, *n.* [Cf. G. *floss* a float.] *Metal.* **a** Vitrified oxide or earth floating fluid on the iron in the puddling furnace. **b** A floss hole. **c** White cast iron for converting into steel.

floss hole. **a** A hole at the back of a metallurgical furnace, at which the slag passes out. **b** The tap hole of a melting furnace.

floss silk. [See 1st FLOSS.] **a** Waste silk from the cocoons in winding. **b** Lustrous silk thread made from short and fine fiber, carded and spun, but not of strands twisted together, thus retaining a loose and downy character. It is much used in embroidery.

floss thread. A soft flaxen yarn or thread, used for embroidery; — called also **linen floss**, and **floss yarn**.

floss′y (flŏs′ĭ), *a.*; FLOSS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLOSS′I-EST. Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, floss; hence, light; downy.

flo′ta (flō′tȧ), *n.* [Sp. See FLOTILLA.] A fleet; esp., a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

flo′tage (flō′tāj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *flotage*, F. *flottage*, fr. *flotter* to float.] **1**. Act or state of floating; power or capacity for floating.
2. That which floats on the sea or on rivers.

Banner Flotant.

flo′tant (-tănt), *a.* [OF. *flotant*, F. *flottant*, p. pr. of *flotter* to float.] *Her.* **a** Flying in the air; floating. **b** Swimming.

flo-ta′tion (flō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *flottation* a floating, *flottaison* water line, fr. *flotter* to float. See FLOTSAM.] **1**. Act, process, or state of floating.
2. *Com. & Finance.* Act of financing, or floating, a commercial venture or an issue of bonds, stock, or the like.
3. Method of floating or buoying up.

flo′ta-tive (flō′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or aiding, flotation.

flo-til′la (flō-tĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *flotilla*, dim. of *flota* fleet; akin to F. *flotte*; prob. of G. origin and akin to E. *float*. See FLOAT, *n.*] A small fleet or a fleet of small vessels.

flot′sam (flŏt′săm), *n.* Also, formerly, **flot′san**, **flot′sen**, etc. [OF. *flotaison*, prop. a floating, F. *flottaison* water line, fr. OF. *floter* to float, F. *flotter*; prob. of G. or D. origin, and akin to E. *float*. See FLOAT, *n.* & *v.*; cf. JETSAM.] *Law.* Wreckage of a ship or its cargo found floating on the sea; — in distinction from *jetsam* and *ligan*.

flounce (flouns), *v. i.*; FLOUNCED (flounst); FLOUNC′ING (floun′sĭng). [Cf. OSw. *flunsa* to plunge.] To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle, as a horse in mire; to flounder; to throw one's self with a jerk or spasm, often as in displeasure.

> With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
> The rising surge, and *flounces* in the waves. *Addison.*

flounce, *n.* A flouncing; a sudden jerking of the body.

flounce, *adv.* With a flouncing motion.

flounce, *n.* [From earlier *frounce*. See FROUNCE.] **1**. A strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge, and left hanging, as on a woman's dress, esp. around the skirt.
2. A leather flap on a holster.

flounce, *v. t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces; as, to *flounce* a petticoat or a frock.

flounc′ing (floun′sĭng), *n.* Stuff for making dress flounces; also, a flounce, or flounces.

floun′der (floun′dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *flundra*; akin to Dan. *flynder*, Icel. *flyðra*; or cf. OF. *flondre*, of Scand. origin.] **1**. In a broad sense, any member of the flatfish family (Pleuronectidæ), but commonly used either alone or in combination to designate species of the typical genus, *Pleuronectes*, and allied genera. In England esp. *Flesus flesus*, in America the summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*), called also *plaice*, the Southern flounder (*P. lethostigma*), and the winter flounder, or common flatfish (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*), are important food fishes.

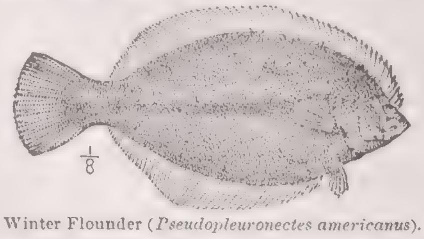

Winter Flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*).

2. *Shoemaking.* A tool used in crimping boot fronts.

floun′der, *v. i.*; FLOUN′DERED (-dẽrd); FLOUN′DER-ING. [Perh. of imitative origin; cf. D. *flodderen* to flap, splash through mire, E. FLOUNCE, *v. i.*] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle, as a horse in the mire, or as a fish on land; to roll, toss, and tumble.

> They have *floundered* on from blunder to blunder.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

floun′der, *v. t.* To cause to flounder; to obstruct. *Obs.*

floun′der, *n.* Act of floundering.

flour (flour), *n.* [OF. *flor*, F. *fleur de farine* the flower (i. e., the best) of meal, cf. Sp. *flor de la harina* superfine flour, Icel. *flūr* flower, flour. See FLOWER.] The finely ground meal of wheat, and hence of any other grain; esp., the finer part of meal separated by bolting; hence, the fine and soft powder of any substance; as, *flour* of emery; *flour* of mustard. The chief constituents of wheat flour are starch, gluten, water, fat, and ash. In ordinary American milling, the grades are: (1) *first patent*; (2) *second patent*; (3) *first clear*; (4) *second clear*; (5) *red dog*. Ordinary, or *straight*, flour is equivalent to a mixture of the first three; the fifth, or lowest, grade is used chiefly in the arts and for feeding animals. The remainder of the wheat kernel constitutes *bran* and *shorts*. For *Graham flour* the entire kernel is used, and for *entire-wheat flour* all but the coarser bran; these have about the same nutritive value as straight, or patent, flour, but are less thoroughly digestible.

flour, *v. t.*; FLOURED (flourd); FLOUR′ING. **1**. To grind and bolt; to convert into flour; as, to *flour* wheat.
2. To sprinkle with flour.
3. *Mining.* To break up into fine particles or globules; — said of mercury. Also, *v. i.*

flour beetle. Any of various beetles which breed in flour, meal, and similar substances, often rendering them unfit for food, esp. applied to *Tribolium confusum* and *T. ferrugineum*, and to *Echocerus maxillosus* and *E. cornutus*, and *Palorus ratzeburgi*, all of which are small, rather elongated, flattened, brown beetles. They are also called *flour weevils*.

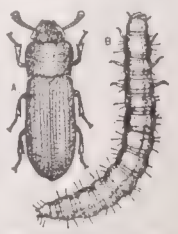

Flour Beetle (*Tribolium confusum*). *A* Imago; *B* Larva.

flour bolt. *Milling.* A gauze-covered revolving cylindrical frame or reel, for sifting the flour from the refuse in the meal yielded by the stones.

flour dresser. A machine for sorting and distributing flour according to grades of fineness.

flour′ish (flŭr′ĭsh), *v. i.*; FLOUR′ISHED (-ĭsht); FLOUR′ISH-ING. [ME. *florisshen*, *flurisshen*, OF. *flurir*, *florir*, F. *fleurir*, fr. L. *florere* to bloom, fr. *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER, 2d -ISH.] **1**. To bear flowers; to blossom. *Obs.*

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pr. of *florere* to bloom, flourish.] Flourishing; flowery. *Obs.*

Flo-ren′ti-us (flō-rĕn′shĭ-ŭs), *n.* A knight in Gower's "Confessio Amantis" who binds himself to marry a deformed hag, provided she tells him the answer to the question, "What all women most desire," on obtaining which his life depends. The answer is, "Sovereignty of man's love." The hag on the wedding night changes to her true form of a beautiful young princess, from which she had been transformed by her stepmother until she should gain the love of the most highly reputed knight. Chaucer's "Wife of Bath's Tale" has a treatment of the same story.

flo-ret′tée, **flo-ret′ty**. Vars. of FLEURETTEE.

flo-re′tum (flō-rē′tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. L. *flos*, *floris*, flower. Cf. ARBORETUM.] *Bot.* A flower garden. *Rare.*

flo′rey, *n.* [F. *florée*, *fleurée*; fr. *fleur* flower.] A blue pigment made from scum of dyes containing indigo. *Obs. or R.*

flo′ri-age, *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.] Bloom; blossom. *Obs.*

flo′ri-ate (flō′rĭ-āt; 201), *a.* Floriated.

flo-ric′o-mous (flō-rĭk′ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *floricomus*; *flos*, *floris*, + *coma* hair.] Having the head adorned with flowers. *Obs.*

Flo-rid′e-æ (flō-rĭd′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of RHODOPHYCEÆ. — **flo-rid′e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Flo-rid′i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Florida. — *n.* A native or citizen of Florida.

flor′id-ly, *adv.* of FLORID.

flor′id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

flo′ri-fi-ca′tion (flō′rĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn; 201), *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *fication*.] State or process of flowering; anthesis.

flo′ri-form, *a.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *-form*.] Having the form of a flower.

flo-rig′er-ous (flō-rĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *floriger*.] Bearing flowers. *R.*

flo-rig′ra-phy (flō-rĭg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *-graphy*.] The language or symbolism of flowers, as expressed in historical literature.

flo′ri-kan, **flo′ri-ken**. Vars. of FLORICAN.

flo′ri-lege (flō′rĭ-lĕj), or **flo′ri-le′gi-um** (-lē′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LEGIA (-ȧ). [L. *florilegus* flower-culling: cf. F. *florilège*.] **1**. A collection or gathering of flowers; also, fig., a descriptive list of flowers; a flora.
2. An anthology. *Obs.*

flo′ri-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + E. *mania*.] A mania for flowers. *Rare.* — **flo′ri-ma′nist** (-nĭst), *n.* *Rare.*

Flor′i-mel (flŏr′ĭ-mĕl), *n.* A character in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," representing womanly sweetness, the name signifying lit. "honey-flower."

flo′ri-mer. † FLORAMOR.

flo-rip′a-rous (flō-rĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *floriparus*; *flos*, *floris*, flower + *parere* to bring forth.] *Bot.* Producing flowers. *Rare.*

flo′ri-scope, **flo′ro-scope**, *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris* + *-scope*.] An instrument for examining flowers.

florise, **florish**. † FLOURISH.

Flo-ris′sant (flō-rĭs′ănt), *n.* [From *Florissant*, in Colorado.] *Geol.* An early Tertiary formation in South Park, Colorado, noted for its extraordinary number of insect remains.

florisshen. † FLOURISH.

flo′rist-ry, *n.* The practice of the florist's art or skill.

flo′ri-su′gent (flō′rĭ-sū′jĕnt; 201), *a.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *sugens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sugere* to suck.] Sucking honey from flowers, as certain birds.

flo′rit-ry. † FLOWRETRY.

Flor′i-zel (flŏr′ĭ-zĕl), *n.* **1**. In Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," a prince of Bohemia in love with Perdita, whom he marries.
2. King George IV. of England; — a name assumed by him in his correspondence, as Prince of Wales, with the actress Mrs. Robinson (Perdita).

flo-roon′ (flō-rōōn′), *n.* [F. *fleuron*. See FLOWER.] A border worked with flowers.

flo-roun′. † FLEURON.

‖ **flo′ru-it** (flō′rōō-ĭt). [L.] He (or she) "flourished;" — abbr. *fl.*

flor′u-lent (flŏr′ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *florulentus*.] Flowery; blossoming; floriated. *Rare.*

flo′ry (flō′rĭ), *a.* *Her.* Fleury. See CROSS, *Illust.*

flo′ry, *a.* Vain; conceited. *Scot.*

floscampy, *n.* [L. *flos campi* flower of the field.] A kind of small red flower. *Obs.*

flos′cle, *n.* [See FLOSCULE.] A flower. *Obs.*

flos′cu-lar (flŏs′kū-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Flosculous.

Flos′cu-la′ri-a (-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *flosculus* a floweret.] *Zoöl.* A genus of rotifers in which the female is attached and tubicolous with a lobed disk bearing long setæ. It is the type of a family, **Flos′cu-la-ri′i-dæ** (-lȧ-rī′ĭ-dē), including also the genus *Stephanoceros*. — **flos′cu-la′ri-an** (-lā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* & *n.*

flos′cule (flŏs′kūl), *n.* [L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos* flower: cf. F. *floscule*.] *Bot.* A floret. *Obsoles.*

flos′cu-let, *n.* A flowerlet. *Obs.*

‖ **flos′cu-li sen-ten′ti-a′rum** (flŏs′kū-lī sĕn-tĕn′shĭ-ā′rŭm). [L.] Flowerets of thoughts.

flos′cu-lose (flŏs′kū-lōs), *a.* *Bot.* Flosculous.

flose, *v. i.* ? To be shaggy. *Obs.*

flosh (flŏsh). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLASH, pool.

flosh silk. Floss silk. *Rare.*

floss, *n.* [Cf. G. *floss* a float.] A small stream of water. *Eng.*

floss, *n.* Rushes or reeds collectively. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Flos′sie, *n.* See FLORENCE.

flos′si-fi-ca′tion (flŏs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. FLORIFICATION.] Florification. *Rare.*

flot (flŏt). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLOAT.

flot (flŏt), *n.* = FLAT, *n.*, 7.

flot, *n.* [Cf. FLOAT.] Scum of boiling broth. *Scot.*

flotch. † FLITCH.

flote. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLOAT.

flote. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of FLITE.

flote, *n.* [OF.] A number going together; company. *Obs.*

flote grass. **a** The marsh foxtail. **b** A kind of manna grass (*Panicularia fluitans*).

floter. † FLUTTER.

flo′ter-y. † FLUTTERY.

flotesse, *n.* [Cf. FLOT scum.] Scum; dripping. *Obs.*

floth′er, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A flake. *Obs.*

flots (flŏts), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *flot* a wave.] *Needlework.* Ribbon or lace trimmings in rows of overlapping loops resembling small waves or ripples.

flot′son. Var. of FLOTSAM.

flot′ten, *p. p.* of FLEET, *v. t.* Flooded; skimmed. *Obs.*

flot′ter, *v. t.* [Cf. FLOAT, *v.*] To flood; wet; float. *Obs. Scot.*

flou. † *flew*, pret. of FLY.

floud. † FLOOD.

flounce, *v. t.* To fling, flap, slam, or the like. *Obs. or R.* [*Sp.*]

floun′derd. Floundered. *Ref.* [*Sp.*]

floun′der-man, *n.* A vender of flounders.

flour. † FLOOR, FLOWER.

flour copper. = FLOAT COPPER **a**.

flour′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FLOUR.

G H I J K L M

2. To grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant; to thrive.

A tree thrives and *flourishes* in a kindly . . . soil. *Bp. Horne.*

3. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth, honor, comfort, happiness, or whatever is desirable; to thrive; to be prominent and influential; specif., of authors, painters, etc., to be in a state of activity or production; of art, science, state civilization, etc., to reach or be at the height of its development or influence.

When all the workers of iniquity do *flourish.* *Ps.* xcii. 7.

4. To use florid language; to indulge in rhetorical figures and lofty expressions; to be flowery.

They dilate . . . and *flourish* long on little incidents. *I. Watts.*

5. To make bold and sweeping, fanciful, or wanton movements, by way of ornament, parade, bravado, etc.; to play with fantastic and irregular motion.

6. To make ornamental strokes with the pen; to write graceful, decorative figures.

7. To execute an irregular or fanciful strain of music by way of ornament or prelude.

Why do the emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus? *Shak.*

8. To boast; vaunt; brag. *Pope.*

flour′ish (flŭr′ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to bear flowers, or to grow luxuriantly. *Obs.*

2. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament; embellish.

Coif of white cutwork, *flourished* with silver. *N. H. Moore.*

3. To embellish with rhetorical figures or ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words. *Obs.*

4. To cause to look fair; to justify. *Obs.*

Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shak.*

5. To move in bold or irregular figures; to swing about in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish; flaunt; as, to *flourish* a sword.

6. To develop or expand with flourishes. *Obs.*

Syn. — See BRANDISH.

flour′ish, *n.* **1.** Bloom or flowers on fruit trees. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Act or state of blooming; luxuriant growth. *Obs.*

3. A flourishing condition; prosperity; vigor.

The Roman monarchy, in her highest *flourish.* *Howell.*

4. Showy decoration; gloss; display. *Obs.*

5. Something made or performed in a fanciful, wanton, or vaunting manner, by way of ostentation, to excite admiration, etc.; ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; as, a *flourish* of rhetoric or of wit.

6. A fanciful stroke of the pen or graver; a merely decorative figure.

7. A fantastic or showy musical passage; a strain of triumph or bravado, not forming a regular part of a musical composition; a call; a fanfare; as, a *flourish* of trumpets.

8. The waving of a weapon or other thing; a brandishing; as, the *flourish* of a sword or a whip.

flour′ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLOURISH. — **flourishing thread**, linen thread for mending linen and for fancy work.

flour′ish-y (flŭr′ĭsh-ĭ), *a.* Having flourishes; flourishing; as a *flourishy* air.

flour mill. A mill for grinding and sifting flour.

flour moth. A small moth (*Ephestia kuehniella*) whose larva feeds on flour and meal, and is very troublesome in mills; — called also *Mediterranean flour moth.*

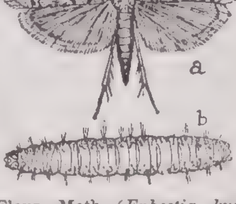

Flour Moth (*Ephestia kuehniella*). *a* Imago, × 1⅓; *b* Larva, × 2.

flour worm. The larva of any of the various insects which breed in flour, meal, etc., esp. that of the flour moth.

flour′y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or resembling flour; mealy; covered with flour.

flout (flout), *v. t.*; FLOUT′ED; FLOUT′ING. [Prob. fr. ME. *flouten* to play the flute; cf. OD. *fluyten* to play the flute, to jeer, D. *fluiten*, fr. *fluit* flute, fr. F. See FLUTE.] **1.** To mock or insult; to treat with contempt. "Phillida *flouts* me." *Walton.*

2. To say in mocking. *Obs.* *Shak.*

flout, *v. i.* To practice mocking; to behave with contempt; sneer; fleer; — often with *at.*

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout.* *Swift.*

flout, *n.* **1.** A mock; an insult; a jeer; a scoff; hence, mockery; jeering.

Who put your beauty to this *flout* and scorn. *Tennyson.*

2. A subject of flouting. *Obs.*

flow (flō), *v. i.*; FLOWED (flōd); FLOW′ING. [AS. *flōwan*; akin to D. *vloeijen*, Icel. *flōa* to deluge, Gr. πλώειν to float, sail, and prob. ultimately to E. *float, fleet.* Cf. FLOOD.] **1.** To move with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid; to change place or circulate, as a liquid; to stream; run; as, rivers *flow* from springs and lakes; tears *flow* from the eyes.

The quality of the imagination is to *flow*, and not to freeze. *Emerson.*

2. To become liquid; to melt. *Obs.*

The mountains *flowed* down at thy presence. *Is.* lxiv. 3.

3. To proceed; to issue forth; as, wealth *flows* from industry and economy.

4. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperities; as, a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers; to sound smoothly to the ear; to be uttered easily.

5. To hang loose and waving; as, *flowing* locks.

The imperial purple *flowing* in his train. *A. Hamilton.*

6. To rise, as the tide; — opposed to *ebb*; as, the tide *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.

The river hath thrice *flowed*, no ebb between. *Shak.*

7. To have or be in abundance; to abound; to be full, so as to run over; to be copious; as, the *flowing* bowl.

In that day . . . the hills shall *flow* with milk. *Joel* iii. 18.

8. To express one's feelings. *Rare.*

The mother *flowed* in shallower acrimonies. *Tennyson.*

9. *Med.* To suffer from excessive menstruation.

10. *Math.* To vary uniformly. *Newton.*

flow (flō), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to flow; as, he *flowed* wax over it.

2. To cover with water or other liquid; to overflow; inundate; flood.

3. *Founding.* To run (molten metal) through the mold to carry off bubbles, sullage, etc.

4. *Naut.* To slack the sheet of (a sail) to spill the wind.

flow, *n.* **1.** Act or manner of flowing, or streaming; as, the *flow* of a brook. "A fine *flow* of brown hair." *C. Brontë.*

2. *Physics.* The type of motion characteristic of fluids, that is, of gases, liquids, and viscous solids. *Flow* implies freedom of motion among the particles of the moving substance, and consequent permanent change of form under the action of forces. Ordinarily rigid solids, as lead, may be made to exhibit similar or analogous phenomena under great pressure.

3. A stream of water or other fluid, or a mass of matter that has flowed when molten, as of lava; hence, any stream or gradually changing continuum. "The *flow* of conscious states." *Stout.*

4. The quantity that flows in a certain time, as of water passing a particular point; also, the quantity (of milk) given regularly by a cow or other animal.

5. A deluge; flood. *Obs.*

6. The tidal setting in of water from the ocean to the shore.

7. Any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought, diction, music, or the like, resembling the quiet, steady movement of a river; also, a continuous or copious outpouring, as of words.

The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul. *Pope.*

8. A form or arrangement suggesting a gentle or unbroken movement; as, a graceful *flow* of lines in a drawing or of drapery in a statue.

9. *Porcelain Manuf.* A flux to blend colors in firing.

10. [Cf. Norw. dial. *floe*, Icel. *flōi.*] A low-lying piece of watery land; morass. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flow′age (flō′āj), *n.* **1.** Act of flowing or flooding, or state of being flooded; also, the liquid that flows or overflows.

2. *Mech.* Flow; deformation by intermolecular shear, as distinguished from fracture.

flow′er (flou′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *flour*, OF. *flour, flur, flor*, F. *fleur*, fr. L. *flos, floris.* Cf. BLOSSOM, EFFLORESCE, FLORET, FLORID, FLORIN, FLOUR, FLOURISH.] **1.** In popular usage, that part of a seed plant which normally bears reproductive organs, esp. when some or all of its parts are colored or conspicuous; a bloom or blossom. The word is thus used not only of single blossoms with colored floral leaves, as the pansy, rose, etc., but of a whole inflorescence or cluster, as the head of a daisy or clover. In this sense floral structures destitute of perianth, as those of grasses, oaks, elms, etc., would not be called flowers. Cf. BLOOM, *n.*

2. Any plant cultivated or esteemed for its blossoms; as, a garden planted with *flowers* instead of vegetables.

3. *Bot.* In the higher plants, a modified shoot of the sporophyte, adapted for reproductive purposes, and consisting of a shortened axis bearing one or more series of floral leaves, of which some or all are sporophylls. In the widest sense the term may be applied to the metamorphosed reproductive shoots of gymnosperms and many pteridophytes, as the cone of a pine or that of a horsetail. Some botanists, however, follow popular usage in limiting *flower* to those structures of seed plants in which there is an obvious floral envelope. In this sense neither the conifers, nor the oaks, willows, grasses, etc., can be said to produce true flowers. Structural analogies and the preponderance of opinion, however, favor the wider application of the word. A typical complete flower of a seed plant consists of an external protective envelope, or *perianth*, often differentiated into *calyx* and *corolla*; an *andrœcium*, composed of one or more *stamens*, which bear microspores, or *pollen grains*; and a *gynœcium*, often called a *pistil*, consisting of one or more *carpels* bearing *ovules*, each of which contains a megaspore; the latter, when fertilized by the contents of the microspore, organizes from its egg cell a new individual or embryo, which remains for a time dormant in the *seed.*

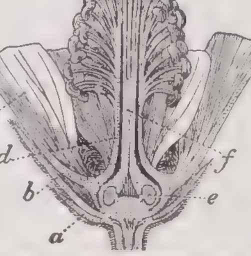

Flower of Marshmallow in Section. *a* Epicalyx; *b* Calyx; *c* Petal; *d* Andrœcium; *f* Gynœcium; *e* Ovule.

4. An ornament; specif.: **a** A figure of speech; an ornament of style. **b** *Eccl.* An ornament on the back of a chasuble, and sometimes passing round the neck and in front, consisting of rich embroidery in floral design. **c** *Print.* A typographical ornament.

5. The fairest, freshest, and choicest part, sample, or example of anything; as, the *flower* of an army, or of a family; the state or time of freshness and bloom, or of vigor; prime; as, the *flower* of life, that is, youth.

The *flower* of the chivalry of all Spain. *Southey.*

6. Grain pulverized; meal; flour. *Obs.*

7. *pl.* *Old Chem.* A substance in the form of a powder, especially when condensed from sublimation.

8. *pl.* [OF. *flours*, F. *fleurs*, L. *fluor* a flowing. See FLUOR.] Menstrual discharges. *Lev.* xv. 24.

flower of Bristol, the scarlet lychnis. — **f. of Constantinople.** = FLOWER OF BRISTOL. — **f. of gold**, the goldenrod. — **f. of Jove**, a European campion (*Lychnis flos-jovi*). — **Flower of Kings** [a translation of L. *Flos Regum*], King Arthur; — a title first given to him by Joseph of Exeter, a Latin poet of the 12th century. — **f. of the gods**, a handsome orchid of South Africa (*Disa grandiflora*) cultivated for its red flowers. — **f. of the winds**, *Naut.*, the figure of a compass printed on old charts, represented with a rose in the center. — **flowers of benzoin**, benzoic acid. — **f. of madder**, a formerly important preparation of madder made by macerating the pulverized root and washing the product. Called also *madder bloom, refined madder.* — **f. of tan**, the irregular cakelike yellow patches formed on spent tan by the plasmodium of a myxomycete or slime fungus (*Æthalium septicum*). — **f. of wine**, a growth or scum formed on wine in fermentation, due to certain yeast fungi. — **f. of zinc**, zinc oxide.

flow′er (flou′ẽr), *v. i.*; FLOW′ERED (-ẽrd); FLOW′ER-ING. [From the noun. Cf. FLOURISH.] **1.** To blossom; to bloom; to produce flowers; as, this plant *flowers* in June.

2. To come into the finest or fairest condition.

When *flowered* my youthful spring. *Spenser.*

3. To froth; to ferment gently, as new beer. *Obs.*

4. To come off as flowers by sublimation. *Obs.*

flow′er, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to bear flowers; to grow until the bloom appears; as, to *flower* azaleas under glass.

2. To embellish with flowers; to adorn with or as if with flowers; as, *flowered* silk.

flow′er-age (-āj), *n.* State of flowering; flowers in general; floral ornament.

flower bud. An unopened flower; a bud which produces a flower instead of foliage leaves.

flower cup. **a** A calyx. **b** The cuplike interior of a flower. *Chiefly Archaic or Poetical.*

flow′er-de-luce′ (flou′ẽr-dē-lūs′), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *fleur-de-lis.*] The iris; specif., the form chosen for the royal emblem of France by Charles V., probably the white-flowered Florentine iris (*I. florentina*). See FLEUR-DE-LIS, 2.

Flower-de-luce.

flow′er-et. A small flower; a floret.

flower head. *Bot.* A capitulum, as that of the daisy.

flow′er-ing, *vb. n.* of FLOWER. Specif.: **1.** Act or state of blossoming, or the season when plants blossom; anthesis; florescence.

2. Act of adorning with flowers.

flow′er-ing, *p. pr.* of FLOWER. Specif.: *p. a.* Having conspicuous flowers; — used as an epithet with many names of plants, the whole phrase often designating a species unrelated to that indicated by the noun.

flowering almond, a small Japanese rosaceous shrub (*Amygdalus japonica*), often cultivated in gardens for its pink or blush-white flowers. — **f. ash**, the fringe tree. — **f. box**, cowberry **a.** — **f. currant**, the buffalo currant. — **f. cypress**, the tamarisk. — **f. dogwood**, a common dogwood of the eastern United States (*Cornus florida*), with large white involucral bracts surrounding the heads of small greenish flowers, the whole resembling a single large flower. — **f. fern**, a fern of the genus *Osmunda*, in which the naked sporangia are borne conspicuously on certain modified portions of the frond. — **f. glume**, *Bot.*, the outer of the two chaffy glumes or scales inclosing the sporophylls of a grass. — **f. maple**, any ornamental species of *Abutilon* having maplelike leaves. — **f. moss**, the pyxie. — **f. nettle.** **a** The hemp nettle. **b** The white dead nettle. — **f. plant**, in popular usage, a plant which produces flowers, fruit, and seeds, as distinguished from ferns and other cryptogams. See SEED PLANT. — **f. rush**, a European rushlike plant (*Butomus umbellatus*), with an umbel of rosy blossoms. — **f. spurge**, a common spurge of the eastern United States (*Euphorbia corollata*) with showy white involucral appendages resembling petals. — **f. thistle**, the prickly poppy. — **f. willow**, the desert willow. — **f. wintergreen**, a small American herb (*Polygala paucifolia*), with leaves somewhat like those of the wintergreen or checkerberry, and bearing a few showy crested rose-purple blossoms.

flow′er-less, *a.* Without flowers. — **flow′er-less-ness**, *n.* **flowerless plant**, a plant which has no true flowers, and produces no seeds; a cryptogam.

flower pecker. Any of a family (*Dicæidæ*) of small Indian and Australian singing birds.

flow′er-pot′ (flou′ẽr-pŏt′), *n.* **1.** A vessel, commonly of earthenware, for earth in which plants are grown.

2. A firework that emits a flowerlike shower of sparks.

flow′er-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with, flowers; abounding with blossoms.

2. Highly embellished with figurative language; florid; as, a *flowery* style.

Syn. — See FLORID.

Flowery Kingdom. [A trans. of Chin. *Hua²* flowery, elegant + *Kuo²* kingdom.] A name given by its inhabitants to China as the most polished and civilized of nations.

flow′ing (flō′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLOW. — **flowing battery**, *Elec.*, a battery kept constant by the flowing of the exciting liquid through the cell or cells. — **f. furnace**, a furnace from which molten metal can be drawn, as through a tap hole; a foundry cupola. — **f. hope**, a forlorn hope; — a sailors' mispronunciation or misinterpretation. — **f. sheet**, *Naut.*, a sheet when eased off, as when the wind is aft or on the beam.

flown (flōn), *p. p.* of FLY; — often used with the auxiliary verb *to be*; as, the birds are *flown.*

flown, *p. a.* [Prop. p. p. of *flow.*] **1.** Flushed; inflated; — supposed by some to be a mistake for *blown* or *swoln.* *Pope.*

Then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

2. Having colors blended, or flowed; as, *flown* porcelain.

3. *Naut.* Slacked. See FLOW, *v. t.*, 4. *Obs.*

fluc′an, **fluc′can** (flōōk′ăn; flŭk′ăn), *n.* Also *flukan*, etc. [Of unknown origin.] *Mining.* Soft clayey matter, usually within a vein, or crossing or bordering it.

flucti-. Combining form from Latin *fluctus*, meaning *wave.*

fluc′tu-ant (flŭk′tū-ănt), *a.* [L. *fluctuans*, p. pr. of *fluctu-*

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flour′ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
flour′ish-er, *n.* One that flourishes.
flour′ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of FLOURISHING.
flour′ish-ment (flŭr′ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* See -MENT.
flour mite. Any of various mites which sometimes infest flour, as the cheese mite.
flour weevil. See FLOUR BEETLE.
flouse (flōōs), **floush** (flōōsh), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. FLUSH to flow.] To splash. *Dial. Eng.*
flout (flout; flōt). Dial. Eng. var. of FLAUGHT.
flout, *n.* A stream. *Obs.*
flout, *n.* A truss (of straw). *Obs.*
flout′age (flout′āj), *n.* [See FLOUT, *v.*] A flouting; jeers. *Obs.*
floute. ✝ FLUTE.
flout′er, *n.* One who flouts; a mocker.
flout′ing-ly, *adv.* of *flouting*, p. pr.
flout′ing-stock′, *n.* An object of flouting. *Obs.*
flow. Obs. pret. sing. of FLY.
flow. Obs. pret. of FLAY.
flow, *n.* [Cf. dial. E. *flechan, flowan.*] A small amount. *Scot.*
flow bog, flow moss. [See FLOW, *n.*, 10.] A wet peat bog. *Scot.*
flowe. ✝ FLOW, FLUE, a net.
flowen. Obs. or Scot. pret. pl. and p. p. of FLY.
flow′en. Obs. pret. pl. and p. p. of FLEE.
flow′en. Obs. p. p. of FLOW.
flower. ✝ FLOOR, FLOUR.
flower-amour. ✝ FLORAMOR.
flower beetle. Any beetle which feeds upon flowers, esp. any of numerous small species of the genus *Meligethes*, family Nitidulidæ, some of which are injurious to crops, and those of the group Cetoniinæ (which see).
flower clock. An assemblage of flowers which open and close at different hours of the day, and so indicate the time of day.
flow′er-er, *n.* A plant that flowers.
flower fence. = BARBADOS PRIDE **a.**
flow′er-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
flow′er-gen′tle, *n.* = FLORAMOR. *Obs.*
flow′er-i-ly (flou′ẽr-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FLOWERY.
flow′er-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
flow′er-ist, *n.* A florist. *Obs.*
flow′er-of-an-hour′, *n.* The bladder ketmie.
flower piece. An ornament representing, or consisting of, flowers.
flower pride. = FLOWER FENCE.
flower stalk. *Bot.* A peduncle.
flower tree. The al, or Indian mulberry.
flow gate. *Founding.* A riser.
flow′ing-ly, *adv.* of FLOWING.
flow′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
flowk (flōōk; flouk). Dial. Eng. var. of FLUKE.
flow′ret. Var. of FLOWERET.
flow′ret-ry, *n.* Floral ornament. *Obs.*
flow′ster (flŭ′stẽr; flōō′-). Dial. Eng. var. of FLUSTER.
flow structure. *Petrog.* = FLUIDAL STRUCTURE.
flowte. ✝ FLUTE.
flox. Phlox. *Ref. Sp.*
floyte. ✝ FLUTE.
F. L. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
FLT. *Abbr.* Flat, that is, without interest; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
flu′ate, *n.* [Cf. F. *fluate.* See FLUOR.] *Chem.* A fluoride. *Obs.*
flu′a-vil (flōō′ȧ-vĭl), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow resin, $C_{20}H_{32}O$, extracted from gutta percha.
fluce. ✝ FLOOS.
fluc-tif′er-ous (flŭk-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Tending to produce waves. *Obs.*
fluc-tis′o-nant (-tĭs′ō-nănt), **fluc-tis′o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fluctus* wave + *sonans*, p. pr., sounding; cf. *fluctisonus.*] Sounding like waves. *Rare.*
fluc′tu-a-ble (flŭk′tū-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Liable to fluctuation. *Rare.* — **fluc′tu-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
fluc′tu-an-cy, *n.* Tendency to fluctuation. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

are. See FLUCTUATE.] **1.** Moving like a wave; wavering; *Med.*, showing fluctuation; as, a *fluctuant* tumor.
2. Floating on the waves. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
fluc'tu-ate (flŭk'tū-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *fluctuare* to wave, fr. *fluctus* wave, fr. *fluere, fluctum,* to flow. See FLUENT.] **1.** To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave; to float backward and forward, as on waves; as, a *fluctuating* field of air.
2. Hence, to be wavering, unsteady, or irresolute, or undetermined; to vacillate.
Syn. — FLUCTUATE, OSCILLATE, VIBRATE, UNDULATE, VACILLATE, WAVER. FLUCTUATE suggests irregular or alternating movement (esp. up and down, or back and forth); to OSCILLATE is to swing within or between relatively fixed limits; to VIBRATE is to oscillate rapidly, or to quiver; fig., all three connote irresolution or instability; *vibrate* also frequently suggests responsiveness; as, the *fluctuation* of prices, the *oscillation* of a pendulum, the *vibration* of a bowstring; "The old unquiet breast, which neither deadens into rest, nor ever feels the fiery glow that whirls the spirit from itself away, but *fluctuates* to and fro" (*M. Arnold*); "Your poise will be more powerful than any *oscillating* tendency of mine" (*Hawthorne*); "[He] felt . . . his soul thrill to the sight and *vibrate* to the sound" (*Shelley*). UNDULATE (which often suggests a waving or wavelike surface) is less frequently fig. than *fluctuate*; as, "The ripe corn under the *undulating* air *undulates* like an ocean" (*Shelley*); "The diversity, the *undulancy*, of human nature! — So deep a sense of it went with Montaigne always that himself too seemed to be ever changing color sympathetically therewith" (*W. Pater*). *Vacillate* and *waver* are now used chiefly of persons; to VACILLATE is to fluctuate weakly between two opinions or courses; to WAVER is to hesitate or shrink back, esp. with the implication of the shaking of previous determination; as, "The bad have fairly earned a victory o'er the weak, the *vacillating* inconsistent good" (*Wordsworth*); "Let him ask in faith, nothing *wavering*. For he that *wavereth* is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed" (*James* i. 6). See HESITATE, TRIFLE, SHAKE, CHANGE.
fluctuating variation. *Biol.* See VARIATION.
fluc'tu-ate, *v. t.* To cause to move as a wave; to put in motion.

And *fluctuate* all the still perfume. *Tennyson.*

fluc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fluctuatio*; cf. F. *fluctuation.*] **1.** A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.
2. A wavering or unsteadiness, as of opinion or prices.
3. *Med.* The wavelike motion of a fluid collected in a natural or artificial cavity, observed by palpation or percussion.
flue, flew (flōō; 243), *n.* [Cf. F. *flue* part of a net, Flem. *vluwe, vluie,* a fish net, OD. *vluwe.*] A kind of fishing net, fixed or dragged. *Habakkuk* i. 15 (*margin*).
flue (flōō; 243), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. akin to *fly,* v.; cf. also *fluff,* in dial. use also a puff.] Light down, such as rises from cotton, fur, etc.; very fine lint or hair.
flue, *n.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. 2d FLUKE.] A fluke or barb, as of an anchor or harpoon; also, a barb of a feather.
flue, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *flue* a flowing, fr. *fluer* to flow, fr. L. *fluere* (cf. FLUENT); or perh. a corruption of E. *flute.*] **1.** An inclosed passageway for establishing and directing a current of air, gases, etc.; an air passage; esp.: **a** A compartment or division of a chimney for conveying flame and smoke to the outer air. **b** A passageway for conducting a current of fresh, foul, or heated air from one place to another. **c** *Steam Boiler.* A pipe or passage for conveying flame and hot gases around or through water in a boiler; — distinguished from a tube which holds water and is surrounded by fire. Small flues are called *fire tubes* or simply *tubes.* **d** In an organ flue pipe, the opening between the lower lip and the languette. See FLUE PIPE.
2. A gable or end-wall coping. *Dial. Eng.*
flue (flōō; 243), *v. i.*; FLUED (flōōd); FLU'ING. [Etym. uncertain.] To flare or expand, as the jambs of a window opening in a thick wall, or the jambs of a fireplace.
flue bridge. The separating low wall between the flues and the laboratory of a reverberatory furnace.
flued (flōōd), *a.* [See FLUE a fluke.] Having a flue, as a harpoon.
flu-el'len (flōō-ĕl'ĕn) } *n.* [W. *llysiau Llewelyn,* lit., Lle-
flu-el'lin (flōō-ĕl'ĭn) } welyn's herbs.] **a** Either of the speedwells *Veronica officinalis* and *V. chamædrys.* **b** Toadflax or cancerwort (*Kickxia elatine* and *K. spuria*). **c** The mountain parsley of Europe (*Peucedanum oreoselinum*).
flu'en-cy (flōō'ĕn-sĭ; 243), *n.* [L. *fluentia*: cf. F. *fluence.* See FLUENT.] **1.** Profusion. *Obs.*
2. Quality of being fluent; smoothness; readiness of utterance; volubility.

The art of expressing with *fluency* and perspicuity. *Macaulay.*

flu'ent (flōō'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fluens, -entis,* p. pr. of *fluere* to flow; cf. Gr. φλύειν to boil over. Cf. FLUCTUATE, FLUX.]
1. Flowing, or capable of flowing; liquid; easily moving.
2. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command, and uttering them with facility and smoothness; as, a *fluent* speaker; hence, flowing; voluble; smooth; — said of language; as, *fluent* speech.
3. *Math.* Fluential.
Syn. — See TALKATIVE.
flu'ent, *n.* **1.** A current of water; a stream. *Obs.*
2. *Math.* A variable quantity, considered as continuously increasing or diminishing; — called, in the modern calculus, the *function* or *integral.*
flu-en'tial (flōō-ĕn'shăl), *a.* *Math.* Relating to, or like, a fluent.
flue pipe. *Music.* A pipe, esp. an organ pipe, whose tone is produced by the impinging of a current of air upon an edge, or lip, causing a wave motion in the air within; a mouth pipe; — distinguished from *reed pipe.* Flue pipes are either open or closed (stopped at the distant end). The flute and flageolet are open pipes; a bottle acts as a closed pipe when one blows across the neck. The organ has both open and closed flue pipes, those of metal being usually round in section, and those of wood triangular or square. See PIPE.

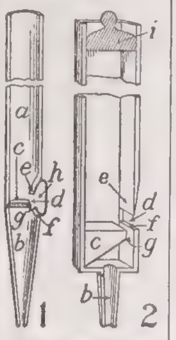

Flue Pipes in Section. 1 Open Metal Pipe; 2 Stopped Wooden Pipe. *a* Body; *b* Foot; *c* Languette; *d* Mouth; *e* Upper Lip; *f* Lower Lip; *g* Flue, or Windway; *h* Ear; *i* Tompion, or Stopper.

flue plate *or* **sheet.** *Steam Engin.* A tube plate in a boiler for supporting the ends of flue tubes.
flue stop. *Organ Building.* A stop made up of flue pipes.
flue surface. *Steam Boiler.* The aggregate surface of flues exposed to flame or hot gases.
flue'work' (flōō'wûrk'), *n.* *Music.* The organ stops, collectively, in which the sound is caused by wind passing through a flue or fissure and striking an edge above; — in distinction from *reedwork.* It is commonly subdivided by differences of structure, shape, and tone into *principal work, gedackt work,* and *flutework.*
fluff (flŭf), *n.* [Cf. FLUE down.] **1.** Nap; down; flue; as: **a** The soft plumage on the abdomen and between the thighs of a domestic fowl. **b** The basal downy part of a feather.
2. *Slang, Eng.* **a** Among booking clerks, short change. **b** *Theat.* Forgetfulness of lines; imperfectly learned lines.
fluff, *v. i.*; FLUFFED (flŭft); FLUFF'ING. **1.** To become fluffy; to move lightly like fluff.
2. *Slang, Eng.* **a** Among booking clerks, to give short change. **b** *Theat.* To forget one's lines; to play one's part blunderingly.
fluff, *v. t.* To make fluffy.
fluff'y (flŭf'ĭ), *a.*; FLUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLUFF'I-EST. **1.** Pertaining to, covered with, or resembling, fluff or nap; soft and downy. "The carpets were *fluffy.*" *Thackeray.*

The present Barnacle . . . had a youthful aspect, and the *fluffiest* little whisker, perhaps, that ever was seen. *Dickens.*

2. *Slang, Eng.* **a** Unsteady; drunk. **b** *Theat.* Forgetful of one's lines; of uncertain memory.
flu'id (flōō'ĭd; 243), *a.* [L. *fluidus,* fr. *fluere* to flow: cf. F. *fluide.* See FLUENT.] **1.** Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without a separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.
2. Flowing; fluent, as speech.
Syn. — FLUID, LIQUID. Taken strictly, *fluid* and *liquid* are both opposed to *solid*; but LIQUID is also opposed to *gaseous,* whereas FLUID applies to both *liquid* and *gaseous* substances (see defs.). *Liquid,* more frequently than *fluid* (which suggests esp. freedom of flow or movement), is associated with drinking; as, "The enameled race, whose silvery wing . . . swims along the *fluid* atmosphere" (*Pope*); "There I suck the *liquid* air" (*Milton*). Fig., *fluid* is opposed to *rigid*; *liquid,* to *harsh*; *liquid* also connotes transparency; as, "All my former habits become suddenly *fluid*" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Thy *liquid* notes that close the eye of day" (*Milton*); "A singular charm of *liquid* air, with which the whole picture seems instinct, filling the eyes and lips, the very garments, of its sacred personages, with some wind-searched brightness and energy" (*W. Pater*): cf. "Chaucer's divine *liquidness* of diction, his divine *fluidity* of movement" (*M. Arnold*).
fluid dram, *or* **f. drachm,** a measure of capacity equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce. See FLUID OUNCE. — **f. extract,** *Pharm.,* a concentrated liquid preparation containing a definite proportion of the active principles of a medicinal substance. A fluid gram of extract should represent a gram of the crude drug. — **f. ounce,** a measure for liquid medicines, etc., divided into eight fluid drams. In the United States it equals 1/16 pint, or 29.6 c. c. This, for water, is about 1.042 oz. av., or 455.6 grains. In Great Britain it equals 1/20 imperial pint (28.4 c. c.), which for water is one ounce avoir., or 437.5 gr. — **f. pressure,** pressure of the nature of that exerted by a fluid. It is a thrust which is everywhere normal and of equal intensity.
flu'id, *n.* A fluid substance; one which yields to any force tending to alter its shape without altering its volume. *Fluids* include both liquids (incompressible fluids) and gases (compressible fluids); water, air, and steam are *fluids.* Electricity and magnetism were formerly regarded as fluids, and the phrases *electric fluid, magnetic fluid,* still survive in popular usage.
flu'id-al (flōō'ĭ-dăl), *a.* Pertaining to a fluid, or to its flowing motion. — **flu'id-al-ly,** *adv.*
fluidal structure, *Petrog.,* the structure characteristic of certain volcanic rocks in which the arrangement of the minute crystals shows the lines of flow of the material while molten.

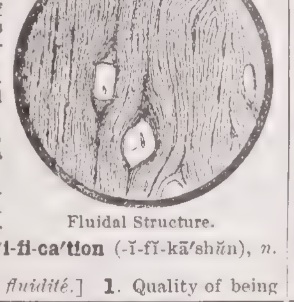

Fluidal Structure.

flu'id-com-pressed', *a.* Compressed while in a fluid state; — said of steel.
flu-id'ic (flōō-ĭd'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a fluid; fluid.
flu-id'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; FLU-ID'I-FIED (-fīd); FLU-ID'I-FY'-ING (-fī'ĭng). To render fluid; to fluidize. — **flu-id'i-fi-ca'tion** (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **flu-id'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*
flu-id'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *fluidité.*] **1.** Quality of being fluid, or capable of flowing; a liquid or gaseous state; — opposed to *solidity.*
2. Hence, changeableness; instability; easy adaptability.

The idea of personality . . . has been melted down again into its ancient and Oriental *fluidity.* *J. Martineau.*

flu'id-ize (flōō'ĭd-īz), *v. t.*; FLU'ID-IZED (-īzd); FLU'ID-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render fluid.
fluke (flōōk; 243), *n.* [AS. *flōc* a kind of flatfish, akin to Icel. *flóki* a kind of halibut, and G. *flach* flat.] **1.** A flatfish or flounder.
2. Any of various flattened, leaflike, lanceolate, parasitic, digenetic, trematode worms; sometimes, any trematode. The best-known flukes are the *liver flukes,* of the genus *Fasciola,* syn. *Distomum,* and allied genera. The common **liver fluke,** *F. hepatica,* infests the livers of cattle, swine, etc., and even man, but is especially destructive to sheep, causing the disease called *rot.* Its life history is complex. The eggs, if they happen to reach water, develop into a free-swimming embryo called a **miracidium,** which attacks and enters the body of an aquatic snail of the genus *Limnæa,* where it develops into a saclike stage called a **sporocyst.** In the sporocyst a generation of wormlike forms called **rediæ** is produced: these in turn (still within the body of the snail) produce tadpole-shaped larvæ termed **cercariæ.** These leave the snail and encyst themselves, and, if eaten by a suitable host, develop into an adult fluke.

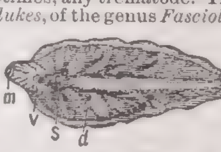

Common Liver Fluke (*Fasciola hepatica*). *m* Mouth; *d* Branches of Stomach; *s* Ventral Sucker; *v* Genital Openings. Nat. size.

fluke, *n.* [Perh. named from its flatness, and the same word as *fluke* a flounder; or cf. LG. *flunk, flunke,* wing, the palm of an anchor.] **1.** That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground, esp. the broad end of each arm. See ANCHOR, 1.
2. The barbed head or one of the barbs of a harpoon, whaling lance, arrow, etc.
3 One of the lobes of a whale's tail; — so called from the resemblance to the fluke of an anchor.
4. An instrument shaped like a fluke of an anchor, such as that used to clean a hole in rock preparatory to blasting.
5. *Arsenic Manuf.* An inclined cast-iron plate in the roof of a furnace, dipping into the contents of the slowly rotating calciners to turn over and spread the mineral mispickel. *Cornwall, Eng.*
fluke, *n.* An accidentally successful stroke at billiards or pool; hence, any accidental or unexpected advantage; as, he won by a *fluke.* *Sporting Cant or Slang.*
fluke'wort' (flōōk'wûrt'), *n.* The European marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*); — so called because erroneously supposed to cause flukeworms in animals.
fluk'ing (flōōk'ĭng), *p. a.* *Naut.* Sailing fast with a fresh breeze, esp. running or reaching; — generally in *all fluking* or *a-fluking.* *Colloq.*
fluk'y (flōōk'ĭ; 243), *a.*; FLUK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLUK'I-EST. [From FLUKE a successful stroke.] *Slang.* **1.** Happening or obtained by chance rather than skill; lucky.
2. Uncertain; unsteady; capricious; as, a *fluky* breeze.
flume (flōōm; 243), *n.* [ME. *flum* river, OF. *flum,* fr. L. *flumen,* fr. *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] **1.** A stream; water. *Obs.*
2. A mill tail.
3. An inclined channel, usually of wood and often supported on a trestle, for conveying water from a distance to be utilized for power, transportation, etc., as in placer mining, logging, etc.
4. A ravine or gorge with a stream running through it. *U. S.*
flume, *v. t.*; FLUMED (flōōmd); FLUM'ING (flōōm'ĭng). **1.** To transport in a flume, as logs.
2. To divert by a flume, as the waters of a stream.
flume, *v. i.* To construct or utilize a flume.
flum'mer-y (flŭm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FLUMMERIES (-ĭz). [W. *llymru,* or *llymruwd,* a kind of food made of oatmeal steeped in water until it has turned sour.] **1.** A soft jellylike food made of flour or meal; pap.
2. A kind of custard or blancmange, often made of beaten eggs, cream, sweetened fruit, and cornstarch or gelatin.
3. A glutinous by-product in making starch from wheat.
4. Something insipid, or not worth having; empty compliment; trash; unsubstantial talk or writing.

The *flummery* of modern criticism. *J. Morley.*

flump (flŭmp), *v. t. & i.*; FLUMPED (flŭmpt); FLUMP'ING. [Imitative.] To set, move, or fall, suddenly and heavily; to plump.
flump, *n.* Act of flumping; the dull sound or thud caused by the act; as, the shoe fell with a *flump.*
flunk (flŭŋk), *v. i.*; FLUNKED (flŭŋkt); FLUNK'ING. [Cf. FUNK.] To fail, as on a recitation or examination; to back out, as from an undertaking, through fear. — **flunk'er** (-ẽr), *n.* *Both Colloq., U. S.*
flunk, *v. t.* **1.** To fail in; to shirk. *Colloq., U. S.*
2. To cause to flunk, or fail. *School & College Cant, U. S.*
flunk, *n.* A failure or backing out; specif., *College Cant,* a total failure in a recitation or examination. *U. S.*
flunk'y, flunk'ey (flŭŋk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FLUNKIES, -EYS (-ĭz). [Perh. fr. or akin to *flank.*] **1.** A somewhat contemptuous name for a liveried servant; esp., a footman.
2. One who is obsequious or cringing; a snob; toady.
flunk'y, flunk'ey, *n.* [See FLUNK, *v.*] One who makes a flunk; esp., one easily deceived in buying stocks; an inexperienced and unwary jobber. *Cant, U. S.*
flunk'y-ism, flunk'ey-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or characteristics of a flunky; toadyism. — **flunk'y-is'tic, flunk'ey-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **flunk'y-ite, flunk'ey-ite,** *n.*

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fluc'tu-ate, *a.* Fluctuating. *Obs.*
fluc'tu-ous (flŭk'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fluctuosus.*] Full of waves; flowing or wavy. *Rare.* — **fluc-tu-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
flud. ✝ FLOOD.
flude. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. [of FLOOD.]
fludy. ✝ FLOODY.
flue. ✝ *flew,* pret. of FLY.
flue, flu (flōō), *n.* Influenza. *Colloq.*
flue, *n.* [Cf. FLEAM.] A lancet; a fleam. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flue, *a.* Shallow; open; flaring. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flue, *a.* [Cf. OF. *flou.*] Feeble; sickly; thin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flue'less, *a.* See -LESS.
Flu-el'len (flōō-ĕl'ĕn), *n.* A pedantic but brave Welsh captain in Shakespeare's "King Henry V."
flu'el-lite (flōō'ĕl-īt), *n.* [Irreg. fr. *fluorine* + *-lite.*] *Min.* Aluminium fluoride, $AlF_3 \cdot H_2O$, in colorless or white crystals.
flu'ence, *n.* A stream; also, fluency. *Obs.*
flu'ent-ly, *adv.* of FLUENT.
flu'ent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
flu'et. Var. of FLEWET. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flue'y (flōō'ĭ), *a.* [2d FLUE.] Downy; fluffy. *Rare.*
fluff (flŭf; flōŏf), *n.* A puff, whiff, or flash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fluff, *v. i. & t.* To puff or flash; to cause to fluff. *Scot.*
fluff'-gib' (-gĭb'), *n.* A gunpowder squib. *Scot.*
fluff'i-ness (flŭf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See [-NESS.]
‖ **Flü'gel** (flü'g'l), *n.* [G., lit., a wing.] *Music.* A grand piano or a harpsichord, both being wing-shaped.
‖ **Flü'gel-horn',** *n.* [G.] *Music.* **a** A hunting horn. **b** A variety of bugle.
flu'gel-man (flōō'g'l-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [G. *Flügelmann.*] *Mil.* A fugleman.
flug-mat'ic. ✝ PHLEGMATIC.
fluht. ✝ FLIGHT.
•**flu'i-ble,** *a.* [L. *fluere* to flow.] Fluid. *Obs.*
flu'id-ism (flōō'ĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* A theory that all diseases arise from change in the fluids of the body. — **flu'id-ist,** *n.*
flu'id-ly, *adv.* of FLUID.
flu'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
flu'i-drachm' (flōō'ĭ-drăm'), *n.* A fluid dram. See under FLUID.
flu'i-gram', flu'i-gramme' (-grăm'), *n.* [See GRAM.] A cubic centimeter.
flu'i-tant (flōō'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *fluitans, -antis,* p. pr. of *fluitare* to float, v. freq.] Floating. *Rare.*
fluk'an. Var. of FLUCAN.
fluke, *v. t. & i.* To get, hit, or score by a fluke. *Slang.*
fluked (flōōkt), *a.* Infested with liver flukes; — said of sheep, etc.
fluke'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fluke'worm', *n.* = 1st FLUKE, 2.
fluk'ey. Var. of FLUKY.
fluk'i-ly (flōōk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FLUKY.
fluk'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
fluk'y (flōōk'ĭ), *a.* Formed like, or having, a fluke, as an anchor.
fluk'y, *a.* Infested with flukes.
flum. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of FLAM, nonsense; FLAM, deceive.
flu-mat'ic. ✝ PHLEGMATIC.
flu'mi-nose (flōō'mĭ-nōs), **flu'mi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *flumen, fluminis,* river.] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in streams.
flum'ma-did'dle (flŭm'ȧ-dĭd''l), *n.* Also **flumadiddle, flumdiddle, flummydiddle.** Nonsense; balderdash; humbug; something trivial or silly; flummery. *Colloq.*
flum'mer, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To mumble; mouth. **2.** [Cf. FLUMMERY.] To humbug; beguile.
flum'mix. Var. of FLUMMOX.
flum'mox (flŭm'ŭks), *v. t.* To throw into perplexity; to embarrass greatly; confound. *Slang.*
flum'mox, *v. i.* To fail ignominiously; to collapse; to be thoroughly disconcerted. *Slang.*
flum'mux. Var. of FLUMMOX.
flung (flŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of FLING.
flunge, *v. i.* Perh. a contamination (which see) of *fly* and *plunge.* *Obs.*
flunk'ie. Scot. var. of FLUNKY, [a servant.]
flunk'y-dom, flunk'ey-dom (flŭŋk'ĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
flunk'y-hood, flunk'ey-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
flunk'y-ish, flunk'ey-ish, *a.* See [-ISH.]
flunk'y-ize, flunk'ey-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

G H I J K L M

flu′o- (floo͞′ō- ; 243). *Chem.* A combining form indicating *fluorine* as an ingredient ; as in *fluo*silicate, *fluo*benzene.

flu′o-ben′zene (-bĕn′zēn ; -bĕn-zēn′), *n.* [*fluo-* + *benzene.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid, C_6H_5F, resembling benzene. It is made from benzene (by a series of reactions) by replacing one sixth of the hydrogen with fluorine.

flu′o-bo′rate (-bō′rāt ; 201), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of fluoboric acid. The salts of the acid HBF_4 are also called **borofluorides** or **fluoborides**. Some have been used as antiseptics.

flu′o-bo′ric (-rĭk ; 201), *a.* [*fluo-* + *boric.*] *Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a corrosive, fuming acid, perhaps $H_3BO_2F_2$, formed when water is saturated with boron fluoride, BF_3. **b** Pert. to or designating the acid HBF_4 (called also *hydrofluoboric acid*), formed in solution by treating the above acid or boron fluoride with much water. See FLUOBORATE.

flu′o-phos′phate (-fŏs′fāt), *n.* [*fluo-* + *phosphate.*] *Min.* A phosphate containing fluorine, as fluorapatite.

flu′or (floo͞′ŏr ; 243), *n.* [L., flux, fr. *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] **1.** A stream; flowing; specif., menstruation. *Obs.* **2.** A fluid state ; also, a fluid or fluid mass. *Obs.* **3.** *Min.* Fluorite.

flu′or- (floo͞′ŏr-). Combining form for *fluorine.*

flu′or-ane (-ān), *n.* [*fluor-* + *-ane.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{12}O_3$, formed as a by-product in the preparation of phenolphthalein, of which it is an anhydride ; — so called from its fluorescence in solution.

flu′or-an′thene (-ăn′thēn), *n.* [*fluorene* + *anth*racene.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{10}$, of complex cyclic structure, found in the portions of coal tar having the highest boiling points, in petroleum, etc.

flu′or-ap′a-tite (-ăp′ȧ-tīt), *n.* *Min.* Common apatite, containing fluorine but little or no chlorine. See APATITE.

flu′or-at′ed (floo͞′ŏr-āt′ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* Combined or treated with fluorine or hydrofluoric acid.

flu′or-ene (-ēn), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{13}H_{10}$, of complex cyclic structure, having (unless very pure) a beautiful violet fluorescence. It occurs in the coal tar products having the higher boiling points.

flu′o-resce′ (floo͞′ō-rĕs′ ; 243), *v. i.* ; FLU′O-RESCED′ (-rĕst′); FLU′O-RESC′ING. To produce or exhibit fluorescence.

flu′o-res′ce-in (-rĕs′ē-ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine**. *Chem.* **a** A yellowish red crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, produced by heating together phthalic anhydride and resorcin ; — so called from the very brilliant yellowish green fluorescence of its alkaline solutions. It is used in making eosin. *Uranin*, the potassium or sodium salt of fluorescein, is used for dyeing silk and wool brilliant yellow. **b** Any of several compounds of which the above is a type.

flu′o-res′cence (-ĕns), *n.* [From FLUOR.] *Physics.* That property which some bodies, particularly certain organic solutions, have of emitting light while exposed to the action of certain rays of either the visible or the ultra-violet spectrum, or of cathode rays, Röntgen rays, etc. ; also, the light so produced. The light of fluorescence is quite distinct from that reflected at the surface of the body, which gives it its surface color, and also from that transmitted by the body. It is definitely related to the light which the substance is capable of absorbing, and in the case of liquids and solids exhibits a continuous spectrum the maximum of which is of somewhat greater wave length than the maximum of some band in the absorption spectrum of the substance. Cf. LUMINESCENCE.

fluorescence spectrum. *Physics.* The spectrum of the light emitted by a body when excited to fluorescence.

flu′o-res′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Having or showing fluorescence. **fluorescent blue**, resorcin blue. See DYE. — **f. lamp**, a lamp whose illumination is due to fluorescence. — **f. screen**, *Physics*, a screen, as of cardboard or vulcanite, one face of which is coated with some fluorescent substance, such as calcium tungstate or calcium sulphide. Cf. FLUOROSCOPE.

flu′o-res′ci-gen′ic (floo͞′ō-rĕs′ĭ-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*fluorescence* + *-genic.*] Causing fluorescence, as certain bacteria.

flu′o-res-cig′e-nous (-rĕ-sĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*fluorescence* + *-genous.*] Capable of producing fluorescence, as the ultraviolet rays of the spectrum, cathode rays, X rays, etc.

flu-or′ic (floo͞-ŏr′ĭk ; 243), *a.* [Cf. F. *fluorique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, fluorine. **fluoric acid**, hydrofluoric acid. *Obs.*

flu′or-ide (floo͞′ŏr-īd ; -ĭd ; 184, 243), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* A compound of fluorine with another element or radical.

flu′or-in′dine (-ĭn′dĭn ; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. [*fluorescence* + *induline.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of nitrogenous dyes of complex cyclic structure, prepared by heating indulines and by other methods. In general they are green and crystalline and their solutions have a red fluorescence.

flu′or-ine (floo͞′ŏr-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* [So called from its occurrence in the mineral *fluorite.*] *Chem.* An element of the chlorine family, isolated as a pungent, corrosive gas of pale greenish yellow color by electrolysis of anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, at a temperature of about —23 C. At. wt., 19.0. Symbol, *F.* Fluorine is found (in combined form only) in fluorite and cryolite, and in small amounts in several minerals, in mineral waters, in bones, etc. It is extremely active chemically, even at very low temperatures, so that, although it had long been recognized as an element, it was isolated for the first time in 1886 (by Moissan). It combines with every element except oxygen. It cannot be prepared or kept in vessels of glass, which it attacks freely. Sp. gr. (referred to air), 1.31. By intense cold it has been reduced to a yellow liquid boiling at —187° C., and to a pale yellow solid melting at —223° C. See FLUORITE, HYDROFLUORIC.

flu′or-ite (-īt), *n.* [From FLUOR.] *Min.* Calcium fluoride, CaF_2, a transparent or translucent mineral of many different colors, often very beautiful, crystallizing commonly in cubes with perfect octahedral cleavage, also massive. It is used as a flux. Some varieties are used for ornamental vessels. H., 4. Sp. gr., about 3.2.

flu′or-me′ter (floo͞′ŏr-mē′tẽr), *n.* [*fluor-* + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An apparatus for the volumetric determination of fluorine.

flu-or′o-form (floo͞-ŏr′ō-fôrm), *n.* [*fluor-* + *formyl.*] *Chem.* A colorless gas, CHF_3, similar to chloroform, $CHCl_3$, but containing fluorine instead of chlorine.

flu′or-oid (floo͞′ŏr-oid), *n.* [*fluor-* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* A tetrahexahedron ; — a common crystal form for fluorite.

flu-or′o-scope (floo͞-ŏr′ō-skōp), *n.* [*fluorescence* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for observing or exhibiting fluorescence. Specif., a fluorescent screen, with hood to protect the eyes, used to observe the shadows cast by objects in the path of the X rays. — **flu-or′o-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

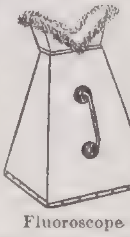
Fluoroscope

flu′or-os′co-py (floo͞′ŏr-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* Examination of an object, as the human body, by exposing it to the X rays and observing the shadow cast upon a fluorescent screen ; cryptoscopy.

fluor spar. The mineral fluorite.

flu′o-sil′i-cate (floo͞′ō-sĭl′ĭ-kāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of fluosilicic acid ; — called also *silicofluoride.*

flu′o-si-lic′ic (-sĭ-lĭs′ĭk), *a.* [*fluo-* + *silicic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable dibasic acid, H_2SiF_6, known only in aqueous solution, being formed by the action of silicon fluoride, SiF_4, on water.

flu′o-tan-tal′ic (-tăn-tăl′ĭk), *a.* [*fluo-* + *tantalic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, H_2TaF_7, known only in its salts, the **flu′o-tan′ta-lates** (-tăn′tȧ-lāts), which are formed by union of tantalum fluoride with fluorides of other metals.

flu′o-zir′con-ate (-zûr′kŏn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A zirconfluoride, esp. one of the general formula M_2ZrF_6.

flur′ried (flŭr′ĭd), *a.* Agitated; excited. — **flur′ried-ly**, *adv.*

flur′ry (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Prob. imitative.] **1.** A sudden and brief commotion of the air ; as, a *flurry* of wind. **2.** A light shower or snowfall accompanied with wind.

> Like a *flurry* of snow on the whistling wind. *Longfellow.*

3. Spasmodic agitation ; nervous commotion ; flutter.

> The racket and *flurry* of London life. *Blackw. Mag.*

4. The violent spasms of a dying whale.

flur′ry, *v. t.* ; FLUR′RIED (-ĭd) ; FLUR′RY-ING. To put in a state of agitation ; to excite, as by haste.

Syn. — See FLUSTER.

flur′ry, *v. i.* To move, or be moved, in a flurry.

flush (flŭsh), *v. i.* ; FLUSHED (flŭsht) ; FLUSH′ING. [Cf. ME. *fluschen* to fly up, but influenced by *flash* and *blush*. See FLUSH to start up suddenly.] **1.** To flow and spread suddenly and freely ; to rush ; as, blood *flushes* into the face.

> The *flushing* noise of many waters. *Boyle.*

2. To become suddenly suffused, as the cheeks ; to turn red or hot ; to blush.
3. To show red ; to shine suddenly ; to glow.
4. To fledge ; to throw out shoots. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*

flush, *v. t.* **1.** To animate ; excite ; encourage.

> The opposition, *flushed* with victory. *Macaulay.*
> Feed his pride and *flush* his ambition. *South.*

2. To cause to flow ; to draw water from, or pour it over or through (a pond, meadow, sewer, etc.) ; to cleanse by means of a rush of water.
3. To make suddenly or temporarily red, rosy, or glowing, as if suffused with blood or flooded with color.

> How faintly *flushed*, how phantom fair,
> Was Monte Rosa, hanging there ! *Tennyson.*
> Sudden a thought came like a full-blown rose
> *Flushing* his brow. *Keats.*

flush, *n.* **1.** A sudden flowing or increase in volume ; a rush which fills or overflows, as of water for cleansing purposes.

> In manner of a wave or *flush.* *Ray.*

2. A sudden increase or expansion ; esp., a sudden or abundant growth ; as, the *flush* of grass ; hence, a tender young shoot, as of the tea plant.
3. A sudden flood or rush of feeling ; a thrill, as of excitement, animation, elation ; as, a *flush* of joy.
4. Any tinge of red or ruddy light or color, as that produced on the cheeks by a sudden rush of blood ; hence, glow ; vigor ; as, the *flush* on the side of a peach ; the *flush* on the clouds at sunset ; the *flush* of youth.

> The *flush* of angered shame. *Tennyson.*

5. A fit of extreme heat, as in a fever.

flush, *v. i.* [ME. *fluschen* ; perh. of imitative origin.] To start up suddenly ; to fly like a startled bird.

> *Flushing* from one spray unto another. *W. Browne.*

flush, *v. t.* To cause to start up and fly, as a startled bird.

> We *flushed* them [birds] from the tall grass. *T. Roosevelt.*

flush, *a.* ; FLUSH′ER (-ẽr) ; FLUSH′EST. [Cf. FLUSH to flow, as blood.] **1.** Fully supplied ; well filled ; affluent ; as, rivers are *flush* in springtime ; he was very *flush* of money.
2. Full of life and vigor ; lusty ; spirited ; hence, of a ruddy color ; flushed. "As *flush* as May." *Shak.*
3. Abundant ; hence, lavish ; prodigal ; prosperous ; as, money is *flush* ; he is *flush* with money ; *flush* times.
4. Unbroken or even in surface ; on a level with the adjacent surface ; forming a continuous surface ; as, a *flush* panel, bolt, joint, deck ; the river is *flush* with its banks.
5. *Naut.* Of a vessel, having a flush deck.
6. Direct ; full ; unswerving ; as, a *flush* statement or blow.

flush, *adv.* [See FLUSH, *a.*, fully supplied.] **1.** So as to be level or even ; in the same plane.
2. Without interruption ; straight ; squarely.

flush, *n.* A flush surface. See FLUSH, *a.*, 4.

flush, *v. t.* [See FLUSH, *a.*, abundant, on a level.] To make flush or level, as joints in masonry by pointing ; — sometimes with *up.*

flush, *v. i.* *Arch.* **a** To break away at the edges through excess loading ; — said of a stone in a wall or other structure. **b** To be forced out to or from the joints through pressure ; — said of mortar.

flush (flŭsh), *n.* [From F. or Sp. *flux.* Cf. FLUX.] *Card Playing.* A hand of cards all of the same suit.

flush box. **1.** *Elec.* Any of a series of cast-iron boxes, flush with the roadway, arranged at intervals along an electric-wire conduit system, for introducing or pulling out wires to facilitate installation or repairing.
2. = FLUSH TANK.

flush′er (flŭsh′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that flushes something ; specif. : **a** A workman who flushes sewers ; flusherman. **b** A device used in flushing a sewer, consisting essentially of a cylinder with radiating perforations or nozzles.
2. The European red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*).

flush-om′e-ter (flŭsh-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*flush* + *-meter.*] *Plumbing.* A gravity valve for flushing all sinks, closets, etc., in a building, from a single tank.

flush rim. The rim of a water-closet bowl having a channel or perforated tube by which the bowl is flushed simultaneously from all sides.

flush tank. A water tank for flushing drainpipes, etc.

flus′ter (flŭs′tẽr), *v. t.* ; FLUS′TERED (-tẽrd) ; FLUS′TER-ING. [Cf. Icel. *flaustra* to be flustered, *flaustr* a fluster.] To make hot and rosy, as with drinking ; to fuddle ; to excite and throw into agitation and confusion ; to confuse ; muddle.

> His habit of *flustering* himself daily with claret. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — FLUSTER, FLURRY. To FLUSTER, the stronger term, is to agitate or (esp.) bewilder ; to FLURRY is to throw into sudden trepidation or fluttered confusion ; as, "*flustered* with new wine" (*Tennyson*) ; "Scared with threats of jail and halter, [he] gave to him that *flustered* his poor parish wits the letter" (*id.*) ; "We were at first quite *flurried* and confounded with the hurry in the garrison" (*H. Swinburne*) ; she looked hot and *flurried.*

flus′ter, *v. i.* To be in a heat or bustle ; as : **a** To be agitated and confused. **b** To bluster.

> The *flustering*, vainglorious Greeks. *South.*

flus′ter, *n.* Heat or glow, as from drinking ; agitation mingled with confusion.

flus′ter-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), **flus-tra′tion** (-trā′shŭn), *n.* Act of flustering, or state of being flustered. *Colloq. Richardson.*

Flus′tra (flŭs′trȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine cheilostomatous Polyzoa which form branching colonies with broad flattened ramifications. — **flus′trine** (-trĭn ; -trīn), *a.* — **flus′troid** (-troid), *a.*

flute (floo͞t ; 243), *n.* [ME. *floute, floite*, fr. OF. *flehute, flaüte, fleüste*, F. *flûte* ; cf. LL. *flauta*, D. *fluit* ; of uncertain origin. See FLUTE, *v. i.*] **1.** *Music.* A wind instrument consisting of a hollow cylinder or pipe, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers or by keys which are opened by the fingers. Ancient and medieval flutes

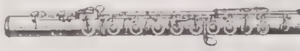
Boehm Flute.

had conical tubes blown directly through a mouthpiece at the upper end. The modern flute is closed at the upper end, and blown with the mouth at a lateral hole. The improved model invented by Boehm in 1832 is cylindrical, and its fingering is simplified by a system of rings and levers combined with the keys. Its tones are smooth, sweet, and full in the lower register, brilliant or shrill in the higher. Its compass is about three octaves above middle C.
2. *Music.* A stop in an organ, having stopped wooden pipes, usually of 4-foot pitch, of a flutelike tone.
3. *Arch.* A groove of curved section : usually any one of a series of vertical grooves used to decorate columns and pilasters in Classical architecture. See BASE, *n.*, *Illust.*

> It is customary to distinguish . . . the channels which adorn the shaft of the Greek Doric order and which are elliptical in section, and separated one from another by a common arris, from the *flutes* of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, which are circular in section, deeper in proportion, and are separated one from another by a narrow fillet. This distinction is not always maintained. *R. Sturgis.*

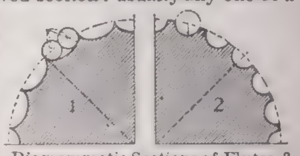

Diagrammatic Sections of Flutes, 3. 1 Elliptical, of Greek Doric Column (usually called Channels) ; 2 Circular, of Ionic and Corinthian Columns.

4. A similar channel or groove made in wood or other material, esp. in plaited cloth, as in a ruffle, or in a hat brim.
5. Any of various flute-shaped objects ; specif. : **a** A long French breakfast roll. **b** A kind of tall slender wine glass ; — called also *flute glass.* "*Flutes* of canary." *Lovelace.* **c** A long shuttle used in weaving tapestry. **d** *Founding.* A molder's tool for forming flutes (grooves).

Molder's Flute.

flute, *v. i.* ; FLUT′ED (floo͞t′ĕd ; -ĭd) ; FLUT′ING (floo͞t′ĭng). [ME. *flouten, floiten*, OF. *flaüter, fleüter*, F. *flûter* : cf. D. *fluiten.* See FLUTE, *n.* ; cf. FLOUT.] To play on or as on a flute ; to make a flutelike sound.

flute, *v. t.* **1.** To play, whistle, or sing, with a clear, soft note, like that of a flute.

> The redwing *flutes* his o-ka-lee. *Emerson.*

2. To form flutes or channels in, as in a column.

flute (floo͞t), *n.* [Cf. F. *flûte* a transport, D. *fluit.*] **a** A kind of flyboat. **b** A storeship. **c** A naval transport, partially armed. *Obs. or R.* — **armed en flute**, or **en f.**, *Nav.*, partially armed ; — said of a vessel. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **flûte′ à bec′** (flü′-tȧ′bĕk′). [F.] *Music.* A beak flute, an older form of the flute, played with a mouthpiece resembling a beak, and held like a flageolet.

flute bird. The piping crow (*Gymnorhina tibicen*).

flute bit. A bit having a square pyramidal point and two cutting lips, for piercing ebony, rosewood, and other hard woods, as in cutting finger and key holes in flutes.

flut′ed (floo͞t′ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151 ; 243), *p. a.* **1.** Thin ; fine ; clear and mellow ; flutelike ; as, *fluted* notes.

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flu′o-ar′se-nate, *n.* *Min.* A compound made up of an arsenate and a fluoride (as, for example, $AlAsO_4.NaF$), but to be regarded, in most cases, as belonging to a radical, as $Na(AlF)AsO_4$.
flu′o-bo′ride (floo͞′ō-bō′rīd ; -rĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-rid**. *Chem.* See FLUOBORATE.
flu′o-car′bon-ate, *n.* [*fluo-* + *carbonate.*] *Min. Chem.* A carbonate containing fluorine.
flu′o-ce′rine (floo͞′ō-sē′rĭn), *n.* *Min.* Fluocerite.
flu′o-ce′rite (-sē′rīt), *n.* [*fluo-* + *cerium.*] *Min.* A reddish yellow fluoride of cerium and other allied metals. H., 4. Sp. gr., 5.8.
flu′o-hy′dric (-hī′drĭk), *a.* [*fluo-* + *hydro*gen.] *Chem.* Hydrofluoric.
‖ **flu′or al′bus**. [L., white flow.] *Med.* The whites ; leucorrhea.
flu′or-ate, *n.* *Chem.* A fluoride.
flu′or-ben′zene, *n.* Fluobenzene.
flu′o-res′cin (floo͞′ō-rĕs′ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless, amorphous substance, $C_{20}H_{14}O_5$, produced by reducing fluorescein.
flu′or-hy′dric (floo͞′ŏr-hī′drĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Hydrofluoric.
flu′or-o-bo′rate, *n.* *Chem.* A fluoborate.
flu-or′o-type (floo͞-ŏr′ō-tīp), *n.* [*fluor-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* An old positive process using paper sensitized with silver fluoride and silver bromide.
flu′o-sul-phon′ic, *a.* [*fluo-* + *sulphonic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $HFSO_3$, obtained as a colorless, slightly pungent liquid by the action of hydrogen fluoride or sulphur trioxide.
flu′o-ti-tan′ic, *n.* [*fluo-* + *titanic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid of titanium, H_2TiF_6, analogous to fluosilicic acid and best known in its salts, the **flu′o-ti′tan-ates** (floo͞′ō-tī′tȧn-āts).
flure. † FLOUR, FLOWER.
flure. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLOOR.
flur′ish. Flourish. *Ref. Sp.*
flur′isht. Flourished. *Ref. Sp.*
flurisshen. † FLOURISH.
flurn (flûrn), *v. i.* To sneer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [ingly. *R.*
flurr, *v. t.* To throw scatter-
flurr, *v. i.* To flutter; flit. *Rare.*
flurt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLIRT.
flush, *n.* A pool ; morass. *Obs.*
flush, *n.* [See FLUSH to start up.] A flight of flushed birds.
flush, *a.* Fledged. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flush, *a.* [From FLUSH, *n.* (of cards).] *Card Playing.* Having cards of one suit only ; — said of a player or of his hand.
flush′board′, *n.* = FLASHBOARD.
flush′er-man, *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN. A flusher of sewers.
flush′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FLUSH.
flush′ing, *n.* [From *Flushing* in the Netherlands. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A heavy, coarse cloth manufactured from shoddy. *Eng.* **2.** [Cf. FLUSH level.] *Weaving.* A surface of floating threads.
flush′ing, *n.* Flashing.
Flush′ing-er, *n.* A vessel or man from Flushing (Netherlands).
flush′ing-ly, *adv.* of FLUSHING.
flushing rim. = FLUSH RIM.
flush′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
flusht. Flushed. *Ref. Sp.*
flush′y, *a.* Flushed : reddish.
flusk (floo͝sk), *v. i.* [Cf. FLUSH to start up suddenly.] **1.** To flush, as a bird. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** To quarrel. *Dial. Eng.*
flusk′er, *n.* & *v. i.* & *t.* [Freq. of FLUSK.] Flutter; fluster ; flurry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flus′ter-ate (flŭs′tẽr-āt), **-trate** (-trāt), *v. t.* To fluster. *Colloq.*
flus′terd. Flustered. *Ref. Sp.*
flus′ter-er, *n.* The coot (*Fulica americana*). *Local, U. S.*
flus′ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
flus′ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Flustered.
flus′trum, *n.* A fluster. *Rare.*
flute′-douce′ (floo͞t′doo͞s′), *n.* [F. *flûte douce*, lit., sweet flute.]

2. Decorated with or as with flutes; channeled; grooved; as, a *fluted* column; a *fluted* ruffle; a *fluted* spectrum.
fluted scale, the cottony-cushion scale. — **f. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM.
flute′mouth′ (flōōt′mouth′, 243), *n.* Any of certain elongated hemibranchiate marine fishes with a long tubular snout, which constitute the families Aulostomatidæ and Fistulariidæ. See FISTULARIA, AULOSTOMA.
flut′er (flōōt′ẽr; 243), *n.* **1.** A flutist, or flautist.
2. One who makes grooves or flutings; also, a tool or implement for making flutings.
flute′work′ (flōōt′wûrk′), *n.* *Music.* Those flue stops of an organ, collectively, not classed as *principal work* or as *gedackt work.* Certain modifications of these two classes, however, are included under *flutework.*
flut′ing (flōōt′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Action of one who flutes.
2. Decoration by means of flutes or channels; a flute, or flutes collectively; as, the *fluting* of a column; the *fluting* of a lady's ruffle. Hence, a shading which gives a fluted appearance; as, the lines and *flutings* of a spectrum.
fluting iron. A laundry iron for fluting ruffles.
flut′ist (flōōt′ĭst; 243), *n.* [Cf. F. *flûtiste.*] A performer on the flute; a flautist.
flut′ter (flŭt′ẽr), *v. i.*; FLUT′TERED (-ẽrd); FLUT′TER-ING. [ME. *floteren*, AS. *flotorian* to float about. Akin to E. *fleet*, v. i., *float.*] **1.** To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights.
As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings. *Deut.* xxxii. 11.
2. To move with quick vibrations or undulations; as, a sail *flutters* in the wind; a *fluttering* fan; his pulse *flutters.*
3. To move about agitatedly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without much result.
No rag, no scrap, of all the beau, or wit,
That once so *fluttered*, and that once so writ. *Pope.*
4. To be in agitation or uncertainty; to quiver with excitement or indecision.
His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering. *I. Watts.*
Syn. — See FLIT.
flut′ter, *v. t.* **1.** To vibrate or move quickly; as, a bird *flutters* its wings.
2. To throw into confusion or flutter.
Like an eagle in a dovecote, I
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak.*
flut′ter, *n.* **1.** Act of fluttering; quick and irregular motion; vibration; as, the *flutter* of a fan.
2. Agitation; confusion; disorder; nervous or aimless activity; hence, *Colloq.*: **a** A short run; a burst of speed; as, a half-mile *flutter.* **b** A spasm of irregular activity in stocks. **c** A venture at gambling.
3. Stir; ostentation; display. *Obs.*
flutter wheel. A water wheel of moderate diameter having radial floats and placed at the bottom of a chute so as to work by impact.

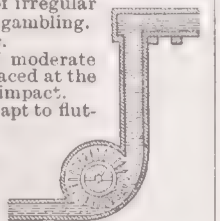
Flutter Wheel.

flut′ter-y (flŭt′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Fluttering; apt to flutter.
flut′y (flōōt′ĭ), *a.*; FLUT′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLUT′I-EST. Having a tone like that of a flute; flutelike.
flu′vi-al (flōō′vĭ-ăl; 243), *a.* [L. *fluvialis*, from *fluvius* river, fr. *fluere* to flow: cf. F. *fluvial.* See FLUENT.] Of or pert. to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds; produced by river action; as, a *fluvial* plain.
flu′vi-a-tile (-ȧ-tĭl), *a.* [L. *fluviatilis*, fr. *fluvius* river: cf. F. *fluviatile.*] Belonging to, existing in or about, or produced by the action of, streams or rivers; fluvial.
flu′vi-o- (flōō′vĭ-ō-; 243). A combining form from Latin *fluvius*, meaning *river.*
flu′vi-o-gla′cial (-glā′shăl; -shĭ-ăl), *a.* *Geol.* Produced by streams which have their source in glacier ice.
flu′vi-o-graph′ (flōō′vĭ-ō-grȧf′), *n.* [*fluvio-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording automatically the rise and fall of a river.
flu′vi-o–ma-rine′ (-mȧ-rēn′), *a.* [*fluvio-* + *marine.*] *Geol.* Formed by the joint action of a river and the sea, as deposits at the mouths of rivers.
flu′vi-o-ter-res′tri-al (-tē-rĕs′trĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the land and its streams; as, *fluvioterrestrial* shells.
flux (flŭks), *n.* [L. *fluxus*, fr. *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow: cf. F. *flux.* See FLUENT; cf. FLUSH, *n.* (of cards).] **1.** *Med.* **a** A flowing or fluid discharge from the bowels or other part; esp., an excessive and morbid discharge; as, the bloody *flux*, or dysentery. **b** The matter thus discharged.
2. Act of flowing; a continuous moving on or passing by, as of a flowing stream; constant succession; change. Hence, *Physics*, flow or rate of flow of a fluid, or, by analogy, the transfer or rate of transfer of energy either by conduction in the form of heat, or by radiation. Flux of fluid is measured by the amount which in a unit of time passes through a surface everywhere perpetual and cut by all of them (**total flux**) or through a unit area of such a surface (**flux per unit of area**). Flux of energy is also expressed in terms of the energy traversing in unit time a surface as above or in watts or units of power. Electric and mechanic induction are also conveniently treated as species of flux, in which case the flux is measured by the number of lines of force.
By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*
Languages, like our bodies, are in a continual *flux.* *Felton.*
3. A stream; copious flow; flood; outflow.
4. The setting in of the tide toward the shore, — the ebb being called the *reflux.*
5. State of being liquid through heat; fusion.
6. *Chem. & Metal.* Any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalies, borax, lime, fluorite, etc.
7. *Math.* The surface integral of any distributed vector over a given surface.
8. A fusible glass used as a base for enamels; also, an easily fusible enamel used as a ground for enamel painting.
flux (flŭks), *a.* [L. *fluxus*, fr. *fluere.* See FLUX, *n.*] Flowing; unstable; inconstant; variable.
The *flux* nature of all things here. *Barrow.*
flux, *v. t.*; FLUXED (flŭkst); FLUX′ING. **1.** To cause to become fluid; to fuse; to treat with a flux.
2. *Med.* To cause a discharge from (a person, the body, etc.), as in salivating or purging.
3. To affect, or bring to a certain state, by subjecting to, or treating with, a flux.
He might fashionably and genteelly . . . have been dueled or *fluxed* into another world. *South.*
flux, *v. i.* **1.** To undergo a flux; specif., to bleed copiously. *Obs.*
2. To flow freely. *Archaic.*
3. To become fluid. *Obs. or R.*
flux-a′tion (flŭk-sā′shŭn), *n.* Act of fluxing.
flux density. *Elec.* The number of lines of force per unit area of cross section normal to the lines.
flux function. *Math.* The function that (equated to a constant) forms the equation of the stream lines in a fluid.
flux′i-ble (flŭk′sĭ-b′l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *fluxibilis* fluid, OF. *fluxible.*] **1.** Fluid; pliable; changing; inconstant. *Obs. or R.*
2. Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.
— **flux′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **flux′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **flux′i-bly**, *adv.*
flux′ion (flŭk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fluxion.* See FLUX, *n.*]
1. Act of flowing; also, that which flows. *Cotgrave.*
2. Fusion. *Obs.*
3. *Med.* An unnatural or excessive flow of blood or fluid toward any organ; a determination.
4. = FLUX, 1. *Obs. or R.*
5. A constantly varying indication.
Less to be counted than the *fluxions* of sundials. *De Quincey.*
6. *Math.* **a** The time rate of change in a fluent; the derivative of a fluent as to the time; — invented by Newton and denoted by a dot (˙) placed above the fluent; thus $\frac{ds}{dt}$ is written $\dot{s}$ in this notation. **b** In later use, a differential.
flux′ion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, fluxion or fluxions; variable; inconstant. — **flux′ion-al-ly**, *adv.*
The merely human, the temporary and *fluxional.* *Coleridge.*
fluxional structure, *Petrog.*, fluidal structure.
flux′me′ter (flŭks′mē′tẽr), *n.* [*flux* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring the flux of a dynamoelectric machine, magnet, etc.
flux turns. *Elec.* In an electromagnetic circuit, the product of the number of lines of magnetic force by the number of turns of the conductor through which they pass.
fly (flī), *v. i.*; *pret.* FLEW (flōō); *p. p.* FLOWN (flōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLY′ING. [ME. *flien*, *fleen*, *fleyen*, *flezen*, AS. *flēogan*; akin to D. *vliegen*, OHG. *fliogan*, G. *fliegen*, Icel. *fljūga*, Sw. *flyga*, Dan. *flyve*, Goth. *us-flaugjan* to cause to fly away, blow about, and perh. to L. *pluma* feather, E. *plume.* Cf. FLEDGE, FLIGHT.] **1.** To move in or pass through the air with wings, as a bird.
2. To move through the air or before the wind; esp., to pass or be driven rapidly through the air by any impulse; as, bullets *flew*; the *flying* sea foam.
3. To move or pass swiftly; as, the racers fairly *flew* over the hurdles; a top *flies* around; rumor *flies.* Often with specific implications, as: **a** With the implication of suddenness and violence, to spring or rush; as, they *flew* to arms; the child *flew* to its mother. **b** With the implication of suddenness, violence, and an impelling agent, to be forced apart or off; to burst; as, the glass *flew* into fragments; the window *flew* open.
4. To float, wave, or soar in the air, as a kite or flag.
Loose on the breeze their tresses *flew.* *Scott*
5. To shift or veer suddenly; — said of the wind.
6. To be rapidly spent, as money; to seem to pass rapidly, as time.
7. To ascend without a turn; — said of stairs.
8. *Hawking.* To hunt with a hawk; to be engaged in hunting, as a hawk.
9. To run from danger; to take to flight; to withdraw hastily; to flee; as, an enemy *flies.* See FLEE.
Whither shall I *fly* to escape their hands? *Shak.*
10. To vanish; disappear; fade; as, a shadow *flies*; this color *flies.* *Rare.*
to fly around, to move about in haste; to bustle. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to f. at**, to spring toward; to rush on; to attack suddenly. — **to f. at check.** *Hawking*, to pursue base game. *Obs.* *Dryden.* — **to f. in the face of.** **a** To act in direct opposition to; to set at defiance; to resist. **b** To insult. *Rare.* — **to f. off.** **a** To separate, or become detached, suddenly. **b** To revolt; to break away. — **to f. off at a tangent**, to take suddenly an eccentric course of action or thought. — **to f. off the handle**, to lose self-restraint; to give vent to one's feelings irrationally or beyond the bounds of propriety. *Slang.* — **to f. on**, to attack; to fly at. — **to f. out.** **a** To rush out. **b** To burst into a passion. — **to f. to** or **up.** *Naut.*, to come suddenly up into the wind; — said of a ship.
fly, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to fly or to float in the air, as a bird, a kite, a flag, etc.; as, the ship *flew* the flag of Spain.
2. To fly or flee from; to shun; avoid.
Sleep *flies* the wretch. *Dryden.*
3. To hunt with a hawk; to hunt in the air, as a hawk.
4. *Print.* To take from press as by a fly. See 4th FLY, 6.
to fly a kite, *Com.*, to raise money on accommodation paper or to exchange checks to cover lack of funds. See KITE, *v. t.* — **to f. in**, *Railroad*, to switch (cars) by a flying switch.
fly, *n.*; *pl.* FLIES (flīz). [From FLY, *v.*] **1.** The action or process of flying; flight. *Rare.*
2. The course of anything projected through the air; esp., the flight of a batted ball before it strikes the ground; as, it was caught on the *fly.*
3. **a** A passenger coach or parcels cart. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A covered carriage drawn by one horse (orig. by a man). *Eng.*
4. *Mach.* **a** A contrivance consisting of two or more radial vanes, capable of rotating on a spindle or axis, to act as a fanner, or to govern the motion of clockwork or very light machinery by the resistance of the air, as in the regulating device for a musical clock. **b** A flywheel. **c** The arrangement consisting of a lever with end weights used to operate fly presses by its momentum when turned rapidly at the end of the screw; also, a fly press.
5. **a** *Weaving.* A shuttle impelled by a blow or jerk. **b** *Spinning.* (1) The pair of arms in a spinning wheel or frame which revolve around the bobbin to twist the yarn. (2) Waste fiber thrown off in combing and drawing. **c** A fancy roller in a carding machine. **d** A latch in a knitting machine.
6. The length of an extended flag from its staff or support; also, the outer, or loose, end of a flag.
7. The part of a vane pointing in the direction from which the wind blows.
8. *Naut.* That part of a compass on which the points are marked; the compass card. *Obs. or R.*
9. The outer canvas of a tent with double top, usually drawn over the ridgepole, but so extended as to touch the roof of the tent at no other place.
10. **a** A lap on a garment, as on a waist, trousers, overcoat, etc., to conceal a row of buttons. **b** The fore flap of a bootee.
11. *pl. Theat.* The space over the whole stage, above the proscenium, including everything situated there, as the fly galleries at the sides, the beams, and all the paraphernalia for handling scenery, etc.
12. *Baseball & U. S. Cricket.* A ball batted in the air; rarely, a ball so thrown.
on the fly, flying; hence, moving; without coming to a rest, or, of a batted ball, before it strikes the ground; as, he boarded the omnibus *on the fly.*
fly (flī), *n.* [ME. *flie*, *fleze*, AS. *flȳge*, *flēoge*, fr. *flēogan* to fly; akin to D. *vlieg*, OHG. *flioga*, G. *fliege*, Icel. & Sw. *fluga*, Dan. *flue.* See FLY, *v. i.*] **1.** Orig., any winged insect. *Obs. or Dial.*, though this broad use survives in such compounds as *butterfly* and *firefly.*
2. Now, particularly, a dipterous insect of the family Muscidæ or a closely allied family, of which the house fly (*Musca domestica*, see HOUSE FLY) is the most familiar form, and the commonest about human habitations; but, in extended popular language, almost any insect having transparent wings or otherwise resembling the house fly. With qualifying words *fly* forms the common names of many such insects of various orders, as in dragon *fly*, ichneumon *fly*, etc.
3. *Zoöl.* In a restricted sense, any insect of the order Diptera. These are often distinguished as the *true* flies.
4. A book dressed with feathers, tinsel, etc., in imitation of a fly, — used in angling. "The fur-wrought *fly.*" *Gay.*

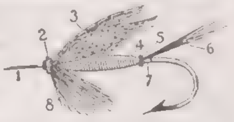

Fly, 4. 1 Gut; 2 Head; 3 Wing; 4 Body; 5 Butt; 6 Tail; 7 Tag; 8 Hackle.

5. A familiar spirit; a witch's attendant; hence, a spy; parasite. *Obs.*
A rifling *fly*, none of your great familiars. *B. Jonson.*
6. *Print.* **a** Formerly, a printer's devil. **b** Formerly, the person who took the printed sheets from the press. **c** A vibrating frame with fingers, attached to a power printing press for doing the same work.
7. Any of several forms of ornaments shaped like a fly, for women's hair or faces, as a patch of court plaster, a form of headdress. etc.
8. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = MUSCA.
fly, *a.* *Slang.* **a** Knowing; wide awake; keen; artful. **b** Dexterous; nimble.
fly agaric *or* **amanita.** A common poisonous mushroom (*Amanita muscaria*) of Europe and America, having a warty white or yellow pileus and a prominent bulb at the base of the stipe. The fly agaric and the death cup (*A. phalloides*) are the two species causing most of the cases of mushroom poisoning. See AMANITA.

Fly Agaric (*Amanita muscaria*), about ½ nat. size.

fly′a-way′ (flī′ȧ-wā′), *a.* Disposed to fly away; flighty; unrestrained; light and free; — used of both persons and things. — **flyaway grass**, the hair grass (*Agrostis scabra*); — so called from its light panicles, which are blown to great distances by the wind.
fly′a-way′, *n.* **1.** A flyaway person or thing.
Truth is such a *flyaway.* *Emerson.*
2. *Naut.* A mirage, or false appearance, of land; — called also *Cape Flyaway.*
fly′back′ (flī′băk′), *a.* Flying back; specif., *Horol.*, designating a kind of stop watch or chronometer for timing races, etc., the hands of which may be made to fly back to zero by pressing a knob, or by other means.
fly′bane′ (-bān′), *n.* **1.** **a** The catchfly. **b** The plowman's spikenard. **c** The fly agaric.
2. Fly poison.
fly′–bit′ten, *a.* Marked by or as if by the bite of flies.
fly blister. *Med.* A blister prepared from cantharides.
fly block. *Naut.* A block whose position shifts to suit the working of the tackle with which it is connected; esp., the upper block of a topsail halyard.
fly′blow′ (flī′blō′), *n.* **1.** One of the eggs or young larvæ deposited by a flesh fly, or blowfly.
2. *Veter.* The condition produced by flyblows.
fly′blow′, *v. t.* To deposit eggs upon, as a flesh fly does on meat; to cause to be maggoty; hence, to taint or contaminate, as if with flyblows.
fly′blown′ (-blōn′), *a.* Infested, tainted, or contaminated, with flyblows; damaged; foul; as, *flyblown* reputations.

Music. **a** The highest in pitch of the old-fashioned flutes played through a mouthpiece. **b** An organ stop of similar tone.
flute′like, *a.* See -LIKE.
flut′en-ist, *n.* A flute player. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
flute pipe. In an organ, one of the pipes of the flutework.
flute shrike. Any African shrike of the genus *Laniarius.*
flute stop. = FLUTE, 2.
flu-ti′na (flōō-tē′nȧ), *n.* [A dim. of *flute.*] *Music.* A small instrument resembling the accordion.
flutte. ✝ FLIT.
Flut′ter, Sir Fopling (flŭt′ẽr). In Etherege's "The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter," an affected man of fashion.
flut′ter-a-ble (-ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
flut′ter-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* A fluttering, or state of being fluttered; frivolity; restlessness. *R.*
flut′terd. Fluttered. *Ref. Sp.*
flut′ter-er, *n.* One that flutters.
flut′ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *fluttering*, p. pr.
flut′ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
flut′ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
flut′ter-mouse′. Var. of FLITTERMOUSE.
flut′ter-some (-sŭm), *a.* Fluttery.
flu′vi-al-ist (flōō′vĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* One who explains many geological phenomena by the action of streams. Cf. DILUVIALIST.
flu′vi-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *fluviaticus.*] Belonging to rivers or streams; fluviatile.
flu-vic′o-line (flōō-vĭk′ō-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *fluvius* river + *-coline.*] Inhabiting or frequenting rivers or streams; — said of certain birds, fishes, mollusks, etc.
flu′vi-om′e-ter (flōō′vĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*fluvio-* + *-meter.*] = FLUVIOGRAPH.
flu′vi-ose (flōō′vĭ-ōs), **flu′vi-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [From L. *fluvius* river.] Freely flowing. *Rare.*
‖ **flux′ de bouche′** (flü′ dẽ bōōsh′). [F.] Salivation, as in some diseases; also (but more commonly **flux′ de pa′roles′**, pȧ′rōl′), a flow of words.
flux′i-bl. Fluxible. *Ref. Sp.*
flux′ile (flŭk′sĭl), *a.* [L. *fluxilis*, a., fluid.] Fluxible; fluid; fluctuating. *Rare.* — **flux-il′i-ty** (flŭk-sĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
flux′ion-a-ry (flŭk′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Fluxional.
flux′ion-ist, *n.* One skilled in, or using, fluxions.
flux′ive (flŭk′sĭv), *a.* Flowing; fluid; fluctuating.
flux′root′, *n.* Butterfly weed.
fluxt. Fluxed. *Ref. Sp.*
flux turn. See LINKAGE.
flux′ure (flŭk′shŭr; 250), *n.* [L. *fluxura* a flowing.] *Obs.* **1.** Quality of being fluid. **2.** Fluid matter; specif., sap.
flux′weed′, *n.* = FLIXWEED.
fly. ✝ FLEY.
fly. Scot. var. of FLAY.
fly (flī), *n.* See VLY.
fly, *v. t. & i.* To travel, or convey, in a fly. *Rare.*
fly′a-ble (-ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
fly amanita. The fly agaric.
fly anchor, *n.* *Naut.* A drogue; a sea anchor. *Local, Scot.*
fly ball. *Baseball.* A batted ball still in the air; a fly.
fly board. *Printing Press.* The board on which printed sheets are deposited by the fly.

fly′boat′ (flī′bōt′), *n.* [*fly* + *boat*: cf. D. *vlieboot.*] *Naut.* **1.** A large flat-bottomed coasting vessel, now only Dutch.

Captain George Weymouth made a voyage of discovery to the northwest with two *flyboats.* *Purchas.*

2. A fast vessel of any of various kinds, including frigates, fishing boats, and ship's boats; now, a kind of fast passenger or freight boat used on canals in England.

fly book. A case in the form of a book for anglers' flies.

fly′-by-night′, *n.* **1.** One given to being abroad at night.

2. One who escapes at night from his landlord or other creditors. *Slang.*

3. A fly. See 3d FLY, *n.*, 3 **b**. *Dial. Eng.*

4. *Naut.* A square sail sometimes spread on fore-and-aft-rigged vessels when running before the wind.

fly′catch′er (flī′kăch′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that catches flies.

2. Specif.: Any of numerous passerine birds that feed upon insects, which they take on the wing. The term is now restricted chiefly to the members of two families. The true flycatchers of the Old World are Oscines, and belong to the family Muscicapidæ, as the spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). The American flycatchers, or tyrant flycatchers, are Clamatores, and belong to the family Tyrannidæ, as the kingbird, pewee, and least flycatcher. The fly-catching warblers are also sometimes called flycatchers.

European Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*).

fly′-catch′ing, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the habit of catching insects on the wing.

fly-catching warbler, any of various American warblers (family Mniotiltidæ) having the bill hooked and notched at the tip, with strong rictal bristles at the base. The redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) is the most familiar species.

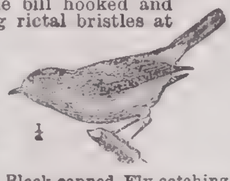

Black-capped Fly-catching Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*).

fly cutter. *Mach.* A fast-moving machine cutter, or one of several, fastened in a cutter block, chuck, arbor, or spindle, for cutting the teeth of wheels, for shaping the ends of metal rods, or the like.

fly drill. *Mech.* A hand drill having a small heavy flywheel on its shank to give it sufficient momentum to rewind the cord that imparts its reciprocating motion.

fly′eat′er (flī′ēt′ẽr), *n.* Any of several small Australian flycatchers of the genus *Gerygone* (which see).

fly′er, fli′er (flī′ẽr), *n.* [See FLIER.] **1.** One that uses wings or flies.

2. One that moves with exceptionally great speed.

3. The fly of a flag. See 3d FLY, *n.*, 6.

4. Anything that is scattered abroad in great numbers, as a theatrical program, an advertising leaf, etc.

5. *Arch.* Any of a flight of steps parallel to each other. See FLY, *v. i.*, 7.

6. Any of various mechanical appliances of swift motion; esp.: **a** A flywheel. *Obs.* **b** The vaned wheel that rotates the cap of a windmill as the wind veers; also, a windmill sail. **c** *Print.* A fly. See 4th FLY, *n.*, 6 **c**. **d** *Weaving.* A fly. See 3d FLY, *n.*, 5 **a**.

7. *Stock Jobbing.* An operation not in the line of one's ordinary business; a venture. *Cant.*

8. A full-grown, swift kangaroo. *Australia.*

9. One who flees; a fugitive.

fly′-fish′, *v. i.* To angle with real or artificial flies. — **fly′-fish′er**, *n.* — **fly′-fish′er-man**, *n.*

fly′flap′ (flī′flăp′), *n.* **1.** An implement for driving away, or killing, flies.

2. A blow with this implement; hence, a clever stroke. *Obs.*

fly′flap′, *v. t. & i.* To strike as with a flyflap; to drive away flies with a flyflap. — **fly′flap′per** (-ẽr), *n.*

fly frame. **1.** *Cotton Manuf.* Any of various slubbing, roving, intermediate, and other frames.

2. A grinding and polishing machine for plate glass.

fly gallery. *Theat.* One of the galleries on either side of the flies, from which the drop scenes, borders, etc., are manipulated.

fly honeysuckle. **a** A European shrubby yellow-flowered honeysuckle (*Lonicera xylosteum*); also, the related American *L. ciliata.* **b** A scrophulariaceous plant (*Halleria lucida*) of tropical and southern Africa.

fly′ing, *n.* Act of one that flies; also, that which flies; specif., *pl.*, in carding, droppings.

fly′ing, *p. a.* [From FLY, *v. i.*] Moving in the air with or as with wings; floating; waving; moving lightly or rapidly; intended for rapid movement; fleeting; temporary; hasty.

flying adder, a dragon fly. — **f. army**, *Mil.*, a body of troops kept maneuvering so as to threaten the enemy constantly and cover its own garrisons. *Obs.* — **f. artillery**, *Mil.*, artillery trained to rapid evolutions, — the men being either mounted or riding upon the gun carriages and caissons when they change position. — **f. blister**, an application used to irritate the skin, and moved from one place to another before blistering. — **f. bond**, *Masonry*, a bond formed by inserting headers at considerable intervals only. — **f. bridge**. **a** A drawbridge. *Obs. Caxton.* **b** = FLOATING BRIDGE **b**. *Obs.* **c** A suspended or floating bridge, usually temporary, as a pontoon bridge. **d** A floating structure connected by a cable with an anchor or pier up stream, and made to pass from bank to bank by the action of the current or other means. **e** The highest bridge on a steamer, where there are more than one. — **f. buttress**, *Arch.*, a masonry structure, typically consisting of a straight inclined bar carried on an arch, and a solid pier or buttress against which it abuts, for taking up the thrust of a roof or vault which cannot be supported by ordinary buttresses. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* — **f. camp**, *Mil.*, a temporary camp; a body of troops formed for rapid movement from place to place. *Obs. or R.* — **f. cat**, a flying marmot or flying lemur. — **f. colors** *or* **colours**, flags unfurled and waving in the air; hence: **to come off with f. colors** *or* **colours**, to be victorious; to succeed thoroughly in an undertaking. — **flying column**, *Mil.*, a strong detachment, usually of all arms, equipped lightly to insure rapid movement but sufficiently to be independent of a base and communications, which operates at a distance from the main force. — **f. country**, *Hunting*, a country open enough for long runs. — **f. deck**, *Naut.*, a deck supported at the side by railings, stanchions, or the like. — **f. dragon**. **a** = DRAGON, *n.*, 7. **b** A dragon fly. — **F. Dutchman**. **a** A fabled Dutch mariner condemned for his crimes to sail the seas till the day of judgment. **b** His spectral ship, the seeing of which is considered a bad omen by sailors. It is generally thought to sail about in the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope in bad weather. — **f. fish**. **a** Any of certain fishes, mostly of tropical and the warmer parts of temperate seas, which have long winglike pectoral fins, and are capable of leaving the water and moving some distance through the air. They constitute the genus *Exocœtus* and allied genera, and are included in the Scombresocidæ or made (either alone or with related forms) a family, Exocœtidæ. A number of species occur off North America. It is chiefly by the motion of the tail before they entirely leave the water that the momentum for these flights is acquired. Whether it is increased by the vibrations of the pectoral fins is a matter of dispute. **b** [*caps.*] *Astron.* = PISCIS VOLANS. — **f. fox**, any of various very large fruit-eating bats, so called from the foxlike face, esp. those of the genera *Pteropus* and *Epomophorus*, which are very destructive to fruit in many warm countries of the Old World. They are eaten by many native races. *Pteropus edulis* sometimes measures five feet between the tips of the expanded wings. — **f. frog**, any of several East Indian tree frogs of the genus *Rhacophorus*, having very large and broadly webbed feet, which, it is said, serve as parachutes, and enable them to make very long leaps. — **f. gecko**, *Zoöl.*, a gecko (*Ptychozoön homalocephalum*) having membranous expansions along the sides of the body, head, limbs, and tail. — **f. gurnard**, any of several gurnardlike acanthopterygian fishes constituting the genus *Cephalacanthus* and family Cephalacanthidæ, having very large pectoral fins, said to be able to fly like the flying fish, but not for so great a distance. — **f. jib**, *Naut.*, a sail set outside of the standing jib, on the flying jib boom. See SAIL, *Illust.* — **f. jib boom**, *Naut.*, an extension of the jib boom. — **f. kites**. *Naut.* = KITE, 6 **b**. — **f. lemur**, an East Indian mammal of the genus *Cynocephalus*, syn. *Galeopithecus*, about the size of a cat, having a broad fold of skin which extends from the neck to the tail on each side, embracing the limbs and forming a parachute used in making long sailing leaps, though it is not adapted for true flight. There are at least two species, *C. volans* and *C. philippinensis*, the latter found in the Philippines. They are arboreal, nocturnal, and largely frugivorous in habits, and have very fine soft fur. The genus is not closely related to the lemurs or to any existing mammal. It is usually considered as constituting a suborder of Insectivora called *Dermoptera.* — **f. level**, *Civil Engin.*, a reconnoissance level over the course of a projected road, canal, etc. — **f. lizard**. = DRAGON, *n.*, 7. — **f. machine**, *Aëronautics*, an apparatus designed for navigating the air; — sometimes restricted to a machine that is heavier than air and dependent upon its own motors for its ability to soar or to move in any way. Cf. AËRODROME, AËROPLANE, AIRSHIP. — **f. mare**, *Wrestling*, a form of attack in which the aggressor seizes his opponent's wrist, and, turning about, jerks his opponent over his back. — **f. marmot**, the taguan or other large flying squirrel of the genus *Petaurista.* — **f. mouse**, a very small Australian flying phalanger (*Acrobates pulchellus*) not over six inches long including the tail. — **f. phalanger**, any of certain small marsupials of the Australian region, belonging to the phalanger family and the genera *Petaurus*, *Petauroides*, and *Acrobates*, having a parachute-like membrane connecting the fore and hind legs like that of the flying squirrels, which they superficially resemble so much that they are popularly called *squirrels* or *flying squirrels.* The smallest form (*Acrobates*) is called *flying mouse.* Cf. SUGAR SQUIRREL. — **f. rings**, rings suspended in pairs or rows at the end of swinging ropes and used in gymnastic and acrobatic exercises. — **f. robin**. = FLYING GURNARD. — **f. sap**, *Mil.*, the rapid construction of an advanced trench (when the enemy's fire precludes the method of simple trenching), by means of pushing forward side by side gabions filled with earth as a movable parapet, and excavating the trench behind their cover. — **flying seal**, a seal on a letter not fastened down, so that the bearer may read the contents; — used in *under flying seal.* — **f. shore**, *Building*, a horizontal shore. — **f. shot**, a shot fired at a moving object, as a bird on the wing. — **f. spider**. = BALLOONING SPIDER. — **f. squadron**, *Nav.*, a squadron of fast ships moving rapidly from place to place at a distance from the main command. — **f. squid**, any of various squids, as *Ommastrephes bartrami*, common in the Gulf Stream, which are able to leap out of the water. — **f. squirrel**. **a** Any of certain squirrels which have parachute-like folds of skin connecting the fore and hind legs, enabling them to make very long leaps. They belong chiefly to the genera *Petaurista*, syn. *Pteromys*, which includes very large Asiatic species with a long bushy tail (see TAGUAN), and *Sciuropterus*, consisting of smaller forms of Europe, Asia, and North America. *S. volans*, the common species in the United States, is gray or brownish above, and pure white below, with large dark eyes and very soft fur. It is nocturnal in habits. A larger species (*S. sabrinus*) inhabits northern North America. The African flying squirrels are members of *Anomalurus* (which see) and allied genera. **b** In Australia, a flying phalanger. — **f. staccato**, *Music*, a rippling effect in violin playing. See ARCO SALTANDO. — **f. start**, a start in a race in which the signal is given while the competitors are in motion. — **f. switch**, *Railroads*, a switch effected by disconnecting some of the cars from a moving train and utilizing their momentum to carry them to the desired position. — **f. torch**, *Mil.*, a torch attached to a long staff and used for signaling at night.

Flying Fish (*Cypsilurus robustus*).

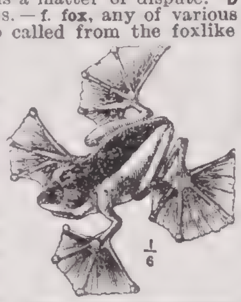

Flying Frog (*Rhacophorus pardalis*). (1/6)

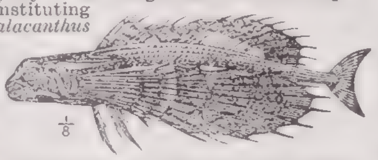

Flying Gurnard (*Cephalacanthus volitans*).

Flying Lemur (*Cynocephalus volans*). (1/12)

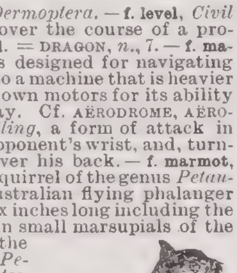

Flying Phalanger (*Petaurus sciureus*).

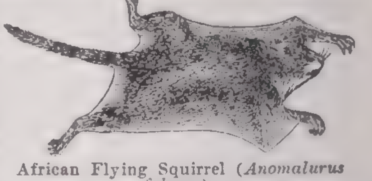

African Flying Squirrel (*Anomalurus fulgens*).

fly′leaf′ (flī′lēf′), *n.* An unprinted leaf at the beginning or end of a book, circular, program, etc.

fly line. **1.** The habitual line of flight of a bird in its migrations.

2. A line used in fly fishing.

fly′man (flī′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** The driver of a fly, or light public carriage.

2. *Theat.* A man placed in the flies to work the ropes, etc.

fly orchid. A European orchid (*Ophrys muscifera*), whose flowers resemble flies.

fly paper. Poisoned paper or paper coated with a sticky substance for killing flies.

fly poison. *Bot.* **a** A melanthaceous plant (*Chrosperma muscætoxicum*) of the eastern United States, having a tall stem bearing a dense raceme of small greenish white flowers. The pounded bulb has been used as a poison for flies. **b** Any of several species of the related genus *Zygadenus.*

fly press. A hand screw press for punching, embossing, etc., operated by a fly. See 3d FLY, *n.*, 4 **a**.

fly rail. A bracket which turns out to support the hinged leaf of a table.

fly rod. A light fishing rod used in angling with a fly.

fly rope. A rope used in telodynamic power transmission.

Flysch (flĭsh), *n.* [Dial. G. (Swiss).] *Geol.* A thick conglomeratic series of rocks in southern Europe, partly of Cretaceous and partly of Eocene age.

fly shuttle. *Weaving.* A shuttle driven by a picker in a power loom.

fly′speck′ (flī′spĕk′), *n.* A speck or stain made by the excrement of a fly; hence, any insignificant dot.

fly′speck′, *v. t.* To soil with flyspecks.

fly spring. A spring used to cause the outer cover of a watch case to fly open.

fly stone. Native arsenide of cobalt, used as a fly poison by grinding it and adding it to sweetened water.

fly tent. A tent protected with a fly. See 3d FLY, *n.*, 9.

fly tick. The small bright red immature form of a mite (*Trombidium parasiticum*), infesting the house fly.

fly′trap′ (flī′trăp′), *n.* **1.** A trap for catching flies.

2. **a** The pitcher plant. **b** The dogbane, **a**. **c** Venus's-flytrap.

fly′wheel′ (-hwēl′), *n.* *Mach.* A heavy wheel for opposing and moderating by its inertia any fluctuation of speed in the machinery with which it revolves; esp., such a wheel on an engine crankshaft to counteract variable pressure during the stroke and to carry the engine over the dead centers.

flywheel alternator. *Elec.* An engine-driven alternator with its field-magnet poles mounted on the rim of the engine flywheel.

foal (fōl), *n.* [ME. *fole*, AS. *fola*; akin to OHG. *folo*, G. *fohlen*, Goth. *fula*, Icel. *foli*, Sw. *fåle*, Gr. πῶλος, L. *pullus* a young animal. Cf. FILLY, POULTRY, PULLET.] **1.** The young of an animal of the horse family (Equidæ); a colt; a filly; — formerly occasionally applied to the young of other animals.

2. A horse. *Obs.*

3. *Coal Mining.* A young boy helper at a tram.

4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = EQUULEUS.

in foal, with foal, being with young; pregnant; — said of animals of the horse family.

foal, *v. t.*; FOALED (fōld); FOAL′ING. **1.** To bring forth (a colt or foal).

2. To get with foal. *Rare.*

foal, *v. i.* To bring forth young; — said of animals of the horse family; also sometimes of a ewe.

foal teeth. The first set of teeth, or milk teeth, of a horse.

foam (fōm), *n.* [ME. *fam*, *fome*, AS. *fām*; akin to OHG. & G. *feim*, Skr. *phēna*, and perh. to L. *pumex* pumice (cf. PUMICE).] **1.** The white substance, consisting of an aggregation of bubbles, which is formed on the surface of liquids, or in the mouth or on the skin of an animal, by violent agitation, fermentation, or perspiration; froth; spume; scum; as, the *foam* of the sea.

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fly′boy′, *n.* *Print.* A fly. See 4th FLY, *n.*, 6 **b**.

fly cap. A cap with wings, formerly worn by women.

fly flower. Any of various European species of *Orchis. Dial. Eng.*

fly fungus. **a** The fly agaric. **b** *Empusa muscæ*, which attacks flies.

flygge. † FLEDGE.

flyght. † FLIGHT.

fly governor. = 3d FLY, *n.*, 4 **a**.

fly hook. A fishhook baited with a fly.

fly′ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a flying manner. **2.** With flying colors.

fly mold *or* **mould.** = FLY FUNGUS **b**.

fly mushroom. The fly agaric.

fly net. **1.** A screen or net to exclude or keep off insects. **2.** A butterfly net. *Rare.*

fly nut. = WING NUT.

fly oat. = ANIMATED OAT.

fly page. One side of a flyleaf.

flype. Var. of FLIPE.

fly powder, *n.* A powder used to poison flies.

fly rollway. *Logging.* A skidway on a slope steep enough for the logs to roll down.

fly sheet. A small loose advertising sheet; a handbill.

fly snapper. A book name of certain Old World flycatchers (as those of the genera *Myiagra* and *Terpsiphone*), and of the phainopepla and certain gnat catchers.

fly′tail′, *n.* A kind of small gill net without sinkers, used for taking small fish. *Local, U. S.*

flyte (flīt), **flyt′ing** (flīt′ĭng). Vars. of FLITE, FLITING. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fly′ti′er (flī′tī′ẽr). A maker of artificial flies for angling.

fly tip. The piece of a jointed fly rod at the extreme end from the butt.

fly title. *Print.* A bastard title. *British.*

fly′-up-the-creek′, *n.* **1.** The green heron (*Butorides virescens*) or other small heron. *U. S.* **2.** A flighty person. *Local, U. S.* **3.** [*cap.*] A native of Florida. *Local Slang, U. S.*

fly wagon *or* **waggon.** = 3d FLY, *n.*, 3 **a**.

fly water. **1.** A decoction of flies, used as a lotion. **2.** A solution used to poison flies.

fly weevil. The Angoumois grain moth.

fly′wort′ (flī′wûrt′), *n.* Any species of *Catasetum.*

fm. *Abbr.* Fathom; from.

F. M., *or* **f. m.** *Abbr.* Fiat mistura (L., let a mixture be made), *Pharm.*; field marshal; foreign missions.

F. M. D. *Abbr.* Foot-and-mouth disease.

fnast, *n.* [AS. *fnæst.*] Breath. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To pant; breathe heavily. *Obs.*

fnese, *v. i.* [AS. *gefnēsan.*] To breathe heavily; snort; sneeze. *Obs.*

fo. † FEW, FOE.

Fo (fō), *n.* [Chin. *Fo*[2].] The Chinese name of Buddha.

Fo., *or* **fo.** *Abbr.* Folio.

F. O., *or* **f. o.** *Abbr.* Field Officer; firm offer; Foreign Office; full organ (*Music*).

F/o. *Abbr.* For orders.

foa. † FOE.

foad. † FODE.

foald. Foaled. *Ref. Sp.*

foal′foot′, *n.* *Bot.* **a** Coltsfoot. **b** Asarabacca.

foal′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

foal′y (fōl′ĭ), *a.* In foal.

2. The sea. *Obs.*
Syn. — FOAM, FROTH are often interchangeable. But FOAM commonly has pleasanter and more elevated associations than FROTH; as, "Idalian Aphrodite beautiful, fresh as the *foam*" (*Tennyson*); "At the ear of Eve, familiar toad, half *froth*, half venom, spits himself abroad" (*Pope*); "the idle *foam* of Time" (*Shelley*); "*Froth* and scum, thou liest!" (*Shak.*).
foam (fōm), *v. i.*; FOAMED (fōmd); FOAM′ING. [Cf. AS. *fǣman*. See FOAM, *n.*] **1**. To gather, or form, foam; to froth; as, the billows *foam*.
He *foameth*, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mark* ix. 18.
2. To form foam, or become filled with foam; as, a *foaming* cup; of a steam boiler, to prime.
3. To rush foaming; as, blood *foams* from his mouth.
foam, *v. t.* To cause to foam; to cover with foam; as, to *foam* the goblet; also, to throw out with rage or violence, as foam. "*Foaming* out their own shame." *Jude* 13.
foam′bow′ (-bō′), *n.* A bow like a rainbow formed by the sun shining upon foam.
foam cock. In steam boilers, a cock at the water level, to blow off impurities.
foam′flow′er (fōm′flou′ẽr), *n.* The false miterwort.
foam′y (-ĭ), *a.*; FOAM′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FOAM′I-EST. [AS. *fāmig*.] **1**. Covered with foam; frothy; spumy.
2. Full of, consisting of, or like, foam.
fob (fŏb), *n.* [Cf. dial. G. *fuppe* pocket.] **1**. A little pocket in men's breeches or trousers near the waistband for a watch or valuables.
2. A fob chain. *U. S.*
fob, *v. t.*; FOBBED (fŏbd); FOB′BING. [Cf. FOP.] To cheat; trick; impose on; also, to procure, or introduce, by a trick; to palm off. *Obs. or Archaic.*
to fob off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to put off; to delude with a trick. "A conspiracy of bishops could prostrate and *fob off* the right of the people." *Milton.*
fob, *n.* [Cf. FOP.] A swindler; impostor; also, a trick; a cheat. *Obs., or Rare Slang.*
☞ *Fob*, as in some editions of Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors IV. iii. 25, is an erron. reading for *sob*. See SOB, *n.* 2.
to come the fob on, to impose upon; cheat; flimflam. *Obs., or Rare Slang, U. S.*
fob action. A sham action at law, as one that is trumped up in order to furnish an excuse to make an arrest. *Obs. Colloq. or Slang.*
fob chain. A short watch chain or ribbon, often bearing seals, etc., and worn with a watch carried in the fob.
fo′cal (fō′kăl), *a.* [See FOCUS.] Of or pertaining to a focus.
focal conic, *Math.*, a locus of the modular foci of a conicoid. — **f. curve**, *Math.*, the locus of the foci of a surface. — **f. distance**, *or* **length, of a lens** *or* **mirror**, *Optics*, the distance of the focus from the surface of the lens or mirror, or more exactly, in the case of a lens, from its optical center. — **f. distance of a telescope**, the distance of the image of an object from the second principal point. — **f. line**, *Math.*, the locus of foci of a quadric cone. — **f. plane**, a plane parallel to the plane of a lens or mirror, and passing through its focus. — **f.-plane shutter**, *Photog.*, a form of camera shutter, used chiefly for instantaneous work, in which a slit (as wide as the plate) in a curtain is passed directly in front of the plate. It gives an equal length of exposure to each part of the plate. The time of exposure may be varied by changing the length of the slit or the speed of its motion. — **f. property**, *Math.*, a property connected with lines or planes common to the locus and the absolute, esp. with the intersections of such lines and planes.
fo′cal-i-za′tion (fō′kăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of focalizing, or state of being focalized.
fo′cal-ize (fō′kăl-īz), *v. t.*; FO′CAL-IZED (-īzd); FO′CAL-IZ′-ING (-īz′ĭng). **1**. To bring to a focus; to focus; concentrate.
Light is *focalized* in the eye, sound in the ear. *De Quincey.*
2. To adjust the focus of (the eye, etc.).
3. *Med.* To confine to a limited area; as, *focalized* epilepsy, in which the convulsive movements are confined to a limited portion of the muscular system, as of the face.
fo′cal-oid (-oid), *n.* [*focal* + *-oid.*] *Math.* An indefinitely thin shell bounded by two confocal ellipsoids.
fo-cim′e-ter (fō-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*focus* + *-meter.*] *Optics.* **a** An instrument for measuring the focal length of a lens or system of lenses. **b** An instrument for finding the actinic focus of an objective lens. — **fo-cim′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*
fo′coid (fō′koid), *n.* [*focus* + *-oid.*] *Math.* A circular point at infinity.
fo′cus (fō′kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. FOCUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. FOCI (-sī). [L. *focus* hearth, fireplace. Cf. CURFEW, FUEL, FUSIL the firearm.] **1**. See ALTAR.
2. *Physics.* **a** A point in which rays, as of light, heat,

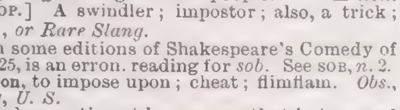

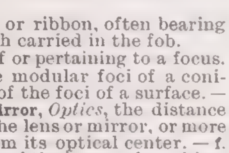

Focus. 1. Rays from any point of an object *AB*, as *AO*, *AC* from *A*, *BO*, *BD* from *B*, after refraction by Lens *DC* meet at some point, as *a*, *b*, the *Real Foci* for *A*, *B*. A screen at *ba* would receive the rays of all points in *AB*, and show a clear inverted image of *AB*. At *b′a′* or at *b″a″*, the screen would receive the rays from each point of *AB* at more than one point, and the image would be blurred (out of focus). 2. Parallel rays *AC*, *BD* refracted by Lens *CD* to *a b* appear to issue from *F*, the *Virtual Focus*.

sound, etc., meet, after being reflected or refracted; the point at which an image is formed; as, the *focus* of a lens or mirror. **b** A point from which diverging rays appear to issue, or a point at which converging rays would meet if not reflected or refracted before they reach it; — called *virtual focus*, as distinguished from the true, or *real*, *focus*. Cf. IMAGE.
3. **a** A focal length; as, a telescope of twenty feet *focus*. **b** Adjustment, as of the eye or an eyepiece, requisite for distinctness of vision; as, a telescope or microscope comes sharply to *focus*.
4. *Math.* **a** One of the points whose distances from any point of a plane curve are linearly connected; the intersection of tangents to the curve from the focoids, or of common tangents to the curve and the absolute. **b** Of a surface, a point through which two tangents, common to the surface and the imaginary circle at infinity, determine each a tangent plane common to the surface and the circle at infinity. **c** A pole so related to its polar (called *directrix*) with respect to a conic that the ratio of the distances from any point of the conic to the focus and the directrix is a constant (called the *eccentricity*). In an ellipse, rays of light emerging from one focus are reflected from the curve, directly *toward* the other; in a hyperbola, directly *from* the other; in a parabola, exactly parallel to the axis, directly *toward* or *from* the other focus at infinity. Thus, in the ellipse F and F' are *foci* and $C' D'$ are *directrices*, and $PF : PC = QF : QD = P'F' : P'C' = e$. Similarly in the hyperbola, and in the parabola, whose other focus and directrix are at infinity. See CONIC, ECCENTRICITY, ELLIPSE, HYPERBOLA.
5. A central point; a point of concentration; a center of activity, interest, attraction, or attention.
For in such restrictions and emphasis we have what the psychologist calls a *focus* of consciousness; and it is by their successive occupation of this *focus* that perceptions obtain definite time marks. *James Ward.*
6. *Theat.* The most brilliantly lighted part of the stage. *Obs.*
in focus, having or giving the proper sharpness of outline due to good focalization; — said of optical instruments or their parts, or images. — **out of f.**, not in focus.
fo′cus (fō′kŭs), *v. t.*; FO′CUSED (fō′kŭst) or FO′CUSSED; FO′-CUS-ING or FO′CUS-SING. **1**. To bring to a focus; to focalize.
2. To adjust the focus of (the eye, a lens, etc.).
3. To bring into a focus, as an image.
focusing, *or* **focussing, cloth**. *Photog.* An opaque dark cloth used to cover the rear of the camera and the head and shoulders of the photographer, to exclude all light except that coming through the lens.
focusing, *or* **focussing, glass**. *Photog.* A small magnifying glass used to enlarge the image thrown on the ground glass of a camera as an aid in exact focusing.
focus lamp. *Optics.* **a** An electric incandescent lamp having a filament coiled or crumpled into a spiral or zigzag form so that the light, being concentrated in a small space, can be brought into the focus of a lens or mirror. **b** An arc lamp with feeding mechanism so constructed as to keep the arc in a constant position with reference to the optical system by means of which its rays are focused.
focus tube. *Physics.* A vacuum tube for Röntgen rays in which the cathode rays are focused upon the anticathode, for intensifying the effect.
fod′der (fŏd′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *fōdder*, *fōddor*, fodder, from the root of *fōda* food; akin to D. *voeder*, OHG. *fuotar*, G. *futter*, Icel. *fōðr*, Sw. & Dan. *foder*. See FOOD; cf. FORAGE.]
1. Food. *Obs. or Slang.*
2. That which is fed out to domestic animals; esp., coarse food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, vegetables, etc.
3. *Iron Manuf.* Eight pigs of cast iron. *Thurston.*
Syn. — See FOOD.
fod′der, *v. t.*; FOD′DERED (-ẽrd); FOD′DER-ING. **1**. To feed with or as with fodder.
2. To graze, as cattle (*on*). *Obs.*
fod′der-ing, *n.* A portion of fodder.
fode (fōd), *v. t.* To beguile; to befool with flattery or kindness; to lull to a delusion of security. *Obs.*
to fode forth. *Obs.* **a** To lure; to lead on by delusive prospects. **b** To put off; to evade. **c** To postpone by evasion; to waste (time).
fo′di-ent (fō′dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fodiens*, p. pr. of *fodere* to dig.] Fitted for, or pertaining to, digging.
foe (fō), *n.* [ME. *fo*, *fa*, AS. *fāh* hostile; akin to OHG. *gifēh* hostile, Lith. *piktas* angry, OIr. *oech* enemy, and E. *feud*, and perh. to E. *fiend*. Cf. FEUD a quarrel.] **1**. One who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice, against another; an enemy.
A man's *foes* shall be they of his own household. *Matt.* x. 36.
2. An enemy in war; a hostile army; an adversary.
Whispering, with white lips, "The *foe*! They come! they come!" *Byron.*
3. One who opposes on principle; an ill-wisher; as, a *foe* to religion. "A *foe* to received doctrines." *I. Watts.*
4. Anything prejudicial or injurious; as, bad drainage is a dangerous *foe* to health.
Syn. — See ENEMY.
foehn (fûn), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), fr. L. *Favonius* west wind. Cf. FAVONIAN.] *Meteor.* **a** A warm dry wind that often blows in the northern valleys of the Alps, due to the indraft of a storm center passing over central Europe. The wind, heated by compression in its descent, reaches the low levels dry and warm, unless the rate of descent is slow enough to give the air time to cool off. **b** Any similar wind, as the chinook, in other parts of the world.
foe′man (fō′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *fāhman*.] An enemy in war; foe. — **foe′man-ship**, *n.*
And the stern joy which warriors feel
In *foemen* worthy of their steel. *Scott.*
Fœ-nic′u-lum (fē-nĭk′ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. (also *fænicu-lum*), fennel. See FENNEL.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous plants, natives of Europe and the Orient. There are 4 species, of which the fennel (*F. fœniculum*) is the most important. See FENNEL.
fog (fŏg), *n.* [ME. *fogge*; cf. dial. *fog*, also meaning moss, and dial. *feg*; of unknown origin.] **1**. *Agric.* **a** A second growth of grass; aftergrass. **b** Dead or decaying grass on land in the winter; — called also *foggage*. *Dial. Eng.*
2. **a** Velvet grass. **b** Any moss. *Dial. Scot.*
fog, *v. t.*; FOGGED (fŏgd); FOG′GING (fŏg′ĭng). *Agric.* **a** To place to pasture on the fog, or aftergrass. **b** To eat off the fog from, as cattle. **c** To leave (land) under fog, or without cutting or grazing.
fog, *v. i.* To become overgrown with fog (grass). *Scot.*
fog, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *snee*fog snow falling thick, drift of snow, driving snow, Icel. *fok* spray, snowdrift, *fjūk* snowstorm, *fjūka* to drift.] **1**. Vapor condensed to fine particles of water in the lower part of the atmosphere and disturbing its transparency. It differs from cloud only in being near the ground. See CLOUD. The formation of fog is promoted by dust particles in the air, which act as nuclei.
2. Loosely, any murky or thick condition of the atmosphere, or any substance so diffused as to lessen the transparency of the atmosphere.
3. *Photog.* Cloudiness or partial opacity of those parts of a developed film or a photograph which should be clear.
4. A state of mental confusion.
Syn. — See HAZE.
fog, *v. t.* **1**. To envelop as with fog; to befog; obscure; hence, to perplex; confuse; mystify.
2. *Photog.* To render semiopaque or cloudy, as a plate, by exposure to stray light, overexposure to developer, etc.
fog, *v. i.* **1**. To become covered, or thick, with fog.
2. *Photog.* To show indistinctly or become indistinct, as the image on a negative.
3. To put fog signals in place. *Railway Slang, Eng.*
fog alarm. A fog signal.
fog belt. A region of the ocean where fogs are of marked frequency, as near the coast of Newfoundland.
fog′bow′ (fŏg′bō′), *n.* A nebulous arch, or bow, of white or yellowish light sometimes seen in fog, etc.
fog′dog′ (-dŏg′; 205), *n.* A luminous spot sometimes seen in fog near the horizon; — called also *sea dog* and, if bright, *fogeater*, as the fog is then thin.
fog′eat′er (-ēt′ẽr), *n.* **a** = FOGDOG. **b** = FOGBOW. **c** The moon, esp. a full moon, when rising in a fog.
fog′ger (-ẽr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. LG. *fokker* a tradesman, usurer. Cf. PETTIFOGGER.] **1**. One who pursues gain by mean practices; a pettifogger. *Obs.*
2. A peddler; huckster. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A middleman in the nail- and chain-making trades. *Eng.*
fog′ger, *n.* [See FOG vapor.] *Railroads.* A man employed to put fog signals on the track in time of fog. *Eng.*
fog′gy (fŏg′ĭ), *a.*; FOG′GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FOG′GI-EST. [From FOG vapor.] **1**. Thick; filled or abounding with fog, or watery exhalations; misty; as, a *foggy* atmosphere; a *foggy* morning. *Shak.*
2. Beclouded; dull; obscure; muddled; as, *foggy* ideas.
Your coarse, *foggy*, drowsy conceit. *Hayward.*
3. *Photog.* Fogged. See 5th FOG, 2.
fog′gy, *a.* **1**. [See FOG grass.] Of, pertaining to, covered with, or resembling, fog, or short grass, or (*Scot.*) moss.
2. [Of uncertain origin.] Marshy; flabby; hence, bloated; unwholesomely fat; of food, making flabby fat. *Obs.*
fog′horn′ (-hôrn′), *n.* A horn sounded as a fog signal.
fo′gram (fō′grăm), **fo′grum** (-grŭm), *a.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. FOGY.] Old-fashioned; behind the times.
His taste is terribly *fogrum* and old-fashioned. *Mad. D'Arblay.*
— **fo′gram-ite**, *n.* — **fo-gram′i-ty** (fō-grăm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
fo′gram, fo′grum, *n.* **1**. Antiquated person; fogy. *Colloq.*
2. *Naut.* Liquor, esp. bad liquor. *Slang.*
fog signal. Any signal sounded, or otherwise made, in a fog, to give warning of proximity, as a blast from a horn or whistle on a ship or on shore, a detonating cap placed on a railroad track, etc
fo′gy (fō′gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FOGIES (-gĭz). Also **fo′gey**. [Of uncertain origin; perh. connected with FOG aftergrass or FOG vapor; cf. FOGGY.] **1**. A dull fellow; a person who is behind the times, overconservative, or slow; — usually with *old*. *Colloq.*
Notorious old bore; regular old *fogy*. *Thackeray.*
2. An invalid soldier, esp. one in garrison.
3. Increase of pay after long service; longevity pay (which see). *Mil. & Nav. Slang, U. S.*
— **fo′gy-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **fo′gy-ish**, *a.* — **fo′gy-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
foh (fō), *interj.* [A variant of FAUGH.] An exclamation of disgust or contempt; poh; fie. *Shak.*
foi′ble (foi′b'l), *n.* [OF. *foible* feeble. See FEEBLE.] **1**. A moral weakness; a failing; a weak point; a frailty.
A disposition radically noble and generous, clouded and overshadowed by superficial *foibles*. *De Quincey.*

foamd. Foamed. *Ref. Sp.*
foam′er, *n.* One that foams.
foam′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
foam′ing-ly, *adv.* of *foaming*, p. pr.
foam′less, *a.* See -LESS.
f. o. b. *Abbr.* Free on board (the conveyance by which the goods are to be transported to the buyer). [to pocket.]
fob, *v. t.* To put into one's fob;
fob, *n.* Froth; a frothlike tuft of wool. *Dial. Eng.*
fob′by, *a.* Flabby; soft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fobd. Fobbed. *Ref. Sp.*
fo′cage, *n.* [LL. *focagium*.] Feuage. *Obs.*
fo′cal-ly, *adv.* of FOCAL.
focche. † FETCH.
focer. † FORCER. *Obs.*
focht (fŏKt). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOUGHT.
fo′cile, *n.* [LL.] One of the long bones of the arm or leg.
foc′il-late (fŏs′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *focillatus*, p. p. of *focillare*.] To nourish; cherish. *Obs.* — **foc′il-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
fo-com′e-ter (fō-kŏm′ē-tẽr). *n.* *Optics.* A focimeter. — **fo-com′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* [See -ABLE.]
fo′cus-a-ble (fō′kŭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.*
fo′cus-er, *n.* A focusing glass.
fo′cus-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fo′cust. Focused. *Ref. Sp.*
fod (fŏd), *n.* [Dan. Cf. FOOT.] See MEASURE.
fod′da (fŏd′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *faddah*.] A para. See COIN. *Egypt.*
fod′der. Var. of FOTHER. [tle.]
fod′der-er, *n.* One that feeds cat-
fod′der-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fode. † FOOD.
fode, *n.* One who fodes. *Obs.*
foder. † FODDER, FOTHER.
fodge. Dial. Eng. var. of FADGE, a bundle.
fodge, *v. i.* [Cf. FADGE, FUDGE.] To die away; to fadge. *Obs.*
fodg′el (fŏj′ĭl), *a.* [Cf. FODGE, *n.*] Squat; plump. *Scot.* — *n.* A fodgel person. *Scot.*
Fo′di-en′ti-a (fō′dĭ-ĕn′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *fodiens*, p. pr., digging.] *Zoöl.* A group of African edentates consisting of the aard-varks. [uce. *Obs.*]
fod′me, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. FOOD.] Prod-
foe. † FEW.
foe. *a.* [See FOE, *n.*] Hostile; at enmity; adverse. *Obs.*
foe, *v. t.* To treat as an enemy; to set at enmity. *Obs.*
fœd′a-rie, **fœd′er-al**, **fœd′er-al-ly**. † FEDARIE, FEDERAL, etc.
fœd′i-ty. † FEDITY.
foe′hood, *n.* Enmity. *Obs.*
foe′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
foe′less, *a.* See -LESS.
fœm′i-nine. † FEMININE.
fœ′nix. Phœnix. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **fœ′num ha′bet in cor′nu**. [L.] He has hay upon his horn; he is a dangerous fellow; — a figure taken from an ox apt to gore, whose horns were bound about with hay.
Horace (*Satires*, I. iv. 34).
‖ **fœ′nus**. Erroneous var. of FAENUS. See INTEREST.
foe′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fœ′tal, **fœ-ta′tion**, **fœ′tus**, etc. Vars. of FETAL, FETUS, etc.
fœ′tid. Var. of FETID.
fœ′tor. Var. of FETOR.
fog, *v. i.* [Cf. FOGGER, PETTIFOGGER.] To act, esp. in pursuit of gain, in a small or mean way; to pettifog. *Obs.*
fog, *a.* Fat; flabby; gross. *Obs.*
fog bank. A mass of fog resting upon the sea, and resembling distant land. [signal.]
fog bell. A bell rung as a fog
fog buoy. *Naut.* A buoy bearing a warning bell or whistle.
fog cheese. Cheese made from the milk of cows fed on fog. *Eng.*
fog circle. A fogbow. *Rare.*
fog′dom (fŏg′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
fo′gey, **fo′gey-dom**, etc. Vars. of FOGY, etc.
fog′fruit′, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Lippia*, esp. *L. lanceolata* and *L. nodiflora*.
fog′gage (fŏg′āj), *n.* **1**. Fog. See 1st FOG, 1. *Scot.* [*Law*.]
2. Pasture of cattle on fog. *Scot.*
fog′ger (fŏg′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. FOG aftergrass.] A farm hand chiefly employed in caring for cattle. *Dial. Eng.* [FOGY.]
fog′gie (fŏg′ĭ). Scot. var. of
fog′gi-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FOGGY.
fog′gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fog′gish, *a.* See -ISH.
fogh. † FAUGH, FAW.
foghel. † FOWL.
fo′gie. Var. of FOGY.
fo′gle (fō′g'l), *n.* A handkerchief, esp. of silk. *Thieves' Cant.*
fogle hunter. A pickpocket. *Thieves' Cant.*
fog′less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **fo-gliet′to** (fōl-yĕt′tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *foglio* a sheet of paper.] *Music.* The first violin part of a score, having more cues, etc., than the other parts, and hence often used by the conductor in lieu of the full score.
fog′-logged′, *a.* Stopped, or delayed, by fog. *Eng.*
fog′man, *n.* A railroad fogger. *Eng.*
fo′go, *n.* A stench.
fo′gou (fō′gō), *n.* A cave. *Cornwall, Eng.*
fog ring. A fog in circular form, often seen off Newfoundland.
fog′scoff′er, *n.* A fogbow. *Rare.*
fogue. † FOUGUE.
fo′gus, *n.* Tobacco. *Slang, Eng.*
fogy pay *or* **ration**. = LONGEVITY PAY. *Slang, U. S.*
foh. † FAW.
foh′at (fō′ăt), *n.* *Theos.* Force; creative force. [FOÏSM, FOÏST.]
Foh′ism, **Foh′ist**. Vars. of
föhn. *Meteor.* Var. of FOEHN.
foi′bl. Foible. *Ref. Sp.*
foi′ble, *a.* [OF. *foible*, F. *faible*. See FEEBLE.] Weak; feeble. *Obs.*
Foi′ble, *n.* The intriguing lady's maid of Lady Wishfort in Congreve's "Way of the World."
‖ **foi′blesse′** (fwȧ′blĕs′), *n.* [OF., F. *faiblesse*. See FEEBLE.] A weakness; failing; foible.
‖ **foie** (fwä), *n.* [F.] Liver.
Foi′gard′, Father (fwȧ′gär′) In Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," one of a gang of thieves, who is disguised as a French priest. [of FIGHT.]
foight (foit: foiKt). Dial. var.
foignen. † FOIN.

2. The part of a sword blade or foil blade between the middle and point; — opposed to *forte*.
Syn. — Imperfection, failing, weakness, infirmity, frailty, defect. See FAULT.

foil (foil), *v. t.*; FOILED (foild); FOIL'ING. [F. *fouler* to tread or trample under one's feet, to press, oppress; perh. influenced by OF. *fooillier*, F. *fouiller*, to dig into the ground for something, to search. See FULL, *v. t.*] **1**. To tread under foot; to trample; hence, to spoil by crossing or retracing (a trail or scent). *Obs., exc. Hunting.*
King Richard . . . caused the ensigns of Leopoid to be pulled down and *foiled* under foot. *Knolles.*
2. To defeat or overthrow; to render (an effort or attempt) vain or nugatory; to baffle; outwit; balk; frustrate.
And by a mortal man at length am *foiled*. *Dryden.*
Her long locks that *foil* the painter's power. *Byron.*
3. To surpass (a person). *Obs. or R.*
4. To plow (land) after fallowing and stirring, as in the summer or fall. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FRUSTRATE.

foil, *v. i.* To be baffled; to meet defeat. *Obs.*

foil, *n.* [See FOIL to trample.] **1**. *Wrestling.* A fall not cleanly given or quite complete. *Obs.*
2. Failure; repulse; defeat; frustration.
And never had the Turkish emperor
So great a *foil* by any foreign foe. *Marlowe.*
3. Stain; disgrace; stigma; also, the cause of failure or disgrace. *Obs.*
4. [Perh. a different word.] A blunt weapon used in

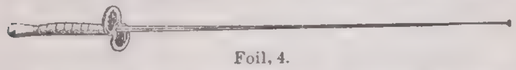

Foil, 4.

fencing, resembling a small sword in the main, but usually lighter and having a button at the point.
5. The track or trail of an animal.

foil, *v. i.* [From FOIL, *n.*, a weapon.] To use a foil, as in fencing. *Rare.*

foil, *v. t.* [Cf. FILE to defile.] To defile; soil; pollute; dishonor; violate. *Obs.*

foil, *n.* [ME. *foil*, *foile*, leaf, OF. *foil*, *fueil*, *foille*, *fueille*, F. *feuille*, fr. L. *folium*, pl. *folia*; akin to Gr. φύλλον. Cf. FOLIAGE, FOLIO.] **1**. A plant leaf; a leaf of paper; a counterfoil; a paring. *Obs.*
2. Of the age of wine, a year. *Obs.*
3. A leaf or very thin sheet of metal; as, gold or tin *foil*.
4. A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking glass, to cause reflection; a backing.
5. *Jewelry.* A thin leaf of metal silvered and burnished, and afterwards coated with transparent colors mixed with isinglass; — employed to give color or brilliancy to pastes and inferior stones; formerly, a setting.
6. Anything that serves by contrast of color or quality to adorn or set off another thing to advantage.
His friends observe these little singularities as *foils* that rather set off than blemish his good qualities. *Addison.*
7. *Arch.* The space between the cusps in Gothic architecture; a rounded or leaflike ornament, in windows, niches, etc. A group of foils is called *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinquefoil*, etc., according to the number of arcs of which it is composed.

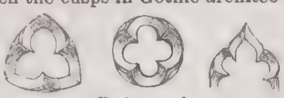

Foils, *Arch.*

foil, *v. t.* [From FOIL a leaf.] **1**. To back, or cover, with foil.
2. To enhance, or set off, by contrast.
3. *Arch.* To adorn with foils.

foin (foin), *n.* [F. *fouine* a marten.] The stone marten, or its fur. *Obs.*

foin, *v. i.*; FOINED (foind); FOIN'ING. [ME. *foinen*, *foignen*; of uncertain origin; cf. dial. F. *fouiner* to push for eels with a spear, fr. F. *fouine* an eelspear, L. *fuscina* a trident.] To thrust with a sword or spear; to lunge. *Archaic.*
He stroke, he soused, he *foynd*, he hewed, he lashed. *Spenser.*

foin, *v. t.* To prick; to sting; to thrust at. *Obs.*

foin, *n.* A pass in fencing; a lunge; also, a wound made by a lunge; rarely, a foil. *Obs.*

foi'son (foi'z'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fusio* a pouring, effusion. See FUSION.] **1**. Rich harvest; plenty; abundance. *Archaic.*
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*. *Shak.*
2. Vigor; strength; vitality; power; nourishment; *pl.*, resources. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

foi'son-less, *a.* Lacking in productive or nourishing qualities; ineffective; weak. *Chiefly Scot.*

foist (foist), *v. t.*; FOIST'ED; FOIST'ING. [Prob. fr. dial. D. *vuisten* to take in the hand, hence, to palm, fr. *vuist* fist. See FIST. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1**. To palm, or introduce when palmed, as a die; hence, to insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant; to interpolate; to pass off (something spurious or counterfeit) as genuine, true, or worthy; — usually followed by *on*, *into*, or *in*; as, you cannot *foist* such trash upon us.
Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption. *R. Carew.*
2. To remove as if by palming; to cheat; to put off. *Obs.*

fold (fōld), *v. t.*; FOLD'ED; FOLD'ING. [ME. *folden*, *falden*, AS. *fealdan*; akin to OHG. *faltan*, *faldan*, G. *falten*, Icel. *falda*, Dan. *folde*, Sw. *fålla*, Goth. *falþan*; cf. Gr. δι-πλάσιος twofold, Skr. *puṭa* a fold. Cf. FAUTEUIL.] **1**. To lap or lay in plaits or folds; to lay one part over another part of; to double upon itself; as, to *fold* cloth; to *fold* a letter; to *fold* rock strata; to *fold* a tent.
As a vesture shalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb.* i. 12.
2. To lay or clasp together; to lay close to the body; to entwine; as, to *fold* one's arms; the bird *folds* its wings.
3. To inclose within, or as if within, folds; to envelop; to cover up; to infold; clasp; embrace.
A face *folded* in sorrow. *J. Webster.*
Nor *fold* my fault in cleanly coined excuses. *Shak.*
4. To bend; bow; overthrow; prevail upon. *Obs.*

fold (fōld), *v. i.* **1**. To become folded, plaited, or doubled; to close over another of the same kind; to double together; as, the leaves of the door *fold*. *1 Kings* vi. 34.
2. To give way; fail; yield. *Obs.*

fold, *n.* [From FOLD, *v.*] **1**. A doubling or folding, esp. of any flexible substance; a part laid over on another part; a plait; a plication; a layer or thickness.
Mummies . . . shrouded in a number of *folds* of linen. *Bacon.*
Folds are most common in the rocks of mountainous regions. *J. D. Dana.*
2. A coil (of a serpent).
3. That which is folded together, or which infolds or envelops; embrace.
Shall from your neck unloose his amorous *fold*. *Shak.*
The doors, opening their brazen *folds*. *Milton.*
☞ *Fold* has sometimes been regarded as a noun when preceded by numerals. It is, however, more properly to be considered a suffix. See -FOLD.

fold, *n.* [ME. *fald*, *fold*, AS. *fald*, *falod*; cf. Dan. *fold* a fold, pen, D. *vaalt* a dung pit.] **1**. An inclosure for sheep; a sheep pen.
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the *fold*. *Milton.*
2. A flock of sheep; fig., the church or a church; as, Christ's *fold*.
3. An inclosed piece of ground; farmyard; yard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fold, *v. t.* **1**. To confine in a fold, as sheep.
2. To confine sheep in a fold upon (land) to fertilize it.

fold, *v. i.* To confine sheep in a fold. *Rare.*
The star that bids the shepherd *fold*. *Milton.*

-fold. [AS. *-feald*. See FOLD to lap.] A suffix used with numerals to denote multiplication or increase in a geometrical ratio, the doubling, tripling, etc., of anything; as, four*fold*, four times, increased in a quadruple ratio, multiplied by four; mani*fold* or many *fold*, increased many times.

fold'er (fōl'dẽr), *n.* **1**. One that folds, as a flat, knifelike instrument or a machine for folding paper.
2. A circular, as a railroad time table or similar document, consisting of one or more sheets folded into convenient form for the pocket.

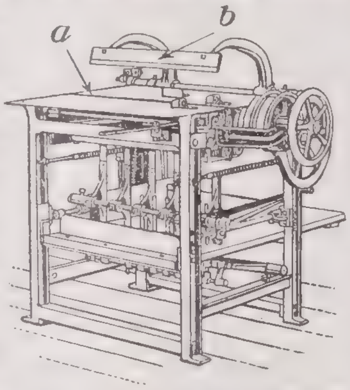

A simple form of Folder. A sheet of Paper is fed flat over Slot *a* and is folded by being forced through *a* by Knife *b*.

fold'ing (fōl'dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FOLD. — **folding bed**, a bed that can be closed so as to resemble an upright article of furniture. — **f. boat**, a portable boat with a frame that can be folded. — **f. brake**, *Tinsmithing*, a device for folding over an edge on thin sheet metal. — **f. chair**, a chair that may be shut up compactly for carriage or stowage; a camp chair. — **f. door**, a door that can be folded; also, one of two or more doors of full length together filling a single opening and hung upon hinges on the opposite sides of the opening; also, incorrectly, either of a pair of sliding doors between two rooms en suite.

fold'ing, *n.* [From FOLD an inclosure.] *Agric.* The keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, etc.; also, manure in a fold.

fo'li-a'ceous (fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] **1**. *Bot.* Belonging to, or having the texture or nature of, a foliage leaf; as, a *foliaceous* sepal or calyx; a *foliaceous* lichen.
2. *Min.* Consisting of leaves or thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate; as, *foliaceous* spar.
3. *Zoöl.* Leaflike in form or mode of growth.

fo'li-age (fō'lĭ-âj), *n.* [OF. *foillage*, *fueillage*, F. *feuillage*, fr. OF. *foille*, *fueille*, *fueil*, F. *feuille*, leaf, L. *folium*. See FOIL leaf; cf. FILEMOT.] **1**. Collectively, the mass of leaves or leafage of a plant as produced in nature; as, a tree with handsome *foliage*.
2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; also, a representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, in architecture, to ornament capitals, friezes, pediments, etc.

fo'li-aged (-âjd), *a.* Furnished, or decorated, with foliage; leaved; as, the variously *foliaged* mulberry.

foliage leaf. *Bot.* Any ordinary green leaf as distinguished from floral leaves, scales, and bracts, which perform other than vegetative functions. See LEAF.

foliage plant. Any plant cultivated for the beauty of its leaves, as the coleus and many begonias.

fo'li-ar (fō'lĭ-ȧr), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, leaves. **foliar gap**, *Bot.*, an opening in the vascular system of a stem at the point of origin of a leaf. — **f. trace**. = LEAF TRACE.

fo'li-ate (-ât), *a.* [L. *foliatus* leaved, leafy, fr. *folium* leaf. See FOLIAGE.] **1**. Foliated. *Now Rare.*
2. *Bot.* Furnished with leaves; leafy; as, a *foliate* stalk.
foliate curve, *Math.*, Newton's forty-first species of plane cubics, having a crunode and point of inflexion at infinity. — **f. papillæ**, *Zoöl.*, in certain mammals, folds of mucous membrane containing taste buds on the sides of the back part of the tongue.

fo'li-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; FO'LI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); FO'LI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1**. To beat into a leaf, or thin foil.
2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin amalgam; foil; as, to *foliate* a looking glass.
3. *Arch.* To form into, or ornament with, foils or foliage.
4. To number the leaves of (a book, etc.) rather than the pages.

fo'li-ate, *v. i.* To divide into laminæ or leaves; to put forth leaves.

fo'li-at'ed (fō'lĭ-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Produced or formed by foliating, or characterized by or subjected to foliation.
2. Resembling a leaf; like a leaf or leaves; specif., having leaves, laminæ, or leaflike projections; as, a *foliated* shell; esp., *Min.*, characterized by being separable into thin plates or folia; as, graphite has a *foliated* structure.
3. *Carp.* Rabbeted, as a lap joint flush on both sides.
foliated tellurium. *Min.* = NAGYAGITE.

fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *foliation*.] **1**. Process of forming into a leaf or leaves; also, state of being in leaf.
2. *Bot.* **a** = VERNATION. **b** The perianth of a flower. *Obs.*
3. Act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil.
4. Act of coating with tin amalgam, as in making looking glasses.
5. *Arch.* The enrichment of an opening by means of foils formed by cusps, and arranged in trefoils, quatrefoils, etc.; also, one of the ornaments. See TRACERY.

Foliations, *Arch.*

6. *Petrog.* Foliated structure; the process or property of dividing into plates or slabs, due to the parallel arrangement or cleavage of the constituent minerals, as seen in schists. *Foliation* includes slaty cleavage, though usually applied to schists which have a less perfect cleavage than slates.
7. *Art.* **a** Ornamentation with foliage, whether closely imitated or conventionalized. **b** Any leaflike ornament or decoration.
8. The numbering of the leaves of a book, etc. (rather than the pages).

fo'li-a'to- (fō'lĭ-ā'tō-). A combining form from Latin *foliatus*, meaning *foliate*.

fo'li-a-ture (fō'lĭ-ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *foliatura* foliage.] **1**. Foliage, in reality or ornamental representation; leafage.
2. State of being beaten into foil. *Johnson.*

fo'li-o (fō'lĭ-ō; fōl'yō; 7), *n.*; *pl.* FOLIOS (-ōz; -yōz). [Ablative of L. *folium* leaf. See FOIL leaf; cf. FOLIUM.] **1**. A leaf of a book or manuscript.
2. A sheet of paper once folded.
3. A book made of sheets of paper each folded once (four pages to the sheet); hence, a book of the largest kind. See PAPER, *Note*.
4. The size or form of a folio book; as, books in *folio* or quarto; — abbreviated to *fol.*
5. *Print.* The page number. The even folios are on the left-hand pages and the odd folios on the right-hand.
6. A page of a book; *Bookkeeping*, a page in an account book; sometimes, two opposite pages bearing the same serial number.
7. *Law.* A certain number of words taken as a unit or division in a document for purposes of measurement or reference, being in Great Britain and Ireland 72 or 90, and in the United States generally 100 by statutory provision. For printed matter in advertising the unit is made 250 ems by statute in some of the United States. "Many legal documents of 16th c. are found to be written in pages of 12-15 lines, each containing 6 words. This is doubtless the origin of the above sense." *Oxf. E. D.*
in folio, of large size; in much style; on a large scale; loosely clad. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **in full f.**, in full dress. *Dial. or Colloq.*

fo'li-o, *a.* Formed of sheets each folded once, making two leaves, or four pages; as, a *folio* edition; a work in five volumes *folio*. See FOLIO, *n.*, 3.

fo'li-o, *v. t.*; -LI-OED (-ōd); -LI-O-ING. **1**. To put a serial number on each folio or page of (a book or manuscript); to page.
2. *Law.* To mark with its number each folio in (a pleading, brief, affidavit, etc.).

fo'li-o-late (fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* [See FOLIOLE.] *Bot.* Pert. to, or consisting of, leaflets; — in composition; as, bi*foliolate*.

fo'li-ole (-ōl), *n.* [Dim. of L. *folium* leaf: cf. F. *foliole*.] **1**. *Bot.* A leaflet.
2. *Zoöl.* A small leaf-shaped organ or part.

fo'li-ose (fō'lĭ-ōs), *a.* [L. *foliosus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having many leaves; leafy; foliaceous.

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foil (foil). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FOAL.
foil'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
foild. Foiled. *Ref. Sp.*
foil'er, *n.* One that foils.
foil'er-y, *n.* [See FOIL leaf.] Decoration imitating foliage. *Rs.*
foil'ing, *n.* [Cf. F. *foulées*. See FOIL to trample.] *Hunting.* The track of game in the grass.
foil'ing, *n.* *Arch.* A foil.
foil stone. An imitation jewel.
foin'er-y (foin'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Thrusting with the foil; fencing with the use of the point. *Obs.*
foin'ing-ly, *adv.* of *foining*, p. pr.
fo's. Obs. pl. of FOE.
Fo'ism (fō'ĭz'm), *n.* [See Fo.] Chinese Buddhism. — **Fo'ist**, *n.*
foi'son, *v. t.* [OF. *foisoner* to be abundant, give abundantly. See FOISON, *n.*] To nourish; supply; provide. *Archaic.*
foi'son-ous, *a.* Productive. *Obs.*
foist (foist). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FIST, *n.* & *v.*, smell.
foist, *n.* [F. *fuste*, fr. It. *fusta*; cf. L. *fustis* cudgel.] A light galley; also, a barge. *Obs.*
foist, *n.* [OF. *fust* cask, wood, F. *fût*, L. *fustis* a cudgel. Cf. FUST smell.] A cask (*Obs.*); also, fustiness; fust. — *a.* Fusty; brackish. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
foist, *v. i.* [See FOIST cask.] To smell, or be, fusty. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
foist, *v. i.* [See FOIST, *v. t.*] To cheat; to pick pockets. *Obs.*
foist, *n.* [See FOIST, *v. t.*] A foister; also, rascality; swindle. *Obs.*
foist'er, *n.* A cheat; pickpocket; palmer of dice; interpolator; rogue. *Obs.*
foist'ied, *a.* [See FUST a smell.] Fusty. *Obs.*
foist'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
foist'y, *a.* Fusty; musty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*
foi'ter, *n.* & *v.* Puzzle; muddle.
fok (fōk). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOLK.
fol. ☨ FOOL, FULL.
fol. *Abbr.* Folio; following.
fol'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [See FOOL.] Folly. *Obs.*
folc, **folc'land**, etc. Folk, folkland, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*
fold. ☨ FOUD.
fold, *n.* [AS. *folde*.] The earth; ground; the land; a land or country or region. *Obs.*
fold'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fold'age, *n.* [See FOLD inclosure, FALDAGE.] *O. Eng. Law.* **a** = FALDAGE. **b** The feeding of sheep in a fold that is moved from place to place.
fold'-course', *n.* *Eng. Law.* Land to which faldage, or foldage, is incident; also, the right itself; hence, a sheepwalk.
fold'ed-ly, *adv.* of *folded*, p. p.
fold'en, *a.* Folded. *Archaic.*
fol'de-rol'. Var. of FALDERAL.
folding star. An evening star appearing about folding time.
fold'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fold net. A kind of net used in catching birds.
fold soke. *AS. & Early Eng. Law.* The duty of the tenants of certain land, or of certain men, to fold their sheep in the fold of some other person, as the lord of the manor; also, the right to have this done; faldage.
fold'ure, *n.* Act or method of folding. *Rare.*
fold'y, *a.* Full of, or characterized by, folds. *Rare.*
fole. ☨ FOIL, FOOL, FOUL.
fole. Obs. or dial. Eng. of FOAL.
folebairie, *n.* [OF. *fole baerie* foolish aspiration.] Ambition. *Obs.*
foler. ☨ FELOURE.
folesage. ☨ FOOL SAGE.
folet. ☨ FOLT.
folew. ☨ FOLLOW.
foleye, *v. i.*; *p. p.* FOLEANT. [OF. *foleier*.] To act foolishly. *Obs.*
fol'gen. ☨ FOLLOW.
fol'ger-ite (fōl'jẽr-īt), *n.* [After Com. W. M. *Folger*.] *Min.* = PENTLANDITE.
folghthe. ☨ FULLOUGHT.
folherdi. ☨ FOOLHARDY.
fo'li-a, *n.*, *L. pl.* of FOLIUM.
‖ **fo-li'a** (fō-lē'ä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance, or music suitable for it.
fo'li-a'ceous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fo'li-age, *v. t.* To adorn with, or to form into the representation of, foliage. *Rare.*
fo'li-a'geous (fō'lĭ-ā'jŭs), *a.* Containing representations of foliage. *Oxf. E. D.*
fo'li-al, *a.* Foliar. *Rare.*
fo'li-a-ry (fō'lĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Foliar.
fo'li-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who foliates a book.
folie. ☨ FOLLY.
‖ **fo'lie'** (fō'lē'), *n.* [F.] *Psychopathol.* Loss of reason; insanity with reference to its effects upon reason and understanding. — **fo'lie' à deux'** (à dû'), insanity communicated to, or induced in, one person by another person.
fo'lie, *v. t.* To foliate or number by leaves. *R.*
fo'li-er, *n.* [See FOIL leaf.] Jeweler's foil. *Rare.*
fo'li-ic'o-lous (fō'lĭ-ĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*folium* + *-colous*.] *Bot.* Growing upon leaves, as certain hepatics, or parasitic upon leaves, as many fungi.
fo'li-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*folium* + *-ferous*: cf. F. *foliifère*.] Producing leaves.
fo'li-i-form' (fō'lĭ-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Leaf-shaped.
folik. ☨ FOLLY, *a.*
fol'i-ly. ☨ FOLLILY.
fo'li-o-branch' (fō'lĭ-ō-brăŋk'), **fo'li-o-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.* [*folium* + *-branchia*.] *Zoöl.* Having leaflike gills.
fo'li-o-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*foliole* + *-ferous*.] Bearing leaflets or folioles.
folio post. A size of paper. See PAPER.

fo′li-os′i-ty (fō′lĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The ponderousness or bulk of a folio; voluminousness.

-fo′li-ous (-fō′lĭ-ŭs). [See FOIL a leaf.] An adjective suffix from Latin *folium*, leaf.

fo′li-um (fō′lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. FOLIA (-ȧ). [L., a leaf.] **1**. A leaf, esp. a thin leaf or plate; a folio. *R.* **2**. *Geom.* A loop; a leaf-shaped arc (of a curve) closed at both ends by the same node. **3**. *Geol.* A very thin stratum or layer; — commonly in Latin pl., *folia*. **4**. *Anat.* One of the numerous flattened lobes or lamellæ of the cerebellum.

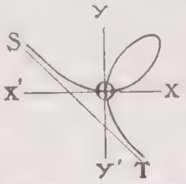

Folium of Descartes. *XOX′* Axis of *X*; *YOY′* Axis of *Y*; *ST* Asymptote.

‖ **fo′li-um ca-cu′mi-nis** (kȧ-kū′mĭ-nĭs), *Anat.*, a lamella of the upper surface of the cerebellum at the posterior end of the vermiform process. — **fo′li-um of Des′cartes′** (dā′kärt′), *Geom.*, a plane cubic curve with one crunode, one asymptote, and one point of inflection (at infinity); its equation is $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$.

folk (fōk), *n.*; *pl.* FOLK and FOLKS (fōks). [AS. *folc*; akin to D. *volk*, OS. & OHG. *folk*, G. *volk*, Icel. *fōlk*, Sw. & Dan. *folk*; cf. Lith. *pulkas* crowd.] **1**. A group of kindred people, forming a tribe or nation; — now generally used with reference to a primitive stage of political or social organization, esp. to that of peoples just emerging from the tribal state. Cf. PEOPLE, *n.*, 1, 2.

The conies are but a feeble *folk*. *Prov.* xxx. 26.
The organization of each *folk*, as such, sprang mainly from war. *J. R. Green.*
A coherent aggregation or confederation of tribes is a *folk*, or ethnic nation. *F. H. Giddings.*

2. An aggregation of persons, taken in any of various relations; the body of subjects, of the laity, or of the common people, taken with a more or less definite reference to the monarch, the church, God, or the state; also, the under people of a household or of the state, or the entourage of a lord or leader; retainers; followers; servants.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously.
Bk. of Common Prayer. *Ps.* lxvii. 4.

3. People in general or of a special class denoted by a qualifying adjective; as, fine *folks*; poor *folks*; often, indefinitely, persons; as, *folks* say.

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old *folks*, and let them tell thee tales. *Shak.*

4. The persons of one's own family; relatives.
5. Friends; as, they are not *folks*. *Dial. Eng.*

☞ When used as a collective singular, as in def. 1, the plural of *folk* is always *folks*. In all other uses both *folk* and *folks* are used, the former being now somewhat archaic, and the latter being commonly considered colloquial; both are construed as plural. Cf. note under PEOPLE.

Folke′stone pil′lar (fōk′stŭn). [From *Folkestone*, Kent County, England.] A cumulus cloud rising from a cloud bank like a gigantic pillar. It usually occurs in thundery weather and is formed by currents of vapor ascending in still, warm air. *Eng.*

folk etymology. The popular transformation of words so as to give them an apparent relationship to other better known or better understood words, as the dialectal change of *asparagus* to *sparrowgrass*. — **folk′-et′y-mo-log′i-cal**, *a.*

folk′land′ (fōk′lănd′), *n.* [AS. *folcland*.] *O. Eng. Law.* Land held by folkright, that is, by customary law, without written title, as opposed to *bookland*. The term *folkland* occurs in but few documents, in the most authoritative one of which (a law of Edward the Elder) it is contrasted with *bookland*. Spelman defined it as above, and this view obtained until 1830, when John Allen put forth the view that it was the land of the folk or people, corresponding to the Roman *ager publicus*. This was the general view until Vinogradoff in 1893 reëstablished the older view.

folk laws. The customary laws of the Germanic peoples of western Europe, such as the Lex Salica; — called by the Romans *Leges Barbarorum*.

folk′lore′ (fōk′lōr′; 201), *n.*, *or* **folk lore**. Traditional customs, beliefs, tales, or sayings, esp. those of a superstitious or legendary nature, preserved unreflectively among a people; hence, the comparative science which investigates the life and spirit of a people, or of peoples, as revealed in such customs and tales. Cf. MYTHOLOGY.

The task of mythology in the study of *folklore* is to point out the heathen elements in various Märchen, customs, popular usages, and legal institutions. *B. J. Vos (Chantepie de la Saussaye).*

— **folk′lor′ic** (-lōr′ĭk), *a.* — **folk′lor′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **folk′lor′ist**, *n.* — **folk′lor-is′tic** (-lōr-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

folk′moot′ (fōk′mōōt′), **folk′mote′** (-mōt′), *n.* Also **folkmot**, and, earlier, **folcmot**, **folcgemot**. [AS. *folcmōt* folk meeting.] An assembly of the people; esp., *AS. Law*, a general assembly of the people, as of a town, city, or shire. See GEMOTE. *Hist.* — **folk′moot′er**, **folk′mot′er**, *n.*

Folcgemot appears to mean any public court whatever, greater or less. *Pollock & Mait.*

folk′right′ (-rīt′), *n.* *O. Eng. Hist.* The public right, that is, the right of the people under the folk laws.

folk song. **a** A song originating and traditional among the common people of a country, and hence embodying characteristic qualities of form and feeling. From their more or less impersonal origin, folk songs are in general contrast to **art songs**, which are the known work of individual composers. See LIED. **b** A song imitating such a song.

fol′li-cle (fŏl′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *folliculus* a small bag, husk, pod, dim. of *follis* bellows, an inflated ball, a leathern money bag, perh. akin to E. *bellows*: cf. F. *follicule*. Cf. FOOL idiot.] **1**. *Bot.* A dry one-celled monocarpellary fruit, differing from a pod or legume in being dehiscent only by one suture, usually the inner or ventral. The fruits of the peony, larkspur, and milkweed are examples.

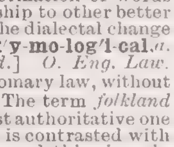

Follicle, *Bot.*

2. *Anat.* A small nearly or entirely closed cavity, or deep narrow-mouthed depression; as, a hair *follicle*, the depression from which a hair grows; esp., a small simple or but slightly branched gland; a crypt. Hence the term is extended to small lymph nodes, though they are not true glands, and contain no cavity. See GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE.
3. *Zoöl.* A cocoon.
4. A bag filled with air.

fol-lic′u-lar (fŏ-lĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* **1**. Like, pertaining to, or consisting of, a follicle or follicles.
2. *Med.* Affecting the follicles; as, *follicular* pharyngitis.
3. Of or pertaining to bellows. *Rare.*

fol-lic′u-late (-lāt) | *a.* Having, consisting of, or in-
fol-lic′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) | closed in, a follicle or follicles.

fol-lic′u-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See FOLLICLE; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of one or more follicles.

fol-lic′u-lose (-lōs), *a.* [L. *folliculosus* full of husks, fr. *folliculus* a small bag.] *Bot.* **a** Containing follicles. **b** Resembling a follicle.

fol-lic′u-lo′sis (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A disease marked by abnormal development of the lymph follicles.

fol′low (fŏl′ō), *v. t.*; FOL′LOWED (-ōd); FOL′LOW-ING. [ME. *folwen*, *folwen*, *folgen*, AS. *folgian*, *fylgean*, *fylgan*; akin to D. *volgen*, OHG. *folgēn*, G. *folgen*, Icel. *fylgja*, Sw. *följa*, Dan. *følge*. The first part of the word is perh. the same as E. *full*; cf. AS. *fulgangan* to follow.] **1**. To go or come after; to move behind in the same path or direction; hence, to go with (a leader, guide, etc.) as a follower or companion; to accompany; attend.

It waves me forth again: I'll *follow* it. *Shak.*
Surely goodness and mercy shall *follow* me all the days of my life. *Ps.* xxiii. 6.

2. To succeed in order of time, rank, natural sequence, etc.

The next day, that *followed* the day of the preparation.
Matt. xxvii. 62.
The fame that *follows* death is nothing to us. *Tennyson.*

3. To result from, as an effect from a cause, or an inference from a premise.

Peace *follows* virtue as its sure reward. *Cowper.*

4. To walk in, or proceed along, as a road or course; to attend upon closely, as a profession or calling; as, all his ancestors had *followed* the sea.

Follow the herbless banks of that strange brook. *Shelley.*

5. To go in pursuit of; to endeavor to overtake; to pursue; to strive after; to seek to gain or attain.

Follow peace with all men. *Heb.* xii. 14.

6. To pursue with hostility; to punish; to enforce (a law); to carry on; to press to a conclusion; — often with *against*, *on*, etc. *Obs. or R.*

O Antony! I have *followed* thee to this. *Shak.*
Such a day,
So fought, so *follow'd*, and so fairly won. *Shak.*

7. To accept as authority; to take as a leader or master; to yield allegiance to; to adopt the opinions of; to obey; to take as a rule of action; as, to *follow* good advice.

He wholly *followed* the Lord God of Israel. *Josh.* xiv. 14.
It is most agreeable to some men to *follow* their reason; and to others to *follow* their appetites. *J. Edwards.*

8. To copy after; to take as an example; to take after.

We had rather *follow* the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

9. To watch, as a receding object; to keep the eyes fixed upon while in motion; to keep the mind upon while in progress, as a speech, performance, etc.; also, to keep up with, or understand, the meaning, connection, or force of, as of a person or a course of thought or argument; as, I do not quite *follow* you; he *followed* the argument easily.

He *followed* with his eyes the flitting shade. *Dryden.*

Syn. — FOLLOW, PURSUE, CHASE are frequently interchangeable. FOLLOW is the general term; to PURSUE is to attempt to overtake, esp. with eagerness, persistence, or enmity; to CHASE is to pursue in order to, or as if to, catch or drive away a fleeing object; as, "We fairies that do run . . . from the presence of the sun, *following* darkness like a dream" (*Shak.*); "Love like a shadow flies when substance love *pursues*" (*id.*); "Do I *chase* the substance or the shadow?" (*Tennyson*); "If to dance all night and dress all day charmed the smallpox, or *chased* old age away, . . . who would learn one earthly thing of use?" (*Pope*). See FOLLOW, *v. i.*

to follow home, to follow up to a conclusion. — **to f. out**, to follow to a conclusion; as, he is determined *to follow out* his own ideas. — **to f. suit**, *Card Playing*, to play a card of the same suit as the card led; hence, colloquially, to follow an example set. — **to f. the hounds**, to hunt on horseback with hounds. — **to f. up**, to pursue closely or indefatigably; to prosecute to a conclusion; to strengthen the effect of by further action; as, *to follow up* a victory; *to follow up* a wounded deer.

fol′low, *v. i.* **1**. To go or come after a person or thing in place, time, or sequence; hence, to attend.

Thou lead, my sweet, and I will *follow*. *Shelley.*
Temptation *follows* where thou art. *Shak.*

2. To result or occur as a consequence, as an effect from a cause or an inference from a premise; as, that conclusion by no means *follows*.

To thine own self be true,
And it must *follow*, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man. *Shak.*

3. To pursue; to strive for attainment.

But each man murmur'd, "O my Queen,
I *follow* till I make thee mine." *Tennyson.*

Syn. — FOLLOW, SUCCEED, ENSUE, SUPERVENE. FOLLOW is the general term for the idea of coming after; SUCCEED commonly implies a regular order or succession; ENSUE, some logical connection or principle of sequence; SUPERVENE suggests something added or conjoined; as, "Still temptation *follows* where thou art" (*Shak.*); "The link dissolves, each seeks a fresh embrace, another love *succeeds*, another race" (*Pope*); "Why not set forth . . . that which might *ensue* with this old soul in organs new?" (*Tennyson*); "Two worlds, two antagonistic ideals, here in evidence before him. Could a third condition *supervene*, to mend their discord?" (*W. Pater*). See FOLLOW, *v. t.*, SUCCESSION.

to follow in one's tracks, to follow exactly behind; hence, to follow one's example. — **to f. on**. **a** To continue; to press on. **b** To move on in the direction of a body going before, as a billiard ball in a follow. See FOLLOW, *n.* **c** *Cricket.* To go in for a second innings straightway after the first at the option of the captain of the opposing side, by reason of being in a deficit of a certain number (now 150) of runs on the first innings; — said of a side.

fol′low (fŏl′ō), *n.* Act or process of following; specif., in billiards, a stroke made by hitting the cue ball so that it will follow the object ball after hitting it.

follow die. *Mach.* A compound tool for performing several operations, as drawing, punching, bending, etc., in a single movement or in as few as possible successive movements. The system of manufacture employing such a tool is called the **gang-and-follow system**.

fol′low-er (fŏl′ō-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *folwere*, AS. *folgere*.] **1**. One who follows; a pursuer; an attendant; a disciple; an adherent; a dependent associate; a retainer.
2. A sweetheart; a beau, esp. of a maidservant. *Colloq.*
3. *Mach.* **a** A part of a machine that receives motion from another part (the driver), as any after the first of a train of wheels, esp. the last one. **b** The movable plate of a screw press. **c** The dolly of a pile driver. **d** A cover or flange to hold piston rings in position. **e** A gland in a stuffing box.
4. *Firearms.* **a** In a tubular magazine, the short metallic cylinder or cap between the spiral spring and the column of cartridges. **b** In a box magazine, the short metallic arm between the magazine spring and the cartridges.
5. Among law stationers, a sheet of parchment or paper added to the first sheet of an indenture or other deed.

Syn. — FOLLOWER, DISCIPLE, ADHERENT, PARTISAN, SATELLITE. FOLLOWER is the general term for one who attaches himself to the person or opinions of another; DISCIPLE (see DISCIPLE) implies esp. allegiance to the doctrines of some one who is looked on as a master; ADHERENT connotes closer attachment than *follower*; a PARTISAN is a zealous, often prejudiced or bigoted, adherent, esp. of a party or interest; a SATELLITE is an obsequious, often sycophantic, follower; as, "I . . . kept aloof, as I have ever done, from all celebrities, . . . who I thought must be wearied enough of *followers* and devotees" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Thou art his *disciple*; but we are Moses' *disciples*" (*John* ix. 28); "[He] was the tolerant yet steady *adherent* of the most bigoted of sects" (*Byron*); "He was a violent Jacobin and an extreme and passionate *partisan* of the Republicans" (*H. C. Robinson*).

follower rest. *Mach.* A steadying rest for the work, that travels with the slide rest of a lathe.

fol′low-ing, *vb. n.* of FOLLOW. Specif.: **a** One's followers, adherents, or dependents, collectively. **b** Vocation; business; profession. *Rare.*

fol′low-ing, *p. a.* **1**. Next after; succeeding; ensuing; as, the assembly was held on the *following* day.
2. That is now immediately to follow or be treated of; as, the *following* are the heads of his discourse.
3. *Astron.* East of, or having a greater right ascension than, so as to follow in the field of a stationary telescope by reason of diurnal motion. In noting relative positions in the field of the telescope, which ordinarily reverses the positions of stars as seen by the naked eye, use was formerly made of the terms *north*, *south*, *following*, and *preceding*, corresponding to north, south, east, and west in the heavens. Thus, one object was said to be *south-following* another. The system of polar coördinates, i. e., simple distance in arc, combined with position angle to 360° (counted contraclockwise from the north point), now replaces this method.
4. *Naut.* Of a wind or sea, blowing or running in the direction in which a vessel is moving.

following joints, *Mech.*, the joints of a cylindrical structure, as of a boiler or boiler flue, made of sections which are slightly conical, so that they overlap.

fol′ly (fŏl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [ME. *folie*, *foli*, F. *folie*, fr. *fol*, *fou*, foolish, mad. See FOOL.] **1**. State of being foolish; want of good sense; levity, weakness, or derangement of mind.
2. A foolish act or idea; an inconsiderate or thoughtless procedure; weak or light-minded conduct; foolery.

What *folly* 't is to hazard life for ill. *Shak.*

3. Scandalous crime; sin; specif., wantonness; lewdness.

[Achan] wrought *folly* in Israel. *Josh.* vii. 15.

4. An excessively costly or unprofitable undertaking; esp., a building left unfinished because its expense proved too great for the builder's resources.

It is called this man's or that man's "*folly*," and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive. *Trench.*

Syn. — FOLLY, INFATUATION. FOLLY implies lack of sense; INFATUATION, blind and insensate folly, esp. with reference to opinions or personal attachments; as, "These indulgences are . . . *follies* when for them a man ruins his fortunes and reduces himself to want and beggary" (*Hume*); "Your *infatuation* about that girl blinds you" (*Jane Austen*); cf. "To all . . . persons it was obvious that he [Nelson] was influenced by an *infatuated* attachment, — a baneful passion, which destroyed his domestic happiness" (*Southey*). See FOOLISH.

Fo′mal-haut′ (fō′mȧl-hôt′; fō′mȧl-ō), *n.* [Ar. *fum al-haut*, prop., mouth of the fish: cf. F. *Fomalhaut*.] *Astron.* A star of the 1.3 magnitude, in the constellation Piscis Australis, or Southern Fish.

fo-ment′ (fō-mĕnt′), *v. t.*; FO-MENT′ED; FO-MENT′ING. [F. *fomenter*, fr. L. *fomentare*, fr. *fomentum* (for *fovimentum*) a warm application or lotion, fr. *fovere* to warm or keep warm.] **1**. To apply a warm lotion to; to bathe with a cloth or sponge wet with warm water or medicated liquid.
2. To cherish with heat; to vivify as if by heat. *Obs.*

Which these soft fires . . . *foment* and warm. *Milton.*

3. To nurse to life or activity; to cherish, or promote the growth of, by excitements; to rouse; encourage; instigate; — often in a bad sense; as, to *foment* ill humors.

Exciting and *fomenting* a religious rebellion. *Southey.*

4. To excite (a person). *Obs.*

fo′ment (fō′mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Fomentation.
2. State of excitation; — perh. confused with *ferment*.

fo′men-ta′tion (fō′mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *fomentatio*: cf. F. *fomentation*.] **1**. *Med.* **a** Act of fomenting; the ap-

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fo′li-ot, *n.* **1**. ? Foolish matter. *Obs.* **2**. [Cf. It. *folletto*.] A kind of goblin. *Obs.*
fo′li-ot, *n.* [OF.] A balance formerly used in watches. *Obs.*
fo′li-ous, *a.* [OF. *folieus*.] Foolish. *Obs.* — **fo′li-ous-ly**, *adv.*
fo′li-ous (fō′lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See FOLIOSE.] **1**. *Bot.* Foliose. *Rare.* **2**. Like a leaf; thin; unsubstantial. *Rare.* *Obs.*
fol′i-ty, *n.* [OF. *foleté*.] Folly.
‖ **Fol′ke-thing′** (fŏl′kĕ-tĭng′), *n.* [Dan. See FOLK; THING.] *Denmark.* See LEGISLATURE.
folk′free′, *a.* Having a free man's rights, that is, having folkright.
folk′muth. Erron. for FOLKMOOT.
folk psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.
folk speech. The speech of the common people.
folk′sy (fōk′sĭ), *a.* Pert. to or concerning people; also, fond of company; sociable. *Dial. U. S.*
folk tale. A story, generally mythical, perpetuated among the common people largely by word of mouth.
Folk′vang′ (fōlk′wäng′), *n.* See ASGARD.
folle. ✝ FOAL, FOOL, FULL.
fol′li-al, *a.* [From FOLLY.] Foolish. *Obs.*
fol′li-cule, *n.* Follicle; windbag.
fol-lic′u-lif′er-ous (fŏ-lĭk′ū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*follicle* + *-ferous*.] Bearing follicles.
Fol-lic′u-li′na (-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of heterotrichous, trumpet-shaped, loricate infusorians having a two-lobed peristome.
fol-lic′u-lous, *a.* Folliculose.
fol′li-ful, *a.* Full of folly. *Obs.*
fol′li-ly, *adv.* [From ME. *foly* foolish.] Foolishly. *Obs.*
fol′li-ness, *n.* Foolishness. *Obs.*
follouht. ✝ FULLOUGHT.
fol′low-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
follow board. *Founding.* A board on which the pattern and the flask lie while the sand is rammed into the flask.
fol′lowd. Followed. *Ref. Sp.*
fol′low-ing-ly, *adv.* of FOLLOWING.
fol′low-my-lead′er, *n.* A game in which all the actions of a leader are imitated as closely as possible by each of the others, a player who fails to follow being "stumped."
fol′low-on′, *n.* *Cricket.* A following on; also, the second innings of the side that follows on.
follow rest. = FOLLOWER REST.
fol′ly, *a.* [ME. *foly*, fr. *fol* foolish, OF. *fol*. See FOOL.] Foolish; lewd. *Obs.* — *adv.* Foolishly; lewdly. *Obs.*
fol′ly, *v. i.* To act foolishly.
folowe. ✝ FULL, to baptize.
folt, *n.* & *v.* [From OF. *folet*, dim. of *fol* fool.] Fool. *Obs.*
folt′head′, *n.* Folly. *Obs.*
folt′ish, *a.* Foolish. *Obs.*
folusnesse. ✝ FOOLISHNESS.
foluwe, **folwe**. ✝ FOLLOW.
folwere. ✝ FOLLOWER.
foly. ✝ FOLLY.
fom′bli-tude, *n.* [Cf. FUMBLE.] A weak comparison. *Obs.*
fome. Obs. or Scot. var. of FOAM.
fo-ment′, *v. i.* To become roused or excited. *Obs.*
fo′men-tate, *v. t.* [L. *fomentatus*, p. p. of *fomentare* to foment.] To apply a fomentation to. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
fo-ment′er, *n.* One that foments.

G H I J K L M

plication of warm, moist substances, as cloths dipped in hot water or medicinal preparations, to the body for the purpose of easing pain. **b** The lotion thus applied.
2. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

Dishonest *fomentation* of your pride. *Young.*

3. Act of cherishing with heat. *Obs.*

fo'mes (fō'mēz), *n.*; *pl.* FOMITES (fŏm'ĭ-tēz; fō'mĭ-). [L. *fomes, -itis,* touchwood, tinder.] **1**. *Med.* Any substance capable of absorbing, retaining, and transporting infectious germs; as, woolen clothes are said to be active *fomites.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of polyporaceous fungi now united with *Po'yporus.*

Fo'mors (fō'mērz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* FOMOR. [From Ir. *fo* under + *muir* the sea.] *Celt. Myth.* In Gaelic legend, the giants or sea demons, powers of darkness and ill, believed to have been overcome by the Tuatha De Danann. Most of them were represented as huge and deformed, some with animal heads, and as gifted with blighting and malignant potencies. See GIANT; cf. BALOR, BRESS.

fond (fôn; *E.* fŏnd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fundus.* See FUND.] *Obs., or used as a French word.* **1**. That which forms the background or foundation for added characteristics or aspects; groundwork; basis; fundamental character.

In other Homeric Erinyes there is often not even a *fond* of possible ghosts. *J. E. Harrison.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Lace Making.* The ground. **b** *Cookery.* Broth or juice from braised flesh or fish, usually as a sauce.
3. Fund, stock, or store. See FUND, *n.*
4. A fund of money; financial resources. *Obs.*

fond (fŏnd), *a.*; FOND'ER; FOND'EST. [For *fonned,* p. p. of ME. *fonnen* to be foolish, act foolishly; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *fāni* silly, *fāna* to act foolishly, Sw. *fåne* fool. Cf. FUN.] **1**. Savorless; insipid; sickly in flavor. *Obs.*
2. Foolish; silly; simple; weak. *Archaic.*

Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shak.*

3. Foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent.
4. Affectionate; loving; tender; — in a good sense; as, a *fond* mother or wife. *Addison.*
5. Greatly pleased; prizing highly; desirous; — followed by *of* and, esp. with Scotch writers, *to* and the infinitive (formerly also by *on*).

More *fond* on her than she upon her love. *Shak.*
A great traveler, and *fond* of telling his adventures. *Irving.*
What we think ought to be, we are *fond* to think will be. *Cowper.*

6. Doted on; regarded with unreasoning affection.

Nor fix on *fond* abodes to circumscribe thy prayer. *Byron*

7. Valued by folly; trifling. *Obs.* *Shak.*

From the table of my memory
I 'll wipe away all trivial *fond* records. *Shak.*

Syn. — Tender, affectionate, ardent, passionate. — FOND, LOVING, AMOROUS, ENAMORED, DOTING. FOND (in earlier usage, and sometimes still, connoting foolish tenderness) implies affectionate attachment; as, "Many a *fond* and idle name I give thee" (*Wordsworth*); "*fond* of his friend, and civil to his wife" (*Pope*); "One *fond* kiss, and then we sever" (*Burns*). LOVING implies stronger affection than *fond*; AMOROUS, a propensity to love; as, "Turn you where your lady is and claim her with a *loving* kiss" (*Shak.*); "Yielded with coy submission, modest pride, and sweet, reluctant, *amorous* delay" (*Milton*); "naturally *amorous* of all that is beautiful" (*Sir T. Browne*). One is ENAMORED who is inflamed with love; one is DOTING who is excessively or weakly fond; as, "He . . . with looks of cordial love hung over her *enamored*" (*Milton*); "Dante places low in the Inferno . . . those who were *enamored* of melancholy" (*O. Wilde*); "Sweet Poll! his *doting* mistress cries" (*Cowper*); "Thou chid'st me oft for loving Rosalind. — For *doting,* not for loving" (*Shak.*); cf. "I *doted* on logical accuracy of distinctions" (*De Quincey*). See ATTACHMENT, LIKE, *v. t.*

fon'dant (fŏn'dănt; *F.* fôn'dän'), *n.* [F., lit., melting, p. pr. of *fondre* to melt, L. *fundere.* See FOUND to cast.] A preparation of sugar, used as the basis of much confectionery, made by boiling a sugar solution to the point of crystallization, and then stirring it into a creamy mass which may be melted, flavored, and molded.

fon'dle (fŏn'd'l), *v. t.*; FON'DLED (-d'ld); FON'DLING (-dlĭng). [Freq. of FOND, *v.*, fr. FOND, *a.*] **1**. To treat with doting indulgence; to pamper; coddle. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To treat or handle with tenderness or in a loving manner; to caress; as, a nurse *fondles* a child.
Syn. — See CARESS.

fon'dle, *v. i.* To manifest fondness, esp. by caresses.

fond'ling (fŏnd'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FONDLE. **Esp.**: *vb. n.* **a** A fool; a simpleton; a ninny. *Obs.* **b** A person or thing fondled or caressed; one treated with foolish or doting affection; a pet.

Fondlings are in danger to be made fools. *L'Estrange.*

fond'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1**. Foolishly. *Archaic.*

Make him speak *fondly* like a frantic man. *Shak.*

2. In a fond manner; affectionately; tenderly.

My heart, untraveled, *fondly* turns to thee. *Goldsmith.*

3. In a willingly credulous manner; as, the result was not what we *fondly* hoped.

fond'ness, *n.* **1**. Foolishness; folly; weakness. *Obs.*
2. Doting affection; tender liking; also, appetite, propensity, or relish; as, he had a *fondness* for truffles.
Syn. — Attachment, affection, love, kindness.

fon'du' (fôn'dü'), *a.* [F. *fondu,* p. p. of *fondre* to melt, blend. See FOUND to cast.] Blended; passing into each other by subtle gradations; — said of colors or of the surface or material on which the colors are laid.

fon'due' (fôn'dü'), *n.* Also erroneously **fon'du'**. [F. See FONDU; cf. FONDANT.] *Cookery.* A dish made of cheese, eggs, butter, etc., melted together.

font (fŏnt), *n.* [F. *fonte,* fr. *fondre* to melt or cast. See FOUND to cast; cf. FOUNT a font.] **1**. Act or process of casting or founding; something cast. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Print.* An assortment of type of one size and style, including a due proportion of all the letters in the alphabet, large and small, points, accents, figures, etc.; — in Great Britain usually called *fount.*

font, *n.* [AS. *font, fant,* fr. L. *fons, fontis,* spring, fountain. See FOUNT a fountain.] **1**. A basin or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptizing.

That name was given me at the *font.* *Shak.*

2. A fountain; a spring; a source.

Bathing forever in the *font* of bliss. *Young.*

3. A receptacle for holy water.
4. The oil reservoir of a lamp.

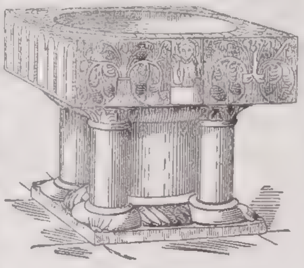
Font, 1.

font'al (fŏn'tăl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *fontalis.*] **1**. Pertaining to a font, fountain, source, or origin; original; primary. *Rare.*

From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power. *Coleridge.*

2. Baptismal. *Rare.*

fon'ta-nel', *or* **fon'ta-nelle'** (fŏn'tȧ-nĕl'), *n.* [F. *fontanelle,* prop., a little fountain, fr. *fontaine* fountain. See FOUNTAIN.] **1**. *Med.* An issue or artificial ulcer for the discharge of humors from the body. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* One of the intervals closed by membranous structures between the incompleted angles of the parietal bones and the neighboring bones of a fetal or young skull; — so called because it exhibits a rhythmical pulsation due to the flow of blood in the vessels of the brain. See also CORACOID FONTANEL. In the human fetus there are six fontanels, of which the anterior, or bregmatic, situated at the junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures, is much the largest, and remains for a considerable time after birth. It is lozenge-shaped, while the posterior fontanel, at the junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures, is triangular. This aids in determining the presentation of the fetus.
3. An opening for the discharge of secretions; — often fig.

‖ **fon'tange'** (fôn'tänzh'), *n.* [F., after Mlle. de *Fontanges* (about 1679), the first to wear it.] A kind of tall headdress, of varying shape, formerly worn.

Fontange.

fon-tic'u-lus (fŏn-tĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., dim. of *fons, fontis,* a fountain.] *Med.* An artificial issue or small ulcer, produced, as by caustics or cutting instruments, and kept from healing, for therapeutic purposes.
2. *Anat.* **a** The depression at the front of the neck just above the sternum. **b** A fontanel.

food (fōōd), *n.* [ME. *fode,* AS. *fōda*; akin to Icel. *fæða, fæði,* Sw. *föda,* Dan. & LG. *föde,* OHG. *fatunga,* Gr. πατεῖσθαι to eat, and perh. to Skr. *pā* to protect, L. *pascere* to feed, pasture, *pabulum* food, E. *pasture.* Cf. FEED, FODDER food, FOSTER to cherish.] **1**. Nutritive material absorbed or taken into the body of an organism for purposes of growth or repair and for the maintenance of the vital processes. Animals differ greatly from plants in their nutritive processes, and require, in addition to certain inorganic substances (water, salts, etc.) not ordinarily classed as foods (though absolutely indispensable to life, and contained in greater or less quantity in the substances eaten), complex organic substances, which fall into three principal groups: (1) *Proteids,* containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, and often phosphorus and other elements. (2) *Carbohydrates* (as starch, sugar, etc.). (3) *Fats.* The last two groups contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen only. Since fats and carbohydrates do not contain nitrogen, they cannot entirely replace proteids, but are of great value as producers of heat and energy (being easily oxidizable in the tissues), the obtaining of which from a pure proteid diet would involve taking in an excessive supply of nitrogen. The nitrogen can be in part (but only in part) supplied by certain nitrogenous substances other than proteids. Substances of all three of the above groups may occur in either animal or vegetable foods. Meats contain chiefly proteids and fats, most vegetable foods chiefly carbohydrates and proteids. The texture, consistency, digestibility, palatability, etc. (factors which may often be greatly modified by cooking), also materially affect the value of food substances. (Cf. NUTRITION.) The food of plants consists of complex carbohydrates and proteids constructed within the bodies of green plants, by photosynthetic or other processes, from simple inorganic substances, more properly distinguished as **food materials**, which are absorbed in gaseous form (as carbon dioxide) or in solution by imbibition of soil moisture (as nitrates, phosphates, etc.). See METABOLISM, PLANT.
2. Nutriment in solid form, as opposed to *drink,* which may also contain more or less nourishing material.
☞ As used in laws prohibiting adulteration, etc., *food* is generally held to mean any article used as food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed, or compound, including food adjuncts such as condiments, spice, etc., and often excluding drugs and natural water.
3. Anything that nourishes, develops, or sustains; — chiefly fig. "*Food* to my displeasure." *Shak.*
4. One that is fed; a child; creature; person. *Obs.*
5. Act of eating; — chiefly in the phrase *in food.* *Obs.*
Syn. — FOOD, VICTUALS. FOOD is the generic term; VICTUALS (now somewhat rare in elegant use) applies esp. to prepared food. See PABULUM.

food adjunct. A substance not a true food and not used primarily for nutrition, but as a beverage, condiment, etc.

food'stuff' (fōōd'stŭf'), *n.* *Com.* Anything used as food; — chiefly in *pl.*

food vacuole. *Zoöl.* One of the temporary cavities in the protoplasm of many protozoans into which solid food is received and in which it is digested.

fool (fōōl), *n.* [ME. *fol,* n. & adj., OF. *fol,* F. *fol, fou,* foolish, mad, a fool, fr. L. *follis* a bellows, wind bag, an inflated ball; perh. akin to E. *bellows.* Cf. FOLLY, FOLLICLE.] **1**. A person deficient in judgment; one who acts absurdly or stupidly or pursues a course contrary to the dictates of wisdom; a simpleton; a dolt; — in Biblical use often implying impiety.

Extol not riches, then, the toil of *fools.* *Milton.*
Experience keeps a dear school, but *fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin.*

☞ In early use *fool* was a less contemptuous term than at present, and during the 16th and 17th centuries was even used as a term of endearment.
2. One who professionally counterfeits folly, as a jester or buffoon; a retainer formerly kept to make sport, dressed fantastically in motley, with cap and bells and bauble.

Can they think me . . . their *fool* or jester? *Milton.*

3. One who is made to appear foolish; a butt; dupe; toy; as, a *fool* of circumstances. "Fortune's *fool.*" *Shak.*
4. One destitute of reason, or of the common powers of understanding; an idiot; a natural. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
5. A wanton or wicked person. *Obs.*
6. *Hort.* = BLADDER PLUM.
Syn. — See IDIOT.

fool, *a.* Foolish; silly. *Obs., Colloq., or Dial.*

fool, *v. i.*; FOOLED (fōōld); FOOL'ING. **1**. To become a fool or imbecile. *Obs.*
2. To play the fool; to trifle; to spend time in idle sport or mirth. "Is this a time for *fooling?*" *Dryden.*
3. To act as a jester or buffoon. *Archaic.*

fool, *v. t.* **1**. To make a fool of; to deceive in a mortifying manner; to impose upon; to dupe; to cheat by inspiring foolish confidence; as, to *fool* one out of his money.

You are *fooled,* discarded, and shook off. *Shak.*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish. *Obs.* *Shak.*

For, *fooled* with hope, men favor the deceit. *Dryden.*

to fool away, to get rid of foolishly; to spend in trifles idleness, folly, or without advantage.

fool, *n.* [Prob. a special use of *fool* a simpleton.] **1**. A kind of custard or clouted cream. *Obs.*
2. A compound of fruit scalded and crushed, with cream; as, gooseberry *fool.*

fool'er-y (fōōl'ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. The habit or practice of folly or fooling; the behavior of a fool; absurdity.

Folly in fools bears not so strong a note,
As *foolery* in the wise, when wit doth dote. *Shak.*

2. An act of folly or fooling; a foolish, absurd, or nonsensical performance, utterance, or belief.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus, believed in any of these *fooleries,* it cannot be suspected. *Raleigh.*

3. Fools collectively. *Nonce Use. Sydney Smith. Oxf. E. D.*

fool'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A leatherfish or filefish. **b** The winter flounder or allied species.

fool'har'di-ness (-här'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; foolish rashness; recklessness.

fool'har'dy (-dĭ), *a.* [OF. *fol hardi.* See FOOL idiot; HARDY.] Daring without judgment; foolishly adventurous and bold.
Syn. — Venturesome, venturous, precipitate, reckless, headlong, incautious. See RASH.

fool'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FOOL. **Esp.**: *vb. n.* Act of fooling or jesting; humor for fooling; also, the product of this humor, as in a literary composition.

The knight 's in admirable *fooling.* *Shak.*

fool'ish, *a.* **1**. Exhibiting folly; deficient in understanding; without judgment or discretion; silly; unwise.

I am a very *foolish* fond old man. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from folly, weakness of mind, or silliness; exhibiting lack of judgment or discretion; as, a *foolish* act.
3. Absurd; ridiculous; hence (*Obs.*), amusing.

A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior.*

4. Paltry; insignificant; humble. *Archaic.*

We have a trifling *foolish* banquet toward. *Shak.*

Syn. — Irrational, unwise, imprudent, indiscreet, incau-

‖ **fo-men'to** (fō-mĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp., lit., fomentation.] Patronage; encouragement; specif., used to designate a department of government in some Spanish countries which is concerned with the administration of internal affairs, commonly embracing the improvement or public promotion of manufacturing, agricultural and mining industries, and often public instruction.
fom'i-tes, *n.*, *pl.* of FOMES.
fon. † FEW.
fon. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FIND.
fon, *n.* [Cf. FOND, *a.*] Fool; idiot. — *a.* Foolish. — *v. i.* To be foolish; to act foolishly. — *v. t.* To befool; to fool with. *All Obs.*
fond. † FAND, *v.*; FOUND.
fond. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FIND.
fond, *n.* A fool. *Obs.*
fond, *v. i.* To be foolish; act foolishly; to be fond; dote. *Obs.*
fond, *v. t.* To befool; beguile; also, to caress; fondle. *Obs.*
‖ **fon'da** (fŏn'dä), *n.* [Sp.] A hotel; an inn.
‖ **fon'da-co** (fŏn'dȧ-kō), *n.* [It., shop, formerly also lodging place for foreign merchants. See FONDUK.] **1**. An inn. **2**. A common factory for merchants of one country doing business in a foreign city.
‖ **fon'dak**. Var. of FONDUK.
fonde. † FAND.
fondement. † FUNDAMENT.
fond'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
fon'dl. Fondle. *Ref. Sp.*
fon'dld. Fondled. *Ref. Sp.*
fon'dle, *n.* A fondling.
fon'dler (fŏn'dlēr), *n.* One that fondles.
fon'dle-some, *a.* See -SOME.
fond'ling. † FOUNDLING.
fon'dling-ly, *adv.* of FONDLING.
fond'ly, *a.* Fond; foolish. *R.*
‖ **fon-don'** (fōn-dōn'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *fondón* bottom.] *Metal.* A large copper or copper-bottomed cazo, now used only in remote districts in Spanish America.
fon'duk (fŏn'dōōk), **fon'douk**, **fun'duck**, *n.* [Ar. *funduq,* of Gr. origin; cf. Gr. πάνδοκος all-receiving, πανδοκεῖον an inn.] In northern Africa, a business establishment, or commercial warehouse; sometimes, also, an inn; a fonda.
fone. † FON.
fone (fōn). Obs. pl. of FOE.
fonel, **fonelle**. † FUNNEL.
fo-net'ic. Phonetic. *Ref. Sp.*
fo'ne-tist. Phonetist. *Ref. Sp.*
fonge. † FANG, *v. t.*
fon'ic. Phonic. *Ref. Sp*
fonk. † FUNK, a spark.
fon'ly, *adv.* of FON, *a.*, foolish.
fonne. † FON.
fonned. † FOND.
fon'nish, *a.* See -ISH.
fo'no-graph, **fo-nog'ra-fer**, **fo'no-graf'ic**, **fo-nog'ra-fy**, **fo'no-log'ic**, **fo-nol'o-gist**, **fo-nol'o-gy**, **fo'no-typ'y**. Phonograph, phonographer, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
Fons (fŏnz), *n.* [L. *fons* fountain.] *Rom. Relig.* God of fountains, mythically son of Janus and Juturna.
‖ **fons et o-ri'go**. [L.] Source and origin.
‖ **Fons Vi'tæ**. [L., fountain of life.] See DOCTOR IRREFRAGIBILIS.
font, *v. t.* [See FONT, *n.*] To christen; dub. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
Fon'taine'bleau', *or* **Fon'taine'bleau'-Bar'bi'zon'**, **school** (fôn'tĕn'blō'-bär'bē'zôn'), *Painting,* the Barbizon school.
Fon-taine' pow'der (fŏn-tān'). A variety of picrate powder containing potassium chlorate.
font'al, *n.* **a** Source; font. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **b** *Her.* A waterpot, emitting a stream.
font'al-ly, *adv.* of FONTAL.
fontane. † FOUNTAIN.
fontane, *a.* [L. *fontanus.*] Pert. to a spring or fountain. *Obs.*
fon'ta-nelle' (fŏn'tȧ-nĕl'). [F.] *Anat.* Var. of FONTANEL, 2.
fon'ta-nier', *n.* [F. *fontainier, fontenier.*] A fountaineer. *Obs.*
‖ **fon-tein'** (fŏn-tīn'; -tān'), *n.* [D.] A spring of water. *S. Africa.*
Fon'te-nay quince (fŏn'tē-nā). A variety of quince with inferior fruit, cultivated chiefly as a stock for grafting pears.
font'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
Fon'ti-na-la'ce-æ (fŏn'tĭ-nȧ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FONTINALIS.] *Bot.* A family of mosses embracing the genera *Fontinalis* and *Dichelyma.* — **fon'ti-na-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Fon'ti-na'li-a (-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The festival of springs and fountains, held October 13.
Fon'ti-na'lis (-nā'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fontinalis* of a fountain.] *Bot.* A genus of aquatic mosses containing numerous species found in streams and ponds, having the capsule nearly covered by the perichætium.
fon'ti-nel'. Var. of FONTANEL.
font'let, *a.* See -LET.
font name. A baptismal name.
font stone. A baptismal font, esp. one of stone.
font water. Water used at the baptismal font. *Obs.*
foo. † FOE.
foo. Var. of FU.
foo (fōō). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FULL.
food, *v. t.* To supply with food; to feed; nourish. *Obs.*
foode. † FEUD.
foo'der, *n.* [G. *fuder* a wine measure. See FOTHER.] A large wine cask, or the amount it would hold. *Obs.*
food fish. Any fish used for food.
food'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
food'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **food'less-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
food'y, *a.* Eatable; fruitful.
food yolk. See YOLK, 1 b.
foo'-foo' (fōō'fōō'), *n.* **1**. A dough of mashed plantains; — so called by negroes. *U. S.* **2**. A fool; a ninny. *Slang, U. S.*
Foo'lah. Var. of FULAH.
fool-a'tum, *a.* Foolhardy. *Obs.*
fool-begged, *a.* ?Foolish. *Obs.*
foold. Fooled. *R. Sp.*
fool'dom (fōōl'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
fool duck. The ruddy duck; — so called from its tameness.
foole. † FOAL, FOOL.
fool'ess, *n.* A female fool. *Rare.*
fool'-hap'py, *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance. *Obs.*
fool'har'di-hood (-här'dĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* Foolhardiness.
fool'har'di-ly, *adv.* of FOOLHARDY.
fool'har'di-ment, *n.* [OF. *fol hardiement, hardiment.*] Foolhardiness. *Obs.*
fool'har'dise, *n.* [*fool,* F. *fol, fou* + F. *hardiesse* boldness.] Foolhardiness. *Obs.*
fool'har'di-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fool'-haste', *n.* [OF. *fole haste.*] Foolish haste. — **fool'-hast'y**, *a.* — **fool'-hast'i-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
fool'head', *n.* **1**. Folly. *Obs.* **2**. A fool. *Dial. U. S.*
fool hen. A grouse when, as at certain times in summer, tame and easily killed. *Western U. S.*
fool'i-am'i-ny, *n.* [From FOOL.] Fool; body of fools. *Obs.*
fool'i-fy (fōōl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make a fool of; befool. *Obs. or R.*

tious; senseless, brainless, witless, shallow, shallow-brained, simple; laughable, ridiculous, nonsensical. — FOOLISH, SILLY, FATUOUS, ABSURD, PREPOSTEROUS. FOOLISH (see IMBECILE) implies lack of judgment or discretion; SILLY adds the implication of weakness of intellect, witlessness, or pointlessness; that is FATUOUS (cf. *vacuous*, under EMPTY) which is vacantly or stupidly silly; as, "*foolish* curs, that run winking into the mouth of a Russian bear" (*Shak.*); "a *silly* answer, and fitting well a sheep" (*id.*); "Do you doubt that the most *fatuous* of the Georges, whichever it was, thought himself Newton's superior?" (*Landor*). That is ABSURD which is inconsistent with received notions, common sense, or reason; that is PREPOSTEROUS which is glaringly absurd, or which puts, as it were, the cart before the horse; as, "It would be *absurd* to speak of circles or triangles as any older to-day than they were at the beginning of the world" (*Froude*); "The follies of the Cavalier party proved that things may be *absurd* without being ridiculous; those of their opponents demonstrated that ridicule may justly attach to things not intrinsically *absurd*" (*Rich. Garnett*); "No matter how *preposterous* or insane, a purpose is a godsend to them" (*Hawthorne*); "some *preposterous* sect unknown to good society" (*G. Eliot*). See LAUGHABLE, IRRATIONAL, FOLLY.

foolish guillemot, the common guillemot (*Uria troile*).

fool′ish-ness (fōōl′ĭsh-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality of being foolish. **2.** A foolish practice; an absurdity.

The preaching . . . is to them that perish *foolishness*. 1 *Cor.* i. 18.

fools′cap′ (fōōlz′kăp′), *n.* In senses 1 & 2 often **fool's cap**. **1.** A cap or hood, usually with bells, worn by jesters. **2.** A dunce's cap in the shape of a cone, sometimes worn as a punishment by school children. **3.** Paper for writing, printing, etc., in sheets measuring approximately 13 × 16 or 17 inches;—so called from the watermark of a fool's cap and bells used by old paper makers.

foolscap and half, f. and third, sizes of paper. See PAPER.

fool's paradise. **1.** A name applied to a Limbo (see under LIMBO) popularly believed to be the region of vanity and nonsense. Hence, a state of illusive or deceptive happiness; pleasure based on unreal conditions or false hopes. **2.** A kind of triangular prism. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

fool's parsley. A European apiaceous weed (*Æthusa cynapium*) resembling parsley, but nauseous and poisonous.

foot (fōōt), *n.; pl.* FEET (fēt). [ME. *fot*, *foot*, pl. *fet*, *feet*, AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt*; akin to D. *voet*, OHG. *fuoz*, G. *fuss*, Icel. *fōtr*, Sw. *fot*, Dan. *fod*, Goth. *fōtus*, L. *pes*, Gr. πούς, Skr. *pād*, Icel. *fet* step, pace, measure of a foot, *feta* to step, find one's way. Cf. ANTIPODES, CAP-A-PIE, EXPEDIENT, FETLOCK, FETTER, PAWN a man in chess, PEDAL.] **1.** The terminal part of the leg of a man or of an animal; that part of an animal upon which it rests when standing, or upon which it moves. In man the *foot* is the *pes*, or part of the leg below the ankle joint or tibiotarsal articulation; in four-footed vertebrates it is extended also to the corresponding division of the fore limb (or *manus*). In digitigrade animals the term is restricted in common usage to the part of the limb which rests on the ground in walking, the remainder of the manus or pes being considered part of the leg. In invertebrates the word designates any of various organs of locomotion or attachment, as the limb of an arthropod (in insects often restricted to the terminal part, or *tarsus*), and in mollusks, the ventral muscular surface or a more or less distinct ventral muscular process, usually disklike and serving for creeping in the gastropods, but narrow and adapted for burrowing in most bivalves. See also TUBE FOOT.

2. *Bot.* **a** In mosses, the basal portion of the sporogonium, embedded in the gametophore. **b** In ferns and fern allies, an organ of the young sporophyte by which the latter absorbs nourishment from the prothallium or gametophyte.

3. The foot as the organ of locomotion; hence, fig., motion or power of walking or running; tread; step; pace; speed; also, *Obs.*, a person walking or running.

What cursed *foot* wanders this way to-night? *Shak.*

4. *Mil.* Soldiers who march and fight on foot; the infantry, in distinction from the cavalry and artillery. *Archaic or Poetic.* "Both horse and *foot*." *Milton.*

5. That part of anything designed to accommodate the body that is in proximity to or covers the feet; as, the *foot* of a stocking; the *foot* of a bed.

6. Something resembling a foot in position or use, as the lower end of a leg of a chair; the lowest part or base; the ground part; the bottom, as of a mountain or column; also, the last of a row or series; the end or extremity, esp. if associated with inferiority; as, the *foot* of a hill; the *foot* of the procession; the *foot* of a class; the *foot* of the table.

7. Specif.: *Mech.* **a** In a sewing machine, the piece that holds the cloth steady; — called also *presser foot*. **b** In an organ, a tube that supports a pipe and through which the wind is introduced. See *Illusts.* of FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE. **c** (*pl.* FOOTS) *Basketry.* The bottom woven edge of a basket or the like. See BASKET, *Illust.* **d** *Naut.* The lower edge (of a sail). **e** *Mining.* Short for FOOTWALL.

8. That which is placed or appears at the bottom or foot or end, as the sum of an account or the refrain of a song.

9. (*pl.* FOOTS) In refining processes, the bottom portion; sediment; dregs; residue.

10. Fundamental principle; basis; plan; also, recognized condition; rank; standing ground; footing. *Obs. or R.*

Answer directly upon the *foot* of dry reason. *Berkeley.*

11. Normal or standard rate of reckoning; customary value or price. *Obs.*

12. **a** A measure of length derived from the length of the human foot; for English-speaking countries, one third of the yard, or twelve inches, 30.480 cm. (but cf. *Cape foot*, under MEASURE, *Table*). In other countries the foot, now largely replaced by metric units, varies locally, usually between 11 and 14 inches. See MEASURE. **b** = FRONT FOOT.

☞ *Foot* is used as a collective plural when preceded by a designation of the number taken; as, a ten-*foot* pole.

13. (*pl.* FOOTS) A measure for grindstones, the numerical value of which is found by adding the diameter and thickness of the stone in inches and dividing by 8. Thus, a grindstone 42 inches in diameter and 6 inches thick is called a 6-foot stone.

14. *Pros.* A group of syllables marked off as constituting a metrical unit of verse, corresponding to a *measure* in music. In Greek and Latin verse the quantity or length of syllables, that is, the time they occupy in pronouncing, was taken into account, and the elements of a foot were the short and the long syllable, marked ⏑ and – respectively, and having the relative time value of an eighth and a quarter note (♪ and ♩). See MORA. A foot in classical verse, therefore, is a time-and-accent pattern of longs and shorts, the verse ictus generally falling on a long, without regard to the accents of the syllables as ordinarily spoken — the latter, in Greek at least, being primarily a pitch accent. In English and other modern verse, where the ordinary accent of words is primarily an ictus, or stress, this stress regularly coincides with the verse ictus, and the relative length of the syllables is hardly regarded as an element in the foot, which is thus a pattern simply of accented and nonaccented syllables. Thus where the classic dactyl (as, *dūcĭmŭs*) is reckoned as a foot of four units with the movement of 4/8 time, the English dactyl (as, *mérrily*) is reckoned as a foot of three units, with the movement of 3/8 time. The Greeks divided the foot into two parts, the accented and the unaccented, which they called the *thesis* and the *arsis* respectively. See these terms, and VERSE.

Verse as commonly read frequently departs from this regularity of intervals; but without the regularity as a norm to which to refer it, we should not recognize it as verse. The normal accent interval we call a *foot*. *R. M. Alden.*

☞ The word *foot* is sometimes combined with the names of other units to form names of derived units, as in *foot pound* or *pound foot*, etc.

at foot, said of an animal recently born and following the dam. — **at one's feet** *or* (formerly) **foot**, on the ground near one's feet; hence, manifesting devoted allegiance or obedience, subjection, supplication, etc. — **f.-and-mouth disease**, a contagious disease (*eczema epizoötica*) of cattle, sheep, swine, etc., characterized by the formation of vesicles and ulcers in the mouth and about the hoofs. — **f. of the fine**, *Eng. Law*, that part of the tripartite indenture made in case of a fine of land which was preserved in the court's records. See FINE, *n.*, 3 **b**; CHIROGRAPH. *Hist.*

Henceforth [after 1195] there is to be a tripartite indenture and one "part" of it is to be preserved in the treasury. This "part" or copy (perhaps owing to some confusion between the French pes which means peace, concord, and the Latin pes which means foot) soon becomes known as the "*foot" of the fine.* *Pollock & Mait.*

— **on f.** **a** Walking or running; afoot. **b** In motion; astir. **c** In progress or activity; "going on." — **to find, know,** *or* **take, the length of one's f.**, to discover, know, or try to learn the characteristics of a person, esp. in order to manage him. *Slang, Eng.* — **to put,** *or* **set, one's best f. foremost**, to do one's best to get on (lit. or fig.); to make as good an appearance as possible. See BEST. *Colloq.* — **to put,** *or* **set, one's f. down**, to take a resolute stand; to be determined. *Colloq.* — **to put,** *or* **set, one's f. down upon**, to repress decisively; to refuse to permit or consent to. — **on (one's) feet**, in a position to go on; fairly established. — **under foot**. **a** Under the feet; fig., in subjection. **b** Below par. *Obs.* See FOOT, 11. "They would be forced to sell . . . far *under foot.*" *Bacon.* **c** *Naut.* Beneath the bottom (of a ship or boat).

foot (fōōt), *v. i.;* FOOT′ED; FOOT′ING. **1.** To tread to measure or music; to dance; trip; skip. **2.** To walk; — opposed to *ride* or *fly*. **3.** To move, esp. as a ship; as, the yacht *foots* fast.

to foot it, to walk; dance; foot; as, finding no carriage, I had to *foot it*. "*Foot it* featly here and there." *Shak.* — **to f. up**, to amount to when added or reckoned; sometimes with *to*; as, his debts *foot up* (or *foot up to*) $1,000.

foot, *v. t.* **1.** To tread; to walk, run, or dance, on, over, or through; as, to *foot* the green; to *foot* a measure. **2.** To kick with the foot; to spurn. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To set on foot; to establish. *Obs. or R.*

What confederacy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shak.*

4. To seize or strike with the talons. *Shak.* **5.** To make or renew the foot of, as of a stocking. *Shak.* **6.** To track. *Now Rare.* **7.** To sum up, as the numbers in a column; — sometimes with *up*; as, to *foot* (or *foot up*) an account. **8.** To pay (a bill, expenses, etc.). *Colloq.*

foot′ball′ (fōōt′bôl′), *n.* **1.** An inflated ball to be kicked in sport, usually made of a bladder or rubber bag incased in leather or of India rubber. **2.** A field game played with a football, in which each of two contesting teams tries to kick or carry the ball to or through its opponent's goal or goal line. There are now three principal varieties, **Rugby, Association,** and **American, football.** In the first, as principally played in the British Empire, the ball may be carried, or kicked, or thrown backwards, and a player in possession of the ball may be tackled bodily. There are two distinct varieties, **Rugby Union** and a later development under professional auspices, **Northern Union** (played in Lancashire and Yorkshire). In *Association football* all use of the arms or hands is prohibited except to the goal keeper, and the ball is propelled by kicking, or striking it with the head, shoulder, or other parts of the body except the arms. *American football* is a development of the Rugby game, in which one side is allowed undisputed possession of the ball at the moment when it is put in play and players may run ahead of the man with the ball to prevent his being seized, these changes leading to others in the direction of more systematized and formal play. The ball used in the Rugby and American games is ellipsoidal in shape, while the Association football is spherical.

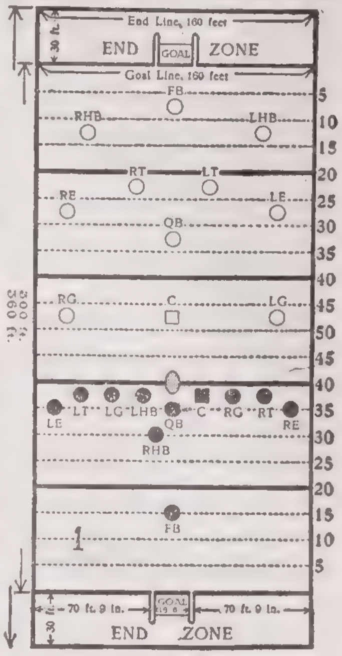

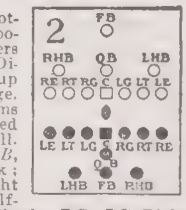

1 Diagram of Football Field with positions of players at Kick-off; 2 Diagram of Line-up for a Scrimmage. In both diagrams Black is supposed to hold the ball. *C*, Center; *QB*, Quarterback; *RHB*, *LHB*, Right and Left Halfback; *FB*, Fullback; *RG*, *LG*, Right and Left Guard; *RT*, *LT*, Right and Left Tackle; *RE*, *LE*, Right and Left End.

foot′board′ (fōōt′-bōrd′; 201), *n.* **1.** A board or narrow platform upon which one may stand or brace his feet; as: **a** The foot rest of a coachman's box. **b** = FOOTPLATE. **c** A small platform at the rear of a carriage for a footman. **2.** A board forming the foot of a bedstead. **3.** A treadle.

foot′boy′ (-boi′), *n.* A page; an attendant; a lackey.

foot′bridge′ (-brĭj′), *n.* A bridge for foot passengers only.

foot candle. *Photom.* The amount of illumination produced by a standard candle at a distance of one foot.

foot′cloth′ (fōōt′-klŏth′; 205), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a housing or caparison for a horse. **2.** A carpet; rug.

foot′-drop′, *n.* *Med.* An extended position of the foot caused by paralysis of the flexor muscles of the leg.

foot′ed, *a.* **1.** Having a foot or feet, or such or so many feet; shaped in the foot. "*Footed* like a goat." *Grew.* **2.** Having (so many) feet in length. **3.** Composed in meter.

foot′er (fōōt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who goes on foot; a walker. **2.** *Sports.* **a** Football. *Slang, Eng.* **b** *Bowls.* A mat on which the player stands when delivering his bowl. **c** *Hawking.* One that foots. See FOOT, *v. t.*, 4.

foot′fall′ (-fôl′), *n.* A setting down of the foot; a footstep; the sound of a footstep. *Shak.*

foot′gear′ (-gēr′), *n.* Covering for the feet, as stockings, shoes, or boots.

foot guard. A guard for the foot; specif.: **a** A boot or pad for a horse's foot to prevent injury to the hoof by interfering or overreaching. **b** *Railroads.* A device placed between rails more than two and less than six inches apart to prevent the catching of people's feet.

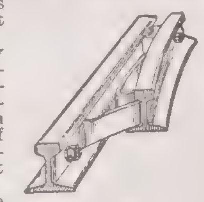

Foot Guard b.

Foot Guards (gärdz), *pl.* Infantry soldiers belonging to select regiments called the Guards. In England they are composed of the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Guards, with the special duties of home defense and guarding the sovereign, although they may be sent on foreign service.

foot′halt′ (fōōt′hôlt′), *n.* A disease affecting the feet of sheep.

foot′hill′ (-hĭl′), *n.* A hill at the foot of higher hills.

foot′hold′ (-hōld′), *n.* **1.** A hold for the feet; place where one may tread or stand; stable position of the feet; footing. **2.** A light rubber overshoe or sandal, with only a strap round the heel.

foot′ing, *n.* **1.** Standing; placing and position of the feet so as to insure stability; as, you had best look to your *footing*. **2.** Ground for the foot; place for the foot to rest on; foundation to stand on; foothold; hence, established place; basis for operation; foundation.

Every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder.*
He had obtained a *footing* at court. *Macaulay.*

3. Relative position; status; condition; rank; as, they are on a friendly *footing*.

Lived on a *footing* of equality with nobles. *Macaulay*

4. A moving on foot; specif., walk, step, tread, dance, progress, coming.

Hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shak.*

5. A track; footprint. *Archaic.* **6.** Act of entering into a new relationship, as at school or in a trade; hence, some fee or entertainment exacted from a newcomer into such relationship; as, he had to pay (or pay for) his *footing* with a box of cigars. **7.** Material for making the feet, as of stockings. **8.** Act of putting a foot to anything; also, that which is added as a foot; as, the *footing* of a stocking. **9.** Act of adding up a column of figures; the amount or sum total of such a column.

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fool′ish-har′dy, *a.* Foolhardy. *Obs.* — **-har′di-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
fool′ish-ly, *adv.* of FOOLISH.
fool′ish-wit′ty, *a.* Foolish in wisdom. *Nonce Word.* *Shak.*
fool′-large′, *a.* & *n.* [OF. *fol large.*] Prodigal. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
fool′-lar′gesse, *n.* Prodigality.
fool′mon′ger, *n.* [See MONGER.] One who profits by the folly or credulity of others. *Obs.*
fool-oc′ra-cy (fōōl-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*fool* + *-cracy*.] **a** Government by fools. **b** Ruling class of fools. *Facetious or Contemptuous.*
fool-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* A standard by which to measure folly. *Facetious.*
fool-os′o-pher (-ŏs′ō-fẽr), *n.* A fool posing as a philosopher. *Facetious.* — **fool-os′o-phy** (-fĭ), *n.*
fool′proof′, *a.* So simple, plain, strong, or the like, as not to be liable to be misunderstood, damaged, etc., even by a fool.
fool sage. [See FOOL; SAGE wise.] A jester. *Obs.*
fool's cicely. Fool's parsley.
fool's′-coat′, *n.* The European goldfinch.
fool's crochet. = TRICOT STITCH.
fool's errand. An unreasonable, silly, profitless adventure or undertaking. [FOOLS.
Fool's Festival. See FEAST OF
fool's gold. Iron or copper pyrites, resembling gold in color.
fool′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fool's mate. *Chess.* Checkmate arrived at by the moves: P-KKt4, P-K4; P-KB3, Q-R5: sometimes = SCHOLAR'S MATE.
fool's stitch. = TRICOT STITCH.
foond. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FIND.
foord. ✝ FORD.
foorme. ✝ FORM. [*or Dial. Eng.*
foose (fōōz), *n.* Houseleek. *Scot.*
foos′ter (fōōs′tẽr), *n.* Bustle. *Anglo-Irish.* [*Obs.*
foot, *a.* Pedestrian; prosaic.
foot′age (fōōt′āj), *n.* *Mining.* Payment by the running foot of work; also, amount so paid.
foot artillery. *Mil.* Field artillery in which the men are not mounted. [*Obs.*
foot′back′, *adv. or n.* (On) foot.
foot′ball′, *v. t.* & *i.* To kick a football or as a football. — **foot′ball′er**, *n.* — **foot′ball′ist**, *n.*
foot′band′, *n.* **1.** A band of foot soldiers. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* A reënforcing strip of canvas on the after part of the foot of a sail.
foot bank. *Fort.* A banquette. *Obs. or R.* [plinth.
foot base. A molding above a
foot bass (bās). A keyboard instrument, played with the feet, for supplying a bass to harpsichord music, etc.
foot bath. A bath for the feet.
foot bench. **1.** A banquette. *Obs.* **2.** A foot rest for several persons. [blower. *Obs.*
foot blast. A blast from a foot
foot blower. A bellows worked by foot.
foot′breadth′, *n.* The breadth of a foot; — used as a measure.
foot clonus. = ANKLE JERK.
foot dirt. = FOOTS. See FOOT, *n.*, 9.
foote′ite (fōōt′īt), *n.* [After one Dr. A. E. *Foote.*] *Min.* A deep blue hydrous oxychloride of copper in prismatic crystals.
foot′er, *n.* [Cf. FOUTER.] An idle, scurvy fellow. *Dial. Eng.*
foot′er, *v. i.* To idle; potter. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
foot′fast′, *n.* Prisoner. *Obs.* — **foot′fast′ness**, *n.* *Obs.* [foot.
foot′fight′, *n.* A conflict on
foot′folk′, *n.* Infantry. *Rare.*
foot follower. An attendant; retainer. *Obs.*
foot front. = FRONT FOOT.
foot′ful, *n.* As much as can be grasped with the foot.
foot′gang′ (fōōt′găng′), *n.* *Scot.* **a** A long narrow chest used as a step to a bed. **b** As much ground as one can move on.
foot′gang′er (-ẽr), *n.* [D. *voet* foot + *ganger* walker.] A young locust which has not acquired wings. *So. Africa.*
foot′geld′, *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A fine for keeping an unexpeditated great dog in a forest.
foot′gin′, *n.* [See GIN.] A snare or trap for the feet. *Obs.*
foot′glove′ (-glŭv′), *n.* A kind of stocking or toed shoe. *Obs.*
foot grease. Refuse of cottonseed after expression of the oil.
foot′grene′, *n.* [AS. *grin*, *gryn*, snare.] A footgin. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
footh (fōōth). Var. of FOUTH.
foot hammer. *Mach.* A small tilt hammer moved by a treadle.
foot′hook′ (fōōt′hŏŏk′), *n.* = FUTTOCK. [foot. *Obs. or R.*
foot′hot′, *adv.* Hastily; hot-
footing ale. Drink or money for drink exacted as footing. See FOOTING, 6. [a roof.
footing beam. The tie beam of
foot′ing-ly, *adv.* Trippingly; featly;—said of dancing. *Rare.*
footing stone. *Arch.* Any stone for the footing of a wall; esp., a broad flat stone for the base or lowest course of a wall.

10. *Arch.* A course or series of courses projecting at the base of a wall, abutment, etc.
11. a The straight edge of lace by which it is sewed to another fabric. **b** A narrow unfigured lace netting such as is often sewed to the straight edge of pattern lace.
12. The finer refuse part of whale blubber, not wholly freed of oil.
13. A piece of wood inserted into an arrow shaft and projecting into the pile.

1 Concrete Base; 2 Stepped-up Brick Footing; 3 Foundation Wall.

foot lathe. A lathe driven by a treadle.
foot'less (fo͝ot'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no feet; hence, without foundation; unsubstantial.
Dreamful wastes where *footless* fancies dwell. *Tennyson.*
2. Clumsy; stupid; inapt. Cf. HANDLESS. *Slang or Colloq.*
A more *footless* rule . . . was never imposed. *Henry van Dyke.*
foot'lick'er (fo͝ot'lĭk'ẽr), *n.* A sycophant; a fawner; a toady. Cf. BOOTLICK. *Shak. Carlyle.*
foot'lights' (-līts'), *n. pl.* A row of lights in the front of the stage, and on a level therewith, in a theater, etc.; — also used attributively (*sing.*); as, a *footlight* favorite.
foot'ling (-lĭng), *adv. & a.* [*foot* + 2d *-ling.*] With or having the feet foremost.
foot'-loose' (-lo͞os'), *a.* Free; untrammeled.
foot'man (fo͝ot'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man on foot; pedestrian; walker. *Archaic.*
2. a One who runs foot races. *Obs.* **b** A footpad. *Obs.* **c** A foot soldier. *Rare.*
3. a A man in waiting; a male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc. **b** Formerly, a servant who ran in front of his master's carriage.
4. A metallic stand for holding anything before a fire.
5. Short for FOOTMAN MOTH.
foot mange. *Veter.* A parasitic disease of horses, cattle, sheep, etc., usually confined to the skin of the fetlock and never affecting parts above the knees and hocks. It is caused by varieties of the mite *Chorioptes symbiotes.*
footman moth. Any of numerous moths of the family Lithosiidæ; — so named from their neat coloration, likened to the livery of a footman.
foot'mark' (fo͝ot'märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark on the foot. *Obs.*
2. A footprint.
foot'note' (-nōt'), *n.* A note of reference or comment placed below the text on a printed page. — *v. t.* To furnish with a footnote.
foot'pace' (-pās'), *n.* **1.** A walking pace or step.
2. A carpet or rug; a mat. *Obs.*
3. A dais, or elevated platform, esp. that on which an altar stands; a landing in a staircase; a hearthstone.
foot'pad' (fo͝ot'păd'), *n.* A highwayman, or robber, on foot. — *v. i.* To play the footpad. — **foot'pad'der-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*
foot'path' (-path'), *n.* A narrow path or way for pedestrians only; a footway. — *v. t.* To make a footpath across.
foot'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* **1.** A carriage step.
2. *Railroads.* Formerly, a plate or platform on which the engineer of a locomotive stood in driving the engine; hence, the floor of the cab.
foot pound. *Mech.* A unit of energy, or work, being equal to the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity the height of one foot.
foot poundal. A unit of work, the work done when a force of one poundal acts through a distance of one foot. It is equal to a foot pound divided by the acceleration of gravity (32.16) expressed in feet per second per second. Equivalent to 421,402 ergs in the C. G. S. system.
foot'-pound'-sec'ond, *a.* *Physics.* Pertaining to or designating a system of units based upon the foot as the unit of length, the pound as the unit of weight or mass, and the second as the unit of time.
foot'print' (fo͝ot'prĭnt'), *n.* An impression of the foot; a footmark. — *v. t.* To impress footprints upon.
foot rail. 1. A railroad rail with a wide flat flange on the lower side.
2. A crosspiece, or rail, as between the legs of a table or chair or under a car seat, to rest the feet on, etc.
foot'rill (fo͝ot'rĭl), *n.* *Mining.* A level or inclined road giving entrance to a mine, as a tunnel driven in a hillside or one following the dip of the strata from the surface. *Eng.*
foot'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* *Naut.* **a** The rope rigged below a yard, upon which men stand when reefing or furling; — formerly called a *horse.* **b** That part of the boltrope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed.
foot rot. 1. *Bot.* A disease affecting the sweet orange when growing on its own roots. It is caused by the parasitic fungus *Fusarium limonis*, and is manifested by large exudations of gum near the base of the trunk.
2. *Veter.* A progressive inflammation of the interdigital space of sheep and cattle, caused by the microörganism *Bacillus necrophorus*, and in some cases leading to extensive suppuration with loss of the hoof.
foot scab. *Veter.* Foot mange of sheep.
foot'scald' (fo͝ot'skôld'), *n.* *Veter.* An injury or bruise of the sole of a horse's foot, caused by paring the horn too close, by putting on a shoe while too hot, or by traveling over a rough stony road when shod with light, thin shoes.
foot second. *Mech.* **a** A (lineal) foot per second; — used as a unit of velocity. **b** A cubic foot per second; a cusec; — used principally in hydraulics to measure the rate of discharge of streams.
foot'sore' (fo͝ot'sōr' : 201), *a.* Having sore or tender feet, as by reason of much walking. — **foot'sore'ness,** *n.*
foot'stalk' (-stôk'), *n.* **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A petiole, pedicel, or peduncle.
2. *Mach.* The lower part of a millstone spindle.

foot'stall' (fo͝ot'stôl'), *n.* **1.** The stirrup of a woman's saddle.
2. *Arch.* The plinth, base, or pedestal of a pillar.
foot'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* **1.** A stepping; footfall; tread; distance covered by a step.
2. The mark or impression of the foot; a track; hence, visible sign of a course pursued; token; mark; as, the *footsteps* of divine wisdom.
3. A step on which to ascend or descend.
4. A brace for the foot under a hand printing press.
5. *Mach.* A bearing to support the lower end of a vertical shaft; — called also *footstep bearing.*
foot'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* *Print.* A beveled stick placed against the foot of the page or pages in a form, to give purchase for the quoins.
foot'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** A kind of hatter's fulling stocks. **b** A footstool. **c** The upright timbers of a ship.
2. The part of a skate upon which the foot rests.
3. *Mach.* A tailstock or loose headstock, as of a lathe.
foot'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1. a** A base or pedestal. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* **b** A foundation stone. **c** A single stone forming a kneeler at the foot of a gable slope to resist the thrust of the coping stones above.
2. The stone at the foot of a grave.
foot'stool' (-sto͞ol'), *n.* **1.** A low stool to support the feet.
2. A portable step or stool used in mounting a horse, etc.
3. The earth. *Is.* lxvi. 1.
foot ton. *Mech.* A unit of energy or work, being equal to the work done in raising one ton against the force of gravity through the height of one foot.
foot valve. *Mech.* A suction valve or check valve at the lower end of a pipe; esp., such a valve in a steam-engine condenser opening to the air pump.
foot' wal'ing (wāl'ĭng). *Naut.* The inside bottom planks of a vessel.
foot'wall' (fo͝ot'wôl'), *n.* *Mining.* The stratum of rock underlying a lode or vein. Cf. HANGING WALL.
foot'worn' (-wōrn' ; 201), *a.* Worn by, or wearied in, the feet; as, a *footworn* path; a *footworn* traveler.
foo'zle (fo͞o'z'l), *v. t. & i.*; FOO'ZLED (-z'ld); FOO'ZLING (-zlĭng). [Cf. G. *fuseln* to work badly or slowly.] To bungle; to manage awkwardly; to treat or play unskillfully; as, to *foozle* a stroke in golf.
She *foozles* all along the course. *Century Mag.*
foo'zle, *n.* **1.** A stupid fellow; a fogy. *Colloq.*
2. Act of foozling; a bungling stroke, as in golf.
fop (fŏp), *n.* [ME. *foppe*, *fop*, fool; cf. E. *fob* to cheat, G. *foppen* to make a fool of one, jeer, D. *foppen.*] **1.** A foolish or silly person; a conceited pretender to wit or accomplishments. *Obs.*
2. One whose ambition it is to gain admiration by showy dress; a coxcomb; dandy; exquisite.
fop'per-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FOPPERIES (-ĭz). [Fr. FOP.] **1.** Foolish character or action; folly; foolery; absurdity. *Obs.*
Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shak.*
2. The behavior, dress, or other indication of a fop; coxcombry; showy affectation or folly.
fop'pish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Foolish; silly; stupid. *Obs.*
2. Foplike; characteristic of a fop in dress or manners.
Syn. — Dapper, spruce, dandyish. See FINICAL.
— **fop'pish-ly,** *adv.* — **fop'pish-ness,** *n.*
for (fôr), *prep.* [AS. *for*, *fore*; akin to OS. *for*, *fora*, *furi*, D. *voor*, OHG. *fora*, G. *vor*, OHG. *furi*, G. *für*, Icel. *fyrir*, Sw. *för*, Dan. *for*, adv. *för*, Goth. *faúr*, *faúra*, L. *pro*, Gr. πρό, Skr. *pra-*. Cf. FORE, FIRST, FOREMOST, FORTH, PRO-.] In the most general sense, indicating that in consideration of which, in view of which, or with reference to which, anything is done, or takes place. **1.** Before, whether in place, order, time, presence, or preference. *Obs.*
2. Indicating the end with reference to which anything is, acts, serves, or is done; as: **a** As a preparation for; with the object of; in order to be, become, or act as; conducive to; as, he labored *for* the good of humanity; he has gone *for* a soldier; it is all *for* your benefit; one dresses *for* dinner. **b** In order to obtain, gain, or save, often with an implication of a thing at hazard or in jeopardy; as, he was on trial *for* his life.
No one shall work *for* fame. *Kipling.*
c Expressing desire or readiness, or indicating the object of emotions or mental faculties or energies.
We look before and after,
And pine *for* what is not. *Shelley.*
O *for* a Muse of fire! *Shak.*
Walton had a genius *for* friendships. *Lowell.*
d Intending, or in order, to go to or in the direction of; as, he left *for* the South yesterday. **e** Indicating the person or thing which something is to be delivered to, owned by, or used in connection with; denoting suitability, assignment, capacity, appropriation, obligation, etc.; as, a lotion *for* a bruise; the magazines *for* 1905.
Too nice *for* a statesman, too proud *for* a wit. *Goldsmith.*
There is ground enough *for* the opinion. *Burke.*
f To the amount, number, or extent of; as, a bill or check *for* $100; fight *for* all that is in you; the side was out *for* a hundred runs.
3. Indicating that in place of which, instead of which, or representing which, anything is, acts, or serves, or that for which a substitute, equivalent, compensation, or the like is offered or made; instead of; in place of; in requital of; in exchange for.
He (Jesus) died *for* all. *2 Cor.* v. 15.
Mr. Chamberlain was returned *for* Birmingham. *Encyc. Brit.*
I have had my labor *for* my travel. *Shak.*
He has paid dear, very dear, *for* his whistle. *Franklin.*

4. Indicating that in favor of which, or in promoting, benefiting, or serving which, anything is or is done; in behalf of; in defense of; in support of; in honor of; — often opposed to *against.*
The Sabbath was made *for* man, and not man *for* the Sabbath. *Mark* ii. 27.
It is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*
Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*
5. Used with a noun or personal pronoun in the objective case followed by an infinitive to form an idiomatic equivalent for the noun clause "*that I* (*you*, *he*, etc.) *should* (*may*, *might*, etc.)"; as, *for* him to submit (that he should submit) would be shameful.
It is easier *for* a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than *for* a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. *Matt.* xix. 24.
6. Used to indicate that in the character of which, as being which, or equivalent to which, anything is regarded or treated; as being; as, to take *for* granted.
Let her go *for* an ungrateful woman. *Philips.*
We take a falling meteor *for* a star. *Cowley.*
7. Indicating the cause, motive, or occasion of an act, state, or condition; hence, because of; on account of; in consequence of; as the effect of; for the sake of; also, because of the lack of.
With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath. *Shak.*
There is no lament *for* him. *Shelley.*
With hunger pinched and pinched *for* room. *Cowper.*
8. Used to indicate an obstacle to an act, state, etc.; hence: **a** Notwithstanding; in spite of; although; — usually with *all.*
The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man 's the gowd *for* a' that. *Burns.*
b To guard against or prevent; for fear of; sometimes, after words of prevention, from. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Here they shall not lie, *for* catching cold. *Shak.*
9. Indicating equality or proportion between numbers or quantities when related, compared, or contrasted; as, *for* one poet there are a dozen poetasters.
10. a As regards; concerning; as far as concerns; in respect to; as, so much *for* that; he may do it *for* me; it is true *for* all I know; the camp was well chosen *for* water and wood; *for* the present all is safe. **b** Considering (some condition or estate); in proportion to; as, he is tall *for* his age; it is cool *for* July; he is generous *for* his income.
11. Expressing duration of time or extension of space; during; throughout; in or through the space or time of; to the extent of. "*For* many miles about." *Shak.*
To guide the sun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth.*
for all me, as far as regards me. Cf. 10 **a**, above. — **f. all the world**, wholly; exactly. "Whose posy was, *for all the world*, like cutlers' poetry." *Shak.* — **f. as much as**, or **forasmuch as**, in consideration that; seeing that; since; also, formerly, so far as. — **f. ever**, eternally. See FOREVER. — **f. ever and a day**, emphatically forever. *Shak.*
She [Fortune] soon wheeled away, with scornful laughter, out of sight *for ever and a day.* *Prof. Wilson.*
— **f. my life**, or **f. the life of me, him**, *etc.*, if my life depended on it. *Colloq.* — **f. that, f. the reason that**, because; since. *Obs.* "*For that* I love your daughter." *Shak.* — **f. thy**, or **for-thy'** [AS. *forðy*], for this; on this account. *Obs.* "Thomalin, have no care *for thy.*" *Spenser.* — **f. to**, in order to; to the end of; — sometimes simply, *to.* *Obs. or Illiterate.*
What went ye out *for* to see? *Luke* vii. 25.
for (fôr), *conj.* [From FOR, prep.] **1.** Because; by reason that; for that; indicating, in Old English, the reason of anything. *Obs. or Archaic.*
And *for* of long that way had walkèd none,
The vault was hid with plants and bushes hoar. *Fairfax.*
My foolish rival, that her father likes
Only *for* his possessions are so huge. *Shak.*
2. Since; because; introducing a reason of something before advanced, a cause, motive, explanation, justification, or the like, of an action related or a statement made. It is logically nearly equivalent to *since*, or *because*, but connects less closely, and is sometimes used as a very general introduction to something suggested by what precedes.
Give thanks unto the Lord; *for* he is good. *Ps.* cxxxvi. 1.
3. In order that. *Obs.*
And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I 'll tell thee what befell me on a day. *Shak.*
Syn. — See BECAUSE.
for and, and also. *Obs.* *Shak.* — **f. because**, because. *Obs.* — **f. why**, why; wherefore. See FORWHY. *Now Colloq.*
for, *n.* One who takes, or that which is said or felt on, the affirmative side; that which is said or felt in favor of some one or something; a pro; — the antithesis of *against*, *con.*
for-. [AS. *for-*; akin to D. & G. *ver-*, OHG. *fir-*, Icel. *for-*, Goth. *fra-*, and prob. to E. *far*, adj.; cf. Skr. *parā-* away, Gr. παρά beside. Cf. FAR, FRET to rub.] A prefix, no longer active in English, but occurring in some living and many obsolete words. *For-* is used: **1.** With verbs: **a** Denoting *away*, *off*; as, *forwear*, *formelt*, *forlake*, *forshake.* **b** To indicate prohibition or exclusion, also omission, failure, neglect, or refusal to do; as, *forsay*, to exclude by command; *forheed*, to disregard; *forwork*, to forfeit. **c** In the sense of *wrongly*; as, *forworship.* **d** Implying affliction, detriment, or destruction; as, *forhang*, to kill by hanging; *forgab*, to defame; *forstormed*, tempest-tossed. **e** With intensive force, denoting *completely*, *overwhelmingly*, *excessively*, often with the idea of doing the action to satiety, weariness, or exhaustion; as, *forbruise*, *forride*, *forwander*, *forcleave*, *forspread*, *forrue.* **f** To form causative verbs; as, *forlength*, to prolong, *formeagre*, to make lean, *fordry*, etc.
2. With adjectives, to add intensive force; as, *forblack*, *forold*, *fordead.*
for'age (fŏr'āj), *n.* [OF. *fourage*, *forrage*, F. *fourrage*, fr.

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foot iron. **a** The step of a carriage. **b** A fetter. *Obs.* **c** An iron arranged to protect the shoe of one digging.
foot jaw. = MAXILLIPED.
foot key. *Music.* An organ pedal.
foot landraker. A footpad; tramp. *Obs.*
foo'tle (fo͞o't'l), *n.* Twaddle. — *v. i.* To talk twaddle or act silly. — *a.* Silly. *All Slang.*
foot'-length', *n.* *Angling.* A leader; a casting line. *Eng.*
foot level. A level (formerly) used in giving any desired elevation to a piece of ordnance.
foot line. 1. *Print.* A line at the foot of a page, esp. the blank line used just below the type page, sometimes having in it the folio or page number.
2. The lead line of a fishing net.
foot'lin'ing (-lĭn'ĭng), *n.* *Naut.* An additional thickness of canvas running along the foot of a sail.
foot'lock', *n.* A projection, usually of wood, to keep an animal's feet from slipping, — used chiefly on cattle steamers.
foot'-maid', foot'-maid'en, *n.* A female attendant. *Obs.*
foot'man-hood (fo͝ot'măn-ho͝od), *n.* See -HOOD. [collectively.]
foot'man-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Footmen
foot'man-ship. See -SHIP.
foot mantle. A foot cloth or covering to protect the dress in riding. *Obs.*
foot match. A foot race. *Rare.*
foot'meal', *adv.* [Cf. PIECEMEAL.] Step by step. *Obs.*
foot muff. A mufflike receptacle for the feet.
foot page. An errand boy; attendant; footboy.
foot pan. 1. A foot bath.
2. A foot warmer. [way.]
foot pavement. A paved foot-
foot'pick', *n.* A pick with handle and foot piece for digging in hard or stony ground.
foot plow *or* **plough.** *Agric.* A variety of swing plow.
foot post. **a** A letter carrier who travels on foot. **b** A mail delivery by means of such carriers.
foot press. *Mach.* A cutting, embossing, or printing press, moved by a treadle.
footra. † FOUTRE.
foot race. A race run by persons on foot. — **foot'-rac'ing** (-rās'ĭng), *n.* [*Eng.*]
footrail. Var. of FOOTRILL.
foot rest. A support for the feet.
foots (fo͝ots). See FOOT, *n.*, 9, 13.
foot scent. The scent of a trail.
foot screw. An adjusting screw which forms a foot, and serves to give an instrument, etc., a level standing on an uneven place.
foot'-side', *a.* *Scot.* **a** Reaching to the feet: — said of a garment. **b** Step by step.
foot soldier. A soldier who serves on foot; infantryman.
foot'-space' rail. *Shipbuilding.* In old-time ships, the rail in which the balusters of the balcony step.
foot'spore', *n.* [See SPOOR.] Footprint. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
foot'stake', *n.* A base; support.
footstep bearing. = FOOTSTEP, 5.
foot stove. A box with a pan for hot coals to warm the feet.
foot'-sug'ar (-sho͝og'ẽr), *n.* = FOOT, *n.*, 9.
foot torch. *Mil.* A torch placed on the ground in front of the operator and used as a point of reference in night signaling.
foot tubercle. = PARAPODIUM.
foot vise. A vise the jaws of which are operated by a treadle.
foot'walk', *n.* A sidewalk.
foot warmer. A contrivance to keep the feet warm.
foot'way', *n.* A way for persons traveling or going on foot.
foot'wear', *n.* Clothing for the feet, as shoes and stockings. *Colloq.*
foot'work', *n.* The management of the feet, and work done with them, in such sports as football, boxing, etc.
foot'y, *n.* A footy person or thing. *Local Dial., U. S.*
foot'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having foots, or settlings; as, *footy* oil. *Eng.*
foot'y, *a.* [Cf. FOUTER.] Poor; mean; paltry. *Dial. Eng.* *C. Kingsley.*
foo'zler (fo͞o'zlẽr), *n.* One who foozles; a bungler. [*Obs.*]
fop, *v. t.* To fool; mock; dupe.
fop'-doo'dle, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. *Obs.*
fop'ling, *n.* See -LING. [*Obs.*]
fop'per-ly, *a.* Foolish; silly.
fop'pet, *n.* Dim. of FOP. *Obs.*
Fop'ping-ton, Lord (fŏp'ĭng-tŭn). A vain fop in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse," and Sheridan's alteration of it, "A Trip to Scarborough." The character also appears in Cibber's "Careless Husband."
fop'py, *a.* Foppish. *Rare.*
fop'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
for. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAR.
for. Obs. pret. of FARE.
for. *Abbr.* Foreign.
f. o. r. *Abbr.* Free on rail, i. e., delivered free of charge on the railroad car for transportation.

OF. *forre, fuerre*, fodder, straw, F. *feurre*, fr. LL. *foderum, fodrum*, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. OHG. *fuotar*, G. *futter*. See FODDER food; cf. FORAY.] **1.** Food of any kind for animals, esp. for horses and cattle, as grass, hay, corn, pasture, etc.
2. Act of foraging; search for provisions, etc.
He [the lion] from *forage* will incline to play. *Shak.*
3. *pl.* Foragers. *Obs.*
for'age (fŏr'āj), *v. t.*; FOR'AGED (-ājd); FOR'AG-ING (-ā-jĭng). [Cf. F. *fourrager*. See FORAGE, *n.*] **1.** To strip of provisions; to collect forage from; now, rarely, to ravage; spoil.
2. To supply with food or forage, esp. horses and cattle.
3. To secure by foraging.
for'age, *v. i.* To wander or rove in search of forage; to secure forage, esp. for horses and cattle, by feeding on or stripping the country; hence, to make a roving search as if for forage; to ravage; raid; spoil; raven.
Smiling to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shak.*
forage cap. A small, low, undress head covering of an officer or soldier. In the United States service it has been superseded by the *service cap* or *service hat*.
for'ag-er (fŏr'ā-jẽr), *n.* **1.** A messenger; a harbinger. *Obs.*
2. One that forages; specif., *pl.*, soldiers detailed to forage.
3. A foraging ant.
4. A forage cap. *Rare.*
for'ag-ing ant (fŏr'ā-jĭng). Any of several species of ants of a genus, *Eciton*, very abundant in tropical America, which build no permanent nests, and often travel in vast armies in search of food.

Foraging Ant (*Eciton sumichrasti*). Small worker, enlarged.

fo-ra'men (fō-rā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RAMINA (-răm'ĭ-nȧ), E. -RAMENS (-rā'mĕnz). [L., fr. *forare* to bore, pierce.] A small opening, perforation, or orifice; a fenestra; specif., *Bot.*, the orifice penetrating the coats of an ovule. ‖ **fo-ra'men cæ'cum** (sē'kŭm) [L., lit., blind opening], *Anat.*, a depression likened to a foramen, but ending blindly, as the depression in the middle of the back part of the tongue or the depression at the upper end of the anterior fissure of the medulla oblongata. The so-called foramen cæcum of the skull, situated at the junction of the crista galli of the ethmoid with the frontal bone, is often pervious, and transmits a small vein. — ‖ **f. la'ce-rum an-te'ri-us** (lăs'ẽr-ŭm ăn-tē'rĭ-ŭs) [L., lit., anterior lacerated opening], *Anat.*, the sphenoidal fissure, a cleft between the lesser and greater wings of the sphenoid transmitting the third, fourth, sixth, and three branches of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerves, certain vessels, etc. — ‖ **f. la'ce-rum me'di-um** [L., lit., middle lacerated opening], *Anat.*, an irregular orifice in the floor of the middle fossa of the skull behind the greater wing of the sphenoid, transmitting the Vidian nerve and an ascending branch of the pharyngeal artery. — ‖ **f. la'ce-rum pos-te'ri-us** (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ŭs) [L., lit., posterior lacerated opening], *Anat.*, the jugular foramen, an opening in the floor of the posterior fossa of the skull near the foramen magnum, transmitting the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves and the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses. — ‖ **f. mag'num** [L., great opening], *Anat.*, the opening in the occipital region of the skull through which the spinal cord passes. — **f. of Mag'en-die** (măj'ĕn-dĭ) [after François *Magendie*, French physiologist], *Anat.*, an opening in the middle line of the pia mater covering the fourth ventricle at its lower (posterior) end. It places the fourth ventricle in communication with the subarachnoid space. Similar openings at the lateral recesses of the fourth ventricle are called (after E. A. H. *Key*, b. 1832, and G. R. *Retzius*, b. 1842, Swedish anatomists) the **foramina of Key and Retzius** (kā, rĕt'sĭ-ōōs). — **f. of Mon-ro'** (mŭn-rō') [after Alexander *Monro*, British anatomist], *Anat.*, the opening from each lateral into the third ventricle of the brain. — **f. of Wins'low** (wĭnz'lō) [after J. B. *Winslow* (1669–1760), Danish anatomist], *Anat.*, the opening connecting the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum. — ‖ **f. o-va'le** (ō-vā'lē). [NL., oval opening.] *Anat.* **a** An opening in the septum between the two auricles of the heart of the fetus (see FETAL CIRCULATION). Normally it closes soon after birth. **b** An opening in the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. It gives passage to the inferior maxillary nerve. — ‖ **f. Pa-niz'zæ** (pȧ-nĭz'ē), *Zoöl.*, in crocodilians, a communicating orifice between the right and left aortic arches. — ‖ **f. quad-ra'tum** (kwŏd-rā'tŭm) [L., lit., square opening], *Anat.*, an opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the inferior vena cava. — ‖ **f. ro-tun'dum** (rō-tŭn'dŭm) [L.], *Anat.*, a round opening in the greater wing of the sphenoid bone for the passage of the superior maxillary nerve. — ‖ **f. spi-no'sum** (spĭ-nō'zŭm) [NL., lit., spinal opening], *Anat.*, a small round orifice in the greater wing of the sphenoid transmitting the middle meningeal artery. — ‖ **foramina ner-vi'na** (nẽr-vī'nȧ) or **f. ner-vo'sa** (-vō'sȧ) [NL., nerve openings], *Anat.*, small openings at the edge of the lamina spiralis for the passage of the branches of the cochlear nerve to the organ of Corti. — ‖ **foramina The-be'si-i** (thē-bē'sĭ-ī) [after A. C. *Thebesius* (1686–1732)], *Anat.*, the openings (on the inner surface of the right auricle) of the venæ Thebesii, small veins which return the blood from the muscular substance of the heart.
fo-ram'i-nate (fō-răm'ĭ-nāt), **fo-ram'i-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *foraminatus*.] Perforated; having foramina.
for'a-min'i-fer (fŏr'ȧ-mĭn'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Foraminifera.
Fo-ram'i-nif'er-a (fō-răm'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *foramen, -aminis*, a foramen + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* An extensive order of rhizopods, generally having a calcareous shell which in many forms is perforated with minute holes for protrusion of slender pseudopodia, whence the name of the group. In some cases the shell is formed of sand grains, etc., which are cemented together. Usually it consists of several or many communicating chambers, formed successively, each larger than the preceding one and often arranged in linear, spiral, or other regular series. There may be one or more nuclei in the contained protoplasm, but they do not correspond in number to the chambers. The Foraminifera are mostly marine and, with some exceptions, of very small size. Some forms (see GLOBIGERINA and BILOCULINA) are extraordinarily abundant. White chalk and nummulitic limestone consist largely of their shells. See also NUMMULINIDÆ.

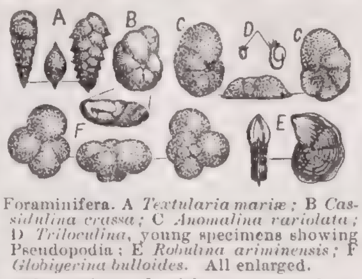

Foraminifera. A *Textularia mariæ*; B *Cassidulina crassa*; C *Anomalina variolata*; D *Triloculina*, young specimens showing Pseudopodia; E *Robulina ariminensis*; F *Globigerina bulloides*. All enlarged.

fo-ram'i-nif'er-al (fō-răm'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ăl), **fo-ram'i-nif'er-ous** (fō-răm'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs) *a.* Composed of, or containing, Foraminifera or their shells; pertaining to the Foraminifera.
fo-ram'i-nous (fō-răm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Having foramina; porous.
for'ay (fŏr'ā), *v. t.*; FOR'AYED (-ād); FOR'AY-ING. [ME. *forrayen*, prob. fr. (assumed) OF. *forreier*, fr. *forrer* to pillage, fr. the source of F. *fourrage*. See FORAGE, *n.*] To ravage in search of spoils; to pillage.
He might *foray* our lands. *Scott.*
for'ay, *v. i.* To make a raid; to ravage; pillage.
His pirates had *foray'd* on Scottish hill. *Scott.*
for'ay, *n.* [See FORAY, *v.*] **1.** A sudden or irregular incursion for war or spoils; a raid.
The servants of David and Joab came from a *foray*, and brought in a great spoil with them. *2 Sam.* iii. 22 (*Rev. Ver.*).
2. Booty; spoils won in a foray. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. An advance guard. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
for'ay-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. (assumed) OF. *forreieor*. See FORAY, *v.*] **1.** One who makes or joins in a foray.
2. One who goes before; a harbinger; a messenger. *Obs.*
for-bade', **for-bad'** (fŏr-băd'), *pret.* of FORBID.
☞ *Forbad* has been declared obsolete by some dictionaries, but is still in common use.
He *forbad* the bishops. *Pollock & Mait.*
for-bear' (fŏr-bâr'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-BORE' (-bōr'); *Archaic pret.* FOR-BARE' (-bâr'); *p. p.* FOR-BORNE' (-bōrn'; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOR-BEAR'ING. [ME. *forberen*, AS. *forberan*; *for-* + *beran* to bear. See BEAR to support.] **1.** To bear; to bear with; to bear up against; to endure; control. *Obs.*
2. To avoid; shun; leave alone; part with; lose. *Obs.*
Forbear his presence. *Shak.*
3. To do without; to endure the privation of; to give up; to abstain or desist from; to refrain from doing, using, expressing, claiming, pressing, exacting, punishing, injuring, etc.; as, he *forbears* his revenge, his blows, his power, his wrath, his debts, his claims, his enemy.
This nor hurts him nor profits you a jot;
Forbear it therefore. *Shak.*
Forbearing one another in love. *Eph.* iv. 2.
for-bear', *v. i.* **1.** To refrain; abstain; decline; hold back.
Shall I go . . . to battle, or shall I *forbear*? 1 *Kings* xxii. 6.
2. To control one's self when provoked; to be patient.
Both bear and *forbear*. *Old Proverb.*
for-bear' (fŏr-bâr'; fōr'bâr), **fore'bear** (fōr'bâr; fōr-bâr'), *n.* [*fore-* + *be* + *-er*.] An ancestor; a forefather; — usually in the *pl.* *Orig. Scot.* "Your *forbears* of old." *Scott.*
for-bear'ance (fŏr-bâr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of forbearing, waiting, or refraining from anything; the exercise of patience.
Have a continent *forbearance*, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*
2. A refraining from the enforcement of what is due, whether for an agreed time or at the pleasure only of the obligee. Cf. ACT, *n.*, 1. In the case of obligations, as on commercial paper, a mere *forbearance*, or mere refraining from enforcing the performance of the obligation, is to be distinguished from a renewal, or a *forbearance* in virtue of an agreement by which the obligee relinquishes his right of action for a definite period or until a date certain.
3. Quality of being forbearing; indulgence toward offenders or enemies; long-suffering; lenity.
There is, however, a limit at which *forbearance* ceases to be a virtue. *Burke.*
Syn. — Abstinence, self-restraint; mildness. See PATIENCE.
for-bear'ant (-ănt), *a.* Forbearing. — **for-bear'ant-ly**, *adv.*
for-bid' (fŏr-bĭd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-BADE', FOR-BAD' (-băd'); *p. p.* FOR-BID'DEN (-bĭd''n); *Archaic p. p.* FOR-BID'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOR-BID'DING. [ME. *forbeden*, AS. *forbēodan*; *for-* + *bēodan* to bid; akin to D. *verbieden*, G. *verbieten*, Icel. *fyrirbjōða*, *forboða*, Sw. *förbjuda*, Dan. *forbyde*. See BID, *v. t.*] **1.** To command against, or contrary to; to prohibit; interdict; as, God *forbid*! I *forbid* the banns.
2. To exclude from, or warn off, by express command; to command not to enter.
Have I not *forbid* her my house? *Shak.*
3. To oppose, hinder, or prevent, as if by an effectual command; to render impossible; as, an impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army.
4. To accurse; blast. *Obs.*
He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shak.*
5. To defy; challenge. *Obs.* *L. Andrews.*
6. To countermand; deny; refuse. *Obs.*
Syn. — Debar, prevent, hinder, preclude, disallow, proscribe. — FORBID, PROHIBIT, INTERDICT, INHIBIT. FORBID (the Saxon term) is the more direct and familiar, PROHIBIT (the Latin term), the more formal or official; as, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and *forbid* them not" (*Mark* x. 14); "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor *prohibited* by it to the States" (*Const. of U. S.*). To INTERDICT (for ecclesiastical usage, see defs.) is to debar, cut off, or preclude, esp. by (or as if by) authoritative command; as, "While we from *interdicted* fields retire" (*Pope*); "Cautious he pinches from the . . . stalk a pimple, that portends a future sprout, and *interdicts* its growth" (*Cowper*). INHIBIT, in modern usage, always connotes check or restraint; as, "If the first [instinct] engenders a habit, that habit will *inhibit* the application of the second instinct" (*W. James*).
for-bid' (fŏr-bĭd'), *v. i.* To utter a prohibition; to prevent; hinder.
for-bid'dance (fŏr-bĭd'ăns), *n.* Act of forbidding; prohibition; command or edict against a thing.
The strict *forbiddance*. *Milton.*
for-bid'den (-'n), *p. a.* Prohibited; interdicted.
I know no spells, use no *forbidden* arts. *Milton.*
Forbidden City. **a** A name given to the Tibetan city of Lassa, because of the hostility of the lamas to foreign visitors other than pilgrims. **b** [From Chin. *tzŭ³ chin⁴ chʼeng²*, "Purple Forbidden City."] In the city of Peking, China, the walled inclosure of about a square mile containing the Imperial Palace, with its pleasure grounds, reception halls, pavilions, and offices of state; — so called as being closed to the public. — **f.**, *or* **prohibited, degrees**, *Law*, degrees of consanguinity or affinity within which marriage is forbidden. Present English law forbids all marriages between persons lineally related and in general between all others related within the Levitical degrees, which are contained in the prohibitions in Leviticus xviii. These in general forbid marriage between persons related within the third civil-law degree of relationship. In the United States in general the same rule obtains with various modifications. By the present canon law of the Roman Catholic Church the forbidden degrees include all relationships within the fourth canon-law degree. See CONSANGUINITY, *Illust.* — **f. fruit.** **a** Any coveted unlawful pleasure; — so called with reference to the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden. **b** *Bot.* A small variety of shaddock. The name is also given in different places to several other varieties of citrous fruits. **c** A kind of cordial made with grape fruit. — **f. gauntlet**, in medieval armor, a gauntlet the fingers of which could be so locked that a weapon could not be struck from the wearer's grasp; — so called as forbidden by the rules of tourney. — **f. time**, *Scots Law*, close season for game fish. — **for-bid'den-ly**, *adv.* — **for-bid'den-ness**, *n.*
for-bid'ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FORBID. Esp.: *p. a.* Repelling approach; repellent; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike; disagreeable; prohibiting or interdicting; as, a *forbidding* aspect; a *forbidding* coast; a *forbidding* day. — **for-bid'ding-ly**, *adv.* — **for-bid'ding-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Disagreeable, unpleasant, displeasing, offensive, repulsive, odious, abhorrent.
for-by', **for-bye'** (fŏr-bī'), **fore-by'**, **fore-bye'** (fōr-bī') *prep., adv., & a.* [*for* + *by*.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** As preposition: **a** Hard by; close by; near; of motion, past or close past. **b** Before; beyond. *Obs.* **c** By. *Obs.* "He took her up *forby* the lily hand." *Spenser.* **d** Beside; in addition to; in comparison with; with the exception of; not taking account of.
You are none the worse, *forbye* a scratch or two. *C. Reade.*
2. As adverb: **a** Past; along; of time, gone by; of motion, to one side; aside.
To tell her if her child went ought *forby*. *Chaucer.*
b Besides; in addition; over and above.
3. As adjective: Uncommonly good; superior. *Dial.*
force (fōrs; 201), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *fors, foss*, Dan. *fos*.] A waterfall; a cascade. *Dial. Eng.*
To see the falls or *force* of the river Kent. *T. Gray.*
force, *n.* [F. *force*, LL. *forcia, fortia*, fr. L. *fortis* strong. See FORT, *n.*] **1.** Strength or energy; active power; vigor; might; often, an unusual degree of strength or energy; capacity of exercising an influence or producing an effect; specif.: **a** The physical strength or vigor of a living being, without reference to its use or effect. *Rare.*
But Ida stood nor spoke, drain'd of her *force*. *Tennyson.*
b Power to affect strongly in physical relations or conditions; as, the *force* of a blow; the *force* of the tide or of an electric current. **c** Power to persuade or convince or impose obligation; pertinency; validity; special signification; binding effect; as, the *force* of an appeal, argument, agreement, or expression.
He was, in the full *force* of the words, a good man. *Macaulay.*
2. Strength or power for war, whether offensive or defensive; as, the *force* of a fortress or of a battleship; hence, any body of soldiers, sailors, or marines; — often in the *pl.* Hence, a body of men prepared for action; as, the laboring *force* of a plantation; the police *force* (called colloquially *the force*).
Is Lucius general of the *forces*? *Shak.*
3. Power, violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted upon a person or thing; specif., *Law*, strength or power, of any degree, exercised without law, or contrary to law, upon persons or things; violence. In cases of forcible entry, robbery, rape, etc., the word *force* is generally interpreted as including not only actual application of physical force, but such threats or display of physical force as are reasonably calculated to inspire fear of death or bodily harm.
4. A large or major part, portion, quantity, or number. *Obs. or Dial.*
The *force* of my acquaintance was among lawyers, judges, and politicians. *Charles Sumner.*

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forage master. *Mil.* An official charged with providing and transporting forage.
for'age-ment, *n.* [OF. *forragement*.] Act of foraging. *Obs.*
forage plant. A plant suitable for use as forage or fodder.
for'a-lite (fŏr'ȧ-līt), *n.* [L. *forare* to bore + *-lite*.] *Geol.* A marking resembling a worm's burrow in stratified rocks.
fo-ra'mi-na (fō-răm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of FORAMEN.
fo-ram'i-nate, *v. t.* To perforate; pierce.
fo-ram'i-nose, *a.* [L. *foraminosus*.] Foraminous. *Obs.*
for'a-min'u-late, **for'a-min'u-lose**, **for'a-min'u-lous**, *a.* Minutely foraminate.
fo-ram'i-nule (fō-răm'ĭ-nūl), *n.* A minute foramen.
fo-rane', *a.* [See FOREIGN.] Pert. to a remote place or thing; foreign; — chiefly in *vicar forane*.
foranent. Var. of FORNENT.
for'as-much' (fŏr'ăz-mŭch'), *conj.* See under FOR, *prep.*
fo'rate, *v. t.* [L. *foratus*, p. p. of *forare* to bore.] To perforate. *Obs.*
for-ban', *v. t.* [OF. *for(s)banir*.] To banish. *Obs.*
for-ban'ish. *v. t.* [OF. *for(s)banir*.] To banish; disinherit; dispossess. *Obs.*
for-bar', *v. t.* [OF. *forbarrer*; *fors* outside + *barrer* to bar.] *Obs.* 1. To obstruct; hinder; exclude; prohibit; deprive. 2. To confine; shut in; bar.
for-bathe', *v. t.* To bathe deeply. *Obs.*
for-bear'a-ble, *a.* 1. Forbearant. 2. That may be forborne. *Rare.*
for-bear'er, *n.* One that forbears.
for-bear'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FORBEAR. — **for-bear'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **for-bear'ing-ness**, *n.*
for-beat', **-bete'**, *v. t.* To beat violently or down; overcome. *Obs.*
forbes'ite (fôrbz'īt), *n.* [After one D. *Forbes*.] *Min.* A grayish white hydrous fibrocrystalline arsenate of nickel and cobalt.
for-bid', *p. a.* Forbidden. *Obs.*
for-bid'da-ble (fŏr-bĭd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
for-bid'dal (-ăl), *n.* Forbiddance. *Rare.*
for-bid'der (-ẽr), *n.* One who forbids.
for-bid'n. Forbidden. *Ref. Sp.*
for-bind', *v. t.* [AS. *forbindan*.] To bind up. *Obs.*
forbischen. ✝ FURBISH.
forbisne. ✝ FORBYSEN.
for-bite', *v. t.* To bite deeply; to bite to pieces. *Obs.*
for-black', *a.* Very black. *Obs.*
for-bled', *a.* *Obs.* 1. Wasted with bleeding. 2. Wet with blood.
for-blend', *v. t.* To blind. *Obs.*
for-blend', *v. t.* Confound. *Obs.*
forblisce, *v. t.* [See FOR-; BLISS.] To make happy. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
for-blow', *v. t.* [AS. *forblāwan*.] To blow about; to inflate. *Obs.*
for-bode'. Var. of FOREBODE.
for-bode', *v. t. & i.* To forbid. *Obs.*
for-bode', *pret. & p. p.* of FORBID. *Obs.*
for-bode', *n.* [AS. *forbod*.] A forbidding; prohibition. *Obs.*
for-bo'den. Obs. p. p. of FORBID.
forbonne. ✝ FORBAN.
for-bore', *pret.* of FORBEAR.
for-borne', *p. p.* of FORBEAR.
for-break', *v. t.* [AS. *forbrecan*.] To break; crush; interrupt. *Obs.*
forbreide, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *forbregdan*, *forbrēdan*, to transform. See FOR-; BRAID, *v. t.*] To change; pervert; corrupt. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
forbroiden, *a.* Old p. p. of FORBREIDE. *Obs.*
forbroiden, *a.* [*for-* + old p. p. of *braid*, AS. *brogden*, confused with *broider*.] Embroider. *Obs.*
for-bruise', *v. t.* To bruise exceedingly. *Obs.*
forbuge, **forbuwe**, *v. t.* [AS. *forbūgan*. See FOR-; BOW to bend.] To avoid; shun. *Obs.*
for-burn', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *forbærnan*, v. t., *forbeornan*, v. i.] To injure by burning; to be consumed. *Obs.*
for-burst', *v. i.* To burst with violence. *Obs.*
for-buy', *v. t.* To ransom; redeem; atone for; bribe. *Obs.* — **for-buy'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
for-by'sen, *n.* [AS. *forebȳsen*.] An example; pattern; parable; proverb; token. *Obs.*
for-by'sen, *v. t.* To furnish with, or as, an example. *Obs.*
for-by'sen-ing, *n.* A forbysen. *Obs.*
for-carve', *v. t.* [AS. *forceorfan*.] To cut completely; to cut off, down, or to pieces. *Obs.*
for-cast', *v. t.* Throw away. *Obs.*
for'cat, *n.* [Cf. OF. *forchat* a forked stick; cf. Pr. *fourcat*, *fourchat*. See FORK.] A rest for a musket. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **for'çat'** (fōr'sȧ'), *n.* [F.] In France, a convict sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor; esp., one who formerly would have been sent to the galleys.
for-catch', *v. t.* [OF. *forscachier*, dial. form of *for(s)chacier*.] To drive out. *Obs.*
force (fōrs), *v. t.* [OF. *force*, F. *forces*, shears, fr. L. *forfex*.] To clip; to shear. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
force, *v. t.* To farce; stuff. *Obs.* "Malice *forced* with wit." *Shak.*
force, *n.* [From FORCE to farce.] Seasoning; thick, or specially nutritious, substance; — used only in *gruel of force*. *Obs.*

G H I J K L M

5. *Physics.* Any action between two bodies which changes, or tends to change, their relative condition as to rest or motion; or, more generally, which changes, or tends to change, any physical relation between them, whether mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical, magnetic, or of any other kind; as, the *force* of gravity; cohesive *force*; centrifugal *force*. See DYNE.
6. A force pump or its plunger. *Obs.*
7. Act of forcing a player or a card. See FORCE, *v. t.*, 11.
8. The upper die in a stamping machine.
9. A stroke in billiards made by the cue striking the cue ball just below the center, causing it to rebound or check its progress sharply after striking the object ball.
10. Consequence; importance; only in phrases *it is*, or *is not*, *force*, or *of force*. *Obs.*
Syn.—FORCE, VIOLENCE, COMPULSION, COERCION, CONSTRAINT, RESTRAINT agree in the idea of the exertion of power against will, wish, or consent. *Force* and *violence*, regularly in this connection physical, may be used upon either persons or things; *compulsion*, *coercion*, *constraint*, *restraint*, either physical or moral, upon personal agents only (except in certain figurative uses) — *compulsion* and *coercion* being usually exercised upon others than one's self, *constraint* or *restraint* upon either. FORCE (see POWER), the most general term, implies physical power exerted upon persons or things; as, "Rude fishermen . . . by *force* took Dromio" (*Shak.*). VIOLENCE denotes the unjust or unwarranted exercise of force, usually with the accompaniment of vehemence, outrage, or fury; as, "They will by *violence* tear him from your palace" (*Shak.*). COMPULSION and, still more, COERCION, imply the application, usually by some active agent, of physical or (in the case of *coercion* more frequently) moral force to control the action of a voluntary agent; as, "I will give no man a reason upon *compulsion*" (*Shak.*); *coercion* by threat or intimidation. CONSTRAINT and RESTRAINT may be exercised either by an active agent or by force of circumstances; *constraint* sometimes denotes an urging or driving to action, but more frequently implies its forcible restriction or confinement, whereas *restraint* suggests its actual hindrance or curbing; as, "The lion . . . roared with sharp *constraint* of hunger" (*Shak.*); "I will confess . . . without *constraint*" (*Shak.*); "Through all *restraint* broke loose he wings his way" (*Milton*). For the more specific legal senses, see the various words.
by force of, by means, or virtue, of. — **f. and arms**, *Law*, an expression (translating L. *vi et armis*) used in old indictments and declarations in trespass, signifying *violence*, actual or implied. — **f. of an explosive**, *Ballistics*, the pressure per unit of surface exerted by the gases from unit weight of explosive, the gases occupying unit volume at the temperature of explosion. The unit volume occupied by the gases is exclusive of the covolume of the gases and the volume of any residue. — **in f.**, valid; operative; of full virtue; with all the elements of strength present; as, the enemy were *in force* in our front; a law now *in force*.
At dinner he was in great *force*. *Lockhart.*
— **of f.** **a** Valid; in force. **b** Of sufficient force, or strength. *Obs.* **c** Of necessity; perforce. *Obs.*
force (fōrs; 201), *v. t.*; FORCED (fōrst); FORC'ING (fōr'sĭng). [OF. *forcier*, F. *forcer*, fr. LL. *fortiare*. See FORCE, *n.*]
1. To do violence to; esp., to ravish; to violate; to commit rape upon. "To *force* their monarch." *Dryden.*
To *force* a spotless virgin's chastity. *Shak.*
2. To constrain or compel by physical, moral, or intellectual means; to coerce; as, masters *force* slaves to labor; the proofs *force* conviction on the mind; we are *forced* by circumstances to adopt this course.
3. To exert to the utmost; to urge; hence, to strain; to urge to, or produce, by unnatural effort; as, to *force* a conceit or metaphor; to *force* a laugh.
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore. *Dryden.*
4. To attack fiercely. *Obs.*
5. To obtain or win by strength; to take by violence or struggle; specif.: **a** To capture by assault; to storm, as a fortress. **b** To break open, as a gate or lock. **c** To pass through by force, as a hostile country.
6. To impel, drive, wrest, extort, get, etc., by main strength or violence; — with a following adverb or preposition, as *along*, *away*, *from*, *into*, *through*, *out*, etc.
It stuck so fast, so deeply buried lay,
That scarce the victor *forced* the steel away. *Dryden.*
To *force* the tyrant from his seat by war. *Shak.*
None should be *forced* into religion. *Fuller.*
7. To impose or cause by natural or logical necessity.
This build, this make of the circle . . . *forces* the diameters to be equal. *Josiah Royce.*
8. To put in force; to cause to be executed; to make binding; to enforce. *Obs.*
9. To provide with forces; to reënforce; to strengthen by soldiers; to man; garrison. *Obs.* *Shak.*
10. To allow the force of; to value; to care for. *Obs.*
For me, I *force* not argument a straw. *Shak.*
11. *Playing Cards.* **a** To cause (a player) to trump by leading a suit of which he has no cards, or to show the strength of his hand, or a player to play (a particular card). **b** To induce one to take (a particular card) from a pack in the belief that he is choosing freely and at random.
12. *Hort.* **a** To cause to develop or mature by artificial means outside of the usual season; as, to *force* strawberries under glass for winter consumption. **b** To hasten maturity or development of (flowers and fruits) by means of a high temperature; as, to *force* lilies for Easter.
13. To refine and clarify wine. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — Compel, constrain, oblige, necessitate, coerce, drive, press, impel.
force (fōrs; 201), *v. i.* 1. To use violence; to make violent effort; to strive; endeavor. *Obs. or R.*
Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart. *Spenser.*
2. To make a difficult matter of anything; to trouble one's self; hence, *to force of*, to make much account of. *Obs.*
Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear. *Shak.*
3. To be of force, importance, or weight; to matter. *Obs.*
4. To force one's way; to progress by force. *Now Rare.*
Force Bill. **a** *U. S.* An act of 1833 making provisions to enforce tariff laws in South Carolina. **b** The Lodge Federal Election Bill, designed to amend and enforce the election laws of the United States, esp. in the South; — so called by its opponents. It was passed by the House of Representatives in 1890, but was defeated in the Senate in 1891.
forced (fōrst; 201), *p. a.* 1. Compelled by force; involuntary; compulsory; as, *forced* service.
2. Done or produced with force or great labor, or by extraordinary exertion or pressure; strained; as, a *forced* style; a *forced* laugh; a *forced* march.
3. Artificial; artificially made or treated. *Obs. or R.*
forced currency, *Finance*, a depreciated currency which is a legal tender. — **f. discard**, *Whist*, a discard when any discard involves risk of loss. — **f. draft** *or* **draught**. See DRAFT, *n.*, 8. — **f. heir**, *Civil Law*, an heir who cannot be disinherited. — **f. lead**, *Whist*, specif., a lead, esp. late in the hand, from a short suit. — **f. loan**, *Finance*, a loan made necessary by exigencies; specif., a loan made as an extension of a previous loan which cannot conveniently be collected. — **f. man**, *Mil.*, one drafted or pressed into service. *Obs. or Hist.* — **f. oscillations**. See OSCILLATION, 3. — **f. quotation**, *Stock Exchange*, a quotation based upon a fictitious transaction, or wash sale. — **f. vibration**, *Physics*, any vibration the frequency of which differs from the natural period of the vibrating body and which is imposed upon the latter by an external force; — opposed to *free vibration*.
force'ful (fōrs'fōōl), *a.* Full of, or possessing, force; exerting, or impelled by, force; forcible; mighty; effective; violent. — **force'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **force'ful-ness**, *n.*
force function. *Math.* The potential of the forces of a system. It does not exist for every system.
force'meat' (fōrs'mēt'; 201), *n.* [Corrupt. for *farce-meat*, fr. F. *farce* stuffing. See FARCE, *n.*] *Cookery.* Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, either served alone or used as a stuffing; farce.
force'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *forcement.*] 1. Act of strengthening; that which strengthens. *Obs.*
2. Act of forcing; compulsion. *Obs.*
It was imposed upon us by constraint;
And will you count such *forcement* treachery? *J. Webster.*
3. *Ordnance.* The excess of the diameter of a projectile over that of the bore of a gun. *Obs.*
force polygon. *Mech.* A closed polygon whose sides, taken in order, represent in magnitude and direction a system of forces in equilibrium. When the forces are parallel, the force polygon reduces to a straight line.
for'ceps (fôr'sĕps), *n.*; *pl.* E. FOR'CEPS or, rarely, FOR'CEPS-ES (-ĕz), L. FOR'CI-PES (-sĭ-pēz). [L. *forceps*, *-cipis*; prob. fr. *formus* hot + *capere* to take.] 1. A pair of pincers or tongs; an instrument for grasping, holding firmly, or exerting traction upon, bodies which it would be inconvenient or impracticable to seize with the fingers, esp. one for delicate operations, as those of watchmakers, surgeons, accoucheurs, dentists, etc.
2. *Zoöl.* A forcepslike part; esp., the pair of curved horny movable appendages at the end of the abdomen of many insects, as earwigs.
‖ **forceps anterior** *or* **minor**, that part of the corpus callosum which curves forward on each side from the genu into the frontal lobe of the cerebrum. — ‖ **f. posterior** *or* **major**, that part of the corpus callosum which curves backward from each side of the splenium into the occipital lobe.
force pump. *Mach.* A pump having a solid piston, or plunger, for drawing and forcing a liquid, as water, through the valves, as distinguished from a *lift pump* with a valved piston. It is adapted for delivering liquid at a considerable height above the pump, or under a considerable pressure.

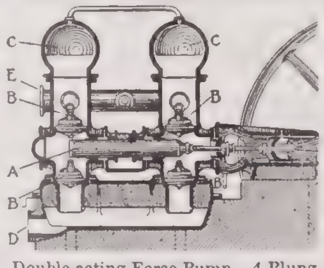

Double-acting Force Pump. *A* Plunger; *B*, *B*, *B*, *B* Valves; *C*, *C* Air Chambers; *D* Inlet Pipe; *E* Outlet Pipe.

forc'er (fōr'sẽr; 201), *n.* One that forces or drives; specif., *Mech.* **a** The solid piston of a force pump; the instrument by which water is forced in a pump. **b** A small hand pump for sinking pits, draining cellars, etc. **c** A bar with which to force windows.
for'ci-ble (fōr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *forcible* strong.] 1. Effected by force used against opposition or resistance; obtained by compulsion or violence; as, *forcible* entry or abduction.
2. Possessing force; characterized by force, efficiency, or energy; powerful; efficacious; impressive; convincing.
How *forcible* are right words! *Job vi. 25.*
Like mingled streams, more *forcible* when joined. *Prior.*
3. Necessary; obligatory; valid. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — Violent, powerful, strong, energetic, mighty; potent, weighty, impressive, influential. See COGENT.
forcible entry and detainer, *Law*, the entering upon and taking and keeping possession of land or a tenement by actual force, or by threats or display of force menacing life or limb, without authority of law.
forc'ing (fōr'sĭng; 201), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FORCE. Esp.: *vb. n.* Act or art of hastening growth, as of a plant, or development, as of a liquor; also, a preparation used in forcing (a liquor or the like), or that which is being forced.
forcing bed *or* **pit**, a plant bed having an under layer of fermenting manure, the fermentation yielding bottom heat for forcing plants; a hotbed. — **f. cone**. *Ordnance.* = COMPRESSION SLOPE. — **f. engine**, a fire engine. — **f. fit**, *Mech.*, a force fit. See FIT, *n.*, 2. — **f. house**, *Hort.*, a glasshouse or greenhouse in which plants are forced; specif., one for forcing them in quantities for the market. — **f. machine**, *Mach.*, a powerful press for putting together or separating two parts that are fitted tightly one into another, as for forcing a crank on a shaft. — **f. main**, the delivery pipe of a pump. — **f. pump**. = FORCE PUMP.
forc'ite (fōr'sīt; 201), *n.* [From FORCE strength.] A gelatin dynamite in which the base is a low explosive composed principally of sodium nitrate.
ford (fōrd; 201), *n.* [AS. *ford*; akin to G. *furt*, Icel. *fjörðr* bay, and to E. *fare*. See FARE, *v. i.*; cf. FRITH arm of the sea, PORT harbor.] 1. A place in a river, or other water, where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, by wading.
He swam the Esk river where *ford* there was none. *Scott.*
2. A stream; a current. *Poetic.*
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*. *Dryden.*
3. A ferry operated by men wading in the water. *Phil. I.*
ford, *v. t.*; FORD'ED; FORD'ING. To pass or cross, as a river or other water, by a ford; to wade through.
ford, *v. i.* To cross a body of water by a ford; to wade.
Ford, Mistress. One of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" in Shakespeare's play of that name. Sir John Falstaff makes love to her, and she encourages his attentions for a time, in order that Mistress Page and she may expose him. **Master Ford** is her unreasonably jealous husband.
for-do' (fōr-dōō'), **fore-do'** (fōr-; 201), *v. t.*; *pret.* -DID' (-dĭd'); *p. p.* -DONE' (-dŭn'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* -DO'ING (-dōō'ĭng). [ME. *fordon*, AS. *fordōn*; *for-* + *dōn* to do. See FOR-; DO, *v. i.*] 1. To kill, abolish, do away with, or destroy; to undo; ruin. *Archaic.*
This is the night
That either makes me or *fordoes* me quite. *Shak.*
2. To overcome with fatigue; to exhaust. *Only in p. p.*
All with weary task *fordone*. *Shak.*
fore (fōr; 201), *interj.* [Short for BEFORE.] *Golf.* A word of warning cried by a player about to strike the ball to persons in the probable line of its flight.
fore, *adv.* [AS. *fore*, adv. & prep., another form of *for*. See FOR; cf. FORMER, FOREMOST.] 1. In the part that precedes or goes first; now only as opposed to *aft*; specif., *Naut.*, in or towards the bows of a ship.
2. Formerly; previously; afore. *Obs.* *Shak.*
fore and aft. *Naut.* **a** From stem to stern; lengthwise of the vessel; — in distinction from *athwart*. **b** In, at, or towards both the bow and stern; back and forth between bow and stern. — **fore-and-aft rigged**, *Naut.*, not rigged with square sails attached to yards, but with sails bent to gaffs or set on the masts or on stays in the midship line of the vessel. See SCHOONER, SLOOP, CUTTER.
fore, *prep.* & *conj.* *Obs.* 1. Before; — sometimes written *'fore* as if a contraction of *afore* or *before*.
2. = FOR, *prep.*, in senses of *in aid of*, *because of*, etc.
fore, *a.* [See FORE, *adv.*] Advanced, as compared with something else; toward the front; being or coming first, in time, place, order, or importance; preceding; anterior; antecedent; earlier; forward; — opposed to *back* or *behind*; as, the *fore* part of a gown; the *fore* part of a day.
The free will of the subject is preserved, while it is directed by the *fore* purpose of the state. *Southey.*
☞ The phrases beginning with FORE, *a.*, are, for ease of reference, distributed in the main Vocabulary.
fore, *n.* The front; hence, that which is in front; the fore or front part of anything, as a fore quarter of beef, or, *Naut.*, the foremast, or sometimes the bows.
at the fore, *Naut.*, hoisted on the foremast, usually at the masthead; — said of a flag so raised as a signal for sailing, etc. — **to the f.** **a** Present; alive; within call. **b** Of money, credit, an estate, etc., available, ready for use. **c** In advance; to the front; in a prominent position.
fore- (fōr-; 201). [See FORE, *adv.*] A prefix denoting *before*, either in position or time; used: 1. (*Accent usually on verbal element*) In verbs, verbal adjectives and nouns, and nouns of agency or action, with the sense of: **a** *In front*; as, *fore*runner. **b** *Beforehand*; as, *fore*tell.
2. (*Accent usually on prefix*) In other nouns, with the sense of: **a** *Front*, either indicating that the thing

force'a-ble. † FORCIBLE.
force'a-ble, *a.* That may be forced. *Rare.*
force'age, *n.* Enforcement. *Obs.*
‖ **force' de che-val'** (*F.* fōrs' dĕ shē-vȧl'). [F.] *Mech.* See HORSE POWER, 2.
forc'ed-ly (fōr'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of FORCED.
forc'ed-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
force feeding. Feeding (poultry, etc.) by pushing food forcibly down the throat, as by a cramming machine.
force fit. See FIT, *n.*, 2.
force'less, *a.* See -LESS.
force'let, *n.* 1. [Cf. LL. *forcelletum*, and E. *force.*] A small fort. *Obs.*
2. [OF. *forceret*, dim. of *forcier.*] A small forcer or chest. *Obs.*
force'ly, *a.* Strong; vigorous. *Obs.* — *adv.* Powerfully. *Obs.*
‖ **force' ma'jeure'** (fōrs' mȧ'zhûr'). [F.] Superior or irresistible force; — chiefly used in law as equivalent, or nearly so, to *act of God* or *inevitable accident* (see those phrases).
forcene, *v. i.* [F. *forcener*, OF. *forsener.*] To grow mad. *Obs.*
‖ **for'ce-né'** (fōr's'-nā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Rearing; — said of a horse.
forcenery, *n.* [F. *forcenerie*, OF. *forsenerie.*] Madness. *Obs.*
force'ness, *n.* Force. *Obs.*
force piece. *Mining.* A timber in a level shaft to keep the ground open.
force pipe. The working cylinder for a force-pump plunger.
force'-put', *n.* An inevitable action. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
for'cer, *n.* [OF. *forcier.*] A coffer; chest. *Obs.*
for'cet, *n.* [Cf. FORCER a coffer.] A small coffer or forcer. *Obs.*
for-chase', *v. t.* [OF. *for(s)chacier.*] To chase; to weary by pursuing. *Obs.*
for'che (fôr'shā), *a.* *Her.* = FOURCHÉE.
forches, *n. pl.* [OF. *forches*, F. *fourches*, pl.] Gallows. *Obs.*
for'chure, *n.* [OF. *forcheüre.*] The fork of the legs. *Obs.*
for'ci-bil'i-ty (fōr'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Forcible quality or condition.
for'ci-bl. Forcible. *Ref. Sp.*
for'ci-ble-fee'ble, *a.* [See FEEBLE, *n.*] Seemingly vigorous, but really weak or insipid.
for'ci-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
for'ci-bly, *adv.* of FORCIBLE.
forc'ing-ly, *adv.* of FORCING.
for'ci-pal (fôr'sĭ-păl), *a.* Of the nature of forceps. *Obs.*
for'ci-pate (-pāt), *a.* Forcepslike; deeply forked.
for'ci-pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd), *a.* Forcipate.
for'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Torture by pinching with forceps. *Obs. or Hist.*
for'ci-pres'sure (fôr'sĭ-prĕsh'ŭr), *n.* [L. *forceps*, *-cipis*, forceps + E. *pressure.*] *Surg.* Compression of a blood vessel with a forceps to arrest hemorrhage.
for-cip'u-late (fŏr-sĭp'ū-lāt), *a.* Like a small forceps.
for'cive, *a.* Forcible. *Obs.*
for-cleave', *v. t.* To cleave asunder. *Obs.*
for-clem', *v. t.* To pinch with hunger. *Obs.*
for-cling', *v. i.* [AS. *forclingan.*] To wither; shrink. *Obs.*
for-close'. Var. of FORECLOSE.
for-clutch', *v. t.* ? To cramp. *Obs.*
for-cold', *a.* Exceedingly cold. *Obs.*
for-couth', *a.* [AS. *forcūð.*] Worthless; infamous. *Obs.*
forcracche, *v. t.* [See FOR-; SCRATCH.] To scratch all over. *Obs.*
forcrased, *p. a.* [Cf. CRAZE, *v.*] Fallen in ruins. *Obs.*
for-cremp', *v. i.* [Cf. MHG. *verkrempfen* to draw together, and E. *cremp*, *cramp.*] ? To become cramped. *Obs.*
for-crook'ed, *a.* Crooked. *Obs.*
for-curse', *v. t.* [AS. *forcursian.*] To curse. *Obs.*
for-cut', *v. t.* To cut to pieces; cut off. *Obs.*
for-cwid'dare, *n.* [*for-*, equiv. to *fore* + ME. *cwidden* to say, AS. *cwiddian*, akin to E. *quoth.*] Foreteller. *Obs.*
for'cy (fōr'sĭ; 201), *a.* 1. Forcible; strong. *Obs.*
2. Good; promising; — said of harvest weather. *Scot.*
ford. † FORTH, FOURTH.
ford'a-ble (fōr'dȧ-b'l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ford'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
for-dead', *a.* Utterly dead. *Obs.*
for'deal', *n.* [*fore-* + *deal*, n., 1. Cf. G. *vortheil.*] Advantage; position of vantage. *Obs.*
for'deed', *n.* A deed for some one; benefit. *Obs.*
for-deem', *v. t.* [AS. *fordēman.*] To doom; condemn. *Obs.*
for-deif'it, *p. a.* [*for-* + *deave*, v.] Deafened. *Obs.* *Scot.*
for'der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FURTHER.
for-dewed', *p. a.* Wet with dew. *Obs.*
For'di-cid'i-a (fôr'dĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival in honor of Mother Earth (*Tellus*, or *Terra*, *Mater*) held April 15, the characteristic sacrifice being a pregnant cow.
for-dight', *p. a.* [*for-* + *dight*, v.] Prepared. *Obs.*
fordilghe, *v. t.* [AS. *fordil(i)gian.*] To exterminate. *Obs.*
for-dill', *v. t.* To assuage. *Obs.*
for-dim', *v. t.* [AS. *fordimmian.*] To obscure. *Obs.*
for-din', *v. t.* To fill with din. *Obs.*
ford'ing, *n.* Act of crossing a ford; also, a ford.
for-dit', *v. t.* [AS. *fordyttan.*] To shut up. *Obs.*
ford'less, *a.* See -LESS.
for-done' (fŏr-dŭn'), **fore-done'** (fōr-), *p. a.* See FORDO.
for-do'vered, *a.* [See FOR-; DOVER, *v.*] Overcome with slumber. *Obs.* *Scot.*
for-draw', *v.* To draw along; to rend or tear, as on the rack. *Obs.*
for-dread', *v. i.* To be afraid (of). *Obs.*
for-dreamed', *p. a.* Exhausted by dreaming. *Obs.*
for-drench', *v. t.* & *i.* To intoxicate; to drown. *Obs.*
for-drive', *v. t.* [AS. *fordrīfan.*] To drive about; to drive here and there. *Obs.*
for-drunk'en, *a.* [AS. *fordruncen*, p. p.] Utterly drunk; very drunk. *Obs. or Scot.*
for-dry', *v. i.* To dry up entirely. *Obs.*
for-dry', *a.* Entirely dry; withered. *Obs.*
for-dull', *v. t.* To stupefy. *Obs.*
fordwine, *v. i.* [AS. *fordwīnan.*] To dwindle away; to decay; to disappear. *Obs.*
ford'y, *a.* Abounding in fords. *Rare.*
fordyrked, *p. a.* [See FOR-; DERK, *v.*] Darkened. *Obs.*
fore. † FEAR, FURROW.
fore. Obs. pret. of FARE.
fore (fōr), *n.* [AS. *fōr*, fr. *faran* to go. See FARE, *v. i.*] Journey; way; track; advance; course or method of proceeding. *Obs.*
fore'a-cre (*dial.* fōr'ȧ-kẽr), *n.* [*fore-* + *acre.*] A headland in a field. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fore-act', *v. t.* & *i.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore'-a-dapt', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore'ad-mon'ish, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore'ad-vise', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore'-a-gains', **fore'-a-gainst'**, *prep.* Fornenst. *Obs.*
fore'-age', *n.* See FORE-, 2 **b**.

named is in front; as, *fore*lock; or denoting the front part of it; as, *fore*arm. **b** *Preceding in time*, either indicating that that named is anterior; as, *fore*father; or (chiefly *Scot.*) denoting the early part of it; as, *fore*day, morning.

fore′–and–aft′, *a.* **1**. Lying, running, or acting in the general line of the length of a vessel, or, by extension, of other objects, as houses; longitudinal; as, *fore-and-aft* sails or stays; a *fore-and-aft* shot.
2. Of a vessel or rig, having mainly fore-and-aft sails.
fore-and-aft road, *Logging*, a skid road made of logs laid lengthwise. — **f. sail**, any sail not supported by a yard or yards, usually carried on a gaff, or stay, with or without a boom. — **f. tackle**. See TACKLE.

fore′–and–aft′er, *n.* *Colloq.* **1**. *Naut.* **a** A vessel, esp. a schooner, with a fore-and-aft rig. **b** Anything arranged fore and aft, as a longitudinal timber dividing a hatchway.
2. A cocked hat with the peak in front; also, a cap with peaks back and front.

fore′arm′ (fōr′ärm′), *n.* *Anat.* That part of the arm or fore limb between the elbow and the wrist; the antebrachium.

fore-arm′ (fōr-ärm′; 201), *v. t.*; -ARMED′ (-ärmd′); -ARM′ING. To arm or prepare for attack or resistance beforehand.

fore bay, *or* **fore′bay′** (fōr′bā′; 201), *n.* **a** A reservoir or canal from which water is immediately taken to run a water wheel, turbine, or the like; the discharging end of a pond or mill race. **b** *Naut.* A sick bay. *Obs. or R.*

fore′beam′ (fōr′bēm′), *n.* The breast beam of a loom.

fore-bode′ (fōr-bōd′; 201), *v. t.*; FORE-BOD′ED (-bōd′ĕd); FORE-BOD′ING (-bōd′ĭng). **1**. To foretell portend.
2. To be prescient of; to have an inward conviction of, esp. of coming ill or misfortune; to augur despondingly.
Foreboding nothing but wars and desolation. *Middleton.*
Syn. — Predict, prognosticate, augur, presage, portend, betoken. See FORETELL.

fore-bode′, *v. i.* To foretell; presage; augur.
If I *forebode* aright. *Hawthorne.*

fore-bod′ing (fōr-bōd′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FOREBODE. Esp.: *vb. n.* Presage, prediction, or presentiment, esp. of coming evil; a portent.
I have a sort of *foreboding* about him. *H. James.*
Syn. — See APPREHENSION.

fore′bod′y (fōr′bŏd′ĭ), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* The part of a ship forward of the largest or midship cross section; — distinguished from *middle body* and *afterbody.*

fore′brain′ (-brān′), *n.* *Anat.* **a** The anterior of the three primary vesicles or divisions of the developing brain of vertebrates; also, that part of the brain of the adult (the prosencephalon and thalamencephalon) which develops from it. **b** In a narrower sense, the prosencephalon only.

fore′car′ (fōr′kär′), *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage for a passenger, forming the front of one kind of tricycle, esp. of one converted from a bicycle or motor cycle.

fore′car′riage (-kăr′ĭj), *n.* **a** The forward part of the running gear of a four-wheeled carriage, adapted so as to permit the two front wheels to turn independently of the hind wheels. **b** The frame over the front wheels of a locomotive wagon or engine. **c** = FORECAR. **d** A small carriage at the front end of a plow beam.

fore-cast′ (fōr-kȧst′), *v. t.*; -CAST′, *also* -CAST′ED; -CAST′ING.
1. To plan beforehand; to scheme; project; foreordain.
He shall *forecast* his devices against the strongholds. *Dan.* xi. 24.
2. To foresee; to calculate, or consider, beforehand.
It is wisdom to . . . *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange.*
3. To draw a forecast from the study of; as, to *forecast* the weather.
4. To serve as a forecast of; as, these events *forecast* war.
Syn. — See FORETELL.

fore-cast′, *v. i.* **1**. To contrive or plan beforehand.
If it happens as I did *forecast.* *Milton.*
2. To calculate the future; to foresee, or foretell.

fore′cast′ (fōr′kȧst′), *n.* **1**. Previous contrivance or determination; hence, a plan; design. *Obs. or R.*
The *forecast* and predetermination of the gods. *Addison.*
2. Foresight of consequences, and provision against them; prevision; forethought.
His calm, deliberate *forecast* better fitted him for the council than the camp. *Prescott.*
3. A prophecy or estimate of a future happening or condition; an indication of what may be expected; a premonitory sign; as, weather *forecasts.*
He founded the . . . model school for girls — the *forecast* of that system. *Harper's Mag.*

fore-cast′er (fōr-kȧs′tẽr; 201), *n.* One who forecasts; esp., one who forecasts the weather officially.

fore′cas-tle (fōr′kȧs-'l; *naut.* fōk′s'l), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A short upper deck forward, raised like a castle, to command an enemy's decks. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or of the fore channels. **c** In merchant vessels, the forward part of the vessel, where the sailors live, either under the deck or in a compartment partly or wholly raised above the deck.

fore-close′ (fōr-klōz′), *v. t.*; FORE-CLOSED′ (-klōzd′); FORE-CLOS′ING (-klōz′ĭng). [F. *forclos*, p. p. of *forclore* to exclude; OF. *fors*, F. *hors*, except, outside (fr. L. *foris* outside) + F. *clore* to close. See FOREIGN; CLOSE, *v. t.*]
1. To shut out; to debar; prevent hinder; preclude.
2. To close; to block up; to bar. *Obs.*
3. *Law of Mortgages.* **a** To bar or cut off (as one having an equity of redemption) for a default in payment of what is due; to take away the equity of redemption from. **b** To subject to foreclosure proceedings; to take away the right of redeeming. See EQUITY OF REDEMPTION, MORTGAGE.
4. To close, or complete, beforehand.
5. To hold exclusively.

fore-clo′sure (fōr-klō′zhûr), *n.* A proceeding which bars or extinguishes a mortgagor's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate. The term is specifically applied to the proceeding instituted in a court of chancery or equity by a bill of foreclosure, and called a **strict foreclosure**, resulting in the forfeiture of the right to redeem and the vesting of the estate in the mortgagee in perpetuity. This is distinct from the **statutory foreclosure**, also made by a suit in equity, which involves the satisfaction of the debt to the extent made possible by a sale of the mortgaged property. Under the strict foreclosure the proceeding is completed by the judgment of the court; in the statutory proceedings, by the sale under foreclosure. Other methods, called **legal foreclosure**, barring the equity of redemption, are in use in some of the United States by proceedings at law instead of equity, as by writ of entry or ejectment or scire facias.

fore′course′ (fōr′kōrs′; 201), *n.* *Naut.* The lowermost sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel; the foresail. See SAIL, *Illust.*

fore′court′ (fōr′kōrt′; 201), *n.* The outer, or front, court of a building or group of buildings.

fore′deck′ (-dĕk′), *n.* *Naut.* The fore part of a deck, esp. the main deck.

fore′doom′ (fōr′dōōm′), *n.* Doom or sentence in advance; destiny. "A dread *foredoom.*" *Southey.*

fore-doom′ (fōr-dōōm′; 201), *v. t.*; FORE-DOOMED′ (-dōōmd′); FORE-DOOM′ING. **1**. To doom beforehand; to predestinate.
Thou art *foredoomed* to view the Stygian state. *Dryden.*
2. To predict as a doom or destiny; to forecast. *Rare.*

fore eccentric. The eccentric that imparts a forward motion to the valve gear and the engine.

fore edge. Also **for′edge′** (fōr′ĕj′; 201). The front edge of a book or folded sheet, etc.

fore end, *or* **fore′–end′**, *n.* **a** The forward, or front, end, or part. **b** The earlier part; beginning. *Rare or Dial.*
The *fore end* of my time. *Shak.*
c In firearms, the part of the stock under the barrel, forward of the trigger guard.

fore′fa′ther (fōr′fä′thẽr; 201), *n.* One who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, but usually in a remote degree; an ancestor. — **fore′fa′ther-ly**, *a.*

Fore′fa′thers' Day (-fä′thẽrz). The anniversary of the day (December 21, 1620) on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. On account of a mistake in reckoning the change from Old Style to New Style, it has generally been celebrated on the 22d. *U. S.*

fore-feel′ (fōr-fēl′), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -FELT′ (-fĕlt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -FEEL′ING. To feel beforehand; to have a presentiment of. "The great sea *forefeels* winds." *Chapman.*

fore′fin′ger (fōr′fĭŋ′gẽr; 201), *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index finger.

fore′foot′ (-fōōt′), *n.*; *pl.* -FEET (-fēt′). **1**. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped; — written also *fore foot.*
2. *Shipbuilding.* In wooden ships, an upward-curving timber connecting the forward end of the keel to the stem.

fore′front (-frŭnt′), *n.* Foremost part or place.

fore′gang′er (-găng′ẽr), *n.* [Prop., a goer before; cf. G. *vorgänger.* See FORE; GANG.] **1**. One that goes before. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* **a** A short rope grafted on a harpoon, to which the longer line is attached. **b** A length of stouter rope or chain than the rest of the cable, next to an anchor.

fore-go′ (fōr-gō′; 201), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* FORE-WENT′ (-wĕnt′); *p. p.* FORE-GONE′ (-gŏn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORE-GO′ING. [AS. *foregān*; *fore* + *gān* to go; akin to G. *vorgehen* to go before, precede. See FORE; GO, *v. i.*] To go before; to precede. "A thought *foregone.*" *Wordsworth.*
For which the very mother's face *forewent*
The mother's special patience. *Mrs. Browning.*

fore-go′, *v. t. & i.* To pass by, neglect, renounce, refrain, etc. — **fore-go′er**, **fore-gone′**, etc. See FORGO (which is historically the better spelling).

fore-go′er (-gō′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who goes before; specif.: **a** A messenger sent ahead, as a king's purveyor; a forerunner. *Obs.* **b** One who leads or goes in the van; an example. **c** A predecessor; an ancestor.
2. *Naut.* A foreganger of a harpoon.

fore-go′ing, *p. a.* Going before; preceding.
Syn. — See ANTECEDENT.

fore-gone′ (fōr-gŏn′; 205), *p. a.* That has gone before; previous; past. — **fore-gone′ness**, *n.* — **foregone conclusion**. **a** A conclusion that has preceded argument or examination; one predetermined. **b** A result that was inevitable.

fore′ground′ (fōr′ground′), *n.* In nature or in a painting, and sometimes in a bas-relief, mosaic picture, or the like, that part of the scene which is nearest to, and in front of, the spectator. Cf. DISTANCE, 5; BACKGROUND; PERSPECTIVE.

fore′–gut′ (-gŭt′), *n.* *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The anterior part of the primitive alimentary canal of vertebrate embryos, including in its most comprehensive sense that which develops into the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and extreme anterior part of the intestine. In invertebrates the term is applied to the anterior part of the alimentary canal formed by invagination of the ectoderm.

fore′ham′mer (fōr′hăm′ẽr; 201), *n.* A sledge hammer, working alternately, or in time, with the hand hammer.

fore′hand′ (fōr′hănd′), *n.* **1**. Superior position; advantage; precedence.
2. The chief or most important part. *Shak.*
3. All that part of a horse which is before the rider.

fore′hand′, *a.* **1**. Done beforehand; anticipative.
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shak.*
2. Heading; front; specif., *Curling*, first (player or stone).
3. *Tennis, Rackets, etc.* Made with the palm approximately to the front; — said of a stroke. Opposed to *backhand.*
forehand rent. See TERM. *Scot.* — **f. shaft**, *Archery*, an arrow designed for shooting straight before one. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

fore′hand′ed (-hăn′dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* **1**. Shaped as to the forehand or fore parts.
A substantial, true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded.* *Dryden.*
2. Early; timely; as, "*forehanded* care." *Jer. Taylor.*
3. Mindful of the future; thrifty; prudent; hence, with resources for the future; in easy circumstances; well-to-do; as, a *forehanded* farmer. *Now U. S.*

fore′head (fŏr′ĕd; 277), *n.* [AS. *forhéafod.* See FORE-; HEAD.] **1**. The part of the face above the eyes; the brow.
2. The aspect or countenance as expressing emotion or personal qualities; assurance; effrontery; also, modesty. *Obs.*
To look with *forehead* bold and big enough
Upon the power and puissance of the king. *Shak.*
3. The front or fore part of anything.
Flames in the *forehead* of the morning sky. *Milton.*
4. *Mining.* = FOREFIELD.

fore′hearth′ (fōr′härth′), *n.* *Metal.* **a** The forward extension of the hearth of a blast furnace under the tymp, or a similar extension of any smelting hearth. **b** A kind of steel furnace having an attachment in the front so as to dispense with the casting ladle.

fore′hook′ (-hōōk′), *n.* *Naut.* A piece of timber placed across the stem, to unite the bows and strengthen the fore part of the ship; a breasthook.

for′eign (fŏr′ĭn), *a.* [ME. *forein*, F. *forain*, fr. L. *foras*, *foris*, out of doors, abroad, without; cf. LL. *foraneus*; akin to *fores* doors, E. *door.* See DOOR; cf. FORECLOSE, FORFEIT, FOREST.] **1**. Outside a house; out of doors. *Obs.*
2. Situated outside a place or country; specif.: **a** Situated outside one's own country; as, *foreign* nations; *foreign* cities. **b** Outside of any locality under consideration, of whatever size, as a private estate, a township, etc. *Rare.*
3. Not of, or not pertaining to, one's home or household; — opposed to *domestic* or *family.* *Obs.*
I love the king your father, and yourself,
With more than *foreign* heart. *Shak.*
4. Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, some other person or material thing than the one under consideration; as, a man cannot save himself by *foreign* aid.
Nothing is *foreign*: parts relate to whole. *Pope.*
5. Born in, belonging to, derived from, or characteristic of, some place or country other than the one under consideration, esp. some other nation or nations; not native or domestic; as, our large *foreign* population; *foreign* governments; *foreign* art; a *foreign* accent; *foreign* wines.
6. Related to, or dealing with, other countries, esp. nations; as, *foreign* trade; a *foreign* policy; *foreign* dividends or investments (those earned or made by members of a community in places outside of the community).
7. Alien in character; not connected; not pertinent; not appropriate; not congruous; — now used only with *to* or *from*; as, *foreign* to the purpose; *foreign* to one's nature.
This design is not *foreign* from some people's thoughts. *Swift.*
8. Held at a distance; excluded; exiled. *Obs.*
Kept him a *foreign* man still; which so grieved him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shak.*
9. Not organically connected or naturally related; as, a *foreign* body, which, in *Med.*, is a substance occurring in any part of the body where it is not normally found, usually introduced from without.
10. *Law.* Not within the sphere of operation of the laws of the country under consideration; — opposed to *domestic.* Thus, a corporation is *foreign* to all jurisdictions except that under the laws of which it is organized, those of England being foreign to the colonies, and vice versa, and those of any one State in the United States foreign to the other States; the States of the United States are *foreign* to each other in State affairs (as regards laws, legal process, etc.), but in all national affairs they are domestic to each other; also, territory acquired by a nation by conquest, treaty, or cession may be *foreign* in a domestic sense, as with respect to revenue laws, but not *foreign* in an international sense, because subject to the sovereignty of, and owned by, the acquiring nation, as is the case with Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands in their relations to the United States. For *foreign bill of exchange*, etc., see phrases below.
Syn. — Outlandish, alien, exotic; remote, distant; extraneous, extrinsic.
foreign attachment, *Law*, a process by which the property of

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fore′al-lege′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. *Obs. or R.*
fore′-an-nounce′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. — **fore′-an-nounce′ment**, *n.* [FORE-, 1 b.
fore′-an′swer, *v. t. & i.* See
fore′ap-point′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. — **fore′ap-point′ment**, *n.*
fore′ar′son, *n.* [*fore-* + ME. *arsoun* saddlebow, F. *arçon.*] Saddlebow. *Obs.*
fore′-back′ward-ly, *adv.* In the wrong order; absurdly. *Obs.*
fore-bar′, *v. t.* See FORBAR.
fore′bear′. Var. of FORBEAR.
fore′-be′ing, *n.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′-be-moan′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. [1 b.
fore′-be-speak′, *v. t.* See FORE-,
fore-bless′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′-board′, *n.* The foredeck of a ship.
fore-bode′, *n.* Prognostication; presage. *Obs.*
fore-bode′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
fore-bod′er (fōr-bōd′ẽr), *n.* One that forebodes.
fore-bod′ing-ly, *adv.* of FOREBODING.
fore-bod′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fore′boot′, *n.* A receptacle in the front of a vehicle, for stowing baggage, etc.
fore bow (bō). The pommel of a saddle.
fore′bow′ (-bou′), *n.* **a** The bows or beak of a vessel. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* The breast or shoulders of an animal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fore′-bow′els, *n. pl.* The part of a horse's belly before the girths.
fore′-bow′line, *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore′brace′, *n.* *Naut.* A brace to swing a fore yardarm.
fore′breast′, *n.* **1**. The fore part of something. *Scot.*
2. *Mining.* = FOREFIELD.
fore′broads′, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *broddr.*] Beestings. *Scot.*
fore′bush′, *n.* The forelock of [a horse.
fore-by′. Var. of FORBY.
fore cabin. A cabin in the fore part of a ship, usually with accommodations inferior to those of the first cabin. *Obs. or R.*
fore caddie. *Golf.* A caddie who goes ahead of a player to guide him to the next hole and to watch his ball. [*casting*, p. pr.
fore-cast′ing-ly, *adv.* of *fore-*
forecastle deck. See DECK, *n.*, 2.
fore′cas-tle-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A sailor stationed on the forecastle.
fore′catch′ing, *n.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′cham′ber, *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore choir. = ANTECHOIR.
fore-choose′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′cit′ed (fōr′sīt′ĕd), *a.* See FORE-, 1 b. [*a.* See -ABLE.
fore-clos′a-ble (fōr-klōz′ȧ-b'l),
fore-come′, *v. t. & i.* To come before or early. *Obs. or R.* —
fore-com′ing-ness, *n.* [1 b.
fore′com-mend′, *v. t.* See FORE-,
fore companion. *Naut.* A companionway in the forward part of a ship. [tion. *Obs.*
fore′con-ceit′, *n.* A preconcep-
fore′con-ceive′, *v. t.* To preconceive. *Obs.* [FORE-, 1 b.
fore′-con-clude′, *v. t. & i.* See
fore′-con-demn′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
fore-count′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′cov′ert, *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore′date′, *v. t.* To antedate.
fore′dawn′, *n.* The time immediately before dawn.
fore′day′, *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.
fore-deem′, *v. t. & i.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′de-fine′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
foredene, *n.* [See FOE, and, for the second part of the word, KINDRED.] Enmity. *Obs.*
fore′de-scribed′, *p. a.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′de-sign′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′desk′, *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore-des′tine (fōr-dĕs′tĭn; 201), *v. t.* To predestine.
fore′-des′ti-ny, *n.* **a** A forecast. *Obs.* **b** Preordination.
fore′de-ter′mine, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
for′edge′, *n.* = FORE EDGE.
fore′dis-pose′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-do′. Var. of FORDO.
fore-done′, *a.* **a** Done, or made, previously. **b** *p. p.* of FOREDO.
fore-doom′er, *n.* One who foredooms. *Rare.*
fore′-eld′er, *n.* Ancestor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fore′-en′try *or* **-entresse**, *n.* A front entrance, court, or porch. *Obs.*
fore′fa′ther's-cup′, *n.* The common pitcher plant. [FEIT.
fore′fault. Scot. var. of FOR-
fore′feel′, *n.* Presentiment. *Rare.*
fore-feel′ing-ly, *adv.* of *forefeeling*, p. pr. [*Rare.*
fore′feet′, *n.*, *pl.* of FOREFOOT.
fore′fence′, *n.* A front defense. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To be a first defense to. *Obs.*
fore-fend′. Var. of FORFEND.
fore′field′, *n.* *Mining.* The face of the workings.
fore′fight′, *n.* The first line of offense or defense. *Obs.*
fore-fig′ure, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′fin′, *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore-fit′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′flank′, *n.* A growth of fat upon the ribs of a sheep, immediately behind the shoulder.
fore′front′, *v. t.* To make a forefront to. *R.* [posite. *Obs.*
fore-gain′, **-gainst′**, *prep.* Op-
fore′gal′ler-y, *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore′game′ (fōr′gām′), *n.* A first game; first plan.
fore′garth′, *n.* A front garth or yard. *Dial. Brit.*
fore′gate′, *n.* **1**. The main entrance, or front gate.
2. The open street. *Scot.*
fore-gath′er (fōr-găth′ẽr; 201). Var. of FORGATHER.
fore′gift′, *n.* *Eng. Law.* A premium paid for a lease.
fore′-girth′, *n.* A girth for the fore part (as of a horse); martingale.
fore′glance′, *n.* A glance forward or beforehand.
fore′gleam′, *n.* A premonitory gleam; forecast. [*n.*
fore′-glide′, *n.* *Phon.* See GLIDE,
fore′glimpse′, *n.* A glimpse of the future.
fore′glow′, *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.
fore-gon′. Foregone. *Ref. Sp.*
fore′-good′sire′, **-grand′sire′**, *n.* A forefather. *Obs.* *Scot.*
fore-guard′, *v. t.* To guard in advance. *Obs.*
fore-guess′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′guid′ance, *n.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′hall′, *n.* A front hall, esp. in a large building.
fore-hal′sen, *v. t.* [*fore-* + *halsen.*] To presage. *Obs.*
fore′hand′ed-ness, *n.* Thrift; easy circumstances.
fore′hand′sel, *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.
fore′hard′, *n.* The proper twist in the strands of a rope.
fore′head-ed, *a.* **1**. Having (such) a forehead or foreheads; as, a low-*foreheaded* race.
2. Brazen; impudent. *Obs.*
fore-hear′, *v. i. & t.* To hear beforehand.
fore′heat′er, *n.* In salt making, a shallow iron pan in which the brine is boiled. [*Obs.*
fore-heed′, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-hent′, *v. t.* To seize in advance; to overtake. *Obs.*
fore′hint′ing, *a.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore′hold′, *n.* *Naut.* The forward hold (of a vessel).
fore′hood′, *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore′-horse′, *n.* The leader in a tandem or spike team.

a foreign or absent debtor is attached for the satisfaction of a debt due from him to the plaintiff. — **foreign bill, bill of exchange, draft**, etc., *Law & Com.*, any bill, etc., with respect to any particular jurisdiction, not both drawn and payable within that jurisdiction; — distinguished from *inland bill*, etc. In this respect the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is foreign to its colonies and they to it and to each other; and the States of the United States are foreign to each other. Therefore, for example, a bill drawn and payable in any particular State is a *foreign* bill as between the laws of that State and any other State, a *domestic* bill with reference to the laws of the United States, and a *foreign* bill as between the laws of the State and of the United States and those of any foreign country, all bills drawn in the United States being commonly designated in commercial reports as *domestic* bills, it not being commonly especially significant whether the bill was drawn in one State or another. With reference to a given jurisdiction foreign bills are those that are by their terms (1) drawn there and payable elsewhere, or (2) drawn elsewhere and payable there, or (3) both drawn and payable elsewhere. These are sometimes classified as **sight bills**, payable on sight, **short bills**, those having (generally) ten days or less to run, and **long bills**, or those having (generally) upwards of ten days to run. — **f. broker**, a broker in foreign bills. — **f. office**, a government department having to do with international relations and the interests of its own country in the other countries with which it has relations. In the United States it is called the Department of State. — **f. rails**, *Finance*, railway securities of foreign countries, except those of the United States. *Cant, Eng.* — **f. service**. *Feudal Law.* = FORINSEC SERVICE.

for'eign (fŏr'ĭn), *n.* **1.** A foreigner; one not a citizen. *Obs.*
2. That which is without; as: **a** A privy. *Obs.* **b** A part of a town lying outside the borough or parish proper. *Obs. or Local, Eng. Oxf. E. D.* **c** *pl.* The outer court or space around a monastery. *Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D.*
in foreign. in foreign parts; abroad. *Obs.*

for'eign-er (fŏr'ĭn-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person belonging to or owing allegiance to a foreign country; one not native in the country or jurisdiction under consideration, or not naturalized there; an alien.
2. A thing originating in another country; esp.: **a** A vessel from abroad. **b** *Finance.* A security of a foreign government. *Cant, Eng.*
3. A stranger; an outsider, esp. with respect to a town, guild, or like association. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Joy is such a *foreigner*,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts. *Denham.*

Syn. — See STRANGER.

for'eign-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Anything peculiar to a foreign language or people; a foreign idiom or custom; the imitation of foreign usage.

It is a pity to see the technicalities of the so-called liberal professions disfigured by *foreignisms*. *Fitzed. Hall.*

for'eign-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being foreign; irrelevancy; want of relation or appropriateness.

fore-judge' (fōr-jŭj'; 201), *v. t.*; FORE-JUDGED' (-jŭjd'); FORE-JUDG'ING. **1.** To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge.
2. To estimate, or form an opinion of, beforehand.

fore-know' (-nō'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FORE-KNEW' (-nū'); *p. p.* FORE-KNOWN (-nōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORE-KNOW'ING. To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow?* *Dryden.*

fore-knowl'edge (-nŏl'ĕj; -ĭj; 151), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens or exists; prescience.

for'el, for'rel (fŏr'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *forel* case, sheath, OF. *forel, fourel*, F. *fourreau*, dim. of OF. *fuerre* sheath, case, of G. origin: cf. OHG. *fuotar*, akin to Goth. *fōdr*, Skr. *patra* a receptacle. Cf. FUR.] **1.** A sheath; a case; esp., a case in which a book is kept. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A kind of parchment for book covers.
3. A border or selvage. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

fore'land (fōr'lănd), *n.* **1.** A promontory; headland.
2. Land in front; — in political use opposed to *hinterland*.
3. *Fort.* Ground between the wall of a place and the moat.
4. *Hydraul. Engin.* That portion of the natural shore on the outside of the embankment which receives the shock of waves and deadens their force.

fore-lay' (fōr-lā'), *v. t.*; FORE-LAID' (-lād'); FORE-LAY'ING. **1.** To lie in wait for; to ambush; waylay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To hinder; obstruct.
3. To lay down, or arrange, beforehand. *Obs., R., or Dial.*

fore'lock' (fōr'lŏk'; 201), *n.* [*fore-* + *lock* a fastening.] **1.** *Mech.* A cotter or split pin; a linchpin.
2. *Medieval Armor.* A fastening of the helmet or beaver to the gorgerin or breastplate in front.

fore'lock', *n.* [*fore-* + *lock* (of hair).] The lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head.

forelock bolt. A bolt retained by a key, gib, or cotter passing through a slot.

fore-look' (fōr-lo͝ok'; 201), *v. i.* To look before or forward.

fore-look' (fōr-lo͝ok'; 201), *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To see beforehand; to foresee.
2. To bewitch with the eye. See EVIL EYE.

fore'man (fōr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The first or chief man; specif.: **a** A leader; one in front; *pl.*, a front rank. *Obs.* **b** The chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker, presiding over their deliberations and conducting their communication with the court. **c** The chief of a set of workmen who superintends the rest; an overseer.

fore'mast (fōr'măst), *n.* *Naut.* The mast nearest the bow.

fore'mast-man (-măn) *or* **-hand**, *n.* A common sailor; a man before the mast.

fore'most (fōr'mōst), *a.* [ME. *formest* first, AS. *formest, fyrmest*, superl. of *forma* first, which is a superl. fr. *fore* fore; cf. Goth. *frumist, fruma*, first. See FORE, *adv.*; cf. FIRST, FORMER, FRAME, *v. t.*, PRIME, *a.*] First in time, place, or series; most advanced; chief in rank or dignity; as, the *foremost* troops of an army; the *foremost* man.

fore'most. *adv.* First; in the first place.

fore'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* A female ancestor. *Rare.*

fore'name' (-nām'), *n.* A name that precedes the family name, or surname; a first name; Christian name.

fore'name', *v. t.* To name or mention beforehand. *Rare.*

fore'named' (-nāmd'), *p. a.* Named before; aforenamed.

fore'night' (-nīt'), *n.* **1.** The night before. *Obs.*
2. The evening between twilight and bedtime. *Scot.*

fore'noon' (fōr'no͞on'), *n.* The early part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon.

fo-ren'sic (fō-rĕn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *forensis*, fr. *forum* a public place, market place. See FORUM.] Belonging to courts of judicature or to public discussion and debate; used in legal proceedings, or in public discussions; argumentative; rhetorical; as, *forensic* eloquence or disputes.

forensic medicine. = MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

fo-ren'sic. *n.* *Amer. Colleges.* An exercise in debate; a forensic contest; an argumentative thesis.

fore'or-dain' (fōr'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; predestinate; predetermine. — **fore'or-dain'ment**. *n.*

fore-or'di-nate (fōr-ôr'dĭ-nāt; 201), *v. t.* To foreordain.

fore'or-di-na'tion (fōr'ôr-dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination.
2. *Theol.* = PREDESTINATION.

fore part, *or* **fore'part'** (fōr'pärt'), *n.* **1.** The part most advanced, or first in time or in place.
2. A stomacher worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs.*

fore'peak' (-pēk'), *n.* *Naut.* The portion of the hold which is farthest forward, in the angle made by the ship's bows.

fore'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A front piece, as: **a** The flap in the fore part of a sidesaddle, to guard the rider's dress. **b** *Theat.* A curtain raiser. *Rare.*

fore-pole' (fōr-pōl'; 201), *v. t. & i.*; -POLED' (-pōld'); -POL'ING (-pōl'ĭng). [*fore-* + *pole*, v. t.] *Mining.* To protect (an excavation) from caving and quicksands by driving poles, slabs, etc., into the ground at the face or head.

fore'post' (fōr'pōst'), *n.* An advanced post; an outpost.

fore-reach' (fōr-rēch'; 201), *v. t.* **1.** *Naut. & Fig.* To pass; to gain upon.
2. To reach, or seize, in advance. *Rare.*

fore-reach', *v. i.* *Naut.* To go ahead of another ship, esp. when on the wind or going in stays.

fore'right' (fōr'rīt'), *adv.* Right forward; onward. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* — *a.* Directly forward; favorable; going straight ahead; straightforward; also, headstrong; obstinate; rash. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

fore-run' (fōr-rŭn'; 201), *v. t.*; *pret.* -RAN' (-răn'); *p. p.* -RUN'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -RUN'NING. **1.** To run before; to outrun; to precede; to be in advance of (something following).
2. To come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger; to announce.

These signs *forerun* the death or fall of kings. *Shak.*

3. To forestall; anticipate.

fore-run'ner (fōr-rŭn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; harbinger; foreshowing sign; prognostic; as, the *forerunner* of a fever.
2. A predecessor; an ancestor. *Shak.*
3. *pl.* An advance guard.
4. *Naut.* **a** A piece of cloth tied on a log line some fathoms from the outboard end to mark the limit of drift line. **b** A rope joining a harpoon to the main line; a foreganger.

Syn. — Predecessor, messenger; prognostic, omen, sign. — FORERUNNER, PRECURSOR, HARBINGER, HERALD. FORERUNNER (Saxon) and PRECURSOR (Latin) apply to both persons and things: *forerunner*, more frequently to the former, *precursor* (often in the sense of prognostic, omen), to the latter; as, "There is a *forerunner* come from . . . the Prince of Morocco, who brings word the prince his master will be here to-night" (*Shak.*); cf. "These mute signs in nature . . . *forerunners* of his purpose" (*Milton*); "Jove's lightnings, the *precursors* o' the dreadful thunderclaps" (*Shak.*); "An event which appears like the *precursor* of the millennium" (*Burke*); cf. "The sea captain of the nineteenth century condescends to criticize and approve of his half-barbarous *precursor*" (*Froude*). A HARBINGER is one who goes before, esp. to provide lodgings; the word is also used fig. of things; as, "I'll be myself your *harbinger*, and make joyful the hearing of my wife with your approach" (*Shak.*); "the evening star, love's *harbinger*" (*Milton*); "*harbingers* preceding still the fates and prologue to the omen coming on" (*Shak.*). HERALD connotes proclamation or announcement; as, "It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn" (*Shak.*); "thou voice which art the *herald* of the ill in splendor hid" (*Shelley*).

fore'sail' (fōr'sāl'; *naut.* fōr's'l *or* fō's'l), *n.* *Naut.* **a** The sail bent to the foreyard of a square-rigged vessel, being the lowest sail on the foremast. **b** The gaff sail set on the foremast of a schooner. **c** The forestaysail of a sloop, yawl, etc., being the triangular sail next forward of the mast, set on the forestay.

fore-say' (fōr-sā'; 201), *v. t.* [AS. *foresecgan*; *fore* + *secgan* to say. See SAY, *v. t.*] To foretell. *Now Rare.*

fore-see' (fōr-sē'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FORE-SAW' (-sô'); *p. p.* FORE-SEEN' (-sēn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORE-SEE'ING. [AS. *foreséon*; *fore* + *séon* to see. See SEE, *v. t.*] **1.** To see beforehand; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil. *Prov. xxii. 3.*

2. To provide; to provide for or against. *Obs.*

Great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without *foreseeing* means of life. *Bacon.*

3. To see, interview, or consider, beforehand. *Obs. Scot.*

fore-see', *v. i.* To have or exercise foresight.

fore-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure. — **fore-shad'ow-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

fore'shad'ow (fōr'shăd'ō), *n.* A shadow of a thing cast before; hence, an indication of what is to come.

fore'shaft' (-shäft'), *n.* A piece attached to the stock or shaft of an arrow, etc., to which the head is fixed.

fore'-sheet', *n.* *Naut.* **a** One of the sheets of a foresail, or the rope by which the clew of a forecourse is held down. **b** *pl.* The forward portion of an open boat; the space beyond the front thwart.

fore'shore' (fōr'shōr'; 201), *n.* The part of the shore between high and low water marks, usually fixed at the line to which the ordinary mean tide flows; also, by extension, the beach, the shore near the water's edge.

fore-short'en (fōr-shôr't'n), *v. t.* *Fine Arts.* To shorten as the effect of that law of visual perspective by which an object extending in any plane not perpendicular to the line of sight appears contracted in proportion as the direction in which it extends approaches the direction of the line of sight; to represent as shortened in consequence of this law.

Songs, and deeds, and lives that lie
Foreshortened in the tract of time. *Tennyson.*

fore-short'en-ing, *n.* *Fine Arts.* Representation in a foreshortened mode or way.

fore'shot' (fōr'shŏt'), *n.* **1.** A projection of a structure. *Obs. or R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. In distillation of low wines, the first portion of spirit that comes over, being a milky fluid abounding in fusel oil.

fore-show' (fōr-shō'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -SHOWED' (-shōd'); *p. p.* -SHOWN' (-shōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SHOW'ING. [AS. *forescéawian* to foresee, provide; *fore* + *scéawian* to see. See SHOW, *v. t.*] To show or exhibit beforehand; to betoken; prognosticate; foretell; prefigure.

Your looks *foreshow*
You have a gentle heart. *Shak.*

fore'side' (fōr'sīd'), *n.* **1.** The front side or part; the front.
2. A stretch of country fronting the sea.

fore'sight' (fōr'sīt'), *n.* **1.** Act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge.
2. Act of looking forward; a view forward.
3. Action in reference to the future; provident care; prudence; forethought.

A random expense, without plan or *foresight*. *Burke.*

4. *Surv.* **a** Any reading taken to determine the elevation of the point on which the rod is read; — better called "*minus sight* or *reading*," since it must be subtracted from the elevation of the line of sight. **b** Any sight or bearing taken in a forward direction by a compass or transit.

Syn. — See PRUDENCE.

fore'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having foresight; sagacious; prudent; provident for the future.

fore-sig'ni-fy (fōr-sĭg'nĭ-fī; 201), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To signify beforehand; to foreshow; prefigure.

fore'skin' (fōr'skĭn'), *n.* *Anat.* The fold of skin which covers the glans of the penis; the prepuce.

fore'sleeve' (-slēv'), *n.* **1.** The sleeve below the elbow.
2. An ornamental sleeve or part of a sleeve that could be slipped on or off. *Obs. or Hist.*

fore-speak' (fōr-spēk'; 201), *v. t.* **1.** To speak of beforehand; to foretell; predict. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. To speak to beforehand. *Obs.*

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for'eign-eer'ing (fŏr'ĭn-ēr'ĭng), *a.* Foreign. *Vulgar, Eng.*
for'eign-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
for'eign-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
for'eign-ly, *adv.* of FOREIGN.
fore'-im-ag'ine, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. — **fore'-im-ag'i-na'tion**, *n.*
forein. † FOREIGN.
fore'in-clined', *p. a.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'-in-struct', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'-in-tend', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-judge', **fore-judg'er**, etc. Vars. of FORJUDGE, etc.
fore-judg'ment, *n.* See FORE-.
fore'keel', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore'king', *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.
fore'knee', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore-know'a-ble (fōr-nō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
fore-know'er, *n.* One who foreknows.
fore-know'ing-ly, *adv.* of *foreknowing*, p. pr.
for'el, for'rel, *v. t.* To bind with forel. *Obs.*
fore-lay', *v. i.* To arrange beforehand. *Dial. U. S.*
fore-lead'er, *n.* One who leads others, esp. by his example; a guide. *Obs. or R.*
fore'leech', *n.* [See FORE-; LEECH.] *Naut.* The luff of a fore-and-aft sail. *Rare.*
fore'leg', *n.* A fore or forward leg.
fore-lend', *v. t.* To lend in advance. *Obs.*
fore-let'. † FORLET.
fore-lie', *v. i.* To lie in front. *Obs.*
fore-lift', *v. t.* To lift up in front. *Obs.*
fore'line', *n.* A line projected forward. *Obs.*
fore-live' (fōr-lĭv'), *v. i. & t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'lock', *v. t.* To fasten with a forelock.
forelock hook. *Rope Making.* A winch or whirl by which a bunch of three yarns is twisted into a strand.
fore-loin'. † FORLOIN.
fore'look', *n.* **1.** Foresight; prudence. *Obs.* **2.** A forward look. *Now U. S.*
fore-look'er, *n.* One who looks forward. *Obs.*
fore-loop'er (fōr-lo͞op'ẽr), **fore-lop'er** (-lŏp'ẽr), **fore-loup'er** (-lo͞op'ẽr), *n.* [D. *voorlooper* forerunner; *voor* before + *looper* runner.] One who walks before a team of oxen to guide them. — **fore-loop'**, *v. i.* *Both South Africa.*
fore'man, *v. t.* To supervise as a foreman. *R.*
fore'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fore'march', *n.* A march forward.
fore'mark', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore'mar'tyr, *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.
fore-mean', *v. t.* See FORE-.
fore-men'tion, *v. t.* See FORE-.
fore'milk', *n.* *Physiol.* The colostrum.
fore'mind', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'-mis-giv'ing, *n.* See FORE-.
fore'most-ly, *adv.* of FOREMOST.
for'en. Foreign. *Ref. Sp.*
foren. † FORNE.
‖ **Fö'ren-di-ház'** (fû'rĕn-dĭ-häz'), *n.* [Hung., lit., House of Lords.] *Hungary.* See LEGISLATURE.
fore-nenst'. Var. of FORNENST.
fore-nent'. Var. of FORNENT.
for'en-er, *n.* Foreigner. *Ref. Sp.*
fore-not'ed, *p. a.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'no'tice, *n.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'no'tion, *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.
fo-ren'sal (fō-rĕn'săl), *a.* Forensic. *Rare.*
fo-ren'si-cal, *a.* Forensic. *Obs.* — **fo-ren'si-cal'i-ty** (-sĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **fo-ren'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*
‖ **fo-ren'sis stre'pi-tus** (strĕp'ĭ-tŭs). [L.] The din of the forum.
fo-ren'sive, *a.* Forensic. *Obs.*
fore'-oath', *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* An oath, distinct from the oath of proof, required of a party bringing suit unless the cause of complaint were manifest.
fore-or'der, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-or'di-nance, *n.* Foreordination. *Obs.*
fore-pale', *v. t. & i.* To forepole.
fore'par'ents, *n. pl.* Ancestors. *Dial. U. S.*
fore-pass'. Var. of FORPASS.
fore passage. *Naut.* A passage leading to the forepeak or to the forward magazine.
fore-passed', **fore-past'**, *a.* Bygone. *Obs. or R.*
fore'paw', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore pillow. A cushion on a saddle, to protect the rider's knees.
fore'place', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore-plan', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore plane. A plane in size and use between a jack plane and a smoothing plane.
fore'plot', *n.* Plotting beforehand; plot. *Obs.* — **fore-plot'ted**, *p. a.* *Obs.*
fore-point', *v. t.* To predestine; forecast. *Obs.*
fore-point', *v. t. & i.* To point forward; foreshadow. *Obs.* — **fore-point'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
fore'pos-sessed', *p. a.* See FORE-.
fore'pre-dic'a-ment, *n.* = ANTEPREDICAMENT.
fore'pre-pare', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. — **fore'prep-a-ra'tion**, *n.*
fore-prise', **fore-prize'** (fōr-prīz'), *v. t.* [*fore-* + *-prise* as in *apprise, comprise*. *Oxf. E. D.*] To determine, provide for, or deal with, beforehand; to take for granted or in advance. *Obs.*
fore-prise', **fore-prize'**. † FORPRISE.
fore-prom'ised (-prŏm'ĭst), *p. a.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-pur'pose, *v. t. & n.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-quot'ed (-kwōt'ĕd), *p. a.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-ran', *pret.* of FORERUN.
fore'rank', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore'reach'ing, *p. a.* Stretching forward; eager. *R.*
fore-read' (-rēd'), *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore're-cit'ed (fōr'rē-sīt'ĕd), *p. a.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore're-mem'bered, *p. a.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore rent. = FOREHAND RENT.
fore'rib', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore rider. Outrider; scout; one in the first charge in battle. *Obs.*
fore'right', *prep.* **1.** Directly along. *Obs.* **2.** Directly opposite. *Dial. Eng.*
fore'room', *n.* A principal room in a house where visitors are received; a parlor. *Local, U. S.*
fore-run'ner-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fore'said' (fōr'sĕd'), *a.* Aforesaid.
fore'scent', *n.* Forecast; premonition. *Rare.*
fore'script', *n.* A prescription.
fore'seat', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore-see'a-ble (fōr-sē'ȧ-b'l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE.
fore-see'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FORESEE. This and *foreseen*, the p. p., were formerly used conjunctively in the sense of *providing* or *provided* (that).
fore-see'ing-ly, *adv.* of FORESEEING.
fore-seen', *p. p.* of FORESEE. See FORESEEING.
fore-se'er (-sē'ẽr), *n.* One who foresees.
fore-seize', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-send', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-set', *v. t.* = FORSET.
fore-set', *v. t.* [AS. *foresettan* to set before.] To forecast. *Obs.*
fore'set', *n.* Deliberate intention. *Obs.*
fore-shew' (-shō'; 201). Var. of FORESHOW.
fore-shield', *v. t.* To avert; forfend; as, God *foreshield!* *Obs.*
fore'shift', *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.
fore-shine', *v. i.* To shine forth. *Obs.*
fore'shine', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore'ship', *n.* [*fore-* + *ship*; AS. *forscip.*] The fore part of a ship. *Obs. or R.*
fore-shoe', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'shop', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore'show', *n.* An indication beforehand; foretoken. *Obs.*
fore-show'er, *n.* One that foreshows.
fore sight. The sight of a gun near the muzzle.
fore'sight'ful, *a.* Foresighted. *Obs. or R.*
fore'sight'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **fore'sight'less-ness**, *n.*
fore'sign', *n.* Omen; foretoken.
fore'-sin', *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.
fore-sing', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'skirt', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore-slack'. † FORSLACK.
fore-slow', **fore-slow'er**, etc. † FORSLOW, etc.
fore-speak'. † FORSPEAK.
fore-speak'er, *n.* One that speaks in behalf of another. *Obs.*
fore-speak'ing, *n.* A prediction; also, a preface. *Obs.*
fore'speech', *n.* [AS. *forespǣc*, *foresprǣc*.] A preface; preliminary speech. *Obs.*
fore-speed', *v. t.* To outrun. *R.*
fore-spell', *v. t.* To predict. *Obs.*
fore-spend'. † FORSPEND.

3. To proclaim or publish; to speak forth. *Obs.*
4. To bespeak in advance.

for'est (fŏr'ĕst), *n.* [OF. *forest*, F. *forêt*, LL. *forestis*, prop., open ground reserved for the chase, fr. L. *foris*, *forus*, out of doors, abroad. See FOREIGN.] **1**. An extensive wood; a large tract of land covered with trees; sometimes, specif., a considerable area of land, covered with trees of natural growth.
2. *Eng. Law.* A tract of woodland and waste, usually belonging to the sovereign, set apart for the keeping and hunting of game, etc., and having its own peculiar laws, courts, and officers. See FOREST LAWS.
3. A wilderness; a waste. *Obs.*
4. A district once wooded but now under cultivation to some extent, which preserves its old proper name; as, Ettrick *Forest*. *Gt. Britain.*

for'est, *a.* Of or pertaining to a forest; sylvan.
Forest City, Cleveland, Ohio; — on account of its numerous shade trees. Portland, Maine, and Savannah, Georgia, are also so called. — **f. cover**, *Forestry*, all trees and other plants in a forest. — **f. fever**. *Med.* = JUNGLE FEVER. — **f. floor**, *Forestry*, the deposit of vegetable matter on the ground in a forest, including the *litter* and the *humus* (which see). — **f. fly**, *Zoöl.*, the horse tick (*Hippobosca equina*); — sometimes applied to other blood-sucking flies. — **f. laws**, laws for the protection of game, preservation of timber, etc., in forests, esp. those enacted by William I. and other Norman English kings for the protection of the royal forests. See CHARTA DE FORESTA. — **f. mahogany**, in Australia: **a** The tallowwood. **b** The red mahogany or red gum. — **f. marble**, a coarse, shelly limestone found in Oxfordshire, England. — **f. oak**, in Australia, any she-oak, esp. *Casuarina suberosa*, with very hard wood. — **f. peat**. See PEAT. — **f. Pygmy**, one of the Pygmies inhabiting the great equatorial forests of Central Africa. See PYGMY. — **f. ranger**, *Forestry*, an officer charged with the duty of patrolling and guarding a forest reserve. — **f. red gum**, a broad-leaved Australian gum or eucalypt (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) yielding a valuable timber. — **f. school**, a school of forestry. — **f. tree**, a tree of the forest, esp. a timber tree, as distinguished from a *fruit tree*.

for'est (fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.*; FOR'EST-ED; FOR'EST-ING. **1**. To cover with trees or wood.
2. To place or hide in a forest. *Rare.* *Keats.*

for'est-al (fŏr'ĕs-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a forest or forests; as, *forestal* rights.

fore-stall' (fōr-stôl'; 201), *v. t.*; FORE-STALLED' (-stôld'); FORE-STALL'ING. [ME. *forstallen* to stop, to obstruct, to stop (goods) on the way to the market by buying them up beforehand; from *forstal* obstruction, AS. *forsteal*, *foresteall*, prop., a placing one's self before another. See FORE; STALL.] **1**. To lie in wait for; to intercept. *Obs.*
2. To intercept or stop the passage of on the road or highway, as goods on the way to market; to buy up (merchandise or property) secretly, with the intention of enhancing the price. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. Specif., *Law*, to anticipate or prevent the normal trading in (a fair, market, etc.) by buying or contracting for merchandise or provision on its way to market, with the intention of selling it again at a higher price, or by dissuading persons from bringing their goods there, or persuading them to enhance the price when there. The laws making forestalling, regrating, and engrossing crimes were abolished in 1844 in Great Britain, by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 24.
4. To obstruct or beset, as a way; to prevent ingress to; also, to exclude, hinder, or prevent, by prior occupation, or by measures taken in advance.

> An ugly serpent which *forestalled* their way. *Fairfax.*

5. To deprive by prior action; — with *of*, *from*, *out of*. *Obs.*

> All the better; may
> This night *forestall* him of the coming day! *Shak.*

6. To take possession of in advance of some one or something else, esp. to the exclusion or detriment of the latter; to preoccupy; also, to prejudice. *Obs.*

> Habit is a *forestalled* and obstinate judge. *Rush.*

7. To get ahead of; to act, take, or think of beforehand, or in advance; to anticipate.

> What need a man *forestall* his date of grief
> And run to meet what he would most avoid? *Milton.*

Syn. — FORESTALL, ANTICIPATE (as here compared; see EXPECT) both have the idea of being (or getting) ahead, or of prior action. FORESTALL often emphasizes more strongly than ANTICIPATE the implication of precluding, preventing, or rendering nugatory or useless; as, "He . . . commenced a step or two, as if designing to enter the shop; but . . . his purpose was *anticipated* by Hepzibah's first customer" (*Hawthorne*); to be *anticipated* in a discovery (cf. an attempt to *forestall* the publication of a discovery); "On a winter's day . . . the birds, conceiving a design to *forestall* sweet St. Valentine" (*Cowper*); "I will *forestall* their repair hither, and say you are not fit" (*Shak.*). See PREVENT.

fore'stall' (fōr'stôl'), *n.* **1**. *O. Eng. Law.* The offense of feloniously waylaying on the highway; also, the feudal franchise of jurisdiction over this offense.
2. A frontstall or frontlet. *Obs. or Hist.*

fore-stall'er (fōr-stôl'ẽr; 201), *n.* One who forestalls; also, the act or offense of forestalling the market.

fore-stall'ing, *vb. n.* Act of one who forestalls; specif., act of forestalling the market. See FORESTALL, *v. t.*, 3.

for'est-a'tion (fŏr'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Forestry.* **a** The practical application of the study of forestry to the treatment of forests. **b** Establishment of forest upon areas where it is absent or insufficient; forest extension; afforestation.

fore'stay' (fōr'stā'), *n.* A stay or support in front or directed to the front; specif., *Naut.*, a large, strong rope or wire stay, often double, reaching from the foremast head to the bowsprit or stem, to support the mast. See SHIP, *Illust.*

fore'stay'sail (fōr'stā'sāl; -s'l), *n.* *Naut.* A triangular head sail directly forward of the foremast, set on the forestay; in a sloop, yawl, etc., usually called *foresail*.

for'est-er (fŏr'ĕs-tẽr), *n.* [F. *forestier*, LL. *forestarius*.] **1**. One who has charge of the growing timber on an estate; an officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the vert and venison. *Chiefly Eng.*
2. A person who is trained in the science and art of forestry, esp. one in charge of public or private forests, or charged with the promotion of the interests of forestry. Sometimes, an official in charge of the trees in parks or along highways; as, a city *forester*.
3. An inhabitant or denizen of a forest.
4. *Zoöl.* Any of various zygænid moths of *Alypia* and allied genera; as, the eight-spotted *forester* (*A. octomaculata*), which in the larval state is injurious to the grapevine.
5. The giant kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), or other large kangaroo. *Australia.*
6. A forest tree.

fore'stick' (fōr'stĭk'), *n.* Front stick of an open log fire.

for'est-ry (fŏr'ĕst-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *foresterie*.] **1**. *Scots Law.* The right to the privileges of a royal forest, or a tract over which such privileges are enjoyed.
2. Forest land; forest.
3. The science and art of forming, caring for, or cultivating forests; the management of growing timber.

fore'tack' (fōr'tăk'), *n.* *Naut.* The rope by which the tack of a square foresail or forecourse is hauled and held. Cf. FORE-SHEET.

fore'tack'le (-tăk''l), *n.* *Naut.* The tackle that hooks on to the pendant on the foremast.

fore'taste' (fōr'tāst'), *n.* A taste beforehand; partial enjoyment in advance; anticipation.

fore-taste' (fōr-tāst'), *v. t.* To taste beforehand; to have a foretaste of; to anticipate. "*Foretasted* fruit." *Milton.* — **fore-tast'er** (fōr-tās'tẽr), *n.*

fore-tell' (fōr-tĕl'; 201), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* FORE-TOLD' (-tōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORE-TELL'ING. **1**. To predict; to tell before occurrence; to prophesy; foreshow.
2. To tell, acquaint, or command, beforehand. *Obs.*

> These our actors,
> As I *foretold* you, were all spirits. *Shak.*

Syn. — FORETELL, PREDICT, PROPHESY, FORECAST, PRESAGE, FOREBODE, PORTEND, AUGUR, PROGNOSTICATE. FORETELL (Saxon) and PREDICT (Latin) are frequently interchangeable; but PREDICT is now commonly used when inference from facts (rather than occult processes) is involved; as, "Some sorcerer . . . had *foretold*, dying, that none of all our blood should know the shadow from the substance" (*Tennyson*); "Mr. Brooke's conclusions were as difficult to *predict* as the weather" (*G. Eliot*); an astronomer *predicts* the return of a comet. PROPHESY connotes inspired or mysterious knowledge, or great assurance of prediction; as, "ancestral voices *prophesying* war" (*Coleridge*); "Wrinkled benchers often talked of him approvingly, and *prophesied* his rise" (*Tennyson*). FORECAST connotes conjecture rather than inference; PRESAGE implies shrewd forecast, sometimes presentiment or warning; as, "Who shall so *forecast* the years?" (*Tennyson*); "I *presage*, unless the country make an alarm, the cause is lost" (*Scott*); "He said, and passed with sad *presaging* heart" (*Pope*). FOREBODE (see APPREHENSION) implies obscure prescience or premonition (esp. of evil); PORTEND (see OMINOUS), threatening or ominous foretokening; as, "His heart *forebodes* a mystery" (*Tennyson*); "My father put on the countenance which always *portends* a gathering storm" (*Richardson*). To AUGUR is to presage from or as if from omens, to PROGNOSTICATE, from or as if from symptoms; "Gentle reader, yet unborn, of whom I needs must *augur* better things" (*Cowper*); "A man brings to love a deal of ready-made sentiment, and even from childhood obscurely *prognosticates* the symptoms of this vital malady" (*Stevenson*).

fore-tell', *v. i.* To utter prediction; prophesy. *Obs.*

fore-think' (-thĭŋk'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -THOUGHT' (-thôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -THINK'ING. [AS. *forepencean*.] **1**. To consider (something) beforehand; contrive. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*
2. To anticipate in the mind; to prognosticate. *Rare.*

> The soul of every man
> Prophetically doth *forethink* thy fall. *Shak.*

fore-think', *v. i.* To think beforehand. *Obs.*

fore'thought' (fōr'thôt'), *a.* Thought of, or planned, beforehand; aforethought; prepense; hence, deliberate. *Now Rare.* "*Forethought* malice." *Bacon.*

fore'thought', *n.* A thinking or planning beforehand; prior thought or consideration; anticipation; premeditation; forecast; provident care.

> Have I *forethought?* how purblind, how blank, to the Infinite Care. *R. Browning.*

Syn. — See PRUDENCE.

fore'thought'ful (fōr'thôt'fŏŏl; fōr'thôt'-), *a.* Full of, or having, forethought; provident. — **fore'thought'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fore'thought'ful-ness**, *n.*

fore'time' (fōr'tīm'), *n.* Former or past time; the time before the present. "A very dim *foretime*." *J. C. Shairp.*

fore'to'ken (-tō'k'n), *n.* [AS. *foretācen*. See TOKEN.] Prognostic; premonitory sign.

fore-to'ken (fōr-tō'k'n; 201), *v. t.*; FORE-TO'KENED (-k'nd); FORE-TO'KEN-ING. [Cf. AS. *foretācnian*; *fore* + *tācnian*.] To foreshow; presignify; prognosticate.

> Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

fore'-tooth', *n.*; *pl.* -TEETH. **a** One of the teeth in the fore part of the mouth; an incisor. **b** *pl.* Milk teeth. *Obs.*

fore'top' (fōr'tŏp'), *n.* **1**. The front of the crown of the head; also, the crown of the head. *Obs.*
2. Forelock. *Obs. or R.*
3. The front of a headdress; the top of a periwig. *Obs.*
4. *Naut.* The platform at the head of the foremast.
5. The front or driver's seat on certain vehicles. *U. S.*

fore'-top-gal'lant (-tŏp-găl'ănt; *naut.* -t'găl'ănt), *a.* *Naut.* Designating the mast, sail, yard, etc., next above the fore-topmast; as, the *fore-topgallant* sail. See SAIL.

fore'top'man (fōr'tŏp'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Naut.* One of the division of a crew assigned to duty on the foremast and above.

fore'-top'mast (-măst), *n.* *Naut.* A mast next above the foremast. See SHIP.

fore'-top'sail, *n.* *Naut.* The sail above the foresail, set on the fore-topmast.

for-ev'er (fŏr-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [*for*, prep. + *ever*.] **1**. Through eternity; through endless ages; eternally.
2. At all times; always; incessantly.

☞ In England this is usually written *for ever*.

Syn. — Constantly, continually, invariably, unchangeably, incessantly, always, perpetually, unceasingly, ceaselessly, interminably, everlastingly, endlessly, eternally.

forever and ever, an emphatic "forever."

for-ev'er, *n.* Eternity. *Rare.*

for-ev'er-more (-mōr; 201), *adv.* Forever; — emphatic. Cf. EVERMORE.

fore-warn' (fōr-wôrn'; 201), *v. t.*; -WARNED' (-wôrnd'); -WARN'ING. To warn beforehand; to give previous warning, admonition, information, or notice to; to caution in advance.

> We were *forewarned* of your coming. *Shak.*

fore-wis'dom (-wĭz'dŭm), *n.* Forethought; foresight.

fore'wom'an (fōr'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* FORE'WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman who is at the head of women, as on a jury of matrons, or in a workshop.

fore'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* A word said beforehand: a notice; a preface. *Furnivall.*

fore'-world' (-wûrld'), *n.* The primeval world. *Southey.*

for'far (fôr'fȧr), or **for'fars** (-fȧrz), *n.* A coarse heavy linen cloth, orig. chiefly made in Forfar County, Scotland.

for'feit (fôr'fĭt), *n.* [ME. *forfet* crime, penalty, F. *forfait* crime (LL. *forisfactum*), prop. p. p. of *forfaire* to forfeit, transgress, fr. LL. *forisfacere*, prop., to act beyond; L. *foris* out of doors, abroad, beyond + *facere* to do. See FOREIGN, FACT.] **1**. A misdeed; willful injury; crime. *Obs.*

> To seek arms upon people and country that never did us any *forfeit*. *Ld. Berners.*

2. A thing forfeit or forfeited; what is or may be taken in requital of a misdeed; that which is lost, or the right to which is alienated, by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty; as, he who murders pays the *forfeit* of his life.
3. Something deposited for making some mistake and redeemable by a sportive fine; — hence the game of *forfeits*.

> Country dances and *forfeits*. *Goldsmith.*

4. Forfeiture; as, the *forfeit* of civil rights.

for'feit, *a.* [F. *forfait*, p. p. of *forfaire*. See FORFEIT, *n.*] Lost or alienated for an error, fault, offense, or crime; forfeited. "To tread the *forfeit* paradise." *Emerson.*

> Thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state. *Shak.*

for'feit, *v. i.*; FOR'FEIT-ED; FOR'FEIT-ING. [ME. *forfeten*. See FORFEIT, *n.*] **1**. To be guilty of a misdeed; to sin. *Obs.*

> Jesus Christ that never *forfeted*. *Chaucer.*

2. To incur forfeiture; to fail to keep an obligation.

for'feit, *v. t.* **1**. To break or violate, as an oath. *Obs.*
2. To lose, or lose the right to, by some error, fault, offense, or crime; to render one's self by misdeed liable to be deprived of; to alienate the right to possess, by some neglect or crime; to pay as a forfeit; as, to *forfeit* an estate by treason; to *forfeit* reputation or a pledge by a breach of contract.

> [They] had *forfeited* their property by their crimes. *Burke.*

3. To subject, as property, to forfeiture or confiscation; to subject to forfeiture of property; to confiscate the estate or possessions of; — used of government action. *Obs. or Hist.*

> The Highland chiefs that had been *forfeited*. *Stevenson.*

4. To cause the forfeiture or loss of. *Obs.*

for'fei-ture (fôr'fĭ-tṳr), *n.* [F. *forfaiture*, LL. *forisfactura*.] **1**. Act of forfeiting; specif.: **a** Transgression; sin; crime. *Obs.* **b** Loss of some right, privilege, estate, honor, office, or effects, in consequence of a crime, offense, breach of condition, or other act. In criminal law *forfeiture* is distinguished from *escheat*. Forfeiture for crime or treason was finally abolished in Great Britain, except for outlawry, by the Forfeiture Act of 1870, and in the United States it is nearly abolished for crime, and forbidden by the Federal Constitution except for the life of the criminal upon attainder for treason. See ESCHEAT; FELONY; ATTAINDER, 1.
2. That which is forfeited; a penalty; a fine or mulct.

> What should I gain
> By the exaction of the *forfeiture*? *Shak.*

Syn. — Fine, mulct, amercement, penalty.

for-fend' (fŏr-fĕnd'), also **fore-fend'**, *v. t.*; FOR-FEND'ED; FOR-FEND'ING. [*for-* + *fend*. See FOREFEND.] **1**. To prohibit; forbid; also, to avert; prevent. *Archaic.*

> God *forfend* it should ever be recorded in our history. *Landor.*

2. To protect; preserve; secure. *Chiefly U. S.*

for'fi-cate (fôr'fĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *forfex*, *forficis*, shears.] *Zoöl.* Deeply forked, as the tail of certain birds.

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fore-spent', *a.* Already spent; gone by; past. *Obs.*
fore'spo'ken, *a.* Aforesaid. *Archaic.*
fore'staff' (fōr'stȧf'), *n.* *Naut.* An instrument formerly used at sea for taking altitudes of heavenly bodies, now superseded by the sextant: — called also *cross-staff*. In using the *forestaff*, the observer faces toward the object; with the *backstaff*, away from it.
for'est-age (fŏr'ĕs-tăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *forestage*.] **1**. *O. Eng. Law.* **a** A duty payable to the king's foresters. **b** A service paid by foresters to the king. **c** Right to estovers. [*Oxf. E. D.*] **2**. Tree growth; forest. *Rare.*
fore'-stage', *n.* A forecastle; ship with a forecastle. *Obs.*
fore'-stair', *n.* An open outside staircase. *Obs. or Scot.*
fore-stall'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
fore'stam', *n.* [See FORE; STEM.] **1**. Prow or stem. *Obs.* **2**. Forehead. *Scot.*
fore-stand'. ‡ FORSTAND.
fore'star'ling, *n.* An ice breaker in front of a bridge starling.
fore-state', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore-steep', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore'stem', *n.* *Naut.* The stem; — so called by Scotch sailors.
fore'step', *n.* **a** A step forward. **b** A footstep in front.
for'est-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
forest green. = LINCOLN GREEN.
fo-res'tial (fō-rĕs'chăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the forest.
for'est-ine (fŏr'ĕs-tĭn), *a.* Forestal.
for'est-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
for'est-less, *a.* See -LESS.
for'es-tral (fŏr'ĕs-trăl), *a.* Pert. to forestry.
fore'stroke', *n.* A forward stroke. *Obs.*
fore-stud'y, *v. t. & i.* See FORE-.
for'est-wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.
for'est-y, *a.* Like a forest; abounding in forests. *Obs.*
fore-swat'. ‡ FORSWAT.
for'et (fŏr'ĕt). Obs. or Scot. var. of FORWARD.
fore-take', *v.t.* Anticipate; presuppose. *Obs.*
fore'talk', *n.* Preface. *Rare.* — **fore-talk'ing**, *n.* *Rare.*
fore-teach', *v.t.* To teach beforehand. *Obs.*
fore-tell'er, *n.* One that foretells.
fore'-ten'ant, *n.* See FORE-, 2 **b**.
fore-think'er, *n.* One who forethinks.
fore'thought'ed, *a.* Marked by forethought.
fore'thrift', *n.* See FORE-, 2 **b**.
fore-timed', *a.* Antedated.
fore-trace', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore'type', *n.* Antetype.
fore-type', *v. t.* To be a foretype of; to foreshadow. *Rare.*
fore-use', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore-ut'ter, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore'view', *n.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore-vouch', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore-vouched' (fōr-voucht'; 201), *a.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore'ward. Obs. or dial. var. of FORWARD.
fore'ward, for'ward, *n.* [AS. *foreweard*; *fore* before + *weard*. See WARD protection.] Agreement; covenant. *Obs.*
fore'ward, *n.* The van; the front; also, command of, or station in, the van. *Obs.*
fore'warm'er (fōr'wôr'mẽr), *n.* An apparatus or contrivance for preliminary warming.
fore-warn'. ‡ FORWARN.
fore-warnd'. Forewarned. *Ref. Sp.*
fore-warn'er, *n.* One that forewarns.
fore-warn'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FOREWARN. — **fore-warn'ing-ly**, *adv.*
fore-waste'. ‡ FORWASTE.
fore'wa'ters (fōr'wô'tẽrz), *n. pl.* *Med.* A watery discharge from the pregnant uterus.
fore-weep', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore-weigh', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore-went'. Pret. & obs. or dial. p. p. of FOREGO. [*Obs.*]
fore'wind', *n.* A favorable wind.
fore'win'ning, *n.* The advanced workings of a mine.
fore-wish', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore-wit', *v. t.* [AS. *forewitan*. See WIT, *v.*] To foreknow. *Obs.*
fore'wit', *n.* *Obs.* **1**. Foreknowledge; foresight; prudence. **2**. A leader in matters of knowledge or taste.
fore-wit'ter, *n.* Foreknower. *Obs.*
fore-wont'ed, *a.* See FORE-, 1 **b**.
fore-worn', *p. a.* See FORWORN.
fore-wot', *pres. indic., 1st & 3d pers. sing.* of FOREWIT. *Obs.*
fore-writ'ten, *p. a.* See FORE-. — **fore-writ'er** (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* *Obs.*
fore-wrought', *p. a.* See FORE-.
fore'yard', *n.* A yard in front.
fore'yard', *n.* *Naut.* The lowest yard on a foremast.
fore'year', *n.* See FORE-, 2 **b**.
for-faint', *a.* Very faint. *Obs.*
for-fairn' (fŏr-fârn'), *p. a.* Worn out; jaded; forlorn. See FORFARE, *v.* *Scot.*
fore'fait. ‡ FORFEIT.
for'falt, for'fault, etc. Obs. Scot. vars. of FORFEIT, etc.
for-fare', *v. i. & t.* [AS. *forfaran*. See FOR-; FARE, *v.*] To pass away; perish; destroy. *Obs.*, exc. in Scot. p. p. *forfairn*.
for-far'led. ‡ FORFERLIED.
for-fast', *p. a.* [See FOR-; FAST, *v.*] Faint from fasting. *Obs.*
for'fault, *v. t.* [See FORFEIT.] To forfeit. *Obs.* — **for'faul-ture**, *n.* *Obs.*
for-fee'bled, *a.* Enfeebled. *Obs.*
for'feit-a-ble (fôr'fĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **for'feit-a-ble-ness**, *n.*
for'feit-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who forfeits.
for'feit-ment, *n.* Forfeit.
for-fere', *v. i. & t.* [AS. *forfēran* to perish; *for-* + *fēran* to journey, go; akin to E. *fare*.] To perish; destroy. *Obs.*
forfered, *p. a.* [See FOR-; FEAR.] Excessively alarmed. *Obs.*
for-fer'lied, *p. a.* [See FOR-; FERLY.] Amazed. *Obs.*
for'fet, for'fe-ture, etc. ‡ FORFEIT, etc.
‖ **for'fex** (fôr'fĕks), *n.* [L.] A pair of shears.
for'fi-cat'ed (-fĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Forficate.
for'fi-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Deep furcation.
for-fic'i-form (fŏr-fĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *forfex*, *forficis*, shears + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Forficate.

for-gath′er (fŏr-găth′ẽr), **fore-gath′er** (fōr-; 201), *v. i.*; -GATH′ERED (-ẽrd); -GATH′ER-ING. **1**. To convene; assemble. **2**. To meet, esp. accidentally; to encounter.

Within that circle he *forgathered* with many a fool. *Wilson.*

3. To fraternize; to consort socially.

The artist in me recognizes the artist in him, and cannot quite resist the temptation to *foregather*. *H. James.*

forge (fōrj; fôrj; 201), *n.* [F. *forge*, fr. L. *fabrica* the workshop of an artisan who works in hard materials, fr. *faber* artisan, smith, as adj., skillful, ingenious. Cf. FABRIC.] **1**. Act of forging; manufacture; fabrication, as of metallic bodies. *Obs.*

2. A place or establishment where iron or other metal is wrought by heating and hammering; esp., a furnace, or a shop with its furnace, etc., where iron or other metal is heated and wrought; a smithy.

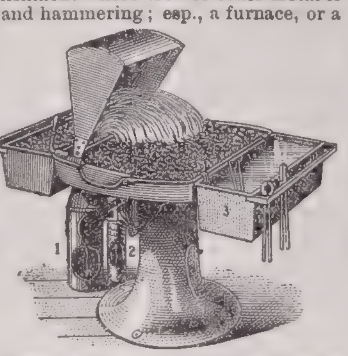

Down-draft Forge. 1 Down-draft pipe for hot gases, etc. 2 Pipe for blast to quicken combustion. 3 Water Tank.

In the quick *forge* and working house of thought. *Shak.*

3. A workshop where wrought iron is produced directly from the ore, or where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling; a shingling mill; a bloomery.

forge, *v. t.*; FORGED (fōrjd; fôrjd); FORG′ING (fōr′jĭng; fôr′-). [F. *forger*, OF. *forgier*, fr. L. *fabricare*, *fabricari*, to form, frame, fashion, from *fabrica*. See FORGE, *n.*; cf. FABRICATE.] **1**. To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal.

Mars's armor *forged* for proof eterne. *Shak.*

2. To form or shape out in any way; to produce; frame; fashion; construct; invent; coin.

Those names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use. *Locke.*

Do *forge* a lifelong trouble for ourselves. *Tennyson.*

3. To make or imitate falsely; to produce or devise (that which is untrue or not genuine); to fabricate; to counterfeit, as a signature, or a signed document.

Forged certificates of his . . . moral character. *Macaulay.*

4. To impel forward with force; as, to *forge* a ship over a shoal. *Rare.*

Syn. — Fabricate, counterfeit, feign, falsify.

forge, *v. i.* **1**. To do forging; to work as a forger, or smith. **2**. To fabricate falsely; to commit forgery.

3. To move forward or ahead steadily but slowly or gradually, as a ship after the sails are furled or in passing another; — used esp. in the phrase *to forge ahead*.

4. *Far.* To make a clicking noise by overreaching so that a hind shoe hits a fore shoe; to click; — said of horses.

forge′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A forger, or smith; esp., a skilled smith, who has a hammerer to assist him.

forg′er (fōr′jẽr; fôr′-; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *forgeur* metal worker, L. *fabricator* artificer. See FORGE, *n.* & *v. t.*; cf. FABRICATOR.] One who forges; specif.: **a** Formerly, an author or maker, now a fabricator; falsifier. **b** One who forges metals. **c** One guilty of the crime of forgery.

for′ger-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *forgerie*, for sense 1.] **1**. Act or art of forging metal. *Obs.*

2. Act of forging or inventing; devising; invention; esp., feigning; fiction. *Obs.* or *Poetic.*

3. Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; esp., the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering a writing or instrument which if genuine would, or on its face might, be of some legal effect upon the rights of others; the false making or material alteration of a written instrument or other document for the purpose of deceit and fraud. Forgery as here defined corresponds to the falsi crimen of the Civil law; it is at common law only a misdemeanor, of which the punishment has been generally made more severe by statute. A common form of forgery is the false making and signing of evidences of debt, as notes. Cf. PERJURY.

4. That which is forged, fabricated, falsely devised, or counterfeited. "The *forgeries* of jealousy." *Shak.*

The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a *forgery* of the 2d century. *Waterland.*

Syn. — See COUNTERFEIT.

forge scale. *Metal.* A kind of iron scale. See SCALE, *n.*, 8.

for-get′ (fŏr-gĕt′), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-GOT′ (-gŏt′); *Archaic pret.* FOR-GAT′ (-găt′); *p. p.* FOR-GOT′TEN (-gŏt′′n), FOR-GOT′; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOR-GET′TING. [ME. *forgeten*, *foryeten*, AS. *forgietan*, *forgitan*; *for-* + *gietan*, *gitan* (only in comp.), to get; cf. D. *vergeten*, G. *vergessen*. See FOR-; GET, *v. t.*] **1**. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to be unable to think of or recall; also, to lose the power or use of; to cease from doing.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits. *Ps.* ciii. 2.

The days she never can *forget*. *Tennyson.*
Hath thy knee *forgot* to bow? *Shak.*

2. To omit or disregard unintentionally; to neglect; to fail to take, bring, speak of, or notice.

3. To treat with inattention or disregard; to neglect intentionally; to slight.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? . . . Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. *Is.* xlix. 15.

to forget one's self. **a** To neglect or fail to take care of one's self; to be entirely unselfish. **b** To become absent-minded or lost in thought. **c** To be guilty of what is unworthy of one; to lose one's dignity, temper, or self-control. **d** To become unconscious, as in sleep.

for-get′ (fŏr-gĕt′), *v. i.* To cease remembering or noticing.

for-get′, *n.* An act of forgetting. *Colloq.*

for-get′ful (fŏr-gĕt′fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Apt to forget; having a poor memory.

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Heb.* xiii. 2.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious. *Poetic.* "The *forgetful* wine." *J. Webster.*

— **for-get′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **for-get′ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — FORGETFULNESS, OBLIVION. In modern usage, FORGETFULNESS (the Saxon term) more frequently signifies aptness to forget or the state of forgetting; OBLIVION (the Latin term), the state of being forgotten; as, his *forgetfulness* increased with age; "All the lumber which the good sense of our ancestors . . . had consigned to *oblivion*" (*Goldsmith*). But the distinction is sometimes reversed; as, "Who to dumb *Forgetfulness* a prey" (*Gray*); "Ah! Not the nectarous poppy lovers use . . . *oblivion* in lost angels can infuse of the soiled glory and the trailing wing" (*M. Arnold*). FORGETFUL more frequently than *oblivious* suggests defective memory; OBLIVIOUS commonly implies profound or entire forgetfulness (its use, however, as an exact synonym for *unconscious* is erroneous); as, "Bear with me, good boy, I am much *forgetful*" (*Shak.*); "Though books were among the comforts and enjoyments of his life from boyhood to old age, they never made him *oblivious* of its business" (*Southey*).

for′ge-tive (fōr′jē-tĭv; fôr′-; 201), *a.* [From FORGE.] Inventive; productive; imaginative; — coined by Shakespeare (*2 Henry IV.*, IV. iii. 107) and used by later authors.

for-get′-me-not′ (fŏr-gĕt′mē-nŏt′), *n.* [Cf. OF. *ne m'oubliez mie*, G. *vergissmeinnicht*.] **a** Any of several small boraginaceous herbs of the genus *Myosotis*, having bright blue or white flowers; esp., *M. palustris*, of Europe and America, widely treated as the emblem of friendship and fidelity. **b** The germander speedwell. **c** The yellow bugle. *Obs.*

forge wagon *or* **waggon**. *Mil.* A wagon carrying a blacksmith's forge and tools, attached to artillery or cavalry.

forg′ing (fōr′jĭng; fôr′jĭng; 201), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FORGE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Act of one that forms by heating and hammering. **b** A piece of forged work, as in iron. **c** The action of a horse that clicks in overreaching. **d** Forgery.

for-give′ (fŏr-gĭv′), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-GAVE′ (-gāv′); *p. p.* FOR-GIV′EN (-gĭv′′n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOR-GIV′ING. [ME. *forgiven*, *foryiven*, *foryeven*, AS. *forgiefan*, *forgifan*; *for-* + *giefan*, *gifan* to give; cf. D. *vergeven*, G. *vergeben*, Icel. *fyrirgefa*, Sw. *förgifva*, Goth. *fragiban* to give, grant. See FOR-; GIVE, *v. t.*] **1**. To give; to give over; to resign. *Obs.*

To them that list the world's gay shows I leave,
And to great ones such folly do *forgive*. *Spenser.*

2. To give up; to cease to indulge or entertain. *Obs.*

3. To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of (an offense or wrong); to remit the penalty of; pardon.

And their sins should be *forgiven* them. *Mark* iv. 12.

4. To cease to feel resentment against, on account of wrong committed; to give up claim to requital from or retribution upon (an offender); to absolve; pardon.

Father, *forgive* them; for they know not what they do. *Luke* xxiii. 34.

☞ *Forgive* often takes an indirect object. "*Forgive* us our debts as we *forgive* our debtors." *Matt.* vi. 12. "Be of good cheer; thy sins be *forgiven* thee." *Matt.* ix. 2.

Syn. — See EXCUSE.

for-give′, *v. i.* To grant forgiveness.

for-give′ness, *n.* [AS. *forgifnes*.] **1**. Act of forgiving, or state of being forgiven.

2. Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive.

Syn. — Pardon, remission.

for-giv′ing, *p. a.* That forgives or shows forgiveness; disposed to forgive; merciful; placable; as, a *forgiving* temper. — **for-giv′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **for-giv′ing-ness**, *n.*

for-go′ (fŏr-gō′), **fore-go′** (fōr-gō′; 201), *v. t.*; *pret.* -WENT′ (-wĕnt′); *p. p.* -GONE′ (-gŏn′; 205); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* -GO′ING. [ME. *forgan*, *forgon*, *forgoon*, AS. *forgān*, prop., to go past, hence, to abstain from; *for-* + *gān* to go; akin to G. *vergehen* pass away, transgress. See GO, *v. i.*] **1**. To go past; pass by; hence, to neglect; overlook. *Archaic.*

2. To depart from; to quit; leave; forsake. *Archaic.*

And four [days] since Florimel the court *forwent*. *Spenser.*

3. To abstain from; to let slip or pass; to relinquish the enjoyment or advantage of; to give up; to resign; renounce. "I shall *forgoon* my liberty at your request." *Chaucer.*

[He] never *forewent* an opportunity of honest profit. *Stevenson.*

4. To fail of; to miss; want; also, to lose; forfeit. *Obs.*

Syn. — See RELINQUISH.

☞ The first element in the word *forgo* is the prefix *for-* (see FOR-), and is entirely distinct from the first element in the word *forego*, to go before, in which it is the adverb or preposition *fore*, before; but the two words have been often confused and both of them spelled *forego*.

for-go′, **fore-go′**, *v. i.* **1**. To go or pass away. *Obs.* **2**. To refrain; forbear.

fo-rin′sec (fō-rĭn′sĕk), *a.* [L. *forinsecus* from without.] *Feudal Law.* Lit., outer; foreign; — used to designate the labor, duty, service, etc. (called **forinsec labor, duty, service,** etc.) that was due to the superior lord of a mesne lord and was a charge upon the land, the rendering of it being often imposed upon the mesne lord's tenants. *Obs. or Hist.*

fo′ris-fa-mil′i-ate (fō′rĭs-fȧ-mĭl′ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [LL. *forisfamiliatus*, p. p. of *forisfamiliare* to forisfamiliate; L. *foris* abroad, without + *familia* family.] *Law.* Lit., to put out of a family; hence, to portion off, so as to exclude further claim of inheritance; to emancipate (as a son with his own consent) from paternal authority. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*

fo′ris-fa-mil′i-ate, *v. i.* *Law.* To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*

fo′ris-fa-mil′i-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Law.* A forisfamiliating. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*

for-judge′ (fŏr-jŭj′), *v. t.*; FOR-JUDGED′ (-jŭjd′); FOR-JUDG′ING. Also **fore-judge′**. [OF. *for(s)jugier*; *fors* outside + *jugier* to judge.] **1**. To expel, oust, or put out by judgment of a court; — used with *from*, or *of*, or with a double object. *Obs. exc. Law.*

If . . . the tenant were duly *forjudged* the land by his peers. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. To adjudge; condemn. *Obs.*

for-judg′er (-jŭj′ẽr), *n.* Also **fore-judg′er**. *Eng. Law.* A judgment by which one is expelled, ousted, or put out.

fork (fôrk), *n.* [AS. *forc*, fr. L. *furca*. Cf. FOURCHÉ, FURCATE.] **1**. An instrument or implement consisting of a handle with a shank terminating in two or more prongs or tines, which are usually of metal, parallel and slightly curved, used for piercing, holding, taking up, or pitching anything; specif., a small instrument of this description for use at the table in manipulating food. Agricultural and other *forks* have developed considerably from the simple two-, three-, or four-tined hand forks; and various grappling devices, some with automatic trip arrangements, etc., for use in handling hay, straw, etc., used in conjunction with a tackle, are called *forks*.

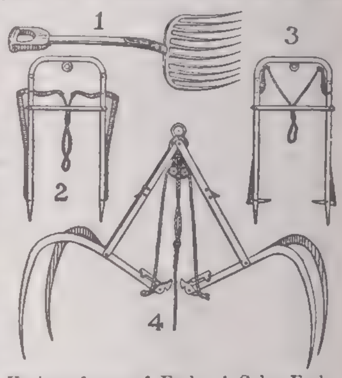

Various forms of Fork. 1 Coke Fork; 2, 3 Double Harpoon Fork for hay, 2 with Tines shut, 3 with Tines open; 4 Grapple Fork.

2. Anything furcate or like a fork in shape, or furcate at the extremity; as, a tuning *fork*.

3. Specif.: **a** Gallows. *Obs. Bp. Butler.* **b** *Rom. Antiq.* The yoke; also, a form of whipping post. *Obs.* **c** *Arch.* = CRUTCH, 3 **a**. **d** *Gun.* See BRACKET, 6.

4. A barbed point, as of an arrow.

Let it fall . . . though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shak.*

5. One of the parts into which anything is furcated or divided; a prong; a branch of a stream, a road, etc.

6. The place where a division or a union occurs; the angle or opening between two branches or limbs; as, the *fork* of a river, a tree, or a road, or of the human body.

7. An act of forking; specif., *Chess*, the attack of a knight on two chessmen simultaneously.

8. A choice of alternatives; a dilemma.

9. *Mining.* The bottom of the sump in a mine. A mine is said to be **in fork**, or an engine to "have the water **in fork**," when all the water is drawn out of the mine.

fork, *v. i.*; FORKED (fôrkt); FORK′ING. **1**. To divide into two or more branches; to furcate; as, a road *forks*.

2. To shoot into blades, as corn. *Mortimer.*

3. To search; to seek; — with *for*. *Scot.*

4. To pump out water from a mine.

to fork out, to make delivery or surrender; to pay. *Slang.* — **to f. over** *or* **up**, to project like a tine of a fork. *Colloq.*

fork, *v. t.* **1**. To give the form of a fork to; to cause to be forked, or furcate.

2. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig or turn over with a fork, as the soil.

Forking the sheaves on the high-laden cart. *Prof. Wilson.*

3. *Chess.* To attack (two chessmen) simultaneously; — said of a knight.

4. *Mining.* To pump up or out; to pump dry. *Dial. Eng.*

to fork over *or* **out**, to hand or pay over, as money. *Slang.*

fork′beard′ (fôrk′bērd′), *n.* Any of certain gadoid fishes, esp. *Raniceps trifurcus* and *Urophycis blennoides*, so named from the slender diverging pelvic fins which are placed under the throat. These species are distinguished in England as *lesser* and *greater* forkbeard, respectively.

forked (fôrkt; *poet. or rhetorical often* fôr′kĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Formed into a forklike shape; having a fork; dividing into two or more prongs or branches; furcated; bifurcated; zigzag; as, *forked* lightning.

A serpent seen, with *forked* tongue. *Shak.*

2. Having a double meaning; ambiguous; equivocal. *Obs.*

3. Horned; hence, having "horns;" cuckolded. *Obs.*

forked beard grass. = BIG BLUESTEM. — **f. chickweed**, the small silenaceous weed *Anychia dichotoma*; — so called

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For-fic′u-la (fŏr-fĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., small shears, scissors, dim. of *forfex* shears.] The typical genus of the earwig family, or **For′fi-cu′li-dæ** (fôr′fĭ-kū′lĭ-dē). [NL.] See EARWIG.

for-fic′u-late (-lāt), *a.* [See FORFICULA.] *Zoöl.* Forked; furcate.

for-fight′, *v. t.* To exhaust from fighting; fatigue. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

for-flit′, *v. t.* To remove. *Obs.*

for-flit′ten, *p. a.* [See FOR-; FLITE, *v.*] Scolded excessively. *Obs. or Scot.*

for-fought′en (fŏr-fŏk′t*ĕ*n), *p. a.* Exhausted with fighting; greatly fatigued, from any cause. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

for-fret′, *v. t.* [*for-* + *fret*, v.] To devour; to corrode. *Obs.*

forfrushed, *p. a.* [See FOR-; FRUSH, *v.*] Shattered. *Obs.*

for-gall′, *v. t.* To gall very much. *Obs.*

for-gan′. ✝ FORGO.

for-gar′, *v. t.* [ME. *forgaren*; *for-* + *garen* to make ready, AS. *gearwian*.] To lose; ruin; corrupt. *Obs.*

forgate. ✝ FOREGATE.

for-gave′, *pret.* of FORGIVE.

forge′a-ble (fōr′jȧ-b'l; fôr′-), *a.* See -ABLE. — **forge′a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

forge cart. A forge wagon.

forge cinder. The dross or slag from a forge or bloomery.

forg′ed-ly (fōr′jĕd-lĭ; fôr′-), *adv.* of FORGED. *Obs.*

forge′ful, *a.* Creative. *Rare.*

forge iron. See IRON. [*Obs.*]

for-gen′der, *v. t.* To disregard.

forge pig. Forge iron in pigs.

for′ger, *n.* [F. *forger*, inf. used as n.] *Law.* Act of forging, or counterfeiting. *Obs.*

for′ger-er, *n.* A forger. *Obs.*

forge rolls, **forge train**. The train of rolls by which a bloom is converted into bars.

for′get, **for′gett**, **for′gette** (fôr′jĕt), *n.* [See FOURCHETTE.] *Glove Making.* = FOURCHETTE.

for-get′a-ble, **for-get′a-ble-ness**. Vars. of FORGETTABLE, FORGETTABLENESS.

for-get′el, *a.* [AS. *forgytol*.] Forgetful; oblivious. *Obs.* — **for-get′el-ness**, **for-get′el-ship**, *n.* *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

for-get′ness, *n.* Forgetfulness.

for-get′ta-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **for-get′ta-ble-ness**, *n.*

for-get′ter, *n.* One that forgets.

for-get′ting, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FORGET. — **for-get′ting-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **for-get′ting-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

forge water. Water in which heated irons have been thrust, formerly a popular tonic.

forgh. ✝ FURROW.

for-gift′, *n.* [See FORGIVE.] Forgiveness. *Obs.* [FORGUILT.]

for-gilt′. Obs. pret. and p. p. of

for-giv′. Forgive. *Ref. Sp.*

for-giv′a-ble (fŏr-gĭv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

for-give′less, *a.* Unforgiving.

for-giv′er, *n.* One who forgives.

for-giv′ness. Forgiveness. *R. Sp.*

for-glop′ned, *p. a.* [See FOR-; GLOPPEN, *v.*] Greatly astonished. *Obs.*

for-glut′, *v.* To waste in gluttony. *Obs.*

for-gnaw′, *v. t.* [AS. *forgnagan*.] To gnaw or eat up. *Obs.*

forgnide, *v. t.* [AS. *forgnīdan*.] To bruise; break; destroy. *Obs.*

for-go′er, *n.* One who forgoes.

for-gon′. Forgone. *Ref. Sp.*

for-gone′, *p. a.* [See FORGO.] Wearied from going; jaded; faint. *Obs.*

for-got′, *pret.* & *p. p.* of FORGET.

for-got′ten, *p. p.* of FORGET.

for-graith′, *v. t.* [*for-* + *graith*, v.] To prepare. *Obs.*

for-grow′, *v. i.*; *p. p.* FORGROWN. [AS. *forgrōwan*.] To grow too much or misshapenly; — only in *p. p.* *Obs.*

for-grow′, *v. t.* To grow over; overgrow; — esp. in *p. p.* *Obs.*

for-guilt′, *v. t.* [*for-* + ME. *gilten*, *gulten*, to sin, AS. *gyltan*.] To render guilty; to lose because of guilt. *Obs.*

for-haile′, *v. t.* [*for-* + *hale* to draw.] To harass; distress. *Obs.*

for-hang′, *v. t.* To kill by hanging. *Obs.*

for-head′, *v. t.* To kill by beheading. *Obs.*

for′hed. Forehead. *Ref. Sp.*

forheed. ✝ FOREHEAD.

for-heed′, *v. t.* To disregard. *Obs.*

for-hele′, *v. t.*; *p. p.* FOR-HO′LEN. [AS. *forhelan*.] To hide. *Obs.*

for-hent′. ✝ FOREHENT.

for-hew′, *v. t.* [AS. *forhéawan*.] To hew to pieces. *Obs.*

for-hide′, *v. t.* [AS. *forhȳdan*.] To hide. *Obs.*

for-hight′, *v. t.* [AS. *forhātan*.] To promise; to renounce. *Obs.*

for-hill′, *v. t.* To cover; shelter. *Obs.* — **for-hill′er**, *n.* *Obs.*

for-hoar′, *a.* Very hoar. *Obs.*

for-hold′, *v. t.* To detain; withhold; retain. *Obs.*

for-ho′len, *p. p.* of FORHELE. *Obs.*

for-how′ (*Scot.* fŏr-ho͞o′), *v. t.* [AS. *forhogian*.] To despise; also, to abandon; forsake. *Obs. or Scot.*

for-hue′. ✝ FORHOW.

for-hun′ger, *v. t.* To famish; starve; — only in *p. p.* *Obs.*

for-hush′, *v. t.* [Prob. fr. *for-* and AS. *hyscan* to mock.] ? To deride. *Obs.*

forhwi. ✝ FORWHY.

for-i′dled, *p. a.* Given to idleness. *Obs.*

fo-rin′sec-al, *a.* Foreign; forinsec. *Obs.*

for-irk′, *v. i.* To become disgusted. *Obs.*

for-jes′ket (fŏr-jĕs′kĭt), *a.* Jaded; fatigued; weary. *Scot.*

for-joust′, *v. t.* To overthrow in justing; to defeat. *Obs.*

for-judg′ment, **for-judge′ment**, *n.* See -MENT. *Obs. exc. in Law.*

fork beam. = BEAM ARM **a**.

fork chuck. *Wood Turning.* A chuck having two prongs for driving the work.

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from its branching habit. — **forked cyme**, *Bot.*, a dichasium. — **f. hake**, a forkbeard. — **f. head**, a barbed arrow. — **f. lightning**, lightning the flashes of which appear to divide. — **f. worm**. See GAPEWORM.
— **fork'ed-ly** (fôr'kĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **fork'ed-ness**, *n.*
fork'er (fôr'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who forks.
2. A forked thing. *Obs.*
fork'head' (fôrk'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A forked head of a dart. *Obs.*
2. A forked end of a rod, forming part of a knuckle joint.
fork'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* Any of various fork-tailed birds or fishes, as a swordfish, a kite, or members of a family (Henicuridæ) of oscine birds of southern Asia, related to the wagtails, which frequent the vicinity of mountain streams.
fork'–tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having the tail or posterior end of the body deeply cleft ; — said esp. of birds or fishes when the outer feathers or rays of the tail are much longer than the central ones.
fork-tailed flycatcher, an American flycatcher of the genus *Muscivora*, esp. *M. tyrannus* of tropical America. — **f. gull**, either of the two species of gulls of the genus *Xema*, esp. *X. Sabinii* of the Arctic Ocean. — **f. kite**, a graceful kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) having a deeply forked tail, found in the southern United States and warm parts of America. — **f. shrike**, a drongo.
fork'y (fôr'kĭ), *a.* Opening into two or more parts or shoots ; forked ; furcated. "*Forky* tongues." *Pope.*
for-leave' (fŏr-lēv'), *v. t.* [ME. *forleven ; for-* + *leven* to leave.] To leave off wholly ; to abandon. *Archaic.*
for-let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* [ME. *forleten*, AS. *forlǣtan ; for-* + *lǣtan* to allow ; akin to G. *verlassen* to leave. See LET to allow.] *Obs.* **1.** To give up ; to leave ; abandon ; forsake.
2. To desist from ; to cease.
3. To yield up. "That I my life sholde *forlete*." *Chaucer.*
for-let', *v. t.* [*for-* + *let* hinder.] To prevent; hinder. *Obs.*
for-lorn' (fŏr-lôrn'), *a.* [ME., p. p. of *forlesen* to lose utterly, AS. *forléosan* (p. p. *forloren*) ; *for-* + *léosan* (in comp.) to lose ; cf. D. *verliezen* to lose, G. *verlieren*, Sw. *förlora*, Dan. *forloren* lost, Goth. *fraliusan* to lose. See FOR- ; LORN, *a.*, LOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Lost ; stray ; also, morally abandoned ; ruined. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Some say that ravens foster *forlorn* children. *Shak.*

2. Deserted ; forsaken ; desolate ; destitute ; bereft.

Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*. *Spenser.*

3. In pitiful plight ; wretched ; miserable ; hopeless or almost hopeless ; desperate.

For here *forlorn* and lost I tread. *Goldsmith.*
The condition of the besieged . . . was *forlorn*. *Prescott.*

4. Having but the barest plausibility or promise ; of the nature of a forlorn hope (which see).

The many highly gifted minds . . . uselessly sacrificed in the *forlorn* enterprise of seeking beneath the veil of things for the very heart of truth. *James Ward.*

Syn. — Destitute, lost, abandoned, forsaken, helpless, friendless, hopeless, abject, wretched, miserable, pitiable.
for-lorn', *n.* *Obs.* **1.** One who is forlorn.
2. A forlorn hope; a vanguard; also, a member of one. *Rare.*
forlorn hope. [D. *verloren hoop*, prop., a lost band or troop; *verloren*, p. p. of *verliezen* to lose + *hoop* band ; akin to E. *heap*. See FOR- ; HEAP.] **1.** A body of men (called in F. *enfants perdus*, in G. *verlorner Posten*) selected, usually from volunteers, to attempt a breach, scale a wall, or perform other extraordinarily perilous service ; also, a member of such a body ; hence, a desperate case or enterprise.
2. A vain or faint hope ; an almost hopeless undertaking ; cf. FORLORN, *a.*, 4.

She cherished the *forlorn hope* that he was still living. *Thomson.*

form (fôrm), *n.* [F. *forme*, fr. L. *forma* ; cf. Skr. *dharman* order, law. Cf. FIRM.] **1.** An image or likeness. *Obs.*

O thou senseless *form*,
Thou shalt be worshiped, kissed, loved and adored ! *Shak.*

2. The shape and structure of anything, as distinguished from the material of which it is composed ; particular disposition or arrangement of matter, giving it individuality or distinctive character ; configuration ; figure.

The *form* of his visage was changed. *Dan.* iii. 19.
The earth was without *form* and void. *Gen.* i. 2.

3. Hence, in specific and extended uses : **a** A body, esp. of a human being, as distinguished by its external appearance ; person.

There is a warm and gentle atmosphere
About the *form* of one we love. *Shelley.*

b Pleasing external appearance ; beauty. *Archaic.*

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Is.* liii. 2.

c *Fine Arts.* A boundary or contour line or surface or system of lines or surfaces. In *painting*, more generally, the human body. **d** *Cryst.* The combination of faces included under a general crystallographic symbol. It is not necessarily a closed solid. A single crystal often exhibits faces of two or more crystal *forms* which supplement one another or truncate one another's edges or corners.
4. One of the different modes of existence, action, or manifestation of the same thing or substance ; a kind ; a modification ; a species ; a variety ; as, the diamond, graphite, and soot are allotropic *forms* of carbon.

For *forms* of government let fools contest ;
Whate'er is best administered is best. *Pope.*

5. Hence, specif. : **a** *Gram.* One of the different aspects a word may take as a result of inflection, or change of spelling or pronunciation ; as, an obsolete *form ;* participial *forms ;* verbal *forms*. **b** *Bot.* In ecology, a type of plant structure ; a bionomic unit ; as, a *form* of vegetation ; a life *form*. **c** *Biol.* A loosely employed and somewhat indefinite category of classification ranking below a subspecies ; — used chiefly in botany. The modern tendency is to recognize in this way only horticultural variations, which are usually more permanent than those of wild plants.
6. A manner or method, esp. as regulative or prescriptive; specif. : **a** Established method of expression or practice ; fixed or formal way of proceeding ; formality ; conventional or stated scheme ; also, a prescribed or set order of words ; a formula ; as, a matter of *form ;* a *form* of prayer.

Though well we may not pass upon his life
Without the *form* of justice. *Shak.*

The mode in which the will ought to be expressed for the production of any act is its "*form*." In some cases a special *form* is required by law, as in Roman law for a "stipulatio," and in English law for a contract not to be performed within a year, for a marriage, or for the probate of a will. *T. E. Holland.*

b Hence, a blank or blank form. **c** A recipe or prescription. *Obs.*
7. **a** A prescribed manner of behaving in society ; an act of conduct or mode of procedure prescribed by custom, etiquette, etc. ; a formality, ceremony, or conventionality. **b** Manner or conduct as tested by a prescribed standard, or a person whose manner or conduct is so tested ; — used with a qualifying adjective ; as, such behavior is very bad *form;* she was distinctly good *form. Society Cant.* **c** Manner of performing or accomplishing something ; as, his *form* in swimming is bad. **d** Conduct regulated by custom, etiquette, etc. ; ceremony ; conventionality ; formality; often, show without substance ; empty, outside appearance or ceremony.

The glass of fashion and the mold of *form*. *Shak.*
Happy to fill religion's vacant place
With hollow *form*, and gesture, and grimace. *Cowper.*

8. Physical and mental condition ; esp., good or proper condition for competing or performing, or for doing anything; fitness ; condition ; as, a player or a horse is in or out of *form* or in bad *form*. *Sporting or Colloq.*
9. The ideal or intrinsic character of anything, or that which imposes this character ; hence, a pattern or schema; specif. : **a** *Metaph.* That assemblage or disposition of qualities which makes a conception, or that internal constitution which makes an existing thing, to be what it is ; — called *essential* or *substantial form*, and contradistinguished from *matter ;* hence, active or formative nature. **b** *Kantianism.* One of the formative principles of perception and cognition, regarded as a subjective factor molding reality, as given in sensation, into systematic experience.

The intelligence in bringing order into the feelings begins by apprehending space or time and constructing its preconceived world in these *forms*. *B. Bosanquet.*

10. Orderly arrangement or method of arrangement ; as : order or method of presenting ideas ; manner of coördinating the elements of an artistic production or course of reasoning ; orderly arrangement of the parts of an argument, a poem, or the like : style ; also, a particular species of such arrangement ; as, the sonnet is a poetical *form*.

And woven close, both matter, *form*, and style. *Milton.*

The distinction between the *form* and substance in pleading is this : When the defect is in the matter pleaded, it is substantial ; but when the fault lies in the manner of pleading it, the defect is formal. *Gould on Pleading.*

11. Specif. : *Music.* **a** Arrangement of the parts and elements of a piece — rhythms, phrases, themes, sections, tonalities — by which their variety is ordered into symmetry and unity of effect. **b** A specific type of such arrangement. See LIED FORM, RONDO, SONATA, the three fundamental types.
12. *Math.* **a** *Alg.* A quantic whose variables are regarded solely in their mathematical interrelations, apart from their meanings. See QUANTIC. **b** *Geom.* Any definable combination of geometric elements, whether real or imaginary.
13. The seat, bed, or lair of a hare or other animal.
14. A long seat ; a bench.
15. **a** Degree of quality, dignity, eminence, or excellence; rank ; also, a class or rank in society, official life, etc. *Obs.* "Ladies of a high *form*." *Bp. Burnet.* **b** A rank of students in a school ; a class ; as, the sixth *form*.
16. That by which shape is given or determined ; a mold, frame, or pattern.
17. *Print.* The type or other matter from which an impression is to be taken, arranged and secured in a chase.
18. The immature flower bud of the cotton plant. *U. S.*
19. *Civil Engin.* A mold for concrete.
20. *Mach.* The seat of a mine-shaft pump.
Syn. — FORM, FIGURE, SHAPE, CONFORMATION, CONFIGURATION, OUTLINE, CONTOUR, PROFILE. *Form, figure*, and *shape* (here compared in their nontechnical uses only) are constantly interchanged. In general, FORM is the aspect under which a thing appears, esp. as distinguished from substance or color ; FIGURE is more frequently form as defined by outline ; SHAPE is more familiar and colloquial than *form ;* it frequently suggests form as given or acquired ; as, "Eternal *form* shall still divide the eternal soul from all beside" (*Tennyson*) ; "Nature nor in *form* nor hue bestowed on me her choicest workmanship" (*Shelley*) ; "Wide as a windmill all his *figure* spread" (*Pope*) ; "sketching with her slender pointed foot some *figure* like a wizard's pentagram on garden gravel" (*Tennyson*) ; "the color of his beard, the *shape* of his leg" (*Shak.*) ; "I can . . . change *shapes* with Proteus" (*id.*) ; "Brooke is a very good fellow, but pulpy; he will run into any mold, but he won't keep *shape*" (*G. Eliot*). CONFORMATION and CONFIGURATION denote form as dependent upon the arrangement or disposition of parts ; as, the *conformation* of the vocal organs, the *configuration* of a coast line, of a mountain range. OUTLINE suggests the bounding line of a figure ; CONTOUR connotes rather body or mass as (esp. gracefully) outlined ; as, "At night, the *outline* of the shore is traced in transparent silver by the moonlight and the flying foam" (*Stevenson*); "Its *outline*, when seen in silhouette against the sky, is pyramidal" (*J. C. Van Dyke*) ; "a child, of timid, soft *contours*" (*M. Hewlett*) ; "the full and flowing *contour* of the neck" (*Shelley*) ; cf. "The *outline* of the hills was sharp against the sky" (*Stevenson*) ; "to round and soften the *contours* of the mountains" (*Ruskin*). PROFILE is esp. outline in side view; as, "lips lovely in *profile ;* — a little too wide and hard in the edge, seen in front" (*Ruskin*). See IMAGE, COPY.
forms of action, *Law*, the customary or legal methods of prosecuting actions ; specif., the approved classes of actions under the common-law pleading and practice, having their origin in original writs (which see), some of them being developed from these writs, which were unalterable in their forms, by various legal fictions, others, called **actions on the case**, from later writs issued under the authority of a statute enacted in the reign of Edward I. The principal common-law forms of action are : assumpsit, covenant, debt, account, trespass, trover, case, detinue, replevin, ejectment, and writ of entry. They were abolished in England by the Judicature Acts, and have been abolished in many of the United States.

form (fôrm), *v. t.* ; FORMED (fôrmd); FORM'ING. [F. *former*, L. *formare*, fr. *forma*. See FORM, *n.*] **1.** To give form or shape to ; to frame ; construct ; make ; fashion ; produce.

God *formed* man of the dust of the ground. *Gen.* ii. 7.

2. To give a particular shape to ; to shape, mold, or fashion into a certain state or condition ; to arrange ; adjust ; organize ; also, to model by instruction and discipline ; to mold by influence, etc. ; to train.

'T is education *forms* the common mind. *Pope.*
Thus *formed* for speed, he challenges the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To develop ; to acquire or contract ; as, he *formed* the habit of reading.
4. To go to make up ; to act as constituent of ; to be the essential or constitutive elements of ; to answer for ; to take the shape of ; — said of that out of which anything is formed or constituted, in whole or in part.

Politicians . . . who *formed* by far the majority. *Burke.*

5. *Gram.* To derive by grammatical rules, as by adding the proper suffixes and prefixes.
6. *Mil. & Nav.* To arrange in order ; to draw up ; as, the lines advanced as soon as they were *formed*.
7. *Elec.* To treat (plates) so as to bring them to fit condition for introduction into a storage battery, causing one plate to be composed more or less of spongy lead, and the other of lead peroxide. This was formerly done by repeated slow alternations of the charging current, but now the plates or grids are coated or filled, one with a paste of red lead and the other with litharge, introduced into the cell, and *formed* by a direct charging current.
form, *v. i.* **1.** To become formed or shaped.
2. To take form ; to come into existence ; to arise.
3. To take a form, definite shape, or arrangement ; as, the infantry *formed* in column.
4. To run to or crouch in a form, as a hare. *B. Jonson.*
to form on, *Mil.*, to form next to (an organization already formed), thus extending a line or the front of a column.
form-. *Chem.* Combining form for *formic* or *formyl*, as in *form*aldehyde.
-form (-fôrm). [See FORM, *n.*] A suffix denoting *in the form* or *shape of, resembling*, etc.; as, calci*form* ; ovi*form*.
for'mal (fôr'măl), *a.* [L. *formalis :* cf. F. *formel.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to form, or a form ; esp., of or pertaining to established form or custom ; conventional.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

2. Of the nature of form ; of the nature of the inner form or reality ; essential ; of the nature of the external form or appearance ; apparent.
3. *Metaph.* Belonging to the essential constitution of a thing, as distinguished from the matter composing it ; having the power of making a thing what it is ; constituent ; essential ; pertaining to, or depending on, the forms, so called, of the human intellect.

Of [the sounds represented by] letters, the material part is breath and voice : the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech. *Holder.*

4. Characterized by due form or order ; regular.
5. Hence : **a** Comely ; shapely ; symmetrical. *Obs.* **b** Sound in mind ; normal ; sane. *Obs.*

To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shak.*

6. Done in due form, or with solemnity ; according to regular method ; ceremonial ; express ; specif., *Law*, requiring special solemnities for its making, as certain contracts, for example, the Roman stipulatio or the English marriage service ; as, he gave his *formal* consent.

No noble rite nor *formal* ostentation. *Shak.*

7. Devoted to, or done in accordance with, forms or rules ; punctilious ; orderly ; methodical ; of a prescribed form ; exact ; prim ; stiff ; ceremonious ; as, a man *formal* in his dress, his gait, his conversation.

She took off the *formal* cap that confined her hair. *Hawthorne.*

8. That is such only as a matter of form ; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence ; external ; as, *formal* duty ; *formal* worship ; *formal* courtesy, etc. ; a *formal* party to a suit, i. e., a party having only a nominal interest in the matter in controversy.
Syn. — Precise, punctilious, stiff, starched, affected, ritual, ceremonious, external, outward. See CEREMONIAL.
formal analogy. *Philol.* See ANALOGY, *n.*, 4. — **f. cause**, *Metaph.*, one of the four causes distinguished by Aristotle. See CAUSE. — **f. garden**, *Landscape Gardening*, a garden laid out on strict or formal lines, the plantations being in rows or geometrical figures. — **f. logic**, any system of logic which abstracts the forms of thought from its content with the object of establishing abstract criteria of consistency ; specif., the traditional or Aristotelian logic.

The end aimed at by *formal logic*, and attained by the observance of its precepts, is not truth, but consistency. *J. S. Mill.*

— **f. object.** See OBJECT, 4. — **f. predication**, *Logic*, predication in which the predicate is a part of the concept which forms the subject. — **f. unity.** See UNITY. — **f. whole.** See WHOLE.
form-al'de-hyde (fôr-măl'dē-hīd), *n.* [*form-* + *aldehyde.*] *Org. Chem.* A gaseous compound, $H \cdot CHO$, with a sharp penetrating odor, formed by the partial combustion of methyl alcohol and in other ways. See ALDEHYDE. It is a very effective preservative and disinfectant, and preparations of it, most of which are aqueous solutions, are sold under various trade names, as *formalin, formalose, formol*, etc. It is readily changed to the white, crystalline polymeric forms *metaformaldehyde, oxymethylene*, or *trioxymethylene*, $(CH_2O)_3$, and *paraformaldehyde*, $(CH_2O)_4$. It also polymerizes in other ways. See PHOTOSYNTHESIS.
for'ma-lin (fôr'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* [*form-* + *aldehyde* + *-in.*] An aqueous solution of formaldehyde. See FORMALDEHYDE. The commercial article has a strength of about 40 per cent.
for'mal-ism (fôr'măl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The practice or the doctrine of strict adherence to, or dependence on, prescribed or external forms, esp. in matters of religion ; also, an instance of it ; esp., the using or observance of external religious forms without the life and spirit of religion.

Official *formalism*. *Sir H. Rawlinson.*

2. Emphatic or predominant attention to arrangement, esp. to prescribed or traditional rules of composition, in painting and sculpture.

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for-kerve'. ‡ FORCARVE.
fork'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
fork'i-ness (fôr'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
fork'less, *a.* See -LESS.
for-la'bored, -la'boured, *p. a.* Exhausted with labor. *Obs.*
for-laft'. Obs. p. p. of FORLEAVE.
for-lain', for-lane', *p. a.* [See FORLIE.] Unchaste; debauched ; also, put away ; forgotten. *Obs.*
‖ **for-la'na** (fôr-lä'nä), *n.* [It. *forlana, furlana.*] **a** A lively and noisy country dance, esp. common among Venetian gondoliers. **b** Music for such a dance, or having its sextuple rhythm.
for-lance', *v. i.* [F. *for-*, for *fors* out, outside + OF. *lancier* to throw, F. *lancer.*] ? To cut or throw out. *Obs.*
for'land. ‡ FORELAND.
for-lang'ed, *p. a.* [See FOR- ; LONG, *v. i.*] Possessed with longing. *Obs.*
for-lay'. Var. of FORELAY.
for-lead', *v. t.* [*for-* + *lead.*] To bring forth or forward. *Obs.*
for-lead', *v. t.* [AS. *forlǣdan.*] To lead astray ; seduce. *Obs.*
forlength, *v. t.* To prolong. *Obs.*
for-le're, *v. t.* [AS. *forlǣran.*] To seduce. *Obs.*
for-lese', *v. t.* ; *p. p.* FOR-LORE', FOR-LORN', etc. [ME. *forlesen.* See FORLORN.] **1.** To lose ; also, to destroy; ruin; confound. *Obs.*
2. To leave ; to forsake. *Obs.*
for-lie', *v. t.* [AS. *forlicgan*, in sense 1.] *Obs.* **a** To lie with ; to deflower. **b** To overlie (an infant). **c** In *p. p. forlyin*, exhausted from lying (abed). — *v. i.* To commit fornication or adultery ; to lie (with). *Obs.*
for-li'ten, *v. t.* [*for-* + AS. *lȳt* little; or cf. Icel. *lȳta* to deform. ? To lessen ; diminish. *Obs.*
for-live', *v. i.* To live until enfeebled by age; degenerate. *Obs.*
for-loin', *v. t.* [OF. *for(s)loignier*; *fors* outside + *loin* far.] To leave far behind, as the hounds. *Obs.* — *n.* A forloining ; note to recall dogs. *Obs.*
for-loir'. Scot. pret. and p. p. of FORLESE. *Obs.*
forlonge. ‡ FURLONG.
for-lop'pen, *a.* [*for-* + an old p. p. of *leap*, ME. *lopen.*] Fugitive ; like a refugee. *Obs.*
for-lore', *pret. pl. & p. p.* of FORLESE. *Obs.*
for-lorn'i-ty, *n.* Forlorn state or quality.
for-lorn'ly, *adv.* of FORLORN.
for-lorn'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
for-lose', *v. t.* To lose ; to lose utterly. *Obs.*
forlyin, *p. p.* of FORLIE, *v. t.* [*Obs.*]
form. ‡ FORME.
form'a-ble (fôr'mȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **form'a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **form'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
formacie. ‡ PHARMACY.
for'mal. ‡ FORMEL, *n.*
for'mal (fôr'măl), *n.* [*form-* + *alcohol.*] *Chem.* = METHYLAL.
for'mal-esque' (fôr'măl-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE. *Rare.*

G H I J K L M

for′mal-ist (fôr′măl-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *formaliste.*] **1.** A person who adopts as a matter of form the current opinions and modes of action, as in religion; a timeserver. *Obs.*
2. One overattentive to forms, or too much confined to them; esp., one who practices, or is characterized by, formalism; a formal person.
3. One that gives form; a form-giving power or element.
There revolve, to give bound and period to his being on all sides, the sun and moon, the great *formalists* in the sky. *Emerson.*

for′mal-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Marked by formalism.

for-mal′i-ty (fŏr-măl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *formalité.*] **1.** In general, condition or quality of being formal; specif., quality of being strictly ceremonious, precise, stiff, extremely regular, etc.
2. The quality which makes a thing what it is; essence; formal existence. *Obs.*
The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*
3. Form without substance; external appearance or form.
Such [books] as are mere pieces of *formality*, so that if you look on them, you look through them. *Fuller.*
4. Order; regularity; invariable practice. *Obs.*
5. Compliance with formal or conventional rules; conformity to established form or method of procedure, as in law; form; ceremony; conventionality.
Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*
6. An established order or form; a ceremony; a conventional, usual, or legal rule or method of procedure.
He was installed with all the usual *formalities.* *C. Middleton.*
7. That which is formal; a legal or social, customary, or religious requirement; a form.
It unties the inward knot of marriage, . . . while it aims to keep fast the outward *formality.* *Milton.*
8. The dress prescribed for any body of men, academical, municipal, or sacerdotal; — usually in the *pl.*, sometimes in the *sing.* collectively. *Obs. or Hist.*
The doctors attending her in their *formalities.* *Fuller.*
9. *Scholasticism.* Manner in which a thing is conceived or constituted by an act of human thinking; the result of such an act: as, animality and rationality are *formalities.*
Formalities . . . may exist in one and the same thing, as, for example, the distinction between animality and rationality in man. *Wm. Turner.*
Syn. — See CEREMONY.

for′mal-i-za′tion (fôr′măl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of formalizing, or state of being formalized.

for′mal-ize (fôr′măl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *se formaliser*, for sense 4.] **1.** To give form or formal existence to; to inform; to animate. *Obs.*
2. To give a certain or definite form to; to shape; mold.
3. To render formal.
4. To take exception to; to cavil at; to scruple. *Obs.*

for′mal-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To be formal; to affect formality.
2. To object without good reason; to cavil; scruple. *Obs.*

for′mal-ly, *adv.* In a formal manner; with respect or according to form; essentially; characteristically; expressly; regularly; ceremoniously; precisely; in set form.
You and your followers do stand *formally* divided. *Hooker.*

form-am′ide (fôr-măm′īd, -ĭd; fôr′mȧ-mīd, -mĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*form-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* Formic amide, $HCONH_2$, a colorless liquid boiling at 192°–195° C.

form-an′i-lide (fôr-măn′ĭ-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid.** [*form-* + *anilide.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $HCONHC_6H_5$, prepared by the action of oxalic acid or formic acid on aniline, and used in medicine as an antipyretic and anodyne.

form′ant (fôr′mănt), *n.* *Phon.* The characteristic resonance tone of a vocal sound; the tone of constant pitch, as of a vowel, independent of the cord, or glottal, tone.

for′mat′ (fôr′mȧ′; fŏr-mät′), *n.* [F. or G. Cf. FORMATION.] Shape and size of a book; general style or get-up of a book; as, the *format* was too luxurious for a textbook.

for′mate (fôr′māt), *n.* [See FORMIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of formic acid.

for-ma′tion (fŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *formatio*: cf. F. *formation.*] **1.** Act of giving form or shape to anything, or of taking form or coming into existence; a forming; a shaping; production; development.
2. That which is formed.
3. The manner in which a thing is formed; structure; construction; conformation; form; as, the peculiar *formation* of the heart.
4. *Mil.* The arrangement of a body of troops, as in a line, square, column, etc.
5. *Geol.* **a** An aggregate of mineral deposits or rock masses designated with reference to their origin or composition; as, the siliceous *formation* about geysers; alluvial *formations;* a granite *formation.* **b** Beds of sedimentary rock formed by uninterrupted deposition, and having, in any given place, a similar composition and similar fossils. Also applied indefinitely to all the beds of sedimentary rock formed during a minor (rarely a major) subdivision of geologic time; as, the Trenton *formation.*
6. *Phytogeog.* A plant society. See PLANT SOCIETY.

for-ma′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to formation or a formation.

form′a-tive (fôr′mȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *formatif.*] **1.** Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; of or pertaining to formation; as, the *formative* arts.
The meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley.*
2. *Gram.* Serving to form; derivative; not radical; as, a termination merely *formative.*
3. *Biol.* Capable of growth and development; as, living or *formative* matter.
formative stimulus, *Plant Physiol.*, an external stimulus, such as the puncture of a gall insect, which exercises a modifying or formative influence on plant tissues, causing malformation or other unusual growths.

form′a-tive (fôr′mȧ-tĭv), *n.* *Gram.* **a** That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical, as the prefix or the termination of a word. **b** A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root.

form-az′yl (fôr-măz′ĭl), *n.* [*form-* + *azo-* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical $C(N{:}NC_6H_5)N{\cdot}NHC_6H_5$, related to formamidine.

formed (fôrmd), *pret. & p. p.* of FORM. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Decided; settled. **b** Matured. **c** *Her.* Pattée. **d** *Astron.* Arranged, as stars in a constellation; as, *formed* stars. *Rare.* **e** *Biol.* Of the nature of an organism; organized; as, *formed* or organized ferments. See FERMENT, *n.*, 1.
formed coil, *Elec.*, a coil wound by a machine upon a form and transferred afterwards to an armature, as distinguished from a coil wound directly on the armature.

for′me-don (fôr′mē-dŏn), *n.* [AF., fr. Latin. So called because the plaintiff claimed "by the form of the gift," L. *per formam doni.*] *Law.* A former writ of right for recovering per formam doni entailed property. It was called **formedon in the descender** when brought by the tenant in tail, **formedon in the reverter** when brought by a reversioner, and **formedon in the remainder** when brought by a remainderman. It was abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27.

form′er (fôr′mẽr), *n.* **1.** One who forms; a maker; a creator.
2. That which forms; as: **a** A shape around or by which an article is to be shaped, molded, woven, wrapped, pasted, or otherwise constructed. **b** A templet, pattern, gauge, guide, or block by which an article is shaped or bent. **c** A cutting die. **d** *Rope Making.* A machine for twisting yarn into strands.

for′mer (fôr′mẽr), *a. compar.* [A compar. due to ME. *formest.* See FOREMOST.] **1.** Preceding in order of time; antecedent; previous; prior; earlier; hence, ancient.
For inquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age. *Job* viii. 8.
2. Near the beginning; preceding; as, the *former* part of a discourse or argument.
3. First mentioned or in order, of two things mentioned or understood; as, of these two evils the *former* is the less.
4. Anterior in place or situation; forward; front; foremost. *Obs.* "Our *former* ensign." *Shak.*
Syn. — Prior, previous, anterior, preceding, foregoing. See ANTECEDENT.
former adjudication. *Law.* See RES ADJUDICATA. — **F. Prophets.** See OLD TESTAMENT.

for′mer-et (fôr′mẽr-ĕt), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A wall rib in a roof vaulted with ribs. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

for′mer-ly (fôr′mẽr-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Beforehand; first. *Obs.*
2. In time past; in time at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore; once.
3. In time immediately preceding; just before. *Obs.*

form′ful (fôrm′fōōl), *a.* **1.** Creative; imaginative; as, a *formful* mind. *Rare.*
2. Comely; shapely. *Rare.*

form genus. *Biol.* A genus made up of species whose complete development or life history is unknown; — applied esp. to bacteria and various Fungi Imperfecti.

for′mic (fôr′mĭk), *a.* [L. *formica* an ant: cf. F. *formique.*] **1.** *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H.CO_2H$, a colorless, mobile, vesicatory liquid, of pungent odor; — so named because found in ants. It occurs naturally in various insects and plants, and is produced artificially in many ways, as by the oxidation of methyl alcohol, by the reduction of carbonic acid, or the destructive distillation of oxalic acid. It is the first member of the fatty acids in the paraffin series, and is homologous with acetic acid.
2. Of or pertaining to ants.

for′mi-ca-ry (fôr′mĭ-kā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *formicarium*, fr. L. *formica* ant.] An ants' nest; the dwelling of a colony of ants; an ant hill.

for′mi-cate (-mĭ-kāt), *v. i.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [See FORMICATION.] To creep or crawl like ants; to swarm with or as if with ants.
An open space which *formicated* with peasantry. *Lowell.*

for′mi-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *formicatio*, fr. *formicare* to creep like an ant, to feel as if ants were crawling on one's self, fr. *formica* ant: cf. F. *formication.*] *Med.* A form of paræsthesia marked by an irritating sensation resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

for′mi-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of formication.

For-mic′i-dæ (fŏr-mĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *formica* an ant.] *Zoöl.* A family including all the ants, or restricted to the more typical forms (as the genera *Formica* and *Camponotus*) having but one segment to the abdominal pedicel, and no sting. — **for′mi-cid** (fôr′mĭ-sĭd), *a. & n.*

for′mi-cine (fôr′mĭ-sīn; -sĭn), *a.* [L. *formicinus.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, an ant.

For′mi-civ′o-ra (-sĭv′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *formica* ant + *vorare* to devour.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the typical ant wrens.

for′mi-da-ble (fôr′mĭ-dȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *formidabilis*, fr. *formidare* to fear, dread: cf. F. *formidable.*] Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear or deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking; alarming; as, a *formidable* foe.
They seemed to fear the *formidable* sight. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Dreadful, fearful, terrible, terrific, tremendous, menacing, threatening, redoubtable. — FORMIDABLE, FEARFUL. That is FEARFUL (as here compared; see FEARFUL, AFRAID) which inspires fear; that is FORMIDABLE which is redoubtable, menacing, or calculated to deter from action; as, "'T is a *fearful* spectacle to see so many maniacs dancing in their chains" (*Cowper*); "The first attack was dangerous, but a second must be more *formidable* still" (*id.*); "A quietude which he had the power of making more *formidable* than any violence" (*Hawthorne*).
— **for′mi-da-ble-ness**, *n.* — **for′mi-da-bly**, *adv.*

for′min (fôr′mĭn), *n.* [*form-* + *-in.*] *Chem.* Either of two liquid compounds, glyceryl esters of formic acid, distinguished as *monoformin*, $C_3H_5(OH)_2(HCO_2)$ and *diformin*, $C_3H_5(OH)(HCO_2)_2$. They are formed when glycerin is heated with oxalic acid.

form′less, *a.* Without determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. — **form′less-ly**, *adv.* — **form′less-ness**, *n.*

For-mo′sa mar′ble (fŏr-mō′sȧ). [Prob. fr. L. *formosus* beautiful.] A dark gray and white mottled marble, often blotched with red, from Nassau, Germany.

For-mo′san (-săn), *a.* [From the island, so named fr. Pg. *formosa* beautiful, fem. of *formoso*, L. *formosus.*] Of or pert. to the island of Formosa or its inhabitants, or designating or belonging to their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. — *n.* A native of Formosa; esp., a member of one of the Malayan savage or semisavage tribes of the interior.

form-ox′ime (fŏr-mŏk′sĭm; -sēm), *n.* [*form-* + *oxime.*] *Org. Chem.* The oxime of formaldehyde, a colorless liquid ($CH_2{:}NOH$) which readily becomes solid by polymerization.

form species. *Biol.* One of the species of a form genus.

for′mu-la (fôr′mū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *forma* form, model. See FORM, *n.*] **1.** A prescribed or set form; an established rule; a fixed or conventional method in which anything is to be done, arranged, or said; a set form of words for use in any ceremony; a form; — often somewhat derogatory.
2. *Eccl.* A written confession of faith; a formal statement of doctrines.
3. A recipe; esp., a prescription or recipe for the preparation of a medicinal compound.
4. *Math.* Any general fact, rule, or principle expressed in algebraic symbols; as, the binomial *formula.*
5. *Chem.* A symbolic expression of the composition or constitution of a substance; as, the *formula* for water is H_2O. The present system of symbols was introduced by Berzelius, and consists of abbreviations of the names of the elements (see ELEMENT), with small figures at the lower right hand to denote the number of atoms of each element present. A chemical formula may express merely the results of a quantitative analysis, as in the **empirical, or composition, formula** CH for acetylene, from which, knowing the atomic weight of carbon to be 12 and that of hydrogen to be 1, we know that, by weight, acetylene is $\frac{12}{13}$ carbon and $\frac{1}{13}$ hydrogen. The **molecular formula** C_2H_2 for acetylene expresses also that the molecular weight is 26 and that the molecule contains 2 atoms of carbon and 2 of hydrogen. A **constitutional, graphical, rational,** or **structural formula** adds to the foregoing information more or less about the internal structure of the molecule, or the relations of the atoms to one another. Thus the formula HCCH states the belief that the two carbon atoms of acetylene are each united to the other and also to an atom of hydrogen; the formula HC⋮CH or, otherwise written, H-C≡C-H, introduces further the conception that the two carbon atoms are in a peculiar kind of union (see TRIPLE BOND). This last formula, representing each separate atom and its mode of union, is sometimes called a **valence formula,** as distinguished from a **linkage formula,** as HCCH, which shows the order in which the atoms are linked, but is noncommittal as to valence. It is sometimes necessary to represent the configuration of the molecule, that is, the disposition of the atoms in three-dimensioned space; this is done with the ordinary formulas by special convention (see ALLOISOMERISM), by formulas drawn in perspective, or by the use of models. A **general formula** is one applicable to a series of compounds, as MNO_3, where M is any univalent metal; R·OH, where R is any of various hydrocarbon radicals; or C_nH_{2n+2}, where *n* may be 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.
6. *Roman Law.* Any of the various written forms by which the prætors referred causes to judges or arbitrators for hearing and adjudication upon a summons (*in jus vocatio*) of the defendant into court by the plaintiff. There were two chief classes of formulæ: one (called a **formula in jus concepta**) expressly stating the duty of the defendant; the other (called a **formula in factum concepta**) merely stating facts that justified an award, and specifying the amount of the award. The chief parts of a formula were: the **nomination** (L. *nominatio*), naming the judex or recuperators; the **demonstration** (L. *demonstratio*), reciting the facts on which the action was based; the **intention** (L. *intentio*), stating the question in issue; the **adjudication** (L. *adjudicatio*), directing the judge to apportion shares in property; and the **condemnation** (L. *condemnatio*), directing the judge to condemn or absolve the defendant according as he found for or against the plaintiff on the facts alleged. Besides these, a formula might contain a **prescription** (L. *praescriptio*), a preliminary clause limiting the scope of the inquiry on behalf of the plaintiff; or an **exception** (L. *exceptio*), containing a statement that judgment is to be rendered for the plaintiff only on condition that the judge finds against facts set up by the defendant by way of equitable defense (cf. PRÆTORIAN LAW). Further similar limiting conditions arising out of the plaintiff's reply to

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‖ **for-mal′i-ter** (fŏr-măl′ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L.] Formally; with reference to form, in the metaphysical sense, or to the formal cause.
for′mal-iz′er (fôr′măl-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who formalizes; formalist.
for′mal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
for′ma-lose (fôr′mȧ-lōs), *n.* *Com.* See FORMALDEHYDE.
form-am′i-dine (fôr-măm′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* A hypothetical base, $HC(NH)NH_2$, known only in its salts.
‖ **for′ma na-tu′ræ** (fôr′mȧ nȧ-tū′rē). [L.] The form of nature; that which ensues from the nature of, or is the physical explanation of, the phenomenon or thing itself.
‖ **for′ma pau′pe-ris.** [L.] *Law.* See IN FORMA PAUPERIS.
formation level. *Railroads.* The surface on which the track ballast is laid; subgrade.
‖ **for-ma′ti-o re-ti′cu-la′ris** (fŏr-mā′shĭ-ō rē-tĭk′ū-lā′rĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A reticulated formation or arrangement of white and gray nerve tissue, as in the anterior lateral part of the medulla.
form′a-tiv. Formative. *Ref. Sp.*
form′a-tive-ly, *adv.* of FORMATIVE.
form′a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
for-ma′tor, *n.* [L.] A former. *Obs.* or *R.* [agent. *Obs.*]
for-ma′trix, *n.* [L.] Forming
for′ma-ture, *n.* [L. *formatura.*] Act of forming.
‖ **for′ma ur′bis (Ro′mæ)** (fôr′mȧ ûr′bĭs (rō′mē)). [L.] Plan of the city (of Rome); — a map of Rome engraved on marble under Severus and Caracalla, found about 1560 behind the church of SS. Cosma e Damiano, and partly preserved in the Capitoline Museum. [*Obs.*]
for-mea′gre, *v. t.* See FOR-, 1 e.
formd. Formed. *R. Sp.* [*Eng.*]
forme, *n.* *Print.* = FORM, *n.*, 17.
for′me, *a.* [ME., fr. AS. *forma.* See FOREMOST.] First; former; early; foremost. *Obs.*
for′mée, for′mé (fôr′mā), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = PATTÉE.
for′mel (fôr′mĕl), **for′mal**, *n.* [Prob. dim. of F. *forme* female of a bird of prey.] Female of a hawk, falcon, or eagle. *Obs.*
formel, -mell. † FOTMAL. [*Obs.*]
for-melt′, *v. t. & i.* See FOR-, 1 e.
for′mene (fôr′mēn), *n.* [*form-* + *-ene.*] Methane; marsh gas.
for′mer, *n.* [Cf. OF. *formoir.*] A kind of chisel formerly used by masons and carpenters before the paring chisel. *Obs.*
for-merk′en, *v. i.* [See FOR-; MURKY.] To darken. *Obs.*
for′mer-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
for′mer-ward′, *n.* Vanguard. *Obs.*
for′mest. † FOREMOST.
form factor. **1.** *Forestry.* The ratio, expressed decimally, between the volume of a tree, or portion of a tree, and of a cylinder of like height and diameter.
2. *Elec.* Ratio of the effective to the average value of an alternating current, or vice versa.
for′mi-ate, *n.* *Chem.* A formate.
For-mi′ca (fŏr-mī′kȧ), *n.* [L., an ant.] *Zoöl.* A Linnæan genus formerly including all the ants. As now restricted it contains the common European mound-building wood ant (*F. rufa*) and allied American forms, as *F. exsectoides.*
for-mi′can (fŏr-mī′kăn; fôr′mĭ-), *a.* [L. *formica* ant.] Formicine. *Rare.*
for′mi-cant (fôr′mĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *formicans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Crawling like an ant; — said of the pulse when unequal, very small, and scarcely perceptible.
For′mi-ca′ri-æ (-kā′rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = FORMICOIDEA.
for′mi-ca′ri-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Pert. to ants or their nests. **b** Of or pert. to the Formicariidæ.
For′mi-ca-ri′i-dæ (-kȧ-rī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FORMICA.] *Zoöl.* See ANT BIRD. — **for′mi-ca′ri-oid** (-kā′rĭ-oid), *a. & n.* — **for′mi-ca′roid** (-roid), *a.*
for′mi-ca′ri-um (-kā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL.] *Zoöl.* A formicary.
for′mi-cate (fôr′mĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *formica* an ant.] Formicine.
formice, *n.* [L. *formica* or OF. *formis.*] An ant. *Obs.*
For′mi-ci′na (fôr′mĭ-sī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = FORMICOIDEA.
For′mi-coi′de-a (-koi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See FORMICA.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of aculeate Hymenoptera consisting of all the ants; — equiv. to *Formicidæ* in the broad sense.
for′mi-da-bil′i-ty (fôr′mĭ-dȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Formidableness.
for′mi-da-bl. Formidable. *R. Sp.*
for′mi-do-lose′, *a.* [L. *formidolosus*, fr. *formido* fear.] Fearful; dreadful. *Obs.* — **for′mi-do-los′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
[*n.* Urotropine.]
for′mine (fôr′mĭn; -mēn; 184),
form′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FORM.
for′mi-ty. † FRUMENTY.
for′mi-ty, *n.* Quality of having form. *Obs.*
form′ly, *adv.* Formally. *Obs.*
for′mo-gua′na-mine (fôr′mō-gwä′nȧ-mĭn; -gwä′nȧ-mēn′), *n.* Also **-min.** [*form-* + *guanamine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline guanamine, $C_3H_5N_5$, obtained by heating guanidine formate.
for′mol (fôr′mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*form-* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* See FORMALDEHYDE.
for′mo-ni′trile, *n.* [*form-* + *nitrile.*] *Chem.* Hydrocyanic acid.
for-mose′, *a.* [L. *formosus.*] Beautiful. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* —
for-mos′i-ty, *n.* *Obs.* or *Archaic.*
form′ose (fôr′mōs), *n.* [*form-* + *-ose.*] *Org. Chem.* A mixture of sugars obtained by polymerization of formaldehyde.
form′ous, *a.* Formose. *Obs.*

the exception and the defendant's reply to this reply, etc., were called, respectively, the **replication** (L. *replicatio*), on behalf of the plaintiff; **duplication** (L. *duplicatio*), on behalf of the defendant; and **triplication** (L. *triplicatio*), on behalf of the plaintiff. The principal actions allowed in the formulary system were broadly classified as: (**actiones**) **in rem** (see IN REM); **in personam** (see IN PERSONAM); **stricti juris**, in which the judge was to decide according to the strict legal rules without reference to equitable considerations; **bonæ fidei**, in which the judge was to decide between conflicting equities.

For′mu-la of Con′cord (kŏn′kôrd), *Eccl.*, a Lutheran formula issued in 1580. Its topics are: The Rule of Faith and the Creed; Original Sin; Free Will; Justification; Good Works; The Law and the Gospel; The Third Use of the Law; The Lord's Supper; The Person of Christ; The Descent of Christ into Hell; Customs of the Church; Predestination and Election; and an appendix on heresies and sectaries.

for′mu-la′ic (fôr′mū-lā′ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of a formula.

for′mu-lar (fôr′mū-lȧr), *a.* **1.** Formal; proper; regular. **2.** Of or pertaining to formulas; formulary.

for′mu-lar, *n.* [Cf. F. *formulaire.*] A formula or formulary; a model. *Obs. or R.*

for′mu-lar-is′tic (-lȧr-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, formularization. *Emerson.*

for′mu-lar-ize (fôr′mū-lȧr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To state in a formula; to formulate. — **for′mu-lar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

for′mu-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *formulaire.* See FORMULA.] Of or pert. to formulas; of the nature of a formula; prescribed. — **formulary system**, *Law*, in procedure, a system characterized by the use of formulæ, esp. that of the Roman law. See FORMULA.

for′mu-la-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *formulaire.*] **1.** A book or document containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, medical formulas, etc.; a collection or system of formulas. **2.** Prescribed form or model; formula.

for′mu-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To reduce to, or express in or as in, a formula; to put in a clear and definite form of statement or expression.

for′mu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act or result of formulating.

for′mu-lism (fôr′mū-lĭz′m), *n.* Attachment to, or reliance on, formulas; a system of formulas.

It is equivalent to what we call *formulism*, and worship of formulas, in these days of ours. *Carlyle.*

— **for′mu-list**, *n.* — **for′mu-lis′tic** (-lĭs′tĭk), *a.*

for′mu-lize (-mū-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). To formulate. *Emerson.* — **for′mu-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **for′mu-liz′er** (-līz′ẽr), *n.*

for′myl (fôr′mĭl), *n.* [*form*- + -*yl.*] *Chem.* **a** The radical (H·C:O) of formic acid. See BENZOYL. **b** Formerly, the radical methenyl, CH.

For′nax (fôr′năks), *n.* [L., furnace, oven.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of ovens, whose feast, **Fornacalia**, was held in February — one day for the state, on successive days for the different curiæ, and on Feb. 17, in the **Stultorum feriæ** (i. e., festival of fools), for all who had missed their proper day. The goddess was probably a form of Vesta (which see). **2.** A southern constellation between Cetus and Eridanus.

for-nent′, for-nenst′ (fŏr-nĕnt′; -nĕnst′), *prep.* [*fore*, adv. + *anent.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **a** Opposite to; facing; over against; alongside. **b** For; respecting. **c** Opposed to; against. **d** Towards; in connection with.

for′ni-cate (fôr′nĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *fornicatus*, p. p. of *fornicari* to fornicate, fr. *fornix*, -*icis*, a vault, a brothel in an underground vault.] To commit fornication.

for′ni-cate (fôr′nĭ-kāt), **for′ni-cat′ed** (-kāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *fornicatus*, fr. *fornix*, -*icis*, an arch, vault.] **1.** Vaulted like an oven or furnace; arched. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Overarched or bending. **b** Having scalelike arched appendages, as the corolla of *Myosotis* and other boraginaceous plants.

for′ni-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *fornication*, L. *fornicatio.*] **1.** Unlawful sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person; the act of such illicit sexual intercourse between a man and a woman as does not by law amount to adultery. *Fornication* is sometimes, esp. in the Bible, used to include all sexual intercourse except between husband and wife or concubine; but it is usually distinguished from adultery, and sometimes from incest. In England fornication has (except for a short period) been cognizable as an offense only in the ecclesiastical courts under the canon law since about the 12th century, not being a common-law offense. It is punishable by statute in various States of the United States. In some States sexual intercourse between a married man and an unmarried woman is held to be only fornication on his part, in others adultery. See ADULTERY. **2.** Fig., esp. in Scripture, idolatry.

for′ni-ca′tion (fôr′nĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *fornicatio*, -*onis*. See FORNICATE, *a.*] *Arch.* A vaulting or arching; vaulted building in general.

for′ni-ca′tor (fôr′nĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *fornicator*: cf. F. *fornicateur.*] A person guilty of fornication.

for′nix (-nĭks), *n.*; *pl.* FORNICES (-nĭ-sēz). [L., an arch or vault.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** An arch or fold; as, the *fornix*, or vault, of the cranium; the *fornix*, or reflection, of the conjunctiva. **b** A lamella composed of longitudinal white fibers, beneath the corpus callosum, with which it is continuous behind. In front and behind it is divided, the diverging parts being known as the anterior and posterior *pillars*. The former arch downward and each makes a twisted loop, the bend of which constitutes the white matter of the corpus albicans. The pos ior pillars pass into the descending horn of the lateral ventricle lying along the concavity of the hippocampus major. **2.** *Bot.* One of the small arched scales in the throat of the corolla of certain boraginaceous plants, as *Myosotis*, etc.

for-sake′ (fŏr-sāk′), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-SOOK′ (-sŏŏk′); *p. p.* FOR-SAK′EN (-sāk′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOR-SAK′ING (-sāk′ĭng). [AS. *forsacan* to oppose, refuse; *for*- + *sacan* to contend, strive; akin to Goth. *sakan*. See FOR-; SAKE.] **1.** To deny; reject; refuse. *Obs.*

If you *forsake* the offer of their love. *Shak.*

2. To avoid; shun; disregard; neglect. *Obs.* **3.** To renounce; surrender. **4.** To quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart or withdraw from; to leave; as, false friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity.

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments. *Ps.* lxxxix. 30.

Syn. — See ABANDON.

for-slow′ (fŏr-slō′), **fore-slow′** (fŏr-; 201), *v. t.* [*for*- + *slow*; AS. *forslāwian*, v. i.] **1.** To delay; to neglect; to injure by slowness. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To make slow; to hinder; obstruct. *Obs.*

for-slow′, fore-slow′, *v. i.* To be slow or slothful. *Archaic.*

for-sooth′ (fŏr-sŏŏth′), *adv.* [AS. *forsōð*; *for*, prep. + *sōð* sooth, truth. See FOR, *prep.*; SOOTH.] In truth; certainly; indeed; — now used ironically or contemptuously.

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm! *Hayward.*

for-spend′ (-spĕnd′), *v. t.* Also **fore-spend′**. [AS. *forspendan* to consume; *for*- + *spendan* to spend.] To waste in strength; to tire out; to exhaust; — usually in *p. p. Archaic or Poetic.* "*Forspent* with speed." *Shak.*

for-swear′ (-swâr′), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-SWORE′ (-swōr′); *p. p.* FOR-SWORN′ (-swōrn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOR-SWEAR′ING. [ME. *forsweren*, *forswerien*, AS. *forswerian*; *for*- + *swerian* to swear. See FOR-; SWEAR, *v. i.*] **1.** To reject or renounce upon oath; hence, to renounce earnestly, determinedly, or with protestations.

I . . . do *forswear* her. *Shak.*

2. To deny upon oath.

Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold! *Dryden.*

3. To swear falsely; to violate; to abandon. *Obs.*

Syn. — Abjure, reject, deny. See RENOUNCE, PERJURE.

to forswear one's self, to swear falsely; to perjure one's self. "Thou shalt not *forswear thyself*." *Matt.* v. 33.

for-swear′, *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

For-syth′i-a (fŏr-sĭth′ĭ-ȧ; -sī′thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after William *Forsyth*, who brought it from China.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental oleaceous shrubs containing two species of eastern Asia and one of southeastern Europe, the two former (*F. suspensa* and *F. viridissima*) very commonly cultivated in gardens for their bright yellow bell-shaped flowers appearing in earliest spring before the leaves. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

fort (fōrt; 201), *n.* [F., fr. *fort* strong, L. *fortis*; perh. akin to Skr. *darh* to fix, make firm, and to E. *firm*. Cf. FORTE, FORCE, FORTALICE, COMFORT, EFFORT.] **1.** *Mil.* A strong or fortified place; usually, a fortified place occupied only by troops, surrounded with such works as a ditch, rampart, and parapet, or other means of defense; a fortification. **2.** In North America, a trading post on the frontier; — so called because originally they were fortified. **3. a** = FORTE, 1. *Obs.* **b** = FORTE, 2.

fort, *v. t. & i.*; FORT′ED; FORT′ING. To protect by, or provide with, a fort or fortification; to fortify; to station in a fort; to do duty in a fort or garrison. *Obs. or R.*

for′ta-lice (fôr′tȧ-lĭs), *n.* [LL. *fortalitia*, or OF. *fortelesce*. See FORTRESS.] *Mil.* Formerly, a fortress; now, a small fort, or an outwork of a fortification.

Self gives not self; and souls sequester'd dwell
In the dark *fortalice* of thought and sense. *J. A. Symonds.*

forte (fōrt), *n.* [F. *fort.* See FORT.] **1.** The strong point; that in which one excels.

The construction of a fable seems by no means the *forte* of our modern poetical writers. *Jeffrey.*

2. The stronger part of the blade of a sword; the part or half nearest the hilt; — opposed to *foible*.

‖ **for′te** (fôr′tā), *a.* [It. *forte*, a. & adv., fr. L. *fortis* strong.] *Music.* Loud; powerful; — opposed to *piano*. — *adv.* Loudly; powerfully. Abbr. *f.*

for′te, *n.* [See FORTE, *a.*] *Music.* **a** A tone or a passage played forte. **b** A device in a harmonium, for producing a forte effect.

for′tes-cue′ (fôr′tĕs-kū′), *n.* [A corruption of *forty-skewer.*] A spinose Australian fish (*Centropogon australis*), of the family Scorpænidæ; — called also *forty-skewer*, or *fortescure*, *scorpion*, and *cobbler*. All the names relate to the sharp stinging spines terminating its opercula and fins.

forth (fōrth; 201), *adv.* [AS. *forð*, fr. *for*; akin to D. *voort*, G. *fort*. See FORE, FOR; cf. AFFORD, FURTHER, *adv.*] **1.** Forward; onward in time, place, or order; in advance from a given point; on to the end; as, from that day *forth*; one, two, three, and so *forth*.

I repeated the Ave Maria; the inquisitor bad me say *forth*; I said I was taught no more. *Strype.*

2. Out, as from a state of concealment, retirement, confinement, nondevelopment, or the like; out into notice or view; as, the plants in spring put *forth* leaves.

When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labor in the sun. *Dryden.*

3. Beyond a (certain) boundary; away; abroad; out. *Obs.*

I have no mind of feasting *forth* to-night. *Shak.*

☞ *Forth* is frequently used as a prefix combining with verbs, participles, and nouns of agency and action.

forth days, late in the day. *Obs.* — **f. of**, out of. *Obs. or Archaic.* "I wish him *forth of* this town." *Stevenson.*

forth, *prep.* **1.** Forward or onward to. *Obs.* **2.** Forth from; out of. *Archaic.*

Some *forth* their cabins peep. *Donne.*

forth, *n.* **1.** Free course. *Obs.* **2.** Outdoors. *Scot.*

forth-come′ (-kŭm′), *v. i.* To come forth; to be forthcoming.

forth′com′ing (fōrth′kŭm′ĭng; fōrth′kŭm′-; 87), *p. a.* **1.** About to appear; making appearance; approaching. **2.** Affable; courteous; gracious. *Rare.*

forthcoming bond, *Law*, a bond given to a sheriff conditioned to duly produce the property levied upon.

forth′com′ing (-kŭm′ĭng), *n.* **1.** A coming forth; approach. **2.** *Scots Law.* The action by which an arrestment is perfected by sentence ordering the debt to be paid or the goods to be delivered to the creditor.

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for′mu-la-to-ry (fôr′mū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to formulation. *R.* [formula. *Obs.*

for′mule (fôr′mūl), *n.* [F.] A

for′mule, *v. t.* [F. *formuler.*] To formulate. *Rare.*

form′y, *a.* *Her.* = FORMÉE.

For′na-ca′li-a (fôr′nȧ-kā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] See FORNAX.

for′nace. † FURNACE.

for-nac′ic (fŏr-năs′ĭk), *a.* [L. *fornax*, -*acis*, a furnace.] Of or pertaining to a furnace. *Rare.*

for′nage. † FURNAGE.

fornais. † FURNACE.

forncast, *v. t.* [ME. *foren* before + *cast.*] To premeditate *Obs.*

forne, *adv.* [AS. *foran*, *forn*, *forne*, in front.] In front; to the front; formerly; thenceforward. *Obs.* — *a.* Anterior; fore; former. *Obs.*

forne, *prep.* Before. *Obs.*

fornecaste. † FORNCAST.

fornece. forneis. † FURNACE.

fornes, forneys. † FURNACE.

For′ney type (fôr′nĭ). See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

forn′fa′ther, *n.* Forefather. *Obs.*

for′ni-cal (fôr′nĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fornix.

for′ni-ca-ry (fôr′nĭ-kā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *fornicarius* masc., *fornicaria* fem.] A fornicator. *Obs.* — *a.* Given to fornication. *Obs.*

for′ni-ca′tress, *n.*, *fem.* of FORNICATOR.

for′ni-ca′trix (fôr′nĭ-kā′trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRICES (-kȧ-trī′sēz). [L.] A fornicatress.

for-nic′i-form (fŏr-nĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* = FORNICATE, *a.*

for-nim′, *v. t.* [AS. *forniman.*] To take away; to destroy; to take for one's self. *Obs.*

fornisshe. † FURNISH.

for-old′, *a.* Very old. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To become old or decrepit. *Obs.*

forour. † FURRURE.

for-out′, for-out′en, *prep.* [AS. *forūton* except. See FOR; OUT.] In addition to; without. *Obs.*

for-outh′, *adv.* Anterior. *Obs.* — *prep.* Before. *Obs.*

forow. † FURROW.

forpained, *p. a.* Greatly pained. *Obs.* [ively pampered. *Obs.*

for-pam′per-ed, *p. a.* Excess-

for-pass′, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *forpasser* go beyond, surpass.] To pass by or along; surpass. *Obs.*

for-pine′ (-pīn′), *v. t. & i.* To waste away completely by suffering or torment; to pine away. *Obs. or Archaic.*

for′pit, for′pet (fôr′pĭt), *n.* [For *fourth part* or *four part* (measure).] The fourth part of a peck. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

for-pleyn′it, *p. a.* Exhausted from complaining. *Obs. Scot.*

for-prick′, *v. t.* To pierce; wound. *Obs.*

for′prise (fôr′prīz), *n.* [AF., fr. *forprendre* to except, p. p. *forpris*; OF. *fors* outside + *prendre* to take.] *Law.* Exception; reservation. — *v. t.* (*pron.* fôr-prīz′). To except; reserve.

for′rad (fŏr′ăd). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FORWARD.

for′rage. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FORAGE.

for′raine. † FOREIGN.

for-rak′ed, *p. a.* [*for*- + *rake* to walk.] Exhausted from walking. *Obs.*

for′ray. † FORAY.

for-re′de, *v. t.* [AS. *forrǣdan.*] To deceive; to seduce. *Obs.*

for′reign. † FOREIGN.

for′rel. Var. of FOREL.

for′ren. † FOREIGN.

for-rend′, *v. t.* To rend asunder. *Obs.*

for′rest. † FOREST.

for′rey. † FORAY.

for-rid′den, *p. a.* Ridden too much; overridden. *Obs.*

for-ride′, *v. t.* See FOR-, 1 e.

for′ril, for′rill. Vars. of FOREL.

for′rit (fŏr′ĭt), *a. & adv.* Forward. *Scot.*

for′rit-some (-sŭm), *a.* Forward; energetic. *Scot.*

for-rot′, *v. i.* [AS. *forrotian.*] To rot away. *Obs.*

for′row. † FORAY, FURROW.

for′row, *adv. & prep.* [Prob. fr. *forouth*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Beforehand; before. *Obs. Scot.*

for-rue′, *v. t.* See FOR-, 1 e.

for-sa′do, *n.* [Sp. *forzado.*] A galley slave. *Obs.* [FORSAKE.

for-sake′. Obs. p. p. & p. a. of

for-sak′en (fŏr-sāk′ĕn), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of FORSAKE. — **for-sak′en-ly**, *adv.* — **for-sak′en-ness**, *n.*

for-sak′er (fŏr-sāk′ẽr), *n.* One who forsakes.

‖ **for′san et hæc o′lim me′mi-nis′se ju-va′bit** (mĕm′ĭ-nĭs′ē), [L.] Perhaps it will be even pleasant hereafter to remember these things. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, I. 203).

for′sar, *n.* [OF. *forsaire.*] A galley slave. *Obs.*

for-say′, *v. t.* [AS. *forsecgan* to accuse; *for*- + *secgan* to say.] To renounce; to banish. *Obs.*

Fors Cla-vi′ge-ra (fôrz klȧ-vĭj′ẽr-ȧ). [L.] Lit., Fortune the club bearer; — an expression coined by Ruskin as the title of a work consisting of a series of periodical open letters to British workingmen. Assuming that *clavigera* may be derived from *clava*, club, *clavis*, key, or *clavus*, nail or rudder, Ruskin gives various corresponding allegorical interpretations to his title.

forse. † FORCE.

for-see′. † FORESEE.

for-see′, *v. t.* [AS. *forséon.*] To disregard; overlook. *Obs.*

for-seek′, *v. t.* To seek thoroughly: to seek out. *Obs.*

for-sench′, *v. t.* [*for*- + ME. *senchen* to submerge.] To submerge; drown. *Obs.*

for′ser. † FORCER, chest.

for′set, *n.* = FOURCHETTE, 2 e.

for-set′, *v. t.* [AS. *forsettan* to obstruct.] To beset; bar; surround; invest; waylay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

For-set′i (fŏr-sĕt′ē), **For-set′e**, *n.* *Teut. Myth.* A deity apparently of Frisian origin, whose chief seat was Heligoland, where, under the name *Fosite*, he was worshiped perhaps as a god of justice. In Norse mythology he is the son of Balder, but plays no great rôle.

Fors For-tu′na (fôrz fŏr-tū′nȧ). [L.] See FORTUNA.

for-shame′, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *forsceamian*, v. i.] To make or be ashamed. *Obs.*

for-shake′, *v. t.* To shake off. *Obs.*

for-shape′, *v. t.* [*for*- + *shape*, v. t.; AS. *forscieppan.*] To metamorphose; to render misshapen. *Obs.*

for-shend′, *p. a.* [*for*- + *shend.*] Completely destroyed. *Obs.*

for-shoot′, *v. t.* See FOR-, 1 a.

for-shrink′, *v. i.* To shrink up. *Obs.*

for′sight′. † FORESIGHT. [*Obs.*

for-sink′, *v. i.* To be sunken.

for-sit′, *v. t.* [AS. *forsittan*] To neglect; to put off. *Obs.*

for-slack′, for-slake′, *v. i. & t.* To be slack, or neglectful; to be slack or remiss in or about; to neglect. *Obs.* [sleep. *Obs.*

for-slept′, *p. a.* Overcome with

for-sling′, *v. t.* [D. *verslinden* or G. *verschlingen.*] To devour; swallow. *Obs.*

for-slip′, *v. t.* To let slip. *Obs.*

for-sloth′, for-slouth′, for-slowth′, *v. t.* To lose by neglect, or spoil by sloth. *Obs.*

for-slow′er, *n.* One who forslows.

for-slug′, *v. t.* [See SLUG to be idle.] To lose or neglect by sluggishness. *Obs.* [pieces. *Obs.*

for-smite′, *v. t.* To smite to

forsoke. Obs. pret. of FORSAKE.

for′so-much′, *adv.* Forasmuch. *Obs.*

for-song′en, *p. a.* Forsung. *Obs.*

for-sook′, *pret. & obs. p. p.* of FORSAKE.

for-sooth′, *n.* A person who uses *forsooth* much; one ceremonious and deferential. *Obs.*

for-sooth′, *v. t.* To address respectfully with *forsooth*. *Obs.*

for-speak′, *v. t.* **1.** To bewitch. *Obs.*, *Scot.*, *or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To forbid; to renounce; also, to speak against; asperse. *Obs.*

for-spill′, *v. t.* [AS. *forspillan.*] To spill; destroy. *Obs.*

for-spread′, *v. t.* See FOR-, 1 e.

forst. † FROST.

Forst (fŏrst), *n.* [From *Forst*, a village in Germany.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.

forst′age. † FORESTAGE.

for-stall′. † FORESTALL.

for-stand′, *v. t.* [AS. *forstandan.*] *Obs.* **1.** To withstand. **2.** To understand.

for′steal, *n.* [AS. *forsteal*, *foresteall*. See FORESTALL.] *O. Eng. Law.* Ambush, or lying in wait, — one of the few offenses which were pleas of the crown. [*Obs.*

for-steal′, *v. t.* To steal away.

forst′er. † FORESTER.

for′ster-ite (fôr′stẽr-īt). [After Johann R. *Forster*, German naturalist.] A white, greenish, or yellowish crystalline magnesium silicate, Mg_2SiO_4.

for-stop′, *v. t.* To stop up. *Obs.*

forstormed, *p. a.* Storm-tossed. *Obs.*

for-straught′, *p. p. & a.* [*for*- + *straught* in *distraught.*] Distracted. *Obs.*

for-sume′, *v. t.* [Prob. *for*- + *consume.*] To consume. *Obs.*

for-sung′, *p. a.* Exhausted from singing. *Obs.*

forsveie. † FORVAY.

for-swal′low, *v. t.* [AS. *forswelgan.*] To swallow up. *Obs.*

for-swart′ed, *p. a.* [See FOR-; SWART.] Blackened. *Obs.*

for-swat′, *a.* [See SWEAT.] Covered with sweat. *Obs.*

for-sweal′, *v. t.* To burn up. *Obs.* [swears.

for-swear′er, *n.* One who for-

for-swelt′, *v. i. & t.* To die; to kill. *Obs.* [swollen. *Obs.*

for-swol′len, *p. a.* Excessively

for-swong′, *p. a.* [See FOR-; SWING, *v.*] Harassed; bruised. *Obs.*

for-swonk′, *a.* [*for*- + *swonk*, p. p. of *swink* to labor.] Overlabored; exhausted or worn out with toil. *Obs.*

for-swore′, *pret. & obs. p. p. & p. a.* of FORSWEAR.

for-sworn′, *p. p.* of FORSWEAR.

for-sworn′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fort, *a.* [F., L. *fortis.*] Strong. *Obs.* [fied.

fort. *Abbr.* Fortification; forti-

fort adjutant. *Mil.* A staff officer in a fortified place having duties similar to those of a regimental adjutant. *Obs. or Hist.*

for-take′, *v. t.* To take away. *Archaic.* [*Obs.*

for-tat′tered, *a.* Torn to tatters.

for′te. † FORTO.

for-tee′, *v. t.* [AS. *fortéon.*] To draw aside; to seduce. *Obs.*

‖ **for′te-men′te** (fôr′tā-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Strongly; loudly.

‖ **for′te-pia′no** (-pyä′nō), *a. & adv.* [It. Cf. PIANOFORTE.] *Music.* Loud, then immediately soft; strongly accented; sforzando. — *n.* The original name of the pianoforte.

forteresse. † FORTRESS.

‖ **for′tes for-tu′na ju′vat** (fôr′tēz). [L.] Fortune favors the brave. *Terence* (*Phorm.* I. iv. 26).

forth. † FORD.

forth, *v. t.* [AS. *forðian.*] To accomplish; manage. *Obs.*

forthan. † FORTHON.

forth-bear′, *v. t.* To bear forth; to maintain; uphold. *Obs.*

forth-bring′, *v. t.* To bring forth or bring up; bear; also, to speak forth. *Obs.*

forth-bring′er, *n.* One that brings forth.

forth′by′ (fōrth′bī′), *adv.* Forby; along; past. *Obs.*

forth-call′, *v. t.* To call forth; provoke. *Obs.*

forth-cast′, *v. t.* To cast forth or away. *Obs.*

forthclepe, *v. t.* To call forth; to provoke. *Obs.* [forth.

forth′com′er, *n.* One who comes

forth′com′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

forth-cut′, *v. t.* See FORTH, *adv.*

forth-draw′, *v. t.* To draw forth. *Obs.*

forthe. † FORTHY.

forthe, *adv.* [AS. *forþum.*] Even. *Obs.* [of FURTHER.

for′ther. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

fortheraunce. † FURTHERANCE.

forth′fare′, *n.* [*forth* + *fare*, n.] *Obs.* **1.** Departure; death. **2.** The passing bell; also, funeral. *Oxf. E. D.*

forth-fare′, *v. i.* [See FARE, *v.*] To go forth; to depart; to die. *Archaic.* [*Obs.*

forth′fa′ther, *n.* Forefather.

forth-fill′, *v. t.* To fulfill. *Obs.*

forth′gang′, *v.* [AS. *forþgangan.*] To go forth. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

forth′gang′, *n.* A going forth.

forth′gaze′, *v. i.* To gaze forth.

forth-go′, *v. i.* [AS. *forþgān.*] To go forth; pass away; ad-

forth'go'ing (fōrth'gō'ĭng; fōrth'gō'ĭng), *n.* A going forth, or that which goes forth; an utterance.
forth'go'ing (87), *a.* Going forth; enthusiastic; gracious.
for-think' (fŏr-thĭŋk'), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* -THOUGHT' (-thôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -THINK'ING. [AS. *for-* + *þyncan* to seem (used impersonally); cf. *forþencan* to despise. See FOR-; THINK.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To have a change of mind with respect to; specif.: **a** To repent; to regret; to be sorry for. **b** To reconsider.
2. To cause regret or displeasure to.
forth'right' (fōrth'rīt'; fōrth'rīt'; 201), **forth'rights'** (-rīts'; -rīts'), *adv.* **1.** Directly forth or ahead; unswervingly forwards.
2. Immediately; straightway or straightforth.
forth'right' (fōrth'rīt'; fōrth'rīt'; 87), *a.* Proceeding straight on; direct; straightforward; unswerving; outspoken; unhesitating; as, a *forthright* man. *Archaic.*
Syn. — FORTHRIGHT, DOWNRIGHT. FORTHRIGHT connotes directness (as of a thrust); DOWNRIGHT, bluntness (as of a blow); as, "He . . . gets inside our guard with the home-thrust of a *forthright* word" (*Lowell*); "It has a surly honesty, prefers the *downright* to the gracious" (*id.*).
forth'right', *n.* A straight path. *Archaic.* *Shak.*
forth'with' (fōrth'wĭth'; -wĭth'; 201, 277), *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly; hence, within a reasonable time under the circumstances of the case; promptly and with reasonable dispatch; — the meaning of the term in a particular case is relative to the circumstances.
Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight *forthwith*. *Acts* ix. 18
for'ti-eth (fôr'tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth; 151), *a.* [AS *féowertigoða*. See FORTY.] Following the thirty-ninth, or preceded by thirty-nine units, things, or parts; also, constituting one of forty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
for'ti-eth, *n.* One of forty equal parts into which one whole is divided; the quotient of a unit divided by forty; the one next in order after the thirty-ninth.
for'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L *fortificatio*: cf. F. *fortification*.] **1.** Act of fortifying; specif.: **a** Strengthening; corroboration. *Obs.* **b** Strengthening of liquors with alcohol. **c** *Mil.* Act of furnishing with defensive works; the art or science of fortifying places in order to defend them against an enemy.
Fortification is the art of increasing, by engineering devices, the fighting power of troops who occupy a position. *G. J. Fiebeger.*
2. That which fortifies, defends, or strengthens; esp., a work or works erected to defend a place or position against attack. Fortifications are *permanent*, as the defense of a city, harbor, or coast, or *temporary*, as defenses thrown up in the field. A parapet and a ditch, or its equivalent, are practically universal features of fortifications, which otherwise vary from the most elaborate system of works to the simplest intrenchment of earth.

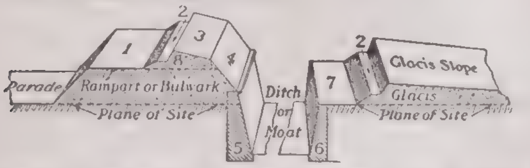

Section of Fortification 1 Terreplein (connected with the Parade by the Interior Slope); 2 Banquette (connected with 1 by the Banquette Slope); 3 Superior Slope; 4 Exterior Slope (between 3 and 4 is the Exterior Crest); 5 Scarp Wall surmounted by the Berm; 6 Counterscarp Wall; 7 Covered Way; 8 Parapet

fortification agate. Agate having angular markings resembling the plan of a fortification.
for'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; FOR'TI-FIED (-fīd); FOR'TI-FY'ING (-fī'-ĭng). [F. *fortifier*, L. *fortificare*; *fortis* strong + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See FORT; -FY.] To make strong; to strengthen; specif.: **a** To strengthen the construction of, or to strengthen by additional construction, as a ship by additional timbers or a barrel with iron hoops. **b** To give physical strength to; to invigorate; as, he *fortified* himself with a glass of wine. **c** To strengthen with alcohol, as wines. **d** To add mental or moral strength to; to strengthen; confirm; corroborate; to furnish with resistant power.
Timidity was *fortified* by pride. *Gibbon.*
e To strengthen and secure by forts or batteries, or by surrounding with fortifications; to render defensible against an attack by hostile forces.
for'ti-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To become or grow strong. *Obs.*
2. To erect fortifications; to prepare military defenses.
for-tis'si-mo (fôr-tĭs'ĭ-mō), *a. & adv.* [It., superl. of *forte*, adv. See FORTE, *a.*] *Music & Speaking.* Very loud; with the utmost strength or loudness. Abbr. *ff.*
for'ti-tude (fôr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, fr. *fortis* strong: cf. F. *fortitude*. See FORT.] **1.** Strength; vigor; solidity; firmness; impregnability. *Obs.*
The *fortitude* of the place is best known to you. *Shak.*
2. That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency; passive courage; resolute endurance; firmness in confronting danger or enduring trouble.
Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues. *Locke.*
3. *Astrol.* Whatever enhances a planet's influence; a dignity; — opposed to *debility*.
Syn. — Resolution, resoluteness, bravery. See COURAGE.
for'ti-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Having, or marked by, fortitude; courageous. *Gibbon.*

fort'night (fôrt'nīt; -nĭt; 277), *n.* [Contr. fr. *fourteen nights*, our ancestors reckoning time by nights and winters; so, also, *seven nights*, *sennight*, a week.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.
fort'night-ly (-nīt-lĭ), *a.* Occurring or appearing once in a fortnight; as, a *fortnightly* meeting of a club; a *fortnightly* magazine or other publication. — *adv.* Once in a fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight.
for'tress (fôr'trĕs), *n.* [F. *forteresse*, OF. *forterece*, *fortrece*; cf. OF. *fortelesce*, *fortece*; all fr. L. *fortis* strong. See FORT; cf. FORTALICE.] A fortified place; esp., a large and permanent fortification, sometimes including a town; a fort; a castle; a stronghold; a place of defense or security.
for'tress, *v. t.*; -TRESSED (-trĕst); -TRESS-ING. To furnish with a fortress or fortresses; to strengthen defensively.
for-tu'i-tism (fŏr-tū'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or belief that evolutionary adaptations and progress are the chance results of the operations of natural law rather than the outcome of teleology. — **for-tu'i-tist** (-tĭst), *n.*
for-tu'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *fortuitus*; fr. *forte*, adv., by chance, prop. abl. of *fors*, *fortis*, chance. See FORTUNE.] Happening by chance or accident; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause; chance; accidental; casual; as, the *fortuitous* concourse of atoms. See CHANCE, ACCIDENT.
It was from causes seemingly *fortuitous* . . . that all the mighty effects of the Reformation flowed. *Robertson.*
Syn. — Casual, contingent, chance. See ACCIDENTAL.
— **for-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **for-tu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*
for-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *fortuité*.] Fortuitousness; accident; chance; casualty.
For-tu'na (fôr-tū'nȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of fortune, the traditional founder of whose cult was Servius Tullius. She was worshiped under innumerable forms, the oldest, in Rome, being apparently **Fors For-tu'na** (fôrz), goddess of chance, and **For-tu'na Vir'go** (vûr'gō), a goddess of womanhood or of chastity. **For-tu'na Pri'mi-ge'-ni-a** (prī'mĭ-jē'nĭ-ȧ), so called as being the firstborn daughter of Jupiter, was originally a Prænestian goddess, having a famous oracle conducted by sortilege. Her cult was brought to Rome during the struggle with Hannibal. The **Fortuna of Antium** (*Horace*, Ode XXXV.) also possessed a famous oracle. Only in poetry under Greek influence did the Romans conceive Fortuna as a generalized goddess of chance similar to the Greek Tyche. The actual Fortunas of Rome were mostly concrete, altars being raised to such as Good Fortune, Bad Fortune, Public Fortune, Private Fortune, etc. The most noteworthy was **For-tu'na Re'dux** (the Fortune that leads back), to whom an altar was dedicated on the return of Augustus from the Orient, 19 B. C., and whose festival, **Augustalia**, on Oct. 12, was successively lengthened until under Claudius it lasted from Oct. 3 to 12.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table*.
for'tu-nate (fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [L. *fortunatus*, p. p. of *fortunare* to make fortunate or prosperous, fr. *fortuna*. See FORTUNE, *n.*] **1.** Coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing some good thing not foreseen as certain; presaging happiness; auspicious; as, a *fortunate* event; a *fortunate* concurrence of circumstances; a *fortunate* investment.
2. Receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts; favored with good fortune; lucky.
Syn. — Prosperous, successful, favored, happy. See LUCKY.
Fortunate Islands, *Class. Myth.*, the Islands of the Blessed. When the Canary and Madeira Islands were discovered the name was applied to them. — **f. signs**, *Astrol.*, the alternate signs, Aries, Gemini, Leo, Libra, Sagittarius, and Aquarius.
for'tu-nate, *n.* One that is fortunate; specif., *Astrol.*, an auspicious sign or planet.
For'tu-na'tus (fôr'tū-nā'tŭs), *n.* The hero of a popular European tale, a man who receives from Fortune an inexhaustible purse, and from the Sultan a wishing cap which will transport him to any place where he wishes to be. These gifts prove the ruin of himself and his sons. The story appeared in German and French in the 16th century, and was dramatized by Hans Sachs in German and by Thomas Dekker in English.
for'tune (fôr'tūn), *n.* [F. *fortune*, L. *fortuna*; akin to *fors*, *fortis*, chance, *ferre* to bear, bring. See BEAR to support; cf. FORTUITOUS.] **1.** The arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner; chance; accident; luck; hap; also, the personified or deified power regarded as determining human success, apportioning happiness and unhappiness, and distributing arbitrarily or fortuitously the lots of life. Fortune has for an emblem a wheel, symbolizing vicissitude. Cf. FORTUNA.
'T is more by *fortune*, lady, than by merit. *Shak.*
O *Fortune*, *Fortune*, all men call thee fickle. *Shak.*
Turn, *Fortune*, turn thy wheel, and lower the proud. *Tennyson.*
2. An event that befalls one; an accident; a chance; an adventure; a mishap. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. That which falls to one; that which comes as the result of an undertaking or of a course of action; good or ill success or luck; lot or condition in life; estate; esp., favorable issue; happy event; good condition in life; success; prosperity as reached partly by chance and partly by effort.
Thou wretched, rash, intruding fool, farewell!
I took thee for thy better: take thy *fortune*. *Shak.*
He was driven to London to seek his *fortune*. *Swift.*
4. That which is to befall one; fate; destiny; as, to tell one's *fortune*.
You, who men's *fortunes* in their faces read. *Cowley.*
5. Condition in life as indicated or determined by wealth; wealth; large possessions; riches; as, a man of *fortune*.
6. A woman of fortune or wealth. *Obs.*
7. *Astrol.* Either of the two benevolent planets, Jupiter and Venus; also, the sun, the moon, or Mercury, if well aspected.
Syn. — Chance, accident, luck, fate.
for'tune (fôr'tūn), *v. t.*; FOR'TUNED (-tūnd); FOR'TUN-ING (-tūn-ĭng). [OF. *fortuner*, L. *fortunare*. See FORTUNE, *n.*]
1. To give or ascribe either good or bad fortune to; to ordain; to make fortunate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To provide with a fortune or dower. *Richardson.*
for'tune, *v. i.* To fall out; to happen; chance.
It *fortuned* the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning. *Knolles.*
fortune hunter. One who seeks to acquire wealth, esp. by marriage. — **for'tune-hunt'ing**, *p. a.*
fortune teller. **1.** One who professes to tell future events in the life of another.
2. The dandelion. *Dial. Eng.*
fortune telling. The practice or art of professing to reveal future events in the life of another. — **for'tune-tell'-ing**, *p. a.* — **for'tune-tell'**, *v. t.* *Nonce Word.* *Shak.*
For-tu'ni-o (fôr-tū'nĭ-ō), *n.* The heroine of a popular fairy tale. Disguised as a cavalier, she takes her father's place in the king's service, and with help of a fairy horse, Comrade, and six wonderful servants, Fine-ear, Tippler, Strongback, Lightfoot, Boisterer, and Gormand, slays a dragon and performs other marvelous deeds.
for'ty (fôr'tĭ), *a.* [ME. *forti*, *fourti*, *fowerti*, AS. *féowertig*; *féower* four + suff. *-tig* ten; akin to OS. *fiwartig*, *fiartig*, D. *veertig*, G. *vierzig*, Icel. *fjörutíu*, Sw. *fyratio*, Dan. *fyrretyve*, Goth. *fidwōr tigjus*. See FOUR, TEN; cf FOURTEEN.] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one more; — a cardinal number used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun, as "*Forty* were sick."
Forty Days' Court, *O. Eng. Law*, the ancient forest court of attachments, which the Charter of the Forest (1217) provided should be held every forty days. — **f. hours devotion**, *R. C. Ch.*, a special service lasting forty hours, during which the Host is exposed in a monstrance placed on a throne above the altar, and prayers are said before it continuously; — called also **the forty hours**. — **f.-legged table** (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), a gate-legged table. — **f. legs**, a myriapod. — **F. Thieves**, the characters of a tale in the "Arabian Nights." See ALI BABA. — **f. winks**, a short nap. *Colloq.*
for'ty, *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of four tens; forty units or objects, as years, points in a game, persons, etc.
2. A symbol expressing forty units, as 40, or xl.
3. *pl.* A size of yarn of which forty thicknesses will just fill a half-inch tube.
the Forty, any of various public bodies composed of forty persons, as any of several courts of justice in the Venetian republic, the French Academy, etc.
for'ty-five' (fôr'tĭ-fīv'; 84), *a.* Consisting of the sum of forty and five.
for'ty-five', *n.* **1.** The sum of forty and five.
2. *Card Playing.* A variety of spoilfive in which forty-five points are game.
the Forty-five, the year 1745, which was the year of a Jacobite rebellion in Scotland.
for'ty-nin'er (-nīn'ẽr), *n.* One who went to California in the rush for gold in 1849; an "Argonaut." *Colloq., U. S.*
for'ty-one' (fôr'tĭ-wŭn'; 84), *a.* Consisting of the sum of forty and one. — *n.* Forty-one objects. — **the Forty-one**, *Venetian Hist.*, the council which elected the doge.
for'ty-two' (-tōō'; 84), *a.* Consisting of the sum of forty and two. — **Forty-two Articles**. See ARTICLES OF RELIGION.
fo'rum (fō'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. FORUMS (-rŭmz), L. FORA (-rȧ). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The market place or public place of a city, consisting of an open place or square, surrounded by shops, or, in later times, by public buildings, colonnades, etc. It was the center of judicial and other public business, and formed a natural place of popular assembly.

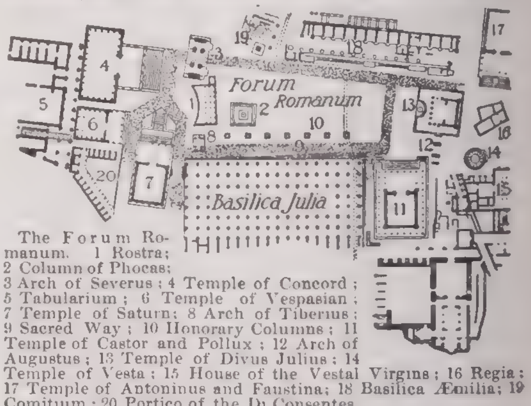

The Forum Romanum. 1 Rostra; 2 Column of Phocas; 3 Arch of Severus; 4 Temple of Concord; 5 Tabularium; 6 Temple of Vespasian; 7 Temple of Saturn; 8 Arch of Tiberius; 9 Sacred Way; 10 Honorary Columns; 11 Temple of Castor and Pollux; 12 Arch of Augustus; 13 Temple of Divus Julius; 14 Temple of Vesta; 15 House of the Vestal Virgins; 16 Regia; 17 Temple of Antoninus and Faustina; 18 Basilica Æmilia; 19 Comitium; 20 Portico of the Di Consentes.

2. Tribunal; court; a judicial body or assembly.
He [Lord Camden] was . . . more eminent in the senate than in the *forum*. *Brougham.*
for'ward (fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* [See FORWARD, *a.*] Toward what is before or in front; in a forward direction; toward the future; to the front or into prominence; on or onward; in advance; at a point or place in front or farther on; progressively; — opposed to *backward*.
Syn. — See ONWARD.
for'ward, *a.* [AS. *foreweard*, *forweard*, a. & adv.; *for*, *fore* + *-weard*. See FORE-; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** Near, at, or belonging to, the fore part; in advance of something else; as, the *forward* gun in a ship, or ship in a fleet.

vance; also, to come forth; proceed. *Obs.*
forthl. † FORTHY.
forthingdole. † FARTHINGDEAL.
forth'ly, *a.* Healthy; vital. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
forth'most, *a. & adv.* Foremost.
forthon, *adv.* [*forth*, adv. + *on*, adv.] Forward; onward; forth; forthwith. *Obs.*
for-thon', *conj.* [AS. *for ðon*, *for ðām*, for that, where *ðon*, *ðām*, are oblique cases of the demonstrative pronoun. See THE.] For the reason that; because; also, therefore. *Obs.*
forth-pass', *v. i.* To pass forth; to proceed. *Obs.*
forth'put'ting (fōrth'pŏŏt'ĭng; fōrth'pŏŏt'-), *a.* Bold; forward; aggressive; presumptuous.
forth'put'ting, *n.* **1.** Act of putting forth.
2. Forward or aggressive conduct. *U. S.*
forth-rast', *p. a.* [P. p fr. AS. *forþræstan* to crush.] Distorted; crushed. *Obs.*
forth'right'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
forth-set', *v. t.* To set forth; to exhibit. *Obs.*
forth-show', *v. t.* To show forth; to exhibit. *Obs.*
forth-tell', *v. t.* To tell forth. *R*
forth'ward', *n.* Foreward; agreement; covenant. *Obs.*
forth'ward (fōrth'wẽrd), *adv. & a.* Forward. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **forth'ward-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
forth-wend', *v. i.* To go forth; depart. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
forth'with-al', *adv.* Forthwith.
for-thy', *conj.* [AS. *forðȳ*; *for*, prep. + *ðȳ*, instrumental neut. of *sē*, *séo*, *ðæt*, pron. demonstrative and article. See THE.] Therefore. *Obs.*
forth'y, *a.* [See FORTH, *adv.*] Characterized by forwardness; forward; officious; also, affable; genial. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
for'ties (fôr'tĭz), *n. pl.* See FORTY. [See -ABLE.]
for'ti-fi'a-ble (-tĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.*
for'ti-fi'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that fortifies.
for'ti-lage, *n.* † FORTALICE.
fort'in, *n.* [F. See FORT, *n.*] A little fort. *Obs.*
for'tin, *n.* See MEASURE.
For'tin-bras (fôr'tĭn-brăs), *n.* Prince of Norway in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet."
For'tin's' ba-rom'e-ter (fôr'-tăɴz'). [After Jean *Fortin*, French engineer.] See BAROMETER. [ried. *Obs.*]
for-tired', *p. a.* Greatly wea-
‖ **for'tis** (fôr'tĭs), *a.* [L.] Strong; as, a *fortis* sound.
‖ **for'ti-ter et rec'te.** [L.] Bravely and rightly.
‖ **for'ti-ter in re', sua'vi-ter in mo'do** (swăv'ĭ-tẽr). [L.] Strongly in deed, gently in manner.
fort'let, *n.* See -LET.
fort major *Mil* A staff officer second in command in a fortified place. *Obs. or Hist.*
for'to, *prep. & conj.* [*for*, prep + *to*, prep.] Till; until. *Obs.*
fortoun. † FORTUNE.
fortravail, *v. t.* To wear out with labor. *Obs.*
for-tread', *v. t.* [AS *fortredan*.] To tread down; trample. *Obs*
fort royal. *Mil.* A fort of great magnitude. *Obs. or Hist.*
fortuit, *a.* [F.] Fortuitous. *Obs.*
for'tun-a-ble, *a.* Fortunate; also, fortuitous. *Obs.* — **for'-tun-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
for'tu-na-cy, *n.* Fortunateness.
‖ **for-tu'na fa'vet fa'tu-is** (făt'ū-ĭs). [L.] Fortune favors fools.
for'tu-nate, *v. t. & i.* [See FORTUNATE, *a.*] To make fortunate. *Obs.* — **for'tu-na'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
for'tu-nate-ly, *adv.* of FORTUNATE.
for'tu-nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
For'tu-na'tus (fôr'tū-nā'tŭs). *Bib.*
for'tune, *adv.* Perchance. *Obs.*
for'tuned (fôr'tūnd), *a.* Having (a certain) fortune or a fortune *Rare.* [tous. *Obs.*]
for'tu-nel, *a.* [OF.] Fortui-
for'tune-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fortune stealer. One who carries off an heiress or rich woman. *Obs.* — **fortune stealing**. *Obs.*
Fort Union. [From *Fort Union*, in North Dakota.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Lower Eocene in the western United States. See GEOLOGY.
for-tu'ni-ty (fŏr-tū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fortune; misfortune. *Obs.*
for'tun-ize, *v. t.* To regulate the fortune of; to make happy. *Obs.*
for'tu-nous, *a.* [OF. *fortuneus*.] Fortuitous; fortunate. *Obs.*
for'ty-knot', *n.* A prostrate tropical American herb (*Alternanthera achyrantha*), with many-jointed stems. [CUE.]
for'ty-skew'er, *n.* = FORTESCUE.
for'ty-spot', *n.* See PARDALOTE.
for-vay', *v. i.* [OF. *forvoier*; *fors* outside + *voie* way.] To go astray; to err. *Obs.*
forwake, **forwaked**, *a.* Tired out with waking or watching. *Obs.*
for-walk', *v. t.* To tire out with walking. *Obs.*
forwalowit, *p. a.* [*for-* + *wallowed*.] Wearied from tossing about *Obs.* *Scot.*
for-wan'der, *v. i.* To wander far, or become weary from wandering. *Obs., Archaic, or Scot.*

2. Moving, tending, or leading toward a position in front; onward; as, a *forward* movement.
3. *Com.* Of, pertaining to, or for, the future; relating to, or for, future delivery; as, *forward* buying; *forward* produce; a *forward* price or contract.
4. Advanced, esp. beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season or for one's years; precocious; as, the grass is *forward*, or *forward* for the season; we have a *forward* spring; a *forward* child.
5. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined; also, overready.
Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was *forward* to do. *Gal.* ii. 10.
6. Ardent; eager; earnest; in an ill sense, less reserved or modest than is proper; bold; confident; pert; as, the boy is too *forward* for his years.
Men disagreeably *forward* from their shyness. *T. Arnold.*
7. Extreme; ultra; radical; supporting an advanced policy or energetic action in the direction of what is regarded as progress; as, *forward* statesmen; *forward* measures.
forward delivery, *Finance*, future delivery. — **f. quotation**, *Finance*, a quotation for a future delivery.

for'ward (fŏr'wērd), *n.* **1**. A wrestling trick by which an antagonist was thrown forward. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* The fore part of a vessel. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. In certain games, as football, polo, hockey, etc., one of the players stationed at, or relatively near, the front of his side or team, and whose chief duty is to carry on the offensive play. Cf. 2d BACK, 6 **d**.

for'ward, *v. t.*; FOR'WARD-ED; FOR'WARD-ING. **1**. To help onward; to advance; promote; accelerate; quicken; hasten; as, to *forward* the growth of a plant; to *forward* one in improvement.
2. To send forward; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit; as, I sent the box this morning and shall *forward* the bill of lading this afternoon; I have written the letter but not *forwarded* it.
3. Specif., to send or ship onward from an intermediate post or station in transit, as from one carrier to another, or, of a letter, from the post office of address to another.
4. *Bookbinding.* To put (a book) into its cover and otherwise prepare for the finisher by trimming, lining, etc.

for'ward-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that forwards (in any sense); esp., one who sends forward anything; *Com.*, one who receives goods for transportation and delivers them to the carrier by whom they are to be transported, but does not assume, and is not paid for, the transportation; a forwarding merchant or agent. The same person may act as carrier as to one part of the route and *forwarder* as to another.

for'ward-ing, *n.* Act of one that forwards; esp., the act of receiving goods for transportation and delivering them to the carrier. See FORWARDER.

for'ward-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being forward; specif.: **a** Readiness; promptness; eagerness; ardor; zeal; as, the *forwardness* of Christians in propagating the gospel. **b** An advanced stage of progress or of preparation; advancement, esp. beyond the usual degree; earliness; precocity; as, his measures were in *forwardness*; the *forwardness* of spring or of corn; the *forwardness* of a pupil. **c** Boldness; confidence; assurance; esp., overboldness; pertness; presumption.
In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Addison.*
Syn. — Promptness, promptitude, eagerness, ardor, zeal, assurance; confidence, boldness, impudence, presumption.

for'wards (fŏr'wẽrdz), *adv.* [See FORWARD, *a.* The *s* is properly a genitive ending.] Forward.

for-why' (fŏr-hwī'), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *for hwī*; *for* for + *hwī*, *hwȳ*, instrumental case neut. of *hwā* who.] *Archaic, Colloq., or Dial.* **a** As an adverb: Why; wherefore. **b** As a conjunction: Because; for; since.

for-worn' (fŏr-wōrn'), **fore-worn'** (fōr-; 201), *a.* Worn out; wasted; used up; hackneyed. *Archaic.*
A silly man, in simple weeds *forworn*. *Spenser.*
Old *foreworn* stories almost forgotten. *Brydges.*

fos'sa (fŏs'*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [L., a ditch. See FOSSE.] *Anat.* A pit, cavity, or depression; as, the temporal *fossa* of the skull; the zygomatic *fossa*; the nasal *fossæ*, etc.
fossæ of the skull *or* **cranium**. See CRANIAL FOSSÆ. — ‖ **fos'sa na-vi'cu-la'ris** (nȧ-vĭk'ū-lā'rĭs) [NL. *navicularis*, fr. L. *navicula* a little ship, because the fossa is boat-shaped], *Anat.*, a dilatation of the spongy portion of the urethra near its end. — **f. of the antihelix**, *Anat.*, the depression between the two branches at the upper end of the antihelix of the external ear. — **f. of the helix**, *Anat.*, the groove between the helix and antihelix of the ear. — ‖ **fos'sa o-va'lis** (ō-vā'lĭs) [NL., oval depression], *Anat.*, a depression on the interauricular septum, the remains of the foramen ovale of the fetus.

fosse (fŏs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fossa*, fr. *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig.] **1**. A canal; a ditch; a trench; specif., *Fort. & Archæol.*, a ditch or moat.
2. A pit; a grave. *Obs.*
3. *Anat.* A fossa. *Obs. or R.*

fos-sette' (fŏ-sĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fosse* a fosse.] **1**. **a** A little hollow; hence, a dimple. **b** Specif., *Zoöl.*, in bivalve shells, a depression for the resilium.
2. *Med.* A small, deep-centered ulcer of the transparent cornea.

fos'sick (fŏs'ĭk), *v. i.*; FOS'SICKED (-ĭkt); FOS'SICK-ING. [Dial. E. *fossick*, *fossuck*, a troublesome person, *fussick* to potter over one's work, *fussock* to bustle about; of uncertain origin. Cf. FUSS.] **1**. *Mining.* To search for gold by picking at stone or earth or among roots in isolated spots, picking over abandoned workings, etc.; hence, to steal gold or auriferous matter from another's claim. *Australia.*
2. To search about; to rummage.
A man who has *fossicked* in nature's byways. *D. Macdonald.*

fos'sick, *v. t.* To hunt; to dig. *Australia.*

fos'sil (fŏs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fr. *fodere* to dig: cf. F. *fossile*. See FOSSE.] **1**. Dug out of the earth; as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt. *Obsoles.*
2. Of the nature of a fossil; contained in rocks, whether petrified or not; as, *fossil* plants; *fossil* shells.
3. Antiquated; dead to change or progress.
fossil copal. = COPALITE. — **f. cork**, **flax**, **paper**, *or* **wood**, varieties of amianthus. — **f. farina** *or* **meal**, rock meal. — **f. ivory**, ivory from the tusks of the mammoth, which are preserved in the ice or frozen soil of northern Siberia in considerable numbers, and form an article of commerce. — **f. ore**, *Mining*, fossiliferous red hematite. — **f. wax**. = CERESIN.

fos'sil, *n.* **1**. Originally, any rock, mineral, or other object dug out of the earth.
2. Now, any remains, impression, or trace, of an animal or plant of past geological ages, which has been preserved in a stratified deposit or in a cave. The term is frequently further restricted to remains of a stony nature, as those which have undergone more or less petrifaction. The term is applied to footprints or other tracks of animals which have been preserved on the surfaces of the strata.
3. A person whose views and opinions are extremely antiquated; one whose interests are in the past rather than the present; also, a thing that has become fossilized, or dead or fixed. *Chiefly Colloq.*

fos'sil-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Containing fossils.

fos'sil-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fossilisation*.] The process of converting, or of being converted, into a fossil. Cf. PETRIFACTION.

fos'sil-ize (fŏs'ĭl-īz), *v. t.*; FOS'SIL-IZED (-īzd); FOS'SIL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *fossiliser*.] **1**. To convert into a fossil; to petrify; as, to *fossilize* bones or wood.
2. To cause to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, as by fossilization; to mummify; deaden.
Ten lovers of birthdays on a woman's head
Are apt to *fossilize* her girlish mirth. *Mrs. Browning.*

fos'sil-ize, *v. i.* **1**. To become fossil.
2. To become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, beyond the influence of change or progress.
3. To seek fossils for purposes of study; to collect fossils.

fos'sor (fŏs'ŏr), *n.*; *pl.* L. FOSSORES (fŏ-sō'rēz), E. FOSSORS (-ŏrz). [L., fr. *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig.] **1**. A gravedigger, esp., in the early church, one who had charge of burials.
2. [*cap.*] *pl.* (Fossores). *Zoöl.* See DIGGER WASP.

fos-so'ri-al (fŏ-sō'rĭ-*ă*l), *a.* [L. *fossor* a digger.] Fitted for digging; adapted for burrowing or digging; as, a *fossorial* foot; a *fossorial* animal.

fos'ter (fŏs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *fōster*, *fōstor*, nourishment, fr. *fōda* food. See FOOD.] **1**. Food; nourishment. *Obs.*
2. Fosterage; nursing. *Obs.*
3. Offspring; a foster child; a nursling. *Obs.*, *Scot.*, *or Dial. Eng.*

fos'ter, *n.* [AS. *fōstre*. See 1st FOSTER, *n.*] A foster parent; a fosterer. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fos'ter, *a.* [See 1st FOSTER, *n.*] Affording, receiving, or sharing nourishment or nurture, though not related by blood. Hence: **foster mother** or **father**, a woman or man who has performed the duties of a parent to the child of another by rearing the child as an own child; also, a child's wet nurse or her husband; **foster child**, **daughter**, or **son**, one who has received the care of a foster parent; **foster brothers** or **sisters**, those reared as children in the same family, or nursed at the same breast, but not of the same parentage; **foster parent**, a foster father or mother. *Foster* is sometimes applied figuratively, as in **foster earth**, earth by which a plant is nourished though not its native earth; **foster nurse**, a wet nurse or a nurse who brings up as her own the child of another. *Shak.* — **foster nursing**.

fos'ter (fŏs'tẽr), *v. t.*; FOS'TERED (-tẽrd); FOS'TER-ING. [ME. *fostren*, fr. AS. *fōster*, *fōstor*, food, nourishment. See FOSTER, *n.*] **1**. To feed; nourish; support; rear.
Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children. *Shak.*
2. To cherish; to nurse; to promote the growth of; to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, to *foster* genius.
Syn. — Indulge, encourage, gratify, nourish, nurse. — FOSTER, CHERISH, HARBOR are here compared in their fig. senses. FOSTER commonly implies the promotion of growth; CHERISH, fondness or indulgence; HARBOR, entertainment or lodging (esp. with reference to evil thoughts or designs); as, "Courage, . . . like genial heat, *fosters* all other virtues and gifts" (*Carlyle*); "Everything that, from more than three months back, . . . had *fostered* in the princess a like conviction" (*H. James*); "She rose . . . nourishing, *cherishing* next her soft heart, voicelessly fluttering, hopes that she would have died sooner than have acknowledged" (*Stevenson*); "She *cherished* no petty resentment" (*J. R. Green*); "Nothing is more astonishing to me than that people, so greatly warmed with a sense of liberty, should be capable of *harboring* such weak superstition, and that so much bravery and so much folly can inhabit the same breasts" (*Pope*). See GRATIFY, NURSE.

fos'ter, *v. i.* To be nourished or trained up. *Obs.*

fos'ter-age (-āj), *n.* **1**. Care of a foster child; also, state of being a foster child.
2. Custom of intrusting a child to foster parents.
3. Act of encouraging or promoting development.

fos'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that fosters.
2. A foster brother. *Ireland.*

fos'ter-land' (-lănd'), *n.*, or, *in sense 2 usually*, **foster land**. [AS. *fōsterland*.] **1**. *O. Eng. Law.* Land allotted for the maintenance of monks.
2. One's adopted country.

fos'ter-ling, *n.* [AS. *fōstorling*.] A foster child.

fos'tress (fŏs'trĕs), *n.* [For *fosteress*.] A woman who fosters; a nurse.

foth'er (fŏth'ẽr), *v. t.*; FOTH'ERED (-ẽrd); FOTH'ER-ING. [Cf. G. *futtern*, *füttern*, to cover within or without, to line, D. *voeren*, *voederen*. Cf. FUR.] *Naut.* To cover (a sail or piece of canvas) with rope yarn, oakum, etc., to make a collision mat or to prepare it for hauling under a ship to stop a leak by being forced against the ship by the pressure of the water; also, to stop (a leak) thus. *Rare.*

Foth'er-gil'la (fŏth'ẽr-gĭl'*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Dr. John *Fothergill*, English physician.] *Bot.* A genus of hamamelidaceous shrubs containing two species, natives of the southern United States. The leaves resemble those of the related witch-hazel, but the small white apetalous flowers are in dense spikes. They are sometimes cultivated.

Fou'cault' cur'rent (fōō'kō'). [After J. B. L. *Foucault* (1819-68), French physicist.] *Elec.* An eddy current.

Foucault prism. A variety of Nicol prism in which the two sections of spar are separated by air instead of cement.

Fou'cault's' ex-per'i-ment (fōō'kōz'). The pendulum experiment first tried in 1851 in the Panthéon, Paris, by J. B. L. Foucault, demonstrating the axial rotation of the earth by the apparent clockwise motion of the pendulum's plane of oscillation.

foul (foul), *a.*; FOUL'ER (-ẽr); FOUL'EST. [ME. *foul*, *ful*, AS. *fūl*; akin to D. *vuil*, G. *faul* rotten, OHG. *fūl*, Icel. *fūll*, Dan. *fuul*, Sw. *ful*, Goth. *fūls*, Lith. *puti* to be putrid, L. *putere* to stink, be putrid, *pus* pus, Gr. πύον pus, πύθειν to cause to rot, Skr. *pūy* to stink. Cf. DEFILE to foul, FILE to foul, FILTH, PUS, PUTRID.] **1**. Exceedingly offensive to the senses; very ill-smelling and ill-looking, as from rottenness; loathsome; disgusting; as, a *foul* disease; *foul* odors; hence, charged or clogged with filth or noxious matter; as, a *foul* sewer; *foul* air; *foul* water.
2. Covered with, containing, or clogged by, dirt or foreign matter; not clean; soiled; muddy; discolored; smeared; impure; as, a *foul* chimney; a ship *foul* with barnacles; a gun *foul* from firing; wheels *foul* with mire.
3. Hence: **a** Disfigured. *Obs.* "My face is *foul* with weeping." *Job* xvi. 16. **b** Defaced, as by changes or markings; as, a *foul* manuscript; covered with corrections of errors; as, a *foul* proof. *Obs. or Cant.* **c** Ceremonially unclean. *Obs.*
4. Hateful; detestable; shameful; odious; wretched. "The *foul* witch Sycorax." *Shak.*
Who first seduced them to that *foul* revolt? *Milton.*

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for'ward'. † FOREWARD.
for'ward-ly, *a.* Ready; eager; advanced. *Obs.*
for'wards, *a.* Forward. *Obs.*
for-warn', *v. t.* [AS. *forwyrnan*, *forwiernan*. See WARN to refuse.] To forbid; prohibit. *Obs.*
for-wa'ry, *v. t.* [*for-* + AS. *wergan*, *wyrgan*, to curse.] To curse. *Obs.* [lay waste. *Obs.*]
for-waste', *v. t.* To waste; to
for-watch'ed, *p. a.* Tired from watching. *Obs.*
forwe. † FURROW.
for-wean', *v. t.* [*for-* + AS. *wenian* to accustom.] To pamper. *Obs. exc.* **for-weend'** (fŏr-wēnd'), *p. p. Dial. Eng.* [away. *Obs.*]
for-wear', *v. t.* To wear out or
for-wea'ry (fŏr-wē'rĭ), *v. t.* To weary extremely; to exhaust. *Archaic.* [haustion. *Obs.*]
for-weep', *v. i.* To weep to ex-
forwelewe, *v. i.* [*for-* + ME. *welewen* wither.] Wither. *Obs.*
for-welk', *v. t.* [See FOR-; WELK, *v.*] To dry up; wither. *Obs.*
for-wend', *v. t.* [See FOR-; WEND to go.] To change; turn. *Obs.*
for-wer'pe, *v. t.* [AS. *forweorpan*. See WARP.] To reject. *Obs.*
for-whore', *v. t.* To debauch. *Obs.*
for-wit', etc. † FOREWIT, etc.
forwith, *adv. & prep.* Before. *Obs.*
for-wit'ting, *n.* [See FOR-; WITE.] Reproof. *Obs.*
for-wlench', *v. t.* [AS. *forwlencean*.] To render proud. *Obs.*
for-won'der-ed, *p. a.* Amazed. *Obs.*
for-wor'den, **forwoden**, *p. a.* [AS. *forworden*, p. p. of *forweorþan*.] In a ruinous or desolate state. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
for-work', *v. t.* [AS. *forwyrcan*.] To forfeit; ruin; injure; to wear out with work. *Obs.*
forworpe. † FORWERPE.
for-wor'ship, *v. t.* To worship wrongly. *Obs.*
for-worth', *v. i.* [AS. *forweorþan*.] To perish; go wrong; also, to become deteriorating. *Obs.*
for-wot'. † FOREWOT.
for-wound', *v. t.* To wound badly. *Obs.*
for-wox'en, *p. a.* [ME. p. p. fr. AS. *forweaxan* to grow immoderately.] Grown beyond measure. *Obs.* [hide. *Obs.*]
for-wrap', *v. t.* To wrap up;
for-wray', *v. t.* [AS. *forwrēgan*.] To betray; accuse. *Obs.*
forwretthe, *v. t.* [*for-* + ME. *wraðien*, *wræþþen*, to make wroth.] To anger greatly. *Obs.*
foryelde, *v. t.* [AS. *forgieldan*.] To repay; requite. *Obs.*
for-yel'low, *v. i.* To turn yellow; to fade. *Obs.*
foryeme, *v. t.* [AS. *forgēman*, *forgȳman*.] To neglect. *Obs.*
foryete. † FORGET.
foryiven. † FORGIVE.
‖ **for-zan'do** (fôr-tsän'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* = SFORZANDO.
fos'fate. Phosphate. *Ref. Sp.*
fos-for'ic. Phosphoric. *Ref. Sp.*
fos'for-us. Phosphorus. *Ref. Sp.*
fosile. † FOCILE.
Fosite, *n.* See FORSETI. [fall.]
foss (fŏs). Var. of FORCE, water-
foss. Var. of FOSSE.
fos'sa (fŏs'*ȧ*), *n.* **a** Var. of FOUSSA. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* See FOSSANE.
fos'sage (fŏs'āj), *n.* [LL. *fossagium*, L. *fossa* ditch.] *O. Eng. Law.* A duty paid in lieu of, or for, the repair and cleaning of the moat round a fortification.
fos'sane (fŏs'ān), *n.* [F.] A Madagascan civet (*Fossa daubentoni*) constituting the monotypic genus *Fossa*.
fos-sa'ri-an (fŏ-sā'rĭ-*ă*n), *n.* [LL. *fossarius*, fr. L. *fossa* ditch, grave.] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A gravedigger in the early church; a fossor. **b** One of a lay order for the burial of the dead, founded by Constantine. [fosse; ditch.]
‖ **fos'sé'** (fŏ'sā'), *n.* [F.] A
fossed (fŏst), *a.* Provided with or as with a fosse.
fos'set. Obs. or dial. var. of FAUCET.
fos'set. † FACET.
fos'sick-er, *n.* One who fossicks.
fos'si-form (fŏs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a fossa.
fos'sil-age, *n.* A collection or system of fossil things.
fos'sil-at'ed (fŏs'ĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Fossilized. [Fossilization.]
fos'sil-a'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.*
fos'siled (fŏs'ĭld), *a.* Fossilized. *Rare.*
fos-sil'i-fy (fŏ-sĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To convert into, or become, a fossil. — **fos-sil'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Both R.* [-ISM.]
fos'sil-ism (fŏs'ĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* See
fos'sil-ist, *n.* A paleontologist.
fos-sil'o-gy (fŏ-sĭl'ō-jĭ). † FOSSILOLOGY. — **fos-sil'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* *Obs.*
fos'sil-ol'o-gy (fŏs'ĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*fossil* + *-logy*.] Paleontology. — **fos'sil-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **fos'sil-o-log'i-cal** (-lō-lŏj'ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* *All Rare.*
Fos-so'res (fŏ-sō'rēz), **Fos-so'ri-a** (fŏ-sō'rĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See DIGGER WASP.
fos-so'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Fossorial.
fos'su-la (fŏs'ū-l*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *fossa* ditch.] A small fossa; esp., in corals of the group Rugosa, a small pit on one side of the cup, where the septa are greatly reduced.
fos'su-late, *a.* *Zoöl.* Slightly hollowed or grooved.
fos'sule (fŏs'ūl), *n.* = FOSSULA.
fos'su-let (-ū-lĕt), *n.* = FOSSULA.
fos'ter, *n.* [See FORESTER.] A forester. *Obs.*
fos'ter-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
foster brother. [AS. *fōsterbrōðor*.] See FOSTER, *a.*
foster child. [AS. *fōstercild*.] See FOSTER, *a.*
fos'terd. Fostered. *Ref. Sp.*
foster dam. A foster mother.
foster daughter. See FOSTER, *a.*
foster earth. See FOSTER, *a.*
foster father. [AS. *fōsterfæder*.] See FOSTER, *a.*
fos'ter-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
fos'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FOSTER. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** The custom of fosterage. **b** Food; sustenance. — **fos'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*
foster-lean, *n.* [AS. *fōsterlēan*.] *AS. Law.* Remuneration fixed for rearing a foster child. *Obs.*
fos'ter-ment, *n.* Food; nourishment. *Obs.*
foster mother. [AS. *fōstermōdor*.] See FOSTER, *a.*
foster parent. See FOSTER, *a.*
fos'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
foster sister. See FOSTER, *a.*
foster son. See FOSTER, *a.*
fos'tite (fŏs'tīt), *n.* [Prob. formed from sul*phosteatite*.] = SULPHOSTEATITE.
fos'tre. † FOSTER.
fos'trild, *n.* Nurse. *Obs.*
fot (fŏt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FET. [MEASURE.]
fot (fŏt), *n.* [Sw., foot.] See
fot, **fote**. † FOOT.
f. o. t. *Abbr.* Free on truck.
foth'er (fŏth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *fōðer* a cartload; akin to G. *fuder*, OHG. *fuodar*.] **1**. A wagonload; a load of any sort; hence, a great deal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2**. A weight by which lead and some other metals were formerly sold, in England, varying from 19 to 24 cwt., and divided into 30 *fotmals*. [of FODDER.]
foth'er. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
Foth'er-in-gay', **the** (fŏth'ẽr-ĭn-gā'). See COSTIGAN.
fo'tive, *a.* [L. *fovere*, *fotum*, to keep warm, to cherish.] Nourishing. *Obs.*
fot'mal (fŏt'm*ă*l), *n.* An old weight for lead, etc., usually about 70 lbs. See FOTHER, 2.
fo'to-graf, **fo-tog'ra-fer**, **fo'to-graf'ic**, **fo'to-graft**, **fo-tog'ra-fy**, etc. Ref. spellings of PHOTOGRAPH, etc.
fo-tom'e-ter, **fo-tom'e-try**, **fo'to-type**. Photometer, etc. *R. Sp.*
fotte. † FET, FOOT.
fo'tus, *n.* [L.] Fomentation. *Obs.*
fou. † FAW, *a.*
fou (fōō). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOUL, FULL. [*Obs. Scot.*]
fou, *n.* [From FULL, *a.*] Bushel.
‖ **fou'age'** (fōō'äzh'; fōō'āj), *n.* [F.] = FEUAGE. [of FOOSE.]
fou'at (fōō'ăt). Scot. dial. form
fouch, *n.* [Cf. F. *fourche* fork.] Hind quarters (of deer). *Obs.*
foud (foud), *n.* [Icel. *fōgeti*.] In the Orkney and Shetland Islands, formerly, the president of the Supreme Court; now, also in the Faroe Islands, a district magistrate or bailiff.
fou'dre. † FOULDRE.
fou-droy'ant (fōō-droi'*ă*nt; *F.* fōō'drwȧ'yäɴ'), *a.* [F.] **1**. Thundering; stunning; dazzling. **2**. *Med.* Fulminant; fulminating. [of FOOSE.]
fou'et (fōō'ĕt). Scot. dial. form
fouet'tée' (fwĕ'tā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *fouetter* to whip.] Whipped.
‖ **fou'gade'** (fōō'gȧd'), ‖ **fou'gasse'** (-gȧs'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A small mine, in the form of a covered well sunk from the surface of the ground. *Obs. or R.*
fough. † FAUGH. [FIGHT.]
fought (fôt), *pret. & p. p.* of
fought'en (fôt''n). Archaic p. p. of FIGHT; esp., *Scot.*, worn out with fighting.
foughten field. A battle field. *Obs.*
fought'y (fout'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *fūht*.] Damp; musty; moldy; stale. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **fougue** (fōōg), *n.* [F.] Fury.
fouj'dar (fouj'där), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *faujdār*, fr. Per. *fauj* a host, troop (fr. Ar. *fauj*) + *dār* holding, keeping.] A petty officer of varying rank, as one in charge of police, or a criminal judge. *India.*
fouj'dar-y, **fouj'dar-ry** (-där-ĭ), *n.* A foujdar's jurisdiction; a criminal court.
Fouj'dar-y a-daw'lut. Also **Fouj'dar-ry a-daw'lut**. [Hind. *faujdārī 'adālat*, fr. *faujdār* a (criminal) judge or magistrate, fr. Per.] See ADAWLUT.
fouk (fōk; fouk), *n.* Folk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
foul. † FOOL, FOWL.
foul (fōōl). Scot. var. of FULL.
foul, *v. t.* [F. *fouler* to tread, press. Cf. FOIL, *v.*, 1.] To trample. *Obs.*

G H I J K L M

5. Scurrilous; obscene or profane; abusive; as, *foul* words; *foul* language.
6. Rough; harsh; not soft or fair. *Rare.*
Fair payment for *foul* words is more than due. *Shak.*
7. Not favorable; unpropitious; not fair or advantageous; as, a *foul* wind; a *foul* road; cloudy or rainy; stormy; not fair; — said of the weather, sky, etc.
So *foul* a sky clears not without a storm. *Shak.*
8. Not attractive; ugly; homely; poor. *Rare or Dial.*
Let us, like merchants, show our *foulest* wares. *Shak.*
9. Of food, coarse; gross; rank; also, eating coarse food; as, a "*foul* feeder" (this phrase is now commonly used, in sense first of *foul*, to denote a carrion or filth-eating creature). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
10. Having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement; entangled; — opposed to *clear;* as, a rope or cable may get *foul* while being paid out.
11. Not conformed to the established rules and customs of a game, conflict, test, etc.; also, unfair; dishonest; dishonorable: as, a *foul* blow or stroke; *foul* riding.
12. *Baseball.* That is not fair (see FAIR BALL); as, a *foul* ball; a *foul* tip; pertaining to, or having to do with, fouls; as, the *foul* lines; the *foul* flags.
13. Of animals: **a** Torpid or sluggish, as from lack of exercise. *Obs.* **b** Of a dog, having the hair rough and irregular and inclined to stand out from the body.
Syn. — See DIRTY.
foul anchor. **a** The anchor when it hooks, or is entangled with, another anchor, or with a cable or wreck, or when the slack cable is entangled. **b** As a badge or symbol on a flag or pennant, a representation of an anchor with a section of cable loosely wound about its shank or depending from its ring. See illustrations of United States yacht ensign: Flag of the Secretary of the Navy; Flag of the British Admiralty. — **f. berth**, *Naut.*, a berth in which a ship is in danger of fouling another vessel when swinging at anchor. — **f. bill of health**, *or* **f. bill**. See BILL OF HEALTH. — **f. brood**, a very contagious and destructive disease of the larvæ of the honeybee, due to a bacillus (*Bacillus alvei*). — **f. hand**, *Card Playing*, a hand containing less or more than the proper number of cards. — **f. hawse**, a hawse in which the cables cross each other, or are twisted together. — **f. line**, *Baseball*, either of two straight lines extending from the rear corner of the home plate through the outer corner of first and third base respectively and prolonged to the boundary of the field. — **f. play**, unfair play; fig., unfair, perfidious, or dishonest conduct or dealing; specif. implying murder, as in "to meet with foul play." — **f. strike**. *Baseball.* **a** A ball batted by the batsman having either or both of his feet upon the ground outside the lines of his position. **b** A foul counted as a strike. See STRIKE.
foul (foul), *adv.* In a foul manner; foully. *Now Rare.*
foul, *n.* **1.** That which is foul; also, a foul condition.
2. An entanglement; a collision, as between boats.
3. *pl. Veter.* Hoof rot.
4. In various games or sports, an act committed contrary to the rules; a foul stroke, hit, play, or the like.
5. *Baseball.* A foul ball.
foul (foul), *v. t.;* FOULED (fould); FOUL′ING. **1.** To make foul or filthy; to defile; dirty; soil; pollute; as, to *foul* the face or hands with mire.
2. To disgrace; dishonor; discredit.
He has long been *fouling* with his slanders the names of those whom he should reverence. *C. G. D. Roberts.*
3. To incrust (the bore of a gun) with the residue from burnt powder in the process of firing.
4. To render foul, or ugly; to disfigure, as the countenance. *Rare.*
5. To cover (a ship's bottom) with anything that impedes its sailing; as, a bottom *fouled* with barnacles.
6. To entangle, so as to impede motion; as, to *foul* a rope or cable in paying it out; to come into collision with; as, one boat *fouled* another.
7. *Sporting.* To make a foul against; to treat (an antagonist) in a foul, or unfair, manner, as, in sparring, to strike (him) a foul blow.
foul, *v. i.* **1.** To become foul; as, a gun *fouls*, or becomes clogged with the residue from burnt powder.
2. To become entangled, as ropes; to come into collision; as, the two boats *fouled.*
3. *Sporting.* To make a foul play or stroke; in *Baseball*, to hit a foul ball.
to foul out, *Baseball*, to be put out on a foul ball.
fou-lard′ (fōō-lärd′; F. fōō′lȧr′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A thin, soft material of silk, or silk and cotton, having a satin finish, orig. imported from India, but now also made elsewhere.
2. A handkerchief or neckerchief of foulard.
foul′ing (foul′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FOUL.
fouling point, *Railroads*, in a siding, that point where the rails begin to approach the main track.
foul′ly (foul′lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *fūllīce.*] In a foul manner: **a** Loathsomely; fetidly; filthily. **b** Offensively to the eyes; so as to show foulness. **c** Shamefully; unfairly; dishonorably. **d** Obscenely; lewdly. **e** Grievously. *Obs.*
foul′-mouthed′ (-moutħd′; -moutht′), *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; abusive.
So *foul-mouthed* a witness never appeared. *Addison.*
foul′ness, *n.* [AS. *fūlnes.*] Quality or state of being foul; also, that which is foul or which defiles.
found (found), *n.* A slim, three-square, single-cut file for comb makers.
found, *pret. & p. p.* of FIND. Specif.: *p. a.* Usually with qualifying adverb: Supplied, equipped, provided, or supported, esp. with food and lodging or necessary stores; as, the ship was well *found;* his pay was ten dollars a week and *found.*
found, *v. t.;* FOUND′ED; FOUND′ING. [F. *fonder*, L. *fundare*, fr. *fundus* bottom. See BOTTOM the lowest part; cf. FOUNDER, *v. i.*, FUND.] **1.** To lay the basis of; to set, or place, as on something solid, for support; to ground; to establish upon a basis, literal or figurative; to fix firmly.
A man that all his time
Hath *founded* his good fortunes on your love. *Shak.*
It fell not, for it was *founded* on a rock. *Matt. vii. 25.*
2. To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; to furnish the materials for beginning; to begin to raise; to originate; as, to *found* a college; to *found* a family.
3. To endow. *Obs.*
4. To serve as a base or basis of or for.
5. To attach. *Obs.*
Syn. — Base, ground, institute, establish, fix.
found (found), *v. i.* To be founded or based; to depend.
found, *v. t.* [F. *fondre*, L. *fundere* to found, pour; akin to Gr. χέειν to pour, Skr. *hu*, Goth. *giutan*, OHG. *giozan*, G. *giessen*, AS. *gēotan.* Cf. ALCHEMY, CHEMISTRY, FUSE, *v.*] **1.** To melt and pour into a mold; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold; to cast. "Whereof to *found* their engines." *Milton.*
2. *Glass Manuf.* To melt or fuse (material); to make (glass) by so doing.
found, *n.* **a** Act or process of founding; casting; melting. **b** Founded (cast) metal. *Obs. Scot.*
foun-da′tion (foun-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *fundatio;* cf. F. *fondation.* See FOUND to establish.] **1.** Act of founding, fixing, or beginning to erect; state of being founded.
2. That upon which anything is founded; that on which anything stands, and by which it is supported; the lowest and supporting layer of a structure; groundwork; basis.
Behold, I lay in Zion, for a *foundation*, a stone, . . . a precious corner stone, a sure *foundation.* *Is. xxviii. 16.*
The *foundation* of a free commonwealth. *Motley.*
3. *Arch.* The supporting part or member of a wall or structure, including the base course and footing courses; in a frame house, the whole substructure of masonry.
4. A donation or legacy appropriated to support a charitable institution, and constituting a permanent fund; a gift to a general public use; endowment.
5. That which is founded, or established by endowment; an endowed institution or charity; — used with *on*, formerly *of*, when said of the members; as, he was *on the foundation* at Eton.
Against the canon laws of our *foundation.* *Milton.*
6. A body, stock, or ground material, upon which anything is built up or by the modification of which anything is formed, as a fabric used to stiffen a dress or the like, or a sheet of pressed wax for a honeycomb.
Syn. — See BASE.
foun-da′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or school. *Eng.*
foundation ring. *Locomotive Boilers.* A ring (approximately rectangular) serving as a distance piece to connect the internal and external fire-box shells at the bottom.
foundation school. In England, an endowed school.
foundation stone. A stone in the foundations of a building; specif., such a stone laid with public ceremony in celebration of the beginning of erection. Cf. CORNER STONE.
foundation stop. *Music.* Any of the (8-ft.) stops of an organ, the pipes of which are in unison with the pianoforte strings struck by the corresponding keys.
found′er (foun′dẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *fondeor*, L. *fundator.*] **1.** One who founds, establishes, and erects; one who lays a foundation; an author; one from whom anything originates; one who endows.
2. A supporter, or maintainer. *Obs.*
found′er, *n.* [From FOUND to cast; cf. F. *fondeur.*] **1.** One who founds; one who casts metals in various forms; a caster; as, a *founder* of bells, hardware, glass, or types.
2. Specif.: *Metal.* The foreman who immediately directs the operation of an iron blast furnace.
foun′der (foun′dẽr), *v. i.;* FOUN′DERED (-dẽrd); FOUN′DERING. [OF. *fondrer* to fall in, cf. F. *s'effondrer*, fr. *fond* bottom, L. *fundus.* See FOUND to establish.] **1.** To fall in or down; to slip or slide down, as earth.
2. To fall violently or helplessly; to stumble; esp., to stumble and go lame, as a horse.
For which his horse for fearè gan to turn,
And leep aside, and *foundrede* as he leep. *Chaucer.*
3. *Naut.* To become filled with water and sink, as a ship.
4. To fail; miscarry. "All his tricks *founder.*" *Shak.*
foun′der, *v. t.* **1.** To undermine. *Obs.*
2. To cause to become disabled or lame; esp., to cause (a horse) to become affected with founder.
3. To strike with fear or wonder; to dismay; dumfounder.
I doubt ye *foundered* the chield. *Scott.*
4. *Naut.* To cause (a ship) to founder; to sink.
5. *Golf.* To drive (a ball) into the ground.
foun′der, *n.* Act of foundering, or sliding away.
foun′der, *n.* *Veter.* **a** = LAMINITIS. **b** See CHEST FOUNDER.
foun′der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Causing foundering; likely to founder an animal, as because of mud, holes, or the like; as, a *founderous* road.
found′ers′ shares (foun′dẽrz). *Law.* Shares issued to the organizers and promoters of a public company or corporation, in consideration of some supposed right or property. Such shares usually share in profits only after a certain percentage has been paid upon the common stock.
found′ing, *n.* The art of smelting and casting metals.
found′ling (found′lĭng), *n.* [ME. *foundling, fundling;* *finden* to find + *-ling;* cf. G. *fündling, findling.* See FIND, *v. t.;* 1st -LING.] An infant found after its unknown parents have deserted or exposed it; a child found and unclaimed by any parent or guardian.
found′ry (foun′drĭ), *n.; pl.* FOUNDRIES (-drĭz). [F. *fonderie.* See FOUND to cast.] **1.** Act, process, or art of casting metals; also, work produced by founders; castings.
2. A building, establishment, or works where metal or glass founding is carried on.
foundry iron *or* **pig.** *Iron Manuf.* A dark grade of pig iron, rich in carbon, used for making castings. See IRON.
foundry proof. *Print.* A proof for a final reading before making plates.
fount (fount), *n.* *Print.* A font; — usual British spelling.
fount, *n.* [OF. *font, funt*, fr. L. *fons, fontis*, a fountain; of uncertain origin, perh. akin to *fundere* to pour, E. *found* to cast. Cf. FONT a fountain.] **1.** A fountain; a source.
2. = FONT, 4.
foun′tain (foun′tĭn), *n.* [F. *fontaine*, L. *fontana*, fr. *fontanus* of a spring, fr. L. *fons, fontis.* See 2d FOUNT.]
1. A spring of water issuing from the earth; the source or head, as of a river.
2. An artificially produced jet or stream of water; also, the structure or works in which such a jet or stream rises or flows; a basin built and constantly supplied with pure water for drinking and other useful purposes, or for ornament.
3. A reservoir or chamber to contain a liquid or other substance which can be conducted or drawn off as needed for use; as, the ink *fountain* in a printing press, etc.
4. The source from which anything proceeds, or from which anything is supplied continuously; spring; source.
Judea, the *fountain* of the gospel. *Fuller.*
Author of all being,
Fountain of light, thyself invisible. *Milton.*
5. *Her.* A roundel, barry wavy (usually of six), argent and azure.
Fountain of Lions. See COURT OF LIONS. — **F. of Youth**, a mythical fountain whose waters were fabled to have the property of renewing youth. Such a fountain was sought by Ponce de Leon and other explorers of America. See BIMINI.
foun′tain-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **1.** A fountain or spring which is the head or source of a stream.
2. Primary or principal source; the special place or location from which anything issues or proceeds.
fountain pen. A pen with a reservoir in the holder which furnishes a supply of ink.
fountain pump. **1.** A structure for a fountain, having the form of a pump.
2. A portable garden pump which throws a jet.
fountain runner. *Founding.* A running gate supplied from a source below where the metal enters the mold.
fountain shell. The large West Indian conch shell (*Strombus gigas*), largely used for a garden ornament.
fountain tree. **a** = WATER VINE. **b** The deodar. **c** A Brazilian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Cæsalpinia pluviosa*).
Fou′qui-e′ri-a (fōō′kĭ-ē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Pierre Eloi *Fouquier* (1776–1850), French physician.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs or trees, natives of Mexico and the southwestern United States, constituting the family Fouquieriaceæ (order Hypericales). They have brittle wood and more or less spiny stems. The flowers are borne on naked branches. *F. splendens*, the ocotillo, or candlewood, is the best-known species. See CANDLEWOOD.
four (fōr; 201), *a.* [ME. *four, fower, feower*, AS. *fēower;* akin to OS. *fiwar*, D. & G. *vier*, OHG. *fior*, Icel. *fjōrir*, Sw. *fyra*, Dan. *fire*, Goth. *fidwōr*, Russ. *chetyre*, W. *pedwar*, L. *quatuor*, Gr. τέτταρες, τέσσαρες, πίσυρες, Skr. *catur.* Cf. FARTHING, FIRKIN, FORTY, CATER four, QUATER COUSIN, QUATUOR, QUIRE of paper, TETRARCH.] One more than three: twice two; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; as, the *four* corners; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, a coach and *four* (horses).
Four Books, the group of canonical Chinese classics ranked second to the Confucian "Five Classics." It comprises: (1) The **Analects** (Chin. *Lun*^{4} *Yü*^{3}), a brief record of the teachings of Confucius on various subjects, largely in his own words, with personal details of his every-day life. (2) The **Book of Mencius** (Chin. *Mêng*^{4}*tzŭ*^{3}), recording the sayings of Mencius (b. 372 B. C.), the greatest champion of Confucianism. (3) The **Great Learning** (Chin. *Ta*^{4} *Hsüeh*^{2}), once a chapter in the Book of Rites, is a treatise on the right ordering of the individual, the family, and the state. (4) The **Doctrine of the Mean** (Chin. *Chung*^{1} *Yung*^{1}), originally also a chapter of the Book of Rites, is a philosophy of conduct based on uprightness, accord with the universe, and the golden mean. It is attributed to K'ung Chi, grandson of Confucius. — **f. corners.** **a** A kind of skittle game with four pins. **b** The intersection of two roads or meeting place of four roads; crossroad; — sometimes, in U. S., used to form part of the name of a village situated at such a place. — **f. crossway** *or* **crossways**, four corners; crossroad (in sense 2). — **f. genii of Amenti.** See AMENTI. — **f. hundred, the**, the exclusive social set of any place; — a phrase which owes its origin to Ward McAllister, a New York society leader, who gave it as his opinion, about 1889, that only this number of people were actually "in society" in that city. *Colloq. or Humorous, U. S.* — **f. orders, the**, *also* **the orders f.**, the four orders of mendicant friars. See FRIAR. *Chaucer.* — **f. paws.** = DOUBLE COUPLERS. — **f. ports**, *Com.*, the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. *U. S.* — **f. senses** (of Scripture), four kinds or varieties of interpretation put upon Scripture, viz., the historical or literal, the allegorical, the moral, and the anagogical. "Jerusalem is *literally* a city of Palestine, *allegorically* the Church, *morally* the believing soul, *anagogically* the heavenly Jerusalem." *Schaff-Herzog.* — **f. species**, *Math.*, the four elementary operations in arithmetic: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. — **F. Truths.** See BUDDHISM. — **f. way**, *or* **ways**, a four crossway; crossroad.
four, *n.* **1.** The sum of four units; four units or objects; — a cardinal numeral used substantively.
2. A symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv.
3. Something having as an essential feature four units or members; as: **a** A card, domino, etc., with four spots or pips. **b** Usually in *pl.* A set of four cards of the same denomination, as in poker. **c** A boat rowed by four oars, or a crew of four oarsmen; *pl.*, races for four-oared boats. **d** In various sports, a side or team of four.
4. Short for *four o'clock*, etc.

Fou′lah. Var. of FULAH.
fould. Fouled. *Ref. Sp.*
foulde. ✝ FOLD, *n.*
foul′der, *v. t. & i.* [See FOULDRE, n.] To flash, as lightning; to lighten; gleam; thunder. *Obs.*
foul′dre, *n.* [F. *foudre*, OF. also *foldre*, fr. L. *fulgur.* See FULGOR.] Lightning; thunderbolt. *Obs.*
foule. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of [FOUL.
‖ **fou′lé′** (fōō′lā′), *n.* [F., p. p., pressed.] A light woolen dress material with a glossy surface.
foul′er, *n.* One who fouls.
foul′head′, *n.* [*foul* + *-head.*] Foulness. *Obs.*
fou′li-mart. Var. of FOUMART.
foul′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
foul′mart (*Scot.* fōōl′mȧrt; fōō′-). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOUMART.
foul′-mouthed′ness, *n.* See [-NESS.
foul′-spo′ken, *a.* Foul-mouthed.
Foul′-weath′er Jack. Admiral John Byron (1723–86), of England; — so called in allusion to his ill fortune at sea.
fou′mart (fōō′mȧrt), *n.* [ME. *folmard, fulmard;* AS. *fūl* foul + *mearð* marten: cf. F. *marte, martre.* See MARTEN the quadruped.] The European polecat.
foun. ✝ FAWN, *n.;* FEW.
founce, *n.* [OF. *fonz.* See FUND, n.] Bottom. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To settle or come down upon. *Obs.*
found. Short for CONFOUND. *Obs.*
found, *v. t.* To try; practice. *Obs.*
found, *v. i.* [AS. *fundian.*] To set out or about; to proceed; to betake one's self; to depart. *Obs.*
found, *v. i.* [OF. *enfondre.* *Oxf. E. D.*] To be benumbed with cold. *Obs.*
foun-da′tion-al (foun-dā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Fundamental. — **foun-da′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
foun-da′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to a foundation.
foundation course. = BASE [COURSE.
foun-da′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **foun-da′tion-less-ness**, *n.*
foundation muslin *or* **net.** An open gummed fabric used for stiffening dresses, etc.
foundation plate. = BOTTOM PLATE **d.**
foun-da′tor, *n.* [L. *fundator.*] [Founder. *Obs.*
founde. ✝ FAND, *v.*
foundement. ✝ FUNDAMENT.
found′er, *n.* [Perh. due to confusion between *find* and *found*, pret. & p. p.] **1.** A finder. *Obs.* **2.** *Lead Mining. Local, Eng.* **a** The discoverer of a mine. **b** The portion given to the first finder of a vein or rake; also, the portion first worked.
foun′derd. Foundered. *Ref. Sp.*
found′er's dust. Facing for a mold.
found′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
found′er's sand. Sand suitable for purposes of molding.
found′er-y (foun′dẽr-ĭ; -drĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). = FOUNDRY.
foundling hospital. An institution for foundlings.
found′ress, *n., fem.* of FOUNDER.
foundry ladle. A ladle for carrying molten metal to the molds.
found′ry-man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who works in a foundry.
foundry rattler. A machine for disintegrating and shaking out the cores of castings.
foune. ✝ FAWN.
fount. ✝ FONT.
foun′tained (foun′tĭnd), *a.* Having a fountain or fountains.
foun′tain-eer′, *n.* [F. *fontainier, fontenier.*] A person who has the care of a fountain. *Obs.*
fountain inkstand *or* **inkwell.** An inkstand with a continual supply of ink from a reservoir.
fountain lamp. A lamp fed with oil from an elevated reservoir.
foun′tain-less, *a.* See -LESS.
foun′tain-let, *n.* See -LET.
foun′tain-ous, *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a fountain; full of or containing fountains. — **foun′tain-ous-ly**, *adv.*
fountain plant. A garden amaranth (*Amaranthus salicifolius*), with drooping flower clusters.
fount′ful, *a.* Full of fountains. *Poetic.*
Fou′qui-e′ri-a′ce-æ (fōō′kĭ-ē′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See FOUQUIERIA. — **fou′qui-e′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

four′-ball′, *a.* *Golf.* Using four balls; — said of a game played by four players, two on each side, each player playing his own ball, the best ball on each side counting at each hole; — called also in the United States Scotch **foursome and best-ball foursome**.

four′-cen′tered, *or* **four′-cen′tred**, *a.* Having four centers; — said of an arch the intrados curve of which is described from four centers. See ARCH, *Illust.* (10).

four′chée′, **four′ché′** (fo͞or′shā′), *a.* [F. See FORK.] *Her.* Forked, or divided at or near the end or ends into two parts, as a tail; — said esp. of a cross with two square ends at the extremity of each arm. See CROSS, *Illust.*

four′chette′ (fo͞or′shĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche*, fr. L. *furca*. See FORK.] **1**. A fork; — a sense not naturalized. **2**. Hence: **a** *Anat.* (1) A small fold of membrane, connecting the labia in the posterior part of the vulva. (2) The wishbone, or furculum, of birds. (3) The frog of a hoof. **b** *Surg.* An instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the cutting of the frænum. **c** *Glove Making.* The bifurcated piece between two adjacent fingers, forming the distance piece between the front and the back. **d** *Card Playing.* The combination of the card immediately above and the one immediately below a given card.

fourch′ite (fo͞orsh′īt), *n.* [From *Fourche* Mts., Arkansas.] *Petrog.* A basaltic rock composed essentially of augite in a ground mass of glass, analcite, or other minerals, and occurring chiefly in dikes.

four′-col′or, **four′-col′our**, *a.* *Printing.* Designating or pert. to a photomechanical process in which printings in four different colors, red, yellow, green, and blue, are used. Cf. COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

four′-cor′nered (fōr′kôr′nẽrd; 87, 201), *a.* Having four corners or angles; quadrangular.

four′-cy′cle, *n.* *Thermodyn.* A four-stroke cycle, as the Otto cycle, for an internal-combustion engine. Cf. TWO-CYCLE. — **four′-cy′cle**, *a.*

four′-di-men′sion-al, *a.* *Math.* Having, or relating to, four dimensions; — said of an extent or space or assemblage each of whose elements requires four coördinates or determinations to distinguish it completely from all others.

Four-drin′i-er (fo͞or-drĭn′ĭ-ẽr), *a.* *Paper Manuf.* Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of machine for making paper in an endless web, developed in England by Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier, assisted by Bryan Donkin, the engineer, at the beginning of the 19th century. See PAPER, *n.*, 1. — *n.* A Fourdrinier machine.

Fourdrinier cloth, a woven fabric of fine brass wire used in the Fourdrinier machine, for draining the paper pulp. — **F. loom**, a loom for weaving this cloth.

four′-eyed′ (fōr′īd′; 201), *a.* Having four eyes; *Slang*, spectacled.

four-eyed fish. **a** = FOUR-EYES. **b** A chætodont fish (*Chætodon capistratus* or allied species), having a pair of eyelike spots on the posterior part of the body or dorsal fin.

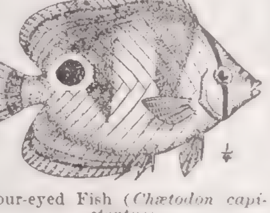
Four-eyed Fish (*Chætodon capistratus*).

four′-eyes′ (-īz′), *n.* **1**. Any fish of the genus *Anableps* (which see). **2**. A person who wears spectacles. *Slang.*

four′fold′ (fōr′fōld′), *a.* [AS. *féowerfeald*.] Consisting of four things or parts; four times as much or as many; quadruple; as, a *fourfold* division. — *adv.* In quadruple degree; four times.

four′fold′, *n.* An amount four times as many or as much.

four′-foot′ed (-fo͝ot′ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* **1**. Having four feet; quadruped; as, *four-footed* beasts. **2**. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, quadrupeds.

four-footed butterflies. See NYMPHALIDÆ.

four′-hand′ed (fōr′hăn′dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* **1**. Having four hands; quadrumanous. **2**. Requiring, or participated in by, four hands; specif: **a** *Sports.* Adapted for, or played by, four "hands," or players. **b** *Music.* Composed or arranged for four hands, that is, two players.

four′-horned′ (-hôrnd′), *a.* Having four horns.

four-horned antelope, an Indian antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) the male of which has two pairs of horns, the additional pair being smaller than, and in front of, the others.

Fou′ri-e′ri-an (fo͞o′rĭ-ē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to J. B. J. Fourier (1768–1830), a French mathematician and physicist.

Fourierian integral, *Math.*, a double integral whose first integral becomes Dirichlet's integral.

Fou′ri-er-ism (fo͞o′rĭ-ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* The coöperative socialistic system of François Marie Charles Fourier (1772–1837), a Frenchman, who recommended the reorganization of society into small communities, living in common; phalansterianism. Fourier's system is based on the passions or desires of men, which he held would, if given free play, by passional attraction cause the spontaneous formation of groups in society. The unit of social organization, to allow this free play, should consist of about 2,000 persons. Each group or *phalanx* should occupy a single building and provide itself with all the commodities and amusements desired. Each individual is to be allowed to take up that occupation for which he or she has natural aptitude and to change as often as desired. There are no salaries, but each is to receive an ample minimum and a share of the surplus. Numerous attempts to form communities on Fourier's system have been made in France and the United States, but with little success. See BROOK FARM.

Fou′ri-er-ist (fo͞o′rĭ-ẽr-ĭst) } *n.* One who adopts the views
Fou′ri-er-ite (fo͞o′rĭ-ẽr-īt) } or system of F. M. C. Fourier; a believer, advocate, or practicer of Fourierism.

Fou′rier′s′ for′mu-la (fo͞o′ryāz′). [After Baron J. B. J. *Fourier*, French savant.] *Math.*

$$\text{Limit} \int_0^{\pi/2} F(x)\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{2}F(0)$$

for *n* increasing without limit. It is of fundamental importance in Fourier's series.

Fourier's series. *Math.* A series proceeding by sines or cosines of multiples of a variable, the multiples varying as the natural numbers; as $C_1 \sin\frac{\pi}{a}x + C_2 \sin\frac{2\pi}{a}x + \ldots$ When the series is uniformly convergent for x in the interval 0 to a, the C's may be expressed as definite integrals.

Fourier's theorem. *Math.* The theorem that if a periodic interval can be divided into a finite number of partial intervals within each of which the function is ordinary, a Fourier's series represents the function within each of those partial intervals; mechanically, this means that any rectilinear periodic motion may be resolved into a set of simple harmonic motions whose periods are aliquot parts of the original period (**Fourier's law**).

four′-in-hand′, *a.* **1**. Consisting of four horses controlled by one person; as, a *four-in-hand* team; drawn by four horses driven by one person; as, a *four-in-hand* coach. **2**. Designating a kind of necktie, consisting of a long band to be tied with a kind of slip knot presenting a broad portion in front and leaving the ends hanging vertically.

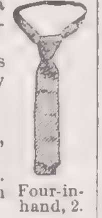
Four-in-hand, 2.

four′-in-hand′, *n.* **1**. A team of four horses driven by one person; also, a vehicle drawn by such a team. **2**. A four-in-hand tie.

four′-leg′ged (fōr′lĕg′ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd′; 151, 201), *a.* Having four legs.

four-legged escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

four′ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1**. One of four children born at one birth. *Rare.* **2**. *Cryst.* A twin crystal consisting of four individuals.

four′-mast′ed, *a.* *Naut.* Having four masts.

four-masted bark *or* **barque**, a ship having four masts, fore-and-aft rigged on the mizzen; — so called in Great Britain; in America sometimes called *shipentine*.

four′-o′clock′, *n.* **1**. Any nyctaginiaceous plant of the genus *Mirabilis*, esp. the common garden species *M. jalapa*. Its fragrant yellow, red, or white flowers open late in the afternoon. Called also *marvel-of-Peru*. **2**. The friar bird; — so called from its cry, which is fancied to resemble these words. **3**. A light meal or refreshment taken by laborers about 4 P. M. *Dial. Eng.* Cf. FOUR-HOURS.

four′pence (fōr′pĕns; 201), *n.* **1**. The sum of four pence, or about eight cents; also, a British silver coin of this value, now used only as maundy money or for colonial circulation. **2**. See FIPPENNY BIT.

four′pen-ny (-pĕn-ĭ), *n.* A fourpence.

four′-post′er, *n.* A large bedstead with tall posts at the corners to support curtains.

> The kingly *four-poster*, with its feather beds resting upon a straw mattress supported by tight cords. *John Fiske*

four′score′ (fōr′skōr′; 201), *a.* [*four* + *score*, n.] Four times twenty; eighty. — *n.* Eighty units, objects, or years.

four′some (-sŭm), *a.* [*four* + 1st *-some*.] Consisting of four; requiring four participants. *Scot. or Golf.*

> To witness with absorbing attention the "*foursome*" reel dancing, or the Highland "fling." *Encyc. of Sport.*

four′some, *n.* *Golf.* A game between four players, with two on each side and each side playing but one ball, the partners striking alternately. It is called a **mixed foursome** when each side consists of a man and a woman. See FOUR-BALL.

four′square′ (-skwâr′), *a.* & *adv.* Having four equal sides and four right angles; square; in a square form or position. Also fig. "The city lieth *foursquare*." *Rev.* xxi. 16.

four′square′ (fōr′skwâr′; 201), *n.* A foursquare figure; square.

four′-strand′ed, *a.* Having four strands; specif., of a rope, having four strands laid up right-handed with a heart in the center.

four′teen′ (fōr′tēn′; fōr′tēn′; 84; 201), *a.* [ME. *fourten*, *feowertene*. AS. *féowertȳne*, *féowertēne*. See FOUR, TEN; cf. FORTY.] **1**. Four and ten more; twice seven. **2**. Fourteenth. *Obs.*

four′teen′, *n.* **1**. The number greater by a unit than thirteen; also, fourteen units or objects. **2**. A symbol for fourteen, as 14 or xiv.

four′teenth′ (fōr′tēnth′; fōr′tēnth′; 84), *a.* [Cf. ME. *fourtende*, *fourtethe*, AS. *féowertéoða*.] **1**. Next in order after the thirteenth; as, the *fourteenth* day of the month. **2**. Making or constituting one of fourteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

four′teenth′, *n.* **1**. One of fourteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; the quotient of a unit divided by fourteen. **2**. *Music.* The octave of the seventh.

fourth (fōrth; 201), *a.* [ME. *fourthe*, fr. *four*; cf. ME. *ferthe*, *feorthe*, AS. *féorða*, fr. *féower* four.] Next in order after the third; the ordinal of four; also, forming one of four equal parts into which any unit may be divided.

fourth-class mail. See MAIL, postal system, etc. — **Fourth day**, Wednesday; — so called by Friends. — **f. estate**, the public press; the newspapers; — formerly applied variously, as to the mob. — **F. Gospel**, the Gospel according to St. John. — **f. nerve**, *Anat.*, specif., one of the fourth pair of cranial nerves; the trochlear nerve, supplying the superior oblique muscle of the eye. — **f. state of matter**. See STATES OF MATTER. — **f. ventricle**. *Anat.* See BRAIN. — **f. wheel**, *Horol.*, the wheel in a watch train that drives the pinion of the escapement wheel.

fourth, *n.* **1**. One of four equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; quotient of a unit divided by four; a fourth part. **2**. *Music.* **a** The interval embracing four diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** The tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a fourth apart. **d** The fourth tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic; the subdominant. **3**. The fourth day of the month, esp., *Com.*, in *fourth of the month*, on which bills dated the first of the month become due owing to the three days of grace; also, specif. [*cap.*], in the United States, the fourth day of July, which is the anniversary of the declaration, in 1776, of American independence.

four′-way′, *a.* Allowing passage in either of four directions; as, a *four-way* cock, or valve.

four-way cock, a cock connected with four pipes or ports, and having two or more passages in the plug, by which the adjacent pipes or ports may be made to communicate; formerly used as a valve in the steam engine, and now for various other purposes. In the illustration, *a* leads to the upper end of a steam-engine cylinder and *b* to the lower end; *c* is the steam pipe, and *d* the exhaust pipe.

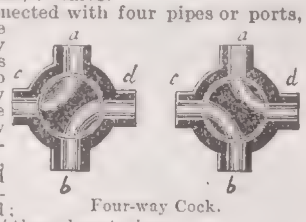

Four-way Cock.

four′-wheeled′ (fōr′hwēld′; 87), *a.* Having four wheels.

fo′ve-a (fō′vē-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -Æ (-ē). [L., a small pit.] A small depression or pit; a fossa; specif., *Bot.*, the hollowed leaf base in the quillwort (*Isoetes*), containing a sporangium.

‖ **fo′ve-a car-di′a-ca** (kär-dī′ȧ-kȧ) [L., pit of the heart], *Embryol.*, in certain embryos, as those of birds, a differentiated area in which the heart develops. — ‖ **f. cen-tra′lis** (sĕn-trā′lĭs). [L., central pit.] *Anat.* See RETINA.

fo′ve-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fovea (esp. the fovea centralis); in the fovea.

fo′ve-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *fovea* a pit.] Pitted; having foveæ.

fo-ve′i-form (fō-vē′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*fovea* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Like a fovea.

fo-ve′o-la (-ō-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *fovea*.] A very small depression or pit; a small fovea; specif., *Bot.*, in *Isoetes*, a small depression just above the fovea, from which the ligule arises.

fo′ve-o-late (fō′vē-ō-lāt) } *a.* *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Having small
fo′ve-o-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } pits or depressions.

fowl (foul), *n.* Instead of the *pl.* FOWLS (usual in sense 3) the singular is often used collectively. [ME. *foul*, *fowel*, *foghel*, *fuhel*, *fugel*, AS. *fugol*; akin to OS. *fugal*, D. & G. *vogel*, OHG. *fogal*, Icel. & Dan. *fugl*, Sw. *fogel*, *fågel*, Goth. *fugls*; of unknown origin, possibly by loss of *l*, from the root of E. *fly*.] **1**. Orig., a bird of any kind; later, a large or edible bird; — now usually replaced by the word *bird* in these senses, though persisting in combination, as in wild *fowl*, water*fowl*, sea *fowl*, etc.

> Behold the *fowls* of the air; for they sow not. *Matt.* vi. 26.
> Like a flight of *fowl*. *Shak.*

2. Any winged or flying animal, as a beetle or a bat. *Obs.* **3**. When used alone, commonly, the domestic cock or hen (*Gallus domesticus*), esp. when considered as an article of food. In combination, any of certain other gallinaceous birds, esp. the wild species of the genus *Gallus* and those of *Numida*. Cf. JUNGLE FOWL, GUINEA FOWL. **4**. The meat of fowls, esp. of the domestic fowl, used as food; often, in cookery, the flesh of a mature fowl.

fowl, *v. i.*; FOWLED (fould); FOWL′ING. [AS. *fugelian*.] To catch or kill wild fowl, for game or food, as by shooting, or by decoys, nets, etc.

> Such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or *fowl*. *Blackstone.*

fowl, *v. t.* To go fowling over or through. *Obs.*

fowl′er (foul′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *fugelere*.] **1**. A person who pursues, esp. as an employment, wild fowl, or takes or kills them for sport or food; a bird catcher. **2**. A form of light cannon, esp. for ships; a veuglaire. *Obs.*

Fowl′er's so-lu′tion (foul′ẽrz). *Pharm.* An aqueous solution of arsenite of potassium, of such strength that one hundred parts represent one part of arsenious oxide, or white arsenic. It is a convenient form for the administration of arsenic. It is named from Fowler, an English physician who first brought it into use.

fowl grass, *or* **fowl meadow grass**. **a** A slender pasture grass (*Poa flava*) of Europe and America (called also *false redtop*); also, *P. trivialis*. **b** An American grass of wet places (*Panicularia nervata*) sometimes cut for hay.

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fourage. ✝ FORAGE.
four ale. Ale sold at fourpence a quart. *Colloq., Eng.*
fourb, **fourbe** (fo͞orb), *n.* & *v.* [F. *fourbe*.] Cheat; trick; tricky fellow. *Obs.*
‖ **four′be-rie′** (fo͞or′bē-rē′), *n.* [F.] Trickery; deception; a trick; a cheat.
four′ber-y. ✝ FOURBERIE.
four′-cant′, *a.* *Naut.* Having four strands, as a rope. — *n.* A four-stranded rope.
fourch, **fourche**, *v. i.* [F. *fourcher*.] To fork. *Obs.*
fourche. ✝ FOUCH.
fourche, *n.* & *v.* Fork. *Obs.*
four′cher (fo͞or′shẽr), *n.* [OF. *fourchier*, F. *fourcher*, lit., a forking.] *O. Eng. Law.* A delay by two defendants, who, not being compelled to answer unless they appeared jointly, appeared separately and on alternating days.
four′-di-men′sioned, *a.* Four-dimensional.
four flush. In poker, a bobtail flush; hence, a bluff. — **four′-flush′**, *v. i.* — **four′-flush′er**, *n.* *All Slang.*
four′fold′, *v. t.* To quadruple.
four′-foot′, *a.* Four-footed.
‖ **four′gon′** (fo͞or′gôɴ′), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* An ammunition or a baggage wagon.
four group. *Math.* See QUADRATIC GROUP.
four′-hand′, *a.* Four-handed.
four′-hand′er, *n.* A quadrumanous animal. *Nonce Word.*
four′-horse′, **four′-horsed′**, *a.* Requiring, or drawn by, four horses.
four′-hours′, *n.* A light meal taken about 4 P. M. *Scot.*
Fou′ri-er-is′tic (fo͞o′rĭ-ẽr-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Fourierism or the Fourierists.
four′-in-hand′, *adv.* With a four-in-hand.
fourlonge. ✝ FURLONG.
fourme. ✝ FORM
‖ **four′mi′lier′** (*F.* fo͞or′mē′lyā′), *n.* [F.] The tamandu.
‖ **four′neau′** (fo͞or′nō′), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* The chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.
Four′ney′ron′ tur′bine (fo͞or′-nā′rôɴ′). [After Benoit *Fourneyron*, French inventor.] See TURBINE.
fournisshe. ✝ FURNISH.
four′-nooked′, *a.* Four-cornered. *Obs. Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
four′-oar′, *n.* A four-oared boat.
four′-oared′, *a.* Provided with, or rowed by, four oars, esp. with one oar to a man.
four′-part′, *a.* Quadruple. — **four-part time**. *Music.* See TIME.
fourpence ha′penny. See FIPPENNY BIT.
four′-post′, **four′-post′ed**, *a.* Having four posts; — said of a bedstead (see FOUR-POSTER).
four′pound′er, *n.* **1**. A gun throwing a 4-pound projectile. 2. A four-pound loaf. *Eng.*
four′quine′ (fo͞or′kēn′), *n.* [F.] *Mil. Antiq.* A stick capped with a fork to support a firearm. *Obs.*
four′rier (fo͞or′ẽr; *F.* fo͞o′ryā′), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *forre*. See FORAGE, *n.*] *Obs., Hist., or F.* **1**. A harbinger; forerunner. 2. A quartermaster.
four′scorth′, *a.* Eightieth. *Obs.*
four′-squared′, *a.* Foursquare; square. *Obs.*
four′-strand′, *a.* Four-stranded, as a rope.
four-teen′er (fōr-tēn′ẽr; 201), *n.* 1. Poem of fourteen lines. *R.* 2. Line or verse of 14 syllables.
four′teenth′ly, *adv.* of FOURTEENTH. See -LY.
fourthe. ✝ FORTH.
fourth′er, *n.* One belonging to a fourth class or form. *Eng. School Slang.*
fourtheraunce. ✝ FURTHERANCE.
fourth′ly, *adv.* of FOURTH.
four′-toes′ (fōr′tōz′), *n.* The common everlasting of the United States.
four′-tooth′, *n.* A two-year-old sheep.
four′ty. ✝ FORTY.
four′-went′, *n.*, *or* **four-went way**. A crossroad (in sense 2). *Dial. Eng.*
four′-wheel′, *n.* A four-wheeler.
four′-wheel′er, *n.* A vehicle with four wheels; specif., *Eng.*, a public cab with four wheels. *Colloq.*
fous, *a.* [AS. *fūs*.] Eager; ready. *Obs.*
fous′dar. ✝ FOUJDAR.
fous′sa (fo͞os′ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A tawny catlike viverrine of Madagascar (*Cryptoprocta ferox*), — the only species of the genus. It is the largest carnivore of Madagascar.
fous′tre. ✝ FOSTER.
fout (fo͞ot). Dial. Eng. var. of FOUGHT.
foute. ✝ FEUTE.
foute (fo͞ot), *n.* [Russ. *fut*.] See MEASURE.
fou′ter (fo͞o′tẽr). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOOTER.
fou′ter, **fou′tre** (fo͞o′tẽr), *n.* [F. *foutre* to lecher, L. *futuere*.] 1. A fig; — a word of contempt. 2. A despicable fellow. *Now Dial. Eng.*
fouth (fo͞oth), *n.* [See FULTH.] Plenty. *Scot.*
fou′ty (fō′tĭ; fo͞o′tĭ). Var. of FOUGHTY. *Dial. Eng.*
fou′ty, *a.* [Cf. F. *foutu*, p. p. of *foutre*; OF. *foutu* scoundrel. See FOUTER.] Despicable; worthless. *Obs.*
fo′ve-at′ed (fō′vē-āt′ĕd), *a.* Foveate.
fo′vent, *a.* [L. *fovens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Warming or keeping warm *Obs.*
fo′ve-o-la′ri-ous (-ō-lā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Foveolate.
fo′ve-ole (fō′vē-ōl), *or* **fo′ve-o-let** (-ō-lĕt), *n.* A foveola.
fo-vil′la (fō-vĭl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.; cf. L. *fovere* to cherish.] The protoplasmic contents of a pollen grain. *Obs.*
fow (fou; fo͞o). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOUL, FULL.
fow, *v. t.* [Icel. *fāga*.] To clean or clean out. *Obs.* — **fow′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
f. o. w. *Abbr.* *Chartering.* First open water.
fow′age. ✝ FEUAGE.
fowayle. ✝ FUEL.
fowd (foud). Var. of FOUD. *Dial.*
fower. ✝ FOUR.
fowerth. ✝ FOURTH.
fowk (fōk). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of FOLK.
fowl. ✝ FOUL.
fowl cholera. = CHICKEN CHOLERA.
fowl′er-ite, *n.* [After Dr. Samuel *Fowler*.] *Min.* A variety of rhodonite containing zinc.
fowl′er-y, *n.* **1**. Fowling. *Cent. Dict.* 2. A place where fowls are kept.
fowl′foot′, *n.* A small European herb (*Ornithopus perpusillus*), having trifoliolate leaves.

fowling piece. **1**. A light gun, as a shotgun, for shooting birds or small quadrupeds.
2. A picture of a game bird or game birds.
fowl pest, *or* **fowl plague**. A highly infectious and fatal disease of chickens in Europe. The symptoms are similar to those of fowl cholera. Called also *bird pest*.
fox (fŏks), *n.* [AS. *fox;* akin to D. *vos*, G. *fuchs*, OHG. *fuhs, fohs*, Goth. *faúhō*, Icel. *fōa* fox; of unknown origin, cf. Skr. *puccha* tail. Cf. VIXEN.] **1**. Any of certain carnivorous mammals of the dog family, smaller than the wolves, with shorter legs, more pointed muzzle, erect ears, and long bushy tail. The pupil of the eye when contracted is commonly elliptical, not round, as in the wolves. The foxes were formerly included in the genus *Canis*, but are now usually placed in different genera, of which *Vulpes* is the most important. The common fox (*V. vulpes*) of Europe and the red fox (*V. fulvus*) of North America are very similar, and each exhibits color varieties known as *cross fox, silver-gray fox, black fox*, etc. They inhabit burrows, and are noted for their craftiness and destructive raids on poultry. The gray fox of North America (*Urocyon cinereoargentatus*) prefers wooded country and usually lives in hollow logs, rarely in burrows. Cf. ARCTIC FOX, FENNEC.

Red Fox (*Vulpes fulvus*).

2. **a** = FOXFISH. **b** The thrasher shark (which see).
3. A sly, cunning fellow; as, the old *fox* is cheating.
4. The fur of a fox.
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = VULPECULA.
6. *Naut.* Rope yarn twisted together, and rubbed with tar, — used for seizings, mats, etc.
7. A kind of sword; — possibly so called from the stamp of a *fox* (or wolf) on the blade. *Obs.* *Shak.*
8. [*cap.*] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly dwelling about Green Bay, Wisconsin. Wars with the French and Ojibwas forced them to join the Sac Indians in 1760, with whom they have since been combined.
9. An artificial sore. *Slang or Dial.*
10. [Cf. FUCHS.] A freshman. *Obs.* *U. S. College Slang.*
fox and geese. **a** A game in which one boy tries to catch others as they run from one goal to another. **b** A game with sixteen checkers, or some substitute for them, one of which is called the *fox*, and the rest the *geese*. The game is for the geese to pen in the fox so that he cannot move. The geese move one place at a time in any direction, except backward; the fox moves and jumps like the men in checkers, but in any direction. **c** A game played on a checkerboard, in which four men, called the *geese*, are played one square at a time diagonally forward from one king row to prevent if possible a single man, called the *fox*, played one square at a time diagonally, forward or backward, starting from the other king row, from passing them; — called also **devil among the tailors**.

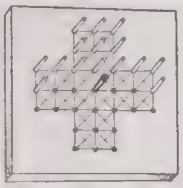
Fox and Geese, b.

fox, *v. t.*; FOXED (fŏkst); FOX'ING. [See FOX, *n.*; cf. Icel. *fox* imposture.] **1**. To behave like a fox in order to get; to obtain by cunning practices. *Obs.*
2. To intoxicate; to stupefy with drink. *Pepys.*
3. To stupefy (fish) with fish poison. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To beguile; to dupe. *Obs.*
5. To thrust through with the sword called a "fox." *Obs.*
6. To discolor by decay, etc., as book leaves.
7. To make sour, as beer, by causing it to ferment.
8. To repair (a boot or shoe) with new front upper leather; to ornament the upper front of with a strip or strips of different material.
fox, *v. i.* **1**. To behave like a fox; to act cunningly; to sham. *Obs. or Dial. & Slang.*
2. To become intoxicated. *Obs.*
3. To turn sour in fermenting; — said of beer, etc.
4. To fox-hunt. *U. S.*
5. To become discolored by decay, etc., as book leaves.
fox'bane' (fŏks'bān'), *n.* The wolfsbane.
fox bolt. A bolt having a split end to receive a fox wedge.
fox'er-y (fŏk'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* Behavior like that of a fox; cunning.
fox fire. Phosphorescence from decaying or rotten wood, or such wood itself; — hence, "that is all *fox fire*," that is of no importance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. or U. S.*
fox'fish' (fŏks'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** The thrasher shark. **b** The European dragonet (*Callionymus draco*).
fox'glove (fŏks'glŭv), *n.* [AS. *foxes-glōfa*. See FOX; GLOVE.] **1**. Any plant of the genus *Digitalis*. The common foxglove (*D. purpurea*) is an ornamental European perennial or biennial, having racemes of dotted white or purple tubular flowers; — called also *fairy finger, finger flower, finger root, fairy bell*, etc. Its leaves yield the important drug digitalis. See DIGITALIS.
2. Any of several other plants, as the mullein (*Dial. Eng.*), and in Jamaica the pokeweed.

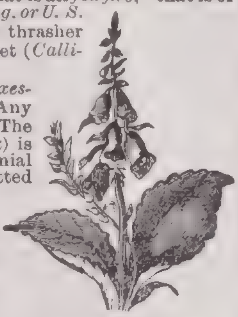
Common Foxglove.

fox grape. Either of two species of American grapes. The northern fox grape (*Vitis labrusca*) is the origin of the cultivated varieties called Isabella, Concord, Hartford, etc., and the southern fox grape (*V. rotundifolia*) has produced the scuppernong, and probably the Catawba.
fox'hound', *n.* One of a breed of medium-sized hounds of great speed and endurance used in hunting the fox. They have a rather large head and long pendent ears, deep chest, and straight powerful legs of moderate length. The color is variable, but the coat should be hard and glossy.

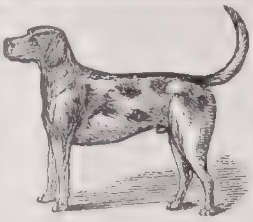
Foxhound. ($\frac{1}{35}$).

fox hunt. A hunting of the fox with hounds. — **fox'-hunt'**, *v. i.* — **fox'-hunt'ing**, *p. pr. & p. a.*
fox hunter. **a** One who pursues foxes with hounds. **b** A horse ridden in a fox hunt.
fox key. *Mach.* A cotter secured by a fox wedge.
fox lathe. *Mach.* A brass finisher's turret lathe with spiral thread-cutting devices, so as to dispense with a feed screw and change gears.
fox snake. A harmless reddish snake (*Coluber vulpinus*) of the upper Mississippi Valley.
fox sparrow. A large American sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*) which breeds in British America, migrating southward and wintering in the United States.
fox squirrel. Any of several large, stout-bodied, arboreal squirrels formerly common in the Mississippi Valley and eastern United States as far north as New Jersey and central New York, but now in danger of extermination. The Mississippi Valley form is *Sciurus rufiventer;* the eastern variety is *S. r. neglectus*, and that of the pine lands of the South, *S. niger*. All are very variable in color; the southern and western forms are often largely black and are then called **black squirrels**. The gray and reddish eastern variety is often called **cat squirrel**.
fox'tail' (fŏks'tāl'), *n.* **1**. The tail or brush of a fox.
2. *Bot.* **a** Any of several grasses with brushlike spikes, esp. species of *Alopecurus* and *Chætochloa*. **b** Ground pine.
3. *Metal.* The last cinder obtained in the fining process.
fox'tail', *a.* Resembling, or analogous to, a fox's tail.
foxtail grass. = FOXTAIL, 2. — **f. millet**, the Italian millet. — **f. pine**, any of several American pines, so called from their densely leafy branches, esp. *P. balfouriana* and *P. aristata* of the Pacific coast and *P. tæda* of the eastern States. — **f. saw**, a dovetail saw. — **f. wedging**. See FOX WEDGE.
fox'tailed' (fŏks'tāld'), *a.* Having a tail like that of a fox.
fox terrier. One of a breed of small active terriers; — so named because developed for use in fox hunting to drive the fox from his hole. They are of wiry muscular build, with moderately long legs, and possessed of much speed, courage, and endurance. Their ears are not pendent, but droop forward at the ends. The color is chiefly white, usually with a few dark markings or large spots. The common variety is smooth-coated; a rough-coated variety also exists.

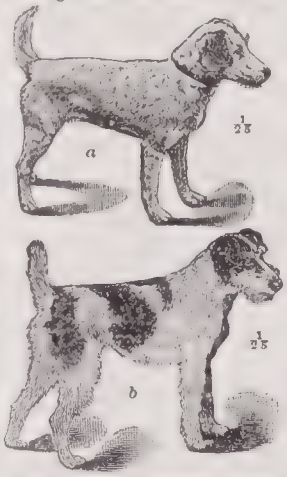

Fox Terrier. *a* Smooth-coated; *b* Rough-coated.

fox trot. An easy pace or gait, in which the steps are short, such as or like that which is adopted by a horse when passing from a walk into a trot, or from a trot into a walk.
fox wedge. *Mach. & Carpentry.* A wedge for expanding the split end of a bolt, cotter, dowel, tenon, or other piece, to fasten the end in a hole or mortise and prevent withdrawal. The wedge abuts on the bottom of the hole, and the piece is driven down upon it. Fastening by fox wedges is called **foxtail wedging** or **fox wedging**.
fox'y (fŏk'sĭ), *a.*; FOX'I-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); FOX'I-EST. **1**. Like or pertaining to the fox; foxlike in disposition or looks; wily; cunning. "Modred's narrow, *foxy* face." *Tennyson.*
2. Having the color of a fox; of a yellowish or reddish brown; as, a *foxy* painting.
3. Defective in some way as to color or quality, as from age, decay, etc.; foxed.
This book . . . when it is old and *foxy*. *Stevenson.*
4. Having the odor of a fox; rank; strong-smelling.
5. Sour; unpleasant in taste; — said of wine, beer, etc., not properly fermented; also, of grapes which have the coarse flavor of the fox grape.

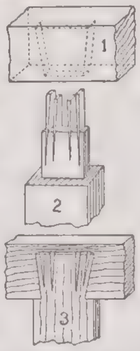

Fox Wedge. 1 Mortise; 2 Tenon with wedges started; 3 Tenon driven home with end expanded by wedges.

foy (foi), *n.* [OD. *foy, foye, voye*, prob. fr. F. *voie* way.] A feast, gift, etc., given by or to one about to leave a place; a feast or party given in honor of a special occasion, as the end of the fishing season. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **foy'er'** (fwȧ'yā'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *focarium* fireplace. See FOCUS, *n.*] **1**. A lobby in a theater or other public building; orig., a greenroom.
2. *Metal.* The crucible in a furnace for the molten metal.
fra (frä), *n.* [It., for *frate*. See FRIAR.] Brother; — a title of a monk or friar; as, *Fra* Angelo.
fra'cas (frā'kȧs; *F.* frȧ'kä'; *the first is the usual pronunciation in the U. S. the second in England*), *n.* [F., crash, din, tumult, It. *fracasso*, fr. *fracassare* to break in pieces.] An uproar; noisy quarrel; disturbance; brawl.
frache (frăsh), *n.* A shallow iron pan to hold glassware while being annealed.
frac'ta-ble (frăk'tȧ-b'l) } *n.* [For *fract-table, fract-tabling*,
frac'ta-bling (-blĭng) } *fract-* being fr. L. *fractus* broken. See FRACTED, TABLE.] *Arch.* The coping of the sloping or curved sides of a gable wall where it rises above the roof. *Obs.*
fract'ed (frăk'tĕd), *p. a.* [L. *fractus*, p. p. of *frangere* to break.] **1**. Broken; violated; fractional. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* Having a part displaced, as if broken; — said of an ordinary.

Chevron Fracted.

frac'tion (frăk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *fraction*, L. *fractio* a breaking, fr. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break. See BREAK.] **1**. A breaking; specif., *Eccl.*, the breaking of the bread by the priest during the consecration in the Eucharist.
2. A part or piece broken off; hence, a separate portion; a fragment; a scrap.
Some niggard *fractions* of an hour. *Tennyson.*
3. A fracture; a rupture; breach; break. *Obs.*
4. In technical senses: **a** *Arith.* One or more aliquot parts of a unit or integer; an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude, or for any indicated unexecuted division. **b** *Alg.* The indicated quotient of one algebraic expression divided by another. **c** *Symbolic Logic.* A representation of a relation of logical classes in a fractional notation analogous to the algebraic. **d** *Chem.* One of several separately collected portions of a distillate, precipitate, or the like. See FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION.
compound fraction, *Arith.*, a fraction of a fraction; an indicated multiplication of two or more fractions, as $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$.
frac'tion (frăk'shŭn), *v. t.*; FRAC'TIONED (-shŭnd); FRAC'TION-ING. To separate into fractions; to fractionate.
frac'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to fractions or a fraction; of the nature of, or constituting, a fraction; as, *fractional* numbers.
2. Relatively small; inconsiderable; insignificant; as, a *fractional* part of the population.
3. *Stock Exchanges.* Being, or relating to, a number or amount less than the unit of dealing, which for shares is one hundred, and for grain 5,000 bushels; odd. *Cant.*
fractional currency, small coin, or paper notes, in circulation, of less value than the monetary unit. Cf. DIVISIONAL COINS. — **f. distillation**, a method of gradually separating the constituents of a mixture, as of water and alcohol, by subjecting it to distillation, collecting the distillate in several portions, or fractions, as the temperature rises, and repeating the process with these, uniting from time to time fractions which are practically identical. **Fractional crystallization** and **fractional precipitation** are processes which are based on the same principle of separating partial products which differ in properties. — **f. function**. = MEROMORPHIC FUNCTION. — **f. unit**, the unit of a fraction; the reciprocal of the denominator; thus, $\frac{1}{4}$ is the *fractional unit* of the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$.
frac'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a fractional manner; by fractions.
frac'tion-a-ry (frăk'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Fractional.
2. Concerned with, or done by, fractions or fragments; fragmentary.
3. Divisive; schismatic.
fractionary function. = MEROMORPHIC FUNCTION.
frac'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To separate into different portions or fractions, as in the distillation of liquids; to subject to fractional distillation, crystallization, or the like. — **frac'tion-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
fractionating tube, a tube attached to a flask to facilitate the process of fractional distillation.
frac'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To separate into fractions.
frac'tious (frăk'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. *fraction* dissension (a sense now obs.). *Oxf. E. D.*] Apt to break out into a passion; apt to scold; cross; snappish; ugly; unruly; as, a *fractious* man; a *fractious* horse.
Syn. — Peevish, waspish, irritable, perverse, pettish.
— **frac'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **frac'tious-ness**, *n.*
frac'to-cu'mu-lus (frăk'tō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [L. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break + L. & E. *cumulus*.] *Meteor.* A ragged mass of cloud looking like cumuli broken up by strong wind, but really consisting of cloudy masses moving onward toward their ultimate agglomeration as cumuli; the scud cloud, or rack, of the navigator, without rainfall.
frac'to-nim'bus, *n.* [L. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break + L. & E. *nimbus*.] *Meteor.* A ragged mass of nimbus clouds from which drops of rain are falling.
frac'to-stra'tus, *n.* [L. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break + L. & E. *stratus*.] *Meteor.* A ragged mass of stratus clouds.
frac'ture (frăk'tūr), *n.* [L. *fractura*, fr. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break: cf. F. *fracture*. See FRACTION.] **1**. Act of breaking, or state of being broken; rupture; breach.
2. *Surg.* The breaking of a bone or (less often) of a cartilage. In a **simple**, or **closed**, **fracture** the integument remains

fowl meadow grass. = FOWL GRASS.
fowlow. ✝ FOLLOW.
fowl tick. = CHICKEN TICK.
fow'mart (fōō'märt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. for FOUMART.
fowre. Obs. or Scot. var. of FOUR.
fowsie. Obs. Scot. var. of FOSSE.
fowth (fōōth). Var. of FOUTH. *Scot.*
fox bat. = FLYING FOX.
fox'ber-ry (fŏks'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The bearberry **a**. **b** The mountain cranberry.
fox chase. 1. A fox hunt. 2. A game imitating a fox hunt.
fox'chop', *n.* The fig marigold *Mesembryanthemum vulgare*.
fox dog. = FOX WOLF.
foxes brewings. Mist rising and rolling in woods. *Dial. Eng.*
fox evil. Alopecia.
fox'feet', *n.* The fir club moss.
fox'fin'ger, *n.* = FOXGLOVE.
Fox flue *or* **tube**. *Steam Boilers.* A flue corrugated for additional strength and elasticity, used esp. in marine (Scotch) boilers; — from the inventor's name.
fox fur. The fur of the fox; also, a garment trimmed with it.
fox'-furred', *a.* Trimmed with, or wearing, fox fur.
fox geranium. The herb Robert.
fox goose. The Egyptian goose (*Chenalopex ægyptiaca*).
fox grass. The salt grass (*Spartina patens*).
Fox'i-an (fŏk'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to: (1) John Foxe (1516–87), the martyrologist; (2) George Fox (1624–91), founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers.
fox'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
fox'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
Fox'ite, *n.* An adherent of Charles James Fox (1749–1806), the English statesman.
fox light. Ignis fatuus.
fox'like', *a.* See -LIKE.
fox'ly, *a.* Foxlike. *Obs.*
fox moth. A grayish brown bombycid moth of Europe (*Lasiocampa rubi*).
fox poison. The spurge laurel.
fox's ears. *Agric.* = WALLOON.
fox's'-foot' (fŏk'sĭz-fōōt'), *n.* Cocksfoot or orchard grass.
fox shark. = THRASHER SHARK.
fox'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fox sleep. Pretended sleep.
foxt. Foxed. *Ref. Sp.* [*Scot.*
fox'ter, *n.* The foxglove. *Dial.*
fox'tongue' (fŏks'tŭng'), *n.* The hart's-tongue. *Ireland.*
fox wolf. Any of several South American wild dogs, as *Canis azaræ* and *C. cancrivorus*, having a bushy tail like the fox.
fox'wood' (fŏks'wōōd'), *n.* Decayed phosphorescent wood. *U. S.*
foy, *n.* [F. *foi*, old spelling *foy*, faith. See FAITH.] Faith. *Obs.*
foy, *v. t. & i.* To render assistance to (a ship, as when in distress); to pilot; to assist or pilot a ship. *Dial. Eng.* — **foy'er**, *n.*
fo'ya-ite (fō'yȧ-īt), *n.* [From Mt. *Foya*, Portugal.] A fine-grained elæolite syenite.
foy boat. A boat used in foying; a pilot boat. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **foy'** (*modern* **foi'**) **pour' devoir'** (fwä' pōōr' dē-vwär'). [OF.] Faith for duty.
fo'zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Scot.*
fo'zy (fō'zĭ; fŏz'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. D. *voos* spongy.] Spongy; soft; fat and puffy; flabby; also, fat-witted; dull. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fp. *Abbr. Music.* Fortepiano.
F. P., *or* **f. p**. *Abbr.* Fine paper; fire plug; foot pound; fully paid.
F. P. A. *Abbr.* Free of particular average. See AVERAGE.
f. pil. *Abbr. Pharm.* Fiat pilula (L., let a pill be made).
F. P. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Philological Society: Fellow of the Philosophical Society.
Fr., *or* **fr.** *Abbr.* Franc: France; Francis; fragment; Frau (G., Mrs., wife); French; frequent; frequently; Friar; Friday; from.
F. R. *Abbr.* Forest Reserve (*Australia*); Forum Romanum (L., Roman Forum).
fra. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FRO.
frab (frăb), *v. i. & t.* To scold; worry; nag; to struggle or contend, as in argument. *Dial. Eng.*
frab'bit, *a.* Crabbed. *Dial. Eng.*
frab'jous (frăb'jŭs), *a.* A nonsense word with the general sense of surpassing, coined by Lewis Carroll (C. L. Dodgson). — **frab'jous-ly**, *adv.* "O *frabjous* day! Callooh! Callay!" *Lewis Carroll.*
fra-ced'i-nous, *a.* [L. *fracidus* soft, mellow; cf. *fracescere* to become soft, to rot.] Producing heat by putrefaction; of or pertaining to, accompanied by, or arising from, putrefaction; as, a *fracedinous* odor. *Obs.*
frac'id (frăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *fracidus* mellow, soft.] Rotten from being too ripe; overripe. *Obs.*
frack. Var. of FRECK. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fract, *a.* = FRACTED, 1. *Obs.*
frac'tile (frăk'tĭl), *a.* Fragile; also, of or pert. to fracture.
frac'tion-let, *n.* See -LET.
frac'tu-os'i-ty (frăk'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being fractured.
Frac-tur'. Var. of FRAKTUR.
frac'tur-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
frac'tur-al, *a.* Pert. or due to, or of the nature of, a fracture. *R.*

entire; in a **compound fracture** an open wound is produced through which the bone often protrudes. A fracture is **comminuted** when the bone is shattered in several pieces; **complicated** when important adjacent structures are injured; **impacted** when one part is driven into the other. See POTT'S FRACTURE, also under DEPRESSED, GREENSTICK, EPIPHYSEAL, etc.
3. That which is produced by breaking; crack; cleft.
4. *Min.* The texture, etc., of a freshly broken surface; surface of fracture; as, a compact or a conchoidal *fracture*.
5. *Phon.* = BREAKING.
Syn. — FRACTURE, RUPTURE. FRACTURE commonly applies to hard, RUPTURE to soft, objects; as, a *fracture* of the skull; the *rupture* of a blood vessel. *Rupture* alone is used fig.; as, "To be an enemy, and once to have been a friend, does it not embitter the *rupture?*" (*South*). See CUT, *v. t.*, TEAR.

frac'ture (frăk'tūr), *v. t.*; FRAC'TURED (-tūrd); FRAC'TURING (-tūr-ĭng). [Cf. F. *fracturer*.] To cause a fracture or fractures in; to break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate the continuous parts of; as, to *fracture* a bone.

frac'ture, *v. i.* To undergo fracture; to break.

Fra Di-a'vo-lo (frä dē-ä'vō-lō). [It., Brother Devil.] A sobriquet of Michele Pezza, a famous Italian bandit and political insurgent, hanged at Naples in 1806. He is said to have been a monk in early life under the name of *Fra Angelo*. Auber made him the subject of an opera.

fræ'nu-lum (frē'nū-lŭm; frĕn'ū-), **fren'u-lum** (frĕn'ū-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *frænum*, *frenum*, bridle.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A frænum. **b** A bristle or group of bristles on the front edge of the posterior wings of many Lepidoptera, which interlocks with a process on the front wings, thus uniting the wings. **c** A process of each side of the ligula of the cerebellum.

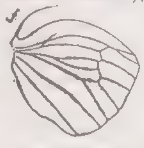
f Frænulum of Insect's Wing.

fræ'num, *or* **fre'num** (frē'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NUMS (-nŭmz), L. -NA (-nȧ). [L., a bridle.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A connecting fold of membrane serving to support or restrain any part, as that which binds down the under side of the tongue, or those connecting the lips and the gums at the median line. **b** A fold or ridge extending from the scutellum of certain insects to the base of each anterior wing. **c** A cheek stripe of color.

Fra-ga'ri-a (frȧ-gā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fragum* strawberry.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous herbs, the strawberries, of the north temperate zone and the American Cordillera. The species are closely related. See STRAWBERRY.

frag'ile (frăj'ĭl; 182), *a.* [L. *fragilis*, fr. *frangere* to break: cf. F. *fragile*. See BREAK, *v. t.*; cf. FRAIL, *a.*] **1**. Easily broken; brittle; frail; delicate; easily destroyed.
The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*
2. Morally weak; frail.
Syn. — Frail, infirm, weak, frangible, slight. See BRITTLE.
— **frag'ile-ly**, *adv.* — **frag'ile-ness**, *n.*

fra-gil'i-ty (frȧ-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *fragilitas*: cf. F. *fragilité*. Cf. FRAILTY.] **1**. Quality or state of being fragile; brittleness; tenderness; frangibility.
An appearance of delicacy, and even of *fragility*, is almost essential to it [beauty]. *Burke.*
2. Liability to error and sin; frailty. *Obs.*

frag'ment (frăg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, fr. *frangere* to break: cf. F. *fragment*. See BREAK, *v. t.*] A part broken off; a small detached portion; an imperfect or incomplete part; as, a *fragment* of an ancient writing.
Gather up the *fragments* that remain. *John vi. 12.*
Syn. — See PART.

frag-men'tal (frăg-mĕn'tăl; frăg'mĕn-tăl; 277), *a.* **1**. Fragmentary.
2. *Geol.* Consisting of, or characterized by, pulverized or fragmentary material, as conglomerate, sandstone, shale, etc. *Fragmental* rocks constitute by far the largest part of the sedimentary rocks. See CLASTIC, 2.

frag-men'tal, *n.* *Geol.* A fragmental rock.

frag'men-ta-ry (frăg'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Composed of fragments; disconnected; not complete or entire.
2. *Geol.* Fragmental.

frag'ment-ed (-tĕd), *a.* Broken into fragments.

frag'ment-ist, *n.* A writer of fragments; the author of a fragment; as, the *fragmentist* of Wolfenbüttel.

fra'grance (frā'grăns), *n.* [L. *fragrantia*: cf. OF. *fragrance*.] Quality or state of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; a sweet smell; a pleasing odor; perfume.
Veiled in a cloud of *fragrance*. *Milton.*
Syn. — See SMELL.

fra'grant (frā'grănt), *a.* [L. *fragrans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *fragrare* to emit a smell of fragrance: cf. OF. *fragrant*.] Affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably; sweet of smell; odorous; having or emitting an agreeable perfume.
Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton.*
Syn. — Sweet-smelling, odorous, odoriferous, sweet-scented, ambrosial, balmy, spicy, aromatic. See REDOLENT.
— **fra'grant-ly**, *adv.* — **fra'grant-ness**, *n.*

frail (frāl), *n.* [ME. *fraiel*, *fraile*, OF. *fraiel*, *freel*, *frael*.] **1**. A basket of rushes, as for figs or raisins.
2. The quantity of raisins (about thirty-two, fifty-six, or seventy-five pounds) contained in a frail.
3. A rush for weaving baskets. *Johnson.*

frail, *a.*; FRAIL'ER (-ẽr); FRAIL'EST. [ME. *frele*, *freile*, OF. *fraile*, *frele*, F. *frêle*, fr. L. *fragilis*. See FRAGILE.] **1**. Easily broken; fragile; not firm or durable; liable to fail and perish; easily destroyed; not tenacious of life; weak.
An old bent man, worn and *frail*. *Lowell.*
2. Liable to fall from virtue or be led into sin; not strong against temptation; weak in resolution; also, unchaste; — often applied to fallen women.
Man is *frail*, and prone to evil. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. Tender. *Obs.* "Compassion *frail*." *Spenser.*
Syn. — See BRITTLE.
— **frail'ly**, *adv.* — **frail'ness**, *n.*

frail'ty (frāl'tĭ), *n.*; *-TIES* (-tĭz). [ME. *frelete*, *freilte*, OF. *fraileté*, fr. L. *fragilitas*. See FRAIL, *a.*; cf. FRAGILITY.] **1**. Quality or state of being frail, physically, mentally, or morally; fragility; frailness; infirmity; weakness of resolution; liableness to be deceived or seduced.
Frailty, thy name is woman. *Shak.*
God knows our *frailty*, [and] pities our weakness. *Locke.*
2. A fault or sin proceeding from weakness; foible.
Syn. — Frailness, fragility, imperfection, failing.

fraise (frāz), *n.* [F. *fraise*, orig., a ruff.] **1**. A ruff for the neck.
2. *Fort.* A defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position.
3. [F., fr. *fraiser* to widen a hole, fr. *fraise* a ruff.] *Mech.* A fluted reamer for enlarging holes in stone; a small milling cutter; *Horol.*, a tool for cutting teeth of wheels.

fraise, *v. t.*; FRAISED (frāzd); FRAIS'ING (frāz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *fraiser*. See FRAISE, *n.*] **1**. *Mil.* To defend with a fraise or in similar manner.
2. *Mech.* To ream out and enlarge, as a hole in stone; also, to shape or dress with a fluted cutter.

fram-bœ'si-a, **fram-be'si-a** (frăm-bē'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *framboise* raspberry.] *Med.* A contagious disease of the skin, having many analogies with syphilis, which occurs in tropical countries, esp. in the Antilles and in Africa; — called also *yaws* or *pian*. It is characterized by yellowish or reddish lesions or tumors on the face, hands, feet, and genitals, which in shape and appearance often resemble raspberries, strawberries, or currants. The disease is of long duration and chiefly affects young negroes. *Crab-yaws*, a variety occurring in the West Indies, is characterized by ulcers, with very hard edges, on the soles of the feet or palms of the hands. *Verrugas* is also probably a variety. See VERRUGAS.

frame (frām), *v. i.*; FRAMED (frāmd); FRAM'ING (frām'ĭng). [ME. *framen*, *framien*, to profit, to be of use, to fashion (in building), AS. *framian* to profit, fr. *fram*, *from*, forth, from; akin to *fremman*, *fremian*, to profit, further, perform, Icel. *fremja*, *frama*, to further, *framr* forward, G. *fromm* worthy, excellent, pious, and E. *fore*. See FROM; cf. FURNISH.] **1**. To profit; serve; — with dative. *Obs.*
2. *Obs. or Dial.* **a** To make progress; hence, to prosper. **b** To get ready; to prepare. **c** To resort; proceed; go.
The beauty of this sinful dame
Made many princes thither *frame*. *Shak.*
d To show promise; to be capable or likely. **e** To contrive; manage; succeed.
He could not *frame* to pronounce it right. *Judges xii. 6.*

frame, *v. t.* **1**. To prepare; to furnish, as with ornaments. *Obs.*
2. To shape or fashion; to give shape or form to; as, to *frame* a system of philosophy; — often with *of* or *out of*; as, man was *framed* of clay. Also, to fit or adjust, esp. to something else, or for some specific end; to regulate; conform; dispose.
And *frame* my face to all occasions. *Shak.*
The human mind is *framed* to be influenced. *I. Taylor.*
3. To determine or regulate the course of; to direct. *Obs.*
That on a staff his feeble steps did *frame*. *Spenser.*
4. To plan, arrange, contrive, attempt, manage, etc. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
5. To construct or make; specif., *Arch. & Engin.*, to construct by fitting and uniting the several parts of the skeleton of any structure; in woodwork, to put together by cutting parts to fit one another. See DOVETAIL, HALVE, *v. t.*, MITER, MORTISE, TENON, TOOTH, TUSK, SCARF, SPLICE.
6. To plan, devise, contrive, or compose; to invent or fabricate; to express or utter; to conceive or imagine.
How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years! *I. Watts.*
7. To cause; to bring about; to produce. *Obs.*
Fear *frames* disorder, and disorder wounds. *Shak.*
8. To provide with a frame, as a picture; to inclose in or as in a frame; to be a frame to.
Syn. — See FASHION.
to frame up, to prearrange surreptitiously, esp. the result of a contest; to "fake." *Slang.*

frame, *n.* [See FRAME, *v. i.*] **1**. Anything composed of parts fitted and united together; a fabric; a structure; esp., the constructional system, whether of timber or metal, that gives to a building, vessel, etc., its model and strength; the skeleton of a structure.
Almighty! thine this universal *frame*. *Milton.*
2. The bodily structure; physical constitution; make or build of a person.
Some bloody passion shakes your very *frame*. *Shak.*
3. A skeleton. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A kind of open case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, as that which incloses or contains a window, door, picture, etc.; that on which anything is held or stretched; as: **a** The skeleton structure which supports the boiler and machinery of a locomotive upon its wheels, or either of the two girderlike constructions containing the axle boxes, for supporting the upper part of an electric car. **b** *Founding.* A molding box or flask, which being filled with sand serves as a mold for castings. **c** The ribs and stretchers of an umbrella or other structure with a fabric covering. **d** A structure of four bars, adjustable in size, on which cloth, etc., is stretched for quilting, embroidery, etc. **e** *Hort.* A glazed portable structure for protecting seeds and young plants from frost. **f** *Print.* A stand to support the type cases for use by the compositor. **g** *Shipbuilding.* Any of the skeleton structures forming the ribs or framework of a vessel; — called **square frames** when at right angles to the longitudinal vertical middle plane, or **cant frames** when at an oblique angle to it. **h** *Arch.* The arrangement of girders, etc., supporting a floor; also, a roof truss. **i** *Soap Making.* A large box with removable sides, usually of sheet iron and mounted on wheels, into which the soap is run after crutching. **j** *Mining.* A buddle; a plane table.
5. *Mach.* Formerly, a loom; now, esp. in England, any of certain machines built upon or within framework; as, a stocking *frame*; lace *frame*; spinning *frame*, etc.
6. An inclosing border; esp., an ornamental one surrounding a decorative object, as a border painted or inlaid about a fresco or other picture on a wall; in *Philately*, the ornamental border surrounding the central design of a stamp.
7. In games: **a** In pool, the triangular form used in setting up the balls; also, the balls as set up, or the round of playing required to pocket them all; as, to play six *frames* in a game of 50 points. **b** In bowling, as in tenpins, one of the several innings forming a game.
8. Regulated or correct form or order; proper shape; regularity, as in, to, or out of, *frame*; specif., a logical or correct arrangement of words or reasonings. *Obs. or R.*
Put your discourse into some *frame*. *Shak.*
9. Act of framing, constructing, or devising; a fashioning; contrivance. *Obs.*
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies. *Shak.*
10. The form in which anything is framed or fashioned; shape; construction; proportion; structure; constitution; nature; scheme; system; as, a *frame* of government.
She that hath a heart of that fine *frame*
To pay this debt of love but to a brother. *Shak.*
11. Particular state or disposition, as of the mind; humor; temper; mood; as, a happy *frame* of mind.

frame house. A house of which the form and support is made of framed timbers, whether filled in with brick or plaster (see HALF-TIMBERED) or sheathed with clapboards or shingles, as commonly in the United States.

fram'er (frām'ẽr), *n.* One who frames; as, the *framer* of a building; the *framers* of the Constitution.

frame saw. A slender saw stretched in a frame.

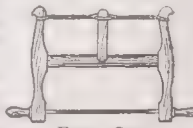
Frame Saw.

frame space. *Shipbuilding.* The distance between the molding planes of the frames in metal ships.

frame'work' (frām'wûrk'), *n.* **1**. The work of framing, or the completed work; the frame or constructional part of anything; frames collectively; as, a ship's *framework*; the *framework* of society.
2. Work done in, or by means of, a frame or loom.

fram'ing (frām'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FRAME. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Act, process, or style of putting together a frame, or of constructing or contriving anything, or of operating upon anything with a frame; a frame; that which frames. **b** *Arch. & Engin.* A framework, or a system of frames.
framing chisel, *Carp.*, a heavy mortising chisel with a socket shank. — **f. hammer**, *Carp.*, a short heavy hammer with a handle about 8 in. long, used in putting together heavy framing. — **f. number**. See LLOYD'S NUMBERS. — **f. square**, the large carpenter's square. — **f. table**, *Mining*, a kind of buddle consisting of an inclined table on which the ore is washed.

fram'pold (frăm'pōld), *a.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. akin to E. *frump*; cf. Scot. *frample* to put in disorder.] *Obs.* **1**. Peevish; cross; vexatious; quarrelsome. *Shak.*
2. Fiery; spirited; — said of a horse.

franc (frăŋk), *n.* [F., fr. *Franc* a Frank. See FRANK, *a.*] **a** An old French gold coin, first struck in 1360. **b** An old French silver coin, current from 1575 to 1641; also, a corresponding money of account. **c** Since 1795, a silver coin and monetary unit of France, which has been adopted by Belgium, Switzerland, and Monaco, and also (under a different name) by Italy (*lira*), Greece (*drachma*), Servia (*dinar*), Spain (*peseta*), Roumania (*ley*), and Bulgaria (*lev*). It is worth 19.3 cents, or 9.4 pence. It equals 100 centimes.

Fran-ces'ca da Ri'mi-ni (frän-chĕs'kä dä rē'mē-nē). A daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Ravenna in the latter part of the 13th century. She was married to Giovanni (son of Malatesta da Rimini), a brave but deformed and hateful man, who, having discovered a criminal intimacy between her and his brother, Paolo, in revenge put them both to death. The story of Francesca forms one of the most admired episodes in Dante's "Inferno;" it is also the subject of a poem by Leigh Hunt, of dramas by Pellico, Stephen Phillips, and D'Annunzio, of operas by Götz and Ambroise Thomas, and of numerous pictures.

fran'chise (frăn'chīz; -chĭz; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *franc*, fem. *franche*, free. See FRANK, *a.*] **1**. Freedom from servitude or restraint; fig., moral freedom. *Obs.*
2. Freedom or immunity from some burden, exaction, restriction, superior jurisdiction, or the like, vested either in a natural or an artificial person, or a particular class or order of persons; an exemption; hence, a particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in an individual or individuals; a right or privilege conferred by a superior jurisdiction or government and not belonging of common right to the members of the public. In early English history *franchise* is used chiefly of immunities or exemptions from various burdens or charges of a feudal or jurisdictional nature, and certain privileges respecting those things. Historically the senses

fracture box. *Surg.* A combination of splints used to immobilize a fractured limb.
frae (frā). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FRO.
fræ'na, **fre'na**. *L. pl.* of FRÆNUM, FRENUM.
fræ'nu-la (frē'nū-lȧ; frĕn'ū-), **fren'u-la** (frĕn'ū-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] *Anat.* A small frænum; a frænulum.
fræn'u-lar, **fren'u-lar** (frĕn'ū-lȧr), *a.* Pert. to a frænulum.
fraght. ✝ FRAUGHT.
frag'il. Fragile. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **fra-gi'li-tas** (frȧ-jĭl'ĭ-tăs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Brittleness: as, **fra-gi'li-tas cri'num** (krī'nŭm), brittleness of the hair; **fra-gi'li-tas os'si-um** (ŏsh'ĭ-ŭm), fragility of the bones.
frag'ment, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *se fragmenter*.] To break into fragments.
frag-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of FRAGMENTAL.
frag'men-ta-ri-ly (frăg'mĕn-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FRAGMENTARY.
frag'men-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
frag'men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Separation into fragments or parts; specif., *Biol.*, amitosis.
Frag-men'ta Va'ti-ca'na (frăg-mĕn'tȧ văt'ĭ-kā'nȧ). [NL.] See VATICAN FRAGMENTS.
frag'men-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Fragmentary. *Rare.*
frag'ment-ize, *v. t.* To break apart.
fra'gor (frā'gŏr), *n.* [L., a breaking to pieces, fr. *frangere* to break.] A loud and sudden sound, as of an explosion; a crash; din. *Obs.*
fragor, *n.* [Due to confusion with *fragrant*: cf. It. *fragore*.] Fragrance. *Obs. & R.*
fra'gran-cy (frā'grăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Fragrance.
‖ **fraî'cheur'** (frĕ'shûr'), *n.* [F. Cf. FRAISCHEUR.] Coolness; chill; freshness; youthful vigor.
fraight. ✝ FREIGHT.
fraight. ✝ FRAUGHT.
fraik (frāk), *v. i.* To flatter; cajole. *Scot.* — *n.* Flattery; cajolery; a cajoler. *Scot.*
‖ **fra'i-le** (frä'ē-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lās). [Sp.] Friar; brother; member of a religious order.
frail'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
‖ **frais** (frĕ), *n.* [F.] Cost; expense.
‖ **fraischeur**, *n.* [OF.; F. *fraîcheur*, fr. *frais*, fem. *fraîche*, fresh; of G. origin. See FRESH, *a.*] Freshness; coolness. *Obs.*
fraise (frāz). Var. of FROISE.
fraise. Scot. var. of PHRASE.
fraise, *n.* **a** A disturbance; fuss; fray. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Cajolery; empty talk. *Scot.*
fraise, *v. t. & i.* To flatter; cajole; praise. *Scot.*
fraise (*F.* frâz), *n.* [F.] **1**. A strawberry. *Only as French.*
2. A strawberry leaf.
fraisier. Var. of FRASIER.
fraist. *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *freista*.] To try; attempt; experience; ask; seek. *Obs.*
fraitour. ✝ FRATER.
fraken. ✝ FRECKEN.
‖ **Frak-tur'**, **Frac-tur'** (fräk-tōōr'), *n.* [G.] *Print.* A kind of German-text face of type.
frale (frāl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FRAIL.
fram. ✝ FROM.
fram. Var. of FRAMEA.
F. R. A. M. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.
fram'a-ble, **frame'a-ble** (frām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **fram'a-ble-ness**, **frame'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
fram'boise' (*F.* fräN'bwȧz'), *n.* [F.] Raspberry. *Obs. or French.*
frame, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *frami* advancement, fame, AS. *fram* valiant.] Advantage; profit. *Obs.*
fra'me-a (frā'mē-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -Æ (-ē). [L., of Germanic origin.] *Archæol.* A kind of spear used by the ancient Teutons, both as a javelin and as a hand weapon.
frame'less, *a.* See -LESS.
frame level. A mason's level.
frame set. *Shipbuilding.* Transverse curvature of a frame.
fram'mit (främ'ĭt). Scot. var. of FREMD.
fram'pler, *n.* [Cf. FRAMPOLD, or FRAPLE.] A brawler; bully. *A false Archaism.* *Scott.*
fram'ward. ✝ FROMWARD.
franc'-ar'cher' (fräN'-kär'shā'), *n.*; FRANCS-ARCHERS (fräN'-kär'shā'). [F.] *F. Hist.* One of a body of archers organized by Charles VII. and abolished by Louis XI. after the battle of Guinegate (1479). Each parish furnished one man, who was exempted from taxation.
Fran'ces (frȧn'sĕs), *n.* [From an OF. form of F. *Françoise*, fem. of *François*. See FRANCIS.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Francisca* (frăn-sĭs'kȧ); F. *Françoise* (fräN'swäz'), *Francisque* (fräN'sēsk'); It. *Francesca* (frän-chās'kä); Sp. *Francisca* (frän-thēs'kä; 138); Pg. *Francisca* (fräN-sēs'kä); G. *Franziska* (frän-tsĭs'kä); D. *Francisca* (frän-sĭs'kä). — Dim. *Fanny*, *Frank*.
fran-ces'ca (frăn-sĕs'kȧ), *n.* The chiro (*Elops saurus*).
fran-cesque' (frăn-sĕsk'), *n.* See FRANCISC.
Franch (frănsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FRENCH.
fran'chis-al (frăn'chĭz-ăl; -chĭs-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a franchise.

G H I J K L M

of "immunity" and "privilege" are so closely related that they are not distinctly separable; but the use of the word in the bare sense of "immunity" or "exemption" is now chiefly restricted to exemption from taxation; and the usual sense (in which it is to be generally understood without something in the context to indicate the contrary) is that of a positive right or privilege to do something otherwise legally incompetent; such as, the right to operate a ferry or a railroad; to be, and exercise the powers of, a corporation; to exercise the duties and perform the functions of a public office; to have a patent right in an invention, etc. A franchise is a species of incorporeal hereditament, and is usually granted by a charter. Cf. CHARTER, CORPORATION, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CASE.

Franchise is a word of extensive signification. It is defined by Finch, whom all subsequent writers have followed, to be "a royal privilege in the hands of a subject." 15 *Serg.& R.* (*Pa.*) 127, 130.

3. Jurisdiction over which a franchise extends; limits of an immunity or privilege; hence, an asylum or sanctuary.

Churches . . . in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *London Encyc.*

4. Specif.: *Insurance Law.* See *Citation*, following.

When a particular average warranty specifies a certain percentage below which no liability attaches to the underwriter, this percentage is called the *franchise*. As a rule, the more delicate the goods the higher the *franchise*. *Encyc. Brit.*

5. A constitutional or statutory right or privilege, esp. a political one, and particularly the suffrage, or right to vote; as, the elective *franchise*.

6. Magnanimity; generosity; liberality; frankness; nobility. *Obs.* "*Franchise* in woman." *Chaucer.*

fran′chise (frăn′chīz; -chĭz; 277), *v. t.*; FRAN′CHISED (-chīzd; -chĭzd); FRAN′CHIS-ING. [OF. *franchir* to free, F., to cross.] To make free; to enfranchise; to give a privilege to or invest with a franchise. *Obs. Shak.* — **fran′chise-ment** (frăn′chĭz-mĕnt), *n.* *Obs.*

fran-cisc′ (frăn-sĭsk′) } *n.* [F. *francisque*, or its source,
fran-cis′ca (-sĭs′kȧ) } LL. *francisca*, prop. fem. of *Franciscus* Frankish. See FRANK, *a.*] A battle-ax or hatchet used by the Franks, the most common form having its head single-edged and long in the direction at right angles to the handle. It was often used as a missile.

Francisc.

Fran-cis′can (frăn-sĭs′kăn), *a.* [LL. *Franciscus* Francis: cf. F. *franciscain*.] *R. C. Ch.* Of or pertaining to the Order of St. Francis, or the Franciscans.

Franciscan Brothers, banded laymen who devote themselves to useful works, such as manual-labor schools, and other educational institutions; — called also *Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis.* — **F. nun**, *R. C. Ch.*, a Clare. — **F. tertiaries**, the third order of St. Francis. See FRANCISCAN.

Fran-cis′can, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A monk or friar of the Order of St. Francis, a large and widely distributed order of mendicant monks founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi. They are called also *Friars Minor*; and in England, *Gray Friars*, from their habit. The rule of the order as established by St. Francis included, besides the ordinary vows of poverty, obedience, and celibacy, vows to live upon alms and to renounce absolutely all possessions. The habit prescribed was a gray, or brown, gown of coarse cloth, a pointed hood, or capuche, a cord around the waist, and an under tunic and drawers. The members were to go barefoot, or discalced, and never on horseback. Division arose over the interpretation of the vow of religious poverty, some adhering to the letter of the rule, while others held that it was lawful for the community to hold property, although that right was denied to the individual. Women also came to be affiliated with the order, as well as certain secular persons. The entire body now consists of three groups; the **first order**, including the male members of the different observances, bound by solemn vows; the **second order**, consisting of the female religious; the **third order**, or **tertiaries**, including lay persons and certain religious congregations affiliated to the Order of St. Francis. See OBSERVANTINE; CONVENTUAL, 2; CAPUCHIN, 1; RECOLLECT; CLARE; URBANIST; and CAPUCHIN NUN.

Franciscan.

Fran′co- (frăŋ′kō-). [L. *Francus* a Frank.] A combining form signifying *Frankish* or *French*; *pert. to the French* or *France*; as, **Fran′co-Chi-nese′**, pertaining to France and China; **Fran′co-Gal′lic**, etc.

Fran′co-Ger′man. *a.* Of or pert. to France and Germany.

Franco-German, *or* **Franco-Prussian, war**, the war (1870-71) in which France was defeated by the German states acting under Prussia's leadership. France lost Alsace-Lorraine and an indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs. The war led to the formation of the present German Empire and of the Third Republic in France.

Fran′çois′ pre-mier′ (fräɴ′swä′ prē-myā′). *Furniture.* Designating a style modeled on that of the Italian Renaissance, introduced in France under Francis I.

François Vase.

Fran′çois′ vase (fräɴ′swä′). [Found by Alphonse *François* (1814-83), French engraver.] *Class. Archæol.* An Athenian black-figured crater (of the type called *vaso a rotelle*), known for the wealth of its decorations and inscriptions, and as the earliest important example of a vase in the black-figured style. Mythological subjects are treated in five friezes around the body of the vase, as well as on the base and handle, and include eleven different themes. The vase, which has been broken, is preserved in Florence.

fran′co-lin (frăŋ′kō-lĭn), *n.* [F.; fr. It. *francolino*.] Any of numerous partridges of Asia and Africa constituting the genus *Francolinus* and allied genera. *F. vulgaris*, called *black partridge* from the largely black plumage of the male, formerly occurred in southern Europe, but is now confined to Cyprus, Asia Minor, and more eastern countries.

1/12

Francolin (*Francolinus cruentus*).

Fran-co′ni-an (frăŋ-kō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Franconia, in medieval times an important duchy of Germany, now comprising Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia in northern Bavaria. The Franconian dialects closely resemble High German. — *n.* One of the people of Franconia.

franc′-ti′reur′ (fräɴ′tē′rûr′), *n.*; *pl.* FRANCS-TIREURS (fräɴ′tē′rûr′). [F., fr. *franc* free + *tireur* shooter, fr. *tirer* to shoot.] *Mil.* A French partisan soldier, or one belonging to a corps of detached light troops engaged in forays, skirmishes, scouting, etc.

fran′gi-ble (frăn′jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *frangible*.] Capable of being broken; breakable; brittle; fragile. — **fran′gi-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **fran′gi-ble-ness**, *n.*

fran′gi-pane (frăn′jĭ-pān), *n.* [F. *frangipane*; — supposed to be called so from the inventor, the Marquis *Frangipani*, major general under Louis XIV.] **1**. A perfume of jasmine; frangipani.

2. The red jasmine (*Plumeria rubra*).

3. A species of pastry cream flavored with almonds; also, a tart filled with the cream.

fran′gi-pan′i (frăn′jĭ-păn′ĭ; -pä′nĭ), **fran′gi-pan′ni** (-păn′ĭ), *n.* [See FRANGIPANE.] **1**. A perfume derived from, or imitating the odor of, the flower of the red jasmine.

2. = FRANGIPANE, 2.

fran′gu-la (frăŋ′gū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *frangere* to break, because the wood breaks easily.] The alder buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*); also, its bark, used in medicine for its laxative properties.

fran′gu-lin (frăŋ′gū-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{20}O_9$, extracted from the alder buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*).

frank (frăŋk), *n.* [OF. *franc*.] An inclosure, esp. one for pigs or boars; a pigsty; also, the fattening of animals. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*

frank, *v. t.* To shut up in a frank or sty; to pen up; hence, to cram; to fatten. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To feed high. *Obs.*

frank (frăŋk), *a.*; FRANK′ER (-ẽr); FRANK′EST. [F. *franc* free, frank, L. *Francus* a Frank, fr. OHG. *Franko* the name of a Germanic people on the Rhine, who afterward founded the French monarchy; cf. AS. *franca* javelin, Icel. *frakka*. Cf. FRANC, FRENCH, *a.*, FRANCHISE, *n.*] **1**. Free; — in various *Obs.* senses; as: **a** Not in bondage, restraint, or imprisonment. **b** Free of charge or burden; unconditional; as, *frank* trade. **c** Free of anxiety; carefree. **d** Morally unrestrained; loose; licentious. *Spenser.*

2. Steady; — said of wind. *Obs.*

3. Liberal; generous; profuse. *Now Rare.*

Frank of civilities that cost them nothing. *L'Estrange.*

4. Free in uttering one's real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise; candid; open; ingenuous; outspoken; as, a *frank* nature, conversation, manner, etc.

5. Unadulterated, or uncombined; "free," as a metal.

6. Of high quality or strength. *Obs.*

7. Lusty; luxuriant; rank; vigorous. *Obs.*

Syn. — Free, outspoken, straightforward, direct, unreserved, honest, sincere, artless, unsophisticated. — FRANK, CANDID, OPEN, PLAIN, INGENUOUS, NAÏVE agree in the idea of freedom in speech (see HONEST). FRANK, the most general term, implies freedom in expressing one's real sentiments; as, a *frank* manner, reproof, to be *frank* with one. CANDID implies particularly freedom from bias or partiality (cf. FAIR); as, a *candid* opinion, account, friend. OPEN suggests freedom from reserve or concealment; as, an *open* avowal, to be *open* and sincere. PLAIN (cf. BLUNT) connotes freedom from disguise or affectation; as, to be *plain* with one, a *plain* dealer. INGENUOUS implies freedom of speech arising from a generous and honorable, sometimes artless or innocent, simplicity of nature; as, an *ingenuous* confession, acknowledgment, an *ingenuous* youth. NAÏVE (see SIMPLE) adds to *ingenuous* a suggestion of something unsophisticated or unconventional; as, a *naïve* remark, question. See BLUFF.

If Burns helped to change the course of literary history, it was by his *frank*, direct, masterly utterance. *Stevenson.*

A *candid* censor, and a friend severe. *Tickell.*
Out with it boldly: truth loves *open* dealing. *Shak.*
He cannot flatter, he! an honest mind and *plain*. *Shak.*

Being required to explain himself, he *ingenuously* confessed that he meant the family of the king. *Ludlow.*

Amused often at his *naïve* opinion about men, or books, or morals. *Thackeray.*

frank bank, *Law*, free bench. *Obs.*

frank, *v. t.*; FRANKED (frăŋkt); FRANK′ING. **1**. Orig., to affix a signature to (a letter, etc.), in order to exempt from charge for postage; hence, to send by public conveyance free of expense; to exempt from charge for postage, carriage, or transmittal, as a letter, package, telegram, etc. The franking privilege in the British postal service was abolished in 1840. In the United States it was abolished in 1873, but in a great measure restored a few years later. At present mail matter relating to official business, such as government reports, seeds from the Department of Agriculture, etc., is sent free by the use of envelopes, or wrappers, etc., specially printed or stamped.

2. To facilitate the passage of; to help forward; to enable to pass or go freely or easily.

English . . . will now *frank* the traveler through the most of North America. *Stevenson.*

3. To exempt; to free; to render immune.

frank (fraŋk), *n.* [From FRANK, *v.*] **1**. The signature, mark, or sign denoting that a letter, package, telegram, etc., is to go free of postage or charge; also, a letter, envelope, wrapper, etc., having such an indication.

2. The privilege of sending letters, packages, telegrams, etc., without charge.

Frank, *n.* [See FRANK, *a.*] **1**. A member of the confederated German tribes who founded the Frankish Empire. They appeared in the Roman provinces in 253 A. D., and were shortly afterwards established in two divisions, the **Salian Franks** along the lower Rhine, the **Ripuarian Franks** along the middle Rhine. At first conquered by the Romans, the Salian Franks subsequently became Rome's allies, and later under Clovis (481-511) were the founders of the most extensive European empire of the Middle Ages, which endured, under the Merovingians and Carolingians, until in the 9th century it gave place to the modern states of France, Germany, and Italy.

2. A native or inhabitant of western Europe; a European; — a term used in the Levant.

frank, *v. t.* *Carp.* To join or frame together, as molded sash bars, by mitering to the depth of the molding, and cutting off the rest of each abutting piece square or finishing with a mortise-and-tenon joint.

frank′al-moign′ *or* **-al-moin′** (frăŋk′ăl-moin′), *n.* Also *frankalmoigne*. [See FRANK, *a.*; ALMOIGN.] *Eng. Law.* A tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands given to them and their successors forever, usually on condition of praying for the soul of the donor and his heirs; — called also *tenure in*, or *by*, *free alms*, or *in libera elemosina*. See ALMOIGN, DIVINE SERVICE.

Fran-ke′ni-a (frăŋ-kē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Johan *Francke*, professor of medicine at Upsala.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs or undershrubs, typifying the family Frankeniaceæ, having opposite leaves and solitary pink, violet, or red flowers in the forks of the branches. They are natives of maritime regions in both hemispheres. *F. lævis* of Europe is the sea heath.

Fran-ke′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of heathlike, chiefly maritime plants (order Hypericales), including 4 genera and about 35 species of wide distribution. — **fran-ke′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Frank′en-stein (frăŋk′ĕn-stīn), *n.* A young student of physiology in Mrs. Shelley's romance of the same name, who constructed a monster mainly out of materials obtained from the churchyard and the dissecting room, and gave it a sort of life. Rendered frantic by his unsatisfied human cravings, the monster committed atrocious crimes and inflicted the most dreadful retribution upon his creator. The name has become a synonym for one destroyed by his own works. It is often incorrectly used allusively as if it were the name of the monster itself.

Frank′fort black (frăŋk′fẽrt; *G.* fräŋk′fôrt). [From *Frankfort*, Germany.] A pigment made by charring organic material, as vine twigs, the lees of wine, etc., and sold in the form of pear-shaped drops; drop black.

Frank′furt-er (frăŋk′fŭr-tẽr), *n.* Also **Frank′for-ter**. [G., prop. a., pertaining to Frankfurt, a town in Germany.] A kind of highly seasoned sausage, usually of a reddish color; — called also **Frank′furt**, *or* **Frank′fort, sau′sage**.

frank′in-cense (frăŋk′ĭn-sĕns), *n.* [OF. *franc* free, pure + *encens* incense.] **1**. A fragrant gum resin containing volatile oil, obtained from various East Indian trees of the genus *Boswellia*. It was highly valued by the Egyptians and other ancient peoples for embalming, fumigation, etc., and is still the most important incense resin. Also, a somewhat similar product obtained from the Norway spruce.

2. A concreted form of turpentine; thus. See THUS.

Frank′ish, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the Franks. — *n.* The language of the Franks. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Frank′ist (frăŋk′ĭst), *n.* A member of a sect of semi-Christian mystics, composed of Polish Jews, founded by Jacob Frank (d. 1791) about the middle of the 18th century. The Frankists rejected the Talmud and the religious and ethical discipline of Judaism and adopted the Zohar as their sacred book. They feigned conversion to Roman Catholicism, but continued to venerate Frank as their "holy master," and after his death his daughter Eve as their "holy mistress." Eventually they became genuine Roman Catholics.

frank′lin (-lĭn), *n.* [ME. *frankelein*; cf. LL. *franchilanus*. See FRANK, *a.*] **1**. A freeman. *Obs.*

2. An English freeholder, or substantial householder; in the 14th & 15th centuries, a middle-class landowner. *Chaucer.*

The *franklin*, a small landholder of those days. *Sir J. Stephen.*

frank′lin-ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Franklin*, N. J., its locality.] *Min.* An iron-black, slightly magnetic oxide of iron, zinc, and manganese, occurring in octahedral crystals or massive. It is a member of the spinel group, and is a valuable ore.

Frank′lin's spec′ta-cles (frăŋk′lĭnz). Pantoscopic, or bifocal, spectacles. They are said to have been invented by Benjamin Franklin. See PANTOSCOPIC.

Franklin stove. A kind of open stove introduced by Benjamin Franklin, in which a current of heated air was directly supplied to the room from an air box; — now applied to other varieties of open stoves.

frank′ly (frăŋk′lĭ), *adv.* In a frank manner; freely.

Syn. — Openly, ingenuously, plainly, unreservedly, un-

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fran′chis-er (-ẽr), *n.* One having the elective franchise.

Fran′cic (-sĭk), *a.* [See FRANK, *a.*] Frankish.

Fran′cis (frăn′sĭs), *n.* [OF. *Franceis*, F. *François*, LL. *Franciscus*, of G. origin; prop., Frankish. See FRANK, *a.*] Lit., free; — masc. prop. name. L. *Franciscus* (frăn-sĭs′kŭs); F. *François* (fräɴ′swä′); It. *Francesco* (frän-chās′kō), *Franco* (fräŋ′kō); Sp. *Francisco* (frän-thēs′kō; 138); Pg. *Francisco* (fräɴ-sēs′kōō); G. *Franziskus* (frän-tsĭs′kōōs), *Franz* (fränts); D. *Franciscus* (frän-sĭs′kōōs). — Dim. *Frank*.

Fran-cis′can-ism (frăn-sĭs′kăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

fran-cisque′. Var. of FRANCISC.

Fran′cize (frăn′sīz), *v. t.* [F. *franciser*.] To Frenchify. — **Fran′ci-za′tion** (frăn′sĭ-zā′shăn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

franck′e-ite (frăŋk′ē-īt), *n.* [After C. and E. *Francke*, geologists.] *Min.* A dark gray or black massive sulphide of lead, antimony, and tin. Sp. gr., 5.55.

‖ **fran′co** (fräŋ′kō), *a.* [It.] Franked; postage free.

Fran′co-I-tal′ian (frăŋ′kō-ĭ-tăl′yăn), *a.*, **Fran′co-Lat′in**, *a.* See FRANCO-.

fran′co-lite, *n.* A kind of apatite from Wheal Franco, Devonshire.

Fran′co-phile (frăŋ′kō-fīl; -fĭl), **Fran′co-phil** (-fĭl), *a.* [*Franco-* + *-phile*, *-phil*.] Friendly to France. — *n.* A person, not French, friendly to France.

Fran′co-phobe (-fōb), *a.* [*Franco-* + *-phobe*.] Fearing France. — *n.* One who dreads France or French influence.

Fran′co-Prus′sian, *a.* Of or pertaining to both France and Prussia; as, the *Franco-Prussian* (or Franco-German) war. See FRANCO-GERMAN.

frane. † FRAYN.

‖ **fran′gas, non flec′tes** (frăŋ′găs, flĕk′tēz). [L.] You may break, you shall not bend.

fran′gent (frăn′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *frangens*, p. pr.] Causing fractures. *Rare.*

fran′ion, *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *fraignant*, p. pr. of *fraindre* to break.] A paramour; a gay, idle fellow; a loose woman. *Obs.*

frank. † FRANC.

frank, *n.* The common European heron; — so called from its note. *Dial. Eng.*

frank, *n.* [From FRANK to shut up, to feed.] The spurry. *Obs.*

Frank, *n.* Francis.

frank′a-ble (frăŋk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.]

frank almonage. = FRANKALMOIGN.

frank′-chase′, *n.* *Eng. Law.* A [free chase.

frankelein. † FRANKLIN.

frank′er, *n.* A person who franks something, as a letter.

frank′-fee′, *n.* *Eng. Law.* Tenure by fee simple, or land so held.

frank′-ferm′, *n.* [AF. *franke ferme* (where *franke* is fem. of *franc* free). See FRANK free; FARM.] *O. Eng. Law.* A tenure in freehold at a fixed rent.

frank′fold′, *n.* [*frank* free + *fold*, v.] *Law.* Faldage. *Obs.*

frank′-heart′ed. *a.* Open-hearted. — **frank′-heart′ed-ness**, *n.*

frank′i-fy (frăŋk′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Frank* + *-fy*.] To Frenchify.

frank′in-censed (-ĭn-sĕnst), *a.* Perfumed with frankincense.

frankincense pine. The loblolly pine.

frank′ing. *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of [FRANK.

frank′land-ite (frăŋk′lănd-īt), *n.* [After Sir Edward *Frankland* (1825-99), English chemist.] *Min.* A mineral nearly identical with ulexite.

frank′-law′, *n.* [*frank* free + *law*.] *Eng. Law.* The law or status of a freeman, esp. the liberty of being sworn in the courts, as a juror or witness. *Obs.*

Frank-lin′i-an (frăŋk-lĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or following, Benjamin Franklin (1706-90). — *n.* A Franklinist.

Frank-lin′i-a′na (-ĭ-ā′nȧ; -ăn′ȧ), *n.* See -ANA.

Frank-lin′ic (-lĭn′ĭk), *a.* Franklinian.

Franklinic electricity. Statical electricity. See ELECTRICITY.

Frank′lin-ism (frăŋk′lĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [See FRANKLINIC.] **1**. *Elec.* Statical electricity.

2. *Med.* Franklinization.

Frank′lin-ist, *n.* A follower of Benjamin Franklin, esp. in his theory of electricity.

Frank′lin-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* The remedial use of static electricity.

Frank′lin's plate. *Elec.* = FULMINATING PANE.

disguisedly, sincerely, candidly, artlessly, freely, readily, unhesitatingly, liberally, willingly.

frank′mar′riage (frăŋk′măr′ĭj), *n.* [*frank* free + *marriage.*] *Feud. Law.* The tenure by which a man and his wife held an estate granted by a blood relative of the wife in consideration of their marriage (whether before or after it) to be held of the donor by the issue of the marriage to not less than the fourth generation and without other service than fealty; — called also *liberum maritagium.* It could not be created after the statute of *Quia Emptores.*

frank′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being frank; specif., that disposition or character which impels a person to deal with others openly or without reserve; candor; openness.

frank′pledge′ (frăŋk′plĕj′), *n.* [*frank* free + *pledge*; apparently due to a Norman misunderstanding of AS. *friþborh* peace surety, as free surety. *Oxf. E. D.*] *O. Eng. Law.* The system or condition under which, with certain exceptions, each male member of a tithing of 12 years of age or upwards was responsible for the good conduct of, and for the damage done by, other members of the tithing; also, the member himself, or the tithing. There were large parts of England where frankpledge did not obtain. The system was enforced by the gathering and inspection, called **view of frankpledge**, twice a year of all the men who ought to be in frankpledge. See TITHING.

fran′tic (frăn′tĭk), *a.* [ME. *frentik, frenetik,* OF. *frenetique,* F. *frénétique,* L. *phreneticus,* fr. Gr. φρενιτικός. See FRENZY; cf. FRENETIC, PHRENETIC.] **1.** Mentally deranged; delirious; insane; violently or ravingly mad. *Now Rare.*

Sorrow, and grief of heart,
Makes him speak fondly, like a *frantic* man. *Shak.*

2. Wildly and uncontrollably moved; transported with rage or other emotion; frenzied; raving; furious; violent; wild and disorderly; distracted.

Torrents of *frantic* abuse. *Macaulay.*

— **fran′ti-cal-ly** (frăn′tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **fran′tic-ly** (-tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* — **fran′tic-ness**, *n.*

frap (frăp), *v. t.*; FRAPPED (frăpt); FRAP′PING. [F. *frapper* to strike, to bind. Cf. AFFRAP.] **1.** To strike; to beat. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* To draw tightly together; to bind with a view to secure and strengthen, as a vessel by passing cables around it; to tighten, as a tackle by drawing the lines together.

3. To brace by drawing together, as the cords of a drum.

‖ **frap′pé′** (frȧ′pā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *frapper* to strike, to chill.] Iced; frozen; artificially cooled; as, wine *frappé.* — *n.* A frappé mixture or beverage, as a water ice, variously flavored, frozen soft and served in glasses.

frap′ping (frăp′ĭng), *n.* [From FRAP.] *Naut.* A lashing binding a thing tightly or binding things together.

Fra′ser-a (frā′zẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Fraser,* Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American gentianaceous herbs with opposite or whorled leaves and white, yellowish, or bluish flowers in terminal cymose panicles. *F. carolinensis* of the eastern United States is the American columbo (see under AMERICAN).

Fra′ser fir (frā′zẽr). A fir (*Abies fraseri*) of the southern Alleghenies, related to the balsam fir, but more graceful.

frass (frăs), *n.* [G. *frass,* fr. *fressen* to devour.] The refuse or excrement left by insect larvæ.

fra′ter (frā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] Lit., a brother; hence: **a** A friar. *Obs.* **b** A licensed mendicant begging for a hospital. *Obs. Cant.* **c** A comrade.

fra′ter, *n.* [ME. *fraitour,* OF. *freitor, refraitor, refeitor.* See REFECTORY.] A refectory of a monastery. *Obs. or Hist.*

fra-ter′nal (frȧ-tûr′năl), *a.* [LL. *fraternalis,* fr. L. *fraternus,* fr. *frater* brother: cf. F. *fraternel.* See BROTHER.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or involving, brethren; becoming to brothers; brotherly; as, *fraternal* affection.

2. Designating, like, or pertaining to, a fraternal society or association (see below); as, a *fraternal* order, *fraternal* benefits, *fraternal* insurance, etc.

Syn. — See BROTHERLY.

fraternal insurance, insurance provided by a fraternal society. — **f. society** *or* **association**, or, less commonly, **order**, a society organized for the pursuit of some common object by working together in brotherly union; specif., a benefit society organized with a representative form of government, and not carried on for profit, and, often, consisting of members of the same trade or occupation or allied ones. See BENEFIT SOCIETY.

fra-ter′nal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Fraternal state or feeling; also, the theory, practice, or advocacy of fraternal societies. — **fra-ter′nal-ist**, *n.*

fra-ter′ni-ty (frȧ-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *fraternité,* L. *fraternitas.*] **1.** State of being brothers or a brother; state or quality of being fraternal, or brotherly; brotherhood; brotherliness.

2. A body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood; a society; specif.: **a** An association for special religious purposes, for relieving the si͜k and destitute, etc.; a religious or ecclesiastical brotherhood. **b** A fraternal society, association, or order. **c** In American colleges and schools, a student organization for social and more or less serious purposes, preserving, usually, secrecy as to its rites, and (usually) comprising affiliated branches, commonly called chapters, in different institutions. They are often called **Greek-letter fraternities**, because the names are commonly the names of the initial letters of words forming a Greek phrase. They are also known as **secret societies**, but this phrase also includes similar student organizations confined to one institution.

3. Men of the same class, profession, occupation, character, or tastes.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity!* *South.*

frat′er-ni-za′tion (frăt′ẽr-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fraternisation.*] A fraternizing; fraternal state.

frat′er-nize (frăt′ẽr-nīz; frā′tẽr-; 277), *v. i.*; FRAT′ER-NIZED (-nīzd); FRAT′ER-NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *fraterniser.*] To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character; to have brotherly feelings.

frat′er-nize, *v. t.* To bring into fellowship or brotherly sympathy. "*Fraternizing* the two nations." *Burke.*

Frat′i-cel′li (frăt′ĭ-sĕl′ī; *It.* frä′tē-chĕl′lē), *n. pl.* [It., *fraticelli,* lit., little brothers, dim. fr. *frate* brother, L. *frater.*] *Eccl. Hist.* Any of a number of obscure heretical medieval sects; specif., a sect of seceders from the Franciscan Order in Italy, which had been authorized by Pope Celestine V. in 1294, but which later, resisting dissolution by Pope Boniface VIII., repudiated the popes and the church as apostate. They maintained the necessity of absolute poverty, claimed to be exempt from sin, and hence rejected penitence, the sacraments, etc. By the 15th century persecution by the Inquisition had put an end to them.

fra′ri-cid′al (frăt′rĭ-sīd′ăl; frā′trĭ-; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to fratricide; of the nature of fratricide.

frat′ri-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *fratricidium* a brother's murder, fr. *fratricida* a brother's murderer; *frater, fratris,* brother + *caedere* to kill: cf. F. *fratricide.*] **1.** Act of one who murders or kills his own brother or his own sister.

2. [L. *fratricida*: cf. F. *fratricide.*] One who murders or kills his own brother or his own sister.

fra′try (frā′trĭ), **fra′ter-y** (frā′tẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz), -TERIES (-ĭz). [See FRATER a refectory.] A refectory; a frater house. *Obs. or Hist.*

fra′try, *n.*; *pl.* FRATRIES (-trĭz). [LL. *fratria,* fr. L. *frater* brother.] A fraternity; also, a friary. *Obs. or Hist.*

fraud (frôd), *n.* [F. *fraude,* L. *fraus, fraudis.*] **1.** Quality of being deceitful; deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; deceitfulness; deceit; trickery.

2. *Law.* An intentional perversion of truth for the purpose of inducing another in reliance upon it to part with some valuable thing belonging to him, or to surrender a legal right; a false representation of a matter of fact (whether by words or conduct, by false or misleading allegations, or by concealment of that which should have been disclosed) which deceives and is intended to deceive another so that he shall act upon it to his legal injury. Often called **actual fraud**, or **fraud in fact**. In equity law the term *fraud* has a wider sense, and includes all acts, omissions, or concealments by which one person obtains an advantage against conscience over another, or which equity or public policy forbids as being to another's prejudice, as acts in violation of relations of trust and confidence. This is often called **constructive**, or **legal**, or **equitable**, **fraud**, or **fraud in equity**. Whether a fraud has been practiced in any case is a conclusion of law; the allegation of it must consist of a statement of the facts constituting it. Cf. DECEIT.

3. The means by which deceit is practiced; an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; an injurious stratagem; a deceptive device; a trick.

4. One that practices fraud; one who perpetrates a fraud; a fraudulent person or thing; a cheat; impostor; humbug; as, that man is a *fraud;* the play was a *fraud.* *Colloq.*

5. State of being defrauded or beguiled. *Obs.* *Milton*

Syn. — Deception, deceit, guile, subtlety, craft; wile, sham, circumvention, stratagem, trick, imposition, cheat.

fraud′ful (frôd′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of fraud; trickish; treacherous; fraudulent. — **fraud′ful-ly**, *adv.*

fraud′u-lence (frôd′ū-lĕns), *n.* [L. *fraudulentia*: cf. OF. *fraudulence.*] Quality or state of being fraudulent; deliberate deceit; trickishness.

fraud′u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Fraudulence; also, a fraudulent act; a fraud.

fraud′u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *fraudulentus,* fr. *fraus, fraudis,* fraud: cf. F. *fraudulent.*] **1.** Using fraud; tricky; deceitful; dishonest.

2. Characterized by, founded on, or proceeding from, fraud; of the nature of fraud; as, a *fraudulent* bargain.

The essentials of a *fraudulent* representation, according to English law, are that it is: (1) untrue in fact; (2) made with knowledge of its untruth, or without belief in its truth, or with recklessness as to its truth or falsehood; (3) made for the purpose of inducing another to act upon it. It seems not to be material that the maker of the statement should know it to be untrue, or should have an interest in its being acted on, or have any wicked wish to injure. Nor need the statement be addressed specially to the person who suffers. *T. E. Holland.*

3. Obtained or performed by artifice.

Syn. — Deceitful, fraudful, guileful, crafty, wily, cunning, subtle, deceiving, cheating, deceptive, insidious, treacherous, dishonest, designing. See FALLACIOUS.

fraudulent conveyance, *Law,* a conveyance made in fraud of others' rights; specif., a conveyance made without adequate consideration in violation of the rights of creditors.

fraught (frôt), *n.* [ME. *fraught, fraght;* akin to Dan. *fragt,* Sw. *frakt,* D. *vracht,* G. *fracht,* cf. OHG *frēht* earnings, reward; perh. from a pref. corresponding to E. *for-* + the root of E. *own.* Cf. FREIGHT.] Freight; a cargo; a load; a burden; as, *Scot.,* a *fraught* of water, i. e., two bucketfuls. *Obs. or Scot.* *Shak.*

fraught (frôt), *v. t.*; FRAUGHT′ED or FRAUGHT; FRAUGHT′ING. [Akin to Dan. *fragte,* Sw. *frakta,* D. *bevrachten,* G. *frachten,* cf. OHG. *frēhtōn* to deserve. See FRAUGHT, *n.*] **1.** To freight; load; lade; burden. *Obs.*

2. To transport as freight; to freight. *Obs.* *Scot.*

3. To fill; supply; equip. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fraught, *p. a.* Freighted; laden; filled; stored; charged; big or teeming (with).

Enterprises *fraught* with world-wide benefits. *I. Taylor.*

Fraun′ho-fer lines (froun′hō-fẽr). *Physics.* The lines of the spectrum; esp. and properly, the dark lines of the solar spectrum, so called because first accurately observed by Joseph von Fraunhofer, a Bavarian optician. Most of the lines are due to the vapors of familiar elements, as the C and F lines to hydrogen, the D_1 and D_2 lines to sodium, the H and K lines to calcium, etc. See SPECTRUM.

frav′a-shi′ (frăv′ȧ-shē′), *n.* [Avestan *fravashay.*] In Persian religion, a being forming a kind of spiritual double or genius of each individual. The fravashis of the dead were supposed to have power over natural productiveness, and they were propitiated with offerings of food and clothing. But the living as well as the dead possessed their fravashis (cf. the Roman GENIUS), as did also animals and even inanimate beings and the unborn generations. Cf. FEROHER.

The *fravashi,* or protecting angel, is the heavenly image of man, his prototype or archetype in the presence of Auhrmazd [Ormazd]; it guides the human soul as spiritual helper. *A. V. W. Jackson (trans.).*

frax′in (frăk′sĭn), *n.* [From FRAXINUS.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$, found in the bark of the ash (*Fraxinus*), the horse-chestnut, etc. On hydrolysis it yields glucose and **frax′e-tin** (frăk′sē-tĭn), $C_{10}H_8O_5$.

frax′i-nel′la (frăk′sĭ-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim.; — alluding to its ashlike leaves: cf. F. *fraxinelle.* See FRAXINUS.] A perennial rutaceous herb (*Dictamnus albus*), with pinnate leaves and white flowers, which exhale an inflammable vapor in hot weather; — often called *gas plant.*

Frax′i-nus (frăk′sĭ-nŭs), *n.* [L., the ash tree.] *Bot.* A genus of oleaceous trees, the ashes, natives of the north temperate zone. They are distinguished by the opposite pinnate leaves and small diclinous flowers followed by samaras or winged fruits. The species are important both as timber and as shade trees. See ASH.

fray (frā), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *affray.*] **1.** Apprehension; dread; fright; terror; panic. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. A commotion or tumult; affray; broil; contest; combat; fight. "Who began this bloody *fray?*" *Shak.*

Syn. — See CONTEST.

fray, *v. t.*; FRAYED (frād); FRAY′ING. [See FRAY contest; cf. AFFRAY.] **1.** To frighten; terrify; alarm. *Archaic.*

What *frays* ye, that were wont to comfort me affrayed? *Spenser.*

2. To disperse; dissipate. *Archaic.*

3. To make an assault or raid on; to attack; assail. *Obs*

fray, *v. i.* **1.** To excite fear or alarm. *Obs.*

2. To be frightened or alarmed. *Obs.*

3. To brawl; to fight; attack. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fray, *v. t.* [OF. *freier, fraier,* to rub, F. *frayer,* L. *fricare.* See FRICTION.] **1.** To rub; to wear, wear off, or wear into shreds, by rubbing; to fret, as cloth; to ravel; as, a deer *frays* his head to remove the velvet.

2. To bruise; also, to deflower. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. To lay out; to clear or cut, as a path. *A Gallicism.*

fray, *v. i.* **1.** To rub.

2. To wear out or into shreds; to suffer injury by rubbing, as when the threads of a fabric wear off so that the cross threads are loose; to ravel; as, the cloth *frays* badly.

A suit of *frayed* magnificence. *Tennyson.*

3. To collide; clash. *Obs.*

fray, *n.* A fraying or place injured by rubbing.

fray′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing or wearing off.

2. That which is frayed off; specif.: **a** The velvet which a deer frays from his antlers. **b** Pieces of fabric worn off.

fraz′zle (frăz′'l), *v. t. & i.*; FRAZ′ZLED (-'ld); FRAZ′ZLING (-lĭng). [Cf. G. *faseln,* and E. FRAY to rub.] To fray; to wear or pull into tatters or tag ends; to tatter. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

fraz′zle, *n.* Act or result of frazzling; state or quality of being frazzled; tag end; frayed-out end. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

My fingers are all scratched to *frazzles* *Kipling.*

Gordon had sent word to Lee that he "had fought his corps to a *frazzle.*" *Nicolay & Hay (Life of Lincoln).*

freak (frēk), *v. t.*; FREAKED (frēkt); FREAK′ING. [See FREAK a fancy.] To variegate; checker; streak. *Rare.*

Freaked with many a mingled hue. *Thomson.*

freak, *n.* [Perh. fr. ME. *frek* bold, quick, AS. *frec* bold, greedy; cf. AS. *frician* to dance. Cf. FRECK, *a.*] **1.** A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank; a vagary or caprice.

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*

2. Freakish quality or disposition; whimsicality; caprice.

Freak, fantasticality, emotional exuberance. *W. C. Brownell*

3. The product of freakish thought or action; an irregular or abnormal product of some process, or, specif., of the laws of nature; a freak of nature, or lusus naturae; monstrosity (cf. SPORT, MUTATION). Specif., an abnormal person publicly exhibited.

Syn. — Whim, vagary, crotchet, sport. See CAPRICE.

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frank′-ten′ant, *n.* [See FRANK free; TENANT.] *O. Eng. Law.* One who holds a freehold estate, or **frank′-ten′e-ment**. — **frank′-ten′ure**, *n.*

fran′sey. † FRENZY.

fran′si-cal. † FRENZICAL.

fran′tic, *n.* [See FRANTIC, *a.*] A frantic person. *Obs.*

fran′zy. Dial. var. of FRENZY.

frapaille, *n.* [OF.] Rabble. *Obs.*

frape, *n.* [Cf. FRAP.] A crowd; rabble. *Obs.*

fraple, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *frapaillier, frapillier,* to strike, to grow angry.] To bluster; wrangle; argue. *Obs.* — **frap′ler**, *n.* *Obs.*

fra′ry, *n.* [OF. *frarie.*] Brotherhood; fraternity; a friary. *Obs.*

F. R. A. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society; Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

fras′co (fräs′kō), *n.* [Sp., lit., a flask.] See MEASURE.

frase (frāz), *n.* *Her.* = FRASIER.

frase (frāz). Obs. or Scot. var. or ref. sp. of PHRASE.

fra′se-ol′o-gy. Phraseology. *Ref. Sp.*

Fra′ser Riv′er salm′on (frā′zẽr). The blueback salmon.

fra′sier (frā′zhẽr), *n.* [F. *fraisier* strawberry plant, OF. *frasier.*] *Scot. Her.* A cinquefoil.

fra′si-lah. Var. of FARSALAH.

frask, *n.* [F. *frasque.*] A trick; a piece of deception. *Obs.*

frast. † FRAIST.

fratch (frăch), *v. i.* To dispute; wrangle; scold. — *n.* A dispute; a falling out; a quarrel. — **fratch′er**, *n.* *All Dial. Eng.*

fratched (frăcht), *p. a.* Quarrelsome; unfriendly; of a horse, restive; vicious. *Dial. Eng.*

fratch′eous (frăch′ŭs), **fratch′et-y**, **fratch′y**, *a.* Cross; quarrelsome; scolding. *Dial. Eng.*

frate. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of FRET.

‖ **fra′te** (frä′tā), *n.*; *pl.* FRATI (-tē). [It. Cf. FRA brother.] Friar; — often used as a title.

Fra-ter′cu-la (frȧ-tûr′kū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] The genus consisting of the typical puffins.

frater house. A refectory.

frat′er-nal′i-ty, *n.* Brotherhood. *Rare.*

fra-ter′nal-ly, *adv.* of FRATERNAL.

frat′er-nate (frăt′ẽr-nāt), *v. i.* To fraternize. *Rare.*

frat′er-na′tion (-nā′shŭn).

frat′er-nism (-nĭz′m), *n.* Fraternization. *Rare.*

frat′er-niz′er (frăt′ẽr-nīz′ẽr), *n.* One that fraternizes.

fra′ter-y, *n.* = 1st FRATRY.

Frat′i-cel′li-an (frăt′ĭ-sĕl′ĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the Fraticelli.

Fra′tres Ar-va′les (frā′trēz är-vā′lēz). See ARVAL, *a.*

fra′tri-age (frā′trĭ-āj), *or* **fra′trage** (frā′trāj; frăt′rāj), *n.* [L. *frater* a brother; cf. LL. *fratriagium.*] *Law.* A sharing of an inheritance among brothers, or brothers' kin; also, a younger brother's share. *Obs.*

Frat′ri-cel′li (frăt′rĭ-sĕl′ī), *n. pl.* [LL.] = FRATICELLI.

‖ **Frau** (frou), *n.*; *pl.* FRAUEN (frou′ĕn). [G. Cf. FROW woman.] In Germany, a woman; a married woman; a wife; — as a title, equiv. to *Mrs., Madam.*

fraud, *v. t.* [L. *fraudare.*] To defraud; to keep or get by fraud. *Obs.* — **fraud′er**, *n.* *Obs.*

fraud′e-lous, *a.* [F. *frauduleux.*] Fraudulent. *Obs.* — **fraud′e-lous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

fraud′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **fraud′less-ly**, *adv.* — **fraud′less-ness**, *n.*

fraud′u-lent-ly, *adv.* of FRAUDULENT.

fraud′u-lent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fraught′age (frôt′āj), *n.* Freightage. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Frau′ Hol′le (frou′ hōl′ē). [G.] See HOLDA.

‖ **Fräu′lein** (froi′līn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., dim. of *frau* woman. See FRAU.] In Germany, a young lady; an unmarried woman; — as a title, equiv. to *Miss.*

fraunch, *v. t. & i.* To devour; to feed ravenously. *Obs.*

fraunches. † FRANCHISE.

‖ **fraus est ce-la′re frau′dem.** [L.] It is fraud to conceal a fraud.

‖ **fraus pi′a.** [L.] Pious fraud.

fraward. † FROWARD.

frawd. † FRAUD.

frawn (frôn), *n.* [Ir. *fraochān.*] The bilberry, 1. *Ireland.*

frax′e-tin (frăk′sē-tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* See FRAXIN.

fray (frā). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of FRO.

fray, *v. t.* [Cf. OF *fraier.* See DEFRAY, *v. t.*] To defray. *Obs.*

fray′bug′, *n.* A bogy; bugbear; scarecrow. *Obs*

frayed (frād), *pret. & p. p.* of FRAY. — **fray′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **fray′ed-ness**, *n.*

frayel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FRAIL.

fray′er, *n.* Brawler; fighter. *Obs.*

fray′ment, *n.* A fray; broil. *Obs*

frayn (frān), **frayne**, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *fregnan, frignan.*] To ask, or ask for; to inquire, or inquire of. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

frayne, *n.* [OF. *fraisne,* F. *frêne,* L. *fraxinus.*] An ash tree. *Obs.*

fraze, *n.* *Her.* = FRASIER.

‖ **fra-zil′** (frȧ-zĭl′), *n.* [Cf. Can. F. *frasil* snow floating in the water, F. *fraisil* cinders.] Anchor ice. *Canada & North. U. S.*

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F. R. C. S. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Fr.-Cu. *Abbr.* Fracto-cumulus.

F. R. C. V. S. *Abbr* Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

fre. † FREE.

fre (frē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FRO.

Fr. E. *Abbr.* French Ells.

Fre′a (frā′ä), *n.* *Teut. Myth.* = FRIGG. So called in the legendary history of the Lombards.

G H I J K L M

freak (frē̆k), *v. i.* To do freakish acts; to sport; frolic. *R.*

freak′ish, *a.* **1.** Full of freaks; apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious; queer.

Freakish when well, and fretful when she 's sick. *Pope.*

2. Of the nature of a freak; curious. — **freak′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **freak′ish-ness**, *n.*

freak′y (frēk′ĭ), *a.*; FREAK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FREAK′I-EST. Freakish.

freck (frĕk), **frack** (fråk), *a.* [AS. *frec*, akin to G. *frech* insolent, Icel. *frekr* greedy, Goth. faihu-*friks* avaricious.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Ready; eager; desirous; bold; forward.

2. Strong; stout; lusty; hale.

freck (frĕk), *v. t.* [Cf. FREAK, *n.*, FRECKLE.] To checker; diversify; dapple. *Rare & Poetic.*

The painted windows, *frecking* gloom with glow. *Lowell.*

freck′le (frĕk′′l), *n.* [ME. *freken*, *frekne*; cf. Icel. *freknur*, pl., Sw. *fräknar*, Dan. *fregner.*] **1.** A small yellowish or brownish spot in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, or hands; lentigo.

2. Any small spot or discoloration. *Evelyn.*

freck′le, *v. t.*; FRECK′LED (-′ld); FRECK′LING (-lĭng). To sprinkle or mark with freckles or small spots; to spot.

freck′le, *v. i.* **1.** To make small spots.

2. To become covered or marked with freckles.

freck′led (frĕk′′ld), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with freckles; spotted; speckled; dappled; variegated. "The *freckled* trout." *Dryden.*

2. Like, or of the nature of, a freckle. *Lev.* xiii. 39.

freck′ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FRECKLE. Specif., *vb. n.*, a spot or marking like a freckle, or such markings collectively.

freck′ly (frĕk′lĭ), *a.* Full of, or marked with, freckles; sprinkled with spots; freckled.

free (frē), *a.*; FRE′ER (-ẽr); FRE′EST. [ME. *fre*, *freo*, AS. *fréo*, *fréoh*, *frī*; akin to D. *vrij*, OS. & OHG. *frī*, G. *frei*, Icel. *frī*, Sw. & Dan. *fri*, Goth. *freis*, and also to Skr. *priya* beloved, dear, fr. *prī* to love, Goth. *frijōn* to love. The meaning is due to its application to members of the family as opposed to slaves. Cf. AFFRAY, BELFRY, FRIDAY, FRIEND, FRITH inclosure.] **1.** Not subject to an arbitrary external power or authority; not held in a state of bondage nor compelled to render obedience or service on unequal or unreasonable terms; independent; specif.: **a** Not in the condition of a slave or serf; not held in involuntary servitude or as the property of another; possessed of the freedom of action and the legal and political rights of a citizen; as, a *free* negro; the slaves became *free*. **b** Not subject to a parent or guardian; not under guardianship, manus, or potestas; as, a youth who becomes of age is a *free* citizen. **c** Not under an arbitrary or despotic government; subject only to fixed laws which defend from encroachments upon natural or acquired rights; enjoying civil and political liberty; as, *free* citizens; a *free* people. **d** Enjoying political independence; having sovereign rights; as, a *free* city or nation.

2. Of the nature of, pert. to, or characteristic of, that which is free, or independent; specif.: **a** Of, pert. to, characterized by, or produced by, free men or freedom, as disting. from slaves or slavery; as, *free* labor; a *free* State; *free* cotton. **b** Characteristic of free men; hence, *Obs.*, born and bred well; noble; gentle; magnanimous; honorable; generous. **c** Of a state, government, institutions, etc., defending individual rights against encroachment; assuring or maintaining individual liberty, or maintained by a free people; not arbitrary or despotic; as, autocratic institutions may be capable of justice, but they can never be *free*. **d** *Law.* (1) *O. Eng. Law.* Of or belonging to a man who was called free; certain; not precarious; — the opposite of *base*; as, *free* service; *free* socage.

At common law . . . the contrast between *free* land and servile land resolves itself into a contrast between precarious occupation and proprietary right. *P. Vinogradoff.*

(2) Freehold; — said of land or property in it. *Obsoles.*

3. Not subject to some particular authority or obligation; enjoying a special privilege, immunity, or the like; exempt or released, as from a tax, jurisdiction, duty, etc.; hence, exempt or released from any onerous condition or obligation; as, *free* from pain or disease; to be duty *free*; to have one's time *free*. *Matt.* xxvii. 26.

Free from the obligations of their treaties. *Bp. Burnet.*

4. Hence, in specific and derived uses: **a** Invested with a particular freedom or franchise; enjoying certain immunities or privileges; admitted to special rights; permitted to have the use; — usually followed by *of*.

He therefore makes all birds, of every sect,
Free of his farm. *Dryden.*

I am . . . *free* both of the Catholic and Protestant parties. *Scott.*

b *Law.* Individual and exclusive in nature, the opposite of *common*; — said of certain franchises; as, a *free* fishery (see FISHERY); a *free* warren, etc. **c** Not belonging to a trade union or labor organization; working amicably with others whether unionists or not; done by nonunionists; as, a *free* laborer; *free* labor. **d** Having no trade restrictions; permitted to carry on commerce of any kind and in any place; open for commercial purposes to all; without, or exempt from liability to, duty, tax, or toll; as, a *free* port, ship, road, or river; a *free* zone. **e** Given or furnished without cost or payment; free of charge, or the like; gratuitous; open to common or public use without compensation; as, *free* admission; a *free* pass or seat.

Those goods are *free* which are not appropriated and are afforded by nature without requiring the effort of man. *Alfred Marshall.*

5. Not determined by anything beyond its own nature or being; not necessitated by an external cause or agency; choosing or capable of choosing for itself; as, a *free* agent; *free* will; *free* choice. Cf. WILL. Hence, not unduly influenced; spontaneous or independent; as, to leave one to a *free* decision; to act according to one's *free* desires.

That which has the power, or not the power, to operate, is that alone which is or is not *free*. *Locke.*

6. Not held in forcible restraint; not confined, restrained, or restricted; specif.: **a** Of persons or animals: Not bound, confined, imprisoned, or detained by force; at liberty in respect of movement; as, the prisoner was set *free*; cattle left *free* to range. **b** Of actions and movements or that which acts or moves: Not impeded, hampered, or restricted in respect of its natural operation; loose; unfettered; as, he got his hand *free* of the shackle; the *free* end of a mooring rope.

7. Not united or combined with anything else; separated; dissevered; unattached; as, a *free* caryatid; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Not permanently attached; able to move about. **b** *Bot.* Distinct; separate; not united; — said of the floral whorls with reference to each other, of stipules, etc.; as, a calyx *free* from the ovary. **c** *Chem.* Uncombined; as, *free* carbonic acid gas; *free* oxygen. Cf. FIXED. **d** Easily or readily worked or wrought; of loose texture; lacking cohesiveness, as sand. Cf. FREESTONE. **e** *Mech.* Capable of moving or turning in any direction; having six degrees of freedom (see under DEGREE); — said of a body or particle not supported in any way.

8. Not obstructed; open; clear; unimpeded.

That the word of the Lord may have *free* course. 1 *Thess.* iii. 1.

9. Hence, not held to strict form or narrow limitations; having or allowing considerable latitude, as of form, expression, qualification, etc.; specif.: **a** Departing more or less from the normal or established form; disregarding strict laws of composition; irregular; as, *free* verse; a *free* fantasia. **b** Departing more or less from faithfulness to the original, as a copy; not literal or exact; as, a *free* translation. **c** Allowable; permitted; of a competition or contest, without restrictions as to contestants, open; as, it is *free* for him to think so; a *free*-for-all race.

10. Devoid; without; void; [also, outside; beyond; — followed by *from* or *of*, or often used in composition; as, to be *free* of a burden; a sea *free* of ice; fancy-*free*.

Luckily we are *free* of Dublin, and there is nothing around us but green fields and fine trees. *Scott.*

11. *Naut.* Favorable; — said of a wind blowing from a direction more than six points from straight ahead.

12. *Phon.* **a** Standing in an open syllable; — said of vowels. **b** Not fixed; variable; — said of word accent.

In the Indo-European parent speech the accent was *free*; that is, it might rest on any part of a word. . . . This *free* accent of the parent speech is best preserved in Sanskrit, somewhat less perfectly in Greek. *O. F. Emerson.*

13. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, or natural to, one that is released from restraint; hence, in various senses, denoting unconstrained or uncontrolled action; as: **a** Ready; eager; acting or made voluntarily or spontaneously; spontaneous; as, a *free* offer. **b** Not close or parsimonious; liberal; open-handed; lavish; done out of generosity; not gained by importunity; as, *free* with his money; a *free* gift. **c** Acting unrestrictedly; characterized by ampleness or a tendency to superfluity; profuse; copious; as, a *free* feeder; a *free* use of liquor; that rose is a *free* bloomer. **d** Unconstrained by timidity or distrust; unreserved; ingenuous; frank; familiar; communicative; often, overfree; too familiar; forward.

He was *free* only with a few. *Milward.*

e Characterized by freedom of expression; spoken or uttered without reserve or restraint; outspoken; hence, going beyond proper bounds; immoderate; loose; licentious.

The critics have been very *free* in their censures. *Felton.*
A *free* life as to wine or women. *Shelley.*

14. Clear of offense; guiltless; innocent. *Obs. or R.*

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryden.*

free alms, *Eng. Law*, frankalmoign. — **f. alongside ship**, *Com.*, delivered at the side of the ship free of charges, the buyer's liability then beginning, and the burden of putting the goods on shipboard falling upon him. — **f. and easy.** **a** Unconventional; unrestrained; regardless of formalities; careless. "Sal and her *free and easy* ways." *W. Black.* **b** As a noun, a convivial party at a saloon or public house. — **f. bank**, *Eng. Law*, free bench. — **f.-banking system**, a system under which all applicants are permitted to organize banking corporations or associations and issue notes (protected by deposited securities), under certain prescribed conditions. *U. S.* — **F. Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **f. beam**, *Mech.*, a beam with its ends lying freely on their supports without being built in, as in a fixed or encastré beam. — **f. bench**, *Eng. Law*, the interest which a widow, or in some places, as in Kent, a widower, has in the copyhold or customary lands of the deceased spouse, corresponding to *dower* in freeholds. It is usually a life interest in an undivided one third, sometimes in one half or in the entirety. — **f. boarder**, a cow that does not give enough milk to pay for her keep. *Cant, New Zealand.* — **f. bond**, *Chem.*, an unsaturated or unemployed unit, or bond, of affinity or valence of an atom or radical. — **f. bonds**, *U. S. National Banking* bonds of the United States held by a national bank and not pledged as security for government deposits or circulation. — **f. burgh**, *or* **borough.** See BURGH. — **f. cell formation**, *Bot.*, a process of cell development in which the original nuclear division is followed by successive divisions of the daughter nuclei, each of which appropriates a portion of cytoplasm and becomes invested with a cell wall. The resulting protoplasts are thus developed simultaneously. This method of cell formation is frequent in the development of the endosperm; it also occurs in the spore formation of ascomycetous fungi. — **f. chant**, *Music*, a kind of recitative for psalms and canticles, having a two-chord phrase for each hemistich of the words. — **f. chapel**, *Eng. Eccl. Law*, a chapel not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, having been founded by the king or by a subject specially authorized. — **f. charge.** *Elec.* See BOUND CHARGE. — **f. church.** **a** A church whose sittings are for all and without charge. **b** [*cap.*] A church not established or under state control, as, in England, the Congregational Church or Baptist Church; specif, (also written *Free Kirk*), an ecclesiastical body organized by those who left the Church of Scotland, in 1843, to be free from control by the government in spiritual matters. — **F. Churchman**, a member of a Free Church. — **F. Church of Scotland.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **f. coinage**, in the fullest sense, the conversion of bullion (of any specified metal) into legal-tender coins for any person who chooses to bring it to the mint; in a modified sense, such coinage when done at a certain fixed charge proportionate to the cost of the operation. — **f. companion**, in the Middle Ages, one of a band of mercenaries who could be hired by any prince or country; a condottiere. — **free company**, a band of free companions. — **F. Congregations**, organizations of German rationalists (called also *Friends of Light*, or *Protestant Friends*) which were first formed in 1841 as the result of a revolt against the established church of Prussia. — **f. cost**, freedom from charges or expenses; — used chiefly in phrases with *at*, *of*, *on*, *upon*, the phrase meaning free of cost; gratis. *Obs.* — **f. counterpoint**, *Music*, that which is based on modern harmony, and thus freed from the limitations of *strict counterpoint*.

"*Free counterpoint*" simply means polyphony, and had much better be known by that title; otherwise the student is confronted by two treatises, both professing to deal with the same branch of his art, and one filled with prohibitions which the other teaches him to defy. *W. H. Hadow.*

— **f. dealer** *or* **trader**, *Law*, a feme-sole dealer or trader. — **f. fight**, a promiscuous or riotous fight; a fight without restrictions or order. — **f. fishery.** *Law.* See FISHERY, 3. — **f. fugue**, *Music*, a fugue in which the subject and counterpoint are not carried strictly throughout, but are mixed with episodes unrelated to the subject. — **f. gear**, *Mach.*, a gear that engages in only one direction, as a freewheel. — **f. gold**, gold in the United States treasury not required to redeem gold certificates. It includes the legal reserve. — **f. goods**, goods admitted into a country free of duty. — **f. grace**, the undeserved and unrestrictedly bestowed grace of God. — **f. gymnastics**, gymnastics performed without apparatus. — **f. handicap**, *Horse Racing*, a handicap in which no liability for entrance money, stake, or forfeit is incurred until acceptance. — **f. kick**, *Football*, an unrestricted kick, with which the opponents are not allowed to interfere, they being prohibited from advancing beyond a certain point or from coming within a certain distance of the ball. — **f. lance**, in the Middle Ages, and subsequently, one of those knights or roving soldiers whose services were purchasable by any state or commander; a free companion; a condottiere; hence, a person who acts on his own responsibility without regard to party lines or deference to authority, as a writer who assails now one party or set of opinions, etc., and now another. — **f. lights.** *Roman Dutch Law.* = ANCIENT LIGHTS. — **f. list.** **a** The schedule of commodities admitted to a country free of duty. **b** A list of persons who are entitled to something, as admission, a periodical, etc., without payment. — **f. love**, the doctrine or practice of living openly with one of the opposite sex at pleasure, without marriage. — **f. lover**, one who believes in or practices free love. — **F. Methodist Church.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **f. miner**, *Canadian Mining Law*, a person or association holding a purchased, limited, revocable, and renewable mining license (**free miner's certificate**) and thereby authorized to prospect on unoccupied lands and to carry on mining operations subject to any other conditions imposed by the law. The terms occur in the general mining laws of the Dominion and in the provincial laws of British Columbia. In other provinces the miner is called a *licensee*, the certificate being called a *license*. — **f. on board**, delivered free of charge to the means of conveyance, as a train or vessel; — said of goods, or freight. Abbr. *f. o. b.* — **f. overside**, *Com.*, free of charges until discharged from the vessel, when the buyer's liability begins. — **f. part**, *Music*, an independent part of a canon or fugue, added to fill out the harmony. — **f. path**, in the kinetic theory of gases, the path traversed by a molecule between two successive collisions. — **f. port.** *Com.* **a** A port where goods may be received and shipped free of customs duty. **b** A port where goods are received from ships of all nations under equal conditions as respects rates of duty, etc. — **f. public house**, in England, a tavern not belonging to a brewer, so that the landlord is free to brew his own beer or purchase where he chooses. — **f. reach**, *Naut.*, a reach with the wind abaft the beam. — **f. reed**, *Music*, a reed whose edges do not overlap the wind passage, — used in the harmonium, concertina, etc.; distinguished from the *beating* or *striking reed* of the organ and clarinet. — **f. sand.** See def. 7 **d**, above. — **f. school**, a school where no charge is made for tuition. — **f. services**, *O. Eng. Law*, such feudal services as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or a freeman to perform, as to serve under his lord in war, to pay a sum of money, etc. — **f. ships**, ships of neutral nations, which in time of war are free from capture even though carrying enemy's goods. Cf. CONTRABAND OF WAR; DECLARATION OF PARIS. — **f. silver**, *Economics*, the free coinage of silver; often, specif., the free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with gold, as at the ratio of 16 to 1, which for some time represented nearly or exactly the ratio of their market values. — **f. sister**, a woman who has obtained the freedom of the city of London by patrimony or apprenticeship. *London, Eng.* — **f. socage.** *Eng. Law.* See SOCAGE. — **f. soil**, territory in which no slaves can be held. *Obs. or Hist.* — **f. stock**, *Hort.*, a stock of the same species as the scion. — **f. stuff**, *Carp.*, timber free from knots; clear stuff. — **f. teind**, *Scots Law*, teind which has been classed, or set in tack, so that the tack duty is first allocated; also, any teind not already appropriated to stipend. — **f. tenement**, *Eng. Law*, a freehold tenement.

The term "*free tenement*" has ever since Henry II.'s day implied possessory protection by the king's court. *Pollock & Mait.*

— **f. thought.** See in Vocabulary. — **f. tontine insurance, plan**, etc., a modified form or plan of tontine insurance (which see). — **f. trade.** See in Vocabulary. — **f. vibration**, *Physics*, any vibration of a frequency corresponding to the natural period of vibration of the body; — opposed to *forced vibration*. — **f. views.** *Roman Dutch Law.* = FREE LIGHTS. — **f. wheel.** = FREEWHEEL. — **f. will.** See in Vocabulary.

free (frē), *adv.* **1.** Freely. See FLAT, *a.*, 12.

I as *free* forgive you
As I would be forgiven. *Shak.*

2. Without charge; as, children admitted *free*.

3. *Naut.* With the wind more than six points from dead ahead; not close-hauled; as, sailing, steering, etc., *free*.

free, *v. t.*; FREED (frēd); FREE′ING. [ME. *freen*, *freoien*, AS. *fréogan*, *fréon*. See FREE, *a.*] **1.** To make free; to set at liberty; to rid of that which confines, limits, embarrasses, oppresses, etc.; to exempt; relieve; release; disengage; clear; extricate; — often with *from* or *of*; as, to *free* a slave; to be *freed* of these bonds. *Clarendon.*

Arise, . . . *free* thy people from their yoke. *Milton.*

2. To remove, as something that confines or bars; to relieve from the constraint of; to open. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

3. To leap or pass clear over; to clear. *Obs.*

4. To frank. *Obs.* *Johnson.*

5. *Lead Mining.* To register by paying the barmaster's fee. *Local, Eng.*

Syn. — See RELEASE.

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freak, *n.* A streak; a fleck.
freak′dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
freak′er-y, *n.* Freaks.
freak′ful, *a.* Full of freaks.
freak′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
freak′ing, *a.* Freakish. *Obs.*
fream (frēm), *v. i.* [Cf. L. *fremere.*] To roar, as a boar.
freare. † FRIAR.
freath (frēth; frēth), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *fréoðan* (in comp.).] To froth; foam; lather. *Scot.* — *n.* Froth; lather. *Scot.*
freche. † FRESH.
freck′en, *v. t.* [Cf. FRIGHTEN.] To frighten. *Dial. Ir. & Eng.*
freck′en, *n.* A freckle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **freck′ened**, *p. a.*
freck′l. Freckle. *Ref. Sp.*
freck′ld. Freckled. *Ref. Sp.*
freck′led-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
freck′lish, *a.* See -ISH.
freck′ly, *adv.* of FRECK. *Obs.*
F. R. Econ. Soc. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Economic Society.
Fred (frĕd), *n.* Short for ALFRED or FREDERICK.
Fred. *Abbr.* Frederic; Frederick.
‖ **fre-daine′** (frē-dĕn′), *n.* [F.] Escapade; error; indiscretion.
fred′don, *v. i.* [F. *fredonner.*] To hum; to quaver. *Obs.*
frede, *v. t.* [AS. *gefrēdan.*] To feel or perceive. *Obs.*
Fred′er-ic, Fred′er-ick (frĕd′ẽr-ĭk), *n.* [F. *Frédéric*, G. *Friedrich*, OHG. *Fridrich*, *Fridurih*, *Fridorich*, akin to Goth. *Friþareiks*; cf. OHG. *fridu* peace, G. *friede*, and OHG. *rihhi* powerful, rich, G. *reich* rich.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Fredericus* (frĕd′ẽr-ī′kŭs); *Fridericus* (frĭd′ẽr-ī′kŭs); F. *Frédéric* (frā′dā′rēk′); It. *Federigo* (fā′-dā-rē′gō), *Federico* (-rē′kō); Sp. *Federico* (fā′thā-rē′kō); Pg. *Frederico* (frā′dā-rē′kōō); G. *Friedrich* (frē′drĭĸ), *Fritz* (frĭts). — Dim. *Fred*, *Freddy.*
Fred′er-i′ca (frĕd′ẽr-ī′kȧ), *n.* Fem. prop. name (see FREDERIC). F. *Frédérique* (frā′dā′rēk′); It. *Federica* (fā′dā-rē′kä); Sp. *Federica* (fā′thā-rē′kä; 146); Pg. *Frederica* (frā′dā-rē′kä); G. *Friederike* (frē′dā-rē′kĕ). — Dim. *Freddie.*
fred′er-ick, *n.* See COIN.
Fred′er-icks-burg′ (frĕd′ẽr-ĭks-bûrg′), *n.* [From *Fredericksburg*, Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Lower Cretaceous, or Comanchean, in the western Gulf region. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
fred′er-ik, *n.* See COIN.
fred′ric-ite (frĕd′rĭk-īt), *n.* [From the *Fredrik* shaft, Faln mine, Sw.] A tennantite containing iron, lead, silver, and tin.
fred′stole′. † FRITHSTOOL.

free (frē), *n.* A person well born or well bred. *Obs.*
free′board′ (frē′bōrd′; 201), *n.* *Naut.* A vessel's side, or the distance, between water line and gunwale; — also used attributively; as, a low-*freeboard* vessel.
free′boot′ (-bo͞ot′), *v. i.*; FREE′BOOT′ED; FREE′BOOT′ING. To act as a freebooter; to plunder.
free′boot′er (-bo͞ot′ẽr), *n.* [D. *vrijbuiter*, fr. *vrijbuiten* to plunder; *vrij* free + *buit* booty, akin to E. *booty*. See FREE, BOOTY; cf. FILIBUSTER.] One who goes about plundering without the authority of national warfare; a member of a predatory band; a pillager; a buccaneer; a pirate.
free′boot′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Act or practice of a freebooter.
free′-born′, *a.* Born free; not born in vassalage; also, pertaining or suitable to one born free.
freed′man (frēd′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who has been a slave and has been set free. Roman freedmen were: (1) those who were perfectly manumitted and became Roman citizens; (2) **Latini Juniani**, or **Latins**, who were imperfectly manumitted (see LATIN, *n.*); (3) the **dediticii**, or **deditícii**, those guilty of grave misconduct while slaves. See DEDITICIAN.
Freed′men's Bu′reau (frēd′mĕnz). *U. S. Hist.* A bureau (called in full Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands) established by the War Department in March, 1865, for the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and of all matters relating to refugees and freedmen. Its existence was prolonged by successive acts until 1872.
free′dom (frē′dŭm), *n.* [AS. *frēodōm*. See FREE; -DOM.] **1.** Quality or state of being free; specif.: **a** Exemption or liberation from slavery, imprisonment, or restraint, or from the power and control of another; liberty; independence.

Made captive, yet deserving *freedom* more. *Milton.*

b Generosity; liberality. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **c** Exemption from necessity, in choice and action; as, the *freedom* of the will. **d** Readiness; willingness. *Obs.* **e** Frankness; openness; unreservedness; outspokenness. **f** Improper familiarity; a violation of the rules of decorum; undue liberty. **g** Ease; facility; as, he speaks or acts with *freedom*. **h** Boldness or vigorousness of conception or performance. **i** *Physics, etc.* Capability of moving or of varying. **j** Exemption; immunity; as, *freedom* from care or error. **k** An exemption; a privilege; a franchise; an immunity.

Your charter and your city's *freedom*. *Shak.*

l Possession of the rights or privileges of a member, as of a company, or of a citizen, as of a city or town, formerly often, and now occasionally, conferred on one not a member or resident as a mark of honorary distinction for public services; also, the document conferring it. **m** Right to follow a trade; also, the fine paid for it. **n** Unrestricted use; as, the *freedom* of my house is his.
2. A city or corporation having some privilege or immunity; also, the district over which a privilege or immunity extends; the liberty. *Obs.*
3. A share of common land allotted to a freeman. *Scot.*
Syn. — FREEDOM, LIBERTY, INDEPENDENCE, LICENSE. *Freedom* and *liberty* are often interchanged. But FREEDOM more frequently implies absence of restraint or repression; LIBERTY commonly suggests previous restraint; as, the *freedom* of the press, to set a slave at *liberty*; "Me this unchartered *freedom* tires" (*Wordsworth*); "Graver hours, that bring constraint to sweeten *liberty*" (*T. Gray*); cf. "My lines and life are *free*; *free* as the road, loose as the wind, as large as store" (*Herbert*). Both *freedom* and *liberty* are used of overfamiliarity; as, to take undue *liberties*, to allow one's self too great *freedom*, with one's superiors or elders. INDEPENDENCE is freedom from dependence or subjection; as, the Declaration of *Independence*; "entire *independence* of all authority, prescription, and routine" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "He cumbers himself never about consequences, about interests; he gives an *independent*, genuine verdict" (*Emerson*). LICENSE is freedom regarded as permission or concession; it sometimes denotes the abuse of freedom; as, "This unemphatic landscape, which suggests but never defines, in which so much *license* is left to conjecture and divination" (*Lowell*); "sometimes, with truly medieval *license*, singing to the sacred music . . . songs from the street" (*W. Pater*); cf. "Close [translation], but not so close as to be servile! *Free*, but not so *free* as to be *licentious!*" (*Cowper*). See EXEMPTION, RELEASE, PERMISSION.
freedom fine. A sum paid on admission to the freedom of a guild, city, or corporation. *Eng.*
free′-for-all′, *n.* A race or competition open to all. *Cant.*
free′-hand′, *a.* Done by the hand, without support, the guidance of instruments, measurements, or the like; — said of a style of drawing or of a drawing thus executed.
free′-hand′ed (-hăn′dĕd; 87, 151), *a.* Open-handed; liberal.
free′-heart′ed, *a.* Having a free heart; frank; unreserved; liberal; generous; spontaneous; as, *free-hearted* mirth. — **free′-heart′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **free′-heart′ed-ness**, *n.*
free′hold′ (frē′hōld′), *n.* *Law.* A tenure of real property by which an estate of inheritance (in fee simple or fee tail) or for life is held, or the estate itself; also, a similar tenure of an office or dignity. See FEE.
free′hold′er (-hōl′dẽr), *n.* *Law.* The owner of a freehold.
free′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FREE.
freeing port, *Naut.*, an opening in a bulwark through which masses of water can drain quickly off the deck, fitted with a hinged flap to prevent water entering.
free liver. One who gratifies his appetites without stint; one given to indulgence in eating and drinking.
free′-liv′ing, *a.* Given to free gratification of the appetites.
free′ly (frē′lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *frēolīce*.] **1.** In a free manner; without restraint, compulsion, constraint, reserve, reluctance, restriction, or stint.

Of every tree of the garden thou mayst *freely* eat. *Gen. ii. 16.*

2. Without, or not in, bondage; with the privileges of a free-born person; in full possession. *Obs.*
3. Nobly; excellently; beautifully. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
4. Gratis; free; also, without punishment. *Obs.*
Syn. — Independently, voluntarily, spontaneously, unconditionally, unobstructedly, willingly, readily; liberally, generously, munificently, bounteously, bountifully, abundantly, largely, copiously, plentifully, plenteously.

free′man (frē′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *frēoman*; *frēo* free + *mann* man.] **1.** One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal; also, one enjoying civil or political liberty.
2. A member of a corporation, company, or city, possessing certain privileges; a citizen of a borough, town, or state; one having the freedom of a company or municipality. Cf. LIVERYMAN.
3. A free laborer; a nonunionist. *Australia.*
free′mar′tin (-mär′tĭn), *n.* A sexually imperfect female calf, twinborn with a male.
free′ma′son (-mā′s'n), *n.* [Perh. orig. so called as being free from the control of local guilds.] **1.** One belonging to a certain class of itinerant skilled masons, or builders in stone, which existed in medieval and early modern times. These masons formed associations, and had secret signs, etc., as means of recognition. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] A member of a widespread and celebrated secret society (called more fully *Free and Accepted Masons*), consisting of persons who are united for fraternal purposes. The society is supposed to have developed out of the associations described in def. 1.
— **free′ma-son′ic** (-mȧ-sŏn′ĭk), *a.* — **free′ma′son-ism** (-mā′s'n-ĭz'm), *n.* [Both *cap.* for sense 2. above.]
free′ma′son-ry (-s'n-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The craft or labor of a freemason (sense 1). *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] The principles, institutions, or practices of Freemasons.
3. Fig.: Natural or instinctive fellowship or sympathy.
free′-mill′ing, *a.* Yielding free gold or silver; — said of ores which can be reduced by crushing and amalgamation, without roasting or other chemical treatment.
free′-quar′ter, *n.* The obligation to provide, or the right to receive, free board and lodging;—used of troops.—**free′-quar′ter**, *v. i.* — **free′-quar′ter-er**, *n.*
fre′er (frē′ẽr), *n.* One who frees, or sets free.
Free′si-a (frē′zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Elias Magnus *Fries*, Swedish botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of NYMANINA.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant or bulb of the genus *Nymanina.*
free′-soil′, *a.* *U. S. Hist.* Pertaining to or advocating the nonextension of slavery; — esp. [*cap.*] applied to a party which was active in opposing the extension of slavery to the Territories during the period 1846–56; also, of or pertaining to this party or its principles.
free′-soil′er, *n.* *U. S. Hist.* **a** A person advocating the nonextension of slavery; [*cap.*] a member of the Free-soil party. **b** One living in free territory. — **free′-soil′ism** (-soil′ĭz'm), *n.*
free′-spo′ken, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve; outspoken. — **free′-spo′ken-ness**, *n.*
free′stone′ (frē′stōn′), *n.* [Cf. F. *pierre franche* a building stone that is neither too soft nor too hard.] **1.** Any stone, but esp. sandstone or limestone, that may be cut freely in any direction, without a tendency to split.
2. A slab or piece of such stone. *Obs.*
3. A peach of the freestone type.
free′stone′, *a.* Having the flesh readily separating from the stone, as in certain kinds of peaches.
free′-swim′ming, *a.* *Zoöl.* Able to swim about; — opposed to *attached*. — **free′-swim′mer**, *n.*
free′think′er (frē′thĭŋk′ẽr), *n.* One who forms opinions independently, esp. of the authority of revelation or the church. See FREE THOUGHT.

Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *freethinker*. *Addison.*

Syn. — Skeptic, unbeliever. See INFIDEL.
free′think′ing, *n.* Independent thinking, esp. when carried into skepticism. — **free′think′ing**, *a.*
free thought. Thought which is free of, or refuses to recognize, traditional or external authority in matters of opinion, esp. in respect to religion; specif., 18th-century deism. See DEISM.
free trade. **a** Commerce not subjected to burdens or restrictions of any kind, as by duties or tariff regulations. **b** Specif.: Trade which is free from any restrictions, burdens, or differences in treatment intended to change its natural course, as by restrictions on imports or by bounties on home production; also, the system, policy, or maintenance of this state of trade, or the principles on which it is advocated. Opposed to *protection*. Cf. TARIFF FOR REVENUE; FAIR TRADE.

The term *free trade*, or freedom of trade, at first used somewhat vaguely to denote absence of restraint in general, has now acquired a definite specialized sense. To Misselden, 1662, it meant "the free export of bullion;" to the opponents of the Merchant Adventurers, "the abolition of the monopoly held by that body;" in the time of Sir Walter Scott "free traders" meant smugglers (see "Guy Mannering"); at the opening of the 18th century, and in 1782 in Ireland, "the right to export freely." Adam Smith's authority, and the direction given by him to economic thought, have caused its limitation to that system of commercial policy which draws no distinction between domestic and foreign commodities, and, therefore, neither imposes additional burdens on the latter nor grants any special favors to the former. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

c Smuggling. *Obs. or Archaic.*
free trader, or **free′trad′er** (frē′trād′ẽr), *n.* One who practices, supports, or advocates free trade.
free′-trad′ing (-trād′ĭng), *a.* Practicing free trade.
free′wheel′ (frē′hwēl′), *n.* *Mach.* A clutch fitted in the rear hub of a cycle, which engages the rear sprocket with the rear wheel when the pedals are rotated forwards and permits the rear wheel to run on free from the rear sprocket when the pedals are stopped or rotated backwards. Freewheel cycles are usually fitted with hub brakes or rim brakes, operated by back pedaling. Cf. COASTER BRAKE.
free′wheel′, *v. i.* **1.** **a** Of a freewheel cycle, to run on while the pedals are held still. **b** Of a person, to ride a cycle in this manner. **c** To ride a freewheel cycle.
2. *Mach.* To operate like a freewheel, so that one part moves freely over another which normally moves with it; — said of a clutch.

free′wheel′er (frē′hwēl′ẽr), *n.* One who freewheels; also, a freewheel cycle.
free will. **1.** A will free from improper coercion or restraint; unrestricted or unhampered choice.

To come thus was I not constrained, but did
On my *free will*. *Shak.*

2. The power asserted of moral beings of willing or choosing within certain limitations or with respect to certain matters, without the restraints of physical or divinely imposed necessity.
free′will′ (frē′wĭl′), *a.* Of or pertaining to free will; voluntary; spontaneous; as, a *freewill* offering.
Freewill Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.* — **f. offering.** *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING.
free′wom′an (-wo͝om′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn). A woman who is not a slave; also, a woman who has the freedom of a city.
freeze (frēz), *v. i.*; *pret.* FROZE (frōz); *p. p.* FRO′ZEN (frō′z'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FREEZ′ING. [ME. *fresen*, *freosen*, AS. *frēosan*; akin to D. *vriezen*, OHG. *friosan*, G. *frieren*, Icel. *frjōsa*, Sw. *frysa*, Dan. *fryse*, Goth. *frius* cold, frost, and prob. to L. *prurire* to itch, E. *prurient*, cf. L. *pruna* a burning coal, *pruina* hoarfrost, Skr. *plush* to burn. Cf. FROST.] **1.** To become congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body; as, water *freezes* at 32° Fahrenheit, mercury at 40° Fahrenheit below zero.
2. To become chilled with cold, or as with cold; to be very cold; to suffer loss of animation or life by or as by lack of heat; as, the blood *freezes* in the veins.
3. To be or remain in contact, or to adhere, by or as if by freezing; as, his clothes *froze* to his body.
4. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* Of a ball, to come to rest in contact with another ball or with a cushion.
to freeze over, to become covered with a layer of ice. — **to f. to** or **on to**, to hold on tightly to or become attached to; to cling or adhere closely to. *Colloq., U. S. & Australia.* — **to f. up**, to become thoroughly frozen; fig., to become formal and cold in demeanor. *Colloq.*
freeze, *v. t.* **1.** To congeal; to harden into ice; to convert from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or abstraction of heat.
2. To cause loss of animation or life in, from lack of heat; to give the sensation of cold to; to chill; hence, fig., to make (one's blood) run cold; to terrify greatly.

A faint, cold fear runs through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Shak.*

3. To produce an effect upon by the action of frost, as to harden, damage, kill, or the like; also, to suffer to freeze; as, the cold *froze* the orange trees; the boy *froze* his ears.
4. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To cause (a ball) to rest in contact with another ball or with a cushion.
to freeze in, to keep fixed in ice. — **to f. out**, to drive out or exclude by cold or by cold treatment; to force to withdraw; as, *to be frozen out* of one's room. *Colloq.*

A railroad which had a London connection must not be allowed to *freeze out* one that had no such connection. *A. T. Hadley.*

— **to f. over**, to cause to be covered with a layer of ice. — **to f. up**, to hold fixed in ice, or to freeze tight.
freeze, *n.* Act of freezing, or state of being frozen.
freeze out. A variety of the game of poker in which the players start with equal capital. As fast as players lose all their capital they are compelled to drop out of the game, all of the stakes thus going to the last player left.
freez′er (frēz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that cools or freezes, as a refrigerator, or the tub, can, and dasher for freezing ice cream.
2. A sheep bred and raised for the purpose of freezing its meat for export; also, one who raises or exports such sheep. *Cant, Australia.*
freez′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FREEZE. Specif.: *p. a.* That freezes; tending to freeze; hence, *Colloq.*, cold or distant in manner; chilling. — **freez′ing-ly**, *adv.*
at freezing, at freezing point. — **f. machine**, a refrigerating machine. — **f. method.** = FREEZING PROCESS. — **f. mixture**, any mixture, as of salt and snow, for producing intense cold. A mixture of one part common salt and three parts snow gives a temperature of −21° C. (−6° F.); one part snow and one part dilute sulphuric acid, −41° C. (−42° F.); three parts crystallized calcium chloride and one part snow, −48.5° C. (−55° F.); solid carbon dioxide and ether, −100° C. (−148° F.). — **f. point**, that degree of temperature at which a fluid begins to freeze; — applied particularly to water, whose freezing point is at 32° F. and 0° C. — **f. process.** **a** *Civil Engin.* A process of excavating shafts, tunnels, etc., in unstable material, as quicksand, by freezing an area larger than the intended work and excavating in the frozen earth. The freezing is done by pumping ammonia, brine, or some other artificially cooled substance for several days through an arrangement of piping sunk in the soft earth. **b** *Mining.* A method of sinking a shaft through watery strata during the winter, by thawing part way through the frozen surface with fire, digging out the softened earth, and allowing another frozen crust to form, when the thawing, etc., is repeated.
frei′es-le′ben-ite (frī′ĕs-lā′bĕn-īt), *n.* [After the German chemist *Freiesleben*.] *Min.* A gray, metallic-looking sulphide of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring in monoclinic crystals.
freight (frāt), *n.* [F. *fret*, of G. or D. origin; cf. D. *vracht*, OHG. *frēht* earnings, reward. See FRAUGHT, *n.*] **1.** The hire or compensation paid by any one for the transport of goods or, formerly, of his person, or for the use of all or part of a ship, or other means of transportation; compensation for the carriage of goods; the sum of money so paid; freightage; — orig. used only of transport by water, now, esp. in the United States, also of land transportation.
2. That with which anything is laden for transportation, orig. by water, now, esp. in the United States, by land or water; lading; cargo, esp. of a vessel or of a car on a railroad. In a general sense, any burden or load.

One of the benches went suddenly over, carrying with it its whole *freight* of boys. *T. Hughes.*

3. **a** Freight transportation, or freight line; specif., the ordinary transportation of goods directly afforded by a

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free′boot′, *n.* Freebooty. *Obs.*
free′boot′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FREEBOOT.
free′boot′y, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Plunder, or something open to plundering. **b** Freebooting.
free′bor′ough (frē′bŭr′ō), *n.* Corrupt. for FRITHBORH.
Free′church′ism (frē′chûrch′-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of Free Churches.
freed (frēd), *pret. & p. p.* of [FREE.]
free′-den′i-zen, *v. t.* To make a denizen; to denizen. *Obs.*
freed′stool′. ✝ FRITHSTOOL.
freed′wom′an (-wo͝om′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOM′EN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn). A woman freed from slavery.
free′hold′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
free′hold′ing, *p. a.* Having a freehold. *Rare.*
free′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
freek. ✝ FREKE.
Free′kirk′er (frē′kûrk′ẽr), *n.* A member of the Free Church of Scotland.
free′lage, *n.* [From FREE; for the ending cf. KNOWLEDGE.] Freedom; franchise. *Obs.*
free′-lance′, *v. i.* To act as a free lance.
free′-lov′ing (-lŭv′ĭng), *a.* Practicing free love. — **free′-lov′ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
freelte, freeltee. ✝ FRAILTY.
free′ly, *a.* [AS. *frēolic*.] Noble; excellent; beautiful. *Obs.* — **free′li-head**, *n.* *Obs.*
Free′man, Mrs. (frē′măn). An assumed name under which the first Duchess of Marlborough corresponded with Queen Anne, who called herself Mrs. Morley.
free′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
free′-mind′ed, *a.* Having a mind free from care. — **free′-mind′ed-ness**, *n.*
free′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Free′port, Sir Andrew (frē′-pōrt; 201). A member of the imaginary Spectator club, represented as an eminent London merchant, industrious, sensible, and generous. [of FRIAR.]
freer (frēr). Obs. or Scot. var.
free′-se-lect′, *v. t.* See SELECT, *v. t.* — **free′-se-lec′tion**, *n.* — **free′-se-lec′tor**, *n.* *Colloq., Australia, now R. or Hist.* [ity. *Obs.*]
free′ship, *n.* Liberty; liberal-
free′stone′-col′ored or **-col′oured**, *a.* Of the color of freestone; reddish brown.
Freestone State. Connecticut, from its freestone quarries; — a nickname. [FRET, eat.]
freet (frēt). Dial. Eng. var. of
freet. Var. of FREIT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
free′-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating any bat of the family Emballonuridæ.
free′-tongued′ (-tŭngd′), *a.* Speaking without reserve.
free′-trad′ing (-trād′ĭng), *a.* Advocating free trade.
free′-trad′ist (-trād′ĭst), *n.* An advocate of free trade.
free′-willed′ (-wĭld′), *a.* Endowed with free will.
free′-will′er, *n.* **a** A believer in the doctrine of free will; a libertarian; an Arminian. **b** Contemptuously, a Freewill Baptist.
freez. Freeze. *Ref. Sp.*
freez′a-ble (frēz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being frozen.
freeze. ✝ FRIEZE.
Fre-ga′ta (frē-gā′tȧ), **Fre-gat′-i-dæ** (frē-găt′ĭ-dē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* See FRIGATE BIRD.
fregate ✝ FRIGATE.
frei′berg-ite (frī′bûrg-īt), *n.* [From *Freiberg*, Saxony.] *Min.* A variety of tetrahedrite containing 3 to 30 per cent of silver.

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fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

common carrier (esp. a railroad company), not including either the calling for or delivery of the goods, as distinguished from that called *express*. **b** A freight train; — called in England a *goods train*.

Syn. — FREIGHT, CARGO, LADING. FREIGHT is goods or merchandise, orig. as carried by sea, now also as transported by land; CARGO (for legal use, see defs.), the freight of a ship; LADING (now chiefly poetic, or in the phrase "bill of *lading*") applies to either freight or cargo. Fig., *freight* is poetic or elevated for *load*; *cargo* is frequently humorous; as, "Full soon thy soul shall have her earthly *freight*" (*Wordsworth*); "A young adventurer in the republic of letters . . . just fitted out for the university with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek" (*Spectator*).

freight (frāt), *v. t.*; FREIGHT'ED; FREIGHT'ING. [Cf. F. *fréter*.] **1.** To load with goods, as a ship, or vehicle of any kind, for transportation; to furnish with freight; in general, to load or burden; as, to *freight* a ship; to *freight* a car.

Her lap of blossoms *freights* the passing gale. *Tennyson.*

2. To hire or let for transportation of goods or passengers.
3. To transport or carry by freight; to ship by freight.

freight'age (frāt'āj), *n.* **1.** Charge for transportation; expense of carriage.
2. Freight; cargo; lading. *Milton.*
3. The transportation of freight.

freight agent. A person employed by a transportation company to receive, forward, or deliver goods.

freight car. A railroad car for the transportation of merchandise or other goods; — in England called *goods wagon*.

freight'er (frāt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.
2. One employed in receiving and forwarding freight.
3. One for whom freight is transported.
4. A vessel used mainly to carry freight.

freight'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* The act of hiring a vessel for carriage of goods or passengers.

freight note. *Com.* A statement of the amount due for freight, sent by a shipbroker to a shipper. *Eng.*

freight train. A railroad train made up of freight cars; — in England called *goods train*.

fremd, fremed (*dial.* frĕmd; frāmd), *a.* [AS. *fremede*, *fremde*; akin to G. *fremd*.] Strange; foreign; alien; unrelated; hostile. — **fremd'ly**, *adv.* — **fremd'ness**, *n.* *All Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

fre-mes'cent (frē-mĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fremere* to roar, murmur + *-escent*.] Becoming murmurous, or noisy. *R.* "*Fremescent* clangor." *Carlyle.* — **fre-mes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.* *R.*

frem'i-tus (frĕm'ĭ-tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a murmuring, roaring.] *Med.* Palpable vibration or thrill; as, the rhonchial *fremitus*; friction *fremitus*.

Fre-mon'to-den'dron (frē-mŏn'tō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Frémont*, American general + Gr. δένδρον tree.] *Bot.* A genus of sterculiaceous shrubs with alternate lobed leaves and showy yellow flowers. The only species (*F. californicum*) is confined to California.

Fre-mont's' pine, *or* **Fre-mont's' nut pine** (frē-mŏnts'). A piñon of the western United States (*Pinus monophylla*).

Fre-na'tæ (frē-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FRENATE.] *Zoöl.* In Comstock's classification, a group of Lepidoptera having a frænulum, or supposed to be described from forms so provided; — opposed to *Jugatæ*. It comprises the butterflies and most of the moths.

fre'nate (frē'nāt), *a.* [L. *frenatus* bridled, fr. *frenum* bridle.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Having a frænum or frænulum.

French (frĕnch; 140), *a.* [AS. *frencisc*, fr. *Franca* Frank. See FRANK, *a.*; cf. FRANKISH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to France or its inhabitants; like the French people.
2. Foreign; strange. *Dial. Eng.*

French arch, *Masonry*, a construction, used instead of a true flat arch, in which bricks are laid sloping, on each side, so as to meet in the center at an angle. — **F. basement**. See BASEMENT HOUSE. — **F. bean**, the common kidney bean. — **F. beans** *or* **peas**, *Com.*, canned beans or peas treated in preparing so that they are bright green, usually by the addition of copper salts. Many experts consider the treatment harmless. — **F. berry**. = AVIGNON BERRY. — **F. blue**, artificial ultramarine. — **F. boston**, a variety of boston in which the bidder can have a partner. — **F. bread**. **a** A kind of bread, usually baked in a long loaf, made of flour, water, and salt, and raised by the intermixture of a little sour dough. **b** Any of various fancy-shaped breads, as French rolls and crescents, often containing butter, sugar, milk, eggs, and yeast. — **F. brier**. See 2d BRIER, 1. — **F. bulldog**, one of a breed of small bulldogs with very prominent under jaw and large erect ears, kept as pets. — **F. Canadian**, a Canadian descended from the early French colonists. — **F. canna**, one of a large-flowered race of dwarf cannas, used extensively as ornamental bedding plants. See CANNA. — **F. casement**, *Arch.*, the sash, or swinging doorlike valves, of a French window. — **F. chalk**, a soft white granular variety of steatite used for drawing lines on cloth, etc. — **F. chop**, a rib chop with the meat trimmed from the outer end of the rib. — **F. clover**, crimson clover. — **F. column**, *Distilling*, an apparatus which is used for effecting fractional condensation, consisting of a chambered column or dephlegmator, with which is connected a series of U tubes. — **F. cotton**. See FRENCH JASMINE. — **F. cowslip**, the bear's-ear, or auricula. — **F. cress**, winter cress. — **F. curve**, a curved piece of wood, ebonite, celluloid, or the like, often in the form of a scroll, used as an aid in drawing noncircular curves. See CURVE, *Illust.* — **F. daisy**, the marguerite. — **French defense**. See CHESS OPENING. — **F. disease**, syphilis. — **F. drain**, a rubble drain. — **F. fake**, *Naut.*, a mode of coiling a rope by running it backward and forward in parallel bends; also, a modification of a Flemish coil. — **F. fold**, *Sewing*, a bias fold cut wide so as to fold over twice and hem, without sewing through. — **F. fried potatoes**, potatoes cut into strips and fried in deep hot fat. — **F. Fury**, the attempt made by the Duke of Anjou to carry Antwerp by storm, Jan. 17, 1583. His entire force was either killed or taken captive in less than an hour. Cf. SPANISH FURY. — **F. furze**, the common furze. — **F. grass**. = SAINFOIN **c**. — **F. gray** *or* **grey**, a tint obtainable by the addition of Prussian blue and lake to much white. — **F. grunt**. See GRUNT, 3. — **F. heel**, a high tapering heel used on some kinds of women's shoes. — **F. hem**, *Sewing*, a kind of double hem. — **F. honeysuckle**, the sulla. — **F. hood**, a headdress of women in the 16th century, with a band low on the forehead and rising in loops or folds over the temples. — **F. horn**, a metallic wind instrument derived from the hunting horn, whence its French name *cor de chasse*. It consists of a long tube twisted into circular folds and gradually expanding from the cupped mouthpiece to the flaring bell at the end. It is provided with valves which serve to lengthen or shorten instantaneously the tube, of which the pitch may be further varied by means of detachable crooks and a tuning slide. Its variable compass of about four octaves is made up of the harmonics of the natural tone of the tube, altered chromatically by use of the valves and by stopping. Its tones are mellow and of a romantic quality. — **F. jasmine**, an East Indian asclepiadaceous shrub (*Calotropis procera*) yielding a fiber resembling mudar. The downy investment of the seeds is called *French cotton*. — **F. jujube**, the fruit of the jujube tree (*Zizyphus sativa*). See JUJUBE. — **F. knot**, a decorative knot, used in embroidery, made by twisting the thread several times around the needle. — **F. lavender**, either of two lavenders of southern Europe (*Lavandula spica* and *L. stœchas*) valued for their fragrant flowers, which are rich in honey. — **F. leave**, an informal, hasty, or secret departure; esp., the leaving a place without paying one's debts; — from a custom in France in the 18th century of leaving a reception without taking leave of host or hostess. — **F. leek**, the common leek. — **F. lug**, *Naut.*, a balance lug. — **F. lungwort**, the wall hawkweed. — **F. mallow**, a South European tree mallow (*Lavatera olbia*). — **F. marigold**, a kind of garden marigold derived from *Tagetes patula*, and distinguished from the African marigold by having the flower heads marked with red. See MARIGOLD. — **F. measles**, rubella. — **F. merino**. **a** A French breed of large heavy-fleeced merino sheep originating from the Spanish stock. **b** A fine twilled cloth made of merino wool of very good quality. — **F. morocco**, morocco made from sheepskin. — **F. mulberry**, a verbenaceous shrub (*Callicarpa americana*) of the southern United States. It has clusters of small pink flowers and purple berries. Called also *Bermuda mulberry*. — **F. mullet**, the ladyfish (*Albula vulpes*). — **F. mustard**, mustard mixed with salt, sugar, vinegar, etc., for the table. — **F. nut**, the English walnut. — **F. onion**, the sea onion. — **F. pancake**, a pancake made of a batter of milk, flour, and eggs, fried thin and rolled up, often spread with jelly or jam before rolling. They are usually sugared, and the sugar browned with a hot iron, when served. — **F. partridge**, the red-legged partridge. — **F. pea**, a small variety of pea used extensively in France for canning, and sold under the name "petits pois." See FRENCH BEANS. — **F. physic nut**. = PHYSIC NUT. — **F. pie** [*French*, in sense of "foreign" + *pie* a magpie; — in allusion to its black and white color], any of several European birds of contrasting colors, as the red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*) or the great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopus major*). — **F. pink**. **a** The bluebottle, 1. **b** Thrift or sea pink. **c** A yellow pigment prepared from Persian berries. — **F. pitch**. *Music.* See PITCH, *n.*, 12. — **F. polish**. **a** A polishing preparation for woodwork, consisting of shellac or shellac with gums added, dissolved in alcohol. **b** The glossy surface produced by the application of the above. — **F. pox**, syphilis. *Obs.* — **F. process**. *Chem.* See WHITE LEAD. — **F. prune**. See PRUNE. — **F. purple**, a dyestuff obtained from archil lichens. — **F. purslane**, the garden portulaca. — **F. red**, rouge. — **F. reef**. *Naut.*, a reef in a square sail made with a jackstay on the reef band and a becket on the yard. — **F. Republican calendar**. See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. — **F. Republican Era**, *or* **Era of the First French Republic**. See ERA, *n.* — **F. Revolution**, the revolution in France that began in 1789 and practically ended in 1799, when the Consulate was instituted. The Bastille was stormed July 14, 1789; Louis XVI. was executed Jan. 21, 1793. The First Republic lasted from 1792 to 1804, during which time there were the Reign of Terror (March, 1793, to August, 1794), the Directory (1795-99), the Consulate (1799-1802), and Napoleon's government as Consul (1802-04), after which came the first empire (1804-15). — **F. rice**, amelcorn. — **F. roll**. See FRENCH BREAD **b**. — **F. roof**, *Arch.*, a form of curb roof much like the mansard, having a nearly flat deck for the upper slope. See ROOF, *Illust.* — **F. rose**, the common red rose (*Rosa gallica*), the petals of which are slightly astringent and tonic. — **F. rye grass**. = OAT GRASS. — **F. sage**, the sage mullein. — **F. sash**, a casement swinging on hinges; — in distinction from a sliding sash, whether moving vertically or sideways. — **F. scaffold**. **a** A scaffold consisting of a double row of poles or timbers, set up along the frontage to be built or repaired, stiffened by cross bracing, plank floors being fastened to continuous girths at suitable levels. **b** A jenny scaffold. — **F. scammony**, the juice of *Cynanchum acutum*, sometimes used as a substitute for scammony. — **F. seam**, *Sewing*, a seam stitched on the right side, turned, trimmed closely and stitched on the wrong side, thus hiding all sewing. — **F. sennit**. See SENNIT. — **F. shroud knot**. See KNOT. — **F. sixth**. *Music.* See SIXTH CHORD. — **F. sole**, either of two European soles, *Solea pegusa* and *S. aurantiaca*. — **F. sorrel**. **a** The common wood sorrel. **b** A European sorrel dock (*Rumex scutatus*). — **F. spinach**, the red goosefoot. — **F. spoliation claims**, claims against France for damage to American shipping at the close of the 18th century. In return for concessions made by France, their payment was later assumed by the United States. Adjudication of the claims was referred to the Court of Claims under an act passed in 1885; and the first appropriation of money for payment of them was made by Congress in 1891. — **French system** (of tunneling). = BELGIAN SYSTEM. — **F. toast**, bread dipped in egg and milk and fried. — **F. truss**, *Arch.*, a truss in which the tie beam is raised in the center. See TRUSS, *n.* — **F. tub**, a dyer's mixture of stannous chloride and logwood. — **F. varnish**, French polish. — **F. walnut**. = ENGLISH WALNUT. — **F. weed**. **a** The pennycress. **b** In Jamaica, a spiderwort (*Commelina nudiflora*). — **F. wheat**, buckwheat. — **F. white**, a pure variety of white lead. — **F. willow**. **a** The almond willow (*Salix triandra*, syn. *amygdalina*). **b** The willow-herb. — **F. window**, *Arch.*, a casement window, usually reaching to the floor, opening like folding doors.

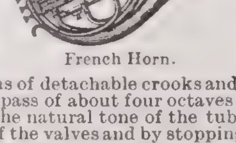

French Horn.

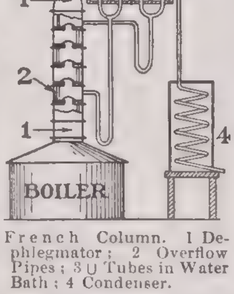

French Column. 1 Dephlegmator; 2 Overflow Pipes; 3 U Tubes in Water Bath; 4 Condenser.

French (frĕnch; 140), *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of France. Ethnically, the French are one of the most mixed peoples in Europe. Ripley finds among them representatives of three main races: the Teutonic, chiefly in the northern and lowland regions; the Mediterranean, chiefly in southern France; and the Alpine, occupying Brittany and the central highlands of Savoy and Auvergne. Deniker finds representatives of six races: the Northwestern, Adriatic, and Sub-Adriatic of the north; the Cevenole, Littoral, and Ibero-insular of the south. Cf. AUVERGNAT, BASQUE, BRETON, BURGUNDIAN, CELT, CRO-MAGNON, GASCON, GAUL, NORMAN, PICARD, PROVENÇAL, SAVOYARD.
2. The chief language of the French people. French is directly descended from Latin. As early as the 7th century the language of the common people in what is now France was doubtless felt to be distinct from the scholarly Latin, and it is probable also that in different localities it showed dialect differences. At a later period, when a considerable vernacular literature is found in France, there appear two well-marked groups of dialects, the *langue d'oc*, or Provençal group, spoken in the south of France, and the *langue d'oïl*, or French group, spoken in the north. A third group is also often distinguished, the Franco-Provençal, bordering on the other two and lying northeast of the Provençal and southeast of the French. Both Provençal and French were used in literature; but in the Middle Ages the dialect of Limousin was dominant in the south, while in the north a central French dialect spoken in and near Paris gradually became accepted as the best, and the other dialects became of less importance, though they have not yet ceased to exist.

French (frĕnch; 140), *v. t.*; FRENCHED (frĕncht); FRENCH'ING. **1.** To make French; to render into French.
2. To prepare in a French manner or style, as rib chops by trimming the meat from the ends of the ribs.

frenched (frĕncht; 140), *a.* Of plants, attacked or affected by frenching.

French'i-fy (frĕn'chĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*French* + *-fy*.] To make or become French; to infect or imbue with the manners or tastes of the French; to Gallicize. — **French'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

french'ing, *n.* A fungus disease of uncertain nature affecting plants, causing the leaves to lose color and die; as, *frenching* of Indian corn or tobacco.

French'ism (frĕnch'ĭz'm), *n.* A French mode or characteristic; an idiom peculiar to the French language.

French'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native or citizen of France; also, a French ship.

French'y (frĕn'chĭ), *a.*; FRENCH'I-ER (-chĭ-ẽr); FRENCH'I-EST. Resembling, or characteristic of, French people. — *n.* A Frenchman. *Contemptuous.*

fre-net'ic (frē̂-nĕt'ĭk; *formerly* frĕn'ē̂-tĭk) } *a.* [See PHRENETIC, FRANTIC, *a.*] Frantic. See PHRENETIC. — **fre-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
fre-net'i-cal (frē̂-nĕt'ĭ-kăl) }

fre-net'ic, *n.* A frantic person. See PHRENETIC.

fren'zied (frĕn'zĭd), *p. a.* Affected with frenzy; frantic; maddened; as, a *frenzied* look. — **fren'zied-ly**, *adv.*

fren'zy (-zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ZIES (-zĭz). [ME. *frenesie*, *fransey*, OF. *frenesie*, F. *frénésie*, L. *phrenesis*, fr. Gr. φρενῖτις disease of the mind, phrenitis, fr. φρήν mind. Cf. FRANTIC, PHRENITIS.] Any violent mental agitation approaching to distraction; violent and temporary derangement of the mental faculties; delirious rage, excitement, or enthusiasm.

All else is towering *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison.*
The poet's eye in a fine *frenzy* rolling. *Shak.*

☞ The spelling *phrenzy* is now rare; some writers show a tendency to prefer it when referring to prophetic ecstasy or demoniacal possession. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. DEMON.

Syn. — Madness, delirium. See MANIA.

fren'zy (frĕn'zĭ), *v. t.*; FREN'ZIED (-zĭd); FREN'ZY-ING. To affect with frenzy; to drive to madness.

The people, *frenzied* by centuries of oppression. *Buckle.*

fre'quence (frē'kwĕns), *n.* [See FREQUENCY.] Frequency.

fre'quen-cy (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *frequentia* numerous attendance, multitude: cf. F. *fréquence*. See FREQUENT.] **1.** A crowded state; also, a concourse; crowd; throng. *Archaic.*
2. Frequent use or practice; familiarity. *Obs.*
3. Fact or condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated; common occurrence; as, the *frequency* of crimes; the *frequency* of miracles.
4. *Math.* The ratio of the number of actual occurrences of an event to the number of possible occurrences (in the same definite representative interval of time).
5. *Physics.* In harmonic motions, the number of vibrations or cycles in a unit of time; specif., *Elec.*, the number of complete cycles of current produced by an alternating-current generator per second. Standard frequencies are 25 and 60 cycles per second. Not uncommonly the *per minute* or *per second* is omitted. Thus a 25-cycle alternator is one generating 25 cycles *per second*.

frequency converter. *Elec.* A machine which converts from an alternating current of one frequency to an alternating current of a different frequency.

freight density. See TRAFFIC MILE.
freight'less, *a.* See -LESS.
freight mile, freight mileage. See TRAFFIC MILE.
‖ **Frei'herr'** (frī'hĕr'), *n.*; *pl.* FREIHERRN (-hĕrn'). [G., lit., free lord.] In Germany and Austria, a baron.
freik. † FREKE.
frein. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of [FRAYN.]
freind. † FRIEND.
freir (frēr). Scot. var. of FRIAR.
freisch. † FRESH.
Frei'schütz' (frī'shüts'), *n.* [G., the free shooter.] A legendary hunter or marksman, who, by a compact with the Devil, procures seven balls, six of which infallibly hit, but the seventh belongs to the Devil, who directs it at his pleasure. The story appeared in 1810, in Apel's "Gespensterbuch" (Ghost book), and F. Kind adapted it to the opera composed by Weber in 1821.
freit (frēt; frāt), **freet**, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *frētt* news, inquiry of gods or men about the future.] A superstitious notion or observance; omen; charm. *Scot.* — **freit'y**, *a.* *Scot.*
freith, *v. t.* [Scot., fr. ME. *friðien* to liberate, AS. *friðian* to protect, *friþ* peace.] To free or release, as from a promise. *Obs.*
freitour. † FRATER.
fre'jol (frā'hōl; *E.* frē'hōl). Var. of FRIJOL.
freke. † FRECK.
freke. *n.* [AS. *freca*.] A warrior; [a man. *Obs.*]
frek'en. † FRECKLE.
frele. † FRAIL.
freis. *v. t.* [AS. *fréolsian* to keep a holiday.] To free; release. *Obs.*
frelte. † FRAILTY.
fre'ly. † FREELY.
frem (frĕm). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of FREMD.
frem. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of [FRIM.]
fremd'ling, *n.* A foreigner. *Obs.*
freme (*Scot.* frām). Obs. or Scot. var. of FREMD.
freme, *v. t.* [AS. *fremian*, *fremman*: cf. FROM.] To help on; relieve; refresh; accomplish. — *v. i.* To benefit; progress. *Both Obs.*
freme. *n.* [AS. *fremu*.] Benefit; progress. *Obs.* — **freme'ful**, *a.* *Obs.*
frem'ish, *v. i.* [F. *frémir*.] To shudder; waver. *Obs.*
frem'med, **frem'mit**. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. vars. of FREMD.
Fre-mon'ti-a (frē-mŏn'tĭ-ȧ; -shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of FREMONTODENDRON.
fremt. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. [of FREMD.]
fren. † FRENNE.
french'en, *v. t.* *Naut.* Corrupt. of FRESHEN.
French'er, *n.* A Frenchman. [*Contemptuous.*]
French'er-y (frĕn'chẽr-ĭ), *n.* French manners, habits, or things. *Contemptuous.*
French'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FRENCHY.
French'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
French'ize (-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
French'less, *a.* See -LESS.
French'ly, *adv.* of FRENCH. *R.*
French'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
French'-pol'ish, *v. t.* To polish with French polish.
French'wom'an, *n.*; *pl.* -WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A French woman.
frend. Friend. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
frenge. † FRINGE.
frenne, *n.* [Cf. FREMD, FOREIGN.] A stranger; enemy. *Obs.*
fre-nol'o-gist, **-o-gy**. Phrenologist, phrenology. *Ref. Sp.*
fren'sie, **frenesy**. † FRENZY.
fren'tik. † FRANTIC.
fren'u-la, **fren'u-lum**, **fre'num**, etc. Vars. of FRÆNULA, etc.
fren'zel-ite (frĕn'zĕl-īt), *n.* [After A. *Frenzel*, its analyzer.] *Min.* = GUANAJUATITE.
fren'zi-cal (frĕn'zĭ-kăl), *a.* Frenzy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fren'zy, *a.* Mad; frantic; impetuous; passionate. — **fren'zi-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
freo. † FREE.
freolac. † FREELAGE.
freome. † FREME, *n.*
freond. † FRIEND.
freosen. † FREEZE.
freq. *Abbr.* Frequentative.
frequency changer. = FREQUENCY CONVERTER.

fre′quent (frē′kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *frequens, -entis*, crowded, frequent, akin to *farcire* to stuff: cf. F. *fréquent*. Cf. FARCE, *n.*] **1.** Of a place, filled; thronged; of an attendance, assembly, etc., full; numerous. *Obs.*
2. Often to be met with; happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring; as, *frequent* visits. "*Frequent* feudal towers." *Byron.*
3. Hence, common; familiar; current; usual. *Obs. or R.*
4. Addicted to any course of conduct; inclined to indulge in any practice; habitual; persistent.
He has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*
fre-quent′ (frē-kwĕnt′), *v. t.*; FRE-QUENT′ED; FRE-QUENT′ING. [L. *frequentare*: cf. F. *fréquenter*. See FREQUENT, *a.*] **1.** To visit often; to associate with, to be in, or to resort to, often or habitually; as, to *frequent* a person or his company; to *frequent* lecture halls.
He *frequented* the court of Augustus. *Dryden.*
2. To use, practice, or celebrate frequently; as, to *frequent* a phrase; to *frequent* a sacrament. *Obs.*
3. To crowd or fill. *Obs.*
4. To familiarize (with); furnish (with) abundantly. *Obs.*
Syn. — FREQUENT, HAUNT. To FREQUENT is to resort to frequently or habitually; to HAUNT (often of ghosts or apparitions), to frequent continually or (esp.) pertinaciously; as, "Myself when young did eagerly *frequent* Doctor and Saint" (*E. FitzGerald*); "What do you mean by this *haunting* of me?" (*Shak.*); "A spirit *haunts* the year's last hours" (*Tennyson*). In present usage *frequent* is commonly restricted to places.
fre-quent′, *v. i.* To go (to) or be (with) often. *Obs.*
fre-quent′a-ble (frē-kwĕn′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *fréquentable*.] Capable of being frequented; accessible.
fre′quen-ta′tion (frē′kwĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *frequentatio* a crowding together, frequency: cf. F. *fréquentation*.]
1. Act or habit of frequenting, or visiting often; resort.
2. Frequent use, practice, or celebration. *Obs.*
fre-quen′ta-tive (frē-kwĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *frequentativus*: cf. F. *fréquentatif*.] *Gram.* Serving to express frequent repetition of an action. — *n.* A frequentative verb.
fre′quent-ly, *adv.* At frequent or short intervals.
Syn. — See OFTEN.
fres′co (frĕs′kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [It., fr. *fresco* fresh; of G. origin. See FRESH, *a.*] **1.** A cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness; coolness; shade. *Obs.*
2. *Fine Arts.* **a** The art or method of painting on freshly spread plaster before it dries; — called specif. **true fresco** or **buono fresco**. The pigments are applied with water as a vehicle, and the lime of the ground, which penetrates the painting, is converted by exposure into carbonate, which acts as a binding material. Fresco paintings are not durable unless the air is pure and dry. **b** A similar but inferior method in which the plaster is first allowed to harden and partially dry; — called specif. **fresco secco.** Lime water or baryta water is used to mix the pigments and to moisten the ground before beginning work. **c** In modern parlance, less correctly, painting on plaster in any manner. **d** A fresco painting.
fres′co (frĕs′kō), *v. t.*; FRES′COED (-kōd); FRES′CO-ING. To paint in fresco, as walls. — **fres′co-er** (-kō-ẽr), *n.*
fresh (frĕsh), *a.*; FRESH′ER (-ẽr); FRESH′EST. [ME. *fresch, fersch*; the latter fr. AS. *fersc*, akin to D. *versch*, G. *frisch*, OHG. *frisc*, Icel. *ferskr*; the former fr. OF. *fres, freis*, fem. *fresche*, F. *frais*, fem. *fraîche*, fr. the G. word akin to AS. *fersc*. Cf. FRESCO.] **1.** Newly produced, gathered, or made; hence, not subjected to long storage or not kept by some method of preservation, as by pickling in salt or vinegar, refrigeration, drying, sweetening, etc.; as, *fresh* vegetables, flowers, eggs, meat, fruit, etc.; *fresh* tea, raisins, etc.; *fresh* (as distinct from *stale*) water.
2. Not salt; as, *fresh* water, in distinction from sea water.
3. Having or conveying no taint; pure; refreshing; cool; invigorating; brisk; as, *fresh* air; *fresh* odors.
4. Having its original qualities unimpaired; specif.: **a** Not stale, sour, decayed, or the like; as, meat is kept *fresh* by refrigeration. **b** Not faded, tarnished, worn, obliterated, or the like; specif., of a bright blooming color or appearance; youthful; blooming. **c** Not exhausted or fatigued; vigorous; active; as, one is *fresh* in the morning.
5. Full of, or renewed in, vigor, alacrity, or readiness for action; refreshed; freshened; as, *fresh* for a combat. In dairy farming said specif. of a cow that has recently calved, as having a fresh supply of milk.
6. Newly felt, met with, or received; coming or experienced newly or anew, as a first or an additional instance; novel; recent; hence, additional; further; another; as, *fresh* news; a *fresh* wound; *fresh* marks; a *fresh* start.
A *fresh* pleasure in every *fresh* posture of the limbs. *Landor.*
7. Having little or no experience; inexperienced, as a college freshman is; unpracticed; raw; green; as, to be *fresh* in society; a *fresh* hand on a ship.
8. Dressed gayly; showy. *Obs.*
9. Not under the influence of drink; sober. *Scot.*
10. Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang.* *C. Brontë.*
11. Free from frost; also, rainy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
12. Presumptuous, obtrusive, or meddlesome from a lack of experience or knowledge, or from a lack of sense of propriety; conceitedly intrusive; officious; forward. *Slang, U. S.*
Syn. — Sound, unimpaired; unfaded, ruddy, florid; sweet, good; inexperienced, unpracticed, unused; lively, vigorous, strong; recent. See NEW.
fresh breeze, *Naut.*, a breeze between a stiff breeze and a moderate gale; one blowing about twenty miles an hour. A *very fresh breeze* is recognized, in some classifications, as one blowing twenty-four miles an hour. — **fresh gale**, *Naut.*, a gale blowing about thirty miles an hour. — **f. way**, *Naut.*, increased speed; as, the ship gathers *fresh way*.
fresh (frĕsh), *n.* [From FRESH, *a.*] **1.** An increased flow or rush of water; a freshet; a flush.
2. A stream, spring, or pool of fresh water.
He shall drink naught but brine; for I'll not show him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shak.*
3. A stream of fresh water running into salt water; the mingling or mingling place of fresh and salt waters, as at the mouths of rivers or bays emptying into the sea.
4. The part of a river, or its shores, above the flow of tidal sea water. *U. S.*
5. The fresh part, as of a day, a year, a lifetime.
Nipped with the *fresh* of thy wrath's winter. *R. Barnfield.*
6. Open weather after frost; a thaw. *Scot.*
7. A freshman. *College Slang.*
fresh, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *freschir*.] To refresh; recruit; increase; freshen. *Archaic.*
fresh′en (frĕsh′'n), *v. t.*; FRESH′ENED (-'nd); FRESH′EN-ING.
1. To make fresh; specif.: **a** To separate, as water, from saline ingredients; to make less salt; as, to *freshen* water, fish, or flesh. **b** To refresh; to revive. *Spenser.*
2. *Naut.* To relieve, as a rope, by change of place or position where friction wears it; to shift or replace, as ballast.
to freshen the way, to increase the speed of a vessel.
fresh′en, *v. i.* To grow or become fresh; specif.: **a** To grow more brisk or strong; as, the wind *freshens*. **b** To become fresh in appearance; to brighten. **c** To lose saltness.
fresh′et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [*fresh*, n. + *-et*. See FRESH, *n.*] **1.** A stream of fresh water. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Milton.*
2. A stream or current of fresh water that flows into the sea.
3. A great rise, or a flood or overflowing, of a stream, caused by heavy rains or melted snow; a sudden inundation.
Cracked the sky, as ice in rivers
When the *freshet* is at highest. *Longfellow.*
fresh′man (frĕsh′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge; esp., a student during his first year, as in a college or university.
Tush, these are *freshmen's* suppositions. *Marlowe.*
He drank his glass and cracked his joke,
And *freshmen* wondered as he spoke. *Goldsmith.*
fresh′-wa′ter, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or living in, water not salt; as, *fresh-water* geological deposits; a *fresh-water* fish; *fresh-water* mussels.
2. Accustomed to navigate fresh waters only; unskilled as a seaman; as, a *fresh-water* sailor.
3. Untrained; raw. *Obs.* "*Fresh-water* soldiers." *Knolles.*
fresh-water clam, a fresh-water mussel. *U. S.* — **f. cod** or **cusk**, the burbot (*Lota maculosa*). — **f. college**, a comparatively small college; — so called because the first large American colleges were located on the seaboard. *Colloq.* or *Slang, U. S.* — **f. grass**, *or* **f. eelgrass**, tape grass. — **f. herring**, any of certain fishes (locally or popularly so called) likened to the herring in size or appearance or food qualities, as the Australian grayling, the Columbia chub, the pollan and other whitefishes, etc. — **f. marsh hen**, the Virginia rail or king rail. — **f. mussel**. See MUSSEL. — **f. oyster**, any mollusk of the family Etheriidæ. See ETHERIA. — **f. polyp**, a hydra. — **f. tailor**, the gizzard shad.
Fres′nel′ lamp (frā′nĕl′), **Fresnel lantern**. [After A. J. *Fresnel*, the inventor, a French physicist.] A lantern having a lamp surrounded by a hollow cylindrical Fresnel lens.
Fresnel lens. A form of echelon lens designed specially for use in lighthouses. By its use the light from an oil lamp is sent out in a parallel beam which can be seen at a distance of forty miles. See ECHELON LENS.
Fres-nel′s′ rhomb (frā-nĕlz′). *Optics.* A rhombohedron of glass so cut that a ray of plane polarized light entering one of its faces at right angles undergoes, within the rhomb, two reflections and emerges at the opposite face as a circularly polarized ray.
fret (frĕt), *v. t.*; FRET′TED; FRET′TING. [ME. *freten* to eat, consume, AS. *fretan*, for *foretan*; *for-* + *etan* to eat; akin to D. *vreten*, OHG. *frezzan*, G. *fressen*, Goth. *fra-itan*. See FOR-; EAT, *v. t.*] **1.** To eat; devour; consume. *Obs.*
The sow *frete* the child right in the cradle. *Chaucer.*
2. To eat away; to gnaw; to wear away by friction; to rub; chafe; gall; as, to *fret* cloth; to *fret* a piece of gold or other metal; a worm *frets* the planks of a ship.
3. Hence, fig., to wear away; to diminish; consume.
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear. *Shak.*
4. To make by wearing away a substance; to eat; gnaw; as, to *fret* a passage.
5. To roughen, agitate, or disturb; to cause to ripple; as, to *fret* the surface of water.
6. To tease; irritate; vex.
Fret not thyself because of evildoers. *Ps. xxxvii. 1.*
Syn. — See HARASS.
to fret the gizzard, to vex one's self; to worry. *Colloq.*
fret, *v. i.* **1.** To be worn away; to chafe; fray; as, a wristband *frets* on the edges.
2. To eat in; to make way by corrosion; hence, to rankle; as, rancor *frets* in the malignant breast.
Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*
3. To be agitated, as a stream of water; to be in commotion; as, a brook *frets* over a rock.
4. To be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions.
He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*
The man who *frets* at worldly strife
Grows sallow, sour, and thin. *J. R. Drake.*
5. To ferment, as liquor; to work. *Obs. or Dial.*
fret, *n.* **1.** Act or state of erosion; a wasting away as if from being gnawed or eaten.
2. A worn or eroded spot, as in the insulation of an electric wire, or a place worn by waters.
3. a An ulcer; a spot of decay. *Obs.* **b** Spasmodic bowel pain; colic. *Now Dial.* **c** *Med.* Herpes; tetter.
4. Agitation of mind marked by complaint and impatience; disturbance of temper; irritation; as, he keeps his mind in a continual *fret*. "Furious *fret*." *Pope.*
5. A flurry; a squall. *Obs.*
6. Fermentation; effervescence, as of liquor.
fret (frĕt), *n.* [F. *frette* a saltire, OF. *frete*, also meaning interlaced work, prob. the same word as F. *frette* a ferrule, or strengthening band, crossing spiral bands being used for strengthening. Cf. FRET to adorn.] **1.** Ornamental network, esp. the headdress or net, made of gold or silver wire, in which ladies in the Middle Ages confined their hair.
2. [Perh. a different word.] *Music.* A ridge of wire, or other material, which is fixed across the finger board of a guitar or a similar instrument, and against which the finger presses the strings in stopping.
3. *Her.* Orig., an intersection of two bendlets; afterward, two narrow bands in saltire interlaced with a mascle.
4. Ornamental work in relief, as carving or embossing. See FRETWORK.
5. An ornament consisting of small straight lines or bars, intersecting one another in right or oblique angles, often of solid fillets or slats intersecting each other.
His lady's cabinet is adorned on the *fret*, ceiling, and chimney piece with . . . carving. *Evelyn.*

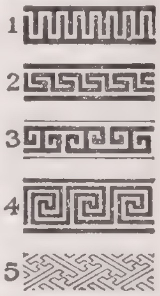
1, 2, 3, 4 Greek Frets; 5 Japanese Fret.

fret, *v. t.* [ME. *fretten* to adorn, prob. fr. OF. *freter*, p. p. *freté*, adorned with interlaced work, F. *fretté*, prob. fr. *frette*, OF. *frete*, interlaced work. Cf. FRET a network.] **1.** To adorn with lines or figures that interlace; to embroider with gold or silver; hence, to variegate; diversify.
Whose skirt with gold was *fretted* all about. *Spenser.*
2. *Arch.* To enrich with embossed or carved patterns.
fret, *v. t.* To furnish with frets, as a stringed instrument.
fret′ful (frĕt′fōōl), *a.* [See FRET to devour.] **1.** Gnawing; corrosive; corroded. *Obs.*
2. Disposed to fret or such as to cause fretting; ill-humored; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation; as, a *fretful* temper; a *fretful* occupation.
3. Showing agitation; troubled, as water.
4. Coming brokenly, or in gusts, as wind.
Syn. — Ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable, waspish, captious, petulant, spleeny, passionate, angry. See PEEVISH.
— **fret′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fret′ful-ness**, *n.*
fret saw. A saw for cutting frets, scrolls, etc. — **fret′-saw′ing**, *n.*
frett (frĕt), *n.* [See FRET to devour.] *Mining.* An exposure or accumulation of ore on the worn side of the bank of a river.
fret′ted (frĕt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* [From FRET to devour.]
1. Rubbed or worn away; chafed.
2. Agitated; vexed; worried.
O *fretted* heart tossed to and fro. *C. G. Rossetti.*
3. Agitated so as to form waves or ruffles, as water.
fret′ted, *p. a.* [See FRET to adorn.] **1.** Ornamented with fretwork; furnished with frets; variegated; made rough on the surface.
2. *Her.* Interlaced one with another; — said of charges and ordinaries.
fret′ty (frĕt′ĭ), *a.* Inclined to fret: **a** Fretful. **b** Festering; inflamed, as a sore. *Colloq.*
fret′ty, *a.* [See FRET ornamentation.] **1.** *Her.* **a** Bearing a device consisting of narrow bands, usually eight in number, interlacing saltierwise. **b** = FRETTED.
2. Marked as by fretwork. "Wings *fretty* with fire." *Maurice Hewlett.*

A Chevron Fretted with a Barrulet, *Her.*

fret′work′ (frĕt′wûrk′), *n.* [See FRET ornamentation.] Work adorned with frets; ornamental openwork or work in relief, esp. when elaborate and minute in its parts; hence, any minute play of light and shade, or the like.
On the turf in the *fretwork* of shade and sunshine. *Macaulay.*
Frey (frā), **Freyr** (frā′'r), *n.* *Teut. Myth.* A Vanir deity of fruitfulness, love, prosperity, and peace. Phallic emblems were sacred to him; his union with the giantess **Gerth** is doubtless a mythical account of the spring awakening of vegetation. The chief seat of his worship was in Sweden, especially at Upsala. He resides in Alfheim, and at Ragnarok is to be slain by Surt. See VANIR.
Frey′a (frā′ȧ), **Frey′ja** (frā′yä), *n.* [Icel. *Freyja*.] *Norse Myth.* The goddess of love and beauty, who also presides over the regions of the dead (cf. FRIGG, with whom she is much confused). She is one of the Vanir and daughter of Njorth and sister of Frey. Her famous possession is the jewel, or necklace, **Brisingamen**, obtained from the dwarfs, which Loki tried to steal and Heimdall defended. See VANIR; cf. GEFJON.
Freya is a goddess invented by the scalds, a female deity corresponding to the male Freyr. . . . She did not remain a mere poetic abstraction, but was zealously worshiped, by the side of, or in the place of, Frigg. *Vos* (*Chantepie de la Saussaye*).
frey′a-lite (frā′ȧ-līt; frī′-), *n.* [*Freya* + *-lite*.] *Min.* A

fre-quent′age (frē-kwĕn′tāj; frē′kwĕn-tāj), *n.* Practice of frequenting. *Rare.*
fre-quent′er, *n.* One who frequents.
fre′quent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
frere. Obs. or archaic for FRIAR.
fres-cade′ (frĕs-kād′; -käd′), *n.* [F. (Cotgrave), perh. fr. It. *frascata, frascato*, arbor, bower.] A cool walk; shady place. *Rare.*
‖ **fres′co** (frĕs′kō), *n.* [Sp., cool, fresh.] A cold drink. *Amer.*
fres′co-ist, *n.* See -IST.
frese. † FREEZE, FRIEZE.
frese, *n.* [Cf. OS. *frēsa* danger, D. *vrees* fear.] ? Fear. *Obs.*
frese, *v. t.* **1.** ? To bend. *Obs.* **2.** To unbend; untwine; slack; furl. *Scot.*
fresh, *adv.* Freshly. See FLAT, *a.*, 12.
fresh′end. Freshened. *Ref. Sp.*
fresh′en-er, *n.* One that freshens.
fresh′er, *n.* One that is fresh, as a freshman, a fresh breeze. *Slang.*
fresh′er, *n.* [Cf. FROSH.] A young frog. *Dial. Eng.*
fresh′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
fresh′ly, *adv.* of FRESH.
fresh′man-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
fresh-man′ic (frĕsh-măn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a freshman.
fresh′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fresh′ment, *n.* Refreshment. *Obs.*
fresh′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fresh′wom′an (-wŏŏm′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOM′EN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn). A female freshman.
Fre-si′son (frē-sī′sŏn), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.
fresse. † FRESH.
frest. † FRAIST, FRIST.
fret. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FREIT.
fret, *n.* [F. *frette* a hoop, ferrule, OF. *frete*; prob. of LG. origin and akin to E. *fetter*.] An iron band round a hub. *Obs. or Dial.*
fret, *v. t.* [OF. *freter*, F. *fretter*.] To fasten as with a ring. *Obs.*
fret, *n.* [Cf. L. *fretum* a strait.] A frith, or strait. *Obs.*
fret, *v. t.* [Cf. FRET to adorn.] To supply; furnish. *Obs.*
fret, *n.* *Ceramics.* = FRIT, 2 **a**.
frete. † FRET, eat; FRET, ornament.
fretewil, *a.* [See FRET to devour; cf. WILL, *n.*] Voracious. *Obs.*
fret′ish, fret′ize, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *freit*, a., cold, F. *froid*.] To benumb with cold; chill. *Obs.* — **fret′ish-ment**, *n.* *Dial. Eng.*
fret′ish, fret′ize, *v. t.* [See FRET to adorn.] To ornament with fretwork. *Obs.*
fret′less, *a.* See -LESS.
fret′some, *a.* Fretful. *Rare.*
frett, *n.* = FRIT, *n.*, 2.
fret′tage (frĕt′āj), *n.* [F.] Process of reënforcing the breech of a gun by shrinking on frettes; also, the frettes used.
fret-ta′tion (frĕ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [See FRET to be worn away.] Annoyance; discomposure. *Rare.*
frette. † FRET, *n.* & *v.*, ornament; to eat.
frette (frĕt), *n.* [F. Cf. FRET in heraldry.] A hoop of wrought iron or steel shrunk on a cast-iron gun to strengthen it.
frette, *n.* [Cf. LL. *fredum*, *fretum*, a fine paid as penalty or settlement for an offense, and AS. *friþ* peace, G. *friede*.] Arrangement; understanding; agreement. *Obs.*
‖ **fret′té′** (frĕ′tā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Fretty.
fret′ten, *a.* [The old p. p. of *fret* to rub.] Rubbed; marked; as, pock-*fretten*. *Obs.*
fret′ter, *n.* One that frets.
fret′ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FRET. — **fret′ting-ly**, *adv.*
fre′tum (frē′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] A strait; arm of the sea.
fret′ways′, fret′wise′, *adv.* See -WAYS; -WISE.
fret′worked′ (frĕt′wûrkt′), *a.* Marked by fretwork.
freuch (frûk). Scot. var. of FROUGH.
frev. Dial. Eng. var. of FRO.
frewill. † FRIVOL, *a.*
Frey′ci-ne′ti-a (frā′sĭ-nē′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after L. C. D. de *Freycinet*, French navigator.] *Bot.* A genus of woody, climbing pandanaceous plants of tropical Asia, Malaysia, and Australasia, distinguished from *Pandanus* by staminate flowers on an unbranched spadix.
freyht. † FRIGHT.
Frey′ia. Var. of FREYA.
Frey′ja, *n.* See FREYA.
freyke. † FREKE.
freyne. † FRAYN.
Freyr. Var. of FREY.
F. R. G. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. Hist. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
F. R. Hort. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F. R. H. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Histological Society; Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
fri. † FRY.
Fri. *Abbr.* Friday.
Fri′a (frē′ä), *n.* Frigg.

rare radioactive silicate of thorium, the cerium metals, and other elements, found in Norway.

fri′a-ble (frī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *friabilis*, fr. *friare* to rub or crumble into small pieces: cf. F. *friable*.] Easily crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder; as, *friable* sandstone. "Soft and *friable* texture." *Paley.* —**fri′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **fri′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

fri′ar (frī′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *frere*, OF. *frére*, F. *frère*, brother, friar, fr. L. *frater* brother. See BROTHER.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A brother or member of any religious order, but esp. of one of the four mendicant orders, viz.: **a** Franciscans, or Minors, or Gray Friars. **b** Augustinians. **c** Dominicans, or Black Friars. **d** Carmelites, or White Friars. See FRANCISCAN, *n.*; AUGUSTINIAN HERMITS; DOMINICAN, *n.*; CARMELITE, *n.*
2. *Print.* A white or pale patch on a printed page.
3. Any of numerous small fishes of the family Atherinidæ.
Syn. — See MONK.

Friar Bacon. The English philosopher Roger Bacon (1214?–94). Popular legend made him a great necromancer and related that he constructed a head of brass, which, if he should hear it speak, would enable him to surround England with a wall of brass. His servant Miles, set to watch the head while his master slept, heard it say "Time is," "Time was," "Time is past," but failed to wake Bacon, and at the third utterance the head fell down and broke in pieces.

friar bird. An Australian honey eater (*Philemon corniculatus*), having the head destitute of feathers; — called also *coldong*, *poor soldier*, *four-o'clock*, etc., on account of its peculiar notes. The name is extended to related species.

1/6 Friar Bird (*Philemon corniculatus*).

Friar John. In Rabelais's romance of "Pantagruel," Jean des Entommeures, a valiant, genial friar of loose life and free speech. See THÉLÈME, ABBEY OF.

Friar Rush. A personage celebrated in ancient popular legend, in which he is represented as a devil disguised as a friar. As the emissary of Satan he worked much mischief among men, esp. in corrupting monks and friars.

fri′ar's bal′sam (frī′ẽrz). *Pharm.* A stimulating application for wounds and ulcers, being an alcoholic solution of benzoin, storax, balsam of Tolu, and aloes; technically called *compound tincture of benzoin.*

fri′ar's-cowl′ (frī′ẽrz-koul′), *n.* **a** An araceous plant of southern Europe (*Arisarum vulgare*) with a spathe or involucral leaf resembling a cowl. **b** The cuckoopint.

friar skate. A European skate (*Raja alba* or allied species).

friar's lantern. Ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp. *Milton.*

Friar Tuck (tŭk). A fat and jovial friar, a constant associate of Robin Hood, to whom he acted as father confessor. He is introduced in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

fri′ar-y (frī′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* [From FRIAR, *n.*] Like a friar; pertaining to friars or to a convent.

fri′ar-y, *n.*; *pl.* FRIARIES (-ĭz). [Cf. OF. *frerie*, *frairie*, fr. *frére*. See FRIAR.] **1.** A monastery; a convent or brotherhood of friars.
2. The institution or practices of friars. *Obs.*

frib (frĭb), *n.* *Woolen Manuf.* One of the short or small loose locks, or second cuts, of a fleece of wool.

frib′ble (frĭb′'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *frivole*, L. *frivolus*.] Frivolous; trifling; silly.

frib′ble, *n.* A frivolous person or thing; also, frivolity.

frib′ble, *v. i.*; FRIB′BLED (-'ld); FRIB′BLING (-lĭng). **1.** To act in a trifling or foolish manner; to act frivolously.

The fools that are *fribbling* round about you. *Thackeray.*

2. To totter; stammer; falter. *Obs.* *Tatler.*

frib′ble, *v. t.* **1.** To utter falteringly. *Obs.*
2. To trifle or fool (away).

frib′bling (frĭb′lĭng), *p. a.* Frivolous; trifling; captious.

fric′an-deau′ (frĭk′ăn-dō′), **fric′an-do′**, *n.* [F. *fricandeau*.] A ragout or fricassee of veal; a fancy dish of veal or of boned turkey, served as an entrée.

fric′as-see′ (frĭk′ȧ-sē′), *n.* [F. *fricassée*, fr. *fricasser* to fry, fricassee.] A dish made of fowls, veal, or other meat of small animals cut into pieces, and stewed in a gravy.

fric′as-see′, *v. t.*; FRIC′AS-SEED′ (-sēd′); FRIC′AS-SEE′ING. To cook as a fricassee.

fri-ca′tion (frĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *fricatio*, fr. *fricare*, *fricatum*, to rub.] **1.** Friction; specif., rubbing of the body with the hands.
2. A fricative sound.

One may bring these organs [the tongue and the palate] so near together that a *frication*, a consonantal rustling, begins to appear. *W. D. Whitney.*

fric′a-tive (frĭk′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *fricare*, *fricatum*, to rub.] **1.** *Phon.* Characterized by distinct frictional rustling of the breath (voiced or voiceless) as it is emitted with the oral passage greatly narrowed, but not completely closed, as by the close approach of the tongue to the palate or to the back of the teeth; — said of certain consonants, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 58.
2. Played by rubbing, as with the finger; as, *fricative* musical instruments.

fric′a-tive, *n.* A fricative consonant.

fric′tion (frĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *frictio*, fr. *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub: cf. F. *friction*. Cf. FRAY to rub; cf. DENTIFRICE.] **1.** Act of rubbing one body against another; attrition; in hygiene, act of rubbing the body with the hand, with flannel, or with a brush, etc., to stimulate the skin.
2. *Mech.* **a** A resistance to motion, or to a tendency to motion, between two surfaces in contact; — called also **external friction.** **b** An analogous resistance between the particles of a substance — in a fluid, opposing flow; in a solid, opposing distortion; — called also **internal friction.** True solid friction is the resistance to sliding bodies, or to those which tend to slide, and is therefore called **sliding friction.** **Rolling friction** is the resistance to rolling motion, and is really a form of internal friction due to the distortion of the rolling body or of the surface on which it rolls. When the bodies in contact are at rest, only so much friction is called into play as is necessary to prevent motion. As the conditions are altered so that the tendency to motion increases, the friction also increases up to the point where motion ensues, when it remains unaltered (for true solid friction). The friction occurring just on the point of motion is called **limiting friction.** Friction between lubricated surfaces is properly a case of fluid friction so long as the surfaces are kept apart by the lubricant. Friction can occur between a fluid and a solid, but when the fluid sticks to the solid, as a liquid that can wet it, friction only takes place between successive layers of the fluid and is practically fluid friction. Energy expended in overcoming friction is usually converted into heat. See also ANGLE OF FRICTION, COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION, etc.
3. A clashing between two persons or parties in opinions or work; a disagreement tending to prevent or retard progress.
4. *Mach.* Short term for *friction* wheel, clutch, gear, etc.

friction of a rubber belt, *Mech.*, the tenacity with which the different plies are held together by the India-rubber mixture. See RUBBER BELT.

fric′tion-al (frĭk′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction; as, *frictional* electricity. — **fric′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

frictional gearing. = FRICTION GEARING. — **f. machine**, *Elec.*, a machine in which electricity is produced by friction. It usually consists of a glass disk made to revolve between leather cushions or rubbers, with apparatus for collecting the electricity. See ELECTRICAL MACHINE, *Illust.* — **f. resistance.** *Naut.* See RESISTANCE.

friction axis. *Mech.* The direction line of the resultant force acting on a link having friction at its joints. The friction axis is never coincident with the geometrical axis of the link.

friction ball. *Mach.* A ball for reducing friction, as in a ball bearing. Cf. FRICTION ROLLER.

friction band. *Mach.* The band of a friction brake.

friction block. *Mech.* Any block which is pressed against the moving part to be slowed or stopped, in a brake operating by friction.

friction brake. **a** A brake operating by friction. **b** *Mech.* Any kind of absorption dynamometer which absorbs power by friction. The Prony brake is a common form.

friction circle. *Mech.* A circle, used in geometrical constructions for solving problems concerning the equilibrium of pin joints with friction, whose radius is $r \sin \phi$, where r = radius of pin joint, ϕ = angle of friction.

friction clutch *or* **coupling.** *Mach.* Any clutch or coupling, operating by friction, for engaging or disengaging revolving parts or for use as a safety appliance for permanently coupled shafts or parts, permitting slip when the transmitted power becomes excessive or is suddenly increased or diminished.

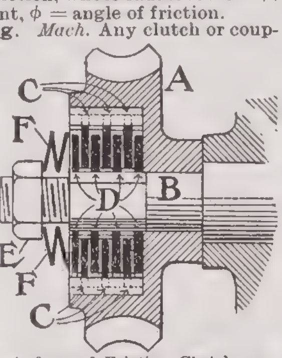

A form of Friction Clutch connecting a Worm Wheel to its Shaft by means of the Disks *C* and *D*. *A* Worm Wheel free to revolve on Shaft *B*; *C* Disks attached to *A*; *D* Disks attached to *B*; *E* Nut; *F* Spring Washer.

friction composition. Any composition which readily ignites by friction, as the various kinds used for matches. See 1st MATCH.

friction drop hammer. A drop hammer in which the hammer is raised for striking by the friction of revolving rollers which nip the hammer rod. See DROP HAMMER, *Illust.*

friction fremitus. *Med.* A form of fremitus produced by the rubbing together of two roughened surfaces by pleuritic adhesions in pleurisy.

friction gearing. Gearing for transmitting motion by surface friction instead of by teeth.

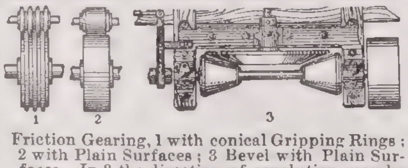

Friction Gearing, 1 with conical Gripping Rings; 2 with Plain Surfaces; 3 Bevel with Plain Surfaces. In 3 the direction of revolution may be reversed by sliding the shaft carrying the cones so that the other cone gears with the large wheel.

friction glazing. *Paper Manuf.* A method of glazing paper by passing the web of paper between two rolls one of which revolves much faster than the other.

fric′tion-ize (frĭk′shŭn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To act upon by friction, or rubbing.

friction match. A match that is ignited by friction.

friction meter. An instrument for measuring friction, as in testing lubricants.

friction primer (prĭm′ẽr), *or*, *in English usage*, **friction tube.** A device used for igniting the charge in a cannon. The primer consists of a tube containing rifle powder and a friction composition to be ignited by the friction of a serrated wire.

friction roller. *Mach.* A roller or wheel for lessening friction by converting sliding friction into rolling friction, as a roller in a roller bearing or any of a set of antifriction wheels.

friction slip. *Mach.* A slipping friction clutch or coupling.

friction sound. *Med.* An auscultatory sound caused by the rubbing together of two inflamed serous surfaces, as of the pleural membranes in pleurisy.

fric′tion–tight′, *a.* Tight enough to operate by friction.

friction wheel. **a** A wheel operating by friction, as in a friction gearing. **b** Any of a set of antifriction wheels.

Fri′day (frī′dā), *n.* [AS. *frīgedæg*, fr. *Frīg*, name of a goddess + *dæg* day; cf. Icel. *Frigg* name of a goddess, the wife of Odin or Wodan, OHG. *Frīa*, D. *vrijdag* Friday, G. *freitag*, OHG. *frīatag*, Icel. *frjādagr*. AS. *Frīg* is from the root of E. *friend*, *free*, orig. meaning beloved, or loving; cf. Skr. *priyā* wife. See FREE; DAY.] **1.** The sixth day of the week, following Thursday and preceding Saturday. It is the Mohammedan sabbath. In the Roman Catholic Church and the churches of the Anglican Communion every Friday, unless it is Christmas, is a day of fasting or abstinence. Friday was long known as hangman's day, because it was the customary day for hangings.
2. See CRUSOE, ROBINSON.

Frie′del′–Crafts′ re-ac′tion (frē′dĕl′krăfts′). [After Ch. *Friedel* (1832–99), French chemist, and James M. *Crafts* (b. 1839), American chemist.] *Org. Chem.* An important synthetic reaction in which anhydrous aluminium chloride acts as a catalytic agent, as in the production of ethyl benzene ($C_6H_5C_2H_5$) from benzene (C_6H_6) and ethyl bromide (C_2H_5Br), or of acetophenone ($CH_3COC_6H_5$) from benzene.

friend (frĕnd), *n.* [ME. *frend*, *freond*, AS. *frēond*, prop. p. pr. of *frēon*, *frēogan*, to love; akin to D. *vriend* friend, OS. *friund* friend, *friohan* to love, OHG. *friunt* friend, G. *freund*, Icel. *frændi* kinsman, Sw. *frände*, Goth. *frijōnds* friend, *frijōn* to love. See FREE; cf. FIEND.] **1.** One who entertains for another such sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection that he seeks his society and welfare; a well-wisher; an intimate associate; sometimes, an attendant.

A *friend* that sticketh closer than a brother. *Prov.* xviii. 24.

2. One not inimical or hostile; one not a foe or enemy; also, one of the same nation, party, kin, etc., whose friendly feelings may be assumed. The word is sometimes used as a term of friendly address.

Friend, how camest thou in hither? *Matt.* xxii. 12.

3. One who looks propitiously on a cause, an institution, a project, or the like; a favorer; a promoter; as, a *friend* to commerce, to poetry, to an institution.
4. A kinsman; a relative; — now only *pl.*
5. A paramour of either sex. *Obs.*
6. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect characterized by disuse of outward rites and an ordained ministry, by simplicity of dress and speech, and esp. by opposition to war, and a desire to live at peace with all men. They are popularly called *Quakers*. The Friends in America are divided into four bodies: (1) **Orthodox Friends**, by far the most numerous branch; (2) **Hicksite Friends** (separated from (1) in 1827–28); — so called, although they object to the name, from Elias Hicks (1748–1830), who so stated the doctrines of the deity, incarnation, etc., of Christ that he was charged with being more or less in sympathy with Unitarianism; (3) **Wilburite Friends**, a very conservative branch, opposed to evangelistic and missionary work; — so called from their principal leader, John Wilbur (1774–1856) of New England; (4) **Primitive Friends**, who are in faith and practice the same as the Wilburite Friends.
Syn. — See COMPANION.

a friend at court *or* **in court**, one disposed to act as a friend in a place of special opportunity or influence. — **Friends of God**, *Eccl. Hist.*, a secret union of clerical and lay mystics in Germany and Switzerland, during the 14th and 15th centuries. The name alludes to *John* xv. 14, 15. — **Friends of Light**, *Eccl.*, the Free Congregations. — **to be friends with**, to have friendly relations with. "He's . . . *friends with* Cæsar." *Shak.* — **to make friends with**, to become reconciled to or on friendly terms with. "Having now *made friends with* the Athenians." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

friend, *v. t.*; FRIEND′ED; FRIEND′ING. **1.** To make friends of; to join as friends.
2. To act as the friend of; befriend. *Now Rare.*

Fortune *friends* the bold. *Spenser.*

friend′less, *a.* [AS. *frēondlēas*.] Destitute of friends. See -LESS. — **friend′less-ness**, *n.*

friend′ly (frĕnd′lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *frēondlīce*.] Amicably; like friends. "*Friendly* met." *Beau. & Fl.*

friend′ly, *a.* [AS. *frēondlīc*.] **1.** Having the temper and disposition of a friend; disposed to promote the good of another; kind; favorable.
2. Appropriate to or implying friendship; befitting, or characteristic of, friends; amicable.

In *friendly* relations with his moderate opponents. *Macaulay.*

3. Not hostile or antagonistic; amicable; as, a *friendly* power or state.
4. Played for mere sport; not for stakes or prizes or in serious or formal competition; as, a *friendly* game.
5. Promoting the good of any person; favorable; propitious; serviceable; as, a *friendly* breeze or gale.

On the first *friendly* bank he throws him down. *Addison.*

6. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Friends, or Quakers.
Syn. — Kind, conciliatory, propitious. See AMICABLE.

friendly society. See BENEFIT SOCIETY **b**.

— **friend′li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* *Rare.* — **friend′li-ness**, *n.*

friend′ly, *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A friendly person; — usually applied to natives friendly to settlers or invaders.

friend′ship, *n.* [AS. *frēondscipe*. See FRIEND; -SHIP.] **1.** State of being friends; friendly relation, or attachment, to a person, or between persons; affection arising from mutual esteem and good will; friendliness; amity.

There can be no *friendship* without confidence. *Rambler.*

2. Kindly aid; help; assistance. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Aptness to unite; conformity; affinity; harmony. *Obs.*

Fries′ic (frēs′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Friesland, or belonging to or designating the language of the Frisians.

Fries′ic, *n.* The language of the Frisians, a Low German tongue. The modern dialects of Friesic are spoken chiefly in Friesland, and on some of the islands near the coast of Germany and Denmark. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

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fri′and′ (*F.* frē′äɴ′), *a.* [F.] Delighting the taste; dainty. *Obs.* — *n.* An epicure. *Obs.*
friandise, *n.* [F.] A dainty; appetite for dainties. *Obs.*
fri′ar, *v. i. & t.* To act as, or make to be, a friar. *Obs.*
Fri′ar Dom′i-nic (dŏm′ĭ-nĭk). The chief character in Dryden's play "The Spanish Friar," ridiculing the vices of friars.
Fri′ar Ger′und (jĕr′ŭnd); *Sp.*, **Fray′ Ge-run′dio** (frä′ē hā-rōōn′dyō; 172). The hero of a Spanish satirical romance by Padre Isla (1703–81), ridiculing the pulpit oratory of his day.
fri′ar-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Fri′ar Lau′rence (lô′rĕns). A Franciscan who marries the lovers in Shakespeare's play of "Romeo and Juliet."
fri′ar-ling, *n.* See -LING.
fri′ar-ly, *a.* Like a friar; pertaining to friars. *Now Rare.*
fri′ar's-cap′ (frī′ẽrz-kăp′), *n.* The monkshood.
friar's chicken. Chicken broth with eggs in it. *Scot.*
fri′ar's-crown′, *n.* The wool thistle.
fri′ar's-goose′, *n.* Daneweed.
fri′ar's-hood′ (-hŏŏd′), *n.* = FRIAR'S-COWL.
friar's thistle. The wool thistle.
fri-a′tion (frī-ā′shŭn), *n.* [See FRIABLE.] Act of breaking up or pulverizing. *Obs.*
F. R. I. B. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
frib′bl. Fribble. *Ref. Sp.*
frib′ble-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
frib′bler, *n.* One that fribbles.
frib′bler-y, *n.* Trifling; frivolity. *Rare.*
frib′blish, *a.* See -ISH.
frib′by (frĭb′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. FRIBBLE, *v.*] Small, short; — said of locks of wool.
friborg, -borgh, -bourg, -burg, etc. Corruptions of FRITHBORH.
fricace. ☩ FRICASSEE.
fric′ace, *n.* [Cf. FRICATION.] Rubbing; friction. *Obs.*
fricace, *v. t.* To rub. *Obs.*
fric′an-del′, fric′an-delle′ (frĭk′ăn-dĕl′), *n.* [F. *fricandelles*, pl.] = FRICANDEAU.
fric′a-trice (frĭk′ȧ-trĭs), *n.* [Cf. L. *frictrix*.] A lewd woman; a harlot. *Obs. or R.*
fricht (frĭᴋt). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FRIGHT.
fric′tion, *v. i. & t.* To produce or use friction; to apply friction to. *Rare.*
fric′tion-a-ble (frĭk′shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
friction breccia. = CRUSH BRECCIA.
friction factor. = COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION.
friction fuse *or* **fuze.** See FUSE, *n.*
fric′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **fric′tion-less-ly**, *adv.*
friction machine. = FRICTIONAL MACHINE.
friction murmur. = FRICTION SOUND.
friction powder. = FRICTION COMPOSITION.
friction pulley. = FRICTION WHEEL **a**.
Fri′day-faced′, *a.* Having a sad or melancholy look. *Obs.*
fridge (frĭj), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. E. *fridge*.] To rub; fray; irritate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fridge, *v. i.* To fidget; chafe. *Obs.*
Fri′di-la (frē′dē-lä), *n.* See HARLUNGEN.
frid′stol′. Var. of FRITHSTOOL.
frie. ☩ FREE.
frie, *v. t.* [Icel. *frýja* to challenge, taunt, complain of.] To blame; reprove. *Obs.*
fried (frīd), *pret. & p. p.* of FRY.
frie-del′ite (frē-dĕl′īt), *n.* [After Charles *Friedel*, French chemist.] *Min.* A rose-red manganese silicate containing chlorine. H., 4–5. Sp. gr., 3.07.
Fried′reich's a-tax′i-a *or* **dis-ease′** (frēd′rīᴋs). [After N. *Friedreich* (1825–82), a German.] Hereditary ataxia.
fried′rich (frēd′rĭᴋ), *n.* See COIN.
friend′ful, *a.* Friendly. *Obs.*
friend′ing, *n.* Friendliness. *Obs.*
friend′li-hood, friend′li-head, *n.* Friendliness. *Obs.*
friend′like, *a.* See -LIKE.
friendrede, *n.* [AS. *frēondrǣden*.] Friendship. *Obs.*
friend′some, *a.* Friendly. *Obs.*
fri′er. ☩ FRIAR.
fri′er (frī′ẽr), *n.* A fryer.
fries, *pl.* of FRY, *n.*
Fries. *Abbr.* Friesic; Frisian.
Friese, *a. & n.* Frisian. *Obs.*
frie′se-ite (frē′zē-īt), *n.* [After F. M. von *Friese*.] *Min.* A dark gray sulphide of silver and iron, $Ag_2Fe_5S_8$, in tabular crystals. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 4.22.
Frie′sian (frē′zhăn), *a. & n.* = FRISIAN.
Fries′ish (frēz′ĭsh), *a.* Friesic.
friez. Frieze. *Ref. Sp.*
frieze. ☩ FREEZE.

frieze (frēz), *n.* [F. *frise*, prob. fr. *friser* to friz, curl. Cf. FRIEZE, *v.*, FRIZ.] **1**. A kind of coarse woolen cloth or stuff, with a shaggy or tufted (friezed) nap on one side, now mostly of Irish make. "Robes of *frieze*." *Goldsmith.* **2**. Down, or a tuft of down, on plants. *Obs.* **3**. *Leather* A bruise or abrasion in the grain of a hide.

frieze, *v. t.*; FRIEZED (frēzd); FRIEZ'ING (frēz'ĭng). [F. *friser* to friz, curl, of uncertain origin; cf. It. *fregiare* to trim, decorate. Cf. 3d FRIEZE, FRIZ, FRIZZLE.] To make a nap on (cloth); friz.

frieze (frēz), *n.* [F. *frise*; cf. It. *fregio* frieze, decoration, trimming, L. *Phrygius* Phrygian, Gr. Φρύγιος, Φρύξ a Phrygian.] *Arch.* **a** That part of an entablature which is between the architrave and the cornice (but cf. PULVINATION). It is a flat member or face, either uniform or broken by triglyphs, and often enriched with sculpture. See ORDER, *Illust.* **b** Any sculptured or richly ornamented band in a building, or, by extension, in furniture, etc.

frieze panel. **a** *Arch.* A metope. **b** *Carp.* A single panel at the top, or one of the uppermost pair of panels in a door, wainscot, or the like, having three or more rails.

frieze rail. *Carp.* The rail below a frieze panel.

friezing machine. A machine for making edge moldings on woodwork.

frig'ate (frĭg'ât), *n.* [F. *frégate*, fr. It. *fregata*, of uncertain origin.] Orig., a light vessel propelled by sails and by oars. The name was transferred in Europe to larger vessels, and by 1750 it had been appropriated for a class of ship-rigged war vessels intermediate between corvettes and ships of the line. Frigates, from about 1750 to 1850, had a full battery on the gun deck and, often, a light battery on the spar deck. A **double-banked frigate**, or **double-banker**, carried guns on two decks and had a flush upper deck. They carried sometimes as many as fifty guns, and were analogous to the modern cruiser. The later **steam frigates** were of largely increased size and power, and formed the main part of the navies of the world till about 1870, when the introduction of ironclads superseded them.

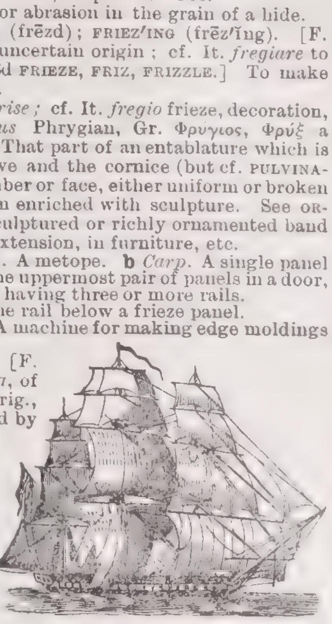
Sailing Frigate (1800–40).

frigate bird. A very long-winged totipalmate sea bird of the genus *Fregata* and family Fregatidæ; — called also *man-of-war bird*. The frigate birds are noted for their extraordinary powers of flight and rapacious habits, obtaining much of their food (which is chiefly fish) by robbing other birds of their prey. *F. aquila* is widely distributed in the tropics and occurs on the southern coasts of the United States and in the West Indies. Though it has a spread of wing of seven or eight feet the body is small and the legs are weak. *F. minor*, the only other species, is a slightly smaller form frequenting the South Pacific and Indian oceans.

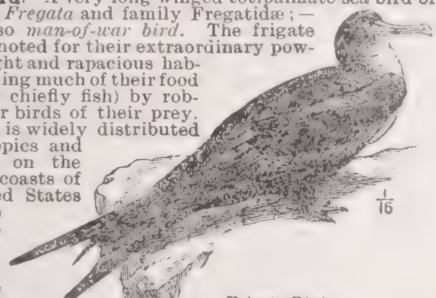
Frigate Bird. ($\frac{1}{16}$)

frig'ate–built', *a.* *Naut.* Built with a raised quarter-deck and forecastle, like some old frigates.

frigate mackerel. An oceanic scombroid fish (*Auxis thazard*) found in all warm seas. It is of little food value.

Frigg (frĭg) } *n.* [Icel. *Frigg*. See FRIDAY.] *Norse*
Frig'ga (frĭg'gä) } *Myth.* The wife of Odin and goddess of the sky, the constellation Orion being called her distaff. She presides over marriage and domestic life, and has dominion not only in heaven, but also in the dank nether world, abode of the dead. Friday is named for her. She was much confused with *Freya*, by whom she was practically superseded in late Icelandic paganism.

fright (frīt), *n.* [ME. *frigt*, *freyht*, AS. *fyrhto*, *fyrhtu*; akin to OS. *forhta*, OHG. *forhta*, *forahta*, G. *furcht*, Dan. *frygt*, Sw. *fruktan*, Goth. *faúrhtei* fear, *faúrhts* fearful; perh. akin to L. *querquerus* shivering, Gr. καρκαίρειν to quake.] **1**. Terror excited by sudden danger; sudden and violent fear, usually of short duration; a sudden alarm. **2**. A thing that frightens; hence, anything strange, ugly, or shocking.

Syn. — Alarm, terror, consternation. See FEAR.

fright, *v. t.*; FRIGHT'ED; FRIGHT'ING. [ME. *frigten* to fear, frighten, AS. *fyrhtan* to frighten; akin to AS. *forhtian* to fear, OS. *forhtian*, OHG. *furihten*, *forahtan*, G. *fürchten*, Sw. *frukta*, Dan. *frygte*, Goth. *faúrhtjan*. See FRIGHT, *n.*; cf. FRIGHTEN.] To alarm suddenly; to shock by causing sudden fear; to terrify; to scare.

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Affright, dismay, daunt, intimidate, scare, alarm.

fright'en (frīt''n), *v. t.*; FRIGHT'ENED (-'nd); FRIGHT'ENING. [See FRIGHT, *v. t.*] To disturb with fear; to throw into a state of alarm or fright; to affright; terrify.

More *frightened* than hurt. *Old Proverb.*

Syn. — FRIGHTEN, SCARE, INTIMIDATE, COW. TO FRIGHTEN (see AFRAID) is to alarm suddenly; SCARE (in modern usage) is more colloq., less dignified, than *frighten*, or else is felt to be archaic; to INTIMIDATE (cf. *coercion*, under FORCE) is esp. to awe or deter by a display of force; cow heightens the implication of disheartenment or broken spirit; as, "Then sleep was undisturbed by fear, *unscared* by drunken howlings; and the chilling tale of midnight murder was a wonder . . . told to *frighten* babes" (*Cowper*); "'Was he *scared*, Uncle Remus?' asked the little boy" (*J. C. Harris*); "A musket was, therefore, fired over them, but . . . they seemed rather to be provoked than *intimidated*" (*Cook*); "The lash of that woman . . . had *cowed* that helpless, gentle, noble spirit" (*Thackeray*). See FEAR.

fright'ened (frīt''nd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of FRIGHTEN. — Hence: *p. a.* Affected with fright.

Syn. — See AFRAID.

fright'ful (frīt'fŏŏl), *a.* **1**. Full of fright; frightened. *Obs.* **2**. Full of that which causes fright; exciting alarm; impressing terror; shocking; as, a *frightful* chasm, or tempest; a *frightful* appearance.

Syn. — Terrible, dreadful, alarming, terrific, awful, horrid, horrible, shocking. See FEARFUL.

— **fright'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fright'ful-ness**, *n.*

frig'id (frĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *frigidus*, fr. *frigere* to be cold, akin to *frigus* cold, and prob. to Gr. ῥῖγος cold.] **1**. Very cold; wanting heat or warmth; as, a *frigid* climate. **2**. Lacking sexual vigor; impotent. *Obs.* **3**. Wanting warmth, fervor, ardor, fire, vivacity, etc.; unfeeling; forbidding in manner; dull and unanimated; stiff and formal; as, a *frigid* constitution; a *frigid* style; a *frigid* look or manner; *frigid* obedience or service.

frigid zone, that circular region of the earth's surface which lies between either polar circle and its pole. The diameter of each frigid zone is 46° 56'. See ARCTIC.

frig'i-da'ri-um (frĭj'ĭ-dā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-à). [L., neut. of *frigidarius* cooling.] The cooling room of the Roman thermæ, furnished with a cold bath.

fri-gid'i-ty (frĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *frigiditas*: cf. F. *frigidité*.] **1**. Condition or quality of being frigid; coldness.

Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Lack of bodily heat and vigor. **3**. Sexual impotence. *Obs.* **4**. Want of ardor, animation, vivacity, etc.; coldness of affection or of manner; dullness; stiffness and formality; as, *frigidity* of a reception, of a bow, etc.

frig'o-rif'ic (frĭg'ō-rĭf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *frigorificus*; *frigus*,
frig'o-rif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *frigoris*, cold + *facere* to make: cf. F. *frigorifique*.] Causing cold; cooling; chilling.

frig'o–ten'sion (frĭg'ō-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* *Mech.* The process of raising the tensional elastic limit of a material, as bell wire, by overstraining, so as to impart greater stiffness and uniformity of stretch.

fri'jol, **fri'jole** (frē'hōl; frê-hōl'), *n.*; *pl.* FRIJOLES (frē-hō'lās). Also **fre'jol**. [Sp. *frijol*, *fréjol*.] **a** In Mexico, the southwestern United States, and the West Indies, any cultivated bean of the genus *Phaseolus*, esp. the black seed of a variety of *P. vulgaris*. **b** The beanlike seed of any of several related plants, as the cowpea. Frijoles are an important article of diet among Spanish-American peoples, being used as an ingredient of many dishes.

fri'jo-lil'lo (frē'hō-lēl'yō; 189, 195), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *frijol*. See FRIJOL.] **a** A fabaceous tree (*Lonchocarpus latifolius*) of the West Indies, Central America, and northern South America. **b** = CORAL BEAN **a**. **c** In the West Indies, any of several herbaceous plants of the same family, as *Pachyrhizus angulatus*, *Dolicholus minimus*, etc.

frill (frĭl), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. F. *vrille* gimlet, tendril of a vine, L. *viticula* little vine, tendril, dim. of *vitis* vine.] **1**. A border or edging secured at one edge only, usually fluted or crimped like a very narrow flounce. **2**. A showy or nonutilitarian accomplishment, mannerism, or the like; useless adornment; as, *frills* of style. **3**. *Zoöl.* Something likened to a bordering frill; esp., a fold of membrane or fringe of hair or feathers about the neck or on some other part of an animal, as on the chest of a collie. Cf. FRILLED LIZARD. **4**. *Photog.* A wrinkling of the edge of the gelatin film, as of a plate.

frill, *v. t.*; FRILLED (frĭld); FRILL'ING. [See FRILL a ruffle.] **1**. To provide or decorate with a frill or frills; to turn back in crimped plaits; as, to *frill* a cap. **2**. To curl or crimp like a frill. *Obs.* **3**. *Photog.* To wrinkle at the edge, as the gelatin film.

frill, *v. i.* *Photog.* To wrinkle; — said of a gelatin film.

frill'back' (-băk'), *n.* One of a breed of domestic pigeons having the tips of the contour feathers turned forward.

frilled (frĭld), *p. a.* Furnished with a frill or frills.

frilled lizard, a large Australian agamoid lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingii*), about three feet long, having an erectile frill each side of the neck. — **f. shark**, a shark of the genus *Chlamydoselachus* (which see).

Frilled Lizard. ($\frac{1}{18}$)

frill'er-y (frĭl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Frills; frilling.

frill'ing, *n.* Material in strips with a gathered edge for frills.

frill'y (frĭl'ĭ), *a.* Having, or resembling, a frill.

fringe (frĭnj), *n.* [OF. *frenge*, *fringe*, F. *frange*, fr. L. *fimbria* fiber, thread, fringe, cf. *fibra* fiber, E. *fiber*, *fimbriate*.] **1**. An ornamental border or material for borders consisting sometimes of projecting ends of a fabric twisted or plaited together, and sometimes of loose threads of wool, silk, or linen, or strips of leather, or the like, attached to a band of the same material. For Biblical use, see also ZIZITH. **2**. Something resembling a fringe; a border; edging; margin; confine; as, the outer *fringe* of a crowd; a *fringe* of houses; an appendage; accompaniment; by-play; as, a *fringe* of humor enlivens serious discourse.

The confines of grace and the *fringes* of repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. *Optics.* One of a number of light or dark bands, produced by the interference of light; a diffraction band. **4**. *Bot.* A fimbriate border; specif., the peristome of a moss. **5**. A fringelike growth, as of hair or bristles.

fringe (frĭnj), *v. t.*; FRINGED (frĭnjd); FRING'ING (frĭn'jĭng). [Cf. OF. *frengier*, F. *franger*. See FRINGE, *n.*] To furnish or adorn with or as with a fringe; as, to *fringe* a rug or a garment; also, to serve as a fringe for; as, grass *fringed* the banks of the stream.

fringed (frĭnjd), *p. a.* Furnished with a fringe.

fringed bog bean, the floating heart. — **f. gentian**. **a** A handsome blue-flowered gentian (*Gentiana crinita*) of the eastern United States, so called on account of the fimbriate margin of the corolla lobes. **b** A similar species (*G. detonsa*) of the western United States. — **f. milkwort**, the flowering wintergreen. — **f. orchis**, any of several American orchids of the genus *Blephariglottis*, syn. *Habenaria*, distinguished by the fringed or lacerate lip of the perianth. — **f. polygala**, the flowering wintergreen. — **f. water lily**, the water fringe.

Fringed Gentian (*Gentiana crinita*).

fringe flower. **a** See SCHIZANTHUS. **b** The fringe tree or its flower.

fringe moss. A moss with fringelike leaves, as *Bryum hypnoides*.

fringe'pod' (-pŏd'), *n.* Any Californian brassicaceous plant of the genus *Thysanocarpus*, esp. *T. laciniatus*. See LACEPOD.

fringe tree. A small oleaceous tree (*Chionanthus virginica*), of the southern United States, having clusters of white flowers with long slender petals. It is often cultivated.

Fringe Tree: Leaves and Flowers.

Frin-gil'la (frĭn-jĭl'à), *n.* [L., a chaffinch.] *Zoöl.* A genus of birds, typical of the finch family. It formerly included all the sparrows and finches, but is now restricted to the chaffinch, brambling, and allied species.

Frin-gil'li-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FRINGILLA.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds including the finches, sparrows, etc., and usually the buntings.

frin-gil'li-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*Fringilla* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Finchlike. **b** Of or pertaining to the Fringilliformes.

frin-gil'line (frĭn-jĭl'ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the family Fringillidæ; finchlike.

fring'y (frĭn'jĭ), *a.* Adorned with fringes; like fringe.

frip'per (frĭp'ĕr), *n.* [F. *fripier*, fr. *friper* to rumple, fumble, waste, OF. *freper*, fr. *frepe* old garment, rag.] One who deals in frippery or in old clothes. *Obs.*

frip'per-y (frĭp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIES (-ĭz). [F. *friperie*, fr. *friper*. See FRIPPER.] **1** Cast-off clothes. *Obs. B. Jonson.* **2**. Hence: Secondhand finery; cheap and tawdry ornament; affected elegance or ostentation.

Fond of gauze and French *frippery*. *Goldsmith.*
The gauzy *frippery* of a French translation. *Scott.*

3. A place where old clothes are sold. *Obs.* *Shak.* **4**. The trade or traffic in old clothes. *Obs.* **5**. A stand or horse for dresses. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

frip'per-y, *a.* Trifling; contemptible.

fri-sette', **fri-zette'** (frĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F. *frisette* curl.] A fringe of hair or curls worn about the forehead by women.

Fri'sian (frĭzh'ăn; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Friesland, the Frisians, or Friesic.

Fri'sian, *n.* **a** One of an ancient Teutonic tribe (the Frisii) of northern Holland and adjacent islands; also, a native or inhabitant of the modern Friesland. **b** = FRIESIC.

frisk (frĭsk), *a.*; FRISK'ER (frĭs'kẽr); FRISK'EST. [OF. *frisque*; of uncertain origin; prob. not akin to E. *fresh*.] Lively; brisk; frolicsome; frisky.

The retired actress, however, had *frisker* notions. *C. Reade.*

frisk, *n.* **1**. A caracole; a caper. *Obs.* **2**. A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety; a gambol.

frisk, *v. i.*; FRISKED (frĭskt); FRISK'ING. To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, as in frolic; to move briskly and sportively or playfully.

The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danced. *Addison.*

frisk, *v. t.* **1**. To move in a frisking manner; — usually with *about*, *out*, *away*, etc.; as, a dog *frisks* his tail. **2**. To rob; steal. *Thieves' Cant.*

fris'ket (frĭs'kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *frisquette*.] *Print.* Orig., a light frame to hold the sheet of paper to the tympan in printing on a hand press; now, also, a sheet stretched in a frame with parts cut out to lay over an inked form, so that only certain parts shall be printed, as in color work.

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frieze, *v. t.* [See 3d FRIEZE.] **1**. To embroider with gold; also, to chase (silverware). *Oxf. E. D.* **2**. To adorn with a frieze.

friez'er (frēz'ẽr), *n.* One that friezes.

friez'y (frēz'ĭ), *a.* Wearing frieze garments. *Rare.*

frig, *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. dial. *frick* to fidget, AS. *frīcian* to dance.] To wriggle; chafe. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

frigate pelican. = FRIGATE BIRD.

frig'a-toon' (frĭg'à-tōōn'), *n.* [It. *fregatone*: cf. F. *frégaton*.] *Naut.* A Venetian vessel, with a square stern, having only a mainmast, jigger mast, and bowsprit; also, a sloop of war ship-rigged. *Obs.*

frig'e-fac'tion (frĭj'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *frigere* to be cold + *facere* to make.] Act of making cold. *Obs.* — **frig'e-fac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* *Obs.*

frig'e-fy (frĭj'ē-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *frigere* to be cold + *-fy*.] To make, or become, cold. *Obs.*

frig'er-ate (-ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *frigerare*.] To make cool. *Obs.*

frig'gle, *v. i.* [Freq. of *frig*.] To wriggle; fuss. *Dial. Eng.*

fright (frĭth). Dial. Eng. var. of FRITH.

fright'a-ble (frīt'à-b'l), **fright'en-a-ble** (-'n-à-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

fright'end. Frightened. *Ref. Sp.*

fright'ened-ly, *adv.* of *frightened*, p. p.

fright'en-er, *n.* One that frightens.

fright'er, *n.* One that frights.

fright'i-hed, *n.* Fearfulness. *Obs.*

fright'i-ly, *adv.* Fearfully. *Obs.*

fright'less, *a.* See -LESS.

fright'ly, *adv.* Frightenedly. *Obs.*

fright'ment, *n.* Fear. *Obs.* or *R.*

fright'some (frīt'sŭm), *a.* Frightful; terrible. *Rare.*

fright'y, *a.* Frightening or frightened. *Obs.* [Frigid. *Obs.*]

fri-gid'i-ous (frĭ-jĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.*

frig'id-ly, *adv.* of FRIGID.

frig'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

frig'i-fac'tion. † FRIGEFACTION.

fri-gif'er-ous (frĭ-jĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Frigorific. *R.*

fri'gor, *n.* [L., cold.] Chill. *Obs.*

fri-gor'ic (frĭ-gŏr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold.] *Physics.* A hypothetical imponderable to which, by some early writers, the effects of cold were ascribed. *R.*

fri-gor'ic, *a.* Of or pert. to, or using, cold. *R.*

fri-gor'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make cold. *R.*

frig'o-rim'e-ter (frĭg'ō-rĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold + *-meter*.] A cryometer.

frig'o-ther'a-py (frĭg'ō-thĕr'à-pĭ), *n.* [L. *frigus* cold + E. *therapy*.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by application of cold.

frigt. † FRIGHT.

Fri'ja (frē'yä), *n.* = FRIGG.

fri'jo-li'to (frē'hō-lē'tō; 189), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of *frijol*. See FRIJOL.] = CORAL BEAN **a**.

frike, *a.* [Cf. OF. *frique*.] Vigorous; flourishing. *Obs.*

fril. Frill. *Ref. Sp.*

frilal, *n.* [Cf. FRILL.] An ornamental ribbon border. *Obs.*

frild. Frilled. *Ref. Sp.*

frill, *v. i.* [OF. *friller*.] To shake with cold. *Obs.* [ACHUS.]

frill shark. See CHLAMYDOSELACHUS.

frim (frĭm), *a.* [Cf. AS. *freme* good, bold, strenuous, and E. *frame*.] *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **a** Flourishing. **b** Sappy; juicy. **c** Soluble.

Fri'maire' (frē'mâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *frimas* hoarfrost.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

Fringe. † FERINGI.

fringe cup. The miterwort.

fringe'less, *a.* See -LESS.

fringe'let, *n.* See -LET.

frin'gent (frĭn'jĕnt), *a.* A word of uncertain meaning used by Emerson in "A shower of meteors . . . lit by *fringent* air." It may signify "bordering" (with derivation from *fringe*) or, as interpreted by the Oxford English Dictionary, it may mean "exercising friction" (formed to correspond to *friction* on the supposed analogy of *fraction*, *frangent*).

frin'gil-la'ceous (-jĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Fringilline.

Frin-gil'li-for'mes (frĭn-jĭl'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. FRINGILLIFORM.] = CONIROSTRES.

frin-gil'loid (frĭn-jĭl'oid), *a.* [*Fringilla* + *oid*.] Fringilline.

Fri-night', *n.* [Cf. Icel. *Frjá-nótt*.] Good Friday eve. *Obs.*

frip'ler, *n.* A fripper. *Obs.*

‖**fri'pon'ne-rie'** (frē'pō'n'-rē'), *n.* [F.] Roguery; knavery.

frip'per-er, *n.* A fripper. *Obs.*

Fris. *Abbr.* Frisia; Frisian.

fri-sa'do, **fri-za'do**, *n.* [Sp. *frisado* silk plush.] Fine frieze. *Obs.*

fris'ca-jo'ly, *a.* Frisky and jolly. *Obs.*

fris'cal, *n.* Also **fris'co**. [See FRISK.] A frisk; a caper. *Obs.*

fris'co. † FRESCO.

Fris'co, *n.* San Francisco; — a familiar shortening.

frise. † FRIEZE.

Fris'es-o-mo'rum (frĭs'ĕs-ō-mō'rŭm; 201), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE.

frise stone (frēs). Var. of FREESTONE.

‖ **fri'seur'** (frē'zûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *friser* to curl.] A hairdresser.

Fri'si-i (frĭzh'ĭ-ī; frĭz'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* See FRISIAN, INGÆVONES.

frisk'al, *n.* † FRISCAL.

frisk'er, *n.* One that frisks.

frisk′ful (frĭsk′fo͝ol), *a.* Brisk ; lively ; frolicsome.
frisk′y (frĭs′kĭ), *a.;* FRISK′I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); FRISK′I-EST. Inclined to frisk ; frolicsome ; gay.
He is too *frisky* for an old man. *Jeffrey.*
frit (frĭt), *n.* [F. *fritte*, fr. *frit* fried, p. p. of *frire* to fry : cf. It. *fritta.* See FRY, *v. t.*] **1**. *Glassmaking.* The material of which glass is made, after having been calcined or partly fused in a furnace, but before vitrification.
2. *Ceramics.* **a** A semifused composition containing usually silica, borax, lime, etc., used as a basis for glazes. **b** The composition from which artificial soft porcelain is made.
frit, *v. t. & i.;* FRIT′TED ; FRIT′TING. [Cf. F. *fritter.*] To prepare by heat (materials for glass); to fuse partially.
frit brick. A lump of calcined glass materials, brought to a pasty condition in a reverberatory furnace, preliminary to the perfect vitrification in the melting pot.
frit fly. [Of uncertain origin.] A small dipterous fly of the genus *Oscinis*, esp. *O. frit*, injurious to grain in Europe.
frith (frĭth), *n.* [ME. *firth*, Icel. *fjörðr;* akin to Sw. *fjärd*, Dan. *fiord*, E. *ford.* See FORD, *n.;* cf. FIRTH, FIORD, PORT a harbor.] *Geog.* A narrow arm of the sea ; an estuary ; the opening of a river into the sea ; as, the *Frith* of Forth.
frith, *n.* [AS. *fyrhð* a wood ; but prob. confused with AS. *frið*, *friðu*, peace.] **1**. Wooded country or woodland ; — perhaps orig. designating a particular kind of wooded land. *Obs. or Rare & Poetic.*
2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A tract of land grown with brushwood or copsewood or few trees ; a coppice ; also, a clearing in a wood or between woods ; unused pasture land. **b** Brushwood, copsewood, or underwood, esp. such as is suitable for wattling or interweaving, as for a hedge. **c** A hedge, esp. a wattled hedge or fence or a gap in a hedge mended with wattled brushwood. **d** A wattle or hurdle.
Frit′il-la′ri-a (frĭt′ĭ-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fritillus* dicebox : cf. F. *fritillaire.* So named from the checkered markings of the petals.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants, natives of north temperate regions. They have nodding flowers, with the corolla often curiously mottled or checkered. Many species occur on the Pacific coast of the United States. The most commonly cultivated are *F. meleagris*, the guinea-hen flower, and *F. imperialis*, the crown imperial, both European. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.
2. *Zoöl.* A genus of appendicularians.
frit′il-la-ry (frĭt′ĭ-lā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1**. A plant of the genus *Fritillaria.*
2. *Zoöl.* Any of numerous butterflies of *Argynnis* and allied genera ; — so called from their spotted coloration.
frit′ter (frĭt′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *fritour*, *friture*, pancake, F. *friture* frying, a thing fried, from *frire* to fry. See FRY, *v. t.*] **1**. A small quantity of batter, fried in boiling lard or in a frying pan. Fritters are often named from the substance inclosed in the batter ; as, apple *fritters*, clam *fritters.*
2. *pl.* Fenks ; refuse parts of whale blubber.
frit′ter, *n.* [Of uncertain origin ; perh. for earlier *fitter*, still in dial. use, or cf. OF. *fraiture* a breaking, thing broken (cf. FRACTURE).] A fragment ; a shred ; a small piece ; a trifle ; also, minute division.
And cut whole giants into *fritters.* *Hudibras.*
frit′ter (frĭt′ẽr), *v. t.;* FRIT′TERED (-ẽrd) ; FRIT′TER-ING. [See FRITTER a fragment.] To cut or break into small pieces or fragments ; hence, to disperse ; scatter ; waste.
Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense. *Pope.*
to fritter away, to diminish ; to reduce or waste piecemeal ; as, *to fritter away* time, strength, credit, etc.
Fri-u′li-an (frē-o͞o′lĭ-ăn), *n.* A native of Friuli, a district at the head of the Adriatic, now partly Austrian and partly Italian territory, formerly successively under Roman, Lombard, Carolingian, Venetian, and Germanic domination. The inhabitants speak a Rhæto-Romanic dialect.
friv′ol (frĭv′′l), *v. i.;* FRIV′OLED (-′ld) or FRIV′OLLED ; FRIV′OL-ING or FRIV′OL-LING. To act frivolously ; to trifle. *Kipling.* — **friv′ol-er** (-ẽr), **friv′ol-ler**, *n.* *All Colloq.*
fri-vol′i-ty (frĭ-vŏl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *frivolité.* See FRIVOLOUS.] **1**. Condition or quality of being frivolous ; fact or habit of trifling ; unbecoming levity.
2. An act or thing that is frivolous.
Syn. — See LIGHTNESS.
friv′ol-ize (frĭv′′l-īz), *v. t.;* FRIV′OL-IZED (-īzd) ; FRIV′OL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make frivolous; as, to *frivolize* one's life.
friv′o-lous (frĭv′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *frivolus :* cf. F. *frivole.*] **1**. Of little weight or importance ; not worth notice ; slight ; as, a *frivolous* argument.
O Faustus ! leave these *frivolous* demands. *Marlowe.*
2. Given to trifling ; marked with unbecoming levity ; silly ; interested especially in trifling matters.
His personal tastes were low and *frivolous.* *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Trifling, trivial, slight, petty, worthless.
— **friv′o-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **friv′o-lous-ness**, *n.*
friz, frizz (frĭz), *v. t.;* FRIZZED (frĭzd) ; FRIZ′ZING. [Cf. F. *friser* to curl, crisp, frizzle, to raise the nap (on certain stuffs). Cf. FRIEZE kind of cloth, FRIEZE, *v.*] **1**. To curl or form into small curls, as hair, with a crisping pin ; to crisp.
With her hair *frizzed* short up to her ears. *Pepys.*
2. To form into little burrs, prominences, knobs, or tufts, as the nap of cloth.
3. *Leather Manuf.* To soften and make of even thickness by rubbing, as with pumice stone or a blunt instrument.
friz, frizz (frĭz), *v. i.* Of hair, to be frizzly or in frizzes.
friz, frizz, *n.* That which is frizzed ; anything crisped or curled, as a wig or hair ; a frizzle.
frizz, *v. t. & i.;* FRIZZED (frĭzd) ; FRIZZ′ING. [Partly imitative, but cf. FRY.] To fry, cook, or sear with a sizzling noise ; to sizzle.
friz′zing (frĭz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FRIZ.
frizzing machine. **a** *Fabrics.* A machine for frizzing cloth. **b** *Wood Working.* A bench with a revolving cutter head slightly protruding above its surface, for dressing boards.
friz′zle (frĭz′′l), *v. t. & i.;* FRIZ′ZLED (-′ld) ; FRIZ′ZLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of an imitative word *frizz*, in dial. use.] To fry, toast, or broil with a sputtering sound ; to cook with a sizzling noise. Also fig. *Hawthorne.*
friz′zle (frĭz′′l), *v. t. & i.* [Perh. freq. of *frieze* to make a nap on cloth ; or cf. OFries. *frisle* hair of the head.] To curl or crisp, as hair ; friz ; crinkle.
to frizzle up, to crinkle or crisp excessively.
friz′zle, *n.* **1**. A crisp curl ; a lock of hair crisped.
2. State of being frizzled.
frizzle fowl. One of a breed of domestic fowls having the feathers curled outward away from the body.
friz′zly (frĭz′lĭ) } *a.* Curled or crisped ; as, *frizzly* hair.
friz′zy (frĭz′ĭ) } See HAIR.
fro (frō), *adv.* [ME. *fra*, *fro*, adv. & prep., of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *frā*, Dan. *fra* from, E. *from.* See FROM.] From ; away ; back or backward ; — now used only in opposition to the word *to*, in the phrase *to and fro*, that is, *to and from.* See *to and fro*, under TO.
fro, *prep.* = FROM. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
frock (frŏk), *n.* [F. *froc* a monk's cowl, coat, garment, LL. *froccus ;* cf. LL. *floccus*, perh. fr. L. *floccus* a flock of wool ; hence orig., a flocky cloth or garment.] **1**. A coarse gown worn by monks or friars, and supposed to take the place of all, or nearly all, other garments. It has a hood which can be drawn over the head at pleasure, and is girded by a cord. Hence, clerical office.
2. A kind of outer garment, originally a loose or flowing garment ; esp. : **a** A tunic or mantle. **b** A coarse shirtlike garment worn over a workman's other clothes ; a smock frock ; hence, a wearer of a smock frock ; a workman. **c** A sailor's woolen jersey. **d** A frock coat. **e** A military coat like a frock coat.
3. The outer garment of a woman or girl, having a waist and a skirt; a gown; a dress.

Frock Coat.

frock, *v. t.;* FROCKED (frŏkt) ; FROCK′ING. **1**. To clothe in a frock.
2. To make a monk of. Cf. UNFROCK.
frock coat. A body coat for men, usually double-breasted, having skirts reaching about to the knees and of an equal length before and behind.
frock′ing, *n.* Material for making smock frocks, as coarse jean.
frog (frŏg), *n.* [AS. *frogga*, *frocga* a frog (in sense 1) ; akin to D. *vorsch*, OHG. *frosk*, G. *frosch*, Icel. *froskr*, *fraukr*, Sw. & Dan. *frö.*] **1**. Any of numerous tailless leaping amphibians of the genus *Rana* and other more or less nearly allied genera. The term is not a definitely limited one. A typical frog differs externally from a typical toad (genus *Bufo*) in its more aquatic habits, smooth skin, webbed feet, much greater agility in leaping and swimming, as well as in certain anatomical characters, but many intermediate forms occur which are called by either name. (Cf. TREE FROG and TOAD.) The ordinary frogs feed on small fishes, worms, etc., and lay their eggs in water, in large clusters inclosed in a jellylike secretion. The young hatch out as tadpoles, in which state some species pass a year, or even more, before assuming the adult form. (See TADPOLE.) Their flesh, esp. that of the hind legs, is highly esteemed. Two species, the common frog (*Rana temporaria*) and the larger edible frog (*R. esculenta*), are common European species. Among the best-known American species are the bullfrog, leopard frog, and pickerel frog (see these terms).

Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*).

2. [Perh. akin to E. *fork ;* cf. *frush* frog of a horse, and F. *fourchette.*] The triangular elastic horny pad in the middle of the sole of the foot of the horse and related animals.
3. *Railroads.* A device, now usually made of several rail sections secured to a plate or bolted together through distance pieces, forming a connection of one track with another branching from or crossing it. There are many special forms.

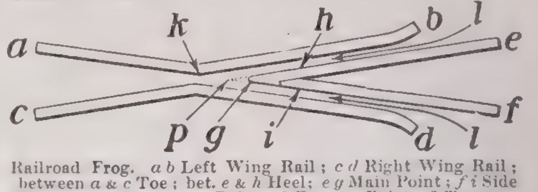

Railroad Frog. *a b* Left Wing Rail ; *c d* Right Wing Rail ; between *a* & *c* Toe ; bet. *e* & *h* Heel; *e g* Main Point ; *f i* Side Point ; *i g h* Tongue ; *p* Point of Frog ; *g* Point of Tongue ; *k* Throat or Knee ; *l*, *l* Flangeways.

4. *Elec.* A device for supporting and insulating current-carrying wires which cross each other, as a casting supporting overhead electric trolley wires at a switch.
5. *Weaving.* **a** In a loom with fast (fixed) reeds, a buffer fixed to a springy cushion for receiving the impact from a pair of blades when a shuttle is absent from a box. The force of the impact is utilized to stop the loom. **b** In a loose-reed motion, any of several projecting pieces that catch under curved levers and support the weight of certain parts while a pushing piece (called a *dagger*) acts against a buffer on the starting handle to stop the loom when a shuttle is trapped.
6. [Cf. Pg. *froco* tuft of wool or silk, L. *floccus*, E. *flock* of wool.] An oblong cloak button, covered with netted thread, and fastening into a loop instead of a buttonhole.
7. The loop attached, as to a belt, for receiving a sword, bayonet, or the like.
8. A shallow place for mortar in the upper face of a brick.
9. A prune of abnormal shape due to curing while unripe.
10. *Logging.* **a** The junction of two branches of a flume. **b** A guiding timber at the mouth of a slide.
11. The frame or block to which the share, moldboard, landside, beam, etc., of a plow are secured.
frog (frŏg), *v. t.;* FROGGED (frŏgd); FROG′GING (frŏg′ĭng). To ornament or fasten (a coat, etc.) with frogs. See FROG, *n.*, 6.
frog, *v. i.* To catch, or look for, frogs.
frog′bit′ (frŏg′bĭt′), *n.* **a** A European vallisneriaceous plant (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*), floating on still water and propagating by runners. It has roundish leaves and small white flowers. **b** A related American plant (*Limnobium spongia*), of similar habit.
frog crab. Any of certain crabs constituting the genus *Ranina* and allied genera ; — so named from the peculiar form of their body and legs.
frog′–eye′ (frŏg′ī′), *n.* A disease of tobacco caused by the parasitic fungus *Cercospora nicotianæ*, causing white spots on the leaves. Tobacco so affected, or artificially so spotted, is much used as cigar wrappers. — **frog′–eyed′** (-īd′), *a.*
frog′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* Any of certain pediculate fishes so called from their broad mouth and limblike fins, as the angler, or the mouse fish or other antennariid.
frog′ger-y (frŏg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). A gathering of frogs ; also, a place where frogs abound.
frog′gy (-ĭ), *a.;* -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -GI-EST. Abounding in frogs ; of, like, or pertaining to, frogs.
frog′hop′per (-hŏp′ẽr), *n.* A spittle insect ; in a broader sense, any of the small leaping homopterous insects constituting the family Cercopidæ, to which the spittle insects belong. They feed upon the juices of plants.
frog lily. The yellow water lily.
frog′mouth′ (frŏg′mouth′), *n.* **1**. Any of certain goatsuckers of the Oriental and Australian regions, which form a subfamily, Podarginæ, of the Caprimulgidæ, or sometimes made a distinct family, Podargidæ. They are so called from their broad, flat bill.
2. The snapdragon.

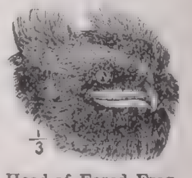

Head of Eared Frogmouth (*Batrachostomus auritus*).

frol′ic (frŏl′ĭk), *a.* [D. *vroolijk ;* akin to G. *fröhlich*, fr. *froh*, OHG. *frō*, Dan. *fro*, OS. *frao*, cf. Icel. *frār* swift.] Full of fun or mirth ; dancing, playing, or frisking about ; full of pranks ; frolicsome ; gay ; merry.
The *frolic* wind that breathes the spring. *Milton.*
The *frolic* architecture of the snow. *Emerson.*
frol′ic, *n.* **1**. A prank ; a flight of levity, gayety, or mirth.
He would be at his *frolic* once again. *Roscommon.*
2. A scene of gayety and mirth, as in lively play, or in dancing ; a merrymaking.
3. Something produced in frolic or jest. *Obs.*
frol′ic, *v. i.;* FROL′ICKED (-ĭkt) ; FROL′ICK-ING. To play wild pranks ; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gayety ; to indulge in frolicsome play ; to sport ; to make merry.
Hither, come hither, and *frolic* and play. *Tennyson.*
frol′ic, *v. t.* To cause to be frolicsome or merry ; to entertain by a frolic. *Rare.*
frol′ick-y (frŏl′ĭk-ĭ), *a.* Frolicsome. *Richardson.*

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frisk′i-ly (frĭs′kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FRISKY.
frisk′in, *n.* A frisky action or person. *Obs.*
frisk′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
frisk′ing-ly, *adv.* of *frisking*, p. pr.
fris′kle. ✝ FRISCAL.
friskt. Frisked. *Ref. Sp.*
fris′let. *n.* [Cf. OF. *fresel*, *fresele*, dim. of F. *fraise* a ruff.] A kind of small ruffle. *Obs.*
frist. ✝ FIRST.
frist (frĭst), *v. i.* [ME. *fristen*, *firsten*, to lend, give respite, AS. *first* time, respite, akin to G. *frist*, Icel. *frest.*] To give respite ; to delay. *Obs.*
frist, *v. t.* To postpone ; delay ; give credit for ; trust. *Obs.*
frist, *n.* [AS. *first.*] A time granted; respite; delay. *Archaic.*
fris′tel, *n.* [OF. *frestel*, *frestele.*] A flute. *Obs.*
fris′ure, *n.* [F.] A style of curling the hair. *Obs.*
frit. Dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FRIGHT.
frit. ✝ FRUIT.
frit, *v. t.* To fritter ; — with away. *R.*
frith (frĭth), *n.* [AS. *frið*, *friðu ;* akin to G. *friede*, and E. *free*, *friend.*] Peace (which see) ; security ; freedom ; protection. *Obs. or Hist.* — *v. t.* [AS. *friðian.*] To preserve in peace or secure from disturbance ; help ; liberate. *Obs.*
frith, *v. t. & i.* [See FRITH a wood.] To inclose with, or to form, a frith fence ; to wattle ; to cut or use underbrush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
frith′borh, **frith′borgh** (*hist. pron.* frĭth′bŏrk), *n.* [AS. *friðborh*, lit., peace pledge ; *frið* peace + *borh*, *borg*, pledge, surety.] The earlier name for FRANKPLEDGE. *Obs. or Hist.*
frith′bot′, *n.* [*frith* peace + *bote.*] *O. Eng. Law.* A bote paid for violation of frith, or peace.
frith′-guild′ *or* **-gild′**, *n.* [See FRITH peace; GUILD.] *AS. Hist.* A guild for joint defense and preservation of the peace.
Frith′jof (frĭth′yōf), *n.* [Icel. *Friðþjōfr*, i. e., peacemaker.] The hero of an Icelandic saga (probably 13th or 14th century), and of a poem in modern Swedish by Bishop Tegnér, entitled "Frithjof's Saga."
fri′thles (frĭth′′lz), *n. pl.* [Cf. dial. *frith* wattling.] Twigs or rods for wattling. *Dial. Eng.*
frithsoken, *n.* [AS. *friðsōcn.*] *O. Eng. Law.* Jurisdiction over breaches of the peace. *Hist.*
frith′stool′, **frid′stool′**, *n.* [AS. *friðstōl ; frið* peace + *stōl* seat.] A seat of sanctuary or refuge, in a church. *Hist.*
frith′work′, *n.* [See FRITH a wood.] Wattling. *Dial. Eng.*
frith′y, *a.* Woody. *Obs.*
fri-tin′i-an-cy (frĭ-tĭn′ĭ-ăn-sĭ), **fri-tin′i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *fritinnire* to twitter.] Twittering. *Obs.*
fritour. ✝ FRITTER.
frit′terd. Frittered. *Ref. Sp.*
frit′ter-er, *n.* One who fritters.
friv′ol, *a.* [F. *frivole*, L. *frivolus.*] Frivolous. *Obs.* — *n.* A frivolous thing. *Obs.*
friv′ol, *v. t.* To set aside as trifling. *Obs.* *Rare.*
friv′ol-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Frivolity.
friv′ol-ist, *n.* See -IST.
frix′ion (frĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *frigere*, *frixum*, to roast.] Preparation of medicaments by frying in a fat. *Obs.*
frix′o-ry (-sō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *frixorium.*] A frying pan. *Obs.*
friz. Dial. pret. and p. p. of FREEZE.
fri-za′do. See FRISADO. *Obs.*
frizd. Frizzed. *Ref. Sp.*
frize. ✝ FRIEZE.
friz′el. ✝ FRIZZLE.
fri-zette′. Var. of FRISETTE.
friz′l. Frizzle. *Ref. Sp.*
friz′ld. Frizzled. *Ref. Sp.*
friz′zle (frĭz′′l), **friz′el**, *n.* [Cf. F. *fusil.*] The steel plate struck by the flint in a flintlock gun. *Obs. or R.*
friz′zler (-lẽr), *n.* One that frizzles.
F. R. Met. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of Royal Meteorological Society.
F. R. M. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
Fr.-N. *Abbr.* Fracto-nimbus.
fro. ✝ FROW.
fro, *conj.* From the time when ; when ; since. *Obs.*
froath. ✝ FROTH.
frock′i-fied (frŏk′ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Frocked. *Obs.*
frock′less, *a.* See -LESS.
Fro′dhi (frō′thē). Var. of FROTHI.
froe (frō). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FROW.
froe, *n.* [See FROW the tool.] An iron splitting tool ; a frow. *U. S.*
Froe-bel′i-an (frû-bĕl′ĭ-ăn ; -yăn), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, Friedrich Froebel (1782–1852), or the kindergarten system of education (see KINDERGARTEN). — *n.* One who teaches by or favors the kindergarten system.— **Froe′bel-ism** (frû′bĕl-ĭz′m), *n.* — **Froe′bel-ist**, *n.*
frofer. ✝ FROVER.
frog. ✝ FROCK.
Frog, Nic (nĭk frŏg). A sportive name for the Dutch in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull."
frog cheese. **a** A puffball. **b** The wild mallow.
frog clock. = FROGHOPPER.
frog eater. One who eats frogs : vulgarly [*cap.*], a Frenchman.
frog fly. = FROGHOPPER.
frog′foot′ (frŏg′fo͝ot′), *n.* **a** The European vervain. **b** Duckweed.
frogge. ✝ FROCK, FROG.
frog′gi-ness (frŏg′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
frog′ging (-ĭng), *n.* Ornamentation with frogs. See FROG, *n.*, 6.
frog′gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Characteristic of a frog.
frog grass. **a** Common glasswort. **b** The toad rush. **c** = CRAB GRASS, 3.
frog′gy (frŏg′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-ĭz). A frog ; [*cap.*], a Frenchman, in slangy allusion to frog eating.
frog′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
frog′land′, *n.* Land frequented by frogs; hence, jocularly [*cap.*], Holland. [*Slang.*]
Frog′land′er, *n.* A Dutchman.
frog′leaf′, *n.* The water shield.
frog′ling, *n.* See -LING.
frog orchis. Any of several green-flowered orchids of the genus *Gymnadenia.* *Dial. Eng.*
frog plant. The orpine.
frog′s′-bit′, *n.* Frogbit.
frog′s′-blad′der. = FROG PLANT.
frog shell. Any of numerous gastropod shells, of *Ranella* or other allied genera.
frog's lettuce. A river weed (*Potamogeton densus*). *Dial. Eng.*
frog′s′-mouth′, *n.* = FROGMOUTH.
frog spit, *or* **frog spittle**. See CUCKOO SPIT, 1 a.
frog′stool′, *n.* A toadstool.
‖ **froides′ mains′**, **chaudes′ a′mours′** ; *or* **mains′ froides′**, **cœur′ chaud′** (frwäd′ măɴ′, shō′ dȧ′mo͞or′ : măɴ′ frwäd′, kûr′ shō′). [F.] Cold hands and warm affections (heart).
‖ **froi′deur′** (frwä′dûr′). [F.] Coldness.
froise (froiz), **fraise** (frāz), *n.* A large and thick pancake, often with slices of bacon in it. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
froit. ✝ FRUIT.
frok, **frokke**. ✝ FROCK.
fro′kin, *n.* [OD. *vrouwken.*] A Dutch maiden or woman. *Obs.*
frol′ic-ful, *a.* Frolicsome. *Rare.*
frol′ick-er, *n.* One that frolics.
frol′ickt. Frolicked. *Ref. Sp.*

frol′ic-some (frŏl′ĭk-sŭm), *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; given to pranks; sportive.

Old England, who takes a *frolicsome* brain fever once every two or three years, for the benefit of her doctors. *Scott.*

— **frol′ic-some-ly**, *adv.* — **frol′ic-some-ness**, *n.*

Frol′lo′, Claude. (*F. pron.* klōd frô′lō′). In Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," an archdeacon, devoted to alchemy and supposed to be a saint, who loves and persecutes Esmeralda.

from (frŏm), *prep.* [AS. *fram, from*; akin to OS. *fram* out, OHG. & Icel. *fram* forward, Sw. *fram*, Dan. *frem*, Goth. *fram* from; akin to E. *fore, forth, frame*. Cf. FRO, FOREMOST.] Primarily, forth out of; away from contact with or proximity to; out of. *From* is construed with words indicating: **1.** A point of starting; as: **a** A point or place whence actual movement takes place; as, released *from* prison; — sometimes, now usually in poetry, with ellipsis of a verb of motion.

From high Mæonia's rocky shores I came. *Addison.*
We will not *from* the helm. *Shak.*

b That which is taken as a starting point in measuring or reckoning, or in a statement of limits; as, 100 miles *from* Boston to Springfield; three years *from* that day; *from* ten to twenty were ready.

Experience *from* the time past to the time present. *Bacon.*

c An act, state, quality, or thing thought of as that from which removal, exclusion, separation, dissent, or the like, is made, or as remaining after something taken away, or as changed for another; as, to hang *from* a bough; it was excluded *from* the plan; save us *from* our friends; appeal *from* the decision of the chair; to rouse *from* lethargy.

☞ In this sense it formerly might govern an infinitive.

Not to have been dipt in Lethe lake
Could save the son of Thetis *from* to die. *Spenser.*

2. That to which anything stands in the relation of separateness or of distinction or difference; as, away *from* home; apart *from* the context. Sometimes with the word denoting separation implied, as in, to be [away] *from* home.

Anything so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing. *Shak.*
As though I could not discern cheese *from* chalk. *Latimer.*

3. The source or original; hence, the source of an action, its agent, cause, or ground; as, a present *from* his son; a bite *from* a snake; an inference *from* facts; named *from* his uncle; suffering *from* neglect.

☞ *From* often governs an adverb or a prepositional phrase; as, a voice *from* below. "There followed him great multitudes of people . . . *from* [the land] *beyond* Jordan." *Matt.* iv. 25. In certain constructions, as *from forth, from out*, etc., the ordinary and more obvious arrangement is inverted, the sense being more distinctly *forth from, out from*, — *from* being virtually the governing preposition, and the other word the adverb.

A live coal . . . taken with the tongs *from off* the altar. *Is.* vi. 6.

from . . . to . . .; — used with a repeated noun to denote recurrence or continued succession; as, to beg *from* door *to* door. — **f. one's self**, beside one's self; out of one's wits. *Obs.*

frond (frŏnd), *n.* [L. *frons, frondis*, a leafy branch, foliage.] *Bot.* **a** A leaf, esp. that of a palm. *Obs. or Poetic.* **b** Any foliaceous thallus or thalloid shoot; a leaflike expansion not differentiated into stem and foliage; as, the *frond* of a lichen or of a hepatic; the *fronds* of duckweed (*Lemna*). **c** Specif., the leaf of a fern, including both stipe and blade. In this sense *frond* is used both of foliage leaves and sporophylls, the latter being known specif. as *fertile fronds*.

frond′age (frŏn′dāj), *n.* Fronds collectively; leafy foliage.

‖ **Fronde** (frôNd), *n.* [F.] *F. Hist.* A political party in France, during the minority of Louis XIV., who opposed the government, and made war upon the court party.

frond′ed, *a.* Furnished with fronds; as, *fronded* palms.

fron′dent (frŏn′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *frondens*, p. pr. of *frondere* to put forth leaves. See FROND.] Having fronds; leafy. *R.*

fron-desce′ (frŏn-dĕs′), *v. i.*; FRON-DESCED′ (-dĕst′); FRON-DESC′ING (-dĕs′ĭng). [L. *frondescere*, incho. fr. *frondere* to put forth leaves. See FROND.] To unfold leaves.

fron-des′cence (frŏn-dĕs′ĕns), *n.* **1.** The period or condition of developing leaves; also, foliage; leaves collectively. **2.** *Bot.* = PHYLLODY.

fron-des′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *frondescens*, *-entis*. See FRONDESCE.] Putting forth fronds or leaves.

fron-dose′ (frŏn-dōs′; frŏn′dōs), *a.* [L. *frondosus* leafy.] *Bot.* **a** Leafy. *Obs.* **b** Bearing fronds; having the form or appearance of a frond; thalloid. — **fron-dose′ly**, *adv.*

front (frŭnt), *n.* [F. *front* forehead, L. *frons, frontis.*] **1.** The forehead or brow; the part of the face above the eyes; sometimes, the whole face.

Bless'd with his father's *front*, his mother's tongue. *Pope.*

2. The forehead, countenance, or personal bearing, as expressive of character or temper, and esp. of boldness, sometimes of impudence; as, a bold or hardened *front*.

With smiling *fronts* encountering. *Shak.*

3. *Zoöl.* The part of a crab's carapace between the eyes.

4. *Mil.* **a** The foremost rank; the van. **b** A line of battle. **c** The most advanced position occupied, or the most advanced portion of the field of active operations. **d** Direction faced by a formed line. **e** The space, in width, occupied by a line or column. **f** *Fort.* All the works constructed along one side of the polygon inclosing the site.

5. *Arch.* Any face of a building; esp., the face that contains the principal entrance.

6. The part or surface of anything which seems to look out, or to be directed forward; the fore or forward part; the foremost part or member; — opposed to *back* or *rear*.

Had he his hurts before?
Ay, on the *front*. *Shak.*

7. A position directly before a person, or before the foremost part of a thing; as, in *front* of a person, of the troops, or of a house; facing to the *front*.

8. The beginning. "Summer's *front*." *Shak.*

9. Land which faces or abuts on a piece of water, a river, a road, etc.; frontage; as, the water *front*.

10. *Theat.* The auditorium. *Colloq. & Professional.*

11. A promenade fronting the beach at a seaside resort. *Eng.*

12. A thing attached in front; as: **a** A shirt front, or dicky. **b** A cravat. **c** A piece of false hair worn over the forehead by women. **d** *Eccl.* A frontal. *Obs.* **e** A certain part of a bridle. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

13. *Phon.* **a** The middle part of the tongue, the part between the tip and the center. **b** That part of the palate between the roots of the teeth or the alveolar process and the beginning of the soft palate; the hard palate. **c** A speech sound having front articulation.

14. The call boy whose turn it is to answer the call, which is often the word "front," used as an exclamation. *Hotel Cant.*

front (frŭnt), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the front, or forward part; situated in front; foremost; as, a *front* view; *front* seats.

2. *Phon.* Pronounced with closure or narrowing of the oral passage at the front of the mouth, or between the tongue and the front, or hard, palate, as are *p, b, ē* (ēve), *ā* (āle), etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 25, 41, 65.

front tool, *Mach.*, any lathe tool having its point in front, used for surfacing or male-screw cutting.

front, *v. t.*; FRONT′ED; FRONT′ING. **1.** To oppose face to face; to oppose directly; to confront.

You four shall *front* them in the narrow lane. *Shak.*

2. To appear before; to meet.

[Enid] daily *fronted* him
In some fresh splendor. *Tennyson.*

3. To face toward; to have the front toward, opposite, or over against; to confront; as, the house *fronts* the street.

And then suddenly *front* the changed reality. *J. Morley.*

4. To adorn in front; to supply a front to; as, to *front* a house with marble; to *front* a head with laurel.

Yonder walls, that pertly *front* your town. *Shak.*

5. To begin, as by way of preface. *Obs.*

6. *Phon.* To change the place of articulation of (a speech sound) into or toward that of a following "front" sound. The *k* in *keen* is *fronted* (has its place of articulation drawn forward) by influence of the following front vowel *ē*, as compared with the first *k* sound in cook (ko͝ok). The second element of the diphthong ī (äĭ) *fronts* the first element, that is, draws it forward toward its own position.

front, *v. i.* **1.** To have or turn the face or front (in a named direction); to face; as, the house *fronts* toward the east.

2. To be in the lead. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. To swell, as meat or meal in boiling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

front′age (frŭn′tāj), *n.* **1.** The front part of an edifice or lot; extent of front, as of land along a stream or a road.

2. Act or fact of fronting or facing a given way; exposure; as, a broad *frontage* to northerly winds.

front′ag-er (-tā-jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who holds the frontage; — said of one who holds the frontage on road or water.

2. One resident on a frontier; borderer. *Rare.*

fron′tal (frŭn′tăl; frŏn′-; 277), *n.* [OF. *frontel, frontal*, F. *frontal, fronteau*, L. *frontale* an ornament for the forehead, frontlet. See FRONT.] **1.** Something worn on the forehead or face; a frontlet; as: **a** An ornamental band for the hair. **b** *Mil. Antiq.* A metal face guard.

2. *Arch.* A pediment over a door or window; a fronton. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. *Eccl.* A movable decorative member in metal, carved wood, or, commonly, in rich stuff or in embroidery, covering the front of the altar. Frontals are usually changed according to the different ceremonies.

4. A hanging for the front of a bed. *Obs.*

5. A façade.

6. A medicament or application for the forehead. *Obs.*

7. *Anat.* A frontal bone.

fron′tal, *a.* [Cf. F. *frontal.*] Belonging to the front part; being in front; of or pertaining to the forehead or frons.

frontal angle, *Craniom.*, the angle formed by lines from the bregma and glabella to the auricular point. See CRANIOMETRY. — **f. artery**, *Anat.*, one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic which ascends upon the forehead from the inner angle of the orbit. — **f. bone**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, one of a pair of membrane bones of the upper front part of the cranium next anterior to the parietals. In man they become united into a single bone termed the frontal bone, forming the forehead and upper part of the orbits, though they are distinct and separated by a median suture, the *frontal suture*, in the fetus. — **f. convolutions**, *Anat.*, the convolutions of the outer surface of the frontal lobe. The *ascending* frontal convolution lies behind the precentral sulcus, the *superior, middle*, and *inferior* in front of it, separated by the *superior* and *inferior frontal sulci*. — **f. crest**, *Anat.*, a median ridge on the internal surface of the vertical part of the human frontal bone. — **f. eminence**, *Anat.*, the more or less evident prominence of the human frontal bone some distance above each superciliary ridge. — **f. hammer** *or* **helve**, a forge hammer lifted by a cam, acting upon a "tongue" immediately in front of the hammer head. — **f. index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the least to the greatest frontal breadth, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter. — **f. lobe**, *Anat.*, the anterior of the three principal divisions of each cerebral hemisphere. Its lower anterior part occupies the anterior fossa of the skull, and it is bordered behind by the fissure of Rolando. — **f. nerve**, *Anat.*, a branch of the ophthalmic nerve supplying the forehead, scalp, upper eyelid, etc. — **f. plane, f. section**, *Anat.*, a plane or section parallel to the main axis of the body, and at right angles to the sagittal plane. — **f. points.** *Zoöl.* = ANTIÆ. — **f. segment.** *Anat.* See CRANIAL SEGMENTS. — **f. sinuses**, *Anat.*, cavities between the tables of the frontal bone over the orbits. They are lined by mucous membrane and communicate with the nasal cavity. — **f. sulcus.** *Anat.* See FRONTAL CONVOLUTION. — **f. suture.** *Anat.* See FRONTAL BONE. — **f. vein**, *Anat.*, a vein of the middle of the forehead which unites with the supraorbital to form the angular vein near the inner angle of the orbit.

front′ed (frŭn′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Formed with a front; drawn up in line. "*Fronted* brigades." *Milton.*

2. Having (such) a front, or brow; as, bold-*fronted*.

3. *Phon.* Having the place of articulation changed through the influence of a following front sound. See FRONT, *v. t.*, 6.

front′-fo′cus (frŭnt′fō′kŭs), *a.* *Photog. Cameras.* Focused by racking the lens out or in; distinguished from *back-focus*.

front foot. *Real Estate.* A foot measured along the front of a piece of property; as, he sold his lot at $50 a *front foot*; — called also *foot front*.

fron′tier (frŏn′tēr; frŭn′tēr; 277), *n.* [F. *frontière*, LL. *frontaria*. See FRONT.] **1.** That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country; — often denoted by the name of the adjacent country or countries; as, the German *frontier* of France; the Franco-German *frontier*.

2. The border or advance region of settlement and civilization; as, the Alaskan *frontier*. *Chiefly U. S.*

3. *Obs.* A barrier or defense; specif.: **a** The front or head of an army. **b** A stronghold, as a fort or a fortified town, upon a frontier, or a border province or settlement serving as a barrier against invasion.

Goes it against the main of Poland, sir,
Or for some *frontier*? *Shak.*

4. The front side or part of anything. *Obs.*

Syn. — See BOUND.

fron′tier, *a.* **1.** Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous; as, a *frontier* town.

2. Of or relating to a frontier; as, *frontier* hardships.

fron′tier, *v. t.* To border; face; oppose.

fron′tier, *v. i.* To constitute or form a frontier; to have a frontier; — with *on*. *Obs.*

fron′tiers-man (frŏn′tērz-măn; frŭn′tērz-), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man living on the frontier.

Fron′ti-gnac′ (frŏn′tĭ-nyăk′), **Fron′ti-gnan′** (frôN′tē′-nyäN′), *n.* A variety of muscat grape; also, the wine made from this grape near Frontignan, Hérault, France.

front′ing (frŭn′tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FRONT. Specif.: *vb. n.* *Phon.* Change in the place of articulation of a sound due to a following front sound. See FRONT, *v. t.*, 6.

fron′tis-piece (frŭn′tĭs-pēs; frŏn′-; 277), *n.* [F. *frontispice*, LL. *frontispicium* beginning, front of a church, fr. L. *frons* front + *spicere, specere*, to look at, view. See FRONT; SPY.] The part which first meets the eye; as: **a** *Arch.* The principal front of a building. **b** An ornamental figure or illustration fronting the first page, or title-page, of a book; formerly, the title-page itself. **c** A forehead. *Jocular.* **d** *Theaters.* The front of the stage or scenery. *Obs.*

fron′tis-piece, *v. t.*; -PIECED (-pēst); -PIEC′ING (-pēs′ĭng). To supply with, show on, or act as, a frontispiece.

front′less (frŭnt′lĕs), *a.* Without face or front; shameless; not diffident; impudent. *Now Rare.* — **front′less-ly**, *adv.* — **front′less-ness**, *n.*

front′let (-lĕt), *n.* [OF. *frontelet* brow band, dim. of *frontel, frontal*. See FRONTAL, *n.*] **1.** A frontal or brow band; a fillet or band worn on the forehead.

They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. *Deut.* vi. 8.

2. A frown (likened to a frontlet). *Rare.* *Shak.*

3. *Med.* A frontal. *Obs.*

4. A fronting piece, as a façade or an altar frontal.

5. The forehead, esp. of an animal.

6. In birds, the forehead, when distinguished by a different color or texture of plumage.

7. *Horse Armor.* A frontstall.

fron′to- (frŏn′tō-). [L. *frons, frontis*, the forehead.] *Zoöl. & Anat.* A combining form used to designate *connection with the frontal bone* or *region*, as **fron′to-ma′lar**, pert. to the frontal and malar bones or regions, **fron′to-max′il-la-ry**, **fron′to-na′sal**, **fron′to-öc-cip′i-tal**, **fron′to-sphe-noi′dal**, **fron′to-squa-mo′sal**, **fron′to-tem′po-ral**. See MAXILLARY, NASAL, etc.

‖ **fron′ton′** (frôN′tôN′), *n.* [F., a pediment. See FRONT.] *Arch.* A pediment; a frontal.

fron′to-pa-ri′e-tal (frŏn′tō-pȧ-rī′ē-tăl), *a.* *Zoöl. & Anat.* Of or pertaining to the frontal and parietal bones or regions. — *n.* A bone composed of the united frontal and parietal bones, as in the skull of frogs.

frontoparietal index, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the least frontal to the greatest cranial breadth, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter. — **f. suture.** = CORONAL SUTURE.

front′stall′ (frŭnt′stôl′), *n.* *Horse Armor.* A plate attached to a bridle, with holes for the horse to see and breathe through. *Obs. or Hist.*

frore (frōr; 201), *p. a.* [See FROREN.] Frozen; frosty; cold. *Archaic.* "The *frore* air." *Shelley.*

fro′ren (frō′rĕn), **frorn** (frōrn), *p. a.* [AS. *froren*, p. p. of *fréosan* to freeze. See FREEZE.] Frore; frozen. *Obs.*

fro′ry (frō′rĭ; 201), *a.* [Cf. AS. *fréorig*. See FROREN.] **1.** Frozen; frosty. *Archaic.* **2.** Covered with froth. *Obs. & R.*

frost (frŏst; 205), *n.* [ME. *frost, forst*, AS. *forst, frost*, fr. *fréosan* to freeze; akin to D. *vorst*, G., OHG., Icel., Dan., & Sw. *frost*. See FREEZE, *v. i.*] **1.** Act or process of freezing; congelation of fluids; — applied chiefly to the congelation of water.

2. State or temperature of the air which occasions the freezing of water; freezing weather; hence, temperature below freezing or a frozen condition; as, ten degrees of *frost*.

The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*. *Shak.*

3. Frozen dew or vapor; esp., a covering of min[illegible] crystals forming on a cold surface; — called also *h*[illegible] or *white frost*. The crystals form by the precipita[illegible] atmospheric vapor at low temperatures, just as dew is formed at higher temperatures; the vapor comes both from distant sources and, esp. when absolute calm prevails at the cold surface, from those near at hand.

He scattereth the hoar*frost* like ashes. *Ps.* cxlvii. 16.

4. Ice; frozen water. *Obs.*

5. Coldness or insensibility of temperament; severity or

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frol′ic-ly, *adv.* of FROLIC.
frol′ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
frol′ic-sum. Frolicsome. *R. Sp.*
frol′i-go-zene. Prob. = FROLIC, *a.* *Obs. & R.*
frolike. † FROLIC.
frolique. † FROLIC.
from. Dial. Eng. var. of FRIM.
from, *conj.* From the time when. *Obs.* [Cheese.]
‖ **fro′mage′** (frō′mȧzh′), *n.* [F.]
fro′men-ty. Var. of FRUMENTY.
from′mard. Var. of FROMWARD. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
from′pel. † FRUMPLE. [CHESS.]
From's′ gam′bit (frŏmz). See
from′ward (frŏm′wẽrd), **from′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv. & prep.* [AS. *framweard* about to depart. See FROM, -WARD; cf. FROWARD.] Away; away from. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
from′ward, *a.* **1.** Froward. *Obs.* **2.** Distant or leaning away; on the off side. *Dial. Eng.*
frond. † FRIEND.
fron-da′tion (frŏn-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *frondatio*, from *frons*. See FROND.] Act of stripping, as trees, of leaves or branches. *Obs.*
‖ **Fron′deur′** (frôN′dûr′), *n.* [F.] A member of the Fronde; hence [*l. c.*], rebel; malcontent.
fron-dif′er-ous (frŏn-dĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frondifer.*] Bearing fronds or leaves.
frond′i-form, *a.* [*frond* + *-form.*] Like a frond.
fron-dig′er-ous (frŏn-dĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frons* leafy branch + *-gerous.*] Frondiferous.
fron-div′o-rous (-dĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *frons, frondis*, + *-vorous.*] Feeding on leaves.
frond′let, *n.* See -LET.
fron-dos′i-ty (frŏn-dŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Leafiness. *R.* [dose. *R.*]
fron′dous (frŏn′dŭs), *a.* Fron-
‖ **frons** (frŏnz), *n.*; *pl.* FRONTES (frŏn′tēz). [L., front.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The forehead or upper front part of the head; the part of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex.
fronsen. † FROUNCE.
front. *Abbr.* Frontispiece.
frontage. Erron. for FONTANGE.
fron-ta′lis (frŏn-tā′lĭs), *n.* [NL. See FRONTAL, *a.*] *Anat.* The anterior part of the occipito-frontalis muscle, on the forehead.
fron′tal-ly, *adv.* of FRONTAL.
fron′tate (frŏn′tāt; frŭn′-),
fron′tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Growing broader toward the apex; truncate, as a leaf.
Front′ de Bœuf′ (frôN′ dē bûf′). In Scott's "Ivanhoe," a gigantic, brutal, blasphemous, parricidal Norman baron.
front′er (frŭn′tẽr). Var. of THRINTER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fron′ter. † FRONTIER.
fron′tes (frŏn′tēz), *n.*, *pl.* of FRONS. [frontiersman. *R.*]
fron′tier-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A
front′ing-ly, *adv.* of *fronting*, p. pr. [*n.* Frontignac.]
Fron′tin-iac′ (frŏn′tĭn-yăk′),
Fron-ti′no (frŏn-tē′nō), *n.* In the old romances of chivalry, the horse of Ruggiero.
‖ **fron′ti nul′la fi′des** (fī′dēz). [L.] (There is) no reliance on appearance. *Juvenal* (II. 8).
Fron′ti-ros′tri-a (frŏn′tĭ-rŏs′-trĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *frons, frontis*, brow, front + *rostrum* beak.] *Zoöl.* = HETEROPTERA.
‖ **fron-tón′** (frŏn-tōn′), *n.* [Sp., wall used in pelota.] A court or building for the game of pelota.
front′stead′, *n.* A plot before a house, as for a garden. *Dial. Eng.*
fron′ture, *n.* Frontier. *Obs.*
front′ward, **front′wards**, *a. & adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.
front′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
frop′pish, *a.* [Cf. FRAP, FRAPE.] Peevish; froward. *Obs.* — **frop′pish-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
frosh, frosk, *n.* [Cf. AS. *forsc, frox*, Icel. *froskr*; akin to E. *frog.*] A frog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fros′ling, *n.* [Prob. *frost* + 1st *-ling.*] A creature or plant injured by frost. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
frosse. † FROSH.

G H I J K L M

rigidity of character or manner ; *Colloq.*, a feeling or condition of indifference or unfriendliness ; a coolness.

It was one of those moments of intense feeling when the *frost* of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. *Scott.*

6. A play, book, or the like, that meets with a cold reception ; a failure. *Slang.*

frost (frŏst ; 205), *v. t.* ; FROST′ED ; FROST′ING. **1.** To injure by frost ; to freeze, as plants.

2. To freeze so as to cause to drop, as buds.

These earls and barons, that clung to me, *frosted* off me by the first cold frown of the king. *Tennyson.*

3. To cover with hoarfrost ; to produce a resembling frost upon, as upon cake, metals, or glass.

While with a hoary light she *frosts* the ground. *Wordsworth.*

4. To roughen or sharpen, as the nail heads or calks of horseshoes, so as to fit them for frosty weather.

frost, *v. i.* To freeze ; to become frosted ; — with *over.*

frost′bite′ (frŏst′bīt′), *v. t.* ; *pret.* FROST′BIT′ (-bĭt′) ; *p. p.* FROST′BIT′TEN (-bĭt′′n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FROST′BIT′ING (-bīt′ĭng). **1.** To blight or nip with frost.

2. To expose to the effect of frosty air. *Obs.*

frost′bite′, *n.* The freezing, or the local effect of a partial freezing, of some part of the body, as the ears or nose.

frost′bow′ (-bō′), *n.* A white arc or circle in the sky attending frosty weather and formed by reflection of sunlight from ice crystals floating in the air ; the parhelic circle whose center is at the zenith. It is not to be confused with the white rainbow (see RAINBOW).

frost′ed (frŏs′tĕd ; -tĭd ; 151), *p. a.* Covered with hoarfrost or anything resembling hoarfrost ; ornamented with frosting ; also, frostbitten ; as, a *frosted* cake ; *frosted* glass.

frost′fish′ (frŏst′fĭsh′), *n.* **a** The common tomcod ; — so called because it is abundant on the New England coast

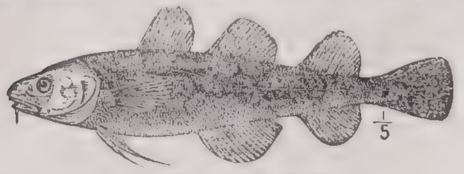

Frostfish (*Microgadus tomcod*) **a.**

in early winter. **b** The smelt (*Osmerus mordax*). *Local, U. S.* **c** The scabbard fish. *New Zealand.* **d** The Menominee whitefish. *Local, U. S.*

frost′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* **a** A small liliaceous bulbous plant (*Milla biflora*), of Mexico and the southwestern United States ; also, its white, star-shaped flower, called also *floating star.* **b** Any species of *Aster.* *Local, U. S.*

frost′ing, *n.* **1.** A composition of sugar, as with beaten egg, used to cover or ornament cake, pudding, etc.

2. A lusterless finish of metal or glass ; mat ; the process of producing such a finish.

frost lamp. A lamp placed below the oil tube of an Argand lamp, esp. in lighthouses, to keep the oil limpid.

frost nail. A spike driven into a shoe to prevent slipping.

frost signal. *Meteor.* A signal flag, white with a black center, used by the United States Weather Bureau in Florida and along the coasts of the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico, to indicate that a local frost is expected. The same flag is used elsewhere as a cold-wave signal.

frost smoke. An appearance like smoke, caused by congelation of vapor in the atmosphere in time of severe cold.

frost valve. A valve to drain the portion of a pipe, hydrant, pump, etc., where water would be liable to freeze.

frost′weed′ (frŏst′wēd′), *n.* **a** Any American cistaceous plant of the genus *Helianthemum*, esp. *H. canadense*, sometimes used in medicine as an astringent or aromatic tonic. It has large yellow, often sterile, flowers, succeeded by small fertile cleistogamous flowers. Late in autumn crystals of ice shoot from the cracked bark at the root. **b** The American dittany (*Cunila origanoides*).

frost′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* The figurework, often fantastic and delicate, which moisture sometimes forms in freezing, as upon a window pane or a flagstone ; ornamentation, as on silver, imitative of frost figures.

frost′y (frŏs′tĭ), *a.* ; FROST′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr) ; FROST′I-EST. [Cf. AS. *fyrstig.*] **1.** Attended with, or producing, frost ; having power to congeal water ; cold ; freezing ; as, a *frosty* night.

2. Covered with frost ; as, the grass is *frosty.*

3. Without warmth of affection or zealous courage.

4. Appearing as if covered with hoarfrost ; hoary ; gray ; hence, belonging to, or characteristic of, old age ; as, the *frosty* years of life. *Shak.*

frot (frŏt), *v. t.* ; FROT′TED ; FROT′TING. [F. *frotter.*] To rub or chafe ; specif., *Tanning*, to rub (a skin or hide) so as to soften it and remove wrinkles.

froth (frŏth ; 205), *n.* [ME. *frothe ; cf.* Icel. *froða*, Dan. *fraade*, Sw. *fradga ;* akin to AS. *āfrēoðan* to froth.] **1.** The bubbles caused in fluids or liquors by fermentation or agitation ; spume ; foam ; esp., a spume of saliva caused by disease or nervous excitement.

2. Anything light, unsubstantial, or comparatively worthless, as rhetoric without thought.

It was a long speech, but all *froth.* *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — See FOAM.

froth (frŏth ; 205), *v. t.* ; FROTHED (frŏtht) ; FROTH′ING. **1.** To cause to foam.

2. To spit, vent, or eject as froth.

He . . . *froths* treason at his mouth. *Dryden.*

3. To cover with froth ; as, a horse *froths* his chain.

froth, *v. i.* To throw up or out spume, foam, or bubbles ; to foam ; as, beer *froths ;* a horse *froths.*

The billows *frothed* like yeast. *Longfellow.*

froth′ing, *n.* Exaggerated declamation ; rant.

froth′y (-ĭ), *a.* ; FROTH′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; FROTH′I-EST. **1.** Full of or consisting of foam, froth, or light bubbles ; spumous ; foamy.

2. Of the nature of froth ; light ; empty ; unsubstantial ; unstable ; as, a *frothy* speaker or harangue.

frothy poppy, the bladder campion. *Obs.*

‖ **frou′frou′** (frōō′frōō′), *n.* [F., of imitative origin.] A rustling, esp. the rustling of a woman's dress.

frounce (frouns), *v. t.* ; FROUNCED (frounst) ; FROUNC′ING (froun′sĭng). [ME. *frouncen, fronsen*, to fold, wrinkle, OF. *froncier*, F. *froncer*, perh. fr. an assumed LL. *frontiare* to wrinkle the forehead, L. *frons* forehead. See FRONT ; cf. FLOUNCE part of a dress.] To gather into, or adorn with, plaits, as a dress ; to form wrinkles in or upon ; to curl or frizzle, as the hair. *Archaic.*

Not tricked and *frounced*, as she was wont. *Milton.*

frounce, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To form plaits or creases.

2. To form wrinkles in the forehead ; frown.

frounce, *n.* [For sense 1, F. *fronce.* See FROUNCE, *v.*]

1. A wrinkle, plait, or flounce ; fig., a frown. *Obs.*

2. A curl or frizz ; hence, an empty or showy affectation.

3. **a** An affection in hawks, in which white spittle gathers about the bill. *Obs.* **b** A disease of horses, marked by small warts or pimples on the palate. *Obs.*

frow (frou), *n.* [D. *vrouw ;* akin to G. *frau* woman, wife, Goth. *fráuja* master, lord, AS. *frēa.*] **1.** A Dutch or German woman ; hence, a woman ; a wife.

2. A mænad ; a bacchante. *Obs.*

3. A dirty woman ; a slattern. *Dial. Eng.*

frow (frō), *n.* [Also *frower*, and in dial. use *frommard, fromward.* Cf. FROWARD, FROMWARD.] A cleaving tool with handle at right angles to the blade, for splitting cask staves and shingles from the block ; a froe.

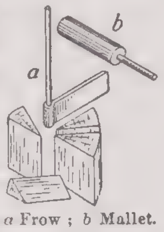

a Frow ; *b* Mallet.

fro′ward (frō′wẽrd), *a.* [*fro* + *-ward.* See FRO ; cf. FROMWARD.] **1.** Not willing to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable ; perverse ; disobedient ; peevish ; as, a *froward* child.

A *froward* man soweth strife. *Prov.* xvi. 28.

2. Adverse ; unfavorable. *Obs.*

Syn. — Untoward, perverse, unyielding, ungovernable, refractory, obstinate, petulant, cross, peevish. See WAYWARD.

— **fro′ward-ly**, *adv.* — **fro′ward-ness**, *n.*

frow′er (frō′ẽr), *n.* [See FROW a tool.] A frow, or cleaver.

frown (froun), *v. i.* ; FROWNED (fround) ; FROWN′ING. [ME. *frounen*, cf. OF. *froignier*, F. *frogner*, in *se refrogner, se renfrogner*, to knit the brow, to frown ; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To contract the brow, as in displeasure or sternness ; to scowl ; to put on a stern, grim, or surly look.

And in the furrows of his *frowning* brows
Harbors revenge, war, death, and cruelty. *Marlowe.*

2. To manifest displeasure or disapproval by the countenance ; to look with disfavor or threateningly ; to show displeasure ; to lower ; as, polite society *frowns* on rudeness.

Syn. — FROWN, SCOWL, LOWER. FROWN commonly implies disapprobation, severity, or anger ; SCOWL, ill humor, sullenness, or discontent ; LOWER, menace or gloom ; as, "So *frowned* the mighty combatants that Hell grew darker at their *frown*" (*Milton*) ; "In Saxon strength that abbey *frowned*" (*Scott*) ; "He folded his arms and *scowled* under his big brows" (*M. Hewlett*) ; "This forbidding *scowl* . . . had done Miss Hepzibah a very ill office, in establishing her character as an ill-tempered old maid" (*Hawthorne*) ; "La Rochelle itself *scowled* through the heavy air" (*W. Pater*) ; "Stand firm, for in his look defiance *lowers*" (*Milton*) ; "wandering from chamber to chamber . . . all distinguishable by the same *lowering* gloom" (*Beckford*).

frown, *v. t.* To show displeasure or disapproval of ; to rebuke with a look ; as, he was *frowned* down.

frown, *n.* **1.** A wrinkling of the brow, as in displeasure, rebuke, etc. ; a sour, severe, or stern look ; a scowl.

His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

2. Any expression of displeasure ; as, *frowns* of Providence.

frow′zy, frou′zy (frou′zĭ), *a.* ; -ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr) ; -ZI-EST. [Cf. E. dial. *frouzy* peevish, offensive to the eye or smell, *frowsty* musty, *frousted* untidy, E. *frowze* frizzed hair.] **1.** Disordered and offensive to the smell or sight ; musty ; slovenly ; unkempt.

2. Offensive to the ear ; discordant ; as, a *frowzy* tune.

Syn. — See SLOVENLY.

fro′zen (frō′z′n), *p. a.* **1.** Congealed with cold, as the hard surface over cooling molten metal, wax, etc. ; affected, or crusted over, by freezing ; as, a *frozen* brook.

2. Subject to frost, or to long and severe cold ; chilly ; as, the *frozen* north ; the *frozen* zones.

3. Cold-hearted ; unsympathetic ; unyielding.

Be not ever *frozen*, coy. *T. Carew.*

4. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* Designating a ball at rest touching another ball or a cushion, or two balls touching.

fruc′ted (frŭk′tĕd), *a.* [L. *fructus* fruit. See FRUIT.] *Her.* Bearing fruit ; — said of a tree or plant so represented.

fruc-tif′er-ous (frŭk-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fructifer ; fructus* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit. — **fruc-tif′er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

fruc′ti-fi-ca′tion (frŭk′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *fructificatio.*] **1.** Action of forming or producing fruit ; a fruiting.

At the time of *fructification* watch the plants daily. *Baxter.*

2. *Bot.* **a** Fertilization. *Obs. or R.* **b** The fruit ; the ripened ovary and its appendages. **c** A sporophore or any sporogenous structure ; as, the *fructification* of a fungus.

fruc′ti-fi-ca′tive (frŭk′tĭ-fĭ-kā′tĭv), *a.* Having the capacity for fructification.

fruc′ti-fy (-fī), *v. i.* ; FRUC′TI-FIED (-fīd) ; FRUC′TI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *fructifier*, L. *fructificare ; fructus* fruit + *-ficare* (in comp.), akin to L. *facere* to make. See FRUIT, FACT.] To bear fruit. "Causeth the earth to *fructify.*" *Beveridge.*

fruc′ti-fy, *v. t.* To make fruitful ; to render productive ; to fertilize ; as, to *fructify* the earth.

fruc-tose′ (frŭk-tōs′ ; frŭk′tōs), *n.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] *Org. Chem.* A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, of the class known as ketohexoses, occurring in three optically different forms, the best known of which is dextro fructose, or fruit sugar.

fruc′tu-a-ry (frŭk′tū-ā-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). [L. *fructuarius.*] A usufructuary. — *a.* Of or pert. to a usufruct ; — used in designating a kind of stipulation in Roman law.

fruc′tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *fructuous*, F. *fructueux*, L. *fructuosus.*] **1.** Fruitful ; productive ; profitable.

Nothing *fructuous* or profitable. *Chaucer.*

2. Promoting fertility. *Obs. or R.*

— **fruc′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fruc′tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

fru′gal (frōō′găl), *a.* [L. *frugalis*, fr. *frugi*, lit., for fruit ; hence, fit for food, useful, proper, temperate, the dative of *frux, frugis*, fruit, akin to E. *fruit :* cf. F. *frugal.* See FRUIT, *n.*] **1.** Economical in the use or expenditure of resources ; not wasteful or lavish ; saving ; sparing ; as, a *frugal* housekeeper ; *frugal* of time.

Nature, wise and *frugal.* *Milton.*

2. Obtained by, or appropriate to, economy ; as, a *frugal* fortune. "*Frugal* fare." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Saving, provident, unwasteful, careful. — FRUGAL, THRIFTY, CHARY, SPARING, ECONOMICAL. FRUGAL is opposed to wasteful, luxurious, or lavish ; THRIFTY implies industry, good management, and prosperity ; as, "His mind was keen, intense, and *frugal*, apt for all affairs. . . . Far into the night the housewife plied her own peculiar work. . . . [Their] light was famous in its neighborhood, and was a public symbol of the life that *thrifty* pair had lived" (*Wordsworth*) ; "One cannot say he [Ben Jonson] wanted wit, but rather that he was *frugal* of it" (*Dryden*) ; a *frugal* meal, a *thrifty* bargain. CHARY implies a cautious, discriminating, sometimes unwilling attitude ; SPARING (see *spare*, under THIN) connotes abstention or restraint ; as, "The chronicler of worldly matters had best be *chary* of applying hard names to acts which young men are doing in the world every day" (*Thackeray*) ; "*chary* of praise and prodigal of counsel" (*Stevenson*) ; "Yet, to his guest though no way *sparing*, he ate himself the rind and paring" (*Pope*) ; "Nor will this *sparing* touch of noble books be any irreverence to their writers" (*Keats*). ECONOMICAL (opposed to *extravagant* ; see EXCESSIVE) implies esp. the use of money or resources to the best advantage ; as, to be *economical* in use of fuel. See PARSIMONIOUS, SLENDER.

— **fru′gal-ly**, *adv.* — **fru′gal-ness**, *n.*

fru-gal′i-ty (frōō-găl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *frugalitas :* cf. F. *frugalité.*] Quality of being frugal ; careful management of resources ; thrift ; sparing use.

Syn. — Economy, thrift ; parsimony.

fru-giv′o-rous (frōō-jĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *frux, frugis*, fruit + *vorare* to devour.] Feeding on fruit ; also, *Zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the Frugivora.

fruit (frōōt), *n.* [ME. *fruit, frut*, F. *fruit*, fr. L. *fructus* enjoyment, product, fruit, from *frui*, p. p. *fructus*, to enjoy ; akin to E. *brook*, v. t. See BROOK, *v. t.* ; cf. FRUCTIFY, FRUGAL.] **1.** In the widest sense, any product of plant growth useful to man or animals, as grain, vegetables, cotton, flax, etc. ; — commonly in the *pl.*

Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and shalt gather in the *fruits* thereof. *Ex.* xxiii. 10.

2. The edible, more or less succulent, product of a perennial or woody plant, consisting of the ripened seeds and adjacent or surrounding tissues, or of the latter alone. In popular usage there is no exact distinction between a *fruit* and a *vegetable*, except where the latter consists of the stem, leaves, or root of the plant. Thus the apple, pear, orange, lemon, peach, plum, grape, banana, persimmon, pineapple, and most berries are generally recognized as *fruits ;* the

frost bearer. = CRYOPHORUS.

frost′bird′, *n.* The golden plover. *Local, U. S.*

frost′-blite′, *n.* **a** Lamb's-quarters, or white pigweed. **b** Any species of *Atriplex.*

frost grape. The chicken grape.

frost ice. The thick layer of frozen vapor condensed on the outside of cold metal pipes in refrigerating establishments, generally formed by the freezing of condensed moisture on the pipes and not of ice crystals.

frost′i-ly, *adv.* of FROSTY.

frost′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

frost′itch′, *n.* *Med.* An affection of the skin due to exposure to cold.

frost′less, *a.* See -LESS.

frost line. The limit of space subject to frost.

frost′ling, *n.* A crystalline formation on slaked lime. *Eng.*

frost′-nail′, *v. t.* To provide with frost nails.

frost plant. = FROSTWEED.

frost′root′, *n.* An American fleabane (*Erigeron philadelphicus*).

frost′shoe′, *v. t.* To shoe with calked shoes. *Obs.*

frost′wort′ (frŏst′wûrt′), *n.* = FROSTWEED **a.** [*Obs.*]

frot′er-er, *n.* One who frots.

Froth (frŏth ; 205), *n.* A foolish gentleman in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

Froth, Lord. A solemn coxcomb in Congreve's comedy of "The Double Dealer.

Fro′thi (frō′thē), *n.* Also **Fro′the.** A mythical Danish king under whom a golden age, called **Frothi peace**, was enjoyed until his avarice caused the giantesses who were to grind out gold for him to grind out vengeance and calamity, called **Frothi's meal.**

froth′i-ly (frŏth′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FROTHY.

froth′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

froth insect. = SPITTLE INSECT. Also called **froth fly, froth hopper, froth worm.**

froth′less, *a.* See -LESS.

froth′some, *a.* See -SOME.

froth spit. = CUCKOO SPIT.

frotte. † FROT.

‖ **frot′té′** (frō′tā′), *n.* [F., p. p. of *frotter* to rub.] *Art.* A representation made by slight splashes or washings of color, as in a sky effect.

‖ **frot′to-la** (frŏt′tō-lä), *n.* [It.] A form of early Italian popular entertainments, in which more than two players appear, and human types replace purely symbolic characters.

froud, *n.* [ME. *frude, frute.*] A frog. *Obs.*

frou′frou′ (frōō′frōō′), *n.* A humming bird. *West Indies.*

frough (frou ; frō), **frow**, *a.* Brittle ; fragile. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

frough′y, frow′y, *a.* [See FROUGH.] Stale ; rancid ; also, brittle ; soft. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*

frounce′less, *a.* See -LESS.

froune. † FROWN.

frount. † FRONT.

frountel. † FRONTAL.

frounter. † FRONTIER.

frou′zy. Var. of FROWZY.

fro′ver, *n.* & *v.* [AS. *frōfor.*] Comfort. *Obs.*

frow. See FROUGH.

fro′ward, *adv.* Away ; perversely. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

fro′ward, *prep.* Away from.

frowd′ys. Obs. pl. of FROUD.

frow′ey. Var. of FROUGHY.

frow′ish, *a.* Frowzy. *Obs.*

frowl, *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng.*

frownd. Frowned. *Ref. Sp.*

frown′er, *n.* One that frowns.

frown′ful, *a.* See -FUL.

frown′ing-ly, *adv.* of *frowning*, p. pr.

frown′less, *a.* See -LESS.

frowntere. † FRONTIER.

frown′y (froun′ĭ), *a.* Frowning ; scowling. *Obs.*

frowst (froust ; frōst), **froust**, *v. i.* To loll ; lounge. *Rare.*

frowst′y, *a.* [See FROWZY.] Fusty. *Dial. Eng.*

frow′sy. Var. of FROWZY.

frow′y. Var. of FROUGHY.

frowze, *n.* Frizzed hair ; a friz. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To friz ; curl ; rumple. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

frow′zi-ly, *adv.* of FROWZY.

frow′zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

froze, *pret.* of FREEZE.

fro′zen-ly, *adv.* of FROZEN.

fro′zen-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Frs., *or* **frs.** *Abbr.* Francs ; Friesic ; Frisian.

Fr.-S. *Abbr.* Fracto-stratus.

F. R. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society.

F. R. S. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquarians (Ireland).

F. R. S. C. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society, Canada.

F. R. S. E. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.

F. R. S. L. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature ; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.

F. R. S. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

F. R. S. S. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of Royal Scottish Society of Arts.

F. R. S. S. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of Scotland.

frt. *Abbr.* Freight.

frub, frub′bish, *v. t.* [See FURBISH.] To furbish. *Obs.*

fruct. † FRUIT.

fruc-tes′cence (frŭk-tĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] The period of maturing of fruit. *Rare.* — **fruc-tes′cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

fruc′ti-cist (frŭk′tĭ-sĭst), *n.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] One who arranges or classifies plants by characters of the fruits. *Rare.*

Fruc′ti′dor′ (frük′tē′dôr′), *n.* [F. ; L. *fructus* fruit + Gr. δῶρον gift.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

fruc′ti-fi′er (frŭk′tĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that fructifies.

fruc′ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *fructus* fruit + *-form.*] Of the form or look of a fruit.

fruc-tip′a-rous (frŭk-tĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fructus* fruit + *parous.*] Unusually fruitful. *Obs. or R.*

fruc′tist, *n.* = FRUCTICIST.

fruc′tive, *a.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] Fruitful. *Obs.*

fruc-tiv′o-rous (frŭk-tĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fructus* fruit + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on fruit.

fruc′to-su′ri-a (frŭk′tō-sū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *fructose* + *-uria.*] Presence of fructose in urine.

fruc′tu-al, *a.* Fruitful. *Obs.*

‖ **fruc′tu-a′ri-us** (frŭk′tū-ā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -RII (-ī). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A usufructuary.

fruc′tu-ate (frŭk′tū-āt), *v. i.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] To develop or produce fruit. *Obs.* — **fruc′tu-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

fruc′tu-ose, *a.* Fructuous. *Obs.*

fruc′ture, *n.* [OF. *fructure*, fr. L. *frui*, p. p. *fructus*, to enjoy.] Use; fruition; enjoyment. *Obs.*

Frue van′ner (frōō). [Origin uncert.] *Mining.* A moving, inclined, endless apron on which ore is concentrated by a current of water ; a kind of buddle.

‖ **fru′ges con-su′me-re na′ti** (frōō′jēz). [L.] Born to consume the fruits of the earth. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. ii. 27).

frug′gan (frŭg′ăn ; frōōg′-).

frug′gin, *n.* [F. *fourgon.*] An oven fork or poker. *Dial. Eng.*

fru-gif′er-ous (frōō-jĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frugifer ; frux, frugis*, fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Fruitful ; fructiferous. *Obs.* — **fru-gif′er-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

Fru-giv′o-ra (-jĭv′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See FRUGIVOROUS.] *Zoöl.* = MEGACHIROPTERA.

F. R. U. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland.

pea, bean, pumpkin, squash, eggplant, cucumber, etc., are vegetables; while the tomato and melon are variously regarded. In general it may be said that a *fruit* is more frequently eaten in the raw state as a dessert; that it possesses a characteristic aroma and flavor, due to the presence of various organic esters, and when cooked requires sugar to counteract its acidity. A vegetable is ordinarily eaten cooked, or when raw as a salad or relish; it is the product of a herbaceous plant, rarely of a shrub or tree. *Fruit* is occasionally applied to certain other vegetable structures of pronounced flavor eaten as a sauce or dessert, as the stalks of rhubarb.
3. *Bot.* In general, any product of fertilization with its modified envelopes or appendages, as the cystocarp in certain algæ, the sporogonium of a moss, etc.; specif., and more commonly, the ripened ovary of a seed plant and its contents, including such adjacent tissues as may be inseparably connected with it, as the pod of a pea, the capsule of many annuals, a nut, grain, berry, etc. The principal types of fruit (in the botanical sense) are as follows:

TRUE
- INDEHISCENT
  - *Monocarpellary:* Achene, Utricle, Drupe.
  - *Polycarpellary:* Cypsela, Caryopsis, Nut, Schizocarp, Berry, Pepo.
- DEHISCENT
  - *Monocarpellary:* Follicle, Legume, Loment.
  - *Polycarpellary:* Capsule, Silique, Silicle, Strobile.

SPURIOUS. — Etærio, Pome.
COLLECTIVE. — Sorosis, Syconus.

4. A fruit-bearing plant; a food plant. *Obs.*
5. The produce of animals; offspring; young; as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body. *Archaic or Rare.*
King Edward's *fruit*, true heir to the English crown. *Shak.*
6. That which is produced; the effect or consequence of any action, operation, etc.; product or result; produce; outgrowth; issue; consequence; advantage; profit; benefit; as, the *fruits* of labor; he reaped in later years the *fruits* of early self-denial and temperance.
They shall eat the *fruit* of their doings. *Is.* iii. 10.
The *fruits* of this education became visible. *Macaulay.*
fruit of paradise, the grapefruit or pomelo.
fruit (frōōt), *v. t.*; FRUIT'ED; FRUIT'ING. To cause to bear fruit; to develop fruit upon; as, a well-*fruited* bough.
fruit, *v. i.* To bear or produce fruit; to come to fruition.
fruit'age (frōōt'āj), *n.* [F. *fruitage*.] **1**. Fruit, collectively; fruit, in general. "Ambrosial *fruitage*." *Milton.*
2. The state or process of bearing fruit.
3. Product or result of any action; effect, good or ill.
fruit bat. Any of numerous large bats constituting the suborder Megachiroptera (which see). They are confined to the warm parts of the Old World, and feed on fruit. Cf. FLYING FOX.

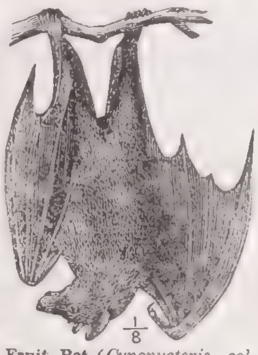
Fruit Bat (*Cynonycteris collaris*). 1/8

fruit body. *Bot.* **a** A sporophore. **b** A zygote.
fruit bud. *Hort.* A bud that produces flowers and fruit instead of foliage leaves.
fruit cake. A rich cake usually containing raisins, citron, and currants, and often highly spiced.
fruit chafer. Any of various species of beetles that eat ripe fruit, as the pear fruit chafer (*Euphoria inda*).
fruit crow. Any of certain South American birds of the family Cotingidæ which constitute a subfamily, Gymnoderinæ. The umbrella bird and campanero are examples.
fruit'er (frōōt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *fruitier* a fruiterer.] **1**. A fruiterer. *Obs.*
2. **a** A ship for carrying fruit. **b** A tree that bears fruit.
fruit'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* [From FRUITER.] **1**. One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.
2. One who grows fruits. *Obs.*
fruit'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *fruiterie* place where fruit is kept, in OF. also, fruitage.] **1**. A place in which fruit is stored. *Obs.*
2. Fruit collectively; fruitage. *Rare.*
3. An orchard; also, a hothouse for raising fruit. *Rare.*
fruit fly. Any of various small acalyptrate flies whose larvæ feed on fruit or decaying vegetable matter, as species of the genus *Drosophila* and certain of the family Trypetidæ, some of which develop in ripening fruit and are a pest to fruit growers. *Dacus tryoni* of the latter family seriously injures orchard crops in parts of Australia.

Fruit Fly (*Drosophila*). *a* Larva or Maggot; *b* Adult fly. Much enlarged.

fruit'ful (frōōt'fōōl), *a.* Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; bearing results; prolific; fertile; liberal; bountiful; as, a *fruitful* tree, or season, or soil.
Syn. — See FERTILE.
fruitful signs, *Astron.*, those in which marriage may be expected fruitful, namely, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.
— **fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fruit'ful-ness**, *n.*

fruit'ing (frōōt'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FRUIT. — **fruiting calyx**, *Bot.*, a calyx subtending a mature ovary; esp., one modified to form part of the fruit, as in the checkerberry.
fru-i'tion (frōō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *fruition*, L. *fruitio*, enjoyment, fr. L. *frui*, p. p. *fruitus*, to use or enjoy. See FRUIT, *n.*] Use or possession of anything, esp. such as is accompanied with pleasure or satisfaction; pleasure derived from possession or use. "Capacity of *fruition*." *Rogers.*
fru'i-tive (frōō'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Enjoying; possessing.
fru'i-tive, *a.* Capable of producing fruit; fruitful. *Rare.*
fruit'less, *a.* **1**. Lacking, or not bearing, fruit; barren; destitute of offspring; as, a *fruitless* tree or marriage.
2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; vain; idle; unprofitable; as, a *fruitless* attempt or controversy.
3. Without fruit, or result; unsuccessful. *Rare.*
Syn. — Barren, abortive, ineffectual, profitless. See USELESS.
— **fruit'less-ly**, *adv.* — **fruit'less-ness**, *n.*
fruit pigeon. Any of a large group of pigeons inhabiting India, Australia, and the Pacific islands. They feed largely upon fruit, and are noted for their beautiful colors. *Carpophaga*, with about forty species, is the chief genus.
fruit rot. A destructive disease of peaches and plums, caused by the fungus *Monilia fructigena*; also, the fungus.
fruit spur. *Hort.* In orchard fruit trees, a short stout branch bearing fruit buds, as in the apple or pear.
fruit sugar. *Chem.* **a** A kind of sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, occurring in honey and in most sweet fruits, and obtained, with grape sugar, by inversion of saccharose (cane sugar). It crystallizes with difficulty. It is a form of fructose, and, though levorotatory, is usually called dextro fructose, or *d*-fructose, because of its relationship to *d*-glucose and *d*-mannose. Called also *levulose*. **b** Rarely, invert sugar.
fruit tree. A tree cultivated for its edible fruit.
fruit'-tree' bark beetle. A small black scolytid beetle (*Scolytus rugulosus*) which bores through the bark of fruit trees and lays its eggs between the bark and sapwood. The burrows of the larvæ sometimes girdle the trees.
fruit'y (frōōt'ĭ), *a.*; FRUIT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FRUIT'I-EST. Having the odor, taste, or appearance of fruit; also, fruitful.
fru'men-ta'ceous (frōō'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *frumentaceus*, fr. *frumentum* corn or grain.] Made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain.
fru'men-ta'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *frumentatio*.] *Rom. Antiq.* A largess of grain bestowed upon the people, to quiet them when discontented.
fru'men-ty (frōō'mĕn-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *fromentée*, fr. L. *frumentum* corn, grain.] **1**. Food made of hulled wheat boiled in milk, with sugar, plums, etc.
2. Wheat; corn. *Obs.*
frump (frŭmp), *v. t.* & *i.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. dial. E. *frumple* to wrinkle, ruffle, D. *frommelen*.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1**. To insult; flout; mock; snub.
2. To provoke; irritate; vex; sulk.
frump, *n.* **1**. A contemptuous speech or piece of conduct; a gibe or flout. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
2. *pl.* Sulky actions; sulks. *Now Dial.*
3. A cross, old-fashioned person, esp. an old woman; a dowdy; a gossip. *Colloq.* *Halliwell.*
frump'ish, *a.* **1**. Cross-tempered; scornful. *Obs.*
2. Old-fashioned, or dowdy; — said of dress, etc.
All my gowns being monstrous . . . *frumpish*. *P. L. Ford.*
frump'y (frŭm'pĭ), *a.* Frumpish.
frush (frŭsh), *n.* [Cf. ME. *frosch*, *frosk*, a frog (the animal), G. *frosch* frog (the animal), also carney or lampas of horses. See FROG, *n.*, 2.] *Far.* The frog of a horse's foot; also, a discharge from it; thrush.
frus'trate (frŭs'trāt), *a.* [L. *frustratus*, p. p. of *frustrare*, *frustrari*, to deceive, frustrate, fr. *frustra* in vain, without effect, in error, prob. for *frudtra* and akin to *fraus*, E. *fraud*.] **1**. Frustrated; balked; baffled. *Archaic.*
2. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; nugatory; of no effect. "Our *frustrate* search." *Shak.*
frus'trate, *v. t.*; FRUS'TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); FRUS'TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). **1**. To prevent from attaining a purpose; to balk; as, to *frustrate* a person.
2. To bring to nothing; to defeat; baffle; foil; as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will.
Shall the adversary thus obtain
His end and *frustrate* thine? *Milton.*
3. To make null or ineffectual; to nullify; to render invalid or of no effect; as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.
Syn. — Check, defeat, disappoint, cross, hinder, checkmate; confound, perplex, disconcert; hoodwink, cheat, deceive. — FRUSTRATE, THWART, FOIL, BAFFLE, BALK, CIRCUMVENT, OUTWIT. TO FRUSTRATE is to render vain or ineffectual; as, "Whatever Nature . . . purposes to herself, she never suffers any reason, design, or accident to *frustrate*" (*Fielding*); "My good intentions towards you . . . are continually *frustrated*" (*Cowper*). To THWART is to frustrate, esp. by crossing or running counter to; FOIL commonly implies repulse or discomfiture; as, "Others had thrust themselves into his life and *thwarted* his purposes" (*G. Eliot*); "desperate ambition, *thwarted* of the fruit of its crime" (*Lowell*); "It was instantly manifest to all that [Lady Julia's] attack had been *foiled*, and her flank turned" (*Trollope*); "a *foiled* circuitous wanderer" (*M. Arnold*). To BAFFLE is to frustrate, esp. by confusing or puzzling; to BALK, by interposing obstacles or hindrances; as, "Such knotty problems of alleys, such enigmatical entries, and such sphinx's riddles of streets without thoroughfares as must, I conceive, *baffle* the audacity of porters and confound the intellects of hackney coachmen" (*De Quincey*); "I like reading my Bible without being *baffled* by unmeaningnesses" (*M. Arnold*); "If my lord wanted a quarrel, young Clive was not a man to *balk* him" (*Thackeray*); "Old Year leaves me tired, stripped of favorite things I had, *balked* of much desired" (*C. Rossetti*). CIRCUMVENT implies stratagem, OUTWIT, craft or cunning; as, "In short, he had weight, and might be expected to grapple with a disease and throw it; while Dr. Minchin might be better able to detect it lurking, and *circumvent* it" (*G. Eliot*); "the skill with which she [Elizabeth] had hoodwinked and *outwitted* every statesman in Europe during fifty years" (*J. R. Green*). See BAR, DIFFICULTY.
frus-tra'tion (frŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *frustratio*.] **1**. Act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; as, the *frustration* of one's designs.
2. *Astrol.* Prevention of union in aspect of two planets by intervention of another.
frus'tra-tive (frŭs'trȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to frustrate.
frus'tule (-tūl), *n.* [L. *frustulum*, dim. of *frustum* a piece: cf. F. *frustule*.] *Bot.* The siliceous shell of a diatom, composed of two valves, one overlapping the other.
frus'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tȧ). [L., piece, bit.] **1**. A part or fragment. *Rare.*
2. *Geom.* The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top by a plane parallel to the base; also, the part of any solid, as of a cone, pyramid, etc., intersected between two planes, either parallel or inclined to each other.

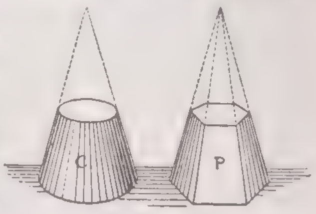

Frustums: *C* of Cone; *P* of Pyramid.

3. *Arch.* One of the drums of the shaft of a column, because assumed to be conical or conoidal in shape.
fru-tes'cent (frōō-tĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *frutex*, *fruticis*, shrub, bush: cf. F. *frutescent*, L. *fruticescens*, p. pr.] *Bot.* Having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby. — **fru-tes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*
fru'ti-cose (frōō'tĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *fruticosus*, fr. *frutex*, *fruticis*, shrub.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a shrub; as, a *fruticose* stem; specif., in lichenology, having the thallus ascending in a bushy or shrublike form.
fru-tic'u-lose (frōō-tĭk'ū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *fruticosus* bushy.] *Bot.* Resembling a small shrub.
fry (frī), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [ME. *fri*, *fry*, seed, descendants; cf. OF. *froi* spawning, spawn of fishes, little fishes, *frai*, fr. OF. *froiier*, *freiier*, *friier* (3d pl. *froient*, *frient*), to spawn, to rub, fr. L. *fricare* to rub (see FRICTION); but cf. also Icel. *frǣ*, *frjō*, seed, Sw. & Dan. *frö*, Goth. *fraiw* seed, descendants.] **1**. The young or recently hatched brood of fishes (used only in the sing. and chiefly as a collective word); occasionally, the young or brood of other animals, as oysters, or (in old usage) bees.
2. Hence, very small adult fishes, esp. those which swim in schools, as certain of the anchovy family.
3. The roe of a fish. *Obs.*
4. Young; offspring; esp., a swarm or brood of young; hence, a crowd of small creatures or persons; hence, fig., a group of things that are diminutive of their kind.
We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty small *fry*. *Walpole.*
fry (frī), *v. t.*; FRIED (frīd); FRY'ING. [ME. *frien*, F. *frire*, fr. L. *frigere* to roast, parch, fry, cf. Gr. φρύγειν, Skr. *bhrajj*. Cf. FRITTER.] **1**. To cook in a pan or on a griddle (esp. with the use of fat, butter, or olive oil) by heating over a fire; to cook in boiling lard or fat; as, to *fry* fish; to *fry* doughnuts; — distinguished from *broil*.
2. To subject to strong emotion; to vex.
Her wretched self still in herself she *fries*. *J. Beaumont.*
fry, *v. i.* **1**. To undergo the process of frying; to be subject to the action of heat in a frying pan, or on a griddle, or in a kettle of hot fat.
2. To be strongly moved or agitated, as by passion; *fry* with vexation.
3. To simmer; boil; seethe; ferment. *Obs.*
fry, *n.*; *pl.* FRIES (frīz). **1**. A dish of anything fried.
2. A state of excitement; as, to be in a *fry*. *Colloq.*
3. An internal part or organ of an animal that is usually eaten fried, as pig's liver or calf's pluck, or lamb's testicles; — usually in *pl.* *Local.*
fry'er, fri'er (frī'ẽr), *n.* One that fries; also, something intended for frying.
frying pan. A metal pan with a long handle, used for frying meat, vegetables, etc.
out of the frying pan into the fire, clear of one difficulty only to fall into a greater one.
fu (fōō), *n.* [Chin. *fu*[3].] A department or prefecture in China comprising several hsien; also, the chief city of a department; — often forming the last part of a place name, as, Paoting-*fu*.
fub (fŭb), *v. t.*; FUBBED (fŭbd); FUB'BING. **1**. [The same word as *fob* to cheat.] To put off by trickery; to cheat.
I have been *fubbed* off, . . . from this day to that day. *Shak.*
2. To put off deceitfully or with a pretense. *Archaic.*
He *fubbed* me off unhandsomely. *Stevenson.*

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fruit-a'ri-an (frōō-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who subsists on fruit alone.
fruit button. A fruit bud.
fruit' de Cy'thère' (frwē' dē sē'târ'). [F.] The Otaheite apple.
fruit dot. *Bot.* A sorus.
fruit'en, *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become fruitful. *Obs.*
fruit'er-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of FRUITERER.
fruitestere, *n.* A fruiteress. *Obs.*
fruit'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fruit'ist, *n.* A fruit grower.
fruit'let, *n.* [*fruit* + *-let*.] **a** A fruit of small size. **b** A unit or member of a collective fruit.
fruit'ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.
fruit'stalk', *n.* A peduncle.
fruit'ure, *n.* Fruition. *Obs.*
fruit'wife', *n.* A woman who sells fruit. *Obs.*
fruit'wom'an (frōōt'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). **1**. A woman who sells fruit.
2. A loose woman; a bawd. *Obs.*
frum (frŭm; frŏŏm). Dial. Eng. var. of FRIM.
frume, *n.* [AS. *fruma*. Cf. FOREMOST.] Beginning. *Obs.*
fru'ment, *n.* [L. *frumentum*.] Grain; frumenty. *Obs.*
fru'men-ta'ri-ous (frōō'mĕn-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frumentarius*.] Frumentaceous. *Rare.*
fru-men'tum (frōō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] Grain of any kind.
frum'e-ty, **frum'me-ty** (frŭm'ē-tĭ; frŏŏm'ē-tĭ). Dial. Eng. vars. of FRUMENTY.
frum'ma-gem, *v. t.* To choke, strangle, or hang. *Obs. Cant.*
frump'er, *n.* A mocker. *Obs.*
frump'er-y, *n.* Abuse. *Obs.*
frump'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
frum'ple, *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *frumplen*, D. *frommelen*.] To wrinkle. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
frum'ple, *n.* A wrinkle. *Obs.*
frum'schaft, *n.* [AS. *frumsceaft*.] Creation. *Obs.*
frumth, *n.* [AS. *frymþ*.] Beginning. *Obs.*
frun'del, *n.* A dry measure, variously estimated as one or two pecks. *Obs.*
frunt. Obs., dial. Eng., or ref. sp. of FRONT.
frush (frŭsh; frŏŏsh), *v. t.* [F. *froisser* to bruise, OF. *froissier*.] **1**. To batter; crush; break. *Obs.*
2. To carve (a chicken) or dress (a chub). *Obs.*
3. To rub; scratch; polish. *Obs.* or *Dial.*
4. To set in order (arrow feathers). *Obs. or Hist.*
frush, *v. i.* To rush; dash. *Obs.*
frush, *n.* [OF. *frois*.] Rush; onset; clash of weapons; din; fragments; débris. *Obs. or Scot.*
frush, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; flabby. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
frush'y, *a.* Frush. *Obs.*
frust, *n.* [L. *frustum*.] A piece; frustum. *Obs.*
frust. *Abbr.* Frustillatim (L., in small pieces).
frus'ta, *n.*, *L. pl.* of FRUSTUM.
frus-ta'ne-ous. † FRUSTRANEOUS.
frus'ter, *a.* [See FRUSTER, *v.*] Useless; vain. *Obs.*
frus'ter, *v. t.* [F. *frustrer*, fr. L. *frustrari*.] To frustrate. *Obs.* — *n.* Frustration. *Obs.*
frus'tra-ble (frŭs'trȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *frustrabilis*.] Capable of being frustrated. *Rare.*
frus-tra'ne-ous (frŭs-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [See FRUSTRATE, *a.*] Vain; useless; unprofitable. *Obs.* — **frus-tra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
frus'trate-ly, *adv.* of FRUSTRATE. *Obs.*
frus'trat-er (frŭs'trāt-ẽr), *n.* One that frustrates.
frus'tra-to-ry (frŭs'trȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *frustratorius*.] Frustrative. *Obs.*
frus'tu-lent (-tū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *frustulentus*.] Abounding in fragments. *R.*
frus'tu-lose (-tū-lōs), *a.* *Bot.* Consisting of small fragments.
frut. † FRUIT.
frut'age (frōōt'āj). † FRUITAGE.
frute. † FROUD, FRUIT.
‖ **fru'tex** (frōō'tĕks), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A shrub.
fru'ti-cal, *a.* [L. *frutex*, *fruticis*, shrub.] Fruticose. *Obs.*
fru'ti-cant, *a.* [L. *fruticans*, p. pr.] Sprouting. *Obs.*
fru'ti-cate, *v. i.* [L. *fruticare*.] To sprout. *Obs.*
fru-ti'ceous, *a.* Frutescent. *Obs.*
‖ **fru'ti-ces** (frōō'tĭ-sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of FRUTEX.
fru'ti-ce'tum (-sē'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a place full of shrubs.] *Hort.* A collection of cultivated shrubs.
fru-ti'cious, *a.* Frutical. *Obs.*
fru'ti-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Fruticose. *Rare.*
fru'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To notify. [*Humorous. Shak.*]
fru'ture. † FRITTER.
fruz. † FROWZE.
F. R. V. I. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.
fry. † FREE.
Fs. *Abbr.* Francis.
F. S., *or* **f. s.** *Abbr.* Faire suivre (F., to be forwarded); Fleet Surgeon; foot seconds.
F. S. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries.
F. S. A. E. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.
F. S. A. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Ireland.
F. S. A. S., **F. S. A. Scot.** *Abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland.
F. S. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Sanitary Institute; Fellow of the Surveyors' Institute; Free Sons of Israel.
F. S. I. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the (British) Society of the Institute of Actuaries.
F. S. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Statistical Society.
F. S. Sc. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Science and Art of London.
F. S. S. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Statistical Society, Ireland.
ft. *Abbr.* Faint; feet; fiat (L., let it be made), *Pharm.*: flat; foot; fort; fortification; fortified.
F. T. C. D. *Abbr.* Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
fth., or **fthm.** *Abbr.* Fathom.
f'ture. *Abbr.* Furniture.
F. T. W. *Abbr.* Free Trade Wharf.
fu' (fōō), *a.* Full. *Scot.*
fu'age. Var. of FEUAGE.
fu-ang', *n.* See COIN.
fub. † FOB, cheat.
fub, **fubb**, **fubs**, *n.* A plump young person or child. *Obs.*
fub'ber-y, *n.* Cheating; deception. *Obs.*

G H I J K L M

fub'by (fŭb'ĭ) } *a.* Plump; chubby; short and stuffy;
fub'sy (fŭb'zĭ) } as, a *fubsy* sofa. *Colloq., Eng.*

Fu-ca'ce-æ (fū-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FUCUS.] *Bot.* A small family of cartilaginous, olive-green marine algæ of the class Phæophyceæ, found mainly attached to rocks between tidal limits, but occasionally floating. The fronds usually branch dichotomously, and often have air bladders; the antheridia and oögonia are borne in conceptacles. The rockweeds (*Fucus* and *Ascophyllum*) and gulfweed (*Sargassum*) are of this class. — **fu-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Fuch'si-a (fū'shĭ-*ȧ*; fū'sh*ȧ*; *as a Latin generic name,* fo͝ok'sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.*; *E. pl.* FUCHSIAS (fū'sh*ȧ*z). [NL., after Leonhard *Fuchs*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of onagraceous plants, natives of Central and South America, a few in New Zealand. They have handsome nodding tetramerous flowers, usually red or pink in color, and are often cultivated as pot plants, double-flowered varieties being common. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Fuchsia.

Fuch'si-an (fo͝ok'sĭ-*ă*n), *a.* *Math.* Of or pert. to the German mathematician I. L. Fuchs (1833–1902). **Fuchsian equation**, *Math.*, an equation regular at all finite singularities and also for x infinite. See REGULAR EQUATION. — **F. function**, an automorphic function that remains unaltered by the substitutions of a Fuchsian group. — **F. group**, a group of linear substitutions of the form $Z=\frac{\alpha z+\beta}{\gamma z+\delta}$, where α, β, γ, and δ are generally real quantities, and $\alpha\delta-\beta\gamma=1$, by which a certain so-called *fundamental circle* is transformed into itself.

fuch'sine (fo͝ok'sĭn; -sēn; 184), **fuch'sin**, *n.* [*fuchsia* + *-ine*; — named from its color.] A dyestuff produced by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and toluidines. It is metallic green superficially, but when dissolved yields a brilliant dark red. Fuchsine consists essentially of salts (usually hydrochlorides or acetates) of rosaniline and pararosaniline.

fuchsine S. Also **fuchsin S.** A dye prepared by sulphonating ordinary fuchsine.

fu'coid (fū'koid), *a.* [*fucus* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to, or resembling, algæ of the family Fucaceæ; fucaceous. **b** Loosely, resembling, or having the nature of, seaweeds. **2.** *Geol.* Containing impressions of fossil fucoids or seaweeds, or markings resembling such impressions.

fu'coid, *n.* **a** A seaweed of the family Fucaceæ. **b** A fossil alga or algalike plant.

fu'cus (fū'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FUCI (-sī). [L., rock lichen, orchil, used as a red dye, red or purple color, disguise, deceit.] **1.** A paint; a dye; also, false show. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of olive-green or brown algæ, the rockweeds, typifying the family Fucaceæ, and characterized by a tough leathery thallus with numerous air vesicles. They grow attached to rocks between tide-water levels. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

fu'cus-ol (fū'kŭs-ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*fucus* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless, volatile oil, $C_5H_4O_2$, isomeric or identical with furfurol. It is obtained from *Fucus* and other seaweeds.

fud'dle (fŭd''l), *v. t.*; FUD'DLED (-'ld); FUD'DLING (-lĭng). [Of uncertain origin.] To make foolish or confused, as with drink; to intoxicate; muddle; confuse. *Colloq.*

I am too *fuddled* to take care to observe your orders. *Steele.*

to fuddle one's nose *or* **cap**, to become tipsy. *Now Rare.*

fud'dle, *v. i.* To tipple; booze. *Colloq.*

fud'dle, *n.* **1.** That which fuddles; strong drink. *Slang.* **2.** Act of fuddling; a drinking bout; also, condition of being fuddled, or tipsy. *Colloq.*

fudge (fŭj), *n.* [Cf. dial. F. *fuche*, *feuche*, an interj. of contempt, and E. *fudge*, v.] **1.** A made-up story; nonsense; humbug; — often used as an exclamation of contempt. **2.** A patch of print, as of colored print or a piece of late matter, inserted in a newspaper page; also, a machine or cylinder for printing such patches. **3** A kind of soft candy composed of sugar, milk, butter, and chocolate or maple sugar, and often containing nuts, boiled and stirred to a proper consistency.

fudge, *v. t.*; FUDGED (fŭjd); FUDG'ING. [Of uncertain origin; dial. E. (Scot.) also *foodge*, *fouge.*] **1.** To patch together or fake up; to devise or contrive, as a makeshift, counterfeit, substitute, or the like; — often with *up*.

Fudged up into such a smirkish liveliness. *N Fairfax.*

2. To foist; interpolate.

That last "suppose" is *fudged* in. *Foote.*

fudge, *v. i.* **1.** To botch or bungle work. **2.** To fit in; to turn out; to result. **3.** To express fudge, or nonsense. **4.** To print a fudge, or piece of matter specially inserted in a newspaper page. **5.** In playing marbles, to advance the hand, in shooting, beyond the proper limits.

fudge wheel. *Shoemaking.* A tool for ornamenting the edge of a sole.

Fu-e'gi-an (fū-ē'jĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tierra del Fuego, or its native Indians.

Fu-e'gi-an (fū-ē'jĭ-*ă*n), *n.* An Indian of Tierra del Fuego. Besides the *Onas*, related to the Patagonians, the Fuegians include the *Alakaluf* and *Yahgan* tribes, both representing an extremely low grade of culture. These last two tribes (the Fuegians proper) are short of stature and of inferior physical development. In their native state they had never advanced beyond the most primitive stone age culture, and their chief food was mollusks.

fu'el (fū'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *fouaille*, *fuaille*, LL. *focalia*, fr. L. *focus* hearth, fireplace, in LL., fire; cf. OF. *feu*, *fu*, fire, F. *feu*, fr. L. *focus*. See FOCUS.] **1.** Any matter used to produce heat by burning, as wood, coal, peat, petroleum, gas; that which feeds fire; combustible matter for fires. **2.** Anything that serves to feed or increase passion, excitement, disorder, or the like.

fu'el, *v. t.*; FU'ELED (fū'ĕld) or FU'ELLED; FU'EL-ING or FU'EL-LING. To feed or furnish with fuel.

fu'el, *v. i.* To procure or gather fuel.

fu-ga'cious (fū-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fugax*, *fugacis*, fr. *fugere*. See FUGITIVE.] **1.** Flying, or disposed to fly; fleeing away; lasting but a short time; evanescent; volatile. **2.** *Biol.* Fleeting; lasting but a short time; specif., *Bot.*, falling soon after anthesis; — said of a flower or its parts. — **fu-ga'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **fu-ga'cious-ness**, *n.*

fu-gac'i-ty (fū-găs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *fugacitas.*] Quality of being fugacious; volatility; transiency; as, *fugacity* of spirits.

‖ **fu-ga'ra** (fo͞o-gä'rä), *n.* [It.] *Organs.* A metal stop of 8-ft. and 4-ft. pitch of small scale, yielding a string tone of a cutting character. *Audsley.*

‖ **fu-ga'to** (fo͞o-gä'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* In the fugue style, but not strictly in fugue form. — *n.* A piece so composed.

fu'gi-ent (fū'jĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fugiens*, p. pr. of *fugere* to flee.] Fleeing; retiring. *Rare.*

The church *fugient*, . . . with its hermitages, monasteries, and sectarian organizations. *Wm. James*

fu'gi-tate (fū'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *fugitare*, *fugitatum*, v. freq. fr. *fugere* to flee.] *Scots Law.* To declare judicially to be a fugitive from justice, which causes the escheat of the fugitive's movable property to the crown; to outlaw. — *v. i.* To run away.

fu'gi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fugitating; esp., *Scots Law*, judicial declaration of outlawry. See FUGITATE.

fu'gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *a.* [ME. *fugitif*, F. *fugitif*, fr. L. *fugitivus*, fr. *fugere* to flee. See BOW to bend; cf. FEVERFEW.] **1.** Resorting to flight; running away; fleeing, as from pursuit, danger, or restraint; as, a *fugitive* soldier; a *fugitive* slave; a *fugitive* debtor. **2.** Exiled; banished. *Obs.* **3.** Strolling; roaming; vagabond.

A libelous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Sir H. Wotton.*

4. Not fixed; not durable; liable to disappear or fall away; volatile; uncertain; evanescent; liable to fade; as, *fugitive* colors; a *fugitive* idea. **5.** Dealing with topics of temporary interest; occasional; as, *fugitive* essays; *fugitive* verse.

Syn. — Fleeting, unstable, wandering, uncertain, volatile, fugacious, fleeing, evanescent. See TRANSIENT.

fu'gi-tive, *n.* [F. *fugitif.*] **1.** One who flees from pursuit, danger, service, etc.; as, a *fugitive* from justice. **2.** Specif.: **a** A deserter. *Obs.* **b** A person who abandons his country or is exiled; a refugee or exile. **3.** One that wanders about or has no settled residence; a vagabond or vagrant. **4.** Something hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive* called wit. *Harte*

fugitive from justice *or* **fugitive criminal**, *Internat. Law*, one who, having committed, or being accused of, a crime in one jurisdiction, flees into another to avoid punishment.

fu'gle (fū'g'l), *v. i.*; FU'GLED (-g'ld); FU'GLING (-glĭng). [See FUGLEMAN.] To act as fugleman, guide, or model; also, to make motions as if signaling. *Colloq.*

Wooden arms . . . jerking and *fugling* in the air. *Carlyle.*

fu'gle-man (fū'g'l-m*ă*n), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also **flu'gel-man**. [G. *flügelmann* file leader; *flügel* wing (akin to E. *fly*, v.) + *mann* man. Cf. FLUGELMAN.] **1.** *Mil.* A soldier especially expert and well drilled, who formerly was stationed in front of a military company, as a guide for the others in their exercises; a file leader. **2.** Hence, one who leads by example; one who is taken as a model to be followed or imitated.

fugue (fūg), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fuga*, fr. L. *fuga* a fleeing, flight, akin to *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE.] *Music.* A polyphonic composition, developed from a given theme or themes, according to strict contrapuntal rules. The subject theme (*dux*) is first given out by one voice part, which then proceeds with a counterpoint, while the subject, now called the answer (*comes*), is repeated by another at the interval of a fifth or fourth, and so on, until all the parts have answered one by one, continuing their several melodies and interweaving them in one complex progressive whole, in which the theme is often lost and reappears. A fugue has the general divisions, *exposition*, *development*, and *conclusion*, which are constructed with symmetry and strict counterpoint in a **strict fugue**, and with irregularity or incompleteness in a **free fugue**. From its subject theme or from its manner of development, a fugue is called *diatonic*, *Doric*, *real*, *tonal*, *fugue by inversion*, etc. The greatest masters in the fugue form are Bach and Handel.

All parts of the scheme are eternally chasing each other, like the parts of a *fugue*. *Jer. Taylor.*

fugued (fūgd), *p. a.* *Music.* Treated, strictly or loosely, after the structural form of a fugue.

fuidh'ir (fwĭth'ĭr), *n.* [MIr. *fuidir.*] *Ir. Hist.* One of a certain class of persons mentioned in ancient Irish laws. They appear to have been strangers or refugees who had placed themselves under the protection of a chief, or flaith; they were free to go or come until the fourth generation, when they became adscripti glebæ.

-ful (-fo͝ol). [See FULL, *a.*] **1.** An adjective suffix, denoting *full of*, *abounding in*, *characterized by*, also *able to* or *tending to*; as, beauti*ful*, grace*ful*, dread*ful*, mourn*ful*. **2.** A noun suffix, denoting *quantity that would fill*; as, cup*ful*, spoon*ful*, mouth*ful*, hand*ful*, heart*ful*.

☞ The reference "See -FUL" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ful*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

Fu'lah (fo͞o'lä), *n.* A Sudanese of a race of Hamitic stock with Negro admixture. The pure Fulah is of light reddish brown complexion, with hair straight or crisp, regular features, and slender shapely figure. Originally scattered Mohammedan herdsmen, in 1802, under Othman dan Fodiyo, they conquered most of the native states of the western Sudan and founded the kingdoms of Sokoto and Gando. Their language constitutes a distinct non-Hamitic family.

ful'crate (fŭl'krāt), *a.* [See FULCRUM.] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Having a fulcrum.

ful'crum (-krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. FULCRUMS (-krŭmz), L. FULCRA (-kr*ȧ*). [L., bedpost, fr. *fulcire* to prop.] **1.** A prop or support. **2.** *Mech.* The support, as a wedge-shaped piece or a hinge, about which a lever turns. See LEVER, *Illust.* **3.** *Bot.* An accessory organ such as a tendril, stipule, spine, and the like; — chiefly in *pl.* *Obs.* or *R.* **4.** *Zoöl.* **a** One of the small modified scales or spines on the anterior edge of fins of many ganoid fishes. **b** The horny inferior surface of the ligula of certain insects. **c** The stem or median part of the incus of the mastax of certain rotifers.

a Fulcra of the Tail of a Gar Pike.

ful'crum, *v. t.*; -CRUMED (-krŭmd); -CRUM-ING. To furnish with a fulcrum; apply a fulcrum to; make a fulcrum of.

ful-fill', **ful-fil'** (fo͝ol-fĭl'), *v. t.*; FUL-FILLED' (-fĭld'); FUL-FILL'ING. [ME *fulfillen*, *fulfullen*, AS. *fulfyllan*; *ful* full + *fyllan* to fill. See FULL, *a.*; FILL, *v. t.*] **1.** To fill up; to make full or complete. *Archaic.* **2** To occupy; fill. *Obs.* **3.** To accomplish or carry into effect, as an intention, promise, prophecy, or prayer; to satisfy, as a desire; to perform; to answer the requisitions of, as a command; to bring to pass, as a purpose or design; to effectuate.

He will *fulfill* the desire of them that fear him. *Ps. cxlv. 19.*

Here nature seems *fulfilled* in all her ends. *Milton.*

4. To satisfy the desires or needs of. *Obs.*

ful-fill'ment, **ful-fil'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of fulfilling; accomplishment; completion; execution; performance; as, the *fulfillment* of prophecy or of a promise.

ful'gent (fŭl'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *fulgens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *fulgere* to flash, glitter, shine.] Exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling; effulgent. "*Fulgent* morions." *Glover.* — **ful'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **ful'gent-ness**, *n.*

ful'gid (-jĭd), *a.* [L. *fulgidus*. See FULGENT.] Shining; glittering; in *Zoöl.*, fiery red with metallic reflections.

ful'gor, **ful'gour** (fŭl'gŏr; -gẽr), *n.* [L. *fulgor*, fr. *fulgere* to shine.] Dazzling brightness; splendor. *Rare.* — **ful'gor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* *Rare.*

ful'gu-rant (fŭl'gū-r*ă*nt), *a.* [L. *fulgurans*, p. pr. of *fulgurare.*] **1.** Resembling lightning; flashing. **2.** *Med.* = FULGURATING.

ful'gu-ra'ta (-rā't*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Elec.* A spectroelectric tube in which the decomposition of a liquid by the passage of an electric spark is observed.

ful'gu-rate (fŭl'gū-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *fulgurare* to flash, fr. *fulgur* lightning, fr. *fulgere* to shine. See FULGENT.] To flash as lightning.

ful'gu-rat'ing (-rāt'ĭng), *p. a.* *Med.* Resembling lightning; — used to describe sudden intense lancinating pains.

ful'gu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fulguratio*: cf. F. *fulguration.*] **1.** Act of flashing or lightening; a lightning flash. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Assaying.* Sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver when the last film of the oxide of lead or copper leaves its surface; — also called *blick*, *brightening*.

A phenomenon called, by the old chemists, *fulguration*. *Ure.*

ful'gu-rite (fŭl'gū-rīt), *n.* [L. *fulgur* lightning.] **1.** *Geol.* A glassy irregular tube, ranging in width up to 2.5 inches,

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fu'cate (fū'kāt), **fu'cat-ed** (-kāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *fucatus*, p. p. of *fucare* to color, paint. See FUCUS.] Painted: disguised with paint, or with false show. *Obs.*
fucate, *v. t.* [See FUCATE, *a.*] To paint; rouge. *Obs.* — **fu-ca'tor**, *n.* *Obs.*
fu-ca'tion, *n.* Face painting; dissembling. *Obs.* — **fu-ca'tious**, *a.* *Obs.* [or rouging. *Obs.*]
fu'ca-to-ry, *a.* Pert. to painting
fuched. Obs. pret. of VOUCH.
‖ **Fuchs** (fo͝oks), *n.* [G., prop., a fox.] *German Univ.* A student of the first year. [SIA.]
fuchsia tree. = NATIVE FUCH-
fuchs'ite (fo͝ok'sīt), *n.* [After Dr J. N. von *Fuchs*, a German.] *Min.* A variety of common mica containing chromium.
fu-ciph'a-gous (fū-sĭf'*ȧ*-gŭs),
fu-civ'o-rous (fū-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*fucus* + *-phagous*, *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Eating seaweeds.
fucke. † FUK.
fu-coi'dal, *a.* Fucoid.
fu'cose (fū'kōs), *n.* *Chem.* A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, isomeric with rhamnose, obtained from plants of the genus *Fucus*.
fu'cous (-kŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Fucoid.
fu'cus, *v. t.* To treat with fucus; to paint; to dye. *Now Rare.*
fud (fŭd; fo͝od), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *fud* the buttocks.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** The buttocks; also, tail of a hare, coney, etc. **2** [Perh. diff. word.] Woolen waste, for mixing with mungo and shoddy.
fud'dah. For FODDA. See COIN.
fud'der. † FODDER, FOTHER.
fud'dle-cap', *n.* Drunkard. *Obs.*
fud'dler, *n.* A drunkard. *Colloq.*
fude. † FEUD, FOOD.
Fu'der (fo͞o'dẽr), *n.* [G.] See MEASURE.
fuder. † FODDER.
Fudge Family. In T. Moore's "The Fudge Family in Paris" (1818), a family of British tourists, in whose behavior as chronicled by themselves the author satirized the actions of his traveling countrymen. A sequel, "The Fudge Family in England," was later published.
fudg'y (fŭj'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Restless; restive; fussy. *Eng.* **2.** Awkward; bungling. *U. S.*
fuel. † FOWL.
fu'el-er, **fu'el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.* One that supplies fuel or feeds fires.
‖ **fue'ro** (fwā'rō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *forum.*] *Sp. Law.* **a** Code; charter; grant. **b** A custom having the force of law. **c** A declaration by a magistrate. **d** Place where justice is administered. **e** Jurisdiction of a tribunal.
fuff (fŭf; fo͝of), *v. t. & i. & n.* [Imitative. Cf. PUFF.] Puff; whiff; fume. *Scot. or Dial.*
fuf'fit (-ĭt), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Scot.*
fuf'fle (fŭf''l; fo͝of''l), *v. t.* [Cf. FUFF, FUSS.] To disarrange; jerk; hustle. *Scot.* — *n.* Fuss; effort. *Scot*
fuff'y, *a.* Light; puffy; huffy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fug (fo͝og). Scot. var. of FOG.
‖ **fu'ga** (fo͞o'gä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A fugue. [*Obs.*]
fu'ga-cy (fū'g*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.* Flight.
fu'gæ war'rant (fū'jē). [L. *fuga* flight.] *Scots Law.* A warrant to attach an absconding debtor.
fu'gal (fū'g*ă*l), *a.* *Music.* Of or pert. to a fugue. — **fu'gal-ly**, *adv.*
fu'gal, *n.* [Cf. CENTRIFUGAL.] A centrifugal wool-drying machine. *Australia.*
fu-ga'tor, *n.* [L.] Dispeller. *Obs.*
fuge. † FUGUE.
fuge, *n.* [L. *fuga* flight.] Flight. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To flee. *Obs.*
fu'geand, *a.* [Cf. FIGENT.] Figent; fidgety. *Obs.*
fu'gel. † FOWL.
fugh. † FAUGH.
‖ **fu-ghet'ta** (fo͞o-gĕt'tä), *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A short, condensed fugue.
fu'gie (fo͞o'jĭ), *n.* [Cf. FUGITIVE.] A cock that will not fight; hence, a coward. *Scot.*
fugie warrant. = FUGÆ WARRANT. *Scot.*
‖ **fu'git ho'ra**. [L.] The hour flies. *Persius* (V. 153).
fu'gi-tiv. Fugitive. *Ref. Sp.*
fu'gi-tive-ly, *adv.* of FUGITIVE.
fu'gi-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fu'gi-tiv-ism (fū'jĭ-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [tiveness.]
fu'gi-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fugi-
fu'gi-tour, *n.* [L. *fugitor.*] Fugitive. *Obs.*
fu'gle-man-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
fu'gler (fū'glẽr), *n.* Something that serves as a model or sign.
fu'guist (fū'gĭst), *n.* One who composes or performs fugues.
fuhel. † FOWL.
fuid. † FOOD.
fuil. † FOOL.
fuilhaist. † FOOL-HASTE.
‖ **fu'i-mus Tro'es**. [L.] We were Trojans (i. e., when Troy existed). *Vergil* (*Æneid*, II. 325).
fuir. † FIRE.
fuir'days' (fo͞or'dāz'; fūr'-), *adv.* Far on in the day. *Scot.* — *n.* Broad daylight. *Scot.*
fuite. † FEUTE.
fuite, *n.* [F.] Flight. *Obs.*
‖ **fu'it I'li-um** (ĭl'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Troy has been (i.e., is no more or no longer). *Vergil* (*Æ.*, II. 325).
fuk, *n.* [Cf. D. & Dan. *fok*, G. & Sw. *fock.*] A kind of sail. *Obs.*
Fu'ku-ro'ku-ju' (fo͞o'ko͞o-rō'-ko͞o-jo͞o'), *n.* [Jap.] See SEVEN GODS OF HAPPINESS.
ful. † FOUL.
ful. Obs. pret. of FALL.
ful. Full. *Obs.* or *Ref. Sp.*
ful (fo͞ol). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOUL.
Fu'lah-Zan'deh (fo͞o'lä-zăn'-dĕ), *a.* *Ethnol.* Relating to or designating the series of populations due to the intermingling of the Ethiopians, or Hamites, and the Sudanese Negroes.
Ful'be (fo͞ol'bĕ). Var. of FULAH.
fulch (fŭlsh). Var. of FULK. *Dial. Eng.*
ful'ci-ble, *a.* [L. *fulcire* to prop.] That may be propped up. *Obs.*
ful'ci-ment, *n.* [L. *fulcimentum*, fr. *fulcire* to prop.] A prop. *Obs.*
‖ **ful'cra**, *n.*, *L. pl.* of FULCRUM.
ful'cral (fŭl'kr*ă*l), *a.* Of or pert. to a fulcrum or fulcra.
ful'crum-age, *n.* Action of a fulcrum.
fuld. Fulled. *Ref. Sp.*
fule. † FOUL. [FOOL.]
fule (fo͞ol; fūl). Scot. var. of
fule. Obs. or dial. Eng. of FOWL.
fulen. † FILE, *v.* [FARE.]
ful'fer. Dial. var. of FIELD-
ful-fild'. Fulfilled. *Ref. Sp.*
ful-fill'er, *n.* One that fulfills.
ful'gence (fŭl'jĕns), **ful'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Splendor; resplendence. *Obs.* [splendence. *R.*]
ful-gid'i-ty (fŭl-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Re-
Ful'go-ra (fŭl'gō-r*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Fulgora*, a goddess who presided over lightning.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical lantern flies.
Ful-gor'i-dæ (fŭl-gŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of homopterous insects. It is variously limited, but includes the lantern flies, which form a subfamily, **Ful'go-ri'næ** (fŭl'gō-rī'-nē), and usually many other forms, some resembling moths.
Ful'gur (fŭl'gŭr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fulgur* lightning.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large rachiglossate gastropods of the family Turbinellidæ. It includes the common winkles of the Atlantic coast.
ful'gu-ral (-gū-r*ă*l), *a.* [L. *fulguralis.*] Pertaining to lightning. *Rare.* [RANT.]
ful'gu-rant-ly, *adv.* of FULGU-

produced by the passage of lightning through loose sand, or even through compact rock.
2. A kind of dynamite in which magnesium chloride forms the absorbent.

ful′gu-rous (fŭl′gū-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fulgur* lightning.] Emitting lightning; flashing; fulgurant. *Lowell.*

fu-lig′i-nos′i-ty (fū-lĭj′ĭ-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *fuliginosité*.] Condition or quality of being fuliginous; sootiness; matter deposited by smoke.

fu-lig′i-nous (fū-lĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo* soot: cf. F. *fuligineux*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling soot or smoke; sooty; dark; dusky.
Like comet fire glaring *fuliginous* through murkiest confusions. *Carlyle.*
2. *Physiol.* Designating, or pert. to, certain vapors formerly supposed to be produced by organic processes. *Obs.* — **fu-lig′i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **fu-lig′i-nous-ness**, *n.*

Fu-lig′u-li′næ (fū-lĭg′ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *fuligo* soot; — from the color of the bird.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily consisting of the sea ducks, distinguished by the lobate hind toe and short tarsi, which are scutellate in front. They are largely maritime, and dive to procure their food, which consists largely of mollusks. With notable exceptions, as the canvasback, their flesh is poor eating. The group includes the scaup ducks, pochards, scoters, eiders, etc. **Fu-lig′u-la** (fū-lĭg′ū-lȧ), containing the scaup ducks, is the typical genus. — **fu-lig′u-line** (-lĭn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*

full (fo͝ol), *v. t.*; FULLED (fo͝old); FULL′ING. [ME. *fullen*, OF. *fuler, fouler*, F. *fouler*, LL. *fullare*, fr. L. *fullo* fuller, cloth fuller. Cf. DEFILE to foul, FOIL to frustrate, 3d FULLER, *n.*] **1.** To thicken by moistening, heating, and pressing, as cloth; to mill; to make compact; to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.
2. To beat down; to trample; destroy. *Obs.*

full, *v. i.* To become fulled, or thickened, as cloth.

full, *a.*; FULL′ER (-ẽr); FULL′EST. [ME. & AS. *ful*; akin to OS. *ful*, D. *vol*, OHG. *fol*, G. *voll*, Icel. *fullr*, Sw. *full*, Dan. *fuld*, Goth. *fulls*, L. *plenus*, Gr. πλήρης, Skr. *pūrṇa* full, *prā* to fill, also to Gr. πολύς much, E. *poly-*, pref., G. *viel*, AS. *fela*. Cf. COMPLETE, FILL, PLENARY, PLENTY.] **1.** Filled; having within its limits all that it can contain; as, a *full* hamper; a cup *full* to the brim; a teaspoon heaping *full*; a bin *full* of corn; having its normal or intended capacity supplied or its accommodations taken; entirely occupied; as, a *full* car; a *full* hotel.
2. Hence: **a** Of an office, occupied by an incumbent; not vacant or so that an incumbent can be appointed.
Upon institution the church is *full* against everybody except the crown. *Encyc. Brit.*
b Filled with emotion.
The heart is so *full* that a drop overfills it. *Lowell.*
c Big with young; pregnant.
3. With reference to appetite: **a** Satisfied with food or drink; replete; as, a *full* stomach; to eat until one is *full*; also, serving to satisfy; as, a *full* meal. **b** Intoxicated. *Vulgar.* **c** Sated; surfeited.
I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams. *Is.* i. 11.
4. Having the attention, thoughts, etc., absorbed in any matter, and the feelings more or less excited by it; as, to be *full* of some project.
Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths. *Locke.*
5. Serving to fill; occupying completely the (understood) space, place, accommodation, or capacity; as, a *full* audience; a *full* burden; a *full* cargo.
6. Complete; entire; specif.: **a** Having a complete quota, quantity, or period; as, a *full* jury; a *full* year; *full* weight or measure; *full* band; *full* orchestra. **b** Having reached the height of its development; as, the *full* moon; the *full* tide; the *full* summer; to get one's *full* growth. **c** Not wanting in any part or essential quality; perfect; adequate; as, a *full* narrative; of *full* age; a *full* stop; in *full* view; in *full* health; *full* membership; *full* damages were awarded; *full* satisfaction.
7. Having a rounded, swelling, or plump form; as, a *full* face or figure.
8. *Mech.* Projecting or standing out, as a spot in a piece of work, so that it requires more tooling.
9. Having, displaying, or attaining the height of its characteristic quality, force, volume, or the like; as, at *full* speed; with *full* strength; in *full* retreat; a *full* pulse.
10. Hence: **a** Of sounds, having volume or depth; as, a *full* voice; *full* tones. **b** Of colors, pure. See PURE. **c** Of wines, etc., having good body; — opposed to *thin*.
11. Having an abundant supply or a plentiful number; as, a room *full* of people; a cloth *full* of wrinkles; a picture *full* of sentiment; also, furnishing or furnished with an abundance; plenteous; copious; ample; as, *full* notes; a *full* purse; a *full* estate.
12. Having the mind filled with ideas; stocked with knowledge; stored with information.
Reading maketh a *full* man. *Bacon.*
13. Having sufficient or considerable wealth. *Obs.*
I have all and abound; I am *full*. *Phil.* iv. 18.
14. Having so much material that it hangs in folds or gathers; as, *full* sleeves; a dress made *full*.
15. Filled or distended by wind; as, *full* sails.
Syn. — FULL, REPLETE, PLENARY. REPLETE (*with*), the more bookish term, as compared with FULL (*of*), heightens the implication of abundant supply, or of being fraught with something; as, "Should a man *full* of talk be justified?" (*Job* xi. 2); "He is quick, unaffected, *replete* with anecdote" (*Hazlitt*); "The letter was . . . *full* of charge of dear import" (*Shak.*); "An anxious captain, who has suddenly got news, *replete* with importance for him" (*H. James*). PLENARY comes into comparison with *full* in the sense (whose force it heightens) of complete, unqualified; as, "Gone into darkness, that *full* light of friendship!" (*Tennyson*); "A still living humanity . . . waits for him in the distance . . . to explain, by its own *plenary* beauty and power, why wine and roses and the languorous summer afternoons were so delightful" (*W. Pater*); "*full* permission" (*Shelley*); "*plenary* obedience" (*Fielding*); *plenary* inspiration. See PLENTIFUL.

full age. See AGE, *n.*, 4. — **f. and by.** *Naut.*, sailing close-hauled, with all sails *full*, and lying as near the wind as possible. — **f. back.** *Football.* See 2d BACK, 6 d. — **f. binding**, the binding of a book when made wholly of leather, as distinguished from *half binding*. — **f. blood.** **a** Unmixed descent; as, a negro of *full blood*. **b** Relationship through both parents; as, brothers of the *full blood*, or full brothers. — **f. bottom**, a full-bottomed wig. — **f. brother** *or* **sister**, a brother or sister having the same father and mother; — distinguished from a *half brother* or *sister*. — **f. butt**, headfirst with full force. *Colloq.* "The corporal . . . ran *full butt* at the lieutenant." *Marryat.* — **f. chisel**, full speed or drive. *Colloq., U. S.* — **f. cousin.** See COUSIN, 2. — **f. cream cheese**, cheese made from whole, or unskimmed, milk. — **f. cry**, *Hunting*, eager chase; — said of hounds that have caught the scent, and give tongue together. — **f. dress**, the style of dress prescribed by fashion or governmental regulation for occasions of ceremony; esp., for civilians, the customary dress for evening ceremonies. Cf. DRESS, *n.*, 2. — **f. feather.** **a** Best or most showy dress. *Colloq.* **b** Best condition, as for athletics. *Colloq.* — **f. hand.** *Poker.* = FULL HOUSE. — **f. house**, *Poker*, a hand containing three of a kind and a pair, as three kings and two tens. It ranks above a flush and below four of a kind. — **f. land**, *O. Eng. Hist.*, a virgate or yardland, as being the typical peasant holding. *Obs. or Hist.* — **f. moon.** **a** The moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite to the sun. **b** The time when the moon is full. — **f. nelson.** See under HALF NELSON. — **f. organ**, *Music*, the organ when all or most of the stops are out. — **f. pitch** *or* **toss**, *Cricket*, a ball bowled directly at the wicket without hitting the ground. — **f. point.** = FULL STOP. — **f. sap.** *Mil.* See SAP. — **f. score**, *Music*, a score in which all the parts for voices and instruments are given; esp., one in which each voice or instrument is given a separate staff. — **f. sea**, high water; flood tide. "But now God's mercy was at *full sea*." *Jer. Taylor.* — **f. sight**, *Gun.*, a sight, or aim, in which the whole of the front sight is seen in the notch of the rear sight. — **f. speed.** *Nav.* See STANDARD SPEED. — **f. stock**, *Finance*, stock the face value of which is $100, that having a face value of $50 and $25 being respectively called *half stock* and *quarter stock*. — **f. stop**, *Punct.*, a period. — **f. uniform**, *Mil.*, full dress. — **f. villein** *or* **villain**, *O. Eng. Hist.*, a villein who held a full land, or peasant holding. — **in f. blast**, in full or complete operation; in a state of great activity. See BLAST, *n.*, 2. *Colloq.* — **in f. gear**, *Mach.*, in gear so that the link motion operates the valve to the fullest extent, the effect being practically the same as if the valve were worked by a single eccentric; — said of a steam engine with valves worked by a link motion, of the eccentric that is working the valve, or of the link motion.

full (fo͝ol), *n.* **1.** Complete measure; utmost extent; the highest state or degree; fullness.
The swan's-down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide. *Shak.*
2. *Poker.* A full house, or hand.
at full, when full or complete. — **f. of the moon**, the time or condition of complete illumination of the lunar disk. — **in f.**, at length; uncontracted; unabridged. — **to the f.**, to the full extent; completely.

full, *adv.* **1.** Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution; with the whole force or effect; thoroughly; completely; exactly; entirely; — sometimes only intensive; as, *full* often; *full* sad; *full* many.
The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good. *Dryden.*
Full in the center of the sacred wood. *Addison.*
2. To the full; to fullness; to the utmost extent or degree; — chiefly as a combining element with participles; as, *full*-blown, *full*-grown, *full*-laden.

full, *v. t.* [From FULL, *a.*] **1.** To fill. *Obs.*
2. To complete; perform; fulfill. *Obs.*
3. To make full, as a garment or a sleeve; to sew with gathers, as trimming.

full, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become full; as, the moon *fulls* at midnight. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To have fullness; to gather; pucker; as, the sleeves *full* too much.

full′-blood′ed (fo͝ol′blŭd′ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* **1.** Having a full supply of blood.
2. Of pure blood; thoroughbred; as, a *full-blooded* horse.

full′-blown′, *a.* **1.** Fully expanded; as, a *full-blown* rose.
2. Fully distended with wind, as a sail.

full′-bot′tomed (-bŏt′ŭmd; 87), *a.* **1.** Full and large at the bottom, as wigs formerly worn in Great Britain.
2. *Naut.* Of great capacity below the water line, as a vessel having a small rise of floor.

full′-bowed′ (-boud′; 87), *a.* *Naut.* Having a bow with convex or swelling entrance, esp. an overhanging bow, as in the modern racing sailing yacht.

full′-cen′tered, -cen′tred (-sĕn′tẽrd; 87), *a.* *Arch.* Having the form of the arc of a circle; semicircular, as an arch.

full′er (fo͝ol′ẽr), *n.* [From FULL to make full.] *Blacksmithing.* A set hammer with a longitudinally half-round peen, or a form of bottom tool with a similar working end, sometimes used in conjunction with the first, for grooving and spreading iron; also, a groove made by such a tool, or any groove or fluting.

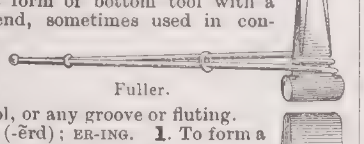
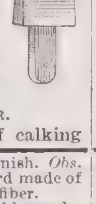
Fuller.

full′er, *v. t.*; -ERED (-ẽrd); ER-ING. **1.** To form a groove or channel in; as, to *fuller* a bayonet.
2. To gauffer (linen) with a fluting iron.

full′er, *n.* [AS. *fullere*, fr. L. *fullo*. See FULL to thicken.] **1.** One whose occupation is to full cloth.
2. The stamp of a machine for fulling cloth.

full′er-ing (fo͝ol′ẽr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FULLER.
fullering tool, *Mech.*, one of several varieties of calking tool having a broader point than the ordinary kind, and damaging the joint less.

full′er's earth (fo͝ol′ẽrz). A soft earthy substance, resembling clay, but not plastic. Naturally, it is an impure hydrous aluminium silicate. It is used in cleansing cloth and wool of grease, and also as a filter to clarify oils.

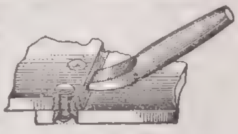
Fullering Tool.

fuller's herb. The soapwort, or bouncing Bet, formerly used to remove stains from cloth.

full′er-y (fo͝ol′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

full′-eyed′ (fo͝ol′īd′), *a.* **1.** Fully visible; seen in full. *Obs.*
2. Having full, or large, eyes.

full′-face′, *n.* *Print.* Bold-faced type.

full′-faced′ (fo͝ol′fāst′; 87), *a.* **1.** Having a full, or plump, face; also, having the face turned fully toward one.
2. Full; — said of the moon.
3. *Print.* Bold-faced.

full′-fash′ioned (-făsh′ŭnd; 87), *a.* Having the full shape and size; as, *full-fashioned* underwear.

full′-fed′, *a.* Fully fed; filled out as by feeding.

full′-fledged′ (-flĕjd′; 87), *a.* Fully developed; mature.

full′-fleshed′ (-flĕsht′), *a.* Rounded out with flesh; plump.

full′-formed′ (-fôrmd′), *a.* Full in form or shape; plump.

full′-fraught′, *a.* Having full store or freight. *Shak.*

full′-grown′, *a.* Having reached the limits of growth; mature. "*Full-grown* wings." *Lowell.*

full′-heart′ed, *a.* **1.** Full of courage or confidence. *Shak.*
2. Having a full heart; filled with emotion.

full′ing, *n.* Process of cleansing, shrinking, and thickening cloth by moisture, heat, and pressure.

fulling mill. A mill for fulling cloth, as by means of pestles or stampers, which alternately fall into and rise from troughs where the cloth is placed with hot water and fuller's earth, or other cleansing materials.

fulling stock. **a** *pl.* Wooden beaters or mallets for fulling cloth. *Obs.* **b** *Leather Manuf.* A beater or mallet for beating oil into hides; also, *pl.*, a machine in which such mallets form the essential feature.

full′-length′, *a.* Showing or embracing the whole length, as a portrait of a person standing.

full′mouth′ (fo͝ol′mouth′), *n.* **1.** One who talks much. *Obs.*
2. A full-mouthed animal, as a sheep or cow.

full′-mouthed′ (-mouthd′; -moutht′; 87), *a.* **1.** Having a full mouth. Esp., having a full complement of teeth; — said of sheep, cattle, etc.
2. Uttered as with full power or sound; loud; noisy; as, a *full-mouthed* welcome.

full′ness, ful′ness, *n.* State or quality of being full; specif.: **a** Abundance; as, *fullness* of wisdom; to give thanks out of the *fullness* of the heart. **b** Completeness; perfection. "In thy presence is *fullness* of joy." *Ps.* xvi. 11. **c** Satiety; repletion. **d** Full or copious volume or strength; as, *fullness* of tone in an organ. **e** Fleshiness; plumpness; as, *fullness* of body.

full′-orbed′ (-ôrbd′; 87), *a.* Having the orb or disk complete or fully illuminated; like the full moon.

full′-rigged′ (-rĭgd′; 87), *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Having three or more masts, each with its full complement of square sails.
2. Having all usual equipments; as, a *full-rigged* saddle.

ful′ly (fo͝ol′ĭ; -lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *fullīce*.] In a full manner or degree; completely; entirely; without lack or defect; adequately; as, to be *fully* persuaded or justified.
Syn. — Completely, entirely; maturely; plentifully, abundantly, plenteously, copiously, largely, amply, sufficiently; clearly, distinctly; perfectly.
fully committed, *Law*, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from being detained for examination.

ful′mar (fo͝ol′mȧr), *n.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *fūll* foul + *mār* sea mew. See FOUL; MEW a gull.] An Arctic sea bird (*Fulmarus glacialis*) of the petrel family, resembling the herring gull in size and color, very abundant on the northern North Atlantic. It breeds on cliffs and feeds on fish, floating offal, etc., being especially fond of whale blubber. Its eggs, oil, and feathers are of value, and the flesh of young birds, though strong-scented, is used as food. Related varieties and species (to which the name is also extended) replace it in the North Pacific and Antarctic oceans. See also GIANT FULMAR.

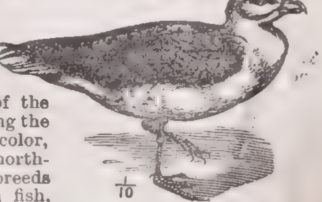
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Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*).

ful′mi-nant (fŭl′mĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *fulminans*, p. pr. of *fulminare* to lighten: cf. F. *fulminant*.] **1.** Fulminating.
2. *Med.* Coming on suddenly with great severity; fulminating; foudroyant; as, a *fulminant* disease.

ful′mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; FUL′MI-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); FUL′MI-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *fulminatus*, p. p. of *fulminare* to lighten, strike with lightning, fr. *fulmen* thunderbolt, fr. *fulgere* to shine. See FULGENT; cf. FULMINE.] **1.** To thunder and lighten. *Rare.*
2. To make a loud, sudden noise; to detonate; to explode with a violent report.
3. To issue or send forth decrees or censures with the assumption of authority; to thunder forth menaces.

ful′mi-nate, *v. t.* **1.** To strike with lightning. *Obs.*
2. To cause to explode.
3. To utter or send out with denunciations or censures; — said esp. of ecclesiastical censures, etc.
They *fulminated* the most hostile of all decrees. *De Quincey.*

ful′mi-nate, *n.* [Cf. F. *fulminate*. See FULMINIC.] **1.** *Chem.*

ful′ham (fo͝ol′ăm), *n.* Also **ful′lam**, **ful′lom**. [Supposed to have been chiefly made at *Fulham*, in Middlesex, Eng.] A loaded die, — called *high* when planned to cast high numbers, *low* for low numbers. *Slang.*
ful′head′, *n.* Fullness. *Obs.*
Fu′li-ca (fū′lĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L., coot.] *Zoöl.* The genus of ralline birds consisting of the true coots. It forms a subfamily, **Fu′li-ci′næ** (-sī′nē). — **fu′li-cine** (-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.*
fullen. † FOLLOW.
fu-lig′i-nat′ed (fū-lĭj′ĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Soot-colored; fuliginous. *Obs.*
fu-lig′i-nose (-nōs), *a.* [See FULIGINOUS.] Fuliginous. *Rare.*
‖ **fu-li′go** (fū-lī′gō), *n.* [L.] Soot.
fu′li-mart. Obs. or dial. Eng. [var. of FOUMART.]
fulk (fŭlk; fo͝olk), *n.* An unfair push or shove in shooting marbles with the thumb.
fulk′er, *n.* [Perh. connected with *fogger*.] Pawnbroker. *Obs.*
full. † FILL, FOOL.
full (fo͝ol). Dial. Eng. var. of [FOUL.]
full, *v. t.* [AS. *fullian*, *fulwian*, orig., to consecrate fully.] To baptize. *Obs.*
full′-a′corned, *a.* Fed with acorns until full. *Obs.*
full′age (fo͝ol′ĭj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *foulage*.] **1.** What is paid for fulling or cleansing cloth. *Obs.*
2. Street refuse. *Obs.*
ful′lam. † FULHAM.
full′-bagged′, *a.* Wealthy. *Obs.*
full′-blood′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
full′-bloomed′, *a.* Like a full-blown blossom. "*Full-bloomed* lips." *Crashaw.*
full′-bound′, *a.* Having full, or all leather, binding, as a book.
full′-brimmed′, *a.* Filled to the brim.
full′come′, *v. t.* To complete; [perfect. *Obs.*]
full′do′, *v. t.* To achieve; finish. *Obs.*
fulle. † FULL.
fullen. † FILL, *v.*
full′end′, *v. t.* [AS. *fullendian*.] To achieve; fulfill; finish. *Obs.*
Fuller board. A board made of a kind of vulcanized fiber.
fuller's card. The wild teasel.
fuller's grass. = FULLER'S HERB.
fuller's teasel. See TEASEL.
fuller's thistle. The teasel.
full frame. = BRACED FRAME.
full framing. = BRACED FRAMING.
fullfreme, *v. t.* [AS. *fullfremman*.] To achieve; perfect. *Obs.*
full′-hot′, *a.* Very fiery. *Shak.*
full′ing, *n.* [See FULL to baptize.] Baptism. *Obs.*
full′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FULL.
full′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
full′-mouth′ed-ly (fo͝ol′mouth′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of FULL-MOUTHED.
ful′lom. Var. of FULHAM.
Ful-lo′ni-an (fŭ-lō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *fullo* a fuller (of cloth); — because it is a source of fuller's earth.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Lower Oölite, in the English Jurassic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. — **Ful-lo′ni-an**, *n.*
ful′lought, *n.* [AS. *fulluht*, *fulwiht*.] Baptism. *Obs.*
full′-sailed′ (-sāld′; 87), *a.* Having all sails set; hence, unreserved; unchecked.
full′-summed′ (-sŭmd′; 87), *a.* **1.** *Falconry.* Having the full plumage.
2. Having the full amount.
full′-tide′, *a.* Having full tide; hence, plentiful.
full′y, *a.* Full; perfect. *Obs.*
ful′mar, ful′mart. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FOUMART.
Ful′ma-rus (fo͝ol′mȧ-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical fulmars.
‖ **ful′men** (fŭl′mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* FULMINA (-mĭ-nȧ). [L.] Lightning; thunderbolt, the attribute of Jupiter. — **ful′men bru′tum.** [L.] See BRUTUM FULMEN.
ful′mi-nan-cy (fŭl′mĭ-năn-sĭ), *n.* Fulminant character. *Rare.*
ful′mi-nant, *n.* A thunderbolt; an explosive. *Rare.*

A salt of fulminic acid; as, *fulminate* of gold (*aurum fulminans*); *fulminate* of mercury. See under FULMINIC.
2. A fulminating powder.
fulminate of mercury, *Chem.*, $Hg(ONC)_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, a white crystalline compound formed by heating a mixture of alcohol, nitric acid, and mercuric nitrate, and in other ways. It explodes violently on percussion, and is used in percussion caps, etc. — **f. of silver**, a crystalline salt, AgONC, similar to the mercury salt, but more violently explosive.

ful'mi-nat'ing (fŭl'mĭ-nāt'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Thundering; exploding with a vivid flash.
2. Hurling denunciations, menaces, or censures.
3. *Med.* Fulminant; as, *fulminating* appendicitis.
fulminating mercury, fulminate of mercury. — **f. oil**, nitroglycerin. — **f. pane**, *Elec.*, a simple form of condenser consisting of a glass plate each side of which is partially coated with tin foil. — **f. powder**, *Chem.*, any violently explosive powder, but especially one of the fulminates, as mercuric fulminate. — **f. silver**. *Chem.* **a** A black, crystalline explosive substance formed by evaporation of an ammoniacal solution of silver oxide. **b** Fulminate of silver.

ful'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fulminatio* a darting of lightning: cf. F. *fulmination.*] **1.** Act of fulminating.
2. That which is fulminated, or thundered forth; vehement menace or censure.
The *fulminations* from the Vatican. *Ayliffe.*

ful'mi-na'tor (fŭl'mĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who fulminates; — used esp. as an epithet of Jupiter (which see).

ful'mi-na-to-ry (fŭl'mĭ-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *fulminatoire.*] Thundering; striking terror. *Carlyle.*

ful'mine (-mĭn), *v. i. & t.*; FUL'MINED (-mĭnd); FUL'MINING. [F. *fulminer*, or L. *fulminare.* See FULMINATE, *v.*] To fulminate. "*Fulmined* out her scorn." *Tennyson.*

ful-min'ic (fŭl-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fulmen* lightning: cf. F. *fulminique.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a strong, poisonous acid, C:N·OH, isomeric with cyanic acid. It is known only slightly in the free state, but forms some well-known highly explosive salts, as fulminate of mercury, etc. Called also *carbyloxime* (as being the oxime of carbon monoxide).

ful'mi-nous (fŭl'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fulmen* thunderbolt.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, thunder and lightning.

ful'mi-nu'rate (-nū'rāt), *n.* [*fulminuric* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt of fulminuric acid.

ful'mi-nu'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [*fulminic* + *cyanuric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, explosive acid, $H_3C_3N_3O_3$, forming well-known salts, and obtained from the fulminates. It is isomeric with cyanuric acid.

ful'some (fŭl'sŭm), *a.* [*full*, a. + 1st *-some.*] **1.** Full; copious; abundant. *Obs.*
2. Plump; fat; hence, overfed; overgrown. *Obs.*
His . . . corpse grew *fulsome*, fair, and fresh. *Golding.*
3. Offensive to sense or appetite; coarse; gross; foul; nauseating; sickening. *Obs.*
4. Offensive to moral or æsthetic sensibility or to the sense of propriety; repulsive; disgusting; esp., in modern use, offensive from excess of display or insincerity or baseness of motive; as, *fulsome* praise; *fulsome* cant.
5. Lustful; wanton; obscene. *Obs.* "*Fulsome* ewes." *Shak.*
Syn. — See SUAVE.
— **ful'some-ly**, *adv.* — **ful'some-ness**, *n.*

ful-ves'cent (fŭl-vĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fulvus* tawny + *-escent.*] Somewhat fulvous.

ful'vous (fŭl'vŭs), *a.* [L. *fulvus.*] Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.

fu-ma'cious (fū-mā'shŭs), *a.* [See FUME.] Smoky; hence, fond of smoking; addicted to smoking tobacco. *Rare.*

fu-made' (fū-mād'), **fu-ma'do** (fū-mā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* FUMADES (-mādz'), FUMADOS (-dōz). [Sp. *fumado* smoked, p. p. of *fumar* to smoke, fr. L. *fumare.* See FUME, *v. i.*] A salted and smoked fish, as the pilchard.

fu'mage (fū'māj), *n.* [L. *fumus* smoke: cf. OF. *fumage*, LL. *fumagium.*] Hearth money. *Obs. or Hist.*

fu'ma-gine (fū'mȧ-jĭn), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *fumago*, fr. L. *fumus* smoke.] A dark-colored sooty mold found chiefly on greenhouse plants. It is caused by a parasitic fungus (*Fumago*) of which only the ascospore stage is known.

fu'mant (fū'mănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *fumer* to smoke.] *Her.* Depicted as sending out smoke or vapor.

fu'ma-rate (-mȧ-rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of fumaric acid.

Fu-ma'ri-a (fū-mā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fumus* smoke.] *Bot.* A genus of erect, or sometimes climbing, papaveraceous herbs, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They have small irregular flowers, one petal being spurred; the fruit is an indehiscent 1-seeded capsule. *F. officinalis* is the common fumitory.

fu-mar'ic (fū-măr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fumus* smoke, fume.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline acid, $C_2H_2(CO_2H)_2$, occurring in fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), and many other plants, and also produced artificially. It is isomeric with maleic acid. See ALLOISOMERISM.

fu'ma-roid (fū'mȧ-roid), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Resembling fumaric acid. See ALLOISOMERISM.

fu'ma-role (-rōl), *n.* [It. *fumaruola*, fr. *fumo* smoke, L. *fumus*: cf. F. *fumerolle*, *fumarolle.*] A hole or spot, in a volcanic or other region, from which fumes issue. — **fu'ma-rol'ic** (-rŏl'ĭk), *a.*

fu'ma-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *fumare*, *fumatum*, to smoke.] An air-tight compartment in which vapor may be generated to destroy germs or insects; esp., the apparatus used to destroy San José scale on nursery stock, with hydrocyanic acid vapor.

fu'ma-to-ry (fū'mȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See FUMATORIUM.] Pert. to, or concerned with, smoking.—*n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place for subjecting things to the action of smoke or vapor.

fum'ble (fŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; FUM'BLED (-b'ld); FUM'BLING (-blĭng). [Akin to D. *fommelen* to crumple, fumble, Sw. *fumla* to fumble, and prob. to Sw. *famla* to grope, Dan. *famle* to grope, fumble, Icel. *fálma*, AS. *folm* palm of the hand. See FEEL; cf. FAMBLE, PALM.] **1.** To feel or grope about clumsily or perplexedly; to make awkward attempts to do or find something; as, to *fumble* in one's pockets.
My understanding flutters and my memory *fumbles.* *Chesterfield.*
Alas! how he *fumbles* about the domains. *Wordsworth.*
2. To speak incoherently; to mumble.

fum'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To handle or manage awkwardly or gropingly; specif., in ball games, to fail to hold or handle (the ball) properly.
2. To crowd or tumble together; to huddle.
3. To utter brokenly or confusedly; as, to *fumble* excuses.

fum'ble, *n.* Act of fumbling; esp., an awkward or clumsy use of the hands in attempting to do something; a bungle.

fum'bling (fŭm'blĭng), *p. a.* Groping awkwardly or confusedly; clumsy; as, *fumbling* efforts; *fumbling* speech.

fume (fūm), *n.* [L. *fumus*; akin to Skr. *dhūma* smoke, Gr. θυμός spirit, mind, courage: cf. OF. *fum.* Cf. FEMERELL.] **1.** Smoke. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Aromatic smoke, as that of incense or tobacco; hence, *Obs.*, incense.
3. A smoky or vaporous exhalation, usually odorous; esp., an offensive or noxious, stifling, or irritant exhalation, as that arising in the body after drinking liquor; reek.
The *fumes* of new-shorn hay. *T. Warton.*
4. *Metal.* Solid material deposited by condensation of fumes; as, lead *fume* (a grayish powder chiefly lead sulphate).
5. Anything vaporlike, unsubstantial, or airy; idle conceit; vain imagination. "*Fumes* and fancies." *Bacon.*
6. The incense of praise; inordinate flattery.
To smother him with *fumes* and eulogies. *Burton.*
7. An emotional outburst; esp., a fit of anger or vexation; as, to be in a *fume.*

fume, *v. i.*; FUMED (fūmd); FUM'ING (fūm'ĭng). [Cf. F. *fumer*, L. *fumare*, to smoke. See FUME, *n.*] **1.** To smoke; to throw off fumes, as in combustion or chemical action; to rise up, as vapor.
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain. *Roscommon.*
2. To pass or move in fumes or vapors.
Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity. *Cheyne.*
3. To be stupefied or misty, as from liquor or excitement.
Keep his brain *fuming.* *Shak.*
4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.
He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*

fume, *v. t.* **1.** To expose to fumes; to treat with vapors, smoke, etc.; as, to bleach straw by *fuming* it with sulphur.
2. To fill with fumes, vapors, odors, etc., as a room; to burn incense in or to; hence, to perfume, as with incense.
She *fumed* the temple with an odorous flame. *Dryden.*
3. To praise inordinately; to flatter.
They demideify and *fume* him so. *Cowper.*
4. To throw off in vapor, or as in the form of vapor.
The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*
5. To cause to emit fumes; as, to *fume* incense. *Rare.*
fumed oak, *Cabinetwork*, oak given a weathered appearance by exposure in an air-tight compartment to fumes of ammonia from uncorked cans, being first given a coat of filler.

‖ **fu'mé'** (fü'mā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *fumer* to smoke.] Fumed; having a smoky color or tint, as glass or quartz.

fum'er (fūm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A perfumer. *Obs.*
2. One that fumes.

‖ **fu'met'** (fü'mĕ'). [F.] A high-flavored substance, such as extract of game, for flavoring dishes of food; also, less properly, a ragout of partridge and rabbit braised in wine.

fu'met (fū'mĕt) } *n.* [F. *fumet* odor, fume of wine or
fu-mette' (fū-mĕt') } meat, fr. L. *fumus* smoke. See FUME, *n.*] The odor of game or other meat that has been kept long, or of meat in cooking.

fu'mi-gate (fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; FU'MI-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); FU'MI-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *fumigatus*, p. p. of *fumigare* to fumigate, fr. *fumus* smoke. See FUME, *n.*] **1.** To apply smoke or vapor to, esp. as a means of disinfecting.
2. To perfume; fume.

fu'mi-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fumigation.*] **1.** Act of making or using fumes or perfume, as in incantation.
2. Act of fumigating, as for disinfection.
3. Vapor raised in the process of fumigating; also, a preparation used for fumigating purposes.

fu'mi-ga'tor (fū'mĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* One that fumigates; an apparatus for fumigating.

fu'mi-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *fumigatoire.*] Having the quality of purifying by smoke. *Rare.*

fum'ing (fūm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FUME.
fuming box, *Photog.*, a box or chamber in which sensitized paper is subjected to action of ammonia fumes, to improve color and increase speed in printing. — **f. liquor of Libavius**, *Old Chem.*, stannic chloride. — **f. nitric acid.** See NITRIC ACID. — **f. sulphuric acid.** See SULPHURIC ACID.

fu'mi-to-ry (fū'mĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *fumetere*, F. *fumeterre*, prop., smoke of the ground, fr. L. *fumus* smoke + *terra* earth. See FUME; TERRACE.] Any species of *Fumaria*, esp. *F. officinalis*, a delicate garden annual with racemes of small purple flowers. It was formerly used as an antiscorbutic.

fu'mous (fū'mŭs), *a.* [L. *fumosus*, fr. *fumus* smoke: cf. F. *fumeux.*] **1.** Producing fumes; also, full of, or consisting of, fumes; vaporous; as, *fumous* talk. *Now Rare.*
Onions, mustard, and such-like *fumous* things. *Barrough* (1625).
2. Passionate; angry. *Obs.*
3. *Bot.* Smoke-colored; fumose.
4. Pertaining to smoke. *Rare.*

fum'y (fūm'ĭ), *a.* Producing fumes; vaporous; fumous. "Drowned in *fumy* wine." *H. Brooke.*

fun (fŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *fonnen* to be foolish, to act foolishly. Cf. FOND.] **1.** A practical joke; a hoax. *Obs.*
2. Sport; merriment; frolicsome amusement; playful action or speech. "Oddity, frolic, and *fun.*" *Goldsmith.*
Buying things for yourself was *fun*, but buying for another was ecstasy! *H. Garland.*

fun, *v. t.*; FUNNED (fŭnd); FUN'NING. To hoax; trick. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To act in fun; to make fun; joke; fool; as, you must be *funning.* *Colloq.*

fu-nam'bu-late (fū-năm'bū-lāt), *v. i.*; FU-NAM'BU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); FU-NAM'BU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See FUNAMBULO.] To walk or to dance on a rope. — **fu-nam'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **fu-nam'bu-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

fu-nam'bu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Performing like a ropedancer; pertaining to ropedancing.
This *funambulatory* track. *Sir T. Browne.*

fu-nam'bu-list (-lĭst), *n.* A ropewalker or ropedancer. — **fu-nam'bu-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

fu-nam'bu-lo (-lō) } *n.* [Sp. *funambulo*, or It. *funam-*
fu-nam'bu-lus (-lŭs) } *bolo*, fr. L. *funambulus*; *funis* rope + *ambulare* to walk. See AMBLE; cf. FUNAMBULIST.] A ropewalker or ropedancer. *Archaic.*

Fu-na'ri-a (fū-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *funarius* pertaining to a rope, fr. *funis* rope.] *Bot.* A genus of bryaceous mosses having a gibbous, obtusely pyriform capsule and usually a double peristome of 16 teeth. Those of the species *F. hygrometrica* have hygroscopic setæ, which twist in dry weather and untwist in moist or wet weather.

func'tion (fŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *functio*, fr. *fungi* to perform, execute, akin to Skr. *bhuj* to enjoy, have the use of: cf. F. *fonction.* Cf. DEFUNCT.] **1.** The natural and proper action of anything; special activity; office, duty, calling, operation, or the like.
It is a *function* of both poetry and religion to rebaptize us . . . in floods of wonder. *J. Martineau.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Physiol.* The normal and special action of any organ or part of a living animal or plant; as, the *function* of the heart or the limbs; the *function* of leaves. **b** The natural or characteristic action of any power or faculty; esp., one of the characteristic processes or elementary activities of consciousness; a mode of conscious action. **c** The course of action which peculiarly pertains to any public officer in church or state; the activity appropriate to any business or profession; official duty.
Tradesmen . . . going about their *functions.* *Shak.*
3. Power of acting; faculty.
Dark night that from the eye his *function* takes. *Shak.*
4. Exercise of function; action; activity; doing; performance. *Obs. or R.* "*Function* is smothered in surmise." *Shak.*
5. *Eccl.* A religious ceremony, esp. one of a particularly impressive and elaborate character.
6. A public or social ceremony or gathering; a festivity or entertainment, esp. one somewhat formal.
At this *function*, which is our chief social event. *W. D. Howells.*
7. Profession; occupation; office; as, the clerical *function*; also, *Obs.*, body or class of persons of one trade or profession.
8. *Math.* A magnitude so related to another magnitude that to values of the latter there correspond values of the former. Either magnitude is a function of the other, but the one whose values are observed or arbitrarily assigned is called *argument* or *independent variable.* A magnitude may be a function of any number of *arguments.* Thus the surface and volume of a sphere are functions of its radius; the velocity of sound is a function of the elasticity, etc., of the air. In algebra, any expression involving x is a function of x, as x^n, a^x, $\log x$, $\sin x$.
9. Any quality, trait, or fact so related to another that it is dependent upon and varies with that other.
The position of the prime minister is a *function* of the British Constitution. *B. Bosanquet.*
function of limited variation, *Math.*, a function the sum of all whose changes of value, all counted positive, for a definite range of value of the argument, is finite.

func'tion (fŭŋk'shŭn), *v. i.*; -TIONED (-shŭnd); -TION-ING. To fulfill a function; to act; operate; work; as, the engines failed to *function*; the heart should *function* regularly.

func'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with, a function or functions.
2. *Biol.* Performing its regular function; as, a *functional* organ, as distinguished from a rudimentary or abortive one.
functional determinant, *Math.*, one whose constituents are partial derivatives of one set of variables as to another set, each row containing derivatives of only one variable, and each column derivatives as to only one variable. See JACOBIAN. — **f. disease**, *Med.*, a disease of which the symptoms cannot be referred to any organic lesion or change of structure; — opposed to *organic disease.* — **f. equation**, *Math.*, an equation determining or characterizing not a magnitude, but a functional operator, as $F^2 = -1$. — **f. unity.** See UNITY.

func'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Functional state, quality, or relation; specif., *Math.*, the general relation of function and argument subsisting between two magnitudes (see FUNCTION).

func'tion-a-ry (fŭŋk'shŭn-â-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *fonctionnaire.*] One that serves in a certain function; esp., one charged with the performance of a function; as, a public *functionary.*

func'tion-a-ry, *a.* Functional.

func'tion-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; FUNC'TION-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); FUNC'TION-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To perform a function; to act; operate; as, this does not *functionate.* — **func'tion-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

ful-min'e-ous (fŭl-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fulmineus*, fr. *fulmen* thunderbolt.] Fulminous.
ful'ness. Var. of FULLNESS.
ful-sam'ic, *a.* Fulsome. *Obs.*
ful'sum. Fulsome. *Ref. Sp.*
fulth (*dial.* fōōlth), *n.* Fullness. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fulthe. † FILTH.
ful'-tide'. Var. of FULL-TIDE.
Ful'ton's Fol'ly (fōōl'tŭnz). The Clermont, the first steamboat built by Fulton in America, which began steam navigation by its trip in 1807 from New York to Albany; — so called in derision. [*Obs.*
ful'tum, *n.* [AS.] Help; helper.
fuluhte. † FULLOUGHT.
fulve, *a.* [L. *fulvus.*] Fulvous. *Obs.*
ful'vid (fŭl'vĭd), *a.* [LL. *fulvidus*, fr. L. *fulvus.*] Fulvous. *Rare.* — **ful'vid-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
ful'wa (fōōl'wȧ), *n.* [From a native name.] The mahwa tree.
fulwa butter. See OIL, *Table I.*
fulwe † FULL, to baptize.
ful'yie, ful'zie (fōōl'yĭ; -ĭ; fŭl'zĭ), *n.* [See FOIL leaf.] Formerly, a leaf; now, gold leaf. *Scot.*
ful'yie, ful'zie, *v. t.* [See FOIL to trample.] To foil; injure; defeat. *Obs. Scot.*
ful'yie, ful'zie, *n.* [See FOIL to trample.] Street sweepings; manure. *Scot.*
ful'yie, ful'zie, *v. t.* [See FOIL to defile.] To defile. *Obs. Scot.*
fum, *v. i. & t.* [Imitative.] To thrum, as on a fiddle. *Obs.*
fu'ma-rine (fū'mȧ-rĭn: -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** An alkaloid extracted from fumitory.
fu-ma'ri-um (fū-mā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [L.] In ancient Roman houses, a room for drying wood or seasoning wine by smoke. [FOUMART.
fu'mart. Obs. or Scot. var. of
fu'ma-ryl (fū'mȧ-rĭl), *n.* [*fumaric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical, $C_2H_2(CO)_2$, of fumaric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.
fu'ma-to-ry. † FUMITORY.
fum'bl. Fumble. *Ref. Sp.*
fum'bld. Fumbled. *Ref. Sp.*
fum'bler, *n.* One who fumbles.
fume'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fum'bling-ly, *adv.* of FUMBLING.
fum'er (fūm'ẽr), *n.* One who fumes. [*Obs.*
fu'mer-ell, *n.* *Arch.* A femerell.
fu'met (fū'mĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *fumier* dung, OF. *femier*, fr. L. *fimus* dung.] The dung of deer. *Obs. or Archaic.*
fu'me-tere. † FUMITORY.
fume'wort' (fūm'wûrt'), *n.* The fumitory.
fu'mid, *a.* [L. *fumidus*, fr. *fumus* smoke. See FUME.] Smoky; vaporous. — **fu-mid'i-ty, fu'mid-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
fu'mi-duct' (fū'mĭ-dŭkt'), *n.* Also **fu'me-duct'.** [L. *fumus* + E. *duct.*] Outlet for smoke.
fu'mier, *n.* [OF.] Smoke. *Obs.*
fu-mif'er-ous (fū-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fumifer*; *fumus* smoke + *ferre* to bear.] Producing smoke. *Rare.*
fu-mif'u-gist (-ū-jĭst), *n.* [L. *fumus* smoke + *fugare* to put to flight.] One that drives away smoke or fumes. *Rare.*
fu'mi-fy, *v. t.* To fumigate. *Obs.*
fu'mi-gant (fū'mĭ-gănt), *a.* [L. *fumigans*, p. pr.] Fuming. *Rare.* — *n.* A thing that emits fumes.
fum'i-ly (fūm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FUMY. [FUMING.
fum'ing-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of
fum'ish (fūm'ĭsh), *a.* Smoky; causing fumes; also, choleric. — **fum'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **fum'ish-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
fu'mish-ing, *n.* [Cf. F. *fumer*, OF. also *femer*, to manure.] Fumet; dung of deer. *Obs.*
fum'mel (*dial.* fōōm''l), *n.* [Cf. FUNNEL in this sense.] A funnel, or hinny. *Dial. Eng.*
fum'mel, fum'mle. Scot. vars. of WHEMMEL. [Fumous.
fu-mose' (fū-mōs'; fū'mōs), *a.*
fu-mos'i-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *fumosité.*] *Obs.* **1.** Quality of having or emitting fumes.
2. Fumes, as of drink. *Chaucer.*
fum'ous-ly, *adv.* of FUMOUS.
fun (fōōn), *n.* [Jap.] See WEIGHT.
fun (fŭn). Var. of FEN. See MEASURE, WEIGHT.
fun. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FIND.
fun. Scot. var. of WHIN, furze.
fu-nam'bu-lant (fū-năm'bū-lănt), *n.* A funambulist. *Obs.*
fu-nam'bu-lic (-lĭk), *a.* Funambulatory. *Rare.*
Fu-na'ri-a'ce-æ (fū-nā'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of acrocarpous mosses of about 6 genera, typified by *Funaria.* — **fu-na'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
func'tion-al-ize, *v. t.* To assign to some function or office. *Rare.*
func'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of FUNCTIONAL.
func'tion-a-rism (fŭŋk'shŭn-ȧ-

fund (fŭnd), *n.* [F. *fond* bottom, foundation, *fonds* fund, both fr. OF. *fonz* bottom, fr. (assumed) LL. *fundus*, neut., for L. *fundus*, masc., bottom, ground, foundation, piece of land. See FOUND to establish.] **1**. Bottom; foundation; groundwork; basis. *Obs.*
2. An accumulation or deposit of resources from which supplies are or may be drawn; a store; a more or less permanent stock or supply; as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense; — formerly used also of material things.
An inexhaustible *fund* of stories. *Macaulay.*
3. A sum of money, esp. one the principal or interest of which is appropriated or devoted to a specific object, as the carrying on of some commercial undertaking; stock or capital; as, the *fund* of a bank or ecclesiastical society; a pension *fund; a fund* for the maintenance of lectures or poor students; *pl.*, money and negotiable paper immediately or readily convertible into cash; available pecuniary resources; as, a bank's *funds;* to be out of *funds*.
4. Money systematically collected to meet the expenses of some specified object; a portion of revenue pledged for a particular debt or debts. *Obs. or Hist. Eng.*
5. *pl.* Commonly with *the:* The stock of a national debt; public securities; evidences of money lent to government, for which interest is paid at prescribed intervals; — called also *the public funds. Eng.*
6. *Print.* A font. *Obs.*

fund, *v. t.;* FUND'ED; FUND'ING. **1**. To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue to pay the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources (as by a pledge of customs revenue) for discharging the interest or principal of; as, to *fund* government notes.
2. To convert into a more or less permanent debt bearing regular interest; as, to *fund* the floating debt.
3. To place in a fund or store; to accumulate; to store up.
4. To invest (money) in the funds. *Eng.*
5. To provide funds or means for carrying on; to finance; as, to *fund* an enterprise.

fun'da-ment (fŭn'dȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *fundament, fundement, fondement*, OF. *fundement, fondement*, F. *fondement*, fr. L. *fundamentum* foundation, fr. *fundare* to lay the bottom, to found, fr. *fundus* bottom. See FUND.]
1. Foundation. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. The part of the body on which one sits; the buttocks; specif., *Anat.*, the anus.
3. = ANLAGE.

fun'da-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *fondamental.*]
1. Of or pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation. Hence: Essential, as an element, principle, or law; important; original; elementary; primary; basal; as, a *fundamental* truth; a *fundamental* axiom.
The *fundamental* reasons of this war. *Shak.*
2. Of or pertaining to the foundation of a building. *Obs.*
3. *Geol.* Situated at the bottom; being or constituting the lowest formation; basal; as, the *fundamental* rock.
4. *Music.* Having the root in the bass; — said of a chord or its position.
5. Of or pert. to the fundament, or buttocks. *Humorous.*
Syn. — See RADICAL.
fundamental bass (bās), *Music*, the root note of a chord; the generating tone of a series of harmonics; a bass formed of the roots or fundamental tones of the chords. — **f. circle, f. sphere**, *Math.*, the circle or sphere that returns into itself under a Fuchsian (or hyperfuchsian) transformation. — **f. colors** *or* **colours**, primary colors. See COLOR. — **f. complex**, *Geol.*, a widespread complex series of highly metamorphic rock, regarded as the foundation of the geological column; — nearly synonymous with *Archæan*. — **F. Constitutions**, *Amer. Hist.*, an elaborate scheme of government prepared for the colony of Carolina, which had been granted in 1663 to Albemarle, Shaftesbury, Clarendon, and several others as proprietors. The philosopher John Locke was employed to draw this up, but the constitutions as completed are ascribed by a contemporary to Shaftesbury. Three orders of nobility, — landgraves, caciques, and barons, — with landed estates, were provided for, the eldest of the proprietors was to be the superior, with the title of palatine, and the people were to be serfs. A complex system of courts was to be established, and a legislature capable on nonagreement of being resolved into four chambers according to the orders in its composition. The scheme was never to any great extent operative and was abandoned in 1693. — **f. equations of a surface**, *Math.*, three partial differential equations connecting the six fundamental magnitudes of a surface. — **f. magnitudes of a surface**, *Math.*, the six magnitudes denoted by E, F, G, D, D', D'', where $E=\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^2$, $G=\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^2$, $F=\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\cdot\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}+\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\cdot\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}+\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\cdot\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$, and D, D', D'' are fractions with the denominator $\sqrt{EG-F^2}$, the numerators being determinants whose first rows are pure 2d derivatives of x, y, z as to u, as to v, and mixed 2d derivatives as to u and v, the other rows being the first derivatives of x, y, and z as to u and v. — **f. region**, *Math.*, any of the congruent interchangeable portions into which a plane is divided by the operations of a group, the points in any two such regions being in one-to-one correspondence for any operation of the group, and no two points in the same region being interchangeable by any operation of the group. — **f. relation**, *Math.*, the inclusion of one class completely in another, denoted by —<∝; as, $x \propto y$ means that every element of x is also an element of y. — **f. right**. *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, *cit.* — **f. sequence**, any progression or regression that belongs to a given series (Cantor's *Fundamentalreihe*). — **f. spiral**. *Bot.* = GENETIC SPIRAL. — **f. tissue**, *Bot.*, the primary, essentially undifferentiated, parenchymatous tissue forming the greater part of the initial plant body. The whole tissue of the lower plants may be considered fundamental tissue, and in the higher plants it includes all tissues not belonging to the tegumentary or vascular systems, such as the pith, pulp of leaves and fruits, etc.

fun'da-men'tal (fŭn'dȧ-mĕn'tăl), *n.* **1**. A principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part; as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith.
2. *Music.* A fundamental bass or tone.

fun'da-men-tal'i-ty (fŭn'dȧ-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being fundamental.

fund'ed (fŭn'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1**. Converted into a debt that is (as originally used) permanent or runs for a fixed, usually a considerable, period of time, and bears regular interest; existing in the form of obligations to pay interest, and in the case of bonds the principal also, at certain fixed dates; as, a *funded* debt.
This expression [*funded* debt] was originally used as a description of debt, the service of which was secured by a special fund (e. g., the produce of a certain tax), but gradually the meaning acquired by the term was that of debt raised for permanent purposes and either repayable at a distant date or not repayable at any definite date. . . . The *funded* debts of foreign [i. e., other than British] countries are frequently repayable at fixed dates either gradually, by yearly purchases or drawings, the funds being supplied by a regular sinking fund, or by simultaneous repayment of the whole issue. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
2. Invested in the funds; as, *funded* property. *Eng.*
3. Forming, or accumulated into, a fund or store; stored up.

fund'er (fŭn'dẽr), *n.* One who favors the funding of a debt or debts or the payment of indebtedness by means of a sinking fund; esp., in Virginia, in 1878 and for some years thereafter, one of those who advocated the funding and paying of the State debt, in opposition to the readjusters.

fun'di (fŭn'dĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. the native name.] A tropical African grass (*Paspalum exile*) cultivated by the natives of the west coast for its seed, which resembles millet.

fund'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FUND.
funding system, a system of finance by which a debt is funded; specif., and usually, the system of converting a floating or short-time debt, or esp. a number of different debts, into one that is payable either at a distant date (usually with an option to the debtor to redeem after a certain time) or at no definite date, and that bears a fixed interest.

fun'dus (fŭn'dŭs), *n.* [L., bottom.] **1**. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Land.
2. *Anat.* The bottom or base of (or part opposite the aperture of) the internal surface of a hollow organ. The *fundus* of the stomach is the greater curvature, that of the bladder the lower back part, that of the uterus the large upper end, that of the eye the part opposite the pupil.

fu-ne'bri-al (fū̇-nē'brĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *funebris* belonging to a funeral, fr. *funus* funeral.] Funereal. *Now Rare.*

fu'ner-al (fū'nẽr-ăl), *n.* [LL. *funeralia*, prop. neut. pl. of *funeralis* of a funeral, fr. L. *funus, funeris*, funeral: cf. F. *funérailles*, OF. also *funeraille.*] **1**. The rites used in the disposition of a dead human body, whether such disposition be by interment, burning, or otherwise; esp., the ceremony or solemnization of interment; obsequies; burial.
King James his *funerals* were performed very solemnly in the collegiate church at Westminster. *Fuller.*
2. Hence, specif.: **a** The procession attending the burial of the dead; the show and accompaniments of an interment. "The long *funerals.*" *Pope.* **b** A funeral sermon. *Obs.*
Mr. Giles Lawrence preached his *funerals*. *South.*
c Death. *Obs.* **d** A grave. *Obs.* **e** A monument. *Obs.*
☞ The plural form, *funerals*, was formerly common in the senses of the singular. Cf. OBSEQUY.

fu'ner-al, *a.* [LL. *funeralis:* cf. OF. *funeral*. See FUNERAL, *n.*] Pert. to a funeral; used at the burial of the dead; befitting a funeral; as, *funeral* honors; a *funeral* benefit. Also, *Obs. or R.*, funereal. — **funeral pile**, a pyre.

fu'ner-a-ry (-ā̇-rĭ), *a.* [L. *funerarius*. See FUNERAL, *n.*] Pertaining to, or associated with, a funeral or burial.

fu-ne're-al (fū̇-nē'rē̇-ăl), *a.* [L. *funereus*, fr. *funus* a funeral.] Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial; sad and solemn; dismal; mournful; as, a *funereal* countenance.

fu-nest' (fū̇-nĕst'), *a.* [L. *funestus*, fr. *funus* a funeral, destruction: cf. F. *funeste.*] Portentous; lamentable; doleful. *Rare.* "*Funest* and direful deaths." *Coleridge.*

fun'gate (fŭŋ'gāt), *v. i.;* FUN'GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); FUN'GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). *Med.* To assume a fungous form; to undergo granulation rapidly; as, a *fungating* sore.

fun'gi (fŭn'jī), *n. pl.* [L.] **1**. *pl.* of FUNGUS.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A primary division of thallophytic plants, including those destitute of chlorophyll, and reproducing mainly by means of asexual spores, which are developed in various ways. The Fungi are all saprophytic or parasitic in habit, and appear to have originated by degeneration from various algæ. They are commonly divided into three classes: the Phycomycetes, in which sexual reproduction often occurs, the Ascomycetes, and the Basidiomycetes. A number of forms whose complete life history is unknown are grouped as the Fungi Imperfecti. The Myxomycetes, or slime molds, are usually classed in a distinct phylum. See FUNGUS and the names of the above classes in the Vocabulary. Cf. also THALLOPHYTA.

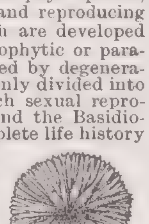
Fungia (*F. elegans*) of Pacific Coast.

Fun'gi-a (fŭn'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fungus* mushroom.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large simple stony corals; — so called because their skeleton is usually flat and circular, with radiating plates, like the gills of a mushroom. It is the type of a family, *Fungiidæ*, syn. *Fungidæ*, some of which form small colonies. — **fun'gi-an** (fŭn'jĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

fun'gi-bil'i-ty (fŭn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being fungible.
Profoundly convinced of the *fungibility* and pliability of mankind, he [Jeremy Bentham] was but too ready to draw a code for England . . . at the shortest notice. *Encyc. Brit.*

fun'gi-ble (fŭn'jĭ-b'l), *n.;* usually in *pl.* [LL. (*res*) *fungibiles*, fr. L. *fungi* to discharge. "Called *fungibiles, quia una alterius vice fungitur.*" *John Taylor* (1755). Cf. FUNCTION.] A thing that is fungible; specif., *Law*, a thing of a class or kind such that one individual or part may be used in place of any other individual or equal part in satisfaction of an obligation. The classification is important with reference to the rights of the borrower in the contract of mutuum (which see), the usufructuary of goods that perish or are alienated in the using, etc.

fun'gi-ble, *a.* **1**. *Law.* Of such a kind or nature that one specimen or part may be used in place of another specimen or equal part in the satisfaction of an obligation; — applied, in the Civil law and various Civil-law systems, and in jurisprudence, to things that in general are estimated in number, weight, or measure, and cannot be used except by permanently appropriating them, as in consumption or alienation. See FUNGIBLE, *n.*
2. Interchangeable; capable of mutual substitution.
Leibnitz expressed this by rather an odd phrase, borrowed from the Roman law itself, calling them [the writers of the Pandects] *fungible* persons. *John Austin.*
3. *Econ.* Capable of continued or prolonged use, as a house. *Obs. or Hist.*

fun'gi-cide' (fŭn'jĭ-sīd'), *n.* [*fungus* + *-cide.*] Any substance that destroys fungi. — **fun'gi-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

fun'gi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*fungus* + *-form.*] Shaped like a fungus or mushroom.
fungiform papillæ, *Anat.*, numerous small eminences having a narrowed base on the upper surface of the tongue.

Fun'gi Im'per-fec'ti (fŭn'jī ĭm'pẽr-fĕk'tī), *pl.* [L. *imperfecti* imperfect.] *Bot.* A large and heterogeneous group of fungi of which the complete life history is not known. Some of them undoubtedly represent the conidial stages of various ascomycetes, others may be thus connected but fail to produce ascospores, and still others are perhaps perfect forms whose relations have not yet been determined. The group is divided for convenience into the orders Sphæropsidales, Melanconiales, and Moniliales.

fun'gin (fŭn'jĭn), *n.* [L. *fungus* mushroom.] *Chem.* A variety of cellulose found in the cell walls of fungi.

fun'goid (fŭŋ'goid), *a.* [*fungus* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or characteristic of, a fungus; fungal. — *n.* A fungus.

fun-gos'i-ty (fŭŋ-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *fungosité, fongosité.*] Fungous quality; a fungous excrescence.

fun'gous (fŭŋ'gŭs), *a.* [L. *fungosus.*] **1**. Pertaining or relating to a fungus or the fungi.
2. Of the texture of a fungus; spongy. *Obs. or R.*
3. Growing or springing up suddenly, as a fungus does, and not substantial or durable.

fun'gus (fŭŋ'gŭs), *n.; pl.* L. FUNGI (fŭn'jī), E. FUNGUSES (fŭŋ'gŭs-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L., a mushroom; perh. akin to a doubtful Gr. σφόγγος sponge, for σπογγος: cf. F. *fongus, fungus*. Cf. SPONGE.] **1**. Any of a group of thallophytic plants known as the Fungi, comprising the molds, mildews, rusts, smuts, mushrooms, toadstools, puffballs, and the allies of each. Fungi range in size from the microscopic cells of the yeast plant to the highly organized body of a mushroom often of considerable size and extent. The vegetative system consists of septate or unseptate filaments called *hyphæ* which collectively form the *mycelium*. The spores are produced in various ways, often in sporophores of definite structure; in some groups several different types of spores are developed. See FUNGI.
2. *Med.* A morbid spongy growth; esp., a mass of morbid spongy granulations.

fun'gused (fŭŋ'gŭst), *a.* Having a fungous growth.

fungus gall. *Bot.* A malformation produced in a plant by the attack of a parasitic fungus.

fungus gnat, *or* **fungus midge**, any of the numerous small nematocerous gnats constituting the family Mycetophilidæ. Their larvæ commonly live in fungi.

fun'gus-y (fŭŋ'gŭs-ĭ), *a.* Having a fungous growth or disease.

fu'ni-cle (fū'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis* cord, rope.] **1**. A small cord; a funiculus.
2. *Bot.* **a** The stalk of an ovule. **b** In certain fungi of the family Nidulariaceæ, the hyphal cord attaching the peridiolum to the peridium.

fu-nic'u-lar (fū̇-nĭk'ū̇-lȧr), *a.* **1**. Consisting of a small cord or fiber.
2. Pertaining to, or dependent on, the tension of a cord.
3. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, like, or consisting of, a funiculus or funiculi.
funicular action, *Mech.*, the force or action exerted by a rope in drawing together the supports to which its ends are fastened, when acted upon by forces applied in a direction transverse to the rope, as in the archer's bow. — **f. cord**, the umbilical cord. — **f. curve**, a catenary. — **f. machine** *Mech.*, an apparatus, consisting in its usual form of a string passed over two pulleys and tautened by weights at its ends, supporting one or more weights in the span between the pulleys. It is used for demonstrating certain important theorems on the equilibrium of forces in statics. — **f. polygon**. *Mech.* **a** The polygonal figure assumed by a cord supported at its extremities, and sustaining weights or other forces at different points. **b** A closed diagram obtained by drawing, in the compartments between the directions of the forces and reactions that keep a beam in

rĭz'm), *n.* Administration by functionaries; officialism. *Rare.*
func'tion-ize, *v. i.* To function.
func'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **func'tus of-fi'ci-o** (fŭŋk'tŭs ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] Having performed his office or duty; hence, out of office.
fund. ☨ FOUND, *v.*
fund. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FIND.
fund'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fun'dal (fŭn'dăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to a fundus. [tion. *Obs.*]
fun-da'men, *n.* [L.] Founda-
fun'da-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of FUNDAMENTAL. [-NESS.]
fun'da-men'tal-ness, *n.* See
fundamentive, *a.* Primary. *Obs.*
‖ **fun'da-men'tum di-vi'si-o'nis** (dĭ-vĭzh'ĭ-ō'nĭs). [L.] *Logic.* Principle of division; the principle according to which coördinate species are distinguished from one another.
‖ **fun'da-men'tum re-la'ti-o'nis** (rē-lā'shĭ-ō'nĭs). [L.] *Logic.* Principle of relation; the principle or character of connection on which is based a judgment or determination of relativity.
fun-da'tion. ☨ FOUNDATION.
fun'da-tive, *a.* Tending to found. *Obs.*
fun'da-to'ri-al, *a.* [L. *fundare* to found.] Pertaining to a founder, or establisher. *Rare.*
fundement. ☨ FUNDAMENT.
fun'den. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of FIND.
fund'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* One who has money invested in the public funds.
fun'di-ble, *n.* [From L. *fundere* to pour.] A vessel used in pouring. *Obs.*
fun'di-form, *a.* [L. *funda* sling + *-form.*] *Anat.* Shaped like a loop or sling.
fun'dle. ☨ FINDAL.
fund'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fund'ling. ☨ FOUNDLING.
fund'mon'ger (fŭnd'mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in public funds. *R.* — **fund'mon'ger-ing**, *n.* *R.*
Fun'du-lus (fŭn'dū̇-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fundus* bottom.] *Zoöl.* A genus of carnivorous cyprinodont fishes including the common killifishes. It is made the type of a subfamily, **Fun'du-li'næ** (-lī'nē). — **fun'du-line** (-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.* [FUNDI.]
fun-dun'gi (fŭn-dŭŋ'gĭ), *n.* =
‖ **fun'dus em'phy-teu'ti-ca'ri-us**. [L.] *Civil Law.* Land held under an emphyteusis.
fu'ne-bral. ☨ FUNEBRIAL.
‖ **fu'nè'bre** (fü'nĕ'br'), *a.* [F.] Funeral; funereal; sad.
fu-ne'bri-ous, fu'ne-brous, *a.* Funereal. *Obs.*
funel, *n.* [OF., dim. fr. L. *funis.*] A rope. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
fu'ner-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
fu'ner-al-ly, *adv.* With funeral rites. *Obs.*
fu'ner-ate, *v. t.* [L. *funeratus*, p. p. of *funerare.*] To bury with funeral rites. *Obs.* — **fu'ner-a'tion**, *n.* *Obs.* [REAL.]
fu-ne're-al-ly, *adv.* of FUNE-
fu-nest'al, fu-nest'ous, *a.* Funest. *Obs.*
fun-ga'ceous (fŭŋ-gā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fungus.
fun'gal (fŭŋ'găl), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, a fungus or the Fungi. — *n.* A fungus.
Fun-ga'les (fŭŋ-gā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the Fungi.
funge, *n.* [L. *fungus:* cf. OF. *fonge.*] A fungus; blockhead; dolt. *Obs.* [HWANG.]
Fung-hwang. Var. of FÊNG-
fun'gic (fŭn'jĭk), *a.* [L. *fungus* mushroom: cf. F. *fungique, fongique.*] Of or pertaining to fungi, or mushrooms.
fun-gic'o-lous (fŭn-jĭk'ō̇-lŭs), *a.* [*fungus* + *-colous.*] Living in or on fungi.
Fun'gi-dæ (fŭn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See FUNGIA.
fun'gi-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *fungi* perform + *-fy.*] To function. *Obs.*
Fun-gi'i-dæ (fŭn-jī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See FUNGIA.
fun-gil'li-form (-jĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *fungillus*, dim. of L. *fungus* + *-form.*] Shaped like a small fungus. *Rare.*
fun'gi-nous (fŭn'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *funginus.*] Fungous. *Obs. or R.*
fun'gite (-jīt), *n.* [L. *fungus* mushroom.] *Paleon.* A fossil fungian coral.
fun-giv'o-rous (fŭn-jĭv'ō̇-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fungus* + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Eating fungi; — said of certain insects, snails, etc.
fun'go, *n.* [Cf. It. *fungo.*] A fungus. *Obs.*
fun-gol'o-gy (fŭŋ-gŏl'ō̇-jĭ), *n.* [A hybrid word from *fungus* + *-logy.*] Mycology. — **fun'go-log'i-cal** (fŭŋ'gō̇-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **fun-gol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
fun'gose (fŭŋ'gōs; fŭŋ-gōs'), *a.* Fungous.
fung-shui. Var. of FÊNG-SHUI.
fungus cellulose. = FUNGIN.
fungus tinder. Punk; amadou.
fu'nic (fū'nĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Funicular. *Rare.*

equilibrium, a series of lines parallel to the lines joining an arbitrary pole and the intersections of the sides (corresponding to these compartments) of the force polygon for the beam; — called also *Culmann's diagram.* If an ordinate is drawn from any point of the beam across the figure, the portion intercepted by the funicular polygon is equal, according to a determinable scale, to the bending moment at that point of the beam. **c** A similar diagram for any system of forces in equilibrium. — **f. railway,** a cable railway, esp. one ascending a mountain or hill; specif., any form of mountain railway in which the weight of an ascending car is partly or wholly counterbalanced by the weight of a descending car. — **f. tissue,** *Zoöl.*, the mesoderm of the zooids of Polyzoa; — so called because it forms more or less definite bands or strands.

fu-nic′u-lar (fū-nĭk′ū-lȧr), *n.* A funicular polygon or railway.

fu-nic′u-late (-lāt), *a.* Having, or forming, a funiculus.

fu-nic′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little cord. See FUNICLE.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** A cord, band, or bundle of fibers; esp., one of the small bundles of fibers of which large nerves are made up; also, any of certain bands of white matter in the brain. **b** The umbilical cord.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** In Polyzoa, a band of mesoblastic tissue extending from the stomach to the body wall. **b** That part of the antenna of an insect situated between the scape and the club. **c** A dorsal ligament connecting the petiole and propodeum of certain Hymenoptera.
3. *Bot.* A funicle.

‖ **fu-ni′cu-lus cu′ne-a′tus** (fū-nĭk′ū-lŭs kū′nē-ā′tŭs) [L. *cuneatus* wedge-shaped], *Anat.*, the upward continuation of the column of Burdach in the medulla. — ‖ **f. gra′ci-lis** (grăs′ĭ-lĭs) [L. *gracilis* thin, slender], *Anat.*, the upward continuation of the column of Goll in the dorsal median part of the medulla. — **f. of Ro-lan′do** (rō-lăn′dō) [after Luigi *Rolando* (1773-1831), Italian anatomist], a longitudinal prominence on the medulla each side of the funiculus cuneatus. — ‖ **f. sper-ma′ti-cus** (spẽr-măt′ĭ-kŭs) [L.], *Anat.*, the spermatic cord. — ‖ **f. te′res** (tē′rēz) [L. *teres* rounded, smooth], a bundle of fibers belonging in part to the facial nerve, in the floor of the fourth ventricle, causing a projection (the **eminentia teres**) each side of the median line.

fu′ni-form (fū′nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *funis* rope, cord + *-form.*] Resembling a cord or rope.

fu′ni-pen′du-lous (-pĕn′dū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *funis* rope, cord + *pendulus* hanging.] Suspended by a rope or cord.

funk (fŭŋk), *v. i.;* FUNKED (fŭŋkt); FUNK′ING. [Of uncertain origin; cf. *funk* to kick, also, in dial. use, to shy, kick up the heels, throw the rider (of a horse).] To be frightened and shrink back; to flinch; as, to *funk* at the edge of a precipice; to *funk* in a fight. *Colloq.*
to funk out, to back out in a cowardly fashion. *Colloq.*

funk, *v. t.* *Colloq.* **1.** To funk at; to flinch at; to shrink from (a thing or person); as, to *funk* a task.
2. To frighten; to cause to flinch.

funk, *n.* *Colloq.* **1.** A shrinking back through fear; panic.
The horrid panic, or *funk* (as the men of Eton call it). *De Quincey.*
That Sahib 's nigh mad with *funk!* *Kipling.*
2. One who funks; a shirk; a coward.

fun′nel (fŭn′ĕl), *n.* [ME. *fonel*, prob. through OF. fr. L. *fundibulum*, *infundibulum*, funnel, fr. *infundere* to pour in; *in* in + *fundere* to pour; cf. Pr. *founil*, *enfounilh*, funnel, Armor. *founil.* See FUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** A vessel of the shape of a hollow cone, with a tube at the point, through which liquids, powders, etc., may be run into another vessel.
2. Something funnel-shaped; esp., a conical part or passage; as: **a** *Founding.* A running gate. **b** *Zoöl.* An infundibulum; esp., in cephalopods, the swimming funnel (which see). **c** An outlet as from a pond, with a net spread like a funnel, for trapping wild fowl.
3. A flue, or passageway for air, light, smoke, or vapor, as in a chimney; a smokestack, esp. of a steamship.

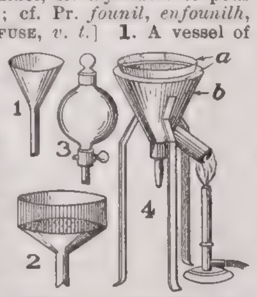

Funnels. 1 Common Glass Form. 2 Büchner. 3 Separatory. 4 Hot Water: *a* Glass Funnel; *b* Copper Water Jacket.

4. An iron band, as one encircling a harpoon; specif., *Naut.*, a band around the tops of upper masts, around which the rigging fits.

funnel box. *Mining.* An inverted pyramidal box for sorting pulverized ore according to fineness by an upward current of water.

funnel cloud. *Meteor.* In a tornado, the funnel-shaped cloud that hangs below the greater thundercloud mass.

fun′neled, fun′nelled (fŭn′ĕld), *a.* Having a funnel or funnels, or semblance of a funnel.

fun′nel-form′ (fŭn′ĕl-fôrm′), *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a funnel; expanding gradually from the bottom upward, as the corolla of the common morning-glory.

Funnel-form Corolla.

funnel tube. A long (usually glass) tube having a funnel top, used esp. in chemical work to pour liquid into an apparatus. When the top is shaped like the head of a thistle, the tube is also called a *thistle tube.*

Funnel Tubes. *a* Thistle Top.

funnel twister. A European weevil (*Rhynchites betulæ*) that rolls birch leaves into curious funnel-shaped nests.

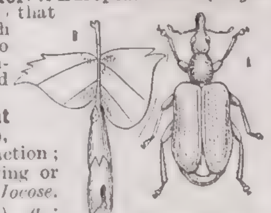
Funnel Twister (*Rhynchites betulæ*). *A* Beetle: × 4. *B* Funnel made of a part of a Birch Leaf. (½)

fun′ni-ment (fŭn′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Funny action; a funny saying or doing; jest. *Jocose.*

fun′ny (-ĭ), *a.;* FUN′NI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FUN′NI-EST. [From FUN.] **1.** Droll; comical; amusing; laughable.
2. Strange; queer; odd. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Comical; amusing; laughable. See LAUGHABLE.
funny bone. See CRAZY BONE. — **f. business,** tricky, fraudulent, or dishonest business. *Slang.*

fur (fûr), *n.* [ME. *furre*, prob. fr. the v. *Oxf. E. D.* See FUR, *v.*] **1.** A strip or piece of the dressed pelt of any of certain animals, as the sable, ermine, or fur seal, or one or more of such pelts, worn as a trimming or lining to a garment for warmth or ornament, or as a mark of office or state, or badge of certain university degrees; hence, such a dressed pelt or pelts as a material for trimmings, linings, or garments.
2. An article of clothing made of, or trimmed or lined with, fur; esp., a fur collar or tippet; as, a set of *furs.*
3. The hairy covering or coat of a mammal when fine, soft, and growing thick on the skin; — distinguished from ordinary hair, which is coarser, less thickly placed, and commonly longer (cf. WOOL). Many animals, as the fur seals, have, in addition to and scattered through the soft fur, coarse hairs which are removed before the pelt is used.
4. *pl.* The skins of such animals with the fur; peltry; as, a cargo of *furs.*
5. *Her.* Any of several patterns or diapers used as tinctures. See TINCTURE.
6. Furred animals; as, to hunt *fur.*
7. Any coating resembling or suggesting fur; as: **a** A coat of morbid matter on the tongue. **b** The soft, downy covering on the skin of a peach. **c** The deposit formed on the interior of boilers and other vessels by hard water. **d** The furry coating on lumber after sawing.
8. *Arch.* A piece of wood nailed on a bent rafter, of such a shape as to bring it up flush and level. Cf. FURRING, *n.*, 5.

fur, *v. t.;* FURRED (fûrd); FUR′RING. [ME. *furren*, OF. *forrer*, F. *fourrer*, fr. OF. *fuerre*, *forre*, sheath, case, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *fuotar* lining, case, G. *futter*, akin to Icel. *fōðr* lining, Goth. *fōdr* scabbard; cf. Skr. *pātra* receptacle. Cf. FOREL, FOTHER, *v. t.*] **1.** To line, face, cover, or clothe with fur; as, *furred* robes.
2. To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.
3. To remove fur, or scale, from (a boiler or the like).
4. *Arch.* To apply furring to; to support on furring; — often with *down, out, up;* as, to *fur* down a ceiling, that is, to suspend it on furring some distance below the joists; to *fur* up a roof. See FURRING, *n.*, 5.

fur, *v. i.* To become furred, as a boiler with scale, a tongue with morbid matter, etc.

fu-ra′cious (fū-rā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *furax*, *-racis*, thievish, from *fur* thief.] Given to theft; thievish. *Rare.* — **fu-ra′cious-ness, fu-rac′i-ty** (fū-răs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

fu′ra-zane (fū′rȧ-zān), *n.* [*fur*(*azo-*)*ane.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, CH:N·O·N:CH, one of the furodiazoles; also, a derivative of the same.

fur′be-low (fûr′bē-lō), *n.* [Cf. F. dial. *farbala*, equiv. to F. *falbala*, It. *falbalà.*] **1.** A plaited or gathered flounce on a woman's garment; hence, any showy or fussy trimming.
2. One of the sea tangles (*Laminaria bulbosa*). *Dial. Eng.*

fur′be-low, *v. t.;* FUR′BE-LOWED (-lōd); FUR′BE-LOW′ING. To put a furbelow or furbelows on; to ornament.

fur′bish (fûr′bĭsh), *v. t.;* FUR′BISHED (-bĭsht); FUR′BISH-ING. [ME. *forbischen*, OF. *forbir*, *furbir*, *fourbir*, F. *fourbir*, fr. OHG. *furban* to clean. See 2d -ISH.] To rub or scour to brightness; to clean; burnish; to cause to look fresh; to renovate; as, to *furbish* a sword or a room.
Furbish new the name of John a Gaunt. *Shak.*
Syn. — See POLISH.

fur′cate (fûr′kāt), *a.* [L. *furca* fork. See FORK.] Forked; branching like a fork; as, *furcate* twigs. — **fur′cate-ly,** *adv.*

fur′cate (fûr′kāt), *v. i.;* FUR′CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); FUR′CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *furca* fork.] To branch like a fork.

fur-ca′tion (fŭr-kā′shŭn), *n.* A branching like a fork; also, a branch of something forklike.

fur-cel′late (fŭr-sĕl′āt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *furcate.*] Minutely or slightly furcate, or forked.

Fur-cræ′a (-krē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Antoine François de *Fourcroy*, French chemist.] *Bot.* A small genus of amaryllidaceous plants, natives of the warmer parts of America, esp. Mexico, and distinguished from *Agave* by the swollen bases of the filaments. Several species yield valuable fibers; that of *F. gigantea*, the giant lily, is the cabuya; that of *F. cubensis* is the cajun.

fur′cu-la (fûr′kū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a forked prop, dim. of *furca* a fork.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A forked process or structure, esp. the wishbone, or furculum.
2. *Embryol.* An elevation on the floor of the pharynx from which the epiglottis develops.

fur′cu-lum (-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *furca* a fork.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A furcula; esp., the wishbone.

fur′fur (fûr′fŭr), *n.; pl.* FUR′FU-RES (-fū-rēz). [L.] Scurf; dandruff; *pl.*, scurfy particles.

fur′fu-ra′ceous (-fū-rā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *furfuraceus.*] Of or like bran or scurf; scurfy; specif., *Bot.*, covered with branlike scales. — **fur′fu-ra′ceous-ly,** *adv.*

fur′fu-ral (fûr′fū-răl) } *n.* [L. *furfur* bran + E.
fur′fu-ral′de-hyde (-răl′dē-hīd) } *aldehyde.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, $C_4H_3O·CHO$, of a pleasant odor, obtained by the distillation of bran, sugar, wood, etc. It is the aldehyde corresponding to pyromucic acid.

fur′fu-rane (fûr′fū-rān), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran.] *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, C_4H_4O, of peculiar odor, obtained from wood tar by distilling pyromucates with soda lime, and in other ways. It may be regarded as pyrrol in which an oxygen atom replaces the NH group. See PYRROL.

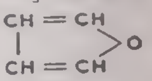

Furfurane.

fur′fu-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran, scurf.] Falling of scurf from the head; desquamation.

fur′fu-role (fûr′fū-rōl), **fur′fu-rol** (-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* Furfural.

fur′fu-ryl (-rĭl), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical C_4H_3O, of which furfurane is the hydride.

fu′ri-bund (fū′rĭ-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *furibundus*, fr. *furere* to rage.] Full of fury; raging; frenzied.

fu′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *furiosus*, fr. *furia* rage, fury: cf. F. *furieux.* See FURY.] **1.** Full of, or transported with, passion or fury; showing, or arising from, fury or rage; fierce; frantic; raging; violent; as, a *furious* animal.
2. Moving with violence or impetuosity; moved as if by fury; rushing; violent; as, a *furious* wind or storm.
3. Excessive; extravagant. *An Obs. or Rare Gallicism.*
4. Mad; insane. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*
Syn. — Impetuous, vehement, boisterous, fierce, turbulent, tumultuous, angry, mad, frantic, frenzied.
Furious Host, in folklore, the Wild Hunt.
— **fu′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **fu′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

furl (fûrl), *v. t.;* FURLED (fûrld); FURL′ING. [Contr. fr. *furdle*, fr. *fardel* bundle: cf. OF. *fardeler* to pack. See FARDEL; cf. FARL, FURDLE.] **1.** To draw up or gather into close compass; to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, or, as a flag, close to or around its staff.
2. To form in curls or wrinkles. *Obs.*
3. To inclose in a furled wrapper. *Rare.*

furl, *v. i.* To curl or fold as in being furled.

furl, *n.* Act of furling, or state of being furled; also, a curl or coil of something furled or rolled up.

fur′long (fûr′lŏng; 205), *n.* [ME. *furlong*, *furlang*, AS. *furlang*, *furlung*, prop., the length of a furrow; *furh* furrow + *lang* long. See FURROW; LONG, *a.*] **1. a** A measure of length derived from the furrow in an ordinary field, theoretically the side of a square containing ten acres; one eighth of a mile. A *furlong* is now legally one eighth of the statute mile; that is, 40 rods, or 220 yards (201.16 meters). **b** A square furlong; ten acres (404.6 ares).
2. A stadium; hence, a running course. *Obs.*
3. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A boundary upon which the lots abut in an uninclosed field; also, a division of such a field. **b** A strip of newly plowed land between main furrows. **c** The direction of furrows in plowed land.

fur′lough (fûr′lō), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *verlof*, fr. a prefix akin to E. *for-* + the root of E. *lief;* akin to Dan. *forlov*, Sw. *förlof*, G. *verlaub* permission. See LIEF, *a.*] **1.** Leave of absence; esp., leave given to a soldier or, sometimes, a government official or employee, to be absent from service for a certain time; also, the document granting leave of absence. In the United States army *furloughs* are given only to enlisted men, officers being given *leaves of absence.* In the United States navy a *furlough* is an extended leave of absence, or a suspension from duty by executive order, on half leave-of-absence pay, given only to an officer.
2. A permit or passport. *Obs.*

fur′lough, *v. t.;* FUR′LOUGHED (-lōd); FUR′LOUGH-ING. To grant a furlough to; broadly, to allow leave of absence to.

fur′nace (fûr′nās), *n.* [ME. *fornais*, *forneis*, OF. *fornais*, *fornaise*, F. *fournaise*, fr. L. *fornax*, or a substituted LL. derivative; cf. L. *furnus* oven, *formus* warm. Cf. WARM.]

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fu′ni-cule (fū′nĭ-kūl), *n.* = FUNICULUS, 2 **b**.
fu-nic′u-li, *n., pl.* of FUNICULUS.
fu-nic′u-li′tis (fū-nĭk′ū-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *funiculus* spermaticus + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the spermatic cord.
fu-nil′i-form (fū-nĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. as if *funilis*, a., fr. *funis* rope + *-form.*] *Bot.* Like a cord in toughness and flexibility.
fu′nis (fū′nĭs), *n.* [L., a rope.] A cord; specif., *Anat.*, the umbilical cord.
Fun′je (fōōn′jĕ), *n. sing. & pl.* A member of the dominant Negroid race of Sennar, eastern Sudan.
funk (fŭŋk), *n.* [ME. *funke* spark, akin to G. *funke*, D. *vonk.*] A spark; also, touchwood; punk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
funk, *n.* [Cf. OF. *funkier* to emit smoke, or E. *funk* touchwood.] Offensive smell or smoke. *Obs.*
funk, *v. t.* To subject to offensive smell or smoke; also, to smoke, as a pipe. *Slang.*
funk, *v. i.* To emit an offensive smell or smoke. *Slang.*
funk (*dial.* fŭŋk, fōōŋk), *v. i. & t.* [Dial. also *fung* to beat, kick, to emit a sharp, whizzing sound.] To kick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
funk, *n.* A kick; also, angry passion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Funk, Peter. See PETER FUNK.
funk′er, *n.* One that funks.
Fun′ki-a (fŭŋ′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Heinrich Christian *Funck*, a German.] *Bot.* Syn. of NIOBE.
funk′i-ness, *n.* Timidity. *Slang.*
funk′y, *a.* Panicky; funking; irritable. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*
fun′nel, *v. i. & t.* To be like a funnel; to feed through a funnel. *Obs.*
fun′nel (fŭn′ĕl; fōōn′′l), *n.* A hinny. *Dial. Eng.*
fun′ni-ly, *adv.* of FUNNY.
fun′ni-ness (fŭn′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
fun′ny (fŭn′ĭ; fōōn′ĭ), *n.; pl.* FUNNIES (-ĭz). A small clinker-built, narrow rowboat. *Eng.*
fun′ny (*Scot.* fōōn′ĭ), *v. i.* [See FOUND to be chilled.] To stiffen or be numb from cold. *Scot.*
funt. † FONT.
funt (fōōnt), *n.* [Russ., fr. G. *pfund.*] See WEIGHT.
funye. † FOIN.
fur. † FIRE.
fur. Obs. pret. of FARE.
fur. Obs. or dial. var. and comparative of FAR. [FIR.
fur. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
fur, *n.* [Cf. OF. *forre* a sheath, case.] A box in a wheel hub. *R.*
fur, *a.* Furze. *Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*
fur, *n.* Furrow. *Scot. & Dial.*
fur. *Abbr.* Furlong; further.
fu′ra-ca′na. † HURRICANE.
fu′rane (fū′rān), *n.* Furfurane.
Fu-ra′va (fōō-rä′vä), *n. pl.* Negroes of Darfur, eastern Sudan.
furbery. † FOURBERY.
fur′bish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fur′bish-er, *n.* [Cf. F. *fourbisseur.*] One who furbishes.
fur′bish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
fur′bisht. Furbished. *Ref. Sp.*
fur′ca (fûr′kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L.] **a** A fork. **b** A gallows.
fur′cal (fûr′kăl), *a.* [L. *furca* fork.] *Anat.* Forked; furcate.
fur-cif′er-ine (fûr-sĭf′ẽr-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* [See FURCIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating certain small South American deer with simply forked antlers. They have been placed in a subgenus, or genus, **Fur′ci-fer** (fûr′sĭ-fẽr).
fur-cif′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *furcifer* yoke bearer, scoundrel; *furca* fork, yoke, fork-shaped instrument of punishment + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Having a forked appendage; esp., applied to certain lepidopterous larvæ bearing an osmaterium.
2. Rascally; scandalous. *Rare.*
fur′ci-form (fûr′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*furca* + *-form.*] Forked.
fur′cu-lar (fûr′kū-lȧr), *a.* Furcate. [cannel bone. *Obs.*
fur′cule, *n.* [See FURCULA.] The
furd. † FORD.
furde. Obs. pret. of FERE, fare.
fur′del, fur′dle (*dial.* fûr′d′l; fû′d′l), *v. t.* [See FARDEL; cf. FURL.] To fold up; to furl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fur′der. † FURTHER.
fure. † FIRE. [furrow.
fure. Obs. or dial. var. of FUR,
fure. Obs. pret. of FARE.
fure, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *fōr* a journey.] To bear; to lead. *Obs.*
furelange. † FURLONG.
furelenth. † FURLENGTH.
fur′fu-ram′ide (fûr′fū-răm′ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $(C_5H_4O)_3N_2$, formed by action of aqueous ammonia on furfural.
fur′fu-rine (fûr′fū-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_{15}H_{12}O_3N_2$, formed by action of caustic potash on furfuramide. [ceous. *R.*
fur′fu-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Furfura-
furgh. † FURROW.
fur′gon (fûr′gŏn), *n.* [F. *fourgon.*] A fruggan. *Obs. or R.*
fu′ri-al, *a.* [L. *furialis:* cf. OF. *furial.*] Furious; raging; tormenting. *Obs.*
fu′ri-ant (fōō′rĭ-änt), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *furians*, p. pr.] *Music.* A fiery, impetuous movement; — a term made current in the literature of music by Dvořák.
fu′ri-bun′dal (fū′rĭ-bŭn′dăl), *a.* Furibund. *Obs.*
furicane, fu′ri-ca′no, *n.* Hurricane. *Obs.*
furie. † FIERY. [*Rare.*
fu′ried (fū′rĭd), *a.* Furious.
Fu′ries (fū′rĭz), *n. pl.* The Erinyes. See ERINYS.
fu′ri-fy (-rĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make furious. *Rare.*
fu′rile (fū′rĭl), *n.* Also **fu′ril.** [*fur*furol + benz*ile.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $(C_4H_3O)_2·C_2O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of furoin.
fu-ril′ic (fū-rĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_9H_7O_3$-CO_2H, derived from furile.
Furingee. † FERINGI.
‖ **fu′ri-o′sa-men′te** (fōō′rē-ō′sä-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Furiously.
fu′ri-o′sant (fū′rĭ-ō′sănt), *n.* *Her.* Depicted as mad with rage.
fu′ri-os′i-ty (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Fury; furiousness. *Rare.*
2. Madness. *Rare, or Scots Law.*
‖ **fu′ri-o′so** (fōō′rē-ō′sō), *a. & adv.* [It., adj.] *Music.* With great force or vigor; vehemently. — *n.* A furious person.
fu′ri-son, *n.* [Cf. D. *vuur* fire, *ijzer* iron, OD. also *ijzen.*] A steel to strike a flint for fire. *Obs. or Her.*
furk, *v. t.* Var. of FIRK.
furk′er, *n.* One who furks; specif., *Eton College Football*, a player who stands with his back to the bully and heels the ball out along the wall.
furl′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
furld. Furled. *Ref. Sp.*
fur′length′, *n.* A furlong. *Obs.*
furl′er, *n.* One who furls.
fur′less, *a.* See -LESS.
furl′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FURL.
furling line. A long line of small size used to bind a fore-and-aft sail to a stay, gaff, or boom, after it is furled.
fur′lo. Furlough. *Ref. Sp.*
fur′loed. Furloughed. *Ref. Sp.*
fur′lot. Var. of FIRLOT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fur′mage, *n.* [OF. *fourmage*, F. *fromage.*] Cheese. *Obs.*
furme. † FORM.
fur′men-ty, fur′me-ty, fur′mi-ty. Vars. of FRUMENTY.

1. An inclosed place in which heat is produced by fuel combustion, the electric arc, etc., as for reducing ores or melting metals, for warming a house, for baking pottery, etc.; as, an iron *furnace*; a hot-air *furnace*; a glass *furnace*; a boiler *furnace*; an electric *furnace*, etc. Cf. HEARTH. Furnaces are classified as *wind*, or *air*, *furnaces*; *blast furnaces*, and *reverberatory furnaces*.
2. A place or time of punishment, affliction, or great trial; severe experience or discipline. *Deut. iv. 20.*
3. *Obs. or Dial.* **a** An incubator. **b** A boiler, crucible, or the like. **c** A volcano.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = FORNAX.
5. A large fire used for producing a current of air for ventilating purposes in a mine.

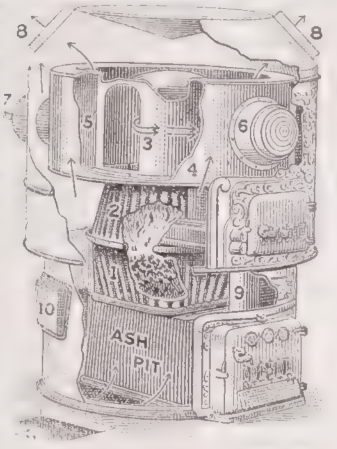

A form of Hot-air Furnace. 1 Fire Pot; 2 Body; 3 Combustion Chamber; 4 Return-flue Radiator; 5 Division Plate; 6 Hole for Cleaning; 7 Smoke Pipe; 8 Hot-air Pipes; 9 Dust Flue; 10 Water Pan; 11 Cold-air Flue. Single arrows show course of heating air; Double arrows show course of smoke.

fur′nace (fûr′nās), *v. t.*; FUR′NACED (-nāst); FUR′NAC-ING (-nā-sĭng). **1.** To exhale as from a furnace. *Rare. Shak.*
2. To heat in a furnace.
fur′nace, *v. i.* To come forth as if from a furnace. *Obs.*
fur′nage (fûr′nāj), *n.* [OF. *fornage, fournage.*] Process of baking, or price paid for it; also, *Feudal Law*, a fee paid to the lord for permission to bake elsewhere than in the lord's oven. *Obs. or Hist.*
fur′nish (fûr′nĭsh), *v. t.*; FUR′NISHED (-nĭsht); FUR′NISH-ING. [OF. *furnir, fornir*, to furnish, finish, F. *fournir*; fr. OHG. *frumjan* to further, execute, do, akin to E. *frame*. See FRAME, *v. t.*, 2d -ISH; cf. VENEER.] **1.** To accomplish; insure. *Obs.*
2. To provide for; to provide what is necessary for; to fulfill or satisfy the needs of; to equip; to fit out or fit up; as, to *furnish* an expedition; to *furnish* a table; to *furnish* a man for a journey; of things, to serve as furnishing or provision for; — often with *forth* or *out.*
Thoroughly *furnished* unto all good works. *2 Tim. iii. 17.*
3. Specif., to supply with furniture and fittings; as, to *furnish* a house.
4. To provide; supply; give; afford; specif.: **a** To supply (a person or thing *with* something); as, to *furnish* the hungry with food; to *furnish* a mind with ideas; to *furnish* a garrison with troops; — formerly also with *of*. **b** To supply or offer (something); to give; present; yield; as, to *furnish* food to the hungry; to *furnish* sound reasons.
They that *furnish* the drink offering. *Is. lxv. 11.*
Syn. — FURNISH, EQUIP, APPOINT. To FURNISH, the general term, is to provide with whatever is necessary, esp. for use; to EQUIP is to furnish with appliances or instruments of whatever sort, esp. for action; APPOINT (now somewhat bookish) suggests complete or elegant equipment; as, to *furnish* a house, to *equip* an expedition; "The Bristol mail is the best *appointed* in the kingdom" (*De Quincey*).
fur′nish, *v. i.* **1.** To get a supply. *Obs.*
2. To supply a room or house with furniture.
3. To take on flesh. *Racing Slang, Eng.*
fur′nished (fûr′nĭsht), *p. a.* Supplied; provided; specif.: **a** *Her.* Equipped, as a ship with sails, ropes, etc., or a horse with bridle, saddle, trappings, etc. **b** *Poultry.* Having fully developed comb, hackle, saddle, tail, etc.; — said of a cockerel. *Fanciers' Cant.*
fur′nish-ing, *n.* **1** Act of supplying furniture or fittings.
2. Ornament; adornment.
3. *pl.* Furniture, fixtures, apparatus, etc.
fur′nish-ment (fûr′nĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *fournissement.*]
1. Act of furnishing, or state of being furnished.
2. A supply of furniture or equipment; *pl.*, supplies; equipments. *Now Rare.*
fur′ni-ture (fûr′nĭ-tūr), *n.* [F. *fourniture*. See FURNISH, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of furnishing, as of supply, equipment, or embellishment. *Obs.*
2. State of being furnished, or equipped. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. That with which anything is furnished or supplied; supplies; outfit; equipment.
The form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotson.*
Thoughts which make the *furniture* of their minds. *M. Arnold.*
4. A set or supply of articles constituting an equipment, as the armor and accouterments of a knight, the harness and caparison of a horse, the curtains and coverlets of a bed, etc. *Archaic.*
5. The necessary appendages to anything, as to a machine, a carriage, a ship, etc.; as: **a** *Naut.* The masts, rigging, sails, tackles, stores, etc., of a ship. **b** *Mil.* The mountings of a gun. **c** Builders' hardware, such as locks, door and window bolts and fastenings, hinges, etc. **d** *Print.* Pieces of wood or metal of a less height than the type, placed between or around pages or other matter in a form, serving to give proper blank spaces and (with quoins) to fasten the matter in the chase.
6. Articles of convenience or decoration used to furnish a house, apartment, place of business or of accommodation, etc.; esp., movable articles such as chairs, tables, beds, cabinets, desks, stoves, etc.; as, parlor *furniture*; kitchen *furniture*; office *furniture*; — usually distinguished from the fittings, or permanent adjuncts, such as gas fixtures, sanitary appliances, etc. Styles, ornamentation, etc., in furniture are usually named after the period, or a sovereign reigning, when they were in vogue, as *Renaissance, Empire, Queen Anne, Louis Quatorze*, or from their chief maker, as that called *buhl, Chippendale*, etc.
7. *Music.* See *Citation* following, and MIXTURE, 7.
By the term *furniture* is understood a compound stop in which the pipes are smaller in scale, and the ranks generally higher in pitch, than those of the other mixtures introduced in the same division of the organ. *Audsley.*
furniture plush. A kind of plush made of mohair, or of mohair and cotton, used for upholstering furniture; — called also *Utrecht velvet.*
fu′ro-di-az′ole (fū′rô-dī-ăz′ōl), *n.* [*fur*furane + *diazole*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of three cyclic compounds theoretically derived from furfurane by replacing two CH groups with nitrogen atoms; also, a derivative of one of these compounds. See AZOXIME, FURAZANE.
fu′ro-mon-az′ole (-mŏn-ăz′ōl), *n.* [*fur*furane + *mono-* + *azole*.] *Org. Chem.* A cyclic compound which may be regarded as furfurane in which one CH group is replaced by a nitrogen atom; also, any derivative of the same. See ISOXAZOLE, OXAZOLE.
fu′ror (fū′rŏr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *fureur*, OF. also *furor*. Cf. FURY.] **1.** Fury; rage; also, madness or mania; sometimes, specif., the "frenzy" or "enthusiasm" of poets or inspired persons.
2. A public or contagious enthusiasm or excitement; esp., a prevalent and excited admiration; a "rage;" a craze.
furred (fûrd), *p. a.* **1.** Having fur lining, facing, etc.
2. Having a morbid coating; as, a *furred* tongue.
3. Thickened; husky, as a voice. *Obs.*
fur′ri-er (fûr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A dealer in furs; one who makes or sells fur goods.
fur′ri-er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Furs, in general.
2. The business of a furrier; trade in furs.
fur′ring (fûr′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of putting on fur.
2. Fur trimmings or lining; a supply of fur.
3. A deposit from water, as on the inside of a boiler; also, the operation of cleaning away this deposit.
4. *Shipbuilding.* Act or process of applying double planks instead of single strakes to a ship's hull; also, the material so applied, or a single piece of it.
5. *Arch.* **a** Act of applying thin wood, brick, or metal to a wall, beam, or the like, to level a surface as for lathing, boarding, plastering, etc., or to make an air space, or to make the wall thicker in appearance and the window jambs deeper, as to allow for sliding shutters in grooves and a pocket. **b** The material so applied.
furring brick. A brick large enough to bond, and grooved to afford a key for plastering.
furring plane. *Carp.* A plane for removing fur and grit from lumber before using a smooth plane.
furring tile. *Arch.* A tile used in fireproof construction for lining walls. It is set in mortar and secured to the walls by spikes driven in the joints.
fur′row (fŭr′ō), *n.* [ME. *forow, forgh, furgh*, AS. *furh*; akin to D. *voor*, OHG. *furuh*, G. *furche*, Dan. *fure*, Sw. *fåra*, Icel. *for* drain, L. *porca* ridge between two furrows, W. *rhych* furrow, OIr. *rech*. Cf. FURLONG.] **1.** A trench in the earth made by or as by a plow.
2. Plowed land; field. *Poetic.*
3. A trench or drain. *Obs.*
4. Any narrow channel, or groove, as in wood or metal; a wrinkle on the face; as, the *furrows* of age.
5. An area or quantity of land (cf. FURLONG). *Obs.*
fur′row (fŭr′ō), *v. t.*; FUR′ROWED (-ōd); FUR′ROW-ING. [From FURROW, *n.*] To cut a furrow in; to make furrows in; to plow; as, to *furrow* the ground or sea.
Thou canst help time to *furrow* me with age. *Shak.*
fur′row, *v. i.* To make furrows; to plow.
fur′row-ing, *n.* Corrosion of metal due to electrolytic action. Steam boilers are protected from this furrowing by suspending blocks of zinc in the water.
fur′ry (fûr′ĭ), *a.* [From FUR.] **1.** Covered with fur; dressed in fur; furred. "*Furry* nations." *Thomson.*
2. Consisting of or resembling fur; as, *furry* spoils.
fur seal. Any of certain eared seals which have under the hair a dense soft coat of fur, which is highly valued, and has caused the practical extermination of the animals except at certain breeding places (called *rookeries*) where they receive a certain amount of protection. The fur seals of the Southern Hemisphere are usually placed in the genus *Arctocephalus*, those of the North Pacific in the genus *Callorhinus*. *C. alascanus*, which breeds on the Pribilof Islands (belonging to the United States), is the most important form, but is being exterminated by the depredations of pelagic sealers.
fur′ther (fûr′thẽr), *a. compar.; positive wanting; superl.* FUR′THEST. [A comparative from *fore*; ME. *furþer, forþer*, AS. *furðra*; cf. G. *vorder*, Gr. πρότερος before, former. For the comparative ending *-ther*, cf. OTHER.] **1.** More advanced; hence, fore; front. *Obs.*
2. Former; earlier. *Obs.*
3. More remote; at a greater distance; more in advance; farther; as, the *further* end of the field. See FARTHER.
His command in *Further* Gaul. *J. A. Froude.*
4. Going or lying beyond; additional; as, a *further* reason for this opinion; without *further* delay; *further* trouble.
☞ The forms *further* and *farther* are not always differentiated by writers, but *further* is preferred by most for reference to time, quantity, or degree, and *farther* for spatial distance.
fur′ther (fûr′thẽr), *adv.* [AS. *furðor, furður*; cf. G. *fürder*. See FURTHER, *a.*] **1.** To or at a greater distance; to a greater extent or degree; at a greater remove. See FARTHER.
They advanced as far as Eleusis and Thria; but no *further*. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
2. In addition; moreover; furthermore.
Syn. — See FARTHER.
further off, not so near; apart by a greater distance.
fur′ther (fûr′thẽr), *v. t.*; FUR′THERED (-thẽrd); FUR′THER-ING. [ME. *furthren, forthren*, AS. *fyrðran, fyrðrian*. See FURTHER, *a.*] **1.** To help forward; to promote; advance; forward.
This binds thee, then, to *further* my design. *Dryden.*
2. To help; to assist, as persons. *Obs.*
fur′ther, *v. i.* To advance; to go on. *Obs. or Scot.*
fur′ther-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of furthering, or helping forward; promotion; advancement; progress.
I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *furtherance* and joy of faith. *Phil. i. 25.*
fur′ther-more′ (-mōr′), *adv. & conj.* **1.** To a more advanced point; further. *Obs.*
2. Moreover; besides; in addition to what precedes.
fur′ther-most (-mōst), *a.* **1.** Foremost. *Obs.*
2. Most remote; furthest.
fur′ther-some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Tending to further, advance, or promote; helpful; advantageous. *Rare. Carlyle.*
2. Venturesome; rash. *Scot.*
fur′thest (fûr′thĕst), *a. superl.* [Formed as a superlative, under influence of *further*. Cf. FIRST, FARTHEST.] **1.** Most remote; most in advance; farthest. See FURTHER, *a.*
2. Of time: **a** Earliest. *Obs.* **b** Latest.
fur′thest, *adv.* At the greatest distance; farthest.
fur′tive (fûr′tĭv), *a.* [L. *furtivus*, fr. *furtum* theft, fr. *fur* thief, akin to *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *furtif*. See FERTILE.] **1.** Done, obtained, or characterized by stealth; hence, sly; secret; stealthy; as, a *furtive* look.
A hasty and *furtive* ceremony. *Hallam.*
2. Obtained by theft; stolen; also, given to theft. *Rare.*
Syn. — See STEALTHY.
— **fur′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **fur′tive-ness**, *n.*
fu′run-cle (fū′rŭŋ-k'l), *n.* [L. *furunculus* a petty thief, a boil, dim. of *fur* thief: cf. F. *furoncle*.] *Med.* A painful, superficial, inflammatory tumor, suppurating with a central core; a boil. — **fu-run′cu-lar** (fū-rŭŋ′kū-lȧr), *a.*
fu-run′cu-loid (fū-rŭŋ′kū-loid), *a.* [L. *furunculus* a boil + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling a furuncle.
fu-run′cu-lo′sis (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The condition of being affected with furuncles, or boils.
fu-run′cu-lous (fū-rŭŋ′kū-lŭs), *a.* *Med.* Affected with furuncles; tending to produce boils.
fu′ry (fū′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FURIES (-rĭz). [L. *furia*, fr. *furere* to rage: cf. F. *furie*.] **1.** Violent anger; extreme wrath; rage; also, an outbreak of angry passion; a fit of rage.
I do oppose my patience to his *fury*. *Shak.*
Beware the *fury* of a patient man. *Dryden.*
2. Fierceness; violence; vehemence; as, the storm's *fury*.
3. Overmastering agitation or enthusiasm; frenzy; esp., the enthusiasm of one possessed as by a god.
Her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inspired. *Sir P. Sidney.*
4. [*cap.*] **a** *Class. Myth.* One of the Erinyes (see ERINYS); hence, any avenging spirit. **b** One of the Parcæ, or Fates, esp. Atropos. *Rare.*
Comes the blind *Fury* with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton.*
5. A stormy, turbulent, violent person, esp. a woman; a hag; a vixen; a virago; a termagant.
Syn. — Indignation, resentment, wrath, ire, rage; violence, fierceness, turbulence; madness, frenzy. See ANGER.
the Fury, *or* **the Spanish Fury.** *Hist.*, the three days' massacre and pillage at Antwerp by the Spaniards in October and November, 1576.
furze (fûrz), *n.* [ME. *firse*, AS. *fyrs.*] **a** A spiny evergreen fabaceous shrub (*Ulex europæus*), with yellow flowers, very common throughout Europe; — called also *gorse* and *whin*. It is often used for fuel and fodder. **b** Any of several other species of this genus or related genera; — usually with attributive, as dwarf *furze*, etc.
furz′y (fûr′zĭ), *a.* Abounding in, overgrown with, or resembling, furze; characterized by furze.

Furze. Flowering Twig, much reduced.

Fu-sa′ri-um (fū-sā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fusus* spindle; — so named by Link.] *Bot.* A genus of parasitic fungi containing destructive species, of which *F. solani* produces the dry rot of potatoes, and other species cause scab diseases on various plants.
fu′sa-role (fū′zȧ-rōl; -sȧ-rōl), *n.* [F. *fusarolle*, fr. It. *fusaruolo*, fr. *fuso* spindle, shaft of a column. See FUSEE a

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furnace bridge. A bridge wall. See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 **d**.
furnace cadmium *or* **cadmia.** = CADMIA **a**.
furnace hoist. *Iron Manuf.* A lift for raising ore, coal, etc., to the mouth of a blast furnace.
fur′nace-man (fûr′nās-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (mĕn). A man who tends a furnace, esp. a metallurgical furnace.
fur′nac-er (fûr′nā-sẽr), *n.* A furnaceman.
Fur-na′ri-us (fŭr-nā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L., a baker.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the baker bird and allied species. It is included in the Dendrocolaptidæ or made the type of a family, **Fur′na-ri′i-dæ** (fûr′nȧ-rī′ĭ-dē).
fur′neis. Obs. or Scot. var. of FURNISH.
fur′ner (*dial.* fû(r)′nẽr), *n.* [OF. *fornier.*] A baker; also, an oven mop. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
furneye, *v. t.* [Cf. FURNISH.] To procure. *Obs.*
fur′ni-ment, *n.* [F. *fourniment.*] Furnishment; furniture. *Obs.*
fur′nish, *n.* Furnishing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fur′nish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fur′nished-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fur′nish-er, *n.* One who furnishes.
fur′nisht. Furnished. *Ref. Sp.*
fu′ro-in, *n.* [*fur*fural + *benzoin*.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, formed by polymerization of furfural.
fu′role, fu′rol (fū′rōl), *n.* *Chem.* = FURFURAL.
fu-role′, *n.* [F. *furolle.*] *Naut.* St. Elmo's fire. *Obs. or R.*
fu-ron′ic (fū-rŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating a colorless crystalline acid, $C_7H_8O_5$, obtained indirectly from furfural.
‖ **fu′ror ar′ma mi-ni′strat** (mĭ-nĭs′trăt). [L.] Rage supplies arms. *Vergil (Æneid, I. 150).*
‖ **fu-ro′re** (fōō-rō′rā; fū-rō′rē), *n.* [It.] Furor.
‖ **fu′ror lo-quen′di.** [L.] A rage for speaking.
‖ **fu′ror po-e′ti-cus** (pô-ĕt′ĭ-kŭs). [L.] Poetic frenzy.
‖ **fu′ror scri-ben′di.** [L.] A rage for writing.
furr′-a-hin′ (fûr′ȧ-hĭn′), *n.* [*furr*, dial., furrow + *ahind*.] The right-hand hindmost horse in plowing. *Scot.*
furre. † FUR.
furre Obs. compar. of FAR.
fur′ri-er, *n.* [F. *fourrier.*] One sent in advance, as of an army, to find quarters, etc.; a harbinger. *Obs.*
fur′ri-ly, *adv.* of FURRY.
furrour, *n.* [F. *fourreur.*] A furrier. *Obs.*
fur′row. † FARROW, *a.* & *v.*, FORAY.
fur′row-er, *n.* One that furrows.
fur′row-faced′, *a.* Having furrows in the face or surface.
fur′row-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fur′row weed. A weed growing on plowed land. *Shak.*
fur′row-y, *a.* Furrowed. *Rare.*
fur′rure, *n.* [OF. *forreüre*, F. *fourrure.*] Fur; fur lining. *Obs.*
Fur′ry (fŭr′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *fer* a fair, a mart.] A festival held in Cornwall, May 8; also, a dance peculiar to it. *Oxf. E. D.*
fursake. Obs. p. p. of FORSAKE.
furse. † FIERCE, FURZE.
furse (fûrs), *n.* [Cf. FUSS.] A noise. *Dial., South. U. S.*
furst. † FIRST, FRIST.
‖ **Fürst** (fürst), *n.*; *pl.* FÜRSTEN (für′stĕn). [G. See FIRST, *a.*] In Germany and Austria, one of the nobility of a class inferior only to that of duke (Herzog); a prince; as, *Fürst* Bismarck.
fursung. Var. of FARSANG.
furth (fōōrth). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FORTH.
furth com′ing. Obs. or Scot. for FORTHCOMING.
furthe. † FERD, FORTH, FOURTH.
fur′ther, *n.* Furtherance; also, success. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fur′therd. Furthered. *Ref. Sp.*
fur′ther-er, *n.* One that furthers.
fur′ther-forth′, *adv.* Further on. *Obs.*
fur′ther-head′, *n.* Priority. *Obs.*
fur′ther-ly, *a.* Furthering; forward. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fur′ther-ly, *adv.* In advance; completely; further. *Obs.*
fur′ther-o′ver, *adv.* In addition; moreover. *Obs.*
fur′ther-ward, *adv.* Forward; onward. *Obs.*
furthschaw. † FORTHSHOW.
fur′thy (fŭr′thĭ), *a.* Forthy. *Scot.*
fur′till. † FERTILE.
fur′tiv. Furtive. *Ref. Sp.*
Fu-rud′ (fōō-rōōd′), *n.* [Ar. *al furūd* the unique; or perh. error fr. Ar. *al qurūd* the ape.] See STAR.
fu-run′cu-lus (fū-rŭŋ′kū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] *Med.* A furuncle or boil.
fury. † FIERY.
fu′ry, *n.* A thief. *Obs. & R.*
furz. Furze. *Ref. Sp.*
furze′chat′, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Whinchat. **b** Stonechat.
furzed (fûrzd), *a.* Made of furze.
furze lark. The meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*). *Dial. Eng.*
furze′ling, *n.* A small, dark-colored, locally distributed European warbler (*Melizophilus provincialis*).
furz′en. Obs. or dial. Eng. pl. of FURZE.
furz′er-y (fûr′zẽr-ĭ), *n.* A mass of furze, or furze bushes.
furze wren. The furzeling.
fus. † FOUS.
fus. *Abbr.* Fusiliers.
‖ **fu′sain′** (fū′zăN′), *n.* [F., the spindle tree; also, charcoal made from it.] *Fine Arts.* Fine charcoal used in drawing, or a drawing made with it.
fu′sate (fū′sāt), *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle.] Fusiform.
fusc (fŭsk), *a.* [L. *fuscus.*] Fuscous. *Rare.*
fus-ca′tion (fŭs-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *fuscare, -atum*, to make dark, *fuscus* dark.] Obfuscation. *Obs.*
fus-ces′cent (fŭ-sĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fuscus* fuscous + *-escent*.] Slightly fuscous. *Rare.*

conical wheel.] *Arch.* A rounded and usually beaded convex molding, generally placed under the echinus of capitals in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

fus'cin (fŭs'ĭn), *n.* [L. *fuscus* dark-colored, tawny.] *Physiol. Chem.* A brown nitrogenous pigment contained in the retinal epithelium.

fus'co- (fŭs'kō-). A combining form from Latin *fuscus*, meaning *dark-colored, tawny;* specif., *Chem.*, designating certain complex salts of cobalt containing ammonia; as, *fusco*-cobaltic chloride, $Co_2(NH_3)_8Cl_4(OH)_2·2H_2O$.

fus'cous (fŭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *fuscus.*] Brown or grayish black; darkish.

Fuscous colors, as black or brown, or deep purple. *Burke.*

fuse (fūz), *v. t.;* FUSED (fūzd); FUS'ING (fūz'ĭng). [L. *fusus*, p. p. of *fundere* to pour. See FOUND to cast; cf. FUTILE.] **1.** To liquefy by heat; to render fluid; dissolve; melt. **2.** To unite or blend, as if melted together.

Whose fancy *fuses* old and new. *Tennyson.*

fuse, *v. i.* **1.** To be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat; to be melted; to melt. **2.** To be blended, as if melted together.

fuse, fuze (fūz), *n.* [Cf. It. *fuso* spindle. See FUSEE of a watch.] **1.** Any of various devices, as a tube, casing, cord, or the like, filled or impregnated with combustible matter, or a kind of detonator, by means of which an explosive charge is ignited, as in firing a cannon, blasting, exploding a shell, etc. Fuses may be classified according to the manner of ignition, as: **chemical fuse**, in which are brought together substances which by their chemical union produce ignition; **concussion** or **percussion fuse**, producing explosion by concussion; **electric fuse**, fired electrically; **friction fuse**, ignited by frictional heat; **time fuse**, arranged so as to fire the charge after a certain definite interval of time has elapsed; **combination fuse**, a combination of the percussion and time fuses. Fuses for projectiles are classified according to position, as **base** and **point fuses**.

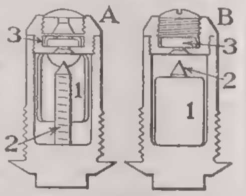

Hotchkiss Base Percussion Fuse. 1 Plunger; 2 Striker; 3 Cap. *A* Position before discharge; *B* Position after discharge with Plunger forced back by its own inertia along the Striker. At impact the Plunger drives the Striker against the Cap.

2. *Elec.* A wire, bar, or strip of fusible metal inserted for safety in an electric circuit. When the current increases beyond a certain safe strength, the metal melts, interrupting the circuit and thereby preventing possibility of damage.

fuse, fuze, *v. t.* To attach a fuse to.

fuse, *or* **fuze, auger.** An instrument for removing part of the filling of a fuse, to regulate its time of burning, the depth of the bore being indicated by a scale.

fu-see', fu-zee' (fū-zē'), *n.* [F. *fusée* a spindleful, fusee, LL. *fusata*, fr. *fusare* to use a spindle, L. *fusus* spindle.] **1.** A figure of spindle shape. *Obs.* **2.** *Horol.* A conoidal spirally grooved pulley from which a chain or gut is unwound on to the barrel which contains the spring. The lessening of the power of the spring is compensated for by the increasing diameter of the fusee. The **going fusee** is provided with a maintaining power to drive the train while being turned to wind up the spring. The fusee is now practically replaced by the isochronous balance.

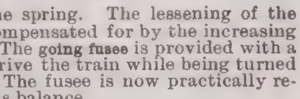

F Fusee. *B* Barrel.

3. *Veter.* A bony excrescence on the leg of a horse. **4.** A fuse; a detonator. *Obs. or R.* **5.** *Railroads.* A signal used principally for the protection of trains, consisting of a tube filled with a composition which burns with a bright colored light for a definite time. **6. a** A friction match for smokers' use having a bulbous head which when ignited is not easily blown out even in a gale of wind. **b** A kind of match made of paper impregnated with niter and having the usual igniting tip.

fuse, *or* **fuze, gauge,** *or* **gage.** A fuse-cutting instrument, consisting of a block of wood, with a brass scale on one side, and a hinged knife.

fu'sel (fū'zĕl), *n.*, **fusel oil.** [G. *fusel* bad liquor.] *Chem.* **a** An acrid, oily liquid, of unpleasant odor, accompanying many raw, or insufficiently distilled, alcoholic liquors (as potato whisky, corn whisky, etc.) as an undesirable ingredient. It consists of several higher alcohols, fatty acids, etc., but chiefly of amyl alcohol. Hence: **b** Specif., amyl alcohol.

fuse, *or* **fuze, plug.** **a** *Ordnance.* A plug fitted to the fuse hole of a shell to hold the fuse. **b** A fusible plug that screws into a receptacle, used as a fuse in electric wiring.

fuse, *or* **fuze, wire.** *Elec.* Wire suitable for fuses.

fu'si-bil'i-ty (fū'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *fusibilité.*] Quality of being fusible, or degree of this quality. The fusibility of minerals is, for purposes of comparison, usually expressed in terms of the following scale: 1. Stibnite (easily fusible in candle flame). 2. Natrolite (fusible in candle flame). 3. Almandite garnet (easily fusible with blowpipe). 4. Actinolite (fairly fusible). 5. Orthoclase (difficultly fusible). 6. Calamine (finest edge rounded in hottest flame). 7. Quartz (infusible with blowpipe).

fu'si-ble (fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *fusible.* See FUSE, *v. t.*] Capable of being melted or liquefied.

fusible metal *or* **alloy,** any easily fusible metal or alloy, as those composed of bismuth, lead, and tin, or of these three metals and cadmium. They are used for soft solders, filling cavities in teeth, taking impressions of woodcuts, coins, or the like, for safety plugs for boilers, etc. The leading fusible alloys (named after their inventors) are:

NAME.	Composition per cent.				Melting point.	
	Bismuth.	Lead.	Tin.	Cadmium.		
Lichtenberg's alloy	50	30	20	—	F. 196.9°	C. 91.6°
Lipowitz's alloy...	50	27	13	10	140.	60.
Newton's alloy.....	20	50	30	—	202.1	94.5
Rose's alloy........	50	25	25	—	200.75	93.75
" "	50	20	30	—	—	—
Wood's alloy.......	50	25	12 1-2	12 1-2	159.8	71.
" "	50	27	13	10	—	—

— **fusible plug**, a gun-metal plug with a core of fusible alloy which melts at a definite desired temperature, screwed into the crown of a boiler fire box or furnace so that the steam shall blow out the fire when overheating occurs, as through shortness of water. — **f. porcelain.** = CRYOLITE GLASS.

fu'si-form (fū'zĭ-fôrm; fū'sĭ-), *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle + *-form:* cf. F. *fusiforme.*] Shaped like a spindle; tapering at each end.

Fusiform Root of Radish.

fu'sil (fū'zĭl), *n.* [OF. *fusel* spindle, F. *fuseau*, dim. of L. *fusus.* See FUSEE of a watch.] *Her.* A bearing of a rhomboidal figure, differing from a lozenge in being longer in proportion to its width, said to have represented originally a spindle covered with tow.

fu'sil, *n.* [F. *fusil*, OF. also *foisil, fuisil*, steel for striking fire, LL. (assumed) *focile*, fr. L. *focus* hearth, in LL. fire. See FOCUS; cf. FUSEE a firelock.] **1.** A fire steel for a tinder box. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.* **2.** A light flintlock musket. *Obs. or Hist.*

fu'sil, fu'sile (fū'zĭl), *a.* [L. *fusilis* molten, fluid, fr. *fundere, fusum*, to pour, cast. See FUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Fusible; also, fusing; melting; flowing. *Rare.* "A kind of *fusil* marble." *Woodward.* **2.** Made liquid or fluid by heat. **3.** Cast; founded. *Obs.* *Milton.*

fu'sil-eer', fu'sil-ier' (fū'zĭ-lēr'), *n.* [F. *fusilier*, fr. *fusil.*] *Mil.* **a** Formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil. Hence: **b** *pl.* A title now borne by some British regiments; as, "The Royal Scots *Fusiliers*," etc.

fu'sil-lade' (fū'zĭ-lād'), *n.* [F. *fusillade;* cf. It. *fucilata.* See FUSIL a firelock.] A simultaneous discharge of many firearms, or a rapid succession of discharges.

fu'sil-lade', *v. t.;* FU'SIL-LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); FU'SIL-LAD'ING (-lād'ĭng). To shoot down or attack by a volley or rapid succession of shots.

fu'sil-ly (fū'zĭ-lĭ), *a.* [OF. *fuselé.*] *Her.* Covered with or as with fusils, as a field.

fus'ing, fuz'ing (fūz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FUSE, FUZE. **fusing,** *or fuzing,* **disk,** a steel disk used to cut metal, causing fusion by its rapid rotation. — **f. point.** = MELTING POINT.

fu'sion (fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *fusio*, fr. *fundere, fusum*, to pour, melt: cf. F. *fusion.* See FUSE, *v. t.;* cf. FOISON.] **1.** Act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, or of melting together; as, the *fusion* of metals. **2.** State of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat; as, metals in *fusion.* **3.** Union or blending of things as if melted together.

The universal *fusion* of races, languages, and customs . . . had produced a corresponding *fusion* of creeds. *C. Kingsley.*

4. *Politics.* Coalition (of parties or factions). **5.** *Psychol.* A state of consciousness containing more than one sort of sensational quality, yet impossible or extremely difficult to analyze; also, the formation of such a state.

Stumpf defines *fusion* as "that relation of two sensation contents in which they form not a sum, but a whole." *E. B. Titchener.*

fu'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Politics.* Policy, advocacy, or practice of fusion. — **fu'sion-ist,** *n.*

fuss (fŭs), *n.* [Perh. of imitative origin, expressing an idea like *puff* or *fuff.*] **1.** A tumult; a bustle; unnecessary or annoying ado about trifles. **2.** A fussy person. "I am a *fuss.*" *W. D. Howells.*

Syn. — See STIR.

fuss, *v. i.;* FUSSED (fŭst); FUSS'ING. To be overbusy or unduly anxious about trifles; to make a bustle or ado.

fuss, *v. t.* To put into a fuss; to disturb or annoy with trifles; to bother. *Colloq.* "He saw it *fussed* us." *Grant Allen.*

fuss'y (fŭs'ĭ), *a.;* FUSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FUSS'I-EST. **1.** Making a fuss; disposed to make an unnecessary ado about trifles; overnice; fidgety.

Not at all *fussy* about his personal appearance. *R. G. White.*

2. Bustling, as a place. *Dial.* **3.** Showing much detail or nicety; bothersome to make or do; as, a *fussy* dress.

fust (fŭst), *n.* [OF. *fust*, F. *fût*, fr. L. *fustis* stick, staff.] **1.** *Arch.* The shaft of a column or pilaster. **2.** (*dial.* fōōst, fōōst.) [OF. *fust* cask, wood, F. *fût* cask, taste or smell of the cask, fustiness, L. *fustis.*] A strong, musty smell; mustiness. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fus'ta-nel'la (fŭs'tȧ-nĕl'ȧ), **fus'ta-nelle'** (-nĕl'), *n.* [Dim. fr. NGr. φούστανι fustian, fr. It. *fustagno:* cf. F. *fustanelle.* See FUSTIAN.] A short full skirt of stiffened white linen or cotton, worn by men in modern Greece.

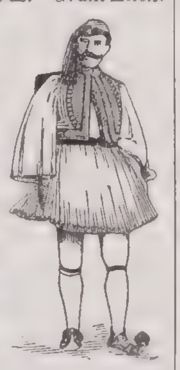
Fustanella.

fus'ter-ic (fŭs'tẽr-ĭk), *n.* The coloring matter of fustet.

fus'tet (fŭs'tĕt), *n.* [F. *fustet;* cf. Pr. *fustet*, Sp. & Pg. *fustete*, LL. *fustetus.* See FUSTIC.] The smoke tree of Europe (*Cotinus cotinus*); also, its wood, which yields an orange-colored dye.

fus'tian (fŭs'chăn), *n.* [ME. *fustane, fustyan*, OF. *fustaigne*, F. *futaine;* cf. It. *fustagno*, LL. *fustaneum, fustanum*, Pr. *fustani.* So called from *Fusṭāṭ*, a suburb of Cairo, where it was made.] **1.** Formerly, cotton and linen cloth; now, a kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, etc. **2.** A fustian blanket. *Obs.* **3.** An inflated style of discourse; a kind of writing using high-sounding words, above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; bombast; claptrap.

He whose *fustian*'s so sublimely bad,
It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope.*

4. A kind of marl. *Dial. Eng.*

fus'tian, *a.* **1.** Made of fustian. **2.** Pompous; ridiculously tumid; inflated; bombastic. **3.** Good-for-nothing; worthless. "A *fustian* rascal." *Shak.*

fus'tic (fŭs'tĭk), *n.* [F. *fustoc;* cf. Sp. & Pg. *fustoque;* fr. Ar. *fustuq* pistachio, fr. Per. *pistah.* Cf. PISTACHIO.] **1.** The wood of a moraceous tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*) of Mexico and the West Indies, which yields a light yellow dye much used in the arts; also, the tree itself. **2.** Any of several other dyewoods, esp. the young fustic or fustet (*Cotinus cotinus*) or the cockspur thorn.

fus'ti-gate (fŭs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *fustigare*, fr. *fustis* stick. See 1st FUST.] To cudgel.

fus'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fustigation.*] A punishment by beating with a stick or club; cudgeling.

This satire, composed of actual *fustigation.* *Motley.*

fus'tin (fŭs'tĭn), *n.* [See FUSTET.] A glucoside occurring in fustet and yielding fisetin on decomposition.

fust'y (fŭs'tĭ), *a.;* FUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); FUST'I-EST. [See FUST mustiness.] **1.** Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank. "A *fusty* nut." "*Fusty* plebeians." *Shak.* **2.** Without freshness or life; old-fashioned or old-fogyish; esp., obstinately or pedantically fogyish.

The pompous Masters' motive [in "Die Meistersinger"] . . . sounds forth on the wood-wind, obstinate, *fusty*, and endowed with inimitable self-sufficiency. *Arthur Elson.*

3. Moping. *Obs.* "A melancholy, *fusty* humor." *Pepys.*

futch'el, futch'ell (fŭch'ĕl), *n.* One of the timbers in a carriage for supporting the splinter bar, pole, or shafts.

fu'thorc, fu'thork (fōō'thôrk), *n.* Also **fu'tharc, fu'thark** (-thärk). The runic alphabet; — so called from the first six letters, *f, u, þ (th), o* (or *a*), *r, c* (= *k*).

fu'tile (fū'tĭl; *or, esp. in British usage,* fū'tīl; 182), *a.* [L. *futilis, futtilis*, that easily pours out, that easily lets loose, vain, worthless, from the root of *fundere* to pour out: cf. F. *futile.* See FUSE to melt.] **1.** Of no importance; answering no useful end; vain; ineffectual; as, a *futile* struggle. "*Futile* theories." *I. Taylor.* **2.** Trifling; frivolous; as, *futile* people; *futile* talk. **3.** Talkative; loquacious; tattling. *Obs.*

Talkers and *futile* persons. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See VAIN.

— **fu'tile-ly,** *adv.* — **fu'tile-ness,** *n.*

fu-til'i-ta'ri-an (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [From FUTILE. Cf. UTILITARIAN.] *Jocose.* Pert. to, setting forth, or practicing, futile pursuits, doctrines, etc. — *n.* A futilitarian person.

fu-til'i-ty (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *futilitas:* cf. F. *futilité.*] **1.** Quality of producing no effect, or of coming to nothing; frivolousness; uselessness.

The *futility* of this mode of philosophizing. *Whewell.*

2. Talkativeness; loquacity. *Obs.* **3.** A futile thing or person.

fut'tock (fŭt'ŭk), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. *foothook.*] *Naut.* One of the crooked timbers scarfed together to form the lower part of the compound rib of a vessel; one of the crooked transverse timbers passing across and over the keel.

futtock band *or* **hoop.** *Shipbuilding.* A band near the top of a lower mast to which the futtock shrouds secure.

futtock plate. *Naut.* One of the iron plates across the top of a lower mast to which the deadeyes of the topmast rigging and the upper ends of the futtock shrouds are secured.

futtock shroud. One of the short, usually iron, shrouds or rods leading from the futtock band on the lower mast to the futtock plate, connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast.

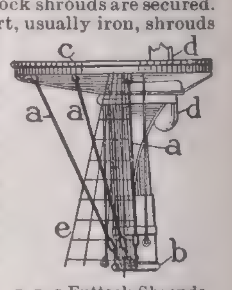

a, a, a Futtock Shrouds; *b* Futtock Band; *c* Top; *d, d* Topmast; *e* Shrouds.

fu'ture (fū'tûr), *a.* [F. *futur*, L. *futurus*, used as fut. p. of *esse* to be, but from the same root as E. *be.* See BE, *v. i.*] **1.** That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at some time after the present; as, the next day is *future* to this. **2.** Pertaining or relating to time that is to come; expressing futurity; as, the *future* tense.

future perfect tense, *Gram.*, the tense of a verb that denotes a future act or event as past in relation to a given future time. In English this tense is formed with *shall* (or *will*) *have;* thus the future perfect tense of *go* is used in, "To-morrow noon I *shall have gone.*" — **future tense,** *Gram.*, the tense of a verb which imputes simple futurity. In English this tense is formed with *shall* or *will;* thus the future tense of *go* is used in, To-morrow I *shall go.* See SHALL.

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fus'cine (fŭs'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-cin.** A dark-colored substance got from bone oil. *Obs. or R.*

fuse, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *fȳsan.*] To hasten; to dispatch. *Obs.*

fuse, *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *fuies*, pl. of *fuie* flight.] A trail, as of a buck. *Obs.*

‖ **fu'seau'** (fü'zō'), *n.* [F., lit., a spindle.] Anything spindle-shaped, esp. a handle or grip of a sword.

fuse, *or* **fuze, block** *or* **cutter.** A [fuse gauge.]

fu-see', fu-zee' (fū-zē'), *n.* [See 2d FUSIL.] A flintlock gun; a fusil. *Obs. or Hist.*

fush (fōōsh). Scot. pret. of [FETCH.]

fu'si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Fu'si-cla'di-um (fū'sĭ-klā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *fusus* spindle + Gr. κλάδος branch: — from the shape of the spores.] *Bot.* A genus of parasitic fungi, many species of which, as *F. dendriticum*, produce scab on fruit trees.

fu'si'lée', fu'si'lé' (fü'zē'lā'). Also **fusile, fusillee.** Var. of FUSILLY.

fusille. † FUSIL, a bearing.

fu'si-nist (fū'zĭ-nĭst), *n.* [F. *fusiniste, fusainiste.*] One who draws pictures in charcoal, or fusain. *Rare.*

fu'sion-less. Var. of FOISONLESS. *Scot.*

fusion point. = MELTING POINT.

fu'si-tive, *a.* Pert. to melting. *Obs.*

fusk, *a.* [See FUSC.] Fuscous. [*Obs. or R.*]

fu'soid (fū'zoid; fū'soid), *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle + *-oid.*] Fusiform.

fu'some, fu'som. Dial. Eng. [vars. of FEWSOME.]

fusoun. † FOISON.

fuss, *n.* A fussock. *Obs.*

‖ **Fuss** (fōōs), *n.* [G.] A foot. See MEASURE.

fuss'ball' (fŭs'-). † FUZZBALL.

fuss'er, *n.* One who fusses.

fuss'i-fy (fŭs'ĭ-fī), *v. i.* To fuss. *Rare.* — **fuss'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

fuss'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FUSSY.

fuss'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fuss'ock (fŭs'ŭk; fōōs'-), *n.* [E. dial., also a donkey, an ass.] **1.** A fat unwieldy woman. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.* **2.** A downy wad or tuft. *Scot.*

fuss'ock-ing, *p. a.* Large and fat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fust. † FIST; FOIST, a vessel.

fust. Fussed. *Ref. Sp.*

fust, *v. i.* To become moldy; to smell or taste ill, as from a mold. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

fustane. † FUSTIAN.

fuste. † FIST.

fus'tee (fŭs'tē), **fus'tie** (fŭs'tĭ), *n.* The offspring of a white and a mestee. *West Indies.*

fus'ter, *n.* [OF. *fustier* a woodworker.] A maker of saddletrees. *Obs.*

fus'tian-ist, *n.* A writer of fustian. *Rare.*

fus'tian-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.

fus'ti-ga'tor (fŭs'tĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who fustigates.

fus'ti-la'ri-an, *n.* [From FUSTY.] A low fellow. *Obs.*

fus'ti-lug' (fŭs'tĭ-lŭg'; *dial. also* fōōs'tĭ-lōōg'), **fus'ti-lugs'** (-lŭgz'), *n.* [Cf. FUSTY, and E. dial. *lug* lazy.] A fat, unwieldy person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fust'i-ly, *adv.* of FUSTY.

fust'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fus'tle (fŭs''l; fōōs''l), *n. & v. i.* Fuss; bustle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fus'toc. Var. of FUSTIC.

Fu'su-li'na (fū'sū-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fusus* spindle.] *Paleon.* A genus of fusiform, perforate Foraminifera, abundant in the Carboniferous of Europe, Asia, and North America.

Fusulina limestone. A Carboniferous formation composed largely of *Fusulina* shells.

fu'sure (fū'zhûr), *n.* [L. *fusura*, fr. *fundere, fusum.* See FUSE, *v. t.*] Act of fusing; fusion. *Rare.*

Fu'sus (fū'sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L., a spindle.] *Zoöl.* A genus of rachiglossate gastropods of the family Fasciolariidæ, having a fusiform shell with long spire and canal, and a smooth columella.

fut (fōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. [of FOOT.]

fut. *Abbr.* Future.

fute. † FOOD.

fute (fōōt; füt). Obs. or Scot. [var. of FOOT.]

fute, *v. i.* To whistle. *Obs.*

fute (fūt), *n.* The Eskimo curlew. *Local, U. S.*

fu'til. Futile. *Ref. Sp.*

fu'til-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

fu'til-ous, *a.* Futile. *Obs.*

fut'tah (fŭt'ä), **fut'ter** (-ẽr), *n.* Corrupt of WHATA. *New Zealand.*

fut'ter-il. Var. of FOOTRILL. *Eng.*

futtock plank. *Naut.* = LIMBER STRAKE.

futtock staff. *Naut.* A bar of iron covered with leather or canvas, seized across the topmast shrouds or rigging above the top.

futtock stave. *Naut.* One of the ropes confining the shrouds near a masthead. *Obs. or R.*

fu'tur-a-ble (fū'tûr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Possible to occur. *Obs.*

fu'ture (fū'tūr), *n.* [Cf. E. *futur.* See FUTURE, *a.*] **1.** *pl.* Events that are to come. *Obs.*
2. Time that is to come; time that is subsequent to the present; — often with reference to prospective state or condition, and with a favorable implication; as, the *future* shall be as the present; he has a great *future.*

The present is the time in which we act; the *future* that for which we prepare. *Ward.*

3. The period or condition following mortal life; the future state; the life to come.
4. *Gram.* The future tense, or a verb form denoting it.
5. One's affianced husband or wife. *Colloq.*
6. *pl.* Things bought and sold for delivery at a future time, esp. in speculation, as in grain, provisions, and stocks; as, he buys no *futures.*

fu'ture-less, *a.* Without prospect of future achievement.

fu'tur-ist (fū'tūr-ĭst), *n.* *Theol.* One who holds that the fulfillment of the prophecies of the Bible is to be in the future.

fu'tu-ri'tion (fū'tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *futurition.*] **a** The state or character of being future; futurity. *Rare.* **b** An event in the future. *Rare.*

fu-tu'ri-ty (fū-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or character of being yet to come; future state.
2. Future time; time to come; the future; hence, those who will live in the future; posterity.
3. An event to come; a future event; esp., a futurity race.

All *futurities* are naked before the All-seeing Eye. *South.*

futurity race. *Racing.* A race for futurity stakes.

futurity stakes. *Racing.* Stakes to be raced for long after the nominations or entries are made, the possible competitors often being nominated, in animal races, before birth; — also, loosely, a race for such stakes.

fut'wa (fŭt'wä), *n.* Also **fut'wah.** [Ar. *fatwā.*] *Hindu & Moham. Law.* A judicial sentence or opinion; esp., the written opinion of a court law officer or a law teacher.

fuzz (fŭz), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *fuzzy* spongy, fluffy, confused, *fozy* spongy, D. *voos* spongy, fungous.] **1.** Fine, light particles or fibers; loose volatile matter.
2. The giant puffball; — called also *fuzzball.* *Obs.*

fuzz (fŭz), *v. i. & t.*; FUZZED (fŭzd); FUZZ'ING. To fly off in, or cover with, minute particles; to become, or cause to be, fuzzy.

fuzz'y (fŭz'ĭ), *a.*; FUZZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FUZZ'I-EST. [See FUZZ, *n.*] **1.** Not firm; spongy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2 Furnished with, having, or like, fuzz; as, *fuzzy* cloth.
3. Having blurred or frayed outlines; indistinct; blurred.
4. Frizzly; as, *fuzzy* hair.

-fy (-fī). [Through F. verbs in *-fier*, L. *-ficare*, akin to *facere* to do, make. See FACT.] A suffix signifying *to make, to form into*, etc.; as, aceti*fy*, ampli*fy*, dandi*fy*, Frenchi*fy*, etc.

fyke (fīk), *n.* [D. *fuik* a bow net.] A long bag net for catching fish.

fyl'fot (fĭl'fŏt), *n.* [Prob. *fill* + *foot*; a device to fill the foot or lower part of a painted window.] The swastika.

fyrd (fûrd; fẽrd), **fyr'dung** (fûr'dŭng; fẽr'dŏŏng), *n.* [AS.; akin to E. *fare*, v. i.] *O. Eng. Hist.* The national military array or host prior to the Norman conquest; also, the duty or act of attending it.

G

G (jē). **1.** The seventh letter of the English, as of the Latin, alphabet (see ALPHABET, *Illust.*). It was originally a differentiated form of C devised by the Romans when the sounds of *g* "hard" (as in *go*) and *k* (as in *king*), both until then represented by C, became distinguished. The name is also from the Latin, and probably comes to us through the French. G has in modern English two chief sounds, commonly called "hard" *g* and "soft" *g.* The former, a simple sound, as in *gave, go, gull*, was the original sound; the other, a compound sound (= *j* = *dzh*), as in *gem, gin, dingy*, belongs mainly to the Romance portion of the language. Etymologically G is most closely related to *c* "hard," *k, y*, and *w*; as in *c*orn, *g*rain, *k*ernel; *k*in, L. *g*enus, Gr. γένος; E. *g*arden, *y*ard; dra*g*, dra*w*; also to *ch* and *h*; as in *g*et, pre*h*ensile; *g*uest, *h*ost (an army); *g*all, *ch*oler; *g*ust, *ch*oose. See C, and also *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 168–171.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The seventh in a series; seventh in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 7; as, Company *G.* **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by iron. **c** [*l. c.*] *Physics.* The constant of gravitation (see under CONSTANT). **d** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] *Elec.* Conductance. **e** *Music.* (1) The fifth tone of the model major scale (that of C), or the seventh tone of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, *Illust.*
3. As medieval Roman numeral, G stands for 400, and $\overline{G}$ for 40,000.
4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **G.**: Various proper names, as George, Grace; German; Germany; Grand; Gulf. **b** In the form **g.** or **G.**: gauge; gelb (G., yellow); gelding; genitive; (in the log book, in the form *g*) gloomy weather, *Naut.*; gram; grand; green; (in the log book, in the form *G*) ground swell, *Naut.*; guide; guinea or guineas.
G clef, *Music*, the treble or violin clef. See CLEF. — **G flat** (G♭), the tone a half step below G. — **G flat major, G major**, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of six flats and one sharp. — **G minor, G sharp minor**, the minor scales or keys relative to B flat major and B major, and having the same signatures respectively of two flats and five sharps. — **G sharp**, *Music*, the tone (G♯) a half step above G. — **G string.** **a** *Music.* A string tuned to G, as the lowest string of the violin. **b** A garment, much worn by savages, consisting of a strip of cloth passed round the waist and between the legs.

G, *or* **g** (jē), *n.*; *pl.* G'S, GS, or GEES (jēz). The letter G, g, or its sound.

gab (găb), *n.* [OF. *gab, gap*, mocking, raillery, boasting, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *gabb* mockery. See GAB to deceive.]
1. Mocking; deceit. *Obs.*
2. A bragging joke; vaunt. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. [Perh. a different word; cf. GAB to prate.] Idle prate; chatter; unmeaning talk; loquaciousness. *Colloq.*

gab, *v. t.*; GABBED (găbd); GAB'BING. [ME. *gabben* to jest, lie, mock, deceive, fr. OF. *gaber* to jest, boast, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *gabba* to mock.] To mock or deceive. *Obs.*

gab, *v. i.* **1.** To scoff, lie, or boast. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. [Perh. a different word, possibly imitative.] To talk idly; to prate; chatter.

gab, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Mach.* A hook or notch, as in an eccentric rod for a valve motion, designed to drop over a rod or lever to make a temporary connection.

gab'ble (găb''l), *v. i.*; GAB'BLED (-'ld); GAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *gab* to prate.] **1.** To talk fast, or to talk without meaning; to jabber; chatter.
2. To utter inarticulate sounds rapidly, as fowls.
Syn. — See CHAT.

gab'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To say with incoherent rapidity; to babble; jabber.
2. To affect with gabble; as, to *gabble* one deaf.

gab'ble, *n.* **1.** Loud or rapid talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud. *Milton.*

2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

gab'bro (găb'rō), *n.* [It.] *Petrog.* Any of a family of granular, igneous rocks composed essentially of a plagioclase feldspar rich in lime, as labradorite, with a ferromagnesian mineral (augite, hypersthene, or hornblende) and accessory iron ore, apatite, etc. Olivine is present in some varieties. The augite in normal gabbro is commonly the variety called diallage. When the ferromagnesian mineral is hypersthene the rock is termed *norite.* As the proportion of ferromagnesian minerals decreases the rock passes into *anorthosite* (which see); as it increases the rock goes over into *peridotite, pyroxenite*, etc. A variety consisting of labradorite and olivine is termed *troctolite.* The rocks originally so called were altered and contained serpentine. *Euphotide* is a practically obsolete synonym. — **gab-bro'ic** (gă-brō'ĭk), **gab'bro-it'ic** (găb'rō-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ga-belle' (gȧ-bĕl'), *n.* Also **ga-bel'** (gȧ-bĕl'; găb'ĕl), **gabell, gable.** [F.; cf. LL. *gabella*, Sp. *gabela*; perh. fr. Ar. *qabāla*, or cf. GAVEL tribute.] A tax; specif., the impost levied in France on salt for several centuries, and finally abolished in 1790. — **ga-belled'** (gȧ-bĕld'), *a.*

☞ This word has been more or less confused with *gavel*, which has occasionally been spelt *gabel.*

gab'er-dine' (găb'ẽr-dēn'; găb'ẽr-dēn; 277), *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*; cf. It. *gavardina*, OF. *gauvardine, calvardine, gavardine, galeverdine*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A coarse loose frock or coat; a smock frock; — chiefly in reference to medieval costume.
2. The Jewish gown or mantle of the Middle Ages.
3. Covering; protection; "cloak;" "mantle."

gab'er-lun'zie (găb'ẽr-lŭn'zĭ; *Scot.* gȧb'ẽr-lün'yĭ, -lōōn'yĭ, -lōōn'ĭ), *n.* A wandering beggar; a mendicant; one who carries a beggar's wallet; also, a beadsman. *Scot.*

ga'bi-on (gā'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *gabbione* a large cage, gabion, fr. *gabbia* cage, L. *cavea.* See CAGE.] **1.** *Fort.* A hollow cylinder of wickerwork, strap iron, or the like, like a basket without a bottom. Gabions are filled with earth and used in building fieldworks, mining, etc., as revetments or as shelter from an enemy's fire.
2. *Hydraul. Engin.* A similar contrivance filled with stones and sunk, to assist in forming a bar, dike, etc., as in harbor works.
3. A curiosity of small value. *Rare.* *Scott.*

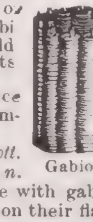
Gabion, 1.

ga'bi-on-ade' (gā'bĭ-ŭn-ād'; gā'bĭ-ŭn-ăd'), *n.* [F. *gabionnade.*] **1.** *Fort.* A work made with gabions, esp. a protecting traverse between guns or on their flanks.
2. *Hydraul. Engin.* A structure of gabions sunk in lines, as a core for a sand bar in harbor improvements.

ga'bi-on-age (gā'bĭ-ŭn-āj), *n.* [F. *gabionnage.*] *Mil.* The gabions used, or their arrangement, in a work of fortification; also, the sections built with gabions.

ga'ble (gā'b'l), *n.* [ME. *gable, gabil*, F. *gable*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gafl*; perh. akin to G. *giebel* gable, Goth. *gibla* pinnacle, Gr. κεφαλή head, and E. *cephalic*; cf. also G. *gabel* fork, AS. *geafol*, E. *gaffle*, L. *gabalus* a kind of gallows.] *Arch.* **a** The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building, from the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof. Also, a similar end when not triangular in shape, as of a gambrel roof or the like. Hence: **b** The end wall of a building, as distinguished from the front or rear side. **c** A decorative member having the shape of a triangular gable; such as that above a Gothic arch in a doorway. Cf. BELL GABLE.

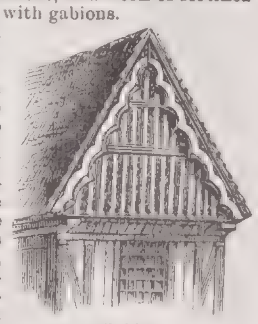
Gable a.

ga'ble (gā'b'l), *v. t. & i.*; GA'BLED (gā'b'ld); GA'BLING (gā'blĭng). To furnish with gables; to terminate in a gable; as, a *gabled* house; a *gabled* roof.

gable end. An end wall having a gable.

gable pole. A pole on a roof at the side of a gable, securing the covering of the roof.

gable roof. A double-sloping roof which forms a gable at each end. See ROOF, *Illust.*

ga'blet (gā'blĕt), *n.* *Arch.* A small gable, or gable-shaped canopy, formed over a tabernacle, niche, buttress, etc.

gable wall. *Arch.* A wall surmounted by a gable; hence, *Local, U. S.*, any side wall.

gable window. A window in a gable, or one with a gable.

gab pin. *Mach.* A pin in a valve rod forming a pivot for the sliding block in the link of a link motion.

Ga'bri-el (gā'brĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Gabrīēl.*] **1.** Lit., man of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Gabriel* (gȧ'brē'ĕl'); Sp. & Pg. *Gabriel* (gä'brē-ĕl'); It. *Gabriello* (gä'brē-ĕl'lō); G. *Gabriel* (gä'brē-ĕl). — Dim. *Gabe* (gāb).
2. An angel described in the Scriptures as charged with the ministration of comfort and sympathy to man. (See *Dan.* viii. and ix.) In the New Testament (*Luke* i.) he is the herald of good tidings, declaring the coming of the predicted Messiah and of his forerunner. In Jewish and Christian tradition he is one of the seven archangels. He is believed by the Mohammedans to have dictated the Koran to their prophet. Milton posts him at "the eastern gate of paradise," as "chief of the angelic guards."

ga'by (gā'bĭ; *dial. also* gô'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Cf. Icel. *gapi* a reckless man. Cf. GAPE.] A simpleton. *Colloq. or Dial.*

gad (găd), *n.* [ME. *gad*, Icel. *gaddr* goad, sting; akin to Sw. *gadd* sting, Goth. *gazds*, G. *gerte* switch. See YARD a measure.] **1.** A metal spike. *Obs. or Hist.* *Shak.*
2. A bar, billet, or ingot of metal. *Now Rare.*
3. *Mining & Quarrying.* A chisel or pointed or wedge-shaped bar of iron or steel about 6 inches long for breaking or loosening ore, etc.

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fu'ture, *v. t. & i.* To postpone or delay. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
fu'ture-ly, *adv.* In time to come.
fu'ture-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fu'tu-ri'tial (fū'tū-rĭsh'ăl), *a.* Future. *Obs. or R.* [-IZE.
fu'tur-ize (fū'tūr-īz), *v. i.* See
fuwel. † FOWL.
fuz. Fuzz. *Ref. Sp.*
fuz, fuzz (fŭz). Dial. Eng. vars. of FURZE. [of FUSE.
fuze, *n. & v.* Var. and ref. sp.
fu-zee'. Var. of FUSEE.
fu'zi-bl. Fusible. *Ref. Sp.*
fu'zil. Var. of FUSIL.
fu'zion. Fusion. *Ref. Sp.*
fuzz, *n. & v.* Fizz; buzz. *Obs.*
fuzz, *v. t.* To make drunk. *Obs.*
fuzz'ball', *n.* The giant puffball.
fuz'zen. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FOISON.
fuzz'i-ly, *adv.* of FUZZY.
fuzz'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*
fuz'zle (fŭz''l), *v. t.* To fuddle.
fwaill. † FUEL.
f. v. *Abbr.* Folio verso (L., on the back of the page).
fy-. For obsolete forms beginning in *fy-*, see the forms in FI-.
fy, fye. † FIE.
fyce. Var. of FICE: = FIST, *n.*, 3.
fyke. Var. of FIKE, fidget.
fy-lac'ter-y. Phylactery. *R. Sp.*
fyle (fīl), *v. t.* [See FILE in same sense.] To soil; defile. *Scot.*
fynd. † FIEND, FIND.
fyrd'wite', *n.* [AS. *fyrdwīte.*] *O. Eng. Hist.* A fine for not attending the fyrd.
fyry. † FIERY.
fys'ic, fys'i-cal, fy-si'cian, fys'i-cist, fys'ics, etc. Physic, physical, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
fys'ickt. Physicked. *Ref. Sp.*
fys'i-og'no-mist, fys'i-og'no-my, fys'i-o-log'ic, fys'i-ol'o-gist, fys'i-ol'o-gy. Physiognomist, physiognomy, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
fyste. Var. of FIST, dog.
fyt † FIT. [*Sp.*
fy-tog'ra-fy. Phytography. *Ref.*
fy-tol'o-gy. Phytology. *Ref. Sp.*
fytte. † FIT, a song.
Fz. *Abbr.* Franz.
F. Z. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Zoölogical Academy.
F. Z. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Zoölogical Society.

G

ga. Obs. pret. of GIVE.
Ga (gä), *n.* A linguistic stock of Gold Coast Negroes closely allied to the Tshi, Ewe, and Yoruba groups. [Eng. vars. of GO.
ga, gaa (*dial.* gä). Obs. or dial.
Ga. *Abbr.* Gallic; gallium, *Chem.* [no period, *Ga*]; Georgia.
G. A., *or* **g. a.** *Abbr.* Garden area; general assembly; general average; Grand Architect, or Grand Almoner (*Freemasonry*).
g. a. *Abbr.* *Marine Insurance.* General average.
gaal (gäl). Var. of GYLE.
Ga'al (gā'ăl). *Bib.*
Ga'ash (-ăsh). *Bib.*
gab (gôb). Var. of GAUB.
gab, *v. i.* To project, as teeth. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
gab (găb; gȧb), *n.* Mouth.
Ga'ba (gā'bȧ). *Bib.*
Gab'a-a (găb'ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Gab'a-ath (-ăth). *D. Bib.*
Gab'a-e (găb'ā-ē). *D. Bib.*
Gab'a-el (-ĕl). *Bib.*
ga-ban'wood' (gȧ-băn'wŏŏd'), *n.* = CAMWOOD.
Gab'a-on (găb'ā-ŏn). *D. Bib.*
Gab'a-on-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
gab'ar-dine'. Var. of GABERDINE.
Gab'a-tha (găb'ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*
Gab'a-thon (-thŏn). *D. Bib.*
Gab'ba-i (găb'ā-ī; gȧ-bā'ī). *Bib.*
gab'bard, gab'bart, *n.* [F. *gabare, gabarot.*] A lighter, barge, or similar vessel. *Obs. or Scot.*
Gab'ba-tha (găb'ȧ-thȧ), *n.* [Gr. γαββαθα, supposed to be from Aramaic *gabthā* height or roundness.] *Bib.* A place in Jerusalem mentioned in John xix. 13 (*A. V. & R. V.*) as the Pavement.
gabbe. † GAB. [gabs.
gab'ber (găb'ẽr), *n.* One who
gab'ber, *n. & v.* [See GAB to prate.] Jabber. *Obs.*
gab'bi-on. † GABION.
gab'bld. Gabbled. *Ref. Sp.*
gab'ble-ment, *n.* Gabble. *Rare.*
gab'bler (găb'lẽr), *n.* One who gabbles.
gab'ble-ratch', **-ratch'et**, **-ratch'er**, etc., *n.* Vars. of GABRIELRACHE, etc. *Local, Eng.*
gab'bock (găb'ŭk), *n.* Also **gab'back, gab'buch**, etc. [Gael. *gobag.*] A dogfish; esp., the piked dogfish. *Local, Brit.*
gab'by, *a.* Loquacious. *Colloq.*
gabd. Gabbed. *Ref. Sp.*
Gab'des (găb'dēz). *Bib.*
ga'be (gä'bĕ), *n.* [Tag.] The taro plant. *Phil. I.*
Gab'e-e (găb'ē-ē). *D. Bib.*
gabel. † GABELLE, GABLE.
ga-belle'man (gȧ-bĕl'măn), *n.* A gabeller.
ga-bell'er (gȧ-bĕl'ẽr), *n.* Also **ga-bel'er, ga-bell'ier.** A collector of gabelles, or taxes. *Hist.*
Gab'e-lus (găb'ē-lŭs). *D. Bib.*
gabert. *n.* A gabbard. *Obs.*
gab hook. *Mach.* A gab.
ga'bi (gä'bē). Var. of GABE.
‖ **gab-i'** (găb-ē'), *n.* [Tag.] Night.
ga'bi-an (gā'bĭ-ăn), *n.* A petroleum found at Gabian, in the department of Hérault, France.
gabil. † GABLE.
ga'bi-on, *v. t.* To strengthen or shelter with gabions.
ga'bi-on-ate, *v. t.* To shield as if with gabions. *Obs.*
ga'bi-oned (gā'bĭ-ŭnd), *p. a.* Furnished with gabions.
gabion form. *Mil.* A notched wooden disk used to fix the size and form of a gabion.
gab'l. Gabble. *Ref. Sp.*
ga'bla-to'res (gā'blȧ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. LL. *gablum* tribute. See GABELLE.] *Eng. Hist.* Servile tenants who paid a fixed rent, or gavel (which see).
gable. † CABLE, GABBLE, GABELLE. [BOARD.
ga'ble-board', *n.* = BARGE-
gab'lock, *n.* [See GAVELOCK.] 1. A false spur or gaff, fitted on the heel of a gamecock. *Obs.* 2. A crowbar. *Dial. Eng.*
ga'blum, *n.* [LL.] 1. Gabelle. *Hist.* [of a building.
2. By confusion, the gable end
Ga'bri-as (gā'brĭ-ăs). *Bib.*
Gabriel bell. The Angelus bell. *Obs. or R.*
Ga'bri-el, *or* **Ga'bri-el's, hounds.** A supposed pack of spectral hounds to which are popularly attributed sounds probably made by flocks of wild geese. Cf. WILD HUNT. *Local, Eng.*
Ga'bri-el-ite (gā'brĭ-ĕl-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a sect of Anabaptists founded in Pomerania in 1530 by Gabriel Scherling. They proscribed oath taking and bearing of arms and advocated strict social and religious equality.
Ga'bri-el-rache, *or* **Ga'bri-el-ratch'et**, *n.* A yelping cry heard at night and popularly taken as an omen of evil. The sound is supposed to be the cry of flocks of wild geese. Cf. GABRIEL HOUNDS. *Local, Eng.*
ga'bul. † GABLE.
Ga-bun', *or* **Ga-boon'**, **choc'o-late** (gȧ-bōōn'). [From *Gabun*, Africa.] = DIKA BREAD.
Ga-bun'ese' (gä-bōōn'ēz'; -ēs'), *n. pl.* See MPONGWE.
ga'chu-a (gä'chōō-ȧ), *n.* A large walking fish (*Ophiocephalus gachua*) of India, used as food.
gad, *v. i.* *Mining.* To use a gad.
gad, *n.* Short for GADFLY.

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fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

H I J K L M

4. A spear. *Obs. or Hist.*
5. A sharp-pointed rod; a goad; as, upon the *gad*, that is, suddenly, as if goaded. "Done upon the *gad*." *Shak.*
6. A rod or stick, as a fishing rod. *Dial. Eng.*
7. A rod to measure land; hence, a measure of length varying from about 9 to 20 feet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gad (găd), *v. t. & i.*; GAD′DED; GAD′DING. **1.** To supply with a gad or gads.
2. To fasten with a gad or gadnail.
3. To use a gad, or break or loosen with a gad, as rock.
gad, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. *gad* a goad, and orig. meaning "to drive about," or fr. *gad* for *gadfly*, and meaning prop. to go about like a gadfly, or like an animal bitten by the gadfly.] To wander about; to rove, or go about, idly; hence, to run wild; to be uncontrolled.
Why *gaddest* thou about so much to change thy way? *Jer.* ii. 36.
gad′a-bout′ (găd′á-bout′), *a.* *Colloq.* Gadding; roving; aimlessly "on the go." — *n.* One who gads about.
Gad-dan′, Gad-dane′ (gä-dän′), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name: cf. Sp. pl., *Gaddanes*.] A Malay of a dark-skinned people of northern Luzon, mostly wild head-hunters; also, their special Malayan dialect. See IGORROTE.
gad′der (găd′ẽr), *n.* [See GAD goad.] *Quarrying.* A traveling drilling machine used to make the line of holes into which gads are driven, to break out the stone.
gad′der, *n.* One who roves about idly; a gadabout.
gad′ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GAD. Specif.: *p. a.* Going about much, needlessly or without purpose.
The good nuns would check her *gadding* tongue. *Tennyson.*
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown. *Milton.*
gad′dish, *a.* Disposed to gad. — **gad′dish-ness**, *n.*
gad′fly′ (găd′flī′), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz′). [*gad*, n. + *fly*.] A fly that bites or annoys cattle; a breeze fly or horsefly. The name belongs properly to those of the family Tabanidæ (horseflies), but is extended to the Œstridæ (botflies or warble flies).
Ga-dhel′ic (gȧ-dĕl′ĭk; găd′ĕl-ĭk; 277), *a.* [See GAEL.] Of, belonging to, or designating, that division of the Celtic languages which includes the Irish, Gaelic, and Manx. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
Gad′i-dæ (găd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GADUS.] *Zoöl.* A large family of soft-finned fishes of the group Anacanthini, including many important food fishes, as the cods, haddock, tomcods, pollacks, etc.; the cod family. They are chiefly marine, some inhabiting deep water, although one genus (*Lota*) is confined to fresh water. They have a rather elongated body, small cycloid scales, a large mouth, wide gill openings, and usually a barbel on the chin. — **ga′did** (gā′dĭd), *a. & n.*
gad′i-nine (găd′ĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [NL. *gadus* cod.] *Chem.* A slightly toxic ptomaine, $C_7H_{17}O_2N$, formed in the putrefaction of codfish, haddock, etc.
gad′ling (găd′lĭng), *n.* [*gad* + 1st *-ling*.] A small gad, or spike, on a gauntlet.
ga′doid (gā′doid), *a.* [NL. *gadus* cod + *-oid*.] Like or pert. to the cod family. — *n.* One of the Gadidæ or Gadoidea.
gad′o-lin′i-a (găd′ō-lĭn′ĭ-á), *n.* [NL. See GADOLINITE.] A rare earth associated with yttria and regarded as the oxide (Gd_2O_3) of a metallic element, **gad′o-lin′i-um** (-lĭn′ĭ-ŭm) with an assigned atomic weight of 157.3. Symbol, *Gd.*
gad′o-lin′ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, gadolinium.
gad′o-lin-ite (găd′ō-lĭn-īt), *n.* [After J. *Gadolin* (1760–1852), Finnish chemist.] *Min.* A black or brown vitreous silicate of iron, beryllium, yttrium, cerium, erbium, etc. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 4.–4.5. It is a source of rare earths.
ga-droon′ (gȧ-drōōn′), *n.* A godroon.
Gads′den Pur′chase (gădz′dĕn). A tract of land embracing 45,535 square miles, now partly in New Mexico and partly in Arizona, purchased by the United States from Mexico in 1853 for $10,000,000, the treaty of sale being negotiated by James Gadsden, then minister to Mexico.
Ga′dus (gā′dŭs), *n.* [NL. *gadus* cod, Gr. γάδος a sort of fish.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical codfishes. In old classifications it included all the Gadidæ.
gad′wall (găd′wôl), *n.* A wild duck (*Chaulelasmus streperus*), of about the size of the mallard, widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. The male is finely barred or variegated with black or gray and white, with a chestnut area on the wing.

Gadwall.

Gæ′a (jē′á), **Ga′ia** (gā′yȧ; gī′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Γαῖα.] *Gr. Myth.* The earth as a goddess, the eldest born of Chaos. See DELPHIAN ORACLE; cf. DEMETER, THEMIS.
Demeter is rather the fruitful soil regarded as a person than the elder Titanic formless earth personified as *Gæa*. *A. Lang.*
Gaek′war (gīk′wär), *n.* Also *Gaikwar, Guicowar.* [Marathi *gāekwār*, prop., a cowherd.] The title of the ruling prince of Baroda, in Gujarat, India.
Gael (gāl), *n.* [Gael. *Gaidheal*, the same word as Ir. *Gaedheal, Gaoidheal*, OIr. *Goedel*.] Orig., a Scotch Highlander, esp. one of Celtic speech; now, a person of any of the races belonging to the Gadhelic branch of the Celts.
Gael′ic (gāl′ĭk; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gaels, esp. the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland; also, belonging to or designating their language (cf. GADHELIC).
Gael′ic, *n.* The Celtic speech of the Scotch Highlanders; Erse; loosely, any language of the Gadhelic branch of Celtic. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
gaff (găf), *n.* [ME. *gaffe*, F. *gaffe*; of uncertain origin; cf. GAFFLE.] **1.** An iron hook. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A barbed spear or a hook with a handle, used by fishermen in securing heavy fish.
3. *Naut.* The spar upon which the head, or upper edge, of a fore-and-aft sail is extended. See SAIL, *Illust.*
4. A metal spur for a gamecock.
gaff, *v. t.*; GAFFED (găft); GAFF′ING. To strike or secure with a gaff, or barbed spear; as, to *gaff* a salmon.
gaff, *n.* A cheap place of amusement, originally a fair, later esp. a low-class theater or music hall. *Slang, Eng.*
gaf′fer (găf′ẽr), *n.* [Possibly contr. fr. *godfather*; but prob. fr. *gramfer* for *grandfather*. Cf. GAMMER.] **1.** An old man; an aged rustic; — orig. respectful, later familiar or contemptuous, as applied to an aged man in humble life.
2. A master; esp., a foreman or overseer of laborers. *Eng.*
gaff′-top′sail, *n.* *Naut.* A topsail, usually triangular, having its foot extended upon the gaff and its luff upon the topmast.
gaff-topsail catfish, a sea catfish (*Felichthys marinus*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States; — so called from its high dorsal fin. The banner pompano is called **gaff-topsail pompano** for the same reason.
gag (găg), *v. t.*; GAGGED (găgd); GAG′GING (-ĭng). [ME. *gaggen*. Cf. GAG to retch.] **1.** To stop the mouth of, by something thrust in, and hinder speaking; hence, to silence by authority or by violence; to prevent from free speech.
The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be *gagged*, and reason to be hoodwinked. *Macaulay.*
2. To pry or hold open by means of a gag.
Mouths *gagged* to such a wideness. *Fortescue (Transl.).*
3. To obstruct or choke; as, to *gag* a valve.
4. [See GAG to retch.] To cause to heave as with nausea.
5. *Mech.* To straighten (rails) with a gag.
gag, *v. i.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] To heave as with nausea; to retch.
gag, *n.* [From GAG to stop the mouth.] **1.** Something thrust into the mouth or throat to hinder speaking; hence, any forcible restraint of speech.
2. *Surg.* An instrument used in various operations for holding the mouth open.
3. A mouthful that makes one retch; a choking bit; as, a *gag* of mutton fat. *Lamb.*
4. *Mech.* An obstruction in a valve.
5. *Mech.* A fuller, or set hammer, used to straighten railway rails.
gag, *n.* [Orig. uncertain.] *Slang.* **1.** A joke, imposture, or the like calculated to make the subject of it appear foolish or ridiculous; a piece of ridiculing deception; a hoax.
2. A speech or phrase interpolated offhand by an actor on the stage in his part as written, usually some jocular seasonable or local allusion; hence, a joke of this sort.
3. A person open to jocular ridicule.
gag, *v. t.* **1.** To perpetrate a gag or gags upon; to practice imposture upon; to hoax. *Slang.*
2. To use gags in; as to *gag* a part in a play. *Slang.*
gag, *v. i.* To introduce gags, or interpolations, in acting. *Slang.*
gag, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A grouper (*Mycteroperca microlepis*) of the coasts of the southern United States, highly esteemed as food. Also applied to allied species.
gage (gāj), *n.* [F. *gage*, OF. also *guage, wage*, LL. *wadium*; of G. origin; cf. Goth. *wadi*, OHG. *wetti, weti*, akin to E. *wed*. See WED; cf. WAGE, *n.*] **1.** Something deposited, or given to or taken by another, as a security for the performance of some act by the person depositing it or giving it up, and forfeited by nonperformance; security; also, the transaction by which the security is given or taken. Cf. MORTGAGE, PLEDGE.
2. A pledge of a person's appearance to combat, or do battle, in support of his assertions or claims; esp., a glove, cap, or the like, cast on the ground to be taken up by the opponent; hence, a challenge; defiance. "There I throw my *gage*." *Shak.*
3. *pl.* Wages. *Obs. Scot.*, or used as a French word.
gage (gāj), *v. t.*; GAGED (gājd); GAG′ING (gāj′ĭng). [Cf. F. *gager*. See GAGE a pledge.] **1.** To give or deposit as a gage; to give as security for some act; to pledge or pawn; to offer as a forfeit. See PLEDGE, *n.* *Obs. or Hist.*
2. To give a gage or security for; as, to *gage* battle, or judicial combat. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. To stake or wager; to bet; risk. *Archaic.*
4. To bind as by a pledge; to engage. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged*. *Shak.*
gage, *n.* [So called because an English family named *Gage* imported the greengage from France, in the 18th century.] A type of plum including several varieties, of which the greengage (which see) is most widely known.
Ga′ge-a (gā′jē-á), *n.* [NL., after Sir Thomas *Gage*, English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of small bulbous liliaceous herbs of southern Europe and western Asia, having linear basal leaves, and scapes bearing umbels of small yellowish flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.
gag′ger (găg′ẽr), *n.* One that gags; specif.: *Founding.* **a** A lifter. **b** A piece of iron used in a mold to keep the sand or a core in place.
gag′gle (găg′′l), *v. i.*; GAG′GLED (-′ld); GAG′GLING (-lĭng). [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *gaggelen, gagelen*, G. *gackeln, gackern*, MHG. *gāgen*, E. *giggle, cackle*.] To make a noise like a goose; to cackle; gabble; babble. — *v. t.* To utter with gaggling. *Obs.*
gag law. A law or ruling prohibiting proper or free debate or expression of opinion, as in a deliberative body, as in closure. See CLOSURE, *n.*, 6. *Colloq. or Cant.*
gag rein. *Harness.* A rein for drawing the bit upward in the horse's mouth. — **gag′-reined′** (-rānd′), *a.*
gahn′ite (gän′īt), *n.* [After *Gahn*, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A member of the spinel group, being pure zinc aluminate, $ZnAl_2O_4$ (*automolite*), or the same with partial replacement by manganese and iron (*dysluite, kreittonite*).
Gail-lar′di-a (gā-lär′dĭ-á), *n.* [NL., after *Gaillard* de Marentonneau, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of American asteraceous plants having hairy foliage and long-peduncled heads of flowers with showy yellow, purple, or variegated rays, the receptacle chaffy. They are garden favorites. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.
gain (gān), *n.* [Cf. W. *gan* a mortise, or E. *gain* advantage.] **1.** *Building, Carp.*, etc. **a** A beveled shoulder above a tenon. **b** A notch, mortise, or groove in a timber, wall, telegraph pole, etc., to receive and support the end of a girder, joist, or the like.
2. *Coal Mining.* A crosscut.
gain, *v. t.*; GAINED (gānd); GAIN′ING. To make a gain or gains in; to support with, or fit into, gains, or notches; to join or secure by means of a gain or gains (with *into*, etc.); as, to *gain* stringers into girders and joists of a floor.
gain (gān), *n.* [ME. *gain, gein, gazhen*, gain, advantage, Icel. *gagn*; akin to Sw. *gagn*, Dan. *gavn*; cf. GAIN, *a.* The word was influenced by F. *gain* gain, OF. *gaain*. Cf. GAIN, *v. t.*] **1.** Booty; spoil. *Obs.*
2. Increase or addition to what one has of that which is of profit, advantage, or benefit; resources or advantage acquired; profit; — opposed to *loss*.
Godliness with contentment is great *gain*. 1 *Tim.* vi. 6.
Every one shall share in the *gains*. *Shak.*
3. Act of gaining something; esp., the obtaining or amassing of profit or valuable possessions; acquisition; accumulation. "The lust of *gain*." *Tennyson.*
4. With reference to wealth or property, specif.: **a** Any increase of value, whether from business transactions or mere advance in value or increase of capital; as, the loss or *gain* in assets of a company should be discoverable from its books. **b** Increase in resources or business advantages resulting from business transactions or dealings; as, under

gad, *n.* A gadding, or rambling; — only in *on*, or *upon*, *the gad*. *Colloq.*
gad, *n.* [Ir. *gad* twisted osier.] A band or rope made of twisted fibers of tough twigs. *Anglo-Irish or Mil.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Gad, *n.* *Bib.* **a** Son of Jacob and Zilpah. **b** One of the twelve tribes of Israel. **c** A deity worshiped in ancient Syria, called "Fortune" in Isaiah lxv. 11, *R. V.*, and "that troop" in *A. V.*
Gad, *n.* A minced form of the word *God*, now used chiefly in mild oaths. Many oaths of which this was a part were formerly in use, the second element being often a corruption or made-up word (*-bodikins* for *body*, *-woons* for *wounds*, etc.): as **Gadsbobs**, **Gadsbodikins**, **Gadsbud**, **Gadsbudlikins**, **Gadslid**, **Gadsmash**, **Gadsniggers**, **Gadsnigs**, **Gadsnouns**, **Gadsokers**, **Gadsookers**, **Gadsprecious**, **Gadswookers**, **Gadswoons**, **Gadzookers**, **Gadzooks**. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Gad′a-ba (găd′á-bȧ), *n.* See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.
Gad′a-ra (găd′á-rȧ). *Bib.*
Gad′a-renes′ (găd′á-rēnz′; găd′á-rēnz), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Inhabitants of Gadara.
Ga-dar′i-a (gȧ-dăr′ĭ-á), *n.* One of a caste of shepherds of Bengal, the Central and United Provinces, and Central India.
gad′bee′, *n.* A gadfly.
gad′bush′, *n.* The West Indian mistletoe (*Razoumofskya gracilis*). *Jamaica.*
Gad-dang′. Var. of GADDAN.
gad′ded (găd′ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Having gads, or gadlings.
Gad′di (găd′ī), and **Gad′di-el** (găd′ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
gadding car *or* **machine.** = GADDER.
gad′ding-ly, *adv.* of GADDING.
gadding pin. *Mining.* A gad.
gade (gȧd). Scot. var. of GAD.
gade (gād). Scot. and dial. Eng. pret. of GO.
gade, *n.* [Cf. NL. *gadus* cod. See GADIC.] **a** A gadoid fish; esp., a rockling. **b** The pike. *Local, Scot.*
ga′de-an (gā′dē-ăn), *n.* [From GADUS.] *Zoöl.* A gadoid fish.
gade′lyng. † GADLING.
gade′man (gȧd′mȧn). Var. of GADMAN.
gader. † GATHER.
gaderen. † GATHER.
Ga-de′roth (gȧ-dē′rŏth; -rōth). *D. Bib.*
gadge. † GAGE.
gadge (gȧj). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of GAUGE.
gadg′er. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GAUGER.
gadg′et (găj′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A contrivance, object, or method; — often used of something novel or not known by its proper name. *Slang.*
Ga-dhael′ic. Var. of GADHELIC.
ga′dhi (gä′dē), *n.* [Hind. *gaddī*, *gādī*.] A cushion, esp. one for a throne.
Ga′di (gā′dī). *Bib.*
Ga-din′i-a (gȧ-dĭn′ĭ-á), *n.* [NL.; — from the fictitious F. *gadin*, given by Adanson to a similar species.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods of the family Siphonariidæ, having a simple limpet-shaped shell and no branchia.
Gad′i-tan (găd′ĭ-tăn), **Gad′i-ta′ni-an** (-tā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Gaditanus*, fr. *Gades* Cadiz.] Of or pert. to Cadiz, in Spain. — *n.* A native of Cadiz. *Obs. or R.*
Gad′ite (găd′īt), *n.* *Bib.* One of the tribe of Gad. [*Rare.*]
Ga′dite (gā′dīt), *a.* Gaditan.
gad′ling, *n.* [ME. also *gadeling*, prop. a companion, AS. *gædeling*.] A roving vagabond; idle fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gad′ling, *a.* [See GADLING a vagabond.] Gadding about. *Obs.*
gad′man (găd′măn; gȧd′-), *n.* A goadsman. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ga-doi′de-a (gȧ-doi′dē-á), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of anacanthine fishes. The Gadidæ and Macrouridæ are the principal families.
gadre. † GATHER.
gad′rise (găd′rīz), *n.* [Cf. GAITER and AS. *hrīs* twig.] Gaiter tree. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Gads′bobs′, **Gads′bod′i-kins**, **Gads′bud′**, **Gads′bud′li-kins**, **Gads′lid′**, *interj.* See GAD, God.
gads′man (gădz′măn; gȧdz′-), *n.* A goadsman.
Gads′mash′, **Gads′nig′gers**, **Gads′nigs′**, **Gads′nouns**, *interj.* See GAD, God.
Gad′so (găd′sō), *interj.* = [CATSO.]
Gadsokers, **Gadsookers**, **Gads′pre′cious**, **Gadswookers**, **Gads′woons′**, *interj.* See GAD, God.
gad′u-in (găd′ū-ĭn), *n.* [From GADUS.] *Chem.* A substance found in cod-liver oil, possibly identical with morrhuic acid.
gad′u-ol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*Gadus* + 1st *-ol*.] *Med.* An alcoholic extract of cod-liver oil.
gad′wale. Var. of GADWALL.
gad′well. Var. of GADWALL.
Gadzookers, **Gad′zooks′**, *interj.* See GAD, God.
gae (*Scot. & dial.* gā). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var of GO.
gae (gā). Scot. for JAY, bird.
Gae-dhel′ic. Var. of GADHELIC
gae-down′ (gā-dōōn′), *n.* A drinking bout. *Scot.*
Gael. *Abbr.* Gaelic. [See -ISM.]
Gael′i-cism (gāl′ĭ-sĭ′zm), *n.*
Gael′i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
Gaert-ne′ri-an (gĕrt-nē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a certain duct or canal, called also **Gaert′ner's ca-nal′** *or* **duct** (gĕrt′nĕrz). See DUCT OF GAERTNER.
gaet (gāt), *n.* [See GATE a way.] Way; manner; road. *Scot.*
Gæ-tu′li (jē-tū′lī), *n. pl.* [L.] A Hamitic people of ancient Libya. — **Gæ-tu′li-an** (-lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See HAMITIC.
gaf. Gaff. *Ref. Sp.*
gaf (gȧf). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of GIVE.
gaff, *n.* A gaffer, or old man. *Obs. or Dial.*
gaff, *v. i.* To act in a cheap theater. *Slang, Eng.*
gaff, *n.* Outcry; talk, esp. of a deceitfully boasting nature; humbug. *Slang.*
gaff, *v. i.* To gamble, esp. by tossing up. *Slang, Eng.*
gaf-faw′ (*Scot.* gȧ-fä′). Obs. or Scot. var. of GUFFAW.
gaffe. † *gave*, pret. of GIVE.
gaff′er, *n.* One who gaffs.
gaff′let, *n.* = GAFF, *n.*, 4. *Obs.*
gaf′fle (găf′′l), *n.* [Cf. LG., D., Sw., & Dan. *gaffel* fork, akin to AS. *geafol*, G. *gabel*. Cf. GABLE.] **1.** A steel lever to bend a crossbow. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A musket fork, or rest. *Obs.*
3. = GAFF, *n.*, 4. *Obs. or R.*
gaff sail. *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail suspended from a gaff.
gaffs′man (găfs′măn), *n.* One who uses the gaff in fishing.
gaf′l. Gaffle. *Ref. Sp.*
gafol, **gafol-**. Obs. or hist. forms of GAVEL, GAVEL-.
gag, *v. t.* To strike sharply; to jerk. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
gag, *v. i.* To be thrust; to project. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gagara. † JAGGERY.
gag′ate, *n.* [L. *gagates*. See JET mineral.] Jet; agate. *Obs.*
gag bit. *Harness.* A kind of powerful bit for use on pulling or unbroken horses.
gag′-check′, *v. t.* To check up (a horse) so as to bring the head very high.
agd. Gagged. *Ref. Sp.*
gage (gāj). Var. of GAUGE.
‖ **gage′ d'a′mour′** (gȧzh′ dȧ′-mōōr′). [F.] Pledge of love.
ga′gee′ (gā′jē′), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a thing is gaged, or pledged. *Hist.*
gage′like′, *a.* See -LIKE.
gag′er (gāj′ẽr), *n.* Var. of GAUGER.
ga′ger (gā′jẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *gagier*, inf. used as n.; cf. OF. *gagiere* engagement, pledge. See GAGE to pledge.] *Law.* The transaction of giving a gage, or security.
gag′ger-y (găg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Practice of gagging, or hoaxing.
gag′gle (*dial.* gȧg′′l), *n.* [Cf. GAGGLE, *v. i.*] A flock of geese; opprobriously, a company of women; gabble. *Dial. Eng.*
gag′gler (găg′lẽr), *n.* One that gaggles, as a goose. *Obs. or R.*
gagle. Var. of GAGGLE.
ga′gor (gā′jŏr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gageor*.] *Law.* One who gages, or pledges, something. *Hist.*
Gag Resolution. A resolution passed in the United States Congress in January, 1840, providing in effect that no antislavery petition should be received or heard by the House.
gag′root′, *n.* Indian tobacco. Its root is a violent emetic.
gag runner. A loop on the throatlatch for the gag rein.
gag′tooth′, *n.* [Cf. GAB to project.] A projecting tooth. *Obs.* — **gag′toothed′** (-tōōtht′), *a.* *Obs.*
Ga′ham (gā′hăm), and **Ga′har** (-här). *Bib.*
Ga′her-is, Sir (gā′hẽr-ĭs). A knight of the Round Table, brother of Gawain. He slew his mother for adultery.
Ga′ia, *n.* See GÆA.
ga′iac (gā′yăk). Var. of GUAIAC.
gai-as′sa (gī-ȧs′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *khāyāsah*.] A Nile cargo vessel with high stem and lateen rig.
gaid (*dial.* gād). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of GO.
gaie (*dial.* gĕ′ĭ). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GAY.
‖ **gai′e-té′**, *or* **gai′té′**, **de cœur′** (gā′tā′ dē kûr′). [F.] Gayety of heart.
gai′e-ty. Var. of GAYETY.
gaif. † *gave*, pret. of GIVE.
gaig (gāg), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *geigr* a scathe, serious hurt.] Crack; chap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gaignage. † GAINAGE.
Gaik′war. Var. of GAEKWAR.
gail (gīl). Var. of GYLE.
gaile. † GALE, wind; JAIL.
gailer. † JAILER.
gaill. † GALE, to sing.
gail′lard. Var. of GALLIARD.
gailliarde, *n.* A dance, the galliard. *Obs.*
gai′ly. Var. of GAYLY.

the British Companies Act of 1862 regulating companies formed for *gain*, the term *gain* includes mutual indemnity for loss and accommodation by loan. **c** *Usually in pl.* Profits in the form of sums of money or acquired assets arising from business transactions or dealings; as, it has been held (82 *U. S.* 63) that under an income tax *gains* does not include mere advance in value resulting in an increase of capital. **5**. An increase in amount, magnitude, or degree (without reference to its effect); — opposed to *loss* or *diminution*. **6**. *Fencing, etc.* An advance by bringing the left or back heel up to the right or forward.

gain (gān), *v. t.*; GAINED (gānd); GAIN'ING. [F. *gagner* to earn, gain, OF. *gaaignier* to cultivate, OHG. *weidenen* to pasture, hunt, fr. *weida* pasturage, G. *weide*, akin to Icel. *veiðr* hunting, AS. *wāð*, cf. L. *venari* to hunt. E. *venison*. There was a ME. *geinen*, *gaynen*, to be suitable or useful, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *gegna*, and E. *gain* profit.] **1**. To get by an exercise of initiative; to acquire; obtain; procure; secure; primarily, to get (a profit or advantage) as by earning; as, to *gain* a living; to *gain* social privileges.

What is a man profited, if he shall *gain* the whole world, and lose his own soul? *Matt.* xvi. 26.

2. Ironically, to get or incur, as loss, harm, or damage.

Ye should . . . not have loosed from Crete, and to have *gained* this harm and loss. *Acts* xxvii. 21.

3. To get in competition; to win; to come off winner or victor in; as, to *gain* a battle, a prize, or a suit at law. **4**. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate; — often with *over*.

To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court. *Dryden.*

5. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at; as, to *gain* the top of a mountain; to *gain* a good harbor. **6**. To get as by a natural development, advance, or increment, or by a normal exercise of function; to receive; secure; to come by; to come to have; as, to *gain* strength slowly; to *gain* ten pounds in weight; the storm *gains* force; the ship *gains* headway; a court *gained* jurisdiction. **7**. To cause to be obtained or given; as, misfortune *gains* the sympathy of friends.

Syn. — Acquire, get, procure, secure, win, earn, attain, achieve. See OBTAIN.

to gain ground, to make progress: to advance in any undertaking; also, to encroach or make gains (on or upon). — **to g. the wind**, *Naut.*, to reach the windward side (of another ship) when beating. — **to g. time**, to obtain or effect a delay, as by pretexts or dilatory tactics.

gain, *v. i.* To secure advantage or profit; to acquire gain; to advance in interest, health, or happiness; to make progress; as, the sick man *gains* daily.

Thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbors. *Ezek.* xxii. 12.

to gain on *or* **upon**. **a** To encroach on; as, the ocean *gains on* the land. **b** To obtain influence with. **c** To win ground upon; to move faster than, as in a race or contest. **d** To get the better of; to have the advantage of.

gain-. [Cf. AS. *gegn*, *gēan*, again, against. See AGAIN, GAIN, *a.*] A prefix formerly common, in senses of *again*, *against*, *counter*, *re-*; as, *gain*buy, to redeem; *gain*cover, to recover. *Obs.* exc. in *gain*say, etc.

gaine (gān), *n.* [F. *gaine*, lit., sheath, from its form.] *Sculp. & Arch.* The part of a term below the sculptured bust or head, commonly in the form of a quadrangular pillar diminishing toward the base; or the lower part, or body, of a caryatid of similar design. See TERM, *Illust.*

gain'ful (gān'fōōl), *a.* Profitable; advantageous; lucrative. — **gain'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **gain'ful-ness**, *n.*

gain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) GAIN, *v.* — **gaining machine**, a machine for cutting a gain, or groove. — **g. twist**, *Firearms*, a twist that is more rapid at the muzzle than at the breech, thus gradually increasing the rapidity of rotation of the projectile.

gain'less, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable; unavailing. — **gain'less-ness**, *n.*

gain'ly (gān'lĭ), *a.* [*gain*, a. + *-ly*, 1.] **1**. Becoming; suitable. *Obs. or Scot.* **2**. Having good form or appearance; shapely; graceful; as, a *gainly* person; *gainly* action.

gain'say' (gān'sā'; gān'sā'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* GAIN'SAID' (-sĕd'; -sĕd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAIN'SAY'ING. [ME. *geinseien*, *ageinseien*. See GAIN-; SAY to utter.] To speak against; to oppose; contradict; deny; controvert; dispute; forbid.

I will give you a mouth and wisdom which all your adversaries shall not be able to *gainsay* nor resist. *Luke* xxi. 15.

gain'say' (gān'sā'), *n.* **1**. A subject of dispute. *Obs.* **2**. Act of gainsaying; contradiction. *Rare.*

Gains'borough hat (gānz'b'rō). A woman's broad-brimmed hat of a form thought to resemble those shown in portraits painted by Thomas Gainsborough, the English artist (1727–88). Cf. PICTURE HAT.

Gainsborough Hat.

gait (gāt), *n.* [See GATE a way.] **1**. A going; walk; way.

Good gentleman, go your *gait*, and let poor folks pass. *Shak.*

2. Manner of walking, running, or moving on foot.

I do know him by his *gait*. *Shak.*

3. Specif., of horses, foot movement in going; — the *pl.* was formerly (and is still rarely) used in the sing. sense. The various *gaits* of the horse have been carefully analyzed by means of instantaneous photography. In the following table the figures 1 and 3 represent respectively the left fore foot and the left hind foot, and the figures 2 and 4 the right fore foot and right hind foot. Each gait is divided into a series of phases with reference to the feet that are on the ground at any instant, a new phase commencing whenever a foot touches or leaves the ground. Thus, in the *walk* (see below), at the time when the observation begins, 3, 1, and 4 are on the ground. In the next phase the animal is supported only by 1 and 4, 3 having been raised, and so on. Each horizontal row of figures gives the complete cycle, returning again to the original phase. A zero means that all four feet are in the air. These phases (separated below by commas) do not represent equal time intervals; thus, in the trot and the pace, the feet strike the ground almost in pairs, so that the time during which only one foot is on the ground is very short.

Walk	314, 14, 142, 42, 423, 23, 231, 31, 314
Single foot (rack, amble).	42, 2, 23, 3, 31, 1, 14, 4, 42
Canter	4, 42, 423, 23, 231, 31, 1, 0, 4
Pace (rack, amble)	4, 42, 0, 3, 31, 0, 4
Trot	2, 23, 3, 0, 1, 14, 4, 0, 2
Gallop (run)	3, 34, 4, 41, 1, 12, 2, 0, 3

The above typical orders of motion are capable of certain variations, as in a very slow walk all four feet may be on the ground for a short interval; or in a gallop or canter the order of impact of left and right feet may be reversed, as by changing the alighting foot after the eighth phase. **4**. [Perh. a different word.] Two buckets of water carried by a yoke on the shoulders. *Dial. Eng.*

gait, *v. t.*; GAIT'ED; GAIT'ING. **1**. To train so as to have a regular gait; as, to *gait* a horse by a gaiting bar or strap. **2**. To prepare for work; as, to *gait* a loom.

gait'ed, *a.* Having a gait; as, slow-*gaited*.

gait'er (gāt'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. from GAIT a going.] An appliance, as a bar or strap, to regulate the gait of horses, by inducing proper and preventing improper motion or action.

gai'ter (gā'tẽr), *n.* [F. *guêtre*, prob. fr. the pl. *wirsta* of Teut. *wirst*, *wrist*, ankle, wrist. See WRIST, *n.*] **1**. A covering of cloth or leather for the ankle and instep, or for the leg from the knee to the instep, fitting down upon the shoe. **2**. A kind of shoe, covering the ankle, originally with an upper entirely or chiefly of cloth, later either with or without cloth; now: **a** A shoe with elastic strips at the sides. *U. S.* **b** A kind of overshoe with a cloth upper.

ga'la (gā'lȧ), *n.* [F. *gala* show, pomp, fr. It. *gala* finery, gala. Cf. GALLANT.] **1**. **a** Festive dress or array; — now only in the phrase *in gala*. **b** Festivity; gayety. *Obs.* **2**. A festival; a gay and lively celebration; — chiefly attributive, as in *gala* day, *gala* dress, etc.

ga-lac'ta-gogue (gȧ-lăk'tȧ-gŏg), *a.* [*galacto-* + *-agogue.*] *Med.* Galactopoietic. — *n.* Any galactagogue agent.

ga-lac'tan (-tăn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of certain gummy carbohydrates yielding galactose on hydrolysis. They are found in the young shoots of plants, in seeds, etc.

ga-lac'tase (-tās), *n.* [*galacto-* + *-ase.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A trypsinlike enzyme occurring in milk. It hydrolyzes caseinogen and other proteids and leguminous gelatin.

Ga-lac'ti-a (-shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαλα, -ακτος, milk.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous twining herbs or erect shrubs (often called *milk peas*) with pinnately trifoliolate leaves and purple racemose flowers with a bracteolate calyx, natives of warm and temperate regions.

ga-lac'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γαλακτικός milky, fr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk. See GALAXY; cf. LACTIC.] **1**. = LACTIC. **2**. Of or pertaining to the Galaxy, or Milky Way.

galactic circle, *Astron.*, the great circle of the heavens, to which the course of the Galaxy most nearly conforms. — **galactic poles**, *Astron.*, the poles of the galactic circle.

ga-lac'to-, **galact-**. Combining form from Greek γάλα, γάλακτος, *milk.*

ga-lac'to-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*galacto-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A cystic tumor containing milk or a milklike fluid, esp. a tumor of the mammary gland.

gal'ac-tom'e-ter (găl'ăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*galacto-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *galactomètre*. Cf. LACTOMETER.] A hydrometer specially designed for testing milk; a form of lactometer.

gal'ac-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_5H_{11}O_5CO_2H$, occurring in three optically different forms. The dextro variety is formed by oxidation of lactose, arabinose, or galactose.

ga-lac'to-poi-et'ic (gȧ-lăk'tō-poi-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*galacto-* + *-poietic.*] *Med.* Increasing the flow of milk; milk-producing. — *n.* A galactopoietic agent.

ga-lac'tor-rhe'a, **-rhœa** (-tŏ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *galacto-* + *-rhea.*] An excessive flow of milk from the nipple.

ga-lac'tose (gȧ-lăk'tōs), *n.* [*galacto-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, occurring in three optically different forms. The dextro variety is obtained by the decomposition of milk sugar and also from certain gums. When oxidized it yields mucic acid.

ga-lac'to-side (-tō-sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-sid**. *Chem.* A substance yielding galactose by hydrolysis. Cf. GLUCOSIDE.

gal'ac-tu'ri-a (găl'ăk-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *galacto-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The passage of milky urine; chyluria.

ga'la-fa'ta (gä'lȧ-fä'tȧ), **ga'la-fa'te** (-tē), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *galafate* thief.] A jet-black trigger fish (*Melichthys piceus*) common in the West Indies.

Ga-la'go (gȧ-lā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* **-GOS** (-gōz). [Prob. native name.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African lemurs; also [*l. c.*], any of various species of this or allied genera. They are nocturnal in habits, and have rather long hind legs, enabling them to leap with great agility both when in trees and on the ground. The largest species are the great galago (*G. crassicaudata*) and *G. monteiri*, both of West Africa. The genus is the type of a subfamily, **Ga-lag'i-ni'næ** (gȧ-lăj'ĭ-nī'nē), of the Lemuridæ.

Galago (*G. monteiri*).

ga-lah' (gȧ-lä'), *n.* [Native name.] *Zoöl.* The rose-breasted cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapella*) of Australia.

Gal'a-had, Sir (găl'ȧ-hăd). In late versions of the Arthurian legends, a celebrated knight of the Round Table, surnamed "the chaste," who achieved the quest of the Holy Grail. He was the son of Lancelot.

ga-lan'gal (gȧ-lăŋ'găl), **gal'an-gale** (găl'ăn-gāl) *n.* [Also *galingale*, OF. *galingal*, *garingal*, F. *galanga* (cf. Sp. *galanga*), fr. Ar. *khalanjān*.] **a** The pungent aromatic rhizome of various zinziberaceous plants, as *Kæmpferia galanga* and certain East Indian or Chinese species of *Alpinia* (*A. galanga* and *A. officinarum*). It is used medicinally like ginger, also to some extent in the manufacture of perfume. **b** = GALINGALE, 2.

Ga-lan'thus (gȧ-lăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γάλα milk + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of European bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, the snowdrops, having scapose nodding flowers with three large outer perianth segments and three smaller inner ones with two-lobed tips. *G. nivalis* and *G. elwesii* are commonly cultivated.

gal'an-tine (găl'ăn-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [F. *galantine.*] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold.

ga-lan'ty show (gȧ-lăn'tĭ; găl'ăn-tĭ). [Prob. fr. It. *galante* gallant. See GALLANT.] A kind of pantomime made by throwing miniature shadows on a wall or screen.

gal'a-pee' tree (găl'ȧ-pē'). A West Indian araliaceous tree (*Sciadophyllum sciadophyllum*) with large, digitate leaves.

gal'a-te'a (găl'ȧ-tē'ȧ), *n.* [After the *Galatea*, a British man-of-war, the material being used for children's sailor suits (*Oxf. E. D.*).] A kind of striped cotton fabric, usually of superior quality and striped with blue or red on white.

Gal'a-te'a, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γαλάτεια.] *Class. Myth.* **a** A sea nymph beloved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who in

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gain, *a.* [ME. *gein*, *gain*, good, near, quick; cf. Icel. *gegn* ready, serviceable, and *gegn*, adv., against, opposite. Cf. AGAIN.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **a** Direct; near; — said of roads. **b** Convenient; suitable: also, useful; handy. **c** Cheap. **d** Of persons: (1) expert; deft; (2) active; nimble; (3) kindly; amiable; (4) stingy; close. — *adv.* Directly; nearly; tolerably; pretty; etc.

gain, *n.* [See 3d GAIN.] Advantage; convenience; remedy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gain, *v. i.* [Of Scand. origin. See GAIN, *v. t.*] To be of advantage or help; to be suitable or sufficient. *Obs.*

gain, *prep.* [Cf. Icel. *gegn*. See GAIN, *a.*] Against; towards. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

gain'a-ble, *a.* [OF. *gaaignable.*] That may be cultivated. *Obs.*

gain'a-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *gagnable*. See GAIN, *v. t.*] See -ABLE.

gain'age (-āj), *n.* [OF. *gaaignage* gain, pasturage, crop, F. *gagnage* pasturage. See GAIN, *v. t.*] Agriculture; the implements or produce of agriculture; — often erroneously given in other senses. *Obs. or Hist.*

gain'and, *a.* [P. pr. of *gain* to be suitable.] Suitable. *Obs.*

gain'call', *v. t.* To call back; to recall. *Obs.*

gain'call', *n.* A counter demand; opposition. *Obs.*

gainchare. ✝ GEINCHAR.

gain'clap', *n.* A return blow. *Obs.*

gain'come', *v. & n.* Return. *Obs.*

gain'cope', *v. t.* To meet or intercept by a short cut. *Obs.*

gaind. Gained. *Ref. Sp.*

gained (gānd), *pret. & p. p.* of GAIN. — **gained day**, *Chiefly Naut.*, the calendar day gained in traveling eastward around the earth. *Rare.*

gain'er, *n.* One who gains.

gain'er-y, *n.* [OF. *gaaignerie.*] A farm; also, tillage; hence, the profit derived from, or the cattle used in, tillage. *Obs.*

gain'giv'ing, *n.* [*gain-* + *giving.*] A giving back; also, a misgiving. *Obs. or Archaic.*

gain'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gain'ly, *adv.* [*gain*, a. + *-ly*, 2.] Handily; readily; thoroughly; very. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gain'or, *n.* [OF. *gaaigneüre.*] *O. Eng. Law.* Tillage or husbandry; as, land in *gainor*, that is, held by a socage tenant. *Obs.*

gain'or, *n.* [OF. *gaaigneor.*] A husbandman. *Obs.*

gain'pain', *n.* [Cf. F. *gagne-pain*; *gagner* to gain + *pain* bread.] A kind of gauntlet; — supposedly so called as the "tool by which one gains one's bread." *Obs.*

gainras, *n.* [See GAINSAY; RACE a running.] Onrush. *Obs.*

gains, *prep.* [Cf. Icel. *gegn*, E. AGAINST.] Against. *Obs.*

gain'say'er, *n.* One who gainsays.

gain'shire (gān'shẽr), *n.* A barb or tang, as of a fishhook or knife. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*

gain'some (-sŭm), *a.* Gainful.

gain'some, *a.* [From GAIN, *a.*] Quick; expert. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gainst (gĕnst), *prep.* Against; — now commonly *'gainst*.

gain'stand', *v. t. & i.* To withstand; resist. *Archaic.* — *n.* Resistance. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

gain'strive', *v. t. & i.* To resist.

gain'turn', *n.* A counterturn; an evasion. *Obs.*

gain'twist', *n.* A firearm having a gaining twist. *Colloq.*

gainure. ✝ GAINOR, tillage.

gain'ward, *prep.* [*gain-* + *-ward.*] Toward. *Obs.*

gaip. ✝ GAPE.

gair (gâr). Var. of GARE. *Scot.*

gair (*dial.* gâr). [Icel. *geiri.*] Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. form of GORE, a piece of land, etc.

gaird (gârd). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GUARD.

gairdone. ✝ GUERDON.

gair'fish' (gâr'fĭsh'), *n.* [Cf. GARFISH.] A porpoise. *Scot.*

gair'fowl'. Var. of GAREFOWL.

gair'ish, **gair'ish-ly**, **gair'ish-ness**. Vars. of GARISH, etc.

gais. Obs. pres. indic. 2d & 3d pers. sing. of GO. [GOSLING.]

gais'ling (gās'lĭn). Scot. for

gai'son. ✝ GEASON.

gaispen. ✝ GASP.

gaist (gāst). Scot. var. of GHOST.

gait. ✝ GET, *v.*; GOAT.

gait, **gait'en**, *n.* A sheaf of grain set up in the field by itself. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To stack in gaits. *Dial. Eng.*

gaite. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GATE, a road. [ters.]

gai'ter, *v. t.* To dress with gai-

gaiter, *n.*, *or* **gaiter tree**. [ME.; cf. AS. *gāte trēow* goat's tree, E. dial. *gatter bush.*] **a** Prop., the European dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). **b** The spindle tree. **c** Guelder rose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gai'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

gait'ling, *n.* [*gaitt* + 1st *-ling.*] Child; infant. *Scot.*

gait'ner, *n.* One who gaits grain. *Dial. Eng.* [brat.]

gaitt. Scot. var. of GET, child,

gaity. ✝ GAYETY.

Ga'ius (gā'yŭs), *n.* [L.] Masc. prop. name. L. id.

gaize (gāz), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A fine-grained micaceous sandstone found in France and England. See MALM ROCK.

gal. ✝ GALE, song, GALL, GOLE.

gal. Dial. or low var. of GIRL.

Gal., *or* **gal**. *Abbr.* Galatians; Galen; gallon; gallons.

Gal'a-ad (găl'ȧ-ăd). *Bib.* Var. of GILEAD.

galact-. See GALACTO-.

gal'ac-tæ'mi-a, *or* **-te'mi-a** (-ăk-tē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *galacto-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A condition of the blood in which it contains milk.

ga-lact'hi-dro'sis, **ga-lac'ti-dro'sis** (gȧ-lăk'tĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See GALACTO-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Perspiration marked by the secretion of a milky fluid.

ga-lac'tin (gȧ-lăk'tĭn), *n.* [Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk. Cf. LACTIN.] *Chem.* **a** A nitrogenous gelatinlike substance said to have been found in milk and other animal fluids. **b** A white waxy substance found in the sap of the South American cow tree (*Brosimum galactodendron*). **c** = GALACTAN.

ga-lac'to-den'dron, *n.* [NL.; *galacto-* + *-dendron.*] **a** The cow tree. **b** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of BROSIMUM.

ga-lac'to-den-sim'e-ter, *n.* [*galacto-* + *densimeter.*] = GALACTOMETER. [Like milk.]

ga-lac'toid, *a.* [*galacto-* + *-oid.*]

gal'ac-to'ma (găl'ăk-tō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *galacto-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* = GALACTOCELE.

gal'ac-toph'a-gist (-tŏf'ȧ-jĭst), *n.* [*galacto-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat: cf. γαλακτοφαγεῖν to live on milk.] One who lives on milk. *Rare.*

gal'ac-toph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr γαλακτοφάγος.] Feeding on milk. *Rare.*

gal'ac-toph'ly-sis (-lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *galacto-* + Gr. φλύσις eruption.] *Med.* An eruption marked by vesicles containing a milky fluid.

gal'ac-toph'o-ri'tis (-ō-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *galactophorous* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the ducts of the mammary glands.

gal'ac-toph'o-rous (-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. γαλακτοφόρος; γάλα, -ακτος, milk + φέρειν to bear.] *Anat.* Lactiferous; — said of ducts of the mammary glands.

gal'ac-toph'y-gous (-ĭ-gŭs), *a.* [*galacto-* + root of Gr φεύγειν flee.] Arresting the secretion of milk.

ga-lac'to-po-et'ic (gȧ-lăk'tō-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a. & n.* = GALACTOPOIETIC.

gal'ac-tos'a-zone (găl'ăk-tōs'ȧ-zōn), *n.* *Chem.* The osazone of galactose. See OSAZONE.

ga-lac'to-scope, *n.* [*galacto-* + *-scope.*] An apparatus for determining the quality of milk.

gal'ac-to'sis (găl'ăk-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.: cf. Gr. γαλάκτωσις a changing into milk. See GALACTO-; -OSIS.] *Physiol.* The secretion of milk.

gal'ac-tos'ta-sis (-tŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *galacto-* + *stasis.*] *Med.* Stagnation or arrest in the secretion of milk.

ga-lac'to-tox'i-con (gȧ-lăk'tō-tŏk'sĭ-kŏn), *n.* [See GALACTO-; TOXIC.] *Med.* Any poisonous principle generated in milk.

ga-lage'. ✝ GALOSH.

gal'a-hep-ton'ic (găl'ȧ-hĕp-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*galactose* + *hepto-* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating a solid acid, $C_7H_{14}O_8$, produced from galactose. By reduction it yields a sugar, **gal'a-hep'tose** (-hĕp'tōs), $C_7H_{14}O_7$, and this a polyhydric alcohol, **gal'a-hep'tite** (-hĕp'tīt), $C_7H_{16}O_7$.

galai. ✝ GALLEY.

Ga'lal (gā'lăl). *Bib.*

Gal'a-lai (găl'ȧ-lī). *D. Bib.*

gal'a-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. γάλα milk + *-lith.*] A hornlike product made from the casein of milk mixed with other substances, and used as a substitute for horn, ivory, celluloid, etc.

Ga-lam' but'ter (gȧ-lăm'). [Prob. from *Galam*, a district in West Africa.] See OIL, *Table I.*

Ga-lam' gum (gȧ-lăm'). [See GALAM BUTTER.] A kind of gum arabic.

gal'a-nas (găl'ȧ-nȧs), *n.* [W.] The Cymric death fine or wergild. [GALANGAL.]

ga-lan'ga (gȧ-lăŋ'gȧ). Var. of

ga-lan'gal oil (-găl). See OIL, *Table I.*

galange. ✝ GALANGAL.

ga-lan'gin (gȧ-lăn'jĭn), *n.* A yellow substance related to flavone, found in galangal.

‖ **ga-lant'** (gȧ'läN'), *n.* [F.] A knot of ribbon formerly worn on headdresses and costumes.

ga-lan'tee, *or* **ga-lan'ti**, **show**. Vars. of GALANTY SHOW.

ga-la'ny (gȧ-lā'nĭ), *n.* = GALEENY.

Gal'a-or (găl'ȧ-ôr), *n.* The brother of Amadis de Gaul. He is a gay gallant, a strong contrast to the serious Amadis.

gal'a-pa'go (găl'ȧ-pā'gō; -pä'gō), *n.* [Sp., tortoise.] *Medieval Mil.* A defense of shields like the testudo; also, a mantlet.

galary. ✝ GALLERY.

H I J K L M

his jealous rage destroyed her lover Acis with a rock torn from the mountain side. **b** An ivory statue of a maiden made by Pygmalion, a king of Cyprus. He fell in love with it, and at his prayer Aphrodite gave it life. **c** A shepherdess mentioned in Vergil's Third Eclogue as fleeing to the willows, but wishing to be seen. She has become the type of a coquette.

Ga-la′tian (gȧ-lā′shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Galatia or its inhabitants. — *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Galatia, in Asia Minor; esp., *pl.*, a people believed to have been Gauls, or their descendants, who conquered and settled Galatia in the 3d century B. C. **b** *pl.* [Gr. οἱ Γαλάται.] The Epistle to the Galatians. See NEW TESTAMENT.

Ga′lax (gā′lăks), *n.* [NL., prob. (in allusion to the white flowers) fr. Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk.] *Bot.* A genus of diapensiaceous plants with shining orbicular basal leaves and a slender raceme of small white flowers. The only species, *G. aphylla*, is found in the southeastern United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Gal′ax-i′i-dæ (găl′ăk-sī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαλαξίας a kind of fish, prob. the lamprey.] *Zoöl.* A family of fishes confined to, and widely distributed in, the Southern Hemisphere. They superficially resemble the trouts, and some of the forms are called *trout*. Some are confined to fresh water; others, though ascending rivers, are found also in the sea. **Ga-lax′i-as** (gȧ-lăk′sĭ-ăs) is the chief genus.

gal′ax-y (găl′ăk-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GALAXIES (-sĭz). [F. *galaxie*, L. *galaxias*, fr. Gr. γαλαξίας (sc. κύκλος circle), fr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk; akin to L. *lac*. Cf. LACTEAL.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The Milky Way. See under MILKY.
2. An assemblage of brilliant or noted persons or things.

gal′ba-num (-bȧ-nŭm), *n.* [L. *galbanum*, Gr. χαλβάνη, prob. fr. Heb. *khelbenāh*.] **1.** A fetid yellowish or brownish gum resin containing umbelliferone, derived from certain Asiatic plants, mostly species of *Ferula*. *Peucedanum galbanum* of South Africa yields an inferior kind. Galbanum resembles asafetida, and is used for similar medicinal purposes, also in the arts, as in making varnish.
2. Empty talk; nonsense; bosh. *Rare.*

‖ **galbe** (gȧlb), *n.* [F.; OF. *garbe*, fr. It. *garbo* grace, gracefulness. See GARB dress.] *Art.* The general outward form of any solid object, as of a column or a vase.

Gal′bu-la (găl′bū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *galbula*, variant reading for *galgulus*, a kind of small bird.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical jacamars.

Gal-bu′li-dæ (găl-bū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. GALBULA.] *Zoöl.* The family containing the jacamars, and usually also the puff birds. The latter, when included, form a subfamily (*Bucconinæ*), the jacamars forming the subfamily **Gal′bu-li′næ** (găl′bū-lī′nē).

gal′bu-lus (găl′bū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., the nut of the cypress tree.] *Bot.* A spherical, closed, more or less fleshy cone, made up of thickened or fleshy peltate scales, as in the cypress and juniper.

Gal′cha } (găl′chȧ), *n.* A member of any of a group of
Gal′chah } brachycephalic Pamir tribes, speaking Indo-European dialects, and having gray eyes; also, their speech (see INDO-EUROPEAN). — **Gal′chic** (-chĭk), *a.*

gale (gāl), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. Dan. *gal* furious, Icel. *galinn*, Icel. *gala* to sing, AS. *galan* to sing, and E. *yell*.] **1.** A strong current of air; a wind between a stiff breeze and a hurricane, whose velocity lies between 25 and 75 miles per hour. See BEAUFORT'S SCALE, WIND SCALE.
2. A moderate current of air; a breeze. *Chiefly Poetic.*
A little *gale* will soon disperse that cloud. *Shak.*
3. A state of excitement, passion, or hilarity.
The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast getting into what, in New England, is sometimes called a *gale*. *Brooke* (*Eastford*).
Syn. — See WIND.

gale, *n.* [AS. *gagel*, akin to D. *gagel*.] The sweet gale (*Myrica gale*). See under SWEET.

gale, *n.* [Cf. GAVEL tribute.] **1.** A periodical payment, or the amount paid. *Rare, or Local, U. S.*
2. An amount paid periodically as rent. *Eng.*
3. *Eng. Law.* **a** In the Forest of Dean, the royalty paid by a free miner for a plot of land with the right to dig for coal, iron, or stone. **b** The license or grant of land or the land granted.

Galeate Corolla of *Aconitum variegatum.*

ga′le-a (gā′lē-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEÆ (-ē). [L., a helmet.] Lit., a helmet; hence: **a** *Bot.* Any helmet-shaped part of a calyx or corolla, esp. the upper lip of a ringent or labiate corolla, as that of a mint. **b** *Surg.* A kind of bandage for the head. **c** *Med.* Headache extending all over the head. **d** [*cap.*] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil sea urchins, having a vaulted, helmet-shaped shell. **e** *Anat. & Zoöl.* (1) The outer appendage of the anterior end of the second joint of the maxilla of certain insects. (2) = CASQUE. (3) = CAUL (of the amnion).

ga′le-ate (gā′lē-āt) } *a.* [L. *galeatus*, p. p. of *galeare* to
ga′le-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) } cover with a helmet, *galea* helmet.] Helmet-shaped; having or wearing a galea, or helmet.
The image of Rome like a *galeated* Lady or Virgin in a flowing vest. *Evelyn.*

Ga-le′ga (gȧ-lē′gȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. Sp. *galega*.] *Bot.* A genus of tall perennial fabaceous herbs with racemes of blue or white flowers. The three species are natives of southern Europe and western Asia. *G. officinalis* is the goat's-rue.

Ga′len (gā′lĕn), *n.* A famous ancient Greek physician (see GALENIC); hence, humorously, a physician.

ga-le′na (gȧ-lē′nȧ), *n.* [L. *galena* lead ore, dross that remains after melting lead; cf. Gr. γαλήνη a sort of lead ore, antidote to poison, stillness of the sea, calm.] **1.** *Med.* An antidote for poison; theriaca. *Obs.*
2. *Min.* Native lead sulphide, PbS, occurring in cubic or octahedral crystals, or massive. It is bluish gray with metallic luster, and shows highly perfect cubic cleavage. H., 2.5–2.75. Sp. gr., 7.4–7.6. It is the principal ore of lead, and often contains enough silver to rank as a silver ore.

ga-len′ic (gȧ-lĕn′ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, or containing,
ga-len′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } galena, or lead sulphide.

Ga-len′ic } *a.* Of or pert. to Galen (about A. D. 130–
Ga-len′i-cal } 200), a famous physician of Pergamus in Asia Minor; relating to his medical principles or method. **Galenic pharmacy**, preparation of medicines by infusion, decoction, etc., as disting. from those chemically prepared.

Ga′len-ism (gā′lĕn-ĭz′m), *n.* The Galenic system or practice of medicine.

Ga′len-ist (-ĭst), **Ga′len-ite** (-īt), *n.* **1.** A follower or disciple of the physician Galen, of the 2d century A. D.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a sect (1664–1800) of Arminian Mennonites in the Netherlands; — so called from their leader, the physician Galen Abraham de Haen.

ga-le′no-bis′mut-ite (gȧ-lē′nō-bĭz′mŭt-īt), *n.* [See GALENA; BISMUTITE.] *Min.* A lead-gray or tin-white sulphide of lead and bismuth, $PbS \cdot Bi_2S_3$. Sp. gr., 6.9.

ga-le′noid (gȧ-lē′noid), *n.* *Cryst.* The trigonal trisoctahedron; — so called because sometimes shown by galena.

Ga′len's veins (gā′lĕnz). *Anat.* A pair of veins leaving the brain between the splenium of the corpus callosum and the corpora quadrigemina, and entering the straight sinus.

Ga′le-op′sis (gā′lē-ŏp′sĭs), *n.* [L., a nettle, Gr. γαλίοψις, prob. fr. γαλέη weasel + ὄψις appearance.] *Bot.* A small genus of annual menthaceous herbs, the hemp nettles, natives of the Old World, distinguished by the 5–10-nerved calyx and the transversely 2-valved anther sacs. *G. tetrahit* and *G. ladanum* are naturalized in the United States.

gal′er-ic′u-late (găl′ēr-ĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *galericulum*, dim. of *galerum* a hat or cap.] Covered as with a hat or cap.

ga-le′rum (gȧ-lē′rŭm), **ga-le′rus** (-rŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A helmet, or helmetlike cap of undressed skin.
2. **a** A sort of priest's cap. **b** A peruke or periwig.

Ga′le-us (gā′lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαλεός a shark.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sharks of the family Carchariidæ, having spiracles, no pit at the root of the tail, and large coarsely serrated teeth. It includes the topes.

Ga-li′cian (gȧ-lĭsh′ăn), *a.* [Cf. Sp. *Galiciano*, *Gallego*, L. *Gallaecus*, *Gallaicus*, fr. *Gallaeci* a people in western Spain.] Of or pertaining to Galicia, a division of Spain north of Portugal, or its inhabitants; also, designating, or relating to, the dialect of the Galicians. — *n.* A native of Galicia; also, their speech. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Ga-li′cian, *a.* Of or pert. to Galicia, the largest of the Austrian crownlands. It was annexed to Poland in the 14th century and fell to Austria on the partition of Poland in 1772.

Gal′i-le′an (găl′ĭ-lē′ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Italian Galileo Galilei (1564–1642), founder of experimental physics and astronomy. — **Galilean telescope.** See TELESCOPE.

Gal′i-le′an, *a.* [L. *Galilaeus*, fr. *Galilaea* Galilee, Gr. Γαλιλαία: cf. F. *galiléen*.] Of or relating to Galilee, the northern province of Palestine under the Romans.

Gal′i-le′an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee. Hence: **a** *Hist.* One of a Jewish party who opposed payment of tribute to the Romans; — called also *Gaulonite*. **b** A Christian; — contemptuous, after the epithet applied to Jesus.

gal′i-lee (găl′ĭ-lē), *n.* [Supposedly so termed in allusion to the Scriptural "Galilee of the Gentiles:" cf. OF. *galilée*.] *Arch.* In certain English churches, now notably at Durham, Ely, and Lincoln, a chapel or porch at the entrance, variously used as an accessory room. The west end of the nave was perhaps in some instances marked off as less sacred than the rest, and called *Galilæa*.

gal′i-ma′ti-as (găl′ĭ-mā′shĭ-ăs; -măt′ĭ-ăs), *n.* [F.] Nonsense; gibberish; confused and unmeaning talk; jargon.
Her talk is a *galimatias* of several countries. *Walpole.*

gal′i-me′ta wood (-mē′tȧ). [Orig. uncert.] The wood of a West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Dipholis salicifolia*), or the tree.

gal′in-gale (găl′ĭn-gāl), *n.* [See GALANGAL.] **1.** **a** = GALANGAL, **a**. **b** An English sedge (*Cyperus longus*) whose aromatic root possesses properties similar to galangal; also, by extension, any species of *Cyperus*.
2. A dish seasoned with galingale. *Obs.*

gal′i-ot, gal′li-ot (găl′ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [ME. *galiote*, F. *galiote*. See GALLEY.] *Naut.* **a** A small swift galley, formerly used in the Mediterranean. It was moved both by sails and oars, having one mast, and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers. **b** A long, narrow, light-draft, Dutch merchant vessel, carrying a mainmast and a jigger, the mainsail having a long foot and short gaff. **c** A Roman galley. *Obs.*

gal′i-pot, gal′li-pot (găl′ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [F. *galipot*; cf. OF. *garipot* the wild pine or pitch tree.] The crude turpentine resin formed as an exudation upon the bark of the cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*) in southern Europe, esp. in France. It is used in making a kind of Burgundy pitch.

Ga′li-um (gā′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γάλιον bedstraw.] *Bot.* A large genus of rubiaceous plants, natives of both hemispheres. They have erect or trailing angled stems, opposite leaves with foliaceous stipules, and small white, greenish, yellow, or purple flowers. A purple dye is yielded by the roots of some species, as *G. mollugo*, called wild madder. They are commonly called *bedstraw*, *cleavers*, etc. See CLEAVERS, WILD LICORICE.

gall (gôl), *n.* [ME. *galle*, *gal*, AS. *gealla*; akin to D. *gal*, G. *galle*, OS. & OHG. *galla*, Icel. *gall*, Sw. *galla*, Dan. *galde*, L. *fel*, Gr. χολή, and prob. to E. *yellow*. See YELLOW; cf. CHOLER.] **1.** Bile; esp., bile from the gall bladder of animals, as the ox, which is used in the arts and in medicine.
2. The gall bladder.
3. Fig., anything extremely bitter to endure; as, the *gall* of repentance.
He hath . . . compassed me with *gall* and travail. *Lam.* iii. 5.
4. Bitterness of spirit; rancor.
5. Sensitive and courageous spirit; as, to break one's *gall*, that is, to cow one. *Obs.*
6. Impudence; effrontery; brazen assurance. *Slang, U. S.*
7. Poison; venom. *Obs.*
8. Glass gall, or scum.
gall of the earth. = LION'S-FOOT.

gall, *n.* [AS. *gealla* a sore spot. See GALL to chafe.] **1.** A sore or wound in the skin from rubbing, esp. one on the back of a horse, made by the saddle or harness.
2. A cause, or a state, of irritation; exasperation.
3. A cause of distress or embarrassment. *Obs.*
4. A bare or weak spot or part, formerly on any surface, now in a string, etc.; flaw; blemish.
5. A fault, break, or worthless place in a coal seam. *Scot.*
6. A spot of soil where vegetation has failed; hence, *Southern U. S.*, a spot of low land with barren soil.

gall (gôl), *v. t.*; GALLED (gôld); GALL′ING. [ME. *gallen*, fr. *galle* a sore spot, AS. *gealla*; perh. orig. the same word as 1st GALL; cf. also L. *galla* gallnut (see GALL gallnut), LL. *galla* a tumor on a horse, F. *galer* to scratch, rub, *gale* scurf, scab, G. *galle* a disease in horses' feet, an excrescence under the tongue of horses.] **1.** To fret and wear away by friction; to hurt or break the skin of by rubbing; to chafe; to injure the surface of by attrition; as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse; to *gall* a mast or a cable.
I am loth to *gall* a new-healed wound. *Shak.*
2. To fret; vex; irritate; as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.
3. To injure; harass; annoy; as, the troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

gall, *v. i.* **1.** To become sore or worn by rubbing.
2. To scoff (at). *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

gall, *n.* [F. *galle*, noix de *galle*, fr. L. *galla*.] A swelling or excrescence of the tissues of plants resulting from the attacks of certain parasites, which cause an abnormal and sometimes very extraordinary proliferation of the cells of the host plant. Galls are produced both by vegetable organisms (certain fungi, bacteria, and slime molds) and by various insects and mites and a few worms. The chief gall-producing insects are the hymenopterous gallflies (Cynipoidea), the dipterous gall gnats (Cecidomyiidæ), and certain aphids. In most cases the insect punctures the bark or leaf and lays its egg or eggs in the wound, and the larva lives in and feeds on the gall. Many galls contain much tannic acid and are important in commerce, esp. those produced on certain oaks (esp. *Quercus lusitanica*) by some of the cynipoid gallflies. These resemble nuts in size and hardness when dry, and are called also *nutgalls* and *gallnuts*. They come largely from eastern Europe, Syria, etc. The best are called **blue, black,** or **Aleppo galls**; the so-called **white galls** are inferior. Cf. OAK APPLE.

Oak Galls and Gallfly (*Cynips*). *A* Adult fly, enlarged; *B* Two Galls; *C* Section of Gall.

gall, *v. t.* To impregnate with a decoction of gallnuts.

Gal′la (găl′ȧ), *n.* [Ultimately fr. Ar. *galiẓ* barbaric.] A member of any of a group of Hamitic tribes occupying British East Africa and southern Ethiopia, where they generally recognize the suzerainty of the Emperor of Abyssinia. The *Gallas* are tall, well-built, of a light coppery complexion, with oval face and handsome features. They are divided into a ruling pastoral and a servile agricultural class. See HAMITE, HAMITIC. — **Gal′la**, *a.*
Of all Hamitic peoples the *Gallas*, who call themselves Ilm′orma, "Sons of the Brave," are by far the most numerous, being estimated at from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000. *A. H. Keane.*

gal-lac′e-to-phe′none (găl-lăs′ē-tō-fē′nōn), *n.* [*gallo-* + *aceto-* + *phenyl* + *-one*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline powder, $C_8H_8O_4$, used as a dye (*alizarin yellow C*) and also locally in medicine. It is an acetyl derivative of pyrogallol.

gal′la-nol (găl′ȧ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*gallo-* + *aniline* + 3d *-ol*.]

Ga-lat′ic (gȧ-lăt′ĭk), *a.* Galatian.
ga-launt′. † GALLANT.
gal′a-vant′. Var. of GALLIVANT.
ga-lax′i-an (gȧ-lăk′sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of the nature of a galaxy. *Rare.*
gal′ba (găl′bȧ), *n.* Corrupt. of CALABA.
gal′ban (găl′băn). Var. of GALBANUM. *Rare.* [*Scot.*]
galbart, *n.* A gaberdine. *Obs.*
gald, *v. t.* [See GALL, in this sense.] To gall; chafe. *Obs.*
gal′der-craft′, *n.* [AS. *galdorcræft*.] Magic; bewitchment. *Obs.*
gale. † GALL, GALLEY, GOAL.
gale, *v. i.* [See GALE wind.] To sail, or sail fast. *Obs. or R.*
gale, *n.* [ME. *gal*, AS. *galan* to sing.] A song or story; merriment; talk. *Obs.*
gale, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *galan*.] To sing; cry out; declaim. *Obs.*
gale, *v. t.* [From *gale* payment.] *Mining.* To give or acquire the gale of. *Eng.* [GALE, 2 b.]
gale′age, *n.* *Eng. Law.* =
galeas, galeasse. † GALLEASS.
gale beer. Beer made from or flavored with sweet gale.
galeche. † CALASH.
gale day (gāl). The day on which rent or interest is due. *Eng.*
gal-ee′ (gāl-ē′), *n.* [From *gale* payment.] One who gets a gale, or right. *Local, Eng.*
Gal′e-ed (găl′ē-ĕd), *n.* [Heb. *gal′ēd* heap of witness.] *Bib.* The cairn erected by Jacob to witness his covenant with Laban.
ga-lee′ny (gȧ-lē′nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Sp. *gallina morisca* Moorish hen, L. *gallina* hen.] A guinea fowl. *Dial. Eng.*
galegale, *n.* [From *gale* to sing, in imitation of *nightingale*.] A noisy fellow. *Obs.*
Ga′le-i (gā′lē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Galeus*.] *Zoöl.* A division of elasmobranch fishes including most of the existing sharks.
galei, galeie. † GALLEY.
Ga-le′i-dæ (gȧ-lē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Galeus*.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks of which *Galeus* is the type. It is a more or less exact syn. of *Carchariidæ*. —
ga′le-id (gā′lē-ĭd), *a. & n.*
ga-le′i-form (gȧ-lē′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*galea* + *-form*.] **1.** Helmet-shaped. **2.** Resembling one of the Galeidæ.
Ga-le′na lime′stone′. [From *Galena*, Illinois.] *Geol.* A Silurian formation in Illinois and adjacent States.
Ga-le′ni-an (gȧ-lē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Galen: Galenic. — **Galenian figure.** *Logic.* The fourth syllogistic figure, the formulation of which is ascribed by Averroës to Galen. See FIGURE.
ga-le′nite (-nīt), *n.* = GALENA.
ga-le′noid (-noid), *a.* Resembling galena.
gal′en-tine. † GALANTINE.
galenyeis. Obs. pl. of GILENYIE.
Ga′le-o′des (gā′lē-ō′dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαλεώδης of the shark kind. Cf. GALEUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiderlike Arachnida of the order Solpugida. *G. araneoides* is a large species common in the Volga district of Russia. It is the type of a family **Ga′le-od′i-dæ** (-ŏd′ĭ-dē).
ga′le-oid (gā′lē-oid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Resembling the genus *Galeus*.
Ga′le-o-pi-the′cus (-ō-pĭ-thē′kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γαλέη a weasel + πίθηκος an ape.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CYNOCEPHALUS (genus containing the flying lemurs).
Ga′le-o-rhin′i-dæ (-rĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks, equiv. to or more inclusive than *Galeidæ*.
Ga′le-o-rhi′nus (-rī′nŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γαλεός a kind of shark + ῥίνη a shark.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of GALEUS.
galeot. † GALLIOT.
ga-le′ra (gȧ-lē′rȧ), *n.* [L., a cap, helmet.] **1.** = GALERUM. **2.** The tayra; also [*cap.*], *Zoöl.*, a generic name of the same.
Gal′e-sau′rus (găl′ē-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γαλεός shark + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of theriodont reptiles of the Karoo formation, having teeth suggesting those of a carnivorous mammal, with laterally compressed and partly tricuspidate molars.
galet. Var. of GALLET.
ga′let (gā′lĕt), *n.* [From Gr. γαλέη a weasel.] The foussa.
ga-lette′ (gȧ-lĕt′), *n.* [F.] A thin round cake of bread or pastry, as a sea biscuit. *Obs. or R.*
gale′wort′ (gāl′wûrt′), *n.* The sweet gale. [GASKIN.]
gal′ey-gas′coyne. † GALLI-
gal′gal (găl′găl), *n.* [Prob. Gr. γαλγαλ, fr. Heb. *gilgāl*.] *Archæol.* A cairn.
Gal′ga-la (găl′gȧ-lȧ). *Bib.*
galghes. † GALLOWS.
Gal-gu′li-dæ (găl-gū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Galgulus*, fr. L. *galgulus*, the witwall.] *Zoöl.* A family of Heteroptera consisting of the toad bugs. **Gal′gu-lus** (găl′gū-lŭs) is the typical genus.
galliage. Var. of GALEAGE.
ga′li-a-nes, *n. pl.* Medicines or drinks; — after Galen. *Obs.*
gal′iard. Var. of GALLIARD.
Ga′li′bi′ (gȧ′lē′bē′), *n.* A Carib Indian of French Guiana.
Ga-lic′tis (gȧ-lĭk′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γαλέη weasel + ἴκτις yellow-breasted marten.] *Zoöl.* A genus, including the grison and its allies. It is antedated by, and a synonym of, *Grison*.
Ga-lid′i-a (gȧ-lĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαλιδεύς a young marten.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Madagascan viverrine mammals consisting of one species (*G. elegans*) having a black-ringed tail.
Gal′i-dic′tis (găl′ĭ-dĭk′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γαλιδεύς a young marten + ἴκτις yellow-breasted marten.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Madagascan viverrine mammals, with longitudinal dark stripes.
galiet. † GALLIOT.
galigal. † GALINGALE.
Gal′i-læ′an. Var. of GALILEAN.
ga-li′na (gȧ-lē′nȧ), **ga-li′ny** (-nĭ). Vars. of GALEENY.
gal′i-on. † GALLEON.
gal′ion-gee′ (găl′yŏn-jē′), *n.* Also **gal′ion-ji′**. [Turk. *kālyōnjı* a man-of-war's man, fr. *kālyōn* man-of-war, fr. It. Cf. GALLEON.] A Turkish sailor.
gal′i-ot, *n.* [OF. *galiot*.] A rower on a galley. *Obs.*
gal′i-ote. † GALIOT.
Gal′i-pe′a (găl′ĭ-pē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American rutaceous trees, most of which have bitter astringent bark. See ANGOSTURA BARK.
gal′i-pine (găl′ĭ-pĭn; -pēn), **ga-lip′i-dine** (gȧ-lĭp′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-pin, -din.** [From GALIPEA.] See ANGOSTURA BARK.
gal-lage′. † GALOSH.
gal′la-glass′. † GALLOGLASS.
gal′la-mine blue (găl′ȧ-mĭn; -mēn). [*gallo-* + *amine*.] See DYE.
gal-lan′i-lide (gȧ-lăn′ĭ-lĭd; -lĭd), *n.* Also **-lid.** = GALLANOL.

Pharm. An anilide of gallic acid, $C_{13}H_{11}O_4N$, used locally for skin diseases. It forms colorless, bitter-tasting crystals.

gal'lant (găl'ănt; *see senses* 5 & 6), *a.* [F. *galant*, prop. p. pr. of OF. *galer* to rejoice, akin to OF. *gale* amusement, It. *gala* ornament; prob. fr. some G. or D. word beginning with *w*. Cf. GALA.] **1.** Showy; splendid; gay; esp., gay or smart in dress.
2. Fashionable; polished; of a woman, handsome. *Obs.*
3. Stately in appearance or action; noble; grand.
Our royal, good, and *gallant* ship. *Shak.*
4. Noble in bearing or spirit; brave; high-spirited; chivalrous; as, a *gallant* officer; a *gallant* charge.
That *gallant* spirit hath aspired the clouds. *Shak.*
5. (*pron. usually* gă-lănt') Polite and attentive to ladies; courteous to women.
6. (*pron. usually* gă-lănt') Amorous; amatory.
Syn. — GALLANT, CHIVALROUS. GALLANT, as here compared (see COURAGE), suggests attentive, sometimes rather ornate or florid, courtesy to women; CHIVALROUS often adds the implication of high-minded and disinterested, sometimes self-sacrificing, devotion; as, "'If it were admissible to contradict a lady —' said *gallant* Mr. Elton" (*Jane Austen*); "The 'ladies,' as you Southerners so *chivalrously* continue to style them" (*Owen Wister*); a *chivalrous* espousal of the cause of the downtrodden and oppressed.

gal-lant' (gă-lănt' *or* găl'ănt; *in senses* 1 & 2 *formerly usually* găl'ănt, *as always in Shakespeare*), *n.* **1.** A gay, fashionable person, usually a man; a young blood.
2. A man of mettle or spirit. *Archaic.*
3. One gallant to ladies; hence, a lover; a suitor; in a bad sense, a paramour; one given to gallantries.

gal-lant' (gă-lănt'), *v. t.*; GAL-LANT'ED; GAL-LANT'ING.
1. To bestow gallant attentions on (a lady).
2. To act as escort to (a lady); hence, to escort; conduct.
3. To handle in a modish manner; as, to *gallant* a fan. *Obs.*

gal-lant', *v. i.* **1.** To be smart or showy, as in dress. *Rare.*
2. To act the gallant; to make love.
3. To roam idly, esp. with one of the other sex. *Scot.*

gal'lant-ry (găl'ănt-rĭ; *rarely* gă-lănt'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *galanterie.*] **1.** Gallants collectively; people of style. *Obs.* "All the *gallantry* of Troy." *Shak.*
2. Gallant appearance; ostentatious finery; display; hence, something showy; a bit of finery. *Archaic.*
Guess the *gallantry* of our church by this . . . when the desk whereon the priest read was inlaid with plates of silver. *Fuller.*
3. Bravery; intrepidity; as, the *gallantry* of soldiers.
4. A gallant action or speech.
5. The life or conduct of a gallant.
6. Civility or polite attention to ladies; in a bad sense, attention or courtesy designed to win illicit favors from a female; freedom of principle or practice with respect to female virtue; intrigue.
Syn. — See COURAGE.

gall apple. An applelike gall. Cf. OAK APPLE.

gal'late (găl'āt), *n.* [See GALL gallnut.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of gallic acid.

gall bladder. *Anat.* A membranous and more or less muscular sac, present in most vertebrates, in which the bile from the liver is stored until required. In man it is pear-shaped and lodged in a fossa on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. Its duct, the **gall duct** or cystic duct, joins the hepatic duct, forming the common bile duct.

gal'le-ass (găl'ē-ăs), *n.* [F. *galéasse*, *galéace*, fr. It. *galeazza*; cf. LL. *galea* a galley. See GALLEY.] *Naut.* A large galley propelled by both sails and oars and mounting heavy guns in broadside; esp., such a vessel used by the southern nations of Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. See GALLEON, and GALLEY.
The *galleasses* . . . consisted of an enormous towering structure at the stern, a castellated structure almost equally massive in front, with seats for the rowers amidships. *Motley.*

galled (gôld), *p. a.* [From GALL to chafe.] **1.** Subjected to galling; having galls.
2. *Agric.* Sterile from exhaustion or removal of soil.

gal'le-in (găl'ē-ĭn), *n.* Also **gal'le-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn; 184). [*gallo-* + phthal*ein*.] *Org. Chem.* A red crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{10}O_7$, obtained by heating phthalic anhydride with gallic acid or pyrogallol. It is used in dyeing violet and in calico printing, but chiefly for making cerulein.

gal'le-on (găl'ē-ŭn), *n.* [Sp. *galeón*, cf. F. *galion*; fr. LL. *galeo*, *galio*. See GALLEY.] *Naut.* A sailing vessel of the 15th and following centuries, often having three or four decks, and used for war or commerce, esp. by the Spaniards as treasure ships in their American trade. The term is often rather indiscriminately applied to any large sailing vessel.

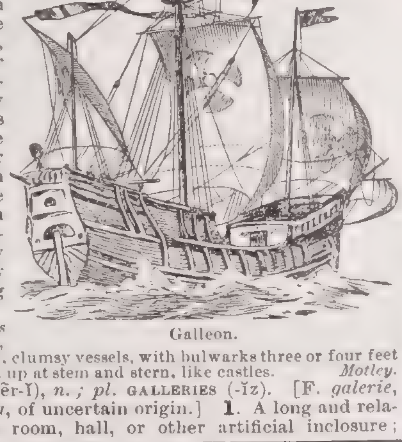
Galleon.

The *galleons* . . . were huge, round-stemmed, clumsy vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at stem and stern, like castles. *Motley.*

gal'ler-y (găl'ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GALLERIES (-ĭz). [F. *galerie*, fr. LL. *galeria*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A long and relatively narrow room, hall, or other artificial inclosure; esp., a covered space for walking, more or less open at the sides; a roofed promenade; an ambulatory; esp., in the southern United States, a veranda; in English country houses, a main corridor having windows continuously on one side, these probably replacing open arches.
2. A corridorlike platform, passage, or walking way, esp. one projecting from a wall and open at the outer edge or having there a rail or balustrade; as: **a** A balcony. **b** A raised platform on a roof. **c** A passage, either within the thickness of a wall, or projecting on corbels, or between the main wall and an arcade, as in the front or flank of a Gothic church, and included in the architectural design as a decorative feature, though also serving useful purposes. These are often filled with statuary, as the Gallery of the Kings (or royal gallery) at Notre Dame of Paris.
3. A room for the exhibition of works of art, because typically long and narrow, of the nature of a corridor; as, a picture *gallery*; hence, a large or important collection, as the National *Gallery*, London.
4. A platform attached to one or more sides of an auditorium, as in a church or theater, usually, when large, for the audience or part of it, or, when small, for some special use; specif., in a theater, the highest of such platforms, commonly having the cheapest seats.
5. The occupants of such a gallery, as in a legislative chamber; esp., the part of the audience in the cheapest seats of a theater, and hence the less refined or educated part of the public; also, any body of spectators at a game, as of golf or tennis, or of auditors of a speech or debate.
6. A place of business or pleasure shaped like a gallery or analogous to a gallery (in any sense); as, a photograph *gallery*; a shooting *gallery*.
7. *Naut.* A platform at the quarters or around the stern, common in old-time vessels (the "quarter gallery" and "stern gallery"); — called also *balcony*.
8. A raised walk, usually railed, as one to facilitate oiling or examining the upper parts of a big engine.
9. Specif.: **a** *Mining.* A working drift or level. **b** A passage made by an animal, as by moles or ants underground. **c** *Fort.* Any sunk or cut passageway which is covered overhead as well as at the sides.
10. *Court Tennis.* Any of several netted openings below the side penthouse, the one farthest from the dedans being the **winning gallery**, because a ball played into it is counted as winning; a ball going into any other is counted a chase.
11. An ornamental or protective railing or parapet; as: **a** A barrier or railing along the edge of a table, shelf, etc. **b** A ring to support a lamp shade or globe. **c** *Jewelry.* A setting with perforated sides.

gal'ler-y (găl'ēr-ĭ), *v. t.* & *i.*; GAL'LER-IED (-ĭd); GAL'LER-Y-ING. To provide with, or to make, a gallery or galleries.

gallery furnace. *Chem.* An oblong furnace with retorts in parallel rows, for distilling mercury, nitric acid, etc.

gal'let (găl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *galet* pebble.] A chip of stone; a spall.

gal'let, *v. t.*; -LET-ED; -LET-ING. *Masonry.* To fill in the fresh mortar joints of (rubble masonry) with gallets.

gal-le'ta grass (gä-lā'tä). [Sp. *galleta* hard-tack.] **a** A perennial forage grass (*Hilaria rigida*) of arid regions in the southwestern United States and Mexico, where it forms the principal source of hay. **b** The black bunch grass. See under BLACK.

gal'ley (găl'ĭ), *n.* [ME. *galeie*, fr. OF. *galie*, *galée*, LL. *galea*, LGr. γαλέα; of unknown origin.] **1.** A large, low, usually one-decked, vessel propelled by both oars and sails, used throughout the Middle Ages, esp. in the Mediterranean, for war, trading, ceremonial, and pleasure purposes. The typical war galley of the Mediterranean was from one hundred to two hundred feet long, often having twenty oars on each side with many rowers to each oar. It had two or three masts rigged with lateen sails, carried guns at prow and stern, and a complement of as many as one thousand to twelve hundred men, and was very efficient in medieval warfare. Galleons, galliots, galleasses, half galleys, and quarter galleys were all modifications of this type.

Venetian Galley.

2. *Class. Antiq.* A seagoing vessel propelled chiefly by oars, though generally having a mast carrying an oblong sail. The earliest type of galley was a short crescent-shaped vessel, which was superseded by the **penteconter**, characterized by decks fore and aft and carrying fifty rowers, and later by the **bireme**, with two tiers of rowers, the second tier occupying a raised deck. The **trireme**, supposed to have been introduced into Greece about 700 B.C., has been viewed as a vessel with three tiers of rowers, but is more plausibly regarded as one with three rowers to a bench, each rowing a separate oar, but all through the same port. The bench is supposed to have been in three steps and to have inclined aft, so that the outermost rower, or **thalamite**, sat somewhat in advance of and below the second rower, or **zygite**, while the third rower, the **thranite**, was higher and farther back than either of the others. The **quadrireme** and **quinquereme** are supposed to have been vessels in which the rowers were arranged in an extension of this same plan, that is, four and five to the bench respectively. Later yet, galleys are mentioned having from six or seven (**hexeris**, **hepteris**) to as many as thirty (**triaconter**) or forty (**tessaraconter**) banks of oars, and it is probable that these were bargelike vessels having from six to forty to the oar, or sweep. Galleys of all these types were in use in the Mediterranean in medieval times.

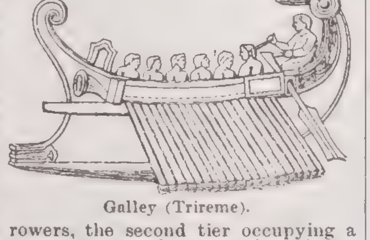
Galley (Trireme).

3. A large, open, rowing boat, such as was formerly used in England by customs officers, press gangs, etc., by captains of war vessels, and as a river pleasure boat. In England sailors apply the name to any long open boat using both oars and sails.
4. The cookroom or kitchen and cooking apparatus of a vessel; — sometimes on merchant vessels called *caboose*.
5. *Chem.* = GALLERY FURNACE.
6. [F. *galée*; the same word as E. *galley* a vessel.] *Print.* **a** An oblong tray, commonly of brass, with upright sides, to hold type which has been set. **b** A galley proof.

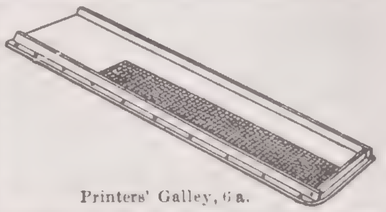
Printers' Galley, 6 a.

galley half-penny. A silver coin, one of the various small Continental pieces circulated in England at a time when there was a dearth of English small coin; — said to be so called from being introduced by sailors. Its circulation was prohibited by a law of Henry IV.

galley proof. *Print.* A proof from type on a galley before it is made up in pages.

galley punt. A clinker-built open boat with dipping lug-sail, using oars when required, used esp. by English pilots.

galley slave. A slave who works at the oar on board a galley; also, a criminal condemned to such work.

gall'flow'er (gôl'flou'ēr), *n.* **1.** The degenerate pistillate flower found in certain varieties of the cultivated fig. These flowers cannot develop seed, on account of their aborted ovaries, and appear to be produced for the benefit of the fig wasp, which pollinates the fertile flowers.
2. = GALLWEED.

gall'fly' (gôl'flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). An insect that deposits its eggs in plants, and occasions galls; — often used esp. of the hymenopterous gall insects (see CYNIPIDÆ) as distinguished from the dipterous gall gnats.

gall fungus. Any parasitic fungus causing galls in plants.

gall gnat. Any of numerous gall-making dipterous gnats of the family Cecidomyiidæ (which see); also, as a general name, any member of that family.

gal'li-am'bic (găl'ĭ-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *galliambus* a song used by the priests of Cybele; *Gallus* (a name applied to these priests) + *iambus*.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which lacks the final syllable; — said of a kind of Ionic verse, also regarded as consisting of four Ionic a minore feet, varied by resolution, contraction, etc. — *n.* = GALLIAMBUS.

gal'li-am'bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī). [See GALLIAMBIC.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A galliambic verse or meter.

gal'liard (găl'yȧrd), *a.* [F. *gaillard.*] *Archaic.* **1.** Gay in spirits or appearance; lively; gallant.
2. Hardy; valiant.

gal'liard, *n.* A galliard man. *Archaic.*
Selden is a *galliard* by himself. *Cleveland.*

gal'liard, *n.* [F. *gaillarde.* See GALLIARD, *a.*] A dance of gay, lively character, or its music, generally in triple time, which in old scores comes after the stately pavan.

gal'liard-ise' (-ēz'), *n.* [F. *gaillardise.* See GALLIARD, *a.*] Excessive gayety; merriment. *Archaic.*

gal'lic (găl'ĭk), *a.* [From GALLIUM.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, gallium.

gal'lic (găl'ĭk), *a.* [From GALL the excrescence.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(OH)_3{\cdot}CO_2H$, very widely distributed among plants, being found in the free state in galls, tea, etc. It is also produced artificially. *Gallic acid* is used in medicine as an astringent and in photography as a reducing agent. It is usually prepared from tannin, and they both give a dark color with iron salts, forming tannate and gallate of iron, which are the essential ingredients of common black ink.

Gal'lic (găl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Gallicus* belonging to the Gauls, fr. *Galli* the Gauls, *Gallia* Gaul, now France: cf. F. *gallique.*] Pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallican.

Gal'li-can (găl'ĭ-kăn), *a.* [L. *Gallicanus*: cf. F. *gallican.*] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic; French; specif., *Eccl.*, pertaining to Gallicanism; as, the *Gallican* church or clergy. — *n.* An adherent of Gallicanism.
Gallican Liturgy. See LITURGY, 1, IV. (2).

Gal'li-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles enunciated in the "Declaration of the Clergy of France concerning the ecclesiastical power," adopted March 19, 1682, — chiefly that the church has only spiritual jurisdiction and that the ancient rules and customs of church and state in France should be inviolate, and that the Pope's judgments are not irreversible until confirmed by the consent of the church.

Gal'li-cism (găl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [F. *gallicisme.*] A mode of speech peculiar to the French; a French idiom; also, in general, a French mode or custom.

Gal'li-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; GAL'LI-CIZED (-sīzd); GAL'LI-CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To conform to the French mode or idiom; to make or become Gallic, or French; Frenchify.

gal-lic'o-lous (gă-lĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *galla* gall + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Producing and inhabiting galls.

gal'li-fi-ca'tion (găl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *galla* gallnut + *-fication.*] The formation of galls.

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gal'lant-ise, *n.* Gallantry. *Obs.*
gal'lant-ize (găl'ănt-īz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
gal'lant-ly (găl'ănt-lĭ; gȧ-lănt'lĭ), *adv.* of GALLANT.
gal'lant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gallanty show. Var. of GALANTY SHOW.
gal'la ox (găl'ȧ). [Native name.] Sanga.
gal'lare' (găl'âr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
gal'la-ture (găl'ȧ-tūr), *n.* [From L. *gallus* a cock.] The tread of an egg.
gall berry. The inkberry.
gall'bush', *n.* The sweet gale.
galld. Galled. *Ref. Sp.*
galle. † GALE, GALL.
Gal-le'gan (gȧ-lē'gȧn), ‖**Gal-le'go** (*Sp.* gä-lyā'gō), *n.* [Sp. *Gallego.*] A Galician, of Spain; also, the Galician language.
Gal'len-ist. † GALENIST.
gal'le-ot. *Naut.* Var. of GALIOT.
gall'er, *n.* One that galls.
‖ **gal-le'ra** (gäl-yā'rä), *n.* [Sp.] Cockpit; place for cockfights.
gal-le'ri-an, *n.* [F. *galérien.*] A galley slave. *Obs.*
gal'ler-ied (găl'ēr-ĭd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of GALLERY.
gallery gods. The occupants of the gallery of a theater. *Slang.*
gallery road. A road on piles.
gallesh. † CALASH.
gal'le-tyle'. † GALLEYTILE.
gal'le-vat. † GALLIVAT.
gal'ley. Var. of GALLY, *v.*
gal'ley-bird', *n.* The European green woodpecker; also, the spotted woodpecker. *Dial. Eng.*
galley foist. A state barge, esp. that of the Lord Mayor of London. *Obs. or Hist.*
gal'ley-man (găl'ĭ-măn), *n.* One who rows, works, or carries on trade, in a galley.
galley news. Mere rumor. *Naut. Slang.*
galley packet. A galley yarn. [*Naut. Slang.*]
galley slice. *Print.* A sliding false bottom to a wide galley. *R.*
gal'ley-tile', *n.* [*galley* + *tile.* Cf. GALLIPOT.] A little tile of glazed earthenware. *Obs.*
gal'ley-trough', *n.* The char (*Salvelinus alpinus*). *Local, Scot.*
gal'ley-west', *adv.* Into confusion; all to pieces. *Slang, U. S.*
gal'ley-worm' (găl'ĭ-wûrm'), *n.* [So called because the numerous legs move rhythmically like oars.] A millepede.
galley yarn. An unfounded rumor or yarn. *Naut. Slang.*
Gal'li (găl'ī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Γάλλοι.] See CYBELE.
Gal'li (găl'ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See GALLINÆ.
‖ **Gal'li-a** (găl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* Latin form of *Gaul* (ancient France); hence, *Poetic*, France.
Gal'li-an (-ăn), *a.* [See GALLIC.] Gallic; French. *Obs.*
gal'liard-ly, *adv.* of GALLIARD. [*Obs.*]
gal'liard-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gal'li-ass. Var. of GALLEASS.
gal'li-beg'gar. Var. of GALLYBAGGER.
‖ **Gal'li-ce** (găl'ĭ-sē), *adv.* [L., in Gallic.] In French; after the French manner.
Gal'li-ciz'er (-sīz'ēr), *n.* One who Gallicizes.
gal-lic'o-la (gȧ-lĭk'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *galla* gallnut + *colere* inhabit.] That form of the phylloxera which forms leaf galls. — **gal'li-cole** (găl'ĭ-kōl), *a.*
Gal-lic'o-læ (-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications: **a** The gallflies (Cynipidæ). **b** The gall gnats (Cecidomyiidæ).
gal'li-crow'. Var. of GALLYCROW.
gal'lie-mau'frey. † GALLIMAUFRY.

Gal′li-for′mes (găl′ĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *gallus* a cock + *forma* form.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds, usually more or less nearly equivalent to *Gallinæ* in a broad sense of that word. — **gal′li-form** (găl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

gal′li-gas′kin (-găs′kĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *garguesque, greguesque*, fr. It. *Grechesco* Grecian, a name which seems to have been given in Venice, and to have been afterwards confused with *Gascony*, as if they came from Gascony.] **1.** (Chiefly in *pl.*) Loose hose or breeches; leather leg guards. The word is used loosely and often jocosely.
2. A gaiter or legging. *Dial. Eng.*

gal′li-mau′fry (-mô′frĭ), *n.; pl.* -FRIES (-frĭz). [F. *galimafrée* a sort of ragout or mixed hash of different meats.]
1. A hash of various kinds of meat scraps; a ragout.
2. Any absurd medley; a hodgepodge of things or persons; — sometimes used as an epithet for an individual.
The Mahometan religion, which, being a *gallimaufry* made up of many, partakes much of the Jewish. *South.*

Gal′li-na′ce-æ (-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GALLINACEOUS.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly or exactly equivalent to *Gallinæ*. — **gal′li-na′cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.*

gal′li-na′ceous (-nā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*, fr. *gallina* hen, fr. *gallus* cock.] *Zoöl.* Resembling the domestic fowls and pheasants; of or pertaining to the Gallinæ.

Gal-li′næ (gă-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gallina* a hen, *gallus* a cock.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds of largely terrestrial habits, of which the barnyard fowl is a familiar example. They are mostly rather large, heavy-bodied birds, with comparatively short wings, poorly adapted for long flights, though many species fly swiftly for a short distance. The legs are adapted for running and scratching the ground, where most of their food (consisting of seeds, worms, etc.) is found. With few exceptions they nest on the ground, and lay numerous eggs. They are often polygamous, and the young are precocial. They are schizognathous and schizorhinal, the crop is large, and there is a muscular gizzard. This group includes the pheasants, turkeys, grouse, partridges, quails, etc., and the megapodes and curassows. Used in a broad sense, certain other forms, as the hemipodes and the hoactzin, the sand grouse, etc., have been included. Other names of the group, or of a subdivision including most of its members, are *Gallinaceæ, Gallinacei, Galli*, and *Alectoromorphæ*. Cf. GALLIFORMES, RASORES.

gall′ing (gôl′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GALL. Specif.: *p. a.* Such as to gall or chafe; vexing; irritating. — **gall′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **gall′ing-ness**, *n.*

Gal-lin′u-la (gă-lĭn′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical gallinules. It sometimes is made the type of a subfamily, **Gal-lin′u-li′næ** (-lī′nē). — **gal-lin′u-line** (-lĭn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*

gal′li-nule (găl′ĭ-nūl), *n.* [L. *gallinula* chicken, dim. of *gallina* hen.] Any of certain birds of the rail family, related to the coots, which they resemble in having a horny frontal shield, though their toes are long and slender, and without lobes. The common gallinule of Europe (*Gallinula chloropus*), called also *water hen, moor hen*, etc., is one of the most common and familiar aquatic birds, and may often be seen swimming on the ponds of parks, even in large cities. There is a closely related American species, the Florida gallinule (*G. galeata*), but it is much less common and familiar. The purple gallinules, as *Porphyrio cæruleus* of southern Europe and *Ionornis martinica* of tropical America and the southern United States, have handsome blue and greenish plumage.

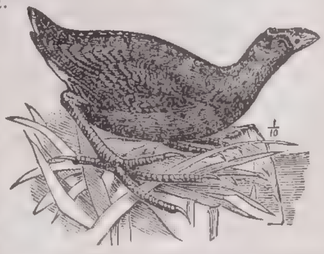

Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio cæruleus*).

Gal′li-o (găl′ĭ-ō), *n.* *Bib.* The proconsul (*A. V.*, deputy) of Achaia, who refused to try St. Paul when the Jews of Corinth accused him, and who refrained from interposing when Sosthenes, the chief ruler of the synagogue, was beaten before the judgment seat. Gallio was a brother of Seneca and an uncle of Lucan. From the statement or comment in Acts xviii. 17, "And *Gallio* cared for none of those things," he has been taken as a type of the indifferent man or the careless, easy-going person.

Gal-lip′o-li oil (gă-lĭp′ō-lĭ). A rancid olive oil, from Gallipoli, Italy, used in Turkey-red dyeing.

gal′li-pot (găl′ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [Prob. *galley* + *pot*, as being brought in galleys.] A small earthen pot or vessel, esp. as used by druggists and apothecaries to hold medicines, etc.; hence, a nickname for a druggist or druggist's clerk.

gal′li-um (găl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; perh. fr. L. *Gallia* France.] *Chem.* A metallic element occurring widely, e. g. in iron ores, but in minute amounts. It is white, hard, and malleable, resembling aluminium, and remarkable for its low melting point (86° F., 30° C.). Symbol, *Ga;* at. wt., 70.1. Gallium is chiefly trivalent, resembling aluminium and indium. It was predicted with most of its properties, under the name *eka-aluminium*, by Mendelyeev on the basis of the periodic law. This prediction was verified in its discovery (in 1875) by its characteristic spectrum (two violet lines).

gal′li-vant′ (găl′ĭ-vănt′), *v. i.*; GAL′LI-VANT′ED (-văn′tĕd); GAL′LI-VANT′ING. [Cf. GALLANT.] **1.** To play the gallant; to go about with members of the other sex.
2. Hence, to travel or roam about for mere pleasure.

gal′li-vat (găl′ĭ-văt), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pg. *galeota*; cf. E. *galiot, galley*.] *Naut.* An East Indian vessel propelled by sails and oars, often armed and used by pirates.

gal′li-wasp′ (-wŏsp′), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **a** A lizard (*Diploglossus monotropis*) of Jamaica and eastern Central America. It is about a foot long and harmless. **b** A lizard fish (*Synodus fœtens*) of the southern United States and West Indies.

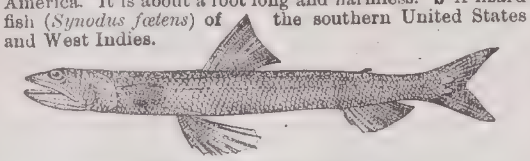

Galliwasp (*Synodus fœtens*). (⅛)

gal′lize (găl′īz), *v. t.*; GAL′LIZED (-īzd); GAL′LIZ-ING (-īz-ĭng). [After Dr. L. *Gall*, a French chemist, who invented the process.] In wine making, to add water and sugar to (unfermented grape juice) so as to increase the quantity of wine produced. — **gal′li-za′tion** (găl′ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*

gall louse. Any aphid that causes galls on plants.

gall mite. Any of various minute four-legged mites that form galls on plants. They are now regarded as forming a family, Eriophyidæ. Their galls, unlike those of the gallflies, have an opening to the exterior. *Eriophyes* (see BLISTER MITE) is the typical genus.

gall moth. Any of certain moths of the families Tineidæ and Tortricidæ which produce galls on the stems of plants.

gall′nut′ (gôl′nŭt′), *n.* A nutlike gall; — applied esp. to certain galls of commerce; a nutgall. See 5th GALL.

gal′lo- (găl′ō-). *Chem.* A combining form for 2d *gallic*.

Gal′lo-. [L. *Gallus* a Gaul, Gallic.] A combining form for *Gallic*, meaning: **a** *Gaulish; relation to*, or *connection with, the Gauls* or *Gaul*; as, *Gallo*-Roman. **b** *French; relation to*, or *connection with, the French*; as, *Gallo*-Briton, a person both French and British, as in nature or sympathies.

gall oak. An oak (*Quercus lusitanica*), native of the Levant, which yields the gallnuts of commerce.

gal′lo-bro′mol (găl′ō-brō′mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*gallo-* + *bromine* + 3d *-ol*.] *Pharm.* A crystalline, slightly bitter powder, $C_6Br_2(OH)_3COOH$, used as a sedative. It is a bromine substitution product of gallic acid.

gal′lo-fla′vin, gal′lo-fla′vine (-flā′vĭn; -vēn; 184), *n.* [*gallo-* + *flavin*.] A yellow dyestuff obtained as a paste by exposing gallic acid in alkaline solution to air. See DYE.

Gal′lo-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Galli* Gauls + *mania* madness.] A strong prejudice in favor of what is French. — **Gal′lo-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), **Gal′lo-man** (găl′ō-măn), *n.*

gal′lon (găl′ŭn), *n.* [OF. *galon, jalon*, LL. *galo, galona*, fr. *galum* a liquid measure; cf. F. *jale* large bowl.] **1.** A measure of capacity, containing four quarts; — used for the most part in liquid measure, but sometimes in dry measure. The standard gallon of the United States contains 231 cubic inches, or 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at its maximum density, and with the barometer at 30 inches. This is almost exactly equivalent to a cylinder of seven inches in diameter and six inches in height, and is the same as the old English **wine gallon**. It equals 3.7853 liters. The old **ale gallon** or **beer gallon** contained 282 cubic inches (4.62 liters). The English **imperial gallon** contains 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° of Fahrenheit, equal to 277.420 cubic inches or 4.5436 liters, which is almost exactly 1.2 United States gallons. For the gallon of Argentina and Peru, see MEASURE, *Table*.
2. A vessel for liquids; a pitcher. *Obs.*

gal-loon′ (gă-lōōn′), *n.* [F. *galon*, fr. *galonner* to adorn with galloons.] A narrow tapelike binding or trimming; esp., a bordering or binding of rich material, as silk or gold lace. — **gal-looned′** (-lōōnd′), *a.*

gal′lop (găl′ŭp), *v. i.*; GAL′LOPED (-ŭpt); GAL′LOP-ING. [ME. *galopen*, F. *galoper*, OF. also *gualoper, waloper*; of G. or D. or Scand. origin, the first part being uncertain, and the second prob. akin to E. *leap*, G. *laufen*. Cf. WALLOP to move quickly.] **1.** To move or run in the mode called a gallop, as a horse; to go at, or as if at, a gallop.
Such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*
2. To ride at a gallop; to ride at full speed.

gal′lop, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to gallop; as, to *gallop* a horse.
2. To chase; pursue. *Obs.*
3. To ride a galloping horse over; to go over rapidly. *Obs.*
4. To transport with the speed of a gallop; as, to *gallop* a message from one place to another.

gal′lop, *n.* [F. *galop*. See GALLOP, *v. i.*; cf. GALOP.]
1. A springing gait of various quadrupeds, esp. the horse. When much quickened, it is called a *run*. See GAIT, *n.*, 3.
2. A ride on a galloping animal.
3. Rapid or hasty progression, as if by springs or leaps.

gal′lo-pade′ (găl′ō-pād′; -päd′), *n.* [F. *galopade*. See GALLOP, *n.*] **1.** *Man.* A sidelong or curveting kind of gallop.
2. A kind of lively dance; also, music for the dance; a galop.

gal′lop-ing (găl′ŭp-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GALLOP. — **galloping consumption**, *Med.*, a form of pulmonary tuberculosis progressing rapidly to a fatal conclusion.

gallop rhythm. *Med.* A faulty rhythm in cardiac action, resembling the footfall of a galloping horse.

Gal′lo-way (găl′ō-wā), *n.* **1. a** One of a breed of small hardy horses originating in Galloway, Scotland. **b** Hence, a large pony or small horse.
2. One of a breed of medium-sized, hornless, usually chiefly black beef cattle, native of southwestern Scotland. They closely resemble the Angus breed.

Galloway tube. *Steam Engin.* A form of water tube, tapering toward the lower end, fixed in a boiler flue to give increased heating surface and to promote circulation. They are used in various boilers, as the Cornish, Lancashire, and Galloway. So called from the name of the inventor. See *Lancashire boiler, Illust.*, under BOILER.

gal′lows (găl′ōz; -ŭs; 277), *n. sing.*; *pl.* GALLOWSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), or, *Archaic*, GALLOWS. [ME. *galwes*, pl., AS. *galga, gealga*, gallows, cross; akin to D. *galg* gallows, OS. & OHG. *galgo*, G. *galgen*, Icel. *gālgi*, Sw. & Dan. *galge*, Goth. *galga* a cross. Etymologically and historically considered, *gallows* is a noun in the plural number, but it is used as a singular, and hence is preceded by *a*; as, a *gallows*.] **1.** A frame, usually consisting (in its simplest form) of two upright posts and a crossbeam, from which is suspended the rope with which criminals are executed by hanging. Cf. GIBBET.
So they hanged Haman on the *gallows*. *Esther* vii. 10.
O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses*! *Shak.*
2. A gallows bird. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Any frame with uprights and crosspiece. **a** A gallows balk. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* Short for **gallows bitts**, one of two or more frames amidships on deck to support spare spars; — called also **gallows frame**. **c** *Print.* A rest for the tympan of a hand press when raised. **d** A horizontal bar for gymnastics. **e** A timber structure for butchering cattle. *Australasia.* **f** *Coal Mining.* A timber prop to support a roof. See MINE, *Illust.* *North of Eng.*
4. *pl.* A pair of suspenders, or braces. *Colloq.*

gallows bird. A person who deserves hanging on the gallows. *Colloq.*

gallows, or **gal′low, tree** (găl′ō). The gallows.

gall′stone′ (gôl′stōn′), *n.* A concretion, or calculus, formed in the gall bladder or biliary passages. See CALCULUS, *n.*, 1.

Gal′lus (găl′ŭs), *n.* [L., cock.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the pheasant family which consists of the barnyard fowl and its wild allies the jungle fowls (which see). It is distinguished by the vertically folded tail, which in the male has long drooping median feathers.

gall′-wind′ (gôl′wĭnd′), *n.* A water gall.

gall′y (gôl′ĭ), *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall.

Ga′lois′ field (of order pⁿ) (gȧ′lwȧ′). [See GALOISIAN.] *Math.* A field composed of the p^n classes of residues of an arbitrary integral function $F(x)$ to the moduli p (any prime) and $P(x)$, a rational integral function (of degree n) with integral coefficients not all divisible by p.

Galois group. *Math.* The group of substitutions among the n roots of an equation, $f(x)=0$, corresponding to (or isomorphic with) the group of the Galois's domain $\Omega(\rho)$ of that equation.

Ga-loi′si-an (găl-wä′zĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating the French mathematician Évariste Galois (1811–32), or his work. **Galoisian corpus**, *Math.*, a corpus $\Omega(a)$ that is identical with each of its conjugates, $\Omega(a_1), \Omega(a_2), \ldots \Omega(a_{n-1})$; a normal corpus. See CONJUGATE.

Galois imaginaries. *Math.* Hypercomplex numbers introduced as solutions of congruences, such as $F(x)\equiv 0$ (mod. p), that are satisfied by no integral x, — $F(x)$ being irreducible to the prime p.

Galois resolvent. *Math.* That resolvent of an equation whose roots are unchanged by any permutation of the group of the equation.

Ga′lois′s′ cri-te′ri-on (gȧ′lwäz′) (for the solution of an algebraic equation by radicals). *Math.* The fact that the factors of composition of its Galois group must all be primes.

Galois's domain (of an equation $f(x)=0$). *Math.* The corpus or domain of rationality obtained by adjoining to any domain Ω all the n (supposed) distinct roots $(r_1, r_2, \ldots r_n)$ of $f(x)=0$, so as to form the domain $\Omega(r_1, r_2, \ldots r_n)$.

gal′op (găl′ŭp; găl′ō; 277), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A kind of lively dance, in $\frac{2}{4}$ time; also, the music to the dance.

ga-lore′ (gȧ-lōr′; 201), *adv.* [Gael. *gu leòr* enough; *gu* to, also an adverbial prefix + *leòr, leòir*, enough; or fr. Ir. *goleor*, the same word.] *Chiefly Colloq.* In abundance; plentifully. — *n.* Abundance; plenty.

ga-losh′, ga-loshe′ (gȧ-lŏsh′), *n.* [F. *galoche* galosh, perh. altered fr. LL. *calopedia, calopodium*, wooden shoe, or shoe with a wooden sole, Gr. καλοπόδιον, dim. of καλόπους, καλάπους, a shoemaker's last; κᾶλον wood + πούς foot.] **1.** A clog; a shoe with a heavy sole; hence, a boot or shoe of any sort. *Obs.*
2. An overshoe worn in wet weather. *Rare in U. S.*
3. A strip of material, as leather, running around a shoe at and above the sole, as for protection or ornament.

Gal-to′ni-a (gôl-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Francis *Galton*, English anthropologist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African liliaceous bulbous plants containing three species, of which the best known is *G. candicans*. See SUMMER HYACINTH. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or bulb of this genus.

Gal-to′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English scientist Francis Galton (b. 1822) or his work.

Gal′lim (găl′ĭm). *Bib.*
gal′li-ma′ti-as. † GALIMATIAS.
gal′lin (găl′ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline dyestuff, $C_{20}H_{14}O_7$, got by reduction of gallein.
Gal′li-na′ce-i (găl′ĭ-nā′sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] See GALLINÆ.
Gal′li-na′go (-nā′gō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gallina* hen.] *Zoöl.* The genus of limicoline birds including the true snipes. See SNIPE.
gal′li-na′zo (-nä′zō), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOS (-zōz). [Sp. *gallinazo, -za.*] A vulture, as the turkey buzzard or carrion crow. *Sp. Amer.*
gal′line (găl′īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* Gallinaceous.
gal-li′ney (gȧ-lē′nĭ). Var. of GALEENY.
gal′lin-gale. † GALINGALE.
gal′li-nip′per (găl′ĭ-nĭp′ẽr), *n.* A large mosquito or other biting or stinging insect. *Colloq.*
gal′li-nol, *n.* = GALLANOL.
gall insect. Any insect that produces galls.
gal′li-ot. Var. of GALIOT, a galley; GALIOT, a rower.
gal′li-pot, *n.* A resin; — var. of GALIPOT.
gal′li-sin (găl′ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [G., fr. *gallisieren* to gallize. See GALLIZE.] *Chem.* An unfermentable carbohydrate in commercial glucose.
gal′li-size (-sīz), *v. t.* = GALLIZE.
gal-liv′o-rous (gă-lĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *galla* gall + *-vorous*.] *Zoöl.* Eating the interior of galls; — said of the larvæ of gall insects.
gall′-less, *a.* See -LESS.
gall midge. = GALL GNAT.
‖ **gal′lo** (gäl′yō), *n.* [Sp.] Rooster; fighting cock.
gal-loche′. † GALOSH.
gal′lo-cy′a-nin (găl′ō-sī′ȧ-nĭn), **gal′lo-cy′a-nine** (-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* [See GALLO-; CYANIC.] See DYE.
gal′lo-glass′, **gal′low-glass′** (găl′ō-glȧs′), *n.* [Ir. *galloglach*; *gall* a foreigner + *oglach* a servant, youth, soldier.] A soldier or armed follower of an Irish or Gaelic chief. *Obs. or Hist.*
Gal′lo-Græ′cian, Gal′lo-Greek′, *n.* = GALATIAN.
gal′lon-age (găl′ŭn-āj), *n.* See -AGE.
gallonde. † GALLON.
gal-loon′. Var. of GALLEON.
gal′lop, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. WALLOP to boil.] To boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gal′lo-pade′ (găl′ō-pād′; -päd′), *v. i.* To dance a gallopade. *Rare.*
gal′lop-er, *n.* One that gallops; specif.: **a** *Mil.* (1) A light field gun on a carriage drawn without a limber, formerly used by English regiments. Called also *galloper gun*. (2) The carriage of such a gun. **b** *pl.* *Dyeing.* = ROLLING FRAME.
Gal′lo-per′dix (găl′ō-pûr′dĭks), *n.* [NL.; L. *gallus* cock + *perdix* partridge.] See SPUR FOWL.
Gal′lo-phile or **-phil** (găl′ō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*Gallo-* + *-phil*.] One not French, but friendly to France and French interests. — **Gal-loph′i-lism** (gă-lŏf′ĭ-lĭz′m), *n.*
Gal′lo-pho′bi-a (găl′ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Gallo-* + *-phobia*.] Intense dread of the French, or what is French. — **Gal′lo-phobe** (-fōb), *n.*
gallopin. † GALOPIN.
gal′lop-rake′, *n.* A galloping gait. *Obs.*
gal-lop′tious (gă-lŏp′shŭs), *a.* [Cf. GOLUPTIOUS.] Excellent; splendid. *Dial. U. S.*
gal′lo-tan′nate (găl′ō-tăn′āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of gallotannic acid.
gal′lo-tan′nic (-ĭk), *a.* [*gallo-* + *tannic*.] See TANNIC ACID **a**.
gal′lo-tan′nin, *n.* *Chem.* Tannic acid proper. See TANNIC ACID **a**.
gal′lou-ber′ry (găl′ōō-bĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Perh. corrupt. of *curlewberry*.] Crowberry.
gal′lous (găl′ŭs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GALLOWS.
Gal′lo-vid′i-an (găl′ō-vĭd′ĭ-ăn), *n. & a.* [From a LL. form of *Galloway*.] = GALWEGIAN.
gal′low Obs. sing. of GALLOWS.
gal′low (*dial.* găl′ŭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GALLY, to frighten.
Gal′lo-way boil′er (găl′ō-wā). See BOILER, 3.
gal′low-clap′per, *n.* A gallows-bird. *Obs.*
gal′low-glass′. Var. of GALLOGLASS.
gal′lows (*dial.* găl′ŭs), *a.* **1.** Deserving the gallows; hence, villainous; rascally; bad; mischievous; wild; impudent, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Very great; fine; dashing; reckless. *Slang or Dial.*
gal′lows (găl′ŭs), *adv.* Extremely; very. *Slang or Dial.*
gallows balk. An iron bar across a chimney with hooks to suspend pots. *Obs. or Dial.*
gal′lows-ness, *n.* State of being gallows. *Dial. Eng.*
gallows top. *Naut.* The crosspiece at the top of gallows bitts.
galls (gôlz), *n. pl.* [D. *gal*.] A jellyfish.
gal′lus (găl′ŭs; gȧl′ŭs). Scot. and dial. var. of GALLOWS.
gal′lus-es (găl′ŭs-ĭz), *n. pl.* Suspenders; gallows. *Dial.*
gall wasp. Any hymenopterous gallfly.
gall′weed′, *n.* An American blue-flowered gentian (*Gentiana quinquefolia*).
gall′wort′ (gôl′wûrt′), *n.* The toadflax.
gal′ly. † GALLEY.
gall′y (gôl′ĭ), *a.* Having galls, or bare spots. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gal′ly (*dial.* găl′ĭ; gȧl′ĭ), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *āgælwan* to stupefy.] To frighten; worry. *Dial. Eng.*
gal′ly-bag′ger, gal′ly-beg′gar.
gal′ly-crow′, *n.* [See GALLY to frighten.] Scarecrow. *Dial. Eng.*
gal′ly-gas′kin. Var. of GALLIGASKIN.
gal′ly-pot. † GALLIPOT.
gal′ly-worm′. Var. of GALLEYWORM.
gal′nes, gal′nys, *n.* [See GALANAS.] See CRO.
ga-loche′. Var. of GALOSH.
galon. † GALLON.
ga-loot′ (gȧ-lōōt′), *n.* A fellow; — usually implying uncouthness or awkwardness. *Slang.*
gal′o-pade′. Var. of GALLOPADE.
gal′o-pin, *n.* [F. *galopin*. See GALLOP, *v. i.*] A scullion; a cook's errand boy. *Obs.*
ga-losh′, *v. t.* To put a galosh on (a shoe).
galoun. † GALLON.
galowes. † GALLOWS.
galp, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *galpen* to cry, akin to E. *yelp*. Cf. GAPE.] To yawn; to gape; also, to yelp. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To belch. *Obs.*
gal′ra-vage, gal′ra-vitch, *n. & v.* Gilravage. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gal′some (gôl′sŭm), *a.* [*gall* bitterness + 1st *-some*.] Angry; malignant. *Obs.*
gal′stre, *v. i.* To be boisterous; to bluster. *Obs.*
galt, *n.* Gault.
galt (gôlt; gôt), *n.* [Icel. *göltr*, akin to E. *gilt* female pig.] A hog; esp., a gelded male. *Obs.*, *Scot.*, or *Dial. Eng.*
gal′thrope, gal′trop. † CALTROP.

Galtonian curve, a curve, resembling the curve of probability, representing graphically the deviation of any given characteristic from the norm of that characteristic in the species under consideration. — **G. theory**, *or* **Galton's law, of inheritance** (gôl′tŭnz), *Biol.*, the law or theory that the parents of an individual together contribute on an average 50 per cent of the total inherited characters, the four grandparents together 25 per cent, the third generation of ancestors together 12.5 per cent, etc. Cf. MENDEL'S LAW.
Galton whistle. *Acous.* A short pipe with a bulb attachment and scale, used to produce sounds of definite short wave length, as in determining the highest audible pitch.
gal-van′ic (găl-văn′ĭk), *a.* [After Luigi *Galvani*, professor of physiology at Bologna, on account of his connection (about 1780) with the discovery of dynamical or current electricity: cf. F. *galvanique.*] Of or pert. to, or exhibiting the phenomena of, galvanism; voltaic; hence, fig., affected or affecting as by an electric shock or stimulus.
galvanic battery. = BATTERY, *n.*, 8 **a**. — **g. circuit** *or* **circle**. = CIRCUIT, 8 **a**. — **g. couple.** = COUPLE, *n.*, 6. — **g. pile.** = VOLTAIC PILE.
gal′va-nism (găl′vȧ-nĭz′m), *n.* [After *Galvani*: cf. F. *galvanisme.* See GALVANIC.] **1.** *Physics.* **a** Dynamical or current electricity, esp. as produced by chemical action. **b** The branch of physical science which treats of dynamical electricity, or the properties and effects of electrical currents. *Galvanism* and *galvanic* are now rarely used; for the latter, *voltaic* is commonly used.
2. *Med.* The use of the uninterrupted electric current for therapeutic purposes, as in treating nervous disorders.
gal′va-ni-za′tion (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of galvanizing; specif., *Med.*, application of an electric current to the human body. In **stabile galvanization** both electrodes are stationary; in **labile galvanization** one electrode is fixed and the other is slid over the parts.
gal′va-nize (găl′vȧ-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *galvaniser.*] **1.** To affect with galvanism; to subject to the action of electrical currents; hence, to stimulate or excite as if by an electric shock.
2. To plate, as with gold, silver, etc., by means of an electric current; by extension, to coat (iron) with zinc.
galvanized iron, iron coated with zinc to protect it from rust. The iron is sometimes first electroplated with tin, and afterward immersed in melted zinc, but ordinarily it is merely cleaned by friction with the aid of acid to remove scale, and then plunged at once into the zinc bath. Zinc is preferable to tin because, being electropositive with respect to iron, it acts as long as any zinc remains.
gal′va-no- (găl′vȧ-nō-; găl-văn′ō-). Combining form for *galvanic, galvanism.*
gal′va-no-caus′tic (-kôs′tĭk), *a.* [*galvano-* + *caustic.*] Relating to use of galvanic heat as a caustic, esp. in medicine.
gal′va-no-cau′ter-y (-kô′tẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Med.* Cautery effected by a wire heated by an electric current.
gal′va-no-graph′ (găl′vȧ-nō-grȧf′; găl-văn′ō-), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-graph.*] *Engraving.* A copperplate produced by galvanography; also, a picture printed from such a plate.
gal′va-nog′ra-phy (găl′vȧ-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-graphy.*] **a** Electrotypy. **b** A method of producing by means of the electrotypic process (without etching) copperplates which can be printed from in the same manner as engraved plates; — called also *electrography.* — **gal′va-no-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*
gal′va-nom′e-ter (-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *galvanomètre.*] *Elec.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the intensity of an electric current, as well as detecting its presence or direction, usually by the deflection of a magnetic needle. Varieties of the galvanometer are the *aperiodic* or *dead-beat, astatic, ballistic, differential, marine, sine, tangent,* and *reflecting.* See these words.

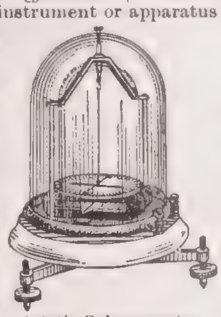

Astatic Galvanometer.

gal′va-no-met′ric (găl′vȧ-nō-mĕt′rĭk; găl-văn′ō-), **gal′va-no-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or measured by, a galvanometer. — **gal′va-no-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*
gal′va-nom′e-try (găl′vȧ-nŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* Art or process of measuring the force of electric currents.
gal′va-no-plas′tics (găl′vȧ-nō-plăs′tĭks; -plăs′tĭ; găl-văn′ō-), **gal′va-no-plas′ty** *n.* [See GALVANO-; -PLASTIC, -PLASTY.] Electrometallurgy, esp. that branch of it known as electrotypy. — **gal′va-no-plas′tic** (-tĭk), **-plas′ti-cal** (-plăs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **gal′va-no-plas′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

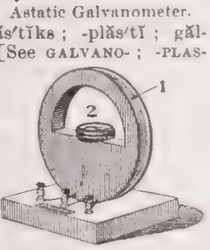

Galvanoscope: 1 Coil of Fine Wire; 2 Dial.

gal′va-no-scope′ (găl′vȧ-nō-skōp′; găl-văn′ō-), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-scope*: cf. F. *galvanoscope.*] *Elec.* An instrument or apparatus, as a magnetic needle, for detecting the presence and direction of electrical currents, esp. those of feeble intensity. — **gal′va-no-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **gal′va-nos′co-py** (găl′vȧ-nŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.*
gal′va-no-ther-mom′e-ter (găl′vȧ-nō-thẽr-mŏm′ē-tẽr; găl-văn′ō-), *n.* [*galvano-* + *thermometer.*] **a** An instrument for measuring the heat developed by a current passing through a conductor. **b** = ELECTRIC THERMOMETER.
gam (găm), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* **a** A herd, or school, of whales. **b** A visit between whalers at sea; a holding of social intercourse between those on different vessels at sea, or, *local U. S.*, between persons ashore.
gam, *v. i.*; GAMMED (gămd); GAM′MING. *Naut.* **a** To gather in a gam; — said of whales. **b** To engage in a gam, or, *Local, U. S.*, in social intercourse anywhere.
gam, *v. t.* *Naut.* To have a gam with; to pay a visit to, esp. among whalers at sea.
ga′ma grass (gä′mȧ). A tall, coarse American grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*) valuable for forage.

Gama Grass.

Ga-mas′i-dæ (gȧ-măs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of mites, many externally parasitic on insects. A few forms, as the poultry ticks, infest birds. — **gam′a-sid** (găm′ȧ-sĭd), *a.* & *n.*
gamb, gambe (gămb), *n.* Also *jamb, jambe.* [OF. *gambe*, variant of OF. & F. *jambe.* See JAMB, *n.*] A leg or shank; specif., *Her.*, the fore leg of a beast; also, the leg of an eagle, etc.
gam′ba (găm′bȧ), *n.* [It. *gamba* leg.] **a** A viola da gamba. **b** An organ stop of quality of tone like that of a viola da gamba.
gam-ba′do (găm-bā′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -BADOS *or* -BADOES (-dōz). [Cf. F. *gambade.* See GAMBOL.] **1.** A spring or bound of a horse.
2. A fantastic movement, as in dancing; a caper; hence, any fantastic action; an antic.
gam-ba′do, *v. i.*; GAM-BA′DOED (-dōd); GAM-BA′DO-ING. To execute a gambado; to bound; to caper.
gam-ba′do (găm-bā′dō), *n.*; usually in *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [It. or Sp. *gamba* leg. See GAMBOL, *n.*] A kind of long boot or legging attached, one on each side, to a saddle instead of stirrups, for protecting the rider's legs; also, any long gaiter or legging.
gam-beer′ (-bēr′), *v. t.*; -BEERED′ (-bērd′); -BEER′ING. [Cf. F. *gambier* a kind of hook.] *Fishing.* To gaff, as mackerel.
gam′be-son (găm′bē-sŏn), *n.* [OF. *gambeson, gambaison*, fr. *gambais, wambais*, of Ger. origin: cf. OHG. *wamba* stomach. See WOMB.] A medieval garment of cloth or leather, stuffed and quilted, orig. worn under the habergeon to prevent bruises, later as the principal defensive garment.
gam′bier (-bēr), *n.* [Malayan *gambīr*, name of the plant.] A yellowish catechu derived from a Malayan rubiaceous climbing shrub (*Ourouparia gambir*); — called also *yellow*, or *cubical, catechu.* It is used for chewing with the betel nut, and is exported for tanning and dyeing.
gam′bit (găm′bĭt), *n.* [It. *gambitto* gambit, *gambetto* gambit, a tripping up, fr. *gamba* leg: cf. F. *gambit.* See GAMBOL, *n.*] A chess opening in which the first player voluntarily gives up a pawn or a piece, or several successively, for the sake of an advantage in position. See CHESS.
gam′ble (găm′b'l), *v. i.*; GAM′BLED (-b'ld); GAM′BLING (-blĭng). [E. dial. also *gammle*, prob. fr. ME. *gamenen* to amuse one's self, *gamen* game, amusement. See GAME sport.] **1.** To play or game for money or other stake, as at cards, dice, billiards, horseracing, cockfighting, etc. See GAME, *v.* & *n.*; GAMBLING.
2. Hence: To stake money or any other thing of value upon an uncertain event; to hazard something upon a chance; to wager; as, to *gamble* in stocks or in wheat.
gam′ble, *v. t.* **1.** With *away*: To lose by gaming.
2. To stake or wager in gaming. *Rare.*
gam′ble, *n.* A gambling; a transaction involving gambling; hence, anything involving similar uncertainty. *Colloq.*
gam′bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who gambles; specif.: **a** Formerly, a sharper or fraudulent gamester. **b** One who makes a practice of playing or following games of chance for the purpose of winning money or other property.
gam′bling (găm′blĭng), *n.* The action of one who gambles; specif.: **a** Properly, the act of playing or gaming for stakes. **b** Loosely, the act of risking or staking anything on an uncertain event; wagering. In the strict sense of the term *gambling* implies a playing or gaming, as at checkers, dice, cards, horseracing, cockfighting, or some other sport or contest, as well as a staking or risking of money to be lost or won on the issue. In this sense it does not include cases of mere wager or betting on the issue of an uncertain event, not involving any game or contest conducted in order that its event may determine the result of the wager, as lotteries, bets upon elections, and other forms of wagering contracts, etc. Modern legislation makes illegal many forms of pure wagering contracts, less properly called **gambling contracts**, as injurious to the public morals. See WAGERING CONTRACT.
gambling device. A device used in gambling; — interpreted sometimes to include anything actually used for the purpose, at others only such as are adopted, designed, and used for the purpose by professional gamblers.
gambling house. A house where gambling is carried on or allowed as a business; a place kept as a gambling resort.
gambling table. A table for gambling purposes; also, loosely, the gambling resort where it is kept; — sometimes interpreted as meaning any table specially used for gambling, sometimes as only one specially designed for, and necessary to, the playing of the game, or one kept and exhibited in order to obtain betters.
gam-boge′ (găm-bōj′; -bōōj′; 277), *n.* [From *Cambodia.*] An orange-red gum resin becoming bright yellow when powdered. It is derived from various species of *Garcinia*, the best quality (obtained from *G. hanburii*) being exported from Cambodia, Siam, etc. It is used by artists as a yellow pigment, also in medicine as a strong emetic and cathartic. — **gam-bo′gi-an** (-bō′jĭ-ăn; -bōō′jĭ-ăn), *a.*
gam′boised (găm′boizd), *p. a.* [OF. *gamboisié.*] Quilted or padded like a gambeson.
gam′bol (găm′bŏl), *n.* [Earlier *gambolde, gambalde*, F. *gambade* gambol, fr. It. *gambata* kick, fr. *gamba* leg, akin to F. *jambe*, OF. also *gambe*, fr. L. *gamba* hoof, or perh. joint: prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W., Ir., & Gael. *cam* crooked, but also Gr. καμπή a bending, winding. Cf. JAMB, *n.*, GAMMON ham, 3d GAMBADO.] A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a hop; a sportive prank.
gam′bol, *v. i.*; -BOLED (-bŏld) or -BOLLED; -BOL-ING or -BOL-LING. To bound or spring as in dancing or play; to skip about in sport, as lambs or children; to frisk.
gam′brel (găm′brĕl), *n.* [OF. *gamberel* (in sense 2), dim. in dial. form fr. F. *jambier* in same sense; fr. OF. *gambe, jambe*, leg, F. *jambe*. Cf. CAMBREL, CHAMBREL; see GAMBOL, *n.*] **1.** The hock of an animal, esp. of a horse.
2. A stick or iron, crooked like a horse's hind leg, used by butchers in suspending slaughtered animals.
3. A gambrel roof.
gambrel roof. *Arch.* A curb roof of the same section in all parts, with a lower steeper slope and an upper flatter one, so that each gable is pentagonal. See ROOF, *Illust.*
Gam-bri′nus (găm-brī′nŭs), *n.* A mythical Flemish king said to have been the inventor of beer.
gam-broon′ (găm-brōōn′), *n.* [Perh. fr. *Gombroon*, Persia: cf. GOMBROON.] A twilled cloth, of linen for linings, of linen and wool, or of wool alone for men's garments.
game (gām), *n.* [ME. *game, gamen*, AS. *gamen, gomen*, play, sport; akin to OS., OHG., & Icel. *gaman*, Dan. *gammen* mirth, merriment, OSw. *gamman* joy. Cf. GAMMON a game, BACKGAMMON, GAMBLE, *v. i.*] **1.** Sport of any kind; play, frolic, or fun; as, boisterous *game*; rare *game*; playful ridicule; joke or jest; as, to make *game* of one. *Sport, fun*, and *jest* are now the common words in this sense.

> Crowned her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt *game*. *Spenser.*
> We have had pastimes here and pleasant *game*. *Shak.*

2. An object of ridicule. Cf. LAUGHINGSTOCK. *Rare.*
3. An amusement or diversion; any systematic action carried on for sport; as, make-believe is the commonest of children's *games*; the *game* of lovemaking; formerly, specif., amorous play. "Daughters of the *game*." *Shak.*
4. A contest, physical or mental, conducted according to set rules, and undertaken for amusement or recreation, or for winning a stake. **Games of chance** include all games in which chance is the sole or a considerable factor in determining the outcome, as in dice and in most card games. Most *gambling games* are of this description. **Games of skill** include those in which skill is the sole or chief factor, as in chess, whist, draughts, billiards. **Athletic games** include all contests having in view the development or exercise of muscular strength and skill, or agility, as baseball, football, tennis, the field and water sports, etc. Cf. SPORT. The public contests of the ancients (Gr. ἀγῶνες, L. *ludi*), which included dramatic and gladiatorial shows as well as athletic contests, are commonly called *games* in English. See AGONES.

> But war's a *game*, which, were their subjects wise,
> Kings would not play at. *Cowper.*

5. Hence, in the terminology of games: **a** A single contest lasting until a (certain) definite limit is reached, as a set time, a certain number of innings, a given result, or the like; a single match at play; as, a *game* at cards.

> Talk the *game* o'er between the deals. *Lloyd.*

b That which is gained as the result of a game; the number of points necessary to be scored in order to win a game; as, in short whist five points are *game*. **c** A prize to be gained by contest. *Obs.* **d** *Card Playing.* (1) In some games, as seven-up, a point or points credited on the score to the player whose cards count up the highest. (2) In pedro, cinch, etc., the ten-spot of trumps, which counts a point to the one securing it in play. **e** *Sports.* The state of the contest as shown by the points gained at any time; as, the baseball players stopped play when the *game* was four to three.
6. A scheme or art employed in the pursuit of an object or purpose; method of procedure; projected line of operations; plan; project; — often in the phrase *the* (*his*, etc.) *game is up*, the (or his) project or scheme has failed.

> Your murderous *game* is nearly up. *Blackw. Mag.*

7. Sport in the hunting field. *Obs.*
8. An animal or animals under pursuit or taken in hunting; quarry; in a collective sense, the various animals (chiefly birds and mammals) which are considered worthy of pursuit by sportsmen. Cf. GAME FISH. The term implies that a certain amount of skill is required in their capture, and usually (in the case of birds nearly always) that they are of value as food. Among birds the order

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gal′trap. Var. of CALTRAP.
‖ **ga′lu′chat′** (gȧ′lü′shȧ′), *n.* [F.] Shagreen of shark's skin.
ga-lumph′ (gȧ-lŭmf′), *v. i.* A coinage probably suggested by, or meant to suggest, GALLOP and TRIUMPH. *Lewis Carroll* (*C. L. Dodgson*).
galun. † GALLON.
galus. † GALLOWS.
galv. *Abbr.* Galvanic; galvanism.
gal-van′i-cal, *a.* Galvanic.
gal-van′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GALVANIC, -ICAL.
gal′va-nist (găl′vȧ-nĭst), *n.* One versed in galvanism.
gal′va-niz′er (-nīz′ẽr), *n.* One that galvanizes.
gal′va-no-con′trac-til′i-ty (găl′vȧ-nō-; găl-văn′ō-), *n.* *Physiol.* Muscular contractility produced by the galvanic current.
gal′va-no-far′a-di-za′tion, *n.* *Electrotherapeutics.* The simultaneous use of galvanization and faradization.
gal′va-no-glyph′ (găl′vȧ-nō-glĭf′; găl-văn′ō-), *n.* [*galvano-* + Gr. γλύφειν to engrave.] = GLYPHOGRAPH.
gal′va-nog′ly-phy (găl′vȧ-nŏg′lĭ-fĭ), *n.* = GLYPHOGRAPHY.
gal′va-nol′o-gy (-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-logy.*] A treatise on galvanism. — **gal′va-nol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
gal′va-nol′y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *galvano-* + *-lysis.*] = ELECTROLYSIS.
gal′va-no-mag′net, -mag-net′ic, -mag′net-ism (găl′vȧ-nō-; găl-văn′ō-). = ELECTROMAGNET, etc.
gal′va-no-punc′ture, *n.* *Med.* = ELECTROPUNCTURE.
gal′va-no-sur′ger-y, *n.* Use of galvanism in surgery.
gal′va-no-tax′is, *n.* [NL.; *galvano-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] = ELECTROTAXIS.
gal′va-no-ther′a-peu′tics, *n.* = ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS.
gal′va-no-ther′my (-thûr′mĭ), *n.* [*galvano-* + Gr. θέρμη heat.] Production of heat by electricity.
gal′va-no-ton′ic, *a.* = ELECTROTONIC.
gal′va-not′o-nus (găl′vȧ-nŏt′ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *galvano-* + Gr. τόνος tone.] = ELECTROTONUS.
gal′va-not′ro-pism (-rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-tropism.*] **a** *Plant Physiol.* = ELECTROTROPISM. **b** *Biol.* Movement of organisms under the influence of a galvanic current. — **gal′va-no-trop′ic** (-nō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*
Gal′ways (gôl′wāz), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. *Galway*, county in Ireland.] Whiskers following the line of the chin from ear to ear and, in usual implication, unkempt. *Slang, U. S.*
Gal-we′gian (găl-wē′jăn), *n.* Of or pertaining to Galloway. — *n.* A native of Galloway.
gal′wes. † GALLOWS.
galy. † GALLEY.
gal′yart. † GALLIARD.
gam. † GAMME.
gam (*dial.* găm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GAME.
gam (găm), *n.* A tooth, esp. a large or irregular tooth; also, the lips or mouth. *Scot.*
gam, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gambe, jambe*, F. *jambe.*] A leg. *Slang, Irish.*
Gam., *or* **gam**. *Abbr.* Gamaliel; gamut.
Gam′a-el (găm′ā-ĕl). *Bib.*
gamahe, gamaieu, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gamahut*, F. *camaieu.*] A cameo; also, a stone having natural figurelike markings, regarded as talismanic. *Obs.*
Ga-ma′li-el (gȧ-mā′lĭ-ĕl; gȧ-māl′yĕl), *n.* [L. *Gamaliel* or Gr. Γαμαλιήλ, fr. Heb. *Gamlīēl.*] **1.** Lit., recompense of God; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* The Pharisee who was Paul's instructor. *Acts* xxii. 3.
Gam′a-ri′as (găm′ȧ-rī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
ga-mash′es (gȧ-măsh′ĕz; găm′ăsh-), *n. pl.* [F. *gamaches.*] A kind of leggings or gaiters worn, as by horseback riders, to protect the legs from mud and wet. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
ga-mass′. Var. of CAMAS.
gam-bade′ (găm-bād′), *n.* [F. See GAMBOL, *n.*] A gambado.
gam′ba goose. Var. of GAMBO GOOSE.
gambalde. † GAMBOL.
gam′ba-lock, *n.* [Ar. *gambāz.*] A kind of riding coat worn in the Orient. *Obs.*
gambaud. † GAMBOL.
gambe. Var. of GAMB.
gam′beer. Var. of GAMBIER.
Gam′bel's par′tridge (găm′bĕlz). [After Wm. *Gambel*, Am. ornithologist.] A handsome crested partridge (*Lophortyx gambelii*) of the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico.
gam′bet. † GAMBIT.
gam′bet (găm′bĕt; -bĭt), *n.* [F. *gambette*, or It. *gambetta.*] The redshank or other tattler.
gam′bi-a (găm′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* Gambier.
Gam′bi-a ki′no (găm′bĭ-ȧ). [From *Gambia*, Africa.] African kino. See KINO.
gam′bine (găm′bĭn; -bēn; 184), **gam′bin**, *n.* See DYE.
gam′bir. Var. of GAMBIER.
gam′bi-son. Var. of GAMBESON.
gam′bist (găm′bĭst), *n.* [It. *gamba* leg.] *Music.* A performer on the viola da gamba.
gam′bl. Gamble. *Ref. Sp.*
gam′bld. Gambled. *Ref. Sp.*
gam′ble. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GAMBREL.
gam′ble-some (găm′b'l-sŭm), *a.* See -SOME. — **gam′ble-some-ness**, *n.*
gambling debt. Debt for losses incurred in gambling. See WAGERING CONTRACT.
gambling hell. A gambling house; gambling resort. *Colloq.*
gam′bo (găm′bō), *n.* A cart or sledge. *Dial. Eng.*
gam-bo′dic, *a.* = GAMBOGIC.
gam-bo′gi-ate (găm-bō′jĭ-āt), *n.* A salt of gambogic acid.
gam-bo′gic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid forming the chief constituent of gamboge.
gam′bo goose (găm′bō). An African spur-winged goose (*Plectopterus gambensis*).
gam′bol, *a.* Playful. *Obs.*
gambone. † GAMMON.
gam-booge′. Var. of GAMBOGE.
gam′breled, **gam′brelled** (găm′brĕld), *a.* **a** Hung up by a gambrel. **b** Of a roof, having the form of a gambrel.
gam′bril. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GAMBREL.
gam′de-boo (găm′dē-bōō), *n.* [Native name.] A South African ulmaceous tree (*Celtis kraussiana*) having tough wood.
game (gām), *a.* [E. dial. also *gammy*, prob. fr. F. dial. *gambi* limping, awry; cf. Bret. *kamm* crooked, limping, W. *cam* crooked, and E. *gambol*, n.] Lame; as, a *game* leg. *Colloq.*

Gallinæ, and the duck, plover, snipe, and rail families, contain the majority of those ordinarily considered game.
9. The flesh of any game mammal or game bird considered as an article of food.
10. A group of animals ; a flock ; — now only of swans.
11. Pluck or intrepidity, like that of a game animal.
12. Short for GAME FOWL.
Syn. — See PLAY.
games all. See ALL, *a.*, 4.

game (gām), *v. i.* ; GAMED (gāmd) ; GAM′ING (gām′ĭng). [ME. *gamen*, *gamenen*, to rejoice, AS. *gamenian* to play. See GAME, *n.*] **1**. To play ; sport. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To rejoice ; to be pleased ;—with dative of pronoun. *Obs.*

God loved he best with all his whole hearte
At alle times, though him *gamed* or smarte. *Chaucer.*

3. To play, as with cards, dice, billiards, etc., for a wager or bet ; to gamble.

game, *v. t.* **1**. To amuse ; please. *Obs.*
2. To squander, lose, pass, or otherwise dispose of, by gaming ; — usually with *away*.

game, *a.* ; GAM′ER (gām′ẽr) ; GAM′EST (-ĕst). **1**. Having a resolute, unyielding spirit, like the gamecock ; ready to fight to the last ; plucky.

I was *game*. . . . I could have fought even to the death. *Irving.*

2. Of or pertaining to such animals as are hunted for game, or pertaining to the act or practice of hunting.

game′ball′ (gām′bôl′), *n.* *Court Tennis, Rackets, etc.* A score such that one side will win by making the next point.

game bird. A bird considered a proper object of pursuit or capture by sportsmen. See GAME, *n.*, 8.

game′cock′ (-kŏk′), *n.* A male game fowl.

game fish. A fish which, from its cunning and wariness or the violence of its struggles when hooked, affords sport to anglers ; — usually restricted to food fishes.

game fowl. One of a breed of domestic poultry so called because they are bred largely for fighting. There are two chief classes, **pit games**, in breeding which little attention is paid to color, but nearly all to activity, muscularity, and courage, and **exhibition games**, which are fancy varieties with very long neck and legs, and spare in their tail feathering. The *black-breasted red* variety (so called from the prevailing colors of the cock) is noteworthy for its beauty and approximation to the jungle fowl in color.

game hawk. The peregrine falcon. *Scot.*

game′keep′er (gām′kēp′ẽr), *n.* One in charge of game.

game laws. Laws enacted to regulate the killing or taking of game, or to fix the right of the public in it.

game′ly (gām′lĭ), *adv.* **1**. Jestingly ; merrily. *Obs.*
2. In a plucky manner ; spiritedly.

game′ness, *n.* Endurance ; pluck.

game′some (gām′sŭm), *a.* Gay ; sportive ; playful ; frolicsome ; merry. "The *gamesome* crowd." *Byron.* — **game′some-ly**, *adv.* — **game′some-ness**, *n.*

game′ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*game* + *-ster.*] **1**. A competitor in a game or contest ; an athlete. *Obs.* exc. : *Dial. Eng.* A player at cudgels or singlestick.
2. A person who plays at games ; esp., one who habitually or as a business plays at games for stakes ; a gambler.

When lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom, the gentlest *gamester* is the soonest winner. *Shak.*

3. A merry, frolicsome person. *Obs.*
4. A lewd person. *Obs.*

gam′e-tal (găm′ē-tăl ; gȧ-mē′tăl), *a.* *Biol.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a gamete ; generative ; as, a *gametal* cell.

gam′e-tan′gi-um (găm′ē-tăn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL. See GAMETE ; ANGIO-.] *Bot.* The cell or organ in which gametes are developed. In general usage the term is restricted to the reproductive bodies of the lower thallophytes, in which the sex cells are alike. The gametangia in higher plants are differentiated into antheridia and oögonia or archegonia. Cf. SPORANGIUM.

gam′ete (găm′ēt ; gȧ-mēt′ ; *the latter usually in compounds*), *n.* [Gr. γαμετή wife, or γαμέτης husband, fr. γαμεῖν to marry.] *Biol.* A sexual cell or germ cell ; a conjugating cell which unites with another of like or unlike character to form a new individual. (See CONJUGATION, 6.) In *Bot. gamete* designates esp. the similar sex cells of the lower thallophytes which unite by conjugation, forming a *zygospore*. They are distinguished as *planogametes* when motile and *aplanogametes* when without cilia. The gametes of higher plants are of two sorts, *sperm* (male) and *egg* (female); their union is called *fertilization*, and the resulting zygote an *oöspore*. In *Zoöl. gamete* is most commonly used of the sexual cells of certain Protozoa, though also extended to the germ cells of higher forms.

ga-me′to-phore (gȧ-mē′tō-fōr ; găm′ē-tō-fōr′ ; 201), *n.* [*gamete* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A modified branch bearing sex organs, or gametangia, as in the thalloid liverworts.

ga-me′to-phyll (-fĭl), *n.* [*gamete* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A specialized leaf which bears sex organs. Cf. SPOROPHYLL.

ga-me′to-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [*gamete* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* In the alternation of generations in plants, that generation or phase which bears sex organs. Cf. SPOROPHYTE. In the lower plants, as the algæ, the gametophyte is the conspicuous part of the plant body ; in mosses it is the so-called moss plant ; in ferns it is reduced to a small, thalloid, early perishing body ; and in seed plants it is usually microscopic or rudimentary. — **gam′e-to-phyt′ic** (găm′ē-tō-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

gam′ic (găm′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γαμος marriage.] *Biol.* Sexual ; — said esp. of eggs developing only after fertilization.

-gam′ic (-găm′ĭk). A suffix from Greek γάμος, *marriage*.

gam′in (găm′ĭn ; *F.* gȧ′măɴ′ ; *the Oxf. E. D. gives only the French pron., now seldom heard in America*), *n.* [F.] A neglected and untrained city boy ; a young street Arab.

In Japan the *gamins* run after you, and say, "Look at the Chinaman." *L. Oliphant.*

gam′ing (gām′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GAME. Esp., *vb. n.*, act or practice of playing games for stakes or wagers ; gambling. See GAMBLING.

gam′ma (găm′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. γάμμα, of Semitic origin.] The third letter, Γ, γ, of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to Eng. *g* (as in *go*). It is often used in nomenclature, as to designate the third member of a series. Cf. ALPHA, BETA.

gam′ma-cism (găm′ȧ-sĭz′m) } *n.* [NL. *gammacismus.* See
gam′ma-cis′mus (-sĭz′mŭs) } GAMMA.] Difficulty in pronouncing the guttural consonants, as *g* and *k* ; guttural stammering.

gam-ma′di-on (gă-mā′dĭ-ŏn), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIA (-dĭ-ȧ). [LGr. γαμμαδιον, γαμμάτιον, dim. of γάμμα.] A cross formed of four capital gammas (Γ), esp. in the figure of a swastika (fig. 1) or in that of a voided Greek cross (fig. 2). See CROSS, SWASTIKA. The gamma among early Christians symbolized a corner stone, and hence Christ as the corner stone of the church.

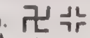
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Gammadion.

gamma rays. *Physics.* Very penetrating rays not appreciably deflected by a magnetic or electric field, emitted by radium and other radioactive substances. The prevailing view is that they are nonperiodic ether pulses differing from Röntgen rays only in being more penetrating.

Gam′ma-rus (găm′ȧ-rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; L. *gammarus*, *cammarus*, fr. Gr. κάμμαρος lobster.] *Zoöl.* A genus of swimming amphipod crustaceans, the type of a large family, **Gam-mar′i-dæ** (gă-măr′ĭ-dē), of both marine and fresh-water forms. — **gam′ma-rid** (găm′ȧ-rĭd), *a. & n.* — **gam′ma-rine** (-rīn ; -rĭn ; 183), *a.* — **gam′ma-roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

gam′mer (găm′ẽr), *n.* [Possibly contr. fr. *godmother* ; but prob. fr. *grammer* for *grandmother*. Cf. GAFFER.] An old wife ; an old woman ; — correlative of *gaffer*, an old man.

gam′mon (-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *gambon*, F. *jambon*, fr. OF. *gambe* leg, F. *jambe*. See GAMBOL, *n.* ; cf. HAM.] **1**. A leg ; thigh. *Obs. or R.*

We took off a *gammon* and left her [a heifer]. *Zadock Steele.*

2. A ham salted and smoked or dried ; also, the lower end of a side of bacon.

gam′mon, *v. t.* ; GAM′MONED (-ŭnd) ; GAM′MON-ING. To make bacon of ; to salt and dry in smoke.

gam′mon, *n.* [See GAME sport.] **1**. Backgammon. *Obs. or R.*
2. A victory in the game of backgammon obtained before the opponent has thrown off a man, counting as two hits.

gam′mon, *v. t.* To beat in the game of backgammon by getting a gammon.

gam′mon, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* To fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a vessel by lashings of rope or chain, or by a band of iron.

gam′mon, *n.* Talk intended to deceive, mislead, or wheedle ; tricky persuasion ; nonsense ; humbug. *Colloq.*

gam′mon, *v. i.* *Colloq.* To talk gammon ; hence, to pretend ; feign. — *v. t.* To influence with gammon.

gam′mon-ing, *n.* [From GAMMON to fasten.] *Naut.* The lashing or iron band by which the bowsprit of a vessel is secured to the stem.

gam′o- (găm′ō-). Combining form from Gr. γάμος, *marriage*.

gam′o-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*gamo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Sexual reproduction. — **gam′o-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **gam′o-ge-net′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Gam′o-pet′a-læ (-pĕt′ȧ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A division of angiospermous plants practically equivalent to the Metachlamydeæ (which see).

Gamopetalous Corolla.

gam′o-pet′al-ous (-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*gamo-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having the corolla composed of united petals ; of or pertaining to the Gamopetalæ.

gam′o-phyl′lous (-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*gamo-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having the perianth leaves united.

gam′o-sep′al-ous (-sĕp′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*gamo-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Having the calyx composed of united sepals.

gam′o-ste′le (găm′ō-stē′lē), *n.* [*gamo-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* A stele formed by union of schizosteles, as in *Lycopodium*.

gam′o-ste′lic (-stē′lĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Having a polystelic stem in which the separate steles constitute a gamostele. See STELE ; cf. DIALYSTELIC. — **gam′o-ste′ly** (găm′ō-stē′lĭ), *n.*

-gamous. [Gr. -γαμος (as in πολύγαμος polygamous), fr. γάμος marriage.] A suffix signifying *marrying*, *uniting for propagation* ; as in mixo*gamous*, mono*gamous*, phanero*gamous*.

gamp (gămp), *n.* A large umbrella ; — said to allude to Mrs. Gamp's umbrella, in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Gamp, Mrs. Sairey (sâ′rĭ gămp′). A nurse in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," celebrated for her constant reference to an imaginary friend Mrs. Harris, whom she is always quoting, and for her fondness for liquor.

gam′ut (găm′ŭt), *n.* [*gamma* + *ut* ; cf. F. *gamme* gamut, the name of a musical note. The name of the Greek letter Γ was used by Guido d' Arezzo to represent the first note of his model scale. See GAMMA, UT, SOLMIZATION.] **1**. *Music.* **a** The first or lowest note of Guido's scale. **b** The "great scale," ascribed to Guido d' Arezzo, including the seven hexachords (see *Illust.*), and all notes recognized

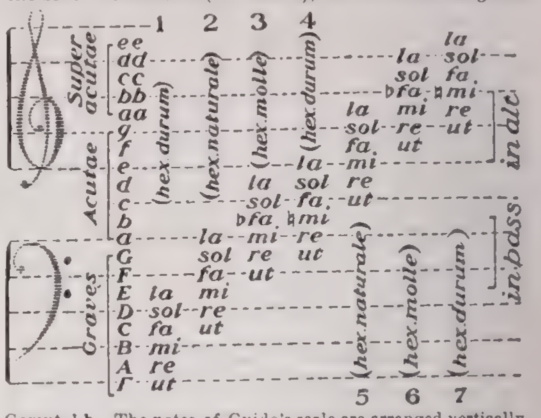

Gamut, 1 **b**. The notes of Guido's scale are arranged vertically on the modern staves (in dotted lines). The Hexachords beginning on *G* are called "hard" (*durum*) ; those on *C* are called "natural ;" those on *F*, "soft" (*molle*). These three letters later became the clefs. Notes having the same name (as *E la mi*, *e la mi*) are distinguished as "in bass" or "in alt."

in church music of the time. Its notes were named by letters combined with the syllables of the successive hexachords, as *Gamma ut*, *A re*, *B mi*, *C fa ut* . . . *a la mi re*, etc. See SOLMIZATION.

"*Gamut*" I am, the ground of all accord,
"A re," to plead Hortensio's passion ;
"B mi," Bianca, take him for thy lord,
"C fa ut," that loves with all affection :
"D sol re," one clef, two notes have I :
"E la mi," show pity, or I die. *Shak.*

Hence, later : **c** The whole series of recognized musical notes ; sometimes, any recognized scale ; specif., the major scale. **d** The compass of a voice or instrument.
2. Hence, an entire range or series, esp. a carefully graded or modulated series.

gam′y (gām′ĭ), *a.* ; GAM′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; GAM′I-EST **1**. Abounding in game ; as, *gamy* fields.
2. *Sporting.* Showing an unyielding spirit to the last ; as, a *gamy* trout ; hence, showing persistent pluck ; spirited ; game ; as, a *gamy* race horse ; a *gamy* fighter.
3. Having the flavor of game, esp. of game kept uncooked till near the condition of tainting ; high-flavored.

-gamy. [Gr. -γαμία (as in μονογαμία monogamy), fr. γάμος marriage.] A suffix denoting *marriage*, *union for propagation* or *reproduction* ; as in poly*gamy*, oö*gamy*.

gan (găn), *pret.* of GIN, begin ; — formerly used with the infinitive to form compound preterits, as *did* is now employed. *Gan* regularly denotes the singular ; the plural is usually denoted by *gunne* or *gonne*. Later writers use *gan* both for singular and plural. *Archaic.*

This man *gan* fall (i. e., fell) in great suspicion. *Chaucer.*

ga-nan′cial (gȧ-năn′shăl), *a.* [Sp., pertaining to gain, held in common, fr. *ganancia* gain.] *Law.* Designating, pertaining to, or held under, the Spanish system of law (called **ganancial system**) which controls the title and disposition of the property acquired during marriage by the husband or wife. Except that the husband and wife cannot modify their rights by agreement (save in case of a judicial separation), the law is almost identical with the French law governing *community property* (which see).

ganch (gȧnch ; 140), *v. t.* ; GANCHED (gȧncht) ; GANCH′ING. [F. *ganche*, n., fr. It. *gancio* hook ; cf. Sp. & Pg. *gancho.*] **1**. To execute by impaling on stakes or hooks. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. To gash or wound with the tusk ; — said of boars. *Obs.*

ganch, *n.* [See GANCH, *v. t.*] **1**. The apparatus used in ganching ; also, execution by ganching. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A rent or wound made by a boar's tusk. *Archaic.*

gan′der (găn′dẽr), *n.* [AS. *gandra*, *ganra*, akin to D. *gander*, G. dial. *gander*, *ganter*, and prob. to E. *goose*. See GOOSE ; cf. GANNET.] **1**. The male of any species of goose.
2. A stupid or foolish fellow ; a simpleton.

Gan-dhar′va (gŭnd-hŭr′wȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* One of the singers or musicians of the gods, dwelling generally in the sky or atmosphere. They are fond of women, and their consorts are the Apsarases. Also, a Vedic divinity, possibly a personification of the fire of the sun.

Ga′ne-lon′ (gȧ′n′-lôɴ′), *n.* [OF.] In the Charlemagne romances, a count of Mayence, one of the knights of Charlemagne, whom he betrayed at the battle of Roncesvalles, in which Roland was slain. He is always represented as a traitor, engaged in intrigues to destroy Christianity.

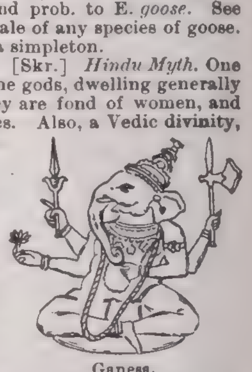
Ganesa.

Ga-ne′sa (gȧ-nā′sȧ ; -shȧ), **Ga-ne′sha**, *n.* [Skr. *Gaṇēça*, lit., lord

game act. *Law.* An act regulating killing or taking of game.
game bag. A sportsman's bag.
game′cast′ (gām′kȧst′), *n.* *Bowls.* A bowl played into such a position as to win the game unless the jack is driven off the green.
game debt. A gambling debt.
game′ful, *a.* See -FUL. [*Obs.*]
game′gall′, *n.* A satirical retort.
game house. A gambling house.
gam′el, *v. i.* [Cf. GAME.] To play games; to romp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
game′less, *a.* See -LESS.
gamelich, *a.* [Cf. AS. *gamenlice*, adv.] Sportive. *Obs.*
Ga-me′li-on (gȧ-mē′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Γαμηλιών.] The seventh Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.
gamelos. † CHAMELEON.
gam′e-lyn, *n.* [Cf. F. *caméline.*] An Italian sauce. *Obs.*
gamen. † GAME.
ga-mene′ (gȧ-mēn′), *n.* [D. *gemeen* common. *Oxf. E. D.*] Dried and powdered madder from large roots.
game′stress (gām′strĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of GAMESTER. *Rare.*
game′sum. Gamesome. *Ref. Sp.*
gamesun. † GAMBESON.
gam′e-tange (găm′ē-tănj). *Bot.* Var. of GAMETANGIUM.
ga-met′ic (gȧ-mĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Gametal.
ga-me′to-cyte (gȧ-mē′tō-sīt ; găm′ē-tō-), *n.* [*gamete* + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* In certain Protozoa, a cell producing a gamete by division or by a process corresponding to the maturation of the egg of higher forms.
gam′e-to-gen′e-sis (găm′ē-tō-jĕn′ē-sĭs ; gȧ-mē′tō-), *n.* *Biol.* Gametogeny.
gam′e-tog′e-ny (găm′ē-tŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*gamete* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* The formation of gametes.
gam′e-to-go′ni-um (găm′ē-tō-gō′nĭ-ŭm ; gȧ-mē′tō-), *n.* [See GAMETE ; GONY.] *Zoöl.* A gametocyte.
gaming contract. *Law.* See GAMBLING CONTRACT, WAGERING CONTRACT.
gaming house. = GAMBLING HOUSE.
gaming table. = GAMBLING TABLE.
gam′la (gäm′lä). Var. of GOMLAH.
Gam′ma-dim (găm′ȧ-dĭm) *or* **-dims** (-dĭmz), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
gamma function. See EULERIAN INTEGRAL.
gamma moth. A handsome European noctuid moth (*Plusia gamma*) having a bright, silvery, Y-shaped mark on each of the fore wings. Its larva, which is green with five dorsal white stripes, feeds on the cabbage and other vegetables.
gam-ma′tion (gă-mā′shŭn), *n.* A gammadion. [Gamut. *Obs.*]
gamme, *n.* [F. See GAMUT.]
gam′mer (gȧm′ẽ), *v. i.* [Cf. GAMMER, *n.*] To idle. *Dial. Eng.*
gam′mer-el (găm′rĕl ; gȧm′-). Dial. Eng. var. of GAMBREL.
gam′mer-stags′ (gȧm′ẽ-stăgz′), **gam′mer-stang′** (-stăng′), *n.* [Cf. GAMMER, *n.* ; STANG pole.] A tall and awkward person, esp. a woman, or a lewd or rude girl. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
gam′met, *n.* Prob., a grommet.
gam′mock (găm′ŭk), *n.* [Cf. GAME.] Frolic; playfulness; a jest. *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
gam′mock, *v. i.* To romp; frolic.
gam′mon, *n.* = GAMMONING.
gam′mond. † GAMMON. [mons.]
gam′mon-er, *n.* One who gammons.
gam′my (găm′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. GAME lame.] Unfavorable; bad; counterfeit. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
gam′my, *n.* Jargon; cant. *Slang.* [gamester. *Obs.*]
gam′ner, *n.* [See GAME, *v.*] A
ga-mo′bi-um (gȧ-mō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *gamo-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Zoöl.* The sexually reproducing generation when sexual and asexual generations alternate.
gam′o-gas′trous (găm′ō-găs′trŭs), *a.* [See GAMO- ; -GASTERO-.] *Bot.* Having the ovaries united, but the styles and stigmas free ; — said of a pistil. *Rare.*
gam′ond, *n.* [Cf. GAMBOL.] A caper; a gambol. *Obs. Scot.*
ga-mosh′es. † GAMASHES.
gamp (gămp ; gȧmp), *v. t.* To eat greedily; to gulp. *Scot.*
gam′phrel (găm′frĕl), *n.* [Cf. GOMERIL. *Oxf. E. D.*] A stupid person; blockhead. *Scot.*
Ga′mul (gā′mŭl ; găm′ŭl). *Bib.*
Ga-mun′gan (gä-mōōŋ′gän), *or* **Ga-mu′nan-ga′nes** (gä-mōō′näŋ-gä′nās), *n. pl.* A heathen Malay people of Cagayan, Luzon.
gan. Obs. infin. and p. p. of GO.
Gan. = GANELON.
gan, *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *gan* mouth, gill of a fish, Norw. dial. *gan* gill.] The mouth. *Obs. Dial. or Slang.*
gan′am (găn′ăm), *n.* [Native name.] A cony or daman.
‖ **ga-nan-cia′les** (gä-nän-thyä′lās ; 138), *n. pl.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* Ganancial property.
‖ **ga-nan′cias** (gä-nän′thyäs ; 138), *n. pl.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* Gains to the ganancial property.
ga-natte′. † GNAT.
ganch (gȧnsh), *v. i.* To gnash the teeth; to snarl; snap; also, to stammer; stutter. *Scot.*
gan′der, *v. i.* To act or move like a gander. *Colloq.*
gan′der-goose′, *n.* The male orchis. *Dial. Eng.* [GOOSE.]
gan′der-grass′. † GANDER-
gander pull *or* **pulling**. A sport in which persons ride rapidly on horseback past a gander hung by its feet, and with its neck greased, and try to pull off its head. *Southwestern U. S.*
gan′der-teeth′, *n.* The sensitive brier *Morongia uncinata* of the southern United States.
Gan-dhar′va rite (gŭnd-hŭr′wȧ). [From GANDHARVA, who is invoked.] *Hindu Law.* A form of marriage rite used where the marriage is voluntary and independent of parental consent and with sexual commerce as its object. It is mostly restricted to the nobles.
gan′dre. † GANDER.
gan-dum′, *n.* See WEIGHT.
gan-du′rah (gän-dōō′rȧ), *n.* Also **gan-dou′ra**. An Oriental sleeveless shirtlike garment.
gane. Obs. or dial. Eng. p.p. and obs. inf. of GO. [yawn. *Obs.*]
gane, *v. i.* [See YAWN.] To
gane, *n.* ? An ugly countenance. *Obs. Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Ga-ne′ça (gȧ-nā′shȧ). Var. of GANESA. [GANELON.]
Ga′ne-lo′ne (gä′nā-lō′nā). =

of the host.] *Hindu Myth.* The god of wisdom or prudence and the remover of obstacles. He is the son of Siva and Parvati; he is represented as a short, fat, yellow or red man, with a large belly and the head of an elephant.

gang (găng), *n.* [AS. *gang*, akin to D., G., & Dan. *gang* a going, Icel. *gangr*, Goth. *gaggs* street, way. See GANG to go.] **1.** Act, manner, or means of going; a passage, course, or journey; a road or passageway; gait. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Hence, *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*: **a** A walk for cattle; pasturage. **b** The burden borne on one trip or carriage.
3. A set or full complement of any articles; an outfit; as, a *gang* of oars for a boat.
4. *Mech.* A combination of similar implements arranged so as, by acting together, to save time or labor; as, a *gang* of saws; — also attributively; as, a **gang cultivator**, **gang die**, **gang drill**, **gang plow**, **gang punch**, **gang saw**, etc. See DISK HARROW, *Illust.*
5. A number going in or forming a company; as, a *gang* of sailors; a *gang* of elk. **a** A group of persons associated under the same direction, esp. in doing the same work; as, a *gang* of pavers; a *gang* of slaves; a chain *gang*. **b** A company of persons acting together for some purpose, usually criminal, or at least not good or respectable; as, a *gang* of counterfeiters; a political *gang*; a *gang* of roughs.
Syn. — See COMPANY.
gang-and-follow system. See FOLLOW DIE.

gang, *v. t. & i.*; GANGED (găngd); GANG'ING (găng'ĭng). To form or hire in a gang or gangs; to act in concert.

gang, *v. i.* [AS. *gangan*, akin to OS. & OHG. *gangan*, Icel. *ganga*, Goth. *gaggan*; cf. Lith. *žengti* to walk, Skr. *jaṅgha* leg, perh. akin to E. *go.*] To go; walk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gang'board' (găng'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A raised wall along a ship's waist used by sentinels and for passing between the quarter-deck and forecastle in old-time deep-waisted vessels. *Obs.*
2. A gangplank.

gange (gănj), *v. t.*; GANGED (gănjd); GANG'ING (găn'jĭng). [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To protect (the part of a line next a fishhook, or the hook itself) by winding it with wire.
2. To attach (a fishhook) to a line or snell, as by knotting the line around the shank of the hook.

gang'er (găng'ẽr), *n.* One who gangs, or goes. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

gang'er (găng'ẽr), *n.* Foreman over a gang of workmen.

gan'ging (găn'jĭng), *n.* The special or protected part of a fishline to which the hook is ganged or fastened; a snell.

gan'gli-ate (găŋ'glĭ-āt) | **gan'gli-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd) | *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Furnished with ganglia; as, *gangliated* nerves.

gan'gli-form (-fôrm), *a.* [See GANGLION; -FORM.] *Anat.* Having the form of a ganglion.

gan'gling (găŋ'glĭng), *a.* [Cf. GANGREL.] Of a spindling or awkwardly long growth; loosely built; lanky. *Colloq.*

gan'gli-on (găŋ'glĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GLIA (-ȧ), E. -GLIONS (-ŏnz). [L. *ganglion* a sort of swelling or excrescence, a tumor under the skin, Gr. γάγγλιον.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A mass of nerve tissue containing nerve cells; a nerve center; as: **a** An aggregation of such cells forming an enlargement upon a nerve or upon two or more nerves at their point of junction or separation. **b** A mass of gray matter within the brain or spinal cord. See NERVOUS SYSTEM.
2. *Med.* A small hard tumor, connected either with a joint or tendon sheath, and commonly formed by elevation of the sheath by effusion of a viscid fluid into it, due to chronic irritation or inflammation. It is commonly situated about the wrist or ankle. Called also *weeping sinew.*
3. A lymphatic gland. *Obs.*
‖ **gan'gli-on im'par** (ĭm'pär) [L. *impar* unequal], a small ganglion situated in front of the coccyx at the junction of the two ganglionated cords of the sympathetic nerve. — ‖ **g. in-fe'ri-us** (ĭn-fē'rĭ-ŭs) [L. *inferius* lower], a ganglion on the pneumogastric nerve just after it leaves the jugular foramen. — **g. of An'dersch** (än'dĕrsh) [after *Andersch*, German anatomist], the inferior and larger of the two ganglia situated on the ninth nerve where it passes through the jugular foramen. — **g. of Ar'nold** [after G. *Arnold*, anatomist], the otic ganglion. — **g. of Scar'pa** (skär'pä) [after Antonio *Scarpa*, Italian anatomist], a ganglion of the vestibular or posterior branch of the auditory nerve in the internal auditory meatus of the ear. — **g. of the cerebellum**, the corpus dentatum of the cerebellum. — ‖ **g. spi-ra'le** (spĭ-rā'lē) [NL. *spirale* spiral], a ganglionic mass occupying the spiral canal in the modiolus of the cochlea. It consists of the ganglia of the branches of the cochlear nerve passing to the apical part of the cochlea. — ‖ **g. ve-sti'bu-la're** (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lā'rē). [NL. *vestibulare* the vestibular (branch).] = GANGLION OF SCARPA.

ganglion cell. A nerve cell, esp. one of those contained in the ganglia and in certain sense organs.

gan'gli-on'ic (găŋ'glĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, ganglia or ganglion cells.

gan'gli-o-plex'us (-ō-plĕk'sŭs), *n.* [See GANGLION; PLEXUS.] *Anat.* A diffuse or spreading ganglion in a meshwork of fibers, as in certain plexuses of the sympathetic system.

gang'mas'ter (găng'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A master or employer of a gang of workmen.

gan-go'sa (găn-gō'sȧ), *n.* *Med.* A disease, prevalent among natives in Guam, characterized by progressive ulceration of the nose and pharynx, producing eventually extensive disfigurement and mutilation of the face.

gang'plank' (găng'plăŋk'), *n.* A long, narrow, portable platform or bridge, used in entering or leaving a vessel, as from a wharf; — called also *gangboard.*

gan'grel (găŋ'grĕl), *n.* [Cf. GANG to go.] *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A vagrant or vagabond.
2. A gangling, or lanky, creature; also, a toad.

gan'grene (găŋ'grēn), *n.* [L. *gangraena*, fr. Gr. γάγγραινα: cf. F. *gangrène.*] *Med.* Mortification of a part of the body caused by interference with the local nutrition. Gangrene appears in two forms, as **dry gangrene**, or **mummification**, and as **moist gangrene**. *Dry gangrene* occurs in superficial parts of the body, which remain dry by evaporation of the fluids in the dead tissues. It is due to defect in the arterial supply while the outflow of the venous blood is unobstructed, and is usually dependent on senile changes (**senile gangrene**). *Moist gangrene* occurs usually in deep-seated tissues where evaporation cannot take place, and is caused by interference with both arterial and venous circulation.

gan'grene, *v. t. & i.*; GAN'GRENED (-grēnd); GAN'GREN'ING (-grēn'ĭng). [Cf. F. *gangrener.*] To produce gangrene in; to be affected with gangrene.

gan'gre-nes'cent (-grē-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Tending to gangrene.

gan'gre-nous (găŋ'grē-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *gangreneux.*] Affected by, due to, or of the nature of, gangrene.

gangs'man (găngz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A laborer in a gang; also, a ganger.

gangue (găng), *n.* [F. *gangue*, fr. G. *gang* a metallic vein, a passage. See GANG, *n.*] *Mining.* The stony or earthy substance associated with metallic ore.

gang'way' (găng'wā'), *n.* [AS. *gangweg*. See GANG; WAY.] **1.** A passage or way into, through, or out of, any inclosed place, esp. a temporary way of planks.
2. Specif.: **a** In the British House of Commons, a narrow aisle across the house.

> The members sitting above the *gangway* are the ministers and ex-ministers with such private members as profess more or less close agreement with the policy of the official leaders of their respective parties. *Oxf. E. D.*

b *Naut.* (1) = GANGBOARD, 1. *Obs. or Hist.* (2) Either of the sides of the upper deck between the deck house and the rail and the quarter-deck and forecastle. (3) The opening through the bulwarks of a vessel by which persons enter or leave it. (4) A gangplank. **c** *Mining.* A main level. See MINE, *Illust.* **d** *Logging.* The incline up which logs are moved from the water into a sawmill.
to bring to the gangway, *Nav.*, to punish (a seaman) by flogging him at the gangway. *Obs. or Hist.*

gan'is-ter (găn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A siliceous clay rock in certain English coal measures, used to make a material for lining furnace hearths, for macadamizing roads, etc.
2. A mixture of crushed or ground siliceous stone and fire clay, similarly used.

gan'ja (găn'jȧ), *n.* [Hind. *gānjhā.*] A powerful form of hashish, consisting of the dried tops of pistillate hemp plants. It is smoked like tobacco.

gan'net (găn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [AS. *ganot* a sea fowl, a fen duck; akin to D. *gent* gander, OHG. *ganazzo.* See GANDER; cf. GOOSE.] *Zoöl.* Any of several large totipalmate sea birds constituting the genus *Sula.* The common gannet of the North Atlantic (*S. bassana*) is, when adult, white with a yellowish tinge on the head and with black primaries. It measures about six feet in extent of wings, and is a strong and expert flyer, catching fish by plunging for them. It breeds in colonies on cliffs and rocks, esp. on the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but is rapidly diminishing in numbers. Allied species occur in the Southern Hemisphere. The so-called **booby gannets** are smaller darker-colored species of warm parts of the world. See BOOBY, 2. In Florida the wood ibis is often called *gannet.*

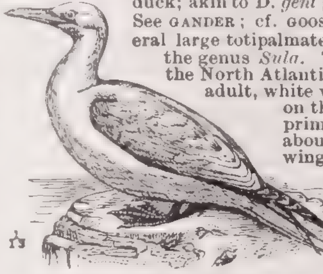

Common Gannet (*Sula bassana*).

gan'oid (găn'oid), *a.* [Gr. γάνος brightness + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Ganoidei. — *n.* One of the Ganoidei.
ganoid scale, *Zoöl.*, a kind of scale found in many of the ganoid fishes, composed of an inner layer of bone and an outer layer of shining enamel. They are frequently rhomboidal in outline and, instead of broadly overlapping, articulate edge to edge by a peglike process of one scale fitting into a recess or socket in the adjacent one.

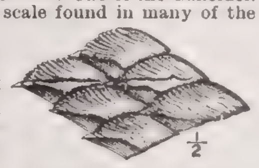

Ganoid Scales of Alligator Garfish.

Ga-noi'de-i (gȧ-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See GANOID.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of fishes containing numerous extinct and a few living forms; — so named from the hard enameled scales (often rhomboidal in outline) characteristic of many of its members. The living members are the sturgeons and paddlefishes; the bichir and its allies (*Polypterus, Erpetoichthys*); the gar pikes (*Lepisosteus*); and the bowfin. In the Paleozoic and earlier part of the Mesozoic they were abundant and represented by a great variety of forms. The existing kinds, at least, have a conus arteriosus, a spiral valve in the intestine, and an optic chiasma. As now restricted, the group contains the orders Crossopterygii, Chondrostei, and Holostei, but as originally constituted by Agassiz it (then ranking as an order) was much more inclusive, containing the siluroids, lophobranchs, and some other teleosts. Many modern zoölogists no longer recognize it, making its several orders constitute with the Teleostei the subclass Teleostomi.

ga-no'sis (gȧ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γάνωσις brightening.] *Sculpture.* A process of toning down the glare of marble, esp. on nude parts, as practiced in classical antiquity.

Gan'o-wan'i-an (găn'ō-wăn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Of North American Indian origin.] Designating, or pertaining to, a modification of the classificatory system of reckoning kinship in which the recognized degree of kinship depends upon the sex of the kindred parent. Thus, a man's brother's children are nearer than his sister's; a woman's sister's children nearer than her brother's. The system is prevalent among American Indians. Cf. CLASSIFICATORY SYSTEM.

gan-ta' (găn-tä') | **gan-tang'** (-täng') | *n.* Also *ganton.* A varying measure of capacity of the Philippines, Borneo, the Straits Settlements, etc. See MEASURE.

gant'let (gânt'lĕt; gănt'lĕt), *n.* A gauntlet, or glove.

gant'let (gânt'lĕt; gănt'lĕt), *n.* [*Gantlet* is corrupted fr. *gantlope*; *gantlope* is for *gatelope*, Sw. *gatlopp*, orig., a running down a lane; *gata* street, lane + *lopp* course, career, akin to *löpa* to run. See GATE a way; LEAP.] **1.** A military punishment formerly in use, wherein the offender was made to run stripped to the waist between two files of men facing one another, who struck him with switches, clubs, cords, etc., as he passed; also, a similar ordeal, as among American Indians, who used any available weapon, as clubs, or knives. Often fig.

> They descended the Mississippi running the *gantlet* between hostile tribes. *F. Parkman.*

2. A stretch of railroad track, as over a bridge or in a narrow pass, where (to obviate switching) two lines of track overlap so that one rail of each track is within the rails of the other.

Gantlet, 2.

gant'let, *v. t.*; GANT'LET-ED; GANT'LET-ING. To run together (railroad tracks) so as to make a gantlet.

gan'try (găn'trĭ) | **gaun'try** (gôn'trĭ) | *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Prob. fr. OF. *gantier*, dial. form of F. *chantier*, LL. *cantarium*, fr. L. *canterius* trellis, sort of frame.] **1.** A frame for supporting barrels in a cellar or elsewhere.
2. *Engin.* A frame structure, raised on side supports so as to span over something, and usually of large dimensions, as: **a** A bridge or platform carrying a traveling crane or winch and supported by a pair of towers or by trestles or side frames running on parallel tracks. **b** A structure supporting a number of railroad signals for several tracks.

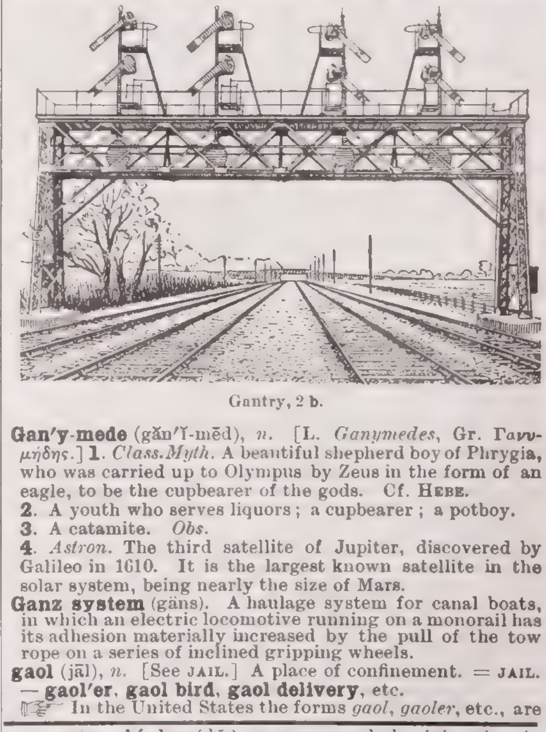

Gantry, 2 b.

Gan'y-mede (găn'ĭ-mēd), *n.* [L. *Ganymedes*, Gr. Γανυμήδης.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A beautiful shepherd boy of Phrygia, who was carried up to Olympus by Zeus in the form of an eagle, to be the cupbearer of the gods. Cf. HEBE.
2. A youth who serves liquors; a cupbearer; a potboy.
3. A catamite. *Obs.*
4. *Astron.* The third satellite of Jupiter, discovered by Galileo in 1610. It is the largest known satellite in the solar system, being nearly the size of Mars.

Ganz system (gäns). A haulage system for canal boats, in which an electric locomotive running on a monorail has its adhesion materially increased by the pull of the tow rope on a series of inclined gripping wheels.

gaol (jāl), *n.* [See JAIL.] A place of confinement. = JAIL. — **gaol'er**, **gaol bird**, **gaol delivery**, etc.
☞ In the United States the forms *gaol*, *gaoler*, etc., are

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gang. Var. of GANGUE.
gan'ga (găn'gȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A sand grouse (*Pterocles alchata*) of southern Europe; — also applied to other species.
gan'gan'. Var. of GANGGANG.
gang cask. *Naut.* A small water cask.
gang days. Rogation days. See GANG WEEK.
gang edger. *Mach.* Gang saw for trimming the edges of boards, or for cutting boards to width.
gang'er (găng'ẽr), *n.* *Naut.* A short length of chain cable.
gan'ger (găŋ'gẽr), *v. i.* To gangrene. *Obs.*
Gan-get'ic (găn-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Gangeticus.*] Of or pertaining to the Ganges.
gang flower. The English milkwort *Polygala vulgaris.* It blossoms in *gang* week. *Obs.*
gang'gang' (găng'găng'), *n.* [Native name.] A cockatoo (*Callocephalon galeatum*) of Australia and Tasmania. It is gray with scarlet head and crest.
Gan'gic (găn'jĭk), *a.* Gangetic. *Obs.*
gang'ing (găng'ĭng), *n.* Employment or formation of gangs of laborers. *Rare.*
gan'gle, *v. i.* To jangle. *Obs.*
gan'gli-a (găŋ'glĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of GANGLION.
gan'gli-ac (-ăk), **gan'gli-al** (-ăl), **gan'gli-ar** (-ȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Relating to a ganglion; ganglionic.
gan'gli-i'tis (-ī'tĭs), *n.* *Med.* Ganglionitis.
gan'gli-o-blast' (găŋ'glĭ-ō-blăst'), *n.* [See GANGLION; -BLAST.] *Embryol.* A cell which develops into a gangliocyte.
gan'gli-o-cyte' (-sīt'), *n.* [See GANGLION; -CYTE.] *Anat.* A nerve cell of a ganglion outside the central nervous system.
gan'gli-o-form', *a.* Gangliform.
gan'gli-oid (găŋ'glĭ-oid), *a.* *Anat.* Resembling a ganglion.
gan'gli-o'ma (-ō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OMATA (-ō'mȧ-tȧ). [NL. See GANGLION; -OMA.] *Med.* Any tumor of a ganglion.
gan'gli-on-a-ry (găŋ'glĭ-ŏn-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Ganglionic. *Rare.*
gan'gli-on-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* *Anat.* Gangliate.
gan'gli-o-neu'ral (-ō-nū'răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a nervous system composed of ganglia connected by nervous commissures, as most invertebrates.
gan'gli-o-neu'ron (-nū'rŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A neuron of a ganglion.
gan'gli-on-i'tis (-ŏn-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of a ganglion.
gan'gli-on-less, *a.* See -LESS.
gan'gli-ous (găŋ'glĭ-ŭs), *a.* Gangliform; ganglionic. *Rare.*
gan'gly (găŋ'glĭ), *a.* Gangling; lanky. *Colloq. or Dial.*
gan'gre-nate (găŋ'grē-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To gangrene. *Obs.* — **gan'gre-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
gang rider. *Coal Mining.* A person riding on a car to signal or to attach the haulage clip.
gan'gril. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GANGREL.
gang'tide', *n.* Gang week.
gang tooth. [Cf. GAGTOOTH.] A projecting tooth. *Obs.*
Gan-gue'la (găŋ-gā'lä), **Gan-guel'la** (-gĕl'ä), *n.* A Bantu of a group of tribes of the interior of Portuguese West Africa, remarkable for their ceremoniousness and the high station accorded their women.
gangway ladder. A ladder rigged on the side of a vessel from the gangway to the water.
gang'way-man, *n.* *Naut.* A sailor stationed at the gangway.
gang week. Rogation week, when formerly processions were made to survey the bounds of parishes.
gan'il (găn'ĭl), *n.* [F.] A kind of brittle limestone. *Obs.*
gan'ne-ker, *n.* Alehouse keeper. *Obs.*
gan'nen (găn'ĕn), *n.* *Mining.* An inclined gangway. *Eng.*
gan'ner (găn'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of GANDER.
gan'nis-ter. Var. of GANISTER.
Ga'no (gä'nō), *n.* [It., fr. OF.] = GANELON.
Gan'o-ceph'a-la (găn'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. γάνος brightness + κεφαλή head.] *Paleon.* A group of labyrinthodonts, having the head defended by bony plates. It includes *Archegosaurus* and allies. — **gan'o-ceph'a-lan** (-lăn), *a. & n.* — **gan'o-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
Gan'o-don'ta (-dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. γάνος brightness + *-odonta.*] *Paleon.* A group of extinct Eocene mammals believed to be ancestral forms of the Edentata. — **gan'o-dont** (găn'ō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*
Gan'o-dus (găn'ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γάνος brightness + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of Jurassic chimæroid fishes.
ga-noi'dal (gȧ-noi'dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Ganoid. [= GANOIDEI.]
Ga-noi'de-a (-dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.]
ga-noi'de-an (-ăn), **ga-noi'di-an**, *a. & n.* *Zoöl.* Ganoid.
gan'o-in (găn'ō-ĭn), **-ine** (-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. γάνος brightness.] *Zoöl.* The enamel of a ganoid scale.
ga-nom'a-lite (gȧ-nŏm'ȧ-līt), *n.* [Gr. γάνωμα brightness + *-lite.*] *Min.* A colorless to gray silicate of lead, calcium, and manganese, in tetragonal crystals or massive. H., 3. Sp. gr., 5.74.
gan'o-phyl'lite (găn'ō-fĭl'īt), *n.* [Gr. γάνος + *phyll-.*] *Min.* A brown hydrous silicate of manganese and aluminium, in prismatic crystals, or foliated. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 2.84.
gan'sa (găn'zȧ). Var. of GANZA.
gansel, *n.* [OF. *ganse aillie.*] A kind of garlic sauce. *Obs.*
gant. † GANNET, GAUNT.
gant (gânt; gănt), *v. i. & n.* [Cf. AS. *gānian*, v.] Yawn; gape. *Scot.* [*Obs.*]
gan'te-lope, *n.* The gantlet.
gant'line', *n.* = GIRTLINE.
gant'lope' (gănt'lōp'), *n.* The gantlet. *Obs. or R.*
gan-ton', *n.* = GANTA.
gan'tree. Var. of GANTRY.
gan'tress. A pl. form of GANTRY, used as a sing.
gan'yie, *n.* An arrow or bolt. *Obs. Scot.*
Gan'y-me'des (găn'ĭ-mē'dēz), *n.* = GANYMEDE, 1.
gan'za (găn'zȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. *ganza*, a mistake for L. *ganta* goose, of G. origin; cf. Sp. *gansa*, *ganso*, goose.] One of the birds which (in a romance by Bp. F. Godwin) bore Domingo Gansales to the moon. *Obs. or R.*
Ga'on (gä'ŏn; *Heb.* gä'ŏn), *n.*;

obsolete, except for occasional legal use. In Great Britain they are still current, esp. in official use; though the forms *jail, jailer*, etc., are given the preference in the Oxford English Dictionary.

gap (găp), *n.* [ME. *gap*; cf. Icel. *gap* an empty space, Sw. *gap* mouth, breach, abyss, Dan. *gab* mouth, opening. See GAPE.] **1.** An opening in anything made by breaking or parting; a vacant space in anything properly or naturally continuous; an opening which implies a breach or defect; as, a *gap* in a fence.
2. A mountain pass, cleft, or ravine.
3. Any breach of continuity; an interval; a hiatus.
It would make a great *gap* in your own honor. *Shak.*
4. *Mach.* The notch in the bed of a gap lathe, or between the tool and the supporting post in a punching machine, etc.

gap, *v. t.*; GAPPED (găpt); GAP'PING. **1.** To notch. *Rare.*
2. To make an opening in; to breach.
Their masses are *gapp'd* with our grape. *Tennyson.*

gape (gāp; gäp; *colloq.* găp; 277), *v. i.*; GAPED (gāpt *or* gäpt); GAP'ING (gāp'ĭng; gäp'-). [ME. *gapen*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. & Sw. *gapa*, Dan. *gabe*; akin to D. *gapen*, G. *gaffen*, and perh. to Skr. *jabh* to snap at, open the mouth. Cf. GAP. In the pronunciation gäp or găp the word has prob. been influenced by or is the same as E. dial. *gaup, gaap* (see GAUP, GALP).] **1.** To open the mouth wide, as indicating: (1) A desire for food; as, young birds *gape.* (2) Sleepiness or indifference; to yawn.
She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*
(3) Self-forgetfulness in surprise, astonishment, etc.
With *gaping* wonderment had stared aghast. *Byron.*
(4) A desire to injure, devour, or overcome.
They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. *Job* xvi. 10.
2. To open or part widely; to exhibit a gap or hiatus.
May that ground *gape* and swallow me alive! *Shak.*
3. To gasp; pant. *Obs.*
4. To cry out; to shout. *Obs.*
Syn. — Stare; yawn. See GAZE.
to gape for *or* **after**, to long, wait eagerly, or cry aloud for.
The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes*. *Denham.*

gape, *v. t.* To open wide (the mouth).

gape, *n.* **1.** Act of gaping; specif.: **a** A yawn. **b** An open-mouthed stare; hence, a state of wonder.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** The width of the mouth (of birds, fishes, etc.) when opened. **b** The line along which the mandibles of a bird's bill close together. Cf. RICTUS. **c** A gap between the edges of the valves of a bivalve shell, where they do not meet when the shell is closed.
3. An open space; a gap; a rent.
the gapes. **a** A fit of yawning. **b** A disease of young poultry and other birds, attended with much gaping. It is caused by the gapeworm, which obstructs the breathing and frequently leads to death. See GAPEWORM.

gap'er (gāp'ẽr; gäp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that gapes.
2. a The cabrilla (*Serranus cabrilla*). **b** Any of several species of clams the valves of whose shell gape at one or both ends, as *Schizothærus nuttalli*, an edible species of the Pacific coast. **c** An East Indian broadbill of the genus *Cymborhynchus*.

gape'seed' (gāp'sēd'; gäp'-), *n.* Anything that causes gaping looks; also, a person who looks or stares gapingly. Hence, **to buy,** *or* **sow, gapeseed**, to stare idly or in idle wonderment, instead of attending to business.

gape'worm' (gāp'wûrm'; gäp'-), *n.* A parasitic nematode worm (*Syngamus trachealis*) infesting the trachea and bronchi of birds and causing the disease known as gapes; — called also *forked worm*. The male is smaller than the female, and permanently attached to the body of the latter near one end.

gap'ing-stock' (gāp'ĭng-stŏk'; gäp'-), *n.* An object of open-mouthed wonder or curiosity.
A *gapingstock* and a scorn to the young volunteers. *Godwin.*

gap lathe. *Mach.* A lathe with a deep notch in the bed to admit of turning a short object of large diameter.

gap'py (găp'ĭ), *a.* Having gaps; broken; unconnected.

gap'y (gāp'ĭ; gäp'ĭ), *a.* Affected with the gapes.

gar (gär), *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gera, göra, gerva, görva*, to make, do, akin to AS. *gierwan, gearwian*, to make ready, *gearo* ready. See YARE; cf. GEAR, *n.*] To cause; make; have done; force. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

ga'rage' (gȧ'räzh'; găr'āj: *see note below*), *n.* [F.] A place for housing automobiles.
☞ *Garage* is recent in English, and has as yet acquired no settled pronunciation; cf. MASSAGE, which has been longer in use as a borrowed word.

ga'rage' (gȧ'räzh'; găr'āj), *v. t.*; -RAGED' (-räzhd'; -ājd); -RAG'ING (-räzh'ĭng; -ā-jĭng). To keep in a garage. *Colloq.*

gar'an-cine (găr'ăn-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **gar'an-cin**. [F. *garance* madder, LL. *garantia.*] A dyestuff prepared by treating ground madder with strong sulphuric acid. It consists essentially of alizarin.

gar'a-vance (găr'ȧ-văns), *n.* [Sp. *garbanzo*, fr. Basque *garbantzua*; *grau* grain + *antzua* dry.] The chick-pea.

garb (gärb), *n.* [OF. *garbe, jarbe*, F. *gerbe*. fr. OHG. *garba*, G. *garbe*; cf. Skr. *gṛbh* to seize. Cf. GERBE.] **1.** A sheaf of grain (wheat, unless otherwise specified). *Obs. or Her.*
2. A bundle. "The bundle or *garb* of steel contained 30 pieces." *R. H. I. Palgrave.*

garb, *n.* [OF. *garbe* looks, countenance, grace, ornament, F. *galbe* graceful outline, contour, fr. It. *garbo* grace, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *garawī, garwī*, ornament, dress; akin to E. *gear*. See GAR, *v.*; GEAR, *n.*] **1** Grace, as of form. *Obs.*
2. Personal bearing; carriage. *Obs.*
3. Custom; method; fashion. *Obs.*
He could not speak English in the native *garb*. *Shak.*
4. Fashion or style of dress, esp. that distinctive of rank or standing; clothing; dress; as, the *garb* of a clergyman; the *garb* of a gentleman of the 16th century.

garb, *v. t.*; GARBED (gärbd); GARB'ING. To clothe; array.
These black dog-Dons
Garb themselves bravely. *Tennyson.*

gar'bage (gär'bāj), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *garbage* tax on sheaves, E. *garb* sheaf.] Offal, as the entrails of an animal or fish; refuse animal or vegetable matter from a kitchen, market, or store; often, loosely, waste material from a house, market, or store, consisting of offal mixed with other refuse, as ashes, paper, tin cans, etc.; hence, anything worthless or filthy; refuse.

gar'bage, *v. t.* To strip of garbage; to disembowel; to clean. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gar'ble (gär'b'l), *v. t.*; GAR'BLED (-b'ld); GAR'BLING (-blĭng). [OF. *grabeler* to pick out, sort, for *garbeler* to examine precisely, garble spices; cf. LL. *garbellare* to sift, Sp. *garbillar* to sift, *garbillo* a coarse sieve, It. *garbellare* to sift, *garbello* sieve; fr. Ar. *gharbāl, gharbil*, sieve, itself prob. fr. L. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum* sieve, akin to *cernere* to separate, sift (cf. E. DISCERN).] **1.** To select the best or the best parts of; to sort or pick out; as, to *garble* coins. *Now Rare.*
2. To sift or bolt; to remove dross or dirt from; as, to *garble* spices. *Obs. or Cant.*
3. To pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose, usually unfair; to mutilate misleadingly; to pervert; as, to *garble* a quotation; to *garble* an account.
to garble the coinage, to sort out coins, as by money dealers, for the purpose of exporting or melting the perfect ones and retaining for circulation those of light weight.

gar'ble, *n.* **1.** Refuse, esp. of spices; rubbish; also, goods containing refuse. *Obs. or Cant.*
2. A mixture of metals; an alloy.
3. Act of garbling, as a work of literature.

gar'bling (gär'blĭng), *n.* **1.** A sifting or selecting.
2. Misrepresentation, as of a play, by omission of parts.
3. *pl.* **a** Impurities separated from spices, drugs, etc. **b** Remainders, after the best of the goods have been taken.

gar'board (gär'bōrd; 201), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* One of the outside planks or plates next the keel on either outside, which together form a **garboard strake**.

gar'boil (gär'boil), *n.* [OF. *garbouil*; cf. Sp. *garbullo*, It. *garbuglio*; of uncertain origin; the last part is perh. fr. L. *bullire* to boil, E. *boil*.] Tumult; disturbance; disorder; a brawl. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

gar'bure' (gȧr'bür'), *n.* [F.] A soup of bacon and cabbage or other vegetables, sometimes with cheese added.

Gar-cin'i-a (gär-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Laurent *Garcin*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A large and important genus of tropical Asiatic clusiaceous trees, having thick coriaceous leaves and baccate fruit with arillate seeds. Gamboge is obtained from various species; some have valuable wood. The thick-rinded fleshy fruit is often edible, that of *G. mangostana* being the mangosteen. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus. See GAMBOGE, MANGOSTEEN, COCUM.

‖ **gar'çon'** (gȧr'sôɴ'), *n.*; *pl.* -ÇONS (*F.* -sôɴ'). [F.] A boy; fellow; esp., a serving boy or man; a waiter.

gar'dant (gär'dănt), *a.* [OF., looking. See GUARDANT.] *Her.* Turning the head (only) toward the spectator; — said of a beast.

Lions Gardant.

‖ **garde'bras'** (gȧrd'brȧ'), *n.* [F., fr. *garder* to guard + *bras* arm.] A piece of armor for the protection of the arm; also, loosely, the complete articulated sleeve of steel.

‖ **garde' mo'bile'**, *or* **garde' na'tio'nale' mo'bile'** (gȧrd' nȧ'syō'nȧl' mō'bēl'). [F.] *Fr. Hist.* A body of militia formed of a part of the garde nationale or, later, supplementary to it, employed for defense and maintenance of order.

gar'den (gär'd'n), *n.* [ME. *gardin*, OF. *gardin, jardin*, F. *jardin*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *garto*, G. *garten*; akin to AS. *geard*. See YARD an inclosure.] **1.** A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables; commonly, such a piece adjoining a dwelling, and inclosed. Cf. YARD.
2. Hence, a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country.
I am arrived from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy. *Shak.*
Garden of Eden. See EDEN. — **G. of England**, the county of Kent, or Worcestershire, or any of various other fertile counties. — **G. of Europe**, Italy. — **G. of France** [a translation of F. *Jardin de la France*], Touraine, now mostly the department of Indre-et-Loire. — **G. of Italy**, Sicily, Campania, or Lombardy. — **G. of the Gods**, a region of about 500 acres near Colorado Springs, Colorado, noted for the numerous strange, often grotesque, rock formations of red and white sandstone. — **Gardens of Adonis.** See ADONIS. — **the Garden.** See PHILOSOPHY OF THE GARDEN; cf. EPICUREANISM.

gar'den (gär'd'n), *v. i.*; -DENED (-d'nd); -DEN-ING. To lay out, cultivate, or labor in, a garden; to practice horticulture.

gar'den, *v. t.* To cultivate as a garden; — usually in *p. p.*

‖ **garde' na'tio'nale'** (gȧrd' nȧ'syō'nȧl'). [F.] *Fr. Hist.* A citizen soldiery or national militia, existing from 1789 to the close of the war of 1870-71, the members of which were drawn from all able-bodied citizens between certain ages.

gar'dened (gär'd'nd), *a.* Having a garden or gardens; formed into, or made like, a garden.

garden engine. Any small portable force pump used for watering or spraying gardens, lawns, etc.

gar'den-er (gär'd'n-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *gardinier*, F. *jardinier*.] One who makes and tends a garden.

gardener bird. A small plainly colored bower bird (*Amblyornis inornata*) native of New Guinea. It is remarkable for building a large hutlike bower, in front of which it makes a garden of moss ornamented with flowers and berries, which are removed and renewed when withered.

garden glass. **a** A bell glass for covering plants. **b** A globe of dark-colored glass, mounted on a pedestal, to reflect surrounding objects; — much used as an ornament in gardens, esp. in Germany.

Gar-de'ni-a (gär-dē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Alexander *Garden* (1730–91), American botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of rubiaceous trees and shrubs of the Old World tropics, having showy fragrant white or yellow flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla, 5–9 stamens, and a berrylike fruit. *G. florida* is the Cape jasmine. The fruits of some species yield a yellow dye. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

gar'den-ing, *n.* The art or occupation of laying out and cultivating gardens.

garden net. A net for covering fruit trees, vines, etc., to protect them from birds.

garden orach *or* **orache.** A chenopodiaceous plant (*Atriplex hortensis*), like spinach, often used as a pot herb.

garden party. A social party held in a garden.

garden pepper. Cayenne pepper. See PEPPER, CAPSICUM.

garden pink. **a** Any cultivated species of *Dianthus* or pink. **b** The pheasant's-eye.

garden snail. Any of several snails, esp. *Helix aspersa* and *H. hortensis*, often destructive in gardens in Europe.

garden sorrel. A European sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) often cultivated for salad.

garden spider. A spider (*Epeira diadema*) common in gardens in Europe. It spins a geometrical web and has a cross-shaped yellow mark on the back.

garden truck. Vegetables raised for market. *U. S.*

garden warbler. A common European warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*), noted for its melodious song.

Garden Warbler.

garden webworm. A widely distributed webworm (*Loxostege similalis*) injurious to many vegetables in the southern Mississippi region of the United States; — also applied to the cabbage webworm and allied species.

garden white. Any of the white butterflies constituting the genus *Pieris*, as the cabbage butterfly.

garde'robe (gȧrd'rōb), *n.* [F. See WARDROBE.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A wardrobe, or its contents.
2. Hence, a private room, as a storeroom or bedchamber.

Gard'ner machine gun (gärd'nẽr). [After Capt. M. W. *Gardner*, the inventor.] A machine gun with two barrels side by side which are loaded and fired alternately by means of a crank. The barrels are inclosed in a sheath of bronze holding water to keep down the heat in firing.

gar'dy-loo' (gär'dĭ-lōō'), *n.* [Cf. F. *gare l'eau* beware of the water.] A warning cry uttered on throwing water, etc., into the streets from the windows in old Edinburgh.

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pl. GAONIM (-ō-nĭm). [Heb., excellence.] *Jewish Hist.* The title given by Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed, to Mar Isaac, the president of the Jewish college at Sora on the Euphrates in Babylonia, about 658 A. D., in recognition of his assistance, and assumed by successive presidents there, and after 917 by the presidents of the college at Pumbaditha till 1040.
gaot. † GHAUT.
gape'-gaze' (gāp'gāz'), *v. i.* To gaze and gape. *Dial. Eng.*
gapes (gāps), *v. i.* To gaze; gape; gaze about. *Dial. Eng.*
gap'ing (gäp'ĭng; gāp'-), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GAPE. — **gap'ing-ly**, *adv.*
gappe. † GAP.
gap'-toothed' (găp'-), *a.* Having gaps between the teeth.
gar. Var. of GARE, *a.* *Scot.*
gar (gär), *n.* = GARFISH.
Gar (gär). *Bib.*
G. A. R. *Abbr.* Grand Army of the Republic. [han (*Populus*).
gar'ab tree (găr'ăb). The ba-
Gar'a-man'tes (găr'ȧ-măn'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Hamitic people of Fezzan, Africa.
gar'ance (găr'ăns), *n.* [F. See GARANCIN.] Common madder.
‖ **ga'ran'ceux'** (gȧ'räɴ'sû'), *n.* [F.] A low quality of garancine, obtained from waste madder.
ga-ran'gan (gȧ-răŋ'găn), *n.* [Malay *garanggang*.] A mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*) of the Malayan region.
garante. † GUARANTEE.
gar'an-tee'. Guarantee. *Ref. Sp.*
gar'an-ty. Guaranty. *Ref. Sp.*
ga'ra-pa'ta (gä'rä-pä'tä), *n.* [Sp. *garrapata*.] A tick: esp., a cattle tick or a sheep tick.
garatour. † GARRITOUR.
garausse. † CAROUSE.
gar'bage, *v. i.* To feed on, or as if on, garbage.
garbage furnace. A refuse destructor. See DESTRUCTOR, 2.
‖ **gar-ban'zo** (gär-vän'thō; -sō; 133, 268), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOS (-thōs; -sōs). [Sp.] Garavance.
garbe. † GARB.
gar'bel. † GARBLE.
gar'bel, **gar'bell** (gär'bĕl), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* = GARBOARD.
gar'bidge. † GARBAGE.
gar'bill', *n.* A merganser; — alluding to the likeness of its beak to the garfish's. *Local, U. S.*
gar'bl. Garble. *Ref. Sp.*
gar'blage (gär'blāj), *n.* Refuse matter; garble. *Obs.*
gar'bld. Garbled. *Ref. Sp.*
gar'ble-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
gar'bler (gär'blẽr), *n.* One that garbles.
garb'less, *a.* See -LESS.
gar'boil, *n.* Confusion; disturbance. — *v. t.* To disturb; confuse; also, garble. *Both Obs.*
gar-bu'sa (gär-bōō'sȧ). Var. of GORBUSCHA.
garce (gärs), *n.* [From native name; cf. Canarese *garase*, Telugu *garise*, Tamil *karasai*.] A large and varying measure of capacity of the east coast of India. See MEASURE. Also, a corresponding weight.
garceon. † GARCION.
Gar-ci'as, Pe'dro (pā'drō gär-thē'äs). A mythical personage in the preface "Gil Blas to the Reader" in Le Sage's "Gil Blas." Two scholars discover on a stone the inscription, "Here is interred the *soul* of the licentiate Pedro Garcias." One of them digs and finds a hundred ducats. Like him, says Gil, will be the reader who perceives the moral instruction in the novel.
garcion, *n.* [LL. *garcio*.] A garçon. *Obs.*
‖ **gar'çon' d'hon'neur'** (gȧr'sôɴ' dō'nûr'). [F.] A groomsman; a best man.
gard. Obs. or ref. sp. of GUARD.
gard, *n.* [See GARDEN, YARD.] Garden. *Obs.* [*Eng.*
gard (gäd), *n.* Gravel. *Dial.*
gardain. † GARDEN.
gardbrace, *n.* A gardebras. *Obs.*
garde. † GUARD.
‖ **garde' à che-val'** (gȧr'-dȧ shē-vȧl'). [F.] A mounted guard.
‖ **garde' cham'pê'tre** (gȧrd' shäɴ'pâ'tr'). [F.] A rural guard; a supervisor of municipal rural properties.
‖ **garde' ci'vique'** (sē'vēk'). [F.] See ARMY ORGANIZATION.
garde'-col'let, *n.* [F.; *garder* to guard + *collet* collar.] *Armor.* A raised plate or ridge on the pauldron to protect the neck from glancing blows.
‖ **garde' du corps'** (gȧrd' dü kōr'). [F.] A bodyguard.
‖ **garde'-feu'** (gȧrd'fû'), *n.* [F.] Lit., fire guard: a fire screen or fender. [*a.* See -ABLE.
gar'den-a-ble (gär'd'n-ȧ-b'l),
gar'den-age, *n.* Horticulture; garden produce. *Obs.*
‖ **garde' na'tio'nal'** (gȧrd' nȧ'syō'nȧl'); *pl.* GARDES NATIONEAUX (gȧrd' nȧ'syō'nō'). [F.] A member of the garde nationale (which see). [*officinalis.*
garden balm. The balm *Melissa*
garden balsam. See IMPATIENS.
garden bond. *Masonry.* = FLYING BOND. It is used in constructing boundary walls.
garden buttercup. The *Ranunculus aconitifolius.*
garden celandine. = CELANDINE **a**.
garden chafer. A European scarabæoid beetle (*Phyllopertha horticola*) smaller than the cockchafer, which when adult feeds on the blossoms and leaves of fruit trees and rosebushes.
garden clover. The blue melilot.
garden cress. Peppergrass.
garden cypress. **a** Sea wormwood. **b** Lavender cotton. *Obs.*
gar'dend. Gardened. *Ref. Sp.*
garden egg. The eggplant. *Jamaica.* [mullein pink.
gar'den-er's-de-light', *n.* The
gar'den-er's-eye', *n.* = GARDENER'S-DELIGHT.
gar'den-er's-gar'ters, *n.* = RIBBON GRASS.
gar'den-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
gar'den-esque' (gär'd'n-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.
garden flea. A flea beetle.
garden flea hopper. See FLEA HOPPER.
gar'den-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
garden garth. Peppergrass.
gar'den-gate', *n.* **a** The pansy. **b** The herb Robert. *Dial. Eng.*
garden ginger. Garden pepper.
gar'den-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
garden house. **a** A summer house. *Beau. & Fl.* **b** A privy. *Dial., Eng. & U. S.* [hyssop.
garden hyssop. The common
gar'den-ize, *v. t.* To make a garden of. — *v. i.* To garden. *R.*
gar'den-less, *a.* See -LESS.
gar'den-ly, *a.* Like a garden. *R.*
garden mold. Rich, mellow earth, fit for a garden.
garden nail. A cast nail, for fastening vines to brick walls.
garden orpine. The common orpine, or live-forever. [dock.
garden patience. The patience
garden peppercress. Peppergrass. [feather.
garden persicary. The prince's-
garden plague. Goutweed.
garden purslane. See PURSLANE.
gar'den-ry, *n.* Gardening. *R.*
garden shears. Large pruning shears. [*Obs.*
gar'den-ship, *n.* Horticulture.
garden spurge. The cypress spurge. [in a garden. *Colloq.*
garden stuff. Vegetables raised
‖ **gar'de-nuque'** (gȧr'd'-nük'), *n.* [F., fr. *garder* to guard + *nuque* the nape.] *Armor.* A protection for the back of the neck, usually a part of a suit of plate armor.
gar'den-wall' bond. = GARDEN BOND.
garde'-reine', *n.* [See GUARD, *v.*; REINS.] The part of medieval plate armor covering the back below the waist.
gardeviance, *n.* [F. *garder* to keep + *viande*, pl. *viandes*, meat, in OF. food.] A meat safe, a chest, or a wallet. *Obs.*
gar'de-vin (gär'dē-vĭn), **gar'de-vine** (-vĭn; -vēn), *n.* [F. *garder* to keep + *vin* wine.] A large bottle for wine, or a case or closet for wine bottles. *Scot.*
gardevisure, *n.* [F. *garder* to guard + *vis* face.] A visor. *Obs.*
‖ **gar'dez la foi'** (gȧr'dā lȧ fwä'). [F.] Keep the faith.
‖ **gar'dez la reine'** (rân'). [F.] *Chess.* Lit., guard the queen; — a warning that the queen is exposed to immediate capture.
gard'i-an. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of GUARDIAN.
gar'din. † GARDEN.
gar'din-er. † GARDENER.
gard'nap, *n.* [OF. *gardenape*, F. *garde-nappe*. See GUARD, *v.*; NAPERY.] A mat or the like to place on the tablecloth. *Obs.*
gar'don (găr'dŭn), *n.* [F.] The id (*Leuciscus idus*).
gardoun. gardwin. † GUERDON.
gar'dy (gâr'dĭ), *n.* The arm. *Scot.* [GAR, *v.*; GEAR.
gare. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
gare (gâr). Scot. var. of GORE, a piece; GAIR.
gare, *n.* [AS. *gār* spear. Cf. GORE triangular piece.] A spear; also, a sword. *Obs.* [citement. *Obs.*
gare, *n.* [Cf. GERE.] Violent ex-
gare, *n.* [OF. *gart* a coarse hair in wool.] Coarse wool on the legs of sheep. *Obs.*
gare, *a.* [Of Scand. origin, and akin to E. *yare*. See YARE, *a.*] *Scot.* **a** Sharp; keen. **b** Eager, as for wealth; covetous.
‖ **gare** (gâr), *v. i.* [F. Cf. WARY.] Beware! take care!
Ga'reb (gā'rĕb). *Bib.*

Gar'eth (gär'ĕth), *n.* In Arthurian romance, a knight of the Round Table, a nephew of King Arthur, who in disguise acted at first as a scullion in the king's kitchen, but later was champion of the lady Linet, or Lynette, whose sister Lionês, or Lyonors, he delivered from Castle Perilous.

> And he that told the tale in older times
> Says that Sir *Gareth* wedded Lyonors,
> But he that told it later says Lynette. *Tennyson.*

gar'fish' (gär'fĭsh'), *n.* [The first part is fr. AS. *gār* spear. Cf. GORE a triangular piece, GAR, *n.*] *Zoöl.* Any of certain fishes having an elongated pikelike body, and both jaws (in the halfbeaks only the lower jaw) long and narrow. They are also called *gars* and *gar pikes.* The marine garfishes are teleosts of the group Percesoces, esp. of the family Belonidæ, called also billfishes and needlefishes (see

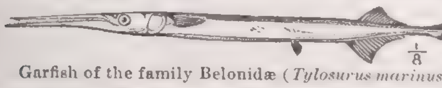

Garfish of the family Belonidæ (*Tylosurus marinus*). 1/8

NEEDLEFISH). The common European species is *Belone vulgaris.* In Australia the common garfish of Melbourne is *B. ferox*, but in most parts of Australia and New Zealand the common garfishes belong to the allied family of halfbeaks (which see). All these are good food fishes. The fresh-water garfishes of North America are ganoids of the order Holostei and have hard shining rhombic scales. They constitute the genus *Lepisosteus*, syn. *Lepidosteus*,

Garfish of the family Lepisosteidæ (*Lepisosteus osseus*). 1/30

and family Lepisosteidæ. *L. osseus* and *L. platystomus*, distinguished as the **long-nosed garfish** and **short-nosed garfish**, respectively, inhabit much of the eastern and central United States. The much larger alligator gar (*L. tristœchus*) is found in the southern United States, Mexico, and Cuba, and becomes eight or ten feet long. The fresh-water garfishes are destructive of other fishes, and their flesh is rank and tough.

gar'ga-ney (gär'gȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Prob. indirectly fr. It. *garganello.*] A European teal (*Querquedula circia*) related to the American blue-winged teal, having in the male a broad white stripe over the eye.

Garganey. (⅛)

Gar-gan'tu-a (gär-găn'tū-ȧ; *F.* gȧr'gäɴ'twȧ'), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *garganta* throat, gullet.] In Rabelais's "Gargantua," a gigantic king, having an extraordinary appetite, son of Grangousier (whose chief delight was eating and drinking). Gargantua is educated according to the noblest ideas of the humanist Renaissance and has many extravagant adventures. He founds the Abbey of Thélème (see THÉLÈME). He is the father of Pantagruel. — **Gar-gan'tu-an** (gär-găn'tū-ăn), *a.*

gar'ga-rism (gär'gȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* [F. *gargarisme* or L. *gargarisma.* See GARGARIZE.] *Med.* A gargle.

gar'get (gär'gĕt), *n.* [ME. *garget*, *gargat*, throat, OF. *gargate.* The etymol. of senses 2, 3, & 4 is not certain.] **1.** The throat. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A disease in swine and cattle marked by inflammation of the head or throat; also, a distemper in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite.
3. A diseased condition of the udders of cows, etc., arising from an inflammation of the mammary glands.
4. *Bot.* **a** The pokeweed. **b** The hellebore.

gar'gle (gär'g'l), *v. t.*; GAR'GLED (-g'ld); GAR'GLING (-glĭng). [F. *gargouiller* to dabble, paddle, gargle; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. GARGOYLE, GURGLE.] **1.** To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat, particularly the latter, agitating the liquid (water or a medicinal preparation) by an expulsion of air from the lungs.
2. To utter as if while gargling. *Obs.*

gar'gle, *v. i.* **1.** To use a gargle.
2. To make a sound as if gargling.

gar'gle, *n.* A liquid, as water or some medicated preparation, used in gargling the mouth and throat.

gar'goyle (gär'goil), *n.* [ME. *gargulie*, F. *gargouille*, OF. *gargoule*; cf. OF. *gargouille* throat, LL. *gargula.* Cf. GARGLE.] *Arch.* A water spout, often carved grotesquely, projecting at the upper part, usually from the roof gutter, of a building. — **gar'goyled** (-goild), *a.*

Gargoyle.

gar'i-bal'di (găr'ĭ-băl'dĭ; gä'rĭ-bäl'dĭ; 277), *n.* **1.** A shirt waist worn by women; — so called from its resemblance in shape to the red shirt worn by the Italian patriot Garibaldi.
2. A California pomacentroid market fish (*Hypsypops rubicundus*) of a deep scarlet color.

Gar'i-bal'di-an (găr'ĭ-băl'dĭ-ăn; gä'rĭ-bäl'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or supporting, Giuseppe Garibaldi. — *n.* A supporter of Garibaldi.

gar'ish (gâr'ĭsh), *a* [Cf. ME. *gauren* to stare; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Showy; dazzling; ostentatious; attracting or exciting attention by gaudiness; of color or light, harsh and glaring. "The *garish* sun." "A *garish* flag." *Shak.* "The *garish* day." *J. H. Newman.*
2. Gay to extravagance; flighty.

> It makes the mind loose and *garish.* *South.*
> *Garish* like the laughters of drunkenness. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — See GAUDY.
— **gar'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **gar'ish-ness**, *n.*

gar'land (gär'lănd), *n.* [ME. *garland*, *gerlond*, OF. *garlande*, F. *guirlande*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A wreath made of branches, flowers, leaves, etc., or sometimes of precious stones or ribbons, to be worn on the head like a crown or hung up as an ornament, or the like; a coronal; chaplet; wreath, specif. that conferred on a victor in the ancient games; hence, fig., chief prize or ornament; glory.
2. Hence: **a** A royal crown. *Obs.* **b** *Antiq.* A woolen headband, or fillet, worn by a priest, as a sign of consecration. **c** *Her.* A wreath of laurel, or oak leaves and acorns; — often used for a chaplet, which is properly of flowers and leaves, or flowers only.
3. A book of extracts; an anthology; esp., a chapbook or broadside containing one or more ballads or songs.

> They [ballads] began to be collected into little miscellanies under the name of *garlands.* *Percy.*

4. *Mining.* **a** A spiral groove in the outside of the lining of a shaft to drain off water which has percolated through from the adjacent strata. **b** An iron hoop or a wooden frame to hold in place coals heaped on a corf, etc.
5. *Naut.* **a** A grommet or ring of rope lashed to a spar for convenience in hoisting, to prevent chafing, etc. **b** A band of rope, iron, or wood for retaining shot in place. **c** A sort of netted bag used by sailors to keep provisions in.

gar'land, *v. t.*; GAR'LAND-ED; GAR'LAND-ING. To form into, or deck with, a garland.

garland flower. **a** Any zinziberaceous plant of the genus *Hedychium*, or its delicate sweet-scented flower. **b** Any of certain other ornamental flowering plants, as *Daphne cneorum* or *Calocephalus brownii* of Australia.

gar'lic (gär'lĭk), *n.* [ME. *garlek*, AS. *gārlēac*; *gār* spear, lance + *lēac* leek. See GARFISH; LEEK.] **1.** *Bot.* A European liliaceous plant (*Allium sativum*); also, its bulb, which has a characteristic strong scent and pungent flavor, and is composed of a number of smaller bulbs called *cloves.* Garlic is much used in cooking, esp. in Europe. In medicine it is used as a digestive stimulant, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Also, any of various other species of *Allium*, as crow garlic (*A. vineale*).
2. A popular jig or farce of the 17th century. *Obs.*

Garlic. (⅛)

gar'lick-y (-lĭk-ĭ), *a.* Like or containing garlic.

garlic mustard. A European brassicaceous plant (*Alliaria alliaria*) which smells of garlic.

garlic pear, *or* **garlic pear tree.** A capparidaceous tree of Jamaica (*Cratæva gynandra*), bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of garlic and a burning taste.

garlic shrub. Any of several plants the bruised foliage of which has the odor of garlic; as: **a** The bignoniaceous climbing shrub *Adenocalymna alliacea.* **b** Any phytolaccaceous plant of the genus *Petiveria*, esp. *P. alliacea.*

gar'ment (gär'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *garnement*, OF. *garnement*, *garniment*, fr. *garnir* to garnish. See GARNISH.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc.

gar'ment, *v. t.*; GAR'MENT-ED; GAR'MENT-ING. To clothe with or as if with a garment; — chiefly in the *p. p.*

> A lovely lady *garmented* in light. *Shelley.*

gar'men-ture (-mĕn-tūr), *n.* Clothing; dress.

gar'ner (gär'nẽr), *n.* [ME. *garner*, *gerner*, OF. *gernier*, *grenier*, F. *grenier*, fr. L. *granarium*, fr. *granum.* See 1st GRAIN; cf. GRANARY.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored; hence, fig., a collection, or store.

gar'ner, *v. t.*; GAR'NERED (-nẽrd); GAR'NER-ING. To gather for preservation; to store, as in a granary; to treasure; as, to *garner* grain.

gar'ner, *v. i.* To gather; accumulate. *Rare.*

gar'net (gär'nĕt; -nĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *gernet*, *grenat*, OF. *grenat*, F. *grenat*, LL. *granatus*, fr. L. *granatum* pomegranate, *granatus* having many grains or seeds, fr. *granum* grain, seed. So called from its resemblance in color and shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate. See GRAIN; cf. GRENADE, POMEGRANATE.] **1.** *Min.* A silicate of the general formula $R''_3R'''_2(SiO_4)_3$, in which R'' may be calcium, magnesium, etc., and R''' aluminium or some other trivalent element. There are accordingly several varieties, differing in composition and color, but with the same crystallization (isometric). It is brittle, vitreous in luster, and transparent to subtranslucent. H., 6.5–7.5. Sp. gr., 3.15–4.3. Garnets are often found as crystals, the common forms being the dodecahedron and trapezohedron. The mineral also occurs massive and in grains, and is common in gneiss and mica schist. The principal varieties are: **grossularite**, $Ca_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, which is colorless or green, yellow, brown, or red; **pyrope**, $Mg_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, deep red to black; **almandite**, $Fe_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, deep red to black; **spessartite**, $Mn_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, hyacinth red to brownish red, also yellow; **andradite**, $Ca_3Fe_2(SiO_4)_3$, of various colors; **uvarovite**, $Ca_3Cr_2(SiO_4)_3$, emerald green. *Essonite* is a yellow to brown variety of grossularite; it is also called *cinnamon stone*, esp. when of a cinnamon color. *Grossularite* is sometimes applied specially to a pale green variety. *Precious garnet* is transparent pyrope or almandite; when cut *en cabochon* it is called *carbuncle. Demantoid*, a grass-green to emerald-green variety of andradite, is also used as a gem. *Common garnet* includes the coarser kinds of almandite and andradite. It is used as an abrasive.
2. A deep red color, like that of the precious garnet.

gar'net (gär'nĕt; -nĭt; 151), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* **a** A tackle, usually rigged on the mainstay for hoisting cargo in or out. **b** A clew garnet.

gar'net-if'er-ous (gär'nĕt-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [1st *garnet* + *-ferous.*] *Geol.* Containing garnets.

gar'nett (gär'nĕt), *v. t.*; GAR'NETT-ED; GAR'NETT-ING. To remove foreign substances from (wool or cotton), by passing through a machine provided with Garnett teeth.

Garnett teeth. *Cotton & Woolen Manuf.* Pinlike teeth on card clothing, used in certain machines as lickers-in, etc.; — so called after the inventor.

gar'ni-er-ite (gär'nĭ-ẽr-īt), *n.* [After Jules *Garnier*, French geologist.] *Min.* A soft, amorphous, hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, of apple-green or pale green color. Sp. gr., 2.3–2.8. It is an important ore of nickel.

gar'nish (gär'nĭsh), *v. t.*; GAR'NISHED (-nĭsht); GAR'NISH-ING. [ME. *garnisshen*, *garnissen*, OF. *garnir*, *guarnir*, to provide, strengthen, prepare, garnish, warn, F. *garnir* to provide, furnish, garnish, — of German origin; cf. OHG. *warnōn* to provide, equip; akin to G. *wahren* to watch, E. *aware*, *ware*, *wary*, and cf. also E. *warn.* See WARY, 2d -ISH; cf. GARMENT.] **1.** To furnish; equip, as for defense. *Obs.*
2. To decorate with ornamental appendages; to set off; to adorn; embellish.

> All within with flowers was *garnished.* *Spenser.*

3. Specif.: *Cookery.* To ornament, as a dish, with something laid about it; as, a dish *garnished* with parsley.
4. To fit with fetters. *Slang.* *Johnson.*
5. *Law.* **a** To give notice to (a person) for the purpose of attaching money or property for which he is liable to another; to warn, or bring into court, by garnishment; to garnishee. **b** *Eng. Law.* To notify (a person) of certain payments to be made as a condition of being legally returned as heir (abolished by 6 Geo. IV., c. 105).

gar'nish, *n.* **1.** A set of dishes, etc., for the table. *Obs.*
2. Something added for embellishment; decoration; ornament; also, dress; garments, esp. showy ones.

> So are you, sweet,
> Even in the lovely *garnish* of a boy. *Shak.*
> For *garnish* this, and that for use. *Prior.*

3. *Cookery.* Something set round or upon a dish as an embellishment; also, something added for flavor or relish.
4. A fee; in English jails, an unauthorized fee demanded by old prisoners of a newcomer. *Obs. or Hist.*
5. A fee or treat from a new workman. *Slang.*
6. Fetters. *Slang.*

gar'nished (-nĭsht), *p. a.* Furnished; adorned; specif., *Her.*, having various attachments of specified tincture.

gar'nish-ee' (gär'nĭsh-ē'), *n.* *Law.* One who is garnished; a person served with a notice by way of garnishment. The garnishee is in effect a stakeholder, or custodian of the defendant's property in his hands for the plaintiff's benefit.

gar'nish-ee', *v. t.*; -NISH-EED' (-ēd'); -NISH-EE'ING. *Law.* **a** To make (a person) a garnishee; to garnish. **b** To attach (the fund or property sought to be secured by garnishment); to trustee. — **gar'nish-ee'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* *Rare.*

garnishee order. A nisi-prius order served upon a person by way of garnishment.

gar'nish-ment (gär'nĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *garnissement* protection, guarantee, warning.] **1.** Ornament; embellishment; decoration.
2. *Law.* Warning, or legal notice, to one to appear in court on some matter; specif.: **a** A notice summoning a third party to appear in a suit. **b** Warning to a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached, not to pay the money or deliver the goods to the defendant, but to appear in court and answer to the suit of the plaintiff to the extent of his liability to the defendant; also, the proceeding so begun by service of this warning. Garnishment is distinguished from the usual form of attachment in that the property attached is not seized. **c** = EQUITABLE GARNISHMENT.
3. A fee, as from a new prisoner or workman. *Slang.*

gar'ni-ture (-nĭ-tūr), *n.* [F. *garniture.* See GARNISH, *v. t.*] **1.** That which garnishes; ornamental appendage; embellishment; furniture; dress.

> The pomp of groves and *garniture* of fields. *Beattie.*

2. Specif., in rockets, the material which produces the ornamental effect after explosion.

gar pike. A garfish; esp., in America, one of the family Lepisosteidæ.

gar'ran (găr'ăn), *n.* [Gael. *gearran* gelding, work horse, …

gare'fowl' (gâr'foul'), *n.* [Icel. *geir-fugl.*] The great auk.
garesone. † GARRISON.
garette. † GARRET.
garg. *Abbr. Pharm.* Gargarisma (L., a gargle).
gar'ga-lize, *v. t.* To gargle. *Obs.*
Gar'ga'melle' (gär'gȧ'mĕl'), *n.* [F., lit., throat.] The mother of Gargantua.
gar'ga-net. † CARCANET.
gar'ga-rise, *n.* A gargle. *Obs.*
gar'ga-rize, *v. t. & i.* [L. *gargarizare*, fr. Gr. γαργαρίζειν.] To gargle. *Obs.*
gar'gat. Var. of GARGET.
gar'gel. † GARGOYLE.
Gar'ger-y, Joe (gär'jẽr-ĭ). An illiterate blacksmith in Dickens's "Great Expectations," remarkable for his simplicity, generosity, and kindness of heart. His first wife is a virago.
garget plant, *or* **garget root.** = GARGET, 4.
gar'gil, gar'gle (gär'g'l), *n.* [Cf. GARGET, GARGOYLE.] *Obs. or Dial.* **a** The gullet. **b** Perhaps = GARGET, 2. **c** = GARGET, 3.
gar'gi-lon, *n.* [Cf. OF. *garguillon* (Cotgrave) esophagus of a bird.] ?The gullet of a deer. *Obs.*
gar'gl. Gargle. *Ref. Sp.*
gar'gld. Gargled. *Ref. Sp.*
gar'gle. † GARGOYLE.
gar'gol (gär'gŭl), *n.* [Cf. GARGIL.] = GARGET, 2.
‖ **gar'gou'lette'** (gär'gōō'lĕt'), *n.* [F.] A gurglet.
gargoun. † JARGOON.
gargulie. † GARGOYLE.
gargulun. † GARGILON.
gar'gut. Var. of GARGET, disease.
gar'gyle, gar'gylle, *n.* † GARGOYLE. [*Rare.*
gar'i-al (gâr'ĭ-ăl), *n.* A gavial.
gariofle, *n.* [OF. *gariofle* (assumed), *garofle*, dial. form of *girofle.* See GILLYFLOWER.] A clove. *Obs.*
gar'i-son, -soun. † GARRISON.
garite. † GARRET.
garitour. † GARRETOR.
Gar'i-zim (găr'ĭ-zĭm). Var. of GERIZIM. *Bib.*
gar'land-age (gär'lăn-dāj), *n.* Decoration with garlands. *Rare.*
gar'land-less, *a.* See -LESS.
garland rose. Rosemary. *Obs.*
gar'land-ry, *n.* Garlands collectively. *Rare.*
garland thorn. The Christ's-thorn. *Obs.*
garle (gäl), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *bigarrer*, OF. *garre*, *garré*, speckled, streaked.] To spot, speckle, or streak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gar'lek. † GARLIC.
garlic germander. Water germander.
garlic oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
garlic sage. Wood germander.
garlic treaclewort. = GARLIC MUSTARD. *Obs.*
garlic tree. = GARLIC PEAR. *Jamaica.*
gar'lic-wort' (gär'lĭk-wûrt'), *n.* = GARLIC MUSTARD.
gar'lond. † GARLAND.
‖ **gar-lo'pa** (gär-lō'pȧ), *n.* [Sp., a carpenter's plane.] A large grouper (*Mycteroperca venadorum*), of western Mexico, valuable as a food fish.
Garm (gärm), **Garmr** (gär'm'r), *n.* [Icel. *Garmr.*] *Norse Myth.* Hel's watchdog, a monster, who at Ragnarok breaks loose from his chains, bays terribly, and slays, and is slain by, Tyr. Cf. CERBERUS.
gar'ment-less, *a.* See -LESS.
Gar'mite (gär'mīt). *Bib.*
gar'mound. † GARMENT.
Garmr. Var. of GARM.
garn (gärn), *n.* [Icel. & Dan. Cf. YARN.] Yarn or worsted. *Dial. Eng.*
gar'nel (gär'n'l), *n.* [See GARNER.] A granary; also, a chest for meal. *Scot.*
garnement. † GARMENT.
gar'ner-age (gär'nẽr-āj), *n.* See -AGE.
gar'nerd. Garnered. *Ref. Sp.*
gar'ner-y, *n.* A granary. *Obs.*
garneschit. Obs. p. p. of GARNISH.
gar'net, *n.* [See GARNET mineral.] Pomegranate. *Obs.*
gar'net, *n.* = GARNET HINGE.
garnet apple. Pomegranate.
garnet berry. The red currant.
garnet brown. An explosive brown crystalline substance with a green or golden luster, used to a very small extent as a dye. It is a complex cyanogen derivative of picric acid.
gar'net-er, *n.* [OF. *garnetier*, *grenetier.*] One having charge of a garner, or granary. *Obs.*
garnet hinge. [Cf. OF. *carne.*] A hinge with an upright bar and a horizontal strap. *Now Rare.*
gar'nets (gär'nyĕts), *n.* Also **gar'netz.** [Russ. *garnets.*] See MEASURE.
gar'net-work', *n.* Decoration composed of garnets.
‖ **gar'ni'** (gär'nē'), *p. p.* [F.] Garnished.
garnish bolt *or* **nail.** *Carp.* A bolt or nail with a decorated head.
gar'nish-er, *n.* One that garnishes.
garnish money. Money given as a garnish, or fee. *Obs.*
gar'nish-ry, *n.* Garnishment. *R.*
gar'ni-son, gar'ny-son, *n. & v.* [F.] Garrison. *Obs.*
garnissen. † GARNISH.
Ga'ro (gä'rō), *n.* A member of one of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Garo Hills, Assam, part of whom are Hinduized, the rest animists; also, their language (see INDO-CHINESE).
garon. † GARRON.
gar'o-nook (găr'ō-nŏŏk), *n.* [Cf. dial. *gaufnook*, *gowdnook.*] The saury. *Brit.*
ga'roo (gä'rōō), *n.*, *or* **garoo wood.** [Malay name.] Agalloch.
‖ **ga-roo'kuh** (gȧ-rōō'kŭ), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *qulūkah.*] A small short-keeled fishing vessel used in the Persian Gulf.
ga-roon' shell. Var. of GOROON SHELL.
ga-rotte'. Var. of GARROTE.
ga'rous (gā'rŭs), *a.* [From GARUM.] Of or like garum. *Obs.*
garouse. † CAROUSE.
gar pipe. Dial. var. of GAR PIKE.
gar'ra-gas'coygne. † GALLIGASKIN.
‖ **gar'ra-pa'ta.** Var. of GARAPATA.
gar'ray, *n.* [Cf. OF. *guerreier* to make war, F. *guerroyer.*] Commotion; row. *Obs.*
garre. † GAR, *v.*
garre. *v. i.* [Cf. L. *garrire* to chatter.] To growl; chatter; twitter. *Obs.*

H I J K L M

hack.] One of a breed of small horses used for rough work, esp. in Ireland and Scotland; hence, an inferior kind of horse. *British.*

gar′ret (găr′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *garite, garette,* watchtower, place of lookout, OF. *garite,* also meaning, a place of refuge, F. *guérite* a place of refuge, donjon, sentinel box, fr. OF. *garir, guarir,* to preserve, save, defend, F. *guérir* to cure; of G. origin; cf. OHG. *werian* to defend, hinder, G. *wehren,* akin to Goth. *warjan* to hinder, and E. *weir.* See WEIR; cf. GUERITE.] **1.** Turret; watchtower. *Obs.*
2. That part of a house which is on the uppermost floor, immediately under or within the roof. Cf. ATTIC.
The tottering *garrets* which overhung the streets. *Macaulay.*
3. The head. *Slang.*

gar′ret-eer′ (găr′ĕt-ēr′), *n.* One who lives in a garret; a poor author; a literary hack. *Macaulay.*

gar′ri-son (găr′ĭ-s'n), *n.* [ME. *garisoun* protection, deliverance, equipment, OF. *garison,* F. *guérison* cure, fr. OF. *garir* (see GARRET); but the word was confused with F. *garnison,* ME. *garnisoun* garrison, in OF. & ME. also, provision, munitions, from *garnir* to garnish. See GARNISH.] **1.** Treasure; store; gift. *Obs.*
2. Means of defending; defense. *Obs.*
3. *Mil.* **a** A fortified place in which troops are quartered for its security. *Obs. or R.* **b** A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town.
in garrison, in the condition of a garrison; doing duty in a fort or as one of a garrison.

gar′ri-son, *v. t.;* GAR′RI-SONED (-s'nd); GAR′RI-SON-ING. *Mil.* **a** To place troops in, as a fortification, for its defense; to furnish with soldiers; as, to *garrison* a fort. **b** To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a province. **c** To place on duty in a garrison; as, a soldier *garrisoned* in a fort. **d** To guard, or occupy, as a garrison; as, the regiment *garrisoned* the town.

garrison flag. *Mil.* In the United States service, the largest size of national flag furnished to posts and flown on national holidays and special occasions. It is of 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist.

garrison prisoner. *Mil.* In the United States army, an enlisted man serving a sentence of confinement for an offense not entailing a dishonorable discharge.

gar′rot (găr′ŏt), *n.* [F.] The European golden-eye; also, the American golden-eye or Barrow's golden-eye.

gar-rote′ (gă-rōt′; -rŏt′; 277), **gar-rotte′** (-rŏt′), *n.* [Sp. *garrote.* Cf. GARROT lever.] **1.** A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until life becomes extinct; also, the instrument with which the execution is effected.
2. Throttling as if with the garrote, esp. for robbery.

gar-rote′, gar-rotte′, *v. t.;* GAR-ROT′ED, GAR-ROT′TED; GAR-ROT′ING, GAR-ROT′TING. [Cf. F. *garrotter.* See GARROTE, *n.*] To strangle with the garrote; hence, to seize around the throat, from behind, in order to throttle and rob.

Gar′ru-li′næ (găr′ōō-lī′nē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *garrulus* chattering.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Corvidæ consisting of the magpies and jays. — **gar′ru-line** (-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*

gar-ru′li-ty (gă-rōō′lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *garrulitas:* cf. F. *garrulité.*] Talkativeness; loquacity.

gar′ru-lous (găr′ōō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *garrulus,* fr. *garrire* to chatter, talk; cf. Gr. γῆρυς voice, γηρύειν to speak, sing, and E. *call.*] **1.** Talking much, esp. about trivial things; loquacious; also, wordy; diffuse; as, a *garrulous* story.
The most *garrulous* people on earth. *De Quincey.*
2. *Zoöl.* Of birds, having a loud, harsh note.
Syn. — See TALKATIVE.
— **gar′ru-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **gar′ru-lous-ness,** *n.*

gar-ru′pa (gă-rōō′pȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pg. *garupa* crupper. Cf. GROUPER the fish.] **a** In Spanish America, any of certain groupers, as the garlopa; in California applied to several of the rockfishes. **b** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus consisting of the black grouper (*G. nigrita*).

Gar′ry-a (găr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Michael *Garry,* of the Hudson Bay Company.] *Bot.* A small genus of cornaceous shrubs with evergreen coriaceous leaves and small diœcious flowers borne in spikes. They are natives of the southwestern United States, a few species being cultivated for ornament. *G. fremonti* is the fever bush of California.

gar′ter (gär′tẽr), *n.* [OF. *gartier,* F. *jarretière,* fr. OF. *garet* bend of the knee, F. *jarret;* akin to Sp. *garra* claw, Pr. *garra* ham; cf. W. & Bret. *gar* ham, shinbone.] **1.** A band or supporting strap used to prevent a stocking from slipping down on the leg.
2. The distinguishing badge of the Order of the Garter; also, membership in this order or the order itself. See ORDER, 1, *Table.*

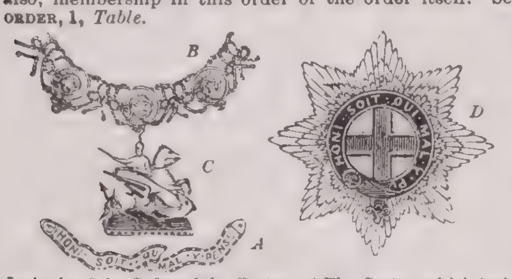

Insignia of the Order of the Garter. *A* The Garter, which is the especial badge; *B* The Collar; *C* The George; *D* The Star.

3. [*cap.*] For *Garter King-of-Arms.* See KING-OF-ARMS.
4. *Her.* **a** A bendlet. **b** A diminutive of the bendlet.
5. A tape held for a performer to leap over in a circus.
6. *pl.* Leg irons; fetters. *Slang.*

gar′ter (gär′tẽr), *v. t.;* GAR′TERED (-tẽrd); GAR′TER-ING.
1. To bind or support with a garter.
He . . . could not see to *garter* his hose. *Shak.*
2. To invest with the Order of the Garter.

gar′ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who garters something.
2. Material of which garters are made.

garter snake. Any of numerous harmless American snakes of the genus *Thamnophis,* syn. *Eutænia,* having more or less distinct longitudinal yellow stripes on the back. They are viviparous, and very active and courageous, and feed on worms, various small animals, small birds' eggs, etc. *T. sirtalis,* of which there are several subspecies, is widely distributed in North America, and in many regions is the commonest and most familiar snake. Another common species is the ribbon snake.

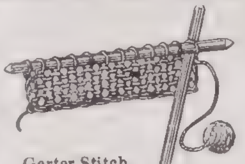
Garter Stitch.

garter stitch. The simplest stitch in knitting; — called also *plain knitting.*

garth (gärth), *n.* [Icel. *garðr* yard. See YARD an inclosure.] **1.** A close; yard; croft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.,* except as short for cloister *garth.*
2. Dam or weir for catching fish.

gas (găs), *n.* [Invented by the chemist Van Helmont of Brussels (d. 1644); applied by him to a supposed vapor produced from water by cold. This form was suggested to him by L. *chaos,* Gr. χάος, chaos.] **1.** An aëriform fluid, having neither independent shape nor volume, but tending to expand indefinitely. See *kinetic theory of gases,* under KINETIC. The term was used at first by chemists as synonymous with *air,* but afterwards applied to all fluids that could not be liquefied by pressure at any attainable temperature, as oxygen, hydrogen, etc., in distinction from vapor, as steam, which becomes liquid on a reduction of temperature. But in present usage, since all of the gases formerly called "permanent" have been liquefied by cold and pressure, any distinction made between gases and vapors is recognized to be one of degree only. See LIQUID.
In many books of recent years, it has been the custom, following a suggestion of Andrews, to restrict the term "*gas*" to temperatures above the critical temperature, and the term "vapor" to temperatures below. But this is often inconvenient in practice, as there is no sudden change in the gaseous phase at ordinary pressures on passing the critical temperature. It is more convenient to employ the term "vapor" only when discussing the properties of the gaseous phase in relation to the liquid or solid, and to follow the common usage in describing substances like CO_2, or even SO_2 and NH_3, as *gases* at ordinary temperatures and pressures. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. In popular usage, any gas, or gaseous mixture, with the exception of atmospheric air; specif.: **a** Laughing gas. **b** Any combustible gaseous mixture used for illuminating or as a fuel; — called, according to its source, **natural gas, coal gas, water gas,** etc.

COMPOSITION OF COMBUSTIBLE GASES.

The following are typical analyses, but composition of any of these gases is variable. *B. T. U.* = British Thermal Unit.

CONSTITUENTS.	Natural gas.	Ordinary Coal gas.	Coke-oven gas.	Water gas.	Oil gas.	Carbureted Water gas.	Producer gas from Anthracite.	Producer gas from Bitum. coal.	Producer gas from Coke.	Blast-furnace gas.
Hydrogen...	3.0	46.0	50.0	48.0	32.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	1.0
Methane....	92.0	40.0	36.6	2.0	48.0	25.0	....	3.0	....	
Illuminants.	3.0	5.0	4.4	....	16.5	8.5	....	0.5	....	
Carbon monoxide.	....	6.0	6.0	38.0	....	19.0	25.0	23.0	29.0	27.5
Carbon dioxide...	....	0.5	0.5	6.0	....	3.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	11.5
Nitrogen....	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.5	3.0	4.0	49.5	58.0	56.0	60.0
Oxygen.....	....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
B. T. U. per cu. ft.....	1000	660	603	295	846	575	144	144	123	91
Vol's of air needed to burn one vol. of gas.	9.73	6.0	5.6	2.35	8.07	5.25	1.12	1.2	0.98	0.72

3. *Mining.* Fire damp mixed with air, so as to become liable to explosion.
4. Empty, boasting, or humbugging talk; bombast. *Slang.*

gas, *v. t.;* GASSED (găst); GAS′SING. To affect or treat with gas; as: **a** *Textiles.* To singe, as in a gas flame, so as to remove loose fibers: as, to *gas* thread. **b** To impregnate with gas; as, to *gas* lime with chlorine in the manufacture of bleaching powder. **c** To talk "gas" to; to deceive by empty talk. *Vulgar Slang, U. S.*

gas, *v. i.* **1.** To give off gas, as a storage battery when nearly charged.
2. To indulge in idle or boastful talk. *Slang.*

gas bag. **1.** A bag for holding gas, as one to insert empty into a broken gas main and then inflate to act as a plug.
2. A person who "gasses." *Slang.*

gas battery. *Elec.* A form of voltaic battery, in which one or both of the active elements are gases.

gas black. A superior kind of lampblack, collected by introducing a cold iron surface into a luminous gas flame.

gas buoy. *Naut.* A metal buoy filled with gas and surmounted by a lantern where a light fed by the gas burns night and day.

gas burner. The jet piece of a gas fixture where the gas is burned as it escapes from one or more minute orifices.

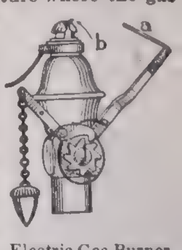

Electric Gas Burner. A pull on the chain turns on the gas (by means of the ratchet) and ignites it by a spark produced by bringing *a* close to *b, a* & *b* being connected with opposite poles of a battery.

gas carbon. A compact variety of carbon obtained as an incrustation on the interior of gas retorts, and used for the manufacture of the carbon rods or pencils for the electric arc, and for the plates of voltaic batteries, etc.

gas check. *Ordnance.* In breech-loading cannon, any device, except a metallic cartridge case, for sealing the bore against escape of gas to the rear upon discharge. Several forms are successfully employed, such as a pad, disk, or ring which is by the great force of the gases expanded or tightened in such a position as hermetically to seal any space between the walls of the bore and the breech block or plug. A metallic cartridge case serves as a gas check when used, but is not generally included in the term.

gas coal. Bituminous coal yielding a high percentage of volatile matters, and therefore used in making illuminating gas.

gas coke. The coke formed in gas retorts, as distinguished from that made in coke ovens.

Gas′con (găs′kŏn), *a.* [F.] Of or pert. to Gascony, previous to 1789 a province of southwestern France, or the Gascons; also [*l. c.*], braggart; swaggering. See GASCONADE.

Gas′con, *n.* **1.** One of the natives of Gascony (see FRENCH, *n.,* 1), who have a reputation for assurance and braggadocio; hence [*l. c.*], a boaster; swashbuckler.
2. [*l. c.*] A carangoid fish (*Trachurus trachurus*), or an allied species.

gas′con-ade′ (găs′kŏn-ād′), *n.* [F. *gasconnade,* from *Gascon* an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which were noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging; braggadocio.

gas′con-ade′, *v. i.;* GAS′CON-AD′ED (-ād′ĕd); GAS′CON-AD′ING (-ād′ĭng). To boast; brag; bluster.

gas disease. A disease of fish, caused by an excess of dissolved gas in the water and characterized by the formation of gas blebs in the tissues, and free gas in the blood vessels and about the eyes, causing the eyeballs to bulge and assume the appearance termed *popeye.*

gas′e-lier′ (găs′ĕ-lēr′), *n.* [Formed from *gas,* in imitation of chande*lier.*] A chandelier arranged to burn gas.

gas engine. *Mach.* A kind of internal-combustion engine (which see) using fixed gas; also, broadly, any internal-combustion engine.

gas′e-ous (găs′ē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [From GAS.] **1.** In the form, or of the nature, of gas; pertaining to gases; as, *gaseous* matter, *gaseous* laws; also, superheated, as steam.
2. Lacking substance or solidity; tenuous. "Unconnected, *gaseous* information." *Sir J. Stephen.*
gaseous spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

gas field. A tract or district yielding natural gas.

gas′-fired′ (găs′fīrd′), *a.* Heated by the combustion of gaseous fuel; as, a *gas-fired* furnace. — **gas′-fir′ing,** *n.*

gas fitter. A workman who installs or repairs gas pipes and fixtures.

gas fitting. **a** The trade or occupation of a gas fitter. **b** *pl.* The piping, elbows, meters, etc., for conveying gas from the main to the gas fixtures, etc. 160 *Pa.* 303.

gas fixture. A device for conveying illuminating or combustible gas from the pipe to the gas burner, consisting of an appendage of metal, usually ornamented, with tubes upon which the burners, keys, etc., are adjusted. Cf. GAS FITTING.

gas furnace. A furnace using gas for fuel, or one for making gas.

gas generator. An apparatus for generating gas; as: **a** A retort in which volatile hydrocarbons are evolved by heat. **b** A carburetor. **c** A machine for the production of carbonic acid gas, for aërating water, bread, etc.

gash (găsh), *v. t.;* GASHED (găsht); GASH′ING. [For older *garsh* or *garse,* OF. *garser* to scarify, F. *gercer* to chap, of uncertain origin.] To make a long, deep incision in; — applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.
Grievously *gashed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

gash, *n.* [ME. *garce, garse.* See GASH, *v.*] **1.** A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length and depth, particularly in flesh.
2. Act of gashing.

gash vein. *Mining.* A vein resulting from the enlargement of a joint or shrinkage crack and not extending beyond the stratum in which it occurs.

gas′i-fi-ca′tion (găs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See GASIFY.] Act or process of converting into gas.

gas′i-form (găs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* In the form of gas; gaseous.

gas′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* GAS′I-FIED (-fīd); GAS′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*gas* + *-fy.*] To convert into gas or aëriform fluid, as by means of heat or a chemical process. — *v. i.* To become gas.

gas jet. A flame of illuminating gas; also, a gas burner.

gas′ket (găs′kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. F. *garcette,* It. *gaschetta,* Sp. *cajeta* caburn, *garceta* reef point.] **1.** *Naut.* A line or band used to lash a furled sail securely. **Sea gaskets** are common lines; **harbor gaskets** are plaited or decorated lines or bands.
2. *Mech.* Plaited hemp or tallowed rope for packing pistons, making pipe joints, etc.; hence, metal packing or any composition for the same purpose.

gas′ket, *v. t.;* GAS′KET-ED; GAS′KET-ING. *Naut.* To fasten with a gasket or gaskets.

Gar′ret, Gar′rett (găr′ĕt), *n.* Masc. prop. name.
gar′ret, *v. t.* To gallet.
gar′ret-ed, *a.* Having garrets.
garret master. The master of a sweatshop; a sweater. *Eng.*
gar′ret-or, *n.* A watchman on a garret, or tower. *Obs.*
garrison court-martial. *Mil.* See COURT-MARTIAL.
Gar′ri-so′ni-an (găr′ĭ-sō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* *U. S. Hist.* Pert. to Wm. Lloyd Garrison (1804-79). — *n.* A follower of Garrison. — **Gar′ri-son-ism** (găr′ĭ-sŭn-ĭz'm), *n.*
garritour. † GARRETOR.
gar′ron. Var. of GARRAN.
gar′ron, *n.* [Cf. OF. *jarron* branch of a tree, *garrot* big stick.] A kind of large nail.
gar′roo *or* **gar′row.** Var. of GAROO.
gar′rot (găr′ŭt), *n.* [F. Cf. GARROTE.] **1.** *Antiq.* A lever for winding a crossbow. *Oxf. E. D.*
2. *Surg.* A tourniquet.
gar-rot′er (gă-rōt′ẽr; -rŏt′ẽr), **gar-rot′ter** (-rŏt′ẽr), *n.* One who garrotes.
gar′rul-ing, *n.* Act of chattering garrulously. *Obs.*
Gar′ru-lus (găr′ōō-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *garrulus* chattering.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of jays, including the European jay.
gar′ry. † GARRAY.
gar′ry. Var. of GHARRY.
Gar′ry-a′les (găr′ĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the genus *Garrya,* etc. — **gar′ry-al** (găr′ĭ-ăl), *a.*
garse. Var. of GARCE.
garse (gärs). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRASS.
garse, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *garser.* See GASH.] To incise; scarify. *Obs.*
garse, *n.* Incision; gash. *Obs.*
gar′sil (gär′sĭl), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *gierdsel,* Sw. *gärdsel,* and E. GARTH yard.] Brushwood. *Dial. Eng.*
gar′some. † GERSUM.
gar′son. † GARCION, GARRISON.
gar′ston (gär′stŭn), *n.* [AS. *gærstūn.* See GRASS; TOWN.] A grassy yard or field; paddock. *Obs. or Hist.*
gar′sum, garsumme. † GERSUM.
gar′ten (gär′tĕn). Var. of GARTER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
garter fish. The scabbard fish.
Garter King-of-Arms. *Her.* See KING-OF-ARMS.
garth (gärth; gäth), *n.* Girth, or a girth; a hoop. *Dial. Eng.*
garth′-cress′, *n.* [*garth* garden + *cress.*] Peppergrass.
garth′stead (-stĕd), *n.* A garth; homestead. *Dial. Eng.*
gartier. † GARTER.
Gärtner's canal *or* **duct.** See DUCT OF GAERTNER.
Gar′u-da (gŭr′ōō-dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Garuda.*] *Hindu Myth.* A supernatural being, half man, half bird, with golden body and red wings. The gods mistook him for Agni and worshiped him.
ga′rum (gā′rŭm; gâr′ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γάρος.] A sauce of fermented fish, prized by the ancients. *Obs. or Hist.*
garvance. † CALAVANCE.
gar-van′so. † GARAVANCE.
gar′vey (gär′vĭ), *n.* A small scow. *Local, U. S.*
gar′vie, *n.* The sprat. *Scot.*
gar′vock (gär′vŭk). Var. of GARVIE.
Gar-zet′ta (gär-zĕt′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. an It. dim. of *garza* heron, or fr. Sp. *garceta,* dim. of *garza* heron.] *Zoöl.* A subgenus or genus of herons consisting of the small white egrets.
gas. Obs. pres. indic. 2d and 3d person sing. of GO.
Gas (găs). *Bib.*
gas′a-lier′. Var. of GASELIER.
Ga-san′ (gä-sän′), *a.* = GATHIC. See AVESTA.
Gas′coigne. † GASCON.
gascoigne. † GASKIN.
gas′con-ad′er (găs′kŏn-ād′ẽr), *n.* One who gasconades.
Gas′con-ism (găs′kŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
Gas′co-ny sauce (găs′kō-nĭ). Velouté sauce with capers, truffles, and egg yolk.
gas′coyne. † GASKIN.
gas′cromh. gas′crome, *n.* A caschrom. *Scot.*
gas-e′i-ty (găs-ē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Gaseousness.
gasen. † GAZE.
gas′e-os′i-ty (găs′ē-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = GASEOUSNESS. *Rare.*
gas′e-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gas′er. Var. of GASSER.
gash (găsh; gàsh), *a.* [Perh. fr. SAGACIOUS.] *Scot.* **1** Knowing; wise; witty; sharp.
2. Having a fine appearance or air; well-dressed; trim.
gash, *a.* Dismal-looking. *Scot.*
gash, *n.* [Cf. dial. *gash* chin, a projection of the under jaw.] Empty talk; babble. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To talk idly; tattle; gossip. *Scot.* — *a.* Talkative. *Scot.*
gas harmonicon. A pyrophone.
gas heater. Any device for heating by heat from burning gas.
gash′es (găsh′ĕz; -ĭz), *n.* Hairy cirrus clouds which precede tropical hurricanes. *Rare.*
gash′ful, *a.* [Perh. for *ghastful,* confused with *gash.*] Ghastly; frightful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gash′ly, *a. Obs. or Dial.* Ghastly; dismal. — **gash′li-ness,** *n.*
gash′ly, *adv.* of GASH. *Scot.*
Gash′mu (găsh′mū). *Bib.*
gasht. Gashed. *Ref. Sp.*
gash′y, *a.* Like, or having, a gash or gashes. *R.*
gas′i-fi′a-ble (găs′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.]
gas′i-fi′er, *n.* One that gasifies.

g s'kin (găs'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. GALLIGASKIN.] **1**. *pl.* Galligaskins; gaiters. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. That part of the hind leg of a horse or other quadruped between the stifle and the hock.
gas'light' (-līt'), *n.* **1**. The light yielded by the combustion of illuminating gas.
2. A gas jet or gas burner.
— **gas'light'ed**, *a.* — **gas'light'ing**, *n.*
gas lime. Lime that has been used in purifying illuminating gas, and hence contains large amounts of carbonate, sulphide, etc. It is used as a soil dressing.
gas liquor. A liquid obtained in the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal and valued as a source of ammonia. It is an aqueous solution of ammonia in the form of carbonate, sulphide, and chloride, with a little of other salts and tarry matters. The water comes partly from distillation of the coal and partly from the scrubbers or washers.
gas machine. An apparatus for carbureting air for use as illuminating gas.
gas'man (găs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A man connected with the manufacture, installation, or distribution of gas; a gas fitter.
2. *Coal Mining.* A man who examines the mine for fire damp in dangerous quantities. *U. S.*
gas meter. An instrument for recording the quantity of gas consumed at a particular place. See METER, *n.*, 2.
gas microscope. An oxyhydrogen microscope.
gas'o-e-lec'tric (găs'ō-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, a system of automobile propulsion in which both a gasoline engine and an electric motor are used. Cf. AUTOMIXTE SYSTEM.
gas oil. One of the fractions obtained by distilling petroleum, having a specific gravity of about 0.865 and used in the manufacture of illuminating gas.
gasoline, *or* **gasolene**, **engine**. *Mach.* A kind of internal-combustion engine; — in British countries called usually **petrol engine**.
gas'o-line (găs'ō-lēn; -lĭn; 277), **gas'o-lene** (-lēn), *n.* [*gas* + 2d *-ol* + *-ine.*] A volatile inflammable liquid used as a solvent for oils, fats, etc., as a carburetant, and to produce heat and motive power. See PETROLEUM; cf. PETROL.
gas-om'e-ter (găs-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*gas* + *-meter.* Cf. F. *gazomètre.*] **1**. An apparatus for holding and measuring gas; a gas burette.
2. Less properly, but commonly, a tank for collecting and holding gas; in gas works, a huge iron cylinder or reservoir closed at one end and having the other end immersed in water, in which it is made to rise or fall according to the volume of gas it contains or the pressure required.
gas-om'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Science or art of measuring gas. — **gas'o-met'ric** (găs'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*
gas'o-scope (găs'ō-skōp), *n.* [*gas* + *-scope.*] An apparatus for detecting the presence of dangerous gas escaping into a coal mine or a dwelling house.
gasp (gȧsp), *v. i.*; GASPED (gȧspt); GASP'ING. [ME. *gaspen*, *gaispen*, to yawn, gasp, Icel. *geispa* to yawn, for *geipsa*; akin to Sw. *gäspa*, Dan. *gispe* to gasp; cf. D. *gijpen*, AS. *gipung* a gaping.] **1**. To catch the breath convulsively, or in laborious respiration, with wide open mouth; to labor for breath; to respire convulsively; to pant violently.

She *gasps* and struggles hard for life. *Lloyd.*

2. To pant with eagerness; to show vehement desire.

Quenching the *gasping* furrows' thirst with rain. *Spenser.*

gasp, *v. t.* To emit or utter with gasps; — with *forth*, *out*, *away*, etc.; as, he *gasped* out a plea for mercy.

And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath. *Dryden.*

gasp, *n.* Act of opening the mouth convulsively to catch the breath; a labored respiration or catching of the breath.
gas plate. *Ordnance.* In the Krupp breech mechanism, a steel plate resting in a recess in the face of the breech block and supporting the obturator ring.
Gas-se'ri-an (gă-sē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to the early German physician Gasser (L. *Gasserius*).
Gasserian ganglion, *Anat.*, a large ganglion on the chief or sensory root of the trifacial or fifth cranial nerve.
gas'sing (găs'ĭng), *n.* **1**. Act or process of subjecting to the action of gas, as lime to chlorine gas in making bleaching powder, or cotton yarn or cloth to minute gas jets to singe off small protruding fibers; also, the poisoning of persons exposed to noxious gases or fumes.
2. The fizzing or bubbling of the acid in a storage battery.
3. Boasting; insincere or empty talk. *Slang.*

Gas'siot's' wheel (gȧ'syōz'). *Physics.* A device for the rotation of a Geissler tube about an axis at right angles to the axis of the tube. If such a tube be excited by a rapidly interrupted current, when at rest it appears, by persistence of vision, to be continuously illuminated; when it is rotated the intermittent character of the discharge becomes evident and the appearance is that of a wheel with luminous spokes.
gas spectrum. **a** The spectrum, consisting of bright lines or bands, obtained by dispersing the light from a glowing gas or vapor. **b** An absorption spectrum obtained by passing light through a gas or a vapor.
gas spurts. *Geol.* Little heaps observed on the surface of certain strata containing organic matter; — so called because believed to be due to the escape of gas.
gas'sy (găs'ĭ), *a.*; GAS'SI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GAS'SI-EST. Full of gas; like gas; hence, *Colloq.*, inflated; full of boastful or insincere talk; as, a *gassy* demagogue.
gas tar. Coal tar obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas.
gas'ter-o- (găs'tẽr-ō-), **gas'ter-**. *Biol.* Combining forms equivalent to *gastro-*, *gastr-*.
Gas'ter-o-my-ce'tes (-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gastero-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A group of basidiomycetous fungi in which the spores are borne in a peridium, as in the puffballs, stinkhorns, etc. This name is now often abandoned, the orders of the group being included with others in the subclass Autobasidiomycetes. — **gas'ter-o-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*
gas thread. *Mech.* A special kind of thread, much finer in pitch than the ordinary standard threads, used esp. on wrought iron tubes for conveying gas. Gas threads usually run from 28 threads per inch in a pipe ⅛ inch in diameter to 11 threads per inch in a 2-inch pipe.
gas'-tight' (găs'tīt'), *a.* Impervious to gas.
gas-træ'a (găs-trē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, the stomach.] *Biol.* A hypothetical animal having the structure of a gastrula of the type formed by invagination. According to a theory of Haeckel, called the **gastræa theory**, such an animal was a common ancestor of the Metazoa.
gas-tral'gi-a (găs-trăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *-algia.*] Pain in the stomach or epigastrium, esp. of a neuralgic type.
gas-tral'gic (-jĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or affected with, gastralgia. — *n.* A person subject to attacks of gastralgia.
gas-trec'to-my (găs-trĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a portion of the stomach.
gas'tric (găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the stomach.
gastric artery. *Anat.* **a** A branch of the cœliac artery which passes to the cardiac end of the stomach and along the lesser curvature. **b** Any of several small branches of the splenic artery distributed to the greater curvature of the stomach. — **g. crisis**, *Med.*, a sudden attack of gastric pain with vomiting, a frequent symptom of locomotor ataxia. — **g. digestion**, *Physiol.*, the conversion of the albuminous portion of food in the stomach into soluble and diffusible products by the solvent action of gastric juice. — **g. fever**, *Med.*, a fever attended with prominent gastric symptoms; typhoid fever. — **g. glands**, *Anat.*, the glands in the walls of the stomach which secrete the gastric juice. In the human stomach they occupy the whole thickness of the mucosa, but do not extend beyond it, and are of two kinds, *cardiac glands* and *pyloric glands* (see these terms). — **g. juice**, *Physiol.*, the digestive fluid secreted by the glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is a thin watery fluid with an acid reaction, due to the presence of hydrochloric acid to the extent of 0.2 to 0.3 per cent or more, and contains several enzymes, esp. pepsin and rennin. It has a strong digestive action on proteids and gelatin-forming substances, and curdles milk. — **g. mill**, *Zoöl.*, a grinding apparatus consisting of several movable calcareous or chitinous pieces in the pharynx or stomach of certain invertebrates.
gas-tri'tis (găs-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach, esp. of its mucous membrane.
gas'tro- (găs'trō-), **gastr-**. A combining form from Greek γαστήρ, γαστρός, *the stomach, or belly.*
gas'tro-cele (găs'trō-sēl), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the stomach.
gas'troc-ne'mi-us (găs'trŏk-nē'mĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MII (-mĭ-ī). [NL., fr. Gr. γαστροκνημία the calf of the leg.] *Anat.* The largest and most superficial muscle of the calf of the leg. It arises by two heads from the lower condyles of the femur, and its tendon of insertion unites with that of the soleus to form the Achilles tendon (which see). — **gas'troc-ne'mi-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **gas'troc-ne'mi-an** (-ăn), *a.*
gas'tro-du'o-de'nal (găs'trō-dū'ō-dē'năl), *a.* [*gastro-* + *duodenal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the stomach and duodenum.

gas'tro-du'o-de-ni'tis (găs'trō-dū'ō-dē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTRODUODENAL; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum, a frequent cause of jaundice.
gas'tro-el'y-trot'o-my (-ĕl'ĭ-trŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *elytro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the upper part of the vagina, through the abdomen (without opening the peritoneum), to remove a fetus. It is a substitute for the Cæsarean operation, and less dangerous.
gas'tro-en-ter'ic (-ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*gastro-* + *enteric.*] *Anat. & Med.* Gastrointestinal.
gas'tro-en'ter-i'tis (-ĕn'tẽr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTROENTERIC; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach and the intestines.
gas'tro-en'ter-os'to-my (-ŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *entero-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* The formation of an opening between the stomach and the upper portion of the small intestine.
gas'tro-ep'i-plo'ic (-ĕp'ĭ-plō'ĭk), *a.* [*gastro-* + *epiploic.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and great omentum.
gas'tro-he-pat'ic (-hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* [*gastro-* + *hepatic.*] *Anat. & Med.* Pertaining to the stomach and liver; **hepatogastric**; as, the *gastrohepatic*, or lesser, omentum.
gas'tro-in-tes'ti-nal (-ĭn-tĕs'tĭ-năl), *a.* [*gastro-* + *intestinal.*] Of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines.
Gas'tro-lo'bi-um (-lō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. λόβιον, dim. of λοβός pod.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian fabaceous shrubs having opposite or whorled leaves, showy yellow or purple flowers, and 2-seeded pods. They are commonly called **poison bushes**, from their effect on cattle. Several are cultivated.

Gastrolobium (*Gastrolobium bilobum*).

gas-trol'o-gy (găs-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γαστρολογία; γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach + λόγος discourse.] Science of the structure and functions of the stomach.
gas'tro-ma-la'ci-a (găs'trō-mȧ-lā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* A softening, usually post mortem, of the coats of the stomach.
gas'tro-nome (găs'trō-nōm), **gas-tron'o-mer** (găs-trŏn'ō-mẽr) } *n.* [F. *gastronome*, fr. *gastronomie.* See GASTRONOMY.] One fond of good living; an epicure.
gas'tro-nom'ic (găs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), **gas'tro-nom'i-cal** (-nŏm'ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Cf. F. *gastronomique.*] Pertaining to gastronomy. — **gas'tro-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
gas-tron'o-mist (găs-trŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* A gastronomer.
gas-tron'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. γαστρονομία; γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach + νόμος law: cf. F. *gastronomie.*] The art or science of good eating; epicurism.
gas'tro-pa-ri'e-tal (-pȧ-rī'ē-tăl), *a.* [*gastro-* + *parietal.*] *Zoöl.* Connecting the stomach and body wall.
gas'tro-pod (găs'trō-pŏd), *a.* Also **gas'ter-o-pod** (-tẽr-ō-pŏd). *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Gastropoda. — *n.* One of the Gastropoda.
Gas-trop'o-da (găs-trŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Gas'ter-op'o-da** (găs'tẽr-ŏp'ō-dȧ). [NL.; *gastro-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A large and varied class of mollusks comprising most of the existing forms having a univalve shell, and many shell-less forms. The snails, whelks, and slugs are examples. The shell is not divided into chambers, and is usually twisted (generally in a dextral direction) into a more or less conical spiral. In the ordinary forms the animal has a head with one or two pairs of tentacles and a pair of eyes, which are often borne on the tentacles. Within the mouth

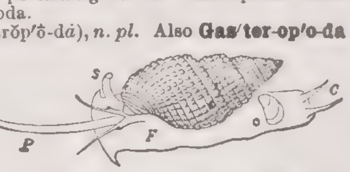

One of the Gastropoda (*Tritia trivittata*). *F* Foot; *C* Caudal Cirri; *O* Operculum; *P* Proboscis, exserted; *S* Siphon. Nat. size.

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gas'kin, **-king**, *n.* A gasket. *Rare.*
gas'kins, *n.* [F. *Gascoyne* Gascony, as coming thence.] **a** The gean. **b** The gooseberry. *Dial. Eng.*
gas'less, *a.* See -LESS.
gas log. A hollow perforated device imitating a log, used as a gas burner in a fireplace.
gas motor. A gas engine.
gas'o-gen (găs'ō-jĕn), **gas'o-gene** (-jēn). Vars. of GAZOGENE.
gas'o-lier' (-lēr'). Var. of GASELIER.
gas oven. Oven heated by gas.
Gas'par (găs'pȧr), *n.* See *Three Kings of Cologne*, under KING.
gas'pa-ril'lo (găs'pȧ-rĭl'ō; -rēl'yō; 195), *n.* [Amer. Sp. in W. Indies.] **a** Any of several rosaceous trees of the genus *Licania* or their wood. **b** In Jamaica, the rutaceous tree *Esenbeckia pentaphylla* or its wood.
gasp'er, *n.* One that gasps.
gas'per-eau (gȧs'pẽr-ō), *n.* [Cf. F. *gasparot* a sort of herring.] The alewife. *Local, Canada.*
gas'per-gou (-gōō), *n.* [Cf. F. *gasparot* a sort of herring.] The fresh-water drumfish. *Local, Louisiana.*
gasp'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GASP. — **gasp'ing-ly**, *adv.*
gas pipe, *or* **gas'pipe'**, *n.* A pipe for conveying gas, or something likened to such a pipe, as, *Colloq.*, an inferior make of gun.
gas plant. The fraxinella.
gaspt Gasped. *Ref. Sp.*
gasp'y (gȧs'pĭ), *a.* Given to gasping. *R.* — **gasp'i-ness**, *n. R.*
gas'rang, *n.* See COIN.
gas ring. = OBTURATOR RING.
gas sand. A sandstone containing natural gas.
gas'ser, *n.* One that gasses; specif., a well that yields gas; esp., an oil well producing much gas. *Slang or Cant.*
gas'si-ness (găs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
gas'sit. † GASKET.
gast. † GHOST
gast. † *goest*, pres. ind. 2d person sing. of GO.
gast (gȧst), *n.* & *v.* [ME. *gasten*, AS. *gæstan*, to frighten. Cf. AGHAST, GHASTLY.] Fright; alarm. — *a.* Frightened; also, terrible. *Both Obs. or Scot.*
gast, *a.* [Cf. Fries. *gast.*] Barren; not with young; — said of animals. *Dial. Eng.*
Gast. *Abbr.* Gaston.
gas-tal'dite (găs-tăl'dīt), *n.* [After Prof. B. *Gastaldi.*] *Min.* A variety of glaucophane.
gaste, *v. t.* [OF. *gaster.* See WASTE, *v.*] ? To waste. *Obs.*
gast'er (gȧs'tẽr), *n.* & *v.* Fright; scare; also, stare. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Gas'ter-o-li-che'nes (găs'tẽr-ō-lī-kē'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See GASTERO-; LICHEN.] *Bot.* A small group of angiocarpous lichens in which the fungal symbiont belongs to the Gasteromycetes.
gas'ter-oph'i-lus (-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* = GASTROPHILUS.
gas'ter-o-pod, **Gas'ter-op'o-da**, etc. = GASTROPOD, etc.
Gas'ter-os-te'i-dæ (găs'tẽr-ŏs-tē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GASTEROSTEUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of small hemibranchiate fishes consisting of the sticklebacks. — **gas'ter-o-ste'i-form** (-fôrm), *a.* — **gas'ter-o-ste'oid** (-oid), *a.*
Gas'ter-o-ste'us (-ō-stē'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *gastero-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of sticklebacks.
gas'ter-o-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.* = GASTROTHECA. — **gas'ter-o-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*
Gas'ter-ot'ri-cha (-ŏt'rĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* = GASTROTRICHA.
gas'ter-o-zo'oid, *n.* *Zoöl.* = GASTROZOOID.
gast'ful. Var. of GHASTFUL. — **gast'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **gast'ful-ness**, *n.* *All Archaic.*
gas thermometer. See THERMOMETER.
gast'lich. † GHASTLY, [GHOSTLY.]
gast'li-nes, **gaslinesse**. † GHASTLINESS, GHOSTLINESS.
gast'li-ness. Ghastliness. *R. Sp.*
gast'ly. † GHOSTLY.
gast'ly. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of GHASTLY.
gast'ness. † GHASTNESS.
Gas-tor'nis (găs-tôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Gaston* M. Plante, the discoverer + Gr. ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of very large Eocene birds from the Paris basin. Their relationship is doubtful. By some they are considered allied to the geese. They form a family, **Gas'tor-nith'i-dæ** (găs'tôr-nĭth'ĭ-dē).
Gas-træ'a-dæ (găs-trē'ȧ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. GASTRÆA.] *Biol.* A hypothetical group of primitive gastrulalike animals. — **gas'træ-ad** (găs'trē-ăd), *n.*
gas-træ'um (găs-trē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRÆA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The whole under side of the body; — chiefly of birds.
gas'tral (găs'trăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the stomach or digestive tract.
gas-tral'gy (găs-trăl'jĭ), *n.* *Med.* = GASTRALGIA. [trap.]
gas trap. A drain trap; sewer
gas'trec-ta'si-a (găs'trĕk-tā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), **gas-trec'ta-sis** (găs-trĕk'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTRO-; ECTASIA.] *Med.* Dilatation of the stomach.
gas'trel-co'sis (găs'trĕl-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTRO-; HELCOSIS.] Ulceration of the stomach.
gas-tre'um. Var. of GASTRÆUM.
gas'tri-cism (găs'trĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Any gastric disorder; indigestion.
gas-tril'o-quist (găs-trĭl'ō-kwĭst), *n.* [*gastro-* + L. *loqui* to speak.] A ventriloquist. — **gas'tri-lo'qui-al** (găs'trĭ-lō'kwĭ-ăl), **gas-tril'o-quous** (găs-trĭl'ō-kwŭs), *a.* — **gas-tril'o-quism** (-kwĭz'm), **gas-tril'o-quy** (-kwĭ), *n.* *All Rare.*
gastrimargy, *n.* Also **gastrimargism**. [Gr. γαστριμαργία.] Gluttony. *Obs.*
gas'tro-ad'e-ni'tis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gastric glands.
gas'tro-an-as'to-mo'sis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *anastomosis.*] *Surg.* The formation of a communication between the pyloric and cardiac ends of the stomach in contraction of the stomach.
gas'tro-cen'trous (găs'trō-sĕn'trŭs), *a.* [*gastro-* + *centrum* + *-ous.*] *Zoöl.* Designating the type of vertebra of the Amniota in which the centrum is formed of the interventral elements.
Gas'tro-chæ'na (-kē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. χαίνειν gape.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks having long siphons and a widely gaping shell. They bore in coral, soft rock, etc., and secrete an external protective calcareous tube. The genus is the type of a family, **Gas'tro-chæ'ni-dæ** (-kē'nĭ-dē).
gas'tro-cœl (găs'trō-sēl), **gas'tro-cœ'le**, *n.* [*gastro-* + *-cœle.*] *Zoöl.* The archenteron.
gas'tro-col'ic, *a.* [*gastro-* + *colic.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the stomach and colon; as, the *gastrocolic*, or great, omentum.
gas'tro-co-li'tis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *colitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach and colon.
gas'tro-co-los'to-my, *n.* [*gastro-* + *colostomy.*] *Surg.* Operation to establish a communication between stomach and colon.
gas'tro-col-pot'o-my, *n.* [*gastro-* + *colpotomy.*] Gastroelytrotomy.
gas'tro-cys'tis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *cystis.*] *Embryol.* The blastodermic vesicle of a mammal. *Obs.* — **gas'tro-cys'tic**, *a.*
gas'tro-du'o-de-nos'to-my, *n.* [*gastro-* + *duodenostomy.*] *Surg.* The operation for establishing communication between the stomach and the duodenum.
gas'tro-dyn'i-a (găs'trō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Gastralgia.
gas'tro-en'ter-al'gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *enteralgia.*] Pain in the stomach and intestines.
gas'tro-en'ter-ot'o-my, *n.* [*gastro-* + *enterotomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the stomach and intestine through the abdominal wall.
gas'tro-e'so-phag'e-al (-ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the stomach and esophagus.
gas'tro-gas-tros'to-my, *n.* [*gastro-* + *gastrostomy.*] Gastro-anastomosis.
gas'tro-graph (găs'trō-grăf), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-graph.*] *Med.* An apparatus for recording the movements of the stomach.
gas'tro-hel-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *-helcosis.*] *Med.* Ulceration of the stomach.
gas'tro-hys'ter-ot'o-my, *n.* [*gastro-* + *hysterotomy.*] Cæsarean section.
gas'troid, *a.* [*gastro-* + *-oid.*] Having a bellylike dilatation. *R.*
gas-trol'a-ter (găs-trŏl'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-later.*] A glutton. *R.* — **gas-trol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.* *R.*
gas'tro-lith, *n.* [*gastro-* + *-lith.*] **a** *Zoöl.* See CRAB'S-EYE. **b** *Pathol.* A gastric calculus.
gas-trol'y-sis (găs-trŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-lysis.*] *Surg.* The operation of freeing the stomach from abnormal adhesions.
gas'tro-man'cy (găs'trō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-mancy.*] **a** Divination by ventriloquism. **b** Divination by crystal gazing.
gas-trom'e-lus (găs-trŏm'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. μέλος limb.] *Teratol.* A fetus with accessory limbs arising from the abdominal region.
gas'tro-my'ces (găs'trō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *-myces.*] *Biol.* A fungoid growth in the stomach.
gas'tro-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* A fungous affection of the stomach.
gas'tro-myth, *n.* [*gastro-* + Gr. μυθεῖσθαι to say, speak.] A ventriloquist. *Obs.*
gas-trop'a-thy (găs-trŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the stomach.
gas'tro-pex'y, *n.* [*gastro-* + *-pexy.*] *Surg.* An operation for attaching the stomach to the abdominal wall.
gas'tro-phile (-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-phile.*] A glutton. — **gas'tro-phil-ism** (-fĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* — **gas'tro-phil-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **gas'tro-phil-ite** (-īt), *a.* *All Rare.*
Gas-troph'i-lus (găs-trŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTRO-; -PHILE.] A genus of botflies containing the common species (*G. equi*) infesting the horse.
gas'tro-phren'ic, *a.* [*gastro-* + *phrenic.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm.
gas'tro-plas'ty, *n.* [*gastro-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic operation on the stomach.
gas'tro-pli-ca'tion, *n.* [*gastro-* + *plication.*] *Surg.* Operation to reduce stomach dilatation.
gas'tro-pneu-mat'ic, **gas'tro-pneu-mon'ic**, *a.* [*gastro-* + *pneumatic*, *pneumonic.*] Gastropulmonary.

H I J K L M

(which may be at the end of a proboscis) is usually a flexible band, the *radula*, bearing fine teeth. It is moved back and forth over a pulleylike odontophore, and serves to rasp off and draw in particles of food. The ventral surface of the body, or a part of it, forms a muscular disk, or *foot*, on which the animal creeps about, carrying its shell upon its back. Some (see PTEROPODA) have winglike lobes to the foot, used in swimming. Most of the terrestrial and many fresh-water forms breathe by a lunglike sac, the marine forms usually by one or more gills (see CTENIDIUM). Gastropods are oviparous, rarely ovoviviparous, and the embryo in typical cases passes through trochosphere and veliger stages. They are found fossil from the Cambrian onward. The class is now usually divided into the subclasses Streptoneura and Euthyneura, the Amphineura and Scaphopoda, formerly included, being made separate classes. — **gas-trop′o-dous** (găs-trŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.*

gas′tro-pore (găs′trō-pōr; 201), *n.* [*gastro-* + *pore.*] *Zoöl.* A pore occupied by a gastrozooid in a hydroid coral. It is larger than that occupied by a dactylozooid.

gas′trop-to′sis (găs′trŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the stomach into the lower abdomen.

gas-tror′rha-phy (găs-trŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. γαστρορραφία; γαστήρ, γαστρος, stomach + ῥαφή a sewing.] *Surg.* The operation of sewing up wounds of the stomach or abdomen.

gas′tro-scope (găs′trō-skōp), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for viewing or examining the interior of the stomach. — **gas′tro-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **gas-tros′co-py** (găs-trŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.*

gas′tro-splen′ic (găs′trō-splĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*gastro-* + *splenic.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the stomach and spleen.

gas′tro-stege (găs′trō-stēj), *n.* [*gastro-* + Gr. στέγη roof.] *Zoöl.* One of the large scales on the belly of most snakes. — **gas-tros′te-gal** (găs-trŏs′tē-găl), *a.*

gas-tros′to-my (găs-trŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of making a permanent opening into the stomach, for the introduction of food.

gas-trot′o-my (găs-trŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-tomy*: cf. F. *gastrotomie.*] *Surg.* A cutting into, or opening of, the abdomen or the stomach.

Gas-trot′ri-cha (-rĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Zoöl.* A small group of minute fresh-water multicellular animals superficially resembling infusorians, having cilia on the ventral side. They are generally regarded as a class related to the rotifers.

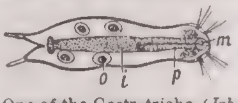

One of the Gastrotricha (*Ichthydium*). Much enlarged. *m* Mouth; *p* Pharynx; *i* Intestine; *o* Eggs.

gas′tro-vas′cu-lar (găs′trō-văs′kū-lȧr), *a.* [*gastro-* + *vascular.*] *Zoöl.* Functioning both as digestive and circulatory organs; as, the *gastrovascular* canals of cœlenterates.

gas′trox-yn′sis (găs′trŏk-sĭn′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. ὀξύνειν to make acid.] *Med.* Nervous dyspepsia attended by excessive acidity of the gastric juice.

gas′tro-zo′oid (găs′trō-zō′oid), *n.* [*gastro-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* A zooid provided with a mouth and digestive organs.

gas′tru-la (găs′trōō-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. γαστήρ the stomach.] *Embryol.* A form of embryo consisting typically of a cup or open-mouthed sac with walls composed of two layers of cells, an outer (epiblast) and an inner (hypoblast). The mouth is called the *blastopore*, and the interior cavity the *archenteron*. A recognizable, though often greatly modified, gastrula stage occurs in the early development of at least a very large proportion of the Metazoa, or multicellular animals. In typical cases it follows the one-layered, hollow blastula stage from which it is derived by **invagination** of a part of the wall to form the hypoblast, but if the cells of this part are very large and greatly distended with yolk, the process is modified so that the other part (epiblast) grows around and incloses them. This is called **epiboly**, or **epibolic invagination**. A gastrula may also be produced by *delamination* (which see). Cf. GASTRÆA. — **gas′tru-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

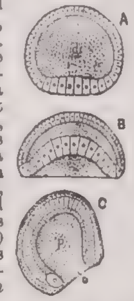

Gastrulation by Invagination. *A* Blastula of Amphioxus; *d* The Segmentation Cavity; *B* Invagination of the Blastula; *C* Gastrula, Invagination completed; the outer layer of cells is the Epiblast, the inner layer the Hypoblast; *o* Blastopore; *p* Archenteron. [Cuts after those of B. Hatschek.]

gas′tru-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Embryol.* The process of forming a gastrula.

gas washer. *Gas Manuf.* An apparatus within which gas from the condenser is brought in contact with falling water, to precipitate the tar remaining in it.

gas well. A boring from which natural gas is discharged.

gas works, *or* **gas′works′** (găs′wûrks′), *n.* A manufactory of gas, esp. illuminating gas, with all the machinery and appurtenances; a gas plant.

gat (găt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. & Dan. *gat* a hole. Cf. GATE an opening.] A natural or artificial channel or passage from a shore inland, as between sandbanks or cliffs.

ga′ta (gä′tȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *gata*, fem. of *gato* cat.] A shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) of the West Indian region.

Gata (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*).

gatch (găch; gäch), *n.* [Per. *gach* a white earth yielding lime.] Plaster as used in Persian architecture, etc.

gatch′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Work in which gatch is employed; also, articles of gatch ornamentation collectively.

gate (gāt), *n.* [ME. *ȝet*, *ȝeat*, *gate*, *gat*, gate, door, AS. *geat*, *gat*, gate, door; akin to OS., D., & Icel. *gat* opening, hole, and perh. to E. *gate* a way, *gait*, and *get*, v.] **1**. An opening for passage in an inclosing wall, fence, or barrier, esp. such an opening furnished with a movable frame or door for closing it.

Have the *gates* of death been opened unto thee? *Job* xxxviii. 17.

2. A structure or part of a structure comprising a passageway together with towers, approaches, etc., esp. when designed for defense; as, the *gate* of a walled city; a temple *gate*. In walled cities open spaces were commonly left within and without the gates to facilitate traffic and defense, which became places of assembly, and, in Oriental countries, of judicial assembly. Hence *gate* or *gates* is often used metaphorically in Biblical language for: (1) Justice or judgment; as, to bring one to the *gate*. (2) The city, esp. as a place of refuge; as, the *gates* of Zion. (3) A place of command, vantage, or power.

3. The court or government of Turkey; the Porte. *Obs.*

4. A pass or defile in mountains as a way of entrance into a country; also, any similar passage.

5. The frame or door which closes a gate (which is legally a part of the wall, fence, or the like); a swinging or sliding barrier used to fill or close a gateway, esp. one made of a grating or open frame, or a heavy or rough structure, and large, as compared with *door*, which is a smaller, finer, and more delicate structure than is denoted by *gate*.

6. In technical usage: **a** A door, valve, or other device, for stopping the passage of water through a dam, lock, pipe, etc. **b** *Mech.* Any device, as a nozzle, providing an entry or exit for a fluid; as, a blast *gate* for a forge; a molasses or oil *gate*. **c** *Naut.* A hinged iron band secured to the topmast trestletrees to hold in place the heel of the topgallant mast. **d** *Firearms.* (1) In old-pattern revolvers, a metal part in rear of the cylinder which in loading was turned outward to expose the chambers. (2) In the Krag-Jörgensen system, the cover for the magazine opening. **e** *Lace Manuf.* Any of the slits or interstices in the comb of a lace frame. **f** In a lock tumbler, the opening for the stump of the bolt to pass through or into. **g** A stretching frame for a saw or gang of saws.

7. *pl.* The time for closing the college gates at Oxford and Cambridge, England. *Slang.*

8. *Sport.* Gate money; also, the number admitted.

9. Short for the place names *Billingsgate*, *Newgate*, etc. *Slang.*

gate of horn, *Class. Myth.*, that gate of the abode of Sleep through which true dreams come forth. — **G. of Tears**, a translation of *Bab el Mandeb* [Ar. *bāb al māndab*], the strait being so called from the many shipwrecks occurring there.

gate (gāt), *v. t.*; GAT′ED (gāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); GAT′ING (gāt′ĭng). **1**. To supply with a gate.

2. *Eng. Univ.* To punish by confinement to the grounds.

gate, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gata*, Sw. *gata* street, lane, Dan. *gade*; akin to Goth. *gatwō*, G. *gasse*, and perh. to E. *gate* a door. Cf. GAIT.] **1**. A way; a path; a road; a street (as in High*gate*). *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Mining.* = GATEWAY. *Eng.*

3. A journey; course; trip. *Obs.*

4. Distance; length of journey. *Obs. or Scot.*

5. Manner or mode of acting or doing; way; method; hence, a habit or habitual mode. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, except in sense of manner of going, for which *gait* (which see) is now the accepted spelling.

6. Pasture; pasturage. *Dial. Eng.*

gate, *n.* [Cf. AS. *géotan* to pour, cast.] *Founding.* **a** A channel or opening through which metal is poured into the mold; the ingate. **b** The waste piece of metal cast in the opening; a sprue or sullage piece.

gate, *v. t.* *Pattern Making & Founding.* To supply (a pattern) with extra parts so that it will mold the necessary gates; also, to supply (a mold) with gates.

gate′age (gāt′āj), *n.* [1st *gate* + *-age.*] Use of gates, or the gates used, as in controlling flow of water; area of gate opening, as of a turbine gate.

gate′house′ (gāt′hous′), *n.* Any house connected or associated with a gate, as a keeper's lodge; as: **a** A houselike part of the gate of a city wall, a palace, etc., often formerly used as a prison. **b** An erection, usually the power station, over a dam, from which the gates are controlled.

gate′keep′er (-kēp′ẽr), *n.* A person in charge at a gate.

gate money. *Sport.* Money paid for admission, as to an athletic contest.

gate pin. *Founding.* A vertical runner connecting the pouring basin with the gates below.

gate′post′ (gāt′pōst′), *n.* **a** A post to which a gate is hung; — called also *swinging*, or *hinging*, *post*. **b** A post against which a gate closes; — called also *shutting post*.

gate tower. A tower at a gate, as in medieval fortification.

gate valve. *Mech.* A valve which opens the full area of the pipe, on the principle of a gate in a water flume.

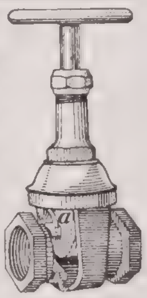

Gate Valve. *a* Gate.

gate′way′ (gāt′wā′), *n.* **1**. A passage through a fence or wall; a gate; also, a frame, arch, etc., in which a gate is hung, or a structure built for ornament or defense at a gate.

2. A means of ingress or egress; a passage; specif., a channel for navigation.

3. *Mining.* A gangway or roadway from the coal workings to the pit; a passage through the goaf. *Eng.*

gath′er (găth′ẽr), *v. t.*; GATH′ERED (-ẽrd); GATH′ER-ING. [ME. *gaderen*, AS. *gaderian*, *gadrian*, fr. *gador*, *geador*, together, fr. *gæd* fellowship; akin to D. *gaderen* to collect, G. *gatte* husband, MHG. *gate*, also companion, Goth. *gadiliggs* a sister's son, and prob. to E. *good*. See GOOD; cf. TOGETHER.] **1**. To bring together; to collect, as separate things, into one place, or one aggregate; to assemble; muster; congregate.

When he had *gathered* all the chief priests and scribes of the people together. *Matt.* ii. 4.

2. To pick out and bring together from among what is of less value; to collect, as a harvest; to harvest; cull; pick.

A rose just *gathered* from the stalk. *Dryden.*
Gather us from among the heathen. *Ps.* cvi. 47.

3. To accumulate by collecting and saving little by little; to amass; to gain; to heap up.

To pay . . . he must *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To collect or assemble as by attraction or natural suitability or development; to form the center or basis of; as, a rough surface *gathers* dust; the mountain peaks *gather* the clouds; she *gathered* in her personality many charms.

5. To summon up or collect a reserve of (strength, breath, voice, etc.), preparatory to exertion; also, to draw (one's limbs or one's self) up or together, lit. or fig.; as, to *gather* one's self together; the horse *gathered* his legs for the leap.

6. To urge on or encourage (a horse).

7. To gain or win as by gradual increase; as, to *gather* head, ground, way, etc.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase. *Dryden.*

8. To derive, or deduce, as an inference; to collect, as a conclusion, from circumstances that suggest, or from arguments that prove; to infer; conclude.

Gather the sequel by that went before. *Shak.*

9. To bring closely together the parts or particles of; to contract; to compress; to bring together in folds or plaits, as a garment; also, to draw together, as a piece of cloth by a thread; to plait; as, to *gather* a ruffle.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand
In act to speak, and graceful stretched his hand. *Pope.*

10. In technical uses: **a** *Naut.* To haul in; to take up, as slack of a rope. **b** *Masonry.* To bring together, or nearer together, as where the width of a fireplace is rapidly diminished to the width of the flue. **c** *Glassmaking.* To collect (melted glass) on the end of a tube for blowing. **d** *Bookbinding.* To arrange (sheets) in order for binding.

11. To take possession or charge of. *Slang or Colloq.*

Syn. — Accumulate, amass, assemble, muster, congregate; cull, garner, glean. — GATHER, COLLECT are frequently interchangeable. But GATHER commonly suggests little more than the act of bringing together, esp. into a single place or into a loose aggregate or congeries; COLLECT emphasizes rather the implication of choice or selection, resulting in a more ordered or unified assemblage; as, "Let them go and *gather* straw for themselves" (*Ex.* v. 7); "*Gather* ye rosebuds while ye may" (*Herrick*); "with care *collect* what in their eyes excels" (*Cowper*); "*collecting* toys and trifles for choice matters . . . as children *gathering* pebbles on the shore" (*Milton*). See ACCUMULATE, CHOOSE.

to be gathered to one's people, *or* **to one's fathers**, to die. *Gen.* xxv. 8. — **to gather way**, *Naut.*, to begin to move; to move with increasing speed.

gath′er (găth′ẽr), *v. i.* **1**. To come together; to collect; to unite; to become assembled; to congregate.

Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and *gather* to the eyes. *Tennyson*

2. To grow larger by accretion; to increase.

Their snowball did not *gather* as it went. *Bacon.*

3. To concentrate; to come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus; as, a boil has *gathered*.

4. To collect or bring things together by way of increase; to acquire; to gain.

Thou knewest that I reap where I sowed not, and *gather* where I have not strewed. *Matt.* xxv. 26.

5. *Vehicles.* To follow the track; — said of a wheel with forward inclined axle journals. See GATHER, *n.*, 2.

6. *Naut.* To make progress; approach; with *on*, *near*, etc.

gath′er, *n.* **1**. A drawing together; a fold; contraction; hence, specif., a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing it up on a thread run through it; a pucker.

2. *Vehicles.* The inclination forward of the axle journals to keep the wheels from working outward.

3. *Arch.* The soffit or under surface of the masonry required in gathering. See GATHER, *v. t.*, 10 **b**.

4. [Perh. a different word.] The pluck, as of a calf or a sheep. *Obs.*

gath′er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that gathers; specif.: **a** A collector of money, fees, etc.; as, a tax *gatherer*. **b** A miser. **c** A sewing-machine attachment for making gathers. **d** *Bookbinding.* A person or machine that gathers sheets. **e** *Glassmaking.* A workman who gathers glass from the pot.

gath′er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GATHER. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A crowd; assembly; congregation. **b** A charitable contribution; a collection. **c** A suppurating tumor or boil; abscess.

gathering board, *Bookbinding*, a gathering table. — **g. coal**, a coal left smothered in embers as a nucleus for a fire. *Scott.* — **g. hoop**, a hoop used by coopers to draw together the ends of barrel staves, to allow the hoops to be slipped over them. — **g. iron**, *Glassmaking*, an iron tube on which melted glass is gathered for blowing. — **g. pallet**. *Horol.* = RACK HOOK. — **g. peat**. **a** A peat used as a gathering coal. **b** In Scotland, a fiery peat which was sent round by the borderers as an alarm signal. Cf. FIERY CROSS. — **g. reel**, in a harvesting machine, any of various revolving devices, composed essentially of horizontal slats turned by a center or spindle, for pressing the grain down against the cutter bar. — **g. rod**, *Glassmaking*, a gathering iron. — **g. table**, *Bookbinding*, a table or board, usually of horseshoe shape, on which sheets are laid to be gathered.

Gath′mann gun (gät′män). An experimental gun designed to throw the **Gathmann torpedo shell**, an 18-inch steel shell with thin walls carrying a high explosive, such as wet guncotton, designed to explode upon impact.

gat′ing (gāt′ĭng), *n.* [From GATE, *v. t.*] **1**. Compulsory confinement of an undergraduate within the university or school grounds. *Eng.*

2. A gate in a lock tumbler.

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gas-trop′o-dan (găs-trŏp′ō-dăn), *a.* & *n.* = GASTROPOD. *R.*

gas′tro-pul′mo-na-ry, *a.* [*gastro-* + *pulmonary.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the alimentary canal and respiratory organs.

gas′tror-rhe′a, gas′tror-rhœ′a (găs′trō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Excessive secretion of gastric juice or mucus by the stomach.

gas′tror-rha′gi-a (-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the stomach.

gas-tros′chi-sis (găs-trŏs′kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. σχίσις cleaving.] Congenital fissure of the abdominal wall.

gas′tro-soph (găs′trō-sŏf), **gas-tros′o-pher** (găs-trŏs′ō-fẽr), *n.* [*gastro-* + Gr. σοφός wise.] A gastronomer. *Rare.* — **gas-tros′o-phy** (-fĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

Gas′tro-ste′i-dæ (găs′trō-stē′ĭ-dē), **gas′tro-ste′i-form**, etc. Syns. of GASTEROSTEIDÆ, etc.

gas′tro-ste-no′sis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *stenosis.*] Diminution in the lumen of the stomach.

Gas′tro-ste′us (găs′trō-stē′ŭs), *n.* Syn. of GASTEROSTEUS.

Gas-tros′to-mus (găs-trŏs′tō-mŭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTRO-; -STOME.] See PELICAN FISH.

gas′tro-suc′cor-rhe′a *or* **-rhœ′a** (găs′trō-sŭk′ō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See GASTRO-; SUCCUS; -RHEA.] Excessive secretion of gastric juice.

gas′tro-the′ca, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *theca.*] The covering of the abdomen of an insect pupa. — **gas′tro-the′cal**, *a.*

gas′tro-tym′pa-ni′tes, *n.* [*gastro-* + *tympanites.*] *Med.* Distention of the stomach with gas.

gas-trox′i-a (găs-trŏk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Med.* = GASTROXYNSIS.

Gas-tru′ra (găs-trōō′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* = STOMATOPODA. — **gas-tru′ran** (-rȧn), *a.* & *n.* — **gas-tru′rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

gas water. = GAS LIQUOR.

gat. † GATE, GOAT.

gat. Archaic, Scot., or dial. pret. of GET.

G. A. T. *Abbr.* Greenwich apparent time.

Ga′tam (gā′tȧm). *Bib.*

gate. † GHAUT, GOAT.

gate. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of GET.

‖ **gâ′teau′** (gä′tō′), *n.*; *pl.* GÂTEAUX (-tō′). [F.] A cake.

‖ **gâ′teaux′ de puits′ d'a′mour′** (dĕ pwē′ dȧ′mōōr′). Love-wells.

gate bill. A record of the times that a student at Oxford or Cambridge, England, stays out after hours, or of fines for such lateness. *Oxf. E. D.*

gate channel. The gate of a lock tumbler.

gate′go′ing, *n.* Wayfaring. *Obs.*

gate′head′, *n.* A gateway. *Obs.*

gate′-leg′ged ta′ble (-lĕg′ĕd; -lĕgd′). A style of table with folding legs which permit the side leaves of the circular top to be shut down; — called also *forty-*, *hundred-*, or *thousand-legged table*.

gate′less, *a.* See -LESS.

gate′man (gāt′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A gatekeeper.

gate road. *Mining.* A gateway. *Eng.*

gate′row′, *n.* A street. *Obs.*

gate table. = GATE-LEGGED TABLE.

gatetrip, *n.* Gait. *Obs.*

gate vein. *Anat.* The portal vein. *Obs.*

gate′ward′ (gāt′wôrd′), *n.* A gatekeeper. *Archaic.*

gate′wards (gāt′wẽrdz; *dial.* -ẽrdz), *adv.* Directly towards. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

gate′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* See -WISE.

gath (gäth). Dial. Eng. var. of GARTH.

Gath (găth). *Bib.* 2 *Sam.* i. 20.

Ga′tha (gä′tä), *n.* See AVESTA. — **Ga′thic** (gä′thĭk), *a.*

gath′er-a-ble (găth′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

Gath′-he′pher (găth′hē′fẽr). *Bib.*

Gath′-rim′mon (-rĭm′ŭn). *Bib.*

Gat'ling gun (găt'lĭng). [After the American inventor R. J. *Gatling*.] A machine gun consisting of a cluster of barrels, usually ten, which, being revolved by a crank, are loaded and fired once each during a revolution of the group. The development of this gun began in 1861, and for many years it was the standard machine gun of the United States army. The service rate of fire was about 600 shots a minute.

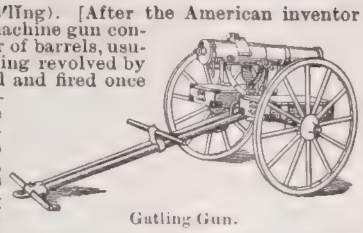

Gatling Gun.

gauche (gōsh), *a.* [F.] **1.** Left-handed; hence, awkward; clumsy. *Only as French.*
2. *Geom.* Not plane; twisted; skew; — as, *gauche* curve; *gauche* projection, projection on a curved surface; *gauche* surface, a skew surface, a scroll.

gauche determinant. *Math.* = SKEW DETERMINANT. — **g. polygon,** *Math.*, a figure bounded by straight lines each meeting the next, but not in the same plane, as the polygon arising from the composition of a number of forces in space, when in equilibrium.

— **gauche'ly,** *adv.* *Rare.* — **gauche'ness,** *n.* *Rare.*

‖ **gauche'rie'** (gōsh'rē'), *n.* [F.] Awkwardness; tactlessness; also, a tactless or awkward action.

Gau'cho (gou'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp.] **1.** One of the native inhabitants of the pampas, of mixed Spanish and Indian descent. They are restless cattle breeders and marauders, gradually disappearing before the settlements.
2. A member of an Indian population, somewhat affected by Spanish blood, in the archipelagoes off the Chilean coast.

gaud (gôd), *n.* [ME *gaude* jest, trick; cf. ME. *gaudy* bead of a rosary; both prob. fr. L. *gaudium* joy, gladness; cf. OF. *gaudir* to rejoice, to ridicule, L. *gaudere* to rejoice. See JOY; cf. GAUDY a bead.] **1.** Trick; jest; joke; sport; also, a deceitful trick; fraud; artifice. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. An ornament; a piece of worthless finery; a trinket. "An idle *gaud.*" *Shak.*

gaud'er-y (gôd'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Finery; ornaments; ostentatious display. "Tarnished *gaudery.*" *Dryden.*

‖ **gau-de'te** (gô-dē'tē), *n.* [L., lit., rejoice ye, fr. *gaudere* to rejoice.] The third Sunday in Advent; — so called from the first word of the Latin introit.

gaud'y (gôd'ĭ), *a.*; GAUD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GAUD'I-EST. [Cf. GAUD trick, GAUDY a gaud.] **1.** Festal; luxurious. *Obs.*
2. Deceitful; tricky. *Obs.*
3. Ostentatiously fine; showy; now esp., tastelessly fine; gay, but tawdry or meretricious.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not *gaudy.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Gay, showy, ostentatious, pretentious, flaunting; cheap, flimsy, tinsel; dazzling, glaring; spurious, sham. — GAUDY, TAWDRY, GARISH, FLASHY, MERETRICIOUS. That is GAUDY which is ostentatiously or tastelessly gay or showy, esp. in color; TAWDRY adds the implication of cheapness or flimsiness; as, "False eloquence, like the prismatic glass, its *gaudy* colors spreads in every place" (*Pope*); "Three little volumes ... like violets ... to smell sweet and blossom when all the *gaudy* growths now in fashion are faded and gone" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Beneath the lamp her *tawdry* ribbons glare, the new-scoured mantua and the slattern air" (*Gay*); "A fancy ... fruitful, yet not wanton, and gay without being *tawdry*" (*Cowper*). That is GARISH which is dazzlingly or offensively bright; FLASHY adds the implication of vulgarity and shallow display; as, "Hide me from day's *garish* eye" (*Milton*); "No net of words in *garish* colors wrought" (*Shelley*); "Tom Paine was considered for the time as a Tom Fool to him [Godwin], Paley an old woman, Edmund Burke a *flashy* sophist" (*Hazlitt*); "*flashy* make-believe" (*G. Eliot*). MERETRICIOUS implies false or deceitfully attractive ornament or show; as, "There was something *meretricious* in Sir Walter's ballad rimes, ... but the novels are like the betrothed of our hearts" (*Hazlitt*); "The jewels in the crisped hair, the diadem on the polished brow, are thought *meretricious*, theatrical, vulgar; and nothing contents his fastidious taste beyond a simple garland of flowers" (*id.*). See BRANDISH, FLAME, *v. i.*

gaud'y, *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *gaudium* joy; cf. also OF. *gaudée* an inattentive prayer, *gaudie* a rejoicing. Cf. GAUD trick.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** = GAUD, a bead. **b** = GAUD, a trick, etc.
2. A feast, festival, or entertainment, as an annual college dinner in an English university. *Eng.*

gauge, gage (gāj), *v. t.*; GAUGED, GAGED (gājd); GAUG'ING, GAG'ING (gāj'ĭng). [OF. *gaugier*, F. *jauger*, cf. OF. *gauge* gauge, measuring rod, F. *jauge*; of uncertain origin; cf. also F. *jalon* a measuring stake in surveying, and E. *gallon.*] **1.** To find the exact measurement of, as of rainfall.
2. To measure or ascertain the amount of contents of or the capacity of, as of a pipe, barrel, or keg.
3. To measure the capacity, character, or ability of; to estimate; to judge of.

You shall not *gauge* me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*

4. To measure or limit by or as by a gauge, esp. so as to conform to a standard; to measure off or set out; as, to *gauge* a wire, a line, etc.
5. To render (bricks or stones) of a uniform size by cutting or rubbing.
6. *Plastering.* To mix (plaster) in certain definite proportions, as for quick drying; also, to mix plaster of Paris with (mortar) to make it set quicker: — so called because the plaster is added in definite and fixed proportions.
7. To draw into equidistant gathers by running a thread through it, as cloth or a garment.

gauge, gage (gāj), *n.* [OF. *gauge*. See GAUGE, *v.*] **1.** A measure; a standard measure of dimensions, distance, or capacity; a standard. See WIRE GAUGE.

There is not in our hands any fixed *gauge* of minds. *I. Taylor.*

2. Measure; dimensions; extent.

The *gauge* and dimensions of misery. *Burke.*

3. Any of various instruments or apparatus used for gauging or measuring; as: **a** A gauging rod. *Obs.* **b** An instrument for measuring the state of, or recording facts about, a phenomenon; as, a rain *gauge*, a wind *gauge*, etc. **c** A device for indicating the height of water in a boiler; a water gauge. **d** An instrument for registering gaseous pressure; as, a steam *gauge* for a boiler. **e** Any of various instruments for measuring or templating work to be wrought to a given form or dimensions; as, a button maker's *gauge*. Gauges for interchangeable mechanical work are made in pairs, one gauge being a minute fraction of an inch over the desired size and the other the same amount under size. The work must be an easy fit with the one gauge and must not fit at all with the other. Such gauges are known as **inside** and **outside**, or **low** and **high**, **gauges**. **f** A carpenter's tool for scribing a line parallel to the edge of a piece of work; — called in full *marking gauge*. Cf. MORTISE GAUGE.

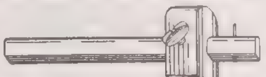

Gauge, 3 f.

g *Print.* A strip, as of wood or metal, for use in determining exact space, as length of pages or width of margin. **h** *Type Founding.* A strip of steel or other metal, or of hard wood, with notches of proper size for regulating various dimensions of letters. **i** A checking device fixed to a cutting tool to limit the size of the cut. Cf. BORING GAUGE.
4. *Naut.* **a** Relative position of a vessel with reference to another vessel and the wind; as, a vessel has the **weather gauge** of another when on the windward side of it, and the **lee gauge** when on the lee side of it. **b** The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water when fully loaded.
5. **a** The distance between the rails of a railroad or railway. **Standard gauge** in most countries is now 4 feet 8½ inches; **broad** or **wide gauge** is any larger gauge than this, and **narrow gauge** is any smaller gauge. **b** The distance between the wheels of a vehicle.
6. *Building.* That part of a shingle, slate, or tile, exposed to the weather when laid; also, one course as laid.
7. *Plastering.* **a** The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting. **b** Gauge stuff.
8. *Astron.* = STAR GAUGE.

gauge, *or* **gage, cock.** *Steam Boilers.* Either of two cocks placed one above and the other below the water line, to ascertain the water level.

gauge, *or* **gage, concussion.** *Railroads.* The jar caused by a car-wheel flange striking the edge of the rail.

gauged, gaged (gājd), *p. a.* Tested or measured by, or conformed to, a gauge.

gauge, *or* **gage, glass.** *Steam Boilers.* The glass indicating tube of a water gauge.

gauge, *or* **gage, knife.** A knife with a gauge to limit the cut.

gauge, *or* **gage, lath.** *Roofing.* Any of a number of laths fixed accurately in position to support a tile, slate, etc.

gauge, *or* **gage, lathe.** *Mach.* An automatic lathe for turning a round object having an irregular profile, as a baluster or chair round, to a template or gauge.

gauge, *or* **gage, notch.** *Engin.* A notch of definite shape and size used in measuring the flow of rivers, etc.

gauge, *or* **gage, pin.** *Print.* A pin on the platen of a job press marking the place for the sheets in feeding.

gauge, *or* **gage, point.** A point marked on a gauging rod, slide rule, or other instrument used in gauging casks, etc., to indicate the diameter of a cylinder having an altitude of one inch and a given capacity.

gaug'er, gag'er (gāj'ẽr), *n.* One that gauges; esp., an officer whose business it is to ascertain the contents of casks; hence, an exciseman.

gauge, *or* **gage, rod.** A cylindrical rod for gauging internal diameters; also, a gauging rod for casks.

gauge, *or* **gage, saw.** A saw with a gauge to regulate the depth of cut.

gauge, *or* **gage, stick.** *Founding.* A gauge whose full length is that of outside diameter and on which the diameter of the core is marked by notches.

gauge, *or* **gage, stuff.** *Plastering.* Mortar containing plaster of Paris, used in making cornices, moldings, etc.; also, gauged mortar (see GAUGE, *v. t.*, 6).

gauge, *or* **gage, weir.** A weir that may be opened and closed by paddles or shutters.

gauge, *or* **gage, wheel.** A front wheel on a plow beam to determine the depth of the furrow. See PLOW, *Illust.*

gaug'ing, gag'ing (gāj'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GAUGE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *Coal Mining.* A heap of rubbish fencing off a heading. *Eng.* **b** *Needlework.* See GAUGE, *v. t.*, 7.

gauging, *or* **gaging, rod,** a graduated rod for measuring the capacity of barrels, casks, etc.

Gaul (gôl), *n.* [F. *Gaule*; cf. L. *Gallia*, fr. *Gallus* a Gaul.] **1.** The Anglicized form of *Gallia*, which in the time of the Romans included what are now France and Upper Italy (Transalpine Gaul and Cisalpine Gaul).
2. [L. *Gallus.*] One of the natives or inhabitants of ancient Gaul, or a member of the race to which they belonged. The Gauls were described by classical writers as tall, blond, and large-bodied; Cæsar, and after him many historians, identified the Gauls with the Celts of northern Gaul, but some ethnologists now distinguish the two peoples, at least so far as to make the Belgic Gauls of Cæsar's time only one type or branch of the Celtic-speaking population of Gaul. See CELT, CYMRY; cf. GALATIAN.

Gaul'ish (gôl'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls.

Gaul'ish, *n.* The idiom of Celtic spoken in ancient Gaul, of which there are few existing monuments. Its alphabet, of Greek derivation, is imperfectly known. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Gault (gôlt), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *gald* hard ground, Icel. *gald* hard snow.] *Geol.* A series of Lower Cretaceous beds of clay and marl in southern England. See GEOLOGY. — **Gault,** *a.*

gault, *v. t.* [See GAULT, *n.*] *Dial. Eng.* To cover (soil) with clay obtained from the subsoil. — *v. i.* To dig Gault for embankments.

gaul'ther-ase (gôl'thẽr-ās), *n.* [See GAULTHERIA; -ASE.] *Chem.* An enzyme accompanying gaultherin, which it is capable of decomposing into glucose and oil of wintergreen (methyl salicylate).

Gaul-the'ri-a (gôl-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after M. *Gaulthier*, Canadian botanist and physician.] **a** *Bot.* A large genus of ericaceous shrubs, natives mostly of the Andes, having evergreen foliage, white bell-shaped flowers, and, often, edible berries. It includes the American wintergreen (*G. procumbens*), and the larger-fruited salal of northwestern America (*G. shallon*). See WINTERGREEN, SALAL. **b** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* Oil of wintergreen.

gaul'ther-in (gôl'thẽr-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{14}H_{18}O_8$, in the bark of the black birch and probably in wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*) and other plants. See GAULTHERASE.

gaum (gôm), *v. t.*; GAUMED (gômd); GAUM'ING. [Cf. GOME grease, GORM.] To smear or daub, as with grease or tar. "*Gauming* honey on their wings." *J. W. Riley.*

gaunt (gänt; gônt; 277), *a.* [Cf. Norw. *gand* a thin pointed stick, a tall and thin man.] **1.** Of slender form; slim. *Obs.*
2. Attenuated, as with fasting or suffering; lean; meager; pinched; haggard.

Visible pestilence, striding *gaunt* and fleshless. *Nichols.*

3. Forbidding; grim; desolate; barren. "*Gaunt* suits of mail." *Dickens.* "*Gaunt* stone walls." *Lowell.*

Syn. — See THIN.

gaunt'let (gänt'lĕt; gônt'-; 277), *n.* [F. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant* glove, LL. *wantus*, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. Sw. & Dan. *vante*, Icel. *vöttr*, for *vantr*, D. *want*, G. dial. *want* or *wante.*] **1.** A glove of such material that it defends the hand from wounds. The gauntlet of the Middle Ages was sometimes of chain mail, and was then a prolongation of the sleeve of the hauberk, a slit in the side of the sleeve allowing the hand to pass through when protection was not needed. It was sometimes of leather partly covered with metal plates, scales, etc., sewed to it, and in the 14th century became a covering of small, minutely articulated steel plates for the whole back of the hand, fingers, and thumb. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

Gauntlet.

2. Hence: **a** A long stout glove, covering part of the arm. **b** The part of a glove that covers the wrist.
3. *Surg.* A bandage for hand and wrist like a long glove.
4. *Naut.* A girtline. *Rare.*

gaur (gour), *n.* [Hind.] An East Indian species of wild cattle (*Bos gaurus*) of large size, with a very broad forehead and short, thick, conical horns. Cf. GAYAL.

Gau'ra (gô'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαῦρος majestic.] *Bot.* A genus of onagraceous American herbs containing about 18 species, having white, pink, or red flowers in terminal wandlike spikes or racemes. A few species are found in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

gauss (gous), *n.* [After Karl F. *Gauss*, German mathematician.] *Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of density of magnetic flux, equal to a field of one line of force per square centimeter, being thus adopted as an international unit at Paris in 1900; sometimes used as a unit of intensity of magnetic field. It was previously suggested as a unit of magnetomotive force.

gauss'age (-āj), *n.* *Elec.* The intensity of a magnetic field expressed in C. G. S. units, or gausses.

Gauss'i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Pert. to or named from Karl Friedrich Gauss, the German mathematician (1777–1855).

Gaussian analogies *or* **equations,** *Math.*, four equations in spherical trigonometry connecting the sine and cosine of half an angle of a spherical triangle and of half the opposite side with the sines and cosines of half the sums and differences of the other angles and of the other sides. From them Napier's analogies may be deduced. — **G. curvature,** *Math.*, the reciprocal of the product of the two principal radii of curvature of a surface at any of its points. — **G. function,** *Math.*, a hypergeometric function of second order. — **G. logarithms.** = GAUSS'S LOGARITHMS. — **G. series,** *Math.*, the hypergeometric series.

Gauss'i-an, *n.* *Optics.* An achromatic objective figured on curves derived by Gauss.

Gauss's logarithms (gous'ĭz). *Math.* Addition and subtraction logarithms ...

ga'tor (gā'tẽr), *n.* Short for ALLIGATOR. *Slang, Southern U. S.*
gatte. † GATE.
gatte. Obs. pret. of GET.
gat'ter, gat'ter-idge, gat'ter-tree', gat'ton, gat'tridge. Obs. or dial. vars. or equivalents of GAITER, shrub.
‖ **gat'tine'** (gȧ'tēn'), *n.* [F.] An epidemic and fatal disease of silkworms, the worm rejecting foods and vomiting a yellowish fluid in the later stages.
gat'-toothed' (găt'tōōtht'), *a.* [Perh. fr. ME. *gat* goat + *tooth*; or cf. Icel. *gat* a hole.] Prob., gap-toothed. *Obs.*
gat'ty, *a.* Enervated. *Obs. Scot.*
gau (gou), *n.* *German Hist.* In German tribal organization, a region or district, including two or more marks, inhabited by kindred tribes. In the Middle Ages the *gau* became a larger territorial division, over which under Frankish rule was placed a graf, or count, with military, political, and other powers.
gaub (gôb), *n.* Also **gab.** [Hind. *gāb.*] An East Indian ebenaceous tree (*Diospyros peregrina*); also, its fruit, which has powerful astringent properties.
gaub'line'. Var. of GOBLINE.
gau'by (gô'bĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of GABY.
gau'cie, gau'cy. Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of GAWSY.
gaud. Scot. var. of GAD.
gaud, *v. i.* [Cf. F. se *gaudir* to rejoice, fr. L. *gaudere.*] To sport or keep festival. *Obs.*
gaud, *v. t.* To bedeck gaudily; to decorate with gauds; to adorn; to paint. *Obs.*
gaud, *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *gaudium* joy. Cf. GAUD trick, GAUDY bead.] A bead marking a division in a rosary. *Obs. or Hist.*
gaud day. = GAUDY DAY.
‖ **gau'de-a'mus** (gô'dē-ā'mŭs), *n.* [L., let us rejoice.] A merrymaking of college students. *Chiefly Scot.*
‖ **gau'de-a'mus i'gi-tur** (ĭj'ĭ-tŭr). [L.] Let us then be merry; — the first words of a favorite Latin song of students. Its present form dates from about 1781, and is probably based partly on a Latin song of the 13th century or earlier.
‖ **gau'det ten-ta'mi-ne vir'tus** (tĕn-tăm'ĭ-nē). [L.] Virtue rejoices in trial.
gaud'ful, *a.* Joyful; showy. [*Obs.*
gaud'i-ly (gôd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GAUDY.
gaud'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gaud'ish, *a.* Gaudy. — **gaud'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **gaud'ish-ness,** *n.* *All Rare.*
‖ **gau'di-um cer-ta'mi-nis** (sẽr-tăm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] Delight of battle.
gaud'less, *a.* See -LESS.
gauds'man, *n.* A gadsman. *Scot.*
gaud'y, *v. t.* To make gaudy. *R.*
gaudy day. A festival day, esp. the day of a gaudy in an English university; also, a college gaudy. *Eng.*
gaudy green. [ME. *gaude grene*; cf. F. *gaude* weld, the plant, of G. origin. See WELD.] Light or yellowish green. *Obs.*
gaudy night. A festal night. Cf. GAUDY DAY. *Shak.*
gau'fer, gau'fre (gô'fẽr), *n.* & *v.* Vars. of GOFFER.
gauf'fre (gō'fẽr), *n.* [See GOPHER.] A gopher, esp. a pocket gopher.
gauge. † GAGE, glove.
gauge'a-ble, *or* **gage'a-ble** (gāj'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
gauge, *or* **gage, door.** *Coal Mining.* A door to regulate ventilation.
gauge, *or* **gage, penny.** A fee paid to a gauger, or exciseman. *Obs.*
gaug'er-ship, *or* **gag'er-ship** (gāj'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.
Gaul, *a.* Gallic. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
gaul'ding. Var. of GAULIN.
gaule. † GALE, sweet gale; GALL.
gaulen. † GOWL.
Gaul'ic (gôl'ĭk), *a.* Gallic.
gau'lin (gô'lĭn), *n.* An egret or heron. *West Indies.*
Gau'lo-nite (gô'lō-nīt), *n.* See GALILEAN, *n.*, a.
gaultheria oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
gaum (gôm; gäm), *n.* Impure grease. = COOM, 2 b. *Dial. Eng.*
gaum (gôm), *n.* Heed; attention; also, understanding; sense. — *v. t.* To pay attention to; to heed; also, to understand; consider; suppose. — **gaum'ish,** *a.* — **gaum'less,** *a.* — **gaum'like,** *a.* *All Dial. Eng.*
gaum, *v. t.* To hold; handle, esp. improperly; paw; also, to gorge; stuff. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gaum, *v. i.* To gape; to be awkward or stupid. *Dial.*
gaumbisoun. † GAMBESON.
gaum'y (gôm'ĭ), *a.* Gaumed; daubed; smeary. *Rare.*
gaun (gôn). Scot. and dial. Eng. p. pr. of GO.
gaunch. † GANCH.
gaunt (gänt). Var. of GANT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gaunt. † GANNET.
gaunt (gänt), *n.* [Cf. GANNET.] The crested grebe (*Colymbus cristatus*).
gaunt'let, *n.* The gantlet.
gaunt'let-ed, *a.* Having a gauntlet.
gaunt'ly, *adv.* of GAUNT.
gaunt'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gaun'tree (gôn'trĭ). Scot. var. of GANTRY.
gaun'try. Var. of GANTRY.
gaup, gaup'us (gôp'ŭs), **gaup'y** (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. GAUP, *v. i.*] A simpleton. *Dial.*
gaup, gawp (gôp), *v. i.* [E. dial. *gaup*, *gaap*, ME. *galpen*; cf. D. *galpen* to yelp. Cf. GALP, GAPE, *v.*] To gape. *Dial.*
Gau'ra (gou'rȧ), *n. pl.* [Hind. *Gaur*, a territory of Bengal, Skr. *Gauda.*] The Prakrit tongues of India. — **Gau'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.*
gaure, *v. i.* To gaze; stare. *Obs.*
Gau'ri (gou'rĭ), *n.* See DEVI.
gau'rish. † GARISH.
gau'sa-pine, *n.* [L. *gausapina*, fr. *gausapa*, Gr. γαυσάπης.] A garment of frieze. *Obs.* — **gau-sap'i-nal,** *a.* *Obs.* [GAWSY.
gau'sie, gau'sy. Vars. of
Gauss's analogies *or* **equations.** = GAUSSIAN ANALOGIES OR EQUATIONS.

H I J K L M

traction logarithms, used for finding the logarithms of the sum and difference of two numbers (themselves unknown) whose logarithms are given. They are largely used in astronomical and other calculations.

Gauss's theorem (gous'ĭz). *Elec.* The theorem that the total flux of force across any closed surface in an electric field equals 4π times the quantity of electricity inclosed by it.

gauze (gôz), *n.* [F. *gaze*; perh. so called because it was first introduced from *Gaza*, a city of Palestine.] **1.** A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, generally of silk; also, any fabric resembling silk gauze; as, wire or cotton *gauze*. **2.** A haze or mist.

gauze, *a.* **1.** Made of gauze. **2.** Having the qualities of gauze; thin; light.

gauz'y (gôz'ĭ), *a.*; GAUZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GAUZ'I-EST. Pertaining to, or resembling, gauze; thin and slight as gauze.

‖ **ga'vage'** (gȧ'vȧzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *gaver* to gorge.] Forced feeding (as of poultry or infants) by means of a tube passed through the mouth down to the stomach.

gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. *kevel* a hammer.] *U. S.* **1.** The mallet of the presiding officer in a legislative body, public assembly, court, masonic body, etc. **2.** A mason's setting maul.

gav'el (găv''l; gā'v'l), *n.* [OF. *gavelle*, F. *javelle*, perh. dim. from L. *capulus* handle, fr. *capere* to lay hold of, seize. Cf. HEAVE.] **1.** A quantity of mowed grain sufficient to make a sheaf; hence, *U. S.*, the amount of grain cut by one motion of a mowing machine. **2.** A bundle of hay, rushes, or the like. *Dial. Eng.*

gav'el, *v. t.*; GAV'ELED (-'ld) or GAV'ELLED; GAV'EL-ING or GAV'EL-LING. To deposit (grain) in gavels, or swaths; — said esp. of a mowing machine.

gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *gavel*, AS. *gafol*, prob. fr. *gifan* to give. See GIVE; cf. GABEL tribute.] *Obs. or Hist. Law.* **1. a** Tribute. **b** Periodical payment; rent. The term was used to designate various early forms of tribute or rents due in bread, corn, swine, plowing (*earth* or *erth*), reaping (*rep* or *rip*), etc., as in *gavel*-bread, *gavel*-corn, *gavel*-earth, or -erth, *gavel*-rep, *gavel*-swine, etc. **2.** Interest on money. *Obs.*

gav'el, *v. t.* To rent (land). *Obs.* — *v. i.* To put out or lend money at interest. *Obs.*

gav'el, *v. t.* To subject to, or distribute according to, the custom of gavelkind. *Eng.*

gav'el-er, gav'el-ler (găv'ĕl-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who takes usury, that is, interest; a usurer. *Obs.* **2.** *Eng. Mining.* In the Forest of Dean: A crown officer who grants gales to miners. **3.** One who pays gavel, or rent, for land.

gav'el-kind (-kīnd), *n.* [ME. *gavelkynde*, *gavelkende*. See GAVEL tribute; KIND, *n.*] *Law.* **a** A common-law tenure of land existing (perhaps exclusively) in Kent from Anglo-Saxon times, and marked by various peculiar features, among which are that: (1) Upon the death of the tenant in fee intestate the land is divided equally among all the sons, or among brothers or other collateral heirs on failure of direct or nearer heirs. (2) A tenant in fee can make disposal of his land by feoffment at the age of 15. (3) There is no escheat upon judgment of death for felony. (4) The right of free bench vests in the surviving spouse.

> Kent . . . has a considerable body of customs. . . . In the main they are concerned with the maintenance of a peculiar form of land tenure known as *gavelkind*. The name seems to tell us that the chief characteristic of that tenure is or has been the payment of gafol, of rent, as distinguished from the performance of military service on the one hand and of agricultural labor on the other. . . . It is only to modern eyes that the inheritance partible among sons is the main feature of *gavelkind*. *Pollock & Mait.*

b The custom of dividing an intestate's estate equally among the sons, or other heirs; specif.: (1) A Welsh custom of so dividing intestate estates. (2) An Irish custom of tribal succession in which land of a deceased person was added to that held by the other members of the sept and the whole then divided among them.

gav'e-lock (găv'ĕ-lŏk), *n.* [ME. *gaveloc* a dart, AS. *gafeluc*; perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *gaflach* fork, dart, Ir. *gabhla*, pl., but also Icel. *gaflok*, MHG. *gabilōt*, OF. *gavelot*, *glavelot*, F. *javelot*, E. *gaff*. Cf. JAVELIN.] **1.** A spear or dart; also, a gaff for a gamecock. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** An iron crow or lever. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ga'vi-al (gā'vĭ-ăl), *n.* [Hind. *ghariyāl*: cf. F. *gavial*.] A large crocodilian (*Gavialis gangeticus*) of India, inhabiting chiefly the basins of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus rivers. The name is extended to allied forms (extinct with one exception). The gavial has long and very slender jaws, especially when old, with teeth of nearly uniform size, and completely webbed feet. The tip of the nose is soft and swollen and can be inflated. Although attaining a length of 20 feet or more, it is harmless to man, living on fish. It is the only existing species of the genus, but in Borneo, Sumatra, etc., a smaller gavial of a related genus (*Tomistoma schlegeli*) is found. A fossil form (*Rhamphosuchus crassidens*) from the Siwalik Hills of India reached 50 feet in length.

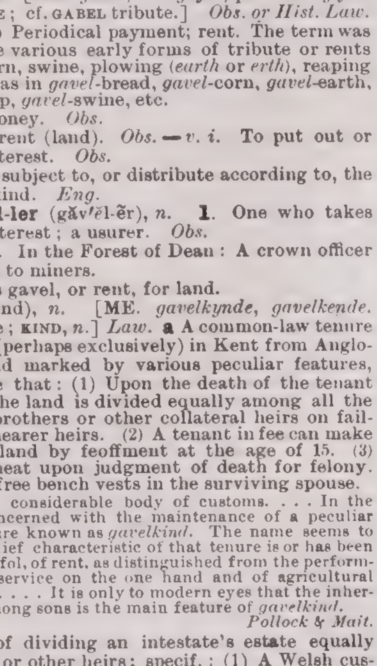

Gavial (*Gavialis gangeticus*).

Ga'vi-a'lis (gā'vĭ-ā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of gavials, the type of a family, **Ga'vi-al'i-dæ** (-ăl'ĭ-dē).

ga-vot' (gȧ-vŏt'; găv'ŏt; 277) } *n.* [F. *gavotte*, fr. Pr. *gavoto*,
ga-votte' (gȧ-vŏt') } fr. *Gavots*, a name given in Provence to the Alpine mountaineers.] *Music.* A dance of French peasant origin in which the feet were raised in the step instead of sliding. It was introduced at court in the 16th century, and, as later remodeled, became a popular theatrical dance. Its music, in quick common time, has two strains, brisk yet dignified, and usually of four and eight bars, each repeated. It often was a movement of the classic suite.

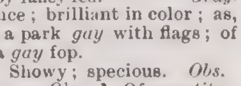

Gavot Rhythm.

Ga'wain, Sir (gô'wăn). **1.** In Arthurian legend, a nephew of the king, and a famous knight of the Round Table. **2.** A knight in "Amadis de Gaul," of great exploits.

gawk (gôk), *n.* [E. dial. *gawk* left, left-handed, cf. dial. *gallack*, *gaulick*; orig. unknown.] Simpleton; booby; gawky.

gawk'y (gôk'ĭ), *a.*; GAWK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GAWK'I-EST. Foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownish; as, *gawky* behavior. — *n.* A fellow awkward from overgrowth or stupidity; a gawk.

gaw'sy, gaw'sie (gô'sĭ), *a.* Also **gau'cy**, etc. [Of uncertain origin.] Large and jolly or handsome in appearance; lusty; big and braw. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gay (gā), *a.*; GAY'ER (-ẽr); GAY'EST. [F. *gai*; cf. OHG. *wāhi* beautiful, good.] **1.** Excited with merriment; manifesting sportiveness or delight; inspiring delight; merry.

> Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*
> *Gay* hope is theirs by fancy fed. *Gray.*

2. Bright and lively in appearance; brilliant in color; as, *gay* plumage; a *gay* costume; a park *gay* with flags; of a person, showily dressed; as, a *gay* fop. **3.** Of rhetoric, reasoning, etc.: Showy; specious. *Obs.* **4. a** Of quality: First-class; fine. *Obs.* **b** Of quantity: Considerable; tolerable; fair. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **c** Of health: Good; well. *Dial. or Slang.* **5.** Given to social pleasures or indulgence; hence, loose; licentious; as, to lead a *gay* life.

Syn. — Merry, gleeful, blithe, airy, sprightly, vivacious; sportive, light-hearted, frolicsome, jolly, jovial, joyful, joyous, glad; showy, gaudy, fine, splendid. See LIVELY.

gay cat, a tramp who works occasionally and briefly for unusually high wages. *Slang.* — **g. orchis**, the showy orchis. — **g. science**, poetry, esp. amatory poetry. *Obs.*

gay'al (gā'ăl; gȧ-yäl'), *n.* [Native name.] A species of ox (*Bos frontalis*) differing from the gaur in its longer, slenderer horns and white legs, which is kept domesticated in India. It is said not to be found wild, and may be a domesticated variety of the gaur.

gay'bine' (gā'bīn'), *n.* [*gay*, *a.* + *bine*.] Any of several ornamental vines belonging to the convolvulaceous genera *Ipomœa* and *Pharbitis*.

gay'e-ty, gai'e-ty (gā'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *gaieté*. See GAY, *a.*] **1.** State of being gay; merriment; mirth; acts or entertainments prompted by, or inspiring, merry delight; — often *pl.*; as, the *gayeties* of the season. **2.** Finery; show; as, *gayety* of dress.

Syn. — Liveliness, mirth, animation, vivacity, glee, blithesomeness, sprightliness, jollity.

gay'-feath'er, *n.* Either of two asteraceous herbs (*Lacinaria scariosa* and *L. spicata*) having showy heads of purple flowers in tall virgate spikes.

Gay-fe'ros, Don (dŏn gī-fā'rōs). In Spanish romance, a knight, the nephew of Roland, who rescues his ladylove, Melisendra, a reputed daughter of Charlemagne, after she has been for some years a prisoner among the Moors.

Gay'-Lus'sac' (gā'lü'sȧk'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the French chemist Joseph L. Gay-Lussac; or designating, or pertaining to, the alcoholometer or the hydrometer invented by him; as, 95° *Gay-Lussac*.

Gay-Lussac alcoholometer, a glass alcoholometer whose degrees correspond, at 15° C., to percentages of alcohol by volume. — **G. hydrometer**, a hydrometer so graduated that the reading in degrees, when divided into 100, gives the corresponding specific gravity. — **G. tower**, a large tower or chamber, used in the chamber process for making sulphuric acid, to absorb (by means of concentrated sulphuric acid) the spent nitrous fumes, the resulting "nitrous vitriol" flowing to the Glover tower. See SULPHURIC ACID, and GLOVER TOWER.

Gay'lus-sa'ci-a (gā'lŭ-sā'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. L. *Gay-Lussac*, French chemist.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of American vacciniaceous shrubs, the true huckleberries, having mostly resinous leaves, the fruit being a berrylike drupe containing ten 1-seeded nutlets. See HUCKLEBERRY.

Gay'-Lus'sac's' (-lü'sȧks') **law**. *Chem. & Physics.* **a** The law that when two or more gaseous substances combine to form a gaseous compound, the volume of the product is either equal to the sum of the volumes of the factors or is less than, and bears a simple ratio to, this sum; — called also *law of volumes*. **b** Charles's law.

gay'lus-site (gā'lŭ-sīt), *n.* *Min.* A yellowish white, translucent, hydrous carbonate of calcium and sodium, $CaCO_3 \cdot Na_2CO_3 \cdot 5H_2O$. H., 2-3. Sp. gr., 1.93-1.95.

gay'ly, gai'ly (gā'lĭ), *adv.* In a gay manner; specif.: **a** With mirth and frolic; merrily; blithely; gleefully. **b** Finely; showily; as, ladies *gayly* dressed; a flower *gayly* blooming. **c** Pretty well; fairly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gay'some (-sŭm), *a.* Full of gayety; blithe; cheery.

gaze (gāz), *v. i.*; GAZED (gāzd); GAZ'ING (gāz'ĭng). [ME. *gasen*; of uncertain origin; cf. Sw. dial. *gasa*.] To fix the eyes in a steady and intent look; to look with eagerness, as in admiration, wonder, or with studious attention.

> Why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven? *Acts* i. 11.
> Only he hath an eye to *gaze* on beauty. *Shak.*

Syn. — GAZE, GAPE, STARE, GLARE, GLOWER, PEER, GLOAT. GAZE implies fixed and prolonged attention, esp. as in admiration or wonder; as, "And still they *gazed*, and still the wonder grew, that one small head could carry all he knew" (*Goldsmith*); "He *gazed* so long that both his eyes were dazzled" (*Tennyson*). GAPE implies stupid and open-mouthed wonder; STARE, esp. insolence or vacant fixedness; GLARE, fierceness or anger; GLOWER, scowling or lowering ill temper; as, "the languid fool, who was *gaping* and grinning by" (*Tennyson*); "Archie saw the cod's mouth and the blunt lips of Glenkinlie *gape* at him for a moment" (*Stevenson*); "the . . . frozen *stare* with which we look on our unintroduced neighbor" (*G. Eliot*); "His eyes relaxed their solemn *stare* at vacancy" (*Mary Wilkins*); "All . . . with countenance grim *glared* on him passing" (*Milton*); "He *glared* at me malignantly" (*G. Borrow*); "James had him [Rab] firm, and gave him a *glower* from time to time, and an intimation of a possible kick" (*Dr. J. Brown*). To PEER is to look narrowly (sometimes as if with difficulty) or curiously, esp. through or from behind something; as, "*peering* through her narrowed eyes for those few seconds" (*M. Hewlett*); "Mrs. Cary kept *peering* uneasily out of the window at her husband" (*Mary Wilkins*); "over the ball of it, *peering* and prying" (*R. Browning*). To GLOAT is to gaze with profound, often malignant or unhallowed, satisfaction; as, "to gaze and *gloat* with his hungry eye on jewels that gleamed like a glowworm's spark" (*Longfellow*); "those who . . . sit at home, and *gloat* over their thousands in silent satisfaction" (*Goldsmith*). See WINK, SEE, SCAN.

gaze, *v. t.* To view with attention; to gaze on. *Poetic.*

> And *gazed* a while the ample sky. *Milton.*

gaze, *n.* **1.** An object gazed on. *Obs. or R.* *Milton.* **2.** Act of looking fixedly; a fixed, intent look; a continued look of attention.

at gaze. **a** *Her.* Depicted with the face turned directly to the front; — said of beasts of chase. **b** In a position expressing sudden fear or surprise; — used in stag hunting to describe the manner of a stag when he first hears the hounds and gazes round in apprehension; hence, standing staring; gazing in wonder, alarm, etc. **c** By sight; — said of a dog chasing game. *Oxf. E. D.*

Stag at Gaze.

ga-ze'bo (gȧ-zē'bō; găz'ē-bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOS (-bōz). [Prob. humorously formed from *gaze*.] **1.** A turret on a roof, or a summer house commanding an extensive prospect. **2.** A projecting balcony closed with windows.

gaze'hound' (gāz'hound'), *n.* A hound that pursues by sight rather than by scent.

ga-zelle' (gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* [F. *gazelle*, OF. also, *gazel*; cf. Sp. *gacela*, Pg. *gazella*, It. *gazzella*; all fr. Ar. *ghazāl* a wild goat.] Any of numerous small graceful and very swift antelopes constituting the genus *Gazella* and allied genera. The gazelles are celebrated for the luster and soft expression of their eyes. Their horns are transversely ringed and usually present in both sexes. Among the best-known species are the common gazelle of northern Africa (*G. dorcas*), the Persian gazelle (*G. subgutturosa*), the Indian gazelle (*G. bennetti*), and the springbok (*Antidorcas euchore*).

Gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*).

ga-zette' (gȧ-zĕt'; *orig. accented as at present, but later also* ga'zette, *as given by Dr. Johnson, again becoming* gazette' *from the 18th c.*), *n.* [F. *gazette*, It. *gazzetta*, perh. fr. *gazetta* a Venetian coin (see GAZZETTA), said to have been the price of the first newspaper published at Venice; or perh. dim. of *gazza* magpie, a name perh. applied to the first newspaper.] **1.** A newspaper; a printed sheet published periodically. *Rare, exc. in names of newspapers.*

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gau'ster (gô'stẽr), *v. i.* [ME. *galstren*; cf. G. *galstern* to demand.] To bluster; bully; brag. — **gau'ster-er**, *n.* *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gaut. Var. of GHAUT.

gaut (gôt; gät). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GALT.

Gau'ta-ma (gô'tȧ-mȧ; gou'tȧ-mȧ), *n.* [Skr.] See BUDDHA.

Gau'tier', Mar'gue-rite' (mȧr'-gē-rēt' gō'tyā'). See CAMILLE.

gauva, *n.* Incorrect for GUAVA.

gauve (gôv). Var. of GOVE. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*

gau'vey (gô'vĭ). Var. of GABY.

gauz. Gauze. *Ref. Sp.*

gauze ring. = CRAPE RING.

gauze tree. = LACEBARK.

gauze'wing', *n.*, or **gauze'-winged' fly**. A lace-winged fly.

gauz'i-ness (gôz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

Gavatt level. See DUMPY LEVEL.

ga-vaul' (gȧ-vôl'), *v. i.* To revel. *Scot.*

gave (gāv), *pret.* of GIVE

gav'el (găv''l; gā'v'l). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GABLE.

gav'el-age, *n.* See -AGE. *Obs.*

gav'el-bread', *n.*, **gav'el-corn'**, *n.*, **gav'el-earth'** or **-erth'**, *n.* *Law.* See 4th GAVEL, *n.* *Obs.*

gav'eled, *a.* *Eng. Law.* Held in gavelkind. *Rare.*

gav'el-et, *or, sometimes*, **gav'el-let**, *n.* [From GAVEL tribute.] *O. Eng. Law.* An ancient process for the recovery of rent, chiefly for lands held in gavelkind in Kent and London. *Obs.*

gav'el-kind'er (-kīn'dẽr), *n.* A tenant by gavelkind.

gav'el-ler. Var. of GAVELER

gav'el-man, *n.* **1.** One who pays gavel, or rent. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** = GAVELKINDER.

gav'e-loche. † GAVELOCK.

gav'el-rep' or **-rip'**, *n.*, **gav'el-swine'**, *n.* See 4th GAVEL. *Obs.*

ga'ver-ick (gā'vẽr-ĭk), *n.* The red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*). *Local, Eng.*

Ga'vi-æ (gā'vĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gavia* a sea mew.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds which (if recognized at all) is now usually restricted to the gulls and terns, or to these and the auks.

ga'vill. † GABLE.

ga-votte' (gȧ-vŏt'), *v. i.* To dance a gavotte. *Rare.*

Ga'vroche' (gȧ'vrōsh'), *n.* In Hugo's "Les Misérables," a typical Parisian gamin.

gaw. Scot. var. of GALL. [*Scot.*

gaw (gô), *n.* A drain; trench.

gaw, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *gā* to heed. *Oxf. E. D.*] To gape. *Obs.*

gaw'by. Dial. Eng. of GABY.

gawd. Scot. var. of GAD.

gawde. † GAUD.

gaw'dry. † GAUDERY.

gaw'dy. † GAUDY.

gawf, *n.* A loud laugh. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To laugh loudly. *Scot.*

gawf, *n.* An inferior red apple. *Costermongers' Slang, Eng.*

gawge. † GAUGE.

gawill. † GABLE.

gawin. † GAIN, benefit.

gaw'ish, *a.* [See GAW to gape.] Gaping; also, gaudy. *Obs.*

gawk. Var. of GOWK, cuckoo. *Dial. Eng.* [*Colloq.*

gawk, *v. i.* To act like a gawky.

gawk, *a.* [See GAWKY awkward.] Left. *Dial. Eng.*

gawk'ham'mer, *a.* [E. dial. *gawk* + E. dial. *hammer* a clumsy person.] Awkward and booby-like. *Dial. Eng.*

gawk'i-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

gawk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gawk'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

gawl. † GALL.

gawn. Scot. and dial. Eng. p. pr. of GO.

gawn (gôn), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *gallon*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A gallon. **b** A small tub or pail; a ladling vessel.

gawne. † GANE.

gawn'ey, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gānian* to yawn.] A simpleton; a gawk. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* [saury.

gaw'nook (gô'nŏŏk), *n.* The

gawn'tree, *n.* Dial. of GANTRY.

gawp. Var. of GAUP.

gawse. † GAUZE. [GAUSTER.

gaw'ster. Dial. Eng. var. of

gawt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GALT.

gay. Dial. Eng. var. of GO.

gay, *n.* *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A gay person. *Obs.* **2.** A toy or ornament, esp. one for a child; a gaud; hence, a picture in a book.

gay, *adv.* Gayly; considerably; very. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*

gay, *v. t. & i.* To make or be gay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gay'di-ang (gā'dĭ-ăng), *n.* [Cf. GAYYOU.] *Naut.* An Anamese vessel with two or three masts, and lofty triangular sails.

gayhol, gayole. † GAOL.

gay'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

gay'i-try, *n.* Gayety. *Obs.*

gaylard. † GALLIARD.

gay'lie (gā'lĭ; gī'lĭ). Scot. var. of GAYLY.

gayne. † GAIN.

gay'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gay'tre. † GAITER, or GAITER TREE.

gay'try, *n.* Gayety. *Obs.*

gay'-wings', *n.* The flowering wintergreen.

gay'you' (gā'you'), *n.* [Anamese *ghe hâu* fine boat.] An Anamese narrow flat-bottomed boat with an outrigger and two or three masts with square or lug sails.

gaz. † GAS.

gaz (gŭz). Var. of GUZ, measure.

gaz. *Abbr.* Gazette; gazetteer.

Ga'za (gā'zȧ). *Bib.*

Gaz'a-bar (găz'ȧ-bär). *D. Bib.*

ga'za-bo (gā'zȧ-bō). Var. of GAZEBO.

gazafilace, *n.* A treasury. *Obs.* Cf. GAZOPHYLACIUM.

gaz'an-ga-bin' (găz'ăŋ-gȧ-bēn'), *n.* [Per. *gaz-angubīn*.] A kind of manna yielded by a variety of *Tamarix gallica*.

Ga-za'ni-a (gȧ-zā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Theodore *Gaza*, a Greek savant.] *Bot.* A genus of South African asteraceous herbs, having heads of flowers with conspicuous yellow or orange rays. [(-zē'rȧ). *Bib.*

Ga-za'ra (gȧ-zā'rȧ), or **Ga-ze'ra**

Ga'zath-ites (gā'zăth-īts), **Ga'-zites** (gā'zīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Inhabitants of Gaza.

gaz-ee' (gāz-ē'), *n.* See -EE.

ga-zee'bo. Var. of GAZEBO.

gaze'fu, *a.* Gazing earnestly. *Obs.*

gazel. Var. of GHAZAL.

ga-zel'. Rare var. or ref. sp. of GAZELLE.

ga'zel, ga'zle (gā'z'l), *n.* The black currant. *Dial. Eng.*

gaze'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Ga-zel'la (gȧ-zĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical gazelles. — **ga-zel'line** (-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

gaze'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

gaz'er (gāz'ẽr), *n.* One who gazes.

Ga'zer (gā'zẽr). *Bib.*

Ga-ze'ra (gȧ-zē'rȧ). *Bib.*

ga-zet'. Gazette. *Ref. Sp.*

ga-zet', ga-zette', *n.* A gazzetta. *Obs.*

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2. An official journal; specif. [*cap.*], one of the three official papers of Great Britain published twice a week in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, respectively, containing lists of honors, names of bankrupts, public notices, etc.
3. Something announced in an official gazette. *Gt. Brit.*
ga-zette′ (gȧ-zĕt′), *v. t.*; GAZET′TED; GA-ZET′TING. To announce or publish in a gazette; to announce, as an appointment, or a case of bankruptcy.
gaz′et-teer′ (găz′ĕ-tēr′), *n.* [Cf. F. *gazetier.*] **1.** A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news.
2. A newspaper; a gazette. *Obs.*
3. A geographical dictionary; a book giving names and descriptions of places in alphabetic order.
gaz′ing-stock′ (gāz′ĭng-stŏk′), *n.* A person or thing gazed at by many, esp. with curiosity or contempt.
gaz′o-gene (găz′ō-jēn), *n.* [F. *gazogène*; *gaz* gas + *-gène*, E. *-gen.*] An apparatus for generating gases, or impregnating a liquid with a gas, or a gas with a volatile liquid; specif.: **a** A portable apparatus for making soda water or aërated liquids on a small scale. **b** *Metal.* A gas producer.
ge-. An Anglo-Saxon prefix. See Y-.
ge- (jē-). A combining form from Greek γῆ, γαῖα (γεω- in comp.), *the earth*. See GEO-.
gean (gēn), *n.* [F. *guigne* the fruit of the gean; cf. OHG. *wīhsila*, G. *weichsel.*] A common wild cherry of Europe (*Prunus avium*); also, its small dark purple and sweet-flavored fruit, which is the original of the mazzard cherry. The gean is commonly used as a stock on which to graft the cultivated cherry. *Scot. & Local Eng.*
ge′an′ti-cline (jē′ăn′tĭ-klīn), **ge′an-ti-cli′nal** (jē′ăn-tĭ-klī′năl), *n.* [See GEO-; ANTICLINAL.] *Geol.* A great upward flexure of the earth's crust; — opposed to *geosyncline*. — **ge′an-ti-cli′nal**, *a.*
gear (gēr), *n.* [ME. *gere*, *ger*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gervi*, *görvi*, akin to AS. *gearwe* clothing, adornment, armor, fr. *gearo*, *gearu*, ready, yare, OHG. *garawī*, *garwī*, ornament, dress. See YARE; cf. GARB dress.] **1.** Clothing; garments; vestments.

> Array thyself in thy most gorgeous *gear*. *Spenser.*

2. Warlike accouterments. *Archaic.*
3. The harness of horses or cattle; trappings.
4. Tools; implements; appliances.
5. *Mach.* **a** A composite piece of mechanism or machinery for a specific use; as, an expansion *gear*, a steering *gear*. **b** A toothed wheel, or cogwheel; as, a bevel *gear*, a spur *gear*, a train of *gears*. **c** Working relation or adjustment; as, in *gear*, out of *gear* (see below). **d** *Cycles.* The number of inches in the diameter of a wheel that would move the same distance in one revolution as the machine in question would in one complete turn of a pedal.
6. Goods; movable property; household stuff; things.
7. Property in general; wealth. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
8. Matter; material; stuff; also, rubbish; foul or worthless stuff. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

> Clad in a vesture of unknown *gear*. *Spenser.*

9. Business; affair; concern; doings. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> Thus go they both together to their *gear*. *Spenser.*

10. The organs of generation. *Obs. or Low.*
11. *Weaving.* A leaf of heddles. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
in, or out of, gear, *Mach.*, connected or disconnected with the motor; in, or out of, working relation; hence, fig., in, or out of, order. "My ships are *out of gear*." *Tennyson.*
gear (gēr), *v. t.*; GEARED (gērd); GEAR′ING. **1.** To dress; equip; harness.
2. *Mach.* To provide with gearing; to connect by gearing; to put into gear.
to gear up, down, *or* **level**, *Mach.*, to gear so that the driven part goes faster than, or slower than, or at the same rate as (respectively), the driving part.
gear, *v. i.* *Mach.* To be in, or come into, gear.

gear′ing (gēr′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GEAR. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Harness. *Dial. or Colloq.* **b** *Mach.* The parts, collectively, by which motion is transmitted from one portion of machinery to another; gear; as, belt *gearing*; the valve *gearing* of a locomotive; specif., a train of gear wheels.
gearing chain, an endless chain to transmit motion from one sprocket wheel to another. See CHAIN GEAR, *Illust.*
gear′less, *a.* Without gear, as a motor whose armature is built on the shaft or axle it drives.
gear wheel, *or* **gear′wheel′** (gēr′hwēl′), *n.* *Mach.* A wheel that gears with another piece; specif., a cogwheel.
Ge-as′ter (jē-ăs′tēr), *n.* [NL. See GEO-; 1st ASTER.] *Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi, of the order Lycoperdales, the earthstars, having a double peridium, the outer, or exoperidium, consisting of layers splitting into stellate hygroscopic segments, which in dry weather spread backwards on the ground. Also [*l. c.*], a fungus of this genus.
Ge′a-tas (yĕ′ä-täs), *n. pl.*; *sing.* GEAT (yĕ′ät). [AS. *Gēatas.*] The Swedish tribe or nation to which Beowulf belonged, and of which he eventually became king. Cf. GOTH.
ge-bang′ (gĕ-băng′), *n.*, *or* **gebang palm**. [From a native name.] A Malayan fan palm (*Corypha gebanga*), the large leaves of which are split and used for thatching, plaiting into baskets, etc. The pith of the trunk yields a sago.
geck′o (gĕk′ō), *n.*; *pl.* GECKOS, GECKOES (-ōz). [Malay *gēkoq*; — so called from the sound uttered by the animal: cf. F. *gecko.*] **1.** Any lizard of the family Geckonidæ. The typical geckos are small, more or less nocturnal, animals with large eyes and vertical elliptical pupils. Their vertebræ are amphicœlous and their toes are generally expanded and furnished with adhesive disks, by which they can run over walls and ceilings. They are numerous in most warm countries. A few species are found in southern Europe and one in Florida. Though often considered poisonous, they are absolutely harmless and are useful in destroying insects.

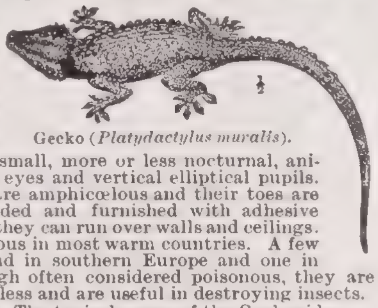

Gecko (*Platydactylus muralis*).

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the Geckonidæ.
Geck-on′i-dæ (gĕk-ŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GECKO.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of lizards of the Old and New Worlds, consisting of the geckos. It constitutes a suborder or superfamily, **Geck-o′nes** (-ō′nēz). — **geck-on′id** (gĕk-ŏn′ĭd), *a. & n.* — **geck′o-noid** (gĕk′ō-noid), *a. & n.*
gee (jē), *interj.* A word of command used in driving animals not guided, or not wholly guided, by reins (as oxen, or horses in plowing), and usually signifying to turn to the off side; also, sometimes (esp., with *up*), used to urge on an animal. Cf. HAW.
gee (jē), *v. i.*; GEED (jēd); GEE′ING. [Of uncertain origin.] To agree; to harmonize; to fit. *Colloq. & Dial. Eng.*

Geebung (*Persoonia linearis*).

gee′bung (jē′bŭng), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** *Bot.* The plumlike but insipid fruit of various species of Australian proteaceous trees of the genus *Persoonia*; also, any of these trees.
2. In New South Wales, an old settler. *Colloq.*

geest (gēst), *n.* [LG. *geest*, *geest*land, sandy, dry land; cf. D. *geest*, OFries. *gēst*, *gāst*, *gēstlond*, *gāstlond*, fr. Fries. *gāst* barren.] *Geol.* **a** Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. **b** Loose material, earth or soil, formed by decay of rocks in place. See LATERITE.
Ge-ez′ (gē-ĕz′; gēz), *n.* The archaic Semitic dialect introduced into Abyssinia by the Himyaritic invaders. It survives in southern Arabia and as the liturgical language of the Abyssinian Christians. Cf. ETHIOPIC, SEMITIC.
gee′zer (gē′zēr), *n.* [Dial. corrupt. of GUISER a mummer.] A queer old fellow; an old chap; an old woman. *Contemptuous. Slang or Dial.*
Ge-hen′na (gē-hĕn′ȧ), *n.* [L. *Gehenna*, Gr. Γέεννα, Heb. *Gē Hinnōm.*] **1.** *Jewish Hist.* The Valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where some of the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, which, on this account, was afterward regarded as a place of abomination, and made a receptacle for all the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up to prevent pestilence. In the New Testament the name is transferred, by an easy metaphor, to *hell*.

> The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
> And black *Gehenna* called, the type of Hell. *Milton.*

2. A prison; torture chamber. *Obs.* *Milton.*
gei′ger tree (gī′gēr). [Perh. from a proper name.] A West Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia sebestena*) having hard, tough wood.
Gei′ki-a (gē′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir Archibald *Geikie.*] *Paleon.* A genus of rather small, toothless dicynodont reptiles from the New Red Sandstone of Scotland.
gei′sha (gā′shȧ), *n.*; *pl.* GEISHA (-shȧ), GEISHAS (-shȧz). [Jap.] A Japanese singing and dancing girl.
Geiss′ler pump (gīs′lēr). [After Heinrich *Geissler*, German mechanic.] *Physics.* A kind of air pump based on the principle of the Torricellian vacuum. The vacuum is produced by the flow of mercury back and forth between a fixed and a vertically adjustable reservoir. Air from the vessel to be exhausted enters the fixed reservoir as the mercury flows out and is expelled into the open air when the mercury flows back.
Geissler tube. *Elec.* A glass tube provided with platinum electrodes, and containing some highly rarefied gas, which becomes luminous when an electrical discharge is passed through it.

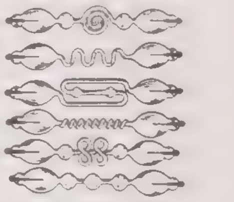

A set of Geissler Tubes.

Geis′so-rhi′za (gī′sō-rī′zȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γεῖσσον, γεῖσον, eaves, cornice, hem + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants of South Africa, distinguished from *Ixia* by the green, membranous spathe valves. Some species are cultivated for their ixialike flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or bulb of this genus.
gei′to-nog′a-my (gī′tō-nŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. γείτων neighbor + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* Pollination of one flower by another growing on the same plant. — **gei′to-nog′a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
gel′a-da (jĕl′ȧ-dȧ), *n.* An ape (*Theropithecus ruppelli*) of Abyssinia, remarkable for the length of the hair on the neck and shoulders of the adult male.
Ge-lal′æ-an (jē-lăl′ē-ăn), *or* **Ja-lal′æ-an** (jȧ-lăl′ē-ăn), *a.* [Ar. *Jalāl-ad-dīn.*] Of or pertaining to Gelal-ed-Din, or Jalal-ud-Din, "Glory of the Faith," a title of Malek Shah, Sultan of the Seljukian Turks (1073–92), who reformed the Persian calendar, 1079.
Gelalæan, *or* **Jalalæan, Era.** See ERA, *n.*
ge-lan′thum (jē-lăn′thŭm), *n.* [NL.; prob. *gelatin* + *tragacanth.*] *Pharm.* A preparation consisting of equal parts of tragacanth and gelatin and used as a vehicle for pastes for the skin.
Ge-la′sian (jē-lā′shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pope Gelasius (d. 496). — **Gelasian Sacramentary.** See SACRAMENTARY, *n.*, 1.

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gaz′et-teer′, *v. t.* To describe in a gazetteer. *Rare.*
gaz′et-teer′age (-āj), *n.* Gazette writers collectively.
gaz′et-teer′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
gaz′et-teer′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ga-zet′tist, *n.* The editor of an official gazette. *Rare.*
Ga′zez (gā′zēz). *Bib.*
gaz′ing (gāz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GAZE. — **gaz′ing-ly**, *adv.*
Ga′zites (gā′zīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
gaz′i-ty, *n.* [*gaz*, obs. var. of *gas* + *-ity.*] Gaseous condition. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
ga-zon′ (gȧ-zōōn′; *F.* gȧ′zôN′), *n.* [F. *gazon* turf, fr. OHG. *waso*, G. *wasen.*] *Fort.* One of the pieces of sod used to line or cover parapets, etc. *Obs.*
gaz′o-phy-la′ci-um (găz′ō-fĭ-lā′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. γαζοφυλάκιον; γάζα treasure + φυλάσσειν to guard.] A storehouse or treasure house: a collection of valuable objects.
‖ **gaz-pa′cho** (gäth-pä′chō; gäs-: 268), *n.* [Sp.] A bread-and-vegetable salad containing pimentos, tomatoes, oil, and vinegar, and (in the richer form) fish, piquant preserves, etc.
gaz′y (gāz′ĭ), *a.* Suited, or given, to gazing. *Obs. or R.*
Gaz′zam (găz′ăm). *Bib.*
gaz′za-tum, *n.* [LL. See GAUZE.] A fine silk or linen fabric. *Obs. or Hist.*
gaz-zet′ta (gȧ-zĕt′ȧ: *It.* gäd-dzĕt′tä), *n.* [It. *gazeta*, *gazzetta.*] A former Venetian coin, worth three English farthings (one and a half cents) or less.
GB. *Abbr.* Gold bonds: — used on the tape of stock tickers.
G. B. *Abbr.* Great Britain.
G. B. & I. *Abbr.* Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C. *Abbr.* Grand Chaplain, Chapter, Council, Conductor, or Conclave.
G.C.B. *Abbr.* Grand Cross of the Bath.
g. c. d. *Abbr.* Greatest common divisor.
g. c. f. *Abbr.* Greatest common factor.
G. C. G. *Abbr.* Grand Captain General; Grand Captain Guard.
G. C. H. *Abbr.* Grand Cross of Hanover.
G. C. I. E. *Abbr.* Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
G. C. L. H. *Abbr.* Grand Cross of Legion of Honor.
g. c. m. *Abbr.* Greatest common measure.
G. C. M. G. *Abbr.* Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G. Com. *Abbr.* Grand Commander; Grand Commandery.
G. C. S. I. *Abbr.* Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G. C. V. O. *Abbr.* Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Gd. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Gd*]. Gadolinium.
G.D. *Abbr.* Grand Deacon (*Freemasonry*); Grand Duchess; Grand Duchy; Grand Duke; gravimetric density.
G. D. C. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Ge (jē; gā), *n.* [Gr. Γῆ.] *Gr. Relig.* = GÆA.
Ge. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Ge*]. Germanium.
g. e. *Abbr.* Gilt edges.
G. E. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Elect; Grand Encampment.
gea. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GO.
Ge′a-deph′a-ga (jē′ȧ-dĕf′ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See GEO-; ADEPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* A group of adephagous beetles consisting of the terrestrial families (Cicindelidæ and Carabidæ) as distinguished from the aquatic forms. — **ge′a-deph′a-gous** (-găs), *a.*
ge′al (jē′ăl), *a.* [2d *ge-* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, the earth.
geal (jēl). Var. of GELL. *Scot.* & *Dial.*
geal (jēl), *v. t. & i.* [F. *geler*, fr. L. *gelare.* See CONGEAL.] To congeal. — *n.* Frostiness; ice; also, jelly. *Both Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
gealouzie. † JEALOUSY.
Geane, *n.* Old English name of Genoa: hence, an article imported from Genoa. *Obs.*
geant. † GIANT.
gear. † JEER.
gear box. A gear case.
gear case. A case inclosing gearing to exclude dust, etc.
geare. † GERE, JEER.
ge-ark′sut-ite (jē-ärk′sōōt-īt), *n.* [2d *ge-* + *arksutite.*] *Min.* An earthy, claylike, hydrous fluoride of calcium and aluminium, occurring with cryolite.
Gea′ry Act (gā′rĭ; gē′-). [After Thos. J. *Geary* (b. 1854), Representative from California.] *U. S. Hist.* An act of 1892 requiring registration of resident Chinese.
gea′son, *a.* [ME. *gesen*, *geson*, rare, scanty, AS. *gæsne* barren, wanting.] Unproductive: scant; scarce; rare. *Obs.* — *n.* Rarity. *Obs.*
geast. † GEST, GIST, GUEST, JEST, JOIST.
geat. † GATE, JET.
geate. † GATE, GET, GETE, JET.
geaunt. † GIANT.
Ge′ba (gē′bȧ; gā′bȧ). *Bib.*
Ge′bal (gē′băl). *Bib.*
Ge′bal-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Geb′ba-i (gĕb′ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
Geb′be-thon (gĕb′ē-thŏn). *D. Bib.*
geb′bie (gĕb′ĭ; gĭb′ĭ), *n.* The crop of a fowl; the human mouth or stomach. *Scot.*
Ge′ber (gē′bēr). *Bib.*
gebet. † GIBBET.
Ge′bim (gē′bĭm). *Bib.*
Ge′bir (jē′bēr; gā′bēr), *n.* A legendary Eastern prince said to have invaded Africa and, erroneously, to have given his name to Gibraltar.
ge-bur′ (gĕ-bōōr′; yĕ-), *n.* [AS. *gebūr.* See BOOR, NEIGHBOR.] *Eng. Hist.* A tenant farmer (in the early English community). *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. GENEAT.
Ge′car-cin′i-dæ (jē′kär-sĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *ge-* + Gr. καρκίνος crab.] *Zoöl.* A family of Brachyura consisting of the ordinary land crabs. **Ge-car′ci-nus** (jē-kär′sĭ-nŭs) is the typical genus.
gec′co, gec′co-nid, Gec-con′i-dæ, Gec-cot′i-dæ, etc. *Zoöl.* = GECKO, GECKONID, etc.
gecimine. † JASMINE.
geck (gĕk), *n.* [D. *gek* fool, fop; akin to G. *geck.*] An object of scorn; a dupe; a gull. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
geck, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OD. *ghecken*, G. *gecken.* See GECK, *n.*] To deride; scorn; cheat; trick; to toss the head in derision or pride. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
geck (gĕk), *n.* [Prob. fr. an obs. v. *geck* to mock; cf. D. *gekken*, fr. *gek* fool. See GECK a dupe.] An expression, or gesture, of scorn, derision, or contempt. *Obs. or Scot.*
geck′oid, *a. & n.* [*gecko* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* = GECKONOID.
geck-o′tian (gĕk-ō′shăn), *a. & n.* *Zoöl.* Geckonid.
Geck-ot′i-dæ (-ŏt′ĭ-dē), **geck-ot′id** (-ĭd), **geck′o-toid.** *Zoöl.* = GECKONIDÆ, etc. *Rare.*
ged, gedd (gĕd), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gedda*, Sw. *gädda*, Dan. *giedde.* Cf. GAD pointed instrument.] The pike. *Scot. & Local, Eng.*
Ged, *interj.* Minced form of GOD.
ge-dackt′work′ (gē-däkt′wûrk′). [G. *gedackt*, old p. p. of *decken* to cover.] The organ flue stops, collectively, having their pipes closed at the top.
Ged′a-li′ah (gĕd′ȧ-lī′ȧ). *Bib.*
ged′a-nite (jĕd′ȧ-nīt), *n.* [From *Gedanum*, Latin name of Danzig + *-ite.*] *Min.* A fossil resin similar to amber.
Gedd. Var. of GED.
Ged′da gum. [From *Gedda* or *Jedda*, Arabia, on the Red Sea.] An inferior gum arabic exported from Gedda.
ged′der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GATHER.
Ged′di-el (gĕd′ĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
Ged′dur (gĕd′ŭr). *Bib.*
Ged′e-li′as (-ē-lī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
gede′ing. † GADLING.
Ged′e-on (gĕd′ē-ŏn). *Bib.* Var. of GIDEON.
Ge′der (gē′dēr). *Bib.*
Ge-de′ra (gē-dē′rȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ge-de′rah (-rȧ). *Bib.*
Ge-de′ra-thite (-rȧ-thīt), *n.* *Bib.* Inhabitant of Gederah.
Ge-de′rite (-rīt), *n.* *Bib.* Inhabitant of Geder.
Ge-de′roth (-rŏth; -rōth). *Bib.*
Ged′e-ro-tha′im (gĕd′ē-rō-thā′ĭm; gē-dē′rō-). *Bib.*
gedir. † GATHER.
ged′ling. † GADLING.
Ge′dor (gē′dŏr). *Bib.*
ged′rite (jĕd′rīt), *n.* [*Gèdre*, in the French Pyrenees + *-ite.*] *Min.* An aluminous variety of anthophyllite.
gedy. † GIDDY.
gee. † GHEE.
gee (gē). Dial. var. of GIVE.
gee (jē), *v. t. & i.* To cause (a team) to turn to the off side; to turn to the off side. *Eng.*
gee (jē), *n.* A horse. *Colloq., Eng.*
Gee (jē), *interj.* A form of *Jesus*, used in minced oaths.
gee (jē), *n.* A fit of sulks; sullenness. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gee′bong. Var. of GEEBUNG.
gee′-gee′ (jē′jē′), *n.* A horse. *Colloq.*
gee ho. = GEE *interj.*
gee′jee. Var. of GIDGEE.
geel′bec (gēl′bĕk), *n.* [D. *geel* yellow + *bek* beak.] A wild yellow-billed duck (*Anas flavirostris*) of S. Africa.
geen. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GEAN.
geer. † GERE, JEER.
geer. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GEAR.
gee′rah (gē′rä), *n.* [Marathi *girā.*] See MEASURE.
geese. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GIRSE.
geese (gēs), *n.*, *pl.* of GOOSE.
geest. † GEST, GUEST, JOIST.
gee string. = *G string*, under G.
geet. † GET; GETE; GOAT; JET, the mineral.
gee′-up′, *interj.* [*gee* + *up* or *hup*, an interj. used to a horse.] = GEE, *interj.*
Geez (gē-ĕz′; gēz) **version** (of the Bible). See VERSION.
gef. Obs. pret. of GIVE.
Gef′jon (gĕv′yŏn), *n.* [Icel. *Gefjon.*] *Norse Myth.* A minor goddess resembling, and possibly identical with, Freya. She shares Odin's knowledge of world fates, and to her come those who die as maids.
geft. † GIFT.
Ge′gen-schein′ (gā′gĕn-shīn′), *n.* [G.] *Astron.* = COUNTERGLOW.
gegg (gĕg), *n. & v.* [Dial. also *gag*; cf. GAG phrase interpolated by an actor.] = GAG, joke; hoax. — **gegg-ee′** (-ē′), *n.* — **geg′ger**, *n.* — **geg′ger-y**, *n.* *All Scot.*
gegge, *n.* A term, prob. contemptuous, applied to either sex. *Obs.*
geg′ger (gĕg′ēr), *n.* [Dial. also *gagger.*] The nether lip. *Scot.*
Ge-ha′zi (gē-hā′zī). *Bib.*
Gehenne, *n.* [F. *géhenne.*] Hell; Gehenna. *Obs.*
Ge-hen′ni-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to Gehenna. *Obs. & R.*
geh′len-ite (gā′lĕn-īt), *n.* [After A. F. *Gehlen* (1775–1815), German chemist.] *Min.* A silicate of calcium and aluminium, $Ca_3Al_2Si_2O_{10}$, occurring in dull green or brown prismatic crystals. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.1.
ge′ic (jē′ĭk), *a.* [2d *ge-* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Humic.
geif. † GIF.
geig (jēg). Var. of GIG, creak. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gei′kie-lite (gē′kĭ-līt), *n.* [Sir Archibald *Geikie*, Scottish geologist + *-lite.*] *Min.* Magnesium titanate, $MgTiO_3$, occurring as bluish or brownish black rolled pebbles. H., 6. Sp. gr., 4.
geil′ fi′ne (gāl′ fĭn′ē). *Irish Hist.* See 1st FINE.
geill (jēl), *n. & v.* [OF. *giel* frost, cold, fr. *geler* to freeze. Cf. JELLY.] = GEAL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ge′in (jē′ĭn), *n.* [2d *ge-* + *-in.*] *Chem.* Humic acid.
gein. † GAIN.
geinchar, *n.* [AS. *géancyr.* Cf. AGAIN; CHORE.] Return; way of escape or return. *Obs.*
geinseien. † GAINSAY.
geir (gēr). Scot. var. of GEAR.
geir, *n.* [D. *gier.*] A vulture. *Obs.*
ge′i-ra (zhā′ē-rä), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.
Gei′sen-hei′mer (gī′zĕn-hī′mēr), *n.* [G., from *Geisenheim*, Germany.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
ge-i′so-therm (jē-ī′sō-thûrm), *n.* [2d *ge-* + *isotherm.*] *Phys. Geog.* = ISOGEOTHERM. — **ge-i′so-ther′mal** (-thûr′măl), *a.*
Geiss′ler bulbs (gīs′lēr). [See GEISSLER PUMP.] *Chem.* A form of potash bulbs.
Geis′so-lo′ma (gī′sō-lō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γεῖσσον, γεῖσον, eaves, cornice, hem + *loma.*] *Bot.* A genus of low heathlike shrubs containing the single species *G. marginatum*, native of South Africa, and constituting the family (order Myrtales) **Geis′so-lo-ma′ce-æ** (-lō-mā′sē-ē). — **geis′so-lo-ma′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
geis′so-sper′mine (-spûr′mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*Geissospermum* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}O_2N_2 \cdot H_2O$, in pereira bark.
Geis′so-sper′mum (-mŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γεῖσσον, γεῖσον, eaves, cornice, hem + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* A genus of South American apocynaceous trees consisting of two species, the bark of one of which (*G. læve*) yields a bitter tonic.
geist. † GEST.
geit. † GET; GOAT; JET, the mineral.
geit. Obs. pret. of GETE.
geit, *n. & v.* [OF. *get*, *giet.* See JET a shooting forth.] Border. *Obs. Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*
gei′zen, *v. t.* See GIZZEN.
gel′a-ble (jĕl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ge-*

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fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

H I J K L M

Ge-las'i-mus (jê-lăs'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γελάσιμος laughable, fr. γελᾶν to laugh.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the fiddler crabs.

ge-las'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γελαστικός inclined to laugh, fr. γελᾶν to laugh.] Pert. to laughter; used in laughing.

gel'a-tig'e-nous (jĕl'ȧ-tĭj'ê-nŭs), *a.* [*gelatin* + *-genous.*] *Physiol.* Producing, or yielding, gelatin.

gel'a-tin, gel'a-tine (jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [F. *gélatine*, fr. L. *gelare* to congeal. See GELID; cf. JELLY.] Animal jelly; glutinous material obtained from animal tissues by prolonged boiling; specif., *Physiol. Chem.*, a nitrogenous colloid formed by the hydrating action of boiling water on the collagen of tendons, bones, ligaments, etc. Its distinguishing character is that of dissolving in hot water, and forming a jelly on cooling. It is the chief ingredient of calf's-foot jelly, isinglass, and glue. Gelatin is used as a food, but it cannot entirely replace proteids in a diet. It is further used in various photographic processes (see COLLOTYPE), in dyeing, in bacteriology as a culture medium, in the preparation of sizes, fining, artificial silk, cements, etc.

ge-lat'i-nate (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To turn to gelatin or a jellylike substance; to gelatinize. — **gel'a-tin-a'tion** (jĕl'ȧ-tĭn-ā'shŭn), *n.*

gelatin, *or* **gelatine, dynamite.** An explosive formed by mixing explosive gelatin with some suitable base, for the purpose of reducing the violence of the explosion.

gelatin, *or* **gelatine, emulsion.** A preparation of silver bromide or the like with gelatin, used in photography for sensitive coatings.

gel'a-tin-if'er-ous (jĕl'ȧ-tĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*gelatin* + *-ferous.*] Yielding gelatin.

gel'a-tin'i-form (-tĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling gelatin.

ge-lat'i-ni-za'tion (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of gelatinizing.

ge-lat'i-nize (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). **1.** To convert into gelatin or jelly; to gelatinate. **2.** *Photog.* To coat, or otherwise treat, with gelatin.

ge-lat'i-nize, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatin or a jelly.

ge-lat'i-no-bro'mide (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nō-), *n.* *Photog.* A preparation of gelatin and silver bromide.

ge-lat'i-no-chlo'ride, *n.* *Photog.* A preparation of gelatin and silver chloride.

ge-lat'i-noid (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-noid; jĕl'ȧ-tĭ-noid'), *a.* [*gelatin* + *-oid.*] Resembling gelatin; gelatinous; as, *gelatinoid* degeneration. — *n.* A gelatinoid substance.

ge-lat'i-nous (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *gélatineux.*] **1.** Of the nature and consistence of gelatin or of jelly; resembling jelly; viscous.
2. Of, pertaining to, or containing, gelatin.
— **ge-lat'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **ge-lat'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

gelatin, *or* **gelatine, plate.** *Photog.* A plate sensitized with gelatin emulsion. See DRY PLATE.

gelatin, *or* **gelatine, process.** Any of various processes involving the use of gelatin; esp.: **a** *Photog.* A process in which gelatin is used as the vehicle for the sensitive salts, as in the modern dry plate. See PHOTOGRAPHY. **b** Any printing process for reproducing pictures, drawings, etc., based upon the action of light on a bichromated gelatin film. It may be either a **washout process**, in which the film, after exposure, is brushed with hot water to dissolve away the unexposed parts, or a **swelled-gelatin process**, in which the film is soaked in cool water, which causes the exposed parts to swell. See CARBON PROCESS, COLLOTYPE. **c** A method of producing facsimile copies of a written or drawn original with a gelatin pad. See HECTOGRAPH.

ge-la'tion (jĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gelatio* a freezing, fr. *gelare* to freeze.] A cooling and solidifying.

gel'a-tose (jĕl'ȧ-tōs), *n.* [*gelatin* + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteose formed in the digestion of gelatin.

geld (gĕld), *n.* Also, incorrectly, *gelt, gheld.* [AS. *gild, gield, geld*, tribute, payment, fr. *gieldan* to pay, render. See YIELD.] **1. a** *Eng. Hist.* Lit., a payment or tax; specif., the crown tax paid under the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings. **b** By confusion with *gelt:* Money.
2. A division of people or territory for taxation. *Rare.*

geld, *v. t.*; GELD'ED or GELT (gĕlt); GELD'ING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gelda*, Dan. *gilde*, Sw. *gälla*; akin to Icel. *geldr* barren, OHG. *galt* dry, not giving milk, G. *gelt.*]
1. To castrate; to emasculate; — said esp. of horses.
2. To spay. *Rare.*
3. To deprive of anything essential; to lessen the force of.

> Bereft and *gelded* of his patrimony. *Shak.*

4. To mutilate; to cut short; expurgate; garble; as, to *geld* a book, or a story. *Obs.*
5. To prune; to remove the husks and chaff from; to take the comb from (a beehive).
6. To level and spread (an ant hill) as fertilizer. *Dial. Eng.*

geld, *a.* [Icel. *geldr.* See GELD, *v.*] Barren; sterile; dry; impotent; fruitless. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

geld'ing (gĕl'dĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gelding* a gelding, *geldingr* wether, eunuch, Sw. *gälling* gelding, Dan. *gilding* eunuch. See GELD, *v. t.*] A castrated animal; — specif., a castrated horse; formerly, also, a eunuch. See HORSE.

gel'id (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *gelidus*, fr. *gelum, gelu*, frost, cold. See COLD; cf. CONGEAL, GELATIN, JELLY.] Cold; frozen; icy. "*Gelid* founts." *Thomson.* — **ge-lid'i-ty** (jê-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **gel'id-ly** (jĕl'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* — **gel'id-ness,** *n.*

Ge-lid'i-um (jê-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gelidus* cold, frozen; — said to be so named because the plants are boiled down to make a jelly (cf. F. *gelé* hardened by cooling). See GELID, JELLY.] *Bot.* A genus of red algæ having cartilaginous, terete or compressed, much-branched fronds, and the cystocarps immersed in swollen branchlets. Agar-agar is obtained from certain of the species.

gel'ig-nite (jĕl'ĭg-nīt), *n.* [*gel*atin + (prob.) L. *ignis* fire.] A gelatin dynamite in which the dope, or absorbent, is largely nitrate of potassium or of sodium.

gel'ose (jĕl'ōs; jê-lōs'), *n.* [See GELATIN.] *Chem.* An amorphous gelatinlike carbohydrate found in agar-agar.

gel'se-mine (jĕl'sê-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* A very poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{24}H_{28}O_4N_2$, from the root of the yellow jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*).

Gel-se'mi-um (jĕl-sē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *gelsomino* jessamine.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of climbing loganiaceous shrubs containing two Asiatic species and one (*G. sempervirens*) of the southern United States. The latter, known as the Carolina, or yellow, jessamine, has evergreen leaves and handsome fragrant yellow flowers with a funnelform corolla.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The root of the Carolina jessamine, used in spasmodic and neuralgic affections, malarial fevers, etc.

Gelsemium (*G. sempervirens*), Carolina Jessamine.

gem (jĕm), *n.* [ME. *gemme* precious stone, F. *gemme*, fr. L. *gemma* a precious stone, bud. ME. also had *ȝimme*, AS. *gim*, fr. L. *gemma.*] **1.** A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, emerald, topaz, sapphire, beryl, spinel, etc., esp. when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel.
2. A semiprecious stone carved or engraved as for an ornament, signet, talisman, or the like; as, antique *gems.*
3. Something prized for great beauty, perfection, or pith, esp. when small or brief, as a work of art, a poem, a proverb, etc.
4. A kind of light muffin.
5. *Print.* A size of type body between brilliant and diamond, not in common use.
6. *Bot.* A bud. *Obs.*

Syn. — GEM, JEWEL. In modern usage, GEM more frequently suggests a precious stone as cut or polished; JEWEL, a precious stone as set and worn for ornament; as, "the last finish of the *gem* engraver blowing away the last particle of invisible dust" (*W. Pater*); "I would be the *jewel* that trembles in her ear" (*Tennyson*). Fig. (often colloq.) both are used like *treasure*, as terms of enthusiastic commendation; as, "Do . . . look at the church! . . . It is such a *gem!*" (*Owen Wister*); "'Marry, sir, I carried Mistress Sylvia the dog you bade me.'—'And what says she to my little *jewel?*'" (*Shak.*).

gem, *v. t.*; GEMMED (jĕmd); GEM'MING. **1.** To put forth in the form of buds. *R.* "*Gemmed* their blossoms." *Milton.*
2. To embellish or adorn with or as with gems.

> England is . . . *gemmed* with castles and palaces. *Irving.*

3. To mine in for gems. *Rare.*

Ge-ma'ra (gĕ-mä'rä), *n.* [Aramaic *gemārā* completion.] *Jewish Lit.* The commentary of the Talmud. See TALMUD.

In addition to the discussions of the Amoraim or post-Mishnic doctors which constitute the main body of the *Gemara* and are written in Aramaic, the *Gemara* contains also sayings of older doctors not contained in the Mishna, but written like the Mishna in Hebrew. *G. B. Gray.*

— **Ge-ma'ric** (-rĭk), *a.* — **Ge-ma'rist,** *n.*

ge-ma'tri-a (gê-mā'trĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* GEMATRIOT (-ōt). [NHeb. *gēmatryā*, fr. Gr. γεωμετρία. See GEOMETRY.] *Jewish Lit.* A cryptograph in the form of a word the letters of which have the numerical values of the word taken as the hidden meaning; also, the cabalistic method of explaining the Hebrew Scriptures by means of the cryptographic significance of the words. Thus, the first word of Genesis in Hebrew, meaning "in the beginning," has the numerical value 913, which is the same as that of the Hebrew phrase meaning "in the law it was made." Hence, the cabalists declare the law to have existed from the beginning, and that the creation was effected by it. — **ge-ma'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.*

gem'el (jĕm'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *gemel* twin, F. *jumeau*, L. *gemellus* twin, doubled, dim. of *geminus.* See GEMINI; cf. GIMMAL.] Coupled; paired; twin; as, a *gemel* arch.

gem'el, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Twins; pairs. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. *Her.* Either of two barrulets borne in pairs, and called *bars gemel.*
3. A ring of two separable hoops. See GIMBAL, 3. *Hist.*
4. A hinge. *Obs. exc. in* GEMEL HINGE.

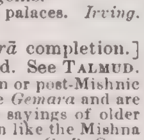
Gemel, *Her.*

gemel hinge. *Locksmithing.* A hinge consisting of an eye or loop and a hook.

ge-mel'lus (jê-mĕl'ŭs), *n.* [L., dim. of *geminus* a twin.] *Anat.* Either of two small muscles, distinguished as *superior* and *inferior* (the former sometimes wanting), accessory to the tendon of the obturator internus.

gem'i-nate (jĕm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *geminatus*, p. p. of *geminare* to double. See GEMINI.] In pairs; coupled; binate; as, *geminate* flowers. — **gem'i-nate-ly,** *adv.*

gem'i-nate, *v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To double; to become double or paired.

gem'i-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Geminate.
2. *Phon.* Doubled; spoken with two breath impulses (like *tt* in *cat-tail*); — said of a consonant that has become doubled in pronunciation by the beginning of a new breath impulse during its utterance.

gem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *geminatio.*] A doubling; duplication; repetition; specif.: **a** *Phon.* Doubling of a consonant sound originally single. It is normally accompanied by the shortening of a preceding long vowel, as in Lat. *littera*, earlier *lītera.* **b** *Gram.* Doubling of a consonant in the spelling of a word. **c** *Rhet.* The immediate repetition of a word or a locution expressing similar meaning. *Obs.* **d** Act or process of filling out in detail an existing skeleton framework. **e** *Astron.* A seasonal doubling or duplication which a few of the so-called canals of Mars have been observed to undergo.

Gem'i-ni (jĕm'ĭ-nī), *n. pl.*; *gen.* GEMINORUM (-nō'rŭm; 201). [L., twins, pl. of *geminus.*] **1.** *Astron.* **a** The third zodiacal constellation, pictorially represented as the twins, Castor and Pollux (cf. DIOSCURI), sitting together, the two bright stars named after them marking the position of their heads. It is on the opposite side of the Milky Way from Taurus and Orion. The star Castor (α Geminorum) is less bright than Pollux (β). **b** The third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about May 20th. See SIGN, *n.*

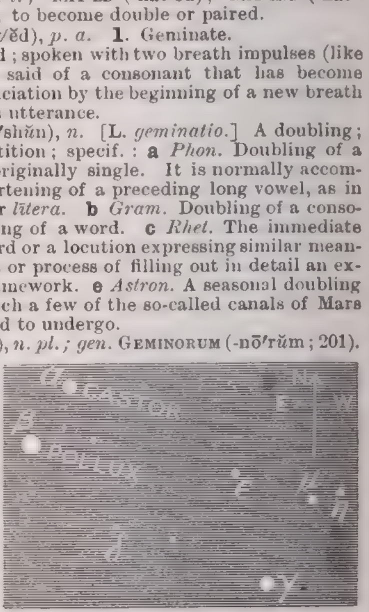

Gemini, 1 a.

2. [*l. c.*] A pair. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. [Perhaps a different word; cf. G. *jemini*, an exclamation.] Used as an oath or mild imprecation. *Obs.*, exc. in various corrupt forms, as *Jimminy, Jemeny*, etc., now dial. or vulgar.

Gem'i-nid (jĕm'ĭ-nĭd), *n.* [*Gemini* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* **a** One of the meteors of showers radiating from the constellation Gemini in October and early December of each year. **b** A Geminid star. See GEMINID, *a.*

Gem'i-nid, *a.* *Astron.* Pert. to or resembling the star Zeta (ζ) Geminorum, whose light fluctuates through a regular period, the rise from minimum to maximum being equal in duration to the decline from maximum to minimum.

gem'ma (jĕm'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-ē). [L., a bud, a gem.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A bud or undeveloped shoot, esp. a leaf bud. *Rare or Obsoles.* **b** An asexual budlike body which becomes detached from the parent plant as a means of propagation. Unicellular gemmæ are produced by certain algæ, fungi, and hepatics, those of the fungi being known as *chlamydospores.* Multicellular, or *brood*, gemmæ are found in many mosses, hepatics, and some ferns. Cf. BULBIL.
2. *Zoöl.* A bud; an outgrowth which develops into a new organism. See GEMMATION.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* See ALPHECCA.

gem-ma'ceous (jĕm-ā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining or relating to buds or gemmæ.

gem'mate (jĕm'āt), *a.* [L. *gemmatus*, p. p. of *gemmare* to put forth buds, fr. *gemma* bud.] *Biol.* Having gemmæ; reproducing by buds or gemmæ.

gem'mate (-āt), *v. i.*; -MAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -MAT-ING (-āt-ĭng). To produce, or propagate by, buds, as certain corals.

gem-ma'tion (jĕm-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *gemmation.*] **1.** *Biol.* A form of asexual reproduction in which the new organism develops from a projection or protuberance, called a *bud*, of some part of the body of the parent; budding. The buds may remain attached to the parent, in which case compound animals or colonies are formed, as in polyzoans, most corals and compound ascidians, or they may completely separate, forming distinct simple organisms (see HYDRA, *Illust.*). In some cases the term is extended to cover the formation of new individuals by a similar process within the body of the parent. In unicellular organisms, as the yeast plant, gemmation is sim-

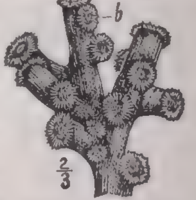

Branch of a Coral (*Cladocera arbuscula*) showing Gemmation. *b* Newly formed Bud.

lare to congeal.] Capable of being congealed. *Rare.*

gelasin, *n.* [Gr. γελασῖνος: cf. F. *gelasin* (Cotgrave).] A dimple. *Obs.*

ge-la'ti-a (jê-lā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *chalazias*, Gr. χάλαζα hail.] Some white precious stone. *Obs.*

ge-lat'i-fi-ca'tion (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*gelatin* + L. *-ficare.* See -FY.] Formation of, or change into, gelatin or a gelatinous substance.

gel'a-tine (jĕl'ȧ-tĭn). Var. of GELATIN.

gel'a-tined (jĕl'ȧ-tĭnd), *a.* Covered or coated with gelatin.

gel'a-tin'i-fy (-tĭn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make gelatinous. *Rare.*

gel'a-tin-ig'er-ous (-tĭ-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*gelatin* + *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Secreting a gelatinous covering; — of certain Choanoflagellata.

gel'a-tin'i-ty (-tĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*gelatin* + *-ity.*] State or quality of being gelatinous.

ge-lat'i-niz'a-ble (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

gelatin, *or* **gelatine, paper.** Paper gelatinized, as for photography.

gelatin, *or* **gelatine, picture.** A picture made on gelatin paper or by the gelatin process.

gelatin, *or* **gelatine, sugar.** = GLYCOCOLL.

Gel-bo'e (gĕl-bō'ē). *D. Bib.*

geld, *v. t.* *Hist.* To levy a geld, or tax, on. — *v. i.* To pay geld.

geld'a-ble (gĕl'dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **geld'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

geld'ant (gĕl'dănt), *a.* *Eng. Hist.* Paying geld, or taxes.

geld'ed, *a.* From gelded animals; — said of meat. *Obs.*

gelded satyrion. An orchid native to England. *Obs.*

geld'er, *n.* One who gelds.

gelder rose. † GUELDER ROSE.

geld'head, *n.* [*geld*, a. + *-head.*] Barrenness. *Obs.*

geld'herd', *n.* A herder of gelded cattle. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

gele. † JELLY.

gele, *n.* [Icel. *gæla* enticement.] Blandishment. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

gele *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gǣlan.*] To delay; tarry. *Obs.*

‖ **ge-lée'** (zhē-lā'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Jelly.

ge-leem' (gē-lēm'), *n.* [Per. *gilīm* a blanket.] A pileless carpet of goat's wool having the same pattern on each side.

Gel'fo-mi'no (jĕl'fō-mē'nō), *n.* [It.] See MASKED COMEDY.

gelic. † LIKE.

gel'i-cide. *n.* [L. *gelicidium* frost.] A frost. *Obs. & R.* *Blount.*

Ge-li'loth (gē-lī'lŏth; -lŏth). *Bib.*

gel'ine, *n.* [F., fr. L. *gallina.*] *Cookery.* A hen. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

gel'i-notte (gĕl'ĭ-nŏt), *n.* [F.] The hazel grouse.

‖ **gé'li'vure'** (zhā'lē'vür'), *n.* [F.] *Hort.* A disease of the wood of various trees or shrubs. It has been attributed both to freezing and to bacterial agencies.

gell (gĕl), *v. i.* [E. dial. also *geal.*] To ache or tingle with pain or cold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gelle. † JELLY.

gellen. † YELL.

Gel'lert (gĕl'ẽrt), *n.* In Welsh legend, Llewellyn's hound, mistakenly slain by his master, who finds that the dog, instead of killing his child, has saved its life by killing a huge wolf.

Gel'lert's green (gĕl'ẽrts). = COBALT GREEN.

gel'ly. † JELLY.

gel'ly (jĕl'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. OF. *joli, jolif*, merry, F. *joli* pretty.] Self-important; well-conditioned. *Scot.*

gelofer, gelofre. † GILLYFLOWER.

ge-los'co-py (jĕ-lŏs'kō-pĭ), **gel'o-tos'co-py** (jĕl'ō-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. γέλως, γέλωτος, laughter + *-scopy.*] Divination by observing the manner of laughing. *Obs.*

gelosie. † JEALOUSY.

gel'o-sin, gel'o-sine (jĕl'ō-sĭn), *n.* [*gelose* + *-ine.*] A mucilaginous preparation of gelose, used as a vehicle for drugs.

gel'o-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. γέλως, γέλωτος, laughter + *-meter.*] A gauge for laughter. *Nonce Word.* *Landor.*

gel'o-tos'co-py (-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* See GELOSCOPY.

gelous, gelousy. † JEALOUS, JEALOUSY.

gel-se'mi-a (jĕl-sē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Gelsemine.

gel-se'mic (jĕl-sē'mĭk; -sĕm'ĭk), **gel'se-min'ic** (-sē-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{13}H_{11}O_5$, in the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens.*

gel-sem'i-nine (jĕl-sĕm'ĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{26}O_3N_2$, found with gelsemine.

gel'so-mine. † JASMINE.

gelster, *n.* A kind of osier. *Obs.*

gelt. † GELD, tribute; GUILT.

gelt (gĕlt). Scot. and dial. Eng. for GELD, *a.*

gelt, *pret. & p. p.* of GELD. — *n.* A gelding. *Obs.*

gelt, *n.* [Cf. G. *geld* money, MHG. *gelt.* See GELD a tax.] **a** Money. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **b** Gold. *Obs.*

gelty. † GUILTY.

gelus, gelusie. † JEALOUS, JEALOUSY.

gely. † JELLY.

Ge-mal'li (gē-măl'ī). *Bib.*

Gem'a-ri'ah (gĕm'ȧ-rī'ȧ). *Bib.*

gematry. † GEOMETRY.

geme. † GAME.

gem'eled, gem'elled (jĕm'ĕld), *a.* *Arch.* Coupled; doubled; paired.

ge-mel'li-one (jē-mĕl'ĭ-ōn), *n.* [LL. *gemellio.*] *Art.* One of a pair of basins formerly used to wash the hands at meals; any ornamental basin.

gem'el-lip'a-rous (jĕm'ĕl-ĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *gemellipara*, fem.; *gemellus* twin + *parere* to bear.] Producing twins. *Rare.*

gemel ring. = GEMEL, 3.

gemel window. A window filling the opening of a pair of gemel arches, or two openings exactly alike and close together.

gememan, *n.* [See GAME, *n.*; MAN.] ? Mocker. *Obs.*

gemensie. † GEOMANCY.

ge'ment (jē'mĕnt), *a.* [L. *gemens*, p. pr. of *gemere.*] Groaning. *Obs. & R.*

Gemeny. † GEMINI.

gemetry. † GEOMETRY.

gemew, *n.* = GEMEL. *Obs.*

gem'-fruit', *n.* The foamflower.

gem'i-gland. † JEMOGLAN.

gem'i-nal (jĕm'ĭ-năl). Misprint for GEMEL, twin.

gem'i-nate (-nāt), *n.* A geminated consonant.

gem'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by gemination. — *n.* A geminated letter.

gem'i-ni-flo'rous (-nĭ-flō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *geminus* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having flowers in pairs.

gem'i-ni-form' (jĕm'ĭ-nĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Double; paired.

gem'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *geminus.*] = GEMINATE.

Gem'i-ny (-nĭ). † GEMINI.

Gem'i-to'res (-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gemere, gemitum*, to moan.] *Zoöl.* The Columbæ. — **gem'i-to'ri-al** (-rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

gem'less, *a.* See -LESS.

gemma cup. Cupule of a liverwort.

gem-mai'za (jĕ-mī'zȧ), *n.* [Ar. *jummaizī.*] The sycamore.

gem'man (jĕm''n), *n.* A gentleman. *Negro Dial.*

gem'ma-ry (jĕm'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *gemmarius.*] Of or pert. to gems. *Obs.* — *n.* *Obs. or R.* **a** A receptacle for, or a collection of, gems. **b** A lapidary; jeweler. **c** Love of gems.

gem'mate, *v. t.* To begem. *Obs.*

gem'ma-tive (jĕm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* *Biol.* Pert. to gemmation.

gemme. † GEM.

gem'mel. Var. of GEMEL.

ply a form of cell division in which one of the new cells is much smaller than the other.

2. *Bot.* **a** The process or action of budding. **b** = VERNATION. **c** The time or period of budding. **d** The disposition of buds on the axis. *All Rare.*

gem'me-ous (jĕm'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gemmeus.* See GEM.] Pertaining to gems, or of the nature of gems.

Gem-min'gi-a (jĕm-ĭn'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A genus of iridaceous plants including the single species *G. chinensis.* See BLACKBERRY LILY.

gem-mip'a-rous (jĕm-ĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *gemmipare.*] *Biol.* Producing buds; reproducing by buds. See GEMMATION, 1. — **gem-mip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.*

gem'mu-la'tion (jĕm'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See GEMMULE.] *Biol.* The formation of, or reproduction by, gemmules.

gem'mule (jĕm'ūl), *n.* [L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*: cf. F. *gemmule.* See GEM.] **1**. *Bot.* **a** A small gemma or bud. **b** The plumule. *Obs.* **c** An ovule. *Obs.*

2. *Biol.* **a** One of the hypothetical supramolecular units assumed in Darwin's theory of pangenesis. They correspond in some respects to Weismann's biophores. **b** A bud produced in gemmation, esp. one of the internal buds of certain sponges, as of those of the genus *Spongilla.*

gem'my (jĕm'ĭ), *a.* [From GEM, *n.*] **1**. Full of gems; bright; glittering like a gem.

> The *gemmy* bridle glittered free. — *Tennyson.*

2. = JEMMY. *Colloq., or Dial., Eng.*

ge-mot' (gĕ-mōt'), **ge-mote'**, *n.* [AS. *gemōt* an assembly. See MEET, *v. t.*] *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* A meeting or assembly; a court. Cf. FOLKMOOT, WITENAGEMOT.

> The most general Anglo-Saxon term for a court or assembly empowered to do justice is *gemot.* — *Pollock & Mait.*

gems'bok' (gĕmz'bŏk'), *n.* [D.; akin to G. *gemsbock* the male or buck of the chamois; *gemse* chamois, goat of the Alps + *bock* buck.] The largest and most handsomely marked species of oryx (*Oryx gazella*), formerly abundant in parts of South Africa, and still occurring in some desert regions. The name is extended to other species of oryx.

Head of Gemsbok.

gems'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* [G., prop., chamois horn.] *Music.* An organ stop with conical tin pipes giving soft, hornlike tones.

-gen (-jĕn). [From Gr. suffix -γενής born, of a certain kind, akin to E. *kin*: cf. F. *-gène.*] A suffix used in forming nouns, signifying: **a** *Chiefly Chem. Producing, generating*; as, oxy*gen*, amido*gen*, halo*gen*. **b** *Biol. Produced, generated*; as, exo*gen*, phello*gen*.

ge'na (jē'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., the cheek.] *Zoöl.* The cheek or lateral part of the head; as: **a** The feathered side of the under mandible of a bird. **b** The lateral part of the cephalic shield of a trilobite. It is separated into a fixed and movable part by a **genal suture**, and ends laterally and posteriorly in a **genal angle** or spine. **c** The anterior part of the side of the head of an insect.

ge'nal (jē'năl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the cheeks or genæ. — **genal angle, g. suture.** See GENA.

ge-nappe' (jĕ-năp'), *n.* [From *Genappe*, Belgium.] A smooth worsted yarn used with silk in braids, fringes, etc.

ge-nappe', *v. t.* To convert into genappe.

‖ **gen'darme'** (zhäN'därm'; jĕn-därm'; 277), *n.*; *pl.* GENDARMES or (in sense 1) GENS D'ARMES (zhäN'därm'; jĕn-därmz'). [F.] **1**. *Mil.* A horse soldier in full armor in command of a squad or troop; later, a cavalryman. *Obs. or Fr. Hist.*

2. One of a body of policemen organized, armed, and drilled as soldiers, in France and some other European countries.

3. *Mountaineering.* A projecting piece of rock on a ridge.

gen-darm'er-y (jĕn-där'mĕr-ĭ), ‖ **gen'dar'me-rie'** (zhäN'dȧr'mē-rē'), *n.* [F. *gendarmerie.*] The body of gendarmes. See GENDARME, 1, 2.

gen'der (jĕn'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *genre*, *gendre* (with excrescent *d*), F. *genre*, fr. L. *genus*, *generis*, birth, descent, race, kind, gender, fr. the root of *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, in pass., to be born, akin to E. *kin.* See KIN; cf. GENERATE, GENRE, GENTLE, GENUS.] **1**. Kind; sort; genus. *Obs.* "One *gender* of herbs." *Shak.*

2. Sex, male or female. *Obs. or Colloq.*

3. *Gram.* Distinction of a word or words according to the (actual or imputed) sex denoted or referred to, often expressed, as in Latin, by a difference in its inflected form; also, the distinctive form itself, or one of the classes so distinguished; as, the masculine *gender*. *Natural gender* is that which, as in English, corresponds to actual sex, that which disregards it being called *grammatical gender*. Some languages, as Latin, distinguish three genders, *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*, corresponding primarily to a male, female, and sexless class respectively; some, as French, distinguish but two, *masculine* and *feminine*. Grammatical gender is found almost solely in the Hamitic, Semitic, and Indo-European tongues. Some languages have formal distinctions for other differences than sex, as for animate and inanimate, rational and irrational, which are also called gender.

4. Product; offspring. *Obs.* — *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — See SEX.

gen'der (jĕn'dĕr), *v. t.*; GEN'DERED (-dĕrd); GEN'DER-ING. [OF. *gendrer*, fr. L. *generare.* See GENDER, *n.*] To beget; generate; produce; engender. *Obs. or Archaic.*

gen'der, *v. i.* **1**. To copulate; breed. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. To be brought into existence. *Obs.*

-gene. A suffix used in words analogous to F. words ending in *-gène.* See -GEN.

gen'e-a-log'ic (jĕn'ē-ȧ-lŏj'ĭk; jē'nē-), *a.* Genealogical.

gen'e-a-log'i-cal (jĕn'ē-ȧ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; jē'nē-), *a.* [Cf. F. *généalogique.*] Of or pert. to genealogy; as, a *genealogical* table; *genealogical* order. — **gen'e-a-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

genealogical tree, a family lineage or genealogy drawn out under the form of a tree and its branches; also, a similar table showing the ancestry of a group of organisms.

gen'e-al'o-gist (-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who traces genealogies or studies the descent of persons or families.

gen'e-al'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To investigate, or relate the history of, descents. — *v. t.* To trace or chart the genealogy of.

gen'e-al'o-gy (jĕn'ē-ăl'ō-jĭ; jē'nē-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [ME. *genealogi*, *genelogie*, OF. *genelogie*, *genealogie*, F. *généalogie*, L. *genealogia*, fr. Gr. γενεαλογία; γενεά birth, race, descent (akin to E. *kin*) + λόγος discourse.] **1**. An account or history of the descent of a person, family, or group from an ancestor or ancestors, or from older forms; enumeration of ancestors and their descendants in the natural order of succession; a pedigree.

2. Regular descent of a person, family, or group of organisms from a progenitor or older form; pedigree, lineage.

3. Offspring; progeny. *Obs.*

4. The study of family pedigrees and the methods of investigation of them regarded as a science or an art.

gen'e-arch (jĕn'ē-ärk), *n.* [Gr. γενεάρχης; γένος race + ἀρχός a leader.] The head of a family or gens.

ge-neat' (gē-nēt'; yĕ-nā'ăt), *n.* [AS. *genēat*, orig., a companion; akin to D. *genoot* companion, G. *genosse*, and to AS. *nēotan* to enjoy.] *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* A vassal or tenant; one holding land by service or rent. Cf. GEBUR.

gen'er-a-ble (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *generabilis.*] **1**. Capable of being generated or produced.

2. Capable of generating. *Obs.*

gen'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [F. *général*, fr. L. *generalis.* See GENUS.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the whole of a body, society, organization, or the like; held throughout or for the whole or in every division; not local; as a *general* election; a *general* council; the *general* benefits of an improvement are those that accrue to the community or neighborhood at large; also, taken as a whole; (the) whole; as, the *general* body of citizens.

> The *general* sex shall suffer in her shame. — *Pope.*

2. Pertaining to, affecting, or applicable to, each and all of the members of a class, kind, or order; universal within the limits of the reference; not particular; as, a *general* law of animal or vegetable economy.

> Ladies, a *general* welcome from his grace salutes ye all. — *Shak.*

3. Not restrained or limited to a precise import or application; not specific; not entering into details or minutiæ; as, a *general* expression; a *general* outline; a *general* invitation; a *general* resemblance.

4. Of or pertaining to the typical or generic; belonging to the common nature of any series of like individuals; generic and abstract; not concrete; as, a *general* idea, concept, etc. (see GENERAL CONCEPT, below).

5. Pertaining to, affecting, or applicable to, many, or the greatest number of, persons, cases, or occasions; prevalent; usual; extensive, though not universal; as, a *general* opinion; a *general* custom; one's *general* habit; a *general* rule. "This *general* applause." *Shak.*

6. Of or pertaining to a heterogeneous or miscellaneous group; broad; catholic; not special or specialized; as, a *general* store or shop; a *general* practitioner.

7. Not precise or definite; approximate; as, *general* limits; *general* comments.

8. Affable; not exclusive. *Obs.* — *Oxf. E. D.*

☞ The word *general*, annexed to a name of office, usually denotes *chief* or *superior*; as, attorney-*general*; adjutant-*general*; commissary-*general*; vicar-*general*, etc.

Syn. — COMMON, GENERAL, UNIVERSAL are here compared only in their nontechnical usage; for technical senses, see defs. COMMON, as here compared (see COMMON), suggests primarily that in which many share, and hence, that which is usual or often met with; as, "Good meat, sir, is *common*; that every churl affords" (*Shak.*); "I had little to say in return farther than the *common* answer, that different nations had different customs" (*Swift*); of *common* occurrence. GENERAL denotes that which pertains to all, or almost all, UNIVERSAL, to all without exception, of the individuals or elements concerned; as, a *general* practice, a *universal* belief. See ECUMENICAL.

general acceptance, *Bills of Exchange*, an unqualified acceptance. — **g. agent.** *Law.* See AGENT. — **g. anatomy.** See ANATOMY. — **g. appearance**, *Law*, an appearance made in general terms giving the court full and absolute jurisdiction in the matter in issue. — **g. arrangement**, a complete drawing in plan and elevation of a structure or machine, with certain leading dimensions, used as a guide in erecting. — **G. Assembly.** See ASSEMBLY, 1. — **g. assignment**, *Law*, an assignment of all one's property not exempt by law for the benefit of all one's creditors with only such preferences as may be allowed by law. — **g. assumpsit.** *Law.* See ASSUMPSIT. — **g. average.** See AVERAGE, *n.*, 4. — **G. Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **g. cargo**, *Law*, a mixed cargo such as that carried by ships that take merchandise for transportation for all persons indifferently, that is, as common carriers. — **g. circulation**, circulation, as of a newspaper, among readers not confined to a narrow class in business or interests. — **g. concept, idea,** *or* **notion**, *Logic*, a thought or conception presenting certain characteristics as representative of a plurality of individuals or instances, of each of which the given characteristics are predicable.

> In so far as the connection consists merely in possession of common characteristics by a multiplicity of objects otherwise distinct, the whole for which the words stand is called a class — of things, qualities, actions, or relations, as the case may be; and the idea of the whole is called a *general concept.* — *G. F. Stout.*

— **G. Conference Mennonite Church.** See MENNONITE, *n.* — **g. confession**, confession of sins made by a number of persons in common, as in public prayer. — **G. Convention**, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, the legislative body of the church as a whole, which meets triennially and is composed of two houses, the House of Bishops, comprising all bishops having jurisdiction within the United States, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, composed of an equal number (four) of clerical and lay delegates from each diocese and one clerical and one lay nonvoting delegate from each missionary jurisdiction. See PRESIDING BISHOP. — **general cost.** See COST. — **g. council.** **a** A council composed of representatives of the whole of a certain territory or organization; as: (1) The British Parliament. (2) [*cap.*] See COUNCIL, *n.*, 3 **f**. **b** *Eccl.* See COUNCIL, *n.*, 2 **a**. **c** [*cap.*] See LUTHERAN, *n.* — **G. Court.** **a** The legislature of a State; — so called from having had, in the colonial days, judicial power; as, the *General Court* of Massachusetts. *Obsoles.*, except where (Massachusetts and New Hampshire) it is the legal title. *U. S.* **b** The half-yearly meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of England. — **g. court-martial.** *Mil.* See COURT-MARTIAL. — **g. creditor**, *Law*, a creditor not secured by a lien or other security; a creditor not having a preference. — **g. custom.** See CUSTOM. — **g. damages**, *Law*, direct damages. See DAMAGE, *n.*, 3, *Citation.* — **g. delivery**, the delivery of mail at a post office to those who call for it; — distinguished from a box delivery, or one by carrier at a given address. — **g. demurrer.** See DEMURRER. — **g. denial.** *Law.* See DENIAL. — **g. deposit.** *Banking.* See DEPOSIT, *n.*, 1 **a**. — **g. deputy.** See DEPUTY, *n.*, 1. — **g. election**, an election in which every constituency chooses a representative; — opposed to *by-election. British.* — **g. epistle**, a canonical, or catholic, epistle. — **g. equation**, *Math.*, one that disregards initial or other special conditions and features of a problem. — **g. expense** *or* **charge**, *Railroads*, a charge incurred for the benefit of the road as a whole, and not for any special department. See COST, *n.*, 6. — **g. failure of issue.** See FAILURE OF ISSUE. — **g. form**, *Schol.*, a generic form; the form of a genus. — **g. grammar.** See under GRAMMAR, *n.*, 1. — **g. hospital.** **a** *Mil.* An independent post hospital established for the treatment of sick and wounded sent from the field hospitals or any part of the army. **b** A hospital which is more or less supported by public funds, and which receives a certain number of free patients. — **g. idea.** See GENERAL CONCEPT, above. — **g. indorsement**, *Negotiable Paper*, a blank indorsement. — **G. Inquest**, the Last Judgment. — **g. integral** (of a partial differential equation), *Math.*, a relation between the n variables involving $n-1$ independent functions of them as well as an arbitrary function of those $n-1$ functions. — **g. issue.** See ISSUE. — **g. joiner**, a wood-working machine of general utility, used for a variety of purposes, as sawing, planing, etc. — **g. mean**, *Math.*, the arithmetic mean of magnitudes (as observations) unequally weighted. — **g. metamorphism.** *Geol.* See METAMORPHISM. — **g. mortality table**, *Life Insurance*, a (mortality) table based upon the general rate of mortality in the entire body of the insured of all ages and dates of entry. In such a table the premiums for young lives are too low, and those for old lives excessive. — **g. mortgage**, a blanket mortgage. — **g. name.** See NAME. — **g. officer**, *Mil.*, any officer having a rank above that of colonel entitled to command a force comprising more than a single regiment and constituting a brigade, division, corps, or army. In the United States army, staff officers are not, strictly speaking, *general officers.* — **g. orders**, *Mil.*, orders issued which concern the whole command, or the troops generally, in distinction from *special orders.* — **g. paralysis**, *Med.*, a form of insanity attended with atrophy of the brain substance followed by degeneration of the nerve cells. It is marked esp. by delusions of grandeur, attacks of mania, and in later stages by complete mental deterioration and motor disturbances. — **g. partner.** See PARTNER. — **g. partnership.** See PARTNERSHIP. — **g. post office**, the main post office in a city where there are branches. — **g. prisoner**, *Mil.*, in the United States army, an enlisted man serving a sentence of confinement for an offense entailing a dishonorable discharge. — **g. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of an unlimited number of individuals. — **g. quarters**, *Nav.*, the stationing of all hands, and the making of all preparations, as if to engage in battle. — **g. retainer.** See RETAINER. — **g. rule**, *Practice*, a standing order of a court governing practice in it. — **g. sessions.** *Law.* See SESSION. — **g. ship**, a ship not chartered or let to particular parties, but advertised for the general receipt of goods from the public indiscriminately, to be carried on a particular voyage. — **g. solution.** *Math.* See SOLUTION. — **g. staff**, *Mil.*, a body of officers, often graduates of a staff or war college, under a Chief of Staff, who study the organization and equipment of armies, theaters of war, mobilization and movement of armies, prepare plans of campaign, etc., and assist the generals in command of troops to carry on military operations. In the United States the *general staff* of the army was organized as the *General Staff Corps* in pursuance of an act of Congress of Feb. 14, 1903. — **g. stock**, *Finance*, common or ordinary stock. — **G. Synod.** *Eccl.* **a** The highest ecclesiastical court in the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America and in the Reformed (German) Church in the United States. **b** See LUTHERAN, *n.* **c** The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland, composed of the bishops and 16 clerical and 32 lay representatives from each diocese. — **g. table.** Short for GENERAL MORTALITY TABLE. — **g. tail.** *Law.* See FEE TAIL. — **g. term** *or* **name**, *Logic*, a term which is the sign of a general conception or notion.

> A *general name* is familiarly defined, a name which is capable of being truly affirmed, in the same sense, of each of an indefinite number of things. — *J. S. Mill.*

— **g. term of a series**, *Math.*, that function of one or more integers (indices or coördinates of the term) which yields the terms successively when the integers are each put equal to 0, 1, 2, 3, . . . successively; as, the *general term* in the exponential series is $\frac{x^n}{n!}$. — **g. traverse.** *Law.* See TRAVERSE, *n.* — **g. verdict.** See VERDICT.

gen'er-al (jĕn'ĕr-ăl), *n.* [F. *général.* See GENERAL, *a.*] **1**. The whole; the total; that which comprehends or relates to all, or the chief part; a general proposition, fact, principle, etc.; — opposed to *particular.* *Archaic.*

> In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals.* — *Locke.*

2. The general public; the people; the vulgar.

> The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 't was caviare to the *general.* — *Shak.*

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gem'mer, *n.* One who seeks, or mines for, gems.

gem'mer-y. Var. of GEMMARY.

gem-mif'er-ous (jĕm-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*gemma* + *-ferous.*] **1**. Producing, or containing, gems.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bearing, or reproducing by means of, gemmæ.

gem-mif'er-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gem'mi-fi-ca'tion (jĕm'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*gemma* + *-fication.*] *Biol.* Production of a gemma.

gem'mi-form (jĕm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*gemma* + *-form.*] Resembling a gemma or bud.

gem'mi-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of GEMMY.

gem'mi-ness, *n.* **1**. See -NESS.

2. Var. of JEMMINESS.

gem-mip'a-ra (jĕm-ĭp'ȧ-rȧ), **gem-mip'a-res** (-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *gemma* bud + *parere* to bear.] *Zoöl.* Animals which reproduce by budding, as hydroids. It is not a natural group.

gem'mi-par'i-ty (jĕm'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Biol.* Faculty of reproduction by budding; gemmation.

gem'moid (jĕm'oid), *a.* [*gemma* + *-oid.*] Resembling a gemma or bud. *Rare.*

gem-mol'o-gy (jĕm-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *gemma* gem + *-logy.*] The science of gems.

gem-mos'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *gemmosus* set with jewels. See GEM.] Abundance of gems; quality of a gem. *Obs. & R.*

gem'mu-la (jĕm'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a little bud.] A gemmule.

gem'mu-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*gemmule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing gemmules or buds.

Gem'o-nies (jĕm'ō-nĭz), *n. pl.* [L. *Gemoniae.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A flight of steps on the Aventine Hill down which the bodies of criminals were taken to be cast into the Tiber. *Obs.*

gem peg. = GIMPEG. [chamois.]

‖ **gems** (gĕms), *n.* [G.] The

gems'buck', *n.* = GEMSBOK.

gem stick. A stick on the end of which the lapidary cements a gem preparatory to cutting it.

gem stone. A gem. See GEM, 1.

gemul. Var. of GUEMAL.

gen. † GIN, *n.*

Gen., *or* **gen.** *Abbr.* Gender; genera; general; generally; generic; Genesis; Geneva; Genevan; genitive; genus.

genalogue, *n.* Genealogy. *Obs.*

gen'arch (jĕn'ärk), **ge-nar'cha** (jĕ-när'kȧ), *n.* [Gr. γενάρχης; γένος race + ἄρχειν to rule.] = GENEARCH. *Rare.* — **ge-nar'cha-ship** (jĕ-när'kȧ-shĭp), *n.*

genatour. † GENETOR, GENNETOR.

gen'cian. † GENTIAN.

gend (gĕnd), *a.* ? Simple; foolish. *Obs. Scot.*

gen'der, *n.* [Jav.] *Music.* A Javanese instrument consisting of metal plates strung horizontally by two cords passed through their nodal points. [*Obs.*]

gen'der-a-ble, *a.* Generable.

gen'derd. Gendered. *Ref. Sp.*

gen'der-er, *n.* One who begets or engenders. *Rare.*

gen'der-less, *a.* See -LESS.

gen'drure, *n.* [Cf. OF. *engendreüre.*] A begetting. *Obs.*

geneal. *Abbr.* Genealogy. [*Obs.*]

gen'e-al'o-ger, *n.* A genealogist.

gen'e-a-log'i-al, *a.* Genealogical. *Obs. & R.* — *Oxf. E. D.*

gen'e-al'o-giz'er (-jīz'ĕr), *n.* One who genealogizes.

genefe, *n.* A knife. *Obs.*

genelogie. † GENEALOGY.

genep. *Bot.* Var. of GENIP.

geneper, genepre. † JUNIPER.

‖ **gé'né'pi'** (zhā'nā'pē'), *n.* [F.] A sweet absinthe made from alpine species of *Artemisia* (*A. glacialis* and *A. mutellina*).

‖ **ge'ner** (jē'nĕr), *n.* [L.] Son-in-law. [GENUS.]

gen'e-ra (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of

gen'er-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **gen'er-a-ble-ness** (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* Capability of being generated.

3. A genus. *Obs.*
4. A kind of paint once used. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
5. *Mil.* A signal on drums, trumpets, or the like, which calls the troops together preparatory to a general movement; as, to beat the *general.*
6. *Eccl.* The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations under the same rule.
7. *Mil.* A general officer or staff officer of rank higher than that of colonel; specif.: **a** In the United States army, the commander of all the military forces (under the President, who is by the Constitution the titular commander in chief of both army and navy). The office exists only when created by temporary laws, and has been held only by Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan (Washington held the commission of general from the Continental Congress). A *general's* insignia on shoulder straps are two silver embroidered stars with the "arms of the United States," gold embroidered, between them. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **b** In the British and most European armies, the commander of an independent army, comprising corps and, usually, divisions and brigades. He usually ranks next above a lieutenant general and below a field marshal. **c** In general usage, any officer of whose title *general* is a part, as a brigadier general, quartermaster general, surgeon general, etc. See BRIGADIER GENERAL, LIEUTENANT GENERAL, MAJOR GENERAL.
8. An admiral. *Obs.*
9. A servant for general work; esp., a maid-of-all-work.
Girl . . . wants situation as light *general.* *Melbourne Argus*
in general. **a** Without exception; inclusively; in a body. *Obs.* **b** In all things; in all respects. *Obs.* **c** Generally; for the most part; taken as a whole. — **in the g.**, in general; in general terms or with a general application.

gen′er-al (jĕn′ẽr-ăl), *v. t.* To act as general of.

gen′er-al-ate (-āt), *n.* The office, term of office, or jurisdiction of a general. *Obs.*

gen′er-al-is′si-mo (-ĭs′ĭ-mō), *n.* [It., superl. of *generale* general. See GENERAL, *a.*] The chief commander of an army; esp., the commander in chief of an army consisting of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders; also, the chief commander of a combined military and naval force.

gen′er-al′i-ty (jĕn′ẽr-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *generalitas*: cf. F. *généralité.* Cf. GENERALTY.] **1.** State or quality of being general; quality of including species or particulars; in derogatory sense, lack of particularity; indefiniteness.
2. That which is general; esp., that which lacks specificness, practicalness, or application; a general or vague statement or phrase.
Let us descend from *generalities* to particulars. *Landor.*
Glittering and sounding *generalities.* *R. Choate.*
3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; as, the *generality* of a nation, or of mankind.
4. **a** Office or dignity of a general. *Obs.* **b** Generals of an army, collectively. *Obs.* **c** *French Hist.* One of the fiscal and civil administrative districts of France, controlled by an intendant or "général des finances."
for, in, *or* **under the generality,** in general; in a general way; for the most part. *Obs.*

gen′er-al-i-za′tion (jĕn′ẽr-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *généralisation.*] **1.** Act or process of generalizing.
What is essential to a general concept, or a universal judgment, is its indefinite applicability. All *generalization* implies the thought of an unlimited series of particular instances. *G. F. Stout.*
The ideal of knowledge, no doubt, is not in this analogical *generalization*, but in the second and larger kind of *generalization* by mere determination, viz. in the progressive reduction of reality to a single system or to comprehensive single systems. *B. Bosanquet.*
2. A general inference.
3. The process of becoming general. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

gen′er-al-ize (jĕn′ẽr-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *généraliser.*] **1.** To make general; to reduce to general laws; to give a general form to.
All public facts are to be individualized, all private facts are to be *generalized.* Then at once history becomes fluid and true, and biography deep and sublime. *Emerson.*
2. To derive or induce (a general conception, or a general principle) from particulars.
A mere conclusion *generalized* from a great multitude of facts. *Coleridge.*
3. To derive or induce a general conception, principle, or inference from; to use with a more extensive application; to consider with reference to general or generic relations.
4. To bring into general or more general use or knowledge; as, to *generalize* scientific methods. *Rare.*
5. *Painting.* To portray, or emphasize, general rather than particular features and characteristics of.
The haze which . . . artistically *generalizes* all it touches. *Lowell*
6. *Med.* To convert from a local affection into a general disease; to extend throughout the system.

gen′er-al-ize, *v. i.* To form generalizations; to make inductions or general inferences; to take general or comprehensive views.

gen′er-al-ized (-īzd), *pret. & p. p.* of GENERALIZE. Specif., *Biol.*, designating a type of structure which unites characteristic features of two or more distinct groups; synthetic. Such structure is found in many fossil forms, which are therefore considered common ancestors of the forms whose characters they combine.
generalized coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2 (12). — **g. distance** (between two points *P* and *Q*), *Math.*, the expression *c* log (*P, Q*; *A, B*), where *A* and *B* are the points where the line *PQ* meets the absolute, and the parenthesis ( ) denotes the cross ratio of the four points.

gen′er-al-ly (jĕn′ẽr-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a general manner; specif.: **a** Collectively; as a whole; without omissions. *Obs.* **b** Universally. **c** For the most part; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently. **d** In a general way, or in a general relation; in the main; upon the whole; comprehensively.
Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison.*

gen′er-al-ship′ (jĕn′ẽr-ăl-shĭp′), *n.* **1.** Office or tenure of office of a general; exercise of the functions of a general; sometimes, with possessive pronoun, the personality of a general.
Your *generalship* puts me in mind of Prince Eugene. *Goldsmith.*
2. Military skill in a general officer or commander.
3. Fig.: Leadership; management.
An artful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust. *Sterne.*
4. The jurisdiction of a general. *Obs.*

gen′er-ant (jĕn′ẽr-ănt), *a.* [L. *generans*, p. pr. of *generare.*] Generative; esp., *Geom.*, acting as a generant.

gen′er-ant, *n.* A generator or generatrix.

gen′er-ate (jĕn′ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; GEN′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); GEN′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *generatus*, p. p. of *generare* to generate, fr. *genus.* See GENUS, GENDER.] **1.** To beget; procreate; propagate; to produce (a being similar to the parent); as, every animal *generates* its own species.
2. To cause to be; to bring into life. *Milton.*
3. To originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process; to produce; cause.
Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle. *Arbuthnot.*
Centuries of calamities and wrongs had *generated* a strong antipathy. *Macaulay.*
4. *Math.* To trace out, as a line, figure, or solid, by the motion of a point or a magnitude of inferior order. The assemblage of all positions of the generating magnitude constitutes the generated magnitude.

gen′er-at′ing (jĕn′ẽr-āt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GENERATE.
generating circle, *Math.*, the circle that is supposed to move in the description of roulettes. — **g. function of a series,** *Math.*, the finite expression for the limit (for $n = \infty$) of the sum of the first *n* terms of the series, — represented by the series only for all values of the variable within the circle of convergence. — **g. tone.** *Music.* = GENERATOR, 4.

gen′er-a′tion (jĕn′ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *generacioun*, F. *génération*, or L. *generatio.*] **1.** Act or process of producing offspring; procreation; reproduction (which see).
2. Descent; genealogy. *Obs. or R.*
3. Origination by some mathematical, chemical, or other process; production; formation; as, the *generation* of sounds, of gases, of curves, etc.; specif., *Geom.*, the formation of any geometrical figure, as a line, surface, or solid, by the motion, in accordance with a mathematical law, of some other figure; as, the *generation* of a line by a point, a surface by a line, a sphere by a semicircle, etc.
4. That which is generated or brought forth; progeny; offspring; descendants. *Obs. or R.*
5. A single step or stage in the succession of natural descent; a rank or remove in genealogy; hence, the body of men, animals, or plants of the same genealogical rank or remove from an ancestor; the mass of beings living at one period; also, the average lifetime of man, or the ordinary period of time at which one rank follows another, or father is succeeded by child; an age. See ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.
A long season, namely, seven *generations.* *Baruch* vi. 3.
All *generations* and ages of the Christian church. *Hooker.*
6. Race; kind; family; breed; stock. *Obs. or R.*
7. *Theol.* The term by which it is attempted to explain two mysteries: (1) The relation between the First and Second Persons in the Trinity — the First being said to generate the Second. (2) The relation between God and man, God being said, according to the theory of creationism, to generate each soul coming into the world.

gen′er-a-tive (jĕn′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *génératif.*] Having the power, or function, of generating, propagating, originating, producing, or reproducing; pertaining to generation. "That *generative* particle." *Bentley.* — **gen′er-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **gen′er-a-tive-ness,** *n.*
generative cell, *Biol.*, a sexual reproductive cell or gamete; specif., *Bot.*, in seed plants, a cell resulting from the division of the antheridial cell in the process of germination of the pollen grain. It becomes the male pronucleus, which unites with the female pronucleus in the egg.

gen′er-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One that generates, begets, causes, or produces.
2. An apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed from a liquid or solid by heat or chemical process, as a steam boiler, gas retort, or vessel for generating carbonic acid gas, etc.
3. *Elec.* Any machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy; a dynamo.
4. *Music.* The fundamental tone or root of the triad or other chord or of a series of harmonics.

gen′er-a′trix (jĕn′ẽr-ā′trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ATRICES (-ȧ-trī′sēz). [L.] **1.** A female that generates. *Obs.*
2. *Geom.* That which generates, as a point, line, or surface which, by its motion, generates a line, surface, or solid; a describent.
3. *Elec.* = GENERATOR, 3.

ge-ner′ic (jē-nĕr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *genus*, *generis*, race, kind: cf. F. *générique.* See GENDER.] **1.** *Biol.* Pertaining to, or having the rank of, a genus; as, a *generic* description; a *generic* difference; a *generic* name.
2. Pertaining or appropriate to things of the same kind or to classes of related things or their characteristics; characteristic of, or dealing with, natural groups rather than individuals; — opposed to *specific.*
The simplest rule is to adopt as extension the meaning of the plural of the noun; thus virtue becomes a *generic* conception, and has its extension in the virtues, i. e., the kinds of virtue, courage, temperance, etc., and its intension in the *generic* meaning "a habit of volition directed to distinctively human ends," or whatever our definition of virtue may be. *B. Bosanquet.*
generic image, *Psychol.*, a mental image possessing a distinct and salient center or core corresponding to the common characters of a class, together with a vague and inconstant margin corresponding to the variable characters of the individuals composing the class. *Dict. of Phil.* — **g. judgment,** *Logic*, a universal judgment; a judgment in which the predicate gives generic characteristics of the subject.
The *generic judgment* is the qualification of reality under the aspect of a natural kind by attributes or relations incident to that kind. *B. Bosanquet.*

ge-ner′i-cal-ly (jē-nĕr′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *a.* In a manner pertaining to a genus or that which is generic; with the rank of a genus; as, an animal *generically* distinct from another, that is, belonging to a different genus.

ge-ner′i-fi-ca′tion (jē-nĕr′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *genus* kind, class + *-fication.*] Act or process of generalizing.

gen′er-os′i-ty (jĕn′ẽr-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *generositas*: cf. F. *générosité.*] **1.** Nobility; high quality; nobility of birth or breeding. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Liberality in spirit or act; magnanimity; munificence.
3. An act or instance of magnanimity or munificence, as, his *generosities* were countless.
Syn. — Magnanimity, liberality.

gen′er-ous (jĕn′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [F. *généreux*, fr. L. *generosus* of noble birth, noble, excellent, magnanimous, fr. *genus* birth, race. See GENDER.] **1.** Of honorable birth or origin; highborn; of good breed. *Archaic.*
The *generous* and gravest citizens. *Shak.*
2. Exhibiting those qualities which are popularly regarded as belonging to high birth; noble; honorable; magnanimous; spirited; courageous. "His *generous* spouse." *Pope.* "A *generous* pack [of hounds]." *Addison.*
3. Liberal; open-handed; not close or niggardly; munificent; as, a *generous* friend or father.
4. Characterized by generosity; abundant; ample; fertile; as, a *generous* table; a *generous* lawn; *generous* fields.
5. Full of spirit or strength; stimulating; rich; as, *generous* wine; a *generous* color.
Syn. — Magnanimous; bountiful. See LIBERAL.

Ge-ne′si-ac (jē-nē′sĭ-ăk) | *a.* Of or pertaining to Gen-
Gen′e-si′a-cal (jĕn′ē-sī′ȧ-kăl) | esis, the first book of the Old Testament; Genesitic.

ge-ne′si-al (jē-nē′sĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to generation.

gen′e-sis (jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γένεσις, fr. the root of γίγνεσθαι to be born; akin to L. *genus* birth, race. See GENDER.] **1.** [*cap.*] The first book of the Pentateuch; — so called by the Greek translators, from its containing an account of the creation of the world and of the human race. See OLD TESTAMENT.
2. The origination or coming into being of anything; natural development into being; process or mode of originating, esp. by growth or evolution; as, the *genesis* of the mind or of ideas; the *genesis* of species; also, a theory or account of the genesis of anything.
The origin and *genesis* of poor Sterling's club. *Carlyle.*
The sun . . . imparts to visible things not only their visibility, but also their *genesis* and growth and nurture, without being itself a *genesis.* *J. Martineau* (*Plato*).
3. *Geom.* = GENERATION, 3.
4. *Astrol.* Horoscope; nativity. *Obs.*

-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs). [See GENESIS, *n.*] A suffix used to signify *genesis*, *generation*, *development*, *evolution*; as, mono*genesis*, schizo*genesis*, etc.

gen′et (jĕn′ĕt; jē-nĕt′), **ge-nette′** (jē-nĕt′), *n.* [F. *genette*, Sp. *gineta*, fr. Ar. *jarneit.*] **1.** Any of several species of small Carnivora of the genus *Genetta*, allied to the civets, but having the scent glands less developed, and without a pouch, and with perfectly retractile claws. The common genet (*Genetta genetta*) of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and North Africa, is dark gray, spotted with black. The long tail is banded with black and white. The other species inhabit Africa.

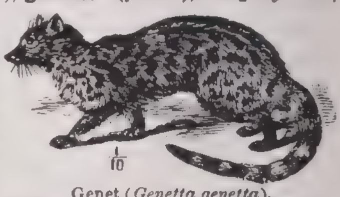

Genet (*Genetta genetta*).

2. The fur of the common genet; also, any skin dressed in imitation of this fur.

ge-neth′li-ac (jē-nĕth′lĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *genethliacus*, Gr. γενεθλιακός, fr. γενέθλιος of one's birth.] Pert. to nativities; showing position and influence of stars at one's birth.

ge-neth′li-ac, *n.* **1.** A birthday ode.
2. One skilled in genethlialogy.
3. A horoscope or nativity.

gen′eth-li′a-con (jĕn′ĕth-lī′ȧ-kŏn), *n.* A birthday ode.

ge-neth′li-al′o-gy (jē-nĕth′lĭ-ăl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γενεθλιαλογία astrology; γενέθλη birth + λόγος discourse.] Act or art of casting nativities; astrology. — **ge-neth′li-a-log′ic** (-ȧ-lŏj′ĭk), **ge-neth′li-a-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ge-net′ic (jē-nĕt′ĭk) | *a.* [See GENESIS.] Pert. to, concerned
ge-net′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | with, or determined by, the genesis of anything, or its mode of production or development.
This historical, *genetical* method of viewing prior systems of philosophy. *Hare.*
genetic affinity *or* **relationship,** *Biol.*, affinity or relationship due to common origin. — **g. pit,** *Bot.*, the point of communication between two adjacent cells, consisting of two pits or depressions apposed to each other, the common wall between them pierced by thin strands of protoplasm. — **g. psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY. — **g. spiral,** *Bot.*, the spiral formed by passing a line through the point of insertion of each leaf on a stem, from the lowest to the highest.

-ge-net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk). A suffix signifying *pertaining to generation* or *genesis*; as, spermato*genetic*, pan*genetic*, etc.; and specif.: **a** *Generating, producing, yielding*; as, cambio*genetic*, pædo*genetic.* **b** *Generated, produced, yielded*; as, authi*genetic*, meristo*genetic.*

ge-net′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The branch of biology which deals with heredity and variation.

ge-ne′va (jē-nē′vȧ), *n.* [F. *genièvre* juniper, juniper berry, gin, OF. *geneivre* juniper, fr. L. *juniperus* the juniper tree: cf. D. *jenever*, fr. F. *genièvre.* See JUNIPER; cf. GIN

gen′er-al-cy (jĕn′ẽr-ăl-sĭ), *n.* Office or term of a general.
gen′er-a′le (-ā′lē), *n.* [L., neut. sing.] *Sing.* of GENERALIA.
gen′er-al-ess, *n.* Female general: wife of a general. *Jocular.*
gen′er-a′li-a (-ā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl., fr. L. *generalis.*] Generalities: general principles.
gen′er-al-if′ic, *a.* Producing what is general. *Nonce Word.*
gen′er-al-ism (jĕn′ẽr-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* A generalization.
gen′er-al-is′si-ma (-ĭs′ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [It.] Female chief commander.
gen′er-al-ist, *n.* One who devotes himself to general studies or accomplishments.
gen′er-al-is′tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a general. *Rare.*
gen′er-al-iz′a-ble (jĕn′ẽr-ăl-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
gen′er-al-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who generalizes. [QUEMINOT.
General Jacqueminot. = JAC-
gen′er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gen′er-al-ty, *n.* [OF. *generauté.*] Generality. [erated.
gen′er-ate (jĕn′ẽr-āt), *a.* Gen-
gen′er-a′tion-al (-ā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to generations. *Rare.*
gen′er-a′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* = TRADUCIANISM.
generator gas. Producer gas.
generator unit. An electric generator united with a prime mover. [Generic. *R.*
ge-ner′i-cal (jē-nĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
ge-ner′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gen′er-ous-ly, *adv.* of GENEROUS.
gen′er-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Ge-ne′sar (gē-nē′sȧr). *D. Bib.*
Ge-nes′a-reth (gē-nĕs′ȧ-rĕth). *Bib.* Var. of GENNESARET.
Gen′e-see′ (jĕn′ē-sē′), *n.* [From *Genesee* county, New York.] *Geol.* A formation, chiefly of black bituminous shale, of the Senecan series or epoch of the New York Devonian. See GEOLOGY. [NESIAL.
ge-nes′ic (jē-nĕs′ĭk), *a.* = GE-
ge-ne′si-ol′o-gy (jē-nē′sĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γένεσις birth + *-logy.*] Doctrine or science of generation or heredity. [Genesiac.
Gen′e-sit′ic (jĕn′ē-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*
gen′et. Var. of JENNET, a horse.
gen′eth-li′a-cal (jĕn′ĕth-lī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* Genethliac. — **gen′eth-li′a-cal-ly,** *adv.*
gen′eth-li′a-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* The casting of nativities.
ge-neth′li-acs (jē-nĕth′lĭ-ăks), *n.* [See -ICS.] = GENETHLIALOGY. [GENETHLIAC, 2.
ge-neth′li-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), *n.* =
ge-neth′lic (jē-nĕth′lĭk), *a.* Genethliac.
ge-neth′li-ol′o-gy (-lĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ). Var. of GENETHLIALOGY.
ge-net′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GENETIC, GENETICAL.
gen′e-ting (jĕn′ē-tĭng), *n.* Var. of JENNETING. [apple. *Obs.*
genetmoil, *n.* Prob., a kind of
gen′e-tor, *n.* [OF. *geneteur.*] A soldier mounted on a jennet. *Obs.*
gen′e-trix (jĕn′ē-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A mother. *Obs. or R.*
genett. † JENNET.
Ge-net′ta (jē-nĕt′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the genets.
ge-nette′. Var. of GENET.
Ge-neu′ra (gē-nĕv′rȧ; gē-nū′rȧ; *see* U), *n.* **1.** = GUINEVERE. **2.** = GINEVRA, 1. *W. S. Rose.*

a liquor.] A strongly alcoholic liquor flavored with juniper berries, made in Holland; Holland gin; Hollands.

Ge-ne′va (jē-nē′vȧ), *n.* The chief city of Switzerland.

Geneva award. See ALABAMA CLAIMS. — **G. band.** See BAND, *n.*, 6 **a**. — **G.**, *or* **Genevan, Bible**, a version based on a revision of the Great Bible and Tyndale's Bible, and containing marginal notes, made by English refugees in Geneva (Geneva, 1560; London, 1576). It was the first English Bible printed in Roman type instead of black letter, the first to make the division into verses, and the first to omit the Apocrypha. In form it was a small quarto, and soon superseded the large folio of the Great Bible, attaining about 160 editions. — **G. black**, a black obtained by dyeing with logwood and fustic, with copperas and blue vitriol as mordants. — **G. catechism**, either of two catechisms made by John Calvin. The *Smaller Catechism* was published in 1536, and the *Larger Catechism* in 1541 or 1542, both being in French. — **G. cloak.** = GENEVA GOWN. — **G. convention**, an agreement made by representatives of the great European powers at Geneva in 1864, establishing new and more humane regulations regarding the treatment of the sick and wounded in war and the status of those who minister to them. Ambulances and military hospitals are made neutral, and this condition affects physicians, chaplains, nurses, and the ambulance corps. A second conference, held at Geneva in 1868, drew up a supplementary agreement, partly interpreting the former one and partly applying its principles to maritime war. The agreement has now received the adherence of all the European powers, the United States, and many other countries. — **G. cross**, *Mil.*, a red Greek cross on a white ground; — the flag and badge adopted in the Geneva convention to be displayed by hospitals, hospital ships, etc., and all connected with them and by neutrals succoring the sick and wounded, and when properly so displayed assuring immunity from injury or capture; — more commonly called the *red cross.* — **G. gown**, the loose, large-sleeved, black academic gown adopted as a vestment for preaching by the Calvinistic clergy of Geneva, and widely used by Protestants. — **G. name**, *Org. Chem.*, a name formed according to the system adopted by the Geneva Congress of 1892. See OFFICIAL NOMENCLATURE. — **G. print**, the print or type used in the Geneva Bibles. *Obs.* — **G. stop**, *Horol.*, a device used in watches other than fusee watches to prevent overwinding. It consists of two disks, one (*A* in *Illust.*) with a projecting tooth, *P*, which gears with slots in the other, the former being fixed on the winding arbor. Winding is completed when the convex part of the disk *A* meets the convex portion *E* of the disk *B*.

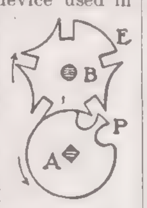

Geneva Stop.

Ge-ne′van (jē-nē′văn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Geneva, in Switzerland; Genevese. **2.** Of or pertaining to ecclesiastical authorities in control in Geneva about the time of Calvin and after; Calvinistic.

Ge-ne′van, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Geneva. **2.** A supporter of Genevan doctrines.

Gen′e-vieve′ (jĕn′ē-vēv′), *n.* In medieval legend, the wife of the Count Palatine Siegfried of Mayenfeld in Brabant, in the time of Charles Martel. Upon false accusations of infidelity her husband ordered her to be put to death; but the servant intrusted with the commission let her escape into the forest of Ardennes, where she lived a long time in a cave, until by accident her husband discovered her retreat, her innocence having been meantime established.

ge′ni-al (jē′nĭ-ăl; jēn′yăl), *a.* [L. *genialis*: cf. OF. *genial.* See GENIUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to marriage or generation; nuptial; generative. "The *genial* bed." *Milton.* **2.** Favorable to growth or comfort, — said of soil, climate, etc.; hence, contributing to, and sympathizing with, the enjoyment of life; sympathetically cheerful and cheering; festive; jovial; exciting pleasure and sympathy; enlivening; kindly; as, a cheerful and *genial* disposition.

Too much ungladdened by *genial* sunshine. *Hawthorne.*
A great broad-shoulder'd *genial* Englishman. *Tennyson.*

3. Belonging to one's genius or natural character; native; natural; inborn. *Obs.*

Natural incapacity and *genial* indisposition. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. Denoting or marked with genius; pert. to genius. *Rare.*

Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less *genial* works. *Hare.*

genial gods, *Rom. Relig.*, the genii. See GENIUS, 1.

ge-ni′al (jē-nī′ăl), *a. & n.* [From Gr. γένειον chin; akin to γένυς under jaw. Cf. CHIN.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the chin; mental. — *n.* One of the dermal plates of the chin of reptiles.

genial tubercles, four small tubercles on the inside of the symphysis of the lower jaw, for the attachment of the geniohyoglossi and of the geniohyoid muscles.

ge′ni-al′i-ty (jē′nĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ; jēn-yăl′-), *n.* [Cf. L. *genialitas.*] The quality of being genial; sympathetic cheerfulness; warmth of disposition and manners.

ge′ni-al-ly (jē′nĭ-ăl-ĭ; jēn′yăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** By genius or nature; naturally. *Obs.*

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions. *Glanvill.*

2. In a genial manner; cheerfully; brightly; pleasantly.

-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk). [*-gen* + *-ic.*] A suffix denoting *pertaining to generation or genesis*; as, metagenic, pathogenic, etc.; and, specif.: **a** *Generating, producing, yielding*; as, pyogenic. **b** *Generated, produced*; as, authigenic.

ge-nic′u-late (jē-nĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, fr. *geniculum* little knee, knot or joint, dim. of *genu* knee. See KNEE.] Bent abruptly at an angle, like the bent knee; as, a *geniculate* twin crystal. — **ge-nic′u-late-ly**, *adv.*

geniculate bodies, *Anat.*, the corpora geniculata. — **g. ganglion**, *Anat.*, a small reddish ganglion on the facial nerve where it bends suddenly backward and arches downward behind the tympanum.

ge-nic′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *geniculatio* a kneeling.] **1.** Act of kneeling; genuflection. *Obs.* **2.** State of being bent abruptly at an angle. **3.** A geniculate part, process, or formation.

ge′nie (jē′nĭ), *n.* [F. *génie.*] **1.** = GENIUS, 1, 3, 7. *Rare.* **2.** One of the genii, or jinn. See GENIUS, 2 **b**, *Note*; JINNI.

ge-ni′o- (jē-nī′ō-). [Gr. γένειον the chin.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the chin or region of the chin.*

ge-ni′o-glos′sal (-glŏs′ăl), *a.* [*genio-* + *-glossal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the chin and tongue.

ge-ni′o-hy′o-glos′sus (-hī′ō-glŏs′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -GLOSSI (-ī). [NL.; *genio-* + *hyoglossus.*] *Anat.* Either of a pair of triangular muscles arising from the upper genial tubercles on the inside of the lower jaw, and inserted along the lower side of the tongue and sometimes on the hyoid bone. — **ge-ni′o-hy′o-glos′sal** (-ăl), *a.*

ge-ni′o-hy′oid (-hī′oid), *a.* [*genio-* + *hyoid.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating a pair of slender muscles arising from the inner side of the symphysis of the lower jaw and inserted on the body of the hyoid bone. — *n.* A geniohyoid muscle.

ge-ni′o-plas′ty (jē-nī′ō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*genio-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the chin.

gen′ip (jĕn′ĭp), *n.*, *or* **genip tree**. **a** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Genipa.* **b** The West Indian sapindaceous tree *Melicocca bijuga*, which yields the honeyberry; also, the related trees *Exothea paniculata* and *E. trifoliata.*

Gen′i-pa (jĕn′ĭ-pȧ; jē-nī′pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. a West Indian name.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American rubiaceous trees, bearing large flowers and succulent fruits with thick rinds. A single species (*G. clusiifolia*) occurs in Florida.

gen′i-pap (jĕn′ĭ-păp), *n.* [Cf. GENIPA.] The edible fruit of a West Indian tree (*Genipa americana*), of a pleasant acid flavor and about the size of an orange. Also, the tree itself.

Ge-nis′ta (jē-nĭs′tȧ), *n.* [L., broom.] *Bot.* A large Old World genus of fabaceous, often spiny shrubs, having simple leaves and yellow flowers, which are showy in some cultivated species. The woadwaxen is *G. tinctoria.*

gen′i-tal (jĕn′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *genitalis*, fr. *genere*, *gignere*: cf. F. *génital.* See GENDER.] Pert. to generation, or reproduction; pert. to or designating the sexual organs.

genital cord, *Embryol.*, in the fetus of man and various other mammals, a cordlike structure formed by the closely connected posterior parts of the Wolffian and Muellerian ducts. The two Muellerian ducts fuse in the cord, their united portion giving rise to the uterus and vagina in the female. — **g. gland**, *Zoöl.*, the ovary or the testis. — **g. plates.** *Zoöl.* See BASAL PLATES. — **g. ridge**, *Embryol.*, a projection or ridge upon the ventral mesial side of the Wolffian body, which develops into the ovary or testis.

gen′i-tals (jĕn′ĭ-tălz), *n. pl.* [From GENITAL, *a.*: cf. L. *genitalia.*] The organs of reproduction; esp., the external sexual organs.

gen′i-ti′val (-tī′văl), *a.* Possessing genitive form; pert. to, or derived from, the genitive case; as, *anyways*, *needs*, *backwards*, are *genitival* adverbs. — **gen′i-ti′val-ly**, *adv.*

gen′i-tive (jĕn′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *genitivus*, *genetivus*, fr. *gignere*, *genitum*, to beget: cf. F. *génitif.* See GENDER.] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, that case (as the second of Latin and Greek nouns) which expresses primarily the relation of source or possession, in which latter use it corresponds to the possessive case in English; also, designating, or pertaining to, the relation as so expressed. See GENITIVE, *n.* **2.** Pertaining to generation; genital.

gen′i-tive, *n.* *Gram.* The genitive case; also, a word in that case. The *genitive* denotes the relation *of* in various constructions, as in: the **subjective genitive**, denoting, with a verbal noun, the source or agent of its activity; thus, *Cæsar's* arrival; the **objective genitive**; as in, "for *sin's* rebuke and my *Creator's* praise;" the **descriptive genitive**; as in, vir magnæ *probitatis*, a man of great honesty; often denoting measure or limit, as in, Thirty *Years'* War; the **appositive genitive**, having the force of simple apposition, as in, "*Scio's* rocky isle;" the **partitive genitive**, denoting the whole with a word designating a part; as in, *Gallorum* fortissimi, the bravest of the Gauls. The genitive has also various idiomatic uses, as after certain verbs and adjectives.

The adverbial *genitive* has survived in a few fossilized words and phrases: must need*s*, nowaday*s*, go your way*s*. *C. T. Onions.*

genitive absolute, a construction in Greek similar to the Latin *ablative absolute* (which see).

gen′i-to- (jĕn′ĭ-tō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the genital organs.*

gen′i-to-cru′ral (-krōō′răl), *a.* [*genito-* + *crural.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the genital organs and the thigh; — designating specifically a nerve formed by the union of branches of the first and second lumbar nerves.

gen′i-tor (jĕn′ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [L. *genitor.*] One who begets; a parent; a generator. *Rare.*

gen′i-ture (jĕn′ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *genitura*: cf. F. *géniture.*] *Obs.* **a** Generation; birth. **b** *Astrol.* Nativity. **c** Something generated; offspring. **d** *pl.* The genitals. **e** Generative seed.

gen′ius (jēn′yŭs *or, esp. in senses 1 & 2*, jē′nĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. GENIUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. GENII (jē′nĭ-ī) (see note, below). [L. *genius* tutelar deity or genius of a person or place, taste, talent, genius, from *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, bring forth. See GENDER.] **1.** [*often cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* An attendant godling or spirit of a person or place; tutelar deity. Primarily, the genius is the spirit of the masculine energy or virility of a man with whom it is born and dies, and the genius of the head of a household was worshiped along with the lares and penates. By extension, the genius of the householder became viewed as a ‖ **ge′ni-us do′mus** (jē′nĭ-ŭs dō′mŭs) (of the house), or ‖ **ge′ni-us fa-mi′li-æ** (fȧ-mĭl′ĭ-ē) (of the family). Finally the primary idea was lost and the genius was viewed merely as a tutelary or guardian, as ‖ **ge′ni-us lo′ci** (lō′sī) (of the place), ‖ **ge′ni-us tu-te′læ** (tū-tē′lē) (of protection), which eventually became an independent goddess ‖ **Tu-te′la**, who, in late Roman paganism, was introduced into household worship as the feminine counterpart of the *genius* (but cf. JUNO). The ‖ **ge′ni-us po′pu-li Ro-ma′ni** (pŏp′ū-lī rō-mā′nī) was the presiding genius of the state, whose worship was in charge of the Arval Brothers. Gods, also, had their genii, to which separate sacrifices were made.

2. Hence: **a** With a more or less distinct reference to the Roman notion: [*often cap.*] A spirit presiding over the destiny of a person or place; a familiar spirit or a tutelary; as, each man is said to have a good and an evil *genius.* Cf. DEMON, 1. "Britannia's *Genius.*" *Collins.*

He was the very *Genius* of Famine. *Shak.*

b A nature spirit or an elemental spirit, esp. a spirit of fire or air (see ELEMENTAL, 1); specif., one of the powerful nature demons of Arabian and Mohammedan lore believed to interfere in human affairs and to be sometimes subject to magic control; a jinni (which see).

The pyromantic *genii*
Are mighty, swift, and of far-reaching power. *Greene.*

☞ It is often difficult to distinguish the Oriental from the Roman source of the use of the word in this sense. The Oriental use seems to have originated from the French use of *génie* (genius) to translate the Arabic word properly written *jinni* in English. In English *genie* (from the French) is still a common equivalent of *jinni*, while *genii* (pl. of *genius*) is ordinarily used for *jinn* (pl. of *jinni*).

3. The mental endowment peculiar to an individual; that disposition or aptitude of mind which qualifies a person for certain kinds of action or special success in a given pursuit; special taste, inclination, or disposition; natural bent; as, a *genius* for history, for poetry, or painting.

4. Peculiar character or inherent nature; esp., animating spirit, as of a nation, a religion, a language, a period; as, the *genius* of the 18th century; the *genius* of the French people; the *genius* of the common law.

5. The associations, history, traditions, and influences (of a place or locality); as, his character was largely molded by the *genius* of Edinburgh.

6. Extraordinary mental superiority; uncommon native intellectual power; esp., highly unusual power of invention or origination of any kind; as, a man of *genius.*

Talent is that which is in a man's power; *genius* is that in whose power a man is. *Lowell.*

7. A man endowed with genius; as, Milton was a rare *genius.*

☞ In the senses of defs. 1 and 2 the Latin plural, *genii*, is now the only correct plural form. For the other senses *geniuses* is the correct plural.

Syn. — GENIUS, TALENT are variously, but in present usage always sharply, distinguished: as exalted, often supreme native endowment, in contrast with a high degree of mere aptitude; as original creative power, frequently working through the imagination, in contradistinction to a faculty for effective dealing with existent material; as the intuitive and spontaneous, in opposition to the merely disciplined and trained; as the inexplicable, unanalyzable, and as it were inspired, over against what works in the main by rule and line. See GIFT.

Enough that we recognize in Keats that undefinable newness and unexpectedness that we call *genius.* *Lowell.*

This difficulty [of original writing] can only be mastered by a peculiar *talent*, strengthened and rendered nimble by practice, and the commerce with original minds. *G. H. Lewes.*

ge-ni′zah (gĕ-nē′zä), *n.* [Heb., lit., a hiding, hiding place.] The storeroom or depository of a synagogue, used as a depository for worn-out and heretical or disgraced Hebrew books or papers (cf. APOCRYPHA, *Note*); esp. [*cap.*], the hoard of such writings at the synagogue of Fostat, near Cairo, from which many valuable manuscripts and fragments have been obtained.

Gen′o-a (jĕn′ō-ȧ), *n.* A city of Italy.

Genoa cake, *Cookery*, a rich glazed cake, with almonds, pistachios, filberts, or other nuts; also, a rich currant cake with almonds on the top. — **G. lace**, orig., lace of gold or silver thread made in Genoa about the 17th century. Now, macramé lace or aloe lace; also, a kind of machine-made lace with net ground and large open designs.

gen′o-blast (jĕn′ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. γένος sex + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A matured germ cell, so named on the hypothesis (now abandoned) that by maturation elements pertaining to the opposite sex were expelled, leaving the germ cells purely male or purely female. — **gen′o-blas′tic** (-blăs′tĭk), *a.*

Gen′o-ese′ (jĕn′ō-ēz′; jĕn′ō-ēs′), *a.* Of or pert. to Genoa. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people, or the people, of Genoa.

Genoese lottery. See LOTTERY.

‖ **ge-nou′illère′** (zhĕ-nōō′yâr′), *n.* [F.] **1.** In medieval armor, the kneepiece, whether separately strapped over the chausses of mail, or forming an articulated member of the leg covering. See ARMOR, *Illust.* **2.** *Fort.* That part of a parapet which lies between the gun platform and the bottom of an embrasure. In barbette batteries, the height of the parapet above the banquette. *R.*

-ge-nous (-jē-nŭs). [*-gen* + *-ous.*] A suffix used in forming adjectives, signifying: **a** *Producing*, *yielding*; as, alkali*genous*, endogenous. **b** *Generated*, *produced*, *yielded*; as, nephro*genous*, sacro*genous*, etc. See -GEN.

‖ **gen′re** (zhäN′r′), *n.* [F. See GENDER.] **1.** A kind, sort, or description of anything; a species; category; — applied esp. to works of literature or art as falling into distinctive groups with respect to style, form, purpose, etc.

French drama was lisping or still inarticulate; the great French *genre* of the fabliau was hardly born. *Saintsbury.*

2. *Fine Arts.* A style or subject matter, esp. of painting, dealing realistically with scenes from everyday life as distinguished from historic, heroic, romantic, or ideal themes; as, the Dutch school furnishes many painters of *genre.* Hence, attributive; as, a *genre* painter, style, subject, etc.

Ge-ne′van-ism (jē-nē′văn-ĭz'm), *n.* [From *Geneva*, Calvin's home.] Strict Calvinism. *Obs. or R.*

Gen′e-vese′ (jĕn′ē-vēz′; -vēs′), *a.* [Cf. L. *Genevensis*, F. *genevois.*] Genevan. — *n. sing. & pl.*

Gen′e-vieve′ (-vēv′), *n.* [From Sainte *Genevieve*, Missouri.] *Geol.* A Mississippian formation in the Mississippi basin.

Gen′e-vize (jĕn′ē-vīz), *v. i.* To advocate the doctrines of the Reformed Church of Geneva. *Oxf. E. D.* — **Gen′e-viz′er** (-vīz′ēr), *n.* Both *Obs. or R.*

Genevois, *a. & n.* [F. *genevois.*] Genevese. *Obs.*

Ge-nev′ra. Var. of GINEVRA, 1.

gen′e-vrette′ (jĕn′ē-vrĕt′), *n.* [F. *genévrette*, fr. *genièvre* juniper. See GIN a liquor.] A kind of European drink made from wild fruits and flavored with juniper berries.

Ge′ne-vrières′ (zhĕ′n′-vrâr′), *n.* [Cf. F. *genévrières* soil in which the juniper (F. *genièvre*) grows.] A white Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY, *n.*

geng, *v. i.* [AS. *gengan.* Cf. GANG a going.] To pass; to move. *Obs.*

geng, genge. ✝ GING, *n.* [*Obs.*]

genge, *a.* [AS.] Usual; current.

ge′ni-al-ize, *v. t.* To make genial.

ge′ni-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ge-ni′an (jē-nī′ăn), *a. & n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* = 2d ‖ GENIAL. *R.*

genice, *n.* [OF., F. *génisse.*] A heifer. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

gen′i-cle, *n.* [L. *geniculum.*] A joint on the stalk of a plant. *Obs.*

ge-nic′u-lar (jē-nĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Geniculate. *Rare.*

ge-nic′u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To form joints in. *Rare.* [Geniculate.]

ge-nic′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *p. a.*

ge-nic′u-lum, *n.* *Bot.* A node of a stem. *Obs.* [NIUS.]

ge′ni-i (jē′nĭ-ī), *n.*, *pl.* of GE-

genillere, *n.* [F. *genouillère.*] Armor for the knees. *Obs.*

Gen′i-lon (jĕn′ĭ-lŏn). Var. of GANELON. [ius. *Obs.*]

ge′ni-o (jē′nĭ-ō), *n.* [It.] Gen-

ge′ni-ol′a-try (-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*genio-* + *-latry.*] Worship of genii.

ge-ni′on (jē-nī′ŏn), *n.* [Gr. γένειον the chin.] *Craniol.* The apex of one of the lower genial tubercles.

Genisarie. ✝ JANIZARY.

gen′i-sa′ro (jĕn′ĭ-sä′rō), *n.* The rain tree.

gen′i-tal, *n.* The genitals. *Obs.*

gen′i-ta′li-a (jĕn′ĭ-tā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] The genitals.

gen′i-ting. ✝ JENNETING.

gen′i-tiv. Genitive. *Ref. Sp.*

gen′i-to-a′nal, *a.* [*genito-* + *anal.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the genitals and the anus.

gen′i-to-en-ter′ic, *a.* [*genito-* + *enteric.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the genitals and the intestines.

gen′i-tor, *n.* [F. *génitoires.*] Testicle; in *pl.*, genitals. *Obs.*

gen′i-to′ri-al (jĕn′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Parental. *R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

gen′i-to-ry (jĕn′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A testicle; in *pl.*, genitals. *Obs.*

gen′i-to-u′ri-na-ry, *a.* [*genito-* + *urinary.*] *Anat. & Med.* Pert. to the genital and urinary organs or functions. [ETRIX.]

gen′i-tresse, gen′i-trix. ✝ GEN-

gen′i-trise. ✝ GENTRICE.

‖ **ge′ni-us lo′ci** (jē′nĭ-ŭs lō′sī). [L.] The tutelary of a place; hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution, as of a college, etc. See GENIUS, 1.

Gen′i-za-rie. ✝ JANIZARY.

genl. *Abbr.* General.

Gen-næ′us (gĕ-nē′ŭs). *Bib.*

Gen′na-ken (hĕn′nä-kĕn), *n.* A South American Indian of a nearly extinct pampas tribe.

Gen-ne′sar (gĕ-nē′sär). *Bib.* Var. of GENNESARET. [*Bib.*]

Gen-nes′a-ret (gĕ-nĕs′ȧ-rĕt).

gen′net. ✝ JENNET.

gen′ne-tor. ✝ GENETOR.

Gen-ne′us (gĕ-nē′ŭs). *Bib.*

Gen′ny pep′per. = GUINEA PEPPER.

Gen′o-e′sian, *a.* Genoese. *Obs.*

genologie. ✝ GENEALOGY.

ge′nos (jē′nŏs; gĕn′ŏs), *n.* [Gr. γένος.] *Gr. Hist.* A social division among the Greeks equiv. to the Roman gens; a clan.

gen′o-type (jĕn′ō-tīp), *n.* [*genus* + *-type.*] *Biol.* The type species of a genus. *R.* [of GENOESE.]

Gen′o-vese′ (-vēz′; -vēs′). Var.

Ge′no-ve′va (gā′nō-vā′fȧ), *n.* = GENEVIEVE.

Gen′o-way, *n. & a.* [From a variant form of OF. *Genevois.*] Genoese. *Obs.*

gen′-ro′ (gĕn′rō′), *n.* [Jap., old men; *gen* root + *ro* old.] The

gens (jĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* GENTES (jĕn′tēz). [L. See GENTLE, *a.*] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A clan or family connection, embracing the families of the same stock in the male line; a subdivision of the Roman curia. The members of the gens commonly bore the same name (called the *gentile name*), and were united in worship of their common ancestor, or the hero considered to be such. Marriage within the gens was not customary. Cf. CLAN, FAMILIA, CURIA, CLIENT.
2. Hence: **a** The Greek *genos* (γένος), closely corresponding to the above. **b** = CLAN, 2.

gent (jĕnt), *a.* [OF.] **1.** Of gentle birth; noble; valiant; gentle. *Obs.*
2. Graceful; shapely; pretty; fine; elegant. *Obs.*

gent, *n.* Short form of GENTLEMAN. *Now Vulgar*, or used humorously or derisively as implying a cheap or underbred affectation of gentility.

> The thing named "pants" in certain documents,
> A word not made for gentlemen, but *gents*. *Holmes.*

gen-teel′ (jĕn-tēl′), *a.* [F. *gentil* noble, pretty, graceful. See GENTLE.] **1.** Pertaining to those of gentle birth; possessing or exhibiting the qualities commonly regarded as belonging to high birth and breeding; free from vulgarity, or lowness of taste or behavior; adapted to a refined or cultivated taste; polite; polished; well-bred; as, a *genteel* family; *genteel* company, manners, address.
2. Graceful in mien or form; elegant in appearance, dress, or manner; as, the lady has a *genteel* person.
3. Suited to the position of a lady or a gentleman; stylish; fashionable; as, to live in a *genteel* way; a *genteel* allowance; a *genteel* horse; a *genteel* employment.
☞ *Genteel* in all its senses is now generally regarded as at least inelegant, except when used with a humorous or somewhat sarcastic significance.
Syn. — Well-bred, refined, polished. See POLITE.

genth′ite (gĕn′thīt), *n.* [After Dr. F. A. *Genth* (b. 1855), American geologist.] *Min.* A soft, amorphous, pale green or yellowish silicate of nickel and magnesium, $2NiO \cdot 2MgO \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot 6H_2O$. Sp. gr., 2.4.

gen′tian (jĕn′shăn), *n.* [ME. *gencyane*, F. *gentiane*, L. *gentiana*, fr. *Gentius*, an Illyrian king, said to have discovered its properties.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Gentiana*. Gentians are prized for their handsome flowers, which are usually blue, though sometimes white or yellow. The handsomest are *G. acaulis*, *G. bavarica*, and *G. verna* of the Old World, and the fringed gentians, *G. crinita* and *G. detonsa* of the United States.
2. *Pharm.* The bitter rootstock and roots of *Gentiana lutea*, used medicinally as a general tonic and stomachic.

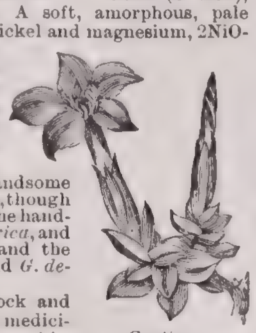

Gentian (*Gentiana verna*).

Gen′ti-a′na (jĕn′shĭ-ā′nȧ; -ăn′ȧ), *n.* [L., gentian.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants, typifying the family Gentianaceæ, widely distributed in temperate and mountainous regions. They are scapose or leafy-stemmed bitter herbs with showy 4-merous or 5-merous flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Gen′ti-a-na′ce-æ (-ȧ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed family of smooth opposite-leaved, mostly bitter herbs (order Gentianales); the gentian family. They have regular, often handsome flowers with a 1-celled ovary followed by a 2-valved capsule. There are 50 genera and over 500 species, *Gentiana*, *Sabbatia*, and *Frasera* being the most important. — **gen′ti-a-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Gen′ti-a-na′les (-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** An order of dicotyledonous plants comprising the families Gentianaceæ, Menyanthaceæ, Oleaceæ, Salvadoraceæ, Loganiaceæ, Apocynaceæ, and Asclepiadaceæ, all characterized by opposite leaves and separate or compound ovaries. **b** In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the gentians and their allies. — **gen′tian-al** (jĕn′shăn-ăl), *a.* *Obs.*

gen′tian-el′la (jĕn′shăn-ĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *gentian*.] **1.** A kind of blue color.
2. (*pron.* jĕn′shĭ-ȧ-nĕl′ȧ) *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A subgenus of *Gentiana* including species with 4-lobed corollas. **b** Any of several species belonging to this subgenus, esp. the alpine *G. acaulis*, having large blue flowers.

gen′tian-in (jĕn′shăn-ĭn), *n.* [*gentian* + *-in*.] *Org. Chem.* A tasteless yellow crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$, found in gentian root (*Gentiana lutea*). It is a derivative of xanthone. See GENTISEIN.

gen′tile (jĕn′tīl; 277), *n.* [L. *gentilis* belonging to the same clan, stock, race, people, or nation; in opposition to *Roman*, a foreigner; in opposition to *Jew* or *Christian*, a heathen: cf. F. *gentil*. See GENTLE, *a.*] **1.** With the Jews, one of a non-Jewish nation or of non-Jewish faith; with the Christians, one neither a Jew nor a Christian; a heathen. The Hebrews included in the term *gōyim*, or nations, all the tribes of men who had not received the true faith, and were not circumcised. The Christians translated *gōyim* by the L. *gentes*, and imitated the Jews in giving the name *gentiles* to all nations who were neither Jews nor Christians. In civil affairs, the denomination was given to all nations who were not Romans.
☞ In Biblical usage generally capitalized, *Gentile*.
2. Hence: **a** In India, a non-Mohammedan. **b** Among the Mormons, a non-Mormon.
3. *Gram.* A part of speech denoting nationality. *Rare.*
4. In Roman law, a member of the same gens.

gen′tile, *a.* **1.** [Often *cap.*] Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the *Jews*; also, belonging or pertaining to non-Mormons or non-Mohammedans.
2. Heathen; pagan.
3. Pert. to a nation, tribe, or clan; esp., of or pert. to the Roman gens, or a social group or organization resembling it.
4. *Gram.* Denoting a race or country; as, a *gentile* noun.
gentile name, the name borne by all the members of a gens.

gen′ti-lesse′ (jĕn′tĭ-lĕs′), *n.* [OF. *gentilesce*, *gentilise*, F. *gentillesse*. See GENTLE, *a.*] The quality of being gentle; courtesy; kindness; nobility; elegance. *Archaic.*

gen′til-ism (jĕn′tĭl-ĭz′m; -tī-lĭz′m; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *gentilisme*.] **1.** Heathenism; paganism.
2. Tribal feeling; devotion to one's gens.
3. The gentiles collectively. *Obs.*

gen′ti-li′tial (-tĭ-lĭsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *gentilicius*. See GENTILE.] **1.** Pertaining, or peculiar, to a people; national.
2. Pertaining, or peculiar, to a family; family.
3. Gentle; of gentle birth.

gen′ti-li′tian (jĕn′tĭ-lĭsh′ăn), *a.* Tribal; national.

gen′ti-li′tious (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a gentile; pagan. *Obs.*
2. Gentilitial.

gen-til′i-ty (jĕn-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *gentilitas* the relationship of those who belong to the same clan, also, heathenism: cf. F. *gentilité* heathenism. See GENTILE.] **1.** Gentle birth; good extraction.

> He . . . mines my *gentility* with my education. *Shak.*

2. The quality or qualities appropriate to those who are well born, as self-respect, dignity, courage, courtesy, a polite and easy mien and behavior, etc.; good breeding.
3. Those of gentle birth; the gentry. *Obs. or R.*
4. Paganism; heathenism; heathendom. *Obs.*
5. The state of belonging to a certain gens or family; relationship between those of one gens.

gen′til-ize (jĕn′tĭl-īz), *v. i.* [See GENTILE, GENTLE.] **1.** To live like a gentile or heathen. *Obs. or R.*
2. To act the gentleman; — with *it* (see IT, 6). *Obs.*

gen′til-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To make gentile; to paganize.
2. To render gentle or gentlemanly. *Obs. or Archaic.*
— **gen′til-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

gen′ti-o-pic′rin (jĕn′shĭ-ō-pĭk′rĭn), *n.* [*gentian* + Gr. πικρός bitter.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$, obtained from gentian root.

gen-tis′e-in (jĕn-tĭs′ē-ĭn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* An artificially prepared crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_5(OH)_3O_2$, of which gentianin, or gentisin, is the mono-methyl ether. It is a tri-hydroxy derivative of xanthone.

gen-tis′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [See GENTIAN; -IC.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating: **a** The so-called acid better known as *gentianin*. **b** An acid, $C_7H_6O_4$, obtained by fusing gentianin with caustic potash. It is a derivative of hydroquinone.

gen′tle (jĕn′t′l), *a.*; GEN′TLER (-tlẽr); GEN′TLEST (-tlĕst). [ME. *gentil*, F. *gentil* noble, pretty, graceful, fr. L. *gentilis* of the same clan or race, fr. *gens*, *gentis*, tribe, clan, race, orig. that which belongs together by birth, fr. the root of *genere*, *gignere*, to beget; hence *gentle*, properly, of birth or family, that is, of good or noble birth. See GENDER; cf. GENTEEL, GENTILE, GENTOO, JAUNTY.] **1.** Well-born; of a good family position, though not noble.

> British society is divided into nobility, gentry, and yeomanry, and families are either noble, *gentle*, or simple. *Johnson's Cyc.*

2. Excellent; of fine quality; of animals, of fine breed. *Obs.* exc. in *gentle falcon.*
3. Honorable; of, or appropriate to, good birth or distinguished position; as, a *gentle* occupation; manifesting the qualities of one of gentle birth; chivalrous; knightly.

> He was a veray parfit *gentil* knight. *Chaucer.*

4. Hence, refined in manners; not rough, harsh, or stern; mild; kind; amiable; as, a *gentle* nature, temper, or disposition; a *gentle* manner; a *gentle* voice.
5. Hence, used as an epithet of respect, kindness, or conciliation; as, *gentle* reader. "*Gentle* sirs." *Shak.*
6. Tamed; quiet, tractable, and docile; as, a *gentle* horse, also, of fruit, etc., cultivated.
7. Soft; not violent or rough; not strong, loud, or disturbing; not stormy; easy; soothing; as, a *gentle* touch; a *gentle* rule; a *gentle* medicine.

> O sleep! it is a *gentle* thing. *Coleridge.*

8. Moderate; as, a *gentle* warmth; a *gentle* declivity.
Syn. — Kind, tender, soft, quiet, peaceful, calm, tranquil, placid; bland, soothing, indulgent, clement, mollifying; yielding, submissive, pacific; unassuming, humble, lowly; spiritless, subdued; flat, insipid, dull, unexhilarating. — GENTLE, MILD, MEEK, DOCILE, TAME. GENTLE, as here compared, has more positive connotations (esp. quietness, kindness, tenderness, refinement) than MILD, which frequently suggests little more than the negation of harshness, severity, or violence; one is MEEK who is patient under provocation, or whose spirit has been schooled to mildness by discipline or suffering; in modern usage, *meek* is frequently a term of mild contempt; as, "Her voice was ever soft, *gentle*, and low" (*Shak.*); "She nurtured him with the *gentle* care of one who handles a butterfly" (*Hawthorne*); "Confused pain looked *mildly* from them [Coleridge's eyes], as in a kind of *mild* astonishment" (*Carlyle*); "Her forehead was *mild* and benevolent between the smooth curves of gray hair; there were *meek* downward lines about her nose and mouth; but her eyes . . . looked as if the *meekness* had been the result of her own will, never of the will of another" (*Mary Wilkins*); "Mr. Glegg [spoke] rather warmly, for, though a kind man, he was not as *meek* as Moses" (*G. Eliot*). DOCILE (see DUCTILE) suggests pliancy and tractability; TAME, as here compared, spiritless or timid docility or meekness; as, "The untamable young creature was *docile* and *gentle* in Laura's presence" (*Thackeray*); "A deceitful concubine, who shore me . . ., like a *tame* wether, . . . then turned me out ridiculous" (*Milton*); "Heirs to all his vices, without . . . his *tame* virtues" (*Byron*). Both *mild* and *tame* (the stronger term) are used in the sense of flat, insipid, unexhilarating; as, *mild* excitement, "*tame* and tiresome uniformity" (*Gibbon*). See CALM, DECOROUS.

Gentle Shepherd, a nickname, derived from a pastoral drama by Allan Ramsay, fastened upon George Grenville (1712-70) by William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, in a debate in Parliament. — **the g. craft. a** The art or trade of shoemaking, so called, according to a tradition embodied in Greene's "George-a-Green," because King Edward IV. once drank with a party of traveling cobblers. **b** Angling, for sport; — so called by Izaak Walton. — **the g. passion**, love. — **the g. sex**, the female sex; women in general.

gen′tle (jĕn′t′l), *n.* **1.** One well born; a gentleman. *Archaic.*

> *Gentles*, methinks you frown. *Shak.*

2. = FALCON-GENTIL.
3. A maggot.

gen′tle, *v. t.*; GEN′TLED (-t′ld); GEN′TLING (-tlĭng). **1.** To raise from the vulgar; to ennoble. *Obs.*
2. To render gentle, smooth, or easy.

> To *gentle* life's descent
> We shut our eyes, and think it is a plain. *Young.*

3. To make tame and docile, as a horse.
4. To treat so as to make gentle; to mollify; to soften.

> Mowgli *gentled* the panther for a few minutes longer, and he lay down like a cat before a fire. *Kipling.*

gen′tle-folk′ (-fōk′), **gen′tle-folks′** (-fōks′), *n. pl.* Persons of gentle or good family and breeding. *Shak.*

gen′tle-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* The state or position of being of gentle birth or nature.

> Men in whom *gentlehood* had grown to hereditary ripeness. *Century Mag.*

gen′tle-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [ME. *gentilman* nobleman; *gentil* noble + *man* man: cf. F. *gentilhomme*.] **1.** A man well born; one of good family though not noble; one entitled to bear a coat of arms; sometimes, any one above the social condition of a yeoman. *Obs. or R. exc. Hist.*
2. A man of gentle or refined manners; a well-bred man of fine feelings, esp. one of good character, raised above the vulgar by education, habits, and social esteem.
3. A servant; esp., a valet of a man of rank.

> The count's *gentleman*, one Cesario. *Shak.*

4. A man, irrespective of condition; — used esp. in *pl.*, in addressing men in popular assemblies, etc.
5. *Law.* A respectable man who engages in no occupation or profession regularly for gain. *Eng.*
6. *Sports.* An amateur (*Obs. or Hist.*, except in *gentleman jockey*); specif., in *Cricket*, any of the eleven amateurs chosen to represent the "Gentlemen" in either of the two annual matches *versus* the "Players," in England.

gentleman-at-arms, one of a band of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on state occasions; — formerly called *gentlemen pensioners*. *Eng.* — **g. of the chapel royal**, a lay singer in the choral service of the English royal chapel. — **g. of the round**, a gentleman soldier of low rank who made the rounds. *Obs. or Hist.*

> Worm-eaten *gentlemen of the round*. *B. Jonson.*

gentleman adventurer. One of more or less good birth associated in a daring enterprise out of England; esp., a privateer or explorer in Elizabethan times.

gentleman commoner. One of a privileged class of commoners paying higher fees at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, now practically abolished!

gentleman farmer. **a** In England, a man of good social position residing on and farming his own or a leased estate. **b** In the United States, a man of independent fortune who conducts a farm largely for pleasure.

gen′tle-man-like′, **gen′tle-man-ly**, *a.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or becoming, a gentleman; well-behaved; courteous; polite. Also, *Obs. or R.*, used as *adv.* — **gen′tle-man-like′ness**, **gen′tle-man-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

gentleman usher. A gentleman who acts as usher to a sovereign or to one of superior rank.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. See BLACK ROD.

gen′tle-men's a-gree′ment (jĕn′t′l-mĕnz). An agreement binding only as a matter of honor; often, specif., such an agreement among the heads of industrial or mercantile enterprises, the terms of which could not be included and enforced in a legal contract.

gen′tle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gentle; esp., softness of manners, disposition, etc.; freedom from harshness or roughness; mildness.

gen′tle-wom′an (jĕn′t′l-wo͝om′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn). A woman of good family or breeding; also, *Now Hist.*, a woman who attends a lady of rank. — **gen′tle-wom′an-hood**, *n.* — **gen′tle-wom′an-like′**, *a.* — **gen′tle-wom′an-ly** (-lĭ), *a.*

Gen-too′ (jĕn-to͞o′), *n.*; *pl.* -TOOS (-to͞oz′). [Pg. *gentio* gentile, heathen. See GENTILE.] **1.** A Hindu; specif., a Telugu; also, the language of the Gentoos.
2. [*l. c.*] A penguin (*Pygosceles tæniata*). *Falkland Is.*

gen′trice (jĕn′trĭs), *n.* [OF. *genterise*. See GENTRY.] **1.** Gentility of birth; rank; nobility. *Archaic or Scot.*

> Did you ever hear that *gentrice* put money in folks' pockets? *Stevenson.*

2. *pl.* **a** The nobility. *Obs.* **b** Fine garments. *Obs.*
3. Gentle feeling; courtesy; good breeding. *Archaic.*

gen′try (jĕn′trĭ), *n.* [ME. *genterie*, *gentrie*, noble birth, nobility, cf. *gentrise*, OF. *genterise*, *gentelise* (see GENTLE), but also ME. *genteleri* high-mindedness, i. e., *gentle* + *-ry*.] **1.** Birth; condition; rank by birth; esp., gentle birth. *Obs.* "Pride of *gentrie*." *Chaucer.*
2. People of education and good breeding; in England, in a restricted sense, those between the nobility and the yeomanry.
3. The qualities appropriate to those of gentle birth, as courtesy, generosity, good breeding.

> To show us so much *gentry* and good will. *Shak.*

4. People; persons of a class; — usually with contemptuous or humorous significance; as, the light-fingered *gentry*.

"elder statesmen" of Japan. See ELDER STATESMEN.
‖ **gens** (zhäɴ), *n. pl.* [F.] People; a particular class of persons. — **g. d'é-glise′** (dā′-glēz′), ecclesiastics; clergymen; churchmen. — **g. de guerre′** (dē gâr′), military men; soldiery. — **g. de let′tres** (lĕt′r′), littérateurs collectively. — **g. de loi′** (lwȧ′), lawyers. — **g. du monde′** (dü môɴd′), people of the world; fashionable or society people.
gen′seng. Var. of GINSENG.
gen′son (jĕn′s′n), *n.* [See GENTIAN.] The feverroot.
gens′ to-ga′ta (jĕnz′ tō-gā′tȧ). [L.] The nation clad in the toga, i. e., the Romans. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 282).
gent. *Abbr.* Gentleman.
‖ **gen′te** (hĕn′tā; 172), *n.* [Sp.] People; esp., the common people, the lower classes (called also **gen′te ba′ja** [bä′hä]), as disting. from the **gen′te fi′na** (fē′nä) or **gen′te i′lus-tra′da** (ē′lo͞os-trä′thä; 146), who are the educated and prosperous class of the native population. *Phil. I.*
gen′tee, *a.* Genteel. *Obs.*
gen-teel′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
gen-teel′ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
gen-teel′ly, *adv.* of GENTEEL.
gen-teel′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gen′tel. † GENTLE.
Gentele's green. A beautiful and comparatively nonpoisonous green pigment, consisting of stannate of copper.
gen′tel-y. † GENTLY.
genterie, gentrie. † GENTRY.
genterise. † GENTRICE.
gen′tes (jĕn′tēz), *n.*, *pl.* of GENS, a clan. [DYE.]
gentian blue. Aniline blue. See
gen′ti-an′ic (jĕn′shĭ-ăn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a so-called acid, better known as *gentianin*.
gen′tian-ose (jĕn′shăn-ōs), *n.* *Chem.* A crystallizable sweetish substance, from the gentian.
gentian violet. An artificial violet stain used in microscopy.
gen′tian-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Any gentianaceous plant.
gentil, *a.* & *n.* † GENTEEL, GENTILE, GENTLE.
gen′tile. † GENTLE.
gen′tile-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
gen′tile-fal′con, *n.* = FALCON-GENTIL. [al.]
gen-til′ic (jĕn-tĭl′ĭk), *a.* Trib-
gen-til′i-cal, *a.* Gentilish. *Obs.*
gentiliche. † GENTLY.
gen′til-ish, *a.* Heathenish; pagan; gentile. *Obs.*
gentilly. † GENTLY.
gent′ish (jĕn′tĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a "gent." — **gent′ish-ness**, *n.* *Both Vulgar.*
gen′ti-sin (jĕn′tĭ-sĭn), *n.* = GENTIANIN.
gen′tl. Gentle. *Ref. Sp.*
gen′tle-heart′ed, *a.* Having a gentle heart. — **-heart′ed-ness**, *n.*
gen′tle-man-hood′, *n.* See -HOOD. [-ISM.]
gen′tle-man-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See
gen′tle-man-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
gen′tle-man-ny, *a.* Gentlemanly. *Obs. or Scot.*
gentleman pensioner. See GENTLEMAN-AT-ARMS.
gen′tle-man's-cane′, *n.* *Bot.* The prince's-feather.
gen′tle-man-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
gen′tle-peo′ple, *n. pl.* = GENTLEFOLK.
gen′tler-y, *n.* [Cf. GENTRY.] Gentlehood; also, gentry. *Obs.*
gen′tle-ship, *n.* Deportment or status of a gentleman. *Obs. or R.*
gen′tle-wom′an-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gen′tl-man. Gentleman. *Ref. Sp.*
gen′tly, *adv.* of GENTLE, *a.*
gent′man. = GENTLEMAN. *Vulgar.*
Gen-tu′. Var. of GENTOO.
gen′ty (jĕn′tĭ), *a.* [From F. *gentil*. Cf. JAUNTY.] *Obs.*, *Scot.*, or *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Noble; courteous. **2.** Neat; trim; graceful.
ge′nu (jē′nū), *n.*; *pl.* GENUA (jĕn′ū-ȧ). [L., the knee.] *Anat.* An abrupt flexure; specif., the bend in the anterior part of the corpus callosum.
gen′u-al (jĕn′ū-ăl), *n.* **a** Of or pertaining to the knee, or genu. **b** Pert. to or designating the fourth joint of a spider's leg.
gen′u-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *genu* knee.] *Her.* Kneeling. [Bib.]
Ge-nu′bath (gē-nū′băth).
gen′u-clast (jĕn′ū-klăst), *n.* [L. *genu* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Surg.* An instrument for breaking up adhesions in the knee joint.

gen′u-flect′ (jĕn′ū-flĕkt′; jĕn′ū-flĕkt), *v. i.*; GEN′U-FLECT′ED; GEN′U-FLECT′ING. [See GENUFLECTION.] To bend the knee, as in worship.

gen′u-flec′tion, gen′u-flex′ion (jĕn′ū-flĕk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *génuflexion*, or LL. *genuflexio*, fr. L. *genu* knee + *flexio* a bending, fr. *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend. See KNEE; FLEXIBLE.] Act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

gen′u-flec′tor (-flĕk′tẽr), *n.* One who genuflects. — **gen′u-flec′to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.*

gen′u-ine (jĕn′ū-ĭn), *a.* [L. *genuinus*, fr. *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, in pass., to be born. See GENDER.] **1**. Native or natural; not foreign. *Obs.*
2. Actually belonging to, or proceeding from, the reputed source, origin, or author; having the origin or character which it appears or is claimed to have; authentic; not counterfeit, spurious, false, or adulterated; real; true; pure; as, a *genuine* note or signature is one actually made by the person whose name is on the note; a *genuine* text is one of the date, authorship, etc., which it purports or is claimed to have; a *genuine* production; *genuine* materials.
3. Of or pertaining to the original stock or source; as, the *genuine* breed of mastiffs; the *genuine* Aztecs.
4. Sincere; frank; free from hypocrisy or pretense.
Syn. — Real, true, pure, unalloyed, unadulterated. See AUTHENTIC.
— **gen′u-ine-ly**, *adv.* — **gen′u-ine-ness**, *n.*

ge′nus (jē′nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GENERA (jĕn′ē-rȧ). [L., birth, race, kind, sort; akin to Gr. γένος. See GENDER; cf. BENIGN.]
1. *Logic.* A class of objects divided into several subordinate species; a class more extensive than a species.
2. *Biol.* A category of classification ranking between the family and the species; a group of structurally or phylogenetically related species, or consisting of an isolated species exhibiting unusual differentiation (monotypic genus). Thus the species of oak collectively form the genus *Quercus*; of horses, asses, and zebras, the genus *Equus*. The genera of older naturalists, as Linnæus, were large and comprehensive groups, in many cases coextensive with the *families* of modern taxonomy. The present tendency is to restrict genera to much more closely related groups. The genus name is the first word of a binomial scientific name, and is capitalized.
3. A class; order; kind; sort.
genus of a curve (of mth order), *Math.*, the greatest number of its intersections (with some other curve) that can be induced by other specified intersections (with that other curve). It cannot exceed $\frac{1}{2}(m-1)(m-2)$; thus 3 intersections on a quartic are induced by 5 intersections with a conic, by 9 with a cubic, etc.

-ge-ny (-jē-nĭ). [Gr. -γένεια (as in ὁμογένεια homogeny), fr. root of γίγνεσθαι to be born: cf. F. *-génie*.] A suffix denoting *generation*, *production*, *development*; as, chondr*ogeny*, morpho*geny*, bio*geny*, dynamo*geny*.

ge′o- (jē′ō-), **ge-** (jē-). [Gr γεω- (as in γεωγραφία geography), fr. γαῖα, γῆ, the earth.] Combining forms signifying *earth*, *ground*, *soil*; as, *geo*graphy, *geo*phagism, etc.

ge′o-car′pic (jē′ō-kär′pĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + *-carpic.*] *Bot.* Producing, or ripening, the fruit beneath the surface of the ground, as the peanut.

ge′o-cen′tric (-sĕn′trĭk), **ge′o-cen′tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* [*geo-* + Gr. κέντρον center.] **1**. *Astron.* Pert. to, or measured from, the earth's center; having, or relating to, the earth as a center; — sometimes opposed to *heliocentric*.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, geocentricism.
geocentric latitude, *Astron.*, the celestial latitude of a body as seen from the earth's center. — **g. latitude** (of a place), the angle included between the plane of the equator and the radius of the earth through the place; — in distinction from *geographic latitude*. At latitude 45° the angle of the vertical reaches a maximum of 11′ 30″. Geocentric latitude plus angle of the vertical equals geographic latitude. — **g. longitude**, *Astron.*, the celestial longitude of a body as seen from the earth's center. — **g. parallax.** See PARALLAX.

ge′o-cen′tri-cism (-sĕn′trĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Theory or belief that the earth is the center, or central object, of the universe, of divine plans, or the like.

> There is also a touch of lingering *geocentricism* in this exaltation of man. *Goldwin Smith.*

ge-och′ro-ny (jē-ŏk′rō-nĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. χρόνος time.] Geologic chronology; the system of time divisions used in geology. — **ge′o-chron′ic** (jē′ō-krŏn′ĭk), *a.*

ge-oc′ro-nite (jē-ŏk′rō-nīt), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. Κρόνος Saturn, alchemistic name of lead.] *Min.* A lead-gray sulphide of lead and antimony, $5PbS \cdot Sb_2S_3$, usually massive. Sp. gr., 6.4.

ge′o-cyc′lic (jē′ō-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + *cyclic.*] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or illustrating, the rotation or revolution of the earth; as, a *geocyclic* machine.
2. Circling round the earth periodically.

ge′ode (jē′ōd), *n.* [F. *géode*, L. *geodes*, fr. Gr. γεώδης earthlike; γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + εἶδος form.] *Geol.* **a** A nodule of stone having a cavity lined with crystals or mineral matter. **b** The cavity in such a nodule.

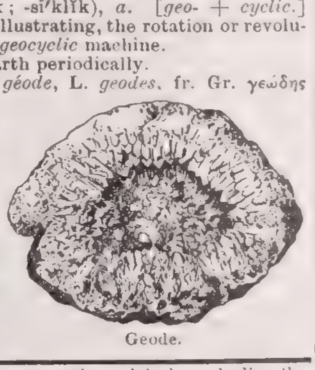
Geode.

ge′o-des′ic (jē′ō-dĕs′ĭk), **ge′o-des′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *géodésique.*] *Math.* Of or pertaining to geodesy; geodetic.
geodesic circle, a curve that intercepts with a fixed point of a surface equal lengths on all geodesics on the surface and through the point. — **geodesic curvature** (at a point of a surface), *Math.*, the limit of the ratio of the infinitesimal angle between two geodesic tangents to the infinitesimal arc between the points of tangency. — **g. ellipse** (*or* **hyperbola**), *Math.*, the locus of a point on a surface, the sum (or difference) of whose geodesic distances from two fixed curves of the surface is constant. The curves may reduce to points, but must not be geodesic parallels. — **g. line of a surface**, *Math.*, a line that has for its principal normal at every point the normal to the surface at that point; a curve such that the intercept on it between two points (sufficiently near) is the shortest curve on the surface between the points. — **g. parallels**, *Math.*, geodesics drawn perpendicular to an arbitrary curve of a surface. — **g. parallel system**, *Math.*, a system composed of geodesic parallels and their orthogonal trajectories. — **g. polar system**, *Math.*, a system of geodesics through a point and their orthogonal trajectories. — **g. surface**, *Math.*, a pencil of geodesic lines. — **g. torsion** (of a curve at a point of a surface), *Math.*, the torsion of the geodesic tangent to the curve at the point.

ge′o-des′ic (jē′ō-dĕs′ĭk), *n.* A geodetic line or curve.

ge-od′e-sist (jē-ŏd′ē-sĭst), *n.* One versed in geodesy; a geodetic surveyor.

ge-od′e-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. γεωδαισία; γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + δαίειν to divide: cf. F. *géodésie.*] *Math.* That branch of applied mathematics which determines, by observation and measurement, the exact positions of points and the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, or the shape and size of the earth, and the variations of terrestrial gravity; also, that branch of surveying that takes account of the curvature of the earth, as in the surveys of States, or of long lines of coast.

ge′o-det′ic (jē′ō-dĕt′ĭk), **ge′o-det′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to, or determined by, geodesy; engaged in geodesy; geodesic; as, *geodetic* surveying. **b** Relating to the geometry of geodetic lines.
geodetic line *or* **curve**, one on which lies the shortest path (as given by a cord stretched) between two points on the geoid; a curve on any surface such that the osculating plane of the curve at every point is normal to the surface; a curve each of whose elements is the shortest path, on a given surface, between the ends of the element.

ge-od′ic (jē-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a geode.

ge′o-dif′er-ous (jē′ō-dĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*geode* + *-ferous.*] *Geol.* Containing geodes.

Ge′of-fræ′a (jē′ō-frē′ȧ), *n.* Also **Ge′of-froy′a** (-froi′ȧ). [NL., after E. F. *Geoffroy*, French physician.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American fabaceous trees including four species, having ill-scented flowers and edible fleshy pods. *G. superba* yields a fine timber.

ge-og′e-ny (jē-ŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *-geny.*] **1**. The study or science treating of the origin of the earth.
2. That branch of geology treating of the origin or the development of the earth's crust. *Rare.*

Ge′o-glos′sum (jē′ō-glŏs′ŭm), *n.* [NL. See GEO-; GLOSSO-.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi of the family Helvellaceæ, allied to the morels, and known as *earthtongues*.

ge′og-nost (jē′ŏg-nŏst), *n.* [Cf. F. *géognoste.*] One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

ge′og-nos′tic (-nŏs′tĭk), **ge′og-nos′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *géognostique.*] Of or pertaining to geognosy. — **ge′og-nos′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge-og′no-sy (jē-ŏg′nō-sĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowing, knowledge, fr. γιγνώσκειν to know: cf. F. *géognosie.*] That part of geology which treats of the materials of the earth and its general exterior and interior constitution; — sometimes nearly synonymous with *geology*.

ge-og′o-ny (-ō-nĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *-gony.*] The science, or a theory, of the formation of the earth. Cf. GEOGENY. — **ge′o-gon′ic** (jē′ō-gŏn′ĭk), **ge′o-gon′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ge-og′ra-pher (jē-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *géographe*, Gr. γεωγράφος.] One versed in geography.

ge′o-graph′ic (jē′ō-grăf′ĭk), **ge′o-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *geographicus*, Gr. γεωγραφικός: cf. F. *géographique.*] Of or pertaining to geography.
geographical botany. = PHYTOGEOGRAPHY. — **g. coördinates**, the latitude and longitude of a place. The height above sea level constitutes a third coördinate. — **g. county.** *Eng. Hist.* See COUNTY, 3. — **g. distribution**, *Biol.*, the natural arrangement and apportionment of the various forms of animals and plants in the different regions and localities of the earth. When referring to a single species or group it is practically equivalent to *range* or *habitat*. — **g. latitude.** See LATITUDE. — **g. mile.** See MILE. — **g. poles.** See POLE. — **g. tongue**, *Med.*, an affection of the tongue, marked by slightly elevated and circumscribed red patches, giving it a mapped appearance. — **g. variety**, *Biol.*, a variety of any species coincident with a geographical region, and usually dependent on, or caused by, peculiarities of climate.

ge-og′ra-phize (jē-ŏg′rȧ-fīz), *v. t.*; -PHIZED (-fīzd); -PHIZ′ING (-fīz′ĭng). To study, or describe, the geography of; to treat geographically. — *v. i.* To study geography.

ge-og′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [F. *géographie*, L. *geographia*, fr. Gr. γεωγραφία; γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + γραφή description, fr. γράφειν to write, describe. See GRAPHIC.] **1**. The science of the earth and its life; esp., the description of land, sea, and air, the distribution of plant and animal life, including man and his industries, with reference to the mutual relations of these diverse elements.
2. A treatise on this science; also, a geographic description. **Mathematical geography** treats of the figure and motions of the earth, of its seasons, tides, etc., of its measurement, and of its representation on maps and charts by various methods of projection. **Physical geography treats** of the exterior physical features and changes of the earth, in land, water, and air. **Biological geography**, or **biogeography**, has to do with the relation of living things to their physical environment, as evidenced in their distribution, habits, etc.; that part of it which relates to man has been called **anthropogeography**; that relating to plants, **phytogeography**; to animals, **zoögeography**. **Political geography** is the geography of human governments, and treats of the boundaries of states and their subdivisions, the situations of cities, etc. **Commercial geography** treats of commodities, their places of origin, paths of transportation, etc.

ge′o-hy-drol′o-gy (jē′ō-hī-drŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *hydrology.*] Science of "earth waters" (generally understood as underground waters). — **ge′o-hy-drol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ge′oid (jē′oid), *n.* [*geo-* + *oid*: cf. Gr. γεοειδής earthlike. Cf. GEODE.] The figure of the earth; the mean sea level conceived as extended continuously through all the continents. The figure of the geoid approximates closely to a spheroid of revolution. — **ge-oi′dal** (jē-oi′dăl), *a.*

ge-ol′a-try (jē-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *-latry.*] Worship of the earth.

ge′o-log′ic (jē′ō-lŏj′ĭk), **ge′o-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to geology; as, a *geologic* epoch; a *geological* treatise.
geological hammer, a hammer designed for the geologist's use. It usually has a square face, to facilitate the trimming of specimens. — **g. survey.** **a** A systematic examination of an area for the purpose of determining the character, relations, and distribution of its rock masses. **b** [*caps.*] A governmental bureau charged with geological investigations. — **geologic time**, the long period treated of by historical geology, esp. that previous to human history.

ge-ol′o-gist (jē-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *géologiste.*] One versed in geology; a geological student or investigator.

ge-ol′o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; GE-OL′O-GIZED (-jīzd); GE-OL′O-GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To study geology or make geological investigations; to discourse as a geologist.

ge-ol′o-gize, *v. t.* To study or investigate geologically.

ge-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*geo-* + *-logy.*] **1**. The science which treats of the history of the earth and its life, esp. as recorded in the rocks. Geology utilizes the principles of physics, astronomy, chemistry, mineralogy, zoölogy, botany, etc. Three principal branches or phases are usually distinguished: (1) **Structural**, or **geotectonic, geology**, treating of the form, arrangement, and internal structure of the rocks. (2) **Dynamic geology**, dealing with the causes and processes of geological change. (3) **Historical geology**, which, aided by other branches, aims to give a chronological account of the events in the earth's history. ☞ See the *Chart* on p. 904.
Further subdivisions, emphasizing special aspects, are: **astronomical** or **cosmical geology**, which treats of the earth as a planet; **geognosy** (which see), including petrography; **physiographic geology**, a geologic study of topography; **paleontologic geology**, which deals with the succession and significance of past life; **stratigraphic geology**, dealing with the relations and succession of the rock strata; **economic geology**, which deals with geological materials of practical utility. Geology is of comparatively recent development. Its basis as a true science may be said to have been laid by James Hutton (1726–97). It was advanced by the investigations of William Smith (1769–1839), and notably by the teachings of Sir Charles Lyell (1797–1875).
2. A treatise on the science of geology.

ge′o-man′cer (jē′ō-măn′sẽr), *n.* One who practices, or is versed in, geomancy.

ge′o-man′cy (-sĭ), *n.* [ME. *geomance*, *geomancie*, F. *géomance*, *géomancie*, LL. *geomantia*, fr. Gr. γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + μαντεία divination.] Divination by means of figures or lines.

> Polydore Vergil defines *geomancy* [as] a kind of divination performed by means of clefts or chinks made in the ground, and he takes the Persian Magi to have been the inventors of it. *Howitt (Ennemoser).*

ge′o-man′tic (jē′ō-măn′tĭk), **ge′o-man′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to geomancy. — **ge′o-man′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge-om′e-ter (jē-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *geometres*, *geometra*, fr. Gr. γεωμέτρης, fr. γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + μέτρον measure; cf. F. *géomètre*. See METER measure.] **1**. One skilled in geometry; a geometrician; a mathematician.
2. *Zoöl.* A geometrid moth or its larva.

ge′o-met′ric (jē′ō-mĕt′rĭk), **ge′o-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *geometricus*, Gr. γεωμετρικός: cf. F. *géométrique.*] **1**. Pertaining or according to the methods or principles of geometry; determined by geometry; as, a *geometrical* solution of a problem. *Geometric* is often used, as opposed to *algebraic*, to include processes or solutions in which the propositions or principles of geometry are made use of rather than those of algebra.
2. *Class. Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a style of Greek pottery directly following that of the Mycenæan period, and dating probably from the 10th century to about 700 B. C. It is characterized in its earliest examples by simple geometrical designs, usually rectilinear, such as bands, meanders, zigzags, chevrons, lozenges, triangles, etc.,

Portion of a Greek Vase decorated in Geometric Style.

Genuer. † JANUARY.
gen′u-flex′ (jĕn′ū-flĕks′), *v. i.* = GENUFLECT. *Rare.*
gen′u-flex′u-ous, *a.* [L. *genu* knee + E. *flexuous.*] Bent like a knee; geniculate.
gen′u-in. Genuine. *Ref. Sp.*
ge-nu′i-ty, *n.* ? Naïveté. *Obs.*
gen′u-pec′to-ral (jĕn′ū-pĕk′tō-răl), *a.* [L. *genu* knee + E. *pectoral.*] *Med.* Relating to the knees and chest: — applied to a posture assumed by the patient in certain operations.
‖ **ge′nus ge′ne-ral-is′si-mum** (jĕn′ẽr-ăl-ĭs′ĭ-mŭm). [L.] A summum genus.
‖ **ge′nus ir′ri-ta′bi-le va′tum** (ĭr′ĭ-tăb′ĭ-lē). [L.] The irritable race of poets. *Horace (Epistles, II. 2. 102).*
‖ **ge′nus prox′i-mum** (jē′nŭs prŏk′sĭ-mŭm). [L.] The nearest genus; the class above a species which embodies the greatest number of characteristics of a thing.
ge′nys (jē′nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γένυς under jaw.] = GONYS.
geo, gio (gyō), *n.* [Icel. *gjā* chasm.] A gully; creek. *Scot.*
Geo. *Abbr.* George.
ge′o-bi′os (jē′ō-bī′ŏs), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + Gr. βίος life.] Terrestrial life. *Haeckel.*
ge′o-blast, *n.* [*geo-* + *-blast.*] *Bot.* A plumule which in germination leaves the cotyledons under ground, as in the pea. *Obs. or R.*
ge′o-bot′a-nist, *n.* = PHYTOGEOGRAPHER.
ge′o-bot′a-ny, *n.* [*geo-* + *botany.*] = PHYTOGEOGRAPHY. — **ge′o-bo-tan′ic, -bo-tan′i-cal**, *a.*
ge′o-cen′tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of GEOCENTRIC.
ge′o-ce′rite (jē′ō-sē′rīt), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. κηρός.] *Min.* A white waxy substance composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, occurring in brown coal.
Ge′o-coc′cyx (jē′ō-kŏk′sĭks), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + Gr. κόκκυξ cuckoo.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the chaparral cock.
Ge′o-co′res (-kō′rēz), **Ge′o-cor′i-sæ** (-kŏr′ĭ-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. *pl.*; *geo-* + Gr. κόρις bug.] *Zoöl.* The Gymnocerata.
geod. *Abbr.* Geodesy.
ge′o-dæ′si-a, -de′si-a (jē′ō-dē′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Geodesy.
Ge′o-deph′a-ga (-dĕf′ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* = GEADEPHAGA. — **ge′o-deph′a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*
ge′o-dete (jē′ō-dēt), *n.* A geodesist.
ge′o-det′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GEODETIC.
ge′o-det′ics (-dĕt′ĭks), *n.* = GEODESY.
ge′o-duck (jē′ō-dŭk), *n.* [Amer. Ind. name.] A large edible clam (*Glycimeris generosa*) of the Pacific coast of North America.
ge′o-dy-nam′ic, ge′o-dy-nam′i-cal, *a.* [*geo-* + *dynamic.*] Of, pert. to, or noting, the forces or processes within the earth. — **ge′o-dy-nam′ics**, *n.* (See -ICS.)
Geof. *Abbr.* Geoffrey.
Geof′frey (jĕf′rĭ), *n.* [OF. *Jofrei*, F. *Geoffroi*, LL. *Gaufridus*, *Galfridus*, OHG. *Gaufrid*; cf. G. *gau* district, and *friede* peace, OHG. *fridu.*] Masc. prop. name.
geog. *Abbr.* Geographer; geographic; geographical; geography.
ge′o-gen′ic (jē′ō-jĕn′ĭk), **ge′o-gen′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to geogeny. *Rare.*
ge-og′e-nous (jē-ŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*geo-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Growing on or in the ground.
ge′og-no′sis (jē′ŏg-nō′sĭs), *n.* Geognosy. *Rare.*
ge-og′no-sist (jē-ŏg′nō-sĭst), *n.* = GEOGNOST. *Rare.*
ge-og′ra-fer, ge′o-graf′ic, ge-og′ra-fy. Geographer, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
ge′o-graph′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GEOGRAPHICAL.
ge′o-graph′ics (jē′ō-grăf′ĭks), *n.* [See -ICS.] Geography.
ge′o-i′so-therm, *n.* [*geo-* + *isotherm.*] = ISOGEOTHERM.
geol. *Abbr.* Geologic; geological; geologist; geology.
ge-ol′o-ger (jē-ŏl′ō-jẽr), **ge′o-lo′gi-an** (jē′ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* A geologist. *Rare.*
ge′o-log′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GEOLOGICAL.
ge′o-lo-gi′cian (jē′ō-lō-jĭsh′ăn), *n.* = GEOLOGIST. *Rare.*
geom. *Abbr.* Geometer; geometric; geometrical; geometry.
ge-om′a-lism (jē-ŏm′ȧ-lĭz′m), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. ὁμαλισμός a leveling.] *Biol.* The tendency of an organism to be influenced in growth by gravitation, so that one side or lateral organ balances with another. — **ge-om′a-lic**, *a.*
ge-om′a-ly (-lĭ), *n.* = GEOMALISM.
ge′o-mance (jē′ō-măns), *v. i.* To practice geomancy. *Rare.* — *n.* Geomancy. *Obs.*
ge′o-mant (-mănt), **ge′o-man′tic**, *n.* A geomancer. *Obs. or R.*
geomesie. † GEOMANCY.
ge-om′e-tral (jē-ŏm′ē-trăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *géométral.*] Pert. or according to geometry. *Obs.*
geometrer, *n.* A geometer. *Obs.*
ge′o-met′ri-al, *a.* Geometrical. *Obs.*
ge′o-met′ri-an, *n.* A geometrician. *Obs.*

CHART OF GEOLOGIC TIME AND FORMATIONS

According to the nomenclature adopted by the International Geological Congress.

According to the accompanying chart, geological history is divided into five great ERAS, the Archæozoic, Proterozoic, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic. Each era except the first is divided into PERIODS, as the Paleozoic into Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, etc. The subdivisions of the Proterozoic era, however, are not regarded by all as periods, primarily because the history of this era is not yet well worked out. Periods are divided into EPOCHS.

The rocks formed during an era constitute a *group*, as the *Paleozoic group;* those of a period constitute a *system*, as the *Cambrian system;* those of an epoch, a *series*, as the *Lower Devonian series;* and a series may be divided into still smaller subdivisions, variously known as *formations*, *stages*, etc. The use of the terms *group*, *system*, *series*, *formation*, etc., as well as of the corresponding time terms, *era*, *period*, *epoch*, etc., is somewhat variable.

The ARRANGEMENT OF THE FORMATIONS conforms to that of the natural order of the rocks, proceeding from the oldest, at the bottom, upward to the most recent. The divisions for North America and Europe, which are represented in the two wide columns (headed "North America" and "Europe" respectively) are by far the best known geologically, but the larger divisions of the chart hold throughout the world. The smaller subdivisions are not as a rule applicable to wide areas. In many such cases a typical section has been selected for the chart and its locality noted in italics. This does not imply that the names of such subdivisions may not be extended also to other regions.

The BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION is primarily chronological. Thus, the Cambrian rocks of America are believed to have been formed at the same time as the Cambrian rocks of Europe, as nearly as can be determined. Similarly the Triassic rocks of the different continents are believed to have been formed at about the same time. The chronology for different regions, as for different continents, is established chiefly by means of the fossils in the rocks. The correlation is based on the general assumption that the life of the different parts of the earth at any one period was similar (though not necessarily identical) to the life of other parts of the earth at the same time. The words given in the chart are often used substantively in the sense either of time division or rock formation; as, the *Paleozoic;* the *Silurian;* the *Niagaran.*

In the Chart **Eras** (*or* **Groups**) are indicated by bold-face type, as **CENOZOIC**; **Periods** (*or* **Systems**) by capitals, as PLEISTOCENE; **Epochs** (*or* **Series, Formations**) by capitals and small letters, as Lafayette.

Era	Age	NORTH AMERICA (*after* CHAMBERLIN & SALISBURY, 1906)		EUROPE (*after* A. GEIKIE, 1903)	
CENOZOIC	AGE OF MAMMALS	QUATERNARY: RECENT, OR HUMAN.		QUATERNARY: RECENT, OR HUMAN.	
		QUATERNARY: PLEISTOCENE, OR GLACIAL	Thirteen stages. See GLACIAL PERIOD	QUATERNARY: PLEISTOCENE, OR GLACIAL	A series of which the Lower Bowlder Clay is lowest.
		TERTIARY: PLIOCENE	Lafayette *Atlantic & Gulf Coastal Plains.* De Soto, Caloosahatchie in *Florida.*	TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC: PLIOCENE	Newer. Older.
		TERTIARY: MIOCENE	Chesapeake or Yorktown, of the *Atlantic Coast*	TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC: MIOCENE	Tortonian, Helvetian, Langhian in *France*, etc.
		TERTIARY: OLIGOCENE	Not differentiated by all authors.	TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC: OLIGOCENE	Aquitanian, Stampian, Tongrian in *France*, etc.
		TERTIARY: EOCENE	Upper, Middle, Lower (*East.*) Uinta, Bridger, Wasatch, Fort Union (*West.*)	TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC: EOCENE	Upper. Middle Lower.
MESOZOIC	AGE OF REPTILES	CRETACEOUS (UPPER CRETACEOUS)	Manasquan, Rancocas, Monmouth, Matawan (*Atlantic Coast.*) Laramie, Montana, Colorado, Dakota (*Western Interior.*)	CRETACEOUS	Upper: Danian; Senonian; Turonian; Cenomanian; Albian — Upper Chalk, Middle Chalk, Lower Chalk, Gault and Greensand (*England.*) Lower: Aptian; Urgonian; Neocomian — Wealden (*England.*)
		COMANCHEAN (SHASTAN, LOWER CRETACEOUS)	Potomac of *Atlantic Coast.* Washita, Fredericksb'g, Trinity (*Western Gulf Region.*)		
		JURASSIC	Not certainly identified in the *East*, where the Newark series is often called Jura-Trias. In the *West* the subdivisions Lower, Middle, and Upper are recognized.	JURASSIC	Upper Oölite: Purbeckian, Portlandian, Kimeridgian Middle Oölite: Corallian, Oxfordian Lower Oölite: Bathonian, Fullonian, Bajocian Lias (Lower, Middle, Upper) (*England.*) Malm, Dogger, Lias (*Germany.*)
		TRIASSIC	Newark (in the *East*): Brunswick, Lockatong, Stockton (*N. J.*) Star Peak, Koipato (*Nev.*)	TRIASSIC	Rhætic, Upper, Lower (*Eng.*) Keuper, Muschelkalk, Bunter (*Ger.*)
PALEOZOIC	AGE OF ACROGENS AND AMPHIBIANS	PERMIAN	Double Mountain, Clear Fork, Wichita (*Tex.*) Dunkard (Upper Barren Coal Measures) of *Pennsylvania.*	PERMIAN	Zechstein or Thuringian. Rothliegendes or Saxonian. Autunian-Artinskian.
		PENNSYLVANIAN (CARBONIFEROUS, UPPER CARBONIF. COAL MEASURES)	Coal Measures: Monongahela (Upper Productive); Conemaugh (Lower Barren); Allegheny (Lower Productive) Pottsville (Millstone Grit) (*Eastern U.S.*)	CARBONIFEROUS	Coal Measures. Millstone Grit. Carboniferous Limestone (Mountain Limestone) and Culm.
		MISSISSIPPIAN (SUBCARBONIFEROUS, LOWER CARBONIF.)	Kaskaskia (Chester) St. Louis Osage (Augusta) Kinderhook (*Miss. River States.*)		
	AGE OF FISHES	DEVONIAN	Upper: Chautauquan (Chemung, Catskill); Senecan (Tully, Genesee, Portage) Middle: Erian (Marcellus, Hamilton); Ulsterian (Esopus, Schoharie, Onondaga [or Corniferous]) Lower: Oriskanian; Helderbergian (4 subdivs.) (*New York.*)	DEVONIAN	Upper Middle — OLD RED SANDSTONE: Upper. Lower. Lower
	AGE OF INVERTEBRATES	SILURIAN (UPPER SILURIAN)	Cayugan (Salina): Manlius, Rondout, Cobleskill, Salina Niagaran: Guelph, Lockport, Rochester Oswegan: Clinton, Medina, Oneida (*New York.*)	SILURIAN	Upper: Ludlow, Wenlock, Llandovery (*Britain.*) Lower: Caradoc, or Bala; Llandeilo; Arenig (*Britain.*)
		ORDOVICIAN (LOWER SILURIAN)	Upper (Cincinnatian): Richmond, Lorraine, Utica Middle (Mohawkian): Trenton, Black River, Lowville Lower (Canadian): Chazy, Beekmantown or Calciferous (*New York.*)		
		CAMBRIAN	Upper or Potsdam. Middle or Acadian. Lower or Georgian.	CAMBRIAN	Upper (Olenus zone). Middle (Paradoxides zone). Lower (Olenellus zone).
PROTEROZOIC (ALGONKIAN)		KEWEENAWAN UPPER HURONIAN (Animikie) MIDDLE HURONIAN LOWER HURONIAN	Sometimes grouped together as Huronian.	PRE-CAMBRIAN (ARCHÆAN)	Dalradian (metamorphosed and igneous) Torridonian (sandstones, etc.) Lewisian (gneiss) (*Scotland.*)
ARCHÆOZOIC (ARCHÆAN)		Schists (Keewatin, etc.) and granitoid rocks (Laurentian).			

and later by the introduction of rude animal and human figures. The ware was glazed yellow with black (rarely white) decorations. Cf. DIPYLON

☞ In many of the phrases below either *geometric* or *geometrical* is in good usage, but the form shown is the more common one.

geometrical addition, *Math.*, the placing of vectors (or steps or strokes) in series (without change of direction of any), with the beginning of each following at end of the preceding; then the vector from the first beginning to the last end is the same, whatever be their order in the series, and is called their *sum.* — **g. chuck**. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4. — **g. clamp**, *Mech.*, a contrivance for applying and maintaining six mutual pressures between two rigid bodies touching each other at six points. — **geometrical construction**, *Math.*, one employing only ruler and compasses, or effected by drawing only right lines and circles; — opposed to *mechanical construction*, which may employ other means. — **g. continuity** *or* **principle of continuity**, *Math.*, the assumption, tacit or explicit in higher geometry, that extreme limiting forms are not dissociated from, but continuous with, the rest, with which they are to be classed and treated, and that general relations holding for an indeterminate state hold for all particular states derivable therefrom by continuous variation, even though in extreme cases the statement involve apparent absurdity: thus, since two lines in a plane meet in general, by this principle they are thought as meeting (at infinity) even when parallel; — first stated by Kepler, then employed by Desargues (1636), finally named and vindicated by Poncelet (1822). — **geometrical curve**. = ALGEBRAIC CURVE; — so called because its points may be constructed by the operations of elementary geometry. — **g. intuition**, intuitive apprehension or cognition of geometric or spatial relations and properties. — **g. isomerism**, *Chem.*, alloisomerism; stereoisomerism. — **g. lathe**, an instrument for engraving bank notes, etc., with complicated patterns of interlacing lines; — called also *cycloidal engine.* — **g. mean**, *Math.*, the second root of the product of two magnitudes. — **g. pace**, a length equal to 5 (or sometimes 4.4) feet: — so named as the average distance passed over by each foot from the time it leaves the ground to the time it next reaches it. See 1st PACE, 2. — **g. pen**, an instrument for drawing curves, in which the movements of a pen or pencil attached to a revolving arm of adjustable length may be indefinitely varied by changing the toothed wheels that move the arm. — **g. plane**. *Persp.* = GROUND PLANE. — **g.**, *or* **local, probability**, *Math.*, that part of the theory of probabilities that deals with problems in which the number of equally probable events is infinite, while the relative probabilities of total classes may yet be measured. — **g. progression** *or* **series**, one whose terms or elements progress by a constant factor, as 2, 6, 18, 54, . . . a, ar, ar^2, ar^3, . . . — **g. proportion**, *Math.* See PROPORTION. — **g. radius**, *Gearing*, the pitch-circle radius. — **g. ratio**. See RATIO. — **g. shadow**, *Physics*, the theoretical shadow outlined by drawing straight lines from the source through the edges of the opaque body. It differs from the actual shadow owing to diffraction (which see). — **g. solution**, *Math.*, one effected by geometry or analysis and hence exact; — opposed to *mechanical solution*, effected by actual measurements and hence empirical and inexact. — **geometric spider**, any of many species of spiders which spin a circular web, composed chiefly of radiating and spiral threads. They mostly belong to *Epeira* and allied genera, as the garden spider. — **geometrical square**, a portable instrument in the form of a square frame, used formerly for ascertaining distances and heights by measuring angles; a quadrat, a line of shadows. — **g. stairs**, continuous stairs turning or winding about a central wellhole which has rounded corners or is circular or elliptical, and having the strings and rails arranged upon geometric principles and running continuously from top to bottom. — **g. tracery**, in architecture and decoration, tracery arranged in geometrical figures. — **g. units**, *Math.*, units of length, area, volume, and angular magnitude both plane and solid; spatial units.

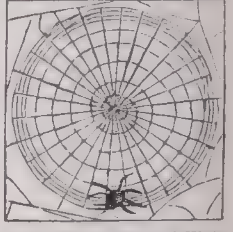

Geometric Spider and Web.

ge-om′e-tri′cian (jē-ŏm′ē-trĭsh′ăn), *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer; a mathematician.

Ge′o-met′ri-dæ (jē′ō-mĕt′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *geometra;* see GEOMETER.] *Zoöl.* A very large and widely distributed family of moths. They are chiefly of medium size and slender build, with large wings, though in some the females are wingless. The larvæ, which often mimic stalks or twigs, usually have but two pairs of prolegs, and progress by a looping movement, bringing the posterior end forward, then advancing the anterior end, whence they are called *measuring worms*, *loopers*, etc. Many are injurious to trees and cultivated plants. The group is now often raised to the rank of a superfamily, and termed **Ge-om′e-tri′na** (jē-ŏm′ē-trī′nȧ). — **ge-om′e-trid** (jē-ŏm′ē-trĭd), *a. & n.* — **ge′o-met′ri-form** (jē′ō-mĕt′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **ge-om′e-trine** (jē-ŏm′ē-trĭn; -trīn), *a.*

Geometridæ. Larva of a Geometrid Moth. Nat. size.

ge-om′e-trize (jē-ŏm′ē-trīz), *v. i.;* -TRIZED (-trīzd); -TRIZ′ING (-trīz′ĭng). To investigate or make geometrical constructions; to work by geometrical principles or laws; — generally used with some reference to the passage in Plutarch, πῶς Πλάτων ἔλεγε τὸν θεὸν ἀεὶ γεωμετρεῖν (how often Plato used to say that God always geometrizes).

> Nature *geometrizeth*, and observeth order in all things. *Sir T. Browne.*

ge′o-met′ro-graph′ic (jē′ō-mĕt′rō-grăf′ĭk), *a. Geom.* Having the smallest possible index of simplicity.

ge′o-me-trog′ra-phy (-mē-trŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*geometric* + *-graphy.*] *Math.* The analysis of geometric constructions into their most elementary operations, to determine the degree of their simplicity and their exactness.

ge-om′e-try (jē-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *géométrie*, L. *geometria*, fr. Gr. γεωμετρία, fr. γεωμετρεῖν to measure land; γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + μετρεῖν to measure. So called because one of its earliest and most important applications was to the measurement of the earth's surface. See GEOMETER.] **1**. That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles; the science that treats of the properties and relations of spatial magnitudes; the theory of space and of figures in space; as at present conceived, the doctrine of series of two or more dimensions. **2**. A treatise on this science.

geometry of forces, *Math.*, the doctrine of complexes and congruences of forces (represented by vectors). — **g. of position**, *Math.*, the study of the change in position of a locus as determined by the change in its equation (*Carnot*); also, modern projective geometry, as not dealing with metrical properties. — **g. of the compasses**, *Math.*, a geometry that does not admit the straight edge in drawing, but allows only constructions and determinations by means of links rotating about pivots; the doctrine of linkages. See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION. — **g. on an algebraic curve** *or* **surface**, the theory of only those properties of a curve or surface that belong to all curves or surfaces related in a birational manner to the fundamental curve or surface.

ge′o-mor′phic (jē′ō-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + *-morphic.*] Of or pertaining to the figure of the earth or the form of its surface; resembling the earth; geomorphological; as, *geomorphic* contour.

ge′o-mor-phog′e-ny (-mŏr-fŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *morphogeny.*] Science that deals with the genesis of earth forms. — **ge′o-mor′pho-gen′ic** (-môr′fō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

ge′o-mor-phol′o-gy (jē′ō-mŏr-fŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *morphology.*] **1**. That department of physical geography which deals with the form of the earth, the general configuration of its surface, the distribution of land and water, etc. **2**. *Geol.* The investigation of the history of geologic changes through the interpretation of topographic forms.

ge′o-met′ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of GEOMETRICAL.

ge′o-mor′phist (jē′ō-mŏr′fĭst), *n.* A geomorphologist.

ge′o-mor-phog′e-nist (-mŏr-fŏj′ē-nĭst), *n.* A specialist, or one versed, in geomorphogeny.

ge′o-mor′pho-log′i-cal (-mŏr′fō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to geomorphology.

ge′o-mor′phy (jē′ō-môr′fĭ), *n.* = GEOMORPHOLOGY, 1.

Ge'o-mys (jē'ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + Gr. μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* A genus of North and Central American burrowing rodents containing the typical pocket gophers. It is the type of a family, **Ge'o-my'i-dæ** (-mī'ĭ-dē). — **ge-om'y-id** (jē-ŏm'ĭ-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

Ge-on'o-ma (jē-ŏn'ō-mȧ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. γεωνόμος a colonist.] *Bot.* A large genus of graceful slender South and Central American palms having leaves varying greatly in shape from nearly entire to pinnately cleft, and fruit consisting of a small dry berry. Also [*l. c.*], any palm of this genus.

ge-oph'a-gy (jē-ŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [See GEO-; -PHAGIA.] The practice of eating earthy substances, esp. clay. The practice is found among peoples of low culture throughout the world. Earth is sometimes eaten as a result of superstition, but ordinarily the practice appears in connection with malnutrition and often develops an appetite or craving the indulgence of which favors idiocy, chlorosis, etc.

Ge-oph'i-la (-ĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *geo-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] *Zoöl.* The division of pulmonate gastropods which includes the land snails and slugs. It is equivalent to Stylommatophora.

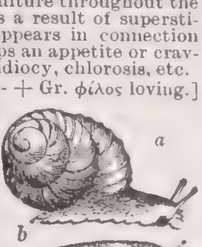

Geophila. *a* A Snail (*Acanthinula harpa*). × 8. *b* A Slug (*Pallifera dorsalis*). Nat. size.

ge-oph'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [*geo-* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* **a** Living on or in the ground; as, *geophilous* insects. **b** Of or pertaining to the Geophila.

ge'o-phys'ics (jē'ō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [*geo-* + *physics.*] *Geol.* The physics of the earth, or the science treating of the agencies which modify the earth, including dynamical geology and physical geography; esp., the causes which bring about the movements and warpings of the surface of the lithosphere. — **ge'o-phys'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ge'o-phys'i-cist** (-ĭ-sĭst), *n.*

ge'o-pon'ic (jē'ō-pŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. γεωπονικός; γαῖα, γῆ,
ge'o-pon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } earth + πονικός toilsome, fr. πόνος labor.] Pertaining to tillage or agriculture; agricultural; also, rustic. — **ge'o-pon'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ge'o-pon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The art or science of cultivating the earth; agriculture; husbandry; a treatise on agriculture.

ge'o-ra'ma (-rä'mȧ), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. ὅραμα sight, view, ὁρᾶν to see, view: cf. F. *géorama.*] A hollow globe on the inner surface of which a map of the world is depicted, to be examined by one standing inside.

George (jôrj), *n.* [OF. *George, Jorge,* F. *Georges,* L. *Georgius,* Gr. Γεώργιος, fr. γεωργός a husbandman; cf. γῆ, γαῖα, earth, and ἔργον work. Cf. WORK.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Georgius* (jôr'jĭ-ŭs); F. *Georges, George* (zhôrzh); It. *Giorgio* (jôr'jō); Sp. *Jorge* (hōr'hā; 172, 189); Pg. *Jorge* (zhōr'zhĕ); G. *Georg* (gā-ōrk'). — Dim. *Georgie* (jôr'jĭ), *Geordie* (jôr'dĭ). — Fem. *Georgiana.*
2. A jewel showing a figure of St. George (the patron saint of England) on horseback, slaying the dragon, appended to the collar of the Order of the Garter; also, a gold image of St. George on an oval of enamel encircled with a buckled garter, sometimes worn on a ribbon, crossing the breast, called the *little* or *lesser George.* See GARTER, 2, *Illust.*
3. A kind of brown loaf. Cf. BROWN GEORGE **a**. *Obs.*
4. An English coin bearing St. George's image; as: **a** A half-crown. **b** A guinea. Called also *yellow George. Obs. Slang.*
Saint George, the patron saint of England. The real St. George seems to have been a Cappadocian martyr of the 4th century. The story of the legendary St. George, who killed a dragon in Libya and rescued the princess Sabra, may be read in a ballad in Percy's "Reliques."

Geor'gi-a (jôr'jĭ-ȧ; -jȧ), *n.* One of the United States.
Georgia bark, the bark of a small tree of the southern United States (*Pinckneya pubens*) prized in cultivation for its large pink flowers. Its bitter bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge. — **G. pine. a** A valuable timber pine of the southern United States (*Pinus palustris*), frequently known as **long-leaf**, or **long-leaved, pine**, from its long leaves, borne three in a sheath. It is a prominent source of turpentine. **b** The hard yellow wood of this tree, much used in house building, esp. for flooring, partitions, etc. It is one of the most important American commercial timbers.

Geor'gi-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain; as, the *Georgian* era. **2.** Of or pertaining to Georgia, one of the United States.
Georgian architecture, British or British colonial architecture of the period of the four Georges, especially that of the period before 1800. — **G. planet.** = GEORGIUM SIDUS.

Geor'gi-an (jôr'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Georgia, in Transcaucasia, or the Georgians.
Georgian version (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Geor'gi-an, *n.* A native of, or dweller in, Georgia, U. S. A.

Geor'gi-an, *n.* A member of a race of mountaineers of the Caucasus, noted for their physical beauty (see CAUCASIAN, *a.*, 2). They speak an agglutinative language not known to be related to any other. Its alphabet, of 40 letters (originally 28), is traditionally ascribed to Mesrob, about 400 A. D., and is closely related to the Armenian. Cf. ARMENIAN, *n.*; MESROPIAN.

geor'gic (jôr'jĭk), *n.* [L. *georgicum* (sc. *carmen*), and *georgica*, pl., Gr. βιβλίον γεωργικόν, and τὰ γεωργικά. See GEORGIC, *a.*] A rural poem; a poetical composition on husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, etc.; as, the *Georgics* of Vergil.

geor'gic (jôr'jĭk) } *a.* [L. *georgicus*, Gr. γεωργικός, fr.
geor'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } γεωργία tillage, agriculture. See GEORGE.] Relating to agriculture and rural affairs.

ge-os'co-py (jē-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *-scopy.*] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection. — **ge'o-scop'ic** (jē'ō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

ge'o-sphere (jē'ō-sfēr), *n.* [*geo-* + *sphere.*] *Phys. Geog.* A spheroidal envelope or component of the earth; specif., the solid earth, as disting. from hydrosphere and atmosphere.

ge'o-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + *static.*] *Civil Engin.* Relating to the pressure exerted by earth or a similar substance. — **geostatic arch**, an arch having a form adapted to sustain pressure similar to that exerted by earth.

ge'o-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [*geo-* + *statics.*] *Physics.* That part of the mechanics of rigid bodies which deals with balanced forces; statics as applied to rigid bodies.

ge'o-syn'cline (-sĭn'klīn), **ge'o-syn-cli'nal** (-sĭn-klī'năl), *n.* [See GEO-; SYNCLINAL.] *Geol.* A great downward flexure of the earth's crust; — opposed to *geanticline.* — **ge'o-syn-cli'nal**, *a.*

ge'o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Biol. & Physiol.* The influence of gravity on the movements of organisms. — **ge'o-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *a.* — **ge'o-tac'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ge'o-tec-ton'ic (-tĕk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + *tectonic.*] *Geol.* Structural; pertaining to the form, arrangement, and structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust; as, *geotectonic* geology.

ge'o-ther'mal (-thûr'măl) } *a.* [*geo-* + *thermal, thermic.*]
ge'o-ther'mic (-thûr'mĭk) } *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the heat of the earth's interior. — **geothermic degree**, *Geophysics*, the average depth within the crust of the earth corresponding to an increase of one degree of temperature.

ge'o-ther-mom'e-ter (-thẽr-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*geo-* + *thermometer.*] *Physics.* A thermometer, as a recording thermometer or an electrical-resistance thermometer, specially constructed for measuring temperatures at a depth below the surface of the ground.

ge-ot'ro-pism (jē-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*geo-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* In a broad sense, the influence of gravity in determining the direction of growth of a part or the movements of an organism; specif., *Plant Physiol.*, the tendency of growing organs to assume a definite position in response to this stimulus. When not otherwise qualified (as *negative geotropism*) the word is understood to refer to organs growing toward the earth, as roots. — **ge'o-trop'ic** (jē'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **ge'o-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Ge-phy're-a (jē-fĭ'rē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γέφυρα a dam, a bridge.] *Zoöl.* A group, now usually considered a class, of marine worms, which exhibit no appearance of segmentation when adult, but are included in the Annulata on account of the likeness of their larval stages to those of Chætopoda. They have a large cœlom, separate sexes, and usually but one pair of nephridia, which act also as sexual ducts. There is an esophageal nerve ring and ventral nerve cord without segmental ganglia. Setæ if present at all are few in number. — **geph'y-re'an** (jĕf'ĭ-rē'ăn), *a.* & *n.*

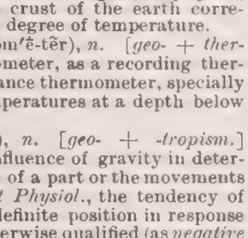

One of the Gephyrea (*Sipunculus indicus*). *b* Anus. *d* Opening of a Nephridium.

ge'rah (gē'rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *gērah*, lit., a bean.] *Jewish Antiq.* A small coin and weight; 1-20th of a shekel. The weight is estimated at six or seven tenths of a gram; the gold gerah would accordingly have been worth 40–47 cents and the silver 3–4 cents.

Ge-ra'ni-a'ce-æ (jē-rā'nĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GERANIUM.] *Bot.* A family of herbs of wide distribution (order Geraniales), containing 11 genera and about 350 species. They are distinguished by the dissected foliage, regular, perfect flowers, and fruit splitting at length into 5 carpels. The most important genera are *Geranium, Pelargonium,* and *Averrhoa.* — **ge-ra'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ge-ra'ni-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** An order of dicotyledonous plants of which the family Geraniaceæ is the type. It includes, with other families, the Oxalidaceæ, Rutaceæ, Malpighiaceæ, Polygalaceæ, and Euphorbiaceæ, all characterized by the pendulous ovules. **b** In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the geraniums and allies. — **ge-ra'ni-al** (jē-rā'nĭ-ăl), *a.*

ge-ra'ni-ine (jē-rā'nĭ-ĭn; -ēn; 184) } *n.* [See GERANIUM.]
ge-ra'nin (jē-rā'nĭn) } *Pharm.* A valuable astringent obtained from the root of *Geranium maculatum.*

ge-ra'ni-ol (-nĭ-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*Geranium* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A fragrant oil, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, occurring in oil of geranium, oil of rose, etc. It is an unsaturated alcohol.

Ge-ra'ni-um (jē-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γεράνιον, fr. γέρανος crane: cf. F. *géranium.* See CRANE, *n.*] **1.** *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of plants, typifying the family Geraniaceæ, having regular flowers, usually pink or purple, and palmately lobed or divided leaves with a pungent odor. The rhizome of *G. maculatum* is used in medicine as an astringent. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant or flower of the allied genus *Pelargonium.* The numerous garden plants known by this name are all species of *Pelargonium,* and are distinguished by the somewhat irregular flowers. The common types of garden geranium are derived from *P. zonale* and *P. inquinans.* They nearly all have peltate leaves and double or single flowers in shades of red, pink, purple, and white. See PELARGONIUM, FISH GERANIUM.

Geranium (*G. maculatum* or Wild Crane's-bill).

geranium oil. a A fragrant essential oil obtained from various species of *Pelargonium*, as *P. capitatum*, etc. Its main constituent is geraniol. Sp. gr., .89–.896. It is used extensively in perfumery. **b** Gingergrass oil, called specif. *Indian geranium oil.*

Ge-rar'di-a (jē-rär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Gerard* (1545–1612), English herbalist.] *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous (often root-parasitic) herbs or shrubs containing about 40 species, natives of America, having showy purple flowers; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. The yellow-flowered species formerly included in *Gerardia* are now separated as the genus *Dasystoma.*

gerb, gerbe (jûrb), *n.* [F. Cf. GARB sheaf.] **1.** A sheaf, as of wheat, — sometimes used in heraldry. See 1st GARB, 1. **2.** *Pyrotechny.* A firework throwing a shower of sparks like a sheaf in shape.

ger'bil } (jûr'bĭl), *n.* [F. *gerbille.* Cf. JERBOA.] Any
ger'bille } of numerous small jerboalike rodents of Asia, Africa, and southern Russia. **Ger-bil'lus** (jẽr-bĭl'ŭs) is the best-known genus. They form a subfamily, **Ger'bil-li'næ** (jûr'bĭ-lī'nē), of the mouse family.

ge'rent (jē'rĕnt), *a.* [L. *gerens*, p. pr. of *gerere* to bear, manage.] Bearing; carrying. *Obs.*

ge'rent (jē'rĕnt), *n.* One that rules or manages; one holding an office of power.

germ (jûrm), *n.* [F. *germe*, fr. L. *germen, germinis*, sprout, bud, germ.] **1.** A small mass of living substance capable of developing into an animal or plant or into an organ or part; an embryo in its early stages; a sprout or bud; a seed.
2. *Biol.* The germ cells considered collectively, as distinguished from the *somatic* cells, or *soma.*
3. Hence, in popular usage, any microörganism, esp. any of the pathogenic bacteria; a microbe; a disease germ.

Ge'on (gē'ŏn). *Bib.* Var. of GIHON.

ge'o-nav'i-ga'tion (jē'ō-), *n.* *Navig.* Navigation by reckoning the course from other places on the earth's surface, as in dead reckoning.

ge-on'o-my (jē-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. νόμος a law.] The science of the physical laws of the earth. It includes geology and physical geography. — **ge'o-nom'ic** (jē'ō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*

ge'o-pha'gi-a (jē'ō-fā'jĭ-ȧ) [NL.], **ge-oph'a-gism** (jē-ŏf'ȧ-jĭz'm), *n.* = GEOPHAGY. — **ge-oph'a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* [eating.]

ge-oph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* Earth-

ge'o-phyte (jē'ō-fīt), *n.* [*geo-* + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A plant growing in earth; — contrasted with *hydrophyte* and *epiphyte.* — **ge'o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Ge'o-pla'na (-plā'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + L. *planus* level.] *Zoöl.* A genus of terrestrial triclad planarian worms. It is the largest genus of land planarians, and type of a family, **Ge'o-plan'i-dæ** (-plăn'ĭ-dē), especially well represented in Australasia.

ge-op'o-nist (jē-ŏp'ō-nĭst), *n.* A student of geoponics. [*Obs.*]

ge-op'o-ny, *n.* = GEOPONICS.

Geor'die (jôr'dĭ), *n.* [Dim. of *George.*] *Scot. & North of Eng. Dial.* **a** A guinea. **b** A coal worker. **c** A collier, esp. a sailing vessel. **d** (George Stephenson's safety lamp; — a miner's name.

georg. † GORGE.

George a-Green. In English romance, the dauntless poundkeeper of Wakefield, whose story is the subject of an early prose romance, "The History of George a-Green, Pindar of the town of Wakefield," of an old ballad, "The Jolly Pinder of Wakefield with Robin Hood, Scarlet, and John," and of the play "George-a-Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield," attributed to Robert Greene, etc. [(April 23).]

George'mas, *n.* St. George's Day

George noble [Fr. an image of St. *George* on it.] See NOBLE, *n.*, 3.

Geor'gi-an (jôr'jĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* [From *Georgia*, village in Vermont.] *Geol.* Lower Cambrian; — so called in parts of the northern Appalachian region.

Geor'gi-an, *n.* = GEORGIUM SIDUS.

Geor'gi-an'a (jôr'jĭ-ăn'ȧ), **Geor-gi'na** (jôr-jē'nȧ), *n.* Fem. prop. name (see GEORGE). F. *Georgienne* (zhôr'zhyĕn'), *Georgine* (zhôr'zhēn'), *Georgette* (zhôr'zhĕt'); It. *Giorgia* (jōr'jä); G. *Georgine* (gā'ôr-gē'nē); D. *Georgina* (gā'ôr-gē'nä). [pine.]

Georgia pitch. The Georgia

Geor'gi-um Si'dus (jôr'jĭ-ŭm sī'dŭs). [NL., the star of *George* (III. of England).] *Astron.* The planet Uranus, so named by its discoverer, Sir W. Herschel.

ge'o-se-len'ic (jē'ō-sē-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + Gr. σελήνη moon.] Pertaining to earth and moon; belonging or due to the mutual relations of earth and moon.

ge'o-sote (jē'ō-sōt), *n.* [Trade name.] *Pharm.* Guaiacol valerate, used locally in pulmonary and tubercular affections.

Ge'o-spi'za (-spī'zȧ), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + Gr. σπίζα a kind of finch.] *Zoöl.* A genus of grosbeaks of black or dark color confined to the Galapagos Islands. The species exhibit great variation in the size and form of the bill.

Ge'o-teu'this (-tū'thĭs), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + Gr. τευθίς cuttlefish.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct cuttlefishes abundant in the upper Liassic formations of Europe. The contents of the ink bag are often found preserved.

Ge-oth'ly-pis (jē-ŏth'lĭ-pĭs), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American warblers nesting on or near the ground and frequenting low bushes. The Maryland yellowthroat and mourning warbler are species.

geotic, geotical, geoty. Erron. for GOETIC, GOETICAL, GOETY, under the impression that there was a reference to the earth.

ge-ot'o-nus (jē-ŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + *tonus.*] *Plant Physiol.* The normal position or state of an organ as to gravity. — **ge'o-ton'ic** (jē'ō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ge-ot'ro-py (-rō-pĭ), *n.* Geotropism.

Ge'o-try'gon (jē'ō-trī'gŏn), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + Gr. τρυγών turtledove.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of West Indian and tropical American quail doves.

geoule. † JOWL.

gep. † GIP, *interj.*

ge-phy'ro-cer'cal (jē-fī'rō-sûr'kăl), *a.* [Gr. γέφυρα bridge + κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Having the end of the vertebral axis aborted in the adult, and the caudal elements inserted on the end of this axis, as in fishes of the genera *Mola* and *Fierasfer.* — **ge-phy'ro-cer'cy** (jē-fī'rō-sûr'sĭ), *n.*

Gep'i-dæ (jĕp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [L.] A Teutonic people of Scandinavian origin, associated with the Goths, and eventually absorbed by the Lombards. They were converted to Christianity in the 4th century.

gepoun. † GIPON.

ger. † GAR, *v.*; GEAR; YEAR.

ger (gûr), *n.*; *pl.* GERIM (gûr'ĭm). [Heb. *gēr.*] In early Hebrew law, a stranger received into a tribe and given some of its privileges. [many; gerund.]

Ger., *or* **ger.** *Abbr.* German; Ger-

Ge'ra (gē'rȧ). *Bib.*

geraflour. † GILLIFLOWER.

Ge-raint', **Sir** (gē-rānt'). A knight of the Round Table, whose story is told in the "Mabinogion" and elsewhere, and in modern form in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." See ENID.

Ger'ald (jĕr'ăld), *n.* [OF. *Giraut*, for earlier *Girait*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *Gerwald*, and OHG. *gēr* spear, dart, and *waltan* to rule, manage, G. *walten.*] Lit., spear wielder; — masc. prop. name. L. *Geraldus* (jē-răl'dŭs); F. *Géralde* (zhā'răld'), *Géraud* (zhā'rō'), *Giraud* (zhē'rō'), *Girauld* (-rō'); It. *Giraldo* (jē-räl'dō); G. *Gerold* (gā'rōlt).

Ger'al-dine (jĕr'ăl-dĭn), *n.* Fem. prop. name (see GERALD). F. *Géraldine* (zhā'răl'dēn'); It. *Giralda* (jē-räl'dä); G. *Gerhardine* (gĕr'här-dē'nē). See FAIR GERALDINE. [Citral.]

ge-ra'ni-al' (jē-rā'nĭ-ăl), *n.*

ge-ran'ic (jē-răn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, got by the oxidation of citral.

Ger'a-no-mor'phæ (jĕr'ȧ-nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. γέρανος crane + *-morph.*] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a group of schizognathous birds of which the cranes and rails are the typical members. — **ger'a-no-morph'** (jĕr'ȧ-nō-môrf'), *n.* — **-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.* & *n.*

ge-ra'nyl (jē-rā'nĭl), *n.* [*Geranium* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_{10}H_{17}$, the radical of geraniol; as, *geranyl* acetate, a fragrant oil from eucalyptus.

Ge'rar (gē'rär). *Bib.*

Ger'a-ra (gĕr'ȧ-rȧ). *D. Bib.*

gerarchie. † HIERARCHY.

gerard, *n.* Villain; fiend. *Obs.*

Ger'ard (jĕr'ȧrd; jē-rärd'), *n.* [OF. *Gerart, Girart*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Gerhard*, and OHG. *gēr* spear, dart, and *hart* hard.] Lit., strong with the spear; — masc. prop. name. L. *Gerardus* (jē-rär'dŭs); F. *Gérard* (zhā'rär'); It. *Gerardo* (jā-rär'dō), *Gherardo* (gā-rär'dō); G. *Gerhard* (gĕr'härt); D. *Gerard* (gā'rärt). [*D. Bib.*]

Ger'a-sens (gĕr'ȧ-sĕnz), *n. pl.*

ge-ras'ti-an (jē-răs'tĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. γῆρας, γήρατος, old age.] Suited to old age. *Rare.*

ger'ate (jĕr'āt), *v. t.* *Her.* To powder or spot (a shield), as with mullets or roundels. *Obs.*

ger'ate-ly, *adv.* *Her.* With or as with spots. *Obs.*

ge-rat'ic (jē-răt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γῆρας, γήρατος, old age.] Of or pert. to old age; gerontic.

ger'a-tol'o-gy (jĕr'ȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γῆρας, γήρατος, old age + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The scientific study of decadence and its phenomena, esp. as exhibited in groups nearing extinction. — **ger'a-to-log'ic** (-tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **ger'a-tol'o-gous** (-tŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.*

geraty, *a.* *Her.* Gerated. *Obs.*

ger-bo'a (jẽr-bō'ȧ). Var. of JERBOA. [GORCROW.]

ger'crow' (gûr'krō'). Var. of

gerd, gerde. † GIRD.

Gerd (gĕrd), *n.* [Icel. *Gerðr.*] *Myth.* = GERTH. See FREY.

Gerdh. Var. of GERTH. See FREY.

ger'don, gerdonne. † GUERDON.

gere. † GAR, *v.*; GEAR.

gere, *n.* [ME. *gere* impulse; orig. uncert.] An outburst or fit of passion or fancy; frenzy. *Obs.*

ge-re'fa (gē-rē'fȧ; *AS. pron.* yĕ-rā'vȧ), *n.* [AS. *gerēfa.* See REEVE an officer.] *AS. Law.* An administrative officer. See REEVE.

ge-ren'dum (jē-rĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., neut. of the gerundive of *gerere* to do.] Something to be done.

ge're-nuk (gĕ'rē-nŏŏk), *n.* [Native name.] A long-necked gazellelike antelope (*Litocranius walleri*) of East Africa.

ger'fal'con (jûr'fô'k'n; -fôl'k'n). Var. of GYRFALCON.

gerfaunt, *n.* [Cf. GIRAFFE.] A giraffe. *Obs.*

ger'ful, *a.* [*gere* + *-ful.*] Changeable; fitful. *Obs.*

Ger'ge-senes (gûr'gē-sēnz; gûr'gē-sēnz'), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Ger'ge-sites (gûr'gē-sīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Var. of GIRGASHITES.

Ger'ge-zite (-zīt). *D. Bib.*

ger'gon. † JARGON.

ger'hardt-ite (gĕr'härt-īt), *n.* [After C. F. *Gerhardt* (1816-56), French chemist.] *Min.* An emerald-green basic copper nitrate, $Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 3Cu(OH)_2$, in orthorhombic crystals. Sp. gr., 3.43.

ger'i-ness, *n.* [From GERE.] Fitfulness; changeableness. *Obs.*

ger'ish, *a.* [From GERE.] Fitful. *Obs.* — **ger'ish-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

Ger'i-zim (gĕr'ĭ-zĭm; gē-rī'zĭm). *Bib.*

ger'kin. † GHERKIN.

gerl, gerle. † GIRL. [LAND.]

gerland, gerlond, *n.* † GAR-

ger'ling (gûr'lĭng), *n.* Local Eng. var. of GILLING.

Germ. *Abbr.* German; Germany.

germ, *v. t.* & *i.* To germinate. *R.*

germaine. † GERMAN, GERMANE, GERMEN.

4. That from which anything springs or may spring or start; a beginning or rudiment; — used with more or less reference to the primary sense of bud, sprout, embryo, and sometimes applied to growths analogous to organic. "Crystalline *germs*." *Rep. Smithson. Inst.*

Yet every heart contains perfection's *germ*. *Shelley.*

Ger'man (jûr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [L. *Germanus*, prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A native or one of the people of Germany. Ethnically, the Germans are a composite race, the pure Teutonic type of the ancient Germans preponderating in the north and northwest, the Celtic or Alpine in the south, and the Slavic strongly affecting the populations of eastern Germany. Cf. BAVARIAN, HANOVERIAN, PRUSSIAN, SAXON, SWABIAN; see TEUTON.

2. a The Teutonic language of the Germans. It is divided into *High* and *Low German*, each comprising a number of dialects (see INDO-EUROPEAN). **b** The literary and official language of Germany; properly, High German. It is divided into **Old High German**, from about 800 to 1100 A. D., **Middle High German**, from 1100 to 1500, and **Modern German**, since 1500. The older forms are characterized especially by the preservation of the full vowels in inflectional endings. The German language employs a Latin alphabet, preserving the old Gothic, or black-letter, characters, modified and improved (see *German text*, under GERMAN, *a.*), although the Roman characters, as in English print, are now also largely used. **German script** is derived from the Merovingian script based upon the Roman cursive, and chiefly known from 8th-century charters in Gaul.

3. [*l. c.*] **a** A dance consisting of capriciously involved figures intermingled with waltzes, etc.; a cotillion (which see). **b** A social party at which the german is danced.

Ger'man, *a.* [L. *Germanus*. See GERMAN, *n.*] Of or pertaining to Germany or its inhabitants.

German aster. = CHINA ASTER. — **G. Baptist Brethren.** See DUNKER. — **G. bit**, a wood-boring tool, having a long elliptical pod and a screw point. — **G. black.** = FRANKFORT BLACK. — **G. camomile oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* — **G. carp. a** The common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), introduced from Europe. *U. S.* **b** In England, the crucian carp. — **G. cockroach**, the croton bug. — **G. Confederation**, the confederation of German states formed at the Congress of Vienna, with Austria at the head. It fell to pieces in 1866, and was succeeded by the North German Confederation (1867–71), with Prussia at the head. — **G. duck.** The gadwall. *Local, U. S.* **b** Half a sheep's head boiled with onions. *Obs. Slang. Grose.* — **G. duty**, drawback or remission of taxes made by the German government when goods manufactured in Germany in bond are withdrawn for export; — so called by American importers. The tax remitted has been held by the United States Supreme Court to be an element of dutiable value of the merchandise imported into the United States. *U. S. Treasury Decisions* (1898). — **G. equatorial.** See EQUATORIAL, *n.* — **G. Evangelical Protestant Church**, a body of German Christians in the United States. They are liberal in belief and independent or congregational in polity. — **G. Evangelical Synod of North America**, a Christian body in America, representing the state church of Prussia, which is a union of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The Bible is accepted as the only rule of faith and practice, and the Augsburg Confession, Luther's catechism, and the Heidelberg catechism are considered as interpreting it correctly as far as they are in agreement, and where they are not the Biblical passages cited in support of the conflicting statements may receive either the Lutheran or Reformed interpretation. — **G. flute**, *Music*, the modern flute. — **G. gold**, Dutch gold. — **G. hemming**, a kind of hemming like a fell, which makes a flat, covered seam, with the stitches all on the wrong side, used in place of over-and-over sewing to unite raw edges of material. — **G. hone**, a soft, smooth, yellow stone used for setting razors. — **G. iris**, any of a number of garden irises derived from *Iris germanica*, having yellow, brown, purple, or white flowers with strongly arched perianth segments. See FLORENTINE IRIS. — **G. ivy**, a creeping asteraceous plant (*Senecio mikanioides*), with smooth, succulent stems, and ivylike leaves. It is often cultivated in baskets and window boxes. — **G. knitting**, a method of knitting in which the needle is held inside of and under the hand. — **G. knot**, a figure-of-eight knot. See KNOT, 1. — **G. knotgrass.** = KNAWEL. — **G. lilac**, valerian. — **G. madwort**, a boraginaceous plant (*Asperugo procumbens*) the root of which has been used as a substitute for madder. — **G. measles.** *Med.* = RUBELLA. — **G. millet**, a variety of Italian millet. — **G. pancake**, a pancake of a stiff batter, fried thick. When nearly done it is placed in a hot oven, where it becomes light and puffy. — **G. paste**, a bird food made of meal, seed, lard, honey, etc. — **G. pellitory**, an asteraceous herb of the Mediterranean region (*Anacyclus officinarum*), sometimes used in medicine. — **G. pepper**, the fruit of the mezereon, sometimes used in Europe to adulterate pepper. — **G. process. a** *Metal.* The process of reducing copper ore in a blast furnace, after roasting, if necessary. **b** *Chem.* See WHITE LEAD. — **G. prune**, a large dark purple plum, of oval shape, often one-sided. It is much used for preserving, either dried or in sirup. — **G. rice.** = BATTLEDORE BARLEY. — **G. sarsaparilla**, the sand sedge. — **G. scammony**, the hedge bindweed. — **G. sesame oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* — **G. silver**, a silver-white alloy consisting essentially of copper, zinc, and nickel, the usual proportion for a good quality being 3 : 1 : 1. It is hard and tough, but malleable and ductile, and not affected by exposure to the air. It was formerly much used for tableware, knife handles, frames, cases, bearings of machinery, etc., but is now largely superseded by other white alloys.

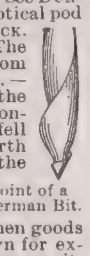

Point of a German Bit.

— **German sixth.** *Music.* See SIXTH CHORD. — **G. steel**, *Metal.*, a kind of steel made in a forge directly from a crude iron by partial decarbonization. — **G. stitch**, a stitch in worsted work consisting of alternate tapestry and tent stitches worked diagonally across the canvas. — **G. system** (of tunneling). = ENGLISH SYSTEM. — **G. tamarisk**, a European tamaricaceous shrub (*Myricaria germanica*), resembling the tamarisk. — **G. text**, *Print.*, the modern German type; Fraktur; also, a modification of Fraktur, used in English printing for ornamental headings, etc., as in the words,

𝔗𝔥𝔦𝔰 𝔩𝔦𝔫𝔢 𝔦𝔰 𝔊𝔢𝔯𝔪𝔞𝔫 𝔗𝔢𝔵𝔱.

— **G. tinder.** = AMADOU. — **G. umber**, Cologne brown. — **G. wheat.** = SPELT. — **G. wool.** = BERLIN WOOL.

ger'man (jûr'măn), *a.* [ME. *german*, *germain*, F. *germain*, fr. L. *germanus* full, own (said of brothers and sisters who have the same parents).] **1** Lit., near of kin; now usually specif.: **a** Of the same parentage; own (brother or sister); — now used only in *brother-german* and *sister-german*. **b** Being the child of one's parent's own brother or sister; own, or first (cousin); — now used only in *cousin-german*.

2. = GERMANE, 2 & 3. *Now Rare.*

ger-man'der (jẽr-măn'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *germawnder*, prob. through OF. fr. L. *chamaedrys*, fr. Gr. χαμαίδρυς; χαμαί on the earth or ground + δρῦς tree: cf. F. *germandrée*. See HUMBLE; TREE.] Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Teucrium*, esp. *T. chamædrys*, the wall germander, and in the United States *T. canadense*.

germander chickweed. A small scrophulariaceous herb (*Veronica agrestis*) resembling chickweed.

germander speedwell. An Old World speedwell (*Veronica chamædrys*) with leaves somewhat resembling those of the germander.

ger-mane' (jẽr-mān'; jûr'măn), *a.* [Var. of GERMAN akin.] **1.** Lit., near akin. = GERMAN (the more usual spelling).

Wert thou leopard, thou wert *germane* to the lion. *Shak.*

2. Closely allied; appropriate; relevant.

The phrase would be more *germane* to the matter. *Shak.*

[An amendment] must be *germane*. *Barclay (Digest).*

3. Genuine; true or complete. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Ger-man'ic (jẽr-măn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Germanicus*: cf. F. *germanique*, G. *germanisch*. See GERMAN, *n.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Germany, Germans, or the German language; German. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Teutons, or designating or belonging to the Teutonic languages; Teutonic.

Germanic Confederation. = GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

ger-man'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, germanium, esp. in the quadrivalent state.

ger-ma'ni-ous (-mā'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, germanium in the bivalent state.

Ger'man-ism (jûr'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *germanisme.*] **1.** An idiom of the German language.

2. Something characteristic of the Germans; a characteristic German mode of thought, doctrine, etc.; hence, sometimes, rationalism.

3. German population, culture, or influence.

4. Adoption or imitation of German habits or traits.

Ger'man-ist, *n.* **1.** One learned in the German language or in Germanic philology; also, one familiar with or influenced by German life, customs, or modes of thought.

2. *Hist.* A historian who magnifies the influence of Teutonic, and esp. Germanic, institutions in the development of European civilization; — opposed to *Romanticist*.

ger-ma'ni-um (jẽr-mā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Germania* Germany.] *Chem.* A grayish white rare metallic element, found combined in argyrodite and a few other rare minerals. Symbol, *Ge*; atomic weight, 72.5. Germanium was discovered in 1886 by the German chemist Winkler. It is bivalent and quadrivalent, resembles carbon and silicon in some respects and tin in others, and in general fulfills the prediction of Mendelyeev, who described it under the name of *ekasilicon*. Cf. GALLIUM.

Ger'man-i-za'tion (jûr'măn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of Germanizing, or state of being Germanized.

Ger'man-ize (jûr'măn-īz), *v. t.*; GER'MAN-IZED (-īzd); GER'MAN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To translate into German. **2.** To make German, or like what is distinctively German; as, to *Germanize* a province, a language, a society.

Ger'man-ize, *v. i.* To adopt German ways of thought and action; to become German in sympathies, style, or habits.

Ger'ma-no- (jûr'mȧ-nō-). A combining form for *German*.

germ cell. *Biol.* A cell whose function is the perpetuation of the race; one which is set apart from the rest of the body, to develop, usually after union with another of the opposite sex, into a new individual; an egg or sperm cell, or one of their antecedent cells; — opposed to *somatic cell*.

ger'mi-cide (jûr'mĭ-sīd), *n.* [*germ* + *-cide.*] Any substance or agent which destroys microörganisms. See STERILIZE, ANTISEPTIC, DISINFECTANT. — **ger'mi-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), **ger'mi-cide** (-sīd), *a.*

ger'mi-nal (-năl), *a.* [See GERM.] Pertaining to a germ, in any sense; incipient; esp., *Biol.*, pertaining to a germ cell or an early stage of an embryo.

germinal apparatus. *Bot.* = EGG APPARATUS. — **g. area.** *Embryol.* = GERMINAL DISK **a**. — **g. corpuscle.** *Bot.* = OÖSPHERE. — **g. disk.** *Embryol.* **a** A disklike or shield-shaped area of the blastoderm of eggs of amniote vertebrates, in which the first indications of the embryo proper appear. **b** In meroblastic eggs with much yolk, the disklike protoplasmic part, which undergoes segmentation. — **germinal epithelium**, *Embryol. & Anat.*, the epithelium covering the genital ridges and the glands (ovary and testis) derived from them. In this epithelium the primordial ova are found. See PRIMORDIAL OVA. — **g. layers.** *Biol.* = GERM LAYERS. — **g. membrane.** *Embryol.* = BLASTODERM. — **g. spot**, *Embryol.*, the nucleolus of the germinal vesicle. — **g. vesicle. a** *Embryol.* The nucleus of the egg before the formation of the polar bodies. **b** *Bot.* = OÖSPHERE.

ger'mi-nant (jûr'mĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *germinans*, p. pr.] Germinating; sprouting; sending forth germs or buds; having the capacity for sprouting and developing.

ger'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; GER'MI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); GER'MI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *germinatus*, p. p. of *germinare* to sprout, fr. *germen*. See GERM.] **1.** To begin to grow or develop; — said esp. of a spore or seed, and, by extension, of a bud or plant; to sprout.

2. To shoot forth like a plant; effloresce, as salts. *Obs.*

ger'mi-nate, *v. t.* To cause to sprout or develop.

ger'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *germinatio*: cf. F. *germination.*] **1.** Process of germinating; beginning of vegetation or growth; as: *Bot.* **a** Beginning of growth or development of a spore. **b** Resumption of growth by the embryo in a seed after planting; sprouting. **c** Development of a bud.

2. Efflorescence; ebullition. *Obs.*

ger'mi-na-tive (jûr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *germinatif.*] Pertaining to germination; having power to grow or develop. — **ger'mi-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **germinative spot, g. vesicle.** = GERMINAL SPOT, GERMINAL VESICLE.

ger'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that causes to grow.

2. A device for testing the germinating capacity of seeds.

germ layer. *Embryol.* Any of the layers of cells that are differentiated in the early stages of embryonic development. In the formation of a gastrula or equivalent embryonic form two layers, an outer, the *epiblast*, or *ectoderm*, and an inner, the *hypoblast*, or *endoderm*, are formed. They are both epithelial in character. Later a third, the *mesoblast*, or *mesoderm*, usually appears between them, being formed from the hypoblast in many cases at least. In the lower Metazoa the mesoblast (if not wanting, its place being taken by a jellylike mesoglœa) has entirely the character of mesenchyma, but in the higher forms it also forms two epithelial layers which take part in forming the somatopleure and splanchnopleure (see these terms) and bound a cavity, the *cœlom*, or *body cavity*. In the vertebrates the epiblast gives rise to the epidermis, the nervous system, the enamel of the teeth, the crystalline lens, the sensitive epithelia of the eye, ear, and nose, etc.; the hypoblast to the lining epithelium of most of the alimentary canal and its appendages (the lungs, liver, pancreas, etc.); and the mesoblast to the muscles, bones, dentine, cartilage, connective tissues, the vascular system, and most of the urogenital structures.

germ nucleus. a *Biol.* The nucleus of the egg or sperm cell. **b** *Bot.* The nucleus resulting from the fusion of male and female pronuclei.

germ plasm, *or* **germ plasma.** *Biol.* The substance contained in the germ cells, by which hereditary characters are transmitted; idioplasm (which see).

germ pore. *Bot.* A pore or pit in the integument of a spore through which the germ tube makes its exit on germination. It is prominent in the microspores (pollen grains) of seed plants.

germ theory. a *Biol.* The theory that living organisms can be produced only by the development of living germs. Cf. BIOGENESIS, ABIOGENESIS. **b** *Med.* The theory which attributes contagious and infectious diseases, suppurative lesions, etc., to the agency of germs or microparasites. The science of bacteriology was developed after the truth of this theory had been demonstrated.

germ tube. *Bot.* The slender tubular outgrowth first produced by a spore in germination.

ge-ron'tic (jĕ-rŏn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γεροντικός pertaining to an old man, fr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man.] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to decadence or old age, either of an individual or of a species or group approaching extinction.

ge-ron'tine (-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin**. [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man, old.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, from the liver and kidneys, esp. of old dogs. It is an isomer of cadaverine, which it resembles.

ger'on-toc'ra-cy (jĕr'ŏn-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man + *-cracy.*] Government by old men; a governing body of old men.

ge-ron'to-ge'ous (jĕ-rŏn'tō-jē'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man + γῆ earth + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the Old World, or the Eastern Hemisphere.

ger'o-pig'i-a (jĕr'ō-pĭj'ĭ-ȧ), **ger'o-pi'ga** (-pē'gȧ), *n.* [Pg. *geropiga.*] A mixture, variously composed, for adulteration of wines. It is manufactured in Portugal.

-gerous (-jẽr-ŭs). [L. *-ger*, fr. *gerĕre* to bear, carry. See JEST.] A suffix signifying *bearing, producing*; as, crystalli*gerous*, producing crystals; denti*gerous*. It forms derivatives freely with any Latin stems, always after *i* as a stem or connecting vowel.

☞ The reference "See -GEROUS" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-gerous*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

ger'ry-man'der (gĕr'ĭ-măn'dẽr), *v. t.*; GER'RY-MAN'DERED (-dẽrd); GER'RY-MAN'DER-ING. [*Gerry* + sala*mander.*] To divide (a State, county, etc.) into election districts or

germ'al (jûr'măl), *a.* Germinal. *Rare.*

Ger'man (jûr'măn). **Ger'maine** (jûr'mān; jẽr-mān'), *n.* [L. *Germanus* or F. *Germain* (fr. L.).] Lit., German; — masc. prop. name. L. *Germanus* (jẽr-mā'nŭs); F. *Germain* (zhĕr'măN'); It. *Germano* (jĕr-mä'nō).

ger'man-ar'e' (jûr'măn-âr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

ger-mane', *or* **ger'man**, *n.* One near akin.

ger-mane'ly, *adv.* of GERMANE.

Ger'man-esque' (jûr'măn-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.

Ger'man-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

‖ **Ger-ma'ni** (jẽr-mā'nī), *n. pl.* [L.] Germans.

Ger-man'i-cal, *a.* Germanic. — **Ger-man'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Ger-man'i-ce** (jẽr-măn'ĭ-sē). [NL.] In German: after the German style or manner.

Ger-man'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make German or Germanlike.

ger'man-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

Ger'man-is'tic (jûr'măn-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Germanism or Germanists.

ger-man'i-ty (jẽr-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From GERMANE nearly related.] Kinship. *Obs.*

Ger-man'i-ty, *n.* **1.** German characteristics. **2.** Sympathy with German interests.

Ger'man-iz'er (jûr'măn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who Germanizes.

Ger'man-ly, *adv.* of GERMAN.

Ger'ma-no-ma'ni-a, *n.* [*Germano-* + *mania.*] A strong prejudice in favor of, or extreme leaning towards, things German, in one not a German. — **Ger'ma-no-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

Ger'ma-noph'i-list (jûr'mȧ-nŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*Germano-* + *-phil* + *-ist.*] An admirer of the German people and their institutions and customs.

Ger'ma-no-pho'bi-a (-nō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Germano-* + *-phobia.*] A morbid dislike or fear of Germany, its government, activities, characteristics, customs, etc. — **Ger'ma-no-phobe'** (jûr'mȧ-nō-fōb'), **Ger'ma-noph'o-bist** (jûr'mȧ-nŏf'ō-bĭst), *n.* — **Ger'ma-no-phob'ic** (-nō-fŏb'ĭk), *a.*

Ger'man-town', *n.* [From *Germantown*, Penn.] **1.** A four-wheeled, one-horse, covered wagon; — called in full **Germantown wagon**. *Local, U. S.* **2.** A lightly twisted, fine, strong yarn of four, six, or eight threads, used in knitting, crocheting and weaving; — called in full **Germantown wool** *or* **yarn**.

ger-ma'ri-um (jẽr-mā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See GERM.] *Zoöl.* In certain invertebrates (flatworms and rotifers), the egg-producing part of the ovary as dist. from the *vitellarium*.

germawnder. † GERMANDER.

germ disk. a *Bot.* The flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. **b** = GERMINAL DISK.

germe. † JERM.

ger'men (jûr'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MENS (-mĕnz), L. -MINA (-mĭ-nȧ). [L.] **a** A germ. *Obs. or Fig.* **b** Shoot; sprout. *Obs.* **c** *Bot.* An ovary. *Rare.*

germ gland. *Zoöl.* A gonad: an ovary or testis.

ger'mi-cul'ture (jûr'mĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [*germ* + *culture.*] A culture of bacteria. *Obsoles.*

ger-mig'e-nous (jẽr-mĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*germ* + *-genous.*] Producing germs. *Rare.*

ger'min. † GERMEN.

ger'min (jûr'mĭn), *v. i. & t.* [L. *germinare.*] To bud; to bud into. *Archaic.*

ger'min-a-ble, *a.* Capable of germination.

Ger'mi'nal' (zhâr'mē'nȧl'; jûr'mĭ-năl), *n.* [F.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

ger'mi-nal-ly, *adv.* of GERMINAL.

ger'mi-nance (jûr'mĭ-năns), *n.* = GERMINATION. *Rare.*

ger'mi-nip'a-rous (jûr'mĭ-nĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*germen* + *-parous.*] *Bot.* Bearing seeds; reproducing by means of seeds. *Rare.*

ger'mi-par'i-ty (-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*germ* + L. *parere* to produce.] *Biol.* Reproduction by germs.

germ'less, *a.* See -LESS.

ger'mon (jûr'măn), *n.* [F.] The albacore (*Germo alalunga*).

germ peg. = GIM PEG.

germ stock. *Zoöl.* In certain tunicates, a process producing young individuals by budding.

germ'ule (jûr'mūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *germ.*] *Biol.* A small germ.

gern, *v. i.* † GIRN.

gern'a-tive, *a.* [Cf. GIRN.] Given to girning; peevish. *Obs.*

gerner. † GARNER.

ger'net. † GARNET.

gernier. † GARNER.

ger'nitz. Var. of GARNETS.

ger'o-co'mi-a (jĕr'ō-kō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = GEROCOMY.

ge-roc'o-my (jĕ-rŏk'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. γηροκομία; γῆρας old age + κομεῖν to take care of.] Medical science treating of old people. — **ger'o-com'i-cal** (jĕr'ō-kŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ger'o-mor'phism (jĕr'ō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. γῆρας old age + μορφή form.] *Med.* The condition of appearing to be much older than one really is.

Ge-ron'o-mite (jĕ-rŏn'ō-mīt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A Hieronymite.

ger'on-tar'chi-cal (jĕr'ŏn-tär'kĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man + *-arch* + *-ical.*] Pert. to, or of the nature of, government by old men. *Rare.*

Gé'ronte' (zhā'rôNt'), *n.* [F.] A gullible old man in various French comedies; esp., such a character in Corneille's "Le Menteur" and in Molière's "Le Médecin malgré Lui" and "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

ge-ron'tes (jĕ-rŏn'tēz; gĕ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γέρων, -οντος.] *Gr. Antiq.* Members of the Spartan gerusia (which see).

ger'on-tol'o-gy (jĕr'ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γέρων, γέροντος, old man + *-logy.*] Scientific study of the phenomena of senescence.

ger'on-tox'on (-tŏk'sŏn), *n.* [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, old man + τόξον bow.] Arcus senilis.

ger'ran (gĕr'ăn). Obs. or Scot. var. of GARRON.

gerre. † JAR.

Ger-re'ni-ans (gĕ-rē'nĭ-ănz), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*

Ger'res (jĕr'ēz), *n.* [L., an inferior salted sea fish.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical mojarras.

gerreth. † GIRTH.

Ger-rhe'ni-ans (gĕ-rē'nĭ-ănz), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Ger'ri-dæ (jĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GERRES.] *Zoöl.* See MOJARRA.

Ger'ri-dæ, *n. pl.* [NL., fr. obs. genus name *Gerris.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of HYDROBATIDÆ **a**.

ger'rock (gĕr'ŭk), *n.* A coalfish of the first year. *Scot.*

other civil divisions in an unnatural and unfair way with a view to give a political party an advantage over its opponent, or for some other improper purpose. *Political Cant, U. S.* — **ger′ry-man′der-er** (gĕr′ĭ-man′dẽr-ẽr), *n.*

In 1812, while Gerry was governor of that State, the Republican [corresponding to *Democratic* in modern nomenclature] legislature redistributed the districts in such wise that the shapes of the towns forming a single district in Essex County gave to the district a somewhat dragon-like contour. This was indicated upon a map of Massachusetts which Benjamin Russel, an ardent Federalist and editor of the "Centinel," hung up over the desk in his office. The celebrated painter, Gilbert Stuart, coming into the office one day and observing the uncouth figure, added with his pencil a head, wings, and claws, and exclaimed, "That will do for a salamander!" "Better say a *Gerrymander!*" growled the editor; and the outlandish name, thus duly coined, soon came into general currency. *John Fiske.*

Gerrymander. See *Citation.*

☞ This division of northeastern Massachusetts was wrongly attributed to Gerry's influence.

ger′ry-man′der (gĕr′ĭ-măn′dẽr), *n.* The act or method of gerrymandering, or its result.

gers′dorff-ite (gûrz′dŏrf-īt; gĕrs′dôrf-), *n.* [After von *Gersdorf*, proprietor of the nickel mine where it was first found.] *Min.* A silver-white to steel-gray sulpharsenide of nickel, NiAsS, which may also contain some iron and cobalt. It is usually massive. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 5.6–6.2.

ger′und (jĕr′ŭnd), *n.* [L. *gerundium*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry, perform. See GEST a deed, JEST.] *Gram.* A kind of verbal noun, originally distinguished in Latin, where it has only the four oblique cases of the singular number, and expresses, in noun form, the uncompleted action of the verb; as in, ars *vivendi*, the art *of living;* fratrem *laudando, in quoting* your brother. Hence, any of certain analogous forms in other languages; as: (1) the dative infinitive in Old English (see INFINITIVE); as in "I have bread *to sell*," "they have presents *to give*," etc.; (2) the modern English verbal noun in *-ing* in certain uses, as in "he is famous for *scaling* mountains," "they are prepared for correctly *reciting* this lesson," etc. See -ING, 2.

ge-run′di-al (jē-rŭn′dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a gerund; as, a *gerundial* use. — **ge-run′di-al-ly**, *adv.*

ge-run′di-al, *n.* **a** The gerundial infinitive. See under INFINITIVE. **b** = GERUNDIVE.

ge-run′dive (-dĭv), *a.* [L. *gerundivus.*] *Gram.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of the gerund; gerundial. — *n.* Orig., the Latin future passive participle, a verbal adjective having the same suffix as the gerund, and expressing necessity, fitness, etc.; as in, studium agri *colendi*, the occupation of land tilling. Applied also to analogous verbal adjectives in other languages.

ge-ru′si-a (jē-rōō′zhĭ-*ȧ*), ‖ **ge-rou′si-a** (jē-rōō′zhĭ-*ȧ*; jē-rou′-), *n.* [NL. *gerousia*, L. *gerusia*, fr. Gr. γερουσία, fr. γέρων old man.] **a** *Gr. Hist.* A council of elders, or senate, in the ancient Dorian states; esp., the Spartan senate, which was composed of the two Spartan kings and twenty-eight members of the aristocracy. Its functions were to prepare legislation for the consideration of the assembly, whose decisions it might set aside in conjunction with the kings. It also had judicial powers. **b** The Sanhedrim, or council of state, of ancient Jerusalem.

Ge-ryg′o-ne (jē-rĭg′ō-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γηρυγόνη born of sound; γῆρυς voice + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small insectivorous singing birds of Australia, placed in the family Muscicapidæ or in the Sylviidæ. Also [*l. c.*], any of these birds, which are also called *flyeaters.* In New Zealand related forms are found, as the gray warbler, but are now usually placed in other genera.

Ge′ry-on (jē′rĭ-ŏn), *or* **Ge-ry′o-nes** (jē-rī′ō-nēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γηρυών or Γηρυόνης.] *Gr. Myth.* A monster, the son of Chrysaor and Callirrhoë, having three bodies and powerful wings. He was slain by Hercules, one of whose labors was to carry off Geryon's herd of red cattle.

Ge′ry-o′ni-a (jē′rĭ-ō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; fr. L. *Geryon*, Gr. Γηρυών.] *Zoöl.* A genus of craspedote medusæ having six simple radical canals with corresponding tentacles. It is the type of a family, **Ge′ry-o-ni′i-dæ** (-ō-nī′ĭ-dē) or **Ge′ry-on′i-dæ** (-ŏn′ĭ-dē). — **ge′ry-on′id** (-ŏn′ĭd), *a. & n.*

Ges-ne′ri-a (jĕs-nē′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Konrad von *Gesner*, Swiss naturalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American herbs typifying the family Gesneriaceæ. They have showy tubular flowers with a more or less ventricose or gibbous corolla and glandular disk. Several species are commonly cultivated. Also [*l.c.*], a plant of this genus.

Ges′ner-i-a′ce-æ (jĕs′nẽr-ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical herbs or rarely woody plants (order Polemoniales) of about 85 genera and nearly 1,000 species. They have chiefly opposite, estipulate leaves and strongly zygomorphic flowers with four didynamous stamens and a bicarpellary ovary. The family includes many greenhouse plants, as gloxinias (*Sinningia*), species of *Gesneria*, *Achimenes*, etc. — **ges′ner-i-a′ceous** (jĕs′nẽr-ĭ-ā′shŭs), *a.*

‖ **ges′so** (jĕs′ō), *n.* [It., chalk, plaster. Cf. GYPSUM.] **1**. Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, esp. as prepared for use in painting, or in making bas-reliefs and the like; by extension, a plasterlike or pasty material spread upon a surface to fit it for painting or gilding, or a surface so prepared.
2. A work of art done in gesso. *Obs.*

‖ **ges′so du′ro** (dōō′rō). [It., hard plaster.] A variety of gesso which when dried becomes hard and durable, often used in making bas-relief casts.

gest, **geste** (jĕst), *n.* [OF. *geste* exploit, history. See JEST.] **1**. Something done or achieved; a deed or an action; an adventure; an exploit; — now used chiefly in literary criticism with some reference to sense 2.

Eastern Hindi, through the works of a great genius, became the medium for celebrating the *gestes* of Rama. *Census of India*, 1901.

2. A tale of achievements or adventures; a romance, esp. in meter. Cf. CHANSON DE GESTE.
3. A lampoon; an idle tale; a jest. *Obs.*
4. Race; kind; company. *Obs. & R.*

gest, **geste**, *n.* [F. *geste*, L. *gestus*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry, conduct (one's self). See JEST.] Gesture; bearing; deportment. *Archaic.*

Through his heroic grace and honorable *gest*. *Spenser.*
In the least *geste*, — the dropping low
Of the lid, the wrinkling of the brow. *Mrs. Browning.*

Ges′ta Ro′ma-no′rum (jĕs′t*ȧ* rō′m*ȧ*-nō′rŭm; 201). [L.] Lit., Deeds of the Romans; — title of a famous collection of short tales in Latin, much current in the late Middle Ages and often used as a source by later poets and dramatists.

ges′tate (jĕs′tāt), *v. t.;* GES′TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); GES′TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [See GESTATION.] To carry in the womb during pregnancy; to carry in the womb during development.

ges-ta′tion (jĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *gestatio* a bearing, carrying, fr. *gestare* to bear, carry, intens. fr. *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear: cf. F. *gestation*. See GEST deed, JEST.] **1**. A bearing or carrying. *Obs.*
2. Exercise in which one is borne or carried, as on horseback or in a carriage. *Rare.*
3. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. The normal period of gestation is given as follows: in man, 280 days, or about nine months; elephant, twenty-one or twenty-two months; horse, eleven months; cow, nine months; sheep and goat, five months; sow, four months; dormouse, one month.

ges′ta-to-ry (jĕs′t*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *gestatorius* that serves for carrying.] Of or pertaining to gestation; esp., relating to carrying as a form of exercise. *Rare.*

ges′tic (jĕs′tĭk), **ges′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [See GEST gesture.] Relating to bodily motion; consisting of gestures; — said especially with reference to dancing.

Carried away by the enthusiasm of the *gestic* art. *Scott.*

ges-tic′u-lar (jĕs-tĭk′ū-l*ȧ*r), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to gesticulation.
2. Full of sudden motion. *Emerson.*

ges-tic′u-late (-lāt), *v. i.;* GES-TIC′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); GES-TIC′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *gesticulatus*, p. p. of *gesticulari* to gesticulate, fr. *gesticulus* a mimic gesture, gesticulation, dim. of *gestus* gesture. See GESTURE.] To make gestures or motions of the body or limbs, esp. when speaking.

ges-tic′u-late, *v. t.* To indicate by gesture or gesticulation.

ges-tic′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *gesticulatio:* cf. F. *gesticulation*.] **1**. Act of gesticulating, or making gestures.
2. A gesture; an expressive motion of the body or limbs, as in representing action or passion, or enforcing arguments and sentiments.

Syn. — See GESTURE.

ges-tic′u-la-tive (jĕs-tĭk′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to gesticulate; marked by gesticulation. — **ges-tic′u-la-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ges-tic′u-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who gesticulates or postures; a public entertainer in medieval times.

ges-tic′u-la-to-ry (-l*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Representing by, belonging to, or resembling, gesticulation.

ges′tion (jĕs′chŭn), *n.* [L. *gestio* a managing, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry, manage; cf. F. *gestion*.] **1**. Management; operation; conduct. *Archaic.*
2. *Scots Law.* The conduct of one who acts as heir, esp. without an order of law.

ges′tur-al (jĕs′tūr-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, gesture.

ges′ture (-tūr), *n.* [LL. *gestura* mode of action, fr. L. *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear, behave, perform, act. See GEST gesture.] **1**. Manner of carrying the body; carriage; position of the body or limbs; posture. *Obs.*
2. A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce or emphasize an argument, assertion, or opinion; formerly, any movement of the body or limbs.

Humble and reverent *gestures*. *Hooker.*
Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every *gesture* dignity and love. *Milton.*

3. The use of movements of the limbs or body as a mode of expression.

Syn. — GESTURE, GESTICULATION. In modern usage, GESTURE applies to any expressive bodily movement; GESTICULATION commonly suggests the use of (esp.) rapid, unrestrained, or undignified *gestures;* as, "The right [hand of Niobe] is drawing up her daughter to her; and with that instinctive *gesture* . . . is encouraging the child to believe that it can give security" (*Shelley*); "His [Poussin's] human figures are sometimes 'o'erinformed' with . . . feeling. Their actions have too much *gesticulation*" (*Hazlitt*).

ges′ture (jĕs′tūr), *v. t.;* GES′TURED (-tūrd); GES′TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1**. To accompany or illustrate with gesture or action.

It is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as beseemeth. *Hooker.*

2. To dispose (the body). *Obs.*

ges′ture, *v. i.* To make gestures; to gesticulate.

The players . . . *gestured* not undecently withal. *Holland.*

gesture language. Expression or communication of ideas and feelings by means of gestures either naturally or conventionally significant, as in the *sign language* of mutes or of North American Indians. Cf. DACTYLOLOGY, DRUM LANGUAGE.

get (gĕt), *v. t.; pret.* GOT (gŏt), *Archaic* GAT (găt); *p. p.* GOT, (*esp. in U. S.*) GOT′TEN (gŏt′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GET′TING. [ME. *geten*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *geta*, akin to AS. *gitan*, *gietan* (in comp.), Goth. bi*gitan* to find, L. pre*hendere* to seize, Gr. χανδάνειν to hold. Cf. BEGET, COMPREHEND, ENTERPRISE, FORGET, IMPREGNABLE, PREHENSILE.] **1**. To come by; to come into possession of, as property, or to come to realization of, as fame; to take and have or to arrive at and have; to cause or suffer (something) to fall to one's self (or itself); — the most general word in English for this sense. It is equivalent: **a** In active senses to: Obtain, procure, acquire; as, to *get* money; to *get* possession; ascertain, learn, determine, induce; as, to *get* a lesson; to *get* knowledge; to *get* the range of; to *get* a conclusion or solution; hence, in a somewhat passive sense, to *get* wisdom or experience; gain, win, achieve; as, to *get* a victory; *get* glory; *get* favor; earn, derive; as, to *get* a living; to *get* a fair profit. **b** In passive senses, or without the notion of special effort or design, *get* is equivalent to: Receive; as, to *get* a rich gift; to *get* a pardon or a light sentence; meet with, attain, obtain; as, to *get* a good night's rest; to *get* an opportunity; contract, catch, take; as, to *get* the measles; suffer; as, to *get* a bad fall.
2. Hence, in idiomatic uses: **a** To obtain the right or privilege of; as, to *get* speech with some one; to *get* some one's ear, that is, to get access to, or speech with, him. **b** To obtain or reach by some understood process, as agriculture, hunting or fishing, sounding, etc.; as, to *get* a fine stag, or a big crop; to *get* bottom. **c** To obtain in marriage. "If I could *get* this foolish Imogen." *Shak.* **d** To capture; as, the policeman *got* the thief. **e** To receive a sentence of; as, to *get* three months. *Colloq.* **f** To pen in; corner; as, he *got* me in the argument. *Colloq.* **g** To find by or as if by search; as, what have you *got* now to worry about? *Chiefly Colloq.* **h** To reach; arrive at (a place); as, to *get* the west shore.
3. With *have* and *had:* Pleonastically, to come into or be in possession of; to have. "Thou hast *got* the face of man." *Herbert.* With *to*, to be obliged to; as, he has *got* to do it. *Colloq.*
4. To procure to be, or to cause to be, in any state, position, or condition; as, to *get* one's feet wet; to *get* the sails bent; to *get* the boat ready; to *get* one into a scrape.

They will have *got* spread through all ranks. *M. Arnold.*
Red deer had been *got* preserved. *Carlyle.*

5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade.

Get him to say his prayers. *Shak.*

6. To betake; to remove; — in a reflexive use.

Get thee out from this land. *Gen.* xxxi. 13.

7. To beget; to procreate; to generate; — now used of animals almost exclusively.

I had rather to adopt a child than *get* it. *Shak.*

Syn. — Obtain, gain, win, acquire; procure, secure.

to get ground, to go ahead; to advance. *Obs. or R.* — **to g. ground of**, to get the better of; to encroach upon the territory or position of. *Obs.* — **to g. hand**, to gain influence. *Obs.* "Appetites have . . . *got* such a *hand* over them." *Baxter.* — **to g. head**. To gain force, power, or ascendancy. *Obs. or R.* — **to g. in**. **a** To collect; secure; lay in; store: as, *to get in* hay, collections, a supply of fuel, etc. **b** To plant. **c** To harness. **d** To include. **e** To make effective; to land (a blow). — **to g. it**, to receive punishment or something disagreeable; to "catch it." *Colloq.* — **to g. off**. **a** To utter; to discharge; to dispose of; as, *to get off* a joke; *to get off* his merchandise. **b** To secure the escape, or remission of the punishment, of; as, his lawyers *got* him *off* with a suspended sentence. **c** To learn; as, *to get off* a passage

gers (gĕrs). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GRASS.
gerse. † GARSE.
gersh (gĕrsh), *n.* [Ar.] A piaster. *Egypt, etc.*
Ger′shom (gûr′shŏm), *n.* [Heb. *Gērshōm.*] Lit., an exile; — masc. prop. name.
Ger′shon (-shŏn), *n.* *Bib.* Son of Levi, a son of Jacob. — **Ger′shon-ites**, *n. pl.*
Ger′son (-sŭn). *Bib.*
ger′sum (-sŭm), *n.* [AS. *gærsum*, *gersum(a)*, treasure, riches, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *görsemi* a costly thing.] **1**. A treasure; a precious gift. *Obs.* **2**. Expense; reward; compensation; specif., a fine paid by a vassal to his superior on taking a holding. *Eng. Hist.*
gert. † *girt*, p. p. & obs. pret. of GIRD.
gert (*dial.* gûrt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GREAT.
Gert. *Abbr.* Gertrude.
gerth. † GIRTH.
Gerth (gĕrth), **Gerthr** (gĕrth′'r), *n.* [Icel. *Gerðr.*] See FREY.
Ger′trude (gûr′trōōd), *n.* [Cf. F. *Gertrude*, and G. *Gertrud*, OG. *Gertrut*, fr. OHG. *gēr* spear, and *trūt* dear, loved.] **1**. Fem. prop. name. F. *Gertrude* (zhĕr′trüd′); It. *Gertrude* (jĕr-trōō′dā), *Geltruda* (jĕl-trōō′dä); Sp. *Gertrudis* (hĕr-trōō′dēs); Pg. *Gertrudes* (zhĕr-trōō′dĕsh); G. *Gertrud* (gĕr′trōōt), *Gertraud* (gĕr′trout). — Dim. *Gertie* (gûr′tĭ), *Trudy* (trōō′dĭ). **2**. Queen of Denmark and mother of Hamlet, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." She dies by drinking, by mistake, the poison prepared for Hamlet.
Gertrude of Wyoming. The heroine of a poem of the same name by Thomas Campbell. She is a three-months wife who is killed in the Wyoming Valley (Pa.) massacre (1778).
gerund grinder. A teacher of Latin grammar; a pedantic pedagogue. Hence: **gerund grindery** and **gerund grinding**. *All Colloq.*
ger′un-di′val (jĕr′ŭn-dī′văl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a gerundive.
ge-run′dive-ly, *adv.* of GERUNDIVE.
ger-va′o (gĕr-vä′ō), *n.* [Pg. *gervão*, *ogervão.*] A West Indian verbenaceous tree (*Valerianoides jamaicensis*), reputed to have medicinal properties.
ger′y, *a.* [See GERE.] Fickle; fitful. *Obs.*
ges. † GUESS, JESS.
ges. Obs. pres. ind. 2d person sing. and pret. pl. of GIVE.
Ges (gĕs), **Ghes**. *n. pl.* A group of South American Indian tribes, of low culture, dwelling along the rivers Xingu and Araguaya. Some consider them a branch of the Tapuya stock, others a distinct linguistic division, called the **Ges′an** (gĕs′ăn).
gese. † GEESE.
Ge′sem (gē′sĕm). *Bib.*
ge′sen, **ge′son**. † GEASON.
geserne. † GISERNE.
Ge′sham (gē′shăm). *Bib.*
Ge′shem (-shĕm). *Bib.*
Ge′shur (gē′shŭr), **Ge-shu′ri** (gē-shōō′rĭ). *Bib.*
Gesh′u-rites (gĕsh′ū-rīts; gē-shōō′rīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* An Aramæan tribe in northeastern Palestine, which was independent in David's time; also, a tribe in southern Palestine.
gesine, *n.* [F. *gésine*, fr. *gésir* to lie, L. *jacere.*] Childbed. *Obs.*
ge-sith′ (gē-sĭth′; *AS. pron.* yē-sēth′). [AS. *gesīþ* companion.] *AS. Hist.* A member of a class or rank of well-born men, usually of the landed class, attached to the king by the general duty of warlike service, and apparently, at least in later times, constituting an official class: later, any hereditary noble. The term orig. answered closely to the Latin *comes.*
ge-sith′cund′, *n.* [AS. *gesīþcund*, a., of the rank of a gesith.] *AS. Law.* The rank or class of the gesiths. — **ge-sith′cund′man**. *n.*
ges′ling. † GOSLING.
Ges′ner-a (jĕs′nẽr-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of GESNERIA. — **Ges′ner-a′ce-æ** (jĕs′nẽr-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* — **ges′ner-a′ceous** (-nẽr-ā′shŭs), *a.*
ges′ner-ad (jĕs′nẽr-ăd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Gesneria*, or of the family Gesneriaceæ. *R.*
Ges-ne′ri-an (jĕs-nē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Conrad von Gesner, a scientist of Zurich (1516–65).
ges′ner-wort′ (jĕs′nẽr-wûrt′), *n.* Any gesneriaceous plant.
ge′son. † GEASON.
gess. Guess. *Ref. Sp.*
ges′sa-mine, **ges′se-mine**. † JASMINE.
Gessan. Var. of GESAN. See [GES.]
gesse. † GUESS, JESS.
gesse. Obs. pl. of GUEST.
ges′sen. † GUESS.
gesserant, **gesserawnte**, **gesseron**. † JAZERANT.
Gess′ler (gĕs′lẽr), *n.* See TELL, [WILLIAM.]
Ges-su′ri (gē-sū′rĭ; gĕs′ū-rĭ). *D. Bib.*
gest. † GUEST, JEST, JOIST.
gest. † *goest*, pres. ind. 2d person sing. of GO.
gest. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of [GUEST.]
gest (gĕst). Guessed. *Ref. Sp.*
gest (jĕst), *v. t.* [L. *gerere*, *gestum.*] To perform. *Obs.*
gest, *v. i.* To tell or sing gests or romances. *Obs.*
gest, *n.* [Cf. GIST a resting place.] **1**. A stage in traveling; a stop or rest in a journey; — usually in the *pl.* *Obs.* **2**. A roll reciting the several stages arranged for a journey, esp. for a royal progress. *Obs.*
ges′tant (jĕs′tănt), *a.* [L. *gestans*, p. pr. of *gestare.*] Laden; pregnant. *Rare.*
ges′ta-tive (-t*ȧ*-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to gestation.
ges′ta-to′ri-al (-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Designating the chair in which the Pope is carried on ceremonial occasions.
ges′ta-to′ri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] A portable object; specif., a portable shrine, ecclesiastical utensil, or the like. *Obs. or Hist.*
geste. † GUEST, JEST.
geste. Var. of GEST.
ges′ted (jĕs′tĕd), *a.* Embellished, or done, with gestures.
ges′ten, *v. t. & i.* [See GESTENING.] To entertain, or be entertained, as a guest; to lodge. *Obs.*
ges′ten-er, *n.* A guest. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
ges′ten-ing, **gest′ning**, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *gästning* entertainment, *gästa* to lodge, be entertained, *gäst* guest. See GUEST.] Hospitable entertainment; feast. *Obs.*
ges′ter. † GESTURE, *v.*
gest′er, *n.* One who tells or sings gests, or romances. *Obs.*
ges′ti-ble, *a.* Possible to be borne. *Obs.*
ges-tic′u-la′cious (jĕs-tĭk′ū-lā′shŭs), **ges-tic′u-lant** (-l*ȧ*nt), **-la′ri-ous** (-lā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Gesticulative; gesticulating. [*Obs.*]
ges-tic′u-lose, *a.* Gesticulatory.
ges′tient, *a.* [L. *gestiens*, p. pr. of *gestire* to gesture passionately.] Restlessly excited. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
ges′tin. † GESTEN.
‖ **ges′ti-o** (jĕs′chĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* The doing or management of any affair; as in: **ges′ti-o ne-go′ti-o′rum** (nē-gō′shĭ-ō′rŭm). See NEGOTIORUM GESTIO. — **ges′ti-o pro hæ′re-de** (prō hĕr′ē-dē). = GESTION, *n.*, 2.
gestonie. † GESTENING.
‖ **ges-tor′** (hĕs-tōr′; 172), *n.; pl.* GESTORES (hĕs-tō′rās). [Sp.] Manager or director, as of a company or of public revenue.
gestour. † GESTER.
ges′tu-ose, *a.* [L. *gestuosus.*] Full of gestures. *Obs.* — **ges′tu-os′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
ges′ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ges′ture-ment, *n.* Gesture. *Obs.*
ges′tur-er, *n.* One who gestures.
ges′tur-ous, *a.* Gesticulative. *Obs.* [& *R. Oxf. E. D.*]
ges′tyll. *v. i.* To jostle. *Obs.*
Ge′su (jā′sōō), *n.* [It.] Jesus.
Ge-sund′heit (gē-zōōnt′hīt), *n.* [Ger.] (To your) health; — used interjectionally as an expression of well wishing when drinking.
ges′-warp′ (gĕs′wôrp′), *n.* *Naut.* = GUESS-WARP.
get. † GETE, GOAT, JET.

H I J K L M

by heart. **d** To take off; to remove. *Obs. & R.* — **to get on. a** To don; put on; as, he *got* his clothes *on* quickly. **b** To succeed in laying, as a wager; as, did you *get* the bet *on* as I told you? *Slang.* — **to g. one's back up**, to become or make angry and obstinate. — **to g. one's hand in**, to acquire skill or adroitness by experience. — **to g. one's way**, *or* **ways**, to go away; to take one's self off. *Obs.* — **to g. on the brain**, to be obsessed with the thought or desire of. — **to g. out. a** To elicit; to draw out; reveal. **b** To give forth with effort. "The lark could scarce *get out* his notes for joy." *Tennyson.* **c** To publish; as, a new edition was *got out*; a newspaper must be *got out* on time. — **to g. out of**, to elicit, obtain, or extract, from; as, you will *get* nothing but curses *out of* him. — **to g. over. a** To finish; to get through with; to have done with; as, it is best *to get* it *over* quickly. **b** To win to one's cause or party. — **to g. religion**, to be converted. *Vulgar, U. S.* — **to g. square with**, to become on even terms with; to repay for a benefit or an injury. *Colloq.* — **to g. the better of, to g. the best of**, to obtain an advantage over, whether fairly or unfairly; to surpass. — **to g. the drop**, to have one's firearm aimed at one's opponent before his weapon is in position; hence, to have a commanding advantage; — usually with *on*; as, Hands up! I've *got the drop* on you. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **to g. the hang of**, to become familiar with the balance or poise of, as of a tool; to come to understand; to acquire the knack of; as, it is difficult *to get the hang of* sailing a sharpie. — **to g. the mittens** *or* **mitten**, to be refused as a suitor for marriage; to be jilted. *Colloq.* — **to g. the wind of**, *Naut.*, to get to windward of and so, in sailing close-hauled, to have the advantage of; esp., to get to windward of and so close as to take the wind from the sails of; to blanket. — **to g. under**, to gain the mastery of; to overcome; as, the conflagration was quickly *got under*. — **to g. up. a** To cause to be established or to exist; to prepare; arrange; construct; invent; as, *to get up* a celebration, a petition, a machine, etc. **b** To array; to dress; to arrange as to external appearance; as, she *got* herself *up* with great magnificence; this edition is beautifully *got up*. **c** To launder; as, *to get up* the linen. **d** To recover; to make up; to recoup. **e** To acquire a knowledge of; to study for a special purpose or an emergency; as, *to get up* a rôle for a play. **f** To harvest; stack. — **to g. wind** *or* **air**, to become known. *Sheridan.* — **to g. wind of**, to become aware of, as deer of a person to the windward. — **to g. with child** *or* **young**, to make pregnant.

☞ Various other phrases with *get* are entered under their respective nouns, adjectives, etc.

get (gĕt), *v. i.* **1**. To arrive at, or bring one's self into, a state, condition, or position; to come to be; to become; — with a modifying word or phrase; as, to *get* to New York; to *get* to be friends; to *get* free; to *get* to sleep; to *get* well; to *get* elected; to *get* talking together, etc.

To *get* rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope.*

2. To make acquisition; to gain; to profit; to receive accessions; to be increased.

We mourn, France smiles; we lose, they daily *get*. *Shak.*

3. To go away quickly; to take one's self off; — often pronounced *git*. *Vulgar, U. S.*

4. To manage; contrive; as, I could n't *get* to go. *Dial. U.S.*

to get about, to move about; go about; circulate; become current; as, the invalid is unable to *get about* yet; the rumor *got about*. — **to g. abroad**, to get about. — **to g. ahead of. a** To get in advance of. **b** To surpass; to get the better of. *Colloq.* — **to g. along. a** To manage; fare; to contrive to prosper or avoid disaster; as, I can *get along* with little money; he and she cannot *get along* with each other; how do you *get along* now? **b** *Imperative.* Begone. — **to g. at. a** To reach; come at; gain access to; acquire knowledge of; ascertain. **b** To influence corruptly; tamper with; as, *to get at* a legislator or a race horse. *Colloq.* **c** To assail; to make fun of. *Slang.* — **to g. away**, to escape; to depart, usually with difficulty; in racing and hunting, to start. — **to g. away with**, to carry off; to capture; hence, to get the better of; to defeat. *Colloq.* — **to g. back**, to arrive at the place from which one departed. — **to g. clear**, to disengage one's self; to be released, as from confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment. — **to g. from**, to escape from. *Obs.* — **to g. home**, to arrive at one's dwelling, goal, or aim. — **to g. in. a** *Falconry.* To reach the hawk as soon as she has killed. **b** To arrive; as, the boat *got in* on time. — **to g. into. a** To effect an entrance; to enter; as, he *got into* her good graces. "A language has *got into* the inflated state." *Keary.* **b** To clothe one's self with; to don, as an overcoat. *Colloq.* **c** To enter into the knowledge of; as, to *get into* art. — **to g. in with. a** To attain to intimacy, association, or favor, with; as, *to get in with* influential people. **b** *Naut.* To come near to; to fall in with. — **to g. left**, to be disappointed, discomfited, or outdone. *Slang, U. S.* "Every time the magic of fol-de-rol tried conclusions with the magic of science, the magic of fol-de-rol *got left*." *Mark Twain.* — **to g. of**, to get the better of; to gain upon; to outstrip. *Obs.* — **to g. off. a** To depart; escape; to start, as on a journey; also, to evade the responsibility or consequences of; as, he *got off* easily at his trial; the ship *got off* on time; he tried *to get off* his bargain. **b** To dismount or alight; as, he *got off* a car or a horse. — **to g. on. a** To mount. **b** To go forward; progress; prosper; fare; make progress (with). **c** To manage (with, or without); to get along. **d** To keep on friendly or not unfriendly terms; to harmonize; as, they do not *get on* together. — **to g. on for, to,** *or* **towards**, to approach; to come close to; as, it is *getting on for* bedtime. *Colloq.* — **to g. on** (some one's) **nerves**, to make nervously irritable; as, loquacity *gets on one's nerves*. *Colloq.* — **to g. out. a** To escape; go away; take one's self off. **b** To become known; leak out; as, the secret *got out*. — **to g. out of. a** To get beyond; as, *to get out of* one's depth; *to get out of* sight. **b** To avoid; to evade; as, he *got out of* attending school. — **to g. over. a** To surmount, or overcome, as an obstacle or difficulty. **b** To recover from, as an injury, a calamity, an illness. **c** To become accustomed to; to think of without strong feeling; as, he never *got over* his son's action. **d** To pass over; to cover; as, he *got over* a great deal of ground. — **to get round. a** To circumvent; cajole; wheedle; get the advantage of; as, he was amiable and easy *to get round*. **b** To evade; to escape the operation of; as, *to get round* a rule. **c** To move about; hence, to recover from illness. *Slang or Colloq.* — **to g. shut of**, to get rid of. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to g. there**, to achieve one's object; to succeed. *Slang, U. S.* — **to g. through. a** To finish; bring to a conclusion; accomplish; as, he *gets through* much work in a day. **b** To succeed in passing through (anything of the nature of an ordeal); as, *to get through* the day; *to get through* an examination. — **to g. to**, to begin; to arrive at the point of; as, *to get to* business or to work. — **to g. together. a** To assemble; convene. **b** To come to an agreement; as, they *got together* as to the price. — **to g. up. a** To rise; arise, as from a bed, chair, etc. **b** To ascend; climb, as a hill, a tree, a flight of stairs, etc.; mount. **c** To approach; arrive; come up. **d** To begin to exert force; to increase in force; as, the wind and sea *got up* at dawn. **e** To break cover; to flush; — said of game. **f** As a command to a horse, go ahead! **g** *Cricket.* Of a bowled ball, to rise abruptly and dangerously from the pitch. — **to g. within**, to get inside the guard of (an adversary); to get into the confidence of. *Obs.*

get (gĕt), *n.* **1**. Anything got; as: **a** Gain; earnings. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** An offspring (of an animal). **c** A child; a brat. *Low, Eng.*
2. Begetting; as, colts of Eclipse's *get*.
3. *Mining.* A productive vein in, or the output of, a coal mine. *Brit.*

get′–at′–a-ble (gĕt′ăt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Possible to be reached, attained, got, or known; approachable; accessible; as, a *get-at-able* place or person. — **get–at′–a-bil′i-ty** (gĕt-ăt′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **get′–at′–a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Geth-sem′a-ne (gĕth-sĕm′ȧ-nē), *n.* [Gr. Γεθσημανῆ, Γεθσημανεί, fr. Aramaic *gath shĕmānī(m)* oil press.] *Bib.* The inclosure or garden outside of Jerusalem which was the scene of the agony and arrest of Jesus.

get′ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GET. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Acquiring; acquisition. "With all thy *getting*, get understanding." *Prov.* iv. 7. **b** That which is got or obtained; gain; profit. **c** Begetting; generation.

getting rock. *Mining.* Clay ironstone found in the roof of a coal seam and worked at the same time as the coal.

get′–up′, *n.* General composition or structure; manner in which the parts of a thing are combined; make-up; style of dress, etc.; as, an elaborate *get-up*. *Colloq.*

Ge′um (jē′ŭm), *n.* [L., herb bennet.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial rosaceous herbs, containing about 40 species, natives of temperate regions, having white, purple, or yellow flowers with long plumose styles. The roots of *G. rivale* and *G. urbanum* yield an astringent. See AVENS and BENNET. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

gew′gaw (gū′gô), *n.* [ME. *gugawe*, prob. same as ME. *giuegoue* (or *givegove*?), of uncertain origin.] A showy trifle; a toy; a pretty but worthless bauble. "A heavy *gewgaw* called a crown." *Dryden.* Hence: **a** A flute or musical pipe. *Obs.* **b** A jew's-harp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gew′gaw, *a.* Showy; pretentious with small worth.

Seeing his *gewgaw* castle shine. *Tennyson.*

gey′ser (gī′sẽr; gī′zẽr; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [Icel. *geysir*, the name of a certain hot spring, fr. *geysa* to rush furiously, fr. *gjōsa* to gush.] **1**. A spring which throws forth intermittent jets of heated water and steam; an intermittently eruptive hot spring. Its action results from the contact of subterranean water with rock hot enough to generate steam under conditions which prevent its escape except by explosions at intervals. *Geysers* are known in Iceland, New Zealand, and the Yellowstone National Park. In the Yellowstone Park they are numerous, and some of them very powerful, throwing jets to a height of 200 feet or more. The eruptions of most are irregular in varying degrees. They are grouped in several areas called **geyser basins**. The **geyserite** deposited from the water about the orifices often forms **geyser cones** of great beauty.
2. *Mech.* An apparatus for heating water rapidly by injected steam, as for a bath, for washing dishes, etc.

☞ This word has long been Anglicized, and current usage is divided about equally between the two pronunciations given above, gē′sẽr being no longer recognized. The pronun. gā′sẽr or gā′sẽr, little heard, represents approximately the Icelandic pronunciation.

— **gey′ser-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **gey′ser-ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

gey′ser-ite (gī′sẽr-īt; gī′zẽr-), *n.* [From GEYSER.] *Min.* A hydrated form of silica, a variety of opal, deposited in white or grayish concretionary masses, porous, filamentous, or scaly, around some hot springs and geysers.

ghar′ri, ghar′ry (găr′ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *gāṛī*.] Any wheeled cart or carriage; commonly, a boxlike vehicle. *India.*

ghast′ful, gast′ful (gȧst′fo͝ol), *a.* [See GHASTLY, *a.*]
1. Afraid; timid; alarmed. *Obs.*
2. Fit to make one aghast; dreadful. *Archaic.*
3. Ghostly; deathlike. *Obs. & R.*

ghast′li-ly (gȧst′lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a ghastly or ghostly manner; dreadfully; horribly; dismally. *R. Browning.*

ghast′ly (-lĭ), *a.*; GHAST′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); GHAST′LI-EST. [ME. *gastlich*, *gastli*, fearful, causing fear, fr. *gasten* to terrify, AS. *gǣstan*. Cf AGHAST, GAST, GHOST.] **1**. Fearful. *Obs.*
2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful; as, *ghastly* wounds.
3. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pallid; dismal; as, a *ghastly* face; a *ghastly* light.
4. Terrified; horrified; filled with fear. *Obs.*

Syn. — Deathly, deathlike, pale, pallid, wan, cadaverous, hideous, frightful, horrible, terrible. — GHASTLY, GRISLY, GRUESOME, GRIM, LURID. GHASTLY (cf. *haggard*, under THIN) suggests the terrifying aspects of death or bloodshed; it is frequently used as a strong intensive for *hideous, horrifying*; as, "smeared with gore, and *ghastly* pale" (*Gray*); "Death grinned horrible a *ghastly* smile" (*Milton*); "the image of a hideous — of a *ghastly* thing — of the gallows!" (*Poe*). That is GRISLY (in modern usage more commonly GRUESOME) which inspires shuddering or uncanny horror; as, "So spake the *grisly* Terror" (*Milton*); "See the *grisly* texture grow — 't is of human entrails made" (*Gray*); "Look down, and see a *grisly* sight; a vault where the bodies are buried upright!" (*Wordsworth*); the *gruesome* details of a murder. GRIM suggests a fierce and forbidding aspect; as, "So should a murderer look, so dead, so *grim*" (*Shak.*); "with countenance *grim* glared on him passing" (*Milton*). LURID (see *wan*, under PALE) comes into comparison with *ghastly* as referring to light or color; it suggests either wanness or pallor (as, "Death . . . pale as yonder wan and horned moon, with lips of *lurid* blue," *Shelley*) or more frequently, in modern usage, a sinister and murky glow; as, "He caught the color of what was passing about him . . . but mixed . . . with a *lurid* and portentous hue" (*Hawthorne*); "fitful and *lurid* . . . dreams" (*M. Hewlett*). See FEARFUL.

ghast′ly (gȧst′lĭ), *adv.* In a ghastly manner; often, esp., with a deathlike appearance.

Staring full *ghastly* like a strangled man. *Shak.*

ghast′ness, *n.* Appearance of terror; fright. *Rare.*

Do you perceive the *ghastness* of her eye? *Shak.*

ghat / **ghaut** (gôt), *n.* [Hind. *ghāṭ* mountain pass, landing place.] **1**. A pass through a mountain. *India.*
2. A name erroneously given by Europeans to a mountain range, esp., in *pl.*, to two coastal ranges of the peninsula of India, known as the Eastern and Western Ghats.
3. In India, a landing place, with stairs descending to a river for purposes of bathing, etc., often having at the head an architecturally treated wall in connection with a temple, rest house, or the like. Cf. BURNING GHAT.

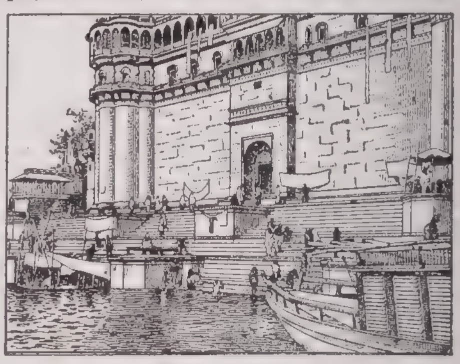

Ghat at Benares.

ghaz′al (găz′ăl), **ghaz′el** (găz′ĕl), *n.* [Ar. *ghazal*.] A kind of Oriental lyric, and usually erotic, poetry, written in recurring rimes.

gha′zi (gä′zē), *n.* [Ar. *ghāzī*.] Among Moslems, a warrior champion or veteran, esp. in the destruction of infidels; a fanatic slayer of infidels. — **gha′zism** (gä′zĭz'm), *n.*

Ghe′ber / **Ghe′bre** (gē′bẽr; gā′bẽr; 277), *n.* [Per. *gebr*: cf. F. *Guèbre*. Cf. GIAOUR.] One of the Zoroastrian fire worshipers remaining in Persia after the Moslem conquest. A few still remain, and they are distinguished by upright conduct and intelligent industry. Cf. PARSI.

ghee (gē), *n.* [Hind. *ghī* clarified butter, Skr. *ghṛta*.] Butter converted into a kind of oil by boiling. *India, etc.*

gher′kin (gûr′kĭn), *n.* [D. *agurkje*, a dim. akin to G. *gurke*, Dan. *agurke*; cf. Pol. *ogórek*, Bohem. *okurka*, LGr. ἀγγούριον watermelon.] *Bot.* **a** The small oblong prickly fruit of a species of cucumber (*Cucumis anguria*), used for pickling, and also known as the *true* or *West Indian gherkin*; also, the plant producing it. **b** The small immature fruit of the common garden cucumber, used for the same purpose, esp. in mixed pickles.

Gherkins (*Cucumis anguria*). (⅛)

ghet′to (gĕt′ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. -TI (-tē), E. -TOS (-ōz). [It.]
1. The quarter of a town or city to which Jews were restricted for residence, esp. in Italy; a Jewry. *Obs. or Hist.*

I went to the *Ghetto*, where the Jews dwell. *Evelyn.*

2. A quarter of a city where Jews in greatest numbers live.

Ghib′el-line (gĭb′ĕl-ĭn), *n.* [It. *Ghibellino*; of German origin.] *Hist.* A member of a great political faction in medieval Italy. See GUELPH **b**. — *a.* Of or pertaining to this faction. — **Ghib′el-lin-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ghil′gai (gĭl′gī), *n.* [Native name.] A depression forming a natural reservoir for rain water. *Local, Australia.*

ghost (gōst), *n.* [ME. *gast*, *gost*, soul, spirit, AS. *gāst* breath, spirit, soul; akin to OS. *gēst* spirit, soul, D. *geest*, G. *geist*, and prob. to E. *ghastly*; cf. Goth. *usgaisjan* to terrify, Skr. *hēḍas* anger, *hīḍ* to be angry.] **1**. A disembodied soul; the soul or spirit of a deceased person conceived either as a denizen of the unseen world or as appearing to the living

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get′a-ble (gĕt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Var. of GETTABLE.
Ge′tæ (jē′tē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Γέται.] See DACIAN.
ge′tah wax. A wax obtained from the sap of the East Indian fig tree *Ficus variegata*.
getarnys. Obs. pl. of GITTERN.
get′-a-way′, *n.* **a** Of a fox, a breaking cover. **b** Of horses, a start in a race.
gete. ✝ GET, GOAT, JET.
gete, *v. t.* [Icel. *gæta*.] To tend; guard. *Obs.* — **get′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
getee. ✝ JETTY. [p. p. of GET.
geten. Obs. inf., pret. pl., &
geth. Obs. pres. indic. 3d person sing. of GO.
Geth′a-im (gĕth′ā-ĭm). *D. Bib.*
gethe, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. AS. *gehðu* care, sorrow.] Hurry. *Obs.*
geth′er (gĕth′ẽr), *adv.* Aphetic for TOGETHER.
geth′er (gĕth′ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GATHER.
Ge′ther (gē′thẽr). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Geth-he′pher (gĕth-hē′fẽr). *D.*
Geth-sem′a-ni. *D. Bib.*
get′less. *a.* Without "get," or booty. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
get′ling, *n.* Dim. of GET, child.
get′-noth′ing, *n.* An idler who earns nothing. *Obs.*
get′-off′, *n.* A disingenuous evasion; a subterfuge.
geton, *n.* [Cf. OF. *geton* shoot, sprout, or F. & E. *guidon*.] A small flag or pennon. *Obs.*
get′-pen′ny, *n.* A profitable venture or asset. *Obs. Colloq.*
get′ta-ble (gĕt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
gette, getter. ✝ GET, JETTER.
get′ter (gĕt′ẽr), *n.* One who gets.
gettie. ✝ JETTY.
gettour. ✝ JETTER.
Ge-u′el (gē-ū′ĕl; gū′ĕl). *Bib.*
gevar. ✝ GIVER. [BALDER.
Ge-va′rus (gē-vä′ro͞os), *n.* See
geve. ✝ GIF, GIVE.
gevilling. ✝ JAVELIN.
gewel. ✝ JEWEL.
‖ **Ge-wer′be-ge-rich′te** (gē-vĕr′bē-gē-rĭk′tē), *n. pl.* [G., lit., courts of trade.] See CONSEIL DES PRUD'HOMMES.
gew′gawed (gū′gôd), *a.* Tricked out with gewgaws.
gew′gaw-ish, *a.* Gaudy. [ness.
gew′gaw-ry, *n.* Cheap showi-
gew′gaw-y, *a.* Cheaply showy.
gey (gā), *a.* [See GAY, *a.*] *Scot.* Considerable; tolerable (in quantity or amount). — *adv.* Considerably; very; pretty; as, *gey* old; *gey* bonny. *Scot.*
gey′an (gā′ăn), *adv.* [*gey* = GAY + *and*.] Tolerably; considerably. *Scot.*
geyer. ✝ GEAR, *n.*
gey′er-ite (gī′ẽr-īt), *n.* [From *Geyer*, Saxony, where it was first found.] *Min.* A variety of löllingite containing sulphur.
gey′sir. Var. of GEYSER.
gey′sir-ic. Var. of GEYSERIC.
gez. Var. of GUZ.
Ge′zer (gē′zẽr). *Bib.*
Ge-ze′ron (gē-zē′rŏn). *D. Bib.*
Gez′rites (gĕz′rīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* = GIZRITES. [*Queensland.*
G. F. *Abbr.* Grazing farm.
G. F. S. *Abbr.* Girls' Friendly Society. [144 dozen.
g. gr. *Abbr.* A great gross, or
G. H. *Abbr.* Grazing homestead. *Queensland.* [GHOST.
ghaist (gāst). Scot. var. of
Ghal′chah. Var. of GALCHA.
ghar′i-al, ghar′ri-al. Vars. of GAVIAL.
ghar′ja-wai′ (gŭr′jȧ-wī′), *n.* [Hind. *ghar-jawā'ī*.] *Hindu Law.* One who, with his wife, lives in the house of her father and manages the latter's affairs.
‖ **gha-sab′**, *or* **gha-zab′** (gȧ-zăb′), *n.* [Ar. *ghaçab* to take by violence.] *Moham. Law.* Forcible acquisition of another's property, — a form of tenure in the Dera Ghazi Khan district. *India.*
ghas′el. Var. of GHAZAL.
Ghas-san′id, Ghas-san′ide (gă-săn′ĭd), *n.* Lit., a descendant of Ghassan; — one of an Arab dynasty which, under the suzerainty of the Roman and Byzantine Empires, governed the Arab tribes of Palestine and the region about Palmyra, from the 3d century to 636.
ghast. Var. of GAST. [*Poetic.*
ghast, *a.* Ghastly. *Archaic or*
ghast′ful-ly, *adv.* of GHASTFUL. *Obs.*
ghast′ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ghast′i-ly, *adv.* Ghastlily. *R.*
ghast′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ghat′ti gum (gŭt′ĭ). [From native name.] An India gum used as a substitute for gum arabic. It is said to be obtained from *Anogeissus latifolia*.
ghat′wal (gôt′wäl), *n.* [Hind. *ghāṭ* mountain pass + *-wālā*, an adj. suffix.] In India: **a** Lit., a person guarding a mountain pass. **b** One of a class of landholders in Bengal granted their lands in perpetuity at a fixed rate of assessment, orig., apparently, for acting as guards of the mountain passes.
gha-wa′zi (gȧ-wä′zē), *n. pl.* Also **gha-wa′zee**. [Etymol. uncert.] Egyptian dancers, of a lower sort than the almeh.
ghe. ✝ HE.
Gheez. Var. of GEEZ.
ghent′ing, *n.* A linen cloth made at Ghent. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
Ghes. Var. of GES.
ghesse. ✝ GUESS.
gheste. ✝ GUEST.
ghetch′oo (gĕch′o͞o), *n.* An East Indian naiadaceous aquatic herb (*Aponogeton monostachyon*) having edible roots.
ghi (gē). Var. of GHEE.
ghil′lie. Var. of GILLIE. *Scot.*
Ghil′zai (gĭl′zī), *n. sing. & pl.* See AFGHAN, *n.*, 1.
ghing. ✝ GING, *n.*
Ghond. Var. of GOND.

in bodily likeness; hence, an apparition; specter; spook (cf. under SOUL, *n.*, 1, σκιά, *umbra*).

> The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose. *Shak.*
> I thought that I had died in sleep,
> And was a blessed *ghost*. *Coleridge.*

2. A spirit or demon; esp., a disembodied human spirit, usually harmful or malevolent, conceived as a power to be propitiated or averted by religious or magical rites; a ghost demon, or ghost god; also (as an obs. translation of Latin *spiritus*), breath or blast; as, the *ghost* of storms (cf. under SOUL, *n.*, 1, *anima*, πνεῦμα; ERINYS).

> That affable familiar *ghost*
> Which nightly gulls him with intelligence. *Shak.*

3. The life principle or vital spark; the soul as the seat of life or intelligence; hence, the spirit of man as distinguished from the body; consciousness or the conscious being. *Archaic.*

> Then gins her grieved *ghost* thus to lament and mourn. *Spenser.*

4. The Divine Spirit. *Obs.*, except in *Holy Ghost.*
5. A person. Cf. SOUL, *n.*, 6. *Obs.*
6. A corpse. *Obs.*

> Oft have I seen a timely-parted *ghost*,
> Of ashy semblance, meager, pale, and bloodless. *Shak.*

7. Any faint shadowy semblance; a phantom; a glimmering; as, not a *ghost* of a chance; the *ghost* of an idea.
8. A false stellar image or foggy appearance produced in an optical instrument by some defect, as internal reflection in a lens.
9. One who does work, esp. of an artistic or literary nature, for another person who takes the credit. *Cant.*

Syn. — GHOST, SPECTER, PHANTOM, APPARITION, SHADE, PHANTASM, SPIRIT. GHOST is the familiar and general term for a disembodied spirit; SPECTER (not necessarily personal) connotes more of the mysterious or terrifying; PHANTOM emphasizes the idea of intangibility or illusion: as, "*Ghosts*, wandering here and there, troop home to churchyards" (*Shak.*); "grisly *specters*, which the Fiend had raised" (*Milton*); "strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise" (*Pope*); cf. "Samminiato looms *ghostly* upon you and fades slowly out" (*M. Hewlett*); "One eye had lost its pupil, and was glaring and *spectral*" (*Irving*); "For lo! the new-moon winter bright! . . . with swimming *phantom* light o'erspread" (*Coleridge*); "shadowy valleys, *spectral* hollows, *phantom* slopes of pallid . . . green" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). APPARITION, though commonly referring to *ghosts* (esp. as visible), is applicable to preternatural appearances of whatever sort; as, "[Enter the *ghost* of Cæsar] . . . I think it is the weakness of mine eyes that shapes this monstrous *apparition*" (*Shak.*); "Lovely *apparitions* . . . shall visit us, the progeny immortal of Painting, Sculpture, and rapt Poesy" (*Shelley*). SHADE (a somewhat literary word, commonly with classical reference) agrees with *phantom* in connoting impalpability; it differs in emphasizing essential quality rather than mode of appearance; as, "mighty heroes' more majestic *shades*" (*Dryden*); "'How once we loved, remember still, till you are dust like me'—'Dear *Shade!* I will'" (*Pope*). PHANTASM (still occasionally poetic for *phantom*) may denote an illusion of any sort, esp. (in recent technical usage) the apparition of an absent person, whether living or dead; as, "*Phantasm* of Jupiter, arise, appear!" (*Shelley*); [title] "*Phantasms* of the Living" (*Gurney*). SPIRIT (see SOUL) is often synonymous with *ghost* or *specter* (as, "I can call *spirits* from the vasty deep," *Shak.*); in recent usage it is esp. associated with the doctrine of spiritualism; as, "What 's a 'medium?' He 's . . . the only means *spirits* can speak by" (*R. Browning*).

the ghost walks, *Theat. Slang*, it is pay day; salaries are being paid. — **to give up**, *or* **yield up, the ghost**, to die; expire.

> And he *gave up the ghost* full softly. *Chaucer.*

ghost (gōst), *v. i.*; GHOST′ED; GHOST′ING. **1**. To give up the ghost; to die; expire. *Obs.*
2. To float about, or haunt a place or person, like a ghost.

ghost, *v. t.* **1**. To appear to or haunt as a ghost.
2. To frighten by a pretense of the existence or presence of ghosts. *Rare.*

ghost dance. A religious dance of the North American Indians, participated in by both sexes, and looked upon as a rite of invocation the purpose of which is, through trance and vision, to bring the dancer into communion with the unseen world and the spirits of departed friends. The dance is the chief rite of the **ghost-dance**, or **messiah, religion**, which originated about 1890 in the doctrines of the Piute Wovoka, the Indian Messiah, who taught that the time was drawing near when the whole Indian race, the dead with the living, should be reunited to live a life of millennial happiness upon a regenerated earth. The religion inculcates peace, righteousness, and work, and holds that in good time, without warlike intervention, the oppressive white rule will be removed by the higher powers. The religion spread through a majority of the western tribes of the United States, only in the case of the Sioux, owing to local causes, leading to an outbreak.

ghost′like′ (gōst′līk′), *a.* & *adv.* Like a ghost; characteristic of, or appropriate for, ghosts.

ghost′ly (gōst′lĭ), *a.*; GHOST′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); GHOST′LI-EST. [ME. *gastlich*, *gostlich*, AS. *gāstlic*. See GHOST.] **1**. Relating to the soul; not carnal or secular; spiritual; as, a *ghostly* confessor.

> Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies.
> *Bk. of Com. Prayer* [*Ch. of Eng.*].

2. Of or pertaining to a ghost or apparition; like a ghost; spectral; characteristic of, or appropriate for, ghosts.

ghost′ship, *n.* **1**. The state or quality of being a ghost.
2. The position or personality of a ghost. *Humorous.*

ghost word. An accidental word form, never in established usage, as one arising from a printer's blunder, a mistaken pronunciation, etc., as *phantomnation* (which see).

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* [Ar. *ghūl*; cf. Per. *ghōl*.] Among Eastern nations, an imaginary evil being who robs graves and feeds upon corpses.

> They are neither man nor woman,
> They are neither brute nor human,
> They are *Ghouls*. *Poe.*

ghoul′ish, *a.* Characteristic of, or like, a ghoul. — **ghoul′ish-ly**, *adv.*

ghur′ry (gŭr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *ghaṛī* a space of time, instrument for measuring time, fr. Skr. *ghaṭī*.] *India.*
1. A space of time, — among Hindus, twenty-four minutes; among Anglo-Indians, an hour.
2. A clepsydra, or water clock; hence: **a** Any timepiece. **b** A metal disk on which the hours are struck.

‖ **gial′lo an-ti′co** (jäl′lō än-tē′kō). [It., lit., ancient yellow.] A valuable ornamental marble found among Italian ruins and supposed to have come originally from Algeria. Its color is rich yellow, shading off to pink, etc.

gi′ant (jī′ănt), *n.* [ME. *giant*, *geant*, *geaunt*, OF. *jaiant*, *geant*, F. *géant*, LL. (assumed) *gagas*, *gagantis*, L. *gigas*, fr. Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος. Cf. GIGANTIC.] **1**. A mythical manlike or monstrous being of huge stature and strength, and of more than mortal, but less than godlike, power and endowment. In mythology the giants are commonly represented as an early race warring with and overcome by the gods. Thus, in classic myth the giants are an early savage race, represented as sprung from the blood of Uranus (heaven), when wounded by Cronus, as it fell upon the earth (Gæa), or as sons of Gæa and Tartarus (hell). They are overthrown by the Olympians in the Gigantomachy (which see). (Cf. ALOADÆ, TITAN.) In Teutonic mythology there is likewise hostility between the gods and the giants, or Jotuns (who join the forces of Hel at Ragnarok), although there are also friendly relations, the Teutonic giants and giantesses personifying kindly and beneficent as well as evil natural forces. Cf. ÆGIR, FAFNIR, FENRIR, *Gerth* (under FREY), *Grendel* (under BEOWULF), HYMIR, LOKI, MIDGARD SERPENT, MIMIR, WADE, YMIR. Celtic myth also has its god-contending giants (cf. FOMORS), and they appear in medieval romance and in nursery tales, where many of their mythical traits are preserved, such as the power of assuming animal forms, anthropophagy, and their wild, unsociable character. In the Bible the word is used variously to designate prehistoric or mythical races or beings, or men or peoples of unusual size and strength.

> Behold the *giants* groan under the water.
> *Job* xxvi. 5 (*Douay Ver.*).

2. A man of extraordinary stature; either a person of a race having an unusually great stature and strength, or an individual of abnormal stature; one characterized by giantism (which see).
3. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual; also, any animal, plant, or thing of extraordinary size or power.
4. *Mining.* A large nozzle used in hydraulic mining.

gi′ant, *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size, strength, or power; gigantic; as, *giant* strength; a *giant* son.

giant arborvitæ, the red cedar of northwest America (*Thuja plicata*). — **g. armadillo**, *Zoöl.*, the largest living species of armadillo (*Priodontes gigas*). It becomes about three feet long exclusive of the tail. It is exceeded in size by certain extinct members of the armadillo family. — **g. cactus**, the saguaro. — **g. cane**, a tall grass of the southern United States (*Arundinaria macrosperma*) forming the extensive canebrakes of that region. See CANEBRAKE. — **g. cell**, *Anat. & Med.*, any of various kinds of large multinuclear cells both of normal and of diseased tissues, as myeloplaxes, the large cells which are formed in sarcomas, etc. — **g. clam**, a bivalve mollusk belonging to the genus *Tridacna*, esp. *T. gigas*, found on the coral reefs of the Indian and Pacific oceans, which sometimes weighs several hundred pounds. The shells are sometimes used in churches to contain holy water. — **g. crab**, a spider crab (*Macrochira kæmpferi*) of the coasts of Japan, which, though measuring but about a foot across the shell, has legs many feet long. It is said to sometimes measure ten feet from tip to tip of the first pair. — **g. fennel**, a tall apiaceous garden plant (*Ferula communis*), the pithy stems of which were fabled to have been first used to carry fire by Prometheus. — **g. fiber lily**. = GIANT LILY **a**. — **g. fulmar**, a fulmar (*Ossifraga gigantea*) nearly as large as an albatross, occurring in the southern seas and northward along the Pacific coast of the United States. — **g. heron**, an African heron (*Ardea goliath*). It is the largest heron known. — **G. Hunter.** *Astron.* = ORION. — **g. hyssop**, any menthaceous plant of the genus *Agastache*. — **g. kangaroo**. See KANGAROO. — **g. kelp**, any of several Pacific kelps of large size, esp. *Macrocystis pyrifera*. See KELP. — **g. kettle**, a pothole of very large dimensions, as found in connection with glaciers past or present. See POTHOLE. — **g. kidney worm**, the giant strongyle. See GIANT STRONGYLE, below. — **g. lily**. **a** A tropical American amaryllidaceous plant (*Furcræa gigantea*) having leaves and flowers like those of the agave. It is cultivated in several countries for its fiber, known as *Mauritius hemp*, which resembles sisal hemp. The plant is variously called also *cabuya*, *cocuisa*, and *giant fiber lily*. **b** The Australian amaryllidaceous plant *Doryanthes excelsa*, bearing spikes of showy crimson flowers. — **g. nettle**, a tall Australian nettle (*Urticastrum gigas*) which yields a strong fiber. — **g. parsley**, the cow parsnip. — **g. parsnip**, the cow parsnip. — **g. petrel**. = GIANT FULMAR. — **g. poppy**, a white-flowered papaveraceous shrub (*Romneya coulteri*) of California and Mexico. — **g. powder**, a form of dynamite consisting of a mixture of nitroglycerin and kieselguhr. — **g. puffball**, a common puffball (*Calvatia borista*), edible when young. — **giant reed**, a tall bamboolike grass (*Arundo donax*) native of southern Europe, much cultivated as a garden ornamental; also, the closely related grass *Trichoön phragmites*. — **g. rye grass**, a rye grass (*Elymus condensatus*) of the western United States, used as a sand binder on railroad banks and as a garden ornamental. — **g. salamander**, the largest existing salamander (*Cryptobranchus* or *Megalobatrachus maximus*), found in mountain streams in Japan and China. It becomes three to five feet in length, and is eaten by the natives. — **g. scale**, any of several very large Australian scale insects of the genus *Monophlebus*, found on eucalyptus trees. Some of them are about an inch long. — **g. sequoia**. See SEQUOIA. — **g. squid**, any of several species of very large squids of *Architeuthis* (which see) and allied genera. — **g. strongyle**. A nematode worm (*Dioctophyme renale*) the female of which becomes nearly a yard long. It infests the kidneys of mammals, esp. dogs, and those which eat fish, and has been found in man. — **g. swelling**, *Med.*, a form of angioneurosis marked by a sudden and considerable swelling of the part of the surface of the body supplied by a particular nerve. — **g. swing**, *Gymnastics*, a complete swing of the body at full arms' length around a horizontal bar. — **g. tortoise**, any of a number of species of large land tortoises of the genus *Testudo*, which were formerly found abundantly on the islands of the western Indian Ocean, esp. the Mascarenes, and on the Galapagos Islands. On these islands there were no large animals to harm them, but since their discovery by man they have been rapidly exterminated, and most of the species (there being usually but one species on a single island) are already extinct. Large specimens measure three or four feet in length of shell and weigh several hundred pounds. They move slowly and feed on grass and vegetable substances. They may attain an age of at least 200 years. One of the best-known kinds is the elephant tortoise (*T. gigantea*), native of North Aldabra Island, but still existing on the Seychelles, where it was introduced. — **g. urticaria**, *Med.*, a form of urticaria marked by an eruption of unusually large wheals.

Giant Despair. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant, the owner of Doubting Castle, who, finding Christian and Hopeful asleep upon his grounds, takes them prisoners, and thrusts them into a dungeon.

Giant Grim. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant who seeks to stop the march of the pilgrims to the Celestial City, but is slain by Mr. Greatheart.

gi′ant-ism (jī′ănt-ĭz′m), *n.* **1**. The condition or quality of being a giant; peculiarity, or practices, of a giant.
2. *Med.* Development to abnormal size accompanied by various stigmata such as disproportionately large extremities or marked facial asymmetry, and usually by constitutional weaknesses. Development to unusual size but with normal physique is not giantism.

Giant Pagan. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a dead giant whose former dwelling place, a cave at the end of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, Christian passes by.

Giant Pope. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," an old and infirm giant who can do little more than sit in the mouth of his cave at the end of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, grinning at pilgrims and biting his nails because he cannot come at them.

gi′ant's stride. *Gymnastics.* A revolving disk attached horizontally to the ceiling or to the top of a pole, with pendent ropes, holding to one of which it is possible to take strides or leaps of thirty feet or more.

‖ **giaour** (jour), *n.* [Turk. *giaur* an infidel, Per. *gaur*, another form of *gebr* fire worshiper. Cf. GHEBER.] An infidel; — a term applied by Turks to disbelievers in the Mohammedan religion, esp. Christians.

gib (gĭb), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain; cf. E. dial. *gib* a hooked stick, *kip(p)* tilt or hook (of the nose), a jutting point, as v., to turn up at the point.] **1**. *Mach.* A piece or slip of metal or wood, notched or otherwise, in a machine structure, to hold other parts in place or bind them together, or to afford a bearing surface. It is usually held or adjusted by a wedge, key, or screw. See GIB AND COTTER, below.
2. The hooked projection which appears on the lower jaw of adult male salmon or trout, during or after the breeding season; hence, *Dial.*, a male salmon.

gib and cotter, *or* **gib and key**, *Steam Engine*, the fixed wedge or gib, and the driving wedge, key, or cotter, used for tightening the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting rod. Sometimes two gibs are used and the cotter is driven between them.

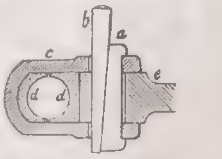

Section of End of Connecting Rod. *a* Gib, and *b* Key or Cotter, for fastening the Strap *c* and Brasses *d d* to the Rod End *e*.

gib, *v. t.*; GIBBED (gĭbd); GIB′BING. To secure or fasten with a gib or gibs.

gib, *v. t.* [Cf. GIP, *v. t.*] To gut, as a fish before salting. — **gib′ber** (-ẽr), *n.*

gib′ber (jĭb′ẽr; gĭb′ẽr; 277), *v. i.* & *t.*; GIB′BERED (-ẽrd); GIB′BER-ING. [Prob. imitative; cf. JABBER.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to talk volubly and foolishly; to chatter.

> They *gibber* their joy in sleep. *Shelley.*

Syn. — See CHAT.

gib′ber, *n.* The utterance of one who gibbers; gibbering.

gib′ber-ish (gĭb′ẽr-ĭsh), *n.* [From GIBBER, *v. i.*] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words; jargon; voluble and foolish talk.

> Such *gibberish* as children may be heard amusing themselves with. *Hawthorne.*

gib′ber-ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to gibberish; unmeaning; unintelligible; as, *gibberish* language.

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ghost candle. One of the candles burned about a corpse to keep away evil spirits.
ghost demon. A human spirit conceived as a demon. See GHOST, 2; DEMON, 1.
ghost′dom (gōst′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
ghost′ess, *n.* A female ghost. *Humorous.*
ghost′fish′, *n.* Any of several whitish or transparent fishes, as the young of the ladyfishes and the chiro.
ghost flower. The Indian pipe; — from its waxy white color.
ghost god. = GHOST DEMON.
ghost′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
ghost′i-fied (gōs′tĭ-fīd), *a.* Haunted by ghosts. *Rare.*
ghost′i-ly, *adv.* Ghostlily. *R.*
ghost′ism (gōst′ĭz′m), *n.* **a** The theory of the existence of ghosts. **b** Ghostly manifestations or characteristics.
ghost′less, *a.* See -LESS.
ghost′let, *n.* See -LET.
ghost′li-fy, *v. t.* To make ghostly. *Rare.*
ghost′li-ly, *adv.* of GHOSTLY.
ghost′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ghost lodge. Among the Sioux Indians, a lodge containing a lock of hair from a deceased son, and thought to shelter his spirit.
ghost′ly, *adv.* [AS. *gāstlice*.] Spiritually; mystically; as a ghost. *Rare.*
ghost moth. A large European nocturnal moth (*Hepialus humuli*) of the family Hepialidæ; — from the white color of the male, and the hovering flight. Also, any of various other members of the family.
ghost name. A ghost word.
ghost-ol′o-gy (gōst-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Ghost lore. *Rare.*
ghost plant. **a** = GHOST FLOWER. **b** The tumbleweed *Amaranthus albus*.
ghost soul. An apparitional soul deemed capable of acting independently of the body. Cf. COWALKER, DOPPELGÄNGER.
ghost story. **a** A story about ghosts. **b** A tale based on imagination rather than fact.
ghost train. A freight train run secretly for the profit of employees of a railroad, and not entered in the reports. *Cant.*
ghost′y (gōs′tĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a ghost.
G. H. P. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand High Priest.
Ghur′kha. Var. of GURKHA.
ghust. † GUST.
ghyll (gĭl). Dial. Eng. var. of GILL, a valley.
gi. *Abbr.* Gill, gills.
Gi′ah (gī′ȧ). *Bib.*
gial. † JAIL.
‖ **gial′lo-li′no** (jäl′lō-lē′nō), *n.* [It.] Any of various yellow pigments, as massicot and Naples yellow. *Obs.*
giambeu; *pl.* GIAMBEUX. † JAMBEAU.
Giam-schid′ (jäm-shēd′). Var. of JAMSHID.
Giannizzer. † JANIZARY.
Gi-an′sar (jē-ăn′sär), *n.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *al jauzā'* the constellation of the Twins, or Ar. *al jauzah* the middle one, or Per. *jauzahr* the Dragon's head and tail (prop. poison place, fr. Ar.).] See STAR.
gi′ant-esque′ (jī′ăn-tĕsk′), *a.* See -ESQUE.
gi′ant-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of GIANT.
gi′ant-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
gi′ant-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
gi′ant-ize, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *géantiser*.] To play the giant. *R.* — *v. t.* To make like a giant. *R.*
Giant Killer. See JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
gi′ant-like, *a.* See -LIKE.
gi′ant-ly, *a.* Giantlike. *Obs.* or *R.* — *adv.* In the manner of a giant; gigantically. *Obs.*
gi′ant-rude′, *a.* As rude as a giant. *Nonce Word.* *Shak.*
gi′ant-ry (jī′ăn-trĭ), *n.* The race of giants; tales of giants.
Giant's Causeway. A celebrated formation of prismatic basaltic columns on the north coast of Ireland. It makes a sort of platform extending for 700 feet into the sea.
gi′ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Gi′ant Slay′-good′. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant, leader of a robber band, slain by Mr. Greatheart.
‖ **giar′di-net′to** (jär′dē-nĕt′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -NETTI (-tē). [It., dim. of *giardino* garden. See GARDEN.] A design or pattern of flowers and leaves; an imitation of a sprig or bouquet of flowers by means of colored stones.
giarked. Obs. p. p. of YARK.
giaundyes. † JAUNDICE.
gib (jĭb). Var. of JIB, *n.* & *v.*
gib (gĭb), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *Gilbert*, name of a cat.] **1.** A familiar name for a cat; hence, a cat, esp. a male cat; a tomcat. *Obs.* or *R.* **2.** An old woman. *Obs.* & *Opprobrious.*
gib (gĭb), *v. i.* To act like a cat. *Obs.*
gib, *n.* [OF. *gibe*; cf. L. *gibba* a hump, bunch.] **1.** A hump, as of a camel. *Obs.* **2.** A bale; bundle. *Obs.* *Eng.*
gib (jĭb), *n.* A prison. *Slang, Eng.*
gi′ba-ro (hē′bä-rō; 172), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Amer. Sp. *jíbaro* wild.] A Spanish-Indian mestizo. *Sp. Amer.*
Gib′bar (gĭb′är). *Bib.*
gibbar, *n.* [F. *gibbar*, *jubarte*; orig. uncert.; cf. Ar. *jebbār* giant, or L. *gibber* humpbacked.] A finback whale. *Obs.*
gib-bar′tas, *n.* = GIBBAR. *Obs.*
gibbe. † GIB, JIB.
gibbed cat (gĭbd). = GIB-CAT.
gib′beh (gĭb′bĕ). Var. of JIBBAH.
gib′ber (jĭb′ẽr). Var. of JIBBER.
gib′ber (jĭb′ẽr), *n.* [Native name.] A loose stone; a bowlder; also, solid rock. *Australia.*
gib′ber (gĭb′ẽr), *n.* [L.] A swelling, enlargement, or hump.
gib′ber-gun′yah (jĭb′ẽr-gŭn′yä), *n.* [Native name.] An aboriginal cave dwelling. *Australia.*
gib′ber-ish, *v. i.* & *t.* To talk gibberish or as gibberish. *Obs.*
gib′ber-ose (gĭb′ẽr-ōs; gĭb′ẽr-ōs′), *a.* [L. *gibberosus*.] = GIBBOUS. *Rare.* — **gib′ber-os′i-ty** (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

H I J K L M

gib′bet (jĭb′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *gibet*, F. *gibet*, in OF. also club, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A kind of gallows; an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which, formerly, malefactors were hung in chains after execution and their bodies allowed to remain as a warning. **2. a** The projecting arm of a crane, carrying the load; the jib. **b** A chimney crane. *Scot.* **c** A cudgel. *Obs.*

gib′bet, *v. t.*; -BET-ED; -BET-ING. **1.** To execute by hanging. **2. a** To hang on a gibbet (the body of an executed person), usually in chains, for purposes of exposure to infamy and as a warning. **b** Fig.: To expose to infamy; to hold up to public scorn, contempt, or ridicule. **3.** To hang as on a gibbet; as, to *gibbet* a signboard.

gib′bon (gĭb′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *gibbon*; perh. fr. some native name.] Any of several apes constituting the genus *Hylobates*. They are the lowest of the anthropoid apes, and the smallest and most perfectly arboreal in habits of that group. Their arms are very long, and they have small but distinct ischial callosities, but no tail or cheek pouches. They are found in southeastern Asia and the East Indies. A number of species or varieties are known, as the siamang, wou-wou, and hoolock.

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Gibbon (*Hylobates agilis*).

gib-bose′ (gĭ-bōs′; gĭb′ōs), *a.* Gibbous.

gib-bos′i-ty (gĭ-bŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *gibbosité*.] **1.** State or quality of being gibbose; gibbousness. **2.** A protuberance; a swelling.

gib′bous (gĭb′ŭs), *a.* [L. *gibbus* humped, gibbous, or *gibbus*, *gibba*, a hunch, hump.] **1.** Swelling by a regular curve or surface; protuberant; convex; as, the moon is *gibbous* between half-moon and full, when both limbs are convex. The interior planets are *gibbous* under similar conditions, as is also Mars at some distance before and after opposition. **2.** Hunched; humpbacked; having or resembling a hump. — **gib′bous-ly**, *adv.* — **gib′bous-ness**, *n.*

gibbs′ite (gĭbz′īt), *n.* [After George *Gibbs* (b. 1861), American mineralogist.] *Min.* Light-colored, translucent hydroxide of aluminium, $Al(OH)_3$, occurring as monoclinic crystals, also in forms stalactitic, spheroidal, etc. H., 2.5–3.5. Sp. gr., 2.3–2.4.

gibe, jibe (jīb), *v. i.*; GIBED (jībd); GIB′ING (jīb′ĭng). [Cf. F. dial. *giber* to play, OF. *giber* to treat roughly in sport.] To cast sneering reproaches; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; fleer; scoff.

Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

Syn. — See SCOFF.

gibe, jibe, *v. t.* To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to mock. *Swift.*

gibe, jibe, *n.* An expression of sarcastic scorn; a sarcastic jest; a scoff; a taunt; a sneer.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns. *Shak.*

gib′el (gĭb′ĕl), *n.* [G. *gibel*, *giebel*.] The crucian carp.

gib′let (jĭb′lĕt; -lĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *gibelet*, OF. *gibelet* game: cf. F. *gibelotte* stewed rabbit. Cf. GIBIER.] **1.** Garbage; entrails. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** [Usually *pl.*] The edible portions of a fowl that are removed before cooking, esp. the liver, gizzard, and heart. **3.** *pl.* Odds and ends; trifles. *Rare or Dial.*

Gi-bral′tar (jĭ-brôl′tẽr), *n.* **1.** A strongly fortified rock and town on the south coast of Spain, held by the British since 1704; hence, an impregnable stronghold. **2.** A kind of candy sweetmeat, or a piece of it; — called, in full, *Gibraltar rock*.

Gibraltar fever. *Med.* = MEDITERRANEAN FEVER. — **G. of America**, the city of Quebec.

gi′bus (jī′bŭs; *F. pron.* zhē′büs′), *n.*, **gibus hat**. An opera hat; — so named from the original maker in Paris.

gid (gĭd), *n.* [See GIDDY, *a.*] *Veter.* A parasitic disease principally affecting sheep, produced by the presence in the brain of the *Cœnurus cerebralis*, a larval form of a tapeworm (*Tænia cœnurus*) of the dog, and characterized by cerebral disturbances, haggard appearance of the eyes, dilated pupil, rapid movements of the animal in a circle until it falls, emaciation, and usually death. See CŒNURUS.

gid′dy (gĭd′ĭ), *a.*; GID′DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GID′DI-EST. [ME. *gidi* mad, silly, AS. *gidig*, of uncertain origin; perh. fr. *god*, and meaning orig. possessed by a god; cf. AS. *gyden* goddess. Cf. GOD.] **1.** Having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall; affected with vertigo; dizzy. **2. a** Promoting or inducing giddiness; as, a *giddy* height.

Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches. *Shak.*

b Turning or running round with bewildering celerity; gyratory; whirling.

The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

3. Characterized by inconstancy; foolishly exuberant in spirits; moved by impulse; not self-possessed; flighty; heedless. "*Giddy*, foolish hours." *Rowe.*

Young heads are *giddy* and young hearts are warm. *Cowper.*

4. Furious; crazed with anger; wild. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** Suffering from the gid; — said of a sheep. *Dial. Eng.*

gid′dy (gĭd′ĭ), *v. t.*; GID′DIED (-ĭd); GID′DY-ING. To make giddy.

gid′dy, *v. i.* To become giddy; to reel; whirl.

gid′ya (gĭj′yȧ; gĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** An Australian mimosaceous tree (*Acacia homalophylla*), having a hard wood much used by turners, esp. for pipe bowls, and formerly by the aborigines for making spears. **2.** A long thin spear used by the Australian aborigines.

gie′seck-ite (gē′sĕk-īt; gē′zĕk-), *n.* [After Sir Charles *Giesecke*.] *Min.* A mineral occurring in greenish gray six-sided prisms, having a greasy luster. It is a pseudomorph after nephelite, and is classed as a *pinite*.

gift (gĭft), *n.* [ME. *gift*, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *gift*, *gipt*, akin to D. & G. *gift*, Goth. *gifts* (in comp.), and AS. *gift* amount paid for a wife, whence prob. ME. *yift*, *yeft*, *ȝift*, *ȝeft*. See GIVE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act, right, or power of giving or bestowing; as, the office is not in his *gift*. **2.** Anything given; anything voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a present. **3.** *Law.* **a** With respect to real estate, formerly, any form of alienation; later, specif., the conveyance of an estate tail, as distinguished from a *feoffment* or from a *demise* or *lease*.

And so in the 13th century every sort and kind of alienation (that word being here used in its very largest sense) is a "*gift*," and yet it is a *gift* which always, or nearly always, leaves some rights in the giver. . . . In all these cases there will be a "*gift*," and precisely the same two verbs will be used to describe the transaction: the donor will say I have given and granted (sciatis me dedisse et concessisse). *Pollock & Mait.*

b A voluntary transfer of real or personal property without any consideration, or more strictly without a valuable consideration; — distinguished from *sale*. The essential elements of a *gift* are an intention to give, transfer of title or delivery, and acceptance by the donee. The gift can be perfected only by deed, or in case of personal property by such a delivery of possession as completely divests the giver of his *legal* possession and control, as by delivery to the donee in person or to some one for his use. A gift in anticipation of impending death is revocable until the death of the giver, and then becomes absolute.

On principle the delivery of possession essential to the validity of a *gift* should be satisfied by a constructive as well as by an actual delivery of possession. *Williams on Personal Property.*

4. A bribe; anything given to corrupt. *Obs.*

A *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deut.* xvi. 19.

5. Some quality or endowment given to man by God or a deity; a preëminent and special talent or aptitude; as, the *gift* of wit; a *gift* of faith; *gifts* of the gods. **6.** A white speck on the finger nail, which, according to an old superstition, portends a present. *Colloq. or Dial.*

Syn. — Ability, capacity; readiness, address; bent, turn, bias, tendency. — GIFT, ENDOWMENT, FACULTY, APTITUDE, TALENT, KNACK agree in the idea of ability, esp. as exercised with ease (see ACQUIREMENT). GIFT, as here compared (see PRESENT), connotes a quality conferred by favor of nature or fortune, and is a somewhat less formal term than ENDOWMENT or (more frequently) ENDOWMENTS; as, "Though the *knack* of versifying is a *gift*, the art is an acquirement" (*Southey*); "the tragic story of a high *endowment* with an insufficient will" (*Carlyle*). In FACULTY, as here compared, the suggestion of something bestowed gives place to the implication of native address or ability, happily or easily employed, whereas APTITUDE denotes a bent or turn, native or acquired, for some particular activity or pursuit; as, the happy *faculty* of ignoring rebuffs; an *aptitude* for affairs. TALENT (see GENIUS) combines with the implication of specific direction, as in *aptitude*, the suggestion of large capacity for cultivation and achievement; as, a rare *talent* for music. KNACK adds to *aptitude* the implication of dexterous and adroit performance, as if by a certain trick or sleight; as, "She has, certainly, something of a *knack* at characters" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); the *knack* of putting things. See BENT, TURN, PREDILECTION, VEIN.

Beaumont and Fletcher . . . had, with the advantage of Shakespeare's wit, . . . great natural *gifts* improved by study. *Dryden.*

Butler was compelled by the *endowment* of his nature to strive for a profound . . . conception of religious things. *M. Arnold.*

The highest reach of science is, one may say, an inventive power, a *faculty* of divination. *M. Arnold.*

The **art** [of expression] . . . comes from an organic *aptitude* not less special, when possessed with fullness, than the *aptitude* for music and drawing. . . . To write well . . . is not an accomplishment, but a talent. *G. H. Lewes.*

These things are not to be learnt; they depend upon a *knack* that comes . . . with one's mother's blood. *Hawthorne.*

gift of gab, the gift of facile expression. *Slang.* — **g of tongues**, a charism attributed to some of the Christians of New Testament times, the precise nature of which is uncertain, but which was apparently a kind of ecstatic utterance usually unintelligible to the hearers and even to the speakers, therefore requiring interpretation; glossolalia. Phenomena thought to be similar to this have in modern times been attributed to some of the early Friends, Jansenists, Methodists, Camisards, and members of the Catholic Apostolic Church.

gift (gĭft), *v. t.*; GIFT′ED; GIFT′ING. **1.** To endow with a gift, esp. of some power or faculty; — chiefly in *p. p.*

He was *gifted* . . . with philosophical sagacity. *I. Taylor.*

2. To make a gift of; to present gratuitously. *Chiefly Scot.*

gift′ed (gĭf′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* Endowed by nature with gifts or a gift; talented; having a special faculty.

gift enterprise. An enterprise in which, as an inducement, those who shall become buyers, subscribers, etc., are promised gifts or bonuses in addition to the thing bought or subscribed for. It has been held that the term does not necessarily imply a gift involving chance.

gig (gĭg), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; the syllable *gig* repeated over and over again might express the sound of rapid whirling.] **1.** Anything that whirls or is whirled; specif.: **a** A top or whirligig.

Thou disputest like an infant; go, whip thy *gig*. *Shak.*

b A bunch of feathers contrived to whirl in the wind as a lure to birds. *Obs.* **c** *Mach.* A rotatory cylinder, covered with wire teeth or teasels, for teaseling woolens. **d** *Founding.* A portable center for a small sweepboard spindle. **2.** [ME. *gigge*. Cf. GIGLET.] A giddy or wanton girl. *Obs.* **3.** Something odd, grotesque, or laughable; as: **a** An odd person or idea; an oddity. **b** A joke; a whim. *Obs. or R.* **c** Fun; hilarity; sport. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gig, *n.* [Prob. named from its lightness. Cf. GIG anything that whirls.] **1.** A light carriage, with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a kind of chaise. **2. a** *Naut.* A long, light ship's boat for oars or sail, generally clinker-built, and fast, usually appropriated for the commanding officer; as, the captain's *gig*. **b** A rowboat, generally pair-oared, on modified lines of a ship's gig, used chiefly for racing. **3.** *Mining.* A two-storied box or "cage" for use in a mine shaft; also, a kibble. *Eng.*

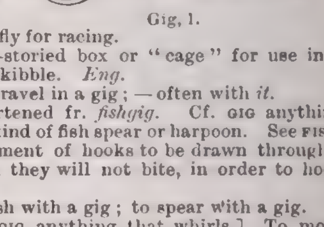

Gig, 1.

gig (gĭg), *v. i.* To travel in a gig; — often with *it*.

gig, *n.* [Perh. shortened fr. *fishgig*. Cf. GIG anything that whirls.] **a** A kind of fish spear or harpoon. See FISHGIG. **b** An arrangement of hooks to be drawn through a school of fish when they will not bite, in order to hook them in the bodies.

gig, *v. t. & i.* To fish with a gig; to spear with a gig.

gig, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. GIG anything that whirls.] To move backwards and forwards. — **to gig back**, *Mech.*, to move back (a sawmill carriage) on the return (nonworking) stroke, usually more rapidly than during the working stroke.

gig, *n.* An obscure word in Chaucer, variously explained as a squeaking noise or a rapid movement. *Obs.*

gi′gan-te′an (jī′găn-tē′ăn), *a.* [L. *giganteus*, fr. *gigas*, *-antis*. See GIANT.] Like a giant; mighty; gigantic.

gi′gan-tesque′ (-tĕsk′), *a.* [F., fr. It. *gigantesco*.] Like a giant; befitting a giant. — Also *n.*

The sort of mock-heroic *gigantesque*
With which we bantered little Lilia first. *Tennyson.*

gi-gan′tic (jī-găn′tĭk), *a.* [L. *gigas*, *-antis*, giant. See GIANT.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a giant. **2.** Such as a giant might use, make, or cause; immense; tremendous; extraordinary.

gi-gan′ti-cide (-tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *gigas*, *-antis*, giant + *-cide*.] Act of killing, or one who kills, a giant. — **gi-gan′ti-cid′al** (-sīd′ăl), *a.*

gi′gan-tol′o-gy (jī′găn-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, giant + *-logy*: cf. F. *gigantologie*.] An account or description of, or discussion about, giants. — **gi-gan′to-log′i-cal** (jī-găn′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

gi′gan-tom′a-chy (jī′găn-tŏm′ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [L. *gigantomachia*, fr. Gr. γιγαντομαχία; γίγας, -αντος, giant + μάχη battle.] A war of giants; specif. [*cap.*], *Class. Myth.*, the war between the Olympians and the giants, the second war for supremacy between Zeus, aided by the gods of the new order, and the descendants of the earlier gods, the first having been the Titanomachy (which see). Cf. GIANT.

Gi′gan-tos′tra-ca (-tŏs′trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, giant + ὄστρακον shell.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or

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gib′bert, *n.* = GIBBAR. *Obs.*

gib′bet, *n.* [Perh. fr OF. *juppet* the distance to which one can shout. *Oxf. E. D.*] A hunting signal to a hawk or hound. *Obs.* — **gib′bet-ing**, *n.* *Obs.*

gibbet gab. A double hook by which large pots are hung on a gibbet. *Scot.*

Gib′be-thon (gĭb′ē-thŏn). *Bib.*

gibbet law. *Eng.* A custom formerly existing in the forest of Hardwick, when coextensive with the parish of Halifax, according to which any person suspected to be in the unlawful possession of goods to the value of 13½d. was tried by men chosen from the freemen of the liberty, and if condemned was executed on a marketday by a kind of ax resembling the modern guillotine. The last execution took place in 1650. *Encyc. Brit.*

gibbet pan. The largest pot used in cooking. It generally hung on the gibbet. *Scot.*

gibbet tree. A gibbet; gallows.

Gib′bie, Goose (gĭb′ĭ). In Scott's "Old Mortality," a half-witted servant boy of ludicrous appearance and behavior, who is at first a poultry keeper and later a cowherd.

gibbier. † GIBIER.

gib′ble-gab′ble (gĭb′′l-găb′′l, *n.* [A reduplication of *gabble*.] Gabble; senseless chatter. — **gib′ble-gab′ble**, *v. i.* — **gib′ble-gab′bler**, *n.*

gib boom. † JIB BOOM.

gib′brish. † GIBBERISH.

gib′by (gĭb′ĭ), *n.*, **gibby stick**. [Dim. of *gib* a hook.] A walking stick with a crook; a similar stick of candy. *Local, Eng.*

gib′-cat (gĭb′-), *n.* = GIB, a male cat. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

gibe. Var. of JIBE, to agree.

Gib′e-a (gĭb′ē-ȧ). *Bib.*

Gib′e-ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*

Gib′e-ath (-ăth). *Bib.*

Gib′e-ath-ite (-īt). *Bib.*

gibelet. † GIBLET.

Gib′el-line. † GHIBELLINE.

Gib′e-on (gĭb′ē-ŭn). *Bib.*

Gib′e-on-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Inhabitants of Gibeon, who asked for alliance with Joshua, pretending to have come a great distance, and were condemned to be hewers of wood and drawers of water because of their deceptions.

gib′er, jib′er (jĭb′ẽr), *n.* One who gibes.

gibet. † GIBBET.

gib fish (gĭb). [Cf. GIB a male cat.] A male salmon. Cf. GIB, 2. *Local, Scot.*

‖ **gi′bier′** (zhē′byā′), *n.* [F.] Game; wild fowl.

‖ **gi′bier′ de po′tence′** (dẽ pō′täɴs′). [F.] Lit., game of gallows; a gallows bird.

Gi′bil (gē′bĭl), *n.* See GIRRU.

Gibiline. † GHIBELLINE.

gib′ing-ly (jīb′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *gibing*, p. pr.

gib′leh (gĭb′lĕ), *n.* A hot wind in northern Africa, from the Sahara. Cf. SIROCCO, HARMATTAN.

giblet check, cheque, *or* **cheek.** *Arch.* A rabbet in a stone door case to bring the outer face of the door flush with the face of the wall. *Scot.* — **gib′let-checked′**, *a.* *Scot.*

Gib′lites (gĭb′līts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

gi′bong (jē′bŏng). Var. of GEEBUNG.

gib′staff′ (gĭb′ståf′), *n.* [E. dial. *gib* a hooked stick + E. *staff*.] A staff to gauge water, or to push a boat; also, a quarter staff. *Obs.*

Gich-te′li-an (gĭk-tē′lĭ-ăn), *n.* [After J. G. *Gichtel* (1638–1710), German theosophist.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Angelic Brethren.

gid (gĭd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GED.

Gid-dal′ti (gĭ-dăl′tī). *Bib.*

gid′de-a. Var. of GIDYA.

Gid′del (gĭd′ĕl). *Bib.*

gid′di-fy (gĭd′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make giddy; confuse. *Obs. or R.*

gid′di-head′, *n.* Giddiness. *Obs.*

gid′di-ly (gĭd′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GIDDY. See -LY.

gid′di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gid′dish, *a.* Giddy; foolish. *Obs.*

gid′dy, *n.* = GID.

gid′dy-ber′ry, *n.* The berry of the wayfaring tree of Europe.

gid′dy-head′, *n.* A giddy person. *Colloq.*

gid′dy-head′ed, *a.* = GIDDY, 3.

gid′dy-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

gid′dy-paced′ (-pāst′), *a.* Flighty; fickle. *Rare.*

gide. † GITE, GUIDE.

Gid′e-on (gĭd′ē-ŭn), *n.* [Heb. *Gid'ōn*: cf. L. *Gedeon* or Gr. Γεδεών.] Lit., hewer, feller; — masc. prop. name. In the Bible, an Israelitish hero who, with a small band of followers, defeated the Midianites and ruled Israel for 40 years.

Gid′e-o′ni (gĭd′ē-ō′nī). *Bib.*

gider. † GUIDER.

Gi-de′roth (gĭ-dē′rŏth; -rōth). [*D. Bib.*]

gidi, gidie. † GIDDY.

gid′ia (gĭd′yȧ), **gid′gee** (gĭj′ē), **gid′jee.** Vars. of GIDYA.

Gi′dom (gī′dŏm). *Bib.*

gie (gē; gĭ). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GEE, GIVE.

gielainger. † GILEYNOUR.

gien (gē′ĕn). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of *given*, p. p. of GIVE.

Gi′e-nah′ (jē′ē-nä′), *n.* [Ar. *al janāh* the wing.] See STAR.

giere. † JEER.

gier′-ea′gle (jēr′-), *n.* [D. *gier* vulture, akin to G. *geier*. Cf. GYRFALCON.] A bird referred to in the Bible (*Lev.* xi. 18 and *Deut.* xiv. 17) as unclean, probably the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*).

gier′-fal′con, *n.* Gyrfalcon. *Obs.*

Gi-e′zi (gĭ-ē′zī). *D. Bib.*

gif. † GIVE, *v.*

gif (gĭf), *conj.* [AS., pronounced *yif* or nearly so. See IF.] If. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gifand. Obs. p. pr. of GIVE.

giff (gĭf), *n.* [See GIFFGAFF, GIVE.] In phrase *the giffs and the gaffs*, the givings and the takings, the gains and the losses. Cf. GIFFGAFF. *Scot.* *Oxf. E.D.*

giffar. † GIVER.

Gif′fard's in-jec′tor (gĭf′ȧrdz). *Mach.* See INJECTOR.

giffe. † GIVE.

giff′gaff′ (gĭf′gåf′), *n.* [Reduplicated fr. *give*.] Mutual accommodation; give and take; informal conversation. — **giff′gaff′ing**, *n.* *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Gif′o-la (jĭf′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., an anagram of *Filago*, a related genus.] *Bot.* A genus of floccose-woolly or tomentose asteraceous herbs, of temperate regions of both hemispheres. *G. germanica* is the herb impious.

gift′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gift′er. † GIFTURE.

gift′ie (gĭf′tĭ), *n.* A gift. *Scot.*

gift′less, *a.* See -LESS.

giftless gifts. Gifts of no real benefit to the recipient.

gift′ling, *n.* See -LING.

gift rope. *Naut.* A rope extended to a boat for towing it; a guest rope. *Obs. or R.*

gif′ture, *n.* The act or right of giving; also, a gift. *Obs.*

gift′ware′, *n.* Wares or goods suitable for gifts.

gig. † JIG.

gig (jĭg), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. E. dial. *gig*, *jigg*, creak.] Creak. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gig (gĭg), *v. t. & i.* [Cf GIG anything that whirls.] To produce, or cause to produce, another of the same sort; — app. with reference to a top which, when whipped, threw off a smaller top. *Obs.*

‖ **gi′ga** (jē′gä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* [= GIGUE.]

gi′ga-li′ra (jē′gä-lē′rä). Var. of GIGELIRA.

gigant, *a.* & *n.* [L. *gigas*, *gigantis*.] Giant. *Obs.*

gi-gan′tal, *a.* Gigantic. *Obs.*

gi-gan′ti-cal, *a.* Gigantic. *Obs.* — **gi-gan′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gi-gan′tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gi-gan′tine, *a.* Gigantic. *Obs.*

gi-gan′tism (jī-găn′tĭz'm), *n.* [See GIGANTIC.] Giantism.

gi-gan′tize, *v. t.* To make gigantic in appearance.

gi-gan′to-blast (-tō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, giant + *-blast*.] *Med.* A large nucleated red blood corpuscle.

gi-gan′to-lite, *n.* [Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, giant + *-lite*.] *Min.* A variety of pinite. See PINITE.

other group of arthropods consisting, when used in its broadest sense, of the Eurypterida, king crabs, and trilobites. Cf. MEROSTOMATA. — **gi′gan-tos′tra-can** (jī′găn-tŏs′trȧ-kăn), *a.* & *n.* — **gi′gan-tos′tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

Gig′ar-ti′na (jĭg′ár-tī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γίγαρτον grape-stone.] *Bot.* A large genus of red algæ, mainly of the Pacific Ocean, having fleshy, cartilaginous, compressed fronds. *G. mammillosa* resembles carrageen (which see), and certain species of China and Japan yield agar-agar.

Gig′ar-ti-na′ce-æ (-tĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of marine red algæ of various forms, having the carpogonial branches mostly in pairs. — **gig′ar-ti-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

gig′gish (gĭg′ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Whimsical; wanton; lively; flighty. **2.** Of or pertaining to a gig (vehicle).

gig′gle (gĭg′'l), *v. i.*; GIG′GLED (-'ld); GIG′GLING (-lĭng). [Of imitative origin; cf. OD. *ghichelen*, G. *kichern*, E. *gaggle*.] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in an affected or silly manner, or with a partial attempt at repression.

gig′gle, *v. t.* To express by, or utter with, a giggle.

gig′gle, *n.* **1.** A giglet. *Obs.*
2. Act of giggling; a kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath; a light, silly laugh.

gig′gly (gĭg′lĭ), *a.* Prone to giggling. *Carlyle.*

gig′let (gĭg′lĕt) | *n.* [Cf. GIG a giddy girl.] **1.** A wanton;
gig′lot (gĭg′lŏt) | a lascivious woman. *Obs.*
2. A giddy, frivolous, frolicsome girl.
The *giglet* is willful, and is running upon her fate. *Scott.*

gig′ot (jĭg′ŏt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A leg, as of mutton, venison, or veal, ready for the table.
2. A small piece of flesh; a slice. *Obs.*
The rest, in *gigots* cut, they spit. *Chapman.*
3. Mincemeat; a sausage. *Obs.*
4. A leg-of-mutton sleeve.
George was on the throne and ladies wore *gigots*. *Thackeray.*

‖ **gigue** (zhēg), *n.* [OF.] *Music.* **a** A small high-pitched violin used in the Middle Ages. **b** [F. Cf. JIG.] A lively dance in triple rhythm, formerly much in vogue, in two strains which are repeated. It often formed the last movement of the classic suite. Also, the dance itself. Cf. JIG.

Gi′la mon′ster (hē′lȧ; 172). [From the *Gila* River in Arizona.] A large stout lizard (*Heloderma suspectum*) with a rough tuberculated skin and thick tail, found in the arid regions of Arizona, New Mexico, etc. It is dull orange and black in color and of sluggish but ugly disposition. It sometimes attains a length of about two feet. A closely allied form, the caltetepon (*H. horridum*), occurs in Mexico. The bite of these lizards is venomous, the poison glands, unlike those of snakes, being in the lower jaw. They are believed to be the only poisonous lizards.

Gila Monster.

gil′bert (gĭl′bẽrt), *n.* [After Dr. William *Gilbert*, English physicist.] *Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force, equivalent to 0.7958 ampere turn.

gil′bert-age (-bẽr-tāj), *n.* The magnetomotive force of a circuit expressed in C. G. S. units, or *gilberts*.

Gil′bert-ine (-tīn; -tin), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of an order of monks and nuns established by Gilbert of Sempringham, England, about 1135, and suppressed under Henry VIII.

Gil Blas (zhēl bläs). A clever and well-meaning but vain and weak Spaniard, hero of a famous picaresque romance by Le Sage (1668-1747). He professedly relates the story of his own adventures while engaged in various occupations, some of them of a bad or questionable character.

gild (gĭld), *v. t.*; GILD′ED or GILT (gĭlt); GILD′ING. [AS. *gyldan*, from *gold* gold. See GOLD.] **1.** To overlay with a thin covering of gold; to cover or adorn with a golden color; to cause to look like gold; as, to *gild* a frame.
No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn. *Pope.*
2. To make attractive; to adorn; to brighten.
Let oft good humor, mild and gay,
Gild the calm evening of your day. *Trumbull.*
3. To give a fair but deceptive outward appearance to; to embellish; as, to *gild* a lie.
4. To make flushed, as with drinking. *Obs.*
This grand liquor that hath *gilded* them. *Shak.*
5. To make ruddy or smear (with blood). *Obs.* or *Poetic.*
"Swords with blood were *gilt*." *Byron.*
6. To give the attraction or prestige of wealth to.
Cursed be the gold that *gilds* the straiten'd forehead of the fool. *Tennyson.*
7. *Alchemy.* To impregnate with gold. *Obs.*
to gild the pill, orig., to coat a disagreeable pill with gold leaf to render it less unpalatable; hence, to accompany something unpleasant with some real or apparent compensation in order to make its acceptance less distasteful.

gild′ed (gĭl′dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Covered, or tinged, with gold or a golden color.
2. Wealthy, or belonging to a wealthy family; belonging or pertaining to the fashionable wealthy classes. *Colloq.*
gilded chamber, the House of Lords. *Colloq., Eng.* — **g. rooster**, a person of showy self-importance; — from the gilded rooster often placed on a steeple as a weather vane. *Slang, U. S.* — **g. spurs**, spurs worn only by knights, and hence one of the emblems of knighthood. — **g. youth** or **youths**, young men of fashion and wealthy families; — an English rendering of F. *jeunesse dorée*.
Gilded youths and finicking fine ladies. *H van Dyke.*

gild′er (gĭl′dẽr), *n.* One who gilds; esp., one whose occupation is to overlay with gold.

gild′er's wax (gĭl′dẽrz). A preparation of wax, verdigris, and other substances, for imparting a tint to gilding. After the gilded article has been coated with the preparation the wax is burned off, which causes copper from the verdigris to combine with the gold.

gild′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GILD. Esp.: *vb. n.* **1. a** Art or practice of overlaying or covering with gold, as by applying the leaf or powder with size, or by electrodeposition; also, the similar use of some imitation of gold, as Dutch metal. **b** The material used in gilding.
2. A superficial coating or appearance.
3. A rich golden color imparted to herrings by the use of hard wood only in smoking them. *Cent. Dict.*
gilding metal, a kind of brass rich in copper, from which articles to be gilded are made. — **g. wax**. = GILDER'S WAX.

Gil′ga-mesh, or **Gil′ga-mes** (gĭl′gȧ-mĕsh), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* A legendary king, hero of the greatest Babylonian epic, the **Gilgamesh Epic**. He appears as the triumphant master of ancient Uruk, wins as his comrade Eabani (which see), rejects Ishtar's offer of marriage, and with Eabani, who dies, is afflicted with foul disease. In search of cure and life he seeks out Ut-napishtim (which see), who recounts to him the story of the Deluge, cures him, and directs him to the plant that gives immortality. This, however, a demon snatches from his grasp. Nergal grants him an interview with the ghost of Eabani, who describes the sad lot of the dead in the underworld.

Gil′i-a (jĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Philip *Gil*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of polemoniaceous herbs, natives of western North America, frequently cultivated for their handsome tubular flowers of many colors; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus, as the **scarlet gilia** (*G. aggregata*), common in the Rocky Mountain region.

gill (jĭl), *n.* [OF. *gille*, *gelle*, a sort of measure for wine; cf. LL. *gella*, *gellus*, *gillo*.] A small liquid measure, long since fixed at one fourth of a pint. See MEASURE.

gill (jĭl), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *Gillian*.] **1.** A girl; a wench; — familiar or slightly contemptuous; also [*cap.*], in *Jack and* (his, etc.) *Gill*, a lass; sweetheart. "Each Jack with his *Gill*." *B. Jonson.*
2. The ground ivy.
3. Malt liquor medicated with ground ivy. *Obs.* or *R.*

gill, ghyll (gĭl), *n.* [Icel. *gil*.] **1.** A woody glen; a narrow valley containing a stream; a ravine. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A stream in a ravine; a brook.

gill (gĭl), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. Dan. *giælle*, *gelle*, Sw. *gäl*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* An organ for respiration under water; a branchia. *Gills* are usually lamellar or filamentous processes or appendages, in which the blood circulates, separated from the surrounding water only by thin membranes, through which the oxygen dissolved in the water is absorbed and the waste products are given off. In the water-breathing vertebrates, as the fishes, the gills are situated at each side of the pharynx; and the water, taken in at the mouth, passes out through the *branchial clefts* (which see), bathing the gills, which are attached to the branchial arches separating the clefts. In invertebrates the gills occupy various situations. In some animals the gills can function in air, if they do not become too dry. Cf. CTENIDIUM. In popular usage the plural (*gills*) is loosely applied to the entire breathing apparatus of a fish, including the gills, clefts, gill covers, etc.
2. *pl.* *Bot.* The radiating, gill-shaped plates forming the under surface of the pileus in mushroom fungi.
3. The fleshy flap below the beak of a fowl; a wattle.
4. The flesh under or about the chin or jaws. *Swift.*
5. *Spinning.* One of the combs of closely ranged steel pins which divide flax fiber or wool into parallel filaments.

gill, *v. t.*; GILLED (gĭld); GILL′ING. **1.** To gut (fish).
2. To cut the gills from (a mushroom).
3. To catch (fish) by the gills in a gill net.
4. To treat (flax or wool) with a gill. See GILL, *n.*, 5.

gil′la-roo′ (gĭl′ȧ-rōō′), *n.* [Ir. *giolla ruadh*, fr. *giolla* boy + *ruadh* red.] An Irish trout (*Salmo stomachicus*) in which the distal part of the stomach has thickened, gizzardlike walls for crushing the shells of fresh-water mollusks.

gill clefts (gĭl). *Zoöl.* The branchial clefts.

gill cover. The fold of skin, usually stiffened by bony plates and often covered with scales, which protects externally the gill apparatus of most fishes. See OPERCULUM.

gill′er (gĭl′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who guts fish.
2. One who catches fish with a gill net.

gil′lie | (gĭl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [Gael. *gille*, *giolla*, boy,
gil′ly | lad.] In the Scottish Highlands, a male attendant, formerly on a chieftain, now, esp., on a sportsman.

gil′ling (gĭl′ĭng), *n.* **1.** An adult salmon before spawning.
2. A salmon on its second return from the sea.

gill net (gĭl). A flat net suspended vertically in the water, having meshes that allow the heads of fishes to pass, but catch in the gills when they seek to extricate themselves.

gill rakers (gĭl). Cartilaginous or bony filaments, or processes, on the inside of the branchial arches of fishes, which help to prevent solid substances, as food particles, from being carried into the branchial clefts.

gill slit (gĭl). **a** A branchial cleft; the opening of a branchial pouch. **b** The external opening of the gill chamber of ordinary fishes, at the posterior and ventral edge of the gill cover which covers the true branchial clefts.

gil′ly-flow′er (jĭl′ĭ-flou′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *gilofre*, *gelofer*, clove, OF. *girofre*, *girofle*, F. *girofle*, Gr. καρυόφυλλον clove tree; κάρυον nut + φύλλον leaf, akin to E. *foliage*; cf. F. *giroflée* gillyflower. Cf. CARYOPHYLLUS, JULYFLOWER.]
1. *Bot.* **a** The clove. *Obs.* Hence: **b** In early botanical works, the clove pink. *Rare.* **c** The wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*) or the common stock (*Matthiola incana*).
2. A popular variety of apple, of a roundish conical shape and bright purplish red color.
3. A light woman past her youth; a Jezebel. *Dial. Eng.*

Gil′pin, John (gĭl′pĭn). A citizen of London, and "a trainband captain," whose ludicrously disastrous adventures on horseback, when out for a holiday, are related in Cowper's humorous ballad "John Gilpin's Ride."

gilt (gĭlt), *n.* **1.** Gilt plate. *Obs.*
2. Gold, or that which resembles gold, laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.
3. Gold; money. *Obs.*, *Scot.*, or *Slang.* "The *gilt* of France." *Shak.*

gilt, *p. a.* Gilded; covered with gold or gilt; of the color of gold; golden yellow. "*Gilt* hair." *Chaucer.*

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gig′back′, *n.* *Mach.* An attachment for gigging back a sawmill carriage.
gigo, *n.* A guige.
gi′ge-li′ra (jē′gē-lē′rȧ), *n.* [It. *giga* fiddle + *lira* lyre.] *Music.* A xylophone.
gigelot. † GIGLET.
gi-ge′ri-um (jĭ-jē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *gigeria*, pl., the cooked entrails of poultry.] *Zoöl.* **a** The gizzard of a bird. **b** The muscular pyloric part of the stomach of certain mammals.
gig′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
gigge. † GEGGE, GIG, JIG.
gig′ger (gĭg′ẽr), *n.* One who gigs or uses a gig, in any sense.
gig′get (jĭg′ĕt). † GIGOT.
giggett, *v. i.* To gig, or move backwards and forwards. *Obs.*
gig′ging, *n.* [See GUIGE.] Act of fastening the guige to the shield. *Obs.*
gigging machine. = 1st GIG, *n.*, 1 c.
gig′git (gĭg′ĭt), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. GIGGETT.] To convey, or move, with rapidity.
gig′gle-ment, *n.* Act of giggling.
gig′gler, *n.* One who giggles.
gig′gle-some, *a.* See -SOME.
gig′glet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GIGLET.
gig′glish (gĭg′lĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
gig′gom-bob′. † JIGGUMBOB.
giggs, gigs (jĭgz), *n.* *Veter.* A mouth disease in horses, marked by inflammation of the sublingual glands. *Obs.* or *R.*
gig′l. Giggle. *Ref. Sp.*
gig lamp. **1.** A lamp at either side of a gig.
2. *pl.* Spectacles. *Slang.*
gigle. † GIGGLE.
gig′let (gĭg′lĕt), **gig′lot** (-lŭt), *a.* Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton. *Obs.*
gig′let-ry, *n.* Lewdness; lasciviousness. *Obs.*
‖ **gi′glio** (gēl′yō), *n.* [It., a lily.] *Her.* The flower-shaped bearing or badge of Florence, resembling the fleur-de-lis.
gig′ly (gĭg′lĭ), *a.* Unchaste; lascivious. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
gig machine. = 1st GIG, *n.*, 1 c.
gig′man (gĭg′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who fishes with a gig. *U. S.*
gig′man, *n.* One who keeps a gig; hence, a narrow-minded person who worships smug respectability as the great object of life; a Philistine; — a word invented by Carlyle, based upon a report of Thurtell's trial, in which a witness, when asked what he meant by "respectable" as applied to a man, is said to have answered: "He always kept a *gig*." Hence: **gig′man-ess**, **gig′man-hood**, **gig-ma′ni-a**, **gig′man-ism**, **gig-man′i-ty**, *n.* — **gig-man′ic**, *a.* — **gig-man′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
gig mill. A gig (see GIG, *n.*, 1 c), or a mill in which gigs are used.
gig′nate (jĭg′nāt), *v. t.* [L. *gignere* to beget.] To produce; to be the author of. *Jocular. Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
gig′ni-tive (-nĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *gignere* to beget.] Creative. *Rare.*
gigot sleeve. = GIGOT, *n.*, 4.
gigour, *n.* [OF. *gigueor*.] A fiddler. *Obs.*
gigs. Var. of GIGGS. *Obs.* or *R.*
gig saw. = JIG SAW.
gigs′man (gĭgz′măn), *n.* One of a gig's crew.
gig′ster (gĭg′stẽr), *n.* A horse suitable for driving to a gig.
gig′tree′ (gĭg′-), *n.* A frame of a harness saddle.
Gi′hon (gī′hŏn), *n.* *Bib.* One of the four rivers of Paradise; also, a spring near Jerusalem.
gil. † GUILE.
gil. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of GILL.
Gil′a-lai (gĭl′ȧ-lī; gĭ-lā′lī). *Bib.*
Gi′la trout (hē′lȧ; 172). The hardtail *Gila elegans*.
Gilb. *Abbr.* Gilbert.
Gil′bert (gĭl′bẽrt), *n.* [OF. *Guillebert*, F. *Guilbert*; cf. OHG. *Willaperht*, *Williperht*, *Willibert*, and E. *will*, *bright*. The spelling is influenced by OF. *Gilebert*, F. *Gilbert*, fr. a Germanic name beginning with *G*; cf. OHG. *Giselberht*.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Gilbertus* (gĭl-bûr′tŭs); F. *Guilbert* (gēl′bâr′), *Gilbert* (zhēl′bâr′); It. *Gilberto* (jēl-bĕr′tō); Sp. *Gilberto* (hēl-bĕr′tō); G. *Gilbert* (gĭl′bĕrt), *Giselbert* (gē′zĕl-bĕrt). — Dim. *Gil* (gĭl).
Gil′bert-ese′ (gĭl′bẽr-tēz′; -tēs′), *n.* The language of the Gilbert Islanders. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.
gil′bert-ite, *n.* [After Davies *Gilbert* (1767-1839).] *Min.* A variety of hydromica.
Gil′bert's Act (gĭl′bẽrts). [After Thomas *Gilbert* (1720-98), English reformer.] *Eng.* An act (22 Geo. III., c. 83) for the relief and employment of the poor, repealed by 34 & 35 Vict. c. 116.
Gil-bo′a (gĭl-bō′ȧ). *Bib.*
gild. † GELD, *v.*
gild (gĭld), *n.* [Cf. LL. *gildum*, *geldum*. See GELD a tax.] A payment or tax. *Obs.* or *Hist.*
gild, *v. i.* To pay taxes. *Obs.* or *Hist.* *Oxf. E. D.*
gild (gĭld), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gjalla* to yell.] Noise; uproar. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gild (gĭld), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *gildr* of full size, complete, stout.] Full-grown; of full measure; great. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gild, gildale, etc. Vars. of GUILD, GUILDALE, etc.
gild′a-ble (gĭl′dȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to taxation. — *n.* A gildable district. *Eng.*
gil′dart (gĭl′dẽrt). Dial. Eng. var. of GILDER, a snare.
gilde. † GUILD.
gild′en (gĭl′d'n), *a.* [AS. *gylden*, fr. *gold*. See GOLD.] **1.** Golden. *Obs.*
2. Erron. for GILDED.
gil′den, *n.* [OF. *geldon*.] A pikeman. *Obs.*
gild′en-mouth′, *n.* = GOLDEN-MOUTH. *Obs.*
gil′der. Var. of GUILDER.
gil′der, *n.* [Icel. *gildra*.] **1.** A snare, usually of horsehair. *Obs.* or *Local, Eng.*
2. Horsehair woven as a fishline or one of its sections. *Dial. Eng.*
gil′der (gĭl′dẽr), *v. t.* To snare. *Obs.*
gild′er's white. A fine quality of whiting.
gild′hall′. Var. of GUILDHALL.
gile. † GILL, GYLE.
gile. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GUILE.
Gil′e-ad (gĭl′ē-ăd), *n.* *Bib.* A region, city, and mountain east of the Jordan; also, a personal and family name.
Gil′e-ad-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* A branch of the tribe of Manasseh; also, the inhabitants of Gilead.
gilenyer, *n.* A swindler; a trickster. *Obs. Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*
gilenyie, *n.* [OF. *Gilain*, a name used to personify deceit.] A trick; dodge. *Obs. Scot.*
gil′er, gil′er-y (gīl′ẽr; -ẽr-ĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GUILER, GUILERY.
Giles (jīlz), *n.* [OF. *Gilles*, nom. of *Gille*, F. *Gilles*, L. *Aegidius*; cf. Gr. αἰγίδιον, dim. of αἴξ goat.] Lit., a kid; — masc. prop. name. L. *Ægidius* (ē-jĭd′ĭ-ŭs); F. *Gilles* (zhēl), *Égide* (ā′-zhēd′); It. *Egidio* (ā-jē′dyō); Sp. *Gil* (hēl; 172); Pg. *Gil* (zhēl); G. & D. *Egidius* (ā-gē′-dē-ōōs).
‖ **gi′let′** (zhē′lĕ′), *n.* [F.] *Dressmaking.* A waistcoat or vest, or a woman's bodice shaped in imitation of a waistcoat.
gileynour. † GILENYER.
Gil′gal (gĭl′găl). *Bib.*
gil′guy (gĭl′gī), *n.* *Naut.* A "thing," indefinitely or contemptuously so called.
Gil′iak (jĭl′yăk), *n.* A member of a tribe of hunters and fishers dwelling along the lower Amur and the shores of the Okhotsk Sea, known for their artistic embroidery and ornaments.
giling, gilous. † GUILING, GUILOUS.
gill (jĭl), *n.* The sum of three farthings. *Jamaica.*
gill (jĭl), *n.* [Etymol. uncert.] A two-wheeled frame for transporting timber. *Local, Eng.*
gill (jĭl), *v. i.* [From GILL measure.] To tipple. *Local, Eng.*
gill (gĭl), *v. t.* To gloss (paper) by passing (it) between hot rollers.
gill (jĭl), *n.* [Gael. *geal*.] A leech. *Scot.*
gill (gĭl), *n.* A fellow; a cove. *Slang, Eng.*
gill ale (jĭl). = GILL a girl, 2 & 3.
gill arches (gĭl), **gill basket** (gĭl). = BRANCHIAL ARCHES, BASKET.
gill bird (gĭl). A wattle bird. *Australia.*
gill box (gĭl). *Wool & Flax Manuf.* A machine containing gills. See GILL, *n.*, 5.
gill comb (gĭl). *Zoöl.* A ctenidium.
gille. † GILL.
gilled (gĭld), *a.* Provided with gills; as, a *gilled* tadpole.
Gil-le′ni-a (jĭ-lē′nĭ-ȧ; gĭ-), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Arnold *Gill*, German botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of PORTERANTHUS.
gillenyie. † GILENYIE.
gil′let. † GILLOT.
gill′-flirt′ (jĭl′flûrt′), *n.* A giddy girl; a flirt-gill. *Archaic.* — **gill′-flirt′ing**, *a.*
gill frame or **head** (gĭl). = GILL BOX.
gill′-hoot′er (jĭl′hōōt′ẽr), **gil′ly-hoot′er** (jĭl′ĭ-), *n.* [From *Gill*, prop. name + *hooter*.] An owl; esp., the barn owl. *Dial. Eng.*
gill′house′ (jĭl′-), *n.* A shop where gill (the liquor) is sold.
gil′li-an (jĭl′ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *n.* [See JULIANA. Cf. GILL a girl.] A girl; esp., a wanton; gill. *Obs.*
gil′lie (jĭl′ĭ), *n.* [Dim. of *gill* a girl.] A gillot. *Obs.* or *R.*
gill′ie (jĭl′ĭ), *n.* A gill (of liquor). *Scot.*
gil′lie-wet′foot′, *n.* A contemptuous Lowland rendering of **gil′le-cas′fliuch′**, a gillie, esp. one who carried a chieftain across water. *Obs.*
gil′li-flow′er. Var. of GILLYFLOWER.
gil′li-howt′er. Var. of GILLHOOTER. *Scot.*
gill′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GILL.
gil′ling-bore′, *n.* = KILMAGORE.
gill′ing ma-chine′ (gĭl′ĭng). = GILL BOX.
gil′li-ver (jĭl′ĭ-vẽr). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GILLYFLOWER.
gill′-less, *a.* See -LESS.
gill′-net′ter, *n.* One who fishes with gill nets.
gillore. † GALORE.
gill′ot (jĭl′ŭt), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Gill*, for *Gillian*, a woman's name.] **1.** A loose woman. *Obs.*
2. A mare. *Obs., Scot.,* or *Hist.*
gil′lot-age (jĭl′ō-tāj), *n.* Gillotype process.
gil′lo-type′ (-tīp′), *n.* [After F. *Gillot* (1820-72), Parisian inventor.] A kind of photomechanical process for reproducing line drawings; also, a print made by such a process.
gill′-over-ground′, or **gill′-over-the-ground′** (jĭl′-), *n.* The ground ivy.
gill plume (gĭl). *Zoöl.* A ctenidium.
gill rakes. = GILL RAKERS.
gill′-run′ (jĭl-), *n.* Ground ivy.
gill′-run-by-the-street′ (jĭl′-), *n.* The soapwort. *Dial. Eng.*
gills (gĭlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. E. dial. *gill* the lower jaw, the throat, and E. *gill* organ for respiration.] An extremely high collar. *Slang, Eng.*
gil′ly. Var. of GILLIE.
gil′ly (jĭl′ĭ), *n.* [Short for GILLYFLOWER.] The wallflower. *Dial. Eng.*
gil′ly-gau′pus (gĭl′ĭ-gô′pŭs), *n.* [Cf. ME. *galpen* to yawn.] A stupid, awkward person. *Scot.*
Gil′min. † GUILLEMIN.
Gil Morrice. See MORRICE, GIL.
gilofer, gilofre. † GILLYFLOWER.
Gi′loh (gī′lō). *Bib.*
Gi′lo-nite (gī′lō-nīt). *Bib.*
gil′py (gĭl′pĭ), *n.* A lively, frolicsome boy or girl. *Scot.* — *a.* Frolicsome. *Scot.*
gil-rav′age (gĭl-răv′āj), *v. i.* To royster; to frolic in a disorderly fashion. — **gil-rav′age**, *n.* — **gil-rav′ag-er** (-ā-jẽr), *n.* *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gilse (gĭls). Var. of GRILSE.
gil′son-ite (gĭl′sŭn-īt), *n.* [After S. H. *Gilson*, owner of a large deposit.] *Min.* = UINTAHITE.
gilt. † GUILT, JILT.
gilt (gĭlt), *n.* [Icel. *gyltr* or AS. *gilte*, akin to E. *galt* hog, boar.] A young sow. *Dial.*
gilt (gĭlt), *v. t.* = GILD.
gilt (gĭlt), *n.* A thief; also, a skeleton key. *Slang, Eng.*
gilt′cup′, *n.* The buttercup.

H I J K L M

gilt′-edge′ (gĭlt′ĕj′) } *a.* **1.** Having a gilt edge; as, *gilt-*
gilt′-edged′ (gĭlt′ĕjd′) } *edged* paper; a *gilt-edge* book.
2. Of the best quality; as, *gilt-edged* securities. *Colloq.*

gilt′head′ (gĭlt′hĕd′), *n.* Any of several marine fishes so named from their colors; esp.: **a** A *Sparus auratus*, a valuable sparoid food fish, common in the Mediterranean. **b** The cunner (*Crenilabrus melops*), of the British coasts.

gim′bal (gĭm′băl; jĭm′băl; 277), *n.* [See GIMMAL, *n.*] **1.** = GIMMAL. *Obs. or R.*
2. Pastry in the shape of a ring. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* A contrivance for permitting a body to incline freely in all directions, or for suspending anything, as a barometer, ship's compass, chronometer, etc., so that it will remain plumb, or level, when its support is tipped, as by the rolling of a ship. It consists of a ring in which the body can turn on an axis through a diameter of the ring, while the ring itself is so pivoted to its support that it can turn about a diameter at right angles to the first.

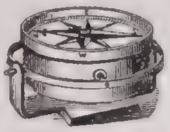
Compass hung in Gimbals.

gimbal joint. *Mach.* A universal joint embodying the principle of the gimbal.

gimbal ring. A single gimbal, as that by which the cockeye of the upper millstone is supported on the spindle.

Gim′ber-nat′s′ lig′a-ment (hēm′bĕr-näts′; 172). [After Antonio *Gimbernat* (1734–86), Spanish physician.] *Anat.* That portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which is reflected from Poupart's ligament along the iliopectineal line.

gim′crack′ (jĭm′krăk′), *n.* [Formerly also a spruce and pert pretender, also, a spruce girl, perh. fr. *gim* + *crack* lad, boaster. The 14th century *gibecrake*, used prob. of some kind of inlaid work in wood (*Oxf. E. D.*), of uncertain origin, is prob. the same word.] **1.** A fantastic idea; a scheme; a design. *Obs.*
2. A mechanical device. *Obs. or R.*
3. A fanciful trifle; an unsubstantial, showy ornament; a toy; a gewgaw; a knickknack.
4. A showily fashionable or affected person; a fop. *Obs.*
5. One who has a knack for mechanical contrivances; a Jack-of-all-trades. *Obs. or Dial.*

gim′crack′, *a.* Showy, but of little worth; trumpery.

gim′crack′er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Showy unsubstantiality; gimcracks collectively.

Fads and fashions, *gimcrackeries.* *Besant & Rice.*

gim′let (gĭm′lĕt; -lĭt; 151), *n.* [OF. *guimbelet*, *guibelet*, F. *gibelet*, of G., D., or Scand. origin. See WIMBLE, *n.*] A small tool with a screw point, grooved shank, and cross handle, for boring holes.

Gimlet.

gim′let, *v. t.*; GIM′LET-ED; GIM′LET-ING. To pierce with or as with a gimlet; hence, to move gimlet fashion.

gimlet bit. A kind of pointed bit ending in a spiral flute.

gim′mal (gĭm′ăl; jĭm′ăl), *n.* [The same word as *gemel.* See GEMEL; cf. GIMBAL.]
1. Joined work whose parts move within each other; a pair or series of interlocked rings.
2. *pl.* = GIMBAL, 3. *Obs.*
3. A piece of mechanism, esp. one transmitting motion. *Obs.*

gim′mal, *a.* Also **gim′maled** (-ăld). Made or consisting of gimmals, or interlocked rings or links.

In their pale dull mouths the *gimmal* bit
Lies foul with chewed grass. *Shak.*

gim′mer, gim′mor (jĭm′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. GIMMAL, *n.*] **1.** A joined ring; a gimmal. *Obs.*
2. A hinge; a clasp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gimp (gĭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *gimp*, *gijmp*, G. *gimpe*, *gimpf*, of unknown origin; cf. OF. *guimpeure*, *guipure*, F. *guipure.*] **1.** A narrow ornamental fabric of silk, woolen, or cotton, often with a metallic wire, or sometimes a coarse cord, running through it; — used as trimming for dresses, furniture, etc.
2. A silk fishline strengthened with wire.
3. *Lace Making.* A coarse thread used to outline the design.

gimp, *v. t.*; GIMPED (gĭmpt); GIMP′ING. To trim, or make, with gimp. — **gimped embroidery**, an old variety of embroidery made by laying cords or shaped pieces of vellum on the material and covering them with silk or gold threads; — called also *church embroidery*, and *laid embroidery.*

gimp (gĭmp), *n.* [Cf. JIMP, *a.*] Spirit; vim; — applied to animals and men. *Colloq.*

Native horses, large, full of muscle and *gimp.* *A. M. Earle.*

gin (gĭn), *v. i.* & *t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* GAN (găn), GON (gŏn), or GUN (gŭn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIN′NING. [ME. *ginnen*, shortened from *beginnen*, AS. *beginnan.* See BEGIN.] To begin; — often followed by an infinitive without *to*; as, *gan* tell. See GAN. *Obs. or Archaic.* "He *gan* to pray." *Chaucer.*

gin (jĭn), *n.* [Native name.] *Australia.* **1.** An aboriginal woman, usually one that is married. Cf. LUBRA.
2. A female, as the female kangaroo.

gin (jĭn), *n.* [Contr. from *Geneva.* See GENEVA the liquor.] A strong alcoholic liquor extensively manufactured in Holland by distilling a grain (esp. rye) mash in pot stills with juniper berries; — called also *Hollands* and *Holland gin.* The most highly reputed, called **Schiedam schnapps**, is made at Schiedam. Also, a similar liquor made from plain spirit flavored with any of various aromatics, as juniper berries, aniseed, coriander, fennel, or turpentine. Gin contains usually about 40 per cent of alcohol by weight.

gin (jĭn), *n.* [A contraction of *engine.*] **1.** Contrivance; artifice; ingenuity; craft; a device; a trick; a scheme. *Obs.*
2. Any of various machines, tools, or mechanical devices; specif.: **a** A snare or trap for game. **b** An engine of torture; a rack. *Obs.* **c** An engine of war that hurled missiles. *Obs. or Hist.* **d** A window, or door, fastener. *Obs.* **e** A gin block. **f** A machine for raising or moving heavy weights, usually consisting of a tripod formed of poles united at the top, with a windlass, pulleys, ropes, etc. **g** *Mining.* A hoisting, or pumping, drum, usually vertical; a whim. **h** A cotton gin.

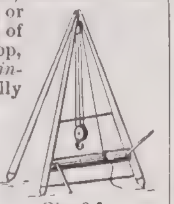
Gin, 2 f.

gin, *v.t.*; GINNED (jĭnd); GIN′NING. **1.** To catch in a gin; to snare.
2. To clear of seeds by a gin, as cotton.

gin block. An iron or steel tackle block, containing one or more pulleys; — called also *whip gin* and *monkey wheel.*

Gi-nev′ra (jē-nĕv′rȧ), *n.* **1.** A lady i Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." Her honor is impeached, and she is condemned to die unless a champion appears. Her lover, Ariodante, fights and kills the false accuser, and weds Ginevra.
2. The title and heroine of a tale in Rogers's poem "Italy." She is an Italian bride, who secr_tes herself, from motives of frolic, in a self-locking oake_ hest, and dies there, her skeleton being found many years later.
3. Var. of GUINEVERE.

ging (gĭng), *n.* [Cf. GANG.] A gang; a c_ _pany; troop; retinue; family; crew; rabble. *Obs.*

There is a knot, a *ging*, a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shak.*

gin′ger (jĭn′jẽr), *n.* [ME. *ginger*, *gingev_r*, *gingivere*, OF. *gengibr_*, *gengivre*, *gingimbre*, F. *gingembre*, L. *zingiber*, *zingiberi*, fr Gr ζιγγίβερις; of Oriental origin; c^f Ar. & Per. *zenjebīl.* fr. Skr. *çṛṅgavēra*, apparently meaning, horn-shaped *çṛṅga* horn + *vēra* body.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Zinziber*, esp. the commonly cultivated *Z. zinziber.*
2. The hot and pungent aromatic rootstock of this species, used in medicine and cookery. The unscraped rootstock i_ known as **black ginger**; the scraped and peeled roots_ock, **white ginger**, is often candied or preserved. The dried rootstock is used in medicine as a stimulan_ and carminative and as a counterirritant.
3. Mettle; spirit. *Slang.*

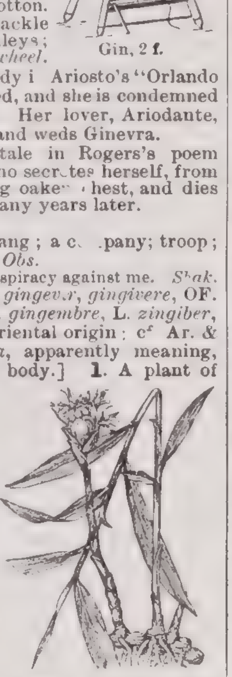
Ginger (*Zinziber officinale*). (⅙)

gin′ger, *v. t.* **1.** To treat or impregnate with ginger.
2. To make lively, mettlesome, or animated; to inspirit.

ginger ale *or* **beer.** A nonalcoholic beer or beverage impregnated with ginger. — **gin′ger-beer′y**, *a.*

gin′ger-bread′ (jĭn′jẽr-brĕd′), *n.* [OF. *gingebras*, *gingembras*, *gingimbrat*, a derivative fr. L. *zingiber.* *Oxf. E. D.* See GINGER.] **1.** A kind of plain sweet cake flavored with ginger, and sometimes made in fanciful shapes and frequently gilded. "*Gingerbread* that was full fine." *Chaucer.*
2. Fig.: Something showy but unsubstantial or tasteless; tawdry or superfluous ornament, esp. in architecture.
3. Tansy. *Scot.*
4. Wealth; money. *Slang.*

gingerbread tree. **a** The doom palm. **b** A West African rosaceous tree (*Parinarium macrophyllum*) which bears a large edible farinaceous fruit called the **gingerbread plum.**

gin′ger-bread′y (-ĭ), *a.* Like fancy gingerbread; tawdrily showy; over-ornamented.

ginger grass. **a** An East Indian grass (*Andropogon schœnanthus*) which yields ginger-grass oil. See OIL, *Table I.* **b** A coarse grass of Jamaica (*Panicum glutinosum*).

gin′ger-leaf′ (jĭn′jẽr-lēf′), *n.* **a** A Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). *Local, U. S.* **b** A Californian euphorbiaceous herb (*Eremocarpus setigerus*) with rough, strong-scented leaves, used in medicine as a carminative.

gin′ger-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* [Cf. E. dial. *ginger* brittle, tender, light of touch; of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *genchor*, *gençor*, more beautiful, beautiful, prop., comp. of *gent* beautiful.] **1.** Daintily; elegantly; mincingly; — referring esp. to the manner of walking, dancing, or otherwise moving. *Obs.*
2. Very cautiously; with extreme care as to the result of a movement or act; — often with an implication of distaste at having to do, contemplate, or deal with, something.

gin′ger-ly, *a.* **1.** Dainty; elegant. *Obs.*
2. Very cautious; extremely careful.

gin′ger-snap′ (-snăp′), *n.* A thin, usually brittle, cake flavored with ginger.

gin′ger-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the characteristics of ginger; flavored with ginger; sharp; spicy.

ging′ham (gĭng′ăm), *n.* [F. *guingan*; cf. Jav. *ginggang.*] **1.** A kind of cotton or linen cloth, usually in stripes or checks, of two or more colors, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven; — disting. from printed cotton or prints.
2. An umbrella, esp. one of cheap material. *Colloq.*

gin′gi-val (jĭn′jĭ-văl; jĭn-jī′văl; 277), *a.* [L. *gingiva* the gum.] Of or pertaining to the gums; specif., *Phon.*, pronounced with the tip of the tongue brought against the gums; alveolar. — *n.* A gingival letter.

gin′gi-vi′tis (jĭn′jĭ-vī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See GINGIVAL; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the gums.

gin′gly-moid (jĭŋ′glĭ-moid; gĭŋ′-) } *a.* [Gr. γιγγλυμοειδής;
gin′gly-moi′dal (-moi′dăl) } γίγγλυμος ginglymus + εἶδος form: cf. F. *ginglymoïde*, *ginglymoïdal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a ginglymus, or hinge joint.

gin′gly-mus (jĭŋ′glĭ-mŭs; gĭŋ′glĭ-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mī). [NL., fr. Gr. γίγγλυμος a hingelike joint, a ball-and-socket joint.] *Anat.* A hinge joint admitting of motion in one plane only, as that between the humerus and ulna.

gin′house′ (jĭn′hous′), *n.* Building where cotton is ginned.

A *ginhouse* is . . . not in any sense a storehouse. 40 *Fla.* 200.

Gink′go (gĭŋk′gō; jĭŋk′gō), *n.* [Jap. *gingko.*] **a** *Bot.* A genus of peculiar gymnospermous trees consisting of the single species *G. biloba*, of China and Japan. It is a handsome tree with fan-shaped leaves and yellow drupelike fruit, and is often cultivated, esp. in the United States. **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). A tree of this species.

Gink′go-a′ce-æ (-gō-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of gymnospermous plants consisting of the genus *Ginkgo*, remarkable for the fact that fertilization takes place by means of motile antherozoids instead of a pollen tube. The family was abundant in early geologic times. Several fossil genera, of which the most important is *Jeanpaulia*, are now referred to it. — **gink′go-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

gin pole. **a** Any of the three poles of a hoisting gin. **b** A single pole held in position by guys.

gin′seng (jĭn′sĕng), *n.* [Chin. *jên*[2] + *shên*[1].] **1.** **a** A Chinese araliaceous plant (*Panax ginseng*), having 5-foliolate leaves and umbels of small greenish flowers succeeded by scarlet berries. **b** The closely related North American *P. quinquefolium.*
2. *Pharm.* The aromatic root of either of these plants, highly valued as a medicine in China, to which country practically the whole of the American product is exported. It has a sweetish taste like that of licorice, but is of little use except as a demulcent, and is not official.

Ginseng, 1 **a.** 1 Root; 2 Leaves and Flowers. (¼)

gin wheel. **1.** A wheel in a cotton gin, as one with teeth for drawing the fiber through the grid, or a wheel for brushing away the lint.
2. *Mining.* A whim drum.

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gilt′en, *a.* Gilt; golden. *Obs.*
gilt′ie. giltif. † GUILTY.
gilt′tail′, *n.* A yellow-tailed worm or larva, used for bait.
gil′ty. Guilty. *Ref. Sp.*
gil′ver (jĭl′vẽr), *n.* = GILLYFLOWER. *Obs. or Poetic.*
Gil′yak. Var. of GILIAK.
gim. † GEM.
gim (jĭm), *a.* [Cf. JIMP.] Neat; spruce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gimal. † GIMMAL.
gim′baled (gĭm′băld; jĭm′-), *a.* Having a gimbal.
gim′bal-jawed′, gim′ber-jawed′ (jĭm′băl-jôd′; jĭm′bẽr-), *a.* Having the lower jaw projecting and moving loosely; hence, loquacious. *Slang, U. S.*
gimb′let (*dial.* gĭm′l t; gĭm′blĕt). Obs., or dial. for GIMLET.
gim′crack′ing, *a.* & *n.* Dealing in, or pertaining to, gimcracks. *Obs. Colloq. or Slang. Oxf. E.D.*
gim′crack′y, *a.* Like a gimcrack. *Colloq.*
gime (gīm), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gīma* a vast opening.] A hole in the earth made by water bursting its bounds. *Dial. Eng.*
gi′mel (gē′mĕl; gĭm′ĕl), *n.* [Heb., lit., camel.] The third letter (ג, ג) of the Hebrew alphabet, pronounced like Eng. *g* in *go*, or the spirant correlative of the same. It is used as a heading in Ps. cxix. Its numerical value is 3. [*n.* See GOMER.
Gi-mir′rai (gĭ-mĭr′ī; -mĭr′ā-ī).
gim′let, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *gimlin*, E. *kimnel.*] A tub used for salting meats. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
gim′let, *n.* [Cf E. dial. *to ride gimlague* to ride with a woman behind on a pillion, *to ride giblagaut*, said of two women on one horse.] A single horse with a cart. *Obs. U. S.*
gimlet eye. **a** A squint eye. *Colloq.* **b** A piercing eye. — **gim′let-eyed′**, *a.*
gimmal joint. = GIMBAL JOINT.
gimme. † GEM.
gim′mer (gĭm′ẽr), *n.* [Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gymbr*, Norw. dial. & Sw. dial. *gimbe_*, Dan. *gimmerlam.*] A young female sheep; sometimes, contemptuously, a woman. *Scot., & Local, Eng.*
gim′mer-hog′, gim′mer-lamb′, *n.* A female lamb that has not been shorn. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
gimmew, gimmon. † GEMEW.
gimp (jĭmp). Var. of JIMP. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gimp, *v. t.* To notch; indent; jag. *Rare or Dial.*
gimp (gĭmp), *n.* [F. *guimpe*, OF. *guimple*, of G. origin. See WIMPLE.] A nun's neckerchief or stomacher. Cf. GUIMPE.
gim pog (jĭm). In one form of lapidary's mill, a cranked iron support for the block into which the gem stick is stuck.
gimp′ing, *n.* Gimp.
gimp nail (gĭmp). A small nail with a rounded head, used in upholstery.
Gim′zo (gĭm′zō). *Bib.*
gin, *n.* [Perh. fr. the personal name *Jenny*, *Jane.*] **a** Fem. prop. name. **b** A female ferret. — **gin-of-all-trades**, a female Jack-of-all-trades. *All Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
gin (gĭn), *conj.* [Perh. fr. *gin*, prep., or perh. for *given.*] If; whether. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gin (gĭn), *prep.* [AS. *gēan.* See AGAIN.] Against; near by; towards. *Scot. & Local, U. S.*
Gi-na′an (hē-nä′än), *n.* An Igorrote tribe. See IGORROTE.
Gi′nath (gī′năth). *Bib.*
gin beam. *Coal Mining.* The beam over a gin pit supporting the pulleys. *Eng.*
gin case. A case used for fruit packing in which bottled gin was originally imported; by extension, locally, a case of the same capacity similarly used. *Australia.*
gin drinker's liver. Cirrhosis of the liver from alcoholism.
gineper. † JUNIPER.
Gi-nes′ de Pa′sa-mon′te (hē-nās′ dĕ pä′sä-mōn′tā; 172). In "Don Quixote," an ungrateful galley slave who robs his liberator, Don Quixote, breaking Mambrino's helmet. Later he appears as a puppet-show man.
ginet. † JENNET.
‖ **gi-ne′te** (hē-nā′tā), *n.* [Sp. *jinete*, *ginete.*] **a** A light-cavalryman. **b** A broncho buster. *S. W. U. S.* [cunning. *Obs.*
gin′ful (jĭn′fo͝ol), *a.* Guileful;
gin-ga′da. † JANGADA. [GAL.
gin′gal, gin′gall. Vars. of JIN-
ginge. † YING, young.
gin′ge-li (jĭn′jĕ-lĭ), **gin′gel-ly.** Vars. of GINGILI.
gin′ger, *a.* *Colloq.* **a** Ginger-colored. **b** Gingerly. — **gin′ger-ness**, *n.*
gin′ger-ade′ (jĭn′jẽr-ād′), *n.* A beverage flavored with ginger.
gin′ger-bread′, *v. t.* To supply with gingerbread. *Rare.*
Gin′ger-bread′, Giles. The hero of an old English nursery tale.
gingerbread nut. A nut-shaped cake of gingerbread. [palm.
gingerbread palm. The doom
ginger family. *Bot.* The family Zinziberaceæ. [ER.
ginger lily. = GARLAND FLOW-
gin′ger-line, *n.* [Cf. It. *giuggiolino.*] A gingerlike color. *Obs.*
gin′ger-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gin′ger-nut′, *n.* A gingerbread nut.
ginger oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
gin′ger-ous (jĭn′jẽr-ŭs), *a.* Like ginger, esp. in col r.
ginger pine. The Oregon cedar.
ginger plant. **a** = GINGER, 1. **b** Tansy. *Dial. Eng.*
ginger pop. Ginger beer. *Colloq.*
ginger rolls. *Whaling.* The plaited folds on the throat and breast of the humpback whale.
gin′ger-root′, *n.* The coltsfoot.
ginger spice. = GINGER, 1.
gin′ger-work′, *n.* Tawdry ornament. *Rare.*
gin′ger-wort′ (jĭn′jẽr-wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the family Zinziberaceæ. *Lindley.*
gingevir. † GINGER.
gin′gi-li (jĭn′jĭ-lĭ), *or* **gin′gel-ly** (jĭn′jĕ-lĭ), *n.* [A corrupt. of Ar. *juljulān.*] Sesame.
gingili oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
gingioline. † GINGERLINE.
gin-gi′væ (jĭn-jī′vē), *n. pl.* [L.] *Anat.* The gums.
gingivere. † GINGER.
ging′ko (gĭng′kō), *n.* The tree *Ginkgo biloba.* See GINKGO.
Ging′ko-a′ce-æ (gĭng′kō-ā′sē-ē), **ging′ko-a′ceous** (-shŭs), **Ging′ko-a′les** (-lēz). Vars. of GINKGOACEÆ, etc. [JINGLE.
gin′gle (jĭŋ′g′l), *n.* & *v.* Var. of
gin′gles. † SHINGLES.
gin′gle-spur′, *n.* A gallant who jingles his spurs. *Obs.*
gin′gly-form (jĭŋ′glĭ-fôrm; gĭŋ′-), *a.* *Anat.* Ginglymoid.
gin′gly-mate (-māt), *v. i.* [*ginglymus* + *-ate.*] To form a hinge. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Gin′gly-mo′di (-mō′dī), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr. γιγγλυμώδης ginglymoid. See GINGLYMOID.] *Zoöl.* = RHOMBOGANOIDEI. — **gin′gly-mo′di-an**, *a.* & *n.*
Gin′gly-mos′to-ma (-mŏs′tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL., *ginglymus* + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of large pelagic sharks of tropical seas. It includes the nurse shark of the West Indies. — **gin′gly-mos′to-moid** (-moid), *a.* [a gin.
gin horse. A horse that works
giniper. † JUNIPER.
Gink′go-a′les (gĭŋk′gō-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of gymnosperms coextensive with the family Ginkgoaceæ. [GO.
Gin′ko (gĭŋ′kō). Var. of GINK-
gin mill (jĭn). A low drinking saloon. — **gin′-mill′er**, *n.* *Both Slang, U. S.*
ginne. † GIN.
gin′ner, *n.* A beginner. *Obs.*
gin′ner (jĭn′ẽr), *n.* One who gins cotton.
gin′ners (gĭn′ẽrz), *n. pl.* The gills of a fish. *Obs., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gin′ner-y (jĭn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). An establishment where cotton is ginned.
gin′ner-y, *n.* A gin mill.
gin′net. † JENNET.
Gin′ne-tho (gĭn′ē-thō), **-thon** (-thŏn). *Bib.*
ginnie. † GUINEA.
gin′ning, *n.* [See GIN, *v. i.*] Beginning. *Obs.*
gin′nle, gin′nel (gĭn′′l), *v. t.* To catch (fish) with the hands or a noose; to tickle (trout). *Brit.*
Gin′nun-ga-gap′ (gĭn′no͝oŋ-gä-gäp′; yĭn′-), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The great yawning gap, the chaos, or formless void, before creation.
ginnur. † GINOUR.
gin′ny (jĭn′ĭ), *a.* Insnaring; crafty. *Obs.* [gin. *Colloq.*
gin′ny (jĭn′ĭ), *a.* Affected by
gin′ny car′riage (jĭn′ĭ). [Cf. JINNY ROAD.] A small, strong carriage for materials. *Eng.*
ginny rails. Track rails for ginny carriages. *Eng.*
ginour, *n.* [*gin* engine + (*-our*) *-or.*] An engineer, esp. one in charge of a war engine. *Obs.*
gin pit. *Coal Mining.* A pit the hauling from which is done by means of a gin. *Eng.*
gin race, *or* **gin ring.** The track of the horse turning a gin.
gin saw. The saw used in a cotton gin to draw the fibers through.
gin′-saw′ file. See FILE, tool.
ginseng family. *Bot.* The family Araliaceæ.
gin′shop′, *n.* A shop where gin and other liquor is sold as a beverage; a barroom. *Colloq.*
gin′sing. Var. of GINSENG.
gin sling. A beverage of gin, sugar, and water. *U. S.*
gin′-spin′ner, *n.* A distiller or a liquor dealer. *Slang, Eng.*

Giot-tesque′ (jŏt-tĕsk′), *a.* Resembling the style of the painter Giotto (1276–1337), which was broad and simple. His figures are animated and full of expression. — *n.* The style of Giotto; also, a follower or imitator of Giotto.

gi-pon′ (jĭ-pŏn′), *n.* [See JUPON.] A medieval tunic; a jupon (which see).

gip′ser (jĭp′sẽr), **gip′sire**, *n.* [F. *gibecière* a game pouch or game pocket.] A kind of pouch formerly worn at the girdle. *Archaic.*

Gi-raf′fa (jĭ-răf′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See GIRAFFE.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the giraffes, — type of a family, **Gi-raf′fi-dæ** (-ĭ-dē), including also the okapi and extinct genera, as *Samotherium* and *Sivatherium.* — **gi-raf′fine** (-ĭn; -īn), *a.*

gi-raffe′ (jĭ-răf′), *n.* [F. *girafe*; cf. It. *giraffa*, Sp. *girafa*; fr. Ar. *zurāfah, zarāfah.*] **1.** A large ruminant mammal (*Giraffa giraffa*) of Africa, formerly widely distributed on that continent, but now nearly exterminated except in remote districts; the camelopard. It is the tallest of quadrupeds, the male sometimes standing more than eighteen feet high. The neck is very long and rather stiff, having only the usual number of vertebræ (seven), which are remarkably elongated. The fore legs are also very long. In both sexes the head bears a pair of short horns covered with skin. It also has a median prominence, best developed in South African specimens. Largely on this character the giraffes of this region are considered a distinct species (*G. australis*). In color the giraffes are pale fawn or cream, with numerous large reddish, yellowish, or brown spots. They feed on the leaves and twigs of trees, and are timid in disposition and able to run swiftly. Fossil remains of related species have been found in Europe and Asia.

$\frac{1}{100}$ Giraffe.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Camelopard.

3. *Mining.* A car of a special form, higher at one end than at the other, for use on inclines.

4. A sort of upright spinet, used in the 18th century.

gir′an-dole (jĭr′ăn-dōl), *n.* [F., It. *girandola.* See GYRATE.] **1.** A radiating and showy or ornamental composition, as a cluster of skyrockets fired together, a fountain with rising column of water which spreads, or, esp., a candelabrum (sense 2). Cf. ANTHEMION, which is nearly, on a flat surface, what the girandole is in space.

2. *Fort.* A series of chambers in defensive mines. *Rare.*

3. A kind of earring, esp. one with small stones grouped about a larger one.

gir′a-sol, gir′a-sole (jĭr′*ȧ*-sŏl; -sōl), *n.* [It. *girasole*, or F. *girasol*, fr. L. *gyrare* to turn around + *sol* sun.] **1. a** The heliotrope. **b** The sunflower. *Obs.*

2. *Min.* An opal of varying color, which gives out firelike reflections in a bright light; — hence called also *fire opal.*

gird (gûrd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* GIRT (gûrt) or GIRD′ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIRD′ING. [ME. *girden, gerden, gurden, gorden*, AS. *gyrdan*; akin to OS. *gurdian*, D. *gorden*, OHG. *gurten*, G. *gürten*, Icel. *gyrða*, Sw. *gjorda*, Dan. *giorde*, Goth. *bigairdan* to begird, and prob. to E. *yard* an inclosure. Cf. GIRTH, *n. & v.*, GIRT, *v. t.*] **1.** To encircle or bind with any flexible band, as a belt; hence, to make fast or secure, as a sword by a belt or clothing with a cord, girdle, bandage, or the like; to girt; girth; engird.

Let not him that *girdeth* on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off. *1 Kings* xx. 11.

2. Hence: **a** To provide or equip, esp. with the sword of knighthood. **b** To clothe or invest, as with a robe confined by a girdle, or, fig., with powers or attributes.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen *Ezek.* xvi. 10.
Thou hast *girded* me with strength. *Ps.* xviii. 39.

c To prepare; to make ready; to brace; as, to *gird* one's self for a contest; — often with *up.*

Gird up the loins of your mind. *1 Pet.* i. 13.

3. To surround; to encircle or encompass.

That Nyseian isle,
Girt with the River Triton. *Milton.*

4. *Mil* To surround for the purpose of taking, as a town; to besiege; to invest. *Archaic.*

5. To put a rim or hoop on. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gird (gûrd; *Scot.* gĭrd), *v. t.* [ME. *girden, gerden, gurden, gorden*, of uncertain origin; perh. the same word as *gird* to encircle, and first used of striking with a belt or whip, the lash circling round the one struck. Cf. GRIDE, *v.*] **1.** To strike; smite. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

To slay him and to *girden* off his head. *Chaucer.*

2. To move quickly in some way, as thrusting, driving, pulling, or throwing; — followed by an adverb or a preposition; as, to *gird* about. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

3. To sneer at; to mock; gibe. *Obs. or R.*

Being moved, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shak.*

gird, *v. i.* **1.** To strike. *Obs.*

2. To move or act quickly, suddenly, or energetically; to start; rush. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To make a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms; to gibe; sneer; — usually with *at.*

Jeering and *girding* at his elder brother. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

Syn. — See SCOFF.

gird (gûrd), *n.* [See GIRD to strike.] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A sharp stroke with a rod or switch. **b** A sudden motion; a jerk; start; spurt. **c** A moment; a trice. **d** A severe spasm (of pain); a twinge; a pang.

Gone to visit some poor body in a sick *gird.* *C. Brontë.*

2. A cut; a sarcastic remark; a gibe; a sneer.

I thank thee for that *gird*, good Tranio. *Shak.*

3. An uncontrollable fit (of laughter). *Dial. Eng.*

gird′er (gûr′dẽr), *n.* [From GIRD to encircle.] **1.** One that girds.

2. *Arch.* **a** One of the main timbers in a framed floor where the girders support the joists which in turn carry the flooring boards. Cf. BREASTSUMMER, SUMMER. **b** Any heavy, strong, or principal horizontal member on which the weight of a floor or partition is carried.

3. *Arch. & Engin.* Hence, an iron or steel beam of economical section, either made in a single piece or built up of plates, flitches, latticework, bars, etc., and often of very large proportions (as in bridge work), used for the same or a similar purpose. See BOX GIRDER, BOWSTRING GIRDER, CROSS GIRDER, LATTICE GIRDER, PLATE GIRDER, TRUSS.

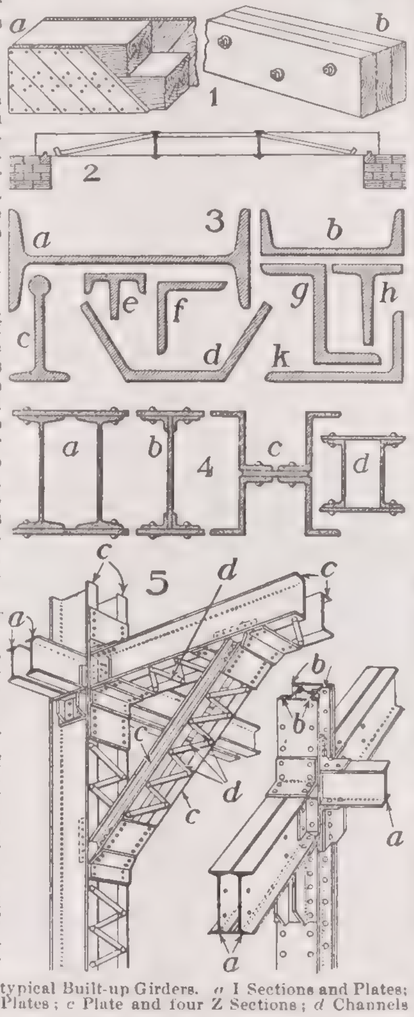

Description of Illustration:

1 *a, b*, Two forms of Built-up Wooden Girders.

2 Trussed Wooden Girder.

3 Sections of typical Iron and Steel Girders. *a* I or H Section; *b* Channel Iron; *c* Bulb-tee; *d* Channel with sloping sides; *e* Flanged T; *f* Angle; *g* Z Section; *h* T Section; *k* Angle with unequal Flanges.

4 Sections of typical Built-up Girders. *a* I Sections and Plates; *b* Angles and Plates; *c* Plate and four Z Sections; *d* Channels and Plates.

5 Examples of Built-up Girders and Columns in Place. *a* I or H Sections; *b* Z Sections; *c* Channel Sections; *d* Latticing.

4. *Shipbuilding.* A rolled iron or steel beam of **I** section worked fore and aft normally to the outer plating to give longitudinal strength; a longitudinal.

5. *Masonry.* A bonding stone or course. *Obs.*

gird′er, *n.* [From GIRD to sneer at.] One who girds; a mocker or caviler.

gird′er-age (-āj), *n.* Girders collectively; a system of girders.

Girder Rail.

girder rail. A track rail for street railways, more or less resembling a steel girder of **I** section.

girder stay. *Steam Boilers.* A stay for the top of a firebox crown, consisting of a girder composed of a single or double wrought-iron flat bar resting on the side plates and having short vertical stays suspended from it at intervals, passing through the firebox crown.

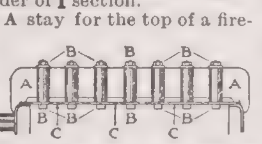

AA Girder Stay; *BB* Bolts to hold up Boiler Crown *CC.*

gird′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that girds.

2. That with which one is girded; as: **a** A girdle. *Obs.* **b** A girth; also, a narrow band, as a rope, for girding or binding anything. *Scot.* **c** A girder. *Obs.*

gir′dle (gûr′d'l), *n.* [ME. *gurdel, girdel*, AS. *gyrdel*, fr. *gyrdan*; akin to D. *gordel*, G. *gürtel*, Icel. *gyrðill.* See GIRD, *v. t.*, to encircle.] **1.** That which girds, encircles, confines, or restrains; esp., a belt, sash, or article of dress encircling the body at the waist to fasten or confine garments or to furnish a means of carrying things, as keys or a sword; specif., *Eccl.*, a narrow band, at the ends of which are tassels, used to secure the alb.

Within the *girdle* of these walls. *Shak.*
Their breasts girded with golden *girdles.* *Rev.* xv. 6.

2. That part of the body where the girdle is worn; the waist; the middle. *Obs. or R.*

3. Something surrounding or encircling after the manner of a belt or girth about the waist; specif., the zodiac or ecliptic; also, the equator or a geographical zone; — in full, *girdle of the world* or *globe.* Hence, now *Archaic*, **to put, make,** *or* **cast, a girdle round**, to make a circuit, or rounding, as of the earth.

I 'll put a *girdle* round about the earth
In forty minutes. *Shak.*

4. In technical senses: **a** A large seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*), having a ropelike stalk or stipe. **b** *Zoöl.* The clitellum of an earthworm. **c** *Zoöl.* A bony arch for the support of a limb. **d** *Bot.* The overlapping edge of one of the two valves in a diatom. **e** A belt or ring made by the removal of the bark around the trunk of a tree. **f** *Jewelry.* That edge of a gem which is grasped by the setting. See BRILLIANT, *Illust.* **g** *Arch.* A band; a cincture. **h** *Mining.* A thin bed or stratum of stone. *Dial. Eng.*

gir′dle, *v. t.*; GIR′DLED (-d'ld); GIR′DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To bind or encircle with a belt or sash; to gird.

2. To encircle; environ; as, Paris is *girdled* with forts.

3. To make a circular cut around (a tree, etc.) through the outer bark and cortex, thus killing it.

gir′dler (gûr′dlẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker of girdles.

2. One who girdles, or encircles.

3. A small grayish brown longicorn beetle (*Oncideres cingulata*) of America, which lays its eggs on the twigs of the hickory, pear, and other trees, and girdles each twig by gnawing a groove around it, thus killing it. The larvæ eat the decaying wood.

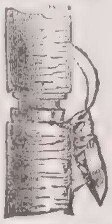

Girdler, 3, and Girdled Twig. (⅓)

girdle sensation. *Med.* A sensation as that produced by a tightly drawn belt, sometimes associated with spinal disease.

gir′dle-stead (gûr′d'l-stĕd), *n.* [*girdle* + *stead* place.] **1.** That part of the body where the girdle is worn; the waist. *Archaic.*

2. The lap. *Rare.*

girl (gûrl; 152), *n.* [ME. *girle, gerle, gurle*, a girl (in sense 1): cf. LG. *gör* child, also AS. *gyrlgyden* the goddess Vesta (*gyden* goddess).] **1.** A young person of either sex; a child. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. A female child; a maiden; also, a young unmarried woman; — in familiar, affectionate, or jocular use applied to any woman, and often to a mare or filly.

3. A female servant; a maidservant.

4. A sweetheart; as, he has a *girl.* *Slang or Colloq.*

5. A roebuck in its second year. *Obs.*

girl′hood (gûrl′ho͝od), *n.* State or time of being a girl; also, girls collectively.

girl′ish, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a girl; of or pert. to a girl or girlhood; artless; immature; as, *girlish* ways; *girlish* grief. — **girl′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **girl′ish-ness**, *n.*

girn (gûrn; gĭrn), *v. i.* [See GRIN to snarl.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To show the teeth in rage, agony, and the like; to snarl; to be peevish or fretful.

The dead corpse . . . will *girn* and thraw. *Scott.*

2. To show the teeth when smiling or laughing; to grin.

Folk are no obliged to *girn* and laugh. *Scott.*

girn, *v. t.* To show (the teeth) as in rage; to utter with a girn or snarl. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

girn, *n.* Act of girning; a snarl; a grin. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Gi-ron′dist (jĭ-rŏn′dĭst), *n.* [F. *Girondiste.*] A member of the moderate republican party formed in the French legislative assembly in 1791; — so called because the leaders were deputies from the department of Gironde.

Gi-ron′dist, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Girondists.

girt (gûrt), *pret. & p. p.* of GIRD. Esp.: *p. a.* **1.** Encircled, fastened, or secured by a girdle, etc.

2. With *up:* Prepared; hence, eagerly or constantly active; strenuous; striving.

A severer, more *girt-up* way of living. *J. C. Shairp.*

3. *Naut.* Bound by a cable; — used of a vessel moored with such short cables that she strikes against one of the cables when swinging with the current or tide.

A ship should never be *girt* by her moorings. *Luce.*

girt (gûrt), *n.* = GIRTH, in various senses; specif.: In technical senses: **a** Measure around or across a curved or broken surface, as a molding, ascertained by following its profile. **b** *Carp. & Mach.* A fillet.

girt, *v. t.*; GIRT′ED; GIRT′ING. [From GIRT, *n.*, cf. GIRTH, *v.*] **1.** To gird (in any of various senses); to encircle; to equip, invest, or fasten by means of a girdle; to invest or besiege.

We here create thee the first duke of Suffolk,
And *girt* thee with the sword. *Shak.*

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gio. Var. of GEO.

gio-ber′tite (jō-bûr′tīt), *n.* [After G. A. *Gioberti* (1761–1834), an Italian.] Magnesite.

‖ **gio-co′so** (jō-kō′sō), *a. & adv.* [It., jocose.] *Music.* Lively; with jollity; playful.

giour. † GUYOUR.

‖ **Gio′va-ne I-ta′lia, La** (lä jō′vä-nā ē-täl′yä). [It.] Young Italy (which see).

gip, *interj.* An exclamation of anger, impatience, surprise, or contempt. *Obs.*

gip. Var. of GYP.

gip (gĭp), *v. t.* To gut (fish). Cf. GIB, to gut. — **gip′per** (-ẽr), *n.*

gipe, *n.* [OF. *gipe, jupe.*] A tunic or cassock. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

gi-pell′, *n.* [OF. *jupel.*] Jupon.

gippo, *n.* [OF. *jupeau*, later form for *jupel*, whence E. *gipel.*] A short tunic or cassock. *Obs.*

Gipps′land grape (gĭps′l*ă*nd). [From *Gippsland*, Australia.] = NATIVE GRAPE. [WARATAH.]

Gipps′land war′a-tah′. See

Gip′py (jĭp′ĭ). Short for EGYPTIAN. *Colloq. or Army Cant, Brit.*

gips, gipse, *n.* Gypsum. *Obs.*

gip-se′ian. Var. of GYPSEIAN.

gip′sies, *n. pl.*, *or* **gip′sey races** *or* **springs**. Intermittent springs. *Dial. Eng.*

gip′si-fy, gip′si-ol′o-gist, etc. Vars. of GYPSYFY, etc.

gipsisme. † GYPSYISM.

gip′sous. † GYPSOUS.

gip′sy, gip′sy-ism, etc. Vars. of GYPSY, GYPSYISM, etc.

gip′tion. † GYPSY.

Gi ral′da (hē-räl′dä; 172), *n.* [Sp., fr. *girar* to turn.] The square tower of the cathedral of Seville, Spain, first built in the 12th century as a minaret when the building was a mosque. The tower is topped by a square belfry (dating from 1568), terminating in a small dome, which is surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Faith so adjusted as to turn easily in the wind, whence the name. The entire height is about 350 feet.

gi-ran′do-la (jĭ-răn′dō-l*ȧ*), *n.* [It.] = GIRANDOLE, 1 & 2.

Gi-rard′ tur′bine (jĭ-rärd′). [After M. L. D. *Girard.*] See TURBINE.

gird (gûrd; *Scot.* gĭrd), *n.* [Cf. GIRTH, GIRD to encircle.] **1.** A girdle, girth, or strap. *Obs.*

2. A hoop, esp. for a barrel or tub; also, a child's hoop. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gir′del, gir′dil. † GIRDLE.

girder bridge. A bridge having its platform or roadway carried by longitudinal girders resting on piers or abutments.

girder tool. *Founding.* A molder's flange with flatly curved ends. [to strike, gibe.]

gird′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GIRD,

gir′dl. Girdle. *Ref. Sp.*

gir′dld. Girdled. *Ref. Sp.*

gir′dle (gûr′d'l; *Scot.* gĭr′d'l), *n.* A griddle. *Scot. & Dial.*

girdle band. *Bot.* = GIRDLE, 4 d.

girdle bone. *Zoöl.* The sphenethmoid bone. [*Scot. & Dial.*]

girdle cake. A griddle cake.

girdle pain *or* **pains**. *Med.* = GIRDLE SENSATION.

girdle wheel. A kind of spinning wheel, small enough to be hung at the girdle.

gir′dling, *vb. n.* of GIRDLE; specif., material for girdles.

gire. † GYRE.

girefalcon. † GYRFALCON.

gi′reh (gē′rĕ). Var. of GEERAH. See MEASURE.

girg. † JARG.

Gir′ga-shite (gûr′g*ȧ*-shīt), **Gir′ga-site** (-sīt), *n.* *Bib.* One of a Canaanitish tribe.

girgoun. † JARGON.

girke. † JERK.

gir′kin. † GHERKIN.

girl (gĭrl), *v. i.* [E. dial. also *girrel*, prob. imitative.] To tingle; thrill; shiver. *Scot.*

girl′een (gûrl′ēn), *n.* [*girl* + *-een* as in *squireen.*] A young girl. *Anglo-Ir.*

girl′er-y, *n.* Girls collectively.

girl′ful-ly, *adv.* With the spirit, or in the manner, of a girl. *Rare.*

girl′ie, *n.* Dim. of GIRL.

girl′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gir′ling (gûr′lĭng). Local Eng. var. of GILLING. [-ISM.]

girl′ism (gûrl′ĭz'm), *n.* See

girlond. † GARLAND.

girl's mercury. The staminate plant of the dog's mercury.

girl′y, *a.* Girlish.

girn (gûrn; gĭrn). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRIN, snare.

gir′nel, gir′nal (*Scot.* gĭr′n'l), *n.* [Cf. GARNER.] A granary; also, a large meal chest. *Scot.*

gir′nel, gir′nal, *v. t.* To store in a granary. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **gi′ro** (jē′rō), *n.* [It.] A tour; round; turn.

gir′o-flore′. Pseudo-archaic var. of GILLYFLOWER.

gi′ron, gi′ron-ny, etc. Vars. of GYRON, GYRONNY, etc.

‖ **Gi′ronde′** (zhē′rôɴd′; *E.* jĭ-rŏnd′), *n.* [F.] The Girondist party.

‖ **Gi′ron′din′** (zhē′rôɴ′dăɴ′; *E.* jĭ-rŏn′dĭn), *n. & a.* [F.] Girondist.

gi-ron′do-la. † GIRANDOLA.

girosol. † GIRASOL.

‖ **gi′rou′ette′** (zhē′ro͞o′ĕt′), *n.* [F.] A weathercock.

gi′rou-ett′ism (zhē′ro͞o-ĕt′ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [*Scot.*]

girr (gĭr), *n.* = GIRD, a hoop.

gir′ran (*Scot.* gĭr′*ă*n; gĕr′-). Obs. or Scot. var. of GARRON.

gir-reb′bage (gĭr-rĕb′āj). Scot. var. of GILRAVAGE.

gir′rock (gĭr′ŭk), *n.* A garfish.

Gir′ru (gĭr′o͞o), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* God of fire, often invoked in incantations against sorcery. Written ideographically **Bil-gi** and formerly read **Gibil**. The name signifies "fire" or "heat." He is identified with the Assyrian god *Nusku.*

girse (*dial.* gûrs, gĭrs), *n. & v.* Girth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gir′sle (gûr′s'l; gĭr′s'l). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRISTLE.

girss (*dial.* gûrs, gĭrs, gĕrs). Obs. or Scot. var. of GRASS.

girt (gûrt; gĭrt). Dial. Eng. var. of GREAT. [*Australia.*]

girt (gûrt), *n.* A pregnant ewe.

H I J K L M

2. To fasten by means of a girth.
3. To surround (with a line or cord) to measure the girth ; to measure the girth of ; as, to *girt* a tree.
to girt (anything) **over**, to surround or encircle (anything).

girt (gûrt), *v. i.* To measure in girth or girt ; to girth.

girth (gûrth), *n.* [Icel. *gjörð* girdle, or *gerð* girth ; akin to Goth. *gairda* girdle. See GIRD to girt ; cf. GIRDLE, *n.*] **1**. A band or strap which encircles the body of a horse or other animal, to fasten a saddle, pack, blanket, etc., upon its back ; a bellyband, as of a harness.
2. Hence, that which surrounds or girdles ; a girdle.
3. The measure round the body, as at the waist or belly ; the circumference of anything.
4. A horizontal longitudinal brace or girder ; specif., *Mining*, such a one in square-set timbering. *U. S.*
5. *Print.* Either of two thongs of leather or bands of webbing used to run in and out the carriage of a hand press.
6. A hoop, as for a barrel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

girth, *v. t.* [From GIRTH, *n.* ; cf. GIRT, *v. t.*] **1**. To gird ; encircle ; girdle.
2. To bind or fasten with a girth ; to put a girth on.
3. *Mech.* To measure the girth of ; to find the contour of.
The rail and knuckle lines in plan are *girthed* with a flexible batten. *Holms.*
to girth round, to surround or encircle, as a surface to be measured with a string ; also, to cause to pass round, as a string in measuring a surface. Cf. TO GIRT OVER.

girth, *v. i.* To have a girth (of such an extent). *Rare.*

girt′line (gûrt′līn), *n.* *Naut.* A line rove through a block at a masthead or bowsprit end for hoisting rigging, hanging clothing or hammocks to dry, or the like ; a gantline.

gi-sarme′ (gĭ-zärm′), *n.* [OF. *gisarme*, *guisarme.*] A medieval weapon mounted on a long staff and carried by foot soldiers. Its head has been variously represented as like that of a poleax, bill, or halberd, as having its blade scythe-shaped with a separate long straight prong, and as straight, with a hooked cutting edge and one or more spikes in the back, and ending in the prong.

Gis′holt tool (gĭs′hōlt). *Mach.* A fast-cutting lathe tool having an inclined cutting edge with top, front, and side rake, for cutting a bevel on a cylindrical part.

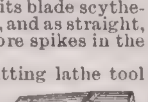

Gisholt Tool. *AA* Cutting Edge. Arrows show the direction of the cut.

gis-mon′dite (jĭz-mŏn′dīt), *n.* [After C. G. *Gismondi*, Italian mineralogist.] *Min.* A light-colored hydrated silicate of calcium and aluminium, occurring in pyramidal crystals. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 2.26.

gist (jĭst), *n.* [OF. *gist*, F. *gît*, 3d pers. sing. ind. of *gésir* to lie, used in a proverb, F., c'est là que *gît* le lièvre, it is there that the hare lies, i. e., that is the point, the difficulty ; F. *gésir* is fr. L. *jacēre*, akin to *jacĕre* to throw. See JET a shooting forth ; cf. ADJACENT, AGIST, EASE, JOIST, *n.*] The ground or foundation of a legal action, without which it would not lie ; the point on which an action rests ; hence, the main point, or material part, as of a question or debate ; the pith of a matter ; as, the *gist* of a question.

gith (gĭth), *n.* [L.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Nigella*. *Obs.* **b** The corn cockle.

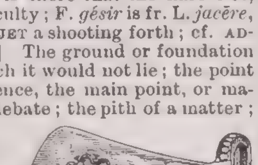
Gittern.

git′tern (gĭt′ẽrn), *n.* [ME. *giterne*, OF. *guiterne*, ultimately from same source as E. *guitar*. See GUITAR ; cf. CITTERN.] *Music.* An old wire-strung instrument like a guitar. "Lutes, and *gifernes.*" *Chaucer.*

git′tern, *v. i.* To play on a gittern. *Obs.*

git′tith (gĭt′ĭth), *n.* [Heb.] A musical instrument, possibly a mode or key, of unknown character, supposed by some to have been obtained by David from Gath. Others think it a tune, possibly that of a vintage song. It is mentioned in the title of Psalms viii., lxxxi., and lxxxiv.

give (gĭv), *v. t.* ; *pret.* GAVE (gāv) ; *p. p.* GIV′EN (gĭv′'n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIV′ING. [ME. *given*, prob. of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *gefa*, Sw. *gifva*, Dan. *give* ; akin to AS. *gifan*, *giefan*, D. *geven*, OHG. *geban*, G. *geben*, Goth. *giban*, and perh. to OIr. *gabim* I take, Lith. *gabénti* to bring. ME. *ȝiven*, *ȝeven*, are fr. AS. Cf. GIFT, *n.*] **1**. To make over or bestow without receiving a return ; to confer without compensation ; to make a present or a bequest of ; to grant or confer, as authority, permission, a favor, an endowment, etc. ; to accord or yield, as trust or love.
I *gave* my love a ring. *Shak.*
I know not what course others may take ; but as for me, *give* me liberty, or *give* me death ! *Patrick Henry.*
2. To make over or yield possession of by way of exchange ; to deliver or hand over, as property, in exchange for something or in discharge of a debt or obligation ; to pay, as money ; to sell ; as, we *give* the value of what we buy.
If thou wilt *give* it . . . I will *give* thee money. *Gen.* xxiii. 13.
What shall a man *give* in exchange for his soul ? *Matt.* xvi. 26.
3. To deliver or transfer (to another something that is taken by him) ; to hand or hand over ; variously : to furnish or serve ; as, to *give* a drink ; to administer ; as, to *give* the sacrament ; to *give* a medicine ; to commit ; intrust ; as to *give* a letter to the postman ; to transfer from one's authority or care ; as, to *give* a daughter in marriage ; to *give* a prisoner into proper custody ; to execute and deliver ; as, to *give* one's bond as security.
Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this deed
And let him sign it. *Shak.*
4. **a** To deliver (anything) as a share or portion ; to allot ; assign ; as, to *give* a guest his chamber ; to *give* an actor his rôle. **b** To appoint to be. *Obs.* *Eph.* iv. 12.
5. To deliver to the action of another ; to proffer, expose, or present ; as, to *give* a person one's hand ; to *give* the sails to the wind ; to *give* no sign of life.
I *gave* my back to the smiters. *Is.* l. 6.
6. To deliver or deal by bodily action ; as, to *give* a blow ; to *give* a caress ; to make, perform, or execute (some bodily motion) ; as, to *give* a start ; to utter ; to give vent to ; as, to *give* a shout or groan.
7. To deliver in words ; to utter, as an oath ; to make or proffer, as a reply ; to communicate or announce, as advice, tidings, etc. ; to issue, as a command ; to pronounce, as an opinion, a judgment, a sentence, etc. ; to award by formal verdict ; as, to *give* a prize ; to *give* damages to the plaintiff ; to pledge ; as, to *give* one's word ; to describe or portray ; as, to *give* a circumstance as it really occurred.
8. To do, esp. publicly, the action appropriate to or necessary to the rendering or reproduction of ; as, to *give*, i. e., sing, a song ; to *give*, i. e., read, a selection from a book ; to *give*, i. e., act, perform, or produce, a play.
9. To furnish or supply by way of entertainment ; as, to *give* a dinner or a ball.
10. To yield or furnish as a product, consequence, or effect ; produce ; emit ; as, flint and steel *give* sparks ; also, to yield or exhibit as a product or result of calculation or measurement ; as, the number of men, divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred to each ship.
11. To yield freely or fully ; to devote, surrender, or apply ; as, to *give* one's energies to a cause ; to *give* one's life for one's country ; the soldiers *gave* themselves to plunder ; — often with *up*, or *over* ; as, the city was *given* over to plunder ; he *gave* himself up to a life of pleasure.
12. To yield or occasion to itself ; esp., to misgive or forebode ; — said of the mind, heart, etc. *Archaic.*
My mind *gives* ye 're reserved
To rob poor market women. *J. Webster.*
13. To cause or occasion (an action, state, or quality) ; to cause to have, receive, or exist, as a sensation or knowledge ; as, to *give* one to understand ; to *give* pleasure or pain ; to excite ; arouse ; as, to *give* offense or alarm.
What dreams may come . . . must *give* us pause. *Shak.*
14. To cause to have, as something shared or imparted ; to communicate ; impart ; as, to *give* a disease to another ; the town of Hastings *gave* the battle its name.
15. To grant ; permit ; allow ; concede.
It is *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*
I *give* not heaven for lost. *Milton.*
16. To attribute ; ascribe. *Obs. or R.*
I don't wonder at people's *giving* him to me as a lover. *Sheridan.*
17. *Logic & Math.* To set forth as a known quantity or a known relation, or as a premise from which to reason ; — used principally in the passive form *given*.
18. To consider ; to adjudge ; to hold ; deem ; — esp. with *for* ; as, to *give* one for dead. *Obs.*
19. To afford a view of ; as, his window *gave* the park.
20. *Her.* To have or show as a bearing ; to bear. *Obs.*
They may *give* the dozen white luces in their coat. *Shak.*
21. To put ; to set ; — used in various phrases ; as, to *give* an end to ; to *give* fire to. *Obs.*

Syn. — Furnish, supply, vouchsafe, accord. — GIVE, PRESENT, BESTOW, CONFER, GRANT, AFFORD. GIVE is the general term ; as, "It is more blessed to *give* than to receive" (*Acts* xx. 35). PRESENT is more formal or ceremonious ; as, "Who visits with a gun, *presents* you birds" (*Pope*) ; "Pray, *present* my respects to Lady Scott" (*Byron*) ; cf. "*Give* my love to your mother and sisters" (*Keats*). BESTOW implies the settling of something on one as a gift ; as, "Large gifts have I *bestowed* on learned clerks" (*Shak.*) ; "What nature wants commodious gold *bestows*" (*Pope*). To CONFER is esp. to give graciously, or as a favor or honor ; to GRANT (see GRANT) is to give in answer to a petition or request, or to one who is in some way dependent or inferior ; as, "It would be a hard task . . . to give . . . an instance of a benefit better placed, or *conferred* with a more graceful air" (*Spectator*) ; "The Queen *confers* her titles and degrees" (*Pope*) ; "Fulfill now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of thy servants, . . . *granting* us in this world knowledge of thy truth" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*) ; "Nor yet refused the rose, but *granted* it" (*Tennyson*). To AFFORD, as here compared, is to give or bestow, esp. as a natural or legitimate consequence of the character of that which gives ; as, "This fine day *affords* us some hope" (*Cowper*) ; "The favorable excitement derived from this little crimson rose *afforded* Clifford the brightest moment which he enjoyed" (*Hawthorne*). See PRESENT, GIFT.

to give a good account of, to meet with success in or against ; to bear (one's self) with credit ; to gain a considerable measure of success for (one's self). — **to g. a handle**, to furnish an occasion or means. — **to g. aim**, *Archery*, to furnish a guide for aiming by telling the archer the result of the preceding shot. *Obs.* — **to g. a knee, the bell**, etc. See the nouns. — **to g.** (one) **a leg**, to aid (one) in mounting or climbing by supporting a leg. Also fig. — **to g.** (one) **line**, to allow (one) more or less liberty until it is convenient to stop or check him, like a hooked fish ; to permit (one) to have considerable scope or latitude. — **to g.** (a) **loose to**, to give freedom, full vent, or free rein to.
Vent all its griefs, and *give a loose* to sorrow. *Addison.*
— **to g.** (one) **a piece**, *or* **a bit, of one's mind**, to express to (one) candid or strong disapproval of his conduct or action. *Colloq.* — **to g. a say at**, to make an assay (*Obs.* say) or attempt at ; to attempt. *Obs.* — **to g. away**. **a** To deliver or perform the ceremony of delivering (a bride) to the bridegroom at a wedding. **b** To make a sacrifice of. *Obs.* **c** To betray, as one's self or another, or disclose, as a secret, intentionally or, more often, unintentionally, as through carelessness. *Colloq.* — **to g. a wide**, *rarely* **good** *or* **clear, berth**, to keep at a considerable, or safe, distance from. — **to g. best**, to acknowledge the superiority of (a person). *Slang, Australia.* — **to g. birth to**, to bear or bring forth, as a child ; hence, to originate, as an enterprise, idea. — **to g. bridle to**, to give rein or free rein to. — **to g. chase**, to pursue. — **to g. down**, to let (milk) flow ; — said of a cow. — **to g. ear to**, to listen to ; to heed, as advice or one advising. "*Give ear unto* my song." *Goldsmith.* — **to g.** (one or it) **fits**, to attack violently ; to treat or use severely ; to scold vehemently ; to berate. *Colloq.* — **to g.** (one) **his carritch**, to give him a catechizing or scolding. *Scot.* — **to g.** (one) **his revenge**, to give (a defeated opponent) an opportunity to retrieve himself or make the score even by playing another game or match with him ; to play a return match or game with a player one has beaten. — **to give in**. **a** To hand in or deliver, as to an official appointed to receive. **b** To declare, make known, or announce formally ; as, *to give in* one's adhesion to a party. **c** To throw in ; to add. — **to g. it to**, to attack vigorously ; to beat or scold severely ; to rate ; berate. *Colloq.* — **g. me**, lit., bestow upon me ; grant me ; hence, I much prefer ; I am for ; let me have ; commend me to.
Give me a look, *give me* a face,
That makes simplicity a grace. *B. Jonson.*
— **to g. off**. **a** To abandon ; to relinquish ; to leave off. *Obs.* **b** To emit, as steam, vapor, odor, etc. **c** To throw off or send out, as branches. — **to g. one's hand**, to offer or hold out one's hand to be grasped as a pledge of friendship or faith ; also, with *to*, to marry ; to espouse. — **to g. one's self airs**, to put on airs ; to assume or affect a superior manner or mien. — **to g. out**. **a** To utter publicly ; to publish ; to report ; to announce or declare.
One that *gives out* himself Prince Florizel. *Shak.*
b To announce, or read the words of (a hymn or psalm) for congregational singing ; also, *Obs.*, to play (a tune) over beforehand, so that the congregation may be able to join in singing. **c** To send out ; to emit ; issue ; distribute. — **to g. over**. **a** To leave off ; to give up ; to desist from ; to quit ; abandon. **b** To desert or abandon, as a cause. *Obs.* **c** To pronounce incurable ; to give up. *Now Rare.* **d** To despair of ; to give up. *Obs. or R.* — **to g. place**. **a** To give or afford room or opportunity. *Obs.* **b** To give ground ; to retire. **c** To abandon one's place ; to make room (for) by giving up one's place ; to yield precedence ; to give way. "Neither *give place* to the devil." *Eph.* iv. 27. **d** To give adherence, heed, or belief. *Obs.* **e** To yield the possession of a place (to one that succeeds or supersedes) ; to be displaced or succeeded (by) ; as, spring *gave place* to summer ; this minister *gave place* to a still more cruel one. — **to g. points**. **a** In games of skill, to give beforehand (to an opponent) a certain number of points in order to equalize the chances of success ; to give a handicap. **b** To give useful suggestions. *Colloq.* — **to g. rein, free rein**, *or* **the rein, to**, to give license to ; to leave unrestrained. — **to g. rise to**, to originate ; produce ; occasion. — **to g.** (one) **the bag**. **a** To cheat ; to leave without notice ; to leave in the lurch. *Obs.*
I fear our oars have *given us the bag*. *Dekker & Webster.*
b To give the sack ; to dismiss. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.* — **to g. the hand of**, to bestow in marriage. — **to g.** (one) **the head, to g. head**, *or* **to let** (one) **have** (one's) **head**, to let go, or to give up, control ; to free from restraint ; to give freedom or license. "He *gave* his able horse *the head.*" *Shak.* "He has so long *given* his unruly passions their *head.*" *South.* — **to g.** (one) **the lie in his throat**, to accuse one pointedly of lying. — **to g. the lie to**. **a** To charge with falsehood ; as, the man *gave* him *the lie*. **b** To reveal or prove to be false ; as, a man's actions may *give the lie to* his words. — **to give** (one) **the mitten**, *or* **to g. the mitten to**, to dismiss as a lover ; to reject the suit of. *Colloq.* — **to g.** (one) **the sack**, to dismiss or discharge, esp. summarily, from service or employment ; also, to dismiss as a lover. *Slang.* — **to g.** (one) **the slip**, to slip away from (one) ; to elude (one). — **to g.** (one) **the time of day**, to salute (one) with the greeting appropriate to the hour, as "good morning," "good evening," etc. ; to greet in a sociable or friendly manner. — **to g. tongue**, *Hunting*, to begin barking ; to open ; — said of hounds. — **to g. up**. **a** To abandon ; surrender ; part with ; yield ; deliver. **b** To leave off ; to cease from ; to give over ; relinquish ; sacrifice. **c** To devote or addict ; — used esp. reflexively. **d** To hand in ; to deliver ; to give in ; to present. *Obs.* **e** To send forth ; to emit. *Obs.*, exc. in *to give up the ghost.* **f** To make public ; to reveal. **g** To pronounce incurable or insoluble ; to abandon expectation of, or to despair of seeing again ; to give over ; as, to *give up* a patient ; to *give up* a conundrum ; as he was so long in coming, we *gave* him *up*. — **to g. way**. **a** To give ground ; to withdraw ; to retire. **b** To make way ; to clear the way. *Obs.* **c** To give place ; to retire in favor (of). **d** To allow free scope, opportunity, or liberty of action *to*. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **e** To yield to force or pressure ; to break down ; as, the scaffolding *gave way* ; his health *gave way*. **f** To yield ; to cease opposition ; to concede. **g** To give one's self up ; to yield. **h** To lose control of one's self ; to permit one's fortitude to be shaken or overcome. **i** *Naut.* To begin to row, or to row with increased energy ; — often in imperative. **j** *Stock Exchange.* To decline in value, esp. under attack ; as, the stock *gave way* two points.

give (gĭv), *v. i.* **1**. To make gifts or presents ; to contribute ; as, he *gave* liberally to charitable institutions.
For generous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*
2. To deliver a blow ; to attack ; to charge. *Obs. or R.*
3. To incline ; to be favorably disposed. *Obs. or Archaic.*
4. To yield to force or pressure ; to relax ; to become less rigid ; as, the earth *gives* under the feet.
5. To accommodate one's self or itself ; to yield ; to move or draw back ; to retire or retreat ; as, he *gave* to the motion of the horse ; the army no longer *gives*.
6. To become affected by weather conditions ; specif. : **a** To fade, as a color. **b** To become soft or moist ; to deliquesce ; to deteriorate through absorption of moisture. **c** To shrink, as timber. **d** To grow mild ; to thaw ; — said of frosty weather, frozen ground, etc. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
7. To become moist ; to shed tears ; to weep. *Obs.*
Whose eyes do never *give*
But through lust and laughter. *Shak.*
8. To open ; to lead ; to afford a view or passage ; to look ; — with various preps., as *upon*, *into*, etc. *A Gallicism.*
The window *gave* upon a background of serrated mountain and olive-shadowed cañon. *Bret Harte.*
to give again, to become soft through absorption of moisture, etc. ; to thaw ; to soften ; to relent. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to g. back**, to recede ; retire ; retreat.
Now *back* he *gives*, then rushes on amain. *Daniel.*
— **to g. down**, to let milk flow ; — said of a cow. — **to g. in**. **a** To yield ; to succumb ; to acknowledge one's self beaten ; — often with *to* ; as, he will not *give in* to that.
The Scots battalion was enforced *to give in*. *Hayward.*
b To rush in. *Obs.* — **to g. into**, to give adhesion to ; to enter deeply into ; to fall into ; to yield to ; — now superseded by *to give in to* (cf. *give in*, above). *Obs.* — **to g. off**, to cease ; to retire. *Obs.* — **to g. on**. **a** To rush on ; to make an attack. *Obs.* **b** *London Stock Exchange*, to pay con-

girth. Var. of GRITH. *Obs. or Hist.*
girth web. Webbing for girths, etc. ; also, a piece of this. — **girth webbing**.
Gir′zites (gûr′zīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* (Rev. Ver.) = GIZRITES.
Gis (jĭs), *n.* Corrupt. of JESUS (or *Jesu*) ; — used in the oath or exclamation *by Gis*. *Obs.*
gisarine. Var. of GISARME. *Obs. or Hist.*
gisarn. † GIZZERN.
giscing. † YISSING.
gise. † GUISE, JOIST.
gise (jīs), *v. t.* [See AGIST.] To pasture ; agist. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gis′el, *n.* [Icel. *gīsl*, akin to AS. *gīsel.*] A hostage. *Obs.*
‖ **gise′ment′** (zhēz′mäɴ′), *n.* [F.] Position ; lie.
giser. † GIZZARD.
giserne. † GISARME, GIZZERN.
Gish′-zi′da (gĭsh′zē′dä), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* A solar divinity, one of the doorkeepers of heaven.
gisily. † GUISILY.
gis′la, *n.* [Swahili *gesila*, fr. Ar. *jazala* to cut in two.] See WEIGHT.
gis′ler (jĭs′lẽr), *n.* A parasitic crustacean or fish louse (*Brachiella salmonea*) of the salmon.
gis-mon′dine (jĭz-mŏn′dĭn). *Min.* = GISMONDITE.
Gis′pa (gĭs′pȧ). *Bib.*
gis′pin, *n.* A pot or cup made of leather. *Obs.*
gis′sard, *n.* [Cf. GEESE ; HERD.] A gooseherd. *Obs.*
Gisse. † GIS.
gist. † GUEST.
gist (*dial.* jīst), *n.* *Law.* Agistment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gist, *v. t. & i.* Aphetic for AGIST, to pasture. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gist (jĭst), *n.* [OF. *giste* abode, lodgings. F. *gîte*, fr. *gésir* to lie, L. *jacēre.*] A resting place ; lodging ; also, *pl.*, a list of such in a royal progress. *Obs.*
giste. † GUEST, JOIST.
gist′er, *n.* An agister. *Obs.* — **gist′ment**, *n.* *Obs.*
git. † GITE, GITH.
git (gĭt), *n.* *Founding.* A gate.
git (gĭt). Dial. var. of GET.
‖ **gi-ta′na** (jĭ-tä′nȧ ; *Sp.* hē-tä′nä ; 172), *n.* ; *pl.* -NAS (-näz ; *Sp.* -näs). Fem. of GITANO.
‖ **gi-ta′no** (jĭ-tä′nō ; *Sp.* hē-tä′nō), *n.* ; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz ; *Sp.* -nōs). [Sp. Cf. E. GYPSY.] A gypsy.
gite. † GET.
‖ **gîte** (zhēt), *n.* [F. See GIST a lodging.] A resting or lodging place ; a place of shelter, as for the night in mountaineering.
gite, *n.* [Cf. OF. *guite* hat.] **1**. A kind of gown. *Obs.* **2**. Splendor ; magnificence. *Obs.*
giterne. † GITTERN.
gith′er (gĭth′ẽr ; gĕth′ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of GATHER.
Git′tah-he′pher (gĭt′ȧ-hē′fẽr). *Bib.*
Git′ta-im (gĭt′ȧ-ĭm ; gĭ-tā′ĭm). *Bib.*
gittar. † GUITAR.
‖ **git′ter** (gĭt′ẽr), *n.* [G., lit., grating.] *Optics.* A diffraction grating, usually of metal.
git′tern-er, *n.* A player on the gittern. *Obs.*
Git′tite (gĭt′īt), *n.* *Bib.* A Philistine of Gath.
gitton. † GETON.
Giu. † JEW.
giuegoue. † GEWGAW.
‖ **giu-o′co pia′no** (jōō-ô′kō pyä′nō). [It.] Lit., plain game. See 1st CHESS.
giust. † JOUST.
‖ **gius′ta-men′te** (jōōs′tä-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Exactly ; in exact time.
‖ **gius′to** (jōōs′tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* In just, strict, or suitable time.
giv. Give. *Ref. Sp.*
give. † GIF, GYVE, IF.

tango. — **to give out**, to stop; to cease; to cease from exertion, as because of the expenditure of all one's strength; to refuse to act, operate, or perform its function; to break down; to fail; to become exhausted or used up; as, my feet begin to *give out;* the flour has *given out;* the machinery *gave out.* — **to g. over.** **a** To cease; discontinue; desist.

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when *to give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

b To give way or abandon one's self. — **to g. up**, to cease from effort; to stop; to discontinue; to give over; to yield or succumb; as, he would never *give up.*

give (gĭv), *n.* Act of giving; esp., act or process of yielding to force or strain; a giving way.

give′-and-take′, *a.* Characterized by giving and taking, as for equalization; specif., *Horse Racing, Eng.*, designating a plate (prize) in racing for which the horses carry weights varying according to their heights.

give′-and-take′, *n.* A giving and taking by way of compromise, equalization, or the like; also, exchange, as of repartee, ideas, etc., esp. upon fair terms; as, the *give-and-take* of debate; a *give-and-take* of favors.

give′-a-way′, *n.* **1**. A game, or a method of playing some game, as in checkers, in which the object is to lose men or tricks, the side that is most successful in doing so being the winner; — called also *losing game. Colloq.*
2. A betrayal or disclosure, esp. one made unintentionally or unconsciously. *Slang.*

giv′en (gĭv′'n), *p. a.* **1**. Bestowed without compensation; that has been presented.
2. Disposed: inclined; addicted; — used with *to*, now rarely, also with an adverb; as, *given* to drink; virtuously *given.*
3. Stated; fixed; specified; as, in a *given* time.
4. Executed; done; dated; — used in official documents; as, *given* under my hand and seal this 10th day of June.
5. *Math. & Logic.* Granted; assumed; set forth as a known quantity, relation, or premise. In Euclid a magnitude or ratio is given when its equal can be found, a position is given when it remains fixed. A magnitude is often treated as given when it is exactly determinable from given magnitudes.

given name, the Christian name, or name *given* by one's parents or guardians, as distinguished from the *surname*, which is inherited. *Colloq.*

giv′en, *n.* That which is given; esp., *Metaph.*, that which is immediately given in experience, as sensation; the undifferentiated data of experience; that which is distinguished from inference or hypothesis.

We shall find hereafter that it is vain to attempt to lay down boundaries between the *given* and its extension. *B. Bosanquet.*

giv′er (gĭv′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.
2. *Stock Exchange.* The buyer of an option. *Eng.*

giv′ing (gĭv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GIVE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A bestowing; a conferring; an imparting; a yielding; a becoming mild, etc. "Upon the first *giving* of the weather." *Addison.* **b** That which is given. *Obs.*

giz′zard (gĭz′ẽrd), *n.* [OF. *guisier*, an alteration of *gesier*, F. *gésier*, prob. influenced by F. *gosier* throat, gullet; fr. L. *gigeria*, pl., the cooked entrails of poultry. Cf. GIGERIUM.] **1**. The second (posterior) stomach of birds, having, esp. in seed-eating birds, very thick muscular walls and a tough horny or occasionally even bony lining; the gigerium. In it the food is ground up by the action of the muscular walls. Many birds swallow gravel to assist in this process. The term is extended to the proventriculus of insects (but not of birds; see PROVENTRICULUS), and to muscular parts of the alimentary canal of similar function in other animals.
2. Stomach; interior (of a person). *Humorous & Colloq.*

gizzard shad. Any of several shadlike fishes constituting the genus *Dorosoma*, of the coasts, streams, and lakes of eastern and central North America. The last ray of the dorsal fin forms a long filament, and the stomach is muscular like a gizzard. The best-known species (*D. cepedianum*, called also *hickory shad* and *mud shad*), reaches a length of 15 inches, but is almost worthless for food.

gla-bel′la (glȧ-bĕl′ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *glabellus* hairless, fr. *glaber* bald.] **a** *Anat.* The smooth prominence of the forehead just between the eyebrows. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* **b** *Zoöl.* The median convex lobe of the cephalic shield of a trilobite. — **gla-bel′lar** (-ȧr), **gla-bel′lous** (-ŭs), *a.*

gla′brate (glā′brāt), *a.* [L. *glabrare*, fr. *glaber* smooth.] **a** *Bot.* Becoming smooth, or glabrous, from age, as the surface of a leaf. **b** *Zoöl.* Glabrous, or nearly so.

gla-bres′cent (glȧ-brĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *glabrescens*, p. pr. of *glabrescere* to grow smooth.] *Bot.* Slightly glabrous; tending to become glabrous, or smooth.

gla′brous (glā′brŭs), *a.* [L. *glaber.* Cf. GLAD.] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or projections; as, a *glabrous* leaf.

‖ **gla′cé′** (glȧ′sā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *glacer* to freeze, to ice. Cf. GLACIER.] **1**. Made or finished with a smooth glossy surface; — said of cloth, leather, etc.; hence, smooth and glossy; highly polished; as, a *glacé* finish.
2. Coated with icing; iced; glazed; — said of fruits, sweetmeats, cake, etc.

gla′cial (glā′shăl; 277), *a.* [L. *glacialis*, fr. *glacies* ice: cf. F. *glacial.*] **1**. Pertaining to ice or to its action; full or consisting of ice; frozen; icy; freezing; esp., pertaining to glaciers; as, *glacial* phenomena.
2. *Chem.* Resembling ice; having, or easily assuming, an icelike form; — now said only of certain compounds; as, *glacial* phosphoric or acetic acids.
3. Of or pert. to the glacial period; as, *glacial* man.

glacial acetic acid. See ACETIC ACID. — **g. drift.** *Geol.* = DRIFT, *n.*, 4. — **g. meal.** = ROCK FLOUR. — **g. period** [*often cap.*], *Geol.*, a period just before the present, or recent, period) during which the climate of middle and northern latitudes was frigid, and ice covered large portions of Europe and North America; — called also *Pleistocene period, ice age.* No generally accepted explanation of the unusual cold has been given, but changes in the constitution of the atmosphere now seem to be the most probable explanation. The glaciated regions included Canada, northern and northeastern United States, and northern and northwestern Europe, together with most high mountain regions and some low lands in high latitudes, outside of North America and Europe. The epochs recognized for the interior of North America are, in order of age: **Jerseyan** *or* **Sub-Aftonian** (glacial); **Aftonian** (interglacial); **Kansan** (glacial); **Yarmouth** and **Buchanan** (interglacial); **Illinoian** (glacial); **Sangamon** (interglacial); **Iowan** (glacial); **Peorian** (interglacial); **Earlier Wisconsin** (glacial); an unnamed (interglacial) interval; **Later Wisconsin** (glacial); **Champlain** (**glacio-lacustrine** epoch). — **g. phenol**, *Chem.*, pure crystallized phenol, or carbolic acid. — **g. phosphoric acid**, metaphosphoric acid; also, pure normal phosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. — **g. sulphuric acid.** See SULPHURIC ACID. — **g. theory.** *Geol.* = GLACIER THEORY.

gla′cial-ist (glā′shăl-ĭst), *n.* **1**. A supporter of the glacial theory.
2. One who makes a special study of glaciers and their work.

gla′ci-ate (glā′shĭ-āt), *v. i.;* GLA′CI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); GLA′CI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *glaciatus*, p. p. of *glaciare* to freeze, fr. *glacies* ice.] To turn to ice. *Obs.*

gla′ci-ate, *v. t.* **1**. To convert into ice; to freeze.
2. *Geol.* To subject to glacial action; to produce glacial effects upon, as in the scoring of rocks, transportation of loose material, etc.
3. To cover or fill with ice or glaciers; — only in *p. p.*
4. To give, as to iron, an appearance of being covered with ice or frost.

gla′ci-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Process of glaciating, or state of being glaciated; also, the production of glacial phenomena.

The Viesch Glacier, with Medial Moraine.

gla′cier (glā′shẽr; glăs′ĭ-ẽr; 277), *n.* [F. *glacier*, fr. *glace* ice, L. *glacies.*] A field or body of ice, formed in a region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley, as in the Alps, or over an extended area, as in Greenland. The mass of granular snow forming the upper part of a glacier is called the **firn**, or **névé**. The body of the glacier consists of solid ice, formed from snow by pressure, by the freezing of descending water, etc. The surfaces of glaciers are sometimes smooth, but they are more commonly crevassed, the crevasses being due to irregularities of bed, to inequalities of movement, and perhaps to other causes. **Ice caps**, such as those of Greenland and Antarctica, are the largest glaciers known, and cover areas whose topography (beneath the ice) is unknown; small ice caps occur on plains or plateaus, esp. in high latitudes. **Piedmont glaciers** occur at the bases of mountains, and are formed by the union of the deploying ends of valley glaciers. A valley glacier usually carries rock débris (accumulations of stones and earthy matter), called **moraines**, upon its surface. See MORAINE, DRIFT. Glaciers also carry rock débris in their basal parts, and this grinds, scores, and polishes the surface over which the ice moves. Many alpine glaciers move from ten to twenty inches per day in summer, and about half as fast in winter; the larger valley glaciers of the polar regions move several feet per day, but the edge of the ice cap of Greenland probably moves but few inches per week. If the end of a glacier reaches the sea it may break off and float away as an **iceberg**.

glacier bear. A rather small bear (*Ursus emmonsi*) with fur resembling in color the silver fox, found in the glacier region of southern Alaska.

glacier milk. Water issuing from beneath a glacier and exhibiting a characteristic white color due to suspended particles of triturated rock.

glacier table. A block of stone left and supported above the surface of a glacier on a column of ice formed by the melting away of the surrounding glacier ice.

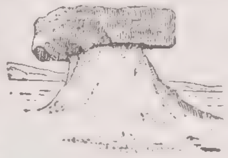
Glacier Table.

glacier theory. Also **glacial theory**. *Geol.* The theory that the drift was deposited by the agency of glaciers during the glacial period (which see).

gla′ci-ol′o-gy (glā′shĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ; glā′sĭ-), *n.* [See GLACIER; -LOGY.] The branch of geology which treats of glaciers. — **gla′ci-o-log′i-cal** (glā′shĭ-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl; glā′sĭ-), *a.* — **gla′ci-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

gla′ci-o-na′tant (-ō-nā′tănt), *a.* [See GLACIER; NATANT.] Pertaining to, characterizing, or resulting from, floating ice, esp. that which has its origin in glaciers.

gla′cis (glā′sĭs; glăs′ĭs; 277), *n.* [F. *glacis;* — so named from its smoothness; cf. OF. *glacier* to slip, slide. See GLACIER.] A gentle slope, or a smooth, gently sloping declivity; esp., *Fort.*, the natural or artificial slope from the top of the counterscarp or covered way toward the open country. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.* The object of the glacis is to compel an attacking enemy to advance up a slope without cover, exposed to the unobstructed fire of all the works along the front attacked.

glacis plate. *Nav.* Sloping armor plate on the deck, set around a hatch, the base of a turret, etc.

glack (glăk), *n.* [Gael. *glac.*] *Scot.* **a** A narrow mountain valley; a ravine; a defile. **b** A fork, as of a tree or roads.

glad (glăd), *a.;* GLAD′DER (-ẽr); GLAD′DEST. [AS. *glæd* bright, glad; akin to D. *glad* smooth, G. *glatt*, OHG. *glat* smooth, shining, Icel. *glaðr* glad, bright, Dan. & Sw. *glad* glad, Lith. *glodus* smooth, and prob. to L. *glaber.* Cf. GLABROUS.] **1**. Bright; shining. *Obs.*
2. Characterized by joy or pleasure; formerly: mirthful; merry; joyous; now usually with less force: cheerful; pleased; happy; gratified.

A wise son maketh a *glad* father. *Prov.* x. 1.
The Trojan, *glad* with sight of hostile blood. *Dryden.*
Glad am I that your highness is so armed. *Shak.*

3. Expressive of, or caused by, gladness; as, a *glad* countenance; a *glad* song; also, bringing or exciting gladness; as, a *glad* day; *glad* tidings.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Characterized by brightness and beauty; gay; beautiful.

Glad evening and *glad* morn crowned the fourth day. *Milton.*

5. Operating easily; smooth; loose. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

Syn. — Pleased, gratified, exhilarated, animated, delighted, happy, cheerful, joyous, joyful; cheering, exhilarating, pleasing, animating.

glad, *v. i.;* GLAD′DED; GLAD′DING. [AS. *gladian.* See GLAD, *a.*] To be or become glad; to rejoice. *Obs.*

glad, *v. t.* To make glad; to cheer; gladden. *Archaic.*

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

glad′den (glăd′'n), *v. t.;* GLAD′DENED (-'nd); GLAD′DENING. [From GLAD, *a.*] To make glad; to cheer; please; gratify; rejoice; exhilarate.

A secret pleasure *gladdened* all that saw him. *Addison.*

glad′den, *v. i.* To be or become glad; to rejoice.

The vast Pacific *gladdens* with the freight. *Wordsworth.*

glad′don (glăd′'n), *n.* [AS. *glædene;* cf. L. *gladiolus* sword lily. Cf. GLADIOLE.] **a** Any iris, esp. the European *Iris fœtidissima;* — so called in allusion to the sword-shaped leaves. **b** The cat-tail, or reed mace.

glade (glād), *n.* [Perh. akin to *glad*, a., and prop. meaning a light or clear defile.] **1**. An open passage through a wood; a grassy open or cleared space in a forest.

There interspersed in lawns and opening *glades.* *Pope.*

2. An everglade. *Local, U. S.*
3. An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen; also, smooth ice. *Local, U. S.*
4. A clear space in the sky; a bright streak or patch of light; a flash. *Obsoles.* exc. in *moonglade.*

glade mallow. A tall malvaceous American herb (*Napæa dioica*) with palmate leaves and small white diœcious flowers in ample panicles.

glad′ful (glăd′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of gladness; joyful. — **glad′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **glad′ful-ness**, *n.* *All Archaic.*

glad′i-ate (glăd′ĭ-āt; glā′dĭ-), *a.* [L. *gladius* sword.] *Bot.* Sword-shaped; ensiform.

glad′i-a′tor (glăd′ĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *gladius* sword.] **1**. *Rom. Hist.* One who fought with a weapon in public for the amusement of the people, as on the occasion of a funeral or of a festival. It is supposed that gladiatorial combats were derived from the custom of human sacrifice at funerals of heroes or of warriors fallen in battle, the victims being captives. Gladiators were chiefly captives, slaves, or criminals, though later disgraced men and even persons of position entered the lists. The contests comprised fights between men and beasts, and between men in various equipments, either national, as the Samnite, Thracian, and Gallic, or of a specialized form, as that of the andabate, the retiarius, or the secutor.
2. One who engages in any fierce combat or controversy.
3. A professional fencer. *Obs.*

glad′i-a-to′ri-al (-ȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to gladiators, combatants, or combats or controversies.

glad′i-ole (glăd′ĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *gladiolus* a small sword, the sword lily, dim. of *gladius* sword.] A gladiolus.

gla-di′o-lus (glȧ-dī′ō-lŭs; glăd′ĭ-ō′lŭs; 277: *see note below*), *n.; pl.* L. GLADIOLI (-lī), E. GLADIOLUSES (-lŭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [L. See GLADIOLE.] **1**. **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of iridaceous plants, natives chiefly of Africa, a few of Europe and Asia. They have erect sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brilliantly colored lilylike flowers, springing from flat corms. Various South African species have, through hybridization, given rise to many garden races and strains with flowers of all shades of pink, red, yellow, and purple. **b** A corm, flower, or plant of this genus.
2. *Anat.* The second and largest of the three pieces of which the adult human sternum is composed; the mesosternum or body of the breastbone.

☞ The penultimate *o* in this word is short, and the ac-

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give, *n.* Gift. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]
give′a-ble (gĭv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
giv′el, *v. t.* [Cf. GAVEL a heap.] To heap up. *Obs.*
giv′en-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gi′ver-some (gī′vẽr-sŭm), *a.* Greedy; avaricious. *Dial. Eng.*
giv′n. Given. *Ref. Sp.*
Giw, Giwerie. † JEW, JEWRY.
gix′y, *n.* Wench; wanton. *Obs.*
Giz (gēz). Var. of GEEZ.
Gi′zo-nite (gī′zō-nīt; gī-zō′nīt). *Bib.*
Giz′rites (gĭz′rīts), **Gez′rites** (gĕz′-), *n. pl.* *Bib.* A pre-Israelitish tribe of Canaan.
gizz (jĭz), *n.* [See JASEY.] A wig. *Scot.*
gizzard trout. The gillaroo.
giz′zen. † GESINE.
giz′zen (gĭz′'n), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Icel. *gisna* to become dry and leaky, Sw. *gistna*, Icel. *gisinn* leaky, Sw. *gisten.*] To shrink from dryness or become leaky from shrinking; to shrivel; parch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
giz′zern (gĭz′ẽrn; -ĕn), *n.* Gizzard. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Gjal′lar-horn′ (yäl′lär-hôrn′), *n.* [Icel.; *gjöll* din, alarum + *horn* horn.] *Norse Myth.* Heimdall's horn, which he blows to call the gods to battle at the approach of Ragnarok.
G. J. D. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Junior Deacon.
Gjoll (yŏl), **Gjöll** (yûl), *n.* [Icel. *Gjöll.*] *Norse Myth.* The ice-cold river nearest the gate of Hel's abode.
G. J. W. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Junior Warden.
G. K. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand King. [(L., glory).]
gl. *Abbr.* gill; gloss; gloria
Gl. *Abbr. Chem.* Glucinum (no period, *Gl*).
G. L. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Lodge. [GLASS.]
glaas. Obs. or Scot. var. of
gla-bel′lum (glȧ-bĕl′ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL. See GLABELLA.] = GLABELLA.
glabre, *a.* Glabrous. *Obs.*
gla′bre-ate (glā′brē-āt), **gla′bri-ate** (-brĭ-āt), *v. t.* [See GLABRATE.] To make smooth. *Obs.*
gla′bri-fy, *v. t.* [L. *glaber* bald + *-fy.*] To make bald. *Obs.*
glab′ri-ty (glăb′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *glabritas.*] Smoothness; baldness. *Obs.*
glace. † GLASS.
glace, *n.* [F.] Ice. *Obs.*
glace, *v. i.* [OF. *glacier* to glide, slip.] To glide; to glance; to glance off. *Obs.*
glace, *n.* A blow that grazes or glances off; a graze. *Obs.*
gla′cé′ (glȧ′sā′), *v. t.;* GLA′CÉD′ (-sād′); GLA′CÉ′ING. *Cookery.* To give a glacé surface or finish to; also, to cover with icing, sugar, etc.; to ice.
gla′cia-ble, *a.* [L. *glaciare* to freeze + *-able.*] That can be frozen. *Obs.*
gla′cial-ism (glā′shăl-ĭz'm), *n.* *Geol.* = GLACIER THEORY.
gla′cial-ize, *v. t.* = GLACIATE.
gla′cial-ly, *adv.* of GLACIAL.
gla′ci-a′ri-um (glā′shĭ-ā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.;* L. *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *glacies* ice.] A skating rink with a floor of artificial ice.
‖ **gla′cière′** (glȧ′syâr′), *n.* [F.] = ICE CAVE.
gla′ciered (glā′shẽrd; glăs′ĭ-ẽrd), *a.* Covered or furnished with glaciers; of water, issuing from a glacier; of glacial origin.
gla′cier-et′, *n.* [Dim. of *glacier.*] A small glacier. [2. R.]
gla′cier-ist, *n.* = GLACIALIST,
glacier mill. = MOULIN.
glac′i-fi-ca′tion (glăs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *glacies* ice + *-fication.*] Conversion into, or covering with, ice. [GLACIAL.]
gla′ci-o-flu′vi-al, *a.* = FLUVIO-
gla′ci-o-la-cus′trine, *a.* *Geol.* Pert. to, or characterized by, glacial and lacustrine conditions; — applied esp. to deposits made in lakes whose borders were affected by glacier ice, or by water flowing directly from glaciers. See GLACIAL PERIOD.
gla′ci-om′e-ter (glā′shĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr; glā′sĭ-). [See GLACIER; -METER.] A measure of glacial action. *Oxf. E. D.*
gla′cious (glā′shŭs), *a.* Resembling ice; icy. *Obs.*
glad, *n.* Gladness. *Obs.*
glad, *adv.* Gladly. *Poetic.*
glad′den. Var. of GLADDON.
glad′den-er, *n.* One that gladdens. [gladdens. *Obs.*]
glad′der, *n.* One who is glad or
glad′dy (glăd′ĭ), *n.* [E. dial., of uncert. origin.] The yellowhammer. *Local. Eng.*
glade (glād). Obs. or Scot. var. of GLAD.
glade. Obs. pret. of GLIDE.
glade. Dial. Eng. var. of GLEDE.
glade, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *glada* to set (of the sun), Sw. dial. *gladas.*] Only in *to go to glade*, to set; — of the sun. *Obs.*
gladen, *n.* ? An unoccupied space. *Obs.*
glad′en (glăd′ĕn), **glad′er.** Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of GLADDON.
glade net. In England, a net for catching woodcock and other birds in forest glades.
glad′eye′. Var. of GLADDY.
glad′head, *n.* Gladness. *Obs.*
glad′i-a-to′ri-an, *a.* Gladiatorial; also, like a gladiator. *Obs.*
glad′i-a′tor-ism (glăd′ĭ-ā′tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Art or practice of a gladiator.
glad′i-a′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
glad′i-a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *gladiatorius.*] Gladiatorial. *Obs.*
glad′i-a′trix (glăd′ĭ-ā′trĭks), *n.*, *fem.* of GLADIATOR. *Rare.*
glad′i-a-ture, *n.* [L. *gladiatura.*] Gladiatorial contest. *Obs.*
glad′i-fy, *v. i.* To gladden.
gla′di-us (glā′dĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -DII

H I J K L M

cent therefore, as Latin, properly falls upon the antepenult (glȧ-dī′ō-lŭs), as indicated by most orthoëpists; glăd′ĭ-ō′lŭs is, however, common in popular or colloquial usage.

glad′ly (glăd′lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *glædlice.* See GLAD, -LY.] **1.** With gladness or joy; joyfully; cheerfully; eagerly.

The common people heard him *gladly.* *Mark* xii. 37.

2. Fitly: properly; preferably; by choice. *Obs. Chaucer.*

glad′ness, *n.* [AS. *glædnes.*] State or quality of being glad; pleasure; joy; joyful satisfaction; cheerfulness.

They . . . did eat their meat with *gladness.* *Acts* ii. 46.

Syn. — See PLEASURE.

glad′ship, *n.* [AS. *glædscipe.*] Gladness. *Obs.*

glad′some (glăd′sŭm), *a.* **1.** Causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; expressive of, or indicating, gladness; having a glad or pleasant appearance; bright; gay.

Of opening heaven they sung, and *gladsome* day. *Prior.*

2. Pleased; glad; joyful; cheerful.
— **glad′some-ly,** *adv.* — **glad′some-ness,** *n.*

Hours of perfect *gladsomeness.* *Wordsworth.*

Glad′stone (glăd′stŭn), *n.* [After W. E. *Gladstone.*] **1.** A four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two inside seats, calash top, and seats for driver and footman.
2. Short for GLADSTONE BAG, GLADSTONE WINE.

Gladstone bag. [After W. E. *Gladstone.*] A light portmanteau or traveling bag made of leather, etc., with flexible sides on a rigid central steel frame, and hinged along the bottom so as to open flat into two equal compartments.

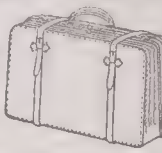
Gladstone Bag.

Glad-sto′ni-an (glăd-stō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, W. E. Gladstone (1809–98); specif., designating a party, or section of the Liberal party, which upheld Gladstone in his policy of home rule for Ireland. — *n.* A follower of Gladstone. — **Glad-sto′ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Glag′o-lit′ic (glăg′ō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* [OSlav. *glagol* word.] Pert. to or designating the ancient alphabet of the western Slavs, an uncialized cursive, still used in some Roman Catholic service books, as in Dalmatia. Cf. SLAVIC, *n.*

glaik (glāk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. GLEEK a jest.] *Scot.* **1.** Mockery; rallying or derisive deception; — chiefly in *pl.* and in the phrases *to give the glaiks*, to cheat, or deceive, and *to get the glaiks*, to be cheated or deceived.
2. *pl.* A child's puzzle game.
3. A gleam of light; flash.

glair (glâr), *n.* [F. *glaire*, *glaire* d'œuf, glair, 1, prob. fr. L. *clarus* clear, bright, through (assumed) LL. *claria.* See CLEAR, *a.*] **1.** White of egg; also, any preparation of it used as a size or a glaze, as in bookbinding, for pastry, etc.
2. A viscous substance, resembling white of egg.

glair, *v. t.*; GLAIRED (glârd); GLAIR′ING. To smear; now only, to smear with glair.

glair′e-ous (-ē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *glaireux.*] Glairy; covered with glair.

glair′y (glâr′ĭ), *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities; covered with glair. — **glair′i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

glaive (glāv), *n.* [F. *glaive*, in OF. usually lance, prob. fr. L. *gladius* sword, perh. influenced by a Celtic word (cf. CLAYMORE). Cf. GLADIATOR.] **1.** A spear or lance. *Obs.*
2. A prize; — from the custom of setting up a lance as the winning post and prize in a race. *Obs.*
3. An obsolete weapon consisting of a large blade fixed on the end of a pole; a kind of halberd.
4. A sword; esp., a broadsword. *Archaic.*

The *glaive* which he did wield. *Spenser.*

Glaive, 3.

glam′ber′ry (glăm′bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Of uncertain origin.] The acid edible berry of a malpighiaceous shrub (*Byrsonima lucida*) native of the West Indies and southern Florida; also, the shrub.

glam′or-ous (glăm′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Full of glamour. — **glam′or-ous-ly,** *adv.*

glam′our (glăm′ẽr), *n.* [Scot. *glamour*, *glamer*, a corrupt. of E. *gramarye*, *grammar.*] **1.** Magic; enchantment; a spell or charm, as one which deceives the sight.

It had much of *glamour* might
To make a lady seem a knight. *Scott.*

The air filled with a strange, pale *glamour.* *W. Black.*

2. Any interest in, or association with, an object or person, through which the object or person appears delusively magnified or glorified; a deceptive or enticing charm.

☞ The etymology of this word (see above and GRAMARYE) and its comparatively recent introduction into literary English has generally kept the spelling *-our*, even in America, from following the analogy of *clamor*, *honor*, etc. But cf. GLAMOROUS, GLAMOROUSLY.

glam′our, *v. t.*; GLAM′OURED (-ẽrd); GLAM′OUR-ING. To affect with glamour; to bewitch; fascinate; enchant.

glam′our-y, glam′our-ie (glăm′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Glamour.

Memories . . . of *glamourie* and the law of Faery. *Shairp.*

glance (glȧns), *v. i.*; GLANCED (glȧnst); GLANC′ING (glȧn′sĭng). [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *glacier* to slip, slide, perh. fr. L. *glacies* ice, through (assumed) LL. *glaciare*; also E. *glint.*] **1.** To strike in an oblique direction and fly off or turn aside; to fly or glide off obliquely. "Your arrow hath *glanced.*" *Shak.*
2. To move quickly, esp. obliquely; to dart aside. *Obs.*
3. To make an indirect, incidental, or passing reference, esp. of a satirical or condemnatory nature; to allude; hint; hit; — often with *at.*

Wherein obscurely
Cæsar's ambition shall be *glanced* at. *Shak.*

4. To produce by rapidity of movement a flash or gleam of light; to shoot or emit a flash of light; to flash.

From art, from nature, from the schools,
Let random influences *glance.* *Tennyson.*

5. To look with a sudden, rapid cast; — said of the eye; to flash; to snatch a momentary or hasty view.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth *glance* from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. *Shak.*

glance (glȧns), *v. t.* **1.** To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; to send by a glance; to glance at; to catch a glimpse of; as, to *glance* the eye; to *glance* a look of intelligence; to *glance* a passing bird.
2. To hit or strike obliquely or very lightly in passing; to graze; hence, to hint at; to touch lightly or briefly. *Obs.*

In company I often *glanced* it. *Shak.*

3. To send or cast indirectly, as an insinuation at some one.

glance (glȧns), *n.* [From GLANCE, *v. i.*] **1.** A rapid oblique movement; a striking obliquely, or a striking and flying off obliquely.
2. An oblique or indirect hit or thrust, as of a satirical or bantering nature; jest; gibe; allusion; hint. *Obs.*
3. A movement causing a flash of light; a flash thus produced. "Swift as the lightning *glance.*" *Milton.*
4. A quick cast of the eyes; a quick, transitory, or cursory look; a glimpse.

Dart not scornful *glances* from those eyes. *Shak.*
How fleet is a *glance* of the mind *Cowper.*

5. *Railroads.* A huge fence of logs to divert or turn snowslips or avalanches from the tracks. *Cant.*
6. *Cricket.* A stroke causing the ball to glance off a slanting bat in a direction between wicket and long leg.

Syn. — GLANCE, GLIMPSE. A GLANCE is commonly a brief or hasty look at something; a GLIMPSE, a momentary or casual sight or view of it; as, "A *glance* I gave, no more" (*Tennyson*); "I caught a *glimpse* of his face" (*id.*). See FLASH.

glance, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *glanzen* to polish, *glans* brightness.] *Metal Working.* To give a high luster to, as by burnishing or planishing.

glance, *n.* [G. *glanz*, prop. brightness, or D. *glans.* Cf. GLINT.] *Mining & Min.* Any of several sulphides, occurring as minerals, mostly dark-colored, which have a brilliant metallic luster; — usually qualified with the name of the metal contained; as, copper *glance*; antimony *glance.*

glance coal. **a** Any hard, lustrous coal, esp. anthracite. **b** Sometimes, gas carbon.

glance pitch. A pure quality of asphalt. See MANJAK.

glanc′er (glȧn′sẽr), *n.* One that glances; specif., *Logging*, a fender skid.

gland (glănd), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *glaun*, *glaund*, a clamp of iron or wood.] **1.** *Mach.* **a** The movable part of a stuffing box by which the packing is compressed. See STUFFING BOX, *Illust.* **b** The crosspiece of a bayonet clutch.
2. *Founding.* A clamp for a flask; a clip plate for the ends of a tightening clevis.

gland, *n.* [F. *glande*, OF. *glandre*, L. *glandula*, dim. of L. *glans*, *glandis*, acorn; akin to Gr. βάλανος. Cf. GLANDERS.] **1.** *Anat.* An organ for secreting a substance or substances to be used in, or eliminated from, the body; as, the sebaceous *glands* of the skin; the salivary *glands* of the mouth. The essential elements of a gland are the epithelial cells, which select out from the blood (and in many cases build up into new chemical compounds) the constituents of the secretion. In typical glands these cells are arranged in the form of a membrane lining a pit, tube, or more complex cavity, into which the secretion is discharged and from which it passes out by the mouth or duct of the gland. The cells rest on a more or less distinct *basement membrane*, external to which is a plexus of blood capillaries, through whose walls the cells absorb the required materials. Glands are classified, according to form, into *simple* and *compound* (in the latter the cavity is branched or subdivided), *tubular*, *saccular*, etc. *Racemose* glands are compound saccular glands of great complexity. In some glands (see DUCTLESS GLAND) the blood itself carries away the secretion, and there is no cavity or duct. Certain structures, not true glands, are still often called glands in conformity with old usage, esp. the lymphatic glands, pineal gland, and pituitary gland.

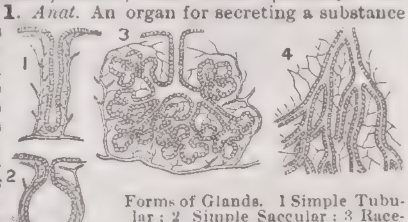

Forms of Glands. 1 Simple Tubular; 2 Simple Saccular; 3 Racemose; 4 Compound Tubular.

2. *Bot.* **a** An acorn; also, the nut of any other fagaceous tree or shrub, as the chestnut, beech, etc. *Obs.* **b** Any special secreting organ, as the hairs on the leaves of sundew, the extrafloral nectaries of many plants, etc. **c** Any small protuberance, whether serving as a secreting organ or fulfilling any other function.

gland of Lusch′ka (lo͝osh′kä). [After H. von *Luschka* (1820–75), German anatomist.] *Anat.* = COCCYGEAL GLAND. — **glands of Bar′tho-lin** (bär′tō-lĭn) [after Kaspar *Bartholin*, Danish physician], two round or oval yellowish racemose glands lying one on each side of the lower part of the vagina. They correspond to Cowper's glands in the male, and produce a muco-serous secretion. — **glands of Bow′man** (bō′măn) [after Sir William *Bowman* (1816-92), English anatomist], *Anat.*, tubular, often branched, glands occurring beneath the epithelium in the mucous membrane of the nose. — **glands of Brunner.** *Anat.* = BRUNNER'S GLANDS. — **glands of Cowper.** *Anat.* = COWPER'S GLANDS. — **glands of Lie′ber-kühn.** *Anat.* = CRYPTS OF LIEBERKÜHN. — **glands of Lit′tre** (lē′tr') [after Alexis *Littre* (1658-1725), French physician], *Anat.*, small racemose glands found in the submucous tissue of the urethra. — **glands of Moll**, small glands near the free margin of each eyelid, and regarded as modified sweat glands. — **glands of Pac-chio′ni** (pät-chō′nē). *Anat.* = PACCHIONIAN GLANDS. — **glands of Ty′son** (tī′sŭn) [after Edward *Tyson*, English anatomist], *Anat.*, small glands at the base of the glans penis, which secrete a sebaceous substance.

gland cell. *Anat.* A cell whose function is secretion, whether isolated or a part of the epithelium of a gland.

glan′dered (glăn′dẽrd), *a.* Affected with glanders.

glan′der-ous (-dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to glanders; of the nature of glanders.

glan′ders (-dẽrz), *n.* [OF. *glandres*, pl., glands. See GLAND.] *Far.* A highly contagious and very destructive disease of horses, asses, mules, etc., caused by the microorganism *Bacillus mallei.* It is characterized by febrile symptoms, inflammation of the mucous membranes, esp. of the nose, with a constant discharge of sticky matter, and an enlargement and induration of the glands beneath and within the lower jaw. It ends fatally after an acute or chronic course. It may be transmitted to dogs, goats, sheep, and human beings. Bovines are immune.

glan′du-lar (glăn′dṳ-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *glandulaire.* See GLANDULE.] Containing or bearing glands or gland cells; of, pertaining to, or like, a gland.

glandular epithelium, *Anat.*, the epithelium which forms the secreting surface of a gland. The cells are of various forms, and often have the protoplasm more or less filled with particles of secretion. — **g. fever**, *Med.*, an acute infectious disease attacking children, and marked by pain and stiffness of the neck, fever, and swelling of lymphatic glands.

glan′dule (glăn′dṳl), *n.* [L. *glandula*, dim. of *glans*, *glandis*, acorn: cf. F. *glandule.* See GLAND.] **1.** A gland. *R.*
2. *Med.* A morbid swelling or tumor in the body. *Obs.*

glan′du-lous (glăn′dṳ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *glandulosus*: cf. F. *glanduleux.*] Of or pert. to a gland; like a gland; consisting of glands; glandular. — **glan′du-lous-ness,** *n.*

glans (glănz), *n.*; *pl.* GLANDES (glăn′dēz). [L. See GLAND.] **1.** *Anat.* The conical vascular body which forms the extremity of the penis and clitoris.
2. *Bot.* A nut inclosed by, or seated in, an involucre, as the acorn, chestnut, etc.
3. *Med.* **a** Goiter. **b** A pessary; a suppository.

glare (glâr), *v. i.*; GLARED (glârd); GLAR′ING (glâr′ĭng). [ME. *glaren*; cf. LG. *glaren* to glow or burn like coals; prob. akin to E. *glass.*] **1.** To shine with a bright or dazzling light; to shine brightly or dazzlingly, as light.

The cavern *glares* with new-admitted light. *Dryden.*

2. To be bright and intense, as certain colors; to be ostentatiously splendid or gay.

She *glares* in balls, front boxes, and the ring. *Pope.*

3. To look with fierce, piercing eyes; to stare earnestly, angrily, or fiercely.

An eye that scorcheth all it *glares* upon. *Byron.*

Syn. — See FLAME, GAZE.

glare, *v. t.* **1.** To shoot out, emit, or express with a glare.

Every eye
Glared lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire. *Milton.*

2. To send or throw (back) with a glare.

glare, *n.* **1.** A bright, dazzling light; splendor that dazzles the eyes; hence, glitter; shine; luster; a confusing and bewildering light; also, dazzling sunlight.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a *glare.* *Dryden.*

2. Ostentatious fineness of appearance; showiness; gaudiness; tawdriness.
3. A fierce or piercing look or stare.

glare, *n.* [Perh. fr. *glare* brightness, applied to a sheet of ice.] **1.** Cold; iciness; frigidity. *Obs.*
2. A smooth, bright, glassy surface; as, a *glare* of ice. *U. S.*

glare. *a.* [See GLARY, GLARE, *n.*] Smooth and bright or transparent; — used almost exclusively of ice. *U. S.*

Gla-re′o-la (glȧ-rē′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; dim. of L. *glarea* gravel.] The genus of Old World limicoline birds consisting of the pratincoles. It is usually made the type of a family, **Glar′e-ol′i-dæ** (glăr′ē-ŏl′ĭ-dē), in which the coursers and other allied forms are sometimes also included.

glar′ing (glâr′ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Having a fierce or piercing look; staring fiercely; — said of eyes.
2. Emitting or reflecting a bright or dazzling light; dazzling; vivid; brilliant.
3. Open and bold; notorious; as, a *glaring* crime.
— **glar′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **glar′ing-ness,** *n.*

glar′y (-ĭ), *a.* Of a dazzling luster; glaring; shining.

Bright, crystal glass is *glary.* *Boyle.*

Gla-se′ri-an (glȧ-zē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to J. S. Glaser (1629–75), a Swiss anatomist. — **Glaserian fissure,** a small slit dividing the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

glass (glȧs), *n.* [ME. *glas*, *gles*, AS. *glæs*; akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *glas*, Icel. *glas*, *gler*, Dan. *glar*; cf. AS. *glǣr* amber, L. *glaesum*, which is of G. origin. Cf. GLARE, *v.*, GLAZE, *v. t.*] **1.** An amorphous substance, usually transparent or translucent, consisting ordinarily of a mixture of silicates, but in some cases of borates, phosphates, etc. Most glass is made by fusing together some form of silica, as sand, an alkali, as potash or soda, and some other base, as lime or lead oxide. It is hard and brittle when cold, breaking with a conchoidal fracture, but on heating it softens, becomes plastic, and finally melts. It is in general resistant to acids, excepting hydrofluoric. It is blown, pressed, cast, and cut to a great variety of shapes. Various colors are imparted to glass by the addition of certain metallic

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(-ĭ). [L., a sword.] *Zoöl.* The internal shell, or pen, of a cuttlefish or squid. [*Rare.*]
glad′less, *a.* Without gladness.
glad′ly, *a.* Glad. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Glads′heim′ (gläts′hām′), *n.* = GLATHSHEIM. See ASGARD.
Gladstone wine. Gladstone claret. Any of the cheap French wines, the importation of which greatly increased because of the reduction in customs duty made by Gladstone in 1860. *Humorous, Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
glad′sum. Gladsome. *Ref. Sp.*
glad′win. ✝ GLADDON.
glad′y (glād′ĭ), *a.* Resembling a glade; full of glades. *Rare.*
Glag′o-lit′sa (glăg′ō-lĭt′sȧ), *n.* The Glagolitic alphabet.
glaid (glād). Scot. var. of GLAD.
glaid. Obs. or Scot. var. of GLEDE. [GLIDE.]
glaid. Obs. pret. and p. p. of
glaid′lie. ✝ GLADLY.
glaid′schip. ✝ GLADSHIP.
glaik (glāk), *v. t.* [From GLAIK, *n.*] To dazzle; to delude; also, to make fun of. *Scot.*
glaik, *v. i.* [From GLAIK, *n.*] To gaze or wander idly; to trifle; to jeer; also, to shine. *Scot.*
glaik′it (glāk′ĭt), *a.* [See GLAIK, *n.*] Foolish; stupid; thoughtless; light-headed; giddy. — **glaik′it-ly,** *adv.* — **glaik′it-ness,** *n.* *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
glaire. Var. of GLAIR.
glair′in (glâr′ĭn), **glair′ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A glairy substance which forms on certain mineral waters, or covers the sides of their inclosures.
glais′ter. ✝ GLASTER. *Scot.*
glaived (glāvd), *a.* Furnished with a glaive.
glaizie. ✝ GLAZY.
gla′ma (glā′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *glamae* or *gramiae.*] *Med.* An accumulation of a gummy secretion at the inner edges of the eyelids; bleаredness; lippitude.
glamer. ✝ GLAMOUR.
glam′er, *n.* Clamor. *Obs. Scot.*
glamp (glămp), *v. i.* [Cf. E. dial. *glam*, *glaum.*] To grasp; clutch; grope. *Scot.*
glance cobalt. Cobaltite.
glance copper. Chalcocite.
glance fish. The opah.
glanche. ✝ GLANCE.
glanc′ing (glȧn′sĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GLANCE. — **glanc′ing-ly,** *adv.* [BOOM.]
glancing boom. = FENDER
glan-da′ceous (glăn-dā′shŭs), *a.* Acorn-colored; yellowish brown.
glan-da′ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glandarius.*] = GLANDIFORM.
glandele. ✝ GLANDULE.
glandelose. ✝ GLANDULOUS.
glan-dif′er-ous (glăn-dĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glandifer*; *glans*, *glandis*, acorn + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing acorns or other nuts; as, *glandiferous* trees. *Obs. or R.*
gland′i-form, *a.* [L. *glans*, *glandis*, acorn + *-form.*] **a** Acorn-shaped. *Rare.* **b** Glandlike.
Glan-di′na (glăn-dī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *glans*, *glandis*, acorn + *-ina.*] *Zoöl.* A large genus of agnathous pulmonate land snails, largely carnivorous in habits, having a somewhat elongate spiral shell. The species are esp. numerous in the southern United States and Mexico. The genus is sometimes made the type of a family, **Glan-din′i-dæ** (glăn-dĭn′ĭ-dē).
glan′du-la (glăn′dṳ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Anat.* A gland.
glan′du-lar-ly, *adv.* of GLANDULAR.
glan′du-la′tion (glăn′dṳ-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Bot.* The arrangement and structure of secretory vessels or glands. *Rare.*
glan′du-lif′er-ous (-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*glandule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing small glands.
glan′du-li-form (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* **a** Acorn-shaped. **b** Glandlike.
glan′du-lig′er-ous (-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Glanduliferous
glan′du-lose (glăn′dṳ-lōs), *a.* Glandular. *Rare.*
glan′du-lose-ser′rate (glăn′dṳ-lōs-sẽr′āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having the serratures tipped with glandlike bodies, as certain leaves.
glan′du-los′i-ty (-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being glandulous; a collection of glands. *Rare.*
glar (glär), **glaur** (glär; glôr), *n.* [Cf. ME. *gloryen* to spot or stain.] Soft mud; mire. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
glare. ✝ GLAIR.
glare. Var. of GLAIR.
glar′e-ole (glăr′ē-ōl; glâr′-), *n.* [From GLAREOLA.] A kind of limicoline bird. = PRATINCOLE.
glar′e-ose (-ōs), *a.* [L. *glareosus* gravelly.] *Bot.* Growing in gravelly soil. *Rare.*
glar′e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **a** Gravelly. *Obs.* **b** *Bot.* Glareose. *R.*
glar′e-ous. Var. of GLAIREOUS.
glare′worm′, *n.* A glowworm.
glar′i-ness (glâr′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
glar′y (glâr′ĭ), *a.* [From GLARE cold.] **a** Frosty; frozen. *Obs.* **b** Very smooth; slippery. *U. S.*
glase. ✝ GLACE, GLAZE.
glasen. ✝ GLASSEN, GLAZE.
gla′ser-ite (glä′zẽr-īt), *n.* [After Christoph *Glaser*, Swiss chemist.] *Min.* = APHTHITALITE.
Glas′gow (glăs′kō; -gō), *n.* See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.
gla′shan (glä′shȧn), *n.* [Cf. GLASSOCK.] The coalfish **a.** *Scot. & Ireland.*
glasier. ✝ GLAZIER.
glasing. ✝ GLAZING.

oxides; thus, manganese colors it violet; copper (cuprous), red, or (cupric) green; etc. By suddenly cooling hot glass in a bath of oil, melted wax, or fat, etc., or in cold metal molds, a peculiar hardness or temper is imparted to it. Glass was made in Egypt more than 4,000 years ago. It was much used for vases, etc., among the Greeks and Romans, and in the Middle Ages the Venetian glassmakers became famous the world over. See CROWN GLASS, FLINT GLASS.
2. A substance like glass in appearance; as, arsenic *glass*.
3. Collectively, articles, as vessels, panes, etc., made of glass; as, dinner *glass*; a plant grown under *glass*.
4. Anything made of glass; as: **a** A glass vessel; specif., a glass drinking vessel; a tumbler; a goblet; hence, the contents of such a vessel, as liquor; drink; as, a social *glass*. **b** A vessel filled with running sand for measuring time; an hourglass or, esp. *Naut.*, a half-hour glass, or, in connection with a chip log, a fourteen-second or twenty-eight-second glass; hence, usually in *pl.*, the time during which the sand empties from one end of such a vessel; as, they fought three *glasses*. **c** A pane, plate, case, cover, etc., of glass; as, a *glass* for a window, a picture, a plant, jewel, etc. **d** A looking glass; a mirror; hence, sometimes, a mirror of steel. **e** A piece of glass, shaped for some particular use, as a watch crystal or a burning glass. **f** An optical glass; a lens; hence, a telescope, opera glass, microscope, etc.; esp., *pl.* spectacles; eyeglasses. **g** A weatherglass; a barometer; also, a thermometer.
5. Gloss; luster. *Obs.*
glass of antimony, a vitreous substance consisting of antimony trioxide and trisulphide.

glass (glȧs), *v. t.*; GLASSED (glȧst); GLASS′ING. **1**. To furnish or fit with a glass; to glaze. *Rare.*
2. To cover or protect with glass; to case in glass. *Rare.*
3. To grow under glass; as, to *glass* grapes. *Rare.*
4. To cover with a vitreous surface; to glaze. *Obs.*
5. To make glassy. *R.* "Vice *glasses* his eye." *Emerson.*
6. To smooth or polish (leather) with a glass burnisher.
7. To reflect or see reflected as in a mirror; to mirror.
Where the Almighty's form *glasses* itself in tempests. *Byron.*

glass blowing. Art of shaping a mass of glass, when heated to a viscid state, by inflating it through a tube. — **glass blower**.
glass cloth. **1**. A kind of linen cloth checked off in squares with red or blue threads, used for wiping glass and fine china, also for aprons and as a foundation for embroidery. Called also *glass toweling*.
2. A woven fabric formed of glass fibers.
3. Cloth covered with powdered glass used for smoothing or polishing.
glass culture. *Hort.* Culture of fruits, etc., under glass.
glass cutter. One that cuts glass; specif.: **a** One whose occupation is to cut sheets of glass into sizes for window panes, etc. **b** One who shapes the surface of glass by grinding and polishing. **c** A tool, usually with a diamond at the point, for cutting glass. — **glass cutting**.

Glass Cutter c.

glass′en (glȧs′'n), **gla′zen** (glā′z'n), *a.* *Archaic or Dial.*
1. Made of glass.
2. Like glass; glassy; glazed. "*Glassen* eyes." *B. Jonson.*
glass eye. **1**. An eyeglass; *pl.*, spectacles. *Obs.*
2. An artificial eye made of glass.
3. *Far.* A blindness in horses in which the eye is bright and glassy and the pupil dilated; a sort of amaurosis.
4. The wall-eyed pike (*Stizostedion vitreum*).
glass′ful (glȧs′fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* GLASSFULS (-fo͝olz). The contents of a glass; as much of anything as a glass will hold (the ordinary drinking glass holds about half a pint).
glass gall. A whitish scum cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and removed by the aid of iron shovels.
glass′-glazed′ (-glāzd′), *a.* *Ceram.* Thickly glazed, so that the glassy nature of the coating is evident.
glass′house′ (glȧs′hous′), *n.* **1**. A house where glass is made; a commercial house that deals in glassware.
2. *Hort.* A building constructed chiefly of glass and used for growing plants. See GREENHOUSE.
3. A photographer's room with a glass roof, walls, or both.
glass′ie (glȧs′ĭ), *n.* **1**. A glass marble.
2. A transparent diamond crystal.
Glass′ite (-īt), *n.* A member of a Scottish sect, founded in the 18th century by John Glass, a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, who taught that justifying faith is "no more than a simple assent to the divine testimony passively received by the understanding." The English and American adherents are called *Sandemanians*, after Robert Sandeman, son-in-law and disciple of Glass.
glass′man (glȧs′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. One who sells glassware; formerly, specif., a hawker or peddler of glassware; and hence, a vagabond or beggar.
2. **a** A glassmaker. **b** A glazier.
glass oven. An annealing oven in which newly made glassware can cool off gradually.
glass paper. Paper faced with pulverized glass, used for abrasive or polishing purposes.
glass pot. A pot or crucible in which are fused the materials for making glass.
glass snail. Any of numerous small transparent land snails, of the genus *Vitrina*.
glass snake. A limbless lizard (*Ophisaurus ventralis*), of the southern United States, superficially resembling a snake; — so called from its fragility, the tail easily breaking into small pieces; also applied to similar species found in the Old World. They are perfectly harmless.
glass soap. Manganese dioxide, used by glassmakers to remove the green color produced in glass by iron salts; also, any other substance used for a similar purpose.
glass sponge. Any siliceous sponge, of *Hyalonema*, *Euplectella*, and allied genera; — so called from their glassy fibers or spicules. See VENUS'S-FLOWER-BASKET.
glass′ware′ (glȧs′wâr′), *n.* Ware made of glass.
glass wool. Spun glass resembling wool, used in the filtration of acids, etc.
glass′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1**. A glass factory; — usually *pl.*
2. Manufacture of glass or glassware; also, glaziery.
3. Articles or ornamentation made of glass.
glass′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** A common maritime chenopodiaceous plant (*Salicornia herbacea*), having succulent, brittle, jointed stems; also, any other species of *Salicornia*. **b** A prickly plant of the same family (*Salsola kali*).
glass′y (-ĭ), *a.*; GLASS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GLASS′I-EST. **1**. Resembling glass in its properties or appearance, as in smoothness, hardness, luster, brittleness, or transparency; as, a *glassy* stream; a *glassy* surface; the *glassy* deep.
2. Dull; wanting life or fire; lackluster; as, a *glassy* diamond. "In his *glassy* eye." *Byron.*
3. Made of glass; vitreous. *Obs.*
glassy feldspar. *Min.* = SANIDINE. — **g. swelling**, *Med.*, amyloid degeneration.
glau′ber-ite (glô′bẽr-īt; glou′-), *n.* [After J. R. *Glauber*, Ger. chemist, d. 1668.] *Min.* A light-colored, brittle sulphate of sodium and calcium, $Na_2SO_4 \cdot CaSO_4$, with vitreous luster and slightly saline taste. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 2.7–2.85.
glau-ces′cent (glô-sĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [See GLAUCOUS.] *Bot.* Having a somewhat glaucous appearance; becoming glaucous. — **glau-ces′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*
Glau-cid′i-um (-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. γλαύξ, γλαῦξ, owl.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of owls, mostly of very small size, having imperfect facial disks. They are called *pygmy owls* or *gnome owls*.
Glau′ci-um (glô′sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. γλαύκιον juice of a papaveraceous plant. See GLAUCOUS.] *Bot.* A small genus of European papaveraceous plants having yellow flowers and an acrid yellow juice. The horn poppy (*G. glaucium*) is naturalized in parts of the United States.
glau′co- (glô′kō-). A combining form from Greek γλαυκός, *silvery, gray*.
glau′co-dot (glô′kō-dŏt), *n.* [*glauco-* + Gr. διδόναι to give.] *Min.* A grayish white, metallic-looking sulpharsenide of cobalt and iron, (Co,Fe)AsS, occurring in orthorhombic crystals or massive. H., 5. Sp. gr., 5.9–6.0.
glau-co′ma (glô-kō′mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλαύκωμα, fr. γλαυκός light gray, blue gray.] *Med.* A diseased condition of the eye marked by a hard inelastic condition of the eyeball, a bluish tinge of the optic disk, and excavation in the head of the optic nerve. It results in more or less impairment of vision or ultimately in blindness.
glau-co′ma-tous (-kō′mȧ-tŭs; -kŏm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.* Relating to, or affected with, glaucoma; having the nature of glaucoma.
Glau-co′ni-a (-kō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., perh. fr. Gr. γλαυκός gleaming, bluish green or gray.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small, burrowing, wormlike snakes of Africa, southwestern Asia, and the warmer parts of America including the West Indies. Their belly is covered with scales, they have only vestiges of eyes, and their lower jaw alone bears teeth. The genus constitutes a family, **Glau′co-ni′i-dæ** (glô′kō-nī′ĭ-dē).
glau′co-nite (glô′kō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. γλαυκός bluish green or gray. See GLAUCOUS.] *Min.* A dull green amorphous silicate of iron and potassium occurring abundantly in greensand, of which it sometimes constitutes as much as 90 per cent. See GREENSAND. — **glau′co-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*
glau′co-phane (-fān), *n.* [*glauco-* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* A blue, bluish black, or grayish silicate of sodium, aluminium, iron, and magnesium, characteristic of certain crystalline schists. It is monoclinic and belongs to the amphibole group. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 3.11.
glau′cous (glô′kŭs), *a.* [L. *glaucus*, Gr. γλαυκός.] Of a bluish green or greenish blue color; also, specif., *Bot.*, overcast with a whitish bloom, as that of a plum. — **glaucous gull**, the burgomaster. — **g. willow**, the pussy willow.
Glau′cus (-kŭs), *n.* [L., sea green.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks, found swimming in the open sea, in the warmer latitudes. They are of a beautiful blue and silvery white.

Glaucus (*G. margaritaceus*). Nat. size.

Glau′cus, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γλαῦκος.] **1**. *Gr. Myth.* **a** A sea divinity, originally a fisherman, who became immortal by tasting magic grass. He is also said to have been the helmsman of the Argo (see SCYLLA). **b** A son of Sisyphus, torn to pieces by his own mares. **c** A son of Minos and Pasiphaë, smothered by falling into a vessel of honey, but afterwards restored to life. **d** A Lycian prince, an ally of the Trojans, who, meeting Diomedes in battle, as a mark of the ancient friendship of their houses, exchanged his golden armor for the brazen armor of Diomedes, — an act proverbial for an unequal exchange.
2. In Bulwer-Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," a young noble of Greek descent residing in Pompeii. He is a man of fashion and gay life, the protector of the blind flower girl, Nydia, by whom he is secretly loved, and the lover of the beautiful Ione, whom he eventually marries, both becoming Christians.
Glaux (glôks), *n.* [NL., L., a kind of plant, Gr. γλαύξ, γλάξ, milk vetch.] *Bot.* A cosmopolitan genus of primulaceous plants including a single species (*G. maritima*). It is a small fleshy seaside perennial, having opposite leaves and small whitish flowers.
gla′ver (glā′vẽr), *v. i. & t.*; GLA′VERED (-vẽrd); GLA′VERING. [Of uncertain origin; cf. W. *glafr* flattery.] To palaver; to flatter; wheedle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gla′ver, *n.* Babble; gossip. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
glaze (glāz), *v. t.*; GLAZED (glāzd); GLAZ′ING (glāz′ĭng). [ME. *glasen*, fr. *glas*. See GLASS.] **1**. To furnish or fit (a window, a sash, a case, etc.) with glass.
Two cabinets . . . *glazed* with crystalline glass. *Bacon.*
2. To incrust, cover, or overlay with a thin surface, consisting of, or resembling, glass; as, to *glaze* earthenware; hence, to render smooth, glasslike, or glossy; as, to *glaze* paper, gunpowder, and the like.
Sorrow's eye *glazed* with blinding tears. *Shak.*
3. *Paint.* To apply a transparent or semitransparent color to (a painted surface or another color), to modify the effect.
glaze, *v. i.* To become glazed or glassy.
glaze, *n.* **1**. The vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain, esp. one that is transparent, as distinguished from *enamel*.
2. A substance used for glazing; specif.: **a** *Cookery.* Broth boiled to a gelatinous paste, and spread thinly over braised dishes. **b** *Paint.* A coat of transparent or semitransparent color applied to modify the effect.
3. A smooth glossy surface or bright polish.
4. A smooth slippery coating (of ice). *U. S.*
5. A window. *Slang.*
6. A glost oven.
glazed (glāzd), *p. a.* **1**. Furnished or covered with glass.
2. Having a glassy or vitreous coating or film, as of ice; having a surface rendered glassy by a coating or by rubbing, etc.; covered with a glaze of another color; as, *glazed* rocks; *glazed* paper; a *glazed* eye.
glaz′er (glāz′ẽr), *n.* [Cf GLAZIER.] **1**. A glazier. *Obs.*
2. One who applies glazing or who gives a glasslike or glossy surface to anything; a polisher or burnisher; a calenderer or smoother of cloth, paper, and the like.
3. A tool, machine, or other device for glazing, polishing, or smoothing, as an emery wheel or a glaze wheel.
glaze wheel. A wooden wheel covered with emery or with a band of lead and tin alloy, for polishing cutlery, etc.
gla′zier (glā′zhẽr; -zĭ-ẽr; 277), *n.* [For *glazer*, fr. *glaze*; prob. under influence of F. nouns in *-ier*.] **1**. A glass manufacturer or maker. *Obs.*
2. One whose business is to set glass in window frames, etc.
3. One who glazes pottery, etc.; a glazer.
4. *pl.* The eyes. *Obs. Slang.*
5. A thief who cuts or breaks glass to enter houses or to get at his plunder. *Obs. Slang.*
glaz′ing (glāz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLAZE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1**. Act of furnishing or fitting with glass; act, art, or trade of setting glass; act or art of covering with a vitreous or glasslike substance, or of rendering glossy.
2. The glass set, or to be set, in a sash, frame, etc.
3. The glass or glasslike or glossy substance with which anything, as pottery, paper, etc., is incrusted or overlaid.
4. Act of laying on glaze; also, the glaze applied.
glazing wheel. = GLAZE WHEEL.
glaz′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Like glass; glassy; vitreous.
2. Like a glaze; having a glazed appearance, as the fractured surface of some kinds of pig iron.
3. Glassy; dull; as, a *glazy* eye.
gleam (glēm), *n.* [ME. *glem*, *gleam*, AS. *glǣm*, akin to OS. *glīmo* brightness, OHG. *glīmo*, *gleimo*, glowworm, and E. *glimmer*.] **1**. Formerly, a bright light, as of the sun; now, a moderate brightness or a transient illumination; a beam; glow. "Unexpected *gleams* of joy." *Addison.*
A glimmer, and then a *gleam* of light. *Longfellow*
2. Brightness; splendor; radiance. *Obs. or R.*
In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen. *Pope.*
gleam, *v. i.*; GLEAMED (glēmd); GLEAM′ING. To shoot or dart, as rays of light; to send out gleams; to shine rather faintly; as, at the dawn, light *gleams* in the east.
Syn. — See FLASH.
gleam, *v. t.* To shoot or emit (flashes of light, etc.).
Dying eyes *gleamed* forth their ashy lights. *Shak.*
gleam′y (glēm′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Of or having the nature of a gleam; giving forth gleams; flashing; coruscating; gleaming.
2. Lighted up by gleams; characterized by the mingling of rain and sunshine, as weather; fitful and uncertain; marked by gleams, as sunshine.
glean (glēn), *v. t.*; GLEANED (glēnd); GLEAN′ING. [ME. *glenen*, OF. *glener*, *glaner*, F. *glaner*, fr. LL. *glenare*.] **1**. To gather after a reaper; to collect in scattered or fragmentary parcels, as the grain left by a reaper, or grapes left after the gathering.
2. To gather from (a field or vineyard) what has been left by the reapers or gatherers.

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glass chord. *Music.* A clavier instrument, having cloth-covered hammers, and bars or bowls of glass instead of strings.
glass coach. A coach with glass windows (as distinguished from those with curtains or shutters only), esp. one let out but not put on a public stand. *Obs.*
glass crab. A transparent crustacean larva, as a phyllosoma.
Glasse, Mrs. Hannah (glȧs). The author of a once famous cookery book, first published in 1747. "The attribution to *Mrs. Glasse* of the proverb 'First catch your hare' has occasioned some discussion. The proverb is not found in her 'Art of Cookery,' but her words 'Take your hare when it is cased [i. e., skinned]' may have suggested it." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
glas′sen. Var. of GLASHAN.
glas′sen, *v. t.* To glaze. *Obs.*
glass′-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Having an expressionless or lackluster eye. *Slang.*
glass′-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Mirror-faced; reflecting the sentiments of another. *Rare.*
glass fish. The transparent larva of an eel.
glass′ful, *a.* Glassy. *Obs.*
glass harmonica. *Music.* = HARMONICA **a**.
glass′i-ly (glȧs′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GLASSY.
glas′sin. Var. of GLASHAN.
glass′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
glass′less, *a.* See -LESS.
glass′mak′er (-māk′ẽr), *n.* One who makes, or manufactures, glass. — **-mak′ing**, *n.*
glass′mak′er's soap. = GLASS SOAP.
glas′sock (glȧs′ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *glas* gray.] Coalfish. *Scot.*
glass′o-phone (-ō-fōn), *n.* [*glass* + *-phone*.] = MUSICAL GLASSES **b**.
glass′-pa′per, *v. t.* To smooth with glass paper.
glass′-rope′, *n.* See HYALONEMA.
glass shrimp. = GLASS CRAB.
glass silk. Fine threads of glass, formed by winding, when in fusion, on rapidly rotating heated cylinders.
glass tear. = RUPERT'S DROP.
glass toweling *or* **towelling**. = GLASS CLOTH, 1.
glass′weed′, *n.* = GLASSWORT.
glass′work′er, *n.* One who works in or with glass.
glass′worm′, *n.* A glowworm.
glas′ter, *v. i.* To bawl; to babble. *Obs. Scot.*
Glas′ton-bur-y chair (glȧs′tŭn-bẽr-ĭ). [From *Glastonbury*, Somersetshire, where are the ruins of an ancient abbey.] A kind of armchair, designed in imitation of "the Abbot of Glastonbury's chair" preserved in the Bishop's Palace at Wells. *Oxf. E. D.*
Glastonbury thorn. A variety of the common hawthorn popularly reputed to have originated from the staff of Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury.
glas′tum (glăs′tŭm), *n.* [L., of Celtic origin: cf Ir. *glas* green, gray.] Woad.
glat. † GLEET.
glat, *a.* [Cf. D. *glad*.] Smooth. *Obs.*
glath. † GLAD.
Glaths′heim′ (glăths′hām′), **Glaths′heimr′** (-hām′'r), *n.* [Icel. *glaðsheimr* home of gladness.] See ASGARD.
Glau′ber salt, **Glau′ber's salt** (glou′bẽrz). Often also *pl.* [After J. R. *Glauber*, German chemist who discovered it.] Sodium sulphate (which see).
glau′cic (glô′sĭk), *a.* [*Glaucium* + *-ic*: cf. F. *glaucique*.] *Chem.* Designating an acid now known to be identical with fumaric acid. *Obs.*
glau′cine (-sĭn), *a.* *Bot.* Glaucescent.
glau′cine (-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin**. *Chem.* An alkaloid said to be obtained from the plant *Glaucium glaucium*.
glau′co-go-nid′i-um (glô′kō-gō-nĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *glauco-* + 2d *gonidium*.] = GONIMIUM. *Obs.*
glau′co-lite (glô′kō-līt), *n.* [*glauco-* + *-lite*.] A pale blue or green variety of wernerite.
glau′co-mat′ic (-măt′ĭk), **glau-co′ma-tose** (-kō′mȧ-tōs; -kŏm′ȧ-tōs), *a.* = GLAUCOMATOUS.
glau-com′e-ter (-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* = GLEUCOMETER.
glau′co-nif′er-ous (glô′kō-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*glauconite* + *-ferous*.] Containing glauconite.
glau′co-nit′i-za′tion (-nĭt′ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Geol.* Formation of, or conversion into, glauconite.
glau′co-phyl′lous (-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*glauco-* + *-phyllous*.] *Bot.* Having bluish green leaves. *Rare.*
glau′co-pic′rine (-pĭk′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin**. [*glauco-* + Gr. πικρός bitter.] *Chem.* A bitter alkaloid said to be in the plant *Glaucium glaucium*.
Glau-co′pis (glô-kō′pĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλαυκῶπις.] See ATHENA.
glau-co′sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλαύκωσις.] Glaucoma.
glau′co-su′ri-a (glô′kō-sū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See GLAUCOUS; -URIA.] *Med.* The presence of indican in the urine, giving it a greenish or bluish color.
glau′cy, *a.* Glaucous. *Obs.*
glaum (glăm; glôm), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.] To grasp, clutch, or grope. *Dial. Brit.* — *n.* A grasp or clutch. *Dial. Brit.*
glaur. Var. of GLAR.
glave. † GLAIVE.
gla′ver-er (glā′vẽr-ẽr), *n.* Flatterer. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
glawke, *a.* ? Glaucous. *Obs.*
glayme, etc. † GLEYME, etc.
glay′more′. † CLAYMORE.
glaze, *v. i.* [Cf. *glare*; perh. due to confusion with *gaze*.] To stare; glare. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
glaze kiln. A glost oven.
gla′zen (glā′z'n). Var. of GLASSEN.
glaze′work′, *n.* Glazing.
glaze′worm′, *n.* Glowworm. *Obs.*
glazier's diamond. = DIAMOND, 6.
gla′zier-y, *n.* Glazier's work.
glaz′i-ly (glāz′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GLAZY. See -LY.
glaz′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gle. † GLEE.
gleabe. † GLEBE.
glead. † GLADE.
glead (*dial.* glēd, glĕd). Obs. or dial. Eng. of GLEDE.
glead. Obs. or Scot. var. of GLEED.
gleam (glēm), *v. i.* [Cf. ME. *gleim* birdlime, glue, phlegm, and E. *englaimed*.] *Falconry.* To disgorge filth, as a hawk. — *n.* The filth disgorged.
gleamd. Gleamed. *Ref. Sp.*
gleam′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gleam′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLEAM. — **gleam′ing-ly**, *adv.*
glean, *n.* [Cf. CLEAN.] Clean-

H I J K L M

3. To collect with patient and minute labor; to pick out; to obtain in small portions or by degrees.

Content to *glean* what we can from . . . experiments. *Locke.*

glean (glēn), *v. i.* **1.** To gather what is left by reapers.

She . . . *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth* ii. 3.

2. To pick up or gather anything by degrees.

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on, and gather up the whole estate. *Pope.*

glean, *n.* [Cf. OF. *glene.*] A collection made by gleaning; specif.: **a** A handful of grain tied together by a reaper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A sheaf (of hemp); a bundle (of teasels). *Dial. Eng.*

glean'ing, *n.* Act of one who gleans; also, usually *pl.*, that which is collected by gleaning.

Gleanings of natural knowledge. *Cook.*

gle'ba (glē'bȧ), *n.; pl.* GLEBÆ (-bē). [L., a clod. Cf. GLEBE.] *Bot.* The chambered sporogenous tissue forming the central mass of the sporophore in certain basidiomycetous fungi, as the puffballs, stinkhorns, etc.

glebe (glēb), *n.* [L. *gleba*, *glaeba*, clod, land, soil: cf. F. *glèbe.*] **1.** Soil; ground; sod.

Fertile of corn the *glebe*, of oil, and wine. *Milton.*

2. A plot of cultivated ground; a field. *Archaic.*

3. *Eccl. Law.* The land belonging, or yielding revenue, to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

4. *Obs.* **a** A clod; a lump of earth, etc. **b** A speck or grain. **c** An earthlike mineral; an earth.

gleb'y (glēb'ĭ), *a.* [See GLEBE.] Abounding in clods; turfy; cloddy; fertile; fruitful. *Obs. or R.*

Gle-co'ma (glē-kō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλήχων, βλήχων, pennyroyal.] *Bot.* A small genus of creeping menthaceous herbs, natives of the Old World, having reniform or orbicular leaves and blue flowers in axillary clusters. *Glecoma hederacea* is the ground ivy.

glede (glēd), *n.* [AS. *glida*, akin to Icel. *gleða*, Sw. *glada*. Cf. GLIDE, *v. i.*] The common European kite (*Milvus ictinus*); — also applied to other birds of prey, as the common European buzzard, osprey, etc.

Gle-dit'si-a (glē-dĭt'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after J. G. *Gleditsch* (1714–86), German botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of thorny cæsalpiniaceous trees, having pinnate or bipinnate leaves and spikes of small greenish yellow flowers succeeded by large flat pods. The North American species are *G. triacanthos*, the honey locust, and *G. aquatica*, the water locust.

glee (glē), *n.* [ME. *gle*, *gleo*, AS. *glēo*, akin to Icel. *glý*; cf. Gr. χλεύη jest.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Entertainment; sport; rarely, mockery. **b** Minstrelsy; music. **c** An instrument of music.

2. *Music.* An unaccompanied song of English origin for three or more solo voices, and usually in two or more contrasted movements. It is not necessarily gleesome.

3. Joy; merriment; mirth; delight.

4. Elevation; prosperity. *Obs.*

5. Bright color; beauty. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — See CHEERFULNESS.

glee club. A club or company organized for singing glees, and (by extension) part songs, ballads, etc.

gleed (glēd), *n.* [AS. *glēd*, fr. *glōwan* to glow as a fire; akin to D. *gloed*, G. *glut*, Icel. *glōð*. See GLOW, *v. i.*] **1.** A live or glowing coal. *Archaic or Dial.*

2. Fire; flame; also, beam or ray. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* Cinders. *Dial. Eng.*

glee'ful (glē'fōōl), *a.* Full of glee; merry; gay; joyous.

gleek (glēk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A jest or scoff; a trick or deception.

Where 's the Bastard's braves, and Charles his *gleeks*? *Shak.*

2. An enticing or ogling look or glance.

A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye. *Beau. & Fl.*

gleek, *v. i. & t.* To gibe; sneer; cheat; trick. *Obs.*

gleek, *n.* [OF. *glic.*] An obsolete game at cards for three players; also, three aces or three face cards of the same rank in one hand; hence, a trio. *Obs.*

glee'man (glē'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*glee* + *man*; AS. *glēoman.*] An itinerant minstrel or musician. *Archaic.*

glee'some (-sŭm), *a.* Merry; joyous; gleeful. — **glee'some-ly**, *adv.* — **glee'some-ness**, *n.*

gleet (glēt), *n.* [ME. *glette*, *glet*, *glat*, mucus, pus, filth, OF. *glete*, F. *glette* litharge.] **1.** Slime; ooze; slimy or greasy filth. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. Phlegm, as that in a hawk's stomach. *Obs. or Scot.*

3. *Med.* A persistent transparent mucous discharge from the urethra; formerly, any morbid discharge.

4. *Veter.* A chronic inflammation of the nasal cavities accompanied with nasal discharge.

gleet, *v. i.* **1.** To ooze, as gleet; to flow slowly. *Obs.*

2. To discharge a thin, limpid humor.

gleg (glĕg), *a.* [Icel. *glöggr.*] *Scot. & Dial.* **1.** Quick of perception or action; alert; sharp.

2. Lively; cheerful; happy; also, bright; gay.

3. Sharp or keen, as a knife; smooth or slippery, as ice.

glen (glĕn), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *gleann* valley, glen, W. *glyn.*] A secluded and narrow valley; a narrow depression between mountains or hills.

Glen-gar'ry (glĕn-găr'ĭ), *n.*, *or* **Glengarry bonnet** *or* **cap.** [Name of a valley in Scotland.] A kind of Highland Scotch cap for men, with straight sides and a hollowed top sloping to the back, where it is parted and held together by ribbons or strings.

gle'noid (glē'noid), *a.* [Gr. γληνοειδής; γλήνη socket of a joint + εἶδος form.] *Anat.* Having the form of a smooth and shallow depression; specif., pertaining to or designating (1) the cavity of the scapula, in which the head of the humerus articulates, or (2) the fossa of the temporal bone, with which the lower jaw articulates.

glenoid ligament. *Anat.* **a** A fibrocartilaginous rim attached around, and serving to deepen, the glenoid cavity of the scapula. **b** The anterior ligament of a finger joint.

glent (glĕnt), *v. i.* [See GLINT, *v.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To move suddenly; to spring; start. *Obs.*

2. To glance; to turn or go aside.

3. To look askew; to squint; glance.

4. To gleam; sparkle; flash; shine.

gli'a-cell' (glī'ȧ-sĕl'), *n.* [Gr. γλία glue + *cell.*] *Anat.* One of the branching cells of the neuroglia.

gli'a-din (-dĭn), *n.* [Gr. γλία glue: cf. F. *gliadine.*] *Chem.* An amorphous substance resembling gelatin, which by interaction with glutenin forms the gluten of grains; vegetable glue or gelatin; glutin.

glib (glĭb), *a.;* GLIB'BER (-ẽr); GLIB'BEST. [Akin to D. *glibberen*, *glippen*, to slide, *glibberig*, *glipperig*, glib, slippery.] **1.** Smooth; slippery; easy. *Now Rare or Dial.*

2. Characterized by ease, as action or manner; ready.

3. Speaking or spoken smoothly and with flippant rapidity; fluent; voluble; as, a *glib* tongue; a *glib* speech.

I want that *glib* and oily art,
To speak and purpose not. *Shak.*

Syn. — Fluent, voluble, flippant. See TALKATIVE.

glib, *adv.* **1.** Smoothly; easily. *Obs. or R.*

2. Fluently; volubly.

glib, *v. t.;* GLIBBED (glĭbd); GLIB'BING. To make glib.

glib, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *glib* a lock of hair.] A thick lock or bush of hair, hanging over the eyes, formerly worn in Ireland. *Obs. or Hist.*

The Irish have, from the Scythians, mantles and long *glibs*, which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them. *Spenser.*

glib'ber-y (glĭb'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* [See GLIB, *a.*] Slippery; changeable; unreliable. *Archaic or Dial.*

The rocks . . . were broken and *glibbery*. *H. van Dyke.*

glid'der (glĭd'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *glidder*, akin to E. *glide.*] Slippery. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

glid'der-y (-ĭ), *a.* [Akin to GLIDE.] Giving no sure footing; smooth; slippery. *Dial. Eng.*

Shingle, slates, and *gliddery* stones. *R. D. Blackmore.*

glide (glīd), *v. i.;* GLID'ED (glīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); GLID'ING (glīd'ĭng). [AS. *glīdan*; akin to D. *glijden*, OHG. *glītan*, G. *gleiten*, Sw. *glida*, Dan. *glide.*] **1.** To move gently and smoothly; to pass along without noise, violence, or apparent effort; to pass rapidly and easily, or with a smooth, silent motion, as a river in its channel, a bird in the air, a skater over ice.

The river *glideth* at his own sweet will. *Wordsworth.*

2. To move stealthily or noiselessly; as, a cat *glides* through the bushes.

3. To pass gradually or without break; to shade; grade; as, sensations of pleasure *glide* into sensations of pain.

4. *Phon.* To pass (from one definite sound to another) with a glide, as of the voice. See GLIDE, *n.*, 3.

Syn. — See SLIDE.

glide, *v. t.* To cause to glide.

glide, *n.* **1.** Act of gliding; act of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labor or obstruction.

Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away. *Shak.*

2. Something that glides, as a rapidly and smoothly moving part of a river or brook.

3. *Phon.* **a** A transitional sound produced while the vocal organs are assuming, or passing from, the position for a definite speech sound (such as is represented by a letter of the alphabet). Thus in Eng. *gay* we have not only the two definite sounds represented by *g* and *ay* (ā), but also an indefinite sound (the *glide*), with no fixed configuration of the organs, produced in passing from the back position of *g* to the front one of ā. There is also, usually, a glide in beginning or ending a definite speech sound when it is not preceded or followed by another one, as at the beginning or end of a word, or in a sound standing alone. Glides are distinguished, according as they precede or follow a definite speech sound, as **on-glides**, or **fore-glides**, and **off-glides**, or **after-glides**. They are either voiced (**voice glides**) or voiceless (**voiceless glides**, or **breath glides**), and they may be whispered (**whisper glides**). See *Guide to Pron.*, § 94. **b** A slide. See SLIDE, *n.*, 9 **b**.

4. *Cricket.* = GLANCE, *n.*, 6.

glide'less (glīd'lĕs), *a.* *Phon.* Having no glide; not joined by a glide; as, "nd" in "land" is a *glideless* combination, the two consonants having the same place of articulation.

glid'er (glīd'ẽr), *n.* One that glides, as a gliding boat; that which assists in gliding.

glid'ing (glīd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLIDE.

gliding boat, a boat, usually a kind of motor boat, designed to glide on the surface of the water; a hydroplane. — **g. machine.** *Aëronautics.* A construction consisting essentially of one or more aëroplanes for gliding in an inclined path from a height to the ground. — **g. plane**, *Cryst.*, the direction in a crystallized substance in which a slipping of the molecules may take place under pressure. This may result in separation, or, as in calcite, in a reversal of molecular position, producing what is called *secondary twinning.*

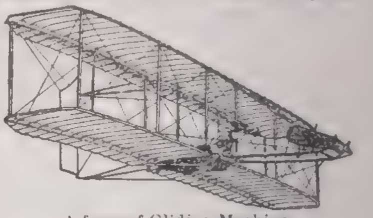

A form of Gliding Machine.

gliff (glĭf), *n.* [Cf. ME. *gliffen*, *gliften*, to look.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A transient glance; a glimpse; also, a look or an expression.

Ye have a kind of *gliff* of Mr. Alexander. *Stevenson.*

2. A moment; an instant.

Bide behind it for a *gliff.* *Scott.*

3. A sudden fright or shock; a scare.

glim (glĭm), *n.* [See GLIMMER.] **1.** *Scot.* **a** A glance; a glimpse. *Obs.* **b** A glimmer, or small portion; a bit.

2. **a** A light, as a lamp. *Slang or Dial.* **b** Eye. *Slang.*

glim'mer (glĭm'ẽr), *v. i.;* -MERED (-ẽrd); -MER-ING. [Akin to G. *glimmer* a faint, trembling light, mica, *glimmern* to glimmer, *glimmen* to shine faintly, glow, Sw. *glimma*, Dan. *glimre*, D. *glimmen*, *glimpen*. See GLEAM a ray; cf. GLIMPSE.] **1.** To shine brightly; to sparkle; flash. *Obs.*

2. To give feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly; to show a faint, unsteady light, as a lamp.

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shak.*

3. To look with half-shut or nearly closed eyes; of an eye, to be half-shut or nearly closed, so as to see indistinctly.

Syn. — Gleam, glitter. See FLASH.

glim'mer, *n.* **1.** A faint, unsteady light; feeble, scattered rays of light; a gleam; a shimmer.

Gloss of satin and *glimmer* of pearls. *Tennyson.*

2. A slight perception; a bit; a scrap; a glimpse; a glimmering; as, a *glimmer* of hope.

3. *Slang.* **a** Fire. **b** *pl.* Eyes.

glim'mer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLIMMER. Esp.: *vb. n.* A faint, unsteady light; a glimmer; hence, a faint view or idea; a glimpse; an inkling.

glimpse (glĭmps), *n.* [See GLIMPSE, *v.*] **1.** A sudden flash; transient luster.

Light as the lightning *glimpse* they ran. *Milton.*

2. A faint passing appearance; hence, a trace; a tinge.

3. A short, hurried view; a transitory or fragmentary perception; a quick sight.

Here hid by shrub wood, there by *glimpses* seen. *S. Rogers.*

4. A faint idea; an inkling; a glimmer.

Syn. — See GLANCE.

glimpse, *v. i.;* GLIMPSED (glĭmpst); GLIMPS'ING. [For older *glimse*, akin to *glim*, *glimmer.*] **1.** To shine faintly or unsteadily; to glimmer.

2. To appear by glimpses; to dawn. *Archaic or Poetic.*

3. To take a glimpse; to glance; as, I *glimpsed* at it.

glimpse, *v. t.* **1.** To afford a glimpse of. *Rare.*

2. To catch a glimpse of; to see by glimpses; to have a short or hurried view of.

glint (glĭnt), *v. i.;* GLINT'ED; GLINT'ING. [ME. *glenten* to turn aside, glance, gleam; cf. Sw. dial. *glinta* to slip, slide, *glänta*, *glätta*, to shine, G. *glänzen* to shine, *glanz* brightness, D. *glans*. Cf. GLANCE the mineral.] **1.** To make a quick or sudden movement; to dart; glance.

2. To flash, esp. with a multiplicity of lights, or with repeated lights; to gleam; glitter.

3. To peep; glance; glimpse.

Syn. — See FLASH.

glint, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to flash, gleam, or glitter.

2. To glance; to turn; as, to *glint* the eye.

glint, *n.* [See the v.] **1.** A gleam; a flash; a momentary appearance (of something bright); also, brightness; luster; shine. "He saw a *glint* of light." *Ramsay.*

2. A glimpse; a glance. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gli-o'ma (glī-ō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; Gr.

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ing: afterbirth, esp. of a cow. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To cast the afterbirth. *Obs.*

glean'a-ble (glēn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

gleand. Gleaned. *Ref. Sp.*

glean'er, *n.* One who gleans.

gleare. † GLAIR.

gleary. † GLAIRY.

gleave (*dial.* glēv). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GLAIVE.

glebe house. A parsonage or manse. *Obs. or R., exc. Ir.*

glebe'less, *a.* See -LESS.

gle-bos'i-ty (glē-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Glebous quality. *Obs. & R.*

gle'bous (glē'bŭs), *a.* [L. *glaebosus* cloddy.] Full of clods; like a clod; earthy. *Rare.*

gleb'u-la (glĕb'ū-lȧ; glē'bū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.; dim. of L. *gleba* a clod.] *Bot.* **a** A gleba. *Rare.* **b** One of the small prominences on the thallus in certain lichens. — **gleb'u-lose** (-lōs), *a.*

Gle-cho'ma (glē-kō'mȧ). Var. of GLECOMA.

gled. Var. of GLEDE.

gled (glĕd). Obs. or dial. Eng of GLAD.

gled, *n.* The adult male salmon after milting.

glede. † GLEED.

gledge (glĕj), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. GLEY.] Side glance; squint. *Scot.*

Gle-ditsch'i-a (glē-dĭch'ĭ-ȧ). Var. of GLEDITSIA.

gledliche. † GLADLY. [GLADLY.

gledluker. Obs. compar. of GLADLY.

glednesse. † GLADNESS.

gledschipe. † GLADSHIP.

gled'y, *a.* [See GLEED.] Burning; ardent. *Obs.*

glee, gley (*dial.* glē, glī), *v. i.* [ME. *gleien*, *glien*, *glizen*, to shine, to squint.] To squint; to look with one eye. — *n.* A squint. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glee'craft', *n.* Minstrelsy. *Obs.*

gleed. Var. of GLEDE, kite.

gleed, gleyd (glēd, glīd), *a.* [See GLEE to squint.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Squint-eyed; also, blind in one eye.

2. Crooked; awry; astray; wrong.

gleede. Var. of GLEDE.

glee'-dream', *n.* Delight of minstrelsy. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

glee'ful-ly, *adv.* of GLEEFUL.

glee'ish-ly, *adv.* Gleefully. *R.*

glee'maid'en, *n.* An itinerant maiden singer of glees. *Archaic.*

gleen, *n. & v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *glena* to shine.] Gleam. *Obs.*

gleer. Var. of GLIR. *Dial. Eng.*

gleet'y, *a.* **1.** Slimy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Of the nature of gleet; ichorous.

glee'wom'an (glē'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*, *fem.* of GLEEMAN. *Archaic.*

gleg (glĕg), *n.* [Cf. GLEE a squint.] A squint; sly look; glance. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gleg, *adv.* Glegly.

gleg. *v. i.* To squint. *Dial. Eng.*

Glegg, Mrs. (glĕg). In Geo. Eliot's "The Mill on the Floss," a narrow-minded, censorious aunt of Maggie Tulliver.

gleg'ly, *adv.* Quickly; briskly; also, brightly. *Scot.*

gleg'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gleib. † GLEBE.

gleid (glēd). Scot. var. of GLEDE.

gleien. † GLEE.

gleim. † GLEYME.

Gleip'nir (glāp'nẽr), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The magic chain, forged by the gods, with which Fenrir is bound, to be loosed on the eve of Ragnarok.

gleire. † GLAIR. [*Obs. Scot.*

gleit, *v. i.* To shine; glitter.

gleive. † GLAIVE.

gleke. † GLEEK. [for GLEAM.

glem (glĕm). Obs. or dial. Eng.

gleman † GLEEMAN.

gleme. † GLEAM, GLEYME.

glemer. † GLIMMER.

glen, *n.* The daffodil. *Scot.*

glence. † GLANCE.

Glen-din'ning, Hal'bert (glĕn-dĭn'ĭng). In Scott's "The Monastery" and "The Abbot," the elder of the Glendinning brothers. Reckless and fiery as a youth, he sobers down in manhood. He marries Mary Avenel, and as the **Knight of Avenel** champions Protestantism and the Regent Murray. His younger brother, **Edward Glendinning**, takes orders, and becomes Father Ambrosius, the last abbot of St. Mary's Monastery.

glen'do-veer' (glĕn'dō-vēr'), *n.* In Southey's "Kehama," one of a race of beautiful sprites.

glene, glenen. † GLEAN.

glengoir, glengore. *n.* Grandgore. *Obs.* *Scot.*

Glen-liv'et, Glen-liv'at (-lĭv'ĕt; *Scot.* -lē'vĕt), *n.* A Scotch whisky, named from the district where first made.

gle'no-hu'mer-al (glē'nō-hū'mẽr-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to, or connecting, the glenoid cavity and the humerus.

gle-noi'dal (glē-noi'dăl), *a.* Glenoid. *R.*

glent (glĕnt), *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A glint.

2. A start; spring; slip; fall.

3. A sparkle; gleam; instant.

glenten. † GLINT.

gleo. † GLEE.

gleoman. † GLEEMAN.

gles. † GLASS.

gles'site (glĕs'īt), *n.* [L. *glessum*, *glaesum*, amber.] A fossil amberlike resin.

glet (glĕt). Obs. or Scot. var. of GLEET.

glete. † GLEIT.

gleter. † GLITTER.

glette. † GLEET.

gleu. † GLEE, GLEW.

gleu-com'e-ter. Var. of GLUCOMETER.

gleu'co-nom'e-ter (glōō'kō-nŏm'ē-tẽr; 243), *n.* [F. *gleuconomètre.*] = GLUCOMETER.

gleve. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GLAIVE.

glew, glewe. † GLEE, GLOW, GLUE.

glew, *a.* [AS. *glēaw.*] Wise; sagacious. *Obs.*

glew, *v. i.* [AS. *glēowian*. See GLEE.] To make merry; to play music; also, to call loudly. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To amuse. *Obs.*

glew, *v. i.* To stare. *Obs.*

glew'ey. † GLUEY.

gley (glē; glī). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GLEE.

gley. Var. of GLEE, squint.

gleyd (glīd), *n.* A decrepit horse; a disagreeable old fellow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gleyman. † GLEEMAN.

gleyme, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A sticky substance; rheum.

2. Infection; also, attachment.

gleyme, *v. t.* To smear with gleyme; to infect; attach. *Obs.*

gleym'ous, *a.* Slimy; sticky; rheumy; clammy. — **gleym'ous-ness**, *n.* — **gleym'y**, *a.* — **gleym'y-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

gleynt. † GLENT.

glib, *v. i.* To talk glibly. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glib, *v. t.* [Cf. E. dial. *lib* to geld, Dan. dial. *live*, LG. & OD *lubben.*] To castrate. *Obs.*

glibe. Dial. Eng. var. of GLIB.

glib'-gab'bed, -bet, *or* **-bit** (glĭb'găb-ĕt; -ĭt), *a.* That speaks glibly. *Scot.*

glib'ly, *adv.* of GLIB. See -LY.

glib'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

glicory, *a.* Sleek; smooth. *Obs.*

glick. † GLEEK.

glid'der (glĭd'ẽr), *n.* [See GLIDDER, *a.*] A loose stone that will roll. *Dial. Eng.*

glid'der, *v. t.* [See GLIDDER, *a.*] To glaze. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

glide (glīd). Var. of GLEDE.

glid'en (glĭd''n). Obs. p. p. of GLIDE.

glide'ness, *n.* *Phon.* Quality of being a glide.

glide'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [Cf. D. *glidkruid*, G. *gliedkraut.*] The hemp nettle.

glid'ing-ly, *adv.* of GLIDING.

glie. † GLEE

gliff (glĭf), *v. t.* To frighten; scare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gliff'en, *v. i.* [See GLIFF, *n.*] To look; to look back. *Obs.*

gliff'ing, *n.* = GLIFFY. *Scot.*

gliff'y (glĭf'ĭ), *n.* A gliff; jiffy.

glift, *v. i.* [Cf. GLIFF, *n.*] To look; gaze. *Obs.*

glike. † GLEEK, a jest.

glim, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *glimmen* to glow.] To gleam. *Obs.*

glime (glīm), *n.* A sly or sidelong look or glance. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glime, *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *glima* to shine, and E. *glimmer.*] To look askance, asquint, or slyly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glim'flash'y, *a.* Angry. *Slang, Eng.*

glim'mer, *n.* *Min.* = MICA.

glim'mer-er, *n.* A woman who begs on pretense of losses by fire; also, one who asks for a light or commits arson for an opportunity to steal. *Obs. Slang.*

glimmer gowk. An owl. *Scot. & Local. Eng.*

glim'mer-ing-ly, *adv.* of GLIMMERING.

glimps. Glimpse. *Ref. Sp.*

glimps'er, *n.* One who glimpses.

glimpst. Glimpsed. *Ref. Sp.*

glim'stick', *n.* Candlestick. *Obs.*

glink, *v. i.* [Cf. GLINT, *v.*] To glimpse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glint, *a.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *glinta* to slip, E. GLINT, *v.*] Slippery. *Obs.*

γλία glue + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor springing from the neuroglia or connective tissue of the brain, spinal cord, or other portions of the nervous system.

gli-o′ma-to′sis (glī-ō′mȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See GLIOMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* **a** The presence of gliomata in the brain or spinal cord. **b** Gliosis.

gli-om′a-tous (-ŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -ō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, a glioma.

gli-o′sis (glī-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλία glue.] *Med.* Excessive development of neuroglia.

glisk (glĭsk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *glisian* to shine.] A transient look; glance; glimpse; gleam; flash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glis-sade′ (glĭ-säd′; -sād′; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *glisser* to slip.] **1.** A sliding, as down a snow slope.
2. A dance step consisting of a glide or slide to one side.

glis-sade′, *v. i.* To slide; to glide, as in mountaineering.

glis-san′do (glē-sän′dō), *n.* & *a.* [As if It. = Fr. *glissant* sliding.] *Music.* A gliding effect made on the violin by a slur through a large interval, on the piano or organ by sliding the finger tip quickly over the white keys.

glis-sette′ (glĭ-sĕt′), *n.* [F. *glisser* to slip.] *Math.* A curve traced by a point (or enveloped by a curve) that is carried by a curve two of whose points glide on a fixed curve (or two fixed curves).

Glis′son's cap′sule (glĭs′ŭnz). [After Francis *Glisson*, English anatomist.] An investment of loose connective tissue entering the liver with the portal vessels and sheathing the larger vessels in their course through the organ.

glis′ten (glĭs′'n), *v. i.*; GLIS′TENED (-'nd); GLIS′TEN-ING (-'n-ĭng). [ME. *glistnen, glisnen*, AS. *glisnian*, akin to AS. *glisian*, and to E. *glister*, and prob. *glitter*.] To sparkle or shine; esp., to shine with a mild, fitful luster; to emit a soft, scintillating light; as, the *glistening* stars.
Syn. — See FLASH.

glis′ten, *n.* Act of glistening; a shining brightness.

glis′ter (glĭs′tẽr), *v. i.*; GLIS′TERED (-tẽrd); GLIS′TER-ING. [ME. *glistren*; akin to G. *glistern, glinstern*, D. *glinsteren*, and E. *glisten*. See GLISTEN.] To be bright or brilliant; to sparkle; glisten; glitter.

All that *glisters* is not gold. *Shak.*

glis′ter, *n.* Glitter; luster.

glit′ter (glĭt′ẽr), *v. i.*; GLIT′TERED (-ẽrd); GLIT′TER-ING. [ME. *gliteren*; akin to Sw. *glittra*, Icel. *glitra, glita*, AS. *glitenian*, OS. *glītan*, OHG. *glīzzan*, G. *gleissen, glitzern*, Goth. *glitmunjan*, and prob. to E. *glisten*.] **1.** To sparkle with light; to shine with a brilliant and broken light or showy luster; to gleam; as, a *glittering* sword.

The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war. *Dryden.*

2. To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive; as, the *glittering* scenes of a court.
Syn. — Gleam, glisten, shine, sparkle, glare. See FLASH.

glit′ter, *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliant and showy luster; brilliancy; as, the *glitter* of arms.

gloam (glōm), *v. i.* [See GLOAMING.] To begin to grow dark; to grow dusky. *Chiefly Scot.*

gloam, *n.* The twilight; gloaming. *Rare.* *Keats.*

gloam′ing (glōm′ĭng), *n.* [AS. *glōmung*; akin to AS. *glōm* twilight. Cf. GLOW.] Twilight; dusk.

And dreamier the *gloaming* grows. *Sir Samuel Ferguson.*

gloat (glōt), *v. i.*; GLOAT′ED; GLOAT′ING. [Akin to Icel. *glotta* to smile scornfully, G. *glotzen* to gloat.] **1.** To look or gaze with a sly or side glance; also, usually with *on* or *upon*, to cast amorous or admiring glances. *Obs.*
2. To look steadfastly or earnestly; esp., to gaze with malignant satisfaction, passionate desire, lust, or avarice; hence, to meditate or dwell in thought, wicked or malignant exultation, or joy; chiefly with *on, upon*, or *over*.

In vengeance *gloating* on another's pain. *Byron.*
The turtledove that listens, while she *gloats*
On the moon! *Poe.*

Syn. — See GAZE.

gloat, *n.* Act of gloating; specif.: **a** A sly or side glance. *Obs. & R.* **b** A gaze or look expressive of malignant satisfaction, or the like.

globe (glōb), *n.* [L. *globus*, perh. akin to E. *clump*: cf. F. *globe*.] **1.** A round or spherical body, solid or hollow; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center; a ball; a sphere.
2. **a** The earth; — usually with *the*. **b** Hence, any celestial body of a planetary type.
3. A round model or spherical representation of the earth or heavens; as, a terrestrial or celestial *globe*.
4. A golden ball carried by sovereigns as an emblem of authority. "His the scepter, crown, and *globe*." *Shelley.*
5. Anything which is nearly spherical or globular in shape; as, the *globe* of the eye; the *globe* of a lamp.
6. A more or less globular hollow glass vessel used as an aquarium for live fish.
7. A body of people drawn up in a circle, as in old Roman military formations. *Obs. or R.* *Milton.*
Syn. — Sphere, orb, ball.

globe of compression, *Mil.*, a kind of mine producing a wide crater; — called also *overcharged mine*. *Rare.*

globe (glōb), *v. t.* & *i.*; GLOBED (glōbd); GLOB′ING (glōb′ĭng). To gather or form into a globe.

The world *globes* itself in a drop of dew. *Emerson*

globe amaranth. An amaranthaceous garden plant (*Gomphrena globosa*), bearing round heads of variously colored flowers, which retain color after drying.

globe animalcule. An infusorian of the genus *Volvox*.

globe daisy. Any European plant of the genus *Globularia*. The minute flowers are borne in globular heads.

globe dollar. A Spanish dollar of the 18th century, on which are represented the two hemispheres surmounted by a crown.

globe′fish′ (glōb′fĭsh′), *n.* A plectognath fish of the genera *Diodon, Tetraodon*, or allied genera. The globefishes can suck in water or air and distend the body to a more or less globular form. Other names, due to this habit, are **balloonfish** and **puffer**. The body is covered with spines in many species (see PORCUPINE FISH). The majority inhabit tropical or warm seas, but a few inhabit fresh water. Their flesh is usually poisonous.

globe′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Trollius*, characterized by handsome globose yellow flowers. The European globeflower is *T. europæus*; the American, *T. laxus*.

globe mallow. Any malvaceous plant of the genus *Sphæralcea*. See SPHÆRALCEA.

globe sight. A form of front sight for rifles, etc., consisting of a small ball, or a disk with a hole in it, placed on the top of a pin. The sight is often set in a tube open at both ends.

Globe Sight.

globe thistle. **a** The globe artichoke. **b** A plant of the genus *Echinops*. See ECHINOPS.

globe′-trot′ter, *n.* One who travels widely, or in all parts of the world, esp. for sight-seeing. *Colloq.* — **globe′-trot′ting**, *n.*

globe tulip. Any of certain western American liliaceous herbs of the genus *Calochortus*, having white, yellow, or variegated flowers. See CALOCHORTUS.

globe valve. **a** A ball valve. **b** A valve inclosed in a globular chamber.

Glo′bi-ceph′a-la (glō′bĭ-sĕf′ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *globus* ball + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A genus of toothed cetaceans larger than the dolphins. The blackfish (*G. melas*) of the northern Atlantic is the best-known species.

glo-bif′er-ous (glō-bĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*globe* + *-ferous*.] *Zoöl.* Having a round or globular tip.

Glo-big′er-i′na (-bĭj′ẽr-ī′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL.; L. *globus* a round body + *gerere* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small Foraminifera with multilocular perforate calcareous shells, which live abundantly at or near the surface of the sea; also, one of these shells. Their dead shells, falling to the bottom, make up a large part of the soft mud which covers vast areas of the bottom at depths of 1,000 to 3,000 fathoms, and is called **globigerina ooze**. The genus is the type of a small family, **Glo-big′er-in′i-dæ** (-ĭn′ĭ-dē). See FORAMINIFERA, *Illust.* — **glo-big′er-ine** (-ĭn; -īn), *a.*

glo′boid (glō′boid), *a.* [*globe* + *-oid*.] Approximately globular; globate. — *n.* A globoid figure; specif., *Bot.*, a globular body often found in aleurone grains, supposedly a double phosphate of magnesium and calcium.

glo′bose (glō′bōs; glō-bōs′), *a.* [L. *globosus*.] Having the form of a globe; globular or spherical, or nearly so. — **glo-bose′ly**, *adv.* — **glo-bose′ness**, *n.*

glo-bos′i-ty (glō-bŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *globositas*.] Globose quality or state; rotundity; sphericity; also, a globose part.

glob′u-lar (glŏb′ū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *globulaire*.] **1.** Globe-shaped; having the form of a ball or sphere; spherical, or nearly so; as, *globular* atoms.
2. Consisting or made up of globules.

globular chart, a chart constructed on the globular projection. — **g. lightning.** = BALL LIGHTNING. — **g. projection**, *Map Projection*, a perspective projection of a hemisphere upon a plane parallel to its base, the point of sight being at the end of the axis produced beyond the surface of the opposite hemisphere to a distance equal to the radius of the sphere multiplied by the sine of 45°. — **g. sailing.** = *spherical sailing*, under SAILING.

Glob′u-la′ri-a (-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See GLOBULE.] *Bot.* A small genus of European herbs or shrubs, type of the family Globulariaceæ, having blue flowers in globose heads. The species are known in cultivation as globe daisies.

Glob′u-lar′i-a′ce-æ (-lăr′ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GLOBULARIA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or small shrubs (order Polemoniales), of Europe and Africa, consisting of three genera, of which *Globularia* is the largest. They are related to the Acanthaceæ. — **glob′u-lar′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

glob′ule (glŏb′ūl), *n.* [L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus* globe: cf. F. *globule*.] **1.** A little globe; a small spherical particle of matter. "*Globules* of snow." *Sir I. Newton.*

These minute *globules* [a mole's eyes]. *Paley.*

2. *Biol.* A blood, lymph, or pus corpuscle. *Rare.*
3. *Bot.* The antheridium in Characeæ.
4. A little pill or pellet used by homeopathists.

glob′u-lif′er-ous (-ū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*globule* + *-ferous*.] Bearing, or containing, globules.

glob′u-lim′e-ter (glŏb′ū-lĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*globule* + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the number of red corpuscles in the blood.

glob′u-lin (glŏb′ū-lĭn), *n.* [From GLOBULE.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of proteids, as fibrinogen, myosin, musculin, crystallin, edestin, etc., which are insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute solutions of neutral salts.

glob′u-li-nu′ri-a (-lĭ-nū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *globulin* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The presence of globulin in the urine.

glob′u-lite (glŏb′ū-līt), *n.* [See GLOBULE.] *Min.* A very minute droplike body, the simplest kind of crystallite. — **glob′u-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

glob′u-loid (-loid), *a.* [*globule* + *-oid*.] Shaped like a globule.

glob′u-lose (-lōs), *n.* [*globulin* + *-ose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* One of a group of soluble products (proteoses) formed in digestion of various globulins by gastric or pancreatic juice.

glob′u-lose (-lōs), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, globules.

glob′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *globuleux*.] Globular; spherical; orbicular. — **glob′u-lous-ness**, *n.*

glo′bus hys-ter′i-cus (glō′bŭs hĭs-tĕr′ĭ-kŭs). [NL., lit., hysteric globe.] *Med.* The choking sensation, as of a lump in the throat, felt by hysterical persons, due to spasm of the esophagus and pharynx.

glo-chid′i-ate (glō-kĭd′ĭ-āt), *a.* [Gr. γλωχίς point of an arrow.] *Bot.* Bearing barbs, or glochidia.

glo-chid′i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. γλωχίς the point of an arrow.] **1.** *Bot.* One of the barbed hairs clothing the skin of the massulæ in certain heterosporous pteridophytes, by which attachment to the megaspores is effected.
2. *Zoöl.* The larva of fresh-water mussels of the genera *Unio* and *Anodonta*, formerly thought to be a separate genus of animals. The eggs pass to, and develop in, the outer gills of the parent, and the larvæ when expelled attach themselves, if the opportunity occurs, to the gills, fins, or other part of a fish, on which they live for some time as external parasites. — **glo-chid′i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

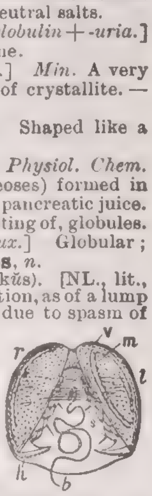

Glochidium of fresh-water Mussel (*Anodonta*). *r* Right Valve; *l* Left Valve; *h* Ventral Hook; *m* Adductor Muscle; *s* Setæ; *b* Byssus; *v* Velum. Much enlarged.

glock′en-spiel′ (glŏk′ĕn-spēl′), *n.* [G.; *glocke* bell + *spiel* play.] *Music.* An instrument, originally a series of bells on an iron rod, now a set of flat metal bars giving a bell-like tone when played with a mallet; a carillon. Cf. XYLOPHONE.

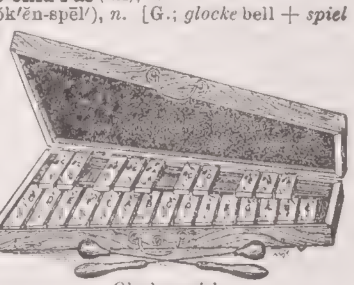
Glockenspiel.

glœ′a (glē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. γλοία glue.] *Biol.* An adhesive mucuslike substance secreted by some protozoans and other low organisms, as an investment. — **glœ′al** (-ăl), *a.*

Glœ′o-cap′sa (glē′ō-kăp′sȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γλοία glue + L. *capsa* case.] *Bot.* A genus of blue-green algæ of the class Schizophyceæ, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. They are unicellular plants, often aggregated into colonies by means of a gelatinous substance which they secrete. Many species are found constituting the gonidia of lichens.

glom′er-ate (glŏm′ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *glomeratus*, p. p. of *glomerare* to glomerate, fr. *glomus* a ball.] Gathered together in a compact cluster; conglomerate.

glom′er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* & *i.*; GLOM′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); GLOM′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass. *Obs.*

glom′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *glomeratio*.] **1.** Act of forming or gathering into a ball or round mass; conglomeration; agglomeration.
2. That which is formed into a ball; a ball.

glom′er-o-por′phy-rit′ic (glŏm′ẽr-ō-pôr′fĭ-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Having the phenocrysts aggregated into groups.

glo-mer′u-lar (glō-mĕr′ōō-lȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a glomerulus or glomerule.

glo-mer′u-late (-lāt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Arranged in glomerules, glomeruli, or small clusters.

glom′er-ule (glŏm′ẽr-ōōl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *glomus* ball: cf. F. *glomérule*.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** An inflorescence consisting of a compacted or sessile cyme, as that of the box tree. It resembles a head. **b** A soredium. **c** In some of the smut fungi, a cluster of coherent spores.
2. A glomerulus.

glo-mer′u-lus (glō-mĕr′ōō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *glomus* ball.] **1.** *Anat.* A small convoluted mass of capillaries, esp. that contained in a Malpighian capsule.
2. *Bot.* A glomerule.

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gli′o-myx-o′ma (glī′ō-mĭk-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] A tumor resembling both glioma and myxoma.
gli′o-sar-co′ma (-sär-kō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] A tumor resembling both glioma and sarcoma.
glir (glûr; glĭr), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. LG. *glirrig* slippery.] Slide. *Dial. Eng.*
Gli′res (glī′rēz), *n. pl.* [L., dormice.] *Zoöl.* = RODENTIA. — **gli′rine** (glī′rĭn), *a.*
Glir′i-dæ (glĭr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GLIRES.] See DORMOUSE.
gli′ri-form (glī′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *glis, gliris*, dormouse + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Resembling the Glires. **b** Designating the form of incisor tooth characteristic of the Glires.
Glir′i-for′mi-a (glĭr′ĭ-fôr′mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = HYRACOIDEA.
glise, *v. i.* [AS. *glisian*.] To shine. *Obs.*
glisk (glĭsk), *v. i.* To glisten; glitter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
glisnen, glisnien. ✝ GLISTEN.
gliss (glĭs), *v. i.*; *pret.* GLIST. To glisten. *Scot.*
glis-sad′er (glĭ-säd′ẽr; -sād′ẽr), *n.* One who glissades.
glis′sen. ✝ GLISTEN.
glist, *v. i.* To glisten. *Obs.*
glist (glĭst), *n.* **1.** A gleam; sparkle. *Dial. Eng.*
2. Mica. *Obs.*
glis′ten-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GLISTEN. — **glis′ten-ing-ly**, *adv.*
glis′ter. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CLYSTER.
glis′terd. Glistered. *Ref. Sp.*
glis′ter-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GLISTER. — **glis′ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*
glist′nen. ✝ GLISTEN.
glis′tren. ✝ GLISTER.
glit. Obs. or Scot. var. of GLEET.
Glit′nir (glēt′nẽr), *n.* [Icel., the glittering.] See ASGARD.
glit′ter. Var. of GLIDDER. *Dial. Eng.*
glit′ter-ance, *n.* Glittering; glitter. *Rare.*
glit′ter-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GLITTER. — **glit′ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*
glit′ter-y, *a.* Full of glitter.
gloak, *n.* Man; fellow. *Obs. Slang*, or *Dial. Eng.*
gloar. Var. of GLORE, *v.* *Obs.*
gloase. ✝ GLOZE.
gloat′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GLOAT. — **gloat′ing-ly**, *adv.*
glob′al (glōb′ăl), *a.* Spherical; also, pert. to the globe, or earth.
globar, *a.* Globular. *Obs.*
globard. ✝ GLOWBARD.
glo′bate (glō′bāt), **glo′bat-ed** (-bāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *globatus*, p. p. of *globare* to make into a ball, fr. *globus* ball.] Spherical. *Rare.*
glob′be, *v. t.* [Imitative.] To gulp; glut. *Obs.*
glob′ber, *n.* A glutton. *Obs.*
globe artichoke. = ARTICHOKE, 1.
globe crowfoot. = GLOBEFLOWER.
globed (glōbd), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a globe; globular.
2. Provided with a globe.
globe dial. A globular sundial. *Obs.*
globe hyacinth. = GRAPE HYACINTH.
globe joint. A ball-and-socket joint.
globe′let, *n.* See -LET.
globe lightning. = BALL LIGHTNING.
globe ranunculus. = GLOBEFLOWER.
globerde. ✝ GLOWBARD.
globe slater. A pill bug.
glob′i-cal (glŏb′ĭ-kăl; glō′bĭ-), *a.* **1.** Globular. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* Having a circular general outline, as a cross pattée.
glo′bin (glō′bĭn), *n.* [L. *globus* globe + *-in*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A histone formed as a cleavage product of hæmoglobin.
Glo′bi-o-ceph′a-lus (glō′bĭ-ō-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of GLOBICEPHALA.
glo′bo-cu′mu-lus, *n.* [L. *globus* a globe + L. & E. *cumulus*.] *Meteor.* = MAMMATO-CUMULUS.
glo′bo-site (glō′bō-sīt), *n.* [L. *globus* globe.] *Min.* A hydrated ferric phosphate similar to beraunite.
glo′bous (-bŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *globeus*.] Globose. — **glo′bous-ly**, *adv.* — **glo′bous-ness**, *n.*
glob′u-lar′i-ty (glŏb′ū-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Globular state or quality.
glob′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of GLOBULAR. See -LY.
glob′u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
glob′u-let (glŏb′ū-lĕt), *n.* A little globule. *Rare.*
glob′u-li-cid′al (-lĭ-sīd′ăl), *a.* Destroying blood corpuscles.
glob′u-li-cide′ (-sīd′), *n.* [*globule* + *-cide*.] *Med.* An agent that destroys blood corpuscles. — *a.* Globulicidal.
glo′bus ma′jor, glo′bus mi′nor. [L.] See EPIDIDYMIS.
glo′bus pal′li-dus. [L., lit., pale globose body.] See LENTICULAR NUCLEUS.
glob′y (glōb′ĭ), *a.* Globular. *R.*
gloce. ✝ GLOSS.
glo-chid′e-ous (glō-kĭd′ē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Glochidiate.
glo-chid′i-a (-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of GLOCHIDIUM.
glo′chis (glō′kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* GLOCHINES (glō′kĭ-nēz). [NL., fr. Gr. γλωχίς, -χῖνος, a projecting point.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A barbed hair, bristle, or spine. *Obs.*
glocke, *v. t.* To shake violently.
glock′er-ite (glŏk′ẽr-īt), *n.* [After E. F. *Glocker*, a German.] *Min.* A basic ferric sulphate. $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot SO_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, massive or in stalactitic forms.
glod. Obs. pret. of GLIDE.
glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GLIDE.
glœ′o-cap′soid (glē′ō-kăp′soid), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Glœocapsa*.
glofe. ✝ GLOVE.
gloff (glŏf), *n.* A shock; a scare. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To take fright; to feel a shock. *Scot.*
gloi′o-carp (gloi′ō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. γλοία glue or γλοιός, gum + *-carp*.] *Bot.* A tetraspore. *Obs.*
gloir. ✝ GLORY.
glois. ✝ GLOZE.
glombe, glome. ✝ GLOOM.
glome, *n.* [L. *glomus* ball, clue.] **1.** A ball or clew, as of thread. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* A glomerule.
glom′er-el (glŏm′ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [LL. *glomerellus*. See GLOMERY.] A term formerly in use in the University of Cambridge, England, apparently denoting a pupil of a grammar school. *Oxf. E. D.*
glom′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glomerosus*, fr. *glomus* a ball.] Glomerate. *Obs.*
glo-mer′u-li (glō-mĕr′ōō-lī), *n.*, *pl.* of GLOMERULUS.
glo-mer′u-lif′er-ous (-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*glomerule* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Bearing glomerules.
glo-mer′u-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *glomerule* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the glomeruli.
glo-mer′u-lo-ne-phri′tis (-lō-nē-frī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *glomerule* + *nephritis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidney involving the glomeruli.
glo-mer′u-lose (glō-mĕr′ōō-lōs), *a.* Glomerulate.
glom′er-y (glŏm′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. a LL. or OF. corruption of the word meaning grammar.] Used in the phrase *Master of Glomery* (= L. *Magister Glomeriæ*), the title of an official formerly recognized by the University of Cambridge, apparently the head of the grammar school or schools. *Oxf. E. D.*
glom′men. ✝ GLOOM.
glom′mox (glŭm′ŭks), *n.* A conglomeration; muddle; muss. *Dial. U. S.*
glo′mus (glō′mŭs), *n.* *Embryol.* A plexus of blood capillaries in close relation to the pronephros.
glond, *n.* **a** Awlwort. **b** Cowherb.

H I J K L M

glon'o-in } (glŏn'ō-ĭn), *n.* [*glycerin* + *oxygen* + *nitrogen* + *-in, -ine.*] **1.** Nitroglycerin. *Obs.*
glon'o-ine }
2. *Pharm.* A dilute solution of nitroglycerin used esp. in angina pectoris, asthma, and convulsions.

gloom (gloom), *n.* [Perh. fr. AS. *glōm* twilight, from the root of E. *glow;* but cf. GLOOM to become dark.] **1.** A frown, scowl, or sullen look. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Partial or total darkness; thick shade; obscurity; as, the *gloom* of a forest or of midnight.

Within the green *glooms* of the shadowy oak. *Lowell.*

3. A shady, gloomy, or dark place or grove.

Before a *gloom* of stubborn-shafted oaks. *Tennyson.*

4. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; aspect of sorrow; low spirits; dullness.

A sullen *gloom* and furious disorder prevailed by fits. *Burke.*

Syn. — Darkness, dimness, obscurity; heaviness, dullness, depression, dejection, sadness. See MELANCHOLY.

gloom, *v. i.;* GLOOMED (gloomd); GLOOM'ING. [ME. *glomen, glommen, glowmben,* to look sullen, to scowl; cf. Fries. *glumen,* Norw. dial. *glyma* to look stern, LG. *glum* turbid.] **1.** To look sullen; to frown; to scowl; also, to look dismal or melancholy; to become gloomy or somber in appearance or expression.
2. To become dark, cloudy, dull, or threatening, as the sky or weather; to lower; to come to the evening twilight.
3. To be or appear dark, somber, or gloomy.

The black gibbet *glooms* beside the way. *Goldsmith.*

gloom, *v. t.* **1.** To render gloomy; to obscure; darken.

A bow window . . . *gloomed* with limes. *Walpole.*

2. To fill with gloom; to make sad, dismal, or sullen.

What sorrows *gloomed* that parting day. *Goldsmith.*

gloom, *n.* Also **gloom stove.** [Cf. AS. *glōm* twilight, and E. *glow.*] In gunpowder manufacture, the drying oven.

gloom'ing, *n.* [Cf. GLOAMING.] **1.** A scowl; a sullen fit.
2. Twilight (of morning or evening); gloaming. *Poetic.*

The balmy *glooming,* crescent-lit. *Tennyson.*

gloom'y (gloom'ĭ), *a.;* GLOOM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GLOOM'I-EST. [Cf. GLOOM, *v.,* GLOOM, *n.*] **1.** Imperfectly illuminated; dismal through obscurity or darkness; dusky; dim; clouded. "Though hid in *gloomiest* shade." *Milton.*
2. Affected with, or expressing, gloom; melancholy; dejected; as, a *gloomy* temper or countenance.
3. Producing, or characterized by, gloom or melancholy; dismal; discouraging.

Syn. — Dark, dim, dusky, cloudy; dismal, moody, sullen, morose, melancholy, sad, downcast, depressed, dejected.

glop'pen (glŏp'ĕn), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *glopnen* to be frightened, frighten: cf. Icel. *glūpna* to look downcast.] To surprise, alarm, startle, or astonish; to be distressed, disheartened, alarmed, or astonished. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

glore (glōr; 201), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *gloren* to glow, Icel. *glōra* to gleam, glare.] **1.** To shine; glitter. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. To stare; to gaze fixedly; to glower. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Glo'ri-a (glō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [L., glory.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** The "greater doxology," beginning **Gloria in Excelsis** (*Deo*), "Glory be to God on high" (*Luke* ii. 14), whence it is also called the *Angelic Hymn.* It is sung or recited in the Roman, Greek, Anglican, and other liturgies, esp. in the Communion service. **b** The "lesser doxology," **Glo'ri-a Pa'tri,** "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen." It is also in use in both Eastern and Western liturgies. **c** The short doxology, **Glo'ri-a Ti'bi, Do'mi-ne,** "Glory be to thee, O Lord;" — said or sung in response to the announcement of the liturgical gospel in the Roman Catholic Church and the churches of the Anglican Communion. The form used in the Eastern Church, δόξα σοι, Κύριε, δόξα σοι, occurs after the gospel.
2. [*l. c.*] A nimbus; an aureole; also, an imitation of one.
3. [*l. c.*] A glossy fabric, consisting of silk and wool mixed, used for umbrellas, dresses, etc.

Glo'ri-a'na (glō'rĭ-ā'nȧ; 201), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," the "greatest glorious queen of Faëry land," in whose service the Redcross knight and others undertake their adventures. "In that Faëry Queene, I mean *Glory* in my general intention, but in my particular I conceive the most excellent and glorious person of our sovereign *the Queen* [Elizabeth], and her kingdom in *Faery land.*"

Introductory "*Letter of the Author.*"

glo-ri-a'tion (glō'rĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gloriatio,* fr. *gloriari* to glory, boast, fr. *gloria* glory. See GLORY, *n.*] Glorying; boasting; triumphing. *Obs. or R.*

glo'ri-ette' (-ĕt'; 201), *n.* [F.] *Hist.* In a castle or other building, a highly ornamented chamber.

glo'ri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn; 201), *n.* [L. *glorificatio:* cf. F. *glorification.* See GLORIFY.] **1.** A glorifying, or state of being glorified; as, the *glorification* of Christ.
2. A festivity; a jollification.
3. A form for giving praise, as of God; a doxology.

glo'ri-fy (glō'rĭ-fī; 201), *v. t.;* GLO'RI-FIED (-fīd); GLO'RI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *glorifier,* L. *glorificare;* *gloria* glory + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] **1.** To make glorious by bestowing glory upon; to confer honor and distinction upon; to elevate to celestial glory.

Jesus was not yet *glorified.* *John* vii. 39.

2. To make glorious by illuminating; to shed radiance or splendor on; also, *Obs.,* to adorn or beautify.
3. To make glorious by presentation in a heightened or more favorable aspect; as, to *glorify* everyday life.
4. To make glorious by ascribing glory to; to promote the glory of; to acknowledge the excellence of; to render homage to; to magnify in worship; to adore; extol; exalt.

That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord. *Shak.*

5. To boast; vaunt; — used reflexively. *Rare.*

glo'ri-fy, *v. i.* To vaunt; boast; glory. *Obs.*

glo'ri-ole (glō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *gloriola* a small glory, dim. of *gloria* glory: cf. F. *gloriole.*] An aureole. *Mrs. Browning.*

Glo'ri-o'sa (-ō'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gloriosus.* See GLORIOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian liliaceous plants climbing by means of leaf tendrils. The three species are often cultivated for their showy red or yellow flowers.

glo'ri-ous (glō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [OF. *glorios, glorious,* F. *glorieux,* fr. L. *gloriosus.* See GLORY, *n.*] **1.** Eager for glory; haughty; boastful; vainglorious. *Obs.*

Most miserable
Is the desire that's *glorious.* *Shak.*

2. Exhibiting attributes, qualities, or acts that deserve or receive glory; noble; praiseworthy; illustrious; inspiring admiration; as, *glorious* deeds.

These are thy *glorious* works, Parent of good! *Milton.*

3. Splendid in appearance; resplendent; radiant; as, the sky was *glorious* with stars.
4. Extremely pleasant; delightful; magnificent. *Colloq.*

The sons of Belial had a *glorious* time. *Dryden.*

5. Ecstatic; hilarious; elated with drink. *Humorous.*

Syn. — Eminent, noble, excellent, renowned, illustrious, celebrated, magnificent, grand, splendid.
— **glo'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **glo'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

glo'ry (glō'rĭ; 201), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *glorie,* OF. *glorie, gloire,* F. *gloire,* fr. L. *gloria.*] **1.** Pride; boastfulness; eagerness for renown; ambition. *Obs.*
2. Praise, honor, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent to a person or thing; high reputation; honorable fame; renown.

The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave. *T. Gray.*

3. That which secures general praise or honor or which brings or gives renown; a thing or feature that gives distinction; an object of pride or boast; an occasion for praise.

Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Your sex's *glory* 't is to shine unknown. *Young.*

4. Honor and praise accorded in worship.

Glory to God in the highest. *Luke* ii. 14.

5. Brilliancy; splendor; radiant beauty; resplendence; also, *pl.,* features of splendor.

Jewels lose their *glory* if neglected. *Shak.*
The *glory* that was Greece
And the grandeur that was Rome. *Poe.*

6. The presence of the Divine Being; the manifestations of the divine nature and favor to the blessed in heaven; celestial honor; heaven.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to *glory.* *Ps.* lxxiii. 24.

7. Height of prosperity or splendor; exaltation; as, Spain was then at its *glory;* *Colloq.,* highest state of pleasure or gratification; as, to be in one's *glory.*
8. An emanation of light supposed to proceed from beings of peculiar sanctity; also, in art, a representation of such light by rays of gold, a golden circle, disk, etc., around the head or body. In this sense *glory* is the general term for the *aureola* and the *nimbus,* but it is preferred by some to denote a combination of the nimbus with the aureola.

Glory, 8.

9. *Painting.* A representation of the heaven opened.
10. Any ring of light; a halo; a corona; specif., an anthelion or halo opposite the sun.

Syn. — See REPUTATION.

glo'ry (glō'rĭ), *v. i.;* GLO'RIED (-rĭd); GLO'RY-ING. [ME. *glorien,* OF. *glorier,* fr. L. *gloriari,* fr. *gloria* glory. See GLORY, *n.*] **1.** To exult with joy or triumph; to rejoice; also, to be proud, haughty, or boastful. "*Glory* ye in his holy name." *Ps.* cv. 3.
2. To form a glory; to spread like a glory.

A low sea sunset *glorying* round her hair. *Tennyson.*

glo'ry, *v. t.* To give glory to; to honor; to glorify; to adorn with glories.

glory hole. **1.** A place, as a drawer, where odds and ends are put away without order. *Colloq. or Dial.*
2. An opening in the wall of a glass furnace, exposing the brilliant white light of the interior.
3. *Naut. Slang.* **a** A lazaret. **b** A room or one of several rooms in the between-decks aft, where the stewards and others have their bunks.
4. *Mining.* An open pit produced by surface mining.

glory pea. Either of two fabaceous vines (*Donia speciosa* and *D. punicea*) frequently cultivated for their handsome purple and scarlet oddly shaped flowers. *D. punicea,* of New Zealand, is also called *kaka bill, parrot's-bill, parrot's-bill kowhai,* and *scarlet kowhai.* See DONIA.

glory tree. Any of several showy flowering verbenaceous shrubs or trees of the genus *Clerodendron.*

gloss (glŏs; 205), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *glossi* a blaze, Sw. dial. *glossa* to glow, MHG. *glosen* to glow.] **1.** Brightness or luster of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; polish; as, the *gloss* of silk; cloth is calendered to give it a *gloss.*
2. A specious appearance; superficial quality or show.

It is no part . . . to set on the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker.*

3. Glow; glowing matter. *Rare or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See LUSTER.

gloss, *v. t.;* GLOSSED (glŏst); GLOSS'ING. **1.** To give a superficial luster or gloss to; to make smooth and shining; to glaze; as, to *gloss* silk by tightly twisting it.
2. To give a gloss, or specious appearance, to; to color; — often with *over.*

gloss, *v. i.* To take on a gloss; to become glossy or shiny; as, this cloth *glosses* too easily.

gloss (glŏs; 205), *n.* [ME. *glose,* F. *glose,* L. *glossa* a difficult word needing explanation, fr. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue, language, word needing explanation. Cf. GLOZE, GLOSSARY, GLOTTIS.] **1.** An interpretation, consisting of one or more words, interlinear or marginal, or given in a glossary or dictionary; a note of explanation, esp. a rendering of an obscure word or expression; loosely, a running commentary.
2. Hence: **a** A glossary. **b** An interlinear translation.

Explaining the text in short *glosses.* *T. Baker.*

3. A word requiring explanation. *Obs.*
4. A species of poetical composition consisting in an amplification of a stanza of some poem into several stanzas, each ending with a line or couplet of the text stanza.

Syn. — See REMARK.

gloss, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with glosses; to render clear and evident by comments; to explain; to annotate.
2. To interpret speciously, or to pervert in this way.

gloss, *v. i.* **1.** To introduce or make glosses or comments; to comment; to explain.
2. To make adverse comments or remarks.

glos'sa (glŏs'ȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. γλῶσσα the tongue.] *Zoöl.* The median anterior part of the labium of many insects; the lingua. It may sometimes be divided at the tip, or represented by a paired structure.

glos'sal (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tongue; lingual.

glos-sal'gi-a (glŏ-săl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Any pain in the tongue, esp. a neuralgic pain.

glos-san'thrax (-săn'thrăks), *n.* [*glosso-* + *anthrax.*] A disease of horses and cattle accompanied by carbuncles in the mouth and on the tongue.

glos-sa'ri-al (-sā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a glossary.

glos'sa-rist (glŏs'ȧ-rĭst), *n.* A writer of glosses or compiler of a glossary; a commentator; a scholiast.

glos'sa-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *glossarium,* fr. *glossa:* cf. F. *glossaire.* See GLOSS a note.] A collection of glosses, or explanations of words and passages of a work or author; a partial dictionary of a work, an author, a dialect, art, or science, explaining archaic, technical, or other uncommon words.

glos'sate (glŏs'āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having a glossa. **b** Haustellate.

-glos'sate, -glos'sal. [Cf. GLOTTIS.] Suffixes from Greek γλῶσσα, *tongue;* as in trachy*glossate,* phanero*glossal,* etc.

glos-sa'tor (glŏ-sā'tŏr), *n.* [LL. See GLOSS a note.] A writer of glosses or comments; a commentator; esp., a medieval commentator on a classical text or on the texts of the Civil or Canon law.

glossed (glŏst; 205), *p. a.* [See 1st GLOSS.] **a** Having a gloss, or brightness; glazed. *Obs.* **b** Having a gloss, or specious appearance; plausibly expressed.

gloss'er (glŏs'ẽr), *n.* [See 1st GLOSS.] A polisher; one who gives a luster.

gloss'er, *n.* [See 4th GLOSS.] A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator; a glossator.

glos'sic (glŏs'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue, language. See 4th GLOSS.] *Phon.* A system of phonetic spelling devised and named by A. J. Ellis. Each letter and digraph has invariably the same sound, usually that which it most commonly represents in current English.

Ingglish *Glosik* konvai·z hwotev·er proanunsiai·shon iz inten·ded bei dhi reiter. *A. J. Ellis.*

Glos'si-pho'ni-a (glŏs'ĭ-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + σίφων pipe, siphon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water leeches of the order Rhynchobdellida, with only the posterior sucker distinctly marked off from the body. *Clepsine* is a synonym.

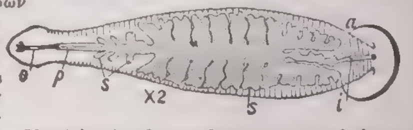

Glossiphonia (*G. complanata*). *a* Acetabulum; *o* Esophagus; *p* Proboscis; *ss* Stomach; *i* Intestine.

glos-si'tis (glŏ-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tongue. — **glos-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

glos'so- (glŏs'ō-). A combining form from Greek γλῶσσα, *tongue.* Cf. GLOTTO-.

glos'so-graph (glŏs'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-graph.*] **1.** *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the extent and character of the movements made by the tongue in speaking.
2. A glossographer.

glos-sog'ra-pher (glŏ-sŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. γλωσσογράφος; γλῶσσα tongue + γράφειν to write. See 4th GLOSS.] A writer of glosses; commentator; scholiast.

glos-sog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [See GLOSSOGRAPHER.] **1.** The writing of glossaries or glosses.
2. A description or grouping of languages. *R. Cent. Dict.*

glos'so-hy'al (glŏs'ō-hī'ăl), *a.* [*glosso-* + *hyoid* + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the hyoid arch and tongue; specif., designating the median basihyal, or an anterior extension or segment of it, extending into and supporting the tongue. In fishes the glossohyal bone often bears teeth. — **glos'so-hy'al,** *n.*

glos'soid (glŏs'oid), *a.* [*glosso-* + *-oid:* cf. Gr. γλωσσοειδής tonguelike.] Resembling a tongue; tonguelike.

glos'so-la'li-a (glŏs'ō-lā'lĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + Gr.
glos-sol'a-ly (glŏ-sŏl'ȧ-lĭ) } λαλιά talk.] The gift of tongues. See under GIFT. — **glos-sol'a-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

glos'so-log'i-cal (glŏs'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to glossology.

glos-sol'o-gist (glŏ-sŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who defines and explains terms; one who is versed in glossology.

glos-sol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*glosso-* + *-logy.* See 4th GLOSS.] **1.** Linguistic study or learning. *Obs.*

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glood. Obs. pret. of GLIDE.
gloomd. Gloomed. *Ref. Sp.*
gloom'ful, *a.* Full of gloom; dark. — **gloom'ful-ly,** *adv.*
gloom'i-ly, *adv.* of GLOOMY.
gloom'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gloom'ing, *p. pr.* of GLOOM. — **gloom'ing-ly,** *adv.*
gloom'ing, *p. a.* Gleaming. *Obs.*
gloomth (gloomth), *n.* Gloom. *R.*
gloor (gloor; glōr). Var. of GLORE, *v.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gloove. † GLOVE.
glop. *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *glūpna* to look downcast.] To stare; to look wildly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Surprise. *Obs.*
glop'nen. † GLOPPEN.
glor. † GLORY.
glor. glore (glôr), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* Animal fat, esp. in a loose shaky mass; — commonly used in *glor fat,* loose fat. — **glore'-fat',** *a.*
glore. † GLORY.
Glo'ri-a in ex-cel'sis. Glo'ri-a Pa'tri. Glo'ri-a Ti'bi. [L.] See GLORIA, 1.
‖ **glo'ri-a vir-tu'tis um'bra.** [L.] Glory (is) the shadow of virtue.
glo'ried (glō'rĭd), *a.* [See GLORY.] Illustrious; noble. *Obs.*
glorien. † GLORY.
glo'ri-fi'a-ble (glō'rĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
glo-rif'i-cate, *a.* Glorified. *Obs.*
glo'ri-fi'er (glō'rĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who glorifies.
glo'ri-o'so, *n.* Also **glo'ri-o'ser.** [It.] Boaster. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
glor'y (glôr'ĭ). Var. of GLOR.
glory flower. = GLORY PEA.
glo'ry-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLORY. — **glo'ry-ing-ly,** *adv.*
glo'ry-of-the-snow', *n.* *Bot.* See CHIONODOXA.
glory vine. = GLORY PEA.
glos. † GLOSS.
glose. Var. of GLOZE.
gloss. † GLOZE.
gloss. *Abbr.* Glossary.
gloss-. See GLOSSO-.
glos-sag'ra (glŏ-săg'rȧ; glŏs'ȧ-grȧ), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* Gouty pain in the tongue.
-glos'sal. See -GLOSSATE.
glos-sal'gy (glŏ-săl'jĭ), *n.* [See GLOSSALGIA.] *Med.* Glossalgia.
glos'san. Var. of GLASHAN.
glos-sa'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of GLOSSARIAL.
glos-sa'ri-an (glŏ-sā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [A glossarist.]
glos-sa'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* The slender sharp labrum of certain dipterous insects, as the mosquito.
glos'sa-ry, *n.* A glossator. *Obs.*
Glos-sa'ta (glŏ-sā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See GLOSSA.] *Zoöl.* The Lepidoptera. *Obs.*
glos'sa-to'ri-al (glŏs'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Glossarial.
glos-sec'to-my (glŏ-sĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the tongue.
glossed (glŏst), *a.* [See 4th GLOSS.] Provided with glosses.
glos'ser, *n.* A glutton. *Obs.*
gloss'ful, *a.* Glossy. [GLOSSY.]
gloss'i-ly (glŏs'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
Glos-si'na (glŏ-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-ina.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the tsetse fly.
gloss'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gloss'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLOSS. — **gloss'ing-ly,** *adv.*
gloss'ist, *n.* A writer of comments.
gloss'less, *a.* See -LESS.
glos'so-cele (glŏs'ō-sēl), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Swelling of the tongue producing protrusion of it from the mouth.
glos-soc'o-mon (glŏ-sŏk'ō-mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλωσσόκομον a kind of case.] A kind of hoisting winch.
glos'so-dyn'i-a (glŏs'ō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the tongue.
glos'so-ep'i-glot'tic, *a.* [*glosso-* + *epiglottic.*] *Anat.* Pert. to both tongue and epiglottis.
glos'so-ep'i-glot'tid, -glot-tid'e-an, *a.* = GLOSSOEPIGLOTTIC.
glos'so-graph'i-cal (glŏs'ō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, glossography.
glos'so-la-bi-o-la-ryn'ge-al, *a.* [*glosso-* + *labio-* + *laryngeal.*] *Anat & Med.* Relating to the tongue, lips, and larynx; as, *glosso-labio-laryngeal* paralysis.

2. The science of language; comparative philology; linguistics; glottology.
3. The definition and explanation of terms; a glossary; also, terminology or nomenclature.
4. *Med.* Study or knowledge of the tongue.

glos′so-pha-ryn′ge-al (glŏs′ō-fă-rĭn′jē-ăl; -făr′ĭn-jē′ăl), *a.* [*glosso-* + *pharyngeal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to both the tongue and the pharynx; — designating specif. the ninth pair of cranial nerves, which are distributed to the pharynx and tongue. They are mixed nerves, and are the nerves of taste of those parts of the tongue to which they are distributed. — *n.* A glossopharyngeal nerve.

glos′so-phy′ti-a (-fī′tĭ-*ȧ*; -fĭt′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See GLOSSO-; -PHYTE.] *Med.* A morbid condition of the tongue caused by abnormal development of the filiform papillæ with increase of pigment; — called also *blacktongue.*

glos′so-ple′gi-a (-plē′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the tongue.

Glos-sop′ter-is (glŏ-sŏp′tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + Gr. πτερίς fern.] *Bot.* A genus of fossil ferns of especial importance and abundance in many Permian and Triassic beds. The fronds were thick, with entire margins and anastomosing veins.

Glos′so-the′ri-um (glŏs′ō-thē′rĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large South American ground sloths related to *Mylodon.* The nostrils are completely separated by the premaxillæ, giving the skull a superficial likeness to that of a turtle. An animal now referred to this genus, but originally described as *Neomylodon listai*, is believed to have survived till comparatively recent times, and to have been contemporaneous with man and possibly domesticated by him. A fragment of its skin, having embedded ossicles and long yellowish brown hair, was found near Last Hope Inlet, Patagonia.

gloss′y (glôs′ĭ; 205), *a.*; GLOSS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GLOSS′I-EST. [See GLOSS luster.] **1**. Smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth surface; highly polished; lustrous; as, *glossy* silk; a *glossy* surface.
2. Smooth; specious; plausible; as, *glossy* deceit.
Syn. — See SMOOTH.
glossy ibis, any of several ibises having dark-colored plumage with more or less metallic luster, which constitute the genus *Plegadis*; esp., *P. falcinellus* of the Old World, which occasionally occurs in America, and the white-faced glossy ibis *P. guarauna*, widely distributed in tropical and South America and found in the southwestern United States. — **g. skin**, *Med.*, a form of neurosis marked by abnormal smoothness of the skin, occurring esp. after injury of cutaneous nerves. — **g. willow**, the shining willow.

glost (glŏst), *n.* [See GLOSS luster.] *Ceramics.* The lead glaze used for pottery.

glost oven. An oven in which glazed pottery is fired.

glot′tal (glŏt′ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced in, the glottis.
glottal stop *or* **catch**, *Phon.*, a percussive effect, analogous to that of *k* or any other stopped consonant, produced upon the sudden opening or closing of the glottis with an emission of breath or voice. An ordinary light cough is an example. The glottal stop is an essential element of some languages, as Danish. Called also *catch of the glottis.*

glot′tic (glŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. γλωττικός of the tongue.] **a** Of or pertaining to the glottis; glottal; as, *glottic* chink, the glottis. **b** Of, pertaining to, or based upon, language; linguistic; as, the Aryan *glottic* race.

glot′tid (-ĭd), *n.* [Gr. γλωττίς, -ίδος, glottis.] *Phon.* A glottal sound such as forms the beginning or ending of a vowel or other voiced speech sound.
> Their [the *glottids'*] action is to start and end a vowel or other sound, not to modify it; that is, they deal especially with the "attack" and "release" of vowels, and the emission of unvocalized breath, with its passage to vocalized breath. *A. J. Ellis.*

glot′tis (glŏt′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλωττίς, γλωσσίς, from γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, the tongue. See GLOSS a note.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The opening from the pharynx into the larynx or into the trachea. See LARYNX, and *Guide to Pron.*, § 17.

glotto-. A combining form from Greek γλῶττα, *tongue.* Cf. GLOSSO-.

glot′to-gon′ic (glŏt′ō-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*glotto-* + Gr. γονή generation.] Of or pert. to the origin or genesis of language.

glot-tol′o-gy (glŏ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*glotto-* + *-logy.*] The science of language; comparative philology; glossology. — **glot′to-log′ic** (glŏt′ō-lŏj′ĭk), **glot′to-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **glot-tol′o-gist** (glŏ-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

Glouces′ter (glŏs′tẽr), *n.* **1**. *Her.* Short for *Gloucester King-of-Arms.* See KING-OF-ARMS.
2. More fully **Gloucester cheese**. A kind of pressed cheese made originally in Gloucestershire, England.
> Single and double *Gloucester* are made, the first from a mixture of skimmed and entire milk, and the second from the entire milk. *S. P. Sadtler.*

glout (glōōt; glout), *v. i.* [Scot. Cf. GLOAT.] To look sullen; to scowl or frown. — *n.* A sullen look; a scowl or frown. *Both Rare or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glove (glŭv), *n.* [ME. *glove*, *glofe*, AS. *glōf*; akin to Icel. *glōfi*, cf. Goth. *lōfa* palm of the hand, Icel. *lōfi.*] **1**. A cover for the hand, or for the hand and wrist and sometimes forearm, now always with a separate sheath for each finger. The sheath distinguishes the *glove* from the *mitten.* The glove, like the gauntlet, was in medieval times used as a pledge or as a gage of battle, and such expressions as to *throw down* or *take up the glove* are still often used for offering or accepting a challenge.
2. A boxing glove.

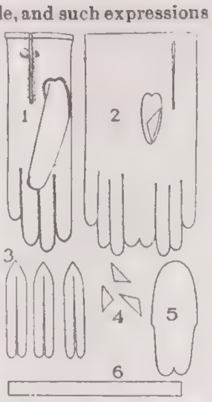

1 Finished Glove; 2 Trank; 3 Fourchettes; 4 Gussets; 5 Thumb; 6 Slit Binding.

glove (glŭv), *v.t.*; GLOVED (glŭvd); GLOV′ING (glŭv′ĭng). To cover with or as with a glove; to furnish with gloves.

glove money *or* **silver**. **a** A tip or gratuity to servants, professedly to buy gloves with. Cf. POURBOIRE. **b** *Eng. Law.* An extraordinary reward formerly given to officers of courts; esp., a fee given by the sheriff of a county to the clerk of assize and judge's officers when there were no executions.

glov′er (glŭv′ẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

glov′er's stitch (glŭv′ẽrz). A kind of stitch used in sewing the seams of gloves, in which the thread is drawn alternately through each side from within outward. It is also used in surgery, when it is usually called **glover's suture**.

Glover tower, **Glover's tower**. [After John *Glover*, English chemist.] **1**. *Sulphuric Acid Manuf.* A tower through which the hot sulphurous gases pass on their way to the chambers. It is built of sheet lead, supported by a framework, and is filled with pieces of brick, quartz, or the like, down which flows sulphuric acid from the chambers and nitrous vitriol from the Gay-Lussac tower. The gases cool in passing through the tower, concentrate the flowing acid, and take up its nitrous compounds.
2. *Gas Manuf.* A coke tower. See SCRUBBER.

glove sponge. A commercial sponge (*Spongia tubulifera*), having fine fibers, native of Florida and the West Indies.

glow (glō), *v. i.*; GLOWED (glōd); GLOW′ING. [AS. *glōwan*; akin to D. *gloeijen*, OHG. *gluoen*, G. *glühen*, Icel. *glōa*, Dan. *gloende* glowing. Cf. GLEED, GLOAMING.] **1**. To shine with an intense or white heat; to give forth vivid light and heat; to be incandescent; to emit bright light.
> *Glows* in the stars, and blossoms in the trees. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit a strong, bright color; to be brilliant, bright, or red, with heat or animation, with blushes, etc.
> Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. *Dryden*

3. To feel hot; to have a burning sensation, as of the skin, from friction, exercise, etc.; to burn.
> The cord slides swiftly through his *glowing* hands. *Gay.*

4. To feel the heat of passion; to be animated, as by intense love, zeal, anger, etc.; to rage, as passion; as, the heart *glows* with love, zeal, or patriotism.
> With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows.* *Dryden.*

Syn. — See FLAME.

glow, *v. t.* **1**. To make hot; to heat. *Obs.*
> Fans, whose wind did seem
> To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shak*

2. To glow with; to express by glowing. *Rare.*
> *Glowing* full-faced welcome. *Tennyson.*

glow, *n.* **1**. Light such as is emitted by a solid body heated to luminosity; incandescence; as, the *glow* of an ember or of a piece of red-hot iron; the *glow* of an incandescent wire; the *glow* of a firefly's body; the *glow* of a sunset sky.
2. Brightness or warmth of color; redness; a rosy flush; as, the *glow* of health in the cheeks.
3. Intense excitement or earnestness; vehemence or heat of passion; ardor. "The red *glow* of scorn." *Shak.*
4. Heat of body; a sensation of warmth, as that produced by exercise, etc.

glow discharge. *Elec.* A discharge producing a luminous glow without sparks or stratification.

glow′er (glou′ẽr), *v. i.*; GLOW′ERED (-ẽrd); GLOW′ER-ING. [Cf. LG. *gluren*, Fries. *gluren* to look keenly with half-shut eyes, D. *gluren* to squint, OD. *gloeren.*] **1**. To look intently; to stare. *Scot.*
2. To stare or look angrily or with a scowl.
> With red visage and grisly *glowering* eye. *Henryson.*

Syn. — See GAZE.

glow′er, *n.* Act of glowering; an angry or lowering stare.

glow′er (glō′ẽr), *n.* One that glows; specif., the light-giving rod in a Nernst lamp. See NERNST LAMP.

glow′lamp′ (-lămp′), *n.* **1**. An aphlogistic lamp.
2. An incandescent electric lamp.

Glowworms (*L. noctiluca*). *a* Female; *b* Male. Nat. size.

glow′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* Any of various luminous insects with the wings rudimentary or wanting; esp.: **a** The wingless females and larvæ of the European lampyrid beetles *Lampyris noctiluca* and *L. splendidula*, which emit light from some of the abdominal segments. By extension the term is applied to the males, which are winged, and are supposed to be attracted by the light of the females. **b** In America, the luminous larvæ of certain fireflies and fire beetles. See FIREFLY.
> Like a *glowworm* in the night,
> The which hath fire in darkness, none in light. *Shak.*

Glox-in′i-a (glŏk-sĭn′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after B. P. *Gloxin*, German botanist.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of tropical American gesneriaceous herbs with leafy stems and axillary violet flowers. The 6 species are scarcely known in cultivation.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A popular greenhouse plant of the related genus *Sinningia*, esp. *S. speciosa*, which has produced many handsome varieties. Gloxinias are scapose plants with ample leaves and large bell-shaped flowers of many shades of white, pink, and purple, often finely spotted.

gloze (glōz), *v. t.*; GLOZED (glōzd); GLOZ′ING (glōz′ĭng). [ME. *glosen* to explain, flatter, F. *gloser.* See GLOSS a note.] **1**. To make glosses or comments on; to expound; explain; interpret. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To smooth over; to palliate; gloss; extenuate.
> By *glozing* the evil that is in the world. *I. Taylor.*

3. To render specious, as words. *Obs.*
4. To deceive by flattery or suave language; to flatter; wheedle; cajole. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer.*

gloze, *v. i.* **1**. To make a gloss, comment, or explanation; to comment; explain.
2. To flatter; wheedle; fawn. *Now Rare.*

gloze, *n.* [ME. *glose* explanation, flattery, F. *glose.* See GLOSS a note.] **1**. A note or gloss. *Archaic.*
2. Flattery; adulation; smooth speech. *Rare.*
> Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by. *Shak.*

3. Specious show; gloss; a disguise or pretense. *Rare.*

gloze, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. GLOSS luster.] To make shine; to light up; to shine; glow; gleam.
> Lamps, which served dimly to *gloze* the shadows. *S. E. White.*

gloze, *v. i.* To look intently; to pore; peer. *Rare.*

glu′case (glōō′kās; 243), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] *Chem.* An enzyme capable of converting maltose into glucose and of decomposing certain glucosides. It is present in blood serum and other animal fluids, and also in yeast, maize, etc.

glu-ci′na (glōō-sī′n*ȧ*), *n.* Formerly also **glu′cine** (glōō′sĭn; -sēn). [Gr. γλυκύς sweet: cf. F. *glycine*, *glucine*; — so called because it forms sweet salts.] *Chem.* Beryllia.

glu-ci′num (-n*ŭ*m), *n.* Sometimes also **glu-cin′i-um** (-sĭn′ĭ-*ŭ*m). [Cf. F. *glycinium*, *glucinium.* See GLUCINA.] *Chem.* Beryllium. — **glu-cin′ic** (-sĭn′ĭk), *a.*

glu-con′ic (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, of three optically different varieties. The dextro form, **d-gluconic acid**, is a sirupy liquid obtained by oxidation of dextro-glucose, maltose, cane sugar, etc.

glu′co-pro′te-id (glōō′kō-prō′tē-ĭd; 243), *n.* [*glucose* + *proteid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds, as the mucins, amyloid, etc., made up of some form of proteid matter united to a carbohydrate group.

glu′cos-am′ine (glōō′kōs-ăm′ĭn; -*ȧ*-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-min**. [*glucose* + *amine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An amino derivative of glucose, $C_6H_{11}O_5NH_2$, obtained from the decomposition of chitin, cartilage, etc. Like many sugars, it has a reducing action, and is dextrorotary.

glu′cose (glōō′kōs; 243, 277), *n.* [F. The proposer of the name mentions Gr. γλευχος (a mistake for γλεῦκος) must, sweet wine, but does not explain the spelling *glucose* with *u* nor the ending *-ose.* Cf. GLUCINA.] **1**. *Chem.* **a** A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, of the class known as aldohexoses, occurring in three optically different forms. Of these only one, dextro-glucose, dextrose, grape sugar, or glucose proper, is found in nature. It occurs in very many plants and in the animal organism, and is obtained together with fruit sugar by the inversion of saccharose; but it is chiefly made from starch by the action of heat and acids. It is a white crystalline fermentable substance with about half the sweetness of cane sugar. **b** Any sugar of the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$; a hexose. **c** Any simple sugar; a monosaccharide.
2. *Com.* An uncrystallizable sirup obtained by the imperfect conversion of starch into glucose proper, and containing, in addition to some glucose, maltose, dextrin, etc.; mixing sirup. It is harmless, but less than half as sweet as cane sugar, and is used to adulterate sirups, beers, etc.

glucose sirup *or* **syrup**. Glucose, unmixed or mixed with sirup or molasses. See GLUCOSE, 2.
> Standard *glucose sirup* or corn sirup is *glucose sirup* or corn sirup containing not more than 25 per cent of water nor more than 3 per cent of ash. *U. S. Dept. Agric.*

glu-co′sic (glōō-kō′sĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to glucose.

glu′co-side (glōō′kō-sīd; -sĭd; 184, 243), *n.* Also **glu′co-sid**. [See GLUCOSE.] *Org. Chem.* Any compound which by hydrolytic decomposition (as by the action of ferments or on boiling with dilute acids or alkalies) yields sugar (specif., the sugar glucose) and one or more other substances, usually cyclic compounds. The glucosides are in general white or colorless, optically active, usually crystalline, and often bitter. They occur chiefly in plants, as æsculin, amygdalin, salicin, and glycyrrhizic acid.

glu′co-sine (-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin**. *Chem.* Any of several bases obtained by the action of ammonia on glucose.

glu′co-tan′noid (-tăn′oid), *n.* [*glucose* + *tannoid.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound of a tannoid with a sugar.

glu′cu-ron′ic (-kū-rŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*glucose* + Gr. οὖρον urine.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a monobasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, derived from glucose, and obtained as a sirup by the decomposition of euxanthic acid, and in other ways. It occurs (combined) in the urine after the administration of camphor, chloral, and other substances.

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glos′so-la-ryn′ge-al, *a.* [*glosso-* + *laryngeal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the tongue and larynx.
glos-sol′y-sis (glŏ-sŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the tongue.
glossomachicall, *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -μάχος fighting.] Given to wordy warfare. *Obs.*
glos-som′e-ter (glŏ-sŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-meter.*] *Apiculture.* A delicate apparatus for measuring the tongues of bees.
glos-sop′a-thy (-sŏp′*ȧ*-thĭ), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the tongue.
Glos-soph′a-ga (-sŏf′*ȧ*-g*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large South American bats of the family Phyllostomatidæ. They have a long extensile tongue with recurved papillæ, which is apparently used to scoop out the inside of fruits, not, as supposed, in sucking blood.
glos-soph′a-gine (glŏ-sŏf′*ȧ*-jĭn; -jīn; 183), *a.* [*Glossophaga* + *-ine.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding with the tongue, as certain frugivorous bats, anteaters, etc.
Glos-soph′o-ra (-ō-r*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of mollusks containing those having an odontophore; that is, all except the Lamellibranchia.
glos-soph′o-rous (-ō-r*ŭ*s), *a.* [*glosso-* + *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Having a tongue or odontophore; of or pertaining to the Glossophora.
glos′so-plas′ty, *n.* [*glosso-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the tongue.
glos′so-pode, *n.* = GLOSSOPODIUM.
glos′so-po′di-um (glŏs′ō-pō′dĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-podium.*] *Bot.* The sheathing base of the leaf in the quillworts (*Isoëtes*).
glos-sor′rha-phy (glŏ-sŏr′*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of the tongue.
glos′so-spasm′, *n.* [*glosso-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Spasm of the muscles of the tongue.
glos′so-the′ca (glŏs′ō-thē′k*ȧ*), *n.* [*glosso-* + *theca.*] *Zoöl.* The part of the integument of a pupa inclosing the haustellum.
glos-sot′o-my (glŏ-sŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-tomy.*] **a** Dissection of the tongue. **b** Excision or incision of the tongue.
glos′so-type, *n.* [*glosso-* + *-type.*] A system of phonetic symbols invented by A. J. Ellis, which he developed and afterwards called *glossic.* See GLOSSIC.
glost fire. See POTTERY.
glost fireman. One in charge of a glost oven.
glost placer. *Ceramics.* One who applies glost.
glote. † GLOAT, *v.*
glotency. † GLUTTONY.
gloteny. † GLUTTONY.
glotery. † GLUTTERY.
gloth′er, *v. t. & i.* To flatter; wheedle; gloze. *Obs.* — **gloth′er-er**, *n.* *Obs.*
gloton, glotoun. † GLUTTON.
glotonie, glotoney, glotony. † GLUTTONY.
glotoun. † GLUTTON.
glot′ry. † GLUTTERY.
glot′ta-lite (glŏt′*ȧ*-līt), *n.* [From *Glotta*, the supposed ancient name of the river Clyde.] A mineral identical, at least in part, with edingtonite.
glot′ti-cal, *a.* Glottic. *Obs.*
glot-tid′e-an (glŏ-tĭd′ē-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pert. to the glottis.
glot′ti-scope (glŏt′ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*glottis* + *-scope.*] A form of laryngoscope.
glotun. † GLUTTON.
gloum, gloumbe, gloume. † GLOOM.
glou′-mor′ceau′ (glōō′môr′sō′), *n.* [F. dial. See GLUTTON; MORSEL.] A kind of pear.
glour. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GLOWER.
glove contest *or* **fight**. A pugilistic contest in which the fighters wear boxing gloves. *Cant.*
glov′er-ess (glŭv′ẽr-ĕs), *n.* A woman whose occupation is to make gloves.
glove stitch. = GLOVER'S STITCH.
glov′ing (glŭv′ĭng), *n.* Glove making; the glover's trade.
glow, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *glo*, Dan. *gloe.*] To stare; to glower. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
glow′bard′, glow′bird′, *n.* [ME. *globerde.* See GLOW; BIRD.] A glowworm. *Obs.*
glow′er-er, *n.* One who glowers.
glow′er-ing-ly, *adv.* of *glowering*, p. pr.
glow′fly′ (glō′flī′), *n.* A firefly.
glow′ing-ly, *adv.* of *glowing*, p. pr.
glowme. † GLOOM.
glowr. † GLOWER.
glowt. † GLOUT, *v.*
glox, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To gurgle, as liquid. *Dial. Eng.*
gloy, *n.* [F. *glui.*] Straw. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gloz′er (glōz′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F *gloseur*, in sense 1.] *Obs.* **1**. A writer of glosses; commentator. **2**. A flatterer.
gloz′ing-ly, *adv.* of *glozing*, p. pr.
glu. † GLEE, GLUE.
G. L. U. *Abbr. Navy.* Geographical list use; — a code call.
glub. † CLUB.
Glub-dub′drib (glŭb-dŭb′drĭb), *n.* An imaginary island in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," peopled by magicians, who evoked, for Gulliver's amusement, the spirits of many great men of antiquity.
glu′cic (glōō′sĭk; 243), *a.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet: cf. F. *glucique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sugar; as, *glucic* acid.
gluck (glŭk), *n.* A certain sound; — an onomatopœic word. Hence: **gluck′-cluck′**, *n.*
gluck, *v. i.* To make a gluck.
‖**glück′li-che Rei′se** (glük′lĭ-κē rī′zē). [G.] A prosperous journey; bon voyage; — an expression of farewell.
glu′co-gen (glōō′kō-jĕn), *n.*, **glu′co-gen′e-sis** (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.*, **glu′co-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* = GLYCOGEN, etc. *Rare.*
glu-com′e-ter (glōō-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. γλεῦκος must + *-meter.*] A hydrometer for measuring the specific gravity of must and thus estimating the sugar in it.
glu′co-pro′te-ose, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A proteose formed from a glucoproteid. See PROTEOSE.
glu′co-san (glōō′kō-săn), *n.* Also **-sane**. *Org. Chem.* A substance yielding glucose by hydrolysis. Cf. GLUCOSIDE.
glu-cos′a-zone (glōō-kōs′*ȧ*-zōn), *n.* [*glucose* + *osazone.*] Osazone of glucose. See OSAZONE.
glu′co-sone (glōō′kō-zōn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* The osone ($C_6H_{10}O_6$) of glucose. See OSONE.
glu′co-su′ri-a (-sū′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = GLYCOSURIA.

glue (glo͞o; 243, 277), *n.* [F. *glu*, L. *glus*, akin to *gluten*. Cf. CLAY, GLUTEN.] **1.** Birdlime. *Obs.*
2. A hard, brittle, brownish gelatin, obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals. When gently heated with water, it becomes viscid and tenacious, and is used for uniting substances. **Liquid glue** is a fluid preparation of glue with acetic acid, nitric acid, or alcohol.
3. Loosely, any of various adhesive or viscous substances.

glue, *v. t.*; GLUED (glo͞od); GLU′ING. [F. *gluer*. See GLUE, *n.*] **1.** To join with glue or a viscous substance; to cause to stick or hold fast, as if with glue; to fix or fasten.

> This cold, congealed blood
> That *glues* my lips, and will not let me speak. *Shak.*

2. To daub or smear with glue or the like. *Obs. or R.*

glue, *v. i.* To stick; to adhere; to be capable of being joined by glue; as, the wood *glues* well.

glued (glo͞od; 243), *p. a.* Fastened by glue.

glue′pot′ (glo͞o′pŏt′), *n.* **1.** A utensil for melting glue; specif., one with an inner pot for the glue and an outer one for water.
2. A part of a road marked by deep, sticky mud. *Colloq., Australia.*

Gluepot (Sectional view)

glu′ey (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, glue. — **glu′ey-ness**, *n.*

glum (glŭm), *a.*; GLUM′MER (-ẽr); GLUM′MEST. [Cf. GLOOM.] Moody; frowning; sullen; gloomy; dismal. "I frighten people by my *glum* face." *Thackeray.*
Syn. — See SULLEN.

glu-ma′ceous (glo͞o-mā′shŭs; 243), *a.* [See GLUME.] *Bot.* **a** Consisting of, or of the nature of, glumes. **b** Pert. to the order Glumales.

Glu-ma′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See GLUME.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the grasses, sedges, etc. **b** In modern writings, an order synonymous with Poales (which see). — **glu′mal** (glo͞o′măl), *a.* & *n.*

glume (glo͞om; 243), *n.* [L. *gluma* hull, husk, fr. *glubere* to bark or peel.] *Bot.* One of the two-ranked chaffy scales or bracts of the spikelet in grasses and sedges, esp. in the former. The lowermost are usually sterile and are known as *empty glumes*, while those bearing flowers in their axils are known as *flowering glumes*. See POACEÆ.

glu-mif′er-ous (glo͞o-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*glume* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Bearing glumes.

glu′mi-flo′rous (glo͞o′mĭ-flō′rŭs; 201), *a.* *Bot* **a** Having flowers subtended by glumes. **b** Glumaceous.

glump (glŭmp), *v. i.* [Cf. GLUM.] To manifest sullenness; to sulk. *Dial.*

glump′y (glŭmp′ĭ), *a.*; GLUMP′I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); GLUMP′I-EST. Glum; sullen; sulky. *Colloq.*

> James is rather *glumpy* and dumpy, chiefly, I believe, because his child is unwell. *Scott.*

glut (glŭt), *v. t.*; GLUT′TED; GLUT′TING. [OF. *glotir*, *gloutir*, L. *glutire*. Cf. GLUTTON.] To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge; gulp.

> Though every drop of water swear against it,
> And gape at widest to *glut* him. *Shak.*

glut, *n.* A gulp; a swallow; a full draft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

glut, *v. t.* [ME. *glotten*; prob. fr. OF. *glotir*, *gloutir*, to swallow, influenced by the kindred *glout*, nom. of *glouton* glutton. See GLUTTON.] **1.** To fill to satiety; to satisfy fully; to satiate; sate; cloy; also, to overload; surfeit.

> The realms of nature and of art were ransacked to *glut* the wonder, lust, and ferocity of a degraded populace. *C. Kingsley.*

2. To fill, as a place with light; to saturate. *Now Rare.*
3. To furnish or stock with an oversupply of any article of trade, or object of supply and demand, so that there is no sale or demand for it at the price at which it is offered; — chiefly in *to glut the market*. See 5th GLUT, *n.*
Syn. — See SATIATE.

glut, *v. i.* **1.** To eat gluttonously or to satiety.
2. To look, gaze, think, etc., as much as one wills or pleases; to gloat. *Rare.*

glut, *n.* **1.** Act of glutting, or state of being glutted; gratification to the full; plenty, to satiety or repletion; a full supply; hence, often, a supply beyond sufficiency or to loathing; overabundance; surfeit.

> A *glut* of those talents which raise men to eminence. *Macaulay.*

2. A supply of mercantile goods in excess of the demand at the seller's price; a supply of a commodity, or some object of supply and demand, in excess of the effective demand for it. Cf. DEMAND, SUPPLY, OVERPRODUCTION.

> Ricardo, following J. B. Say and James Mill, denies the possibility of a "universal *glut*" — a *glut*, that is, of all commodities taken together simultaneously. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

3. An excessive amount, quantity, or number, as of persons, of water, rain, etc.
4. Something that fills or chokes up an opening; a clog.

glut (glŭt), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A more or less wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron; as: **a** A wooden wedge used in conjunction with iron wedges in splitting blocks. **b** *Mining.* A piece of wood for filling up behind cribbing or tubbing. **c** A fulcrum block. **d** *Mach.* A false key.
2. A small brick used to fill out a course.
3. An arched opening to the ash pit of a kiln.
4. *Naut.* A piece of canvas with a thimble, or pieces of rope with a thimble or becket, sewed or spliced near the center of the head of a square sail, to which a buntwhip, jigger, or the like is hooked in hauling up the bunt for furling.

glu′ta-con′ic (glo͞o′tȧ-kŏn′ĭk; 243), *a.* [*glut*aric + citra*conic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_3H_4(CO_2H)_2$, isomeric with citraconic acid.

glu-tam′ic (glo͞o-tăm′ĭk; 243), *a.* [*glut*en + *amic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline nitrogenous acid, $C_3H_5NH_2(CO_2H)_2$, existing in three optically different forms. The dextro variety occurs in certain plants and is also obtained by boiling gluten and other albuminoids.

glu-tam′ine (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min**. *Chem.* The amide of glutamic acid, crystallizing in fine needles. It is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, and, like asparagine, is undoubtedly an intermediate product in the synthesis of proteids by plants.

glu-tar′ic (-tăr′ĭk), *a.* [*glut*amic + tart*aric*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline organic acid, $C_3H_6(CO_2H)_2$, variously prepared, — called also *normal pyrotartaric acid*.

glu-te′al (glo͞o-tē′ăl; glo͞o′tē-ăl; 243, 277), *a.* [Gr. γλουτός rump, pl., the buttocks.] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the gluteus muscles or buttocks.

gluteal artery, *Anat.*, the largest branch of the internal iliac artery. It passes out of the pelvis above the pyriformis muscle and supplies chiefly the gluteal muscles. — **g. nerves**, nerves arising from the sacral plexus and distributed to the gluteal muscles, etc. The *superior* leaves the pelvis above the pyriformis muscle; the *inferior*, below that muscle. — **g. ridge**, *Anat.*, the most external of the upper prolongations of the linea aspera of the femur. It gives attachment to a part of the gluteus maximus.

glu′ten (glo͞o′tĕn; 243), *n.* [L., glue: cf. F. *gluten*. See GLUE.] **1. a** An adhesive, as gum or glue. *R.* **b** Fibrin. *Obs.*
2. The viscid, tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough, esp. that made from wheat flour. It is regarded as the product of the interaction, in the presence of water, of gliadin and glutenin, which occur separately in the grain. Gluten is a very nutritious element of food. It may be separated from flour by washing out the starch and other soluble matters in a current of water.

gluten bread. Bread made of **gluten flour**, which is a flour containing a high gluten and a low starch content, prepared expressly for use of diabetics.

glu′ten-in (-ĭn), *n.* [From GLUTEN.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid substance in the seeds of cereals. See GLUTEN.

glu-te′us (glo͞o-tē′ŭs; 243), *n.*; *pl.* **-TEI** (-ī). [NL.] *Anat.* Any of certain muscles of the buttocks. In man there are three: the ‖ **glu-te′us max′i-mus**, arising from the sacrum, coccyx, back part of the ilium and adjacent structures, and inserted into the fascia lata of the thigh and the gluteal ridge of the femur; and the ‖ **glu-te′us me′di-us** and ‖ **glu-te′us mi′ni-mus** (mĭn′ĭ-mŭs), arising from the outer surface of the ilium and inserted into the great trochanter of the femur, the latter of these two being situated deepest.

glu′tin (glo͞o′tĭn), *n.* [See GLUTEN.] *Chem.* **a** Gliadin. **b** Gelatin.

glu′ti-nate (-tĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *glutinatus*, p. p. of *glutinare* to glue, fr. *gluten* glue.] To unite with or as with glue; specif., to heal (a wound). *Obs. or R.*

glu′ti-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *glutinatio*.] Act or process of glutinating. *Obs. or R.*

glu′ti-na-tive (glo͞o′tĭ-nā-tĭv; 243), *a.* [L. *glutinativus*.] *Obs. or R.* Glutinating. — *n.* A glutinative agent.

glu′ti-nos′i-ty (-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being glutinous; viscousness.

glu′ti-nous (glo͞o′tĭ-nŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *glutinosus*, fr. *gluten* glue: cf. F. *glutineux*. See GLUTEN.] **1.** Of the nature of glue; resembling glue; viscous; adhesive; gluey.
2. *Bot.* Having a moist or adhesive surface, as a leaf or stem.

glu-ti′tion (glo͞o-tĭsh′ŭn; 243), *n.* [L. *glutire* to swallow.] Act of swallowing; deglutition.

glut′ton (glŭt′′n), *n.* [ME. *glotoun*, *glotun*, F. *glouton*, fr. L. *gluto*, *glutto*. See GLUT to swallow, GLUT to satiate.] **1.** One who eats voraciously, or to excess; a gormandizer; one who gluts himself in any way.

> *Gluttons* in murder, wanton to destroy. *Granville.*

2. A vile wretch; a rascal; a scoundrel, or the like; — a general term of opprobrium. *Obs.*
3. A carnivorous mammal (*Gulo luscus*) of the family Mustelidæ, related to the martens and sables, but about two and one half feet long, and of heavy build with long shaggy fur. It is found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, also in northern North America (chiefly north of the United States), where it is known as the *wolverene*, and is exceedingly cunning and difficult to trap.

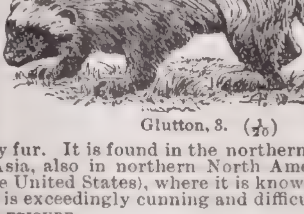

Glutton, 3. (1/30)

Syn. — See EPICURE.

glut′ton (glŭt′′n), *a.* Gluttonous; greedy; voracious; gormandizing. *Dryden.*

glut′ton-ize (glŭt′′n-īz), *v. i.* & *t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To eat to excess; eat voraciously; gormandize.

glut′ton-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given to gluttony; eating to excess; indulging the appetite extravagantly; voracious. — **glut′ton-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **glut′ton-ous-ness**, *n.*

glut′ton-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TONIES (-ĭz). [ME. *glotonie*, OF. *glotonie*, *gloutonnie*.] Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food.

> Their sumptuous *gluttonies*, and gorgeous feasts. *Milton.*

glut weld. *Mech.* A weld made by presenting together two wedge-shaped pieces of metal and hammering a triangular piece (called a **glut piece**) in the cavity on each side.

gly-cæ′mi-a, gly-ce′mi-a (glī-sē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See GLUCOSE; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* The presence of glucose in the blood.

glyc′er-ate (glĭs′ẽr-āt), *n.* Salt or ester of glyceric acid.

gly-cer′ic (glĭ-sĕr′ĭk; glĭs′ẽr-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, glycerin. — **glyceric acid**, an acid, $C_2H_3(OH)_2CO_2H$, obtained by partly oxidizing glycerin, and in other ways. It is a thick liquid having both acid and alcoholic properties.

glyc′er-ide (glĭs′ẽr-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [See GLYCERIN.] *Chem.* An ester of glycerin, either natural, as various fats, or artificial. See ESTER.

glyc′er-in, glyc′er-ine (-ĭn), *n.* [F. *glycérine*, fr. Gr. γλυκερός, γλυκύς, sweet. Cf. GLUCOSE, LICORICE.] **1.** *Chem.* A sweet, sirupy liquid, $C_3H_5(OH)_3$, colorless, odorless, and hygroscopic, obtained by the saponification of the natural fats and oils, which are compounds of it with various acids. It is a triatomic alcohol, and hence according to strict scientific usage is called *glycerol*. It is used as an ointment, as a solvent and vehicle for medicines, as a preservative in food products, as an adulterant in wine, beer, etc., and in very large amounts for the manufacture of nitroglycerin. Glycerin is almost always manufactured in connection with soap and candle making, in which it is a by-product.
2. *Pharm.* = GLYCERITE.

glyc′er-in-ate (-ĭn-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). *Med.* To mix or treat with glycerin. — **glyc′er-in-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

glycerin, *or* **glycerine, cement**. A cement of glycerin and litharge, used for packing joints, in galvanoplastic operations, etc.

glyc′er-ite (glĭs′ẽr-īt), *n.* *Pharm.* A medicinal preparation made by mixing or dissolving a substance in glycerin.

glyc′er-o- (glĭs′ẽr-ō-). A combining form for *glycerin*.

glyc′er-o-phos′phate (-fŏs′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of glycerophosphoric acid.

glyc′er-o-phos-phor′ic (-fŏs-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a dibasic acid, $C_3H_9O_6P$, which is derived from glycerin and phosphoric acid. It occurs in animal fluids and tissues as a cleavage product of lecithin, and is also made artificially.

glyc′er-ose (glĭs′ẽr-ōs), *n.* [*glycerin* + *-ose*.] *Org. Chem.* A mixture of two isomeric compounds, $C_3H_6O_3$, an aldehyde and a ketone, formed by the oxidation of glycerin. Caustic soda condenses it to inactive fructose.

glyc′er-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*glycerin* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A trivalent radical, $CH_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH_2$, of which glycerin is the hydroxide.

glyceryl trinitrate. *Chem.* Nitroglycerin.

glyc′ide (glĭs′īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*glyceric* + *anhydride*.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_3H_6O_2$, obtained from certain derivatives of glycerin, and regarded as a partially dehydrated glycerin; — called also *glycidic alcohol*.

gly-cid′ic (glĭ-sĭd′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, glycide. — **glycidic acid**, a volatile mobile liquid, $C_2H_3O{\cdot}CO_2H$.

gly′cine (glī′sĭn; glĭs′ĭn; -sēn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **gly′cin** (-sĭn; -ĭn). [Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] *Chem.* Glycocoll.

Glyc′i-ne (glĭs′ĭ-nē; glĭ-sī′nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλυκύς sweet; — in allusion to the sweet taste of the root.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World trailing or climbing fabaceous herbs having trifoliolate leaves, small hairy racemose flowers, and globose seeds. *G. hispida* of China is the soy bean.

gly′ci-nin (glī′sĭ-nĭn; glĭs′ĭ-), *n.* [From GLYCINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* The chief proteid constituent of the soy bean (*Glycine hispida*). It is a typical globulin.

gly′co-cho′late (glī′kō-kō′lāt; -kŏl′āt), *n.* [*glycocoll* + *cholic*.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of glycocholic acid.

gly′co-cho-le′ic (-kō-lē′ĭk), *a.* [*glycocoll* + *choleic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid in bile, and yielding on hydrolysis glycocoll and choleic acid.

gly′co-chol′ic (-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*glyco*coll + *cholic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{26}H_{43}O_6N$, in human and ox bile. It yields on hydrolysis glycocoll and cholic acid. Also, by extension, any of several related acids.

gly′co-coll (glī′kō-kŏl), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet + κόλλα glue.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $CH_2NH_2CO_2H$, with a sweet taste, formed from hippuric acid, gelatin, glycocholic acid, etc., by boiling with acids, and in other ways. Chemically, it is aminoacetic acid. **b** Hence, any amino acid.

gly′co-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet + *-gen*: cf. F. *glycogène*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white, amorphous, tasteless carbohydrate, related to starch and dextrin, found abundantly in the liver of most animals, and in smaller quantity in other organs and tissues, particularly in the embryo. It is also found in fungi. Glycogen forms an opales-

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gluder. † GLOTHER.
glue plant. A red seaweed (*Gloiopeltis tenax*) used as food in China.
glu′er (glo͞o′ẽr), *n.* One who glues.
glue stock. Animal refuse used for making glue.
glue water. A solution of glue in water.
glug (glŭg), *n.* A sound as of liquor issuing from a bottle; — onomatopœic. Also, **glug′-glug′**, *n.*
glug, *v. i.* To make a glug.
gluif. † GLOVE.
glu′ish, *a.* Somewhat gluey. — **glu′ish-ness**, *n.* [or *Dial.*
glum, *v. i.* To be glum. *Obs.*
glum, *n.* [See GLOOM.] A sullen look; also, sullenness. *Obs.*
glu′ma (glo͞o′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L.] *Bot.* A glume.
Glu-ma′ce-æ (glo͞o-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of POALES.
Glum-dal′clitch (glŭm-dăl′-klĭch), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," Gulliver's nurse in Brobdingnag. She was nine years old, but nearly 40 feet high.
glu-mel′la (glo͞o-mĕl′ȧ), **glu-melle′**, *n.* [Dim. of *glume*: cf. F. *glumelle*.] *Bot.* = PALEA b. *Obs.*
glu-mel′lu-la (-mĕl′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). Also **glu-mel′lule** (-ūl). [NL. dim. See GLUMELLA.] *Bot.* = LODICULE. *Obs.*
Glu′mi-flo′ræ (glo͞o′mĭ-flō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *gluma* husk + *flos*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Syn. of POALES.
glum′ly (glŭm′lĭ), *adv.* of GLUM.
glum′mish, *a.* See 1st -ISH. *Obs.*
glum′my (glŭm′ĭ), *a.* [See GLOOM.] **1.** Gloomy. *Obs.* **2.** Glum; sullen.
glum′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
glu′mose (glo͞o′mōs), **glu′mous** (-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Glumiferous.— **glu-mos′i-ty** (glo͞o-mŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
glump, *n.* *Dial.* **a** A sulky person. **b** With *the*, the sulks.
glump′i-ly, *adv.* of GLUMPY.
glump′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
glunch (glo͞onsh; glŭnsh; 140), *a.* [Cf. GLUMP.] *Scot & Dial. Eng.* Frowning; sullen. — *n.* A sullen look; a look of dislike.
glunch, *v. i.* To frown; to look sour. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Glunimie, *n.* A Highlander; — so called in the Lowlands. *Obs. Scot.*
glur (glo͝or). Var. of GLORE, *n.* *Dial. Eng.*
glu′side (glo͞o′sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-sid**. [*glu*cose + *-ide*.] = SACCHARIN, 2.
glusk′y, *a.* Sulky or sullen looking. *Dial. Eng.*
glus′ter. † CLUSTER.
glut (*dial.* glŭt, glo͝ot), *n.* [OF., also *glot*, *glout*.] A glutton. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
glut, *n.* [Cf. GLEET.] *Falconry* Phlegm; gleet. *Obs.*
glu′ta-min′ic (glo͞o′tȧ-mĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* = GLUTAMIC.
glu-tan′ic (glo͞o-tăn′ĭk), *a.* [Fr. GLUTAMIC.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_2H_3OH(CO_2H)_2$, in beet-root molasses and also formed from glutamic acid.
glu′ta-zine (glo͞o′tȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin**. [*glut*aric + *azine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_5H_6O_2N_2$. It is a derivative of pyridine.
glutch (glŭch), *v. t.* To swallow; gulp. *Dial. Eng.*
glu-te′i (glo͞o-tē′ī), *n.*, *pl.* of GLUTEUS.
glu′te-o-fem′o-ral (glo͞o′tē-ō-fĕm′ō-răl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the gluteal region and thigh.
glu′ter-ness, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *glutr* squandering, extravagance, but also OF. *gloternie* gluttony.] Gluttony. *Obs.*
glut herring. The summer herring. [*Obs.*
glu′ti-na′tious, *a.* Glutinative.
glu-tin′ic (glo͞o-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating an unsaturated crystalline acid, $CO_2H{\cdot}C{:}C{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO_2H$, got indirectly from glutaconic acid.
glu′ti-nize (glo͞o′tĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To render glutinous.
glu′ti-nose (-nōs), *a.* Glutinous.
glu′ti-nous-ly, *adv.* of GLUTINOUS.
glu′ti-nous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
glut′man, *n.* A supernumerary customs officer employed during a glut of business. *Obs.*
glu′to-form (glo͞o′tō-fôrm), *n.* *Pharm.* = GLUTOL.
glu′to-ky′rine (-kī′rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin**. *Chem.* A kyrine got by hydrolysis of gelatin.
glu′tol (glo͞o′tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [Prob. *gluten* + *-ol*.] *Pharm.* A hard, transparent, antiseptic substance prepared by the action of formaldehyde on gelatin.
glu′tose (glo͞o′tōs; 243), *n.* [*glut*in + *-ose*.] Gelatose.
glut piece. See GLUT WELD.
glut′ter (glŭt′ẽr), *n.* Splutter. *Rare.*
glut′ter-y (-ĭ), *n.* Gluttony.
glut′ting, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GLUT, satiate. — **glut′ting-ly**, *adv.*
glut′ton, *v. t.* & *i.* To glut; to eat voraciously. *Obs.*
glutton bird. The giant fulmar.
glut′ton-er, *n.* A glutton. *Obs.*
glut′ton-ess, *n.* Female glutton.
glut′ton-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
glut′ton-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
glut′ton-ly, *adv.* Greedily. *Obs.*
gluttre. † GLUTTERY.
gluwe. † GLUE.
gluwy, gluy. † GLUEY.
gly (glī). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GLEE.
gly′case (glī′kās). Var. of GLUCASE.
glyc′e-læ′um (glĭs′ē-lē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *glyc*erin + Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil.] *Pharm.* A basis for ointments consisting of: 1 part finely powdered almond meal, 2 parts glycerin, 6 parts olive oil.
Gly-ce′ri-a (glĭ-sē′rĭ-ȧ; glĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλυκερός, γλυκύς, sweet.] Syn. of PANICULARIA.
glyc′er-in-ized (glĭs′ẽr-ĭn-īzd), *p. a.* Glycerinated.
glycerin, *or* **glycerine, soap**. See SOAP.
glyc′er-ized (glĭs′ẽr-īzd), *p. a.* Glycerinated.
glyc′er-i′zin, -zine (glĭs′ẽr-ī′zĭn; -zēn), *n.* Glycyrrhizin.
glyc′er-ol (glĭs′ẽr-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* *Chem.* = GLYCERIN.
glyc′er-ole (-ōl), *n.* [Cf. F *glycérolé*.] *Pharm.* = GLYCERITE.
glyc′er-ule, *n.* Glyceryl. *Obs.*
glyc′ic (glĭs′ĭk). Var. of GLUCIC.
gly′co-cin (glī′kō-sĭn), *n.* [*glycocoll* + *-in*.] Glycocoll. *R.*
gly′co-cy-am′i-dine (glī′kō-sī-ăm′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. *Chem.* A basic compound, $C_3H_5N_3O$, derived from glycocyamine.
gly′co-cy-am′ine (-sī-ăm′ĭn; -sī′ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*glyco*coll + *cyano-* + *amine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_3H_7N_3O_2$, formed by union of glycocoll and cyanamide.
gly′co-gel′a-tin (glī′kō-jĕl′ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [*glyc*erin + *gelatin*.] *Pharm.* A base of glycerin and gelatin for ointments.

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cent solution with water. See LIVER. It is quickly changed into sugar when boiled with dilute acids, and also by the action of amylolytic enzymes.

gly′co-gen′ic (glī′kō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, glycogen; as, the *glycogenic* function of the liver.

gly-cog′e-ny (glī-kŏj′ē-nĭ), **gly′co-gen′e-sis** (glī′kō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* *Physiol.* Production or formation of sugar from glycogen, as in the liver. — **gly′co-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

gly′col (glī′kōl; -kŏl), *n.* [*glyc*erin + *-ol*. See GLYCERIN.] *Chem.* **a** A thick, sweet, colorless liquid, $C_2H_4(OH)_2$, produced artificially from certain ethylene compounds. B. P., 197° C. It is a diacid alcohol, intermediate between ordinary ethyl alcohol and glycerin. **b** Any of the large class of diacid alcohols, of which glycol proper is the type.

gly′co-late (-kō-lāt), *n.* [*glycol* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of glycolic acid.

gly-col′ic (glī-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, glycol; as, *glycolic* ether or acid.

glycolic acid, a crystalline substance, $CH_2(OH)CO_2H$, found naturally in unripe grapes and in the leaves of the wild grape (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), and produced artificially in many ways, as by oxidation of *glycol*. It has the properties both of an alcohol and an acid, and is a type of the hydroxy acids. Called also *hydroxyacetic acid*.

gly′co-lide (glī′kō-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid**. [*glycol* + anhy*dride*.] *Chem.* A white amorphous powder, $C_4H_4O_4$, obtained by heating and dehydrating glycolic acid.

gly′co-lu′ril (-lū′rĭl), *n.* [*glycolyl* + *uric*.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $C_4H_6N_4O_2$, got from glyoxal and urea, and also by reduction of allantoin.

gly′co-lyl (glī′kō-lĭl), *n.* [*glycolic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A bivalent radical, $CO{\cdot}CH_2$, the radical of glycolic acid and a large series of related compounds.

gly-col′y-sis (glī-kŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See GLUCOSE; -LYSIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* Hydrolytic decomposition of sugar. — **gly′co-lyt′ic** (glī′kō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

Gly-con′ic (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [After its inventor, *Glycon*: cf. Gr. Γλυκώνειος.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Of or pert. to a kind of verse, a logaœdic tetrapody, usually catalectic, three feet being trochees, and one — usually the second — a dactyl: thus, ⏑ > | – ‖ ⏑⏑ | – ⏑ | – ∧. See PROSODY. — *n.* A Glyconic verse.

gly′co-nin (glī′kō-nĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* An emulsion of glycerin and the yolk of eggs, used as an ointment.

gly′co-se-cre′to-ry (-sē-krē′tō-rĭ), *a.* [*glycogen* + *secretory*.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the formation of glycogen; as, *glycosecretory* nerve fibers, which are thought to influence the formation of glycogen in the liver cells.

gly′co-sine (glī′kō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin**. *Chem.* An organic base, $C_6H_6N_4$, produced artificially as a white, crystalline powder, by the action of ammonia on glyoxal.

gly′co-som′e-ter (-sŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *glycose*, E. *glucose*, and see -METER.] *Med.* An apparatus for determining the amount of sugar in diabetic urine.

gly′co-su′ri-a (-sū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. GLUCOSE; -URIA.] *Med.* A condition in which glucose is excreted in the urine; diabetes mellitus. — **gly′co-su′ric** (-sū′rĭk), *a.*

Glyc′yr-rhi′za (glĭs′ĭ-rī′zȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλυκύρριζα; γλυκύς sweet + ῥίζα root. Cf. LICORICE.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs of wide distribution in temperate regions, with odd-pinnate leaves, purple racemose flowers, and prickly pods. *G lepidota*, the wild licorice, is the only American species. See LICORICE.
2. [*l.c.*] *Pharm.* Licorice root.

glyc′yr-rhi′zic (-rī′zĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow amorphous organic acid with a sweet taste, the active constituent of licorice root (*glycyrrhiza*). It is found also in other plants, as in the rhizomes of some ferns.

glyc′yr-rhi′zin (-rī′zĭn), *n.* [See GLYCYRRHIZA.] *Chem.* Glycyrrhizic acid.

gly-ox′al (glī-ŏk′săl), *n.* [*gly*col + *ox*alic + *al*dehyde.] *Chem.* A white, amorphous, deliquescent substance, $(CO{\cdot}H)_2$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on alcohol, etc. It is a double aldehyde, between glycol and oxalic acid.

gly′ox-al′ic (glī′ŏk-săl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an aldehyde acid, $CHO{\cdot}CO_2H$ (or $CH(OH)_2CO_2H$), intermediate between glyoxal and oxalic acid.

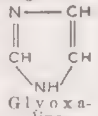

Glyoxaline.

gly-ox′a-line (glī-ŏk′sȧ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), **-lin**, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline organic base, $C_3H_4N_2$, produced by the action of ammonia on glyoxal, and isomeric with pyrazole; hence, any of a large class of derivatives of it. Called also *imidazole*.

gly-ox′yl (glī-ŏk′sĭl), *n.* [*glyox*al + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent radical -CH(OH)CO-.

glyph (glĭf), *n.* [Gr. γλυφή carving, fr. γλύφειν to carve: cf. F. *glyphe*. Cf. CLEAVE to split.] **1.** *Arch.* A channel or groove, usually vertical. See TRIGLYPH.
2. *Archæol.* A carved figure or character, incised or in relief; a carved pictograph; hence, a pictograph representing a form originally adopted for sculpture, whether carved or painted; as, the Mayan *glyphs*.

glyph′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γλυφικός of or for carving.] *Fine Arts.* Of or pertaining to sculpture or carving of any sort, esp. glyphs; carved; sculptured. — *n.* = GLYPH, 2.

glyph′o-graph (-ō-gráf), *n.* A plate made by glyphography, or an impression taken from such a plate.

gly-phog′ra-phy (glĭ-fŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλύφειν to engrave + *-graphy*.] A process in which, by electrodeposition, a raised printing plate is made from an engraved design. — **gly-phog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **glyph′o-graph′ic** (glĭf′ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

glyp′tic (glĭp′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γλυπτός fit for carving, carved. See GLYPH.] Of or pert. to carving or engraving, esp. gem engraving. — **glyptic period.** *Archæol.* = MAGDALENIAN PERIOD.

Glyp′to-don (glĭp′tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. γλυπτός carved, engraved + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth. See GLYPH.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct mammals of the order Edentata, related to the armadillos. Their remains are numerous in the Pleistocene of South America, and occur as far north as Mexico and Texas. The back was covered by a large

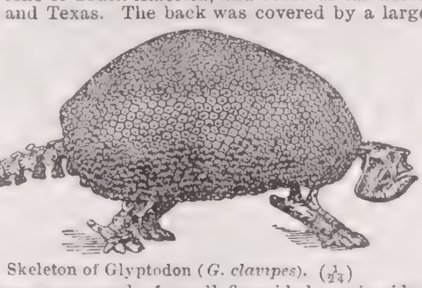
Skeleton of Glyptodon (*G. clavipes*). ($\frac{1}{24}$)

rigid carapace composed of small five-sided or six-sided bony plates covered with horny plates. There was a head shield, and the tail was encircled by rings of bony plates. The fore feet had four toes, the hind feet five toes. A number of species are known. *G. clavipes* sometimes attained a length of over fifteen feet. The genus is the type of a family, **Glyp′to-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē), containing also *Dædicurus* and other genera. — **glyp′to-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

glyp′to-graph (glĭp′tō-gráf), *n.* [See GLYPTOGRAPHY.] An engraving on a gem.

glyp-tog′ra-phy (glĭp-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλυπτός carved + *-graphy*.] Art or process of engraving gems; also, the description or study of engraved gems or other hard and fine stones, etc. — **glyp-tog′ra-pher** (-rȧ-fẽr), *n.* — **glyp′to-graph′ic** (glĭp′tō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

glyp-tol′o-gy (glĭp-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλυπτός carved + *-logy*.] The scientific study of engraving upon precious stones or the like. — **glyp′to-log′i-cal** (glĭp′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **glyp-tol′o-gist** (glĭp-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

glyp′to-the′ca (glĭp′tō-thē′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [NL.; Gr. γλυπτός carved + θήκη case, box.] A building or room devoted to works of sculpture.

Gmel′i-na (mĕl′ĭ-nȧ; mē-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; after S. G. *Gmelin* (1744–74), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic and Australian verbenaceous trees and shrubs, having simple leaves and yellow, panicled flowers with a cup-shaped, 4-5-toothed calyx and a tubular, somewhat 2-lipped, corolla. *G. leichardtii* is the native beech of Australia.

gmel′in-ite (mĕl′ĭ-nīt), *n.* [After Prof. Ch. *Gmelin*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* A colorless or light-colored zeolite of the chabazite group. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 2–2.2.

gna-pha′li-oid (nȧ-fā′lĭ-oid), *a.* [*Gnaphalium* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Gnaphalium*.

Gna-pha′li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γναφάλιον wool of the teasel.] *Bot.* A large genus of hoary or woolly-tomentose asteraceous herbs of wide distribution, having white or colored persistent involucres. Some species are cultivated as everlastings; the herbage is astringent.

gnar, **gnarr** (när), *v. i.*; GNARRED (närd); GNAR′RING. [See GNARL.] To snarl; growl.

> A thousand wants
> *Gnarr* at the heels of men. *Tennyson.*

gnarl (närl), *v. i.*; GNARLED (närld); GNARL′ING. [From older *gnar*, prob. imitative; cf. G. *knurren*, *knurren*, D. *knorren*, Sw. *knorra*, Dan. *knurre*.] **1.** To growl; snarl.

> And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first. *Shak.*

2. To gnaw; nibble. *Dial. Eng.*

gnarl (närl), *v. t.* [See GNARLED.] To twist or contort; to render knotty or rugged.

gnarl, *n.* A knot in wood; a large or hard knot, or a protuberance with twisted grain, on a tree.

gnarled (närld), *a.* [Var. of KNURLED. *Oxf. E. D.*] Knotty; full of knots or gnarls; twisted; crossgrained; rugged.

> The unwedgeable and *gnarlèd* oak. *Shak.*

gnarl′y (när′lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. Gnarled.

gnash (năsh), *v. i.*; GNASHED (năsht); GNASH′ING. [ME. *gnasten*, *gnaisten*, cf. Icel. *gnastan* a gnashing, *gnīsta* to gnash, Fries. *gnastern*; prob. of imitative origin.] To grind or strike the teeth together; of the teeth, to grind or strike together.

> *Gnashing* for anguish, and despite, and shame. *Milton.*

gnash, *v. t.* **1.** To strike or grind (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain.
2. To grind the teeth on; to bite with grinding teeth.

gnat (năt), *n.* [AS. *gnæt*.] Any of various small dipterous insects or flies, esp. such as bite. The term is chiefly applied in England to mosquitoes, in America to smaller forms, as the buffalo gnats, and black flies (genus *Simulium*).

gnat catcher. One of several species of small American singing birds, of the genus *Polioptila*, allied to the kinglets.

gnath′ic (năth′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw.] Of or pert. to the jaw. — **gnathic index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the distance from the nasion to the basion (taken as 100) to the distance from the basion to the alveolar point. Cf. FACIAL ANGLE.

> Skulls with the *gnathic index* below 98 are orthognathous, from 98 to 103 mesognathous, and above 103 are prognathous. *Flower.*

-gnath′ic (-năth′ĭk). A suffix from Greek γνάθος, *jaw*.

gna′thi-on (nā′thĭ-ŏn; năth′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Craniol.* The lower end of the symphysis of the jaw. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

gna′thism (nā′thĭz′m; năth′ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Anthropol.* The formation of the upper jaw, esp. with reference to the degree of its projection beyond the general plane of the face, or the classification of skulls according to such formation. The three degrees of gnathism usually distinguished are *orthognathism*, *mesognathism*, and *prognathism*. See GNATHIC INDEX, *Citation*.

> Of all cranial measurements none is more important than that which determines the varying degrees of *gnathism*. *A. H. Keane.*

gna′thite (nā′thīt; năth′īt), *n.* [Gr. γναθος the jaw.] *Zoöl.* Any of the mouth appendages of Arthropoda. They are known as mandibles, maxillæ, and maxillipeds, and are limbs modified for conveying or masticating food, etc.

gna′tho- (nā′thō-; năth′ō-), **gnath-**. Combining form from Greek γνάθος, *jaw*.

-gnathous. A suffix from Greek γνάθος, *jaw*.

gnaw (nô), *v. t.*; *pret.* GNAWED (nôd); *p. p.* GNAWED or GNAWN (nôn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GNAW′ING. [ME. *gnawen*, AS. *gnagan*; akin to D. *knagen*, OHG. *gnagan*, *nagan*, G. *nagen*, Icel. & Sw. *gnaga*, Dan. *gnave*, *nage*. Cf. NAG to tease.] **1.** To bite so as to wear away or remove a part from, as something hard or tough, which is not readily separated or crushed; to bite off little by little, with effort; to wear or eat away by scraping or biting with the teeth; loosely, to bite or chew upon, as the mustache.

> His bones clean picked; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden.*
> They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rev.* xvi. 10.
> At this he turn'd all red and paced his hall,
> Now *gnaw'd* his under, now his upper lip. *Tennyson.*

2. To corrode; to fret away; to waste.

> A present in whose reign no grief shall *gnaw*
> The heart. *Bryant.*

3. To produce a pain in (the stomach or bowels) likened to that caused by gnawing.

gnaw, *v. i.* **1.** To bite with repeated effort, as in eating or severing with the teeth something hard or unwieldy.

> I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To have an effect like gnawing with the teeth.

gnaw′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that gnaws; a rodent.

gnaw′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GNAW. Specif.: *vb. n.* A persistent pain (in the stomach or bowels) likened to that caused by gnawing; *pl.*, pangs; as, *gnawings* of hunger.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* [G.] *Petrog.* A metamorphic rock, often corresponding in composition to granite or some other feldspathic plutonic rock, but having its constituents, esp. mica, arranged in planes so that it splits rather easily into coarse slabs. *Gneiss* is a useful general term for highly

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gly-cog′e-nous (glī-kŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* Glycogenic.

gly′co-hæ′mi-a *or* **-hemia** (glī′kō-hē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Glycæmia.

gly′col late, **gly-col′lic**, **gly′col-lide**, etc. Vars. of GLYCOLATE, etc.

gly′col lyl. Var. of GLYCOLYL.

gly′co-lu′ric (glī′kō-lū′rĭk), *a.* [*glycol* + *uric*.] = HYDANTOIC.

gly′cone (glī′kōn), *n.* [*glyc*erin + *-one*.] *Pharm.* A suppository made of glycerin.

gly-co′ni-an (glī-kō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* Glyconic.

gly′co-pro′te-id. Var. of GLUCOPROTEID.

gly′cos-am′ine (glī′kōs-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184). Var. of GLUCOSAMINE.

gly-cos′a-zone (glī-kōs′ȧ-zōn). Var. of GLUCOSAZONE.

gly′cose (glī′kōs). Var. of GLUCOSE.

gly′co-side (glī′kō-sīd; -sĭd; 184). Var. of GLUCOSIDE.

gly′co-thym′o-line (-tīm′ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* [*glycerin* + *thymol* + *-ine*.] *Pharm.* An antiseptic preparation of thymol, glycerin, and other ingredients used as a local application in inflammatory conditions of the nose and throat;— a trade name.

gly′cu-ron′ic (glī′kū-rŏn′ĭk). *Chem.* Var. of GLUCURONIC.

glyc′y-phyl′lin (glĭs′ĭ-fĭl′ĭn), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet + φύλλον leaf.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{24}O_9$, got from the leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla*.

glyde. Var. of GLEYD. *Scot.*

glyf. Glyph. *Ref. Sp.*

glyn, **glynn** (glĭn). ✝ GLEN.

gly-ox′ime (glī-ŏk′sĭm; -sēm), *n.* Also **-im.** [*gly*oxal + *oxime*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_2H_4N_2O_2$, the oxime of glyoxal. See OXIME.

gly′ox-yl′ic (glī′ŏk-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* = GLYOXALIC.

glyoxyl urea. See ALLANTURIC.

glyp′tic (glĭp′tĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *glyptique*. See GLYPH.] The art of engraving on hard and fine stones; — usually *pl.*

glyp′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Glyptic.

glyp-ti′cian (glĭp-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* [From GLYPTIC.] A gem engraver; a lapidary. *Rare.*

Glyp′to-the′ri-um (glĭp′tō-thē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γλυπτός carved + *-therium*.] *Paleon.* A genus of glyptodonts based on a carapace and partially complete skeleton from the lower Pleistocene of Texas.

glys′ter (glĭs′tẽr), *n.* *Med.* = CLYSTER.

glywering, *p. a.* Glittering. *O's.*

gm. *Abbr.* Gram.

G M. *Abbr.* General mortgage: — used on stock tickers.

G.·. M.·. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Master; Grand Marshal.

G. M. B. *Abbr.* Good merchantable brand (*Com.*); Great Master of the Order of the Bath.

Gmel′in's salt (mĕl′ĭnz). Potassium ferricyanide.

Gmel′in's test. *Physiol. Chem.* A test for bile pigments, as in the urine, which consists in carefully adding to the solution to be tested nitric acid which contains some nitrous acid. If bile pigments are present a series of colors is seen at the juncture of the two liquids.

G. M. I. E. *Abbr.* Grand Master of the Indian Empire.

G. M. K. P. *Abbr.* Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.

G. M. L. *Abbr.* Gold mining lease. *Queensland*

G. M. M. G. *Abbr.* Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

G. M. P. *Abbr.* Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick.

G. M. S. I. *Abbr.* Grand Master of the Order of Star of India.

G. M. T. *Abbr.* Greenwich mean time.

G. M. V. *Abbr.* Gram-molecular volume.

gn. *Abbr.* Guinea; guineas.

gnacche, *v. i.* To gnash. *Obs.*

gnack. ✝ KNACK.

gnag. ✝ KNAG, *v.*

gnag (nág; năg). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GNAW.

gnagged. ✝ KNAGGED.

gnaist. ✝ GNAST, *v.*

gnaisten. ✝ GNASH.

gnap (náp), *v. t.* & *i.* To bite or snap at; gnaw. *Obs. or Scot.*

gnap (náp), *n.* A bite; morsel. *Scot.*

gnap′weed. Var. of KNAPWEED.

gnar. Dial. Eng. var. of KNAR.

gnare, *v. t.* To choke; strangle; also, to snare. *Obs.*

gnare, *n.* A snare. *Obs.*

gnarl, *n.* A snarl. *Rare.*

gnarld. Gnarled. *Ref. Sp.*

gnarr. Var. of GNAR.

gnar′ry (när′ĭ). Var. of KNARRY.

gnash, *n.* Gnashing; a snap of the teeth. *Rare.*

gnash′ing-ly, *adv.* of *gnashing*, [p. pr.]

gnast, *v. t.* & *i.* To gnash. *Obs.*

gnast, *n.* [AS. *gnāst* (in comp.).] A spark. *Obs.*

gnat flower. The bee orchis.

gnath-. See GNATHO-.

gna′thal (nā′thăl; năth′ăl), *a.* Pert. to the jaw; gnathic.

gna-thal′gi-a (nȧ-thăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gnatho-* + *-algia*.] Pain in the jaw, usually neuralgic.

gnat hawk. The European nightjar. *Local. Eng.*

gna-thid′i-um (nȧ-thĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] *Zoöl.* The ramus of the lower jaw of a bird as far as it is naked

gna-thi′tis (nȧ-thī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gnatho-* + *-itis*]. *Med.* Inflammation of the jaw.

Gna′tho (nā′thō), *n.* A parasite in Terence's "Eunuchus;" hence, a parasite in general; a sycophant.

gna′tho-base′ (nā′thō-bās′; năth′ō-), *n.* [*gnatho-* + *base*.] A joint or process of the proximal part of the appendage of an arthropod, modified to serve as a mouth part and aid in carrying or masticating food.

Gna′tho-bdel′læ (nā′thō-dĕl′ē; năth′ō-), **Gna′tho-bdel′li-da** (-ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gnatho-* + Gr. βδέλλα leech.] *Zoöl.* An order or other division of leeches in which there is no proboscis. There are usually three toothed jaws, and the blood is red. The eggs are laid in cocoons. The medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*) is an example.

gna-thom′e-ter (nȧ-thŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*gnatho-* + *-meter*.] *Craniom.* An instrument for measuring angles of the jaw.

gna-thon′ic (nȧ-thŏn′ĭk), **gna-thon′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *Gnatho*, name of a parasite in the "Eunuchus" of Terence, Gr. Γνάθων; hence, a parasite in general.] Flattering; deceitful. — **gna-thon′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gna′tho-nism (nā′thō-nĭz′m). *n.* See -ISM.

gna′tho-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* To act the parasite or sycophant. *Obs.*

gna′tho-plas′ty (nā′thō-plăs′tĭ; năth′ō-), *n.* [*gnatho-* + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the cheek or jaw.

gna′tho-pod (nā′thō-pŏd; năth′ō-), *a.* [*gnatho-* + *-pod*.] *Zoöl.* Gnathopodous. — *n.* **a** A gnathopodite. **b** One of the Gnathopoda.

Gna-thop′o-da (nȧ-thŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See GNATHOPOD.] *Zoöl.* **a** The Xiphosura. **b** The Entomostraca (in a broad sense). **c** The Arthropoda. — **gna-thop′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

gna-thop′o-dite (-dīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any leglike appendage of an arthropod, when modified wholly or in part to serve as a jaw; esp., one of the maxillipeds.

gna-thos′te-gite (nȧ-thŏs′tē-jīt), *n.* [*gnatho-* + Gr. στέγη a roof.] *Zoöl.* One of a pair of broad plates developed from the outer maxillipeds of some crustaceans, as crabs, and serving to cover the other mouth parts.

Gna-thos′to-ma (nȧ-thŏs′tō-mȧ), **Gna′tho-sto′ma-ta** (nā′thō-stō′mȧ-tȧ; năth′ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gnatho-* + *-stoma*.] *Zoöl.* **a** A division of crustaceans comprising the Phyllopoda, Ostracoda, and Copepoda. **b** = GNATHOSTOMI. — **gna′tho-stom′a-tous** (-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* — **gna′tho-stome** (nā′thō-stōm; năth′ō-), *n.*

Gna-thos′to-mi (nȧ-thŏs′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A comprehensive division of vertebrates, including all above the cyclostomes. They are so called because they have distinct jaws. Coextensive with Amphirhina.

gna-thos′to-mous (-mŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Gnathostomatous.

gna′tho-the′ca (nā′thō-thē′kȧ; năth′ō-), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *gnatho-* + Gr. θήκη a box.] *Zoöl.* The horny covering of the lower mandible of a bird.

gnat′ling (năt′lĭng), *n.* See -LING.

gna-ton′ick. ✝ GNATHONIC.

gnat′snap′, **gnat′snap′per**, *n.* A snapper of gnats; — names for various small birds. *Obs.*

gnat strainer. A person ostentatiously punctilious about trifles. Cf. Matt. xxiii. 24.

gnat′ter, *v. t.* To nibble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gnat′ter, *v. i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To nibble. **b** To rattle or talk rapidly and idly; to grumble; to be peevish.

gnave, *v. i.* [L. *gnavus*, *navus*, diligent.] To be diligent. *Obs.*

gnav′i-ty, *n.* [L. *gnavitas*.] Diligence. *Obs.*

gnaw, *n.* Gnawing. *Obs. & R.*

gnaw′a-ble (nô′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

gnawd. Gnawed. *Ref. Sp.*

gnaw′ing-ly, *adv.* of GNAWING.

gnawn (nôn), *p. p.* of GNAW.

gnede, *a.* [Cf. AS. *gnéað*.] Sparing; miserly; also, scanty; small; hence, lacking. *Obs.* — **gnedely**, *adv.* *Obs.*

gnede, *v. t.* To treat stingily or grudgingly. *Obs.*

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metamorphic foliated rocks containing feldspar. The different varieties are named from some conspicuous mineral, as *biotite* gneiss, *hornblendic* gneiss, or from the corresponding plutonic or sedimentary rock from which they have been formed, as *syenitic* gneiss, *conglomerate* gneiss.

gneiss′ic (nīs′ĭk), *a.* Relating to, resembling, or having the structure of, gneiss; consisting of gneiss.

gneiss′oid (-oid), *a.* [*gneiss* + *-oid.*] Resembling gneiss; having some characteristics of gneiss; — applied to rocks having, more or less, the laminated structure of gneiss.

gneiss′ose (-ōs), *a.* Gneissic.

gneiss′y (-ĭ), *a.* Gneissic.

Gne-ta′ce-æ (nē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GNETUM.] *Bot.* A family of gymnospermous shrubs and trees, the joint-fir family, having mostly opposite articulated leaves and branches, and small diœcious flowers. It consists of three genera, the peculiar African *Tumboa* (which see), the tropical *Gnetum*, and *Ephedra*, which occurs in both Asia and America. — **gne-ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Gne-ta′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of gymnospermous plants coextensive with the family Gnetaceæ.

Gne′tum (nē′tŭm), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. *gnemon*, a native name of species in the island of Ternate.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical shrubs or small trees, type of the family Gnetaceæ, having climbing jointed stems and terminal spikes of flowers, the fruit being usually drupaceous. Some species, as *G. gnemon* of India, yield valuable bast fiber.

gnome (nōm), *n.* [F. *gnome*, fr. NL. *gnomus*, in Paracelsus.] One of a fabled race of diminutive beings supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardians of mines, quarries, etc. The name *gnome* was given by Paracelsus to beings having earth as their element, so that they can move through it as freely as a fish through water (cf. SYLPH, 1; SALAMANDER, 2; UNDINE). In later use the conception has been largely influenced by popular ideas about dwarfs, elves, and fairies, probably in particular by the Teutonic belief in "dark elves." See DWARF, ELF.

gnome, *n.* [Gr. γνώμη, fr. γιγνώσκειν to know. See KNOW.] A brief reflection or maxim; aphorism; saw.

gnome owl. Any of various small owls of the genus *Glaucidium*. *G. gnoma* is a well-known species of western North America.

Gnome Owl

gno′mic (nō′mĭk; nŏm′ĭk; 277) } *a.*
gno′mi-cal (nō′mĭ-kăl; nŏm′ĭ-) }
[Gr. γνωμικός, fr. γνώμη: cf. F. *gnomique.* See GNOME maxim.] Uttering or containing maxims, or striking detached thoughts; aphoristic; also, pert. to the gnomic poets. — **gnomic poets**, Greek poets, as Phocylides of Miletus, Theognis of Megara, and Solon the lawgiver, of the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., whose writings are of a gnomic character.

gnom′ish (nōm′ĭsh), *n.* Resembling a gnome.

A *gnomish* little figure the child was. *Hamlin Garland.*

gno′mo-log′ic (nō′mō-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. γνωμολογικός.] Per-
gno′mo-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl) } taining to, or of the nature of, gnomes or precepts.

gno-mol′o-gy (nō-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γνωμολογία; γνώμη judgment, maxim + λόγος discourse.] Gnomic discourse or writing; also, a collection of, or a treatise on, gnomes.

gno′mon (nō′mŏn), *n.* [L. *gnomon*, Gr. γνώμων one that knows, the index of a sundial, a carpenter's square: cf. F. *gnomon* See GNOME a maxim.] **1**. Any object which by the position or length of its shadow serves as an indicator, esp. of the hour of the day; specif.: **a** The style, pin, or vertical plate of an ordinary sundial. It is usually set parallel to the earth's axis. **b** A column or the like erected perpendicularly to the horizon, formerly used to find the meridian altitude of the sun.
2. *Arith.* An odd integer; a term of an arithmetical progression yielding polygonal numbers.
3. *Geom.* What is left of a parallelogram on removing a similar parallelogram containing one of its corners; as, the *gnomon bcdefg.*

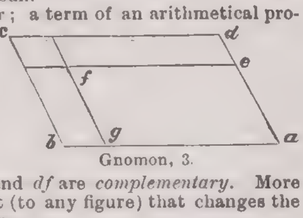

Gnomon, 3.

The parallelograms *bf* and *df* are *complementary.* More generally, the increment (to any figure) that changes the figure into a similar figure.
4. The nose. *Obs. Humorous.*
5. A rule or canon, as of faith. *Obs.*

gno-mon′ic (nō-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *gnomonicus*, Gr. γνωμονικός: cf. F. *gnomonique.* See GNOMON.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the gnomon or the art of dialing.
2. *Bot.* = GNOMONICAL.
3. = GNOMIC. *Rare.*
gnomonic chart, *Navig.*, a chart on the gnomonic projection. — **g. projection**, the projection, by radials from the center, of the surface of a sphere on a plane tangent to a given point on the sphere. Great circles project as straight lines.

gno-mon′ics (-ĭks), *rarely* **gno-mon′ic**, *n.* The art or science of dialing, or of constructing dials. *Obs. or Hist.*

gno′si-ol′o-gy (nō′sĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ; nō′zĭ-), *n.* [Gr. γνῶσις knowledge + *-logy.*] The theory of the origin, nature, and validity of knowledge; epistemology. — **gno′si-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

gno′sis (nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γνῶσις.] *Metaph.* The deeper wisdom; knowledge of spiritual truth or of matters commonly conceived to pertain to faith alone, such as was claimed by the Gnostics.

gnos′tic (nŏs′tĭk), *a.* **1**. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, knowledge, or gnosis; — sometimes used in contrast with *agnostic.*
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Gnosticism or the Gnostics.
3. Knowing; wise; shrewd. *Humorous or Slang.*

I said you were a . . . *gnostic* fellow. *Scott.*

Gnos′tic, *n.* [L. *gnosticus*, Gr. γνωστικός good at knowing, sagacious; as a n., a man that claims to have a deeper wisdom; fr. γιγνώσκειν to know: cf. F. *gnostique.* See KNOW.] One of a school of heretical Christian philosophers of the 2d century, of whom Saturninus, Marcion, Basilides, and Valentinus were the foremost.

Gnos′ti-cism (nŏs′tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* One of the two systems of thought that attempt to explain nature and man by emanation, a process of creation conceived as a series of effluxes flowing forth from the godhead and forming the multiplicity of created beings. The other system of emanation is Neoplatonism (which see). Gnosticism begins earlier than Neoplatonism (before the end of the 1st century), but continues down to the 6th century. Neoplatonism begins a century later and continues also to the 6th century; and in the work of Dionysius Areopagita it has a new life and great influence in the church for another six hundred years. The writings of the Gnostics are known chiefly through the anti-heretical treatises of the early Christian Fathers, but many of the writings of the Neoplatonists have come down to us. The influence of the Parsis is found in nearly all of the Gnostics; but in the most elaborate systems there is much borrowing from Greek philosophy, such as the ideas of Logos and of Nous. The systems of Basilides and Valentinus appear to be an interpretation of Christian ideas by Greek ideas. (See VALENTINIAN GNOSTICISM). *W. T. Harris.*

gnu (nōō; nū; 277), *n.* [Kaffir *nqu*, where *q* is the sign for a click.] Any of several remarkable African antelopes which constitute the genus *Connochætes.* They are of rather large size and compact build, with a large ox-like head and long mane, while the horns, which are present in both sexes, curve downward and outward and then up, and their bases in old individuals form a frontal shield. The tail is long and flowing, and there is long hair on the throat. The white-tailed gnu, or black wildebeest (*C. gnu*), was formerly abundant on the plains of South Africa, but is now almost exterminated. Farther north the brindled gnu, or blue wildebeest (*C. taurinus*), which is marked with dark stripes on the neck and fore quarters, is still found in considerable numbers, while a third form (*C. albogulatus*) occurs in British East Africa.

Gnu (*Connochætes gnu*). (1/36)

go (gō), *v. i.*; *pret.* WENT (wĕnt); *p. p.* GONE (gŏn; 205); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GO′ING. *Went* comes from the AS. *wendan.* See WEND, *v. i.* [ME. *gan*, *gon*, AS *gān*, akin to D. *gaan*, G. *gehn*, *gehen*, OHG. *gēn*, *gān*, Sw. *gå*, Dan. *gaae*; cf. Gr. κιχάναι to reach, overtake, Skr. *hā* to go, AS. *gangan*, and E. *gang.*] **1**. To move on a course; to pass, or be passing, from point to point or station to station; to move onward; to proceed; as, to *go* slowly; to *go* at one's ease; also, with a definite course specified or implied: as, to *go* along the road; to *go* up stairs. (1) In contrast with the more neutral verb *move*, *go* carries primarily a notion of self-originated movement; as, to *go* post haste, to *go* full speed. (2) But in a sense almost identical with *move*, *go* is frequently used of motion externally initiated, compelled, or controlled; as, the wheel *goes* round; the balloon *goes* freely. (3) *Go* is also used in what is practically the passive sense, to be conveyed; as, to *go* on a train or an elevator; also, with an indication of purpose; as, to *go* for a ride. (4) Frequently *go* is used with a cognate object; as, to *go* a journey; to *go* an easy pace; to *go* one's own way.
2. To move on one's feet at an ordinary pace; to walk; — contrasted with *run*, *creep*, *fly*, *swim*, *ride*, etc. *Obs.*

Whereso I *go* or ride. *Chaucer.*

He fell from running to *going*, and from *going* to clambering upon his hands and his knees. *Bunyan.*

3. To move hence or away; to leave; to depart; to pass, or be passing, from one station in space to another which is implied as farther away; — opposed to *come*; as, the hall was filled with people *coming* and *going*. *Go* may be used either alone or with an accessory adverb with the emphasis on the idea of departure or going away; as in "Let me *go*;" or the emphasis may be on the place of departure or destination, or the manner, purpose, or the like, of the one who goes, as expressed by other words; as in "The guests *went* by pairs;" "He is *going* to Paris;" "*Go* and see." Often as a word of command or in a somewhat impersonal sense *go* is used with especial reference to the inauguration of a movement away, as for the starting of a race, and hence of the inauguration of any of various actions; as, Here *goes!*

I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice to the Lord your God; . . . only ye shall not *go* very far away. *Ex.* viii. 28.

Who *goeth* a borrowing *goeth* a sorrowing. *Old Proverb.*

4. To pass or be conveyed or transferred by a process or to an end conceived as analogous to journeying; as, the message *goes* by wire; to *go* to the bottom of a mystery; the argument *went* home; the estate *goes* to the heirs.

The law shall *go* forth of Zion. *Micah* iv. 2.

5. To pass about or abroad (in a certain state); to be habitually; as, to *go* armed; to *go* without comforts; to *go* unpunished; — sometimes with a mixture of sense 3: as, to *go* scot free; to *go* through the battle unhurt.

Oftentimes he *goes* but mean-appareled *Shak.*

6. To pass away from scene, function, control, condition, or the like; variously: to be rejected, relinquished, displaced, or abolished; as, inadequate laws must *go*; to be lost; as, hope is *gone*; to be spent; as, money *goes* easily; to be sold; as, the book *went* for a low price; of mental powers, consciousness, etc., to cease to operate or be efficient; as, his mind is *going*; hence, of a person, to faint; of physical powers or condition, to deteriorate; to fail; as, strength is *going*; to leave life; to die.

By Saint George, he 's *gone!*
That spear wound hath our master sped. *Scott.*

7. To give way; to be carried away; to break; as, the sails *went* in the gale.
8. To pass current or have currency; to pass from hand to hand, mouth to mouth, or the like; as, sound money *goes* everywhere; a good story is *going* about; hence, to be generally known (by); as, to *go* under an assumed name.

[The money] should *go* according to its true value. *Locke.*

9. To be expressed or phrased; to run; read; as, the second clause *goes* thus; to glide or run along; as, the verses *go* smoothly; to be suited, as a song to a tune.

A sleeping partner, as the commercial phrase *goes.* *Scott.*

10. Of time, to pass or be passed; to elapse.
11. To be pregnant; to be (with young); — usually with an adverb of period; as, the elephant *goes* with young nearly two years. "The fruit she *goes* with." *Shak.*
12. To proceed or happen in a given manner; to fare; to move on or be carried on; to have course; hence, to turn out; esp. in phrases such as, as things, the times, etc., *go*, according to the usual conditions or prevailing standard; to be as the result of a contest; as, the election, decision, verdict, etc., *went* against him; Ohio *went* Republican; specif., to proceed or be performed or executed in a specified way with regard to success; as, the play *went* well; to succeed; as, his plan would not *go*.

How *goes* the night, boy? *Shak.*

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

13. To continue in a specified state or maintain or perform a specified action; to run; as, the note has several days to *go*; the seas *went* high; specif.: **a** To be kept in motion or action; to operate; to run; of a timepiece, to keep time; — said of a machine or something likened to one; as, the car *goes* by electricity; his pulse *goes* very rapidly.

'T is with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

b To sound, as a bell or organ; to strike, as a clock.
14. To have recourse or resort; to carry an action or interest (*to* a source, judgment, remedy, extent, or the like, *before* a judge, bar, or the like); to turn, take, or venture *to*; as, to *go* to the country with a political issue; to *go* before a court; to *go* to war or to blows.
15. **a** To apply one's self; to set one's self. *Obs.*

Confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

b To put one's self, as to trouble or expense.
16. To extend from point to point or along a denoted space; to lead; reach; run; as, this road *goes* to London; his land *goes* to the river; also, to open or lead; as, the gate *goes* into the pasture. Cf. COME, 6.
17. To operate so as to apply, conduce, tend, or contribute (*to* some end or result); as, qualities which *go* to make a hero; a hundred cents *go* to the dollar; the facts *go* to show guilt; these losses *go* to the general deficit.

Against right reason all your counsels *go.* *Dryden.*

18. To attain a given limit or condition; to reach; arrive (at); as, he is all *gone* to nothing; to *go* to seed; to *go* to pieces; of prices, bids, etc., to make an offer; as, I can *go* no higher; to be changed or reduced; as, to *go* mad.

They [the crowd] *go* wild over the catchwords and formulas that happen to be popular fetishes *F. H. Giddings.*

She watched the trees *go* sere and bare. *Hamlin Garland.*

19. To follow a given course or procedure; of persons or other agents, to be guided, governed, or regulated; as, to *go* according to or with the times; to have meager information to *go* on; a good rule to *go* by; of things, etc., to be determined; as, dreams *go* by contraries.

Hanging and wiving *goes* by destiny. *Shak.*

20. With adverbs of quantity, to reach or follow a given proportion; as, to *go* shares, halves, etc.
21. To enter a given relation or undertake a task or obligation; as, to *go* apprentice; to *go* bail (see GO BAIL, below).
22. To be capable of assuming or holding a given relation or position; to admit of passing or being contained or put; as, the book will not *go* into my pocket; five will not *go* into four; hence, to have its usual or proper place; to be made or adapted for or capable of being put or inserted; to belong; as, that rod *goes* into a small hole near the bottom; that book *goes* on the second shelf.

☞ *Go* is used, in combination with many prepositions and adverbs, to denote motion of the kind indicated by the preposition or adverb, in which, and not in the verb, lies the principal force of the expression; as, to *go against*, to *go into*, to *go out*, to *go aside*, to *go astray*, etc.

☞ The present participle, **going**, is specially used: **a** With *in* and *of*, or occasionally without a preposition, in the sense: about to attain, or approaching (a given age). (Cf. TO GO ON **c**, below.) *Obs. or R. Eng.* **b** With an infinitive, to express a future of intention or to denote design, *to be going to* being thus equivalent to *to be about to*; as, I was *going* to say; I am *going* to begin harvest.

☞ The past participle, **gone**, is used in many special senses: **a** Sent beyond the mark, as an arrow. **b** Very, or dead, drunk; — also, *gone in drink.* *Obs.* **c** Infatuated; with *on* or *upon*, enamored of; violently in love with. *Colloq.* **d** With *far*, much advanced; deeply engaged or involved; also, much wearied or fatigued. **e** Lost; ruined. **f** With an expression denoting a space of time, ago; since; as, we have not heard of him these ten years *gone*; two years, *gone* yesterday. Cf. COME, 1st note. **g** With a statement of age, more than; above; as, he is *gone* twenty-one and is of age.

☞ The auxiliary *be* is often used with *gone* in perfect tenses, to give the participle an adjectival force, as expressive of a condition, rather than the verbal force, emphasizing the action, which is normal with *have*; as, he *is* long *gone*; he *has gone* long ago. Cf. COME, 2d note.

☞ For various other phrases in which *go* is used with nouns, see the nouns.

to go a-begging. **a** To go about begging. **b** To be not in demand; to be undesired. — **to go about.** **a** To go hither and thither. **b** To set about; to undertake.

They never *go about* . . . to hide or palliate their vices. *Swift.*

c *Mil.* To turn round. *Obs.* **d** *Naut.* To tack; to wear. — **to go abroad.** **a** To go to a foreign country. **b** To go out of doors or away from home. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** To become public; to be published or disclosed; to be current; to circulate.

Then *went* this saying *abroad* among the brethren. *John* xxi. 23.

gneis-sit′ic (nī-sĭt′ĭk), *a.* Gneissic. *Rare.*
gnet. † GNAT.
gnew. Obs. pret. of GNAW.
gnib (nĭb), *a.* Ready; sharp; clever. *Scot.*
gnib′ble. † NIBBLE.
gnide, *v. t.* [AS. *gnīdan.*] To rub; crumble; crush. *Obs.*
Gni′dus (nī′dŭs). *D. Bib.*
gnip, *v. t.* To nip; champ. *Obs.*
gnit (nĭt), *n.* [Cf. LG. *gnid*, G. *gnitze.*] A gnat or small insect.
gnodde, *v. t.* To rub; crush. *Obs.*
gnof, gnoff, *n.* [Cf. Fries. *gnuffig* thick, coarse, ill-mannered.] Churl; lout; curmudgeon. *Obs.*
gnomed (nōmd), *a.* Inhabited by gnomes. *Rare.*
gno′mic (nō′mĭk; nŏm′ĭk), *n.* A gnomic poet. *Rare.*
gnom′i-cal, *a.* [See GNOMON.] Gnomonical. *Obs.* [GNOMICAL.]
gnom′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GNOMIC,
gno′mide (nō′mĭd), *n.* [F.] A female gnome. *Rare.*
gno′mist (nō′mĭst), *n.* A writer of gnomic poetry. *Rare.*
gno-mog′ra-pher, *n.* [*gnome* maxim + *-grapher.*] A gnomist. *Obs.*
gno-mol′o-gist (nō-mŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* A gnomist *Rare.*
gno-mon′i-cal (nō-mŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1**. Gnomonic. *Obs. or R.* **2**. *Bot.* Geniculate. *Obs.*
gno′mon-ist (nō′mŏn-ĭst), *n.* One skilled in gnomonics. *Obs.*
gno′mon-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*gnomon* + *-logy.*] A treatise on gnomonics. *Rare.* — **gno′mon-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **gno′mon-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
gnoo. Rare var. of GNU.
gnos′co-pine (nŏs′kō-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **-pin.** [Gr. γιγνώσκειν to know + E. *opium*?] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}O_7N$, obtained in small quantities from opium.
gnos′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* = GNOSTIC, *a.* — **gnos′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
gnos-tic′i-ty (nŏs-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Gnostic character or pretension. *Rare.*
gnos′ti-cize (-tĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE. — **gnos′ti-ciz′er** (-sīz′ẽr), *n.* [= GNOSIOLOGY.]
gnos-tol′o-gy (nŏs-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.*
gno′thi se-au-ton′ (gnō′thĭ sē-ou-tŏn′). [Gr. γνῶθι σεαυτόν.] Know thyself; — maxim inscribed on the ancient temple of Apollo at Delphi.
gnow. Obs. pret. of GNAW.
G N T. *Abbr.* (Land) grant; — used on stock tickers.
gnu goat. The takin.
gnul′la-gnul′la (nŭl′ȧ-nŭl′ȧ). Var. of NULLA-NULLA. *Australia.*
go. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of GO.
go (gō), *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE.
Go. *Abbr.* Gothic.
g. o. *Abbr.* General order; great, or grand, organ.
G. O. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Orient, Orator, or Organist.

— **to go against.** **a** To go to meet or encounter; to march against; to attack. **b** To come out or terminate adversely to. **c** To be in opposition to; to militate against. **d** To be disagreeable to; to displease; — esp., in *to go against the grain*, etc. — **to go along.** **a** To go on; — often used in the imperative and equivalent to *be off*. **b** With *with*, to go or travel in company with; hence, to follow intelligently; to comprehend. "The best of his disciples *went along with* him but imperfectly." *M. Arnold.* — **to go aside.** **a** To withdraw; to retire.

He . . . *went aside* privately into a desert place. *Luke* ix. 10.

b To go from what is right; to err. *Num.* v. 29. — **to go at,** to attack; to undertake energetically. — **to go back on.** **a** To retrace (one's path or footsteps). **b** To abandon; to withdraw; to recede from; to turn against; to betray; as, *to go back on* one's promise. *Colloq.* — **to go bail.** **a** To act as bail or surety. **b** To vouch; to be sure or certain. *Colloq.* — **to go before,** to surpass. *Obs.* — **to go behind,** to investigate the elements which have produced (some result); to inquire into what does not appear on the face of; to examine the sources of, for the purpose of determining correctness, validity, or the like; as, *to go behind* the returns of an election. — **to go below,** *Naut.*, to go from the deck down into the cabin or hold. The words *stairs* and *down stairs* are never used at sea. — **to go between,** to interpose or mediate between; to be a secret agent between. *Obs.* — **to go beyond.** **a** To go farther than or outside of; as, *to go beyond* the limits of an inclosure; *to go beyond* a contract to ascertain its meaning, that is, to resort to extrinsic evidence. **b** To deceive or circumvent. *Obs.*

That no man *go beyond* and defraud his brother. 1 *Thess.* iv. 6.

— **to go bung.** *Slang or Colloq., Australia.* **a** To die. **b** To fail; to go to smash; collapse. — **to go by,** to go or pass unnoticed or unheeded; to be omitted or disregarded; — used chiefly in *to let go by*, to disregard, or overlook. — **to go by default,** to result or turn out as it may without a contest; as, the election *went by default*. — **to go by the board.** See *by the board*, under BOARD. — **to go by the worse** *or* **worst,** to be defeated; to lose; to be worsted. *Obs.* — **to go down.** **a** To descend; decline; decrease; deteriorate. **b** Of the sun, moon, etc., to go below the horizon; to set. **c** To sink; founder; — said of ships, etc. **d** To be swallowed; — used literally or figuratively.

Nothing so ridiculous . . . but it *goes down* whole with him for truth. *L'Estrange.*

e To be overthrown; to fall. **f** To decline or fall in price; as, he thought wheat was *going down*, but it did not *go down*. **g** To fail or become bankrupt. — **to go down on one's knees to,** to kneel to; hence, to beg; implore. — **to go far,** to have weight, force, or application; as, his account is true as *far* as it *goes;* also, to have much weight or influence; to tend strongly; as, such reasons *go far* toward convincing. — **to go for.** **a** To represent; to pass for; to count for; to be taken or regarded; as, *to go for* nothing.

The man *went* among men *for* an old man. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 12.

b To attack; to assault. *Colloq.* **c** To aim at; to try to secure, esp. with every effort; to "go in for." — **to go in.** **a** To engage in; to enter as a competitor; to take part. **b** In cricket, etc., to go to bat. — **to go in and out.** **a** To do the business of life; to live. **b** To have free access. *John* x. 9. — **to go in at,** to attack vigorously. *Colloq.* — **to go in for.** *Colloq.* **a** To go for; to favor or advocate (a candidate, a measure, etc.). **b** To seek to acquire or attain to (wealth, honor, preferment, etc.). **c** To compete for (a reward, election, etc.). **d** To make the object of one's labors, studies, etc.; to make one's specialty.

As ready *to go in for* statistics as for anything else. *Dickens.*

e To indulge in. — **to go in to** *or* **unto.** *Script.* **a** To enter the presence of. *Esther* iv. 16. **b** To have sexual intercourse with. — **to go into.** **a** To enter; to take part or a place in; esp., to enter as a profession or business; to appear frequently or habitually in; as, *to go into* politics, the church, the army, or society. **b** To agree or concur with. *Obs.* **c** To pass into or let one's self be given up to or affected with; as, *to go into* hysterics. **d** Of dress, to adopt; to wear, as mourning. **e** To speak of, investigate, or discuss in detail, as a subject. — **to go into liquidation,** of a business concern, to give up business and effect a liquidation of assets for final distribution; specif., of a corporation, to be wound up. — **to go in with.** **a** To agree with. *Obs.* **b** To unite or act with. — **to go it,** to behave in a wild manner; to be uproarious; to carry on; also, to proceed or make progress very rapidly or furiously. *Slang or Colloq.*

She is rather *going it* just now. *Harper's Mag.*

— **to go it alone,** *Card Playing*, to play a hand without the assistance of a partner; hence, to act without assistance. — **to go it blind,** to act in a rash, reckless, or headlong manner. *Slang.* — **to go large.** See LARGE, *adv.* — **to go off.** **a** To explode or be discharged; — said of gunpowder, of a gun, a mine, etc. **b** To find a purchaser; to be sold or disposed of. **c** To pass off; to progress to the end.

The wedding *went off* much as such affairs do. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

d To become unconscious; to give one's self up; with *in*, to fall into; to be taken with; as, *to go off* to sleep, to fall asleep; *to go off in* a fit, etc. **e** To come to nothing; to fall through. **f** To marry. *Colloq.* **g** To become bankrupt. *Obs.* **h** To fail to keep, as a bargain. — **to go off at score.** **a** *Pedestrianism, etc.* To go briskly from the score or scratch; hence, to start off briskly; to proceed without hesitancy or break. **b** To lose command or control of one's self. — **to go off one's head,** to go crazy or insane. *Colloq.* — **to go off the hooks,** to die; also, to go crazy. *Slang.* — **to go on.** **a** To deport one's self; to act. **b** To keep talking; to scold; to storm. *Colloq.* **c** *Cricket.* To bowl or begin bowling. **d** *Theat.* To appear. **e** To care about; — used in the negative. *Colloq., U. S.* **f** To become a charge upon. **g** To attack; assail. *Obs.* — **to go on the road.** **a** To become a highwayman. *Obs.* **b** To become a commercial traveler. **c** To travel about in the line of one's work, as a theatrical company. — **to go on the stage,** to become an actor or actress. — **to go out.** **a** To go forth or abroad.

What *went ye out* for to see? *Matt.* xi. 7, 8, 9.

b To make an excursion or expedition; specif., to take the field; to participate in a duel.

There are other men fitter *to go out* than I. *Shak.*

c To become spread abroad; to be published. **d** To come to an end; to be extinguished; as, the light *has gone out*.

Life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addison.*

e *Eng. Universities.* (1) To take the degree of. *Obs.* (2) At Cambridge, to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts. **f** To ebb; — said of the tide. **g** To give up office; to resign. **h** Short for *to go out of fashion, date, use*, etc. **i** To end, as a year. **j** To practice thieving. *Thieves' Slang.* **k** To go from home, to do work at; as, *to go out* washing. **l** To participate in social affairs; to appear in society. **m** To strike; as, the boiler makers *went out*. **n** *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* To be put out. **o** With *to*, to be emotionally drawn; to issue forth; as, his heart *went out* to his friend. — **to go over.** **a** To traverse; to cross; also, to change sides. **b** To read or tell over; to review; rehearse; repeat; as, *to go over* one's accounts, lesson, part, etc.

If we *go over* the laws of Christianity. *Tillotson.*

c To inspect carefully and treat if needed; to revise; to retouch; as, *to go over* a piece of work. **d** To transcend; to surpass. **e** To be postponed; as, the bill *went over* for the session. **f** To be converted (into something else); to pass or be transferred; as, monoclinic sulphur *goes over* into orthorhombic, by standing. — **to go round.** **a** To pass entirely round; hence, to supply all or be sufficient to do so. **b** *Card Playing.* To be played or admit of being played by all the players; — said of a suit led. — **to go snacks.** See under SNACK. — **to go the pace,** to go or proceed very rapidly; fig., to live fast; to dissipate. — **to go through.** **a** To persist to the end; to persevere. *Obs.* **b** To treat, examine, or discuss thoroughly; to scrutinize. **c** To suffer; undergo; experience; as, *to go through* a surgical operation or a tedious illness. **d** To perform or execute in the prescribed manner (a part, rôle, recitation, etc.). **e** To spend completely; to exhaust, as a fortune. **f** To strip or despoil (one) of his property; to search and rob. *Slang.* **g** To botch or bungle. *Scot.* **h** To have a publishing and sale of; as, the novel *went through* sixty editions. **i** To be carried; as, his bill failed to *go through*. **j** To go to one's destination or travel without stopping over. *Railroad Cant, U. S.* — **to go through fire,** to undergo a severe ordeal or trial. — **to go through fire and water,** to undergo or encounter the greatest perils or severest chances, — alluding to the old ordeal by fire and by water. — **to go through with.** **a** To complete; finish. **b** To endure to the end; to stand. *Obs.* — **to go tick,** to get trusted; to run in debt. *Slang.* — **go to,** an expression, chiefly imperative and interjectional, denoting exhortation, remonstrance, derision, or the like.

They said, *Go to*, let us build a city and a tower. *Gen.* xi. 4.

— **to go together,** to be compatible; to suit one another; to harmonize. — **to go to glory,** to die; also, to go to smash; to be demolished. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **to go to grass.** See under GRASS. — **to go to ground.** **a** To escape into or take to a hole; — said of a hunted fox. **b** To fall, as in battle; to be overthrown; to perish. — **to go to market.** **a** To try; to make an attempt. *Colloq.* **b** To make a bargain. — **to go to pieces,** to break up completely; to be shattered in health, nerves, constitution, character, means, or powers; to break down. — **to go to pot,** to go to destruction; to come to an end of usefulness; to become refuse. *Colloq.* — **to go to press,** to begin to be printed; as, the work is now ready to *go to press*. — **to go to sea.** **a** To go on a voyage by sea. **b** To adopt or follow the occupation of a sailor. — **to go to smash,** to go to utter destruction or ruin. — **to go to the bar,** to become a barrister. *Eng.* — **to go to the country,** to appeal to the country. See under APPEAL, *v. i.* *Eng.* — **to go to the wall,** to be hard pressed or driven; to be pushed to extremes; to give way to competitors or the force of circumstances; hence, to become bankrupt; fail.

The weakest *goes to the wall.* *Shak.*

— **to go to the world,** to get married. *Obs.*

Thus *goes* every one *to the world* but I . . . ; I may sit in a corner and cry heigh-ho for a husband! *Shak.*

— **to go under.** **a** To set; — said of the sun. **b** To be known or recognized by (a name, title, etc.). **c** To be overwhelmed, submerged, or defeated; to go to ruin; to succumb. **d** To die; to perish. *Slang, U. S.* **e** To undergo. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to go up.** **a** To go to ruin; to be done up, or ruined, or dead; to fail. *Colloq.* **b** To increase in price, number, etc. **c** *Theat.* To move toward the rear of the stage. **d** An exclamation of contempt or mockery. Cf. GO TO. "*Go up*, thou bald head." 2 *Kings* ii. 23. — **to go upon.** **a** To act upon, as a foundation or hypothesis. **b** To advance against; to assail. *Obs.* **c** To be a charge upon; to go on. *Obs.* **d** To take up; to begin on; to undertake. — **to go up the spout,** to be pawned; hence, to come to grief or naught; to collapse; to fail. *Colloq.* — **to go whistle,** to go without satisfaction. *Colloq.*

Let the law *go whistle.* *Shak.*

— **to go with.** **a** To coincide, agree, or side with; also, to suit; to harmonize with. **b** To be connected or associated with; in uncultivated usage, to attend as a lover or beau; to "keep company" with. **c** To follow mentally; to understand. — **to go without saying** [transl. of F. *aller sans dire*], not to need pointing out, being declared, or the like; to be self-evident; to be a matter of course.

go (gō), *v. t.* **1.** To go through; to pass or travel through; to go over; to cross. *Obs.*

2. To go as far as; to stand or endure; to tolerate; to afford; as, he cannot *go* such doctrines. *Colloq.*

3. To bet or wager; to risk; as, I'll *go* you a shilling; to *go* a dollar on a game of cards.

to go better, *Card Playing*, in poker, etc., to raise the bet or bets of, previously made; hence, fig., to outbid or surpass; to exceed; to offer more than. — **to go the way of all the earth,** to die. — **to go the whole figure,** to do the thing thoroughly. *Slang.*

go, *n.* **1.** Act of going; manner of going; gait. *Rare.*

2. Power of going or doing; energy; spirit; swing; as, there is no *go* in him; the music has no *go*. *Colloq.*

3. A circumstance or occurrence; an incident; a turn of affairs, esp. an unexpected or embarrassing one. *Colloq.*

This is a pretty *go.* *Dickens.*
We 're pretty certain to have a heavy *go* of it. *Kipling.*

4. A chance; turn; try. *Colloq.*

5. Quantity used or furnished at one time, as of liquor or food; also, the vessel containing a go. *Colloq.*

6. *Skittles.* A throw of the ball.

7. *Cribbage.* That condition of the game when a player cannot play a card which will not carry the count above thirty-one; — so called from the utterance made by the player. The player of the last card pegs one for the *go*.

8. Something that goes or is successful; a success; as, he could n't make a *go* of it; also, an agreement.

"Well," said Fleming, "is it a *go* ?" *Bret Harte.*

9. With *the*, the fashion; the rage; as, the *go*. *Colloq.*

near go, a near approach; a close shave. *Colloq., Eng.* — **no go,** useless; hopeless; as, it 's *no go*, it won't work. *Colloq.* — **on,** *or* **upon, the go.** *Colloq.* **a** On the verge of destruction. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* **b** In a decline; nearing its or one's end. **c** Moving about; unsettled. *Colloq.* **d** Intoxicated; drunk. *Slang.*

go'a (gō'ȧ), *n.* [Tibetan *dgoba.*] A gazelle (*Gazella picticaudata*) of the Tibetan plateau.

Go'a (gō'ȧ), *n.* A Portuguese territory in India.

Goa ball, *Pharm.*, a compound of drugs made up in the form of a ball and once much used as a remedy for fever. The amount for each dose was scraped from the ball. — **G. bean,** a tropical Old World fabaceous vine (*Botor tetragonoloba*) or its edible seed. The four-winged pods are often pickled, in India. — **Goa butter.** See OIL, *Table I.* — **G. potato,** the Kaawi yam. — **G. powder,** a bitter powder (also called *araroba*) found in the interspaces of the wood of a Brazilian fabaceous tree (*Vouacapoua araroba*). It is the chief source of the drug chrysarobin. — **G. stone.** *Pharm.* = GOA BALL.

goad (gōd), *n.* [AS. *gād;* perh. akin to AS. *gār* a dart. Cf. GARFISH.] **1.** A pointed rod used to urge on a beast.

2. Something that produces the effect of a goad. **a** Something that wounds or pricks; a sting; a thorn. **b** Any necessity that urges or stimulates; a spur; an incitement.

The daily *goad* urging him to the daily toil. *Macaulay.*

3. A linear measure for cloth, etc., usually 4½ feet. *Obs.*

4. [Perh. different word.] *Cant.* **a** A straw bidder or decoy at an auction. **b** *pl.* False dice.

goad, *v. t.;* GOAD'ED; GOAD'ING. To prick; to drive with a goad; hence, to urge, instigate, drive, or to rouse by anything pungent, severe, irritating, or inflaming.

That temptation that doth *goad* us on. *Shak.*

Syn. — Urge, excite, arouse, irritate, incite, instigate.

goaf (gōf), *n.;* *pl.* GOAFS (gōfs) or GOAVES (gōvz). [Of uncertain origin.] *Mining.* **a** A space from which material has been removed. **b** The waste left in old workings.

goaf, *n.* [ME. *golf* heap, prop. the amount in a bay, or space between two posts, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gōlf* floor, apartment, Sw. *golf* floor, Dan. *gulv*. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A mow or rick of grain or hay, laid up in a barn. **b** A bay of a barn.

go'-a-head', *a.* **1.** Characterized by a disposition to advance; progressive; enterprising. *Colloq.*

2. Moving forward; advancing; straightforward. *Rare.*

goal (gōl), *n.* [ME. *gol*, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *gǣlan* to impede, hinder.] **1.** The mark set to bound a race, and to or around which the contestants run, or from which they start to return to it again; the place at which a race or a journey is to end.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton.*

2. *Astron.* That point of the celestial sphere toward which a body is moving; as, the earth's *goal*.

3. The final purpose or aim; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or attain.

Each individual seeks a several *goal.* *Pope.*
O yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final *goal* of ill. *Tennyson.*

4. In various games, as football, polo, lacrosse, and hockey, one of the stations or bounds towards which the players strive to advance the ball, etc., and through or into which it must go in order to score points. In football, the goal consists of two upright posts (**goal posts**) set a certain distance apart and joined by a horizontal crossbar at a certain height above the ground. In the American and Rugby games, the ball must be kicked over the crossbar and between the upright posts; in the association game, it must be kicked between the upright posts and under the crossbar. In polo, the goal consists of two upright posts set a certain distance apart, between which the ball must be driven. In hockey and lacrosse, a similar erection is used, usually with a crossbar and a net spread behind. A cage into which the ball is driven or kicked is often used for a goal in some of these games.

5. Act of causing the ball, etc., to go through or into a goal; the winning or making of a goal, or the point or score thus made.

goal from the field, in American football, a goal made by a drop kick or from placement and not after a touchdown. — **in g.,** *Rugby Football*, in one of the two portions of the ground immediately at the ends of the field of play and between the touch lines produced to the dead-ball lines. The goal lines are *in goal*.

goal keeper. The player who especially defends the goal.

goal line. **a** *Football.* Either of the lines at the ends of the field at right angles to its length, at the center of which the goals are put. **b** *Polo.* The line between the goal posts.

go'-as-you-please', *a.* Going, or characterized, by motion at any rate one chooses; unrestricted by rule or law.

They were bewildered by the old *go-as-you-please* liberty of alliterative rhythm. *Saintsbury.*

goat (gōt), *n.* [ME. *goot, gat*, AS. *gāt;* akin to D. *geit*, OHG. *geiz*, G. *geiss*, Icel. *geit*, Sw. *get*, Dan. *ged*, Goth. *gaits*, L. *haedus* a young goat, kid.] **1.** Any of certain hollow-horned ruminant mammals closely allied to the sheep, but differing considerably in external characters and habits, being of lighter build, with backwardly arching but not spirally curved horns, which are present in both sexes. The tail is short and the hair is in most varieties comparatively straight, the male usually having a distinct beard. They are more agile and less timid than sheep, frequent rocky and mountainous places, and can subsist on the coarsest of food. The true goats constitute the genus *Capra* of the family Bovidæ, and are native of the Old World, but the term is extended to certain allied animals of other genera, as the Rocky Mountain goat (cf. GOAT ANTELOPE). Among the true wild goats are the ibexes and markhoor. The domestic goat (*C. hircus*) is probably chiefly derived from the bezoar goat (*C. ægagrus*) of Persia and adjacent countries. It is kept for its milk, skin, and flesh, and some varieties (as the Angora and Cashmere goats) for their hair or wool.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CAPRICORNUS.

3. Fig.: In medieval bestiary lore, the animal type of lechery; hence, a libidinous man.

Thou damnèd and luxurious mountain *goat.* *Shak.*

goat antelope. Any of certain ruminants intermediate between the goats and antelopes in many points of structure, as the chamois, goral, and Rocky Mountain goat.

goat'bush' (gōt'bo͝osh'), *n.* A simaroubaceous shrub of Mexico and the southwestern United States (*Castela erecta*) having spinescent branches and bitter bark.

goat'ee' (gō'tē'), *n.* A part of a man's beard on the chin which is trimmed in a tuft like the beard of a he-goat.

goat'fish' (gōt'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of certain mullets of the family Mullidæ having long barbels on the chin, esp. the red goatfish (*Pseudupeneus maculatus*) and the yellow goatfish (*P. martinicus*), food fishes of the West Indies, Florida, etc. Sometimes extended to any red mullet.

goat'ish, *a.* Characteristic of a goat; goatlike; hence, coarse; barbarous; lustful; lecherous.

The *goatish* Latin they write in the bonds. *Beau. & Fl.*

— **goat'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **goat'ish-ness,** *n.*

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go'a (gō'ȧ), *n.* The marsh crocodile.
goad'loup. ✝ GANTLOPE.
goads'man (gōdz'măn), **goad'ster** (gōd'stẽr), *n.* A man or boy who guides a team (esp. in plowing) by a goad. (*Chiefly Scot.*
goaf'ing, *n.* *Mining.* = GOAF.
Go'ah (gō'ȧ). *Bib.*
go'ai (gō'ī). Var. of KOWHAI.
Go'a-ji'ros (gō'ä-hē'rōs), *n. pl.* A comparatively advanced South American Indian people living in practical independence in the Goajira Peninsula, Colombia. [goal.]
goal, *v. i.* To seek or reach a
Go-a'la (gō-ä'lä), *n.* [Hind. *goālā, gwālā.*] One of a Hindu caste occupied in dairying, though many are agriculturists.
goal crease. = CREASE, 4 b.
goale. ✝ GAOL.
goal tender. A goal keeper.
goan. Dial. Eng. var. of GAUN, GAWN. [IGUANA.]
go-a'na (gō-ä'nȧ). Corrupt. of
goande. ✝ GOING.
Go'a-nese' ip'e-cac (gō'ȧ-nēz'; -nēs'). [Fr. GOA.] A West Indian meliaceous shrub (*Naregamia alata*); also, its emetic root.
go-an'na (gō-ăn'ȧ), *n.* Also **guano.** Corrupt. of IGUANA. See IGUANA, 2. *Australia.* [GORE.]
goar. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
go'-a-shore', *n.* [Prob. a corrupt. of Maori *kohua.*] An iron caldron or kettle with three feet, hung over the fire by a wire handle. *Colloq., New Zealand.*
goat. Var. of GOTE. *Dial. Eng.*
goat'beard'. Var. of GOATSBEARD. [goatsucker.]
goat chaffer. The European
goat'-drunk', *a.* Drunk so as to be lustful.
goat fig. The wild fig or caprifig.
goat god. Pan.
Go'ath (gō'ăth). *Bib.*
Go'a-tha (gō'ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
goat'herd', *n.* [*goat* + *herd;* AS. *gāthyrde.*] A herder of goats. — **goat'herd'ess,** *n.*

H I J K L M

goat moth. A large European moth (*Cossus ligniperda*) of the family Cossidæ, the larva of which burrows in oak and willow trees, and requires three years to mature. It exhales an odor like that of the he-goat. The name is often extended to the whole family Cossidæ.

goats′beard′ (gōts′bērd′), *n.* **a** Any cichoriaceous plant of the genus *Tragopogon*; salsify; — so called from the long plumose pappus. **b** The rosaceous plant *Aruncus aruncus*, cultivated for its panicles of small white flowers. **c** Any fungus of the genus *Clavaria*.

goats′foot′ (-fo͝ot′), *n.* A South African plant (*Oxalis caprina*), often cultivated in greenhouses.

goat's′-hair′ (gōts′hâr′), *n.* A bundle of short white hairy cirrus clouds, said to portend rain.

goat's′-horn′, *n.* A fabaceous plant (*Astragalus ægiceras*) of southern Europe; — so called from the peculiar shape of the pod.

goat′skin′ (gōt′skĭn′), *n.* The skin of a goat, or leather made from it.

goat's′-rue′, *n.* Either of two similar fabaceous plants: **a** In Europe, *Galega officinalis*. **b** In the United States, *Cracca virginiana*; the catgut.

goat's′-thorn′, *n.* Any one of several thorny fabaceous shrubs of the genus *Astragalus*, natives of southern Europe and the Levant, as *A. tragacanthus* and *A. poterium*.

goat′suck′er (gōt′sŭk′ẽr), *n.* Any of numerous nonpasserine fissirostral birds which constitute the families Caprimulgidæ and Podargidæ. The name was originally given to the common European species, *Caprimulgus europæus* (called also *nightjar*), under the mistaken notion that it sucks the milk of goats. The goatsuckers are mostly medium-sized, long-winged, more or less nocturnal or crepuscular birds, with a short bill but very wide mouth, short legs, and soft mottled plumage. They feed on insects, which they catch flying. Their notes are commonly loud and characteristic. Most species lay their eggs (one or two) on the bare ground or rocks. Among American species are the whip-poorwill, chuck-will's-widow, and night hawks.

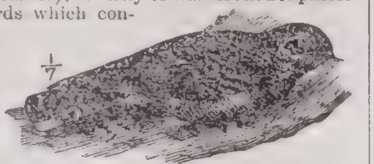

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Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

goat's′-wheat′, *n.* Any of several Asiatic polygonaceous plants of the genus *Atraphaxis*.

goat′weed′ (gōt′wēd′), *n.* **a** = GOUTWEED. **b** Either of two West Indian scrophulariaceous plants (*Capraria biflora* and *Stemodia durantifolia*). **c** In Australia, the introduced asteraceous plant *Ageratum conyzoides*.

goat willow. The great sallow (*Salix caprea*) of Europe.

gob, *n.* [Cf. F. *gobe*, *gobbe*, a poisoned morsel, poison ball, *gobet* a piece swallowed, *gober* to swallow greedily and without tasting; orig. uncert.; cf. Gael. & Ir. *gob* mouth, snout, W. *gwp* a bird's head and neck. Cf. GOBBLE.] A mass or lump, as of mud or meat; a large or good-sized mouthful; also, a large sum, as of money. *Now Dial. or Vulgar.*

go-bang′ (gō-băng′), *n.* Also **go′ban′** (gō′bän′). [Jap. *goban* checkerboard.] A Japanese game, played on a board marked in squares like a checkerboard, the object being to be first in placing five pieces, or men, in a row.

go-bar′, *or* **gu-bar′**, **nu′mer-als** (gō-bär′, go͞o-bär′). [Ar. *gubār* dust, board with sand for writing on.] Symbols modified by the western Arabs from Hindu number symbols (8th century), whence are derived the modern Arabic numerals.

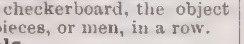

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Gobar Numerals.

gobbe (gŏb), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name in Surinam.] A creeping fabaceous herb (*Voandzeia subterranea*) which ripens its fruit beneath the ground. It is much cultivated in the tropics for its esculent pods and seeds.

gob′bet (gŏb′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *gobet*. See GOB, a mass.] **1**. A piece, portion, or fragment; — now only of flesh.

[He] had broken the stocks to small *gobbets*. *Wycliffe.*

2. A lump, as of metal, clotted blood, mud, or fat; a mass.
3. A lump or mouthful (of food); a portion that is to be or has been swallowed. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Fed by digestion, not raw food itself,
No *gobbets* but smooth comfortable chyme. *R. Browning.*

gob′bet, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1**. To swallow in gobbets.
2. To divide into pieces.

gob′bing (gŏb′ĭng), *n.* [See 1st GOB.] *Mining.* **a** The refuse thrown back into the excavation after removing the coal. **b** The process of packing with waste rock; stowing.

gob′ble (gŏb′'l), *v. t.*; GOB′BLED (-'ld); GOB′BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. F. *gober* to swallow (see GOB, a mass), or perh. imitative; cf. dial. *gobble* to talk rapidly and indistinctly, and E. *gobble* to utter sounds like a turkey cock.] **1**. To swallow or eat greedily or hastily; to gulp.

Supper *gobbled* up in haste. *Swift.*

2. To lay hold of or capture greedily or hastily; to catch; to take eagerly; — usually with *up* or *down*. *Slang, U. S.*

gob′ble (gŏb′'l), *v. i.* To eat greedily.

gob′ble, *n.* [Cf. 1st GOBBLE, *v.*] *Golf.* A successful putt played so fast that it would have considerably overshot the mark if it had missed the hole.

gob′ble, *v. t.* [Imitative.] To utter like a turkey cock.

He . . . *gobbles* out a note of self-approbation. *Goldsmith.*

gob′ble, *v. i.* To make its characteristic guttural noise; — said of a turkey cock; also, to make a similar sound.

gob′ble, *n.* A noise, such as that of a turkey cock, made in the throat.

gob′bler (gŏb′lẽr), *n.* A turkey cock.

Gob′bo, Laun′ce-lot (lȧn′sē-lŏt gŏb′ō). A whimsical clown (son of the sand-blind **Old Gobbo**), in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," who leaves Shylock's service for Bassanio's.

Gob′e-lin (gŏb′ē-lĭn; gō′blăɴ′), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, tapestry produced in the famous Gobelin works in Paris. Originally founded as a dyehouse by the Gobelin family, it was early established as a tapestry works, was made a royal manufactory under Louis XIV. in 1662, and has since been owned by the government.

Gobelin blue, a greenish blue mixed with gray. — **G. stitch**, a short upright stitch used in tapestry work and in embroidery; — called also *tapestry stitch*.

go′-be-tween′, *n.* One that goes between; specif.: **a** An intermediate agent; a broker; an internuncio; in a bad sense, a procurer. **b** A thing intermediate or connecting; an intervening thing or form; a connecting link.

Go-bi′i-dæ (gō-bī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gobius* a goby.] *Zoöl.* The family of fishes consisting of the gobies. It constitutes, either alone or with a few related forms, a superfamily or suborder, Gobiiformes or Gobioidea. — **go′bi-id** (gō′bĭ-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

go′bi-oid (gō′bĭ-oid), *a.* [*Gobius* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Gobiidæ or Gobioidea. — *n.* A gobioid fish.

Go′bi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L., a goby, a gudgeon.] The genus consisting of the typical gobies.

gob′let (gŏb′lĕt), *n.* [F. *gobelet*, dim. of OF. *gobel* cup; of uncertain origin.] **1**. A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle; loosely, any wine cup. *Archaic.*

We love not loaded boards and *goblets* crowned. *Denham.*

2. A drinking glass with a foot and stem. Cf. TUMBLER.
3. A conjurer's cup or thimble. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
4. A kind of large saucepan. *Scot.*

goblet cell. *Anat.* In columnar epithelium, as that of the stomach and intestines, an epithelial cell distended at the free end with mucus which it has secreted.

gob′lin (gŏb′lĭn), *n.* [ME. *gobelin*, F. *gobelin*, LL. *gobelinus*, of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. κόβαλος knave, a mischievous goblin, G. *kobold*, E. *kobold*.] A sprite usually conceived as ugly or grotesque and either as evil and malicious or as merely playful and mischievous. The conception of *goblin* is indefinite, but in general falls in a class with gnomes, brownies, and elves, though, esp. in old writers, often used with a more dignified and sinister import.

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, replied. *Milton.*

goblin fish. A small Australian scorpænoid fish (*Glyptauchen panduratus*) noted for its grotesque appearance.

gob′lin-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Acts of goblins; a collection of goblins.

gob′stick′ (gŏb′stĭk′), *n.* [*gob* mouth + *stick*.] **1**. *Angling.* A stick for removing the hook from a fish's gullet.
2. A spoon. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*

go′by (gō′bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GOBIES (-bĭz). [L. *gobius*, *gobio*, a kind of fish, Gr. κωβιός: cf. F. *gobie*. Cf. GUDGEON.] Any of numerous acanthopterygian fishes constituting the family Gobiidæ. They usually have a broad depressed head and large mouth, the pelvic fins being thoracic and often united to form a sucking disk. The scales may be cycloid, ctenoid, or wanting, and there is no lateral line. The gobies form a large and very widely distributed family, of which the majority are marine carnivorous forms of small size, some of them very minute, as *Mistichthys luzonensis* of the Philippines, which is only 12 or 14 millimeters long and is believed to be the smallest known vertebrate.

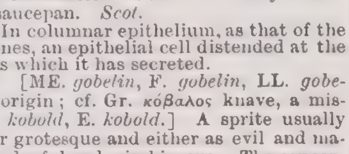

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Goby (*Periophthalmus schlosseri*).

go′-by′ (-bī′), *n.* **1**. Act of going by; a passing.
2. Specif., *Coursing & Racing*, a passing of another hound or horse which has started ahead.
3. Something that surpasses; a superior thing. *Rare.*

to give the go-by (to). *Slang.* **a** To pass, as in running; to leave behind. **b** To give the slip to; to elude. **c** To pass without notice; to neglect intentionally; to cut; to evade.

go′cart′ (gō′kärt′), *n.* **1**. A framework moving on casters, designed to support children while learning to walk.
2. A baby carriage, esp. one with smaller front wheels, in which the child sits or reclines.
3. A litter, jinrikisha, or the like; also, a handcart.
4. A kind of light carriage.

god (gŏd; *see note below*), *n.* [AS. *god*; akin to OS. & D. *god*, OHG. *got*, G. *gott*, Icel. *guð*, *goð*, Sw. & Dan. *gud*, Goth. *guþ*, perh. orig. a p. p. from a root appearing in Skr. *hū*, p. p. *hūta*, to call upon, invoke, implore, or cf. Skr. *hu* to sacrifice, *huta* worshiped with sacrifices. Cf. GOOD-BY, GOSPEL, GOSSIP.] **1**. A being of more than human attributes and powers; esp., a superhuman person conceived as dominating nature or some province of nature and to whom worship is due and acceptable; a deity, esp. a male deity (cf. GODDESS). Not all gods, even of the higher orders, are thought of by their believers as objects of worship (cf. FAINEANT DEITY); but of the beings worshiped by pagans and savages, ordinarily only the higher orders are called *gods*, the lower being termed *demigods*, *demons* (cf. DEMON, 1), *godlings*, *heroes*, etc. Cf. ÆSIR, OLYMPIAN.
2. Any object (whether artificial, as a carved idol or image, or natural, as a meteor, an animal, or a tree) which is thought to be the seat of divine powers, the expression of a divine personality, or itself a supernatural or divine agency. Cf. IDOL, FETISH. "Bestial *gods*." *Milton.*

He maketh a *god*, and worshipeth it. *Is.* xliv. 15.

3. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being; the eternal and infinite Spirit, Creator and Sovereign of the universe; Jehovah.

God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John* iv. 24.

4. The ruler or sovereign embodiment of some aspect, attribute, or department of reality; as, the *god* of love, of justice, of nature; also, a supreme being conceived as the dominant or ultimate principle of the universe or as a world soul; as, the pantheistic *god*. Cf. DEISM, MONOTHEISM, PANTHEISM, THEISM.

What these objects are that constitute the scene around him, may be expressed in two words — Nature and *God*; — understanding by the former the totality of perceptible phenomena; and by the latter, the eternal ground and cause whose essence they express *J. Martineau.*

5. A person or thing deified and honored as a god.

Whose *god* is their belly. *Phil.* iii. 19.

6. Fig., one who wields great or despotic power. *Shak.*
7. One of the occupants of the gallery of a theater.

One young *god* between the acts favored the public with a song. *Thackeray.*

☞ "From a desire to utter the name of God more deliberately than the short vowel naturally allows, the pronunciation is often (gŏd) or even (gôd)." *Oxf. E. D.*

god of love, *or* **love god**. **a** *Rom. Myth.* Cupid (Amor). **b** *Gr. Myth.* Eros. — **g. of this world**, Satan. — **G. pays**, *or* **G. to pay**, perhaps, God looks out for the consequences; — an obs. expression, apparently of indifference. — **God's forbode**, God forbid. *Obs.* — **God's forbot**, God forbid. *Obs.* — **Gods my life, soul**, etc., God save my life, soul, etc. *Obs.* — **God speed you, them**, etc., may God speed you; or, may you have good speed. — **God wot**, God knows. — **G. you (him**, *or* **me, etc.) see**, God keep you (him, me, etc.) in his sight; God protect you. *Obs.*

god (gŏd), *v. t.* To treat as a god; to deify; idolize. *Shak.*

to god it, to act the god.

god′child′ (-chīld′), *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and whom he promises to see educated as a Christian; a godson or goddaughter. See GODFATHER.

god′daugh′ter (-dô′tẽr), *n.* [AS. *goddohtor*.] A female for whom one is or has been sponsor at baptism.

god′dess (gŏd′ĕs), *n.* **1**. A female god; a divinity, or deity, of the female sex.
2. A woman of great charms, or one whom one adores.
3. A female occupant of the gallery of a theater.

Goddess of Reason, an abstraction set up by the French revolutionists in 1793 as an object of worship to take the place of the Christian God. She was personated by the wife of Momoro, a printer, or, according to Lamartine, by an actress named Malliard, who was carried, dressed in white and wearing a liberty cap, to the cathedral of Notre Dame, which was converted into the "Temple of Reason."

Go-de′ti-a (gō-dē′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after Charles H. *Godet*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of western American onagraceous plants, having showy pink or purple flowers and often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

go′-dev′il, *n.* *Mach.* **a** A weight which is dropped into a bore, as of an oil well, to explode a cartridge previously lowered. **b** A device, as a loosely fitted plug, which is driven through a pipe by the pressure of the contents behind to clear away obstructions. **c** A rough sled or dray used for dragging logs, hauling stone, etc. *Local, U. S.*

god′fa′ther (gŏd′fä′thẽr), *n.* [AS. *godfæder*. Cf. GOSSIP.] **1**. A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism, and makes himself a surety for its Christian training.

There shall be for every Male child to be baptized, when they can be had, two *Godfathers* and one Godmother; and for every Female, one *Godfather* and two Godmothers.
Bk. of Com. Prayer (Prot. Episc. Ch., U. S.).

2. A male sponsor at the confirmation of a person or at the consecration of a bell.
3. One having a relation to some one or something else analogous to that of a male sponsor to his godchild; a person who gives a name to something.
4. *pl.* Jurymen; — so called humorously. *Obs. or Slang.*

god′fa′ther, *v. t.* To act as godfather to; to take under one's fostering care; to give a name to.

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goat′-kneed′, *a.* *Far.* Kneesprung.
goat′like′, *a.* See -LIKE.
goat′ling, *n.* See -LING.
goat′ly, *a.* Goatlike. *Rare.*
goat marjoram. **a** Goatsbeard. **b** Goat's marjoram.
goat milker. The European goatsucker.
goat owl. The European goatsucker.
goat′-pep′per, *or* **goat's pepper**. A variety of Cayenne pepper.
goat′root′, *n.* A European fabaceous herb (*Ononis natrix*).
goat rue. = GOAT'S RUE.
goats′bane′, *n.* Wolfsbane.
goat's chicory. The fireweed *Erechtites hieracifolia*.
goats′eye′, *n.* = GOAT'S RUE.
goatsfoot convolvulus. The tropical plant *Ipomœa pes-capræ*, which has purple flowers and bilobed leaves.
goat's′-head′, *n.* The jolthead porgy.
goat's′-leaf′, *n.* The British honeysuckle.
goat's marjoram, goat's organy. The wild marjoram.
Goat star. The star Capella.
goat′stone′, *n.* A bezoar from a goat.
goat′y (gōt′ĭ), *a.* Goatish.
goave (gōv). Var. of GOVE. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
goave, *v. t.* [See GOAF, *n.*] To stack (grain) in a goaf. *Dial. Eng.*
goaves (gōvz), *n.*, *pl.* of GOAF.
gob (gŏb), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *gob*.] Mouth; mouthful. *Dial. or Vulgar.*
gob, *n.* [Cf. GAB.] Talk; "gab." *Dial. Eng.*
gob, *v. i.* To boast; to talk impudently or idly. *Dial. Eng.*
Gob. *Bib.*
gob, *n.* [Cf. GOAF.] *Mining.* = GOAF.
gob, *v. t.* & *i.* To fill with goaf, or gob; to choke; as, a furnace is *gobbed*, or *gobs* up. *Cant.*
G. O. B., *or* **g. o. b.** *Abbr. Com.* Good ordinary bonds, or brand.
gobbed, *a.* Vainglorious. *Obs.*
gob′ber tooth. [Cf. GAB to project, GAGTOOTH.] A bucktooth. *Obs.*
gob′bet, *v. t.* To cut in gobbets; to swallow as in gobbets *Obs.*
gob′bet-ly, gob′bet-meal′, *adv.* Piecemeal. *Obs.*
gob′bin (gŏb′ĭn), *n.* An ignorant fellow; lout. *Dial. Eng.*
gobble stitch. A stitch carelessly or hastily made too long.
gob′bon, *v. t.* = GOBBET. *Obs.*
gob′bon, *n.* Gobbet; gob. *Obs.*
gobelin, gobelyn. † GOBLIN.
‖**gobe′mouche′** (gōb′mo͞osh′), *n.* [F.] Literally, a fly swallower; hence, one who "swallows" anything with open mouth; a credulous person.
goberde. † GLOWBARD.
‖**go′ber-na-dor′** (gō′bĕr-nä-thōr′; 133, 146), *n.* [Sp.] Governor.
‖**go′ber-na-dor-cil′lo** (-thōr-thēl′yō; 138; 195), *n.* [Sp.] In the Philippine Islands, formerly, a local officer, or petty governor, of the Spanish government; the head man of a pueblo.
gobet. † GOBBET.
‖**go-bier′no** (gō-byĕr′nō; 133), *n.* [Sp.] Government; government house.
Go′bi-e-soc′i-dæ (gō′bĭ-ē-sŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; fr. NL. *Gobiesox*, L. *gobius*, *gobio*, a goby + *esox* a kind of pike.] *Zoöl.* A family of small marine teleost fishes with soft dorsal and anal fins and a large sucker formed in part by the pelvic fins, which are jugular in position. **Go-bi′e-sox** (gō-bī′ē-sŏks) is the typical genus. They are called *clingfishes*, and are sometimes regarded as forming a suborder, Xenopteri or Xenopterygii. — **go′bi-e-soc′id** (-sŏs′ĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **go′bi-e-soc′i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*
Go′bi-i-for′mes (-ĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *gobius* a goby + *forma* form.] *Zoöl.* See GOBIIDÆ. — **go′bi-i-form′**, *a.*
Go′bi-o (gō′bĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gobio* a gudgeon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water cyprinoids, containing the true gudgeons. They are unrelated to the gobies.
Go′bi-oi′de-a (-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See GOBIIDÆ.
gob′l. Gobble. *Ref. Sp.*
gob′ld. Gobbled. *Ref. Sp.*
gob′let, *n* Gobbet. *Obs.*
gob′let-ed, *a.* In goblet form.
gob′let-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
gob′lin, *v. t.* To goblinize. *Rare.*
gob′line′ (gŏb′lĭn′; *naut.* -lĭn), *n.* *Naut.* A backrope from the dolphin striker. *Obs. or R.*
gob′lin-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
gob′lin-ism (gŏb′lĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
gob′lin-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
goblin shark. See MITSUKURINA.
gob′lot. † GOBLET.
gob′-mouthed′, *a.* Open-mouthed *Dial. Eng.*
gob′o-nat′ed (gŏb′ō-nāt′ĕd), *a.* = GOBONY.
gobone, goboun. † GOBBON.
go-bo′ny (gō-bō′nĭ), **go-bo′né** (gō-bō′nā), *a.* [Cf. 2d GOB, GOBBET, COMPONY.] *Her.* Compony.
go-bor′ro (gō-bŏr′ō), *n.* [Native name in western New South Wales.] The dwarf box. *Australia.*
gob stuff. *Mining.* = GOBBING **a**.
go-bur′ra (gō-bŭr′ȧ), *n.* [See KOOKABURRA.] The laughing jackass.
Go-cle′ni-an (gō-klē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Rudolf Goclenius (1547-1628), a German logician. See SORITES.
god. † GOOD.
Godam. Var. of GODDAM.
God′-a-mer′cy, *interj.* A corruption of "God have mercy," used as an exclamation, usually of thanks. *Obs.* — *n.* Thanks; a thank-you. *Obs.*
godard. † GODDART.
godard, *n.* A gutter. *Obs.*
god′bairn′, *n.* Godchild. *Obs.*
godbuy. † GOOD-BY.
godcund, *a.* [AS. *godcund*.] Divine. *Obs.* — **godcundhead**, *n.* *Obs.* — **godcundness**, *n.* *Obs.*
godcunde, *n.* Divinity. *Obs.*
God′dam′, **God′dem′**, *n.* [F. *goddam*, fr. E. *God damn*.] An Englishman.
God′dard (gŏd′ȧrd), *n.* [F. *Godard*, of G. origin; cf. G. *gott*, OHG. *got*, D. & E. *god*, and G. *hart*, D. & E. *hard*.] Lit., pious; virtuous; — masc. prop. name. G. *Gotthart* (gŏt′härt); D. *Gotthard* (gŏt′härt); F. *Godard* (gō′där′).
god′dart (gŏd′ẽrt), **god′dard** (gŏd′ẽrd), *n.* [OF. *godart*. Cf. GODET.] A kind of drinking mug or cup; a tankard. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
god′dart-ly, *adv.* Cautiously. *Dial. Eng.*
god′ded, *p. p.* of GOD, *v. t.*
God′dem′. Var. of GODDAM. Also, in French, *pl.* of GODDAM.
god-den′. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. form of GOOD EVEN.
godderhail. † GODERHEAL.
god′dess-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
god′dess-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
god′di-kin (gŏd′ĭ-kĭn), *n.* See -KIN.
god′dize, *v. t.* To deify. *Rare.*
gode. † GOAD, GOOD.
gode. Dial. Eng. pret. of GO.
godede. † GODHEDE.
godele, *v. i.* To rumble. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To slander. *Obs.*
godelich. † GOODLY.
go-den′dag, *n.* [OF. *godendac*, fr. Flemish *goeden dag*, prop., good day, as an ironical greeting.] A kind of heavy halberd or partisan, sometimes, perhaps, a pike, mentioned as used by Flemish foot soldiers in the 14th century.
go′der-heal′, *adv.* [ME. *goderhele*, *to goder heale*, *to godere hæle*, to good health or fortune, AS. *hǣlu*. See HEAL health.] Prosperously. *Obs.* — *n.* Good fortune. *Obs.*
godet, goddet, *n.* [OF. & F. *godet*.] A drinking cup or mug. Cf. GODDART.
god′fa′ther-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
god′fa′ther-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

God′-fear′ing (gŏd′fēr′ĭng), *a.* Having a reverential and loving feeling towards God; devoutly religious.

god′head (gŏd′hĕd), *n.* [ME. *godhed.* See -HEAD; cf. GODHOOD.] **1.** Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; godhood.
2. [*cap.*] The Deity; God; the Supreme Being.
The imperial throne
Of *Godhead*, fixed for ever. *Milton.*
3. A god or goddess; a divinity. *Rare.* *Dryden.*
4. [*cap.*] *Theol.* The nature of God conceived as the Trinity; the threefold divinity of God.

god′hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*god* + *-hood.* Cf. GODHEAD.] **1.** Divine nature or essence; deity; godhead; also, state or position of being a god.
2. A deity. *Obs. or R.*

Go-di′va (gō-dī′vȧ), *n.* A Saxon lady who rode naked through the streets of her town, and thus removed an oppressive tax laid upon the people. According to the legend (which may possibly be partly true) she was the wife of one Leofric who, about 1040, was Earl of Mercia and Lord of Coventry, and her ride was taken in fulfillment of a condition upon which he had promised her to relieve the town of the tax. See PEEPING TOM.

god′less (gŏd′lĕs), *a.* Without a god; having, or acknowledging, no God; without reverence for God; ungodly; impious; wicked. — **god′less-ly**, *adv.* — **god′less-ness**, *n.*

god′like′ (gŏd′līk′), *a.* [*god* + *like.* Cf. GODLY.] Resembling, or befitting, a god or God; divine; hence, preëminently good; as, *godlike* virtue. — **god′like′ness**, *n.*

god′li-ness (gŏd′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From GODLY.] Careful observance of, or conformity to, the laws of God; state or quality of being godly; piety.
Godliness is profitable unto all things. 1 *Tim.* iv. 8.

god′ling (-lĭng), *n.* An inferior or purely local deity, generally one of a multitude of deities of specific function and limited power; a supernatural being midway between a god and a fetish; also, the image of a godling.

god′ly (-lĭ), *a.* [*god* + *-ly.* Cf. GODLIKE, LIKE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or emanating from, God; divine.
2. Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; obedient to the commands of God from love for, and reverence of, his character; conformed to God's law; devout; righteous; as, a *godly* life.
For *godly* sorrow worketh repentance. 2 *Cor.* vii. 10.

god′ly, *adv.* Piously; devoutly; righteously. *Archaic.*

God′-man′, *n.* *Theol.* One in whom deity and humanity are united; — applied to Jesus Christ. — **God′-man′hood**, *n.*

god′moth′er (gŏd′mŭth′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *godmōdor.*] A woman sponsor for a child in baptism. See GODFATHER.

go-down′ (gō-doun′), *n.* [Corruption of Malay *gādong* warehouse.] In eastern Asia, the Philippines, etc., a warehouse.

go′down′ (gō′doun′), *n.* [*go* + *down.*] **1.** A swallow; a drink, as of liquor; a draft; also, appetite. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. A spell of sleep. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. A drinking bout; a spree. *Scot.*
4. A cutting made in the hilly bank of a stream so that animals may reach it or cross it. *Western U. S.*

god′par′ent (gŏd′pâr′ĕnt), *n.* [*god* + *parent.*] A sponsor; a godfather or godmother.

go-droon′ (gō-drōōn′), *n.* [F. *godron* a round plait, godroon.] **a** *Arch.* An ornament produced by notching or carving a rounded molding. **b** *Decorative Art.* A fluting or reeding, usually short in proportion to its width and often approaching an oval form or almond shape, used in silverware and the like, and also in needlework where small parts of the stuff are puffed or raised by means of stitching. — **go-drooned′** (-drōōnd′), *a.*

God's acre (gŏdz). A churchyard; a burying ground.
I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls
The burial ground *God's acre.* *Longfellow.*

God's advocate. [L. *Advocatus Dei.*] *R. C. Ch.* In the process of canonization, a person nominated by the Congregation of Rites to advocate the cause of the candidate for sainthood, in opposition to the *promotor fidei*, or *Devil's advocate* (which see); — popularly so called.

god′send′ (gŏd′sĕnd′), *n.* [For *God's send*, ME. *sande, sonde*, a sending, message, AS. *sand*, fr. the verb. See SEND, *v.*] **1.** Some desirable or needed thing which comes unexpectedly as if sent by God; an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune; a happy event.
2. Specif.: *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **a** A wreck; wreckage. **b** A drove of whales; also, a boat fare. *Shetland Isls.*

god′ship, *n.* [*god* + *-ship.*] The rank, character, or personality of a god; deity; divinity.

god′son′ (-sŭn′), *n.* [AS. *godsunu.*] A male for whom one has stood sponsor. See GODFATHER.

God′speed′ (-spēd′), *n.* Also hyphened or written as two words. **1.** Success; prosperous journeying; — a contraction of, "*God speed* you;" as, to bid one *Godspeed.*
2. A wish for success given to one at parting.
the Godspeed, the conclusion, — the nick of time. *Obs.*

God′ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Directed toward God; relating to God; divine.

God′ward (gŏd′wẽrd) } *adv.* Toward God; — originally *to*
God′wards (-wẽrdz) } *Godward.* 2 *Cor.* iii. 4.

god′wit (gŏd′wĭt), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Any of several species of long-billed wading birds of the snipe family, much resembling the curlews, but having the bill slightly curved upward. They constitute the genus *Limosa.* The European black-tailed godwit (*L. limosa*) and bar-tailed godwit (*L. lapponica*) are important game birds. The marbled godwit (*L. fedoa*) of America, though formerly common, has been nearly exterminated. Another American species is the Hudsonian godwit (*L. hæmastica*).

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*). (⅛)

go′el (gō′ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *gōēl.*] *Heb. Antiq.* Lit., a reclaimant or redeemer; — applied to a kinsman, esp. the next in kin, upon whom by ancient custom devolved: (1) The right and duty of redeeming any family property that a man was compelled to sell. Along with this appears to have gone the right of preëmption, or the right to the refusal of the property before it was offered for sale in the open market. (2) The right and duty of redeeming the person of a man who was compelled by poverty to sell himself as a slave to a stranger or a sojourner. (3) The right of receiving conscience money due to his dead kinsman. (4) The duty of acting as *avenger of blood* of his kinsman, that is, enforcing the claim for satisfaction for shedding his blood.

go′er (gō′ẽr), *n.* [From GO.] One that goes; a runner or walker; — formerly used also with adverbs, as *between, by, out*, etc.: **a** A foot. *Obs.* **b** A horse, dog, vehicle, clock, etc., considered in reference to its gait or speed; as, a good *goer*; a safe *goer.* **c** A departing traveler or guest; as, the inn was filled with comers and *goers.*

Goe′thi-an (gû′tĭ-ăn), **Goe′the-an** (-tē-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Goethe (1749–1832) or his works. — *n.* A follower or admirer of Goethe.

gof′fer (gŏf′ẽr), **gauf′fer** (gôf′ẽr), *v. t.*; GOF′FERED, GAUF′FERED (-ẽrd); GOF′FER-ING, GAUF′FER-ING. [F. *gaufrer* to figure cloth, velvet, and other stuffs, fr. *gaufre* honeycomb, waffle; of German origin. See WAFFLE, WAFER; cf. GOPHER an animal.] To plait, crimp, or flute, as lace, paper, etc.

gof′fer, *n.* **1.** A goffering tool.
2. A goffering; a crimping or fluting.

gof′fered (gŏf′ẽrd), **gauf′fered** (gôf′ẽrd), *p. p.* of GOFFER, GAUFFER. Specif., *Bookbinding & Print.*, having an embossed or indented decorative design; as, *goffered* edges.

gof′fer-ing, gauf′fer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GOFFER, GAUFFER. Specif.: *vb. n.* A mode of plaiting or fluting; also, work so produced; a piece of goffered material; goffered things, collectively. — **goffering**, *or* **gauffering**, **iron** *or* **tongs**, a kind of fluting iron for fabrics. — **g. press.** *Flower Manuf.*, a press for crimping the leaves and petals into shape.

Gog and Ma′gog (gŏg, mā′gŏg). Popular names for two colossal wooden statues in the Guildhall, London, which were constructed in 1708 to replace older effigies burned in the Great Fire (1666). Connection has been suggested with Corineus and Goëmagot in Geoffrey of Monmouth. He professed to use a very old book, "Britannici sermonis," but he is not to be trusted. The Welsh translation of Geoffrey, the Brut Tysilio, says *Gogmagog*, and this may have been Geoffrey's real spelling.

gog′gle (gŏg′'l), *v. i.*; GOG′GLED (-'ld); GOGGLING (-lĭng). [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *gog* a nod, slight motion.] **1.** To look obliquely; to squint; to roll the eyes; to stare.
And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*
2. To turn to one side; to take an oblique position; to squint; to roll; — said of the eyes.
3. To roll; to shake; to stagger. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gog′gle, *v. t.* To turn (the eyes) to one side or from side to side; to roll.

gog′gle, *n.* [See GOGGLE, *v. i.*] **1.** A person who goggles.
2. An affected rolling of the eye; a squint; stare. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* **a** The eyes. *Slang.* **b** A kind of spectacles with short, projecting eye tubes, in the front end of which are fixed plain glasses for protecting the eyes from cold, dust, etc. **c** Colored glasses for relief from intense light. **d** A disk with a small aperture, to direct the sight forward, and cure squinting. **e** Any screen or cover for the eyes, with or without a slit for seeing through.

gog′gle, *a.* Protruding; full and rolling, or staring; — said of the eyes. "*Goggle* eyes." *Scott.*

gog′gle-eye′, *n.* **1.** A squinter; also, squinting. *Obs.*
2. **a** The crappie. **b** The rock bass. **c** The goggler.

gog′gle-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Having bulging or rolling eyes.
goggle-eyed jack, the goggler. — **g. perch**, the crappie.

gog′gler (gŏg′lẽr), *n.* An oceanic carangoid fish (*Trachurops crumenophthalma*), having very large and prominent eyes. It is an important food fish of the Hawaiian Islands, and is known there as *akule.*

gog′let (-lĕt), *n.* [Pg. *gorgoleta.*] A long-necked water vessel, usually made of porous earthenware, for cooling the water by evaporation. *Anglo-Ind.*

Gog′ma-gog′ (gŏg′mȧ-gŏg′), *n.* [LL. *Goemagot*, influenced by *Gog* and *Magog.*] In British legend, a king of the giants, slain by Corineus, a follower of Brut; hence, *Obs.*, a giant. Cf. GOG AND MAGOG. — **Gog′ma-got′i-cal** (-gŏt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Obs.*

go′ing (gō′ĭng), *vb. n.* of GO. Specif.: **a** Departure. **b** Gestation. **c** Course of life; behavior; way; — usually *pl.*
His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings.* *Job* xxxiv. 21.
d Gait. *Obs.* **e** Access; passageway; path; road. *Obs.* **f** *Arch.* (1) Of a step, the horizontal distance between any two successive risers. (2) Of a stair, the horizontal distance between the first and last risers. **g** Condition of the ground for purposes of traveling, crossing, or racing; state of a road, track, etc.; as, the *going* is very bad.
going forth, *Bib.*, outgoing; going out; way or place of exit; hence, boundary. "Every *going forth* of the sanctuary." *Ezek.* xliv. 5. "The *going forth* thereof shall be from the south to Kadeshbarnea." *Num.* xxxiv. 4. — **goings on**, actions; conduct; — usually in a bad sense. — **goings out.** *Bib.* **a** Way or place of exit; hence, boundary. "The *goings out* of it shall be at the salt sea." *Num.* xxxiv. 12. **b** Goings forth; settings out on stages of a journey; departures from places of encampment. **c** Outgoings; expenditures. *Obs.*

go′ing, *p. pr.* of GO. Specif.: **a** That goes; in existence; available for present use or enjoyment; current; obtainable; also, moving; working; in operation; departing; as, he is one of the brightest men *going*; *going* prices or rate. **b** Carrying on its ordinary business; conducting business, or carried on, with an indefinite prospect of continuance; — chiefly used in the phrases **a going business**, **a going concern**, etc. **c** Of or pertaining to a going business or concern; as, the *going* value of a company.
going barrel. *Horol.* **a** A barrel containing the mainspring, and having teeth on its periphery to drive the train. **b** = MAINTAINING POWER. — **g. fusee.** *Horol.* See FUSEE, *n.*, 2. — **g. light.** = ASTHENIA **b.** *Colloq., U. S.* — **g. train**, *Horol.*, a train of wheels in a clock corresponding to the mainspring going barrel in a watch. — **g. wheel**, *Horol.*, a maintaining power for a clock.

goi′ter } (goi′tẽr), *n.* [F. *goître*, fr. a derivative of L. *gut-*
goi′tre } *tur* throat, cf. tumidum *guttur* goiter, *gutturosus* goitered. See GUTTURAL.] *Med.* An enlargement of the thyroid gland, on the anterior part of the neck; bronchocele; — often associated with cretinism and myxœdema, and commonest in inhabitants of mountainous regions, esp. in parts of Switzerland; — also common in the lower animals.

goi′tered, goi′tred (-tẽrd), *a.* Affected with goiter.

goiter, *or* **goitre, stick.** The stem of any of several olive-green seaweeds, as species of *Sargassum* and *Laminaria*, used in South America as a remedy for goiter.

goi′trous (goi′trŭs), *a.* [F. *goîtreux.* See GOITER.] Pertaining to the goiter; affected with the goiter; of the nature of goiter or bronchocele.

gold (gōld), *n.* [AS. *gold*; akin to D. *goud*, OS. & G. *gold*, Icel. *gull*, Sw. & Dan. *guld*, Goth. *gulþ*, Russ. *zoloto*, OSlav. *zlato*; prob. akin to E. *yellow.* See YELLOW; cf. GILD, *v. t.*] **1.** A metallic element of characteristic yellow color, the most precious metal used as a common commercial medium of exchange. It is the most malleable and ductile of all the metals, and one of the heaviest substances known (sp. gr., 19.27 when cast, increased somewhat by hammering). It is quite unalterable by heat, moisture, and most corrosive agents, and therefore well suited for its use in coin and jewelry. Gold is also used in gilding (see GOLD LEAF), in photography (as the chloride), etc. Melting point, 1064° C. (1947° F.). Symbol, *Au* (*aurum*). At. wt., 197.2. Gold is found combined with tellurium, as in sylvanite, but occurs chiefly in the free state. Native gold contains usually eight to ten per cent of silver, but often much more. See ELECTRUM. Gold is very widely disseminated, but in very small quantity. It usually occurs in quartz veins (gold quartz), in slate and metamorphic rocks, in sheeted zones in igneous rocks, and disseminated in ancient conglomerates (South Africa), or in sand and alluvial soil, resulting from the disintegration of such rocks. It also occurs associated with other metallic substances, as in auriferous pyrites. Alluvial gold is usually separated by washing; auriferous rock is usually ground and treated by amalgamation, chlorination, or cyaniding (see CYANIDE PROCESS). Pure gold is too soft for ordinary use, and is hardened by alloying with silver or copper, the latter giving a characteristic reddish tinge (see CARAT, FINENESS). Gold is now the legal monetary standard of most nations. The fixed value of pure or 24-carat gold is $20.67, or 84s. 11.4d., per troy ounce, from which the commercial price varies very slightly. Market quotations are for metal of standard fineness, i. e., 900 in New York and Paris, and 916.6 in London. Chemically, gold is comparatively inactive.

God′frey (gŏd′frĭ), *n.* [OF. *Godefrei*, F. *Godefroi*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Gottfried*, OG. *Godafrid, Godefrid, Gotfrid*; also G. *gott* god, OHG. *got*, and *friede* peace, OHG. *fridu.*] Masc. prop. name. L. *Godefridus* (gŏd′ē-frī′dŭs), *Galfridus* (găl-frī′dŭs); F. *Godefroi* (gŏ′d'-frwä′), It. *Goffredo* (gôf-frā′dō), *Godefredo* (gō′dā-frā′dō), *Giotto* (jôt′tō); Sp. *Godofredo* (gō′thō-frā′thō; 146), *Gofredo* (gō-frā′thō); Pg. *Godofredo* (gō′dō-frā′dōō); G. *Gottfried* (gôt′frēt); D. *Godfried* (gôt′frēt).
god′ful, *a.* Goodly. *Obs.*
god′hed. Godhead. *Ref. Sp.*
godhede, *n.* [See GOOD; -HEAD.] Goodness. *Obs.*
god′-horse′, *n.* A mantis.
god′'ild. Obs. corrupt. of *God yield*, i. e., God reward or bless.
go-di′tcha (gō-dĭ′chȧ). See KURDAITCHA.
‖**go′di′veau′** (gō′dē′vō′), *n.* [F.] A kind of forcemeat or hash, made of veal, beef kidney, and eggs, rolled into balls.
go′di-voe, *n.* Godiveau. *Obs.*
god′kin, *n.* A godling.
godlaik. † GODLEIC.
godleic, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *goðleikr.* See GOOD.] Goodness. *Obs.*
god′let, *n.* A godling.
god′lich. † GOODLY.
god′li-ly (gŏd′lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GODLY. *Rare.*
god′mam-ma′, *n.* Godmother; — used in familiar speech.
god′moth′er, *v. t.* To furnish with a godmother; to act as a godmother to.
god′moth′er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
god′moth′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
God′o-li′a (gŏd′ō-lī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
God′o-li′as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
god′pa-pa′, *n.* Godfather; — used in familiar speech.
god′phere′, *n.* [Cf. FERE a companion.] Godfather. *Obs.*
God's body. The bread of the sacrament. [Cf OD. *Obs.*]
God's bodykins. God's body.
God's book. The Bible.
God's country. A civilized region; — chiefly a frontier epithet. *U. S.*
god's′-eye′, *n.* Germander speedwell.
God's field. = GOD'S ACRE.
God's′-flow′er. *n.* = GOLD FLOWER **a.** *Obs.*
God's house. **a** An almshouse. *Obs.* **b** A church.
god′sib. † GOSSIP. [*Obs.*]
god′smith′, *n.* A godmaker.
god′son-ship, *n.* State of being or believing in descent from a god or gods.
godsookers, *interj.* Equiv. of GAD OF GADZOOKS. *Obs.*
God's peace The peace commanded by God's laws; specif., the Truce of God.
god′spell. † GOSPEL.
God's penny. A penny or small sum paid as earnest money; a denarius Dei. See EARNEST. *Hist. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
God's pittikins. God's pity.
God's Sunday. Easter.
God tree. = CEIBA **b.**
God′win (gŏd′wĭn), *n.* [AS. *Godwine*; prob. lit., friend of God.] Masc. prop. name.
god′win. Obs. or dial. var. of GODWIT.
goe. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GO.
goel. † GOLE, *a.*
‖**go′ë′land′** (gō′ā′läɴ′), *n.* [F.] A white tropical tern (*Gygis candida*).
Go-em′a-got (gō-ĕm′ȧ-gŏt), **Go-em′ot** (-ŏt), *n.* = GOGMAGOG.
go′en (gō′ĕn). Obs. inf. & p. p. of GO.
goes (gōz), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of [GO]
Go-e′tæ (gō-ē′tē), *n. pl.* [LL. or NL., fr. Gr. γοης, pl. γόητες; cf. γοητής wailer. Cf. GOETY.] Wandering Jewish magicians and thaumaturgists who flourished about the time of Christ.
goe′thite. Var of GÖTHITE.
go-ë′ti-a (gō-ē′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* Goety.
go-et′ic (gō-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γοητικός skilled in witchcraft.] Of or pert. to necromancy, or the black art. — *n.* **a** A necromancer; a magician. **b** = GOETY. —
go-et′i-cal, *a.* *All Obs. or Archaic.*
go′e-ty (gō′ē-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. γοητεία witchcraft, fr. γοητεύειν to bewitch, γόης sorcerer: cf F. *goétie.*] The black art or magic. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Goetz of the Iron Hand (gûts). See IRON HAND.
gof (gŏf). Dial. Eng. var. of [GOAF.]
gofe. Var. of GOAF, rick of grain.
gofe, *n.* The pillory; — also in *pl.* used as *sing.* *Obs.* *Scot.*
go′fer. Var. of GOFFER. *Dial. Eng.*
goff (gŏf). Var of GOLF.
goff, *n.* [F. *goffe* ill-made, awkward, It. *goffo.*] A silly clown; foolish fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
goffe. Dial. Eng. var. of GOAF.
gof′fer-er, *n.* One that goffers.
gog. Corrupt of GOD, used in oaths. *Obs.*
gog (gŏg), *n.* [Cf. AGOG.] Stir; agitation; eagerness. *Obs*
gog, *n.* A bog or quagmire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
Gog (gŏg), *n.* *Bib.* A non-Semitic people who, in early Biblical times, invaded the territories of the Semites from the north.
gogel. † GOGGLE.
gogeon. † GUDGEON, pivot.
gog′gan (gŏg′ăn), *n.* [Manx.] A small muglike vessel of wood or metal; *pl.*, a game played with such vessels. *Dial Eng.*
gog′gle (gŏg′'l), *v. t.* [Imitative.] To guggle *Dial. Eng.*
gog′gled (-'ld), *a.* Goggle
gog′gles (-'lz), *n.* *Veter.* = STAGGER, *n.*, 2 *pl.* [*Dial Eng.*]
gog′gles, *n. pl.* Gooseberries.
gog′gly (-lĭ), *a.* Affected with the goggles, or staggers.
gog′gly, *a.* Goggle. *Obs*
gog′gy (-ĭ), *a.* Boggy. *Dial. Eng.*
gog′l. Goggle *Ref. Sp.*
gog′ld. Goggled. *Ref. Sp.*
go′go-ber′ra (gō′gō-bŭr′ȧ). Var. of KOOKABURRA.
go′gul Var. of GUGAL.
go-han′na. Var. of GOANNA.
‖**goi** (goi), *n.*; *pl.* GOIM (goi′ĭm). A Gentile. *Yiddish.*
Goi′del (goi′dĕl), *n.* A Gael
Goi-del′ic (goi-dĕl′ĭk), *a.* Var. of GADHELIC.
goif. † GOFE, GOVE.
goinfainoun. † GONFANON.
goishalk. † GOSHAWK.
goi′ster. Dial. Eng. var. of GAUSTER.
goit (goit; gō′ĕt). Var. of GOTE. *Dial. Eng.*
goi′tral (goi′trăl), *a.* = GOITROUS.
gojon, gojone † GUDGEON.
gok. † GOWK.
goke Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of [GOWK.]
goke (gōk), *n.* *Naut.* Var. of COKE, core (of a rope). *Rare.*
gok′y (gōk′ĭ). *n.* [Cf. GOWK, GAWKY.] A fool. *Obs.*
gol. † GOAL, GOLE, GOLL.
go′la (gō′lȧ), *n.* [It., throat.] *Arch.* A cyma.
Go′la (gō′lä), *n.pl.* A numerous Indian caste, chiefly engaged in preparing rice and salt. They dwell mainly in Bengal, Madras, Hyderabad, and Mysore.
go′la-der (gō′lȧ-dẽr), **gol′der** (gōl′dẽr), *n.* [Hind. *gōlādār* grain merchant; *gōlā* granary + *dār* holding, fr. Per. *dār.*] A storehouse keeper; a grain merchant. *Anglo-Ind.*
go′lah (gō′lä), *n.* [Hind. *gōlā* granary.] A storehouse, as for grain. *Anglo-Ind.*
Go′lan (gō′lăn). *Bib.*
go′lan-daas′ (gō′lăn-dôz′), **go′lan-dause′**, *n.* Also **golundauze**, **golandauze**, etc. [Hind. *gōlandāz*, lit., ball thrower; *gōla, gōlā*, ball + *andāz* measure, throwing, fr. Per. *andāz.*] *Mil.* An artilleryman. *Anglo-Ind.*
gol′an-dri′na (gōl′ăn-drē′nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *golondrina* swallow.] A spurge (*Euphorbia prostrata*) of the southwestern United States. *Ariz.*

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It is not attacked by the common acids singly, but it combines with chlorine and hence is dissolved by aqua regia. It is univalent (*aurous* compounds, as AuCl) and trivalent (*auric* compounds, as $AuCl_3$).
2. The metal as used for money; gold coin; hence, riches; wealth; fig., anything of great value.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce. *Shak.*

3. Gilding, gold thread, gold leaf, etc.; also, fabric embroidered with, or having in it, gold or gold thread. *Obs.*
4. The yellow color of the metal; gold color.
5. *Archery.* The gilded or golden bull's-eye of a target; also, a hit of it; as, to make a *gold*.

gold (gōld), **golde, goolde** (gōōld), *n.* [AS. *golde.* See GOLD, the metal.] **a** The pot marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). *Obs.* **b** The corn marigold; also, the oxeye daisy; — often distinguished respectively as *yellow gold* and *white gold*. From the application by medieval authors of the terms *heliotropium, solsequium*, etc., to gold (the plant), the erroneous definition of the latter as the turnsole or heliotrope occurs in some dictionaries. These terms refer not to *Heliotropium*, but to *Calendula*. See HELIOTROPE.

gold, *a.* Made or consisting of gold; having the color of gold; golden. — **gold key**, the symbol of the office, and hence the office, of groom of the stole. — **on a g. basis**, with prices adjusted to the gold standard.

gold bank. A bank organized under the national act of July 12, 1870, authorizing the organization of banks issuing notes redeemable only in gold. *U. S.*

gold bar. A bar of pure gold; — called an *assay, assay office*, or *government, bar* when made by the government; a *commercial bar* when made by private concerns.

gold′beat′er (gōld′bēt′ẽr), *n.* One who beats gold into gold leaf. — **gold′beat′er's skin** (-ẽrz), the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used for separating the leaves of metal in goldbeating.

gold′beat′ing, *n.* Art or process of hammering pieces of gold into extremely thin leaves.

gold bond. A bond made payable in gold.

gold brick. A pretended or real brick or bar of gold, sold by a swindler to his victim, to whom is delivered the spurious brick or some substitute for the genuine one; hence, anything purchased as valuable which proves to be almost or quite valueless. *Colloq., U. S.*

gold bronze. A powdered copper alloy used in printing in imitation of gold.

gold′bug′ (gōld′bŭg′), *n.* *U. S.* **1**. A gold beetle.
2. An advocate of the gold standard. *Political Slang.*

gold certificate. In the United States, a certificate, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, that gold coin or bullion of a certain (stated) value in dollars has been deposited in the Treasury and is payable on demand to the bearer, or, in the case of certificates for $10,000, to order. Such certificates are not legal tender, but are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and may be held by any national bank as a part of its lawful reserve.

gold chloride. Either auric chloride or aurous chloride, commonly the former. See under AURIC and AUROUS.

gold′crest′ (gōld′krĕst′), *n.* A golden-crested kinglet; — esp. applied to the European species. See KINGLET.

gold Democrat. A Democrat who favors the gold standard; esp. [*cap.*], one of a party of such Democrats who rejected the platform and nominees of the regular organization in 1896 and nominated a separate ticket. *U. S.*

gold dust, *or, esp. in sense* 2, **gold′-dust′**, *n.* **1**. Fine particles of gold, such as are obtained in placer mining. An impure dust is sometimes **commercial dust**.
2. **a** A perennial yellow-flowered alyssum (*Koniga saxatilis*) often cultivated. **b** The stonecrop *Sedum acre*.

Gol′de-mar, King (gōl′dē-mär). *Ger. Folklore.* A famous kobold who was tangible but not visible, and who played the harp, talked, revealed secrets, and diced.

gold′en (gōl′d′n), *a.* [ME. *golden;* cf. ME. *gulden*, AS. *gylden*, from *gold*. See GOLD; cf. GUILDER.] **1**. Made of gold; consisting of, or pertaining to, gold.
2. Containing, bearing, or abounding in, gold; auriferous.
3. Having the color of gold; as, the *golden* grain.
4. Very precious; highly valuable; excellent; eminently auspicious; as, *golden* opinions.
5. Marked by great prosperity and happiness; flourishing; as, the *golden* days of some form of activity.

The *golden* time of Long Ago. *William Winter.*

golden age, a period of great prosperity and progress or of the flowering of civilization or art; as, the Elizabethan has been called the *golden age* of English literature. See *ages in mythology*, under AGE; LATIN, *n.*, 1. — **g. aloe**, the common century plant. — **g. apple**. **a** The bel. **b** The tomato. **c** = HOG PLUM **a**. *Obs.* — **g. aster**, any American asteraceous plant of the genus *Chrysopsis*, esp. *C. mariana;* — so called from the yellow rays. — **g. ball**. **a** The globeflower. **b** The guelder rose. *Dial. Eng.* — **g. balls**, three gilt balls used as a sign of a pawnbroker's office or shop; — originally taken from the coat of arms of Lombardy, the first money lenders in London having been Lombards. — **g. beetle**. = GOLD BEETLE. — **g. bell**, any shrub of the genus *Forsythia*. See FORSYTHIA. — **G. Book**, the official register of the Venetian nobility under the Republic. — **g. bough**. **a** The European mistletoe. **b** *Myth.* See DIANA. — **g. buck**, *Cookery*, a Welsh rabbit with a poached egg upon it. — **g. bug**, a ladybird. *Local, Eng.* — **G. Bull**. [So called from the golden seal, or the case in which the seal was inclosed.] **a** A royal edict or constitution issued in 1222 by Andrew II. of Hungary, which, while strengthening the monarchy, limited its functions, guaranteed individual liberty and periodical meetings of the diet, and preserved the power of the nobles. **b** An imperial edict or constitution issued in 1356 by the Emperor Charles IV., which fixed the form and places of the imperial election and coronation and the electors and their duties and privileges, etc. This electoral constitution was maintained almost unaltered until the extinction of the Empire. — **g. calf**, wealth; riches; mammon; — alluding to the calf made by Aaron for the Israelites (*Exodus* xxxii.).

A devoted worshiper of the *golden calf* — the mammon of unrighteousness. *Scott.*

— **g. calla**, any of several cultivated calla lilies (*Aroides*) distinguished from the common species by their yellow spathes. — **g. carp**, the goldfish. — **g. chain**, the laburnum; — so called from its long clusters of yellow blossoms. — **g. clover**. = YELLOW CLOVER. — **g. club**, an American araceous aquatic plant (*Orontium aquaticum*), bearing a thick spadix composed of minute yellow flowers. — **g. cordial**, a cordial made by distilling spirit with a number of aromatics, including caraway, coriander, cinnamon, and cloves, and colored with caramel or saffron. *Obs.* — **golden crown**, any asteraceous garden plant of the genus *Gorteria*. — **g. cudweed**, either of two asteraceous plants, *Helichrysum orientale* and *Chænolobus virgatus*, cultivated as garden everlastings for their flower heads, which have golden-yellow involucres. — **g. cup**, the gold-cup; buttercup. — **g. currant**. = FLOWERING CURRANT. — **g. dewdrop**, the shrub *Duranta plumieri*. See DURANTA. — **g. dock**, a European dock (*Rumex maritimus*) with yellowish green foliage. — **g. drips**, a kind of molasses. — **g. dust**. = GOLD DUST, 2. — **g. eagle**. **a** A large and powerful eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*) widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere, though rare in North America; — so called from the brownish yellow tips of the feathers on the head and neck. **b** In India, the lammergeier. — **g. earth**, orpiment. *Obs.* — **g. feather**, an asteraceous plant (*Chrysanthemum præaltum aureum*) cultivated for its yellow foliage. — **g. fir**, the red fir **a**. — **G. Fleece**. **a** *Gr. Myth.* The fleece of gold taken from the ram that bore Phrixus through the air to Colchis. It was placed by Æetes, king of Colchis, in a sacred grove, where it was guarded by a sleepless dragon, until it was stealthily won by the Argonaut Jason (which see). **b** See ORDER, *n.*, 1. — **g. flower**, any species of *Chrysanthemum*, esp. the corn marigold (*C. segetum*). — **g. flower of Peru**, the sunflower. — **g. garlic**, a European wild onion (*Allium moly*) often cultivated for its umbel of bright yellow flowers. — **G. Gate**, a variety of tea rose with deep golden-yellow or salmon-yellow flowers. — **g. guineas**, the pilewort. — **g. Harvey**, an English variety of winter apple with small roundish rough fruit, of a russety orange color and rich subacid flavor. — **g. hawkweed**, the king devil. — **g. herb**, the orach. — **G. Horde**. See KIPCHAK. — **G. Horseshoe, Knights of the**, the members of the gay exploring expedition across the Blue Ridge in 1716 under Governor Spotswood, of Virginia; — so called afterwards in allusion to the presentation to each by the governor of a golden horseshoe, their horses having been shod, contrary to custom.

[1/16] Golden Eagle **a**.

But aye the "*Golden Horseshoe*" knights
Their old Dominion keep. *F. O. Ticknor.*

— **g. knob**. = GOLDEN CUP. — **g. knops**, any of several common crowfoots, as *Ranunculus repens, R. acris*, and *R. bulbosus*. — **g. larch**, a Chinese pinaceous tree (*Pseudolarix kæmpferi*) with golden-yellow foliage. — **G. Legend**, a hagiology (the "Legenda Aurea") written by Jacobus de Voragine (James of Viraggio), Archbishop of Genoa, in the 13th century, and translated into English and printed by Caxton in 1483. — **g. lungwort**, the wall hawkweed. *Obs.* — **g. maid**, the European cunner (*Crenilabrus melops*). — **g. maidenhair**. **a** The common polypody. **b** The haircap moss. — **g. meadow parsnip**, an American apiaceous plant (*Zizia aurea*) with yellow-flowered umbels. — **g. mean** [a translation of L. *aurea mediocritas* (which see)], the way of wisdom and safety between extremes; sufficiency without excess; moderation. — **g. millet**. = ITALIAN MILLET. — **g. mole**, any mole of the genus *Chrysochloris* (which see). — **g. moss**. **a** The haircap moss. *Obs.* **b** The stonecrop *Sedum acre*. — **g. motherwort**, the European asteraceous plant *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, the flower heads of which are sometimes used in medicine as a diaphoretic. — **g. mothwort**. = GOLDEN CUDWEED. — **g. mugweed**, the crosswort *Galium cruciata*. — **g. number** [L. *aureus numerus*], the number of any year in the Metonic lunar cycle of 19 years; — so named as important in fixing the date of Easter. For any year of the Christian era the golden number is obtained by adding 1 to the number of the year and dividing by 19, the remainder being the number sought. If there is no remainder the number is 19. See EASTER. — **g. oak**, an American false foxglove (*Dasystoma virginica*) with oaklike leaves. — **g. oat**, the yellow oat grass (*Trisetum flavescens*). — **g. oriole**. See ORIOLE. — **g. osier**. **a** = GOLDEN WILLOW. **b** The sweet gale. — **g. perch**, the yellowbelly (fish). — **g. pheasant**, a brilliantly colored pheasant

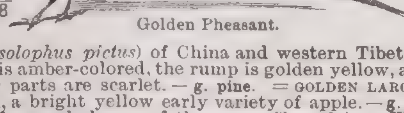

[1/18] Golden Pheasant.

(*Chrysolophus pictus*) of China and western Tibet. The crest is amber-colored, the rump is golden yellow, and the under parts are scarlet. — **g. pine**. = GOLDEN LARCH. — **g. pippin**, a bright yellow early variety of apple. — **g. plover**, any of several plovers of the genus *Charadrius*. When in summer plumage the adults have the upper parts speckled with golden yellow and white, and the lower parts black. The European species is *C. apricarius*, that of America *C. dominicus;* the variety of the Pacific Islands, eastern Asia, etc., is *C. dominicus fulvus*. They are noted for their gregarious habits and very extensive migrations, breeding chiefly in the Arctic regions and often wintering far south of the equator. They are highly esteemed as game birds. The American species is becoming rare. — **g. ragwort**, the ragwort *Senecio aureus*. See RAGWORT. — **g. rectangle**. See GOLDEN SECTION. — **g. robin**, the Baltimore bird. — **g. rose**, *R. C. Ch.*, a gold or gilded rose blessed by the Pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent, and sent to some church, person, city, or state, in recognition of special services rendered to the papal see. — **g. rosemary**, an Australian fabaceous shrub (*Oxylobium ellipticum*) with corymbose yellow flowers, common in greenhouse cultivation. — **g. rule**. **a** The rule of doing to others as we would have them do to us. (*Matt.* vii. 12; *Luke* vi. 31.) **b** *Arith.* The rule of proportion, or rule of three. — **golden rust**, a rust fungus (*Puccinia glumarum*) which attacks cereals, which bears its uredospores in bright yellow sori. — **g. samphire**, a European asteraceous maritime plant (*Inula crithmoides*). — **g. saxifrage**, a low saxifragaceous herb with yellow flowers (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*); also, any of several other species of this genus. — **g. section**. **a** *Math.* Division of a line segment in extreme and mean ratio (*Euclid*, II. 11). **b** *Æsthetics.* That division of a line or proportion of a geometrical figure in which the smaller dimension is to the greater as the greater is to the whole. Thus, the **golden rectangle** is one in which the width is to the length as the length to the sum of the two. The *golden section* is æsthetically satisfying, though it does not in all figures yield the maximum satisfaction. — **g. shower**. = GOLDEN CHAIN. — **g. sirup** *or* **syrup**, a yellow sirup from refiner's molasses. — **g. spider lily**, a Chinese bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (*Lycoris aurea*) cultivated for its yellow or orange flowers. — **g. spur**, a variety of daffodil. — **g. star**. **a** The golden aster. **b** A kind of monstrance used at the papal Mass on Easter day. — **G. State**, California; — from its gold mines. — **g. sulphide**, *or* **sulphuret, of antimony, g. sulphur**, *Old Chem.*, the pentasulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_5, a golden or orange-yellow powder, sometimes used in medicine. — **g. thistle**, any European asteraceous plant of the genus *Scolymus*, esp. *S. hispanicus*, naturalized in California. They have thistlelike foliage and yellow-rayed heads. — **g. trefoil**, the hepatica. — **g. trogon**, the quesal. — **g. trout**. **a** A small but beautifully colored trout (*Salmo agua-bonita*), native of the streams on the slopes of Mt. Whitney, Cal. **b** The Sunapee trout. — **g. tuft**. **a** = GOLD DUST, 2 **a**. **b** The golden cudweed. — **g. warbler**, the summer warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*) or other closely allied species; — so called because chiefly yellow in color. — **g. wasp**. = CUCKOO FLY **b**. — **g. wattle**, any of various yellow-flowered species of *Acacia*, esp. *A. pycnantha* and *A. longifolia*. *Australasia*. — **g. wedding**. See under WEDDING. — **g. willow**, a European willow (*Salix vitellina*) having yellow twigs, and much used in basket making. — **g. willow-herb**, the yellow loosestrife. — **g. withy**, the sweet gale. — **g. wolf**, the chanco. — **g. world**, the golden age. *Obs. Shak.* — **g. wrasse**. = GOLDEN MAID. — **G. Yard**, the three stars in the belt of Orion; — called also *Yardarm, Yard and Ell*, etc. — **g. yellow**. **a** Martius yellow. See DYE. **b** Resorcin yellow. See DYE. **c** A pigment consisting of antimony trisulphide.

European Golden Plover (*Charadrius apricarius*). [1/7]

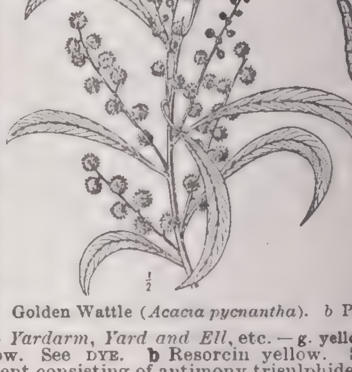

[1/2] Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*). *b* Pod.

gold′en (gōl′d′n), *v. t. & i.* To make golden in color; to become golden; to take on the color of gold. *Rare.*

gold′en-band′ed, *a.* Banded with gold color. — **golden-banded lily**, a Japanese lily (*Lilium auratum*) with conspicuous central stripes on the perianth segments.

gold′en-crest′ed, *a.* Having a yellow crest or crown; — applied specif. to certain kinglets. See KINGLET.
golden-crested wren. The golden-crested kinglet.

gold′en-crowned′ (-kround′; 87), *a.* Having the top of the head yellow; as, the *golden-crowned* thrush, or ovenbird (*Sciurus aurocapillus*), and the *golden-crowned* sparrow (*Zonotrichia corona*) of western North America. Cf. KINGLET.

gold′en-cup′ oak. The California live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*); — so called from its yellow foliage.

gold′en-eye′, *n.* **1**. A duck (*Clangula clangula*), found in Europe and Asia, and represented in North America by a closely related variety (*americana*). Barrow's golden-eye (*C. islandica*) is a less common but widely distributed North American species. The golden-eyes are expert divers and are noted for their swift whistling flight, whence the occasional name *whistler*. The adult males are black and white.
2. A golden-eyed fly. See CHRYSOPA.

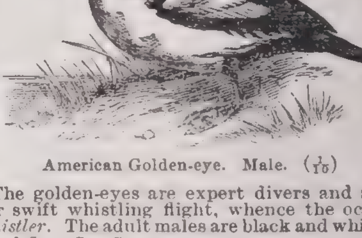

American Golden-eye. Male. (1/10)

gold′en-eyed′ (gōl′d′n-īd′; 87), *a.* Having the eye or iris yellow or golden. — **golden-eyed duck**. = GOLDEN-EYE. — **g. fly**. See CHRYSOPA. — **g. grass**, a yellow-flowered iridaceous plant of California (*Sisyrinchium californicum*).

gold′en-hair′, *n.* A South African asteraceous shrub (*Chrysocoma coma-aurea*) with golden-yellow flowers.

gold′en-mouthed′ (-mouthd′; -moutht′; 87), *a.* Uttering golden speech; eloquent; — used esp. of John Chrysostom, translating his surname.

gold′en-pert′ (gōl′d′n-pûrt′), *n.* A small, yellow-flowered scrophulariaceous herb (*Gratiola aurea*).

gold′en-rod′ (-rŏd′), *n.* Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Solidago*, or of any of several small related genera, as *Brachychæta*, etc. They are well-known fall-blooming plants with wandlike stems, variously shaped leaves, and heads of small yellow-rayed flowers often clustered in panicles. The species are numerous in the United States; only one (*S. virgaurea*) is found in Europe.

goldenrod tree. An amaranthaceous shrub (*Bosea yervamora*), of the Canary Islands.

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gold. † COLD.
Gold (gŏld), *n.* A member of a horde of Tungusic Mongolians, dwelling along the Amur, and known for their aptitude for ornamental art.
gold′-and-sil′ver-plant′, *n.* = SATINPOD.
gold′-ball′, *n.* = GOLD-CUP.
gold′-bas′ket, *n.* *Bot.* = GOLD DUST, 2 **a**.
gold′-beat′en, *a.* Ornamented with beaten gold; gilded. *Obs.*
gold beetle. Any of various chrysomelid beetles having a brilliant golden luster.
gold beryl. = CHRYSOBERYL.
gold blocking. Printing with gold leaf by means of an engraved block.
gold′-bloom′, *n.* The marigold. *Dial. Eng.*
gold book. A paper book 3¾ inches by 3½ inches, containing 25 sheets of gold leaf between the chalked leaves.
gold′-brick′, *v. t.* To swindle. *Slang, U. S.*
gold brown. Bismarck brown. See DYE.
gold carp. The goldfish.
gold′-chain′, *n.* **a** The common stonecrop (*Sedum acre*). **b** = GOLDEN CHAIN.
gold cloth. See CLOTH OF GOLD.
gold′-crap′. † GOLD-CUP.
gold′-cup′, *n.* **a** Any of various crowfoots, esp. *Ranunculus acris* and *R. bulbosus*. **b** The cowslip or marsh marigold
gold cure. *Med.* A mode of treatment of inebriates, in which some preparation of gold is said to be used.
gold digger. One who digs gold, esp. in alluvial deposits.
gold digging. **a** Placer mining for gold. **b** *pl.* The district in which such mining is carried on.
gold driver. A goldbeater.
gold′ed, *a.* Golden; having much gold. *Obs.*
gold end. A fragment of broken gold or jewelry.
gold′-end′ man. A buyer of gold ends. *Obs.*
gold′en-head′, *n.* The male widgeon. *Local, Ireland.*
gold′en-knop′, *n.* A ladybird. *Local, Eng.*
gold′en-locks′, *n.* **a** The common polypody. **b** The West Indian asteraceous plant (*Chænolobus virgatus*.
gold′en-ly, *adv.* of GOLDEN.
Gold′en-mouth′, *n.* John Chrysostom; — a translation of *Chrysostom*.
gold′en-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gold′en-seal′ (gōl′d'n-sēl′), *n.* A perennial American ranunculaceous herb (*Hydrastis canadensis*), with a thick knotted yellow rootstock and large rounded leaves.

gold′en-spoon′, *n.* A yellow-flowered West Indian malpighiaceous shrub (*Byrsonima cinerea*).

gold fern. Any fern having the lower surface of the frond covered with a golden yellow powder, as in species of *Notholæna* and *Gymnopteris*, esp. *G. triangularis* of the southwestern United States and various cultivated West Indian species of the latter genus.

gold field. A region in which are deposits of gold.

gold′-filled′ (-fĭld′; 87), *a.* *Jewelry.* Covered with a layer of gold so as to constitute filled gold (which see).

gold′finch′ (gōld′fĭnch′; 140), *n.* [AS. *goldfinc.* See GOLD; FINCH.] **a** A small brightly colored European finch (*Carduelis elegans*) often kept as a cage bird. The name refers to the large patch of yellow on the wings. The front of the head and throat are bright red; the nape, with part of the wings and tail, black. The name is locally incorrectly applied to the European yellow-hammer. **b** In America, any of various small finches of the genera *Astragalinus* and *Spinus*, esp. *A. tristis*, a widely distributed and familiar bird noted for its undulating flight and characteristic song. In summer the male becomes bright yellow with black wings, tail, and crown.

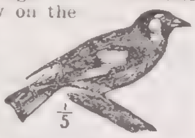

European Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*). (1/5)

gold′fin′ny (-fĭn′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A small brightly colored European labroid fish (*Ctenolabrus rupestris*) common in the Mediterranean; also, any of several other related European labroids, as the cunner (*Crenilabrus melops*).

American Goldfinch (*Astragalinus tristis*). (1/5)

gold′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **1.** **a** A small cyprinoid fish (*Carassius auratus*), closely related to the true carp, native of China, but now kept in aquariums and ponds in most parts of the world. In the native state its color is olivaceous, but most of the cultivated varieties are chiefly golden yellow or orange in color. Many curious variations have been produced by domestication. Cf. TELESCOPE FISH. **b** The garibaldi. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = DORADO, 2.

gold flower. **a** A European asteraceous plant (*Helichrysum stœchas*) cultivated as a garden everlasting for its flower heads, which have yellow involucral scales. **b** A showy yellow-flowered shrub (*Hypericum moserianum*). **c** Any South African plant of the genus *Gorteria*. **d** = GOLDEN CUDWEED.

gold foil. Gold beaten or rolled out very thin; specif., as used by dentists and others, gold in sheets thicker than gold leaf.

gold glass. *Archæol.* Glassware figured with designs produced by engraving upon gold foil, attached to the glass, and afterwards protected by a glass film. Ware of this sort appears to have originated in the 3d century.

gold′ie, gold′y (gōl′dĭ), *n.* [From GOLD.] A local British name of various birds, fishes, etc., having yellow or golden colors, markings, etc.; esp., the goldfinch and yellow-hammer, the golden-eye, the dragonet, etc.

gold′i-locks′ (gōl′dĭ-lŏks′), *n.* **1.** Golden hair. *Obs.* **2.** A person with golden hair. *James Whitcomb Riley.* **3.** **a** A European asteraceous plant (*Linosyris linosyris*) with heads of flowers resembling those of goldenrod. **b** Any species of the related South African genus *Chrysocoma.* **c** A European buttercup (*Ranunculus auricomus*). **d** The haircap moss. *Obs.* **e** The globeflower.

gold lace, *or* **silver lace**, lace or braid, formerly made of gold and silver wire, but now made with warp threads of silk, or silk and cotton, and a weft of silk threads covered with gold or silver, or with gilt.

gold leaf. Gold foil, or a leaf of gold, of extreme thinness, used for gilding, etc. It varies ordinarily from 1/200000 to 1/250000 of an inch in thickness.

gold mine. A place where gold is obtained by mining operations; hence, any source from which one obtains abundantly something sought for, as wealth or knowledge.

gold′-of-pleas′ure, *n.* Any brassicaceous plant of the genus *Camelina*, esp. the wild flax, *C. sativa.*

gold orange. An artificial dyestuff, one of the tropæolins.

gold plate. Vessels or tableware of gold, collectively.

gold point. *Finance.* In foreign exchange, the rate of exchange at which it is as cheap to settle accounts by the shipment of gold as it is to do so by buying exchange. Less accurately called *bullion point* and *specie point.* The amount of the rate is determined by the difference between the cost of exchange and the cost of delivering the gold where the payment is to be made.

gold reserve. The reserve fund of gold coin and bullion held in the United States Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes. It must, at no time exceed the maximum sum of $150,000,000 and on falling below $100,000,000 is to be restored to the maximum sum by borrowing money.

gold shell. **a** A shell spread with powdered gold or gold leaf mixed or ground up with gum water, for artists' use. **b** A small bivalve shell of the genus *Anomia* (which see); esp. the jingle shell (*A. glabra*) of the Atlantic coast; — so called from its golden luster.

gold size. An adhesive composition used to prepare the surface before applying gold leaf. It is usually composed of oil, resin, a pigment (as vermilion), and turpentine.

gold′smith′ (gōld′smĭth′), *n.* [AS. *goldsmiþ.* See GOLD; SMITH.] An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments, etc., of gold. Goldsmiths commonly acted as bankers as late as the 18th century.

goldsmith beetle. A large, bright yellow, American scarabæid beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*) which feeds on the foliage of various trees.

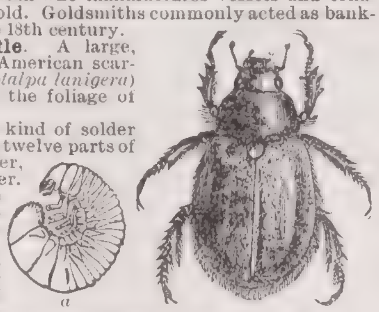

Goldsmith Beetle. Nat. size. *a* Larva.

gold solder. A kind of solder often containing twelve parts of gold, two of silver, and four of copper.

gold stick. The gilt rod presented by his sovereign to the colonel of a regiment of life guards, or to the captain of the Gentlemen-at-arms, on his receiving his commission, and carried on state occasions; also, one who carries this rod. *Eng.*

gold′stone′ (gōld′stōn′), *n.* Aventurine in which the gold spangles are very close and fine, giving it the appearance of a natural jewel. See AVENTURINE, 1.

gold thread. Thread formed by twisting thin gold filament over a thread of silk, with a wheel and iron bobbins; spun gold.

gold′thread′ (gōld′thrĕd′), *n.* *Bot.* A small ranunculaceous plant (*Coptis trifolia*) with white flowers and trifoliolate leaves; — so called from its fibrous yellow roots.

gold tissue. A tissue interwoven with gold thread.

gold washer. **1.** A sweater of gold coin. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **2.** *Mining.* One who recovers gold by washing away the dirt from auriferous gravel in a pan, cradle, or the like; also, a mechanical device for this purpose.

gold washing. Act or process of washing auriferous soil for gold; also, chiefly *pl.*, a place where this is carried on.

gold′work′ (gōld′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Act or art of working in gold; also, work done in gold, as by a smith. **2.** *pl.* A place where gold is mined, washed, or worked.

gold′work′er (-wûr′kẽr), *n.* A person whose occupation is the obtaining or working of gold.

golf (gŏlf; *sometimes* gŏf, *an approximate imitation of the Scot. pron.*; 277), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *gouf* a blow, stroke.] A game which consists in striking a small, resilient ball with clubs (called **golf clubs**) having heads (wooden or metal), into

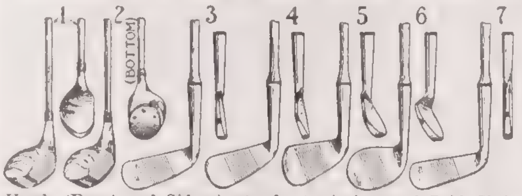

Heads (Front and Side view) of a typical set of Golf Clubs. 1 Driver; 2 Brassy; 3 Cleek; 4 Mid-iron; 5 Mashie; 6 Niblick; 7 Putter.

a series of holes (usually nine or eighteen) situated at varying distances on a course, or links, with natural or artificial obstacles, or hazards, irregularly interposed. The object is to put the ball into each hole in as few strokes as possible. See MATCH PLAY, MEDAL PLAY. **Clock golf** is a game which consists in putting the ball, in as few strokes as possible, into a hole in the interior — not necessarily the center — of a circle from twelve respective points placed at regular intervals circumferentially and numbered like the hours on the dial of a clock. A set of golf clubs necessary for the proper playing of the game of golf usually consists of a driver, brassy (or brassie), cleek, mid-iron, mashie, niblick, and putter. The driver is usually employed for the tee shot; the brassy through the green for long shots, and so on in a descending scale with the cleek, mid-iron, and mashie. The distance capable of being secured is determined by the degree of loft, or angle of the face of the club with the shaft, and by the length of shaft. The niblick is used for playing out of hazards; the putter, for putting the ball into the hole on the putting green.

golf (gŏlf; *see* GOLF, *n.*), *v. i.*; GOLFED (gŏlft); GOLF′ING. To play golf.

Gol′go-tha (gŏl′gō-thȧ), *n.* [L. *golgotha*, Gr. γολγοθά, of Aramaic or Heb. origin; Heb. *gulgōleth* skull.] **1.** Calvary. See CALVARY, 1. *John xix. 17.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A burial place; cemetery; charnel house. **3.** The place where heads of a university college deal with discipline or other affairs. *Obs. Eng. Univ. Slang.*

gol′iard (gōl′yȧrd), *n.* [LL. *goliardus* or OF. *goliart*; prob. fr. a proper name; cf. the Philistine giant *Goliath.*] One of a class of wandering students, chiefly of the 12th and 13th centuries, who composed loose and satirical Latin verse, and served as jesters or minstrels. — **gol-iar′der-y** (gōl-yär′dẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **gol-iar′dic** (-dĭk), *a.* See GOLIAS.

The Latin rimes of the *goliards* . . . disclose the existence even before the days of the chivalrous Minnesong of a large class of roving singers, given over to wine, women, and merriment. *Kuno Francke.*

Go′li-as (gō′lĭ-ăs; gōl′yăs), *n.* [LL. See GOLIARD.] A mythical person, often said to be a bishop, from whom goliards were supposed to take their name and who figures as the author and hero of many goliardic poems.

Go-li′ath (gō-lī′ăth), *n.* [Heb. *Golyath.*] **1.** *Bib.* The Philistine giant killed by David with a sling (see 1 *Sam.* xvii.). Hence, a giant. **2.** [*l. c.*] Short for GOLIATH CRANE.

goliath beetle. [From *Goliath*, the Philistine giant.] Any of several very large African cetonian beetles, esp. *Goliathus giganteus*, which becomes about four inches long and is usually of a chalky white color with black markings.

goliath crane. *Mach.* A powerful traveling crane mounted on a movable gantry of large span.

go-mash′ta (gō-măsh′tȧ), *n.* Also **go-mash′tah**. [Hind. & Per. *gumāshta*, fr. Per. *gumāshtan* to commission.] A native agent or factor, as of a business house; specif., an assistant or clerk of a native official. *India.*

gom-been′ (gŏm-bēn′), *n.* [Ir. *gaimbin.*] Usury; — chiefly used adjectively in **gombeen man** *or* **woman**, a male or female money lender or usurer. *Ireland & Isle of Man.*

gom-broon′ (gŏm-brōōn′), *n.*, *or* **gombroon ware**. [Perh. fr. *Gombroon, Gambroon*, now Benderabbas, in Persia.] A kind of white semiporcelain, made originally in Persia.

gom′er-al (gŏm′ẽr-ăl), **gom′er-el** (-ĕl), **gom′er-il** (-ĭl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A simpleton; fool. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Go-mor′te-ga (gō-mŏr′tē-gȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Gomez de Ortega* (1730–1810), Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of plants consisting of the single species *G. nitida*, a Chilean tree with aromatic astringent bark and edible fruit. It constitutes a distinct family, **Go-mor′te-ga′ce-æ** (-gā′sē-ē), of the order Ranunculales (hence, **go-mor′te-ga′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*).

gom-phi′a-sis (gŏm-fī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γομφίασις toothache or gnashing of teeth, fr. γομφίος a grinder tooth.] *Med.* A disease of the teeth, which causes them to loosen in their sockets.

Gom′pho-car′pus (gŏm′fō-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γόμφος bolt, nail + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African asclepiadaceous herbs and shrubs, distinguished from *Asclepias* by having the hoods of the corolla without appendages. The flowers are variously colored, usually large and showy. Several species are used medicinally.

Gom′pho-lo′bi-um (-lō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γόμφος bolt + λοβός lobe.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian fabaceous shrubs with handsome red or yellow flowers, known locally as *poison bushes* on account of their effect on stock. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

gom-pho′sis (gŏm-fō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γόμφωσις, prop., a bolting together, deriv. of γόμφος bolt, nail.] *Anat.* A form of unionor immovable articulation where a hard part is received into a bone cavity, as the teeth into the jaws.

Gom-phre′na (gŏm-frē′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gromphaena* a kind of amaranth.] *Bot.* A large tropical genus of amaranthaceous herbs or low shrubs having flowers borne in close heads, the scarious bracts of which retain their color and texture when dried. *G. globosa* is the globe amaranth.

go-mu′ti (gō-mōō′tē), *n.* [Malayan *gumuti.*] **1.** A Malayan feather palm (*Saguerus pinnatus*), having large leaves whose bases are densely clothed with fibers. It yields a sweet sap from which jaggery, or sugar, and palm wine are made; the pith furnishes a kind of sago; the young fruits are preserved. Called also **gomuti palm**. **2.** The black, wiry fiber obtained from this palm. The strands, which are of great strength and durability, are used for cordage and cables, esp. of ships.

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gold′en-wing′, *n.* **a** The flicker. **b** The golden-winged warbler.

gold′en-winged′ (gōl′d'n-wĭngd′), *a.* Having the wings marked with yellow. — **golden-winged warbler**, a small North American warbler (*Helminthophila chrysoptera*), having broad, usually confluent, yellow bars on the wings. — **golden-winged woodpecker**, the flicker.

gold fever. Mania for gold hunting and mining.

gold′-fields′, *n.* Any asteraceous herb of the genus *Baeria. California.*

gold finder. **a** One who finds gold; esp., one whose occupation is searching for gold. **b** One who empties privies. *Obs.*

gold flux. = AVENTURINE, 1.

gold′-ham′mer, *n.* [See GOLD; HAMMER, bird.] The European yellow-hammer.

gold′head′, *n.* The pochard *Aythya ferina.*

Gold′ie's-fern′, *or* **Gold′ie's-wood′-fern** (gōl′dĭz-), *n.* A fern of the northern United States and Canada (*Dryopteris goldieana*) with very large and graceful bipinnate fronds.

gold′in, gold′ing, *n.* [From the color.] **a** The corn marigold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** An English variety of yellow apple.

gold′ish, *a.* See -ISH.

gold knap, knobs, *or* **knoppes**. = GOLD-CUP **a**.

gold′-laced′ (-lāst′), *a.* Adorned with gold lace.

gold′less, *a.* See -LESS.

gold lily. = GOLDEN SPIDER LILY.

gold′-mas′tling, *n.* [See MASLIN a brass.] Brass; latten. *Obs.*

gold mole. = GOLDEN MOLE.

gold′ney, gold′ny (gōld′nĭ). Corrupt. of GOLDFINNY.

goldnye. † GOLDEN-EYE.

gold pheasant. = GOLDEN PHEASANT.

gold premium. See PREMIUM.

gold purple. = PURPLE OF CASSIUS.

Gold′schmidt's process (gōld′shmĭts). The thermite process of welding. See THERMITE. Also, reduction of a metal by mixing its oxide with powdered aluminium and igniting.

gold′seed′, *n.* Dog's-tail grass **a**.

gold′-shrub′, *n.* The rubiaceous shrub *Palicourea speciosa.*

gold′sin′ny (gōld′sĭn′ĭ), *n.* = GOLDFINNY.

gold′smith′er-y (-smĭth′ẽr-ĭ), **gold′smith′ry** (-smĭth′rĭ), *n.* The work, art, or trade of a goldsmith; articles manufactured by goldsmiths. [*Obs.*]

gold′smith′y, *n.* Goldsmithery.

gold′spink′ (-spĭŋk′), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** The goldfinch. **b** The yellow-hammer.

gold standard. See STANDARD.

Gold′stein rays (gōld′stīn). *Physics.* = CANAL RAYS.

gold′tail′, *n.* Any of several species of liparian moths having yellow anal tufts.

gold′tit′, *n.* The verdin.

gold wash. A gold washing.

gold web. *Obs.* **a** Cloth of gold. **b** A kind of frosting in the form of a web, made from melted sugar of a yellow color.

gold′weed′, *n.* Corn crowfoot.

gold weight. *Obs.* **1.** *pl.* Scales for weighing gold. **2.** The accurate weight or balance desired in weighing gold; hence, exact weight.

gold working. A place where mining or washing for gold is done; — often *pl.* [*Obs.*]

gold′worm′, *n.* A glowworm.

gold′y (gōl′dĭ). Var. of GOLDIE.

gold′y, *a.* Golden.

Gold′y, *n.* Oliver Goldsmith (1728–74); — affectionately so nicknamed.

gold′y-locks′. Var. of GOLDILOCKS.

gole. † GOAL, *n.*, GOLEE, GOLL.

gole, *a.* [AS. *gāl.*] **a** Merry; lustful; wanton. **b** Rank, as grass; luxuriant. — **gole′lich**, *adv.* — **gole′ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

golee, *n.* [OF. *golée.*] A mouthful (of words). *Obs.*

goles. Corrupt. of GOD; — in oaths. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

golet. † GULLET.

golf. † GULF.

golf′er, *n.* One who plays golf.

golf′ite, *n.* A golfer; a devotee of golf. *Colloq.*

goliardeys, *n.* [Cf. OF. *goliardois.*] A goliard. *Obs.*

Go-li′as † GOLIATH.

goliath rail. *Railroads.* A heavy rail weighing 100 lbs. or more to the yard. *Cant.*

go-lil′la, go-lil′le, *n.* [Sp. *golilla*, dim. of *gola* throat.] A kind of Spanish starched collar. *Obs.*

golinger. † GILEYNOUR.

golk (gŏk). Scot. var. of GOWK.

gol-ka′kra (gōl-kä′krȧ), *n.* [Bengali *gōlkankra.*] The large, red, thorny fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Momordica cochinchinensis*) used in India for food.

goll. Dial. Eng. var. of GALL, GOAL, GOLES, GULL.

Goll (gôl), *n.* See FENIAN, 1.

goll, *n.* A hand. *Obs.*

gol′lan (gŏl′ăn), *n.* [Cf. dial. *gowland, golland, golding*, and E. *gold.*] Any of several ranunculuses, as crowfoot, marsh marigold, globeflower, or other yellow-flowered plants, as the corn marigold, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

gol′lar (gŏl′ẽr), **gol′ler**, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To bawl; shout. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Goll's column, *or* **Goll's tract** (gôlz). See COLUMN, 5.

gol′ly (gŏl′ĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. GOLLAR.] To yell or bawl. *Scot.*

gol′ly. A euphemism for GOD; — used in minced oaths.

go-loe′, *or* **go-lo′-shoe′** (gō-lō′-), *n.* A galosh.

golofer, *n.* [OF. *goulafre*, F. *gouliafre.*] ? Glutton. *Obs.*

gol′o-myn′ka, *n.* [Russ. *golomyanka.*] The oilfish *Comephorus baikalensis.*

go-lore′. Dial. Eng. var. of GALORE.

go-losh′, go-loshe′. Vars. of GALOSH.

golpe, golp (gŏlp), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *golpe* a blow.] *Her.* A roundel purpure. *Obs.*

golsoght. † GULESOUGHT.

golt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GAULT.

go′lun-dauze′. Var. of GOLANDAAS.

go-lup′tious (gō-lŭp′shŭs), *a.* [Cf. VOLUPTUOUS.] Very enjoyable; delicious. *Slang.*

Gom (gŏm; gŭm). Corrupt. of GOD; — used in oaths.

Go-ma′ri-an (gō-mā′rĭ-ăn), **Go′mar-ist** (gō′mȧr-ĭst), **Go′mar-ite** (-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Francis Gomar or Gomarus, a Dutch disciple of Calvin in the 17th century, who strongly opposed the Arminians.

go′mart (gō′märt), *n.* [F. *gommart, gomart.*] The gumbo limbo.

gomatu. Var. of GOMUTI.

gomb. † GUM, of the jaw.

gom-been′ism (gŏm-bēn′ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

gom′ble. † JUMBLE.

gom′bo. Var. of GUMBO.

gome † GAME, GUM, of the jaw.

gome, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *gaum* a sticky mass.] = COOM, 2 **b**. *Obs.*

gome, *n.* [AS. *guma*; akin to Goth. *guma*, L. *homo.* See BRIDEGROOM.] A man. *Obs.*

gome, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf Icel. *gaumr.*] Heed; care; notice. *Obs.*

Go-mei′sa (gō-mī′sä), *n.* [Prob. Ar. *al gumaiçā'* the water dog (Sirius).] See STAR.

gomen. † GAME.

gomenly. † GAMELY.

go′mer (gō′mẽr), *n.* [L. *gomor*, Gr. γομόρ, fr. Heb. *'ōmer.* Cf. OMER.] = HOMER, the measure.

go′mer (gō′mẽr), *n.* *Ordnance.* A conical chamber at the breech of the bore in old smoothbore ordnance, esp. mortars; — named after the inventor.

Go′mer (gō′mẽr), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Son of Japheth. "*Gomer* is the equiv. of the *Gimirrai* frequently referred to in the inscriptions of Assyrian kings, and represents a promiscuous group of peoples who, forced across the Black Sea by Scythian hordes pressing upon them, settled in Cappadocia." *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).* **2.** Wife of the prophet Hosea.

gom′-gom′. Var. of GUM-GUM.

gom′lah (gŭm′lä), *n.* [Hind. *gamlā* an earthen vessel.] A water jug. *Anglo-Ind.*

gomme. † GUM.

gom′me-lin (gŏm′ĕ-lĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-lĭn; -lēn). [F. *gommeline*, fr. *gomme* gum.] = DEXTRIN.

Go-mor′rah, *or* **Go-mor′rha** (gō-mŏr′ȧ), *n.* *Bib.* See SODOM.

Go-mor′rhe-an, **Go-mor′re-an** (-ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Gomorrah. *Obs.* — *n.* One of the inhabitants of Gomorrah, or one of similar conduct. *Obs.*

gom′-paauw′ (gŏm′pou′), *n.* [D. *gom* gum + *pauw* peacock.] The South African kori bustard (*Eupodotis kori*), which feeds largely on mimosa gum.

gom′pho-dont (gŏm′fō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. γόμφος a bolt + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having the teeth implanted in sockets.

gom′pho-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. γόμφος a bolt + *-lite.*] *Geol.* = NAGELFLUH. *Obs.*

gom-roon′. Var. of GOMBROON.

gomuto. Var. of GOMUTI.

gon. Obs. pret. pl. of GIN, to begin.

gon-. See GONO-.

gon. Obs. inf. & pres. ind. pl. of GO.

gon. Gone. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

H I J K L M

gon′ad (gŏn′ăd), *n.* [Gr. γονή that which generates.] *Zoöl.* A reproductive gland, or group of such glands; an ovary, testis, or hermaphrodite gland. — **go-na′di-al** (gō-nā′dĭ-ăl), *a.* — **go-nad′ic** (-năd′ĭk), *a.*

gon′a-poph′y-sis (gŏn′ȧ-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.; *gono-* + *apophysis.*] *Zoöl.* An organ or process of the anal region of an insect serving in copulation, oviposition (in the latter case forming part of the ovipositor), or stinging; — sometimes limited to such structures when paired and regarded as modified appendages. — **gon′a-poph′y-sal** (-săl), *a.* — **gon′a-po-phys′i-al** (-pō-fĭz′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

gon′ar-thri′tis (gŏn′är-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γόνυ knee + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the knee joint.

Gond (gŏnd), *n.* **1.** A member of an important Dravidian people, mainly of the Central Provinces of India, long noted for their human sacrifices and bloody savagery. A portion of them have been Hinduized, but many are still jungle dwellers in the lowest stage of culture. **2.** = GONDI.

Gon′di (gŏn′dē), *n.* The language of the Gonds, whether their own Dravidian language, or a broken Aryan one. Cf. DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

gon′do-la (gŏn′dō-lȧ), *n.* [It., dim. of *gonda* a gondola; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat with a high prow and stern, used in the canals of Venice. A gondola is usually propelled by one man, who stands facing the prow, by rowing or by poling. A gondola for passengers has a small shelter amidships, for their protection.

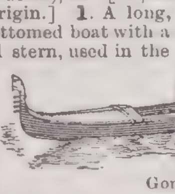

Gondola.

2. **a** A ship's boat; also, a small naval vessel of some kind. *Obs.* **b** A heavy flat-bottomed barge or boat, used esp. in parts of New England. In the Revolutionary war these boats were often used as river gunboats. *U. S.*

3. A gondola car. *U. S.*

gondola car. A long platform railroad car, either having no sides or with very low sides. *U. S.*

gon′do-lier′ (gŏn′dō-lēr′), *n.* [It. *gondoliere*: cf. F. *gondolier.*] A man who rows a gondola.

Gond-wa′na land (gŏnd-wä′nȧ). [From the district of *Gondwana*, prop. forest of the *Gonds.*] *Geol.* A hypothetical land area which is believed at one time to have connected South Africa with India and, on subsiding, to have left Madagascar and other islands as remnants.

Gondwana system. *Geol.* An important series of conglomerates (some of which are of glacial origin), sandstones, and shales found in India.

The great *Gondwana system* of mainly fluviatile strata probably represents the Upper Paleozoic and the Older and Middle Mesozoic formations of other countries. *Geikie.*

gone (gŏn; 205), *p. p.*, & *p. a.* & *obs. inf.* & *pres. ind. pl.* of GO. As *p. a.*: **a** Lost; ruined; hopeless; undone; as, a *gone* man or case. **b** Departed, as because of death.

gone feeling *or* **sensation**, a feeling of faintness or weakness, as from hunger.

gone′ness, *n.* A state of exhaustion; faintness, esp. as resulting from hunger.

Gon′er-il (gŏn′ẽr-ĭl), *n.* The masculine, unnatural eldest daughter of King Lear. She dies by her own hand after poisoning her sister Regan. See LEAR.

gon′fa-lon (gŏn′fȧ-lŏn), *n.* [F. *gonfalon* or It. *gonfalone*. See GONFANON.] **1.** The ensign or standard in use by certain princes or states, such as the medieval republics of Italy, and in more recent times by the Pope. **2.** A name popularly given to any flag which hangs from a crosspiece or frame instead of from the staff or the mast.

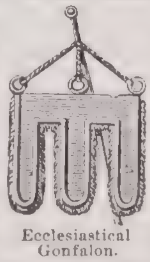

Ecclesiastical Gonfalon.

gon′fa-lon-ier′ (-ẽr′), *n.* [F. *gonfalonier*: cf. It. *gonfaloniere.*] He who bears the gonfalon; a standard bearer; as: **a** An officer at Rome who bears the standard of the Church. **b** The chief magistrate or some other official of any of several republics in medieval Italy. **c** The chief officer of any of the sixteen corporations of arts, or guilds, in medieval Florence; also, short for *Gonfalonier of Justice.* **d** A Turkish general and standard keeper.

gon′fa-non, gon′fan-non (gŏn′fȧ-nŏn), *n.* [ME. *gonfanoun*, OF. *gonfanon*, F. *gonfalon*, the same word as F. *confalon*, name of a religious brotherhood, fr. OHG. *gundfano* war flag; *gund* war (used in comp., and akin to AS. *gūð*) + *fano* cloth, flag; akin to E. *vane*. See VANE; cf. CONFALON.] A gonfalon, esp. the small one suspended from beneath the head of a knight's lance. *Obs. or Hist.*

gong (gŏng), *n.* **1.** [Malayan (Jav.) *gōng*.] An instrument, first used in the East, made of an alloy of copper and tin, shaped like a disk with upturned rim, and producing, when struck, a harsh and resounding tone. It is often used as an instrument of call. **2.** A flat saucerlike bell, rung by striking it with a small hammer which is connected with it by various mechanical devices; a stationary bell, used to sound calls or alarms; — called also *gong bell.*

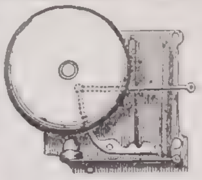

Gong, 2.

gong metal. An alloy from which Oriental gongs are made, as one of 78 parts copper and 22 parts tin.

gon-gon′ha (gŏn-gŏn′yȧ), *n.* [Braz. *congonha, gongonha.*] An icacinaceous Brazilian tree (*Villaresia gongonha*) having valuable wood. Its leaves are sometimes used as a substitute for tea.

Gon′go-ra (gŏŋ′gō-rȧ), *n.* [NL., after Don A. Cabellero y *Góngora*, viceroy of Colombia (New Granada).] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids with ample plaited leaves and racemes of curiously shaped flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Gon′go-rism (gŏŋ′gō-rĭz′m), *n.* An affected elegance or euphuism of style, for which the Spanish poet Luis de Góngora y Argote (1561–1627) and others of his time were noted; — called also *cultism*. — **Gon′go-rist** (-rĭst), *n.* — **Gon′go-resque′** (-rĕsk′), *a.*

Go′ni-a-ti′tes (gō′nĭ-ȧ-tī′tēz), *n.* [Gr. γωνία angle.] *Paleon.* A genus of ammonites having a discoidal coiled shell with angular-lobed sutures. It formerly included numerous species now placed in other genera, and is made the type of a family **Go′ni-a-tit′i-dæ** (-tĭt′ĭ-dē), most of whose representatives are found in the Devonian and the Carboniferous. — **go′ni-a-tite** (-tīt), *n.* — **go′ni-a-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **go′ni-a-ti′toid** (-tī′toid), *a.* & *n.*

Goniatites (*G. crenistria*) from the Carboniferous.

gon′i-dan′gi-um (gŏn′ĭ-dăn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL. See GONIDIUM; ANGIO-.] *Bot.* A sporangium which contains or produces gonidia.

go-nid′i-al (gō-nĭd′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or containing, gonidia or a gonidium. — **gonidial layer**, in lichenology, the layer of algal cells inclosed in a heteromerous thallus.

go-nid′i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* GONIDIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *gono-* + *-idium.*] *Bot.* **a** An asexual reproductive cell or spore arising on the gametophyte, usually in special organs called gonidangia. The word is usually restricted to the asexual spores of algæ, but by some authors is made synonymous with *conidium*, thus including the similar reproductive bodies of certain fungi. **b** One of the green chlorophyll-bearing cells found within the thallus of a lichen, sometimes constituting a definite layer (the *gonidial layer*), but often scattered. The gonidia are now known to be unicellular algæ, with which a fungus exists in symbiosis and from which it derives food. They were originally supposed to be spores borne by the tips of the hyphæ. See LICHEN.

gon′i-mo-blast′ (gŏn′ĭ-mō-blăst′), *n.* [Gr. γονιμος productive (fr. γονή that which generates) + *-blast.*] *Bot.* In the red algæ, one of the sporogenous branching filaments which grow out from the sides of the ventral portion of the carpogonium, after its fertilization.

go′ni-o- (gō′nĭ-ō-). A combining form from Greek γωνία, *corner, angle*; specif., *Craniol.*, equivalent to GONION.

go′ni-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*gonio-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *goniomètre.*] An instrument for measuring (solid) angles; specif.: **a** *Min.* An instrument for measuring the angles of crystals, such as the contact goniometer and the reflecting goniometer (which see). **b** *Craniometry.* An instrument for measuring cranial angles.

go′ni-o-met′ric (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), **go′ni-o-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to goniometry; pert. to, or determined with, a goniometer. — **go′ni-o-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

goniometric functions, the six ratios of the sides of any (esp. oblique) triangle, regarded as functions of (two of) the angles. — **goniometric line**, the line segment representing a trigonometric function, the unit length being taken as radius.

go′ni-om′e-try (gō′nĭ-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *goniométrie.*] *Math.* Measurement of (solid) angles; trigonometry.

go′ni-on (gō′nĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* GONIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. γωνία angle.] *Craniol.* The point at the angle of the lower jaw on either side. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

go-ni′tis (gō-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γόνυ knee + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the knee.

gon′o- (gŏn′ō-), **gon-**. [Gr. γόνος, γονή, procreation, offspring, semen, fr. the root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] A combining form used to signify *sexual, generative*, etc.; as, *gono*chorism, *gono*duct, *gono*poietic, *gono*tome.

gon′o-coc′cus (-kŏk′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *gono-* + NL. & E. *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* The pus-producing microörganism of gonorrhea (*Micrococcus gonorrheæ*); also [*cap.*], the genus to which it was formerly referred.

gon′o-phore (gŏn′ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*gono-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* A reproductive zooid of a hydroid colony. It represents the free-swimming medusa stage, but differs from a medusa in remaining attached to the hydroid stock. Gonophores exhibit varying degrees of simplification or degeneration in different members of the group, sometimes being reduced to ovoid pouchlike bodies called *sporosacs*. **2.** *Bot.* Any sporophyll-bearing prolongation of the axis, as the stipe above the torus in some capparidaceous flowers. — **gon′o-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), **go-noph′o-rous** (-nŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.*

gon′or-rhe′a | (gŏn′ō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [L. *gonorrhoea*, Gr. γονόρ-
gon′or-rhœ′a | ροια; γονή that which begets, semen + ῥέειν to flow.] *Med.* A contagious inflammatory disease of the genito-urinary tract caused by a specific microörganism, the *gonococcus*, and affecting esp. the urethra and vagina; clap. It is characterized by a mucopurulent discharge, pain in urination, and chordee.

gon′or-rhe′al | (-rē′ăl), *a.* Med. Of or pertaining to gon-
gon′or-rhœ′al | orrhea; as, *gonorrheal* rheumatism.

gon′o-the′ca (gŏn′ō-thē′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *gono-* + Gr. θήκη box.] *Zoöl.* The theca inclosing the blastostyle upon which the medusoid buds or gonophores of certain hydroids develop. — **gon′o-the′cal** (-kăl), *a.*

gon′o-zo′oid (-zō′oid), *n.* [*gono-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A sexual zooid, or medusoid bud, of a hydroid; a gonophore. **b** A sexual zooid of a tunicate.

go′ny (gō′nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GONIES (-nĭz). [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A booby; dunce. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Any of several large sea birds, esp. the black-footed albatross, and the young of the short-tailed albatross.

-gony (-gō-nĭ). [L. *-gonia*, Gr. -γονία, fr. root of γίγνεσθαι to be born. See KIN relationship.] A suffix used to signify *generation, production, development*; as, monogony, psychogony, sporogony, theogony, etc. Cf. -GENY.

go′nys (gō′nĭs), *n.* [Cf. GENYS.] *Zoöl.* The lower outline of a bird's bill, so far as the mandibular rami are united.

Gon′y-sty′lus (gŏn′ĭ-stī′lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γόνυ knee + στῦλος pillar; — in allusion to the geniculate styles.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian trees (order Malvales), constituting the family Gonystylaceæ. They yield a fragrant wood resembling eaglewood.

goo′ber (gōō′bẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. Kongo or Angolese *nguba.*] The peanut. *Southern U. S.*

Gooch crucible (gōōch). [After Frank A. *Gooch* (b. 1852), American chemist.] *Anal. Chem.* A small crucible with perforated bottom, in which precipitates can be collected (by the use of fine asbestos), dried, and weighed.

good (gŏŏd), *a.*; *compar.* BET′TER (bĕt′ẽr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst). [AS. *gōd*, akin to D. *goed*, OS. *gōd*, OHG. *guol*, G. *gut*, Icel. *gōðr*, Sw. & Dan. *god*, Goth. *gōds*; prob. orig., fitting, belonging together, and akin to E. *gather*. Cf. GATHER.] **1.** Adapted to the end designed or proposed; sufficient or satisfactory for its purpose; suitable or adequate from the point of view taken; as, a *good* light for reading; a *good* stock farm; a *good* fire. **2.** Adapted to a useful or salutary end; favorable; beneficial; fortunate; as, *good* advice; *good* luck; years of peace are *good* years; a *good* medicine; also, relating or conveying what is favorable or fortunate; as, *good* news. **3.** Adapted to give, or giving, pleasure; agreeable; pleasant; as, *good* company; a *good* dinner; also, evincing or characterized by pleasure or jollity; as, *good* spirits.

Good company, *good* wine, *good* welcome *Shak.*

4. Of comparative excellence in its kind; approaching the standard; commendable; as, *good* drawing; *good* features;

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gon′a-duct (gŏn′ȧ-dŭkt), *n.* [*gonad* + *duct.*] *Zoöl.* The duct of a gonad, or genital gland; an oviduct or sperm duct.

go-nag′ra (gō-năg′rȧ), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **go-nag′ry**. [NL.; Gr. γόνυ knee + *-agra.*] *Med.* Gout in the knee.

go′na-kie (gō′nȧ-kĭ), *n.* The Egyptian thorn *Acacia arabica.*

go′nal (gō′năl), *a.* Gonidial.

go-nal′gi-a (gō-năl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γόνυ knee + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the knee.

go-nan′gi-um (gō-năn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GIA (-ȧ), E. -GIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL.; *gono-* + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel.] *Zoöl.* = GONOTHECA. — **go-nan′gi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Go-na′qua (gō-nä′kwä), *n.* [Lit., borderer.] A descendant of an old cross between Hottentots and Kafirs, in South Africa.

gonde. † GOING.

gonde′lay. † GONDOLA.

gon′der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GANDER.

gon′do-let (gŏn′dō-lĕt), *n.* [It. *gondoletta.*] A small gondola.

gone. † GANE, *v.*

gone′-by′, *a.* & *n.* Bygone.

go-ne′ci-um. Var. of GONŒCIUM.

go-nel′, *n.* [OF. *gonele.*] A kind of gown. *Obs.*

gon′e-o-clin′ic (gŏn′ē-ō-klĭn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γονεύς begetter + κλίνειν to incline.] *Biol.* Resembling one parent more than the other; — said of hybrids.

gon′e-poi-e′sis (-poi-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γονή semen + *-poiesis.*] *Med.* The secretion or formation of semen. — **gon′e-poi-et′ic** (-ĕt′ĭk), *a.*

gon′er (gŏn′ẽr), *n.* One that is ruined, undone, dead, or past recovery. *Slang.*

gone′some (gŏn′sŭm), *a.* Hungry. *Dial., U. S.*

go′ney. Var. of GONY.

gon′fal-on-ier′ate, *n.* Office of a gonfalonier. [-SHIP.]

gon′fa-lon-ier′ship, *n.* See

gong. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GANG, *n.* & *v.*

gong, *n.* [AS. *gong, gang*, a going.] A privy; jakes. *Obs.*

gong farmer *or* **man.** A cleaner of privies. *Obs.*

gong′-gong′, *n.* *Music.* One of various gongs and other percussive instruments used among Malays, Chinese, and Africans.

gon′gy-lus (gŏn′jĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. γογγύλος round.] *Bot* A spore. *Obs.*

Go′ni-as′ter (gō′nĭ-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [NL.; *gonio-* + 1st *-aster.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of starfishes in which the arms are slightly or not at all produced, the animal being of pentagonal form. Many species now placed in other genera were formerly included.

gon′ic (gŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γονικός, fr. γονή semen.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to semen.

go′nid (gō′nĭd), *n.* A gonidium.

go-nid′i-a (gō-nĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of GONIDIUM. [*Rare.*]

go-nid′ic (-ĭk), *a.* Gonidial.

gon′i-dif′er-ous (gŏn′ĭ-dĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*gonidia* + *-ferous.*] Bearing gonidia.

gon′i-dim′i-um (-dĭm′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIMIA (-ȧ). [NL., *gonidium* + *gonimium.*] *Bot.* In certain lichens, a gonidial cell intermediate in size between a gonidium and a gonimium.

go-nid′i-og′e-nous (gō-nĭd′ĭ-ŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*gonidium* + *-genous.*] Producing, or bearing, gonidia.

go-nid′i-oid (gō-nĭd′ĭ-oid), *a.* [*gonidium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or having the nature of, gonidia, as certain algæ.

go-nid′i-o-phore′ (-ō-fōr′), *n.* [*gonidium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* = CONIDIOPHORE.

go-nid′i-ose (-ōs), *a.* *Bot.* Having, or containing, gonidia.

go-nim′ic (gō-nĭm′ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or containing, gonimia.

go-nim′i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* GONIMIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. γόνιμος productive.] *Bot.* In certain lichens, a gonidium of a bluish green color, representing an alga of the class Schizophyceæ instead of the Chlorophyceæ.

gon′i-mous (gŏn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Gonimic.

go′ni-o-au-toi′cous (gō′nĭ-ō-ô-toi′kŭs), **go′ni-o-au-tœ′cious** (-tē′shŭs), *a.* [*gonio-* + *autoicous.*] *Bot.* Having antheridia in budlike clusters on the archegonial branches; — applied to mosses. Cf. CLADAUTOICOUS, RHIZAUTOICOUS.

Go′ni-o′des (-ō′dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γωνιώδης angular; γωνία + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bird lice including parasites on the barnyard fowl and other domesticated birds.

Go′ni-o-do′ris, *n.* [NL.; *gonio-* + *doris.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods having a suctorial proboscis, and multifoliate, nonretractile branchiæ disposed in the form of a horseshoe on the back. It is the type of a family, **Go′ni-o-dor′i-dæ** (gō′nĭ-ō-dŏr′ĭ-dē) *or* **Go′ni-o-do-rid′i-dæ** (-dō-rĭd′ĭ-dē).

go′ni-o-graph′, *n.* [*gonio-* + *-graph.*] *Geom.* An instrument for drawing angles.

Go′ni-oph′o-lis (gō′nĭ-ŏf′ō-lĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gonio-* + Gr. φολίς a horny scale.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct crocodiles with amphicœlous vertebræ. Their remains are found in the Upper Jurassic of Europe and North America. The genus is the type of a family, **Go′ni-o-phol′i-dæ** (-fŏl′ĭ-dē).

go′ni-o-stat′ (gō′nĭ-ō-stăt′), *n.* [*gonio-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] A device used in cutting gem facets.

go′ni-o-the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [NL.; *gonio-* + Gr. θήκη box.] *Bot.* = MEGASPORANGIUM. *Obs.*

go′ni-ot′ro-pous (-ŏt′rō-pŭs), *a.* [*gonio-* + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Quadrangular with one of the corners anterior, one posterior, and two lateral, as stems of *Selaginella.*

gonne. † GUN. [to begin.]

gonne. Obs. pret. pl. of GIN,

gonnepothar. † GUNPOWDER.

gon′ner. † GUNNER.

gon′ner. Dial. Eng. var. of GANDER. [GONOPH.]

gon′nof, gon′noph. Vars. of

gon′o-blast (gŏn′ō-blăst), *n.* [*gono-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A reproductive cell or bud. — **gon′o-blas′tic** (-blăs′tĭk), *a.*

gon′o-blas′tid (-blăs′tĭd), *n.* [See GONABLASTIDIUM.] *Zoöl.* A reproductive bud of a hydroid: a simple gonophore.

gon′o-blas-tid′i-um (-blăs-tĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIDIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *gono-* + dim. of Gr. βλαστός sprout.] *Zoöl.* A blastostyle. — **gon′o-blas-tid′i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

gon′o-ca′lyx (-kā′lĭks: -kăl′ĭks), *n.* [*gono-* + *calyx.*] *Zoöl.* The bell of an attached medusiform gonophore. — **gon′o-cal′y-cine** (-kăl′ĭ-sĭn: -sīn), *a.*

gon′o-cheme (gŏn′ō-kēm), *n.* [*gono-* + Gr. ὄχημα vehicle.] *Zoöl.* A sexual hydroid medusa; a gonophore.

gon′o-cho′rism (-kō′rĭz′m), *n.* [*gono-* + Gr. χωρίζειν to separate.] *Biol.* **a** Separation of sex; — opposed to *hermaphroditism.* **b** The development or evolution of sexual distinction in the individual or race. — **gon′o-cho-ris′mal** (-kō-rĭz′măl), *a.* — **gon′o-cho-ris′tic** (-rĭs′tĭk), *a.*

gon′o-cho-ris′mus (-kō-rĭz′mŭs), *n.* [NL.] Gonochorism.

gon′o-duct. Var. of GONADUCT.

go-nœ′ci-um (gō-nē′shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *gono-* + Gr. οἰκία house.] *Zoöl.* One of the reproductive zooids of Polyzoa. [FURTHER.]

go′-no-fur′ther, *n.* = SEEK-NO-

Go-nol′o-bus (gō-nŏl′ō-bŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. γωνία angle, or γόνυ knee + λοβός pod, in allusion to the angled pods.] *Bot.* Syn. of VINCETOXICUM.

gon′oph, gon′of (gŏn′ŏf), *n.* [Heb. *gannābh* thief.] **1.** A pickpocket or thief. *Slang, Eng.* **2.** Bumpkin; simpleton. *Slang.*

gon′oph, gon′of, *v. i.* To pick pockets. *Slang, Eng.*

gon′o-plasm, *n.* [*gono-* + *plasm.*] *Bot.* In peronosporaceous fungi, the conjugating portion of the protoplasm.

gon′o-poi-et′ic, *a.* [*gono-* + *-poietic.*] Productive of germ cells.

gon′or-rhe′an, gon′or-rhœ′an (gŏn′ō-rē′ăn), *a.* Gonorrheal.

gon′o-some (gŏn′ō-sōm), *n.* [*gono-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zoöl.* The reproductive zooids of a hydroid colony, collectively. — **gon′o-so′mal** (gŏn′ō-sō′măl), *a.*

gon′o-sphæ′ri-um (-sfē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*, [NL.] **gon′o-sphere**, *n.* [*gono-* + *sphere.*] *Bot.* An oösphere.

gon′o-style, *n.* [*gono-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Zoöl.* A blastostyle, esp. of a siphonophore.

gon′o-tome, *n.* [*gono-* + *-tome.*] *Zoöl.* A part, segment, or somite containing reproductive organs.

gon′o-tox′in, *n.* [*gono-* + *toxin.*] The toxin of gonorrhea.

gon′y-al′gi-a (gŏn′ĭ-ăl′jĭ-ȧ). Var. of GONALGIA.

go-nyd′e-al, go-nyd′i-al (gō-nĭd′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the gonys of a bird's bill.

gon′y-o-cele′ (gŏn′ĭ-ō-sēl′), *n.* [Gr. γόνυ knee + *-cele.*] *Med.* Swelling of the knee.

gon′y-on′cus (gŏn′ĭ-ŏŋ′kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γόνυ knee + ὄγκος angle.] A tumor of the knee.

Go-nys′ty-la′ce-æ (gō-nĭs′tĭ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See GONYSTYLUS. — **go-nys′ty-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

gon′y-the′ca (gŏn′ĭ-thē′kȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; Gr. γόνυ knee + θήκη box.] *Zoöl.* The articulating socket of an insect's femur, which receives the end of the tibia.

goo (gōō), *n.* A viscid or sticky substance. *Slang or Cant, U. S.*

goo′bang (gōō′băng), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] The cooba. *Australia.*

Gooch's link motion (gōōch′ĭz). See LINK MOTION.

of persons, capable, efficient, skillful; as, a *good* scholar; a *good* workman; also, marked by approval or conveying commendation; as, to have a *good* opinion, or to give a *good* report, of one; in a stronger sense, highly commendable; excellent; admirable; as, a *good* plan; a *good* story.

And God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very *good*. *Gen.* i. 31.

He . . . is a *good* workman; a very *good* tailor. *Shak.*

5. Commendable as indicating or leading to social or moral well-being; specif.: **a** Proper; fit; becoming.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone. *Gen.* ii. 18.

b Characterized by moral goodness; virtuous; also, pious or devout; as, a *good* man; a *good* prayer.

In all things showing thyself a pattern of *good* works. *Tit.* ii. 7.

6. Possessing desirable or attractive qualities; specif.: **a** Kind; benevolent; gracious; friendly.

The men were very *good* unto us. 1 *Sam.* xxv 15.

b Well-behaved; decorous; as, a *good* child; *good* manners. **c** Stout-hearted; courageous; as, *good* men and true.

I have fought a *good* fight. 2 *Tim.* iv. 7.

7. Socially in good repute; fair; honorable; untainted; as, to come of a *good* family.

A *good* name is better than precious ointment. *Eccl.* vii. 1.

8. Of a sound or reliable character, or in sound or right condition; as, *good* sense; a *good* reaction; hence: valid; adequate; as, a *good* excuse; a *good* claim; sound; right; without derangement; as, *good* health; to retreat in *good* order; genuine; having real or full value; not depreciated, counterfeit, or the like; as, *good* money; hence, actual; honest; sincere; as, *good* faith; in *good* earnest.

My meaning in saying he is a *good* man is . . . that he is sufficient. . . . I think I may take his bond. *Shak.*

9. *Law.* Valid or effectual for the transfer of title or the creation or vesting of rights; as, a *good* deed; a *good* tender; a *good* delivery. Cf. BAD, *a.*, 5.

10. In excess rather than lacking or deficient; ample; full; thorough; as, a *good* thrashing; a *good* day's work.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over. *Luke* vi. 38

11. Considerable; not small, insignificant, or of no account; — esp. in the phrases *a good deal*, *a good way*, *a good degree*, *a good share* or *part*, *a good while*, etc.

12. As a conventional epithet, specif.: **a** In forms of address to persons of high rank; as, *good* lord; *good* your ladyship. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** In courteous address and in respectful reference; as, my *good* friend; — often in a condescending or jocular sense. **c** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To denote relationship by marriage; as, *good* aunt, an aunt by marriage; *good* brother, a brother-in-law; *good* daughter, a daughter-in-law; *good* father, a father-in-law, or, *Obs.*, a stepfather; *good* mother, a mother-in-law, or, *Obs.*, stepmother; *good* sister, a sister-in-law; *good* son, a son-in-law, etc. These combinations are often written as one word, **good′aunt′** (gŏŏd′änt′), **good broth′er** (-brŭth′ẽr), etc. **d** In the phrases *the good ship* (so-and-so), *the good town of* (so-and-so).

by good rights. See *by right*, under RIGHT, *n.* — **for g.**, *or* **for g. and all**, completely and finally; fully; truly; finally. — **g. book** [*often cap.*], the Bible. — **g. breeding**, education in polite manners; conformity to the conventions of society. See BREEDING, *n.*, 4. — **g. cheap**, a good bargain; a good state of the market (see CHEAP, *n.*, 4); — also used adjectively and adverbially. *Obs.*

The sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought me lights as *good cheap* at the dearest chandler's in Europe. *Shak.*

— **g. consideration.** *Law.* **a** A consideration of blood or of natural love and affection. **b** Now, usually, a valuable consideration, or one which will sustain a contract. — **g. dame**, a grandmother. *Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **g. day. a** Short for *God give you a good day*, or *May you have good day*, or the like; — used as a greeting or farewell. **b** The greeting thus expressed; as, to bid one *good day*. — **G. Duke Hum′phrey** (hŭm′frĭ), Humphrey Plantagenet (1391–1447), Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Henry IV.; — so called by his contemporaries. — **g. even**, short for GOOD EVENING. — **g. evening**, a phrase of greeting or farewell, used in the evening. Cf. GOOD DAY, GOOD NIGHT. — **g. fellow. a** A person of companionable qualities; a pleasant or jovial comrade; a reveler. "'*Good fellows*' of large, shrewd, humorous views of life." *W. C. Brownell.* **b** A thief; a robber. *Obs.* — **g. fellowship**, companionableness; the disposition befitting comrades; also, conviviality. — **g. few, a**, a fair or considerable number. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **g. folk**, *or* **g. people**, **the**, fairies, brownies, pixies, etc. *Colloq., Eng. & Scot.* — **g. form.** See FORM, *n.*, 7 b. — **g. for nothing** *or* **naught**, of no value; useless; worthless; hence, substantively, an idle, worthless person. — **G. Friday**, the Friday of Holy Week, kept as the anniversary of the Crucifixion of Christ, and in some churches observed with fasting in memory of the Savior's passion or suffering. — **g. graces**, favor; friendship; — formerly also in the *sing.* — **G. Gray Poet**, Walt Whitman (1819–92). — **g. hand**, a marked advantage. *Obs.* — **G. Henry.** = GOOD KING HENRY. — **g. humor**, **g. humour.** See in *Vocab.* — **G. King Henry**, a European plant (*Chenopodium bonus-henricus*) naturalized as a weed in the United States, sometimes used as a pot herb. — **G. King Re né′** (rē-nā′) [transl. of F. *Le Bon Roi René*], René of Anjou (1409–80). — **G. Knight, without Fear and without Reproach, the** [a translation of F. *Le Bon Chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche*], Pierre du Terrail de Bayard (1476–1524), a French knight celebrated for his valor and loyalty. — **g. lack.** See LACK, *interj. Obs.* — **g. liver**, a person who lives well; a bon vivant. — **g. mark**, one having a high reputation for business honor or solvency; hence, one having a substantial social standing. *Brit. Colonies.* — **g. morning**, short for *God give you a good morning*, or the like; — used as a greeting or farewell. Also, the greeting so made. — **g. morrow. a** Good morning; — a form of greeting. *Archaic.* **b** Something as empty as a mere civil greeting; an empty, trivial, or worthless utterance or matter. *Obs.* — **g. nature.** See in *Vocab.* — **g. night. a** Short for *God give you a good night*, or the like; hence, any farewell expression or phrase uttered at night. **b** A ballad telling the story of an executed criminal.

Like the coronach, and yet the reverse of it, is the *good night*. Strictly taken, this should be the supposed last words of a criminal before execution, written by some humble pen and sold under the gallows. In balladry, however, a *good night* tells the hero's story. *F. B. Gummere.*

— **g. office**, a kind or benevolent service or attention; specif., *pl.*, in *Diplomacy*, services intended to bring about mediation between parties at variance.

Good offices, properly speaking, are a mild form of mediation or tentative mediation, i. e., mediation before it has been accepted by the parties. *T. Barclay* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

— **Good Parliament**, the English Parliament of 1376, noted for its reforms and for its use of impeachment for the first time in English history. — **g. people, the.** See THE GOOD FOLK. — **G. Physician**, Christ, doubtless in allusion to the passage in Mark ii. 17. — **G. Queen Anne**, Anne of Bohemia (1366–94), wife of King Richard II. of England. — **G. Queen Bess**, Elizabeth, Queen (1558–1603) of England. — **G. Regent, the**, James Stuart, Earl of Moray (1531?–70), who was Regent of Scotland 1567–70. — **g. Samaritan**, the principal character in a well-known parable, Luke x. 30–37; hence, a person who compassionately renders personal assistance to the unfortunate. — **g. sense**, native good judgment. — **G. Shepherd**, Christ; — often so called. See *John* x. 11, 14. — **g. speed**, good luck; good success; Godspeed; — an old form of wishing success. See SPEED. — **g. temper**, cheerful or equable temper; a temper neither quick nor ill. — **G. Templar**, a member of a secret benevolent society, on the model of Freemasonry, for the promotion of temperance, organized in 1851 in the United States, introduced into England in 1868, and now having lodges throughout the civilized world. — **g. tide.** *Obs.* **a** Christmas. **b** Shrove Tuesday. — **g. time. a** An enjoyable or pleasant period. **b** A deduction for good behavior, made from a convict's term of imprisonment. — **g. turn**, an act of kindness; a favor. — **in g. part.** See under PART. — **in g. time. a** Promptly; punctually; opportunely; not too soon nor too late. — **to be, stand,** *or* **be put, on** *or* **upon one's g. behavior**, to be or be placed in a state of trial, in which something important depends on propriety of conduct; hence, to behave well. — **with a g. grace**, in a fit and proper manner; gracefully; graciously.

good (gŏŏd), *n.* **1.** That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, is serviceable, fit, excellent, sound, reliable, etc.; — opposed to *ill*, *evil*.

There be many that say, Who will show us any *good*? *Ps.* iv. 6.

2. Specif., *Ethics*, that which satisfies or approves itself to the ethical consciousness or is conceived as fitting in the moral order of the universe. See ETHICS.

Thus the ideal *good* is seen to be a composite thing. It is not virtue only, or pleasure only, not integrity only, or self-realization only; it is the synthesis of all these things. The ideal *good* is the rational happiness that is compounded of virtue and pleasure, or integrity and the continuing expansion of life. *F. H. Giddings.*

3. Advancement of interest or happiness; welfare; prosperity; advantage; benefit; — opposed to *harm*, etc.

The *good* of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the *good* of each of the members composing it. *Jay.*

4. In a collective sense (with *the*), good persons; — opposed to *the wicked*, *the bad*.

5. A particular advantage or benefit; anything beneficial; in the broadest sense, an object of desire or endeavor; as, an economic or a social *good*.

6. *pl.* Wares; commodities; chattels; — formerly used in the singular in a collective sense. In law, a comprehensive name for almost all personal property as distinguished from land or real property. As defined by the English *Sale of Goods Act* (56 & 57 *Vict.* c. 71; 1893), *goods* include all chattels personal other than things in action and money, and in Scotland all corporeal movables except money. The term includes emblements, industrial growing crops, and things attached to, or forming part of, the land which are agreed to be severed before sale or under the contract of sale.

7. A good-for, or like form of note. *British Colonies.*

to the good, on the credit or right side; as profit or advantage; ahead; as, a balance *to the good* at one's banker's.

good (gŏŏd), *interj.* An expression of satisfaction; — often strengthened with *very*.

good, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To make good, as land by manuring it; to improve; to turn to good; to make appear good. **2.** To do good to.

good, *adv.* Well; — esp. in *as good*, with a following *as* expressed or implied; equally well. *Rare in literary English.*

As *good* almost kill a man as kill a good book. *Milton.*

as good as, in effect; virtually; the same as.

They who counsel ye to such a suppressing, do *as good as* bid ye suppress yourselves. *Milton*

good′-by′, **good′-bye′** (gŏŏd′bī′), *n.* or *interj.* [A contraction of *God be with ye* (*God be wi′ ye*, *God bw′ ye*, *God bwye*).] Farewell; — a form of address used at parting.

Goo-de′ni-a (gŏŏ-dē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Samuel *Goodenough* (1743–1827), English bishop and botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian shrubs and herbs, type of the family Goodeniaceæ, having basal or alternate leaves and showy yellow or blue flowers in axillary or terminal clusters.

Good′e-ni-a′ce-æ (gŏŏd′ē-nĭ-ā′sē-ē; gŏŏ-dē′nĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of mainly Australian herbs or shrubs (order Campanulales), having flowers with irregular bilabiate corollas, five distinct stamens, and a 1–2-celled ovary becoming a capsule or an edible drupe. Some species are used as pot herbs. — **good′e-ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

good fellow. A companionable fellow; a boon companion; also, *Obs.*, a robber; — formerly often written *goodfellow*. — **good′-fel′low-hood**, **good′-fel′low-ship**, *n.* — **good′-fel′low-ish**, *a.*

good′-for′, *n.* A writing which states that it is "good for" a certain (specified) sum of money, and is signed by the maker; hence, a promissory note. The consideration, or value received, is implied, and the giving of such a writing creates a liquid debt. *South Africa.*

good humor *or* **humour.** A cheerful or pleasant temper or state of mind. See HUMOR, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — See GOOD NATURE.

good′-hu′mored, -hu′moured, *a.* Characterized by or indicating good humor; having a cheerful spirit and demeanor; good-tempered. See GOOD-NATURED.

good′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making a thing good; bettering. *Obs.* **2.** Specif.: Act of manuring; also, manure. *Obs. or Scot.* **3.** The asking of alms (and wishing good to the donors); — a practice formerly general at Christmas time, esp. on St. Thomas's Day. *Eng.*

good′li-ness (gŏŏd′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From GOODLY.] Goodly quality or state; specif.: **a** Beauty; grace; comeliness.

Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sir P. Sidney.*

b Goodness; kindness. *Obs.* **c** Excellence. *Rare.*

good′ly (gŏŏd′lĭ), *a.*; GOOD′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); GOOD′LI-EST. [ME. *godlich*, AS. *gōdlic.* See GOOD; -LY.] **1.** Of pleasing appearance, character, or quality; comely; handsome; excellent; as, a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment; *goodly* houses. "We have many *goodly* days to see." *Shak.* **2.** Large; considerable; portly; as, a *goodly* number.

Goodly and great he sails behind his link. *Dryden.*

3. Gracious; kind. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CAPACIOUS.

good′ly, *adv.* In a goodly manner; handsomely; graciously; readily; properly; excellently. *Obs. or R.*

good′man (gŏŏd′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*good* + *man.*] **1.** A man who is good. *Obs.* **2.** The master (of the house); the head of a family, household, or other establishment; a householder; a husband. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Say ye to the *goodman* of the house, . . . Where is the guest chamber? *Mark* xiv. 14.

3. An appellation of civility, equivalent to "Mister," or the like, prefixed to the names of persons, as yeomen, under the rank of gentlemen, and to designations of occupation; — sometimes ironical. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

With you, *goodman* boy, an you please. *Shak.*

4. A man of property who is of lower rank than that of gentleman; a yeoman; a laird; also, a farmer as distinguished from a proprietor. *Obs. or Scot.*

good nature. Pleasant or kindly nature; a cheerful, sunny nature; — often implying ready compliance with the wishes of others. Also, goodness of nature; — virtuousness.

The young count's *good nature* and easy persuadability were among his best characteristics. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — GOOD NATURE, GOOD HUMOR, GOOD TEMPER. GOOD NATURE implies a disposition (sometimes unduly compliant) to please and be pleased; GOOD HUMOR, a spirit of ease and cheerfulness, esp. as displayed in one's demeanor or in social intercourse; GOOD TEMPER, a habit of mind not easily ruffled or provoked. See DISPOSITION, MOOD, WIT.

I grant you that he is rather too *good-natured*; that he's too much every man's man; that he laughs this minute with one, and cries the next with another. . . . His *good nature* arises rather from his fears of offending the importunate, than his desire of making the deserving happy. *Goldsmith.*

That solid imperturbable ease and *good humor* which is infectious, and, like great grassy hills in the sunshine, quiets even an irritated egoism. *G. Eliot.*

good′-na′tured (gŏŏd′nā′tūrd), *a.* Characterized by good nature; naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked. — **good′-na′tured-ly**, *adv.* — **good′-na′tured-ness**, *n.*

good′ness, *n.* [AS. *gōdnes.*] **1.** Quality or state of being good; excellence; strength; virtue; kindness; benevolence; beneficence; generosity; as, the *goodness* of timber, of a soil, of food; *goodness* of character, of disposition, of conduct, etc. The word is used colloquially as an exclamation or in various exclamatory phrases, as, *for goodness' sake! goodness gracious!* — the reference being originally to the goodness of God. **2.** That which is good; a good deed or action. *Obs.*

Syn. — GOODNESS, VIRTUE agree in the idea of excellence. In their nonmoral senses, GOODNESS is of general application, VIRTUE connotes efficacy or potency; as, "the *goodness* of his land" (*Hos.* x. 1); "the *virtue* of the ring" (*Shak.*). In their common ethical uses (for technical distinctions, see defs.), *goodness* (opposed to *evil*) is apt to suggest inherent quality or the more human and kindly moral attributes; *virtue* (opposed to *vice*) is rather *goodness* in its (sometimes coldly) formal aspects; as, "There is some soul of *goodness* in things evil" (*Shak.*); "As for her kindness, who ever . . . would look for aught else from one who was an angel of *goodness* and pity?" (*Thackeray*); "*Virtue* itself turns vice, being misapplied" (*Shak.*); "*Virtue* alone is happiness below" (*Pope*). *Goodness* (not *virtue*) is an attribute of God; as, "The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering, and abundant in *goodness* and truth" (*Ex.* xxxiv. 6). *Virtue*, in its special sense, is a synonym for *chastity*; as, "Her *virtue* is her dowry" (*Shelley*).

goods (gŏŏdz), *n. pl.* Wares; chattels; merchandise (see GOOD, *n.*, 6); — often used attributively in relation to transportation; as, **goods engine**, **goods shed**, **goods train**, **goods wagon** *or* **waggon** (car), **goods yard**. This attributive use is chiefly British, the common word in the U. S. being *freight*.

goods of the first order. *Economics.* = CONSUMERS' GOODS.

good′-tem′pered (-tĕm′pẽrd), *a.* Having a good temper (see GOOD NATURE, *Syn.*); not easily vexed. — **good′-tem′pered-ly**, *adv.*

good′wife′ (gŏŏd′wīf′), *n.* The mistress of a house or other establishment. Formerly used as an appellation of civility, equivalent to "Mrs." *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

good will, *or, esp. in sense* 4, **good′will′**, *n.* **1.** Good intention or inclination. *Obs.* **2.** Benevolence; well wishing; kindly feeling. **3.** Cheerful consent; heartiness; readiness. **4.** *Law.* The custom of any trade or business; the favor or advantage in the way of custom which a business has acquired beyond the mere value of what it sells, whether due to the personality of those conducting it, the nature of its location, its reputation for skill, promptitude, etc., or any other circumstance incidental to the business and tending to make it permanent. It is now generally held that one who sells his bare legal good will does not forfeit the right to continue in the same business in the same neighborhood and to deal with old customers, but that he must not use his formerly acquired knowledge to steal old customers away from his vendee, nor represent that he is carrying on the business as successor to the former concern; that is, he may do what any stranger to the former concern may do.

Syn. — See FAVOR.

of, *or* **with one's good will**, willingly; voluntarily. *Obs.*

good′y (gŏŏd′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** Anything regarded as especially good to eat, as a bonbon, cake, or the like; — usually *pl.* *Colloq.* **2.** The spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

good′y, *a.* Weakly, sentimentally, or affectedly good; — often in the reduplicated form *goody-goody*. *Colloq.*

good′y, *n.* One who is goody. *Colloq., U. S.*

good′y, *n.* [Prob. contr. from *goodwife.*] **1.** An appellation of civility formerly applied to a woman, esp. a married one, of lowly station; hence, such a woman. **2.** A woman who takes care of students' rooms. *Harvard Univ., U. S.*

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good broth′er, *n.* See GOOD, *a.*, 12 c. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
good′-by′ing, *n.* A saying "good-by."
good′daugh′ter, *n.* See GOOD, *a.*, 12 c. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
good′-deed′, *adv.* In truth. *Obs.*
good′-den′, *n. & interj.* Corrupt. of GOOD EVEN. *Obs.*
good′fath′er, *n.* See GOOD, *a.*, 12 c. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Goodfellow, Robin. See ROBIN GOODFELLOW.
good′geon (gŭj′ŭn; gŏŏj′ŭn). Var. of GUDGEON, *Naut.*
good′hap, *n.* Good fortune. *Archaic.*
good′-hu′mored-ly, **-hu′moured-ly**, *adv.* of GOOD-HUMORED.
good′ier. ✝ GOODYEAR.
good′i-ness, **good′y-ness**. *n.* See -NESS.
good′ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **good′-ish-ness.** *n.*
goodjer. ✝ GOODYEAR.
good′less, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Destitute of good; worthless. **2.** Having no goods.
good′lich. ✝ GOODLY.
good′li-head′, *n.* Goodliness. *Obs. or Archaic.*
good′like, *a.* Goodly; handsome. *Obs or Dial.*
good′li-some, *a.* Goodly. *Obs.*
good′-look′ing, *a.* Handsome. — **good′-look′ing-ness**, *n.*
good′ly-head. ✝ GOODLIHEAD.
good′man's croft *or* **fie'd.** = CLOOTIE'S CROFT. *Scot.*
good′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. [*Scot.*]
good′moth′er, *n.* See GOOD, *a.*, 12 c. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
good′-night′, *n.* = *good night*, under GOOD.
good now. An exclamation of wonder, entreaty, expostulation, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
good′ship, *n.* Goodness or an instance of it. *Obs.*
good′sire′, *n.* A grandfather. [*Obs. Scot.*]
good′sis′ter, *n.* See GOOD, *a.*, 12 c. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
good′son′ (gŏŏd′sŭn′), *n.* See GOOD, *a.*, 12 c. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
good′will′er, *n.* A wellwisher; a benevolent person. *Obs.*
good′will′y, *a.* Also **good-will-it.** Liberal; cordial; hospitable. *Scot.*
good′year′. Used without definite meaning in the phrase *What a*, or *the*, *goodyear!*, and later in imprecations. *Obs.*
Good′ye-ra (gŏŏd′yē-rȧ; gŏŏd-yē′rȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Goodyer*, English botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of PERAMIUM. [*Colloq.*]
good′y-good′, *a.* Goody-goody.
good′y-good′y, *a. & n.* Reduplication of GOODY, *a.* & GOODY, *n.* (anything esp. good to eat). — **good′y-good′y-ism**, *n.* — **good′y-good′y-ness**, *n.* *All Colloq.*
good′y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

Good'y Two'-shoes' (gŏŏd'ĭ tōō'shōōz'). A well-known nursery character, a poor child whose pleasure at the possession of two shoes, when before she had only one, is so great that she cannot help telling every one she meets. Her "History" was first published by Newberry, and is thought to have been written by Goldsmith.

go'-off', *n.* *Colloq.* **1**. Act or time of going off; beginning; commencement; start.
2. *Banking.* The amount going off the books because of loans falling due; the amount of loans falling due in a certain period. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

goos-an'der (gōōs-ăn'dẽr; gōōs'ăn'dẽr), *n.* [Earlier *gossander*, of uncertain origin, perh. fr. *goose* + *gander*, in imitation of NL. *merganser*. Cf. BERGANDER, MERGANSER.] The common European merganser (*Merganser merganser*) or the related American species (*M. americanus*).

goose (gōōs), *n.; pl.* GEESE (gēs), *n.* [ME. *gos*, AS. *gōs*, pl. *gēs*; akin to D. & G. *gans*, Icel. *gās*, Dan. *gaas*, Sw. *gås*, Russ. *gus'*, L. *anser*, for *hanser*, Gr. χήν, Skr. *haṁsa*, OIr. *geis* swan. Cf. GANDER, GANNET, GANZA, GOSLING.] **1**. Any of various lamellirostral birds in many respects intermediate between the swans and ducks, which constitute the subfamily Anserinæ of the family Anatidæ. They are usually larger and longer-necked than the ducks, though inferior in these respects to the swans; they have a high, somewhat compressed bill, legs of moderate length, completely feathered lores, and reticulate tarsi. Most of them are largely herbivorous and many are noted for their extensive migrations. The commonest wild species in America is the Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), which is chiefly gray and brownish, with black head and neck, and white or whitish cheek patches. The domestic geese are apparently derived from several wild species; those of Europe and America chiefly from the graylag. They are extensively kept for their flesh and feathers, and in former times for their quills, which were made into pens. See BERNICLE GOOSE, BRANT, SNOW GOOSE, etc.
2. A silly creature; a simpleton.
3. A game played with counters on a board. *Obs.*
The twelve good rules, the royal game of *goose*. *Goldsmith.*
4. One of the pieces in the game of fox and geese (**b**).
5. [*pl.* GOOSES.] A tailor's smoothing iron, so called from its handle, which resembles the neck of a goose.
6. A keno goose. See KENO.

goose (gōōs), *v. t.;* GOOSED (gōōst); GOOS'ING (gōōs'ĭng).
1. To iron or smooth with a goose.
2. To hiss, as a play or an actor. *Theatrical Slang.*
3. To repair (boots or shoes) by putting on new front pieces half way up and new soles. Cf. FOX, *v.* *U. S.*
4. To make a goose, or fool, of. *Slang.*

goose'ber-ry (gōōz'bĕr-ĭ; gōōs'-; 277), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [*goose* + *berry;* or perh. altered from some older form; cf. F. *groseille*, G. *krausbeere*, *kräuselbeere* (fr. *kraus* crisp), D. *kruisbes*, *kruisbezie* (as if *crossberry*), Sw. *krusbär* (fr. *krus*, *krusig*, crisp).] **1**. **a** The acid, usually hairy berry of any of several species of *Ribes* of the subgenus *Grossularia*, esp. *R. grossularia*, commonly cultivated; also, any shrub producing this berry. Gooseberries are used chiefly in the preparation of jam or preserves, tarts, pies, etc. The fruit of the various wild species is scarcely edible. **b** A currant. *Obs.* **c** Any of various shrubs more or less resembling the gooseberry, usually with an attributive; as, *American gooseberry*, *Barbados gooseberry*, etc.
2. Short for *gooseberry wine.*
3. A chaperon, esp. one who is indulgently unobservant; as, to play *gooseberry.*
old gooseberry, the deuce; the Devil; as, to play *old gooseberry*, to play havoc. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

gooseberry fruit worm. The larva of a small moth (*Dakruma convolutella*). It destroys the gooseberry by eating the interior.

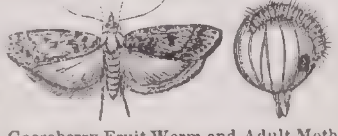
Gooseberry Fruit Worm and Adult Moth (*Dakruma convolutella*). Nat. size.

gooseberry mildew. *Bot.* **1**. **a** A whitish mildew affecting the garden gooseberry, caused by a parasitic fungus (*Microsphæra grossulariæ*). **b** In the United States, a disease of imported English gooseberries, causing brown leaves and dwarfed or aborted fruit. It is caused by the parasitic fungus *Sphærotheca mors-uvæ.*
2. Either of the fungi causing the disease.

gooseberry rust. A disease of the gooseberry caused by the parasitic fungus *Septoria ribis;* also, the fungus itself. It is manifested by spotted and withered foliage.

gooseberry spanworm. The currant spanworm. See CURRANT WORM.

gooseberry stone. A pale or yellowish green variety of garnet, included under the term *grossularite.* See GARNET.

gooso corn. **a** A coarse rush (*Juncus squarrosus*). **b** A kind of chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*).

goose egg. In games, a zero; a score or record of naught; — so named in allusion to the egglike outline of the zero sign 0. Called also *duck egg.* *Slang.*

goose flesh. A peculiar roughness of the skin produced by cold or fear; — called also *goose skin.* Cf. ARRECTORES PILORUM. — **goose'-flesh'y**, *a.* *Rare.*

goose flower. A tropical American greenhouse climber (*Aristolochia grandiflora*) or its curious large flower, shaped like a goose; also, any of several other species or their similar flowers.

goose'foot' (gōōs'fŏŏt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Chenopodium;* — so called from the shape of the leaves in some species. **b** Hence, by extension, any plant of the family Chenopodiaceæ. **c** A South African fabaceous shrub (*Aspalathus chenopoda*).

goose grass. **a** = CLEAVERS. **b** Knotgrass. **c** Any of several spear grasses. *U. S.* **d** The soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*). **e** The silverweed. *U. S.*

goose'herd' (gōōs'hûrd'), *n.* One who tends geese.

goose'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1**. A shelter for geese.
2. A place of detention for petty offenders. *Dial. Eng.*

goose'neck' (-nĕk'), *n.* Anything curved like the neck of a goose, as a rod of iron for various purposes, a piece of pipe, a kind of frame for a ratchet brace, or a kind of golf putter; specif.: **a** *Naut.* An iron hook connecting a spar with a mast. **b** A flexible iron pipe joint formed by two elbows working one over the other. **c** A secure kind of knot used by Cornish miners. — **goose'necked'** (-nĕkt'), *a.*

goose plum. An American wild plum (*Prunus americana*).

goose quill. A quill of a goose; also, a quill pen.

goose'-rumped' (-rŭmpt'), *a.* Having considerable slope at the croup and the tail set on low; — said of horses.

goos'er-y (gōōs'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. The characteristics or actions of a goose; silliness.
The finical *goosery* of your neat sermon actor. *Milton*
2. A place for keeping geese; also, a flock of geese.

goose skin. **1**. The skin of a goose.
2. = GOOSE FLESH.
3. A kind of thin soft leather.
4. The peculiar pitted surface exhibited by some fossil copal. It has been supposed to be the result of contact while soft with sand, etc., but is considered by some to be the result of a change on exposure to the air.

goose step. *Mil.* **a** An elementary drill in which the soldier stands alternately on each foot and swings or sharply raises the other, as in marking time. **b** The straight-legged, stiff-kneed, parade step of German infantry; — so called by English and Americans.

goose'wheat' (gōōs'hwēt'), *n.* **a** An inferior grade of macaroni wheat fed to poultry. **b** The grain called *wild goose.*

goose'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* *Naut.* The weather lower corner of a course or topsail when the middle and lee parts of the sail are hauled up.

goose'winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* *Naut.* **a** Having the lee clew and middle of the sail hauled up and the weather part extended by the tack and drawing; — said of square sails. **b** Said of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel with foresail set on one side and mainsail on the other; wing and wing.

goos'ey (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). Lit., a little goose; — a childish diminutive used of persons.

goos'ish, *a.* Like a goose; foolish; stupid.

goos'y (gōōs'ĭ), *a.* **1**. Like a goose; foolish; stupid.
2. Affected with goose flesh.

go'pher (gō'fẽr), *n.* [F. *gaufre* waffle, honeycomb; — from their honeycombing the earth. See GOFFER.] **1**. Any of certain burrowing rodents the size of a large rat or larger, having small eyes and short ears, strong claws on the fore limbs, and very large cheek pouches opening beside (not into) the mouth; — whence they are also called *pocket gophers* or *pouched rats*. They constitute the genera *Geomys*, *Thomomys*, and allied genera of the family Geomyidæ, and are confined to western North America, Central America, and certain of the southern United States, east to Georgia. In the latter region they are called *salamanders*. They make very extensive burrows and feed on roots, vegetables, etc.

Pocket Gopher (*Geomys bursarius*). (1/8)

2. Any of numerous small, mostly longitudinally striped, ground squirrels of the prairie region of North America, belonging to the genus *Citellus*, syn. *Spermophilus*, closely allied to the chipmunks. See SPERMOPHILE.
3. A burrowing land tortoise (*Xerobates polyphemus*) of the coast region of the southern United States. It measures a foot or more in length of shell, and both the eggs and flesh are used as food.
4. The gopher snake.
5. A burglar who blows open safes. *Thieves' Slang.*
6. [*cap.*] An inhabitant of Minnesota. *Colloq.*

go'pher, *v. i. & t.* To mine in irregular holes comparable to the burrows of gophers; to burrow. *U. S.*

gopher drift. *Mining.* An irregular prospecting drift.

gopher plum. **a** A kind of sour gum (*Nyssa ogeche*) of the southern United States. **b** The icaco plum; also, in Florida, the related plant *Chrysobalanus oblongifolius.*

gopher snake. A large harmless burrowing snake (*Compsosoma corais*, var. *couperii*), black in color with reddish markings, found in the southern United States.

go'pher wood (gō'fẽr). [Heb. *gōpher.*] **a** The unidentified wood used in the construction of Noah's ark. *Gen.* vi. 14. **b** = YELLOWWOOD.

go'pu-ra (gō'pŏŏ-rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *gōpura* city gate.] *East Indian Arch.* The gateway of a temple, including its sometimes very elaborate architectural decoration; often, the massive pyramidlike tower above the gateway.

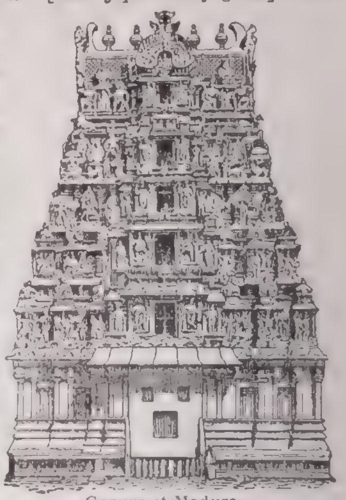
Gopura at Madura.

go'ral (gō'răl), *n.* A goat antelope (*Kemas goral*), of the Himalayas. Related species have been described from Tibet and Mongolia.

Gor'bo-duc (gôr'bō-dŭk), *n.* A mythical king of Britain, who gives the name to the first English tragedy, written in blank verse by Sackville and Norton, acted in 1561, and printed in 1565. Gorboduc divides his kingdom between his two sons, Ferrex and Porrex. They quarrel, the younger, Porrex, kills the elder and is killed by their mother in revenge. The people rise in anger, kill both the mother and Gorboduc, and are most of them then killed by the nobles, who become embroiled in civil war and in the end are all slain.

gor-bu'scha (gôr-bōō'shȧ), *n.* Also **gor-bu'sa**. [Russ. *gorbusha*, fr. *gorb* hunchback.] The humpback salmon.

Gor'di-an (gôr'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Gordius.*] Of or pert. to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or designating or resembling a knot tied by him; hence, intricate; complicated; inextricable.
Gordian knot, *Class. Myth.*, an intricate knot tied by Gordius in the thong which connected the pole of the chariot with the yoke. An oracle having declared that he who should untie it should be master of Asia, Alexander the Great averted the ill omen of his inability to loosen it by cutting it with his sword. Hence, a *Gordian knot* is: **a** An extreme or inextricable difficulty. **b** A very tight or indissoluble bond. **To cut the Gordian knot**, *or* **to cut the knot**, is to dispose of a difficulty by bold measures or summarily.

Gor'di-an, *n.* **1**. A Gordian knot. *R. Browning.*
2. An inhabitant of Gordium, Gordius's capital; one who ties intricate knots.

Gor'di-us (gôr'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See 3d GORDIAN.] *Zoöl.* A genus of worms generally included among the nematodes, whose members are parasitic in insects when young, but when adult are free-living and aquatic, and exceedingly long and slender, almost resembling horsehairs, whence the name *hairworm*. They are often seen in ditches and puddles wound into a tangled knot. The adults do not feed, the alimentary canal becoming atrophied. In the male the tail is forked. *Gordius*, with *Nectonema*, a marine form, and in older classifications with a few other genera, constitutes the family **Gor-di'i-dæ** (gŏr-dī'ĭ-dē) and the higher group Gordiacea, Gordioidea, which usually ranks as an order of Nematoda, though differing greatly from typical nematodes in having the cœlom lined with epithelium, and in the structure of the nervous and reproductive systems. See NEMATOMORPHA.

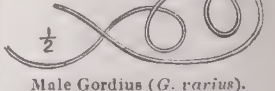

Male Gordius (*G. varius*).

Gor-do'ni-a (gŏr-dō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after James *Gordon*, London nurseryman.] *Bot.* A genus of theaceous shrubs or small trees embracing fourteen East Indian and two North American species. Many species are highly ornamental, having evergreen foliage and large white flowers with pentadelphous stamens, each fascicle attached to the base of a petal. *G. lasianthus* is the loblolly bay. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

Gor'don lil'y (gôr'dŭn). Any Australian liliaceous plant of the genus *Blandfordia.*

Gor'don's for'mu-la (gôr'dŭnz). [After Lewis *Gordon*, Scottish engineer.] *Engin.* An empirical formula, introduced by Gordon and modified by Rankine, relating to the strength of struts. It agrees fairly well with Euler's formula for long struts, gives good values for medium lengths, and agrees on the whole with the results of Hodgkinson's experiments. It is $P=fA\Big/\left(1+c\frac{l^2}{k^2}\right)$, where P = axial load in pounds; f = induced stress; A = cross-sectional area of strut; l = length of strut; k = radius of gyration of its section; c = a constant depending upon the form of the section and the manner of fixing the ends of the strut.

gore (gōr; 201), *n.* [AS. *gor* dirt, dung; akin to Icel. *gor*, Sw. *gorr*, OHG. *gor.*] **1**. Dirt; mud; slime; filth; dung; specif., caked rheum from the eyes. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Blood; usually and esp., thick or clotted blood.
in a, *or* **one**, **gore of blood**, covered with blood. *Obs.*

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good'y-ism (gŏŏd'ĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
good'y-ness, **good'i-ness**. See -NESS.
good'y-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
goo'ey (gōō'ĭ), *a.* Like goo; sticky. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*
googe. ✝ GOUGE, *v.*
goo'-goo', *a.* Amatory; — chiefly in the phrase "*goo-goo* eyes." *Slang, U. S.*
goo'gul. Var. of GUGAL.
gool (gōōl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gole*, *goule*, throat, E. *gully.*] *Dial. Eng.* **1**. A sluice; floodgate. *Obs.* **2**. A ditch; channel for water. **3**. A breach in a bank or sea wall; a fissure.
gools. Corrupt. of GOLDIN.
gools (gōōlz), *n.* [Cf. GOLD, a flower.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Corn marigold. **b** Marsh marigold.
goom. ✝ GOME, GUM.
goom'pain (gōōm'pān), **goom'pa-na** (-pȧ-nȧ), *n.* An East Indian anacardiaceous tree (*Calesium grande*), having a durable wood and yielding a useful gum.
goon. Obs. inf. and p. p. of GO.
goonch (gōōnch), *n.* [Hind. *gunch.*] Seed of Indian licorice.
goon'ey, *n.* [Cf. GONY.] Simpleton. *Dial. Amer.*
goonge. ✝ GONG.
goor (gōōr), *n.* [Prob. fr. Hind. *gur* molasses.] Jaggery. *India.*
goo'ra (gōō'rȧ). Var. of GURU.
goo'ral (-răl). Var. of GORAL.
goord, **goordy**. ✝ GOURD, GOURDY.
goore. ✝ GORE, piece.
Goor'ka, **Goor'kha**. Vars. of GURKHA.
goo'roo. Var. of GURU.
goose'bane', *n.* Henbane. *Obs.*
goose barnacle. See 3d BARNACLE, 2.
goose'-beak', *n.* A dolphin.
goose-beak whale. A rather small and rare whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*), widely distributed in temperate seas.
goose'ber-ry-eyed', *a.* Having dull gray eyes.
gooseberry fool. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Willow-herb. **b** Lungwort. **c** See 5th FOOL, 2.
gooseberry gourd. The gherkin.
gooseberry moth. The magpie moth.
gooseberry picker. = GOOSEBERRY, 3. *Colloq.*
gooseberry pie. *Bot.* = APPLE PIE.
gooseberry sawfly. The currant sawfly. See CURRANT WORM.
goose'-bill', *n.* **1**. *Bot.* Cleavers. **2**. *Surg.* A kind of forceps. *Obs.*
goose bird. The Hudsonian godwit. *Local, U. S.*
goose'cap', *n.* A silly person; booby; fool. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
goose chase. See WILD-GOOSE CHASE.
goose'-chite', *n.* Agrimony. *Obs.*
goose feast. Michaelmas; — from the custom of eating geese on that day. *Dial. Eng.*
goose file. Indian file.
goose'fish', *n.* The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*). *Local, U. S.*
goosefoot maple. The striped maple. *U. S.*
goose'gog', *n.* A gooseberry. *Dial. Eng.*
goose gull. The great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).
goose'-hair'if, *n.* Cleavers. *Obs.*
goose pen. **a** A pen for geese. **b** A quill pen. *Obs.* **c** *Logging.* A hole burned in a standing tree.
goose plant. = GOOSE FLOWER.
goose'-share', *n.* *Bot.* Cleavers. *Obs.*
goose tansy. The silverweed. *Eng.*
goose teal. A pygmy goose.
goose tongue. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Sneezewort. **b** Cleavers. **c** The *Ranunculus flammula.*
goose tree. A fabulous tree described by early writers as bearing fruits which falling on land developed into bernicle geese, or into water became fishes.
goose'weed'. Silverweed. *Eng.*
goos'ey. Var. of GOOSY.
goost, **gooste**. ✝ GHOST.
goot, **goote**. ✝ GOAT.
gooth. Obs. pres. indic. 3d person sing. of GO.
G. O. P. *Abbr.* Grand Old Party (a rhetorical name for the Republican party).
gopher hole. **a** The hole of a gopher. **b** A mine opening made in gophering.
gopher root. = GOPHER PLUM **b**.
Gopher State. Minnesota; — a nickname alluding to the abundance of gophers.
gopher tortoise, *or* **gopher turtle**. = GOPHER, 3.
go'pin, **gop'pen**. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. vars. of GOWPEN.
gor (gôr), *n.* A sea gull. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gor'a (gŏr'ä), **gor'ah**, *n.* [Hottentot *gorâh.*] A Hottentot musical instrument consisting of a bow, the gut string of which is sounded by blowing through a reed of split quill.
go-rac'co (gō-răk'ō), *n.* A tobacco paste smoked in hookahs.
go'ra-my (gō'rȧ-mĭ). Var. of GOURAMI.
gorb (gôrb), *a.* Greedy; voracious. — *n.* A greedy person or animal. *Both Scot. & Ir.*
gorb, *n.* An unfledged bird. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gor'-bel'ly (gôr'-), *n.* [*gore* filth + *belly*] **a** A prominent belly. *Obs.* **b** A big-bellied person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **gor'-bel'lied**, *a.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gorb'et, **gorb'it**, *n.* [Cf. GORB.] An unfledged bird. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gor'ble (gôr'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To gobble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gor-bu'sa. Var. of GORBUSCHA.
gor'by. Dial. Eng. var. of GABY.
gorce (gôrs), *n.* [OF. *gort*, nom. sing. and acc. pl. *gorz*, gulf, L. *gurges* whirlpool, gulf, stream.] **a** A whirlpool. **b** Any obstruction, as a weir, in a river, preventing passage of vessels.
gor'cock' (gôr'kŏk'), *n.* The moor cock, or male red grouse.
gor'crow', *n.* [See GORE blood, dirt.] The carrion crow. *Scot. & Local, Eng.*
gord. ✝ GOURD.
gorden. ✝ GIRD.
Gor'di-a'ce-a (gôr'dĭ-ā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See GORDIUS. — **gor'di-a'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.* — **gor'di-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
gor'di-an (gôr'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Gordiacea.
gor'di-an, *n.* One of the Gordincea.
Gor'di-oi'de-a (gôr'dĭ-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See GORDIUS.
gor'do-lo'ba (gôr'dō-lō'bȧ), *n.* [Sp. *gordolobo* great mullein.] Yarrow.
gor'don-ase' (gôr'dŭn-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Gor-do'ni-a (gôr-dō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Rev. G. *Gordon* of Birnie.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct reptiles from the New Red Sandstone of Scotland, related to, but much smaller than, *Dicynodon*. The canines have the form of short conical tusks.
Gordon Riots, *or* **No-Popery Riots**. *Eng. Hist.* Rioting by a great London mob from June 2 to 8, 1780, at the culmination of the agitation under the leadership of Lord George Gordon against the Roman Catholics.
Gordon setter. See SETTER.

gore (gōr ; 201), *v. t.* To cover or stain with or as with gore. *Obs.*

gore, *n.* [ME. *gore*, *gare*, AS. *gāra* angular point of land, fr. *gār* spear ; akin to D. *geer* gore, G. *gehre* gore, *ger* spear, Icel. *geiri* gore, *geir* spear. Cf. GAR, *n.*, GARLIC, GOAD, GORE to pierce.] **1.** A small triangular piece of land ; specif., in Maine and Vermont, a minor unorganized territorial division, consisting of an irregular, usually small, tract of land, as one between the corners of neighboring counties. **2.** The front piece in a skirt, narrowest at the top ; the lap of a dress or apron ; hence, a gown ; petticoat ; dress ; clothes. *Obs.*
3. Any tapering or triangular piece of cloth, canvas, etc., used in a garment, sail, etc., to give a varying width, as a tapering breadth in a skirt, or a smaller triangular piece at the bottom of a skirt or in a sail.
4. *Her.* A bearing consisting of two curved lines, one drawn from the sinister or dexter chief and the other from the lowest point of the shield, meeting in the fess point. A *gore* sinister is one of the old fanciful abatements.

Gore, 4.

5. One of the triangular pieces of the covering of a dome, umbrella, balloon, etc.
6. An angular piece of planking used to fill up a vessel's planking where needed.

gore, *v. t.* ; GORED (gōrd) ; GOR'ING (gōr'ĭng). [Perh. fr. AS. *gār* spear, dart. See 3d GORE.] **1.** To pierce or penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear ; to stab. *Obsoles.*, exc., specif., of horned or tusked animals, to pierce or wound with the horns or tusk.

The low stumps shall *gore*
His dainty feet. *Coleridge.*

2. To dig or hollow. *Obs.*

gore, *v. i.* To pierce with the horns or tusk.

gore, *v. t.* [See 3d GORE.] To cut into a tapering or triangular form ; to piece or provide with a gore, as an apron.

gore, *v. i.* To plow a gore. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gore strake. *Shipbuilding.* A triangular strake or plate not continuing to the stem and stern, made necessary by the narrowing of the extremities of the vessel.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* [F. *gorge*, of uncertain origin. Cf. GORGET.]
1. The throat, external or internal. *Archaic or Poetic.*

Wherewith he gripped her *gorge* with so great pain. *Spenser.*
Now, how abhorred ! . . my *gorge* rises at it. *Shak.*

2. A hawk's crop ; hence, stomach ; appetite ; capacity for devouring or consuming. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. A hawk's meal; hence, a meal, esp. a full meal. *Archaic.*

From all of his pack he may claim
Full *gorge* when the killer has eaten. *Kipling.*

4. That which is gorged, or swallowed.

He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest. *Spenser.*

5. A narrow passage or entrance ; as : **a** A defile between mountains. **b** A ravine having steep rocky walls, esp. one in which a stream flows. **c** *Fort.* (1) The rear entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort. See BASTION, *Illust.* (2) The rear part of any fortification.
6. *Arch.* **a** In some orders of columnar architecture, a band or fillet round the shaft just under the capital at the top. **b** A concave molding ; cavetto. **c** Throat of a chimney. **d** A small groove under a coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall.
7. The groove of a pulley.
8. *Angling.* A primitive device used instead of a fishhook, consisting of an object easy to be swallowed but difficult to be ejected or loosened, as a piece of bone or stone pointed at each end and attached in the middle to a line.
9. A mass or aggregation of matter that fills or chokes up a passage or channel ; as, an ice *gorge* in a river.
10. A kind of earthenware pitcher ; as, white *gorges*. *Obs.*

gorge, *v. i.* ; GORGED (gôrjd) ; GORG'ING (gôr'jĭng). [F. *gorger*. See GORGE, *n.*] To fill the gorge or crop ; to eat greedily and to satiety.

gorge, *v. t.* **1.** To fill the gorge or crop of ; to glut.

The giant *gorged* with flesh. *Addison.*

2. To swallow ; esp., to swallow with greediness, or in large mouthfuls or quantities.

The fish has *gorged* the hook. *Johnson.*

3. To fill, as a vein with blood ; to choke up.
Syn. — See SATIATE.

gorge, *n.* Act of gorging, or eating greedily or to satiety.

gorge bait. Bait attached to a gorge hook.

gorged (gôrjd), *a.* *Her.* Having the neck encircled (with a coronet, ring, etc.) ; as, a lion *gorged* with a collar.

gorged, *p. a.* Glutted. — **gorg'ed-ly** (gôr'jĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

gorge fishing. Trolling with a dead bait on a double hook which the fish is given time to swallow, or gorge.

gorge hook. *Angling.* **a** = GORGE, 8. **b** A hook having two barbs, or two hooks with their shanks joined together by a heavy casing of lead.

gor'geous (gôr'jŭs), *a.* [OF. *gorgias* beautiful, glorious, vain, luxurious ; cf. OF. *gorgias* ruff, neck handkerchief, and F. *gorge* throat, and *se rengorger* to assume airs. Cf. 1st GORGE, *n.*] Imposing through splendid or various colors ; showy ; fine ; magnificent ; dazzling.

Cloud-land, *gorgeous* land. *Coleridge.*

Syn. — See GRAND.
— **gor'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **gor'geous-ness**, *n.*

gorg'er (gôr'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that gorges, or eats to satiety.
2. *Naut.* A big haul or heavy deck load of fish. *Cent. Dict.*

gor'ger-in (gôr'jẽr-ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *gorge* neck.] **1.** *Arch.* In some columns, that part of the capital between the termination of the shaft and the annulet of the echinus, or the space between two neck moldings ; — called also *necking* and *hypotrachelium*. See ORDER, *Illust.*
2. = GORGET, 1 (piece of armor).

gor'get (gôr'jĕt), *n.* [OF. *gorgete*, dim. of *gorge* throat. See 1st GORGE, *n.*] **1.** A piece of armor, whether of chain mail or of plate, defending the throat and sometimes the upper part of the breast. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

Unfix the *gorget's* iron clasp. *Scott.*

2. Hence : **a** A collar. **b** A kind of covering for the neck and breast, worn by women ; a wimple. **c** A neck ornament, as a necklace, or a chain of beads, shells, or the like. **d** *Mil.* A small ornamental plate, usually crescent-shaped, worn on a chain about the neck by officers in full uniform, in some armies.

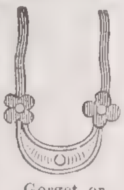
Gorget, or Neckplate, 2 d.

3. *Zoöl.* A specially colored or otherwise distinguishable patch on the throat.
4. *Surg.* A grooved instrument used in various operations, esp. lithotomy.

Gor'gon (gôr'gŏn), *n.* [L. *Gorgo*, *-onis*, Gr. Γοργώ, fr. γοργός terrible.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of three fabled sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, with snaky hair and of terrific aspect, which turned the beholder to stone. The name *Gorgon* is particularly given to Medusa.
2. [*l. c.*] Short for *Gorgon's head*. = GORGONEUM.
3. [*l. c.*] Any person, esp. a woman, very ugly or terrible.

Gor'gon, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a Gorgon ; very ugly or terrific ; petrifying ; as, a *Gorgon* face.

gor'go-ne'um (gôr'gō-nē'ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [Gr. Γοργόνειον.] A representation of a Gorgon's head ; esp., the head of Medusa as appearing on Athena's ægis. See ÆGIS.

Athena wearing the Ægis with Gorgoneum.

Gor-go'ni-a (-nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., a coral which hardens in the air. Cf. GORGON.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Gorgoniaceæ, in old classifications very extensive, but now restricted to certain species having a flexible, horny axis.

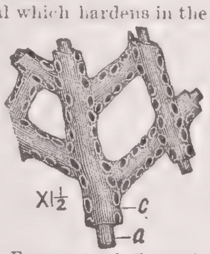

Fragment of Gorgonia (*G. flabellum*). *a* Axis; *c* Cœnenchym.

Gor-go'ni-a'ce-a (-ā'shē-ȧ) } *n. pl.*
Gor-go'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē) } [NL. See GORGONIA.] *Zoöl.* An order of Alcyonaria, including those forms which have a firm and usually branched axis, covered with cœnenchym, in which the polyps are embedded. The axis is commonly horny, but it may be solid and stony (composed largely of calcium carbonate). The sea fans and sea shrubs are examples. See CORAL ; GORGONIA, *Illust.* — **gor-go'ni-a'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.* — **gor-go'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

gor-go'ni-an (gôr-gō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the Gorgoniacea.

Gor-go'ni-an, *a.* [Cf. L. *Gorgoneus*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a Gorgon ; petrifying ; terrific ; of the ægis, etc., bearing the Gorgon's head.

Bound with *Gorgonian* rigor not to move. *Milton.*

2. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Gorgoniacea.

gor'gon-ize (gôr'gŏn-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To have the effect of the Gorgon's look upon ; to turn into stone ; to petrify ; to stare at with a Gorgon look.

Gor'gon's head (gôr'gŏnz). **1.** The head of a Gorgon, esp. Medusa, or a representation of it ; a gorgoneum.
2. = BASKET FISH.

Gor'gon-zo'la (gôr'gŏn-zō'lȧ), *n.*, or **Gorgonzola cheese.** [It.] A kind of Italian pressed milk cheese resembling Roquefort ; — from a village near Milan.

go-ril'la (gō-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* [An African word ; found in the Greek *Periplus* of Hanno, a Carthaginian.] The largest known anthropoid ape (*Gorilla gorilla*, syn. *G. savagei*), an inhabitant of a small area of the forest region of equatorial West Africa. It is closely related to the chimpanzee, but much larger, the males being much more powerful than a man, although (as they usually stand) not so tall, with massive bones, broad shoulders, very long arms, and strong jaws with tusklike canine teeth. The female is considerably smaller. There are thirteen pairs of ribs, the nose has a prominent median ridge, the ears are small, and the face is covered with black, nearly bare skin. The gorilla is of fierce, and when adult of untamable, disposition, and lives in small family groups. They are less arboreal than the chimpanzee and do not usually walk erect.

Gorilla.

gor'ing (gōr'ĭng ; 201), *n.*, or **goring cloth.** A triangular piece of cloth, used as a gore ; specif., *Naut.*, a piece of canvas cut obliquely, as to widen a sail at the foot.

gor'mand-ize (gôr'măn-dīz), *v. i.* ; -IZED (-dīzd) ; -IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). [F. *gourmandise* gluttony. See GOURMAND.] To eat greedily ; to feed ravenously or like a glutton.

gor'mand-ize, *v. t.* To eat greedily ; to swallow voraciously ; hence, *Obs.*, to glut ; surfeit.

gor'mand-ize, *n.* **1.** Gluttony. *Obs.*
2. Experience, taste, or indulgence in the pleasures of the table ; connoisseurship in eating and drinking.

gor'mand-iz'er (-dīz'ẽr), *n.* A gourmand ; glutton.

gorse (gôrs), *n.* [ME. & AS. *gorst* ; cf. Skr. *harsh* to bristle. Cf. HORROR.] *Eng.* **a** Furze. **b** Juniper.

Gor-to'ni-an (gŏr-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a short-lived sect composed of followers of one Samuel Gorton (d. 1677). He was driven out of Massachusetts on account of his religious views, and founded a colony, which he called Warwick, in Rhode Island. The Gortonians rejected all outward forms and a clergy, and held that Christ was both human and divine and that heaven and hell exist only in the mind.

gor'y (gōr'ĭ ; 201), *a.* [From GORE.] **1.** Clotted (blood). *Obs.*
2. Covered with gore, or clotted blood ; blood-stained.

Thou canst not say I did it : never shake
Thy *gory* locks at me. *Shak.*

3. Bloody ; murderous. "*Gory* emulation." *Shak.*
4. Like gore in color ; blood-red. *Rare.*

gory dew, a gelatinous blood-red patch often seen on stones or walls, caused by unicellular algæ (*Palmella cruenta*).

gos'hawk' (gŏs'hôk'), *n.* [AS. *gōshafuc*, lit., goose hawk ; or Icel. *gāshaukr*. See GOOSE ; HAWK the bird.] Any of certain rather large short-winged hawks constituting the genus or subgenus *Astur* (see HAWK). The European (*Astur palumbarius*) and the American (*A. atricapillus*) are the best-known species. They are noted for their powerful flight, activity, and courage. An Australian goshawk (*A. novæ-hollandiæ*) is pure white. This may be a white form of a dark-colored species (*A. cinereus*).

American Goshawk.
Adult plumage.

gos'lar-ite (gŏs'lär-īt), *n.* [From *Goslar*, in the Harz.] *Min.* Native white vitriol, or zinc sulphate, $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, usually massive, formed by oxidation of sphalerite.

gos'ling (gŏz'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *gōs* goose + 1st *-ling*.] **1.** A young goose.
2. A foolish or callow person.
3. An ament or catkin.
4. The pasque flower.

gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *n.* [ME. *gospel*, *godspel*, AS. *godspell* ; *god* God (prob. an alteration of an original *gōd* good) + *spell* story, tale. See GOD, GOOD ; SPELL, *v.*] **1.** Glad tidings ; esp., the good news concerning Christ, the Kingdom of God, and salvation ; hence, the teachings of Christ and the apostles as a body or system ; the Christian faith, revelation, or dispensation. Cf. LAW, 3.

And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the *gospel* of the kingdom. *Matt. iv. 23.*

2. **a** The story or record of Christ's life and doctrines, contained in the first four books of the New Testament.

The beginning of the *gospel* of Jesus Christ. *Mark i. 1.*

b [*cap.*] A narrative of the life and death of Jesus Christ ; esp., one of the four New Testament books (the canonical *Gospels*) containing such narratives, ascribed respectively to Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. See NEW TESTAMENT, *Table*, & APOCRYPHA, 2, *Table*.
3. [Usually *cap.*] *Eccl.* A selection from one of the four Gospels, appointed to be read or sung in sequence to the epistle in the communion service in liturgical churches.

The Gospel, the Holy Gospel, or the Gospel for the Day, as it is called more fully, which in the Western churches has been selected as appropriate to the day or season, is, in the Anglican churches, read as a part of the morning service whether the Eucharist is subsequently celebrated or not. In the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church the Gospel is sung at High Mass by the deacon after the celebrating priest has read it in a low voice. Cf. EPISTLE, 3.

4. Anything propounded or accepted as infallibly true ; as, they took his words for *gospel*.
5. Any system of doctrine ; any guiding principle for, or mainspring of, action ; often, any doctrine of political or social philosophy fervently maintained or preached ; as, this political *gospel* ; the *gospel* of plain living or of cleanliness. *Burke.* "The agnostic *gospel*." *James Ward.*

Gospel according to the Hebrews, of Nicodemus, of Peter, of Thomas. See APOCRYPHA, *Table*.

gos'pel, *a.* Accordant with, or relating to, the gospel ; evangelical ; as, *gospel* righteousness.

gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *v. t.* ; GOS'PELED (-pĕld) or GOS'PELLED ; GOS'PEL-ING or GOS'PEL-LING. To instruct in, or convert to, the gospel ; to evangelize. *Obs.* *Shak.*

gos'pel, *v. i.* To preach the gospel. *Rare.*

gos'pel-er, gos'pel-ler (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *godspellere*.] **1.** One of the four Evangelists. *Obs.*
2. One who preaches the gospel. *Rare.*

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gore. ✝ GARE, a spear.
gore'bill', *n.* [3d *gore* + *bill*.] A garfish. *Dial. Eng.*
gore blood. Clotted blood ; gore. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gore'fish', *n.* = GOREBILL.
gor'fly' (gôr'flī'), *n.* [*gore* (AS. *gor*) dung + *fly*.] A dung fly. *Local, Eng.* [Grand Organist.]
G. Org. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.*
gorge'a-ble (gôr'jȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
gorge circle. *Gearing.* The outline of the smallest cross section of a hyperboloid of revolution.
gorge'let (gôrj'lĕt), *n.* [*gorge* + *-let*.] *Zoöl.* A gorget.
gorger, *n.* = GORGET. *Obs.*
gor'ger-et (gôr'jẽr-ĕt), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* A gorget.
gor'ger-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [OF.] *Armor.* A variety of gorget, or neck defense. [whirlpool.]
gorges. *Her.* Var. of GURGES, a
gor'get-ed, *a.* Having a gorget.
Gor'gi-as (gôr'jĭ-ăs). *Bib.*
Gor'gi'bus' (gôr'zhē'bü'), *n.* A worthy burgess in Moliere's comedy "Les Précieuses Ridicules," who is extremely distressed by the perverse affectation of elegance on the part of his daughter and niece.
gor'gio (gôr'jō), *n.* ; *pl.* -GIOS (-jōz). [Gypsy *gorjo*.] A non-Gypsy ; — so called by Gypsies.
Gor'go-na'ce-a (gôr'gō-nā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = GORGONIACEA.
Gor-go'ne-an (gŏr-gō'nē-ăn). Var. of GORGONIAN, 1.
gor'go-ne'ion (gôr'gō-nē'yŏn), *n.* ; *L. pl.* GORGONEIA (-yȧ ; -ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. Γοργόνειος belonging to a Gorgon.] = GORGONEUM.
gor'gon-esque' (gôr'gŏn-ĕsk'), *a.* Like a Gorgon ; repulsive ; ugly.
gor-go'nin (gŏr-gō'nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An iodized albumoid found in *Gorgonia carolini*.
Gorgonzola Hall. The London Stock Exchange ; — in allusion to the fancied resemblance of its interior marble walls to Gorgonzola cheese. *Slang, Eng.*
gor'hen' (gôr'hĕn'), *n.* [*gor-* as in *gorcock* + *hen*.] The female of the red grouse.
go-ril'line (gō-rĭl'ĭn ; -ĭn ; 183), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or resembling, the gorilla. [GORY.]
gor'i-ly (gōr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
Goriot, *n.* See PÈRE GORIOT.
gor'lin (gôr'lĭn), *n.* [From GOR unfledged bird.] An unfledged bird ; a callow person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [IGRAINE.]
Gor'lo-is (gôr'lō-ĭs), *n.* See
gorm (gôrm ; gôm). Dial. var. of GAUM, to smear. [MAW.]
gor'ma (gôr'mȧ). Var. of GOR-
gor'mand, gor'mand-er, gor'mand-ism, etc. Vars. of GOURMAND, etc.
gor'maw' (gôr'mô'), *n.* [1st *gore* + *maw* gull, Icel. *mār*.] A cormorant. *Scot. & North. Eng.*
Gor'mo-gon (gôr'mō-gŏn), *n.* A member of an 18th-century English secret society in imitation of the Freemasons. *Obs.*
gornard. ✝ GURNARD.
go-roon' shell (gō-rōōn'). A large, handsome, marine univalve (*Cymatium femorale*).
gor ouzel. The ring ouzel. *Scot.*
gor'rah. Var. of GORAH.
gorre. ✝ GORE, *n.* & *v.* [*Obs.*]
gorreau, *n.* [OF.] Yoke; collar.
gor'rel, *n.* [OF. *gorel*.] A young pig ; a pot-bellied person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gorse bird. The common European linnet. *Eng.* [*Local, Eng.*]
gorse'chat', *n.* The whinchat.
gorse duck. The corn crake.
gorse'hatch', *n.* **a** The whinchat. **b** The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*
gorse hatcher. **a** = GORSE BIRD. **b** The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*
gorse linnet. The common European linnet. *Local, Eng.*
gorse thatcher. = GORSE BIRD. *Local, Eng.* [GORSE.]
gorst. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
gors'y (gôr'sĭ), *a.* **a** Abounding in gorse. **b** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, gorse.
Gor-ty'na (gŏr-tī'nȧ). *Bib.*
gos. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GOOSE.
gos, *n.* The goshawk. *Scot.*
go-sain' (gō-sīn'), *n.* [Hind. *gō-sā'in*.] A religious mendicant or teacher. *India.*
go'schens (gō'shĕnz), *n. pl.* [After George J. *Goschen*, English statesman.] *London Stock Exchange.* The consols bearing two and three quarters per cent interest. *Slang.*
gose. ✝ GOOSE.
gosesomer ✝ GOSSAMER.
gosh, *interj.* A substitute for GOD, used in minced oaths.
Go'shen (gō'shĕn), *n.* *Bib.* The land of plenty allotted to the Israelites in Egypt, exempt from the plagues of Egypt ; hence, a land or place of plenty or of light and immunity from evils.
go'shen-ite, *n.* *Min.* A colorless beryl from Goshen, Mass.
gos'herd. ✝ GOOSEHERD.
gos'let (gŏz'lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *goose*.] = PYGMY GOOSE.
Gos lettuce. See COS LETTUCE.
gosling color *or* **colour**, *or* **gosling green.** Pale yellowish green.
gosling grass *or* **weed.** Goose grass, or cleavers.

H I J K L M

3. *Eccl.* One who reads or sings the Gospel.
4. A book containing the liturgical Gospels. *Obs.*
5. A person who professes belief in the gospel, or who maintains that his party alone has the true gospel; hence, *Obs.*, usually derisively, a Puritan, Protestant, or sectary.

gos′pel-ize (gŏs′pĕl-īz), *v. t.*; GOS′PEL-IZED (-īzd); GOS′PEL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To form or modify according to the gospel. *Obs.*
2. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize.

Gospel side. *Eccl.* Of an altar, the side from which the Gospel is read; the north side, or left side to a person looking from the nave toward the chancel. Cf. EPISTLE SIDE.

Gospel tree. A tree, as an oak, set as a mark to distinguish a parish or township boundary; — so called from the custom of having the Gospel read under or near it by the clergyman accompanying the perambulators, a curse being laid on him who moves the landmarks. *Eng.*

gos′pel–true′, *a.* As true as the gospel; infallibly true.

gospel truth. **a** The truth or a truth in the gospel.
A return to something more like the original *gospel truth* than men had ever known in England. *Wm. James.*
b Something infallibly or absolutely true.

gos′sa-mer (gŏs′ȧ-mẽr), *n.* [ME. *gossomer*, *gossummer*, *gosesomer*, perh. for *goose summer*, perh. referring to the summerlike season in November (Indian summer, St. Martin's summer) when geese were eaten; cf. G. *Mädchensommer*, *Altweibersommer*, both meaning this season and also, gossamer, *fliegender Sommer* gossamer.] **1.** A fine, filmy substance, consisting of cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather, esp. in autumn. It is seen on grass or low bushes, and is formed by small spiders.
2. Any very thin gauzelike fabric.
3. In England, orig., an advertising tradesman's name for a make of silk hat recommended as extremely light; hence, used jocularly for a hat generally. *Oxf. E. D.*
4. A thin waterproof stuff, or an outer garment of it. *U. S.*

gos′sa-mer, *a.* Light and flimsy; frivolous; fickle.

gos′sa-mered (-mẽrd), *a.* Like gossamer; gossamery; reduced to gossamer.

gos′sa-mer-y (-mẽr-ĭ), *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; gossamer. "*Gossamery* affectation." *De Quincey.*

gos′san (gŏs′ăn; gŏz′-), *n.* [Cornish.] *Mining.* Decomposed rock of reddish or ferruginous color (owing to oxidized pyrites), indicating an underlying metallic vein.

Gos′sen's law of sa-ti′e-ty (gŏs′ĕnz). *Econ.* The law or fact that the satisfaction derived from added wealth decreases with each additional increment; — so named from H. H. Gossen (1810–58), a German economist who made this the basis of a theory of value.

gos′sip (gŏs′ĭp), *n.* [ME. *gossib*, *godsib*, a relation or sponsor in baptism, a relation by a religious obligation, AS. *godsibb*, fr. *god* God + *sib* related, a relation; akin to G. *sippe* kin, family, Goth. *sibja*, and also to Skr. *sabhā* assembly.] **1.** A person spiritually related to another through being a sponsor at a baptism; specif.: **a** To the baptized person, a godfather or a godmother; a sponsor. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* **b** To a parent of a baptized person, the godfather or godmother of the child. *Obs.*
'T is not a maid, for she hath had *gossips*. *Shak.*
c To a sponsor at a baptism, a fellow sponsor. *Obs.*
2. A friend or comrade; a companion; a familiar and customary acquaintance. *Obs. or Archaic*, now of women only.
My *gossip*, dwelling in our town,
God save her soul! Her name was Alisoun. *Chaucer.*
3. One who runs from house to house or goes about tattling and telling news; an idle tattler; a newsmonger.
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet. *Dryden.*
4. The tattle or conversation of a gossip; idle talk; groundless rumor; also, chat or light familiar writing, as about a literary subject or political matter.
Bubbles o'er like a city with *gossip*, scandal, and spite. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — GOSSIP, TATTLE. GOSSIP is idle personal talk; TATTLE, trifling or petty gossip or scandal; as, "fearing the lazy *gossip* of the port" (*Tennyson*); "I live in a place where even the ordinary *tattle* of the town arrives not till it is stale" (*Gray*). See CHAT.

gos′sip (gŏs′ĭp), *v. i.*; GOS′SIPED (-ĭpt); GOS′SIP-ING. **1.** To be a gossip; to act as a familiar friend or companion. *Obs.*
2. To run about and tattle; to tell idle, esp. personal, tales.
And only hear the magpie *gossip*
Garrulous under a roof of pine. *Tennyson.*
3. To write in a light familiar way.

gos′sip, *v. t.* **1.** To stand sponsor to; to name. *Obs.*
2. To tell as gossip.

gos′sip-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gossips or is given to gossip.

gos′sip-ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GOSSIP. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A christening or christening feast. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A meeting of gossips or friends, as at a lying-in; also, a merrymaking; a carouse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gos′sip-red (gŏs′ĭp-rĕd), *n.* [Cf. KINDRED.] **1.** The relationship between a person and his sponsors; sponsorship; spiritual affinity. Cf. COMPATERNITY. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Affinity. *Obs. & R.*
3. Gossiping; chat; gossip. *Rare.*

gos′sip-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Spiritual relationship or affinity; gossipred; special intimacy. *Archaic or Hist.*
2. Gossip; also, a body of gossips.

gos′sip-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or given to, gossip.

gos-soon′ (gŏ-sōōn′), *n.* [F. *garçon*.] A lad. *Anglo-Ir.*

Gos-syp′i-um (gŏ-sĭp′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gossypion*, *gossipion*.] *Bot.* A genus of malvaceous herbs or shrubs yielding the cotton of commerce. They have mostly palmately lobed leaves and showy flowers. The species are much confused through artificial hybridization; the most important are *G. hirsutum*, upland cotton; *G. barbadense*, sea-island cotton; *G. peruvianum*, Peruvian cotton; *G. herbaceum* and *G. religiosum*, Indian cotton). See COTTON.

Goth (gŏth), *n.* [L. *Gothi*, pl.; cf. Gr. Γότθοι, Goth. *Gutpiuda* the Gothic people.] **1.** One of an ancient Teutonic race, who originally dwelt between the Elbe and the Vistula, or, according to some records, in northern Germany and southern Sweden, and in the early centuries of the Christian era overran the greater part of the Roman empire, of which, under Theodoric the Great, they were virtual masters. They had early taken possession of Dacia (modern Transylvania and adjoining regions), and, dividing into two groups, came to be known as **Ostrogoths** and **Visigoths**, or **East Goths** and **West Goths**. The former inhabited countries on the Black Sea up to the Danube; some of them took possession of the province of Mœsia, and hence were called **Mœsogoths**. The West Goths, after wandering to and fro over Europe, founded the Visigothic kingdom in Spain and southern France, forming the foundation of the later Spanish nationality.
2. One who is rude or uncivilized; a person without culture or refinement; a barbarian.

Got′ham (gŏt′ăm, *often improperly* gō′thăm, *Oxf. E. D.*; *the second pron.* (*or* gŏth′ăm) *is usual in America, as in sense* 2 **b**), *n.* **1.** A village in England whose inhabitants were proverbial for their follies, as testified by a well-known nursery rime and by "The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham," compiled about 1568. It is not certain that Gotham in Nottinghamshire is the place alluded to.
2. Hence: **a** Newcastle, England. **b** (*usually* gō′thăm *or* gŏth′ăm) The city of New York; — a popular name first given to it in "Salmagundi" (a humorous work by Washington Irving, William Irving, and James Kirke Paulding), because the inhabitants were such wiseacres.
3. A wiseacre; a simpleton. *Obs.*

Go′tham-ite (gō′thăm-īt; gŏth′ăm-; *see* GOTHAM), *n.*
1. A wiseacre; a simpleton.
2. An inhabitant of New York city. *Jocular.*

Goth′en-burg sys′tem (gŏt′ĕn-bûrg). A system of regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors used in Sweden (orig. at Gothenburg, or Göteborg) and largely in Norway and Finland, in which, among other things, the control of the sale is given to a corporation which makes no profit beyond a certain per cent (6 in Sweden, 5 in Norway) from the sale, all other profits being required to be paid over to the local governments, or in some later legislation to the central government or to charitable institutions.

Goth′ic (gŏth′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Gothicus*: cf. F. *gothique*.]
1. Of or pertaining to the Goths or their language.
2. Teutonic; Germanic. *Obs.*
3. [*often l. c.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages; medieval; romantic, as opposed to classical; derogatorily, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the dark ages; hence, rude; barbarous; rough; fierce. See GOTHICISM, 2.
Whatever was old was absurd; and *Gothic* — an epithet applied to all medieval art, philosophy, or social order — became a simple term of contempt. *Sir L. Stephen.*
We have seen that, during the classical period, "*Gothic*," as a term in literary criticism, was synonymous with barbarous, lawless, and tawdry. *H. A. Beers.*
4. *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a style of building and ornament. See GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. The term was originally applied derogatorily to any style not classical Greek or Roman, and has been objected to as inappropriate for an architectural system owing nothing to the Goths.
5. *Paleography.* Pertaining to or designating a style of writing which appeared in the 12th century, and which is the French minuscule with the curved parts replaced by angles. It is the origin of the modern black letter.
6. Designating, or pert. to, a style of type. See GOTHIC, *n.*, 3.
7. Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style of beautifully designed and well-made plate armor of the 15th century.
Gothic arch, the pointed arch, esp. one with a joint instead of a keystone at its apex. See ARCH, *Illust.* (6 & 7). — **G. architecture**, the architectural style developed in northern France and spreading through western Europe from about 1160 to the 15th century. The need of roofing with masonry large interiors for public meetings, with the least obstruction of light and sound, led to the converging of weights and strains at isolated points upon slender vertical piers and counterbalancing buttresses, until the Gothic building became fundamentally a stone skeleton of pillars, props, and ribs, upon which rest shells of vaulting. Inclosing walls were consequently made thin, or in the best examples almost wholly replaced by large windows of colored glass, stiffened with metal work and stone tracery. Pointed arches and vaulting replaced the round of the Romanesque, having the advantage of presenting less lateral thrust and simpler lines at the groins of intersection. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table*. — **G. stitch**, chain stitch. — **G. Version** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Goth′ic, *n.* **1.** The Teutonic language of the Goths, chiefly known from the Mœsogothic translation of the Bible, by Ulfilas. The Gothic alphabet, invented by Ulfilas, was based on the Greek, but included several Latin characters and a few runic signs already used by the Goths. It consisted of 24 letters, to which were added two characters having only numerical values, and one used only in foreign proper names. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
2. Gothic style or decoration. See GOTHICISM, 2.
3. *Print.* **a** In England, black letter. **b** [*often l. c.*] In the United States, a square-cut type with no serifs; — called in England *grotesque* or, sometimes, *Doric*.
☞This line is in Nonpareil GOTHIC.

Goth′i-cism (gŏth′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Rudeness; barbarousness; inelegance, or an inelegance.
2. Gothic principles or characteristics generally; conformity to, or practice of, the Gothic style. As a critical term *Gothicism* denotes the principles, qualities, or informing spirit of medieval art. During the Renaissance, and until within the 18th century, this art was thought of as typically uncouth and extravagant, with unity of conception lost sight of in florid and fanciful or grotesque details. With fuller appreciation of Gothic architecture "*the Gothic*" has taken the favorable signification of rugged grandeur, of the blended effects of vivid imagery with an appeal to the mysterious and infinite. Gothicism has thus been akin to *romanticism*, in later critical thought, as opposed to *classicism*.
3. A Gothic idiom.

Goth′i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* A person who is familiar with or who is devoted to Gothic style, as in architecture.

Goth′i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; GOTH′I-CIZED (-sīzd); GOTH′I-CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To make Gothic; to give a medieval aspect or character to; to transform to the Gothic style, as of architecture. — *v. i.* To adopt or use the Gothic style, as of architecture. — **Goth′i-ciz′er** (-sīz′ẽr), *n.*

gö′thite, *or* **goe′thite** (gû′tīt), *n.* [After the poet *Goethe*.] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of iron, $Fe_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$, occurring in prismatic crystals, also massive, with a fibrous, reniform, or stalactitic structure. The color varies from yellowish to blackish brown. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 4.0–4.4.

go′tra (gō′trȧ), *n.* [Skr. *gōtra*.] *Hindu Law.* Orig., the inclosure or curtilage within which the cattle of a family are sheltered; hence, a stock or family descended from a common ancestor by an uninterrupted line of males.

‖ **gouache** (gwȧsh), *n.* [F., It. *guazzo*.] A method of painting with opaque colors which have been ground in water and mingled with a preparation of gum; also, a picture thus painted, or the pigment itself.

gou-a-ree′ (gōō-ȧ-rē′), *n.* [From native name in the Dekkan.] A fabaceous annual herb (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*) grown in southern Asia for its edible pods and seeds.

gouge (gouj; gōōj; 277), *n.* [F. *gouge*, LL. *gubia*, *guvia*, *gulbia*, *gulvia*, *gulvium*.] **1.** **a** A kind of chisel with a concavo-convex cross section, used in its various forms for scooping or cutting holes, channels, or grooves, in wood, stone, etc., for doing the roughing cuts in wood turning, for removing portions of bone in surgery, or the like. **b** An incising tool which cuts forms or blanks for gloves, envelopes, etc., from leather, paper, etc. **c** A bookbinder's tool for blind tooling or gilding, having a face which forms a curve; also, the impression made by it.

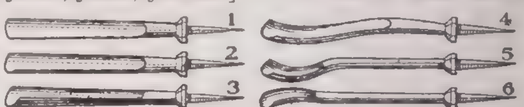

Gouges, 1 **a**. 1, 2, 3 Straight; 4 Curved; 5 Front Bent; 6 Back Bent.

2. Act of scooping out with or as with a gouge; a groove or cavity scooped out, as with a gouge. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. An imposition; a cheat; fraud; also, an impostor; a cheater; a trickish person. *Slang, U. S.*
4. *Mining.* Soft material lying between the wall of a vein and the solid vein.

gouge, *v. t.*; GOUGED (goujd; gōōjd); GOUG′ING (gouj′ĭng; gōōj′-). **1.** To cut grooves, channels, or holes in, with or as with a gouge; to scoop out with or as with a gouge.
2. To scoop out, as an eye, with the thumb nail; to force out the eye of (a person) with the thumb.
3. To cheat; to defraud. *Colloq., U. S.*

gouge bit. *Mech.* A boring bit, shaped like a gouge, which cuts out a solid core.

goug′er (gouj′ẽr; gōōj′-), *n.* One that gouges; specif., *Railroads*, a snow plow consisting of a kind of box car with a prow made like a large flat scraper set sufficiently low to enable it to run into the snow like a wedge, and having hinged side wings to widen the opening thus made.

Gou-lard's′ ex′tract (gōō-lärdz′). [After the introducer, Thomas *Goulard* (d. cir. 1790), French surgeon.] *Med.* An aqueous solution of a basic acetate of lead, used as a lotion for inflammation. **Goulard water** is a much weaker solution. **Goulard's cerate** is a cerate containing the extract.

gou′mi (gōō′mĭ), *n.* [Jap. *gumi*.] A shrub (*Elæagnus longipes*) of Japan and China, cultivated for its yellowish white, fragrant flowers, and scarlet, well-flavored fruit.

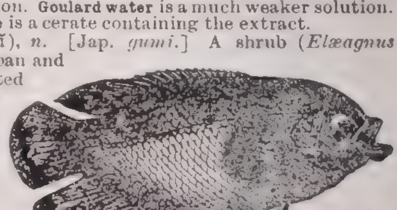
($\frac{1}{20}$) Gourami.

gou′ra-mi (gōō′r ȧ-mĭ; gōō-rä′mĭ), *n.* [Malay *gurāmī*.] A very large fresh-water fish (*Osphromenus olfax*) ...

gos′pel ist, **gos′pel-list**, *n.* = GOSPELER, 5. *Rare.*
gospeller. = GOSPELER.
gos′pel-like′, *a.* **a** Attached to, or living by, gospel principles. *Obs.* **b** Accordant with the gospel. — **gos′pel-like**, *adv.*
gos′pel-ly, *adv.* In accordance with gospel principles or doctrines; hence, truthfully. *Obs.*
Gospel oak. See GOSPEL TREE.
gospel oath. An oath sworn on the Gospels, or equally binding.
gospel sin. Sin against gospel light. — **gospel sinner.**
gospel title. An incontestable title. *Slang.*
gos′po-dar (gŏs′pō-där), *n.* A hospodar.
goss. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GORSE.
gossamer spider. = BALLOONING SPIDER.
gos′sam-pine (gŏs′ăm-pēn), *n.* [It *gossampino*. Cf. GOSSIPINE.] The ceiba tree; also, its cottonlike fiber or a cloth made therefrom. *Obs.*
gos′san-if′er-ous (gŏs′ăn-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*gossan* + *-ferous*.] Containing gossan.
gos′sep. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GOSSIP.
goss′hawk′. Var. of GOSHAWK.
gosshe ✝ GUSH.
gos′sib. ✝ GOSSIP.
gos′sip-dom (gŏs′ĭp-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
gos′sip-hood. *n.* **a** Spiritual affinity. *Obs.* **b** Gossips.
gos′si-pine (gŏs′ĭ-pēn), *n.* [It. *gossipina* cloth made of this cotton.] Gossampine. *Obs.*
gos′sip-i-ness (gŏs′ĭp-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
gos′sip-ing-ly, *adv.* of GOSSIPING.
gos′sip-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*
gos′so-mer, **gossomere**, **gossummer.** ✝ GOSSAMER.
gos′sy, *n.*; *pl.* -SIES. A gossip; a crony. *Obs. Scot.*
gos′sy-pine (gŏs′ĭ-pīn; -pĭn), *a.* [See GOSSYPIUM.] Cottony; flocculent.
gos′sy-pose (-pōs), *n.* [*gossypium* + *-ose*; — because obtained from cotton seeds.] *Chem.* = RAFFINOSE.
gost. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of GHOST.
gos′ter. Dial. var. of GAUSTER.
gost′lich. ✝ GHOSTLY.
go′sum-mer, *n.* [See GOSSAMER.] The end of summer: St. Martin's summer. *Obs. Scot.*
got. ✝ GOAT.
got (gŏt), *pret. & p. p.* of GET.
Go′ta-ma. Var. of GAUTAMA.
gotch (gŏch), *n.* A bulging jug or pitcher. *Dial. Eng.*
gotch′y, *a.* Bloated. *Obs.*
gote. ✝ GOAT.
gote (gōt), *n.* [Cf. LG. *gote*, *gaute*, canal, D. *goot*, akin to AS. *gēotan* to pour, and E. *fuse* to melt.] A channel for water; a stream; a sluice. *Dial. Eng.*
goten. Obs. p. p. of GET.
goter, **gotere.** ✝ GUTTER.
goth. Obs. pres. indic. 3d person sing. of GO.
Goth. *Abbr.* Gothic.
Gotham, *a.* Of or pertaining to Gotham: hence, foolish. *Obs.*
Gothamist, *n.* = GOTHAMITE, 1. *Obs.*
go′the-le. ✝ GODELE.
Goth′i-an, *n.* A Goth. *Obs.*
Goth′i-cal, *a.* Gothic. *Obs.*
Goth′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GOTHIC, GOTHICAL.
Goth-ic′i-ty (gŏth-ĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Gothic quality.
Goth′ick. Obs. or archaic var. of GOTHIC.
Goth′ic-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being Gothic.
Goth′ish, *a.* = GOTHIC. *Rare.*
Goth′ism (gŏth′ĭz′m), *n.* Gothicism: bad taste.
Goth′land-er (-lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native of Gotland, Sweden.
Goth′o-li′as (-ō-lī′ăs). *Bib.*
Go-tho′ni-el (gō-thō′nĭ-ĕl; gō-thŏn′ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
gothsemay. ✝ GOSSAMER.
gotin. Obs. p. p. of GET.
gotire. ✝ GUITAR.
got′n. Gotten. *Ref. Sp.*
go′-to-bed′-at-noon′, *n.* The yellow goatsbeard.
go′-to-meet′ing, *a.* Suitable for wear to church on Sunday. *Colloq.*
go′tra-ja (gō′trȧ-jȧ), *n.* [Skr. *gōtraja*.] *Hindu Law.* A kinsman of the same gotra.
gott. Var. of GOTE. *Dial. Eng.*
gotte. ✝ GUT.
got′ten, *p. p.* of GET.
Göt′ter-däm′mer-ung (gût′ẽr-dĕm′ẽr-ōōng), *n.* [G.] Ger. equiv. of RAGNAROK.
got′ton. Obs. or dial. Eng. p.p. of GET.
gou′ber. Var. of GOOBER.
goud (gōd; gŏŏd). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GOLD.
Gou′da (gou′dȧ), *n.*, *or* **Gouda cheese.** A flat pressed cheese of Holland, with rounded edges; — from a town in Holland.
goude. ✝ GOOD.
gouge, *n.* [F.] A wench. *Obs.*
gouitre. ✝ GOITER.
gou′jere (gōō′jẽr), **-jeer**, **-jeers**, *n.* Corrupt. of GOODYEAR.
gou′jon (gōō′jŭn; gŭj′ŭn), *n.* [F., gudgeon.] The mud cat (*Leptops olivaris*). *Local, U. S.*
gouk (gōk). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GOWK.
goul. ✝ GULL, bird.
goul. Var. of GHOUL.
goul (gōl; goul). Dial. Eng. var. of GOWL, a secretion of the eye.
goul (goul: gōōl). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GOWL, howl.
gouland. ✝ GOLLAN.
gou′lash (gōō′läsh) *n.*, *or* **Hungarian goulash.** [Hung. *gulyāshus* (sc. *hus* meat) of a herdsman.] A ragout of steak flavored with paprika and vegetables.
gould (gōōld; gōld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GOLD.
goules, **goulez.** ✝ GULES.
goulf. ✝ GULF.
goun. ✝ GOWN.
gound. Dial. Eng. var. of GOWN.
gound, *n.* [AS. *gund*.] Purulent matter, esp. in the eye. *Obs.* — **gound′y**, *a.* *Obs.*
goun′dhou, **goun′dou** (gōōn′dōō), *n.* *Med.* A disease occurring among negroes on the west coast of Africa, marked by tumors on either side of the nose.
goune. ✝ GOWN, GUN.
gounor. ✝ GUNNER.
goup. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GAUP.
gou′pen, **gou′pin.** Vars. of GOWPEN.
gou′pha. Var. of KUPHAR.
gour. ✝ GIAOUR.
gour (gour), *n.* **a** Var. of GAUR. **b** The koulan.
Gou′ra (gōō′rȧ; gou′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. native name in New Guinea.] *Zoöl.* The genus con-

menno goramy) of China and the Malay Archipelago, extensively reared in tropical countries, and highly valued as a food fish. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to introduce it into southern Europe.

gourd (gōrd; gōōrd; 277), *n.* [F. *gourde*, OF. also *coorde*, *gougourde*, *cougourde*, *gouhourde*, fr. L. *cucurbita* gourd (cf. NPr. *cougourdo*). Cf. CUCURBIT.] **1. a** The fruit of any cucurbitaceous plant. *Obs.* **b** The fruit of any species of *Cucurbita*, or that of the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*); also, any plant producing such fruit. In the United States the term is generally restricted to the various forms of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, cultivated for ornament, and to the variety *ovifera* of *Cucurbita pepo*. The hard shells of gourds are utilized for many kinds of utensils. **2.** The cleaned and dried shell of the fruit, used as a dipper or other vessel. **3.** *Obs.* **a** Drinking vessel; bottle. **b** *Chem.* A cucurbit.

Gourds of several kinds, much reduced.

gourde (gōōrd), *n.* [Sp. *gordo* large: cf. F. *gourde*.] **a** A silver dollar; — so called in Cuba, etc. **b** The monetary unit of Haiti, equivalent to five francs or 96.5 cents; also, a Haitian silver coin of this value.

gourd'y (gōr'dĭ; gōōr'dĭ), *n.* [Either fr. GOURD, or fr. F. *gourdi* swollen, benumbed, p. p. of *gourdir*; cf. F. *gourd* benumbed.] *Far.* Swollen in the legs.

gour'mand (gōōr'mănd; *F.* gōōr'mäN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton. *Obs.*

That great *gourmand*, fat Apicius. *B. Jonson.*

2. A luxurious eater; an epicure; a gourmet.

Syn. — See EPICURE.

gour'mand, *a.* Gluttonous; fond of eating.

‖ **gour'met'** (gōōr'mĕ'), *n.* [F.] A connoisseur in eating and drinking; an epicure.

Syn. — See EPICURE.

gout (gout), *n.* [F. *goutte* a drop, the gout, the disease being considered as a defluxion, fr. L. *gutta* drop. Cf. GUTTER.] **1.** A drop; a clot or coagulation.

On thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood. *Shak.*

2. A splash of color.

3. *Med.* A disease occurring in paroxysms and marked by a painful inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, deposits of urate of sodium in and around the joints, and an excessive amount of uric acid in the blood. It usually attacks first the great toe, after which other joints, esp. the smaller ones of the extremities, may become involved. It involves more or less severe constitutional symptoms, and may attack certain internal organs of the body, as the stomach, the intestines, etc.

4. A disease of wheat, caused by a fly which produces swellings at the nodes or joints of the stem. See GOUT FLY.

5. A disease marked by a hard swelling, affecting hawks and other birds. *Obs.*

gout fly. A small dipterous fly, which in the larval state injures grain, living in the stalk, and causing the disease of wheat called "gout" from the swelled joints. The common European species is *Chlorops tæniopus*.

gout'weed' (gout'wēd') | *n.* [So called from its former **gout'wort'** (gout'wûrt') | use as a remedy for the gout.] A coarse European apiaceous plant (*Ægopodium podagraria*).

gout'y (gout'ĭ), *a.*; GOUT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GOUT'I-EST. **1.** Diseased with, or subject to, the gout; as, a *gouty* person.

2. Swollen as if from gout; specif., *Far.* (*Obs.*), having swellings; gourdy.

3. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the gout; causing, or tending to cause, gout; used by a gouty person; as, *gouty* shoes. "*Gouty* matter." *Blackmore.*

4. Knobby; knotty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. Boggy; as, *gouty* land. *Obs.*

gouty bronchitis, bronchitis arising as a secondary disease during the progress of gout. — **g. concretions**, calculi (urate of sodium) formed in the joints, kidneys, etc., in gout. — **g. gall**, a gall or swelling of the stem of certain plants; as, the *gouty gall* of the raspberry caused by the larva of a beetle (*Agrilus ruficollis*). — **g. kidney**, an affection occurring during the progress of gout, the kidney shriveling and containing concretions of urate of sodium.

gouty stem, *or* **gouty tree**. **a** An Australian sterculiaceous tree (*Sterculia rupestris*), having a remarkably swollen or bottle-shaped trunk. **b** The sour gourd.

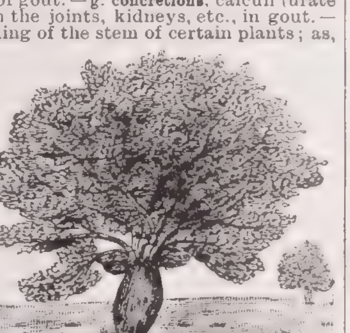

Gouty Stem a.

gov'ern (gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.*; GOV'ERNED (-ẽrnd); GOV'ERN-ING. [OF. *governer*, F. *gouverner*, fr. L. *gubernare* to steer, pilot, govern, Gr. κυβερνᾶν. Cf. GUBERNATORIAL.] **1.** To direct and control the actions or conduct of, either by established laws or by arbitrary will; to direct and control, rule, or regulate, by authority. "Fit to *govern* and rule multitudes." *Shak.*

2. Hence, to control or direct the action, conduct, or operation of; to regulate; influence; restrain; manage; administer; as, to *govern* the life; to *govern* a horse.

Govern well thy appetite. *Milton.*

Govern these ventages with your fingers and thumb, and it will discourse most eloquent music. *Shak.*

3. To take care of; to tend; to treat. *Obs.*

4. To be a rule, precedent, law, or deciding principle for; to apply to in a determining or deciding way.

5. *Gram.* To require to be (in a particular case or mood); as, a transitive verb *governs* a noun in the objective case; or to require (a particular case or mood); as, a transitive verb *governs* the objective case. Formerly, also, to require (a verb) to be (in a particular person and number); — said of the subject.

Syn. — Regulate, influence, manage, direct, conduct, supervise. — GOVERN, RULE. GOVERN, the more general term, implies direction, control, or restraint; RULE frequently suggests more immediate, commanding or (sometimes) arbitrary authority or influence; as, "the Right Divine of kings to *govern* wrong" (*Pope*); "resolved to ruin or to *rule* the state" (*Dryden*); "I have no tongue, sir. — And for mine, sir, I will *govern* it" (*Shak.*); "He that *ruleth* his spirit [is better] than he that taketh a city" (*Prov.* xvi. 32); "His wife . . . *ruled* her husband's opinions better than she could *govern* his conduct" (*Thackeray*). See COMMAND, CONDUCT, CHIEF.

gov'ern, *v. i.* To exercise authority or the governing function; to administer the laws; to have control; to rule.

gov'ern-ail, *n.* [F. *gouvernail* helm, rudder, L. *gubernaculum*.] *Obs.* **1.** A rudder; also, steering.

2. Government; management; treatment; behavior.

3. Period of government; ruler; community ruled.

gov'ern-ance (gŭv'ẽr-năns), *n.* [F. *gouvernance*.] **1.** Act, manner, office, or power of governing; exercise of authority; control; government; sway.

2. State of being governed. *Obs.*

3. Method or system of government or regulation.

4. Conduct, management, or behavior; manner of life; also, good conduct; self-control. *Obs.*

gov'ern-ess (gŭv'ẽr-nĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *governeresse*. See GOVERNOR.] **1.** A female governor. *Obs. or R.*

2. A woman intrusted with the care and management of a person, esp. of a child.

3. A woman teacher, esp. in a private household.

4. The wife of a governor. *Now Only Jocular.*

gov'ern-ment (gŭv'ẽrn-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *gouvernement*. See GOVERN.] **1.** Act or fact of governing; exercise of authority in regulating the action of something; control; direction; rule; regulation; as, church *government*; family *government*; specif., the direction of affairs of state; the ruling and administration of a political body.

At one time the mere administrative basis of *government* was gentile relationship; the mere administrative basis of *government* now is territory. *F. H. Giddings.*

2. The mode or system of governing; specif., the form or system of polity in a state; the established form of political rule and administration. Governments have been classified as *monarchic*, *aristocratic*, or *democratic*, according to the nature of the states with which they are identified; as *centralized* or *dual*, *federal* or *confederate*, according to the consolidation or distribution of governmental power; as *consolidated* or *coördinate*, according to whether the governing power is confided to a single body or to separate departments or bodies; as *hereditary* or *elective*, according as the tenure of office is hereditary or elective; as *presidential* or *parliamentary*, according as the executive is independent of the legislature, or as the legislature is given complete control of the administration of the law. (See the italicized terms.)

3. Management of the limbs of the body; hence, demeanor; habits; conduct. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. The function, office, right, or power of governing.

I here resign my *government* to thee. *Shak.*

5. A territory or country governed; as: **a** A division or province of a state; specif., one of the territorial subdivisions of Russia (called in Russian a *guberniya*); formerly, also, one of France. **b** The whole territory of a state.

6. The person or persons authorized to administer the laws; the governing body, whether considered as an abstract entity, or as composed of the individuals in office at any given time; the administration. Cf. ADMINISTRATION and ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL.

When we, in England, speak of the *government*, we generally understand the ministers of the crown. *Mozley & W.*

The term *government* is sometimes specially used to denote the executive authority of a political state. Strictly speaking, however, it comprehends all the organic agencies engaged in the legislative, administrative, and judicial regulation of public affairs. *Quick & Garran.*

7. Specif.: The governing board (Regierung) of professional officers of a division of a Prussian province, having control of state domains, central taxes, education, churches, etc.

8. The body politic; a state. See STATE.

9. *Gram.* The influence of a word in regard to construction, requiring another word to be in a particular case or mood; the effect of this influence: syntactical regimen.

10. *pl.* Government securities. *Brokers' Cant.*

government by injunction. See INJUNCTION.

gov'ern-men'tal (gŭv'ẽrn-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to government; made by government. — **governmental theory** (of atonement), *Theol.*, the Grotian theory. See ATONEMENT, 2 **b**.

gov'ern-men'tal-ism (gŭv'ẽrn-mĕn'tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory that the sphere and action of government should be extended or made general; the tendency to put this into practice. — **gov'ern-men'tal-ist**, *n.*

government depository. A national bank in which by law the Treasury may deposit national funds. *U. S.*

government man. **1.** A government official.

2. An Australian convict, esp. an assigned servant. *Hist.*

government note. A currency note issued by the government, as distinguished from a *bank note*.

government paper. Evidences of debt, as bonds, exchequer bills, notes, etc., issued by a government.

gov'er-nor (gŭv'ẽr-nẽr), *n.* [ME. *governor*, *governour*, OF. *governeor*, F. *gouverneur*, fr. L. *gubernator* steersman, ruler, governor. See GOVERN.] **1.** A pilot or captain. *Obs.*

2. One who governs; a chief ruler or magistrate; specif.: **a** The Deity, or a deity. **b** A person appointed to govern a province, territory, town, fortress, etc.; esp.: (1) The official representing the crown in a British colony or dependency.

The *governor* of a colony constitutes the only political link connecting the colony with the mother country. So far as regards the internal administration of his government, he is merely a constitutional sovereign acting through his advisers: interfering with their policy or their patronage, if at all, only as a friend and impartial counselor. But whenever any question is agitated touching the interests of the mother country, — such, for instance, as the imposition of customs duties, or the public defense, — his functions as an independent officer are called at once into play. He must see that the mother country receives no detriment. *H. Merivale.*

Colonial *governors* invariably hold office during the pleasure of the crown; but their period of service in a colony is usually limited to six years. *Alpheus Todd.*

(2) The person elected as chief executive official of a State in the United States. In some States, as Massachusetts, he is assisted by an elected advisory body called the **governor's council**. (3) The agent, in a Prussian province, of the central government, or executive departments at Berlin, having very large powers of supervision over subordinate officials and local administration; — called in German *Oberpräsident*. **c** The captain or commander of a company, esp. an armed body. *Obs.*

3. One who has the care of a young man's education and occupations; a tutor. *Obs.*

4. One looked upon as governing, as an employer, one's father, an elderly person, etc. *Slang.*

5. *Mach.* An automatic attachment to an engine for controlling its speed, usually by regulating the supply of the working fluid. Governors usually work by the centrifugal action of two or more balls or weights which fly away from or towards their axis of revolution according as their speed is increased or diminished, and by suitable linkwork or other connections this motion is used to actuate a throttle valve or to vary the point of cut-off in an expansion gear, etc. Among the most important types

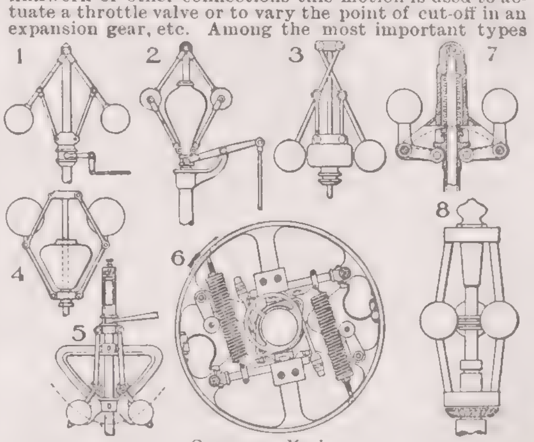

Governors, *Mach.*

are the following: (1) The **simple**, *or* **Watt's**, **governor** (fig. 1), in which two ball-carrying arms are connected by a pair of links to a sliding sleeve whose travel controls a throttle valve in the steam pipe. Governors having the balls attached as in Watt's governor are commonly called **pendulum governors**. (2) The **loaded governor**, as **Porter's** (fig. 2) and **Pröll's** (fig. 4) **governors**, with a heavy sliding weight above the sleeve. (3) **Spring governor**, similar to this, but having the weight replaced by a spring, as in **Hartnell's governor** (fig. 7), in which the balls are fixed to the ends of bell cranks whose other ends control the sleeve against the pressure of a spring, or the **Pickering governor** (fig. 8), in which the balls or weights are fixed to the centers of spring links connected with the spindle sleeve. Isochronism is variously attained, as in the **parabolic governor** (fig. 5) by constraining the balls to move in a parabolic curve, or in other governors by approximating to this movement by crossing the rods, as in **Head's**, *or* **Farcot's**, **governor** (fig. 3), which may be either loaded or of the spring variety. Of a different action is the **disengagement governor**, which has an elongated sleeve, between the upper and lower flanges of which is a small wheel, which at a certain point engages with one of the flanges to operate a regulating mechanism. This governor is usually supplementary to a larger and more sensitive governor. Another class is the **differential**, *or* **dynamometric**, **governor**, a common form of which consists of a sort of friction brake driven through a differential gear. The **wheel governor**, a common variety of **shaft governor** (that is, a governor revolving

sisting of the crowned pigeons (which see). It is the type of a subfamily, **Gou-ri'næ** (-rī'nē).

gourd, *n.* [OF. *gort*. Cf. GORCE.] A whirlpool or deep hole. *Obs.*

gourd, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gourd* cheating.] A sort of false dice. *Obs.*

gourd'al, *n.* = GOURDER. *Local, Eng.*

gourd'ed, *p. a.* [See GOURDY.] *Far.* Gourdy: swollen. *Obs.*

gourd'er, *n.* The stormy petrel. *Local, Eng. & Ire.*

gourd'er, *n.* [Cf. GOURD a whirlpool.] Torrent; downpour. *Obs.*

gourd'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

gourd'head', *n.*, *or* **gourdhead buffalo.** The buffalo fish *Ictiobus cyprinella*. *Louisiana.*

gourd'i-ness (gōr'dĭ-nĕs; gōōr'dĭ-), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*

gourd'ing, *n.* *Far.* Swelling.

gourd melon. The wax gourd.

gourd'mouth', *n.*, *or* **gourd'-seed suck'er.** The black horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*).

gourd towel. = TOWEL GOURD.

gourd tree. = CALABASH TREE **a**.

gourd'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A flukeworm. [See GOURA.

Gou-ri'næ, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.*

gour'mand, *v. t. & i.* To eat or devour greedily. *Obs.*

gour'mand-er, *n.* A gourmand.

gour-man'de-rie (gōōr-măn'dē-rĭ; gōōr'mäN'd'rē'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gourmanderie*.] Gourmandism.

gourmandise. † GORMANDIZE.

gour'mand-ism (gōōr'mănd-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [*Obs.*

gour'mand-ist, *n.* A gourmand.

gour'met-ism (gōōr'mĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

gournard. † GURNARD.

gour'net (gûr'nĕt). Rare var. of GURNARD.

gou'rou-nut' (gōō'rōō-), *n.* [Fr. native name.] The kola nut.

gous'trous (gous'trŭs), *a.* [E. dial (Scot.) *gowster*, *gauster* to storm, to bully; cf. ME. *galstren* to cry out.] Blustering. *Scot.*

gous'ty, **gous'tie** (gous'tĭ), *a.* Waste; desolate; dreary; preternatural. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gout (gout), *n.* [Cf. GOTE.] An artificial water channel: a ditch; drain; covered conduit; sluice. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **goût** (gōō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *gustus* taste. See GUSTO.] Taste.

gout'i-fy (gout'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To affect with gout; render gouty.

gout'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of GOUTY.

gout'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gout'ish, *a.* See -ISH. *Rare.*

gout ivy. = HERB EVE.

gout'ous, *a.* [OF., F. *goutteux*.] Gouty. *Obs.* [*n.*, 2.

gout stones. See CHALKSTONE,

goutte (gōōt), *n.* [F.] *Her.* A bearing consisting of a drop-shaped figure.

gout'té, **gout'tée** (gōō'tā). *Her.* Vars. of GUTTY.

‖ **gou'ver'nante'** (gōō'vĕr'-näNt'), *n.* [F.] **a** A female governor. *Obs.* **b** House-keeper: chaperon; governess. [GIVE.

gov. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of

Gov. *Abbr.* Governor; government.

gove. † GOAF. [of GIVE.

gove. Dial. Eng. pret. and p. p.

gove, **goave** (gōv), *v. i.* [E. dial. also *gaure*; cf. Icel. *gaufa* saunter, be sluggish.] To stare idly or vacantly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

govele. † GAVEL, tribute.

govelere. † GAVELER. [of GIVE.

go'ven. Obs. pret. pl. and p. p.

gov'er-ment. † GOVERNMENT.

gov'ern, *n.* Government. *Obs.*

gov'ern-a-bil'i-ty (gŭv'ẽr-nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Governableness.

gov'ern-a-ble (gŭv'ẽr-nȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

gov'ern-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gov'ern-a-bly, *adv.* of GOVERNABLE. [*Obs.*

gov'ern-an-cy, *n.* Governance.

gov'ern-ante, *n.* [F. *gouvernante*.] Gouvernante. *Obs.*

gov'er-na'tion, *n* Governance. *Obs.*

governeress, *n.* [OF. *governeresse*.] Governess. *Obs.*

gov'ern-ess, *v. t. & i.* To act or serve as governess.

governess car *or* **cart.** A two-wheeled carriage with side seats face to face.

gov'ern-ess-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

gov'ern-ess-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

gov'ern-ess-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

gov'ern-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GOVERN. — **gov'ern-ing-ly**, *adv.*

gov'ern-less, *a.* Ungoverned; without government. *Obs.*

gov'ern-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of GOVERNMENTAL.

government-general, *n.* Territory over which a governor-general has jurisdiction. [orship. *Obs.*

gov'ern-ment-ship, *n.* Govern-

government stroke. The leisurely manner of working thought to be characteristic of those doing work for or under the government. *Colloq., Australasia.*

government valve. = SAFETY VALVE. *Rare.*

H I J K L M

on and with the engine crank shaft), is arranged inside the rim of a wheel, and in a typical form acts directly upon the eccentric to vary the cut-off, as in fig. 6. In the **hit-and-miss governor** for gas engines, the cam or digger which actuates the inlet or exhaust valve is moved sideways by a centrifugal device so as to miss the spindle when the speed of the engine is too great, and the valve is thus not opened until the speed becomes normal. The term *governor* is also used of any of various devices similar in construction or action to the above, for controlling motors in general, machinery, the flow of gases and liquids, or the like; as, an electric *governor*; a hydraulic *governor*.
6. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.
governor in council. See under GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
gov'er-nor–gen'er-al (gŭv'ẽr-nẽr-jĕn'ẽr-*ă*l), *n.* A governor who has lieutenant or deputy governors under him, as of Canada, India (cf. VICEROY), the Australian Commonwealth, the Philippine Islands. — **gov'er-nor–gen'er-al-ship'**, *n.*
governor-general, *or* **governor, in council,** *British Colonial Law,* the governor-general, or governor, of a colony acting with the advice of his council.
gov'er-nor's coun'cil (gŭv'ẽr-nẽrz). In some States of the United States, a body elected to advise the governor on matters of official duty, as in Massachusetts.
gov'er-nor-ship', *n.* 1. The office of a governor.
2. The function, jurisdiction, or term of a governor.
3. The territory under a governor.
gow'an (gou'*ă*n), *n.* [Scot.; cf. Gael. *gugan* bud, flower, daisy.] 1. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** The daisy.
And pu'd the *gowans* fine. *Burns.*
b Any of various white or yellow field flowers; — in this sense generally with attributive, as *ewe gowan, horse gowan, witch gowan,* etc.
2. Decomposed granite.
gow'an-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having, abounding in, or decked with, gowans, or daisies. *Scot.*
Sweeter than *gowany* glens or new-mown hay *Ramsay*
Gow'ers's tract (gou'ẽr-zĭz). [After Sir William R. *Gowers* (b. 1845), English neurologist.] *Anat.* A crescent-shaped tract of fibers in the anterior lateral part of the spinal cord. Its fibers mostly arise from cells at the base of the posterior horn of the cord, and pass through the medulla and pons Varolii to the cerebellum.
gowk (gōk; gouk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gaukr* a cuckoo, Sw. *gök,* Dan. *giög;* akin to AS. *géac,* G. *gauch* cuckoo, simpleton.] 1. A cuckoo. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A simpleton; a fool; a gawk or gawky. *W. Black.*
gowl (goul; gōōl), *v. i.* [ME. *gaulen, goulen.* Cf. YAWL, *v. i.*] To howl; yell; whine. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gown (goun), *n.* [ME. *goune,* OF. *gone,* LL. *gunna,* perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *gwn* gown, loose robe, but also LGr. γοῦνα.] 1. A loose, flowing outer garment; esp.: **a** The ordinary outer dress of a woman; as, a calico or silk *gown.* **b** A garment of this kind worn by the ancients, as the toga; hence, *Poetic,* after Roman usage, the dress of peace.
He Mars deposed, and arms to *gowns* made yield. *Dryden.*
c A dressing gown; a nightgown. **d** The official or distinctive robe of certain officers, professional men, or scholars, as aldermen, judges, barristers, clergymen, university or college students or officers, etc.; hence, fig., the office, pursuit, or status denoted by the wearing of a special kind of gown. In American university usage, undergraduates wear plain long-sleeved black worsted gowns, when any; for graduates a uniform system has been adopted, providing for three types of gowns, bachelor's, master's, and doctor's. The bachelor's gown is of worsted and has long pointed sleeves; the master's is of silk and has long closed sleeves with square ends; the doctor's is of silk, has full, round, open sleeves, is faced with velvet, and has three velvet bars on the sleeves. These distinctions copy closely British usage.
2. Collectively, the students of a university or college; as, a town and *gown* row.
gown, *v. t.;* GOWNED (gound); GOWN'ING. To clothe in, or invest with, a gown. — *v. i.* To put on a gown.
Gowned in pure white, that fitted to the shape. *Tennyson*
gown boy. A boy of a foundation school, as the Charterhouse; — so called from the gown worn by such scholars.
gowns'man (gounz'm*ă*n), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). 1. An adult Roman; a Roman citizen; — so called as being a wearer of the toga virilis. *Obs.*
2. One who wears the gown, or dress of peace; hence, a civilian, in distinction from a soldier. *Now Rare.*
3. One whose distinctive professional, official, or scholastic habit is a gown, as a lawyer, a divine, a member of a university, or (*Obs.*) a member of the corporation of an English municipality.
4. A bluegown, or beadsman. *Scot.*
gow'pen (gou'pĕn; gō'pĕn), *n.* Also **gow'pin**. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gaupn,* Sw. *göpen;* akin to OHG. *coufana.*] 1. The hollow of the hand or, esp., of the two hands together; a handful or double handful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. *Scots Law.* The perquisite of meal allowed to the servant in a mill, from tenants by thirlage.
goyle (goil), **goy'al** (goi'*ă*l), *n.* A ravine or gully; a steep narrow valley; a hollow. *Dial. Eng.*
Graaf'i-an (gräf'ĭ-*ă*n), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician.
Graafian follicle *or* **vesicle**, *Anat.,* one of the small sacs or follicles, esp. of mammals, in which the eggs are inclosed in the ovary. In the human ovary the Graafian follicles, when well developed, are small vesicles containing a serous fluid, the **liquor folliculi**. Their walls consist of an outer fibrous sheath, lined with numerous layers of small polyhedral cells which constitute the **membrana granulosa**. This presents at one point a thickening or inward projection, the **discus proligerus**, containing the egg. The egg is discharged by the bursting of the follicle. Cf. CORPUS LUTEUM.
grab (grăb), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ghurāb* crow, raven, a kind of Arab ship.] *Naut.* A coasting vessel of light draft and broad beam, with square, raking stern, and sharp bow with long overhang, used in the East. It has lateen sails and, usually, two masts.
grab, *v. t.;* GRABBED (grăbd); GRAB'BING. [Akin to Sw. *grabba* to grasp, OD. *grabben.* Cf. GRABBLE, GRASP.] 1. To take, or take hold of, by a sudden motion or grasp; to seize; clutch.
2. Hence: **a** To appropriate to one's self unscrupulously; as, to *grab* a franchise; to *grab* public lands. **b** To nab; capture; esp., to arrest. *Colloq.*
grab, *v. i.* 1. To grasp suddenly; to snatch.
2. *Far.* Of a horse, to overreach.
grab, *n.* 1. A sudden grasp or seizure, or attempt to grasp.
2. Act or practice of appropriating unscrupulously, as in politics; also, *Scot.,* that which is grabbed.
3. One who grabs, as a body snatcher, a policeman, or a bailiff. *Obs. or R.*

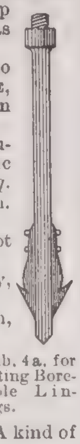

Grab, 4 a, for lifting Bore-Hole Linings.

4. *Mech.* An instrument or device for clutching objects, as for hauling or hoisting them; specif.: **a** Any of various implements or appliances for gripping and withdrawing drills, broken cables, etc., from bore holes or wells. **b** A kind of bucket or dredge that more or less automatically closes over grain, gravel, sand, mud, or the like for the purpose of removing it. **c** *pl.* *Logging.* = SKIDDING TONGS.
5. A children's card game, in which the player who first grabs the cards when two of the same value appear together adds them to his hand.
6. *pl.* A kind of spectacles worn with others. *Cant.*

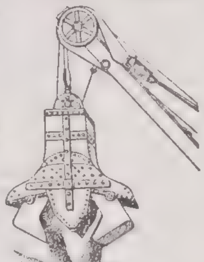

Grab, 4 b

grab'-all', *n.* *Slang or Colloq.* **a** A person who grabs everything; a grasping or avaricious person. **b** A bag for carrying miscellaneous articles. **c** A kind of net used for marine fishing near the shore. *Australasia.*
grab bag. A bag or box holding small articles which are to be drawn, without being seen, often on payment of a small sum. The use of a grab bag when payment is made for the privilege of drawing from it has been held to be a lottery in some jurisdictions. *Colloq., U. S.*
grab'ble (grăb''l), *v. i.;* GRAB'BLED (-'ld); GRAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *grab;* cf. D. *grabbelen.*] 1. To move the hand in a groping or clutching fashion; to grope.
He puts his hands into his pockets, and keeps a *grabbling* and fumbling *Selden.*
2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl; to grovel.
3. To grapple. *Rare.*
4. To grab; to snatch (at). *Rare.*
5. *Agric.* To practice grabbling (which see).
grab'ble, *v. t.* 1. To feel (one's way); to grope. *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To treat or handle roughly, as a woman. *Obs.*
3. To seize; to grab; to appropriate.
4. *Agric.* To secure (potatoes) by grabbling.
grab'bling (grăb'lĭng), *n.* *Agric.* In potato culture, the removal of full-grown tubers without disturbing the plant, the soil being replaced to allow other tubers to develop. It is practiced when very early potatoes are desired.
grab'hook' (grăb'hŏŏk'), *n.* A hook for grabbing, as a grapnel or a hook for seizing the links of a chain.
grab rope. *Naut.* A rope extending from a lower boom along a vessel's side for boats to hold to.
grab skipper. *Logging.* A short iron pry or hammer for removing the skidding tongs from a log.
grace (grās), *n.* [F. *grâce,* L. *gratia,* fr. *gratus* beloved, dear, agreeable; cf. Skr. *gūrta* welcome, pleasing, dear. Cf. GRATEFUL, GRATIS.] 1. *Bib. & Theol.* **a** The divine unmerited favor toward man; the mercy of God, as distinguished from His justice; also, any benefits His mercy imparts; divine love or pardon.
And if by *grace,* then is it no more of works. *Rom.* xi. 6.
b A state of acceptance with God; enjoyment of the divine favor; — called more fully *state of grace.* **c** A virtue or moral excellence regarded as coming from God; a Christian virtue; as, the *graces* of self-denial, humility, meekness, temperance, peace, faith, love, etc.
2. A petition for grace; a blessing asked, or thanks rendered, before or after a meal; hence, *Obs.* (*pl.*), thanks.
Yielding *graces* and thankings to their lord Melibeus. *Chaucer.*
3. Favor or kindness, or its exhibition; good will, esp. as the basis of granting something; hence, the disposition to show mercy, clemency, or the like, or the evidence of this; also, the condition of being favored or in favor; as, to be in one's good *graces.*
To bow and sue for *grace.* *Milton.*
4. An act of kindness or good will; a favor; specif.: **a** A special favor from a person in power; a privilege; a dispensation. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** Favor manifested by permitting an action to be postponed, by granting temporary exemption from a penalty, a reprieve, or the like; as, a day or year of *grace;* a year's or a day's *grace.*
5. Permission; leave. *Obs.*
6. *Eng. Universities.* **a** Orig., an exemption of a candidate for a degree from some of the established requirements for it. *Obs.* **b** Hence, the permission of the congregation to take a degree. **c** A decree, act, or vote of the government of the institution. **d** The permission to take a degree which a candidate must obtain from his college or hall.
7. *Law.* **a** The prerogative of mercy exercised by the executive, as pardon. **b** The same prerogative when exercised in the form of equitable relief through chancery.
8. A title given to a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop, and formerly to the king or queen of England; — usually *cap.*
9. The favor shown by fortune or Providence; lot; fate; luck; — used often with *hard, evil,* or *sorry.* *Obs.*
10. Virtue; efficacy; — now only of persons: virtue or a virtue; sense of right; as, he had the *grace* to return.
When once our *grace* we have forgot,
Nothing goes right. *Shak.*
11. Any endowment, characteristic, or feature fitted to win favor or confer pleasure or benefit; a manner of acting, appearing, etc., adopted or affected to win favor.
For to no other pass my verses tend
Than of your *graces* and your gifts to tell. *Shak.*
12. Attractiveness; charm; esp., the æsthetic value shown in suppleness and ease, spontaneity, and tactful harmony; the charm of congruity, harmony, and pliancy in beauty as distinguished from sublimity or force; beauty as displayed in free flowing curves, easy and natural contours, fluent color, or felicitous and musical diction; as applied to persons, manners, etc., easy and natural elegance; in a weakened sense, propriety; seemliness; comeliness.
Grace in women gains the affections sooner, and secures them longer, than anything else. *Hazlitt.*
With all good *grace* to grace a gentleman. *Shak.*
13. *Music.* An embellishment consisting of notes not essential to the melody or harmony, as the *trill, turn, appoggiatura,* etc., indicated by special symbols or written small. In old music, as for viol and harpsichord, its place and form were often left to the singer or player.
14. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* Graceful and beautiful maidens, sister goddesses, represented as intimate with the Muses and as attendants oftenest of Eros, Aphrodite, and Dionysus. They were commonly mentioned as three, Aglaia (Brilliance), Euphrosyne (Joy), and Thalia (Bloom), and were regarded as the inspirers of the qualities which give charm to nature, wisdom, love, social intercourse, etc.
The Loves delighted, and the *Graces* played. *Prior.*
15. *pl.,* with *the.* A play in which two or more players throw to each other and catch a small hoop by means of one or two sticks held by each in the hands. Called also *grace hoop* or *hoops.* See GRACE HOOP, *Illust.*
Syn. — Charm; favor, kindness. See ELEGANCE, MERCY.
a bad, *or* **an ill, grace,** an unfavorable or unbecoming aspect. See also WITH A BAD *or* AN ILL GRACE. — **in g. of. a** In honor of. *Obs.* "*In grace* whereof . . . the great cannon to the clouds shall tell." *Shak.* **b** In favor of; to the advantage of. *Obs.* — **to do g.**, to adorn or become; to place in a favorable light; to do credit or honor to. *Obs.* "Mourning *doth* thee *grace.*" *Shak.* — **with a bad** *or* **an ill g.**, with a reluctance that is plain or not effectually concealed; ungraciously. — **with a good g.**, with evident willingness; graciously.
grace (grās), *v. t.;* GRACED (grāst); GRAC'ING (grās'ĭng).
1. [Cf. OF. *graciier.*] To thank. *Obs.*
2. To favor; to be gracious to; to countenance. *Obs.*
3. To supply with heavenly grace.
4. To endow with grace or graces; to adorn; embellish.
Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line. *Pope.*
We are *graced* with wreaths of victory. *Shak.*
5. *Music.* To add grace notes, cadenzas, etc., to.
6. To dignify or raise by an act of favor; to honor.
He might . . . *grace* or disgrace whom he would. *Knolles.*
7. To call by way of honor. *Obs.* *Milton.*
8. To afford gratification or delight to; to pleasure. *Obs.*
grace cup. A cup or vessel used in drinking a final health after the grace at the end of a meal, or a health drunk from it; the last drink before parting or before retiring.
grace'ful (grās'fŏŏl), *a.* 1. Full of the grace of God. *Obs.*
2. Exhibiting or having grace or favor, esp. moral graces; also, conferring grace. *Obs.*
3. Displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; easy; happily timed or performed; tactful; as, a *graceful* walk, deportment, speaker, air, act, speech.
High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*
— **grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **grace'ful-ness**, *n.*
grace hoop. A hoop used in the graces. See GRACE, *n.,* 15.

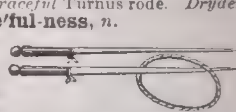

Grace Hoop and Sticks.

grace'less, *a.* 1. Wanting in grace or excellence; departed from, or deprived of, divine grace; hence, depraved; corrupt; impious. "In a *graceless* age." *Milton.*
2. Wanting in favor; unfortunate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Merciless; cruel. *Obs.*
4. Lacking in grace, or charm or elegance; ugly.
Grac'i-la'ri-a (grăs'ĭ-lā'rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gracilis* slender.] *Bot.* A genus of gelatinous red algæ, one species of which (*G. lichenoides*) is the source of agar-agar.
grac'ile (grăs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *gracilis.*] Slender; thin; hence, in recent use, gracefully slender or slight.

governor's plum. = INDIAN PLUM.
Gov. Gen. *Abbr.* Governor-general.
govirnance. ✝ GOVERNANCE.
govt. *Abbr.* Government.
gow (gōō). Scot. var. of GULL.
gow'an. Corrupt. of GOLDIN.
gow'aned (gou'*ă*nd), *a.* Gowany. *Scot.*
gowd (gōd; gōōd). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GOLD.
gowd'en. Scot. and dial Eng. var. of GOLDEN.
gowd'ie (gōd'ĭ; gōōd'ĭ). Var. of GOLDIE. *Scot. & Ir.*
gowd'nie, *n.* [Corrupt. of *golden-eye.*] *Local, Scot.* **a** The golden-eye duck. **b** The dragonet (*Callionymus draco*).
gowd'nook' (goud'nŏŏk'), *n.* The saury. *Scot.*
gowd'y. Var. of GOWDIE.
gowe. ✝ GAW, GOVE.
gower. ✝ GIAOUR.
Gow'er, the Moral (gou'ẽr). John Gower (1325?-1408); — first so called by Chaucer.
gowern. ✝ GOVERN.
gowff. Var. of GOLF.
gowf, gowff (gouf), *v. t.* *Scot.* To strike; to cuff. — *n.* A stroke; blow; cuff. *Scot*
gowk (gouk; gōk), *v. i.* [Cf. GOWK cuckoo, or dial. *gawk* to stare.] To gaze or stare vacantly or foolishly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gowk'ed (gouk'ĕd; gōk'ĕd), *a.* [See GOWK, *n.*] Foolish; stupid; gawky. — **gowk'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **gowk'ed-ness**, *n.* *All Scot.*
gowk'it (-ĭt). Var. of GOWKED. *Scot.*
gowk storm. **a** A late vernal gale thought to be contemporary with the coming of the cuckoo. *Scot. & Ir.* **b** A storm or evil of short duration. *Scot.*
gowl. ✝ GAVEL, GULL.
gowl. Var. of GHOUL.
gowl (gōl; goul), *n.* A yellowish secretion of the eyes. — *v. t.* To close or partly close with gowl. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gowl (goul; gōl), *n.* A howl: yell. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gowl (goul; gōōl), *n.* [OF. *gole, goule,* throat.] 1. Throat. *Obs.* 2. Gap; defile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gow'land, gow'lan, gow'lon. Vars. of GOLLAN.
gown. ✝ GUN.
gownd. Dial. var. of GOWN.
gown'ist, *n.* A gownsman. *Obs.*
gown'let, *n.* See -LET.
gown'man. ✝ GOWNSMAN.
gowp. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GAUP.
gowt. ✝ GOUT.
go'ya-zite (gō'y*ȧ*-zīt), *n.* [From *Goyaz,* Brazil.] *Min.* A granular yellowish white phosphate of calcium and aluminium.
go'yim (goi'yĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *gōyim* nations.] See GENTILE, *n.,* 1.
Go'zan (gō'zăn). *Bib.*
goz'ell (gŏz'*ĕ*l), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *gazel* the black currant, the white currant.] A gooseberry, esp. the white kind. *Dial. Eng.*
goz'zan. Var. of GOSSAN.
goz'zard (gŏz'ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *gosherde.* See GOOSE; HERD a herdsman.] A gooseherd.
G. P., *or* **g. p.** *Abbr.* General practitioner; Gloria Patri (L., Glory to the Father); Graduate in Pharmacy; Grand Pursuivant, Prelate, or Patron (*Freemasonry*); great primer.
G. P. K. T. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Priory of the Knights of the Temple (the supreme body in Scotland).
G. P. M. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Past Master.
G. P. O. *Abbr.* General Post Office.
G. P. S. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Principal Sojourner.
G. Pur. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Pursuivant.
Gr., *or* **gr.** *Abbr.* Grain; grains; gram (*g.* is customary for *gram*); grammar; grammarian; grammatical; grand; great; Grecian; Greece; Greek; groschen; gross.
G. R. *Abbr.* Grand Recorder; Georgius Rex (L., King George); Gulielmus Rex (L., King William).
gra. ✝ GRO.
gra, *n.* [Ir. *gradh.*] ? Love; fondness. *Ireland.*
Graal. Var. of GRAIL (Holy Grail).
graap. ✝ GRAPE.
Gra'ba (grā'b*ȧ*). *Bib.*
grab'ba-ble (grăb'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
grab'ber (-ẽr), *n.* One that grabs; esp., a land grabber.
grab'ble, *n.* A grapple. *Obs.*
grab'bots (grăb'ŏts), *n. pl.* Refuse cotton and other material separated in cottonseed oil mills from the seed by a special gin called a **grabbot gin**. It is chiefly short cotton, and usually of more value than *linters.*
grab'by, *n.* An infantryman; — so called depreciatingly by cavalrymen. *Slang, Eng.*
grabd. Grabbed. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **Gra'ben** (grä'bĕn), *n.* [G., ditch.] *Geol.* A depressed tract bounded by faults.
grab game. Unscrupulous or violent seizure of stakes or of property in dispute. *Slang.*
grab link. = SLIP GRAB.
grace. Dial. Eng. var. of GREASE.
grace (grās; gräs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRASS.
‖ **grâce' à Dieu'** (grä'-sȧ dyû'). [F.] Thanks to God.
grace drink. A drink taken on rising from the table after grace; a grace cup. *Scot.*
grace note. *Music.* A grace, esp. an appoggiatura. See GRACE, *n.,* 13.
grac'er (grās'ẽr), *n.* One that graces.
grace stroke. A finishing stroke or touch; coup de grace; also, an elegant or graceful touch. *Obs.*
grace term. At Oxford University, a term of the period required for a degree, in which residence was customarily dispensed with. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
grace'wife', *n.* A midwife. *Obs.*
grac'ile-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grac'i-lent, *a.* [L. *gracilentus.*] Gracile. *Obs.*

grac'i-lis (grăs'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L.] *Anat.* The most superficial muscle of the inside of the thigh. It arises from the lower part of the symphysis and the anterior half of the pubic arch, and its tendon is inserted into the inner surface of the shaft of the tibia below the tuberosity.

gra-cil'i-ty (grȧ-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *gracilitas:* cf. F. *gracilité.*] Quality or state of being gracile; slenderness; thinness. "Youthful *gracility.*" *W. D. Howells.*

gra'ci-os'i-ty (grā'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *gracieuseté*, L. *gratiositas.*] Graciousness; esp., an assumed graciousness.

gra'ci-o'so (grā'shĭ-ō'sō; *Sp.* grä'thē-ō'sō; 138), *n.* [Sp. See GRACIOUS.] **1.** A favorite; a person in favor.
2. A clown character of Spanish comedy.

gra'cious (grā'shŭs), *a.* [OF. *gracios*, F. *gracieux*, L *gratiosus.* See GRACE.] **1.** Finding grace or favor; pleasing. *Obs.*
But is he *gracious* in the people's eye? *Shak.*
2. Having an attractive or pleasing character or appearance.
There was not such a *gracious* creature born. *Shak.*
3. Abounding in grace or mercy; characterized by grace, kindness, or courtesy; kindly; beneficent; disposed to show kindness, favor, courtesy, mercy, or compassion; merciful; benignant; as, His Most *Gracious* Majesty.
A God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful. *Neh.* ix. 17.
So hallowed and so *gracious* is the time. *Shak.*
4. Marked by, or having, divine grace; influenced or controlled by the divine influence; godly; regenerate. *Obs.*
5. Lucky; fortunate; happy. *Obs.*
There is but one shamed that never was *gracious.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Favorable, kind, benevolent, friendly, beneficent, benignant, merciful. See CIVIL.
— **gra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **gra'cious-ness**, *n.*

grack'le (grăk''l), *n.* [L. *graculus* jackdaw.] **1.** Any of certain birds of the starling family (Sturnidæ) of the Old World (as the mynas) and of the genera *Quiscalus*, *Megaquiscalus*, and *Euphagus* of the family Icteridæ of America. The purple and bronzed grackles (see CROW BLACKBIRD), the boat-tailed grackle, the rusty grackle (*E. ferrugineus*), a common migrant and winter resident of the eastern United States, and Brewer's blackbird (*E. cyanocephalus*), a related species of western North America, are examples.
2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

grad (grȧd), **grade** (grȧd; *F.* grȧd), *n.* [F. *grade.*] *Math.* In the centesimal system, the hundredth of a right angle.

gra'date (grā'dāt), *v. i.;* GRA'DAT-ED (-dāt-ĕd); GRA'DAT-ING (-dāt-ĭng). [See GRADE.] To shade insensibly into another or each other, as colors or a color; to blend; to cause a color or colors to do this.

gra'date, *v. t.* **1.** To grade or arrange (parts in a whole, colors in painting, etc.), esp. so that they shall harmonize; to make (colors) blend; to dispose or arrange in or into steps, grades, or ranks.
2. = GRADUATE, 4.

gra-da'tion (grȧ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gradatio:* cf. F. *gradation.* See GRADE.] **1.** Act or process of progressing by regular steps or evenly; gradual advance. *Now Rare.*
The soul's advances are not made by *gradation*, such as can be represented by motion in a straight line. *Emerson.*
2. A series of events, conditions, etc., forming successive stages in some course or process.
3. *pl.* Steps; degrees; stages.
4. Act or process of grading, or state of being graded, or arranged in ranks, degrees, etc.; also, a series of degrees formed; as, the *gradation* of castes.
5. Any degree or relative position in an order or series; one of a series of intermediate varieties, differing consecutively in form, character, composition, etc.; — usually in the *pl.;* as, slate and shale pass into each other by imperceptible *gradations.*
The several *gradations* of the intelligent universe. *I. Taylor*
6. A gradual passing from one tint to another or from darker to lighter shades, as in painting or drawing.
7. *Music.* A diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.
8. *Phys. Geog.* A bringing to a uniform or nearly uniform low grade or slope. The *gradation* of the land by streams, resulting in the formation of plains, is a twofold process, involving: (1) *degradation* of tracts originally above the final grade; (2) *aggradation* of tracts originally below it. If, after gradation, a change in level is produced by crustal movements, *regradation* may occur.
9. *Philol.* Ablaut; vowel gradation.
10. **a** *Rhet.* Climax. *Obs.* **b** *Alchem.* Exaltation. *Obs.*

gra-da'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* By regular steps or gradations; of or pertaining to gradation. — **gra-da'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

grad'a-to-ry (grăd'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See GRADE.] **1.** Proceeding step by step, or by gradations; gradual. *Rare.*
Could we have seen [Macbeth's] crimes darkening on their progress; . . . could this *gradatory* apostasy have been shown us. *A. Seward.*
2. *Zoöl.* Adapted for walking.

grad'a-to-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *gradatarium.*] *Arch.* A series of steps, esp. from a cloister into a church.

grade (grād), *n.* [F. *grade*, L. *gradus* step, pace, grade, akin to *gradi* to step, go. Cf. CONGRESS, DEGREE, GRADUATE, GRADUS.] **1.** *Trig.* **a** A degree in the sexagesimal system of measuring angles. *Obs.* **b** = GRAD. *Rare.*
2. A step, stage, or degree in any series, rank, quality, or order; relative position or standing; a class constituted by things having the same relative position or standing, or the same quality or value; as, *grades* of military rank; crimes of every *grade; grades* of flour. Specif., *U. S.*, in elementary schools, one of the divisions or sections of the school course, commonly eight in number and each representing a year's work; also, the scholars working in any particular division.
3. Of animals, a hybrid; specif., *Stock Breeding*, the result of crossing a native stock with some better breed. If the crossbreed have more than three fourths of the better blood, it is called *high grade.*
4. *Philol.* **a** Any one of the phases of a root which appear in an ablaut series. Each series has three grades, of which two, called **strong grades**, have a fuller vocalism than the third, called by contrast **weak grade.** **b** The class of a consonant as "tenuis" or "media" — a usage arising from Grimm's use of German "Grad." *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*
5. Degree of height; level. *Rare.*
6. In a railroad or highway: **a** The rate of ascent or descent; gradient; deviation from a level surface to an inclined plane; — stated: (1) as so many feet per mile, (2) as one foot rise or fall in so many of horizontal distance, (3) as so much in a hundred feet, or (4) as a percentage of horizontal distance; as, a heavy *grade;* a *grade* of twenty feet per mile, or of 1 in 264; a ten per cent *grade* (that is, of 10 feet to 100). *U. S.* **b** A graded ascending, descending, or level portion of a road; a gradient. **c** *Railroad Cant.* The upper surface of the roadbed foundation.
at grade, on the same level: — said of the crossing of a railroad with another railroad or a highway, when they are on the same level at the point of crossing. *U. S.* — **g. of repose**, *Railroads*, the minimum grade upon which a car will of itself begin to move.

grade (grād), *v. t.;* GRAD'ED (grād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); GRAD'ING (grād'ĭng). **1.** To admit to a (specified) degree at a university. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To arrange in order, steps, degrees, or classes, according to size, quality, rank, etc.; to class or sort.
3. To unite by evenly modulated or slight gradations; to blend, as light or colors.
4. To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road.
5. *Stock Breeding.* To cross with some better breed; to improve the blood of; — often with *up.*
6. *Philol.* To alter (a vowel) by ablaut, or vowel gradation; — chiefly in the passive.

grade, *v. i.* To be graded; to be of a grade; to form a gradation, or a series having only slight differences; as, these colors *grade* into one another.

-grade. [L. *gradi* to step, to walk.] A suffix used, chiefly in zoölogy, to signify *walking, going* (in a certain manner); as, digiti*grade*, planti*grade.*

grade crossing. A crossing at grade; — called in Eng. *level crossing.* See *at grade*, under GRADE.

grad'ed (grād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Subjected to grading; arranged in grades, steps, sorts, or degrees; of roads, etc., reduced to a level or to an evenly progressive ascent.
2. *Stock Breeding.* Improved by crossing with a better breed.
3. *Her.* Degraded; — said of a cross.
graded school, a school divided into successive grades or departments, through which the pupils pass in course.

grad'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that grades, as: **a** A device for sorting out sizes of broken stuff, as coal. **b** A machine on wheels for grading railroads.

Grad'grind', Thomas (grăd'grīnd'). An intensely practical, matter-of-fact, utilitarian hardware merchant in Dickens's "Hard Times." Disgraced by his eldest son, he becomes a more humane man.

gra'di-ent (grā'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *gradiens*, p. pr. of *gradi* to step, to go. See GRADE.] **1.** Moving by steps; walking; as, *gradient* automata.
2. *Her.* Depicted as walking; — said of a tortoise.
3. Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds.
4. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; as, the *gradient* line of a railroad. *Rare.*

gra'di-ent, *n.* **1.** The rate of regular or graded ascent or descent in a road; grade. *Chiefly Brit.*
2. A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a portion of a way not level; a grade.
3. The rate of increase or decrease of a variable magnitude, or the curve that represents it.
4. *Math.* A rational integral homogeneous isobaric function of a number of quantics of assigned weights.
gradient of a function, *Math.*, a vector function whose rectangular components are the derivatives (as to x, y, z) of the function; — so called as determining the rate at which the function changes in value from point to point.

gra'di-ent-er (grā'dĭ-ĕn-tĕr), *n.* *Surv.* **a** An instrument for leveling, establishing grades, etc. It consists of a small telescope, a graduated vertical arc, and a spirit level, the whole mounted on a tripod. **b** An attachment for a transit, consisting of a tangent screw (*A* in illust.) having a micrometer head (*B*) with a scale (*C*) for indicating the number of complete revolutions. When applied to the vertical limb of the transit it is used in establishing grades.

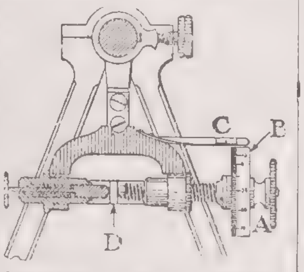

Gradienter b The Leg is attached (at *D*) to a Standard supporting the horizontal axis of the telescope.

gradient post. A post or stake indicating by its height or by marks on it the grade of a railroad, highway, or embankment, etc., at that spot.

gra'din (grā'dĭn; *F.* grȧ'dăN'), **gra-dine'** (grȧ-dēn'), *n.* [F. *gradin*, fr. It. *gradino*, dim. of *grado*, L. *gradus.* See GRADE.] **1.** One of a series of low steps or seats raised one over another. "The *gradines* of the amphitheater." *Layard.*
2. *Eccl.* A shelf, or one of the shelves, at the back of the altar, on which candlesticks, flowers, etc., are placed.

gra-dine' (grȧ-dēn'), *n.* [F. *gradine.*] A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

gra'di-om'e-ter (grā'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* A gradometer for civil engineering work. — **gra'di-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

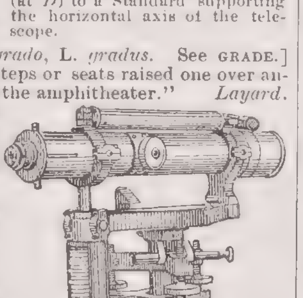
Gradiometer.

grad-om'e-ter (grăd-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*grade* + *-meter.*] Any of various instruments for measuring grades in civil engineering work, or for directly indicating a grade when carried in a vehicle.

grad'u-al (grăd'ū-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *graduel.* See GRADE; cf. GRADUAL, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to degree; as, *gradual* difference. *Obs.*
2. Arranged in grades or degrees, or admitting of such arrangement. *Obs.*
3. Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step, as in ascent or descent or from one state to another; regularly progressive; also, moving or changing by fine, slight, or insensible gradations or modulations; as, a *gradual* slope or curve; a *gradual* increase of knowledge.
Creatures animate with *gradual* life
Of growth, sense, reason, all summed up in man. *Milton.*
4. *Phon.* Pronounced with gradual narrowing of the glottis; — said of the beginning or ending of a vowel sound.
The *gradual* beginning is the usual one in English speech, and in most other languages. *H. Sweet.*
gradual psalm. *Bib.* See SONG OF ASCENTS. — **g. tone.** *Music.* = DEGREE. *Obs.*

grad'u-al, *n.* [LL. *graduale* a gradual (in sense 1), fr. L. *gradus* step: cf. F. *graduel.* See GRADE.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** An antiphon or responsory after the Epistle, in the eucharistic service, — formerly sung on the steps of the altar, or while the deacon ascended the ambo. **b** A service book containing the musical portion of the Mass sung by the choir.
2. Altar steps. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

grad'u-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In degree. *Obs.*
2. By a series of regularly progressing changes in condition, rank, etc.; by gradations. *Obs.*
3. In a gradual manner; by degrees; esp., by slow or slight modifications, changes, progress, or the like.

grad'u-ate (grăd'ū-āt), *n.* [LL. *graduatus*, p. p. of *graduare* to admit to a degree, fr. L. *gradus* grade. See GRADE, *n.*] **1.** One who has received an academical or professional degree; in the United States, one who has completed the prescribed course of study in a school or institution of learning.
2. Hence, one who has completed a course of training in some particular line and who has therefore acquired proficiency in it; a proficient or adept. *Now Rare.*
3. A graduated cup, tube, or flask. See GRADUATED, 5.

grad'u-ate (grăd'ū-āt), *v. t.;* GRAD'U-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); GRAD'U-AT'ING. [Cf. F. *graduer.* See GRADUATE, *n.*, GRADE.] **1.** To admit to a certain grade or degree; esp., in schools, colleges, and universities, to admit, at the close of a course, to an honorable standing defined by a diploma; as, he was *graduated* at Yale College.
2. To fit or qualify for a degree or for the status of a proficient (in something). *Obs.*
3. To mark with degrees; to divide into regular steps, grades, or intervals, as the scale of a thermometer, a scheme of punishment or rewards, etc.; to arrange in grades; to grade; to make progressive, as an income tax.
4. To temper or modify to a certain degree; to improve the grade of; specif., *Alchem.*, to exalt. *Obs.*
5. To concentrate by graduation. See GRADUATION, 3.

grad'u-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To receive from a school, college, or university, the degree or certificate denoting completion of the course leading to it; to become a graduate.
He *graduated* at Oxford *Latham.*
2. To become accommodated to some scale; to fall into grades.
3. To pass by degrees; to change gradually; to shade off; as, sandstone which *graduates* into gneiss.

grad'u-ate, *a.* [See GRADUATE, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** Holding, or admitted to, a (college or university) degree; being a graduate; of or pertaining to graduates; as, a *graduate* student; a *graduate* school.
2. Arranged by degrees; graduated. *Now Rare.*
Beginning with the genus, passing through all the *graduate* and subordinate stages. *Tatham.*

grad'u-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Admitted to, or having received, a (college or university) degree; qualified by having taken a degree, as a physician. *Now Rare.*
2. Having completed a course of training in some line, and hence having acquired proficiency; qualified. *Rare.*
3. Marked with, or divided into, degrees; divided into, or arranged in, grades; progressive; as, a *graduated* tax.
4. *Zoöl.* Tapered; — said of a bird's tail when the outer feathers are shortest, and the others successively longer.
5. Designating a vessel, as a cup or flask, usually of glass, having horizontal marks on its sides, with figures to indicate the amount of the contents at the several levels.
graduated spring, *Railroads*, a combination of metallic and rubber springs.

grad'u-a'tion (grăd'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *graduatio* promotion to a degree: cf. F. *graduation* division into degrees.]
1. Act of graduating, or state of being graduated; as, *graduation* of a scale; *graduation* at a college; *graduation* in color; *graduation* by evaporation.
2. Any of the marks on an instrument or vessel to indicate degrees or quantity; also, these marks collectively.
3. The exposure of a liquid in large surfaces to the air, so as to hasten its evaporation.

grad'u-a'tor (grăd'ū-ā'tĕr), *n.* One that graduates; specif.: **a** One who determines or indicates graduation; as, a *graduator* of instruments. **b** A dividing engine. **c** An apparatus for diffusing a solution, as brine or vinegar, over a large surface, for exposure to the air. **d** *Elec.* A device used in simultaneous telegraphic and telephonic systems to prevent the telegraphic impulses from affecting the telephone receivers.

Gra'dus (grā'dŭs), *n.* [L. See GRADE, *n.*] Short for *Gradus ad Parnassum*, a step to Parnassus; — title of a dictionary of prosody formerly used in English schools as an aid in Latin versification; hence [*l. c.*], a dictionary of prosody, designed to aid in writing Latin or Greek poetry, etc.

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grac'i-les'cent (grăs'ĭ-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Becoming slender.
Grac'u-lus (grăk'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L., jackdaw.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PHALACROCORAX.
grac'y (grās'ĭ), *a.* Dealing with, or abounding in, grace; devout. *Obs. or Scot.*
grad, *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
grad'al (grād'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to grade or degree. *Rare.*
Gra-das'so (grä-däs'sō), *n.* A famous pagan warrior who figures in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" as a wonder of martial prowess.
gra-da'tim (grȧ-dā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] Step by step; gradually.
gra-da'tion-ate-ly, *adv.* In the manner of gradation. *Obs.*
gra-da'tioned (grȧ-dā'shŭnd), *a.* Formed by or in gradations.
gra-da'tive (grȧ-dā'tĭv), *a.* Gradational. *Rare.* — **gra-da'tive-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
grad'dan (grăd'ăn; grȧd'-), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *gradan.*] *Scot.* & *Ir.* Parched grain. — *v. t.* To parch (grain).
gradde, *pret.* of GREDE. *Obs.*
grade, *v. t.* To degrade. *Obs.*
grade'ly (grād'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *greiþli:* cf. Icel. *greiðligr* ready, prompt. See GRAITH.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Good; orderly; decent; also, real; genuine. — *adv.* In order; properly; well.
grade school. A graded school.
gradi. † GREEDY.
Gra'di-en'ti-a (grā'dĭ-ĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. neut. pl. of L. *gradiens*, p. pr. See GRADIENT.] *Zoöl.* The Urodela; formerly, also, the lizards.
grad'ing (grād'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GRADE.
‖ **gra-di'no** (grä-dē'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [It. Cf. GRADIN.] **1.** *Eccl.* = GRADIN, 2. **2.** A painting or sculpture for ornamenting an altar gradin.
‖ **gra'do** (grä'dō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A degree (of the scale).
grad'u-al-ism (grăd'ū-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. — **grad'u-al-ist**, *n.*
grad'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Gradual state or quality. *Rare.*
gradual keys. *Music.* The pedal keys. *Obs.*
grad'u-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grad'u-and' (grăd'ū-ănd'), *n.* [LL. *graduandus*, gerundive of *graduare* to graduate.] One about to graduate. *Scot.*
grad'u-ate-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
grad'u-at'i-cal (grăd'ū-ăt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to graduates. *Rare.* [GRADUATE.]
graduating, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of
graduating engine = DIVIDING ENGINE.
grad'u-a-to-ry, *a.* Inducing graduation (of metals). *Obs.*
‖ **gra'du di-ver'so, u'na vi'a.** [L.] With different pace, but on the same road. [MEASURE.]
gra'dus (grā'dŭs), *n.* [L.] See

H I J K L M

Grææ (grē′ē), **Gra′iæ** (grā′yē; grī′ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. αἱ Γραῖαι.] *Gr. Myth.* Watchers for the Gorgons, daughters of a sea deity. Their names are Deino, Enyo, and Pephredo. They were born with gray hair, and they have but one eye and one tooth among them. See PERSEUS.

Graeme, Roland (grām). In Scott's "The Abbot," the Lady of Avenel's "pettish, spoiled, and presuming page," who sobers down into a "modest and unassuming young man." His grandmother involves him in the fortunes of Mary Queen of Scots, whom he aids to escape from Lochleven Castle. He turns out to be the rightful heir to Avenel Castle.

graf-fi′to (gräf-fē′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., fr. *graffio* a scratching.] **1.** *Archæol.* A rude inscription, figure drawing, etc., found on the walls of ancient sepulchers or ruins. **2.** *Art.* Production of decorative designs by scratching them through a surface layer of plaster, glazing, etc., revealing a different-colored ground; also, pottery or ware so decorated; — chiefly used attributively.

graft (gråft), *n.* [ME. *graff*, F. *greffe*, originally the same word as OF. *grafe* pencil, L. *graphium*, Gr. γραφίον, γραφεῖον, fr. γράφειν to write. Named from the resemblance of a scion or shoot to a pointed pencil. See CARVE; cf. GRAPHIC, GRAMMAR.] **1.** *Hort.* **a** A scion. **b** The growth or individual resulting from the union of scion and stock; a grafted plant or tree. The graft obtains its food elements from the original stock, which remains rooted in the ground. It generally retains the characters, as of flower, fruit, or foliage, of the plant from which it was taken as a bud or scion; but there are exceptions. See GRAFT HYBRID. **c** The point of insertion of a scion upon a stock.
2. Act of grafting, or joining one thing to another as if by grafting; that which is grafted.

Where costumes and peculiarities are accidental or factitious *grafts* from other races. *Susan N. Carter.*

3. *Surg.* A portion of living tissue used in grafting.
4. [Prob. orig. so called because illegitimate or improper profit was looked upon as a *graft*, or sort of excrescence, on a legitimate business undertaking, in distinction from its natural or proper development.] **a** Acquisition of money, position, etc., by dishonest or unjust means, as by actual theft or by taking advantage of a public office or any position of trust or employment to obtain fees, perquisites, profits on contracts, or legislation, pay for work not done or service not performed, etc.; illegal or unfair practice for profit or personal advantage; also, anything thus gained. *Colloq.* **b** A "soft thing" or "easy thing;" a "snap." *Slang.*

graft, *v. t.*; GRAFT′ED; GRAFT′ING. **1** To insert (a bud or scion) in a branch or stem of another tree; to propagate by insertion in another stock; also, to insert a graft upon.
2. To join (one thing) to another as if by grafting, so as to bring about a close union.

And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame! *Pope*

3. To plant; instill; fix. *Rare.*
4. *Naut.* To cover, as a rope, with a weaving of small cord or the like, as a fishing line or log line.
5. *Surg.* To implant (a portion of living tissue, as flesh, skin, or bone) in a lesion so as to form an organic union. The tissue may be taken from another part of the patient's own body (**autoplastic graft**) or from the body of another individual (**heteroplastic graft**).
6. To repair (boots or shoes) by means of giving new soles and foxed uppers. *Local, U. S.*
7. To join closely; to unite as broken loops from weaving.
8. To get by graft; as, to *graft* a fortune. *Colloq.*
to graft by approach, to inarch.

graft, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become grafted.
2. To insert buds or scions taken from one plant within the bark of another so that a permanent union is effected. Grafting is principally employed to increase the stock of a rare plant not easily propagated by seed or to improve the vigor of weak-rooted fruits or flowers.
3. To practice graft; to get money, etc., by graft. *Colloq.*

graft′age (gråf′tāj), *n.* *Hort.* The science of grafting, including the various methods of practice and details of operation.

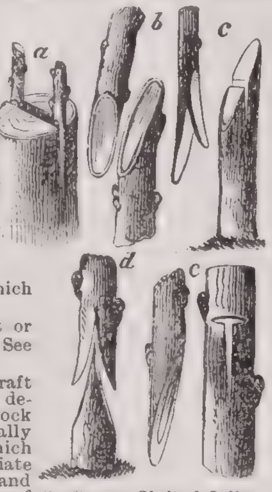

Graftage. *a* Cleft; *b* Splice; *c* Whip or Tongue; *d* Saddle; *e* Side.

graft′ed (gråf′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. p.* of GRAFT. Specif., *Her.*, inserted into another piece; enté.

graft′er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who grafts.
2. The original plant from which a scion has been taken for grafting upon another plant.
3. An instrument by which grafting is facilitated.
4. One who practices graft or gets money in that way. See GRAFT, *n.*, 4. *Colloq.*

graft hybrid. *Hort.* A graft which exhibits characters derived apparently from the stock in addition to those naturally belonging to it, or one in which the characters are intermediate between those of scion and stock. Authentic instances of such hybrids are rare. Hence: **graft′–hy′brid-ism**, *n.*

graft′ing (gråf′tĭng), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* **a** Act or process of inserting grafts or performing graftage. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*, for the principal methods now in use. **b** A graft or scion.
2. Hence: **a** *Naut.* Act or method of weaving a cover for a rope, etc. **b** *Surg.* The transplanting of a portion of living tissue to a denuded surface. **c** *Carp.* A scarfing or joining together of two timbers end to end. **d** *Knitting or Darning.* A joining or uniting of two pieces, as of a broken stitch.
grafting by approach. *Hort.* = INARCHING.

grafting wax. A composition of rosin, beeswax, tallow, etc., used on the wounds of newly grafted or pruned trees.

Gra′ham flour (grā′ăm). [After Sylvester *Graham* (1794-1851), a physician, vegetarian, and writer on dietetics.] Unbolted wheat flour. See FLOUR.

gra′ham-ite (-it), *n.* [After J. A. and J. L. *Graham*, owners of the mine where it was first obtained.] *Min.* A lustrous pitch-black mineral resembling asphaltum.

grail (grāl), *n.* [OF. *graal*, *greal*, *greel*, F. *graal*, *gréal*, of uncertain origin; cf. LL. *gradalis*, which perh. originally meant a vessel divided into compartments for different kinds of food, and perh. was formed fr. L. *gradus* step; or cf. LL. *garalis* a vessel for liquids.] **A** platter; a cup; a chalice; — used only [*cap.*] of the *Holy Grail*. The *Holy Grail*, according to some legends of the Middle Ages, was the platter from which Christ ate at the Last Supper and in which Joseph of Arimathea later collected blood from Christ's body; according to others, erroneously, it is said, it was identified with the wine cup used by Christ at the Last Supper. The Grail was brought to England and there preserved for generations. If approached by any but a perfectly pure and holy person, it would be borne away and vanish. Its keepers having become impure, it disappeared, and thereafter was an object of search to numerous knights. The quest was to be undertaken only by one who was perfectly chaste in thought, word, and act. Percivale, Galahad, and Bors only, of King Arthur's knights, achieved the quest and saw the Grail.

grail, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Gravel. *Poetic. Spenser.*

grail, graille (grāl), *n.* [Cf. F. *grêle* a sort of file.] A half-round single-cut file or float, having one curved face and one straight face, used by comb makers.

grain (grān), *n.* [F. *grain*, L. *granum*, grain, seed, small kernel, small particle; in sense 10 fr. OF. *graine* crimson dye, kermes (formerly supposed to be seeds), prop. seed, F. *graine*, fr. L. *grana*, pl. of *granum*. See CORN; cf. GARNER, *n.*, GARNET, GRAM the chick-pea, GRANULE, KERNEL.]
1. **a** A single small hard seed. *Obs.* **b** In modern usage, the seed or seedlike fruit of any cereal grass, as wheat, maize, oats, rice, millet, etc. See GRASS, CARYOPSIS.
2. Collectively: **a** The unhusked or the threshed seeds or fruits of various food plants, now usually, specif., the cereal grasses, but in commercial and statutory usage (as in insurance policies, trade lists, etc.) also flax, peas, sugar-cane seed, etc. In British usage all kinds of grain are popularly known as *corn*. See CORN. **b** The plants themselves, whether as a growing crop or reaped for threshing.

For the purposes of this Act [the British Merchant Shipping Act, 1894] "the expression '*grain*' means any corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels." *Wyatt Paine.*

3. *sing.* & *pl.* = GRAINS OF PARADISE. *Obs.*

He cheweth *grain* and licorice,
To smellen sweet. *Chaucer.*

4. *pl.* Remains of grain after brewing or distilling.
5. *Bot.* **a** A rounded prominence on the back of a sepal, as in the common dock (*Rumex*). **b** Duckweed. *Obs.* **c** A grape or other berry. *Obs.* **d** One of the individual drupelets of a multiple fruit, as the raspberry.

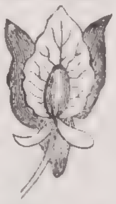
Sepals of Dock, showing Grains.

6. A bead, as of a rosary. *Obs.*
7. Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, salt, etc.; hence, any minute portion or particle; the least possible amount; as, a *grain* of pollen, of starch, of sense, of wit, etc. "A *grain* of manhood well resolved." *Milton.*
8. Specif., of gunpowder, one of the particles, which usually vary in size and shape with the kind of powder.
9. A unit of weight, derived from the weight of a grain of wheat or the like. Specif.: **a** The unit of the English system of weights, considered equal to the average of grains taken from the middle of the ears of wheat. 7,000 grains constitute the pound avoirdupois, and 5,760 grains the pound troy. A grain is equal to .0648 gram. See GRAM. **b** A unit of weight for pearls, etc.; one fourth of a carat: called specif. **carat grain**, **pearl grain**. See CARAT.
10. Kermes or, sometimes, cochineal; also, a reddish dye made from either of them; hence, a red color of any tint or hue, as crimson, scarlet, etc.; also, any dye; color, esp. a fast one. *Obs. exc. Hist. or Poetic.*
11. A superficial roughness, imparting an appearance of being covered with grains or small particles; a granulated surface or appearance, as in a photographic negative.
12. The hair side of a piece of leather, or the marking on that side; also, a similar surface artificially produced.
13. The composite particles of any substance; that arrangement of the particles of any body which determines its comparative roughness or hardness; texture; as, marble, sugar, sandstone, skin, metal, etc., of fine *grain*.
14. **a** The fiber which forms the substance of wood or of any fibrous material. **b** The direction, arrangement, or appearance of the fibers in wood, of strata in stone, etc.
15. *Quarrying.* A direction of cleavage, at right angles to, and less easy than, the rift.
16. Temper; natural disposition; inclination.

Brothers . . . not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*

17. *pl.* Grainer, or bate.
against the grain. See under AGAINST. — **a g. of allowance**, a slight indulgence or latitude; a small allowance. — **grains of paradise**, the pungent seeds of a West African zinziberaceous plant (*Amomum melegueta*), used in veterinary medicine. — **grain of rice**, porcelain having translucent decoration, made in China and Japan; — so called by American collectors. — **in g.**, dyed in grain, or scarlet or crimson; of a fast color; hence, deeply seated; fixed; innate; genuine; thorough; in essence or character. "Anguish *in grain*." *Herbert.* "A rogue *in grain*." *Tennyson.* — **with a g. of salt** [L. *cum grano salis*], with some reservation or allowance; with caution.

grain (grān), *v. i.*; GRAINED (grānd); GRAIN′ING. [F. *grainer*, *grener*. See GRAIN, *n.*] **1.** To yield grain or fruit. *Obs.*
2. To form grains or into grains; to assume a granular form, as the result of crystallization; to granulate.
3. To paint in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc.

grain, *v. t.* **1.** To form, or cause to separate, in grains, as powder, sugar, etc.; specif., *Soap Making*, to salt out; — sometimes with *off*.
2. *Brewing.* To remove the grain from.
3. To dye in grain; to ingrain.
4. To impart a granulated surface to, as paper or stone for drawing or lithographic work.
5. To take the hair off (skins); to soften and raise the grain of (leather, etc.).
6. To paint, etc., in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc. The surface is painted in the ordinary way and when dry a coat of graining color is put on. This is partly removed by combs, rags, etc., until the desired effect is produced.

grain, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *grein* distinction, division, branch, Sw. *gren* branch, space between the legs, Dan. *green* branch.] **1.** *pl.* The crotch of the body; groin. *Obs.*
2. A branch of a tree; also, a fork, as where two branches meet. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. An arm, as of the sea; a branch, or fork, as of a river. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. A blade of a sword, knife, etc. *Obs.*
5. A tine or prong. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
6. *pl.* An iron fish spear or harpoon, having four or more barbed points; — often used as a singular.
7. *Founding.* = CHAPLET, *n.*, 7.

Grains, 6.

grain beetle. Any of several small beetles whose larvæ feed on and destroy stored grain; esp.: **a** The saw-necked grain beetle (*Silvanus surinamensis*). **b** The square-necked, or red, grain beetle (*Cathartus gemellatus*). **c** The cadelle.

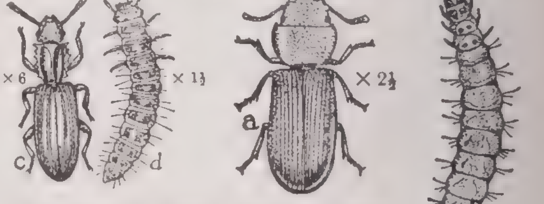

Grain Beetles. *a* Cadelle (*Tenebroides mauritanicus*); *b* Its Larva; *c* Saw-necked Grain Beetle (*Silvanus surinamensis*); *d* Its Larva.

grain bill. *Com.* A bill of exchange or draft drawn against a shipment of grain and accompanied by the bill of lading.

grained (grānd), *p. a.* **1.** Dyed in grain; ingrained.

Persons lightly dipped, not *grained*, in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Having a grain; divided into small particles or grains; having or showing a grain or granulated structure or surface; hence, rough.
3. Painted or stained to imitate the grain of wood, etc.
4. *Bot.* Having grainlike prominences, as the sepals of dock. See GRAIN, *Illust.*

grain′er (grān′ẽr), *n.* One that grains; specif.: **a** A brush or tool used in graining wood, etc. **b** *Leather Manuf.* (1) A bate. (2) A vat in which skins are bated. (3) An instrument for graining or unhairing skins. **c** *Salt Manuf.* An evaporating vat in which salt grains from brine.

Grainers, a.

grain′field′ (-fēld′), *n.* A field where grain is grown.

grain′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GRAIN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *Coining.* (1) A ring of little grains in relief near the edge of the face of a coin. *Obs.* (2) Milling. **b** Painting in imitation of wood, marble, etc.

grain′ing, *n.* A European fresh-water cyprinoid (*Leuciscus lancastriensis*).

Graining. (1/3)

grain leather. Any leather made from the grain side of a skin; usually, specif., such a leather somewhat heavier than buffing and, in case of cowhide leather, split from a hide already tanned and dried and colored or finished afterwards as desired.

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grad′y (grād′ĭ), *a.* *Her.* Cut into steps; degraded.
Græ′cian. † GRECIAN.
Græ′cism, Græ′cize, Græ′co-, etc. Vars. of GRECISM, etc.
graf. † GRAVE.
graf. Graff. *Ref. Sp.*
graf (gräf), *n.*; *pl.* GRA′FEN (grä′fen). [G. Cf. -GRAVE.] A German, Austrian, and Swedish title of nobility, equiv. to *earl* in English, or *count* in French. See EARL.
graff, *n.* & *v.* = GRAFT, a scion; to insert (a scion). *Archaic.*
graff, *n.* & *v.* = GRAFT, spade, etc. *Archaic.*
graff (gråf). Scot. var. of GRAVE, a place of burial; obs. var. of GRAVE, a steward.
graff (gråf), *n.* [Cf. D. *graf* grave. See GRAVE, *n.*] A trench; ditch; fosse; canal. *Obs. or Hist.*
graff′age (-āj), *n.* [See GRAFF a ditch.] A railed fence or wooden frame placed where two ditches meet or where a ditch meets a road at right angles. *Dial. Eng.*
graffer, *n.* [See GREFFIER.] A notary or scrivener. *Obs.*
graff′er, *n.* A grafter. *Obs.*
Graf′fi-as (grăf′ĭ-ăs), *or* **Ac′rab**, *n.* See STAR.
graf′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
graft (gråft), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *grøft*, and E. GRAVE, *v.*] Ditch; moat; canal; trench. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
graft, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gröftr* a digging, and E. GRAVE, *v.*] **1.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** The depth of a spade or the amount turned up at once. **b** A narrow curved spade for cutting drains.
2. Work; labor; toil. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*
3. A trade; occupation; vocation. *Slang.*
graft, *v. i.* To dig. *Dial. Eng.*
graft, *v. i.* To work. *Slang.*
graft′er, *n.* = GRAFT, a kind of spade.
graft′-hy′brid-i-za′tion, *n.* *Hort.* = GRAFT-HYBRIDISM.
graft′ling, *n.* A young grafted tree. *Obs.*
Gra′ham bread (grā′ăm). [See GRAHAM FLOUR.] See BROWN BREAD **a**.
Graham escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
gra′ham-ing, *vb. n.* Grahamizing. *R.*
Gra′ham-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [See GRAHAM FLOUR.] The vegetarian dietetic system or principles of Sylvester Graham. *U. S.*
Gra′ham-ite (-īt), *n.* One who follows Grahamism. *U. S.*
gra′ham-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To open (letters) when they are going through the post office; — from Sir James Robert George Graham (1792-1861), who, when Home Secretary, had Mazzini's letters so opened in 1844.
Gra′ial (grā′yĭ; grī′ĭ). Var. of GRÆÆ. — **Gra′ian** (grā′yăn; grī′ăn), *a.*
graid (grād). Obs. or Scot. var. of GRAITH.
graid′ly. Var. of GRADELY, *a.* & *adv.* *Obs., Scot., or Dial Eng.*
graif. † GRAVE.
graihund. † GREYHOUND.
grail (grāl), *n.* [OF. *grael*, *greel*, LL. *gradale*. See GRADUAL, *n.*] = GRADUAL, 1 & 2.
grail, *v. i.* To go in search of the grail. *Nonce Word.*
grail′ing. † GRAYLING.
grail′ing, *n.* Finishing of comb teeth with a grail.
grain. Dial. Eng. var. of GRANE, *v.*
grain (grān). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GROAN.
grain, *v. t.* To spear (fish) with grains.
grain′age. Var. of GRANAGE.
grain′age (grān′āj), *n.* *Veter.* Formation of warty tumors on a horse's legs.
grain′age, *n.* Growth or crop of grain. *Obs.*
grain′a-ry. † GRANARY.
grain binder. A harvester attachment for binding grain.
grain′-burnt′, *a.* Having digestive disturbances attributed to overfeeding with grain, but in many cases due to other causes; — said of horses. *Cant.*
grain color *or* **colour**. **a** A scarlet dye, as that made from the kermes. **b** A fast color or a fabric thus dyed.
grain′-cut′, *a.* Cut transversely to the grain.
graind. Grained. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **graine** (grān), *n.* [F.] The eggs of the silkworm.
grained (grānd), *p. a.* Having prongs; forked. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grain′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grain′el, *n.* A granary. *Obs Scot.*
grain′er, *n.* *Fishing.* A person who uses grains.
grain′er-ing, *n.* The steeping of hides in grainer (bate).
grain founder. Grainsick.
grainge. Dial. Eng. for GRANGE.
Grain′ger (grān′jẽr), *n.* [From *Grainger* County, Tennessee.] *Geol.* A Mississippian formation in the Appalachian region.
grain gold. **a** Gold dust. *Obs.* **b** Gold which has taken the form of grains under the action of heat after parting.
grain′ing, *n.* **1.** *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Place or point of forking; a fork, as of a tree. **b** A prong or tine.
2. *Fishing.* Use of grains.
graining comb. A comblike instrument for graining wood.
graining head. A dado, or grooving, head.
grain mark. A line on a gem facet due to imperfect polishing.

grain moth. Any of several small tineid moths, whose larvæ devour grain in storehouses; esp., *Tinea granella*, common in Europe, and the Angoumois grain moth.
grain screen. *Photogravure*. A fine network screen through which photographs are taken to impart a grain.
grain soap. Soap which has separated out in granular form from the spent lye.
grain tin. **a** *Mining*. Crystalline tin ore. **b** The purest grade of commercial tin. It is rendered brittle by heating and broken up into grains.
grain traveler *or* **traveller**. *Ring Spinning*. Any of a set of travelers advancing a grain in weight for each size.
grain weevil. A term popularly applied to various small insects destructive of stored grain. Of these the granary weevil and rice weevil (see these terms) are true weevils.
grain'y (grān'ĭ), *a.*; GRAIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GRAIN'I-EST. **1**. Resembling, or consisting of, grains; granular.
2. Full of grain.
3. Resembling the grain of wood as it is at the surface.
graith (grāth), *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *greiða*, akin to AS. *gerǣdan* to arrange, *rǣde* ready. Cf. READY.]
1. To make ready; to prepare; to order; — also formerly used reflexively. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To furnish; equip; adorn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To make; compose; build; constitute. *Obs.*
graith, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *greiði*.] **1**. Prepared state; readiness; order. *Obs.*
2. Furniture; apparel; dress; apparatus or accouterments for work, traveling, war, etc.; implements; gear; armor; harness. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. Possessions; substance; wealth. *Obs. Scot.*
4. Stuff; also, a thick liquid, esp. soapy water; lather. *Scot.*
Gral'læ (grăl'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *grallae* stilts.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds which formerly included all the waders. In later classifications it has been often used to designate a group more or less exactly equivalent to Limicolæ, or Gruiformes, or to these combined.
Gral'la-to'res (grăl'ȧ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *grallator* one who runs on stilts.] *Zoöl.* The wading birds; — equiv. to *Grallæ* in its old and broad sense.
gral'la-to'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl; 201) } *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to
gral'la-to-ry (grăl'ȧ-tō-rĭ) } the Grallatores, or waders.
gral'loch (grăl'ŭk), *n.* [Gael. *grealach* entrails.] Offal of a deer, etc.; also, act of gralloching. — *v. t.* To remove the offal from (as a deer); to disembowel.

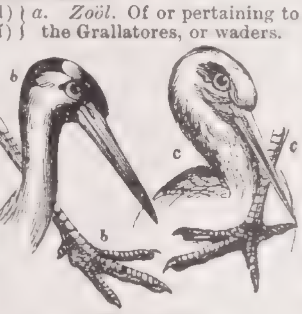

Grallatory Birds.
b b Head and Foot of Crane.
c c Head and Foot of Stork.

gram (grăm), *n.* [Pg. *grão* grain. See GRAIN.] **a** The chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*), used in India for food. **b** A kind of bean (*Phaseolus mungo*), similarly used. The adsuki bean is a variety of this.
gram, gramme (grăm), *n.* [F. *gramme*, fr. Gr. γράμμα that which is written, a letter, a small weight, fr. γράφειν to write. See GRAPHIC.] The unit of weight in the metric system. It was intended to be exactly, and is very nearly, equal to the weight in a vacuum of one cubic centimeter of pure water at maximum density. It is equal to 15.432 grains. See GRAIN, *n.*, 9.
gram, *or* **gramme, molecular weight.** *Chem.* = GRAM MOLECULE.
-gram (-grăm). [Gr. γράμμα a thing drawn or written, a letter, fr. γράφειν to draw, write. See GRAPHIC.] A suffix indicating *something drawn or written, a drawing, writing*; as, mono*gram*, tele*gram*, chrono*gram*.
gra'ma (grä'mȧ), *n.*, *or* **grama grass**. [Sp. *grama* a sort of grass.] **a** Any pasture grass of the western United States belonging to the genus *Bouteloua*, esp. *B. oligostachya*, **blue grama**, or *B. eriopoda*, **black grama**. **b** Any of several other pasture grasses of the same region, as *Hilaria mutica* and species of *Muhlenbergia* and *Festuca*.
gram'a-rye, gram'a-ry (grăm'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *gramer, gramery, gramory*, grammar, magic, OF. *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*. See GRAMMAR.] **1**. Grammar; learning. *Obs.*
2. Necromancy; magic; enchantment. *Archaic. Scott.*
The evil wish was a dread weapon for antiquity, provided one knew his *gramarye*. *F. B. Gummere.*
gram, *or* **gramme, atom**. *Chem.* The quantity of an element which has a weight in grams equal numerically to the number expressing the atomic weight of the element; as, sixteen grams is the *gram atom* of oxygen.
gram, *or* **gramme, degree**. *Physics.* The small calorie. See CALORIE.
gram, *or* **gramme, equivalent**. *Electrolysis.* That quantity of a metal which will replace one gram of hydrogen.
gra-mer'cy (grȧ-mûr'sĭ), *interj.* [F. *grand-merci*. See GRAND; MERCY.] A word used to express thankfulness; thanks; also, surprise or sudden emotion; "mercy."
Gramercy, Mammon, said the gentle knight. *Spenser.*
gra-min'e-ous (grȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gramineus*, fr. *gramen, -minis*, grass.] **a** Grasslike; resembling, or pertaining to, a grass. **b** Belonging to the grass family (Poaceæ). — **gra-min'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

gram'i-nif'er-ous (grăm'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen, -minis*, grass + *-ferous*.] Yielding or producing grass.
gram'i-niv'o-rous (-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen, -minis*, grass + *-vorous*.] Feeding on grass and like food.
gram'ma-logue (grăm'ȧ-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. γραμμα letter + λόγος word. Cf. LOGOGRAM.] *Phonography.* A word represented by a logogram; as, *it*, represented by |, that is, by *t*; less correctly, a logogram. *Pitman.*
gram'mar (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *gramer, gramere*, OF. *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*, prob. fr. L. *grammatica*, Gr. γραμματική, fem. of γραμματικός skilled in grammar, fr. γραμμα letter. See GRAPHIC; cf. GRAMMATICAL, GLAMOUR, GRAMARYE.]
1. That branch of linguistic science which treats of the classes of words, their inflections or other means of indicating relation to each other, and their functions and relations in the sentence, as employed according to established usage; the study of forms of speech, and their relations to one another; the art concerned with the right use and application of the rules of a language in speaking or writing. Treatises or books on grammar often include information on related subjects, as phonology, prosody, or the history of the language. The grammar of the classical languages (of which the term was first used) is usually treated under four heads, Orthography, Etymology (or Inflection), Syntax, and Prosody, to which a fifth head, Orthoëpy, is sometimes added. English grammar was at one time similarly divided, but its treatment is now usually grouped under Phonology, Accidence, and Syntax. **Historical grammar** is concerned with the study of the historical development of the sounds, inflections, and syntax of a language. **Comparative grammar** examines the phenomena of two or more kindred languages, to determine by comparison the character and extent of their relationship. **General, philosophical,** *or* **universal, grammar** is concerned with the general principles which underlie the grammatical phenomena of all languages.
2. A treatise or book in which grammar is treated.
3. Manner of speaking or writing, from the standpoint of conformity to grammatical rules; speech or writing considered with regard to such rules.
4. Those phenomena of language with which the science of grammar deals; characteristic system of inflections and syntax; as, analytic languages, such as English, Danish, and French, are often said to have little *grammar*.
5. The Latin language; Latin; learning in general. *Obs.*
6. The elements or principles of any science or art; also, a treatise or book on them; — once common in book titles.
gram-ma'ri-an (grȧ-mā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [F. *grammairien*.]
1. One versed in grammar or languages; a philologist.
2. One who writes on, or teaches, grammar.
3. A grammar-school pupil. *Obs.*
4. One who writes on the elements or fundamental principles of any science or art. "The innovation was stigmatized by musical *grammarians*." *Macfarren (Encyc. Brit.).*
grammar school. **a** Orig., a school for the teaching of Latin; now, esp. in England, a school, usually endowed, in which Latin, Greek, and other studies preparatory to colleges or universities are taught; as, the Bedford *Grammar School*. **b** In the American system of graded common schools, an intermediate school between the primary school and the high school, in which, besides other studies, English grammar is taught.
gram-mat'i-cal (grȧ-măt'ĭ-kăl; 126), *a.* [L. *grammaticus, grammaticalis*, Gr. γραμματικός skilled in grammar, knowing one's letters, fr. γράμμα letter: cf. F. *grammatical*. See GRAMMAR.] **1**. Of or pertaining to grammar; of the nature of grammar; as, a *grammatical* rule.
Grammatical propriety is nothing more than the established usage of a particular body of speakers at a particular time. *Sayce.*
2. According to, or following, the words taken strictly in accordance with the rules of grammar; literal; as, *grammatical* sense or interpretation.
3. According to the rules of grammar; grammatically correct; as, the construction is not *grammatical*.
4. Of, pertaining to, or in strict accordance with, the grammar, or methodic principles, of an art or science.
grammatical accent. See ACCENT, *n.*, 2 **b**, 6 **a**. — **g. gender.** See GENDER, 3. — **g. interpretation.** See DOCTRINAL INTERPRETATION.
— **gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **gram-mat'i-cal-ness**, *n.*
gram-mat'i-cas'ter (-ĭ-kăs'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] A petty grammarian; a grammatical pedant or pretender.
My noble neophyte; my little *grammaticaster*. *B. Jonson.*
gram-mat'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make grammatical; to reduce to rules of grammar.
gram-mat'i-cize, *v. i.* To discuss points of grammar.
gram'ma-tist (grăm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* [L. *grammatista* schoolmaster, Gr. γραμματιστής, fr. γραμματίζειν to teach the letters, to be a scribe: cf. F. *grammatiste*. See GRAMMATICAL.] *Rare.* **a** A grammarian, esp. a pedantic one. **b** A teacher of letters. — **gram'ma-tis'ti-cal** (-tĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

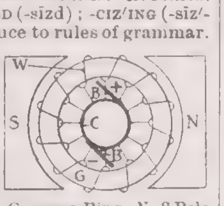

Gramme Ring. *N*, *S* Pole Pieces; *G* Laminated Iron Ring; *W* Armature Winding; *C* Commutator; *B*, *B* Brushes.

Gramme ring (grăm). [Also *l. c.*] *Elec.* An armature for a dynamo or motor, consisting essentially of a ring or hollow cylinder of iron, now usually laminated, wound with a number of coils connected continuously in a closed circuit, the joined ends of consecutive coils being joined to an equal number of commutator segments. It was invented by Dr. A. Pacinotti of Florence, in 1860, and independently introduced by the Belgian inventor, Z. T. Gramme, in 1870. Hence: **Gramme armature, machine, motor, winding,** etc.
gram, *or* **gramme, meter**. *Mech.* A unit of work, equal to the work done in raising one gram against the force of gravity the height of one meter. Cf. FOOT POUND.
gram, *or* **gramme, molecule**. *Chem.* The quantity of a compound which has a weight in grams equal numerically to the number expressing the molecular weight of the compound; as, eighteen grams is the *gram molecule* of water; — called also **gram,** *or* **gramme, molecular weight**.
gram'o-phone (grăm'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. γραμμα a thing drawn or written (fr. γράφειν to write) + *-phone*.] A kind of phonograph. See PHONOGRAPH.
gram'pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *graspeis, graspois, grapois, craspois*, apparently meaning whale, prop. fat fish, fr. L. *crassus* fat (F. *gras*) + *piscis* fish; influenced by F. *grand* great. *Oxf. E. D.* See CRASS, FISH.] **1**. A cetacean (*Grampus griseus*) allied to the blackfish, but having teeth in the lower jaw only. It becomes 15 feet long or more, and is widely distributed in the seas of the Northern Hemisphere, but is not very common. The name is often applied to other related cetaceans, as the blackfish.

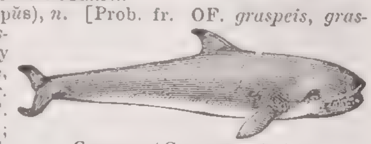
Grampus (*G. griseus*). ($\frac{1}{80}$)

2. A kind of tongs used in a bloomery. *U. S.*
gra'na (grā'nȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *granum* grain, seed.] *Bot.* The oleaginous drops saturating the ground substance of the chloroplasts in plants, and holding in solution the various chlorophyll pigments. See CHLOROPHYLL.
gran'a-dil'la (grăn'ȧ-dĭl'ȧ; *Sp.* grä'nä-dēl'yä; 195), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *granada* pomegranate. See GRENADE, GARNET.] **a** The fruit of certain species of passion flower (esp. *Passiflora quadrangularis*) of Brazil and the West Indies; also, the vine. The fruit is as large as a child's head, and is a good dessert fruit. The fruit of *P. edulis* is used for flavoring ices. **b** Granadilla wood.
granadilla tree. A West Indian fabaceous tree (*Brya ebenus*) which furnishes a fine grade of green ebony.
granadilla wood. **a** The wood of the granadilla tree. **b** A handsome dark red hard wood from northern South America, much used for flutes, etc. Its source is uncertain.
gran'a-ry (grăn'ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain. See GARNER.] A storehouse or repository for grain, esp. after it is thrashed or husked; a cornhouse; also, fig., a region fertile in grain.
The exhaustless *granary* of a world. *Thomson.*
granary weevil. A small brown snout beetle (*Calandra granaria*) which lays its eggs in the kernels of stored wheat, barley, maize, etc., the larva developing in and undergoing its transformations within the hull. The adult also feeds on the kernels.

Granary Weevil. Nat. size and enlarged.

gra-na'tum (grȧ-nā'tŭm), *n.* [L., pomegranate.] *Pharm.* The bark of the pomegranate stem and root, used as a vermifuge and tæniacide.
grand (grănd), *a.*; GRAND'ER (grăn'dẽr); GRAND'EST. [ME. *grant, graunt*, OF. *grant*, F. *grand*, fr. L. *grandis*. Cf. GRANDEE.] **1**. Great; famous; — used with *the* as an epithet. *Obs.*
2. Having higher rank or more dignity than other persons bearing the same general designation; also, conventionally, having high rank or importance; — used in titles indicating office or rank; as, a *grand* duke; a *grand* master, etc.; also, having the highest or supreme rank of all of the nation; — used in the title of sovereigns; as, the *Grand* Turk, the sultan of Turkey.
3. Having more importance than all others; preëminent; foremost; chief; as, the *grand* mystery of death; in a weaker sense, great; eminent; prominent.
Our *grand* foe, Satan. *Milton.*
4. Of large size, extent, value, or consequence; great; as, a *grand* mountain; a *grand* army; a *grand* mistake.
5. Main; principal; as, the *grand* staircase.
6. *Music.* Complete in all its parts; of full dimensions, or for full orchestra; — of a composition in classic form; as, a *grand* sonata; a *grand* chorus.
7. Marked by great magnificence, display, ceremoniousness, or formality; splendid; sumptuous; gorgeous; showy; also, indicating the possession of wealth or high social standing; admitted to be characteristic of, or to belong to, the highest circles of society; as, a *grand* entertainment; a *grand* lady or dame; a *grand* villa; *grand* manners.
8. Fine or imposing in appearance or impression; impres-

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grain oil. = FUSEL OIL.
grain'sick', *n.* Sickness of cattle, in which the rumen is excessively distended with food.
grain stone. Stone having a granulated appearance.
graip (grāp). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GROPE.
graip, *n.* [Prob. akin to *grope, gripe*; cf. Icel. *greip* the space between the thumb and the other fingers, a grip, Norw. dial. *greip* dungfork.] A garden fork or dungfork. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
graith, *a.* [Icel. *greiðr*.] *Obs.* **1**. Ready; prepared; with *of*, furnished with; possessed of. **2**. Straight; direct; exact; plain; manifest. [*Obs.*
graith, *adv.* Readily; plainly.
graith'ly. Var. of GRADELY.
graith'ness, *n.* Readiness. *Obs.*
grak'le (grăk''l). Var. of GRACKLE.
grale. † GRAIL, a gradual.
gral'lic (grăl'ĭk), *a.* Gralline.
Gral-li'na (grăl-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *grallae* stilts.] The genus consisting of the magpie larks of Australia and New Guinea.
gral'line (grăl'ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Grallæ.
gram. † GRAME.
gram. *Abbr.* Grammar; grammarian; grammatical.
gra'ma (grä'mȧ), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. of *ramarama*.] *Bot.* = RAMARAMA.
gra'ma-de'va-ta (grä'mȧ-dā'vȧ-tä), *n.* [Skr.; *grāma* village + *dēvatā* god.] A local or village deity. *India.*
gramaire. † GRAMMAR.
gramarcy. † GRAMERCY.
gra-ma'ri-en. † GRAMMARIAN.
gra-mash'es (grȧ-măsh'ĕz), *n.* = GAMASHES. *Scot.*
grame, *a.* [AS. *gram*; akin to E. *grim*.] *Obs.* **1**. Vexed; angry. **2**. Grieved.
grame (grām), *n.* [AS. *grama*. See GRAME, *a.*] **a** Anger; wrath; scorn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Sorrow; grief; harm; misery. *Obs. or Archaic.*
grame, *v. t.* [See GRAME, *a.*] To grieve; anger; vex; — often used impersonally. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be angry or vexed. *Obs.*
gra'men-ite (grā'mĕn-īt), *n.* [L. *gramen* grass.] *Min.* A grass-green variety of chloropal.
gramenivorous. † GRAMINIVOROUS. [MAR.
gramer. † GRAMARYE, GRAM-
gra-mer'cy (grȧ-mûr'sĭ; -mär'sĭ), *n.* The exclamation "gramercy:" thanks. *Obs.*
gramere. † GRAMMAR.
gramery. † GRAMARYE.
Gram'i-na'ce-æ (grăm'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), **Gra-min'e-æ** (grȧ-mĭn'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GRAMINEOUS.] Syns. of POACEÆ. — **gram'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
gra-min'e-al (-ăl), *a.* Gramineous.
gram'i-ni-fo'li-ous (grăm'ĭ-nĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen, -minis*, grass + *-folious*.] Having grasslike leaves.
gra-min'i-form (grȧ-mĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *gramen* + *-form*.] Having the form of a grass.
gram'i-nol'o-gy (grăm'ĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *gramen* + *-logy*.] *Bot.* Agrostology. — **gram'i-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
gram'i-nose', **gram'i-no'sous**. † GRAMINOUS.
gram'i-nous (grăm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *graminosus*.] **a** Grassy. **b** Gramineous. *Rare.*
gram'ma, gramma grass. Vars. of GRAMA, GRAMA GRASS.
gram'mar, *v. i.* To discourse grammatically: to use or discuss grammar. *Obs.*
gram'mar, *v. t.* **1**. To ground (a person), as in the elements of grammar. *Rare.* [*Rare.*
2. To classify as in grammar.
grammar boy. A grammar-school boy, or one still studying (Latin) grammar. *Obs.*
grammar college. A school for teaching Latin, attached to a college or hall of a university. *Obs.*
gram-ma'ri-an-ism (grȧ-mā'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. *Rare.*
grammariour, *n.* A grammarian. *Obs.* [school boy. *Obs.*
grammar lad. A grammar-
gram'mar-less, *a.* See -LESS.
grammar scholar. A grammar-school boy. *Obs.*
grammates, *n. pl.* [From Gr. γράμματα letters, written rules.] Rudiments. *Obs.*
gram-mat'ic (grȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* = GRAMMATICAL, 1 & 2.
gram-mat'i-ca'tion (-ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A grammatical discussion, form, or principle. *Obs.*
gram-mat'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A point or principle of grammar, or its enunciation. *Rare.*
gram-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* [Gr. pl. αἱ γραμματικαί.] Letters; written characters. *Rare.*
gram'ma-tite, *n.* [From Gr. γραμμα a letter, line; alluding to the lines on its crystals.] *Min.* = TREMOLITE.
gram'ma-tol'a-try (-tŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. γράμμα, γράμματος, letter + *-latry*.] Worship of letters or words; devotion to the letter, as of Scripture. — **gram'ma-tol'a-tor** (-ȧ-tẽr), *n.*
gramme. Var. of GRAM, weight.
gram'me (grä'mē), *n.* [Gr. γραμμή line, in modern use a gramme.] See MEASURE.
gram'mo-pet'al-ous, *a.* [Gr. γραμμή line + *petalous*.] *Bot.* Having linear petals. *Obs. or R.*
gramory. † GRAMARYE.
grampel, *n.* [F. *grampelle* (Cotgrave).] A kind of crab. *Obs.*
gran. Dial. Eng. pret. of GRIN.
‖ **gra'na cre-scen'ti-a** (grā'nȧ krē-sĕn'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* Growing corn, or grain.
gra-na'da (grä-nä'dä), *n.* [Sp.] The pomegranate.
gra-nade'. † GRENADE.
gran'a-deer'. † GRENADIER.
gran'a-dil'lo (grăn'ȧ-dĭl'ō; *Sp.* grä'nä-dēl'yō; 195), *n.* [Sp.] **a** The granadilla tree. **b** Any West Indian passion vine yielding the fruit called granadilla. **c** = GRANADILLA WOOD **b**.
gra-na'do. † GRENADO.
gran'age, *n.* [Cf. OF. *grenage* duty on grain.] A 20 per cent duty formerly levied in London, Eng., on salt imported by aliens. [GRANNOM.
gran'am. Var. of GRANNAM,
gran'a-ry, *v. t.* To store in or as in a granary.
granary beetle. A grain beetle; esp., the granary weevil.
gran'ate (grăn'āt), *n.* A garnet. *Obs.* [granate. *Obs.*
gran'ate, gran'et, *n.* The pome-
gra-na'tin (grȧ-nā'tĭn), *n.* [L. *granatum* pomegranate.] A substance (identical with *mannite*) found in pomegranate bark.
gran'a-tite (grăn'ȧ-tīt), *n.* = STAUROLITE. *Obs.*
granch (*dial.* gränsh; grŏnsh),

H I J K L M

sive because of physical, moral, or intellectual greatness; illustrious, stately, dignified, or noble (said of persons); majestic, splendid, magnificent, lofty, or sublime (said of things); as, a *grand* monarch; a *grand* man; a *grand* general; a *grand* view; a *grand* conception.

They are the highest models of expression, the unapproached masters of the *grand* style. *M. Arnold.*

9. Deserving of great admiration; fine; splendid. *Colloq.*

10. Standing in the second or some more remote degree of ancestry or descent; — generally used in composition; as, *grand*father, *grand*son, *grand*child, etc.

Syn. — GRAND, GRANDIOSE, MAGNIFICENT, GORGEOUS, SPLENDID, SUPERB, SUBLIME. That is GRAND which is imposing by virtue of its magnitude, majesty, or nobility; GRANDIOSE (esp. used with reference to literary or artistic style; see TURGID), in a good sense, adds to *grand* the implication of stateliness or becoming pomp; in a bad sense, it implies an affectation or mere outward appearance of grandeur; as, "The *grand* open curve . . . he drew . . . with a free hand in great sweeping lines" (*M. Hewlett*); "a *grand* old Italian air, requiring severity of tone and power" (*G. Meredith*); "The *grand* style arises in poetry, when a noble nature, poetically gifted, treats with simplicity or with severity a serious subject" (*M. Arnold*); "Milan always affected my imagination as representing . . . the noble, *grandiose* splendor and wealth [of the middle age], as Antwerp represents the bourgeois splendor and wealth" (*id.*); "Wooden verse, occasionally *grandiose* but never *grand*, and her [George Eliot's] purple passages have the purple of plush, not of velvet" (*G. Saintsbury*). MAGNIFICENT implies imposing beauty, amplitude, or power; GORGEOUS, sumptuousness, sometimes showiness, esp. of color; SPLENDID, brilliancy or luster (lit. or fig.); SUPERB, commanding stateliness or opulence; that is SUBLIME (the strongest term) which awakens, esp. through the impression of loftiness, whether physical or moral, mingled admiration and awe; as, "Its [the pine's] *magnificent* erectness. *Magnificent!* — Nay, sometimes, almost terrible" (*Ruskin*); "Where the *gorgeous* East . . . showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold" (*Milton*); "*Gorgeous* curtains . . . of the tulip's crimson drapery" (*J. R. Drake*); "In each face he saw a gleam of light, but *splendider* in Saturn's, whose hoar locks shone like the bubbling foam about a keel" (*Keats*); "By the vision *splendid* is on his way attended" (*Wordsworth*); "In spite of the sensitive delicacy of this face, there was a something accipitrine about it — something sinister and *superb*, that made me think of a falcon" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); "O'er the breast's *superb* abundance where a man might base his head" (*R. Browning*); "A sense *sublime*, of something far more deeply interfused, whose dwelling is the light of setting suns" (*Wordsworth*); "As the greatest only are, in his simplicity *sublime*" (*Tennyson*). See AUGUST.

grand action, a pianoforte action, used in grand pianos. — **g. air**, a noble or distinguished air, appearance, or manner. — **G. Alliance.** **a** An alliance which was formed in 1689 by England, the Netherlands, the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, and Savoy against France. **b** An alliance formed in 1701 by England, the Netherlands, and the Holy Roman Empire, to which Savoy, Portugal, and most of the German states soon acceded, against France and Spain. It fought the War of the Spanish Succession against Louis XIV. — **g. Amati** (ä-mä'tē), *Music.*, a model of violin developed from changes introduced after 1650 by Niccolò Amati. Its body is fourteen inches long and strengthened throughout. See AMATI. — **G. Army.** **a** [F. *La Grande Armée.*] *F. Hist.* The army organized by Napoleon in 1804 and commanded by him until 1814; more esp., the army of 300,000 to 400,000 veterans with which he invaded Russia in 1812, the great majority of whom died or were captured. **b** Short for *Grand Army of the Republic.* — **G. Army of the Republic**, a voluntary association organized in 1866, of men who served in the Union army or navy during the Civil War in the United States. Its principal objects are to maintain and strengthen fraternal feelings, to perpetuate the memory and history of those who have died, and to assist those in need or the widows and orphans of deceased members. The society has chapters, called *posts*, throughout the country. Abbr. *G. A. R.* — **g. assize**, *Early Eng. Law*, an assize of twelve knights which, in the reign of Henry II., the tenant defendant might demand (instead of trial by battle) to make recognition as to the right of a claimant under a writ of right. — **G. Canal** [It. *Il Gran Canale*], the chief canal, or water thoroughfare, of Venice, Italy. — **G. Cañon series**, *Geol.*, the series of Proterozoic rocks in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. — **g. circuit.** See CIRCUIT, *n.*, 6 **c**. — **g. commander**, in certain orders of knighthood, a member of one of the divisions of the highest grade; also sometimes, as in the Knights Hospitalers, the chief fiscal officer. — **g. committee.** *Eng. Parliament.* **a** *Hist.* Any of four committees (for religion, for grievances, for courts of justice, and for trade) annually appointed by the House of Commons until 1832 (though they had long before that date ceased actually to sit); also, in the 17th century, often used for "committee of the whole house." **b** Now, the ordinary unofficial designation of the two "standing committees" (each of 60 to 80 members) since 1882 appointed every session for the consideration of bills relating severally to matters of law and trade. *Oxf. E. D.* — **g. company**, *Hist.*, in the 14th century and about that time, any of certain bands of mercenaries composed of adventurers of all sorts, which fought in the pay of princes in time of war and lived by robbery and pillage in time of peace. — **g. conjunction**, *Astrol.*, a conjunction of several stars or planets. — **g. cordon**, the cordon, or broad ribbon, identified with the highest grade in certain honorary orders; hence, a person holding that grade. — **G. Corrupter**, Sir Robert Walpole (1676–1745) notorious as a political corruptionist. — **g. coup**, *Whist*, the getting rid of a superfluous trump, so as to avoid a disadvantageous lead, as by undertrumping a trick already trumped, trumping a trick already won, etc. — **grand cross.** **a** A decoration, consisting of a cross, indicating the highest rank in many orders of knighthood. **b** A person wearing such a decoration; a knight grand cross. — **g. days**, *Eng. Law*, certain days (Candlemas, Ascension, St. John Baptist's, and All Saints' Days) in the terms, observed as holidays in the Inns of Court and Chancery. They are *dies non juridici.* — **g. duchess.** **a** The wife or widow of a grand duke. **b** A lady having the sovereignty of a grand duchy in her own right. **c** In Russia, a daughter of the czar. — **g. duchy**, a territory of which a grand duke or grand duchess is sovereign. — **g. duke.** **a** A sovereign duke of certain countries, one degree inferior in rank to a king; as, the *Grand Duke* of Tuscany. **b** In Russia, a son of a czar. **c** The European eagle owl. — **g. dukedom**, a grand duchy; also, the possessions and dignities of a grand duke. — **g. eagle**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **G. Elector, the.** See GREAT ELECTOR, THE. — **g. galago.** = GREAT GALAGO. See GALAGO. — **g. guard.** **a** A piece of plate armor used in tournaments as an extra protection for the left shoulder and breast. **b** *Mil.* One of the main bodies on outpost duty from which the pickets, etc., were furnished; — usually in *pl.* *Obs. or Hist.* — **G. Gulf formation** [from *Grand Gulf*, Mississippi], *Geol.*, an Oligocene formation of the Gulf region in North America. — **g. inquest**, grand jury. *Hist.* — **G. Inquisitor**, the chief of a Court of Inquisition in some countries. — **g. juror**, a member of a grand jury. — **g. jury**, *Law*, in England, the body of not less than twelve, and not more than twenty-three, good and lawful men of a county who are returned by the sheriff to every session of the peace and of the assizes, whose duty it is, in private session, to examine into accusations against persons charged with crime, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them, to be presented to the court, and to act on such other public matters as may be brought before them, such as inquiries into misfeasance in office, prevalence of crime, public nuisances, etc. The grand and petty jury became established during the 14th century, by what process is not certainly known; but the grand jury is now generally supposed to represent, to some extent, the inquest of Frankish origin. In the United States the grand jury is guaranteed by the Constitution (Amendment V.), but the number of its members varies under statutory law in the various States from 12 to 23. A grand jury of 24 men could formerly be summoned in England (till abolished by 6 Geo. IV. c. 50) to inquire whether the verdict of a petty jury had been given falsely or corruptly. The grand jury does not exist in Scotland. — **g. juryman**, a grand juror. — **G. Lama.** See LAMAISM. — **g. larceny.** See LARCENY. — **g. lodge**, the chief lodge, or governing body, among Freemasons and other secret orders. — **g. master.** **a** The head officer of a royal household. *Obs.* **b** The head of one of the military orders of knighthood, as the Templars, Hospitalers, etc. **c** The head of the order of Freemasons or of Good Templars, etc. **d** One of the members of the highest grade in a craft guild. *Obs.* — **g. master key**, a master key for the whole of a series of locks which are divided up into a number of groups each of which has its own master key (called a *sub master key*) which will not operate any lock in the other groups. — **G. Mogul.** See GREAT MOGUL. — **g. mufti**, a chief expounder of Mohammedan law. See SHEIK UL ISLAM; cf. ULEMA. — **G. Old Man**, W. E. Gladstone (1809–98). — **g. opera**, *Music*, opera in which the plot is elaborated as in serious drama, and the entire text is set to music. — **G. Pensionary** *or* **Pensioner**, the title of the prime minister, or president of the Council, of Holland when a republic. — **g. period**, *Plant Physiol.*, the total period of time required for the full development of any cell, plant member, or structure. — **g. piano.** See PIANO. — **g. quarter**, *Her.*, one of the four primary divisions of a shield which is divided quarterly; esp., a quarter that is itself quartered. — **g. quartering**, *Her.*, in marshaling, a quartering of a quartered coat with others. — **g. relief**, *Sculpture*, high relief. See RELIEF. *Rare.* — **G. Remonstrance**, *Eng. Hist.*, a remonstrance against the tyrannical acts of King Charles I., passed by the House of Commons in November, 1641. — **G. Seignior** *or* **Signor.** **a** The sultan of Turkey. **b** [*l. c.*] A great noble: a person of great distinction or dignity. — **g. sergeanty** *or* **serjeanty.** See SERGEANTY. — **g. slam**, *Card Playing*, the winning of all thirteen tricks, as in bridge. — **g. stand**, the principal stand, or erection for spectators, at a race course, athletic field, etc., for a seat in which a charge additional to that for general admission is usually made. — **g.-stand play**, *Baseball, etc.*, a play made more showily than necessary to draw the applause of those in the grand stand; hence, fig., an act done to draw applause. *Colloq.* — **g. tactics.** *Mil.* See TACTICS, 1, *cit.* — **g. tour**, an extended tour on the Continent formerly commonly taken as a part of their education by youth of the British aristocracy. — **g. vicar**, *Eccl.*, a principal vicar; a bishop's representative in the administrative work of a diocese in France; — called *vicar general* in English-speaking countries. — **g. vizier**, the chief officer of state of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of the Turkish empire.

grand (grănd), *n.* **1.** A grandee. *Obs.*
2. **a** Among Freemasons, Odd Fellows, etc., any officer, as the Grand Master or the Noble Grand, whose title contains the adjective *grand.* **b** The title of the presiding officer of some social or convivial clubs.
3. A grand piano.
4. *Sugar Making.* The largest evaporating pan of a battery.
5. *Card Playing.* **a** In some games, as bridge, the playing of a hand, or single round, without a trump suit. **b** In skat, one of the games that may be played, in which the four jacks are the only trumps. A grand played without the skat cards is a **solo grand**; played with the skat cards, a **gucki grand**; played by a player who has bid on a tournee and turned a jack in the skat, a **tournee grand**. A solo grand played with the player's hand on the table, to take every trick (i. e., schwarz announced), is an **open grand**.

gran'dam (grăn'dăm), *n.* [F. *grande*, fem. of *grand* + *dame.* See GRAND; DAME.] **1.** Also *grandame.* An old woman; specif., a grandmother.
2. Also *granddam.* A dam's dam; — used of animals.

grand'aunt' (grănd'änt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *grand'tante.*] The aunt of one's father or mother; a great-aunt.

grand'child' (-chīld'), *n.* A son's or daughter's child; a child in the second degree of descent.

grand'daugh'ter (-dô'tẽr), *n.* The daughter of one's son or daughter.

gran-dee' (grăn-dē'), *n.* [Sp. *grande*, fr. L. *grandis.* See GRAND.] A man of elevated rank or station, or of eminence. In Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of the first rank.

Gran'det', Père (pâr grän'dĕ'). In Balzac's "Eugénie Grandet," a cold-blooded miser who sacrifices his daughter, Eugénie, to his avarice.

gran'deur (grăn'dūr), *n.* [F., fr. *grand.* See GRAND.] State or quality of being grand; specif.: **a** Greatness of degree or extent; also, highness; loftiness; tallness. *Obs. & R.* **b** Greatness of power, position, character, appearance, style, etc.; eminence; magnificence; stateliness; sublimity; dignity; elevation of thought or expression; nobility of actions; also, an instance of such greatness.

Nor doth this *grandeur* and majestic show
Of luxury . . allure mine eye. *Milton.*
The *grandeurs* possible to the soul. *Emerson.*

Syn. — Sublimity, majesty, stateliness, augustness.

grand'fa'ther (grănd'fä'thẽr; 277), *n.* **1.** A father's or mother's father; an ancestor in the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent; also, any forefather.
2. A kind of country dance, in which each couple in turn passes along holding a handkerchief, over which all the others have to jump.

grandfather clause. In some of the Southern States of the United States, a clause in the constitutional provisions, restrictive of the suffrage, which have been made since 1890, exempting from the property and literacy restrictions all descendants of men who voted before the Civil War; — popularly so called.

grand'fa'ther-ly, *a.* Of, like, or proper to, a grandfather in age or manner; kind; benignant; indulgent.

He was a *grandfatherly* sort of personage. *Hawthorne.*

grand'fa'ther's clock (-thẽrz). A type of large pendulum clock, having a square columnlike case; — prob. so named by dealers with allusion to a once popular song.

gran-dil'o-quence (grăn-dĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* Quality of being grandiloquent; use of lofty words or phrases; bombast.

The sin of *grandiloquence* or tall talking. *Thackeray.*

gran-dil'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *grandis* grand + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in, or marked by, a lofty style; pompous; bombastic.
Syn. — See TURGID.

gran-dil'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *grandiloquus; grandis* grand + *loqui* to speak.] Grandiloquent.

gran'di-ose (grăn'dĭ-ōs), *a.* [F. *grandiose*, It *grandioso.* See GRAND.] **1.** Impressive or elevating in effect; imposing; splendid; striking.

The tone of the parts was to be perpetually kept down, in order not to impair the *grandiose* effect of the whole. *M. Arnold.*

2. Characterized by affectation of grandeur or splendor; flaunting; turgid; bombastic.
Syn. — See GRAND, TURGID.

Gran'di-son, Sir Charles (grăn'dĭ-sŭn). The hero of Richardson's novel "The History of Sir Charles Grandison," designed to represent the ideal of a perfect hero — a union of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman — but in fact a "faultless monster that the world ne'er saw."

Gran'di-son Crom'well (krŏm'wĕl). Lafayette; — so called by Mirabeau, who looked upon him as an ambitious man who wished to appear before men as a Grandison.

Gran'di-so'ni-an (grăn'dĭ-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, Sir Charles Grandison (see above), as in his stately manners, chivalrous magnanimity, or exemplary morals. — **Gran'di-so'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

grand'ma' (grănd'mä'; grăn'mä'), **grand'mam-ma'** (-mȧ-mä'; -mä'mȧ), *n.* Grandmother. *Familiar.*

‖ **grand' mal'** (grän' mȧl'). [F., lit., great sickness.] *Med.* An attack of epilepsy accompanied by convulsions and loss of consciousness; haut mal; — opposed to *petit mal.*

grand'moth'er (grănd'mŭth'ẽr; 277), *n.* The mother of one's father or mother; also, any foremother.

grand'moth'er-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a grandmother; kind; indulgent; also, marked by attention to trivial details of regulation, suggestive of the care of a grandmother for the behavior of weak or helpless children; as, *grandmotherly* government.

grand'neph'ew (-nĕf'ū; -nĕv'ū), *n.* A grandson of one's brother or sister.

grand'niece' (-nēs'), *n.* A granddaughter of one's brother or sister.

grand'pa' (grănd'pä'; grăn'pä'), **grand'pa-pa'** (-pȧ-pä', -pä'pȧ), *n.* Grandfather. *Familiar.*

grand'par'ent (grănd'pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A parent's parent. Cf. GRAND, *a.*, 10. — **grand'par'ent-age** (-āj), *n.* — **grand'-pa-ren'tal** (-pȧ-rĕn'tăl), *a.*

grand'sire' (grănd'sīr'; 277), *n.* [See GRAND; SIRE.]
1. A grandfather. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
2. A great-grandfather. *Scot.*
3. An ancestor; a forefather. *Archaic.*
4. An aged man. *Archaic.*
5. See CHANGE RINGING.

grand'son' (grănd'sŭn'; 277), *n.* A son's or daughter's son.

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n. & v. [Imitative.] Crunch; gnash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
grandam gold. Hoarded money.
Grand Cou'tu'mier' (*mod. F.* grän kōō'tü myā'), *or* **Coustumier.** [F.] Lit., the great customary; — the name of: **a** A collection of old Norman laws, dating from the 13th century, and known as the **Grand Coutumier de Normandie.** **b** A compilation of old, chiefly customary, laws (called the **Grand Coutumier de France** or **Coutumier de Charles VI.**) made by Jacques d'Albeiges about 1389.
grand'dad', **gran'dad'**, **grand'da'da**, **gran'da'da**, *n.* Grandfather; — childish or affectionate terms.
grand'dad'dy, **gran'dad'dy**, *n.* **a** Granddad. **b** = DADDY LONGLEGS **b.** [DAM, 2.
grand'dam. Var. of GRAN-
grand'-du'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a grand duke.
grande, *n.* = GRAND, 4.
Grande' Ar'mée', La (lȧ grän'dȧr'mā'). [F.] See GRAND ARMY **a.**
Grande Chartreuse, La. [F.] See CHARTREUSE.
‖ **grande' dame'** (gränd' dȧm') [F.] Grand dame or lady; a stately lady. [See -ISM.
gran-dee'ism (grăn-dē'ĭz'm), *n.*
gran-dee'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
grande'-garde' (gränd'gȧrd'), *n.* [See GRAND; GUARD, *n.*] = GRAND GUARD.
Grande' Ma'de-moi selle', la (lȧ gränd' mȧd'mwȧ zĕl'). [F.] The Duchesse de Montpensier (1627–93).
‖ **grande' pas'sion'** (pȧ'syôn'). [F.] Great passion: love.
gran-de'val (grăn-dē'văl), *a.* Of great age: ancient. *Rare.*
gran-dev'i-ty (-dĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *grandaevitas.*] Great age. *Obs.*
gran-de'vous (-dē'vŭs), *a.* [L. *grandaevus; grandis* grand + *aevum* age.] Of great age. *Obs.* — **gran-de'vous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
gran-dez'za, **gran-de'za**, *n.* [It. *grandezza*, or Sp. *grandeza.*] Grandeur; greatness; also, an instance of it; a distinction, honor, or privilege. *Obs.*
grand'fa'ther, *v. t.* To ascribe or impute (to) as being the grandfather; — with *on.* *Rare.*
grandfather chair. A wing chair. [-HOOD.
grand'fa'ther-hood, *n.* See
grand'fa'ther-less, *a.* Having no grandfather; hence, not high-born. [LONGLEGS.
grandfather longlegs. = DADDY
grand'fa'ther-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
grandge. † GRANGE.
grandgore, *n.* [OF. *grant gorre*, *grande gorre.*] Syphilis. *Obs.*
gran-dif'ic (grăn-dĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *grandificus; grandis* + *facere* to make.] Making great. *Obs.*
gran'di-flo'rine (grăn'dĭ-flō'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin** *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid found in the fruit of *Solanum grandiflorum*, or wolf-fruit.
gran'di-lo-quac'i-ty (-lō-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A grandiloquent expression. *Nonce Word.*
gran-dil'o-quent-ly, *adv.* of GRANDILOQUENT.
gran'di-nous (grăn'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *grandinosus*, fr. *grando*, *-dinis*, hail.] Consisting of, or abounding in, hail. *Obs.*
gran'di-ose-ly, *adv.* of GRANDIOSE.
gran'di-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being grandiose.
‖ **gran'di-o'so** (grän'dē-ō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* In a broad and grand style.
gran-dis'o-nant (grăn-dĭs'ō-nănt), **-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *grandisonus.*] Great-sounding.
grand'i-ty (grăn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *granditas*: cf. OF. *grandité.* See GRAND.] Grandness: grandeur; greatness, or an attribute or sign of it. *Obs.*
grand'ly, *adv.* of GRAND.
grand'ma-ter'nal, *a.* Grandmotherly.
grand mercy. † GRAMERCY.
Grand' Mo'narque', le (lē grän' mō'nȧrk'). [F., the Great Monarch.] Louis XIV. of France (1638–1715).
‖ **grand' monde'** (grän' mônd'). [F.] Great world: high society.
grand'moth'er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. [See -ISM.
grand'moth'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*
grand'moth'er-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grand'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gran'do, *n.* [Pseudo-Sp.] A grandee. *Obs.*
gran'dour. † GRANDEUR.
grand' pas' (grän' pä'). [F.] Lit., great step; — a stylish gait or walk.
grand'pa-ter'nal, *a.* Grandfatherly.
‖ **grand' père'** (grän' pâr'), *n.* [F., grandfather.] A kind of cotillion formerly popular.
‖ **grand' prix'** (grän' prē'). [F.] **1.** Great or chief prize. **2.** [*caps.*] More fully, **Grand Prix de Paris** (dē pȧ'rē'), a famous international race for three-year-old running horses, established in 1863 and run annually in June at Longchamp, near Paris, over a course of one mile and seven furlongs (3 km.) for a purse of 100,000 francs ($19,300).
Grand Prix de Rome (dē rōm'). A prize awarded by the French government to French artists, giving a winner four years at the French Academy of Fine Arts at Rome with an annual allowance of about 4,000 francs and with exemption from military service. The prize was founded in 1666 by Louis XIV. to educate young painters and sculptors. In 1720 the competition was thrown open to architects and in 1803 to musicians and engravers.
grand'son'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
gran'du'cal. Var. of GRAND-DUCAL. [DUKE.
gran'duke'. Var. of GRAND

grand′un′cle (grănd′ŭŋ′k'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *grand-oncle.*] A father's or mother's uncle; a great-uncle.

grange (grānj), *n.* [F. *grange* barn, LL. *granea*, fr. L. *granum* grain. See GRAIN a kernel.] **1.** A building for storing grain; a granary. *Archaic.*
2. A farm; esp., a farmhouse or country house, with the barns and other buildings for farming purposes.
3. An outlying farmhouse, with its barns and other buildings, belonging to a monastery or to a feudal lord, where the rents and tithes, paid in grain, were deposited. Cf. BEREWICK. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. A country house or seat. *Obs.*
5. *U. S.* **a** One of the lodges of the "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret association of farmers, designed to further their interests, and particularly to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into direct commercial relations, without intervention of middlemen or traders. The national grange was organized in 1867. **b** [*cap.*] Also, popularly, the association itself.

grang′er (grān′jẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *granger.*] A farm steward. Hence: *U. S.* **a** A member of a grange. **b** A farmer; a countryman. *Often Humorous or Derogatory.* **c** *pl.* Granger stocks or shares. *U. S.*

grang′er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The policy or methods of the grangers. See GRANGE, *n.*, 5. *U. S.*

grang′er-ism, *n.* Practice of grangerizing.

grang′er-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [After the Rev. James *Granger*, whose "Biographical History of England" (1769) was a favorite book for illustration in this manner.] To illustrate (a book) by inserting engravings, etc., collected from other sources, esp. from other books. — **grang′er-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **grang′er-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*

granger railroads, *or* **granger roads**. *Finance.* Certain railroads whose traffic largely consists in carrying the produce of farmers or grangers; — specifically applied to the Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; and Chicago & Northwestern, railroads. *U. S.*

granger stocks *or* **shares**. Stocks or shares of the granger railroads. *U. S.*

gra-nil′la (grȧ-nĭl′ȧ; *Sp.* grä-nēl′yä; 195), *n.* [Sp., prop., small seed.] Cochineal in small grains or dust or consisting of the dried bodies of small or half-grown insects.

gran′ite (grăn′ĭt), *n.* [It. *granito* granite, adj., grainy, p. p. of *granire* to make grainy, fr. L. *granum* grain: cf. F. *granit.* See GRAIN.] **1.** *Petrog.* A crystalline granular rock, mainly of plutonic origin, consisting essentially of quartz and feldspar, but usually containing also mica or hornblende, etc., and minute amounts of certain other minerals. The color of granite is usually whitish, flesh-red, or gray, caused by the mingling of small black and light-colored particles. The texture varies from fine to very coarse. Some varieties are named from the principal accessory mineral; as, *muscovite granite*, *biotite granite* (granitite), etc. In the restricted usage of petrographers typical granite contains wholly or mainly alkali feldspars, such as orthoclase; if the feldspar is mostly plagioclase the rock is diorite. Granite is very hard and durable, though great heat causes it to scale badly. It takes a fine polish. See APLITE, PEGMATITE, GRAPHIC GRANITE.
2. A kind of water ice in which somewhat coarse particles of ice are present.
3. Granite ware.

granite porphyry. *Petrog.* Porphyritic fine-grained granite; that is, granite in which large crystals of quartz and feldspar are embedded in a finer crystalline mass of the same minerals. Small amounts of mica, hornblende, etc., may be present. It is commonly found in dikes, intruded sheets, laccoliths, etc.

granite ware. **a** Pottery with a speckled appearance imitating that of granite. **b** A very hard kind of pottery resembling ironstone china. **c** A kind of ironware, coated with an enamel suggestive of granite.

gra-nit′ic (grȧ-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *granitique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to granite; like granite in composition, color, etc.; having the nature of granite; consisting of granite; consisting of crystalline grains of nearly uniform size; as, *granitic* structure; *granitic* mountains.
2. Hard or unimpressionable as granite; austere; inflexible.

The *granitic* conventions of an old New England village. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

gra-nit′i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*granite* + *-form.*] *Geol.* Resembling granite in structure or shape.

gran′it-ite (grăn′ĭ-tīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A variety of granite containing biotite (and sometimes also hornblende), but not muscovite. It is the commonest kind of granite.

gran′it-ize (-tīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). *Petrog.* To permeate with granitic material (feldspar and quartz). — **gran′it-i-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

gran′it-oid (-toid), *a.* Also **gran′it-oi′dal** (-toi′dăl). [*granite* + *-oid*: cf. F. *granitoïde.*] Resembling granite in granular appearance; granitic; as, *granitoid* gneiss.

gran′ny, gran′nie (grăn′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). **1.** A grandmother; — used familiarly, affectionately, or somewhat disrespectfully; also, loosely, an old woman.
2. A nurse. *Local, U. S.*
3. A simpleton; a person who is fussy or behind the times; an "old woman." *Dial. or Slang.*
4. A granny knot.

gran′ny knot, **gran′ny's bend**, **gran′ny's knot** (grăn′ĭz), a kind of readily jammed and insecure knot often made by the inexperienced instead of a reef knot. See KNOT, 1.

gran′o-di′o-rite (grăn′ō-dī′ō-rīt), *n.* [*granite* + *diorite.*] *Petrog.* A granular, intrusive, igneous rock, intermediate between granite and quartz diorite.

gran′o-lith (grăn′ō-lĭth), *n.* [L. *granum* a grain (or E. *granite*) + *-lith.*] An artificial stone of crushed granite cement, for paving. — **gran′o-lith′ic** (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.*

gran′o-phyre (grăn′ō-fīr), *n.* [L. *granum* a grain (or E. *granite*) + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* **a** A porphyritic igneous rock, chiefly composed of alkalic feldspar and quartz, and having a granular ground mass. **b** A similar rock having the quartz and feldspar of the ground mass arranged in micropegmatite intergrowths. — **gran′o-phy′ric** (-fĭ′rĭk), *a.*

grant (grȧnt), *v. t.*; GRANT′ED; GRANT′ING. [ME. *graunten*, *granten*, OF. *graanter*, *craanter*, *creanter*, to promise, yield, (assumed LL.) *credentare* to make believe, fr. L. *credens*, p. pr. of *credere* to believe. See CREED, CREDIT.]
1. To agree or assent to; to allow to be fulfilled; to give by consent; to accord.

Wherefore did God *grant* me my request *Milton.*

2. To bestow or confer, with or without compensation, particularly in answer to prayer or request; to give.

Grant us thy peace all the days of our life. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

3. To give or bestow formally, usually in answer to a petition, as a privilege; to make conveyance of; to give the possession or title of, esp. by a deed or formal writing; to convey. Formerly at common law the word *grant* used in a deed was held by some to impart a covenant for quiet enjoyment; this effect is expressly removed by statute (8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, sec. 4) in England.
4. To yield or relinquish; to give over. *Obs.*
5. Formerly, to admit, allow, or acknowledge; now, to admit as true (what is not yet satisfactorily proved); to allow or concede for the sake of argument; to concede to be.

Grant that the Fates have firmed by their decree *Dryden.*

Syn. — GRANT, CONCEDE agree in the idea of bestowal or acknowledgment (esp. of a right or privilege) in response to a petition or a claim. Of the two, GRANT often implies the more voluntary, CONCEDE, the more forced or reluctant, yielding. See ACKNOWLEDGE, ALLOW, GIVE.

grant, *v. i.* To assent; consent. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

grant, *n.* [ME. *grant*, *graunt*, OF. *graant*, *creant*, promise, assurance. See GRANT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of granting; specif.: **a** Consent, permission, promise, or acknowledgment. *Obs.* **b** A bestowing or conferring, concession, or allowance, esp. of something asked for or in dispute. **c** A gift or bestowal by one having control or authority over it, as of land, money, or a privilege by the government.
2. Thing or property granted; gift; boon; specif., a tract of land, a monopoly, or the like, granted by the government.
3. *Law.* A transfer of property, real or personal, by deed or writing; — in case of personal property often used as equivalent to *assignment* and distinguished from a *gift.* Formerly: *Eng. Law.* A conveyance of an incorporeal hereditament, which could pass only by deed, as distinguished from property transferable by *livery.*
4. Specif., in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, a kind of minor territorial division; — usually unorganized or unincorporated, consisting of land which originally was laid off by the State authorities and granted to some individual or individuals, or to some educational institution for its support (the land having been in many cases later sold).

grant in aid. See AID, *n.*, 4. — **in g.**, *Law*, transferable only by grant; as, to lie, or be, *in grant.*

gran-tee′ (grȧn-tē′), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

grant′er (grȧn′tẽr), *n.* One who grants.

Gran′tha al′pha-bet (grănt′hȧ). [Skr. *grantha* a fastening, tying, a knot; hence applied to leaves of a book tied together.] A literary script alphabet of the southern Dravidian type, used by the Tamil Brahmans for the Sanskrit transcriptions of their sacred books.

grant′or (grȧn′tŏr; grȧn-tôr′), *n.* *Law.* The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

gran′u-lar (grăn′ū-lȧr), *a.* [See GRANULE.] **1.** Having a structure or texture consisting or appearing to consist of grains or granules; granulated.
2. *Med.* Having or marked by granulations; granulated.
3. Of the nature of granules.

granular degeneration, *Med.*, a form of degeneration in which the affected tissues become swollen and assume a granular, cloudy appearance; — called also *cloudy swelling.* — **g. kidney**, *Med.*, a diseased condition of the kidney in which it becomes atrophied, hard, and granular. — **g. layer**, *Anat.*, the deeper layer of the cortex of the cerebellum. It is of a reddish color and contains numerous small cells.

gran′u-late (grăn′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [See GRANULE.] **1.** To form or crystallize into grains, granules, or small masses; as, to *granulate* sugar.
2. To raise in granules or small asperities; to make rough.

gran′u-late, *v. i.* **1.** To collect or be formed into grains; as, cane juice *granulates* into sugar.
2. *Med.* To undergo granulation.

gran′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, granules or grains; crystallized in grains; granular; as, *granulated* sugar.
2. Having numerous small elevations on the surface, as shagreen; roughened by, or raised in, granular or small elevations; granular; also, appearing thus roughened.
3. *Med.* = GRANULAR, 2.

granulated steel, steel made by embedding granulated pig iron in powdered hematite, and heating in a furnace.

gran′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of forming or crystallizing into grains; as, the *granulation* of gunpowder or sugar.
2. State of being granulated.
3. One of the small elevations of a granulated surface; also, something resembling such a formation.
4. *Med.* **a** One of the small, red, grainlike prominences which form on a raw surface (that of wounds or ulcers), and are the efficient agents in the process of healing. **b** Act or process of the formation of such prominences.

gran′u-la′tor (grăn′ū-lā′tẽr), *n.* One that granulates, as a rotating steam-heated cylinder in which sugar is dried and granulated.

gran′ule (grăn′ūl), *n.* [L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum* grain: cf. F. *granule.* See GRAIN a kernel.] A little grain; a small particle; a pellet; specif., *Bot.*, a small grain or particle, as a pollen grain, a *granule* of protoplasm, etc.; in certain thallophytes, a sporule.

granule cell. *Anat.* A variety of cell, occurring in connective tissue, in which the cytoplasm contains coarse granules staining deeply with aniline colors.

gran′u-lif′er-ous (grăn′ū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*granule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing, producing, or full of, granules.

gra-nu′li-form (grȧ-nū′lĭ-fôrm; grăn′ū-), *a.* [*granule* + *-form.*] Having a granular structure; granular.

gran′u-lite (grăn′ū-līt), *n.* [From GRANULE.] *Petrog.* **a** A whitish, granular rock, consisting of alkalic feldspar, quartz, and small red garnets intimately mixed, occurring with crystalline schists. **b** A fine-grained granite composed of quartz and alkalic feldspar; aplite. **c** Any rock which, by recrystallization after intense crushing, has acquired a peculiar granular structure. — **gran′u-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

gran′u-lo′ma (-lō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *granule* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A morbid growth resembling granulation tissue. — **gran′u-lom′a-tous** (-lŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -lō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

gran′u-lose (-lōs), *n.* That constituent of starch granules soluble in saliva and dilute acids. See STARCH CELLULOSE.

gran′za (grăn′zȧ), *n.* [Sp., pl. *granzas* siftings, dross.] *Ore Dressing.* Picked mercury ore in pieces over an inch in diameter. From it are screened the smaller pieces called collectively **gran-zi′ta** (-zē′tȧ), up to about 3½ inches.

grape (grāp), *n.* [OF. *grape*, *crape*, bunch or cluster of grapes, F. *grappe*, akin to F. *grappin* grapnel, hook; of G. origin; cf. OHG. *chrāpfo* hook, G. *krapfen*, akin to E. *cramp.* The sense perh. came from the idea of clutching. Cf. AGRAFFE, CRAMP, GRAPNEL, GRAPPLE.] **1.** A smooth-skinned, juicy berry, the fruit of vines of the genus *Vitis.* Through long cultivation, the grape exhibits more variation in characters than any other fruit. In color it ranges from pearly white to deep red, purple, or black; in shape from globose to narrowly oblong; and in size from that of the Delaware to that of the Black Hamburg.
2. The plant which bears this fruit; a grapevine. European grapes are derived from *Vitis vinifera*, and are cultivated chiefly for making wine or for raisins, though they also include hothouse grapes, as the muscat, black Hamburg, etc. The grapes of the eastern United States, as Concord, Delaware, etc., are from wild native species, as, *V. labrusca*, *V. riparia*, and *V. rotundifolia.* Most California varieties are from European species.

Grapes, Leaves, and Tendrils.

3. The berrylike fruit or seed of certain other plants.
4. *Mil.* Grapeshot; — formerly also used in *pl.*
5. *pl.* *Veter.* **a** A cluster of warty nodules in the hollow of the fetlock of horses; an advanced or chronic form of grease. **b** Tuberculous disease of the pleura in cattle; — called also *grape disease.* *Colloq.*

grape of a cannon, the cascabel or knob at the breech of an old-time muzzle-loading gun.

grape berry moth. A small slate-colored moth (*Polychrosis viteana*) whose larvæ destroy the interior of the grape.

grape cane borer. The apple-twig borer (*Amphicerus bicaudatus*), which also bores into young grapevine shoots.

grape curculio. A minute black weevil (*Craponius inæqualis*) which in the larval state eats the interior of grapes.

grape fern. **a** Any fern of the genus *Botrychium*; — so called from the sporophylls, which resemble clusters of tiny grapes. **b** Any cultivated fern of the genus *Todea.*

grape′flow′er (grāp′flou′ẽr), *n.* The grape hyacinth.

grape′fruit′ (-frōōt′), *n.* A common globose citrous fruit extensively raised in tropical countries, with a very bitter rind and inner skin, but valued for its highly flavored somewhat acid pulp; — called also *pomelo.* It is a variety of shaddock.

grape hyacinth. Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Muscari*, esp. *M. botryoides* and *M. racemosum.* They have dense racemes of small oblong or globose blue flowers.

grape leaf folder. A black moth (*Desmia maculalis*) having a white border and white spots on the wings, whose larva eats the leaf of the grapevine, folding it and fastening it with silk to form a habitation.

grape leaf hopper, *or* **grape hopper**. A small yellowish leaf hopper, marked with red or brown bands, which sucks the juices of the leaves of the grapevine, often causing them to wither and fall off, and greatly damaging the vine. Different individuals vary much in color, and a number of species, as *Typhlocyba vitifex* and *T. comes*, have been described. They are commonly called *thrips* by vine growers.

Grape Leaf Hopper. ×3.

grape mildew. Any of several diseases of the grape caused by parasitic fungi of various orders; also, any plant causing such a disease. In the United States the most destructive is the downy mildew (*Plasmopara iticola*), in Eu-

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gran′dure. ✝ GRANDEUR.

grane. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GRAIN, GROAN.

grane, *n.* [Cf. GRIN snare.] Gin; snare; noose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

grane (grān), *v. t.* To choke or strangle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

graner, *n.* [F. *grenier.*] A granary; a garner. *Obs.*

granes (grānz). Var. of *grains* (see 4th GRAIN, 6).

grang′er-ite (grān′jẽr-īt), *n.* One who grangerizes.

gran′gou′sier′ (grăɴ′gōō′zyā′), *n.* [F., lit., great gullet; *grand* great + *gosier* throat.] **1.** [*cap.*] See GARGANTUA.
2. A person who will swallow, or implicitly receive, anything.

granien. ✝ GROAN.

gra-nif′er-ous (grȧ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *granifer*; *granum* grain + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing grain or grainlike seeds.

gran′i-form (grăn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *granum* grain + *-form.*] Formed like grains of corn.

gran′it. Granite. *Ref. Sp.*

gran′i-tell (grăn′ĭ-tĕl; grăn′ĭ-tĕl′), *n.* [From GRANITE: — named from its resemblance.] *Petrog.* = APLITE.

Granite State. New Hampshire, the mountains of which are largely granite; — a nickname.

gra-nit′i-cal (grȧ-nĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Granitic. *Rare.*

gran′it-ic′o-line (grăn′ĭ-tĭk′ō-līn; -lĭn), *a.* [*granite* + *-coline.*] Living upon, or attached to, granite, as certain lichens.

gran′it-if′er-ous (-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing granite.

gra-nit′i-fi-ca′tion (grȧ-nĭt′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*granite* + *-fication.*] Act or process of forming into granite.

gran′it-oid, *n.* A rock of granitic structure.

gra-niv′o-rous (grȧ-nĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *granum* grain + *-vorous.*] Feeding on seeds or grain.

grank (grăŋk), *v. & n.* Groan; murmur. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gran′nam (grăn′ăm), *n.* A grandam. *Archaic or Dial.*

gran′nom (-ŭm), **gran′am**, *n.* A kind of fly; also, an imitation of it used in fly-fishing. *Oxf. E. D.* "The *grannom* is a reddish brown insect, not uncommon in the bushy reaches of many southern streams." *Badminton Library.*

gran′ny, *v. t.* To serve as granny or nurse to. *Local, U. S.*

granny cat. The mud cat (*Leptops olivaris*). *Local, U. S.*

‖ **gra′no** (grä′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It., grain.] An old bronze coin and money of account of Malta, Naples, etc., worth a fraction of a cent.

‖ **gra′no** (grä′nō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *granum* grain.] See WEIGHT.

gra′nose (grā′nōs; grȧ-nōs′), *a.* [L. *granosus* full of grains.] Formed like a string of grains, as the antennæ of certain insects.

gran′ser (grȧn′sẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRANDSIRE.

grant. ✝ GRAND.

grant′a-ble (grȧn′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

grant′ed-ly, *adv.* of *granted*, p. p.

grantise, *n.* [See GRANT, *v.*] Grant; permission. *Obs.*

gran′u-la (grăn′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See GRANULE.] A granule.

gran′u-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Granular state or quality.

gran′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of GRANULAR.

gran′u-la-ry (grăn′ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Granular.

gran′u-late (-lāt), *a.* = GRANULATED, 2.

gran′u-lat′er (-lāt′ẽr), *n.* A granulator.

gran′u-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to granulation.

gran′u-let, *n.* See -LET.

gran′u-li′tis (grăn′ū-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *granule* + *-itis.*] Miliary tuberculosis.

gran′u-lose (grăn′ū-lōs), *a.* Granular.

gran′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *granuleux.*] = GRANULAR.

grap. ✝ GRAPE.

grape. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRAIP, GROPE to feel.

grape, *n.* [Cf. GRIPE a vulture.] A vulture. *Obs. Scot.*

grape, *v. t.* To grapple. *Obs.*

grape borer. Any of various insects which bore in the grapevine, as the grape cane borer.

grape cake. The marc of grapes.

grape cure. *Med.* Treatment of disease, esp. tuberculosis, by the free use of grapes as food.

graped (grāpt), *p. a.* *Veter.* Having the grapes (see GRAPE, 5).

grape disease = GRAPE, 5.

grape eater. An Australian white-eye (*Zosterops gouldi*); — also applied to related species.

grape′ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*

grape fungus. Grape mildew.

grape hop. A variety of hop having the strobiles in dense grapelike clusters.

grape′less, *a.* See -LESS.

grape′let, *n.* See -LET.

grape louse. The phylloxera.

H I J K L M

rope the powdery mildew (*Uncinula spiralvis*). See also BLACK ROT, BITTER ROT.
grape moth. The grape berry moth.
grape′root′ (grāp′rōōt′), *n.* The bitter tonic root of the Oregon grape *Berberis aquifolium* and other species of *Berberis*; also, the plant itself.
grape rot. Any of several diseases of the grape caused by parasitic fungi which induce decay of the fruit. They belong chiefly to the Fungi Imperfecti.
grap′er-y (grāp′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A building or inclosure, mainly of glass, used for the cultivation of grapes; a grape house; a vinery.
grape′shot′ (grāp′shŏt′), *n.* *Mil.* A cluster, usually nine, of small iron balls, put together by means of cast-iron circular plates at top and bottom, with two rings, and a central connecting rod, to be used as a charge for a cannon. Formerly grapeshot were inclosed in canvas bags.

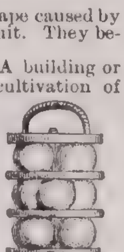
Grapeshot

grape′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A seed of the grape.
grape sugar. Dextro-glucose; — so called because found in ripe grapes. See GLUCOSE, 1. The commercial article, forming a compact, waxy mass, is made from starch like the sirup called glucose, but the conversion is carried further. It contains some maltose and dextrin.
grape′vine′ (grāp′vīn′), *n.* **1**. A vine which bears grapes; any plant of the genus *Vitis*. See GRAPE.
2. A fabricated report; a canard; — a sense originated during the American Civil War, such reports being said to come "by grapevine telegraph."

Items of the "*grapevine* telegraph," as mere rumor used to be called in those days. *C. E. Craddock.*

3. *Wrestling.* A chip in which an arm or leg is twined about an opponent's arm or leg.
grapevine fidia. A small yellowish brown chrysomelid beetle (*Fidia viticida*), which in the adult state attacks the leaves, and in the larval state the roots, of the grapevine.

Grapevine Fidia. ×2

graph (gråf), *n.* [See -GRAPH.] *Math.* **1**. A curve or surface, the locus of a point whose coördinates are the variables in the equation of the locus.
2. A diagram symbolizing a system of interrelations by spots, all distinguishable from one another and some connected by lines of the same kind.
graph, *v. t.* To plot or trace, as a curve from its equation.
-graph (-gråf). [Gr. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν to write, sometimes through L.: cf. F. *-graphe*. See GRAPHIC.] A suffix signifying *something written, a writing*; also, *a writer*; as, crypto*graph*, tele*graph*, phono*graph*, chrono*graph*.
-grapher. [See -GRAPH; -ER agent.] A suffix forming agent nouns corresponding to nouns in *-graph* or *-graphy*.
graph′ic (grăf′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *graphicus*, Gr. γραφικός, fr.
graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } γράφειν to write: cf. F. *graphique*. See GRAFT.] **1**. Written, drawn, or engraved. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to the arts of painting and drawing.
3. Well delineated; clearly and vividly written or told; having the faculty of, or characterized by, clear and impressive description; vivid; as, a *graphic* writer.
4. Of, pertaining to, or suitable for, writing; as, *graphic* variations; *graphic* slate.
5. Having crystals resembling written or printed characters; exhibiting on the surface or in transverse section the appearance of such characters; having or designating a rock fabric in which two minerals inclose each other by mutual intercrystallization; as, *graphic* granite.
6. Of, pert. to, or designating, representation by diagrams, lines, etc.; diagrammatic. See GRAPHIC METHOD (below).
Syn. — GRAPHIC, VIVID, PICTURESQUE are here compared with reference to language. GRAPHIC suggests telling and lifelike, VIVID, salient, forcible, and intense, reproduction in words; as, "Words which are used by an eyewitness to express things, unless he be especially eloquent or *graphic*, may only convey general notions" (*J. H. Newman*); "Dante's painting is not *graphic* only, brief, true, and of a *vividness* as of fire in a dark night" (*Carlyle*). That is PICTURESQUE, as here compared (see PICTORIAL), which is strikingly graphic or vivid; as, "the *picturesque* force of his style" (*Hawthorne*); "A certain warmth . . . and a certain dash of the *picturesque* are very poor essential qualities" (*Stevenson*). See CLEAR.
☞ In the phrases where only *graphic* or *graphical* is given, the form given is the more common.
graphic accent, *Gram.*, a written accent, as (′) in Spanish *Córdoba*, etc. — **g. algebra**, a branch of algebra in which equations are treated by the use of curves and straight lines. — **g. arts**, those fine arts, as drawing, painting, engraving, etc., which pertain to the representation on a flat surface of natural objects. — **graphic**, *or* **graphical, formula**. *Chem.* See FORMULA, 5. — **graphic geometry**, projective geometry. — **g. granite**, granite found in pegmatite veins or dikes, having the quartz crystals so arranged in the feldspar as to appear, in a transverse section, like written characters. — **graphic**, *or* **graphical, method**, a method making use of graphic figures, as diagrams, tracings, etc.; specif., the method of scientific analysis or investigation in which the relations or laws involved in tabular numbers are represented to the eye by means of curves or other figures; as the daily changes of weather by means of curves, in which abscissas represent the time of day, and ordinates the corresponding degrees of temperature. Graphic methods may use the metrical or the projective properties of space, or they may deal with relations holding only in the realm of order, as in graphs (see GRAPH, *n.*, 2). — **graphical statics**, *Math.*, a branch of statics in which the magnitude, direction, and position of forces are represented by straight lines, and unknown quantities are found by mechanical measurement. — **graphic tellurium**, sylvanite.

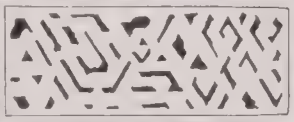
Graphic Granite (Pegmatite).

graph′ics (grăf′ĭks), *n.* Art or science of drawing, esp. according to mathematical rules, as in perspective, projection, and the like; specif., calculation, as of stresses in engineering, by the use of geometrical constructions.
graph′ite (grăf′īt), *n.* [Gr. γράφειν to write: cf. F. *graphite*. See GRAPHIC.] *Min.* Native carbon in hexagonal crystals, also foliated or granular massive, of black color and metallic luster, and so soft as to leave a trace on paper. It conducts electricity. It is used for pencils (*lead pencils*), for crucibles, for electrolytic anodes, as a lubricator, etc. Graphite is now made artificially by passing an alternating current through granular anthracite. H., 1-2. Sp. gr., 2.09–2.23. Often called *plumbago*, or *black lead*.
gra-phit′ic (gră-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, containing, derived from, or resembling, graphite. — **graphitic acid**. See MELLITIC. — **g. carbon**, in iron or steel, that portion of the carbon present as graphite; — disting. from *combined carbon*.
graph′i-tize (grăf′ĭ-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To convert into graphite, as by treatment in the electric furnace. — **graphitized filament**. = METALLIZED FILAMENT.
graph′i-toid (grăf′ĭ-toid) } *a.* Resembling graphite, or
graph′i-toi′dal (-toi′dăl) } plumbago.
grapho-. A combining form from Greek γράφειν, *to write*.
graph′o-lite (grăf′ō-līt), *n.* [*grapho-* + *-lite*.] Any species of slate suitable to be written on.
graph-ol′o-gy (grăf-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*grapho-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *graphologie*.] **1**. The study of handwriting; esp., the art of judging of a person's character, disposition, and aptitudes from his handwriting.
2. *Math.* The system or notation used in dealing with graphs (see GRAPH, 2).
graph′o-ma′ni-a (grăf′ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *grapho-* + Gr. μανία madness.] A morbid desire or mania for writing. — **graph′o-ma′ni-ac** (-nĭ-ăk), *n.*
graph-om′e-ter (grăf-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*grapho-* + *-meter*.] An instrument, as a goniometer, for measuring angles.
graph′o-met′ric (grăf′ō-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining
graph′o-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) } to a graphometer.
2. *Math.* Designating a function involving length but unaffected by projection or linear transformation; — so called by Clifford. — **graph′o-met′ric**, *n.*
graph′o-met′rics (-rĭks), *n.* *Math.* The doctrine of graphometric functions.
graph′o-mo′tor (-mō′tẽr), *a.* [*grapho-* + *motor*.] *Med.* Relating to, or affecting, movements executed in writing.
graph′o-phone (grăf′ō-fōn), *n.* A kind of phonograph.
☞ *Graphophone* is a trade-mark name.
graph′o-scope (-ō-skōp), *n.* [*grapho-* + *-scope*.] An optical device for showing (or photographing) an image when projected upon the atmosphere as a screen.
graph′o-stat′ic (-stăt′ĭk), *a.* [*grapho-* + *static*.] Of or **graph′o-stat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* pert. to solution of statical problems by graphic methods. — **graph′o-stat′ics** (-ĭks), *n.*
graph′o-type′ (grăf′ō-tīp′), *n.* [*grapho-* + *-type*.] A form of chalk engraving. — **graph′o-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.*
-graphy. [Gr. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν to write: cf. F. *-graphie*. See GRAPHIC.] A suffix denoting the *art of writing* or *describing*; also, the *writing* or *description itself*; *a treatise*; as, calli*graphy*, bio*graphy*, geo*graphy*.
grap′nel (grăp′nĕl), *n.* [ME. *grapenel*, dim. fr. F. *grappin* grapple of a ship, OF. *grapin* a kind of hook; of Ger. origin. See GRAPE.] A small anchor with four or five flukes or claws; hence, a grappling iron; a grab.

Grapnel.

grap′ple (grăp′'l), *n.* [OF. *grappil* the grapple of a ship, fr. *graper* to pluck, prop., to seize, clutch; of German origin. See GRAPE.] **1**. A grapnel; a grappling iron; a grab.
2. Act of grappling, or state of being grappled; a seizing or seizure; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold; a struggle in which the contestants grapple each other.
grap′ple, *v. t.*; GRAP′PLED (-'ld); GRAP′PLING (-lĭng). [See GRAPPLE, *n.*] **1**. To seize or hold with some implement used for the purpose, as a grapnel; to lay fast hold of; to get a tight grip on; hence, to be at close quarters with; as, to *grapple* an antagonist.
2. To fasten as with a grapple; to fix; to join fast.

Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel. *Shak.*

grap′ple, *v. i.* **1**. To use a grapple; to contend in close fight; to attach one's self by or as if by a grapple, as in wrestling; to close; to seize one another.
2 To make grasping motions; to grope. *Obs. or R.*
to grapple with. **a** To seize or hold with or as with grapnels; to grip tightly; to fight or struggle with at close quarters or hand-to-hand; to enter into contest with.

And in my standard bear the arms of York,
To grapple with the house of Lancaster. *Shak.*

b To endeavor to achieve, treat, or solve; to deal (with).
grapple plant. A South African pedaliaceous herb (*Harpagophytum procumbens*) having woody fruits with hooked or barbed thorns by which they adhere to objects.
grapple shot. *Life-Saving Service.* A projectile to which are attached hinged claws to catch in a ship's rigging or to hold in the ground; — called also *anchor shot*.
grap′pling (grăp′lĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GRAPPLE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A place where a vessel may be grappled or anchored; also, a state of being grappled. *Obs.* **b** That by which anything is seized and held; a grapnel; grappling iron.
grappling hook *or* **iron**, a hooked iron for grappling a vessel or other object under water, etc.; a grapnel.
Grap′ta (grăp′tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γραπτός marked, written.] *Zoöl.* A genus of angle-wing butterflies, including many American species, as the comma butterfly. Their wings are mostly tawny brown or orange above, with dark spots and border, and mottled on the under side with grays and browns imitative of bark or dead leaves.
grap′to-lite (grăp′tō-līt), *n.* [NL. *Graptolithus*, fr. Gr. γραπτός engraved, written (γράφειν to write) + λίθος stone.] **1**. *Paleon.* Any of numerous fossils of a group **Grap′to-lith′i-da** (-lĭth′ĭ-dȧ), *syn.* **Grap′to-li-toi′de-a** (-lĭ-toi′dē-ȧ), found from the Upper Cambrian through the Silurian, in some places in great abundance. They are generally regarded as constituting an extinct order of Hydrozoa, and form small, elongated, linear and tapering (sometimes branched, curved, or spiral) colonies, having one, two, or four rows of obliquely placed cells for the polyps. The colony commonly has a solid axis, the *virgula*, sometimes double. They were mostly free-swimming or pelagic.
2. Any stone having natural markings suggestive of a drawing, as ruin marble, moss agate, etc.

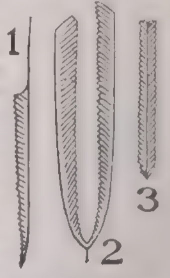

Graptolites. 1 *Monograptus colonus*, Silurian; 2 *Didymograptus murchisoni*, Ordovician; 3 *Diplograptus palmeus*, Silurian. All slightly reduced.

grap′to-lit′ic (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to graptolites; containing graptolites; as, a *graptolitic* slate.
grap′y (grāp′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to grapes or the vine; resembling grapes.
2. *Veter.* Affected with grapes.
grasp (gråsp), *v. i.*; GRASPED (gråspt); GRASP′ING. [ME. *graspen* to grope, grasp at, prob. akin to LG. *grapsen* to grasp, E. *grope*, and perh. to E. *grab*. Cf. GROPE.] **1**. To make the motion of seizing or trying to seize; to clutch; to grope. *Obs.* exc. with *at* (see below).
2. To embrace; grapple; — with *with* or *about*. *Obs.*
to grasp at, to catch or clutch at; to try to seize; to seize eagerly; as, Alexander *grasped at* universal empire.
grasp, *v. t.* **1**. To clutch at; to take or seize eagerly.
2. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms; to catch; to take possession of.

Thy hand is made to *grasp* a palmer's staff. *Shak.*

3. To lay hold of with the mind; to become thoroughly acquainted or conversant with; to comprehend.
grasp, *n.* **1**. Something intended for grasping or to be grasped, as a handle or a fluke of an anchor. *Obs.*
2. Specif.: *Naut.* The handle of an oar.
3. A grasping; hand grip; also, a seizure by embrace; an embrace. "The *grasps* of love." *Shak.*
4. Reach of the arms; hence, the power of seizing and holding; as, it was beyond or within his *grasp*.
5. Forcible holding; possession; hold; control.

The whole space that 's in the tyrant's *grasp*. *Shak.*

6. Mental hold, or comprehension, esp. when broad.

The foremost minds of the next . . . era were not, in power of *grasp*, equal to their predecessors. *I. Taylor.*

grasp′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GRASP; esp.: *p. a.* Avaricious; greedy; covetous; as, a *grasping* usurer. — **grasp′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **grasp′ing-ness**, *n.*
grasp′less, *a.* **1**. Without a grasp or grip; relaxed.
2. That cannot be grasped; incomprehensible.
grass (grås), *n.* [ME. *gras*, *gres*, *gers*, AS. *græs*, *gærs*; akin to OFries. *gres*, *gers*, OS., D., G., Icel., & Goth. *gras*, Dan. *græs*, Sw. *gräs*, and prob. to E. *green*, *grow*; cf. L. *gramen* grass, Gr. χόρτος. Cf. GRAZE to feed on grass.]
1. In the widest sense, green herbage affording food for cattle or other grazing animals, esp. that of plants belonging to the families Poaceæ, Cyperaceæ, and Juncaceæ, in which the leaves have narrow and spear-shaped blades.
2. Any monocotyledonous plant of the grass family (Poaceæ). The true grasses are distinguished by their jointed stems (culms), sheathing leaves, flowers borne in spikelets composed of bracts (glumes), and fruit consisting of a seedlike grain (caryopsis). See the *Table*. Popularly, also, any of many sedges, rushes, etc., of similar aspect.
3. Any small herb, esp. one used medicinally. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. With attributive, any of various plants having grasslike foliage, as curly *grass*, blue-eyed *grass*, etc.
5. The vegetative condition of a cereal, before the ear of grain is developed. *Obs.*

Wheat falls sometimes whilst 't is in *grass*. *J. Tull.*
Our faith is yet in the *grass*. *Tomson.*

6. A blade or leaf of grass; — now only in *pl.*
7. **a** Pasture land; ground on which grass is grown for hay or pasture. **b** A specified area of land for grazing.
8. The annual growth of grass; hence, the spring season. *Now Colloq.* "Two years old next *grass*." *Latham.*
9. Metaphorically, what is transitory.

Surely the people is *grass*. *Is. xl. 7.*

10. The turf, or grass-covered earth; hence, specif., *Mining*, the surface of the ground.
11. Short for *sparrowgrass*, asparagus.
12. *Printers' Slang.* Temporary or casual work; also, a person doing it. *British.*
☞ The following tables include most GRASSES having vernacular names. In Table I. are grasses of American, European, or Asiatic origin; in Table II., those of Australia, New Zealand, and adjacent islands. The more important names are defined in the main *Vocabulary*.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

DISTRIBUTION is indicated as follows: **Af.**, Africa; **As.**, Asia; **B.**, Boreal, i. e. north temperate and arctic; **C.**, cosmopolitan; **Cu.**, cultivated; **E.**, Europe; **NA.**, North America; **SA.**, South America; **Te.** *or* **te.**, temperate (regions); **Tr.** *or* **tr.**, tropical and subtropical (regions). The given distribution includes regions where the grass is naturalized or much cultivated.
ECONOMIC USES are indicated as follows: **1**, pasturage, forage, or hay; **2**, grain used for food; **3**, all other economic uses, as ornamental grasses (including lawn grasses), those used for paper, basketry, etc. Grasses with no numeral designation have no particular economic value.

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grapenel. † GRAPNEL.
grape pear. A shadbush (*Amelanchier botryapium*) with clustered fruits, and leaves resembling pear leaves.
grape phylloxera. The phylloxera.
grape scale. A scale insect (*Aspidiotus uvæ*) which attacks the grapevine and various fruit trees.
grape′-seed′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
grape′shot′, *v. t.* To discharge grapeshot at. *Rare.*
grapestone oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
grape tree. **a** A grapevine. **b** The sea grape. *West Indies.*
grapevine flea beetle. See FLEA BEETLE.
grapevine leaf hopper, grapevine thrips. = GRAPE LEAF HOPPER.
grape weevil. = GRAPE CURCULIO.
grape worm. The larva of the grape moth.
grape′wort′ (grāp′wûrt′), *n.* **a** The baneberry. **b** The bryony.
graph. Short for HECTOGRAPH, CHROMOGRAPH, etc. *Colloq.*
graph′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GRAPHIC, GRAPHICAL.
graph′i-cal-ness graph′ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
graph′i-o-log′i-cal (grăf′ĭ-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **graph′i-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* Irreg. for GRAPHOLOGICAL, GRAPHOLOGIST.
graph′i-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Cf. GRAPHOLOGY.] **a** = GRAPHOLOGY, 1. **b** Science, art, or manner of graphic representation.
Graph′o-lith′i-dæ (grăf′ō-lĭth′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. γράφειν to write + *-lith* + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of tortricid moths distinguished by a fringe of long hairs on the basal part of the cubitus of each hind wing. The codling moth is an example. — **graph′o-lith′id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*
graph′o-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk), **graph′o-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to graphology.
graph-ol′o-gist (grăf-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in graphology.
graph′o-phon′ic (grăf′ō-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a graphophone.
graph′o-spasm (grăf′ō-spăz′m), *n.* [*grapho-* + *spasm*.] *Med.* Writer's cramp.
grapien. † GROPE.
grap′ing (grāp′ĭng), *n.* Gathering of grapes.
grap′lin, grap′line (grăp′lĭn). Corrupt. of GRAPPLING, a grappling iron.
grap′nel, *v. t.* To catch, seize, or hold with a grapnel.
grap′nel plant. = GRAPPLE PLANT.
grappe, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. GRASP, GROPE.] To grasp; to handle; to grope. *Obs.*
grap′per, *n.* A grappling hook. *Obs.*
grapple fork. See FORK, *Illust.*
grapple iron. A grappling iron.
grap′ple-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
grap′pler (grăp′lẽr), *n.* One that grapples; as: **a** A grapnel or grappling iron. **b** A hand. *Slang.*
Grap′sus (grăp′sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γραψαῖος a crab.] *Zoöl.* A genus of crabs having a somewhat quadrilateral carapace, wide postabdomen, and short eyestalks. They inhabit seashores and run very rapidly. The genus is the type of a family, **Grap′si-dæ** (-sĭ-dē). — **grap′soid** (-soid), *a.* & *n.*
grap′to-lith. Var. of GRAPTOLITE. *R.*
Grap′to-li-thi′na (grăp′tō-lĭ-thī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = GRAPTOLITHIDA. See GRAPTOLITE.
grap′to-man′cy (grăp′tō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. γραπτός engraved, written + *-mancy*.] Divination by handwriting. *Rare.*
gras. † GRASS.
grase. † GRACE, GRASS, GRAZE.
grase. Dial. Eng. var. of GREASE.
grash, *v. t.* & *i.* To gnash. *Obs.*
gras′hop′, *n.* Grasshopper. *Obs.*
gra′sier. † GRAZIER.
grasp′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
grasp′er, *n.* One that grasps; specif., a greedy person.
gras′ple. † GRAPPLE, *n.* & *v.*
graspt. Grasped. *Ref. Sp.*
grass. † GRACE.

TABLE I. AMERICAN, EUROPEAN, AND ASIATIC GRASSES.

African cane, pearl millet.
African millet, *Eleusine coracana*. Tr. As. Af. SA. 2, 3.
Aleppo grass, Johnson grass.
alkali grass, salt grass a.
alkali saccaton, *Sporobolus airoides*. NA. 1.
Angola grass, *Panicum spectabile*. Af. SA. 1. [E. As. 3.]
animated oat, *Avena sterilis*.]
ankee, barn grass.
annual meadow grass, dwarf meadow grass. [NA.]
ant rice, *Aristida oligantha*.]
Apache blue grass, wire bunch grass. - **A. timothy**, *Phalaris angusta*. NA. 1.
Arabian millet, Johnson grass.
Arctic grass, rescue grass.
arrow grass, esparto a.
Austin grass, Colorado grass.
Australian millet, Johnson g.- **A. oats**, **A. prairie g.**, rescue g.- **A. sand g.**, Japanese lawn g.
Austrian brome grass, awnless brome.
awned wheat g., bearded wheat grass. [*mis.* E. As. NA. 1.]
awnless brome, *Bromus iner*-]
Bahama grass, Bermuda grass.
bajree, pearl millet. [te. 2.]
barley, *Hordeum sativum* Cu.]
barn grass, **barnyard grass**, **barnyard millet**. See Vocab.
beach g., *Ammophila arenaria*. E. NA.
bearded crowfoot, *Chloris barbata*. C. tr. 3. - **b. darnel**, darnel a. - **b. mesquit**, *Stipa leucotricha*. NA. 1. - **b. saccaton**, *Muhlenbergia distichophylla*. NA. 1. - **b. wheat grass**, *Agropyron caninum*. E. NA.
beard grass. a *Andropogon*. b *Polypogon monspeliensis*. NA. 1. c Needle grass a.
bear grass, *Stipa setigera*. NA. 1.
bene, vetivert.
Bengal grass, Italian millet.
bent, *or* **bent grass**, *Agrostis*
Bermuda grass, *Capriola dactylon*. C. tr. 1, 3.
big blue stem, blue stem a.
black bent, switch g. - **b. bunch g.**, *Hilaria mutica*. NA. 1. - **b. grama**. a *Bouteloua eriopoda*. NA. 1. b Black bunch g. - **b. g.**, slender foxtail. - **b oat g.**, bearded mesquit. - **b.-seed g.**, smut g. [*nacea*. C. tr. 1.]
bladygrass, *Imperata arundi*-]
blue bent, blue stem a.- **b. grama**. *Bouteloua oligostachya*. NA. 1. - **b. g.**, *Poa*. - **b. joint**. a *Calamagrostis canadensis*. NA. 1. b Blue stem b. - **b. stem**. a *Andropogon provincialis*. NA. 1. b *Agropyron glaucum*. NA. 1.
bonnet grass, redtop a.
Borden's grass, redtop a.
bottle-brush g., *Hystrix hystrix*. NA.
bottle grass, green foxtail.
bottom grass, Colorado grass.
branch grass, creek sedge.
branching foxtail, windmill g.
bristle-pointed oat, *Avena strigosa*. E.
bristly foxtail. a Giant millet. b *Chætochloa verticillata*. E. NA.
brome grass, *Bromus*.
brook grass, *Andropogon glomeratus*. NA. 1.
broom-corn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. C. tr. 2.
broom grass, *Andropogon virginicus* and *A. scoparius*. NA.
broom sedge, broom grass.
brown bent, Rhode Island bent.
brown millet, broom-corn millet. [*tum*. NA.]
browntop, *Panicum fascicula*-]
buffalo grass. a *Bulbilis dactyloides*. NA. 1. b Grama grass.
bull grass a Cord g. b Gama g.
bulrush millet, pearl millet.
bunch g. See Vocab. - **b. redtop**, *Poa buckleyana*. NA. 1. - **b. spear g.**, *Poa arida*. NA. 1.
Burden's grass. a Rhode Island bent. b Redtop a.
bur grass, sand bur.
buzzard grass, African millet.
calfkill, velvet grass.
California blue g., mutton g.
Canada blue grass, wire grass b.
Canada lyme grass, wild rye a.
Canadian small reed, blue joint a. [*ensis*. E. 2, 3.]
Canary grass, *Phalaris canari*-]
cane, *Arundinaria macrosperma*. NA. 3. [*cue*.]
capon's-tail fescue, rat-tail fes-]
carpet g. a *Paspalum compressum*. NA. SA. 1. b Smut g.
cat-tail g., Timothy. - **c. millet**. a Italian millet. b Pearl millet.
chandler's grass, couch grass.
cheat, chess.
chess, *Bromus secalinus* and other species of *Bromus*.
chicken corn, *Andropogon sorghum sativus*. Cu. tr. 2.
citronella g., *Andropogon nardus* As. 3. [*natus*. E. As.]
cockscomb g., *Cynosurus echi*-]
cocksfoot. a Orchard grass. b Shama millet. [C. tr.]
cockspur, *Cenchrus echinatus*.]
cockspur grass, barn grass.
Colorado grass, *Panicum texanum*. NA. 1.
comb-fringed grass, yard grass.
common reed, *Phragmites phragmites*. C. te. 1.
concho-grass, Colorado grass.
cord grass, *Spartina cynosuroides*. NA. 1, 3.
corn beads, Job's tears.
cotton grass, *Panicum lanatum*. C. tr. 1. See also Vocab.
couch brome, awnless brome.
couch grass, *Agropyron repens* E. AS. NA. 1.
crab grass. a *Syntherisma sanguinalis*. C. 1. b Yardgrass.
creek sedge, *Spartina stricta maritima*. E. NA.
creeping beard g., *Oplismenus setarius* C. tr. - **c. bent**, *Agrostis stolonifera*. E. NA. 1, 3. - **c. fescue**, red fescue. - **c. mesquit**, curly mesquit. - **c. panic**, *Panicum repens*. C. tr. - **c. soft g.**, *Holcus mollis*. E. - **c. spear g.**, wire g. a. - **c. wheat g.**, couch g.
crested dogstail, *Cynosurus cristatus*. E. NA. 1, 3.
crop grass, yardgrass.
crowfoot grama, blue grama
crowfoot grass, *Dactyloctenium ægyptium* C. tr. 1, 2.
Cuba grass, Johnson grass.
Cuban cane, reed grass a.
curly mesquit, *Hilaria cenchroides*. NA 1.
cuscus, vetivert.
dagassa, African millet.
Dakota millet. a Italian millet. b Broom-corn millet.
darnel. a *Lolium temulentum*. E. b Rye grass a. [NA. 1.]
deer grass, *Epicampes rigens*.]
devil's-darning-needles, **-knitting-needles**, esparto a.
devil's grass, couch grass.
ditch millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*. Tr. E. As. 2.
doab, Bermuda grass.
dog grass, couch grass.
dog's bent, Rhode Island bent. - **d.-tail g.** a *Cynosurus*. b Yard-g. - **dog's-tooth g.** a Bearded wheat grass. b Bermuda grass.
doorba, Bermuda grass.
downy oat g., *Avena pubescens*. E. As. NA. 1. [*lenbergia*.]
dropseed. a *Sporobolus*. b *Muh*-]
duck grass, false redtop.
durfa g., **durgee g.**, couch g.
durra, *Andropogon sorghum durra*. Cu. tr. 2.
Dutch g. a Couch g. b Yardg.
dwarf meadow g., *Poa annua*. C.
early bunch grass, *Eatonia obtusata*. NA. 1. [dow g.]
early meadow g., dwarf mea-]
early mesquit, buffalo grass a.
early spring g., everlasting g.
East Indian millet, pearl millet.
Egyptian corn, chicken corn. - **E g.** a Johnson g. b Crowfoot g. - **E. millet** a Johnson grass. b Pearl millet.
English bent, redtop a. - **E. blue g.** a Meadow fescue. b Wire grass a. - **E. g.** a Redtop a. b Kentucky blue g. - **E. rye g.**, perennial rye g.
esparto. a *Stipa tenacissima*. E. 3. b *Lygeum spartum*. E. Af. 3.
evergreen grass, tall oat grass.
evergreen millet, Johnson grass.
everlasting g., *Eriochloa punctata*. C. tr. 1. [*des*. NA.]
fall redtop, *Triodia seslerioi*-]
false brome, *Brachypodium pinnatum*. E. - **f. guinea g.**, Johnson g. - **f. mesquit**, buffalo g. a. - **f. redtop**, *Poa flava*. E. NA. 1.
feather bunch g., *Stipa viridula*. NA. 1. - **f. g.** a *Stipa*. b Velvet g. - **f. sedge g.**, *Andropogon saccharoides*. NA. SA. 1, 3.
fescue, *Festuca*.
finebent, redtop a. [b Redtop a.]
finetop. a Rhode Island bent.]
finger-comb g., *Dactyloctenium*.
finger g. a *Chloris*. b Crab g a.
fin's grass, couch g. [bent.]
fiorin. a Redtop a. b Creeping]
floating foxtail, water foxtail.
floating grass, *Hydrochloa caroliniensis*. NA.
flyaway grass, rough bent.
fool hay. a Rough bent. b Old witch grass.
fowl meadow grass. a *Poa serotina*. E. NA. b *Panicularia nervata*. NA. 1.
fox grass. See Vocab.
foxtail, *Alopecurus*.
French rye grass, tall oat grass.
fringed brome, swamp chess.
furzetop. a Rhode Island bent. b Redtop a. [*mutica*. NA. 1.]
galleta, *Hilaria rigida* and *H.*]
gama grass, *Tripsacum dactyloides*. NA. 1, 3.
German millet, Italian millet.
giant millet, *Chætochloa magna*. NA. [*tus*. NA. 1.]
giant rye g., *Elymus condensa*-]
golden millet, Italian millet.
golden oat grass, yellow oat g.
golden-top grass, *Lamarckia aurea*. E. As. NA. 3.
goose grass. a Yardgrass. b Colorado grass. c Dwarf meadow grass. d Sea spear grass.
grama grass, *Bouteloua*.
grapevine grass, *or* **grapevine mesquite**, vine mesquite.
grass of the Andes, tall oat g.
great bunch grass, *Festuca scabrella*. NA. 1.
green foxtail, **green pigeon g.**, *Chætochloa viridis*. C. te.
green valley grass, Johnson g.
Guatemala grass, teosinte.
guinea corn. a Durra. b Pearl millet.
guinea grass. a *Panicum maximum*. C. tr. 1. b Johnson grass.
gumbo grass, blue stem b.
hair grass, rough bent.
hairy finger grass, crab grass a.
hairy mesquit, side oats.
hard fescue, *Festuca duriuscula*. E. NA. 1. - **h. g.**, St. Augustine g.
hare's-tail grass, *Lagurus ovatus*. E. Af.
hariali grass, Bermuda grass.
hassock g., *Deschampsia cæspitosa*. E. NA. 3. [*bens*. E. 1.]
heath grass, *Sieglingia decum*-]
hedgehog grass, sand bur.
herd's g. a Timothy. b Redtop a.
hirse, *or* **hirse grass**, broom-corn millet.
hog millet, broom-corn millet.
holy grass, vanilla grass.
hooded grass, soft chess.
horse millet, pearl millet.
hose grass, velvet grass.
Hungarian blue g., velvet g. - **H. brome**, **H. forage g.**, awnless brome. - **H. g.**, Italian millet.
hunger grass, slender foxtail.
Indian corn, *Zea mays*. - **I. couch g.**, **I. doob g.**, Bermuda g.- **I. g.**, wood g.- **I. millet**. a *Eriocoma cuspidata*. NA. 1, 2. b Pearl millet. - **I. reed**, *Cinna arundinacea* E. NA. 1. - **I. rice**, wild rice a. - **I. wheat**, *Panicum ciliatissimum*. NA.
Italian millet, *Chætochloa italica*. Cu. C. 1, 2. - **I. rye g.**, *Lolium italicum*. E. NA. 1, 3.
Japanese g., **J. wheat g.** - **J. lawn g.**, *Zoysia pungens*. As. 3. - **J. panicle millet**, broom-corn millet. - **J. wheat g.**, *Brachypodium japonicum*. As. 1.
Japan millet, pearl millet.
Job's tears, *Coix lacryma-jobi*. As. 3.
Johnson grass. See Vocab.
joint grass, knot grass.
June grass. a Kentucky blue grass. b *Koeleria cristata*. NA.
jungle rice, Shama millet.
Kafir corn, chicken corn.
Kentucky blue g., *Poa pratensis*. NA. 1, 3. [C. tr. 1.]
knot g., *Paspalum distichum*.]
knotroot grass, *Muhlenbergia mexicana*. NA. 1
koda, ditch millet.
korakan, African millet.
lemon grass, cockspur.
lime grass, hassock grass.
little blue stem, *Andropogon scoparius*. NA. 1.
long-leaved bent, blue joint a.
Louisiana grass, *Paspalum platycaule*. NA. [SA. 3.]
love grass, *Eragrostis elegans*.]
low grama, *Bouteloua polystachya*. NA. 1.
low spear g., dwarf meadow g.
lyme grass, *Elymus*.
maiden cane, *Panicum digitarioides*. NA.
maize, Indian corn.
mandua, African millet.
Manitoba millet, broom-corn millet.
manna grass, *Panicularia*.
manorrin, wild rice a.
marram grass, beach grass.
marsh bent grass, redtop a.
mat grass. a Beach grass. b *Nardus stricta*. E. As.
May grass, dwarf meadow g.
meadow barley, *Hordeum pratense*. E. As - **m. cat-tail g.**, timothy. - **m. fescue**, *Festuca elatior*. E. NA. 1, 3. - **m. foxtail**, *Alopecurus pratensis*. E. NA. 1.- **m. g.** a Blue g. b *Panicularia*. - **m. oat g.**, oat g. b. - **meadow soft g.**, velvet g.
Means grass, Johnson grass
mesquit grass. a Grama grass. b Needle grass a. c *Hilaria*.
Mexican broom-root, deer g. - **M. lawn g.**, *Opizia stolonifera*. NA. 3. - **M. whisk**, deer g.
millet. a Broom-corn millet. b Italian millet.
Mission grass, St. Augustine g.
molasses grass, *Melinis minutiflora*. SA. 1.
moor grass, heath grass.
Morocco millet, Johnson grass.
mountain blue g., wire bunch g. - **m. foxtail**, *Alopecurus occidentalis*. NA. 1. - **m. oat g.**, Tennessee oat g. - **m. redtop**. a Rhode Island bent. b Northern redtop. - **m. rice**, *Oryzopsis asperifolia*. NA. - **m. sedge g.**, little blue stem. - **m. spear g.**, bunch spear g. - **m. timothy**. a Mountain foxtail. b *Phleum alpinum*. C. B. 1.
mousetail g. a Slender foxtail. b Rat-tail fescue. [*des*. NA. 1.]
Munro g., *Panicum agrostoi*-]
muskit g., grama g. [NA. 1.]
mutton grass, *Poa fendleriana*.]
native timothy, mountain timothy b [*mata*. NA. 1.]
needle-and-thread, *Stipa co*-]
needle g. a *Aristida fasciculata*. NA. b Needle-and-thread.
Nevada blue g., *Poa nevadensis*. NA. 1. [*fusa*. NA.]
nimble Will, *Muhlenbergia dif*-]
northern redtop, *Agrostis exarata*. NA.
oat grass. a *Avena*. b *Arrhenatherum elatius*. E. NA. 1. c *Danthonia*.
oats, *Avena sativa*. Cu. te. 2.
old witch grass, *Panicum capillare*. NA. SA.
orchard grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. E. As. NA. 1, 3.
Orcheston grass, rough-stalked meadow grass.
palm-leaved grass. a *Panicum plicatum*. As. 3. b *P. sulcatum*. SA. 3. [*teum*. SA. 3.]
pampas grass, *Gynerium argen*-]
panic bent grass, Munro grass.
Para g., *Panicum molle*. SA. 1.
Paramatta grass, smut grass.
pearl millet, *Pennisetum spicatum*. As. Af. 1. 2.
perennial rye grass, *Lolium perenne*. E. As. Af. NA. 1.
pigeon grass, green foxtail.
pimento grass, St. Augustine g.
pine bunch g., sheep's fescue.
pine grass, *Calamagrostis suksdorfii*. NA.
piñon grass, sheep's fescue.
plume grass. a *Erianthus ravennæ*. E. As. 3. b *E. saccharoides*. NA. SA. 3. c Bearded saccaton.
poison rye grass, darnel a.
Polish millet, crab grass a.
Polish wheat, wild-goose wheat.
pony grass, *Calamagrostis neglecta*. E. NA. 1. [NA. 1.]
porcupine grass, *Stipa spartea*.]
prairie grass. a Early bunch grass. b June grass b.
prairie June grass, June grass b.
purple beard g., needle g. a. - **p. bent g.**, *Calamovilfa brevipilis*. NA. - **p. g.**, *Pappophorum wrightii*. NA. 1. - **purple-top**, fall redtop. - **purple wood g.**, little blue stem.
quack, **quick**, *or* **quitch**, **grass**, couch grass.
quake grass, couch grass.
quaking grass, *Briza*.
quivering grass, Indian millet a.
ragi millet, African millet.
rancheria grass, sea lyme grass
Randall grass, meadow fescue.
range grass, vine mesquit.
rat-tail fescue, *Festuca myuros*. E. As. NA. - **r. g.**, *Manisuris*.
rattlesnake grass. a *Briza maxima*. E. 3. b *Panicularia canadensis*. NA.
ray grass, perennial rye grass.
red fescue, *Festuca rubra*. E. NA 1, 3. - **r millet**, crab g a.
redtop. a *Agrostis alba*. E. As. NA. 1, 3. b Blue joint a.
redtop panic grass, Munro g.
red-topped buffalo grass, *Poa tenuifolia*. NA.
reed. a *Arundo donax*. E. As. 3. b Beach grass. c Wild rice a. - **r. bent g.**, *Calamagrostis cinnoides*. NA. - **r. canary g.**, *Phalaris arundinacea*. E. As NA. 1. - **r. fescue**, meadow fescue - **r. g.** a *Arundo*, esp. *A. donax*. b Wood g. a. c Common reed. - **r. meadow g.**, *Panicularia americana*. NA. 1.
rescue grass, *Bromus unioloides*. NA. SA. 1.
Rhode Island bent, *Agrostis canina*. E. NA. 3, 1
ribbon cane, sugar cane
ribbon grass, *Phalaris arundinacea picta*. Cu. 3
rice, *Oryza sativa*. Cu. tr. 2.
river grass, Colorado g.
rough bent, *Agrostis scabra*. NA. - **r.-leaved bent**, *Agrostis asperifolia*. NA. - **r meadow g.**, *or* **rough-stalked meadow g.**, *Poa trivialis*. E. As. NA. 1.
running mesquit, curly mesquit.
rush g., *Sporobolus junceus*. NA.
rush marsh g., fox g [millet.]
Russian millet, broom-corn]
rye, *Secale cereale*. Cu. te 2.
rye g. a *Lolium perenne*. E. As Af. NA. 1. b Lyme g. [NA. 1.]
saccaton, *Sporobolus wrightii*.]
St. Augustine grass, *Stenotaphrum americanum*. C. tr
St. Mary's grass. a Johnson grass. b Guinea grass a
Salem grass, velvet grass
salt g. a *Distichlis spicata*. NA. b Fox g. c Alkali saccaton.
salt-marsh grass, fox g.
sand bur, *Cenchrus tribuloides*. NA. - **s. g.** a *Calamovilfa longifolia*. NA. b Blue joint a. c Indian millet a. d *Triplasis purpurea*. NA. - **s. oats**, wild oats a. - **s. reed**, beach g
sand spur, sand bur
satin grass, wild timothy a.
Schrader's grass, rescue grass.
scutch g a Bermuda g. b Couch grass [*tata*. E. As. NA. 3.]
seacoast bent, *Agrostis coarc*-]
sea lyme g., *Elymus arenarius*. E. As. NA. [*lata* NA. 1.]
seaside oats, *Uniola panicu*-]
sea spear grass, *Puccinellia maritima*. C. te. 1.
sedge g., broom g. [*na*. NA. 1.]
seed mesquit, *Bouteloua texa*-]
Seneca grass, vanilla grass.
sesame grass, gama grass.
Shama millet, *Panicum colonum*. C. tr. 1. 2. [E. As. NA. 1.]
sheep's fescue, *Festuca ovina*.]
side oats, *Bouteloua curtipendula*. NA. 1.
silk grass, rough bent.
silt grass, knot grass.
silver beard grass, *Andropogon argyræus*. NA.
Simpson's grass, maiden cane.
six-weeks grass. a Low grama. b Dwarf meadow grass.
sleepy grass, *Stipa vaseyi*. NA. 1.
slender foxtail, *Alopecurus agrestis*. E. 1. - **s. meadow g.**, *Eragrostis pilosa*. C. tr. 1. 2. - **s. wheat g.**, *Agropyron tenerum*. NA. 1.
slough g. a *Beckmannia erucæformis*. E. As. NA. 1. b Cord grass. [NA.]
small cane, *Arundinaria tecta*.]
small Indian millet, *Oryzopsis micrantha*. NA. 1. [E. As. 3.]
small quaking g., *Briza media*.]
smooth brome. a Awnless brome. b *Bromus racemosus*. E. NA. 1. - **s. meadow g.**, Kentucky blue g.- **s. rye g.** Terrell g.
smut g., *Sporobolus indicus*. C. tr.
soft chess, *Bromus hordeaceus*. E. As. Af. [*ghum*. C. tr. 2.]
sorghum, *Andropogon sor*-]
southern spear grass, *Eragrostis purshii*. NA.
Spanish grass, esparto a.
spear grass, meadow grass.
spike g. a Salt g. b Seaside oats. [*proliferum*. NA. 1.]
sprouting crab grass, *Panicum*]
squirrel g., wall barley. - **s.-tail g.**, *Hordeum jubatum*. NA. SA.
stickers, bristly foxtail b.
stink grass, *Eragrostis major*. E. NA.
striped grass, ribbon grass.
Suffolk grass, dwarf meadow g.
sugar cane, *Saccharum officinarum*. Cu. tr. 3.
summer dew grass, redtop a.
swamp chess, *Bromus ciliatus*. NA. - **s. wire g.**, false redtop.
sweet g., vanilla g. - **s. reed**, Indian reed. - **s. reed g.**, *Cinna arundinacea*, *C. pendula*. E. As. NA. 1. - **s. vernal g.**, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. E. As. Af. NA. 1, 3. [*tum*. NA. 1.]
switch grass, *Panicum virga*-]
Syrian grass, Johnson grass.
tall fescue, meadow fescue.
tall grama, side oats
tall oat grass, oat grass b.
tear grass, Job's tears
teff, *Eragrostis abyssinica* Af. 2.
Tennessee fescue, red fescue.
Tennessee oat grass, *Danthonia compressa*. NA. 1. [NA. 1.]
teosinte, *Euchlæna mexicana*.]
Terrell grass, *Elymus virginicus*. NA.
Texan mesquit, seed mesquit.
Texas blue g., *Poa arachnifera*. NA. 1. - **t. millet**, Colorado g.
thatch, creek sedge.
thatch grass, cord grass.
tickle grass, rough bent.
timothy, *Phleum pratense*. E. As. NA. 1, 3. [*maticus*. NA.]
toothache g., *Campulosus aro*-]
tufted hair grass, hassock g.
tumble grass, old witch grass.
turkeyfoot, *Andropogon hallii* NA.
Tuscarora rice, wild rice a.
tussock grass. a *Poa flabellata*. SA. b Smut grass.
twisted beard grass, *Andropogon contortus*. C. tr.
twitch grass, couch g [As. 1.]
usar g., *Sporobolus orientalis*.]
vanilla grass, *Savastana odorata*. B. E. As. NA. 3.
velvet g., *Holcus lanatus*. E. NA.
vernal grass, sweet vernal g.
vetivert, *Andropogon squarrosus*. As. Af. 3. [*sum* NA.]
vine mesquit, *Panicum obtu*-]
Virginia beard grass, broom g.
Virginia lyme grass, Terrell g
wall barley, *Hordeum murinum*. E. As. Af. NA.
water couch, knot g. - **w. foxtail**, *Alopecurus geniculatus*. E. As. Af. NA. 1, 3. - **w g.**, barn g. - **w. meadow g.**, reed meadow g. - **w. oats**, **w. rice**, wild rice a.
wavy hair grass, wood hair g.
western beard g., needle g. a. - **w. brome**, *Bromus pumpellianus*. NA. 1. - **w. June g.**, June g. b. - **w. rye g.**, giant rye g.
wheat, *Triticum sativum* Cu. te. 2. - **w. grass**, *Agropyron*.
white bent, redtop. - **w. grama**. a Blue grama b Side oats. - **w. g.**, *Homalocenchrus virginicus*. NA. - **w. rush**, fox g. - **w. spear g.**, reed meadow g. - **w. timothy**, velvet g.
whitetop, redtop a.
wild barley, squirrel-tail grass.
wild-goose wheat, *Triticum polonicum*. Cu. E. 2.
wild millet. a Green foxtail. b Indian millet a. - **w oat g.** a Wood g. a. b Feather bunch g. - **w. oats**. a *Avena fatua*. E. As. NA. b Reed bent g. c Esparto a. d Feather bunch g. e *Uniola latifolia*. NA. - **w. rice**. a *Zizania aquatica*. NA. 3. b Shama millet. - **w rye**. a *Elymus canadensis*. NA. b Terrell g. - **w timothy**. a *Muhlenbergia racemosa*. NA. 1. b Slough g. a. - **w. wheat**, *Elymus triticoides*. NA.
Willard's brome, chess
windmill g., *Chloris verticillata*. NA. 1. 3. [*gens*. NA 1.]
wire bunch g., *Agropyron diver*-]
wire grama. a *Muhlenbergia porteri*. NA. 1. b Curly mesquit.
wire grass. a *Poa compressa*. Te. E. As. NA 1. b *Aristida stricta*. NA. c Little blue stem. d Bermuda g. e Yardgrass. f Nimble Will. g Vine mesquit. h Rush grass.
witch grass, couch grass.
wood g. a *Sorghastrum avenaceum*. C. tr. b Knotroot g. - **w. hair g.**, *Deschampsia flexuosa*. Te. E. As. NA. 1. - **w. meadow g.**, *Poa nemoralis*. E. NA. 1. - **w. reed g.**, Indian reed. - **w. spear g.**, *Poa alsodes*. NA.
woolly beard grass, *Erianthus*.
woolly bent, sand grass a.
woolly soft grass, velvet grass.
yardg., *Eleusine indica*. C. tr.
yellow foxtail, *Chætochloa glauca*. C. - **y. oat g.**, *Trisetum pratense*. Te. E. As. Af. 1.
yellowtop. *Calamagrostis hyperborea americana*. NA. 1.
yerba de Para, Para grass.
Yorkshire fog, **Yorkshire white**, velvet grass.
zacate, saccaton. [As. 3.]
zebra g., *Miscanthus sinensis*.]

TABLE II. AUSTRALASIAN GRASSES.

alpine bent g. a *Agrostis muelleri*. b *Deyeuxia setifolia*.
alpine oat g., New Zealand oat g.
alpine rice grass, *Ehrharta colensoi*. [*tarctica*.]
alpine whorl g., *Catabrosa an*-]
Auckland Island poa grass, *Poa foliosa*. [*scabra*.]
Australian bent g., *Deyeuxia*]
Australian love g., *Eragrostis brownii*. [*decompositum*.]
Australian millet, *Panicum*]
bamboo grass. a *Panicularia ramigera*. b *Stipa micrantha*.
Barcoo grass, *Anthistiria membranacea*.
barn grass. See Vocab.
bayonet g., *Aciphylla colensoi*.
bearded fescue, *Festuca gigantea*.
Billardiere's bent g., *Deyeuxia billardierii*. [*cea*.]
blady g., *Imperata arundina*-]
blue g. a *Andropogon annulatus*. b *A. pertusus*. c *A. sericeus*.
blue star g., *Chloris ventricosa*.
blue wheat g., *Agropyron scabrum*. [*thistiria frondosa*.]
broad-leaved kangaroo g., *An*-]
broad-leaved tussock grass, *Danthonia flavescens*.
brown bent g., *Agrostis canina*.
Buchanan's oat grass, *Danthonia buchanani*. [*arenacea*.]
bush rice grass, *Microlæna*]
Campbell Island bent g., *Agrostis antarctica*. [*riensis*.]
Canary grass, *Phalaris cana*-]
Chilean g., *Sporobolus indicus*.
cocksfoot finger g., *Syntherisma sanguinalis*. [*galli*.]
cockspur g., *Echinochloa crus*-]
Colenso's poa g., *Poa colensoi*.
couch g. a Indian doub g. b *Distichlis maritima*. [*tata*.]
crested hair g., *Koeleria cris*-]
ditch millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*. [*divaricata*.]
dogtooth star grass, *Chloris*]
dwarf poa grass, *Poa pygmæa*.
dwarf mountain bent grass, *Agrostis subulata*.
Egyptian finger grass, *Dactyloctenium ægyptium*.
emu g., *Panicum decompositum*.
equal-glumed millet, *Isachne australis*. [*dra fulvida*.]
erect-plumed tussock g., *Arun*-]
feather grass, *Stipa*.
fescue grass, *Festuca*.
few-flowered oat grass, *Danthonia pauciflora*.
fibrous g., *Stipa semibarbata*.
field poa g., *Poa anceps foliosa*.
flinders grass, Barcoo grass.
grass of Tonga, *Oplismenus compositus*.
hairy brome, *Bromus asper*.
hairy g., cocksfoot finger g.
hard fescue g., *Festuca duriuscula*. - **h oat g.**, *Danthonia pilosa*. [*dactylon*.]
Indian doub grass, *Capriola*]
kangaroo grass. a *Andropogon refractus*. b *Anthistiria avenacea*. c *Anthistiria ciliata*.
Kirk's poa grass, *Poa kirkii*.
knee-jointed foxtail grass, *Alopecurus geniculatus*.
knot-jointed rice grass, *Microlæna polynoda*.
Landsborough g., Barcoo g.
lesser star g., *Chloris acicularis*.
long-hair plume grass, *Dichelachne crinita*.
manna g., *Panicularia fluitans*.
meadow rice grass. a Weeping grass. b Spiny rolling grass.
Mitchell g a *Astrebla pectinata*. b *A. triticoides*. b *A. elymoides*.
mouse g., long-hair plume g.
Mueller's bent grass, *Agrostis muelleri*.
mulga g. a *Danthonia racemosa*. b *Neurachne mitchelliana*.
naked oat g., *Danthonia nuda*.
narrow-leaved oat grass, *Danthonia raoulii*.
New Zealand oat grass, *Danthonia semiannularis*. - **N.Z. wind grass**, *Apera arundinacea*.
oat grass, *Anthistiria*, esp. *A. gigantea* [*arenoides*.]
oatlike bent grass, *Deyeuxia*]
paper grass, *Poa cæspitosa*.
pilose bent g., *Deyeuxia pilosa*.
plumed tussock grass, *Arundo conspicua*.
poalike fescue grass. *Festuca scoparia*.
porcupine grass, *Triodia*.
purple-awned oat g., hard oat g.
racemed oat grass, hard oat g.
rat-tail grass. a *Ischæmum laxum*. b Chilean grass
reddish panic grass, cocksfoot finger grass.
reed g. a *Phragmites phragmites*. b *Deyeuxia quadriseta*.
rice grass, *Homalocenchrus hexandrus*.
rolly-poly grass, *Panicum macractinum*. [*pogon ovatus*.]
rough-bearded grass, *Echino*-]
sacred g., *Savastana redolens*.
sandhill fescue grass, *Festuca littoralis triticoides*.
scented g. a *Chrysopogon parviflorus*. b Sacred g. [*narius*.]
seaside brome g., *Bromus are*-]
seaside glumeless grass, *Gymnostichum gracile*.
seaside millet, silt grass.
sheep fescue g., *Festuca ovina*.
sheep oat g., New Zealand oat g.
shining oat g., *Trisetum antarcticum*. [*cum multiflorum*]
short-awned wheat g., *Triti*-]
short-hair plume grass, *Dichelachne sciurea*.
silt grass, *Paspalum distichum*.
silver g., *Danthonia pallida*.
slender bent g., *Agrostis scabra*.
slender panic grass, *Oplismenus undulatifolius*.
small-flowered oat tussock g., *Danthonia cunninghamii*.
small tussock poa g., *Poa intermedia*.
snow grass. a Paper grass. b Narrow-leaved oat grass.
spear g. a *Heteropogon contortus*. b *Stipa*. [*catissimum*.]
spider grass, *Panicum divari*-]
spiked bent grass, reed grass b.
spiked oat grass, *Trisetum subspicatum*. [*hirsutus*.]
spiny rolling grass, *Spinifex*]
sugar grass, *Pollinia fulva*.
summer g., cocksfoot finger g.
swamp millet, *Isachne australis*.
sweet g., *Panicularia stricta*.
sweet-scented grass, sacred g.
Thompson's naked oat g., *Danthonia thompsonii*. [*pitosa*.]
turfy hair g., *Deschampsia cæs*-]
tussock grass, paper grass.
umbrella grass, *Panicum decompositum*.
Vandyke g., *Panicum flavidum*.
wallaby grass, *Danthonia penicillata*.
water couch grass, silt grass.
weeping g., *Microlæna stipoides*.
weeping Polly grass a Paper g. b Indian doub g. [*gifolia*.]
white-topped g., *Danthonia lon*-]
windmill g., *Chloris truncata*.
wire grass. a Indian doub grass. b *Ehrharta juncea*.
wiry diche achne, *Stipa teretifolia*. - **w. g.**, paper g. - **w.-leaved oat g.**, *Danthonia raoulii australis*.
woolly-headed grass, *Andropogon bombycinus*. [*youngii*.]
Young's bent grass, *Deyeuxia*]
Young's oat g., *Trisetum youngii*.

H I J K L M

at grass, at pasture; grazing; hence, in rural retirement; in rustication. — **g. of Parnassus**, any plant of the genus *Parnassia*. See PARNASSIA. — **g. of the Andes**, the tall oat grass of Europe (*Arrhenatherum elatius*). — **g. of Tong′a** (tŏng′*ȧ*). See GRASS, *Table II*. — **to go to g. a** To go to pasture; to graze; hence, to retire, rusticate, go for a holiday in the country, or the like. **b** To go or fall to the ground; to be knocked down. *Slang*. **c** In the imperative, a euphemism for "go to the Devil" and the like. — **to put** *or* **send to g., to put**, *or* **turn, out to g.**, to put out to pasture or to graze, as cattle; hence, to dismiss; rusticate; retire.

grass (gr*ȧ*s), *v. t.*; GRASSED (gr*ȧ*st); GRASS′ING. **1.** To plunge or lose in grass. *Rare*.
2. To graze (cattle or horses); to furnish with pasture.
3. To cover with grass or with turf.
4. To expose, as flax, on the grass for bleaching, etc.
5. To bring to the grass or ground; as, to *grass* a fish. *Slang, Colloq., or Mining.*

grass, *v. i.* **1.** To produce grass. *Rare.*
2. To graze.
3. *Printers' Slang.* To do casual or jobbing work. *Brit.*

grass cloth. Cloth of grass or vegetable fiber, as a thick cloth made in the Canary Islands; esp., a cloth woven from the tough fibers of the ramie, or grass-cloth plant.

grassed (gr*ȧ*st), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished or covered with grass.
2. *Golf.* Designating a club with a face that is slightly spooned or sloped backward.

‖ **gras′se-rie′** (gr*ȧ*′s′-rē′), *n.* [F.] A noncontagious and nonhereditary disease of silkworms, causing them to have a thin stretched skin, through which a soiling liquid exudes.

grass fern. A polypodiaceous fern (*Vittaria lineata*) of Florida and the West Indies. Its narrow grasslike fronds grow in pendent tufts upon palmetto trees. Also, any of several other species of *Vittaria*.

1/5

Grass Finch **a**.

grass finch. **a** A common American sparrow (*Poœcetes gramineus*) having the outer tail feathers partly white. It is also called **bay-winged bunting** and (from its habit of singing in the evening) **vesper sparrow**. **b** Any of various weaver birds, as the several Australian species of the genus *Poephila*. **c** = GRASS QUIT.

grass′-green′, *a.* Green with grass; of the color of grass; clear and vivid green.

grass hand. **a** A compositor on casual or job work. *Brit. Printers' Slang.* **b** [Chin. *ts'ao³ shou³*.] A style of Chinese and Japanese writing for business and private use, consisting of irregular cursive characters (**grass characters**).

grass′hop′per (gr*ȧ*s′hŏp′ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous leaping orthopterous insects of the families Acrididæ and Locustidæ. They feed on plants, and the abundance and considerable size of many species make them very destructive. The males (sometimes also the females) usually possess stridulating organs. (See STRIDULATION.) The ordinary grasshoppers belong to the family Acrididæ, which is distinguished by the short antennæ, three-jointed tarsi, and short ovipositor composed of four pieces. They are also called *locusts* (see LOCUST). Among the numerous American forms are the widely distributed red-legged grasshopper (*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*); the allied migratory Rocky Mountain grasshopper (*M. spretus*), which is about one inch long, and sometimes travels in vast hordes in the region west of the Mississippi, completely destroying the crops over large areas; and the lubber grasshoppers (which see). The Locustidæ have long slender antennæ, four-jointed tarsi, and a long ovipositor of six pieces. The species are mostly of slender and delicate build. They are called *meadow* grasshoppers, or, from the color of many species, *green* grasshoppers. The katydids also belong to this family.

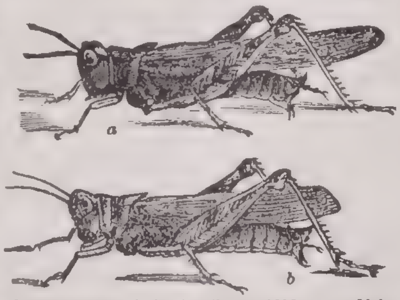

Grasshoppers of the family Acrididæ. *a Melanoplus spretus*; *b M. femur-rubrum*. Nat. size.

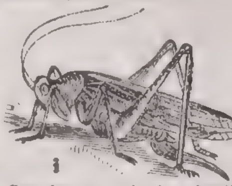

Grasshopper of the family Locustidæ. *Locusta viridissima* of Europe.

2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial bait formed of lead cast on the shank of a hook and covered with rings of colored wool or worsted.
3. *Mach.* A kind of locomotive crane. *U. S.*
4. = HOPPER, 3.

grass′hop′per, *a.* Suggesting in operation or appearance the grasshopper or its action; as, a *grasshopper* elevator (for grain); a *grasshopper* spring (for carriages); a *grasshopper* shim (used between rails); the *grasshopper* march (on parallel bars).

grasshopper engine, a steam engine having a walking beam pivoted to a swinging link at one end, the cylinder at the other end, and the connecting rod at an intermediate point. Hence, **grasshopper gear** *or* **motion**. — **g. gauge** *or* **gage**, a carpenter's marking gauge with a long fence, flat on one side and round on the other, used for riding over projections or marking in hollows. — **grasshopper lobster**, a young lobster. *Local, U. S.* — **g. sparrow**, any of several small American sparrows of the genus *Coturniculus*, esp. *C. savannarum passerinus*, called also **yellow-winged sparrow**, from a small yellow patch on the front edge of the wing. Their song resembles the stridulation of grasshoppers. — **g. warbler**, a small European warbler (*Locustella nævia*), so called from its note; — also applied to allied species.

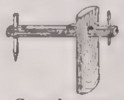

Grasshopper Gauge.

grass house. **a** A grassman's, or cottier's, cottage. *Obs.* **b** A habitation constructed mainly or largely of grass, as the dome-shaped structure of poles thatched with grass built by American Indians of the Caddoan stock.

grass′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRASS. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Exposure of flax, fabrics, etc., on the grass to bleach. **b** Place for cutting grass or for grazing; pasturage; a pasture; also, the right of pasturage. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

grass′land′ (gr*ȧ*s′lănd′), *n.* **1.** *Agric.* Land which is kept in grass; permanent pasture or meadowland.
2. *Phytogeog.* An area in which the prevailing or characteristic vegetation consists of grasses and allied plants.

grass lawn. Fine linenlike grass cloth.

Grass′mann's law (gräs′mänz). [After Hermann G. *Grassmann*, German linguist.] The law for Sanskrit and Greek that when primitive aspirates occurred at the beginning of successive syllables one of them, usually the first, lost its aspiration, giving a media in Sanskrit and a tenuis in Greek. Grassmann was not the author of this law. He restated it in somewhat different language, as a thing already known, in a paper published in 1863, in which he showed that primitive Indo-European had roots beginning and ending with an aspirate to which this law applied, and he explained in this way certain apparent exceptions to Grimm's law.

grass mildew. A mildew (*Erysibe graminis*) which frequently attacks cereals and other grasses.

grass owl. An owl (*Strix candida*) of India, China, northern Australia, etc., living in tall grass.

grass parrakeet *or* **parakeet**. Any of several species of Australian parrakeets, of the genus *Neophema*; — also applied to the zebra parrakeet.

grass pea. An Old World pea (*Lathyrus sativus*), or its seed, used as food for man in India and for stock in other countries. It has been wrongly reputed to be poisonous.

grass pink. A European pink (*Dianthus plumarius*) with narrow, grasslike leaves and single fragrant flowers of various colors.

grass′plot′ (gr*ȧ*s′plŏt′), **grass′plat′** (-plăt′), *n.* A plot or space covered with grass; a lawn.

grass porgy. A small sparoid fish (*Calamus arctifrons*) of the Florida coast; — so called because it lives in eelgrass.

grass quit. Any of several very small tropical American and West Indian finches of *Euetheia* or allied genera. The males have most of the head and chest black, and often marked with yellow.

grass snake. **a** The common European ringed snake (*Natrix natrix*). **b** The green snake (*Liopeltis vernalis*). **c** A garter snake, esp. a variety of *Thamnophis sirtalis*, with the stripes indistinct or wanting.

grass snipe. The pectoral sandpiper.

grass spider. Any of certain spiders which spin concave webs on grass, conspicuous when covered with dew, as *Agalena nævia*, a North American species. Cf. AGALENA.

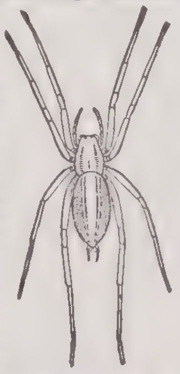

Grass Spider (*Agalena nævia*). Enlarged.

grass sponge. Any of several coarse commercial sponges having the surface irregularly tufted, as *Spongia graminea*, and *S. equina*, var. *cerebriformis*, of Florida and the West Indies.

grass tree. **a** Any Australian liliaceous plant of the genus *Xanthorrhœa*. They have thick trunks crowned with a dense tuft of pendulous, grasslike leaves, and bear numerous small flowers in cylindrical spikes. They are often called "blackboys," from the large trunks denuded and blackened by fire. They yield the fragrant resin known as *acaroid*, or *Botany Bay gum*. **b** A similar Australian plant (*Kingia australis*). **c** Any of several other Australasian trees with grasslike foliage, as *Tœtsia australis* and *Pseudopanax crassifolium* of New Zealand, and species of *Richea* in Tasmania.

grass vetch. A European vetch (*Lathyrus nissolia*), with grasslike leaves.

grass webworm. The larva of any of numerous moths of the family Crambidæ. The larvæ spin webs around the bases and roots of grass on which they feed.

grass widow. [Cf. E. dial., an unmarried mother, G. *strohwitwe* a mock widow, Sw. *gräsenka* a grass widow.] **1.** A woman who has had an illegitimate child; also, a discarded mistress. *Now Rare. Eng.* *Hotten.*
2. A woman divorced or legally or otherwise separated from her husband; also, a woman whose husband is temporarily away from her.

grass widower. A man who has been divorced; also, a married man living apart from his wife. *Colloq.*

grass′work′ (gr*ȧ*s′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** A lawn. *Obs.*
2. *Mining.* Work at the grass, or surface of the ground. — **grass′work′er** (-wûr′kẽr), *n.*

grass worm. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Laphygma frugiperda*) which is destructive of grass and growing grain in the southern United States.

grass′y (gr*ȧ*s′ĭ), *a.*; GRASS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GRASS′I-EST. **1.** Covered with grass; abounding with grass; as, a *grassy* lawn.
2. Resembling grass; green.

grate (grāt), *a.* [L. *gratus* agreeable, grateful. See GRACE; cf. AGREE.] Serving to gratify; also, agreeable. *Obs.*

grate, *v. t.*; GRAT′ED (grāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); GRAT′ING (grāt′ĭng). [OF. *grater* to scrape, scratch, F. *gratter*, LL. *gratare*, *cratare*; of German origin; cf. OHG. *chrazzōn*, G. *kratzen*, Sw. *kratta*; prob. akin to E. *scratch*.] **1.** To scrape or rub roughly or harshly; to abrade; — sometimes with *away*, *down*, etc. *Archaic.*
2. To reduce to small particles by rubbing with anything rough or indented; as, to *grate* a nutmeg.
3. To produce (a harsh or jarring sound) as by grinding, or to grind (the teeth) so as to produce such a sound; hence, fig., to utter in a harsh voice.

> The infernal doors . . . on their hinges
> *Grate* harsh thunder. *Milton.*

4. To fret; irritate; offend.

> News, my good lord, from Rome . . . *grates* me. *Shak.*

5. To get by importunity or by extortion. *Obs.*

grate (grāt), *v. i.* **1.** To make a harsh sound by friction.

> I had rather hear a brazen canstick turned,
> Or a dry wheel *grate* on the axletree. *Shak.*

2. To produce the effect of rubbing with a hard rough material; to cause wearing, tearing, or bruising; hence, to produce exasperation, soreness, or grief; to give offense by oppression or importunity.

> This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men. *South.*

3. To dwell irritatingly; — with *upon*. *Obs.*

grate (grāt), *n.* [LL. *grata*, fr. L. *crates* hurdle: cf. It. *grata*. See CRATE, HURDLE.] **1.** A structure or frame containing parallel or crossed bars, with interstices; a kind of latticework, such as that used in the windows of prisons and cloisters. "A secret *grate* of iron bars." *Shak.*
2. A frame, bed, or kind of basket, of iron bars, for holding fuel while burning.
3. *Mining & Metal.* A screen or sieve for use with stamp mortars for grading ore according to size.
4. A grated cage; hence, a prison. *Obs.*

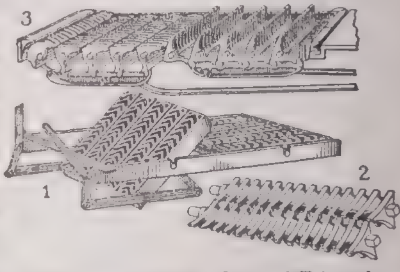

Grate, 2. 1 Dumping Grate; 2 Triangular Revolving Grate; 3 Rocking Grate.

grate, *v. t.* **1.** To imprison. *Obs. & R.*
2. To furnish with a grate or grates; to protect with a grating or crossbars; as, to *grate* a window.

grate coal. A size of anthracite coal. See COAL.

grate′ful (grāt′fŏŏl), *a.* [*grate*, a. + *full*; cf. F. *gré* thanks, good will, fr. L. *gratum*, neut. of *gratus* agreeable, grateful. See GRATE, *a.*] **1.** Having a due sense of benefits received; willing or glad to acknowledge and repay, or give thanks for, benefits; as, a *grateful* heart.
2. Affording pleasure; pleasing; gratifying.

> The victim was suspended as a *grateful* victim to Ceres. *Gibbon.*

3. Expressing gratitude; as, *grateful* acknowledgments.

Syn. — GRATEFUL, THANKFUL are sometimes used with little or no distinction. But GRATEFUL is more commonly employed to express a proper sense of favors received (esp.) from one's fellow men; THANKFUL is chiefly applied to one's acknowledgment of divine favor, or of what is vaguely felt to be providential; as, "the Queen herself, *grateful* to Prince Geraint for service done" (*Tennyson*); "It was really the Lord's Day, for he made his creatures happy in it, and their hearts were *thankful*" (*Landor*); we were *thankful* to have escaped with our lives.

— **grate′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **grate′ful-ness**, *n.*

grat′er (grāt′ẽr), *n.* [From GRATE, *v.*: cf. F. *gratteur* scratcher.] **1.** One that grates; esp., an instrument or utensil with a rough, indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of any substance; as, a nutmeg *grater*.
2. *Her.* A glazier's nippers; — one of the charges in the arms of the Glaziers' Company.

grate room. A fire chamber separate from the rest of the furnace, as in furnaces for glass making.

grate surface. *Steam Boilers.* The area of the surface of the grate upon which the fuel lies in the furnace.

Gra′ti-a′no (grä′tē-ä′nō), *n.* **1.** In Italian popular comedy, a pedantic and tedious proser, the stock bore.
2. (*pron.* grā′shĭ-ā′nō; grä′tē-ä′nō). In Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," a loquacious friend of Bassanio. He marries Portia's maid, Nerissa.

gra-tic′u-la′tion (grȧ-tĭk′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *graticulation*, *craticulation*, fr. *graticuler*, *craticuler*, to square, fr. *graticule*, *craticule*, graticule, L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates* wickerwork. See 4th GRATE.] The division of a design or draft into squares, in order the more easily to reproduce it in larger or smaller dimensions.

grat′i-cule (grăt′ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. See GRATICULATION.] A design or draft prepared by graticulation.

grat′i-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *gratificatio*: cf. F. *gratification*.] **1.** A gratifying, or state of being gratified.
2. A source of gratification; something that pleases.
3. Expression of gratification, as in congratulation. *Obs.*
4. A reward; a recompense; a gratuity.
5. *Mil.* **a** A voluntary subscription for the relief of officers' widows, or the amount subscribed. *Obs. or R. Eng.* **b** An allowance to prisoners of war. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

grat′i-fy (grăt′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; GRAT′I-FIED (-fīd); GRAT′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *gratifier*, L. *gratificari*; *gratus* pleasing + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See GRACE; -FY.] **1.** To show gratitude to (a person) or for (service or the like); to requite; hence, to remunerate; fee. *Obs. or R.*

> To *gratify* his noble service. *Shak.*

2. To receive or greet with pleasure; to welcome. *Obs.*
3. To give or be a source of pleasure or satisfaction to; as, beauty *gratifies* the eye; hence, to oblige; favor; as, to *gratify* a friend; to indulge; as, to *gratify* an appetite; to humor: as, to *gratify* a whim.

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gras′sant, *a.* [L. *grassans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *grassari* to go about.] Prowling about; lurking; raging. *Obs.*

gras-sa′tion (gr*ȧ*-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *grassatio*.] Act of attacking violently; also, a lying in wait to attack. *Obs.*

grass bass. **a** The calico bass. **b** The large-mouthed black bass.

grass bird. **a** The pectoral sandpiper. **b** The fernbird (*Sphenœacus punctatus*) of New Zealand; also, a bird of other species of the same genus. **c** In Australia, *Megalurus gramineus*, a species allied to the fernbird.

grass′chat′, *n.* [*grass* + *chat* the bird.] **a** The whinchat. **b** The corn crake. *Local, Eng.*

grass′-cloth′ plant. = RAMIE, 1.

grass cold. *Veter.* A catarrhal disease affecting horses.

grass comber. A person who has been doing farm work; — so called in ridicule by seamen.

grass corn. Canary grass. *Obs.*

grass′cut′, *or* **grass′cut′ter**, *n.* A native employed to cut and provide grass for horses, as in an army. *India.* [*Local, Eng.*

grass drake. The corn crake.

grass earth. *Feudal Law.* A service of plowing due for extra grass land.

gras′se-yé′ (gr*ȧ*′sĕ-yā′), *a.* [F.] *Phon.* Pronounced with a trill or roll at the back of the mouth, as the uvular *r*.

grass′flow′er, *n.* **a** The spring beauty. **b** The blue-eyed grass.

grass frog. The common European frog. [with grass.

grass′-grown′, *a.* Overgrown

grass guard. A guard for grazing animals.

grass gum. = GRASS TREE.

grass′hop′per-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

grass ill. *Veter.* A disease of young lambs caused by eating grass before the stomach is properly habituated to it. [-NESS.

grass′i-ness (gr*ȧ*s′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

grass lamb. A lamb suckled by a dam running on pasture land and giving rich milk.

grass′less, *a.* See -LESS.

grass lily. The Australian liliaceous plant *Dichopogon strictus*.

grass linen. = GRASS CLOTH.

grass mail. [See MAIL rent.] Rent for hired pasture. *Obs.*

grass′man, *n.* A peasant living in a cottage; also, an officer in charge of grass land. *Obs.*

grass meal. Grass to keep an animal through a season. *Scot.*

grass moth. Any moth of the family Crambidæ (which see).

grass′nut′, *n.* The sweet edible tuberous root of a sedge (*Cyperus repens*).

grass oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

grass plover. The upland or field plover. [strife.

grass poly. The hyssop loose-

grass rockfish. One of several California rockfishes, esp. *Sebastodes nigrocinctus*. *Local, U. S.*

grass staggers. *Veter.* A disease of cattle marked by staggering, caused by eating grass difficult to digest.

grass swine. *Feudal Law.* A swine paid for the use of grass land. [TABLE.

grass table. *Arch.* = EARTH

gras′sum (gr*ȧ*s′ŭm). Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of GERSUM

grass weed. = GRASS WRACK.

grass wrack. = EELGRASS a. *Great Britain.*

graste. Obs. p. p. of GRACE

grat (grăt), *pret.* of GREET, to weep. *Scot.*

grate. † GROTE, *v.*

grate. Dial. Eng. var. of GRIT.

grate. *n.* A grater. *Obs.*

grate, *n.* [Cf. D. *graat* fishbone, G. *gräte* fishbone, *grat* backbone.] The backbone of a fish. *Obs.* [spears). *Obs.*

grate, *n.* Clash in striking (of

grate′less, *a.* See -LESS.

grate′less, *a.* Ungrateful. *Obs.*

grath. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRAITH.

Gra′ti-a (grā′shĭ-*ȧ*; -shā), *n.* [L., lit., favor, grace.] Fem. prop. name.

gra′ti-a De′i (grā′shĭ-*ȧ* dē′ī). [L., grace of God.] **a** Any of several herbs, as the lesser centaury, the field geranium, etc. *Obs.* **b** The hedge hyssop.

‖ **gra′ti-a pla-cen′di** (pl*ȧ*-sĕn′dī). [L.] The grace of pleasing.

grat′i-fi′ed-ly (grăt′ĭ-fī′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *gratified*, p. p.

grat′i-fi′er (-fī′ẽr), *n.* One who gratifies. [*fying*, p. pr.

grat′i-fy′ing-ly, *adv.* of *grati-*

gra-til′li-ty, **gra-til′i-ty** (gr*ȧ*-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A humorous perversion of *gratuity*. *Shak.*

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4. To grace; adorn. *Obs.*

Syn. — Satisfy, favor, please, delight, requite. — GRATIFY, INDULGE, PAMPER, HUMOR. To GRATIFY, the general term, is to give pleasure or satisfaction to; INDULGE implies a concession, sometimes through complaisance or even weakness, to wishes or desires, esp. to those which have no claim to fulfillment; to PAMPER is to overindulge or to gratify inordinately; HUMOR suggests adaptation to the varying moods or caprices (esp.) of others; as, "At once they *gratify* their scent and taste" (*Pope*); "I would *indulge* her every whim" (*T. Hardy*); "Fair she [Nature] is, yet unwise; *pampering* us, after the fashion of mothers, with weak indulgences" (*C. Kingsley*); "When all is done, human life is, at the greatest and the best, but like a froward child, that must be played with and *humored* a little to keep it quiet, till it falls asleep, and then the care is over" (*Sir W. Temple*). See FOSTER.

‖ **gra′tin′** (grȧ′tăɴ′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* The brown crust formed upon a gratinated dish; also, the dish itself, or the process of preparing it.

grat′i-nate (grăt′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* GRAT′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); GRAT′I-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [F. *gratiner*, v. i., to form a crust.] *Cookery.* To cook, as with a covering of buttered crumbs, until a crust or crisp surface forms.

grat′ing (grāt′ĭng), *n.* [See 4th GRATE.] **1.** A partition, covering, or frame of parallel or cross bars; a latticework resembling a window grate; a grate.
2. *Optics.* A system of close equidistant and parallel lines or bars, esp. lines ruled on a polished surface, used for producing spectra by diffraction. Gratings have been made with over 40,000 such lines to the inch, but those with a somewhat smaller number give the best definition. They are of great assistance in spectroscopic work.
3. *Naut.* A strong lattice, usually of wood used in fair weather to cover a hatch, admitting light and air; also, a movable lattice used for the flooring of boats; — usually *pl.*

Gra-ti′o-la (grȧ-tī′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *gratia* grace; — in allusion to alleged healing properties of some species.] *Bot.* A genus of small scrophulariaceous opposite-leaved herbs of wide distribution, having axillary, mostly solitary, white or yellow flowers, with a 5-parted calyx, bilabiate corolla, and two perfect stamens. See HEDGE HYSSOP.

gra′tis (grā′tĭs), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *gratiis* out of favor or kindness, without recompense, for nothing, fr. *gratia* favor. See GRACE.] For nothing; without fee or recompense; freely; gratuitously. — *a.* Gratuitous.

grat′i-tude (grăt′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *gratitude*, LL. *gratitudo*, fr. *gratus* agreeable, grateful. See GRACE.] **1.** State of being grateful; warm and friendly feeling toward a benefactor; kindness awakened by a favor received; thankfulness.
The debt immense of endless *gratitude*. *Milton.*
2. A favor; a gift; a gratuity. *Obs.*
I will requite your royal *gratitudes*. *Marlowe.*

gra-tu′i-tous (grȧ-tū′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, fr. *gratus* pleasing. See GRACE.] **1.** Given freely or without recompense; granted without pay, or without claim or merit; not required by justice.
The *gratuitous* blessings of Heaven. *L'Estrange.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Law.* Not involving a return, compensation, or consideration; as, a *gratuitous* contract, or one which is solely for the benefit of one of the parties; a *gratuitous* conveyance; a *gratuitous* trust; a *gratuitous* bailment, or one for the sole benefit of the bailor; — opposed to *onerous.* **b** *Economics.* Designating goods, or utilities, which are the free gifts of nature, such as the "indestructible powers of the soil;" — opposed to *onerous*, or *acquired.*
3. Not called for by the circumstances; without reason, cause, or proof; adopted or asserted without any good ground; as, a *gratuitous* assumption.
Acts of *gratuitous* self-humiliation. *De Quincey.*
Syn. — Groundless, baseless, unwarranted; needless, reckless, inconsiderate. — GRATUITOUS, UNCALLED-FOR, WANTON. That is GRATUITOUS, as here compared, which is unwarranted or has no reason for its existence; UNCALLED-FOR frequently adds the implication of impertinence; WANTON, as here compared, suggests reckless or willful, sometimes malicious, disregard for rights or restraints; as, "Among all forms of mistake, prophecy is the most *gratuitous*" (*G. Eliot*); "It is a *gratuitous* impertinence to quarrel with the proofs of a conclusion which it is so desirable that all should receive" (*Froude*); his interference was entirely *uncalled-for*; "indignation . . . against an act of *wanton* folly" (*De Quincey*); "the *wanton* horrors of her bloody play" (*Shelley*).
— **gra-tu′i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **gra-tu′i-tous-ness**, *n.*

gra-tu′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *gratuité*, or LL. *gratuitas.*] **1.** Graciousness; grace, or an act of grace. *Obs.*
2. Something given freely or without recompense; a gift.
3. Something voluntarily given in return for a favor or service; hence, a bounty; a tip.
4. Gratefulness; gratitude. *Obs.*
5. Gratuitousness. *Rare.*
Syn. — See PRESENT.

grat′u-late (grăt′ū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *gratulatus*, p. p. of *gratulari* to congratulate, fr. *gratus* pleasing, agreeable. See GRACE.] **1.** To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. *Now Rare.*
2. To gratify; to show thankfulness for or to; to repay; to recompense; to give pleasure to. *Obs.*

grat′u-late, *v. i.* To express sympathetic pleasure. *Obs.*

grat′u-la′tion (grăt′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *gratulatio.*] **1.** Gratification; satisfaction or pleasure; also, expression of gratification; rejoicing. *Now Rare.*
2. Congratulation; specif., a congratulatory address.
3. *Obs.* **a** Expression of gratitude; thanks. **b** Reward.

grat′u-la-to-ry (grăt′ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *gratulatorius.*] Expressing gratulation; esp., congratulatory.
The usual groundwork of such *gratulatory* odes. *Bp. Horsley.*

gra-va′men (grȧ-vā′mĕn), *n.; pl.* L. -VAMINA (-văm′ĭ-nȧ), E. -MENS (-vā′mĕnz). [L., fr. *gravare* to load, burden, fr. *gravis* heavy, weighty. See GRAVE, *a.*] A grievance; hence: **a** A formal complaint. *Obs.* **b** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A grievance laid in convocation by the Lower House before the Upper House; also, the writing embodying it. **c** The material part of a grievance, charge, etc.; the substantial ground of an action, proceeding, charge, etc.

grave (grāv), *v. t.;* GRAVED (grāvd); GRAV′ING (grāv′ĭng). [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* To clean (a vessel's bottom or a vessel) of barnacles, grass, etc., esp. by burning, and pay it over with pitch.
☞ The term is not used for the process of cleaning the bottom of a metal-sheathed ship, but the term *graving dock* is still applied to a dry dock.

grave, *a.;* GRAV′ER (grāv′ẽr); GRAV′EST (-ĕst). [F., fr. L. *gravis* heavy; cf. It. & Sp. *grave* heavy, grave. See GRIEF.]
1. Deserving serious consideration or thought; important; weighty; formerly, specif., of men, books, or the like: influential; authoritative; now esp., deserving serious consideration as involving difficulties, serious consequences, etc.; as, a *grave* situation; *grave* symptoms.
A *grave* and prudent law, full of moral equity. *Milton.*
2. Characterized by serious or sedate and dignified aspect or demeanor.
Most potent, *grave*, and reverend seigniors. *Shak.*
3. Not light or gay; sober; somber; as, *grave* colors.
4. Of great weight; heavy; ponderous. *Obs.*
His shield *grave* and great. *Chapman.*
5. *Music.* **a** Not acute or sharp; low; deep; — said of sound; as, a *grave* note or key.
The thicker the cord or string, the more *grave* is the note or tone. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).
b Slow; solemn; — designating a passage to be so rendered. Also *adv.*
6. **a** Characterized by the tone or quality indicated by the grave accent (see ACCENT); marked with this accent; as, *grave* e (è). **b** Entirely unaccented; as, a *grave* syllable.
Syn. — Solemn, sober, serious, sage, staid, demure, thoughtful, sedate; momentous, important. See EARNEST.
grave accent. See ACCENT, *n.*, 2. — **g. harmonic.** See COMBINATIONAL TONE.

grave, *n.* A grave accent.

grave (grāv), *v. t.; pret.* GRAVED (grāvd); *p. p.* GRAV′EN (grāv′'n) or GRAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAV′ING (grāv′ĭng). [AS. *grafan* to dig, grave, engrave; akin to OFries. *greva*, D. *graven*, G. *graben*, OHG. & Goth. *graban*, Dan. *grave*, Sw. *gräfva*, Icel. *grafa.* Cf. GRAVE, *n.*, GROOVE.] **1.** To dig. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.* "He hath *graven* and digged up a pit." *Ps.* vii. 16 (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*).
2. To bury. "*Graved* in the hollow ground." *Shak.*
3. To carve or cut, as letters or figures, on some hard substance; to engrave.
4. To carve out, or give shape to, by cutting with a chisel; to sculpture; as, to *grave* an image.
5. To impress deeply (on the mind); to fix indelibly.
O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain. *Prior.*

grave, *v. i.* To write or delineate on hard substances by means of incised lines; to practice engraving.

grave, *n.* [AS. *græf*, akin to *grafan* to dig, D. & OS. *graf* grave, G. *grab*, Icel. *gröf*, Russ. *grob* grave, coffin. See GRAVE to carve.] **1.** An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; loosely, any place of interment; a tomb; a sepulcher. Hence: Death; destruction.
He had lain in the *grave* four days. *John* xi. 17.
2. An excavation; a pit, ditch, or trench. *Obs. or R.*

-grave (-grāv). [D. *graaf*, OD. *grave;* cf. G. *graf.*] A suffix signifying a *ruler*, as in land*grave*. See MARGRAVE.

grave′clothes′ (grāv′klōthz′), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

grave′dig′ger (-dĭg′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A digger of graves.
2. **a** = BURYING BEETLE. **b** The ratel. *India.* **c** A digger wasp. *Jamaica.*

grav′el (grăv′ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gravele*, F. *gravelle*, dim. of F. *grève* sandy shore, strand; of Celt. orig.; cf. Armor. *grouan* gravel, W. *gro* coarse gravel, pebbles.] **1.** Sand. *Obs.*
2. Small more or less rounded stones and pebbles, often intermixed with sand; a stratum of such material.
3. *Med.* A deposit of small calculous concretions in the kidneys and the urinary bladder; also, the disease of which they are a symptom.

grav′el, *v. t.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.
1. To cover with gravel; to spread gravel on, as a walk.
2. To bury in gravel. *Obs.*
3. To run (as a ship) upon the gravel or beach; to run aground; to cause to stick fast in gravel or sand.
They *graveled* the ship. *Acts* xxvii. 41 (*Rhemish Version*).
William the Conqueror . . . chanced at his arrival to be *graveled;* and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*
4. To check or stop; to embarrass; perplex. *Colloq.*
The physician was so *graveled* and amazed withal, that he had not a word more to say. *Sir T. North.*
5. To hurt or lame (a horse) by gravel lodged between the shoe and foot.

grav′el-ly (grăv′ĕl-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with gravel; consisting of, or containing, gravel; as, a *gravelly* soil.
2. Of the nature of, or due to, the disease gravel.

grav′el-root′ (-rōōt′), *n.* The joe-pye weed, or the horse balm; — so called from their popular use as remedies for gravel.

grav′el-stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A pebble; a calculus.

grav′el-weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **a** An American asteraceous plant (*Verbesina helianthoides*) popularly reputed to be a remedy for gravel. **b** The bush honeysuckle.

grav′en (grāv′'n), *p. p.* of GRAVE. — **graven image**, an idol; an object of worship carved from wood, stone, etc. "Thou shalt not make unto thee any *graven image*." *Ex.* xx. 4.

grav′er (grāv′ẽr), *n.* One that graves; specif.: **a** An engraver or a sculptor. **b** Any of various cutting or shaving tools, as an engraver's burin, or a metal turner's diamond point.

grave′stone′ (grāv′stōn′), *n.* A stone laid over, or erected near, a grave, usually with an inscription, to preserve the memory of the dead; a tombstone.

grave′yard′ (-yärd′), *n.* A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

grav′id (grăv′ĭd), *a.* [L. *gravidus*, fr. *gravis* heavy, loaded. See GRAVE, *a.*] Being with child; heavy with young; pregnant; fruitful; as, a *gravid* uterus. — **gra-vid′i-ty** (grȧ-vĭd′ĭ-tĭ), **grav′id-ness**, *n.*

grav′i-met′ric (grăv′ĭ-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to measurement by
grav′i-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) } weight; measured by weight. — **grav′i-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*
gravimetric analysis, *Chem.*, analysis in which the amounts of the constituents are determined by weighing; — in distinction from *volumetric analysis.* — **g. density.** **a** *Physics.* The mean density of the total contents, including the air in the interstitial spaces, of any volume filled with a granular substance, as gunpowder. **b** *Ballistics.* The specific gravity of the products of combustion of a sample of explosive at a given pressure of so many tons to the square inch. — **g. volume**, the ratio of the volume of a gas to that of an equal weight of water.

gra-vim′e-try (grȧ-vĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *-metry.*] The measurement of weight or density.

graving dock. A dock for holding a ship for graving or cleaning the bottom, etc.; a dry dock.

grav′i-tate (grăv′ĭ-tāt), *v. i.;* GRAV′I-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); GRAV′I-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [Cf. F. *graviter.* See GRAVITY.] To obey the law of gravitation; to exert a force or pressure, or tend to move, under the influence of gravitation; to tend in any direction or toward any object.
Why does this apple fall to the ground? Because all bodies *gravitate* toward each other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Politicians who naturally *gravitate* towards the stronger party. *Macaulay.*

grav′i-tate, *v. t.* To move by gravitation; hence, specif., to agitate, as gravel in diamond mining, so that the weighty parts settle to the bottom.

grav′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *gravitation.* See GRAVITY.] **1.** Act or process of gravitating.
2. *Physics.* That species of attraction by which all bodies or particles of matter tend toward each other. It is the force which causes bodies to fall to the earth, and holds the planets in their orbits about the sun. Its nature is unknown, but Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727) established the law that its force as exerted between two bodies is proportional to the product of the masses of the bodies, and inversely proportional to the square of their distance apart.

grav′i-ta′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* *Physics.* Of or pert. to gravitation; as, *gravitational* units. — **grav′i-ta′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
gravitational constant. = CONSTANT OF GRAVITATION.

grav′i-ta-tive (grăv′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Causing to gravitate; tending to a center.

grav′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *gravitas*, fr. *gravis* heavy: cf. F. *gravité.* See GRAVE, *a.*, GRIEF.] **1.** State or quality of being grave; specif.: **a** Sobriety or seriousness of character or demeanor. "Men of *gravity* and learning." *Shak.* **b** Importance, significance, dignity, etc.; hence, seriousness; enormity; as, the *gravity* of an offense. **c** Influence; authoritativeness. *Obs.* **d** A title of respect or honor. *Obs.*
2. Something grave or serious; a matter of importance.
3. *Music.* Lowness of pitch; — opposed to *acuteness.*
4. *Physics.* **a** Terrestrial gravitation; specif., the gravitational acceleration of terrestrial bodies toward the center of the earth as modified by the shape of the earth, by centrifugal force, etc. Its symbol is g, and its value, which varies from place to place, is about 980 cm., or 32.16 ft., per second per second. **b** Loosely, gravitation in general.

gravity battery. *Elec.* A battery of gravity cells.

gravity cell. *Elec.* A modification of Daniell's cell; — so called because the two fluids remain separate by reason of the greater specific gravity of the copper sulphate solution. It gives a low but constant current.

gravity railroad *or* **railway.** A railroad on which the cars run by gravity down slopes after having been hauled up shorter but steeper inclines by stationary engines.

gravity system. *Mech.* Any system, as of vehicles, lubrication, or the like, in which movement or flow occurs by reason of unbalanced weight causing descent.

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grat′ing (grāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRATE to rub harshly. — **grat′ing-ly**, *adv.*
grating deck. A light openwork deck, usually movable.
gra-ti′o-lin (grȧ-tī′ō-lĭn), **grat′i-os′o-lin** (grăt′ĭ-ŏs′ō-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Glucosides found in the hedge hyssop (*Gratiola*).
gra′tious. † GRACIOUS.
‖ **gra′tis dic′tum** (grā′tĭs dĭk′tŭm). [LL.] A gratuitous dictum; mere assertion.
‖ **grat′tage′** (grȧ′tȧzh′), *n.* [F., a scratching.] *Med.* The removal of granulations by rubbing with a brush.
grat′ten (grăt′ĕn; grȧt′ĕn), **grat′ton**, *n.* [Perh. fr. AS. *græde* grass + *tūn* inclosure. *Oxf. E. D.*] Stubble; aftergrass. *Dial. Eng.*
grat′ter, grat′test. † GREATER, GREATEST.
grat-toir′ (grȧ-twär′), *n.* [F.] *Archæol.* A scraper, as of flint.
gra-tu′i-tal, *a.* Gratuitous. *Obs.*
gra-tu′i-tant (grȧ-tū′ĭ-tănt), *n.* The receiver of a gratuity.
grat′u-i′to, *n.* A gratuity. *Obs.*
grat′u-lance, *n.* [L. *gratulari* to congratulate, render thanks.] A gratuity. *Obs.*
grat′u-lant (grăt′ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *gratulans*, p. pr.] Showing gratification; congratulatory. *Rare.*
grat′u-late (-lāt), *a.* Worthy of gratulation. *Obs. & R.*
grat′u-la-to-ri-ly (-lȧ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GRATULATORY.
grat′u-ling, *p. a.* [OF. *gratuler* to congratulate.] Congratulatory. *Obs.*
graund′cies, *n. pl.* Prob., crants. *Obs.*
graundepose. † GRAMPUS.
graunfadre. † GRANDFATHER.
graunge. † GRANGE.
graunt. † GRAND, GRANT.
grauntemoder. † GRANDMOTHER.
graunt-merci. † GRAMERCY.
grau′pel (grou′pĕl), *n.* [G. *graupeln* to sleet, hail.] Soft hail. *Eng.*
‖ **Grau′wack-e** (grou′väk-ē; -văk-ē), *n.* [G.] Graywacke.
gravament, *n.* [L. *gravare* to burden.] A gravamen. *Obs.*
gra-vam′i-nous, *a.* [L. *gravamen, -inis*, burden.] Oppressive; grievous. *Obs.*
gravance. † GARAVANCE.
gra-vat′. Var. of CRAVAT.
grave. † GRAVY, GROVE.
grave, *n.* [See -GRAVE.] A graf, or count, esp. of Nassau. *Obs.*
grave (grāv), *n.* [ME. *grafe;* prob. of LG. origin. Cf. GRAF.] Steward; overseer: in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, Eng., an elective township officer. *Obs.*
gra-ve′do (grȧ-vē′dō), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Cold in the head; coryza.
grav′el-blind′, *a.* Having very dim sight, as more than sand-blind; — orig. jocular. *Shak.*
gravel chickweed. The knawel.
grave′less, *a.* See -LESS.
grav′el-ing, *or* **grav′el-ling**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRAVEL.
grav′el-ing, *or* **grav′el-ling**, *n.* A young salmon. *Local, Eng. & Ire.*
grav′el-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
grav′el-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grav′el-ous, *a.* Gravelly. *Obs.*
gravel plant. The mayflower. *Local, U. S.*
gravel powder. A coarse gunpowder.
grave′ly, *adv.* of GRAVE.
grave′man, **grave′mas′ter**, *n.* One in charge of graves. *Rare.*
grave′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Gra′ven-stein′ (grä′vĕn-stīn′), *n.* [From *Gravenstein*, a place in Schleswig. *Downing.*] A large excellent fall apple with streaks of deep red and orange.
gra-ve′o-lence (grȧ-vē′ō-lĕns), *n.* Also **gra-ve′o-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ). [L. *graveolentia.*] A strong and offensive smell. *Rare.*
gra-ve′o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *graveolens; gravis* heavy + *olere* to smell.] Having a rank smell. *Rare.*
grav′er-y (grāv′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Engraving. *Obs.*
graves, *n. pl.* Cracklings from fat. Var. of GREAVES.
graves. Obs. pl. of GREAVE, armor.
‖ **graves**, *n.* [F.] **1.** *pl.* Gravelly lands.
2. *collective sing.* Wine from the graves. See BORDEAUX.
Graves' disease (grāvz). [After R. J. *Graves* (1796–1853), Irish physician.] Basedow's disease.
grave′ship, *n.* **1.** The office of a grave, or overseer. *Obs.*
2. A district in the West Riding, Yorkshire, once under a grave or graves. *Local, Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Grav′ett lev′el (grăv′ĕt). *Surv.* = DUMPY LEVEL.
grave′ward, **grave′wards**, *adv. & a.* Toward the grave. *Rare.*
grave wax. Adipocere.
graveyard weed. Cypress spurge.
grav′ic (grăv′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or causing, gravitation. *Rare.*
grav′i-date, *v. t.* [L. *gravidatus*, p. p. of *gravidare* to load, impregnate. See GRAVID.] To make pregnant. *Obs.* — **grav′i-da′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
graviers, *n. pl.* A kind of false dice. *Obs.*
gra-vif′ic (grȧ-vĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *-fic.*] Weight-producing; — said of a fluid postulated to explain gravitation.
Grav′i-gra′da (grăv′ĭ-grā′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A division of the Edentata consisting of the ground sloths.
grav′i-grade (grăv′ĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *gradus* step.] *Paleon.* Of or pert. to the Gravigrada. — *n.* One of the Gravigrada. Formerly, an elephant or other large animal.
gra-vim′e-ter (grȧ-vĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *-meter:* cf. F. *gravimètre.*] A kind of hydrometer.
grav′ing (grāv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRAVE.
graving piece. *Shipbuilding.* A piece of wood for insertion in a plank to replace a defective part.
graving tool. **1.** An engraver's burin or graver.
2. A spade for digging drains. *Local, Eng.*
3. [*caps.*] *Astron.* = CÆLUM.
‖ **grav′i-o′ra ma′nent** (grăv′ĭ-ō′rȧ mā′nĕnt). [L.] More serious events remain. Adapted from *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 84).
‖ **gra′vis i′ra re′gum est sem′per.** [L.] The wrath of kings is always heavy.
grav′i-tat′er (grăv′ĭ-tāt′ẽr), *n.* One that gravitates.
gravitation battery. A gravity battery.
gravitation constant. = CONSTANT OF GRAVITATION.
gravity escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
gravity fault. *Geol.* See FAULT.
gravity pendulum. See PENDULUM.
gravity stamp. *Mining & Metal.* See STAMP.

gravity yard. *Railroading.* A switch yard constructed with inclines so that the switching is done by gravity.
gra'vy (grā'vĭ), *n.; pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). [ME. *grave*, perh. due to misreading OF. *grané*, prob. meaning properly grained, as containing grains of some sort. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A liquid dressing or sauce for meat, fish, vegetables, etc. **2.** The juice or other liquid matter that drips from flesh in cooking, made into a dressing for the food when served up.
gray, grey (grā), *a.;* GRAY'ER, GREY'ER (-ẽr); GRAY'EST, GREY'EST. [ME. *gray, grey*, AS. *grǣg, grēg;* akin to D. *graauw*, OHG. *grāo*, G. *grau*, Dan. *graa*, Sw. *grå*, Icel. *grār.*] **1.** Of the color gray; of a color formed by a blending of white and black; hence, dull; not bright.
The *gray* day darkened into night. *Whittier.*
2. Gray-haired; gray-headed; hoary; hence, elderly or mature; as, *gray* experience.
3. Clothed or habited in gray; wearing a gray costume; as, the *gray* monks (the Cistercians); the *gray* sisters or the *gray* friars (of the Franciscan orders).
Syn.— GRAY, GREY are etymologically and in general usage one and the same word, and no valid distinction in meaning can be drawn between them. A difference in connotation is nevertheless felt, apparently, by many persons, GRAY seeming to suggest a darker or colder shade than GREY, which is thought of as a lighter tint, more delicate or in some way more impalpable. But this distinction has not established itself in usage.
gray, *or* **grey, African goose,** one of a variety of domestic geese having a large head with a knot on the forehead and dewlap under the throat. The plumage is gray, darker above, with a dark stripe down the neck. — **g. antimony,** *Min.*, stibnite. — **g. birch. a** The yellow birch. **b** The western birch *Betula occidentalis. U. S.* — **g. box,** any one of several gray-barked Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus hemiphloia, E. bicolor*, etc. — **g. brant,** the white-fronted goose. *Local, U. S.* — **g. bush,** any of several chenopodiaceous shrubs of the genus *Kochia*, as *K. americana* of the United States or *K. eriantha* of Australia. — **g. cloth,** unbleached cotton cloth. — **g. cobalt,** *Min.*, smaltite. — **g. comma.** See COMMA BUTTERFLY. — **g. copper,** *Min.*, tetrahedrite. — **g. crane,** the common crane (*Grus grus*) of Europe and Asia. — **g. crow,** the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*). — **g. drake,** the common May fly (*Ephemera vulgata*). *Eng.* — **g. drake fly,** *Angling*, an artificial fly with gray wings, legs, and tail, and a white body wound with black silk. — **g. duck,** the gadwall; also, the female mallard. — **g. falcon. a** The peregrine falcon. **b** The European hen harrier. — **g. fox.** See FOX. — **G. Friar,** a friar of the Franciscan order. — **g. goose,** the graylag goose. Hence, **gray-goose,** *or* **grey-goose, shaft** *or* **wing,** an arrow, so called from its gray-goose feathers. — **g. grunt.** See GRUNT, 3. — **g. gum,** either of two Australian gums or eucalypts (*Eucalyptus punctata* and *E. propinqua*). — **g. gurnard,** a small European gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*) of little value. — **g. hen,** the female of the black grouse. — **g. iron,** cast iron containing much graphitic carbon. See IRON. — **g. kingbird.** See KINGBIRD. — **g.-leaf pine.** = GRAY PINE **a.** — **g. linnet,** the common European linnet. See LINNET. — **g. mare,** a woman who controls her husband; — alluding to an old proverb, "The gray mare is the better horse," the wife rules her husband. — **g. matter.** *Anat.* **a** Nerve tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which contains nerve cells as well as fibers, and in consequence has a brownish gray color; — distinguished from *white matter.* **b** Brains; intellect. *Colloq.* — **g. mold** *or* **mould,** a mold produced by the fungus *Botrytis cinerea;* also, the fungus itself. — **g. mullein,** the common mullein. *Australia.* — **g. mullet,** any mullet of the family Mugilidæ, as distinguished from the red mullets (*Mullidæ*); esp., a mullet of the typical genus, *Mugil.* See MULLET. — **g. myrtle.** See LANCEWOOD. — **g. nerve fiber** *or* **fibre,** *Anat.*, a nonmedullated nerve fiber. — **g. nuns,** *R. C. Ch.*, members of a religious order established in Montreal in 1745, whence branches were introduced into the United States in 1853; — so called from the color of their robe, and known in religion as *Sisters of Charity of Montreal.* Hence: **g. nunnery.** — **g. ore,** *Mining*, chalcocite. — **g. owl,** the European tawny or brown owl (*Syrnium aluco*). The great gray owl (*Scotiaptex nebulosa*) is a very large Arctic species, occurring south to the northern United States in winter. See OWL, *Illust.* — **g. parrot,** a parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*) of equatorial Africa, with gray plumage, red tail, black primaries, and whitish face. It is very commonly domesticated, and noted for its aptness in learning to talk. — **g. partridge,** the common European partridge. — **g. perch,** the fresh-water drumfish. See DRUMFISH. *Local, U. S.* — **g. pike. a** The sauger. **b** The wall-eyed pike. **c** The common pickerel. *Local, U. S.* — **g. pine,** any of several American pines with grayish green foliage; specif.: **a** *Pinus sabiniana.* **b** *P. monophylla.* **c** *P. divaricata.* — **g. plover,** the black-bellied plover. — **g. plum. a** An Australian date plum (*Diospyros pentamera*). **b** An Australian shrub (*Capparis nobilis*) or its edible fruit. **c** = GUINEA PLUM. — **g. polypody,** an American fern (*Polypodium polypodioides*) having fronds with the lower surfaces ashy gray. It grows on rocks or tree trunks. — **g. sassafras,** the lauraceous tree *Cryptocarya australis. Australia.* — **g. shark,** the sand shark. — **g. snapper,** a snapper (*Lutianus griseus*), a valuable food fish on the Florida coast and in the Bahamas, straying north as far as Massachusetts. — **g. snipe,** the dowitcher in winter plumage. — **g. sour,** *Bleaching*, treatment with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, following the lime boil. — **g. squirrel,** a rather large squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), usually chiefly light gray, widely distributed in the United States and southern Canada. It is represented by several varieties in different parts of its range. — **g. Toulouse goose,** one of a variety of gray domestic goose of compact build, extensively raised in southern France and in the United States. — **g. trout,** any of several marine fishes, as the squeteague, certain California rockfishes, etc. — **g. warbler,** a small rather plainly colored warbler (*Pseudogerygone igata*) of New Zealand. — **gray,** *or* **grey, wash,** *Bleaching*, a preliminary washing with water, to remove sizing and dirt. — **g. whale,** a rather large whalebone whale (*Rachianectes glaucus*) of the northern Pacific, formerly abundant in autumn off the California coast. It is of fierce, active disposition, and difficult to capture. — **g. widgeon. a** The gadwall. **b** The pintail. — **g. willow,** the silky willow. — **g. withy,** the great sallow (*Salix caprea*). — **g. wolf,** the common or timber wolf of North America, as distinguished from the prairie wolf or coyote.

1/6
Gray Parrot.

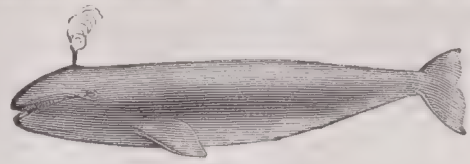
Gray Whale. (1/240)

gray, grey (grā), *n.* **1.** Any color formed by blending of white and black; any shade of the series, formed purely by degrees of white light, between white and black; hence, a tint or shade closely approaching a pure or neutral gray; as, the *grays* of a cloudy sky; a blue *gray.* See COLOR.
2. An animal or thing of gray color, as a horse, a gray garment, gray cloth, etc., or a gray spot.
Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day,
That costs thy life, my gallant *gray!* *Scott.*
3. Gray fur (probably the badger's); also, a badger. *Obs.*
4. An old or gray-headed person. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
5. *pl.* A regiment of British dragoons, the Scots Greys.
gray, grey, *v. t.;* GRAYED, GREYED (grād); GRAY'ING, GREY'ING. To make or cause to become or appear gray or grayish, as glass by grinding it. — *v. i.* To become gray.
Gray, Auld Rob'in (ôld rŏb'ĭn grā'). The title of a popular Scotch ballad written (1771) by Lady Anne Lindsay (afterward wife of Andrew Barnard). The heroine is Jeanie, a poor girl who, while her Jamie is gone to sea, marries Auld Robin to save her parents from misery. In a sequel, Auld Robin dies and Jamie and Jeanie are married.
gray'back', grey'back' (grā'băk'), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A Confederate soldier (in 1861–65); — so called by the Federals from their gray uniforms. *Colloq., U. S.*
2. Any of various animals; as: **a** The gray whale. **b** The red-breasted sandpiper or knot. **c** The dowitcher. **d** A scaup duck. **e** The cisco (*Argyrosomus artedi*). **f** The hooded crow. **g** The body louse.
3. A disease of peaches caused by one of the Fungi Imperfecti (*Cladosporium carpophilum*) which attacks the fruit.
gray'beard', grey'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* **1.** An old man.
2. A stoneware jug; a bellarmine.
3. The plant virgin's-bower. *Dial. Eng.*
gray'coat', grey'coat' (grā'kōt'), *n.* One who wears a gray coat; as: **a** A yeoman in Cumberland, England. **b** A soldier in a gray uniform, as a Confederate in the American Civil War.
Gray column. *Arch. & Engin.* A (patented) built-up steel column composed of four channel irons riveted together through two angle irons at each junction.
gray'head', grey'head' (grā'hĕd'), *n.* A gray-haired or aged person.
gray'lag', grey'lag' (grā'lăg'), *n.* [Prob. *gray* + *lag* (*goose*), from its lagging or late migrating.] The common gray wild goose (*Anser cinereus*) of Europe, believed to be the chief wild ancestor of the common domestic geese.

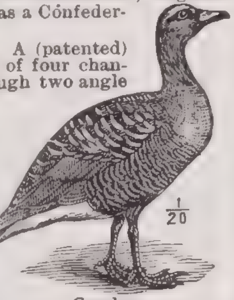
1/20
Graylag.

gray'ling, grey'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*gray*, a. + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** Any of several fishes constituting the genus *Thymallus*, allied to the trouts, but having a broad, high dorsal fin. They inhabit cold, swift streams, and are valued as game fishes. The European species is *T. vulgaris.* In America three locally distributed species or varieties occur: the Alaska grayling (*T. signifer*) in Alaska and British America: the Montana grayling (*T. montanis*) in certain tributaries of the Missouri; and the Michigan grayling (*T. tricolor*) in Michigan. The last is nearly exterminated.

1/6
Michigan Grayling (*Thymallus tricolor*).

2. In Australia, *Prototroctes muræna*, and in New Zealand, *P. oxyrhynchus*, fishes resembling the true graylings.
3. Any of various satyr butterflies of gray and brown colors, esp., the European *Hipparchia semele*, and the American *Satyrus alope* and *S. alope nephele.*
gray'wacke', grey'wacke' (grā'wăk'; grā'wăk'ē), *n.* [G. *grauwacke; grau* gray + *wacke* wacke. See GRAY; WACKE; cf. GRAUWACKE.] *Petrog.* A coarse sandstone or fine-grained conglomerate, usually dark gray, composed of subangular to rounded fragments of quartz, feldspars, and bits of other dark-colored minerals, firmly cemented.
graze (grāz), *v. t.;* GRAZED (grāzd); GRAZ'ING (grāz'ĭng). [ME. *grasen*, AS. *grasian*, fr. *græs* grass. See GRASS.] **1.** To feed or supply (cattle, sheep, etc.) with grass or pasture.
A field or two to *graze* his cows. *Swift.*
2. To feed on; to eat (growing herbage); to eat grass from (a pasture); to browse.
The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*
3. To tend (cattle, etc.) while grazing. *Shak.*
graze, *v. i.* **1.** To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as, cattle *graze* on the meadows.
2. To yield grass for grazing.
The ground . . . will never *graze* to purpose. *Bacon.*
3. To take on fat, as cattle. *Dial. Eng.*
graze (grāz), *n.* An act of grazing, or cropping grass or other vegetation. *Colloq.*
Turning him out for a *graze* on the common. *T. Hughes.*
graze, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To rub or touch lightly in passing; to touch and glance off; as, the bullet *grazed* the wall; to *graze* an opponent in fencing.
2. To scratch or abrade by rubbing on a rough surface; as, to *graze* one's arm.
graze, *v. i.* To touch or rub against something in passing.
graze, *n.* [See GRAZE to touch lightly.] A scraping along a surface, or an abrasion made by such scraping; also, *Gun.*, the place where a shot strikes and glances.
gra'zier (grā'zhẽr), *n.* [See GRASS. Formed like GLAZIER.] **1.** One who grazes cattle, as for market.
The inhabitants be rather . . . *graziers* than plowmen. *Stow.*
2. In Australia, a pastoralist occupying crown or other land for sheep raising under a lease or license. Cf. SQUATTER.
grease (grēs), *n.* [ME. *grese, grece*, F. *graisse;* akin to *gras* fat, greasy, fr. LL. *grassus* thick, fat, gross, L. *crassus.* Cf. CRASS.] **1.** Fat, or fatness, in an animal's body. *Obs.*, except as a hunting term in phrases *in grease*, etc.
2. Animal fat, as tallow or lard, esp. when in a soft state; hence, oily matter or an oily preparation; specif., a lubricant thicker than ordinary oil; as, axle *grease.*
3. Wool as shorn, before cleansing.
4. *Far.* An inflammation of the skin in the hollow of the fetlock of horses, marked by a secretion of oily matter, followed by the formation of transverse fissures, ulceration, and nodular excrescences.
5. Fawning; flattery; also, bribe money. *Slang.*
grease (grēz; grēs; 277), *v. t.;* GREASED (grēzd; grēst); GREAS'ING (grēz'ĭng; grēs'-). **1.** To smear, anoint, or daub, with grease or fat; to lubricate; as, to *grease* an axle.
2. To bribe; to influence by presents.
The *greased* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryden.*
3. To cheat or cozen; to overreach. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
4. *Far.* To affect (a horse) with grease, the disease.
to grease the hand *or* **palm,** to bribe or tip. — **to g. the wheels of,** to cause to run smoothly. *Colloq.*
grease box (grēs). A box containing fat or grease to lubricate a car axle, used esp. on railroad rolling stock.
grease cock *or* **cup.** *Mach.* A cock or cup containing grease, to serve as a lubricator.
grease joint. *Mach.* A joint made by grinding with oil or grease and emery. See GROUND JOINT. *Eng.*
greas'er (grēz'ẽr; grēs'ẽr; 277), *n.* **1.** One that greases; specif., a person employed to lubricate the working parts of machinery, engines, carriages, etc.
2. A Mexican or Spanish American. *Slang, U. S.*
grease trap (grēs). *Plumbing.* A trap in a drain or waste pipe to prevent grease from passing into a sewer system.
grease'wood' (grēs'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** A low stiff chenopodiaceous shrub (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) common in alkaline soils in the western United States; also, any other species of *Sarcobatus.* **b** Any of various similar and related shrubs of the genera *Atriplex, Grayia*, or *Allenrolfea.*
greas'y (grēz'ĭ; grēs'ĭ; 277), *a.;* GREAS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GREAS'I-EST. **1.** Smeared or defiled with grease
With *greasy* aprons, rules, and hammers. *Shak.*
2. Containing much grease; oily; as, *greasy* food.
3. Like grease or oil; smooth; seemingly unctuous to the touch, as is mineral soapstone; hence, slippery.
4. Fat of body; bulky. *Rare.* *Shak.*
5. Gross; indelicate; indecent. *Obs.* *Marston.*
6. *Far.* Affected with the disease called *grease*, as the heels of a horse. See GREASE, *n.*, 4.
7. *Naut.* Threatening; thick; dirty; — said of the weather, day, sky, etc.
great (grāt), *a.;* GREAT'ER (-ẽr); GREAT'EST. [ME. *gret, great*, AS. *grēat;* akin to OS. & LG. *grōt*, D. *groot*, OHG. *grōz*, G. *gross.* Cf. GROAT the coin.] **1.** Large in spatial dimension; of much size; big; — opposed to *small* and *little;* as, a *great* house, plain, distance. "The *great* globe itself . . . shall dissolve." *Shak.* Specif.: **a** Coarse, as opposed to fine. *Obs. or Scot.* **b** Thick, as opposed to slender. *Obs. or Scot.* **c** Big (with young); pregnant. **d** Hence, full or charged with feeling, as with courage, pride, anger, sorrow. *Obs.* **e** High or swollen; — of a body of water. *Dial.* **f** Of letters, capital; as, *great* A. **g** *Hunting.* Full grown; — of animals. *Obs.*
2. Large in number; numerous; as, a *great* company, multitude, series, etc.
3. Many; much; as, *great* blood was shed. *Obs.*
4. Long continued; lengthened in duration; as, a *great* while; a *great* interval.
5. Considerable in degree; — of qualities, feelings, etc.; as, to use *great* caution; to be in *great* pain.
Great cause to give *great* thanks. *Shak.*
6. Eminent; elevated; important; specif.: **a** Important as weighty or distinguished; as, a *great* argument, truth, act. **b** Eminent or distinguished by rank, power, or moral character; extraordinary in genius or accomplishment; lofty; noble; as, *great* as a poet, but *greater* as a man.
He doth object I am too *great* of birth. *Shak.*
c Remarkable in knowledge of, skill in, or as addicted to, something; — used esp. predicatively and with *at* or *in* before the specifying word; as, he is *great* at checkers; Chinese are *great* on decorum. With a noun denoting the agent of an action *great* is common attributively in the sense of *much given to* (the action); assiduous; as, she is a *great* talker. *Colloq.* **d** With an agent noun denoting one who owns, employs, etc.: Being such on a large scale; as, the *great* farmers of the domain lands.
7. Intimate; united in friendship. Cf. THICK, 11. *Now Dial.*
8. *Genealogy.* Older, younger, or more remote, by a single generation; — often used before *grand* to indicate one de-

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grav'ous, *a.* Grave. *Obs.*
gra-vure' (grȧ-vūr'; grā'vūr), *n.* [F. Cf. PHOTOGRAVURE.] Engraving, esp. in composition or of a certain (designated) kind; as, *carbon gravure*, one kind of photoengraving.
gravy boat. A dish for gravy, esp. a long deep dish.
grawe. † GRAVE, GROVE, GROW.
grawls (grôls), *n.* Grilse. *Ir.*
grawnt. † GRAND, GRANT.
grayback, *or* **greyback, herring.** The cisco (*Argyrosomus artedi*).
graybeard, *or* **greybeard, tree.** The fringe tree. *U. S.*
gray'el. † GRAIL, a gradual.
gray'fish', grey'fish', *n.* The fry of coalfish. *Scot.*
gray'fly', grey'fly', *n.* An unidentified insect. *Milton.*
gray'hound'. Rare var. of GREYHOUND.
gray'ish, grey'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
gray'ly, grey'ly, *adv.* of GRAY.
gray'mill', grey'mill', *n.*, *or* **gray,** *or* **grey, millet.** [Corrup. of GROMWELL.] The gromwell.
gray'ness, grey'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gray'pate', grey'pate', *n.* A young goldfinch without crimson head feathers.
gray'stone', grey'stone', *n.* A grayish or greenish compact rock, composed of feldspar and augite, and allied to basalt.
gray'weth'er, grey'weth'er (grā'wĕth'ẽr), *n.* A sarsen; — because of fancied resemblance to a wether. *Southern Eng.*
graze'a-ble, graz'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
graz'er (grāz'ẽr), *n.* One that [grazes.
grazet, grazett, *n.* [Cf. F. *grisette* a gray stuff.] A woolen dress fabric. *Obs.*
gra'zier-dom (grā'zhẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
gra'zier-y (-ĭ), *n.* Cattle grazing as a business. *Rare.*
graz'ing (grāz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRAZE. Specif.: *vb. n.* A pasture; growing grass.
graz'ing-ly, *adv.* of GRAZING.
‖ **gra'zi-o'so** (grä'tsē-ō'sō), *adv. & a.* [It., *adj.* See GRACIOUS.] *Music.* Gracefully; smooth; elegant.
Gr. Br. *Abbr.* Great Britain.
Gr. D. *Abbr.* Grand Duchess; Grand Duke.
gre. † GREE. [*Obs.*
gre'a-ble, *a.* [OF.] Agreeable.
gre'a-bly, *adv.* Agreeably. *Obs.*
gread. † GREED. [om; lap. *Obs.*
greade, *n.* [AS. *grēada.*] Bos-
gread'ly (*dial.* grâd'lĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRADELY.
greahund. † GREYHOUND.
greal (grāl). Var. of GRAIL (Holy Grail). [*Local, U. S.*
grease bug. = OVERFLOW BUG.
grease'bush', *n.* Greasewood.
grease'-fall'en, *a.* *Far.* Affected with grease. *Obs.*
grease'fish', *n.* = CANDLEFISH **a.**
grease'-heels', *n.* *Far.* = GREASE. *Obs.*
grease'horn', *n.* A horn to hold grease for lubrication; hence, a flatterer. *Dial. Eng.*
grease moth. A pyralid moth (*Aglossa pinguinalis*) whose larva eats greasy cloth, etc.
grease paint. *Theat.* A composition used in making up.
greas'i-ly (grēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GREASY.
greas'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gree more remote in the direct line of descent; as *great-grandfather* (a grandfather's or a grandmother's father).

Syn. — GREAT, LARGE, BIG. As applied to material objects, GREAT has been practically displaced by LARGE or (*Colloq.*) BIG. Where *great* is used to denote physical magnitude, it now regularly connotes some impression (as of wonder, surprise, amusement, annoyance) associated with the size; as, a *large* (or *big*) dog; cf. a *great* dog (i. e., a dog whose size is imposing, terrifying, disconcerting, etc.); a *large* (or *big*) head; cf. "the *great* head that seemed so weighted down with thought and study" (*The Nation*); "their classical profiles, . . . their *large* black eyes" (*Byron*); "[She] on the trembling man with *great* eyes gazed" (*W. Morris*); "He 's as *big* again as he used to be, with eyes like saucers" (*Dryden*); a *big* boy, a *great* boy. *Great* alone expresses degree; as, *great* kindness, haste, *great* heat. Fig., *great* suggests importance, eminence, distinction; *large*, breadth, comprehensiveness, generosity; *big* carries over the implication of mere extent or bulk; as, a *great* cathedral, symphony, a *great* general; *large* tolerance, discretion; "that *large* utterance of the early gods" (*Keats*); "There is something in Webster that reminds me of Victor Hugo. There is the same confusion of what is *big* with what is *great*" (*Lowell*); "We 're no longer a small people living and dying for a *great* idea; we 're a *big* people living and dying for money" (*Owen Wister*). See BROAD, ENORMOUS, MONSTROUS, CAPACIOUS.

great albacore, the tunny. — **g. American file.** See FILE, *n.*, tool. — **g. American tooth.** See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.* — **g. and small**, of all ranks or degrees. *Chaucer.* — **g. assize.** **a** = GRAND ASSIZE. **b** The Last Judgment. — **g. auk**, a large auk (*Plautus impennis*), measuring two or two and a half feet in length, but having very small wings, so that it was unable to fly. It was formerly found on the coasts of the northern parts of the North Atlantic (on the American side southward to Massachusetts), but was exterminated by man. The last living individuals are believed to have been killed near Iceland in 1844. See AUK, *Illust.* — **G. Awakening**, a widespread religious revival in the American colonies, principally in New England, beginning about 1740. — **g. barracuda.** See BARRACUDA. — **G. Bear**, *Astron.*, the constellation Ursa Major. — **g. bed of Ware.** See BED. — **G. Bible**, commonly called *Cranmer's Bible*, a version by Miles Coverdale based on Matthew's Bible, of which seven editions were issued in the years 1539-1541, all but the first with a preface by Archbishop Cranmer; — so called from its large size. — **g. black-backed gull.** See BLACK-BACKED GULL. — **g. blue heron.** See HERON. — **g. bulrush**, a tall cyperaceous plant (*Scirpus lacustris*) found throughout the north temperate zone, having naked terete stems and a compound umbel composed of numerous capitate brown spikes. — **g. bunch grass.** See GRASS, *Table I.* — **g. bur** *or* **burr**, the burdock. — **g. burnet**, the common or garden burnet. — **g. calorie.** *Physics.* See CALORIE **b**. — **G. Canon**, *East. Ch.*, the penitential canon of odes that is sung at lauds on the Thursday after the fourth Sunday in Lent. It is the longest canon. — **G. Captain.** **a** Gonsalvo de Córdoba (1453-1515); — so called by his soldiers and afterward familiarly throughout Europe. **b** Manuel I., Emperor (1238-63) of Trebizond. — **g. cassino.** See CASSINO. — **g. cattle**, *Law*, all manner of cattle, except sheep and yearlings. — **g. chair**, an armchair. — **G. Cham of Literature** (kăm), Dr. Samuel Johnson; — a name given to him by Smollett in a letter to John Wilkes. — **G. Charter**, *Eng. Hist.*, Magna Charta. — **g. chervil.** = SWEET CICELY **a**. — **g. circle of a sphere**, a circle the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere. — **G. Commoner**, William Pitt (1708-78), first Earl of Chatham, for many years a leader in the British House of Commons. The title has also been applied to other statesmen, as William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98) and the Americans Henry Clay (1777-1852) and Thaddeus Stevens (1792-1868). — **g. council.** **a** *Eng. Hist.* The central council or assembly of the realm under the Norman kings, composed of the sovereign's tenants in chief. See CURIA, 2 **b** (1). **b** Formerly, in some Italian towns and cities, the municipal legislative body. — **g. cry and little wool.** See under CRY. — **g. custom**, the custom, or duty, levied on imports and exports. *Obs.* — **g. daisy.** = DAISY, 2. — **g. Dane**, one of a breed of very large smooth-coated dogs of muscular build, combining great strength with speed and activity. They are taller though lighter than the mastiff and are of various colors, often spotted or brindled. — **G. Dauphin**, Louis the Dauphin (1661-1711), son of Louis XIV. — **g. day.** **a** The judgment day. **b** *Eccl.* Easter Sunday. **c** *Eccl.* A very important fast or feast day, as Christmas. — **g. death**, the black death. — **g. dog.** **a** *Eng. Forestry Law.* A dog large enough to kill or maim deer or other large game. **b** [*cap.*] = CANIS MAJOR. — **G. Domesday.** See DOMESDAY. — **g. dragon**, the cuckoo pint. — **g. duckweed.** See DUCKWEED. — **G. Duke**, the Duke of Wellington (1769-1852). — **G. Eastern**, a steam vessel, completed in 1859, the largest built up to 1901. She was 692 feet long over all, with a gross tonnage of 18,915. Never a commercial success, she was used in laying the Atlantic and other cables. She was sold in 1887 to be broken up. — **G. Elector**, Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg (1620-88). — **g. entrance**, *East. Ch.*, the procession for bringing the Eucharistic elements into the bema. — **g. fast**, *Eccl.*, esp. *East. Ch.*, the Lenten fast or season. — **G. Father**, the President of the United States; — so called by Indians. — **g. fee**, *Feudal Law*, a fee, or estate, held in capite. — **g. foot**, *Gr. & Lat. Pros.*, a foot which, though of the same name, or having the same number of times or syllables as a normal foot, has its times or syllables of twice the normal length. — **g. forty days.** **a** The days between the resurrection and the ascension of Christ. **b** *Eccl.* The time between Easter and Ascension Day. — **G. Friday**, *East. Ch.*, Good Friday. — **g. furze**, the common furze. — **g. galago.** See GALAGO. — **g. go**, the final examination for a degree in an English university; called also *greats*. *Slang.* — **g. gray**, *or* **grey, owl.** See GRAY OWL. — **g. gross**, twelve gross. — **g. gun.** **a** A piece of heavy ordnance. **b** A person of importance, superiority, or distinction. **c** *pl. Cant.* In *to blow great guns*. See under BLOW, *v. i.* — **great habit**, *East. Ch.*, the costume of monks of the highest grade, or the grade itself, in which the members are almost continuously engaged in religious exercises. — **g. horned owl**, a large owl (*Bubo virginianus*) having conspicuous ear tufts, which is widely distributed in North America and represented by several varieties in different parts of its range. It is closely related to, but smaller than, the eagle owl of Europe. — **g. hundred**, one hundred and twenty. *Eng.* — **g. icosahedron**, *Math.*, a symmetrical polyhedron of 20 faces, 12 vertices, and 30 edges. — **g. inquest.** **a** [*caps.*] See DOMESDAY. **b** The grand jury. **c** The Last Judgment. — **g. inquest of the nation**, the House of Commons. *Eng.* — **G. Inquisition.** = GREAT INQUEST **a**. — **G. Karoo**, a plateau in South Africa. See KAROO. — **G. Lakes, the**, the large fresh-water lakes (Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) which lie on the northern borders of the United States. — **G. Lakes catfish**, a large catfish (*Ameiurus lacustris*) of the Great Lakes and other waters of northern North America. — **G. Lakes trout**, the namaycush. — **g. laurel**, the common rhododendron (*R. maximum*) of the eastern United States. See RHODODENDRON.

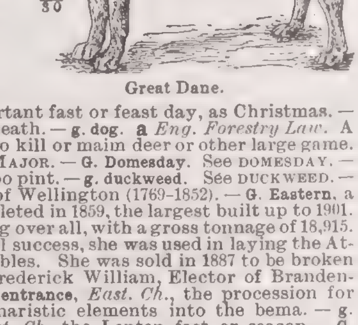

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Great Dane.

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Great Horned Owl.

— **G. Learning.** See FOUR BOOKS. — **g. line.** See LINE, 1 **e**. — **G. Magician**, Sir Walter Scott; — a name first given to him by Professor Wilson ("Christopher North") in a poem "The Magic Mirror," published in 1812. — **g. maple**, the sycamore maple. — **G. Marquis.** **a** James Graham, Marquis of Montrose (1612-50). **b** The Marquis de Pombal (1699-1782). — **g. master.** = GRAND MASTER. *Obs.* — **g. mean**, *Music*, the third string of a bass viol or a violin (D string of the latter). *Obs. Playford.* — **G. Meg.** = MONS MEG. — **G. Minstrel**, Sir W. Scott; — so called by the Edinburgh Review in 1815. — **G. Mogul.** **a** The sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Baber in the 16th century. Hence [*l. c.*], a very important personage; a lord; — sometimes only *mogul*. *Dryden.* **b** A celebrated Golconda diamond found in 1650 or earlier. It belonged to the Great Mogul till the capture of Delhi in 1739, since which time it has not been traced. It was greatly reduced by cutting, and some experts believe that the Orloff is the cut stone and that the Kohinoor represents the remainder of the original crystal. — **G. Moralist**, Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-84). — **g. morel**, the deadly nightshade. — **G. Mother**, the great nature goddess of ancient Anatolia, whose chief name is *Cybele*. She is also known as the **Earth Mother**, the **Mountain Mother**, the **Idæan Mother**; at her reputedly original shrine at Pessinus she was known as **Agdistis**, or **Angdistis**, from the rock Agdus on Mount Dindymus, and as **Dindymene**, from the mountain itself. Here she was worshiped under the form of a stone said to have fallen from heaven (one of the *bætuli*, perhaps meteorites, characteristically her emblems), and this stone was taken to Rome when her worship was inaugurated there. Traces of an analogous worship, esp. in Crete and Thrace, have led to the opinion that the *Great Mother* was a chief deity of Mycenæan times. The Cretan goddesses Rhea, Britomartis, Dictynna, Semele, possibly also Ariadne and Europa, and the Thracian Bendis, Cotys, and Hecate, are all probably related forms of the goddess, and are all largely amalgamated with the similar Hellenic goddesses, Artemis and Demeter. Semitic influence on the nature of the Great Mother came from the group including Astarte, Atargatis, Derceto (cf. APHRODITE, ISHTAR), in connection with whose worship Adonis or Tammuz takes the place held by Attis in the Phrygian cult and (though the parallel is less obvious) by Kore, or Persephone, or by Dionysus, in the Hellenic. Diana of Ephesus was a form of the Anatolian goddess influenced first by Semitic and later by Hellenic conceptions. See esp. CYBELE, MAGNA MATER, RHEA; cf. ADONIS, ARTEMIS, ATTIS, CORYBANT, DIONYSUS, DEMETER. — **g. mullein**, the common mullein. — **g. nettle**, a European and Asiatic nettle (*Urtica dioica*), naturalized in the United States. It is alterative and diuretic; its fiber is used in making coarse cloth. — **g. northern shrike.** See BUTCHER BIRD. — **g. oath**, an oath especially solemn. — **g. octave**, *Music*, the octave from C to B inclusive. See PITCH, *Illust.* — **g. omentum.** *Anat.* See OMENTUM. — **g. organ.** *Music.* See ORGAN, 1 **c**. — **G. Pacificator**, Henry Clay (1777-1852), from his skill in compromising. — **G. Paschal Cycle.** = DIONYSIAN PERIOD. — **g. pompano**, the permit *Trachinotus goodei*. — **g. powers, the** (of Europe), in modern diplomacy, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy. — **g. primer**, *Print.*, a size of type. See TYPE. — **G. Pyramid**, one of the three great pyramidal tombs at Gizeh, near Cairo, esp. the pyramid of Cheops (which see). — **g. ragweed.** See RAGWEED. — **g. reed**, the donax (*Arundo donax*). — **g. rhododendron.** = GREAT LAUREL. — **g. rolls.** = PIPE ROLLS. — **G. Russian.** See RUSSIAN. — **g. St. John's-wort**, the large-flowered *Hypericum ascyron*. — **g. sanicle**, the lady's-mantle *Alchemilla vulgaris*. — **G. Saturday**, *East. Ch.*, Saturday before Easter. — **g. scale.** *Music.* **a** = GAMUT **b**. *Obs.* **b** The whole series of musical sounds from lowest to highest. — **g. schism.** **a** The Greek schism. **b** A schism in the Roman Church, late in the 14th century, between adherents of rival claimants to the papal throne. — **G. Sea**, the Mediterranean Sea. In Chaucer both the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea are so called. — **g. seal.** **a** The principal seal of a kingdom or state. **b** [*cap.*] In Great Britain, the Lord Chancellor (custodian of this seal); also, his office. — **g. silver fir.** = WHITE FIR, 1 **b**. — **g. snipe.** See SNIPE. — **G. Spirit, the**, among the North American Indians, their chief or principal deity. — **G. Sunday**, *East. Ch.*, Easter Sunday. — **G. Survey.** See DOMESDAY. — **G. Synagogue.** See SYNAGOGUE, 3. — **g. thrumwort**, the water plantain. *Dial. Eng.* — **g. tithes.** See TITHE. — **G. Tom.** = BIG TOM. — **G. Tom of Lincoln.** See TOM OF LINCOLN. — **g. trefoil**, lucern or alfalfa. — **g. trek**, the great emigration of Boers from Cape Colony which began in 1836, and resulted in the founding of the South African Republic and Orange Free State. — **g. trochanter.** *Anat.* See TROCHANTER. — **g. tunny.** See TUNNY. — **Great Unknown**, a name given to the author of the "Waverley Novels," which first appeared anonymously. — **g. unwashed**, the lower classes; — a contemptuous term first applied to the artisan class by Edmund Burke. — **g. water lily**, the water chinquapin. — **g. water parsnip**, a poisonous European apiaceous plant (*Sium latifolium*). — **G. Week**, *Eccl.*, Holy Week; — so called in the early church and esp. in the Eastern Church to-day. Monday, Tuesday, etc., of Great Week are *Great* Monday, *Great* Tuesday, etc. — **g. wheel**, *Horol.*, the first wheel of a watch or clock train. — **g. willow-herb.** See WILLOW-HERB. — **g. year.** = PLATONIC YEAR. See *precession of the equinoxes*, under PRECESSION.

great (grāt), *n.* **1.** The whole; the gross; as, a contract to build a ship by the *great*.

2. That of chief import; the gist. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* In an English university, a great go. *Slang.*

great′-bel′lied, *a.* Big-bellied; pregnant; teeming.

great′-cir′cle, *a.* Of or pertaining to the great circle of a sphere. See under GREAT, *a.*

great-circle chart, *Navig.*, a chart constructed on the gnomonic projection (which see). — **g. sailing**, the process of conducting a vessel on a great circle of the globe, which is the shortest path between two places. — **g. track**, *Navig.*, the track of a vessel following a great circle. When following any great circle, except a meridian or the equator, a ship's course constantly changes. See SAILING, RHUMB.

great′coat′ (grāt′kōt′), *n.* An overcoat.

great′en (grāt′'n), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make, or to become, greater; to enlarge; magnify; increase.

My blue eyes *greatening* in the looking-glass. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. To exalt, or become exalted or ennobled.

Every man doth *greaten* with the act
Of freedom. *Geo. E. Woodberry.*

great′er (-ẽr), *a.; compar.* of GREAT; — with geographical names, used to indicate extensions of territory; as, *Greater Britain* is a name for the whole British empire; *Greater New York* is the city formed by uniting the original New York city, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens and Richmond counties. Sometimes such a name is used for a city and suburbs naturally, but not governmentally, connected.

Greater Asclepiadean. See ASCLEPIADEAN **b**. — **G. Bull.** See AUSCULTA FILI. — **g. celandine.** = CELANDINE **a**. — **G. Litany**, *R. C. Ch.*, the Litany of the Saints in the form chanted on St. Mark's Day (April 25). — **g. orders.** See ORDER, *n.*, *Eccl.* — **g. whitethroat, g. yellowlegs**, and other animal names where the word *greater* is prefixed to distinguish from a smaller similar species. See the nouns.

great′est, *a.; superl.* of GREAT.

greatest common divisor, the assemblage of all the elements common to two assemblages; in arithmetic the greatest factor, and in algebra the factor of the highest degree, common to two or more numbers or expressions. In algebra the phrase *highest common divisor* is preferred.

Great′heart′, Mr. (grāt′härt′). In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the guide of Christian's wife and children upon their journey to the Celestial City.

great′-heart′ed, *a.* **1.** High-spirited; fearless.

2. Generous; magnanimous; noble.

greave (grēv), *n.* [OF. *grèves*; cf. Sp. *grevas*.] Armor for the leg below the knee; — usually *pl.* — **greaved** (grēvd), *a.*

greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *grevar* greaves, LG. *greven*, G. *griebe*, also AS. *grēofa* pot.] The sediment of melted tallow. It is made into cakes for dogs' food.

Greaves, Sir Laun′ce-lot (lån′sē-lŏt grēvz). The hero of Smollett's novel "The History of Sir Launcelot Greaves," a sort of travesty of Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He is a well-born young English squire of the time of George II., handsome, virtuous, and enlightened, but crack-brained.

grebe (grēb), *n.* [F. *grèbe*.] Any of certain swimming birds constituting the family Podicipedidæ, closely related to the loons, but having the toes lobate instead of webbed. The tail is rudimentary and the tarsi are narrow and bladelike. They are most expert divers and able to swim long distances under water. The nest is built of reeds, etc., close to, or even floating on, the water. Among the larger species are the western grebe (*Æchmophorus occidentalis*) of America; the red-necked grebes (*Colymbus grisegena* of Europe and *C. holbœllii* of America); and the crested grebe (*C. cristatus*) of Europe. The horned grebe (*C. auritus*) is a common small species of the Northern Hemisphere. The last two are named from their peculiar crests. See also DABCHICK.

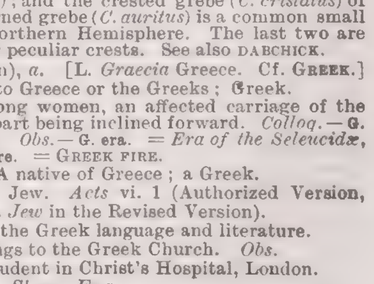

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Red-necked Grebe (*Colymbus holbœllii*).

Gre′cian (grē′shăn), *a.* [L. *Graecia* Greece. Cf. GREEK.] Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Greek.

Grecian bend, among women, an affected carriage of the body, the upper part being inclined forward. *Colloq.* — **G. dog**, a greyhound. *Obs.* — **G. era.** = *Era of the Seleucidæ*, under ERA. — **G. fire.** = GREEK FIRE.

Gre′cian, *n.* **1.** A native of Greece; a Greek.

2. A Hellenized Jew. *Acts* vi. 1 (Authorized Version, rendered *Grecian Jew* in the Revised Version).

3. One versed in the Greek language and literature.

4. One who belongs to the Greek Church. *Obs.*

5. A first-class student in Christ's Hospital, London.

6. An Irishman. *Slang, Eng.*

Gre′cism, Græ′cism (grē′sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *grécisme*. See GREEK.] **1.** An idiom of the Greek language; a Hellenism.

2. The spirit of Greek art or culture; also, imitation of Greek characteristics or adoption of Greek style.

Gre′cize, Græ′cize (grē′sīz), *v. t.*; GRE′CIZED, GRÆ′CIZED (-sīzd); GRE′CIZ-ING, GRÆ′CIZ-ING (-sīz-ĭng). [Cf. F. *gréciser*, L. *Graecizare*.] To render Greek; to give a Greek form or character to; to Hellenize.

Gre′cize, Græ′cize, *v. i.* To conform to the Greek custom or idiom, esp. in speech.

Gre′co-, Græ′co- (grē′kō-). Combining form for *Greek* or *Grecian*.

Gre′co-Ro′man, Græ′co-Ro′man, *a.* Having character-

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great, *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, great; to increase. *Obs.*
great′-aunt′, *n.* A grandaunt.
great′-eyed′, *a.* Having large eyes; also, farseeing. [falcon.
great′-foot′ed hawk. Peregrine
great-grand′child′, *n.* A child of one's grandchild.
great′-grand′daugh′ter, *n.* A daughter of one's grandchild.
great′-grand′fa′ther, *n.* The father of one's grandparent.
great′-grand′moth′er, *n.* The mother of one's grandparent.
great′-grand′son′, *n.* A son of one's grandchild.
greath (grāth). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GRAITH.
great′head′, *n.* Greatness. *Obs.*
great′head′, *n.* The golden-eye duck. *Local, U. S.* [-NESS.
great′-heart′ed-ness, *n.* See
great′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
great′ly, *a.* Great. *Obs.*
great′ly, *adv.* of GREAT.
great′-mouthed′. Large-mouthed; loud-mouthed.
great′-neph′ew, *n.* A grandnephew.
great′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
great′-niece′, *n.* A grandniece.
great′um-ly, *adv.* [Apparently fr. (assumed) ME. *gretum* greatly, with ending *-um* after AS. *miclum* greatly, orig. dat. pl. of *micel* mickle + *-ly*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Greatly. *Obs. Scot.*
great′-un′cle, *n.* A granduncle.
great′wort′ (grāt′wûrt′), *n.* Elecampane. *Obs.*
greave (grēv), *n.* [AS. *grǣfe*. See GROVE.] a Branch; twig. *Obs.* **b** A grove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
greave. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRIEVE, *n.*
greave, *v. t.* *Naut.* To grave.
greaz, *v.* Grease. *Ref. Sp.*
greazd, greast. Greased. *R. Sp.*
grebe cloth. A cotton cloth which is downy on one side.
Gre′bo (grā′bō), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of the Liberian coast, West Africa, akin to the Krumen.
gre-ca′le (grā-kä′lā). Var. of GREGALE.
Gre′can, *a. & n.* Greek. *Obs.*
Gre-can′ic, *a.* [L. *Graecanicus*.] Grecian; Greek. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
Gre′can-ize, *v. t.* To Grecize.
grece (grēs). Obs. pl. of GREE.
grece, *n.* [Prop., pl. of *gree* a step.] A flight of steps; also, a step in a flight. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [GREEK, GRIS.
Grece, *or* **grece.** † GREASE,
Gre′cian-ize, *v. t. & i.* To Grecize. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
grec′ing (grēs′ĭng), *n.* A grece.
Gre′co counter gambit. The chess opening P-K4, P-K4; Kt-KB3, P-KB4. [fret.
‖**grecque** (grĕk), *n.* [F.] A Greek

istics that are partly Greek and partly Roman; specif., *Art*, having the character of Roman work done under strong Greek influence. The term is often applied to the Roman Imperial art from about 50 B. C. to 400 A. D., but carelessly, as ignoring the powerful Italian, and the later, Oriental, influences at work.

Greco-Roman, *or* **Græco-Roman, wrestling**. See WRESTLING.

gree (grē), *n.* [F. *gré*, L. *gratus*. See GRATEFUL; cf. AGREE.] Good will; favor; pleasure; satisfaction; as, to take or accept in *gree*, to take favorably. *Obs. or Archaic.*

gree (grē), *n.; pl.* GREES (grēz); *Obs. or Scot. pls.* GRECE (grēs), GRICE (gris; grēs), GRISE, GRIZE (griz; grēz), etc. [OF. *gré*, L. *gradus*. See GRADE.] **1**. Step; stage; degree. *Obs.*
2. Rank; degree; position. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. Superiority; mastery; hence, a prize; honors; as, to bear the *gree*, i. e., to carry off the prize. *Obs. or Scot.*

gree, *v. i. & t.* [From AGREE.] To agree, or to cause to agree; to harmonize. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

greed (grēd), *n.* [See GREEDY.] An eager desire or longing; greediness; as, a *greed* of gain.
Syn. — See CUPIDITY.

greed′i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *grǣdignes.*] The quality of being greedy; vehement and selfish desire.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Ravenousness, voracity, eagerness, avidity.

greed′y (-ĭ), *a.;* GREED′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GREED′I-EST. [ME. *gredi*, AS. *grǣdig, grēdig;* akin to OS. *grādag*, OHG. *grātag*, Dan. *graadig*, OSw. *gradig, grâdig*, Icel. *grāðugr*, Goth. *grēdags* greedy, *grēdēn* to be hungry, *grēdus* hunger; cf. Skr. *gṛdh* to be greedy.] **1**. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry; — followed by *of;* as, a lion that is *greedy* of his prey.
2. Having, or characterized by, eager or keen desire; specif., eager for wealth; avaricious; as, *greedy* of gain.
3. Sought or pursued greedily. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Insatiate, gluttonous, avid, edacious, devouring; grasping, avaricious. — GREEDY, VORACIOUS, RAVENOUS, RAPACIOUS. GREEDY implies keen and excessive appetite or craving for food or (fig.) gain; VORACIOUS suggests rather excess or gluttony in the act of eating or (fig.) acquiring; as, "His little eyes . . . were like a pig's, sly and *greedy* at once, and bloodshot" (*M. Hewlett*); "I think I make no habit of feeding on praise, and despise those whom I see *greedy* of it, as much as I should an underbred fellow, who, after eating a cherry tart, proceeded to lick the plate" (*Scott*); "*voracious* birds, that hotly bill and breed, and largely drink, because on salt they feed" (*Dryden*); "Many crude lumps of Speed, Rapin, Mezeray . . . etc., I devoured like so many novels; and I swallowed with the same *voracious* appetite the descriptions of India and China, of Mexico and Peru" (*Gibbon*). RAVENOUS suggests violent or grasping voracity (often due to excessive hunger), as of a bird or beast of prey; as, "Being often very hungry when he sat down to his meals, he [Dr. Johnson] contracted a habit of eating with *ravenous* greediness. . . . The sight of food affected him as it affects wild beasts and birds of prey" (*Macaulay*); "Allegra is prettier, I think, but as obstinate as a mule and as *ravenous* as a vulture" (*Byron*). RAPACIOUS suggests a violent tendency to seize or appropriate to one's self, but has less specific reference to the seizure of food; "the Indians, who, though often *rapacious*, are devoid of avarice" (*Parkman*); "A fond mother . . . in pursuit of praise for her children [is] the most *rapacious* of human beings" (*Jane Austen*). See COVETOUS, CUPIDITY.

gree′gree′, gri′gri′ (grē′grē′), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name: cf. F. *gris-gris*.] An African talisman, charm, or fetish. See FETISH. — **greegree**, *or* **grigri, man**, an African magician or fetish priest.

Greek (grēk), *n.* [AS. *Grēcas, Crēcas*, pl., L. *Graecus*, sing., Gr. Γραικός.] **1**. A native or citizen of Greece; one of the Greek people; often, specif., a person of one of the races of ancient Greece. The earliest-known civilizations of Greece, the Minoan and the Mycenæan (see these terms), were characteristic of a primitive population, the *Pelasgians*, belonging to the Mediterranean race. In times antedating historical record they came (according to the probable theory) under the partial domination of the invading Achæans, who were ascendant in the era described in the Homeric poems. Later (according to Greek tradition, 1104-3 B. C.) came immigrations of conquering tribes from the north (the **Dorian migration**) who occupied chiefly the Peloponnesus, and Crete, Rhodes, Melos, and other islands, and whose inroads were followed by the **Æolian** and **Ionian migrations**, originating from the mainland of Greece and extending to the islands and the shores of Asia Minor. The **Hellenic period** of Greek history, characterized by the growth of a sense of solidarity among the Greek states, is generally dated from the first Olympiad, 776-5 B. C., and lasts until the era of conquest of Alexander (d. 323 B. C.), which mark the beginning of the **Hellenistic period**, characterized by the spread of Greek civilization and the lapse of the political independence of the Greeks.
2. A person using the Greek language as his native tongue, or one belonging to the Greek Church.

There can be no doubt that in Asia Minor, at least, the word *Greek* is devoid of any racial significance. It merely denotes a man who speaks Greek, or else one who is a Greek Catholic, converted from Mohammedanism. *W. Z. Ripley.*

3. One whose character, feelings, and sympathies are Greek; one strongly affected by Greek culture and thought.

I, the joy of life unquestioned — I, the *Greek* —
I, the everlasting Wonder Song of Youth! *Kipling.*

4. [*l. c.*] A swindler or sharper; esp., a card cheat; also, a roisterer; a boon companion.
5. [From GREEK, *a.*] The language of the Greeks, primarily of the classical Greeks; broadly, the whole family of Hellenic idioms (see INDO-EUROPEAN). The Hellenic family is a compact body of dialects comparatively isolated among the Indo-European languages (most nearly related to the Italic tongues), characterized by retention of many inflectional forms, complexity and expressiveness of the verbal conjugations, and marvelous facility for word formation. The use of pitch accent and variety of vowel sounds gave the language euphony without loss of consonantal vigor. Of the numerous local dialects of the classical period, four stand preëminent: **a** The **Ionic**, spoken on the Asiatic coast and many of the islands of the Ægean. This is characterized by care for melody and the freedom and richness of the vowel system. It is divided into **Old Ionic**, or **epic**, the language of Homer, possibly always a somewhat artificial tongue; and **New Ionic**, the language of Herodotus, Hippocrates, and others, spoken in the Ionian cities of Asia and the isles. **b Attic**, originally the dialect of Attica, a branch of Ionic, taken as the standard form of classical Greek. From the other forms of Ionic it differs chiefly in its contraction of vowels, giving it greater vigor without loss of grace. It is the language of Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Plato, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Thucydides; and from it sprang the later *Hellenic* (or *Hellenistic*) tongue which spread throughout the ancient world, and in which were composed the works of Aristotle, Polybius, Plutarch, the New Testament, etc. **c Æolic**, comprising the dialects spoken chiefly in Æolis, Thessaly, and Bœotia, **Arcadian**, **Elean**, and **Cyprian** being sometimes included. An avoidance of oxytones and rough breathings and instability of vowel sounds distinguish Æolic, in which were written the poems of Alcæus and Sappho and three of the idyls of Theocritus. **d Doric**, used by Pindar and Theocritus, and spoken in the Peloponnesus, northern Greece, and Crete, as also in colonies in Asia Minor, Sicily, and Italy. Slowness, deliberation, and emphasis, rather than polish, are its salient traits. **Modern Greek** has lost, besides pitch accent and vowel variety, a number of the inflectional forms of the ancient language, but is still not far removed from it. It is divided into **Romaic**, the common speech, and **Neo-Hellenic**, which seeks to preserve ancient forms and idioms. The Greek alphabet, received by the Greeks from the Phœnicians at an early unknown date (previous to 650 B. C.), is the parent of all modern European alphabets. At first consisting of twenty-two symbols, it was variously modified, the Ionic form with twenty-four letters finally prevailing. Capital letters only were used at first.
6. [From GREEK, *a.*] Something unintelligible; esp., unintelligible speech; gibberish.

But, for mine own part, it was *Greek* to me. *Shak.*

7. *pl.* Greek types or characters.

when Greek meets Greek, an expression derived from, "When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war," in the drama of "Alexander the Great," by Nathaniel Lee (1653?-92), which refers to the resistance offered to Philip and Alexander of Macedon by the Greek states.

Greek (grēk), *a.* [See GREEK, *n.;* cf. F. *grec*, E. *Grecian*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Greece, the Greeks, or their language.

Greek calendar. a Any of various calendars used by the ancient Greek states. The *Attic calendar* divided the year into twelve months of 29 and 30 days, as follows:

1. Hecatombæon (July-Aug.).	7. Gamelion (Jan.-Feb.).
2. Metageitnion (Aug.-Sept.).	8. Anthesterion (Feb.-Mar.).
3. Boëdromion (Sept.-Oct.).	9. Elaphebolion (Mar.-Apr.).
4. Pyanepsion (Oct.-Nov.).	10. Munychion (Apr.-May).
5. Mæmacterion (Nov.-Dec.).	11. Thargelion (May-June).
6. Poseideon (Dec.-Jan.).	12. Scirophorion (June-July).

A fixed relation to the seasons was maintained by introducing an intercalary month, "the second Poseideon," at first in an inexact way, afterward in years 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16, and 19 of the Metonic cycle. Dates were reckoned in Olympiads. See OLYMPIAD. **b** The Julian calendar, used in the Greek Church. See CALENDAR. — **G. calends** *or* **kalends**, a time that will never come, as the Greeks had no calends. — **G. Church**, *or* **G. Orthodox Church**. **a** The Eastern Church; — commonly so called in distinction from the Latin, or Roman Catholic, Church. **b** The established church of the kingdom of Greece, forming part of the Eastern Church. — **G. cross**. See CROSS, *Illust.*, 6. — **G. embroidery**, appliqué work consisting of set designs of colored cloth or silk attached to a foundation by fancy stitches. — **G. Empire**. See ROMAN EMPIRE. — **G. era**. See ERA, *n.* — **G. fire**, a combustible composition which burns under water, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, niter, and sulphur. — **G. fret**. See FRET. — **G. gift**, something given with a treacherous purpose. See TIMEO DANAOS ET DONA FERENTES. — **G. key**. = GREEK FRET. — **G. modes**. See MODE, 1. — **G. partridge**, a partridge (*Caccabis saxatilis*) having the plumage handsomely marked with gray, black, and chestnut, found in the mountains of southern Europe. — **G. pitch**, rosin. *Obs.* — **G. point**, one of the earliest needle-made laces. It was first made in the 15th century, in stiff geometric patterns, worked over drawn threads, and ornamented with picots. Later designs were more flowing in form. Called also *reticella lace*. — **G. rose**, the campion or its flower. — **G. schism**, *Eccl.*, the separation of the Greek and Roman churches. — **G. tortoise**, the common land tortoise (*Testudo græca*) of southern Europe, Asia Minor, etc. — **G. valerian**, any of several plants of the genus *Polemonium*, esp. the European *P. cæruleum*. They have blue or white flowers, and pinnate leaves resembling those of the officinal valerian. — **G. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION. — **G. year**. See YEAR.

Greek′-let′ter fra-ter′ni-ty. In United States colleges and schools, a society designated by Greek letters. Usually such societies are secret and have local chapters.

green (grēn), *a.;* GREEN′ER (-ẽr); GREEN′EST. [ME. *grene*, AS. *grēne;* akin to D. *groen*, OS. *grōni*, OHG. *gruoni*, G. *grün*, Dan. & Sw. *grön*, Icel. *grænn;* fr. the root of E. *grow*. See GROW.] **1**. Of the color green (see GREEN, *n.*, 1); of a color like or near that of grass when fresh and growing or of an emerald.
2. Having abundant verdure; characterized by green growth; verdant; as, *green* fields; hence, of climate or weather, mild; as, a *green* winter; also, consisting of green growth or of young plants or vegetables; as, *green* feed.
3. Full of life and vigor; fresh and vigorous; as, a *green* old age; *green* memories.
4. Not ripened or matured; immature; not fully grown; as, *green* fruit, corn, vegetables, etc.
5. Immature in age or experience; young; raw; not trained; as, *green* in years or judgment; hence, ignorant; gullibly simple or uninformed.

I might be angry with the officious zeal which supposes that its *green* conceptions can instruct my gray hairs. *Scott.*

6. Specif., of a horse, that has never been raced for premiums or money or speeded against time.
7. Not seasoned; raw; of liquors, not matured or mellowed by keeping; of wood, not dried of sap; of sand (in founding), clay (in ceramics), starch, sugar, etc., not dried; moist; of pelts, etc. (in tanning), fresh from the animal; not salted or dried.
8. Not baked or roasted; raw or partly raw; as, *green* meat; hence, unfired; as, *green* bricks; *green* pottery.
9. Fresh; recent; new; as, a *green* wound.
10. Recently delivered of young. *Obs.*
11. Having a sickly color; having a complexion indicative of fear, jealousy, illness, or the like.

To look so *green* and pale. *Shak.*

☞ The phrases beginning with *green*, a., are, for facility of reference, distributed in the Vocabulary.

green (grēn), *n.* **1**. The characteristic color of growing herbage; the color of the solar spectrum intermediate between the yellow and the blue, typically of a wave length of about 505 micromillimeters. See COLOR.
2. Something green or of which green is a symbol or emblem; as, victory was with the *green*.
3. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with herbage or turf; specif.: **a** A common; as, the village *green*. **b** *Golf.* The whole links or course; also, the putting green within twenty yards of a hole exclusive of hazards. See FAIR GREEN. **c** A bowling green.
4. Green vegetation; specif.: **a** Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths; — usually in *pl.*

In that soft season when descending showers
Call forth the *greens*, and wake the rising flowers. *Pope.*

b *pl.* Leaves and stems of young plants, as spinach, beets, etc., which in their green state are boiled for food.
5. Any pigment or dye which colors green.
6. *pl. Sugar Manuf.* Green sirup.

the Green, green as the emblematic color of Ireland or of the Irish nationalists.

green, *v. t.;* GREENED (grēnd); GREEN′ING. **1**. To make green.
2. To place on a green, as in bowling; as, to *green* a bowl.
3. To cause to appear green, or simple; to hoax. *Slang.*

green, *v. i.* [AS. *grēnian.*] To become or grow green.

By *greening* slope and singing flood. *Whittier.*

green alder. An alder (*Alnus alnobetula*) of the northern parts of both hemispheres, distinguished by the light green under surfaces of the leaves and by the winged nuts.

green algæ. *Bot.* A group of algæ constituting the class Chlorophyceæ. See CHLOROPHYCEÆ.

green amaranth. Any of several species of *Amaranthus* (as *A. retroflexus*) having greenish flower clusters.

green ash. An American ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*) having hard and strong brown wood.

green′back′ (grēn′băk′), *n.* **1**. Any of the legal-tender non-interest-bearing notes of the United States having the devices on the back printed with green ink. First issued as a war-revenue measure in 1862, under R. S. 3588, they depreciated, at one time to 35, but since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, in accordance with R. S. 3575 [act Jan. 14, 1875], they have been redeemable in gold and have uniformly circulated at par.
2. Any of various animals, as: **a** The European garfish. **b** A green frog. **c** The golden plover. **d** A cisco.

Green′back′er (-ẽr), *n.* *U. S. Polit. Hist.* A member or adherent of the so-called Greenback party.

Greenback party. *U. S. Polit. Hist.* A party, officially known as the Independent party, opposed to the retirement, or reduction in amount, of the greenbacks, and to all currency except government paper "based on the faith and resources of the nation." It held its first convention on Nov. 25, 1874, and in 1876 nominated Peter Cooper for President. In 1877 it was absorbed in, or fused with, the National party, which adopted its currency ideas and was thereafter popularly known as the Greenback-Labor party. The united party practically disappeared from politics in 1884, its members largely affiliating with the Populists.

green′bone′ (grēn′bōn′), *n.* Any of several fishes so named because the bones are green when boiled. **a** Any garfish of the family Belonidæ. **b** The European eelpout.

green book. An official report of government affairs bound in green; — used esp. of Italian and British Indian reports.

green′bri′er (grēn′brī′ẽr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Smilax;* esp., a thorny climbing shrub of the eastern United States, *Smilax rotundifolia*, with a yellowish green stem, thick leaves, and umbels of small greenish flowers; — called also *cat brier*.

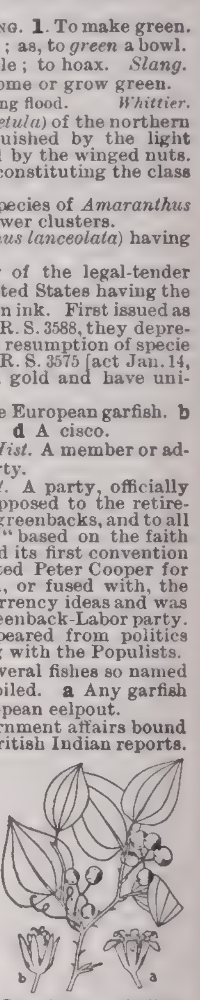

Greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*). **a** Staminate Flower. **b** Pistillate Flower. (1/2)

Greenbrier limestone. [From *Greenbrier* County, West Virginia.] *Geol.* A formation of the Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous) system in West Virginia and adjacent States. In West Virginia it overlies the Pocono sandstone (Big Injun oil sand) and is known to the drillers as the *Big Lime*.

green charge. A mixture of ingredients for gunpowder before the intimate mixing in the incorporating mill.

green cheese. **a** Cheese not dried by standing; new cheese. **b** Sage cheese. **c** Cheese of whey or skim milk.

green cinnabar. **a** A green pigment consisting of fired oxides of cobalt and zinc. **b** = BRUNSWICK GREEN **b**.

Green Cloth, Green′cloth′ (grēn′klŏth′), *n.* **1**. A board or court of justice formerly held in the countinghouse of the British sovereign's household, composed of the Lord Steward and his officers, and having cognizance of matters of justice in the household, with power to correct offenders, and keep the peace within the verge of the palace. The board originally sat at a table covered with green cloth.
2. [*l. c.*] A table for gambling; — from the common use of green cloth as a covering.

green comma. An anglewing butterfly (*Grapta faunus*) of the northern United States, whose larva feeds on willows. See GRAPTA, *Illust.*

green corn. **a** The immature ears of Indian corn, esp. sweet corn. *U. S.* **b** = SEA CORN.

green crab. An edible shore crab (*Carcinides maenas*) of Europe and America.

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gred, *n.* Also **grade**. A cry or calling out. *Obs.*
gred′a-lin, -a-line, -e-line. † GRIDELIN.
grede. † GREADE, GREED.
grede, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *grǣdan.*] To cry aloud; to shout; to call upon; to proclaim. *Obs.*
gredel. † GIRDLE, GRIDDLE.
gredely. † GREEDILY.
gréderne. † GRIDIRON.
gredi, gredie. † GREEDY.
gredil. † GRIDDLE.
grediliche. † GREEDILY.
gredire, gredirne. † GRIDIRON.
greece. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRECE.
greed (grēd), *n.* Chiefly in *pl.* [AS. *grǣde* grass, sedge.] *Dial. Eng* **a** Duckweed. **b** Any species of *Potamogeton*.
greed, *v. i. & t.* [See GREED desire.] To be greedy; to crave. *Rare.*
greed′i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GREEDY.
greed′y-gut′, *or* **greed′y-guts′**, *n.* A glutton. *Vulgar.*
greef. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRIEF.
gree′full. † GRIEFFUL.
Greek, *v. t.* To do like a Greek. *Obs.*
greek, *v. i.* To cheat at cards. [*Obs.*
Greek′dom (grēk′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
Greek′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Greek acts or customs; specif., *Slang*, cheating, as at cards.
Greek′ess, *n.*, *fem.* of GREEK. *Rare.*
Greek′ish, *a.* [Cf. AS. *Grēcisc.*] [See -ISH.
Greekish hay. Fenugreek. *Obs.*
Greekish nettle. A European nettle (*Urtica pilulifera*).
Greek′ism (grēk′ĭz′m), *n.* Grecism. *Rare.*
Greek′ist, *n.* See -IST. [*Rare.*
Greek′ize. *v. t.* To Grecize.
Greek′land, *n.* Greece. *Obs.*
Greek′less, *a.* See -LESS.
Greek′ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.
gree′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *greement*, E. *agreement*.] Agreement; accord. *Obs.*
green. † GRIN, snare.
green (grēn). Dial. Eng. var. of GRANE, *v.*
green (grēn), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *girna*.] To yearn. *Scot. & Ir.*
green′a-ble (-ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
green adder's-mouth. See ACHROANTHES.
green′age (grēn′āj), *n.* See -AGE. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
green apron. A lay preacher.
green archangel. See ARCHANGEL, 2 b.
green arrow. Yarrow.
green′-back′ her′ring. The cisco (*Argyrosomus artedi*).
Green′back′ism (grēn′băk′ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
Green′back-La′bor par′ty. See GREENBACK PARTY.
green-back trout. A small black-spotted trout (*Salmo clarkii stomias*) of the headwaters of the Platte and Arkansas rivers.
green blight. Any green aphid.
green blindness. See COLOR BLINDNESS. — **green′-blind′**, *a.*
green′-bot′tle fly. A bluebottle fly (*Lucilia cæsar*) whose body shows greenish reflections.
green box. One of the topmost boxes in a theater. *Obs.*
green brass. Verdigris. *Obs.*
green′-breast′ed pheas′ant. = GREEN PHEASANT.
green broom. **a** The woadwaxen. **b** The common broom.
green′coat′, *n.* One who wears a green coat, as the scholars in certain English charity schools.
green cod. **a** The coalfish. **b** The cultus cod.
green cormorant. The shag

green crop. A crop while in a growing or unripe state.

green dragon. **a** In Europe, a common aroid (*Dracunculus dracunculus*) resembling the cuckoopint. See DRACUNCULUS. **b** An American araceous plant (*Arisæma dracontium*) differing from the related *A. triphyllum*, or jack-in-the-pulpit, by its digitate leaves, slender greenish yellow spathe, and elongated spadix.

green duck. A young duck; specif., one marketed at about nine weeks of age, before the pinfeathers grow.

green earth. **a** Glauconite, found in cavities in amygdaloid and other eruptive rocks, and used as a pigment by artists. **b** Celadonite, similarly used.

green ebony. **a** Any variety of ebony of a greenish color; also, any of the species of *Diospyros* yielding this wood, as *D. melanoxylon*. **b** A South American bignoniaceous tree (*Jacaranda ovalifolia*) or its wood, used for turned and inlaid work and in dyeing. **c** Either of the West Indian trees *Brya ebenus* and *Excæcaria glandulosa*, or their similar wood.

green′er-y (grēn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. Green plants; verdure.
2. A place for raising or keeping plants, as a greenhouse.

green′-eyed′ (-īd′; 87), *a.* Having green eyes; hence [after Shakespeare, who speaks of "*green-eyed jealousy*" (*Othello*, III. iii.) and of jealousy as the "*green-eyed* monster" (*Merchant of Venice*, III. ii.)], seeing with jealous eyes; biased by jealousy. Cf. GREEN, *a.*, 11.

green fallow. Fallow on which some crop is kept growing the greater part of the year.

green′finch′ (grēn′fĭnch′; 140), *n.* **a** A very common European finch (*Ligurinus chloris*) having olive-green and yellow plumage. **b** The Texas sparrow

green fire. *Pyrotech.* A composition that burns with a bright green light. In a common composition the color is due to barium nitrate.

green′fish′ (grēn′fĭsh′), *n.* **a** The coalfish. **b** The bluefish (*Cheilodipterus saltatrix*). **c** A small Californian food fish (*Girella nigricans*) of the family Kyphosidæ **d** A greenling (*Hexagrammus octogrammus*) of Alaska.

green fish. Fish, esp. cod, not yet salted, or salted but not dried.

green fly. Any green species of plant lice or aphids, esp. those that infest greenhouse plants.

green frog. A common frog (*Rana clamata*) of the eastern and central United States and parts of Canada, which is dark olive above, becoming green toward the head.

green′gage′ (grēn′gāj′), *n.* [*green* + *gage* a plum.] A kind of plum of medium size, greenish flesh, and fine flavor. See GAGE.

green′gill′ (-gĭl′), *n.* An oyster with gills or other parts tinged with a green pigment. This condition is due to feeding on green vegetable organisms, and does not, as often supposed, injure the oyster as food. In Europe the condition is artificially produced. — **green′-gilled′** (-gĭld′), *a.*

green gland. *Zoöl.* One of a pair of large green glands in crawfishes and related crustaceans, supposed to act as kidneys. Their outlets are at the bases of the larger antennæ.

green glass. Common glass, as for bottles, etc., whether green or not in color.

green goods. Counterfeit greenbacks. *Slang, U. S.*

green goose. A young goose; esp., a well-fattened young goose for market.

green′gro′cer (grēn′grō′sẽr), *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit.

green′gro′cer-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz). The wares, or the shop, of a greengrocer.

green haw. A partially evergreen hawthorn (*Cratægus viridis*) of the southern United States.

green′head′ (grēn′hĕd′), *n.* **a** The mallard. **b** The striped bass. **c** Any of several species of horsefly having the compound eyes green. *Tabanus lineola* and *T. costalis* are abundant and widely distributed North American forms very troublesome to horses and cattle.

green′heart′ (-härt′), *n.* **a** The wood of the bebeeru, used for shipbuilding or turnery; also, the tree. **b** In Martinique, a rhamnaceous tree (*Colubrina ferruginosa*) or its wood.

green heron. A small American heron (*Butorides virescens*) with the back largely greenish and the neck chestnut.

green′horn′ (grēn′hôrn′), *n.* A raw, inexperienced person; one easily imposed upon. — **green′horn′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

green′house′ (-hous′), *n.* **1**. A glasshouse devoted to the protection or cultivation of tender plants. In America the word is used for any glasshouse, irrespective of its temperature; in England, however, the term *greenhouse* is restricted to a house containing plants that require little or no artificial heat. Cf. COOLHOUSE, HOTHOUSE, CONSERVATORY.
2. *Pottery.* A place for drying ware before firing.

Green′i-an (grēn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to George Green, English mathematician (1793–1841). — *n.* A Green's function.

green indigo. A green dye from either of two European species of *Rhamnus* (*R. tinctoria* and *R. dahurica*).

green′ing, *n.* **1**. **a** A variety of pear. *Obs.* **b** Any of several varieties of green-skinned apple; specif., the Rhode Island greening, well known for its fine-grained acid flesh and its excellent keeping qualities.
2. A peculiar green appearance of oysters, due to their feeding upon minute green marine algæ.
3. A cedar swamp. *Local, U. S.*

green′ish, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as, a *greenish* yellow. — **green′ish-ness**, *n.*

Green′land (grēn′lănd), *n.* An island of the Arctic region.
Greenland halibut, a flatfish (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) of the cold parts of the Atlantic. It commonly attains a weight of ten to twenty-five pounds, and is remarkable among flatfishes in being colored on both sides. — **G. poppy**. = ICELAND POPPY. — **G. shark**, a large shark (*Somniosus microcephalus*) of Arctic seas, having a small head, weak jaws, small teeth, very small fins, and the skin covered uniformly with minute tubercles. It reaches a length of

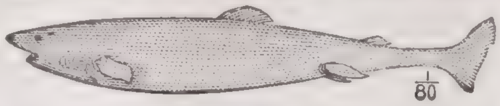

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Greenland Shark.

25 feet, and is an enemy to the whales, biting out large masses of flesh. — **Greenland spar**, cryolite. — **G. whale**, the Arctic right whale (*Balæna mysticetus*). See RIGHT WHALE.

Green′land-er (grēn′lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native of Greenland.

green laver. Any of several edible green seaweeds of the genus *Ulva*, as *U. lactuca* and *U. latissima*.

green′let (grēn′lĕt), *n.* Any bird of the family Vireonidæ; a vireo. See VIREO.

green′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*green* + 1st *-ling*.] **a** Any of certain rather large carnivorous acanthopterygian food fishes of the group Pareioplitæ, of the rocky coasts of the North Pacific, constituting the genus *Hexagrammos*, esp. *H. stelleri*, which is found from San Francisco northward. They are also called *rock trouts* (which see). In a broader sense these names are extended to the family Hexagrammidæ, composed of the above and certain related genera. Cf. CULTUS COD, ATKA FISH. **b** The pollack.

green linnet. The European greenfinch.

green lizard. A common lizard (*Lacerta viridis*) of the warmer parts of Europe and southwest Asia. It becomes over a foot long.

green manure. *Agric.* **a** A herbaceous crop, as clover, vetch, etc., plowed under while green for the purpose of enriching the soil. **b** Fresh or undecayed stable manure.

green monkey. A West African long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*) whose hair is slightly greenish. It is very commonly tamed, and trained. It was introduced into certain of the West Indies early in the 18th century.

green oak. Oak wood colored green by the growth of the mycelium of certain fungi.

green′ock-ite (grēn′ŭk-īt), *n.* [After C. M. Cathcart, Lord *Greenock* (1783–1859)] *Min.* Native cadmium sulphide, CdS, occurring in yellow, translucent, hexagonal crystals, and as an earthy incrustation. H., 3–3.5. Sp. gr., 4.9–5.0.

green olf *or* **olph**. The European greenfinch.

green osier. A dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*) of the eastern United States, having green twigs and umbels of small white flowers; also, the related *C. circinata*.

green′o-vite (grēn′ō-vīt), *n.* [After G. B. *Greenough* (1778–1855), English geologist.] *Min.* A variety of titanite, colored red or rose by manganese.

green pheasant. A Japanese pheasant (*Phasianus versicolor*) having the breast of the male green. It has been introduced to some extent into other countries.

green pigeon. Any of various Old World fruit pigeons of the genus *Treron* and allied genera, having the plumage more or less extensively green or greenish.

green pike. **a** The common pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*). **b** The wall-eyed pike.

green plover. The lapwing.

green′room′ (grēn′rōōm′), *n.* **1**. The general retiring room of actors and actresses in a theater. It is seldom, if ever, provided in the more modern theaters.
2. A room for articles that are green, or fresh or unfinished, as one in a warehouse for cloth as received from the weavers, one for unfired pottery, etc.

green salt of Mag′nus. *Chem.* A dark green crystalline salt, $Pt(NH_3 \cdot NH_3Cl)_2PtCl_2$, obtained by the action of ammonia on an acid solution of platinous chloride, and in other ways. It is one of a large class of compounds of platinum containing ammonia.

green′-salt′ed, *a.* Salted while green, as hides.

green′sand′ (grēn′sănd′), *n.* **1**. A sedimentary deposit consisting, when pure, of grains of glauconite, which have a dark, greenish color. The grains are often mingled with clay or sand. It occurs abundantly in the Cretaceous, and is often little or not at all cemented. It is often called *marl*, because thought to be useful as a fertilizer.
2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the English Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

green sand. *Founding.* Highly siliceous sand containing a little magnesia and alumina, mixed with about one twelfth of its bulk of powdered coal or charcoal, used when dampened for making molds; — dist. from *dry sand*.

green sandpiper. A common Old World sandpiper (*Helodromas ochropus*) related to the solitary sandpiper of America. It nests in the deserted nests of crows, jays, etc.

green′sauce′ (grēn′sôs′), *n.* The common field sorrel; — so called from its acid taste.

green sauce. A sauce made with finely cut or pounded uncooked green herbs, as parsley, garden cress, or sorrel.

Green's func′tion (grēnz). [See GREENIAN.] Any of a number of functions introduced by Green, analogous to Laplace's and representing the distribution of electricity over an ellipsoid.

green′shank′ (grēn′shăŋk′), *n.* An Old World sandpiper (*Totanus nebularius*) related to the yellowlegs of America.

green snake. Either of two bright green harmless North American snakes, *Liopeltis vernalis* and *Cyclophis æstivus*, the latter having keeled scales.

green soap. *Pharm.* Soap made of potash and linseed oil with alcohol and water, used esp. in diseases of the skin.

Green's theorems. [See GREENIAN.] *Math.* A number of theorems due to Green, relating to waves, electricity, and magnetism. The best known declares analytically that the accumulation of any agent in any region is the excess of what passes inward through the boundary over what passes outward. As a pure mathematical form it converts certain volume integrals into surface integrals, and in the plane certain surface integrals into line integrals.

green′stick′ frac′ture (grēn′stĭk′). *Surg.* A fracture, esp. of limb bones in children, in which the bone is partly broken and partly bent.

green′stone′ (grēn′stōn′), *n.* [So called from a tinge of green in the color: cf. G. *grünstein*.] **1**. *Geol.* Any of various dark green compact rocks, usually altered, including diorite, diabase, etc.; — formerly a class name, but now fallen into disuse, except as a field name.
2. Nephrite.

green′sward′ (-swôrd′), *n.* Turf green with grass.

green tea. Any tea which is roasted and rolled immediately after being gathered, thus preserving its green color. See TEA.

greenth (grēnth), *n.* [Cf. GROWTH.] Green growth; verdure. *Rare.* "*Greenth* of summer." *G. Eliot.*

green turtle. A large sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) having usually a smooth greenish or olive-colored shell. It is highly valued for the delicacy of its flesh, which is used especially for turtle soup. The green turtle is widely distributed in warm seas, and feeds principally on seaweed and other marine plants, especially the turtle grass.

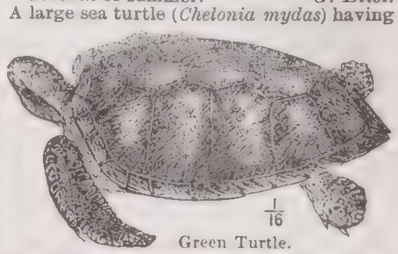

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Green Turtle.

gree′nuk (grē′nŭk), *n.* [From native name in Somaliland *garanug-ti*, prop. the female antelope.] An Abyssinian long-necked gazellelike antelope (*Litocranius walleri*).

green ultramarine. A green pigment obtained as a first product in the manufacture of ultramarine proper.

green violet. A violaceous plant of the eastern United States (*Cubelium concolor*) having erect leafy stems and small green axillary flowers.

green wattle. An Australian wattle (*Acacia decurrens*) of variable characters, exhibiting numerous varieties.

green wax. *O. Eng. Law.* **a** Green sealing wax; hence: **b** [Also written **greenwax**.] A seal of green wax, such as that by which documents issued out of the Exchequer to sheriffs were attested; also, the document so attested, or the fines or amercements collected by virtue of it.

Green′wich (grĭn′ĭj), *n.* A southeast borough of London in which is situated the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, from the meridian of which geographers and navigators of nearly all nations count their longitude.
Greenwich stars, *Navig.*, those stars whose angular distance from the moon's center are calculated for trihoral intervals in the nautical almanac. — **G. time**, mean solar time of the meridian of Greenwich, used by most navigators, and adopted as the prime basis of standard time throughout the world.

green′wing′ (grēn′wĭng′), *n.*, *or* **green′-winged′ teal** (-wĭngd′). Either of two small river ducks in which the male has a chestnut head w'th a green eye patch, and a metallic green area on the wing speculum. *Nettion crecca* is the Old World species; *N. carolinensis*, the American form.

green′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* **1**. A forest when in foliage.
2. **a** The woadwaxen. **b** The mountain holly *Ilicioides mucronata*.

green woodpecker. A common large European woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*) having green plumage with a yellow rump and being red on the head.

greet (grēt), *v. t.*; GREET′ED; GREET′ING. [ME. *greten*, AS. *grētan* to address, approach; akin to OS. *grōtian*, LG. *gröten*, D. *groeten*, OHG. *gruozzen*, G. *grüssen*.] **1**. To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to salute or accost in a friendly or courteous manner; to hail; to welcome; to pay respects or compliments to, either personally or through another, or by writing or token.

> My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you. *Shak.*

2. To offer felicitations on. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. To meet or receive with a salutation, demonstration, or the like; as, the candidate was *greeted* with cheers; — also ironically; as, jeers *greeted* the speaker.
4. To appear or present itself to; to be perceived by; as, offensive odors *greet* the nose.

> In vain the spring my senses *greets*. *Addison.*

Syn. — Address, accost, welcome. — GREET, SALUTE, HAIL. In modern usage, to GREET is to address or accost, esp. with friendliness, good will, or cordiality; to SALUTE (see SALUTATION) is more commonly to greet formally or ceremoniously, whether by word or action; as, "From distant corners of the street they ran to *greet* his hearty welcome heartily" (*Tennyson*); "Then I *salute* you with this kingly title: Long live Richard, England's royal king!" (*Shak.*); a soldier *salutes* by presenting arms, etc.; cf. a *salute* of twenty-one guns. To HAIL (frequent in nautical usage) is to accost, esp. with a call or shout; as, "Ere he came, like one that *hails* a ship, [he] cried out with a big voice" (*Tennyson*). See ADDRESS.

greet, *v. i.* **1**. To meet and give salutations.

> There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont. *Shak.*

2. To meet; encounter. *Obs.*

greet, *v. i.* [ME. *greten*, AS. *grǣtan*, *grētan*; akin to Icel. *grāta*, Sw. *gråta*, Dan. *græde*, Goth. *grētan*; cf. Skr. *hrād* to sound, roar, also AS. *gréotan* to weep.] **1**. To weep; cry; lament. *Archaic or Scot.*
2. To cry; — with *after*, *on*, *to*, etc. *Obs.*

greet, *v. t.* To weep for; to lament. *Obs.*

(*Phalacrocorax graculus*). *Local, Ireland.*

green drake. The common May fly (*Ephemera vulgata*). *Eng.*

green endive. The common wild lettuce of Europe.

green′er, *n.* A green hand, esp. a foreigner. *Slang, Eng.*

green′ey (grēn′ĭ), *n.* The European greenfinch.

green ginger. **a** Undried ginger **b** The common mugwort. *U. S.*

green gown. A dress stained with green by rolling on the grass. *Obs.* [HOPPER.

green grasshopper. See GRASS-

green grosbeak. The European greenfinch.

green hand. A novice. *Colloq.*

green′head, **green′hood**, *n.* Greenness: verdancy. *Obs.*

green′-head′ed, *a.* Inexperienced; green. *Obs.*

green-headed widgeon. The American widgeon.

green hellebore. See AMERICAN HELLEBORE.

green′hew′, *n.* Green parts of forest trees, or the right to cut them; vert. *Obs. or Hist.*

green′hide′, *n.* A bullock driver's whip of rawhide. *Australia.*

greening weed. = GREEN BROOM **a**.

green iron ore. *Min.* Dufrenite.

green kurrajong. The shrub *Hibiscus heterophyllus*. *Australia.*

Green-lan′dic (grēn-lăn′dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Greenland or its inhabitants. — *n.* The language of the Greenlanders.

Green′land-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

green′land-ite, *n.* [From *Greenland*.] *Min. Obs.* **a** Precious garnet. **b** Columbite.

Green′land-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A vessel employed in whale fishing off Greenland. [phite.

green lead ore (lĕd). Pyromor-

green′-leek′, *n.* An Australian parrakeet (*Polytelis barrabandi*) largely green in color with the breast scarlet.

green′less, *a.* See -LESS.

green locust. *Bot.* = LOCUST, 3 **a**.

green louse. Plant louse; aphid.

green′ly, *adv.* of GREEN.

green man. A man fantastically dressed and trimmed with greens, representing a savage in masques, etc. *Obs.*

green marble. Serpentine.

green mineral. Malachite.

Green Mountain boy. A male inhabitant of Vermont: specif., one of the Vermont soldiers in the Revolution, orig. organized in 1775 under Ethan Allen to oppose the claims of New York.

Green Mountain State. Vermont; — a nickname. [*Obs.*

green mustard. Pepperwort.

green ocher *or* **ochre**. A green pigment prepared from yellow ocher by treatment with potassium ferrocyanide.

green oil. = ANTHRACENE OIL.

green oyster. A green-gilled oyster. [pecker. *Eng.*

green peak. The green wood-

green perch. The large-mouthed black bass. [GREEN, *n.*, 4 **b**.

greens (grēnz), *n. pl.* See

green sea. *Naut.* A solid mass of water boarding a vessel and looking green against the light.

green′sick′ness, *n.* *Med.* Chlorosis. — **green′sick′**, *a.* [*Eng.*

green′side′, *n.* Grassland. *Dial.*

green sirup *or* **syrup**. The first sirup drained from the molds in making loaf sugar

Green Sleeves. A fickle lady of a 16th century ballad; also, the ballad. [LAVER.

green′-sloke′, *n.* = GREEN

green smalt. = COBALT GREEN.

green smelt. A smelt which has not been frozen (smelts being ordinarily shipped to market in a frozen condition). *U. S.*

green soil. The soil in which green crops are produced.

green sorrel. The sour dock.

green sturgeon. A rather small sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*) of the Pacific coast.

green sunfish. A small sunfish (*Apomotis cyanellus*) found in streams and ponds west of the Alleghenies.

green table. A gambling table, because commonly covered with green cloth.

green′tail′, *n.* The menhaden.

green′-tail′ fly. Grannom fly.

green tar. Barbados tar.

green tody. See TODY.

green trout. The large-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*

green verdigris. Verdigris.

green verditer. See VERDITER.

green vitriol. *Chem.* Copperas (sulphate of iron).

green ware. Unfired pottery.

green′weed′, *n.* = GREEN BROOM **a**.

green′withe′, *n.* A West Indian climbing orchid (*Vanilla claviculata*).

green-wood′i-an, *n.* A dweller in the greenwood: outlaw. *Obs.*

green′wort′ (grēn′wûrt′), *n.* Sneezewort.

green′y (grēn′ĭ), *a.* Greenish.

green′y, *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1**. A green, or inexperienced, person. **2**. The European greenfinch.

green′yard′, *n.* **a** A yard covered with turf. **b** A pound for stray animals, etc. *Eng.*

grees. † GREASE, GRASS.

grees, **greese**. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. vars. of GRECE.

gree′shoch (grē′shŭĸ). Var. of GRIESHOCH. [GRECING.

grees′ing. Obs. or dial. var. of

greet. † GRIT.

greet. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GREAT.

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greet′ing (grēt′ĭng), *n.* [AS. *grēting.*] Expression of kindness or joy ; salutation at meeting ; a compliment from one absent.

Write to him . . . gentle adieus and *greetings.* *Shak.*

gre′gal (grē′găl), *a.* [L. *gregalis*, fr. *grex, gregis*, herd.] **1.** Pertaining to, or like, a flock.
2. Gregarious. *Obs.*

Greg′a-rin′i-da (grĕg′ȧ-rĭn′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Gregarina* the typical genus, fr. L. *gregarius.* See GREGARIOUS.] *Zoöl.* An order or subclass of Sporozoa consisting of minute wormlike protozoans parasitic on earthworms, crustaceans, insects, etc. In the typical genus, **Greg′a-ri′na** (-rī′nȧ), the protoplasm is segmented into an anterior and a posterior division, called respectively *protomerite* and *deutomerite*, the latter containing the nucleus. A third division, the *epimerite*, may be present anterior to the protomerite. The Gregarinida form cysts and multiply by spore formation. — **greg′a-rine** (grĕg′ȧ-rĭn ; -rīn), *a.* & *n.* — **greg′a-rin′i-dal** (-rĭn′ĭ-dăl), *a.* — **greg′a-rin′i-form** (-fôrm), *a.* — **gre-gar′i-nous** (grē-găr′ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

gre-ga′ri-ous (grē-gā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *gregarius*, fr. *grex, gregis*, herd. Cf. CONGREGATE, EGREGIOUS.] **1.** Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds ; tending to flock or herd together ; not habitually solitary or living alone.

No birds of prey are *gregarious.* *Ray.*

2. Pertaining to, or affecting, a flock, crowd, or community.
3. *Bot.* Growing in clusters or colonies.
— gre-ga′ri-ous-ly, *adv.* **— gre-ga′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

gre′go (grē′gō ; grā′gō), *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *Greco* Greek, or Sp. *Griego*, or Pg. *Grego.*] A short jacket or cloak, of thick, coarse cloth, with a hood attached, worn in the Levant ; hence, *Obs.*, a rough greatcoat.

Gre-go′ri-an (grē-gō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [NL. *Gregorianus*, fr. *Gregorius* Gregory, Gr. Γρηγόριος : cf. F. *grégorien.*] Pertaining to, or originated by, some person named Gregory, esp. one of the popes of that name.

Gregorian calendar. See CALENDAR, 1. — **G. chant**, *Music*, the ritual plain song, or *canto fermo*, a kind of unisonous music, in the eight church modes, comprised in a great collection of which the arrangement and editing is attributed to Pope Gregory I. — **G. Code**, *Roman Law*, a code made privately about 300 A.D. by one Gregorianus (or, according to Mommsen, by Gregorius), of which only fragments are known.— **G. modes.** See MODE, 7. — **G. Sacramentary.** See LITURGY, 1, V.— **G. staff**, *Music*, a four-line staff used with a C clef for Gregorian music. — **G. telescope.** See TELESCOPE. — **G. year**, the year as now reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar.

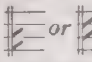

Gregorian Staff.

Gre-go′ri-an, *n.* **1.** A wig worn in the 16th and 17th centuries, said to have been devised by a barber named Gregory.
2. A member of an English society, resembling Freemasons, early in the 18th century.
3. a One versed in the Gregorian chant. **b** Gregorian chant.
4. A Gregorian telescope.

grei′sen (grī′z′n), *n.* [G.] *Petrog.* A crystalline rock consisting of quartz and mica, common in the tin regions of Cornwall and Saxony, and held to be granite altered by magmatic exhalations.

gre′mi-al (grē′mĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *gremium* lap, bosom.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom ; specif., *Eccl.*, designating, or relating to, an episcopal gremial.
2. Intimate ; "bosom ;" hence, having active or resident membership in a society or university. *Obs. or Hist.*

gre′mi-al, *n.* **1.** A bosom friend. *Obs.*
2. A full or resident member of a society or university. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Eccl.* A cloth, often adorned with gold or silver lace, placed on the bishop's lap while he sits in celebrating Mass, or in ordaining priests ; also, a breast cloth worn by nuns.

gre-nade′ (grē-nād′), *n.* [F. *grenade* a pomegranate, a grenade, or Sp. *granada* ; orig., filled with seeds. So called from the resemblance of its shape to a pomegranate. See GARNET, GRAIN a kernel ; cf. POMEGRANATE.] **1.** A pomegranate. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* A hollow ball or shell filled with powder or other explosive, which is designed to be thrown by hand among the enemy and is arranged to explode on impact.
3. A glass bottle or globe, containing volatile chemicals, to be thrown and burst, as for extinguishing a fire.

gren′a-dier′ (grĕn′ȧ-dēr′), *n.* [F. *grenadier.* See GRENADE.] **1.** *Mil.* Originally, a soldier who carried and threw grenades ; afterward, one of a company attached to each regiment or battalion, taking post on the right of the line, and wearing a peculiar uniform. In modern times, a member of a special regiment or corps ; as, a *grenadier* of the guard of Napoleon I. ; one of the regiment of *Grenadier* Guards of the British army, etc.
2. Any of certain marine anacanthine fishes constituting the family Macrouridæ. They mostly inhabit the deep sea.

1/8 Grenadier (*Coryphænoides rupestris*).

3. A bright-colored South African grosbeak (*Pyromelæna orix*), having the back red and the lower parts black.

gren′a-din, or **gren′a-dine** (grĕn′ȧ-dĭn), *n.* [F. *grenadin.*] *Hort.* A type of carnation recognized by French horticulturists, including all varieties having strongly perfumed flowers of medium size.

gren′a-dine (-dēn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A thin gauzelike dress fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured.
2. *Dyeing.* An impure fuchsine.

Gre-net′ bat′ter-y or **cell** (grĕ-nĕ′). *Elec.* A form of bichromate cell in which the zinc alone is raised and lowered.

Gresh′am's law, or, *sometimes*, **Gresh′am's the′o-rem** (grĕsh′ămz). *Economics.* The tendency which exists when two or more coins are equal in debt-paying power, but unequal in utility in other than monetary respects, for the one having the least utility other than in paying debts to be used as money to the exclusion of the rest. Gresham's statement of the law was, "When two sorts of coin are current in the same nation, of like value by denomination, but not intrinsically, that which has the least value will be current and the other as much as possible will be hoarded."

Gresham's law . . . or *theorem*, which derives its name from Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange of London, is, as commonly stated, that bad money invariably drives out good money. Thus expressed, the theorem is incorrect. Bad money will only drive out good money when the sum of the two is in excess of the wants of trade. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

gres-so′ri-al (grĕ-sō′rĭ-ăl) } *a.* [L. *gressus*, p. p. of *gradi* to
gres-so′ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs; 201) } step, go.] *Zoöl.* **a** Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds and insects. **b** Of or pertaining to the Gressoria.

Gret′na Green marriage (grĕt′nȧ). A runaway marriage. Gretna Green is a village in Dumfries County, Scotland, just across the English border, formerly much resorted to by runaway couples from England, on account of its nearness and the liberality of the Scotch marriage laws.

Gre-vil′le-a (grē-vĭl′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the Rt. Hon. Charles Francis *Greville.*] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian proteaceous trees having small tetramerous flowers with elongated curved styles, and fruit consisting of woody follicles. From their handsomely incised silky leaves, various cultivated species are called *silk oak.* Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

Grew′i-a (grōō′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Nehemiah *Grew* (1641–1712), English plant anatomist.] A large genus of tiliaceous shrubs and trees found chiefly in the tropics of the Old World. They have pentamerous flowers with colored sepals, petals with pits or glands inside at the base, and drupaceous fruits. The fibrous bark of some species is used in making nets, while the wood of others, as *G. elastica*, is valuable. The fruit is used in India for flavoring drinks or sherbets.

grey (grā), *a.* & *n.* Gray. In British usage *grey* is the commoner spelling. See GRAY.

grey′hound′ (-hound′), *n.* Rarely *grayhound.* [ME. *graihund, greihound, greahund, grihond*, AS. *grīghund* ; cf. Icel. *grey* bitch. The origin of the first syllable is uncertain.] **1.** One of a breed of tall, slender, graceful dogs, remarkable for swiftness and keen sight, on which, instead of smell, they depend in hunting. It is one of the oldest varieties known, and is figured on the Egyptian monuments. There are many varieties, as the Irish, which is rough-coated, and the English, which is smooth-coated. The Italian *greyhound* is a dwarf variety kept as a pet dog. The Scotch deerhound and the wolfhounds are related breeds. Cf. WHIPPET.

Greyhound.

2. A swift steamer, esp. an ocean steamer.

grib′ble (grĭb′'l), *n.* *Zoöl.* A small marine isopod crustacean (*Limnoria lignorum* or *L. terebrans*), which burrows into and rapidly destroys submerged timber, such as the piles of wharves, both in Europe and America.

Gribble (*Limnoria lignorum*). (× 3)

grid (grĭd), *n.* [See GRIDIRON.] A grating or gridiron, or something resembling or likened to one ; as : *Elec.*, a perforated or ridged plate of lead for use in a storage battery; *Railroads*, a gridiron track.

grid′dle (grĭd′'l), *n.* [ME. *gredil, gredel, gridel*, of uncertain origin ; cf. OF. *gredill* to scorch, burn, F. dial. *grédil* gridiron. Cf. GRIDIRON.] **1.** A gridiron. *Obs.*
2. An iron plate or pan used for cooking cakes ; hence, *U. S.*, a griddlecake.
3. A kind of sieve with a wire bottom, used by miners.

grid′dle, *v. t.* ; GRID′DLED (-'ld) ; GRID′DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To cook on a griddle.
2. *Mining.* To screen (ore) with a griddle.

grid′dle-cake′ (-kāk′), *n.* A cake baked or fried on a griddle, esp. a thin batter cake, as of buckwheat or wheat flour.

gride (grīd), *v. t.* & *i.* ; GRID′ED (grīd′ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151) ; *Obs.*, GRIDE ; GRID′ING (grīd′ĭng). [Cf. GIRD to strike, sneer.] To cut or pierce ; hence, to cut or scrape raspingly or with a grating sound. "The *griding* sword." *Milton.*

Therewith my soul was sharply *gride.* *Spenser.*

gride, *n.* A harsh scraping or cutting ; a grating.

grid′e-lin (grĭd′ē-lĭn), *n.* [F. *gris de lin* gray of flax, flax gray.] A color, either a pale red or a gray violet.

grid′i′ron (-ī′ŭrn), *n.* [ME. *gredire, gredirne*, perh. fr. the same source as E. *griddle*, but the ending was confused with E. *iron.* See GRIDDLE.] **1.** An iron grating used for torture by fire. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A grated iron utensil for broiling food over coals.
3. Something resembling or likened to a gridiron ; as : **a** A network of pipes, railroad tracks, or the like. **b** An open framework of parallel beams or girders for supporting a ship in dock. **c** The arrangement of beams over a theater stage supporting the machinery for handling the drop scenes, etc., or the loft over this. **d** The United States flag. *Slang.* **e** A football field for the American game. *Cant.*

grid′i′ron, *v. t.* ; -RONED (-ī′ŭrnd) ; -RON-ING. To cover or mark with bars or lines suggestive of those of a gridiron.

To see his State *gridironed* with railways. *C. D. Warner.*

gridiron valve. *Steam Engine.* A slide valve with several parallel perforations corresponding to openings in the seat.

grief (grēf), *n.* [ME. *grief, gref*, OF. *grief*, F. *grief*, fr. *grever* to distress, burden ; cf. *grief* burdensome. See GRIEVE, *v. t.* ; cf. GRAVE, *a.*] **1.** Suffering ; pain ; distress ; also, a cause of these ; a hurt, hardship, wound, or the like ; a malady or disease ; an injury, wrong, or grievance. *Obs.*

Be factious for redress of all these *griefs.* *Shak.*

2. A document setting forth a grievance. *Obs.*
3. An aggrieved or angered state of mind ; offense. *Obs.*
4. Mental suffering, esp. such as follows from affliction, bereavement, remorse, or the like ; also, a cause of such suffering ; as, his conduct was a *grief* to his parents.

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy . . . that she died for *grief* of it. *Addison.*

5. A mishap ; misadventure; in a stronger sense, disaster; failure ; — esp. in *to come*, or *bring, to grief.*

Syn. — Affliction, sadness ; trial, grievance. See SORROW.

griev′ance (grēv′ăns), *n.* [OF. *grevance.* See GRIEVE, [ANCE.

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greet, *n.* Greeting. *Obs.*
greet, *n.* Weeping ; sobbing. *Obs. or Scot.*
greet′er, *n.* One who greets.
greet′ing-less, *a.* See -LESS.
greet′ing-ly, *adv.* of *greeting*, p. pr. See -LY.
greeve. † GRIEVE.
greeves. Obs. pl. of GRIEF.
gree′vous. † GRIEVOUS.
greeze. † GRECE.
gref. † GRIEF, GRIEVE, *v.*
greffe. † GRIEF.
gref′fi-er (grĕf′ĭ-ēr ; *F.* grĕ′-fyā′), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *grafarius, graphiarius*, fr. L. *graphium* a writing style ; cf. F. *greffe* a record office. See GRAFT a scion ; cf. GRAFFER.] A registrar or recorder ; a notary. *Obs. or R.*
gref′fo-tome (grĕf′ō-tōm), *n.* [F. *greffe* a grafting + *-tome.*] *Surg.* Knife for skin grafting.
greful. † GRIEFFUL. [Gregory.
Greg. *Abbr.* Gregoire ; Gregor ;
G. Reg. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Registrar.
gre-ga′le (grā-gä′lā), *n.* [It. *grecale*, fr. *greco* Greek.] A dry cold northeast wind that occasionally blows over Malta.
gre-ga′ri-an (grē-gā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Gregarious : belonging to the herd or mob ; common. *Rare.* — **gre-ga′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* *R.*
Greg′a-ri′næ (grĕg′ȧ-rī′nē), **Greg′a-ri-na′ri-a** (-rĭ-nā′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = GREGARINIDA.
Greg′a-ri-nid′e-a (-nĭd′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** = GREGARINIDA. **b** = SPOROZOA.
greg′a-ri-no′sis (-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A disease caused by the Gregarinida.
‖ **gre-ga′tim** (grē-gā′tĭm), *adv.* [L.] In flocks, troops, or crowds; gregariously.
grege. † AGGREGE, GRIG.
grege, greg′ge, *v. t.* [OF. *gregier* to burden.] To make heavy ; to increase. *Obs.*
gregeis. † GREGOIS.
Gregg, *n.* A well-known garden variety of black raspberry.
greg′gle (grĕg′'l), *n.* The wild hyacinth. *Dial. Eng.*
Gregois, *a.* & *n.* [OF. *gregeois.*] Greek. *Obs.*
Gre-go′ri-an-ist, *n.* One who advocates using the Gregorian chants.
Gre-go′ri-an-ize (grē-gō′rĭ-ăn-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* See -IZE. — **Gre-go′ri-an-iz′er** (-īz′ēr), *n.*
Greg′o-ry (grĕg′ō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *Gregorius*, Gr. Γρηγόριος ; cf. ἐγείρειν to awaken.] **1.** Lit., watchful ; — masc. prop. name. L. *Gregorius* (grē-gō′rĭ-ŭs) : F. *Grégoire* (grā′gwär′) ; It., Sp., & Pg. *Gregorio* (grā-gō′rē-ō) : G. *Gregor* (grā′gōr ; grā-gōr′), *Gregorius* (grā-gō′rē-ōōs), D. *Gregoor* (grā′gōr), *Gregorius* (grā-gō′rē-ŭs).
2. Prob., a gallant. *Obs.*
3. A feast on March 12, St. Gregory's Day.
4. An evening party. *Obs.*
Greg′o-ry's pow′der (grĕg′ō-rĭz). *Pharm.* A laxative powder containing rhubarb, magnesia, and ginger.
Gregory's series. [After James *Gregory*, Scottish geometer.] *Math.* The series $\tan^{-1}x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \text{etc.}$
Gregory the Illuminator. St. Gregory (c. 240–332), founder of the Armenian Church.
gregs, *n. pl.* [F. *grègues.*] Galligaskins. *Obs.*
greif. † GRIEVE, *n.* & *v.*
greife. † GRAVE, steward.
‖ **gre′illade′** (grĕ′yȧd′), *n.* [F.] *Metal.* Iron ore in coarse powder, mixed with charcoal dust for reduction by the Catalan process. [var. of GREEN.
grein (grēn). Obs. or dial. Eng.
grein, greine. † GRAIN.
greis′ly. † GRISLY.
greist (grĭst). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRIST.
greit. † GREAT.
greit (*dial.* grēt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRIT.
greit (*dial.* grēt). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GREET.
greith. † GRAITH.
greithli. † GRADELY.
greives. Obs. pl. of GRIEF.
greivos. † GRIEVOUS.
Greke. † GREEK.
gre′king (*Scot.* grē′kĭn), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gryjandi.*] Dawn. *Obs. or Scot.*
‖ **gre-lot′** (grē-lō′), *n.* [F.] A little bell consisting of a hollow globe containing a loose ball.
greme, *n.* & *v.* [AS. *gremian*, v.] Grame. *Obs.*
gre′ment. † GREEMENT.
‖ **gre′mio** (grā′myō), *n.* [Sp.] A guild ; a trade or labor union.
gremth, *n.* [See GRAME, *a.*] Grame. *Obs.*
gren. † GREEN, GRIN, snare.
gre-nade′ (grē-nȧd′), *n.* *Cookery.* = GRENADINE.
gren′a-dier′ly, *adv.* Like a grenadier. *Obs.*
gren′a-dier′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
gren′a-dil′la, gren′a-dil′lo, *n.* Vars. of GRANADILLA.
gren′a-dine (grĕn′ȧ-dēn), *n.* [F. *grenadin.*] A fricandeau of veal or poultry made with a basis of forcemeat.
‖ **gre-na′dine′** (grē-nȧ′dēn′), *n.* [F.] A sirup made from the pomegranate.
gre-na′do (grē-nā′dō), *n.* A grenade. *Obs. or Archaic.*
grenat. † GARNET, GRANATE.
gren′a-tite (grĕn′ȧ-tīt), *n.* [From GRENAT.] *Min.* **a** Staurolite. *Obs.* **b** Leucite. *Obs.*
Gren′del (grĕn′dĕl), *n.* See BEOWULF. [snare.
grene. † GRAIN; GREEN; GRIN,
grenes. † GREENNESS.
gren′e-tine (grĕn′ē-tĭn; -tēn; 184) **gren′a-tin**, *n.* [F. *grenétine*, from the name of the inventor, *Grenet.*] A pure form of gelatin.
grenier, *n.* [F.] Granary. *Obs.*
grenne. † GREEN, GRIN.
grent, *v. i.* To grind the teeth. *Obs.*
greot. † GRIT.
grep, grepe. Obs. pret. of GRIPE.
gres. † GRASS, GREASE, GRECE.
‖ **grès** (grĕ), *n.* [F.] *Ceramics.* Stoneware: — chiefly in phrases; as : **grès de Flan′dres** (flän′dr′). = COLOGNE WARE.
gres′co, *n.* A card game, now unknown. *Obs.*
grese. † GRAZE, GRECE, GREASE.
grese′ly. † GRISLY.
Gresh′am-ist (grĕsh′ăm-ĭst), **Gresh′am-ite**, *n.* A fellow of the Royal Society, which met at Gresham College, London. *Obs.*
gress. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GRASS.
gres′si-ble, gres′sile, *a.* [L. *gressus*, p. p. of *gradi* to step, walk.] Able to walk. *Obs.*
gres′some. † GERSUM.
Gres-so′ri-a (grĕ-sō′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Orthoptera consisting of the Mantidæ and Phasmidæ.
greste. † GREATEST.
gresy, *a.* Greasy. *Obs.*
gret. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GREAT, GRIT.
gret. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of GREET.
gretar, greter. † GREATER.
Gret′chen (grāt′shĕn ; *E.* grĕch′ĕn), *n.* [G.] **a** Fem. proper name. **b** = MARGARET, 3.
grete. † GRIT. [of GREAT.
grete. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
grete. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GREET.
grett. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GREAT.
grette. Obs. pret. of GREET.
gret′ty. † GRITTY.
greu. † GREW, pret. of GROW.
greund, grewnd, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *greyhundr*, E. GREYHOUND.] A greyhound. *Obs.* [ANCE.
grevance, grevaunce. † GRIEV-
greve. † GRAVE, GREAVE, GRIEF, GRIEVE, GROVE.
greven. † GRIEVE.
greveous, grevous. † GRIEVOUS.
Gré′vy's ze′bra (grā′vēz′). See ZEBRA.
grew (grōō), *pret.* of GROW.
grew. Obs. pret. of GRUE.
Grew, *n.* & *a.* [OF. *grieu, greu.*] Greek. *Obs.*
grew (grōō), *n.* [Cf. GREUND, and dial. *grewhound.*] A greyhound. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grew, *v. i.* To hunt with grews. *Scot.*
grewe. † GRAVE, steward.
grewe. † GREAVE, GRIEVE, *v.*
grew′el. † GRUEL.
grew′hound′ (grōō′hound′), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *greyhundr*, and E. GREYHOUND.] A greyhound. *Obs. or Scot.*
grewnd. † GREUND.
grew′some, grew′some-ly, grew′some-ness, etc. Vars. of GRUESOME, etc.
grewt (*dial.* grōōt), var. of GROOT, soil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **grex ve-na′li-um.** [L.] A venal company or crowd. *Plautus* (*Cistellaria*, IV. ii. 67).
grey-. For words beginning *grey-* (in the sense of *gray*, a color), see the forms in GRAY-.
grey′bitch′, *n.* A female greyhound. *Obs.*
grey′gle (grĕg′'l). Var. of GREGGLE. *Dial. Eng.*
grib′ble (grĭb′'l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *apple grubbel* a wild apple tree.] A young tree, as a crab tree, or a cutting from one. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gricche. † GRUTCH.
grice (*dial.* grēs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRECE.
grice (grīs), *n.* [ME. *grys, grise*; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *grīss*, Sw. *gris*, Dan. *griis.* Cf. GRISKIN.] A young pig. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [broil. *R.*
grid, *v. t.* [See GRID, *n.*] To
grid′dle (grĭd′'l), *v. i.* To sing as a beggar. *Cant. Eng.* — **grid′dler** (-lēr), *n.* *Cant, Eng.* [VALVE.
griddle valve. = GRIDIRON
grid′dly (grĭd′lĭ), *a.* [Cf. dial. *griddle* to grind corn very coarsely.] Gritty. *Dial. Eng.*
gride, *n.* [Cf. GRIDE, *v. i.*] A pang. *Obs.*
gridel, gridele. † GRIDDLE.
gridiron pendulum. See PENDULUM, *n.*, 1.
gridiron-slot transmission. = SELECTIVE-FINGER TRANSMISSION.
gridiron track. *Railroads.* A series of short connected parallel tracks used for sorting cars, etc.
grid′l. Griddle. *Ref. Sp.*
grie. † GREE.
griece (*dial.* grēs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRECE.
griece (grēs), *n.* [See GRECE.] *Her.* A step ; degree. [graded.
grieced (grēst), *a.* *Her.* De-
grief, *a.* [F.] Grievous ; grave. *Obs.* — *adv.* Grievously. *Obs.*
grief′ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **grief′ful-ly**, *adv.*
grief′less, *a.* See -LESS.
grief′less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grief′ly, *adv.* Grievously. *Obs.*
grief′-shot′, *a.* Stricken with grief. *Obs.*
grie′ko. † GREGO [to yearn.
grien (grēn). Var. of GREEN,
grie′shoch (grē′shŭκ), *n.* [Gael. *griosach.*] Hot embers, properly those of peat. *Scot.* [GRISLY.
gries′ly. Archaic var. of
griest. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRIST. [GREET, cry.
griet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
griev. Grieve. *Ref. Sp.*
griev′a-ble (grēv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *grevable.*] Lamentable; causing grief; hurtful. *Obs.*
griev′anc-er (-ăn-sēr), *n.* One who causes grievance. *Obs.*
grievd. Grieved. *R. Sp.*

v. t.] **1**. Suffering, or grief, or its infliction; affliction; hurt; distress; disease. *Obs.*

The . . . *grievance* of a mind unreasonably yoked. *Milton.*

2. Aggrieved state; anger; displeasure. *Obs.*
3. A cause of uneasiness and complaint; a wrong done and suffered; that which gives ground for remonstrance or resistance, as arising from injustice, tyranny, etc.; injury.
Syn. — Burden, oppression, hardship. See INJUSTICE.

grieve (grēv), *n.* [AS. *gerēfa.* Cf. REEVE an officer.] **1. a** A governor; a sheriff. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A grave, or steward; a town official. *Local, Eng. Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
2. A manager, overseer, or bailiff, esp. of a farm. *Scot.*

grieve, *v. t.*; GRIEVED (grēvd); GRIEV′ING (grēv′ĭng). [ME. *greven*, OF. *grever*, fr. (assumed) LL. *grevare* for L. *gravare* to burden, oppress, fr. *gravis* heavy. Cf. GRIEF.]
1. To injure; harm; hurt; afflict, as with disease. *Obs. or R.*
2. To occasion grief to; to wound the sensibilities of; to make sorrowful; to cause to suffer; to afflict; try.

Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God. *Eph.* iv. 30.
The maidens *grieved* themselves at my concern. *Cowper.*

3. To feel grief over; as, to *grieve* one's fate. *Rare.*
4. To provoke; anger; enrage. *Obs.*
5. To weigh or press heavily upon. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DISTRESS.

grieve, *v. i.* To feel grief; to be in pain of mind on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn; — often followed by *at, for,* or *over.* "Do not you *grieve* at this." *Shak.*
Syn. — Sorrow, lament. — GRIEVE, MOURN. GRIEVE (see DISTRESS) implies deeper mental suffering or pain than MOURN, which is more frequently associated with external, sometimes conventional, signs or expressions of sorrow or sadness; as, "I cannot be a man with wishing, therefore I will die a woman with *grieving*" (*Shak.*). See DEPLORE.

No longer *mourn* for me when I am dead
Than you shall hear the surly sullen bell
Give warning to the world that I am fled. *Shak.*
What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year? *Pope.*

griev′ous (grēv′ŭs), *a.* [OF. *grevous, grevos.* See GRIEF.]
1. Heavy; weighing, or falling, heavily; hence, burdensome; oppressive; hard to bear. *Obs. or R.*

He getteth him a *grievous* crabtree cudgel. *Bunyan.*

2. Causing, or characterized by, physical pain or suffering; injurious; distressing; as, a *grievous* wound; *grievous* punishment; hence, severe; intense; as, *grievous* suffering. "The famine was *grievous.*" *Gen.* xii. 10.
3. Causing mental suffering or great sorrow; of the nature of an affliction, bereavement, or severe trial.

The thing was very *grievous* in Abraham's sight. *Gen.* xxi. 11.

4. Atrocious; heinous; flagitious.

Their sin is very *grievous.* *Gen.* xviii. 20.

5. Full of, or expressing, grief; showing great sorrow or affliction; as, a *grievous* cry.
— **griev′ous-ly**, *adv.* — **griev′ous-ness**, *n.*

griff (grĭf), *n.* [Cf. F. *griffe* a claw.] **1**. A claw. *Rare.*
2. *Weaving.* An arrangement of parallel bars for lifting the hooked wires which raise the warp threads in a loom for weaving figured goods.

griffe (grĭf), *n.* [F.] **1**. The offspring of a mulatto woman and a negro; also, a mulatto. *Local, U. S.*
2. A person of mixed negro and American Indian blood.

griffe, *n.* [F.] A deposit that forms from new wine a few days after it is bottled.

Griffe, *Arch.*

griffe, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A clawlike ornament projecting from the round base of a column upon the angle formed by a corner of the plinth; — called also *spur.*

grif′fin (grĭf′ĭn) } *n.* [ME. *griffyn, gryffon, griffoun,* F.
grif′fon (grĭf′ŏn) } *griffon*, fr. L. *gryphus*, equiv. to *gryps*, Gr. γρύψ; cf. γρυπός hook nosed, curved.]
1. *Myth.* A monster, half lion and half eagle, believed by the Greeks to keep watch over the gold of Scythia. It is often figured in Grecian and Roman art.

Griffin, 1.

2. *Her.* A representation of this creature as a heraldic charge.
3. The griffon vulture.

grif′fin (grĭf′ĭn), *n.* A white person new to the East; one recently come from the Occident. *Anglo-Indian.* — **grif′fin-age** (-āj), *n.*

Griffin mill. *Mach.* A gyratory crushing or grinding mill consisting essentially of a steel roll acting by centrifugal force.

grif′fon (grĭf′ŏn), *n.* [F.] One of a European breed of rough-coated dogs, somewhat taller than the setter and of a grizzly liver color. They are used in hunting game birds. The **Brussels griffon** is a very small, wiry-coated, short-nosed pet dog of Belgian origin.

1/30
Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*).

griffon vulture. A large vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) of mountainous parts in southern Europe, northern Africa, and eastward to India. The name is extended to related species.

grig (grĭg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *kräk* little creature, reptile; or D. *kriek* cricket, E. *cricket.*] **1**. A small person or creature; a dwarf; hence: **a** A cricket or grasshopper. **b** A small short-legged variety of domestic fowl. **c** A sand eel or small eel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A lively person; — usually with *merry.*
3. A farthing; *pl.*, money. *Obs. Slang.*

Gri gnard′s′ re-ac′tion (grē′nyär′). *Org. Chem.* A synthetic reaction in which magnesium combines with an organic halide, the compound being used to react with other substances, as in preparing hydrocarbons, alcohols, etc.

grill (grĭl), *n.* [F. *gril.* See GRILL, *v. t.*] **1**. A gridiron.

[They] make *grills* of [wood] to broil their meat. *Cotton.*

2. That which is broiled on a gridiron, as meat, fish, etc.
3. A grillroom.
4. Act of grilling.
5. A figure of crossed bars with interstices, such as those sometimes impressed upon postage stamps.
6. = GRILLE, grating, etc.

grill, *v. t.*; GRILLED (grĭld); GRILL′ING. [F. *griller*, fr. *gril* gridiron, or *grille* grating, OF. *grail, greïlle*, L. *craticulum, craticula*, fine hurdlework, a small gridiron, dim. of *crates* hurdle. See GRATE, *n.*] **1**. To broil on a grill.

Boiling of men in caldrons, *grilling* them on gridirons. *Marvell.*

2. To cook in scallop shells, as oysters or shrimps. *Obs.*
3. To torment by or as by broiling.
4. To stamp or mark with a grill, or figure of crossbars; as, United States postage stamps of some issues are *grilled.*

grill, *v. i.* To undergo the process of being grilled or broiled; to broil.

He had *grilled* in the heat, sweated in the rains. *Kipling.*

gril′lage (grĭl′āj), *n.* [F.] **1**. *Arch. & Engin.* A framework of sleepers and crossbeams of timber or steel forming a foundation in marshy or treacherous soil.
2. *Lace Making.* A barred or grated background showing in open spaces of the pattern.

grille (grĭl), *n.* [F., OF. *greïlle*, L. *craticula* gridiron. See GRILL, *v. t.*] **1**. A system of bars, esp. of wrought iron, forming an openwork barrier, large or small, as a high fence inclosing a public building or across a passageway, or the grating of a window.

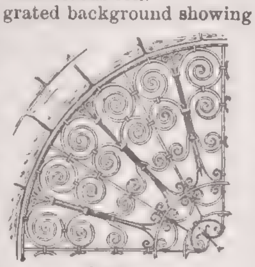
Grille, 1.

2. *Court Tennis.* A square opening in the corner at the farther end of the court, on the hazard side. Playing a ball over the net into the grille is a winning stroke.
3. *Fish Culture.* A box or frame with a bottom of glass tubes or rods placed side by side to support fish eggs.

‖ **gril′lé′, gril′lée′** (grē′yā′), *p. a.* [F.] **1**. Broiled.
2. *Lace Making.* Having a barred or grated background.
— *n.* Grillé lace; also, the barred background, or grillage.

grill′room′ (grĭl′rōōm′), *n.* A room specially fitted for broiling food, esp. one in a restaurant, hotel, or clubhouse, arranged for prompt service.

grilse (grĭls), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A stage in the development of the young of the salmon (*Salmo salar*) after its first return from the sea. The grilse is noted for its brilliant silvery colors and great activity and gameness, and is sometimes already capable of reproduction. Also, a similar stage in other species.

grim (grĭm), *a.*; GRIM′MER (-ẽr); GRIM′MEST. [AS. *grim*; akin to G. *grimm*, equiv. to G. & D. *grimmig*, Dan. *grim*, Sw. *grym*, Icel. *grimmr*, G. *gram* grief, as adj., hostile; cf. Gr. χρόμαδος a crashing sound, χρεμετίζειν to neigh.]
1. Savage and merciless; fierce; cruel; as, *grim* wolves; angry; furious; raging. "*Grim* war." *Milton.*
2. Unyielding; relentless; stern; as, *grim* purpose.
3. Of harsh and forbidding aspect; stern or repellent in action or appearance; without sympathy or kindliness; as, a *grim* smile; in a stronger sense, grisly; horrible; as, a *grim* death's head.

Whose *grim* aspect sets every joint a-shaking. *Shak.*

4. Ghastly or sinister in character, or dealing with what is so; as, a *grim* task; a *grim* tale.
Syn. — Fierce, ferocious, horrid, horrible, frightful, grisly, hideous, stern, sullen, sour, forbidding. See GHASTLY.

gri-mace′ (grĭ-mās′), *n.* [F., of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *grimache* critical situation, embarrassment.] **1**. A distortion of the countenance, whether involuntary or from affectation, expressive of some feeling, as contempt, disapprobation, complacency, etc.; a wry or made-up face.

Moving his face into such a hideous *grimace*, that every feature of it appeared under a different distortion. *Addison.*

2. Affectation, as in pose; hence, sham; pretense. *Rare.*

gri-mace′, *v. i.*; GRI-MACED′ (-māst′); GRI-MAC′ING (-mās′ĭng). [Cf. F. *grimacer.*] To make grimaces; to distort one's face; to make faces.

gri-mal′kin (grĭ-măl′kĭn; -môl′kĭn), *n.* [For *graymalkin*; *gray* + *malkin.*] A cat, esp. a she-cat. *J. Philips.*

grime (grīm), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *grim, griim*, lampblack, soot, grime, OD. *grijmsel, grimsel*, soot, smut.] Soot, smut, or dirt, rubbed in; sullying blackness, deeply ingrained.

grime, *v. t.*; GRIMED (grīmd); GRIM′ING (grīm′ĭng). To sully or soil deeply; to begrime.

grim′ly (grĭm′lĭ), *a.* [AS. *grimlic.*] Grim; hideous; stern. *Archaic.* "Margaret's *grimly* ghost." *D. Mallet.*

grimme (grĭm), *n.* [Cf. F. *grimme.*] A small West African antelope (*Cephalophus rufilatus*) of a deep bay color, with a broad dorsal stripe of black.

Grim′mi-a (grĭm′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. F. K. *Grimm*, Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of mostly tufted rock mosses typifying the family Grimmiaceæ, having smooth costate leaves and the calyptra of the capsule not plicate.

Grim′mi-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of acrocarpous dark-colored mosses growing in mats or cushions, destitute of chlorophyll except at the tips of the stems and branches, the peristome single, the seta of the capsule short. *Grimmia* and *Hedwigia* are familiar genera. — **grim′mi-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Grimm's law (grĭmz). *Philol.* A statement of the regular changes (*Lautverschiebungen*, or sound shiftings) which the stops, or mute consonants, of the primitive Indo-European consonant system (best seen in Sanskrit and, with some variations, in Greek and Latin) have undergone in the Teutonic languages; — so called from Jakob Grimm, who made the first full statement (1822) of the observed changes. Grimm's statement was that original aspiratæ (aspirates, as *bh, dh, gh*) became mediæ (voiced stops, *b, d, g*) in the Low German languages (Gothic, Low German, English, etc.), and tenues (voiceless stops, *p, t, k*) in High German (including mod. literary German); original mediæ became tenues in Low German, and "aspirates" (at that time not clearly distinguished from affricates and spirants) in High German; and original tenues became "aspirates" in Low German, and mediæ in High German. Examples are: Skr. *bh*ratr, E. *b*rother, G. *b*ruder, Alemannic *p*ruader (the Alemannic dialect having carried out the High German changes most completely); Skr. *g*o, E. cow, G. *k*uh; L. *t*res, E. *th*ree, G. *d*rei. The original form of Grimm's law is no longer accepted as entirely correct. It has been supplemented by later investigators, who have formulated various observed exceptions; as, esp., *Verner's* and *Grassmann's* laws (which see). The following table, necessarily incomplete, gives roughly the shiftings covered by Grimm's law, the correspondences given being of letters rather than sounds:

	ASPIRATÆ.			MEDIÆ.			TENUES.		
I.E.	gh	dh	bh	g	d	b	k	t	p
L.G.	g	d	b	k	t	p	h	th	f
H.G.	k(g)	t	p(b)	ch(k)	z(sz,ss)	pf,f	h	d	f

grim′y (grīm′ĭ), *a.*; GRIM′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GRIM′I-EST. Full of grime; begrimed; dirty; foul.

grin, *v. i.*; GRINNED (grĭnd); GRIN′NING. [ME. *grinnen, grennen*, AS. *grennian*, akin to Icel. *grenja* to howl, and perh. to E. *groan.*] To draw back the lips from the teeth so as to show them, as a dog in snarling, or a person in laughter or pain; esp., to do this in merriment or good humor, as in a broad smile.

The pangs of death do make him *grin.* *Shak.*

to grin like a Cheshire cat, to grin so as to show the teeth and gums (*Brewer*); — a phrase of unknown origin.

grin, *v. t.* **1**. To show (the teeth) in snarling. *Obs.*
2. To make or express by grinning.

Grinned horrible a ghastly smile. *Milton.*

grin, *n.* Act of grinning; as, a broad *grin.*

grind (grīnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* GROUND (ground), GRIND′ED (*Obs. or R.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRIND′ING. [AS. *grindan*; perh. akin to L. *frendere* to gnash, grind. Cf. GRIST.] **1**. To reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill, or with the teeth; to crush into small fragments; to produce by or as by the action of millstones.

Take the millstones, and *grind* meal. *Is.* xlvii. 2.

2. To wear down, polish, or sharpen, by friction; to make smooth, sharp, or pointed; to whet, as a knife or drill.
3. To rub or press harshly; to rub together with a grating noise; to grate; grit; as, to *grind* the teeth; to *grind* one's heel into something.
4. To operate or produce by turning a crank; as, to *grind* a hand organ; to *grind* out a tune.
5. To oppress by severe exactions; to harass; vex.

To *grind* the subject or defraud the prince. *Dryden.*

6. To teach by hard, persistent work; as, to *grind* Latin; to *grind* a pupil. *Colloq.*
7. To study hard, as for examination. *College Slang.*
8. To subject to ridicule; to satirize. *College Slang.*

grind, *v. i.* **1**. To perform the operation of grinding.
2. To become ground or pulverized by friction, as corn.
3. To become polished or sharpened by friction; as, glass *grinds* smooth; steel *grinds* to a sharp edge.
4. To move with difficulty or friction; to grate.
5. To perform hard and distasteful service; to drudge; to study hard, as for an examination. *Farrar.*

grind, *n.* **1**. Act of grinding, or of reducing to powder, or sharpening, by friction, etc.
2. Any severe continuous work or occupation; esp., hard and uninteresting study. *Colloq.*
3. *College Slang.* **a** A steeplechase; also, a walk for exercise. *Eng.* **b** A hard student; a "dig." *U. S.* **c** A satire or joke, or a satirist or joker. *U. S.*

Grin-de′li-a (grĭn-dē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after D. H. *Grindel*, a Russian.] **1**. *Bot.* A large genus of coarse gummy or resinous asteraceous herbs, chiefly of western North America, having large radiate heads of yellow flowers.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The dried stems and leaves of certain species of this genus, used as a remedy in asthma, bronchitis, and whooping cough.

grind′er (grīn′dẽr), *n.* **1**. One that grinds, as an emery wheel for grinding tools, a machine for crushing ore, etc.

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griev′ed-ly, *adv.* of *grieved*, p. p.
grieve′ment, *n.* An injury. *Obs.*
griev′er, *n.* One that grieves.
grieve′ship, *n.* The territory under a grieve, or sheriff. *Eng.*
grieve′some, *a.* Grievous. *Obs.*
griev′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRIEVE. — **griev′ing-ly**, *adv.*
griff (grĭf). † GRAFF, GRIEF.
griff. Var. of GRIFFE.
griff, *n.* A griffin, or newcomer. *India*, etc.
griff, *n.* A deep, narrow glen or ravine. *Dial. Eng.*
grif-fade′ (grĭ-fād′), *n.* [F., fr. *griffe* a claw.] *Falconry.* Act of seizing with the claws.
grif-faun′, grif-fawn′ (grĭ-fôn′), *n.* [Ir. *grafān.*] A strong hoe, used to cut turf. *Anglo-Irish.*
griffe. † GRIEF. [apple.
Grif′fin, *n.* An English early
grif′fin, *n.* A griffe, or mulatto *Local, U. S.*
grif′fin-esque′, *a.* See -ESQUE.
grif′fin-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
grif′fin-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
grif′fin-ism (grĭf′ĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM. [VULTURE.
griffin vulture. = GRIFFON
Grif′fith (grĭf′ĭth), *n.* [W. *Gruffydd.*] Masc. proper name.
Griffon, *n.* [OF. *Grifon.*] A Greek. *Obs.*
‖ **grif′fo-nage′** (grē′fō-näzh′), *n.* [F. *griffonnage.*] Careless writing; scribble. *Rare.*
griffoun. † GRIFFIN. [*Obs.*
grif′hound′, *n.* A greyhound.
grifon. † GRIFFIN.
grift. † GRAFT, *n. & v.*
grift, *n.* A channel made by running water. *Dial. Eng.*
grig, *n.* [W. *grug* or Corn. *grig* heath, ling.] **a** The heather. **b** A kind of heath (*Erica tetralix*). *Dial. Eng.*
grig, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *greg.*] To vex; irritate *Colloq. or Dial.*
grig, *v. i.* [See GRIG an eel.] To fish for grigs. *Colloq. or Dial.*
grig′gles (grĭg′'lz), *n. pl.* [Cf. GRIG a small person.] The small discarded apples remaining on a tree after the crop has been gathered. *Dial. or Colloq., Eng.*
grig′net (grĭg′nĕt), *n.* [Cf OF. *perdrix grignette* the ordinary partridge (Cotgrave).] Any of certain small Old World flycatchers of the genus *Parisoma.*
gri′gri palm (grē′grē). Var. of GRUGRU PALM.
grihond. † GREYHOUND.
gril. Obs. or ref. sp. of GRILL.
grild. Grilled. *Ref. Sp.*
grill, *n.* [ME. *grille*, akin to ME. *grill*, a., fierce, cruel, *grillen* to irritate, AS. *grillan.*] Spite; harm; mischief. *Obs.*
grill (grĭl), *a.* [ME. *gril* harsh; akin to G. *grell* offending the ear or eye, shrill, dazzling, MHG. *grel* angry; cf. AS. *grillan* to provoke.] Harsh; cruel; keen; severe; bitter; — also used adverbially. *Obs.*
grill, *v. t.* [AS. *grillan.*] To offend; irritate; vex. *Obs.*
grill, *v. i* To shudder; tremble. *Obs.*
Grill, Gryll (grĭl), *n.* [From Gr. γρύλλος a pig.] A personification of hoggishness in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," II. xii.; hence, a swinish person. *Obs.*
gril-lade′ (grĭ-lād′; *F.* grē′-yȧd′), *n.* [F. See GRILL, *v. t.*] A grilling; that which is grilled
gril-lade′, *v. t.* To grill; to broil *Obs.*
grilled (grĭld), *a.* Provided with a grille; separated by a grille.
grill′er, *n.* One that grills.
grill′y, *v. t.* [See GRILL, *v. t.*] To broil; grill. *Obs.*
grim, *n.* [From GRIM, *a.*] Grimness; rage; fury. *Obs. or R.*
grim, *v. t.* To make grim. *Rare.*
gri-mac′er (grĭ-mās′ẽr), *n.* One who grimaces.
gri-ma′ci-er (grĭ-mā′sĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F.] A grimacer. *Rare.*
gri-mac′ing-ly, *adv.* of *grimacing*, p. pr. See -LY.
grime. † GRIM.
grim′ful, *a.* [*grim* + *-ful.*] Cruel; fierce; dreadful. *Obs.*
grim′grib′ber (grĭm′grĭb′ẽr), *n.* Technical or learned jargon, esp. legal; — orig. used by Steele as the name of an estate. *Rare.*
grim′i-ly (grīm′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GRIMY. See -LY.
grim′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grim′ly, *adv.* of GRIM. See -LY.
grimme. † GRIM.
grim′mish, *a.* See -ISH.
grim′ness, *n.* [AS. *grimnes.*] See -NESS.
‖ **gri′moire′** (grē′mwär′), *n.* [F., corrupt. of OF. *gramaire* grammar. See GRAMMAR.] A magician's manual for invoking the spirits of demons and the dead.
grimp, *v. i.* [F. *grimper.*] To climb. *Rare.* [ling man. *Obs.*
grim′sire, *n.* A stern or repel-
grim′-the-col′lier, *n.* [Said to have been named after an Elizabethan comedy, "*Grim, the Collier* of Croyden," in allusion to its black, smutty involucre.] The orange hawkweed.
grin (grĭn), *n.* [AS. *grin.*] A snare; a gin; a noose. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grin, *v. t.* To catch in a grin. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grin′a-gog′ (grĭn′ȧ-gŏg′), *n.* [From GRIN.] A habitual grinner. *Dial. Eng.*
grinch (grĭnsh; 140), *v. i.* To make a grinding sound. *Dial.*
grin′come, grin′cum (grĭŋ′-kŭm). Var. of CRINKUM. *Obs. or Slang.*
grind (grĭnd), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *grind.*] A gate of bars. *Orkney and Shetland.*
grind (grĭnd), *n.* *Naut.* A kind of kink or twist in a cable or rope. *Rare.*
grind, *v. i.* *Naut.* To acquire a grind, or kind of kink. *Rare.*
grind (grĭnd), *n.* [Faroeish *grindkral* or *kralgrind*; cf. Dan. *grindehval, grind.*] A school of blackfish (*Globicephala melas*). *Faroe Islands.* [See -ABLE.
grind′a-ble (grīn′dȧ-b'l), *a.*
grind′ed (grīn′dĕd; -dĭd), *p. p.* of GRIND. Ground. *Rare.*
grin′del (grĭn′dĕl), *a.* Wrathful; fierce. *Obs.* — **grin′del-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
grin′del-laik, *n.* Anger. *Obs.*

H I J K L M

2. A molar tooth ; hence, *pl.*, *Slang*, the teeth.
3. a The Australian restless flycatcher (*Sisura inquieta*) ; — so called from its peculiar note, likened to the sound of grinding a knife. **b** The European goatsucker.
4. A private tutor. *College Slang, Eng.*
grind′er's asth′ma phthi′sis, *or* **rot** (grīn′dẽrz). *Med.* A lung disease produced by the inhalation of particles of steel and stone given off in the operation of grinding.
grind′er-y (grīn′dẽr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Leather workers' materials. *Eng.*
2. A place where tools, etc., are ground.
grind′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GRIND.
grinding frame, an English name for a cotton-spinning machine. — **g. mill. a** A mill for grinding grain. **b** A lapidary's lathe. — **g. organ**, a barrel organ. *Obs.* — **g. wheel**, a wheel, as an emery wheel, for grinding ; also, a building containing machinery for grinding by power.
grind′stone′ (grīnd′stōn′ ; *see note below*), *n.* **1.** A millstone. *Obs.*
2. A flat, circular stone, revolving on an axle, for grinding or sharpening tools, or shaping or smoothing objects.
3. Stone suitable for grindstones.
☞ Formerly often spelt without the "d," and still commonly pron'd grĭnd′stŭn, grĭn′stŭn, colloq. and in dial.
to keep, hold, put, etc., one's nose to the grindstone. See under NOSE.
grin′go (grĭŋ′gō), *n.* ; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *gringo* gibberish, of uncertain origin.] Among Spanish Americans, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman or American ; — chiefly contemptuous.
Grin-nel′li-a (grĭ-nĕl′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Henry *Grinnell*, a merchant of New York.] *Bot.* A genus of red algæ having lanceolate fronds often 18 inches in length. *G. americana*, the only species, is found below low-water mark along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod south.
grip (grĭp), *n.* [Cf. LG. *grüppe*, D. *grep*, *greb* ; akin to AS. *grēp*, *grēpe*, *grȳpe*.] A small ditch or furrow ; a gutter. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
grip, *n.* [AS. *gripe*. See GRIPE, *v. t.*] **1.** An energetic or tenacious grasp ; a seizing or clutching of anything tightly, as by the hand ; hence, strength in gripping, manner of gripping, etc.
2. Specif., a peculiar mode of clasping the hand by which members of a secret association recognize or greet one another ; as, a Masonic *grip*.
3. As much as can be gripped ; a handful. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. Power or force of hold or domination ; as, the *grip* of disease ; of the mind, power of apprehension ; grasp.
5. That by which anything is grasped ; a handle or part of a handle roughened or covered or otherwise adapted to facilitate grasping ; as, the *grip* of a sword.
6. A device for grasping or holding fast ; specif.: **a** An earring. *Scot.* **b** An apparatus attached to a car for clutching a traction cable. **c** The narrower space in front of the chamber for the shot in the bore of a rifled gun. *Rare.*
7. *Riveted Work.* The distance between rivet heads, considered as the maximum distance permissible to drive the rivets tight. It is usually taken as not more than four times the diameter of the rivet.
8. a A spasm of pain. **b** [See GRIPPE.] Influenza ; grippe.
9. *Theat.* A scene shifter. *U. S.*
10. *U. S.* **a** A gripsack or valise. *Colloq.* **b** A grip car.
grip, *v. t.* ; GRIPPED (grĭpt) or GRIPT ; GRIP′PING. [From GRIP a grasp.] **1.** To seize or lay hold on tightly and tenaciously ; to grasp firmly.
2. To give a grip, or handclasp, to.
3. To make a deep or tenacious impression upon ; as, the pathos of the play *gripped* the beholders.
4. To take or get possession of ; to seize ; appropriate. *Obs.*
5. To fasten or attach by a grip or clutch.
grip, *v. i.* **1.** To take firm hold ; as, the anchor *grips*.
2. To secure sheep for the shearer. *Slang, Australia.*
gripe (grīp), *v. t.* ; GRIPED (grīpt) ; GRIP′ING (grīp′ĭng). [AS. *grīpan* ; akin to D. *grijpen*, G. *greifen*, OHG. *grīfan*, Icel. *grīpa*, Sw. *gripa*, Dan. *gribe*, Goth. *greipan* ; cf. Lith. *graibyti*, *grėbti*. Cf. GRIP to grasp, GROPE.] **1.** To lay hold on ; to seize ; to grasp ; esp., to seize and hold ; to clasp closely as with the hand ; to grip ; hence, to get possession of ; to take and have securely.
2. To apprehend ; to grasp mentally. *Obs.*
3. To clench (the fist). *Obs.* *Pope.*
4. To pinch ; distress ; afflict ; harass.

> I should not for my life but weep with him,
> To see how inly sorrow *gripes* his soul. *Shak.*

5. To cause pinching and spasmodic pain in the bowels of, as certain purgative or indigestible substances.
gripe, *v. i.* **1.** To make a clutch ; to start to lay hold ; to grasp ; — with *at*, *towards*, *for*, *upon*, etc. *Archaic.*

> His quivering fingers *griped* towards the handle. *Scott.*

2. To grapple (with). *Obs.*
3. To experience griping pains.
4. *Naut.* To tend to come up into the wind, as a ship which, when sailing close-hauled, requires the helm to be continually put up ; to have a weather helm.
gripe (grīp), *n.* **1.** Act of griping, clutching, or taking fast hold ; firm seizure or grasp ; hence, control ; mastery.

> A barren scepter in my *gripe*. *Shak.*
> Antæus was suffocated by the *gripe* of Hercules. *Emerson.*

2. Oppression ; cruel exaction ; affliction ; pinching distress ; as, the *gripe* of poverty.
3. Pinching spasmodic intestinal pain, — chiefly in *pl.*
4. What can be grasped in the hand ; a handful ; also, the hand as a griping instrument. *Obs.*
5. That which is adapted to be grasped ; a handle ; a grip ; as, the *gripe* of a sword.
6. *Mech.* A device for grasping or holding, as a brake.
7. *Naut.* [Also earlier *greepe*. Cf. D. *greep*, prop. grip.] **a** A timber sometimes scarfed into the forefoot and stem of a wooden ship for additional strength ; sometimes, the forefoot. **b** The compass or sharpness of a ship's **stem** under the water, having a tendency to make her hold close to the wind. **c** *pl.* An assemblage of ropes, deadeyes, and hooks fastened to ringbolts in the deck to secure the boats when hoisted : also, broad bands passed around a boat to secure it at the davits and prevent swinging.
8. *Slang.* A miser or usurer. *Obs.*
grip′man (grĭp′măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The man who manipulates the grip on a cable car.
grippe (grĭp), *n.* [F.] *Med.* The influenza, or epidemic catarrh ; the grip. — **grip′pal** (grĭp′ăl), *a.*
grip′per (grĭp′ẽr), *n.* One that grips, as a finger on a printing press or the nipper for a drawplate.
grip′sack′ (-săk′), *n.* A traveler's handbag. *Colloq., U. S.*
grip wheel. *Mach.* A wheel or one of a pair of wheels by which a cable is gripped ; specif., a wheel having a number of toggle-jointed steel jaws in its periphery which grip the cable passing over it.
Gri′qua (grē′kwȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. the native name.] One of a mixed race of South Africa resulting from alliances of the Boers with women of the Hottentots or the Bushmen ; — called also *Bastaards*. They occupy the countries known as Griqualand East and Griqualand West.
gris (grēs), *a.* [OF. & F. ; of German origin ; cf. MHG. *gris*, G. *greis*, hoary. Cf. GRIZZLE.] Gray. *Obs.*
gri-saille′ (grĭ-zāl′, *F.* grē′zä′y′), *n.* [F., fr. *gris* gray.] **1.** Decorative painting in gray monochrome ; — used in English esp. for painted glass.
2. A kind of fancy French dress goods. *Knight.*
Gri-sel′da (grĭ-zĕl′d*ȧ* ; -sĕl′d*ȧ*), *n.* [It., of G. origin ; the second part prob. fr. OHG. *hilti* war, battle.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Griselda* (grē′zĕl′dȧ′) ; It. *Griselda* (grē-zĕl′dä) ; G. *Griseldis* (-zĕl′dĭs), *Griselde* (-zĕl′dĕ), *Grishilde* (grĭs-hĭl′dĕ) ; D. *Griseldis* (grē-zĕl′dĭs). — Dim. *Gris′sel.*
2. A lady in old romance proverbial for her virtue and her patience. Her story is told in Boccaccio's "Decameron," from which it was translated into Latin by Petrarch. From him Chaucer borrowed it as the subject of his "Clerk's Tale," and it has been used in various plays, poems, etc.
gris′e-ous (grĭs′ē-ŭs ; grĭz′ē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *griseus*, of G. origin. See GRIS, *a.*] Of a light color, or white, mottled with black or brown ; grizzled or grizzly.
gri-sette′ (grĭ-zĕt′), *n.* [F., fr. *grisette* a gray woolen cloth, fr. *gris* gray. Grisettes were so called because they wore gray gowns made of this stuff. See GRIS, *a.*] A French girl or young woman of the working class, of lively and free manners but not necessarily immoral character.
gris′ly (grĭz′lĭ), *a.* ; GRIS′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr) ; GRIS′LI-EST. [ME. *grisly*, *grislich*, AS. *grislic*, fr. *grīsan* (in comp.) to shudder ; cf. OD. *gryselick* horrible, OHG. *grisenlīch*.] **1.** Inspiring horror or loathing fear ; grim and ghastly ; in a milder sense, harsh and forbidding.

> A man of *grisly* and stern gravity. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

2. Caused by what is grim or horrible, or marked by a sense of grim horror. "*Grisly* dread." *Chaucer.*
3. Ugly. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See GHASTLY.
gri′son (grĭ′sŭn ; *Oxf. E. D.*, grĭz′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *grison* gray, gray-haired, *gris* gray. See GRIS, *a.*] **a** A South American nearly plantigrade mammal (*Grison vittatus*) of the family Mustelidæ. It is about two feet long, exclusive of the tail, and unusual in its coloration, being black below and light-colored above. **b** A South American monkey (*Lagothrix infumatus*).
grist (grĭst), *n.* [AS. *grīst*, fr. *grindan*. See GRIND.]
1. Act of grinding. *Obs.*
2. Grain to be, or that has been, ground ; esp., as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces ; hence, supply for an occasion.
3. The material, as ground malt, for a brewing.
4. A lot ; quantity ; as, a *grist* of bees. *Colloq., U. S.*
all is grist that comes to his mill, all that he has anything to do with is a source of profit. *Colloq.*
grist (grĭst), *n.* [Orig. uncert. ; cf. GIRD to encircle.] *Rope Making.* A given size of rope, **common grist** being three inches in circumference, with 20 yarns in each of the three strands.
gris′tle (grĭs′'l), *n.* [ME. *gristil*, AS. *gristl* ; akin to OFries. *gristel*, *grestel* ; cf. OHG. *krustila*, *krostela*.]
1. Cartilage ; also, a cartilaginous part or structure.
2. A young or delicate person. *Obs.*
in the gristle, in an immature stage ; — with reference to the cartilaginous nature of the bones in infancy.

> A people who are . . . but *in the gristle*. *Burke.*

gris′tly (grĭs′lĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, gristle ; like gristle ; cartilaginous.
grist′mill′ (grĭst′mĭl′), *n.* A mill for grinding grain, esp. as brought by different customers ; a custom mill.
grit (grĭt), *n.* [ME. *greet*, *greot*, sand, gravel, AS. *grēot* grit, sand, dust ; akin to OS. *griot*, OFries. *grēt* gravel, OHG. *grioz*, G. *griess*, Icel. *grjōt*, and to E. *groats*, *grout*, *grit* coarse meal.] **1.** Sand ; gravel ; rough, hard particles.
2. *Geol.* A hard, coarse-grained siliceous sandstone ; as, millstone *grit* ; — called also *gritrock* and *gritstone*. The name is also applied to a finer sharp-grained sandstone ; as, grindstone *grit* ; Berea *grit*.
3. Structure of stone, as adapted to grind or sharpen ; hold of a grinding substance ; as, a hone of good *grit*.
4. Soil ; earth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. Firmness of mind or spirit ; unyielding courage.
6. [*cap.*] *Canadian Politics.* A Liberal. — CLEAR GRIT **b.**
Syn. — See DECISION.
grit, *v. t.* ; GRIT′TED ; GRIT′TING. **1.** To spread grit upon.
2. To grind ; to grate ; as, to *grit* the teeth.
3. To irritate. *Colloq.*
grit, *v. i.* [From GRIT sand.] To give forth a grating sound, as sand under the feet ; to grate ; grind.
grit, *n.* [AS. *grytta*, *gryttan*, pl., akin to D. *grut*, G. *grütze*, and E. *grit* sand.] **1.** Coarse part of meal ; bran. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and coarsely ground ; in *High Milling*, fragments of cracked wheat smaller than groats.
grit cell. *Bot.* A parenchymatous cell having walls strongly thickened and cuticularized. They are found in the flesh of pears and other fruits.
grith (grĭth), *n.* [AS. *grið* peace, of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *grið*.] **1.** Peace ; security ; defense ; safe conduct. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. *O. Eng. Law.* Peace or security imposed or guaranteed by conditions arising out of associations of time and place or person ; specif. : **a** Short for *churchgrith*, the sanctuary or asylum afforded by the precincts of a church. **b** The king's special peace, or mund (which see).
3. A place of security ; a refuge, asylum, or sanctuary.
4. Quarter or mercy, as in battle. *Obs.*
grit′ty (grĭt′ĭ), *a.* ; GRIT′TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; GRIT′TI-EST. **1.** Containing, or resembling, sand, or grit ; consisting of grit ; full of hard particles.
2. Courageously persistent ; spirited ; resolute, plucky. *Colloq., U. S.*
griv′et (grĭv′ĕt ; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *grivet*.] A monkey of the upper Nile and Abyssinia (*Cercopithecus griseoviridis*), having the back dull olive-green, and the lower parts white. It is intelligent and docile.

$\frac{1}{22}$ Grivet.

griz′zle (grĭz′'l), *a.* [OF. *grisel*, fr. *gris* gray. See GRIS, *a.*] Gray ; grizzled ; also, *Obs.*, roan.
griz′zle, *n.* [From GRIZZLE, *a.*] **1.** A gray-haired man ; — a nickname. *Obs.*
2. Gray hair ; also, a gray wig.
3. The color gray ; formerly of animals, roan ; also, a gray animal, esp. a horse.
4. A second-rate brick, underburnt, gray in color, and deficient in strength.
griz′zle, *v. t.* & *i.* ; GRIZ′ZLED (-'ld) ; GRIZ′ZLING (-lĭng). To make, or become, grizzly, or grayish.

> Hardship . . . such as would *grizzle* little children. *R. F. Burton.*

griz′zle, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To grin ; laugh ; snarl. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To fret ; whimper ; complain. Also *v. t.*

> *Grizzling* over a packet of greasy letters. *Kipling.*

griz′zled (-'ld), *a.* [From GRIZZLE, *a.*] Gray ; grayish ; sprinkled or mixed with gray ; of a mixed white and black.

> *Grizzled* hair flowing in elf locks *Scott*

griz′zly (-lĭ), *a.* ; GRIZ′ZLI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr) ; GRIZ′ZLI-EST. [From GRIZZLE, *a.*] Somewhat gray ; grizzled.

> Old squirrels that turn *grizzly*. *Bacon.*

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grindery warehouse = FINDING STORE **a.**
grind′ing ly, *adv.* of GRINDING.
grin′dle (grĭn′d'l), *n.* A small drain or ditch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grin′dle (grĭn′d'l), *n.* [Cf. G. *gründel*.] The bowfin. *Local, U. S.*
grin′dle-stone′, *n.* A grindstone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grind′let (grĭnd′lĕt), *n.* A small drain. *Obs.*
grin′dle-tail′, *n.* A dog. *Obs.*
Grin′dle-to′ni-an (grĭn′d'l-tō′nĭ-*ă*n), *n.* A member of a certain English Familist sect of the 17th century. *Obs.*
grind whale (grĭnd). The blackfish *Globicephala melas*. [body.
grine (grīn). † GROIN, of the
grin′go-lée′, grin′go-lé′ (grĭŋ′gō-lā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Ending in the heads of serpents, as the ends of a cross.
grin′go-ly. Var. of GRINGOLEE.
grinne, *n.* A grin ; snare. *Obs.*
grin′ner, *n.* One who grins.
grin′ning-ly, *adv.* of *grinning*, p. pr. See -LY. [GRINDSTONE.
grin′stone. Obs. or dial. var. of
grint, *3d pers. sing. pres.* of GRIND, contr. fr. *grindeth*. *Obs.*
grint, *v. i.* To grind the teeth. *Obs.*
grin′ter, *n.* [F. *grènetier*.] One in charge of a granary. *Obs.*
‖ **gri′otte′** (grē′ŏt′), *n.* [F. Cf. EGRIOT.] **1.** *Hort.* = MORELLO. **2.** A richly veined and spotted marble of a beautiful red color, tending sometimes to dark red and sometimes to deep green, obtained from the Pyrenees.
grip. † GRIPE, griffin. [*Eng.*
grip, *v. t.* To trench ; drain. *Dial*
grip car. A car with a grip for clutching a traction cable.
gripe (grīp). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRIP, ditch.
gripe, *n.* [L. *gryps* griffin, Gr. γρύψ : cf. OF. *grip* griffin, Icel. *gripr* vulture. See GRIFFIN.] A vulture ; also, a griffin. *Obs.*
gripe′all′, *n.* A miser. *Obs.*
gripe′ful, *a.* Disposed to gripe.
gripell. † GRIPPLE.
gripen, *p. a.* [Old p. p. of *gripe*.] Griped. *Obs.* [gard. *Obs.*
gripe′pen′ny, *n.* A miser ; nig-
grip′er (grīp′ẽr), *n.* One that gripes. [sel or cup. *Obs.*
gripe's egg. An egg-shaped ves-
grip′-grass′, *n.* Cleavers. *Dial. Eng.*
griph, griphus, *n.* [L. *griphus*, Gr. γρῖφος a woven fish basket, hence anything intricate.] A puzzle, riddle, or enigma. *Obs.*
griph, griphe, *n.* A griffin. *Obs.*
griph′in. † GRIFFIN.
griph′ite (grĭf′īt), *n.* [Gr. γρῖφος an enigma, fr. its unusual composition.] *Min.* A phosphate related to triplite.
Griph′o-sau′rus (-ō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; fr. Gr. γρῖφος an enigma + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* Syn. of ARCHÆOPTERYX.
grip′ing-ly (grīp′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *griping*, p. pr. See -LY.
grip′less, *a.* See -LESS.
grip nut. = LOCK NUT.
grippe. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRIP.
grip′pen, *v. t.* [See GRIPE, *v.* ; cf. GRIPEN.] To gripe (the fist). *Obs.*
grip′pi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grip′ping-ness, *n.* Greed. *Rare.*
grip′ple, *n.* [Cf. GRIP, GRIPE.] A grasp ; a gripe. *Obs.*
grip′ple, *n.* [Akin to LG. *grippel*, D. *greppel*. See GRIP ditch.] Drain ; ditch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grip′ple, *a.* [AS. *gripul*.] Griping ; greedy ; covetous ; tenacious. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **grip′ple-ness**, *n.*
grip′ple, *v. t.* & *i.* To grapple ; grasp. *Obs.*
grip′po-tox′in (grĭp′ō-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [*grippe* influenza + *toxin*.] *Med.* The toxin or poison produced by the influenza bacillus.
grip′py, *a.* Miserly ; grasping ; tenacious. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grip′py, *a.* Affected with, or like, the disease called the grippe. *Colloq.*
grip sheave. = GRIP WHEEL.
gript, *pret.* & *p. p.* of GRIP.
grip′u-lous, *a.* Grasping ; avaricious. *Obs.*
grip′y (grīp′ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or tending to cause, gripes ; as, *gripy* pains.
Gri′qua-land′er (grē′kwȧ-lăn′dẽr), *n.* A native of Griqualand. See GRIQUA.
gris, grise, *n.* [OF., fr. *gris* gray. Cf. G. *grauwerk* (lit. gray work) the gray skin of the Siberian squirrel. See GRIS, *a.*] A costly kind of fur. *Obs.* [AMBERGRIS.
gris′am′ber (grēs′ăm′bẽr). †
gris′ard (grĭz′ȧrd), *a.* [F., fr. *gris* gray.] Gray. *Obs.* — *n.* A gray-headed person. *Rare.*
gris′bate, gris′bet. Vars. of GRISTBITE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grise (*dial.* grēs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRECE, GRICE.
grise, *a.* [Cf. GRISLY.] Frightful. *Obs.* [to dread. *Obs.*
grise, *v. i.* & *t.* To be terrified ;
Gri-sel′dis (grĭ-zĕl′dĭs). Var. of GRISELDA.
griselich. † GRISLY.
gris′ful, *a.* [See GRISE, *a.*] Terrible ; frightful. *Obs.* —
gris′ful-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*
grising, *n.* Horror. *Obs.*
gris′kin (grĭs′kĭn), *n.* [Prob. *grice* a pig + *-kin*.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A pork loin, esp. the lean part ; a pork chop or steak. **2.** A piece of meat broiled ; hence, a fragment ; a sliver.
gri′sle (grĭz′'l). Dial. Eng. var. of GRIZZLE, grin.
grisle, *n.* Horror. *Obs.*
grisle. † GRIZZLE, gray.
gri′sled (grĭz′'ld). Var. of GRIZZLED.
gri′sled (grĭz′'ld), *a.* [See GRISLY ; cf. GRISE.] Frightful ; horrible ; grisly. *Obs. or Dial.*
gris′lich. † GRISLY.
gris′li-head, *n.* Grisliness. *Obs*
gris′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gris′ly. Var. of GRIZZLY. [TLY.
gris′ly (grĭs′lĭ). Var. of GRIS-
gris′ly, *adv.* [See GRISLY, *a.*] Dreadfully ; terribly. *Archaic.*
grisly bear. Rare var. of GRIZZLY BEAR. [*Obs.*
gris′ness, *n.* Dread ; horror.
grison, *a.* [F.] Gray. *Obs.*
Gri′son′ (grē′zôɴ′), *n.* [F.] One of the inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps. [*Obs.*
grison stone. A gray freestone.
grisp, *v. i.* To grasp ; clutch. *Obs.*
grisp′ing, *n.* [Cf. GRIST to grind the teeth.] A gnashing of the teeth. *Obs.*
grisp′ing, *n.* [Cf. dial. *grapslin*, *gropsing*.] Twilight. *Obs.*
gris′sel. † GRISTLE.
Gris′sel. Var. of GRISELDA.
gris′sell. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of GRIZZLE, gray.
grissell. † GRISTLE, GRIZEL.
gris′sens, gris′sons (grĭs′'nz), *n. pl.* = GRECING. *Dial. Eng.*
grist (grĭst), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *gristbitian* to gnash the teeth, OHG. *grisgramōn*, *gristgrimmōn*, G. *griesgram* ill humor.] To grind the teeth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grist, *v. t.* [See GRIST grain.] To grind into meal. *Dial. Eng.*
grist′bite′, *v. i.* [AS. *gristbitian*. Cf. BITE.] To grind the teeth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gris′tli-ness (grĭs′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
grist′y, *a.* [Cf. GRIST ground corn.] Gritty ; sandy. *Dial. Eng.*
grisy, *a.* Grisly. *Obs.*
grisy, *a.* Grizzled. *Obs.*
grit. Scot. and dial. Eng. var of GREAT.
grith, *v. t.* & *i.* To place under one's grith ; also, to make peace. *Obs.*
grith′breach′, *n.* *O. Eng. Law* Breach of grith, or peace ; also, the penalty for it.
grith′ful, *a.* Peaceful. *Obs.* — **grith′ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
grithlyche, *a.* Peaceable. *Obs.* — *adv.* Peaceably. *Obs.*
grith′man, *n.* A man who has taken grith, or sanctuary. *Hist.*
grit′less, *a.* See -LESS.
grit′rock′, grit′stone′, *n.* *Geol.* = GRIT, *n.*, 2.
grit′ten, *a.* Made of grits
grit′ter. † GREATER.
grit′tie (grĭt′ĭ), *a.* *Her.* Containing equal parts of a metal and a color. *Obs.*
grit′ti-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
grit′tle (grĭt′'l), *v. t.* To break (grain) into grits. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **gri′vois′** (grē′vwȧ′), *fem.* **gri′voise′** (grē′vwäz′), *a.* [F.] Free and bold ; broad.
griz′ard. Var. of GRISARD.
griz′bite. † GRISTBITE.
grize (grēz). † GRECE. [DA.
Griz′el (grĭz′ĕl), *n.* = GRISEL-
griz′e-lin (grĭz′ē-lĭn) † GRIDELIN. [zled *Ref. Sp.*
griz′l, griz′ld. Grizzle ; griz-
Griz′zel, *n.* = GRISELDA.

grizzly bear, a very large and powerful bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of the hills and mountains of western North America, from Alaska to southern California and Arizona. Several subspecies are distinguished in different parts of its range. It is a close ally of the brown bear (*U. arctos*) of Europe, but much larger and heavier, and its strength and ugly temper make it very dangerous when brought to bay. It now seldom ventures to attack human beings except in defense of itself or young. In color it is usually brownish yellow, but there is great individual variation. Those whose hairs are tipped with white or gray are called *silvertips*.

Grizzly Bear.

griz'zly (grĭz'lĭ), *n.; pl.* -ZLIES (-lĭz). **1**. A grizzly bear.
2. A grating of iron or steel bars for screening ore, etc.

groan (grōn), *v. i.;* GROANED (grōnd); GROAN'ING. [ME. *gronen, granen, granien*, AS. *grānian;* akin to Sw. *grina* to grin, Dan. *grine*, D. *grijnen*, G. *greinen*, OHG. *grīnan*, and perh. to E. *grin*.] **1**. To give forth a deep, moaning sound in breathing, expressive of pain, misery, or grief.
For we . . . do *groan*, being burdened. 2 *Cor.* v. 4.
2. To express or manifest desire with or as with groans.
Nothing but holy, pure, and clear,
Or that which *groaneth* to be so. *Herbert.*
3. To suffer great affliction; to suffer oppression such as is to be borne only with groans; hence, fig., of inanimate things, to creak, as from a heavy weight or pressure.
He heard the *groaning* of the oak. *Scott.*

groan, *v. t.* **1**. To utter or give forth with groans.
2. To show disapprobation of by groans.

groan, *n.* A low, moaning sound; usually, a deep, mournful sound uttered in pain or great distress; sometimes, an expression of strong disapprobation; as, the remark was received with *groans*.
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain. *Shak.*
Syn. — GROAN, MOAN. GROAN applies to a deep, often spasmodic sound indicative of pain or suffering; MOAN, to a low and continuous one. *Groans* may also indicate a feeling of oppression or disapprobation; *moaning* is esp. associated with weakness or grief; as, "The wretched animal heaved forth such *groans* that their discharge did stretch his leathern coat almost to bursting" (*Shak.*); "She breathed in sleep a lower *moan*" (*Tennyson*); "The whole creation *groaneth* and travaileth in pain together until now" (*Rom.* viii. 22); "[I] weep afresh love's long since canceled woe, and *moan* the expense of many a vanished sight" (*Shak.*); to greet a speech with *groans;* cf. (fig.) the table *groans* under its load; "The door upon its hinges *groans*" (*Keats*); the *moan* of the wind; "the *moan* of doves in immemorial elms" (*Tennyson*). See DEPLORE.

groat (grōt; grôt; 277: *the second was until recently the preferred pronunciation*), *n.* [LG. *grōte*, or OD. *groot*, fr. the word for *great*, hence a *great* piece of coin, larger than other coins in former use. See GREAT.] **a** An old coin of several European countries and varying values; specif., an English silver coin worth fourpence, issued from the time of Edward I. to Charles II.; also, the old Scotch fourpence. **b** Occasionally, the modern British fourpence, or the sum of fourpence. *Eng.*

groats (grōts; grôts), *n. pl.* [ME. *grotes*, pl., AS. *gratan*, prob. an error for *grotan* (*Oxf. E. D.*), akin to E. *grit* sand, *grit* coarse meal, *grout*. See GROUT.] Dried grain, as oats or wheat, hulled and broken or crushed; in *high milling*, cracked fragments of wheat larger than grits.

gro'cer (grō'sẽr), *n.* [Formerly written *grosser*, orig., one who sells by the *gross*, or deals by wholesale, fr. F. *grossier*, marchand *grossier*, fr. *gros* large, great. See GROSS.]
1. A dealer by wholesale. *Obs.*
2. A dealer in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, fruits, and various other commodities, chiefly foodstuffs.

gro'cer's itch (grō'sẽrz). An itching eruption, a variety of eczema caused by the sugar mite (*Tyroglyphus sacchari*), affecting persons frequently handling sugar, etc.

gro'cer-y (-sẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz). [See GROCER.]
1. The commodities sold by grocers, as tea, coffee, spices, etc.; — in the United States commonly *pl.*
A deal box . . . to carry *groceries* in. *Goldsmith.*
The shops at which the best families of the neighborhood bought *grocery* and millinery. *Macaulay.*
2. Small change. *Obs.*
3. The trade or business of a grocer; also, *U. S.*, a retail grocer's shop or store.
4. A barroom; hence, liquor. *Local, Southern U. S.*

grog (grŏg), *n.* [So named from "Old *Grog*," a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, in allusion to his wearing a *grogram* cloak in foul weather. He is said to have been the first to dilute the rum of the sailors (about 1740).] **1**. A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; hence, any intoxicating liquor.
2. A hobbling, or groggy, horse. *Sporting Cant.*
3. The refractory materials, such as pulverized pottery and fire bricks, fire clay, etc., which are used in the manufacture of crucibles, fire bricks, and the like. *Cant.*

grog (grŏg), *v. t.;* GROGGED (grŏgd); GROG'GING (grŏg'ĭng).
1. To soak (a liquor cask) with hot water so as to draw out the spirits from the wood.
2. To mix with water to make grog.

grog, *v. i.* To drink grog.

grog blossom. A redness, or an eruption associated with enlarged blood vessels and the development of small tubercles, on the nose or face of persons who drink ardent spirits to excess. *Colloq.*

grog'gy (-ĭ), *a.;* GROG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GROG'GI-EST. **1**. Tipsy from grog; hence, unsteady on the legs; specif., in pugilistic cant, weakened in a fight so as to stagger. *Colloq.*
2. *Man.* Moving in a hobbling manner, owing to tender feet; — said of a horse.

grog'ram (grŏg'răm), *n.* [OF. *gros-grain*, lit., grosgrain, of a coarse texture. See GROSS, GRAIN a kernel; cf. GROG.] A coarse stuff made of silk and mohair, or of coarse silk, often stiffened with gum; also, a grogram garment.

groin (groin), *n.* [ME. *grynde;* cf. AS. *grynde* abyss, *grund* ground, bottom, E. *ground*. *Oxf. E. D. & Skeat.*]
1. *Anat.* The fold or depression marking the line between the lower part of the abdomen and the thigh, or the region of this line; the inguen.
2. **a** *Arch.* The projecting solid angle formed by the meeting of two vaults, growing more obtuse as it approaches the summit. **b** *Math.* The volume (or its surface, otherwise called a **sectroid**) common to two intersecting cylinders, esp. two equal circular cylinders with axes meeting at right angles.
3. *Civil Engin.* A kind of wooden jetty run out from a shore, usually at right angles to the beach, to arrest traveling shingle and act as a barrier against the waves.

groin, *v. t.;* GROINED (groind); GROIN'ING. *Arch.* To fashion into groins; to build with groins.
The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And *groined* the aisles of Christian Rome. *Emerson.*

groin, *v. i.* *Arch.* To project or spring as a groin; as, an arch that *groins* from a wall.

groined (groind), *p. a.* *Arch.* Built with groins; as, a *groined* ceiling or vault. See VAULT, *Illust.*

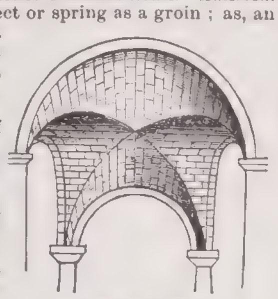
Groined Vault.

groin'ing, *n.* *Arch.* Act of constructing groined work; also, a groin, groined work, or groins collectively.

groin point. *Arch.* A groin; the arris or line of intersection of two vaults; — a workman's term.

groin rib. *Arch.* A rib occupying the place of a groin.

Gro'lier' (grō'lyā'; grō'lyā), *n.* The name by which Jean Grolier de Servières (1479–1565), a French bibliophile, is commonly known; — used in naming a style of bookbinding. The **Grolier design** *or* **scroll** is a pattern of interlacing bars, bands, or ribbons, with delicate scrolls of slender gold lines.

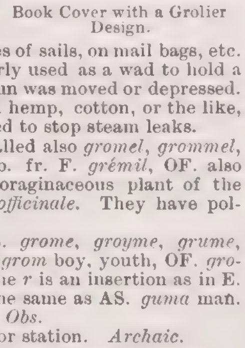
Book Cover with a Grolier Design.

gro-mat'ic (grō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *gromaticus, grumaticus*, fr. *groma, gruma*, a surveyor's measuring rod.] Of or pert. to land surveying, esp. as applied to castrametation. — *n.* An expert or writer on gromatics.

gro-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of surveying, esp. as applied to castrametation.

grom'met (grŏm'ĕt) } *n.* [F.
grum'met (grŭm'ĕt) } *gourmette* curb, curb chain, OF. *gromette*, fr. F. *gourmer* to curb, thump, beat.] **1**. *Naut.* A ring formed by twisting on itself a single strand of an unlaid rope; — sometimes applied to a loop or eyelet of rope.
2. A metal, or metal-lined, eyelet such as those along the edges of sails, on mail bags, etc.
3. *Mil.* A ring of rope formerly used as a wad to hold a cannon ball in place when the gun was moved or depressed.
4. *Mach.* A washer of twisted hemp, cotton, or the like, coated with red-lead putty, used to stop steam leaks.

grom'well (grŏm'wĕl), *n.* [Called also *gromel, grommel, graymill, gray millet;* all prob. fr. F. *grémil*, OF. also *gromil* (or *gramil* ?).] Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Lithospermum*, esp. *L. officinale*. They have polished white, stony nutlets.

groom (grōōm), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *grome, groyme, grume, gome, guym*, man, lover, OD. *grom* boy, youth, OF. *gromet* servant, shopboy; perh. the *r* is an insertion as in E. *bridegroom*, and the word is the same as AS. *guma* man. See BRIDEGROOM.] **1**. A boy. *Obs.*
2. A man, esp. a man of inferior station. *Archaic.*
3. A manservant; now, esp., one in charge of horses.
4. One of several officers of the English royal household, chiefly in the Lord Chamberlain's department; as, the *groom* of the chamber; the *groom* of the stole.
5. A bridegroom.
groom of the stole, the first lord of the bedchamber. *Eng.*

groom (grōōm), *v. t.;* GROOMED (grōōmd); GROOM'ING.
1. To attend to the needs of (a horse), as by currying, feeding, etc.
2. To make neat, smart, or tidy.

Groom'bridge 1830 (grōōm'brĭj). *Astron.* A 6–7 magnitude star in Ursa Major (assigned that number in the catalogue of the English astronomer Stephen Groombridge, 1755–1832), which has the exceptionally large proper motion of 7″ annually: — sometimes called "the runaway star." Its real motion in space is about 200 miles per second.

groom'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that grooms, as, specif., a brush rotated by a flexible shaft, for cleaning horses.

grooms'man (grōōmz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A male friend who attends a bridegroom at his wedding; — the correlative of *bridesmaid*. Cf. BEST MAN.

groove (grōōv), *n.* [D. *groef, groeve*, pit, trench, akin to G. *grube* pit, hollow, hole, OHG. *gruoba*, Goth. *grōba*, and E. *grave*. See GRAVE, *n. & v.*] **1**. A mining shaft or excavation. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A furrow, channel, or long hollow, such as may be formed by cutting, molding, grinding, the wearing force of flowing water, or constant travel; a depressed way; a worn path; a rut. Specif.: **a** The rectangular channel or rabbet in the edge of a board to receive the tongue of another board in matching. **b** Any of the spiral depressions of the rifling in the bore of a gun. **c** *Theat.* A channel serving as the bottom support for a scene. **d** *Print.* The channel on the bottom of a type. See TYPE, *Illust.*
3. Hence: The habitual course of life, work, or affairs; a fixed routine; as, he had fallen into a *groove*.
The gregarious trifling of life in the social *groove*. *J. Morley.*

groove, *v. t.;* GROOVED (grōōvd); GROOV'ING. To cut a groove or channel in; to form into channels or grooves.

groov'er (grōōv'ẽr), *n.* **1**. A miner. *Dial. Eng.*
2. One that grooves, esp. a tool for cutting grooves.

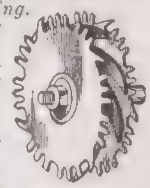
Groover Head.

groover head. *Wood Working.* A composite sawing tool rotated on a circular saw spindle for cutting grooves.

groov'ing, *n.* **1**. Mining. *Dial. Eng.*
2. Act of forming a groove or grooves; a groove; grooves collectively.

grooving plane. *Carp.* A plane to cut grooves across the grain. Cf. RABBET PLANE.

grooving saw. *Wood Working.* A kind of coarse-toothed circular saw, sometimes with separate inserted teeth, for cutting grooves in timber.

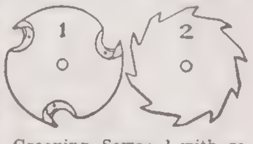

Grooving Saws: 1 with removable, 2 with solid, Teeth.

grope (grōp), *v. i.;* GROPED (grōpt); GROP'ING (grōp'ĭng). [ME. *gropen, gropien, grapien*, AS. *grāpian* to touch, grope, fr. *grīpan* to gripe. See GRIPE.]
1. To feel with the hands; to handle something. *Obs.*
2. To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or, as a blind person, by feeling; to move about hesitatingly, as in darkness or obscurity; to feel one's way, as with the hands, when one cannot see.
We *grope* for the wall like the blind. *Is.* lix. 10.
To *grope* a little longer among the miseries and sensualities of a worldly life. *Buckminster.*

grope, *v. t.* **1**. To feel; handle; probe. *Obs.*
2. To examine; test; sound. *Obs.*
3. To search out by feeling in the dark; as, we *groped* our way at midnight.

grop'er (grōp'ẽr), *n.* [See GROUPER.] **a** Var. of GROUPER. **b** Any of several Australasian serranoid fishes, as those of the genus *Oligoros*. **c** An Australian and Tasmanian labroid fish (*Achærodus gouldii*), specif. called *blue groper*.

gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* [*gross* + *beak:* cf. F. *grosbec*.] Any of various species of finches, or birds of related families, having a large stout conical bill. The term does not designate any natural group. The common European grosbeak is the hawfinch; well-known American finches to which the term is applied are the cardinal, rose-breasted, black-headed, and evening grosbeaks (which see).

gro'schen (grō'shĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A silver coin and money of account of Germany, worth variously $\frac{1}{24}$, $\frac{1}{30}$, and $\frac{1}{36}$ of a thaler, not used since 1876. Now, applied in colloquial German, the 10-pfennig piece. See COIN, *Table*.

gros'grain' (grō'grān'), *a.* [F. Cf. GROGRAM.] Of a large grain or cord; — applied to silk fabrics having heavy transverse cords. — *n.* Silk or ribbon of this description.

gross (grōs), *a.;* GROSS'ER (-ẽr); GROSS'EST. [F. *gros*, L. *grossus*. Cf. ENGROSS, GROCER, GROGRAM.] **1**. Of relatively great or conspicuous size; as: **a** Thick; bulky; massive; as, a *gross* pillar. **b** Rank; heavy; as, *gross* vegetation. **c** Big; burly; fat; as, a *gross* body; a *gross* man. **d** Plain or obvious from relative magnitude. *Archaic.*
These lies are . . . *gross* as a mountain, open, palpable. *Shak.*
2. Having large particles or components; coarse in tex-

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grm. *Abbr.* Gram.
gro, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *grār* gray.] A kind of fur. *Obs.*
gro. *Abbr.* Gross.
groan'er, *n.* One who groans.
groan'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
groan'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GROAN. Specif., *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, lying-in; confinement; — used in naming things provided for visitors or attendants at a childbirth, as in **groaning cake**, **drink**, etc. — **groan'ing-ly**, *adv.*
groap. ✝ GROOP.
groats'worth', *n.* The value of a groat; a small amount. *Obs.*
grob (grŏb), *v. i.* [Cf. GROPE.] To grope; probe. *Obs. or Dial.*
grobbe. ✝ GRUB, *n. & v.*
gro'bi-an (grō'bĭ-ăn), *n.* [G., fr. *grob* rude. Cf. GRUFF, *a.*] A rude or clownish person; boor; lout. *Rare.* — **gro'bi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Rare.*
groce. ✝ GROSS. [See -DOM.]
gro'cer-dom (grō'sẽr-dŭm), *n.*
gro'cer-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of GROCER.
gro'cer-ly, *a.* Pert. to a grocery. *Rare.* [grocer. *U. S.*]
gro'cer-y-man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A
groche. ✝ GRUTCH.
grochen. ✝ GRUDGE.
grode. Obs. pret. of GROW.
grodgeons. ✝ GURGEONS.
grof. ✝ GRUFF. [of GRAVE.]
grofe. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret.
groff (grŏf), *a.* Gruff. *Scot.*
grog'er-am. ✝ GROGRAM.
grog'ger-y (grŏg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A grogshop. *U. S.* [-NESS.]
grog'gi-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
grog'ran, *n.* Grogram. *Obs.*
grog'shop', *n.* A dramshop.
groin (groin; *dial. also* grün), *n.* 1. [OF.] A grunt; a grumbling. *Obs.*
2. [F.] The snout, as of a swine. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. [*cap.*] Corunna, a Spanish seaport; — usually with *the*. *Obs.*
groin, *v. i.* [F. *grogner* to grunt, grumble; cf. OF. *gronir* to grunt, L. *grunnire*.] To grunt; grumble; growl; murmur. *Obs.*
groin'er, *n.* A murmurer. *Obs.*
groin'er-y, *n.* Groining. *Rare.*
groin'ing-ly, *adv.* Grumblingly. *Obs.*
groit. ✝ GROAT.
Gro-lier'esque' (grō-lyā'ĕsk'; grō'lyā-), *a.* See -ESQUE.
groll, *n.* [Cf. OD. *grol* a babbler.] A simpleton. *Obs.*
grom, grome. ✝ GRAME, GROOM.
grom (grŏm). Var. of GROOM, forked stick. *Dial. Eng.*
gro-mat'i-cal, *a.* Gromatic.
grom'el, grom'ill. ✝ GROMWELL.
grom'et. Var. of GROMMET.
grom'et. Var. of GRUMMET, boy.
Gro'mi-a (grō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water Foraminifera having an egg-shaped internal chitinous shell.
gron. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GROAN.
grond. ✝ GROUND. [of GRIND.]
grond. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret.
‖ **grond'wet** (grŏnt'vĕt), *n.* [D.] Lit., fundamental law: constitution; specif., the constitution (enacted in 1858, and partly based on a prior draft of 1855) of the former South African, or Transvaal, Republic.
grone. ✝ GRANE, *n.;* GROAN; GROIN, to growl.
grone. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GROIN, snout.
gronen. ✝ GROAN.
gronge. ✝ GRANGE.
gronte. Obs. pret. of GROAN.
gronte. ✝ GRUNT, *v.*
groof. ✝ GRUFF.
groof, *adv.* [Cf. GROVEL.] Prone; prostrate on the face. *Obs.*
groo'groo', *n.*, **groogroo palm**, **groogroo worm**. Vars. of GRUGRU, etc.
groom, *n.* A forked stick used by thatchers. *Dial. Eng.*
groomd. Groomed. *Ref. Sp.*
groom'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **groom'ish-ly**, *adv.*
groom'let, groom'ling, *n.* A small groom. *Rare.*
groom porter. An officer in the English royal household, who attended to the furnishing of the king's lodgings. *Obs. or Hist.*
groom'y (grōōm'ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a groom.
groon. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GROIN, snout.
groon'wood', *n.* [Perh. for *greenweed*.] The woadwaxen.
groop (grōp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GROPE.
groop (grōōp), *n.* [Cf. D. *groep* stable trench, Icel. *grōp* groove.] A trench or drain, esp. in a stable. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
groop, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *grōpa*.] To cut a groove in. *Obs.*
groop'er ✝ GROUPER.
grogs. ✝ GROSS.
groose (grōōz), **grooze**, *v. i. & n.* [Cf. Fries. & LG. *grusen* to shudder.] Shiver. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
groot (grōōt), *n.* [Cf. GRIT sand.] Dry earth or soil: mud. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **groot'y**, *a.*
groot (grōōt), *v. i.* [Cf. GROOT earth.] To root, as swine. *Dial. Eng.*
groov. Groove. *Ref. Sp.*
groovd. Grooved. *Ref. Sp.*
groove'less, *a.* See -LESS.
groov'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
groov'y (grōōv'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a groove.
grope, *n.* A kind of nail. *Obs.*
grope, *n.* Act of groping.
grop'er (grōp'ẽr), *n.* One who gropes.
Grop'er, *n.* A Western Australian; — so called in other Australian states. [p. pr.]
grop'ing-ly, *adv.* of *groping*,
grop'ple (grŏp''l), *v. i.* [See GRAPPLE.] To grope. *Dial. Eng.*
gro'rud-ite (grō'rōōd-īt), *n.* [From *Grorud*, Norway.] *Petrog.* A compact, greenish variety of granite porphyry containing ægirite.
gros, *pret.* of GRISE. *Obs.*
gros (grō), *n.* [F.] See WEIGHT.
‖ **gros** (grō), *n.* [F. See GROSS.] A heavy silk with a dull finish.
grose. Var. of GROSS.
‖ **gro'seille'** (grō'zā'y'), *n.* [F.] A currant. — **gro'seille' à ma'que-reau'** (à mȧ'k'-rō') [F., lit., mackerel currant], gooseberry.
groser. ✝ GROCER.
gro'ser (grō'zẽr), **-sert** (-zẽrt), **-set** (-zĕt), *n.* [F. *groseille*.] A gooseberry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gros'head. ✝ GROSSHEAD.
gro'sier. ✝ GROZIER.
grosing iron. ✝ GROZING IRON.
‖ **gros' point' de Ve-nise'** (grō' pwăN' dẽ vẽ-nēz'). [F.] Venetian raised point.
‖ **gros' rô'ti'** (rō'tē'). [F.] A large joint of roast meat.
gross (grōs), *v. t.* [See GROSS, *a.*] **1**. To engross, or amass. *Obs.*

H I J K L M

ture; not fine or delicate; as, a *gross* powder; a *gross* diet; hence, dense; heavy; as, *gross* matter; *gross* vapors.
3. Compact; close. *Obs.* "A *gross* body of horse." *Milton.*
4. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, the coarser or broader aspects or distinctions of anything; as, *gross* anatomy (see ANATOMY, 2).
5. General; broad; not particular; of quantities, in large numbers or denominations. *Obs.*
6. Whole; entire; total; as, the *gross* sum, or *gross* amount; the *gross* weight; — opposed to *net.* The *gross* earnings, receipts, or the like, are the entire earnings, receipts, or the like, under consideration, without any deduction for expenses incurred.
7. Of perceptions, sentiments, feelings, etc., wanting delicacy or nice discrimination; not easily aroused or excited; of persons, minds, etc., not sensitive in perception or feeling; dull; witless; rude; crass.

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

8. Expressing, or originating in, animal or sensual appetites; hence, coarse, vulgar, low, obscene, or impure.

The terms which are delicate in one age become *gross* in the next. *Macaulay.*

9. Out of all measure; beyond allowance; not to be excused; flagrant; shameful; as, a *gross* dereliction of duty; a *gross* injustice; *gross* carelessness.
Syn. — See COARSE.
gross adventure, *Law*, the loan of money upon bottomry; — so called because the lender is liable to contribute to the general average in case of loss. — **g. average, g. income, g. negligence,** etc. See AVERAGE, INCOME, NEGLIGENCE, etc. — **g. weight,** total weight of merchandise or goods, without deduction for tare, tret, or waste; — disting. from *net weight.*
gross (grōs), *n.* [F. *gros, grosse* (in sense 4). See GROSS, *a.*] **1.** The main body; the chief part, bulk, or mass.

The *gross* of the enemy. *Addison.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Sum; total. **b** A large body, mass.
3. **a** *O. Eng. Law.* A right in gross, as an advowson belonging to a church or the king. **b** *South African Law.* An engrossed copy, as of a notarial bond.
4. *sing. & pl.* The number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve; as, a *gross* of bottles; ten *gross* of pens.
by the gross, by the quantity; at wholesale. — **in g.** **a** In the bulk, or the undivided whole; all parts taken together. **b** *Law.* In a state of independent existence; — said of rights, as an advowson, a servitude, common, or the like, belonging to a person, and not attached to land.
gross′i-fi-ca′tion (grōs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*gross* + *-fication.*] **1.** Act of making, or state of becoming, gross.
2. *Bot.* Enlargement of the ovary after fertilization. *Obs.*
gros′su-la′ceous (grŏs′ū-lā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to the family Grossulariaceæ; hence, resembling, or pertaining to, the gooseberry or currant.
gros′su-lar (grŏs′ū-lȧr), *a.* [NL. *grossularius*, fr. *Grossularia* a subgenus of *Ribes*, including the gooseberry, fr. F. *groseille* gooseberry, OF. *grosele.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a gooseberry; as, *grossular* garnet.
Gros′su-la′ri-a′ce-æ (-lā′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GROSSULAR.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs (order Rosales), the gooseberry family, formerly included in the Saxifragaceæ, but distinguished by the drupaceous berrylike fruit. See RIBES. — **gros′su-la′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
gros′su-lar-ite (grŏs′ū-lȧr-īt), *n.* [*grossular* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A variety of garnet. See under GARNET.
Gros′ Ven′tre (grō′ väN′tr′); *pl.* GROS VENTRES (väN′tr′). [F., lit., great belly.] An Indian of a tribe of Algonquian stock gathered at the Fort Belknap agency, Montana; also, an Indian of the Siouan Hidatsa tribe of North Dakota.
grot (grŏt), *n.* [F. *grotte*, It. *grotta.* See GROTTO.] A grotto. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*
gro-tesque′ (grō-tĕsk′), *a.* [F. *grotesque*, earlier *crotesque*, n. & a., fr. It. *grottesca*, n., fr. the a. *grottesco*, fr. *grotta* grotto. See GROTTO.] **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, a work or style of art characterized by fantastic exaggeration or combination, esp. of human and animal figures; whimsical, extravagant, or antic in form or character.
2. Absurdly or ludicrously incongruous or awkward; as, *grotesque* theories or manners.
Syn. — See FANCIFUL.
gro-tesque′, *n.* **1.** Grotesque quality or character; also, that which is grotesque, as a whimsical figure. The *grotesque* is distinguished from the *ugly* in that it affords a positive æsthetic satisfaction. The *ugly* is the antitype of the beautiful: the *grotesque* is the complement of physical beauty, representing in the material world a distortion of æsthetic relations, or qualities similar to that of the comic in the mental world. It may not, however, appeal to the sense of humor.

Grotesque Ornament.

2. A clown or a person in fantastic disguise.

3. *Print.* Any grotesque form of type face; specif., in Great Britain, the type called *gothic* in the United States.
gro-tes′quer-y (grō-tĕs′kẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUERIES (-ĭz). Also **grotesquerie.** [From GROTESQUE.] Grotesque quality, action, speech, or manners: also, grotesque objects or works.

Vileness, on the other hand, becomes *grotesquerie*, wonderfully converted into a subject of laughter. *George Gissing.*

Gro′ti-an (grō′shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the views of the Dutch statesman Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), particularly those as to jurisprudence and theology.
Grotian theory (of the atonement), *Theol.*, the theory that God as moral governor of the world must enforce precept and penalty, and that, since gratuitous remission of sins would weaken authority, there was required such an example of suffering in Christ as to show that sin shall not escape with impunity; — called also *governmental theory.*
grot′to (grŏt′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES or -TOS (-ōz). [Formerly *grotta*, fr. It. *grotta*, LL. *grupta*, fr. L. *crypta* a concealed subterranean passage, vault, cavern, Gr. κρύπτη, fr. κρυπτός concealed, fr. κρύπτειν to conceal. Cf. GROT, CRYPT.] A natural covered opening in the earth; a cave; also, an artificial recess, cave, or cavernlike apartment.
grot′to-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Artificial and ornamental rockwork in imitation of a grotto.
ground (ground), *n.* [ME. *ground, grund*, AS. *grund* bottom, foundation, earth, akin to D. *grond*, OS., G., Sw., & Dan. *grund*, Icel. *grunnr* bottom, Goth. *grundus* (in composition).] **1.** The surface of the earth, or the earth itself considered as a basis or an abode.
2. Any definite portion of the earth's surface; region; territory; country; hence: a territory or field appropriated to, or resorted to for, a particular purpose; as, a hunting or fishing *ground*; a *playground*; a ball *ground.*

From . . . old Euphrates, to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground.* *Milton.*

3. Land; estate; esp., *pl.*, the gardens, lawns, fields, etc., belonging to a homestead; as, well-kept *grounds.*
4. An extent, primarily of the earth's surface; an area or distance; as, to gain or lose *ground.*
5. The soil; soil; earth. "To till the *ground.*" *Gen.* ii. 5.
6. The bottom of anything. *Obs.*
7. The bottom of the sea or a body of water; solid bottom; as, the boat struck *ground.*
8. The basis on which anything rests; foundation; substratum; hence, the foundation of knowledge, belief, or conviction; a premise, reason, or collection of data upon which anything is made to rely for cogency or validity; as, facts are the *ground* of scientific theory.
9. A position to be maintained; a point of view; opinion; belief; as, politicians shift their *ground* readily.
10. *Philos.* **a** The general nexus or interrelation of events; esp., the complete or final character of the universe conceived as such a nexus. **b** The sufficient reason for anything; the total rational conditioning of an event; — distinguished from *cause.*
11. The foundation, substratum, background, or the like upon which anything is wrought, executed, or displayed; specif.: **a** *Painting.* The surface upon which a picture is painted, as a preliminary tone or gradation of color laid on a canvas. **b** *Decorative Art.* A surface prepared for decoration, as with scrolls, frets, figures, etc., intended to show against it; in ceramography, the colored surface upon which painting, gilding, etc., is done. **c** *Sculpture.* A flat surface upon which figures are raised in relief. **d** *Lace Making.* The net of small meshes upon which the embroidered pattern is applied; as, Brussels *ground.* See BRUSSELS LACE.
12. *Etching.* A gummy composition spread over the surface of a metal to be etched, to prevent the acid from eating except where an opening is made by the needle.
13. *Building.* One of the pieces of wood, flush with the plastering, to which moldings, etc., are attached; — usually *pl.* *Grounds* are usually put up first and the plastering floated flush with them.
14. *Music. Obs.* **a** The tune on which descants are raised; the plain song. "On that *ground* I'll build a holy descant." *Shak.* **b** A ground bass.
15. *Elec.* The connection of any part of an electric conductor with the ground through a fault or otherwise.
16. *pl.* Sediment at the bottom of liquors or liquids, dregs; lees; as, coffee *grounds.*
17. The pit of a theater. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
ground of the heavens, *Astron.*, the surface of the celestial sphere on which the stars may be regarded as projected.
ground, *v. t.*; GROUND′ED; GROUND′ING. **1.** To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, reason, or principle; to furnish a ground for; to fix firmly.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph.* iii. 17.

2. To instruct in elements or first principles.
3. *Fine Arts.* To cover with a ground, as a copper plate for etching, or as paper or other materials with a uniform tint as a preparation for ornament.
4. To force down on the ground; to floor, as an assailant.
5. To place on, or cause to touch, the ground; as, to *ground* a rifle; to *ground* a ship.

6. *Elec.* To connect with the ground so as to make the earth a part of an electrical circuit.
7. *Leather Manuf.* To prepare the surface of (leather) by scraping the flesh side with the moon knife.
to ground arms, *Mil.*, to lay arms on the ground in front of one, esp. as a token of, or a step in, a surrender.
ground (ground), *v. i.* **1.** To have a ground, or basis; to rely; to found; — usually with *in* or *upon.*
2. To run aground; to strike the bottom, as a ship.
3. To come to the ground; to fall or light on the ground.
ground, *pret. & p. p.* of GRIND.
ground cock, a cock the plug of which is ground into its seat, as distinguished from a compression cock. — **g. glass,** glass the transparency of which has been destroyed by having its surface roughened by grinding or etching. — **g. joint,** a joint got or made by grinding the two surfaces so as to fit snugly each to the other.
ground bass (bās). *Music.* Fundamental bass; a fundamental bass of four or eight bars, continually repeated to a varied melody.
ground beetle. Any beetle of the family Carabidæ (which see).

Ground Beetle (*Harpalus caliginosus*). (2/3)

ground′ber-ry (ground′bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*). **b** In Australia, any of several prostrate shrubs, as the geebung, the native cranberry, etc.
ground bundle. *Anat.* Either of two tracts of nerve fibers of the spinal cord lying next to the gray matter: the *anterior*, between the column of Türck and the anterior roots, and the *lateral*, in the inner part of the lateral column.
ground chain. *Naut.* A length of chain attached along the first length of an anchor cable, by which the anchor when weighed may be swung free of the vessel.
ground cherry. **a** Any plant of the genus *Physalis*, esp. the alkekengi (*P. alkekengi*). See PHYSALIS. **b** A European cherry (*Prunus chamæcerasus*); also, any of several ornamental flowering dwarf cherries, as *P. fruticosa.*
ground dove. Any of several very small doves of the warmer parts of America, which constitute the genus *Columbigallina.* They are very tame, and nest on the ground or in low trees or bushes. The species of the southern United States is *C. passerina terrestris.* It is only about seven inches long. In a broader sense the term is applied to other doves or pigeons more or less terrestrial in habits, sometimes to a subfamily, Zenaidinæ, of which *Columbigallina* is an example. Cf. GROUND PIGEON.

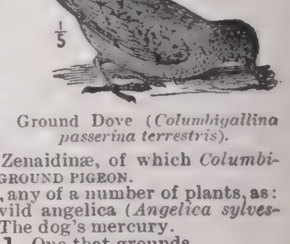

Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina terrestris*).

ground elder. In England, any of a number of plants, as: **a** The danewort. **b** The wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*). **c** The goutweed. **d** The dog's mercury.
ground′er (groun′dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that grounds.
2. In ball games, a batted ball that skips or rolls.
ground flax. The wild flax, or gold-of-pleasure.
ground floor. The floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground; — often called also in America, but not in England, the *first floor.*
to get, or be let, in on the ground floor, to obtain an interest in an enterprise or investment on the terms obtained by the original participators, usually thought to be more favorable than the terms obtainable by later participators.
ground form. *Gram.* The stem or basis of a word, to which other parts are added in declension or conjugation. It is sometimes the same as the root. *A Germanism.*
ground hemlock. The yew (*Taxus canadensis*) of eastern North America, distinguished from that of Europe by its low, straggling stems.
ground ice. *Phys. Geog.* Ice which sometimes forms on the bottom of either running or still water. It is spongy, and often has stones, mud, etc., attached to its bottom.
ground′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GROUND. Esp.: *vb. n.* Act, method, or process of laying a groundwork or foundation; application of a ground, as of color, to wall paper, cotton cloth, etc.; also, the ground prepared; foundation; basis.
ground ivy. A trailing menthaceous plant (*Glecoma hederacea*) with round leaves and rather showy blue-purple flowers. It is common in both Europe and America.
ground jasmine. An ornamental evergreen thymelæaceous white-flowered shrub (*Passerina stelleri*).
ground joist. A joist for a ground floor; a sleeper.
ground′less, *a.* [AS. *grundléas* bottomless.] Without ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; as, *groundless* fear; a *groundless* report. — **ground′less-ly,** *adv.* — **ground′less-ness,** *n.*
ground′ling (ground′lĭng), *n.* [*ground* + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** One that keeps close to the ground; specif., a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water, as the loach.
2. A spectator in the pit of a theater, which formerly was on the ground, and without floor or benches; hence, one of inferior critical judgment or taste.

No comic buffoon to make the *groundlings* laugh. *Coleridge.*

3. A low-born person. *Obs.*

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2. To make gross, or coarse. *Obs.*
3. To gain as gross profit. *Rare.*
gross, *v. i.* To increase. *Obs.*
Gros-sa′les (grŏ-sā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *grossulus* gooseberry, fr. F. *groseille.*] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the currants, gooseberries, etc. — **gros′sal** (grŏs′ăl), *a.*
gros′sart. Var. of GROSER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gross′beak′ (grōs′bēk′). Rare var. of GROSBEAK.
‖ **gros′se Hei′de, der** (dĕr grō′sĕ hī′dĕ). [G.] The great heathen, or pagan; — applied to Goethe. *Heine.*
gros′ser. † GROCER.
grosser, *n.* An engrosser, or forestaller. *Obs.*
‖ **Gros′se See′len dul′den still′** (grō′sĕ zā′lĕn dōōl′dĕn shtĭl′). [G.] Great souls suffer in silence. *Schiller* (*Don Carlos*, I. 4).
‖ **Grosse′ tête′, peu′ de sens′** (grōs′ tât′. pŭ′ dē säNs′). [F.] Big head, little wit.
gross′head′, *n.* A dolt. *Obs.*
gross′-head′ed, *a.* Stupid. *R.*
‖ **gros′siè′re-té′** (grō′syĕr′tā′), *n.* [F.] Coarseness; lack of delicacy: a rude word or act.
gross′i-fy (grōs′ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, gross. *R.*
gross′ly, *adv.* of GROSS.
gross′-mon′ey pool. See POOL.
gross′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grossolitis. Obs. pl. of CHRYSOLITE.
grosstable, grostable. *n.* [See GRASS TABLE.] An earth table. *Obs.*
gros′su-lar, *n.* = GROSSULARITE.
Gros′su-la′ri-a (grŏs′ū-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See GROSSULAR.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of RIBES. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Min.* = GROSSULARITE.
gros′su-la′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Grossulaceous.
‖ **gros′ tour′nois′** (grō′ tōōr′nwȧ′). [F., groat of Tours.] A silver sou, nearly the size of the modern franc, first struck by Louis IX. of France, and imitated in other countries.
grot, *n.* [AS. Cf. GRIT.] A fragment; minute particle. *Obs.*
grot, *n.* [Icel. *grātr.*] Lamentation. *Obs.*
grot, grote. † GROAT.
grotche. † GRUTCH.
grote, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *grāta*; cf. GREET to weep.] To lament; bewail. *Obs.*
grotes. † GROATS.
gro-tes′co, *a. & n.* [It. *grottesco.*] Grotesque. *Obs.*
gro-tesque′, *v. t.* To make grotesque. *Rare.*
gro-tesque′ly, *adv.* of GROTESQUE.
gro-tesque′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grothe. † GROWTH.
groth′ite (grōth′īt; grōt′-), *n.* [After Prof. *Groth*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* A variety of titanite containing yttrium.
grot′ta, *n.* [It.] A grotto. *Obs.*
grotte. † GROAT, GROT.
grot′ten, grot′ton. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of GRATTEN.
grottesque. † GROTESQUE.
grot′toed (grŏt′ōd), *a.* Inclosed in, or made into, a grotto. *Rare.*
grotts. Var. of GROATS.
grou. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GROW.
grouce (grōōs). Var. of GROUSE.
grouch (grouch), *n.* [Cf. ME. *grucchen, grochen*, to grumble. See GRUDGE.] A fit of ill temper or sulkiness. *Slang.* — **grouch′y** (-ĭ), *a.* *Slang.*
grouf (grōōf), *n.* The front of the body. Cf. GROOF. *Scot. & Ir.*
grouf′lings. † GROVELINGS.
grough (grŭf), *n.* [Cf. GRUFF, *a.*] Impure commercial saltpeter.
ground′age (groun′dāj), *n.* A fee or charge for privilege to anchor in a port. *Eng.*
ground angling. Angling with a weighted line without a float.
ground annual. *Scots Law.* An annual duty or payment laid as a real burden upon land.
ground ash. **1.** An ash sapling, or a stick from one. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** Goutweed.
ground bailiff. Superintendent of mines. *Eng.*
ground bait. Bits of bread, boiled barley, or worms, etc., cast into the water to draw fish.
ground beam. *Carp.* **a** A sleeper. **b** A ground plate.
ground birch. The dwarf birch *Betula nana.*
ground bird. Any of several thrushlike passerine birds of the family Timeliidæ and genus *Cinclosoma.* *Australia.*
ground box. The dwarf variety of *Buxus sempervirens.* See 5th BOX.
ground cedar. **a** The beach heather. **b** = GROUND PINE **b**.
ground chestnut. A truffle. *Dial. Eng.*
ground circuit. *Elec.* A circuit partly through the ground, as one in which the ground forms the return circuit.
ground cistus. A small alpine ericaceous undershrub (*Rhodothamnus chamæcistus*), native of Switzerland.
ground cover. *Forestry.* All small plants growing in a forest, except young trees.
ground cuckoo. **a** The chaparral cock. **b** = COUCAL.
ground cypress. The lavender cotton.
ground detector. *Elec.* A device for detecting whether a circuit is well insulated from the ground.
ground′-down′, *n.* A sewing needle shorter than a sharp.
ground drummer. A small West Indian sciænoid food fish (*Bairdiella ronchus*).
ground′ed-ly, *adv.* of *grounded*, p. p.
ground′en. Obs. p. p. of GRIND.
ground′-en′ell (-ĕn′ĕl), *n.* *Bot.* The lady's-comb.
ground′-fast′, *a.* Fast in the ground. *R.*
ground finch. The chewink.
ground fir. Any of several club mosses having a stiff erect habit, as *Lycopodium selago* or *L. obscurum.*
ground fish. Any fish which lives chiefly on the bottom of the sea, as the cod and halibut.
ground flea. A flea beetle.
ground furze. The rest-harrow *Ononis arvensis.* *Obs.*
ground game. *Eng. Game Laws.* Hares and rabbits; — so defined by the Ground Game Act, 1880. Under this act the occupier has a right to kill ground game concurrently with the owner or other person entitled under him to such game, and cannot contract himself out of this right.
ground grue. Ground ice. *Dial. Eng.*
ground hele. The common speedwell. *Obs.*
ground hog. **a** = WOODCHUCK, 1. **b** = AARD-VARK.
ground′-hog′ day. See CANDLEMAS, 2.
ground hold. *Naut.* Ground tackle. *Obs.*
ground holly. Pipsissewa. *U. S.*
ground honeysuckle. = BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL **a**.
ground hornbill. See BUCORVUS.
ground landlord. The owner of a ground rent. *Eng.*
ground lark. A pipit; also, popularly, any of various species of true larks.
ground laurel. The trailing arbutus.
ground lemon. May apple. *U. S.*
ground lily. Any of several species of *Trillium*, esp. *T. cernuum.* *U. S.*
ground line. See PERSPECTIVE

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ground liverwort. **a** A common liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*) with a broad flat branching thallus and long-stalked archegonial receptacles. **b** A lichen (*Peltigera canina*) of somewhat similar appearance.

ground′mass′ (ground′măs′), *n.*, *or* **ground mass**. *Petrog.* The fine-grained or glassy base of a porphyry in which the larger distinct crystals, or phenocrysts, are embedded.

ground moss. **a** The haircap moss *Polytrichum juniperinum*. **b** The beach heather.

ground note. *Music.* The fundamental of a triad or common chord.

ground′nut′ (ground′nŭt′), *n.* **1.** = EARTHNUT.
2. Any of several plants having edible tuberous roots; as: **a** An American fabaceous vine (*Apios apios*) with pinnate leaves and purple racemose flowers. **b** A small araliaceous plant (*Panax trifolium*) related to and resembling ginseng. **c** The harbinger-of-spring (*Erigenia bulbosa*).
3. The root of any of the above plants.

ground oak. **1. a** An oak sapling. **b** Any dwarf oak.
2. Any of various species of *Teucrium*, esp. the wall germander (*T. chamædrys*).

ground parrakeet *or* **parakeet**. Any of several Australian parrakeets, of the genera *Pezoporus* and *Geopsittacus*, which live mainly upon the ground.

ground pearl. An encysted state of the female of certain coccid insects (genus *Margarodes*), in which a shelly covering is formed. Several species occur in South America and the West Indies. In the Bahamas *M. formicarum* is found in ants' nests, and their shells are strung into necklaces.

ground pig. Any of several large burrowing African rodents allied to the porcupines, having harsh bristles mingled with the hair, but no true spines. They constitute the genus *Thrynomys*. *T. swinderianus* of West and South Africa is the best-known species.

ground pigeon. A pigeon that lives largely on the ground, as the Samoan tooth-billed pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*), and the crowned pigeons. Cf. GROUND DOVE.

ground pine. **a** A European menthaceous herb (*Ajuga chamæpitys*) so called from its resinous odor. **b** A club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*), with long creeping stems and erect branches; also, the allied *L. complanatum*, with fan-shaped branches. Both species are extensively used for Christmas decorations. **c** The ground fir.

ground plan. A plan of the ground floor of any building, or of any floor, as distinguished from an elevation or perpendicular section; hence, any first, or basic, plan.

ground plane. The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.

ground plate. **a** *Arch.* One of the chief pieces of framing of a building; a timber laid horizontally on or near the ground to support the uprights. **b** *Railroads.* A bedplate for sleepers or ties; a mudsill. **c** *Elec.* A metallic plate buried in the ground to connect a circuit to earth.

ground plot. The ground on which a structure is erected; hence, any basis or foundation; also, a ground plan.

ground plum. **a** A milk vetch of the western United States (*Astragalus crassicarpus*); also, its thick fleshy globose pod, which resembles a plum. **b** Any of several related species, as *A. mexicanus*.

ground rattan. A low fan palm (*Rhapis flabelliformis*) of eastern Asia, having small and tough flexible stems.

ground rattler, *or* **ground rattlesnake**. A small rattlesnake (*Sistrurus miliarius*) of the southern United States, having a small rattle. It has nine large scales on its head. The name is extended to the other species of the genus.

ground rent. **1.** A price per year or term of years paid for the right to occupy and improve a piece of land; also, money or compensation so paid; — distinct from *ordinary rent*, which is paid for the use of land and improvements, but nearly equivalent to *economic rent*. See RENT.

If contracts for the rent of land were renewed every year, *ground rent* and economic rent would be substantially the same But since in practice *ground rent* is habitually fixed for a very long term of years, the actual divergence between the *ground rent* paid and the economic rent computed on a theoretical basis is apt to be very large. *A. T. Hadley.*

2. *Law.* A rent charge reserved to himself and his heirs by the grantor of land in fee simple or for life out of the land granted. *U. S., Chiefly Pennsylvania.*

ground roller. Any of certain Madagascan birds of the roller family, of terrestrial and crepuscular habits, frequenting forests and feeding on insects, worms, etc. They constitute the genera *Atelornis*, *Brachypteracias*, etc.

ground rope. The rope that keeps a trawlnet on the ground.

ground sea. The West Indian name for a swell of the ocean, which occurs in calm weather and without obvious cause, breaking on the shore in heavy, roaring billows; — called also *rollers*, and, in Jamaica, the *north sea*.

ground′sel (ground′sĕl) } *n.* [*ground* + *sill.*] **1.** A bed-
ground′sill (ground′sĭl) } piece or foundation timber supporting a timber superstructure, as a wooden house or a set of mine timbers; a ground plate; hence, the lowest piece or foundation of a structure, etc.; specif., the bottom timber of a door frame.
2. A fundamental principle; a basis. *Obs.*

ground′sel (ground′sĕl; *colloq.* groun′s'l), *n.* [ME. *grundswilie*, AS. *grundeswylige*, *grundeswelge*, earlier *gundeswelge*; perh. fr. *gund* matter, pus + *swelgan* to swallow, and so named as being good for a running from the eye. See SWALLOW, *v.*] **a** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Senecio*, esp. *S. vulgaris* in England and *S. aureus* in America. The young leaves are sometimes given to cage birds. It has medicinal properties, esp. as a remedy for amenorrhea. **b** The groundsel tree.

groundsel tree. A North American asteraceous maritime shrub or small tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*) the leaves of which resemble those of groundsel.

ground sloth. Any of certain large (often gigantic) extinct American edentate mammals which constitute the group Gravigrada. *Megatherium* and *Mylodon* (which see) are the best-known genera.

ground snake. *Zoöl.* A small American blunt-tailed, salmon-colored, burrowing snake (*Carphophiops amœna*).

ground squirrel. **a** Any of various burrowing rodents of the squirrel family; — applied especially to the chipmunks, but broadly including the spermophiles and the African genus *Xerus*. **b** *Bot.* The twinleaf.

ground substance. *Anat.* **a** The intercellular substance of tissues. **b** The apparently homogeneous substance which fills the intervals of the reticulum of protoplasm; — called also *cytolymph*, *hyaloplasma*, *enchylema*, etc.

ground swell. A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ocean, caused by a long-continued gale or seismic disturbance, and felt even at a remote distance.

ground tackle *or* **tackling**. *Naut.* The anchors, cables, and other tackle used to secure a vessel at anchor.

ground thistle. **a** A stemless European thistle (*Carlina acaulis*) with crimson flower heads. The root is medicinal. **b** The cardoon.

ground thrush. **a** Any species of the genus *Pitta* (which see) or the family Pittidæ. **b** Any of numerous (mostly Old World) true thrushes of *Geocichla* and allied genera.

ground warbler. Any American warbler of the genus *Geothlypis*, as the mourning warbler (*G. philadelphia*) and the Maryland yellowthroat, which frequent low bushes and nest on or near the ground.

ground water. Water in the ground, as the water near the surface, which supplies wells, the water of mines, etc.

ground ways. *Shipbuilding.* Fixed or permanent ways on which a ship rests while being constructed.

ground wire. *Elec.* **a** A wire making a ground connection. **b** That part of a circuit formed by the earth.

ground′work′ (ground′wûrk′), *n.* That which forms the foundation or support of anything; the basis; ground; the essential or fundamental part; first principle.

ground wren. A small brown wrenlike Californian bird (*Chamæa fasciata*) having soft plumage and a long tail and short rounded wings. It inhabits the coast region, frequenting shrubbery. An allied paler form (*C. f. henshawi*) inhabits the interior.

group (grōōp), *n.* [F. *groupe*, It. *gruppo*, *groppo*, cluster, bunch, packet, group; of G. origin: cf. G. *kropf* craw, crop, tumor, bunch. See CROP, *n.*] **1.** *Fine Arts.* Two or more figures forming a design or taken together as a distinctive unit in a more complicated design: as, the Laocoön *group*; a *group* of soldiers in a battle scene.
2. *Music.* **a** A number of eighth, sixteenth, etc., notes joined at the stems; — sometimes applied to any figure made up of a few short notes, esp. when sung to one syllable. **b** A division of an orchestra composed of one class of instruments; as, the wood-wind *group*.
3. An assemblage of persons or things regarded as a unit because of their comparative segregation from others; a cluster; aggregation; as, a *group* of trees or of islands.
4. An assemblage of objects in a certain order or relation, or having some resemblance or common characteristic; as, *groups* of strata. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
5. *Chem.* An assemblage of atoms forming part (esp. a minor part) of a molecule; a radical, as, a methyl *group* (CH_3); the alcohol *group* (OH).
6. *Biol.* Any assemblage of animals or plants having natural relationship to each other.
7. *Math.* **a** See DISTRIBUTION. **b** A set of operations (generally substitutions) and their inverses, of which the product of any two or more is itself one of the set. Subsidiary necessary conditions are: $(st)u = s(tu)$, i. e., the associative law must be obeyed; if either $st = ut$ or $ts = tu$, then $s = u$; if in $st = u$ any two of the operations belong to the set, so must the third.
group of an equation, *Math.*, a transitive substitution group, of the same degree as the irreducible equation, that changes no function of the roots that is expressible rationally through the coefficients, but changes every other.

group (grōōp), *v. t.*; GROUPED (grōōpt); GROUP′ING. [Cf. F. *grouper*. See GROUP, *n.*] To form a group of; to arrange or combine in a group or in groups, often with reference to mutual relation and the best effect.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping*, such a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*

grouped columns, *Arch.*, three or more columns placed upon the same pedestal.

group, *v. i.* To form a group; to be a member of a group

group′er (grōōp′ẽr), *n.* [Pg. *garupa* crupper. Cf GARRUPA.] Any of numerous serranoid fishes of warm seas constituting the genera *Epinephelus*, *Mycteroperca*, and certain allied genera. Many are important food fishes of the coasts of Florida, the West Indies, Central America, etc., some attaining a length of two to three feet, and one species, at least, much more (see BLACK GROUPER). Some of the forms are called *cabrillas* and (esp. certain spotted species) *hinds*. The tripletail (*Lobotes*) and some of the Californian rockfishes are also called *groupers*.

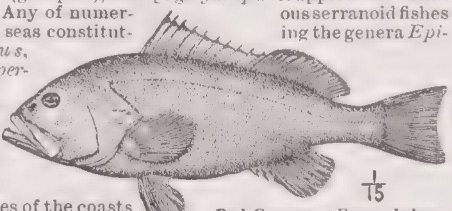

Red Grouper (*Epinephelus morio*)

group rate. *Railroads.* A uniform rate made to a number of shippers at different places in a given district along the same line. In England such a rate has been held (11 App. Ca. 97) not to be a breach of the equality clause.

grouse (grous), *n. sing. & pl.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. LL. *gruta* a kind of wild fowl (Du Cange).] Any of a number of gallinaceous birds, mostly of medium or rather large size, having a plump body, strong, feathered legs, and plumage lacking the brilliant colors of the pheasants, but usually mottled with red-brown, brown-dusky, or other colors adapted to concealment. They can fly swiftly for short distances. The grouse are confined to the Northern Hemisphere, and are more numerous in the New World. They constitute the subfamily Tetraoninæ. Nearly all are important game birds, as the capercaillie, black grouse, and hazel grouse, of Europe and Asia; the ruffed grouse (called *partridge* in the northern United States), prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, dusky grouse, and Canada grouse of America, and the ptarmigans of both continents. (See these terms.) In the British Islands the word designates, in common usage, the red grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*), one of the ptarmigans, which is peculiar to those islands. See RED GROUSE; cf. SAND GROUSE.

grou′ser (grou′zẽr; grou′sẽr), *n.* *Dredging, Pile Driving, etc.* A pointed timber attached to a boat and sliding vertically, to thrust into the ground as a means of anchorage.

grout (grout; *dial.* also grōōt), *n.* [AS. *grūt*; akin to D. *grut*, *gort*, MHG. *grūz* grain, kernel, G. *grütze* groats, Icel. *grautr*, Lith. *grudas* corn, kernel, and E. *groats*, *grit*.] **1.** Coarse meal; hulled grain; *pl.*, groats.
2. Malt infusion before or during fermentation; also, small beer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. Porridge of grout or groats. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. Lees; dregs; grounds; — usually *pl.* *Eng.*
5. a Thin mortar, fluid enough to be poured, used for filling in the joints of masonry, brickwork, macadam, etc; hence, any material used for a similar purpose. **b** A coarse kind of plaster or cement, usually studded with small stones after application, sometimes used for coating the wall of a building. **c** A finer variety for finishing the best ceilings.
6. *Civil Engin.* Small or irregular-shaped pieces of stone used for making paving blocks.

grout, *v. t.*; GROUT′ED; GROUT′ING. To fill up or finish with or as with grout, as the joints between stones; as, to *grout* a cast-iron pipe joint with lead.

grove (grōv), *n.* [AS. *grāf.*] A smaller group of trees than a forest, and without underwood, planted, or growing naturally as if arranged by art; a wood of small extent. *Grove* is used erroneously in the Authorized Version of the Bible: **a** As a translation of Hebrew *Asherah* (which see). **b** For Hebrew *eshel*, rendered "tamarisk tree" in the Revised Version. **c** See DRUID, 2.
groves of Academe, the groves or shady walks of the Athenian Academy; hence, any place devoted to study or learning.

Grove cell. [After Sir William R. *Grove*, Eng. physicist.] *Elec.* A voltaic cell the elements of which are platinum in nitric acid and zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, the two liquids being separated by a porous cup.

grov′el (grŏv′'l), *v. i.*; GROV′ELED (-'ld) or GROV′ELLED; GROV′EL-ING or GROV′EL-LING. [From ME. *grovelinge*, *grufelinge*, adv., on the face, prone, which was misunderstood as a p. pr.; cf. ME. *gruf*, *groff*, in the same sense; of Scand. origin, cf. Icel. *grūfa*, in *ā grūfu* on the face, prone, *grūfa* to grovel.] **1.** To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move uneasily with the body prostrate; to lie flat on one's belly, in abjectness; to crawl.
2. To tend toward, or delight in, what is sensual or base; to be low, abject, or mean.
Syn.— Crawl, creep, cringe, fawn; flounder, tumble, roll.— GROVEL, WALLOW, WELTER. To GROVEL is to creep or lie, face down, on the ground; to WALLOW, to roll or tumble, as in mire; to WELTER, to roll heavily or confusedly, esp. like waves; as, "Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go, and dust shalt eat all the days of thy life" (*Milton*); "The sow that was washed [is turned again] to her *wallowing* in the mire" (2 *Pet.* ii. 22); "beneath the *weltering* of the restless tide" (*Shelley*). Fig., *grovel* implies abject self-abasement; *wallow*, less frequently *welter*, utter abandonment, esp. to pleasure or vice; as, "He is formed for abjectness and woe, to *grovel* on the dunghill of his fears" (*Shelley*); "Thy lusts deep *wallow* in the earnings of the poor" (*id.*); "Happy are those that *welter* in their sin, swine in the mud, that cannot see for slime" (*Tennyson*); cf. "His eye plunged down the *weltering* strife, the turmoil of expiring life" (*M. Arnold*). See FAWN, SHRINK.

grov′y (grōv′ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a grove; situated in, or frequenting, groves.

grow (grō), *v. i.*; *pret.* GREW (grōō); *p. p.* GROWN (grōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROW′ING. [AS. *grōwan*; akin to D. *groeijen*, Icel. *grōa*, Dan. *groe*, Sw *gro*. Cf. GREEN, GRASS.] **1.** To spring up and come to maturity, as a plant; to be developed or produced by vegetation, as a fruit, or by animal processes, as hair; hence, to thrive; also, to exist or be found as native; as, rice *grows* in warm countries.

Men whose heads do *grow* beneath their shoulders. *Shak.*

2. To increase in size by a natural and gradual assimilation of new matter into the living organism; — said of animals, plants, and their organs. Formerly, of minerals, to form by natural processes.
3. To increase or develop in any way; to become larger and stronger or more advanced; to extend; **wax.**

Winter began to *grow* fast on. *Knolles.*
I *grow* in worth, and wit, and sense. *Tennyson.*

ground lizard. Any of certain small lizards of terrestrial habits, esp. *Liolepisma laterale* of the southern United States.
ground log. See LOG, *n.*, 6.
ground′ly, *a.* Thorough; sound; solid. *Obs.*
ground′ly, *adv.* Solidly; deeply; thoroughly. *Obs.*
ground mail. In Scotland, the fee for interment in a graveyard.
ground′man (ground′măn), *n.* **1.** A man employed to work on the ground, as in digging or excavating.
2. One employed to keep sporting grounds in order.
ground maple. = ALUMROOT **a**.
ground mold *or* **mould**. *Civil Engin.* A pattern for the outline of earthwork.
ground moraine. See MORAINE.
ground myrtle. Butcher's broom. *Obs.*
ground′-nee′dle, *n.* A European geraniaceous plant (*Erodium moschatum*) naturalized as a weed in the western United States.
ground net. A trawl or trammel net.
groundnut oil. See OIL, *Table I*.
ground owl. A burrowing owl.
ground parrot. **a** The kakapo. **b** = GROUND PARRAKEET.
ground pea. The peanut.
ground pike The sauger.
ground pink. The moss pink.
ground puppy **a** The changa. **b** A hellbender.
ground raspberry. The goldenseal.
ground rat. = GROUND PIG.
ground robin. The chewink.
ground saligot. *Bot.* The caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*). *Obs.*
ground′sel, *v. t.* To lay a foundation for. *Obs.*
groundsel bush. = GROUNDSEL TREE.
ground shark. The Greenland shark.
ground sluice *Mining.* A channel or trough in the ground through which auriferous earth is sluiced for placer mining
ground′-sluice′, *v. t.* *Mining.* To wash down (a bank of earth) with a stream of water.
ground squirrel pea. = GROUND SQUIRREL **b**.
ground starling. The meadow lark.
ground stone A foundation; groundwork. *Rare*
ground strake. *Shipbuilding* A garboard strake.
ground′swell. † GROUNDSEL.
ground table = EARTH TABLE
ground tier **a** The lowest tier or line of articles of any kind stowed in a vessel's hold. **b** The lowest row of boxes in a theater.
ground timbers. *Shipbuilding.* Floor timbers
ground tissue = FUNDAMENTAL TISSUE.
ground tit. = GROUND WREN.
ground tow. *Rope Making.* Refuse or waste tow in hatcheling.
ground′wall′, *n.* A foundation wall. *Obs.*
ground′ward (ground′wẽrd), **ground′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv. & a.* See -WARD, -WARDS.
ground willow. **a** Any dwarf willow. **b** The water persicaria. *Dial. Eng*
ground′y (groun′dĭ), *a.* Containing grounds, or sediment.
ground yew. **a** The crowberry *Empetrum nigrum*. *Eng.* **b** The ground hemlock. *U S.*
group Dial. Eng. var. of GROOP.
group′age (grōōp′ĭj), *n* Collection in a group or groups; grouping *Rare.*
group′ing, *p. pr. & vb n.* of GROUP.
group′ist, *n* See -IST
group′let, *n.* See -LET
group marriage See COMMUNAL MARRIAGE.
groupt Grouped *Ref. Sp.*
grouse (grous), *v i.* To seek or shoot grouse
grouse, **grouce** (grōōs), *v i* [Cf GRUDGE.] To complain; grumble. *British Army Slang.*
grouse′ber-ry (grous′bĕr-ĭ), *n* Common wintergreen. *U. S.*
grouse′less, *a* See -LESS.
grouse′ward (grous′wẽrd), **grouse′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.
grou′some (*dial.* grōō′sŭm; grō′-). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GRUESOME.
grous′y (grous′ĭ), *a.* Having grouse; as, *grousy* heather. *R*
grout (grout), *v i.* [Cf. GROUTY sulky.] To sulk; grumble. *U S.*
grout (*dial.* grüt, grout), *v. i. & t.* [Cf GROOT.] To root, as swine. *Dial. Eng.*
grout′er (grout′ẽr; grōōt′ẽr), *n.* A drinker of, or dealer in, grout *Dial. Eng.*
grouth. † GROWTH
grout′head′, **growt′head′** (*dial.* grout′-, grōōt′-), *n* [See GROUT, *n.*; HEAD Perh. influenced by D. *groot* great.] A blockhead. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
grout′-head′ed, *a.* Stupid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grout′ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of GROUT.
grout′noll′, *n.* [See GROUT, *n.*; NOLL, *n.*] A blockhead. *Obs.*
grout′y (grout′ĭ), *a.* [See GROUT groats.] Cross; sulky; sullen. *Colloq., U. S.*
grout′y (grout′ĭ, grōōt′ĭ), *a.* [See GROUT, *n.*, 5.] Grimy; thick; muddy. *Dial Eng.*
grouze (grouz), *v. t.* [Cf ME. *grusen* to munch, D. *gruizen* to crush, Fries. *grusen* to crackle, crunch.] To chew or eat crunchingly *Dial. Eng.*
grove (*dial* grōv, grōōv). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of GRAVE, var. of GROOVE
groved (grōvd), *a* Having groves, or being in a grove. *R.*
grov′eld Groveled. *Ref. Sp.*
grov′el-er, **grov′el-ler**, *n.* One who grovels.
grove′less, *a.* See -LESS.
grov′el-ing, **grov′el-ling**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GROVEL.
grov′el-ing, **grov′el-ings**, *or* **grov′el-ling**, **grov′el-lings**, *adv.* In prostrate position. *Obs or Archaic.*
grov′el-ing-ly, *or* **grov′el-ling-ly**, *adv.* of GROVELING.
grover. † GROOVER
groves (grōvz). Dial. var. of GREAVES.
grovet, *n.* A small grove. *Obs.*
grov′ier (grōv′yẽr). Dial. var of GROOVER.
grow. † GRUE, *v.*

H I J K L M

4. To pass by degrees into a state or condition; to come to be; to develop by degrees; to become; as, to *grow* pale.

For his mind
Had *grown* Suspicion's sanctuary. *Byron.*

5. To become attached, fixed, or united by or as if by the process of growth.

Our knees shall kneel till to the ground they *grow*. *Shak.*

6. *Naut.* To stretch out; to lead; to tend; as, the cable *grows* to port.

Syn. — Enlarge, augment, improve, expand; become.

to grow down. a To grow downwards. **b** To decrease; decline; subside. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Oxf. E. D.* — **to g. on** *or* **upon. a** To obtain an increasing influence over, or to make increasing demands upon; as, the habit *grows on* one. **b** To gain on; to get the better of; also, to presume upon. "Begin you to *grow upon* me?" *Shak.* **c** To gain in one's affection or estimation; as, a place or work of art *grows on* one. — **to g. out of. a** To issue from, as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem; to result from. Wars have *grown out of* commercial considerations. *A. Hamilton.* **b** To develop beyond; to outgrow; as, he will *grow out of* these childish beliefs. — **to g. out of kind**, to differentiate from one's natural or inherited characteristics; to degenerate. — **to g. to. a** To accrue in favor of or against. *Obs.*

Even just the sum that I do owe to you
Is *growing to* me by Antipholus. *Shak.*

b To incline or advance towards; to come to; to arrive at; — sometimes with *on*. *Obs.*

Say what the play treats on, then read the names of the actors, and so *grow to* a point. *Shak.*

— **to g. up. a** To grow toward or arrive at full stature or maturity; as, *grown-up* children. **b** To arise and increase or become established, as a practice or a dispute.

grow (grō), *v. t.* **1**. To cause to grow; to cultivate; produce; as, to *grow* a crop; to *grow* wheat, hops, or tobacco. **2**. In the passive, to be covered with a growth, as rocks.

grow'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GROW. Specif.: *p. a.* Pertaining to or suitable for growth; as, the *growing* season.

growing pains, *Med.*, neuralgic or muscular pains in the limbs, associated with the rapid growth of children. — **g. point**, *Bot.*, the undifferentiated extremity of a shoot or vegetative axis, consisting of a single cell (apical cell) or a group of cells forming primary meristematic tissue.

growl (groul), *v. i.*; GROWLED (grould); GROWL'ING. [Cf. D. *grollen* to grunt, murmur, be angry, akin to G. *grollen* to be angry; also OF. *grouler* (prob.) to grumble. But the E. word may be imitative.] To utter a deep guttural sound, as a dog; to give forth a growl.

growl, *v. t.* To express by growling or with a growl.

growl, *n.* The deep, threatening sound made by a surly dog; a grumbling sound; hence, a muttering complaint.

growl'er (groul'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that growls. **2**. **a** The large-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.* **b** A grunt or croaker. **c** A gurnard. **3**. A four-wheeled cab. *Slang, Eng.* **4**. A can, pitcher, etc., in which beer is bought by measure. *Slang, U. S.*

grown (grōn), *p. a.* **1**. Increased in size or growth; expanded; swollen; as, a *grown* vice; a *grown* sea. **2**. Full-grown; matured; as, a *grown* man. *Chiefly U. S.* **3**. Having sprouted, as grain before reaping.

growth (grōth), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *grōðr*, *grōði*. See GROW.] **1**. The process of growing; increase in size, number, frequency, strength, etc.; augmentation; advancement; production; development; as, the *growth* of trade; the *growth* of power; the *growth* of intemperance. **2**. *Biol.* The progressive development of an organism or member from its earliest stages, usually accompanied by increase in size with the approach to maturity. **3**. That which has grown or is growing; anything produced; product; consequence; effect; result.

Nature multiplies her fertile *growth*. *Milton.*

4. *Med.* A morbid formation.

growth form. *Bot.* A type of plant structure consisting of individuals or species with a similar external aspect or habit of growth, but not necessarily with morphological or genetic relationship, as a tree, an herb, etc.

gro'zing i'ron (grō'zĭng). [Cf. D. *gruizen* to crush.] **1**. A steel tool formerly used for cutting glass. *Obs.* **2**. *Plumbing.* A bulbous tool for smoothing the solder joints of lead pipe.

grub (grŭb), *v. i.*; GRUBBED (grŭbd); GRUB'BING. [ME. *grubben*, perh. akin to E. *grave*, n. & v.; cf. G. *grübeln* to grub, to rack one's brains, OHG. *grubilōn* to dig, search.] **1**. To dig in or under the ground, generally for an object that is difficult to reach or extricate; to be occupied in digging; to root or rummage. **2**. To do menial work; to plod; drudge. **3**. To eat; to feed. *Slang.*

grub (grŭb), *v. t.* **1**. To remove roots, etc., from (land); to clear or break up the surface of (land) by digging. **2**. To dig up by the roots; to root out by digging; — followed by *up*; as, to *grub* up trees, rushes, or sedge.

They do not attempt to *grub* up the root of sin. *Hare.*

3. *Hort.* To clear of grubs, or insect larvæ. **4**. To supply with food. *Slang.* *Dickens.*

grub, *n.* **1**. Any soft thick wormlike larva of an insect, esp. of a beetle. "Your butterfly was a *grub*." *Shak.* **2**. A short, thick man; a dwarf. *Obs.* *Carew.* **3**. One who grubs, or drudges; a plodder; also, a slovenly, raw, or ill-bred person. **4**. A dirty child. *Dial. Eng.* **5**. *Cricket.* A grounder; a sneak. **6**. A root or stump in the ground. *U. S.* **7**. Victuals; food. *Slang.*

grub'ber (grŭb'ẽr), *n.* One that grubs; esp., a machine or tool of the nature of a grub ax, grub hook, etc.

Grub'bi-a (grŭb'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Michael *Grubb*, Swedish patron of science.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African heathlike shrubs constituting the family Grubbiaceæ (order Santalales). They have opposite leaves and small capitate flowers succeeded by fleshy fruits.

grub'by (grŭb'ĭ), *a.*; GRUB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GRUB'BI-EST. [From GRUB.] **1**. Infested with grubs; as, *grubby* trees; specif., *Western U. S.*, of cattle or sheep, affected by the larvæ of botflies or warble flies. **2**. Small; dwarfish. *Dial. Eng.* **3**. Dirty; slovenly.

grub saw. A handsaw used for cutting stone.

grub screw. A screw for metal work, without nut or head and slotted at one end for a screw-driver.

grub'stake' (grŭb'stāk'), *n.* Supplies furnished to a prospector on promise of a share in his discoveries; — so called because the lender *stakes*, or risks, the *grub* (food), etc., so furnished. Also *v. t.* *Mining Slang, Western U. S.*

Grub Street. Also **Grub'street'** (-strēt'), or, as an adjective, **grubstreet**. A London street (now called *Milton Street*), described by Dr. Johnson as "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*;" hence, petty and needy writers, or literary hacks, collectively. As an adjective, pertaining to, produced in, or characteristic of, the productions of Grub Street.

I 'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays. *Gay.*

grudge (grŭj), *v. t.*; GRUDGED (grŭjd); GRUDG'ING. [ME. *grutchen*, *gruchen*, *grochen*, to murmur, grumble, OF. *grochier*, *grouchier*, *grocier*, *groucier*.] **1**. To be loath to give, or to give with reluctance, or with desire to get back again; to begrudge; to covet; to envy (one) the possession of; — with direct object only, or both direct and indirect objects.

'T is not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak.*
They did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To cherish enviously; also, to envy. *Obs.*

Perish they
That *grudge* one thought against your majesty! *Shak.*

3. To distress; trouble; vex; attack. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ENVY.

grudge, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1**. To show discontent or envy; to complain; murmur; grumble. **2**. To be seized as with a fever; also, to chatter.

grudge, *n.* **1**. Complaint; grumbling; reluctance. *Obs.* **2**. Uneasiness of conscience; misgiving. *Obs.* **3**. Sullen malice or malevolence; cherished malice, enmity, or dislike; ill will; an old cause of hatred or quarrel.

I will feed fat the ancient *grudge* I bear him. *Shak.*

4. Harm or harmful influence. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Syn. — See RESENTMENT.

gru'el (grōō'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gruel*, F. *gruau*; of G. or D. origin; cf. MHG. *grūz* grain, kernel, D. *grut* groats. See GROUT.] A light liquid food, made by boiling meal of maize, oatmeal, or flour in water or milk; thin porridge; also, formerly, such a food with chopped meat cooked in it.

to take, have, give, get one's (**his**, etc.) **gruel**, to receive one's punishment or death. *Colloq.*

gru'el-ly (-ĭ), *a.* Like gruel; of the consistence of gruel.

grue'some, grew'some (grōō'sŭm), *a.* [From a word akin to Dan. *gru* horror, terror + 1st *-some*; cf. D. *gruwzaam*, G. *grausam*.] **1**. Inspiring fear or horror; horrid; grisly. "*Gruesome* sights of war." *C. Kingsley.* **2**. Affected by what is gruesome; fearful. *Rare.*

Syn. — See GHASTLY.

— **grue'some-ly**, **grew'some-ly**, *adv.* — **grue'some-ness**, **grew'some-ness**, *n.*

gruff (grŭf), *a.*; GRUFF'ER (-ẽr); GRUFF'EST. [D. *grof*; akin to G. *grob*, OHG. *girob*, *grob*, Dan. *grov*, Sw. *grof*.] **1**. Of coarse texture; coarse-grained. *Obs. or Scot.* **2**. Of a rough or stern manner, speech, or countenance; sour; surly; severe; harsh.

Gruff, disagreeable, sarcastic remarks. *Thackeray.*

3. Hoarse; deep and harsh; — said of the voice.

— **gruff'ly**, *adv.* — **gruff'ness**, *n.*

gru'gru (grōō'grōō), *n.* **1**. Also **grugru palm**. Any of several West Indian spiny palms, as *Acrocomia fusiformis*, *Curima corallina*, etc. **2**. Also **grugru worm**. The wormlike larva of a large weevil (*Rhyncophorus palmarum* or allied species) which lives in the pith of palm trees in parts of the West Indies and tropical America. The larvæ become very fat and are esteemed a great delicacy not only by the natives, but by many European colonists.

grum (grŭm), *a.*; GRUM'MER (-ẽr); GRUM'MEST. [Cf. Dan. *grum* furious, E. *grim*, and *grumble*.] **1**. Morose; sour; surly; glum. "Nick looked sour and *grum*." *Arbuthnot.* **2**. Deep in the throat; guttural; as, a *grum* voice.

grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; GRUM'BLED (-b'ld); GRUM'BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. LG. *grummeln*, *grumen*, D. *grommelen*, *grommen*, F. *grommeler* (of German origin).] **1**. To murmur or mutter with discontent; to make ill-natured complaints in a low voice and a surly manner.

L'Avare [Avarice], not using half his store,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to snarl in deep tones, as a feeding lion. **3**. To rumble; to make a low, harsh, and heavy sound; to mutter; as, the distant thunder *grumbles*.

grum'ble, *v. t.* To express or utter with grumbling.

grum'ble, *n.* **1**. Act of grumbling; a growl; a rumble. **2**. A fit of grumbling; — usually *pl.*

A bad case of *grumble*. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

grume (grōōm), *n.* [L. *grumus* a little heap, hillock: cf. OF. *grume* a cluster, F. *grumeau* a little heap, clot of blood.] A thick, viscid fluid; a clot, as of blood.

gru'mose (grōō'mōs; grōō-mōs'), *a.* *Bot.* Formed of clustered grains or granules.

gru'mous (grōō'mŭs), *a.* [See GRUME.] **1**. Resembling, or containing, grume; thick; clotted; as, *grumous* blood. **2**. *Bot.* Grumose.

grump'y (grŭm'pĭ), *a.*; GRUMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); GRUMP'I-EST. [Cf. GRUMBLE, GRUM.] Surly; dissatisfied; grouty.

Grun'dy, Mrs. (grŭn'dĭ). A person frequently referred to in Morton's comedy (1798) "Speed the Plough," but not introduced as one of the *dramatis personæ*. Dame Ashfield is so continually asking, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" when anything happens or is proposed, that *Mrs. Grundy* has become proverbial for that part of society whose opinion as to the proprieties is narrowly conventional.

Grun'dy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Narrow and unintelligent conventionalism. — **Grun'dy-ist**, *n.*

grunt (grŭnt), *v. i.*; GRUNT'ED; GRUNT'ING. [ME. *grunten*, *gronten*, AS. *grunnettan*, fr. *grunian* to grunt; akin to G. *grunzen*, Dan. *grynte*, Sw. *grymta*; all prob. of imitative origin.] **1**. To make a deep, short noise, as a hog; to utter a deep guttural sound. **2**. To groan. *Obs.*

To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life. *Shak.*

grunt, *v. t.* To utter with a grunt.

grunt, *n.* **1**. A groan. *Obs.* **2**. A deep guttural sound, as of a hog. **3**. Any of numerous mostly marine fishes of the genus *Hæmulon* and allied genera, allied to the snappers, but now usually made the type of a distinct family, *Hæmulidæ*, syn. *Hæmulonidæ*. They are called grunts because they make a grunting noise when taken from the water. The grunts occur chiefly in warm seas, and many are valuable food fishes. Among the species of Florida and the West Indies are the common, or white, grunt (*H. plumieri*), which occurs north to Cape Hatteras; the yellow grunt (*H. sciurus*); the French, or open-mouthed, grunt (*H. flaveolineatum*); the gray, or striped, grunt (*H. macrostomum*). Cf. RONCO, TOMTATE, MARGATE FISH.

1/6
Yellow Grunt (*Hæmulon sciurus*).

grunt'er (grŭn'tẽr), *n.* **1**. One that grunts; specif., a hog. **2**. Any of various fishes which make a grunting noise, as many of the grunts and gurnards, esp. *Terapon ellipticus*, an Australian fresh-water grunt, called also *silver perch*. **3**. *Brass Founding.* A hook used in lifting a crucible.

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grow, *n.* Growth. *Obs.* [-ABLE.
grow'a-ble (grō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
grow'an (grō'ăn; grou'ăn), *n.* Cf. Armor. *grouan* gravel, Corn. *grow* gravel, sand.] Decomposed granite; sometimes a layer of gravelly soil. *Dial. Eng.*
growed (grōd). Obs., dial., or vulgar p. p. of GROW.
growel. † GRUEL.
grow'er, *n.* One that grows.
growht. Obs. pret. of GRUTCH.
grow'ing-ly, *adv.* of GROWING.
growld. Growled. *Ref. Sp.*
growl'er-y, *n.* Act of growling; also, *Jocular*, a place to growl in.
growl'ing-ly, *adv.* of *growling*, p. pr. See -LY.
grown'-up', *n.* An adult. *Colloq.*
growpe. † GROOP, *n.* & *v.*
growse. † GROUSE, *n.*
growse (*dial.* grōōz). Var. of GROOSE, shiver.
grow'some (grō'sŭm), *a.* Inclined to grow; favoring growth. *Dial. Eng.* [HEAD.
growt'head'. Var. of GROUT-
growth'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
growth'less, *a.* See -LESS.
growth ring. *Bot.* An annual ring. [*Obs.*
growth'some, *a.* = GROWSOME.
growth'y (grōth'ĭ), *a.* Favorable to growth; growing. *Dial. or Colloq.*
groyn, **groyne**. Var. of GROIN. *Obs.* exc. in civil engineering.
gro'zet. Var. of GROSET.
gro'zier, *n.* A grozing iron. *Obs.*
gra. *Abbr.* Grains. [GRUE.
Gru, *or* **gru**. † GREW, Greek;
‖**gru au'** (grü'ō'), *n.* [F.] Grits; groats; gruel.
Grub-æ'an. † GRUBEAN.
grub ax *or* **axe**. A kind of mattock used in grubbing.
grub'bage, *n.* A grub ax. *Obs.*
grubbed (grŭbd), *a.* Having, or injured by, grubs. *Colloq.*
grub'ber, *n.* The ladyfish (*Albula vulpes*).
grub'ber-y (grŭb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1**. Grubbing; also, a place for grubbing. *Rare.* **2**. Food; an eating place. *Slang.*
Grub'bi-a'ce-æ (grŭb'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See GRUBBIA. — **grub'bi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
grub'bi-ness (grŭb'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*
grub'ble, *v. t.* & *i.* To grope.
grub'blings (*dial.* grŭb'lĭnz), *adv.* Groveling. *Dial. Eng.*
grub breaker. A grub hook.
grub'by, *n.* A sculpin or toadfish. *Local, U. S.*
grubd. Grubbed. *Ref. Sp.*
Grub-e'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Grub Street. *Obs.* [bing.
grub hoe. A heavy hoe for grub-
grub'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
grub hook. A plowlike implement for uprooting stumps, etc.
grub plank. Refuse planking for binding together the parts of a lumber raft. *U. S.* [A grub.
grub'worm' (grŭb'wûrm'), *n.*
grucche, **gruche**. † GRUTCH.
grucchild, *n.* [Cf. GRUDGE, *v.*] A woman who grumbles. *Obs.*
gruchen. † GRUDGE.
grudgd. Grudged. *Ref. Sp.*
grudge'ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **grudge'ful-ly**, *adv.*
grudge'kin, *n.* See -KIN.
grud'geons (grŭj'ŭnz). † GURGEONS. [grudges.
grudg'er (grŭj'ẽr), *n.* One who
grudg'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Grudging. *R.*
grudg'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GRUDGE. — **grudg'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **grudg'ing-ness**, *n.*
grudg'ings. Obs. or dial. var. of GURGEONS.
grudg'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
grue (grōō). Dial. Eng. var. of GREW, greyhound.
grue (grōō), *v. i.* [Cf. Fries. *groen*, D. *gruwen*, G. *grauen*.] To shiver or shudder, as with fear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grue, *n.* A shiver or fit of shivering. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grue, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *gru* meal, grain, or OF. *gru* small fish.] A particle. *Obs.*
grue, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gru* meal.] A cake made of meal. *Obs.*
grue, *n.* Snow or thin ice that floats. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gru'el, *v. t.* [Cf. *to take one's gruel.* See GRUEL, *n.*] To exhaust the capacity or endurance of; to disable. *Slang.*
gru'el-er, **gru'el-ler**, *n* **1**. One who eats gruel; — applied to a certain set of Oxford students in the 17th century. *Oxf. E. D.* **2**. An unsolvable problem; a "settler." *Slang, Eng.*
gru-e'so (grōō-ā'sō), *n.* [Sp., lit., bulky, coarse.] *Mining.* Quicksilver ore in large lumps. Cf. GRANZA. *Western U. S.*
grufe, **gruff**. † GROOF.
gruff (grŭf), *n.* Quarrel. *Colloq.*
gruff (*dial.* grŭf, grōōf), *v. t.* To treat gruffly. *Obs. or Dial.*
gruff (*dial.* grŭf, grōōf), *v. i.* To snore; grunt. *Dial. Eng.*
gruff'i-ness (grŭf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Gruffness. *Rare.*
gruff'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
gruff'y, *a.* Gruff. *Obs.*
gruflinges. † GROVELINGS.
gruft'ed, *p. a.* Dirty; grimy. *Dial. Eng.*
gruge, **grugge**. † GRUDGE.
Gru'i-dæ (grōō'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *grus* crane.] *Zoöl.* Family consisting of the cranes.
Gru'i-for'mes (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *grus* crane + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or other category of birds of which the cranes are the type. It is often nearly or exactly equiv. to *Geranomorphæ*. In a narrower sense it excludes the rails and their allies. — **gru'i-form** (-fôrm), *a.* & *n.*
gru'ine (grōō'īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *grus* crane.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or resembling the cranes.
gruip (grüp). Scot. var. of GROOP, *n.*
grulingis. † GROVELINGS.
grulle. † GRILL, provoke.
grum'bl. Grumble. *Ref. Sp.*
grum'bld. Grumbled. *Ref. Sp.*
grum'bler (grŭm'blẽr), *n.* **1**. One that grumbles. **2**. = GRUNTER, fish.
Grum'ble-to'ni-an (-b'l-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [From GRUMBLE, *v.*] A member of an English political party in the 17th century; — so called by their opponents. *Obs. or Hist.* [bling, p. pr.
grum'bling-ly, *adv.* of *grum-*
grum'bly, *a.* Given to grumbling; like a grumble. *Colloq.*
grume. † GROOM. [See STAR.
Gru'mi-um (grōō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.*
grum'ly, *adv.* of GRUM. See -LY.
grum'ly (grōōm'lĭ), *a.* [See GRUM.] Grumbly. *Scot. & Dial.*
grum'ly, *a.* [See GRUMMEL.] Turbid. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grumme, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *grommen*; E. GRUMBLE.] To grumble. *Obs.*
grum'mel. † GROMWELL.
grum'mel (*dial.* grōōm''l),
grum'mels (-'lz), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *grumlig* turbid, *grummel* dregs, Fries. *grum*.] Sediment; dregs. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grum'met (*dial.* grŭm'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *gromet* servant, shopboy.] A cabin boy; an awkward boy. *Obs., Hist., or Dial. Eng.*
grum'met. Var. of GROMMET.
grum'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gru'mous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grump (grŭmp), *v. i.* [Cf. GRUMPY.] To sulk. *Colloq.*
grumph (grŭmf; grōōmf), *v. i.* & *n.* Grunt. *Scot.*
grumph'y, **grumph'ie** (grŭm'fĭ; grōōm'pĭ), *n.* A pig; a sow. *Scot.*
grump'i-ly (grŭm'pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GRUMPY. See -LY.
grump'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grump'ish, *a.* Grumpy. *Rare.*
grumps (grŭmps), *n. pl.* Sulks. *Dial. or Colloq.*
grun. † GRIN, snare.
grun (grōōn). Scot. & dial. Eng. infin., pret., & p. p. of GRIND.
grun (grōōn). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GROUND.
Grün, An'as-ta'si-us (ăn'ăs-tā'shĭ-ŭs grün'; *G.* ä'nä-stä'sē-ōōs). Pseudonym of the German poet von Auersperg (1806-76).
grunch, *v. i.* [Cf. GRUDGE, GRUNT.] To grumble; grudge. *Obs. or Archaic.*
grund (grōōnd). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GROUND.
grun'del (grŭn'dĕl). [Cf. D. *grondel.* See GROUND.] A groundling (fish). *Dial. Eng.*
Grun'di-fied (-dĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Made to suit Mrs. Grundy. *R.*
‖ **Grund'le'gung** (grōōnt'lā'gōōng), *n.* [G.] Foundation, or fundamental part.
grund'sel. † GROUNDSEL.
grundswilie. † GROUNDSEL.
grun'dy (grŭn'dĭ), *n.* *Metal.* Granulated pig iron, used in making granulated steel.
grune (*dial.* grün). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GROIN, snout.
grü'ner-ite (grü'nẽr-īt), *n.* [After E. L. *Grüner*.] *Min.* A brown, silky, fibrous variety, $FeSiO_3$, of amphibole. Sp. gr., 3.71.
grü'ner-it-i-za'tion (-īt-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Conversion into grünerite.
grun'sel. Obs., rare, or dial. Eng. var. of GROUNDSEL.
grun'stane (grōōn'stŭn). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRINDSTONE. [GROUNDSEL, plant.
grun'swel, **grun'swell**. †
grunt'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GRUNT. — **grunting cow** *or* **ox**. The yak. — **g. perch**. The fresh-water drumfish. [ING.
grunt'ing-ly, *adv.* of GRUNT-
grun'tle (grŭn't'l; grōōn't'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *grunt*.] To grunt; grumble; sulk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*
grun'tle, *n.* A grunt; the snout.
grunt'ling, *n.* A young pig.
grun'yie (grōōn'yĭ), **grun'zie**. Scot. vars. of GROIN, snout.
grup (grŭp; grōōp). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRIP, to seize.
grup, **grupe**. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GROOP.

Grus (grŭs), *n.*; *gen.* GRUIS (grōō′ĭs). [L., a crane.] **1.** *Astron.* A southern constellation, just south of Pisces australis; the Crane.
2. *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical cranes.

Gru′yère′ cheese (grü′yâr′). A firm skim-milk cheese, of a pale yellow color and containing numerous holes; — called also in the United States *Schweitzerkäse* or *Schweitzer.* It is made chiefly in Switzerland and eastern France (originally at Gruyère, Switz.).

Gry-phæ′a (grĭ-fē′ȧ; grī-), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gryphus*, or *gryps*, gen. *gryphis*, a griffin.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil shells closely allied to the oyster, but having the left valve strongly arched with an incurved beak, and the right valve flat. They occur from the Lias to the Tertiary.

Gryphæa (*G. incurva*).

gry-po′sis (grĭ-pō′sĭs; grī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γρύπωσις a crooking, fr. γρυπός curved.] *Med.* Abnormal curvature, esp. of the finger nails.

grys′bok (grĭs′bŏk), *n.* [D. *grijs* gray + *bok* buck.] A small reddish South African antelope (*Neotragus melanotis*), now becoming rare, and found only north and west of the Limpopo River.

gua′cha-ro (gwä′chȧ-rō), *n.* [Sp. *guácharo*, prob. fr. native name.] A remarkable nocturnal bird (*Steatornis caripensis*) of northern South America and Trinidad, related to the goatsuckers, and in some characters to the owls. It feeds upon fruits and nests in caverns. It is now considered as constituting a family by itself, the Steatornithidæ. An oil, used in place of butter, is extracted from the young by the natives, whence it is also called *oilbird.*

1/12

Guacharo, or Oilbird.

gua′co (gwä′kō), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A tropical American asteraceous vine (*Willughbæya amara*); also, its aromatic dried leaves, reputed to be an antidote to snake bites, and a cure for dyspepsia, asthma, and rheumatism. **b** A South American plant (*Aristolochia anguicida*), also employed as a remedy for snake bites.

guai′ac (gwī′ăk), *n.* [See GUAIACUM.] **a** = GUAIACUM, 2, 3. **b** The tonka bean; also, the tree bearing it. *French Guiana.*

guai′a-col (gwī′ȧ-kōl; -kŏl), *n.* [*guaiacum* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_7H_8O_2$, with a peculiar odor. It is the methyl ether of pyrocatechin, and is obtained by distilling guaiacum from wood-tar creosote, and in other ways. It has been used in treating pulmonary tuberculosis.

guai′a-cum (-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *guayaco*, from native name in Haiti.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American zygophyllaceous trees and shrubs, having pinnate leaves, mostly blue flowers, and capsular fruit.
2. The hard greenish brown wood yielded by trees of this genus, esp. by *G. officinale.* See LIGNUM-VITÆ.
3. A greenish resin with a faint balsamic odor, obtained from the trunk of *G. officinale*, used medicinally as a remedy for gout, rheumatism, and skin diseases. It possesses the property of changing color in the presence of various oxidizing agents. It is said to consist chiefly of three acids, **guai-ac′ic acid**, $C_{20}H_{24}O_4$, **guai′a-con′ic acid**, $C_{20}H_{24}O_5$, and **guai′a-cin′ic acid**, $C_{19}H_{20}O_6$, all probably condensation products of tiglic aldehyde and guaiacol. Also, the similar resin from other species of *Guaiacum.*
4. A related tree of Texas and Mexico (*Porliera angustifolia*), or its wood or resinous exudate.

guai-ap′er-ol (gwī-ăp′ẽr-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*guaiacol* + *piperidine.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{19}O_2N$, used in the treatment of phthisis. It is a compound of piperidine and guaiacol.

gua-má′ (gwä-mä′), *n.* [Sp. Cuba and Porto Rico.] A tropical American mimosaceous tree (*Inga laurina*) with quadripinnate leaves and slender clusters of pale flowers. It is much used as a shade for coffee plantations.

guan (gwän), *n.* Any of various species of large, more or less arboreal, gallinaceous birds of Central and South America, constituting *Penelope*, *Pipile*, *Ortalis*, and allied genera. They form the subfamily Penelopinæ of the family Cracidæ. Several of the species are often tamed, but rarely breed in captivity. One species (see CHACHALACA) is found as far north as Texas.

Guan (*Penelope cristata*). (1/12)

gua-na′co (gwä-nä′kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). [Sp. *guanaco*, Peruv. *huanacu.* Cf. HUANACO.] A South American mammal (*Lama huanacos*) of the camel family, larger and more graceful than the llama, inhabiting the temperate parts of South America, including Patagonia. It is supposed to be the wild form from which both the llama and alpaca are derived.

gua′na-mine (gwä′nȧ-mĭn; gwä′nȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*guanidine* + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of heterocyclic bases formed by heating guanidine salts of the fatty acids; as, formo*guanamine.*

Guan′che (gwän′chā), *n.* [Sp.] One of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Canary Islands, exterminated or absorbed by European conquerors in the 15th century. They are described as a tall, blond, handsome people, brave warriors, and well advanced in neolithic culture. The known vestiges of their language seem to ally them to the Berbers.

gua′ni-dine (gwä′nĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Org. Chem.* A strong base, $NH{:}C(NH_2)_2$, formed by the oxidation of guanine, by heating ammonium sulphocyanate, and in other ways. Its crystals are deliquescent.

gua′nine (gwä′nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A white basic substance, $C_5H_5ON_5$, occurring in guano, in the liver, pancreas, and other glands of mammals, and in many plants. It is closely related to uric acid.

gua′no (gwä′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp. *guano*, fr. Peruv. *huanu* dung.] **1.** A substance found in great abundance on some coasts or islands frequented by sea fowls, and composed chiefly of their excrement. It is rich in phosphates, nitrogenous matter, and other material for plant growth, and has hence been much used as a fertilizer. The best deposits, however, are now exhausted.
2. Any manure of similar character, as the excrement of bats, preparations of fish refuse, etc.

gua-nyl′ic (gwȧ-nĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*guan*ine + *-yl* + *-ic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a nucleic acid which is obtained from the pancreas, and which yields guanine as one of its chief cleavage products.

gua-pe′na (gwȧ-pē′nȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name.] A West Indian sciænoid fish (*Eques lanceolatus*) with two dark brown stripes on each side.

Guapena (*Eques lanceolatus*). (1/8)

gua-ra′na (gwä-rä′nȧ), *n.* [Tupi *guaraná*, name of the plant.] *Pharm.* A preparation from the seeds of a Brazilian climbing sapindaceous shrub (*Paullinia cupana*) used in making an astringent drink and as a nerve stimulant.

Gua-ra′ni (-nē), *n.* An Indian of an extensive linguistic stock originally forming the bulk of the native peoples of Paraguay. They were early Christianized by the Jesuits and formed into the settlements called the **Paraguay Missions**, which were maintained until the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1768, after which the Guaranis rapidly diminished. — **Gua-ra′ni-an** (gwä-rä′nĭ-ăn), *a.*

guar′an-tee′ (găr′ăn-tē′), *n.*; *pl.* -TEES (-tēz′). [Perh. orig. fr. Sp. *garante* (*Oxf. E. D.*) a guarantor, warrant (see WARRANT), but confused with *guaranty*, prob. influenced by words like assign*ee*, less*ee*, etc. See GUARANTY; cf. WARRANTEE.] **1.** One who makes a guaranty; one who acts as a surety or gives security; a guarantor.
2. Act of one who makes a guaranty or acts as a surety. = GUARANTY, *n.*, 1.
3. That which is given by way of security; something made or held as a security. = GUARANTY, *n.*, 3.
4. The person to whom a guaranty is made; — the correlative of *guarantor.* See def. 1, above.

☞ This late sense is probably due to mistaken identification of the ending with the *-ee* suffix of many legal terms.

guar′an-tee′, *v. t.*; GUAR′AN-TEED′ (-tēd); GUAR′AN-TEE′-ING. **1.** To be a guarantee, warranty, or surety for; esp., to undertake to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of (another); to become responsible for the fulfillment of (the agreement of another). See GUARANTY, *n.*
2. To engage for the existence, permanence, nature, or the like, of (something); to undertake to do or secure (something); to warrant (which see).
3. To give a guaranty to (another); to give or furnish security to; to secure; — used with *against*, *from*, *in*; as, *guaranteed* in their liberty by a constitution.

On condition of being *guaranteed* more or less efficaciously against his tyranny. *J. S. Mill.*

Syn. — See INSURE.

guaranteed bond, *Finance*, a bond the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by another than the obligor of the bond. — **g. stock**, *Finance*, stock the dividends on which are guaranteed by another than the issuing company.

guarantee association *or* **company**. A corporation or joint-stock company which makes guaranties or acts as a surety on the principle of insurance.

guar′an-tor′ (găr′ăn-tôr′), *n.* [See GUARANTY; cf. WARRANTOR.] *Law.* One who makes or gives a guaranty or surety; one who enters in a guaranty.

The terms surety and *guarantor* are often confounded from the fact that a *guarantor* is in common acceptation a surety for another. The rules of the common law as to sureties are not strictly applied to *guarantors*, but rather the rules of the law merchant, and the true distinction seems to be this: That a surety is in the first instance answerable for the debt for which he makes himself responsible, and his contracts are often specialties, while a *guarantor* is only liable when default is made by the party whose undertaking is guaranteed, and his agreement is one of simple contract. A surety is not, as a matter of course, entitled to notice, and is not discharged by the insolvency of the principal debtor, for want of notice, although the principal debtor was solvent when the debt became due.
Courtis v. *Dennis* (7 *Metcalf* (Mass.) 518).

guar′an-ty (găr′ăn-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *guarantie*, *garantie*, F. *garantie*, fr. OF. *guarantir*, *garantir*, to warrant, to guaranty, F. *garantir.* See WARRANT, *v.* & *n.*; cf. WARRANTY, GUARANTEE.] **1.** An undertaking to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some duty, of another, in case of the failure of such other to pay or perform, or (otherwise expressed) a promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another; a warranty; a security; a guarantee. In British usage the *guarantor* (who is usually called the *surety*) is in general liable upon the default of the principal without notice, unless otherwise stipulated. In some of the United States the same usage obtains, as in the State of New York. In other States a distinction is made between *guaranty* and *suretyship*, *guarantor* and *surety*, the distinction being given in Courtis *v.* Dennis (7 Metcalf, 518), cited under GUARANTOR. Where this distinction obtains the guarantor is usually held to be liable only on due proceedings having been ineffectually taken to enforce the claim against the principal. In general a guaranty comes within the provisions of the Statute of Frauds providing that "no action shall be brought whereby to charge the defendant upon any special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person . . . unless the agreement, . . . or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, signed by the party to be charged therewith" or his lawfully authorized agent.
2. An agreement by which one person promises to make another secure in the possession, enjoyment, or the like, of something; an agreement by which one undertakes to make sure or certain the existence, continuance, or the like, of something; specif., *Internat. Law*, an agreement or convention by which one or more states agree to secure to one or more other states the enjoyment of certain claims, rights, or possessions, the continuance of certain conditions, or the like.
3. Something given or possessed as security for the existence or continuance of something; something given or had as a means of securing the existence, performance, or fulfillment of something; a security.

guar′an-ty (găr′ăn-tĭ), *v. t.*; GUAR′AN-TIED (-tĭd); GUAR′AN-TY-ING (-tĭ-ĭng). To guarantee. See GUARANTEE, *v. t.*

guard (gärd), *v. t.*; GUARD′ED; GUARD′ING. [OF. *guarder*, *garder*, *warder*, F. *garder*; of G. origin, cf. OHG. *wartēn*, to be on the watch, G. *warten*, OS. *wardōn.* See WARD, *v.* & *n.*; cf. GUARD, *n.*] **1.** To protect the edge of, esp. with an ornamental border; hence, formerly, to face or ornament with lists, laces, etc.

The body of your discourse is sometimes *guarded* with fragments, and the guards are but slightly basted on neither. *Shak.*

2. To protect from danger; to secure against surprise, attack, or injury; to keep in safety; to defend; shelter; shield; as, guns and troops *guard* the city.

For Heaven still *guards* the right. *Shak.*

3. To accompany as for protection; to escort. *Archaic.*
4. To watch over, to prevent escape or restrain from violence, from indiscretion, or the like; to restrain; as, to *guard* a prisoner or a maniac; to *guard* one's speech.
5. To furnish with proper checks or corrections; to safeguard; as, to *guard* an experiment; courts *guard* the laws against misapplication.
6. In games, to protect by safeguards or support; as, to

‖ **grup′po** (grōōp′pō), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pē). [It.] *Music.* A group; a phrase; sometimes, a turn.
gru′re (grü′rē), *n.* [AS. *gryre.*] Terror; horror. *Obs.*
gru′re-ful, *a.* Horrible; terrible. *Obs.* — **gru′re-ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
grush, *v. t.* & *i.* [See CRUSH, *v.*] To crush; crumble. *Archaic.*
grush′ie (grŭsh′ĭ; grōōsh′ĭ), *a.* Also **grush** (grŭsh; grōōsh). Of thriving growth. *Scot.*
Gru′sian (grōō′shăn), *a.* [From Russ. *Gruziya* Georgia.] Of or pertaining to Georgia in the Caucasus, or its inhabitants or their language; Georgian.
Gru′son ar′mor *or* **ar′mour** (grōō′sŏn). [After H. *Gruson* (b. 1821), German inventor.] See ARMOR, *n.*, 5.
grustlis. Obs. pl. of GRISTLE.
grut. † GROOT.
grutch (grŭch; *dial.* grōōch), *v. t.* & *i.* [See GRUDGE.] To murmur; grudge. *Archaic or Dial.*
grutch, *n.* A complaint; also, a grudge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grutch′er, *n.* A grumbler. *Obs.*
grutch′ing-ly, *adv.* Grumblingly. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*
grute. Var. of GROUT, lees.
grut′ten (grŭt′′n). Scot. and dial. Eng. p. p. of GREET, to cry.
gru′tum (grōō′tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [LL., prop. a grain, of Teutonic origin, akin to E. *grout* coarse meal.] = MILIUM.
gruve. Dial. Eng. for GROOVE.
gr. wt. *Abbr.* Gross weight.
gry-. For words beginning in *gry-*, see the forms in GRI-.
gry (grī), *n.* [Gr. γρῦ a trifle, bit.] A measure equal to one tenth of a line. *Obs.*
gryde. † GRIDE. [shudder. *Obs.*
grye, *v. i.* [Cf. GRUE.] ? To
gryf′fon, gryf′on. † GRIFFIN.
grylle, *n.* [L. *gryllus.*] A cricket. *Obs.*
Gryl′li-dæ (grĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GRYLLE.] *Zoöl.* The family of orthopterous insects consisting of the crickets.
Gryl′lo-tal′pa (grĭl′ō-tăl′pȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *gryllus* cricket + *talpa* mole.] The genus consisting of the typical mole crickets.
Gryl′lus (grĭl′ŭs), *n.* [L., cricket.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical crickets.
grynde. † GROIN.
gry-pa′ni-an (grĭ-pā′nĭ-ăn; grī-), *a.* [Gr. γρυπάνιος bowed by age, fr. γρυπός curved.] *Zoöl.* Bent at the end; — said of the bill of certain birds. *Rare.*
grype. † GRIPE.
gryph′en. † GRIFFIN.
gryph′on (grĭf′ŭn). Var. of GRIFFIN; — sometimes used where classical associations are emphasized. [FON VULTURE.
gryphon vulture. Var. of GRIF-
Gryph′o-sau′rus (grĭf′ō-sô′rŭs; grī′fō-), *n.* [NL. See GRIPHOSAURUS.] Syn. of ARCHÆOPTERYX.
Gryp′o-the′ri-um (grĭp′ō-thē′rĭ-ŭm; grī′pō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γρυπός curved + *-therium.*] Syn. of GLOSSOTHERIUM.
grys. † GRICE.
grys′buck. Var. of GRYSBOK.
gryse. † GRICE.
gs. *Abbr.* Guineas.
G. S. *Abbr.* General secretary; Grand Secretary, Scribe, Sentinel, Sentry, or Steward (*Freemasonry*).
G. S. B. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Sword Bearer.
G. S. D. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Senior Deacon.
G. Sec. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Secretary.
g sol re ut. *Music.* One of two notes in Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT, *Illust.* *Obs.*
Gsp. *Abbr.* Gasparo.
G. S. P. *Abbr.* Good Service Pension. [Gustavus.
Gst. *Abbr.* Gustav; Gustave;
G string. See under G. [use.
G. S. U. *Abbr.* General signals
G. S. W. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Senior Warden.
G. T. *Abbr.* Good Templar; Grand Tiler, Grand Treasurer (*Freemasonry*).
Gt. Br. *Abbr.* Great Britain.
G. T. C. *Abbr.* *Com.* Good till canceled, or countermanded.
GTD. *Abbr.* Guaranteed; — used on stock tickers.
Gth. *Abbr.* Gunther.
Gtt., *or* **gtt.** *Abbr.* *Pharm.* Gutta or guttæ (L., a drop or drops).
Gu., *or* **gu.** *Abbr.* Guinea; gules.
gua′ba (gwä′vä; 133). Var. of GUAVA. [of HUACA.
gua′ca (gwä′kä; wä′kä). Var.
gua′ca-mai′a (gwä′kȧ-mī′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. Amer. *guacamaya*, prob. fr. Quichua *uakamayu* macaw.] A large parrotfish (*Pseudoscarus guacamaia*) found from Florida to Brazil.
gua′cha-ma′ca (gwä′chȧ-mä′kȧ), *n.* [Sp.] The bark of a South American apocynaceous tree (*Malouetia nitida*) containing a violent narcotic poison; also, the tree.
‖ **gua-chan′che** (gwä-chän′chā), *n.*, *or* **gua-chan′che pe-lon′** (pā-lōn′). The guaguanche.
Gua′cho (gwä′chō), *n.* Misspelling of GAUCHO.
gua′co-nize (gwä′kō-nīz), *v. t.* To affect with guaco.
gua′dal-caz′ar-ite (gwä′dȧl-kăz′ȧr-īt), *n.* [Fr. *Guadalcazar*, Mex.] A mineral like metacinnabarite, but containing zinc.
guag. *Mining.* Var. of GWAG.
guage. † GAGE.
guag′er (gāj′ẽr). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of GAUGER.
‖ **gua-guan′che** (gwä-gwän′chā), *n.* [Sp.] A barracuda (*Sphyræna guachancho*), of the West Indies, Florida, etc.
guai′ac (gwī′ăk), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling guaiacum.
guai′a-cene (-ȧ-sēn), *n.* [See GUAIACUM.] Tiglic aldehyde.
guai-ac′ic (gwī-ăs′ĭk), **guai′a-cin′ic** (gwī′ȧ-sĭn′ĭk), **guai′a-con′ic** (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* Designating certain acids. See GUAIACUM, 3.
guai′a-san′ol (gwī′ȧ-săn′ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*guaiacol*, which it gives off in the body, with *san* inserted to indicate its healing property; cf. L. *sanare* to heal, E. *sane.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder used as an anæsthetic and antiseptic.
gua′ja-cum (gwä′yȧ-kŭm; gwī′ȧ-). Var. of GUAIACUM.
gua′na (gwä′nȧ). Corrupt. of IGUANA. In Australia applied to various large lizards.
Gua′na (gwä′nä), *n.* One of a tribe of Arawakan Indians of the upper Paraguay River.
gua-ná′ba-na (gwä-nä′vä-nä; 133), *or* **-no** (-nō), *n.* [Sp.] The soursop.
gua′na-jua′tite (gwä′nȧ-hwä′tīt), *n.* [From *Guanajuato*, Mexico.] *Min.* Bismuth selenide, Bi_2S_3, in bluish gray, metallic-looking crystals or masses. H., 2.5–3.5. Sp. gr., about 6.4.
gua′nase (gwä′nās), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme that transforms guanine into xanthine.
gua′na-zole (gwä′nȧ-zōl), *n.* [*guan*idine + *azole.*] *Chem.* A crystalline triazole, $C_2H_5N_5$, prepared artificially.
gua′ne-ide (gwä′nē-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A derivative of guanidine. Cf. UREIDE.
guan′go (gwäŋ′gō), *n.* [Sp.] *Bot.* = SAMAN. *W. Indies.*
gua′ni-do-pro′pi-on′ic (gwä′nĭ-dō-prō′pĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See ALACREATINE.
gua-nif′er-ous (gwȧ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*guano* + *-ferous.*] Yielding guano.
gua′no (gwä′nō), **-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* To enrich with guano. *R.*
gua′no (gwä′nō), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] The corkwood *Ochroma lagopus.* *W. Indies.*
gua′no, *n.* Var. of GUANA; in New Zealand, the tuatara.
gua′o (gwä′ō), *n.* [Cuban Sp.] Any West Indian anacardiaceous tree of the genus *Comocladia*, the species of which poison by contact.
guar. *Abbr.* Guaranteed.
gua′ra (gwä′rä), *n.* [Sp.] Any sapindaceous tree of the genus *Cupania.* *Sp. Amer.*
gua-ra′ (gwä-rä′; *as generic name*, gwä′rȧ *or* gwā′rȧ), *n.* [Tupi *guará.*] **a** The scarlet ibis; also [*cap.*], *Zoöl.*, generic name for the white and scarlet ibises. **b** Var. of AGOUARA.
gua-ra′bu (gwä-rä′bōō), *n.* [Tupi.] Any of several anacardiaceous Brazilian timber trees of the genus *Astronium.* *Brazil.*
gua-ra′cha (gwä-rä′chä), *n.* [Sp.] A lively Spanish solo dance, now rare.
guarand, *n.* [Cf. F. *garant.*] Guarantee; guarantor. *Obs.*
gua-ra′nine (gwä-rä′nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid extracted from guarana, prob. identical with caffeine.
guar′an-tee′ship, *n.* See SHIP.
guar′an-tor ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
guar′an-ty-ism (găr′ăn-tĭ-ĭz′m), *n.* *Econ.* The system or operation of the various agencies organized to promote thrift.
gua-ra′po (gwä-rä′pō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A fermented drink made from sugar cane. *Sp. Am.*
gua′ra-pu′cu (gwä′rä-pōō′kōō), *n.* [Fr. a native name.] The wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*).

H I J K L M

guard high cards with low ones in whist ; to *guard* a piece or a position in chess ; to *guard* a goal in hockey.
7. *Bookbinding.* To place guards in, as a scrapbook, etc.
Syn. — Protect, shield, keep, watch. See DEFEND.
guard (gärd), *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense ; to be in a state or position of defense or safety ; to stand guard ; to take precautions ; as, to *guard* against mistakes.
guard, *n.* [OF. *guarde*, F. *garde*, prop. a watching, fr. the F. verb, or cf. OHG. *warta* a watching. See GUARD, *v. t.* ; cf. WARD, *n.*] **1**. Ward ; guardianship. *Obs.*
2. State of being, or act of holding, in ward ; protection ; defense ; as, a nation's welfare is in the *guard* of its citizens ; also, state or act of holding ward, or watch against danger ; as, to keep *guard* ; to be on, or off, one's *guard*.
3. **a** The service or duties of one who keeps military watch. **b** A posture of defense, as in fencing, bayonet exercise, boxing, etc. **c** *Cricket.* The position of a batsman or his bat in guarding the wicket.
4. Quality of being watchful against danger or mishap ; caution ; also, an instance of caution or a means of forestalling ill ; a safeguard ; precaution. *Archaic.*
The poor gentleman has no *guard*, no caution. *Richardson.*
5. One that guards against injury, danger, or attack.
His greatness was no *guard* to bar heaven's shaft. *Shak.*
6. **a** A man or body of men stationed to protect or control a person or position : a watch ; a sentinel ; specif., a soldier or sailor, or a number of them, on guard duty, acting as an escort, or watching prisoners.

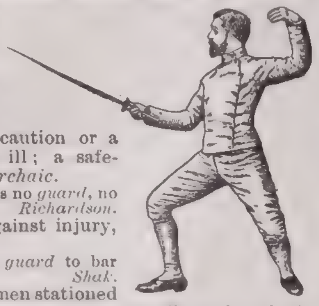
On Guard, 3 b, in Fencing with the Foil or Smallsword.

The *guard* which kept the door. 1 *Kings* xiv. 27.
b *pl.* In the British army, certain troops attached to the person of the sovereign. They are : the household cavalry, consisting of the 1st and 2d Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ; the Foot Guards, consisting of the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Guards ; and seven regiments of dragoon guards. See ARMY ORGANIZATION. **c** A railroad conductor. *Gr. Brit.* **d** A brakeman or gateman, as on an elevated railroad. *U. S.* **e** A society officer, as of Freemasons. **f** *American Football.* One of two players, called **right guard** and **left guard**, next to the center in the line-up. **g** *Curling.* A stone played to a position where it protects another from attack.
7. A border trimming on a garment, generally of lace or embroidery. *Obs. or Hist.*
8. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* The "Pointers" of the Great Bear ; also Beta and Gamma in Ursa Minor. *Obs.*
9. Any fixture or attachment designed to protect or secure against injury, soiling, or defacement, theft or loss ; as : **a** That part of a sword hilt which protects the hand. **b** A chain or cord for fastening a watch to one's dress. **c** A fence or rail to prevent falling from the deck of a vessel. **d** An extension of the deck of a vessel beyond the hull ; esp., in side-wheel steam vessels, the framework of timbers protecting the paddle wheel and shaft at the side. **e** A plate of metal, beneath the stock, or the lock frame, of a gun or pistol, having a loop, called a bow, to protect the trigger. **f** *Bookbinding.* An interleaved strip at the back, as in a scrapbook, to guard against its breaking when filled. **g** A fender.
10. *Paleon.* The hard calcareous fusiform or subcylindrical piece which insheathes the phragmacone forming the rear end of the shell of belemnites ; the rostrum.
Syn. — Defense, shield, protection, safeguard ; convoy, escort ; care, attention, watch, heed.
guard of the standard. *Mil.* See under COLOR GUARD.
guard'ant (gär'dănt), *a.* [F. *gardant*, p. pr. of *garder*. See GUARD, *v. t.*] **1**. *Her.* Gardant.
2. Acting as a guard or guardian.
guard boat. A boat detailed on guard duty, as one employed as a picket to guard against surprise, one appointed to go the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, or one used by harbor authorities.
guard brush. *Elec. Railroads.* A metallic brush for "picking up" the current from the live rail.
guard cell. **a** *Bot.* See STOMA. **b** *Anat.* One of the small cells bordering the stomata of serous membranes. Their expansion and contraction influence the size of the opening.
guard'ed, *p. a.* Protected ; defended ; also, cautious ; wary ; circumspect ; as, he was *guarded* in his expressions ; framed or uttered with caution ; as, his expressions were *guarded*. — **guard'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **guard'ed-ness**, *n.*
guard'house' (gärd'hous'), *n.* *Mil.* A building which is occupied by a guard, usually one in which prisoners are confined for misconduct ; hence, a military lockup.
guard'i-an (gär'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [F. *gardien*, OF. orig. *guardenc*, where the suffix is the Germanic *-ing* (see -ING). See GUARD, *n.* ; cf. WARDEN.] **1**. One who guards, preserves, or secures ; one to whom any person or thing is committed for protection, security, or preservation.
2. *Law.* One who has, or is entitled to, the care and management of the person or property, or both, of another, as of a minor or of a person incapable of managing his own affairs. Cf. CURATOR, TUTOR, COMMITTEE. The various species of guardians recognized by the law of England at the time of the separation of the United States in 1776, and to which those of the United States in general conform, are : **Guardian by nature**. **a** The father with respect to the person of his heir apparent or heiress presumptive — of little importance and doubtful existence since the abolition of tenures in chivalry. **b** A natural guardian. **Guardian for nurture** *or* **by nurture**, the father, or upon his decease the mother, with respect to the persons of all children under 14 years of age. *Guardianship by nature* and *for nurture* as distinguished from the general parental control are now of no practical importance. (See NATURAL GUARDIAN, below.) **Guardian by election**, a guardian elected by an infant himself having lands in socage upon attaining his 14th year. The law upon this kind of guardianship is obscure ; and this guardianship is nearly or wholly disused. **Guardian by statute**, or, as commonly called, **testamentary guardian**, a person appointed as guardian by deed or will (by virtue of 12 Car. II. (1660) c. 24, or later enabling statute). **Guardian in socage**, the person who in case of the legal estate of lands held in socage having descended to an infant, is his next of blood to whom the inheritance cannot descend. **Guardian by custom**. **a** A guardian according to a custom existing in respect of lands of copyhold tenure, where the right of guardianship falls to the next of blood incapable of inheriting the estate, or may be claimed by special custom by the lord of the manor or his nominee. **b** A guardian according to a now disused custom of London. **Guardian ad litem** [L., for the suit], a guardian appointed by a court of justice to conduct or defend a particular suit or legal proceeding on behalf of the infant. Such a guardian has no charge of the infant's person or property. To these classes in England there has been added the **guardian by appointment of the High Court of Justice**, appointed by that court, as where the father fails to appoint a testamentary guardian. **Natural guardian** is used to denote the father or mother acting as guardian ; — a term not in technical legal usage, but popularly used as implying general parental authority.
3. The head of a convent of Franciscans.
4. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GUARD, *n.*, 8. *Obs.*
guardians of the poor, the members of a board appointed or elected to care for the relief of the poor, or administer the poor laws, within a township, parish, or district. *Eng.*
guard'i-an (gär'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Performing, or appropriate to, the office of a protector ; as, a *guardian* care.
guardian angel, an angel supposed to have special care for a particular individual. Cf. GENIUS, 2. — **g. cell**. = GUARD CELL. — **g. spirit**, a tutelary ; a genius. See GENIUS, 1.
guard mounting. *Mil.* The ceremony of installing the new guard and relieving the old one.
guard plate. **a** *Elec.* A guard ring. **b** *Metal.* A plate that closes the front of a cupola or blast furnace, containing the tap hole. **c** *Mach.* The plate which limits the amount of opening of an India-rubber disk valve.
guard rail. **a** *Railroads.* A rail placed on the inside of a main rail, on bridges, at switches, etc., as a safeguard against derailment. **b** A railing to guard against accident or trespass. **c** A timber bolted outside a vessel along the plank-sheer to act as a fender when coming into dock.
guard ring. **a** *Elec.* An annular disk of metal surrounding and concentric with a plate in an air condenser, as in an electrometer, to prevent disturbance of the edge flux distribution. **b** A keeper ring.
guard'room' (gärd'rōōm'), *n.* *Mil.* The room occupied by the guard during its term of duty ; also, a room where prisoners are confined.
guard ship. *Nav.* **a** A vessel appointed to superintend marine affairs in a harbor, and also, in the English service, to receive seamen till they are received on their ships. **b** The ship of a squadron detailed for guard duty.
guards'man (gärdz'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. [From *guards*, gen. of *guard* + *man*.] One who guards ; a guard.
2. [*guards*, pl., + *man*.] A member, either officer or private, of any military body called Guards, as one of the household troops in England or the National Guard of a State of the United States.
guard wire. *Elec.* A wire stretched transversely above a live wire, as a trolley wire, to prevent falling wires, as telegraph wires, from coming in contact with it.
Gua're-a (gwā'rē-*ȧ* ; gwä'rē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a West Indian name.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American meliaceous trees or shrubs, with pinnate leaves and axillary clusters of small tetramerous flowers succeeded by capsular fruits. The species are all purgative and emetic. *G. trichilioides* is the muskwood.
Guas-tal'line (gwäs-täl'ĭn ; -ēn), *n.* *Eccl.* A member of a sisterhood, properly called **Daughters of Mary**, established in Milan, about 1535, to manage an institute for the orphans of noble families ; — so called from their founder, the Countess of Guastalla. This order is distinct from the Angelicals (see ANGELICAL, *n.*).
Gua'te-ma'lan (gwä'tē-mä'lăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Central American republic of Guatemala or its inhabitants, the majority of whom are full blooded Indians. — *n.* A native or citizen of Guatemala. — **Guatemalan ant**, the kelep.
gua'va (gwä'v*ȧ*), *n.* [Sp. *guayaba* the guava fruit, *guayabo* the guava tree ; prob. fr. the native West Indian name.]
1. **a** A tropical American shrub or small tree (*Psidium guayaba*) with large oblong leaves. Its wood is used in cabinetwork. **b** The fruit of this tree, which is about the size of a small apple. The pulp, which contains numerous seeds, is mildly acid, and is much used in making guava jelly, paste, and preserve. Several varieties are cultivated.
2. A West Indian mimosaceous tree (*Inga vera*) resembling the guamá, and similarly used, esp. in Porto Rico.
Guay'cu-ran (gwī'kōō-răn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, an extensive South American Indian linguistic stock, of Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina. They are tall and of a brownish yellow complexion, and valorous in war.
gub'bins (gŭb'ĭnz), *n. pl.* [Perh. connected with *gob* a little mass.] **1**. Fragments ; fish parings or refuse. *Obs.*
2. Formerly, the half-savage inhabitants of a Devonshire district, on the edge of Dartmoor. *Contemptuous.*
gu'ber-nac'u-lum (gū'bẽr-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -LA (-l*ȧ*). [L., a rudder, fr. *gubernare* to steer. See GOVERN.]
1. *Anat.* **a** In the fetus, a fibrous chord connecting the testis and the bottom of the scrotum (or, in an earlier stage, that part of the abdominal wall which is to form the scrotum). It does not elongate commensurately with the growth of the fetus, and thus causes the descent of the testis. **b** In the development of the teeth, a slender band of connective tissue connecting the sac of each permanent tooth with the fibrous tissue of the gum.
2. *Zoöl.* The posterior flagellum of certain infusorians ; — so called because it is used for guiding in swimming.
gu'ber-na-to'ri-al (-n*ȧ*-tō'rĭ-*ă*l ; 201), *a.* [L. *gubernator* governor, fr. *gubernare* to govern. See GOVERN.] Pertaining to a governor, or to government.
Gu'der-man'ni-an (gū'dẽr-măn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [After *Gudermann* (1798–1852), German mathematician.] *Math.* Cayley's term for θ viewed as a function of u when $u = \log(\tan \theta + \sec \theta)$; written $\theta = \mathrm{gd}u$.
gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *gojon*, F. *goujon*, fr. L. *gobio*, equiv. to *gobius*, Gr. κωβιός. Cf. GOBY.] **1**. A small European fresh-water fish (*Gobio gobio*), of the carp family. It is easily caught and often used for food and for bait. The name has also been applied to certain gobies. In America the killifishes or minnows are often called *gudgeons*.

Gudgeon (*Gobio gobio*). (½)

2. Hence : **a** A person easily duped or cheated. **b** A bait ; an allurement. **c** What may be got without skill or merit.
Fish not, with this melancholy bait,
For this fool *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shak.*
gud'geon, *n.* [F. *goujon*.] **1**. *Mach.* A pivot or journal ; specif. : **a** An iron or steel pivot fixed in the end of a wooden shaft. **b** The crosshead pin on which the connecting rod turns.
2. **a** The ring or eye of a hinge, that turns on a hook or pintle. **b** *Naut.* (1) A metal eye or socket attached to the sternpost to receive the rudder pintle. (2) A notch in the carrick bitts to receive a spindle bush.

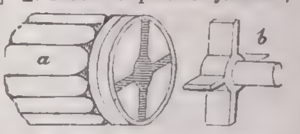

a Wooden Shaft, with Socket in end ; *b* Gudgeon.

3. An iron pin to fasten together blocks of stone, etc.
gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *v. t.* ; GUD'GEONED (-ŭnd) ; GUD'GEONING. To deprive fraudulently ; to cheat ; to dupe.
Gud'run (gōōd'rōōn), *n.* **1**. [Icel. *Guðrūn*.] In the Volsunga Saga, the sister of Gunnar, who wins Sigurd by aid of a magic draft, and after his death is married to Atli. See ATLI, BRYNHILD ; cf. GUTRUNE, KRIEMHILD.
2. [G., fr. MHG. *Kūdrūn*.] The heroine of an old Germanic saga of the same name, who is rescued by her lover and her brother after many years of hard captivity.
guel'der-rose' (gĕl'dẽr-rōz), *n.* [Supposed to be brought from *Gelderland* (F. *Guelderland*) ; hence, D. *Geldersche roos*, G. *Gelderische rose*, F. *rose de Gueldre*, It. *rosa di Gueldra*, Sp. *rosa de Gueldres*.] A cultivated variety of the cranberry tree (*Viburnum opulus*) with all the flowers sterile, forming large globose heads.
Guelph } (gwĕlf), *n.* [It. *Guelfo*, or LL. *Guelphus*, fr. *Welf*,
Guelf } the name of a German family.] *Hist.* **a** A member of a German princely family, so called from the name (*Welf*) of its founder and several of his successors. It is now represented by the ducal house of Brunswick and the British royal family. **b** A member of a great political faction in Italy, from the 12th to the 15th century, which opposed the authority of the German emperors in Italy, the upholders of which constituted the other faction, the Ghibellines. The Guelphs were made up of the Church party, asserting the papacy to be independent of the em-

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guard'a-ble (gär'd*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
guard'age, *n.* [Cf. OF. *wardage*.] Guardianship. *Obs.*
guard'ant, *n.* A guardian. *Obs.*
guar'da-ro'ba (*It.* gwär'dä-rō'bä), *n.* [It.] A wardrobe. *Obs.*
guard book. A book with guards, as a scrapbook or album.
guard chamber. A guardroom.
guardein. † GUARDIAN.
guard'en-age. † GUARDIANAGE.
guard'er, *n.* One that guards.
guard'fish'. Var. of GARFISH.
guard flag. A special flag flown on the guard ship of a squadron.
guard'ful, *a.* Cautious ; wary. *R.* — **guard'ful-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
guard'i-an-age, guard'i-ance, *n.* Guardianship. *Obs.*
guard'i-an-cy (gär'dĭ-*ă*n-sĭ), *n.* Guardianship. *Rare.* *Carlyle.*
guard'i-an-er, *n.* A guardian. *Obs.*
guard'i-an-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of [GUARDIAN.
guard'i-an-less, *a.* See -LESS.
guard'i-an-ly, *a.* Pertaining to a guardian. *Rare.*
guard'i-an-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
guard'ing-ly, *adv.* of *guarding*, p. pr. See -LY.
guard leaf. *Hort.* The bract leaf subtending the blossom of a hollyhock. *Rare.*
guard'less, *a.* See -LESS.
guard lock. *Engin.* A tide lock at the mouth of a dock or basin.
guard'man, *n.* A guardsman. *Obs. or R.*
guard mount. Guard mounting.
guar'do (gär'dō), *n.* *Nav.* A receiving ship. *Slang, U. S.*
guard'-rail', *v. t.* To protect with a guard rail.
guard'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
guard'stone', *n.* Curbstone. *R.*
gua-ri'ba (gwä-rē'b*ȧ*), *n.* [Tupi.] A howling monkey ; esp., *Alouatta caraya* of Brazil.
gua'ri-nite (gwä'rĭ-nīt), *n.* [After Prof. G. *Guarini*.] *Min.* A calcium titanium silicate, $CaTiSiO_5$, in small flat yellow crystals. H., 6. Sp. gr., 3.49.
guar'ish, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *guarir*, *garir*, F. *guérir*.] To heal ; convalesce. *Obs.*
guar'ri (gwär'rĭ), *n.* The fruit of an African ebenaceous tree (*Euclea undulata*).
gua'ry, *n.* [Corn. *gwary*.] A Cornish miracle play. *Obs.*
gua'sa (gwä'sä), *n.* [Sp.] A grouper (*Epinephelus guaza*) of Europe and the Brazilian coast ; also, any of various allied fishes, as the spotted jewfish.
gua-se'ta (gwä-sā'tä), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *guaseta*, *guasa*.] A grouper (*Alphestes afer*) found from Cuba to Brazil, etc.
Gua'te-ma'la grass (gwä'tā-mä'l*ȧ*). = TEOSINTE.
Gua'te-ma'li-an (-lĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Guatemalan.
gua'ti-ve're (gwä'tē-vā'rā), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *guatibere*.] The niggerfish (*Cephalopholis fulvus*).
Gua-tu'so (gwä-tōō'sō), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Costa Rica formerly supposed to resemble the Caucasian type. [guava.
guava apple. The fruit of the
gua-vi'na (gwä-vē'n*ȧ* ; 133), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *guabina*.] Any of various fresh-water gobies of the warmer parts of America belonging to *Guavina*, *Domitator*, *Philypnus*, *Eleotris*, and allies. Some occur in the Gulf States and are called *sleepers*.
gua-ya'ba (gwä-yä'vä ; 133), *n.* [Sp.] The guava.
gua-ya'bo (-vō ; 133), *n.* [Sp.] The guava shrub.
‖ **gua'ya-cán'** (gwä'yä-kän'), *n.* [Sp.] = GUAIACUM, 2, 3, & 4.
Guay'cu-ru' (gwī'kōō-rōō'), *n.* An Indian of a Guaycuran tribe dwelling mainly in Matto Grosso, Brazil. [GUAYCURAN.
Guay'cu-ru'an (-*ă*n). Var. of
Guay'mi (gwī'mē), *n.* An Indian of a peaceable and relatively civilized tribe of the Atlantic zone of Costa Rica.
gua-yu'le (gwä-yōō'lā), *n.* A substitute for India rubber obtained from a Mexican asteraceous plant (*Parthenium argentatum*) found also in southern Texas ; also, the plant. [GUASA.
gua'za (gwä's*ȧ* ; 268). Var. of
gub (gŭb). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GOB, lump.
gub, *n.* [Cf. 2d GOB.] *Mach.* A sprocket wheel tooth.
gubar numerals. Var. of GOBAR NUMERALS. [forest. *Phil. I.*
‖ **gu'bat** (gōō'bät), *n.* [Tag.] A
gubbe. † GOB.
gub'ber-tushed', *a.* [Cf. GOBBER TOOTH.] Having projecting teeth. *Obs.*
gub'bin (gŭb'ĭn), *n.* *Mining.* A kind of ironstone.
gu'ber-nac'u-lar (gū'bẽr-năk'ū-l*ȧ*r), *a.* Of or pert. to a gubernaculum. [*Obs.*
gu'ber-nance, *n.* Government.
gu'ber-na'tion, *n.* [L. *gubernatio*.] Government. *Obs.*
gu'ber-na-tive (gū'bẽr-nā-tĭv), *a.* Governing. *Obs. or R.*
gu'ber-na'tor (-nā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A governor. *Rare.*
gu'ber-na'trix, *n.* [L.] A governing woman. *Obs.*
gu-ber'ni-ya (gōō-bĕr'nē-y*ȧ*), *n.* [Russ.] See GOVERNMENT, 5.
guck, *n.* [Cf. *gowk* cuckoo, simpleton.] Something silly. Hence : **guck**, *v. i.* — **gucked**, *p. a.* — **guck'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **guck'rie**, *n.* *All Obs. Scot.*
guck'i grand (gŏŏk'ĭ). [G. *guken* to look.] See GRAND, *n.*
guck'i nul'lo. See NULLO.
guck'oo (gŏŏk'ōō). Dial. Eng. var. of CUCKOO.
gud. Obs. or Scot. form of GOD.
gu-dame', *n.* [Scot. *guid* + E. *dame*.] Grandmother. *Obs.*
gud'dle (gŭd''l), *v. i.* To guzzle. *Dial. Eng.*
gud'dle (gŭd''l ; gŏŏd''l), *v. t. & i.* To catch (fish) with the hands by groping in their lurking places. *Scot.*
gude, gudebrother, gudefather, etc. (*Scot.* güd). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. vars. of GOOD, GOODBROTHER, etc. See GOOD, *a.*, 12.
gude'moth'er (güd'mŭth'ẽr), *n.* Mother-in-law. *Scot.*
gude'wife', guid'wife' (güd'wīf'), *n.* Wife ; landlady. *Scot.*
gudget, *n.* [F. *goujat*.] A camp follower or the like. *Obs. Scot.*
gudgin, gudgion. † GUDGEON.
Gud-go'dah (gŭd-gō'd*ȧ*). *Bib.*
gud'lax (gŭd'lăks), *n.* [Norw. dial. *gudlaks*, *gull-laks* ; *-lax* means *salmon*.] The opah.
gudlingis. Obs. pl. of GULDEN.
gue (gū), *n.* *Music.* A kind of viol instrument formerly used in Shetland. [a rogue. *Obs.*
gue, *n.* [F. *gueux*.] A sharper ;
Gue'ber, Gue'bre (gē'bẽr ; gā'bẽr). Vars. of GHEBER.
gue'bu-cu' (gā'bōō-kōō'), *n.* [Tupi *guebucú*.] The sailfish (*Istiophorus nigricans*).
Gueg (gĕg), *n.* A dialect of Albanian.
gue'gaw. † GEWGAW.
gue'jar-ite (gē'j*ȧ*r-īt ; gwā'här-īt), *n.* [From *Güéjar*, Spain, where it is found.] *Min.* A variety of chalcostibite.
gueld. † GELD, *v.*
Guelph (gwĕlf), *n.* [From *Guelph*, Ontario County, Canada.] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the Silurian system in New York and elsewhere. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. — **Guelph**, *a.*

perors, and the party of the principalities and city republics, contending for their rights and liberties, and thus were in a measure the national party.

Guelph'ic | **Guelf'ic** } (gwĕl'fĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family or the faction of the Guelphs.

Guelphic Order, a military and civil order of knighthood for Hanover, instituted in 1815 and lasting until 1866.

gue-non' (gĕ-nōN'), *n.* [F.] Any of numerous long-tailed African monkeys constituting the genus *Cercopithecus*, as the green monkey and grivet.

guer'don (gûr'dŭn), *n.* [OF. *guerdon*, *guerredon*, LL. *widerdonum* (influenced by L. *donum* gift, cf. DONATION), fr. OHG. *widarlōn*; *widar* again, against (G. *wider*, *wieder*) + *lōn* reward, G. *lohn*, akin to AS. *léan*, Goth. *laun*. See WITHERS.] A reward; requital; recompense.

The just *guerdon* of all his former villainies. *Knolles.*

guer'don, *v. t.*; GUER'DONED (-dŭnd); GUER'DON-ING. [OF. *guerdoner*, *guerredoner*. See GUERDON, *n.*] To give guerdon to; to reward; to be a recompense for.

Him we gave a costly bribe
To *guerdon* silence. *Tennyson.*

guer'e-za (gĕr'ĕ-zȧ), *n.* Any of several beautiful African monkeys constituting the genus *Colobus*, esp. *C. guereza* of Abyssinia, having the body black, with a fringe of long, silky, white hair along the sides, and a tuft of the same at the end of the tail. The frontal band, cheeks, and chin are white. They are much hunted for their skins, and *C. kirki*, limited to the island of Zanzibar, is nearly extinct.

Gue-rick'i-an (gĕ-rĭk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the physicist Otto von Guericke, inventor of the air pump; as, *Guerickian* vacuum, that obtainable with an ordinary air pump.

Guern'sey (gûrn'zĭ), *n.* **1.** One of the Channel Islands.
2. [*l. c.*] A knitted woolen garment, most commonly a shirt, fitting close, like a jersey.
3. One of a breed of dairy cattle originating on Guernsey, but now largely raised elsewhere. They are larger than Jersey cattle, stronger boned and coarser in appearance, of light color, yellow and orange predominating, with patches of white. Their milk is plentiful and very rich.

Guernsey blue. = INDULINE. — **G. brandy**, an imitation brandy made from beet-root spirit. — **G. elm**, a horticultural variety of the common elm of Europe (*Ulmus campestris*). — **G. flower** or **lily**, a South African amaryllidaceous plant (*Imhofia sarniensis*), with bright red umbellate flowers, naturalized on the island of Guernsey; also, the bulb or flower of this plant. — **G. partridge**, the red-legged partridge. — **G. violet**, the common stock.

guer-ril'la (gĕ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* Also **gue-ril'la**. [Sp. *guerrilla*, lit., a little war, skirmish, dim. of *guerra* war, fr. OHG. *werra* discord, strife. See WAR.] **1.** An irregular war conducted by independent bands. *Rare.*
2. One who carries on, or assists in, an irregular war, or engages in irregular, though often legitimate, warfare in connection with a regular war; esp., a member of an independent band engaged in predatory excursions in war time.

guer-ril'la, *a.* Also **gue-ril'la**. Pertaining to, or engaged in, warfare carried on irregularly and by independent bands; as, a *guerrilla* party; *guerrilla* warfare.

guess (gĕs), *v. t.*; GUESSED (gĕst); GUESS'ING. [ME. *gessen*; akin to Dan. *gisse*, Sw. *gissa*, Icel. *gizka*, D. *gissen*: cf. Dan. *giette* to guess, Icel. *geta* to get, to guess. Probably originally to try to get, and akin to E. *get*. See GET.]
1. To judge or form an opinion of from reasons that seem preponderating, but are not decisive.

Ambushed men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxallan enemies I *guess*. *Dryden.*

2. To form an opinion concerning, without knowledge or means of knowledge; to judge of at random; to conjecture.

First, if thou canst, the harder reason *guess*. *Pope.*

3. To hit upon or solve by a correct conjecture; to conjecture rightly; as, to *guess* a riddle; he *guessed* my thought.
4. To think; suppose; believe; imagine; — with an objective clause, and properly implying some uncertainty.

Not all together; better far, I *guess*,
That we do make our entrance several ways. *Shak.*

Syn. — Suppose, surmise, suspect, divine, think, imagine, fancy. See CONJECTURE.

guess, *v. i.* To make a guess or guesses; to form a random judgment; to conjecture; — with *at*, *about*, etc.

This is the place, as well as I may *guess*. *Milton.*

guess, *n.* An opinion formed without sufficient or decisive evidence or grounds; an attempt to hit upon the truth by a random judgment; a conjecture; a surmise.

A poet must confess
His art 's like physic — but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

When he had made his scientific *guess*, his hypothesis, he applied . . . mathematics to this *guess*, and computed what ought to happen, if it were true, in certain definite cases. *Josiah Royce.*

guess'-warp', *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* **a** A line carried in a small boat from a ship to a buoy, anchor, or the shore. **b** = GUEST-ROPE **b**.

guess'work' (gĕs'wûrk'), *n.* Work performed, or results obtained, by guess; conjecture.

guest (gĕst), *n.* [ME. *gest*, AS. *gæst*, *gest*, perh. influenced by a Scand. form; akin to OS., D., & G. *gast*, Icel. *gestr*, Sw. *gäst*, Dan. *gjæst*, Goth. *gasts*, Russ. *gost'*, and to L. *hostis* enemy, stranger; the meaning *stranger* is the older one, but the root is unknown. Cf. HOST an army, HOSTILE.] **1.** A stranger. *Obs.*
2. A person entertained in one's house or at one's table; a visitor entertained without pay; hence, a person to whom the hospitality of a home, club, etc., is extended.

True friendship's laws are by this rule exprest,
Welcome the coming, speed the parting *guest*. *Pope.*

3. Any person who lodges, boards, or receives refreshment, for pay, at a hotel, boarding house, restaurant, or the like, whether permanently or transiently.
4. Specif., *Law*, a traveler who lodges temporarily at an inn or hotel; a traveler who as a visitor takes for pay refreshment for himself or his beasts at an inn or hotel, without reference to the length of his stay so long as he retains his character of a traveler or transient visitor; — distinguished from a *boarder*. Cf. BOARDER, LODGER; see INN, *n.*, 2. Under the liquor tax laws of some States the term *guest* is by statute expressly made not to include a person who takes a room in a hotel or orders food merely for the purpose of obtaining liquor.

Any one away from home, receiving accommodations at an inn as a traveler, is a *guest*, and entitled to hold the innkeeper responsible as such. 35 *Conn.* 185.

While a *guest* is a traveler, it is not necessary that he should come from another State or country, or from any distant place. Any person going from his own home, whatever the distance may be, and applying for and receiving accommodations at a hotel, is a traveler, and therefore a *guest*. 4 *Wash.* 594.

5. An object or event superstitiously regarded as a sign of the coming of a guest. *Local or Cant.*
6. A fellow; a man. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
7. *Biol.* An inquiline; — used esp. of insects inhabiting or breeding in the nests or galls of other insects, often without inflicting much inconvenience upon the original owners except by consuming the supply of food. Such insects are more fully termed **guest ants** (not to be confounded with *slave ants*), **guest bees**, **guest gallflies** or **guest flies**, **guest moths**, etc., according to the group to which they belong.

Syn. — See VISITOR.

guest (gĕst), *v. t.*; GUEST'ED; GUEST'ING. To receive or entertain as a guest; to give refreshment to.

He is royally *guested* at a castle *Saintsbury*

guest, *v. i.* To be, or act the part of, a guest; to lodge.

And tell me, best of princes, who he was
That *guested* here so late. *Chapman*

guest chamber. A room reserved or used for guests.

Guest'ling (gĕst'lĭng), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* An assembly consisting of the mayor (formerly the bailiff), two jurats, and two commoners from each of the seven (later eight) corporate members of the Cinque Ports. It usually met along with the **Brotherhood**, an assembly consisting of the mayors of the seven corporate members and a number (in early times three, later two, of each) of jurats and commoners from each town, which formerly conducted the ordinary business of the ports, but which now meets only rarely and is without any real authority. This joint assembly was called a *Brotherhood and Guestling*. Also, short for *Brotherhood and Guestling*.

guest room. A guest chamber.

guest'-rope', *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. GUESS-ROPE.] *Naut.* **a** An additional line from a ship to a boat being towed astern, to keep the latter steady. **b** A line run along a vessel's side or out to the end of a boom for small boats to hold to; — in the U. S. navy called *grab rope*.

‖ **Gueux** (gû), *n. pl.* [F.] Lit., Beggars; the league of patriotic nobles and gentlemen of the Netherlands formed in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition by Philip II. of Spain; — so called by themselves in allusion to a remark to the regent, Margaret of Parma, by one of her counselors that the petitioners were only beggars.

guf-faw' (gŭ-fô'), *n.* [Imitative.] A loud burst of laughter; a horse laugh. "A hearty loud *guffaw*." *Carlyle.*

guf-faw', *v. i.*; GUF-FAWED' (-fôd'); GUF-FAW'ING. To laugh noisily or coarsely.

gu'gal (gōō'gŭl), *n.* Also **goo'gul**, **gu'gul**, etc. [Hind. *gūgal*.] **a** = INDIAN BDELLIUM. **b** Loosely, the gum resin obtained from any of several East Indian trees of different families, as species of *Balsamea* and of *Boswellia*, esp. those belonging to the Dipterocarpaceæ.

gug'gle (gŭg''l), *v. i.*; GUG'GLED (-'ld); GUG'GLING (gŭg'lĭng). To make a sound like that of liquid poured from a flask; also, to flow with such a sound; to gurgle.

guhr (gōōr; gûr), *n.* [G.] A loose earthy deposit from water, in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ocher.

Gui-a'na (gē-ä'nȧ), *n.* A region of South America.

Guiana plum, the rather hard and dry drupaceous fruit of any tree or shrub of the euphorbiaceous genus *Drypetes*; also, the tree or shrub itself.

Guib.

guib (gwĭb; gĕb), *n.* The smallest species of harnessed antelope (*Tragelaphus scriptus*). It is found in eastern Africa from Abyssinia to Cape Colony.

guid'ance (gīd'ăns), *n.* [See GUIDE.] Act of guiding; the superintendence or assistance of a guide; direction; government; a leading; also, something that serves as a guide or model.

His studies were without *guidance*. *Macaulay.*

guide (gīd), *v. t.*; GUID'ED (gīd'ĕd; 151); GUID'ING (gīd'ĭng). [ME. *guiden*, *gyden*, F. *guider*, fr. Pr. *guidar* or It. *guidare*; prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OS. *giwītan* to start, AS. *wītan* to see to, guard, keep, go, akin to Goth. *witan* to watch over, give heed to, AS. *witan* to know (cf. WIT). The word perh. meant to indicate, point to; hence, to show the way. Cf. GUY a rope.] **1.** To act as a guide to; to lead or direct in a way; to conduct; pilot.
2. To regulate and manage; to direct; order; hence, to superintend the training or education of; to instruct and influence intellectually or morally; to train.

He will *guide* his affairs with discretion. *Ps.* cxii. 5.
The meek will he *guide* in judgment. *Ps.* xxv. 9.

Syn. — Lead, conduct, order, regulate, govern. — GUIDE, DIRECT. GUIDE commonly implies more immediate or personal conduct or supervision than DIRECT; as, "I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go: I will *guide* thee with mine eye" (*Ps.* xxxii. 8); "Acknowledge him, and he shall *direct* thy paths" (*Prov.* iii. 6); "I wish . . . that you 'ld *guide* me to your sovereign's court" (*Shak.*); "No further go in this than I by letters shall *direct* your course" (*id.*). See CONDUCT.

guide, *n.* [ME. *gide*, F. *guide*, It. *guida*. See GUIDE, *v. t.*]
1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course, as in a strange land, or one who exhibits points of interest to strangers; also, that which guides; guidebook. Armies often employ or force residents of the country operated in to act as guides, and some armies have organized bodies of guides, whose duties include reconnoitering.
2. One that directs another in his conduct or course of life; a director; a regulator.

He will be our *guide*, even unto death. *Ps.* xlviii. 14.

3. Any contrivance, esp. one having a directing edge, surface, or channel, for directing the motion of something; as: **a** *Water Wheels.* A blade or channel for directing the water to the buckets. **b** *Surg.* A grooved director for a probe or knife. **c** *Print.* A strip or device to direct the compositor's eye to the right line of copy. **d** A metal ring on a fishing rod through which the line is passed. **e** *Mining.* Either of the uprights that guide the cage in a shaft.
4. **a** *Mil.* An officer, noncommissioned officer, or private upon whom the movements or alignments of a command are regulated. The commands **Guide center**, **Guide right**, and **Guide left** indicate upon which element of a line a movement is to be regulated. **b** *Nav.* A guide ship.

guide bar. *Mach.* The bar, or any of two or more bars, on or between which an engine crosshead slides.

guide blade. *Mach.* A fixed blade in a turbine to direct the water or steam upon or away from a moving blade.

guide block. *Mach.* A block that slides upon, and is guided by, a guide or parallel guides or guide bars.

guide'board' (gīd'bōrd'), *n.* A board, as upon a guidepost, having upon it directions or information as to the way.

guide flag. *Nav.* A flag flown, during an evolution of a fleet, on the vessel which is to act as a guide or pivot.

guide meridian. A line, marked by monuments, running north and south through a section of country between other more carefully established meridians called **principal meridians**, used for reference in surveying. *U. S.*

guide mill. *Iron Manuf.* A small roll train with guides on each side to prevent the rolled bars from jamming.

guide'post' (gīd'pōst'), *n.* A post, as at the fork of a road, with a guideboard on it, to direct travelers.

guide pulley. *Mach.* A pulley for directing or changing the line of motion of a belt; an idler.

guide rail. *Railroads.* An additional rail, between the others, to hold cars to the track by means of grips, as at curves, and as an aid in propulsion on steep gradients.

guide rope. A rope leading laterally from a rope by which any object is lifted or hauled, for directing its motion.

guide'way' (gīd'wā'), *n.* A channel, slot, or track in which anything is fitted so that its line of motion is controlled.

guid'ing tel'e-scope (gīd'ĭng). *Astron.* A visual telescope mounted rigidly parallel to a photographic telescope, and used to assist the clock motion in maintaining the image of the heavenly body immovable on the photographic plate.

gui'don (gī'dŭn), *n.* [F. *guidon*, It. *guidone*. See GUIDE, *n.*] A small flag or streamer carried by troops, in the U. S. army by cavalry and field artillery only, to indicate, when marching, the side toward which the guide is, and to mark the line on which any formation is to be made; also, one who carries such a flag.

Gui-do'ni-an (gwē-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Music.* Of or pert. to Guido of Arezzo, a famous 11th-century musician.

Guidonian hand, *Music*, a tabulation of the tones of the gamut on the left hand, formerly used in teaching solmization; — attributed to Guido d' Arezzo. Each note of Guido's scale (see GAMUT, *Illust.*) was assigned to a joint of the hand, to which the singing master pointed. — **G. syllables.** *Music.* = ARETINIAN SYLLABLES.

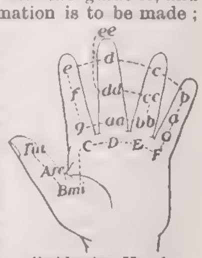

Guidonian Hand.

Gui'gnet's green (gē'nyāz'). A chrome green prepared by fusing potassium dichromate and boric acid together and treating the product with water. See CHROME GREEN.

Gui'lan-di'na (gī'lăn-dī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Melchior *Guilandinus* (Wieland), Prussian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of

Guelph'i-an, *n.* Guelph. *Obs.* — *a.* Guelphic. *Obs.*
Guelph'ish, *a.* = GUELPHIC.
Guelph'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
gue'mal, **gue'mul** (gā'mŭl), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *guemul.*] Either of two small South American deer (*Furcifer chilensis* and *F. antisiensis*) having the antlers simply forked.
Guen'do-len (gwĕn'dō-lĕn), *n.* In British legend, the repudiated wife of Locrine. See SABRINA.
gue-ne'pe (gĕ-nē'pē), *n.* = GENIP a.
Guen'e-ver. Var. of GUINEVERE.
guep'ard, **guep'arde** (gĕp'ärd; gĕ-pärd'), *n.* [Cf. F. *guépard.*] The cheetah.
guerche (gĕrsh). Var. of GERSH.
guer'don-a-ble (gûr'dŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
guer'don-er, *n.* One who guerdons.
guer'don-ize, *v. t.* To reward. *Obs.*
guer'don-less, *a.* See -LESS.
gue-re'ba, **gue-ri'ba.** Var. of GUARIBA, monkey.
‖ **gué'ri'don'** (gā'rē'dôN'), *n.* [F.] A small stand or table.
gue-ril'la (gĕ-rĭl'ȧ). Var. of GUERRILLA, *n.* & *a.*
Guer'i-net (gĕr'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Pierre Guérin, who founded, about 1623, a French sect of antinomian mystics, which was persecuted, and died out in 1635. *Obs.*
guerison, *n.* [F. *guérison.*] Cure.
guern'seyed (gûrn'zĭd), *p. a.* Wearing a guernsey. *Rare.*
guerpish, *v. t.* [OF. *guerpir* to abandon.] To forsake. *Obs.*
guerre, *n.* & *v. i.* [F.] War. *Obs.*
‖ **guerre' à mort'** (gâr'-ȧ môr'). [F.] War to the death.
‖ **guerre' à ou'trance'** (ōō'träNs'). [F.] War to the uttermost, or death.
guer-ril'la-ism (gĕ-rĭl'ȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
guer-ril'la-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **guer'ril-le'ro** (gĕr'ĭ-lā'rō; *Sp.* gĕr'ēl-yā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] A guerrilla.
guess. Obs. pl. of GUEST.
guess (gĕs), *a.* [Cf. LG. *göst*, *güst.*] Of a cow or ewe, barren; also, dry. *Dial. Eng.*
guess'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
guess'er, *n.* One who guesses.
guess'ing-ly, *adv.* of *guessing*, p. pr. See -LY.
guess'ive, *a.* Conjectural. *Obs.*
guess'-rope', *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. GUEST-ROPE.] *Naut.* **a** A guess-warp. **b** A guest-rope.
guesten. † GESTEN
guest'en [illegible] nected with GUEST.] For guests. *Archaic.*
guest'er, [illegible] another. *Rare.*
guest house [illegible] as an inn.
guest'ing, *n.* Entertainment of a guest. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
guest'ive. Pert. to or fit for a guest. *Obs.*
guest'less, *a.* See -LESS.
guest'ling, *n.* A young guest. *Rare.*
guest'ly [illegible] Appropriate [illegible]
guest'red, *n.* State of being a guest. *Obs.*
guest'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
guest'-warp [illegible] WARP.
guest'wise [illegible]
‖ **guet'-a-pens'** [illegible] *n.* [F.] A [illegible]
guetre, [illegible]
gueuse lace [illegible] fem. of [illegible] BEGGAR'S LACE.
Gue'va-rism (gā'vȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* The affected literary style of Antonio de Guevara, a Spanish writer of the early 16th century. — **Gue'va-rist** (-rĭst), *n.*
guff (*dial.* gŭf; gōōf). Var. of GOFF. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
guff (gŭf), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] **1.** A puff. *Scot.* **2.** Idle talk; stuff. *Slang.*
guf'fer (gŭf'ĕr), *n.* The eelpout (*Zoarces viviparus*). *Scot.*
guf'fin (gŭf'ĭn), *n.* An awkward person. *Dial. & Slang.*
guf'fy (gŭf'ĭ). *Naut.* A soldier. *Slang.*
gu'gaw. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GEWGAW.
guge. † JUDGE
gugement. † JUDGMENT.
gug'gle (gŭg''l; gōōg''l), *v. t.* [Cf. GULL to cheat; JUGGLE.] To gull; cheat. *Obs. or Dial.*
gug'gle, *n.* [From GUGGLE to gurgle.] **1.** The windpipe. *Slang & Dial.* **2.** A sound of guggling. *Colloq.*
gug'glet (gŭg'lĕt), *n.* A gurglet.
gu'glio (gōōl'yō), **gu'glia** (gōōl'yä), *n.* [It. *guglia.*] An obelisk.
gu'gul (gōō'gŭl). Var. of GUGAL.
gui'ac (gwī'ăk). Var of GUAIAC.
gui'a-col (gwī'ȧ-kōl; -kŏl). Var. of GUAIACOL.
gui'a-cum (-kŭm). Var. of GUAIACUM.
Gui-ang'a (gē-äng'ä), *n.* A Malay of a heathen tribe of Mindanao, about Mount Apo, speaking a peculiar language.
Gui-a'no-Bra-zil'ian (gē-ä'nō-brȧ-zĭl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Guiana and Brazil.
Guiano - Brazilian subregion. The Brazilian subregion.
guiava. † GUAVA.
Gui'co-war (gī'kō-wär). Var. of GAEKWAR.
guid (*Scot.* güd), **guid'broth'er**, etc. Vars. of GOOD, GOODBROTHER, etc. See GOOD, *a.*, 12. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
guid'a-ble (gīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
guid'age (-āj), *n.* [See GUIDE.] **1.** A fee for guidance. *Obs.* **2.** Guidance. *Rare.*
guide'book', *n.* A handbook of information for travelers, etc.
guide'craft', *n.* Skill in guiding.
guide curve. = GUIDE BLADE.
guide feather. *Archery.* A cock feather.
guide'less, *a.* See -LESS.
guid'er (gīd'ĕr), *n.* One that guides. *Obs.*
guid'er-ess. *n.* A female guide.
Gui-de'ri-us (gwĭ-dē'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* See ARVIRAGUS, 1.
guid'er-ship (gīd'ĕr-shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.
guides, *n.* [OF. *vaines* (veins) *guidet*, through LL. fr. Ar. *widāj*; cf. LL. *guidem*, *guidegi.*] The jugular vein. *Obs.*
guide screw. = FEED SCREW.
guide'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
guid'fa'ther (güd'fä'thĕr). Var. of GOODFATHER. See GOOD, 12.
guid'guid' (gwĭd'gwĭd'), *n.* The barking bird.
guid'man' (güd'män'). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GOODMAN.
guid'ment, *n.* Guidance. *Obs.*
guid'moth'er, **guid'son'**, etc. Vars. of GOODMOTHER, etc. See GOOD, *a.*, 12.
guid'sire'. Scot. var. of GOODSIRE.
guid'wife'. Var. of GUDEWIFE.
guie. † GUY, guide.
guift. † GIFT.
guige (gēj; gēzh), *n.* [OF.] A leather strap by which the shield of a knight was slung.
gui'jo (gē'hō; 189). Var. of GUISO.
Guil. *Abbr.* Guillaume.

H I J K L M

tropical cæsalpiniaceous shrubs having pinnate leaves with hooked prickles, small racemose flowers, and large prickly pods inclosing polished whitish beanlike seeds. These, esp. those of *G. crista*, are the kind of sea beans known as **bonduc**, or **nicker, nuts**. The bark is used medicinally. The genus is united by some botanists with *Cæsalpinia*.

guild, **gild** (gĭld), *n.* [ME. *gilde*, Icel. *gildi* guild, payment, tribute, akin to AS. *gild*, *gield*, *geld*, tribute, a society or company where payment was made for its charge and support, fr. AS. *gildan*, *gieldan*, to pay. See YIELD, *v. t.*] **1**. An association of men belonging to the same class, or engaged in kindred pursuits, or with certain common interests or aims, formed for mutual aid and protection or for carrying out a common purpose.
2. Orig., one of various medieval associations, the earliest of which (those existing in England before the Conquest, 1066), besides having certain social features, were of a semireligious nature, providing payment for masses for the souls of the dead, the payment of wergild, etc. From these developed later purely religious brotherhoods, and also others purely secular, including merchant guilds, municipal corporations, and later trade guilds. The main object of the **merchant guild** was the maintenance of privileges already granted, such as monopolies, freedom from tolls, etc. These guilds became in many cases the governing bodies of the borough, and often evolved courts of justice. The merchant guilds appear in England after the Conquest, but correspond to Continental ones of earlier date. The medieval trade guilds (by some traced to the Roman collegia) became prominent in England in the 14th century; but the surviving organizations, such as the Livery companies of London, retain but little of their former character, and are now seldom called guilds.
3. Any of various modern associations, societies, or brotherhoods, more or less closely resembling the medieval guilds in their aims or characters; as, a *guild* for charitable or missionary work; hence, any fellowship or society.
4. The place where a guild met; a guildhall. *Obs.*
5. *Phytogeog.* An ecological group of plants distinguished by a special mode of life from the ordinary herbs, shrubs, and trees, which form *plant societies*. The four recognized guilds are the *saprophytes*, *parasites*, *epiphytes*, and *lianas*. The species of each of these, though morphologically unrelated, have similar physiological requirements, and are more or less dependent on other plants for existence.
guild merchant. = MERCHANT GUILD.

guil'der (gĭl'dẽr), *n.* [D. *gulden*, orig., golden. Cf. GOLDEN.] A coin called also *gulden*. See GULDEN.

guild'hall' (gĭld'hôl'), *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; a townhall.

guile (gīl), *n.* [ME. *guile*, *gile*, OF. *guile*; of German origin, and the same word as E. *wile*. See WILE.] **1**. Crafty or deceitful cunning; duplicity; deceit; treachery.
An Israelite . . . in whom is no *guile*. *John* i. 47.
2. A stratagem or device; a trick. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DECEIT.

guile'ful (gīl'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of guile; characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery. — **guile'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **guile'ful-ness**, *n.*

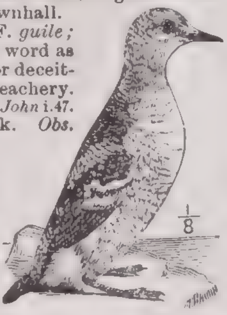
Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*), in winter plumage.

guil'le-mot (gĭl'ē-mŏt), *n.* [F., fr. the personal name *Guillaume* William.] Any of certain auks having a comparatively narrow bill, inhabiting northern seas. They constitute the genera *Uria*, whose species are called *murres*, and *Cepphus*, which contains the smaller forms, called **black guillemots**, as their summer plumage is mostly black. Their skins, feathers, and eggs (laid on rocky cliffs) are important to the natives of the northern coasts. The principal North Atlantic forms are the common, or foolish, guillemot or murre (*U. troile*), the thick-billed, or Brünnich's, guillemot or murre (*U. lomvia*), and the common black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*).

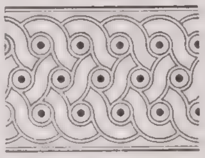
Guilloche, 1.

guil-loche' (gĭ-lōsh'), *n.* [F. *guillochis*; perh. fr. a proper name.] **1**. *Arch.* An ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisted over each other in a series, leaving circular openings which are filled with round ornaments.
2. Hence, any pattern made by interlacing curved lines.

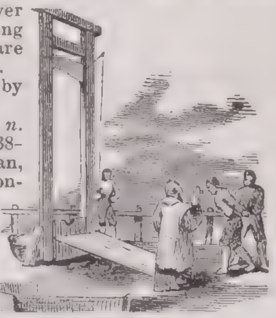
Guillotine.

guil'lo-tine (gĭl'ō-tēn; 277), *n.* [F., after J. I. *Guillotin* (1738–1814), a French physician, who proposed, in the Constituent Assembly of 1789, to abolish decapitation with the ax or sword. The instrument was invented by Dr. Antoine Louis, and was called at first *Louison* or *Louisette*. Similar machines, however, were known earlier.] **1**. A machine for beheading persons by means of a heavy ax or blade, sliding in vertical guides.
2. A machine or instrument, as a kind of paper cutter, resembling in its action a guillotine.

guil'lo-tine' (gĭl'lō-tēn'), *v. t.*; -TINED' (-tēnd'); -TIN'ING (-tēn'ĭng). [Cf. F. *guillotiner*.] To behead with the guillotine; fig., to cut, or cut short, with a guillotine.

guilt (gĭlt), *n.* [ME. *gilt*, *gult*, AS. *gylt* crime.] **1**. Offense; sin: fault; also, desert (*of* a punishment). *Obs.*
2. The fact of having committed a breach of conduct, esp. such as violates law and involves a penalty; also, in a generic sense, guilty conduct; as, to lead a life of *guilt*.
3. The state of one who has committed an offense, esp. consciously; responsibility for delinquency, crime, or sin; culpability; criminality; as, to suffer from *guilt*; a sense of *guilt* may follow even where offense was unintended.
4. State of being liable to penalty for offense against law; — sometimes applied to property that by reason of illegal usage has become liable to forfeiture or other burden.
A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade. *Kent.*
Syn. — See CULPABILITY.

guilt'less, *a.* **1**. Free from guilt; innocent.
2. Without experience or trial; unacquainted (with).
— **guilt'less-ly**, *adv.* — **guilt'less-ness**, *n.*

guilt'y (gĭl'tĭ), *a.*; GUILT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); GUILT'I-EST. [AS. *gyltig* liable. See GUILT.] **1**. Having committed a breach or breaches of conduct; justly chargeable with, or responsible for, a delinquency, crime, or sin; as, a *guilty* man; also, justly chargeable with, or culpably responsible for, the fault or crime (of); as, *guilty* of bad taste; *guilty* of larceny. See NOT GUILTY.
2. Evincing, indicating, or involving guilt; as, a *guilty* look or act; sensible of, or suffering from, guilt; as, a *guilty* soul or conscience.
3. Justly liable (to) or deserving (of). *Obs.*
They answered and said, He is *guilty* of death. *Matt.* xxvi. 66.
4. Conscious; cognizant. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
guilty of a vow, bound to the performance of the vow, by reason of having received the benefit for which it was given; — after the Latin *voti reus*. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

guimpe (gănp; gămp), *n.* [F. Cf. WIMPLE.] A kind of chemisette, usually with sleeves, worn with a low-necked dress.

guin'ea (gĭn'ĭ), *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] A coast region of West Africa (formerly noted for its export of gold and slaves). See *Gaz.*
2. **a** An English gold coin issued from 1663 to 1813; — so called because first struck out of gold from Guinea. It was intended to pass for twenty shillings, but, owing to the inferiority of the silver coin, it was never worth less than twenty-one, and from 1717 on had a fixed value of 21 shillings. **b** Hence, the sum of 21 shillings ($5.11).
3. Short for GUINEA FOWL.
☞ In the terms below the form shown is the more common one in usage. Those printed *guinea* [*l. c.*] are by some capitalized; some of those capitalized (as *Guinea pepper*) also occur not capitalized.
Guinea cloth, a kind of cloth made for trade in West Africa. — **g. cock**, a turkey cock; also, a guinea fowl. *Obs.* — **G. corn**. **a** Durra. **b** Pearl millet. — **G. Current**, *Geog.*, a current in the Atlantic Ocean flowing eastward along the coast of Guinea. — **g. dropper**, one who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas. *Obs.* — **G. fever**, *Med.*, a form of malarial fever prevalent in Guinea. — **g. fowl**, **g. hen**, a gallinaceous bird (*Numida meleagris*) of West Africa, domesticated and raised in most parts of the world for the sake of its flesh and eggs, the latter, though small, being superior to hens' eggs. It has dark slaty plumage finely speckled with white, and the head and neck bare and surmounted by a bony casque. Domesticated individuals are often white. The guinea fowl has been introduced into certain of the West Indies and Ascension. In a wider sense the term is applied to all the subfamily Numidinæ, of which the common guinea fowl is the type. It is a group of over a dozen species, confined to Africa and Madagascar, where they take the place of the true pheasants, which are wanting there. They are gregarious in habits and are favorite game birds. Some of the handsomest belong to the genus *Guttera* (which see), as the crested guinea fowl (*G. cristata*) of northern West Africa. — **g. gold**, gold of twenty-two carats, of which guineas were coined. — **g. goose**, the Chinese goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*). — **G. grains**. = MELEGUETA PEPPER. — **g. grass**. **a** A tall African forage grass (*Panicum maximum*), introduced into the West Indies and southern United States, where it is used for hay. **b** Johnson grass (*Andropogon halepensis*). — **g. hen**. = GUINEA FOWL. — **g.-hen flower**, a European liliaceous plant (*Fritillaria meleagris*) or its flower, the perianth of which is greenish purple with checkered markings. — **g.-hen weed**, a phytolaccaceous herb (*Petiveria alliacea*) of the West Indies and southern Florida, having a strong onionlike odor. — **G. nutmeg**, the Jamaica nutmeg. — **G. peach**, a tropical African rubiaceous climbing shrub (*Sarcocephalus esculentus*); also, its large succulent berry, of the size of a peach. — **Guinea pepper**. **a** The pungent aromatic fruits of a tropical African annonaceous tree (*Xylopicrum æthiopicum*); also, the tree itself. **b** = MELEGUETA PEPPER. **c** See CAPSICUM, 1. — **G. plum**, a large West African rosaceous tree (*Parinarium excelsum*) having scarcely edible fruit somewhat resembling a plum; also, the fruit itself. — **g. rush**, a sedge (*Cyperus articulatus*) widely distributed in tropical regions, having a rootstock used locally as a carminative, tonic, and antiemetic. — **g. sorrel**. = ROSELLE. — **g. squash**, the eggplant. — **G. stuff**. = GUINEA CLOTH. — **g. wheat**, Indian corn, or maize. *Obs.* — **g. worm**, a slender nematode worm (*Dracunculus medinensis*) attaining a length of several feet, common in parts of Africa and other warm countries. It infests the horse and dog and also man, living in the subcutaneous tissues, esp. of the legs, where it causes painful and often dangerous sores, from which the worm must be carefully drawn.

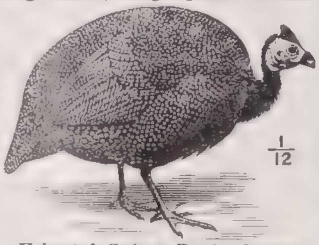
Helmeted Guinea Fowl (*Guttera pucherani*) of East Africa.

Guinea Grass (*Panicum maximum*).

Guin'e-an (gĭn'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Guinea.

guinea pig. [In 1607 called *pig cony*; *guinea pig* is prob. a corrupt. of a similar form *cony pig*.] A stout, short-tailed, short-eared cavy about six inches long, which is domesticated and kept as a pet in most parts of the world, and extensively used in bacteriological experiments. It is usually black, white, and tawny in color, but many fancy varieties, commonly called *cavies* (see CAVY), are raised. Some have very long hair. The guinea pig is very prolific. It is of South American origin, and is supposed to be a domesticated form of the restless cavy (*Cavea porcellus*) of Guiana and Brazil, which has hair of a grayish color.
guinea-pig director, a director (usually one holding a number of directorships) who serves merely or mainly for the fee (in England, often a guinea) for attendance. *Colloq.*

Guinea Pig. (1/8)

Guin'e-vere (gwĭn'ē-vẽr), *n.* Also **Guin'e-ver** (-vẽr). Queen to King Arthur, celebrated for her amour with Sir Lancelot du Lac.

gui-pure' (gē-pūr'; *F.* gē'pür'), *n.* [F., fr. *guiper* to cover with silk; of G. origin; cf. G. *weifen* to reel, wind, Goth. *weipan* to crown.] Any of various kinds of laces; prop., a lace of large pattern and heavy material with no ground or mesh, the pattern being held together by bars or brides.
‖ **gui'pure' d'art'** (gē'pür' där'), a lace having a square-meshed net foundation upon which fancy stitches are worked. Sometimes the net is cut away.

Guis-car'do (gwĭs-kär'dō), **Guis'card** (gwĭs'kȧrd), *n.* The squire of Tancred, Prince of Salerno, in Dryden's poem of "Sigismonda and Guiscardo," translated from Boccaccio. Having made a secret marriage with Tancred's daughter Sigismonda, he was strangled by order of Tancred. His heart, inclosed in a golden goblet, was sent to the princess, who poisoned herself, and was buried with her lover.

guise (gīz), *n.* [ME. *guise*, *gise*, way, manner, F. *guise*, fr. OHG. *wīsa*, G. *weise*. See WISE, *n.*] **1**. Customary way of speaking or acting; custom; fashion; manner; behavior; mien; mode; practice; — often used formerly in such phrases as *at his own guise*, that is, in his own fashion, to suit himself.
The swain replied, "It never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise." *Pope.*
2. External appearance, esp. in respect to dress or costume; hence, shape; semblance; aspect.
As then the *guise* was for each gentle swain. *Spenser.*
A . . . specter, in a far more terrific *guise*. *Burke.*
3. Cover; cloak; as, under the *guise* of patriotism.
4. A disguise; a mask; a masquerade. *Obs.*

guise (gīz), *v. t.*; GUISED (gīzd); GUIS'ING (gīz'ĭng). **1**. To dress, attire, or arrange, as in a certain manner or fashion.
2. To disguise. *Obs. or Dial.*

guise, *v. i.* To appear in disguise, esp. as a guiser, or mummer. *Eng. & Scot.*

guis'er (gīz'ẽr), *n.* [From GUISE.] A person in disguise; a mummer; esp., a Christmas mummer. *Eng. & Scot.*

gui-tar' (gĭ-tär'), *n.* [F. *guitare*, fr. Sp. *guitarra*, fr. Gr. κιθάρα; cf. It. *chitarra*. Cf. CITTERN, GITTERN.] *Music.* A stringed instrument of the lute class, having a long fretted neck and six strings (three of silk wound with silver wire, and three of catgut) plucked with the right hand and stopped at the frets with the left. It has a compass of over three octaves up from E in the great octave, and a soft tone suited for accompaniments. Its strings are usually tuned to *E, A, d, g, b, e'*. See PITCH, *Illust.*

Guitar.

guitar fish. Any of several rays of the family Rhinobatidæ, as *Rhinobatus productus* of California; — so called from the general outline of the body and fins.

guit'guit' (gwĭt'gwĭt'), *n.* [So called from its note.] Any of several species of small tropical American honey creepers.

Guit-to'ni-an (gwē-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Guittone d' Arezzo, an Italian poet (c. 1230 – c. 1294), said to have devised the sonnet.

Gu'jar (go͞o'jȧr), *n.* A member of a numerous race or caste of India, of fine physique but predatory and untrustworthy. There are two branches, one in the Punjab and the United Provinces, the other in Gujarat. They are mostly agriculturists and herdsmen.

Gu'ja-ra'ti (go͞o'jȧ-rä'tĭ), *n.* The language of Gujarat, Baroda, and neighboring native states of India. It uses a vernacular alphabet which is a type of the western group of Nagari alphabets. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

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guild. † GILD, GOLD, marigold.
guild, *n. & v.* Obs. or hist var. of GILD, tax.
guild'a-ble. Var. of GILDABLE.
guild'ale', *n.* Also **gild'ale'**. [Cf. GUILD; ALE.] *Obs. or Hist.* **a** Ale for a feast of a guild; also, such a feast. **b** A drinking in company at the joint expense of all.
guild'ic, *a.* Of or pert. to a guild. *Rare.*
guild'ry, *n.* A guild; formerly also, guild membership. *Scot.*
guild'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
guilds'man (gĭldz'măn), *n.* A guild member.
guile. † GYLE.
guile, *v. t.* [OF. *guiler*. See GUILE, *n.*] To beguile. *Archaic.*
guile'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **guile'less-ly**, *adv.* — **guile'less-ness**, *n.*
guil'er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *guileor.*] A deceiver. *Obs.*
guil'er-y (*dial.* gĭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *gilerie*. See GUILE.] Beguilement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
guil'fat (gĭl'făt). † GYLEFAT.
guil'ing, *n.* Cunning; deceit. *Obs.* — **guil'ing-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
guil-laume' (gēl-yōm'), *n.* [F., fr. prop. name *Guillaume* William.] *Carp.* A rabbeting plane.
guil'lem (gĭl'ĕm), *n.* A guillemot. *Dial. Eng.*
guil'le-met' (gĭl'ē-mĕt'), *n.* [F.] A quotation mark, esp. of the French kind [« »]. *Rare.*
Guil'le-min (-mĭn), *n.* [OF., fr. *Guillelme*, F. *Guillaume*, William.] A hermit monk of a 12th-century order founded by disciples of St. William. *Hist.*
guil'le-vat (-văt), *n.* [Cf. F. *guiller* to work, ferment, and E. *vat*. Cf. GYLE.] A gyle vat.
guil-loche', *v. t.* [F. *guillocher*.] To furnish or decorate with guilloche.
guil'lo-chee' (gĭl'ō-shē'), *n. t.* To guilloche. *R.*
guil'lo-tin-ade' (gĭl'ō-tĭ-nād'), *n.* [F.] Act of guillotining.
guil'lo-tin-eer' (-nēr'), **guil'lo-tin'er** (-tēn'ẽr), *n.* One who guillotines.
guil'lo-tine'ment (-tēn'mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Act of guillotining.
guil'lo-tin'ism (gĭl'ō-tēn'ĭz'm), *n.* Use of the guillotine. — **guil'lo-tin'ist** (-tēn'ĭst), *n.*
guil'ous, *a.* Guileful. *Obs.* — **guil'ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
guilt. † GILT.
guilt, *v. i. & t.* To be, or make, guilty. *Obs.*
guilt'ful, *a.* Guilty. *Obs.*
guilt'i-ly (gĭl'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GUILTY. See -LY.
guilt'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
guilt offering. See OFFERING.
guilt'-sick', *a.* Remorseful.
guilt'y-like', *adv.* Guiltily. *Obs.*
guil'y, *a.* Guileful. *Obs.*
guim'bard (gĭm'bärd), *n.* [F. *guimbarde*.] A jew's-harp.
Gui'met' blue (gē'mĕ'). [After Jean-Baptiste *Guimet* (1795–1871), French chemist.] Artificially prepared ultramarine.
Gui-na'a-nes (gē-nä'ä-nās), **Gui-na'nes** (-nä'nās), *n. pl.* A tribe of head-hunters of Abra, Luzon.
gui-na'co. ÷ GUANACO.
Gui-nart', **Ro'que** (rō'kā gē-närt'). A brave, courteous, and charitable freebooter captain in Cervantes's "Don Quixote."
guind. † GEAN.
guin'ea (gĭn'ĭ), *n.* An Italian immigrant or any immigrant of similar appearance. *Slang, U. S.*
Guin'ea-man (-năn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A merchant or a ship trading with Guinea.
2. An inhabitant of Guinea.
gui-ne'o (gē-nā'ō), *n.* [Sp.] A small delicately flavored variety of banana. *Porto Rico.*
‖ **guin'guette'** (găɴ'gĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1**. A suburban cabaret for picnickers or merrymakers.
2. A gig, or light carriage. *Obs.*
guin'i-ad. Var. of GWYNIAD.
guirland. † GARLAND.
guis'ard (gĭz'ȧrd), *n.* A guiser. *Scot.*
Gui'sard' (gē'zär'), *n.* [F.] A partisan of the Guises in France in the 16th century. *Obs. or Hist.*
gui-sarme'. Var. of GISARME.
Guis'i-an (gēz'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Duke of Guise. — *n.* A follower or partisan of the Duke of Guise.
guis'i-ly, *adv.* [From GUISE, *n.*] Ingeniously; deftly. *Obs.*
gui'so (gē'sō), *n.* [Tag. *guiso*, *guijo*.] **a** A valuable timber tree of the Philippines (*Anisoptera guiso*); also, its strong red wood. **b** The related tree *Shorea guiso*, or its wood.
gui-soc' (gē-sŏk'). Var. of GUISO.
guis'serne. † GIZZERN.
gui-tar', *v. i. & t.* To play, or serenade with, the guitar.
gui-tar'ist (gĭ-tär'ĭst), *n.* One who performs on the guitar.
guitar plant. An Australian proteaceous shrub (*Tricondylus tinctorius*).
guit'er-man-ite (gĭt'ẽr-măn-īt; *Oxf. E. D.*, gĭ-tûr'măn-īt), *n.* [After one Frank *Guiterman*.] *Min.* A bluish gray compound of lead, arsenic, and sulphur, in compact masses. Sp. gr., 5.94.
guit-ta'ra. † GUITAR.
guive. † GYVE.
‖ **gui'vré'** (gē'vrā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Gringolée.
guize. Guise. *Ref. Sp.*

gu′la (gū′lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-lȧz). [L., the throat, gullet.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** The upper front of the neck, next the chin; the upper throat. **b** In many insects, as most beetles, a plate which forms the central part of the lower surface of the head, and supports the submentum. It is bounded laterally by sutures, called **gular sutures**.
2. *Arch.* **a** A molding or group of moldings having a large hollow, as a cavetto. **b** An ogee.

gu-lan′cha (gōō-lăn′chȧ), *n.* [Hind.] An East Indian menispermaceous climbing shrub (*Tinospora cordifolia*) whose root has bitter properties and is used as a tonic.

gu′lar (gū′lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the gula or throat. — *n.* A gular plate or shield, as on the throat of a fish.

gulch (gŭlch), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. dial. *gulch* to fall heavily; of land, to sink in; of water, to gush; perh. imitative.] A deep or precipitous cleft, esp. the sharply hollowed out bed of a torrent or intermittent stream; a ravine; a deep gully. *Western U. S.*

gul′den (gōōl′dĕn), *n.* [D. & G.] A coin and money of account; — called also *guilder* and *florin*. Specif.: **a** Any of various obsolete German and Dutch coins (at first of gold, later of silver), varying in value with the place and period. **b** The gold monetary unit of the Netherlands, equal to 40.2 cents (1s. 7⅞d.); also, a current silver coin of this value. **c** The Austrian florin. See FLORIN **b**.

gules (gūlz), *n.* [ME. *goules*, fr. an OF. form of F. *gueules*, perh. the same word as *gueule* throat, OF. *gole*, *goule*, L. *gula*, and so named from the red color of the throat. Cf. GULLET; GULA.] *Her.* The tincture red, indicated in seals and engraved figures of escutcheons by parallel vertical lines; hence, a red color or that which is red.

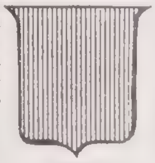
Gules.

gulf (gŭlf), *n.* [F. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, fr. LGr. κόλφος, Gr. κόλπος bosom, bay, gulf.] **1.** *Geog.* A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land; a partially land-locked sea, usually larger than a bay; as, the *Gulf* of Mexico.
2. A hollow place in the earth; an abyss; a deep chasm or basin; hence, a wide separation.

Between us and you there is a great *gulf* fixed. *Luke* xvi. 26.

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy; hence, that which swallows. "A *gulf* of ruin, swallowing gold." *Tennyson.*
4. *Mining.* A large deposit of ore in a lode. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Eng. University Slang.* At Cambridge, the position of candidates for mathematical honors who fail to obtain a place in the list but are allowed the ordinary degree; at Oxford, the list of those who fail to obtain honors yet are allowed to take a "pass." *Oxf. E. D.*

gulf (gŭlf), *v. t.*; GULFED (gŭlft); GULF′ING (gŭl′fĭng). **1.** To plunge into, or swallow up in, a gulf; to engulf.
2. In English university slang, to place in the gulf.

gulf, *v. i.* To swirl like a gulf, or eddy. *Obs.*

Gulf Stream. *Geog.* The warm ocean current of the North Atlantic. It originates in the westward equatorial current, due to the trade winds, is deflected northward by the coast of South America into the Gulf of Mexico; issuing thence, it follows approximately the coast of North America to the island of Nantucket, where it is deflected more to the eastward. Its influence is felt as far as Norway. Where it issues from the Gulf of Mexico, its velocity is more than four miles per hour, but in much of the northern part of the Atlantic its velocity is only 10 to 15 miles per day, and it is detected chiefly by its temperature, life, color, etc. Since the current is warmer than the surrounding water in the higher latitudes, the air of the prevailing westerly winds is warmer as it passes over the current, and this air, carrying much moisture, blows over to the coast of northern Europe, where it raises the temperature along the coast in winter and also causes abundant precipitation. The effect of the Gulf Stream on the summer climate is less considerable. Much of the climatic effect usually ascribed to the Gulf Stream is really due to the ocean, not to the stream itself.

gulf′weed′ (gŭlf′wēd′), *n.* A branching olive-brown seaweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*), having numerous berrylike air vessels, and occurring in tropical American seas, whence masses of it drift into the Gulf Stream; also, any of several similar species of *Sargassum*.

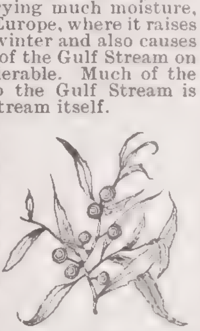
Gulfweed.

gulf′y (gŭl′fĭ), *a.* Like a gulf; full of whirlpools, or gulfs.

gul′gul (gŭl′gŭl), *n.* [Hind. *galgal*.] A cement made in India from sea shells, pulverized and mixed with oil, spread over a ship's bottom to prevent boring by worms.

gull (gŭl; *dial. also* gōōl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gulr* yellow, Sw. *gul*, Dan. *guul*.] A young bird, esp. a gosling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gull (gŭl), *v. t.*; GULLED (gŭld); GULL′ING. [Prob. fr. E. dial. *gull* an unfledged gosling.] To deceive; cheat; mislead; trick; defraud.

Hush! I'll *gull* him supernaturally. *Marlowe.*
The vulgar, *gulled* into rebellion, armed. *Dryden.*

gull (gŭl), *n.* **1.** One easily cheated; a dupe.
2. A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud.
3. A cheater; an impostor. *Slang.*
4. *Print.* A tear made by a point in a sheet on the press.

gull, *n.* [Of Celtic origin: cf. Corn. *gullan*, *gwilan*, W. *gwylan*, Bret. *gwelan*.] In a broad sense, any of numerous long-winged, web-footed aquatic birds which constitute the family Laridæ; in the strictest sense, a member of the genus *Larus* or closely allied genera (which are often made a subfamily, Larinæ), thus excluding the terns and jaegers (see these terms). The typical gulls differ from their nearest allies, the terns, in their usually larger size, stouter build, thicker bill, somewhat hooked at the tip, less pointed wings, and short unforked tail. Though strong fliers, they usually remain near land. Many frequent inland waters as well as the sea. They feed on fish offal, etc., and are useful as scavengers about harbors. The different species vary greatly in size, but are generally white in adult plumage with the back and upper surface of the wings some shade of gray, varying in different species from a light pearl to nearly black, the primaries generally being black near the ends. Some forms have a black hood in the breeding season. The young are usually darker, often with dusky streaks. See BLACK-BACKED GULL, BLACK-HEADED GULL, HERRING GULL, KITTIWAKE.

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*), in winter plumage.

gull′-catch′er, *n.* One who catches gulls; one who deceives or entraps silly people. *Shak.*

gul′let (gŭl′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *golet*, OF. *goulet*, dim. of *gole*, *goule*, throat, F. *gueule*, L. *gula*; perh. akin to Skr. *gala*, G. *kehle*; cf. F. *goulet* the neck of a bottle, *goulotte* channel, gutter. Cf. GULES, GULLY.] **1.** *Anat.* The tube by which food passes from the pharynx to the stomach; the esophagus.
2. Something shaped like the food passage, or performing similar functions; as: **a** A channel for water. **b** *Engin.* A preparatory cut or channel in excavations, of sufficient width for the passage of earth wagons. **c** A concave cut made in the teeth of some saw blades. **d** The lower part of a horse collar, receiving the chokestrap and the breaststrap. **e** A gully. *Now Rare.* **f** *Mach.* = GAP.

gul′let, *v. t.*; GUL′LET-ED; GUL′LET-ING. **1.** To make gullets in, as saw teeth.
2. *Engin.* To excavate by means of gullets, or channels.

gul′let-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GULLET.
gulleting file. See FILE, *n.*, tool. — **g. stick**, a notched stick used in taking a hook from the mouth of a fish. *U. S.*

gul′li-ble (gŭl′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily gulled; that may be duped. — **gul′li-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **gul′li-bly**, *adv.*

Gul′li-ver, Lemuel (gŭl′ĭ-vẽr). The hero of Swift's celebrated satirical romance of "Gulliver's Travels," who was the surgeon and later captain of several ships, in which he makes four extraordinary voyages. See BROBDINGNAG, GLUBDUBDRIB, HOUYHNHNM, LAPUTA, LILLIPUT.

gul′ly (gŭl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [Formerly *gullet*. See GULLET.] **1.** A miniature valley or gorge excavated by running water, but through which water commonly runs only after rains, or during the melting of snow.
2. A drain; a deep gutter. *Eng.*
3. Any diminutive valley, gulch, or the like, whether produced by water or not; specif., a wooded hollow with steep sides; as, a fern-tree *gully*.
4. [Perh. a different word.] A grooved iron rail plate or tram plate. *Eng.*

gul′ly (gŭl′ĭ), *v. t.* & *i.*; GUL′LIED (-ĭd); GUL′LY-ING. To make a gully or gullies in; to wear so as to have a gully.

gu-lon′ic (gū-lŏn′ĭk; gū-lō′nĭk), *a.* [*gul*ose + *-one* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an artificially prepared acid, $C_5H_{11}O_5 \cdot CO_2H$, existing in three optically different forms, corresponding to the three forms of gulose.

gu′lose (gū′lōs), *n.* [Formed from *glu*cose.] An artificial sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, closely related to glucose and like it existing in three forms, each obtained as a sirup by reduction from the corresponding form of gulonic acid.

gu-los′i-ty (gū-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *gulositas*, fr. *gulosus* gluttonous. See GULLET.] Excessive appetite; greediness. *R.*

gulp (gŭlp), *v. t.*; GULPED (gŭlpt); GULP′ING. [Prob. imitative; cf. D. *gulpen*.] **1.** To swallow eagerly, or in large drafts; to swallow up; to take down at one swallow; — often with *down*.

He does not swallow, but he *gulps* it down. *Cowper.*
The old man . . . *gulped* down the whole narrative. *Fielding.*

2. To suppress as if by swallowing with difficulty; as, to *gulp* down a sob.

gulp, *v. i.* To catch the breath as if in taking a long drink.

gulp, *n.* **1.** Act of swallowing a large mouthful; a swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.
2. A spasmodic action of the throat, as if or as in swallowing, or the sound of such action.

gum (gŭm), *n.* [ME. *gome*, AS. *gōma* palate; akin to G. *gaumen*, OHG. *goumo*, *guomo*, Icel. *gōmr*, Sw. *gom*; cf. Gr. χαῦνος gaping.] The dense tissues which invest the necks of teeth, and cover the alveolar parts of the jaws.

gum, *v. t.*; GUMMED (gŭmd); GUM′MING. To enlarge the spaces between the teeth of (a worn saw). See GUMMER.

gum, *n.* [ME. *gomme*, *gumme*, F. *gomme*, L. *gummi* and *commis*, fr. Gr. κομμι, prob. fr. an Egypt. form *kamī*; cf. It. *gomma*.] **1. a** Any of a number of amorphous, tasteless substances, exuded in most cases by plants, and hardening on exposure to the air. Their chief constituents are certain carbohydrates, as arabic acid, bassorin, etc. Some (*true gums*) form clear solutions with water, while others (*vegetable mucilages*) swell up in water into a glutinous mass. All are insoluble in alcohol. They may be true secretions, or transformation products of cellulose, as in cherry gum, etc. **b** Loosely, any of various plant exudations, including the gums proper, resins, gum resins, etc.
2. A natural gum prepared for industrial or other use, as formerly for embalming.
3. A substance resembling a natural gum, as the secretion that forms in the corners of the eyes.
4. Short for CHEWING GUM, GUM ELASTIC, GUM TREE.
5. A rubber overshoe. *Local, U. S.*
6. A hive made of a section of a hollow gum tree; hence, any roughly made hive; also, a vessel or bin made of a hollow log. *Southern U. S.*

gum, *v. t.* **1.** To smear or treat with gum; to close with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum or a gumlike substance; to make sticky with a gumlike substance.

He frets like a *gummed* velvet. *Shak.*

2. To humbug; trick; cheat. *Slang, U. S.*

gum, *v. i.* To exude or form gum; to become gummy.

gum ar′a-bic. A gum obtained from either of two species of *Acacia* (*A. senegal* and *A. scorpioides*). The purest varieties are nearly white or colorless and transparent; they occur in commerce under various names, as *Turkey gum*, *Egyptian gum*, etc., and are obtained chiefly from Egypt and the Sudan. The inferior varieties, as *Gedda gum*, *Mecca gum*, *India gum*, etc., vary from yellowish to brownish red. Gum arabic consists essentially of salts of arabic acid; it is used in calico printing, in the manufacture of mucilage, blacking, etc., in confectionery, and in medicine as a demulcent.

gum′bo (gŭm′bō), *n.* Also **gom′bo**. [Of African origin; cf. *kingombo* in Angola, the okra.] **1.** A soup thickened with the mucilaginous pods of the okra; okra soup.
2. The okra plant or its pods.
3. Gumbo soil. See GUMBO, *a.*
4. [Perh. fr. Kongo *nkombo* runaway slaves; hence, language of slaves.] A patois used by negroes and creoles in the French West Indies, Louisiana, etc.

gum′bo, *a.* Lit., of or pertaining to gumbo; consisting of, or like, gumbo; — specif. applied, esp. in the western United States, to a class of peculiar, fine-grained, silty soils, which are usually devoid of true sand, but rich in alkaline compounds, and which when saturated with water become impervious and soapy or waxy in appearance and to the touch. *Local, U. S.*

gum′boil′ (gŭm′boil′), *n.* A small abscess on the gums.

gum′bo lim′bo (gŭm′bō lĭm′bō). [Prob. of negro origin.] **a** A small West Indian tree (*Terebinthus simaruba*), yielding the aromatic resin cachibou. **b** A simaroubaceous tree of southern Florida (*Simarouba glauca*).

gum′dig′ger (gŭm′dĭg′ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to dig the fossil resin of the kauri pine, which is used in the manufacture of varnish. *New Zealand.* — **gum′dig′ging** (-ĭng), *n.*

gum′drop′ (gŭm′drŏp′), *n.* A confection of sweetened gum arabic or other glutinous substance, as gelatin, made in drops or small molds.

gum elastic. **1.** = CAOUTCHOUC.
2. A small sapotaceous tree of the southern United States (*Bumelia lanuginosa*).

gum′ma (gŭm′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL. So called from its gummy contents. See GUM.] *Med.* A kind of soft tumor, of syphilitic origin. — **gum′ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

guk′go. † CUCKOO.
gukit. † GUCKED.
gul. † GULL.
gul (gōōl), *n.* [Per.] A rose.
Gu′la (gōō′lä), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* The consort of Ninib, a goddess of healing, also associated with the underworld cults as the one who leads the dead to a new life. See BAU.
gu-la′man (gōō-lä′män), *n.* [Tag.] Ceylon moss.
gu′lash (gōō′läsh). Var. of GOULASH.
gulch (*dial.* gōōlsh, gōōlch, gŭlsh), *v. t.* [ME. *gulchen*; cf. Sw. dial. *gölka* to gulch, or E. *gulp*.] To swallow greedily; to gulp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A glutton; a great, fat fellow. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gulch, *n.* [Cf. GULCH a ravine.] A heavy fall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. i. & t.* To fall heavily. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gulch, *v. t. & i.* To move through, or to work in, a gulch.
gulch′y, *a.* [See GULCH a glutton.] Very fat; obese; gluttonous. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
guld. † GOLD, marigold.
gulden. † GILDEN.
gulden. Obs. p. p. of YIELD.
Gul′din's′ prop′er-ties (gŭl′dĭnz′). [After Paul *Guldin* (1577–1643), Swiss math.] See CENTROBARIC METHOD.
gule. † GOLEE.
gule, *v. t.* To give the color of gules to. *Obs.*
gule, *n.* [L. *gula*.] The gullet; also, gluttony. *Obs.*
gule (gūl), *n.* [LL. *gula* Augusti; cf. OF. *gole*, *goule*, throat, mouth, L. *gula*.] A word used only in the phrase *gule of August*, Lammas Day, the 1st of August. *Obs. or Archaic.*
gule′sought′, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gulr* yellow; AS. *suht* sickness. See YELLOW: SICK.] Jaundice. *Obs.*
Gulf flounder. A flounder (*Paralichthys albiguttus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.
Gulf States. The States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, — Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.
Gulf′-stream′ weed. = GULFWEED.
gulft. Gulfed. *Ref. Sp.*
gu-lin′u-la (gū-lĭn′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *gula* gullet.] *Zoöl.* A larval anthozoan at the period when the gullet appears. — **gu-lin′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*
gu′list, *n.* [L. *gula* gullet.] A glutton. *Obs.*
gu′lix (gū′lĭks), *n.* [From D. *Gulik*, the town of *Jülich* (F. *Juliers*) in Prussia. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of fine white linen.
gull (gōōl). Var. of GOLD, marigold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gull (*dial.* gōōl; gŭl), *n.* [OF. *gole*, *goule*, mouth, throat, F. *gueule*.] **1.** The gullet. *Obs.* **2.** A gully. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gull, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *gole*, *goule*, mouth, throat, F. *gueule*.] To guzzle. *Obs.*
gull, *n.* [Cf. D. *gul* codling.] A young fish; also, a gudgeon. *Obs.*
gull, *a.* [From Scand.; cf Icel. *gulr*, Sw. *gul*, Dan. *guul*.] Yellow; pale. *Obs.*
gull, *v. t. & i.* [See GULL a gully.] To make gullies in; to wear away so as to form gullies. *Dial. or Technical.*
gull′a-ble, gull′a-bil′i-ty, etc. Vars. of GULLIBLE, etc.
gull′age (gŭl′āj), *n.* Gulling; deception. *Obs.*
gull′-billed′ tern. A large tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) having a stout short bill like a gull's. It is rare in the United States.
gull chaser. = GULL TEASER.
gull′er, *n.* One who gulls or dupes. *Obs.*
gull′er-y (gŭl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Trickery. *Archaic.*
gull′er-y, *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A breeding place of gulls.
gulles. † GULES.
gul′let, *n.* The pike. *Local, Eng.*
gul′let-er, *n.* One that gullets.
gullet plate. The iron arch under the pommel of the saddle.
gul′ley; *pl.* -EYS. Var of GULLY.
gull grass. Bedstraw or cleavers. *Dial. Eng.*
gul′li-gut′ted, *a.* Gluttonous. *Obs.*
gul′lion (gŭl′yŭn; gōōl′-), *n.* [Cf. CULLION.] A cullion. *Dial. Eng.*
gull′ish, *a.* Foolish; stupid. *Rare.* — **gull′ish-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
gull teaser. Any of certain birds which pursue gulls, as the jaegers and certain terns.
Gull′veig (gōōl′vāg), *n.* [Icel., lit., gold drink.] *Norse Myth.* A goddess, one of the Vanir, prob. Freya.
gul′ly (gŭl′ĭ; gōōl′ĭ), *n.* A large knife. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gul′ly-gut′, *n.* A glutton. *Obs.*
gul′ly-hole′, *n.* The opening through which gutters discharge surface water. *Rare or Dial.*
gul′ly-rak′er (-rāk′ẽr), *n.* One who steals stray cattle; also, a kind of long whip used by cattle thieves. *Australia.*
Gu′lo (gū′lō), *n.* [NL., fr. L., glutton.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the glutton.
‖ **gu′loc** (gōō′lŏk), *n.* [Tag.] A knife or bolo. *Phil. I.*
gulp′er, *n.* One who gulps.
gulph. † GULF, GULP.
gulp′in (gŭl′pĭn), *n.* [Cf. GULP.] A gullible person; a simpleton. *Eng.*
gulp′ing-ly, *adv.* of *gulping*, p. pr.
gulpt. Gulped. *Ref. Sp.*
gulp′y (gŭl′pĭ), *a.* Like a gulp, or done with gulping.
gul-rav′age. † GILRAVAGE.
gul′sach (gŭl′säk), **gul′schoch** (-shŏk), **gul′set**, **gul′soch.** Scot. vars. of GULESOUGHT.
gult. † GILT, GUILT.
gulty. † GUILTY.
gul′y (gūl′ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to gules; red. *Obs.*
gum, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gund* matter, pus.] A pimple, as in red gum.
gum, *n.* A dialectal or vulgar euphemism for *God*.
gum acacia. Gum arabic.
gum ac′a-roi′des (ăk′ȧ-roi′dēz), **gum a-croi′des.** = ACAROID GUM.
gum ammoniac. Ammoniac.
gum angico. = ANGICO GUM.
gum animé *or* **animi.** = ANIMÉ.
gum benjamin *or* **benzoin.** = BENZOIN, 1.
gum′ble stool. Cucking stool. *Obs.*
gum butea. See KINO.
gum′by (gŭm′bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Kongo *nkumbi*.] A kind of drum made by stretching a skin over a piece of a hollowed tree. It is used by West Indian negroes.
gum′by bird. A bird of bad omen; esp., the barn owl. *Local, West Indies.*
gum cedar. = CEDAR GUM
gum cistus. A European rockrose (*Cistus ladaniferus*) yielding labdanum.
gum copal. Copal
gum dammar *or* **damar.** = DAMMAR.
gum dragon. Tragacanth.
gume. † GOME, GUM.
gum elemi. **a** = ELEMI. **b** = GUMBO LIMBO **a**.
gum euphorbium. Euphorbium.
gum flower. An artificial flower. *Scot.*
gum galbanum. = GALBANUM.
gum game. [See 4th GUM, 2.] An attempt to gum, or deceive. *Slang, U. S.*
gum Gedda. = GEDDA GUM.
gum guaiacum. = GUAIACUM, 2.
gum′-gum′ (gŭm′gŭm′), *n.* *Music.* A bowl of iron, played by striking with a stick; also, a graded set of such bowls
gum gut′tæ (gŭt′ē). Gamboge.
gum juniper. = SANDARAC, 3.
gum kauri. Kauri resin.
gum kino. See KINO.
gum labdanum *or* **ladanum.** = LABDANUM.
gum lac. = 2d LAC.
gum′less, *a.* See -LESS.
gum′ly, *a.* Turbid; gloomy. *Obs. Scot.*
gum′mage (gŭm′āj), *n.* Yield of gum. *Rare.*
gum maguey. A colorless gum yielded by several Mexican magueys, as *Agave americana*.
gum mastic. = MASTIC.
gum′ma-ta, *n.*, *pl.* of GUMMA.
gumme. † GUM.
gum′me-ous, *a.* Gummous. *Obs.*

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gum'mer (gŭm'ẽr), *n.* [From 2d GUM.] One that gums; specif., a punch-cutting or milling tool or machine for deepening and enlarging the spaces between the teeth of a worn saw.

gum-mif'er-ous (gŭm-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gummi* gum + *-ferous.*] Producing gum; gum-bearing.

gum'ming (gŭm'ĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of discharging gum or becoming gummy, esp. as a disease in trees. **2**. Application of a gummy preparation to lithographic stone.

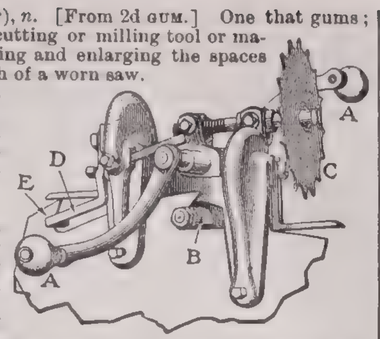

Gummer. *A A* Handles for turning Milling Cutter, *B*; *C* Feed Wheel for moving Arm *D* over the perfect Tooth *E*, thereby causing *B* to copy its motion

gum-mo'sis (gŭm-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See 3d GUM; -OSIS.] *Bot.* A pathological condition of the cell walls in certain plants, as the cherry and acacia, in which they are transformed into masses of gum. The production of gum arabic in the acacia results from this disease.

gum'mous (gŭm'ŭs), *a.* [L. *gummosus;* cf. F. *gommeux.*] Gumlike; composed of gum; gummy.

gum'mous, gum'my (-ĭ), *a.* *Med.* Of, designating, or pertaining to, a gumma.

gum'my (gŭm'ĭ), *a.;* GUM'MI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GUM'MI-EST. **1**. Consisting of gum; producing or containing gum; covered with gum or a gummy substance; viscous.

Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir or pine. *Milton.*
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes *Dryden.*

2. Having lumps as if of gum; as, a *gummy* leg or ankle.

gum plant. Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Grindelia;* — so called from the gummy coating of the foliage.

gump'tion (gŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1**. Shrewdness; common sense; cleverness. *Colloq.* "One does not have *gumption* till one has been properly cheated." *Lord Lytton.*
2. *Paint.* **a** Art of preparing colors. **b** Megilp.

gum rash. *Med.* Strophulus in a teething child; red gum.

gum resin. A product consisting essentially of a mixture of gum and resin, usually obtained by making an incision in a plant and allowing the juice which exudes to solidify by evaporation. Gum resins are, in accordance with their composition, partially soluble in water and partially soluble in alcohol. Some substances commonly called gums are gum resins. They usually originate as excretion products in special canals or glands. — **gum'-res'in-ous**, *a.*

gum succory. **a** A cichoriaceous weed (*Chondrilla juncea*) with large pinnatifid basal leaves and branching wiry stems bearing numerous small heads of yellow-rayed flowers; also, its resinous exudate. **b** A European wild lettuce (*Lactuca perennis*).

gum tree. **1**. In the United States, any of several unrelated gum-yielding trees, as: **a** The sour gum (*Nyssa*). **b** The sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).
2. In Australia, any tree of the genus *Eucalyptus;* — often with descriptive adjective, as *blue, white, gray,* or *red* gum.
3. In the West Indies, any of several laticiferous trees, as *Rhus metopium, Sapium laurifolium,* etc.

gum'wood' (gŭm'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The wood of any Australian gum tree. **b** An asteraceous shrub (*Commidendron rugosum*) endemic on the island of St. Helena.

gun (gŭn), *n.* [ME. *gonne, gunne;* of uncertain origin; possibly from some personal name; cf. the names given to swords.] **1**. A piece of ordnance on a carriage or other mounting for throwing projectiles by the force of some explosive, as gunpowder, consisting of a tube or barrel closed at one end, where the projectile is placed, with an explosive charge behind, which is ignited in various ways; a piece of ordnance; a cannon. This is the present military sense, as well as the original sense, of the word. *Gun* is sometimes used in speaking of ordnance to distinguish a cannon having the length of the bore relatively great in comparison to the caliber and designed for direct fire, with high velocity and great range or penetration, from a *howitzer* or a *mortar* (which see). Cf. CANNON.
2. **a** A ballistic engine of war like the catapult or mangonel. *Obs.* **b** A missile from a gun. *Obs.*
3. Any portable firearm except a pistol or revolver, such as a rifle, shotgun, carbine, etc. This is the popular sense, but in military usage all portable firearms are called **small arms**, *gun* being reserved for a piece of ordnance.
4. Any similar tubular device for throwing a projectile, as by the expansive force of compressed air; — usually with a limiting word; as, air *gun*, spring *gun*.
5. A discharge of a cannon in a salute, as a signal, or the like; as, a salute of seventeen *guns;* the evening *gun*.
6. A revolver or pistol. *Western U. S. or Colloq.*
7. One who shoots a gun; a gunner. *Cant.*
8. *Slang.* **a** A thief. **b** A tobacco pipe. **c** A liquor glass or mug. Hence, **in the gun**, drunk. *Obs. or Local.*
guns of position, *Mil.*, heavy fieldpieces.

gun (gŭn), *v. i.;* GUNNED (gŭnd); GUN'NING. To hunt with a gun; to go hunting; also, to hunt (for) with the intention of shooting; as, to go *gunning* for a burglar.

gun, *v. t.* **1**. To shoot. *Colloq.*
2. To equip with a gun or guns. *Rare.*

gu'na (gōō'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *guṇa* quality.] **1**. *Skr. Gram.* A lengthening of the simple vowels *i, u, ṛ, ḷ,* to *ē* (for earlier *ai*), *ō* (for earlier *au*), *ar,* and *al,* by prefixing an *a* element to each, *a* and *ā* remaining unchanged. The *guna* forms are now regarded as primitive, the "simple" forms being derived from them when there is loss of accent.
2. A quality; esp., one of the three qualities: *rajas,* passion, *sattva,* truth, *tamas,* ignorance.

gu'nate (gōō'nāt), *v. t.;* GU'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); GU'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). *Gram.* To subject to, or change by, guna. — **gu-na'tion** (gōō-nā'shŭn), *n.*

gun barrel. The barrel or tube of a gun.

gun'boat' (gŭn'bōt'), *n.* *Nav.* An armed vessel of light draft. See NAVY, 2.

gun breech. *Ordnance.* The mass of metal at the rear end of a cannon, extending from the rear face to the rifling. It does not include the breech mechanism.

gun'bright' (gŭn'brīt'), *n.* The common scouring rush (*Equisetum hyemale*), sometimes used in cleaning guns.

gun captain. *Nav.* A petty officer in command of the crew of a gun. In the United States navy he is appointed by the ship's commanding officer and has not necessarily rank when not at his gun.

gun carriage. *Ordnance.* The mechanism upon which a gun is mounted for maneuvering, firing, and, in some cases, for transportation, the general character being determined by the service in which the gun is employed. Coast-artillery gun carriages are classified, according to the nature of the cover afforded by the emplacement, as barbette (either disappearing or nondisappearing), casemate, or turret, carriages. See *Illusts.* of DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE, FIELDPIECE, HOWITZER, MORTAR.

gun chamber. That part of a gun which receives the charge, esp. in one using fixed ammunition.

gun circle. A metal track, circular or on an arc of a circle, upon which a pivot gun revolves on rollers.

gun'cot'ton (gŭn'kŏt''n), *n.* A substance of variable composition, obtained by soaking cotton in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, in its original state closely resembling ordinary cotton in appearance, but distinguished by its inflammable and explosive qualities; specif., cellulose hexanitrate. The effect of the acid upon the cotton is to produce a series of cellulose nitrates, the highest and most explosive member of which may be represented by the formula $C_{12}H_{14}O_4(NO_3)_6$, and is hence called **cellulose hexanitrate**, though it is sometimes represented as trinitrate, $C_6H_7O_2(NO_3)_3$. In accordance with the first usage the lower members are called respectively the **pentanitrate, tetranitrate, trinitrate**, and **dinitrate**. They are distinguished from the hexanitrate not only by decreasing rapidity of combustion, but also by their solubility in alcohol and ether. Mixtures of them constitute the **soluble guncotton** used in the preparation of collodion, celluloid, varnishes, artificial silk, etc. For explosives, on the other hand, the cotton is treated with stronger acid so as to produce the higher nitrates, esp. the hexanitrate. It is then prepared, while still wet with the wash water, by pulping, compressing, and fashioning into disks, blocks, etc., or by gelatinizing it with acetone or other agent, and forming it into hornlike flakes, cords, or the like. Practically all the **smokeless powders** consist of guncotton, either alone or mixed with other ingredients, of which the most important is nitroglycerin. Guncotton explodes by ignition only when in large quantities or when confined, but when unconfined may be exploded by detonation. Its explosion differs chemically from that of gunpowder, in being a recombination of the elements of a compound instead of a reaction between different ingredients of a mixture. There is no smoke and no fouling, but the poisonous carbon monoxide generated has caused death in mines.

gun deck. *Nav.* **a** In old-time war vessels, a deck below the spar deck, on which guns were carried. If there were two, the upper one was called the **main deck**, the lower one, **the lower gun deck**. If there were three, the middle one was called the **middle gun deck**. **b** In modern war vessels, the deck carrying guns next below the main deck.

gun'fire' (gŭn'fīr'), *n.* *Mil. & Nav.* **a** The firing of a gun, as the morning gun, or the time of firing. **b** *Chiefly Mil.* Use of artillery, rifles, etc., as weapons of war, as disting. from the use of the bayonet, sword, torpedoes, etc., and esp. as disting. from *shock tactics* or the *charge*.

gun'flint' (-flĭnt'), *n.* A small, sharp flint for use in a flintlock, to produce a spark of fire to ignite the priming.

gun iron. Cast iron of extraordinary strength, prepared by melting in an air furnace instead of the cupola.

gun'lock' (gŭn'lŏk'), *n.* The mechanism attached to some firearms by which the charge is ignited. In most modern small arms the parts which perform this function are not assembled in a separate mechanism, and in such cases are specifically called the *action*. See FLINTLOCK, MATCHLOCK, PERCUSSION LOCK, WHEEL LOCK.

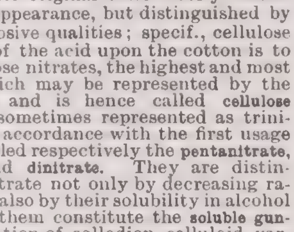

Gunlock, or Action 1 Hammer; 2 Trigger; 3 Trigger Spring; 4 Plain Lever; 5 Lever-link Pin; 6 Breechblock; 7 Firing Pin; 8 Extractor; 9 Main Spring; 10 Link; 11 Barrel Screw; 12 Breechblock Plunger.

gun metal. **1**. A bronze, ordinarily composed of nine parts of copper and one of tin, at one time much used as a material for cannon. The term is also applied to other materials for guns, as gun iron, certain kinds of brass, etc.
2. Among manufacturers of metal novelties, etc., any of various alloys or metals treated so as to imitate nearly black tarnished copper-alloy gun metal; usually, iron, silver, or other metal treated with sulphur or other means of producing a dark or purplish black color.

gun money. *Numis.* Money issued by James II. in Ireland in 1689 and made partly of metal from old cannon.

gun mount. The structure that supports a gun, fitted with mechanism to elevate and train it and control its recoil; — often called *gun carriage*.

gun'nage (gŭn'ȧj), *n.* *Nav.* **1**. Prize money awarded according to the number of guns on a prize. *Obs. or R.*
2. The number of guns carried by a ship of war. *Rare.*

Gun'nar (gōōn'när), *n.* [Icel. *Gunnarr.*] In the Volsunga Saga, a brother of Gudrun and husband of Brynhild (which see). Cf. GUNTHER.

gun'nel (gŭn'ĕl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A small, slimy marine fish (*Pholis gunnellus*) found on both sides of the northern Atlantic. The name is extended to related species.

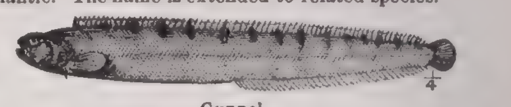
Gunnel.

gun'ner (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who works a gun, whether on land or sea; a cannoneer; specif.: **a** A warrant officer in the navy having charge of the ordnance on a vessel. **b** A soldier whose duty is to adjust and aim the gun.
2. A gunmaker; a gunsmith. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. A horse that has been trained in the artillery.
4. One who hunts wild fowl with a gun.
5. A local English or Irish name for: **a** The great northern diver. **b** The common sea bream. **c** A gurnard.

Gun'ner-a (gŭn'ẽr-ȧ; gŭ-nē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. E. *Gunnerus* (1718–73), Norwegian naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of haloragidaceous plants of wide distribution. Several species are garden ornamentals, with large orbicular basal leaves and a thick spike of small flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

gun'ner's mate (gŭn'ẽrz). *Nav.* A petty officer having to do with the care and preservation of a ship's battery.

gunner's quadrant. An instrument consisting of a graduated limb, with a plumb line or spirit level, and an arm by which it is applied to a cannon or mortar in adjusting the piece to the elevation for the desired range.

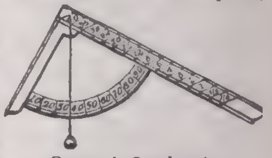
Gunner's Quadrant.

gun'ner-y (gŭn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1** Military science that treats of the flight of projectiles, and of the manner of using guns so as to obtain the desired effect.
2. The practical use of cannon.

gun'ning (gŭn'ĭng), *n.* **1**. Gunnery. *Obs.*
2. Act or practice of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

gun'ny (gŭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *gōn, gōnī,* a sack, sacking.] A strong, coarse sacking, made from the fibers (called *jute*) of two plants of the genus *Corchorus* (*C. olitorius* and *C. capsularis*), of India. The fiber is also used in the manufacture of cordage. Also, a bag or sack of gunny. Hence, **gunny bag** or **sack, gunny cloth**, etc.

gun'pa'per (-pā'pẽr), *n.* Paper converted by nitric acid into a substance of the same composition as guncotton.

gun pendulum. *Ballistics.* An early machine used to determine the initial velocity of a projectile and the conditions existing in the bore of a gun during the passage of the projectile, the gun being suspended as a pendulum and measure taken of the recoil caused by discharge. The velocity was deduced from the fact that the quantity of motion communicated to the pendulum was equal to that communicated to the projectile, charge of powder, and the air.

gun pit. **1**. An excavation, with or without a parapet in front, to protect a field gun and its men from direct fire.
2. A pit in which to mold or build a gun.

gun port. *Nav.* An opening, or porthole, in a ship through which a gun's muzzle is run out for firing.

gun'pow'der (gŭn'pou'dẽr), *n.* **1**. A black or brown explosive substance, consisting of an intimate mechanical mixture of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulphur, used in gunnery and blasting. It consists of from 70 to 80 per cent of saltpeter, with 10 to 15 per cent of each of the other ingredients. Its explosive energy is due to the fact that it contains the necessary amount of oxygen for its own combustion, and liberates smoky gases (chiefly nitrogen and carbon dioxide), which occupy a thousand or fifteen hundred times more space than the powder which generated them. It is manufactured in grains of various sizes for different uses, and also in special forms, known as hexagonal, prismatic, etc. For many kinds of firearms it is being superseded by smokeless powders. Gunpowder is believed to have been invented at some remote time by the Chinese, and to have found its way into Europe much later. Its use in warfare was well known in the 14th century.
2. Any of the various powders used in guns as propelling charges; as, smokeless *gunpowder*. See SMOKELESS POWDER.

Gunpowder Plot. *Eng. Hist.* A plot to destroy the King, Lords, and Commons, in revenge for the penal laws against Catholics. As Guy Fawkes, the agent of the conspirators, was about to fire barrels of gunpowder, which had been placed under the House of Lords, he was seized, Nov. 5, 1605. Hence, Nov. 5 is known in England as **Guy Fawkes Day**.

gunpowder tea. A species of fine green tea, each leaf of which is rolled into a small ball or pellet.

gun'pow'der-y (gŭn'pou'dẽr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling gunpowder; inflammable; explosive.

gun room. *Nav.* In the British navy, an apartment, usually aft on the berth deck, orig. used by the gunner and his mates, now by the midshipmen and junior officers; — called in the U. S. navy *steerage* or *junior officers' quarters*.

gun shield. *Mil. & Nav.* A fixed or portable steel armor plate placed on a piece of ordnance to protect the gunners and the mechanism. See FIELDPIECE, *Illust.*

gun'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* **1**. Act of firing a gun; a shot.
2. The distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun so as to be effective; the reach or range of a gun.

Those . . . are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*

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gum'mic (gŭm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *gummi* gum.] Designating an acid identical with arabic acid; or one formed from glucose, said to be impure tartronic acid.
Gum'midge, Mrs. (gŭm'ĭj). A dismal widow in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield," who harps about being a "lone, lorn creetur," with whom "everythink goes contrairy."
gum'mi-ness (gŭm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
gum'mite (-īt), *n.* [It occurs in pieces which look like gum.] A yellow to reddish brown amorphous mineral, formed from uraninite. Sp. gr., 3.9–4.2.
gum mog'a-dor' (mŏg'ȧ-dōr'), **mogidor, mogadore**, or **mogidore**, *n.* [From *Mogador*, Morocco.] Amrad gum.
gum'mose (gŭm'ōs), *n.* [L. *gummi* gum + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem* An unfermentable reducing sugar, said to be split off from mucin when the latter is boiled with dilute mineral acids.
gum-mos'i-ty (gŭm-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Gumlike quality, state, or substance. *Obs. or R.*
gum'my, *n.* A small shark or hound (*Mustelus antarcticus*) of Tasmania and Victoria.
gum olibanum. = OLIBANUM.
gum opoponax. = OPOPONAX, 1.
gump (gŭmp), *n.* Dolt; dunce. *Dial. Eng. & Vulgar, U. S.*
gump (gŭmp; gōōmp), *v. i. & t.* = GUDDLE, *v. t. & i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [PAAUW.
gum'paauw. Var. of GOM-
gum'phe-on, gum'phi-on (gŭm'fĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Cf. GONFALON.] A banner used at a funeral. *Scot.*
gum'ple-foist'ed (gŭm'p'l-fois'tĕd), *a.* Ill-tempered. *Scot.*
gump'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
gump'tious (gŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Having gumption. *Colloq.*
gum'pus (gŭm'pŭs), *n* A gump. *Scot.* [PENUM.
gum sagapenum. = SAGA-
gum sandarac. = SANDARAC, 3.
gum Senegal. = SENEGAL GUM.
gum shellac. = SHELLAC.
gum stick. A piece of a smooth hard substance for children to bite upon while teething.
gum storax. = STORAX, 1.
Gum'suck'er, *n.* A white person born in Victoria or, less exactly, in any part of Australia; — so called from the children's habit of sucking gum gathered from wattle trees. *Colloq.*
gum sugar. Arabinose.
gum thus. = THUS.
gum'-top' tree. An Australian and Tasmanian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus virgata*). [CANTH
gum tragacanth = TRAGA-
gum water A solution of gum, esp of gum arabic, in water.
gun *Obs* pret pl of GIN, begin.
gun *Abbr* Gunnery.
gu'nar-chy ✝ GYNARCHY.
gun brig. *Nav* An armed two-masted square-rigged sailing vessel. *Obs or Hist.*
gun'de-let'. ✝ GONDOLET.
gun'de-lier'. ✝ GONDOLIER.
gun'de-loe, -low. ✝ GONDOLA.
gun'di (gŭn'dĭ), *n* [Cf Tuareg *akuti.*] A short-tailed hystricomorphous rodent (*Ctenodactylus gundi*) of North Africa, about 8 inches long. [*Scot.*
gun'die, *a.* Voracious. *Obs.*
gun'die (gŭn'dĭ), *n.* A sculpin, esp. *Cottus bubalis.* *Local, Scot.*
gun'do-let'. ✝ GONDOLET
gun'dy-gut, *n.* A paunch; *pl*, a voracious person. *Obs.*
gu-ne'bo lil'y (gū-nē'bō). A showy loasaceous plant (*Mentzelia decapetala*) of the prairies of the United States, having a large pale yellow flower.
gunge, gunj (gŭnj), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *ganj.*] A granary; a market. *India.*
gun gear. *Mil. & Nav.* All the implements and mechanism belonging to a gun and its carriage.
gun harpoon. A harpoon for use with a special gun.
Gu'ni (gū'nī). *Bib.*
Gu'nites (gū'nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
gun'jah (gŭn'jȧ). Var. of GANJA.
gun'less, *a.* See -LESS.
gun'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A maker of guns. — **gun'mak'ing**, *n.*
gun'man (-măn), *n.* A man armed with a gun; a gunmaker.
gunne. ✝ GUN.
gun'nel. Var. of GUNWALE.
gun'ner-ess, *n., fem.* of GUNNER.
gunner fluke. The turbot. *Scot.*
gunner's daughter. *Nav.* The gun to which sailors were lashed for flogging. *Sailor's Slang.*
gun'ner-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
gun'nies (gŭn'ĭz), *n.* *Mining.* Space left by the removal of ore; a crevice. *Cornwall, Eng.*
gun'nung (gŭn'ŭng), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian gum tree (*Eucalyptus robusta*).
gu-noc'ra-cy (gū-nŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* = GYNECOCRACY.
gunphanun. ✝ GONFANON.
gun'pow'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Gunpowdery. *Rare.*
gun'reach', *n.* Gunshot. *Rare.*
gun searcher. An instrument for examining the bore of a gun;

gun slide. *Ordnance.* The fixed part of a gun mount, on the upper surface of which the recoiling part travels.
gun′smith′ (gŭn′smĭth′), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms ; an armorer.
gun′smith′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The art or business of a gunsmith, or a gunsmith's place of work.
gun′smith′ing, *n.* The work of a gunsmith.
gun′stock′ (gŭn′stŏk′), *n.* The wooden stock to which the barrel of a firearm is secured.
gun′ter (gŭn′tẽr), *n.* *Naut.* The sliding topmast of a gunter rig, or the sail it hoists.
gunter iron. *Naut.* One of the bands attached to the topmast which slides upon the lower mast in the gunter rig.
gunter rig. *Naut.* A rig in which the topmast or topmasts, fitted with bands or rings called *gunter irons*, slide up and down on the lower mast or masts, the sail used being triangular and fastened at the head to the topmast, with which it is raised and lowered. The rig is used chiefly with small open boats, as navy cutters.

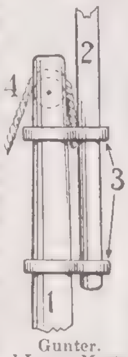

Gunter. 1 Lower Mast; 2 Gunter or Topmast; 3 Gunter Irons; 4 Halyard

Gun′ter's line (gŭn′tẽrz). **a** A logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used for multiplying and dividing mechanically, with dividers ; — called also **line of lines**, **line of numbers**, and **Gunter's proportion**. **b** A sliding scale, called also **Gunter's sliding rule**, for reading off results of multiplication or division.
Gunter's quadrant. A thin quadrant, showing a stereographic projection on the plane of the equator. By it are found the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, the altitude of objects in degrees, etc. See GUNTER'S SCALE.
Gunter's scale. A scale invented by Rev. Edmund Gunter (1581–1626), English astronomer, who invented also Gunter's chain and Gunter's quadrant. Gunter's scale is a wooden rule, two feet long, on one side of which are marked scales of equal parts, of chords, sines, tangents, rhombs, etc., and on the other side, scales of logarithms of these various parts.
Gun′ther (gōōn′tẽr), *n.* **a** In the Nibelungenlied, a Burgundian king, husband of Brunhild and brother to Kriemhild. See BRUNHILD ; cf. GUNNAR. **b** In the "Ring of the Nibelung," husband of Brünnehilde and brother of Gutrune. He is slain by Hagen.
gun′wale (gŭn′ĕl ; *formally* gŭn′wāl ; 277), *n.* Also **gun′nel**. [*gun* + *wale* ; because the upper guns were pointed from it.] *Naut.* The upper edge of a vessel's or boat's side ; the uppermost wale of a ship (not including the bulwarks) ; or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend, which finishes the upper works of the hull ; in a small open boat, a piece of timber lying on top of the upper strakes, to finish off the side.
gunwale down *or* **to**, tipping or sinking until the gunwale is on a level with the water.
gurge (gûrj), *n.* [L. *gurges*.] A whirlpool. *Rare.*

> The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
> Boils out from under ground. *Milton.*

gurge, *v. i.* To surge ; swirl. *Rare.*
gur′ges (gûr′jēz), *n.* [L., whirlpool.] **1**. A whirlpool. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* A spiral conventionally representing a whirlpool, of two narrow bands, argent and azure.
gur′gi-ta′tion (gûr′jĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *gurgitare* to flood, fr. *gurges*, *-itis*, whirlpool, flood.] **1**. Guzzling. *Obs.*
2. A boiling or surging of a liquid ; violent ebullition.
gur′gle (gûr′g'l), *v. i.*; GUR′GLED (-g'ld) ; GUR′GLING (-glĭng). [Cf. It. *gorgogliare* to gargle, bubble up, fr. L. *gurgulio* gullet. Cf. GARGLE.] **1**. To gargle. *Obs.*
2. To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream among pebbles.
3. To make a sound like that of gurgling liquid.
gur′gle, *v. t.* To utter with a gurgling sound.
gur′gle, *n.* **1**. A gargle. *Obs.*
2. Act or sound of gurgling.
gur′jun (gûr′jŭn), *n.* **1**. A thin balsam or wood oil derived from several East Indian species of *Dipterocarpus*, esp. *D. alatus*. It is used in medicine, and as a substitute for linseed oil in the coarser kinds of paint.
2. Any tree yielding gurjun balsam ; also, its wood.
Gur′kha (gōōr′kä), *n.* One of a Rajput race who settled in the province of Gurkha, Nepal, in the latter half of the 18th century, and made themselves supreme. They are mixed Indo-Aryan and Mongol, and are noted warriors. They are Hindu in religion and Indo-European in speech.
gur′let (gûr′lĕt ; -lĭt ; 151), *n.* [F. *gurlet*, *grelet*.] *Masonry.* A pickax with one sharp point and one cutting edge.
gur′nard (gûr′nȧrd), *n.* [OF. *gornart*, perh. akin to F. *grogner* to grunt.] Any of certain marine acanthopterygian fishes having the head armored and bearing spines and three pairs of fingerlike processes, used as feelers, formed of the modified ventral rays of the large pectoral fins. Their tapering body and large spiny fins give them a superficial resemblance to the sculpins. None attain a large size. The gurnards constitute the family Triglidæ. The typical genus, *Trigla*, contains several common European species, which are extensively used as food. The common American forms belong to another genus, *Prionotus*, and are commonly called **sea robins**. They are not esteemed as food. The dragonet (*Callionymus draco*) is also sometimes called *gurnard*. See also FLYING GURNARD.

Gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*). (1/8)

gush (gŭsh), *v. i.*; GUSHED (gŭsht) ; GUSH′ING. [ME. *guschen* ; of uncertain origin, perh. imitative.] **1**. To issue or rush forth copiously or violently, as a fluid from confinement ; to flow spoutingly.

> He smote the rock that the waters *gushed* out. *Ps* lxxviii. 20.

2. To suffer a free flow of tears, blood, etc. ; — with *forth*, *into*, *out*, etc. ; as, she *gushed* into tears.
3. To make a sentimental, silly, or exaggerated exhibition of affection, enthusiasm, or the like. *Colloq.*
gush, *v. t.* To emit in a copious flow or freely.

> The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood. *Dryden*

gush, *n.* **1**. A sudden outpouring of a fluid from an inclosed place ; also, the fluid thus emitted ; hence, a free outpouring of anything ; as, a *gush* of song from a bird.
2. A gust of wind. *Now Dial.*
3. A sentimental exhibition of affection, enthusiasm, etc. ; effusive display of sentiment ; sentimentality. *Colloq.*
gush′er (gŭsh′ẽr), *n.* One that gushes ; specif., an oil well with a large natural flow.
gus′set (gŭs′ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [F. *gousset* armpit, fob, gusset, dim. of *gousse* pod, husk ; cf. It. *guscio* shell.] **1**. In medieval armor, a piece of chain mail at the openings of the joints of plate armor, as at the armpits.
2. A small triangular or tapering piece, as of cloth, kid, etc., inserted in a garment, glove (see GLOVE, *Illust.*), or the like, to give width or to strengthen a seam or edge.
3. Anything resembling a gusset in a garment ; as : **a** A gore of land. **b** An elastic side piece in a shoe. **c** *Mech.* A kind of bracket, or angular piece of iron, for strengthening angles.

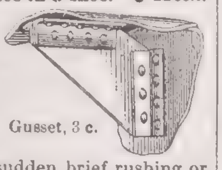
Gusset, 3 c.

4. *Her.* An abatement consisting of either side of a pall without the top opening.
gus′set, *v. t.*; -SET-ED ; -SET-ING. To provide with a gusset or gussets.
gust (gŭst), *n.* [Icel. *gustr*.] **1**. A sudden squall ; a violent blast ; a sudden brief rushing or driving of wind.

> Snow, and hail, stormy *gust* and flaw. *Milton.*

2. A sudden outburst, esp. of temper or passion.
Syn. — See WIND.
gust, *n.* [L. *gustus*. Cf. GUSTO.] *Rare or Archaic.* **1**. The sense or pleasure of tasting ; relish ; gusto.

> An ox will relish the tender flesh of kids with as much *gust* and appetite. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Special flavor, or taste, as of food or drink.
3. Gratification of any kind, particularly that which is exquisitely relished ; enjoyment.

> Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*. *Pope.*

4. Intellectual or æsthetic taste.

> A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. A partial experience ; a taste ; a foretaste. *Obs.*
gus-ta′tion (gŭs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *gustatio* : cf. F. *gustation*.] Act or faculty of tasting.
gus′ta-tive (gŭs′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *gustare*, *gustatum*, to taste.] Of or pertaining to, or affecting, the sense of taste ; gustatory. — **gus′ta-tive-ness**, *n.*
gus′ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or subservient to, the sense of taste. — **gustatory cell**, *Anat.*, a taste cell ; one of the sensory cells of a taste bud. They often end in a hairlike process, the **gustatory hair**. — **g. nerve**, *Anat.*, a nerve of the sense of taste ; esp., the lingual branch of the inferior maxillary nerve supplying the anterior two thirds of the tongue. As a nerve of taste it appears to be of less importance than the glossopharyngeal.
gus′to (gŭs′tō), *n.* [It. or Sp., fr. L. *gustus* ; akin to E. *choose*. Cf. 2d GUST, GOÛT.] **1**. Taste ; liking ; appreciation. "Men of a nice and foppish *gusto*." *Pope.*
2. Keen or zestful appreciation ; high relish or enjoyment ; as, the hoax was carried through with *gusto*.
3. Artistic style, esp. as implying lofty spirit or taste.
Syn. — See RELISH.
gust′y (gŭs′tĭ), *a.*; GUST′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr) ; GUST′I-EST. Subject to, or characterized by, gusts or squalls ; windy ; stormy ; tempestuous. "Upon a raw and *gusty* day." *Shak.*
gut (gŭt), *n.* [ME. *gut*, *gotte*, AS. *gut*, prob. orig., a channel, and akin to *gēotan* to pour. See FOUND to cast.] **1**. An intestine ; the whole alimentary canal or cavity, or a part or branch of the same ; the enteron ; *pl.*, bowels ; entrails.
2. One of the prepared entrails of an animal, esp. of a sheep, used for various purposes. See CATGUT.
3. The sac of silk taken from a silkworm (when ready to spin its cocoon), for the purpose of drawing it out into a thread. This, when dry, is exceedingly strong, and is used as the snood of a fish line.
4. A narrow passage, as a strait or inlet of water, or gully or defile between hills or banks of land.
gut (gŭt), *v. t.*; GUT′TED (-ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151) ; GUT′TING. **1**. To take out the bowels from ; to eviscerate
2. To plunder of contents ; to destroy or remove the interior or contents of ; as, a mob *gutted* the house.

> Tom Brown, of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased. *Addison.*

Gu-tru′ne (gōō-trōō′nē), *n.* In the "Ring of the Nibelung," Gunther's sister, who becomes wife of Siegfried. Cf. GUDRUN, KRIEMHILD ; see BRÜNNEHILDE, SIEGFRIED.
gut′ta (gŭt′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-ē). [L.] **1**. A drop.
2. *Arch.* One of a series of ornaments, generally in the form of a frustum of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, in the under end of the triglyphs, and the lower faces of the mutules, in the Doric entablature ; — called also *campana*, *drop*, and *treenail*. They are conjectured to represent the treenails, or wooden pegs, of a primitive wooden entablature.

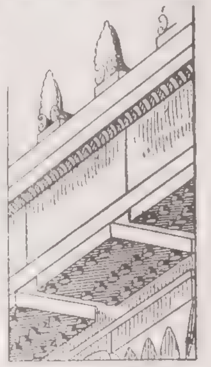
Guttæ attached to Mutules.

3. A droplike spot or color marking, as on an insect's wing.
gut′ta, *n.* [See GUTTA-PERCHA.]
1. *Chem.* The principal constituent of gutta-percha, extracted as a white, amorphous substance, insoluble in alcohol. The formula $(C_{10}H_{16})_x$ has been assigned to it.
2. Short for GUTTA-PERCHA.
gut′ta-per′cha (gŭt′ȧ-pûr′chȧ), *n.* [Malay *galah* gum + *percha* the tree from which it is procured.] A concrete juice, nearly white when pure, yielded by various Malaysian sapotaceous trees, esp. by *Palaquium gutta*. It becomes soft and impressible at the temperature of boiling water. In composition and many properties it resembles caoutchouc. It is used for many purposes, and esp. for insulating, being a poorer conductor of electricity than caoutchouc. Cf. BALATA.

Leaves and Flower of a Gutta-percha Tree (*Palaquium gutta*).

gut′ta ro-sa′ce-a (gŭt′ȧ rō-zā′shē-ȧ). [NL., lit., rose or reddish drop.] *Med.* A skin disease affecting the face, esp. the nose, marked by small suppurating tubercles and shining redness of the skin.
gut′tate (gŭt′āt) } *a.* [L. *gutta-*
gut′tat-ed (-āt-ĕd) } *tus*. Cf. GUTTY.] Spotted with droplike spots.
gut-ta′tim (gŭ-tā′tĭm), *adv.* [L., fr. *gutta* drop.] *Med.* Drop by drop, — used in prescriptions.
gut-ta′tion (gŭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Plant Physiol.* The collection of atmospheric moisture in drops which gather along definite channels, often by the aid of special adaptive modifications.
gut′ter (gŭt′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *gotere*, OF. *goutiere*, F. *gouttière*, fr. OF. *gote*, *goute*, drop, F. *goutte*, fr. L. *gutta*. Cf. GOUT.]
1. A channel for running water. *Obs.*
2. A channel worn by running water.
3. A channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away the rain ; an eaves channel ; an eaves trough.
4. A small channel at the roadside or elsewhere, to lead off surface water ; specif., that between a sidewalk and the part of a road devoted to carriage travel, — sometimes taken as a type of low life ; as, a *gutter* urchin.

> *Gutters* running with ale. *Macaulay.*

5. *pl.* Mud ; mire. *Scot.*
6. Any narrow channel or groove ; as, a *gutter* formed by erosion in the vent of a gun from repeated firing.
7. *Print. & Binding.* **a** A space between pages at the back of a book. **b** A piece of printer's furniture, esp. one with a channel in the center, for use between pages.

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as : **a** A pronged staff. **b** A telescope with mirrors. It is also called *bore searcher*.
gun′-shy′, *a.* Easily frightened by shooting, as a dog or a horse.
gun′-shy′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
guns′man (gŭnz′măn), *n.* A gunman. *Rare.*
gun′ster, *n.* A young or raw shooter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gun′stick′, *n.* A ramrod. *Rare.*
gun′stock′er, *n.* One who fits gunstocks to barrels. — **gun′stock′ing**, *n.*
gun′stone′, *n.* **1**. A cannon ball (the earliest cannon balls being stones). *Obs.*
2. *Her.* A roundel sable. *Obs.*
gun tackle. See TACKLE.
Gun′ter's chain (gŭn′tẽrz). See CHAIN, *n.*, 5. [a gunwale.
gun′wale, *v. t.* To provide with
gun′yah (gŭn′yä), *n.* [Native name.] The hut of an aborigen ; also, any rough hut in the bush. *Australia.*
gun′yang (gŭn′yăng), *n.* [Native name.] The kangaroo apple. *Australia.*
guo. † GO.
guode. † GOOD.
guodehede. † GODHEDE.
guoinde. † GOING, p. pr. of GO.
guos. † GOOSE.
gup, *interj.* An exclamation of reproof or remonstrance. *Obs.*
gup (gŭp), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *gap*.] Gossip. *India.*
gup′ta-vid′ya (gōōp′tȧ-vĭd′yä), *n.* [Skr. *gupta* hidden + *vidyā* knowledge.] *Theos.* Hidden or secret knowledge.
gur (gōōr). Var. of GOOR.
Gur (gûr). *Bib.* [GURIAN.
Gu′ran (gōō′răn). Var. of
gu-ran′ham bark (gōō-răn′ăm). [Tupi *ymira* wood + *eem* sweet.] = MONESIA BARK.
Gur′-ba′al (gûr′bā′ăl). *Bib.*
gurde. † GIRD.
gur′del. † GIRDLE, a belt.
gurd′fish′. Var. of GARFISH.
gur′dle (*dial.* gûd′'l). Dial. Eng. var. of GIRDLE, griddle.
gur′geons (*dial.* gûj′ŭnz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *grugeon* a lump in brown sugar, *gruger* to crunch.] Coarse meal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gur′geon stop′per (gûr′jŭn). A small myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia buxifolia*) of southern Florida.
gur′gl. Gurgle. *Ref. Sp.*
gur′gld. Gurgled. *Ref. Sp.*
gur′glet (gûr′glĕt), *n.* Var. of GOOLET. [*Rare.*
gur′glet. *n.* A small whirlpool.
gur′gling-ly, *adv.* of *gurgling*, p. pr. See -LY.
gur′gly (gûr′glĭ), *a.* Like gurgling. *Rare.*
gur′goyle. Var. of GARGOYLE.
gur′gu-la′tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gurgulacion*.] Borborygmus. *Obs.*
gurgulet. † GOOLET. [*Obs.*
gur-gu′li-o, *n.* [L.] The gullet.
Gu′ri-an (gōō′rĭ-ăn), *n.* One of a Caucasian people, closely related to the Georgians, dwelling in Tiflis, Transcaucasia.
Gur′ja-ra, **Gurj′ja-ra** (gōōr′jȧ-rȧ), *n.* = GUJAR.
gur-ju′nic (gŭr-jōō′nĭk), *a.* Designating a resinous acid, $C_{22}H_{34}O_4$, in gurjun.
gur′ken. † GHERKIN.
gurl. † GIRL.
gurl (gûrl), *v. i.* [Cf. GROWL.] To rumble ; growl ; howl. *Scot.*
gurl, **gur′ly** (gûr′lĭ), *a.* [Cf. GURL, *v.*] Rough ; boisterous ; also, surly. *Scot.*
gurle. † GIRL.
gur′mand-ize. † GORMANDIZE.
gur′mond. † GOURMAND.
gurmundize † GORMANDIZE.
gur′net (gûr′nĕt). Rare var. of GURNARD. — **gur′net-ty** (-ĭ), *a.*
Gur′ney burn′er. [After Sir G. *Gurney*, English inventor.] = BUDE BURNER. Hence : **Gurney light**. [GWYNIAD.
gur′ni-ad (gûr′nĭ-ăd). Var. of
gu′ro-lite (gū′rō-līt). Var. of GYROLITE. [Growl. *Scot.*
gurr (gûr), *n.* & *v.* [Imitative.]
gur′rah (gŭr′ä), *n.* [Hind. *gāṛhā* thick.] A coarse muslin made in India. [*Obs. or Dial.*
gur′ry (gŭr′ĭ), *n.* Diarrhea.
gur′ry (gŭr′ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *gaṛhī*.] A small fort. *India.*
gur′ry (gŭr′ĭ), *n.* The offal of fish, esp. the soil from cutting a whale. *Chiefly U. S.*
gur′ry, *v. t.* To foul with gurry, or offal. *Chiefly U. S.*
gur′ry, *n.* A small car, sledge, or barrow. *Local, Eng.*
gurt (gûrt ; gût). Dial. Eng. var. of GREAT.
gurt (gûrt), *n.* [Cf. GORGE.] A trench ; a drain. *Dial. Eng.*
Gurth (gûrth), *n.* A surly but brave and clever Saxon swineherd, thrall of Cedric of Rotherwood, in Scott's "Ivanhoe." He acts as squire to Ivanhoe.
Gur′ton, Gam′mer (găm′ẽr gûr′t'n). The title character of an old English comedy, "Gammer Gurton's Needle," acted in 1566 and printed in 1575. It was long attributed to John Still, afterward Bishop of Bath and Wells, but is "more probably the work of one William Stevenson, who was certainly superintending plays at Christ's College [Cambridge] in 1550–53" (Chambers, "The Medieval Stage"). The plot turns on the loss of a needle by Gammer Gurton, and the discovery of it sticking in the breeches of her goodman Hodge.
gurts, *n. pl.* [Cf. GRIT coarse meal.] Groats. *Obs.*
gu′ru (gōō′rōō ; gōō-rōō′), *n.* [Hind. *gurū*, Skr. *guru* heavy, noble, venerable, teacher.] A teacher ; esp., a religious teacher. *India.* [nut.
gu′ru nut (gōō′rōō). The cola
gu′ru-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
guschen. † GUSH. [of GUSSET.
gusch′et (gŭsh′ĕt). Scot. var.
guse (*Scot.* gūs). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. for GOOSE. [GUSSET.
gush′et (gŭsh′ĕt). Scot. var. of
gush′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GUSH. — **gush′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **gush′ing-ness**, *n.*
gusht. Gushed. *Ref. Sp.*
gush′y, *a.* Extravagantly sentimental ; effusive. *Colloq.*
guss. † GOOSE.
guss (*dial.* gûs). Var. of GIRSE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gusset stay. = GUSSET, *n.*, 3 c.
gus′sie (gŭs′ĭ ; *dial. also* gōōs′ĭ, gü′sĭ), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *gosse*.] Swine ; pig. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gust. † GUEST.
gust (*Scot.* gōōst ; gŭst), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *gustare*. See GUST relish.] To taste ; to relish. *Obs. or Scot.*
gust′a-ble (gŭs′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [See GUST, *v.*] Tastable ; gustatory. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* A thing that can be tasted. *Obs. or R.* [*Scot.*
gus′tard, *n.* A bustard. *Obs.*
Gus-ta′vus (gŭs-tā′vŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Sw. *Gustaf* : cf. G. *Gustav*, F. *Gustave*.] Masc. prop. name. F. *Gustave* (güs′-täv′) ; It. & Sp *Gustavo* (gōōs-tä′vō) ; G. *Gustav* (gōōs′täf) ; D. *Gustaaf* (gōōs′täf).
gust′ful, *a.* Gusty.
gust′ful (gŭst′fōōl), *a.* Having a gust, or relish — **gust′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **gust′ful-ness**, *n.*
gust′i-ly, *adv.* of GUSTY.
gust′less, *a.* Having no taste or relish ; tasteless. *Obs.*
‖ **gus-to′so** (gōōs-tō′sō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Tasteful.
gust′y (gŭs′tĭ ; gōōs′tĭ), *a.* Savory. *Chiefly Scot.*
gut (gōōt). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GOUT, a drop.
gutch′er (gŭch′ẽr). † GOODSIRE. *Scot.*
gute. † GOUT, GUT.
Gu′ten-berg Bi′ble (gōō′tĕn-bĕrk). See *Mazarin Bible*, under BIBLE.
guthorne. † GITTERN.
gut′less, *a.* See -LESS.
gut′ling, *n.* A glutton. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [& *Contemptuous.*
gut scraper. A fiddler. *Vulgar*
gutt (gōōt). Scot. var. of GOUT, a drop.
gutt. **gutte**. † GUT, *n.* [-ABLE.
gut′ta-ble (gŭt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
‖ **gut′ta ca′vat la′pi-dem ; con-su′mi-tur an′nu-lus** (properly **a′nu-lus**) **u′su** (lăp′ĭ-dĕm, kŏn-sūm′ĭ-tŭr, ăn′ū-lŭs). [L.] The drop hollows the stone ; the ring is worn out by use. *Ovid* (*Letters fr. Pontus*, IV. x. 5).
gut′tar. † GUTTER.
gut′ta ro′se-a (gŭt′ȧ rō′zē-ȧ). *Med.* = GUTTA ROSACEA.
gut′ta se-re′na (sē-rē′nȧ). [L., lit., serene or clear drop.] *Med.* Amaurosis.
guttat. *Abbr.* Guttatim.
gut-té′ (gōō-tā′ ; gŭt′ā), *a.* [F. *goutté*.] *Her.* Gutty.
gut′tee (gŭt′ĭ), *a.* *Her.* Gutty.

H I J K L M

8. *Mining.* The dry bed of a river of the Tertiary age, containing alluvial gold, often covered, to a great depth, by volcanic matter or detritus; — called also *bottom. Australia.*

gut′ter (gŭt′ẽr), *v. t.*; -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. **1.** To cut or form into small longitudinal hollows; to channel.
2. To supply with a gutter or gutters.
3. To precipitate in streams. *Rare.*

gut′ter, *v. i.* **1.** To flow in streams; as, tears *gutter* down.
2. To form gutters; to become channeled, as a candle when the flame flares in the wind.

gut′ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GUTTER. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of making gutters; also, gutters collectively, or a length of shaped metal, etc., from which gutters can be cut.

gutter member. *Arch.* An architectural member made by treating the outside face of the gutter in a decorative fashion, or by crowning it with ornaments.

gut′ter-snipe′ (gŭt′ẽr-snīp′), *n. Slang.* **a** A person of the gutter, as a ragpicker or a street Arab. **b** A small poster, suitable for a curbstone. **c** A curbstone broker. *U. S.*

gutter stick. *Print.* One of the pieces of furniture which separate pages in a form.

gut′tie′ (gŭt′tī′), *n.* [*gut* + *tie.*] *Veter.* A form of colic seen in the castrated ox due to strangulation of a loop of intestine by a faulty method of castration.

gut-tif′er-ous (gŭ-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Yielding gum or resinous substances. **b** Pert. to the Guttiferæ (Clusiaceæ).

gut′ti-form (gŭt′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *gutta* a drop + *-form.*] Drop-shaped, as a spot of color.

gut′ting (gŭt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GUT. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of removing the entrails of fish, or the refuse removed.

gut′tle (gŭt′'l), *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [From GUT, *n.*] To gormandize. — **gut′tler** (gŭt′lẽr), *n.*

gut′tu-la (gŭt′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a little drop, dim. of *gutta* drop.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small droplike spot; a guttule. — **gut′tu-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

gut′tu-late (gŭt′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *guttula* a little drop + *-ate.*] Marked or covered with guttulæ; also, having the form of guttulæ; as, *guttulate* markings.

gut′tur-al (gŭt′ŭr-ăl), *a.* [L. *guttur* throat: cf. F. *guttural.*]
1. Of or pertaining to the throat.
2. Of speech sounds or vocal utterance, produced, or thought to be produced, in the throat; now specif., *Phon.*, formed or articulated between the tongue and the back, or soft, palate; velar; back; — said of certain speech sounds, as *k* in *cow*, *g* in *go*, *ch* in German *ach*, etc., also, sometimes, the back vowels, as ō, ōō, ô, etc. Popularly, any palatal or throat articulation which seems harsh or grating in effect is often called "guttural," though other sounds formed in the same positions are not so designated. Technically, the term was first applied to certain Hebrew spirants. Its present phonetic use is etymologically inaccurate, arising in part from earlier insufficient knowledge of the formation of the sounds thus designated; and because of its lack of definiteness some phoneticians prefer to use *back* or *velar* for all sounds of this class.

gut′tur-al, *n.* A guttural sound or its symbol; guttural utterance. Cf. PALATAL.

gut′tur-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Guttural quality; as, the *gutturalism* of English *h* [in the 16th century]. *Earle.*

gut′tur-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being guttural.

gut′tur-al-ize (gŭt′ŭr-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To speak gutturally; to give a guttural sound to. — **gut′tur-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

gut′tur-o- (gŭt′ŭr-ō-). A combining form denoting *relation to the throat*; as, **gut′tur-o-na′sal,** *Phon.*, having both a guttural and a nasal character; **gut′tur-o-pal′a-tal,** etc.

gut′ty (gŭt′ĭ), *a.* [F. *goutté*, OF. *goté* spotted, L. *guttatus.* Cf. GUTTATED.] *Her.* Semé of drops.

gut′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* A handsome globulariaceous shrub of southern Europe and northern Africa (*Globularia alypum*), the strongly purgative leaves of which are used as a substitute for senna

guy (gī), *n.* [OF. *gui*, *guie*, a guide; cf. Sp. *guia* guide, a guy used on board vessels; fr. the v. See GUIDE, *v.*; cf. GYE.] **1.** A guide. *Obs.*
2. A rope, chain, or rod attached to anything to steady it; as: **a** A rope to steady or guide an object which is being hoisted or lowered. **b** A rope which holds in place the end of a boom, spar, or yard in a ship. **c** A chain or wire rope connecting a suspension bridge with the land on either side to prevent lateral swaying. **d** A rod or rope attached to the top of a structure, as of a derrick, and extending obliquely to the ground, where it is fastened.

guy (gī), *v. t.*; GUYED (gīd); GUY′ING. **1.** To guide. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To steady or guide with a guy.

guy (gī), *n.* [From the name *Guy.*] **1.** In English popular custom, an effigy of Guy Fawkes paraded and burnt on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, Nov. 5; hence, an effigy of any person similarly treated on the same occasion. The custom is obsolescent.
2. A person of grotesque appearance or dress.
3. Secret departure; act of decamping; as, to give the *guy* to, to elude. *Slang, Eng.*

guy, *v. t.* To make (a person) an object of ridicule. *Colloq.*

guy, *v. i.* **1.** To carry or make an effigy, as of Guy Fawkes.
2. [Cf. dial. *guy* a feint, trick, and E. *guy* an effigy.] To decamp or run away secretly. *Slang, Eng.*

Guy of War′wick (wŏr′ĭk). A famous English legendary hero who wins the hand of Felice, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, by his exploits. He afterward goes to the Holy Land, where he slays the giant Amarant; returning to England, he kills the Danish giant Colbrand, and dies a hermit.

Guy′on, Sir (gī′ŏn). A knight, representing temperance, in the Second Book of Spenser's "Faërie Queene." He takes captive the witch Acrasia (Intemperance) and destroys her abode, the Bower of Bliss.

guz (gŭz), *n.* Also **gaz.** [Hind. & Per. *gaz*, orig. a bar, club.] A linear measure of India, Persia, etc., varying from about 23 to over 44 inches (59 to 112 cm.); also, the corresponding square or cubic measure. The guz of Bengal is equiv. to the English yard, or 36 inches (91.44 cm.); of Madras, 33 in. (83.82 cm.); of Bombay, 27 in. (68.58 cm.). The Persian guz (called also *zar* and *arsheen*) is usually equiv. to 40.95 in. (104.0 cm.); that of Azerbaijan, to 44.09 in. (112.0 cm.). There is an Arabian guz of 25 in. (63.5 cm.).

Guz-man′ni-a (gŭz-măn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. *Guzman*, Sp. naturalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American bromeliaceous herbs resembling *Tillandsia*, but having flowers in a simple terminal spikelike cluster, the tubular perianth bearing the united anthers on its throat. Many species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

guz′zle (gŭz′'l), *v. i.*; GUZ′ZLED (-'ld); GUZ′ZLING (-lĭng). [Cf. OF. *gosillier* to vomit, perh. orig., to pass through the throat; akin to F. *gosier* throat.] To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much or frequently.

Those that came to *guzzle* in his wine cellar. *Milton.*

guz′zle, *v. t.* To swallow much or often; to drink greedily or continually; as, one who *guzzles* beer; also, to use up (money or the like) in excessive drinking.

guz′zle, *n.* **1.** A gutter or drain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Liquor; drink; also, a drinking; a debauch. *Vulgar or Contemptuous.*

gwel′y (gwĕl′ĭ), *n.* [W., family.] *Cymric Law.* A family group of four generations which was the unit of society and land occupation, its landed rights being vested in the great-grandfather as its chieftain.

Gwyd′i-on (gwĭd′ĭ-ŏn; gwĭd′-), *n.* [Cf. W. *gwedyd* to say, *gwawd* poetry.] *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric deity famous as a magician. He is a friend of mankind and giver of arts and civilization; he wars against the underworld powers.

Gwyn (gwĭn), *n. Celt. Myth.* A Cymric underworld deity, a great hunter, one who conducts the souls of the slain to Annwn. In later Welsh legend he is a king of fairies.

gwyn′i-ad (gwĭn′ĭ-ăd), *n.* [W. *gwyniad* a whiting, the name of various fishes, fr. *gwyn* white.] A fish (*Coregonus clupeoides*) of North Wales, northern England, etc., allied to the lake whitefish.

gybe (jīb), *v. i.*; GYBED (jībd); GYB′ING (jīb′ĭng). Also **jibe.** [Cf. Dan. *gibbe*, D. *gijpen*, v. i., and Sw. dial. *gippa* to jerk. Cf. JIB to swing, as a sail.] *Naut.* **1.** To shift suddenly and with force from one side to the other; — said of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom when the vessel is steered off the wind until the sail fills on the opposite side. In *gybing*, the vessel's head is swung away from the wind until the wind blows from aft on the other side of the sail, which then swings over with a rush. Cf. TACK.
2. To change the course of a vessel so that the sail gybes; — said of the vessel or the one who sails it

gybe, *v. t.* Also **jibe.** *Naut.* To cause (a vessel or a sail or its boom) to gybe. Cf. WEAR, *Naut.*

Gy′ges (jī′jēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γύγης.] **a** A king of Lydia mentioned by Herodotus as the favorite and murderer of Candaules (which see). He is fabled by Plato to have been a shepherd who discovered a magic ring by which he could make himself invisible. **b** One of the Hecatoncheires.

gyle (gīl), *n.* [D. *gijl* unfermented beer; cf. F. *guiller* to ferment.] *Brewing.* **a** Amount of one brewing of beer or ale. **b** Fermenting wort, or a tun or vat for it.

gym-na′si-al (jĭm-nā′zĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the gymnasium, or preparatory school.

gym-na′si-arch (-ärk), *n.* [L. *gymnasiarchus*, Gr. γυμνασίαρχος; γυμνάσιον + ἄρχειν to govern.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An Athenian officer who superintended the gymnasia and athletic games.
2. The head, or head master, of a school or college. *Rare.*

gym-na′si-ast (-ăst), *n.* **1.** A gymnast.
2. A student or graduate of a preparatory school.

gym-na′si-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -SIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -SIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. γυμνάσιον, fr. γυμνάζειν to exercise (naked), fr. γυμνός naked.] **1.** A place or building where athletic exercises are performed; a school for gymnastics. In ancient Greece the gymnasium became an elaborate establishment, as a peristylar court with adjoining chambers, baths, porticoes, and facilities for exercise, instruction, and social intercourse.
2. [*cap.*] (*Ger. pron.* gĭm-nä′zĭ-ŏŏm, gŭm-) In continental Europe, esp. Germany, a school preparing for the university, the classic languages being an essential part of the curriculum. In Germany such schools hold the highest rank among the secondary schools. Cf. REALSCHULE.

gym′nast (jĭm′năst), *n.* [Gr. γυμναστής a trainer of athletes: cf. F. *gymnaste.* See GYMNASIUM.] One who teaches or is expert in gymnastic exercises; an athlete.

gym-nas′tic (jĭm-năs′tĭk), **gym-nas′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *gymnasticus*, Gr. γυμναστικός: cf. F. *gymnastique.* See GYMNASIUM.] **1.** Pertaining to athletic exercise; athletic; as, *gymnastic* exercises, contests, etc.
2. Pertaining to disciplinary intellectual exercise.
3. Gymnasial. *Rare.*

gym-nas′tic, *n.* **1.** Gymnastic discipline or exercise.
2. A gymnast. *Obs.*

gym-nas′tics (-năs′tĭks), *n. pl.* The bodily exercises performed in, or adapted to performance in, a gymnasium; — in a broad sense including a great variety of exercises, but usually restricted to those designed especially for developing or exhibiting the strength, activity, and control of the body, as distinguished from games and sports which are primarily competitive. The commoner forms may be divided into **light gymnastics** or **calisthenics,** comprising repeated and rhythmical movements, usually performed in a standing position, and often with dumb-bells, Indian clubs, etc., in the hands, and **heavy gymnastics,** comprising exercises on such apparatus as the horizontal bar, parallel bars, vaulting horse, etc., in which the body must often be supported and its movements controlled by the arms alone.

gym-ne′mic (-nē′mĭk; -nĕm′ĭk), *a.* [From NL. *Gymnema*; Gr. γυμνός naked + νῆμα thread.] *Chem.* Designating the acid principle of the asclepiadaceous plant *Gymnema sylvestre*, the leaves of which, when chewed, destroy temporarily the sense of taste.

gym′nic (jĭm′nĭk), **gym′ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *gymnicus*, Gr. γυμνικός: cf. F. *gymnique.* See GYMNASIUM.] Athletic; gymnastic. *Obs. or R.*

gym′no- (jĭm′nō-), **gymn-.** Combining form from Greek γυμνός, *naked, exposed, uncovered.*

gym′no-blas′tic (-blăs′tĭk), *a.* [*gymno-* + Gr. βλαστός a sprout.] *Zoöl.* Having naked medusa buds; — said of hydroids of the suborder Anthomedusæ, which is also termed **Gym′no-blas-te′a** (-blăs-tē′ȧ).

gym′no-car′pous (-kär′pŭs), *a.* [Gr. γυμνόκαρπος; γυμνός naked + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Naked-fruited: **a** In lichenology, having open exposed apothecia. **b** In mycology, having the hymenium exposed during development of spores.

Gym′no-don′tes (-dŏn′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A group of plectognath fishes having the premaxillaries united to the maxillaries and the teeth consolidated into one or two plates on each jaw. The globefishes and sunfishes (*Mola*) are examples. — **gym′no-dont** (jĭm′nō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

gym-nog′e-nous (jĭm-nŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*gymno-* + *-genous.*] *Zoöl.* Of certain birds, naked when hatched; psilopædic.

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gut′ter, *n.* One that guts.
Gut′ter-a (gŭt′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: perh. a mistake fr. L. *gibberae*, fem. pl. of *gibber* humpbacked, applied by Varro to certain African fowls.] *Zoöl.* A genus of guinea fowls having black plumage with light blue spots, white areas on the wings, and a crest of feathers on the head.
gut′ter-blood′, *n.* A person of mean birth. *Scot.*
gutter flag. A flag to mark the course of a gutter. See GUTTER, 8. *Australia.*
gutter ledge. *Naut.* A beam across a large hatchway to give support to the cover.
gut′ter-ling, *n.* A low-bred person. *Rare.*
gutter man. A street vender.
gut′ter-mas′ter, *n.* One in charge of gutters. *Obs.*
gutter plane. A carpenter's plane with a rounded bottom for planing out gutters.
gutter road. The path followed by logs in skidding.
gutter stall. A stall kept by a gutter man.
gut′ter-tree′, *n.* The dogwood *Cornus stolonifera.* *U. S.*
gutter waterway. *Naut.* A watercourse on a vessel's deck at each side for draining the deck.
gut′ter-y (gŭt′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having gutters, or furrows.
2. Muddy; miry. *Chiefly Scot.*
gut′tide′, *n.* [For *good tide. Oxf. E. D.*] Shrovetide. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
gut′ti-fer (gŭt′ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gutta* drop + *ferre* to bear.] One of the Guttiferæ. *Lindley.*
Gut-tif′er-æ (gŭ-tĭf′ẽr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn of CLUSIACEÆ.
Gut-tif′er-a′les (-ā′lēz), *n. pl* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the modern families Clusiaceæ, Hypericaceæ, etc. — **gut-tif′er-al** (-ăl), *a.*
gut′tle (gŏŏt′'l; gŭt′'l), *v. t. & i.* To gorge; guzzle. *Dial. Eng.*
gut′tle-some (gŭt′'l-sŭm), *a.* Gluttonous. *Rare.*
gut′tule (gŭt′ūl), *n.* [See GUTTULA.] A small drop; a guttula
gut′tu-lous (gŭt′ū-lŭs), *a.* Having the form of guttules. *Obs.*
gut′tur (gŭt′ŭr), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TURA (-ȧ). [L.] Throat.
gut′tur-al-ly, *adv.* of GUTTURAL.
gut′tur-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gut′tur-al-pal′a-tal, *a.* *Phon.* Gutturo-palatal.
gut′tur-ine. *a* [L. *guttur* throat.] Pert. to the throat. *Obs.*
gut′tur-ize (gŭt′ŭr-īz), *v. t.* [L. *guttur* throat.] To gutturalize.
gut′tur-o-pal′a-tine, *a.* Relating to the throat and the palate.
gut′tur-o-tet′a-ny, *n.* [*gutturo-* + *tetany.*] *Med.* Spasm of the throat causing stuttering.
gut′tus (gŭt′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-ī). [L. *gutus*, *guttus.*] *Class. Archæol.* An oil flask or cruet; — a general name for Italian forms.
gut′ty (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). *Golf.* A gutta-percha ball. *Colloq.* [*Chiefly Dial. Scot.*
gut′ty, *a.* Having a fat belly.
gut′weed′, *n.* The sow thistle.
gut′worm′, *n.* An intestinal worm.
gu-va′cine (gū-vä′sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin** [Skr. *guvāka* the betel nut.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_6H_9O_2N$, found in the betel nut.
guv′ern, guv′ernd, guv′er-ness, guv′ern-ment, guv′er-nor, etc. Govern, governed, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
guwethe. † YOUTH.
Guy (gī), *n.* [F. *Gui*, *Guy*, of G. origin. Cf. GUIDE.] Lit., a leader; — masc. prop. name. L. *Guido* (gī′dō); F. *Guy* (gē); It. *Guido* (gwē′dō); Sp. *Guido* (gē′thō; 146); Pg. *Guido* (gē′dŏŏ); G. & D. *Guido* (gē′dō)
Guy′an-dot Corrupt. of WYANDOT.
guydehome. † GUIDON.
Guy Fawkes Day. See GUNPOWDER PLOT.
guyle. † GUILE.
guyour. *n.* [OF. *guïëor.*] Guider; leader. *Obs.*
guytorne. † GETON.
guy′trash (gī′trăsh), *n.* [Cf. the personal name *Guy*, and dial. *trash* a specter dog, *hobtrush*, *hobthrush*, *hobthurst*, a hobgoblin, and ME. *þurs*, *thirs*, a specter, AS *þyrs* a demon.] A specter or ghost. *Dial. Eng.*
guze (gūz), *n.* [Cf. GULES.] *Her.* A roundel sanguine. *Obs.*
guz′l. Guzzle. *Ref. Sp.*
guz′ld. Guzzled. *Ref. Sp.*
guz′zle-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
guz′zler (gŭz′lẽr), *n.* One that guzzles.
G. V. *Abbr.* Gravimetric volume.
gw-. For words beginning in *gw-*, see the forms in GU-.
gwag (gwăg), *n.* [Corn., a vacuum, void, as a., empty.] *Mining.* **a** Rubbish. **b** An old working. *Dial. Eng.*
gwain (gwīn). Dial. Eng var. of GOING.
gwa′ne. † IGUANA.
gwee′on, *n.* An aboriginal stone hatchet. *Australia.*
gwidege. † GUIDES.
gwine (gwīn). Dial. var of *going*, p. pr.
gwin′i-ad. Var. of GWYNIAD.
Gwyn′plaine′ (gwăN′plĕn′), *n.* The hero of Victor Hugo's romance "L'homme qui Rit" ("The Man Who Laughs"). When a child he is mutilated for exhibition so that his face is set in a laugh, at once horrible and irresistibly ludicrous.
gy (gī). Obs. or Scot. var. of GUY, guide.
gy-. For words beginning in *gy-*, see forms in GI-, GUI-.
gy′all (gī′ôl). Var. of GAYAL.
gyane. † GIANT.
gyb. gybe. † JIB.
gybe (jīb), *n. & v.* Gibe.
gye. † GUY, guide.
Gy′gis (jī′jĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γύγης a water bird.] *Zoöl* A tropical genus of terns with pure white plumage and a black bill Of the two species one, *G. candida*, is widely distributed.
gyle′fat′ (gīl′făt′), *n.* A gyle tun. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gyle′ker′ (-kûr′; -kẽr′), *n.* [See GYLE; cf. Icel. *ker* tub.] A brewing vessel, or what is brewed in it. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gylrie. † GUILERY.
gyly. † GUILY.
gym (jĭm), *n.* Short for GYMNASIUM. *Colloq.*
gym′el (jĭm′ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gemel* twin. Cf. GEMEL.] *Music.* A kind of "twin song" for two voices, an early form of part singing in thirds and sixths, apparently used only in England. *C. F. A. Williams.*
gym-kha′na (jĭm-kä′nȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. E. *gym*nastics + Hind. & Per. *khāna* house.] A meeting for athletic contests, mainly of a racing kind. *Orig. Anglo-Indian.*
gym′mal. Var. of GIMMAL.
gymn-. See GYMNO-.
Gym′na-de′ni-a (jĭm′nȧ-dē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. ἀδήν gland + *-ia.*] *Bot.* A large genus of American and European terrestrial orchids, differing from *Habenaria* chiefly by the entire lip of the greenish corolla.
gym-nan′thous (jĭm-năn′thŭs), *a.* [*gymno-* + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Achlamydeous
Gym-nar′chus (-när′kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. ἀρχός rectum; — so called because anal fins are absent.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of a remarkable malacopterygian fish (*G. niloticus*) of African rivers It is allied to the sacred fishes (*Mormyrus*), but often made the type of a distinct family, **Gym-nar′chi-dæ** (-kĭ-dē). It becomes about six feet long, and has an eel-like body without ventral, anal, or caudal fins. The recently hatched young have external gill filaments.
gym-na′si-arch-y (-nā′zĭ-är-kĭ), *n.* Office of a gymnasiarch.
gym-na′sic (-nā′zĭk; -năs′ĭk), *a.* Gymnasial. *Rare.*
‖ **Gym-na′si-en** (gĭm-nä′zĭ-ĕn; gŭm-), *n.* Ger. pl. of GYMNASIUM.
gym-nas′ti-cal, *a.* Gymnastic.
gym-nas′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of GYMNASTIC, GYMNASTICAL.
gym′na-sy (jĭm′nȧ-sĭ), *n.* = GYMNASIUM, 2. *Rare.*
gym-nax′o-ny (jĭm-năk′sō-nĭ), *n* [*gymno-* + Gr. ἄξων axle.] *Bot* Teratology of the ovary, in which the placenta is exposed. *Rare or Obs.*
gym-ne′trous (-nē′trŭs), *a.* [*gymno-* + Gr. ἦτρον abdomen.] *Zoöl.* Having no anal fin; — said of certain fishes. [*Obs. or R.*
gym′nics, *n. pl.* Gymnastics.
gym′nite (jĭm′nīt), *n.* [Gr. γυμνός naked So called as coming from the Bare Hills, Maryland.] *Min.* Deweylite.
gym′no-bib′lism (jĭm′nō-bĭb′lĭz'm; -bī′blĭz'm), *n.* [*gymno-* + *Bible* + *-ism.*] The theory or practice of using the Bible as a religious guide without comment or instruction. — **gym′no-bib′li-cal** (-bĭb′lĭ-kăl), *a.* — **gym′no-bib′list** (-lĭst), *n.*
gym′no-car′pic (-kär′pĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Gymnocarpous.
Gym′no-cer′a-ta (-sẽr′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. κέρας, κέρατος, horn.] *Zoöl.* A division of the Heteroptera (including all or most of the terrestrial families and the water striders), having the antennæ exposed. Cf. CRYPTOCERATA. — **gym′no-cer′a-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*
Gym-noch′ro-a (jĭm-nŏk′rō-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. χρόα skin, body.] *Zoöl.* A division of Hydrozoa containing the genus *Hydra* (which see).
gym′no-cid′i-um (jĭm′nō-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIDIA (-ȧ). [NL. See GYMNO-; -IDIUM.] *Bot.* The swelling at the base of the capsule in certain mosses.
Gym-noc′la-dus (jĭm-nŏk′lȧ-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. κλάδος a branch.] *Bot.* A monotypic American genus of trees. See KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE.
gym′no-cyte (jĭm′nō-sīt), *n.* [*gymno-* + Gr. κύτος a hollow vessel.] *Biol.* A cell without a distinct cell wall.
gym′no-cy′tode (-sī′tōd), *n.* [*gymno-* + *cytode.*] *Biol.* A cytode without either a cell wall or a nucleus. *Haeckel.*
Gym-nod′er-i′næ (jĭm-nŏd′ẽr-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. δέρη neck.] See FRUIT CROW.
gym′no-gen (jĭm′nō-jĕn), *n.* [*gymno-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* = GYMNOSPERM. *Lindley.*
Gym′no-glos′sa (-glŏs′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of gastropods without jaws or radula. It consists of the Eulimidæ and Pyramidellidæ. — **gym′no-glos′sate** (-āt), *a.*
gym-nog′y-nous (jĭm-nŏj′ĭ-nŭs) *a.* [*gymno-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Having a naked ovary.

Gym′no-læ′ma-ta (jĭm′nō-lē′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. λαιμός the throat.] *Zoöl.* A large order of ectoproctous Polyzoa comprising most of the marine forms, distinguished by the circular lophophore and absence of an epistome. — **gym′no-læ′ma-tous** (-lē′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

Gym′no-no′ti (-nō′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. νῶτος the back.] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes including the electric eel; — so named because the dorsal fin is wanting.

Gym′no-pæ′di-a (-pē′dĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Γυμνοπαιδίαι; γυμνός naked + παιδιά childish play.] *Gr. Antiq.* A yearly celebration of the Spartan victory over the Argives at Thyrea, in which naked youths danced around the statues of Apollo, Artemis, and Leto.

gym′no-pæ′dic (-pē′dĭk), *a.* [*gymno-* + Gr. παῖς, παιδός, a child.] **1.** *Zoöl.* = PSILOPÆDIC. **2.** Performed by naked boys, as dances at ancient Greek festivals.

Gym′no-phi′o-na (-fī′ō-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. ὀφιόνεος serpentlike.] *Zoöl.* An order of Amphibia, containing only a single family, Cæciliidæ, composed of wormlike, entirely limbless, burrowing forms, found in moist ground in tropical countries of both the Old and New Worlds. They have a small head and compact skull, more or less rudimentary eyes, and a very short blunt tail. The vertebræ are amphicœlous, and very numerous. Externally the body exhibits numerous annulations, or transverse rings, and many have mesodermal scales, embedded in the skin. The breeding habits are known in but few forms; some are viviparous, others oviparous, the female coiling about the eggs. In at least one genus (*Ichthyophis*) the larvæ are aquatic. About forty species are known, the largest rarely exceeding 18 inches in length. The group is also called *Cæciliæ*, *Apoda*, *Ophiomorpha*, etc.

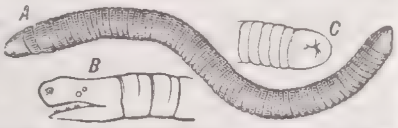

One of the Gymnophiona. *A Siphonops annulatus*, reduced; *B* Head; *C* Posterior End.

gym′no-plast (jĭm′nō-plăst), *n.* [*gymno-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A cell or mass of protoplasm devoid of a distinct cell wall; a naked protoplast.

Gym′no-so′ma-ta (-sō′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, the body.] *Zoöl.* One of the two primary divisions of the Pteropoda, distinguished by having no shell or mantle when adult. There is a well-developed head with two pairs of tentacles. The fins are attached to the anterior part of the body, instead of to the head. The species are carnivorous. Cf. THECOSOMATA. — **gym′no-so′mate** (-māt), **gym′no-som′a-tous** (-sŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -sō′mȧ-tŭs), **gym′no-so′mous** (-sō′mŭs), *a.*

gym-nos′o-phist (jĭm-nŏs′ō-fĭst), *n.* [L. *gymnosophistae*, pl., Gr. γυμνοσοφισταί; γυμνός naked + σοφιστής philosopher: cf. F. *gymnosophiste.*] One of a sect of philosophers, said to have been found in India by Alexander the Great. They went naked, ate no flesh, renounced bodily pleasures, and employed themselves in meditation on the nature of true being and of absorption into the absolute. *W. T. Harris.*

gym-nos′o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Doctrines of the gymnosophists.

gym′no-sperm (jĭm′nō-spûrm), *n.* A plant of the class Gymnospermæ.

Gym′no-sper′mæ (-spûr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GYMNOSPERMOUS.] *Bot.* One of the two classes of Spermatophyta, or seed plants, coördinate with the Angiospermæ, but of lower phylogenetic rank, as it includes plants having the seeds naked, or not inclosed in an ovary. In some cases fertilization is accomplished by spermatozoids, as in the Pteridophyta, with which these plants exhibit other relationships. The class includes the fossil orders Bennettitales and Cordaitales, and the living orders Cycadales, Ginkgoales, Gnetales, and Pinales, the latter consisting of the so-called coniferous trees. Cf. ANGIOSPERMÆ.

gym′no-sper′mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. γυμνόσπερμος; γυμνός naked + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* **a** Having seeds not inclosed in an ovary or carpel. **b** Belonging to the Gymnospermæ.

Gym′no-spo-ran′gi-um (-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* A genus of rust fungi of the order Uredinales. They are all heterœcious, the teliospores forming the so-called cedar apples (which see) on the juniper trees, and the æcia appearing on various fruit trees.

gym′no-spore (jĭm′nō-spōr), *n.* [*gymno-* + *spore.*] *Biol.* A naked spore; — contrasted with *chlamydospore.* — **gym-nos′po-rous** (jĭm-nŏs′pō-rŭs; jĭm′nō-spō′rŭs; 201), *a.*

gym-nos′to-mous (jĭm-nŏs′tō-mŭs), *a.* [*gymno-* + *-stomous.*] *Bot.* Without a peristome; — applied to the capsules of certain mosses or to the plants themselves.

gyn′æ-ce′um (jĭn′ē-sē′ŭm; jī′nē-; 277), *n.; pl.* -CEA (-ȧ). Also **-ci′um** (-sĭ′ŭm; jĭ-nē′sĭ-ŭm). [L., fr. Gr. γυναικεῖον women's apartments, fr. γυνή a woman.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The women's apartments in a house or establishment. **2.** *Bot.* Var. of GYNŒCIUM.

gy-nan′drous (jĭ-năn′drŭs; jī-), *a.* [Gr. γύνανδρος of doubtful sex; γυνή a woman + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] *Bot.* **a** Having the andrœcium and gynœcium united in a column, as orchids. **b** Belonging to the Gynandria. *Obs.*

gyn′arch-y (jĭn′är-kĭ; jī′när-kĭ; 277), *n.* [*gyno-* + *-archy.*] Government by a woman or women.

gyne-. Combining form fr. Gr. γυνή, *woman, female*; gyno-.

gy-ne′cic, gy-næ′cic (jĭ-nē′sĭk; jī-), *a.* [Gr. γυναικικός.] Of or pertaining to woman or the female sex; female.

gyneco-, gynæco-. Combining forms from Greek γυνή, γυναικός, *woman, female.*

gyn′e-coc′ra-cy, gyn′æ-coc′ra-cy (jĭn′ē-kŏk′rȧ-sĭ; jī′nē-), *n.* [Gr. γυναικοκρατία; γυνή, γυναικός, a woman + κρατεῖν to rule: cf. F. *gynécocratie.* Cf. GYNOCRACY.] Government by women; in a depreciative sense, petticoat rule. See MATRIARCHY. — **gy-ne′co-crat, gy-næ′co-crat** (jĭ-nē′kō-krăt; jī-), *n.* — **gyn′e-co-crat′ic, gyn′æ-co-crat′ic** (jĭn′ē-kō-krăt′ĭk; jī-nē′-), **-crat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

gyn′e-co-log′i-cal, gyn′æ-co-log′i-cal (jĭn′ē-kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl; jī-nē′-), *a.* Of or pertaining to gynecology.

gyn′e-col′o-gist, gyn′æ-col′o-gist (jĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭst; jī′nē-), *n.* One skilled in gynecology.

gyn′e-col′o-gy, gyn′æ-col′o-gy (jĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ; jī′nē-; 277), *n.* [*gyneco-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the diseases of women.

gyn′e-co-mas′ti-a (jĭn′ē-kō-măs′tĭ-ȧ; jī-nē′-), **gyn′e-co-mas′ty** (jĭn′ē-kō-măs′tĭ; jī-nē′-), *or* **gyn′æ-co-**, *n.* [NL. *gynecomastia*; *gyneco-* + Gr. μαστός breast.] *Med.* Excessive development of the breasts in the male.

gyn′e-co-mor′phous, gyn′æ-co-mor′phous (jĭn′ē-kō-môr′fŭs; jī-nē′-), *a.* [Gr. γυναικόμορφος in woman's shape. See GYNECO-; -MORPHOUS.] Having the form or morphological characters of a woman or female.

gyn′e-co-ni′tis, gyn′æ-co-ni′tis (-kō-nī′tĭs), *n.* [L. *gynaeconitis*, fr. Gr. γυναικωνῖτις, fr. γυνή, γυναικός, woman.] **1.** A gynæceum. **2.** *Eccl.* A place reserved for women in a church, as in the early church or in the Eastern Church.

gyn′e-ol′a-try, gyn′æ-ol′a-try (jĭn′ē-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ; jī′nē-), *n.* [*gyne-* + *-latry.*] The adoration or worship of woman. — **gyn′e-ol′a-ter, gyn′æ-ol′a-ter** (-tẽr), *n.*

gyn′i-at′rics (-ăt′rĭks), *n.* [*gyno-* + *iatric.*] *Med.* Treatment of diseases of women; gynecological therapeutics.

gyn′ics (jĭn′ĭks; jī′nĭks), *n.* [Gr. γυνή woman.] The department of knowledge having specific relation to women; — used in library cataloguing.

gyno-, gyn-. A combining form from Greek γυνή, γυναικός, *woman, female.*

gyn′o-base (jĭn′ō-bās; jī′nō-; 277), *n.* [*gyno-* + *base.*] *Bot.* A dilated base or receptacle bearing the gynœcium in certain plants, as the hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum*).

gyn′o-ba′sic (-bā′sĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or having, a gynobase. — **gynobasic style**, one arising from the base or sides of the ovary.

gyn′o-car′dic (-kär′dĭk), *a.* [From NL. *gynocardia*; *gyno-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellowish crystalline acid found in chaulmoogra oil, and used to some extent in medicine as a substitute for the oil.

gyn′o-di-œ′cious (jĭn′ō-dī-ē′shŭs; jī′nō-), *a.* [*gyno-* + *diœcious.*] *Bot.* Diœcious, but having some hermaphrodite or perfect flowers on an individual plant which bears mostly pistillate flowers. — **gyn′o-di-œ′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **gyn′o-di-œ′cism** (-sĭz′m), *n.* Also **gyn′o-di-e′cious**, etc.

gy-nœ′ci-um (jĭ-nē′sĭ-ŭm; jī-), *n.; pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). Also **gy-ne′ci-um.** [NL.; *gyno-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] *Bot.* The aggregate of carpels or megasporophylls in the flower of a seed plant; pistils, collectively. See FLOWER. Cf. ANDRŒCIUM.

gyn′o-mo-nœ′cious (jĭn′ō-mō-nē′shŭs; jī′nō-), *a.* [*gyno-* + *monœcious.*] *Bot.* Having perfect and pistillate flowers on the same plant, but no staminate flowers. — **gyn′o-mo-nœ′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **gyn′o-mo-nœ′cism** (-sĭz′m), *n.* Also **gyn′o-mo-ne′cious**, etc.

gyn′o-phore (jĭn′ō-fōr; jī′nō-; 277), *n.* [*gyno-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Bot.* A stipe bearing the gynœcium, as in the flowers of *Cleome*, *Gynandropsis*, etc. Cf. GONOPHORE, ANTHOPHORE. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the branches bearing the female gonophores, in certain Siphonophora.

gyn′o-ste′mi-um (jĭn′ō-stē′mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -MIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *gyno-* + Gr. στήμων warp.] *Bot.* The column formed by the union of andrœcium and gynœcium, as in orchids.

-gynous. [L. *-gynus*, fr. Gr. *-γυνος* (as in ἀνδρόγυνος androgynous), fr. γυνή woman.] A terminal combining form signifying *woman, female*; as in miso*gynous*; — usually used specif. in botany, to indicate the nature, number, or position of the pistils, formerly considered the female plant organs; as in andro*gynous*, hypo*gynous*.

gyp′se-ous (jĭp′sē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gypseus.* See GYPSUM.] Resembling, containing, or consisting of, gypsum.

gyp-sif′er-ous (jĭp-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*gypsum* + *-ferous*: cf. F. *gypsifère.*] Bearing gypsum.

gyp-sog′ra-phy (jĭp-sŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*gypsum* + *-graphy.*] Act or art of engraving on gypsum.

Gyp-soph′i-la (-sŏf′ĭ-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See GYPSUM; -PHIL.] *Bot.* A large genus of silenaceous Old World herbs having small delicate paniculate flowers with a naked gamosepalous calyx and five clawed petals. Many species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

gyp′sum (jĭp′sŭm), *n.* [L. *gypsum*, Gr. γύψος; cf. Ar. *jibs* plaster, mortar, Per. *jabsīn* lime.] *Min.* Hydrous sulphate of calcium, $CaSO_4·2H_2O$, colorless when pure, occurring in the form of monoclinic crystals, easily splitting into folia, or massive. H., 2. Sp. gr., 2.31–2.32. Gypsum occurs in extensive beds over the world, and is used as a dressing for soils, for making plaster of Paris, etc. *Selenite*, *alabaster*, and *satin spar* are varieties.

gyp′sum, *v. t.*; GYP′SUMED (-sŭmd); GYP′SUM-ING. To treat with gypsum, as soil or water.

gyp′sy, gip′sy (jĭp′sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Earlier *Gipcyan*, F. *égyptien* Egyptian, gypsy, L. *Aegyptius.* See EGYPTIAN.] **1.** [*often cap.*] One of a Caucasian race, whose tribes, coming originally from India, entered Europe in the 14th or 15th century, and are now scattered over Turkey, Russia, Hungary, Spain, England, etc. Originally of nomadic and vagabond habits, many have settled in the countries named; others still maintain their itinerant life and tribal organization. They excel as metal workers, farriers, and musicians, while fortune telling and horse trading are traditional occupations. Cf. BOHEMIAN, ROMANY.

As regards the European *Gypsies*, . . . the best authorities have gradually come to the opinion that these "Roms" or "Doms" most probably spoke one of the Indo-Aryan languages . . . described above as non-Sanskritic. *Census of India*, 1901.

2. [*often cap.*] A member of any of the vagrant tribes of India; — used in the sense of "vagrant," without in any way suggesting connection with the Romany chals of Europe. **3.** [*cap.*] The language of the gypsies. It is an Indic tongue, divided into many dialects formed by corruption and intermixture with European tongues. See INDO-EUROPEAN. **4.** **a** A rogue; rascal. *Obs.* **b** A hussy. *Obs.* **c** A brunette. *Colloq.*

gypsy, or gipsy, color *or* **colour.** *Poultry.* Dark purple, approaching black.

gypsy, or gipsy, hat. A woman's or child's broad-brimmed hat, usually of straw or felt.

gypsy, or gipsy, head. *Mach.* The smaller and faster drum in a winch or windlass having two drums.

gypsy, or gipsy, moth. A tussock moth (*Ocneria dispar*) native of the Old World, but accidentally introduced into eastern Massachusetts about 1869, where its caterpillars have done great damage to fruit, shade, and forest trees of many kinds. The male gypsy moth is yellowish brown, the female white, and larger than the male. In both sexes the wings are marked by dark lines and a dark lunule. The caterpillars, when full-grown, have a grayish mottled appearance, with blue tubercles on the anterior and red tubercles on the posterior part of the body, all giving rise to long yellow and black hairs. They usually pupate in July and the moth appears in August. The eggs are laid on tree trunks, rocks, etc., and hatch in the spring.

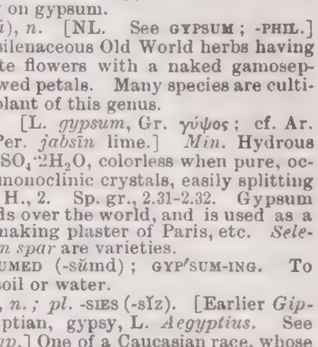

Gypsy Moth. *a* Female Imago; *b* Larva.

gypsy, or gipsy, winch. **a** A small winch, which may be

Gym′no-gyps (jĭm′nō-jĭps), *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. γύψ vulture.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the California condor.

Gym′no-læ′ma (-lē′mȧ), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* = GYMNOLÆMATA.

gym′no-mon′o-sper′mous, *a.* [*gymno-* + *mono-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having a single naked seed. *Obs.*

Gym′no-myx′a (-mĭk′sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. μύξα slime.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of Protozoa which are indeterminate in form, having the power of throwing out pseudopodia. — **gym′no-myx′ine** (-mĭk′sĭn; -sīn), *a.*

Gym′no-pæ′des (-pē′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PSILOPÆDES.

Gym′noph-thal′ma-ta (jĭm′nŏf-thăl′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός the eye.] *Zoöl.* A group of jellyfishes having the marginal sense organs uncovered. It is more or less exactly equivalent to Hydromedusæ. — **gym′noph-thal′mate** (-māt), **gym′noph-thal′ma-tous** (-mȧ-tŭs), **gym′noph-thal′mic** (-mĭk), **gym′noph-thal′mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

gym′no-pol′y-sper′mous, *a.* [*gymno-* + *poly-* + *-spermous.*] Having two naked seeds. *Obs.*

Gym′no-rhi′na (jĭm′nō-rī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of crow shrikes, consisting of the piping crows.

gym′no-rhi′nal (-năl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having unfeathered nostrils, as certain birds.

Gym′no-rhi-ni′næ (jĭm′nō-rī-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CROW SHRIKE.

gym′no-soph (jĭm′nō-sŏf), *n.* A gymnosophist. *Rare.*

gym′no-sper′mal (-spûr′măl), **gym′no-sper′mic** (-mĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Gymnospermous.

gym′no-sper′mism (-mĭz′m), *n.* State of being gymnospermous.

gym′no-sper′my (jĭm′nō-spûr′mĭ), *n.* *Bot.* Gymnospermism.

gym′no-tet′ra-sper′mous, *a.* [*gymno-* + *tetra-* + *-spermous.*] Having four naked seeds. *Obs.*

Gym′no-tho′rax, *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + *thorax.*] *Zoöl.* A large genus of morays differing from the typical forms in having only the anterior nostrils provided with barbels.

Gym-not′i-dæ (-nŏt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, **Gym-no′tus** (-nō′tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. νῶτος the back.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of ELECTROPHORIDÆ, ELECTROPHORUS. These terms are retained in some classifications for certain groups allied to the electric eel but without electric organs. See ELECTRIC EEL.

Gym-not′o-ca (jĭm-nŏt′ō-kȧ), **gym-not′o-cous** (-kŭs). Vars. of GYMNOTOKA, GYMNOTOKOUS.

Gym-not′o-ka (-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. τόκος a bringing forth.] *Zoöl.* A group more or less exactly equiv. to *Athecata.* — **gym-not′o-kous** (-kŭs), *a.*

Gym-nu′ra (jĭm-nū′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. οὐρά the tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small Malayan mammals of the hedgehog family. The coat is without spines. There is but a single species, *G. gymnura.*

Gym′nu-ri′næ (jĭm′nū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of the hedgehog family consisting of the spineless East Indian genera *Gymnura* and *Hylomys.* — **gym′nure** (jĭm′nūr), *n.* — **gym-nu′rine** (jĭm-nū′rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.* & *n.*

gymp (gĭmp). Var. of GIMP, a fabric, etc.

gyn. Rare var. of GIN, engine, [etc.]

gyn. † GIN, to begin.

gyn-. = GYNO-.

gynæ-. For words beginning in *gynæ-*, see the forms in GYNE-.

gyn′æ-co-cœ′nic (jĭn′ē-kō-sē′nĭk; jī-nē′kō-), *a.* [*gyneco-* + Gr. κοινός common.] Having women in common. *Rare.*

gyn′æ-col′a-try (jĭn′ē-kŏl′ȧ-trĭ; jī′nē-), *n.* [*gyneco-* + *-latry.*] Gyneolatry. *Rare.*

Gy-nan′dri-a (jĭ-năn′drĭ-ȧ; jī-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Linnæan class of plants having gynandrous flowers. — **gy-nan′dri-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **gy-nan′der** (-dẽr), *n.*

gy-nan′drism (-drĭz′m), *n.* Hermaphroditism.

gy-nan′dro-mor′phism (-drō-môr′fĭz′m), *n.* [*gyno-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man, male + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* An abnormality in which one side has the external characters of the male, and the other those of the female. — **gy-nan′dro-morph** (-môrf), *n.* — **gy-nan′dro-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.* — **gy-nan′dro-mor′phous** (-môr′fŭs), *a.*

gy-nan′dro-mor′phy (-môr′fĭ), *n.* Gynandromorphism.

gy-nan′dro-phore (-fōr), *n.* [*gyno-* + *androphore.*] *Bot.* = GONOPHORE.

gy-nan′dro-spo′rous, *a.* [*gyno-* + *andro-* + *-sporous.*] *Bot.* Bearing androspores on or near the oögonium, as some algæ.

gy-nan′ther-ous (jĭ-năn′thẽr-ŭs; jī-), *a.* [*gyno-* + *anther.*] *Bot.* Having stamens abnormally converted into pistils.

gy-ne′cian, gy-næ′cian (-nē′shăn), *a.* [Gr. γυναικεῖος.] Gynecic. *Rare.*

gy-ne′ci-um. Var. of GYNŒCIUM.

gyn′e-col′a-try (jĭn′ē-kŏl′ȧ-trĭ; jī′nē-), **gyn′æ-col′a-try**, *n.* [*gyneco-* + *-latry.*] Gyneolatry.

gyn′e-co-ma′ni-a, *or* **gynæ-** (jĭn′ē-kō-mā′nĭ-ȧ; jī-nē′kō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr γυναικομανία; γυνή, γυναικός, woman + μανία madness.] *Med.* Satyriasis.

gyn′e-cop′a-thy, *or* **gyn′æ-** (jĭn′ē-kŏp′ȧ-thĭ; jī′nē-), *n.* [*gyneco-* + *-pathy.*] Any disease peculiar to women. — **gyn′e-co-path′ic, gyn′æ-co-path′ic** (jĭn′ē-kō-păth′ĭk; jī-nē′-), *a.*

gy-ne′co-phore, *or* **gy-næ′-** (jĭ-nē′kō-fōr; jī-), *n.* [Gr. γυναικεῖον gynæceum + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* A ventral canal or groove, in which some trematode males carry the female. — **gy-ne′co-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* — **gyn′e-coph′o-rous** (jĭn′ē-kŏf′ō-rŭs; jī′nē-), *or* **gyn′æ-**, *a.*

gyn′e-crat′ic (jĭn′ē-krăt′ĭk; jī′nō-), *a.* Gynecocratic.

gyn′e-oc′ra-cy, gyn′æ-oc′ra-cy (-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ). Poorly formed equivs. of GYNECOCRACY.

gyn′e-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gyne-* + *-phobia.*] Morbid dread of women's society.

gyn′e-thu′si-a (-thū′zĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *a.* [NL.; *gyne-* + Gr. θυσία sacrifice.] Sacrifice of women. *Rare.*

gynne. † GIN, begin.

gyn′o-ba′seous (jĭn′ō-bā′shŭs; jī′nō-), *a.* Gynobasic. *Rare.*

gy-noc′ra-cy (jĭ-nŏk′rȧ-sĭ; jī-), *n.* Gynecocracy. See MATRIARCHY. — **gyn′o-crat′ic** (jĭn′ō-krăt′ĭk; jī′nō-), *a.*

gy-noph′a-gite (-nŏf′ȧ-jīt), *n.* [*gyno-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] An eater of women. *Rare.*

gyn′o-phil′i-an (jĭn′ō-fĭl′ĭ-ăn; jī′nō-), *a.* [*gyno-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] Loving women. *Rare.*

gyn′o-phor′ic (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a gynophore.

gyn′o-ste′gi-um (-stē′jĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *gyno-* + Gr. στέγη roof.] *Bot.* **a** Any covering of the gynœcium. **b** A perianth.

gyour. † GUYOUR.

gyp, gip (jĭp), *n.* [Orig. uncert.: cf. GYPSY.] **1.** A college servant; — so called in Cambridge, England. Cf. SCOUT. *Cant.* **2.** A sharper or swindler, esp. at horse trades. *Slang, U. S.*

Gy-pa′ë-tus (jĭ-pā′ē-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γύψ vulture + ἀετός eagle.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the lammergeier and an allied African species.

gypon, gypoun. † GIPON.

Gyps (jĭps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γύψ vulture.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the griffon vulture and African and Asiatic allies.

gyps, gype. *n.* Gypsum. *Obs. or R.*

gyp-se′ian, gip-se′ian (jĭp-sē′yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to gypsies.

gyp′sey. Var. of GYPSY.

gyp′sine (jĭp′sĭn), *a.* Gypseous. *Rare.*

gyp′si-ol′o-gist, gip′si-ol′o-gist (jĭp′sĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [*gypsy* + *-logist.*] A specialist in gypsy life and history.

gyp′site (jĭp′sīt), *n.* Earthy [gypsum.]

gyp-sol′o-gy, gip-sol′o-gy (jĭp-sŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*gypsy* + *-logy.*] The study or investigation of the manners, customs, origin, etc., of gypsies. — **gyp-sol′o-gist, gip-sol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

gyp′so-plast (jĭp′sō-plăst), *n.* [*gypsum* + *-plast.*] A cast in plaster of Paris, or in white lime.

gyp′sous (-sŭs), *a.* Gypseous.

gyp′sy, gip′sy (jĭp′sĭ), *v. i.*; -SIED (-sĭd); -SY-ING. To play the gypsy.

gyp′sy-dom, gip′sy-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

gyp′sy-fy, gip′sy-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*gypsy* + *-fy.*] To cause to become a gypsy; to make gypsy-like.

gypsy, or gipsy, herb. = GYP[SYWORT.]

gypsy, or gipsy, herring. The pilchard. *Local, Scot.*

gyp′sy-hood, gip′sy-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

gyp′sy-ish, gip′sy-ish, *a.* See [-ISH.]

gyp′sy-ism, gip′sy-ism (jĭp′sĭ-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

gypsy, or gipsy, onion. The [ramson.]

gypsy, or gipsy, rose. Scabious.

gyp′sy-ry, or gip′sy-ry (jĭp′sĭ-rĭ), *a.* [*gypsy* + *-ry.*] Gypsy grounds or quarters. *Rare.*

gypsy, or gipsy, wagon *or* **waggon.** A van or houselike wagon such as is used by gypsies.

gyp′sy-weed′, gip′sy-weed′, *n.* **a** = GYPSYWORT. **b** Speedwell. *U. S.*

gyp′sy-wort′, gip′sy-wort′ (jĭp′sĭ-wûrt′), *n.* The water

H I J K L M

operated by a crank, or by a ratchet and pawl through a lever working up and down. **b** A winch with a gypsy head. See GYPSY HEAD.

gy′ral (jī′răl), *a.* [See GYRE.] **1.** Moving in a circular path or way; whirling; gyratory.
2. *Anat.* Pert. to a gyrus, or convolution of the brain.

gy′rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *gyratus* made in a circular form, p. p. of *gyrare.*] Winding or coiled round; curved into a circle; taking a circular course.

gy′rate, *v. i.*; GY′RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd); GY′RAT-ING (-rāt-ĭng). [L. *gyratus*, p. p. of *gyrare* to gyrate. See GYRE, *n.*] To revolve round a central point; to move spirally about an axis, as a tornado; to revolve.

gy-ra′tion (jī-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of turning or whirling, as around a fixed center; a circular or spiral motion; motion about an axis; rotation; revolution.

The *gyrations* of an ascending balloon. *De Quincey.*

2. *Zoöl.* One of the whorls of a spiral shell.

gy-ra′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, gyration.

gy′ra-to-ry (jī′rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Moving in a circle, or spirally; revolving; whirling around.

gyre (jīr), *n.* [L. *gyrus*, Gr. γῦρος.] **1.** A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn or revolution; a circuit.

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres.* *Dryden.*

2. A circular or spiral form; also, a vortex.

gyre, *v. t. & i.*; GYRED (jīrd); GYR′ING (jīr′ĭng). [Cf. OF. *gyrer*, *girer*. See GYRATE.] To turn round; to gyrate.

gyr′fal′con, ger′fal′con (jûr′fô′k′n; -fôl′k′n), *n.* [ME. *gerfaucon*, OF. *gerfaucon*, F. *gerfaut*, of which the first part is of G. origin; cf. OHG. *gīr* vulture, G. *geier*, akin to G. *gier* greed. Cf. GIER-EAGLE, FALCON.] Any of certain large falcons of the Arctic regions and cold parts of Europe, Asia, and America, which constitute the subgenus *Hierofalco*, as *Falco rusticolus* and *F. islandus*. They are about two feet long, and more powerful, though less active, than the peregrine falcon. Individuals vary greatly in color from very dark-colored to almost pure white with only a few dark markings, and the number of species or varieties which exist has been a subject of much controversy.

1/16

Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*).

☞ The spelling *gerfalcon* is etymologically preferable; but *gyrfalcon* is generally preferred in usage.

Gy-rin′i-dæ (jĭ-rĭn′ĭ-dē; jī-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Gyrinus*, name of the genus, fr. Gr. γυρῖνος or γύρινος a tadpole, fr. γυρός round.] *Zoöl.* The family of aquatic beetles consisting of the whirligig beetles (which see). **Gy-ri′nus** (jĭ-rī′nŭs; jī-) is the typical genus, and contains the majority of the North American species.

gy′ro- (jī′rō-). A combining form from Greek γῦρος, *ring, circle.*

Gy-roc′er-as (jī-rŏs′ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *gyro-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil nautiloid cephalopods having the shell in the form of a loosely coiled discoidal spiral, the different whorls not touching each other. In old classifications it included many forms now placed in other genera. — **gy-roc′er-an** (-ăn), *a.*

gy-roi′dal (jī-roi′dăl), *a.* [*gyro-* + *-oid* + *-al.*] Spiral or gyratory in arrangement or action; specif.: **a** *Cryst.* Having the planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right (or left) of a vertical line; — said of certain hemihedral forms. **b** *Optics.* Rotatory.

gy′ro-mele (jī′rō-mēl), *n.* [NL.; *gyro-* + Gr. μέλη a sort of cup.] *Med.* An instrument used in treating stomach diseases, consisting of a rotating sponge-tipped probe.

gy′ron (jī′rŏn), *n.* [F. *giron*; of German origin. See GORE a piece of cloth.] *Her.* A subordinary of triangular form having one of its angles at the fess point and the opposite side at the edge of the escutcheon.

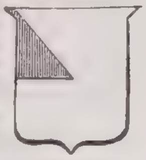

Gyron.

gy-ron′ny (jĭ-rŏn′ĭ), *a.* [F. *gironné.*] *Her.* Covered with gyrons, or divided in such a manner as to form several gyrons; — said of an escutcheon.

gy′ro-plane (jī′rō-plān), *n.* *Aëronautics.* A flying machine balanced and supported by rapidly rotating, horizontal or slightly inclined, planes, combining the principles of the gyroscope and aëroplane.

gy′ro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [F. See GYRE; -SCOPE.] An apparatus consisting essentially of a heavy-rimmed flywheel capable of rotation at great speed on a pair of bearings contained in or fastened to a piece, usually a ring or gimbals, so as to have additional freedom of movement in one or more directions. First devised by Professor W. R. Johnson, in 1832, by whom it was called the *rotascope*, it was used as a kind of scientific toy and to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies, the composition of rotations, etc. On account of the resistance the gyroscope offers to a change in the direction of its axis when rotating at high speed, the instrument will balance and gyrate in a variety of ways in apparent contradiction of the laws of gravitation. A delicately mounted form of the above apparatus, invented by M. Foucault, is used to render visible the rotation of the earth on account of the previously mentioned tendency of the rotating wheel to preserve a constant plane of rotation, independently of the earth's motion. This same principle is made use of in an instrument, invented by Dr. H. Anschütz-Kämpfe, designed to replace the mariner's compass or to serve as a check upon its accuracy. Other uses of the gyroscope are as a steering apparatus (see OBRY GEAR) and as a balancing device, as in certain flying machines and in a proposed type of monorailway.

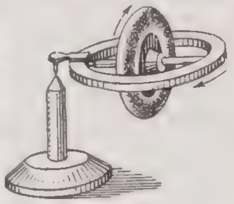

Gyroscope.

gy′ro-scop′ic (jī′rō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the gyroscope; resembling the motion of the gyroscope.

gy′rose (jī′rōs), *a.* [See GYRE.] *Bot.* Marked with wavy lines; undulate or sinuate.

Gy′ro-sta′chys (jī′rō-stā′kĭs; -stăk′ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gyro-* + Gr. στάχυς ear of grain.] *Bot.* A large genus of terrestrial orchids (**lady's-traces**), having fleshy fibrous roots, slender stems, and small white flowers in more or less twisted spikes appearing spirally arranged. The species are widely distributed, 10 occurring in the United States.

gy′ro-stat (jī′rō-stăt), *n.* [*gyro-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand.] *Physics.* A modification of the gyroscope, consisting essentially of a flywheel fixed inside a rigid case to which is attached a thin flange of metal. It is used in studying the dynamics of rotation.

gy′ro-stat′ic (-stăt′ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* Of or pert. to the gyrostat or gyrostatics. — **gy′ro-stat′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

gy′ro-stat′ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of physical science which deals with the phenomena of rotating bodies, as their resistance to any change of the plane of rotation.

Gy′ro-the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gyro-* + Gr. θήκη case; — in allusion to the round fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of hæmodoraceous herbs constituted by *G. capitata*. See REDROOT.

gy′rus (jī′rŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* GYRI (-rī). [L. See GYRE, *n.*] *Anat.* A convoluted ridge between grooves; a convolution; esp., a convolution of the brain. See BRAIN.

‖ **gy′rus cin′gu-li** (sĭŋ′gū-lī) [L. *cinguli* of the girdle], *Anat.*, the gyrus fornicatus. — ‖ **g. for′ni-ca′tus** (fôr′nĭ-kā′tŭs) [L. *fornicatus* arched], *Anat.*, a convolution of the mesial surface of the cerebrum which lies just above and arches over the corpus callosum, separated from it by the callosal fissure. — ‖ **g. hip′po-cam′pi** (hĭp′ō-kăm′pī), *Anat.*, the hippocampal convolution.

gyve (jīv; *formerly, probably until after 1800*, gīv), *n.* [ME. *gives*, *gyves*, pl., of uncertain origin.] A shackle, esp. one to confine the legs; a fetter.

gyve, *v. t.*; GYVED (jīvd); GYV′ING (jīv′ĭng). To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship. *Shak.*

H

H (āch). **1.** The eighth letter of the English alphabet. H is classed with the consonants, although its sound is now generally considered by phoneticians to be mainly a breath glide formed with the oral organs in the same position as for the preceding or the following sound. Its power is that of a simple aspiration or breathing, with only enough narrowing of the glottis to produce audibility. H is combined with certain consonants to form various digraphs; as, *ph* (= f) *rh* (= r), *sh*, *th*, *t͟h*, and *wh*, as in *phase*, *rhetoric*, *shall*, *thing*, *then*, *when* (for the sound "zh" see *Guide*, §§ 230, 267); also, with *c* to form the consonantal diphthong *ch* (= *tsh*), as in *charm* (written also *tch*, as in *catch*). In some words, mostly derived or introduced from foreign languages, *h* following *c* or *g* indicates that the *c* or *g* has its "hard" sound before *e*, *i*, or *y*, as in *chemistry*, *chiromancy*, *chyle*, *Ghent*, etc.; in some others, *ch* has the sound of *sh*, as in *chicane*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 176, and for the various combinations of H see the *Guide* under the initial letter. The name (aitch) is from the French *ache*, which is probably from L. *ha*, name of the letter H + *ka*, name of the letter K, these two names coming together in the grammarians' list of mutes (cf. It. *acca*, Pg. *agá*); its form is from the Latin, and this from the Greek H, which was used as the sign of the spiritus asper (rough breathing) before it came to represent the long vowel, Gr. η. The Greek H is from Phœnician, the ultimate origin perhaps being Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically H is most closely related to *c*; as in E. *h*orn, L. *c*ornu, Gr. κέρας; E. *h*ele, *v. t.*, conceal; E. *h*ide, L. *c*utis, Gr. κύτος; E. *h*undred, L. *c*entum, Gr. ἑ-κατ-ον, Skr. *ç*ata.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The eighth in a series; eighth in class or order; sometimes, the numeral 8; as, quire *h*; Company *H*. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Hydrogen. **c** See MILLER SYMBOLS. **d** [*cap.*] *Physics.* (1) Horizontal component of the earth's magnetism; (2) intensity of magnetic flux; (3) henry. **e** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer spectrum line produced chiefly by calcium. **f** *Music.* In German use, the note, tone, or key of B natural. See B.

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, H stood for 200; H̄, for 200,000.

4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **H.**: Various proper names, as Helen, Henry, Horace, etc.; in the log book, heavy sea (*Naut.*); Law of Holiness (*O. T. Criticism*). **b** In the form **h** or **H.**: In the log book (*h*), hail (*Naut.*); harbor; hard; hardness; in wigwagging, have; height; hence; high; hour or hours; in the Shipping Register, hoy (*Naut.*); hundred; husband; hydrant.

H, *or* **h** (āch), *n.*; *pl.* H's or HS (āch′ĭz). The letter H, h, or its sound; also, something of the general shape of the letter, usually of capital H.

H, *a.* Of the general shape of the letter **H**; as, an **H** frame, or **H**-frame.

H armature. *Elec.*, an armature of **H**-shaped section. — **H bar.** = I BAR. — **H beam.** = I BEAM. — **H bone.** = AITCHBONE. — **H girder.** = I GIRDER. — **H hinge**, a hinge with leaves that resemble the letter **H** when opened. — **H piece**, *Mining*, the part of a plunger pump which contains the valve. — **H pole**, a telegraph pole built up of two parallel poles braced together. — **H sight**, a rear gun sight consisting of two small uprights with a wire between them.

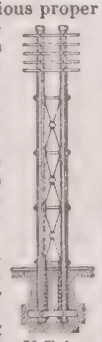

H Pole.

ha (hä), *interj.* An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief, or sometimes mere doubt or hesitation. Both as uttered and as written, it expresses a great variety of emotions, determined by the tone or the context. When repeated, *ha, ha*, it is an expression of laughter, satisfaction, or triumph, sometimes derisive. — *n.* The sound made in uttering this exclamation.

Ha-has, and inarticulate hootings of satirical rebuke. *Carlyle.*

Ha-bak′kuk (hȧ-băk′ŭk; hăb′ȧ-kŭk), *n.* **a** A Hebrew prophet of unknown date. **b** The Book of Habakkuk. See OLD TESTAMENT.

ha′be-as cor′po-ra (hā′bē-ăs kôr′pō-rȧ). [L., (that) you have the bodies.] *Law.* In England: **a** A process of the Common Pleas (abolished in 1852) for compelling attendance of jurymen; in full called ‖ **ha′be-as cor′po-ra ju′ra-to′rum** (jōō′rȧ-tō′rŭm; 243). **b** A process for bringing an ex-sheriff into court to account; — in full called ‖ **ha′be-as cor′po-ra nu′per vi′ce-co′mi-tis** (nū′pẽr vī′sē-kŏm′ĭ-tĭs).

ha′be-as cor′pus (kôr′pŭs). [L., (that) you have the body.] *Law.* Any of several common-law writs having for their object to bring a party before a court or judge, and issued out of court or (in England) awarded by a judge in vacation; esp., the prerogative writ, more fully called ‖ **ha′be-as cor′pus ad sub-ji′ci-en′dum** (ăd sŭb-jĭs′ĭ-ĕn′dŭm), for inquiring into the lawfulness of the restraint of a person who is imprisoned or detained in another's custody. This writ of habeas corpus was not well established as the supreme remedy for enforcing the law of personal liberty until the passage of the Petition of Right (16 Car. I. c. 10, sec. 8), and the subsequent enactment of the **Habeas Corpus Act** (31 Car. II. c. 2, 1679). In its widest sense *habeas corpus* includes, besides the foregoing, the writ commonly called *capias*, and certain others, more fully called: ‖ **ha′be-as cor′-**

horehound (*Lycopus europæus*), formerly supposed to be used by gypsies to stain the skin.

Gyr′a-can′thus (jĭr′ȧ-kăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. γυρος round + ἄκανθα spine.] *Paleon.* A genus of elasmobranch fishes of the Devonian and Carboniferous, with round, sculptured spines.

gy′ral-ly, *adv.* of GYRAL.

gy′rant (jī′rănt), *a.* [L. *gyrans*, p. pr.] Gyrating. *Rare.*

gy-ra′tor (jī-rā′tẽr), *n.* One that gyrates.

gyre (gīr), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gȳgr* an ogress, a witch.] A malignant spirit. *Scot.*

gyre carle. A supernatural being; hobgoblin; giant. *Scot.*

gyre car′line (gīr kär′lĭn), **gyre car′ling.** The mother witch; a witch. *Scot.*

gyre′ful, *a.* See -FUL.

gyr′en-ceph′a-late (jĭr′ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lāt; jī′rĕn-), *a.* [From NL. *Gyrencephala*; Gr. γῦρος ring + ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] *Zoöl.* Having the surface of the brain convoluted; — applied by Owen to a group, **Gyr′en-ceph′a-la** (-lȧ), comprising certain higher mammals, based on the development of this character.

gyr′en-ceph′a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Gyrencephalate.

gy′ri (jī′rī), *n.*, *pl.* of GYRUS.

gyrland, *v. t.* [See GARLAND.] To garland. *Obs.*

gy-roc′er-a-cone′ (jī-rŏs′ẽr-ȧ-kōn′), *n.* [*Gyroceras* + *cone.*] *Paleon.* A nautiloid cephalopod shell resembling the genus *Gyroceras* in manner of coiling.

Gy′ro-dac′ty-lus (jī′rō-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See GYRO-; -DACTYLOUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small monogenetic trematodes parasitic on fishes. The body has a disk bearing strong hooks and processes at the posterior end, and produces a single embryo, which in turn may develop another embryo before it leaves the body of the parent. It is the type of a family, **Gy′ro-dac-tyl′i-dæ** (-dăk-tĭl′ĭ-dē).

Gyr′o-dus (jĭr′ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γυρός round + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Jurassic pycnodonts having a deep body, and rows of rounded teeth.

gy-rog′o-nite (jī-rŏg′ō-nīt; jĭ-), *n.* [*gyro-* + Gr. γόνος fruit.] *Paleobot.* The petrified fruit of a stonewort (*Chara hispida*).

gy′ro-graph (jī′rō-grăf), *n.* [*gyro-* + *-graph.*] A device for recording revolutions.

gy-roi′dal-ly, *adv.* of GYROIDAL.

Gy-rol′e-pis (jī-rŏl′ē-pĭs; jĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γυρός round + λεπίς scale.] *Paleon.* A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes having the scales marked with irregular oblique and curved rugæ.

gy′ro-lite (jī′rō-līt; jĭr′ō-), *n.* [*gyro-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A hydrous calcium silicate, $H_2Ca_2Si_3O_9 \cdot H_2O$, in white concretions.

gy-ro′ma (jī-rō′mȧ; jĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυροῦν to round, bend.] A turning round. *Rare.*

gy′ro-man′cy (jī′rō-măn′sĭ; jĭr′ō-), *n.* [*gyro-* + *-mancy*: cf. F. *gyromancie.*] Divination performed by drawing a ring or circle, and walking in or around it till the walker falls from dizziness, the prognostic being drawn from the place of the fall.

gy-rom′e-ter (jī-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*gyro-* + *-meter.*] A rotary speed indicator.

gy′ro-phor′ic (jī′rō-fŏr′ĭk; jĭr′ō-), *a.* [*gyro-* + *-phoric.*] Noting an acid in certain lichens (as *Gyrophora*), isomeric with and similar to lecanoric acid.

gy′ro-pi′geon (jī′rō-pĭj′ŭn), *n.* [L. *gyrare* to revolve + E. *pigeon.*] A clay pigeon or similar target.

gyr′ous (jīr′ŭs), *a.* Having gyres. *Rare.*

gy′ro-va′gi (jī′rō-vā′jī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -GUS (-gŭs). [LL.] = GYROVAGUES.

gy′ro-vagues (jī′rō-vāgz), *n. pl.* [F., LL. *gyrovagus.*] Monks accustomed to wander from monastery to monastery. *Hist.*

gyr′som. † GERSUM.

gyrthe. † GRITH.

gyse. † GUISE.

gyte (gīt), *a.* Delirious; mad. *Scot.*

gyte (gīt), *n.* [Cf. GET offspring.] **1.** Spawn of herrings. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A child; a pupil in his first year in the Edinburgh High School. *Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*

gy′trash. Var. of GUYTRASH. *Dial. Eng.*

gywel. † JEWEL.

H

ha. † HEO, HI.

ha (hȧ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HE.

ha. Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of HAVE.

ha (hä), *n.* Utterance or sound of the interj. *ha.*

ha, *v. i.* To exclaim *ha!*

ha. *n.* A ha-ha. *Obs.*

ha' (hô), *n.* Hall. *Scot.*

Ha., *or* **ha.** *Abbr.* Hannah; hectare.

h. a. *Abbr.* Hoc anno; horse artillery.

haa. † HAW.

haaf (häf). Dial. Eng. var. of HALF, HEAF.

haaf (häf), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. & Sw. *haf* the sea, Dan. *hav.*] Deep-sea fishing grounds off the Shetland and Orkney Islands.

Ha′a-hash′ta-ri (hā′ȧ-hăsh′tȧ-rī). *Bib.*

haak (häk). Dial. Eng. var. of HAKE, fish; HAKE, to wander, etc.; HAWK, to cough.

haal. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HALE, *a.*; WHOLE.

haali. † HALELY.

haam. Dial. Eng. var. of HAME.

‖ **haa′ne-poot** (hā′nĕ-pōōt), *n.* [Boer D. *hanepoot.*] A South African wine or raisin grape.

haar. † HARE.

haar. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAIR.

haar (här), *n.* [Cf. HOAR.] A fog; esp., a fog or mist with a chill wind. *Scot. & Local, Eng.*

Haar′lem blue (här′lĕm). [From *Haarlem*, Netherlands.] = ANTWERP BLUE.

haast. † HASTE.

haate. † HATE.

hab. Obs. or dial. var. of HAVE.

Hab., **hab.** *Abbr.* Habakkuk; habitat.

‖ **ha′ba** (ä′vä; 133), *n.* [Sp.] Properly, the lima bean; also, any variety of the common bean.

Hab′a-cuc (hăb′ȧ-kŭk). *D. Bib.*

habade. † ABODE.

Ha-ba′iah (hȧ-bā′yȧ; -bī′ȧ). *Bib.*

habandone. † ABANDON.

habardashar. † HABERDASHER.

Ha-bas′sin, *n.* Abyssinian. *Obs.*

Hab′a-zi-ni′ah, *or* **Hab′az-zi-ni′ah** (hăb′ȧ-zĭ-nī′ȧ). *Bib.*

Hab′ba-cuc. Var. of HABAKKUK. *Bib.*

hab′bah (hăb′ȧ), **-beh** (-ĕ), *n.* [Ar.] See WEIGHT.

hab′be, hab′ben. Obs. infins. of HAVE.

hab′ble (hăb′'l). Scot. var. of HOBBLE.

hab. corp. *Abbr.* Habeas corpus.

hab-da′lah (hăb-dä′lä), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew service held at the conclusion of a holy day.

ha′be-as (hā′bē-ăs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* A habeas corpus. *Colloq.*

ha′be-as-cor′pus, *v. t.* *Law.* To get, or procure the release of, by writ of habeas corpus. *Colloq.*

ha′beck. † HABICK.

ha-be′na (hȧ-bē′nȧ), *n.* [L., thong.] *Anat.* A peduncle of

pus ad fa'ci-en'dum et re-ci'pi-en'dum (fā'shĭ-ĕn'dŭm ĕt rē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕn'dŭm), issued from a superior to an inferior court, requiring a defendant to be produced with the cause of his being taken and held, and hence called also ‖**ha'be-as cor'pus cum cau'sa** (kŭm kô'zȧ) ; ‖ **ha'be-as cor'pus ad pro'se-quen'dum** (ăd prŏs'ē-kwĕn'dŭm), for removing a prisoner for trial to the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed ; ‖ **ha'be-as cor'pus ad re'spon-den'dum** (rē'spŏn-dĕn'dŭm), for bringing up a prisoner from a lower court to charge him with an offense ; ‖ **ha'be-as cor'pus ad sa'tis-fa'ci-en'dum** (săt'ĭs-fā'shĭ-ĕn'dŭm), to bring up a prisoner from a lower court to charge him with process of execution ; ‖ **ha'be-as cor'pus ad tes'ti-fi-can'dum** (tĕs'tĭ-fĭ-kăn'dŭm), for bringing a person in custody into court as a witness.

Hab'e-na'ri-a (hăb'ē-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *habena* thong, strap.] *Bot.* A large genus of mostly tropical terrestrial orchids having showy long-spurred spicate or racemose flowers. Many American species are now referred to other genera.

ha-ben'dum (hȧ-bĕn'dŭm), *n.* [L., (which is) to be had.] *Law.* That part of a deed which follows the part called the *premises*, and limits and defines the estate which the grantee is to have in the property granted ; — so called because it begins in Latin with the words *habendum et tenendum*, or, in English, with *to have and to hold.* In modern deeds, in which the premises usually name the grantee and define the thing to be granted, the *habendum* has become in most cases a mere form, and is not an essential. As between the premises and the habendum the former controls.

hab'er-dash'er (hăb'ẽr-dăsh'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AF. *hapertas*, prob. the name of some stuff : of unknown origin. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A dealer in small wares, as tapes, pins, needles, and thread, and formerly also hats ; now, esp., a dealer in linens, trimmings, etc., or any small articles of dress.

The *haberdasher* heapeth wealth by hats. *Gascoigne.*

2. In the United States now, usually, one who keeps a men's furnishing store, for supplying collars and cuffs, underwear, hats, etc.

hab'er-dash'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher ; also, a haberdasher's shop.

hab'er-geon (hăb'ẽr-jŭn ; hȧ-bûr'jŭn), *n.* [F. *haubergeon* a small hauberk, dim. of OF. *hauberc*, F. *haubert.* See HAUBERK.] A coat of mail, shorter than a hauberk; often, loosely, the hauberk.

hab'ile (hăb'ĭl), *a.* [F. *habile*, L. *habilis.* See ABLE, HABIT.] **1.** Fit ; suitable. *Obs.*

2. Able ; expert ; adroit : skillful ; clever.

ha-bil'i-ment (hȧ-bĭl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *habillement*, fr. *habiller* to dress, clothe, perh. orig., to make fit, make ready, and from (assumed) LL. *habiliare*, fr. L. *habilis.* See HABILE.] **1.** Equipment ; *pl.*, furnishings ; fittings. *Obs.*

2. Dress ; attire ; vestment ; costume ; — now chiefly in *pl.*

Strange lady in so strange *habiliment.* *Spenser.*

3. Mental equipment ; *pl.*, faculties. *Obs.*

4. An ornament ; a biliment. *Obs.*

ha-bil'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The arts and industries connected with the manufacture and use of clothes.

ha-bil'i-tate (hȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). **1.** To qualify ; entitle. *Obs.*

2. To fit out, or equip for working, as a mine. *Local, U. S.*

3. To clothe ; dress.

ha-bil'i-tate, *v. i.* [G. *habilitieren.*] To qualify one's self, as for teaching in a university.

ha-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *habilitatio* : cf. F. *habilitation.*] Act of habilitating ; qualification ; capacitation.

hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *n.* [ME. *habit*, *abit*, F. *habit*, fr. L. *habitus* state, appearance, dress, fr. *habere* to have, be in a condition ; prob. akin to E. *have.* See HAVE ; cf. ABLE, BINNACLE, DEBT, DUE, EXHIBIT, MALADY.] **1.** Dress ; garb ; attire ; specif., a suit of clothes ; a costume ; also, *Archaic*, a piece of apparel ; a garment.

Costly thy *habit* as thy purse can buy. *Shak.*
The silvery *habit* of the clouds *Longfellow.*

2. A particular costume indicative of rank, profession, office, or concernment ; specif. : **a** The gown or dress of a religious. **b** The riding costume of a lady ; a riding habit.

3. Bearing ; deportment ; demeanor ; as, a man of genial *habit.* *Obs.*, except in *habit and repute*, used in Scots law.

4. Bodily appearance ; hence, the bodily conditions which influence appearance ; bodily constitution or state.

A *habit* of the highest health and vigor. *Addison.*

5. The body as a physiological organism ; the system of bodily processes ; also, the body's surface. *Obs.*

6. Mental or moral constitution or bearing ; the disposition or prevailing character of one's thoughts and feelings ; mental make-up ; as, a good *habit* of mind.

And shortly, turned was al up-so-down
Bothe *habit* and eek disposicioun. *Chaucer.*

7. A particular aptitude or settled disposition ; a concrete custom or practice ; esp., an aptitude or inclination for some action, acquired by frequent repetition and showing itself in increased facility of performance or in decreased power of resistance ; as, the opium *habit ;* also, in a general sense, characteristic behavior or tendency ; wonted or customary action ; custom, practice, or usage ; in *Psychol.*, the function or faculty of forming particular aptitudes, or habits ; facilitation, whether purely psychical or with reference to some steadfast alteration in the nervous system.

A man of very shy, retired *habits.* *Irving.*

8. *Nat. Hist.* Characteristic form or mode of occurrence or growth ; as, elms have a spreading *habit.*

9. Familiarity or terms of familiarity ; close acquaintance ; as, on intimate *habits.* *Obsoles.*

10. Habitation. *Obs. & R.*

11. *Logic.* The category of possession. *Obs.*

Syn. — Rule, practice, consuetude, wont. — HABIT, CUSTOM, USAGE, HABITUDE, PRACTICE, USE, WONT. HABIT implies a settled disposition or tendency (esp. on the part of an individual) leading one to do easily, naturally, and with growing skill or certainty what one does often ; CUSTOM suggests rather the external aspects of *habit* (whether on the part of an individual or a community), the fact of repetition rather than the tendency to repeat ; USAGE (applying only to a considerable body of people) adds the implication of long acceptation or standing ; both *custom* and (esp.) *usage* frequently suggest a certain degree of authority (for legal uses see defs.) ; as, "How use doth breed a *habit* in a man !" (*Shak.*) ; "Her memory from old *habit* of the mind went slipping back upon the golden days in which she saw him first" (*Tennyson*) ; "It is a *custom* more honored in the breach than the observance" (*Shak.*) ; "And *custom* lie upon thee with a weight, heavy as frost, and deep almost as life" (*Wordsworth*) ; the *habit* of smoking, the *custom* of smoking after dinner ; "the . . . inveterate *usages* of our country, growing out of the prejudice of ages" (*Burke*) ; "*Usages* have been established in every department of the government, which have become a kind of common law" (*Justice MacLean*) ; "The consensus of *usage* determines the meaning which a word bears" (*G. L. Kittredge*). HABITUDE is rather more objective than *habit ;* USE and WONT are chiefly poetical for *custom ;* as, "his resentment at having his *habitudes* disturbed" (*Mrs. Oliphant*) ; "more haste than is his *use*" (*Shak.*) ; "sad beyond his *wont*" (*Tennyson*). PRACTICE, as here compared (see EXERCISE), suggests esp. habitual performance or mode of action ; it occasionally carries a somewhat sinister implication ; as, "My enemies, who come to stare at my affliction — their daily *practice* to afflict me more" (*Milton*). See USUAL, MANNER, FASHION, METHOD.

hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* ; HAB'IT-ED ; HAB'IT-ING. [ME. *habiten* to dwell, F. *habiter*, fr. L. *habitare* to have frequently, to dwell, intens. fr. *habere* to have. See HABIT, *n.*] **1.** To dress ; clothe ; array.

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities. *Dryden.*

2. To inhabit. *Archaic.* *Rom. of R.*

3. To accustom ; habituate. *Obs.*

hab'it, *v. i.* To live ; abide. *Obs.*

hab'it-a-ble (hăb'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *habitable*, L. *habitabilis.*] Capable of being inhabited ; that may be inhabited or dwelt in ; as, the *habitable* world ; specif., of a dwelling, reasonably fit for occupation by a tenant of the class for which it was let, or of the class ordinarily occupying such a dwelling. — **hab'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **hab'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

hab'it-an-cy (hăb'ĭt-ăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Residence ; inhabitancy.

In some respects, perhaps, there is a distinction between *habitancy* and domicil, as pointed out and explained in the case of Harvard College *v.* Gore, 5 Pick. R. 377, the former being held to include citizenship and municipal relations. 27 *Miss.* (5 *Cush.*) 711.

2. Inhabitants collectively ; population ; also, *Rare*, populous condition.

hab'it-ant (hăb'ĭ-tănt), *n.* [F. *habitant.* See HABIT, *v. t.*]

1. An inhabitant ; a dweller.

2. [*F. pron.* ȧ'bē'täɴ'] One of the settlers, or descendants of settlers, of French descent or origin in Canada or Louisiana, belonging to the farming class.

The Canadian settler scorned the name of peasant, and then, as now, was always called the *habitant.* *Parkman.*

hab'i-tat (hăb'ĭ-tăt), *n.* [L., it dwells, fr. *habitare.* See HABIT, *v. t.*] **1.** *Biol.* The natural abode of a plant or animal. The word *habitat* often refers especially to the kind of environment in which the plant or animal occurs, as opposed to *range*, denoting its geographical distribution. *Locality* indicates the circumscribed area, and *station* the exact spot, in which certain individuals are found.

2. Place where anything is commonly found.

This word has its *habitat* in Oxfordshire. *Earle.*

hab'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *habitation*, L. *habitatio.*]

1. Act of inhabiting ; state of inhabiting or dwelling, or of being inhabited ; occupancy. *Denham.*

2. Place of abode ; settled dwelling ; residence ; house.

The Lord . . . blesseth the *habitation* of the just. *Prov.* iii. 33.

3. A branch or lodge of the Primrose League in England.

4. A colony or settlement.

5. *Civil Law.* = HABITATIO. See SERVITUDE.

Syn. — HABITATION, DWELLING, RESIDENCE, DOMICILE, HOME are here compared in their nontechnical uses ; for legal distinctions see defs. HABITATION and DWELLING, both general terms, are now almost exclusively bookish or elevated in their connotation ; as, "My people shall dwell in a peaceable *habitation* and sure *dwellings*" (*Is.* xxxii. 18) ; "whose *dwelling* is the light of setting suns" (*Wordsworth*). RESIDENCE denotes a settled or permanent home ; as applied to a dwelling house, it suggests a certain degree of pretension or dignity ; as, his *residence* is in New York ; a street of handsome *residences.* DOMICILE (sometimes applied to the home of animals) is rare except in its legal sense. HOME denotes a dwelling place, but connotes esp. all the range of sentiment and feeling associated with it ; as, "An English *home* — gray twilight poured on dewy pastures, dewy trees, softer than sleep" (*Tennyson*) ; "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like *home*" (*Payne*) ; "God, who is our *home*" (*Wordsworth*). *Home* is not a mere synonym for *house.* See RESIDE, INHABITANT.

habit cloth. A light, thin broadcloth, so called because riding habits are usually made of it.

hab'it-ed (hăb'ĭt-ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Clothed ; arrayed ; dressed; as, he was *habited* like a shepherd.

2. Fixed by habit ; accustomed. *Obs.* *Fuller.*

3. Inhabited. *Archaic.* *Addison.*

habit shirt. A woman's garment for neck and breast, resembling a shirt bosom and collar ; a kind of chemisette.

habit spasm. *Med.* A nervous affection marked by spasmodic movements of certain muscles, esp. of the face.

ha-bit'u-al (hȧ-bĭt'ū-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *habituel*, LL. *habitualis.* See HABIT, *n.*] **1.** *Philos. & Theol.* Existing as a part of the inward constitution or habit ; inherent, native, or inborn, as, *habitual* cognition ; *habitual* faith, etc. *Obs.*

An *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

2. Of the nature of a habit ; according to habit ; established by, or repeated by force of, habit ; customary ; as, the *habitual* practice of sin ; *habitual* drunkenness.

It is the distinguishing mark of *habitual* piety to be grateful for the most common and ordinary blessings. *Buckminster.*

If you find that the habit and rule of a man's life is to indulge periodically and with frequency, and with increasing frequency and violence, in excessive fits of intemperance, such a use of liquor may properly cause the finding of *habitual* drunkenness. 122 *U. S.* 501-507.

3. Doing, practicing, or acting in some manner by force of habit ; customarily doing a certain thing ; as, a *habitual* drunkard is one given to habitual drunkenness.

4. Used, possessed, etc., in the practice of a habit ; usual; customary ; as, a *habitual* chair ; a *habitual* topic.

Syn. — Customary, accustomed, common, wonted, ordinary, regular, familiar. See USUAL.

habitual criminal, *Law*, a person who is legally considered to do criminal acts by force of habit. In some jurisdictions criminals convicted a certain number of times, as three times, or in some places once, of felony or five times of misdemeanor, are under statutory provisions declared *habitual criminals* and made liable to increased penalties.

ha-bit'u-al, *n.* A habitual drunkard, criminal, user of drugs, or the like. *Colloq.*

ha-bit'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *habituatus*, p. p. of *habituare* to bring into a habit of body. See HABIT.] **1.** To make habitual, as an action. *Obs.*

2. To make accustomed ; to accustom ; familiarize.

Habituated to a colder clime. *Sir K. Digby.*

Men are first corrupted . . . and next they *habituate* themselves to their vicious practices. *Tillotson.*

3. To settle as an inhabitant. *Obs.*

4. To go to, or be in, frequently ; to frequent. *Colloq.*

ha-bit'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *habituation.*] Act of habituating, or state of being habituated.

hab'i-tude (hăb'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *habitudo* condition. See HABIT.] **1.** Native or essential character ; normal constitution ; hence, habitual attitude ; usual or accustomed state with reference to something else ; relation.

The same ideas having immutably the same *habitudes* one to another. *Locke.*
Biased by nothing else than their *habitudes* of thinking. *Landor.*

2. Habitual association, intercourse, or familiarity.

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company. *Dryden.*

3. Habit of body or of action ; habitual disposition or mode of procedure.

It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude* without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden*

Syn. — See HABIT.

ha-bit'u-é' (hȧ-bĭt'ū-ā' ; F. ȧ'bē'tü-ā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *habituer.* See HABITUATE.] One who habitually frequents a place or class of places ; as, a *habitué* of the theater.

ha-chure' (hȧ-shūr' ; hăsh'ūr), *n.* [F., fr. *hacher* to hack. See HATCHING.] *Fine Arts.* A short line used in drawing and engraving, esp. in shading and denoting different surfaces, as in map drawing to represent slopes of the ground. In a map the hachures are in the direction of slope — short, broad, and close together for a steep slope, and long, narrow, and far apart for a gentle slope. Cf. CONTOUR LINE.

ha-chure' (hȧ-shūr'), *v. t.* ; HA-CHURED' (-shūrd') ; HA-CHUR'ING (-shūr'ĭng). To shade with, or show by, hachures.

ha-cien'da (ä-syĕn'dä ; hä'sĭ-ĕn'dä ; 138), *n.* [Sp., fr. OSp. *facienda* employment, estate, fr. L. *facienda*, pl. of *faciendum* what is to be done, fr. *facere* to do. See FACT.]

1. A large estate, or a works or establishment, where work of any kind is done, as agriculture, manufacturing, smelting, or raising of animals ; specif., a cultivated farm, with a good house, in distinction from a farming establishment with rude huts for herdsmen, etc. *Sp. Amer.*

2. *Sp. Law.* The state property or its administration ; public finance.

hack (hăk), *v. t.* ; HACKED (hăkt) ; HACK'ING. [ME. *hakken*, AS. *haccian* (in comp.); akin to D. *hakken*, G. *hacken*, Dan. *hakke*, Sw. *hacka.*] **1.** To cut irregularly, without skill or definite purpose ; to mangle by or as if by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument ; as, to *hack* a post.

2. *Football.* To kick the shins of (an opposing player).

3. To roughen or dress (stone) with a hack hammer.

4. *Agric.* **a** To break up the surface of (land, or ground). **b** To break up the soil and sow (seed) at the same operation ; — with *in ;* as, to *hack* in wheat. **c** To cut, trim, or uproot, with a hack, hook, or sickle. *Eng.*

5. To mangle (words) in speaking, or to break (a note) in singing. *Obs.* *Shak.*

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the pineal body. — **ha-be'nal** (-năl), **ha-be'nar** (-nȧr), *a.*

ha-ben'u-la (hȧ-bĕn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *habena* strap.] *Anat.* **a** = HABENA. **b** Any of certain bandlike structures, as the zones of the basilar membrane of the ear. — **ha-ben'u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

ha-ber'ance. † ABEARANCE.

hab'er-dash (hăb'ẽr-dăsh), *n.* Haberdashery. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To deal in haberdashery. *Obs.*

hab'er-dash'er-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of HABERDASHER.

haber-de-pois. † AVOIRDUPOIS.

hab'er-dine (hăb'ẽr-dēn ; -dĭn), *n.* [D. *abberdaan*, *labberdaan* ; or a French form, cf. OF. *habordeau*, from the name of a Basque district, cf. F. *Labourd*, adj. *Labourdin.* The *l* was misunderstood as the French article.] A cod salted and dried. *Obs.*

‖ **ha-be're fa'ci-as pos-ses'si-o'nem.** [L., cause (such a one) to have possession.] *Law.* A writ of execution in ejectment, orig. in cases of chattels real.

‖ **ha-be're fa'ci-as sei'si-nam.** [L., cause to have seizin.] *Law.* A common-law writ used in real actions to recover seizin. It is little used in the United States, and was practically abolished in England by the Common-law Procedure Acts of 1852 and 1860.

‖ **ha'bet et mus'ca sple'nem.** [L.] Even a fly has its spleen.

habette. † HABIT.

hab. fa., *or* **fac.**, **poss.** *Abbr.* Habere facias possessionem.

Ha'bi-a (hā'bĭ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

‖ **ha'bi-chue'la** (ä'bē-chwā'lä), *n.* [Sp.] Any cultivated bean.

ha'bick, *n.* *Her.* An old cloth-dressing instrument, depicted as a charge. *Obs.*

habide. † ABIDE.

habil. † ABLE, HABILE.

hab'i-la-ble (hăb'ĭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being clothed. *Rare.*

ha-bil'a-to-ry (hȧ-bĭl'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to clothing. *Rare.*

ha-bil'i-men'tal, **ha-bil'i-men'ta-ry**, *a.* Pert. to habiliments. *R.*

ha-bil'i-ment-ed, *a.* Clothed. *R.*

ha-bil'i-tate, *a.* [LL. *habilitatus*, p. p.] Habilitated. *Obs.*

ha-bil'i-ta'tor (hȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who habilitates.

ha-bil'i-ty. † ABILITY.

ha-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being habile, or expert. *Rare.*

habille, *v. t.* [F. *habiller.*] To render able or fit; to fit out. *Obs.*

ha-bil'li-ment. † HABILIMENT.

hab'it-a-bil'i-ty (hăb'ĭt-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being habitable.

hab'it-a-bl. Habitable. *Ref. Sp.*

hab'it-a-cle (hăb'ĭt-ȧ-k'l), *n.* [F. *habitacle* dwelling place, binnacle, L. *habitaculum.* See 1st BINNACLE, HABIT, *v.*] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A dwelling place. **2.** A niche, as for a statue.

hab'i-ta'cule, *n.* Habitacle. *Obs.*

hab'it-al-ly, *adv.* With respect to habitat.

ha'bi'tan' (ȧ'bē'täɴ'), *n.* = HABITANT, 2.

hab'it-ance, *n.* [OF. *habitance*, LL. *habitantia.*] Dwelling ; abode. *Obs.*

hab'it-ant (hăb'ĭ-tănt), *a.* Inhabiting. *R.*

hab'it-ate, *v. t.* [Cf. HABIT, *n.*] To habituate. *Obs.*

hab'it-ate (hăb'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *habitare.*] To reside. *Rare.*

‖ **hab'i-ta'ti-o** (hăb'ĭ-tā'shĭ-ō ; -shō). [L.] *Law.* See SERVITUDE.

hab'i-ta-tive (hăb'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to habitation. *R.* [*Obs.*

hab'i-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] A dweller.

ha-bit'u-al'i-ty (hȧ-bĭt'ū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Habitual state. *Rare.*

ha-bit'u-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

ha-bit'u-al-ly, *adv.* of HABITUAL. See -LY.

ha-bit'u-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ha-bit'u-a-ry, *a.* Habitual. *Obs.*

ha-bit'u-ate, *a.* Formed by habit ; habitual. *Obs.*

hab'i-ture, *n.* Habitude. *Obs.*

hab'i-tus (hăb'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Nat. Hist.* = HABIT, 8.

ha'ble. † ABLE.

‖**ha'blen car'tas, y cal'len bar'bas** (ä'blān kär'täs, ē käl'yān bär'bäs). [Sp.] Let writings speak, and beards (that is, mouths) be silent; i. e., it is idle to deny written statements.

hab'li-ment (*dial.* ȧb'lĭ-mĕnt). Dial. Eng. var. of HABILIMENT.

hab'nab' (*dial.* hȧb'nȧb, ȧb'-), *adv.* [Cf. HOBNOB.] By chance ; hit or miss. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Ha'bor (hā'bŏr). *Bib.*

habot. † ABBOT.

habound, haboundance, etc. † ABOUND, ABUNDANCE, etc.

habresone. † HABERGEON.

ha'brik. † HAUBERK.

Hab-roc'o-ma, **hab'ro-come.** Vars. of ABROCOMA, ABROCOME.

hab'ro-ma'ni-a (hăb'rō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἁβρός graceful + *mania.*] *Med.* Insanity attended with delusions of an agreeable nature.

Hab'sa-ni'as (hăb'sȧ-nī'ăs). [*D. Bib.*

habt. *Abbr.* *Pharm.* Habeat (L., let him have).

ha'bu-ka (hä'bōō-kȧ). Var. of [HAPUKU.

habunde, habundaunce, etc. † ABOUND, ABUNDANCE, etc.

haburdashe. † HABERDASH.

haburdepays. † AVOIRDUPOIS.

haburioun † HABERGEON.

ha'bu-tai' (hä'bōō-tī'), *n.* [Jap. *habutaye.*] A thin, soft, plain-woven Japanese silk.

habutaye. Var. of HABUTAI.

hac. † AC.

hacche, hacchen. † HATCH.

hacchet. † HATCHET.

hace. † HOARSE.

Ha-cel'da-ma (hȧ-sĕl'dȧ-mȧ). [*D. Bib.*

‖ **ha'cen-da'do** (ä'thĕn-dä'thō ; ä'sĕn- ; 138, 146), *n.* [Sp.] The proprietor of a hacienda.

‖ **ha'cen-de'ro** (-dā'rō), *n.* ; *pl.* -DEROS (-rōs). [Sp.] A farmer.

hach. Hatch. *Ref. Sp.*

Hach'a-li'ah (hăk'ȧ-lī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Ha-cham'o-ni (hȧ-kăm'ō-nī). *D. Bib.*

hache. † ACHE, HASH, HATCH.

hache (hȧsh ; ȧsh), *n.* *Archæol.* [F.] A hatchet ; an ax.

haché, hachee. † HACHY.

hachee, *n.* [OF. *haschiée*, *hachiée.*] Pain. *Obs.*

hach'el (häᴋ'ĕl), *n.* A slovenly person. *Scot.*

Hach'e-la'i (hăk'ē-lā'ī). *D. Bib.*

hachement. † HATCHMENT.

hachet. † HATCHET.

Ha-chi'la (hȧ-kī'lȧ : hăk'ĭ-lȧ). [*D. Bib.*

Ha-chi'lah (-lȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **ha'chis'** (hȧ'shē' ; ȧ'shē'), *n.* [F.] Hash ; — now chiefly a French cookery term.

hach'ment. Hatchment. *R. Sp.*

Hach'mo-ni (hăk'mō-nī : hăk-mō'nī). **Hach'mo-nite** (hăk'mō-nīt). *Bib.*

hacht. Hatched. *Ref. Sp.*

hachy, *n.* [Cf. F. *hachis* or OF. *hachié*, p. p. of *hachier.* See HASH, *v.*] Hash. *Obs.*

6. To hoe, rake, cut, or the like, in ridges or rows. *Dial. Eng.*

hack (hăk), *v. i.* **1.** To make hacks, or rough cuts or notches. **2.** To chatter; also, to stammer; stutter. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** To kick an opponent's shins in football or basketball. **4.** To cough in a short, broken manner; to cause short broken coughing.

hack (hăk), *n.* **1.** A tool or implement for hacking; specif.: **a** A pick, mattock, hoe, or the like. **b** A tool for notching wood, as for bleeding trees. **c** A blacksmith's tool for cutting iron in two.
2. A notch; cut; nick; esp., *U. S.*, a blaze cut in a tree. **3.** *Curling.* A cut behind the tee for the foot of the player. **4.** *Football.* A kick on the shins, or a cut from a kick. **5.** A ridge made by plowing, hoeing, raking, or the like; also, a row of drying grass. *Dial. Eng.* **6.** A breaking or stumbling in speech. **7.** A hacking; a short, broken cough. **8.** An individual trial; a stroke; a turn; a spell. *Colloq.*

hack (hăk), *n.* [See HATCH a half door.] **1.** *Falconry.* The board on which a hawk's meat is served; hence, the state of partial liberty in which a hawk is kept before training. **2.** A frame or grating; as, a frame for drying fish or cheese; a rack for feeding cattle; a grating in a mill race, etc. **3.** A long low pile into which bricks are built after being molded, that they may dry.

hack, *v. t.* **1.** To put on a hack, or frame, as fish, cheese, etc. **2.** *Falconry.* To keep (a hawk) at hack, or in a state of partial liberty.

hack, *n.* [Shortened fr. *hackney*. See HACKNEY.] **1.** A horse let out for common hire; also, a horse used in all kinds of work, or a saddle horse, as distinguished from hunting and carriage horses.
2. A coach or carriage let for hire; a hackney.

On horse, on foot, in *hacks* and gilded chariots *Pope.*

3. The driver of a hack. *Obs.* **4.** One who hires himself out for any sort of work, esp. literary work; a drudge.

Here lies poor Ned Purdon, from misery freed,
Who long was a bookseller's *hack*. *Goldsmith.*

5. A procuress; a prostitute. *Slang, Obsoles.* **6.** Anything hackneyed or trite. *Obs.* **7.** *Naut.* A watch used instead of the standard chronometer in taking observations.

hack, *v. t.* **1.** To use frequently and indiscriminately, so as to render trite and commonplace.

The word "remarkable" has been so *hacked*. *J. H. Newman.*

2. To employ as a hack writer. **3.** To use as a hack; to let out for hire.

hack, *v. i.* **1.** To ride or drive at an ordinary pace, or over the roads, as distinguished from riding across country.

I was *hacking* over this way. *Century Mag.*

2. To be exposed or offered to common use for hire. **3.** To live the life of a drudge or hack.

hack, *a.* Hackneyed; hired; mercenary.
hack chronometer, h. watch. *Naut.* = 6th HACK, 7. — **h. work,** work done by a hack, or hired drudge; esp., work done by a hack writer. — **h. writer,** one who writes for hire, commonly one who does small miscellaneous literary work.

hack′a-more (hăk′ȧ-mōr), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *jáquima* headstall of a halter.] A halter, usually of plaited horsehair and provided with a loop that may be tightened about the nose, used chiefly for breaking horses; hence, a loop of rope passed around a horse's neck and through his mouth, serving similar ends. *Western U. S.*

hack′bar′row (-băr′ō), *n.* [*hack* a frame + *barrow*.] A barrow for taking bricks from the molders to the hacks.

hack′ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. HAGBERRY.] **a** Any ulmaceous tree of the genus *Celtis*, distinguished by the elmlike leaves and small reddish drupaceous fruit. See CELTIS. **b** Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HAGBERRY **a**.

hacked (hăkt), *p. a.* **1.** Subjected to hacking. **2.** *Her.* Indented, with the notches curved on both sides. **3.** Beaten into cowardice; browbeaten. *Southern U. S.*

hack hammer. [From HACK an implement.] A hammer resembling an adz, used in dressing stone.

hack hook. *Agric.* A kind of sickle with a long handle for cutting peas, trimming hedges, or the like.

hack′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HACK. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *Masonry.* Interruption of a course of stones by the use of two smaller courses. **b** *Gem Cutting.* The system of cuts and grooves in a lap to hold diamond powder.

hack iron. a A miner's pickax or hack. **b** A chisel or similar tool for cutting metal, as wire into nails.

hack′le (hăk′'l), *n.* [See HECKLE; cf. HATCHEL.] **1.** A comb for dressing flax, raw silk, etc.; a hatchel. **2.** A stickleback. *Local, Eng.* **3. a** One of the long, narrow feathers on the neck of certain birds, esp. the domestic fowl, much used in making artificial flies; hence, any similar feather, as one of those on the saddle of the domestic fowl. **b** The neck plumage collectively of the domestic fowl. **c** *Angling.* The loose tuft, usually made from the hackle of a fowl, projecting down from near the head of an artificial fly and imitating an insect's legs. See FLY, 4, *Illust.*

hack′le (hăk′'l), *v. t.;* HACK′LED (-'ld); HACK′LING (-lĭng). **1.** To comb out (flax or hemp) with a hackle; to hatchel. **2.** To furnish with a hackle for fishing.

hack′le, *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *hack*.] To cut roughly; to hack; haggle.

The kingdom being *hackled* and torn to pieces. *Burke.*

hack′ly (hăk′lĭ), *a.* [From HACKLE to hack.] Rough, jagged, or broken, as if hacked; as, a *hackly* fracture.

hack′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The driver of a hack, or carriage for public hire.

hack′ma-tack′ (hăk′mȧ-tăk′), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] The American larch, or tamarack; also, its wood.

hack′ney (hăk′nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [ME. *hakeney, hakenay*; cf. F. *haquenée* an ambling horse, Sp. *hacanea*, also OF. *haque* horse, Sp. *haca*; perh. fr. *Hackney*, in Middlesex, England.] **1.** A horse for ordinary riding or driving, as distinguished from a war horse, a hunter, a race horse, etc.; a nag; specif., a type of trotting horse used chiefly for driving (but in England largely also for riding). They usually are of medium size and rather compact build, and are chiefly distinguished by their conspicuous knee and hock action, the knee being greatly raised and brought forward in taking a step.
2. A horse or pony kept for hire. *Obs.* **3.** A carriage kept for hire; a hackney carriage; a hack. **4.** A hired drudge; a hireling; hence, a prostitute. *Obs.*

hack′ney, *a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use; hence, much used; trite; mean; as, *hackney* coaches; *hackney* authors. "*Hackney* tongue." *Roscommon.*
hackney carriage, any carriage standing or plying for hire. In Great Britain the term "hackney carriage," for purposes of regulation, is defined by various statutes. The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888, sec. 4, says: "*Hackney carriage* means any carriage standing or plying for hire, and includes any carriage let for hire by a coachmaker or other person whose trade or business is to sell carriages or to let carriages for hire, provided that such carriage is not let for hire for a period amounting to three months or more." — **h. chair,** a chair for hire, as formerly a sedan chair, and later a Bath chair. — **h. coach,** a coach used as a hackney carriage; a four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses and seated for six persons.

hack′ney (hăk′nĭ), *v. t.;* -NEYED (-nĭd); -NEY-ING. **1.** To devote to common or frequent use, as a horse; to wear out in common service; hence, to make trite, vulgar, or commonplace; as, a *hackneyed* metaphor or quotation.

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common-*hackneyed* in the eyes of men. *Shak.*

2. To drive hard; to wear out by driving. *Obs.* **3.** To cause to use a hackney. *Obs.* **4.** To blunt or coarsen, as the mind or sensibilities; also, to habituate (a person) or make experienced in (something that is coarsening or that causes loss of delicacy).

hack′ney, *v. i.* To hasten; race. *Obs.*

hack′neyed (hăk′nĭd), *p. a.* **1.** Commonplace; trite. **2.** Worn, or habituated, by long use or practice; practiced.
Syn. — See TRITE.

hack′ney-man (hăk′nĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who lets horses and carriages.

hack saw, *or* **hack′saw′** (hăk′sô′), *n.* A fine-toothed saw having its narrow blade stretched in a frame, for cutting metal.

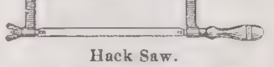

Hack Saw.

hack′thorn′ (hăk′thôrn′), *n.* A South Australian wattle (*Acacia detinens*) having sharp, strong thorns.

had (hăd), *pret. & p. p.* of HAVE. [ME. *had, hafde, hefde*, AS. *hæfde*, in p. p. ME. *had, haved, ihaved*, AS. *hæfed, gehæfed*.] See HAVE. — **had better, had as lief,** etc. See HAVE, *v. t., Note.* — **had like to,** was likely to; was near to; — with present, or, more commonly, perfect, infinitive; as, he'*d like* to have died. Cf. 2d LIKE, *v. i.* *Now Colloq.*

Had like to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*
Ramona *had like* to have said the literal truth, . . . but recollected herself in time. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

Ha′dad (hā′dăd), *n.* [Heb.; the same as *Adad*.] **1.** A Syrian god generally considered to be either a sun god or a god of the atmosphere, and identified with Adad. **2.** Name of several characters of the Old Testament.

had′dock (hăd′ŭk), *n.* [ME. *hadok, haddok*, of unknown origin; cf. F. *hadot*.] An important food fish (*Melanogrammus æglefinus*), allied to the cod, found on both sides of the Atlantic from Iceland south to France and Cape Hatteras. It is smaller than the cod, with a longer anterior dorsal fin and smaller mouth, and has a black lateral line and a black spot just behind the gills. Its flesh is firm and of good keeping qualities. When smoked it is called

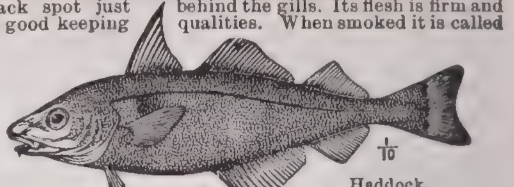

Haddock.

finnan haddie. In New Zealand the term is extended to several more or less related fishes.

hade (hād), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *hadd* a slope, incline, AS. *heald* inclined, akin to G. *halde* declivity.] *Mining & Geol.* The angle made by a fault plane or a vein with the vertical. The *direction of the hade* is the direction in which the vein or fault plane descends from an intersecting vertical line. See FAULT, *Illust.*

hade, *v. i.;* HAD′ED (hād′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); HAD′ING (hād′ĭng). *Mining & Geol.* To deviate from the vertical; — said of a vein, fault, or lode.

Ha′des (hā′dēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἅιδης, ᾅδης.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** The grim god of the lower world, a son of Cronus and Rhea and brother of Zeus and Poseidon. In a more beneficent aspect, the underworld god is called also *Pluto*, i. e., the wealth giver. See PERSEPHONE; cf. DIS. **b** The abode of the dead, conceived either as a dark and gloomy subterranean realm or as a remote island beyond the Western Ocean. At its entrance was the three-headed watchdog Cerberus; beyond was the Styx, across which Charon, the dark ferryman, conducted the souls of those who had been buried with due rites, while yet other rivers were Acheron, the river of woe, Phlegethon, the river of fire, Cocytus, of wailing, and, in later myth, Lethe, the stream of forgetfulness. Hades, or Pluto, and Persephone presided over this realm, while Hermes acted as psychopompos, or conductor thither of the souls of the dead. See ELYSIUM, TARTARUS; cf. NETHER WORLD.
2. The abode or state of the dead; the place of departed spirits; — used esp. in the Revised Version of the New Testament instead of the "hell" of the Authorized and the earlier English versions.

And death and *Hades* gave up the dead. *Rev.* xx. 13 (*R. V.*).
And in *Hades* he lifted up his eyes, being in torments. *Luke* xvi. 23 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Ha-dith′ (hȧ-dēth′), **Ha-dis′** (-dēs′), *n.; pl.* AHADITH (ȧ-hȧ-dēth′). [Ar. *ḥadīth* tradition.] *Mohammedanism.* The body of traditions carried back to Mohammed, or to those of his generation, and constituting the basis of the Sunna (or norm), i. e., orthodox rite. In Moslem theology the Hadith forms the natural supplement to the Koran.

hadj (hăj), *n.* [Ar. *ḥajj*, fr. *ḥajja* to set out, walk, go on a pilgrimage.] The pilgrimage of a Moslem to Mecca.

hadj′i (-ē), *n.* [Ar. *ḥājī*. See HADJ.] **1.** A Moslem who has made his hadj; — sometimes prefixed as a title. **2.** A Greek or Armenian who has visited the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem.

Had′ley's quad′rant (hăd′lĭz). [After John *Hadley*, Eng. mathematician.] A hand instrument, now superseded by the sextant, used chiefly at sea to measure the altitude of a celestial body in ascertaining the vessel's position. It is constructed on the same optical principle as the sextant, but has a graduated arc of only 45°, and a simple line of sight. Called also *octant*. See SEXTANT, *n.*, 2.

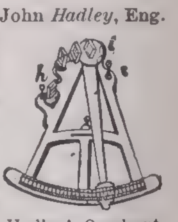

Hadley's Quadrant. *i* Index Glass; *h* Horizon Glass; *s* Sight, or place for observer's eye.

had′ro-cen′tric (hăd′rō-sĕn′trĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἁδρός thick + *centric*.] *Bot.* Having the hadrome, or xylem, elements surrounded by the phloëm; — applied to vascular bundles of the concentric type.

Had′ro-sau′rus (-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἁδρός thick + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of heavy herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Ornithopoda, found in the Cretaceous of North America. They attained a length of over thirty feet, and had a large head with a broad ducklike bill, containing very numerous small teeth forming several series in each jaw.—**had′ro-saur** (hăd′rō-sôr), *n.*

hæc-ce′i-ty (hĕk-sē′ĭ-tĭ; hēk-), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *haecce, haece*, fem. of *hic* this.] Thisness; individual trait.

hæ′ma-, he′ma- (hē′mȧ-; hĕm′ȧ-; cf. HÆMO-). An irregular combining form for *hæmo-*, signifying *blood*. See HÆMO-, HÆMATO-.

hæ′ma-chrome, he′ma-chrome (-krōm), *n.* [*hæma-* + *-chrome*.] *Chem.* Coloring matter of the blood; hæmatin.

hæ′ma-cy-tom′e-ter, he′ma-cy-tom′e-ter (-sī-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *cyto-* + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* An apparatus ...

hack, *n.* A beehive hackle. *Obs.*
hackame. † HAKIM.
hack bell. *Falconry.* A bell put on a hawk while at hack.
hack′bolt′, *n.* = HAGDON. *Local, Eng.*
hack′bush, hack′buss, *n.* [D. *haakbus*.] A hackbut. *Obs.*
hack′but, hag′but, *n.* [OF. *haquebute*, prob. a corruption of D. *haakbus*; *haak* hook + *bus* gun barrel. See HOOK, BOX a case; cf. HARQUEBUS.] A harquebus of which the butt was bent down or hooked for convenience in taking aim.
hack′but-eer′, hack′but-ter, *n.* A soldier armed with a hackbut.
hack′ee, *n.* The chipmunk. *U. S.*
hackeem. † HAKEEM, physician.
hack′er, *n.* One that hacks.
hack′er, *v. t. & i.* To hack. *Dial. Eng.*
hack′er-y (hăk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. Hind. *chhakrā*.] A bullock cart. *India.*
hack′ey-mal. Var. of HECKIMAL.
hack file. See 2d FILE, *n.*, 1.
hack′i-a (hăk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* A hardwood tree of the West Indies.
hack′in, *n.* [Prob. for *hacking*. See HACK to cut.] A sausage pudding of minced meat and fruit, formerly common at Christmas time. *Dial. Eng.*
hack′ing-ly, *adv.* of HACKING.
hack′l. Hackle. *Ref. Sp.*
hack′ld. Hackled. *Ref. Sp.*
hack′le (hăk′'l), *n.* [AS. *hacele* cloak, mantle; akin to OHG. *hachul*, Goth. *hakuls*.] A covering, as a bird's plumage, a serpent's skin, the straw covering of a beehive, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hack′le, *v. t.* **1.** To put a hackle, or cover, on. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. To dress; to make ready. *Dial. Eng.* [hackles.
hack′ler (hăk′lẽr), *n.* One that
hack′let. Var. of HAGLET.
hack′log′, *n.* Chopping block. *R.*
hack′mall. Var. of HECKIMAL.
hack′ney-er, *n.* One who hackneys. [*n.* See -ISM.
hack′ney-ism (hăk′nĭ-ĭz′m),
hack′ster, *n.* A ruffian; also, a prostitute. *Obs.*
hackt. Hacked. *Ref. Sp.*
hack′tree′, *n.* = HACKBERRY **a**.
hack′wood′, *n.* = HAGBERRY **a**. *Dial. Eng.*
Hack′worth's valve gear (hăk′wûrths). [After Timothy *Hackworth*, English engineer.] See VALVE GEAR. [cough. *Colloq.*
hack′y, *a.* Hacking, as a
‖ **hac le′ge** (hăk lē′jē). [L.] With this law or condition.
hacquebute. † HACKBUT.
hacque′ton, *n.* An acton. *Obs.*
hac′ton. † HACQUETON.
Ha-cu′pha (hȧ-kū′fȧ). *D. Bib.*
‖ **hac vi′ce.** For PRO HAC VICE.
-had. † -HOOD.
had (*dial.* hȧd, ȧd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOLD.
had, *n.* [AS. *hād*. Cf. -HOOD.] Person; rank; order; quality; condition. *Obs.* [*Bib.*
Had′ad-e′zer (hăd′ăd-ē′zẽr).
Ha′dad-rim′mon (hā′dăd-rĭm′ŏn). *Bib.*
Had′a-i′a (hăd′ā-ī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ha′dar (hā′dȧr). *Bib.*
Had′ar-e′zer (hăd′ȧr-ē′zẽr). Var. of HADADEZER. *Bib.*
Ha-dash′ah (hȧ-dăsh′ȧ; hȧ-dā′shȧ). *Bib.*
Ha-das′sah (hȧ-dăs′ȧ), *n.* *Bib.* The Jewish name of Esther.
Ha-dat′tah (hȧ-dăt′ȧ). *Bib.*
had′bot′, had′bote′, *n.* [AS. *hādbōt*; *hād* person, rank + *bōt* bote.] *A.-S. Law.* Recompense for violence done to a person in holy orders. *Obs. or Hist.*
had′den (hôd′ĕn). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of HOLDEN.
had′der (*dial.* hȧd′ẽr, ȧd′ẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. form of HEATHER. [haddock. *Scot.*
had′die (hăd′ĭ; hȧd′ĭ), *n.* The
had′din (hôd′ĭn), *n.* Scot. var. of HOLDING. [back salmon.
had′do (hăd′ō), *n.* The hump-
had′dock-er, *n.* One that fishes for haddock.
hade. † HAD, *n.*; HODE.
hade (*dial.* ād), *n.* An unplowed strip left between plowed parts of a field. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Ha′de-an (hā′dē-ăn; hā-dē′ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Hades.
Ha-den′do-a (hä-dĕn′dō-ȧ), **Ha-den′do-wa** (-wȧ), *n.* One of an extensive Hamitic tribe of Nubia, between the Nile and the Red Sea.
Ha′did (hā′dĭd). *Bib.* [slope.
had′ing (hād′ĭng), *n.* Hade, or
Ha′di-thah (hä′dē-thä), **Ha′di-that** (-thȧt). Vars. of HADITH.
had I wist, *or* **had′i-wist′**. Had I known; — a phrase expressing regret or repentance; — often used substantively. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Hadj′e-mi (hăj′ē-mē), *n.* A Persian of mixed Iranian and Turkish or Tataric stock.
Had′lai (hăd′lī; hăd′lā-ī). *Bib.*
had′land (hăd′lănd). Dial. Eng. var. of HEADLAND.
had′land′, *n.* One who has owned land and lost it; — a humorous title. *Obs.*
hadok. † HADDOCK.
Ha-do′ram (hȧ-dō′răm). *Bib.*
Ha′drach (hā′drăk; hăd′răk). *Bib.*
Ha′dra-mau′tian (hä′drä-mô′shăn), *n.* See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.
Ha′dri-el (hā′drĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
had′rom-ase (hăd′rōm-ās), *n.* [*hadrome* + *-ase*.] *Chem.* An enzyme found in certain fungi, capable of dissolving lignin.
had′rome (-rōm), *n.* [Gr. ἁδρός thick.] *Bot.* = XYLEM.
hae (*Scot.* hā, hă). Obs. or Scot. and dial. var. of HAVE.
hæc. [L.] This one (fem.); she.
‖ **hæc-ce′i-tas** (hĕk-sē′ĭ-tăs; hēk-), *n.* [LL.] = HÆCCEITY.
Haeck-e′li-an (hĕk-ē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the German biologist and philosopher Ernst Haeckel (b. 1834). — *n.* A believer in Haeckel's theories.
‖ **hæc o′lim me′mi-nis′se ju-va′bit** (mĕm′ĭ-nĭs′ē). [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things hereafter. See FORSAN ET HÆC, etc. [*p. p.*
hædde, hæfde. † HAD, *pret. &*
haefed. † HEAD.
hæle. † HEAL.
Hael′tzuk (hīl′tsŏŏk), *n.* An Indian of one of a group of Wakashan tribes of the coast islands from Gardner Channel to Rivers Inlet. — **Hael′tzuk-an** (-ăn), *a.*
hæm-. See HÆMO-.
hæ′ma-ba-rom′e-ter, *or* **he′ma-** (hē′mȧ-bȧ-rŏm′ē-tẽr; hĕm′ȧ-). [*hæma-, hema-* + *barometer*.] An instrument for determining the specific gravity of the blood.
hæ′ma-cy′a-nin, *or* **he′ma-** (-sī′ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [*hæma-, hema-* + Gr. κύανος a dark blue substance.] *Chem.* A colorless substance in the blood of a few arthropods and mollusks, which in contact with oxygen becomes blue by transformation into *oxyhæmacyanin*.
hæ′ma-cyte, *or* **he′ma-** (hē′mȧ-sīt; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *-cyte*.] A blood corpuscle.
hæ′mad, he′mad (hē′măd), *adv.* [*hæma-, hema-* + 1st *-ad*.] *Anat.* Toward the hæmal side.
Hæ′ma-dip′sa (hē′mȧ-dĭp′sȧ; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [NL.: *hæma-* + Gr. δίψα thirst.] *Zoöl.* A genus of leeches belonging to the group Gnathobdellæ, and containing numerous terrestrial species of warm countries. Their bites are often troublesome.
hæ′ma-drom′e-ter, *or* **he′ma-** (hē′mȧ-drŏm′ē-tẽr; hĕm′ȧ-), **hæ′ma-dro-mom′e-ter**, *or* **he′ma-** (-drō-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hæma-* + *-drome* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring blood velocity. — **hæ′ma-drom′e-try**, *or* **he′ma-** (-drŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.*
hæ′ma-drom′o-graph, *or* **he′ma-** (-drŏm′ō-gráf), *n.* [*hæma-* + *-drome* + *-graph*.] An instrument for measuring blood velocity.
hæ′ma-dy-nam′e-ter, *or* **he′ma-** (-dī-năm′ē-tẽr; -dĭ-), **hæ′ma-dy′na-mom′e-ter, he′ma-** (-dī′nȧ-mŏm′ē-tẽr; hĕm′ȧ-dĭn′ȧ-), *n.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *dynameter, dynamometer*.] *Physiol.* An instrument by which the pressure of the blood in the arteries, or veins, is measured.
hæ′ma-dy-nam′ics, *or* **he′ma-** (-dī-năm′ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* [*hæma-* + *dynamics*.] *Physiol.* Dynamics in application to the blood; the science treating of the motion of the blood. — **hæ′ma-dy-nam′ic**, *or* **he′ma-**, *a.*
hæ′mag-glu′ti-na′tion, *or* **he′mag-** (hē′mă-glōō′tĭ-nā′shŭn; hĕm′ă-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *agglutination*.] Agglutination of the blood corpuscles. See AGGLUTINATION, 5.
hæ′mag-glu′ti-nin, *or* **he′mag-** (-glōō′tĭ-nĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance which causes hæmagglutination.

ratus for determining the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.

hæ′ma-gogue, he′ma-gogue (hē′mȧ-gŏg; hĕm′ȧ-), *a.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *-agogue.*] *Med.* Promoting a discharge of blood. — *n.* An agent having this quality.

hæ′mal, he′mal (hē′măl), *a.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] **1.** Pertaining to the blood or blood vessels.
2. *Zoöl.* In vertebrates, situated on, or pertaining to, the side of the spinal cord where the heart and chief blood vessels are placed; — hence often equiv. to *ventral*, and opposed to *neural* or *dorsal*.
hæmal, *or* **hemal, arch,** a bony or cartilaginous arch extending ventrally from the spinal column, as that formed by the ribs; esp., the series of ventrally extending bones borne by the caudal vertebræ of many fishes, reptiles, etc., and termed, from their shape, that of a **Y** or **V**, *chevron bones.* The canal formed by the series of these bones is the **h. canal,** the median ventral points or processes which they bear, the **h. spines.** The last term has also been applied to a median ventral process of the centrum of a vertebra.

hæ′mal-bu′men, *or* **he′mal-** (hē′măl-bū′mĕn; hĕm′ăl-), *n.* [*hæmo-* + *albumen.*] *Pharm.* A preparation of blood containing iron albuminate, used in chlorosis and anæmia.

hæ′ma-mœ′ba, he′ma-me′ba (hē′mȧ-mē′bȧ; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + *amœba.*] **a** *Med. & Biol.* An amœbalike organism, living in the blood, esp. the malaria parasite of which this word is [*cap.*] a commonly applied generic name. See MALARIA. **b** A leucocyte.

Hæ-man′thus (hē-măn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A genus of African bulbous amaryllidaceous herbs having showy, usually red, flowers, with a regular perianth, succeeded by an oblong, pulpy, berrylike fruit. The species are often cultivated under the name of *bloodflower* or *blood lily. H. toxicarius* yields an arrow poison.

hæ′ma-poi-et′ic, he′ma-poi-et′ic (hē′mȧ-poi-ĕt′ĭk; hĕm′ȧ-), *a.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *-poietic.*] *Physiol.* Blood-forming; as, the *hæmapoietic* function of the spleen.

hæ′ma-poph′y-sis (-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [NL. See HÆMO-; APOPHYSIS.] *Zoöl.* The second segment of a typical hæmal arch, represented by the sternal part of a rib or by a costal cartilage. The term has also been used in other senses, sometimes designating the chevron bones and other structures only partially or not at all homologous. — **hæ′ma-po-phys′e-al** (-pō-fĭz′ē-ăl), **hæ′ma-po-phys′i-al** (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* Also **he′ma-poph′y-sis,** etc.

hæ′ma-spec′tro-scope, he′ma-spec′tro-scope (-spĕk′trō-skōp), *n.* [*hæma-* + *spectroscope.*] A direct-vision spectroscope for studying the absorption spectrum of blood.

hæ′ma-te′in, he′ma-te′in (hē′mȧ-tē′ĭn; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [See HÆMATO-.] *Chem.* A reddish brown or violet crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, formed from hæmatoxylin by partial oxidation, and regarded as analogous to the phthaleins. It is the essential dyestuff in logwood extracts.

hæ-mat′ic, he-mat′ic (hē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. αἱματικός.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, full of, or having the color of, blood; sanguineous; sanguine; blood-red.
2. *Med.* Acting on the blood.

hæ-mat′ic, he-mat′ic, *n.* A hæmatic medicine.

hæ′ma-ti-dro′sis, he′ma-ti-dro′sis (hē′mȧ-tĭ-drō′sĭs; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [NL. See HÆMATO-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* The excretion of bloody perspiration.

hæ′ma-tin, he′ma-tin (hē′mȧ-tĭn; hĕm′ȧ-; 277), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] **a** Hæmatoxylin. *Obs.* **b** A bluish black, amorphous substance containing iron (perhaps $C_{32}H_{32}O_4N_4Fe$), formed by decomposition of hæmoglobin.

hæ′ma-tin′ic, he′ma-tin′ic (-tĭn′ĭk), *n.* [From HÆMATIN.] *Med.* Any substance, such as an iron salt or organic compound containing iron, which when ingested tends to increase the hæmoglobin contents of the blood; a hæmatic.

hæ′ma-tin-om′e-ter, *or* **he′ma-** (-tĭn-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hæmatin* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for estimating by colorimetry the hæmoglobin in the blood. — **hæ′ma-tin′o-met′ric, he′ma-tin′o-met′ric** (-tĭn′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

hæ-mat′i-non (hē-măt′ĭ-nŏn), **hæ-mat′i-num** (hē-măt′ĭ-nŭm), *n.* [L. *haematinus* blood-red, Gr. αἱμάτινος of blood, fr. Gr. αἷμα blood.] A hard opaque glass, of a beautiful red color which disappears on melting, used by the ancients in enamels, mosaics, etc.; also, an imitation of this, composed of silica, lime, borax, soda, copper oxide, etc.

hæm′a-to-, hem′a-to- (hĕm′ȧ-tō-; hē′mȧ-tō-; 277). Combining form from Greek αἷμα, αἵματος, *blood.* See HÆMO-.

hæm′a-to-chy-lu′ri-a, hem′a-to-chy-lu′ri-a (-kī-lū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + *chylo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Passage of blood and fatty matter in the urine, as in filariasis.

hæm′a-to-crit′, hem′a-to-crit′ (hĕm′ȧ-tō-krĭt′; hē′mȧ-), *n.* Also **hæmatokrit,** etc. [*hæmato-, hemato-* + Gr. κριτής judge.] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining the relative amounts of plasma and corpuscles in blood, generally some form of centrifugal apparatus.

hæm′a-to-cyst′, hem′a-to-cyst′ (-sĭst′), *n.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *cyst.*] *Med.* A cyst containing blood.

hæm′a-to-cy-tu′ri-a, hem′a-to-cy-tu′ri-a (-sī-tū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *cyto-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of blood corpuscles in the urine.

hæm′a-to-gen, hem′a-to-gen (hĕm′ȧ-tō-jĕn; hē′mȧ-), *n.* [*hæmato-* + *-gen.*] **1.** *Physiol. Chem.* A pseudonuclein obtained by peptic digestion of vitellin. It contains iron, and possibly is a parent substance of hæmoglobin.
2. *Med.* Any of several preparations, as a liquid one of ferric citrate, acetic acid, and albumin, used in the treatment of anæmia and other blood disorders.

hæm′a-to-gen′e-sis, hem′a-to-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*hæmato-* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol.* The formation of blood. — **hæm′a-to-ge-net′ic, hem′a-to-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **hæm′a-to-gen′ic, hem′a-to-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

hæ′ma-tog′e-nous, he′ma-tog′e-nous (hē′mȧ-tŏj′ē-nŭs; hĕm′ȧ-), *a.* *Physiol.* Originating in the blood.

hæ′ma-toid, he′ma-toid (hē′mȧ-toid; hĕm′ȧ-), *a.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-oid.*] *Physiol.* Resembling blood.

hæ′ma-tol′y-sis, he′ma-tol′y-sis (-tŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + *-lysis.*] *Physiol.* Dissolution of the red blood corpuscles with diminished coagulability of the blood; hæmolysis.—**hæm′a-to-lyt′ic, hem′a-to-lyt′ic** (-tō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

hæ′ma-to′ma, he′ma-to′ma (-tō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TOMATA** (-tō′mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *hæmato-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A circumscribed swelling or tumor due to effusion of blood beneath the skin.

hæm′a-to-me′tra, hem′a-to-me′tra (hĕm′ȧ-tō-mē′trȧ; hē′mȧ-tō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + Gr. μήτρα womb.] *Med.* An accumulation of blood or menstrual fluid in the uterus.

hæm′a-to-my-e′li-a, hem′a-to-my-e′li-a (-mī-ē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *myelo-* + *-ia.*] *Med.* An effusion of blood into the spinal cord.

hæm′a-to-my′e-li′tis, hem′a-to-my′e-li′tis (-mī′ē-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *myelitis.*] *Med.* Myelitis associated with hemorrhage into the spinal cord.

hæm′a-to-pho′bi-a, hem′a-to-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of the sight of blood; hæmophobia.

hæm′a-to-por′phy-rin, *or* **hem′a-to-** (-pôr′fĭ-rĭn), *n.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + Gr. πορφύρα purple.] *Physiol. Chem.* An iron-free substance obtained in amorphous brown flakes by decomposition of hæmatin. It is found in the integuments of certain lower animals and, in traces, in human urine.

hæm′a-tor-rha′chis, hem′a-tor-rha′chis (hĕm′ȧ-tō-rā′kĭs; hē′mȧ-), *n.* [NL. See HÆMATO-; RACHIS.] Hemorrhage into the spinal canal.

hæm′a-tor-rhœ′a, hem′a-tor-rhe′a (-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* A bloody discharge or flow.

hæ′ma-tose, he′ma-tose (hē′mȧ-tōs; hĕm′ȧ-tōs; 277), *a.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-ose.*] *Med.* Full of blood; bloody.

hæ′ma-to′sis, he′ma-to′sis (hē′mȧ-tō′sĭs; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἱμάτωσις, fr. αἱματοῦν to change into blood.] *Physiol.* **a** Formation of blood; hæmatopoiesis. **b** Arterialization of the blood in the lungs; aëration of the blood.

hæm′a-to-spec′tro-scope, *or* **hem′a-to-** (hĕm′ȧ-tō-spĕk′trō-skōp; hē′mȧ-tō-), *n.* [*hæmato-* + *spectroscope.*] *Physiol.* A spectroscope for the examination of blood.

hæ′ma-tox′ic, he′ma-tox′ic (hē′mȧ-tŏk′sĭk; hĕm′ȧ-), *a.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *toxic.*] Pert. to, or causing, toxæmia.

hæ′ma-tox′y-lin, he′ma-tox′y-lin (-tŏk′sĭ-lĭn), *n.* [See HÆMATOXYLON.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6 \cdot 3H_2O$, the coloring principle of logwood. It is colorless, yellowish, or brownish, but becomes intensely violet-blue on the addition of an alkali. The color is destroyed by acids. It is used as a stain in microscopy. Formerly called also *hæmatin.* — **hæ′ma-tox-yl′ic, he′ma-tox-yl′ic** (-tŏk-sĭl′ĭk), *a.*

Hæ′ma-tox′y-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See HÆMATO-; XYLO-.] *Bot.* A genus of cæsalpiniaceous plants containing a single species, *H. campechianum,* the logwood. See LOGWOOD.

hæ′ma-tu′ri-a, he′ma-tu′ri-a (hē′mȧ-tū′rĭ-ȧ; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Passage of bloody urine. — **hæ′ma-tu′ric, he′ma-tu′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

hæ-mau′to-graph, he-mau′to-graph (hē-mô′tō-grȧf; hĕm-ô′-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *auto-* + *-graph.*] The curve, indicative of the variations in blood pressure, obtained when a stream of blood from an artery strikes against a piece of moving paper. — **hæ-mau′to-graph′ic, he-mau′to-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **hæ-mau-tog′ra-phy, he′-mau-tog′ra-phy** (hē′mô-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ; hĕm′ô-), *n.*

hæ′mic, he′mic (hē′mĭk; hĕm′ĭk; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to the blood. — **hæmic,** *or* **hemic, murmur,** *Med.,* a murmur sometimes heard over the heart and large blood vessels in diseased conditions, when no structural changes of the heart are present.

hæ′min, he′min (hē′mĭn), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] *Physiol. Chem.* Hydrochloride of hæmatin, obtained in the form of reddish brown, microscopic, prismatic crystals (**Teichmann's crystals**) by the action on blood of hydrochloric acid or of strong acetic acid and common salt. The obtaining of these crystals, from old blood clots or suspected stains, is one of the best evidences of the presence of blood.

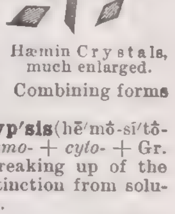

Hæmin Crystals, much enlarged.

hæ′mo- (hē′mō-; hĕm′ō-; 277), **hæm-, hæma-, hæmat-, hæmato-.** Also **he-mo-, hem-, hema-, hemat-, hemato-.** Combining forms from Greek αἷμα, αἵματος, *blood.*

hæ′mo-cy′to-tryp′sis, he′mo-cy′to-tryp′sis (hē′mō-sī′tō-trĭp′sĭs; hĕm′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + *cyto-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub, grind.] *Physiol.* A breaking up of the blood corpuscles, as by pressure, in distinction from solution of the corpuscles, or *hæmocytolysis.*

Hæm′o-do-ra′ce-æ (hĕm′ō-dō-rā′sē-ē; hē′mō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Hæmodorum,* a generic name, fr. *hæmo-* + Gr. δῶρον gift.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous plants, the bloodwort family, having flowers with three stamens and an inferior ovary. The roots frequently yield a bright red coloring matter. There are about 9 genera and 35 species, mostly tropical. The only North American representative is the redroot (*Gyrotheca capitata*). — **hæm′o-do-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

hæ′mo-gal′lol, he′mo-gal′lol (hē′mō-găl′ōl; -ŏl; hĕm′ō-), *n.* [*hæmo-* + pyrogallol.] *Chem.* A reddish brown powder containing iron, prepared by action of pyrogallol as a reducing agent on blood, and used as a hæmatinic.

hæ′mo-gas′tric, he′mo-gas′tric (hē′mō-găs′trĭk; hĕm′ō-), *a.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *gastric.*] *Med.* Accompanied, as yellow fever, by hemorrhage into the stomach.

hæ′mo-glo′bin, he′mo-glo′bin (-glō′bĭn; 277), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *globe.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The normal coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles of vertebrates. It is a compound of hæmatin and globin, and ultimate analyses of it lead to formulas such as $C_{758}H_{1203}O_{218}N_{195}FeS_3$. It crystallizes in different forms from different animals, and apparently there are several different varieties. Hæmoglobin proper is found in venous blood; combined loosely

hæ-man′gi-o′ma, *or* **he-man′gi-o′ma** (hē-măn′jĭ-ō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-* + *angioma.*] A tumor consisting of blood vessels.

hæ′ma-phæ′in, *or* **he′ma-phe′in** (hē′mȧ-fē′ĭn; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [*hæma-, hema-* + Gr. φαιός dusky.] *Chem.* A brown coloring matter sometimes found in the blood.

hæ-map′o-dous, *or* **he-map′-** (hē-măp′ō-dŭs), *a.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *-podous.*] *Zoöl.* Having the limbs on, or directed toward, the hæmal side; — opposed to *neuropodous.* — **hæ′ma-pod,** *or* **he′ma-** (hē′mȧ-pŏd; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.*

hæ′ma-poi-e′sis, *or* **he′ma-** (hē′mȧ-poi-ē′sĭs; hĕm′ȧ-). Var. of HÆMATOPOIESIS.

hæ′mar-thro′sis, *or* **he′mar-** (hē′mär-thrō′sĭs; hĕm′är-), *n.* [NL.; *hæma-* + *arthrosis.*] Extravasation of blood into a joint.

hæ′ma-stat′ic (hē′mȧ-stăt′ĭk; hĕm′ȧ-), **-stat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), **he′ma-stat′ic, -stat′i-cal.** Vars. of HÆMOSTATIC.

hæ′ma-stat′ics, *or* **he′ma-** (-ĭks), *n.* Laws relating to equilibrium of the blood in the blood vessels.

hæmat-. See HÆMATO-.

hæ′ma-ta-chom′e-ter, *or* **he′ma-** (hē′mȧ-tȧ-kŏm′ē-tẽr; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [*hæma-, hema-* + Gr. ταχύς swift + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for measuring blood velocity. — **hæ′ma-ta-chom′e-try,** *or* **he′ma-** (-trĭ), *n.*

hæ′ma-tal, he′ma-tal (hē′mȧ-tăl; hĕm′ȧ-), *a.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-al.*] *Anat.* Relating to the blood or blood vessels.

hæ′ma-tem′e-sis, *or* **he′ma-** (-tĕm′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See HÆMATO-; EMESIS.] *Med.* A vomiting of blood.

hæ′ma-ten-ceph′a-lon, *or* **he′ma-** (-tĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See HÆMATO-; ENCEPHALON.] Hemorrhage into the brain.

hæ′ma-ther′a-py, *or* **he′ma-** (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by the use of blood.

hæ′ma-therm, *or* **he′ma-** (hē′mȧ-thûrm; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Hæmatotherma.

hæ′ma-ther′mal, hæ′ma-ther′mous, *or* **he′ma-** (-thûr′măl; -mŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Hæmatothermal. *Rare.*

hæ′mat-hi-dro′sis, *or* **he′mat-.** Var. of HÆMATIDROSIS.

hæ′ma-tid, he′ma-tid (hē′mȧ-tĭd; hĕm′ȧ-tĭd), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] *Anat.* A red blood corpuscle.

hæ′ma-tim′e-ter, *or* **he′ma-** (-tĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hæmatin, hematin* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for counting corpuscles in blood.

hæ′ma-tin′ic, *or* **he′ma-** (-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* **a** Pert. to, or derived from, hæmatin **b** = HÆMATIC.

hæ′ma-ti-nu′ri-a, *or* **he′ma-** (-tĭ-nū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hæmatin* + *-uria.*] Hæmoglobinuria.

hæm′a-tite, hæm′a-tit′ic. Vars. of HEMATITE, HEMATITIC.

hæ′ma-to′bic (hē′mȧ-tō′bĭk; hĕm′ȧ-), **hæ′ma-to′bi-ous** (-tō′bĭ-ŭs), *or* **he′ma-to′-,** *a.* [See HÆMATOBIUM.] *Biol.* Living in, or parasitic in, the blood.

hæ′ma-to′bi-um, *or* **he′ma-to′-** (-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Biol.* Any organism living in the blood.

hæm′a-to-blast′, *or* **hem′a-to-** (hĕm′ȧ-tō-blăst′; hē′mȧ-tō-), *n.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-blast.*] *Anat.* A cell or element which develops, or is supposed to develop, into a red blood corpuscle. The term has been applied to certain cells of red marrow, the microcytes, and blood plaques.

Hæm′a-to-bran′chi-a (-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* A group of arthropods consisting of the trilobites, eurypterids, and king crabs. — **-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

hæm′a-to-ca-thar′tic, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *a.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *cathartic.*] Purifying the blood.

hæm′a-to-cele′, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor filled with blood.

hæm′a-to-chrome′, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-chrome.*] A red coloring matter in some unicellular algæ, as in the so-called red snow.

hæm′a-to-col′pus, *or* **hem′a-to-** (hĕm′ȧ-tō-kŏl′pŭs; hē′mȧ-tō-), *n.* [NL. See HÆMATO-; COLPO-.] *Med.* Accumulation of blood in the vagina.

Hæm′a-toc′ry-a (hĕm′ȧ-tŏk′rĭ-ȧ; -tō-krī′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + Gr. κρύος cold.] *Zoöl.* The cold-blooded vertebrates, that is, all but the mammals and birds; — opposed to *Hæmatotherma.*

hæm′a-to-cry′al (-ăl), *or* **hem′a-to-,** *a.* *Zoöl.* Cold-blooded.

hæm′a-to-crys′tal-lin, *or* **hem′a-to-** (-krĭs′tăl-ĭn), *n.* [*hæmato-* + *crystalline.*] Hæmoglobin.

hæm′a-to-cy′a-nin, *or* **hem′a-to-** (-sī′ȧ-nĭn), *n.* = HÆMACYANIN.

hæm′a-to-cyte′, *or* **hem′a-to-** (-sīt′), *n.* = HÆMACYTE.

hæm′a-to-cy-tom′e-ter, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* = HÆMACYTOMETER.

hæm′a-to-cy′to-zo′on, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + *cyto-* + *zoon.*] *Med.* A parasite inhabiting the blood corpuscles.

hæm′a-to-dy-nam′ics, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* = HÆMADYNAMICS.

hæm′a-to-dy′na-mom′e-ter, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* = HÆMADYNAMOMETER.

hæm′a-to-glob′u-lin, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* Hæmoglobin.

hæm′a-to-hi-dro′sis, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* = HÆMATIDROSIS.

hæ′ma-toi′din (hē′mȧ-toi′dĭn; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* *Chem.* A pigment, free from iron, formed from hæmatin, as in old blood stains, and identical, according to many, with bilirubin.

hæm′a-to-kol′pos. Var. of HÆMATOCOLPUS.

hæm′a-to-krit′. Var. of HÆMATOCRIT.

hæ-mat′o-lin, he-mat′o-lin (hē-măt′ō-lĭn), *n.* An iron-free substance formed by decomposing hematin in absence of air.

hæ′ma-tol′o-gy, *or* **he′ma-** (hē′mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-logy.*] That branch of science which relates to the blood. — **hæm′a-to-log′i-cal,** *or* **hem′a-to-** (hĕm′ȧ-tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl; hē′mȧ-), *a.*

hæm′a-to-lym-phan′gi-o′ma, *or* **hem′a-to-** (hĕm′ȧ-tō-lĭm-făn′jĭ-ō′mȧ; hē′mȧ-tō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *lymph* + *angioma.*] *Med.* A tumor mainly of blood vessels and lymphatics.

hæ′ma-tom′e-ter, *or* **he′ma-** (hē′mȧ-tŏm′ē-tẽr; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining the number of corpuscles in blood.

hæ′ma-tom′pha-lo-cele′, *or* **he′ma-** (-fȧ-lō-sēl′), *n.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *omphalocele.*] An umbilical hernia filled with blood.

hæm′a-to-per′i-car′di-um, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + *pericardium.*] Accumulation of blood in the pericardium.

hæ′ma-toph′a-gous, *or* **he′ma-** (hē′mȧ-tŏf′ȧ-gŭs; hĕm′ȧ-), *a.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding upon blood.

hæm′a-to-phil′i-a (hĕm′ȧ-tō-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ; hē′mȧ-), **hæm′a-to-phil′ic** (-ĭk), *or* **hem′a-to-.** = HÆMOPHILIA, HÆMOPHILIC.

Hæm′a-to-phi-li′na (-tō-fĭ-lī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the bloodsucking bats (genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*). — **hæ′ma-toph′i-line** (hē′mȧ-tŏf′ĭ-līn; hĕm′ȧ-; -lĭn), *a.*

hæm′a-to-phyte′, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-phyte.*] Any vegetable microörganism inhabiting the blood.

hæm′a-to-plast′, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-plast.*] *Anat.* = HÆMATOBLAST.

hæm′a-to-plas′tic, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *a.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-plastic.*] *Embryol.* Forming blood.

hæm′a-to-poi-e′sis, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *-poiesis.*] *Physiol.* Hæmatogenesis. — **hæm′a-to-poi-et′ic,** *or* **hem′a-to-,** *a.*

hæm′a-to-por′phy-ri-nu′ri-a, *or* **hem′a-to-** (-pôr′fĭ-rĭ-nū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Presence of hæmatoporphyrin in the urine.

Hæ-mat′o-pus (hē-măt′ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + Gr. πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* The genus of limicoline birds consisting of the oyster catchers.

hæm′a-to-sal′pinx, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *salpinx.*] *Med.* Accumulation of blood in the Fallopian tube.

hæm′a-to-scope′, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* *Physiol.* A hæmoscope.

hæm′a-to-sep′sis, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *sepsis.*] = SEPTICÆMIA.

hæ′ma-to′sin, *or* **he′ma-** (hē′mȧ-tō′sĭn; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* *Chem.* The hæmatin from blood. *Rare.*

hæm′a-to-ther′a-py, *or* **hem′a-to-** (hĕm′ȧ-tō-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ; hē′mȧ-tō-). = HÆMATHERAPY.

Hæm′a-to-ther′ma (-thûr′mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + Gr. θερμός warm.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the warm-blooded vertebrates (birds and mammals).

hæm′a-to-ther′mal, *or* **hem′a-to-** (-măl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Warm-blooded.

hæm′a-to-tho′rax, *or* **hem′a-to-.** = HÆMOTHORAX.

hæm′a-to-tox′ic, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *a.* = HÆMATOXIC.

hæm′a-to-zo′a, *n., pl.* of HÆMATOZOÖN.

hæm′a-to-zo′an, *n.* A hæmatozoön.

hæm′a-to-zo′ön, *n.*; *pl.* **-ZOA** (-ȧ). [NL.; *hæmato-* + *zoön.*] *Zoöl.* Any parasite inhabiting the blood, as worms of the genera *Filaria, Bilharzia,* etc., and the malaria parasite. — **hæm′a-to-zo′ic,** *a.*

hæm′a-to-zy-mot′ic, *or* **hem′a-to-,** *a.* [*hæmato-* + *zymotic.*] Of or pert. to a zymosis of the blood.

hæ-mat′u-re′sis, he-mat′u-re′sis (hē-măt′ū-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + *uresis.*] Hæmaturia.

hæ-mau′to-gram, *or* **he-mau′-** (hē-mô′tō-grăm; hĕm-ô′-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *auto-* + *-gram.*] A hæmautograph.

hæ′me-ryth′rin (hē′mē-rĭth′rĭn; hĕm′ē-), *n.* = HÆMOERYTHRIN.

-hæ′mi-a (-hē′mĭ-ȧ). Var. of -ÆMIA.

hæ′mi-dro′sis, *or* **he′mi-dro′sis** (hē′mĭ-drō′sĭs; hĕm′ĭ-). = HÆMATIDROSIS.

hæ′mo-chrome, he′mo-chrome (hē′mō-krōm; hĕm′ō-), *n.* = HÆMACHROME.

hæ′mo-chro′mo-gen, *or* **he′mo-** (-krō′mō-jĕn), *n.* [*hæmochrome* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A substance regarded as the chromogenic component of hæmoglobin.

hæ′mo-chro-mom′e-ter, *or* **he′mo-** (-krō-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hæmochrome* + *meter.*] A hæmatinometer. — **hæ′mo-chro-mom′e-try,** *or* **he′mo-** (-trĭ), *n.*

hæ′mo-cœle, *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-sēl; hĕm′ō-), *n.* *Zoöl.* See CŒLOM. — **hæ′mo-cœ′lic,** *or* **he′mo-** (-sē′lĭk), *a.*

hæ′mo-crys′tal-lin, *or* **he′mo-** (-krĭs′tăl-ĭn), *n.* Hæmoglobin.

hæ′mo-cy′a-nin, hæ′mo-cyte. = HÆMACYANIN, HÆMACYTE.

hæ′mo-cy-tol′y-sis, *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-sī-tŏl′ĭ-sĭs; hĕm′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-* + *cyto-* + *-lysis.*] See HÆMOCYTOTRYPSIS.

hæ′mo-cy-tom′e-ter, hæ′mo-drom′o-graph, *n.* Also **he′mo-.** = HÆMACYTOMETER, HÆMADROMOGRAPH.

hæ′mo-dro-mom′e-ter, *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-drō-mŏm′ē-tẽr; hĕm′ō-), *n.* A hæmadrometer.

hæ′mo-dy-nam′e-ter (-dī-năm′ē-tẽr; -dĭ-), **hæ′mo-dy-nam′ics,** *n.* Also **he′mo-.** = HÆMADYNAMETER, HÆMADYNAMICS.

hæ′mo-e-ryth′rin, *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-ē-rĭth′rĭn; hĕm′ō-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *erythro-* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A red pigment present in the blood of worms and other invertebrates, corresponding to hæmoglobin.

hæ′mo-gen′e-sis, *or* **he′mo-,** *n.* = HÆMATOGENESIS.

hæ′mo-glo′bin-æ′mi-a, he′mo-glo′bin-e′mi-a, *n.* [NL.; *hæmoglobin* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Morbid condition marked by presence of free hæmoglobin in the blood.

hæ′mo-glo′bin-if′er-ous, *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-glō′bĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs; hĕm′ō-), *a.* [*hæmoglobin* + *-ferous.*] *Physiol.* Containing or yielding hæmoglobin.

hæ′mo-glo′bin-o-cho′li-a, *or* **he′mo-** (-ō-kō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*hæmoglobin* + Gr. χολή bile.] Presence of hæmoglobin in the bile.

hæ′mo-glo′bin-om′e-ter, *or* **he′mo-** (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hæmoglobin* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instru-

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with oxygen, as in arterial blood, it is distinguished as *oxyhæmoglobin*, which has a brighter color. Hæmoglobin forms stable compounds with carbon monoxide and nitric oxide.

hæ′mo-glo′bi-nu′ri-a, he′mo-glo′bi-nu′ri-a (hē′mō-glō′bĭ-nū′rĭ-ȧ; hĕm′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmoglobin* + *-uria.*] **a** *Med.* The presence of hæmoglobin in the urine. It is due to excessive destruction of the red blood corpuscles in the circulating blood, and occurs in septicæmia, malarial fevers, and various forms of poisoning. **b** *Veter.* Azotemia, a disease of the horse in which the above symptom occurs. — **hæ′mo-glo′bi-nu′ric,** *or* **he′mo-** (-rĭk), *a.*

hæ′moid, he′moid (hē′moid), *a.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *-oid*: cf. Gr. αἱμοειδής.] *Physiol.* Resembling blood; hæmatoid.

hæ′mol, he′mol (hē′mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] *Pharm.* A dark brown powder containing iron, prepared by the action of zinc dust as a reducing agent upon the coloring matter of the blood, and used as a hæmatinic.

hæ′mo-ly′sin, he′mo-ly′sin (hē′mō-lī′sĭn; hĕm′ō-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *lysin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance developed in the blood serum, capable of destroying red corpuscles, esp. those from another animal. If the other animal is of the same species the substance is called an **isolysin** or **homolysin**; if of a different species, a **heterolysin**. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

hæ′mo-ny (hē′mō-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *Hæmonia* a name of Thessaly, the land of magic.] A plant described by Milton as "of sovereign use against all enchantments."

hæ′mo-phil′i-a, he′mo-phil′i-a (hē′mō-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ; hĕm′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + *-phil* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A condition, usually hereditary, characterized by a tendency to profuse and uncontrollable hemorrhage even from the slightest wounds. — **hæ′mo-phil′ic, he′mo-phil′ic,** (-ĭk), *a.*

hæ′moph-thal′mi-a, he′moph-thal′mi-a (hē′mŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ; hĕm′ŏf-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + *ophthalmia.*] *Med.* An effusion of blood into the eye.

hæ′mo-plas-mo′di-um, *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-plăz-mō′dĭ-ŭm; hĕm′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-* + *plasmodium.*] *Med. & Zoöl.* A protozoan parasite living in the blood, as the malaria parasite.

hæ-mop′ty-sis, he-mop′ty-sis (hē-mŏp′tĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. πτύειν to spit.] *Med.* Expectoration of blood, due usually to hemorrhage of the lungs.

hæm′or-rhage (hĕm′ŏ-rāj), *n.* A discharge of blood. See HEMORRHAGE. — **hæm′or-rhag′ic** (-răj′ĭk), *a.*

hæ′mo-scope, he′mo-scope (hē′mō-skōp; hĕm′ō-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for regulating and measuring the thickness of a layer of blood for spectroscopic examination.

hæ′mo-si-de′rin, he′mo-si-de′rin (hē′mō-sĭ-dē′rĭn; hĕm′ō-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. σίδηρος iron.] *Physiol. Chem.* A pigment containing iron, derived from hæmoglobin during decomposition of blood.

hæ′mo-sid′er-o′sis, he′mo-sid′er-o′sis (-sĭd′ēr-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmosiderin, hemo-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition marked by the deposit of hæmosiderin in the liver, occurring in certain blood diseases due to extensive destruction of red blood corpuscles, as in pernicious anæmia.

hæ′mo-spa′si-a, he′mo-spa′si-a (-spā′zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. σπᾶν to draw.] *Med.* The drawing of blood to a part, as by cupping.

hæ′mo-spas′tic, he′mo-spas′tic (-spăs′tĭk), *a.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. σπαστικός drawing, absorbing.] *Med.* Pert. to, or effecting, hæmospasia. — *n.* A hæmospastic agent.

Hæ′mo-spo-rid′i-a (-spō-rĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HÆMO-; SPORE.] *Zoöl.* A group of Sporozoa consisting of minute forms which at some stage of their existence inhabit the blood corpuscles of vertebrates. The malaria parasite is an example, and is sometimes called **Hæ′mo-spo-rid′i-um** (-ŭm). — **hæ′mo-spo′rid** (-spō′rĭd; 115), *n.*

hæ′mo-sta′si-a, he′mo-sta′si-a (-stā′zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), **hæ-mos′ta-sis, he-mos′ta-sis** (hē-mŏs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. στάσις a standing still.] *Med.* **a** Stagnation of blood. **b** Arrest of a hemorrhage, as by the ligation of arteries.

hæ′mo-stat′ic, he′mo-stat′ic (hē′mō-stăt′ĭk; hĕm′ō-), *a.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. στατικός causing to stand.] *Med.* **a** Of or relating to stagnation of the blood. **b** Serving to arrest hemorrhage; styptic. — *n.* A styptic agent.

hæ′mo-tho′rax, he′mo-tho′rax (-thō′răks), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *thorax.*] Extravasation of blood into the pleural cavity.

hæ′mo-trop′ic, he′mo-trop′ic (hē′mō-trŏp′ĭk; hĕm′ō-), *a.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *-tropic.*] *Chem. & Med.* Affecting the blood; — sometimes used to designate haptophorous groups. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

haft (hȧft), *n.* [AS. *hæft*; akin to D. & G. *heft*, Icel. *hepti*, and to E. *heave*, or *have.*] **1.** A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel taken into the hand, to hold or use it; usually, the hilt of a knife, sword, or dagger.

2. *Spinning.* That part of a mule spindle on which the warve is secured.

haft, *v. t.*; HAFT′ED; HAFT′ING. To set in, or furnish with, a haft; as, to *haft* a dagger.

hag (hăg), *n.* [ME. *hagge, hegge*, witch, hag, AS. *hægtesse*; akin to OHG. *hagazussa*, G. *hexe*, D. *heks*, Dan. *hex*, Sw. *häxa*. The first part of the word is prob. the same as E. *haw* a hedge, and the orig. meaning was perh. wood woman, wild woman.] **1.** A she demon, ghost, or goblin; — used variously, as to denote the Fury or Harpy of classic myth, the malicious elf of Teutonic belief, the bogy or hobgoblin of folklore, a personification of sin or vice, a spirit, esp. an evil spirit. *Archaic.*

Blue meager *hag*, or stubborn unlaid ghost. *Milton.*

2. A woman who has compacted with the Devil; a witch.

You secret, black, and midnight *hags*. *Shak.*

3. An ugly old woman, esp. one of an evil or malicious nature; — formerly sometimes applied to a man.

4. **a** An appearance of light and fire on a horse's mane or a man's hair. *Obs.* **b** A white mist. *Dial. Eng.*

5. **a** = HAGDON. **b** = HAGFISH.

hag′ber-ry (hăg′bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. Dan. *hæggebær*, Sw. *hägg*, Icel. *heggr.*] **a** The bird cherry. *Scot.* **b** = HACKBERRY **a.**

hag′don (hăg′dŭn), *n.* A shearwater; — commonly applied to the several species of the North Atlantic by sailors and fishermen. See SHEARWATER.

Ha′gen (hä′gĕn), *n.* [G.] **a** In the Nibelungenlied, a fierce Burgundian warrior, Gunther's uncle, who murders Siegfried to avenge the injured Brunhild, and is eventually slain with Siegfried's sword by Kriemhild, when he refuses to reveal the hiding place of the treasure of the Nibelungs. **b** In the "Ring of the Nibelungs," the son of Alberich and half-brother of Gunther. His energies are devoted to endeavoring to secure the ring in Siegfried's possession. He is swallowed up by the Rhine.

Ha-ge′ni-a (hȧ-jē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Karl Gottfried *Hagen* (1749–1829), German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous trees consisting of a single species (*H. abyssinica*), native of Abyssinia, having pinnate leaves, and flowers borne in large panicles. See CUSSO.

hag′fish′ (hăg′fĭsh′), *n.* Any of several marine cyclostomes allied to the lampreys, which feed upon fishes, boring into their bodies and devouring their viscera and flesh. They constitute the order Hyperotreta, syn. Myxinoidei. The hagfishes are the lowest existing craniate vertebrates. They are eel-like in form, the largest species attaining a length of three feet. The mouth is round and surrounded by eight tentacles. The tongue bears horny teeth, the roof of the mouth a single tooth. The eyes are rudimentary; the ear has but one semicircular canal, provided with an ampulla at each end; the skin is smooth and secretes a great quantity of slime. *Myxine glutinosa* and *M. limosa* are North Atlantic forms, the latter being common on the American side. *Eptatretus stouti* is found on the Pacific coast of the United States.

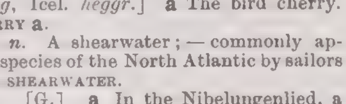

Hagfish (*Myxine glutinosa*). (1/8)

hag-ga′da, hag-ga′dah (hȧ-gä′dä), *n.*; *pl.* -DOTH (-dōth). [Rabbinic *haggādā*, fr. *higgīd* to relate.] **a** In Jewish Rabbinical literature, a story, anecdote, legend, or explanatory narration; hence [*cap.*], collectively, the nonlegal portion of Rabbinical literature dealing with astronomy, astrology, magic, medicine, mysticism, etc. **b** [*cap.*] In a restricted sense, that exegesis or exposition of the Scriptures not connected with the law, but consisting chiefly in imaginative developments of thoughts suggested by the text, or a didactic or homiletic exposition. Cf. HALACHA, MIDRASH. **c** [*cap.*] The ritual for Passover eve; — more fully called *Haggadah Shel Pesah.* This was written in a separate book, prob. not earlier than 1100 A. D.

hag-gad′ic (hȧ-găd′ĭk; -gä′dĭk), **hag-gad′i-cal** (-găd′ĭ-kăl, -gä′dĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or in the style of, the Haggada.

hag-ga′dist (hȧ-gä′dĭst), *n.* A haggadic writer, or a student of the Haggada. — **hag′ga-dis′tic** (hăg′ȧ-dĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Hag′ga-i (hăg′ā-ī), *n.* *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet who flourished during the reign of Darius I., about 520 B. C. **b** The Book of Haggai. See OLD TESTAMENT.

hag′gard (hăg′ȧrd), *a.* [F. *hagard*; prob. of German origin, and perh. orig. meaning, of the hedge or woods, wild, untamed. See HAW hedge; -ARD.] **1.** Wild or intractable; untamed or untrained; — said esp., *Falconry*, of a hawk caught after acquiring adult plumage. Cf. EYAS.

2. [Prob. influenced by *hag* a witch.] Having the expression of one wasted by want, suffering, anxiety, or age; gaunt; as, *haggard* features; *haggard* eyes.

Staring his eyes, and *haggard* was his look. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See THIN.

hag′gard, *n.* **1.** *Falconry.* A haggard hawk.

2. An intractable person; a woman coy of capture. *Obs.*

I have loved this proud disdainful *haggard*. *Shak.*

hag′gis (hăg′ĭs), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *hag* to hack, chop.] A pudding made of the heart, liver, lights, etc., of a sheep or a calf, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, etc., seasoned, and boiled in the stomach of the animal. *Scot. & Eng.*

hag′gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a hag.

But on us both did *haggish* age steal on. *Shak.*

— **hag′gish-ly,** *adv.* — **hag′gish-ness,** *n.*

hag′gle (hăg′′l), *v. t.*; HAG′GLED (-′ld); HAG′GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of Scot. *hag*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *höggva.* See HEW.] **1.** To cut roughly or in an unskillful manner; to hack; as, a boy *haggles* a stick of wood.

It would go against my heart to *haggle* a man that can blow the pipes as you can! *Stevenson.*

2. To subject to caviling or chaffering.

hag′gle (hăg′′l), *v. i.* **1.** To cut clumsily; to hack.

2. To wrangle; to dispute; esp., to make difficulties in bargaining; to stickle; chaffer; higgle.

3. To progress haltingly.

hag′i-o- (hăg′ĭ-ō; hā′jĭ-ō-), **hag′i-.** Combining form from Greek ἅγιος, *sacred, holy.*

hag′i-oc′ra-cy (hăg′ĭ-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ; hā′jĭ-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [*hagio-* + *-cracy.*] Government by a body of persons regarded as holy.

Hag′i-og′ra-pha (-ŏg′rȧ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. ἁγιόγραφα (sc. βιβλία), fr. ἁγιόγραφος written by inspiration; ἅγιος sacred, holy + γράφειν to write.] The last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, or that portion not in the Law and the Prophets. See OLD TESTAMENT.

hag′i-og′ra-pher (-fēr), *n.* One of the writers of the Hagiographa; also, a writer of lives of the saints.

hag′i-o-graph′ic (-ō-grăf′ĭk) | *a.* Pert. to the Hagiographa
hag′i-o-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | or to hagiography.

hag′i-og′ra-phy (hăg′ĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ; hā′jĭ-; 277), *n.* **1.** The Hagiographa. *Obs.*

2. Biography of saints; saints' lives; hagiology.

hag′i-ol′a-try (-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*hagio-* + *-latry.*] The invocation or worship of saints. — **hag′i-ol′a-ter** (-tēr), *n.* — **hag′i-ol′a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

hag′i-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*hagio-* + *-logy.*] The history or description of the sacred writings or of sacred persons; a narrative of the lives of the saints; a catalogue of saints. — **hag′i-o-log′ic** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), **hag′i-o-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hag′i-ol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

hag′i-o-scope′ (hăg′ĭ-ō-skōp′; hā′jĭ-ō-), *n.* [*hagio-* + *-scope.*] An opening, or squint, in the interior walls of a cruciform church to afford a view of the altar to those in the transepts. — **hag′i-o-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

hag′ride′ (hăg′rīd′), *v. t.*; *pret.* -RODE′ (-rōd′); *p. p.* -RID′DEN (-rĭd′′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -RID′ING (-rīd′ĭng). To ride or harass (a person), as a hag, or witch; to afflict with nightmare; hence, to harass; torment: — chiefly in *p. p.*

hag's tooth (hăgz). **a** *Naut.* An ugly irregularity in the pattern of matting or pointing. **b** = HAKE'S TOOTH.

Hague Tribunal (hāg). The permanent court of arbitration created by the "International Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes," adopted by the International Peace Conference of 1899. It is composed of persons of known competency in questions of international law, nominated by the signatory powers. From these persons an arbitration tribunal is chosen by the parties to a difference submitted to the court. On the failure of the parties to agree directly on the arbitrators, each chooses two arbitrators, and an umpire is selected by them, by a third power, or by two powers selected by the parties.

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ment for estimating hæmoglobin, as a hæmatinometer. — **hæ′mo-glo′bin-om′e-try,** *or* **he′mo-,** *n.*

hæ′mo-glob′u-lin, *or* **he′mo-** (-glŏb′ū-lĭn), *n.* Hæmoglobin.

hæ′mo-lymph, *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-lĭmf; hĕm′ō-), *n.* [*hæmo-* + *lymph.*] *Zoöl.* The fluid in the body cavity of some invertebrates, regarded as corresponding to the blood and lymph of higher animals. — **hæ′mo-lym-phat′ic,** *or* **he′mo-** (-lĭm-făt′ĭk), *a.*

hæ-mol′y-sis, *or* **he-mol′-** (hē-mŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*, **hæ′mo-lyt′ic,** *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-lĭt′ĭk; hĕm′ō-), *a.* *Physiol.* = HÆMATOLYSIS, HÆMATOLYTIC.

hæ′mo-ma-nom′e-ter, *or* **he′mo-** (-mȧ-nŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *manometer.*] = HÆMADYNAMETER.

hæ-mom′e-ter, *or* **he-mom′-** (hē-mŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *-meter.*] = HÆMADYNAMETER.

hæ′mo-me′tra, *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-mē′trȧ; hĕm′ō-), *n.* *Med.* = HÆMATOMETRA.

Hæ′mon (hē′mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἵμων.] See ANTIGONE.

hæ′mo-per′i-car′di-um, *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-pĕr′ĭ-kär′dĭ-ŭm; hĕm′ō-), *n.* = HÆMATOPERICARDIUM.

hæ′mo-pho′bi-a, *or* **he′mo-** (-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* = HÆMATOPHOBIA.

hæ′mo-plas′tic, *or* **he′mo-** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* Hæmatoplastic.

hæ′mo-pneu′mo-tho′rax, *or* **he′mo-,** *n.* [*hæmo-* + *pneumothorax.*] *Med.* Accumulation of blood and air in pleural cavity.

hæ′mo-poi-e′sis, *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-poi-ē′sĭs; hĕm′ō-). = HÆMATOPOIESIS. — **hæ′mo-poi-et′ic,** *or* **he′mo-** (-poi-ĕt′ĭk), *a.*

hæ-mor′rho-din, he-mor′rho-din (hē-mŏr′ō-dĭn), *n.* [*hæmo-* + Gr. ῥόδον rose.] *Chem.* A red pigment extracted from meat by boiling with alcohol.

hæ′mor-rhœ′a (hē′mŏ-rē′ȧ; hĕm′ŏ-). Var. of HEMORRHEA.

hæmorrhoid, *n.* [L. *haemorrhois, -idis*, Gr. αἱμορροΐς.] A serpent whose bite was fabled to cause hemorrhage. *Obs.*

hæm′or-rhoid. Var. of HEMORRHOID. — **hæm′or-rhoi′dal,** *a.*

hæ′mo-ta-chom′e-ter, *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-tȧ-kŏm′ē-tēr; hĕm′ō-). = HÆMATACHOMETER. — **hæ′mo-ta-chom′e-try,** *or* **he′mo-** (-trĭ), *n.*

Hæ-mu′li-dæ (hē-mū′lĭ-dē), **Hæ-mu′lon** (-lŏn), **Hæ′mu-lon′i-dæ** (hē′mū-lŏn′ĭ-dē; hĕm′ū-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. αἷμα blood + οὖλα gums.] *Zoöl.* See GRUNT, 2.

hær. † HAIR.

hær′e-dip′e-ty, hæ-red′i-tas, hæ′res, etc. Vars. of HEREDIPETY, HEREDITAS, HERES, etc.

ha′e-re-ma′i (hä′ā-rā-mä′ē), *or* **ha′e-re ma′i,** *interj.* Lit., come hither; hence, welcome; — a Maori salutation. *Colloq., New Zealand & Australia.*

hæresie, hæretik, etc. † HERESY, HERETIC, etc.

‖ **hæ-re′ti-co,** *or* **he-re′ti-co, com′bu-ren′do** (hē-rĕt′ĭ-kō kŏm′bū-rĕn′dō). [L.] *Law.* See DE HÆRETICO COMBURENDO.

hærre. † HER.

hæs. † HEST. [atom. *Scot.*

haet (hāt). Var. of HATE, an

hæt, hæte. † HEAT.

hæved. † HEAD.

haf, hafe. † HAVE.

haf. Obs. pret. of HEAVE.

hafde. † HAD.

hafeles. † HAVELESS.

hafene. † HAVEN.

haf′fet (hȧf′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [AS. *healfhēafod* the fore part of the head, lit., half-head.] Cheek; temple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

haf′fle (hȧf′′l; ȧf′′l), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *haffelen* to mumble, fumble.] To stammer; also, to quibble or prevaricate. *Dial. Eng.*

haff′lins (hăf′lĭnz; ăf′-). Var. of HALFLINGS. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ha′fiz (hä′fĭz), *n.* [Ar. *hāfiz.*] A Mohammedan who knows the Koran by heart; — a title of respect.

hafles. † HAVELESS.

haft, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *heft* to prevaricate, to nonplus.] To be shifty; to cavil; to put off. *Obs.*

haft (hȧft), *n.* A place devoted to a settled use, as for pasture. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

haft, *v. t.* To settle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

haft, *n.* An islet in a pool. *Dial. Eng.*

haf′te. † HAD, *pret. & p. p.*

haft′er, *n.* One who makes or fits hafts, or handles.

haft′er, *n.* [See HAFT to cavil.] A caviler; a wrangler. *Obs.*

hag (*dial.* hȧg, ȧg, ăg), *v. t.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To harass; torment; terrify. **b** To goad on; egg on. **c** To tire out; fatigue.

hag, *v. i.* To move feebly. *Obs.*

hag (*dial.* hȧg, ȧg, ăg), *v. t.* [Icel. *höggva.* Cf. HEW.] To hack; cut; chop. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hag, *n.* [Scot. *hag* to cut; cf. Icel. *högg* a stroke, hewing down, *höggva* to strike, hew.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A notch; hack. **b** A stump. **c** A part of a wood marked off for felling, or which has been felled. **d** A cutting of trees, or the quantity of wood cut.

hag, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hagi* a pasture, akin to E. *haw* a hedge.] An inclosed wood or copse; a small wood. *Dial. Eng.*

hag, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *högg* a ravine.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A quagmire; marsh; bog. **b** A firm spot in a bog. **c** The projection of peat where cutting has stopped, or the overhanging edge of a stream.

Hag. *Abbr.* Haggai.

Ha′gab (hā′găb). *Bib.*

Hag′a-ba, *or* **Hag′a-bah** (hăg′ȧ-bä; hȧ-gā′bȧ). *Bib.*

hagabag. † HUCKABACK.

ha-ga′da, ha-ga′dist, etc. Vars. of HAGGADA, etc.

hagalef. Var. of HOGALIF.

Ha′gar (hā′gȧr), *n.* *Bib.* An Egyptian concubine of Abraham and slave of Sarah, who was driven into the desert with Ishmael, because of Sarah's jealousy.

Ha′gar-enes′ (-ēnz′), *n. pl.* [From HAGAR; cf. LL. *Agarenus*, fr. L. *Agar* Hagar.] *Bib.* An Arabian or Aramæan pastoral tribe.

Ha′gar-ite (-īt), *n.* *Bib.* One of a pastoral tribe, prob. the same as the Hagarenes.

hag′boat′, *n.* Any of several old-time clumsy vessels, usually clinker-built and one-masted.

hag′bolt′. Var. of HACKBOLT.

hag′born′, *a.* Born of a hag or witch.

hag′bush′. † HACKBUSH.

hag′but. Var. of HACKBUT. *Archaic.* [HAGDON.

hag′den, -din, -down. Vars. of

hage. † AWE.

Ha′ger-ite, *n.* *Bib.* = HAGARITE.

hagg. Var. of HAG.

hag′ga-day (hȧg′ȧ-dā; ȧg′-), *n.* A doorlatch. *Dial. Eng.*

hag′gard, *n.* [Cf. HAG an old woman.] Hag; witch. *Obs.*

hag′gard (hȧg′ērd), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *heygarðr.* *Oxf. E. D.* See HAY; YARD inclosure.] A stackyard. *Scot., Ir., Isle of Man.*

hag′gard-ly, *adv.* of HAGGARD.

hag′gard-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hag′gas. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAGGIS.

hagge. † HAG, a witch.

hagged (hăgd; hăg′ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Bewitched; haglike. **b** Haggard.

hag′geis. † HAGGIS. [*Bib.*

Hag′ge-ri (hăg′ē-rī; hȧ-gē′rī).

Hag′gi (hăg′ī). *Bib.*

Hag-gi′a (hȧ-gī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Hag-gi′ah. *Bib.*

hag′gis-ter, *n.* [Cf. Fries. *häkster, äkster.*] A magpie. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Hag′gites (hăg′īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Hag′gith (hăg′ĭth). *Bib.*

hag′gle, *n.* Act of haggling.

hag′gle (hȧg′′l; ȧg′′l), *n. & v.* Hail. *Dial. Eng.*

hag′gler (hăg′lēr), *n.* **1.** One who haggles.

2. A huckster. *Eng.*

hag′gly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Hacked; haggled. *Dial. Eng.*

2. Chaffering; haggling. *Rare.*

hag′gred. † HAGGARD, *a.*

hag′gus. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAGGIS.

haghe. † HA, HAW.

hagher, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *hagr.*] Apt; skillful. *Obs.*

haghtil. † ETTLE.

hagi-. See HAGIO-.

ha′gi (hä′gē), *n.* [Native name.] A Japanese bush clover (*Lespedeza bicolor*).

Ha′gi-a (hā′gĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*

hag′i-ar′chy (hăg′ĭ-är′kĭ; hā′jĭ-), *n.* [*hagio-* + *-archy.*] Government by men in holy orders.

hag′i-og′ra-phal (-ŏg′rȧ-făl), *a.* Hagiographic. *Rare.*

hag′i-og′ra-phist (-fĭst), *n.* A hagiographer.

hag′i-o-ma′ni-a (hăg′ĭ-ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ; hā′jĭ-), *n.* [*hagio-* + *mania.*] Mania for sainthood. *R.*

hag′i-o-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*hagio-* + *-phobia.*] Morbid dread of holy things.

hagiotat, *n.* [Gr. ἁγιώτατος, superl. of ἅγιος holy; cf. F. (Rabelais) *agiotate.*] Holy one. *Obs.*

hag′is-ter. Var. of HAGGISTER.

hag′l, hag′ld. Haggle, haggled. *Ref. Sp.*

hag′le (*dial.* h)ȧg′′l; hăg′′l). Obs. or dial. Eng. for HAGGLE.

hag′let, *n.* A shearwater.

hag′lin, *n.* = HAGDON.

hag′mall. Var. of HECKIMAL.

hag′ma-na′, hag′me-na′. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of HOGMANAY.

hag moth. A North American moth (*Phobetron pithecium*), the larva of which has curious side appendages, and feeds on fruit trees. [HAGGADAY.

hag′o-day. Dial. Eng. var. of

Hag′ri (hăg′rī). *Bib.*

hag′seed′, *n.* Offspring of a hag.

hag′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

hag′ta′per, *n.* [Cf. HAG; HIGTAPER.] The great mullein.

hague (*dial.* āg, ăg). Dial. Eng. var. of HAW, the fruit.

Hague Peace Conference. = INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

hag′weed′, *n.* = BROOM **a.**

hag′-wood′, *n.* [From HAG a copse.] A copsewood. *Scot.*

hag′worm′, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hög-*

ha-ha′ (hä-hä′), *n.* [F. *haha*, prob. orig. an exclamation of surprise; cf. OF. *hahai* a cry of alarm.] A sunk fence; a fence, wall, or ditch, not visible till one is close upon it.

Hah′ne-man′ni-an (hä′nĕ-măn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to, or derived from, S. C. F. Hahnemann (1755–1843), founder of homeopathy.

Hah′ne-mann-ism (hä′nĕ-män-ĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* The form of homeopathy taught by Hahnemann. See HOMEOPATHY.

Hai′da (hī′dä), *n.* Also **Hai′dah.** An Indian of the most important division of the Skittagetan stock, dwelling on Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia. The Haidas are noted for their wood and slate carvings and for their seamanship. Formerly they were powerful and warlike. — **Hai′dan** (hī′dăn), *a.*

Hai′ding-er's brush′es (hī′dĭng-ẽrz). [After Wilhelm von *Haidinger*, an Austrian mineralogist, who discovered them.] *Optics.* A pair of bluish brushes of light which appear in any bright field of view when the light entering the eye from it is polarized.

Hai′duk (hī′dōōk), *n.* Also **Hey′duck, -duke, -duc,** etc. [G. *haiduck, heiduck*, fr. Hung. *hajdu.*] One of the bandit mountaineers among the Balkan Slavs, who did much to bring on the struggle resulting in independence from Turkish rule; also, in Hungary, one of a class of mercenary foot soldiers who received privileges of nobility and local independence in 1605. Hence: **a** In Hungary and Poland, a domestic in the household of a noble. **b** Formerly, in France, an outrider in Hungarian costume.

hai′kwan′ (hī′kwän′), *n.* [Chin. *ʻhai³-kuan¹.*] Chinese maritime customs. — **haikwan tael.** A Chinese weight ($\frac{1}{10}$ catty) equivalent to $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. or 37.801 g. See TAEL; COIN, *Table.*

hail (hāl), *n.* [ME. *hail, hazel*, AS. *hægel, hagol;* akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *hagel*, Icel. *hagl;* cf. Gr. κάχληξ pebble.] **1.** Small roundish masses of ice precipitated from the clouds, where they are formed by the freezing of vapor. The separate masses or grains are called *hailstones.*
2. A hailstorm. *Now Rare.*
3. Hence, a "storm" or shower of anything likened to hail; as, a *hail* of bullets.

hail, *v. i.;* HAILED (hāld); HAIL′ING. [ME. *haylen*, AS. *hagalian.*] To precipitate hail.

hail, *v. t.* To shower forcibly down, as hail.

hail, *v. t.* [ME. *hailen, heilen*, fr. *heil, hail*, n. & a., used in greeting, Icel. *heill* hale, sound, used in greeting. See HALE sound.] **1.** To salute, as by saying "hail;" to welcome; to greet; also, with a complementary object, to name or designate in greeting; as, they *hailed* him king.
All men *hailed* me happy. *Milton.*
2. To call loudly to, or after; to accost; address.
Syn. — See GREET.

hail, *v. i.* *Chiefly Naut.* To call out in order to attract attention, extend greetings, make inquiries, announce one's home port, or the like; as, the stranger *hailed.*
to hail from, to own or announce as the port from which a vessel comes or is registered, as is done when hailing; hence, to come from or claim as one's home; as, the brig *hailed from* Boston and her crew *from* New York.

hail, *interj.* [Prob. orig. *be hail.* See HAIL, *a.* & *v. t.*] An exclamation of respectful or reverent salutation, or, occasionally, of familiar greeting. "*Hail*, brave friend." *Shak.*
Hail Mary, a form of prayer in the Roman Catholic Church invoking the Virgin. See AVE MARIA.

hail, *n.* Act of hailing; a wish of health; a salutation. "Their puissant *hail.*" *M. Arnold.*

hail fellow, *or* **hail′-fel′low.** A phrase used as an adjective, noun, or adverb, originating in the old greeting "Hail, fellow," and hence signifying intimacy or comradeship. The phrase **hail fellow well met** is similarly used; as, to be *hail fellow well met* with every one.
Where diddest thou learn that being . . . suffered to be familiar thou shouldest wax *hail fellow!* *Lyly.*

hail′stone′ (hāl′stōn′), *n.* [AS. *hagolstān.*] A single particle of ice falling from a cloud; a pellet of hail.

hail′storm′ (-stôrm′), *n.* A storm accompanied with hail; a shower of hail.

hair (hâr), *n.* [ME. *her, heer, hær*, AS. *hǣr;* akin to OFries. *hēr*, D. & G. *haar*, OHG. & Icel. *hār*, Dan. *haar*, Sw. *hår;* cf. Lith. *kasa.* The E. word was confused with ME. *haire* haircloth, F. *haire*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *hārra*, for *hārja*, fr. *hār* hair.] **1.** A slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal; esp., one of the filaments which form the characteristic coat of mammals. The hairs of mammals have a structure and manner of growth found in no other group. They are outgrowths of the epidermis only, containing neither blood vessels nor nerves, and are composed of horny substance (keratin). The *root*, or base, of a hair is contained in a tubular sheath (the hair *follicle*) formed by the downward extension of the epidermis. It is from the extreme bottom of this follicle that the hair grows, the necessary nourishment being supplied by the blood vessels in a vascular papilla extending into the follicle and a short distance into the bulb or enlarged lower extremity of the hair itself. Only the lower part of the root lives and grows, pushing out by its growth the part already formed. Hairs are usually more or less pigmented, and are composed chiefly of elongated and modified epidermal cells, covered by a cuticle of flat imbricated cells giving a more or less rough surface. Large hairs have a central *medulla* or *pith* usually containing some air. Very stiff hairs are called *bristles;* if stiff and sharp-pointed, as in the hedgehog, they become *spines.* See SKIN, *Illust.*
2. In a collective sense, the coat or aggregate of hairs covering the body of an animal or some particular part, esp. that covering the human head or cranium. In exact usage the term *hair* is restricted to the forms in which the individual hairs are fairly coarse and more or less straight. If they are very fine and thickly placed, as in the beaver, the coat is more exactly termed **fur**; while if they are fine and kinky, with a rough surface giving them a tendency to felt or mat together, as on sheep, the coat is termed **wool.** In ANTHROPOLOGY, hair is one of the most constant physical traits, and it has been used as the basis for several classifications of mankind. Three main types are generally distinguished: the short *woolly hair* of the Negro, set in a curved follicle and flat in section; the *wavy hair* of the Caucasian, set in a straight follicle, oval in section, and usually longer on females than on males; and the *straight lank hair* of the Mongolian and American Indian, round in section and long and coarse on both sexes. The European type of hair is sometimes considered as a variety of the straight. Hence Huxley makes but two main types (*Leiotrichi*, the smooth-haired peoples, and *Ulotrichi*, the woolly-haired); so also Haeckel, whose classification is: (1) **Ulotriches** (woolly-haired), including the **Lophocomi** (tuft-haired), as the Hottentots (cf. PEPPERCORN), and the **Eriocomi** (fleecy-haired), as the Negroes. (2) **Lissotriches** (lank-haired), including the **Euthycomi** (straight-haired), as the Mongols, and the **Euplocomi** (curly-haired), as the Dravidians. See MAN.
3. *Bot.* An outgrowth of the epidermis, consisting of one or of several cells, and assuming a variety of forms. Hairs may be simple, branched, or stellate, and are often gland-tipped. Collectively they constitute the *pubescence.*
4. Fabric made of hair; haircloth; a mat or wrap of such fabric, as used in drying hops, extracting oils, etc.
5. *Firearms.* In the lock mechanism, a secondary spring device acting upon the tumbler catch, which is withdrawn from the tumbler by the hair trigger. See HAIR TRIGGER.
6. Any very small distance, or degree; a hairbreadth.
against the hair, contrary to the direction in which the hair naturally lies; hence, against one's wishes or inclinations; against the grain. — **a h. of the (same) dog (that bit),** a partial application of the cause of an ill as a remedy for it; — in allusion to the superstition that a hair from a dog that has bitten one will cure the bite; often, specif., a drink of liquor on the morning after much drinking. — **h. and hide, h. and hoof.** Obs. equivs. of HIDE AND HAIR.

hair ball. *Veter.* A concretion formed in the stomach of cattle and other animals from hairs swallowed by them while licking the body or from indigestible vegetable fiber, as of oat spears, clover hair, or cactus spines. Cf. BEZOAR.

hair′-branch′ tree. A South African hamamelidaceous shrub (*Trichocladus crinitus*), having persistent entire leaves clothed with woolly or villous pubescence.

hair′breadth′ (hâr′brĕdth′), *n.*, **hair's breadth** (hârz). The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance; sometimes, definitely, the forty-eighth part of an inch.

hair′breadth′, *a.* Having the breadth of a hair; very narrow; as, a *hairbreadth* escape.

hair′brush′ (-brŭsh′), *n.* A brush for the hair.

hair bulb. *Anat.* The bulbous expansion of a hair's root.

hair′cap′ moss, hair′cap′ (hâr′kăp′), *n.*, *or* **hair moss.** Any moss of the genus *Polytrichum* having a hairy calyptra, esp. *P. juniperinum.*

hair cell. *Anat.* One of the cells, bearing a tuft of fine hairs, which occur in the auditory epithelium along the inner and outer sides of the series of rods of Corti (distinguished as *inner* and *outer* hair cells respectively), and in the maculæ and cristæ acousticæ. See ORGAN OF CORTI.

hair′cloth′ (-klŏth′; 205), *n.* A fabric made wholly or in part of camel's hair or horsehair, often having a cotton, linen, or worsted warp, used for furniture covering, garments, stiffening, etc.

hair′-cup′ flower. An Australian myrtaceous shrub (*Calythrix tetragona*) having a calyx bearing a cup-shaped crown of bristles.

hair′dress′er (-drĕs′ẽr), *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber. — **hair′dress′ing,** *n.*

haired (hârd), *p. a.* Having hair.

hair glove. A glove of horsehair for rubbing the skin.

hair grass. Any grass with slender wiry culms or leaves, as *Agrostis scabra*, *Deschampsia cæspitosa*, and *D. flexuosa.*

hair hygrometer. A crude hygrometer consisting essentially of an index actuated by a hair which expands or contracts according to increasing or decreasing moisture in the air. It is useful only as a hygroscope.

hair line. A very slender line.

hair pencil. A brush or pencil made of fine hair, for painting; — generally called by the name of the hair used, as *camel's-hair pencil, sable's-hair pencil*, etc.

hair′pin′ (hâr′pĭn′), *n.* A pin, usually forked, often ornamental, made of wire, shell, celluloid, etc., used for fastening the hair, or a headdress, in place.

hair powder. A white perfumed powder, as of flour or starch, formerly much used for sprinkling on the hair of the head, or on wigs.

hair salt. [A translation of G. *haarsalz.*] *Min.* **a** Epsomite when in silky fibers. **b** A similar form of alunogen.

hair seal. Any seal except a fur seal.

hair shirt. A shirt, or a band for the loins, made of horsehair, and worn as a penance.

hair sieve. A sieve or strainer with a haircloth bottom.

hair space. *Print.* The thinnest metal space made by type founders, commonly 6 to the em.

hair′split′ter (hâr′splĭt′ẽr), *n.* One who makes excessively nice or needless distinctions in reasoning; one who quibbles. "The caviling *hairsplitter.*" *De Quincey.*

hair′split′ting (-ĭng), *a.* Making excessively nice or trivial distinctions in reasoning. — **hair′split′ting,** *n.*
Hairsplitting technicalities. *Charles Sumner.*

hair′spring′ (-sprĭng′), *n.* *Horology.* The slender recoil spring which regulates the motion of the balance.

hair stone. *Min.* Quartz thickly penetrated with hairlike crystals of rutile, actinolite, or some similar mineral.

hair′streak′ (-strēk′), *n.* Any of certain small lycænid butterflies constituting *Thecla* and allied genera; — so named from the delicate striped markings commonly present on the underside of the wings.

hair stroke. A delicate stroke in writing or printing; specif., *Print.*, a fine line across the top or bottom of a letter; a serif.

hair trigger. *Firearms.* A secondary trigger which unlocks the hair (see HAIR, *n.*, 5) and permits the piece to be fired by a very slight pressure on the main trigger; hence, any trigger so adjusted that a slight pressure upon it actuates the firing mechanism.

hair′-trig′ger flower. Any Australian candolleaceous plant of the genus *Candollea*, esp. *C. graminifolia;* — so called in allusion to the sensitive column of stamens.

hair′y (hâr′ĭ), *a.;* HAIR′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); HAIR′I-EST. Bearing, or covered with, hair; made of, or resembling, hair; rough with hair; hirsute.
hairy arum, an aroid of southern Europe (*Megotigea crinita*), sometimes cultivated as a curiosity on account of its oddly bent spathe and hairy purple spadix, which has, however, a most disgusting odor. — **h. back,** a gizzard shad; — so called because of the hairlike filament into which the dorsal fin is prolonged. — **h. brome.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **h. crown,** the red-breasted merganser; — sometimes extended to other species. — **h. grass,** *or* **h. finger-grass.** = COCKSFOOT FINGER GRASS. — **h. laurel.** = WICKY. — **h. lip fern,** a small American lip fern (*Cheilanthes vestita*) having bipinnate, oblong, lance-shaped fronds rough with rusty hairs. — **h. mesquite.** = SIDE OATS. — **h. sumac** *or* **sumach,** the staghorn sumac. — **h. tare.** = HAIRY VETCH. — **h. vetch,** a European vetch (*Vicia villosa*) extensively cultivated in the southern United States and elsewhere as a cover and early forage crop. It has hairy foliage and bright purple racemose flowers. — **h. willow-herb,** the willow-herb *Epilobium hirsutum.* — **h. woodpecker,** a common North American woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*) closely resembling, but larger than, the downy woodpecker.

hair′y-foot′, *n.* An inedible mushroom (*Marasmius personatus*) related to the fairy-ring, but having darker and narrower gills and a somewhat hairy stipe.

Hai′ti-an (hā′tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Haiti. — *n.* A native or citizen of Haiti, the population of which is almost wholly negro or mulatto. The language is a degraded French patois.

hake (hāk), *n.* Also **haak.** [Akin to Norw. *hake*fisk, lit., hook fish, E. dial. *hake* hook, G. *hecht* pike. See HOOK.] **1.** Any of several fishes constituting the genus *Merluccius*, allied to the cods, but now often made a separate family, Merlucciidæ. *M. merluccius* is the common European form. The silver hake (*M. bilinearis*), common on the northern New England coast, is of importance as a food fish.
2. Any of certain marine gadoid fishes of *Urophycis* and allied genera, having narrow filamentous pelvic fins placed under the throat. They are also known as *codlings*, and some as *squirrel hakes*, while certain European forms are called *forkbeards.* The white hake (*Urophycis tenuis*) and the common squirrel hake

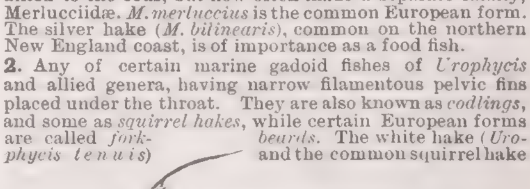

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Common Squirrel Hake (*Urophycis chuss*).

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gormr, and E. WORM.] Any snake; also, a blindworm. *Local, Eng.*
hagws. † HAGGIS.
hah, *interj.* = HA.
haht. † HAUCHT.
hai. † HAY.
Ha′i (hā′ī). Var. of AI. *Bib.*
haibote. † HAYBOTE.
haick. Var. of HAIK.
haid. † HATE.
haid. † HAD, *pret.* & *p. p.*
Hai-dee′ (hī-dē′), *n.* A beautiful young Greek girl in Byron's poem of "Don Juan."
hai′ding-er-ite (hī′dĭng-ẽr-īt), *n.* [After W. von *Haidinger*, an Austrian.] *Min.* A white hydrous arsenate of calcium, $HCaAsO_4 \cdot H_2O$.
haie. † HAY.
haiebote. † HAYBOTE.
hai′fer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEIFER.
haiff. Obs. infin. of HAVE.
haight. † HAIT.
haihte. Obs. pret. of HATCH.
haik. Var. of HAKE.
haik (hīk; hāk), *n.* [Ar. *ḥaïk*, fr. *ḥāka* to weave.] A piece of woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs as an outer garment.
hai′kal (hī′kăl), *n.* The central chapel of three forming the sanctuary of a Coptic church.
haiknay. † HACKNEY.
hail. † AIL, *v.*
hail. Dial. Eng. var. of AIL, beards of barley.
hail. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HALE.
hail, *a.* [Icel. *heill.* See HALE, *a.*] Whole; sound. *Obs.*
hail, *n.* [Icel. *heill* good fortune.] Health; fortune. *Obs.*
hail (hāl), *v. t.* To reach or touch (the goal) in a game. *Scot.* — *n.* A goal. *Scot.*
haild. Hailed. *Ref. Sp.*
hail′er, *n.* One who hails.
hailes (hālz), *n. pl.* The boundaries, or goals, in a Scottish game played with bats (called *clackens*) and a collapsible ball, in a yard having walls (the hailes) against which the ball is driven to score; hence, the game itself.
haill (hāl). Scot. var. of WHOLE.
hail′ly. † HALELY.
hail rod. A paragrêle.
hail′scart′, hail′scarth′, *a.* [*hale* or *hail*, a. + *scart* a scratch.] Unhurt. *Obs. Scot.*
hailse, *v. t.* [ME. *hailsen*, Icel. *heilsa.* Cf. HAIL to call to.] To greet; salute. *Obs.*
hail′shot′, *n. pl.* Small shot like hailstones. *Obs.*
hails′ing, *n.* [From HAILSE.] Greeting; welcome. *Obs.*
hail′some, -sum. † HALESOME.
Hail′tzuk (hīl′tsōōk). Var. of HAELTZUK.
hail′-weed′, *n.* Flax dodder.
hail′work-folk′. Obs. corrupt. of HALIWERFOLK. [hail.]
hail′y (hāl′ĭ), *a.* Of or with
haim. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HAME, *n.*
Hai′ma-va′ti (hī′mȧ-wä′tē), *n.* [Skr. *haimavatī*, prop., of or from the Himalayas or snowy mountains.] See DEVI.
haim′hald. † HAMALD.
haim′suck-en Scot. var. of HAMESUCKEN.
hain, *n.* [F. *haine.*] Hatred. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hain (hān), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Sw *hägn* hedge, inclosure, Dan. *hegn* hedge, fence. See HEDGE.] 1. To inclose or set aside for grass. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To spare; save. *Scot.*
hain (hān), *v. t.* [ME. *heynyn;* cf. ME. *heghen*, and E. *high.*] To elevate; raise. *Dial. Eng.*
hain, *n.* An inclosed ground. *Obs.*
hain′ber-ry (hān′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The European raspberry.
hainch (hānsh; ānsh). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HAUNCH.
hai′nous. † HEINOUS.
hainselin. † HANSELIN.
hain't (hānt). Vulgar contraction of *have not* or *has not.*
hair. † HARE, HEIR, HOAR.
hair, *v. t.* To remove hair from.
hair, *v. i.* To form a growth of hair, or to become hairlike. *Colloq.*
hair′bell′. Var. of HAREBELL.
hair′bird′, *n.* The chipping sparrow. It lines its nest with horsehair. [HAREBRAINED.]
hair′brained′, *a.* Erron. for
hair′-bram′ble, *n.* The European dewberry (*Rubus cæsius*).
hair clam. The blood clam (*Argina pexata*). *Local, U. S.*
hair compass *or* **dividers.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 8.
hair′-drawn′, *a.* Drawn to the thinness of a hair; hairsplitting.
hair′dress′, *n.* Headdress *Rare.*
haire. † AIR, HAIR, HEIR, HOAR.
haire, *n.* [F. Cf. HAIR.] Haircloth; a hair shirt worn next the skin in penance; hence, any coarse or irritating fabric, as sackcloth. *Obs.*
hair eel. = HAIRWORM.
hair′en, *a.* [Cf. AS. *hǣren.*] Of hair. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
haireve. † HAIRIF. [fern.]
hair fern. The maidenhair
hair follicle. *Anat.* See HAIR.
hair′if (hâr′ĭf; hăr′ĭf), *n.* Also **harif, hariff, hariffe,** etc. [AS. *hegerife.*] Goose grass, or cleavers. *Dial. Eng.* [-NESS.]
hair′i-ness (hâr′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
hair kiln. An oast covered with a haircloth on which hops are dried.
hair′lace, *n.* A fillet, as one of net for the hair. *Obs.*
hair′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **hair′less-ness,** *n.*
hair′let, *n.* See -LET. [HARM.]
hairm. Obs. or dial. Eng. for
hairmeal, *n.* [AS. *mǣl* measure.] A hairbreadth. *Obs.*
hair moth. Any moth which destroys goods made of hair or fur: esp., *Tineola biselliella.*
hairn (härn; hârn; ān). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HARN.
hairne. † HAIREN.
hair needle. A hairpin. *Obs.*
hair plate. An iron plate forming the back of the hearth of a bloomery fire.
hair pyrites. Millerite.
hair's breadth. = HAIRBREADTH.
hair′schip. † HERSHIP.
hair snake. = HAIRWORM.
hairst (hârst). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HARVEST. [STONE.]
hair′stane′. Scot. for HOAR-
hair′strong′, *n.* Any of several European species of *Peucedanum*
hairt. † HART, HEART.
hair′tail′, *n.* = CUTLASS FISH.
hair′weed′, *n.* **a** A confervoid alga. **b** The thyme dodder.
hair′worm′, *n.* Any of certain very slender worms, esp. those of the genera *Gordius* and *Mermis* (see these terms).
hair′y-bait′, *n.* The lugworm.
hais. † HOARSE.
haising, *n.* [See HOARSE.] Hoarseness; wheezing. *Obs.*
haist. † HASTE, HEST.
hait. † HATE, HIGHT, HOT.
hait (hāt; hīt), **heit,** *interj.* A word used to urge on an animal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
haith (hāth), *interj.* Faith; — a petty oath. *Scot. & Ir.*
haithen. † HEATHEN. [*Obs.*]
haithenhede, *n.* Heathendom.
haitrent. † HATRED.
haive′less. Var. of HAVELESS.
Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.
hai′ver (*Scot.* hā′vẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of HAVER, to chatter.
ha′je (hä′jē), *n.* [Ar. *hayya* snake.] The Egyptian asp or cobra (*Naja haje*).
Haj′e-mi. Var. of HADJEMI.
haj′i, haj′ji. Var. of HADJI.
haj′i-lij (hăj′ĭ-lĭj), *n.* [Native African name.] The bito.
hak. † HACK.
hak, hakh (hăk), *n.* [Ar. *ḥaqq.*] A legal right or claim; a share; esp., a due claimable by certain hereditary village officers. *India.*
ha′ka (hä′kä), *n.* [Maori.] A dance. *New Zealand.*
hak′dar, hakh′dar (hăk′där), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *ḥaqq* claim + Per. *dār* a holder.] One who holds a hak. *India.*
hake, *n.* [Cf. HACKBUT.] A handgun shorter than a hackbut. *Obs.*
hake, *v. i.* To fish for hake.
hake (hāk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *haki* a hook.] *Dial. Eng.* A hook; esp.: **a** A pothook. **b** A plow clevis.
hake, haik (hāk), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *haken* to long.] To wander or idle about; to loiter; also to tramp; to trudge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hake, haik (hāk), *n.* A lounger or idler; also, a gossiping woman. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hake, *v. t.* [Cf. HAKE to loiter.] To harass; pester. *Dial. Eng.*
hake, haik, *n.* [Cf. HATCH a half door.] = HACK, frame.

(*U. chuss*) are food fishes of some importance, found on the Atlantic coast south to Cape Hatteras. Both are valued for their oil and sounds.

Ha′ke-a (hā′kē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. After Baron *Hake* of Hanover, Germany.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian proteaceous shrubs and small trees, nearly related to *Grevillea.* They have evergreen, coriaceous, often spiny leaves. Some species are cultivated in greenhouses. *H. laurina* is the cushion-flower; *H. flexilis*, the twinebush.

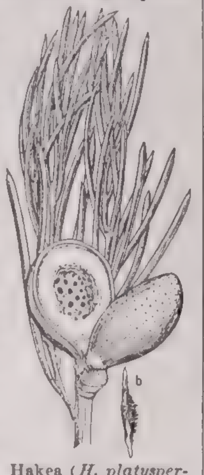

Hakea (*H. platysperma*). Leaves and fruit. (¼)

ha-la′cha } (h*ȧ*-lä′k*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* **ha-la′kah** } -CHOTH, -KOTH (-kōth). [Heb. *hulāchāh.*] *Rabbinical Lit.* Lit., usage or traditional custom; hence [*cap.*], the Jewish oral laws supplementing or explaining the law of the Scriptures, or these laws as later reduced to writing; also [*l. c.*], a single tradition or law. The *halachic* interpretation developed into an elaborate artificial system in which the spirit of the law was frequently sacrificed and great weight attached to special letters, words, and even signs. — **ha-lach′ic** (h*ȧ*-lăk′ĭk), *a.* — **ha-la′chist** (h*ȧ*-lä′kĭst), *n.* — **hal′a-chis′tic** (hăl′*ȧ*-kĭs′tĭk), *a.*

ha-la′tion (hȧ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [See HALO.] *Photog.* A spreading of light beyond its proper boundaries, such as may appear, in an interior view, around a window facing the sky. Its principal cause is reflection from the back of the plate. Plates specially prepared to obviate this defect are called **nonhalation plates.**

hal′berd (hăl′bẽrd; *formerly* hôl′bẽrd), **hal′bert** (-bẽrt), *n.* [F. *hallebarde*; of German origin; cf. MHG. *helmbarte*, G. *hellebarte*; prob. orig., an ax to split a helmet, fr. G. *helm* helmet + *barte* a broad ax (orig. from the same source as E. *beard*; cf. Icel. *barða* a kind of ax, *skegg* beard, *skeggja* a kind of halberd); but cf. also MHG. *helm*, *halm*, handle, and E. *helve.* See BEARD, HELMET.]

1. *Mil.* An ancient long-handled weapon, esp. in use in the 15th and 16th centuries, of which the head had a point and several long, sharp edges, curved or straight, and sometimes additional points. The halberd was at one time the distinctive weapon of a sergeant.

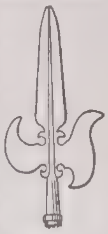

Head of Halberd (time of Charles II.).

2. *pl.* A frame made with halberds to which soldiers were tied to be flogged. *Obs.*

3. A halberdier. *Obs.*

hal′berd-ier′ (hăl′bẽr-dēr′), *n.* [F. *hallebardier.*] One armed with a halberd; in later use, when the halberd had become obsolete in war, a civic or royal guard so armed.

hal′cy-on (hăl′sĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *halcyon*, *alcyon*, Gr. ἀλκυών, better ἁλκυών: cf. F. *halcyon.*] **a** A bird, identified with the kingfisher, which was fabled by the ancients to nest at sea in a floating nest about the time of the winter solstice, and to calm the waves during the period of incubation; hence, *Poetic*, the kingfisher (which see for another old popular belief). Cf. HALCYONE.

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be
As *halcyons* brooding on a winter sea. *Dryden.*

b [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of large dacelonine kingfishers of Australia, parts of Asia, etc.

hal′cy-on, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, the halcyon; hence, calm; peaceful. "Deep, *halcyon* repose." *De Quincey.* **halcyon days**, a number of days, commonly reckoned as 14, of calm weather traditionally occurring at the time of the winter solstice, when the halcyon (which see) was nesting at sea; hence, fig., a period of tranquillity and peace.

Hal-cy′o-ne (hăl-sī′ō-nē), *n.* [L. *Halcyone*, *Alcyone*; Gr. Ἀλκυόνη.] *Class. Myth.* A daughter of Æolus. In grief for her drowned husband, Ceyx, she threw herself into the sea, and the gods, out of compassion, changed them into kingfishers. See HALCYON, *n.*, **a**.

hale (hāl), *v. t.*; HALED (hāld); HAL′ING (hāl′ĭng). [ME. *halen*, *halien*; cf. AS. *geholian* to acquire, get. See HAUL.] **1**. To haul; pull; draw; drag; hence, to constrain to go along; as, to *hale* one to prison; to draw or attract; as, to be *haled* this way and that by conflicting emotions.

The rope that *haled* the buckets from the well. *Tennyson.*

2. To draw together; to contract. *Obs.*

3. To harass; vex; annoy. *Obs.*

hale (hāl), *a.* Also *hail.* [ME. *hale*, *hal*, AS. *hāl.* The northern form of *whole.* See WHOLE.] **1**. Free from defect, disease, or infirmity; sound; whole; healthy; robust; as, a *hale* body; also, characterized by health and vigor; as, a *hale* old age; *hale* youth.

Last year we thought him strong and *hale.* *Swift.*

2. = WHOLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

half (häf), *a.* [AS. *healf*, *half*, half; as a noun, half, side, part; akin to OS., OFries., & D. *half*, G. *halb*, Sw. *half*, Dan. *halv*, Icel. *hālfr*, a., *hālfa*, n., Goth. *halbs*, a., *halba*, n. Cf. HALVE, BEHALF.] **1**. Consisting of a moiety, or one of two equal parts; as, a *half* share; a *half* note.

2. Consisting of a portion that may or may not be an exact half; approximately a half; hence, partial; imperfect; as, a *half* dream; *half* knowledge.

3. Half the length or distance of; as, at *half* gunshot.

They saw our fleet off Portland, *half* Channel over.
London Gaz. (*Oxf. E D.*).

4. When prefixed to the name of a bird, or sometimes of a fish, designating a species of small size and accounted by sportsmen of but half value, as in counting the game which has been killed; as, *half bird*, commonly designating a small duck, esp. a teal; *half snipe*, the jacksnipe, etc. *Chiefly Eng.*

☞ For convenience of reference, phrases beginning with *half* are distributed in the Vocabulary. Many of these phrases are frequently hyphenated.

half (häf), *adv.* **1**. In an equal part or degree; in some part approximating a half; partially; imperfectly; as, a biscuit *half* done, *half*-hearted aid, he is *half* persuaded. "*Half* loth and *half* consenting." *Dryden.*

Their children spoke *half* in the speech of Ashdod. *Neh.* xiii. 24.

2. With a negative: Not by a great deal; very little or not at all; as, *not half* bad; we did *not half* like it; — often used colloq. or in slang with an implication of the opposite sense.

3. In various idiomatic uses, apparently originally of the noun: **a** In expressing the time of day, in which the ordinary English idiom is *half past* or *half after*, that is, half an hour past or after, the hour named; in Scotland *half* is often prefixed to the following hour; as, *half* ten o'clock, i. e., 9.30. **b** In Old and Middle English *half* was annexed to ordinal numerals, indicating a half unit less than the corresponding cardinal; as, *half* fourth (or, fourth *half*), that is, three and a half. **c** In the nomenclature of points of the compass, *half*, used between the names of two points, designates a position or direction half a point from the first compass point in the direction of the second. **d** In taking soundings, *half*, prefixed to a numeral, adds one half to it; as, a *half* six [fathoms], that is, six and a half fathoms.

half anatropous. *Bot.* = AMPHITROPOUS.

half, *n.*; *pl.* HALVES (hävz). [AS. *healf.* See HALF, *a.*]
1. Side; part; also, behalf. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

The four *halves* of the house *Chaucer.*

2. One of two quantitatively or numerically equal parts into which anything may be divided, or considered as divided; as, *half* of an apple.

Not *half* his riches known, and yet despised *Milton.*
A friendship so complete
Portioned in *halves* between us. *Tennyson.*

3. Hence, a part of anything approximately equal to the remainder; as, the larger *half* of one's fortune.

4. One of three or more equal parts. *Obs.*

5. A partner. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. Short for *half back*, *half mile*, *half year*, etc.

half a, *or* **the**, half of a (the); as, *half a* mile; *half the* men. Cf. HALF, *a.*, 3. — **h. an eye**, very imperfect sight; a careless glance; as, to see a thing with *half an eye.* "Those who have but *half an eye.*" *B. Jonson.* — **in h.**, in two; — sometimes used improperly instead of *in* or *into halves*; as, to cut *in half.* *Colloq.* *Dickens.*

half′-and-half′, *n.* Also **half and half.** **1**. That which is half one thing and half another; specif., a mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale, in about equal parts.

2. Solder made of equal parts of lead and tin.

half′-and-half′, *a.* Half one thing and half another, or half one thing and half its negative; as, a *half-and-half* enthusiasm. — *adv.* In equal measure or in equal parts.

half angel. A gold coin. See ANGEL; COIN, *Table.*

half′-baked′ (-bākt′), *a.* Baked imperfectly; underdone; hence, *Colloq.*, incomplete; deficient, esp. in intelligence.

half′beak′ (häf′bēk′), *n.* Any of certain elongated fishes constituting *Hemiramphus*, syn. *Hemirhamphus*, and allied genera, resembling garfishes, but having the beak formed chiefly by the extension of the lower jaw, the upper jaw being much shorter. They are usually regarded as a subfamily, **Hem′i-ram-phi′næ**, of the flying fish family, but sometimes made a separate family, **Hem′i-ram′phi-dæ**. They feed largely on algæ and mostly occur along the coasts of warm seas. Though of small size, some are esteemed as food, as *H. intermedius* of New Zealand, and *H. regularis* and *Arrhamphus sclerolepis* of Australia, all of which are commonly called *garfish.*

Halfbeak (*Hyporhamphus unifasciatus*) of American Atlantic Coast.

half′-beam′, *n.* A beam in a ship extending from one of the sides to a deck opening, esp. a hatchway.

half′-bent′, *n.* *Firearms.* The first notch in the tumbler of a gunlock for the sear point to enter to halfcock the piece.

half binding. A style of bookbinding in which only the back and corners are in leather.

half blood, *or* **half′-blood′**, *n.* **1**. [In this sense always *half blood.*] The relation between persons having one parent, but not both, in common; as, a brother or sister of the *half blood.* See BLOOD, *n.*, 5. Persons of the half blood having the same father are called *consanguineous*, when having the same mother they are called *uterine*, brothers or sisters. At the common law persons related by half blood could not inherit from one another at all; but this rule has been modified in British law and in the laws of the various States of the United States, the distinction between the whole blood and the half blood being abolished as to personalty in England, and entirely abolished in some States of the United States. It will be noted that all children are equally related to a common parent, and vice versa; and the distinction between whole blood and half blood exists only with respect to the relationship of brother and sister or other collaterals.

2. A person so related to another.

3. A person whose father and mother are of different races; a half-breed.

half′-blood′ed (häf′blŭd′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having half blood; also, having one parent of good and one of inferior stock; as, a *half-blooded* sheep.

half board. *Naut.* A maneuver executed by suddenly luffing a vessel sailing close-hauled so that she will shoot straight into the wind, but before she has quite lost headway putting the helm up again and letting her fill away on the same tack.

half′-boot′, *n.* A boot with a top reaching somewhat above the ankle.

half′-bound′, *a.* **1**. Having a half binding.

2. *Chem.* Semicombined.

half′-breadth′ plan. *Shipbuilding.* A plan of one side of a ship, showing by means of horizontal longitudinal sections the forms of the various water lines, rail and deck lines at the side, the frame stations, and the bow and buttock lines.

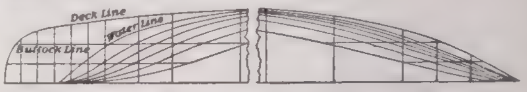

Forward and After Parts of a Half-breadth Plan.

half′-bred′, *a.* **1**. Half-blooded.

2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding; not well trained.

half′-breed′, *n.* **1**. A person who is the offspring of parents of different races, esp. of the American Indian and the white race.

2. **a** [*cap.*] *U. S. Politics.* A member of that faction of the Republican party which favored civil service reform, opposed the strong Republican machine, and supported President Garfield in his controversy in 1881 with Senators Conkling and Platt of New York State over the appointment of a collector of the port of New York; — so called in derision by the other faction, the *Stalwarts.* **b** Hence, at various times, other insurgent factions in a political party.

3. An animal or a plant that is the product of a cross between two distinct races.

half′-breed′, *a.* Half-blooded.

half brother. A brother by one parent only.

half bull. A papal bull bearing only the apostles' side of the seal because of issue before the Pope's coronation. See BULLA, *Illust.*

half′-caste′, *n.* **1**. One born of a European parent on the one side, and of a Hindu or Mohammedan on the other.

2. One born of two distinct races; a half-breed.

half′-caste′, *a.* Of the rank of, or pertaining to, a half-caste or half-castes.

half center *or* **centre.** *Engin.* The position of an engine crank at the instant it is at right angles to the direction of motion of the piston.

half chronometer. *Horol.* Orig., a watch having an escapement compounded of the lever and chronometer escapements; now usually, a fine lever watch adjusted for temperature, etc.

half cock. The position of the hammer of a gun when about half retracted and held by the sear so that it cannot be operated by a pull on the trigger.

half′cock′ (häf′kŏk′), *v. t.*; -COCKED′ (-kŏkt′; 87); -COCK′ING. To set the hammer of (a firearm) at the half cock.

half court. In lawn tennis, either of the halves into which the service court is divided by a line (the half-court line) parallel to the side lines. In *Rackets*, the line dividing the space between the short line and the back wall (the court) into two equal parts is called the **half′-court′ line.**

half cousin. The child of a half uncle or half aunt.

half crown. **1**. An English coin, originally of gold, but now of silver, worth 2s. 6d. or 60.8 cents.

2. A hitch or knot in which the two parts of the rope are crossed and seized together; — called also *cuckold's neck* or *cuckold's knot.*

half deck. **1**. In old-time vessels, that portion of the deck next below the spar deck between the mainmast and cabin; — now applied loosely to any incomplete deck.

2. A boat shell of the genus *Crepidula.* See BOAT SHELL.

half′-decked′ (-dĕkt′), *a.* Partly decked and partly open.

The *half-decked* craft . . . used by the latter Vikings. *Elton.*

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haked, *n.* [AS. *hacod*, *hæced.*] The pike (*Esox lucius*). *Obs.*
ha-keem′, **ha-kim′** (h*ȧ*-kēm′), *n.* [Ar. *ḥakīm*, lit., wise one.] In India and in Mohammedan countries, a physician.
hakel † HACKLE, a covering.
hakenay, **hakeney.** † HACKNEY.
hakern. † ACORN.
hake's′-dame′, *n.* The forkbeard (*Urophycis blennoides*).
hake's′-tooth′, *n.* A tooth shell. *Local, Eng.*
haketon. † HACQUETON.
hakille. † HACKLE, a covering.
ha-kim′. Var. of HAKEEM.
ha′kim (hä′kĭm), *n.* [Ar. *hākim.*] A Mohammedan title for a ruler or a judge
hak′ing, *n.* A net or snare for sea fishing. *Obs.*
Hak′ka (hăk′*ȧ*), *n.* [Cantonese *hāk kā yen* stranger dwelling men.] A member of a hardy and frugal Chinese tribe or race, many of whom settled in Formosa as early as the 15th century. They are numerous in Kwangtung. Also, their dialect.
Hak′ka-tan (hăk′*ȧ*-tăn). *Bib.*
hak′ken. † HACK.
Hak′koz (hăk′ŏz). *Bib.*
hal. † ALL, HALE.
hal. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HALL.
ha′ku (hä′kōō), *n.* [Maori.] The kingfish (*Seriola lalandii*).
Ha-ku′pha (h*ȧ*-kū′f*ȧ*). *Bib.*
ha′la (hä′lä), *n.* [Native name.] A screw pine (*Pandanus odorifera*) of the Polynesian islands.
Hal′a-a (hăl′ā-*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
‖ **ha′la-ga′** (hä′lä-gä′), *n.* [Tag.] Worth; price; value. *Phil. I.*
Ha′lah (hā′l*ȧ*). *Bib.*
Ha′lak (hā′lăk). *Bib.*
ha-la′khah. Var. of HALACHA.
ha-lal′cor (h*ȧ*-läl′kōr), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *ḥalāl-khōr*, fr. Ar. *ḥalāl* what is lawful + *khōr* eater.] In Persia, India, etc., a person to whom any food is lawful; a scavenger.
halas. † ALAS.
hal′berd-man, **-berds-man**, *n.* A halberdier.
hal′berd-shaped′, *a.* Hastate.
halberd weed. A West Indian asteraceous shrub (*Neurolæna lobata*) with heads of yellow flowers and halberd-shaped leaves.
halbergit. Var. of HAUBERGET. *Obs. or Hist.*
hal′ce-do′ni-an, *a.* [L. *alcedo* kingfisher, akin to or fr. Gr. ἀλκυών. See HALCYON.] Halcyonian. *Obs.*
halch (hälsh), *v. t.* [Cf. HALSE to embrace.] **a** To embrace; salute. *Obs.* **b** To knot. *Now Dial.* **c** *Cotton Spinning.* To entangle (a cop of yarn).
halch, *n.* Knot; tie; embrace. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
halche. † HAUGH.
hal′cy-o′ni-an (hăl′sĭ-ō′nĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Halcyon; calm
hal′cy-on′ic (-ŏn′ĭk). Var. of ALCYONIC.
Hal′cy-on′i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ALCEDINIDÆ.
Hal′cy-o-ni′næ (-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = DACELONINÆ. See KINGFISHER.
hal′cy-o-nine (hăl′sĭ-ō-nĭn; -nīn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Dacelonine.
hal′cy-o-noid (-noid). Var. of ALCYONOID.
hald. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of HOLD.
hald, **halde.** † OLD.
Hal′dan-ite (hăl′dăn-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of an independent evangelical movement in Scotland led by the brothers James Alexander Haldane (1768–1851) and Robert Haldane (1764–1842).
hald′en, **hald′in.** Obs. p. p. of [HOLD.
hal′di (hŭl′dē). Var. of HULDEE. [*Dial. Eng.*
hale. Var. of HAIL. *Scot. &*
hale Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HALL, HELE.
hale, *n.* [See HALE, *a.*] Welfare; health; remedy. *Obs.*
hale, *v. t.* [See HALE, *a.*] To heal. *Obs.*
hale, *adv.* [See HALE, *a.*] Wholly. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
hale, *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *hale*, F. *halle*, hall.] A temporary shelter, as a hut or tent. *Obs.*
hale, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hali* tail, Dan. *hale.*] A handle of a plow or wheelbarrow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hale, *v. i.* [See HALE to haul.] 1. Of a ship, to move briskly. *Obs.* 2. To pour or flow copiously. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hale, *n.* [See HALE to haul.] A hauling; haul. *Obs. or R.*
hale, *n.* [AS. *healh*, *halh.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A nook; a corner. *Obs*
ha-le′bi (h*ȧ*-lā′bē), *n.* [Turk., lit., of Aleppo (*Haleb*).] A measure. See PIK.
hale′-bow′line, *n.* An able seaman. *Obs.*
ha′lec, **hal′e-cize.** Vars. of ALEC, ALECIZE.
Hal′e-co-mor′phi (hăl′ē-kō-môr′fī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *halec* (= *alec*) + Gr. μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* The Cycloganoidei.
hale′cret (hăl′krĕt). Var. of ALLECRET.
haleday. † HOLIDAY.
hale′ly, *adv.* Wholly. *Obs.*
hale′ness, *n.* See -NESS
hal′er (hāl′ẽr), *n.* One who hales
Hales, the Ever-memorable (hālz). John Hales (1584–1656), an English scholar and divine. The epithet of "ever-memorable" was first applied to him in the title to a collection of his writings called his "Golden Remains," published in 1659
Ha-le′si-a (hā-lē′zhĭ-*ȧ*; -sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Stephen *Hales*, English botanist.] Syn. of MOHRODENDRON. [some *Scot*
hale′some (hāl′sŭm), *a.* Whole-
halewe. † HALLOW.
halewei. † HALIWEI.
half. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HALVE.
hal′fa (hăl′f*ȧ*) Var. of ALFA
half ape A lemur
half aunt. An aunt of the half blood only, i. e., a half sister of an aunt [*n.*, 6 **d**.
half back. *Football.* See BACK,
half bird. See HALF, *a.*, 4.
half bishop. See BISHOP'S LENGTH.
half boarder. A scholar at a boarding school who takes dinner only.
half′-bowl′, *n.* A game played with fifteen small pins and a wooden hemisphere. *Obs.*
half butt. The shorter of two extra-long cues used to reach the balls in certain positions on an English billiard table. The longer cue is the *long butt.*
half cadence. See CADENCE, 3 **a**.
half cap. A slight salute with the cap. *Obs.* [cent. See COIN.
half cent. A coin worth half a
half chess. *Mil.* A short chess, used in pontoon bridges, etc.
half′-clammed′, *a.* Half-filled. *Obs.*
half close. = HALF CADENCE.
half′-con′so-nant, *a.* *Phon.* Combining the qualities or functions of a vowel and a consonant.
half consonant A half-consonant sound
half′-cracked′, *a.* Half-demented; half-witted. *Colloq.*
half curlew. See HALF, *a.*, 4.
half cushion. *Far.* A shoe with a rubber pad or cushion covering the posterior half of the hoof.
half davit. A fish davit. *Rare.*
half′-dead′ es-cape′ment. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
half′deal′, *n.* & *adv.* Half. *Obs.*
half′-deck′er, *n.* A half-decked vessel.
half demisemiquaver. A sixty-fourth note.
half dime. See COIN.

half diphthong. *Phon.* A vowel sound of diphthongic character, the unstressed element of which is less complete than in a true diphthong, as Eng. long "o," which commonly consists of a pure "o" sound followed by a more or less distinct glide "o͞o." Called also *imperfect diphthong*.
half dollar. A coin worth half a dollar. See DOLLAR.
half door. **a** Either part of a Dutch door. **b** A swing door that fills only a part of the doorway, with open space above and below. *U. S.*
half eagle. A U. S. five-dollar gold piece. See EAGLE.
half′–faced′ (häf′fāst′), *a.* **1**. Showing only the profile. *Shak.*
2. With but half the face visible; hence, imperfect; partial; not thorough.
half′–har′dy, *a.* *Hort.* Able to withstand a moderately low temperature, but injured by severe freezing.
half′–heart′ed, *a.* Wanting in heart, spirit, or interest; lacking zeal or courage; lukewarm. — **half′–heart′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **half′–heart′ed-ness**, *n.*
half hitch. **a** *Naut.* See HITCH, KNOT, *n.*, 1. **b** *Pillow Lace.* A loop made to tighten the thread on the bobbins.
half′–hour′ly, *a.* & *adv.* At intervals of half an hour.
half′–in-fe′ri-or, *a.* *Bot.* Having the ovary borne below the andrœcium in a concave torus, but free from the axis, as in perigynous flowers.
half′–length′, *a.* Of half the full length; specif., designating a portrait showing only the upper half of the person.
half line *or* **ray**. *Geom.* Half of a straight line considered as extended from a center indefinitely in one direction, the complete ray being the whole line extended indefinitely in both directions.
half′–lop′, *n.* One of a variety of domesticated rabbit in which one ear is pendent.
half′–mast′, *n.* A point some distance, not necessarily halfway down, below the top of a mast or staff or peak of a gaff; as, a flag at *half-mast* (a token of mourning, or, sometimes, of distress).
half′–mast′, *v. t.* To hang at half-mast, as a flag. In lowering a half-masted flag it is first hoisted to the truck.
half measure. An imperfect or weak line of action.
half′–moon′, *n.* **1**. The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated.
2. Something shaped like the half-moon or like a crescent.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs, and wedges, and *half-moons*, and wings. *Milton*

3. *Fort.* An outwork of two faces forming a salient angle, being formerly that used to cover the salient of a bastion (making the gorge resemble a half-moon), now that usually called the *ravelin* (which see). Cf. DEMILUNE.
4. A cuckold. *Obs.*
5. A marine food fish of California (*Medialuna californiensis*) of the family Kyphosidæ. The body is ovate, blackish above, blue or gray below.
half′–moon′, *v. t.* & *i.* To place within, or to assume, a half-moon shape.
half mourning. **a** The period of mourning succeeding that of deep or full mourning. **b** Mourning dress lightened by the use of white, gray, or lavender.
half nelson. *Wrestling.* A hold in which one arm is thrust under the corresponding arm of the opponent, generally from behind, and the hand placed upon the back of his neck. In the **full nelson** both hands are so placed. For **quarter nelson**, **three-quarters nelson**, see *Illustrations.*

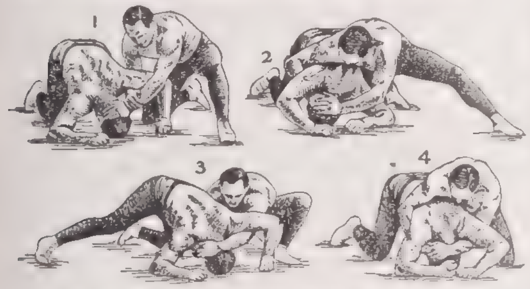

1 Quarter Nelson; 2 Half Nelson; 3 Three-Quarters Nelson; 4 Full Nelson.

half nephew. The son of a half brother or half sister.
half niece. The daughter of a half brother or half sister.
half note. *Music.* A minim.
half′pace′ (häf′pās′), *n.* [Prob. altered from *halpace*, *haut pas*. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1**. A raised floor or dais, or a platform or footpace at the top of steps, as for a throne or an altar.
2. A platform or landing of a staircase, consisting of a broad step between two half flights, esp. when these are in opposite directions.
half′paced′ (-pāst′; 87), *a.* Having a halfpace; as, a *half-paced* stair.
half pay. Half, or approximately half, of the usual wages or salary; reduced pay; specif., the reduced pay of an army or navy officer when not on active service, or under other circumstances. In the United States army and navy there is no such thing technically as *half pay*, all reduced rates of pay having special names, as *shore pay*, *retired pay*, etc.
half′pen-ny (hā′pĕn-ĭ; häf′pĕn′ĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -PENCE (hā′pĕns; häf′pĕns′) or -PENNIES (hā′pĕn-ĭz; häf′pĕn′ĭz) (see PENNY). Half a penny, or a coin (formerly copper, pewter, or tin, now bronze) of this value. *Eng.*
half′pen-ny-worth′ (-wûrth′), *n.* What is worth, or costs, a halfpenny.
half principal. *Arch.* In roof building, a principal rafter that does not extend to the ridge.
half′–rat′er (häf′rāt′ẽr), *n.* *Yachting.* A racing boat of certain prescribed dimensions, varying, but usually requiring a water-line length of less than twenty feet.
half ripsaw. *Carp.* A handsaw resembling the ripsaw, but smaller and with finer teeth, for cutting wood with the grain, as in tenon cutting. It is usually 28 inches long, the pitch of the teeth, which are set, varying from ¼ inch at the point of the blade to ⅜ inch at the heel, the cutting angle being 80°. Also called *half ripper.*
half round. Something that is half-round; specif., a molding of half-round section; also, the general shape in cross section of such an object.
half′–round′, *a.* Semicircular, or more or less approximately so; flat on one side and round on the other; as, a *half-round* file (see FILE, *n.*, the tool).
half′–seas′ over. **a** Halfway across the sea; hence, halfway over. **b** Half drunk. *Slang.*
half′–shade′ / **half′–shad′ow** } *a.* Pertaining to or designating a kind of polarimeter in which one half or the other of the field of vision is usually in shadow. There is a neutral point, when both halves are equally illuminated, and this being found, the angle of rotation can be read from the graduated scale.
half′–shrub′, *n.* A perennial plant in which the stems are more or less woody, esp. at the base.
half sister. A sister by one parent only.
half sole. The forward part of a shoe sole back to the shank. — **half′–sole′**, *v. t.*
half′–sol′id floor. In a ship, a floor pierced by holes to save weight or give access to the other side.
half sovereign. **1**. A British gold coin worth ten shillings, or half of one pound sterling.
2. A small granite paving cube, used esp. at crossings and curves. *Eng.*
half step. *Music.* **a** The pitch interval between two consecutive notes of a keyboard; the smallest difference of pitch used in modern music; a semitone. See under SCALE. **b** *Mil.* In the United States infantry, a step of fifteen inches, or, in double time, of eighteen inches; — called *short step* in the navy.
half stitch. **a** *Crochet.* Two stitches worked as one in contracting an edge. **b** *Pillow Lace.* A loose, open stitch used in the lighter parts of a design; — contrasting with *cloth stitch.* Called also *lace*, or *shadow, stitch.*
half story. *Arch.* An uppermost story, usually lighted by dormer windows, in which a sloping roof replaces the upper part of the front wall.
half stuff. *Paper Making.* Washed and broken pulp after bleaching and draining and before being taken to the beaters or hollanders.
half′–sword′, *n.* *Obs.* **1**. A sword of a small size.
2. Half the length of a sword; close fight. Cf. HALF, *a.*, 3. "At *half-sword.*" *Shak.*
half′–te-rete′, *a.* *Bot.* Semicylindrical; flat on one side and convex on the other, as certain stems.
half tide. Time or state halfway between flood and ebb.
half timber. **a** *Shipbuilding.* Any of the short timbers in the cant frames. **b** See TIMBER, *n.*, 1.
half′–tim′bered (-tĭm′bẽrd), *a.* *Arch.* Constructed of a timber frame having the spaces filled in with masonry or with plaster on oak laths; — said of buildings.
half′–tim′er (-tīm′ẽr), *n.* One spending only half the usual time at anything; specif., in England, a child who, though under 13 years of age, is permitted to work half his time at some employment, on receiving a certificate of a certain proficiency in his studies and of fitness otherwise.
half′–time′ shaft. *Mach.* In a four-stroke cycle internal-combustion engine, the cam shaft, operating the valves, which rotates at half the speed of the crankshaft.

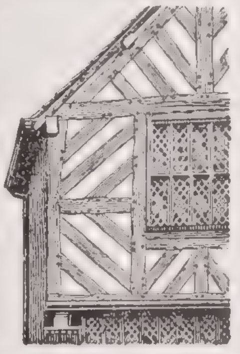
Half-timbered.

half title. *Print.* The name alone of a book placed at the head of the first page of text or at the center of a page; also, any sectional title centered on a page.
half tone, *or* **half′–tone′**, *n.* **1**. *Fine Arts.* **a** An intermediate or middle tone in a painting, engraving, photograph, etc.; a middle tint, neither very dark nor very light. **b** A half-tone photo-engraving. See HALF-TONE, *a.*
2. *Music.* A half step.
half′–tone′ (häf′tōn′), *a.* Having, consisting of, or pertaining to, half tones; specif., *Photo-engraving*, pertaining to or designating plates, processes, or the pictures made by them, in which the gradation of tone in the photograph is reproduced by a graduated system of dotted and checkered spots, usually nearly invisible to the unaided eye, produced by the interposition between the camera and the object of a screen (see SCREEN). The name alludes to the fact that this process was the first that was practically successful in reproducing the half tones of the photograph.
half trap. A trap for a horizontal drain pipe, formed by a semicircular depression of the pipe.
half uncial. A book hand formed by combining uncial characters with carefully written cursive forms, more easily written than pure uncial.
half uncle. The half brother of a parent.
half volley. In cricket, tennis, football, etc., a "ball" or return played by striking the ball at the instant of its bouncing from the ground; also, in cricket, a ball which would be normally so played, as one which after touching the ground flies toward the top of the wicket.
half′–vol′ley, *v. t.* & *i.* *Tennis, etc.* To drive (a ball) in a half volley; to play a half volley.
half′way′ (häf′wā′ *or* häf′wā′, *depending upon its preceding or following the word it modifies*), *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance; partially; as, he *halfway* yielded.
half′way′, *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; midway.
halfway covenant, a form of church membership among the Congregational churches of New England, allowed by decisions in 1657 and 1662, permitting baptized persons of moral life and orthodox faith to enjoy all the privileges of membership, save the partaking of the Lord's Supper. They were also allowed to present their children for baptism. — **h. house**, an inn or place of call midway on a journey; hence, any halfway place in a progress.
half′–wit′, *n.* **1**. One who makes forced witticisms. *Obs.*
2. A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.
half′–wit′ted, *a.* **1**. Silly; senseless. *Obs.*
2. Mentally deficient; foolish; imbecile.
half year. The space of six months; also, one term of a school when there are two terms in a year.
hali-. A combining form from Greek ἅλς, ἁλός, *the sea.*
hal′i-but (hăl′ĭ-bŭt; hŏl′-; 277), *n.* Also **hol′i-but**. [ME. *hali* holy + *but*, *butte*, flounder; akin to D. *bot*, G. *butte*; cf. D. *heilbot*, G. *heilbutt*. So named as being eaten on holidays. See HOLY, HOLIDAY.] The largest species of flatfish (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*), an inhabitant of all

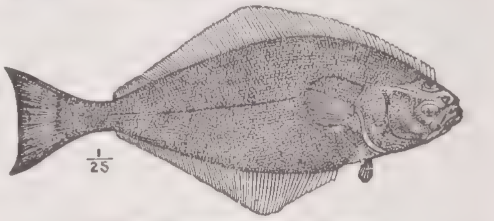

Halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*).

northern seas, where it is found associated with the cod, though preferring colder waters and not often caught south of the North Sea or the coast of Massachusetts. The halibut is among the largest of teleost fishes, the female sometimes weighing several hundred pounds, though the male rarely weighs over fifty pounds. It is one of the finest of food fishes. Its numbers in the Atlantic are diminishing, owing to the extensive fisheries, and a considerable part of the supply is now obtained from the North Pacific. The term *halibut* is extended to certain other large flatfishes. See ARROW-TOOTHED HALIBUT, GREENLAND HALIBUT.
hal′ide (hăl′ĭd; -īd; hā′lĭd; -līd; 184), *n.* Also **hal′id**. *Chem.* A binary compound of a halogen with an element or radical; — a general term for chlorides, bromides, iodides, and fluorides, and sometimes cyanides. — *a.* Haloid.
hal′i-dom (hăl′ĭ-dŭm), **hal′i-dome** (-dōm), *n.* [AS. *hāligdōm*; *hālig* holy + *-dōm*, E. *-dom*. See HOLY.] Holiness; sanctity; also, a sanctuary or holy relics; — once much used in oaths. *Archaic.*

By my *halidom*, I was fast asleep. *Shak.*

hal′i-eu′tic (hăl′ĭ-ū′tĭk), **hal′i-eu′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *halieuticus*, Gr. ἁλιευτικός; Gr. ἁλιεύειν to fish, fr. ἅλς the sea.] Of or pert. to fishing. — **hal′i-eu′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
hal′i-eu′tics (-ū′tĭks), *n.* Art or practice of fishing.
Hal′i-me′da (hăl′ĭ-mē′dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁλιμηδής thinking of the sea.] *Bot.* A genus of calcareous marine green algæ of the class Chlorophyceæ, remarkable for the peculiar, jointed, unicellular thallus, which in most of the species, as *H. tuna*, resembles some form of cactus in miniature.
hal′ite (hăl′īt; hā′līt; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς salt.] *Min.* Native salt; sodium chloride. See SALT.

half dinero. See COIN.
halfe-horse, *n.* A centaur. *Obs.* — **halfe-horsy**, *a.* *Obs.*
half′en, *a.* Half. *Obs.*
half′en-deal′, *n.* [ME. *halfendele*. See HALF; DEAL.] Half. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng* — *a.* & *adv.* Half. *Obs.*
half′er, *n.* = HALVER.
halfet. † HAFFET.
half facet. A skill facet.
half fish. A young salmon. *Eng.*
half-fou′′ (hä-fo͞o′), *n.* [See HALF; FULL.] A half bushel. *Scot.*
half god. A demigod. *Obs.*
half guinea. See COIN.
half hake. A demihake. *Obs.*
half hatchet. A hatchet with the outer edge straight up and down.
half′-head′ed, *a.* Stupid.
half header. Half a brick used to close a course.
half holiday. **a** A saint's day or holy day other than Sunday. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* **b** Half a day for holiday.
half hose. Short stockings; socks.
half′ing, *adv.* Half. *Obs.*
half island, **half isle**. A peninsula. *Obs.*
half joe. See COIN.
half′lang (häf′lăng; hôf′-), *n.* & *a.* [Cf. HALFLING, LONG.] Halfling. *Scot.*
half′-lat′tice gird′er. A Warren girder or truss. See TRUSS, *Illust.*
half′ling (häf′lĭng; -lĭn; hôf′-), **half′lings** (-lĭngz; -lĭnz), *adv.* [*half* + *-ling*, *-lings*. See 2d -LING.] Partly; half. *Scot*
half′ling, *n.* A person half grown; also, half of a silver penny. — *a.* Half-grown. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
half looper. The larva of certain noctuid moths, as those of the genus *Plusia*, which go somewhat like the true loopers.
half′ly, *adv.* Half. *Obs.*
half′man′, *n.* A eunuch.
half-marrow. *n.* A partner; specif., a husband or wife. *Obs.* or *Dial.*
half mask. A mask to cover the upper half of the face.
half′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
half net. A net to catch fish when the tide ebbs. *Scot.*
half noble. A former English gold coin. See NOBLE.
half′-pike′, *n.* *Mil.* A short pike, sometimes carried by officers of infantry, in which case it was called also *spontoon*, sometimes used in boarding ships, when it was called also a *boarding pike*. *Obs.* or *Hist.*
half′-port′, *n.* *Naut.* One half of a shutter made in two parts for closing a porthole.
half relief. See RELIEF.
half rest. *Music.* See REST, *n.*
half royal. A kind of pasteboard, made in two sizes, 13 × 20¼ inches and 14 × 21 inches.
half rupee. A silver coin of India. See RUPEE.
half′-saved′, *a.* Half-witted. *Dial. Eng. & New Eng.*
half seal. The reverse side of the great seal. *Obs.*
half shift. *Music.* See SHIFT.
half shirt. A shirt front. *Obs.*
half snipe. See HALF, *a.*, 4.
half sol. A silver coin of Peru. See SOL.
half space. A halfpace in a stair.
half speed. *Nav.* See STANDARD SPEED.
half′-staff′, *n.* Half-mast.
half stock. See FULL STOCK.
half′-strained′, *a.* Half-bred; imperfect. *Rare.*
half′-strong′, *a.* *Phon.* Intermediate between strong, or primary, and weak, — said of accentuation, or stress, or of a syllable or vowel bearing such stress.
half suit. *Armor.* = DEMISUIT.
halft (häft; hôft), *n.* Dwelling; custody. *Scot* — **halft′ed**, *a.* *Scot.*
half′-thick′, *n.* A coarse cloth *Obs.*
half tint. = DEMITINT.
half′-tongue′, *n.* *Law.* A jury de medietate linguæ. See JURY. *Eng.*
half′-turn′, *a.* Designating stairs having two right-angled turnings.
half vowel. A semivowel. — **half′-vow′el-ish**, *a*
half′wise′, *adv.* [*half* + *wise*, n.] Partially. *Rare.*
half′-world′, *n.* The demimonde.
half′-year′ly, *a.* & *adv.* Semiannual; semiannually.
halgh. † HALLOW.
halgh. Dial. Eng. var. of HAUGH.
halgien. † HALLOW.
Hal′hul (hăl′hŭl). *Bib.*
hali. † HALELY, HOLY, WHOLLY.
Ha′li (hā′lī). *Bib.*
Hal′i-æ′ë-tus (hăl′ĭ-ē′ē-tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁλιάετος, ἁλιαίετος, a bird, prob. the osprey; ἅλς sea + ἀετός, αἰετος, eagle.] *Zoöl.* A genus of eagles having a large bill and nearly bare tarsi. It includes the bald eagle and most sea eagles.
Hal′i-æ′tus (-ē′tŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of HALIÆËTUS.
hal′i-but-ter, *n.* One that fishes for halibut.
Hal′i-car-nas′sus (hăl′ĭ-kär-năs′ŭs). *Bib.*
Hal′i-chon′dri-æ (hăl′ĭ-kŏn′drĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hali-* + Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] *Zoöl.* A group of sponges having simple siliceous spicules and keratose fibers — **hal′i-chon′droid** (-droid), *a.* & *n.*
Ha-lic′o-re (hȧ-lĭk′ō-rē), *n.* [NL.; *hali-* + Gr. κόρη maiden.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of DUGONG, the genus containing the dugong.
Hal′i-cor′i-dæ (hăl′ĭ-kŏr′ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL. See HALICORE.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the dugongs.
Ha-lic′tus (hȧ-lĭk′tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed genus of very small burrowing bees of the family Andrenidæ. In some species several females use a burrow in common, the individual nests being in separate branches.
ha′li-day (*dial.* äl′ĭ-dē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOLIDAY.
hal′ier. † HALYARD.
Hal′i-fax law. = GIBBET LAW.
Hal′i-go′ni-an (hăl′ĭ-gō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Halifax. — *n.* A citizen of Halifax.
halihede. † HOLYHEDE.
ha′li-keld′, *n.* [Scot. *haly* holy + Icel. *kelda* well, spring.] A holy well. *Obs.*
halimot, **-mote**, **-moot**. † HALLMOOT.
hal′i-mous (hăl′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἅλιμος.] Marine; maritime. *R.*
hal′i-ni′tre, *n.* [*hali-* + Gr. νίτρον niter.] Saltpeter. *Obs.*
hal′i-nous (hăl′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἅλινος.] Salty; salt. *Rare.*
hal′i-og′ra-phy (hăl′ĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ; hā′lĭ-), *n.* [*hali-* + *-graphy.*] Description of the sea. *Obs.* — **hal′i-og′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* *Obs.*
Hal′i-o′tis (hăl′ĭ-ō′tĭs; hā′lĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *hali-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the ear shells (see ABALONE). It is the type of a family, **Hal′i-ot′i-dæ** (-ŏt′ĭ-dē). — **hal′i-o′toid** (-ō′toid), *a.*
hal′i-plank′ton (hăl′ĭ-plăŋk′tŏn), *n.* [NL.; *hali-* + NL. & E. *plankton.*] *Biol.* The marine plankton; — distinguished from *limnoplankton*. See PLANKTON.
ha-lis′ter-e′sis (hȧ-lĭs′tẽr-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hali-* + Gr. στέρησις deprivation.] Osteomalacia.
halite. *n.* [L. *halitus* breath.] Exhalation. *Obs.*

I J K L M

ha-lit'u-ous (hȧ-lĭt'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *halitus* breath, vapor, fr. *halare* to breathe: cf. F. *halitueux*.] Produced by, or like, breath; vaporous. — **ha-lit'u-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

hal'i-tus (hăl'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *halare* to breathe.] Exhalation; breath; vapor.

hall (hôl), *n.* [ME. *halle*, *hal*, AS. *heal*, *heall*; akin to D. *hal*, OS. & OHG. *halla*, G. *halle*, Icel. *höll*, and prob. from a root meaning, to hide, conceal, cover. See HELL, HELMET.] **1.** The public dwelling of a Teutonic chieftain, typically a gable-roofed building having a single or a principal apartment of considerable size in which his retainers were feasted and where they slept while in attendance on his person; hence, the apartment itself; — distinguished from the *bower*, or private apartments, probably in early times under a separate roof. *Archaic or Hist.*

Chief of all the buildings is the *hall*; and near it is of course the bower of the queen, . . . where she and her children spend their time, whenever some particular occasion does not call her into the *hall*, to greet a guest at the banquet, or to bear the first beaker to her lord. "*Hall* and Bower" long remains an evident metonymy for Lord and Lady. *F. B. Gummere.*

2. The manor house or residence of a landed proprietor; — chiefly British, and often in proper names; as, Haddon *Hall*. Hence, chiefly in phrases, a residence or abode (cf. BACHELOR'S HALL, LIBERTY HALL).

3. A building of considerable size or stateliness used for public or semipublic purposes, and usually containing one or more apartments suitable for assemblies; often, specif., a townhall or a guildhall; — now chiefly in proper names; as, Westminster *Hall*; Faneuil *Hall*; the *Hall* of Fame.

4. The assembly room of a hall; hence, any large apartment devoted to purposes of assembly or entertainment; as, a convention *hall*; a music *hall*; a dance *hall*.

5. a A formal gathering at the call of a sovereign or of a chief municipal officer. *Obs.* **b** In proper names, a society owning or using a hall; as, Tammany *Hall*.

6. *Colleges & Universities.* **a** At Oxford and Cambridge: Orig., any university building for the residence and instruction of students; later, the building of a noncorporate society whose property is held in trust by the university, as contrasted with the college corporations; in current use, chiefly, a building for the use of students in university branches who may or may not have university privileges; as, theological *halls*; *halls* for women students. Also, in all these senses, the institution formed by the officers and members or residents of such a hall. **b** In combination with *Divinity*, a divinity college, or, in Scottish universities, the department of divinity; a theological school. **c** In North America, a college building devoted to any special purpose; — usually as a part of the proper name; as, Science *Hall*; also, in some colleges, a room for a students' literary society; hence, the society itself.

7. The apartment in which English university students dine in common; hence, the dinner itself.

8. The entrance room of a residence or other building; also, a corridor or passage in a building.

9. Cleared passageway in a crowd; — formerly an exclamation. *Obs.* "A *hall*! a *hall*!" *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Entry, court, passage.

hall church. *Arch.* A variety of Gothic church, esp. in Germany, in which, in place of the clerestory, the aisles are carried up to nearly the height of the nave.

Hall effect. *Elec.* The deflecting effect of the magnetic field on the lines of flow in an electric circuit; — so called from its discoverer, E. H. Hall, an American physicist.

häl'le-flin'ta (hĕl'ĕ-flĭn'tȧ), *n.* [Sw.] *Petrog.* A very compact banded rock resembling felsite, and consisting of minute particles of feldspar and quartz, with fine scales of mica and chlorite. The hälleflintas occur in Sweden. They are mainly ancient altered rhyolite lavas and tuffs. — **häl'le-flin'toid** (-toid), *a.*

hal-lel' (hă-lāl'; hăl'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *hallēl* praise.] *Jewish Ritual.* A selection of psalms of praise: specif. [*cap.*]: **a** Psalms cxiii.–cxviii., chanted in the Passover and other great feasts; — called *Egyptian Hallel.* **b** Psalm cxxxvi., or, later, Psalms cxx.–cxxxvi.; — called *Great Hallel.*

hal'le-lu'jah } **hal'le-lu'iah** } (hăl'ē-lōō'yȧ) *n.* & *interj.* [Heb. See ALLELUIA.] Praise ye Jehovah; praise ye the Lord; — an exclamation used chiefly in songs of praise or thanksgiving to God, and as an expression of gratitude or adoration. *Rev.* xix. 1. (*Rev. Ver.*).

Hal-le'ri-a (hă-lē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Albrecht von *Haller*, Swiss naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of African scrophulariaceous shrubs having a turbinate calyx, rotate corolla with exserted stamens, and a berrylike fruit. The hard wood of some species, esp. of *H. lucida*, is variously used.

Hal'ley-an (hăl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or named after, the English astronomer Edmund Halley (1656–1742).

Halleyan lines, *Magnetism*, isogonic lines.

Hal'ley's meth'od (hăl'ĭz). *Astron.* A method, due to Edmund Halley, of finding the parallax of Venus (and hence the sun's distance) by observing the duration of a transit of Venus from stations widely separated in latitude.

hall mark, *or* **hall'mark'** (hôl'märk'), *n.* The official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, stamped on gold and silver articles at Goldsmiths' Hall in London to attest their purity; hence, any mark used for the same purpose by assay officers in the United Kingdom. Also used fig.; as, a word lacks the *hall mark* of good writers. In England three marks are used: **king's mark**, a leopard's or lion's head crowned; **maker's mark**; and **assayer's mark**, or **year letter**, a letter of the alphabet for each year, a new style being used when the alphabet in one style is exhausted.

hall'-mark', *or* **hall'mark'** (hôl'märk'), *v. t.* To stamp with a hall mark.

hall'moot' (hôl'mōōt'), *n.* [ME. *halimot*; AS. *heall* hall + *gemōt* meeting. See HALL; MOOT a meeting.] *Eng. Hist.* The private court of the lord of a manor, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction; a court-baron.

hal-loo' (hă-lōō'), *n.* & *interj.*; *pl.* -LOOS (-lōōz'). [Cf. HOLLO, *interj.*, HALLOO, *v.*] A loud exclamation; a call to incite an animal or to attract attention at a distance; a shout.

Some far off *halloo* break the silent air. *Milton.*

hal-loo', *v. i.*; HAL-LOOED' (-lōōd'); HAL-LOO'ING. [See HALLOO, *n.*; cf. OF. *halloer* to pursue with shouts.] To cry out as to attract attention or to incite dogs or other animals; to call to a person, as by the word *halloo*.

Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me. *Sir P. Sidney*

hal-loo', *v. t.* **1.** To encourage, or incite, with shouts.

Old John *hallooes* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts or outcries.

3. To call or shout to; to hail. *Shak.*

4. To shout with a loud voice.

Halloo your name to the reverberate hills. *Shak*

hal'low (hăl'ō), *v. t.*; HAL'LOWED (-ōd); HAL'LOW-ING. [ME. *halowen*, *halwien*, *halgien*, AS. *hālgian*, fr. *hālig* holy. See HOLY.] To make holy; to set apart for holy or religious use; to consecrate; to treat or keep as sacred; to reverence. "*Hallowed* be thy name." *Matt.* vi. 9.

In a larger sense . . . we cannot *hallow* this ground [Gettysburg]. *A. Lincoln.*

Syn. — See DEDICATE.

hal'low, *n.* [From inflexional forms of AS. *hālig* holy. See HOLY.] A saint, or a shrine or relic. *Obs. or Hist.*, except as in *Allhallow*, *Halloween*, etc.

Hal'low-een' (hăl'ō-ēn'), *n.* The evening preceding Allhallow, or All Saints' Day; the evening of October 31. In many countries Halloween is traditionally devoted to merrymaking, with playful ceremonies and charms to discover future husbands or wives.

Hal'low-mas (hăl'ō-mȧs), *n.* [See MASS the Eucharist.] The feast of All Saints, or Allhallow.

hal-loy'site (hă-loi'zīt), *n.* [After Omalius d'*Halloy*.] *Min.* A claylike mineral, occurring in soft white or light-colored amorphous masses. Like kaolinite, it is a silicate of aluminium, but it contains more water.

Hall rifle. An early breech-loading rifle, having a chamber piece hinged at the rear end, into which when tilted upward was inserted from the front a paper cartridge with a spherical bullet. It was patented in 1811 by the American inventor, John H. Hall, and was the first breech-loading arm used to any extent by the United States.

Hall'statt (häl'stät; -shtät), **Hall-stat'ti-an** (häl-stät'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Hallstatt, Austria, or the Hallstatt civilization. — **Hallstatt**, *or* **Hallstattian, civilization**, a prehistoric civilization of central Europe, variously dated at from 1000 to 1500 B. C. and usually associated with the Celtic or Alpine race. It was characterized by expert use of bronze, a knowledge of iron, possession of domestic animals, agriculture, and artistic skill and sentiment in manufacturing pottery, ornaments, etc.

The *Hallstattian civilization* flourished chiefly in Carinthia, southern Germany, Switzerland, Bohemia, Silesia, Bosnia, the southeast of France, and southern Italy. *J. Deniker*

— **H. epoch**, the first iron age, represented by the *Hallstatt civilization*.

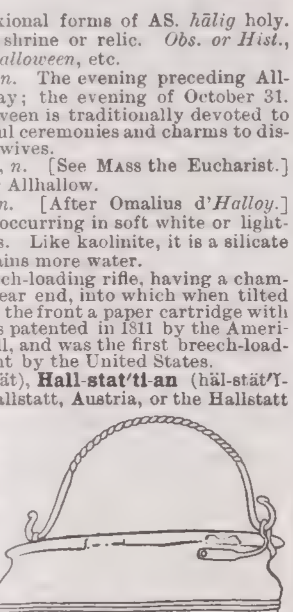

Hallstattian Bronze Situla, showing furniture, costume, etc.

hal-lu'ci-nate (hă-lū'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *hallucinatus*, *alucinatus*, p. p. of *hallucinari*, *alucinari*, to wander in mind, talk idly, dream; cf. Gr. ἀλύειν to wander in mind.] To affect with visions or imaginary perceptions.

hal-lu'ci-nate, *v. i.* To wander mentally; to blunder. *Rare.*

hal-lu'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*.] **1.** Act of hallucinating, or state of being hallucinated.

The *hallucination* of the transcriber. *Addison*

2. *Med.* Perception of objects with no reality, or experience of sensations with no external cause, usually arising from disorder of the nervous system, as in delirium tremens.

3. The object of a hallucinatory perception.

Syn. — See DELUSION.

hal-lu'ci-na-tive (hă-lū'sĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Producing, or tending to produce, hallucination.

hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Partaking of, or tending to produce, hallucination.

hal'lux (hăl'ŭks), *n.*; *pl.* -LUCES (-ū-sēz). [NL., fr. L. *hallex*, *allex*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The first, or preaxial, digit of the hind limb, corresponding to the pollex in the fore limb; in man, the great toe; the hind toe of birds. — ‖ **hal'lux val'gus** (văl'gŭs) [L. *valgus* bow-legged], *Med.*, displacement of the large toe toward the other toes.

hall'way' (hôl'wā'), *n.* An entrance hall or corridor. *U. S.*

hal'ma (hăl'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλμα, fr. ἅλλεσθαι to leap.] **1.** *Greek Antiq.* The long jump, with weights in the hands, — the leading exercise of the Pentathlon.

2. A game played on a board having 256 squares, by two persons with 19 men each, or by four with 13 men each, starting from different corners and striving to place each his own set of men in a corresponding position in the opposite corner by moving them or by jumping them over those met in progress.

hal'ma-lille (hăl'mȧ-lĭl), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] An East Indian and Australian tiliaceous tree (*Berrya amomilla*) the wood of which is hard and valuable.

ha'lo (hā'lō), *n.*; *pl.* HALOS, HALOES (-lōz). [L. *halos*, acc. *halo*, Gr. ἅλως a threshing floor, also (from its round shape) the disk of the sun or moon, and later a halo round it: cf. F. *halo*, Gr. ἅλων.] **1.** A circle of light, either white or prismatically colored, appearing to surround a luminous body, and resulting from the reflection or refraction, or both, of its light. The term is applied specifically to circles round the sun or moon caused by the presence of ice particles in the upper atmosphere, as distinguished from *coronæ*, which are caused by diffraction by fog or mist. In appearance they differ from coronæ in being of definite size, usually of about 22° or 46° radius, and, if colored, in showing red on the *inside* edge. They are most brilliant in the Arctic regions, and are often accompanied by luminous arcs, bands, crosses, etc.

2. *Art.* A circle or disk of light represented as surrounding the head; a form of the glory or nimbus.

3. The glow or glory investing an object idealized by sentiment; as, the *halo* surrounding medieval chivalry.

4. A normal or a morbid coloration surrounding a nipple, a vesicle, etc.; an areola.

ha'lo (hā'lō), *v. t.* & *i.*; HA'LOED (-lōd); HA'LO-ING. To form, or surround with, a halo; to encircle as with a halo.

[The fire] that *haloed* round his saintly brow. *Southey.*

Hal'o-ba'tes (hăl'ō-bā'tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, sea + βάτης one that treads, fr. βαίνειν to go.] *Zoöl.* A genus of heteropterous insects of the water-strider family which live on the surface of the ocean, often far from land.

Halobates (*H. sobrinus*). Nat. size

hal'o-gen (hăl'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-gen*.] *Chem.* An element or radical which forms salts by direct union with metals; — at present applied to chlorine, bromine, and iodine, and usually fluorine; sometimes also to cyanogen. See CHLORINE FAMILY.

hal'oid (hăl'oid; hā'loid), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-oid*.] *Chem.* Resembling salt; of the nature of a halide. See HALIDE. — *n.* A haloid substance; a halide.

hal'o-lim'nic (hăl'ō-lĭm'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, sea + λίμνη a marshy lake.] *Biol.* Designating marine organisms that have become modified so that they can live in fresh water.

ha-loph'i-lous (hȧ-lŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-philous*.] *Bot.* Salt-loving; — said of halophytic plants.

hal'o-phyte (hăl'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-phyte*.] *Bot.* A plant which grows naturally in soil impregnated with salts, as those of the seacoast or of the alkaline deserts. Halophytes resemble true xerophytes in their structural adaptations to regulate transpiration. In moist soil they are often smooth and succulent; in arid regions, thick-leaved. They are largely chenopods. Cf. MESOPHYTE, XEROPHYTE. — **hal'o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Hal'o-ra'gi-da'ce-æ (hăl'ō-rā'jĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr ἅλς, ἁλός, the sea + ῥάξ, ῥαγός, berry.] *Bot.* A family of often aquatic herbs (order Myrtales), having small incomplete dimerous or tetramerous flowers with an inferior ovary and distinct styles. They are regarded as degenerate or reduced Onagraceæ. There are 8 genera (as *Myriophyllum* and *Proserpinaca*) and about 100 widely distributed species. — **hal'o-ra'gi-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ha'lo-scope (hā'lō-skōp), *n.* [*halo* + *-scope*.] An instrument for exhibition or illustration of the phenomena of halos, parhelia, and the like.

ha-lot'ri-chite (hȧ-lŏt'rĭ-kīt; hăl'ō-trī'kīt), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, sea + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of iron and aluminium, $FeSO_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$, occurring in yellowish silky fibrous aggregates; also, any of several sulphates of similar constitution, distinguished from the alums by oblique crystallization.

ha-lox'y-line (hȧ-lŏk'sĭ-lĭn), *n.* Also **-lin**. [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + ξύλον wood.] An explosive made of sawdust, charcoal, saltpeter, and potassium ferrocyanide.

Hal'i-the'ri-um (hăl'ĭ-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *hali-* + *-therium*.] *Paleon.* A genus of sirenians, known from a nearly complete skeleton from the Lower Miocene of Germany. This and certain related forms form a family, **Hal'i-the-ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rī'ĭ-dē).

haliwei, *n.* [ME.: *hæele*, *hale*, health, AS. *hǣlu* + prob. AS. *wǣg* water, wave.] A healing lotion or drink: balm. *Obs.*

hal'i-wer-folk' (hăl'ĭ-wēr-fōk'), *n.* [AS. *hālig* holy + *wer* man + *folc* folk, people.] The folk of the holy man or saint (Cuthbert): those who held their lands by the service of defending the body, relics, and territory of St. Cuthbert. Formerly misunderstood and corrupted as *halywark-folk*, literally holy work people. *Oxf. E. D.*

halk. † HAWK. [*Obs.*

halk, **halke**, *n.* A nook: corner.

halk'rig. † HALECRET. [HAUL.

hall. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

hal'la-ba-loo', *n.* Hullabaloo.

hall'age. *n.* [Cf. F. *hallage*.] A fee for the privilege of selling goods in a market hall. *Obs.*

hal-lal'cor. Var. of HALALCOR.

hal'lal-loo', *n.* [Cf. HALLOO.] A hullabaloo. *Obs.*

hal'lan (hăl'ăn; hŏl'ăn), *n.* A partition in a cottage, esp. between the door and the fireplace; the space between the door and the partition. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hal'lan-shak'er (-shāk'ēr), *n.* A beggar; vagabond; scamp. *Scot.*

hall'boy', *n.* A callboy in a hall, hotel lobby, or the like.

halle. † HALE, HALL.

hal'le-cret (hăl'ē-krĕt). Var. of ALLECRET.

hallelujah, *or* **halleluiah**, **meter**. *Hymnol.* Iambic meter, with stanzas either of six lines having the syllabic scheme 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8; or of eight lines having the scheme 6, 6, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 4.

hal'le-lu-jat'ic (-lōō-yăt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, hallelujahs. *Rare.* [& *Dial. Eng.*

hal'len. Var. of HALLAN. *Scot.*

Hal-len'ga (hä-lĕŋ'gä), *n.* A member of a Nubian Semitic tribe speaking the Hamitic of the Hadendoas. [COMET.

Hal'ley's com'et (hăl'ĭz). See

hal'li. † HALELY.

hal'liard (hăl'yērd). Var. of HALYARD.

hal'li-blash (hȧl'ĭ-blȧsh; ȧl'-), *n.* A great blaze. *Dial. Eng.*

hallidai. † HOLIDAY.

hal'li-dome. Var. of HALIDOM.

hall'ier. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAULIER. [*Obs.*

hall'ier, *n.* A dweller in a hall.

hall'ing, *n.* A hanging, as of tapestry, for a hall. *Obs.*

hall'ing (hôl'ĭng), *n.* [Norw., prob. fr. *Hallingdal*, where it is most developed.] **a** A characteristic Norwegian dance, working up gradually to a violent display of dexterity and strength. **b** Music for such a dance, generally in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

hal'lion (hȧl'yŭn; hôl'-), *n.* A rogue. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

hall'mote (hôl'mōt). Var. of HALLMOOT.

hal-lo', **hal-loa'** (hă-lō'), *n.*, *v.*, & *interj.* See HOLLO.

Hal-lo'esh (hă-lō'ĕsh), **Hal-lo'hesh** (-hĕsh), **Ha-lo'hesh**. *Bib.*

hal'lon. Var. of HALLAN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Hal'lon-tide'. † HALLOWTIDE.

Hal'lo-pus (hăl'ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. ἄλλος other + πούς foot.] *Paleon.* A genus of carnivorous dinosaurs, believed to have the power of leaping, found in the Upper Jurassic of Colorado. *H. victor*, the only species, was about three feet long. [*Obs.*

hallow, *n.*, *v.*, & *interj.* Halloo.

hal'low, *n.* [Perh. connected with ME. *halow* a calling, *halowen* to shout, urge (dogs) on with shouts.] Entrails given to hounds as reward; quarry. *Obs.*

hal'lowd. Hallowed. *Ref. Sp.*

Hal'low-day', *n.* All Saints' Day: a holiday. *Dial. Eng.*

hal'lowed (hăl'ōd), *p. a.* Blessed; consecrated. — **hal'lowed-ly**, *adv.* — **hal'lowed-ness**, *n.*

hal'low-er, *n.* One that hallows.

Hal'low-tide', *n.* The first week of November, as being the season of Allhallow. *Obs.*

hall'pas. † HALPACE.

hall room. A small room at the end of a hall.

Hall'stadt. Hall-stadt'i-an. Vars. of HALLSTATT, -STATTIAN.

hal'lu-cal (hăl'ū-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the hallux.

hal-lu'ci-na'tor (hă-lū'sĭ-nā'tēr), *n.* [L.] One who errs through hallucination. *Rare.*

hal'ly. † HALELY, HOLY.

halm (hôm). Var. of HAULM.

Hal'ma-tu'rus (hăl'mȧ-tū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. ἅλμα a leap + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the wallabies,—insufficiently distinguished from *Macropus*.

halme. † HAULM.

hal'mot, **-mote.** † HALLMOOT.

Ha-lo'a (hȧ-lō'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. τὰ Ἁλῶα, Ἁλῷα.] *Gr. Relig.* An Attic festival of the threshing time, in honor of Demeter (or of Demeter and Dionysus), held in the month of Poseidon.

hal'o-bi'os (hăl'ō-bī'ŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, sea + βίος life.] The total oceanic fauna and flora. — **hal'o-bi-ot'ic** (-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Hal'o-cyn-thi'i-dæ (hăl'ō-sĭn-thī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of simple ascidians usually having a leathery or fibrous test, four-lobed apertures, the walls of the branchial sac longitudinally folded and with straight stigmata.

ha-log'e-nat'ed (hȧ-lŏj'ē-nāt'ĕd), *a.* United with a halogen.

ha-log'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of the nature of a halogen.

halogh. † HALLOW.

ha-log'ra-phy (hȧ-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-graphy*.] Description of salts.

ha'lok. ha'loc (hā'lŭk), *n.* A giddy lass. *Obs.* *Scot.*

hal'o-man'cy (hăl'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of salt.

ha-lom'e-ter (hȧ-lŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the forms and angles of crystals of salts: a goniometer.

Hal'op-sy'che (hăl'ŏp-sī'kē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, the sea + *Psyche*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods having the power of retracting the head into a kind of pocket. It is made the type of a family, **Hal'op-sych'i-dæ** (-sĭk'ĭ-dē).

Hal'o-sau'ri-dæ (hăl'ō-sô'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, sea + σαῦρος lizard.] *Zoöl.* A family of deep-sea fishes having cycloid scales and a slender tapering tail. **Hal'o-sau'rus** (-rŭs) is the typical genus

halowe. † HALLOW.

halp. Obs. pret. of HELP.

halt (hôlt), *n.* [Formerly *alt*, It. or Sp. *alto*, fr. G. *halt*, fr. *halten* to hold: cf. F. *halte*, fr. G. See HOLD.] A stop in marching or walking, or in any action; arrest of progress.

Without any *halt* they marched. *Clarendon.*

halt, *v. i.*; HALT'ED; HALT'ING. To hold one's self from proceeding; to hold up; to cease progress; to stop for a longer or shorter period; to come to a stop; to stand still.

halt, *v. t.* To cause to cease marching; to stop; as, the general *halted* his troops for refreshment.

halt, *a.* [AS. *healt*; akin to OS., Dan., & Sw. *halt*, Icel. *haltr*, *halltr*, Goth. *halts*, OHG. *halz*.] Having a halting walk; lame.

The maimed, and the *halt*, and the blind. *Luke* xiv. 21.

halt, *n.* **1.** Act of limping; lameness. *Henryson.*
2. A disease of sheep, foot rot. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

halt, *v. i.* [ME. *halten*, AS. *healtian*. See HALT, *a.*]
1. To walk or proceed lamely; to limp.
2. To stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do; to hesitate; to be uncertain.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? *1 Kings* xviii. 21.

3. To be deceptive; to be false or shifty. *Obs.*
4. To be faulty or imperfect in the relating of the successive steps or measures; as, a *halting* argument. "The blank verse shall *halt* for it." *Shak.*

hal'ter (hôl'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *halter*, *helter*, *helfter*, AS. *hælftre*; akin to G. *halfter*, D. *halfter*, *halster*, and also to E. *helve*. See HELVE.] A strong strap or cord; esp.: **a** A rope or strap, with or without a headstall, for leading or tying a horse or other animal. **b** A rope for hanging malefactors; a noose; hence, death by hanging.

No man e'er felt the *halter* draw
With good opinion of the law. *Trumbull*

hal'ter, *v. t.*; HAL'TERED (-tẽrd); HAL'TER-ING. **1.** To catch with or as if with a halter; to put a halter on, as a horse.
2. To hamper or restrain; as, to *halter* one's conscience.
3. To put a hangman's halter on; to hang.

hal'ter-break', *v. t.* To break, as a colt, to a halter.

halt'ing (hôl'tĭng), *p. a.* Lame; limping; defective; also, hesitating; vacillating. Specif.: *Money.* = LIMPING. — **halt'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **halt'ing-ness**, *n.*

halve (häv), *v. t.*; HALVED (hävd); HALV'ING. [From HALF.]
1. To divide into two equal parts; as, to *halve* an apple; to be or form half of.

So far apart their lives are thrown
From the twin soul that *halves* their own. *M. Arnold*

2. To join, as two pieces of timber, by cutting away each for half its thickness at the joining place, and fitting together.
3. *Golf.* Of a hole, match, etc., to reach or play in the same number of strokes as an opponent.

halved (hävd), *p. a.* Appearing as if one side, or one half, were cut away; dimidiate.

halves (hävz), *n.*; *pl.* of HALF. — **by halves**, by one half at once; halfway; partially; incompletely.

I cannot believe by *halves* *J. H. Newman*

hal'yard (hăl'yẽrd), *n.* Also *halliard*, *haulyard*. [For earlier *hallier*, prop., a puller or hauler. See HALE, *v.*] *Naut.* A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards, sails, flags, etc. All yards have *halyards*, except those of such lower sails as drop down when unfurled, as courses.

ham (hăm), *n.* [AS. *ham*; akin to D. *ham*, G. dial. *hamme*, OHG. *hamma*. Perh. named from the bend at the ham, and akin to E. *chamber*. Cf. GAMMON ham.] **1.** The region back of the knee joint; the popliteal space; in quadrupeds, the hock.
2. The thigh and buttock; — usually *pl.*

A plentiful lack of wit, together with most weak *hams*. *Shak*

3. The thigh of any animal prepared for food; esp., the thigh of a hog cured by salting and smoking, or meat from it.

ham (hăm), *n.* [AS. *hām* home. See HOME.] A group of buildings; a vill or manor with its appurtenant buildings, — now used only in compound place names (*unaccented, pronounced* hăm *or* -ăm), as *Nottingham*, or by historical writers dealing with the early English period.

ham'a-dry'ad (hăm'ȧ-drī'ăd), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRYADS (-ădz), L. -DRYADES (-drī'ȧ-dēz). [L. *Hamadryas*, *-adis*, Gr. Ἁμαδρυάς; ἅμα together + δρῦς oak, tree: cf. F. *hamadryade*. See SAME; TREE.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A tree nymph; a dryad.
2. **a** The king cobra. **b** See SACRED BABOON.

ha-mal' (hȧ-mäl'; -môl'), *n.* Also **ham-mal'**, **hum-maul'**, **ha-maul'**, **kha-mal'**, etc. [Turk. & Ar. *hammāl*, fr. Ar. *hamala* to carry.] In the Orient, a porter or burden bearer; specif., in western India, a palanquin bearer or a male house servant.

Ham'a-me'li-da'ce-æ (hăm'ȧ-mē'lĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HAMAMELIS.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Rosales), having alternate leaves, small, often clustered, flowers with an inferior or half-inferior ovary, a solitary pendent ovule, and a woody or cartilaginous capsular fruit. There are 18 genera and about 50 species. *Hamamelis* and *Liquidambar* are genera. — **ham'a-me'li-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ham'a-me'lis (-mē'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμαμηλίς a kind of medlar or service tree; ἅμα at the same time + μῆλον an apple, any tree fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs typifying the family Hamamelidaceæ, distinguished by the axillary yellow flowers with long twisted petals. There are two Japanese and one American species; the latter (*H. virginiana*) is the witch-hazel.

ha-mar'ti-ol'o-gy (hȧ-mär'tĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἁμαρτία sin + *-logy*.] That part of theology which treats of sin. — **ha-mar'ti-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ha'mate (hā'māt), *a.* [L. *hamatus*, fr. *hamus* hook.] Hooked; bent at the end into a hook; curved like a hook or sickle; hamous; hamiform.

ham beetle. **a** A small bluish beetle (*Necrobia rufipes*), with reddish legs, which in the larval state often damages cured hams. **b** The larder beetle.

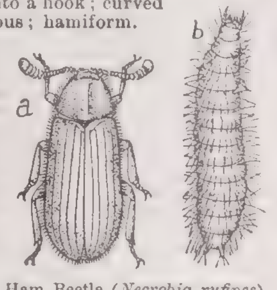

Ham Beetle (*Necrobia rufipes*). *a* Imago (× 3½); *b* Larva (× 4).

Ham'ble-to'ni-an (hăm'b'l-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a superior race or strain of American trotting horses descended from a stallion called Hambletonian (1849–76). — *n.* A horse of this race.

Ham'burg (hăm'bûrg; *G.* häm'bo͝ork), *n.* **1.** A commercial city of Germany, near the mouth of the Elbe.
2. A black Hamburg grape.
3. One of a breed of domestic fowls of rather small size somewhat resembling the Leghorns in appearance and having a rose comb and leaden blue legs. The cock and hen are quite similar in color. They are prolific layers, but the eggs are rather small. The recognized color varieties are the golden and the silver spangled, the golden and the silver penciled, the black, and the white.

Hamburg Company. See MERCHANT ADVENTURER. — **H. edging**, a kind of edging of machine-embroidered cambric or muslin. — **H. lake**, a purplish crimson pigment resembling cochineal. — **H. parsley**, a horticultural variety of the common parsley, having an edible root. — **H. steak**, beef chopped more or less fine and broiled or fried in cakes. — **H. white**, a pigment composed of two parts of barium sulphate to one of white lead. — **H. yellow**, chrome yellow.

hame (hām), *n.* [ME. *hame*; cf. D. *haam*.] One of the two curved pieces of wood or metal, in the type of harness adapted for heavy draft, to which the traces are fastened. They are fitted upon the collar, or have pads fitting the horse's neck. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

Ha-me'li-a (hȧ-mē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. L. Du*hamel*-Dumonceau, French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs having brilliant red or orange flowers in scorpioid cymes, the corolla distinctly 5-ribbed. Several, as *H. patens* of Florida, are cultivated in greenhouses. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Ham'il-to'ni-an (hăm'ĭl-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, following, or in accord with the political doctrines of, Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804), an American statesman, the leader of the Federalist party.
2. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769–1831), or to a system of teaching languages by means of examples rather than rules advocated by him.
3. Pertaining to Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856), a distinguished Scottish philosopher and logician.
4. Pertaining to Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805–65), an Irish mathematician, or to his discoveries or inventions.

Hamiltonian equations (of motion of a conservative system with unvarying relations), *Math.*, equations of the form $\dot{p}_k = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k}$, $\dot{q}_k = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k}$, where the q's are the *generalized coördinates determining the configuration*, the p's are the *generalized components of momentum*, H is the *total energy*, and the dot (˙) indicates *derivation as to the time*. — **H. function**, *Math.*, any of several functions introduced by Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton in place of the Lagrangian function, usually the sum of the energies of stress and motion. — **Hamiltonian operator**, the operator $i\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$, in which x, y, and z are rectangular coördinates in the operand, and i, j, and k are unit vectors parallel to coördinate axes.

Ham'il-ton-ism (hăm'ĭl-tŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical and logical teachings of Sir William Hamilton. See NATURAL REALISM, QUANTIFICATION.

Ham'ite (hăm'īt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Ham, Noah's second son. See *Gen.* x. 6–20.
2. *Ethnol.* A member of the chief native race of North Africa, including not only the Berber peoples north of the Sahara, but also Fulahs, Tuaregs, and Tibus in the Sudan, the extinct Guanches of the Canaries, and in East Africa the ancient Egyptians and their descendants, and the principal Ethiopian tribes, the Gallas, Somalis, and conquering tribes far to the south (see HAMITIC). The Hamites are characterized by tall stature, often with magnificent physique, dark olive, bronze, or even black skin, wavy hair, oval face with well-formed features, the nose often aquiline. Especially among the Berbers, blond traits are not rare. Characteristically, the Hamites are agriculturists, in contrast to the nearly related pastoral Semites. In religion they are mainly Moslems (cf., however, ABYSSINIAN, COPT). Ethnologists universally class the Hamites as Caucasians, and many consider them as representatives of the earliest Caucasian colonists of western Europe. Cf. MEDITERRANEAN RACE.

Ham-it'ic (hăm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Hamites, or designating, or belonging to, the **Hamitic languages**, a family of languages of northern Africa, of which the principal tongue, ancient Egyptian, is rivaled in antiquity of records only by Akkadian and Babylonian. These languages are variously classed as agglutinative or inflectional; some of them, as the ancient Egyptian, which approached monosyllabism, are extremely crude; others, as the modern Kabyle, are apparently inflectional. The common parentage of the Hamitic and Semitic languages has the support of some scholars. The pronominal system, the formation of the feminine, certain roots, and poverty of tense and mode are points of resemblance (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES, SEMITIC LANGUAGES). The Hamitic languages are grouped as follows: **a** Ancient Egyptian, written records of which date from probably 5000 B. C. (see HIEROGLYPHIC, HIERATIC, DEMOTIC, for Egyptian writing), together with its descendant, Coptic. These two languages represent the chief Hamitic literary development, but are now extinct, except that Coptic is still the language of the liturgies, etc., of the Coptic Church. **b** The North African group, including the ancient Libyan dialects such as Numidian, Mauritanian, Gætulian, etc., now represented only by inscriptions, together with the modern Berber languages, Kabyle, Shilha, and Tamashek, probably derived from these. **c** The Ethiopian or Cushite languages, spoken in Abyssinia and southward, and including Afar, Agao, Beja, Galla, Somali, etc. Some of these possess a slight literary development.

Ham'i-to- (hăm'ĭ-tō-). Combining form for *Hamite* or *Hamitic*; as in *Hamito*-Semitic.

Ham'i-toid (hăm'ĭ-toid), *a.* [*Hamite* + *-oid*.] Resembling the Hamitic type; possessing Hamitic traits.

ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* [ME. *hamelet*, OF. *hamelet*, dim. of *hamel*, F. *hameau*, LL. *hamellum*, a dim. of German origin; cf. G. *heim* home. See HOME.] A little cluster of houses in the country; specif.: **a** A small group of houses belonging to a parish or village.

Besides vills there were *hamlets*; but the *hamlet* seems always to have lain within the boundaries of a vill, and, though the law might for some purpose take note of its existence, still it seems to have been but rarely treated as more than a mere geographical tract. On the other hand, the vill or township was no mere part of the earth's surface, it was a community. *Pollock & Mait.*

b In the State of Ohio, in the United States, an incorporated village or town the officers of which are three trustees, a clerk, treasurer, marshal, and supervisor, as provided by statute (Rev. Stat., Title XII, Div. 7, ch. 1).

Syn. — Village, thorp.

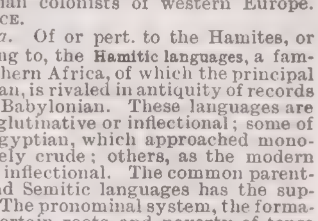

Hamlet (*Epinephelus striatus*).

ham'let, *n.* **a** A large grouper (*Epinephelus striatus*) common from Key West to Brazil and at Bermuda. It is important as a food fish.

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hal'pace, *n.* A hautpas. *Obs.*
halpeny. † HALFPENNY.
hal'per, *v. i.* [Cf. G. *holpern*.] To stumble: vacillate. *Obs.*
hals, halse (hôls), *n.* [AS. *heals*; akin to D., G., & Goth. *hals*. See COLLAR.] Neck: throat. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
halse. † HAWSE. [of HAZEL.
halse (ôls; äls). Dial. Eng. var.
halse (*dial.* häs, hȧs), *v. t.* [See HALS neck.] To embrace; hug. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
halse, *v. t.* [AS. *healsian*, *halsian*.] *Obs.* **1.** To call on with adjuration; conjure; entreat. **2.** To greet; salute.
hal'sen (ôl's'n; äl'sĕn), *a.* Hazel. *Dial. Eng.*
hals'en, *v. t.* [Cf. HALSE adjure.] **1.** To halse; adjure. *Obs.* **2.** To divine; predict. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hals'er (hôz'ẽr; hôs'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of HAWSER.
hals'fang' (häls'fäng'), *n.* [AS. *healsfang*.] *O. Eng. Law.* The first payment required to be made by a person who had become liable to payment of a wergild. From about 1600 to about 1900 this word was wrongly explained as meaning "pillory." "*Halsfang* . . . is an English word which in Latin means *apprehensio colli.*" *F. Seebohm* (*Laws Hen. I.* c. lxxvi.).
halsh. Var. of HALCH.
halsni. † HALSEN.
hal'some. Obs. or Scot. var. of HALESOME.
hal'sum. † HALESOME.
hals'wort', *n.* [*hals* + *wort*.] Any of various plants reputed to cure throat diseases. *Obs.*
halt, 3d *pers. sing. pres. & p. p.* of HOLD. *Obs.*
hal'tand, haltane. † HAUTAIN
halt'er, *n.* One who halts.
hal'ter (hăl'tẽr), *n.*, *sing.* of HALTERES.
hal'terd. Haltered. *Ref. Sp.*
hal-te'res (hăl-tē'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁλτῆρες, pl. See HALTERIDIUM.] *Zoöl.* See BALANCER **b**.
Hal'ter-id'i-um (hăl'tẽr-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. NL *halteria*, fr. Gr. ἁλτήρ weight used in jumping, fr. ἅλλεσθαι to jump; — named from its jumping habits.] *Zoöl.* A genus of protozoan parasites occurring in the blood of certain birds.
hal'ter-sack', *n.* A gallows bird. *Obs.*
halt'less, *a.* See -LESS.
halt'pace'. † HALPACE.
halu. † HALLOW.
halugh. † HALLOW.
hal'ur-gy (hăl'ŭr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + root of ἔργον work.] Salt working. *Rare.* — **hal'ur-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* *Rare.*
halv. Halve. *Ref. Sp.*
hal'vans (hȧl'vănz), *n. pl.* [Cf. HALF.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Impure ore; inferior ore. **b** Pay consisting of half of what is produced. — **hal'van-er** (hȧl'văn-ẽr), *n.* *Dial. Eng.*
halvd. Halved. *Ref. Sp.*
halve. † HALF. [In halves. *R.*
halve'lings (häv'lĭngz), *adv.*
hal'ven-del. † HALFENDEAL.
halve net. A half net. *Scot.*
halv'er, *n.* **1.** One who takes or gets half. [or *Dial.*
2. *pl.* Half shares: halves. *Obs.*
halv'er, *n.* One who uses a half net. *Scot.* [belt.
halving belt. *Mach.* A crossed
halvs Halves. *Ref. Sp.*
halwe. † HALLOW.
halwei. † HALIWEI.
halwien. † HALLOW.
ha'ly (*Scot.* hā'lĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOLY.
Hal'y-si'tes (hăl'ĭ-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλυσις a chain.] *Paleon.* The genus consisting of the chain corals.
ham. † AM; HEM, *pron.*; HOME.
ham (*dial.* ȧm, ăm). Dial. Eng. var. of HAME.
ham (*dial.* äm). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of HAULM.
ham (hăm), *n.* A third-rate actor. Cf HAMFATTER. *Slang.*
ham (*dial.* ȧm, ăm), *n.* [AS., akin to Fries. & LG. *ham*.] A piece of pasture land, either common or inclosed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [son of Noah.
Ham (hăm), *n.* *Bib.* The second
hamac, ha-ma'ca. † HAMMOCK.
ham'a-crat'ic (hăm'ȧ-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἅμα together + κράτος strength, κρατεῖν to rule.] Pertaining to or designating government based on simultaneous or mutual action.
Ham'al (hăm'ȧl), *n.* [Ar., lamb.] *Astron.* See STAR.
ham'ald (hȧm''ld), *a.* Also **ham'elt, ham'el.** [Scot., fr. AS. *hām* home; cf. Icel. *heimoll* homely, domestic, property.] Domestic; homely. *Scot.*
ham'ald, *v. t.* *Scots Law.* To prove to belong to one's self. *Obs.*
Ha'man (hā'măn), *n.* *Bib.* In the Book of Esther, the chief minister of Ahasuerus and enemy of the Jews, who was hanged on the gallows prepared for Mordecai.
ham'arch-y (hăm'ȧr-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz) [Gr. ἅμα together + *-archy*.] That polity which has an organism in which a multitude of distinct parts have their independent action and yet are, by the general organism, united into one. *Lieber.*
ham'ar-thri'tis (hăm'är-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁμαρθρῖτις.] *Med.* Arthritis or gout affecting all the joints.
ham'ar-tite (hăm'ȧr-tīt), *n.* [Gr. ἁμαρτία failure, fault, in ref. to an error made in its earlier analysis.] *Min.* = BASTNÄSITE.
ha'mat-ed (hā'māt-ĕd), *a.* Hamate.
Ha'math (hā'măth). *Bib.*
Ha'math-ite (-īt), *a.* [Heb. *Khamāth* Hamath.] Pertaining to or designating the people of Hamath, an ancient Syrian city. — **Ha'math-ite**, *n.*
Ha'math-zo'bah (-zō'bȧ). *Bib.*
Ha-mat'sa (hȧ-mät'sȧ), *n.* See KWAKIUTL.
ha-ma'tum (hȧ-mā'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L *hamatus* hooked.] *Anat.* The unciform bone.
hamaul. † HAMAL.
ham'berg-ite (hăm'bẽrg-īt), *n.* [After A. *Hamberg*, its discoverer.] *Min.* Beryllium borate, $Be_2(OH)BO_3$, occurring as grayish white prismatic crystals. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 2.35.
ham'ber line (hăm'bẽr), *or* **ham'bro-line** (-brō-līn; -lĭn), *n.* *Naut.* Small seizing stuff made of two strands with right-hand twist, in contradistinction to marline, which is of two strands with left-hand twist.
ham'ble (hăm'b'l), *v. t.* [ME. *hamelen* to mutilate, AS. *hamelian*; akin to OHG. *hamalōn* to mutilate, *hamal* mutilated, *ham* mutilated, Icel. *hamla* to mutilate.] To maim; to dock; to cut off the balls of the feet of (dogs) to make them useless for hunting. *Obs.*
ham'ble (ȧm'b'l; ȧm''l), *v. i.* To limp; to walk lame; to stumble. *Dial. Eng.*
ham'burgh, *n.* [Cf. HAME, AS. *beorgan* to protect.] A collar of a draft horse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hame. † HAM; HEM, them.
hame. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of HAULM. [var. of HOME.
hame (*Scot.* hām). Obs. or Scot.
hame, *n.* [AS. *hama* (in comp.).] Covering: skin; membrane. *Obs.*
hame holde. † HAMALD.
ham'el. Var. of HAMALD, HAMBLE.
ham'el (*dial.* hȧm''l), *n.* [OF., F. *hameau*.] A hamlet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hamelen. † HAMBLE.
hamelet. † HAMLET.
ham'elt. Var. of HAMALD.
hame'ly. Obs. or Scot. var. of HOMELY.
hamer. † HAMMER. [SUCKEN.
hame'sok-en. Var. of HAME-
hame'suck-en (hām'sŭk-ĕn), *n.* Also (*Scot.*) **haim'suck-en**; (*Obs.*) **hame'sok-en, home soken**, etc. [AS. *hāmsōcn*. See HOME; SEEK.] *Law.* **a** The assaulting of a person in his own house or dwelling place. *Obs.*, exc in nominal existence in *Scots Law.* "*Haimsucken* . . . is an aggravated assault which would probably be now treated simply as such, but formerly was regarded as a separate offense punishable capitally." *Erskine's Principles.* **b** *O. Eng. Law.* A franchise of trying persons charged with this offense and receiving the wites or mulcts imposed; also, the wite or mulct itself.
ham'fare. [AS. *hām* home + *faru* a going.] = HAMESUCKEN **a**. *Obs.*
ham'fat'ter, *n.* [From a negro minstrel song called "The Hamfat man."] A low-grade actor or performer. *Theat. Slang.*
ha'mi (hā'mī), *n.*, *pl.* of HAMUS.
ha'mi-form (hā'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *hamus* hook + *-form*.] Hook-shaped. [*Dial. Eng.*
ham'il. Var. of HAMEL. *Obs. or*
Ham'il-ton (hăm'ĭl-tŭn), *n.* [From *Hamilton*, Madison Co., New York.] A subdivision of the Middle Devonian in the middle and eastern United States; a part of the Erian series (of New York) See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Ham'il-to'ni-an (-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* One who is in sympathy with Hamiltonian doctrines or theories. See HAMILTONIAN, *a.*
Ham'il-to'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Hamiltonism.
ham'i-nu'ra (hăm'ĭ-nū'rȧ), *n.* A large edible river fish (*Macrodon trahira*) of Guiana.
ha'mi-ros'trate (hā'mĭ-rŏs'trāt; hăm'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *hamus* hook + *rostratus* beaked.] *Zoöl.* Having a hooked beak.
Ham'i-tal (hăm'ĭ-tăl). *Bib.*
Ha-mi'tes (hȧ-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hamus* hook.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct cephalopods of the group Ammonoidea having the shell, which is not spirally coiled, bent back upon itself like a hook near the large end.
Ham'i-tism (hăm'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [of HAMBLE.
hamle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

I J K L M

b A spotted moray (*Gymnothorax moringa*) used for food in the West Indies.

Ham′let (hăm′lĕt), *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy of this name, a prince of Denmark, son of the former king and nephew of the reigning one, Claudius. His father has been secretly murdered by Claudius, who assumes the throne and marries the queen. The ghost of the murdered king lays upon Hamlet the duty of avenging him, but Hamlet's habit of mind leads only to repeated postponing of the moment of action. When himself at the point of death he stabs the king. It has been much debated whether the madness which he feigns in order to avert suspicion becomes genuine or not. See OPHELIA.

ham-mam′ (hŭm-mäm′; *in corrupted form* hŭm′ŭm: cf. HUMMUM), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *hammām.* Cf. HUMMUM.] A Turkish bath.

ham′mer (hăm′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *hamer*, AS. *hamer, hamor*; akin to D. *hamer*, G. & Dan. *hammer*, Sw. *hammare*, Icel. *hamarr* hammer, crag, and perh. to Gr. ἄκμων anvil, Skr. *açman* stone, Russ. *kamen′* stone.] **1.** An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting of a head, usually of steel or iron, fixed crosswise to a handle; also, a machine in which a heavy block of metal or other hard substance is so used; as, a steam *hammer*.

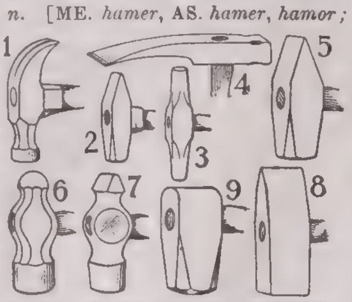

Various Hammers. 1 Claw; 2 Riveting; 3 Boiler Maker's; 4 Bricklayer's; 5 Blacksmith's; 6, 7 Machinist's (6 with Ball Peen, 7 with Cross Peen); 8 Stone or Spalling Hammer; 9 Prospecting.

2. Something in form or action resembling or likened to a hammer; as: **a** A lever with a striking head for ringing a bell or striking a gong, as in a clock or an electric bell. **b** Any of the padded mallets in a piano action for striking the wires (see ACTION, *Illust.*); also, a hand mallet for playing on the dulcimer, xylophone, etc. **c** *Anat.* The malleus. **d** *Firearms.* That part of a gunlock which strikes the percussion cap, or firing pin; the cock; formerly, however, a piece of steel covering the pan of a flintlock musket and struck by the flint of the cock to ignite the priming. **e** A doorknocker. *Obs.* **f** *Mach.* A bell-crank lever in a hit-and-miss governor for an internal-combustion engine that engages with the cams and regulates the exhaust by its action on a spindle called the digger. **g** *Elec.* The trembler of a magnetic make-and-break apparatus.

3. Fig.: A person or thing that smites or shatters.

He met the stern legionaries [of Rome] who had been the "massive iron *hammers*" of the whole earth. *J. H. Newman.*

4. A gavel with which an auctioneer indicates that an article has been sold to the last bidder; hence, an auction sale; — often in idiomatic phrases, as *to bring* (goods) *to the hammer.* See *fall of the hammer*, under FALL, *n.*

5. *Athletics.* A spherical weight attached to a flexible handle and hurled from a mark or ring. The weight of head and handle is usually not less than 16 pounds.

6. *Obs.* **a** A forge. **b** A cattle disease.

Hammer and Scourge of England, the, Sir William Wallace (1272?-1305). — **h. and tongs. a** With great force and violence; in a rough-and-tumble fashion. *Colloq.* **b** With constant disagreement; as, John and his wife live *hammer and tongs.* *Dial. Eng.* — **H. of Heretics. a** Cardinal Pierre d'Ailly (1350-1420), president of the Council of Constance (1414-18), which condemned to death Huss and Jerome of Prague. **b** St. Augustine (354-430), opponent of the Donatists and Pelagians. **c** Johannes Faber (1478-1541), an opponent of the Reformation. — **H. of the Scots or of Scotland**, Edward I., King (1272-1307) of England.

ham′mer, *v. t.*; HAM′MERED (-ẽrd); HAM′MER-ING. **1.** To beat, strike, or shape with a hammer; to beat with heavy blows; as, to *hammer* iron; to *hammer* nails.

2. To fasten with a hammer, as by nailing; to build with hammer and nails.

3. Fig., to assail, or attack, or work at assiduously, laboriously, etc., as if with the hammer in driving a nail, forging, etc.; as, he *hammered* the conceit out of him.

4. To form in the mind; to shape by hard intellectual labor; — usually with *out*.

Who was *hammering* out a penny dialogue. *Jeffrey.*

5. To beat; strike; belabor. *Colloq.*

ham′mer, *v. i.* **1.** To strike repeated blows as with a hammer; to labor persistently on one thing as if shaping something with a hammer; to make reiterated efforts; as, he *hammered* away at the reform, but in vain; to *hammer* at the market (to bring down prices).

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that
Whereon this month I have been *hammering.* *Shak.*

2. To be in a state of activity or agitation.

Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Shak.*

3. To stammer; to speak haltingly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ham′mer-a-ble (hăm′ẽr-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being shaped by a hammer; malleable.

hammer beam. *Arch.* Either of the short horizontal beams or cantilevers projecting from the top of a pair of opposite walls and supporting a roof principal for a Gothic roof, thus dispensing with the necessity for a tiebeam.

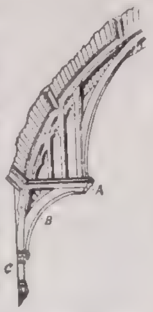

A Hammer Beam; *B* Brace; *C* Pendant Post.

hammer blow. A blow of, or as of, a hammer; specif., *Railroads*, the pounding of the rails by the driving wheels due to inertia of unbalanced parts.

hammer break. *Elec.* An interrupter in which contact is broken by the movement of an automatically vibrating hammer between a contact piece and an electromagnet, or of a rapidly moving piece mechanically driven.

ham′mer-cloth′ (hăm′ẽr-klŏth′; 205), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] The ornamented cloth, often fringed, which was formerly hung over the driver's seat or box of a coach, — now only used on coaches of ceremony.

ham′mered (hăm′ẽrd), *p. p.* of HAMMER. Specif.: *London Stock Exchange.* Declared to be unable to comply with his bargains; — said of a member, with reference to the head waiter's call for attention by three blows of his mallet in making the announcement. *Cant.*

hammered glass, glass roughened on one side to resemble hammered metal work. — **h. work**, *Art*, work in thin metal, where the plate is beaten up by hand. Repoussé work is the finer and more purposeful kind, where a definite pattern is produced. *Hammered work* is, more often, just beaten into shape, retaining the marks of the blows.

ham′mer-hard′, *a.* Hardened by hammering.

ham′mer-hard′en, *v. t.* To harden, as a metal, by hammering it in the cold state.

ham′mer-head′ (hăm′ẽr-hĕd′), *n.* **1.** Any of certain sharks which have the sides of the head produced into long lateral processes at the ends of which the eyes are placed. They constitute the family Sphyrnidæ, syn. Zygænidæ. Five species are recognized. They are active voracious fishes, most numerous in warm seas. *Sphyrna zygæna*, the best-known species, is widely distributed, and occurs on the coasts of Europe and the United States. It attains a length of fifteen feet. Cf. SHOVELHEAD.

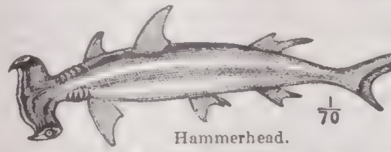

Hammerhead.

2. a The stone roller (*Hypentelium nigricans*). **b** A West African fruit bat (*Hypsignathus monstrosus*); — so called fr. its large blunt muzzle. **c** The umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*).

3. A blockhead; dolt. *Obs.*

ham′mer-head′ed, *a.* **1.** Having a hammerlike head.

2. Stupid; doltish.

hammer-headed shark. = HAMMERHEAD, 1.

ham′mer-ing, *n.* **1.** Action of one that hammers.

2. A marking made with a hammer, as in hammered ware.

3. Impediment in speech; stammering.

ham′mer-less, *a.* *Firearms.* Without a visible hammer; — said of a gun having a firing pin or striker inside the lock.

hammer lock. *Wrestling.* A hold in which an arm of one contestant is held twisted and bent behind his back by his opponent.

Hammer Lock.

ham′mer-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who works with a hammer, as at a forge or in a mine.

hammer palsy. *Med.* Hephæstic cramp or hemiplegia.

ham′mer-re-fined′, *a.* Designating steel the grain of which has been made finer and closer by heavy hammering followed by lighter and quicker blows at the finish.

hammer shell. Any bivalve shell of the genus *Malleus*, found in Oriental seas, allied to the pearl oysters, having the hinge margin of the valves produced into elongated processes, giving the valves a hammer-shaped outline.

ham′mer-stone′ (hăm′ẽr-stōn′), *n.* *Archæol.* A paleolith used as a hammer. See PALEOLITH, *Illust.*

ham′mer-toe′, *n.* *Med.* A deformity of the foot marked by permanent angular flexion of one or more toes.

hammer tongs. Blacksmiths' tongs having projecting lugs for engaging holes of hammer heads or the like during forging.

ham′mer-wort′ (hăm′ẽr-wûrt′), *n.* [AS. *hamorwyrt.*] The common pellitory (*Parietaria*).

ham′mock (hăm′ŭk), *n.* [A word of Amer. Indian origin: cf. Sp. *hamaca.* Columbus, in the Narrative of his first voyage, says: "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas*, or nets, in which they sleep."] **1.** A swinging couch or bed, usually made of netting or canvas about six feet long and three feet wide, suspended by clews or cords at the ends.

2. [Cf. HUMMOCK.] In the southern United States, esp. in Florida, an area characterized by hardwood vegetation, the soil being of a greater depth and containing more humus than that of the flatwoods or pinelands, hence being more suitable for cultivation.

ham′mock (hăm′ŭk), *a.* [See HAMMOCK, *n.*, 2.] Pertaining to, characterizing, or of the nature of, a hammock; as, *hammock* soil; *hammock* vegetation. *U. S.*

hammock cloth. 1. A horse cloth. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* A tarpaulin or piece of canvas spread over stowed hammocks or over the openings in hammock nettings.

ham′per (hăm′pẽr), *n.* [Contr. fr. *hanaper.*] **1.** A large basket, usually with a cover, used for the packing and carrying of articles; as, a *hamper* of wine; a clothes *hamper.*

2. A two-bushel measure used for oysters. *U. S.*

3. A hanaper, in chancery.

ham′per, *v. t.*; HAM′PERED (-pẽrd); HAM′PER-ING. To put in a hamper; also, to burden with hampers.

ham′per, *v. t.* [ME. *hampren*, of uncertain origin; perh. akin to HOPPLE.] **1.** To put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; entangle; hence, to impede; to embarrass; encumber. "*Hampered* nerves." *Blackmore.*

A lion *hampered* in a net. *L'Estrange.*

2. To put out of order; to derange, as a lock.

3. To fasten together, as in a bundle; to pack. *Rare.*

Syn. — Impede, encumber, embarrass, hinder, restrain, restrict, confine, load, burden, bind, curb, chain, tie. — HAMPER, TRAMMEL, CLOG, FETTER, SHACKLE, MANACLE are here compared esp. in their fig. uses. To HAMPER is to encumber or embarrass as by an impediment or restraining influence of any sort; to TRAMMEL is more specifically to entangle or confine as if in a net; CLOG emphasizes the idea of something which weighs upon or clings to one; as, "These difficulties and perplexities the man of intrigues is always *hampered* with" (*Sharp*); *trammeled* in his endeavors by the web of intrigue about him; "how to entangle, *trammel* up, and snare your soul in mine" (*Keats*); "the sense of moving heavily in a dim and *clogging* medium" (*G. Eliot*). FETTER (referring primarily to chains for the feet) suggests relatively complete confinement or restraint; as, "So free we seem, so *fettered* fast we are!" (*R. Browning*); cf. "I refused to visit Shelley that I might have my own *unfettered* scope" (*Keats*). SHACKLE (referring to chains for the wrist or ankle) and MANACLE (implying shackles for the hand or wrist) are less often used in a fig. sense; as, "tearing asunder the *shackles* of the free-born spirit" (*Hazlitt*); "Grief too can *manacle* the mind" (*Lovelace*). See TIE, IMPRISON, DIFFICULTY.

ham′per, *n.* [See HAMPER to shackle.] **1.** A shackle; a fetter; anything which impedes.

2. *Naut.* Articles ordinarily indispensable, but in the way at certain times. See TOP-HAMPER.

Hamp′shire Down (hămp′shẽr). [From *Hampshire*, England.] One of a breed of Down sheep having a black face and legs, large head with a Roman nose, dark ears set well back, and a broad level back.

Hamp′ton Court Conference (hămp′tŭn). *Eng. Hist.* A conference held under James I. at the palace of Hampton Court in 1604 to consider the demands of the Puritan party for changes and reforms in ecclesiastical matters.

Hampton Roads Conference. *U. S. Hist.* An informal conference regarding the arrangement of a peace between the North and the South, held on the vessel River Queen in Hampton Roads, Feb. 3, 1865, between President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward, representing the United States, and Vice President Stephens, Senator Hunter, and Assistant Secretary of War Campbell, representing the Confederate States. No agreement was reached.

ham′shack′le (hăm′shăk′'l), *v. t.*; -SHACK′LED (-'ld); -SHACK′LING (-lĭng). [Cf. E. dial. *hamshackle*, also *hapshackle* to bind together the feet of cattle.] To fasten (an animal) by a rope binding the head to a fore leg; as, to *hamshackle* a horse; hence, to bind; restrain; curb.

ham′ster (-stẽr), *n.* [G. *hamster.*] A ratlike rodent (*Cricetus cricetus*) of the family Muridæ, found in parts of Europe (east of the Rhine) and Asia. It is variegated in color and has large cheek pouches, and inhabits burrows which it provisions with supplies of grain. Its fur, though rather coarse and short, is sometimes used. The name is extended to certain allied forms.

Hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*).

ham′string′ (-strĭng′), *n.* In man, either of the great tendons situated each side of the space back of the knee. The *outer* hamstring is the tendon of the biceps muscle, the *inner* is composed of those of the semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and gracilis muscles. In quadrupeds, the term *hamstring* is applied to the large tendon above and behind the hock. It is the Achilles' tendon.

ham′string′, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HAM′STRUNG′ (-strŭng′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAM′STRING′ING. See STRING. To lame or disable by cutting the hamstring or hamstrings; to hough; hence, to cripple; incapacitate; disable.

So have they *hamstrung* the valor of the subject. *Milton.*

ham′u-lar (hăm′ū-lȧr), *a.* Hooked; hooklike; hamate; as, the *hamular* process of the sphenoid bone.

ham′u-late (-lāt), *a.* Having a small hook; hook-shaped.

ham′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little hook.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A hook, or hooklike process; as: **a** One of those terminating some barbicels of feathers (see FEATHER). **b** The hooklike end of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea.

Han (hăn), *n.* A Chinese dynasty, from B. C. 206 to A. D. 220.

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ham′let-ed, *a.* Confined to, or located in, a hamlet.
ham′let-ize (hăm′lĕt-īz), *v. t. & i.* To incorporate as a hamlet. *U. S.* — **ham′let-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
Ham′lin, Jack (hăm′lĭn). A cool, daring, chivalrous gambler who is a leading character in many of the short tales of F. Bret Harte.
ham′lin-ite (-īt), *n.* [After A. C. *Hamlin*, American mineralogist.] *Min.* A basic phosphate of aluminium and strontium, occurring in colorless rhombohedral crystals. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 3.2-3.3.
ham-mal′. Var. of HAMAL.
ham′mald. † HAMALD.
Ham′math (hăm′ăth). *Bib.*
hamme. † HAM.
Ham′me-da′tha (hăm′ē-dā′thȧ). *Bib.*
Ham′me-lech (hăm′ē-lĕk). *Bib.*
hammer ax *or* **axe.** An ax and a hammer combined on one helve.
ham′mer-bird′, *n.* The umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*).
hammer cap. A cap over the hammer of a gun.
hammer cramp *Med.* Hammer palsy.
hammer crane. *Mach.* A horizontal-jib crane.
ham′mer-dress′, *v. t.* To dress or face (stone) with a hammer.
ham′mer-er, *n.* One who works with a hammer.
hammer fish. = HAMMERHEADED SHARK.
ham′mer gun. A gun having a visible hammer or hammers.
ham′mer-kop (hăm′ẽr-kŏp), *n.* [D. *hamer* hammer + *kop* head.] The umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*). *South Africa.*
hammer mill. A water mill driving a forge hammer.
hammer oyster. = HAMMER SHELL.
hammer pick. = PICK HAMMER.
hammer pike. A long-shafted pike, with a hammer head on the shaft, carried by the subalterns in charge of the colors in the French armies under the First Empire.
hammer scale. Scale formed on hammering heated metal. See SCALE, *n.*, 8.
hammer sedge. A European sedge (*Carex hirta*).
hammer slag. = ANVIL DROSS.
ham′mer-smith′, *n.* A smith who works with a hammer.
hammer tail. *Horol.* The tail of the lever carrying the hammer of a striking clock.
ham′mer-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
ham′mer-wrought′, *a.* Wrought into shape with a hammer.
ham′mo-chry′sos (hăm′ō-krī′sŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀμμόχρυσος; ἄμμος, ἄμμος, sand + χρυσός gold.] A kind of golden sand or dust mentioned by the ancients, prob. a sand from a yellowish mica schist.
ham′mock. Var. of HUMMOCK.
hammock batten. a One of the battens on a ship's beams from which hammocks are slung. **b** A spreader for the clews of a hammock.
hammock berthing. *Naut.* A trough in the bulwarks of a warship where the hammocks are stowed during the day.
hammock clew. One of the several small lines at either end of a hammock by which it is slung; — called also *hammock line.*
hammock netting. *Naut.* **a** Formerly, the netting in which hammocks were stowed. **b** Now, = HAMMOCK BERTHING.
hammock rails. Rails above the bulwarks to which hammock nettings were lashed. *Hist.*
Ham-mol′e-cheth, *or* **Ham-mol′e-keth** (hă-mŏl′ē-kĕth; hăm′ō-lē′kĕth). *Bib.*
Ham′mon (hăm′ŏn). *Bib.*
hammoniacum. † AMMONIACUM, gum ammoniac.
Ham′moth-dor′ (-ŏth-dôr′; -ŏth-dōr′). *Bib.*
ham′my, *a.* Flavored with, or tasting of, ham.
Ha-mo′nah (hȧ-mō′nȧ). *Bib.*
Ha′mon-gog′ (hā′mŏn-gŏg′). *Bib.*
Ha′mor (hā′mŏr). *Bib*
ha′mose (hā′mōs; hȧ-mōs′), **ha′mous** (hā′mŭs), *a.* [L. *hamus* hook.] *Bot.* = HAMATE.
hamour. † HAMMER.
ham′per, *v. t. & i.* To beat; to belabor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ham′perd. Hampered. *Ref. Sp.*
ham′pered (hăm′pẽrd), *p. p.* of HAMPER. — **ham′pered-ly**, *adv.* — **ham′pered-ness**, *n.*
ham′per-er, *n.* One that hampers.
ham′per-man, *n.* An official in charge of the chancery hamper.
hamsocn. † HAMESUCKEN.
Ha-mu′el (hȧ-mū′ĕl; hăm′ū-). *Bib.*
Ha′mul (hā′mŭl). *Bib.*
ham′ule (hăm′ūl), *n.* [L. *hamulus.*] = HAMULUS.
Ha′mul-ites (hā′mŭl-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
ham′u-lose (hăm′ū-lōs), **ham′u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *hamulus*, dim. of *hamus* hook.] Hamulate.
ha′mus (hā′mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* HAMI (-mī). [L.] *Zoöl.* A hook or curved process.
Ha-mu′tal (hȧ-mū′tȧl). *Bib*
han. † KHAN.
han. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. inf. & pres. pl. of HAVE.
han′. Scot. var. of HAND.
Han′a-fite (hăn′ȧ-fīt), *n.* A member of one of the four Sunnite sects. It was founded by Abu Hanifah (700-770 A. D.).
Ha-nam′e-el (hȧ-năm′ē-ĕl; hăn′ȧ-mēl), **Han′a-mel** (hăn′ȧ-mĕl). *Bib.*
Ha′nan (hā′năn). *Bib.*
Ha-nan′e-el (hȧ-năn′ē-ĕl; hăn′ȧ-nēl), **Han′a-nel** (hăn′ȧ-nĕl). *Bib.*
Ha-na′ni (hȧ-nā′nī). *Bib.*
Han′a-ni′a (hăn′ȧ-nī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

marked by the revival of letters, the introduction of Buddhism, and the extension of Chinese rule over Mongolia.

han′a-per (hăn′ȧ-pẽr), *n* [OF. *hanapier*, fr. *hanap* a drinking vessel; of German origin; cf. OHG. *hnapf*, G. *napf*, akin to AS. *hnæp* cup, bowl. Cf. HAMPER, NAPPY, *n*.] **1**. A receptacle for plate or treasure; a treasure box. *Obs.* **2**. A kind of small hamper in which documents were kept. **3**. [*cap.*] The department (abolished by 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 11, 1832) of the English Court of Chancery into which fees were paid for the sealing and enrolling of various documents, as charters, commissions, etc.; — so called because the documents were temporarily kept in a hanaper or because the fees were kept in one.

hance (hȧns), *n.* [Cf. F. *hausse* rise, and E. *hance*, v.] **1**. A lintel. *Obs.* **2**. *Naut.* A sudden fall or break, as the fall of the fife rail down to the gangway. **3**. *Arch.* **a** The arc of minimum radius at the springing of an elliptical or similar arch (see ARCH, *Illust.*, fig. 9); hence, the haunch of an arch. **b** A small arch joining a straight lintel to a jamb.

hance arch. *Arch.* An arch having greater curvature at its springings than at the crown; usually, a three-centered or four-centered arch. See ARCH, *Illust.*

han′chi-nol (hăn′chĭ-nōl), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name.] A Mexican lythraceous shrub (*Heimia salicifolia*) having lanceolate leaves and yellow flowers.

hand (hănd), *n.* [AS. *hand*, *hond*; akin to D., G., & Sw. *hand*, OHG. *hant*, Dan. *haand*, Icel. *hönd*, Goth. *handus*.] **1**. The terminal part of the arm when, as in man and the apes, it is specially modified as a grasping organ. In anatomical usage the hand, or *manus*, includes the *phalanges*, or fingers and thumb; the *metacarpus*, or hand proper; and the *carpus*, or wrist; but in popular usage the wrist is often excluded. In zoölogy the term is extended to the corresponding segments of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes, regardless of the way in which they are modified. The hand of man, being relieved of service in supporting the body, is more perfectly specialized as a prehensile organ than that of other animals. It possesses unusual mobility of the digits (especially of the thumb, which can be perfectly opposed to any of the others), and capability of complete pronation and supination.
2. Any of certain parts serving the function of or resembling a hand in any way; as: **a** The foot of an ape. **b** The chela of a crustacean. **c** *Falconry.* The foot of a hawk. **d** *Entom.* The tarsus of the anterior pair of legs. *Obs.*
3. Personal possession; ownership; hence, control; direction; management; — usually *pl.* "Receiving in *hand* one year's tribute." *Knolles.*

Means to keep in his *hands* the government of Britain. *Milton.*

4. *Civil Law.* = MANUS.
5. Agency; instrumentality; part in any action.

Heaven hath a *hand* in these events. *Shak.*
If thou wilt save Israel by my *hand* *Judges* vi. 36

6. From the custom of raising, or giving, the hand in making oaths, promises, or agreements: A pledge, esp. a pledge of betrothal or bestowal in marriage; as, he asked her father for her *hand*.
7. The hand with reference to its power, capacity, or manner of doing something; hence, method or facility of performance with the hands or by hand; ability; skill; dexterity; knack.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator. *Addison.*
A rider with good *hands*. *Encyc. Brit*

8. Handwriting; style of penmanship; as, a good, bad, or running *hand*. Hence, a signature.

Some writs require a judge's *hand*. *Burrill.*
By my life, this is my lady's *hand*: these be her very *C*'s, her *U*'s, and her *T*'s. *Shak.*

9. One who does something or is skilled in doing something, esp. with his hands; as: **a** A performer of some particular work; as, two portraits by the same *hand*.

I was always reckoned a lively *hand* at a simile. *Hazlitt.*

b One employed at manual labor; as, a factory *hand*; a member of a crew.
10. Performance; handiwork; workmanship; style of execution, esp. of an artist or creator; also, touch or touches; as, putting the last *hand* to a picture. *Archaic.*
11. Side; part; direction, either right or left; hence, tendency or trend of events; also, frequently, fig., side or aspect of a subject, argument, or the like.

On this *hand* and that *hand* were hangings. *Ex.* xxxviii. 15.
The Protestants were then on the winning *hand*. *Milton.*
The French . . . have systematized them (manners) with the same care for correctness on the one *hand* and pliability on the other. *W. C. Brownell.*

12. The manner of twisting or going round, whether right-handed or left-handed; as, the *hand* of a spiral.
13. Source; as, knowledge at first *hand*; I heard the news from a good *hand*; also, *Obs.*, price; conditions; rate; as, by paying cash he could buy at the best *hand*.
14. Something grasped in the hand; as: **a** A handle. *Obs.* **b** The small part of a gunstock just behind the guard.
15. Something that resembles a hand in appearance, shape, function, or use, or the fingers in arrangement or number; as: **a** An index, or pointer on a dial; as, the *hands* of a clock. **b** A figure of a hand [☞] with forefinger extended to point a way or call attention to something, as on a signpost or in printing or writing. **c** A bundle of tobacco leaves tied together. **d** Five articles of the same kind sold together, as oranges or herrings. **e** A cluster of bananas containing from 8 to 20 fruits or "fingers." **f** A palmate form of ginger root. **g** A commercial quantity of water cress.
16. A measure equal to a hand's breadth, or 4 inches (10.16 cm.), — chiefly used in measuring the height of horses.
17. A round of applause; as, he won a cordial *hand* by his fine acting.
18. An inning or turn of play in which there is an opportunity to score, as in rackets, billiards, and cricket.
19. *Card Playing.* **a** One of the players. **b** A single round in a game during which all cards dealt or drawn at one time are played. **c** The quota of cards received by one player during one round and held at one time.
20. A gambling game played by American Indians, consisting of guessing the whereabouts of bits of ivory or the like, which are passed rapidly from hand to hand.
21. The near horse in a plowing team. *Dial. Eng.*

at any hand, at no h., in any (or no) way or direction; on any (or no) account; in any (or no) case. *Obs.* "And therefore *at no hand* consisting with the safety and interests of humility." *Jer. Taylor.* — **at** (any one's) **h.**, in attendance upon, or at the service or disposal of (any one). *Obs.* — **at h. a** Near in time or place; either present and within reach, or not far distant. "Your husband is *at hand*; I hear his trumpet." *Shak.* **b** At the beginning; at the start. *Obs. Shak.* **c** At the wrist; at close quarters. *Obs.* **d** By hand. *Obs. Shak.* — **at the h. of**, by the act of; from the hands of; from. "Shall we receive good *at the hand of* God, and shall we not receive evil?" *Job* ii. 10. — **by h. a** With the hands, or by manual labor, in distinction from by the instrumentality of machinery, engines, or animals, or natural processes; as, to weed a garden *by hand*; to bring up a child *by hand*. **b** Past; over with; set aside. *Scot.* — **for one's own h.**, for one's own advantage; on one's own account. — **h. and glove**, *or* **in glove**, in intimate and friendly association. "*Hand and glove* with traitors." *J. H. Newman.* — **h. in hand. a** In union; conjointly; unitedly. *Swift.* **b** Joined together; suited to each other; intimate.

As fair and as good, a kind of *hand-in-hand* comparison. *Shak.*

— **h. of glory**, a charm believed to have power to open locks, reveal treasure, cast persons into deep sleep, and perform other useful services for persons trying to take what did not belong to them; originally a prepared root of mandragora, afterwards, following the perversion of the French name *mandragore* to *main de gloire*, the hand of an executed murderer smoked and prepared with herbs. — **h. over hand, h. over fist**, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another; as, to climb *hand over hand*; also, rapidly or with steady advance; as, to come up with a chase *hand over hand*. — **h. over head. a** [*adv.*] Hastily; rashly; without seeing what one does. *Obs. or R.* **b** [*a.*] Rash; heedless. *Obs. or R.* — **hands down**, without effort; easily. *Colloq.* — **hands off!** keep off! forbear! no interference! — **hands up**, a summons to signify surrender and inability to do harm by holding the arms above the head. — **hand to hand**, in close proximity; at close quarters; as, a *hand-to-hand* conflict. — **h. to mouth. a** With *from*, with provision only sufficient for the needs of the immediate present; without prudent forethought; precariously; as, the very poor must live *from hand to mouth.* **b** [*a.*] Consuming at once what is obtained; improvident; precarious; as, he leads a *hand-to-mouth* existence. — **in h. a** In the hand; in actual possession or charge; at one's disposal or service.

A considerable reward *in hand* and . . . a far greater reward hereafter. *Tillotson.*

b Held or led by the hand, or by a leash or the like held in the hand; as, to lead a dog *in hand*. *Obs.* **c** In preparation; under consideration; in course of transaction; also, under control or effective management; as, he has the business *in hand*. "We have sport *in hand*." *Shak.* **d** In suspense. *Obs.* **e** Occupied in dealing (with); having to do (with). *Obs.* — **of all hands**, on all hands; on every side; in any case. *Obs.* — **off one's hands**, out of one's charge or care; disposed of; as, that responsibility is *off my hands*. — **of one's hands**, as regards one's hands, or manual dexterity and strength; skillful in the use of one's hands, esp. in fighting; as, he was a fine man *of his hands*. *Archaic.* — **on hand. a** In present possession; as, he has a large stock of goods *on hand*. **b** Pending; on foot; to be dealt with; as, he has much work *on hand*; there is trouble *on hand*. **c** Present; in attendance; at hand; as, I will be *on hand* when you call me. *U. S.* — **on one's hands**, in one's possession, care, or management, resting on one as a responsibility or burden; as, he was left with a large family *on his hands*; we have an afternoon *on our hands*. — **out of hand. a** Forthwith; without delay, hesitation, or preparation; promptly. "She causeth them to be hanged up *out of hand*." *Spenser.* **b** Done with; finished; put away; also, beyond control; as, his wrath got *out of hand*. — **to get** (**have**, **keep**, etc.) **one's h. in** *or* **out**, to come to be, be, continue, etc., in or out of practice in doing something; as, his *hand has been out* at tennis for so long that he may not *get it in* again. — **to h.**, into possession; within reach; under control; as, weapons ready *to hand*; his letter is *to hand*. — **to one's h.**, in readiness for one; already prepared. "The work is made *to his hands*." *Locke.* — **under h. a** Under control; in one's care. **b** Underhand. — **under the h. of**, authenticated by the handwriting or signature of; as, the deed is executed *under the hand* and seal *of* the owner. — **with one's hands, with** (**seventh**, **twelfth**, etc.) **hand**, by oath, by the testimony of (seven, twelve, etc.) witnesses. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* See COMPURGATION.

hand (hănd), *v. t.*; HAND′ED; HAND′ING. **1**. To manage, or manipulate, with the hands; to seize; to lay hands on; to deal with. *Obs.* "I *hand* my oar." *Prior.*
2. To lead, guide, or assist with the hand; to conduct; as, to *hand* a lady into a carriage.
3. To give, pass, or transmit with the hand; as, he *handed* them the letter.
4. To pledge by the hand; to handfast. *Rare.*
5. *Naut.* To furl, as a sail.

to hand down. a To transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor; as, fables are *handed down* from age to age. **b** To deliver to the proper officer of an inferior court (the decision or opinion of an appellate court); less properly, to announce (the opinion of any court). — **to h. in one's checks.** See *to pass in one's checks*, under PASS. *Slang.* — **to h. on**, to transmit; to hand down. — **to hand over**, to yield control of; to surrender; to deliver up; as, the robber ordered him to *hand over* his watch and purse.

hand (hănd), *v. i.* **1**. To coöperate; to concur. *Obs.* **2**. *Naut.* **a** To furl; as, a sailor can *hand*, reef, and steer. **b** To ship as a foremast hand. *Rare.*

hand′ball′ (hănd′bôl′), *n.* **1**. A ball for throwing or using with the hand. **2**. A game played with such a ball in a walled court by players who use the hands in striking the ball. The rules are much like those of rackets.

hand′bar′row (-băr′ō), *n.* **1**. A frame or flat barrow, without a wheel, carried by handles. **2**. A kind of handcart.

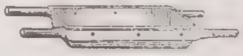
Handbarrow, 1.

hand′bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* A loose printed sheet to be distributed by hand.

hand′book′ (-bo͝ok′), *n.* [*hand* + *book*: cf. AS. *handbōc*, or G. *handbuch*.] **1**. A book of reference to be carried in the hand; a manual; a guidebook; as, a *handbook* to France; a *handbook* of geology. **2**. A betting book of a bookmaker carried in the hand or on the person to evade the laws against bookmaking.

hand′breadth′ (-brĕdth′), *n.* A linear measure equal to the breadth of the hand, varying from about 2½ to 4 inches (6.5 to 10.5 cm.); a palm. In the Hebrew system it was one sixth of a cubit (perhaps 2.93 in.).

hand cannon, hand gun. *Mil.* A small cannon used in the Middle Ages, from which the modern infantry rifle was gradually developed.

hand car. *Railroads.* A small car propelled by hand, used by railroad laborers, etc. *U. S.*

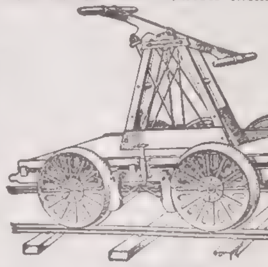
Hand Car.

hand′cart′ (hănd′kärt′), *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand, as a pushcart.

hand′cuff′ (-kŭf′), *n.* [*hand* + *cuff*. See CUFF (of a sleeve).] A metal ringlike fastening which can be locked around the wrist, usually connected by a chain or bar with one on the other wrist; a manacle; — usually *pl.*

hand′cuff′, *v. t.*; -CUFFED′ (-kŭft′); -CUFF′ING. To apply handcuffs to; to manacle.

hand drill. A small portable drilling machine, resembling a breast drill, designed to be held by hand.

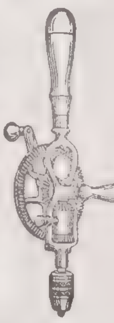
Hand Drill.

hand′ed, *a.* **1**. Having a hand or hands, esp. a peculiar or characteristic hand.

As poisonous tongued as *handed*. *Shak.*

2. With hands joined; hand in hand. *R.*

Into their inmost bower,
Handed they went. *Milton.*

hand′fast′ (hănd′fȧst′), *n.* **1**. Hold; grasp; custody. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.* **2**. A clasping of hands to bind an agreement; hence, a contract or covenant, esp. of betrothal or marriage. *Archaic.*

hand′fast′, *a.* **1**. Contracted or betrothed by joining hands. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2**. Bound; manacled. *Obs.* **3**. Having a firm or close grasp; close-fisted. *Archaic.* — **hand′fast′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **hand′fast′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

hand′fast′, *v. t.* **1**. To bind, esp. to betroth, by joining hands. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2**. **a** To grasp firmly; grip *Obs.* **b** To manacle. *Obs.*

hand′fast′ing, *n.* **1**. A betrothal. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2**. A form of irregular or probationary marriage contracted by the parties joining hands and agreeing to live together as man and wife; also, the [illegible] agreement. This form of union is not usually a real marriage, properly speaking, but was dependent for its final validity on the birth of a child, or pregnancy of the woman, within a certain period. [illegible] such marriages were formerly [illegible] the English and as late as the 18th century [illegible].

hand′ful (hănd′fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). [AS. *handfull*.] **1**. As much or many as the hand will grasp or contain. **2**. A hand's breadth; four inches. *Obs.* **3**. A small quantity or number.

This *handful* of men were tied to very hard duty. *Fuller.*

4. As much as one can control or manage; a thing or person which requires all one's powers to deal with; as, the boy's guardians found him a *handful*.

They had their *handful* to defend themselves. *Raleigh.*

5. One eighth of a pound (of flax).

hand gallop. A gallop at a moderate pace with the horse held well in hand; a lengthened and quickened canter.

hand gear. *Mach.* Gear turned by hand, as for starting or controlling some other machinery which may be operated by power; esp., auxiliary steering gear for a ship, to be operated by hand when the steam gear breaks down.

hand glass. **1**. A glass, or small glazed frame, for the protection of plants. **2**. A small mirror with a handle. **3**. A magnifying reading glass held in the hand. **4**. *Naut.* A quarter-minute or half-minute sandglass used in timing the running out of the log line.

hand′grip′ (hănd′grĭp′), *n.* [AS. *handgripe*.] **1**. A grasping with the hand; a grip.

Han′a-ni′ah (hăn′ȧ-nī′ȧ). *Bib.*
han′ap (hăn′ăp), *n.* [F. See HANAPER.] Goblet; cup. *Obs. or Hist.*
han′a-ster (hăn′ȧ-stẽr), *n.* [Cf. HANSE.] A person admitted to the merchant guild in Oxford, Eng., thus becoming a freeman of the city. *Obs. or Hist.*
Han′a-thon (hăn′ȧ-thŏn). *D. Bib.*
Han′bal-ite (hăn′băl-īt), *n.* A member of one of the four Sunnite sects. It was founded by Ahmad ibn Hanbal (780-855 A. D.).
hance, *v. t.* [OF. *haucier*, F. *hausser*.] To raise. *Obs.*
hanced (hȧnst), *a.* Having a hance.
han′cel. ┼ HANDSEL.
hanch, hanche. ┼ HAUNCH.
hanch (hȧnsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. F. *hancher* (Cotgrave).] To snap at or bite greedily or noisily. *Chiefly Scot.* — *n.* A hanching. *Chiefly Scot.*
hanch′man. Obs. or Scot. var. of HENCHMAN.
hanckleth, hancleth. ┼ ANKLE.
‖ **Hanc ve′ni-am pe′ti-mus′que da-mus′que vi-cis′sim** (pĕt′ĭ-mŭs′kwē). [L.] We both seek and grant this indulgence in turn. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 11).
hand. ┼ ANDE.
hand alphabet. A manual alphabet. See DACTYLOLOGY.
hand ax *or* **axe**. **a** A battle-ax. *Obs.* **b** An ax wieldable with one hand.
H. & B. *Abbr.* Humboldt and Bonpland (*Bot.*).
hand bag. A satchel; a small bag for carrying parcels; a grip.
hand′band′, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *handaband*, lit., a joining of hands.] A pledge or agreement concluded by a handclasp. *Obs.*
hand basket. A small portable basket.
hand bell. A small bell rung by the hand.
hand bill. A small pruning hook.
hand′blow′, *n.* A blow with the hand; a cuff. *Archaic.*
hand′bolt′, *n.* & *v.* Handcuff. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hand′bow′, *n.* A bow drawn by hand, as disting. from *crossbow*.
hand′brede, -breed, *n.* Handbreadth. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
hand bridge. A bridge with a handrail.
hand′-broad′, *a.* As wide as a hand. *R.*
hand buckler. A small shield held in the left hand. *Hist.*
hand canter. An easy canter.
hand chair. *Obs. or Hist.* A Bath chair. — **hand′-chair′-man**, *n.*
hand′clap′, *n.* A clap of the hands.
hand′clasp′, *n.* A clasping of hands, as in greeting or in parting.
hand′cloth′, *n.* [AS *handclāþ*.] A towel; also, formerly, a handkerchief; a napkin.
hand′craft′, *n.* = HANDICRAFT, 1. — **hand′craft′man, hand′crafts′man** (-măn), *n.* *All Archaic.*
hand′cuf′, hand′cuft′. Handcuff, handcuffed. *Ref. Sp.*
hand′-cul′ver-in, *n.* A sort of long musket carried esp. by medieval horse soldiers.
hand director. *Music.* An instrument to aid in accustoming the hands and arms to the proper position in piano playing.
hand drop. See WRIST DROP.
Han-del′i-an (hăn-dĕl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the German composer George Frederick Handel or his music.
hand′er, *n.* One who delivers, hands over, or transmits.
hand′er, *n.* A blow on the hand. *Dial. Eng.*
hand′er-some (*dial.* ăn′dẽ-sŭm), *a.* [Cf. HANDY, HANDSOME.] Handy; also, meddlesome. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
handewark. ┼ HANDWORK.
hand fid. See FID, *n.*, 3.
hand file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
hand′fish′, *n.* Any of various pediculate fishes, esp. of the family Antennariidæ; — from their armlike pectoral fins.
hand′-fives′, *n.* The usual game of fives, as disting. from *bat-fives*.
hand flower. The flower of the hand tree.
hand′-flow′er tree = HAND TREE.
hand′ful, *v. t.* To dole out in handfuls. *Obs.*
‖ **Hand′geld′** (hänt′gĕlt′), *n.* [G.] *German Tribal Law.* Arrha, or earnest money.
hand goniometer. = CONTACT GONIOMETER.
hand grenade. A grenade to be thrown by the hand, now the only variety in use. See GRENADE. — **hand′-gre-nade′**, *v. i.*
hand′grip′ing (hănd′grĭp′ĭng), *n.* = HANDGRIP.
hand′grith, *n.* *Law.* See GRITH.
hand guard. A guard for the hand; specif., on a rifle, the wooden piece above the barrel.
hand guide. A hand director.
hand′gun′, *n.* Any gun carried by the soldier and fired in the hand, with or without a rest.
handhabend. ┼ HANDHAVING.

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2. *pl.* Hand-to-hand combat; as, they came to *handgrips.*
3. A handle or hilt, as of a sword.

hand hammer. Any hammer wielded by hand; specif.: **a** A blacksmith's hammer used with one hand, as distinguished from a heavier hammer, or sledge. See HAMMER, *Illust.* **b** A smooth-faced stone mason's hammer with two striking faces and weighing from two to five pounds.

hand′hold′ (hănd′hōld′), *n.* **1**. A hold or grip with the hands; something for the hand to hold on to, as in climbing.
2. The part of an implement that is especially fashioned to be held in the hand.

hand′hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* A hole for insertion of the hand.

hand′i-cap (hăn′dĭ-kăp), *n.* [From *hand in cap.*] **1** An old sport or mode of bargaining in which one person offered to exchange something of his for some possession of another, an umpire to be selected to determine how much boot or additional goods in exchange should be given by the owner of the article judged to be inferior. There was a mutual deposit of forfeit money held in the hand in a cap, pending the umpire's decision. *Rare.*
2. A race, for horses or men, or any contest of agility, strength, or skill, in which an artificial disadvantage is imposed on a supposedly superior contestant or an artificial advantage is given to one supposedly inferior, in order to equalize their chances of winning.
3. Any artificial advantage granted to a supposedly inferior contestant, or any artificial disadvantage imposed on one supposedly superior in a race or other contest, in order to equalize, as far as possible, the chances of success. Handicaps are of great variety. In horse racing they consist of additional weight carried by the supposedly better horse considering age, sex, distance to be run, etc. In other races the contestants are usually started from points in front of, or behind, the normal starting line according to their supposed abilities. In other contests points are added to, or deducted from, a contestant's actual score, the distance covered or time consumed by a contestant is increased or diminished, one contestant is compelled to use poorer or fewer implements than another, etc.
4. Fig., any encumbrance or disadvantage that renders an achievement, or esp. success in competition, more difficult.
5. An old game of cards, somewhat like loo. *Obs.*

hand′i-cap, *v. t.*; -CAPPED (-kăpt); -CAP′PING. **1**. To encumber with a handicap; hence, in general, to place at a disadvantage; as, the candidate was heavily *handicapped.*
2. To assign handicaps to; to equalize the chances of; as, he *handicapped* the horses admirably.

hand′i-cap, *v. i.* To enter a horse in, or bet on, a handicap match (which see). *Obs. or R.*

handicap match. An old form of match between two horses in which an umpire decides the handicap, forfeits being held in the hand in a cap and disposed of according as the umpire's handicap is accepted by one party, both parties, or neither party. Cf. HANDICAP, *n.*, 1.

hand′i-cap′per (hăn′dĭ-kăp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who determines the conditions of a handicap; specif., the official of a jockey club or racing association who assigns the weights to be carried by the horses in a handicap.
2. A competitor in a handicap match or race.

hand′i-craft (hăn′dĭ-kráft), *n.* [For *handcraft*, influenced by *handiwork;* AS. *handcræft.*] **1**. A trade requiring skill of hand; manual occupation or skill.
2. One living by handicraft; a handicraftsman. *Obs. or R.*

hand′i-craft, *a.* Engaged in, or pertaining to, handicraft; hence, manual; as, *handicraft* pursuits.

hand′i-crafts′man (-kráfts′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man skilled or employed in handicraft. — **hand′i-crafts′man-ship**, *n.*

hand′i-cuff′ (-kŭf′), *n.* [See HAND; CUFF a blow.] A blow with the hands or fists; fisticuff. *Rare.*

hand′i-ly (hăn′dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [See HANDY.] In a handy manner; dexterously; easily; conveniently.

hand′i-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* [ME. *handiwerc*, AS. *handgeweorc; hand* hand + *geweorc* work; *ge-* + *weorc.* See WORK.] Work done by the hands; hence, any work done personally; — applied either to the labor or its result.

> The firmament showeth his *handiwork.* *Ps.* xix. 1.
> That foul defacer of God's *handiwork.* *Shak.*

hand′ker-chief (hăŋ′kẽr-chĭf), *n.* [*hand* + *kerchief.*] **1**. A piece of cloth, usually square and often embroidered or laced, carried for wiping the face, nose, or eyes.
2. A piece of cloth shaped like a handkerchief to be worn about the neck; a neckerchief; a neckcloth.

hand lathe. *Mach.* A lathe with a hand rest instead of a slide rest.

han′dle (hăn′d'l), *v. t.*; HAN′DLED (-d'ld); HAN′DLING (-dlĭng). [ME. *handlen*, AS. *handlian;* akin to D. *handelen* to trade, G. *handeln.* See HAND.] **1**. To touch; to feel with the hand; to hold, take up, move, or otherwise affect, with the hand; to use the hands upon; as, packages marked "glass" must be *handled* with care.

> *Handle* me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh. *Luke* xxiv. 39.

2. To manage in using with the hands, as a spade, an oar, or a weapon; to ply; manipulate; wield.

> That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper. *Shak.*

3. To take up, move, or otherwise alter the position of; as, that load is too heavy for one man to *handle.*
4. To use for a specified purpose; to manage; control; direct; as, he *handled* his regiment finely; he is a boy who is hard to *handle.*
5. To deal with; to act upon; to perform some function with regard to; as, much mail matter was *handled.*
6. To treat; to use, well or ill.

> How wert thou *handled* being prisoner? *Shak.*

7. To deal with or manage in writing or speaking or in the arts, to treat, as a theme, an argument, an objection, or a subject; as, Rembrandt's masterly *handling* of the effects of light and shade.

> We will *handle* what persons are apt to envy others *Bacon.*

8. To have pass through one's hands; to buy and sell; to deal, or trade, in; as, they *handle* only fruit. *Chiefly U. S.*

> To *handle* a commodity means to buy and sell such commodity, . . . and the power to *handle* a fund implies the power to use it in making purchases and to sell the thing so bought for the purpose of changing the investment. 94 *Tex.* 339, 344.

9. *Tanning.* To move up and down, or draw out and replace (hides) in the pit. See HANDLER, *n.*, 2.
10. *Mech.* To put a handle or haft on (a tool, etc).

Syn. — HANDLE, WIELD, PLY are here compared esp. in their fig. senses. HANDLE and WIELD imply skill, mastery, or (esp. in the case of *wield*) vigor, PLY, esp. diligence or industry, in the management or conduct of an affair, business, instrument, faculty, etc.; as, he *handled* his company like a veteran, his case with consummate skill; "What a freedom of *handling!*" (*Thackeray*); "any man . . . practiced in *wielding* logic with a scholastic adroitness" (*De Quincey*); "Very few American writers or speakers *wield* their native language with the directness, precision, and force that are common as the day in the mother country" (*Lowell*); "Far into the night the housewife *plied* her own peculiar work" (*Wordsworth*).

handle arms, *Mil.*, a command in old tactics at which the soldier from order arms brought his right hand to the muzzle of his musket. — **to h. without gloves** *or* **mittens**, to treat without tenderness or consideration; to deal roughly with. *Colloq.*

han′dle (hăn′d'l), *v. i.* **1**. To use the hands.

> They have hands, but they *handle* not. *Ps.* cxv. 7.

2. To put handles on something.

> He forged, *handled*, and finished *Chas Reade.*

3. To act, behave, or feel, in a certain way when handled; as, this steel *handles* smooth. *Obs. or R.*

han′dle, *n.* [AS. *handle.* See HAND.] **1**. That part of vessels, instruments, etc., which is held in the hand when used or moved, as the haft of a sword, the helve of an ax, the knob of a door, the bail of a kettle, etc.
2. Something that resembles a handle in appearance, use, or function; something that may be laid hold of as a pretext, opportunity, means, or the like.

> They overturned him . . by the . . . fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South.*

3. Sensation produced on handling; feel; as, wool possesses a soft and kindly *handle.*

a handle to one's name, a title of rank, honor, or courtesy, such as *Honorable, General, Doctor, Lord, Mr.* *Colloq.*

han′dle-bar′ (-bär′), *n.* A straight or bent bar with a handle or handles, specif. one used to steer a bicycle, or either half of such a one (*handlebars* being used in this latter case of the complete device).

han′dler (hăn′dlẽr), *n.* **1**. One that handles; specif.: **a** *Sporting.* A man who holds and incites a dog, gamecock, or the like, in a match. **b** One who fixes handles to tools, etc.; a hafter. **c** A potter.
2. *Tanning.* A pit containing weak tanning liquor in which hides are worked over or handled.

hand′less, *a.* **1**. Without hands.
2. Inefficient with the hands; incapable; clumsy.

> This *handless* man of mine *Stevenson.*

hand level. *Surv.* An instrument consisting of a telescope with a bubble tube so attached that the position of the bubble can be seen when looking through the telescope.

hand line. A line used in the hand; specif.: **a** A fishing line used without a rod. **b** *Naut.* The line on a hand lead.

han′dling (hăn′dlĭng), *n.* [AS. *handlung.*] **1**. A touching, controlling, managing, using, dealing with, etc., with the hand or hands, or as with the hands; as, he received rough *handling.* See HANDLE, *v. t.*

> The heavens and your fair *handling*
> Have made you master of the field this day. *Spenser.*

2. The mode of treatment or representation, as in writing, speaking, or the arts; style of touch or treatment; as, a great artist's *handling* of his theme.
3. The process or act of putting on handles.
4. A handle. *Obs.*

handling room. *Nav.* A compartment opening into magazines and shell rooms, in which the ammunition is arranged and placed on hoists to be sent to the guns.

hand′made′ (hănd′mād′; 87), *a.* Made by hand as distinguished, formerly, from natural objects, now, from manufactured objects.

hand′maid′ (-mād′), *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

hand′maid′en (-mād′'n), *n.* A handmaid. *Archaic.*

handmaid moth. A light brown moth (*Datana ministra*) with narrow transverse dark lines on the fore wings. Its larva is gregarious in habits and marked with yellow, and is called *apple-tree worm.*

hand organ. *Music.* A barrel organ operated by a crank turned by hand. — **hand′-or′gan-ist**, *n.*

hand paper. A particular kind of paper with a watermark of a hand and an asterisk; also, handmade paper.

hand plate. **1**. A plate on a door to prevent soiling by the hands. Cf. FINGER PLATE.
2. *Mech.* A small surface plate for moving by hand over the work to be tested.

hand play. Exchange of blows in hand-to-hand fighting. *Archaic.* "Hard was his *hand play.*" *Tennyson.*

hand′rail′ (hănd′rāl′), *n.* A rail to be grasped by the hand as a support; a railing serving as a guard.

hand′rail′ing, *n.* A handrail, handrails collectively, or material for handrails; also, the making of handrails.

hand running. Consecutively; in unbroken succession; as, he won three bouts *hand running.* *Colloq.*

hand′sale′ (hănd′sāl′), *n. Law.* A form of sale made binding by a handshake, observed among the early Teutonic races.

hand screw. A screw or screw device turned by hand; specif.: **a** A small jackscrew for raising objects. **b** A screw clamp as used by carpenters.

hand′sel (hănd′sĕl; hăn′-), *or* **han′sel**, *n.* [ME. *hansel*, AS. *handselen* a giving into hands, or perh of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *handsel* handsel, earnest money, fr. Icel. *handsal* the closing of a bargain by shaking hands; *hand* hand + *sal* sale, bargain; akin to AS. *sellan* to give, deliver. See SELL, SALE.] **1**. Luck, or a token of luck; omen; augury. *Obs.*
2. A gift made or something received as a token of good luck, esp. in an enterprise or experience about to be begun; as: the first money received for the sale of goods in the morning; the first money taken at a shop newly opened; the bridegroom's present to the bride on her wedding day (probably representing the early *pretium puellæ*, or price paid for the bride to her father). Hence, a first installment; an earnest or foretaste.

> Our present tears here, not our present laughter,
> Are but the *handsels* of our joys hereafter. *Herrick.*

3. A first installment of payment; earnest money. Cf. HANDSALE. "Death for *handsel* pay." *Spenser.*

hand′sel, *v. t.*; -SELED (-sĕld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. Also **han′sel**. [ME. *hansellen;* cf. Icel. *handsala*, *handselja.* See HANDSEL, *n.*] **1**. To give a handsel to.

> Here, O lily-white lady mine, . . .
> *Handsel* I thee by this golden sign. *George Houghton.*

2. To celebrate the beginning of the existence or use of (anything); to inaugurate with some token of pleasure; as, to *handsel* a new house with a banquet.
3. To use or do for the first time; to try experimentally; to prove; test.

> No expression was ever yet used which some one had not to *handsel.* *F. Hall.*

hand′sell′er (hănd′sĕl′ẽr), *n.* [See HAND; SELL.] An itinerant vender of cheap goods who carries his stock on his person or who sells by Dutch auction; a cheap-Jack.

Handsel Monday. The first Monday of the new year, when, in Scotland and some other localities, *handsels*, or presents, are given to servants, children, etc.

hand′some (hăn′sŭm; 277), *a.*; HAND′SOM-ER (-ẽr); HAND′SOM-EST. [*hand* + *-some.* For the sense cf. D. *handzaam* dexterous, ready, limber, manageable, E. *handy.*] **1**. Dexterous; handy; ready; convenient. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*

> That they [engines of war] be both easy to be carried and *handsome* to be moved and turned about. *Robinson* (*Utopia*).

2. Suitable; marked with propriety and ease; becoming; appropriate; as, a *handsome* style. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*
3. Moderately large; considerable; ample.

> He . . . accumulated a *handsome* sum of money. *V. Knox.*

4. Evincing a becoming generosity or nobleness; gracious; liberal; generous; as, he made *handsome* apologies.

> Was it fair play? did it appear to you *handsome?* *Fletcher.*

5. Agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; having a pleasing appearance, with symmetry and dignity; comely; — expressing more than *pretty*, and less than *beautiful;* as, a *handsome* man; a *handsome* garment, house, tree.

handsome Harry, deer grass. — **H. Swordsman, the.** See BEAU SABREUR, LE.

hand′some-ly, *adv.* **1**. In a handsome manner.
2. *Naut.* Carefully; in shipshape style.

hand specimen. *Petrol.* A sample of rock for geological collections, customarily trimmed to a rectangular shape, about 4–4½ inches long by 3–3½ broad and 1 inch thick.

hand′spike′ (hănd′spīk′), *n.* [D. *handspaak*, lit., hand pole or beam.] A bar, generally of wood, used as a lever, as in a windlass or capstan, or, in modified forms, for various purposes. See HANDSPOKE.

hand′spoke′ (-spōk′), *n.* A spoke or bar of wood used by, or carried in, the hand; specif., either of two bars used to carry a coffin at a Scottish funeral; — called also *handspike.*

hand′spring′ (-sprĭng′), *n.* A feat of tumbling, consisting in turning in the air as in a somersault, placing both hands simultaneously, or one hand, on the ground in turning.

hand staff. **1**. The handle of a flail.
2. A javelin. *Obs.* *Ezek.* xxxix. 9.
3. Any of various asterisms, as Orion's Sword.

hand′-tight′, **hand′-taut′**, *a.* As tight as can be made by the hand alone; moderately tight.

hand vise. A small vise or clamp held in the hand.

hand′wheel′ (hănd′hwēl′), *n.* *Mach.* Any wheel worked by the hand; handicuff; fisticuff.

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hand′hav′ing, *a.* [Lit., having in hand.] *O Eng. Law.* Having possession of stolen goods; — said of a thief. — *n.* The offense so committed; also, the franchise of holding pleas of it, or the wite or mulct imposed.

hand hoe A hoe used by hand. — **hand′-hoe′**, *v. t.* — **hand′-ho′er**, *n.*

hand hook. = HOOK WRENCH.

handicap horse. A horse raced principally in handicaps, as not being of high enough class to race at weight for age, — in distinction from a *stake horse.* This distinction is now seldom made.

hand′i-craft′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

hand′i-crafts-wom′an, *n.* A woman skilled or employed in handicraft.

hand′i-grips′, *n.* See HANDGRIP, 2.

han′dil. † HANDLE.

hand′-in′, *n. Rackets, Badminton, etc.* The player who serves the ball, or his period of service.

hand′i-ness (hăn′dĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

hand′i′ron. † ANDIRON.

hand′i-stroke′, *n.* See HANDSTROKE.

han′djar (hăn′jär), *n.* Also **canjar, hanjar, khandjar**, etc. [Ar. *khanjar.*] A long stout knife, usually without a guard, used in Syria, Asia Minor, etc.

hand′ker-cher. Obs. or dial and vulgar var. of HANDKERCHIEF.

hand′ker-chief, *v. t. & i.* To use a handkerchief (upon). *Rare.*

hand′ker-chief-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

hand labor *or* **labour**. Manual labor, esp. in distinction from machine work. — **hand laborer** *or* **labourer**.

hand′laid′, *a.* Handmade; — said of paper.

hand language. Language expressed by means of the hands, as in communication between deaf-mutes. Cf. DACTYLOLOGY.

han′dle-a-ble (hăn′d'l-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

hand lead (lĕd). A small lead for sounding in shallow water.

han′dled (hăn′d'ld), *a.* Having (such) a handle; as, a pearl-*handled* penknife.

han′dle-less, *a.* See -LESS.

hand light. = HAND GLASS, 1.

hand′-line′, *v. i.* To fish with a hand line. — **hand′-lin′er** (-lĭn′ẽr), *n.*

hand list. A list for purposes of reference, checking, etc., in small compass. — **hand′-list′**, *v. t.*

hand′lock′, *n. & v.* Handcuff; manacle. *Obs.*

hand loom. *Weaving.* A loom run by hand.

hand loop. One of the loops sometimes attached to a rein to give a more secure hold.

‖ **Hand′lung** (G. hänt′lŏŏng), *n.; pl.* -LUNGEN (-ĕn). [G.] *Ger. Law.* A legislative act.

hand′ly, *a.* Manual; used in, or using, the hands. *Obs.*

hand′make′, *v. i.* To make illicit gains, esp. in office. *Obs.* — **hand′mak′er**, *n.* *Obs.*

hand′man, *n.* A manservant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hand mast. *Naut.* A slender mast or spar. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

hand′-me-down′, *a.* Ready-made; hence, cheap; lacking style; — applied to garments. *Slang.* — *n.* Such a garment. *Slang.*

hand mill. A grinding mill worked by hand.

hand money. Earnest money.

hand mule. *Spinning.* A mule operated by power and hand labor combined.

hand nut. *Mech.* A nut with projections so as to be turned by hand without a wrench.

hand orchis. A European orchid (*Orchis maculata*) so called from its fingerlike tubers. *Eng*

hand′-out′, *n.* **1**. *Rackets, Badminton, etc.* A player whose side receives the service, or the period during which his side receives the service.
2 A portion of food or clothing given to a beggar at a house door. *Slang, U. S.*

hand planer. = BUZZ PLANER

hand plant. = HAND TREE.

hand plow *or* **plough**. A light plow guided by handles.

hand′-pol′li-nate, *v. t.* To pollinate artificially, by hand.

hand′post′, *n.* A finger post.

hand press. A press operated by hand. — **hand′-press′man**, *n.*

hand promise. A form of betrothal held as especially binding by the Irish peasants. Cf. HANDFASTING.

hand′-reach′ing, *n.* [Cf. G. *handreichung* aid, charity.] Contribution. *Obs.*

hand′-ruff′, *n.* **1**. A ruffle for the wrist. 2. An old card game

hand′saw′, *n.* A saw used with one hand The use of this term in Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (Act II., Sc. ii.) is usually explained as a corruption of *heronshaw*, or *hernshaw*, a heron.

handsaw fish. A lancet fish.

hands′breadth′. = HANDBREADTH. *Rare.*

handseign. † ENSIGN.

hand′shake′, *n.* A shake of the hand as in greeting another.

hand′-shak′ing (-shāk′ĭng), *n.* A shaking of hands as in greeting; the act of shaking hands.

hand′smooth′, *a.* Flat and level. *Obs.* — *adv.* Flatly; uninterruptedly; entirely. *Obs.*

hand′some, *v. t.* To make handsome; to adorn. *Obs.*

hand′some, *adv.* Handsomely. *Obs., Dial., or Vulgar.*

hand′some-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

hand′some-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hand spar. *Naut.* A hand mast. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

hand′spike′, *v. t.* To use a handspike on; to move with a handspike.

hand′stone′, *n.* A stone that can be thrown or the like by hand; a pebble. *Obs. or Scot.*

hand′stroke′, *n.* A stroke with the hand; handicuff; fisticuff.

hand's turn. A bit of work. *Dial. or Colloq.*

hand′sum. Handsome. *Ref. Sp.*

hand′-sweep′, *or* **-swipe′**, *n.* A well sweep; a shadoof.

hand′-tame′, *a.* Tame; submissive to handling. *Obs.* — **hand′-tame′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

hand′-taut′, *a.* See HAND-TIGHT.

hand tennis A form of tennis played with the hand. *Obs.*

hand timber. Underwood. *Obs.*

hand′-tooled′, *a.* Tooled by hand. — **hand′-tool′ing**, *n.*

hand tree. A large sterculiaceous tree of Mexico and Central America (*Chiranthodendron platanoides*) having showy flowers whose spreading stamens suggest an open hand.

hand′waled′ (hánd′wāld′), *a.* [See WALE, *v.*] Selected by hand. *Scot.*

hand′warp′. † HANDYWARP.

hand′while′, *n.* [AS. *handhwīl.*] A moment; short time. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hand whip. A shadoof.

hand′wom′an, *n.* A handmaid; a midwife. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

by hand, esp. one the rim of which serves as the handle by which a valve, car brake, or other part is adjusted.

hand′work′ (hănd′wûrk′), *n.* Work done with the hands, as distinguished from work done by a machine; handiwork. — **hand′work′man** (-măn), *n.*

hand′-worked′ (hănd′wûrkt′; 87), *a.* Wrought, or worked, by hand.

hand′writ′ing (-rīt′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Writing done with the hand; esp., the cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography.

2. That which is written by hand; manuscript. *Archaic.*

the handwriting on the wall, the handwriting that appeared on the wall to Belshazzar (see MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN); hence, a doom pronounced; an omen of disaster.

hand′y (hăn′dĭ), *a.*; HAND′I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); HAND′I-EST. **1.** Performed by the hand. *Obs.* "*Handy* strokes." *Milton.*

2. Ready to the hand; conveniently near; also, suited to the use of the hand; convenient for reference or use; as, my tools are *handy*; a *handy* volume.

3. Skillful in using the hand; dexterous; ready; adroit. "Each is *handy* in his way." *Dryden.*

4. *Naut.* Easily managed or handled; esp., obedient to the helm; — said of a vessel.

Handy Andy, Andy Rooney, the hero of Samuel Lover's novel "Handy Andy." He is a mischievous, rollicking, shrewd-witted Irishman. — **h. man**, a man who does odd jobs; a general-utility man.

hand′y-dan′dy, *n.* **1.** A child's play, one child guessing in which closed hand the other holds some small object.

2. A bribe or secret present. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

hand′y-dan′dy, *interj.* Take your choice; guess if you can. *Obs. or R.* — *adv.* With quick alternation. *Obs. or R.*

hang (hăng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HUNG (hŭng) or HANGED (hăngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANG′ING. With reference to the death penalty *hanged* is preferred to *hung.* [ME. *hangen, hongien,* v. t. & i., AS. *hangian,* v. i., fr. *hōn,* v. t. (pret. *heng,* p. p. *hongen*); akin to OS. *hangōn,* v. i., D. *hangen,* v. t. & i., G. *hangen,* v. i., *hängen,* v. t., Icel. *hanga,* v. i., Goth. *hāhan,* v. t. (pret. *haihāh*), to hang, to leave in doubt, and perh. to L. *cunctari* to delay, Skr. *çañk* to hesitate. The p. p. *hung* is due to a form from dial. *hing,* itself fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *hengja* to hang, v. t.]

1. To fasten to some elevated point without support from below; suspend; — often used with *up* or *out*; as, to *hang* a coat on a hook; to *hang* paper on a wall; to *hang* out a banner; to *hang* game to develop the flavor.

2. To put to death by suspending from a cross, gibbet, or gallows; specif.: **a** To crucify. *Archaic.* **b** To suspend by the neck until life is extinct. In modern hangings death is hastened by the use of the drop constructed on the principle of the trap door, the condemned person being precipitated to a distance calculated to break the neck. Cf. ELECTROCUTION, GUILLOTINE, GARROTE.

He . . . departed, and went and *hanged* himself. *Matt.* xxvii. 5.

3. To fasten in a manner which will allow of free motion upon the point or points of suspension; — said of a pendulum, a swing, a door, gate, etc.

4. To fit or affix in position, as at a proper angle (a part of an implement that is swung in using), as a scythe to its snath, or an ax to its helve.

5. To hold or bear in a suspended or inclined manner or position; to droop; as, he *hung* his head in shame.

Cowslips wan that *hang* the pensive head. *Milton.*

6. To cover, decorate, or furnish by hanging pictures, trophies, drapery, and the like, or by covering with paper hangings; usually with *with*; — said of a wall, a room, etc.

And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils. *Dryden.*

7. To hook (a fish). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

8. To catch; entangle. *Dial.*

9. To prevent from reaching a decision, esp. by refusing to join in a verdict that must be unanimous; as, one obstinate juror can *hang* a jury.

to hang a leg, also, formerly, **to hang the groin**, to hang back; to hesitate.

You have your hands on thousands, you fools, and you *hang a leg!* *Stevenson.*

— **to h. a nose**, to have a liking (for); to hanker (after). *Obs.* — **to h. fire**, *Ordnance*, to be slow in the explosion of the charge after the primer has been discharged; as, the gun *hangs fire*; hence, fig., to hesitate; to hold back; to be dilatory in action. — **to h. up**. **a** To tie (a horse) by the bridle, rein, etc., to a ring, post, or other out-of-door fastening. *Colloq., Australia.* **b** To postpone; to put off; to keep in suspense or a state of incompleteness; as, the negotiations were *hung up* for a time. **c** To pawn. *Slang.*

hang, *v. i.* **1.** To be suspended or fastened to some point above without support from below; to dangle; to depend.

Like a green plum that *hangs* upon a tree. *Shak.*

2. To die or be put to death by hanging. See HANG, *v. t.*, 2.

3. To be fastened in such a manner as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension; as, the door *hangs* on its hinges.

4. To lean or incline over or downward: to slope down.

Grouping of rock and *hanging* meadow. *L. Stephen.*

5. To be suspended as if without support; to hover; to impend; to appear threateningly; — usually with *over*; as, evils *hang* over the country.

Now by the sky that *hangs* above our heads. *Shak.*

6. To depend; to rest; — with *on* or *upon* or, formerly, *by*; as, his election *hangs* on one vote.

One, upon whose hand and heart and brain
Once the weight and fate of Europe *hung.* *Tennyson.*

Thereby *hangs* a tale. *Shak.*

7. To be in a state of rapt attention; — often with *on*; as, he *hung* on her words.

8. To hold for support; to cling; cleave; adhere; to keep close; to stick; as, she *hung* on his arm; the enemy *hung* on their flanks; the hound *hung* to his prey; time *hung* heavy on his hands; the wind *hangs* in the east.

9. To be undetermined or uncertain; to be in suspense; to linger; to loiter; to suffer delay.

I *hung* with grooms and porters on the bridge. *Tennyson.*

10. *Metal.* To have its charge choked up or arched in one part while the part underneath falls away so as to leave a gap; — said of a furnace, esp. a blast furnace for iron.

11. To be furnished or covered with things that are suspended or attached or which incline over or downward.

12. To hanker; long; — with *after* or *for.* *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

13. *Cricket, Tennis, etc.* Of a ball: To rebound unexpectedly or unusually slowly, due to backward spin on the ball or imperfections of the ground.

to hang around, to loiter idly about. — **to h. back**, to hesitate; to falter; to be backward; to be reluctant. "If any one among you *hangs back.*" *Jowett (Thucyd.).* — **to h. by the eyelids**. **a** To depend on a very slight hold or tenure. **b** To be in an unfinished condition; to be left incomplete. — **to h. by the wall**, to be unused. *Shak.* — **to h. in the balance**, to be doubtful, or in an uncertain or critical condition. — **to h. in the hedge**, to be at a standstill. "While the business of money *hangs in the hedge.*" *Pepys.* — **to h. off**. **a** To let go; to cease holding. "*Hang off,* thou cat." *Shak.* **b** to hold off, to hang back. — **to h. on** (with the emphasis on the adverb), to keep hold; to hold fast; to stick; to be persistent, as a disease. — **to h. on one's sleeve**, to be dependent on one. — **to h. out**. **a** To be hung out so as to be displayed; to project. **b** To be unyielding; to hold out; as, the juryman *hangs out* against an agreement. **c** To reside; to lodge; to be quartered. *Slang.* — **to h. together**. **a** To remain united; to stand by one another. "We are all of a piece; we *hang together.*" *Dryden.* **b** To be self-consistent; as, the story does not *hang together.* *Colloq.* **c** To keep body and soul together. *Rare.*

hang (hăng), *n.* **1.** Manner in which a thing hangs; as, the *hang* of a scythe or a gun in the hand; the *hang* of a gown.

2. Meaning; plan; method of use; knack; as, he was slow to get the *hang* of the discourse; he has got the *hang* of his tools. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. A declivity; slope; inclination; droop.

4. Mental inclination; predilection.

His *hang* for spiritual things. *Richard Burton.*

5. A hesitancy, pause, or slackening, of motion; as, there was a decided *hang* of the boat between strokes.

6. That which hangs, as fruit on the trees.

7. *Metal.* Act or phenomenon of a furnace that hangs; a hanging. See HANG, *v. i.*, 10.

hang′a-ble (hăng′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being hanged; liable to be hanged; worthy of, or punishable with, hanging.

hang′bird′ (hăng′bûrd′), *n.* The Baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*); — so called because its nest is suspended.

hang′dog′ (hăng′dŏg′; 205), *n.* A base, degraded person fit only to hang a dog or to be hung like a dog.

hang′dog′, *a.* Sneaking; ashamed; cringing; base.

No wonder Barnes had a *hangdog* look. *Thackeray.*

hang′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hangs, or causes to be hung or hanged, as a paper hanger, a member of the hanging committee at an art exhibition, or a hangman.

2. That which hangs, overhangs, or is suspended, as a curtain, a bell rope, or the like; specif.: **a** A short, usually slightly curved, sword, formerly much used, esp. by seamen. **b** A steep wooded declivity.

3. Any of various hanging or depending devices, esp. for supporting something; as: **a** A strap hung to the girdle, by which a dagger or sword is suspended. **b** A loop or chain by which a garment is hung up. **c** A chain or S-shaped rod on which a pot is hung by a pothook; hence, a written character (Ƨ) of similar shape, used as an exercise in teaching beginners to write (chiefly in *pothooks and hangers*). **d** *Mach.* A depending part containing a bearing for a revolving piece; esp., a modified bearing or pedestal for shafting. See COUNTERSHAFT, *Illust.* **e** *Arch.* An iron box secured to and projecting from a wall, a beam, or the like, to carry one end of a joist or girder. **f** *Lace Making.* One of the bobbins hanging down on the pillow, disting. from *workers,* or *runners,* which pass across the pattern.

4. = TANGLE, seaweed.

hang′er-on′, *n.*; *pl.* HANGERS-ON. **1.** One who hangs on, or sticks to, a person, place, or service; a dependent; one who adheres to others' society longer than he is wanted.

2. An adjunct; appendage. *Obs.*

3. *Coal Mining.* A man at the bottom of the shaft who places the corves upon the cage (formerly one who attached the corves to the hoisting rope or chain). *Eng.*

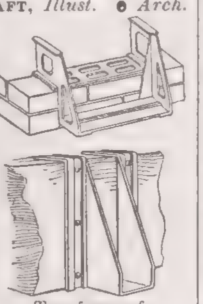

Two forms of Hanger **e**.

hang′fire′ (hăng′fīr′), *n.* *Ordnance.* A delay in the explosion of the charge of a gun after the primer has been fired.

Ordinarily the *hangfire* is of only just perceptible duration; . . . they have been known, however, to last several seconds, and they then become dangerous. *Petty Officer's Drill Book, U. S.*

hang′ing (hăng′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of suspending anything; also, state of being suspended.

2. Execution by hanging. See HANG, *v. t.*, 2.

3. That which is hung; specif., a piece of drapery of any material, including wall paper, hung on the walls of a room, about a bed, as a curtain, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.*

Now purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls. *Dryden.*

4. A downward slope or inclination; a declivity; as, the *hanging* of a mountain, a ship's deck. *Rare or Dial.*

5. *Metal.* = HANG, *n.*, 7.

6. *Mining.* The hanging wall.

hang′ing (hăng′ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Suspended; pendent; leaning over or downward; inclined; as, *hanging* shelves.

2. Pending; being in suspense or abeyance; as, the *hanging* crisis; the *hanging* gale, or gale due at the last rent day and so in arrears; — also used as a quasi preposition; as, *hanging* the decision he went free. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

3. Adapted for sustaining a hanging object; as, the *hanging* post of a gate, the post which holds the hinges.

4. Downcast in appearance, as if foreboding death by hanging. "What a *hanging* face!" *Dryden.*

5. Deserving, likely to cause, or prone to inflict, death by hanging; as, a *hanging* crime; a *hanging* judge.

6. Situated or lying on steeply sloping ground; specif., *Golf,* of the ball or its lie, situated on ground sloping steeply down in the direction of play.

hanging barrel, *Horol.*, a going barrel hung on an arbor supported only at the upper end. *F. J. Britten.* — **h. buttress**, *Arch.*, a buttress supported on a corbel or in some similar way. — **h. cabin**, *Naut.*, a hammock or cot. *Obs.* — **h. clamp**, *Naut.*, an iron that can be fixed to various parts of a ship to hang stages to, or the like. — **h. compass**, *Naut.*, a compass suspended so that the card may be read from beneath, as on the ceiling of a captain's cabin. — **H. Gardens of Babylon**, a terraced structure, probably of pyramidal form, planted with trees, flowers, etc., on the terraces, which is said to have been erected by Nebuchadrezzar to gratify his Median queen, who longed for the hills of her native country. The structure is supposed to have been at least 75 feet high. It was one of the "seven wonders" of the ancient world. — **h. guard**, *Fencing*, one of the guards in saber exercise. — **h. head**. = HANGING STILE **a**. — **h. indention**, *Print.*, indention of all the lines of a paragraph except the first. — **h. moss**. **a** Any lichen of the genus *Usnea.* **b** The long moss. — **h. post**. = HANGING STILE **a**. — **h. press**. **a** A clothespress. *Brit.* **b** A hanging bookcase. *Brit.* — **h. rail**, *Arch.*, that rail of a door or casement to which hinges are attached. — **h. side**, *Mining.* = HANGING WALL. — **h. sleeves**, loose, flowing sleeves. — **h. stairs**, stairs built into a wall on one side only and unsupported on the other. — **h. stile**. *Arch.* **a** That stile of a door to which hinges are secured. **b** That upright of a window frame to which casements are hinged, or in which the pulleys for sash windows are fastened. — **h. valley**, *Phys. Geog.*, a valley the lower end of which is notably higher than the level of the valley or the shore to which it leads. Most hanging valleys are valleys in mountain regions tributary to valleys which have been notably glaciated. In these cases the difference in level is believed to have resulted from the deepening of the main valley by glacial erosion. — **h. valve**, *Mach.*, a hinged valve opening downwards by its own weight. — **h. wall**, *Mining*, the upper wall of an inclined vein, or that which hangs over the miner at work.

hang′man (hăng′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who hangs another; esp., a public executioner; — sometimes used as a term of reprobation.

hang′nail′ (-nāl′), *n.* [A corruption of *agnail.*] A sliver of skin which hangs loose, at the side of a finger nail.

han′gul (hăŋ′gŭl), *n.* [Native name *hānglu* in Kashmir.] A deer (*Cervus kashmirianus*) of Kashmir, closely related to, and perhaps only a variety of, the red deer of Europe.

ha-nif′ (hȧ-nēf′), *n.* [Ar. *hanīf.*] *Mohammedanism.* **a** A sincere professor of the faith; an orthodox Mohammedan; — applied also in the Koran to Abraham as being a worshiper of God and not an idolater. **b** Any of a number of men in Arabia before, or of, Mohammed's time, who lived an ascetic life and were monotheists and seekers after a better religion. Mohammed was greatly influenced by their doctrines. — **ha-nif′ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **ha-nif′ite** (-īt), *n. & a.*

hank (hăŋk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *hank* handle, Sw. *hank* a band or tie, Icel. *hanki* hasp, clasp, *hönk, hangr,* hank, coil, skein, G. *henkel* handle.] **1.** A coil or loop; specif.: **a** A coil or skein of yarn or the like, esp. of a given length; as, a *hank* of cotton yarn contains 7 leas or 840 yards (768.1 m.), of worsted yarn 560, and of linen yarn 300. **b** A loop used to fasten or suspend anything, as a withe for fastening a gate. **c** A ring of wood, iron, or, rarely, rope, attached to the edge of a jib or staysail and running on a stay.

2. Hold; influence; control. *Obs. or R.*

When the devil hath got such a *hank* over him. *Bp. Sanderson.*

3. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A handle. **b** A baiting or hunting an animal. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** A bad habit.

4. *Wrestling.* A throw in which a wrestler turns his left side to his opponent, twines his left leg about his opponent's right leg from the inside, and throws him backward; — used in the Cumberland and Westmorland style.

hank for hank, *Naut.*, tacking together and making equal speed; as, the ships sailed *hank for hank.*

hank, *v. t.*; HANKED (hăŋkt); HANK′ING. [ME. *hanken.* See HANK, *n.*] **1.** To fasten or catch with a hank, as a gate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To form into hanks.

3. To bait (animals). *Colloq., Eng.*

han′ker (hăŋ′kẽr), *v. i.*; HAN′KERED (-kẽrd); HAN′KER-ING. [Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. *hang*; cf. D. *hunkeren, hengelen.*] **1.** To long (for) with a keen appetite and uneasiness; to have a vehement desire; — usually with *for* or *after*; as, to *hanker* after fruit; to *hanker* after the diversions of the town.

He was *hankering* to join his friend. *J. A. Symonds.*

2. To linger in expectation or desire. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*

Syn. — See LONG.

han′ker, *n.* Act of hankering; a longing or yearning.

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hand worker. **a** One who performs manual labor. **b** One who works with his hands, rather than with a machine. [*Obs.*

hand′worm′, *n.* The itch mite.

hand′wrist′, *n.* The wrist. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hand′writ′, **hand′write′**, *n.* Handwriting; signature. *Obs. or Scot.*

hand′write′, *v. t. & i.* To write by hand. [by hand.

hand′-wrought′, *a.* Wrought

hand′y (hăn′dĭ; hăn′ĭ), *n.* A piggin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hand′y-bil′ly, *n.* *Naut.* **a** A watch tackle. **b** A small portable force pump.

hand′y-blow′, *n.* = HANDBLOW.

hand′y-book′, *n.* = HANDBOOK.

hand′y-cuff′. ✝ HANDCUFF.

hand′y-cuff′, *n.* = HANDICUFF.

hand′y-fight, *n.* A fight hand to hand. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

hand′y-frame′, *n.* Handiwork.

hand′y-grip′, **hand′y-gripe′**, *n.* = HANDGRIP.

hand′y-pan′dy, **hand′y-span′dy**, *n.* = HANDY-DANDY.

hand′y-stroke′. ✝ HANDSTROKE.

hand′y-thrift′, *n.* Earnings by manual labor. *Obs.*

han′dy-warp′, *n.* A kind of cloth. *Obs.* [WORK.

hand′y-work′. Var. of HANDI-

hane. ✝ HAIN; 1st KHAN.

Ha′nes (hā′nēz). *Bib.*

hang′a-bil′i-ty (hăng′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capacity for being hung or hanged.

han′gar′ (hăŋ′gär′; *F. pron.* äN′-gär′), *n.* [F.] A shelter or shed, as for a coach; esp., a shed or building to house aircraft; shed.

hang′by′, *n.* Hanger-on; dependent; appendage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hang′-choice′, *n.* A choice of evils; Hobson's choice.

hangd. Hanged. *Ref. Sp.*

hang-ee′ (hăng-ē′), *n.* One who is hanged.

hanger board. An insulating board or slab from which an arc lamp is hung.

hang′ie (hăng′ĭ), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A hangman. **b** A drift net. [attendant. *Obs.*

hang′ing-hold′er, *n.* A servant;

hang′ing-ly, *adv.* of HANGING.

hanging needle. A seine needle for sewing a fish net to the cork and foot lines.

han′gle (ăng′'l; ăng′'l), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **1.** An iron hook for hanging a kettle over a fire. **2.** A hinge.

hang′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

hang′ment, *n.* Hanging. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hang′nest′ (nĕst′), *n.* The hangbird.

hang net. A large-meshed net hung between poles.

hang′-on′, *n.* A hanger-on. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

hang′rell, *n.* [Cf. HANG, *v.*] A gallows. *Obs.* *Scot.*

hang′ster, *n.* [*hang* + *-ster.*] A hangwoman. *Obs.*

hang′wom′an (hăng′wo͝om′ăn), *n.*, *fem.* of HANGMAN.

hang′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* A bagworm; also, any of various caterpillars which suspend themselves by a thread of silk.

hang′wor′thy (-wûr′thĭ), *a.* Deserving to be hanged.

haniar. ✝ HANDJAR. [*Bib.*]

Han′i-el, **Han′ni-el** (hăn′ĭ-ĕl).

han′jar. Var. of HANDJAR.

hank, *v. i.* **1.** [See HANK to fasten.] To hang; to be caught or fastened. *Rare.*
2. [Cf. HANKER.] Hanker. *Obs.*

hank′er, *n.* One who hanks.

han′ker-er, *n.* One who hankers.

han′ker-ing-ly, *adv.* of *hankering*, p. pr.

han′key-pan′key. Var. of HANKY-PANKY.

han′kle (hăŋ′k'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *hank*, v.] To fasten; entangle; twist. *Dial. Eng.*

hanks′ite (hăŋks′īt), *n.* [After Henry G. *Hanks*, Amer. mineralogist.] *Min.* A white or yellow mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals, and of the composition represented by the formula $9Na_2SO_4 \cdot 2Na_2CO_3 \cdot KCl$.

han′ky-pan′ky (hăŋ′kĭ-păŋ′kĭ), *n.* [Cf. HOCUS-POCUS.] The chatter of conjurers to divert attention from their tricks; hocus-pocus; hence, jugglery; trickery. *Colloq.*

han′na. ✝ HENNA.

han′na (hăn′ȧ). Scot. and dial. form of HAVE NOT.

han′na, *n.* [Prob. confused with Tupi *anno* the *Crotophaga major*, the flesh of which is inedible because of its stench.] The hoactzin. *British Guiana.*

Han′nah (hăn′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Khannah.* Cf. ANNA.] **1.** Fem. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* Wife of Elkanah and mother of the prophet Samuel.

han′na-hil (hăn′ȧ-hĭl), **han′na-hill**, *n.* The black sea bass *Centropristes striatus.* *Local, U. S.* [*Bib.*

Han′na-thon (hăn′ȧ-thŏn).

han′nay-ite (hăn′ā-īt), *n.*

Han′o-ve′ri-an (hăn′ō-vē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* **1**. Native of, living in, or subject to, the province of Hanover in Germany.
2. Of, pert. to, or supporting, the ducal house of Hanover, founded about 1125, to which belonged the four Georges and William IV., of England, and, by birth, Queen Victoria and her descendants. In 1917, the name for the British royal family was changed by order in council from *House of Hanover* to *House of Windsor*.
Han′o-ve′ri-an, *n.* **a** A native of Hanover, Germany. The inhabitants are one of the purest Teutonic populations in the empire. **b** A member of the ducal house of Hanover.
Han′sard (hăn′sȧrd), *n.* An official report of proceedings in the British Parliament; — so called from the name of the compilers during a long period.
hanse (hăns; 277), *n.* [LL. *hansa*, or F. *hanse*, both of G. origin; cf. OHG. *hansa*, G. *hanse*; akin to AS. *hōs* band, troop.] **1**. A trading association or guild; a merchant guild, as of a town, or for trade abroad; also, the privileges of such a body. *Hist.*
2. The entrance fee to a trading guild; also, a fee or tribute exacted from traders not belonging to a guild.

Every burgess is to place himself in the guild and pay his *hanse*, his entrance fee, to the guild. *Pollock & Mait.*

3. [*cap.*] A league first constituted of merchants of various free Germanic cities and towns dealing abroad, and later of the cities and towns themselves, whose objects were primarily the securing of greater safety and privileges in trading and mutual defense against foreign aggression either by law or arms. The **Hanseatic League**, as this was called, reached the height of its power during the 14th and 15th centuries. The last general assembly of the league was held in 1669. Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen still retain the title of Hanse towns, as a token of their being free cities, but no trace of the union under the Hanse survives.
4. [*cap.*] *pl.* The towns of the Hanse or their citizens.
Han′se-at′ic (hăn′sē-ăt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their confederacy.
han′som (hăn′sŭm), *n.*, **hansom cab**. [After John A. *Hansom* (1803–82), English inventor.] A light, two-wheeled covered carriage with the driver's seat elevated behind, the reins being passed over the top.

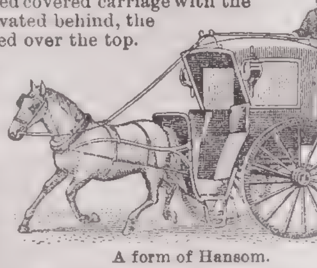
A form of Hansom.

Hans′wurst′ (häns′vo͝orst′), *n.* [G., Jack Pudding.] A pantomimic character, the clown or buffoon of old German comedy. He was dressed in motley and provided with a cracking whip, and was noted for his vulgarity, gormandizing appetite, braggadocio, and cowardice.
Ha′nuk-ka, *or* **Ha′nuk-kah** (hä′no͝ok-kä), *n.* [Heb. *khanukkāh*.] The Jewish Feast of the Dedication, instituted by Judas Maccabæus, his brothers, and the whole congregation of Israel, in 165 B. C., to commemorate the dedication of the new altar set up at the purification of the temple of Jerusalem to replace the altar which had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes (1 *Maccabees* i. 59, iv. 59). The feast, which is mentioned in John x. 22, is held for eight days (beginning with the 25th day of Kislev, corresponding to December), and is celebrated everywhere, chiefly as a festival of lights, by the Jews.
Han′u-man′ (hŭn′o͞o-män′), *n.* [Hind. *hanumān*, Skr. *hanumant* a sacred monkey.] **1**. *Hindu Myth.* A monkey god, the son of the wind and a monkey nymph. He is described as huge in stature, golden in color with a ruby face, and is the hero of tremendous exploits. In the Ramayana he leads the monkey hosts that assist the hero.
2. [*l. c.*] The entellus monkey.
hap (hăp), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *happ* good luck.] **1**. That which happens, or comes suddenly or unexpectedly; also, the manner of occurrence or taking place; chance; fortune; happening; casual event; fortuity; luck; lot.

Whether art it was or heedless *hap*. *Spenser.*
Loving goes by *haps*. *Shak.*

2. Good luck; prosperity. Cf. HAPLESS. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
hap, *v. i.*; HAPPED (hăpt); HAP′PING. [ME. *happen*. See HAP chance; cf. HAPPEN.] To have the fortune; to come by chance; to happen; befall; chance.

Sends word of all that *haps* in Tyre. *Shak.*
Where'er I *happ'd* to roam. *Scott.*

hap′ax-an′thous (hăp′ăk-săn′thŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἅπαξ once + *-anthous*.] *Phytogeog.* Having a single flowering period; — used of annuals and biennials; opposed to *pleiocyclic*.
hap′haz′ard (hăp′hăz′ȧrd), *n.* [*hap* + *hazard*.] Chance; accident; random.

We take our principles at *haphazard*, upon trust. *Locke.*

hap′haz′ard (hăp′hăz′ȧrd), *a.* Random; determined by chance; accidental. — *adv.* In a haphazard manner.
Syn. — See RANDOM.
haph-ta′rah (häf-tä′rä), *n.*; *pl.* -TAROTH (-rōth). [Heb. *haphtārāh*, prop., valedictory, fr. *pātar* to depart.] One of the lessons from the Nebiim (or Prophets) read in the Jewish synagogue on Sabbaths, feast days, fasts, and the ninth of Ab, at the end of the service, after the parashoth, or lessons from the Law. See PARASHAH. Such a practice is evidenced in Luke iv. 17 and Acts xiii. 15.
hap′less, *a.* Without hap, or good luck; unfortunate; unlucky. "*Hapless* Eve." *Milton.* — **hap′less-ly**, *adv.* — **hap′less-ness**, *n.*
hap′lo-, **ap′lo-**. Combining form fr. Gr. ἁπλόος, *simple*.
hap′lo-cau-les′cent (hăp′lō-kô-lĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [*haplo-* + *caulescent*.] *Bot.* Having a simple axis; — said of plants, as the poppy, capable of developing reproductive organs on the primary axis. Cf. DIPLOCAULESCENT, TRIPLOCAULESCENT.
hap′lo-chla-myd′e-ous (-klȧ-mĭd′ē-ŭs), *a.* [*haplo-* + *chlamydeous*.] *Bot.* Having rudimentary perianth leaves protecting the sporophylls, as in pistillate flowers of the order Juglandales. Cf. HOMOCHLAMYDEOUS.
hap′lo-dont (hăp′lō-dŏnt), *a.* [*haplo-* + *-odont*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Designating, or having, molar teeth with simple crowns, without tubercles. See TRITUBERCULY. **b** Pertaining to the genus **Hap′lo-don** (-dŏn), a syn. of *Aplodontia*.
hap-log′ra-phy (hăp-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*haplo-* + *-graphy*.] The inadvertent writing of a letter, word, etc., but once when it should have been written more than once.
hap-lol′o-gy (-lŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*haplo-* + *-logy*.] *Philol.* Contraction of a word by omission of one or more syllables in pronunciation; syllabic syncope. It is due to speed of utterance, and occurs oftenest when two successive syllables have at least their initial consonants in common, as in Latin *semodius* for *semimodius*. Cf. ASSIMILATORY CONDENSATION.
Hap-lo′mi (-lō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *haplo-* + Gr. ὦμος shoulder.] A group of teleost fishes in which the mesocoracoid arch is wanting, the air duct is persistent, the fins are without true spines, the pelvic fins abdominal, and the scales cycloid. The pikes, killifishes, and blindfishes are examples. — **hap-lo′mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
hap′lo-pet′al-ous (hăp′lō-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*haplo-* + *petalous*.] *Bot.* **a** Having the petals in a single row. **b** Gamopetalous.
hap′lo-scope (hăp′lō-skōp), *n.* [*haplo-* + *-scope*.] *Psychophysics.* An optical instrument presenting to each eye a totally distinct field of vision.— **hap′lo-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*
hap′ly (hăp′lĭ), *adv.* By hap, chance, luck, or accident; perhaps; it may be.

Lest *haply* ye be found even to fight against God. *Acts* v. 39.

hap′pen (hăp′'n), *v. i.*; HAP′PENED (-'nd); HAP′PEN-ING. [ME. *happenen*, *hapnen*. See HAP to happen.] **1**. To occur by chance; to come about without previous design; to fall out; as, I know him, as it *happens*; it so *happened* that we did not meet.

It *happens* fortunately, dear Sir, I can. *Shelley.*

2. To occur as an event; to come to pass; to befall; as, tell me what has *happened*.

There shall no evil *happen* to the just. *Prov.* xii. 21.

3. To chance; as, I *happened* to hear it; he *happened* to be just going out; if he *happens* to have money.
4. To be (in, at, etc.) by chance; to happen to be; as, they *happened* at London that season. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. To come (on, upon, *Rare*, of) by chance; to light or fall (on, upon); as, to *happen* on a lost article.
6. To come or go by chance or in a casual manner; to make an appearance; as, I *happened* into a theater; we may *happen* round to-morrow if you are to be at home; folks are always just *happening* in. *Colloq.*
7. To fall; come; with *to* or *unto*; as, it *happened* to my lot to go. *Archaic or Colloq.*
Syn. — HAPPEN, CHANCE. To HAPPEN, in modern usage, has lost almost entirely its earlier implication of chance, and signifies merely to *take place* or *occur*; CHANCE retains more definitely the suggestion of fortuitous occurrence; as, "It hath *happened* all as I would have had it" (*Shak.*); "It *chanced* — eternal God that chance did guide" (*Spenser*). See OCCUR, EVENT.
to happen in with, to meet casually; as, we *happened in with* pleasant companions. *Colloq.*
hap′pen, *adv.* Perhaps; mayhap. *Dial.*

Happen we did n't behave ourselves. *Kipling.*

hap′pen-ing, *n.* An occurrence; an event.
hap′pi-ly (hăp′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From HAPPY.] **1**. By chance; peradventure; haply. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Happily we shall not tarry here. *Marlowe.*

2. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily.

Preferred by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown. *Waller.*

3. In a happy manner or state; in happy circumstances; as, he lived *happily* with his wife.
4. With address or dexterity; gracefully; felicitously; aptly; in a manner to insure success; with success.

Formed by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

Syn. — Fortunately, luckily, successfully, prosperously, contentedly; dexterously, felicitously.
hap′pi-ness (hăp′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From HAPPY.] **1**. Good luck; good fortune; prosperity.

All *happiness* bechance to thee in Milan! *Shak.*

2. A state of well-being characterized by relative permanence, by dominantly agreeable emotion ranging in value from mere content to positive felicity, and by a natural desire for its continuation. Mental and moral health and freedom from irksome cares are its normal conditions.
3. Felicitous elegance; graceful aptitude; felicity; — used especially of language; as, his *happiness* in debate.
Syn. — HAPPINESS, FELICITY, BEATITUDE, BLESSEDNESS, BLISS. HAPPINESS, the general term, applies to the enjoyment or pleasurable satisfaction attendant upon welfare of any kind; FELICITY (see FELICITATE), denoting intense happiness, has more formal or elevated connotations; BEATITUDE is supreme felicity; as, "It is one main point of *happiness*, that he that is *happy* doth know and judge himself to be so" (*Coleridge*); "A long, deep sob of that mysterious, wondrous *happiness* that is one with pain" (*G. Eliot*); cf. "too gay to be *happy*" (*Hazlitt*); "too *happy* to be glad" (*Keats*); "What more *felicity* can fall to creature than to enjoy delight with liberty?" (*Spenser*); "We may fancy in the happy mother's breast a feeling somewhat akin to that angelic *felicity*, that joy which angels feel in heaven for a sinner repentant; a gratitude and joy of all others the loftiest, the purest, the keenest" (*Thackeray*); "About him all the Sanctities of Heaven stood thick as stars, and from his sight received *beatitude* past utterance" (*Milton*). Both *happiness* and *felicity* are often used of aptness or unstudied grace, esp. of expression (see PERTINENT); as, "The *happiness* of the epithets . . . the *felicity* of his rapid sketches and unforeseen audacities" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). BLESSEDNESS suggests deep or refined enjoyment arising from the purest domestic, benevolent, or religious affections; BLISS denotes even more exalted or ecstatic felicity; both *blessedness* and *bliss*, like *beatitude*, often refer to the joys of heaven; as, "Thrice blest whose lives are faithful prayers, whose loves in higher loves endure; what souls possess themselves so pure, or is there *blessedness* like theirs?" (*Tennyson*); "*Bliss* was it in that dawn to be alive, but to be young was very Heaven!" (*Wordsworth*). See PLEASURE, CHEERFULNESS.
hap′py (hăp′ĭ), *a.*; HAP′PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); HAP′PI-EST. [From HAP chance.] **1**. Fortuitous; chance. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*
2. Favored by hap, luck, or fortune; lucky; fortunate; prosperous; propitious; as, a *happy* expedient; a *happy* effort; a *happy* venture; a *happy* omen.

Chemists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

3. Consciously experiencing the effect of favorable fortune; having the feeling arising from the consciousness of well-being or of enjoyment of good of any kind, as peace, tranquillity, comfort; contented; joyous; as, *happy* hours; *happy* thoughts; also, in conventional usage, pleased; as, I am *happy* to accept your invitation.

Happy is that people, whose God is the Lord. *Ps.* cxliv. 15.
The learned is *happy* Nature to explore,
The fool is *happy* that he knows no more. *Pope.*

4. Dexterous; ready; apt; fitting; felicitous; as, that was a thought as *happy* as it was kind.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply. *Swift.*

5. Expressing happiness; as, *happy* laughter.
6. Blessed. *Obs.*
Syn. — See LUCKY, PERTINENT.
happy dispatch, a euphemism, more or less jocular, for the Japanese hara-kiri. — **h. family**, a collection of animals of different and naturally hostile propensities living peaceably together. — **h. hunting grounds**, the regions to which, according to the belief of the North American Indians, the souls of warriors and hunters pass after death, to be happy in hunting and feasting. — **H. Valley, the.** See RASSELAS.
hap′py-go-luck′y, *adv.* According to luck; as luck may decide. — *a.* Trusting to hap or luck; easy-going. — *n.* A happy-go-lucky person; happy-go-lucky character.
Haps′burg (hăps′bûrg; *G.* häps′bo͝ork), *n.* [From *Habsburg*, Aargau, Switzerland.] A member of a German family, founded about 1100, to which have belonged the rulers of Austria since 1276 (Rudolph I.), of Spain from 1516 (Charles I.) to 1700, and many of the Holy Roman Emperors.
hap′ter-on (hăp′tẽr-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TERA (-ȧ). [From Gr. ἅπτειν to fasten, bind.] *Bot.* Any discoid outgrowth or expansion of the stem by which a plant is fastened to its substratum, as in many rock-inhabiting seaweeds.
hap′tics (hăp′tĭks), *n.* [Gr. ἁπτικός able to lay hold of.] That division of psychology which treats of sensations such as touch, temperature, pressure, etc., mediated by skin, muscle, tendon, or joint.
ha′pu-ku (hä′po͞o-ko͞o), *n.* [Maori *hapuka*.] A large marine serranoid food fish (*Polyprion prognathus*). *New Zealand.*

[After J. B. *Hannay*, of Manchester, Eng.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, occurring in guano.
hanne. † HEN, *adv.*
Han′ni-bal (hăn′ĭ-băl), *n.* [L., of Punic origin.] Lit., grace of Baal; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Annibal*, *Hannibal* (ȧ′nē′bȧl′); It. *Annibale* (än-nē′bä-lā); Sp. *Aníbal* (ä-nē′bäl); Pg. *Annibal* (ä′nē-bȧl′).
‖ **Han′ni-bal ad por′tas**. [L.] Hannibal at the gates; the enemy close at hand; — proverb adapted from *Cicero* (*De Finibus*, IV. ix. 22).
Han′ni-bal′i-an (hăn′ĭ-băl′ĭ-ăn; -băl′yăn), **Han′ni-bal′ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Carthaginian general Hannibal.
Ha′noch (hā′nŏk). *Bib.*
Ha′noch-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Han′o-ve′ri-an-ize (hăn′ō-vē′rĭ-ăn-īz), **Han′o-ver-ize** (hăn′ō-vẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
hans. † HANSE.
Hans (häns), *n.* The common German and Dutch abbreviation of the name *Johannes* (English *John*); hence, a German or Dutchman.
han′sa (hăn′sȧ), *n.* See HANSE.
Han′sard (hăn′särd), *n.* A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.
Han′sard-ize (hăn′sȧr-dīz), *v. t. & i.* To remind of former inconsistent remarks, as a speaker in Parliament of his words previously reported in Hansard. *Eng.* — **Han′sard-i-za′tion** (-dĭ-zā′shŭn; -dī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
hanse. Var. of HANCE.
hanse house. A guildhall; the headquarters of a hanse.
han′sel. Var. of HANDSEL.
han′sel-in, *n.* [OF. *hainselin*.] A kind of jacket. *Obs.*
Hans′-en-kel′der, **Hans′-in-kel′der**, *n.* [D. *Hansje in den kelder*; prop., Hans in the cellar.] An unborn child. *Obs.*
hans′grave′, *n.* [G. *hansegraf*.] The head officer of a hanse.
han′som. † HANDSOME.
hant (*dial.* hänt; änt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HAUNT.
han't (hānt; *in England*, hänt). Vulgar contr. of *have not*, or *has not*; — commonly spelt *hain't* in the United States.
han′tle (hȧn′t'l), *n.* A good many; a good deal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ha′nun (hā′nŭn). *Bib.*
ha′o (hä′ō), *n.* [Chin. *hao²*.] See WEIGHT.
hao′ma (hō′mȧ), *n.* [OPer.] *Persian Relig.* The consecrated drink, sometimes personified; — equiv. to the Hindu *soma*.
hap (hȧp). Scot. var. of HOP.
hap, *v. t.* [F. *happer* seize, snap up.] To seize; take. *Obs.*
hap (hȧp), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. orig. an interj.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. To turn to the right. 2. To check; to keep back.
hap, *v. t.* [ME. *happen*.] To cover up; wrap; clothe. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
hap, *n.* Any covering, such as a cloak. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Hap′a-le (hăp′ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁπαλός soft.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CALLITHRIX (genus containing the marmosets).
Ha-pal′i-dæ (hȧ-păl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CALLITRICHIDÆ.
hap′a-lo-nych′i-a (hăp′ȧ-lō-nĭk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἁπαλός soft + ὄνυξ, -υχος, nail.] *Med.* A soft condition of the nails in which they are not cornified.
hap′a-lote (hăp′ȧ-lōt), **Hap′a-lo′tis** (-lō′tĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἁπαλός soft + οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* See CONILURUS.
‖ **ha′pax le-go′me-non** (hā′păks lē-gŏm′ē-nŏn). [Gr. ἅπαξ λεγόμενον.] Said or used but once, as a rare word, verbal form, etc.
hape. † APE, HAP.
hapene. † HAPPEN.
ha′pen-ny (hā′pĕn-ĭ), *n.* Contraction of HALFPENNY.
Haph′a-ra′im (hăf′ȧ-rā′ĭm), *or* **Haph-ra′im** (hăf-rā′ĭm). *Bib.*
hap′-har′lot, *n.* [See HAP to cover; HARLOT varlet, knave.] A coarse coverlet. *Obs.* Cf. WRAPRASCAL.
hap′haz′ard-er, *n.* One who acts at haphazard. *Obs.*
hap′haz′ard-ly, *adv.* of HAPHAZARD. See -LY.
hap′haz′ard-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
haph′e-pho′bi-a (hăf′ē-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἁφή a touching + *-phobia*.] *Med.* Morbid fear of being touched.
Haph′si-ba (hăf′sĭ-bȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ha′pi (hä′pē), *n.* [Egypt. *Hāpi* the river (Nile).] *Egypt. Relig.* **a** One of the four genii of Amenti. See AMENTI. **b** = APIS. **c** The Nile, as a god. "The Nile (*Hapi*), on whose flow and inundation the prosperity and even the existence of Egypt depended, . . . was conceived of as a fat man with nipple-formed breasts, flowers upon his head, and wearing a loin cloth composed of sedge." *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*
hapiton. Var. of APITON.
hapliche. † HAPLY.
hap′lite (hăp′līt). Var. of APLITE.
Hap′lo-bac′ter-i′næ (hăp′lō-băk′tẽr-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *haplo-* + *bacteria* + *-ina*.] *Bacteriol.* In Fischer's classification, an order of bacteria comprising the lower (unicellular) forms.
hap′lo-cau′lous (-kô′lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Haplocaulescent.
hap′loid, *a.* *Biol.* Having the reduced number of chromosomes characteristic of germ cells, as disting. from the **diploid**, or doubled, number found in somatic cells.
hap-lol′a-ly (hăp-lŏl′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* Haplology.
hap-lo′ma (hăp-lō′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἅπλωμα coverlet.] = EPENDYTES.
hap′lome (hăp′lōm), *n.* Var. of APLOME.
Hap′lo-mor′pha (-lō-môr′fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HAPLO-; -MORPH.] *Zoöl.* A group of jellyfishes nearly or exactly equiv. to *Trachymedusæ*; — so called as having no alternation of generations.— **hap′lo-mor′phic** (-fĭk), **hap′lo-mor′phous** (-fŭs), *a.*
hap′lo-pe-ris′to-mous (-pē-rĭs′tō-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having a simple peristome or one with a single row of teeth; — of mosses.
hap′lo-stem′o-nous (-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs), *a.* [*haplo-* + *-stemonous*.] = ISOSTEMONOUS.
hap′ne. † HAPPEN.
ha′p'orth (hā′pẽrth), *n.* Colloq. for HALFPENNYWORTH. *Eng.*
hap′pen, *v. t.* To incur; to meet with. *Dial. Eng.*
hap′pen, *a.* [From HAP chance.] Happy; fortunate. *Obs.*
hap′pend. Happened. *Ref. Sp.*
hap′per (hȧp′ẽr; hŏp′-). Scot. var. of HOPPER.
hap′per, *v. i.* To rattle down; to patter. *Dial. Eng.*
hap′pi-er, *a.*, *compar.* of HAPPY.
hap′pi-fy (hăp′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make happy.
hap′pi-less, *a.* Without happiness. *Rare.*
hap′pin. † HAPPEN, *adv.*
hap′ping, *n.* [See HAP to cover.] A covering; a hap. *Rare.*
hap′pi-ous, *a.* Fortuitous. *Obs.*
hap′py, *v. t.* Make happy. *Obs.*
hap′py-be-luck′y, *adv.* Happy-go-lucky. *Obs.*
hap′py-go-luck′y-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
haps, *adv.* [See HAP chance.] Perhaps; haply. *Obs.*
haps, **hapse**. Dial. Eng. var. of HASP.
hap′shack′le (hȧp′shȧk′'l; hŏp′-). Var. of HAMSHACKLE.
hapt. Happed. *Ref. Sp.*
hap-toph′o-rous (hăp-tŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* Also **hap′to-phor**, **hap′to-phore** (hăp′tō-fōr). [Gr. ἅπτειν to fasten + *-phorous*.] *Chem.* Having combining properties. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.
ha′pu (hä′po͞o), *n.* [Maori.] A subtribe or clan. *New Zealand.*
ha′pu-ka (hä′po͞o-kȧ). Var. of HAPUKU.
haquebut. † HACKBUT.
haque′ton (hăk′tŏn), *n.* An acton. *Obs. or Hist.*
har. † HER, them; HIGHER; HOAR.
har (hȧr; ȧr). Var. of HAAR. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
har. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAIR, HARRE.
Har. *Abbr.* Harold.

ha'ra-ki'ri (hä'rä-kē'rē), *n.* [Jap., stomach cutting.] Suicide by piercing the abdomen, formerly practiced in Japan by the nobles and samurai in case of disgrace, real or fancied, and commanded by the government to certain disgraced officials; disembowelment; — more elegantly called *seppuku.* Written also, but incorrectly, *hari-kari.*

ha-rangue' (hȧ-răng'), *n.* [F. *harangue*; cf. Sp. *arenga,* It. *aringa*; lit., a speech before a multitude or on the hustings; cf. It. *aringo* arena, hustings, pulpit; all fr. OHG. *hring* ring, anything round, ring of people, G. *ring.* See RING.] A speech addressed to a large public assembly; a popular oration; a loud address to a multitude; in a derogatory sense, a noisy, bombastic, ranting speech.

Syn. — See SPEECH.

ha-rangue', *v. i.*; HA-RANGUED' (-răngd'); HA-RANGU'ING (-răng'ĭng). [Cf. F. *haranguer,* It. *aringare.*] To make a harangue; to declaim.

ha-rangue', *v. t.* To address in a harangue.

ha-rangu'er (hȧ-răng'ẽr), *n.* One who harangues, or is fond of haranguing; a declaimer.

With them join'd all th' *haranguers* of the throng,
That thought to get preferment by the tongue. *Dryden.*

har'ass (hăr'ăs; *see note below*), *v. t.*; HAR'ASSED (-ăst); HAR'ASS-ING. [F. *harasser*; cf. OF. *harer* to set (a dog) on.] **1.** To fatigue; to exhaust; to tire with repeated and exhausting efforts; to weary by importunity; to cause to endure excessive burdens or anxieties; — sometimes followed by *out.*

[Troops] *harassed* with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon.*
Vext with lawyers and *harass'd* with debt. *Tennyson.*

2. To harry; to lay waste; to raid, as an enemy's country.
3. *Mil.* To worry and impede by repeated attacks.
4. To scrape; — a dyers' term.

☞ Often pron'd hȧ-răs', but this has never been countenanced by orthoëpists.

Syn. — Weary, jade, tire, perplex, trouble, distress, chafe, gall, irritate, ruffle, nettle, bother, pester, badger, harry, hector, bully, provoke, agitate, disturb. — HARASS, ANNOY, VEX, WORRY, PLAGUE, TORMENT, MOLEST, TEASE, TANTALIZE. To HARASS is to weary, esp. by whatever is importunate or burdensome; to ANNOY is to irritate, esp. with reference to the susceptibilities; VEX suggests stronger mental disturbance than *annoy,* and frequently implies a slight degree of anger; to FRET is to chafe into a state of (often querulous) irritation; WORRY connotes undue or wearing solicitude or borrowing of trouble; as, "*harassed* by competition that grows stronger every day" (*Academy*); "a rudeness that would naturally have *annoyed* his fastidious senses" (*Hawthorne*); "such petty details as now *vexed* the brooding soul of the old gentlewoman" (*id.*); "The hardness of stubbed vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things that *fret* and gall those delicate people, who, as if their skin was peeled off, feel to the quick everything that touches them" (*Berkeley*); "I have my hands full, and feel '*worried*,' which is worse" (*Jane W. Carlyle*). PLAGUE and TORMENT, as compared, are used colloquially in a weakened sense; as, "I am now *plagued* with my Latin speech for Wednesday. Not a word written yet, and I do not even know what to write about" (*M. Arnold*); "If there is a man on earth *tormented* by the cursed desire to get a whole book into a page, a whole page into a phrase, and this phrase into one word, — that man is myself" (*Joubert,* trans. *M. Arnold*). To MOLEST is to annoy or disturb, esp. by malicious or hostile interference; as, "safe, where no critics damn, no duns *molest*" (*Pope*). To TEASE is to annoy, esp. by nagging importunity or ill-directed raillery; to TANTALIZE is to torment by awakening and then (often wantonly) frustrating expectation; both *tease* and *tantalize* are often used to suggest stimulation; as, "to *tease* for cash" (*Cowper*); "Arch Hebe brings a full-brimmed goblet, dances lightly, sings and *tantalizes* long" (*Keats*); "They stimulate to thought or *tease* the fancy with suggestion" (*Lowell*); "the real meaning, which *tantalizes* and stimulates with the vanishing glimpses we catch of it" (*id.*). See IRRITATE, VEXATION, DISTRESS.

har'ass-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of harassing, or state of being harassed; worry; annoyance; anxiety.

Little *harassments* which I am led to suspect do occasionally molest the most fortunate. *Ld. Lytton.*

har'bin-ger (här'bĭn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. *herbergeour,* OF. *herbergeor* a provider of lodging, fr. *herbergier* to provide lodging, F. *héberger,* OF. *herberge* lodging, inn, F. *auberge*; of G. origin. See HARBOR.] **1.** A host; harborer. *Obs.*
2. One who is sent before to provide lodgings; esp., the officer of the English royal household who formerly preceded the court when traveling, to prepare lodgings.
3. A forerunner; a precursor; a messenger.

I knew by these *harbingers* who were coming. *Landor.*

— **har'bin-ger-ship',** *n.* — **har'bin-ger-y** (-ĭ), *n. Rare.*

Syn. — See FORERUNNER.

harbinger-of-spring, a small tuberous apiaceous early-blooming herb (*Erigenia bulbosa*) of the eastern United States. It has ternate leaves and compound umbels of white flowers.

har'bin-ger, *v. t.*; HAR'BIN-GERED (-jẽrd); HAR'BIN-GER-ING. To be a harbinger of; to presage. "Thus did the star of religious freedom *harbinger* the day." *Bancroft.*

har'bor, har'bour (här'bẽr), *n.* [ME. *herbor, herberwe, herberȝe,* akin to Icel. *herbergi,* OHG. *heriberga,* G. *herberge*; orig., a shelter for soldiers; cf. AS. *here* army, G. *heer,* Icel. *herr,* Goth. *harjis,* and AS. *beorgan* to save, shelter, defend, G. *bergen,* Icel. *bjarga,* Goth. *bairgan.* See HARRY, 3d BURY; cf. HARBINGER.] **1.** Shelter; lodging; a station for rest and entertainment; a place of security and comfort; a refuge; a shelter.

[A grove] fair *harbor* that them seems. *Spenser.*
For *harbor* at a thousand doors they knocked. *Dryden.*

2. Specif.: A lodging place; an inn. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. *Astrol.* The mansion of a heavenly body. *Obs.*
4. The covert of a wild animal, esp. of a deer.
5. A portion of a sea, a lake, or other body of water either landlocked or artificially protected so as to be a place of safety for vessels in stormy weather; a port or haven.
6. *Glass Manuf.* A shallow box or trough with handles or on wheels, for mixing the ingredients and carrying the mixture to the melting pot.

Syn. — HARBOR, HAVEN, PORT are here compared with reference to their associations. HARBOR connotes shelter, HAVEN, refuge or retreat; PORT more frequently suggests destination or the voyage's end; as, "And thus from day to day my little boat rocks in its *harbor,* lodging peaceably" (*Wordsworth*); "He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. . . . So he bringeth them unto their desired *haven*" (*Ps.* cvii. 29, 30); "I man the rudder, reef the sail, obey the voice at eve obeyed at prime; . . . the *port,* well worth the cruise, is near" (*Emerson*).

har'bor, har'bour, *v. t.*; HAR'BORED (-bẽrd) or HAR'BOURED; HAR'BOR-ING or HAR'BOUR-ING. [ME. *herberen, herberwen, herberȝen.* See HARBOR, *n.*] **1.** To afford lodging to; to entertain as a guest; to shelter; to receive; to give a refuge to; to contain; to indulge or cherish (a thought or feeling, esp. an ill thought).

Treason to *harbor* the person suspected. *Bp. Burnet.*
Let not your gentle breast *harbor* one thought of outrage. *Rowe.*

2. To quarter or billet, as soldiers on a town; to place (a ship) for shelter. *Obs. or R.*
3. To track or trace to its harbor or refuge, as a fox.

Syn. — See FOSTER.

har'bor, har'bour, *v. i.* **1.** To lodge, or abide for a time; to take shelter, as in a harbor.

For this night let 's *harbor* here in York. *Shak.*

2. To have, or use, a harbor or covert; — said of an animal.

har'bor-age, har'bour-age (-āj), *n.* Shelter; entertainment; a place of shelter; a lodging place; a harbor.

Where can I get me *harborage* for the night? *Tennyson.*

harbor, *or* **harbour, due.** *Naut.* A fee paid for the use of a harbor; — usually *pl.*

har'bor-er, har'bour-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that harbors.

Geneva was . . . a *harborer* of exiles for religion. *Strype.*

2. *Deer Hunting.* One who tracks the game to its harbor and keeps watch upon it there.

harbor, *or* **harbour, master.** An officer charged with the duty of executing the regulations respecting the use of a harbor, esp. as to berthing and mooring.

har'bor-ous (här'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Hospitable; affording shelter. *Obs.*
2. Having harbors for ships.

harbor, *or* **harbour, seal.** A small seal (*Phoca vitulina*) about four feet long, common on the coasts of the North Atlantic and North Pacific, occasionally occurring as far south as the Mediterranean and New Jersey. It usually keeps near land, and often ascends rivers.

hard (härd), *a.*; HARD'ER (här'dẽr); HARD'EST. [ME. *hard, herd,* AS. *heard*; akin to OS. & D. *hard,* G. *hart,* OHG. *herti, harti,* Icel. *harðr,* Dan. *haard,* Sw. *hård,* Goth. *hardus,* Gr. κρατύς strong, κάρτος, κράτος, strength, and also to E. *-ard,* as in *coward, drunkard, -crat, -cracy* in *autocrat, democracy*; cf. Skr. *kratu* strength, *kṛ* to do, make. Cf. HARDY.] **1.** Not easily penetrated, cut, or separated into parts; not easily yielding to pressure; firm; solid; compact; — applied to material bodies, and opposed to *soft*; as, *hard* wood; *hard* flesh; a *hard* apple.
2. *Physics.* Designating, or pertaining to, rays of high penetrating power, as the Röntgen rays from a highly exhausted bulb.
3. Difficult to exhaust; enduring; hardy; as, the athlete looked *hard,* or in *hard* condition.
4. Difficult to impress or influence; obdurate; unsympathetic; unfeeling; close or grasping in money matters; as, a *hard* heart; a *hard* nature; a *hard* judge.
5. Difficult to bear or endure; not easy to put up with or consent to; hence, severe; rigorous; oppressive; distressing; harsh; austere; as, a *hard* lot; *hard* times; *hard* fare; *hard* terms. "*Hard* thoughts." *Shak.*

The woman is so *hard*
Upon the woman. *Tennyson.*

6. Difficult to accomplish; full of obstacles; laborious; fatiguing; arduous; as, a disease *hard* to cure; it is *hard* to smile over a *hard* task.
7. Difficult, mentally or judicially; not easily apprehended, decided, resolved, explained, or the like; perplexing; as, a *hard* problem.

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses. *Ex.* xviii. 26.
In which are some things *hard* to be understood. *2 Peter* iii. 16.

8. Able, or capable, only with difficulty; having difficulty in doing something or in exercising some faculty; as, savages are *hard* to believe that the world is round; the child is *hard* to learn. *Rare,* exc. in *hard of hearing. Oxf. E. D.*

I have been very *hard* to sleep. *Dickens.*

9. Intense; profound; earnest; persevering; energetic; violent; as, a *hard* student; a *hard* rider; a *hard* drinker.
10. Carried on, or executed, energetically, diligently, or persistently; as, *hard* study; a *hard* fight.

Hard pounding, gentlemen; let 's see who will pound longest.
Attrib. to Duke of Wellington.

11. Difficult to manage, resist, control, or deal with.

A power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison.*

12. Disreputable; incorrigible; reprobate; as, a *hard* case; a *hard* character; a *hard* gang. *Colloq.*
13. Not agreeable to the taste; harsh; stiff; rigid; ungraceful; repelling; as, a *hard* style; also, expressing a hard character; as, a *hard* face.

Lifeless warriors whose *hard* lineaments
Death's self could change not. *Shelley.*

14. a Rough; acid; sour, as liquors; as, *hard* cider. **b** Strong; spirituous, as distilled liquors, in distinction from *soft* beverages and from light wines, beer, etc. *U. S.*
15. Characterized by the presence of substances which interfere with the action of soap; — said of water and water solutions. See HARDNESS, 3.
16. *Pron.* **a** Abrupt or explosive in utterance; not continuant or spirant; — said of certain consonant sounds, as *c* in *came,* and *g* in *go,* as distinguished from other sounds (called "*soft*") of the same letters, as *c* in *center, g* in *general,* etc. **b** Voiceless, or surd, as are *p, t, k,* contrasted with "*soft,*" that is, voiced, or sonant, as are *b, d, g.*

Syn. — HARD, DIFFICULT, ARDUOUS. HARD is the simpler, blunter, and more general term; DIFFICULT is commonly used of that which demands the exercise of skill or sagacity; ARDUOUS suggests the necessity of laborious or persevering exertion; as, *hard* work, a *difficult* problem, an *arduous* ascent; "It is *hard* for thee to kick against the pricks" (*Acts* ix. 5); "How *hard* it is for women to keep counsel!" (*Shak.*); "'T is . . . the most *difficult* of tasks to keep heights which the soul is competent to gain" (*Wordsworth*); "Many were the attempts of the neighboring youths to get at this eyry; the *difficulty* whetted their inclinations, and each was ambitious of surmounting the *arduous* task" (*Gilbert White*); "The *arduous* task of being merry by force" (*Cowper*). See FIRM.

hard and fast. a Rigidly binding; not permitting of any deviation; as, a *hard and fast* rule.

The method of *hard and fast* syllabic prosody. *Saintsbury.*

b *Naut.* Immovably aground. — **h. cash. a** = HARD MONEY. **b** Generally accepted money; money in hand, as distinguished from other property. — **H. Cider Campaign, the** presidential campaign of 1840 in the United States, in which the especial symbols of the Whig party were the log cabin and hard cider, in reference to the frontier career of Gen. William Henry Harrison, its candidate for President. — **h. clam,** the quahog. — **h. coal,** anthracite, as distinguished from bituminous, or *soft,* coal. — **h. corn,** wheat or rye. *Eng.* — **h. dirt.** = HARD CORE. — **h. dollar.** See DOLLAR, 2. — **h. fescue,** a European fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*) valued as a bottom grass in mixtures for permanent pasture. — **h. finish,** *Arch.,* a smooth finishing coat of hard fine plaster applied to the surface of rough plastering. — **h. grass,** any of several different grasses, as orchard grass, species of *Sclerochloa, Manisuris,* etc. — **h. knot,** a knot so tied as to be difficult to loose. — **h. labor** *or* **labour,** *Criminal Law,* compulsory labor such as that which is imposed upon imprisoned criminals as a part of the prison discipline. Such labor has been, until recently, often or commonly carried to the limit of endurance or beyond it; but it has been held in the United States that such labor is not necessarily more severe nor greater in amount than that customarily performed by ordinary laborers, though (87 *Fed.* 172, 184) the use of the words in a sentence imposes a stigma not carried by a sentence to the penitentiary (cf., however, 74 *Ala.* 478, 483). — **h. lead** (lĕd). *Metal.* **a** Unrefined lead, rendered hard by impurities, chiefly antimony, also nickel, cobalt, etc. **b** An alloy of lead and antimony. — **h. lines,** hard lot; ill luck; as, it was *hard lines* to lose such a chance. *Colloq.* See 3d LINE, 13. — **h. maple. a** The sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) or the black-barked sugar maple (*A. nigrum*). **b** In the western United States, the large-toothed, or western, sugar maple (*A. grandidentatum*). — **h. measure,** harsh treatment. — **h. money,** metallic, as distinguished from paper, money. — **h. oat grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **h. oyster,** the native oyster. *Local, Northern U. S.* — **h. palate.** *Anat.* See PALATE. — **h. pan.** See HARDPAN. — **h.-paste porcelain.** See PORCELAIN. — **h. pear,** a South African shrub (*Olinia cymosa*), having square stems, cymose white flowers, and red drupaceous fruit. The hard wood is used for musical instruments. — **h. pine,** any pine having hard or somewhat hard wood, esp. the Georgia or long-leaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). — **h. rubber,** a kind of vulcanized caoutchouc which nearly resembles horn in texture, rigidity, etc. — **h. seeds,** *Agric.,* seeds in which the testa is unusually hard and impervious to moisture, being therefore slow in germinating. — **h. silk,** silk in which the natural gum is left. — **h. smut,** stinking smut. — **h. soap.** See SOAP. — **h. solder,** a solder which fuses only at a red heat, as one composed of zinc and copper, or silver and copper, etc. — **h. steel.** See STEEL, *n.,* 1. — **h. tinder fungus,** the fungus *Boletus igniarius,* sometimes used for tinder. — **h. up,** closely pressed by want or necessity; without money or resources; with *for,* badly in need of; poorly provided with; as, *hard up* for amusements. *Colloq.* — **h. wheat,** any wheat whose grain is rich in gluten of hard consistency. It is esp. adapted for making into macaroni.

hard (härd), *n.* That which is hard; the hard part of something; as: **a** The shell of anything. *Obs. or R.* **b** A firm or graveled foreshore or beach; a landing place. **c** Firm or graveled ground, or a solid way, in or over a marsh or fen. *Dial. Eng.* **d** [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* (1) One of the conservative faction of the Democratic party in New York in 1852 and following years; — called also *Hard-shell.* (2) One of the followers, about 1850, of Thomas H. Benton, Senator from Missouri, noted for his advocacy of hard money. **e** Short for HARD LABOR. *Cant.*

hard, *adv.* [ME. *harde,* AS. *hearde.*] **1.** With pressure, tension, or strain of the powers; with energy, urgency, or violence; earnestly; vigorously; vehemently; as, to strive *hard*; to rain or blow *hard*; to run *hard*; to gaze *hard.*
2. So as to raise difficulties or involve pain or trouble; severely; as, I was *hard* put to it; the loss bore *hard* on me.

He [Time] trots *hard* with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized. *Shak.*

3. With difficulty; as, the vehicle moves *hard*; prejudice dies *hard*; the victory was *hard* won.
4. Tightly; firmly; fast; as, to hold *hard.*
5. So as to be hard; as, *hard* frozen rivers.
6. Close or near; as, they waited *hard* by.

Whose house joined *hard* to the synagogue. *Acts* xviii. 7.

7. *Naut.* With the utmost energy, or to the extreme limit; — used in directions to the helmsman; as, *Hard* aport!

hard by. a Near by; close at hand; not far off. **b** Close to; near to; as, they were *hard by* each other. Cf. def. 6, above. — **h. pushed, h. run,** greatly pressed; as, he was *hard pushed* or *hard run* for time. *Colloq.*

Ha'ra (hā'rȧ). *Bib.*
harace. † HARAS.
Ha-ra'dah (hȧ-rā'dȧ; här'ȧ-dä). *Bib.*
har'a-geous. *a.* [Cf. RAGE, or F. *orageux* stormy.] Fierce; cruel. *Obs.* — **har'a-geous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
ha'ra-ke'ke (hä'rȧ-kā'kā), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand flax.
ha'ram (hā'răm). Var. of HAREM.
Ha'ran (hā'răn). *Bib.*
ha-rang'. Harangue. *Ref. Sp.*
ha-rangd'. Harangued. *Ref. Sp.*
ha-rangue'ful, *a.* Full of, or prone to, harangue.
ha-rangue'-mak'er, *n.* The speaker in the old Scots parliament. *Obs. or Hist.*
ha'ra nut (hä'rȧ). [Hind. *hara,* name of an allied species.] The fruit of an East Indian combretaceous tree (*Terminalia citrina*).
Ha'ra-rite (hā'rȧ-rīt). *Bib.*
har'as (hăr'ăs; *F.* ȧ'rä'), *n.*; *pl.* HARAS (*F.* ȧ'rä'). [F.] **1.** A horse-breeding establishment; a stud farm. *Obs. or French.*
2. A stud; breed of horses. *Obs.*
har'ass, *n.* **1.** Devastation. *Obs.*
2. Worry; harassment. *Rare.*
har'ass-a-ble (hăr'ăs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
har'assed-ly (-ăst-lĭ), *adv.* of *harassed,* p. p.
har'ass-er, *n.* One that harasses.
har'ass-ing-ly, *adv.* of *harassing,* p. pr. See -LY.
har'ast. Harassed. *Ref. Sp.*
ha-ratch' (hä-räch'), *n.* = CARATCH.
har'a-teen'. † HARRATEEN.
Ha'ra-tin' (hä'rä-tēn'), *n. pl.* Berbers of the southern slope of the Atlas Mountains. They show a Negroid strain.
haraucana. † HURRICANE.
Ha-ra'ya (hä-rä'yä), *n.* A Visayan dialect of the interior of the island of Panay.
harbarowe. † HARBOR.
har'ba-ry. † HARBRY.
har'ber-gage, her'ber-gage, *n.* [OF. See HARBINGER.] Entertainment or lodging; also, a public house; an inn. *Obs.*
har'ber-ger. † HARBINGER.
har'ber-ger-y, *n.* [OF. *herbergerie.*] = HARBERGAGE. *Obs.*
har'ber-y. † HARBOURY.
har'besh-er. † HARBINGER.
har'bi (här'bē), *n.* [Ar. *ḥarbī* warlike, hostile.] *Mohammedan Law.* A subject of a hostile power who is not a Moslem.
har'bin (här'bĭn), *n.* The coalfish, or pollack, when about two years old. *Local, Scot.*
har'binge (-bĭnj), *v. t.* & *i.* [See HARBINGER.] **1.** To lodge. *Obs.*
2. To be a harbinger (of). *Rare.*
Har-bo'na (här-bō'nȧ), *or* **Har-bo'nah.** *Bib.*
har'bor, har'bour, *n.* [See ARBOR.] A green; bower; arbor. *Obs.*
har'bord. Harbored. *Ref. Sp.*
harbor, *or* **harbour, deck.** *Shipbuilding.* In a turret deck vessel, the convex part of the upper deck outside the turret deck.
har'bor-ess, har'bour-ess, *n.* A hostess. *Obs.*
harbor, *or* **harbour, gasket.** *Naut.* A gasket neater and of better material than usual, for use in harbor.
har'bor-less, har'bour-less, *a.* See -LESS.
harbor, *or* **harbour, log.** *Naut.* A log book, or that part of a log book, kept in harbor.
har'bor-ough, *n.* & *v.* = HARBOR. *Obs.*
har'bor-ous (här'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Hospitable; affording shelter. *Obs.*
2. Having harbors for ships.
harbor, *or* **harbour, porpoise.** See PORPOISE.
har'bor-some, har'bour-some, *a.* Hospitable. *Obs.*
har'bor-ward, har'bour-, *adv.* See -WARD.
harbor, *or* **harbour, watch.** *Naut.* A watch set when in port; anchor watch. *Obs.*
har'bor-y, -bour-y, *n.* Harbor.
har'brough. † HARBOR.
har'bry. *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. HARBOR.] To harbor. *Obs.*
harchatt. † HARESHAW.
harche. *v. i.* To listen; hearken. *Obs.* — **harcheness,** *n. Obs.*
Har'cle-an ver'sion (här'klē-ăn; här-klē'ăn) (of the Bible). See VERSION.
harcubush. † HARQUEBUS.
hard. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of HEAR.
hard, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *heardian.*] To harden. *Obs.*

I J K L M

hard′–bit′ted (härd′bĭt′ĕd ; -ĭd ; 87, 151), *or* **hard′–bit′ten** (-′n), *a.* Not responsive to the bit, as a horse ; obstinate ; tough ; dogged.

hard′–boiled′ (-boild′ ; 87), *a.* Boiled until both white and yolk have solidified ; — said of an egg.

Hard′cas′tle, Kate (härd′kȧs′′l). In Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," the sprightly daughter of **Squire Hardcastle**, a prosy and hospitable country squire. To win the bashful Marlow (see MARLOW, YOUNG), she poses as a barmaid in her father's house, which Marlow has mistaken for an inn.

hard core. *Civil Engin. & Arch.* Brick rubbish, clinker, broken stone, or other hard material in pieces, used as a bottom in making roads, in foundations, etc. *Eng.*

hard′en (här′d′n), *v. t.* ; HARD′ENED (-d′nd) ; HARD′EN-ING. [ME. *hardnen, hardenen.*] **1.** To make hard or harder ; to make hardy or robust ; to make firm, tight, or compact ; to indurate ; as, to *harden* clay ; to *harden* troops by practice marches ; to *harden* a bolt in its place.
2. Specif. : To render hard (a metal, esp. steel) by heat treatment. Ordinary steel is hardened by heating and plunging into water, brine, or oil. Copper is hardened by heating and very gradual cooling. Cf. TEMPER, *v.*
3. To make unimpressionable or callous. "*Harden* not your heart." *Ps.* xcv. 8.
4. To strengthen or confirm in disposition, feeling, or actions ; as, he became *hardened* in his distrust and anger.
5. To make bold ; to encourage. *Obs.*
6. *Phon.* To make "hard." See HARD, *a.*, 16.
to harden off, *Hort.*, to inure to cold by gradually increasing the duration of exposure or gradually lowering the temperature ; as, *to harden off* seedlings in a hotbed. — **to h. the neck**, to grow obstinate or perverse and rebellious. *Neh.* ix.17.

hard′en, *v. i.* **1.** To become hard or harder ; to acquire solidity or compactness ; as, mortar *hardens* by drying.
The deliberate judgment of those who knew him [Lincoln] has *hardened* into tradition. *Century Mag.*
2. To become confirmed or strengthened, in either a good or a bad sense ; esp., to become hard in disposition.
3. Of prices, the market, etc., to become higher or less subject to fluctuations downward ; to stiffen. *Com. Cant.*

Har′den-ber′gi-a (här′dĕn-bûr′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after a Countess *Hardenberg.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Australian fabaceous herbs or woody climbers, related to *Phaseolus*, but having small purple flowers with the wings of the corolla exceeding the keel. *H. monophylla* is sometimes cultivated.

hard′ened (här′d′nd), *p. a.* Made hard, or harder, or compact ; made unfeeling or callous ; made obstinate or obdurate ; confirmed in error or vice.
Syn.— Impenetrable, hard, callous, unfeeling, unsusceptible, insensible. See OBDURATE.

hard′en-er (-d′n-ẽr), *n.* One that hardens ; specif., one who hardens and tempers tools.

hard′en-ing, *n.* **1.** That which hardens, as a material used for converting the surface of iron into steel.
2. *Phon.* Conversion of a vocalic *i* or *u* into a consonant sound, as in āl′yĕn (alien). The phenomenon is by some included under *synizesis*, by others under *synæresis*.
3. See under BABBITT METAL **a**.

Har-de′ri-an (här-dē′rĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [After J. J. *Harder* (1656–1711), Swiss anatomist.] *Zoöl.* Designating a lachrymal gland, **Har′der's gland** (här′dẽrz), on the inner side of the orbit in many animals having a third eyelid, or nictitating membrane.

hard′–fa′vored, -fa′voured (härd′fā′vẽrd ; 87), *a.* Hard-featured ; ill-looking ; as, Vulcan was *hard-favored.* — **hard′–fa′vored-ness, -fa′voured-ness**, *n.*

hard′–fea′tured (-fē′tŭrd ; 87), *a.* Having coarse, unattractive or stern features. — **hard′–fea′tured-ness**, *n.*

hard′–fist′ed, *a.* Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer ; also, close-fisted ; niggardly. — **hard′–fist′ed-ness**, *n.*

hard′–grained′ (-grānd′ ; 87), *a.* **a** Having a close, firm grain. **b** Unattractive ; of a hard nature.

hard′hack′ (härd′hăk′), *n.* **a** An American rosaceous shrub (*Spiræa tomentosa*) with rusty tomentose leaves and dense terminal panicles of pink or, rarely, white flowers. The roots are sometimes employed in medicine as an astringent and the flowers as a diuretic and tonic. **b** The hop hornbeam. *Local, U. S.*

hard′–hand′ed, *a.* **1.** Having hard hands, as a manual laborer. "*Hard-handed* men that work in Athens." *Shak.*
2. Hard-fisted ; niggardly. *Obs.*
3. Oppressive or cruel ; as, a *hard-handed* despot.

hard′head′ (härd′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** One having a hard head ; a shrewd, unfeeling person ; also, a blockhead.
2. A game of butting heads together. *Obs.*
3. Any of various fishes ; esp. : **a** In England, any of certain gurnards (as *Trigla gurnardus*) or sculpins. **b** In North America, the menhaden ; the steelhead trout ; a small edible fish (*Chriodorus atherinoides*) of Florida, related to the flying fishes.
4. **a** The gray whale. **b** The ruddy duck. **c** A coarse American commercial sponge (*Spongia dura*).
5. The knapweed.
6. Any hard bowlder ; a niggerhead. *Colloq.*
7. *Metal.* **a** A hard, brittle, white residue obtained in refining tin by liquidation. It contains tin, iron, arsenic, copper, etc. **b** A refractory lump of ore only partly smelted.
8. See COIN.

hard′–head′ed (-hĕd′ĕd ; -ĭd ; 87 ; 151), *a.* Having a hard head. Fig. : **a** Stubborn ; willful. *Obs.* **b** Having sound judgment ; shrewd ; possessed of cool common sense. — **hard′–head′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **hard′–head′ed-ness**, *n.*
hard-headed shad, the menhaden.

hard′–heart′ed (-här′tĕd ; -tĭd ; 87, 151), *a.* Unsympathetic ; unfeeling ; cruel ; pitiless. — **hard′–heart′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **hard′–heart′ed-ness**, *n.*

har′di-hood (här′dĭ-ho͝od), *n.* [*hardy* + *-hood.*] **1.** Boldness, united with firmness of mind ; bravery ; intrepidity ; also, audaciousness ; impudence.
It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity. *Buckminster.*
2. Physical vigor ; robustness. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Intrepidity, courage, pluck, resolution, stoutness ; audacity, effrontery, impudence. See CONFIDENCE.

har′di-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a hardy manner ; boldly ; stoutly.
2. Certainly ; assuredly. *Obs.*

har′di-ment (här′dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *hardement.* See HARDY.] **1.** Hardihood ; boldness ; courage. *Archaic.*
2. A bold deed. *Obs.*

har′di-ness, *n.* **1.** Hardy quality or state ; capability of endurance ; physical vigor ; hardihood ; boldness, etc.
Plenty and peace breeds cowards ; hardness ever
Of *hardiness* is mother. *Shak.*
The *hardiness* of avowing the contempt of the king. *Clarendon.*
2. Hardship. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
Syn. — See CONFIDENCE.

hard′ly (härd′lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *heardlice.* See HARD.] **1.** = HARDILY. *Obs.*
2. Severely ; harshly ; roughly ; unfairly.
He has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift.*
3. Firmly ; hard ; securely. *Rare.*
4. In a hard or difficult manner ; with difficulty ; with trouble ; by hard work.
Recovering *hardly* what he lost before. *Dryden.*
5. Scarcely ; barely ; not quite ; not wholly ; not probably ; as, it is *hardly* right ; I shall *hardly* be able to do it.
Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*
6. Closely ; hard ; as, *hardly* followed by his dog. *Rare.*
Syn. — HARDLY, SCARCELY, BARELY are often interchangeable. HARDLY suggests difficulty ; SCARCELY, scant margin ; BARELY (the strongest term) implies that there is nothing to spare ; as, he could *hardly* speak ; he had *scarcely* gained shelter, when the storm broke ; he arrived *barely* in time. See MERE.

hard′–mouthed′ (-mouthd′ ; -moutht′ ; 87), *a.* Not sensitive to the bit ; hard-bitted ; not easily governed ; obstinate ; as, a *hard-mouthed* horse or man.

hard′ness, *n.* [AS. *heardness.*] **1.** Quality or state of being hard ; as, a *hardness* of manner.
2. Specif., *Min.*, the cohesion of the particles on the surface of a body, as determined by its capacity to scratch another, or be itself scratched. The *hardness* of a mineral is expressed in terms of the following scale, introduced by Mohs : 1, talc ; 2, gypsum ; 3, calcite ; 4, fluorite ; 5, apatite ; 6, orthoclase (feldspar) ; 7, quartz ; 8, topaz ; 9, sapphire (corundum) ; 10, diamond. Thus, in the description of a mineral, "H., 3.5" means that it is harder than calcite, but softer than fluorite.
3. The peculiar quality exhibited by water containing certain dissolved substances. Such water interferes with the action of soap by forming with it an insoluble compound, or curd. The *hardness* of natural waters is principally due to salts of calcium and magnesium, esp. calcium carbonate, which produces *temporary hardness*, removable by boiling, and calcium sulphate, which causes *permanent hardness*. The latter condition, which is caused also by magnesium sulphate, cannot be removed by boiling, but may be improved by the addition of sodium carbonate.
4. A hardship ; something hard. *Obs. or R.*

hard′pan′ (härd′păn′), *n.* *Chiefly U. S.* **1.** Any earth not popularly recognized as rock, through which it is hard to dig or to make excavations of any sort. It may be : (1) semi-indurated clay, with or without admixture of stony matter ; (2) cemented gravel ; or (3) clay, with or without admixture of stony matter, which is very tough because of its strong cohesion.
Hardpan is a material that may be regarded geologically as being rock in the process of formation. Any clay that has become so hardened by heat or pressure as to be an incipient shale, is *hardpan*. Any sand that has been partly cemented by the deposition of a small amount of iron oxide or carbonate of lime in its pores, is also *hardpan*. . . . There is no marked line dividing rock from earth, the one passing insensibly into the other. . . . The processes of solidification, be they physical or chemical, may be found illustrated in nature's laboratory in all stages from the softest clay, through *hardpan* and shale, to the hardest slate. *Engin. News.*
2. Hard unbroken ground ; fig., the firm, substantial, fundamental part or quality of anything ; as, the *hardpan* of character, of a matter in dispute, etc.

hards (härdz) } *n. pl.* [ME. *herdes*, AS. *heordan* ; akin to
hurds (hûrdz) } G. *hede.*] The refuse or coarse part of flax or hemp ; tow.

hard′–set′, *a.* **1.** Hard put to it ; in a hard position.
2. Hard ; firm ; fixed in rigidity ; hence, stubborn ; obstinate ; resolved.

hard′–shell′, *a.* **1.** Having a hard shell.
2. Unyielding ; insensible to argument ; uncompromising ; strict. *Colloq., U. S.*
Hard-shell Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.* — **h. crab**, a crab which has not recently molted, and hence has the shell rigid ; — disting. from a *soft-shelled* crab, and used chiefly of edible species, esp. the blue crab.

hard′ship (härd′shĭp), *n.* **1.** Hardness ; as, the *hardship* of such a life of poverty.
2. That which is hard to bear, as privation, injury, etc.

hard′–tack′, *n.* A kind of hard biscuit or sea bread usually baked in large round cakes, without salt, much used by sailors and soldiers ; sea biscuit.

hard′tail′ (härd′tāl′), *n.* **a** The jurel (*Carangus chrysos*). **b** Either of two cyprinoid fishes (*Gila elegans* and *G. robusta*) of the Colorado basin.

hard′ware′ (-wâr′), *n.* Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen utensils, tools, and the like ; ironmongery.

Hard-wick′i-a (härd-wĭk′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [After Maj.-Gen. Thomas *Hardwicke* of the East India Company's artillery.] *Bot.* A genus of cæsalpiniaceous trees of tropical Asia and Africa, having pinnate leaves and flowers in panicled racemes. Their wood is hard and very heavy, that of *H. pinnata* being used in India for posts and railroad ties.

hard wood, *or* **hard′wood′** (härd′wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** Any wood which is heavy, close-grained, and resistant, as opposed to *soft wood*, possessing the opposite qualities.
2. *Forestry.* The wood of any broad-leaved tree as distinguished from that of a coniferous tree ; hence, any broad-leaved tree ; — usually so called irrespective of the quality of its wood.

hard′wood′, *a.* Having hard wood, as many trees ; of hard wood. — **hardwood tree**, a West Indian rubiaceous shrub or small tree (*Ixora ferrea*) having corymbose pink flowers and very hard wood, used for furniture.

har′dy (här′dĭ), *a.* ; HAR′DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr) ; HAR′DI-EST. [F. *hardi*, p. p. fr. OF. *hardir* to make bold ; of German origin, cf. OHG. *hertan* to harden, G. *härten.* See HARD, *a.*]
1. Bold ; brave ; stout ; daring ; resolute ; intrepid.
Hap helpeth *hardy* man alway. *Chaucer.*
2. Confident ; full of assurance ; audacious ; rash.
3. Strong ; firm ; compact.
[A] blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric. *South.*
4. Inured to fatigue or hardships ; strong ; robust ; capable of endurance ; as, a *hardy* veteran ; a *hardy* mariner.
5. *Hort.* Able to withstand cold, as the plants of temperate and arctic regions ; capable of living over winter without artificial protection. In cultivation plants exhibit all degrees of hardiness, so that those hardy in one latitude may be tender farther north. See HALF-HARDY, TENDER.
hardy catalpa. See CATALPA.

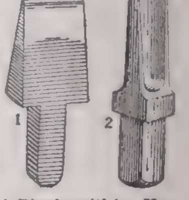
1 Blacksmith's Hardy ; 2 Toe Hardy.

har′dy, *n.* A blacksmith's fuller or chisel, having a square shank for insertion into a hole in the anvil, called the **hardy hole** ; also, a vertical sharp-edged tool on which nail makers cut off the shaped nail from the iron rod.

har′dy-ston-ite (här′dĭ-stŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Hardyston* township, Sussex County, N. J., its locality.] *Min.* A zinc-calcium silicate, $Ca_2ZnSi_2O_7$, occurring in white granules and cleavable masses. H., 3–4. Sp. gr., 3.40.

hare (hâr), *n.* [AS. *hara* ; akin to D. *haas*, G. *hase*, OHG. *haso*, Dan. & Sw. *hare*, Icel. *hēri*, and prob. to Skr. *çaça.*]
1. Any of certain rodents having two pairs of upper incisor teeth, a divided upper lip, long hind legs fitted for leaping, a short, cocked-up tail, and long ears. They are timid, swift-footed animals, and most species do not burrow, but live in the open, or among rocks in thickets, feeding chiefly on herbage, bark, etc. They have soft fur, usually gray or brown, some kinds turning white in winter. The hares nearly all belong to the genus *Lepus*, the chief genus of the family Leporidæ and suborder Duplicidentata, and are native of most parts of the world except Australasia and Madagascar. The common European species *L. europæus* and *L. timidus* are favorite objects of pursuit with hounds. The American species are generally called *rabbits*, though this name belonged originally to a small European burrowing species (*L. cuniculus*), the ancestor of the domestic rabbits and Belgian hare (see RABBIT). The jack rabbits, varying hare, swamp rabbit or water hare, and the cottontail, are well-known species of the United States. The name *hare* is also extended to the pikas. Cf. JUMPING HARE.

European Hare (*Lepus timidus*)

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LEPUS.
3. One of those chased in the game of hare and hounds.
4. [*cap.*] One of an Athapascan tribe dwelling chiefly on the Mackenzie, Anderson, and McFarland rivers, Canada.

hare and hounds. A sport in which two players, the *hares*, having a few minutes' start, and scattering bits of paper, called "scent," are chased by others, the *hounds*, who must, to win, catch them before their return to the starting place or rendezvous.

hare′bell′ (hâr′bĕl′), *n.* [*hare* + *bell.*] **a** A slender campanulaceous plant (*Campanula rotundifolia*) having blue flowers, cordate or ovate basal leaves, and linear stem leaves ; — often called *bluebell*. **b** The wood hyacinth.

Harebell a.

hare′brained′ (-brānd′), *a.* Giddy ; volatile ; heedless. "A mad *harebrained* fellow." *North* (*Plutarch*). — **hare′brained′ly**, *adv.* — **hare′brained′ness**, *n.*

hare′foot′ (-fo͝ot′), *n.* **1.** A long, narrow foot, carried (that is, produced or extending) forward ; — said of certain dogs.
2. *Bot.* **a** = AVENS. **b** The rabbit-foot clover. **c** The West Indian corkwood (*Ochroma lagopus*).
3. [*cap.*] Harold I., King of England ; — popularly so called on account of his light-footedness.

hare′hound′ (-hound′), *n.* A hound used for hunting hares ; a harrier.

hare kangaroo. Any of several small Australian kanga-

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har′dang-er (här′däng-ẽr), *n.* [From name of a district in Norway.] A kind of Norwegian drawn work done in a pattern of squares or diamonds.
hard′back′, *n.* A dark-colored scarabæid beetle (*Ligyrus gibbosus*) common at Bermuda and in the southern United States. It is injurious to potatoes and other vegetables. An allied species (*L. rugiceps*) attacks the sugar cane in the West Indies.
hard′bake′, *n.* A sweetmeat of sugar or molasses and almonds.
hard′beam′, *n.* The hornbeam.
hard′-bound′, *a.* Constipated ; costive.
hard′-cured′, *a.* Cured very thoroughly.
hard′-drawn′, *a.* Drawn without heating, as wire.
harde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of HEAR.
har′del. † HURDLE.
hard′en (här′d′n), **hurd′en** (hûr′d′n), *n.* A coarse fabric of hards. *Dial. Eng.*
har′den-ite, *n.* *Micros.* See MARTENSITE.
hard′er (här′dẽr), *n.* A mullet. *So. Africa.*
hardes. † HARDS.
hard′-fed′, *a.* Corn-fed ; — said of hogs.
hard′fern′, *n.* The deer fern (*Struthiopteris spicant*), or other species of *Struthiopteris*.
hard′-gut′ mul′let. An Australian gray mullet (*Mugil dobula*).
hard′-hand′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hard′head′, *n.* Hardness. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hard′-heart′, *a.* Hard-hearted. *Obs or Archaic.*
hard′-hew′er, *n.* A stone mason. *Obs.*
har′die. Var. of HARDY.
‖ **har′diesse′** (*F.* är′dyĕs′), *n.* [F.] Hardihood ; boldness ; effrontery ; impudence.
hardifly. † HARDILY.
har′di-head (här′dĭ-hĕd), *n.* Hardihood. *Archaic.*
har′dim (här′dĭm), *n.* [Ar. *hardaun.*] The stellion lizard.
hard′-i′ron, *n.* A chenopodiaceous plant (*Atriplex hastata*) sometimes used as a pot herb.
hard′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
har′di-ship, *n.* Hardihood. *Obs.*
har′di-shrew′ (här′dĭ-shro͞o′), *n.* [Prob. *hardy* + *shrew.*] The harvest mouse or other wild mouse. *Eng.*
hardiss, *v. t.* [OF. *hardir.*] To make hardy ; embolden. *Obs.*
Hard′kop′pig Pete′ (härd′-kŏp′ĭg pēt′). [D., Hard-headed (Peter).] Peter Stuyvesant (1602–82), one of the old Dutch governors of New Netherland.
hard′laik, *n.* [Cf. Icel *harð-leikr.*] Hardship ; severity. *Obs.*
har′dle. † HURDLE.
hard meat. Dry fodder, as corn and hay. *Obs.* — **at**, *or* **to**, **hard meat**, in confinement. *Obs.*
hard′mouth′, *n.* The chiselmouth.
hardnen. † HARDEN.
har′dock, *n.* [Cf. AS. *hār*, E. *hoar*, a.] ? Burdock. *Obs.*
Hard′-shell′, *n.* **1.** A Hard. See HARD, *n.*, **d.** *Polit. Slang, U. S.* **2.** A Hard-shell Baptist. *Colloq., U. S.*
hard′-shelled′, *a.* = HARD-SHELL. — **hard-shelled clam**, the quahog.
hard′-spun′, *a.* Firmly twisted in spinning.
hard′-up′ness, hard′-up′pish-ness, *n.* State of being hard up. *Colloq.*
hard′-vis′aged (-vĭz′ājd ; 87), *a.* Hard-featured.
hard′ware′man, *n.* One who makes, or deals in, hardware.
hard′way′, *n.* The hard, or foreshore ; beach. *Rare.*
hard′weed′, *n.* Knapweed.
hard′-wit′ted, *a.* Stupid. *Obs.*
hard′-wood′ed, *a.* Hardwood.
har′dy, *v. t. & i.* To make or become hardy or bold. *Obs. or R.*
har′dy-dar′dy, *n.* Reckless daring ; a dare-devil. *Obs.*
hardy hole. See HARDY, *n.*
hardyshrew. † HARDISHREW.
hare. † AIR, *adv.* ; ARE, form of BE ; ERE ; HAAR ; HAIR ; HAIRE ; HER, *pron.* ; HOAR.
hare, *v. t.* [Cf. HARRY or HARASS.] To tease or worry ; harry ; frighten. *Obs.*
hare′brain′, *n.* A harebrained person.
hare′bur′, *n.* Burdock.
hare′cop′, *n.* ?Harebrain. *Obs.*
ha-reem′ (hȧ-rēm′). Var. of HAREM.
hare′-eyed′, *a.* With eyes timidly alert. *Rare.*
harefoot clover. = RABBIT-FOOT CLOVER.
hare′-heart′ed, *a.* Timorous.
Ha-rel′da (hȧ-rĕl′dȧ), *n.* [NL.

roos constituting the genus *Lagorchestes*, resembling hares in size and color.

hare′lip′ (hâr′lĭp′), *n.* *Med.* A congenital deformity of the lip, commonly the upper one, marked by a division like that in the lip of a hare. — **hare′lipped′** (-lĭpt′), *a.*

ha′rem (hā′rĕm ; 277), *n.* [Ar. *ḥaram*, orig., anything forbidden or sacred, fr. *harama* to forbid, prohibit.] **1.** The apartments or portion of the house allotted to females in Mohammedan residences, usually designed to secure the greatest possible seclusion. Cf. SERAGLIO, ZENANA.
2. The family of wives, concubines, female relatives, and servants occupying a harem.
3. A Mohammedan sacred place, forbidden to infidels, as the mosques of Mecca and Medina and their environs.

hare′s′-ear′ (hârz′ēr′), *n.* **a** A European apiaceous plant (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*); — so called from the shape of its leaves. **b** The treacle mustard.

hare′s′-foot′ fern. **a** A fern (*Davallia canariensis*) of the Canary Islands and Madeira, having a soft, gray, hairy rootstock. **b** = BRISTLE FERN.

hare′s′-tail′ grass. A European grass (*Lagurus ovatus*) whose spike suggests a hare's tail.

Har′greaves proc′ess (här′grēvz). A process of converting common salt into sodium sulphate by passing over it a mixture of sulphur dioxide, air, and steam.

har′i-cot (hăr′ĭ-kō ; -kŏt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A ragout of meat, esp. mutton or lamb, with beans and other vegetables.
2. The ripe seeds, or the unripe pod, of the common string bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), or of other species of the same genus, used as a vegetable.

hark (härk), *v. i.* ; HARKED (härkt) ; HARK′ING. [ME. *herken*. See HEARKEN.] **1.** To listen ; hearken. *Now Rare*, except in the imperative form used as an interjection, *Hark!* listen ; — formerly frequently with *ye*.
2. To whisper. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hark away! hark back! hark forward! etc., *Sporting*, cries used to guide hounds in hunting to go away, back, forward, etc. — **to h. back**, to go back a little for a fresh start, as when a hound has lost the scent and returns to where he left it ; hence, to return to some earlier point ; to revert.
He *harked back* to the subject. *W. E. Norris.*

hark, *v. t.* **1.** To listen to ; to give ear to.
2. To learn of by listening. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
to hark back, forward, etc., to guide, or urge, back, forward, etc., as hounds.

hark, *n.* **1.** A whispered confidence. *Scot.*
2. A shout of encouragement or guidance to hounds.

harl (härl), *n.* [Cf. LG. *harl*, Fries. *harl*, *harrel*.] **1.** A filamentous substance ; esp., the filaments of flax or hemp.
2. A barb, or barbs, of a feather, much used in dressing artificial flies ; also, a fly so dressed ; — also written *herl*.

Har-le′ian (här-lē′ăn ; här′lē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Robert Harley (1661-1724), and his son Edward (1689-1741), or their celebrated collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, of which the last are now in the British Museum.

Har′le-quin (här′lē-kwĭn ; -kĭn ; 277), *n.* [F. *arlequin*, formerly *harlequin* ; cf. OF. *hierlekin*, *hellequin*, goblin, elf, which is prob. of German or Dutch origin ; cf. D. *hel* hell. The F. *arlequin* is due to It. *arlecchino*. Cf. HELL ; KIN.] **1.** A character in the popular extemporized Italian comedy, and hence in the pantomime of other nations. He orig. figured as a servant of Pantalone, the comic representative of Venetian foibles, and as the lover of Colombina (Columbine). He has a shaven head, a masked face, a party-colored suit of tights, and carries a light sword of lath. His part is full of good-natured drolleries and amusing tricks.
2. [*l. c.*] A buffoon ; a fantastic player of tricks.
3. Robert Harley (1661-1724), Earl of Oxford ; — nickname.

har′le-quin, *v. i.* ; -QUINED (kwĭnd ; -kĭnd) ; -QUIN-ING. To play the harlequin ; to make sport by playing tricks.

har′le-quin, *v. t.* To remove or conjure away, as by a harlequin's trick. *Rare.*
And kitten, if the humor hit,
Has *harlequined* away the fit. *M. Green.*

har′le-quin, *a.* Having the characteristics of a Harlequin, esp. in appearance ; party-colored ; fantastic.
harlequin beetle, a very large South American longicorn beetle (*Acrocinus longimanus*) having very long legs and antennæ. The elytra are curiously marked with red, black, and gray. — **h. cabbage bug.** See CALICOBACK **b**. — **h. caterpillar**, the larva of an American arctiid moth (*Cycnia egle*) which is covered with black, white, yellow, and orange tufts of hair. It feeds on the milkweed. — **h. duck**, a sea duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) of northern North America, Iceland, and Siberia, occasionally occurring in northern Europe. The male is slaty blue, handsomely and curiously variegated with black, white, and chestnut, the speculum being violet. — **h. flower**, any iridaceous plant of the genus *Sparaxis*. — **h. fruit bug**, an Australian red and black hemipterous insect (*Dindymus versicolor*) injurious to apples and other fruit. — **h. moth**, the magpie moth. — **h. opal.** See OPAL. — **h. pigeon**, a small bronze-wing pigeon (*Histrioniphaps histrionica*) of the plains of the interior and northwest parts of Australia. — **h. snake**, the bead snake ; sometimes, any of various other coral snakes. — **harlequin table**, a table having a set of drawers which may be raised from the level top like a Harlequin appearing on the stage from a trap door.

Harlequin Fruit Bug. Enlarged.

har′le-quin-ade′ (här′lē-kwĭn-ād′), *n.* [F. *arlequinade*.] **1.** A play or part of a play in which the Harlequin is conspicuous ; the part of a Harlequin.
2. Buffoonery ; fooling ; waggish trickery.
3. A thing characteristic of a Harlequin or his dress.

har′lot (här′lŏt), *n.* [ME. *harlot*, *herlot*, a vagabond, OF. *harlot*, *herlot*, *arlot* ; cf. Pr. *arlot*, Sp. *arlote*, It. *arlotto* ; of uncertain origin.] **1. a** A churl ; rogue ; rascal ; knave ; a person given to low or loose conduct ; — applied to either sex, rarely playfully. *Obs.* **b** A male menial ; a servant ; also, a juggler, buffoon, or entertainer. *Obs.*
2. A prostitute ; a strumpet.

har′lot, *a.* Wanton ; lewd ; low ; base.

har′lot, *v. i.* ; HAR′LOT-ED ; HAR′LOT-ING. To play the harlot ; to practice lewdness.

har′lot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Ribaldry ; a ribald story. *Obs.*
2. Prostitution ; habitual or customary lewdness.
3. A harlot ; baggage ; — chiefly used as a term of reproach.
He sups to-night with a *harlotry*. *Shak.*
4. Meretricious attractiveness ; as, *harlotry* in art.
5. Refuse ; filth ; rubbish. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Har′lowe, Cla-ris′sa (klȧ-rĭs′ȧ här′lō). The heroine of Richardson's novel "The History of Clarissa Harlowe." She is a young lady who, to escape a distasteful marriage and the persecution of her family, puts herself into the power of Lovelace, an accomplished rake. Unable to seduce her, he drugs and ruins her. She rejects the reparation of marriage, and finally dies of a broken heart.

Har′lung-en (här′lo͝ong-ĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] *Teut. Myth.* Two brothers, Ambrica and Fridila, who possess a treasure containing the jewel Brisingamen (which in another legend is made the necklace of Freya). Enticed from their friend and monitor Eckehart by the deceitful and faithless Sibicho, they are slain by Ermanaric. The tale is often interpreted as a dawn myth. Cf. DIOSCURI.

harm (härm), *n.* [ME. *harm*, *hearm*, AS. *hearm* ; akin to OS. *harm*, G. *harm* grief, Icel. *harmr*, Dan. *harme*, Sw. *harm* ; cf. OSlav. & Russ. *sram* shame, Skr. *çrama* toil, fatigue.] **1.** Injury ; hurt ; damage ; misfortune.
Knights, by their oaths, should right poor ladies' *harms*. *Shak.*
2. Grief ; pain ; sorrow. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Evil ; wrong ; wickedness.
A little *harm* done to a great good end. *Shak.*
Syn. — Mischief, evil, loss. See INJURY.
out of harm's way, in a safe place.

harm, *v. t.* ; HARMED (härmd) ; HARM′ING. [ME. *harmen*, AS. *hearmian*. See HARM, *n.*] To hurt ; injure ; damage.
Though yet he never *harmed* me. *Shak.*

har′ma-line (här′mȧ-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. [Cf. F. *harmaline*. See HARMEL.] **1.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{14}ON_2$, in harmel seeds. It forms bitter, yellow salts.
2. Fuchsine. *Obs. or R.*

har-mat′tan (här-măt′ăn), *n.* [Ashantee *haramata* : cf. F. *harmattan*.] A dry, dust-laden wind blowing from the interior on the Atlantic coast of Africa in certain seasons.

har′mel (här′mĕl), *n.* Also **har′ma-la** (här′mȧ-lȧ). [Ar. *harmal*.] A rutaceous herb (*Peganum harmala*) of southern Europe and the Levant. The strong-scented seeds yield harmaline, and are used as a vermifuge.

harm′ful (härm′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of harm ; injurious ; hurtful ; mischievous. — **harm′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **harm′ful-ness**, *n.*

har′mine (här′mĭn ; -mēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-min**. [See HARMALINE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{12}ON_2$, in harmel seeds. By oxidation it yields **har-min′ic ac′id** (här-mĭn′ĭk), $C_8H_6N_2(CO_2H)_2$.

harm′less (härm′lĕs), *a.* **1.** Free from harm ; unhurt ; free from liability or loss ; as, a bond to save one *harmless*.
2. Free from power or disposition to harm ; free from guilt ; innocent ; inoffensive.
Syn. — Innocent, innoxious, innocuous, inoffensive, unoffending ; unhurt, uninjured, unharmed.
— **harm′less-ly**, *adv.* — **harm′less-ness**, *n.*

Har-mo′ni-a (här-mō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἁρμονία.] In Greek legend, the wife of Cadmus (which see). At their wedding she was given a costly garment and a necklace, which had the property of stirring up strife and bloodshed, so bringing evil to every possessor. Cf. ALCMÆON.

har-mo′ni-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Harmonious.
2. Harmonical ; — in the phrase **harmonial proportion**.

har-mon′ic (-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *harmonicus*, Gr. ἁρμονικός : cf. F. *harmonique*. See HARMONY.] **1.** Of or pert. to music ; musical ; specif., of old music, pert. to melody as apart from rhythm ; melodious. *Obs. or R.*
2. Concordant ; consonant.
Harmonic twang ! of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*
3. *Music.* Relating to harmony as distinguished from melody or rhythm.
4. *Music & Acous.* Of or pertaining to harmonics.
5. *Math.* Having relations or properties bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances ; — said of certain numbers, ratios, points, lines, motions, etc.
6. *Anthropom.* Having the general proportions of the skull and facial form in harmony with each other, that is, having an elongated face with an elongated, or dolichocephalic, skull, a broad face with a broad, or brachycephalic, skull, etc. ; — opposed to *disharmonic*.
harmonic analysis, the resolution of the actual solution of a problem into the sum of a number of solutions of particular cases of the problem, and the composition of the former out of the latter. Mathematically, it is the solving of a homogeneous linear differential equation under initial or boundary conditions such as make it determinate. — **h. analyzer.** **a** *Physics.* A machine for the automatic resolution of periodic curves into the component sine curves of which they are the resultants. **b** *Math.* An integrator for determining the integrals that appear as coefficients in Fourier's series. — **h. axis**, *Math.*, a ray that meets a curve in the harmonic center of all the intersections of a plane pencil with the curve. — **h. close.** *Music.* = CADENCE. — **h. complex**, *Math.*, in the line geometry, a quadratic complex generated (in an infinity of ways) by lines meeting two conicoids harmonically. — **h. conics**, *Math.*, two conics for which the sum of the products of the corresponding coefficients (in the equations) is 0. — **h. conjugates.** See HARMONIC DIVISION. — **h. current**, *Elec.*, an alternating current the variations of which follow the law of a harmonic, or sine, curve. — **h. curve**, *Math.*, the curve whose equation is $y = a \sin x$, the ordinates being fixed multiples of the sines of the abscissas. For $a = 1$, this becomes the *sinusoid*. — **h. division**, *Math.*, the division of a line segment at two points, internally and externally, in the same ratio. — **h. function**, *Math.*, any real function u that satisfies Laplace's equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}=0$, and along with its first two sets of derivatives is continuous and one-valued throughout a certain region ; more esp., such a solution of Laplace's equation in only two variables, x and y. A **complex harmonic function** is the algebraic sum of any number of simple harmonic functions, the arguments forming in general an arithmetic progression — with a constant term added, the proper mathematical expression for any arbitrary function. See FOURIER'S SERIES. The term may be applied to similar functions of several independent variables. — **h. hand.** *Music.* = GUIDONIAN HAND. — **h. interval.** *Music.* See INTERVAL, 6. — **h. law of Kepler**, *Astron.*, Kepler's third law. See KEPLER'S LAWS. — **h. mean**, *Math.*, the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocals of two quantities. — **h. minor mode** *or* **scale.** *Music.* See SCALE, 3 **a** (2) *b*. — **h. motion.** See SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION. — **h. multiple telegraph**, a system of telegraphy in which many messages are simultaneously transmitted over the same wire. Its operation depends on the synchronous vibration of pairs of reeds at the sending and receiving stations. — **h. pencil**, *Math.*, four coplanar copunctal rays that cut every transversal in a harmonic row. — **h. progression**, *Math.*, a progression the reciprocals of whose terms are in arithmetic progression ; — so called because the terms vary as the lengths of strings vibrating to the harmonics of a fundamental tone. — **h. range** *or* **row**, *Math.*, four collinear points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates. — **h. section.** = HARMONIC DIVISION. — **h. sequence of vowels.** *Philol.* = VOWEL HARMONY. — **h. series**, *Math.*, the series $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{5}+\dots$ — **h. suture**, *Anat.*, an articulation by simple apposition of comparatively smooth surfaces or edges. — **h. triad.** **a** *pl.* *Math.* Two triads of collinear points P, Q, R and p, q, r such that $Pp.\,Qq.\,Rr + Pq.\,Qr.\,Rp + Pr.\,Qp.\,Rq + Pr.\,Qq.\,Rp + Pq.\,Qp.\,Rr + Pp.\,Qr.\,Rq = 0$. **b** *Music.* The common chord or triad, esp. the major triad.

har-mon′ic (här-mŏn′ĭk), *n.* **1.** *Music & Acoustics.* **a** A partial tone, sounded by a simple vibration which is one of the component vibrations of a complex musical tone. The term is usually applied to any of the *upper* partial tones as distinguished from the *fundamental*, which, however, is in more scientific usage called the *first harmonic*. See TONE, 2. **b** A complex overtone having an upper partial for its fundamental, such as are independently produced by touching a vibrating string at certain points.

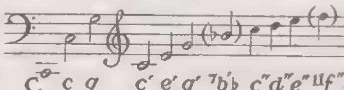

Harmonic, 1 a. If the note C be sounded on a piano the resulting tone will comprise the simple tone C (no. 1, of 66 vib. per sec.) and the other partial tones indicated (Nos. 7 & 11 are only approximated).

2. *pl.* *Elec.* In an alternating current, component currents whose frequency is some multiple of the fundamental frequency.

har-mon′i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [Fem. fr. L. *harmonicus* harmonic. See HARMONIC, *a.*] *Music.* **a** An instrument invented by Benjamin Franklin, consisting of a series of hemispherical glasses turning on an axis and played by touching the edges with the dampened finger. **b** An instrument of graduated strips of glass or metal hung on two tapes, or mounted on a resonance box, and struck with hammers. **c** A harmonicon (**b**). **d** An organ stop of delicate tone.

har-mon′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Harmonic (in any sense).
2. *Gr. Music.* = ENHARMONIC, 1. *Obs.*

har-mon′i-cal, *n.* *Acoustics.* A kind of harmonium specially tuned to give a pure scale, with 24 overtones of the tone of 66, and 16 of the tone of 132, vibrations per second. It has an appliance called a **harmonical bar**, by which the first 16 harmonics of C can be sounded at once, except the 7th and 14th, which can be added.

har-mon′i-cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** Harmoniously.
2. *Music.* In respect to harmony, as distinguished from *melody* ; as, a passage *harmonically* correct.
3. *Math.* In harmonic progression or division.

Cf. Norw. dial. *havella*, ODan. *havelde*.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the old squaw duck.
harelip sucker. The cutlips **b**.
hare′-mad′, *a.* Mad as a hare.
ha-ren′gi-form (hȧ-rĕn′jĭ-fôrm), *a.* [F. *hareng* herring (LL. *harengus*) + *-form*.] Herring-shaped. [*Dial. Eng.*
hare′nut′, *n.* Earthnut **a**.
Ha′reph (hā′rĕf). *Bib.*
hare′s′-bane′, *n.* Wolfsbane.
hare′s′-beard′, *n.* The common mullein. *Dial. Eng.*
hare's colewort. Sow thistle. *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*
hare′s′-eye′, *n.* Red campion.
hare′s′-foot′, *n.* = HAREFOOT.
hare's-foot sedge. A European sedge (*Carex lagopina*).
hare's-foot trefoil. = RABBIT-FOOT CLOVER. [*or Scot.*
hare′shaw′, *n.* A harelip. *Obs.*
hare's lettuce. The sow thistle. *Dial. Eng.* [rel. *Dial. Eng.*
hare′s′-meat′, *n.* The wood sor-
hare's palace. = HARE'S LETTUCE. [wild chervil.
hare's parsley. The European
hare′s′-tail′, *n.* **a** = HARE'S-TAIL GRASS. **b** = COTTON GRASS.
hare's-tail rush. = HARE'S-TAIL **b**. [TUCE. *Dial. Eng.*
hare's thistle. = HARE'S LET-
Ha′reth (hā′rĕth). *Bib.*
hare wallaby. = HARE KANGAROO.
harewe. † ARROW, HARROW.
har′fang (här′făng), *n.* [Prop., *hare catcher* ; cf. Sw. *harfång* (whence F. *harfang*). See HARE ; FANG.] The snowy owl.
hargabushe, hargubuze. † HARQUEBUS. [HARQUEBUSIER.
hargabusier, hargubuzier. †.
hargulatier. † ARGOLETIER.
Har′grave kite (här′grāv). [After Laurence *Hargrave* of Sydney, N. S. W.] = BOX KITE.
Har-ha′iah (här-hā′yȧor-hī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Har′has (här′hăs). *Bib.*
Har′hur (här′hŭr). *Bib.*
hari. † HAIRY.
ha′ri-a′li grass (hä′rĭ-ä′lĭ). Bermuda grass. *India.*
har′i-cot, har′i-co, *v. t.* To make into a haricot. *Oxf. E. D.*
har′i-dan. Var. of HARRIDAN.
harie. † HARRY, *n.*
har′i-er. Var. of HARRIER, dog.
har′if, har′iffe. Var. of HAIRIF.
ha′ri-ka′ri (hä′rē-kä′rē), *n.* See HARA-KIRI.
Ha′rim (hā′rĭm). *Bib.*
har′i-o-late (hăr′ĭ-ō-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *hariolatus*, p. p. of *hariolari* to divine.] To practice soothsaying or ventriloquism ; to prognosticate. *Obs.* — **har′i-o-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*
har′i-o-lize, *v. i.* To soothsay.
hariot. † HERIOT.
Ha′riph (hā′rĭf). *Bib.*
har′ish (hâr′ĭsh), *a.* Like a hare ; foolish. *Obs.*
hark′ee. Contr. of *harkye*.
hark′en. Var. of HEARKEN.
hark′end. Hearkened. *Ref. Sp.*
hark′en-er. Var. of HEARKENER. [dropper *Scot.*
hark′er, *n.* A listener ; eaves-
Hark′ness's el-lip′soid (hărk′nĕs-ĭz). See ELLIPSOID.
harkt. Harked. *Ref. Sp.*
harl (härl), *n.* [From HARL to entangle.] **1.** A snarl ; a tangle ; confusion. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A leash of hounds. *Dial. Eng.*
harl, *v. t.* *Dial. Brit.* **1.** To entangle ; snarl : knot ; confuse.
2. To join the legs of (a rabbit) by slitting one and slipping the other through it for carrying.
harl (härl), *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To drag or scrape along.
2. = ROUGHCAST, *v. t.*, 2.
3. To scrape with a harl.
harl, *v. i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To drag one's self along.
2. To come, or peel, off, as skin after sunburn.
harl, *n.* *Scot.* **1.** Act of harling, or dragging.
2. Something harled, scraped, or got together ; a small quantity.
3. A scraper, esp. a road scraper.
harlas. † HAIRLACE.
harle. Var. of HARL, *n.* & *v.*
harle (härl), *n.* [F.] The red-breasted or other species of merganser. *Local, Scot.*
Har′lech group (här′lĕk). [From *Harlech* in Wales.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the lower Cambrian system in Wales.
har′le-qui′na (här′lē-kwē′nȧ ; -kē′nȧ), *n.* Female harlequin. *R.*
har′le-quin-er-y (-kwĭn-ĕr-ĭ ; -kĭn-), *n.* Harlequinade. *Rare.*
har′le-quin-esque′ (-ĕsk′), **har′le-quin′ic** (kwĭn′ĭk ; -kĭn′ĭk), *a.* Characteristic of a harlequin.
har′le-quin-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
har′le-quin-ize, *v. t.* To arrange or manage fantastically.
Har′ley (här′lĭ), *n.* "The Man of Feeling" in Mackenzie's novel of that name.
har′lick-en. † HARLEQUIN.
har′lock (här′lŏk), *n.* Prob. corrupt. of *charlock* or of *hardock*.
har′lot-ize, *v. t.* To call, make, or treat as, a harlot. *Obs.*
har′lot-ry, *a.* Lewd ; filthy ; base ; worthless. *Obs.*
harm. † ARM. [of HARMEL.
har′ma-la (här′mȧ-lȧ). Var.
har′ma-lol (här′mȧ-lōl ; -lŏl), *n.* [*harmala* + *-ol*.] *Chem.* A red crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{12}ON_2$, found with harmaline and also formed from it artificially.
har′man, *n.* *Obs.* *Thieves' Cant.* **a** *pl.* The stocks. **b** A constable ; — called also **harman beck** *or* **beak**.
harmd. Harmed. *Ref. Sp.*
harm′er, *n.* One that harms.
har′me-say′, har′mi-say′, *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow ; — with *alas*. *Obs. Scot.*
har′mo-ge, *n.* [L., a proper mingling of colors or sounds, Gr. ἁρμογή junction, harmony.] Harmony in color or sound. *Obs.*
har-mo′ni-a (här-mō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., harmony.] *Anat.* A harmonic suture.
har′mo-ni′a-cal, *a.* Harmonious ; harmonic. *Obs.*
har-mo′ni-an, *n.* [L. *harmonia* harmony.] A musician. *Obs.*
har-mon′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
har-mon′i-chord (här-mŏn′ĭ-kôrd), *n.* *Music.* A stringed instrument in which a violinlike tone is produced by the action on the strings of wooden wheels charged with resin and operated by a keyboard.
har-mon′i-ci (-sī), *n. pl.* See HARMONIST, 2 c.
har′mo-ni′cian (här′mō-nĭsh′ăn), *n.* A student or master of harmony and music. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
har-mon′i-cism (här-mŏn′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

har-mon'i-con (här-mŏn'ĭ-kŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ICA (-kȧ). [Gr. ἁρμονικόν, neut. of ἁρμονικός. See HARMONIC.] *Music.* **a** = HARMONICA **a** & **b**. **b** A small wind instrument, played by the mouth, in which the notes are produced by free metallic reeds, one set being sounded by exhaling, another by inhaling. **c** An orchestrion.

Harmonicon, b.

har-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The doctrine or science of musical sounds.

har-mo'ni-ous (här-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *harmonieux.* See HARMONY.] **1.** Having parts adapted and proportioned to each other; being in harmony in all its parts or with something else; symmetrical; congruous; in accord.

God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us. *Locke.*

2. Marked by harmony, or agreement in action or feeling; living in peace and friendship; free from discord; as, a *harmonious* family; a *harmonious* discussion.

3. Vocally or musically concordant; agreeably consonant; pleasant-sounding; marked by harmony.

— **har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **har-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

har-mon'i-phon (här-mŏn'ĭ-fŏn) } *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονία harmony + φωνή sound.] *Music.* An obsolete wind instrument with a keyboard, in which the sound, which resembled the oboe, was produced by the vibration of thin metallic plates, inclosed within a tube, which was blown through like a clarinet.
har-mon'i-phone (här-mŏn'ĭ-fōn) }

har'mo-nist (här'mō-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *harmoniste.*] **1.** One who shows the agreement or harmony of corresponding passages of different authors, as of the four Evangelists.

2. *Music.* **a** A musical composer or performer. **b** One having special knowledge of, or skill in applying, the principles of harmony. **c** *pl.* A school of Greek theorists headed by Aristoxenus (b. about B. C. 354), a pupil of Aristotle, who based the principles of music on the subjective effects of tones, and not on their mathematical relations, as was done by the Pythagoreans.

3. A poet. *Rare.*

4. One who brings anything, or various things, into harmony or a harmonious whole; a harmonizer.

5. [*cap.*] = HARMONITE.

har'mo-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, a harmony or harmonist; as, *harmonistic* methods.

har'mo-nis'tic, *n.* Harmonistic learning or study, esp. that relating to harmony of the Scriptures. See HARMONY, 4.

Har'mo-nite (här'mō-nīt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a communistic religious sect, founded in Württemberg in the 18th century, composed of followers of George Rapp, a weaver. In 1803 a portion of this sect settled in Pennsylvania. In 1825 it founded the settlement of Economy, and its members have since sometimes been known as *Economites.*

har-mo'ni-um (här-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *harmonium.* See HARMONY.] *Music.* An instrument, resembling a small organ and esp. designed for church music, in which the tones are produced by forcing air by means of a bellows through free metallic reeds. It is now made with one or two keyboards, and has pedals and stops. Sometimes, any of several other kinds of reed organ (which see).

har'mo-nize (här'mō-nīz), *v. i.*; HAR'MO-NIZED (-nīzd); HAR'MO-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *harmoniser.*] **1.** To play or sing in harmony. *Obs. & R.*

2. To agree in action, adaptation, or effect on the mind; to agree in sense or purport; to agree in sentiment, emotion, or the like; as, the parts of a mechanism *harmonize*; these colors *harmonize*; our passions *harmonize.*

3. To be in peace and friendship, as individuals, families.

4. *Music.* To unite in an effect of consonance; to form a concord; as, the tones *harmonize* perfectly.

Syn. — See CORRESPOND.

har'mo-nize, *v. t.* **1.** To make harmonious; to bring into accord; to adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree; to show the agreement of; to reconcile the apparent contradiction of; as, mutual understanding will do much to *harmonize* men and their differences.

A music *harmonizing* our wild cries. *Tennyson.*

2. *Music.* To accompany with harmony; to provide with parts, as an air, or melody.

har-mon'o-graph (här-mŏn'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονία harmony + *-graph.*] An instrument, usually a combination of two pendulums, for combining and autographically recording two or more vibrations, esp. two simple harmonic motions at right angles, in a single curve; an instrument for drawing Lissajous figures. Cf. SYMPALMOGRAPH.

har-mon'o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονία harmony + *-gram.*] A curve obtained by such an instrument as the harmonograph or the sympalmograph.

har'mo-nom'e-ter (här'mō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονία harmony + *-meter*: cf. F. *harmonomètre.*] An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds. It is often a monochord furnished with movable bridges.

har'mo-ny (här'mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *armonye*, OF. *armonie* (cf. It. *armonia*), F. *harmonie*, L. *harmonia*, Gr. ἁρμονία joint, proportion, concord, fr. ἁρμός a fitting or joining.] **1.** The just adaptation of parts to each other in any system or combination of things, or in things intended to form a connected whole; such an agreement between the different parts of a design or composition as to produce unity of effect or an æsthetically pleasing whole; as, the *harmony* of the universe.

How parts relate to parts, or they to whole,
The body's *harmony.* *Pope.*

2. Concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc.; good correspondence; peace and friendship; as, friends who live and act in *harmony.*

3. *Music.* **a** Generally: Musical consonance; tuneful sound; music regarded as an agreeable blending of tones; a concord. "Angelic *harmonies.*" *Milton.* **b** The combination of simultaneous tones into a chord; a triad; as, the dominant *harmony*, the triad based on the dominant. **c** The structure of a piece of music according to the composition, progression, and modulation of its chords; — distinguished from its *melody* and its *rhythm.* It is *two-part, three-part*, etc., according to the number of its voice parts. It is *close* when its three upper voice parts lie within the compass of an octave; it is *open, dispersed*, or *extended* when one (or more than one) voice part is so placed that, by transposing it an octave, it would fall between two others. **d** The science of the structure, relation, and progression of chords. As distinguished from *counterpoint*, which is historically earlier, *harmony* regards the voice parts vertically rather than horizontally, and treats of intervals, chords, voice progression, suspensions, etc., tonality, cadences, modulation, and thorough bass. Its development followed the establishment of the major and minor modes in place of the ecclesiastical, and the introduction of equal temperament.

4. A literary work which brings together or arranges systematically parallel passages of historians respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency; as, a *harmony* of the Gospels.

5. *Anat.* A harmonic suture.

Syn. — HARMONY, MELODY. HARMONY suggests the pleasing concord of simultaneous sounds or strains differing in pitch or quality; MELODY, the agreeable arrangement of successive musical sounds in a single strain.

harmony of the spheres, the doctrine promulgated by the Pythagoreans that the celestial spheres are separated by intervals corresponding to the relative lengths of strings which produce harmonious tones. — **h. of vowels.** = VOWEL HARMONY.

har'most (här'mŏst), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμοστής, fr. ἁρμόζειν to join, arrange, command.] *Gr. Antiq.* A governor appointed by the Spartans over subject towns and people.

har'mo-tome (här'mō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμός joint + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *harmotome.*] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminium, barium, and potassium, usually in white cruciform monoclinic crystals; cross-stone. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 2.44–2.50.

har'ness (här'nĕs), *n.* [ME. *harneis, harnes*, OF. *harneis, herneis*, F. *harnais, harnois*; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *herr* army, *nest* provisions.] **1.** The complete dress or trappings, esp. in a military sense, of a man or a horse; hence, in general, defensive armor of man or horse, including all defensive weapons. *Archaic or Hist.*

At least we 'll die with *harness* on our back. *Shak.*

2. The gear or tackle (other than a yoke) of a draft animal, esp. of a horse, dog, or goat. A horse's harness usually comprises the **head harness**, including bridle, lines, checkrein, etc.; the **breast harness**, including breastband, or collar and hames with yoke straps, and traces or tugs, etc.; and the **body harness**, including the saddle, bellybands, crupper, breeching, etc.

Single Harness. 1 Rein; 2 Overcheck Rein; 3 Checkhook; 4 Terret; 5 Crownpiece; 6 Front; 7 Blind; 8 Face Piece of Overcheck; 9 Cheek Piece; 10 Throatlatch; 11 Neck Strap; 12 Breastband, or Breast Collar; 13 Saddle; 14 Bellyband; 15 Breeching Strap; 16 Breeching, or Breeching Body; 17 Crupper; 18 Hip Strap; 19 Trace.

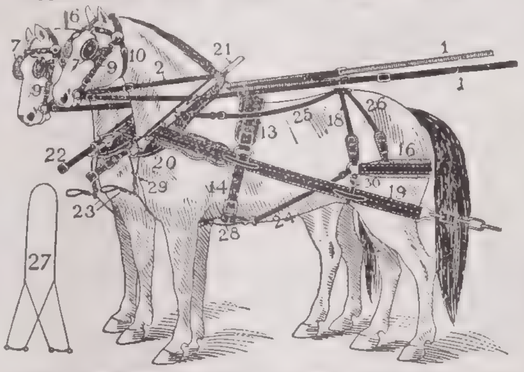

Double Harness. 1, 1 Reins; 2 Check, Bridle, or Side, Rein; 6, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19 same as in Single Harness; 13 Back Pad; 14 Billet; 20 Collar; 21 Hame; 22 Breast Strap; 23 Chokestrap (22 & 23 fasten to the Neck Yoke supporting the Pole); 24 Side Strap; 25 Back Strap; 26 Breeching Stay; 27 Diagram showing Crossing of Lines; 28 Bellyband; 29 Collar Strap; 30 Lazy Strap.

3. Tackle, gear, or equipment of any kind; the mounting or finishing parts; armament; furniture. *Obs. or R.*, except in specific uses; as: the mechanism and gear by which a large bell is suspended and rung.

4. *Weaving.* The part of a loom comprising the heddles, with their means of support and motion, by which the threads of the warp are alternately raised and depressed.

5. **a** The genitals. *Obs.* **b** Matters; property; gear. *Obs.*

har'ness (här'nĕs), *v. t.*; HAR'NESSED (-nĕst); HAR'NESS-ING. [ME. *harneisen*; cf. F. *harnacher*, OF. *harneschier.*] **1.** To dress in or equip with armor for war; to accouter; arm; also, to mount; ornament; apparel. *Archaic.*

Harnessed in rugged steel. *Rowe.*
A gay dagger,
Harnessed well and sharp as point of spear. *Chaucer.*

2. To equip or furnish for defense. *Obs.*

3. To make ready for draft; to put harness on, as a horse; hence, to prepare for, or devote or constrain to, work.

Harnessed to some regular profession. *J. C. Shairp.*

har'nessed (här'nĕst), *p. p.* of HARNESS. Specif.: *p. a.* Marked with stripes of color suggestive of a harness.

harnessed antelope, any of several antelopes, as the boschbok and guib, of the genus *Tragelaphus*, with striped markings. The females are hornless, and differently colored from the males.

harness race. A race between horses harnessed to vehicles, as in trotting or pacing races; — disting. from a *running race*, in which horses are ridden. — **harness racing.**

har'ness-ry (här'nĕs-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Harnesses or parts of harness, considered collectively; also, a harness store.

harp (härp), *n.* [ME. *harpe*, AS. *hearpe*; akin to D. *harp*, G. *harfe*, OHG. *harpha*, Dan. *harpe*, Icel. & Sw. *harpa.*] **1.** *Music.* An instrument of strings generally set in an open frame and plucked with the fingers. It is of ancient origin, various types having been in use among the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews, and early Celts. The modern orchestral harp, as perfected in 1810 by Sebastian Erard, has a triangular frame, consisting of a large, hollow, and tapering *back* (with the *soundboard*), a vertical *pillar*, and a curved *neck*, to which the strings are attached by wrest pins. Its *pedestal* is equipped with seven pedals, each of which raises all strings of the same letter name one half step by a partial movement (the only one in **single-action harps**), and a whole step by a complete movement. There are usually 46 strings, tuned diatonically in the key of C flat, with a compass of 6½ octaves above C♭. (See PITCH.) C and F strings are colored for ease of finding. The harp has the fullest and richest tone of all plucked string instruments, and is well suited for accompanying the voice. Its most characteristic effects are of a rippling sweetness. See ARPEGGIO.

1 Medieval Harp. 2 Modern Harp. *a* Pedestal; *b* Pedals; *c* Back; *d* Soundboard; *e* Neck with Wrest pins; *f* Pillar.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Lyra.

3. Any of various contrivances suggestive of a harp; as: **a** Any of various screens or sieves for grain, coal, sand, etc. *Scot.* **b** A grating in a scutching machine to screen the cotton as it is driven forward by the revolving beater. **c** *Astron. Instruments.* In an equatorial mounting, the stationary frame supporting the polaxis. **d** *Elec. Railways.* = TROLLEY HARP.

Harp of Arthur, a star, not improbably Vega, "the Harp star," in the constellation of Lyra.

Dost thou know the star
We call the *Harp of Arthur* up in heaven? *Tennyson.*

harp, *v. t.*; HARPED (härpt); HARP'ING. [AS. *hearpian.* See HARP, *n.*] **1.** To play (a tune, notes, etc.) on the harp.

2. To give expression to; to voice; to sound forth as from a harp; — often with an implication of having guessed or discovered what is uttered.

Thou hast *harped* my fear aright. *Shak.*

3. To bring, effect, or act on, in a specified way by harping.

He could *harp* his wife up out of Hell. *Tennyson.*

4. To pluck; to twang, as a string. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

harp, *v. i.* **1.** To play the harp; also, to sound like a harp.

Harpers, *harping* with their harps. *Rev.* xiv. 2.

2. Fig.: To dwell on or recur to a subject tediously or monotonously; to refer to something repeatedly or continually; — with *on* or *upon*, formerly with *of.*

Harping on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shak.*

to harp at, to guess at. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* — **to h. on one** (*or* **a particular**) **string**, to dwell persistently upon one subject.

Harp not *on that string*, madam; that is past. *Shak.*

Har'pa'gon' (är'pá'gôɴ'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *harpago* a rapacious person.] The hero of Molière's comedy of "L'Avare." He is a notorious usurer and miser, who hoards his money in a coffer, which falls into the hands of his son, Cléante, whose sweetheart Harpagon wishes to marry. He yields in favor of his son to get back his coffer.

harp'er (här'pẽr), *n.* [AS. *hearpere.*] **1.** A player on the harp; a minstrel.

2. Any of various Irish coins formerly current; — from the emblem of a harp borne by them. Specif., the **harp shilling**, a silver coin which passed for ninepence in England.

harp'ings (här'pĭngz), **harp'ins** (-pĭnz), *n. pl.* *Shipbuilding.* **a** The wales round the bow of a vessel made stouter

har'mo-nis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of HARMONISTIC.
har'mo-ni-za'tion (här'mō-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of harmonizing.
har'mo-niz'er (här'mō-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One who harmonizes.
harmout. Var. of KARMOUTH.
harn (härn), *n.* & *a.* Contr. of HARDEN, fabric.
harn (härn; *dial. also* än), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hjarni*, Dan. *hierne*, akin to G. *hirn.*] The brains; the brain; — usually in *pl.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [Bib.]
Har'na-pher (här'nȧ-fẽr). *D.*
Har'ne-pher (här'nē-fẽr; här-nē'fẽr). *Bib.* [obs. pl. of HARN.]
harnes. Obs. var. of HARNESS;
har'ness-bear'er, *n.* An armor-bearer. *Obs.*
harness cask. *Naut.* A tub containing salted meats for daily use. [nesses.]
har'ness-er, *n.* One who harnesses.
harness hitch. See KNOT, 1.
har'ness-ment, *n.* Equipment, esp. defensive armor. *Obs.*
harness plate. Electroplated ware used on harness. [cask.]
harness tub. *Naut.* A harness
har'nest. Harnessed. *Ref. Sp.*
har'net. † HORNET.
harnoys. † HARNESS.
harn'pan', *n.* Brainpan; skull. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
haro. Var. of HARROW, interj.: obs. var. of HARROW, to harry.
Ha'rod (hā'rŏd). *Bib.*
Ha-ro'di (hȧ-rō'dī). *D. Bib.*
Ha'rod-ite (hā'rŏd-īt), **Ha'ro-rite** (hā'rō-rīt). *Bib.*
Ha-ro'eh (hȧ-rō'ē). *Bib.*
Har'old (hăr'ŭld), *n.* [AS. *Harold, Harald*; cf. Dan. *Harald*, and AS. *here* army and *wealdan* to rule, manage, wield.] Masc. prop. name. F. *Harold* (á'rōld'); It. *Araldo* (ä-räl'dō), *Aroldo* (ä-rōl'dō).
Harold, Childe. See CHILDE HAROLD.
harolde. † HERALD.
Ha-ro'maph (hȧ-rō'măf). *D. Bib.*
Ha-ro'seth (-sĕth). *D. Bib.*
Ha-ro'sheth (-shĕth). *Bib.*
harow. † ARROW.
harowe. † HARROW.
Har'pa (här'pȧ), *n.* [L., harp, of G. origin.] *Zoöl.* The genus of rachiglossate gastropods consisting of the harp shells. It is the chief or only genus of the family Harpidæ.
har'pa-gon (här'pȧ-gŏn), *or* **har'pa-go,** *n.* [L. *harpago*, Gr. ἁρπάγη hook, rake.] A grappling iron; a harpoon.
Har'pa-gor'nis (-gôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἅρπαξ, -αγος, robbing, rapacious + ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of raptorial birds much larger than any existing eagle, found in the Pleistocene of New Zealand.
Har'pa-lus (här'pȧ-lŭs), *n.* NL., fr. Gr. ἁρπαλέος greedy; cf. ἁρπάζειν to seize.] *Zoöl.* A genus of carabid beetles containing species of flattened form and dark color. It is the type of a large subfamily or section, **Har'pa-li'næ** (-lī'nē), syn. **Har-pal'i-des** (här-păl'ĭ-dēz).
har'per. Obs. erron. var. of HARPY.
harp'er-ess, *n.* A female harper.
Har'pi-dæ (här'pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See HARPA.
harpier. Obs. erron. var. of HARPY. *Shak.*
harping iron *or* **spear.** [F. *harper* to grip. See HARPOON.] A harpoon. *Obs. or Dial.*

than the rest of the strakes to sustain the shocks due to plunging. **b** Timbers used during construction to support the frames at the ends of a vessel.

harp lute. A kind of guitar having a dital, or thumb key, by which the strings may be raised chromatically in pitch.

Har-poc′ra-tes (här-pŏk′rȧ-tēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἁρποκράτης, fr. Egypt. *Heru-p-khart* Horus the younger.] *Egypt. Myth.* The god of the morning sun, or Horus as a child, represented as a naked boy with a single lock of hair (sign of childhood), and with a finger resting on the lips.

har-poon′ (här-pōōn′), *n.* [F. *harpon*, akin to F. *harper* to take and grasp strongly, *harpe* a dog's claw, *harpin* boat hook; perh. fr. L. *harpe* a sickle-shaped sword, Gr. ἅρπη the kite, sickle; prob. influenced by F. *harpe* harp. Cf. HARP.] A barbed spear or javelin used to strike large fish, whales, etc. It consists of a long shank, with a broad, flat, triangular head, often sharpened at both edges, and is thrown by hand, or discharged from a gun. A rope is attached to fasten the prey to the boat or buoy until killed.

Part of Eskimo Toggle-head Harpoon.

har-poon′, *v. t.*; HAR-POONED′ (-pōōnd′); HAR-POON′ING. [Cf. F. *harponneur.*] To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

har-poon′er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *harpooner.*] One whose duty it is to throw or fire a harpoon.

harpoon fork. A kind of hayfork, for loading and unloading hay. See FORK, *Illust.*

harp seal. A common Arctic seal (*Phoca grœnlandica*). The adult males have a light-colored body, with a harp-shaped mark of black on each side, and the face and throat black, and are called also *saddler* or *saddleback.* The young are called *bluesides.*

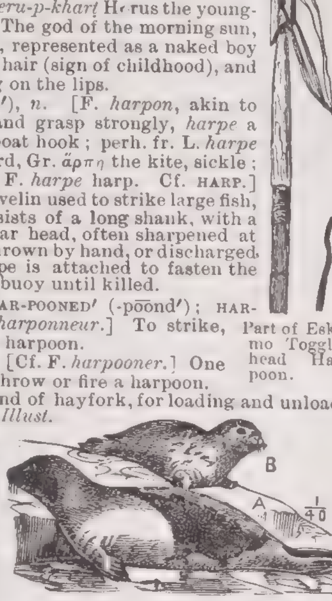

Harp Seal. *A* Male; *B* Female.

harp shell. Any rachiglossate gastropod shell of the genus *Harpa*, of tropical seas. They are of large size, having beautifully variegated colors and prominent ribs on the surface.

Harp Shell (*Harpa articularis*).

harp′si-chord (härp′sĭ-kôrd), *n.* [OF. *harpechorde*, in which the *harpe* is of German origin. See HARP; CHORD.] *Music.* A harp-shaped wire-stringed instrument, the immediate precursor of the piano, in use from the 16th to the 18th century, and resembling in form and arrangement the grand piano, but yielding its tones by the plucking of its strings by quill or leather points, set in jacks, which were operated from the keyboard. Each key might have from one to four strings, one of which, in the *double harpsichord*, was tuned an octave higher. Two keyboards were sometimes employed for different effects. Its tone was weak and tinkling, without gradation of loudness. — **harp′si-chord′ist**, *n.*

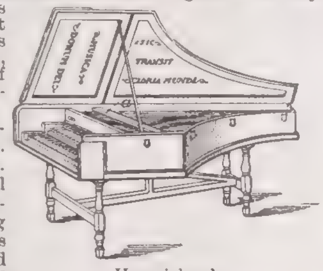

Harpsichord.

Har-pul′li-a (här-pŭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. the native name.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African sapindaceous trees, having pinnate leaves, panicles of greenish flowers, and red or orange-colored fruit. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus. Several species have valuable wood, as the harpula (*H. cupanioides*) of India and the Moreton Bay tulipwood (*H. pendula*) of Australia.

Har′py (här′pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [F. *harpie*, L. *harpyia*, Gr. ἅρπυια, fr. the root of ἁρπάζειν to snatch, to seize. Cf. RAPACIOUS.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A monster usually represented as having a woman's head and upper part of the body and a bird's wings, tail, legs, and claws. The Harpies are usually malign creatures who snatch up and carry off the souls of the dead or execute divine vengeance by seizing or defiling the food of their victim (cf. PHINEUS). Originally, they seem to have been personifications of devastating winds. Their number varies in different accounts; as three, they were Aello, Ocypete, and Celæno, or Podarge.

Gorgon-headed Harpy (from a Greek Vase).

2. [*l. c.*] One who is rapacious or ravenous; an extortioner.

The *harpies* about all pocket the pool. *Goldsmith.*

3. [*l. c.*] Short for HARPY EAGLE, HARPY BAT.

harpy bat. **a** Either of two East Indian fruit bats, having prominent tubular nostrils. They constitute the genus *Nyctimene*, of which *N. cephalotes* is the best-known. **b** An East Indian insectivorous bat (*Harpiocephalus harpia*).

harpy eagle. **1.** A large eagle (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*) having a double crest on the head and remarkably strong bill and claws, found in northern South and Central America, and occasionally north as far as southern Texas. **2.** A large eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*) of the Philippines, said to live chiefly on monkeys.

Harpy Eagle (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*).

har′que-bus (här′kwē-bŭs), **har′que-buse, ar′que-bus** (är′-), *n.* [F. *arquebuse*, OF. *harquebuse*, fr. D. *haakbus* or G. *hakenbüchse*, prop., a gun with a hook; prob. influenced by It. *arcobugio, archibugio, archibuso*, fr. the G. word, confused with It. *arco* bow and *buso, bugio*, hollow, pierced. Cf. HACKBUT.] **1.** A portable firearm, invented about the middle of the 15th century, having a matchlock operated by a trigger, or, later, a wheel lock or, perhaps, a flint. They were at first so heavy as to be fired from a support, to which they were attached by a fixed hook, but later were sometimes made lighter and fired without support. The earlier and heavier varieties were often called **harquebuses à croc**. The harquebus was superseded by the musket toward the close of the 16th century.

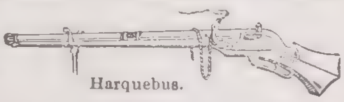

Harquebus.

2. A soldier, or soldiery, armed with the harquebus; a harquebusier.

har′que-bus-ade′ (här′kwē-bŭs-ād′), *n.* [F. *arquebusade* shot of a harquebus; eau d'*arquebusade* a vulnerary for gunshot wounds.] **1.** A shot or discharge of a harquebus; a volley from harquebuses.

2. A distilled water from a variety of aromatic plants, as rosemary, millefoil, etc., orig. used as a vulnerary.

har′que-bus′er-y (här′kwē-bŭs′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *arquebuserie.*] The use, or fire, of harquebuses in battle; harquebusiers considered as an arm of the service. *Obs. or Hist.*

har′que-bus-ier′ (här′kwē-bŭs-ēr′), **ar′que-bus-ier′** (är′-kwē-), *n.* [F. *arquebusier.*] A soldier armed with a harquebus or, perhaps, sometimes with other guns.

har′ri-dan (hăr′ĭ-dăn), *n.* [F. *haridelle* a worn-out horse, jade.] A worn-out strumpet; a vixenish woman; a hag.

har′ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* [From HARE, *n.*] One of a breed of hounds, resembling the fox hound, but smaller, used for hunting hares.

Harrier.

har′ri-er, *n.* [From HARRY.] **1.** One who harries.

2. Any of certain hawks constituting the genus *Circus.* They feed chiefly on small mammals, reptiles, and insects, which they hunt by flying low over open ground. They usually nest on the ground, and the sexes differ in color in most species. The *hen harrier* and *marsh harrier* of Europe and the *marsh hawk* of America (see these terms) are well-known examples.

3. A drover. *Obs.*

har′row, har′o (hăr′ō), *interj.* [OF. *harou, harau, haro.*] **1.** Help! Halloo!; — used as an exclamation of distress; a call for succor; an ancient hue and cry. *Obs. or Archaic.* "*Harrow* and well away!" *Spenser.*

Harrow! alas! here lies my fellow slain. *Chaucer.*

2. In the Channel Islands and Normandy, a cry [in the form *haro*] of legal protest against aggression or wrong, to be followed by an action in court. *Obs. or Archaic.*

har′row (hăr′ō), *v. t.*; HAR′ROWED (-ōd); HAR′ROW-ING. [See HARRY.] To harry; ravage; spoil; oppress. *Archaic.*

Christ spoiled, or (as they were wont to speak) *harrowed* Hell. *Ussher* (*Oxf. E. D.*).

har′row (hăr′ō), *n.* [ME. *harowe, harwe*; cf. D. *hark* rake, G. *harke*, Icel. *herfi* harrow, Dan. *harve*, Sw. *harf.*] **1.** An implement of agriculture, usually formed of pieces of timber or metal crossing each other, and set with iron or wooden teeth. It is drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, to stir the soil, or to cover seed.

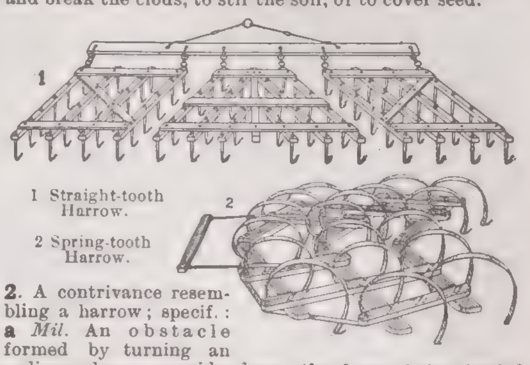

1 Straight-tooth Harrow. 2 Spring-tooth Harrow.

2. A contrivance resembling a harrow; specif.: **a** *Mil.* An obstacle formed by turning an ordinary harrow upside down, the frame being buried. **b** A toothed framework drawn over oyster beds to clear them from seaweed, etc. **c** *Fort.* A gate crossbarred like a harrow. **d** A toothed iron ring or frame drawn through gold-bearing dirt to mix it thoroughly with water.

3. A diagonal formation, as of wild geese in flight.

under the harrow, under torture with a toothed instrument; hence, suffering affliction, distress, or uneasiness.

har′row (hăr′ō), *v. t.*; HAR′ROWED (-ōd); HAR′ROW-ING. [ME. *harowen, harwen*; cf. Dan. *harve.* See HARROW, *n.*]

1. To draw a harrow over (land).

Will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? *Job* xxxix. 10

2. To break or tear as with a harrow; to wound; to lacerate; to torment or distress; to vex; — often with *up.*

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow up* thy soul. *Shak.*

har′row, *v. i.* To be affected by harrowing; as, light soil *harrows* well.

har′row-ing, *p. a.* Grievously distressing; heartrending; acutely painful; as, he suffered *harrowing* grief and remorse. — **har′row-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **har′row-ing-ness**, *n.*

har′ry (hăr′ĭ), *v. t.*; HAR′RIED (-ĭd); HAR′RY-ING. [ME. *herien, herzien, harwen*, AS. *hergian* to act as an army, to ravage, plunder, fr. *here* army; akin to G. *heer*, Icel. *herr*, Goth. *harjis*, and Lith. *karas* war. Cf. HARBOR, HERIOT.] **1.** To make a hostile invasion of or raid upon, with destruction or seizure of property; to ravage; despoil; pillage; lay waste; as, the Northmen *harried* the land.

2. To agitate; ill-treat; worry; harrow; harass. *Shak.*

3. To steal; to take in a raid or foray. *Obs. or Scot.*

4. To ravish; violate. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — Plunder, lay waste; vex, worry, annoy, harass.

har′ry, *v. i.* To make a predatory incursion; to pillage.

Har′ry (hăr′ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *Henri*, pron. *Hanri.* Cf. HENRY.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. — Fem. *Harriet.*

2. A countryman; a bumpkin. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

3. A flashy, underbred young Englishman of keen animal spirits and small fastidiousness; — more commonly *'Arry.*

4. *pl.* (HARRYS) Playing cards of a cheap grade, having a picture of King Henry VIII. on the wrapper.

5. The Devil, in such phrases as *Old Harry, Lord Harry.*

harsh (härsh), *a.*; HARSH′ER (här′shẽr); HARSH′EST. [ME. *harsk*; cf. Dan. *harsk* rancid, Sw. *härsk*, G. *harsch* harsh, rough; prob. akin to E. HARD, *a.*] **1.** Offensive to sense as being coarse, rough, grating, discordant, astringent, etc.; lacking harmony, smoothness, or easy transition; rasping; raw; repellent; as, a *harsh* fabric; *harsh* bitters; *harsh* music of savages. "*Harsh* and grating strife." *Shelley.*

Berries *harsh* and crude. *Milton.*

2. Offensive to the sensibilities; disagreeable to one's feeling of æsthetic or intellectual propriety; as, a *harsh* style; a *harsh* combination of colors; a *harsh* rime.

3. Of persons or things, offensive to a sense of justice or kindness; unfeeling; severe; cruel; unduly rigorous; as, a *harsh* interpretation of an action; a *harsh* philosophy; a *harsh* punishment; a *harsh* parent.

Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charmed. *Dryden.*

4. Offensive to the physical feelings; roughly unpleasant; causing physical discomfort; as, a *harsh* climate; *harsh* medicines. "This *harsh* world." *Shak.*

harsh′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being harsh.

Syn. — Roughness, sternness, severity, asperity, acerbity, tartness. See ACRIMONY.

hart (härt), *n.* [ME. *hart, hert, heort*, AS. *heort, heorot*; akin to D. *hert*, OHG. *hiruz, hirz*, G. *hirsch*, Icel. *hjörtr*, Dan. & Sw. *hjort*, L. *cervus*, and prob. to Gr. κεραός horned, κέρας horn. See HORN.] A stag; the male of the red deer, esp. one over five years old.

hart of grease, a hart when fat. *Archaic.* — **h. of ten**, a hart with ten branches on his horns. *Archaic.* — **h. royal**, a hart that has been pursued in the chase by a royal personage.

harte′beest′ (härt′bēst′; här′tĕ-), *n.* [D. *hert* + *beest.* See HART; BEAST.] A large African antelope (*Bubalis caama*), formerly found in large herds on the plains from Cape Colony to Mashonaland, but now nearly exterminated except in remote districts. It is grayish brown in color

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harp′ist, *n.* A harp player.
harp′less, *a.* See -LESS.
har′poon-eer′ (här′pōōn-ēr′), *n.* = HARPOONER. *Obs. or R.*
harpoon gun. A gun used in the whale fishery for shooting the harpoon.
harpor. † HARPER.
Har′po-rhyn′chus (här′pō-rĭŋ′kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἅρπη sickle + ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TOXOSTOMA. [*Rare.*]
harp′ress, *n.* A female harper
harp shilling. See HARPER, 2.
harp′si-cal (härp′sĭ-kăl), *n.* Corrupt. of HARPSICHORD.
harp′si-chon, harp′si-con (-kŏn), *n.* Corrupts. of HARPSICHORD. *Obs.*
Harp star. Vega.
harpt. Harped. *Ref. Sp.*
har′pu-la (här′pū-lȧ), *n.* The tree *Harpullia cupanioides.* See HARPULLIA.
Har′py-ia (hār′pĭ-yȧ: här-pī′yȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of NYCTIMENE. See HARPY BAT.
har′que-bus à croc′. See HARQUEBUS.
har′que-bush′er, har′que-but′ter, *n.* A harquebusier. *Obs.*
harr. Var. of HAAR, HARRE, HURR. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
har′rage (hăr′āj), *v. t.* [See HARRY.] To harass. *Nonce Word.*
har′rald. † HERALD.
har′rass. † HARASS.
har′ra-teen, *n.* A kind of linen used chiefly for hangings and furniture. *Obs.*
harre. † HIGHER.
harre (*dial.* hȧr; är), *n.* [ME. *harre, herre*, AS. *heorr, heorra.*] **1.** A hinge; also, the heel of a gate or door. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
2. A cardinal point. *Obs.*
harrier eagle. Any hawk of the genus *Circaëtus.*
harrier hawk. Any of several South and Central American hawks of the genus *Micrastur*, related to the goshawks.
Har′ri-et (hăr′ĭ-ĕt), **Har′ri-ot** (hăr′ĭ-ŭt), *n.* [Cf. HENRIETTA.] Fem. prop. name, fem. dim. of HARRY. Dim. *Hatty.*
Har′ring-ton (hăr′ĭng-tŭn), *n.* A copper farthing coined by Lord Harrington under a patent granted by James I.
Har′ring-ton knot (hăr′ĭng-tŭn). See HERALDIC KNOT.
Har′ri-ot′ta (hăr′ĭ-ŏt′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after Thomas *Harriott.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of deep-sea chimæroid fishes having a long tapering depressed rostrum, very large pectoral fins, and a very slender whiplike tail.
Har′ris, Mrs. (hăr′ĭs). See GAMP, MRS. SAIREY.
har′rish. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HARSH.
Har′ris's lil′y (hăr′ĭs-ĭz). [After W. K. *Harris.*] The Easter lily.
harro, *v. i.* To cry out; halloo; hurrah. *Obs or Scot.*
harrot. † HERALD.
Har-ro′vi-an (hă-rō′vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Harrow, the boys' school in England. — *n.* A student at, or graduate of, Harrow.
har′row, *n.* = HARRE, 1. *Dial. Eng.*
harrow cultivator. *Agric.* A kind of harrow on wheels.
har′rowd. Harrowed. *Ref. Sp.*
har′row-er, *n.* **1.** One who harrows, harries, or spoils. *Archaic.* 2. A harrier. *Obs.*
har′row-er, *n.* **1.** One who harrows. 2. A maker of harrows. *Obs.*
har′row-try. For HERALDRY.
har′ry, *n.* Harrying. *Obs.*
har′ry, *interj.* An exclamation of urging, orig. addressed to a horse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
har′ry-car′ry, *n.* A kind of low, narrow cart. *Obs. or Hist.*
Harry groat. A groat coined by Henry VIII.
Har′ry-li′on, *n.* Same as HORSEGODMOTHER. *Obs.*
Harry longlegs. A daddy longlegs.
har′ry-net′, *n.* A harry-water net. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Harry noble. A noble coined by Henry VI. of England.
Harry racket. ? Blindman's buff. *Obs.*
Har′ry-ruf′fian, *n.* A swaggerer. [*Obs.*]
Har′ry-Soph′ (-sŏf′), *n.* [For *Henry-Sophister.* *Oxf. E. D.*] In Cambridge University, a student who is entitled to receive the degree of bachelor of arts, but continues his studies for a degree in law or medicine. *Obs.*
Harry sovereign. A sovereign of Henry VII. or Henry VIII.
har′ry-wa′ter, *n.* A net fine enough for very small fish. *Obs.*
har′sell, *v. t.* [F. *harceler.*] To exasperate; aggravate. *Obs.*
harsh, *v. i.* To grate, crack, or creak. *Obs.*
harsh, *v. t.* *Fencing.* To rub (the blade of a foil) against an opponent's blade.
Har′sha (här′shȧ). *Bib.* [*Rare.*]
harsh′en, *v. t.* To make harsh.
harsh′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
harsh′ly, *adv.* of HARSH.
harsh′y, *a.* Harsh. *Obs.*
harsk, harsky. † HARSH, HARSHY.
hars′let. Var. of HASLET.
harst (härst; hârst). Scot. var. of HARVEST.
hars′tig-ite (härs′tĭg-īt), *n.* [After the *Harstig* mine, Sweden.] *Min.* An acid orthosilicate of manganese and calcium, occurring in small colorless prisms. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 3.05.
har′strong (här′strŏng), **har′strang** (-străng), *n.* [Cf. G. *harnstrenge* strangury.] The hog's-fennel (*Peucedanum*). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hart. † ART, form of BE; HEART.
hart. Heart. *Ref. Sp.*
har′tal (här′tôl), *n.* Also **har′tall.** [Hind. *har′āl*, fr. Skr. *haritāla.*] Orpiment.
hart′beest′ (härt′bēst′). Var. of HARTEBEEST.
hart′ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*hart* + *berry*; cf. AS. *heorotberge* buckthorn berry.] The European bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). *Eng.*
hart bramble. Buckthorn. *Dial. Eng.*
hart′bren′ning. † HEARTBURNING.
Hart circle. *Geom.* The circle touching the inscribed circles of a circular triangle and its associated triangles.
hart′-clo′ver, *n.* **a** Melilot. **b** The black medic.
harte. † ART, *n.*; HEART.
hartechooke. † ARTICHOKE.
hartely. † HEARTLY, *adv.*
hart′en. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEARTEN.

ears. **b** One of seven female genii, or fairies, who made their appearance at the birth of a child and foretold its future.

Ha-thor′ic (hȧ-thŏr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the goddess Hathor; esp., in *Arch.*, pertaining to or designating a type of Egyptian column having the capital (sometimes four-faced) sculptured with heads or masks supposed to represent Hathor.

Hathoric Capital.

hat leather. *Mach.* A pan-shaped packing leather with a hole in its flat crown, used for pump plungers, hydraulic rams, etc., usually in pairs, back to back, with a flat annular leather between. Cf. CUP LEATHER.

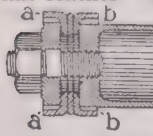

Section of Ram End for Hydraulic Cylinder, showing Hat Leathers *a a*, *b b*.

hat palm. Any palm whose leaves are used for making hats, as *Thrinax argentea* and *Copernicia cerifera*.

hat′pin′ (hăt′pĭn′), *n.* A long, often ornamental, pin used to fasten on a woman's hat or bonnet.

ha′tred (hā′trĕd), *n.* [ME. *hatred*, *hatreden*, in which *-reden* is fr. AS. *rǣden* condition, stipulation, direction. See HATE; cf. KINDRED.] Strong aversion or detestation coupled with ill will; either, the simple emotion or emotional state of aversion and abhorrence (= HATE); or, the condition or relation implied by this emotion, as involving more than one party; as, family or clan *hatreds*. Hence, a sense of settled ill will or malevolence; as, the *hatred* of slaves for their masters.

Syn. — Ill will, enmity, hate, animosity, malevolence, rancor, malignity, detestation, loathing, abhorrence, repugnance, antipathy, aversion. See ODIUM.

hat′stand′ (hăt′stănd′), *n.* A stand with hooks or pegs upon which to hang hats, etc.

hat′ted (hăt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Covered with or as with a hat.
hatted kit, a bowlful of sour cream; a mixture of milk warm from the cow and buttermilk. *Eng.*

Hat′tem-ist (hăt′ĕm-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Pontiaan Van Hattem, of Holland (d. 1706). He taught that sin was not existent, and that, as God was the real author of everything, all man's actions were of his causation. He was deposed from the Reformed ministry in 1683, and the sect organized after his death was suppressed in 1733.

hat′ter (hăt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or sells hats.
☞ In the phrase *mad as a hatter*, the original meaning of which was apparently, "very angry," "furious," though now commonly taken in the sense of "utterly insane," the word *hatter* has probably a merely intensive force, perhaps originally ironical. Cf. the Eng. dialect use of *like a hatter*, vigorously, boldly.
2. A miner or other worker who works alone, and therefore whose "hat covers his family." *Australia.*

hat′ter, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *hatter* to shake, harass, entangle.] **1.** To batter; to bruise. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To worry; to exhaust; to harass; — sometimes with *out*. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

Hat-te′ri-a (hă-tē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of SPHENODON, genus consisting of the tuatara. **b** [*l. c.*] The tuatara.

hat′ting (hăt′ĭng), *n.* **1. a** The business of making hats. **b** Stuff for hats. **c** The hat, or top layer of bark, in a tan pit. **d** The lifting of the hat in courtesy.
2. Working alone. See HATTER, 2. *Colloq., Australia.*

Hat′to (hăt′ō), *n.* An archbishop of Mainz in the 10th century. In German legend he was, for his hard-heartedness to the poor in time of famine, eaten by mice in the "Mouse Tower" on an island in the Rhine near Bingen.

hat′–tree′, *n.* **1.** A hatstand with spreading arms. **2.** A bottle tree. *Australia.*

hat trick. **1.** *Cricket.* The performance of a bowler who dismisses three batsmen with consecutive balls, a feat sometimes rewarded with a present of a new hat.
2. The feat of a player who scores three goals (not necessarily consecutive) in an Association football match.

hau′berk (hô′bẽrk), *n.* [OF. *hauberc*, *halberc*, F. *haubert*, OHG. *halsberc*; *hals* neck + *bergan* to protect, G. *bergen*; akin to AS. *healsbeorg*, Icel. *hālsbjōrg*. See COLLAR; BURY, *v. t.*] In medieval armor, a coat of mail, perhaps originally for the neck and shoulders, but generally developed into a long tunic of ring or chain mail; — sometimes used loosely for *habergeon*. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

hau′er-ite (hou′ẽr-īt), *n.* [After F. Von *Hauer*, Austrian geologist.] *Min.* Native sulphide of manganese, MnS_2, occurring as reddish brown or brownish black octahedral or pyritohedral crystals, or massive. Sp. gr., 3.46.

haught (hôt), *a.* [F. *haut*. See HAUGHTY.] High; exalted; haughty; noble. *Archaic.*

haugh′ti-ness (hô′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* [For *hauteinness*. See HAUGHTY.] Quality of being haughty; specif.: **a** Arrogance; disdainful pride. **b** Nobility; loftiness. *Obs.*

Syn. — Disdain, contemptuousness, superciliousness.

haugh′ty (hô′tĭ), *a.*; HAUGH′TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); HAUGH′TI-EST. [F. *haut* high, OF. also *halt*, fr. L. *altus*: cf. ME. *hautein* arrogant, F. *hautain*. See ALTITUDE.] **1.** Disdainfully or contemptuously proud; arrogant; supercilious.

A woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature. *Clarendon.*

2. Indicating, or proceeding from, haughtiness; proud; as, a *haughty* carriage.

Satan, with vast and *haughty* strides advanced. *Milton.*

3. High; lofty. *Obs. or Archaic.*

To measure the most *haughty* mountain's height. *Spenser.*

4. Exalted; lofty in nature; noble; bold. *Archaic.*

Equal unto this *haughty* enterprise. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See ARROGANT.

haul (hôl), *v. t.*; HAULED (hôld); HAUL′ING. [F. *haler*, of German or Scand. origin; akin to AS. *geholian* to acquire, get, D. *halen* to fetch, pull, draw, OHG. *holōn*, *halōn*, G. *holen*, Dan. *hale* to haul, Sw. *hala*, and to L. *calare* to call, summon, Gr. καλεῖν to call. Cf. HALE, *v. t.*, CLASS, COUNCIL, ECCLESIASTIC.] **1.** To pull or draw with force; to drag; to transport by hauling.

Thither they bent, and *hauled* their ships to land. *Pope*

2. To overhaul; to search. *Obs. & R.*
3. To call to account; to check and reprimand; — usually with *up*; as, he *hauled* them up sharply for their neglect.
4. *Naut.* To shift the course of (a ship), esp. so as to sail closer to the wind.

Syn. — See DRAW.

to haul over the coals, to criticize severely; to censure; to call to account. — **to h. the**, *or* **one's, wind**. *Naut.* **a** To turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows; — also with *on*, *upon*, or *to*. **b** Fig.: To retreat from a position or stand; to withdraw; to draw back.

haul, *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* To shift the course of a ship, esp., often with *up*, so as to sail closer to the wind; hence, to sail on a course; as, to *haul* along the coast.

I . . . *hauled* up for it, and found it to be an island *Cook*

2. To pull; to tug; to drag; as, the sailors *hauled* on the hawser; the oxen *hauled* at the load.
3. To change direction, as the wind; to shift; hence, to change one's attitude or course of action; — often with *around*. A distinction is often made between *haul* and *veer*, as said of the wind. Perhaps the more general usage is to say that the wind *hauls* from north to west (counterclockwise) and *veers* from north to east (clockwise); but some authorities support the contrary usage. A wind is also said to *haul* forward and *veer* aft.

to haul off. **a** *Naut.* To change the course, esp. so as to sail closer to the wind, in order to get farther away from anything. **b** To withdraw; to draw back; also, to draw the arm back so as to gain impetus for a blow. — **to h. up**, to drag or draw one's self to a position of rest; to check one's motion; as, the schooner usually *hauls up* at Pier 10; the seal *hauls up* on the bank.

haul, *n.* **1.** A dragging with force; a violent pull; a tug.
2. A single draft of a net; as, a hundred fish at a *haul*.
3. That which is caught, taken, or gained at once, as by hauling a net; as, the finders of the mine made a fine *haul*.
4. Transportation by hauling; distance through which anything is hauled, as freight; as, a long *haul*; a short *haul*.
5. *Rope Making.* A bundle of about 400 threads, to be tarred.

haul′a-bout′ (hôl′ȧ-bout′), *n.* A bargelike vessel with steel hull, large hatchways, and coal transporters, for coaling war vessels from its own hold or from other colliers.

haul′age (-āj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of hauling, or the force expended in hauling; also, charge for hauling.
2. *Railroad Accounting.* A charge made by a railroad for the use of a line of track.

haul′back′ (-băk′), *n.* *Logging.* A small wire rope used to pull the cable after each haulage. *U. S.*

haulm (hôm), *n.* [ME. *halm*, AS. *healm*; akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *halm*, Icel. *hālmr*, L. *calamus* reed, cane, stalk, Gr. κάλαμος. Cf. EXCEL, CULMINATE, CULM a stalk, SHAWM, CALAMUS.] **1.** Collectively, the stems or stalks of cultivated plants, as peas, beans, cereals, etc., esp. after the crop has been gathered; straw or litter. *Chiefly Eng.*
2. The culm of a grass, or the stem of any plant.

haulm′y (-ĭ), *a.* Having haulms, or large haulms.

haunch (hänch; hônch; 140, 277), *n.* [F. *hanche*, of G. or D. origin; cf. OD. *hancke*, *hencke*.] **1.** The hip; the projecting region of the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip joint; hence, loosely, in *pl.*, the hind quarters.
2. Of meats: The leg and loin taken together.
3. *Zoöl.* In insects, spiders, etc., the coxa, or basal joint, of the legs. *Rare.*
4. *Carp.* The heel or end of a tenon reduced in width.
5. [Cf. HANCE.] *Arch.* Either of the parts of an arch at the sides of the crown between the crown and the springings. It may be taken as including from a half to two thirds of the half arch.

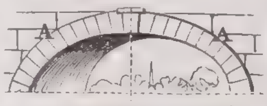

A A Haunches of an Arch.

haunch′ing (hänch′ĭng; hônch′-; 140), *n.* *Arch.* **a** Material for the haunches of an arch, or a filling or backing for the same. **b** A recess in a stile for the haunch of a tenon.

haunt (hänt; hônt; 277), *v. t.*; HAUNT′ED; HAUNT′ING. [F. *hanter*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To practice; to devote one's self to; to use familiarly; to accustom. *Obs.*

Leave honest pleasure, and *haunt* no good pastime. *Ascham.*

2. To frequent; to resort to frequently; to frequent the company of; to visit pertinaciously or intrusively.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house. *Shak.*

3. To inhabit or frequent as a specter; to visit as a ghost or apparition.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place. *Fairfax.*

4. To recur to (the mind, etc.) frequently and spontaneously, esp. as something elusive and evanescent; as, old memories *haunt* the mind; *haunted* by vague dreams.

Syn. — See FREQUENT.

haunt, *v. i.* **1.** To be wont. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To persist in staying or visiting; to resort or associate habitually; as, the beggar *haunted* about the house.

I 've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors. *Shak.*

3. To go; to betake one's self. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

haunt, *n.* **1.** Habit; custom; usage; esp., the habit of resorting to a place. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

The *haunt* you have got about the courts *Arbuthnot.*

2. Practice; skill. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. A place to which one often resorts; an abode; resort; hence, of animals, a den, lair, feeding ground, or the like.

The household nook,
The *haunt* of all affections pure. *Keble.*
The feeble soul, a *haunt* of fears. *Tennyson.*

4. Fellowship; companionship. *Obs.*
5. A spirit or ghost which haunts a place. *Local.*

haunt′ed (hän′tĕd; hôn′-), *p. a.* **1.** Wonted. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. Frequently resorted to; much frequented.
3. Inhabited by, or subject to the visits of, apparitions; frequented by ghosts; as, a *haunted* house.

hau′ri-ent (hô′rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *hauriens*, p. pr. of *haurire* to breathe.] *Her.* In pale, with the head in chief; — said of a fish depicted as if rising for air.

Hau′sa (hou′sä), *n.* A member of a Negroid race of the Sudan numbering about fifteen millions and occupying an extensive territory west of Lake Tchad, including Bornu and Sokoto and a number of minor states, all now under British protection. The Hausas are of powerful physique, with pleasing features and lively disposition. They are industrious and enterprising, being the chief trading nation of the Sudan, and, under British direction, are valuable soldiers. They are probably mixed with Hamitic blood, and their language, widespread as a trade tongue, shows evidence of Hamitic and Arabic influence. Cf. FULAH.

The *Hausa* language . . . is the only language in tropical Africa which has been reduced to writing by the natives themselves, the character used being a modified form of Arabic. *Encyc. Brit.*

hau′sen (hô′z'n; *G.* hou′z'n), *n.* [G.] A large sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*) of the region of the Black Sea, Caspian, and tributary rivers. It is sometimes 12 feet long.

haus′mann-ite (hous′mȧn-īt), *n.* [After J. F. L. *Hausmann*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* A native oxide of manganese, Mn_3O_4, found in brownish black tetragonal crystals, also massive. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 4.86.

hausse′–col′ (hōs′kŏl′), *n.* [F.; *hausser* to raise + *col* neck.] **a** *Armor.* A piece, similar to the plastron, forming a part of the armor of the 14th century and after. *Rare.* **b** Later, a crescent-shaped piece of steel, often ornamented, hung on the buff coat or later on the doublet or uniform coat, in front of the throat, serving as a throat protection, or as a badge of rank. It was used in the French infantry until the establishment of the Third Republic.

Hauss′mann-ize (hous′mȧn-īz), *v. t. & v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [After Baron G. E. *Haussmann* (1809–91), French official.] To improve by widening and straightening streets, laying out boulevards, tearing down old quarters, and the like, — usually on a large scale and with some disregard of either expense or sentiment for the past. — **Hauss′man-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shun; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

haus′tel-late (hôs′tĕ-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Provided with a haustellum; suctorial.

haus-tel′lum (hôs-tĕl′ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *haurire*, *haustum*, to drink. See EXHAUST.] *Zoöl.* A proboscis adapted to suck blood or juices of plants, as in many insects and some crustaceans.

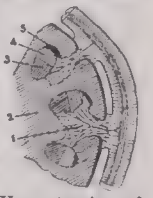

Haustoria of Dodder. Section of Willow Stem (2) and of Parasite, showing Haustoria (1) in contact with the Xylem (3) and Phloëm (4) of a Vascular Bundle, having ruptured the sheathing Sclerenchyma (5).

haus-to′ri-um (-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., a well, fr. L. *haurire*, *haustum*, to drink.]

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shown by doffing the hat; — a phrase used by early Quakers.
Ha′thor-head′ed, *a.* *Arch.* Sculptured with masks of Hathor. See HATHORIC, *a.*
hath′pace′, *n.* Erron. for HALFPACE, a raised platform or dais
Ha′ti (hä′tē), *n.* [Egypt. *hāti* the heart.] *Egypt. Myth.* = AB.
hat′-in-hand′, *a. & adv.* Obsequious; obsequiously.
Ha-ti′pha (hȧ-tī′fȧ; hăt′ĭ-fȧ). [Bib.
hatir. † HATER.
Ha-ti′ta (hȧ-tī′tȧ; hăt′ĭ-tȧ). [Bib.
hat′less, *a.* See -LESS.
hat money. See PRIMAGE.
hatne. † HEATEN.
hat′ous, *a.* Hateful. *Obs.*
hat piece. **1.** A protective cap, as of metal, worn under the hat. **2.** A coin of James VI., having the effigy of the king wearing a hat. *Obs. or Hist.*
hat plant. = SOLA.
hat′rack′, *n.* A rack for hats.
hat′rail′, *n.* A hanging hatrack.
ha′trent. † HATRED. [Obs.
hat respect. = HAT HOMAGE.
ha′tress, *n.* A female hater.
hat roller. A hat-shaped roller for guiding a hauling rope round a curve.
hat set. A device for shaping a hat to fit a person's head.
hat′-shag′, *n.* Woven silk plush for hats. *Oxf. E. D.*
hatte. † HAT, HATE, HOT.
hatte. Obs. pret. & p. p. of HEAT, HIGHT.
Hat′ten-tote. † HOTTENTOT.
hatter. † ATTER; HETER; HOTTER, *compar.* of HOT.
Hat′ter-aick, Dirk (dûrk hăt′ẽr-āk). In Scott's "Guy Mannering," a villainous Dutch smuggler. [oath. *Obs.*
hatters, *interj.* Used as an
hat′ter-y, *n.* **a** Hats. **b** Hatters' supplies. **c** A hat factory.
‖ **hat′ti** (hăt′ĭ), *n.* Short for HATTI-SHERIF.
‖ **hat′ti-hu-ma′yun** (hăt′ĭ-ho͝o-mä′yo͞on), *n.* Also **hat′ti-hu-ma′-iun**. [Turk. *khatti-humāyūn*, fr. Ar. *khatt* a writing + *humāyūn* imperial.] A hatti-sherif
Hat′til (hăt′ĭl). *Bib.*
hattir, *a.* ?Of maple. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **hat′ti-she-rif′** (hăt′ĭ-shĕ-rēf′), *n.* [Per. *khatt-i-sherīf*, fr. Ar. *khatt* a writing + *sherīf* noble.] An irrevocable Turkish decree countersigned by the sultan.
hat′tock (hăt′ŭk; ăt′ŭk), *n.* **1.** Dim. of HAT. *Obs. Scot.* **2.** A corn shock having the top protected by sheaves leaned slantingly against it, heads down; also, one of the two protecting sheaves. *Dial. Eng.*
hat′trel, *n.* *Obs.* [OF. *haterel.*] **a** The crown of the head. **b** The neck. **c** The nape of the neck.
Hat′tush (hăt′ŭsh). *Bib.*
ha′ture, *n.* Hatred. *Obs.* [Obs.
hat worship. = HAT HOMAGE.
hau′ber-geoun. † HABERGEON.
hau′ber-get, *n.* [Cf. LL. *haubergetum* (-*tus*?).] A kind of cloth. *Obs. or Hist.*
haubergier, *n.* [OF.] A hauberk maker. *Obs.*
hau′ce-py, *n.* [F. *haussepied.*] A trap for wild beasts. *Obs.*
hau′cer. † HAWSER.
hauch (*Scot.* häκ). Obs. or Scot. var. of HAUGH.
hauch, *interj. & n.* [Imitative.] A sound as of one panting from exertion. *Obs. Scot.*
hau′che-cor′nite (hô′chĕ-kôr′nīt), *n.* [After Dr. W. *Hauchecorn.*] *Min.* A nickel mineral of light bronze color, containing bismuth, antimony, and sulphur, occurring in tetragonal crystals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 6.4.
haud (*dial.* h)äd; hôd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOLD.
‖ **haud lon′gis in′ter-val′lis**. [L.] At intervals by no means long.
hauf. Scot. var. of HOWFF.
hauf (häf; hôf; äf). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HALF.
haugh. † HOE, a tool.
haugh (häκ; häf), *n.* [Cf. AS. *healh* corner.] A low-lying meadow by the side of a river. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
haught′boy. † HAUTBOY
haugh′ti-ly (hô′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HAUGHTY. See -LY.
haught′ly, *adv.* Haughtily. *Obs*
haught′ness, *n.* Haughtiness. *Obs.*
haugh′ton-ite (hô′tŭn-īt), *n* [After Prof. Samuel *Haughton*, of Dublin.] *Min.* A variety of biotite containing much iron.
haugh′ture. † HAUTEUR.
haugou. † HAUTGOUT.
hauht, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hætta*. *Oxf E. D.*] Danger; peril. *Obs.*
hauk (*dial.* hôk; häk; äk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAWK.
haul † HAIL
haul-bowline, **haul-bowling**. Vars. of HALE-BOWLINE. *Obs.*
hauld. Hauled. *Ref. Sp.*
hauld (hôld; h)äld). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOLD.
hauld (hôld), *n.* [Cf. HOLD an officer.] *Scand. Law.* A freeman corresponding to the odalman.
haule. † HAIL, HALL.
haul′er, *n.* One that hauls.
haulfe. † HALF.
haul′ier (*dial.* ôl′yẽr), *n.* [*haul* + *-ier.*] One who hauls; a carter. *Dial. Eng.*
haull. † WHOLE.
haulm, *v. t.* To arrange for thatching. *Brit.* [hauls.
haul′ster (hôl′stẽr), *n.* One that
hault. † HALT, HAUGHT, HAUT.
haultayn. † HAUTAIN.
hault′boy. † HAUTBOY.
haul′ter. † HALTER
haul′yard. Var. of HALYARD.
haum. † HAULM.
haun (hän). Scot. var. of HAND.
haunce. † HANCE, HANSE.
hauncenhede, *n.* [See HANCE, *v.*; -HEAD.] Haughtiness; pride of high station. *Obs.*
haunch, *v. t.* **a** To bring (a deer) to its haunches. *Obs. & R.* **b** To hit in the haunch.
haunch, *v. t.* To throw with a jerk of the arm against the haunch. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
haunch bone. Innominate bone.
haunched (häncht; hôncht), *a.* Having haunches. [haunches.
haunch′er, *n.* One that
haunch′less, *a.* See -LESS.
haunch′y (hän′chĭ; hôn′chĭ), *a.* Having large haunches
haune. † AWN.
hauntelere. † ANTLER.
haunt′er, *n.* One that haunts
haunt′ing-ly, *adv.* of *haunting*, p. pr. See -LY.
haunt′y (*dial.* h)ôn′tĭ; h)än′tĭ), *a.* Unruly; restless; wanton. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
haurachana. † HURRICANE.
Hau′ran (hô′răn). *Bib.*
Hau′ra-nit′ic (hô′rȧ-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Hauran, a district of Syria east of the Jordan.
hau′ri-ant. Var. of HAURIENT.
haurl (hôrl; härl). Var. of HARL.
hause. † HAWSE.
hause (hôs). Var. of HALSE.
hau′ser. † HAWSER.
‖ **Haus′frau′** (hous′frou′), *n.* [G.] Housewife
Haus′sa. Var. of HAUSA.
hausse (hōs), *n.* [F.] *Ordnance.* A kind of graduated breech sight. *Rare.* [OAST.
haust. Dial. Eng. var. of HOAST,
haust, *v. t.* [L. *haustus*, p. p. of *haurire* to draw (water).] To drink; drain by drinking. *Obs.*
haust. *Abbr. Pharm.* Haustus (L., a draft).
Haus′tel-la′ta (hôs′tĕ-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HAUSTELLUM.] *Zoöl.* An old group comprising the insects having a sucking proboscis (the Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Hemiptera). The name has also been applied to other smaller groups, as the lice. *Obs.*
haus′tel-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), **haus′-tel-lous** (hôs′tĕ-lŭs; hôs-tĕl′ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Haustellate. *Rare.*
haus′te-ment, *n.* Body garment worn just under the armor. *Obs*
haus-to′ri-al (hôs-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [See HAUSTORIUM.] *Zoöl.* Haustellate; pert. to a haustorium.
haus′ture, *v.* [From L. *haurire*, *haustum*, to drink.] The act of drinking; a draft. *Obs.*
‖ **hau′stus** (hôs′tŭs), *n.* [L., lit., a drawing.] See SERVITUDE.

Bot. In parasitic plants, a specialized outgrowth of the stem, or (in fungi) of the mycelium, serving as an organ to absorb food materials from the living cells of the host plant, into which it penetrates.

haut′boy (hō′boi), *n.* [F. *hautbois*, lit., high wood; *haut* high + *bois* wood; — alluding to its high tone. See HAUGHTY, BUSH; cf. OBOE.] **1.** *Music.* An oboe.
2. A European variety of strawberry, originating from *Fragaria elatior.*
3. A forest tree. *Obs.*

hau-teur′ (hō-tûr′), *n.* [F., fr. *haut* high. See HAUGHTY.] Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness; pride; arrogance.

ha′üyne (hä′wĭn), **ha′üy-nite** (hä′wĭ-nīt), *n.* [After R. J. *Haüy*, French mineralogist.] *Min.* An isometric mineral, occurring commonly as rounded grains in certain igneous rocks. It is brittle, vitreous to greasy in luster, and usually blue. It is a silicate and sulphate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.4–2.5.

have (hăv), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* HAD (hăd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAV′ING. Indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*, or (archaic) *hath*; we, ye, they *have*. [ME. *haven*, *habben*, AS. *habban* (imperf. *hæfde*, p. p. *gehæfd*); akin to OS. *hebbian*, D. *hebben*, OFries. *hebba*, OHG. *habēn*, G. *haben*, Icel. *hafa*, Sw. *hafva*, Dan. *have*, Goth. *haban*, and prob. to L. *habere*, whence F. *avoir*. Cf. ABLE, AVOIRDUPOIS, BINNACLE, HABIT.] **1.** To hold in possession or control; to hold as property; to own; as, he *has* a farm; to *have* authority; to *have* a privilege.

For he that *hath*, to him shall be given. *Mark* iv. 25.

2. To possess, as something which appertains to, is connected with, or affects, one.

The earth *hath* bubbles, as the water *has*. *Shak.*
He *had* a fever late. *Keats.*
They weary me, and I *have* need of rest. *Shelley.*

3. To possess a knowledge of; to know; to understand; to grasp mentally.

And though thou *hadst* small Latin and less Greek. *Ben Jonson.*
You *have* me, have you not? *Shak.*

4. To possess or acknowledge as something to be done; to be under necessity or obligation; to be compelled; — followed by the infinitive with *to*; as, he *had* to leave; he *has* many things to do; the note *has* a month to run.

Science *has*, and will long *have*, to be a divider. *M. Arnold.*

5. To hold, keep, retain, or cherish, in estimation, regard, opinion, affection, remembrance, or the like; to entertain in the mind; as, they *had* him in honor; I *have* it under consideration; I *have* no doubt of it; he *has* love for him.
6. To be in a certain relation to (something); to hold a given place or be in a given state or condition with reference to (a fact, thing, or event); as, we *had* the sea on our right hand; we *have* trouble in store for us.
7. To give expression to, or to use or exercise (a feeling, opinion, quality, or the like); as, he *had* the kindness to assent; *have* a care of that parcel.

Lord, *have* mercy upon us. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

8. To perform; to experience; to engage in; — in the widest sense; as, she *had* an odd experience; let me *have* a look at it; I will *have* nothing to do with it; I *had* a good shot at the deer; we *had* a quarrel.
9. To maintain as an opinion or to assert as a fact; to phrase; as, rumor *had* it that he was guilty; some will *have* it that the earth is flat; "Tell truth and shame the Devil," as Shakespeare *has* it.
10. To get possession of; to obtain; get; acquire; accept; take; learn; as, the favor may be *had* for the asking; we must *have* food or starve; I *had* the news at first hand.
11. To hold or obtain an advantage over; to hold in one's power; to have caught, or got the better of, in an argument or the like; as, you rather *had* me in that retort.
12. To deceive; swindle; trick. *Slang.*
13. To cause or procure to be, go, or do; to effect; exact; require; desire.

I *had* the church accurately described to me. *Scott.*
Have out all men from me. 2 *Sam.* xiii. 9.
I will not *have* thee die. *Tennyson.*

14. To take or hold (one's self); to proceed promptly; — used reflexively, often with ellipsis of the pronoun; as, to *have* after one; to *have* at one or at a thing, i. e., to aim at one or at a thing; to attack.

Have through the very middest of you. *Shak.*

15. To suffer or experience from an exterior source; as, he *had* his leg broken.

☞ *Have*, as an auxiliary verb, is used with the past participle of any verb to form its "perfect tenses;" as, I *have* loved; I shall *have* eaten. Originally it was used only with the participle of transitive verbs, and denoted the possession of the object in the state indicated by the participle; as, *I have conquered him*, I have or hold him in a conquered state; but it has long since lost this independent significance, and is used with the participles both of transitive and intransitive verbs as a device for expressing completed action. See under BE, 1. *Had* is used, especially in poetry, for *would have* or *should have*, and for *would* or *would have* with adjectives, adverbs, or phrases of comparison, as, *as well*, *as good*, *as lief*, *rather*, *better*, *liefer*, *best*, *liefest*, and the like, to indicate preference or advisability. "We *had better* leave her." *C. Brontë.* The original construction was that of the dative with forms of *be*, followed by the infinitive.

And *lever me is* be pore and trewe. *C. Mundi (Trans.).*
[And more agreeable to me it is to be poor and true.]
For *him was lever* have at his bed's head
Twenty bookes, clad in black or red, . . .
Than robes rich, or fithel, or gay sawtrie. *Chaucer.*

Gradually the nominative with *had* has replaced this construction. During the transition the nominative with *was* or *were*, and with the present forms *have*, *hast*, *hath*, and the dative with *had* are found.

Poor lady, *she were better* love a dream. *Shak.*
You were best hang yourself. *Beau. & Fl.*
Me rather had my heart might feel your love
Than my unpleased eye see your courtesy. *Shak.*
Yet *have* I *liefer* lose my life
Than of my body have a stain. *Chaucer.*
I hadde levere than my scherte,
That ye hadde rad his legende, as have I. *Chaucer.*
I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself. *Shak.*
I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Ps.* lxxxiv. 10.

Syn. — HAVE, HOLD, OWN, POSSESS. HAVE is the general term; HOLD is stronger, and often implies retention or occupancy; to OWN is to *have* or *hold* as property; POSSESS implies esp. ownership with full right, title, or control; as, "Silver and gold *have* I none; but such as I *have* give I thee" (*Acts* iii. 6); "Once did she *hold* the gorgeous East in fee" (*Wordsworth*); "*Owning* but a little more than beasts, [thou] abidest lame and poor" (*Tennyson*); "What men gain fairly — that they should *possess*" (*Shelley*); "In your patience *possess* ye your souls" (*Luke* xxi. 19).

☞ For various *other phrases* introduced either by *have* or some other verb, see under the principal nouns.

to have a care, to take care; to be on one's guard. — **to h. a hand in**, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency or be employed in. — **to h. a mind** *or* **great, good**, etc., **mind**, to be inclined or strongly inclined in purpose; — used with an infinitive. "Sir Roger de Coverley . . . told me that he *had a great mind* to see the new tragedy with me." *Addison.* — **to h. and to hold**, *Law*, the technical words used in deeds in English to introduce the tenendum, or clause expressing the tenure by which the land is to be held. — **to h. an eye to**, to pay particular attention to; to watch. "*Have an eye to* Cinna." *Shak.* — **to h. at heart**, to desire (anything) earnestly. — **to h. in hand.** a To have in one's power or control. *Chaucer.* b To be engaged upon or occupied with. — **to h. in the heart**, to purpose; to design or intend to do. — **to h. it.** a To win; to gain or hold the advantage; as, the ayes *have it.* b To receive a blow, punishment, or disaster; as, I let him *have it* in the face.

They have made worms' meat of me; I *have it.* *Shak.*

— **to h. it out**, to bring an affair to an issue or a conclusion by free discussion or a personal contest or fight. — **to h. little** *or* **no mind**, to be slightly or not at all inclined; — with an infinitive. — **to h. no brow of**, to have no favorable impression of. *Scot.* — **to h. one's hands full**, to have in hand all that one can do, or more than can be done conveniently; to be pressed with labor or engagements; to be surrounded with difficulties. — **to h. one's self**, to behave; to comport one's self. *Obs.* — **to h. on the stocks**, to be at work at; to have in preparation. — **to h. other fish to fry**, to have the attention fixed on other things; to have a different object in view. — **to h.** (one) **out**, to engage (one) in a duel. — **to h. place**, to have room, or seat; to find lodgment; as, such desires can *have* no *place* in a good heart. — **to h. right**, to be right. *Obs.* — **to h. the conscience**, to think it right, or to have the assurance (to do something). — **to h. the heels**, *or* **legs, of**, to outrun. — **to h. the wind of**, to be to windward of; hence, to have a superior position to; to have at a disadvantage. — **to h. the words for**, to be spokesman for. *Obs.* — **to h. to** *or* **towards**, to drink to; salute. *Obs.* — **to h. under the girdle**, to have bound to one, that is, in subjection. — **to h. up**, to bring up for investigation, reproof, or punishment; to cause to be arraigned.

have′lock (hăv′lŏk), *n.* [After Sir Henry *Havelock*, English general in the Indian Mutiny, 1857.] A light cloth covering for the cap, hanging over the neck, worn by soldiers as a protection from the sun.

Have′lok the Dane (hăv′lŏk). [F. *Havelok le Danois.*] The hero of an early French romance, "The Lay of Havelok the Dane," and of an ancient English romance of the same name. He is a Danish prince whose life is saved by a fisherman, Grim, who, after Havelok had become king of England and had rewarded him, built the town of Grimsby, in Lincolnshire.

ha′ven (hā′v'n), *n.* [AS. *hæfene*; akin to D. & LG. *haven*, G. *hafen*, MHG. *habe*, Dan. *havn*, Icel. *höfn*, Sw. *hamn*; akin to E. *have*, and hence orig., a holder; or to *heave* (see HEAVE); or akin to AS. *hæf* sea, Icel. & Sw. *haf*, Dan. *hav*, which is perh. akin to E. *heave*.] **1.** A bay, recess, or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river, which affords anchorage and shelter for shipping; a harbor; a port.

What shipping and what lading 's in our *haven*. *Shak.*

2. A place of safety; a shelter; an asylum.
Syn. — See HARBOR.

ha′ven, *v. t.* & *i.* To shelter, or take refuge, in a haven.

hav′er (hăv′ẽr), *n.* A possessor; a holder. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

hav′er (hăv′ẽr; hȧv′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hafrar* (pl.), Sw. *hafre*, Dan. *havre*; akin to D. *haver*, G. *hafer*, *haber*.] The wild oat (*Avena fatua*); also, the cultivated oat (*A. sativa*). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hav′er-sack (hăv′ẽr-săk), *n.* [F. *havresac*, G. *habersack* sack for oats. See 2d HAVER; SACK a bag.] **1.** A bag for carrying oats for a horse. *Obs.*
2. A bag or case, usually of cloth, in which a soldier or traveler carries provisions on a march; — disting. from *knapsack.*
3. A gunner's case or bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition chest to the piece in loading. *Obs. & R.*

Ha-ver′sian (hȧ-vûr′shăn), *a.* Pert. to, or discovered by, Clopton Havers, an English physician of the 17th century. **Haversian canals**, *Anat.*, the small canals through which the blood vessels ramify in bone (see BONE, *n.*, 2). One of these canals, with its surrounding concentric lamellæ, constitutes a **Haversian system.**

hav′ier (hăv′yẽr), *n.* [Formerly *haver*, perh. fr. HALF; cf. L. *semimas* gelded, prop., half male.] A castrated deer.

hav′ing (hăv′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or state of possessing; also, thing possessed; esp., *pl.*, possessions; goods; estate.

Whatever feelings and *havings* we may will to get. *Wm. James.*
I'll lend you something; my *having* is not much. *Shak.*

2. (*Scot. pron.* hā′vĭng; -ĭn) Behavior; deportment; manners, esp. good manners; — usually in *pl.* *Chiefly Scot.*

hav′ior, hav′iour (hāv′yẽr), *n.* [ME. *havour*, a corrupt. of OF. *aveir*, *avoir*, a having, prop., to have. Cf. AVERAGE. The *h* is due to confusion with E. *have*.] **1.** Property; possession. *Obs.*
2. Behavior; demeanor. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
— **hav′iored, hav′ioured** (-yẽrd), *a.*

hav′oc (hăv′ŏk), *n.* [OF. *havot* plunder, *crier havot* to cry havoc.] **1.** The order or shout of command often given in medieval war to fall to pillage, rapine, and gathering of spoils; — in the phrase *to cry havoc.*

Do not cry *havoc*, where you should but hunt
With modest warrant. *Shak.*

2. Wide and general destruction; devastation; waste.

As for Saul, he made *havoc* of the church. *Acts* viii. 3.

hav′oc, *v. t.* & *i.*; HAV′OCKED (-ŏkt); HAV′OCK-ING. To devastate; destroy; lay waste.

To waste and *havoc* yonder world. *Milton.*

haw (hô), *n.* [ME. *hawe*, AS. *haga*; akin to D. *haag* hedge, G. *hag*, *hecke*, Icel. *hagi* pasture, Sw. *hage*, Dan. *have* garden. Cf. HAGGARD, HEDGE.] **1.** Lit., a hedge or fence; hence, an inclosure, esp. a yard or close of a house; a messuage; hence, a house with its inclosed yard, or a house in a borough. See CLOSE. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. [AS. *haga.*] The hawthorn (*Cratægus*) or its fruit.
3. Something of no value. *Obs.*

haw, *interj.* [Cf. HO.] A word of command used by teamsters, plowmen, etc., in guiding teams driven without reins, generally to direct them to turn to the near side, or toward the driver. Cf. GEE.

haw, *v. i.*; HAWED (hôd); HAW′ING. Also *hoi.* To turn to the near side, or toward the driver.

to haw and gee, *or* **to haw and gee about**, to go from one thing to another; to be irresolute or unstable. *Colloq.*

haw, *v. t.* To cause to turn, as a team, to the near side, or toward the driver; as, to *haw* a team of oxen.

to haw and gee, *or* **to haw and gee about**, to lead this way and that at will; to lead by the nose. *Colloq.*

haw, *n.* & *interj.* [Cf. *ha* an interjection of wonder, surprise, or hesitation.] An intermission or hesitation of speech, with a sound somewhat like *haw!* also, the sound so made. "Hums or *haws.*" *Congreve.*

haw, *v. i.* To stop, in speaking, with a sound like *haw*; to speak with interruption and hesitation.

Cut it short; don't prose — don't hum and *haw.* *Chesterfield.*

haw, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] The third eyelid, or nictitating membrane, in *Far.*, esp. when inflamed or swollen.

Ha-wai′ian (hä-wī′yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hawaii or the Hawaiians. — **Hawaiian subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Australian or of the Polynesian region including only the Hawaiian Islands.

Ha-wai′ian, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Hawaii; esp., a member of the native race of Hawaii, one of the most advanced of the Polynesian peoples. See POLYNESIAN.
2. The Hawaiian language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

haw′buck′ (hô′bŭk′), *n.* [Cf. HAW hedge; BUCK.] A bumpkin; a lout. — *v. i.* To act like a hawbuck. *Dial. Eng.*

haw′cu-bite (hô′kū-bīt), *n.* [Cf. MOHAWK.] One of a set of dissolute, disorderly young men who infested London streets at night in the latter part of the 17th century, after the fashion of Mohocks.

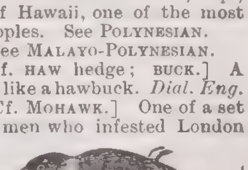

1/6
Hawfinch.

haw′finch′ (hô′fĭnch′; 140), *n.* The common European grosbeak (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*). The adult male has black, white, and light brown plumage.

hawk (hôk), *n.* [ME. *hauk*, *havek*, AS. *hafoc*, *heafoc*; akin to D. *havik*, OHG. *habuh*, G. *habicht*, Icel. *haukr*, Sw. *hök*, Dan. *hög*, prob. from the root of E. *heave*; prop., the seizer.] **1.** A general name for all the diurnal birds of prey belonging to the family Falconidæ, excepting the very large species, which are known as *eagles*, and the vultures. It is thus applied to the falcons, buzzards, harriers, kites, and caracaras (see these terms), but the most typical

haut. † AUGHT, HAUGHT.
haut (hōt). Var. of HATH. See MEASURE. [Obs.
haut, *n.* [F. *haut* high.] Height.
haut, *v. t.* To exalt. *Obs.*
hau′tain, *a.* [F.] Haughty; arrogant: loud; shrill; brave. *Obs.*
hautainesse, *n.* [See HAUTAIN.] Haughtiness. *Obs.* [Obs.
hau′tain-ly, *adv.* of HAUTAIN.
haut′boy-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *hautboiste.*] A player on the hautboy.
Haut′-Bri′on′ (ō′brē′ôN′), *n.* [From Château-*Haut-Brion*, in commune of Pessac, near Bordeaux.] A wine. See BORDEAUX.
haute. † HAUGHT.
haute-feuil′lite (hōt-fwē′yīt), *n.* [After P. G. *Hautefeuille*, French chemist.] *Min.* A colorless or white mineral consisting of phosphate of calcium and magnesium.
hau′tein. † HAUTAIN.
‖ haute′-lice′, *or* -lisse′ (ōt′lēs′), *a.* [F., lit., high-warp.] See BASSE-LICE.
haute′-piece′ (hōt′pēs′), *n.* [F. *haute-pièce*, lit., high piece.] *Armor.* The pauldron or other raised piece on the breastplate or gorget.
hau-tesse′, *n.* [F.] Height; haughtiness; grandeur; length (of years). *Obs.*
‖ haut′goût′ (ō′gōō′; hō′-), *n.* [F.] **1.** High relish or flavor; high seasoning; a highly flavored dish.
2. A slight taint. [MEASURE.
hauth (hôt). Var. of HATH. See
hau′tie. † HAUGHTY.
haut′ mal′ (ō′ mȧl′; hō′). [F.] *Med.* = GRAND MAL.
‖ haut′pas′ (ō′pä′; hō′-), *n.* [F. *haut* high + *pas* step.] A raised part of the floor of a hall, etc.
‖ haut′-re-lief′ (ō′rē-lyĕf′; hō′-), *n.* [F.] High relief; alto-relievo.
Haut′ Sau′terne′ (ō′ sō′tĕrn′; hō′). [F.] A white Bordeaux wine. See BORDEAUX.
‖ haut′ ton′ (tôN′). [F.] High tone or ton: high fashion or social position.
hau′ty. Haughty. *Ref. Sp.*
hautynete, *n.* [OF. *hautaineté.*] Haughtiness. *Obs.*
hav. Have. *Ref. Sp.*
hav′age (hăv′āj), *n.* [*have* + *-age.*] Lineage. *Local, Eng.*
Ha-van′a (hȧ-văn′ȧ), *n.* Also Ha-van′na, Ha-van′nah. A cigar made in Cuba of Cuban tobacco. [cedar.
Havana cedar. The Spanish
Ha′va-nese′ (hä′vȧ-nēz′; -nēs′), *a.* Of or pert. to Habana, or Havana, Cuba. — *n. sing.* & *pl.* One of the people of Habana, or Havana.
have. Obs. pret. of HEAVE.
have′a-ble (hăv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
have′-at-all′, *n.* A great risk; a gambling for high stakes. *Obs.*
have′-been′, *n.* A has-been. *R.*
havede. † HAD.
havek. † HAWK. [*Dial. Eng.*
ha′vel (ā′v'l). Var. of AVEL.
havel, *n.* Used as a term of reproach. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
have′less, *a.* **1.** Having little.
2. Helpless; shiftless; slovenly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
havelie. † HEAVILY.
havelon, *n.* Doubling to conceal one's track; craftiness. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To double like a fox. *Obs.*
ha′ven-age (hā′v'n-āj), *n.* Harbor dues.
ha′ven-er, ha′ven-or (hā′v'n-ẽr), *n.* A harbor master. — ha′ven-er-ship′, *n.* [haven. *Obs.*
ha′ven-et (hā′v'n-ĕt), *n.* A little
ha′ven-ful, *a.* Possessing, or providing, a haven. *Rare.*
havenless. † HAVELESS.
ha′ven-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ha′ven-let. = HAVENET. *Obs.*
ha′ven-or, *n.* See HAVENER.
have′-not′, *n.* One who owns little or no property. *Colloq.*
ha′ven-ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
ha′ver. † AVER, HAGHER.
ha′ver (hā′vẽr; ā′vẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of HAVIOR.
ha′ver (hā′vẽr), *v. i.* To maunder; babble; chatter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Nonsense; twaddle; — usually in *pl.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ha′ver-al. Var. of HAVEREL.
hav′er-corn′, *n.*, *or* haver-corn grass. = HAVER.
haver de pois. † AVOIRDUPOIS.
ha′ver-el (hā′v'rĕl; ā′-), *n.* One who havers, or babbles; — used also attrib. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ha′ver-er (hā′vẽr-ẽr), *n.* A chatterer; also, a proser. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hav′er-grass′ (hȧv′ẽr-; ȧv′-), *n.* = OAT GRASS. *Dial. Eng.*
Hav′er-land (hăv′ẽr-lănd), *n.* A large, light red American variety of strawberry.
hav′er-meal′ (hăv′ẽr-; hȧv′ẽr-), *n.* Oatmeal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hav′er-sine (hăv′ẽr-sīn). *Naut.* Short for *half the versed sine.*
ha′vey-ca′vey (hā′vĭ-kā′vĭ; ā′vĭ-), *adv.* Unsteady; wavering; doubtful; also, confused; helter-skelter. *Dial. Eng.*
Hav′gan (häv′gôn), *n.* [W. *haf-gan* summer sunshine.] *Celt. Myth.* A king in Annwn, and a rival of Arawn. [*Bib.*
Hav′i-lah (hăv′ĭ-lä; hȧ-vī′lȧ).
hav′il-dar′ (hăv′ĭl-där′), *n.* [Per. *hawāldār*, fr. Ar. *hawālah* charge + Per. *dār* holder.] In the British Indian armies, a native noncommissioned officer of native soldiers, corresponding to a sergeant.
havildar major. A native sergeant major in the British Indian army.
havilon. † HAVELON.
ha′vin. † HAVEN.
hav′ing, *p. a.* That has; also, desirous to have; grasping; avaricious. — hav′ing-ness, *n.* Both *Obs.*, *Scot.*, or *Dial. Eng.*
hav′ock-er (hăv′ŏk-ẽr), *n.* One who makes havoc.
hav′ockt. Havocked. *Ref. Sp.*
havoir, *n.* [Cf. HAVIOR.] Having. *Obs.*
havoire, havor, havur. † AVER.
Ha′voth-ja′ir (hā′vŏth-jā′ĭr; hā′vōth-), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
havour. † HAVIOR.
havy. † HEAVY.
haw. † AWE, HOE.
haw. Scot. var. of HALL.
haw, *a.* [AS. *hæwi*, *hāwi.*] **1.** Blue; bluish. *Obs.*
2. Livid: wan: discolored. *Scot.*
haw′bart. † HALBERD. [BERK.
haw′bergh, haw′berk. † HAU-
hawberioun. † HABERGEON.
hawbitz. † HOWITZ.
hawch. † HAUGH.
hawd. † HOLD.
hawdod, *n.* [Cf. HAW blue; DOD the reed mace.] The blue cornflower. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
hawe. † HALL; HOE, promontory.
hawebake, *n.* Prob. the baked hawthorn berry, that is, coarse fare. See 1st HAW, 2. *Obs.*
hawelt. † HAIL, *v.*; HOLY.
ha′wen. † OWN, *a.* [speech.
haw′er, *n.* One who haws in
hawere. † AVER.
hawf. Dial. Eng. var. of HALF.
hawgh. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAUGH.
hawgher. † HEIFER.
haw-haw′ (hô-hô′). Var. of HA-HA, a sunk fence.
haw-haw′, *n.* [Imitative.] A boisterous laugh; a guffaw. — *v. i.* To laugh boisterously.
Ha-wi′ya (hä-wē′yä), *n. pl.* A

of all hawks are those of the genera *Accipiter*, which includes the sparrow hawk of Europe and the sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks of America, and *Astur*, which consists of the goshawks. These are small or moderately large short-winged hawks, with comparatively long tail and legs, and hunt their prey in the manner termed *raking*, pursuing it swiftly and following its most abrupt turns and dodges. Hawks were formerly extensively trained for use in hunting (see FALCONRY). Though some occasionally destroy poultry, they feed largely on field mice, reptiles, insects, etc., and are often more useful than harmful. See also NIGHTHAWK.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*). 1/12

2. One who preys on his fellows, as a swindler, dishonest gambler, and the like.

hawk (hôk), *v. i.*; HAWKED (hôkt); HAWK'ING. **1.** To catch, or attempt to catch, birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose and let loose on the prey; to practice falconry.

A falconer Henry is, when Emma *hawks*. *Prior.*

2. To make an attack while on the wing; to soar and strike like a hawk. *Dryden.*

to hawk at, to attack while on the wing; also, to fly a hawk at.

A falcon, towering in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl *hawked at* and killed. *Shak*

hawk, *v. t.* To hunt on the wing, like a hawk. *Rare.*

hawk, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To clear the throat with an audible sound by forcing an expiratory current of air through the narrow passage between the depressed soft palate and the root of the tongue, thus aiding in the removal of foreign substances. — *v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm; — often with *up*.

hawk, *n.* An audible effort to force up phlegm from the throat.

hawk, *n.* *Masonry.* A small board, with a handle on the under side, to hold mortar.

Hawk, *Masonry.*

hawk, *v. t.* [See HAWKER one who sells.] **1.** To offer for sale by outcry in the street; to carry (merchandise) about from place to place for sale; to peddle.

His works were *hawked* in every street. *Swift.*

2. To visit, or canvass, as a hawker. *Rare.*

hawk, *v. i.* To cry, or peddle, goods about as a hawker.

hawk'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a bill or jaws like a hawk's beak.

hawk eagle. Any of certain large birds of prey intermediate in many respects between true hawks and eagles; — a book name. They are chiefly found in warm and tropical countries, and constitute *Spizaëtus*, *Limnaëtus*, *Nisaëtus*, and allied genera.

hawk'er (hôk'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hafecere*. See 1st HAWK.] A falconer.

hawk'er, *n.* [Cf. OLG. *hoker*, G. *hocke*, *höker*, D. *heuker*, and G. *hocken* to squat, D. *huiken* to stoop, also E. HUCKSTER.] One who sells wares from place to place or by crying them in the street; hence, a peddler or a packman. In Great Britain, for purposes of excise, a *hawker* is distinguished from a peddler by his use of a beast of burden or other artificial means of locomotion or of transportation of himself or his goods from place to place. The Hawkers Act, 51 & 52 Vict. c. 33, regulated his trade. See PEDDLER.

hawk'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having a keen eye; sharp-sighted.

hawk fly. Any of the predaceous flies constituting the family Asilidæ; a robber fly. See ASILUS.

hawk'ing, *n.* Falconry; the sport of hunting with hawks.

hawking machine. *Dyeing.* A machine consisting essentially of a series of guide rollers which draw the cloth, sewn together like an endless belt, continuously through the dye.

hawk moth. Any of numerous moths, mostly of rather large size, which constitute the family Sphingidæ. They have a stout body and long proboscis, which is usually kept coiled up, long narrow fore wings, more or less pointed at the ends, small hind wings, and stout antennæ often hooked at the tip. The hawk moths, though usually quiet in coloration, are among the handsomest and most graceful of insects. They suck the juices of flowers, over which they hover like humming birds. Most of them fly by twilight, but a few are diurnal. The larvæ are large hairless caterpillars, often brightly colored, and provided with a horn or tubercle on the back near the hind end of the body. They feed on the leaves of various plants. Cf. SPHINX, TOBACCO WORM, TOMATO WORM.

Tobacco Hawk Moth (*Phlegethontius sextus*), and its Larva, the Tobacco Worm. 1/3 1/4

hawk owl. **a** An owl (*Surnia ulula*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America. It flies by day, and somewhat resembles a hawk in appearance. The American form is a distinct subspecies (*S. ulula caparoch*). **b** An owl of India (*Ninox scutellatus*). The name is sometimes extended to other species of the genus.

Hawk Owl **a**. 1/9

hawk parrot. A South American parrot (*Deroptyus coronatus*) having a large erectile nuchal crest.

hawk's'-beard' (hôks'bērd'), *n.* Any cichoriaceous plant of the genus *Crepis*; — so called from the copious bristly pappus.

hawk's'-bill', *n.* **1.** *Horol.* The pawl for the rack in the striking mechanism of a clock.

2. The hawksbill turtle; — also *hawk's-bill turtle.*

hawks'bill' tur'tle *or* **tor'toise** (hôks'bĭl'). A sea turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*), found in all tropical and subtropical seas. It rarely much exceeds two feet in length of the shell, which is covered with large imbricated horny plates of a brown color marbled with yellow. These furnish the best tortoise shell of commerce (see TORTOISE SHELL). It is carnivorous in habits and not used for food. Called also, simply, *hawksbill.*

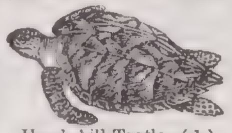
Hawksbill Turtle. (1/30)

hawk'weed' (hôk'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Hieracium*. **b** Any of certain other cichoriaceous or asteraceous plants, as *Picris hieracioides*, *Senecio hieracifolius*, etc.

Ha-worth'i-a (hô-wûr'thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. H. *Haworth* (1767-1833), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of succulent aloelike plants from the Cape of Good Hope, having the leaves mostly crowded in rosettes, the white flowers borne in a terminal spike. They are cultivated for their foliage. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

hawse (hôz, hôs; 277), *n.* [Orig. a *hawse hole*, or hole in the bow in the ship; cf. Icel. *hals*, *hāls*, neck, part of the bows of a ship, AS. *heals* neck. See COLLAR; cf. HALSE to embrace.] *Naut.* **1.** A hawse hole; also, that part of a vessel's bow in which are the hawse holes.

2. A hawser. *Obs.*

3. The distance or space between a vessel's bows and her anchor; the space spanned by the cables; as, the enemy crossed our *hawse*; the sloop anchored in the ship's *hawse*.

4. The situation of the cables of a vessel when two anchors, port and starboard, are used. The hawse is said to be **clear** or **open** when the cables run directly to the anchors. "As soon as the chains begin to cross each other she [a ship] has a **foul hawse**, described as follows: **Cross in hawse.** The chains cross each other once, the starboard anchor being on port bow and port anchor on starboard bow. — **Elbow in hawse.** After putting a cross in hawse, if she swings 180 degrees more in same direction she puts 'elbow' in hawse. — **Round turn.** 180 degrees more in same direction puts round turn in it. — **Round turn and elbow.** The next half circle, after round turn." *Ridley McLean.*

hawse bolster. *Naut.* **a** A form of hawse bag. **b** A wooden or iron guard for the cable below a hawse hole.

hawse hole, *or* **hawse'hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* *Naut.* One of the holes, usually metal-lined, in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes.

to come in at, *or* **through, the hawse holes**, to begin a nautical career before the mast, or as a common sailor. *Cant.*

hawse pipe, *or* **hawse'pipe'** (-pīp'), *n.* *Naut.* A cast-iron or steel pipe placed in the bows of a ship on either side of the stem, for the anchor chains to pass through.

haw'ser (hô'zẽr; hô'sẽr), *n.* [From F. *hausser* to lift, raise (cf. OF. *hausserée* towpath, towing, F. *haussière* hawser), OF. *haucier*, LL. *altiare*, fr. L. *altus* high. See HAUGHTY.] A large rope for towing, mooring, securing a ship at a dock, etc. Formerly a *cable* was a *hawser* used specif. for anchoring, and made by laying together three right-handed ropes.

haw'ser-laid', *a.* Made in the manner of a hawser. Cf. CABLE-LAID, and see CORDAGE, *Illust.*

haw'thorn (hô'thôrn), *n.* [AS. *hagaþorn*, *hægþorn*. See HAW a hedge; THORN.] Any shrub or tree of the genus *Cratægus*, esp. the European *C. oxyacantha* and the American *C. coccinea*. They have shining, often lobed, leaves, white or pink fragrant flowers, and small red fruits often called *haws*. Various species of *hawthorn* are planted for ornament or for hedges.

Hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*) 1 Leaves and Flowers; 2 Haws. (¼)

hay (hā), *n.* [ME. *hei*, AS. *hēg*, *hīg*, *hieg*; akin to D. *hooi*, OHG. *hewi*, *houwi*, G. *heu*, Dan. & Sw. *hö*, Icel. *hey*, Goth. *hawi* grass, fr. the root of E. *hew*. See HEW to cut.] Grass mowed or ready for mowing; esp., grass cut and cured for fodder.

hay, *v.i.*; HAYED (hād); HAY'ING. To cut and cure grass for hay.

hay, *v. t.* **a** To supply with hay. **b** To grow hay upon. **c** To dry so as to make hay.

hay, *n.* [AS. *hege*: cf. F. *haie*, of G. origin; both akin to E. *haw* a hedge.] **1.** A hedge; an inclosing fence. *Obs.*

2. A place inclosed with a hay; a park.

3. [Perh. a different word.] A net for catching wild animals, esp. rabbits, as by being set in their haunts.

hay bacillus. *Bacteriol.* A rod-shaped microörganism (*Bacillus subtilis*) usually obtained from infusions of hay.

hay'bote' (hā'bōt'), *n.* [See HAY hedge, BOTE; cf. HEDGEBOTE.] *Eng. Law.* The wood or thorns allowed to a tenant or commoner for repairing his hedges or fences; also, the right to take such material; hedgebote. See BOTE.

hay'cock' (hā'kŏk'), *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay in the field.

hay fever. *Med.* A catarrhal affection of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and respiratory tract, sometimes accompanied with fever and asthma. It occurs annually, usually in the spring or late summer, and is apparently caused by inhaled pollen of various plants.

hay'field' (-fēld'), *n.* A field where grass for hay is grown.

hay'fork' (hā'fôrk'), *n.* A fork for pitching, tedding, loading, or unloading hay.

hay'loft' (hā'lŏft'; 205), *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay.

hay'mak'er (hā'māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cuts and cures hay; esp., one who tosses and spreads the hay when cut.

2. A machine for curing hay in rainy weather.

3. *pl.* A country dance; — called also **haymakers' jig.**

hay'mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *n.* The operation or work of cutting grass and curing it for hay.

hay'mow' (hā'mou'), *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn; also, the part of a barn where hay is kept.

hay plant. A fragrant Asiatic apiaceous herb (*Prangos pabularia*) used in Tibet as a forage plant.

hay'rack' (hā'răk'), *n.* **1.** A frame mounted on the running gear of a wagon, and used in hauling hay, straw, sheaves, etc.; — called also **hay rigging.**

2. A feeding rack to hold hay for cattle or horses.

hay'rake' (hā'rāk'), *n.* A rake for collecting hay; esp., a large rake drawn by a horse or horses.

hay'rick' (-rĭk'), *n.* A heap or pile of hay, sometimes thatched for preservation in the open air; a haystack.

hay'-scent'ed, *a.* Having the scent of hay.

hay-scented fern. **a** An American fern (*Dennstædtia punctilobula*) having fragrant pale green tripinnatifid fronds with a cup-shaped indusium. **b** In Europe, the somewhat similar fern *Dryopteris oreopteris.*

hay'seed' (hā'sēd'), *n.* **1.** Grass seed, esp. that gathered from a haymow; also, the bits of straw, chaff, etc., from hay, such as cling to the clothes.

2. Hence, a countryman; a farmer; a rustic. *Slang, U. S.*

3. Small Entomostraca and other minute organisms, living at the surface of the sea, upon which herring and many other fishes feed. *Local, U. S.*

hay'stack' (hā'stăk'), *n.* A stack of hay; hayrick.

hay'ward (hā'wôrd), *n.* [*hay* a hedge + *ward.*] An officer appointed to look after hedges and fences to keep cattle from injuring them, and to impound estrays.

ha'yz (hä'ĭz), *n.* [Ar. *haiz* region.] *Astrol.* The situation of a masculine diurnal planet in a masculine sign above the horizon in the daytime, or a feminine nocturnal planet in a feminine sign below the horizon in the nighttime, in either case fortifying its influence.

haz'ard (hăz'ẽrd), *n.* [F. *hasard*, Sp. *azar* an unforeseen disaster or accident, an unfortunate card or throw at dice, perh. fr. Ar. *zahr*, *zār*, a die, which, with the article *al* the, would give *azzahr*, *azzār.*] **1.** An old game of chance played with dice. Craps is a simplified form of hazard.

2. The uncertain result of throwing a die; hence, a fortuitous event; chance; accident; casualty.

I will stand the *hazard* of the die. *Shak*

3. Risk; danger; peril; as, he encountered the enemy at the *hazard* of his reputation and life.

In a condition of the utmost *hazard*. *Rogers.*

4. Anything hazarded or risked, as stakes in gaming.

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division of the Somalis, mostly fanatical Mohammedans.

hawk bell. A small spherical bell fastened to a hawk's leg.

hawk'ber-ry, *n.* The gean, or sweet cherry of Europe.

hawk'bill', *n.*, *or* **hawkbill turtle.** = HAWKSBILL TURTLE.

hawk'bit', *n.* The fall dandelion.

hawk boy. An attendant on a plasterer to supply him with mortar on a hawk

hawked (hôkt), *a.* Crooked, or curved, like the beak of a hawk; as, a *hawked* nose. *Obs. or R.*

hawked (hôkt; hôk'ĕd), *a.* Spotted, esp. with white; — said of animals. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hawk'er, *v. i.* To hawk goods. *Obs.*

hawk'er-y, *n.* A place where hawks are kept.

hawk'ey (hôk'ĭ), **hawk'ie**, *n.*; *pl.* HAWK'EYS (-ĭz); HAWK'IES. A cow, esp. one with a white face; a pet name for a cow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hawk'ey. Var. of HOCKEY.

Hawk'eye' (hôk'ī'), *n.* **1.** One of the sobriquets of Natty Bumppo. See LEATHERSTOCKING.

2. A native or inhabitant of Iowa, the **Hawkeye State**; — nicknames of obscure origin.

hawk'ing. *a.* Keen and quick like a hawk. *Obs.*

hawk'ish, *a.* Somewhat like a hawk.

hawk'-nose', *n.* A nose curved like a hawk's beak. — **hawk'-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.*

hawk'nut', *n.* = EARTHNUT **a.**

hawk's'-eye', *n.* See TIGER-EYE. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

hawk'shaw, *n.* A detective.

hawk swallow. The common European swift.

hawkt. Hawked. *Ref. Sp.*

hawk'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

hawk'y, *a.* Of the nature of a hawk.

hawk'y, *a.* Marked by hawking in the throat.

hawle. † HAIL, HALL, HAUL.

hawl'er, *n.* [See HALL.] One in charge of a hall. *Obs.*

haw'less. † HAVELESS.

hawm (hôm; ôm), *v. i.* To lounge; loiter; move awkwardly. *Dial. Eng.*

hawme. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAULM.

hawmed, *a.* Bandy; — said of legs. *Obs.*

hawn. † KHAN, a building

hawn. Scot. var. of HAND.

hawne. † AWN.

ha'wok (hä'wŏk), *n. sing. & pl.* [From North American Indian.] Aboriginal money of central and southern California, consisting of shell disks or buttons perforated for stringing.

hawrawde. † HERALD.

haw'rem. Scot. var. of HAREM.

hawse. Var. of HALSE, HAUSE.

hawse, *v. t.* [F. *hausser*, OF. *haucier.*] To exalt. *Obs.* — *n.* Exaltation. *Obs.*

hawse bag. *Naut.* A bag stuffed with sawdust or the like for closing a hawse hole.

hawse block. *Naut.* A block to stop up a hawse hole at sea.

hawse box. *Naut.* The hawse hole or its wooden frame.

hawse buckler *Naut.* A shutter closing over a hawse hole.

hawse'-fall'en, *a.* *Naut.* Hawse-full. *Rare.*

hawse'-full', *a.* *Naut.* Having the hawse holes under water; having the sea breaking through the hawse holes.

hawse hook. *Naut.* A breasthook above the hawse holes.

hawse piece. *Naut.* One of the timbers forming the bow of a ship, through which a hawse hole is cut.

hawse plug. *Naut.* A hawse block.

hawser bend. See KNOT.

hawser clamp. A device for gripping a hawser as it is paid out.

hawser hole. A hawse hole. *Obs. or R.*

haw'ser-wise' (hô'zẽr-wīz'; hô'sẽr-), *a.* See -WISE.

hawse timber. A hawse piece.

hawse wood. *Naut.* The hawse pieces. *Rare.*

haws'ing iron (hôz'ĭng; hôs'-). *Naut.* A calking iron. *R.*

haws'lock' (hôs'lŏk'). Var. of HASLOCK.

haw'tane, -tein. † HAUTAIN.

hawte. † HAUGHT, HAUT.

hawtesse. † HAUTESSE.

hawthorn china. An Oriental porcelain with a decoration of flowering plum-tree branches in white on a dark blue or black ground.

haw'thorned (hô'thôrnd), *a.* Embellished, or planted, with hawthorns

hawthorn pattern. **a** The pattern on hawthorn china. **b** A pattern representing the hawthorn.

haw'thorn-y, *a.* Having hawthorns or the scent of hawthorns; recalling hawthorns.

haw tree. **a** The hawthorn. *Obs.* **b** The whitebeam or the wild service.

hawur. † HAGHER.

hawvelle. † HAVEL.

hax'ter. † HACKSTER.

hay. † HEIGH, HEY.

hay, *v. i.* To lay hays, or snares for rabbits. *Obs.*

hay, *v. t.* To inclose with a hedge. *Obs.*

hay, *n.* [Cf. OF. *haye.*] A country dance with much interweaving of couples. *Obs.*

hay, *v. i.* To dance the hay.

hay, *interj.* Also **hai.** [It. *hai* thou hast (it). *Oxf. E. D.*] *Fencing.* An exclamation made on hitting one's opponent. *Obs.* — *n.* A hit or home thrust. *Obs.*

hay'a (hā'ȧ; hā'yȧ), *n.* [After one J. *Hay.*] An arrow poison used by natives on the west coast of Africa, said to be derived from sassy bark.

hay asthma. = HAY FEVER.

hay'-band', *n.* A twist of hay used to bind a bundle of hay.

hay barrack. = BARRACK, *n.*, 3.

hay'bird', *n.* **a** Any of various small European birds which build nests largely of grass, as the blackcap, the garden warbler, the willow warbler, etc. Some of them, esp. the blackcap, are also called **hay jack.** **b** The pectoral sandpiper.

hay cap. A covering for a haycock.

hay cold. = HAY FEVER.

hay'crome', *n.* A kind of hayrake formerly used.

hay'day. † HEYDAY.

hay-de-guy, **hay-de-guise.** *n.* [Cf. OF. *haye* a sort of dance.] A special kind of hay, or dance, popular in the Renaissance. *Obs.*

hay'den-ite (hā'dĕn-īt), *n.* [After Dr. H. H. *Hayden*, American dentist.] *Min.* A yellowish variety of chabazite.

hay'duck. Var. of HAIDUCK.

haye, *n.* [Cf. D. *haai*, G. *hai.*] A shark. *Obs.*

hayel. † HAIL.

Ha'yem's' cor'pus-cles (hȧ'ĕ-yäNz'). [After G. *Hayem* (b. 1841), French physician.] *Anat.* The blood plaques.

hayer. † HAIRE.

hay'ey (hā'ĭ), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, hay.

hay'goaf', *n.* A haymow; a haystack. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

hay jack. See HAYBIRD **a.**

hay knife. A long knife for cutting hay out of a stack or mow

hay'ko (hā'kō), *n.* [From an aboriginal name.] The dog salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

hay'maid'en, *or* **hay'maids'**, *n* Ground ivy. *Dial. Eng.*

hayne (hān), *n.* [Cf. HAIN to raise.] *Astrol.* A planet's zodiacal place, where its influence was thought to be most felt.

hayne, *n.* A stingy person; a miser. *Obs.*

hay rig, *or* **rigging.** = HAYRACK.

hay'-saule', *n.* A hedge stake. *Obs.*

hayse. † EASE, *n.*, HAZE.

hay'sel, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sǣl* time.] The haying season. *Local, Eng.*

hay'suck', *n.* **a** Hedge sparrow. **b** Whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

haysugge. † HAYSUCK.

hay'-tal'lat (-tăl'ȧt), *n.* A hayloft. *Eng.*

hay tea. The juice of hay extracted by boiling, used as food for cattle, etc.

hay'thorne. † HAWTHORN.

Hay'ti-an. Var. of HAITIAN.

hay tit. **a** The whitethroat. **b** The sedge warbler. *Local, Eng.*

Haz'a-el (hăz'ā-ĕl; hȧ-zā'ĕl), **Ha-za'iah** (hȧ-zā'yȧ; hȧ-zī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Haz'a-ra' (hŭz'ä-rä'), *n.* See AFGHAN, *n.*, 1.

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5. *Eng. Billiards.* **a** A pocket in a billiard table. *Obs.* **b** A stroke by which a ball is holed after contact with another ball; — called **winning hazard**, or **losing hazard**, according as an object ball, or the cue ball, respectively, is pocketed.
6. *Court Tennis.* One of the winning openings in a court (in modern courts the dedans, grille, and winning gallery).
7. *Golf.* Any bunker, water (except casual water), sand, path, road, ditch, bush, or rushes. Sand blown on to the grass, or sprinkled on the course for its preservation, bare patches, sheep tracks, snow, and ice are not hazards.
8. A cab stand. *Ireland.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — Risk, chance, venture. See DANGER.

haz′ard (hăz′ard), *v. t.;* -ARD-ED; -ARD-ING. [Cf. F. *hasarder.* See HAZARD, *n.*] **1.** To expose to the operation of chance; to venture; to risk; to put in danger of loss or injury.
He *hazards* his neck to the halter. *Fuller.*
2. To run, or take, the risk of; to venture to incur, or bring on; to venture upon; as, he *hazarded* battle.
They *hazard* to cut their feet. *Landor.*
3. To obtain, or win, by chance. *Obs.*
4. *Eng. Billiards.* To hole (a ball). *Obs.*
Syn. — Venture, risk, jeopard, peril, endanger.

haz′ard, *v. i.* To incur or encounter risk or danger.

haz′ard-er (hăz′ăr-dẽr), *n.* One who hazards; specif., *Archaic*, a player at hazard; a gamester.

haz′ard-ous (-ăr-dŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *hasardeux.*] **1.** Depending on hazard; chance; fortuitous. *Obs. or R.*, exc. (*Law*) in *hazardous* (aleatory) *contract.*
2. Exposed to hazard; dangerous; risky.
The enterprise so *hazardous* and high! *Milton.*
Syn. — Perilous, dangerous; precarious, uncertain: bold; daring, adventurous, venturesome.
— **haz′ard-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **haz′ard-ous-ness**, *n.*

haze (hāz), *n.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. E. dial. *haze* to drizzle, to be foggy, also AS. *hasu*, *heasu*, gray.] Light vapor or smoke in the air which more or less impedes vision, with little or no dampness; a lack of transparency in the air; hence, fig., obscurity; dimness.
O'er the sky
The silvery *haze* of summer drawn. *Tennyson.*
The *haze* that overhangs the science of ethics. *J. E. Maude.*
Syn. — HAZE, MIST, FOG. HAZE suggests a (frequently pleasing) lack of transparency in the air, often due to heat; MIST always suggests moisture; FOG is thick or dense *mist;* as, "Soft on the south wind sleeps the *haze*" (*Emerson*); "But the majestic river floated on, out of the *mist* and hum of that low land, into the frosty starlight" (*M. Arnold*); "Whiles all the night, through *fog* smoke white, glimmered the white moonshine" (*Coleridge*); cf. "Yon *hazy* ridges . . . climbing suffused with sunny air" (*Wordsworth*); "Jocund day stands tiptoe on the *misty* mountain tops" (*Shak.*). Fig. *haze* and *mist* suggest vagueness or indefiniteness, or (esp. in the case of *mist*) that which renders vague or indistinct; *fog* connotes great mental confusion or obscurity; as, "the indefiniteness which hung in her mind like a thick summer *haze*" (*G. Eliot*); "Is it that the *haze* of grief makes former gladness loom so great?" (*Tennyson*); "The *mist* around that great crime . . . has never been penetrated" (*W. Pater*); "Through the distant *mist* of years they gleam" (*Shelley*); "But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray, his rising *fogs* prevail upon the day" (*Dryden*).

haze, *v. i.;* HAZED (hāzd); HAZ′ING (hāz′ĭng). To be hazy; to drizzle. — *v. t.* To make hazy.

haze, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *haser* to irritate, vex, insult. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** To frighten; scold; beat. *Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. *Chiefly Naut.* To harass by exacting unnecessary, disagreeable, or difficult work.
3. To harass or annoy by playing abusive or ridiculous tricks upon; to test the temper of by practical jokes; — used esp. of college students. *Chiefly U. S.*

haze, *v. i.* [Cf. HAZE to harass.] To loiter; to ramble aimlessly; — often with *around* or *about.* *Colloq.*

ha′zel (hā′z'l), *n.* [ME. *hasel*, AS. *hæsel;* akin to D. *hazelaar*, G. *hasel*, OHG. *hasal*, *hasala*, Icel. *hasl*, Dan. & Sw. *hassel*, L. *corylus*, *corulus*, for *cosulus*, OIr. *coll*, for *cosl.*] **1. a** Any shrub or small tree of the genus *Corylus*, esp. in Europe *C. avellana*, and in the United States *C. americana* and *C. rostrata.* See CORYLUS; cf. FILBERT. **b** See POMADERRIS. *Australia.*
2. The wood of the hazel tree, or a stick of this wood.
3. A light reddish brown color, like that of a hazelnut.

Hazel (*Corylus americana*). 1 Twig with Leaves and Nuts; 2 Ament. (½)

ha′zel, *a.* **1.** Consisting of hazels, or of the wood of the hazel; pert. to, or derived from, the hazel; as, a *hazel* wand.
2. Of a light reddish brown color, like the hazelnut.

hazel grouse. A European grouse (*Bonasa sylvestris*), closely allied to the American ruffed grouse.

ha′zel-ly (hā′z'l-ĭ), *a.* Of the color of the hazelnut; light brown; also, covered with, or abounding in, hazels.

ha′zel-nut′ (-nŭt′), *n.* [AS. *hæselhnutu.*] The nut, or fruit, of the hazel.

hazel tree. **a** = HAZEL, 1. **b** A Chilean proteaceous tree (*Gevuina avellana*), with tough wood, evergreen foliage, and white flowers succeeded by bright red fruit.

haz′ing (hāz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HAZE, *v.* Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A beating. **b** Infliction of unnecessary or excessive work, esp. on sailors. **c** Harassment by abusive or ridiculous treatment. *Chiefly U. S.*

ha′zy (hā′zĭ), *a.;* HA′ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); HA′ZI-EST. [See HAZE, *n.*] **1.** Having, attended with, or characterized by, the presence of haze; formerly, foggy or misty; now, usually, characterized by the presence of vapor less dense than fog or mist, of smoke, or the like, rendering distant objects indistinct or invisible; obscured with haze; not clear. "A tender, *hazy* brightness." *Wordsworth.*
2. Obscure in thought or sense; vague; uncertain; as, a *hazy* argument: a *hazy* intellect.
3. Stupid with drink. *Slang or Colloq.*

he (hē), *pron.; nom.* HE; *poss.* HIS (hĭz); *obj.* HIM (hĭm); *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thâr) or THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm). [AS. *hē*, masc., *héo*, fem., *hit*, neut.; pl. *hī*, or *hie;* akin to OFries. *hi*, D. *hij*, OS. *he*, *hi*, G. *heute* to-day, Goth. *himma*, dat. masc., this, *hina*, acc. masc., and *hita*, acc. neut.; cf. L. *cis*, *citra*, on this side. Cf. HERE, IT.] **1.** The man or male being (or object personified to which the masculine gender is assigned) previously designated; the pronoun of the 3d person masculine, usually referring to a previously specified subject.
I'll have no father, if you be not *he.* *Shak.*
The Lord thy God; *him* shalt thou serve. *Deut.* x. 20.
2. Any one; the man or person; — used indefinitely, and usually followed by a defining relative-pronoun clause, sometimes by a prepositional phrase. "*He* of the cloud." *Keats.*
He that walketh with wise men shall be wise. *Prov.* xiii. 20.
3. This; that; as, *he* and *he*, the one and the other. *Archaic.*
But *he* and *he*, if soul be soul, are where
Each stands full face with all he did below. *Tennyson.*
4. Man; a male; any male person; — in this sense used substantively, sometimes with pl. *hes.* *Chaucer.*
I stand to answer thee,
Or any *he*, the proudest of thy sort. *Shak.*
☞ When a collective noun or a class is referred to, *he* is of common gender. Used in composition or attributively, *he* denotes a male; as, a *he*-goat.
☞ The early use of *he* for things grammatically masculine survives in its indefinite application to various objects in modern English dialects. In the old ballad style and present illiterate speech *he* is used redundantly with its noun; as, John *he* cried. Special dial. Eng. uses of *he* are: (1) for *you* in addressing a boy or inferior, and (2) emphatically for *him.* See SHE, 1, *Note.*
☞ In Great Britain, and generally in the United States, *he* as used in statutes is by statutory provision made to include females, unless the contrary intention appears; and will also include a fictitious person, as a corporation.

head (hĕd), *n.* [ME. *hed*, *heved*, *heaved*, AS. *héafod;* akin to D. *hoofd*, OHG. *houbit*, G. *haupt*, Icel. *höfuð*, Sw. *hufvud*, Dan. *hoved*, Goth. *haubiþ*, but not to L. *caput* head (cf. E. CHIEF, CADET, CAPITAL), unless that stands for *cauput.*] **1.** The upper division of the human body, containing the brain, inclosed in the skull or cranium, the chief sense organs (the eyes, ears, and nose), and the mouth; also, the corresponding anterior division of the body of animals. A well-developed head is present in all vertebrates except the lancelets, and in most arthropods (though often fused with the thorax), and in many mollusks and worms. In animals of lower groups no head is usually recognizable.
2. The hair as a head covering, esp. when dressed; a coiffure; headdress; as, a laced *head;* a *head* of hair.
3. The seat of the intellect; the understanding; the mental faculties; as, a good *head*, that is, a good mind; it never entered his *head*, it did not occur to him; of his own *head*, of his own thought or will; hence, a person, in reference to certain mental qualities; as, the wise *heads.*
Men who had lost both *head* and heart. *Macaulay.*
4. One who stands in relation to others somewhat as the head does to the other members of the body; a director; ruler; leader; chief; specif., a head master in a school or college; — also applied to a principal city or capital.
The husband is the *head* of the wife, even as Christ is the *head* of the church. *Eph.* v. 23.
Their princes and *heads.* *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
5. The place of leadership, of honor, or of command; the most important or foremost position; the front; as, at the *head* of his profession; at the *head* of affairs.
Where Macgregor sits, there is the *head* of the table.
Emerson (quoting *Macdonald*).
6. a Each one among a number; an individual; — often used in a plural sense; as, a thousand *head* of cattle; a penny a *head.* **b** A collection, or aggregation, of animals, esp. of wild animals or game. *Brit.*
7. a The top or foliaged part of a plant, esp. when consisting of a compacted mass of leaves, as a *head* of lettuce, the *head* of a tree, or of a close fructification, as a *head* of grain. **b** *Bot.* = CAPITULUM **b**.
8. The antlers of a deer. Also, *head of horns.*
9. The end of anything regarded as the upper end, through being higher on a slope, being associated with the head of a person, being opposite to the end called the foot, or any like association of ideas; as, the *head* of a bed; the *head* of a hill or valley; the *head* of a cave; hence, either end when there is no reason for distinguishing them; as, the *heads* of a bridge or a hall.
10. The foremost, or front, part; as, the *head*, or outer end, of a pier, or of a fortification; specif.: **a** *Mil.* The leading element of a column. **b** *Naut.* The fore end of a ship, i. e., the bows and adjacent parts; hence, a water-closet situated in the bows of a ship for the accommodation of the crew. **c** A headland, as a promontory, or a projecting sand bar.
11. A heading; an inscription at the beginning of a page or section of a book or manuscript; hence, a separate part, or topic, of a discourse or writing; a theme to be expanded; a division of any subject or class; a point; as, the *heads* of a sermon; you may rest easy on that *head.*
12. The source, fountain, spring, or beginning, as of a stream; as, the *head* of the Nile; hence, the altitude of the source, or the height of the surface, as of water, above a given place, as above an orifice at which it issues, and the pressure resulting from the height or from motion; sometimes, also, the quantity in reserve; as, a mill or reservoir has a good *head* of water, or ten feet *head.*
13. The part of a boil, pimple, abscess, or the like, at which it is likely to break.
14. Culminating point or crisis; hence, strength; force; height; headway.
Ere foul sin, gathering *head*, shall break into corruption. *Shak.*
15. A force or body; esp., an armed force in resistance; hence, resistance. *Obs. or R.*
To save our heads by raising of a *head.* *Shak.*
16. *Astrol.* The threshold of a zodiacal sign, where the sun first enters it. *Obs.*
17. The uppermost extremity or projecting part of an inanimate object, whether fixed or removable; such a part as may be considered to resemble the head of an animal; the top; as, the *head* of a cane, a nail, a bolt, an ax, a mast, a sail, a page, a staircase; hence, either end when either end may be uppermost, as in the case of a cask or drum.
18. Hence, specif.: **a** The foam or scum which rises on a fermenting liquid; also, the foam which rises on beer or other effervescing liquor. **b** The cream which rises on milk. *Brit.* **c** The hood, or cover, of a carriage. **d** The cover or top part of an alembic or other distilling apparatus. See ALEMBIC, *Illust.* **e** A half tile laid at the eaves of a roof. **f** In a grain elevator, the box in which the upper pulley runs. **g** *Mach.* A more or less adjustable, or automatic, part or attachment of a machine or machine tool, containing the cutter or cutters; as, the turret *head* of a lathe; the screwing *head* of an automatic screwing machine; the cutter *head* of a feed-cutting machine.
19. *Mining, etc.* **a** A heading. **b** *Quarrying.* The attitude or direction of the set of parallel planes in a massive crystalline rock along which fracture is most difficult. It is normal to the direction of strongest cohesion. **c** *Gold Mining.* A rammer for crushing quartz. **d** *pl.* *Ore Dressing.* The purest ore obtained by washing; — distinguished from *middlings*, *tailings*, and *slimes.*
20. An earthy deposit from rock decay. *Dial. Eng.*
21. *Founding.* **a** An extra piece of metal on a casting made by filling up a vertical gate after the mold is full to supply loss from shrinkage and to permit sullage and unsound metal to rise clear of the casting; — called also *head metal.* **b** The gate thus filled in.
22. In some tools, like the chisel or wedge, the thick end or side.
23. A doubling or turning in flight, as of a hare. *Obs. or R.*
24. *Curling.* The period of the game during which both sides have cast all their stones.
25. An inferior grade of wool, taken from the head and adjacent parts of the sheep.
26. A bundle of flax or silk, of varying dimensions.
27. *Naut.* = BEAKHEAD, 2 **a**.
Syn. — See CHIEF.
by, *or* **down by, the head**, *Naut.*, having the bows lower in the water than the stern; — said of a vessel. If the stern is lower than the bows she is *by the stern.* — **h. and front**, the most prominent and important feature or part.
The very *head and front* of my offending. *Shak.*
— **h. and points**, with the head of one next to the opposite end of the other. — **h. on**, with the head, or front, pointing directly towards an object; as, the vessel struck the rocks *head on;* the engines collided *head on.* — **h. or tail.** **a** This side or that side; — a phrase, often in *pl.*, used in throwing a coin to decide a choice, question, or stake, *head* being the side of the coin bearing the effigy or principal figure (or, in case there is no head or face on either side, that side which has the date on it), and *tail* the other side. **b** Beginning or end; one thing or another; something definite; as, I could not make *head or tail* of what he was saying; there was no *head or tail* to it. — **h. over heels.** = HEELS OVER HEAD. — **h. to head**, face to face; tête-à-tête. — **h. to wind.** *Naut.*, pointing or sailing almost or quite into the wind. — **off one's h.**, out of one's head; crazy. *Colloq.* — **on h.** **a** Forward. *Obs.* **b** Rashly; precipitately; headlong. *Obs.* — **out of one's h.**, beyond commanding one's mental powers; in a wandering state mentally; delirious. *Colloq.* — **over one's h.** **a** Beyond one's comprehension. **b** Ignoring, or passing over, one with a higher position: said of promotions, as of juniors over seniors in a service, or of the exercise of official authority. **c** Of periods of time, past; over. *Obs. or R.* — **to lay**, *or* **put, heads together**, to consult; to conspire.

head (hĕd), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or for, a head or the head.
2. Principal; chief; leading; first; as, the *head* master of a school; a *head* chorister; a *head* cook; — formerly applied specif. to the cardinal virtues and deadly sins.
3. Situated at the head; as, a *head* wall; *head* sails.
4. Coming from in front; meeting the head as it is moved forward; as, a *head* sea, wind, or tide.

head, *v. t.;* HEAD′ED; HEAD′ING. **1.** To take off the head of; to behead; decapitate. *Obs. or R.*
2. To lop off the top branches of; to poll; as, to *head* trees.
3. To fit or furnish with a head; to form the head of; as, to *head* a nail, a cask, or an arrow.
4. To put something at the head of; to begin; as, to *head* a chapter or a subscription list; also, to be placed, or stand, at the head, or beginning, of; as, his name *heads* the list.
5. To be or put one's self at the head of; to act as leader to; as, to *head* an army, an expedition, or a riot.
6. To lead, as in a race; to pass in front of; to surpass.
7. To advance against the front of; to get in the front of, so as to hinder, stop, or turn back; to oppose; hence, to check or restrain; as, to *head* a drove of cattle; to *head* a person; the wind *heads* a ship; — often with *off.*
8. To shape the course or progress of; as, he *headed* his ship for the harbor; he *headed* his flock for home.

Ha′zar-ad′dar (hā′zär-ăd′är). *Bib.*
haz′ard-a-ble (hăz′ăr-dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
haz′ard-ful, *a.* Risky; hazardous. *Obs.*
haz′ard-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
haz′ard-ize, *n.* A hazardous situation. *Obs.*
haz′ard-less, *a.* See -LESS.
haz′ard-ly, *a.* Hazardous. *R.*
haz′ard-ry, *n.* Playing at hazard; gambling; also, the incurring of hazard or peril. *Obs.*
hazard side. See TENNIS, 1.
Ha′zar-e′nan (hā′zär-ē′nŏn), **-e′non** (-nŏn). *D. Bib.*
Ha′zar-gad′dah (-găd′ȧ), **Ha′zar-hat′ti-con** (-hăt′ĭ-kŏn), **Ha′zar-ma′veth** (-mā′vĕth), **Ha′zar-shu′al** (-shōō′ăl), **Ha′zar-su′sah** (-sū′sȧ), **-su′sim** (-sĭm).
Haz′a-zon-ta′mar (hăz′ȧ-zŏn-tā′mȧr), **Haz′e-zon-**. *Bib.*
haze. Short for *have us.* *Obs.*
haze, *v. t.* = HAZLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ha′zel, *n.* A kind of freestone or sandstone. — *a.* Loamy; stiff; — of earth. *Both Dial. Eng.*
hazel crottles. A lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*) which furnishes a dye for woolen goods.
hazel earth. Soil suitable for the hazel; rich loam. *Dial. Eng.*
ha′zeled (hā′z'ld), *a.* **1.** Covered or supplied with hazels. 2. Hazel in color. *Rare.*
Haz′e-lel-po′ni (hăz′ē-lĕl-pō′nī). *Bib.*
ha′zel-en, *a.* Hazel. *Obs.*
haze′less, *a.* See -LESS.
hazel hen. The hazel grouse.
hazel hoe. A kind of grub hoe.
ha′zel-ly, *a.* Hazel; loamy; clayey. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hazel oil. 1. Also **ha′zel-nut′ oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* 2. A beating with a hazel rod. *Humorous.*
hazel worm. The blindworm.
ha′zel-wort′ (hā′z'l-wûrt′), *n.* Asarabacca.
haz′en (*dial.* hāz′'n; āz′'n), *v. t.* Frighten; scold. Cf. HAZE. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
haz′er (hāz′ẽr), *n.* One who hazes.
Ha-ze′rim (hȧ-zē′rĭm), *n. pl.*, **Ha-ze′roth** (-rŏth; -rōth), **Ha′zi-el** (hā′zĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
ha′zi-ly (hā′zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HAZY.
ha′zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ha′zle, haz′zle, *v. t. & i.* [From dial. *haze* to dry.] To make, or become, superficially dry. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
haz′na-dar′ (hăz′nȧ-där′), *n.* [Turk. *khazīnedar*, vulgarly *khaznadār.*] A treasurer. *Turk.*
Ha′zo (hā′zō), **Ha′zor** (hā′zŏr), **Ha′zor-ha-dat′tah** (-hȧ-dăt′ȧ). *Bib.*
haz′zle. Dial. Eng. var. of HAZLE.
H. B. C. *Abbr.* Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. K. *Abbr. Bot.* Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth.
H. B. M. *Abbr.* His (Her) Britannic Majesty.
H. C. *Abbr.* Heralds' College; House of Commons.
h. c. f. *Abbr.* Highest common factor.
H. C. M. *Abbr.* His (Her) Catholic Majesty.
hdkf. *Abbr.* Handkerchief.
Hd. Qrs., *or* **hdqrs.** *Abbr.* Headquarters.
he. † EYE, HEO, HIE, HIGH.
he, *interj.* A sound made in rather mincing laughter. — *v. i.* To laugh mincingly.
he (hē), *v. t.* To speak of, or to, in the third person singular. *Rare.*
he (hā), *n.* [Heb., lit., window.] The fifth letter (ה) of the Hebrew alphabet, equiv. to English *h.* Its numerical value is 5. It is a heading in Ps. cxix.
He. *Abbr. Chem.* Helium [no period, *He*].
h. e. *Abbr.* Hoc est, or hic est (L., that is, or this is).
H. E. *Abbr.* His Eminence; His Excellency.
He′a. Var. of EA.

9. To go round the head or source of (a stream or other body of water).

10. To hit with the head; as, an association football player *heads* the ball.

to head a trick, to play the highest card so far played in the trick. — **to h. in**, *Hort.*, to prune (the tips or ends of branches), as to prevent too high growth.

head (hĕd), *v. i.* **1.** To form a head; as, this kind of cabbage *heads* early.

2. To go or point in a certain direction; to tend; as, crowds were *heading* for the city; how does the ship *head?*

3. To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river.
A broad river, that *heads* in the great Blue Ridge *Adair.*

-head (-hĕd), *suffix.* [See -HOOD.] Denoting *state, character,* etc. = -HOOD. Cf. GODHEAD; MAIDENHEAD. *Now Rare.*

head′ache′ (hĕd′āk′), *n.* **1.** Pain in the head; cephalalgia.

2. Any of several poppies, esp. the corn poppy. *Dial. Eng.*

head′ach′y (-āk′ĭ), *a.* Afflicted with headache; causing, or attended by, headache. *Colloq.*

head′band′ (-bănd′), *n.* **1.** *Costume.* **a** A band for the head; a fillet; infula. **b** A band round the top of trousers or drawers. *Scot.*

2. *Books.* **a** A decorative printed or engraved band at the head of a page or chapter. Cf. FAC. *Chiefly U. S.* **b** A decorative sewed band, usually a bright-colored silk cord, attached to the head and tail of the inner back and making it as long as the outer back.

3. *Print.* A thin iron slip at the top of the tympan.

4. *Arch.* = ARCHIVOLT **a.** *Rare.*

head′band′, *v. t.* To fasten headbands on (a book). — **head′band′er** (-băn′dẽr), *n.*

head′block′ (-blŏk′), *n.* **1.** A block under the head of something to raise it, as under one end of a log on a sawmill carriage or under the front end of the skids in a logging skidway; specif., *Vehicles,* a block of wood between the fifth wheel and forward spring, to which the reach is secured.

2. *Railroads.* A long tie at a switch to which the switch stand and its connections are secured.

head′board′ (-bōrd′; 201), *n.* **1.** A board or boarding which marks or forms the head of anything, as of a bed.

2. A board in front of a pen, to which cattle are secured by short ropes fastened round their necks.

3. *pl. Naut.* In old-fashioned ships, boarding, usually vertical, at the ends of the hammock nettings.

head′bor′ough (-bŭr′ō), *n.* [See BORROW a pledge, BORROW, *v.*] **1.** The chief of a frankpledge or tithing; — called also *borsholder, borrowhead, tithingman.* See TITHINGMAN.

2. In England, a parish officer corresponding to a petty constable; hence, a similar official in other countries.

head cell. *Bot.* One of the rounded cells borne upon the manubria in the antheridium of *Chara.*

head′cheese′ (hĕd′chēz′), *n.* Portions of the head, or the head and feet, of swine, cut up fine, seasoned, boiled, and pressed into a cheeselike mass; brawn. *Chiefly U. S.*

head′cloth′ (-klŏth′; 205), *n.* A cloth forming a covering or screen for the head, as of a person, a bed, or a ship; also, *pl.*, the pieces of a headdress.

head court. A chief court; specif., *Scots Law,* a county freeholders' court, now obsolete, having charge of the registration of voters for some time prior to 1832.

head′dress′ (-drĕs′), *n.* A covering or ornament for the head; a headtire; also, a manner of dressing the hair or of adorning it, with or without a veil, ribbons, combs, etc.

head′ed (hĕd′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a head (commonly as denoting intellectual faculties) or a heading; — often used in composition; as, clear-*headed,* long-*headed.*

2. Formed into a head; matured; as, a *headed* cabbage.

head′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who beheads; a headsman. *Obs.*

2. One who removes the heads of cod or other fish.

3. One who heads a movement, a party, or a mob; head; leader; specif., an officer in charge of a whaleboat.

4. A fall or plunge headforemost, as while riding a bicycle, or in bathing; as, to take a *header.* *Colloq.*

5. *Agric. Mach.* A reaper that cuts off the heads only.

6. One that heads nails, rivets, etc. (esp. a machine).

7. *Needle Making.* One who turns the heads all one way before drilling.

8. *Steam Boilers.* A tube or water chamber into which either end of a stack of water tubes is secured so that the steam and water can pass from one tube or coil to another.

9. *Building.* In framing, a piece of timber fitted between two trimmers, and carrying the ends of the tailpieces.

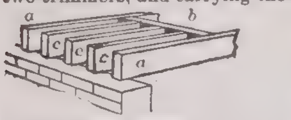

Timbers with Header. *a a* Trimmers; *b* Header; *c c c* Tailpieces or Tail Beams.

10. *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a.**

head′first′ (hĕd′fûrst′), **head′fore′most** (-fōr′mōst; 201), *adv.* With the head foremost; headlong.

Head-flattening.

head′-flat′ten-ing, *n.* Process of causing the skull to develop with a flattened top, by applying pressure in early growth. Cf. FLATHEAD.

head form. *Anthropol.* The form of the head with reference to determined measurements, ordinarily the ratio of its breadth to its length. See CEPHALIC INDEX.

head′frame′ (hĕd′frām′), *n.* *Mining.* A frame structure over a pit shaft to support the hoisting pulleys. See MINE, *Illust.*

head gate. **a** An upper canal-lock gate. **b** A gate by which water is admitted to a race, sluice, or the like.

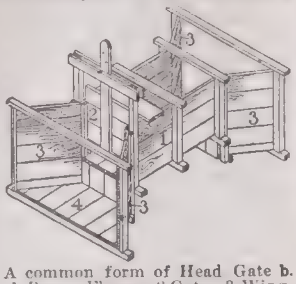

A common form of Head Gate **b.** 1 Box or Flume; 2 Gate; 3 Wing; 4 Submerged Platform to prevent undermining.

head′gear′ (hĕd′gēr′), *n.* **1.** **a** Headdress, as a hat, cap, bonnet, protective covering, etc. **b** Harness for a horse's head.

2. Hoisting gear at the top of a shaft.

head house. *Mining.* A structure in which the headframe is housed.

head′-hunt′er, *n.* A member of a head-hunting tribe.

head′-hunt′ing, *n.* The custom, characteristic esp. of heathen Malayan peoples, of decapitating enemies and preserving their heads as trophies. Among certain Dyaks a youth must win such a trophy to be eligible for marriage. — **head′-hunt′ing**, *a.*

head′ing, *n.* **1.** Beheading; decapitation.

2. Act of furnishing, or process of forming, a head.

3. Advance or pointing in a particular direction; as, their *heading* was northerly.

4. That which serves to form a head; specif., that which stands at the head; title; as, the *heading* of a paper; hence, a section or division of discourse.

5. In specific technical uses: **a** *Mining & Civil Engin.* A horizontal passage or drift, esp. a narrow one kept in advance of the full excavation; also, the end of a drift or gallery. **b** *Mining.* The vein above a drift. **c** Homespun cloth; also, a pillow, bolster, or the like. *Southern U. S.* **d** Material for the heads of casks, barrels, etc. **e** *Chiefly Naut.* A final layer of tarred flax or canvas parceling, as for covering the eye of a shroud. **f** *Tanning.* A layer of bark sprinkled over tan liquor in the vat. **g** The device of a rocket; as, a star *heading.* **h** *Masonry.* That end of a stone or brick which is presented outward; also, a heading course. **i** A mixture, as of green vitriol and alum, for producing a head on liquor.

6. *Needlework.* **a** The edge of a ruffle projecting above the line of gathering. **b** Narrow trimming of various kinds used as a top finish to other trimming. **c** = FOOTING, 11 **a.**

heading bond. *Masonry.* A bond formed by courses of headers, as English or American bond. See BOND, *Illust.*

heading course. *Masonry.* A course of headers only.

heading joint. *Carp.* **a** A joint, as of two or more boards, etc., at right angles to the grain of the wood. **b** *Masonry.* A joint between two voussoirs in the same course.

head kidney. *Embryol. & Zoöl.* **a** = PRONEPHROS. **b** A nephridium often early developed in the cephalic segment of larval annelids and other invertebrates.

head knee. *Shipbuilding.* A timber fayed edgeways to the cutwater and stem.

head′land (hĕd′lănd), *n.* **1.** A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence. *Tusser.*

2. A point or portion of land jutting out into the sea, a lake, or other body of water; a cape or promontory; as, water inclosed by *headlands* is within the territorial waters of a state; now, usually specif., a promontory, esp. one bold and clifflike; — in the latter sense disting. from *cape.*

head′ledge′ (-lĕj′), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* **a** Either of the athwartship coamings of a hatchway or other deck opening. **b** Either of the upright end posts of a centerboard trunk.

head′less, *a.* [AS. *héafodléas.*] **1.** Having no head; acephalous; also, beheaded; as, the *headless* horseman.

2. Destitute of a chief or leader.

3. Destitute of brains or prudence; foolish; stupid.
Headless hardiness in condemning. *Spenser.*

head′light′ (hĕd′līt′), *n.* A light, usually with a powerful reflector, at the head or in front of a locomotive, electric car, automobile, etc.; also, a vessel's masthead light.

head′line′ (-līn′), *n.* **1.** *Print.* The line at the head, or top, of a page, used for the running title, pagination, etc.; also, a title line over an article in a newspaper, or over an item or division in any printed matter.

2. A headrope.

3. The line inside the brim of a hat.

4. *Mach.* A line of shafting receiving power directly from the engine or motor.

head′long (hĕd′lŏng; 205), *adv.* [ME. *hedling, hevedlynge;* prob. confused with E. *long,* a. & adv.] **1.** With the head foremost; as, to fall *headlong.* *Acts* i. 18.

2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

head′long, *a.* **1.** Rash; precipitate; impetuous.

2. Plunging headforemost; as, a *headlong* dive.

3. Steep; precipitous. *Poetic.*
Like a tower upon a *headlong* rock *Byron.*

head maggot. The larva of the sheep botfly (*Œstrus ovis*).

head′man (hĕd′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *héafodman.*] **1.** A head, or leading, man of a clan, tribe, or village; a chief.

2. An executioner; one who beheads. *Tennyson.*

head master, *or* **head′mas′ter** (hĕd′más′tẽr), *n.* In a school, the principal master.

head matter. *Whaling.* The contents of the case (yielding spermaceti and clear oil) of the sperm whale.

head′mold′, head′mould′ (hĕd′mōld′), *n.* **1.** The skull. *R.*

2. A head molding.

head molding, head moulding. *Arch.* A hood molding; — so called because its position is over the head of an arch.

head money. **1.** A capitation tax; a poll tax.

2. Prize money for a person captured or for the head of an outlaw or enemy.

head′most (hĕd′mōst), *a.* Most advanced; most forward; as, the *headmost* ship in a fleet.

head′note′ (-nōt′), *n.* A note at the head, as of a page or chapter; in law reports, a summary prefixed to the report of a decided case, stating the principles or rulings of the decision, and now usually the main facts; a syllabus.

head′-on′, *a. & adv.* With head, or front, foremost; esp., of railroad collisions caused by two trains meeting; — opposed to *rear-end.*

head′piece′ (hĕd′pēs′), *n.* **1.** A covering or fitting for the head; specif.: **a** Any cap of defense, from the closed helmet of the Middle Ages to the slightest skullcap, or "pot" (French, *casque*). **b** A hat or cap. **c** A headstall; halter.

2. The head; hence, understanding; mental faculty; also, a man of brains.
Eumenes had the best *headpiece* of all Alexander's captains. *Prideaux.*

3. An engraved ornament at the head of a chapter or page.

4. The top part; as: **a** In a door or window, the lintel. **b** In a bed, the headboard.

head′plate′ (-plāt′), *n.* A crowning or covering plate; as: **a** In carriages, an ornamental piece for the upper parts, as a metal strip covering the joint in a landau top. **b** In a saddletree, a plate strengthening the cantle. **c** In gun carriages, a plate covering the breast of the cheeks. *Obs.*

head pump. *Naut.* A pump at the bow supplying sea water, esp. to wash the decks and to flush the head, or crew's water-closet.

head′quar′ters (hĕd′kwôr′tẽrz; *the accent is sometimes slightly stronger on the first syllable, sometimes on the second*), *n. pl.* (but sometimes used as a *n. sing.*). **1.** The quarters or place of residence of any chief officer, as the general in command of an army, or the head of a police force; the place from which orders or instructions are issued; hence, the center of authority or order; also, the personnel of headquarters.

2. A chief or usual place of residence or business.

head′race′ (-rās′), *n.* A race or flume for conveying water, as to a water wheel, an engine, or the like.

head′reach′ (hĕd′rēch′), *v. i.* *Naut.* To shoot ahead into the wind, as in tacking. — *n.* The distance covered by headreaching.

head′rest′ (-rĕst′), *n.* A support for the head, of various kinds, used by dentists, photographers, barbers, etc.

head′ring′ (-rĭng′), *n.* Among some Kafir tribes, a ring formed on the head by building up the hair with vegetable or animal fibers, worn by married warriors. It is often adorned with feathers and other ornaments.

head′rope′ (-rōp′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A rope leading from the masthead as a stay. *Obs.* **b** That part of a boltrope which is sewed along the upper edge, or head, of a sail.

2. A rope along the upper edge of a fish net.

3. A rope, or line, at the head of an animal, as for tying it.

head′sail′ (-sāl′; *naut.* hĕd′s'l), *n.* *Naut.* Any sail set forward of the foremast, as a jib or fore staysail; also, rarely, a sail set on the foremast.

head scab. *Veter.* A mangelike disease of the head of sheep caused by an itch mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei,* var. *ovis*).

head′ship, *n.* The position, office, or dignity of a head, or chief; primacy; chief place. See -SHIP.

head′skin′ (hĕd′skĭn′), *n.* A tough, elastic, fatty mass covering the head of the sperm whale, beneath the skin. It contains but little oil.

heads′man (hĕdz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** An executioner who cuts off heads. *Dryden.*

2. A leader or chief; a header. See HEADER, 3.

3. *Mining.* In a colliery, one who brings coal from the workings to the tramway.

head spin. *Wrestling.* A maneuver, used by a wrestler in danger of being thrown by a half nelson, consisting in throwing the feet in the air and spinning round on the head, escaping the hold.

head′spring′ (hĕd′sprĭng′), *n.* **1.** Fountain; source.
The *headspring* of our belief. *Stapleton.*

2. *Gymnastics.* A spring performed by lying on the back and then jumping to the feet, the weight of the body coming at first upon the head and shoulders.

head′stall′ (-stôl′), *n.* **1.** That part of a bridle or halter which encompasses the head.

2. *Class. Antiq.* A flute player's bandage to prevent distention of the cheeks.

head station. The house and homestead on an Australian station.

head′stick′ (hĕd′stĭk′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A short stick fitted to the headrope of some jib-headed sails to prevent twisting.

2. *Print.* A straight piece of furniture placed at the head, between the chase and the type, in a form.

head′stock′ (-stŏk′), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A bearing or pedestal for a revolving or moving part; as, the *headstock* of a shaft gudgeon or of a crane truck; specif.: **a** The part of a lathe that holds the revolving spindle and its attachments.

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headache plant. The American pasque flower.

headache tree. An East Indian verbenaceous shrub (*Premna integrifolia*) the astringent leaves of which are used as a remedy for headache.

headache weed. Any West Indian chloranthaceous plant of the genus *Hedyosmum,* esp. *H. nutans,* supposed to be efficaceous as a remedy for headache

head′-ach′ing (-āk′ĭng), *n. & a.* Headache; causing headache.

head′-bay′, *n.* In a canal, the space just above a lock.

head betony. The wood betony or lousewort.

head boom. *Naut.* One of the booms at the extreme head; a jib boom or flying jib boom; — usually in *pl.*

head′cap′, *n.* *Bookbinding.* A cap or cover of leather over the headband.

head case. *Zoöl.* The hard integument of an insect's head.

head center *or* **centre.** The chief of the Fenian organization.

head′chair′, *n.* A chair with a rest for the head.

head′chute′ (hĕd′shōōt′), *n.* *Naut.* A pipe or tube to eject refuse from the head, or crew's water-closet.

head course. *Masonry.* A course [of headers.

head′crack′er, *n.* A head spade.

head cringle. *Naut.* A cringle in the head of a sail.

head′-drop′, *n.* *Med.* A disease occurring in Japan, characterized by drooping of the head and paralytic symptoms.

head earing. *Naut.* An earing passing through a head cringle.

head fast. *Naut.* See FAST, a mooring.

head′fish′, *n.* A sunfish of the [family Molidæ.

head′ful, *n.* See -FUL.

head′-hung′, *a.* Despondent. [*Obs.*

head′i-ly (hĕd′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HEADY.

head′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

heading stone A bondstone or header.

head′ish, *a.* Heady; unreasonable; also, clever. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

head′ker′chief, *n.* A kerchief. [*Rare.*

hea′dle (hĕd′'l). Var. of HEDDLE.

head′less-ness (hĕd′lĕs-nĕs), *n.* [See -NESS.

head′let, *n.* See -LET. *Obs. or Dial.*

head′line′, *v.* To provide with a headline.

head line. *Palmistry.* = LINE [OF HEAD.

head′lin′er (hĕd′līn′ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Newspapers.* One who writes headlines.

2. *Theat.* A performer whose name is printed in a head line in the bill, esp. in vaudeville.

head′ling, -lings, *adv.* [*head* + 2d *-ling.*] Headlong. *Obs.*

head′long, *v. t. & i.* To precipitate or act precipitately. *Obs.*

head′long-ly, *adv.* Headlong. *Obs.*

head′long-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

head′longs, *adv.* Headlong. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

head′long-wise′ (hĕd′lŏng-wīz′), *adv.* See -WISE.

head louse. See LOUSE.

head′ly, *a.* Chief; capital. *Obs.*

head′ly, *adv.* Precipitately. *Obs.*

head′mark′, *n.* A peculiarity of the head. *Chiefly Scot.*

head′mas′ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

head metal. = HEAD, *n.*, 21 **a.**

head mistress, *or*, often, **head′mis′tress**, *n.* In a school, the principal mistress.

head′mis′tress-ship, *n.* See [-SHIP.

headmold, *or* **headmould, shot.** *Med.* A condition of the skull of a new-born child, in which the bones ride, or are *shot,* over each other at the sutures. *Obs.*

head netting. A netting, often ornamented, in the bows of old-time ships, taking the place of the planking of the headrails.

head′pan′, *n.* [AS. *héafodpanne.*] The brainpan. *Obs.*

head′pen′ny, *n.* A poll tax; hence, an individual or personal assessment or payment to church funds. *Obs. or Hist.*

head post. *Mil.* A movable post supporting an imitation head of leather, used as an object for saber exercise in a cavalry riding school.

head′post′, *n.* A post at the head, as of a bedstead; in a stall, that nearest the manger.

head′rail′, *n.* **1.** One of the elliptical rails at a ship's head, extending from the place of the figurehead to the bows.

2. In a door frame, the upper horizontal piece.

head′rail′, *n.* [AS. *héafodhrægl.*] An Anglo-Saxon headdress, chiefly of women.

head register. See REGISTER, [*n.*, 7.

head′rent′, *n.* *Eng. Law.* Rent payable to the freeholder. *Oxf. E. D.*

head′right′, *n.* *Law.* Under former land laws of Texas, the inheritable right given to certain immigrating heads of families to conditional grants of land.

head′room′, *n.* = HEADWAY, 2.

Head's governor (hĕdz). See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

head′shake′, *n.* A significant shake of the head, commonly as a signal of denial or distrust.

head sheet. A sheet belonging to a headsail.

head′sill′, *n.* **a** In a door or window, the upper part of the frame. **b** In a saw pit, either of the pieces supporting the log at its ends.

head spade. *Whaling.* A long

When the lathe has a tailstock, the headstock proper is, in English usage, sometimes called the **fast headstock**, and the tailstock is then designated the **loose headstock**. **b** The part of a planing machine supporting the cutter or cutters, etc. **c** A movable head in some measuring machines. **d** *Spinning.* The framework containing the runway for the carriage in a mule. **e** *Mining.* The headframe over a shaft. **2.** The stock of a bell.
3. A dux or leader, esp. in school sports. *Scot.*
head′stone′ (hĕd′stōn′), *n.* **1.** The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone. *Ps.* cxviii. 22.
2. The stone at the head of a grave.
head′strong (-strŏng; 205), *a.* **1.** Not easily restrained; ungovernable; obstinate; stubborn; willful.
Now let the *headstrong* boy my will control. *Dryden.*
2. Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy; as, a *headstrong* course. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Violent, ungovernable, unruly, venturesome, heady, intractable, stubborn. See WAYWARD.
— head′strong-ly, *adv.* **— head′strong-ness**, *n.*
head′tire′ (-tīr′), *n.* Headdress. *Archaic.* 1 *Esdras* iii. 6.
head tone. A head-register tone. See REGISTER, *n.*, 7.
head voice. The head-register voice. See REGISTER, *n.*, 7.
head′wa′ter (hĕd′wô′tẽr), *n.* The source and upper part of a stream; — chiefly in the *pl.*
headwater erosion. *Phys. Geog.* The extension of a stream valley by erosion of the upland at its head.
head′way′ (hĕd′wā′), *n.* **1.** Motion in a forward direction, esp. of a ship; rate of forward motion or progress; hence, progress or advance of any kind.
2. Clear space under an arch, girder, or the like, sufficient to allow of easy passing underneath.
3. In a coal mine, a gallery connecting the bords.
4. The interval between two cars or trains traveling in the same direction on the same route; as, the cars were running on a three-minute *headway.*
head′word′ (-wûrd′), *n.* A word serving as a heading or title, as of a chapter or paragraph.
head′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Mental labor.
2. *Arch.* Ornamentation for an arch keystone.
3. *pl. Mining.* The headframe with the headgear.
4. *pl. Logging.* A platform or raft with tackle for warping, kedging, or wind ing a log raft through still water.
head′y (hĕd′ĭ), *a.*; HEAD′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); HEAD′I-EST. [From HEAD.] **1.** Willful; rash; precipitate; hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable.
All the talent required is to be hot, to be *heady*, — to be violent on one side or the other. *Sir W. Temple.*
2. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating; strong; hence, *Obs. or R.*, giddy. "The liquor is too *heady.*" *Dryden.*
3. Violent; impetuous. "A *heady* currance." *Shak.*
4. Having or manifesting good judgment; as, a *heady* football player or play. *Colloq.*
head yard. *Naut.* A yard on the foremast.
heal (hēl), *n.* [AS. *hǣlu*, *hǣl*, fr. *hāl.* See WHOLE.] Health; cure; well-being; welfare. *Obs.*
heal, *v. t.*; HEALED (hēld); HEAL′ING. [ME. *helen*, *hælen*, AS. *hǣlan*, fr. *hāl* hale, sound, whole; akin to OS. *hēlian*, D. *heelen*, G. *heilen*, Goth. *hailjan.* See WHOLE.] **1.** To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease, wound, or other derangement; to restore to soundness or health.
Speak the word only, and my servant shall be *healed.* *Matt.* viii. 8.
2. To cure or restore to a sound or healthy condition (a disease, ailment, or wound); to remedy or amend (any evil likened to a disease or wound); to repair; as, time will *heal* his grief; to *heal* dissensions.
I will *heal* their backsliding. *Hos.* xiv. 4.
3. To restore to original purity or integrity; to make (a person) whole; to free from guilt; to restore from evil; as, he was *healed* of his sins. "*Heal* me with your pardon." *Tennyson.*
Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters. 2 *Kings* ii. 21.
Syn. — See CURE.
heal, *v. i.* **1.** To grow sound; to return to a sound state; as, the limb *heals*, or the wound *heals*; — sometimes with *up* or *over*; as, it will *heal* up, or over.
Those wounds *heal* ill that men do give themselves. *Shak.*
2. To effect a cure. *Pope.*
to heal by the first, second, *or* **third intention.** See INTENTION.
heal′-all′ (-ôl′), *n.* **1.** A universal remedy; a panacea.
2. a Self-heal. **b** Horse balm. **c** = FIGWORT **a**.
heald (hēld), *n.* [AS. *hefeld*, fr. the root of E. *heave.* *Orf. E. D.* Cf. HEDDLE.] *Weaving.* A harness or heddle.
heal′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of HEAL. — **healing blade. a** The common plantain (*Plantago major*). **b** Houseleek. — **h. herb. a** Comfrey. **b** The hoary plantain (*Plantago media*).
health (hĕlth), *n.* [ME. *helthe*, AS. *hǣlþ*, fr. *hāl* hale, sound, whole. See WHOLE.] **1.** State of being hale, sound, or whole, in body, mind, or soul; well-being; esp., state of being free from physical disease or pain.
There is no *health* in us. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
2. A wish of health and happiness, as in pledging a person in a toast. "Come, love and *health* to all." *Shak.*
3. Power of conferring or restoring health.
health′ful (hĕlth′fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Serving to promote health of body or mind; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; as, a *healthful* air, diet.
The *healthful* Spirit of thy grace. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
Gave *healthful* welcome to their shipwrecked guests. *Shak.*
2. Full of health; free from disease; well; sound; healthy; as, a *healthful* body; a *healthful* plant.
A mind . . . *healthful* and so well-proportioned. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See HEALTHY.
— health′ful-ly, *adv.* **— health′ful-ness**, *n.*

health′less (hĕlth′lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without health, whether of body or mind; infirm. "A *healthless* old age." *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Not conducive to health; unwholesome. *Rare.*
health officer. One charged with the enforcement of the sanitary laws.
health′y (hĕl′thĭ), *a.*; HEALTH′I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); HEALTH′I-EST. **1.** Being in a state of health; enjoying health; hale; sound; free from disease; as, a *healthy* child.
His mind was now in a firm and *healthy* state. *Macaulay.*
2. Evincing health; as, a *healthy* complexion.
3. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; as, a *healthy* exercise; a *healthy* climate.
Syn. — Invigorating, bracing; nutritious, nourishing; beneficial, advantageous, profitable. — HEALTHY, HEALTHFUL, SALUBRIOUS, WHOLESOME, SALUTARY. HEALTHY and HEALTHFUL are interchangeable within certain limits. But *healthy* more frequently applies to that which is in a state of health or vigor; *healthful*, to that which conduces to health; as, "a soul . . . *healthy*, sound, and clear and whole" (*Tennyson*); "The second fruit of friendship is *healthful* and sovereign for the understanding" (*Bacon*); a *healthy* (not *healthful*) man; *healthful* (not *healthy*) food; a *healthful* (or *healthy*) climate. SALUBRIOUS is a bookish synonym for *healthful*; as, "Nature . . . shall be our alchemist to mingle all the goods of life into one *salubrious* draft" (*Sterne*); a *salubrious* climate. WHOLESOME (the direct and homely word) applies to that which is good for one, whether physically or morally; that is SALUTARY (the more formal and abstract term) which promotes esp. moral welfare; as, "She was tumbled early . . . into a spacious closet of good old English reading . . . and browsed at will upon that fair and *wholesome* pasturage" (*Lamb*); "its [Della Robbia ware's] shining, sweetly *wholesome* homeliness" (*M. Hewlett*); *wholesome* advice; "preserved from guilt by *salutary* fears" (*Swift*); "It is *salutary* from time to time to come across a genius of this kind, and to extract his honey" (*M. Arnold*).
heap (hēp), *n.* [ME. *heep*, *heap*, heap, multitude, AS. *hēap*; akin to OS. *hōp*, D. *hoop*, OHG. *houf*, *hūfo*, G. *haufe*, *haufen*, Sw. *hop*, Dan. *hob*, Icel. *hōpr* troop, flock, Russ. *kupa* heap, crowd, Lith. *kaupas.* Cf. HOPE, in *forlorn hope.*] **1.** A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body, or thrown together so as to form an elevation; as, a *heap* of stones. "Huge *heaps* of slain." *Dryden.*
2. A crowd; throng; multitude. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
The wisdom of a *heap* of learned men. *Chaucer.*
3. A great number or large quantity. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
I have noticed a *heap* of things in my life. *Stevenson.*
heap, *v. t.*; HEAPED (hēpt) or HEAPT; HEAP′ING. [AS. *hēapian.*] **1.** To throw or lay in a heap; to pile or collect in great quantity; to amass; to lay up; to accumulate; — usually with *up*; as, to *heap* up treasures.
Though he *heap* up silver as the dust. *Job* xxvii. 16.
2. To bestow or deal in large quantities; also, to furnish or cumber with a heap; to bestow large quantities upon.
3. To form or round into a heap, as in measuring; to fill (a measure) more than even full.
to heap coals of fire on the head, to cause remorse by returning good for evil.
heap roasting, heap roast. *Metal.* A roasting process conducted by mixing the ore with the necessary fuel, piling in heaps, and igniting.
heap′y (hēp′ĭ), *a.* Lying in heaps; full of heaps.
hear (hēr), *v. t.*; HEARD (hûrd); HEAR′ING. [ME. *heren*, AS. *hieran*, *hȳran*, *hēran*; akin to OS. *hōrian*, OFries. *hera*, *hora*, D. *hooren*, OHG. *hōrren*, G. *hören*, Icel. *heyra*, Sw. *höra*, Dan. *hore*, Goth. *hausjan*, and perh. to Gr. *ἀκούειν*, E. *acoustic.* Cf. HARK, HEARKEN.] **1.** To perceive by the ear; to apprehend or take cognizance of by the ear.
He had been *heard* to utter an ominous growl. *Macaulay.*
2. Hence, to gain knowledge or appreciation of by hearing; as, to *hear* the news or the truth.
3. To give audience or attention to; to listen to; to heed.
I beseech your honor to *hear* me. *Shak.*
4. Hence: **a** To obey. *Archaic.* **b** To accept the advice, teachings, or admonitions of; to hearken to; as, a child should *hear* his parents.
5. To examine or judge in hearing; as, to *hear* a recitation; specif., *Law*, to give a hearing to; as, to *hear* a case.
There is no man deputed of the king to *hear* thee. 2 *Sam.* xv. 3.
6. To accede to the demand or wishes of; to listen to and answer favorably; to favor.
I love the Lord, because he hath *heard* my voice. *Ps.* cxvi. 1.
7. To attend, or be present at, as a hearer or worshiper; as, to *hear* a concert; to *hear* Mass.
8. To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you *hear?* *Colloq.*
Syn. — HEAR, HEARKEN, LISTEN. HEAR does not necessarily imply, as HEARKEN (now only poetical) and LISTEN always do, attention or application; as, one may *hear* without *listening*, or may *listen* without *hearing*; "*Hearkening*, I *heard* again in my precipitous city beaten bells winnow the keen sea wind" (*Stevenson*).
to hear a bird sing, to receive private communication. *Colloq.* *Shak.* — **to h. out,** to listen to till the end. — **to h. rather,** to prefer to be called. *A Latinism.* — **to h. say,** to hear one say; to learn by common report; to receive by rumor. *Colloq.* — **to h. tell of,** to hear one talk about. *Now Colloq.*
hear, *v. i.* **1.** To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. "The *hearing* ear." *Prov.* xx. 12.
2. To use the power of perceiving sound; to perceive or apprehend by the ear; to attend; listen.
So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard.* *Milton.*
3. To be informed as by oral communication; to be told; to receive information by report or by letter.
I have *heard*, sir, of such a man. *Shak.*
4. To be reported or heard (well, ill, etc.) of. *Obs.*
☞ *Hear* (usually *Hear, Hear!*) is often used during a speech to call attention to the words of the speaker, or in applause. *Chiefly Eng.* Also, formerly, *Hear him.*
Hear him, . . . a cry indicative, according to the tone, of admiration, acquiescence, indignation, or derision. *Macaulay.*
to hear of. a To be informed or told of. **b** To be called to account for, or spoken to about. *Colloq.* **c** To entertain the idea of; to permit or listen to; — usually negative. — **to h. to,** to heed; to consent or yield to. *Colloq.*
hear′er (hēr′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hears; an auditor; also, a disciple.
2. *Eccl. Antiq.* One of those admitted to hear the Scriptures and receive instruction, as a catechumen or penitent of the second order.
hear′ing, *n.* **1.** Act or power of perceiving sound; auditory sensation, or the capacity for it; audition. Hearing is a special sense with a characteristic end organ (see EAR) responsive to a characteristic stimulus (see SOUND). Its primary discriminations are of noises and tones, the former being occasioned by the nonperiodic impact of air particles, the latter by periodic vibrations. The range of hearing includes about 11,000 tones (correlative with stimuli ranging from about 16 to perhaps nearly 50,000 vibrations per second) and, in respect of loudness, possibly 600 noises. In defective hearing there may be deafness to the lower, higher, or middle, or to scattered ranges of the tone series, while the remainder is discriminated. Music employs less than 100 pitch tones, gaining variety by fusion of these. See DEAFNESS, MUSIC, NOISE, TONE; cf. AMUSIA, COLOR AUDITION, IMAGINATION.
2. Attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard; audience; as, I could not obtain a *hearing.*
3. A listening to facts and evidence, for the sake of adjudication; a session of a court for considering proofs and determining issues. *Hearing*, as applied to equity cases, means the same thing that the word *trial* does at law.
His last offenses to us
Shall have judicious *hearing.* *Shak.*
4. Extent within which sound may be heard; sound; earshot. "She's not within *hearing.*" *Shak.*
5. A thing heard; a report. *Now Dial. Eng.* or *Scot.*
6. Attendance on preaching. *Dial. Eng.*
7. A scolding or lecture. *Chiefly Scot.*
heark′en, hark′en (här′k'n), *v. i.*; HEARK′ENED (-k'nd); HEARK′EN-ING. [ME. *hercnen*, *hercnien*, AS. *hercnian*, *heorcnian*, fr. the source of E. *hark*; akin to OFries. *herkia*, OD. *horcken*, LG. *harken*, *horken*, G. *horchen.* Cf. HARK.] **1.** To listen; to give ear; esp., to attend to what is uttered; to give heed; to hear, in order to comply.
The Furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden.*
Hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes. *Deut.* iv. 1.
2. To listen secretly; to eavesdrop. *Obs.*
3. To inquire; to seek information or tidings. *Obs.* "*Hearken* after their offense." *Shak.*
4. a To wait. *Obs.* **b** To whisper. *Obs. or Scot.*
Syn. — Hear, listen, heed. See ATTEND, & HEAR.
heark′en, hark′en, *v. t. Archaic.* **1.** To hear by listening.
[She] *hearkened* now and then
Some little whispering and soft groaning sound. *Spenser.*
2. To give heed to; to hear attentively.
The King of Naples . . . *hearkens* my brother's suit. *Shak.*
to hearken out, to search out. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
hear′say′ (hēr′sā′), *n.* **1.** Report; rumor; fame; common talk; something heard from another.
Much of the obloquy . . . originated in frivolous *hearsays* of his life and conversation. *Prof. Wilson.*
2. *Law.* Hearsay evidence or testimony. *Colloq.*
hearsay evidence. *Law.* Primarily, testimony which consists in a narration by one person of matters told him by another; in a wider sense, such evidence as does not derive its value solely from the credit given to the witness himself as such, but rests in part on the veracity and competency of some other person, or, as sometimes used, of the witness at another time. It is, with a few exceptions, inadmissible as testimony. The four main exceptions to the rule excluding hearsay evidence (called the *hearsay-evidence*, or *hearsay, rule*) relate to: evidence in matters of public and general interest; ancient possession; declarations against interest; and dying declarations. There are some others of a miscellaneous nature.
hearse (hûrs), *n.* [ME. *herse*, OF. *herce* harrow, hearse (in sense 1), portcullis, F. *herse*, L. *hirpex*, *irpex*, harrow; cf. LL. *hercia.* Cf. HERSE.] **1.** A harrowlike triangular frame bearing candles, used at Tenebræ in Holy Week; hence, a temporary canopy or elaborate framework bearing wax lights and set up in a church, under which the coffin was placed during the funeral ceremonies; also, a framework of wood or metal placed over the coffin, bier, or tomb of a deceased person, and covered with a pall; later, a temple-shaped or archlike structure decorated with heraldic devices, banners, etc., and set up, often in the streets, for noble or royal funerals. *Obs. or Hist.*

Hearse, 1.

2. A grave, coffin, tomb, or monument. *Archaic.* "Underneath this marble *hearse.*" *B. Jonson.*
Beside the *hearse* a fruitful palm tree grows. *Fairfax.*
3. A bier or handbarrow for conveying the dead to the grave. *Obs.*
Set down, set down your honorable load,
If honor may be shrouded in a *hearse.* *Shak.*
4. A carriage specially adapted or used for conveying the dead to the grave.
5. A dirge, threnody, or the like.

handled instrument for cutting the bone which connects a whale's head and body.
head stool. A small pillow formerly used to rest the neck or cheek on without disturbing the headdress.
head strapper. *Track Laying.* One of the men who work ahead of the back strappers and put on the splices and one bolt in each to hold it in place.
head veil. A veil falling behind the head, worn esp. by Moslem women.
head′ward (hĕd′wẽrd), **head′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD: -WARDS.
head′ward′ (-wôrd′), *n.* [AS. *héafodweard.*] *Feudal Law.* Service consisting in acting as a guard to the lord.
head′wark′ (*dial.* hĕd′wârk′; -wăk′), *n.* [AS. *héafodwærc.*] Headache. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
head′wear′ (-wâr′), *n.* Headgear.
heaf (hēf), *n.* [Cf. HAFT a settled place.] Separate sheep pasture, marked out by use and tradition. *Dial. Eng.*
heafd. ✝ HEAD.
heafod. ✝ HEAD.
heal. ✝ HEEL.
heal. Var. of HELE.
heal′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
heal′-bite′, *n.* The yellow alyssum (*Alyssum alyssoides*).
heald. ✝ HOLD.
heald. Healed. *Ref. Sp.*
heald, heald′en. ✝ HIELD.
heal′-dog′, *n.* = HEAL-BITE.
Hea′lend, *n.* [AS. *hǣlend*, prop. p. pr. of *hǣlan* to heal. See HEAL.] The Savior. *Obs.*
heal′er, *n.* **1.** One that heals. **2.** A Christian Science practitioner; a Scientist; — not so called by the Christian Scientists themselves.
heal′er, *n.* [See HELER, HELLIER.] A tiler or slater. *Dial. Eng.*
heal′fang′. ✝ HALSFANG.
heal′ful, *a.* Healing; fraught with health. *Obs.*
heal′ing, *n.* [See HELING.] Roofing; covering.
heal′ing-ly, *adv.* of HEALING.
healiwei. ✝ HALIWEI.
heal′less, *a.* See -LESS.
healm. ✝ HELM.
healpe. ✝ HELP.
healsfang. ✝ HALSFANG.
heal′some (hăl′sŭm; hēl′-), *a.* Wholesome. *Scot.* — **heal′some-ness**, *n.* *Scot.* [*Obs.*
health, *v. i.* To drink healths.
health′guard′, *n.* Officers, or an officer, appointed to enforce quarantine regulations. *Brit.*
health′i-ly (hĕl′thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HEALTHY.
health′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
health′less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
health lift. A machine for exercise, so arranged that a person lifts against an increasing weight or a spring.
health′some (hĕlth′sŭm), *a.* Wholesome. — **health′some-ly**, *adv.* — **health′some-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
health′ward (-wẽrd), *a.* & *adv.* See -WARD.
heam (hām; hēm). Dial. Eng. var. of HAME.
heam, *n.* [Cf. AS. cild*hama* womb, OD. *hamme* afterbirth, LG. *hamen.*] Afterbirth. *Obs.*
hean, *a.* [AS. *héan.*] Base; wretched; poor; lowly. — *n.* Base person; wretch. — *v. t.* [AS. *hēnan*, *hȳnan*, fr. *héan*, a.] To treat as base; to humiliate. *All Obs.* [person. *Obs.*
hean′ling, *n.* A lowly or base
heap′cloud′, *n.* A cumulus.
heap′er, *n.* One that heaps.
heap′flood′, *n.* A heavy sea. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
heap′it (hēp′ĭt), *p. a.* Heaped.
heap′meal′, *adv.* [AS. *héapmælum.* Cf. PIECEMEAL.] In heaps. *Obs.*
heap′stead (hēp′stĕd), *n.* *Mining.* A headframe; also, the entire surface works at a pit mouth. *Eng.* [of *heaped.*
heapt. Obs., poetic, or ref. sp.
hear. ✝ HEIR, HERE, HIGHER.
hear. Dial. Eng. var. of HAAR.
hear. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAIR. [-ABLE.
hear′a-ble (hēr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
heard. ✝ HARD, HERD.
heard (hûrd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of HEAR. [HERE, HIGHER.
heare. ✝ EAR, HAIR, HAIRE,
hear′ing. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HERRING.
hear′ing-less, *a.* See -LESS.
heark. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HARK.
heark′en-er, hark′en-er, *n.* One who hearkens; a listener.
hearm. ✝ HARM.
hearn. ✝ HERON. [HERONSEW.
hearneshaw, hearonshew. ✝
hearon. ✝ HERON.
hearpe. ✝ HARP.
hear′sal, *n.* Rehearsal. *Obs.*
hearse. ✝ HEARST, HERSE, HOARSE.

hearse (hûrs), *v. t.*; HEARSED (hûrst); HEARS'ING (hûr'sĭng). **1.** To place on or in a hearse; to bury; entomb. "Would she were *hearsed* at my foot." *Shak.*
2. To shroud as with a hearse.

heart (härt), *n.* [ME. *harte, herte, heorte*, AS. *heorte*; akin to OS. *herta*, OFries. *hirte*, D. *hart*, OHG. *herza*, G. *herz*, Icel. *hjarta*, Sw. *hjerta*, Dan. *hierte*, Goth. *hairtō*, Lith. *szirdis*, Russ. *serdtse*, Ir. *cridhe*, L. *cor*, Gr. *καρδία*, *κῆρ*. Cf. ACCORD, DISCORD, CORDIAL, 2d CORE, COURAGE.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A hollow muscular organ, which, by contracting rhythmically, keeps up the circulation of the blood. The adult human heart is about five inches long and three and one half inches broad, of conical form, placed obliquely in the chest, with the base, or broad end, upward and to the right, and the apex opposite the interval between the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side. It is enveloped in a serous sac, the *pericardium*, and consists, as in other mammals and in birds, of four chambers. The two upper are called *auricles*; the two lower, *ventricles*. The latter have thick muscular walls. The action of the heart is that of a force pump. The two auricles contract and force the blood (which they receive from the veins) into the ventricles. Then these contract and force it into the arteries. Valves (see TRICUSPID VALVE and MITRAL VALVE) prevent the return of the blood into the auricles when the ventricles contract, and other valves (see SEMILUNAR VALVES) prevent its return from the arteries when the ventricles relax again. (See CIRCULATION, PULSE.) In most reptiles and amphibians the septum separating the ventricles is more or less incomplete. In fishes there is usually but one auricle and one ventricle. The higher invertebrates generally have a heart even if the system of blood vessels is very imperfect. In most mollusks it consists of a ventricle and one or two auricles; in the majority of arthropods it is tubular, receiving the blood from a surrounding pericardial sinus through lateral openings provided with valves. The complex heart of the vertebrates is developed from a simple tubular organ in the embryo.
2. The heart regarded as the seat of life or strength; hence, *Obs.*, life.

Bread which strengtheneth man's *heart*. *Ps.* civ. 15.

3. The heart regarded as the seat of spiritual or conscious life; consciousness; mind; soul; spirit; — now always metaphorical. Hence, a faculty or a phase of consciousness, or its seat; specif.: **a** The emotional as distinguished from the intellectual nature; as, *heart* and head often disagree; a man of *heart*; hence, emotion of a particular kind, esp. a benevolent emotion, as love, sympathy, cordiality; as, to lose one's *heart*, to fall in love; to win one's *heart*, to gain one's good will or affection. **b** Courage: spirit; ardor; enthusiasm; as, to be of good *heart*.

Eve, recovering *heart*, replied. *Milton.*

c The understanding; intellect; specif., in *to learn by heart*, memory. "Songs, for fools to get by *heart*." *Pope.* **d** Intent; purpose; desire; wish. *Obs.*, exc. in *after one's own heart*, that is, just as one desires.

A man after his own *heart*. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 14.

e Conscience; moral sensibility; as, his own *heart* reproves his conduct. **f** Temperament; disposition; mood; as, a light, a merry, or a heavy *heart*.

Not changing *heart* with habit. *Shak.*

4. A term of affectionate address. "I speak to thee, my *heart*." *Shak.*
5. A man; person; — usually with an epithet of commendation; as, they were stout *hearts* and true; — sometimes used in address. "Heigh, my *hearts*!" *Shak.*
6. The bosom; breast; also, *Obs. or Dial.*, the stomach.
7. The part nearest the middle or center; the part most hidden and within; the inmost or most essential part of any body or system, esp. when considered as the source of life and motion; the center of activity.

Exploits done in the *heart* of France. *Shak.*
Peace subsisting at the *heart*
Of endless agitation. *Wordsworth.*

8. Specif.: **a** The solid central part or core of a tree; also, the pith of wood, the core of an apple, or the like. **b** The core of a twisted column.
9. Vital part; secret meaning; real intention.

And then show you the *heart* of my message. *Shak.*

10. Vigorous and efficient activity; power of fertile production; condition of the soil, whether good or bad.

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again. *Dryden.*

11. Something resembling a heart in shape; specif.: **a** A conventionalized representation of a heart, as a decorative figure (see *Illust.*) or a trinket or other object. **b** *Mach.* A heart-shaped cam. **c** *Hort.* A heart cherry. **d** *Naut.* A heart-shaped block through which a lanyard is reeved to extend stays. **e** *Founding.* A molder's heart-shaped trowel or tool.

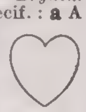
Heart, 11 a.

12. *Cards.* **a** One of a suit of playing cards distinguished by the conventionalized figure of the heart in red. **b** *pl.* This suit. **c** *pl. Card Playing.* A game, somewhat like whist, in which the object is to avoid taking tricks containing hearts. It is played with the full pack.
13. The adductor muscle of an oyster or similar bivalve.
14. Short for *God's heart*, used as an oath. *Obs.*
at heart, in the inmost character or disposition; at bottom; really; as, he is *at heart* a good man. — **for one's h.**, for one's life; if one's life were at stake. *Obs.* "I could not get him *for my heart* to do it." *Shak.* — **from one's h.**, from one's inmost soul; sincerely. — **h. alive!** an exclamation, chiefly of surprise or vexation. — **h. and hand**, with enthusiastic coöperation; willingly. — **h. and soul**, one's whole being; with the utmost earnestness. — **H. of England**, Warwickshire; — from its central position. — **h. of heart**, *or* **h. of hearts**, inmost heart; core of the heart. — **H. of Mary**, the Immaculate Heart. — **Heart of Mid-lo'thi-an** (mĭd-lō'thĭ-ăn), the tollbooth, or old jail, of Edinburgh; — popularly so called, *Midlothian* being another name for Edinburgh County. It was demolished in 1817, and its site is marked by the figure of a heart in the pavement. It gives the title to Scott's novel. — **h. of oak**, a stanch or resolute heart. — **h. of the earth**, the self-heal. — **heart's content**, complete satisfaction. — **heart to heart**, sincere; frank; without reserve; as, a *heart-to-heart* talk. — **in** (one's) **h.**, at heart; inwardly. — **out of h. a** Discouraged; in low spirits. **b** In poor condition; unproductive. — **to do one's h. good**, to make one feel better, as by gladdening or encouraging. — **to have at h.**, to cherish. — **to have in one's h.**, to purpose or plan. — **to have one's h. in one's boots**, to be greatly depressed, esp. by terror. — **to have one's h. in one's mouth**, to be much frightened; to be greatly excited, esp. by terror. — **to have one's h. in the right place**, to mean well. — **to make the h. bleed**, to cause extreme pain or anguish, as from sorrow, sympathy, or pity. — **with all one's heart, with one's whole h.**, very earnestly or sincerely; fully; devotedly.

heart (härt), *v. t.*; HEART'ED; HEART'ING. [Cf. AS. *hiertan, hyrtan*. See HEART, *n.*] **1.** To give heart to; to hearten; encourage; inspirit. *Obs. or R.*
2. To fix or seat in the heart; to take to heart.

My cause is *hearted*; thine hath no less reason. *Shak.*

3. *Masonry.* To fill in with rubble or the like, as a wall.

heart, *v. i.* To form a compact center, or heart.

heart'ache' (härt'āk'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *heortece*.] Lit., pain in the heart; hence, sorrow; anguish of mind; mental pang.

heart'beat' (-bēt'), *n.* A pulsation of the heart; hence, a throb of feeling; an emotion.

heart blood. Blood from the heart; life blood; hence, life; anything very precious or vital.

heart bond. *Masonry.* A bond in which no header stone stretches across the wall, but two headers meet in the middle, and their joint is covered by another stone laid header fashion.

heart'break' (härt'brāk'), *n.* Crushing sorrow or grief; a yielding to such grief. — **heart'break'ing**, *n.* *Shak.*

heart'break'ing (härt'brāk'ĭng; 87), *a.* Causing overpowering sorrow.

heart'bro'ken (-brō'k'n; 87), *a.* Overcome by sorrow. — **heart'bro'ken-ly**, *adv.* — **heart'bro'ken-ness**, *n.*

heart'burn' (härt'bûrn'), *n.* **1.** *Med.* Burning sensation in the stomach, often with inclination to vomit; cardialgia.
2. Discontent or enmity; envy; jealousy.

heart'burn', *v. t.*; HEART'BURNED' (-bûrnd'); HEART'BURN'ING. **1.** To affect with heartburning. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To affect or treat with enmity or jealousy. *Obs.*

heart'burn'ing, *n.* **1.** *Med.* = HEARTBURN.
2. Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*

The transaction did not fail to leave *heartburnings*. *Palfrey.*

heart cherry. One of a race of soft-fleshed heart-shaped sweet cherries, derived from the wild gean (*Prunus avium*). The Black Tartarian is the best-known variety.

heart'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a heart; having a (specified kind of) heart (regarded as the seat of the affections, disposition, or character); as, warm-*hearted*; faint-*hearted*.
2. Shaped like a heart; cordate. *Rare.* *Landor.*
3. Seated or laid up in the heart.

heart'en (här't'n), *v. t.* [From HEART, *v.*] **1.** To give heart to; to give zest or courage to; to encourage.

Hearten those that fight in your defense. *Shak.*

2. To restore fertility or strength to, as land. *Obs. or R.*

heart'felt' (härt'fĕlt'), *a.* Profoundly felt; sincere; earnest.

heart'-free', *a.* Having the affections disengaged.

heart'ful (härt'fōōl), *a.* Full of heartfelt emotion; hearty. — **heart'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **heart'ful-ness**, *n.*

hearth (härth), *n.* [ME. *harthe, herth, herthe*, AS. *heorð*; akin to D. *haard, heerd*, Sw. *härd*, G. *herd*; cf. Goth. *hauri* a coal, Icel. *hyrr* embers, and L. *cremare* to burn.] **1.** The pavement or floor, as of brick, stone, or metal, on which a fire is made, usually in a chimney; the floor of a fireplace; also, a corresponding part of a stove.

There was a fire on the *hearth* burning. *Jer.* xxxvi. 22.

2. The fireside; the house or home itself, as the abode of comfort to its inmates and of hospitality to strangers.

Household talk and phrases of the *hearth*. *Tennyson.*

3. *Irish Tribal Law.* = FINE, a group of kindred.
4. *Naut.* A ship's galley, esp. the grate and cooking apparatus. *Rare.*
5. *Metal.* **a** The crucible, or lowest section, of a blast furnace, at and below the tuyères, where the molten metal and slag are collected. **b** The bottom of a finery, reverberatory, or open-hearth furnace, on which the ore or metal is exposed to the flame. **c** A bloomery. **d** The inside bottom of a cupola. **e** The fuel floor of a smith's forge.
6. *Soldering.* A box or brazier for charcoal.
7. *Glass Manuf.* A spreading frame or table.

hearth cinder. Slag produced in refining metals.

hearth ends. *Metal.* Fragments of lead ore ejected from the furnace by the blast.

hearth money. **a** Hearthpenny. **b** A tax formerly laid in England on hearths, each hearth (in all houses paying the church and poor rates) being taxed at two shillings; — called also *chimney money*, etc.

hearth'stone' (härth'stōn'), *n.* **1.** Stone forming the hearth; hence, the fireside; home.
2. A soft stone, or composition of powdered stone and pipe clay, used to whiten or scour hearths, doorsteps, etc.

heart'i-ly (här'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From HEARTY.] **1.** From the heart; with all the heart; with sincerity.

I *heartily* forgive them. *Shak.*

2. With zest or zeal; actively; vigorously; willingly; cordially; as, to eat *heartily*; to detest *heartily*.
3. Abundantly; to the full; completely.
Syn. — Sincerely, cordially, zealously, vigorously, actively, warmly, eagerly, ardently, earnestly.

heart'leaf' (härt'lēf'), *n.* **a** Any of several American species of *Asarum*. **b** Spotted medic. **c** The floating heart.

heart'-leaved' wil'low (härt'lēvd'). A common broad-leaved American willow (*Salix cordata*).

heart'less, *a.* Without heart or a heart; specif.: **a** Destitute of courage or zeal; spiritless; despondent.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground. *Dryden.*

b Destitute of feeling or affection; unsympathetic; cruel. "The *heartless* parasites." *Byron.* **c** Of land, sterile. **d** Without power to stimulate or sustain.
— **heart'less-ly**, *adv.* — **heart'less-ness**, *n.*

heart'-rend'ing (-rĕn'dĭng; 87), *a.* Causing intense grief or anguish. — *n.* Heart-rending experience.

heart rot. A decay of the heart, or central cylinder, of a plant, esp. a tree, supposed to be due to the penetration of the tissues by the mycelium of a fungus.

hearts'ease' (härts'ēz'), *n.* Also **heart's-ease'**. **1.** [Properly two words, *heart's ease*.] Ease of heart; peace or tranquillity of mind or feeling. *Shak.*
2. **a** The pansy. **b** The wallflower. **c** The lady's-thumb. **d** In Australia, any species of *Gratiola*.

heart shell. Any of certain bivalve shells which have, when seen from the end, a heart-shaped outline; esp., the European *Isocardia cor*.

Heart Shell (*Isocardia cor*).

heart'sick' (härt'sĭk'), *a.* [AS. *heortséoc*.] Sick at heart; extremely depressed in spirits; very despondent; also, marked by, or expressive of, heartsickness. — **heart'-sick'en-ing**, *a.* — **heart'-sick'ness**, *n.*

heart'sore' (-sōr'; 201), *a.* Grieved at heart; indicative of such grief. — *n.* Soreness of heart; grief; also, its cause.

heart'strick'en (-strĭk''n), *a.* Struck to the heart with grief, dismay, or the like. — **heart'strick'en-ly**, *adv.* — **heart'strike'** (-strīk'), *v. t.* *Rare.*

heart'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A nerve or tendon once supposed to brace and sustain the heart; hence, the deepest emotions or affections.

Sobbing, as if a *heartstring* broke *Moore.*

heart'struck' (-strŭk'), *a.* **1.** Heartstricken.
2. Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind. *Obs.* *Shak.*

heart'-swell'ing (-swĕl'ĭng), *a.* Rankling in, or swelling, the heart. "*Heart-swelling* hate." *Spenser.*

heart'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* *Veter.* A febrile disease of sheep and goats in South Africa, transmitted by ticks, characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth with catarrhal discharge from the nostrils, followed by soreness of the feet and sometimes diarrhea, and often fatal, esp. to young animals.

heart'-whole' (-hōl'), *a.* [See WHOLE.] **1.** Having the heart or affections free; not in love. *Shak.*
2. With unbroken courage; undismayed.
3. Of a single and sincere heart.

If he keeps *heart-whole* towards his Master *Bunyan.*

heart'wood' (härt'wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** The hard central part of the trunk of a tree. See DURAMEN.
2. In Tasmania, the oleaceous tree *Notelæa ligustrina*, which has very hard wood.

heart'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** The birthwort (*Aristolochia clematitis*). **b** = HARTWORT. *Obs.* **c** A kind of mint. *Obs.* **d** Melilot. *Obs.*

heart'y (här'tĭ), *a.*; HEART'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); HEART'I-EST. **1.** Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the heart; warm; cordial; zealous; also, energetic; active; eager; as, a *hearty* welcome; *hearty* in supporting the government.

Full of *hearty* tears *Marston.*

2. Exhibiting strength; sound; healthy; firm; not weak; as, a *hearty* man; *hearty* timber.
3. Promoting strength; nourishing; rich; abundant; as, *hearty* food; a *hearty* meal.
4. In good heart, fertile; — said of land.
Syn. — Sincere, real, unfeigned; cordial, earnest, warm, zealous, ardent, eager; active, vigorous. See CORDIAL.

heart'y, *n.*; *pl.* HEARTIES (-tĭz). Comrade; good fellow; — used esp. in addressing sailors; hence, a sailor. *Archaic.*

heat (hēt), *n.* [ME. *hete, hæte*, AS. *hǣtu, hǣto*, fr. *hāt* hot; akin to OHG. *heizi* heat, *hizza*, G. *hitze*, D. *hitte*, Dan. *hede*, Sw. *hetta*, Goth. *heitō* fever. See HOT.] **1.** A form of energy variously manifested to sense, as esp. in the effects of fire, the sun's rays, or friction. Heat was formerly supposed to be a subtle, imponderable fluid, to which was given the name *caloric*. It is now known to be a form of energy, probably the kinetic energy of confused oscillating motions of the particles or molecules of matter. Degrees of temperature represent intensities, not quantities, of heat, for when the same amount of heat is imparted to two bodies of equal mass but different substance one is found to be hotter than the other; and we say that the **specific heats** of the two substances are different. The heat added to a body usually causes change of volume. It may go partly or wholly to producing change of state by fusion or vaporization of the body, or may cause chemical reactions. It may be transformed in part into other kinds of energy, producing the phenomena of light, electricity, etc. The theoretical lower limit of temperature is the **absolute zero** (which see); the lowest temperature actually obtained is about —263° C. There is no theoretical upper limit, but the highest artificially obtained temperature is that of the electric arc (about 3600° C.). The most important source of heat for the earth is the sun, whose temperature is perhaps most authoritatively estimated to be about 6000° C. To it may be traced indirectly even the heat which we obtain from wood, coal, and other fuel. Heat may be conveyed by *conduction*, as along an

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hearse'cloth' (hûrs'klŏth'; 205), *n.* A funeral pall.
hearse'like', *a.* See -LIKE.
hearst (hûrst), *n.* *Hunting.* A hind in the second year of its age, or, sometimes, one in the third year. *Obsoles.* *Eng.*
hearsum. See HERSUM.
heart'bird', *n.* The turnstone. *Local, U. S.*
heart'-bound', *a.* Devoted; also, *Obs.*, hard-hearted.
heart'break', *v. t.* To break the heart of. *Rare.*
heart'break'er, *n.* One that breaks hearts; also, humorously, a curl or lovelock.
heart'break'ing-ly, *adv.* of HEARTBREAKING. See -LY.
heart clot. *Med.* A clot of blood formed in the heart, either before death (**ante-mortem clot**) or after death (**post-mortem clot**).
heart clover. The heart trefoil.
heart cockle. = HEART SHELL.
heart'dear', *a.* Beloved. *Rare.*
heart'deep', *a.* To or from the heart or the heart's depths.
heart'-eas'ing (-ēz'ĭng), *a.* Restful to the mind.
heart'-eat'ing, *a.* Preying on the heart.
heart'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
heart'en-er, *n.* One that heartens.
heart'grief', *n.* Heartfelt grief.
hearth cricket. See CRICKET, insect.
heart'-heav'y, *a.* Depressed in spirit. — **heart'-heav'i-ness**, *n.*
hearth'less (härth'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.
hearth'pen'ny, *n.* [AS. *heorðpening*.] Peter penny. *Obs. or Hist.*
hearth'rug' (-rŭg'), *n.* A rug for the front of the hearth.
hearth'stead (-stĕd), *n.* See -STEAD.
hearth'stone', *v. t.* To scour with hearthstone.
hearth tax. Hearth money.
hearth'ward (-wẽrd), *a. & adv.* See -WARD.
hearth'warm'ing, *n.* A housewarming.
heart'i-kin, *n.* Little heart; — used in *odds heartikins* as a minced oath. *Obs.*
heart'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
heart'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HEART.
heart'let, *n.* See -LET.
heart line. *Palmistry.* = LINE OF HEART.
heart'li-ness, *n.* Heartiness; sincerity. *Obs.*
heart'ling, *n.* See -LING.
heart liver. Spotted medic.
heart liverwort. The hepatica.
heart'ly, *a. & adv.* Hearty; heartily. *Obs.*
heart nut. Cashew nut. *Obs.*
heart'pea', *n.* = HEARTSEED.
heart pine. The longleaf, or Georgia, pine.
heart point. See ESCUTCHEON, 1.
heart'quake' (härt'kwāk'), *n.* Trepidation; fear; also, sudden tremor, as of delight.
heart'-rend'ing-ly, *adv.* of HEART-RENDING. See -LY.
heart'-rob'bing, *a.* **a** Ecstatic. **b** Stealing the heart or affections.
heart'root', *n.* **1.** The depth of the heart or of the feelings; also, a beloved person. *Obs.*
2. A taproot. *Rare.*
heart'-scald', **heart'-scaud'** (härt'- *or* hĕrt'skŏld'; -skäld'; -skôd'), *n.* Heartburn; metaphorically, remorse. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
heart'seed' (härt'sēd'), *n.* The balloon vine.
heart service. Sincere devotion; zealous service.
heart shake. *Carpentry.* A shake or fissure in the heartwood of a tree.
heart'-shaped' (härt'shāpt'), *a.* Cordate.
heart snakeroot. Wild ginger
heart'some (härt'sŭm), *a.* *Chiefly Scot.* Animating; giving heart or cheer; also, merry; lively. — **heart'some-ly**, *adv.*
heart'-spoon', *n.* A part of the breastbone; also, pit of the stomach; navel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
heart'-stir'ring, *a.* Inspiriting; moving the heart.
heart sugar. *Chem.* Inosite.
heart trefoil. Spotted medic. *Eng.*
heart urchin. Any sea urchin of the order Spatangoidea.
heart wall. A wall hearted with rubble, concrete, or other filling.
heart'ward (härt'wẽrd), *a. & adv.* See -WARD.
heart'weed', *n.* The common persicary.
heart wheel. *Mach.* A heart-shaped cam.
heart'-whole'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
heart'wise', *adv.* See WISE, *n.*
heart'-wound'ed, *a.* Wounded to the heart.
heart yarn. Soft yarn in the center of a rope.
heascen, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *hyscan*.] To mock; rail. *Obs.*
hease. Obs. or Scot. var. of HEEZE.
heast. † HEST, HIGHEST.

iron rod: by *convection*, as through the rooms of a house by air currents; or by *radiation*, as from the sun to the earth. Energy traveling in the form of radiation is sometimes called **radiant heat**. Radiation, however, is not heat, but is the kinetic energy of vibration of the ether. It produces thermal effects when it meets bodies which absorb it, that is to say, bodies in which the regular undulatory motion of the ether is transformed into a confused motion of the material particles. Visible or light rays produce heat in proportion to their energy, but the term *radiant heat* is applied esp. to dark radiations of long wave length (infra-red rays), which are best known by their heating effects.

2. High temperature, as distinguished from low temperature, or cold; as, the *heat* of summer; *heat* of the body in fever, *heat* of fermentation, etc.; also, a period of heat; as, alternate *heats* and colds; a hot place; as, in the *heat*.

Else how had the world . . .
Avoided pinching cold and scorching *heat?* *Milton.*

3. *Physiol* **a** The sensation of warmth caused by the stimulation of special sensory end organs at the heat spots (which see). Cf. TEMPERATURE. **b** *Old Physiol.* One of the fundamental qualities of bodies, elements, or humors; — opposed to *cold*. *Obs. or R.*

The dry choler with his *heat*
By way of kind his proper seat
Hath in the gall. *Gower.*

4. Indication of high temperature; appearance, condition, or color of a body, as indicating its temperature; redness; high color; flush; degree of temperature to which something is heated.

It has raised . . . *heats* in their faces. *Addison.*
The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white-flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat*. *Moxon.*

5. Intensity of feeling; also, an instance of it. Specif.: **a** Rage; vehemence; as, the *heat* of battle or party. **b** Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation. "The *heat* and hurry of his rage." *South.* **c** Animation, as in discourse; ardor; fervency.

With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence. *Addison.*

6. A single complete operation of heating, as at a forge or in a furnace; as, to make a horseshoe in a certain number of *heats*; also, the quantity so heated.

7. A violent action unintermitted; a single effort.

[He] struck off at one *heat* the matchless tale of "Tam o' Shanter." *J. C. Shairp.*

Specif.: *Sports.* **a** *Horse Racing.* A run for exercise in preparation for a race. *Obs.* **b** A single course in a race or other contest that consists of two or more courses: as, he won two *heats* out of three. **c** When contestants are too many to compete at once, a division of a contest in which the losers are eliminated.

8. Quality of being hot; pungency of flavor; passionateness; ardor or excitability. *Obs. or R.*

9. The height or stress of an action. *Shak.*

10. Sexual excitement, esp. in the female of mammals; the time or duration of such excitement.

heat of combustion, *Thermochem.*, the heat evolved when a substance is completely burned in oxygen. It is usually expressed in calories per gram molecular weight of the compound burned or (as in the case of carbon) of the compound formed. — **h. of formation**, *Thermochem.*, the heat evolved or absorbed when a compound is formed by direct union of its elements. It is usually expressed in calories per gram molecular weight of the compound. When heat is absorbed this value is negative. — **h. of fusion, h. of vaporization.** See LATENT HEAT. — **h. of neutralization**, *Thermochem.*, heat evolved in the neutralization of acids and bases.

heat (hēt), *v. t.*; HEAT′ED; HEAT′ING. [ME. *heten*, AS. *hǣtan*, fr. *hāt* hot. See HOT.] **1.** To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to grow warm; as, to *heat* an oven or furnace, an iron, or the like.

2. To make hot or feverish by action or emotion.

Pray, walk softly: do not *heat* your blood. *Shak.*

3. To excite ardor in; to rouse to action; to excite to excess; to inflame, as the passions.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast. *Dryden.*

4. To run over (ground) as in a race. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

heat, *v. i.* **1.** To grow warm or hot by action of fire or friction, etc., or communication of heat; as, the water *heats* slowly; also, to grow warm or hot by fermentation or other chemical action; as, green hay *heats* in a mow.

2. To become excited or inflamed.

heat energy. *Physics.* That form of energy which manifests itself through thermal effects. When work is done upon a body and its equivalent appears in no other form, the body is heated, and we say that the work has been transformed into *heat energy*.

heat engine. *Mach. & Thermodyn.* An engine for converting heat into mechanical energy. Steam, gas, oil, and hot-air engines are the principal kinds of heat engines.

heat′er (hēt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that heats; a contrivance or implement to impart heat or hold a thing to be heated; as: **a** A piece of iron heated and placed in a flatiron, box iron, tea urn, or the like. **b** A stove, furnace, steam radiator, or the like. **c** In sugar making, a heating pan for the juice or sirup. **d** *Elec.* A coil of platinum wire in a Nernst lamp to heat the light-giving filament to incandescence.

2. *Weaving.* A frog in a loose-reed loom.

heater plate. A metal plate to conduct heat from the flame to the reservoir of an oil lamp to keep the oil from congealing when the lamp is exposed to low temperatures.

heath (hēth), *n.* [ME. *heth* waste land, the plant heath, AS. *hǣð*; akin to D. & G. *heide*, Icel. *heiðr* waste land, Dan. *hede*, Sw. *hed*, Goth. *haipi* field; cf. L. *bucetum* a cow pasture, Skr. *kshētra* field.] **1.** A tract of waste land; esp., in Great Britain, an open, level area clothed with a characteristic vegetation consisting principally of undershrubs of the genus *Erica*.

2. **a** Orig., any plant growing on a heath (sense 1); later, any undershrub of the genus *Erica*; also, *Calluna vulgaris*, the common heath or heather, formerly included in *Erica*. **b** *Bot.* Specif., any species of *Erica*, or, often, any plant of the heath family (Ericaceæ). **c** (With a characterizing word.) Any of several heathlike plants of other families, as the sea *heath*. **d** *Bib.* A kind of desert plant, variously identified with tamarisk, savin (*Juniperus sabina*), and *J. phœnicea*. *Jer.* xvii. 6; xlviii. 6.

heath aster. A common aster of the eastern United States (*Aster ericoides*) with small white flower heads.

heath′ber-ry (hēth′bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any berry growing on a heath, esp. the crowberry and bilberry.

heath cup. A scrophulariaceous herb (*Artanema fimbriatum*) of the East Indies and Australia, sometimes cultivated for its large blue flowers.

hea′then (hē′*th*'n), *n.*; *pl.* HEATHENS (-*th*'nz) or *collectively* HEATHEN. [ME. *hethen*, AS. *hǣðen*, usually connected with *hǣð* heath, and supposed to have meant orig. one who lives in the country or on the heaths and in the woods (cf. *pagan*, fr. L. *pagus* village); akin to OS. *hēðin*, adj., D. *heiden* a heathen, G. *heide*, OHG. *heidan*, Icel. *heiðinn*, adj., Sw. *heden*, Goth. *haiþnō*, n. fem. See HEATH.] **1.** An unconverted member of a people or nation (usually of inferior civilization) that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible; a pagan; one who is neither a Jew, Christian, nor Moslem (though in early use Moslems were sometimes called *heathen*); specif., *Bib.*, an idolater; a Gentile.

Ask of me, and I shall give thee the *heathen* for thine inheritance *Ps.* ii. 8.

2. One whose culture or enlightenment is of an inferior or paganlike grade; an irreligious person.

If it is no more than a moral discourse, he may preach it and they may hear it, and yet both continue unconverted *heathens*. *V. Knox.*

Syn. — See PAGAN.

hea′then, *a.* **1.** Gentile; pagan; — applied to others than Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, formerly also to Moslems. Hence, unenlightened; irreligious.

2. Pertaining to the heathen, their religions, customs, etc.

hea′then-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *hǣðendōm.*] **a** That part of the world where heathenism prevails; also, the heathen, considered collectively. **b** Heathenism.

hea′then-ish, *a.* [AS. *hǣðenisc.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the heathen; resembling, or thought to be characteristic of, heathens. "Worse than *heathenish* crimes." *Milton.*

2. Of heathen race or belief; heathen. *Obs.*

— **hea′then-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **hea′then-ish-ness**, *n.*

hea′then-ism (hē′*th*'n-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious system or rites of heathens; idolatry; paganism; also, heathenlike manners or morals; barbarism. — **hea′then-ist**, *n.* *Rare.*

hea′then-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; HEA′THEN-IZED (-īzd); HEA′THEN-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To render or become heathen or heathenish; to practice heathenism.

hea′then-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** State, quality, or character, of the heathen; heathenism.

2. Heathendom; heathen nations or people.

heath′er (hĕ*th*′ẽr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. earlier *hadder*, in dial. use also *hedder*. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Scot.* **a** The ericaceous plant *Calluna vulgaris*; also, any of several British heaths of the genus *Erica*. **b** = CROWBERRY **a**. *Rare.*

Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*). Reduced.

heather bell. The bell heather.

heath fern. A polypodiaceous fern (*Dryopteris oreopteris*) of northern Europe and North America, having sweet-scented fronds.

heath, *or* **heather**, **grass**. A European perennial grass (*Sieglingia decumbens*) growing commonly on heaths and moors.

heath grouse. The black grouse.

heath hen. **a** The female of the black grouse; the gray hen. **b** A grouse (*Tympanuchus cupido*) closely related to the prairie chicken of the western United States, which was formerly found in several of the middle and southern New England States. It is now in the last stages of extermination. A few still survive on the island of Marthas Vineyard.

heath pea. A European fabaceous plant (*Lathyrus tuberosus*) bearing small tubers, used for food and in Scotland to flavor whisky.

heath′y (hēth′ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, heath; abounding with heath; as, *heathy* land; *heathy* hills.

heat′ing (hēt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HEAT. — **heating furnace**, a reheating furnace. — **h. surface**, *Steam Boilers*, the aggregate surface exposed to fire or to the heated products of combustion, esp. of all the plates or sheets that are exposed to water on their opposite surfaces; — called also *fire surface*.

heat lightning. More or less vivid and extensive flashes of electric light, without thunder, seen near the horizon, esp. at the close of a hot day. It is ascribed to far-off lightning flashes, reflected from the higher strata of clouds.

heat potential. *Thermodyn.* A factor expressing the rate of doing work of a unit mass of a substance undergoing isothermal expansion.

heat ray. *Physics.* A ray producing thermal effects; — formerly applied especially to the rays near the red end of the visible spectrum.

heat spectrum. *Physics.* The infra-red spectrum; — so called because, being invisible and inactive in actinism, it is studied by means of its thermal effect. Any other region of the spectrum that may be thus studied is likewise to be considered as a part of the heat spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

heat spot. **a** A freckle. **b** *Physiol.* Any of numerous spots on the skin at which are located nerve endings sensitive to heat stimulation. See TEMPERATURE SENSATION.

heat stroke. A depression of the vital powers, due to exposure to excessive heat and manifesting itself as prostration with syncope, etc. (heat exhaustion), as prostration with insensibility, fever, etc. (true sunstroke), or, rarely, as acute meningitis; sunstroke, or insolation (in the wider sense). The direct rays of the sun, artificial heat in confined quarters, as those of firemen (stokers), glass blowers, and rolling-mill men, or diffused atmospheric heat without proper ventilation, are the causes.

heat tone. *Thermochem.* The sum of the heat developed in a reaction and of the external work performed, expressed in heat units. The *heat tone* may be positive or negative.

heat weight. *Thermodyn.* The quotient of a quantity of heat by its absolute temperature. See ENTROPY.

heaume (hōm), *n.* [F. Cf. HELM a helmet.] *Armor.* A great helmet, chiefly of the 13th century, worn over a hood of mail or close-fitting steel cap, frequently resting directly upon the armor of the shoulders, and put on only at the moment of going into combat. See HELMET, *Illust.*

heave (hēv), *v. t.*; *pret.* HEAVED (hēvd) or HOVE (hōv); *p. p.* HEAVED, HOVE, formerly HOVEN (hō′v'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEAV′ING (hēv′ĭng). [ME. *heven*, *hebben*, AS. *hebban* (pret. *hōf*, p. p. *hafen*); akin to OS. *hebbian*, D. *heffen*, OHG. *heffan*, *hevan*, G. *heben*, Icel. *hefja*, Sw. *häfva*, Dan. *hæve*, Goth. *hafjan*, L. *capere* to take, seize; cf. Gr. κώπη handle. Cf. ACCEPT, BEHOOF, CAPACIOUS, FORCEPS, RECEIPT.]

1. To cause to move upward or onward by a lifting effort; to lift; raise; now, usually, to lift or raise with exertion; — often with *up*; as, the wave *heaved* the boat on land.

Here a little child I stand,
Heaving up my either hand. *Herrick.*

2. To raise or exalt in state or feeling; to elevate. *Obs.*

3. To baptize; also, to stand as sponsor for. *Obs.*

4. To remove; to carry off; also, *Cant*, to rob. *Obs.*

5. To cause to swell or rise, as the breast or bosom.

The glittering, finny swarms
That *heave* our friths, and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

6. To raise or force from the breast; to utter with effort.

The wretched animal *heaved* forth such groans. *Shak.*

7. To throw; to cast; to toss or hurl; as, to *heave* the lead; to *heave* the log. *Chiefly Naut. or Colloq.*

8. *Naut.* To draw or pull; to haul on; to cause to move or to come into some position by or as if by hauling on a rope, either as a means of propulsion or as a means of arranging the sails so as to act in a certain way; as, to *heave* the ship ahead, aback, or in stays; to *heave* in the cable; to *heave* the anchor; to *heave* a line taut.

9. *Mining & Geol.* To displace (a vein or a stratum), as by a fault.

Syn. — HEAVE, HOIST. To HEAVE (see defs. for nautical usage) is to lift with effort, esp. something heavy; to HOIST is to raise aloft, esp. (in modern usage) by means of tackle; as, "though the giant ages *heave* the hill" (*Tennyson*); cf. to *heave* a sigh, a coal *heaver*; "'T is the sport to have the engineer *hoist* with his own petard" (*Shak.*); to *hoist* sail, to *hoist* the cargo into a ship. See RAISE.

to heave apeak, *Naut.* See APEAK. — **to h. down** (a ship), *Naut.*, to careen her. — **to h. out** (a sail), to unfurl it. — **to h. short** (a cable, a ship, etc.), *Naut.*, to haul in cable till the ship is almost perpendicularly above the anchor. — **to h. the gorge**, to retch. — **to h. the lead** (lĕd), *Naut.*, to take soundings with lead and line. — **to h. the log**, *Naut.*, to ascertain a vessel's rate of progress through the water by using the log. — **to h. to**, *Naut.*, to stop the headway of (a vessel), esp. by bringing her into the wind.

heave (hēv), *v. i.* **1.** To be thrown up or raised; to rise upward, as a tower or mound; also, *Obs.*, to mount.

And the huge columns *heave* into the sky. *Pope.*
Where *heaves* the turf in many a moldering heap. *Gray.*

2. To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the lungs in heavy breathing, as waves, as ships at sea, etc.

Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*. *Prior.*
The *heaving* plain of ocean. *Byron.*

3. To make an effort to raise, throw, or move anything; to strain to do something difficult; to labor; to struggle.

The Church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wycliffe's days. *Atterbury.*

4. Specif.: **a** To pant; as, to *heave* for breath. **b** To retch.

5. *Naut.* To haul, pull, or push; to cause a vessel to move in a specified direction or manner; also, of the vessel, to move; as, he *hove* alongside.

to heave and set, to rise and fall on or as on a wave of the sea. — **to h. at**, to aim at with hostile intent; to attack; oppose. *Obs.* — **to h. in sight**, to seem to rise above the horizon and come in sight, as a ship or other object at sea. *Naut. or Colloq.* — **to h. to**, *Naut.*, to stop the headway of a vessel; —said also of the vessel; as, the ship *hove to* near us.

heave, *n.* **1.** An effort to heave or to raise something, as a weight, or one's self, or to move something heavy.

After many strains and *heaves*
He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

2. An upward motion; a rising; esp., a rhythmical rising, as of the breast in difficult breathing, of the waves, of the earth in an earthquake, and the like.

There 's matter in these sighs, these profound *heaves*. *Shak.*

3. *Mining.* The horizontal component of the displacement of a vein or body of rock, caused by a fault. See FAULT, 8 & *Illust.*

4. A knoll; an undulation of land. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

5. *Wrestling.* A chip performed by the right arm reaching round under the opponent's right shoulder, while the left is slipped under him to grasp his left elbow.

6. *pl.* [construed as *sing.*] *Veter.* = HEAVES.

heave of the sea, *Naut.*, the effect of the swell of the sea on a vessel's progress or course.

heave ho, *interj.* *Naut.* A sailor's cry when hauling, as on an anchor chain. — *v. i.* To cry *heave ho*.

heav′en (hĕv′'n), *n.* [ME. *heven*, *hefen*, *heofen*, AS. *heofon*: akin to OS. *hevan*, LG. *heben*, *heven*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** The expanse of space surrounding the earth; esp., that which seems to be over the earth like a great arch or dome; the firmament; empyrean; the place where

heat (hĕt). Obs., dial., or illit. pret. & p. p. of HEAT. [-ABLE.]
heat′a-ble (hēt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
heat apoplexy. Sunstroke.
heat asphyxia. Sunstroke.
heat centers *or* **centres**. *Physiol.* Regions in the cerebrospinal axis which are concerned in thermogenesis or thermolysis.
heat′drops′, *n. pl.* Light rain early on a hot morning; also, tears; sweat.
heat′ed-ly, *adv.* of *heated*, p. p.
heat′en, *v. t. & i.* To heat. *Obs.*
heat equator. = THERMAL EQUATOR. [EQUIVALENT.]
heat equivalent. = WATER
heater piece. A triangular strip of land. *Local, U. S.*
heat′er-shaped′, *a.* Triangular, as the heater in a box iron.
heat factor. = ENTROPY. *Rare.*
heat fever. Sunstroke.
heat′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
heath bell. The bell heather.
heath bird. The black grouse.
heath bloom. Any ericaceous plant or its flower.
heath bramble. The European dewberry (*Rubus cæsius*). *Obs.*
heath′-clad′, *a.* Clad with heath.
heath cock. The blackcock.
heath corn. Buckwheat. *U. S.*
heath cypress. The alpine club moss (*Lycopodium alpinum*); — so called from its resemblance to a miniature cypress tree.
hea′then-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
hea′then-esse′ (hē′*th*'n-ĕs′), *n.* [AS. *hǣðennes*, i. e., heathenness.] Heathendom. *Archaic.*
hea′then-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
hea′then-ly, *a. & adv.* Heathenish; heathenishly. *Obs. or R.*
hea′then-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hea′then-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
heather. † HITHER.
heather ale. A drink brewed, according to tradition, from the flowers of heather. *Obs. or Scot.*
heath′er-bleat′, **heather-bleater**, *n.* Also **heath′er-blite′**, **heath′er-blut′ter** (hĕ*th*′ẽr-blo͝ot′ẽr; -blüt′ẽr). The common snipe; — so called from the bleating note of the male in the breeding season. *Local, Scot. & Eng.*
heather cat. A cat that lives wild on the heather; hence, a person of a roving life. *Eng.*
heath′ered (hĕ*th*′ẽrd), *a.* Clad with heather.
heather grass. = HEATH GRASS.
heath′er-i-ness (hĕ*th*′ẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
heather whin. The moor whin.
heather wool. Wool of a mixed or speckled hue, regarded as resembling heather.
heath′er-y (hĕ*th*′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in heather; of the nature of heath or heather.
heath′er-y (hēth′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where heath grows.
heath family. *Bot.* The family Ericaceæ.
heath honeysuckle. An Australian proteaceous shrub (*Sirmuellera serrata*).
heath′less, *a.* See -LESS.
heath peat. See PEAT.
heath poult. The young of the black grouse.
heath rose. Rose of Jericho **a**.
heath′wort′ (hēth′wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the family Ericaceæ. *Lindley.*
heat′ing-ly, *adv.* of HEATING.
heat′less, *a.* See -LESS.
heat unit. See CALORIE, BRITISH THERMAL UNIT.
heaum′er, *n.* A maker of heaumes or helmets.
heautboy. † HAUTBOY.
he-au′to-mor′phism (hē-ô′tō-môr′fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἑαυτοῦ of one's self + *-morph* + *-ism.*] Automorphism.
He-au′ton Tim′o-rou′me-nos (hē-ô′tŏn tĭm′ō-ro͞o′mē-nŏs). Also **He-au′ton-tim′o-ru′me-nos**. [L., fr. Gr. ἑαυτόν τιμωρούμενος.] A self-tormentor; — title of a play by Menander and its adaptation by Terence.
he′au-toph′a-ny (hē′ô-tŏf′ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἑαυτοῦ of one's self + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] Self-manifestation. *Rare.*
heav. Heave. *Ref. Sp.*
heavd. Heaved. *Ref. Sp.*
heaved. † HEAD.
heave′less, *a.* See -LESS.

the sun, moon, and stars appear; the sky; the region of the clouds and winds and flying birds;—now chiefly in *pl.* In early cosmography the space around the earth was divided into series of heavens (varying in number from seven to eleven), in Greek thought regarded as concentric spheres corresponding to the spaces within the assigned orbits of the sun, the moon, the planets, fixed stars, etc. Dante's "Paradiso" describes such a series of nine heavens beneath the empyrean. The belief in a plurality of heavens, usually regarded as the abode of deities or spirits, prevailed among many ancient peoples, and is widespread in apocalyptic and rabbinical literature. Cf. EMPYREAN, ETHER.
2. The dwelling place of the Deity; the celestial abode of bliss; place or state of the blessed dead. Cf. ELYSIUM, HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS, NIRVANA, PARADISE, VALHALLA.
Unto the God of love, high *heaven's* King. *Spenser.*
3. [*cap.*] The sovereign of heaven; God; also, heavenly beings; the assembly of the blessed, collectively.
Her prayers, whom *Heaven* delights to hear. *Shak.*
4. Any place of supreme happiness or great comfort; also, perfect felicity; bliss; a sublime or exalted condition. "The brightest *heaven* of invention." *Shak.*
5. A canopy or covering, representing the heavens, formerly used over a stage.
6. The sky or climate of a particular region.
heaven of heavens, the highest heaven, the abode of God and the most exalted spirits; a place or state of supreme bliss.

heav'en (hĕv''n), *v. t.*; HEAV'ENED (-'nd); HEAV'EN-ING. To place in happiness or bliss, as in heaven; to beatify; also, to make heavenly in character.
We are happy as the bird whose nest
Is *heavened* in the hush of purple hills. *G. Massey*

heav'en-ly, *a.* [AS. *heofonlic.*] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or dwelling in, the heaven of God and the angels (or of heathen gods); celestial; as, *heavenly* spirits.
2. Of or relating to the natural heavens or sky; as, *heavenly* bodies.
3. Of the nature of that which is heavenly; divine; sacred; blessed; also, appropriate to heaven; of more than earthly purity or beauty.
The love of heaven makes one *heavenly*. *Sir P. Sidney*
One of those *heavenly* days that cannot die. *Wordsworth.*
Syn. — See CELESTIAL.
Heavenly City, the New Jerusalem. — **h. fruit**, the date plum. — **the heav'en-lies** (hĕv''n-lĭz), heavenly places or things; — a literal rendering of the Greek τοις ἐπουρανίοις (*Eph.* i. 3, 20; ii. 6, etc.).

heav'en-ly, *adv.* [AS. *heofonlice.*] **1**. In a manner resembling that of heaven. "She was *heavenly* true." *Shak.*
2. By the influence or agency of heaven.
Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

heav'er (hēv'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that heaves or lifts; a laborer employed on docks in handling freight; as, a coal *heaver*.
2. *Naut.* A bar used as a lever in twisting rope, etc.

heaves (hēvz), *n.* *Veter.* A disease, principally affecting horses, in which the elasticity of the lungs is lost, the air vesicles are permanently distended, and expiration is difficult, and which is accompanied with heaving of the flanks and a persistent cough; broken wind; emphysema

heav'ies (hĕv'ĭz), *n. pl.* *Mil.* **a** Heavy cavalry; — used esp. of European armies. **b** [*cap.*] The Dragoon Guards. *Eng.*

heav'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From 1st HEAVY.] **1**. In a heavy manner; with great weight; as, to bear *heavily* on a thing.
2. As if burdened with a great weight; slowly and laboriously; with difficulty; hence, in a slow, difficult, or suffering manner.
And took off their chariot wheels, that they drave them *heavily*. *Ex.* xiv. 25
3. Sorrowfully; dejectedly; grievously. *Archaic.*
Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day? *Shak*
4. Forcibly; severely; as, he was *heavily* punished. *Shak.*
5. To a considerable amount; as, he was fined *heavily*.

heav'i-ness, *n.* [AS. *hefignes.*] State or quality of being heavy; weight; sluggishness; oppression; thickness. Also, *Obs.*: **a** Enraged feeling. **b** Sadness.

heav'ing (hēv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HEAVE. Specif.: *vb. n.* A rural custom in England, now obsolescent, of lifting or tossing in the air persons of the opposite sex, the women on Easter Monday and the men on Easter Tuesday, in allusion to the Resurrection. Often a decorated chair is used, and the women's feet are sprinkled with water from a posy. A kiss or a fine is sometimes exacted.
heaving day, a day appropriated to the custom of heaving; either *Heaving* Monday, Easter Monday, or *Heaving* Tuesday, Easter Tuesday. — **h. line**, *Naut.*, a small line to be thrown from or to a vessel for use in hauling a heavier line, as a hawser. — **h.-line bend**, clove hitch. See KNOT.

heav'y (hĕv'ĭ), *a.*; HEAV'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); HEAV'I-EST. [ME. *hevi*, AS. *hefig*, fr. *hefe* weight, *hebban* to lift, heave; akin to OHG. *hebīg*, *hevīg*, Icel. *höfigr*, *höfugr*. See HEAVE.]
1. Heaved or lifted with labor; weighty; ponderous; as, a *heavy* stone; hence, weighty in proportion to bulk; of high specific gravity; as, gold is a *heavy* metal.
2. Not easy to bear; burdensome; oppressive; hard to endure, accomplish, or fulfill; hence, grievous; afflictive; causing sorrow or distress; as, *heavy* expenses, trials, etc.
The hand of the Lord was *heavy* upon them. 1 *Sam.* v. 6.
The king himself hath a *heavy* reckoning to make. *Shak.*
3. Of weighty import; serious; grave; consequential; as, *heavy* news. "Matter of *heavy* consequence." *Shak.*
4. Deep; profound; intense; as, a *heavy* silence.
5. Laden with that which is weighty; encumbered; burdened; bowed down, either with an actual burden or with care, grief, pain, or disappointment.
The *heavy* [sorrowing] nobles all in council were. *Chapman.*
A light wife doth make a *heavy* husband. *Shak.*
6. Great with young; pregnant.
7. Slow or dull as from loss of vitality or resiliency; sluggish; inactive; lifeless; stupid; as, a *heavy* gait, looks, manners, style; a *heavy* writer or book; also, lacking mirth or gayety; doleful; leaden; as, *heavy* cheer.
Of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*
Neither [is] his ear *heavy*, that it cannot hear. *Is.* lix. 1.
8. Overcome or dulled with weariness; drowsy; sleepy; also, dull or having feeling of heaviness due to the relaxation of sleep. "Their eyes were *heavy*." *Matt.* xxvi. 43.
Whilst the *heavy* plowman snores. *Shak.*
9. Of more than the usual amount or quantity; as, a *heavy* rain; *heavy* crops; *heavy* traffic; having more than the usual degree of a certain (physical) quality or characteristic; specif.: **a** Of great force or momentum; strong; violent; as, a *heavy* sea, storm, or cannonade. **b** Dense; gloomy; overcast; lowering; as, a *heavy* sky; *heavy* clouds. **c** Cloggy; clayey; impeding motion; as, a *heavy* road or soil. **d** Grave; loud; deep; as, the *heavy* sound of thunder. **e** Thick; massive; coarse; as, a *heavy* scar; *heavy* features. **f** Oppressive; producing languor; as, the *heavy* odor of poppies. **g** Steep; as, a *heavy* grade.
10. Of foods, etc.: **a** Not easily digested; not agreeable to, or suitable for, the stomach. **b** Of wines and other liquors, strong; having a high alcohol content; of ale and beer, rich in malt and hop constituents and, usually, dark. **c** Not raised or made light; not leavened; as, *heavy* bread or pastry.
11. Belonging to, or concerned with, a class of goods, animals, or the like, above a certain usual weight; as, *heavy* woolens; *heavy* trunk lines.
12. *Mil.* Heavy-armed. See also HEAVY ARTILLERY.
13. *Com.* Operating in, or having to do with, large amounts; as, a *heavy* buyer.
14. *Theat.* Pertaining, or assigned, to parts or scenes of a grave or somber nature; as, the *heavy* villain; the *heavy* business of the storm scene in "Lear."
Syn. — HEAVY, WEIGHTY, BURDENSOME, ONEROUS. HEAVY is used in both lit. and fig. senses; WEIGHTY is more frequently fig. In its fig. sense, *heavy* connotes oppressiveness, often dullness or stupidity; *weighty*, that which is momentous or important, or which is calculated to turn the scale; as, "I am at Stoke, hearing, seeing, doing, absolutely nothing, not such a nothing as you do at Tunbridge, checkered and diversified with a succession of fleeting colors, but *heavy*, lifeless, without form and void" (*Gray*); "These light things . . . surely . . . are as *weighty* and much more useful than your grave discourses upon the mind, the passions, and what not" (*id.*); *heavy* sorrow, *weighty* endeavor; *heavy* (i. e., calamitous) news; *weighty* (i. e., momentous) news. BURDENSOME (see LOAD) and ONEROUS (see IRKSOME) agree in implying oppressiveness, as of something heavy to bear, *burdensome* suggesting more definitely the idea of an actual burden, *onerous* often implying little more than what is troublesome, irksome, or annoying; as, "In all things I have kept myself from being *burdensome* unto you" (2 *Cor.* xi. 9); the *onerous* task of transcribing. See BULKY.
heavy artillery. *Mil.* **a** Guns which are not ordinarily used in field operations, esp. siege and seacoast guns. **b** Troops which serve heavy guns. — **h. cavalry**. See under CAVALRY. — **h. earth**, baryta or barium oxide. — **h. gymnastics**. See GYMNASTICS. — **h. marching order**, *Mil.*, equipment for continuous field service, including shelter tents, blankets, provisions, etc. — **h. metal**. **a** *Mil.* Ordnance of a large size. **b** Commanding ability or influence. — **h. metals**, metals of high specific gravity; — sometimes applied to all whose sp. gr. is over 5. — **h. oil**, an oil of high specific gravity; specif., a product obtained in the fractional distillation of coal tar or of wood tar, containing creosote, and used for preserving wood, for making varnish and lampblack, etc. — **h. oil of wine**. *Pharm.* = ETHEREAL OIL. — **h. pine**, **h.-wooded pine**, the yellow pine of the western United States (*Pinus ponderosa*). — **h. solution**, *Min.*, a liquid of high density, as a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide (called the **Sonstadt**, or **Thoulet**, **solution**) having a maximum specific gravity of 3.2, or of borotungstate of cadmium (**Klein solution**, sp. gr. 3.6), or the like. Such solutions are much used in determining the specific gravities of minerals, and in separating them when mechanically mixed, as in a pulverized rock. — **h. spar**, barite; — so called because of its high specific gravity as compared with other nonmetallic minerals. — **h. stock**, rolling stock in railroads that have a heavy freight traffic. *Eng.* — **h. syllable**, *Skr. Gram.* See LONG, *a.*, 7. — **h. wet**, malt liquor, as strong ale or ale and porter. *Slang, Eng.*

heav'y (hĕv'ĭ), *adv.* [AS. *hefige.*] In a heavy manner; heavily. "Your carriages are *heavy* loaden." *Is.* xlvi. 1.

heav'y (hēv'ĭ), *a.* Having the heaves.

heav'y-armed' (hĕv'ĭ-ärmd'; 87), *a.* *Mil.* Wearing heavy armor; carrying heavy arms.

heav'y-hand'ed, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; also, oppressive. — **heav'y-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

heav'y-head'ed, *a.* Dull; stupid; drowsy.

heav'y-heart'ed, *a.* Despondent; sad.

heav'y-lad'en (hĕv'ĭ-lād''n; 87), *a.* Weighted down, as with a heavy burden; oppressed.

heav'y-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* One of more than average weight; specif.: **a** In wrestling, boxing, etc., one in the heaviest of the classes into which contestants are divided; any contestant weighing more than the middle-weight limit (158 lbs.) or, sometimes, than the light-heavyweight limit (175 lbs.). Cf. FEATHERWEIGHT. **b** A person of much influence or importance. *Colloq.*, *Chiefly U. S.*

heb'do-mad (hĕb'dō-măd), *n.* [L. *hebdomas*, *-adis*, Gr. ἑβδομάς the number seven, seven days, fr. ἕβδομος seventh, ἑπτά seven. See SEVEN.] **1**. The number seven; seven.
2. A week; a period of seven days.

heb-dom'a-dal (hĕb-dŏm'ȧ-dăl), *a.* [L. *hebdomadalis.*] Consisting of seven days, or occurring at intervals of seven days; weekly. — **hebdomadal council**. See COUNCIL, *n.*, 3 **L**

He'be (hē'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἥβη youth, Ἥβη Hebe.] **1**. *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of youth, daughter of Zeus and Hera, and cupbearer of the gods before Ganymede. She became the wife of the deified Heracles, and was believed to have the power of restoring youth and beauty. Cf. JUVENTAS.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

he'be- (hē'bē-). [Gr. ἥβη youth, puberty, the pubes. See HEBE.] A combining form signifying *pubescent*, *downy*; as **he'be-an'thous** (-ăn'thŭs), having tomentose or downy flowers; **he'be-car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), having pubescent fruit; **he-bec'la-dous** (hē-bĕk'lȧ-dŭs), having pubescent branches; **he-beg'y-nous** (hē-bĕj'ĭ-nŭs), having pubescent ovaries; **he'be-pet'al-ous** (hē'bē-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), having pubescent petals, etc.

heb'e-tate (hĕb'ē-tāt), *v.t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *hebetatus*, p. p. of *hebetare* to dull. See HEBETE.] To dull; to blunt in sensitivity or mental keenness.
He [the Athenian] was never long enough at peace to become *hebetated*; the glory of Athens began in war and bloomed through war. *J. S. Phillimore*

heb'ete (hĕb'ēt), *a.* [L. *hebes*, *hebetis*, dull, stupid, fr. *hebere* to be dull.] Dull; stupid. *Obs. or R.*

heb'e-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *hebetudo.*] Dullness; stupidity.

He-bra'ic (hē-brā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Hebraicus*, Gr. Ἑβραϊκός: cf. F. *hébraïque.* See HEBREW.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrews, or Hebrew. — **He-bra'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Rare.* — **He-bra'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

He'bra-ism (hē'brā-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *hébraïsme.*] **1**. A Hebrew idiom or custom; a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language.
2. Hebrew institutions or religion; Judaism.
3. The type of character of the Hebrews.
The governing idea of Hellenism is spontaneity of consciousness; that of *Hebraism*, strictness of conscience. *M. Arnold.*

He'bra-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *hébraïste.*] **1**. One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.
2. One having the qualities of Hebraism; also, an adherent of Judaism.
3. Among the ancient Jews, one of those, as the Jews of Palestine, who retained Hebrew as their native tongue and were comparatively unaffected by, or were opposed to, Hellenic influences; — opposed to *Hellenist.*

He'bra-is'tic (hē'brȧ-ĭs'tĭk), **He'bra-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Hebraic; marked by Hebraism or characteristic of Hebraists. — **He'bra-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

He'bra-ize (hē'brȧ-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Gr. ἑβραΐζειν to speak Hebrew: cf. F. *hébraïser.*] To make or become Hebrew or Hebraic; to speak Hebrew or use a Hebraism. — **He'bra-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

He'brew (hē'brōō), *n.* [F. *Hébreu*, L. *Hebraeus*, Gr. Ἑβραῖος, fr. Heb. *'ibhrī.*] **1**. A member of one of a group of tribes of the northern branch of the Semites, which group includes the Israelites, Ammonites, Moabites, and Edomites; generally, specif., an Israelite. Cf. JEW.
There came one that had escaped and told Abram the *Hebrew.* *Gen.* xiv. 13
2. The most ancient language of the Hebrews. The language of the first Hebrews in Palestine was closely connected with that of the Canaanites and Phœnicians, the whole group of tongues being closely allied to the Babylonian-Assyrian languages. After the Babylonian captivity it gradually gave way to Aramaic for common use, being preserved as a learned tongue. Three periods of Hebrew are distinguished: **Biblical Hebrew**, the language of the Old Testament; **Mishnaic Hebrew**, the later Hebrew language of antiquity, affected by Aramaic, Greek, and Latin, its chief literary work being the Mishna; and **Neo-Hebrew**, the learned language of the Jews of the Christian era. See SEMITIC.
3. *pl.* The Epistle to the Hebrews. See NEW TESTAMENT.

He'brew, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrews or Hebrew.
Hebrew alphabet, a Semitic alphabet of twenty-two consonants, the vowels being indicated by an elaborate system of points. The characters used in the ancient writings of Israel differed in several respects from the contemporaneous Semitic alphabets, as those of Moab, Phœnicia, and Nineveh. The alphabet of Israel was replaced by an Aramaic script thought to have been brought from Babylon after the Exile, from which modern **square Hebrew**, in which the Bible is now written, probably began to develop in the 1st century B. C. Besides the square Hebrew, used in the sacred rolls, etc., there are other less elaborate styles, as, esp., those called **rabbinical Hebrew** (which see). — **H. calendar.** = JEWISH CALENDAR. — **H. canon**. See CANON. — **H. manna**, Persian manna. — **H. stone**, graphic granite. — **H. year**, the year used by Hebraic peoples. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

Heb'ri-de'an (hĕb'rĭ-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrides. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Hebrides.

Hec'a-te, Hek'a-te (hĕk'ȧ-tē, *formerly often* hĕk'ăt, *as in Shakespeare and Milton*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑκάτη.] *Class. Relig.* A goddess, probably of Thracian origin, combining the characters of moon goddess, earth goddess, and underworld goddess. Hesiod describes her as Titan-born, but as given by Zeus a share in the rulership of earth and sea and

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heav'en-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
heav'en-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
heav'en-ish, *a.* Heavenly; celestial *Obs.* — **heav'en-ish-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
heav'en-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Heaven King. King of Heaven; — a title of God or Christ. *Obs.*
heav'en-less, *a.* See -LESS.
heav'en-like, *a. & adv.* Heavenly. [*n.* See -NESS.
heav'en-li-ness (hĕv''n-lĭ-nĕs),
heav'en-ly-mind'ed, *a.* Devout; godly; pious. — **heav'en-ly-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*
heavenrich, *n.* [AS. *heofonrīce*: *heofon* heaven + *rīce* kingdom.] The kingdom of heaven; the future abode of the blessed. *Obs.*
heaven tree. A tree reaching from earth to heaven or to the underworld, as in certain Norse, Malay, and Polynesian myths.
heav'en-ward (hĕv''n-wẽrd), *a. & adv.* See -WARD. [ENWARD.
heav'en-ward-ly, *adv.* of HEAV-
heav'en-ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
heav'en-wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.
heavenward tree. The ailanthus.
heav'en-ware, *n.* [AS. *heofonwara*; *heofon* heaven + *wara*, *ware*, in comp., prop., pl. of *waru* people.] The inmates of heaven. *Obs.*
heaven worshiper *or* **worshipper**. A Cœlicolist. [OFFERING.
heave offering. *Jew. Antiq.* See
heave shoulder *or* **thigh**. *Jew. Antiq.* The shoulder or thigh of an animal presented as a heave offering.
heave'-shoul'dered, *a.* Having the shoulders raised. *Obs.*
heave thigh. *Bib.* See HEAVE SHOULDER. *Rev. Ver.*
heav'i-some (hĕv'ĭ-sŭm), *a.* Heavy; dull. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
heav'i-ty, *n.* Heaviness of heart.
heavs. Heaves. *Ref. Sp.*
heav'y, *v. t. & i.* To make or become heavy; burden. *Obs.*
heav'y, *n.* **1**. Short for HEAVY WET. *Slang, Eng.*
2. Short for HEAVYWEIGHT.
3. *pl. Mil.* See HEAVIES.
4. *Theat.* A rôle or actor representing a dignified or imposing (usually corpulent) person in the later prime of life.
heav'y-back', *n.* The queen conch. *West Indies.* [low. *R.*
heav'y-head', *n.* A stupid fel-
heaw. ‡ HEW.
Heb. *Abbr.* Hebrew; Hebrews
he'-bal'sam, *n.* The black spruce. *Southern U. S.*
hebawde, *n.* [Cf. F. *hibou*. *Oxf. E. D.*] An owl. *Obs. Scot.*
hebbe. ‡ HEAVE.
heb'bing. ‡ EBBING.
heb-dom'a-dal-ly, *adv.* of HEBDOMADAL.
heb-dom'a-da-ry (hĕb-dŏm'ȧ-dā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *hebdomadarius.*] *R. C. Ch.* A member of a chapter or convent whose week it is to preside at the sacred offices.
heb-dom'a-da-ry, *a.* = HEBDOMADAL.
heb-dom'a-der, *n.* [See HEBDOMADARY, *n.*] In Scottish universities, a member whose weekly turn it was to superintend the discipline. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
heb'do-ma-ry (hĕb'dō-mā-rĭ), *n.* Short for HEBDOMADARY.
heb'do-mat'i-cal, *a.* [L. *hebdomaticus*, Gr. ἑβδομαδικός.] Hebdomadal. *Obs.*
heben. ‡ EBON.
heb'e-non (hĕb'ē-nŏn), *n.* Some substance having a poisonous juice, usually identified with henbane
he'be-phre'ni-a (hē'bē-frē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hebe-* + Gr. φρήν mind.] *Med.* Mental derangement at puberty. — **he'be-phren'ic** (-frĕn'ĭk), *a.*
He'ber (hē'bẽr). *Bib.*
He'ber-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
He'be's cup (hē'bēz). A punch of brandy, wines, and soda water poured over a mixture of cucumber, lemon, and sugar.
heb'e-tate (hĕb'ē-tāt), *a.* **1**. Obtuse; dull. [point. *Rare.*
2. *Bot.* Having a blunt and soft
heb'e-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *hebetatio*: cf. F. *hébétation.*] Act of hebetating, or state of being hebetated.
he-bet'ic (hē-bĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἡβητικός, fr. ἥβη puberty.] *Med.* Of or pert. to puberty.
heb'e-tu'di-nous (hĕb'ē-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See HEBETUDE.] Partially stupefied; dull; stupid.
He Bible. See BIBLE.
heb'o-lace. ‡ HERBELADE.
Hebr. *Abbr.* Hebrew; Hebrews.
He-bræ'an (hē-brē'ăn), *n.* A Hebrew; also, a Hebraist. *Obs.*
He-bra'i-cize (hē-brā'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To Hebraize. *Rare.*
He'bra-iz'er (hē'brā-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who Hebraizes. [See -DOM.
He'brew-dom (hē'brōō-dŭm), *n.*
He'brew-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of HEBREW. [ism.
He'brew-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Hebra-
He'brew-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
He-bri'cian (hē-brĭsh'ăn), *n.* A Hebraist. *Rare.*
He-brid'i-an (hē-brĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* = HEBRIDEAN.
He'bron (hē'brŭn). *Bib.*
He-bro'na (hē-brō'nȧ). *D. Bib.*
He-bro'ni (-nī). *D. Bib.*
he'bron-ite (hē'brŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Hebron*, Me.] *Min.* = AMBLYGONITE.
He'bron-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
he'-cab'bage-tree', *n.* A small asteraceous tree (*Senecio leucadendron*) endemic on the island of St. Helena.
hec-as'to-the'ism (hĕk-ăs'tō-thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἕκαστος every + θεός god + *-ism.*] That stage of primitive religion investing every sort of object with supernatural powers. *J. W. Powell.*
Hec'a-te'an, Hec'a-tæ'an (hĕk'ȧ-tē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Hecate; magical.

a place in Olympus; she gives aid in war, athletic contests, and hunting, and is fosterer of herds and human children. In later conception she is more thought of as the dark goddess of magic and witchery. She was also from early times a goddess of the meeting place of roads, and to this character her triple-headed form is sometimes attributed (cf. JANUS). She was represented with six arms as well as three heads, and usually carries a torch or torch and spear. The hound was sacred to her. Hecate was merged more or less with various Hellenic goddesses, but esp. with Selene and Artemis.

The Triple Hecate, from an ancient relief.

hec'a-tomb (hĕk'ȧ-tŏm; -tōōm; 277), *n.* [L. *hecatombe*, Gr. ἑκατόμβη; ἑκατόν hundred + βοῦς ox: cf. F. *hécatombe*.] *Antiq.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle at the same time; hence, the sacrifice or slaughter of any large number of victims.

More than a human *hecatomb*. *Byron.*

hec'a-tom'pe-don (-tŏm'pē-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἑκατμόπεδος hundred feet long, τὸ ἑκατόμπεδον the Parthenon; ἑκατόν hundred + πούς foot.] *Arch.* A building measuring 100 feet; — applied by the ancients to a temple of Athene at Athens, and probably meaning the inner or eastern chamber of the cella of the Parthenon.

hecaton-. Combining form from Greek ἑκατόν, *hundred*.

Hec'a-ton-chei'res (hĕk'ȧ-tŏn-kī'rēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἑκατόγχειρες; ἑκατόν hundred + χεῖρες hands.] *Gr. Myth.* Three hundred-handed giants, Briareus, Cottus, and Gyges, sons of Uranus and Gæa. They prob. personified the crashing waves.

heck (hĕk), *n.* [See HATCH a half door.] **1**. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A manger; hayrack; = HACK, *n.*, 2. **b** = HATCH, door, 1, 2, 4 **d**.
2. **a** *Weaving.* Any of several vertical frames, with gratings to which the warp threads are attached, forming a shed by their movement for the passage of the shuttle. *Now Rare.* **b** *Spinning.* An attachment to a spinning wheel or flyer to guide the yarn on the bobbin. It is now generally replaced by the traverse rail. **c** *Weaving.* An apparatus in a warping machine by which the warp threads are separated into sets as they are wound upon the reel.
at heck and manger, in comfort or plenty. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

Heck'er-ism (hĕk'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* **a** The teaching of Isaac Thomas Hecker (1819–88), which interprets Catholicism as promoting human aspirations after liberty and truth, and as the religion best suited to the character and institutions of the American people (see PAULIST). **b** Improperly, certain views or principles erroneously ascribed to Father Hecker in a French translation of Elliott's Life of Hecker. They were condemned as "Americanism" by the Pope, in a letter to Cardinal Gibbons, January 22, 1899.

heck'le (hĕk''l), *v. t.*; HECK'LED (-'ld); HECK'LING. [ME. *hekelen*, var. of *hechelen*. See HATCHEL.] **1**. = HACKLE.
2. To badger with questions, comments, or gibes, as a candidate for Parliament. *Brit., esp. Scot.*

Robert bore his *heckling*, however, with great patience and adroitness. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

hec'tare (hĕk'târ; *F.* ĕk'târ'), *n.* [F.; Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *are* an are.] A metric measure of area containing 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters (2.471 acres).

hec'tic (hĕk'tĭk), *a.* [F. *hectique*, Gr. ἑκτικός habitual, consumptive, fr. ἕξις habit, a habit of body or mind, fr. ἔχειν to have; akin to Skr. *sah* to overpower, endure; cf. AS. *sige*, *sigor*, victory, G. *sieg*, Goth. *sigis*. Cf. SCHEME.] **1**. Habitual; constitutional; pertaining esp. to slow waste of animal tissue, as in consumption.
2. In a hectic condition; having hectic fever; consumptive; as, a *hectic* patient.
hectic fever, *Med.*, a type of fever occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary tuberculosis, septicæmia, etc., and marked by a daily recurring rise of temperature, profuse perspiration, and flushed countenance. — **h. flush**, *Med.*, the peculiar flush of the countenance occurring in hectic fever.

hec'tic, *n.* *Med.* **a** Hectic fever; also, one affected by it; a consumptive. **b** A hectic flush.

It is no living hue, but a strange *hectic*. *Byron.*

hecto-, hect-. A combining form from French *hecto-*, *hect-*, from Greek ἑκατόν, *hundred*.

hec'to-cot'y-lus (hĕk'tō-kŏt'ĭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -YLI (-lī). [NL.; *hecto-* + Gr. κοτύλη a hollow vessel.] *Zoöl.* One of the arms of the male of most cephalopods, which is specially modified in various ways to effect the fertilization of the eggs. In *Argonauta* and two genera of Octopoda (*Ocythoë* and *Tremoctopus*), the hectocotylus, after receiving the spermatophores, becomes detached from the male, and attaches itself to the female for reproductive purposes.

hec'to-graph (hĕk'tō-grȧf), *n.* [*hecto-* + *-graph*.] A contrivance for manifolding a writing or drawing by transferring it to a slab of gelatin treated with glycerin, and then taking transcripts from the gelatin.

hec'to-li'ter, **hec'to-li'tre** (-lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *hectolitre*, fr. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *litre* a liter.] A metric measure of capacity equal to one hundred liters. See MEASURE.

Hec'tor (hĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἕκτωρ, prop., holding fast, fr. ἔχειν to have, to hold. Cf. HECTIC.] **1**. In the Iliad, one of the sons of Priam, husband of Andromache, and the bravest of the Trojan warriors. He slew many of the Greeks and eventually Patroclus, Achilles's friend. Achilles, seeking vengeance, chased Hector three times around Troy, and, with the aid of Athena, slew him and dragged his body at the tail of his chariot to the Greek camp.
2. [*l. c.*] One who hectors; a bully; blusterer; roisterer; braggart.

hec'tor, *v. t.*; HEC'TORED (-tẽrd); HEC'TOR-ING. To bully; to intimidate by threats; hence, to torment by words; to worry or irritate by bullying.

hec'tor, *v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster; swagger.

Hec'u-ba (hĕk'ū-bȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑκάβη.] In the Iliad, the wife of Priam and mother of Hector, Helenus, Paris, Deiphobus, Cassandra, etc. There are various legends of the woes that overtake her at and after the fall of Troy. Euripedes's "Hecuba" narrates how the Greeks sacrificed her daughter Polyxena to the shade of Achilles, while on the same day the sea washed ashore the body of her son Polydorus, treacherously slain by Polymnestor, to whose care Priam had committed him. In revenge, Hecuba contrives to kill the children of Polymnestor and tears out his eyes. She is acquitted by the Greeks, but becomes metamorphosed into a dog and wanders howling through the country, stoned by its inhabitants.

Hed'da Ga'bler (hĕd'ȧ gä'blẽr). In Ibsen's play of the same name, a spirited young woman married into a conventional and humdrum circle. She is driven by boredom into active mischief-making, and finally commits suicide.

hed'dle (hĕd''l), *n.* [Cf. HEALD.] *Weaving.* One of the sets of parallel doubled cords or wires which, with their mounting, compose the harness used to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten in a loom. See LOOM, *Illust.*

hed'dle, *v. t.*; HED'DLED (-'ld); HED'DLING (-lĭng). *Weaving.* To draw (the warp thread) through the heddle eyes.

heddle eye. *Weaving.* The eye or loop formed in each heddle to receive a warp thread.

hed'en-berg-ite (hĕd'ĕn-bẽrg-īt), *n.* [After Ludwig *Hedenberg*, Swedish mineralogist.] *Min.* A calcium-iron variety of pyroxene, $CaFe(SiO_3)_2$, occurring in black or greenish black crystals or masses.

He'de-o'ma (hē'dē-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., said to be irreg. formed fr. Gr. ἡδύς sweet + ὀσμή odor, in allusion to the very fragrant blossoms.] *Bot.* A small genus of American menthaceous herbs having small flowers in axillary clusters, with a bilabiate corolla and two stamens. The herbage yields oil of pennyroyal. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of the genus.

Hed'er-a (hĕd'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [L., ivy.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World araliaceous woody vines, climbing by means of rootlets. *H. helix* is the common or English ivy. See IVY.

hedge (hĕj), *n.* [ME. *hegge*, AS. *hecg*; akin to *haga* an inclosure, E. *haw*, AS. *hege* hedge, E. *hay*bote, D. *hegge*, OHG. *hegga*, G. *hecke*. See HAW a hedge.] **1**. A thicket of bushes, often thorn bushes, esp. when planted as a fence or boundary; also, any sort of shrubbery, as evergreens, planted in a line or as a fence or boundary. Hedges are the usual form of fence in England, and from the use of them for shelter by the poor or low, *hedge* came to signify, attributively: rustic, outlandish, illiterate, poor, mean, inferior, common, clandestine, etc.; as, *hedge* priest, *hedge*born, etc.

And the lord said unto the servant, Go out into the highways and *hedges*, and compel them [the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind] to come in. *Luke* xiv. 23.

The roughest berry on the rudest *hedge*. *Shak.*

2. A barrier, as for protection or defense; a limit; also, that which constitutes it.

"It's too late for you to be out alone," she said, and the girl seemed to perceive dimly a *hedge* of conventionality which she had not hitherto known. *Mary Wilkins.*

3. A fishing weir.
4. The Osage orange.
5. *Betting, Stock Gambling, etc.* Act or means of hedging.

hedge, *v. t.*; HEDGED (hĕjd); HEDG'ING (hĕj'ĭng). **1**. To inclose or separate with a hedge; to fence with a thickly set line or thicket of shrubs or small trees; also, to arrange so as to form a hedge or barrier.
2. To obstruct, as a road, with a barrier; to hinder from progress or success; — sometimes with *up* and *out*.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hos.* ii. 6.
Another wall . . . to *hedge* out incursions. *Milton.*

3. To surround as for defense; to guard; to protect; to hem (in). "England, *hedged* in with the main." *Shak.*
4. To surround so as to prevent escape.

That is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo. *Locke.*

5. To safeguard one's self from loss on (a bet or speculation) by making compensatory arrangements on the other side.
to hedge in *or* **into**, to include within something larger; to insinuate or thrust in. *Obs.*

hedge (hĕj), *v. i.* **1**. To make or repair hedges. *Obs.*
2. To shelter one's self from danger, risk, duty, responsibility, etc., as if by hiding in or behind a hedge; to skulk; slink; trim.

I myself sometimes, . . . hiding mine honor in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch. *Shak.*

3. To arrange a way of escape from any position taken. Specif.: **a** *Betting.* To reduce the risk of a wager by making a bet against the side or chance one has bet on. **b** *Stocks, etc.* To lessen one's holdings or obligations so as to minimize loss. **c** To use reservations and qualifications in one's speech to avoid committing one's self definitely.

The Heroic Stanzas read much more like an elaborate attempt to *hedge* between the parties than . . . to gain favor from the Roundheads. *Saintsbury.*

hedge bedstraw. A European bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*) with rather showy panicles of small white flowers. It is naturalized in various parts of the United States.

hedge'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** Any berry growing in a hedge, as the blackberry. **b** The hagberry, or bird cherry. **c** The gean.

hedge bindweed. A common wild convolvulus (*Convolvulus sepium*) of Europe and America, having sagittate leaves and large white or pink flowers.

hedge bush. Any bush used for hedges, as the hawthorn.

hedge cactus. A cactus (*Cereus peruvianus*) with columnar stems and white flowers. It is used as a hedge plant.

hedge garlic. A kind of wild mustard (*Alliaria alliaria*) with a strong odor of garlic.

hedge'hog' (hĕj'hŏg'), *n.* **1**. **a** Any of certain Old World insectivorous mammals constituting the genus *Erinaceus*, esp. the European species, *E. europæus*. They have the hair on the upper part of the body mixed with prickles or spines. They are able to roll themselves up so as to present the spines outwardly in every direction. The hedgehog is nocturnal in its habits, feeding chiefly upon insects, slugs, etc. **b** Popularly, any of various other spine-bearing animals, as the tenrecs. **c** In America, where no true hedgehogs occur, popularly, the porcupine.

European Hedgehog. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

2. Any of various prickly fruits or seed pods, as those of *Ranunculus arvensis*, *Medicago echinus*, etc.; also, a plant bearing a fruit of this kind.
3. One who is regardless of others' feelings. *Obs.*
4. **a** A kind of roundish apple pudding made rough with a garnish of blanched almonds. **b** A steamed fruit pudding similarly decorated.
5. A dredger consisting essentially of a roller with protruding spikes or spades which is dragged over the bottom of a river, etc., to remove silt, mud, or the like.
6. *Elec.* = HEDGEHOG TRANSFORMER.

hedgehog cactus. Any cactus of the genus *Echinocactus*; — so called from the stout, sharp spines.

hedgehog fruit. The prickly fruit of an Australian tiliaceous tree (*Echinocarpus australis*), or the tree itself.

hedgehog gourd. An ornamental gourd (*Cucumis dipsaceus*) having a hairy, burlike fruit.

hedgehog grass. **a** = BUR GRASS. **b** A European sedge (*Carex flava*) with burlike spikes.

hedge'hog'gy (hĕj'hŏg'ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a hedgehog; hence, spiny; repellent.

hedgehog mushroom. Any fungus of the genus *Hydnum*, esp. *H. erinaceus*; — so called from the prickly hymenium.

hedgehog parsley. A European apiaceous herb (*Caucalis daucoides*) having fruit with prickly ribs.

hedgehog rat. Any of certain hystricomorphic rodents of the family Octodontidæ somewhat resembling rats, but having more or less spiny or bristly fur, as those constituting the South American genera *Echimys* and *Loncheres*.

hedgehog transformer. *Elec.* A variety of transformer, now obsolete, with open magnetic circuit, the ends of the iron wire core being turned outward and presenting a bristling appearance, whence the name.

hedgehog wheat. A race of hardy dwarf wheats having very dense short ears or spikes with awned scales or glumes. They are grown in mountainous regions of Europe.

hedge hyssop. **a** Any scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Gratiola*, esp. the European *G. officinalis*, of which the leaves are used for their emetic, cathartic, and diuretic properties. **b** In Great Britain, any of several plants more or less resembling the above, as *Scutellaria minor*, *Lythrum hyssopifolia*, etc.

Hec'a-te'ion (hĕk'ȧ-tē'yŏn; -tī'ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TEIA (-tē'yȧ; -tī'ȧ). [Gr. Ἑκάταιον or Ἑκάτειον.] A shrine of Hecate.
He-cat'ic (hē-kăt'ĭk), *or* **Hec'a-tine** (hĕk'ȧ-tĭn), *a.* = HECATEAN.
Hec'a-tom-bæ'on (hĕk'ȧ-tŏm-bē'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἑκατομβαιών.] The first Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.
hec'a-tom'ped (-tŏm'pĕd), *a.* [See HECATOMPEDON.] Measuring a hundred feet.
hec'a-ton-sty'lon (-tŏn-stī'lŏn), *n.* [*hecaton-* + Gr. στῦλος column.] *Arch.* A building having a hundred columns.
hec'a-ton'tarch-y (-tŏn'tär-kĭ), *n.* [Irreg. fr. *hecaton-* + Gr. ἀρχή rule.] Government by one hundred persons.
hec'a-ton-tome', *n.* [*hecaton-* + Gr. τόμος tome.] A group of a hundred volumes. *Obs.*
hec'a-to-phyl'lous (hĕk'ȧ-tō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*hecaton-* + *-phyllous*.] Having a hundred leaflets.
Hec'cat. † HECATE.
hec'co, *n.* [Cf. HICKWALL.] A woodpecker. *Obs.*
hec'de-cane (hĕk'dē-kān), *n.* *Chem.* = HEXADECANE.
hecfar. † HEIFER.
hech. † EACH, HATCH.
hech (hĕκ), *interj.* An exclamation of various meanings. *Scot.*
hechele, hechil. † HATCHEL.
hecht. Obs. or Scot. var. of HIGHT.
heck. Var. of HECH.
heck, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To make a sound like coughing.
heck'ber-ry. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HAGBERRY.
heckfare, heckfurth. † HEIFER.
heckforde † HEIFER.
heck'i-mal, *n.* [E. dial.] *Zoöl.* The European blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).
heck'le (hĕk''l; ĕk''l). Dial. Eng. var. of HICKWALL.
heck'le (hĕk''l), *n.* [ME. *hekele*, var. of *hechele*. See HATCHEL.] = HACKLE.
heck'le-back', *n.* The fifteen-spined or sea stickleback. *Local, Eng. or Scot.*
heck'ler (hĕk'lẽr), *n.* One who heckles.
Hec'la pow'der (hĕk'lȧ). [Prob. from *Hecla*, volcano in Iceland.] A kind of dynamite.
Hect. *Abbr.* Hector.
hec'ta-style (hĕk'tȧ-stīl). Corrupt. of HEXASTYLE.
hec'ti-cal, *a.* Hectic. — **hec'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
hec'tive, *a.* Hectic. *Obs.*
hec'to-cot'yl (hĕk'tō-kŏt'ĭl), **hec'to-cot'yle** (-ĭl), *n.* *Zoöl.* = HECTOCOTYLUS.
hec'to-cot'y-lif'er-ous (-kŏt'ĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* See -FEROUS.
hec'to-cot'y-lized (-kŏt'ĭ-līzd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Changed into or having a hectocotylus. — **hec'to-cot'y-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
hec'to-gram, -gramme (hĕk'tō-grăm), *n.* [F. *hectogramme*, fr. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *gramme* a gram.] See WEIGHT.
hec'to-graph (-gráf), *v. t.* To copy with a hectograph.
hec'to-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the hectograph.
hec'toid (hĕk'toid), *a.* [*hectic* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Having a hectic appearance.
hec'to-me'ter, **hec'to-me'tre** (hĕk'tō-mē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *hectomètre*, fr. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *mètre* a meter.] See MEASURE.
Hec-to're-an (hĕk-tō'rē-ăn; 201), **Hec-to'ri-an**, *a.* Pert. to, or like, Hector.
hec'tor-ism (hĕk'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM. *R.*
hec'tor-ly, *a.* Bullying; ruffianly. *Rare.*
hec'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
hec'to-stere (hĕk'tō-stēr; *F.* ĕk'tō'stâr'), *n.* [F. *hectostère*; Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *stère*.] See MEASURE.
hed. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAD, HIDE, and (also ref. sp.) HEAD.
hed. Obs. var. of HEED, *n.*; obs. p.p. & dial. Eng. pret. of HEED, *v.*
hed'ake'. Headache. *Ref. Sp.*
Hed'da-i (hĕd'ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
hedde. † HAD, HEAD.
hed'der. † HEATHER, HITHER.
heddle hook. *Weaving.* A hook to heddle the warp thread.
hed'dling (hĕd'lĭng), *vb. n.* Specif.: The heddles or harness.
hed'dre. † EDDRE.
hede. † HEED.
hede (*dial.* hēd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEAD.
hede, *n.* [ME. *hede*. See -HOOD.] Condition, status, or rank; quality; order. *Obs.*
-hede. † -HEAD.
hed'e-bo (hĕd'ĕ-bō), *n.* [Dan. *hedebo*-syning, up-country sewing.] A kind of Danish openwork embroidery.
hedell. † HEDDLE, HIDEL.
he'de-o'mol (hē'dē-ō'mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*Hedeoma* + *-ol*.] *Chem.* An oily ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, a constituent of oil of pennyroyal.
heder. † HITHER.
he'der (hē'dẽr), *n.* [Perh. *he* + *deer*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A male sheep; specif., one past eight or nine months old that has not yet been sheared. *Dial. Eng.*
hed'er-a'ceous (hĕd'ẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, fr. *hedera* ivy.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, resembling, or made of, ivy. — **hed'er-a'ceous-ly**, *adv.*
hed'er-at'ed (hĕd'ẽr-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *hederatus*.] Ivy-crowned.
he-der'ic (hē-dĕr'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, the ivy (*Hedera*): as, *hederic* acid.
hed'er-if'er-ous (hĕd'ẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *hedera* ivy + *-ferous*.] Bearing ivy.
hed'er-i-form' (hĕd'ẽr-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *hedera* ivy + *-form*.] Resembling ivy.
hed'er-ig'er-ent (-ĭj'ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *hederiger* ivy-bearing.] Bearing or adorned with ivy.
hed'er-ose (hĕd'ẽr-ōs), *a.* [L. *hederosus*.] Abounding in ivy.
hedesoyme, *n.* [Cf. SOAM.] The soam or traces. *Obs.*
hedgd. Hedged. *Ref. Sp.*
hedge accentor. Hedge sparrow.
hedge'-bells', *n.* The hedge bindweed.
hedge bill. A long-handled billhook.
hedge bird. One that frequents hedges; a footpad or vagrant.
hedge'born', *a.* See HEDGE, *n.*, 1.
hedge'bote' (hĕj'bōt'), *n.* = HAYBOTE.
hedge carpenter. One who repairs hedges: a hedger. — **hedge carpentering.**
hedge chanter, hedge chat. The hedge sparrow.
hedge creeper. One who skulks under hedges: a hedge bird. *Obs.* — **hedge creeping.** *Obs.*
hedge crocus. An itinerant peddler of cure-alls.
hedge grape. The common bryony.
hedgehog caterpillar. The hairy larva of certain moths, as the Isabella moth. It curls up like a hedgehog when disturbed.
hedgehog fish. = PORCUPINE FISH.
hedgehog fungus. = HEDGEHOG MUSHROOM.
hedgehog gooseberry. A kind of hairy gooseberry.
hedgehog licorice. A European licorice (*Glycyrrhiza echinata*).
hedgehog medic. Any of several species of *Medicago*, as *M. echinus*, with burlike pods.
hedgehog plant. = HEDGEHOG, 2.
hedgehog shell. Any spinose gastropod shell of *Murex* or allied genera, as *M. tenuispina*.
hedgehog thistle. = HEDGEHOG CACTUS.
hedgehog trefoil. = HEDGEHOG MEDIC.

I J K L M

hedge laurel. Any Australian or New Zealand plant of the genus *Pittosporum*. They are evergreen shrubs or small trees with white or yellow flowers. *Australia*.

hedge marriage. A secret or clandestine marriage, esp. one performed by a hedge priest. See HEDGE, *n.*, 1.

hedge mushroom. **a** The horse mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*). **b** The common mushroom (*A. campestris*).

hedge mustard. **a** A common wild mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*) with pinnatifid leaves and small yellow flowers, said to be a diuretic and expectorant. **b** Any of several allied plants of the genera *Erysimum*, *Sophia*, etc.

hedge nettle. Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Stachys*, esp. *S. sylvatica* in Great Britain and *S. palustris* in the United States; — so called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of nettle. See STACHYS.

hedge parsley. A European apiaceous plant (*Caucalis anthriscus*); also, any of several other plants of the same family having parsleylike foliage.

hedge′pig′ (hĕj′pĭg′), *n.* The hedgehog. *Shak.*

hedge plant. Any plant (as the Osage orange) which, from its habit of growth, is suitable for hedges.

hedg′er (hĕj′ẽr), *n.* One who makes or mends hedges; also, one who hedges, as in betting, etc.

hedge′row′ (hĕj′rō′), *n.* A row of shrubs, or trees, planted for inclosure or separation of fields.

hedge sparrow. A common European warbler (*Accentor modularis*) which frequents hedges. Its color is reddish brown and ash; the wing coverts are tipped with white.

Hedge Sparrow. (1/5)

hedge thorn. The hawthorn, esp. when used for hedges.

hedge violet. A common European blue-flowered violet (*Viola sylvatica*) growing in woods and hedgerows.

hedge warbler. The hedge sparrow.

he-don′ic (hē-dŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἡδονικός, fr. ἡδονή pleasure, ἡδύς sweet, pleasant.] **1**. Pert. to, or consisting in, pleasure. **2**. Of or pertaining to hedonism or adherents of hedonism. **3**. Of or pertaining to hedonics or the states of consciousness which are its concern.

he-don′ics (-ĭks), *n.* **a** Ethics which treats of the relation of duty to pleasure. **b** Psychology which treats of pleasurable and painful states of consciousness and their relation to organic life.

he′don-ism (hē′dŏn-ĭz'm; hĕd′ŏn-; 277), *n.* **1**. *Ethics.* The doctrine that pleasure is the sole or chief good in life and that moral duty is fulfilled in the gratification of pleasure-seeking instincts and dispositions. The chief advocates of hedonism in antiquity were the Epicureans and Cyrenaics, the latter inclining to the grosser interpretation of the doctrine. In modern times utilitarianism, seeking the good in the greatest happiness of the community as a whole, is the chief hedonistic doctrine. Cf. EUDÆMONISM, EPICUREANISM.
2. The manner of life of a hedonist; living for pleasure.

he′don-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An adherent of hedonism, or one who lives hedonistically.

he′do-nis′tic (hē′dō-nĭs′tĭk; hĕd′ō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to hedonism. — **he′do-nis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

He-dych′i-um (hē-dĭk′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; prob. Gr. ἡδύς sweet + χιών snow.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic zinziberaceous herbs with leafy stems and showy flowers in a terminal spike or thyrsus, the perianth with one lobe enlarged and labiate. As cultivated they are known as *garland flowers* or *butterfly lilies.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

hed′y-phane (hĕd′ĭ-fān), *n.* [Gr. ἡδύς sweet + the root of φαίνεσθαι to shine, appear.] *Min.* A yellowish white monoclinic mineral, occurring massive. It is an arsenate and chloride of lead and calcium.

He-dys′a-rum (hē-dĭs′ȧ-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡδύσαρον a vetch, perh. sainfoin; ἡδύς sweet + σάρον a broom.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs having racemose purple and white, or rarely yellow, flowers and jointed pods. The species are natives of temperate regions. Several, as the European *H. coronarium*, are useful forage plants.

heed (hēd), *v. t.*; HEED′ED; HEED′ING. [ME. *heden*, AS. *hēdan*; akin to OS. *hōdian*, D. *hoeden*, Fries. *hoda*, OHG. *huoten*, G. *hüten*; fr. the n. appearing in G. as *hut* care, guard; perh. akin to G. *hut* hat, and E. *hood*.] To regard with care; to take notice of; to give attention to.

> With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*. *Dryden.*

Syn.— Notice, note, observe, regard, mind, attend.

heed, *v. i.* To pay attention; to have a care.

heed, *n.* **1**. Attention; notice; observation; regard; careful consideration; — often with *give* or *take*.

> Amasa took no *heed* to the sword. 2 *Sam.* xx. 10.

> Therefore we ought to give the more earnest *heed* to the things which we have heard. *Heb.* ii. 1.

2. A look or expression of heeding. *Rare.*

> He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
> Was in his countenance. *Shak.*

heed′less, *a.* Without heed; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; unobservant.

> O, negligent and *heedless* discipline! *Shak.*

Syn. — See CARELESS.
— **heed′less-ly**, *adv.* — **heed′less-ness**, *n.*

hee′haw′ (hē′hô′), *n.* [Imitative.] The bray of an ass; a guffaw. — *v. i.* To bray, or utter heehaws.

heel (hēl), *n.* [ME. *hele*, *heele*, AS. *hēla*, prob. for *hōhila*, fr. AS. *hōh* heel; akin to D. *hiel*, OFries. *heila*, *hēla*, Icel. *hæll*, Dan. *hæl*, Sw. *häl*. Cf. HOCK a joint.] **1**. The hinder part of the foot, or, sometimes, the whole foot, in man or in quadrupeds. Used fig., esp. *pl.*, with reference to some characteristic action of the heels, as in kicking, trampling, or running away.

> He [the stag] calls to mind his strength and then his speed,
> His winged *heels* and then his armed head. *Denham.*

2. The hinder part of any covering for the foot, as of a shoe, sock, etc.; specif., a solid part projecting downward from the hinder part of the sole of a boot or shoe.
3. The latter or remaining part of anything; the closing or concluding part. "The *heel* of a hunt." *A. Trollope.* Specif.: The remaining outside, crust, or rind piece at the bottom or end of a loaf of bread, a cake of cheese, etc. "The *heel* of the white loaf." *Scott.*
4. Anything regarded as like a human heel in shape; a protuberance; a knob.
5. The part of a thing analogous or corresponding in position to the human heel; the lower or hinder part, or part on which a thing rests, as the lower part of a violin bow, the hinder part of a plowshare, or the timber bearing the hinges of a gate; specif.: **a** *Naut.* The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of a mast, a boom, the bowsprit, the sternpost, etc. **b** *Mil.* In a small arm, the corner of the butt which is upwards in the firing position; the uppermost part of the blade of a sword, next to the hilt; the handle end of a pike. **c** The part of any tool next the tang or handle; as, the *heel* of a scythe. **d** *Arch.* The lower end of a timber in a frame, as a post or rafter; specif., *U. S.*, the obtuse angle of the lower end of a rafter set sloping; also, a cyma reversa; — so called by workmen. **e** *Hort.* The base of a tuber, cutting, or other part of a plant separated for propagation, esp. when including a portion of the wood or stem of the parent branch. **f** *Golf.* The part of the face of the club head nearest the shaft. **g** In a carding machine, the part of a flat nearest the cylinder. **h** Of the hand, the part of the palm nearest the wrist. **i** Either of the posterior calks of a horseshoe; the posterior part of the hoof. **j** Of a spoon, the small projection at the back of the bowl. **k** *Railroads.* The rear end of a frog. See FROG, *Illust.*
6 *Man.* Management by the heel, esp. the spurred heel; as, the horse understands the *heel* well.
7. *Zoöl.* The talon or talonid of a tooth.

at (one's) **heels**, in close pursuit of one. "Hungry want *is at* my *heels*." *Otway.* — **down at the heel**, *or* **at heels**, in a poor plight; in a slovenly, slipshod, or embarrassed condition; seedy. — **for his heels**. See under TWO. — **Heel of Italy**, the southern part of Apulia, forming the heel in the bootlike shape of Italy. — **heels over head**, having the heels uppermost; topsy turvy; inconsiderately; rashly. — **on**, *or* **upon**, (one's) **heel**. = AT (one's) HEELS. — **out at heels**, having on stockings the heels of which are worn out; shabby, or in a poor plight. Cf. *out at elbows*, under ELBOW. — **to heel**, close at the heels, as in the case of a hunting dog following the hunter; close behind; hence, obediently following.

heel, *v. t.*; HEELED (hēld); HEEL′ING. **1**. To perform by the use of the heels, as in dancing or running. *Rare.*

> *Heel* the high lavolt. *Shak.*

2. To add a heel to; as, to *heel* a shoe.
3. To arm with a gaff, as a cock for fighting.
4. *Golf.* To hit (the ball) with the heel of the club.
5. To catch or secure by the heels.
6. To supply or equip, as with money. *Slang, U. S.*
7. To follow closely.
8. *Football.* To make (a fair catch) standing with one foot advanced, the heel on the ground and the toe up.

to heel in, *Hort.*, to cover (the roots of a plant) with soil temporarily; to lay in by the heels; as, young trees taken from a nursery are often *heeled in* before permanent planting.

heel, *v. i.* **1**. To move the heel, or in dancing to touch or tap the ground with it.
2. To rest, as upon a heel.
3. Of a dog, to follow at the heels; to keep to heel.
4. *Rugby Football.* To kick the ball backward out of a scrimmage.

heel (hēl), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *helden* to lean, incline, AS. *heldan*, *hyldan*, fr. AS. *heald* inclined; akin to Icel. *halla* to lean, Dan. *helde*, Sw. *hälla* to tilt, pour.] **1**. To tilt or incline; to cant to one side; — chiefly of ships.
2. To pour. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See TIP.

heel, *n.* *Chiefly Naut.* Act of heeling, or canting; amount of heeling; as, the ship had a *heel* of ten degrees; — implying a steady inclination as disting. from a *roll*, or oscillation.

heel′-and-toe′, *a.* Lit., with the heel and toe; — used of a form of speed walking in which each step begins on the heel and ends on the toe. To be fair walking, the forward heel must strike before the back foot leaves the ground, and the leg must be straight, with the knee locked, when the foot first touches and when it leaves the ground.

heel′ball′ (hēl′bôl′), *n.* A composition of wax and lampblack, used by shoemakers for polishing, and by antiquaries in copying inscriptions.

heel blank. *Shoemaking.* A lift for a shoe heel, or a set of lifts forming a heel ready for attachment to a shoe.

heel block. **1**. A block or last to support a shoe while being heeled.
2. *Railroads.* A filling piece for the points of a frog.

heel′er (hēl′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that heels, or puts on heels.
2. A cock that strikes well with his heels or spurs.
3. One who follows at the heels; specif., a subservient hanger-on of a political patron. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

> The army of hungry *heelers* who do their bidding. *Century Mag.*

4. A swift runner. *Dial.*

heeling error. A deviation of the compass due to a vessel's heeling, which causes certain vertical magnetic forces to have a horizontal component and certain transverse horizontal magnetic forces to have a vertical component.

heel′path′ (hēl′pȧth′), *n.* [So called with a play upon the words *tow* and *toe*.] The bank of a canal opposite, and corresponding to, that of the towpath; berm. *U. S.*

heel′piece′ (-pēs′), *n.* **1**. A piece at or for the heel of something; as: **a** The heel of a shoe, or a repairing piece added to it. **b** Armor protecting the heel. **c** *Teleg.* An iron bar connecting the soft-iron cores of an electromagnet. **d** *Shipbuilding.* A short angle iron used to join up a frame angle bar butted at the middle line. **e** A piece forming the lower end of a mast.
2. Fig.: A piece at the end; a finishing piece.

heel′piece′, *v. t.* To secure a heelpiece to.

heel′plate′ (hēl′plāt′), *n.* A plate forming the heelpiece of something; as: **a** The metal plate on the butt end of a gunstock. **b** A metal plate for the heel of a boot or shoe.

heel′post′ (-pōst′), *n.* A post supporting the heel or outer end of something; as: **a** A post to which a gate or door is hinged. **b** *Engin.* A quoin post. **c** The outer post of a stall partition in a stable.

heel′strap′ (-străp′), *n.* A strap for the heel of something, as of a principal rafter in a wooden roof to the tie beam.

heel′tap′ (-tăp′), *n.* **1**. *Shoemaking.* A lift for the heel.
2. A small portion of liquor left in a glass after drinking. "Bumpers around and no *heeltaps*." *Sheridan.*

heel′tap′, *v. t.*; HEEL′TAPPED′ (-tăpt′); HEEL′TAP′PING. To add a piece of leather to the heel of (a shoe, boot, etc.).

heel′tool′ (hēl′tōōl′), *n.* *Metal Turning.* A long hand tool with a projecting heel below the point to give a powerful leverage against the T rest so as to enable a deep cut to be taken. It is almost superseded by the slide rest.

Heep, U-ri′ah (ū-rī′ȧ hēp′). A rascally character in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield," who pretends to be "the 'umblest person going," but who in reality is extremely ambitious and unscrupulous.

heer (hēr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] An old yarn measure of about six hundred yards, or $\frac{1}{24}$ of a spindle.

Hef′ner unit (hĕf′nẽr). *Photom.* A unit of light intensity, being the light from the flame of a specially constructed lamp (**Hefner lamp**) invented by von Hefner-Alteneck, a German physicist. The Hefner lamp burns acetate of amyl, and when the height of the flame is 40 millimeters its candle power is about 0.88 British candle.

‖ **Heft** (hĕft), *n.*; *G. pl.* HEFTE (hĕf′tẽ). [G.] A number of sheets of paper fastened together, as for a notebook; also, a part of a serial publication; fasciculus.

heft, *n.* [From HEAVE.] **1**. The act or effort of heaving; violent strain or exertion; a strain. *Obs. or Dial. Shak.*
2. Weight; ponderousness. *Colloq.*

> A man of his age and *heft*. *T. Hughes.*

3. The greater part or bulk of anything; as, the *heft* of the crop was spoiled. *Colloq., U. S.*

heft, *v. t.*; HEFT′ED (HEFT, *Obs.*); HEFT′ING. **1**. To heave up; to raise aloft.

> Inflamed with wrath, his raging blade he *heft*. *Spenser.*

2. To prove or try the weight of by raising. *Colloq.*

heft′y (hĕf′tĭ), *a.*; HEFT′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); HEFT′I-EST. Moderately heavy; weighty. *Colloq., U. S.*

He-ge′li-an (hā-gā′lĭ-ăn; hē-gē′; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to Hegel or his philosophy. See HEGELIANISM.

He-ge′li-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831), mentioned as the fourth of the great German philosophers, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel. His system is noteworthy as an attempt to unite and harmonize the Greek ontology with the Kantian psychology, esp. to find identity in the results of Aristotle with those of Kant rightly interpreted. In his Phenomenology (1807) he indicated the chief steps of thought by which the human race has emancipated itself from lower points of view on the way to pure theism which conceives the Absolute as moral Person. In his logic he discusses the series of categories, dialectically showing how man rises from the lowest or emptiest thought, that of mere Being, to the highest, that of true Being, or absolute ethical person with goodness and righteousness; as creator continually lifting lower beings into self-conscious ethical beings by manifold stages of growth into freedom. The highest thought of the logic is named by him *Idee*, suggesting Plato's highest principle. He names his method *dialectic*, meaning a process of discovery of deeper and more adequate thoughts of True Being by critical examination of the categories of the Understanding and the Reason, finding their contradictions and seeking their conciliations in more comprehensive and truer thought categories. He applied his philosophy to art and literature (Aesthetik 3 vols.), to philosophy of history (1 vol.), to comparative history of religions (2 vols.), to the philosophy of jurisprudence, morals, and political institutions (1 vol.), to the comparative history of philosophy (3 vols.). *W. T. Harris.*

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hedge′-jug′, *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*
hedge′less, *a.* See -LESS.
hedge lily. Hedge bindweed.
hedge′-maids′, *n.* The ground ivy. [sparrow. *Eng.*
hedge′-mike′, *n.* The hedge
hedge parson. See HEDGE, *n.*, 1. Cf. HEDGE PRIEST.
hedge′-peak′, **hedge′-peek′**.
hedge′-pick′, *n.* The fruit or hip of the dog-rose, or the plant itself. *Local, Eng.*
hedge pink. The soapwort.
hedge press (*Obs.*), **hedge rime**.
hedge school. See HEDGE, *n.*, 1. — **hedge schoolmaster**.
hedge priest. A poor, illiterate priest. See HEDGE, *n.*, 1.
hedge′smith′, *n.* An itinerant smith or tinker. *Eng.* See HEDGE, *n.*, 1. [PEAK
hedge′-speak′. Var. of HEDGE-
hedge taper. = HAG-TAPER.
hedge tear (târ). An angular tear, as one made by a thorn.
hedge vine. The European virgin's-bower. *Rare.* [TARD a.
hedge′weed′, *n.* = HEDGE MUS-
hedge willow. The goat willow.
hedge′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
hedge woundwort. The hedge nettle [1. *Obs.*
hedge writer. See HEDGE, *n.*,
hedging bill. A hedge bill.
hedg′ing-ly, *adv.* of *hedging*, p. pr. [many hedges.
hedg′y (hĕj′ĭ), *a.* Having
hed′in-full. † HETHINGFUL.
hediock. † HEDGEHOG.
hedir. † HITHER.
hed′land. Headland. *Ref. Sp.*
hed′ling. † HEADLONG.
hed′long. Headlong. *Ref. Sp.*
he-don′ic, *n.* A hedonist; esp., a Cyrenaic. *Obs.*
he-don′i-cal, *a.* Hedonic.
he′do-nol′o-gy (hē′dō-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἡδονή pleasure + *-logy*.] = HEDONICS. *Rare.*
hedows. † HIDEOUS.
hedoyne, *n.* A kind of sauce. *Obs.*
Hed′ri-oph-thal′ma (hĕd′rĭ-ŏf-thăl′mȧ). Var. of EDRIOPHTHALMA. — **hed′ri-oph-thal′mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
hed′ro-cele (hĕd′rō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. ἕδρα breech, anus + *-cele*.] *Med.* Prolapse of a part of the intestine through the anus.
hedur. † HITHER.
hedut. Obs. pret. of HEED.
hedy. † HEADY.
hee. † EYE, HEO. [HE, HIGH.
hee. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
heech (hēk). Scot var. of HIGH.
heed. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HEAD.
heed′er, *n.* One who heeds.
heed′ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **heed′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **heed′ful-ness**, *n.*
heedhode, *n.* [Cf. HEAD; -HOOD.] Headship. *Obs.*
heed′y, *a.* Heedful. — **heed′i-ly**, *adv.* — **heed′i-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
heegh (hēk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HIGH.
heel. † HEAL.
heel. Dial. Eng. var. of HELE.
heel′a-man. Var. of HEILAMAN.
heel bone. The bone of the heel; the calcaneum, or os calcis.
heel cap. A covering to protect the heel of a shoe or stocking. — **heel′-cap′**, *v. t.*
heel chain. *Naut.* A chain passing from the bowsprit cap around the heel of the jib boom.
heeld. Var. of HIELD.
heeld. Heeled. *Ref. Sp.*
heel fly. The warble fly of the ox.
heel′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HEEL.
heel jigger. *Naut.* A jigger running through the heel of a spar to assist in hauling it in or out.
heel′less, *a.* See -LESS.
heel rake. A rake for gathering in the remains of a crop after harvesting. *Eng.*
heel′ring′, *n.* A ring fastening the heel of something, as a scythe blade to the snath.
heel rope. **a** *Naut.* Any rope fastened to the heel of a spar to control it. **b** A rope hobbling a horse. [a bat's wing.
heel spur. *Zoöl.* The calcar of
heelthe † HEALTH.
heel′tree′, *n.* *Agric.* The swingletree of a harrow.
heel wedge. A wedge to fasten a colter; also, one to tighten the heelring of a scythe.
heem′raad′ (*D.* hām′rät′; *Cape D.* hēm′-), *n.*; *pl.* -RADEN (-rä′dĕn). Sometimes, incorrectly, **heem′raat′** *or even* **heem′rad′**. [D. *heem* village + *raad* council, councilor.] In Holland, and, until the 19th century, also in Cape Colony, a council to assist a local magistrate in the government of rural districts; hence, also, a member of such a council.
heende. † HEND.
heeng. † HINGE.
heep. † HIP [var. of HEAP
heep. Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng.
heer † EAR, ERE, HAIRE, HER, HIGHER, HOAR. [HAIR, HERE.
heer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Heer (*D* hār; *Cape D.* hēr), *n.* [D.] Mr.; Sir. Cf. MYNHEER.
heerd. † HERD.
heerd (hērd), *pret. & p. p.* of HEAR. Heard. *Dial. U. S.*
heerdis. † HARDS.
heere. † HAIRE, HEAR, HERE.
heerehence. † HEREHENCE.
heer′en. † HAIREN.
heermele. † HAIRMEAL.
heeron. † HERON.
heerse. † HEARSE.
heer′y. † HAIRY.
heest. † HEST.
heet. Obs. pret of HIGHT.
heete. † HEAT.
heeth. † HEATH.
heeze (hēz), *v. t.* [See HOIST.] To raise; hoist. *Scot. & Dial.*
hee′zie (hē′zĭ), **hee′zy**, *n.* = HEEZE. *Ir. & Scot.*
hef. Obs. pret. of HEAVE.
hefde. † HAD.
hefe. † HEAVE, HEAVY.
hefen. † HEAVEN.
hef′er. Heifer. *Ref. Sp.*
hef′ful. Dial. var. of HICKWALL.
heft. Var. of HAFT.
heft, *n.* [Cf. HAFT a settled place.] A dwelling; a domicile. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
heft. Obs. pret. & p. p. of HEAVE.
heft, *v. i.* To dwell. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To familiarize or accustom. *Dial. Eng & Scot.*
heft, *v. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *hefta*.] To retain or restrain. *Chiefly Dial. Eng & Scot.*
hefte. † HAD; HAFT, a handle.
heg. † HAG, a witch; HEDGE.
Heg′a-i (hĕg′ā-ī; hē′gī), *or* **He′ge** (hē′gē). *Bib.* [HAGBERRY.
heg′ber-ry. Dial. Eng. var. of
hege. † HEDGE.
He-ge′li-an-ize (hā-gā′lĭ-ăn-īz; hē-gē′-), *v. t.* Also **He′gel-ize** (hā′gĕl-īz). To bring into conformity with Hegel's philosophy or terminology. — *v. i.* To imitate Hegelian language or thought.
He′gel-iz′er (hā′gĕl-īz′ẽr), *n.* An imitator of Hegel. "The *Hegelizers* amongst them will take high ground at once, and say that the glory and beauty of the psychic life is that in it all contradictions find their reconciliation." *Wm. James.*

heg′e-mon′ic (hĕj′ē-mŏn′ĭk ; hē′jē- ; *cf.* HEGEMONY), **heg′e-mon′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἡγεμονικός. See HEGEMONY.] Leading; controlling ; ruling ; predominant.

he-gem′o-ny (hē-jĕm′ō-nĭ ; hĕj′ē-mō-nĭ ; hē′jē- ; 277 : *some prefer "hard" g (as in go), after the Greek*), *n.* ; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. ἡγεμονία, fr. ἡγεμών guide, leader, fr. ἡγεῖσθαι to go before.] Leadership ; preponderant influence or authority ; — usually applied to the relation of a government or state to its neighbors or confederates.

heg′i-ra (hĕj′ĭ-rȧ ; hē-jī′rȧ ; 277 : *the first is etymologically the correct pron., but the second is much more widely used both popularly and among scholars*), *n.* Also *hejira*. [Ar. *hijrah* flight.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A. D. 622 (subsequently established as the first year of the Moslem era) ; hence, any flight or exodus regarded as like that of Mohammed. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

he-gu′men (hē-gū′mĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἡγούμενος, p. pr. of ἡγεῖσθαι to lead.] *East. Ch.* The head of a religious community ; specif., in a monastery, the first or second person in authority, corresponding, according to the class, to the *abbot* or *prior* of the Western Church.

he-gu′me-ne (-mē-nē), *n.* Also **he-gu′men-ess** (-mĕn-ĕs). [NL., fr. Gr. ἡγουμένη, fem. of ἡγούμενος. See HEGUMEN.] *East. Ch.* The head of a nunnery, corresponding to the *abbess* or *prioress* of the Western Church.

Heh′ner val′ue (hā′nẽr). *Anal. Chem.* A number expressing the percentage of insoluble fatty acids in an oil or fat. It is usually 95 to 97, but for butter fat, coconut oil, palm-nut oil, and croton oil it is somewhat lower.

Hei′del-berg′ Cat′e-chism (hī′dĕl-bûrg′ ; *Ger.* -bĕrk′). Also **Heidelberg Confession**. A standard catechism of the Reformed Church drawn up at Heidelberg by Caspar Olevianus and Zacharias Ursinus, and revised by the Synod of Dort. It appeared in 1563.

heif′er (hĕf′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *hayfare*, AS. *héahfore, héafore* : of uncertain origin.] **1.** A young cow ; a cow that has not had a calf.
2. A female terrapin. *U. S.*

heigh (hī ; hā), *interj.* An exclamation used to attract attention, to encourage, to express exultation, etc. ; hey.

heigh′-ho′ (hī′hō′ ; hā′hō′ ; 277 : *the accentuation and intonation vary with the meaning*), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or joy : also, as when uttered in sighing or yawning, one of dejection, uneasiness, weariness, etc.

height (hīt), *n.* Also **highth** (hītth), the older form, now rare in literary use, but often preserved in colloquial or illiterate speech. [ME. *heighte, heght, heighthe*, AS. *hiehðu, héahðu, hēhðu*, fr. *héah* high ; akin to D. *hoogte*, Sw. *höjd*, Dan. *höide*, Icel. *hæð*, Goth. *hauhiþa*. See HIGH.] **1.** The condition of being high ; elevated point or position.

Behold the *height* of the stars, how high they are ! *Job xxii. 12.*

2. The distance to which anything rises above its foot, above that on which it stands, above the earth, the level of the sea, or the horizon ; altitude ; specif., the measure upward from a surface, as the floor or the ground, of a man or an animal ; stature.

[Goliath's] *height* was six cubits and a span. *1 Sam. xvii 4.*

3. a *Arch.* Of an arch, the vertical distance between the springing line and the highest point in the intrados ; the rise. **b** *Mach.* Of a pendulum governor, the vertical distance between the join of the ball centers and the intersection of the axes of the suspending rods with the spindle axis.
4. Degree of latitude ; also, position off a coast. *Obs.*
5. That which is elevated ; an eminence ; a hill or mountain ; also, *Obs.*, the heavens.
6. Elevation in quality or excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts : also, *Obs.*, an advanced degree of social rank or distinction.

Measure your mind's *height* by the shade it casts. *R. Browning.*
He affects, past all men, *height*. *Chapman.*

7. Hauteur ; also, magnanimity. *Obs. or Archaic.*
8. Highest part ; summit ; hence, utmost degree ; extreme limit ; as, the *height* of a fever, passion, folly, a tempest.
9. *Phon.* Of a vowel, the relative degree in which the active part of the tongue is approximated to the palate in articulating the sound. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 42, 43.

Syn. — HEIGHT, ALTITUDE, ELEVATION. HEIGHT is the general term ; ALTITUDE suggests great or lofty height or (esp.) position above a given level, or in the air ; ELEVATION suggests esp. height to which something is regarded as raised ; both *altitude* and *elevation* apply to height as determined or reckoned by angular measurement ; as, the *height* (not *altitude*) of a candlestick, of a man, of a tree ; the *height* (or *altitude*) of a mountain ; the *altitude* of the clouds ; the *altitude* of a planet ; at a dizzy *height ;* the rarity of the air at high *altitudes ;* snow still lay on the higher *elevations ;* the balloon reached its highest *elevation* (or *altitude*) at noon ; the *elevation* (or *altitude*) of the pole. Fig., *height* suggests exalted position or the highest or extreme point ; *elevation*, loftiness or dignity ; *altitude* is less frequently fig. : as, "the *height* of this great argument" (*Milton*) ; the *height* of folly, of the fashion ; *elevation* of style, of character, of mood ; "the *altitude* of his virtue" (*Shak.*). See HIGH, RAISE.

height index of cranium. = VERTICAL INDEX. — **h. to paper.** *Print.* See TYPE. — **on h.**, aloft ; also, aloud. *Obs.*

height board. *Stair Building.* A board used to gauge the height of risers, etc.

height′en (hīt′'n), *v. t.* ; HEIGHT′ENED (-'nd) ; HEIGHT′EN-ING. **1.** To make high ; to raise higher ; to elevate.
2. To carry forward ; to advance ; augment ; intensify ; hence, to render more conspicuous ; as, to *heighten* virtue or crime ; specif., to render more luminous ; as, to *heighten* a tint. "To *heighten* our confusion." *Addison.*
3. To raise in emotion ; to exalt or elate. *Obs.*
Syn. — See RAISE.

height′en, *v. i.* To rise in height ; to increase ; augment.

Heim′dall (hām′däl), **Heim′dallr** (hām′däl′r), *n.* Also, less correctly, **Heimdal**. [Icel. *Heimdalr.*] *Teut. Myth.* The warder of Asgard, who dwells at the upper end of Bifrost. He can see a hundred leagues by day or by night, can hear the grass and a sheep's wool grow, and needs less sleep than a bird. At the approach of Ragnarok he summons the gods by blowing the Gjallarhorn, and at the end of the world Loki and he kill each other. In the Edda he is represented as wandering on earth to found among men the classes of servants, freemen, nobles, and kings. See ÆSIR.

hei′nous (hā′nŭs), *a.* [ME. *heynous*, OF. *hainos* hateful, F. *haineux*, fr. OF. *haine* hate, F. *haine*, fr. *haïr* to hate ; of German origin. See HATE.] **1.** Hateful ; hatefully bad ; flagrant ; odious ; atrocious ; giving great offense.

It were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. *Hooker.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Grievous. **b** Malicious.
Syn. — Monstrous, flagitious, atrocious. See FLAGRANT.
— **hei′nous-ly**, *adv.* — **hei′nous-ness**, *n.*

heir (âr), *n.* [ME. *heir, eir, hair*, OF. *heir, eir*, F. *hoir*, L. *heres* ; of uncertain origin. Cf. HEREDITARY, HERITAGE.]
1. One who inherits, or is entitled to succeed to the possession of, any property after the death of its owner (see INHERITANCE) ; specif. : **a** At the *English Common Law*, the one in whom the fee of the real property of an intestate is vested at his death by operation of law, called **legal heir** or **heir at law**, and distinguished from those who take it by will (devisees), by courtesy, or by right of dower, and from those who take the personal estate, whether legatees or next of kin taking by succession.

Unless the contrary be clear from the context the word *heirs* and *heirs* of the body are to be construed as words of limitation and not of purchase (cf. FEE); but where it is clear from the context that the term is used as a word of purchase, or where, as in some States of the United States, the rule has been changed by statute, *heirs* will be construed as a word of purchase.
135 *Ill.* 80 ; 201 *Pa.* 201.

The word *heir* has a technical significance, and, when uncontrolled by the context, designates the person appointed by law to succeed to the real estate in question in case of intestacy.
88 *Ill.* 251 : 127 *N. Y.* 100

The word *heirs* must be regarded as a word of limitation, unless the superadded words make it clear that the testator employed it in a different sense from that annexed to it by the law.
109 *Ind.* 476

b *Civil Law.* The heres, or universal successor of a deceased person, whether by operation of law or by a will, succeeding originally to both his rights and his liabilities. See HERES. **c** In *modern civil codes* based upon the civil law, as in Europe, the person who succeeds to the (entire) estate of a person by operation of law or by testament, with a right of renunciation, and usually a right of entry with the "benefit of inventory." **d** *Scots Law.* Specif., the person in whom by operation of law the heritable estate and part or all of the movables of a decedent is vested upon his decease, called **legal heir** or **heir at law** ; also, one taking heritable property by destination, or, one who succeeds only to movable estate. **e** Loosely, any person taking more or less of the property of a deceased person, whether by operation of law, by virtue of a will, or in any of various other ways, — the persons intended by the word *heir* being determined from the intent, as shown by the context, including, besides other occasional senses : issue, children, or descendants, as in a will (73 *Ind.* 412, 416) or deed (132 *Ill.* 494) ; collateral heirs or parents (102 *Pa.* 581, 583 ; 156 *N. Y.* 181) ; devisees or legatees (106 *Ala.* 279) ; distributees (152 *Mass.* 457) ; legal representative (64 *N. H.* 36) ; next of kin (145 *N. Y.* 111 ; 62 *N. J. Eq.* 532).
2. One who receives or is entitled to receive any endowment or quality from a parent, or predecessor ; one to whom something should come; the rightful future recipient or possessor ; as, the *heir* of one's reputation or virtues.

And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope.*

3. That which is produced ; offspring ; product. *Obs. Shak.*

heir apparent, *Law*, an heir whose right is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor ; — in distinction from *heir presumptive*. See also APPARENCY, JUS DELIBERANDI. — **heir general**, an heir at law. — **h. of inventory**, *Scots Law*, a beneficiary heir. — **heir of line**, *Scots Law*, an heir at law. — **h. of provision**, *Scots Law*, an heir by destination (which see). — **h. of the body**, an heir who is in the direct line of descent. — **h. portioner**, *Scots Law*, one of two or more female heirs taking in default of male heirs. Those in the same degree of relationship inherit equally, and their descendants take per stirpes. — **h. presumptive**, one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right to the inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, or by some other contingency. Cf. HEIR APPARENT. — **h. whatsoever**, *Scots Law*, an heir at law.

heir (âr), *v. t.* ; HEIRED (ârd) ; HEIR′ING. To inherit.

Although he *heir* the fortune of the earth. *G. E. Woodberry.*

heir′dom (âr′dŭm), *n.* State or dignity of an heir ; succession by inheritance ; an inheritance.

heir′ess (âr′ĕs), *n.* A female heir.

heir′loom′ (âr′lōōm′), *n.* [*heir* + *loom*, in its earlier sense of implement, tool. See LOOM the frame.] Any furniture, movable, or personal chattel, which by law, special custom, will, or settlement descends to the heir along with the inheritance ; hence, any piece of personal property owned by a family for several generations. The former "heirship movables" (which see) of Scots law were much like the heirlooms of the early English law (see 1st cit., below).

There are [in the 14th century] many traces of local customs which under the name of "principals" or "*heirlooms*" will give him [the heir] various chattels, not merely his ancestor's sword and hauberk, but the best chattels of every kind. *Pollock & Mait.*

Attempts to introduce the law of *heirlooms* into Scotland have met with indifferent success. *Erskine's Principles.*

heir′ship (âr′shĭp), *n.* State, character, or privileges of an heir ; right of inheriting ; inheritance.

heirship movables. *Scots Law.* Certain movables (the best of certain kinds) which certain heirs were formerly entitled to take, besides the heritable estate. Under 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101 (1868) they go like other movables to the executry. Cf. HEIRLOOM.

Hel (hĕl), *n.* Also **Hel′a** (hĕl′ä). [Icel. *Hel.*] *Norse Myth.* Daughter of Loki, goddess of the dead and queen of the lower world. Her dwelling was under one of the roots of the sacred ash tree Yggdrasill. The underworld itself (the abode of the dead, comparable to the Greek *Hades*) was also called *Hel*, *Niflhel*, the abode of the damned, being only a restricted region (comparable to *Tartarus*). See NINE WORLDS, RAGNAROK, YGGDRASILL.

hel′co-. A combining form from Greek ἕλκος, *festering wound, ulcer.*

hel′coid (hĕl′koid), *a.* [*helco-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Ulcerous.

hel′co-plas′ty (hĕl′kō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*helco-* + *-plasty.*] *Med.* Repair of lesions made by ulcers, esp. by a plastic operation.

hel-co′sis (hĕl-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕλκωσις, fr. ἕλκος ulcer.] *Med.* Ulceration. — **hel-cot′ic** (-kŏt′ĭk), *a.*

Hel′en (hĕl′ĕn) } *n.* [F. *Hélène*, or L. *Helena*, fr. Gr.
Hel′e-na (hĕl′ē-nȧ) } Ἑλένη. Cf. ELLEN.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Helena* (hĕl′ē-nȧ) ; F. *Hélène* (ā′lĕn′) ; It. *Elena* (ā′lā-nä) ; Sp. *Helena, Elena* (ā-lā′nä) ; Pg. *Helena* (ā-lā′nä), G. *Helena* (hĕ′lĕ-nä), *Helene* (hĕ-lā′nĕ) ; D. *Helena* (hĕl′ĕ-nä). — Dim. *Nell, Nelly*.

Helen of Troy, in Greek legend, the beautiful sister of the Dioscuri, and wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta. She was carried off to Troy by Paris, this action causing the Trojan War. After the fall of Troy she returned to Menelaus. Poets of all ages have made her the ideal of womanly beauty. See PARIS ; cf. DEIPHOBUS.

Hel′e-na (hĕl′ē-nȧ), *n.* **a** The heroine of Shakespeare's "All 's Well that Ends Well," in love with Bertram, who marries her against his will and leaves her, but is finally won back. **b** In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a young lady of Athens in love with Demetrius.

hel′e-nin (hĕl′ē-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline neutral substance, C_6H_8O, with a slightly bitter taste, found in the root of the elecampane (*Inula helenium*).

he-le′ni-oid (hē-lē′nĭ-oid), *a.* [*Helenium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, *Helenium* or the Helenioideæ.

He-le′ni-oi′de-æ (-oi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A subfamily of asteraceous plants, mostly American, typified by *Helenium*, having heterogamous radiate heads, the style branches truncate or with hairy tips, the receptacle naked.

He-le′ni-um (hē-lē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a plant, perh. elecampane, Gr. ἑλένιον, perh. fr. Ἑλένη Helen.] *Bot.* A genus of American asteraceous herbs with heads of yellow-rayed flowers having the branches of the style truncate. Several species, as *H. tenuifolium* and *H. autumnale*, the sneezeweeds, are troublesome weeds.

Hel′e-nus (hĕl′ē-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἕλενος.] In Greek legend, a Trojan prince, a son of Priam and Hecuba, gifted with prophecy. He is captured by the Greeks, and Odysseus compels him to reveal the means by which Troy may be taken. After the fall of Troy Neoptolemus gives him Andromache to wife and makes him his successor in Epirus.

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heg′e-mon′ic, *n.* The hegemonic part or principle.
he-gem′o-nist (hē-jĕm′ō-nĭst ; *cf.* HEGEMONY), *n.* A follower or advocate of hegemony.
hegge. † EGG ; HAG, a witch ; HEDGE.
heg′ger-bald′, *n.* Lean or lank one : — in contempt. *Obs. Scot.*
heg′gle (hĕg′'l). Dial. var. of HAGGLE.
heg′gle-de-peg′, *n.* A term of contempt. *Obs.*
hegh. † HEIGH, HEY, HIE, HIGH.
heght. † HEIGHT.
heght (*Scot.* hĕkt). Obs. or Scot. var. of HIGHT, HEIGHT.
heg′leek′ (hĕg′lēk′), *n.* *Bot.* Corrupt. of HAJILIJ.
he-gu′me-nos (hē-gū′mē-nŏs), *n.* = HEGUMEN.
heh. † HIGH.
hehte. Obs. pret. of HIGHT.
he′-huck′le-ber′ry, *n.* The ironwood of the southern United States (*Cyrilla racemiflora*).
hei. † HAY, HEY, HIGH.
hei′au (hā′ou), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian temple.
H. E. I. C. *Abbr.* Honorable East India Company.
heich, heicht (*Scot.* hēk, hēkt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of HIGH, HEIGHT.
H. E. I. C. N. *Abbr.* Honorable East India Company Navy.
H. E. I. C. S. *Abbr.* Honorable East India Company's Service.
heid. † HEED, *n.*
heid (hēd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HEAD.
-heid. † -HEAD.
heidle. † HEDDLE. [DUK.]
Hei′duc, Hei′duk. Vars. of HAI-
heier. † HEIR, HIGHER.
heif. † HEAVE.
heif′er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
heigh (*Scot.* hēk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HIGH.
heigh′day′ (hā′-), *n.* = HEYDAY.
heighe. † HIE.
heigh′fer. † HEIFER.
heigh′nous. † HEINOUS.
height (hāt ; āt). Dial. Eng. var. of EAT, HAIT.
height (hīt), *v. t.* To heighten. *Obs. or R.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
height′end (-'nd). Heightened.
height′en-er, *n.* One that heightens.
heih. † HIGH.
heihte. † EIGHT.
heil. † HAIL, HEEL.
heil′a-man, etc. Vars. of HIELAMAN, etc. [HIELD.]
heild. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
heild. Obs. pret. of HOLD.
heild, *v. t. & i.* [See HELE, *v. t.*] To shield : hide : protect. *Obs.*
‖ **Heil dir im Sie′ger-kranz′** (hīl dēr ĭm zē′gẽr-kränts′). [G.] Lit., Hail to thee in the conqueror's wreath ; — the Prussian national hymn.
heile. † HAIL, HEAL, HELE.
heileful. † HEALFUL.
heilesum. † HEALSOME
heill. † HEAL, HEEL, HELE.
heilse. † HAILSE.
heily, *a.* Proud : haughty. *Obs.*
Hei′mi-a (hī′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Ludwig *Heim*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of lythraceous shrubs consisting of two Mexican and South American species, having small flowers in axillary clusters. *H. salicifolia* is the hanchinol.
hei′min′ (hā′mĭn′), *n.* [Jap. ; *hei* common + *min* people.] In Japanese society, the common people, or peasantry, laborers, and traders. Cf. KWAZOKU.
heimsokn. † HAMESUCKEN.
‖ **Heim′weh′** (hīm′vā′), *n.* [G.] Homesickness. [HYNE.]
hein. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
‖ **hein** (ăN), *interj.* [F.] An exclamation of surprise, inquiry, deference, or satisfaction.
heind. † HEND.
heintz′ite (hīnts′īt), *n.* [After Wm. H. *Heintz* of Halle, Ger.] *Min.* A colorless or white hydrous borate of magnesium and potassium. H., 4–5. Sp. gr., 2.13.
heir. † HAIR, HER, HERE.
heir. Scot. var. of HEAR.
heird. † HERD.
heire. † HAIRE, HEAR, HERE.
heir′ess-dom (âr′ĕs-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
heir′ess-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
heir′ess-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
heireve. † HAIRIF.
heir′less, *a.* See -LESS.
heir′ly. † HERELY.
heironsew. † HERONSEW.
heiroun. † HERON.
heir′schip. † HERSHIP.
heis. Obs. or Scot. for HEEZE.
heist. † HEST.
heisugge. † HAYSUCK.
heit. † HIGHT, HOT.
heit (hēt). Scot. var. of HEAT.
heit. Obs. or dial. Eng. for HAIT
heith. † HIGHTH.
hei′-ti′ki (hā′tē′kē), *n* [Maori] A greenstone charm representing the first man, worn by the Maoris. *New Zealand.*
heive. † HEAVE.
heivol, *a.* High ; haughty. *Obs*
heiward. † HAYWARD.
heiye. † AWE.
hej′i-ra. Var. of HEGIRA.
hek. † HECK.
Hek′a-te, *n.* See HECATE.
hek′a-tom-bai′on (hĕk′ȧ-tŏm-bī′ŏn). Var. of HECATOMBÆON.
hek′a-tom′pe-don. Var. of HECATOMPEDON.
heke. † EKE.
hek′ill. † HECKLE.
he-kis′to-therm (hē-kĭs′tō-thûrm), *n.* [Gr. ἥκιστος least + θέρμη heat.] *Bot.* A plant thriving with a minimum of heat, as alpine species. *Obs. or R.*
hekk-. For words beginning in *hekk-*, see those in HECK-.
hekke. † HECK.
hekle. † HECKLE.
heklit, *a.* ? Having a hecklelike fringe. *Obs. Scot.*
hek′to-. See HECTO-.
hek′tare, hek′to-gram, hek′to-graph, hek′to-li′ter, hek′to-me′ter. Vars. of HECTARE, etc.
hel. † HEAL, HILL, *n.*
hel. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HELE. [of HELL.]
hel. Obs., dial. Eng., or ref. sp.
Hel *Abbr.* Helvetia.
He′lah (hē′lä). *Bib.*
He′lam (hē′lăm). *Bib.*
Hel′a-mys (hĕl′ȧ-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐλλός fawn + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PEDETES.
heland. † HIGHLAND. [*Obs.*]
helas, *interj.* [F. *hélas.*] Alas.
Hel′bah (hĕl′bȧ). *Bib.*
hel′beh (hĕl′bĕ), *n.* [Ar. *hulbah* fenugreek.] The seeds of fenugreek. *Egypt.*
Hel′bon (hĕl′bŏn). *Bib.*
Hel-chi′ah (hĕl-kī′ȧ), *or* **Hel-chi′as** (-ăs). Var. of HILKIAH. *Bib.*
Hel-ci′a (-sī′ȧ), **-ci′as** (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
hel-col′o-gy (hĕl-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*helco-* + *-logy.*] Medical science which treats of ulcers.
held. † ELD, *n. & a* ; HEILD : HOLD : YIELD. [HIELD.]
held. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
held, *pret. & p. p.* of HOLD.
held, *n.* [AS. *helde, hyldo.*] Grace ; loyalty ; allegiance. *Obs.*
Hel′da-i (hĕl′dā-ī ; hĕl′dī). *Bib.*
helde. † HIELD.
hel′der, *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *heldr.*] Rather ; more. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Hel′der-ber′gi-an (hĕl′dẽr-bûr′jĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Helderbergs*, range of hills in New York.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Lower Devonian (sometimes regarded as Upper Silurian) in the eastern United States. — **Hel′der-ber′gi-an**, *n.*
held′ing. † HILDING. [HEEL.]
hele. † AISLE, HALE, HEAL,
hele, heal (hēl), *v. t.* [AS. *helan*, and *helian*, akin to D. *helen*, OHG. *helan*, G. *hehlen*, L. *celare*. See HELL ; cf. CONCEAL.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** To conceal ; to keep secret.
2. To cover over, as a roof with tiles or seed with earth ; — usually with *in*.
hele, *n.* Cover ; also, *Obs.*, a hiding place.
heleand. † HIGHLAND.
He′leb (hē′lĕb), **He′led** (hē′lĕd), **He′lek** (hē′lĕk), **He′lek-ites** (-īts). *Bib.*
heleles. † HEALLESS.
He′lem (hē′lĕm). *Bib.*
Hel′e-na (hĕl′ē-nȧ), *n.* [L., Helen, Gr. Ἑλένη, the sister of Castor and Pollux (see DIOSCURI); cf. Gr. ἑλένη torch. L. *Helena* also meant a single star appearing to mariners : regarded as an unfavorable prognostic : cf. Sp. *helena.*] A single St. Elmo's light. See under SAINT. *Obs.*
Hel′en flow′er (flou′ẽr). A plant of the genus *Helenium*.
Hel′e-och′a-ris (hĕl′ē-ŏk′ȧ-rĭs), *n.* *Bot.* Var. of ELEOCHARIS.
He′leph (hē′lĕf). *Bib.*
hel′e-pole (hĕl′ē-pōl), *n.* [F. *hélépole*, L. *helepolis*, Gr. ἑλέπολις ; ἑλεῖν to take + πόλις city.] A besieging engine, usually a tower covering a battering-ram, used in ancient times.
hel′er (hĕl′ẽr), *n.* [See HELE.

he′li-ac (hē′lĭ-ăk), **he-li′a-cal** (hē-lī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἡλιακός of the sun, fr. ἥλιος sun: cf. F. *héliaque.*] *Astron.* Pert. to, or near, the sun; — said esp. of the last setting of a star before, and its first rising after, invisibility due to conjunction with the sun. — heliac, *or* **heliacal, cycle.** = SOLAR CYCLE. — **h. year.** = CANICULAR YEAR.
— **he-li′a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Hel′i-am′pho-ra (hĕl′ĭ-ăm′fō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἑλίσσειν to roll + L. *amphora* an amphora.] *Bot.* A genus of sarraceniaceous plants, consisting of a single species, *H. nutans*, the South American pitcher plant, native of the mountains of British Guiana. It bears amphora-like leaves and a scape of nodding pink or white flowers.

he′li-an-tha′ceous (hē′lĭ-ăn-thā′shŭs), *a.* [*Helianthus* + *-aceous.*] *Bot.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Helianthus* or the Helianthoideæ.

He′li-an′the-mum (-ăn′thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL.; *helio-* + Gr. ἄνθεμον flower.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of cistaceous herbs or undershrubs having rather broad leaves and showy yellow flowers with fugacious petals and a 3-valved capsule. Smaller apetalous flowers are often present. See FROSTWEED.

He′li-an-thoi′de-æ (-ăn-thoi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Helianthus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* A subfamily of asteraceous plants, typified by *Helianthus*, and distinguished mainly by the chaffy receptacle and by the pappus, which is never plumose. It includes over 150 genera of wide distribution.

He′li-an′thus (-ăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *helio-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A large American genus of tall asteraceous herbs, the sunflowers, having heads with purple or yellow discoid flowers and showy yellow sterile rays. *H. annuus* is the garden sunflower. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See SUNFLOWER, JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

he′li-ast (hē′lĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. ἡλιαστής, fr. ἡλιάζεσθαι to sit in the court called ἡλιαία.] *Gr. Antiq.* A dicast. — **he′li-as′tic** (-ăs′tĭk), *a.*

hel′i-cal (hĕl′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [From HELIX.] Of or pertaining to, or in the form of, a helix; spiral. — **hel′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
helical gear, *Mach.*, a screw wheel or gear. Hence: **helical gearing.** — **h. tube**, *Cycle Manuf.*, a tube formed of a steel strip wound in a helix round a cylinder, the edges afterwards being brazed. — **h. wheel.** = SCREW WHEEL.

Hel′i-chry′sum (hĕl′ĭ-krī′sŭm), *n.* [L., the marigold, fr. Gr. ἑλίχρυσος a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of mostly African and Australian asteraceous plants, with flower heads having shining white, yellow, or sometimes reddish, scarious involucres which retain their color when dried, the plants being cultivated as "everlastings." Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

hel′i-cine (hĕl′ĭ-sĭn; -sīn), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Curled; spiral; helicoid; — designating specif. certain small arteries of the penis. **b** Pertaining to the helix of the ear.

hel′i-co- (hĕl′ĭ-kō-). A combining form from Greek ἕλιξ, ἕλικος, *helix*, *spiral*.

hel′i-co-graph′ (-grȧf′), *n.* [*helico-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for drawing spiral lines on a plane.

hel′i-coid (-koid), *a.* [Gr. ἑλικοειδής; ἕλιξ, -ικος, spiral + εἶδος shape: cf. F. *hélicoïde.* See HELIX.] Spiral; curved, as the spire of a univalve shell; specif., *Zoöl.*, shaped like a snail shell; pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Helix*.
helicoid cyme. = BOSTRYX. — **h. parabola**, *Math.*, the shape assumed by a parabola, or the curve formed by the upper ends of its ordinates, when its plane is deformed by wrapping its axis along a circle round a circular cylinder.

hel′i-coid, *n.* *Geom.* Any of several screw-shaped surfaces: **a Developable helicoid**, a surface whose generatrix constantly touches a fixed helix. **b Oblique helicoid**, a warped surface whose generatrix glides along a fixed helix at a constant angle with its axis. When this angle is right, the helicoid is a **right helicoid** and developable.

hel′i-coi′dal (hĕl′ĭ-koi′dăl), *a.* Helicoid. — **hel′i-coi′dal-ly**, *adv.* — **helicoidal saw**, *Quarrying, etc.*, a device consisting of an endless cord, composed of three steel wires twisted together, which is supplied with sand and water and drawn along marble or other stone to cut it.

Hel′i-con (hĕl′ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑλικών.] **1.** A mountain or mountain range in Bœotia, in Greece, supposed by the Greeks to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses. It contained the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene. The name is often used allusively of poetry and poets. "*Helicon's* harmonious springs." *T. Gray.*
2. [*l. c.*] *Acous.* An ancient instrument to illustrate musical intervals, consisting of strings fixed across a resonance box so that their lengths could be geometrically altered.
3. [*l. c.*] *Music.* A deep-toned brass wind instrument with a large circular tube that may be carried round the body when marching, and is generally thus used in military bands in preference to the bass tuba, which it is like in quality and compass.

Helicon, 3.

Hel′i-co′ni-a (hĕl′ĭ-kō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Heliconius* of Helicon.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of handsome musaceous foliage plants, natives of tropical America, having dry 3-celled fruit. *H. bihai*, the balisier or wild plantain, is often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Hel′i-co′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Heliconius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Helicon. "*Heliconian* honey." *Tennyson.*
2. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the subfamily Heliconiinæ. — *n.* A butterfly of that subfamily.

Hel′i-co′ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See HELICON.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of nymphalid butterflies, the type of a subfamily, **Hel′i-co-ni-i′næ** (-kō-nī-ī′nē), which is represented by many genera and species in tropical America. The fore wings are long and narrow, and the hind wings small and rounded. One species (*Heliconius charitonius*), black with yellow bands, occurs in the Gulf States.

hel′i-cop′ter (-kŏp′tẽr), *n.* [F. *hélicoptère*; Gr. ἕλιξ, -ικος, spiral + πτερόν wing.] *Aëronautics.* A screw-propelled flying machine, esp. one in which lifting is accomplished by two horizontal propellers revolving in opposite directions.

Hel′ic-te′res (hĕl′ĭk-tē′rēz; *often* hē-lĭk′tẽr-ēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑλικτήρ anything twisted. See HELIX.] *Bot.* A large genus of sterculiaceous trees, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. They have axillary flowers, and fruits consisting of five twisted carpels. The West Indian species are called *screw trees.*

he-lic′tite (hē-lĭk′tīt), *n.* [Gr. ἑλικτός twisted + *-ite.* See HELIX.] A curious twisted form of stalactite.

he′li-o- (hē′lĭ-ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ἥλιος, *the sun.*

He′li-o-car′pus (-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *helio-* + Gr. καρπός fruit, in allusion to the sunlike appearance of the fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American tiliaceous trees, often of large size, having cordate, usually 3-lobed leaves, small cymose flowers, and compressed orbicular capsules ciliate with radiating bristles around the margin.

he′li-o-cen′tric (-sĕn′trĭk) } *a.* [*helio-* + *-centric*, *cen-*
he′li-o-cen′tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } *trical.*] *Astron.* Pert. to the sun's center, or appearing to be seen from it; having, or relating to, the sun as a center; — opposed to *geocentric.*
heliocentric parallax. See PARALLAX. — **h. place, latitude, longitude**, etc. (of a heavenly body), the position, latitude, longitude, etc., of the body as viewed from the sun. Heliocentric latitude is measured from the plane of the ecliptic, and at right angles to it; heliocentric longitude, from a plane perpendicular to the ecliptic, and passing through the sun and the first point of Aries.

he′li-o-cen′tri-cism (hē′lĭ-ō-sĕn′trĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* The heliocentric theory, which assumes the sun as the center of reference or consideration.

he′li-o-cen-tric′i-ty (-sĕn-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being heliocentric.

he′li-o-chrome′ (hē′lĭ-ō-krōm′), *n.* [*helio-* + *-chrome.*] A photograph in natural colors. — **he′li-o-chro′mic** (hē′lĭ-ō-krō′mĭk), *a.*

he′li-o-chro′mo-scope (-krō′mō-skōp), *n.* [*heliochrome* + *-scope.*] An instrument for producing, by photographic means, images in natural colors.

he′li-o-don (hē′lĭ-ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *helio-* + Gr. ὁδός way, path.] *Astron.* A mechanical device for illustrating the sun's apparent motion, etc.

he′li-o-e-lec′tric, *a.* [*helio-* + *electric.*] *Astrophysics.* Of or pertaining to electricity radiant from the sun.

He′li-o-gab′a-lus (hē′lĭ-ō-găb′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [Incorrect fr. *Elagabalus*, fr. *Elagabal*, Syro-Phœnician sun god.] The adopted name of Varius Avitus Bassianus, a Roman emperor (218–222 A. D.), infamous for shameless profligacy. — **He′li-o-gab′a-lize** (-līz), *v. i.*

he′li-o-gram′ (hē′lĭ-ō-grăm′), *n.* [*helio-* + *-gram.*] A message transmitted by a heliograph.

he′li-o-graph′ (-grȧf′), *n.* [*helio-* + *-graph.*] **1.** *Photog.* **a** A photo-engraving. **b** A photograph.
2. An instrument for taking photographs of the sun.
3. An apparatus for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays thrown from a mirror. It is used chiefly in military operations. Cf. HELIOTROPE, 4.
4. An apparatus for measuring the intensity of sunlight.

he′li-o-graph′, *v. t. & i.*; HE′LI-O-GRAPHED′ (-grȧft′); HE′LI-O-GRAPH′ING. **1.** To signal by means of the heliograph.
2. To photograph, esp. by means of the astronomical camera known as the photo-heliograph.

he′li-o-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to heli-
he′li-o-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ography or the heliograph.
heliographic chart, a map of the sun with its spots.
— **he′li-o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

he′li-og′ra-phy (hē′lĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*helio-* + *-graphy.*]
1. The description of the sun, corresponding to *geography.*
2. Photography. *Obs.*
3. An early photographic process invented by Nicéphore Niepce, and still used in photo-engraving. It consists essentially in exposing under a design or in a camera a polished metal plate coated with a preparation of asphalt, and subsequently treating the plate with a suitable solvent. The light renders insoluble those parts of the film which it strikes, and so a permanent image is formed, which can be etched upon the plate by the use of acid.
4. The system, art, or practice of telegraphing, or signaling, with the heliograph.

he′li-o-gra-vure′ (hē′lĭ-ō-grȧ-vūr′; -grä′vūr), *n.* [F. *héliogravure.*] *Photog.* Any of various photo-engraving processes by which intaglio engravings are made. The term was originally applied to various early processes producing engravings printed either like copperplates or like woodcuts, as that perfected by Amand Durand; but the term is now used generally as synonymous with the more common term *photogravure.*

he′li-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*helio-* + *-logy.*] *Astron.* The science of the sun, its description, constitution, and radiant energy. — **he′li-ol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

he′li-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*helio-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *héliomètre.*] *Astron.* A double-image micrometer (see under DOUBLE, *a.*). It was devised originally for measuring the diameter of the sun, but is now used for accurate measurement of any short arc of the celestial sphere.

he′li-o-met′ric (-ō-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to the heliom-
he′li-o-met′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } eter or heliometry. — **he′li-o-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

he′li-om′e-try (-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or practice of measuring with the heliometer.

he′li-oph′i-lous (-ŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*helio-* + *-philous.*] Attracted by sunlight.

he′li-o-pho′bi-a (hē′lĭ-ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*helio-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of sunlight.

he′li-o-pho′bic (-fō′bĭk; -fŏb′ĭk), *a.* Avoiding the sun; shade-loving, as a plant; also, pert. to heliophobia.

he′li-o-pho-tog′ra-phy (-fō-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*helio-* + *photography.*] Any photographic process using sunlight.

He′li-op′sis (hē′lĭ-ŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *helio-* + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A small genus of American asteraceous herbs closely related to *Helianthus*, but distinguished by the fertile ray flowers and conical receptacle.

He′li-os (hē′lĭ-ŏs), *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος sun; Ἥλιος.] *Gr. Myth.* The sun god, represented as driving a four-horse chariot through the heavens. See APOLLO, PHAËTHON, HYPERION.

he′li-o-scope′ (hē′lĭ-ō-skōp′), *n.* [*helio-* + *-scope*: cf. F. *hélioscope.*] *Astron.* A telescope or instrument for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes, as through colored glasses, or with mirrors which reflect but a small portion of light, or with reduction of the light by a Nicol prism. — **he′li-o-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **he′li-os′co-py** (-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.*

he′li-o′sis (-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡλίωσις, fr. ἥλιος sun.]
1. *Bot.* The production of burned or discolored spots on the leaves of plants by the concentration of sunlight upon them, as through the glass of a greenhouse.
2. *Med.* **a** = HELIOTHERAPY. **b** = SUNSTROKE.

he′li-o-stat′ (hē′lĭ-ō-stăt′), *n.* [*helio-* + Gr. στατός placed, standing: cf. F. *héliostat.*] An instrument consisting of a mirror mounted on an axis moved by clockwork, by which a sunbeam is made stationary, being steadily reflected to one spot during the whole of its diurnal period; also, a geodetic heliotrope. — **he′li-o-stat′ic** (-stăt′ĭk), *a.*

he′li-o-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *helio-* + *taxis.*] *Biol.* Phototaxis in which sunlight is the stimulus. — **he′li-o-tac′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

he′li-o-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*helio-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by sun baths.

he′li-o-ther-mom′e-ter (-thẽr-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*helio-* + *thermometer.*] An instrument for measuring reduction of solar heat by the atmosphere, consisting of a black-bulb thermometer in a glass-covered, black-lined case.

he′li-o-trope (hē′lĭ-ō-trōp), *n.* [F. *héliotrope*, L. *heliotropium*, Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον; ἥλιος the sun + τρέπειν to turn, τρόπος turn. See HELIAC; TROPE.] **1.** Lit., a plant which turns toward the sun; hence: **a** Among the early herbalists, any plant of this nature, as the sunflower, the marigold, etc. Cf. 2d GOLD **b.** *Obs.* **b** Now, an herb of the genus *Heliotropium*, esp. *H. peruvianum*, the common garden species; turnsole.
2. *Min.* = BLOODSTONE **a.**
3. *Anc. Astron.* An instrument or dial to show the time of the equinoxes and solstices.
4. An instrument used in geodetic surveying for making long-distance observations by means of the sun's rays thrown from a mirror. Cf. HELIOGRAPH, 3.
5. a A light tint of purple, — the color of the flowers in the common garden heliotrope; hence, an azo dyestuff imparting a heliotrope color. **b** The scent of the heliotrope.

he′li-ot′ro-pism (hē′lĭ-ŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*helio-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain growing organs to respond to the stimulus of sunlight by movements or curvatures. It may be positive, as in the case of erect stems, or negative, as in roots (cf. PHOTOTAXIS). Negative heliotropism is usually called *apheliotropism.* — **he′li-o-trop′ic** (-ō-trŏp′ĭk), **he′li-o-trop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **he′li-o-trop′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

He′li-o-tro′pi-um (hē′lĭ-ō-trō′pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον heliotrope. See HELIOTROPE.] *Bot.* A large

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One that heles or covers; as: **a** A coverlet. **b** = HELLIER. *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
helet. Obs. pret. of HELE.
hel′eth, *n.* [AS. *hæleþ*, *heleþ*, akin to G. *held* hero.] A warrior. *Obs.*
helewi. † HALIWEI.
helewou, *n.* [Cf. *hele* to conceal, and ME. *wough*, *wah*, wall, AS. *wāg*, *wāh.*] An end wall. *Obs.*
He′lez (hē′lĕz). *Bib.*
helfe. † HELVE.
helf′ter. † HALTER. [GRAMITE.]
hel′gram-mite. Var. of HELL-
heli. † HOLY.
He′li (hē′lī). *Bib.*
heli-. See HELIO-.
He′li-æ′a (hē′lĭ-ē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡλιαία a public place, court.] The place of meeting, in the Agora, of the Athenian court of dicasts; also, the court. — **he′li-æ′an** (-ăn), *a.*
he′li-an′thic (-ăn′thĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid found in sunflower seeds.
he′li-an′thin (-thĭn), *n.* [Named from its color. See HELIANTHUS.] = METHYL ORANGE.
he′li-an′thoid (-thoid), *a.* [*Helianthus* + *-oid.*] **a** *Bot.* Like, or pert. to, the Helianthoideæ. **b** *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Helianthoidea
He′li-an-thoi′de-a (-ăn-thoi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl* [NL., fr. L. *helianthes* sunflower + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* A group equiv. to, or somewhat broader than, Actinaria. — **he′li-an-thoi′de-an**, *a.* & *n.*
He-li′as (hē-lī′ăs). *Bib.*
he′liced (hē′lĭst), *a.* Decorated with or having helices. *Rare.*
hel′i-ces, *n., pl* of HELIX.
hel′i-chryse (hĕl′ĭ-krīs), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helichrysum.* *Rare.*
He-lic′i-dæ (hē-lĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See HELIX, 3
he-lic′i-form (-fôrm), *a.* Spiral.
hel′i-cin (hĕl′ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *helix* spiral, a kind of willow.] *Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$, obtained as a crystalline substance by partial oxidation of salicin.
Hel′i-cin′i-dæ (-sĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Helicina* (fr. L. *helix* spiral) + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of rhipidoglossate operculate land mollusks, of warm countries, having a shell with a short spire, a pulmonary chamber replacing the gill, and one auricle to the heart. **Hel′i-ci′na** (-sī′nȧ) is the chief genus.
hel′i-cite (hĕl′ĭ-sīt), *n.* [L. *helix* spiral.] A fossil snail shell. *Obs.*
hel′i-co-gy′rate, *a.* [*helico-* + *gyrate.*] *Bot.* Having an oblique ring, as the sori of *Trichomanes.*
hel′i-coi′dal (hĕl′ĭ-koi′dăl), *a.* Helicoid.—**hel′i-coi′dal-ly**, *adv.*
hel′i-coi′din (-dĭn), *n.* [*helicin* + *-oid* + *-in.*] A crystalline glucoside, $C_{26}H_{34}O_{14}$, obtained by partial oxidation of salicin.
hel′i-com′e-try (-kŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*helico-* + *-metry.*] Art of constructing or measuring spirals.
hel′i-con-ist, *n.* [See HELICON.] A devotee to versifying. *Obs.*
hel′i-co-pro′te-id (hĕl′ĭ-kō-prō′tē-ĭd), *n.* *Chem* A phosphoglucoproteid obtained from the glands of the snail *Helix pomatia.*
hel′i-cos′o-phy (-kŏs′ō-fĭ), *n.* [*helico-* + Gr. σοφία wisdom.] *Math.* Doctrine of spirals. *Obs.*
hel′i-co-tre′ma (-kō-trē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *helico-* + Gr. τρῆμα a hole.] *Anat* The opening by which the two scalæ communicate at the top of the cochlea
helie † HEILY, HELE.
He-lig′mus (hē-lĭg′mŭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑλιγμός winding, convolution.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks, from the Oölite. It is generally included in the oyster family.
helinde † HEALEND.
hel′ing (hēl′ĭng), *n.* = HELE.
he′li-o, *n.* A heliograph. *Colloq.* [HELIOCENTRIC.]
he′li-o-cen′tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of
he′li-o-chro′mo-type (hē′lĭ-ō-krō′mō-tīp), *n* [*heliochrome* + *-type.*] = HELIOCHROME.
he′li-o-chro′my (hē′lĭ-ō-krō′mĭ), *n.* = COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.
he′li-o-en-grav′ing, *n.* [*helio-* + *engraving.*] = PHOTO-ENGRAVING.
he′li-of′u-gal (hē′lĭ-ŏf′ū-găl), *a.* [*helio-* + L. *fugere* to flee.] *Astron.* Tending away from the sun. [One that heliographs.]
he′li-og′ra-pher (-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.*
he′li-oid (hē′lĭ-oid), *a.* [*helio-* + *-oid.*] Resembling the sun.
he′li-ol′a-ter (-ŏl′ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [*helio-* + *-later.*] A sun worshiper. — **he′li-ol′a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.* — **he′li-ol′a-try** (-trĭ), *n.*
he′li-o-lite′ (hē′lĭ-ō-līt′), *n.* [*helio-* + *-lite.*] **1.** A fossil coral of the family Heliolitidæ
2. *Min* Aventurine feldspar.
He′li-o-lit′i-dæ (-lĭt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A family of Paleozoic tabulate corals prob. related to the Helioporidæ, but having 12 radial septa in the larger tubes. **He′li-o-li′tes** (-lī′tēz), abundant from the Ordovician to the Devonian, is the type genus.
he′li-on lamp (hē′lĭ-ŏn). [From Gr. ἥλιος sun.] *Elec.* An incandescent lamp having a filament largely of silicon deposited on a carbon filament. The light is very white.
he′li-o-phyl′lite (-ō-fĭl′īt), *n.* [*helio-* + *-phyll* + *-ite.*] *Min.* = EUDEMITE.
He′li-op′o-lis (-ŏp′ō-lĭs). *D. Bib.*
He′li-op′o-ra (-ŏp′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *helio-* + Gr. πόρος a passage.] The typical genus of corals of the family Helioporidæ. It is found fossil, and a species known as **blue coral** still exists in East Indian waters.
He′li-o-por′i-dæ (-pŏr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of alcyonarian tabulate corals, in which the corallum is composed of tubes of two kinds: larger ones called **autopores**, and more numerous smaller ones called **siphonopores**, the latter occupied by simpler polyps without tentacles or reproductive organs
he′li-op′ti-con (-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn), *n* [NL. See HELIO-; OPTIC.] A porte-lumière.
He′li-or′nis (-ôr′nĭs), *n.* [NL.; *helio-* + Gr. ὄρνις bird.] *Zoöl* A genus of birds of the finfoot family, consisting of a single species (*H. fulica*) of Central and South America.
He′li-or-nith′i-dæ (-ôr-nĭth′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See FINFOOT.
he′li-o-trop′er (hē′lĭ-ō-trōp′ẽr), *n.* An operator of a heliotrope.
he′li-ot′ro-pin (-ŏt′rō-pĭn), **he′li-ot′ro-pine** (-pĭn; -pēn), *n.* = PIPERONAL. [ropism. *Rare.*]
he′li-ot′ro-py (-pĭ), *n.* Heliot-

genus of boraginaceous herbs and shrubs having small white or purple fragrant salver-shaped flowers in scorpioid spikes. The species are often common weeds in tropical regions; one, *H. peruvianum*, has long been cultivated.

he′li-o-type′ (hē′lĭ-ō-tīp′), *n.* [*helio-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A picture made by heliotypy. — **he′li-o-type′**, *v. t. & i.* — **he′li-o-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* — **-typ′i-cal-ly** (-tĭp′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

he′li-o-ty-pog′ra-phy (-ō-tī-pŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*helio-* + *typography.*] *Photog.* A process of photo-engraving by means of which a negative or print can be obtained which can be used for printing by direct impression in a printing press. See PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

he′li-o-typ′y (-tīp′ĭ), *n.* A kind of collotype process in which the gelatin film is hardened with chrome alum, so that it can be detached from its support and attached to a plate or cylinder for printing.

He′li-o-zo′a (-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *helio-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* An order of fresh-water rhizopods having a more or less globular form, with stiff slender radiating pseudopodia. The sun animalcule (*Actinophrys sol*) is one of the best-known examples. — **he′li-o-zo′an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

He-lip′ter-um (hē-lĭp′tēr-ŭm), *n.* [NL., *helio-* + Gr. πτερον wing.] *Bot.* A large genus of African and Australian asteraceous plants, differing from *Helichrysum* in having the pappus plumose. They are grown as garden everlastings. Horticulturists call some species by the syn. *Acroclinium*.

hel′i-spher′ic (hĕl′ĭ-sfĕr′ĭk) } *a.* [See HELIX; SPHERIC.]
hel′i-spher′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Winding, like a spiral, on a sphere. — **helispherical line**, a loxodrome.

he′li-um (hē′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἥλιος the sun.] *Chem.* An inert, monatomic, gaseous element of the argon group, occurring in certain minerals and mineral waters and natural gases, and (in minute amount) in the air. Symbol, *He*; at. wt., 4.00. Helium was first observed in the spectrum of the sun's atmosphere (Jenner, 1868) and was later prepared from minerals (Hillebrand, 1889; Ramsay, 1895). Next to hydrogen it is the lightest of gases (sp. gr. 0.139 referred to air) and because of its noninflammability has been made on a large scale from natural gas by the government for use in balloons. It is a product of certain radioactive transformations. No compounds are known.

he′lix (hē′lĭks; hĕl′ĭks; 277), *n.; pl.* L. HELICES (hĕl′ĭ-sēz), E. HELIXES (hē′lĭk-sĕz; hĕl′ĭk-; 151). [L. *helix* anything of spiral shape, Gr. ἕλιξ, -ικος, fr. ἑλίσσειν to turn round.] **1**. Anything having a spiral form, as an electrical conducting coil; specif.: **a** *Arch.* A spiral ornament, esp. a volute in an Ionic or a Corinthian capital. Cf. ORDER, *Illust.* **b** *Math.* The curve formed on any cylinder, esp. a right circular cylinder, by a right line in a plane that is wrapped round the cylinder, as an ordinary screw thread; any curve, on a developable surface, that rolls out into a right line when the surface is flattened out upon a plane.
2. *Anat.* The incurved rim of the external ear. See EAR.
3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of pulmonate land snails, usually having a more or less flattened spiral shell. In old classifications this genus included the majority of land snails, several thousand species having been assigned to it. Most of these are now placed in other genera, or even families, and *Helix* is more or less restricted, sometimes including only certain forms having small eggs, and a dart sac and mucous gland as a part of the female reproductive organs. The garden snail (*H. hortensis*) and edible snail (*H. pomatia*) of Europe are well-known examples. The restricted genus is divided into many subgenera and is the type of a family, Helicidæ, to which various limits have been assigned.

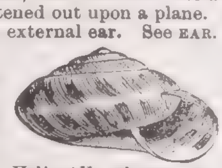
Helix (*H.*, subgenus *Patula, alternata*) of Eastern United States Nat. size.

hell (hĕl), *n.* [AS. *hell*; akin to D. *hel*, OHG. *hella*, G. *hölle*, Icel. *hal*, Goth. *halja*, and to AS. *helan* to conceal. Cf. HELE, *v. t.*, CONCEAL, CELL, HELMET, HOLE, OCCULT.] **1**. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the grave; — corresponding to the Hebrew *Sheol*, and the Greek *Hades*. Cf. HEL, NETHER WORLD.

He descended into *hell*. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
Thou wilt not leave my soul in *hell*. *Ps.* xvi. 10.

2. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the abode of evil spirits, corresponding to *Gehenna*, *Tartarus*, *Niflhel*. Hence, any place or state of misery, anguish, turmoil, or wickedness. "Within him *hell*." *Milton.*
3. The evil spirits who dwell in torment; the powers of darkness; an infernal concourse.
4. A place where outcast persons or things are gathered; as: **a** A dungeon or prison; also, in certain running games, as barleybreak, a place to which those who are caught are carried for detention. **b** A gambling house. "A convenient little gambling *hell* for those who had grown reckless." *W. Black.* **c** A receptacle into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type.

hel′la-nod′ic (hĕl′ȧ-nŏd′ĭk), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλλανοδίκης; Ἕλλην, -ηνος, a Greek + δικη right, judgment.] *Gr. Antiq.* One of the officials at games or combats, as at Olympia, serving as heralds and judges.

hell′bend′er (hĕl′bĕn′dẽr), *n.* **1**. A large aquatic salamander (*Cryptobranchus alleghaniensis*) common in the streams of the Ohio valley. It

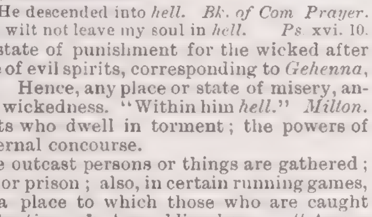
Hellbender.

attains a length of 18 inches, and is very voracious and very tenacious of life.
2. A reckless debauch. *Slang, U. S.*

hell′broth′ (hĕl′brŏth′; 205), *n.* A composition for working black magic.

Hel′le (hĕl′ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἕλλη.] In Greek legend, the sister of Phrixus (which see), who fell from the ram with the golden fleece into the body of water which was called after her the Hellespont (Sea of Helle).

hel′le-bore (hĕl′ē-bōr; 201), *n.* [L. *helleborus*, *elleborus*, Gr. ἑλλέβορος, ἐλλέβορος; cf. F. *hellébore*, *ellébore*.] **1**. **a** Any plant of the genus *Helleborus*. See HELLEBORUS. **b** Any species of the poisonous melanthaceous genus *Veratrum*, esp. *V. album* and *V. viride*, both called *white hellebore*, the latter also *American hellebore*.
2. *Pharm.* **a** The powdered root of the black hellebore (*Helleborus niger*). It is an alterative and drastic cathartic, in overdoses a violent poison. **b** The powdered root of white hellebore, sometimes used in medicine like veratrum, but more commonly known as an efficient insecticide.

hel′le-bo′re-in (-bō′rē-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A poisonous glucoside accompanying helleborin in several species of hellebore, and extracted as a white crystalline bittersweet substance. It has a strong action on the heart, resembling digitalin.

hel-leb′o-rin (hĕ-lĕb′ō-rĭn; hĕl′ē-bō-rĭn), *n. Chem.* A poisonous glucoside in several species of hellebore, extracted as a white crystalline substance with a sharp tingling taste.

Hel′le-bo-ri′ne (hĕl′ē-bō-rī′nē *as Lat. genus name; otherwise* hĕl′ē-bō-rĭn), *n.* [NL., the genus (def. 1) fr. L. *helleborine* a plant like hellebore, Gr. ἑλλεβορίνη.] **1**. *Bot.* An abandoned genus of orchids, the species of which are now distributed among several genera, as *Epipactis*, etc.
2. [*l. c.*] (*pron.* hĕl′ē-bō-rĭn). **a** A plant of any species of the orchidaceous genus *Epipactis*. **b** A plant of the allied genus *Cephalanthera*, esp. *C. rubra*.

Hel-leb′o-rus (hĕ-lĕb′ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL. See HELLEBORE.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial ranunculaceous herbs with deeply divided leaves and showy flowers having five petaloid sepals and a polycarpellary fruit. The 12 species are natives of the Old World, but most of them are cultivated, the species being indicated by descriptive adjectives, as *black hellebore* (*H. niger*), *fetid hellebore*, etc. They possess active cathartic properties.

Fetid Hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*) ($\frac{1}{18}$)

Hel′lene (hĕl′ēn), *n.; pl.* HELLENES (-ēnz). [Gr. Ἕλλην.] A Greek, esp. a Greek of the Hellenic period. See GREEK, *n.*, 1.

Hel-len′ic (hĕ-lĕn′ĭk; -lē′nĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. Ἑλλήνιος, Ἑλληνικός, fr. Ἕλληνες the Greeks.] Of or pert. to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece; Greek. See GREEK, *n.*, 1, 5.
Hellenic Church. See EASTERN CHURCH.

Hel-len′ic, *n.* Classical Greek, esp. of the later period. See GREEK, *n.*, 5. Also, *pl.*, writings on Greek topics.

Hel′len-ism (hĕl′ĕn-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλληνισμός.] **1**. A form of speech conforming to the genius or idioms of the Greek language; a Grecism.
2. Greek character, spirit, or civilization; esp., the type of culture represented by the ideals of the classical Greeks, as in their regard for athletic vigor and grace, their cultivation of the arts and sciences, their devotion to civic social organization, and their social and ethical attitude exemplified in the caution, "Nothing too much," or "Temperance in all things;" with Matthew Arnold, specif., the humanism of Greek culture, as contrasted with *Hebraism*. Cf. CLASSICISM, 3.

To get rid of one's ignorance, to see things as they are, and by seeing them as they are to see them in their beauty, is the simple and attractive ideal which *Hellenism* holds out. *M. Arnold.*

3. Adoption of the Greek language and thought; conformity to Greek ideals.
4. The Greek race or nationality.

Hel′len-ist (hĕl′ĕn-ĭst), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλληνιστής.] **1**. One who affiliates with Greeks, or imitates Greek manners; esp., a person of Jewish extraction who used the Greek language as his mother tongue, as did the Jews of Asia Minor, Greece, Syria, and Egypt; — distinguished from the *Hebraists*, or native Jews (*Acts* vi. 1).
2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature.
3. One of the Greek scholars who disseminated Byzantine culture in the Renaissance.

Hel′len-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to Greek history, culture, or art after Alexander the Great, when Hellenic and foreign characteristics blended. Cf. GREEK, *n.*, 1, 5.
2. Of or pertaining to the Hellenists.

Hel′len-ize (hĕl′ĕn-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Gr. Ἑλληνίζειν.] To use the Greek language; to play the Greek; to Grecize. — *v. t.* To give a Greek form or character to. — **Hel′len-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **Hel′len-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*

Hel-len′o- (hĕ-lĕn′ō-; hĕ-lē′nō-). A combining form for *Hellene*.

Hel′les-pont (hĕl′ĕs-pŏnt), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλλήσποντος; Ἕλλης of Helle + πόντος sea.] The Dardanelles. See HELLE. Used allusively of that which separates lovers. See HERO AND LEANDER. — **Hel′les-pon′tine** (-pŏn′tĭn; -tīn), *a.*

hell′gra-mite (hĕl′grȧ-mīt), *n.* The aquatic larva of a large North American neuropterous insect (*Corydalis cornuta*), much used as a fish bait by anglers; the dobson. It is carnivorous, and is commonly found under stones, in streams. When fully grown it leaves the water and becomes a pupa, and after about a month changes into the adult insect. The larval stage lasts nearly three years.

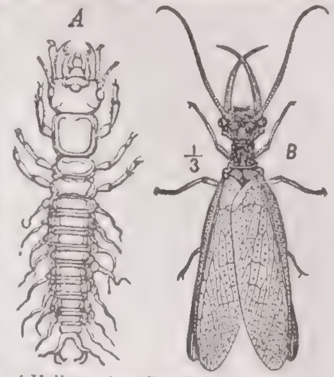

A Hellgramite (*Corydalis cornuta*); B Adult Insect (male). Reduced.

hell′hag′ (hĕl′hăg′), *n.* An evil old woman; a hell-cat.

hell′hoff-ite (hĕl′hŏf-īt), *n.* [After D. *Hellhoff*, a German officer.] One of the Sprengel explosives, consisting of a solution of a nitro derivative of benzene in nitric acid.

hell′hound′ (hĕl′hound′), *n.* [AS. *helle hund.*] A dog of hell (cf. GARM, CERBERUS); hence, a fiend; a demon.

A *hellhound*, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shak.*

hell′ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to hell; like hell; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable; diabolical. "*Hellish* hate." *Milton.* — **hell′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **hell′ish-ness**, *n.*

hell′kite′ (hĕl′kīt′), *n.* A kite of hell; one who shows hellish cruelty.

hel-lo′ (hĕ-lō′), *interj.*, *n.*, *& v. i.* [Cf. HOLLO, *interj.*; HALLOO.] A common modern spelling of HOLLO, first appearing in literature about 1880; — esp. used in connection with the telephone as the common form of call.

helm (hĕlm), *n.* [ME. *helme*, AS. *helma* rudder; akin to D. & G. *helm*, Icel. *hjälm*.] **1**. *Naut.* The apparatus by which a ship is steered, comprising rudder, tiller, wheel, etc.; commonly, the tiller or wheel alone; also, a turn of the helm or the amount of such a turn. A vessel is said to have a **lee helm** when her head tends to fall away from the wind to leeward, and a **weather helm** when her head tends to come up into the wind.
2. Anything having a similar function; esp., guidance or "steering" of, or one who "steers," the "ship of state;" administration or an administrator.

The *helms* o' the State, who care for you like fathers. *Shak.*

3. A helve. *Obs.*
helm alee, aweather, aport, etc., the tiller as borne over to the lee, weather, port, etc., side, the head of the vessel always being turned in the opposite direction.

helm, *v. t.*; HELMED (hĕlmd); HELM′ING. To steer; direct.

The business he hath *helmed*. *Shak.*
A wild wave . . . overbears the bark,
And him that *helms* it. *Tennyson.*

helm (hĕlm), *n.* [AS. See HELMET.] **1**. A helmet. *Archaic or Poetical.*
2. The top, crown, or summit of anything. *Obs.*
3. *Chem.* The upper part or head of a retort. *Rare.*
4. A heavy cloud lying on the brow of a mountain; also, a gale of wind from the mountains. *Dial. Eng.*
5. A hovel; a shed for cattle. *Dial. Eng.*

helm, *v. t.* [AS. *helmian.*] To cover or furnish with a helmet. "She that *helmed* was in starke stours." *Chaucer.*

hel′met (hĕl′mĕt), *n.* [OF. *helmet*, a dim. of *helme*, F. *heaume*; of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *helm*, akin to AS. & OS. *helm*, D. *helm*, *helmet*, Icel. *hjālmr*, Sw. *hjelm*, Dan. *hielm*, Goth. *hilms*; and prob. fr. the root of AS. *helan* to hide, to hele; cf. Skr. *çarman* protection. Cf. HELE, HELL, HELM a helmet.] **1**. A defensive covering for the head. Specif.: **a** The headpiece in ancient or in medieval armor, usually having attachments or projections to guard the face and the neck except when the solid heaume or its equivalent (see Fig. 2) was donned at the moment of need. See ARMET, BASINET, CASQUE, HEADPIECE, MORION, SALLET, and *Illusts.* of ARMOR, BEAVER. **b** The military hat, often made of or strengthened with metal, now worn as a **guard against sword thrusts**. **c** *Fencing, Singlestick, etc.* A head covering with a mesh, usually of wire, to protect the face. **d** A domed hat with a visor and a neckguard, such as that worn by policemen, or the hat worn by firemen as a protection against heat, or the hat commonly worn by Europeans in hot countries. Such hats are variously made of metal, leather, felt, cork, etc., and are sometimes fitted to the head by a framework which leaves space for ventilation. **e** The headpiece of a diver's armor, provided with air pipes and glass windows. **f** A covering of cloth and netting used by anglers to protect the head from insects.
2. The representation of a helmet; specif., *Her.*, a helmet

Medieval Helmets. 1 Norman Helmet with fixed Nasal; 2 Tilting Helm; 3 Sallet; 4 Helmet with barred visor, 14th and 15th centuries.

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he′li-o-zo′ic, *a. Zoöl.* Heliozoan.
Hel′ka-i (hĕl′kă-ī; hĕl′kī; hĕl-kā′ī). **Hel′kath** (hĕl′kăth). **Hel′kath-haz′zu-rim** (-hăz′ŭ-rĭm), **Hel-ki′as** (hĕl-kī′ăs). *Bib.*
hell. ✝ HILL, *n.*
hell. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of [HELE.]
Hel-la′di-an (hĕ-lā′dĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλλάς, -άδος, Hellas, Greece + *-ian.*] A Hellene.
Hel-lad′ic (hĕ-lăd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Ἑλλαδικός.] Of or pert. to Hellas; — opposed to *Asiatic*.
Hel′la-do-the′ri-um (hĕl′ȧ-dō-thē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδος, Greece + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct giraffes based on remains from the Pliocene of Greece.
hell′bind′, *n.* [*hell* + *bind* (cf. *woodbine*).] Dodder. *Dial. Eng.*
hell′born′, *a.* Born in or of hell.
hell′box′, *n. Print.* = HELL, 4 c.
hell′bred′, *a.* Bred in hell.
hell′-brewed′, *a.* Brewed in hell.
hell′-cat′, *n.* A witch; hag.
hell′-div′er (-dīv′ẽr), *n.* A dabchick or other small grebe.
hell′dog′, *n.* A hellhound.
helle. ✝ HELE.
hel′le-bo-ra′ceous (hĕl′ē-bō-rā′shŭs), *a.* [*hellebore* + *-aceous.*] *Bot.* Belonging to, or resembling, the genus *Helleborus*.
hel′le-bo-ras′ter (-răs′tẽr), *n.* [NL. See HELLEBORE; 2d -ASTER.] Fetid hellebore.
hel′le-bor′ic (-bŏr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to hellebore. *Rare.*
hel′le-bo-rism (hĕl′ē-bō-rĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἑλλεβορισμός.] *Med.* **a** The use of hellebore as a medicine. **b** The poisonous effects produced by too free administration of hellebore.
hellely. ✝ WHOLLY.
hell′en, *a.* Hellish. *Obs.*
Hel-le′ni-an (hĕ-lē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Grecian; Hellenic. — *n.* A Hellene.
Hel-len′i-cal-ly (hĕ-lĕn′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of HELLENIC.
Hel-len′i-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* See [-ISM.]
Hel′len-is′ti-cal (hĕl′ĕn-ĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Hellenistic. — **Hel′len-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [See -ISM.]
Hel′len-is′ti-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.*
hel-len′o-type (hĕ-lĕn′ō-tīp), *n.* An ivorytype.
hel′ler (hĕl′ẽr), *n.*; *G. pl.* HELLER. [G., prob. fr. *Hall*, in Suabia, where first coined.] A small German and Austrian coin. See COIN.
hell′-fire′, *n.* The fire of hell; — formerly often used in the names of dissolute or abandoned young men's clubs, esp. early in the 18th century.
hell′ga-mite (hĕl′gȧ-mīt), **hell′gram-mite**. Vars. of HELLGRAMITE.
hell′-haunt′ed, *a.* Haunted by devils; hellish.
hell′hood, *n.* See -HOOD. *Obs.*
hell′ic, *a.* Hellish. *Obs.*
hel′li-cat (hĕl′ĭ-kăt), **hel′li-cate**, *a.* Half-witted; light-headed. *Scot.*
hel′li-cat, *n.* An evil creature. Cf. HELL-CAT. *Scot.*
hel′lier (hĕl′yẽr), *n.* [See HELE, *v. t.*] A tiler, slater, or thatcher. *Dial. Eng.*
hel′lion (hĕl′yŭn), *n.* A denizen of hell. *Colloq. or Dial. Amer.*
hell′ite, *n.* The proprietor of a gambling hell. *Opprobrious Slang.*
hell′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hell′-rak′er (-rāk′ẽr), *n.* A reckless fellow. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*
hell′root′, *n.* The small broomrape (*Orobanche minor*).
hel′lu-o (hĕl′ū-ō), *n.* [L.] A glutton; a gormandizer.
‖ **hel′lu-o li-bro′rum** (lĭ-brō′rŭm). [L.] A devourer of books; a bookworm.
Hell′wain. ✝ HURLEWAYN.
hell wain. An apparition of a wagon in the heavens at night. *Dial. Eng.*
hell′ward (hĕl′wẽrd), *adv.* See [-WARD.]
hell′weed′, *n.* **a** Dodder. **b** Corn crowfoot. **c** Hedge bindweed.
hell′y, *a. & adv.* Hellish; hellishly. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
helm (hĕlm), *n. & v.* = HAULM.
helm′age (hĕl′māj), *n.* Guidance; direction. *Rare.*
helm bar. A roll of black cloud near to, and fed by, the helm (see HELM, 4). *Dial. Eng.*
helmed (hĕlmd; *poet. also* hĕl′mĕd), *a.* Helmeted.
helmet beetle. = TORTOISE [BEETLE.]

I J K L M

depicted above the shield in an achievement, supporting the crest, and usually indicating the rank of the bearer. In modern British heraldry, the helmet of the sovereign is of gold, full-faced, with golden grilles; that of a peer is of silver, in profile, with five golden grilles; that of a baronet or knight, of steel, full-faced, with open visor; that of a gentleman, of steel, in profile, with the visor closed.

3. That which resembles a helmet in form, position, etc.; as: **a** *Chem.* = HELM. **b** The hood-formed upper sepal or petal of some flowers, as monkshood or snapdragon. **c** *Zoöl.* = CASQUE, 2. **d** *Zoöl.* The galea of an insect.

helmet bird. **a** A turacou. **b** A Madagascan passerine bird (*Euryceros prevosti*) having a swollen hooked beak and black and chestnut plumage. It is usually placed in the shrike family, or made a separate family, Eurycerotidæ.

hel′met-ed (hĕl′mĕt-ĕd), *a.* Wearing a helmet; furnished with or having a helmet or helmetlike shield on the head.

helmeted guinea fowl. See GUINEA FOWL, *Illust.*

helmet flower. Any plant having flowers with helmet-shaped petals or sepals, or its flower; specif.: **a** The monkshood or aconite. **b** The skullcap. **c** Any South American orchid of the genus *Coryanthes*.

helmet orchis. **a** = HELMET FLOWER **c**. **b** An Australian orchid (*Pterostylis cucullata*) with a galeate lip.

helmet quail. Any of several American partridges constituting the genus *Lophortyx*, having a forwardly curving crest on the head. The genus includes the valley quail and Gambel's partridge.

hel′minth (hĕl′mĭnth), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινς, -ινθος, worm.] A worm; esp., an intestinal worm; one of the Helminthes.

Hel-min′thes (hĕl-mĭn′thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See HELMINTH.] *Zoöl.* A comprehensive group of worms more or less exactly equivalent to the phyla Nemathelminthes and Platyhelminthes taken together.

hel-min′thic (-thĭk), *a.* Of, relating to, or expelling, worms, or helminths. — *n.* A vermifuge; an anthelmintic.

hel′min-thol′o-gy (hĕl′mĭn-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*helminth* + *-logy.*] The natural history, or study, of worms, esp. parasitic worms. — **hel-min′tho-log′ic** (hĕl-mĭn′thō-lŏj′ĭk), **hel-min′tho-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hel-min-thol′o-gist** (hĕl′mĭn-thŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

Hel-min′tho-spo′ri-um (hĕl-mĭn′thō-spō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.; *helminth* + Gr. σπόρος seed, spore.] *Bot.* A large genus of parasitic or saprophytic fungi of the family Dematiaceæ, with vermiform conidia and rigid hyphæ. Many species are destructive to cultivated plants.

hel-min′thous (hĕl-mĭn′thŭs), *a. Med.* Infested with helminths, or intestinal worms.

helms′man (hĕlmz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The man at the helm, who steers the vessel; a steersman.

He-lo′ni-as (hē-lō′nĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕλος marsh.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of melanthaceous plants of the northeastern United States. The species, *H. bullata*, is a bog herb with basal oblanceolate leaves and a tall scape bearing a raceme of purple perfect flowers.

He-lo′sis (hē-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἧλος nail.] *Bot.* A small genus of balanophoraceous leafless, dark-red, parasitic herbs, of tropical America. Several scapes grow from the branched rootstock, and bear small, diœcious flowers.

Hel′ot (hĕl′ŏt; hē′lŏt; 277), *n.* [L. *Helotes, Hilotae*, pl., fr. Gr. Εἵλως and Εἱλώτης a bondman or serf of the Spartans; so named from Ἕλος, a town of Laconia, whose inhabitants were enslaved; or perh. akin to ἑλεῖν to take, conquer, used as 2d aor. of αἱρεῖν.] **1**. One of the lowest class of the people of ancient Sparta. They were serfs, attached to the landed estates of the Spartiates, to whom they rendered a fixed portion of the produce. They could not be sold, and could be freed only by the state, in which case they entered the ranks of the Periœci. They were sometimes used as soldiers, and were rowers and marines in the navy, but had no rights obligatory upon the state, as was symbolized by a declaration of war upon them made by the ephors upon assuming office. They are supposed to represent chiefly the original population conquered by the Dorian Spartiates. Cf. PERIŒCI, SPARTIATE.

2. [Often *l. c.*] Hence, a slave or serf.

hel′ot-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [*Helot* + *-ism.*] **1**. Serfdom, esp. like that of the Spartan Helot.

2. *Biol.* The form of symbiosis existing in lichens; — so called because the fungus mycelium obtains its food supply from the algal cells or gonidia. *Warming.*

hel′ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Helots, collectively; slaves; bondsmen; also, slavery; serfdom.

help (hĕlp), *v. t.*; *pret.* HELPED (hĕlpt), *Archaic* HOLP (hōlp); *p. p.* HELPED, *Archaic* HOL′PEN (hōl′p'n), *Obs.* HOLP; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HELP′ING. [AS. *helpan*; akin to OS. *helpan*, D. *helpen*, G. *helfen*, OHG. *helfan*, Icel. *hjālpa*, Sw. *hjelpa*, Dan. *hielpe*, Goth. *hilpan*; cf. Lith. *szelpti*, and Skr. *klp* to be fitting.] **1**. To furnish with strength or means for the successful performance of any action or the attainment of any object; to aid; assist; as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* one to remember; — an infinitive following *help* being commonly used without *to*; as, "*Help* me scale yon balcony." *Longfellow.*

God *helps* them that *help* themselves. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To furnish with relief, as from pain, disease, or distress of any sort; to succor (one in need); to be of avail against (an ill); — sometimes with *of* before a word designating the pain or disease, sometimes having such a word for direct object. "To *help* him of his blindness." *Shak.*

The true calamus *helps* coughs. *Gerarde.*

3. To operate so as to lead toward or bring about; to be of effect toward; as, caste feeling *helps* prejudice.

This armor *helped* their fall. *Milton.*

4. To change for the better; to ameliorate; remedy.

Cease to lament for what thou canst not *help*. *Shak.*

5. To prevent; to hinder; as, we cannot *help* his fall.

6. To forbear; avoid; as, we cannot *help* but grieve; — often, idiomatically, with *can* for *cannot*; as, he does no more work than he can *help*.

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance. *Pope.*

7. To wait upon, as a guest at table, by carving and passing food; to serve (food), as at table.

8. To put in order; to repair; mend. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — HELP, AID, ASSIST are often used with little distinction. But HELP (the stronger term) more frequently throws the emphasis on that which, or the one who, furnishes relief or support; AID implies more strongly coöperation on the part of the one who is relieved; to ASSIST is esp. to stand by or support with aid; as, "They fell down, and there was none to *help*" (*Ps.* cvii. 12); "Take your choice of those that best can *aid* your action" (*Shak.*); "We'll all *assist* you; he that flies shall die" (*id.*). See AUXILIARY.

so help me God, may God succor or aid me accordingly; — the customary form of declaring by oath the truth of one's statements. — **to h. forward**, to assist in advancing; to further. — **to h. off**, to help to go or pass away, as time; to assist in removing. — **to h. on**, to forward; to promote by aid. — **to h. out**, to aid in delivering, as from a difficulty, or in completing, as a design or task. — **to h. over**, to aid in surmounting; as, *to help* one *over* an obstacle. — **to h. to**, to aid in obtaining; to supply with. — **to h. up**, to help (one) to get up; to assist in rising, as after a fall.

help (hĕlp), *v. i.* **1**. To lend aid or assistance; to contribute strength or means; to avail or be of use; to assist.

A generous present *helps* to persuade. *Garth.*

2. To serve food, as at table.

to help out, to lend aid; to bring a supply.

help, *n.* [AS. *help*; akin to D. *hulp*, G. *hülfe, hilfe*, Icel. *hjālp*, Sw. *hjelp*, Dan. *hielp*. See HELP, *v. t.*] **1**. Act of helping; strength or means furnished toward promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress; aid; assistance; also, the person or thing furnishing the aid.

Give us *help* from trouble. *Ps.* lx. 11.

Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature. *South.*

2. Remedy; relief; as, there is no *help* for it.

3. **a** A helper; assistant, esp. a hired one. **b** *Collective pl.*, the whole force of hired helpers. **c** A domestic servant or farm hand. *Local, U. S.* **d** The labor of help.

4. A portion of food; a helping.

help′er (hĕl′pẽr), *n.* **1**. One that helps, aids, or relieves.

2. One that serves as help; an assistant.

help′ful (hĕlp′fo͝ol), *a.* Furnishing help; assistant; useful; salutary. — **help′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **help′ful-ness**, *n.*

help′less, *a.* **1**. Destitute of help or strength; unable to help or defend one's self; needing help; feeble; weak.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend? *Pope.*

2. In senses *Obs. or R.*: **a** Beyond help; irremediable. **b** Bringing no help; unaiding. **c** Unsupplied; destitute; — with *of*.

— **help′less-ly**, *adv.* — **help′less-ness**, *n.*

help′mate′ (-māt′), *n.* [A corruption of the "*help meet* for him" of Genesis ii. 18. *Fitzed. Hall.*] A helper; a companion; specif., a wife.

In Minorca the ass and the hog are common *helpmates*, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land. *Pennant.*

help′meet′ (-mēt′), *n.* [See HELPMATE.] A helpmate; esp., a wife. *J. H. Newman.*

hel′ter–skel′ter (hĕl′tẽr-skĕl′tẽr), *adv.* [An onomatopœic word. Cf. G. *holter-polter*, D. *holder de bolder.*] In hurry and confusion; in disorder. *Colloq.*

Helter-skelter have I rode to thee. *Shak.*

A wistaria vine running *helter-skelter*. *J. C. Harris.*

hel′ter–skel′ter, *a.* Characterized by confused hurry.

helve (hĕlv), *n.* [ME. *helve, helfe*, AS. *hielf, helf, hylf*, cf. OHG. *halb*; and also E. *halter.*] **1**. The handle of a tool or weapon, as an ax, hatchet, or adz.

2. *Iron Working.* **a** The lever at the end of which is the hammer head, in a tilt hammer. **b** A tilt hammer lifted by a cam acting on the helve between fulcrum and head.

helve, *v. t.*; HELVED (hĕlvd); HELV′ING. To furnish or fit with a helve.

Hel′vel-la′ce-æ (hĕl′vĕ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Helvella*, generic name, L. *helvella* a kind of small pot herb.] *Bot.* A family of ascomycetous fungi having an upright stalk which bears a large fleshy head, on the interior of which the hymenium is spread. It includes the morels (*Morchella*), earthtongues (*Geoglossum*), etc. — **hel′vel-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Hel-ve′ti-a (hĕl-vē′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] The territory of the ancient Helvetii; hence, poetically, Switzerland.

Hel-ve′tian (hĕl-vē′shăn), *a.* [L. *Helvetius.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to the Helvetii or Helvetia; Swiss. — *n.* One of the Helvetii; a Swiss.

2. *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the European Miocene; also, designating an interglacial or Pleistocene epoch of Europe. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Helvetian Confession. = HELVETIC CONFESSION. — **H. Republic**. = HELVETIC REPUBLIC.

Hel-vet′ic (hĕl-vĕt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Helveticus*, fr. *Helvetii* the Helvetii.] Of or pertaining to the Helvetii or the modern Swiss; as, the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states. — *n.* A Swiss Protestant; a follower of Zwingli.

Helvetic Confession. *Eccl. Hist.* **a** **The First Helvetic Confession**, a confession of faith (also called the **Second Confession of Basel**) drawn up in 1536 at Basel by representatives of the Reformed Church, chiefly from Switzerland. It was never widely received. **b** **The Second Helvetic Confession**, a statement of belief, drawn up by the Swiss theologian Bullinger, which was published in 1566 and adopted at once by the Reformed Church in Switzerland, and afterwards in Scotland, Hungary, France, Poland, and Bohemia. — **H. Republic**, a republic in Switzerland (1798–1814) established by the French. The cantonal system, at first abolished, was reinstated by Napoleon in 1803.

Hel-ve′ti-i (hĕl-vē′shĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] In the time of Julius Cæsar, the inhabitants of the Alpine regions.

hel′vite (hĕl′vīt), *n.* Also **hel′vin** (-vĭn), **hel′vine** (-vĭn). [L. *helvus* of a light bay color.] *Min.* A brittle yellow or yellowish mineral crystallizing in the form of tetrahedra. It is a silicate of beryllium, manganese, and iron, containing also sulphur. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 3.16–3.36.

hem (hĕm), *pron.*, 3d *pers. pl.* [ME., fr. AS. *him, heom*, dative pl. of *hē* he. See HE.] *Obs.* **1**. Them; — used either: **a** As dative with or without a preposition. **b** As an objective. "That *hem* hath holpen." *Chaucer.*

2. Themselves; — used reflexively.

hem, *interj.* A word used to call attention, to warn, to express hesitation, doubt, etc., or to represent a clearing of the throat. — *n.* An uttering or the sound of "hem."

hem, *v. i.*; HEMMED (hĕmd); HEM′MING. [See HEM, *interj.*] To utter the sound represented by *hem*; as, to *hem* and haw; hence, to hesitate in speaking.

hem, *n.* [AS. *hem, hemm*, border, margin; cf. Fries. *hämel.*] **1**. The edge or border of a garment or cloth; now, specif., a border or margin formed by doubling back the edge and sewing it down to prevent raveling.

2. A similarly doubled-back edge on sheet-metal ware.

3. Border; edge; margin. "*Hem* of the sea." *Shak.*

4. *Arch.* The raised rim of a volute of an Ionic capital.

hem, *v. t.* **1**. To form a hem or border to; to fold and sew down the edge of; hence, to border; edge.

All the skirt about
Was *hemmed* with golden fringe. *Spenser.*

2. To inclose and confine; to surround; environ; — nearly always with an adverb, esp. in, *about, around, back, up*, etc.

With valiant squadrons round about to *hem*. *Fairfax.*

Hemmed in to be a spoil to tyranny. *Daniel.*

to hem out, to shut out. "You cannot *hem* me *out* of London." *J. Webster.*

hem, *v. i.* To make hems in sewing.

he′ma-. Form from Greek αἷμα, *blood.* See HÆMA-.

hem′a-chate (hĕm′ȧ-kăt), *n.* [L. *haemachates*; Gr. αἷμα blood + ἀχάτης agate.] A stone known to the ancients, agreeing in description with bloodstone. See BLOODSTONE **a**.

hem′a-cite (hĕm′ȧ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] A composition made from blood, mixed with mineral or vegetable substances, used for making buttons, door knobs, etc.

hem′a-tite, hæm′a-tite (hĕm′ȧ-tīt; hē′mȧ-), *n.* [L. *haematites*, Gr. αἱματίτης bloodlike, fr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] *Min.* An important ore of iron, the sesquioxide, Fe_2O_3, so called because of the red color of its powder. It occurs in splendent metallic-looking rhombohedral crystals, in massive forms, and in earthy forms, the last called *red ocher*. Sp. gr. of crystals, about 5.20. H., 5.5–6.5. Called also *specular iron*, etc. *Brown hematite* is a syn. for limonite.

hem′a-tit′ic, hæm′a-tit′ic (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, hematite, esp. in color; blood-red; brownish red.

hem′a-to- (hĕm′ȧ-tō-; hē′mȧ-tō-), **hemat-**. Combining form from Greek αἷμα, αἵματος, *blood.* Cf. HÆMO-, HÆMATO-.

hem-el′y-tron (hĕm-ĕl′ĭ-trŏn), **hem-el′y-trum** (-trŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL. See HEMI-; ELYTRUM.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the partially thickened anterior wings of certain insects, as of many Hemiptera, the earwigs, etc. **b** One of the elytra of a chætopod worm. — **hem-el′y-tral**, *a.*

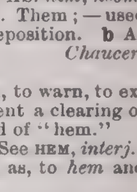

Hemelytron of a Heteropterous Insect. *a* Clavus or Inner Basal Part; *b* Embolium; *c* Corium; *c′* Cuneus; *d* Membrane; *e e* Cells.

hem′er-a-lo′pi-a (hĕm′ẽr-ȧ-lō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμεράλωψ, the opposite of νυκτάλωψ; ἡμέρα day + -άλωψ of νυκτάλωψ. See NYCTALOPIA.] *Med.* **a** A condition of the eyes in which one can see, or see clearly or without pain, only at night, in a faint light, or on dull

helmet cockatoo. The gang-gang cockatoo.

helmet crab. = KING CRAB.

hel′met-crest′, *n.* A South American humming bird of the genus *Oxypogon*; — from the conspicuous crest of the male.

hel′met-pod′, *n.* The twinleaf.

helmet shell. Any of certain tropical marine univalve shells belonging to *Cassis* and allied genera. See CASSIDIDÆ.

Helm-holtz′i-an (hĕlm-hōlts′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz (1821-94), Ger. scientist.

hel-min′tha-gogue (hĕl-mĭn′thȧ-gŏg), *a.* [*helminth* + *-agogue.*] *Med.* = VERMIFUGAL. — *n.* A vermifuge. — **hel-min′tha-gog′ic** (-gŏj′ĭk), *a.*

hel′min-thi′a-sis (hĕl′mĭn-thī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑλμινθιᾶν to suffer from worms, fr. ἕλμινς, -ινθος, a worm.] *Med.* A disease in which worms are present in some part of the body.

hel-min′thite (hĕl-mĭn′thīt), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινς, -ινθος, a worm.] *Geol.* One of the sinuous tracks, considered to be worm trails, on many stratified rocks. *Obs.*

hel-min′thoid (-thoid), *a.* [*helminth* + *-oid.*] Wormlike; resembling the Helminthes.

hel-min′tho-spo′roid (-thō-spō′roid), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Helminthosporium*.

helm′less, *a.* See -LESS.

Hel′mon-deb′la-tha′im (hĕl′mŏn-dĕb′lȧ-thā′ĭm). *D. Bib.*

helm port. The rudder port.

helm′ster, helm′stock′, *n.* The tiller. *Obs. or R.*

helm′wind′ (hĕlm′wĭnd′), *n.* = HELM, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

hel′o. Var. of HELOE.

He-lo′bi-æ (hē-lō′bĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἕλος marsh + βίος life.] *Bot.* Syn. of NAIADALES.

he-lo′bi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Living in marshy places; palustrine.

He′lo-der′ma (hē′lō-dûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἧλος nail + δέρμα skin.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lizards consisting of the Gila monster (which see) and caltetepon. It constitutes a separate family, **He′lo-der-mat′i-dæ** (-dûr-măt′ĭ-dē). — **he′lo-der′ma-toid** (-toid), **he′lo-der′ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

he-lo′des (hē-lō′dēz), *a.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑλώδης marshy.] *Med.* Marshy. — *n.* Marsh fever.

hel′oe (*dial.* hĕl′ō; ĕl′ō), *a.* Bashful; modest; squeamish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

He′lon (hē′lŏn). *Bib.*

hel′ot-age, *n.* See -AGE.

hel′ot-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

help′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

help′fel′low, *n.* A helpmate. *Obs.*

help′ing-ly, *adv.* of *helping*, p. pr.

help′ly, *a.* Helpful. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

helpt. Obs. or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of HELP.

help′wor′thy, *a.* Worthy of help. *Rare.*

help′y, *a.* Helpful. *Obs.*

helse. ✝ HAILSE.

helsny. ✝ HALSEN.

hel′some, hel′sum. ✝ HEALSOME.

helt. Obs. or dial. pret. & p. p. of HOLD.

hel′ter. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HALTER.

hel′ter-skel′ter, *n.* Anything that is helter-skelter. — **hel′ter-skel′ter-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

helth. Health. *Ref. Sp.*

helthe. ✝ HEALTH.

helth′y. Healthy. *Ref. Sp.*

helud. Obs. p. p. of HELE, *v.*

helv. Helve. *Ref. Sp.*

helve hammer. A tilt hammer. = HELVE, 2 **b**.

Hel-vel′la (hĕl-vĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of fungi typifying the Helvellaceæ.

Hel′vel-la′les (hĕl′vĕ-lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fungi of which Helvellaceæ is the most important family. [See DYE.]

Helvetia green. Alkali green.

Hel-vid′i-an (hĕl-vĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Pertaining to, or in accordance with, the teaching of Helvidius, a Roman layman who held (about 380 A. D.) that Mary was the mother of children subsequent to Jesus. — *n.* A follower of Helvidius. See ANTIDICOMARIAN.

hem. Scot. var. of HAME.

hem. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HIM.

he′ma-ba-rom′e-ter, he′ma-chrome, he′ma-cy′a-nin, etc. Vars. of HÆMABAROMETER, etc.

he′mad, he′ma-drom′e-ter, etc. Vars of HÆMAD, etc.

hem′a-fi′brite (hĕm′ȧ-fī′brīt), *n.* [*hema-* + L. *fibra* fiber.] *Min.* A basic manganese arsenate, dark red to black, and commonly in radiated crystal groups.

he′mag-glu′ti-na′tion, he′ma-glu′tin-in, hemagogue, hemal, etc. Vars. of HÆMAGGLUTINATION, etc.

He′mam (hē′măm). *Bib.*

he′ma-mœ′ba. Var. of HÆMAMŒBA.

He′man (hē′măn), *n.* [Heb. *Hēymān.*] Lit., faithful; — masc. prop. name. F. *Héman* (ā-mäN′): Sp. *Eman* (ā-män′); G. *Heman* (hā′män). *Bib.*

he′man-gi-o′ma, he′ma-phæ′in, he′ma-pod, etc. Vars. of HÆMANGIOMA, etc.

he′ma-stat′ic, he′ma-stat′i-cal. = HÆMOSTATIC.

hemat-. See HEMATO-, HÆMATO-.

hem′a-ta-chom′e-ter, hem′a-ta-chom′e-try, hematal, etc. Vars. of HÆMATACHOMETER, etc.

He′math (hē′măth). *Bib.*

he′ma-ther′a-py, he′ma-therm, he-mat′ic, etc. Vars. of HÆMATHERAPY, etc.

hem′a-tist. ✝ AMETHYST.

he′ma-to′bic, he′ma-to′bi-ous, hem′a-to-blast, etc. Vars. of HÆMATOBIC, etc.

hem′a-to-crys′tal-lin, *n.* [*hemato-* + *crystallin.*] Hæmoglobin.

hem′a-to-cy′a-nin, hem′a-to-cyst, hem′a-to-cyte, etc. Vars. of HÆMACYANIN, etc.

hem′a-to-glob′u-lin, *n.* = HÆMOGLOBIN.

hem′a-to-hi-dro′sis, hematoid, hematolin, etc. Vars. of HÆMATIDROSIS, etc.

hem′a-to-lite, *n.* [*hemato-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A brownish red arsenate of aluminium and manganese, in rhombohedral crystals. Sp. gr., 3.3–3.4

he′ma-tol′o-gy, hem′a-to-log′i-cal, hem′a-tol′y-sis, etc. Vars. of HÆMATOLOGY, etc.

hem′a-to-sep′sis, *n.* [NL.; *hemato-* + *sepsis.*] = SEPTICÆMIA.

he′ma-to′sin, he′ma-to′sis, hem′a-to-spec′tro-scope. Vars. of HÆMATOSIN, etc.

hem′a-to-stib′i-ite (hĕm′ȧ-tō-stĭb′ĭ-īt), *n.* [*hemato-* + L. *stibium* antimony.] *Min.* A variety of manganostibiite.

hem′a-to-ther′a-py, *n.* HÆMATHERAPY.

hem′a-to-ther′mal, hem′a-to-tho′rax, etc. Vars. of HÆMATOTHERMAL, etc.

he-mat′u-re′sis (hē-măt′ū-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hemato-* + *uresis.*] *Med.* = HÆMATURIA.

he′ma-tu′ri-a, -tu′ric. Vars. of HÆMATURIA, -TURIC.

hem-au′to-gram, *n.* = HÆMAUTOGRAPH.

hem-au′to-graph, -au′to-graph′ic, -au-tog′ra-phy, -au′to-gram. Vars. of HÆMAUTOGRAPH, etc.

hem′ble. Var. of HEMMEL.

Hem′dan (hĕm′dăn). *Bib.*

hem-dur′gan (hĕm-dûr′găn), *n.* The rosefish.

heme, *n.* Prob., head of a family. *Obs.*

heme, *a.* Suitable; fitting. *Obs.* — **heme′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

hem′el. Var. of HEMMEL.

hemeluc. ✝ HEMLOCK.

hem-el′y-tra, *n.*, *pl.* of HEMELYTRUM.

hem′en. *pron.* [ME., also *hem*, fr. AS. *him*, dat. pl. of *hē*.] Them. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Cf. HEM.

or dark days; day blindness; — the opposite of *nyctalopia*. **b** By confusion, nyctalopia, or night blindness; day sight. — **hem′er-a-lop′ic** (hĕm′ēr-ȧ-lŏp′ĭk), *a.*

Hem′er-o-cal′lis (-ō-kăl′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμεροκαλλίς; ἡμέρα day + κάλλος beauty.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants with fibrous fleshy roots, basal linear leaves, and showy flowers in small clusters on naked scapes. *H. flava* and *H. fulva* are commonly cultivated, being known as *day lilies.*

hem′i- (hĕm′ĭ-). [Gr. ἡμι-. See SEMI-.] A prefix, signifying *half.*

hem′i-al′gi-a (-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain upon only one side of the body; esp., pain affecting one side of the head.

Hem′i-ba-sid′i-o-my-ce′tes (-bȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hemibasidium* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A subclass of basidiomycetous fungi in which the conidiophore is a promycelium. It includes only the order Ustilaginales, and in Brefeld's classification is separated, with certain anomalous ascomycetous fungi, into the group *Mesomycetes.*

hem′i-ba-sid′i-um (-bȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -BASIDIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *hemi-* + *basidium.*] *Bot.* The promycelium in the smut fungi (Ustilaginales). See PROMYCELIUM; cf. AUTOBASIDIUM, PROTOBASIDIUM.

hem′i-branch (hĕm′ĭ-brăŋk), *n.* *Zoöl.* **a** One of the Hemibranchii. **b** A gill having lamellæ or filaments only on one side.

Hem′i-bran′chi-i (-brăŋ′kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See HEMI-; BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or order of teleosts having an incomplete or reduced branchial apparatus. It includes the sticklebacks, flutemouths, bellows fishes or snipefishes, and shrimpfishes. — **hem′i-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

hem′i-cat′a-lep′sy (-kăt′ȧ-lĕp′sĭ), *n.* [*hemi-* + *catalepsy.*] Unilateral catalepsy. — **hem′i-cat′a-lep′tic** (-lĕp′tĭk), *a.*

hem′i-cel′lu-lose (-sĕl′ū-lōs), *n.* [*hemi-* + *cellulose.*] *Chem.* A form of cellulose which is easily decomposable, as by dilute acid, yielding a monosaccharide.

hem′i-crys′tal-line (-krĭs′tăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [*hemi-* + *crystalline.*] *Petrog.* Partly crystalline; characterized by crystals embedded in an amorphous (glassy) ground mass.

hem′i-cy′cle (hĕm′ĭ-sī′k'l), *n.* [L. *hemicyclus*, Gr. ἡμικύκλον; ἡμι- + κύκλος.] **1.** A half circle; a semicircle. **2.** A curved or approximately semicircular structure, as that of some arenas, of an orchestra, or part of a room; hence, a wall built in that form, or a painting on such a wall; as, the *hemicycle* of the École des Beaux Arts.

hem′i-cyc′lic (-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* [*hemi-* + *cyclic.*] *Bot.* Having some floral leaves cyclic, others inserted spirally, as the flower of the buttercup, in which the sepals, petals, and stamens are cyclic, the carpels acyclic.

hem′i-cy-lin′dri-cal (-sĭ-lĭn′drĭ-kăl), *a.* [*hemi-* + *cylindrical.*] Of the form of half a cylinder axially divided.

hem′i-dem′i-sem′i-qua′ver (hĕm′ĭ-dĕm′ĭ-sĕm′ĭ-kwā′vẽr), *n.* [*hemi-* + *demisemiquaver.*] *Music.* A sixty-fourth note.

Hem′i-des′mus (hĕm′ĭ-dĕs′mŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + Gr. δεσμός bond.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic asclepiadaceous climbing shrubs, having the crown of the corolla consisting of five fleshy scales. *H. indicus* is the nunnari.

hem′i-dome (hĕm′ĭ-dōm), *n.* [*hemi-* + 1st *dome.*] *Cryst.* A dome which has only two like faces, as an orthodome of a monoclinic crystal. — **hem′i-do-mat′ic** (-dō-măt′ĭk), *a.*

hem′i-ep′i-lep′sy (-ĕp′ĭ-lĕp′sĭ), *n.* [*hemi-* + *epilepsy.*] *Med.* Epilepsy producing convulsions on one side only.

hem′i-ep′i-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [*hemi-* + *epiphyte.*] *Bot.* A plant whose seeds germinate on the bark of a tree like those of a true epiphyte, but which later attaches to the soil by descending roots. The wild figs (*Clusia*) and many tropical aroids are hemiepiphytes. — **hem′i-ep′i-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

hem′i-glyph (hĕm′ĭ-glĭf), *n.* [*hemi-* + Gr. γλυφή carving.] *Arch.* The half channel or groove on each edge of a triglyph.

hem′i-he′dral (-hē′drăl), *a.* [*hemi-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] *Cryst.* Having half of the similar parts of a crystal form, instead of all; consisting of half the faces which full symmetry would require, as when a cube has faces only on half of its eight solid angles, or one face out of a pair on each of its edges; or as a tetrahedron, which is *hemihedral* to an octahedron, being contained under four faces of an octahedron. — **hem′i-he′dral-ly**, *adv.*

hem′i-he′drism (hĕm′ĭ-hē′drĭz'm), *n.* *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing hemihedrally.

hem′i-he′dron (-drŏn), *n.* *Cryst.* A hemihedral form or crystal. The tetrahedron is a *hemihedron.*

hem′i-hy′drate (-hī′drāt), *n.* [*hemi-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A hydrate containing half a molecule of water to one of the compound forming the hydrate.

hem′i-mel-lit′ic (-mĕl-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(CO_2H)_3$, a derivative of benzene, having *half* as many (3) carboxyl groups as *mellitic* acid.

hem′i-morph (hĕm′ĭ-môrf), *n.* [*hemi-* + *-morph.*] *Cryst.* A hemimorphic form or crystal.

hem′i-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*hemi-* + *-morphic.*] *Cryst.* Unsymmetrical in form as regards the two ends of an axis. See HOLOMORPHIC. — **hem′i-mor′phism** (-fĭz'm), **hem′i-mor′phy** (hĕm′ĭ-môr′fĭ), *n.*

hem′i-mor′phite (-fīt), *n.* *Min.* Calamine, or hydrous zinc silicate; — so called from its hemimorphic crystals.

Hem′i-my-a′ri-a (-mī-ā′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hemi-* + *Myaria.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of tunicates of the order Thaliacea coextensive in recent classifications with the family Salpidæ (see SALPA); — so named from the incomplete muscular rings about the body.

he-mi′na (hē-mī′nȧ), *n.; pl.* HEMINÆ (-nē). [L., fr. Gr. ἡμῖνα.] **1.** A measure of capacity of ancient Greece and Rome, equal to half a sextarius (about half a pint; 0.271 liter); hence, a former liquid measure in medicine. **2.** A former grain measure of southern France, equivalent to about half a hectoliter.

hem′i-ol′ic (hĕm′ĭ-ŏl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἡμιόλιος half as much again; ἡμι- (see HEMI-) + ὅλος whole.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Of (the proportion) three to two; characterized by such a proportion between thesis and arsis; as, a *hemiolic* foot. See PÆONIC, & RHYTHM, 2 **b**.

Hem′i-o-ni′tis (-ō-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμιονῖτις a kind of fern.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns found in the tropics of both hemispheres. They have simple cordate, sagittate, or palmate fronds, the fertile taller, and covered with lines of naked sporangia.

hem′i-par′a-site (-păr′ȧ-sīt), *n.* [*hemi-* + *parasite.*] *Bot.* A parasitic plant containing more or less chlorophyll and therefore capable of performing photosynthesis, as the mistletoe. — **hem′i-par′a-sit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

hem′i-pe′nis (-pē′nĭs), *n.; pl.* -NES (-nēz). [*hemi-* + *penis.*] *Zoöl.* One of the paired copulatory organs of many reptiles (lizards and snakes).

hem′i-pep′tone (-pĕp′tōn), *n.* [*hemi-* + *peptone.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A peptone assumed to be formed in tryptic digestion, differing from antipeptone in easily undergoing further decomposition. It has not been isolated.

he-mip′ic (hē-mĭp′ĭk) } *a.* [G. *hemipinsäure.*] *Org.*
hem′i-pin′ic (hĕm′ĭ-pĭn′ĭk) } *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by the oxidation of opianic acid and in other ways.

hem′i-plane (hĕm′ĭ-plān), *n.* [*hemi-* + *plane.*] *Geom.* In the theory of functions, a half plane.

hem′i-ple′gi-a (-plē′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + *-plegia*: cf. Gr. ἡμιπληξία.] *Med.* A palsy that affects one side only of the body. — **hem′i-pleg′ic** (-plĕj′ĭk; -plē′jĭk), *a.*

hem′i-pode (hĕm′ĭ-pōd), *n.* [*hemi-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* Any bird of the genus *Turnix*, syn. **Hem′i-po′di-us** (-pō′dĭ-ŭs). — **he-mip′o-dan** (hē-mĭp′ō-dăn), *a.*

hem′i-prism (hĕm′ĭ-prĭz'm), *n.* [*hemi-* + *prism.*] *Cryst.* A prism consisting of but two parallel faces, as in the triclinic system. — **hem′i-pris-mat′ic** (-prĭz-măt′ĭk), *a.*

He-mip′ter-a (hē-mĭp′tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hemi-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* A large order of true insects having a jointed proboscis, including four sharp stylets (probably representing the mandibles and maxillæ), adapted for piercing the tissues and sucking the blood or juices of animals and plants. It includes many forms very destructive to cultivated plants, and some troublesome parasites of animals and man. Among its members are the insects properly termed *bugs*, though in popular usage the word *bug* is not restricted to insects of any particular group. The order Hemiptera consists of the two large suborders Heteroptera and Homoptera, differing greatly in the structure of the wings, which are, however, lacking in many forms of both groups. In addition, the order includes the suborder Anoplura (containing the true lice), and sometimes the Thysanoptera. — **he-mip′ter-al** (hē-mĭp′tẽr-ăl), *a.* — **he-mip′ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **he-mip′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

hem′i-pyr′a-mid (hĕm′ĭ-pĭr′ȧ-mĭd), *n.* [*hemi-* + *pyramid.*] *Cryst.* A pyramid consisting of but two pairs of parallel faces, as in the monoclinic system.

hem′i-sap′ro-phyte (-săp′rō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* A partial saprophyte; a plant containing a small amount of chlorophyll, but obtaining most of its food material from humus, as certain orchids, etc. — **hem′i-sap′ro-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

hem′i-sphere (hĕm′ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [L. *hemisphaerium*, Gr. ἡμισφαίριον; ἡμι- half + σφαῖρα sphere: cf. F. *hémisphère.* See HEMI-; SPHERE.] **1.** A half sphere; one of the halves into which a central plane cuts a sphere. **2.** Half of the celestial or terrestrial globe, or a projection of the same in a map or picture. The terrestrial *hemispheres* are customarily divided (1) by the equator, into *Northern* and *Southern*, or (2) by a meridian, so that North and South America are contained in the *Western Hemisphere*, and the other continents chiefly in the *Eastern Hemisphere.* The celestial hemispheres are customarily divided by the horizon, the equinoctial, or the ecliptic. **3.** Fig.: **a** A realm; a sphere; as, the *hemisphere* of one's knowledge. **b** The inhabitants of a hemisphere. **4.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cerebral hemisphere. See BRAIN.

hem′i-spher′ic (-sfĕr′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *hémisphérique.*]
hem′i-spher′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a hemisphere. — **hem′i-spher′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hem′i-spher′i-co- (hĕm′ĭ-sfĕr′ĭ-kō-). Combining form for *hemispherical.*

hem′i-sphe′roid (hĕm′ĭ-sfē′roid), *n.* [*hemi-* + *spheroid.*] One of the halves into which a central plane cuts a spheroid. — **hem′i-sphe-roi′dal** (-sfē-roi′dăl), *a.*

hem′i-stich (hĕm′ĭ-stĭk), *n.* [L. *hemistichium*, Gr. ἡμιστίχιον; ἡμι- half + στίχος row, line, verse: cf. F. *hémistiche.*] Half a poetic verse or line, esp. as divided by a cæsura, etc.; an incomplete verse or line; a metrically independent colon or group of feet, of less than the regular length.

he-mis′ti-chal (hē-mĭs′tĭ-kăl; hĕm′ĭ-stĭk-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or written in, hemistichs; also, by, or according to, hemistichs; as, a *hemistichal* division of a verse.

hem′i-sys′to-le (hĕm′ĭ-sĭs′tō-lē), *n.* *Physiol.* Contraction of only one ventricle of the heart. In certain rare cases of insufficiency of the mitral valve, both ventricles may contract simultaneously, as in a normal heart, alternating with contraction of the right ventricle alone. This is called *intermittent hemisystole.*

hem′i-trope (hĕm′ĭ-trōp), *a.* [*hemi-* + *-trope*: cf. F. *hémitrope.*] Half turned round; half inverted; *Cryst.*, having a twinned structure. See TWIN.

hem′i-trope, *n.* *Cryst.* A hemitrope crystal; a twin.

hem′i-trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* *Cryst.* Hemitrope.

hem′i-tro-pism (hĕm′ĭ-trō-pĭz'm), **he-mit′ro-py** (hē-mĭt′rō-pĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being hemitrope.

he-mit′ro-pous (hē-mĭt′rō-pŭs), *a.* [See HEMITROPE.] Turned half round; half inverted; *Bot.*, amphitropous.

hem′i-typ′ic (hĕm′ĭ-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* [*hemi-* + *typic.*] Imperfectly typical. — *n.* One that is hemitypic.

hem′lock (hĕm′lŏk), *n.* [ME. *hemeluc*, *humlok*, AS. *hemlic*, *hymlic.*] **1.** Any of several poisonous apiaceous herbs having finely cut leaves and small white flowers, esp. *Conium maculatum* and species of *Cicuta.* **2.** Any of the pinaceous trees (genus *Tsuga*) more fully designated by the name *hemlock spruce*, or their valuable hard wood; esp., *T. canadensis*, called also *Canadian hemlock.* See HEMLOCK SPRUCE. **3.** *Pharm.* = CONIUM.

hemlock chervil. A European apiaceous herb (*Caucalis anthriscus*) with finely divided leaves and white flowers.

hemlock dropwort. **a** A European poisonous apiaceous herb of the genus *Œnanthe*, esp. *Œ. crocata.* **b** A similar plant of the southern United States (*Oxypolis rigida*).

Hem′er-o-bap′tist (hĕm′ẽr-ō-băp′tĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἡμεροβαπτιστής one of a Christian sect who were baptized daily; ἡμέρα day + βαπτιστής baptizer.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an ancient Jewish sect which practiced daily ceremonial ablution; also, a member of a similar early Christian sect. — **Hem′er-o-bap′tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

Hem′er-o′bi-us (-ō′bĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἡμέρα day + βίος life.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lacewing flies. They are usually dark-colored, with wings mottled with smoky brown. The larvæ are carnivorous. (See APHIS WOLF.) The genus is the type of a family, **Hem′er-o-bi′i-dæ** (-ō-bī′ĭ-dē), which sometimes includes also *Chrysopa* (which see) and allied genera. — **hem′er-o′bi-an** (-ō′bĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

hem′e-ryth′rin, *n.* = HÆMOERYTHRIN.

-hemia. See -ÆMIA.

hem′i-a-blep′si-a (hĕm′ĭ-ȧ-blĕp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + *ablepsia*] = HEMIANOPSIA.

hem′i-a-chro′ma-top′si-a (-ȧ-krō′mȧ-tŏp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Achromatopsia limited to half of the visual field. [BUMOSE.

hem′i-al-bu′min, *n.* = HEMIAL-

hem′i-al′bu-mose, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* See ALBUMOSE.

hem′i-al-bu′mo-su′ri-a (-ăl-bū′mō-sū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Presence of hemialbumose in the urine.

hem′i-amb′ (hĕm′ĭ-ămb′), *n.* [*hemi-* + *iamb.*] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An iambic dimeter catalectic.

hem′i-am′bly-o′pi-a (-ăm′blĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Dimness of vision due to an impaired condition of one half of each retina.

hem′i-an′a-cu′si-a (-ăn′ȧ-kū′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + *an-* not + Gr. ἄκουσις hearing.] *Med.* Deafness affecting one ear.

hem′i-an′æs-the′si-a, -an′es-the′si-a (-ăn′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Unilateral anæsthesia.

hem′i-an′al-ge′si-a (-ăl-jē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Unilateral analgesia.

hem′i-a-nat′ro-pous (-ȧ-năt′rō-pŭs), *a.* = AMPHITROPOUS.

hem′i-an-o′pi-a (-ăn-ō′pĭ-ȧ), **hem′i-an-op′si-a** (-ăn-ŏp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Blindness in one half of the visual field, affecting one or both eyes. — **hem′i-an-o′pic** (-ō′pĭk), **hem′i-an-op′tic** (-ŏp′tĭk), *a.*

hem′i-a-tax′i-a (-ȧ-tăk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Unilateral ataxia.

hem′i-ath′e-to′sis (-ăth′ē-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Unilateral athetosis.

hem′i-at′ro-phy (-ăt′rō-fĭ), *n.* *Med.* Unilateral atrophy.

Hem′i-ba-sid′i-i (hĕm′ĭ-bȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of HEMIBASIDIOMYCETES.

hem′i-ba-thyb′i-al (-bȧ-thĭb′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoögeog.* Of or pertaining to the marine faunal division between the Littoral and the Bathybial zones.

hem′i-ben′thic, *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating benthic animals which have a planktonic stage or phase. [of HÆMIC.

he′mic (hē′mĭk; hĕm′ĭk). Var.

hem′ic (hĕm′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

hem′i-car′di-a (hĕm′ĭ-kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A lateral half of a four-chambered heart. — **hem′i-car′di-ac** (-ăk), *a.*

hem′i-carp, *n.* A mericarp. *Rare.*

hem′i-ce-pha′li-a (-sē-fā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Terat.* Monstrosity marked by absence of one half of the skull and brain.

Hem′i-chor′da (-kôr′dȧ), **Hem′i-chor-da′ta** (-kôr-dā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ADELOCHORDA. See BALANOGLOSSUS. — **hem′i-chor′date**, *a. & n.*

hem′i-cho-re′a (-kō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Unilateral chorea.

hem′i-cir′cle, *n.* A semicircle. *R.* — **hem′i-cir′cu-lar**, *a.* *R.*

hem′i-col′lin (-kŏl′ĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A peptonelike substance, soluble in alcohol, obtained by boiling gelatin a long time with water. [*Obs.*

hem′i-crane, *n.* Hemicrania.

hem′i-cra′ni-a (hĕm′ĭ-krā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. See HEMI-; CRANIUM.] *Med.* Hemialgia of the head. — **hem′i-cran′ic** (-krăn′ĭk; -krā′nĭk), *a.* [Hemicrania.

hem′i-cra′ny (-nĭ), *n.* *Med.*

Hem′i-dac′ty-lus, *n.* [NL. See HEMI-; DACTYLUS.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of geckos, having the digits dilated and provided with two rows of lamellæ on the under side — **hem′i-dac′ty-lous**, *a.*

hem′i-di′a-pen′te (hĕm′ĭ-dī′ȧ-pĕn′tē), *n.* *Gr. Music.* A diminished fifth.

hem′i-di′a-pho-re′sis (-dī′ȧ-fō-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Unilateral diaphoresis, or sweating.

hem′i-di′tone (-dī′tōn), *n.* *Gr. Music.* A minor third.

hem′i-dro′sis (-drō′sĭs). Var. of HÆMATIDROSIS.

hem′i-dys′æs-the′si-a, or **-dys′es-the′si-a** (-dĭs′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Unilateral dysæsthesia.

hem′i-dys-tro′phi-a (-dĭs-trō′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A weakened condition of plants, due to starvation. *Rare.*

hem′i-el′y-tron, **hem′i-el′y-trum**, etc. Vars. of HEMELYTRON, HEMELYTRUM, etc.

He-mig′a-lus (hē-mĭg′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + Gr. γαλῆ, γαλέη, a kind of weasel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of East Indian civet cats. **He-mig′a-le** (-lē) is a synonym. The best-known species (*H. hardwickii*) is light gray with broad transverse dark stripes.

He-mig′a-nus (-ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + Gr. γάνος brightness, polish: — in allusion to the enamel of the incisors.] *Paleon.* A genus of mammals of the order Ganodonta from the Lower Eocene of North America. It was as large as a medium-sized dog, with powerful jaws, and feet comparable to those of the ground sloths.

hem′i-glos-si′tis (hĕm′ĭ-glŏs-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Lateral inflammation of the tongue.

he-mig′na-thous (hē-mĭg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*hemi-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Having one jaw short, as certain birds and fishes.

hem′i-gy′rus, *n.* [*hemi-* + *gyrus.*] [NL.] *Bot.* A follicle. *Obs.*

hem′i-he′dric (hĕm′ĭ-hē′drĭk), *a.* *Cryst.* Hemihedral. *Rare.*

hem′i-he′dry (-drĭ), *n.* Hemihedrism.

hem′i-hol′o-he′dral, *a.* [*hemi-* + *holohedral.*] *Cryst.* Presenting or designating hemihedral forms, in which half the sectants have the full number of planes, as tetrahedrons and sphenoids.

hem′i-hy′per-æs-the′si-a, -hy′per-es-the′si-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Unilateral hyperæsthesia.

hem′i-hy-per′tro-phy, *n.* *Med.* Unilateral hypertrophy.

hem′i-leth′ar-gy, *n.* A condition of partial lethargy. — **hem′i-le-thar′gic**, *a.*

hem′i-me-tab′o-la (hĕm′ĭ-mē-tăb′ō-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Hemimetabolic insects.

hem′i-met′a-bol′ic (-mĕt′ȧ-bŏl′ĭk), **hem′i-me-tab′o-lous** (-mē-tăb′ō-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having an incomplete metamorphosis: — said of those insects in which the larva much resembles the adult.

hem′i-me-tab′o-ly (-lĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* Incomplete metamorphosis.

hem′i-met′a-mor′pho-sis, *n.* = HEMIMETABOLY. — **hem′i-met′a-mor′phic**, *a.*

hem′i-mor′phous (hĕm′ĭ-môr′fŭs), *n.* = HEMIMORPHIC.

he′min. Var. of HÆMIN.

heming. † HEMMING.

hemiole, *n.* Hemiolia. *Obs.*

hem′i-o′li-a (hĕm′ĭ-ō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See HEMIOLIC.] *Medieval Music.* **a** The interval of a perfect fifth. To sound it the monochord string was shortened to two thirds. **b** A triplet: three notes in place of two.

he-mi′o-nus (hē-mī′ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμίονος a half ass, a mule.] *Zoöl.* A specific name of the kiang (*Equus kiang*, syn. *E. hemionus*); — sometimes used as a book name of this animal.

hem′i-o′pi-a (hĕm′ĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ), **-op′si-a** (-ŏp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + *-opia*, *-opsia.*] = HEMIANOPSIA. — **hem′i-op′ic** (-ŏp′ĭk), *a.*

hem′i-or′tho-type, *a.* [*hemi-* + *ortho-* + *-type.*] *Cryst.* Monoclinic.

hem′i-par′an-æs-the′si-a, or **-par′an-es-the′si-a** (hĕm′ĭ-păr′ăn-ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Anæsthesia of the lower half of one side of the body.

hem′i-par′a-ple′gi-a (-ȧ-plē′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paralysis of one side of the lower half of the body.

hem′i-par′e-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Unilateral paresis. — **hem′i-pa-ret′ic**, *a.*

hem′i-phrase′, *n.* *Music.* A half phrase, usually occupying a single measure.

hem′i-plank′ton, *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* The plankton found in shallow water. *Rare.* [Hemiplegia.

hem′i-ple′gy (hĕm′ĭ-plē′jĭ), *n.*

hem′i-pod. Var. of HEMIPODE.

Hem′i-po′di-i (-pō′dĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] = TURNICES. [mid.

hem′i-pro′te-in, *n.* Antialbu-

he-mip′ter (hē-mĭp′tẽr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Hemiptera.

He-mip′ter-oi′de-a (-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HEMIPTERA; -OID.] *Paleon.* See PALÆODICTYOPTERA. — **he-mip′ter-oid**, *a.*

he-mip′ter-on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = HEMIPTER. *Rare.*

hem′i-ramph (hĕm′ĭ-rămf), *n.* [*hemi-* + Gr. ῥάμφος a curved beak.] A halfbeak.

Hem′i-ram′phi-dæ (-răm′fĭ-dē), **Hem′i-ram-phi′næ** (-răm-fī′nē), **Hem′i-ram′phus**, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See HALFBEAK. — **hem′i-ram′phine** (-fīn; -fĭn; 183), *a.*

Hem′i-rham′phus, **Hem′i-rham′phi-dæ**, etc. Vars. of HEMIRAMPHUS, etc.

hem′i-sect′ (hĕm′ĭ-sĕkt′), *v. t.* [*hemi-* + L. *secare* to cut.] *Anat.* To divide along the mesial plane. *Rare.* — **hem′i-sec′tion** (-sĕk′shŭn), *n.*

hem′i-spasm, *n.* *Med.* Spasm of one side of the body only.

hem′i-spher′al (hĕm′ĭ-sfēr′ăl), *a.* Hemispherical. *Rare.*

hem′i-sphered (-sfērd), *a.* Having a hemisphere or hemispherical form. *Rare.* [spherule. *R.*

hem′i-spher′ule, *n.* A half

hem′i-sym-met′ri-cal, *a.* Hemihedral. — **hem′i-sym′me-try**, *n.*

hem′i-tax′y. = HEMIATAXIA.

hem′i-ter′a-ta (hĕm′ĭ-tĕr′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hemi-* + Gr. τέρας, pl. τέρατα, monster.] *Terat.* Individuals marked by hemitery. — **hem′i-te-rat′ic** (-tē-răt′ĭk), *a.* — **hem′i-te-rat′ics**, *n. pl.*

hem′i-te′ri-a (hĕm′ĭ-tē′rĭ-ȧ), **hem′i-ter-y** (hĕm′ĭ-tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [NL. *hemiteria.*] Congenital malformation not amounting to monstrosity. [PENE.

hem′i-ter′pene, *n.* See TER-

hem′i-tone, *n.* [L. *hemitonium*, Gr. ἡμιτόνιον. See SEMITONE.] **a** *Greek Music.* The interval $\frac{256}{243}$, being the difference between a perfect fourth and two "tones." **b** = SEMITONE.

hem′i-tri′glyph, *n.* See HEMI-.

he-mit′ro-pal (hē-mĭt′rō-păl), *a.* = HEMITROPOUS.

I J K L M

hemlock parsley. Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Conioselinum*, the species of which resemble the true hemlock, but are harmless.
hemlock pitch. The pitch or resin derived from the hemlock spruce, used in pharmacy as a rubefacient.
hemlock spruce. Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Tsuga*, esp. *T. canadensis*, a handsome forest tree of the eastern United States, having spreading, freely branching limbs. Also, its timber, which is hard and of good quality. The bark is used in tanning. See TSUGA.
hem′mer (hĕm′ẽr), *n.* One that hems; **specif.**: **a** An attachment to a sewing machine, for turning under the edge of a piece of fabric, preparatory to stitching it down. **b** A tool for turning over the edge of sheet metal.
hemo-. Var. of HÆMO-, combining form fr. Gr. αἷμα, *blood*.
hem′or-rhage (hĕm′ŏ-rāj), *n.* [F. *hémorragie*, *hémorrhagie*, L. *haemorrhagia*, Gr. αἱμορραγία; αἷμα blood + ῥηγνύναι to break, burst.] *Med.* Any discharge of blood from the blood vessels, called **primary hemorrhage** when occurring at the time of the injury, **secondary hemorrhage** when some time has elapsed between the injury and the bleeding, **arterial hemorrhage** when from an artery, **venous hemorrhage** when from a vein.
hem′or-rhag′ic (-răj′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. αἱμορραγικός.] Pert. or tending to a flux of blood; consisting in, or accompanied by, hemorrhage. — **hemorrhagic diathesis**, *Med.*, a systemic disorder characterized by a tendency to bleed from the slightest wound. It is due to noncoagulability of the blood. — **h. variola**, *Med.*, a virulent variola in which hemorrhage occurs from the mucous membranes.
hem′or-rhoid, **hæm′or-rhoid** (hĕm′ŏ-roid), *n.*; usually in *pl.* [F. *hémorroïdes*, *hémorrhoïdes*, L. *haemorrhoidae*, pl., Gr. αἱμορροΐς, sing., αἱμορροΐδες (sc. φλέβες), pl., veins liable to discharge blood, hemorrhoids, fr. αἱμόρροος flowing with blood; αἷμα blood + ῥεῖν to flow. See RHEUM.] *Med.* A livid and painful swelling formed by dilatation of a blood vessel at the margin of, or within, the anus, from which blood or mucus is occasionally discharged; (*pl.*) piles.
hem′or-rhoi′dal, **hæm′or-rhoi′dal** (-roi′dăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *hémorroïdal*, *hémorrhoïdal*.] **a** Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, hemorrhoids. **b** Rectal (in various anatomical terms). **hemorrhoidal arteries**, *Anat.*, arteries supplying the rectum and anal region. The **superior** is a continuation of the inferior mesenteric: the **middle** and **inferior** are usually branches of the internal iliac and internal pudic respectively. The **hemorrhoidal veins**, leading from the rectum, mostly join the inferior mesenteric vein. — **h. botfly**, a small botfly (*Gastrophilus hæmorrhoidalis*), having the tip of the abdomen orange red. It lays its eggs on the nose and lips of horses. — **h. venous plexus**, *Anat.*, a network of veins surrounding the lower end of the rectum. They are apt to become varicose, forming hemorrhoids.
hemp (hĕmp), *n.* [ME *hemp*, AS. *henep*, *hænep*; akin to D. *hennep*, OHG. *hanaf*, G. *hanf*, Icel. *hampr*, Dan. *hamp*, Sw. *hampa*, L. *cannabis*, *cannabum*, Gr. κανναβις, κάνναβος; cf. Russ. *konoplya*; all prob. borrowed from some other language at an early time. Cf. CANNABINE, CANVAS.] **1**. A tall Asiatic moraceous herb (*Cannabis sativa*), widely cultivated. Its tough bast fiber is used for making cloth and cordage; its tender parts, as flowers and leaves, yield bhang and hashish, employed in pharmacy under the name of *Cannabis indica*, or Indian hemp. The seeds are used as food for cage birds. See BHANG, HASHISH.

Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). 1, 2 Flowering Shoots, 1 of Staminate, 2 of Pistillate Plant; 3 Staminate Flower; 4 Pistillate Flower; 5 Fruit.

2. The fiber of this plant, prepared for commercial use.
3. The narcotic drug from the hemp. See HASHISH.
4. The useful fiber of any of numerous other plants, or the plant itself, as jute, abacá, ramie, etc.; often with qualifying or descriptive word, as sisal *hemp*, bowstring *hemp*, Bombay *hemp*, etc.
5. A gallows rope; a halter; also, one fit for hanging; a rogue. *Jocular*, *Slang*, *or Cant.*
hemp agrimony. A coarse European asteraceous weed (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) with reddish flower heads and sessile leaves resembling those of boneset.
hemp bush. An Australian malvaceous plant (*Plagianthus pulchellus*), yielding a strong fiber.
hemp′en (hĕm′p'n), *a.* **1**. Of, pertaining to, or like, hemp. **2**. Of or pert. to a hangman's noose; as, a *hempen* circle, collar, cravat, necktie, etc.; a *hempen* candle (*Obs.*); a *hempen* fever; a *hempen* squincey (quinsy); a *hempen* widow, one whose husband was hanged. *Slang or Cant.*
hemp nettle. A coarse bristly menthaceous plant (*Galeopsis tetrahit*) with foliage resembling that of the nettle; also, loosely, any plant of the genus *Galeopsis*. It is native in Europe, but naturalized in the United States.
hemp palm. Either of two dwarf fan palms or palmettos, *Chamærops humilis* of the Mediterranean region and *Trachycarpus excelsus* of China. The leaves of both species yield a fiber of commercial value.
hemp resin. The narcotic resin of the hemp. See HASHISH.
hemp′seed′ (hĕmp′sēd′), *n.* The seed of hemp; fig., *Slang*, a rogue; a gallows bird.
hemp′y (hĕm′pĭ), *a.* **1**. Of, like, or bearing, hemp. **2**. Fit for hanging; mischievous. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
hem′stitch′ (hĕm′stĭch′), *v. t.*; HEM′STITCHED′ (-stĭcht′); HEM′STITCH′ING. [*hem* + *stitch*.] To ornament at the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in successive small clusters.
hem′stitch′, *n.* **a** *Sewing.* Ornamental needlework done by hemstitching, or the stitch used in it. **b** *Embroidery.* = BACKSTITCH.

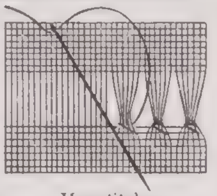
Hemstitch a.

hen (hĕn), *n.* [AS. *henn*, *hen*, *hæn*; akin to D. *hen*, OHG. *henna*, G. *henne*, Icel. *hæna*, Dan. *höne*, Sw. *höna*; the fem. corresponding to AS. *hana* cock, D. *haan*, OHG. *hano*, G. *hahn*, Icel. *hani*, Dan. & Sw. *hane*, which are prob. akin to L. *canere* to sing, and orig. meant a singer. Cf. CHANTICLEER.] **1**. The female of the domestic fowl; also, the female of any of various other birds (commonly gallinaceous birds and domesticated species). It is often used in combination or attributively to denote the female, as *hen* turkey, pea*hen*, *hen* canary, etc., or, as in vernacular names (mud *hen*, heath *hen*, etc.), without indication of sex.
2. The female of any of certain other animals, as the lobster and some fishes. *Local & Colloq.*
3. Fig.: **a** A woman; a wife. *Humorous or Low.* **b** A chicken-hearted person.
hen and chickens, *or* **hen′-and-chick′ens**, *n.* **1**. [*caps.*] The Pleiades (in sense 2).
2. Any of several plants marked by offsets, runners, proliferous flowers, etc.; esp.: **a** A European houseleek (*Sempervivum globiferum*). **b** Ground ivy. **c** A proliferous variety of English daisy. **d** Locally, the columbine, bird's-foot trefoil, or daffodil. *Dial. Eng.*
hen′bane′ (hĕn′bān′), *n.* [*hen* + *bane*.] A fetid solanaceous herb of the Old World (*Hyoscyamus niger*), with clammy-pubescent dentate leaves and yellowish brown flowers. It is a deadly poison, esp. to fowls. An extract of the leaves is used in medicine, having properties similar to those of belladonna. Called also *black henbane*.

Henbane, Flowering Shoot. Reduced.

hence (hĕns), *adv.* [ME. *hennes*, *hens* (the *s* is prop. a genitive ending; cf. -WARDS), also *hen*, *henne*, *hennen*, *heonnen*, *heonene*, AS. *heonan*, *heonon*, *heona*, *hine*; akin to OHG. *hinnān*, G. *hinnen*, OHG. *hina*, G. *hin*; all fr. root of E. *he*. See HE.] **1**. From this place; away; specif., from this world or life.
☞ *Hence* is used, elliptically and imperatively, for *go hence; away; be gone.* "*Hence* with your little ones." *Shak.*
2. From this time; in the future; as, a week *hence*.
3. From this reason; as a deduction; therefore.
Hence, perhaps, it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*
4. From this source or origin.
All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace. *Suckling.*
hence′forth′ (hĕns′fōrth′; hĕns′fōrth′; 201), **hence′for′ward** (hĕns′fôr′wẽrd), *adv.* From this time forward.
hench′man (hĕnch′măn; 140), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [ME. *hencheman*, *henxman*; prob. fr. AS. *hengest* horse + E. *man*, and meaning, a groom. AS. *hengest* is akin to D. & G. *hengst* stallion, OHG. *hengist* horse, gelding.] **1**. An attendant, squire, or page. *Obs.*
2. The gillie or "right-hand man" of a Highland chieftain; a trusted follower and supporter. *Scott.*
3. A political follower giving active support; esp., one whose support is chiefly a matter of personal advantage.
hen′coop′ (hĕn′kōōp′), *n.* A coop or cage for hens.
hend (hĕnd), *v. t.* [AS. *gehendan* or Icel. *henda*, orig., to seize with the hand. See HAND.] To take hold of; to grasp; to hold. *Obs. or Archaic.*
There came ten maidens, as they were moons, *hending* all manner of musical instruments. *R. F. Burton.*
hend, **hende**, *a.* [ME., near, handy, kind, fr. AS. *gehende* near, fr. *hand* hand. See HAND.] *Obs.* **a** Near; convenient. **b** Skillful; dexterous; clever. **c** Civil; gracious; gentle; kind. **d** Fair or pleasant to behold; comely. — *adv.* Near; kindly; courteously. *Obs.*
hendeca-. Combining form from Greek ἕνδεκα, *eleven*.
hen-dec′a-gon (hĕn-dĕk′ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [*hendeca-* + Gr. γωνία angle.] *Geom.* A (plane) polygon of 11 angles and therefore 11 sides. — **hen′de-cag′o-nal** (hĕn′dē-kăg′ō-năl), *a.*
hen′de-cane (hĕn′dē-kān), *n.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα eleven.] *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{11}H_{24}$, of the methane series, found as a constituent of petroleum.
hen-dec′a-syl′la-ble (hĕn-dĕk′ȧ-sĭl′ȧ-b'l), *n.* [L. *hendecasyllabus*, Gr. ἑνδεκασύλλαβος eleven-syllabled; ἕνδεκα + συλλαβή syllable: cf. F. *hendécasyllabe*.] A metrical line of 11 syllables. — **hen-dec′a-syl-lab′ic** (-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a. & n.*
hen-dec′a-to′ic (-tō′ĭk) } *a.* [See HENDECANE.] *Org.*
hen′de-co′ic (hĕn′dē-kō′ĭk) } *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the acid $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$; undecylic.
Hen′der-son proc′ess (hĕn′dẽr-sŭn). *Metal.* A process of refining crude iron, using a flux of fluor spar.
hen-di′a-dys (hĕn-dī′ȧ-dĭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. ἓν διὰ δυοῖν one by two.] *Gram.* A figure expressing an idea by two nouns connected by *and*, instead of by a noun and a limiting adjective; as, we drink from *cups and gold*, for *golden cups*.
hen′e-quen (hĕn′ē-kĕn) } *n.* [Sp. *jeniquén*, *henequén*, fr.
hen′e-quin (hĕn′ē-kĭn) } a native name.] Sisal hemp.
Hen′gist, *or* **Hen′gest**, **and Hor′sa** (hĕŋ′gĭst, -gĕst, hôr′sȧ). The brothers who led the band of Jutes who were (c. 449 A. D.) the first Germanic invaders of Britain.
Horsa is killed in a battle with Vortigern in 455, after which *Hengest* and his son Æsc assume the kingly title. *Encyc. Brit.*
hen harrier. A common European harrier (*Circus cyaneus*). The adult male is largely bluish gray; the female and young male are brown above and buff with dark streaks below. They differ so much that they were formerly, and are still popularly, regarded as different species.
hen hawk. In America, any of the large hawks, which sometimes attack poultry, as the red-tailed hawk and the red-shouldered hawk. See BUZZARD.
hen′ism (hĕn′ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. εἷς, masc., ἕν, neut., one + *-ism*.] *Philos.* The doctrine that all existence is of one kind or reducible to a single principle or form.
hen louse. A light-colored active bird louse (*Menopon pallidum*) which is the most abundant and troublesome species infesting domestic poultry.
hen′na (hĕn′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *hinnā* alcanna (*Lawsonia inermis*). Cf. ALKANNA, ALKANET, ORCHANET.] **1**. An Asiatic thorny lythraceous tree or shrub (*Lawsonia inermis*) with small opposite leaves and axillary panicles of fragrant white flowers, used by Buddhists and Mohammedans in religious ceremonies; — sometimes called also *alhenna*. It is much cultivated in Egypt, whence it is called also *Egyptian privet*.
2. A reddish orange dye obtained from leaves of this plant.
3. A paste made by mixing powdered henna leaves with catechu, much used in the Orient as a cosmetic.
hen′ner-y (hĕn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A poultry farm; also, an inclosure for keeping hens.
hen′nin (hĕn′ĭn), *n.* [OF.] *Costume.* The steeple headdress worn with a muslin veil in the 15th century.
he-no′sis (hē-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕνωσις union, fr. ἑνοῦν to unite, fr. εἷς, ἑνός, one.] *Med.* The act of healing or uniting; esp., abnormal union of parts usually separated; as, *henosis* of the upper and lower eyelids.
hen′o-the-ism (hĕn′ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. εἷς, ἑνός, one + *theism*.] **a** The tendency to make different gods in a pantheon supreme, one after the other, ascribing to the one held supreme attributes of others; — a characteristic of

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hemlock fir. = HEMLOCK SPRUCE. [STORK'S-BILL.
hemlock stork's-bill. See
hemlock water-drop *or* **water dropwort**. Hemlock dropwort.
hemme. † HEM, *n.*
hem′mel (hĕm′ĕl), *n.* [Scot. *hemmel*, *hammel*; cf. E. dial. *helm* hovel, shed.] A shed for cattle; an outbuilding or stage for hay, etc. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
hem′ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HEM.
hem′ming, *n.* [AS. *hemming*; cf. Icel. *hemingr* the skin of the shanks of a hide.] Skin of a deer's shank; also, a shoe or brogue made of it. *Obs.* [CHROME.
he′mo-chrome, *n.* = HÆMA-
he′mo-chro′mo-gen, **he′mo-chro-mom′e-ter**, **he′mo-cœle**, **he′mo-crys′tal-lin**, **he′mo-cy′a-nin**, **he′mo-er-yth′rin**, etc. Vars. of HÆMOCHROMOGEN, etc.
he′mo-drom′e-ter, **he′mo-drom′o-graph**, **he′mo-dy′na-me′ter**, **he′mo-dy-nam′ics**. = HÆMADROMETER, etc.
he′mo-gal′lol, **he′mo-gas′tric**. Vars. of HÆMOGALLOL, -GASTRIC.
he′mo-gen′e-sis, *n.* = HÆMATOGENESIS. [GLOBIN.
he′mo-glo′bin. Var. of HÆMO-
he′mo-glo′bi-ne′mi-a. Var. of HÆMOGLOBINÆMIA.
he′mo-glo′bi-nif′er-ous, **he′mo-glo′bi-no-cho′li-a**, **he′mo-glo′bi-nom′e-ter**, etc., **he′mo-glob′u-lin**, **he′moid**, **he′mol**, **he′mo-lymph′**, **he′mo-lym-phat′ic**, **he′mo-ly′sin**, **he′mo-mol′y-sis**, **he′mo-lyt′ic**. Vars. of HÆMOGLOBINIFEROUS, etc.
he′mo-ma-nom′e-ter (hē′mō-mȧ-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hemo-* + *manometer*.] = HÆMADYNAMETER.
he-mom′e-ter (hē-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hemo-* + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* = HÆMADYNAMETER.
he′mo-me′tra, **he′mo-per′i-car′di-um**, *n.* = HÆMATOMETRA, HÆMOPERICARDIUM.
he′mo-phil′i-a, **he′mo-phil′ic**. Vars. of HÆMOPHILIA, -PHILIC.
he′mo-pho′bi-a. = HÆMATOPHOBIA.
he′moph-thal′mi-a, **he′mo-plas-mo′di-um**, **he′mo-pneu′mo-tho′rax**. Vars. of HÆMOPHTHALMIA, etc.
he′mo-poi-e′sis (hē′mō-poi-ē′sĭs; hĕm′ō-), **he′mo-poi-et′ic** (-ĕt′ĭk). = HÆMATOPOIESIS, HÆMATOPOIETIC. [TYSIS.
he-mop′ty-sis. Var. of HÆMOP-
hem′or-rhe′a (hĕm′ŏ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hemo-* + *-rhea*.] *Med.* = HEMORRHAGE.
hem′or-rho′din, **he′mo-scope**, **hemosiderin**, **hemosiderosis**, **hemospasia**, etc. Vars. of HÆMORRHODIN, etc.
he′mo-ta-chom′e-ter, **he′mo-ta-chom′e-try**, *n.* = HÆMATACHOMETER, -CHOMETRY.
he′mo-tho′rax. Var. of HÆMOTHORAX.
hemp cult. See BASHILANGE.
hemp′herds (hĕm′pẽrdz), *n. pl.* Hards.
hemp′ie, *a. & n.* = HEMPY.
hemp oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
hemp (seed) oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
hemp′string′, *n.* A hemp cord; one who deserves hanging.
hemp′ton. † HEMPEN. [*Obs.*
hemp tree. The agnus castus.
hemp′weed′, *n.* **a** The hemp agrimony. **b** Seaweed. *Dial. Eng.*
hemp′wort′ (hĕmp′wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the tribe *Cannabineæ*, including hemp. *Lindley.*
hemp′y, *n.* A rogue; a gallows bird; jocularly, a young person. *Chiefly Scot.*
hem-self′, **hemselve**, **hemselven**, *pron. pl.* [See HEM, *pron.*] Themselves. *Obs.*
hemuse, *n.* The roebuck in its third year. *Obs.*
hen. † HIN.
hen, *adv.* Hence. *Obs.*
Hen, **He′na** (hē′nȧ). *Bib.*
hen′ad (hĕn′ăd), *n.*; *pl.* HENADES (hĕn′ȧ-dēz). [Gr. ἑνάς, ἑνάδος, a unit, fr. ἕν (neut.) one.] A monad. *Rare.*
Hen′a-dad (hĕn′ȧ-dăd). *Bib.*
hen′bell′, *n.* [*hen* + *bell*.] Henbane. *Obs.*
hen′bill′, *n.* *Local, U. S.* **a** The dabchick. **b** The American coot (*Fulica americana*).
hen′bit′, *n.* [*hen* + *bit* a morsel.] **a** A kind of dead nettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*). **b** The ivy-leaved speedwell. *Obs.*
hence, *v. t. & i.* To send away; depart. *Obs.*
hence′forth-on′, *adv.* [*hence* + *forth on*.] Henceforward. *Obs.*
hence′for′wards, *adv.* Henceforward. *Obs.*
hench. † HAUNCH.
hench′boy′, *n.* [See HENCHMAN.] Page; boy attendant. *Obs.*
hen clam. **a** The surf clam (*Spisula solidissima*) or other allied species. **b** A clam (*Pachyderma crassatelloides*) of the Pacific coast.
hen′cote, *n.* A shelter for fowls; a henhouse. *Dial. Eng.*
hen curlew. The long-billed curlew. *Local, U. S.*
hende. † END, ENDE.
hende. Obs. pl. of HAND.
hen-dec′a-chord (hĕn-dĕk′ȧ-kôrd), *n.* [*hendeca-* + *chord*.] *Music.* A scale of eleven notes. — **hen-dec′a-chor′dal** (-kôr′dăl), *a.*
hen-dec′a-col′ic (-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [See HENDECA-; 3d COLON.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Made up of eleven cola. See COLON.
hen-dec′a-he′dron (-hē′drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *hendeca-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] *Geom.* A polyhedron with eleven plane faces.
hen-dec′a-se′mic (-sē′mĭk), *a.* [*hendeca-* + Gr. σῆμα sign.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Containing, or equiv. to, 11 moræ or times.
hen-dec′yl (hĕn-dĕs′ĭl), *n.* [*hendecane* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{11}H_{23}$. Hendecane is its hydride.
hen′de-laik, *n.* [ME. *hende* near, gracious (cf. AS. *gehende* near) + the abstract suffix in Icel. *-leikr* or *-leiki*.] Graciousness; courtesy. *Obs.*
hendely. † HENDLY.
hen′der. † HINDER, *a.*
hend′ly, *a.* Hend. *Obs.*
hend′ly, *adv.* = HEND. *Obs.*
hend′ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
hen′dre. † HINDER, *v.*
hen′-driv′er, *n.* The hen harrier.
hend′ship, *n.* [*hend* + *-ship*.] Graciousness; courtesy. *Obs.*
hen′dy, *a.* = HEND. *Obs.*
hene. † HEAN.
hene. † HEN, *adv.*
hene, *v. t.* [AS. *hǣnan*.] To stone. *Obs.* [KNOT.
Heneage knot. See HERALDIC
hen-ei′co-sane (hĕn-ī′kō-sān), *n.* [Gr. εἷς, masc., ἕν, neut., one + εἴκοσι twenty.] A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{21}H_{44}$, of the paraffin series. M. P. about 40° C.
hen′-feath′ered, *a.* *Poultry.* Designating a male bird with plumage like that of a hen.
hen′fish′, *n.* A local name of various marine fishes, as the bib and the pomfret. [HANG.
heng. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
henge. † HINGE.
hen′gest, *n.* [AS.; akin to G. *hengst*.] Stallion; gelding. *Obs.*
hen′gle (hĕŋ′g'l). † HINGLE.
hen gorse. The plant rest-harrow. *Eng.*
hen harrow. = HEN HARRIER.
hen′-heart′ed, *a.* Cowardly; chicken-hearted. [fowls.
hen′house′, *n.* A house for
hen′hus′sy (hĕn′hŭz′ĭ), *n.* A cotquean; a betty. [COSANE.
hen-i′co-sane. Var. of HENEI-
Hen′i-cu′ri-dæ (hĕn′ĭ-kū′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [From NL. *Enicurus*, name of the bird, of uncertain origin; changed by Agassiz to L. *Henicurus* and by him connected with Gr. ἑνικός single + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* See FORKTAIL.
hen′i-quen. Var. of HENEQUEN.
Hen′le's lig′a-ment (hĕn′lēz). [After J. *Henle* (1809–85), Ger. anatomist.] *Anat.* The inner part of the conjoined tendons of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles of the abdomen.
Henle's loop. = LOOP OF HENLE.
Henle's membrane. *Anat.* The fenestrated membrane of Henle. See FENESTRATED. [HENLE.
Henle's sheath. = SHEATH OF
Hen′ley (hĕn′lĭ), *n.* The Henley Regatta held annually since 1839 at Henley, on the Thames, in Oxfordshire, England.
Hen′ley's e′lec-trom′e-ter (hĕn′lĭz). [After W. T. *Henley* (1813?–82), Eng. scientist.] An obsolete form of electrometer in which a pith ball or other sphere, repelled by a vertical charged rod, is moved along a graduated arc.
hen′mast. † HINDMOST.
hen mold *or* **mould**. A friable loamy soil. *Local Eng.* — **hen′mold′y** *or* **-mould′y**, *a.* *Local, Eng.* "Bearn, in his 'Prize Essay on the Farming of Northamptonshire,' explains *henmoldy* land as a moory or peaty soil, with gravelly and clay subsoil." *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
henne. † HEN, *adv.*; HEN, *n.*
hen′nes, **hen′nus**. † HENCE.
hen′net. Dial. Eng. form of *have not*.
hen′nish, *a.* Henlike.
hen′no-tan′nic (hĕn′ō-tăn′ĭk), *a.* [*henna* + *tannic*.] Designating a brown resinous tanninlike acid said to occur in henna.
hen′ny, *a.* Like or pert. to a hen. — *n.* A henlike male fowl.
he-nog′e-ny (hē-nŏj′ē-nĭ), **hen′o-gen′e-sis** (hĕn′ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. εἷς, masc., ἕν, neut., one + *-geny*, *-genesis*.] *Biol.* Ontogeny.
hen′o-pœ′ia (hĕn′ō-pē′yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑνοποιεῖν to make one.] A trope designating many things as one. *Obs.* — **hen′o-po-et′ic**, **-po-et′i-cal**. *Obs.*
hen′o-tan′nic. Var. of HENNOTANNIC.

Vedic religion, according to Max Müller, who introduced the term. **b** Belief in one god, not to the exclusion of belief in other gods, but with no particular attention to them. — **hen'o-the-ist** (hĕn'ō-thē-ĭst), *n.* — **hen'o-the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

hen'peck' (hĕn'pĕk'), *v. t.;* HEN'PECKED' (-pĕkt'); HEN'PECK'ING. To subject to petty or annoying attempts to rule; to harass by exercise of assumed authority; to domineer over; — said of a wife who thus treats her husband.

Hen'ri' Deux' (äN'rē' dû'). [F., Henry II.] Designating a style of the Renaissance in France, developed in the reign (1547–59) of Henri II. It is very refined in detail, exampled by the works of Pierre Lescot, Philibert Delorme, and Pierre Chambiges: the Château d'Anet, the gallery of Chenonceaux, and parts of the great court of the Louvre.

Hen'ri-et'ta cloth (hĕn'rĭ-ĕt'ȧ). A fine wide woolen fabric, sometimes with a warp of silk, used for women's dresses.

hen'roost' (hĕn'rōōst'), *n.* A place where poultry roost.

hen'ry (hĕn'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RYS, -RIES (-rĭz). [After Joseph *Henry*, Amer. physicist.] *Elec.* The unit of inductance; the inductance of a circuit in which an electromotive force of one volt is induced by a current varying at the rate of one ampere per second. This definition was adopted by the International Electrical Congress at Chicago in 1893. The henry equals 1×10^9 C. G. S. units of inductance.

Henry rifle. A breech-loading magazine rifle invented about 1850, from which the Winchester rifle (which see) was developed. It differed from the latter chiefly in loading the magazine from in front.

Hen'ry's law (hĕn'rĭz). [After William *Henry* (1774–1836), English chemist.] *Physics & Chem.* **a** The generalization that the mass of gas which a liquid will absorb is proportional to the pressure. **b** The law of partial pressures. See under LAW.

hent (hĕnt), *v. t.; pret.* HENTE; *p. p.* HENT. [ME. *hente, henten*, fr. AS. *hentan, gehentan*, to take, seize; cf. E. *hunt.*] **1.** To seize; to lay hold on; catch; get; also, to take away; to carry off. *Archaic or Dial.*

This cursed Jew him *hente* and held him fast. *Chaucer.*

2. To obtain; to meet with or experience. *Obs. Chaucer.*
3. To arrive at; reach. *Obs.*

he'-oak', *n.* Any of several Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina*, esp. *C. stricta.*

he'par (hē'pär), *n.* [L. *hepar, hepatis*, the liver, Gr. ἧπαρ.] *Old Chem.* Any of several substances of liver-brown color containing sulphur; specif.: **a** A mixture sometimes used in medicine, obtained by fusing sulphur with potassium carbonate, and consisting essentially of a sulphide of potassium. **b** In homeopathy, calcium sulphide. — **he'par an'ti-mo'ni-i** (ăn'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ī), *Old Chem.*, a hepar obtained by fusing together antimony sulphide with alkaline sulphides, and consisting of sulphantimonites of the alkalies.

he-pat'ic (hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *hepaticus*, Gr. ἡπατικός, fr. ἧπαρ the liver; akin to L. *jecur*, Skr. *yakṛt:* cf. F. *hépatique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the liver; also, resembling the liver in color or form; as, *hepatic* aloes.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the class Hepaticæ.
3. Of or pertaining to, or like, a hepar.

hepatic artery, *Anat.*, the branch of the cœliac axis which supplies the liver with arterial blood. — **h. cell**, *Anat.*, one of the cells of the liver which secrete the bile. See LIVER. — **h. cinnabar**, *Min.*, a variety of cinnabar of a liver-brown color. — **h. colic**, the severe pain produced by the passage of a gallstone through the bile duct. — **h. duct**, *Anat.*, the duct conveying the bile away from the liver. In man and many other vertebrates it unites with the cystic duct to form the common bile duct, which enters the intestine. — **h. gas**, *Old Chem.*, hydrogen sulphide. — **h. line.** *Palmistry.* = LINE OF HEALTH. — **h. mercurial ore.** = HEPATIC CINNABAR. — **h. vein**, *Anat.*, one of the veins carrying the blood (received both from the hepatic artery and from the portal vein) away from the liver. In man there are usually three large veins which open into the inferior vena cava at the back of the liver. — **h. water**, sulphureous water; water impregnated with hydrogen sulphide.

he-pat'ic, *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the class Hepaticæ.

He-pat'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -CÆ (-sē), E. -CAS (-kȧz). [NL. See HEPATIC. So called in allusion to the shape of the lobed leaves.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of American vernal ranunculaceous herbs, having lobed basal leaves and delicate white, pink, or purplish flowers. The two species, *H. hepatica* and *H. acuta*, are distinguished only by the form of their leaves. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

2. [*l. c.*] The common liverwort, or hepatic (*Marchantia polymorpha*); — so called by early herbalists. *Obs.*

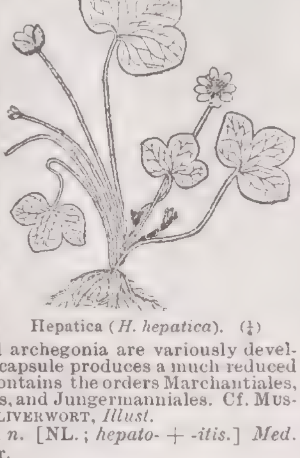
Hepatica (*H. hepatica*). (¼)

He-pat'i-cæ (hē-păt'ĭ-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HEPATICA.] *Bot.* One of the two classes of plants into which the phylum Bryophyta is usually divided. It includes the true liverworts and scale mosses, which are small, often mosslike plants, the gametophyte consisting of a simple thallus, or a thalloid shoot. They grow on damp ground, old logs, tree trunks, etc. The antheridia and archegonia are variously developed on the thallus; the capsule produces a much reduced sporophyte. The class contains the orders Marchantiales, Ricciales, Anthocerotales, and Jungermanniales. Cf. MUSCI; see BRYOPHYTA, also LIVERWORT, *Illust.*

hep'a-ti'tis (hĕp'ȧ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hepato-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the liver.

hep'a-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n.* [See HEPATIZE.] **1.** *Chem.* Impregnation with hydrogen sulphide. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* Conversion of tissue into a substance resembling the liver, as of the lungs in pneumonia, in which the affected tissue by engorgement with effused matter becomes solidified and impervious to air.

hep'a-tize (hĕp'ȧ-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [Gr. ἡπατίζειν to be like the liver, to be liver-colored, fr. ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver. See HEPAR.] **1.** To impregnate with hepatic gas (hydrogen sulphide). *Obs.* **2.** To gorge with effused matter, as the lungs.

hep'a-to- (hĕp'ȧ-tō-), **hepat-**. Combining form from Greek ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, *the liver.*

hep'a-to-cele' (hĕp'ȧ-tō-sēl'), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the liver.

hep'a-to-cir-rho'sis (-sĭ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hepato-* + *cirrhosis.*] *Med.* Cirrhosis of the liver.

hep'a-to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [*hepato-* + *-genic, -ge-*
hep'a-tog'e-nous (-tŏj'ē-nŭs) } *nous.*] *Med.* Arising from the liver; due to a condition of the liver.

hep'a-toid (hĕp'ȧ-toid), *a.* [*hepato-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling the liver, as in character of tissue.

hep'a-to-lith' (-tō-lĭth'), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion formed in the liver; a gallstone.

hep'a-to-li-thi'a-sis (-lĭ-thī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hepato-* + *lithiasis.*] *Med.* The formation of concretions in the liver. — **hep'a-to-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

hep'a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-logy.*] The science treating of the liver. — **hep'a-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

hep'a-to-pan'cre-as (-tō-păṇ'krē-ăs), *n.* [*hepato-* + *pancreas.*] *Zoöl.* Any of certain digestive glands of invertebrates, as the so-called liver of certain crustaceans, which secretes a fluid acting on both fats and proteids.

hep'a-to-pex'i-a (-pĕk'sĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *hepatopexia;*
hep'a-to-pex'y (hĕp'ȧ-tō-pĕk'sĭ) } *hepato-* + *-pexia.*] *Surg.* An operation for replacing, and fixing in proper position, an abnormally movable or prolapsed liver.

hep'a-to-por'tal (-pōr'tăl; 201), *a.* [*hepato-* + *portal.*] *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the portal circulation of the liver, as distinguished from that of the kidneys.

hep'a-top-to'sis (-tŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hepato-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* A falling down, or prolapse, of the liver.

He-phæs'tian } (hē-fĕs'chăn; -tĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Ἡφαίστειος,
He-phes'tian } fr. Ἥφαιστος Hephæstus.] Of or pertaining to Hephæstus.

he-phæs'tic } (-tĭk), *a.* Hephæstian; hence [*l. c.*], *Med.*,
he-phes'tic } of or pert. to iron workers or smiths; as, *hephæstic* cramp, due to excessive use of the hammer.

He-phæs'tus (hē-fĕs'tŭs), **He-phais'tos** (-fīs'tŏs), *n.* [Gr. Ἥφαιστος.] *Gr. Relig.* The god of fire, esp. of volcanic and natural fire, and of arts, such as pottery making and metal working, dependent upon fire; — identified by the Romans with *Vulcan* (which see). Homer relates how Zeus cast him out of Olympus for taking the part of his mother, Hera, in a quarrel. Another version of his fall states that Hera, ashamed of his lameness, threw him at his birth into the sea. There he established his workshop and fashioned, among other wonders, a throne for Hera such that once seated in it she would be bound down and could be released only by himself. Ares failed in an effort to compel him to return and release Hera, but Dionysus succeeded in this mission by the genial influence of wine. He is husband of Aphrodite or of Charis, and is usually represented as a vigorous man equipped with hammer and tongs and having one leg shortened to show his lameness.

Hephæstus returning to Olympus

heph'the-mim'er-is (hĕf'thē-mĭm'ẽr-ĭs), *n.* [LL. *hephthemimeres*, fr. Gr. ἑφθημιμερής, a.; ἑπτά seven + ἡμι- half + μέρος part.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of seven half feet; a catalectic colon of three feet and a half. See CÆSURA. — **heph'the-mim'er-al** (-ăl), *a.*

He'pi-al'i-dæ (hē'pĭ-ăl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἠπίολος moth, misread as ἠπίαλος.] *Zoöl.* A family of moths having no frænulum or proboscis. Some species (called *ghost moths*, or *swifts*) are of large size. The grublike larvæ feed on roots or burrow in wood. **He-pi'a-lus** (hē-pī'ȧ-lŭs) is the chief genus.

Hep'pel-white (hĕp'ĕl-hwīt), *a.* *Furniture.* Designating a light and elegant style developed in England under George III., chiefly by Messrs. A. Heppelwhite & Co.

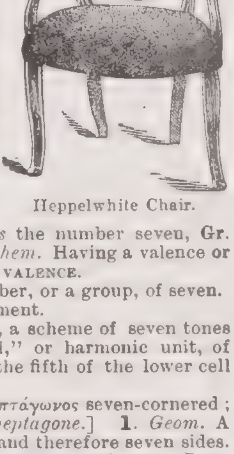
Heppelwhite Chair.

hep'ta- (hĕp'tȧ-). [See SEVEN.] A combining form from Greek ἑπτά, *seven.*

hep'ta-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτάχορδος seven-stringed; ἑπτά seven + χορδή chord: cf. F. *heptacorde.* See SEVEN; CHORD.] *Gr. Music.* **a** The lyre of seven strings, said to have been increased from four by Terpander (c. 676 B. C.). **b** A diatonic system of seven tones, comprising two conjunct tetrachords. **c** The interval of a major seventh.

hep'tad (hĕp'tăd), *a.* [L. *heptas* the number seven, Gr. ἑπτάς, -άδος, fr. ἑπτά seven.] *Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of seven. See VALENCE.

hep'tad, *n.* **1.** The sum or number, or a group, of seven.
2. *Chem.* A heptad atom or element.
3. *Music.* In duodenal analysis, a scheme of seven tones formed by subjoining one "cell," or harmonic unit, of four tones to another such that the fifth of the lower cell is the root of the upper.

hep'ta-gon (-tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτάγωνος seven-cornered; ἑπτά + γωνία angle: cf. F. *heptagone.*] **1.** *Geom.* A (plane) polygon of seven angles and therefore seven sides.
2. *Fortif.* A work having seven bastions or fronts. *Rare.*

hep-tag'o-nal (hĕp-tăg'ō-năl), *a.* Having seven angles or sides. — **heptagonal numbers**, *Arith.*, the numbers of the series 1, 7, 18, 34, 55, etc., being figurate numbers formed by adding successively the terms of the arithmetical series 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, etc. See FIGURATE NUMBERS.

hep'ta-he'dron (hĕp'tȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). [*hepta-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] *Geom.* A polyhedron with seven faces. — **hep'ta-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.* — **hep'ta-he'dri-cal** (-drĭ-kăl), *a.*

hep'ta-hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n.* [*hepta-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A compound containing seven molecules of water.

hep-tam'er-ous (hĕp-tăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*hepta-* + *-merous.*] *Bot.* Consisting of seven parts, or having the parts of the flower in sevens; — usually written *7-merous.*

hep-tam'e-ter (hĕp-tăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hepta-* + *-meter.*] *Pros.* A verse of seven metrical feet.

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he-not'ic (hĕ-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἑνωτικός, fr. ἑνοῦν to unite.] Harmonizing; irenic.

He-not'i-con (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἑνωτικόν, neut. of adj., serving to unite.] *Eccl. Hist.* An edict of union promulgated by Zeno, the Isaurian emperor of the East (474–491), in hope of ending the Monophysite controversy.

hen party. A gathering of women only. *Colloq.*

hen'peck', *n.* Henpecking.

hen'peck'er-y, *n.* State of being henpecked.

hen plant. Either of two common plantains (*Plantago major* and *P. lanceolata*).

Hen-ri'cian (hĕn-rĭsh'ăn), *a.* [LL. *Henricianus* pertaining to Henry, fr. *Henricus* Henry.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* Pert. to, or associated with, Henry of Lausanne (called also Henry of Cluny; d. 1148), a revival preacher in southeastern France. **2.** Pert. to Henry VIII., King of England, or the ecclesiastical measures taken in his reign.

Hen-ri'cian, *n.* **1.** A supporter of Henry IV., German emperor (1050–1106), who favored the antipope Clement III. in opposition to Gregory VII. **2.** A follower of Henry of Lausanne.

Hen-ri'ci's no-ta'tion (hĕn-rēt'sēz). = BOW'S NOTATION.

Hen'ri-et'ta (hĕn'rĭ-ĕt'ȧ), *n.* [F. *Henriette*, dim. of *Henri.* See HENRY; cf. HARRIET.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Henriette* (äN'rē-ĕt'); It. *Enrichetta* (ĕn'rē-kāt'tä); Sp. *Enriqueta* (ĕn'rē-kā'tä); Pg. *Henriqueta* (ĕN'rē-kā'tä); G. *Henriette* (hĕn'rē-ĕt'ĕ). — Dim. *Etta, Hetty, Nettie.*

Hen'ri-ette' (hĕn'rĭ-ĕt'; *F.* äN'rē-ĕt'), *n.* [F.] See ARMANDE.

Hen'ry (hĕn'rĭ), *n.* [F. *Henri*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Heinrich*, OHG. *Heinrich, Haimirich.*] Lit., the head or chief of a house; — masc. prop. name. L. *Henricus* (hĕn-rī'kŭs), *Enricus* (ĕn-rī'kŭs); F. *Henri* (äN'rē'); It. *Enrico* (ĕn-rē'kō); Sp. *Enrique* (ĕn-rē'kā); Pg. *Henrique* (ĕN-rē'kā); G. *Heinrich* (hīn'rĭĸ); D. *Hendrik* (hĕn'drĭk). — Dim. *Hal, Harry, Hen* (*Hawkin*, obs.). — Fem. *Henrietta.*

Hen'ry-Soph'ist-er, *n.* = HARRY-SOPH. *Obs.*

hens. † HENCE.

hen's'-bill', *n.* = SAINFOIN **a**.

hense. Hence. *Ref. Sp.*

Hen'sen's cells. See CELLS OF HENSEN.

hen's'-foot', *n.* **a** A European climbing papaveraceous plant (*Capnoides claviculatum*). *Obs.* **b** The hedgehog parsley.

Hen-slo'vi-an mem'brane (hĕn-slō'vĭ-ăn). [After J. S. *Henslow*, English botanist.] *Bot.* The epidermis or cuticle. *Rare.*

hens'man. † HENCHMAN.

hent. Obs. or dial. var. of HINT.

hent, *prep. & conj.* Until. *Obs.*

hent, *n. Obs.* **1.** A seizing; grasp. **2.** That which is grasped or conceived; intention; opportunity.

Hen-te'ni-an (hĕn-tē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to John Hentenius (or *Henten*, of Nalinnes, and of the theological faculty at Louvain; d. 1566) or the editions of the Vulgate (Louvain 1547, often reprinted) as prepared by him. These were for some time the standard text of the Roman Catholic Church.

hent'er, *n.* One who seizes or grasps. *Obs.*

hen'tri-a-con'tane (hĕn'trĭ-ȧ-kŏn'tān), *n.* [Gr. εἷς, ἑνός, one + τριάκοντα thirty.] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{31}H_{64}$, of the paraffin series.

henus. † HENCE.

hen'ware', *n.* = BADDERLOCKS.

hen'wife' (hĕn'wīf'), *n.* A woman who takes care of poultry.

hen'wile', *n.* A petty wile. *Obs. Scot.*

hen'wood-ite (hĕn'wŏŏd-īt), *n.* [After one W. J. *Henwood* (1805–75).] *Min.* A hydrated phosphate of aluminium and copper, in blue botryoidal masses.

henx'man. † HENCHMAN.

heo. † HI.

heo, *pron.* She. *Obs.*

heofene. † HEAVEN.

heold. Obs. pret. of HOLD.

heole. † HELE. HOME.

heom. † HEM, *pron.*; HIM;

heonene. † HEN, *adv.*

heonnes. † HENCE.

heor. † HER, *pron.*; HOAR.

heorde. † HERD.

heorden. † HARDS.

heoren. † HEAR.

heorknien. † HEARKEN.

heort. † HART.

heorte. † HEART.

heortliche. † HEARTLY, *adv.*

heow. † HUE.

heow. Obs. pret. of HEW.

heowe. † HEWE.

hep. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEAP, HIP.

hep. *Bot.* Var. of HIP.

he'par sul'phu-ris (sŭl'fū-rĭs). *Med.* = HEPAR **a**.

hepat-. See HEPATO-.

hep'a-tal'gi-a (hĕp'ȧ-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hepato-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the liver. — **hep'a-tal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

hep'a-tec'to-my (-tĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a portion of the liver.

he-pat'i-cal, *a.* Hepatic. *Obs.*

he-pat'i-col'o-gist (hē-păt'ĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [*Hepatica* + *-logist.*] A student of the Hepaticæ. — **he-pat'i-col'o-gy** (-jĭ), *n.*

he-pat'i-cos'to-my (-kŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*hepatic* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* Formation of an artificial opening into the hepatic duct.

hep'a-tin (hĕp'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-in.*] *Chem.* An iron-containing nuclein obtained from the liver, essentially ferratin.

hep'a-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [See HEPATO-.] *Med.* Disease due to disorder of the liver.

hep'a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Cf. L. *hepatitis* an unknown precious stone, Gr. ἡπατῖτις. See HEPATIC.] **1.** An unknown precious stone. *Obs., Latinism.* **2.** *Min.* A variety of barite, fetid when rubbed or heated.

hep'a-to-col'ic, *a.* [*hepato-* + *colic.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the liver and colon.

hep'a-to-cyst'ic, *a.* [*hepato-* + *cystic.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the liver and gall bladder.

hep'a-to-du'o-de'nal, *a.* [*hepato-* + *duodenal.*] Of or pertaining to the liver and duodenum.

hep'a-to-dyn'i-a (hĕp'ȧ-tō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hepato-* + *odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the liver.

hep'a-to-en-ter'ic, *a.* Of or pert. to the liver and intestine.

hep'a-to-gas'tric, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the liver and stomach.

hep'a-tog'ra-phy (hĕp'ȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-graphy.*] A description of the liver.

hep'a-to-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *hepato-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Morbid softening of the liver.

hep'a-top'a-thy (hĕp'ȧ-tŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the liver.

hep'a-to-pul'mo-na-ry, *a.* [*hepato-* + *pulmonary.*] *Med.* Relating to the liver and the lungs.

hep'a-to-re'nal, *a.* [*hepato-* + *renal.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the liver and kidneys.

hep'a-tor'rha-phy (hĕp'ȧ-tŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of the liver.

hep'a-tor-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (-tō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hepato-* + *-rhea.*] Excessive secretion of bile.

hep'a-tor-rhex'is (-rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.: *hepato-* + *rhexis.*] *Med.* Rupture of the liver.

hep'a-tos'co-py (-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἡπατοσκοπία; fr. ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, liver + σκοπεῖν to view.] Divination by inspecting the liver of animals.

hep'a-tot'o-my (-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the liver.

hep'a-to-um-bil'i-cal, *a.* *Anat.* Connecting liver and umbilicus.

hepe. † HEAP, HIP.

hepe, *n.* [Cf. D. *heep*, G. *hippe*, OHG. *heppa.*] A scythe or pruning knife. *Obs.*

He'pher (hē'fẽr). *Bib.*

He'pher-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

heph'the-mim (hĕf'thē-mĭm), **heph'the-mim'er** (-mĭm'ẽr), **heph'the-mim'er-es** (-ēz), *n.* = HEPHTHEMIMERIS.

Heph'zi-bah (hĕf'zĭ-bȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Khephtsībāh.*] Lit., my delight is in her; — fem. prop. name.

hep'pen (*dial.* ĕp'ĕn), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *heppinn* lucky, E. *happy.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Neat; fit; comfortable; handsome. **2.** Deft; handy; clever.

hep'per, *n.* A young salmon in its second year. *Local, Eng.*

hep-se'ma, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἕψημα.] Must thickened by boiling down one third. *Obs.*

hep'ta-cap'su-lar, *a.* See HEPTA-.

hep'ta-chord (hĕp'tȧ-kôrd), *a.* Having seven tones. *Obs.*

hep-tach'ro-nous (hĕp-tăk'rō-nŭs), *a.* [*hepta-* + Gr. χρόνος time.] *Pros.* Heptasemic.

hep'ta-col'ic (hĕp'tȧ-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἑπτάκωλος of seven verses or members: ἑπτά seven + κῶλον colon, member.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Of seven cola. See COLON.

hep'ta-co-sane' (hĕp'tȧ-kō-sān'), *n.* [*hepta-* + Gr. εἴκοσι twenty.] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{27}H_{56}$, of the paraffin series, melting at about 60° C.

hep'ta-dec'ad, *n.* [*hepta-* + *decad.*] *Music.* In duodenal analysis, a scheme of twenty-four tones, comprising seven heptads formed on tonics which compose a given heptad.

hep'ta-glot (hĕp'tȧ-glŏt), *a.* [*hepta-* + Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language.] Containing or using seven languages. — *n.* A book in seven languages.

hep'ta-gon (-gŏn), *a.* Heptagonal.

Hep'ta-gyn'i-a (-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hepta-* + *gyno-* + *-ia.*] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with seven pistils. — **hep'ta-gyn** (-jĭn), *n.* — **hep'ta-gyn'i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

hep-tag'y-nous (hĕp-tăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having seven pistils; also, pert. to the Heptagynia.

hep'ta-hex'a-he'dral, *a.* [*hepta-* + *hexahedral.*] Having seven rows or ranges, each of six faces.

hep'ta-hy'dric, *a.* [*hepta-* + *hydric.*] *Chem.* Containing seven hydroxyl groups.

hep'ta-i'co-sane (-ī'kō-sān). Var. of HEPTACOSANE.

hep'tal, *a.* [*hepta-* + *-al.*] Hebdomadal.

hep-tam'er-ide (hĕp-tăm'ẽr-ĭd; -īd), *n.* [*hepta-* + Gr. μερίς, -ίδος, part.] A thing, as a writing, having seven parts.

Hep-tam'er-on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *hepta-* + Gr. ἡμέρα day.] A French collection of tales, modeled upon Boccaccio's "De-

hep′tane (hĕp′tān), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτά seven.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric hydrocarbons, C_7H_{16}, of the paraffin series (nine are possible, four are known). **Normal heptane**, the most important, is a colorless liquid boiling at 98.4° C. It occurs in petroleum, in coal-tar oil, etc.

hep-tan′gu-lar (hĕp-tăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* [*hepta-* + *angular.* Cf. SEPTANGULAR.] Having seven angles.

Hep′ta-pla (hĕp′tȧ-plȧ), *n.* Etym. *pl.*, but syntactically *sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑπταπλᾶ, fr. ἑπταπλόος, contr. ἑπταπλοῦς, sevenfold.] A portion of Origen's polyglot, in which seven texts or versions of the Hebrew Scriptures were placed side by side. See HEXAPLA.

hep-tap′o-dy (hĕp-tăp′ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [*hepta-* + Gr. πους, ποδός, foot.] *Pros.* A period or verse of seven feet; a heptameter. — **hep′ta-pod′ic** (hĕp′tȧ-pŏd′ĭk), *a.*

hep′tarch (hĕp′tärk), *n.* [*hepta-* + *-arch.*] The ruler of one division of a heptarchy.

hep-tar′chic (hĕp-tär′kĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to, or consti-
hep-tar′chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } tuting, a heptarchy.

hep′tarch-y (hĕp′tär-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TARCHIES (-kĭz). [*hepta-* + *-archy.*] A government by seven persons; also, a country under seven rulers; as, the Saxon *heptarchy* in England, consisting of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia (though the number of small kingdoms or tribal divisions was not constant).

hep′ta-seme (hĕp′tȧ-sēm) } *a.* [L. *heptasemos;* Gr. ἑπτάσημος; ἑπτά + σῆμα sign.]
hep′ta-se′mic (-sē′mĭk) } *Anc. Pros.* Containing seven moræ, or units of time.

hep′ta-stich (-stĭk), *n.* [*hepta-* + Gr. στίχος line, verse.] *Pros.* A poem or strophe of seven lines or verses.

Hep′ta-teuch (-tūk), *n.* [L. *heptateuchos*; Gr. ἑπτά + τεῦχος tool, book.] First seven books of the Old Testament.

hep′ta-tom′ic (-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* [*hepta-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Containing seven atoms. **b** Heptad. **c** Having seven replaceable atoms or radicals.

hep′tine (hĕp′tīn; -tēn; 184), *n.* [*heptane* + *-ine.*] Any of a series of unsaturated isomeric hydrocarbons, C_7H_{12}.

hep′tite (-tīt), *n.* [See HEPTA-.] A heptahydric alcohol.

hep-to′ic (hĕp-tō′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of several isomeric acids, $C_7H_{14}O_2$, derived from the heptanes, of which the normal one is called *œnanthylic acid.*

hep′tone (hĕp′tōn), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτά seven.] *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, C_7H_{10}, containing three double bonds.

hep′tose (-tōs), *n.* [*hepta-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any of several synthetically prepared sugars having seven carbon atoms.

hep-tox′ide (hĕp-tŏk′sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*hepta-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* An oxide containing seven oxygen atoms in the molecule; as, manganese *heptoxide*, Mn_2O_7.

hep′tyl (hĕp′tĭl), *n.* [*hepta-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Any of several univalent isomeric radicals, C_7H_{15}, the normal one being the most important, corresponding to normal heptane.

hep′tyl-ene (-tĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of several colorless, liquid isomeric hydrocarbons, C_7H_{14}, of the ethylene series.

hep-tyl′ic (hĕp-tĭl′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, heptyl.

her (hûr), *pron. & a.* [ME. *hire, here, hir, hure*, gen. and dat. sing., AS. *hire*, gen. and dat. sing. of *héo* she, from the same root as E. *he*. See HE.] The objective and the possessive case of *she;* as, I saw *her* with *her* purse out. **1**. As an objective: **a** A dative of indirect object; as, Tell *her* the news. "*Her* seemed" (it seemed to her). *D. G. Rossetti.* **b** A direct object of a verb or preposition. **c** A reflexive: Herself. "She flung *her* on her face." *Kingsley.* **d** A substantive. "I can never lose a *her*." *Whittier.*

☞ *Her* is sometimes represented as used by Welsh or Gaelic speakers for *he*, *him*, or as referring to the speaker himself. *Oxf. E. D.* See SHE. In modern dialect and colloquial speech *her* is often ungrammatically used for *she*, esp. as a pred. nom.; as in, Is that *her?*

2. As a possessive, either the genitive case of *she*, or a possessive adjective pronoun. When the noun it qualifies is omitted, it takes the form *hers* (which see). Like *his*, *her* is used in obs. and dial. Eng. to make the possessive of a given noun; as, "Haunted Lucilla *her* company." *Lyly.*

Hera.

her, **here**, *pron. 3d pl. possessive*, or *pronom. adj.* [ME. *here*, *hire*, AS. *heora*, *hiera*, *hyra*, gen. pl. of *hē* he. See HE.] Of or belonging to them; their; their own. *Obs.*

He′ra (hē′rȧ), **He′re** (hē′rē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἥρα, Ἥρη.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian goddess, queen of heaven, sister and wife of Zeus, whose power and honors she shared; — identified by the Romans with *Juno* (which see). Hera has been regarded as a moon, earth, or air goddess, but her characteristic functions reveal merely the goddess of woman's life. Thus she was worshiped as **Parthenos**, the maid, **Teleia**, the married goddess, or goddess of the married state, and sometimes as **Chera**, the widowed. She was also, as goddess of childbirth, called **Eileithyia** (which see), and as the nourisher of children, **Kourotrophos**. The most characteristic of the rites in her honor was the sacred marriage (ἱερὸς γάμος) with Zeus, performed as a religious play or pageant. Though worshiped throughout Greece, Hera was esp. prominent in Argos and Samos, and in the Iliad is a particular champion of the Argive forces. In many myths she is represented as jealous of the other consorts of Zeus, and Heracles (Hercules) and other offspring of such unions suffer from her displeasure. The classical worship of Hera had probably absorbed the cult of a primitive cow goddess, whence was derived her Homeric epithet "the ox-eyed." Cf. APPLE OF DISCORD, IO.

Her′a-cle′an (hĕr′ȧ-klē′ăn), **Her′a-cle′ian** (-klē′yăn; -klē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Heracleus*, fr. Gr. Ἡράκλειος, fr. Ἡρακλέης Hercules.] Pertaining to Heracles, or Hercules.
Heraclean stone, loadstone. *Obs.*

Her′a-cles, **Her′a-kles** (hĕr′ȧ-klēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἡρακλέης.] Hercules (which see); — the form usually preferred where Greek religion or mythology (rather than Greco-Roman) alone is under consideration.

Her′a-cle′um (hĕr′ȧ-klē′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡράκλεια a kind of plant, fr. Ἡρακλέης Hercules.] *Bot.* A large genus of apiaceous plants related to *Peucedanum*, having wing-margined fruit and large umbels of white flowers. The species are widely distributed in north temperate regions. *H. lanatum* and *H. sphondylium* are the cow parsnips.

Her′a-cli′dæ (-klī′dē), *n. pl.; sing.* **Her′a-clid** (hĕr′ȧ-klĭd). [Gr. Ἡρακλεῖδαι.] *Gr. Myth.* The descendants of Hercules. The myths relating to them are chiefly accounts of their repeated efforts to obtain the mastery of the Peloponnesus, which Zeus had designed for Hercules, though Hera had succeeded in securing it for Eurystheus. The first and second invasions were headed by Hyllus, Hercules's son, who was slain. Success only attended the fifth invasion, under Oxylus, eighty years after the fall of Troy. These legends are doubtless founded on Dorian conquests of the Peloponnesus. — **Her′a-cli′dan** (-klī′dăn), *a.*

Her′a-cli-te′an (hĕr′ȧ-klī-tē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Heracliteus*, fr. Gr. Ἡρακλείτειος, fr. Ἡράκλειτος.] Pertaining to the Greek philosopher Heraclitus (about 500 B. C.), for his seriousness called the **Weeping Philosopher**; also, pertaining to his theories. — *n.* A follower of Heraclitus.

Her′a-cli-te′an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Heraclitus, who taught that the principle, or ultimate nature, of all things is ethereal fire, that nature represents the constant flux and flow of this principle or element, and that the transmutations which result cause periodical creation and dissolution of the universe.

her′ald (hĕr′ăld), *n.* [ME. *herald*, *heraud*, OF. *heralt*, *heraut*, *hiraut*, F. *héraut*, LL. *heraldus*, *haraldus*, perh. fr. (assumed) OHG. *heriwalto*, *hariwaldo*, a (civil) officer who serves the army; *hari*, *heri*, army + *waltan* to manage, govern, G. *walten* (see HARRY, WIELD); or cf. OHG. *harēn*, *herēn*, to call out, cry, akin to Goth. *hazjan* to praise, AS. *herian*.] **1**. **a** An officer whose business was to proclaim war or peace, to bear messages to or from rulers or commanders, to make solemn announcements, etc. He was invested with a sacred and inviolable character. **b** In tourneys, an official who issued and announced challenges, marshaled the combatants, etc.
2. In Great Britain and Ireland, a similar officer charged also with the care of genealogies, of the privileges of noble families, and esp. of armorial bearings. See HERALDS' COLLEGE. Since the Middle Ages the office of *herald* has become of less importance, and remains only in vestiges. The heralds under the Lyon King-of-Arms are *Islay*, *Rothesay*, *Marchmont*, *Albany*, *Ross*, and *Snowdown*. Those under the Ulster King-of-Arms are *Cork* and *Dublin*.
3. Hence, one who proclaims, publishes, or announces; one who conveys news or notification; a messenger; a forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger.

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shak.*

4. **a** The red-breasted or other merganser. *Local, Scot.* **b** A European noctuid moth (*Gonoptera libatrix*).
Syn. — See FORERUNNER.

her′ald, *v. t.*; HER′ALD-ED; HER′ALD-ING. [OF. *herauder*, *hirauder*.] To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim; to announce; to foretell; to usher in.

he-ral′dic (hĕ-răl′dĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *héraldique*.] Of or pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as, *heraldic* blazoning.
heraldic knot, a cord or cords ornamentally intertwined, depicted as a family badge. Examples are shown below.

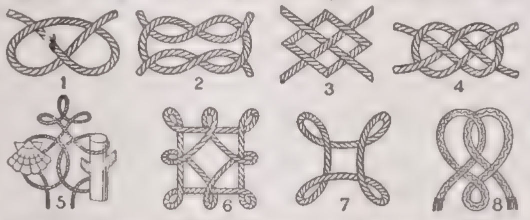

Heraldic Knots. 1 Stafford; 2 Bourchier; 3 Harrington; 4 Wake; 5 Dacre; 6 Lacy; 7 Bowen; 8 Heneage.

her′ald-ry (hĕr′ăld-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1**. The art or office of a herald; the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial; also, of marshaling processions, public ceremonies, etc.
2. Heraldic standing or precedence. *Obs.*
3. An emblazonment; a heraldic symbol or bearing, or a collection of them.
4. Heraldic pomp or ceremony. "Trump and solemn *heraldry*." *Coleridge.*

Her′alds′ Col′lege (hĕr′ăldz). In England, a corporation, dependent upon the crown, instituted about 1460-85, consisting of the three Kings-of-Arms and the Chester, Lancaster, Richmond, Somerset, Windsor, and York Heralds, and four pursuivants, together with the Earl Marshal. This retains from the Middle Ages the charge of the armorial bearings of persons privileged to bear them, as well as of genealogies and kindred subjects. See KING-OF-ARMS, PURSUIVANT.

herb (ûrb; hûrb; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *herbe*, *erbe*, OF. *herbe*, *erbe*, F. *herbe*, L. *herba;* perh. akin to Gr. φορβή food, pasture, φέρβειν to feed.] **1**. A seed plant whose stem does not develop woody tissue, as that of a shrub or tree, but persists only long enough for development of flowers and seeds. Herbs are *annual*, *biennial*, or *perennial*, according to the length of life of their roots. See ANNUAL, BIENNIAL, PERENNIAL; cf. also SHRUB, TREE.
2. Grass or herbage collectively.

Grazing the tender *herb*. *Milton.*

3. A plant of economic value; specif., one used for medicinal purposes, or for its sweet scent or flavor.
4. The top or foliage of a herbaceous plant as distinct from the root.

☞ The historical pronunciation is *ûrb*, which still prevails in the best usage in the United States, although *hûrb* is also used. In England *hûrb* has increased in use since about 1800, and now apparently prevails in the best usage.

herb of friendship, a European stonecrop (*Sedum anacampseros*). — **h. of grace.** = HERB GRACE. — **h. of Paris.** = HERB PARIS. — **h. of repentance**, the common rue. — **h. of St. Martin.** = ST.-MARTIN'S-HERB. — **h. of the cross**, the European vervain. — **h. of vine**, squinancy. *Obs.*

her-ba′ceous (hẽr-bā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *herbaceus* grassy. See HERB.] **1**. Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, an herb; herblike.
2. Of the texture, color, or appearance of an ordinary foliage leaf; as, *herbaceous* sepals.
3. Herbivorous. *Obs.*

herb′age (ûr′bāj; hûr′bāj: *cf.* HERB), *n.* [F. See HERB.] **1**. Herbaceous vegetation; green plants collectively, esp. those used for pasturage.
2. The succulent parts of herbaceous plants, esp. the foliage and young stems.
3. *Law.* An easement of pasturage on another's ground.

herb′al (hûr′băl), *n.* **1**. A book in which plants are named, described, and often figured, usually with special reference to their officinal properties. The writings of many botanists of Linnæus's period and earlier were herbals. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A herbarium. *Obs.*

herb′al-ist, *n.* Orig., a botanist; in later usage, a collector of, or dealer in, herbs, esp. medicinal herbs. — **herb′al-ism** (hûr′băl-ĭz'm), *n.*

her-ba′ri-um (hẽr-bā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. L. *herba*. See HERB; cf. ARBOR, HERBARY.] **1**. An illustrated herbal. *Obs.*
2. A collection of dried and pressed specimens of plants, usually mounted or otherwise prepared for permanent preservation, and systematically arranged in paper covers placed in boxes or cases.
3. The room, building, or institution in which such a collection is kept, or to which it belongs.

Her-bar′ti-an-ism (hẽr-bär′tĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776–1841); — chiefly used of the educational system outlined by Herbart and expanded by his disciples. According to him sense perception is a collision of some sort between one reality (the soul) and an external reality. The soul subdues the colliding reality by uniting it with its previous experience and harmonizing it through the activity of apperception. This latter process (apperception) plays the chief rôle in his psychology and has been fruitful in pedagogic theory. See APPERCEPTION. *W. T. Harris.*

herb bennet. A European rosaceous herb (*Geum urbanum*) with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers. The aromatic astringent root has been used in medicine.

herb Christopher. **a** The common European baneberry (*Actæa spicata*). **b** The royal fern. **c** Fleabane. **d** The meadowsweet. **e** The herb impious. **f** The wood betony. **g** Any of several European vetches, as *Vicia cracca*.

Her′bert River cherry (hûr′bẽrt). An Australian euphorbiaceous tree (*Antidesma dallachyanum*); also, its acid cherrylike fruit, used for jelly and preserves.

herb eve. Also **herb ive**, **herb ivy**, etc. [OF. *ive.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The European plantain *Plantago coronopus*. **b** The yellow bugle (*Ajuga chamæpitys*). **c** The swine's cress.

herb frankincense. The laserwort (*Laserpitium latifolium*), which has the aroma of frankincense.

herb grace. **a** The common rue. **b** The hedge hyssop. **c** The European vervain.

"cameron" and made by or attributed to Queen Margaret of Navarre (1492-1549). It is probably a joint work of Margaret and writers of her court.

hep′ta-meth′yl-ene, *n.* [*hepta-* + *methylene.*] = SUBERANE.

hep′ta-met′ri-cal, *a.* Of or pert. to heptameter.

Hep-tan′chus (hĕp-tăŋ′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑπτά seven.] *Zool.* Syn. of HEPTRANCHIAS. See HEXANCHIDÆ.

Hep-tan′dri-a (-tăn′drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hepta-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with seven stamens. — **hep-tan′der**, *n.* — **hep-tan′dri-an**, *a.*

hep-tan′drous (-drŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having seven stamens; pertaining to the class Heptandria.

Hep′ta-ne′sian (hĕp′tȧ-nē′shăn; -nē′sĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Ἑπτάνησος; ἑπτά seven + νῆσος island.] Of or pertaining to the Ionian Islands, by the Greeks called the Heptanesus.

hep′ta-pet′al-ous, *a.* See HEPTA-.

hep′ta-phyl′lous (-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* See HEPTA-.

hep-tar′chal (hĕp-tär′kăl), *a.* Heptarchic.

hep′tarch-ist, *n.* Heptarch. *Obs.*

hep′ta-sep′al-ous, *a.*, **hep′ta-sper′mous**, *a.* See HEPTA-.

hep-tas′ti-chous (hĕp-tăs′tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*hepta-* + Gr. στίχος a row.] *Bot.* Seven-ranked; — said of leaves arranged on a stem in seven spiral rows.

hep′ta-stroph′ic, *a.* *Pros.* Having seven strophes or stanzas.

hep′ta-sty′lar (hĕp′tȧ-stī′lȧr), *a.* *Arch.* Heptastyle.

hep′ta-style, *a. & n.* [*hepta-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **b** & **d**.

hep′ta-syl-lab′ic, *a.* [*hepta-* + *syllabic.*] Of seven syllables.

hep′ta-ton′ic, *a.* [*hepta-* + *tonic.*] *Music.* Composed of seven tones.

Hep′ta-tre′ma (hĕp′tȧ-trē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hepta-* + Gr. τρῆμα hole.] Syn. of EPTATRETUS.

hep′ta-va′lent (hĕp′tȧ-vā′lĕnt; hĕp-tăv′ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*hepta-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] = HEPTAD.

hep′tene, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτά seven.] = HEPTYLENE.

hep-te′ris (hĕp-tē′rĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἑπτήρης with seven banks of oars.] See GALLEY, 2.

hep′thorn′, *n.* The thorn of the hip or rose fruit. *Obs. Scot.*

hep′ti-nene (hĕp′tĭ-nēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* = HEPTINE.

Hep-tran′chi-as (hĕp-trăŋ′kĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See HEXANCHIDÆ.

hep tree. Var. of HIP TREE.

hep′wort′. Var. of HIPWORT.

her. † ERE, HAIR, HEAR, HERE, HIGHER.

her, *n.* [AS. *herra*, *hearra*, lord.] Lord or master; man. *Obs.*

her. *Abbr.* Heraldry; heres.

Her′a-cleid (hĕr′ȧ-klīd). Var. of HERACLID. See HERACLIDÆ. — **Her′a-clei′dan** (-klī′dăn), *a.*

Her′a-clei-te′an. Var. of HERACLITEAN.

He-rac′le-on-ite (hē-răk′lē-ŏn-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Heracleon of Alexandria, a Judaizing Gnostic, in the early history of the Christian church.

Her′a-cle′o-pol′i-tan (hĕr′ȧ-klē′ō-pŏl′ĭ-tăn), *n.* An inhabitant of the ancient city of Heracleopolis in Middle Egypt.

Her′a-clit′ic (-klĭt′ĭk), *n. & a.* = HERACLITEAN.

Her′a-clit′i-cal, *a.* = HERACLITEAN.

Her′a-cli-tism (hĕr′ȧ-klī-tĭz'm), *n.* = HERACLITEANISM.

He-ræ′um (hē-rē′ŭm), **He-rai′on** (hē-rī′ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἡραῖον.] A sanctuary of Hera, the most noted one being that near Argos.

Her′a-kles. Var. of HERACLES.

he-rak′line (hē-răk′lĭn), *n.* [Gr. Ἡρακλέης Hercules.] A picrate compound, used as an explosive.

her′ald-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of HERALD.

he-ral′di-cal, *a.* Heraldic. *Rare.*

he-ral′di-cal-ly, *adv.* of HERALDIC.

her′ald-ist, *n.* A student of heraldry.

her′ald-ize, *v. t.* To blazon. *Obs.*

her′ald-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

her′ald-y, *n.* Heraldry. *Obs.*

herand. † ERRAND

her′a-path-ite (hĕr′ȧ-păth-īt), *n.* [After Dr. *Herapath*, the discoverer.] A salt of quinine made by treating the sulphate with iodine. It crystallizes in colorless plates that polarize light.

heraud, **herawde**. † HERALD.

herb, *v. i.* To gather or crop herbs. *Colloq., U. S.*

Herb. *Abbr.* Herbert.

her-ba′ceous-ly, *adv.* of HERBACEOUS.

herb′aged (ûr′bājd; hûr′-), *a.* Covered with grass.

herb′ag-er (ûr′bā-jẽr), *n.* An animal that grazes. *Obs.*

her-ba′gi-ous, *a.* Having herbage. *Obs.*

‖ **her′ba im′pi-a** (hûr′bȧ ĭm′pĭ-ȧ). = HERB IMPIOUS.

herb′al, *a.* **1**. Pert. to, or made of, herbs.
2. Herbaceous. *Obs.*

herb′al-ize, *v. i.* To collect plants, esp. medicinal herbs. *R.*

herbar. † ARBOR.

her-ba′ri-a (hẽr-bā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of HERBARIUM.

her-ba′ri-an, *n.* A herbalist. *Obs.*

herbariour. † HARBINGER.

herb′a-rism, *n.* Herbalism. *Obs.*

herb′a-rist, *n.* A herbalist. *Obs.*

herb′a-rize, *v. t.* To herborize. *Archaic.*

Her-bar′ti-an (hẽr-bär′tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the German philosopher Johann F. Herbart (1776-1841) or his doctrines. — *n.* A follower of Herbart.

herb′a-ry, *n.* [See HERBARIUM.] **1**. Obs. or rare equiv. of HERBAL, HERBALIST, HERBALISM, HERBARIUM.
2. A garden of herbs or vegetables. *Obs. or R.*

herb′-bane′, *n.* The broom rape.

herb Barbara. A winter cress or mustard (*Barbarea barbarea*), native in Europe, and naturalized in the United States.

herb carpenter. = SELF-HEAL **a**.

herbegage. † HARBERGAGE.

herbegere. † HARBINGER.

herbelade, *n.* [Cf. It. *erbolato* a pie of herbs, LL. *herbolasta*.] A sausage of pork baked with herbs. *Obs.*

herbelet. † HERBLET.

herber. † ARBOR, HARBOR.

herbergage. † HARBERGAGE.

herbergeour, **herbergere**. † HARBINGER.

herbergery. † HARBERGERY

herbergh, **herberwe**. † HARBOR

herberi. † HARBOURY.

herberie, *n.* [OF.] Herbage. *Obs.*

herberough, **herberwe**. † HARBOR.

Her′bert (hûr′bẽrt), *n.* [AS. *Herebeorht*; cf. *here* army, and *beorht* bright. Cf. F. *Herbert*, of G. origin.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Herbertus* (hẽr-bûr′tŭs); F. *Herbert* (ĕr′bâr′); It. *Erberto* (ĕr-bĕr′tō); Sp. *Heberto* (ā-bĕr′tō); Pg. *Herberto* (ĕr-bĕr′tōō); G. & D. *Herbert* (hĕr′bĕrt).

her-bes′cent (hẽr-bĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *herbescens*, p. pr. of *herbescere*.] Becoming herbaceous; herblike. *Rare.*

herb Ger′ard (jĕr′ȧrd). The goutweed; — so called in honor of St. Gerard, who used to be invoked against the gout.

herb Henry. The dog's mercury

her′bi-cide (hûr′bĭ-sīd), *n.* [L.

herb impious. A small asteraceous herb (*Gifola germanica*) of Europe and the Orient, naturalized in the United States; — so called from the successively overtopping flower heads, fancifully suggestive of undutiful children.

Her-biv′o-ra (hẽr-bĭv′ô-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *herba* herb + *vorare* to devour.] *Zoöl.* A group of mammals nearly or exactly equivalent to Ungulata, whose members feed mainly on herbage. The name is not used in modern classifications, though still sometimes employed as a convenient collective term for these animals.

her′bi-vore (hûr′bĭ-vōr), *n.* [Cf. F. *herbivore.*] One of the Herbivora.

her-biv′o-rous (hẽr-bĭv′ô-rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Eating, or living on, plants; — opposed to *carnivorous.*

herb lily. Any plant of the genus *Alstrœmeria.*

herb mastic. **a** A South European species of thyme (*Thymus mastichina*). **b** The cat thyme (*Teucrium marum*).

her′bo-rist (hûr′bô-rĭst), *n.* [F. *herboriste.*] A collector of plants; a herbalist.

her′bo-ri-za′tion (-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *herborisation.*] **1**. Act of herborizing; collection of plants.
2. Erroneous form of ARBORIZATION.

her′bo-rize (hûr′bô-rīz), *v. i.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). [F. *herboriser*, for *herbariser*, fr. L. *herbarium.* See HERBARIUM.] **1**. To garden; to care for herbs or plants. *R.*
2. To collect or gather specimens of plants.

herb Paris. A European liliaceous herb (*Paris quadrifolia*) resembling *Trillium*, commonly reputed poisonous.

herb Robert. A European small-flowered geranium (*Geranium robertianum*).

herb trinity. **a** The pansy; — so called in allusion to the three colors of the wild form. **b** The hepatica; — so named from its three-lobed leaf.

herb′y (ûr′bĭ; hûr′bĭ; *cf.* HERB), *a.* **1**. Abounding in herbaceous vegetation; grassy.
2. Pertaining to or resembling an herb.

her-cog′a-my (hẽr-kŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἕρκος fence, barrier + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* A state in which self-pollination is made impossible by structural obstacles, as in the flowers of orchids. — **her-cog′a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

Her-cu′le-an (hẽr-kū′lē-ăn), *a.* [L. *herculeus*, fr. *Hercules* Hercules: cf. F. *herculéen.* See HERCULES.] **1**. Of or pertaining to Hercules; as, the *Herculean* labors.
2. [Often *l. c.*] Requiring the strength of Hercules; hence, very great, difficult, or dangerous; as, a *Herculean* task.
3. [Often *l. c.*] Having extraordinary strength or size; as, *Herculean* limbs. "*Herculean* Samson." *Milton.*

Her′cu-les (hûr′kū-lēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἡρακλῆς; Ἥρα Hera + κλέος glory.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* A hero, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Alcmene, celebrated for strength and esp. for achieving twelve great tasks, or "labors," imposed by Eurystheus as a result of the hatred of Hera (Juno) for Hercules. These labors were: (1) The killing of the invulnerable Nemean lion, which he strangled. (2) The killing of the Lernean hydra. (3) The capture of the Erymanthian boar. (4) The capture of the Cerynean hind. (5) The killing of the man-eating Stymphalian birds. (6) The procuring of the girdle of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons. (7) The cleaning of the Augean stables. (8) The capture of the Cretan bull. (9) The capture of the man-eating mares of Diomedes. (10) The fetching of the red cattle of Geryon. (11) The procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides. (12) The bringing of Cerberus up from the lower world. He was deified after his death (see NESSUS), was admitted to Olympus, and became the husband of Hebe. He is usually represented in art as large and muscular, either naked or draped with the Nemean lion's skin, and armed with a huge club. See FARNESE HERCULES, *Illust.* The worship of Hercules was very ancient in Italy and was early introduced into Rome, where he became god not only of warlike strength, but of riches, his cult being supported by offerings of tithes of booty won in war and of the profits of trade. See HERACLES.
2. *Astron.* **a** A northern constellation between Boötes and Lyra. **b** See STAR.
3. A machine of great strength or effectiveness, as for driving piles or cleaning streets.
Hercules beetle, a very large scarabæid beetle (*Dynastes hercules*) native of Brazil. The male, which is probably the largest existing insect (attaining a length of over five inches), bears a long forwardly projecting horn on the thorax and another on the head. The female lacks the horns and is considerably smaller. The name has been extended to other species of the genus. See DYNASTINÆ. — **H. braid**, a thick corded worsted braid, used for trimmings. — **H. powder**, a kind of dynamite, used chiefly for blasting. — **H. stone**, an old name for loadstone.

Her′cu-les′-club′ (hûr′kū-lēz-), *n.* **a** An ornamental West Indian rutaceous tree (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*). **b** A variety of the gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*). Its fruit sometimes exceeds five feet in length. **c** A small prickly tree of the eastern United States (*Aralia spinosa*) with handsome bipinnate leaves, often cultivated as the *angelica tree*, and called also *devil's-walking-stick.*

Her′cu-lid (hûr′kū-lĭd), *n.* [*Hercules* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* A meteor belonging to a shower whose radiant point is in the constellation Hercules.

Her-cyn′i-an (hẽr-sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Hercynia* silva, *Hercynius* saltus, the Hercynian forest; cf. Gr. Ἑρκύνιος δρυμός.] Designating, or pert. to, an extensive mountain range covered with forests in ancient Germany. The name appears in the modern names *Harz* and *Erzgebirge.*

her′cy-nite (hûr′sĭ-nīt), *n.* [See HERCYNIAN. So named because found at Ronsberg, in the Bohemian forest.] *Min.* A black spinel, $FeAl_2O_4$, differing from spinel proper in containing ferrous iron in place of magnesium, and hence called **iron spinel**. H., 7.5–8. Sp. gr., 3.91–3.95.

herd (hûrd), *n.* [ME. *herd, heorde*, AS. *heord;* akin to OHG. *herta*, G. *herde*, Icel. *hjörð*, Sw. *hjord*, Dan. *hiord*, Goth. *hairda;* cf. Skr. *çardha* troop, host.] **1**. A number of beasts, esp. of large animals, assembled together; as, a *herd* of horses, oxen, cattle, camels, elephants, deer, swine, or whales; also, a particular stock or family of cattle.
The lowing *herd* wind slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*
2. A crowd of common people; a rabble.
But far more numerous was the *herd* of such
Who think too little and who talk too much. *Dryden.*
You can never interest the common *herd* in the abstract question. *Coleridge.*
Syn. — See FLOCK.

herd, *v. i.*; HERD′ED; HERD′ING. [See 1st HERD.] **1**. To unite or associate in a herd; to feed or run together, or in company; as, sheep *herding* on many hills.
2. To associate; to ally one's self with, or place one's self among, a group or company.
I 'll *herd* among his friends. *Addison.*

herd, *v. t.* To form or put into a herd.

herd, *n.* [ME. *hirde, herde, heorde*, AS. *hierde, hirde, hyrde, heorde;* akin to G. *hirt, hirte*, OHG. *hirti*, Icel *hirðir*, Sw. *herde*, Dan. *hyrde*, Goth. *hairdeis.* See 1st HERD.] **1**. One who herds domestic animals; a herdsman; — now chiefly in composition, as shep*herd*, goat*herd*, but used in Scotland, the north of England, and South Africa for *shepherd.*
2. A pastor; also, any guardian. *Obs.*
3. *Curling.* A stone played into a position where it protects the principal stone; a guard.

herd, *v. t.* **1**. To tend, lead, or drive as a herdsman.
2. To guard; shelter. *Obs.*

herd, *v. i.* To act as a herdsman or shepherd.

herd′book′ (hûrd′bo͝ok′), *n.* A book containing the list and pedigrees of one or more herds, as of choice breeds of cattle.

herd′boy′ (-boi′), *n.* A boy who tends a herd; also, rarely, a herder; a cowboy.

herd′er (hûr′dẽr), *n.* One who herds; a herdsman.

her′der-ite (hûr′dẽr-īt), *n.* [After Baron von *Herder.*] *Min.* A fluophosphate of beryllium and calcium, in white prismatic monoclinic crystals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 3.0.

her′dic (hûr′dĭk), *n.* [After Peter *Herdic*, the inventor.] A kind of low-hung cab, usually with two wheels, but sometimes four, with side seats, and entrance at the back.

herd′ing, *n.* **1**. The work of tending herds.
2. Cattle raising; — so called in the western United States, Australia, etc., where cattle are raised in large herds, often ranging in common with other herds, and branded.

herd's grass (hûrdz). **a** Timothy. **b** Redtop or fiorin.

herds′man (hûrdz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. One who owns, keeps, or tends a herd or herds.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = BOÖTES.

herd′wick (hûrd′wĭk), *n.* [4th *herd* + *wick.*] **1**. A pasture for cattle or sheep. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] One of a breed of hardy mountain sheep of Cumberland and Westmorland, England. They are mostly white, often with a few dark spots, and the face and legs are often speckled. The wool is strong and coarse.

here (hēr), *adv.* [ME. *her*, AS. *hēr;* akin to OS. *hēr*, D. *hier*, OHG. *hiar*, G. *hier*, Icel. & Goth. *hēr*, Dan. *her*, Sw. *här;* fr. root of E. *he.* See HE.] **1**. In this place; in the place where the speaker is; — opposed to *there.*
He is not *here*, for he is risen. *Matt.* xxviii. 6.
2. In the present life or state.
Happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*
3. To or into this place; hither. See HITHER.
Here comes Vergil *B. Jonson.*
4. At this point of time, or of an argument; now.
The prisoner *here* made violent efforts to rise. *Warren.*
☞ *Here*, in the last sense, is sometimes used before a verb without a subject; as, *Here goes*, for Now (something or somebody) goes; — esp. occurring thus in drinking healths.
Syn. — See HITHER.
here and there, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner: irregularly. "Footsteps *here and there.*" *Longfellow.* — **neither h. nor there**, neither in this place nor in that; hence, to no purpose, irrelevant; nonsensical. *Shak.*

here, *n.* *Philos.* Immediacy in space, abstracted from the other qualities and relations of the immediate experience.
The all-important notion of a definite origin, a *here* to which we relate all theres. *James Ward.*

here′a-bout′ (-ȧ-bout′), **here′a-bouts′** (-bouts′) } *adv.* About this place; in this vicinity.

here-aft′er (hēr-áf′tẽr), *adv.* [AS. *hēræfter.*] After this in time or order; in some future time or state.
Hereafter he from war shall come. *Dryden.*
☞ The word *hereafter* in a statute is construed to refer to the time of its taking effect; and this is expressly so provided by statute in some States of the United States.

here-aft′er, *n.* A future existence or state.
'T is Heaven itself that points out an *hereafter.* *Addison.*

here-at′ (hēr-ăt′), *adv.* **1**. Here; in this place. *Obs.*
2. At, or by reason of, this; as, he was offended *hereat.*

here-by′ (-bī′), *adv.* **1**. Close by; very near. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. By means of this. 1 *John* ii. 3.

he-red′i-ta-ble (hē-rĕd′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *hereditabilis*, fr. *hereditare* to inherit, fr. L. *heres* heir: cf. OF. *hereditable.* See HEIR; cf. HERITABLE.] **1**. Heritable.
2. Qualified to inherit; capable of inheriting. *Obs.*
— **he-red′i-ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **he-red′i-ta-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

her′e-dit′a-ment (hĕr′ē-dĭt′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *hereditamentum.* See HEREDITABLE.] *Law.* Any species of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, anything corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir. A **corporeal hereditament** is visible and tangible; an **incorporeal hereditament** is not in itself visible or tangible, being a hereditary right, interest, or obligation, as duty to pay rent, or a right of way. In England, by the Lands Transfer Act, 1897 (60 & 61 Vict., c. 65) hereditaments vest in the personal representative, called for that purpose the **real representative**.

he-red′i-ta-ry (hē-rĕd′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *hereditarius*, fr. *hereditas* heirship, inheritance, fr. *heres* heir: cf. F. *héréditaire.* See HEIR.] **1**. Descended, or capable of descending, from an ancestor to an heir at law; received or passing by inheritance, or that must pass by inheritance.
2. Having title or possession through inheritance; as, a *hereditary* sovereign.
3. Transmitted, or capable of being transmitted, as a constitutional quality or condition from parent to offspring (see HEREDITY); as, *hereditary* pride, bravery, disease.
4. Of or pertaining to inheritance or heredity.
Syn. — Ancestral, patrimonial, inheritable. See INNATE.
hereditary ataxia, *Med.*, a hereditary disease, resembling in its symptoms locomotor ataxia, characterized anatomically by sclerosis of the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord; — called also *Friedreich's disease.*

he-red′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *hereditas* heirship: cf. F. *hérédité.*] *Biol.* Hereditary transmission of the physical and psychical characters of parents to their offspring; — the name given to the generalization, drawn from the observed facts, that animals and plants closely resemble their progenitors. Heredity has its physical basis in the development of the offspring from one or more living cells derived from the parent or parents. The phenomena of the formation and union of these cells (the *germ cells*) in sexual reproduction strongly indicate that the chromatin (which see) contained in their nuclei is the real bearer of the hereditary characters, though the influence of other contents of the cells is not excluded. The manifestation of heredity is never quite complete, but is always modified by more or less *variation* (which see), resulting in differences between individuals, and in the formation of new species. See EVOLUTION, 7 **b**. In addition to new characters thus appearing spontaneously, other characters (**acquired characters**) may be acquired by the individual through contact with its environment, as in the greater development of a part by continued use, or its atrophy due to disuse. The inheritance of acquired characters is considered an important factor in evolution by the Neo-Lamarckians, but is not accepted by the Neo-Darwinians (see these terms). Characters may be inherited but remain latent for one or more generations. See MENDEL'S LAW, GALTON'S LAW, WEISMANNISM, PANGENESIS, GERM CELL.
Syn. — See INHERITANCE.

Her′e-ford (hĕr′ē-fẽrd), *n.* One of a breed of beef cattle originating in Herefordshire, England, now extensively raised in the western United States. They are usually red with white face, and white on the under parts, feet, legs, and end of tail. The neck is very short; the horns are of medium length.

here-from′ (hēr-frŏm′), *adv.* From this place or source.

her′e-geld (hĕr′ĕ-gĕld), *n.* Also **her′e-gild**. [AS.; *here* army + *geld, gield, gyld*, tribute.] **1**. *O. Eng. Hist.* The tribute paid to the Danish host; the tax collected to subsidize the Danes; Danegeld. *Obs. or Hist.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. *Old Scots Law.* A due or payment corresponding to the English *heriot*, but now practically obsolete.

here-in′ (hēr-ĭn′), *adv.* [AS. *hērinne.*] In this.

here′in-aft′er (hēr′ĭn-áf′tẽr), *adv.* In the following part of this (writing, document, speech, and the like).

here′in-be-fore′ (-bē-fōr′), *adv.* In the preceding part of this (writing, document, book, etc.).

here-in′to (hēr-ĭn′to͞o), *adv.* Into this.

here of′ (hēr-ŏv′; -ŏf′), *adv.* Of this; concerning this; from this; hence.

here-on′ (-ŏn′), *adv.* On or upon this; hereupon.

‖ **he′res, hæ′res** (hē′rēz), *n.*; *pl.* HEREDES, HÆREDES (hē-rē′dēz). [L.] *Civil Law.* The universal successor of a deceased person (see UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION); an heir. In case of intestacy the heirs of the estate in the order of their preference were the **su′i he-re′des** (sū′ī hē-rē′dēz), or those who were under the potestas, manus, or mancipium of the intestate and became sui juris at his death, such an heir being called **su′i et ne′ces-sa′ri-us he′res** (ĕt nĕs′ĕ-sā′rĭ-ŭs), because originally the inheritance vested by operation of law and could not be refused, although later the heir was given the **be′ne-fi′ci-um ab′sti-nen′di** (bĕn′ē-fĭsh′ĭ-ŭm ăb′stĭ-nĕn′dī), or privilege of refusing it by abstaining from it. He

herba herb + *-cide.*] Anything used to kill weeds.
her-bic′o-lous (hẽr-bĭk′ô-lŭs), *a.* [L. *herba* herb, grass + *-colous.*] Growing or living on herbaceous plants. *Rare.*
her′bid, *a.* [L. *herbidus.*] Grassy; herby. *Obs. or R.*
her-bif′er-ous (hẽr-bĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *herbifer.* See HERB; -FEROUS.] Bearing herbs.
herbigage. † HERBERGAGE.
herbige. † HARBINGE.
herb′ish, *a.* Herblike. *Obs.*
herb′ist, herb′ist-er, *n.* A herbalist. *Obs.*
herb ive, herb ivie, herb ivy. Vars. of HERB EVE.
her′bi-vor′i-ty (hûr′bĭ-vŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Herbivorous nature. *Rare.*
herb John. The common St. Johnswort. *Obs.*
herb′less, *a.* See -LESS.
herb′let, *n.* See -LET.
herb Louisa. The lemon verbena.
herb′man (ûrb′măn; hûrb′-), *n.* A dealer in herbs.
herb Margaret. = DAISY, 1.
herb Mary. The costmary.
her′bor. † HARBOR.
herborger. † HARBINGER.
her′bo-rize, *v. t.* To tend or grow herbs; also, to gather herbs. *Archaic.* — **her′bo-riz′er** (hûr′bô-rīz′ẽr), *n.*
herborough. † HARBOR.
her-bose′ (hẽr-bōs′; hûr′bōs), *a.* [L. *herbosus.*] Herbous. — **her-bos′i-ty** (hẽr-bŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *R.*
herb′ous (hûr′bŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *herbeux.*] Pert. to, or consisting of, herbs; herby. *Obs.*
herb paralysy. = COWSLIP a.
herb patience. Patience dock.
herb Peter. European cowslip.
herb. recent. *Abbr.* *Pharm.* Herbarum recentium (L., of fresh herbs).
herb′-roy′al, *n.* Southernwood.
her′bry. † HARBOURY.
her′bry-age, *n.* Lodging. *Obs.*
herbryour, *n.* [See HARBOR, *v.* & *n.*] One sent in advance to procure lodgings. *Obs.*
herb St. Barbara. = HERB BARBARA.
herb St. Mary. = COSTMARY.
herb Sophia. The hedge mustard (*Sophia sophia*).
herb squi-nan′tic (skwĭ-năn′tĭk). = SQUINANCY.
herb terrible. An ornamental shrub of southern Europe (*Thymelæa tartonraira*). *Obs.*
herb truelove. = HERB PARIS.
herb twopence. Moneywort.
herburgh. † HARBOR.
herb wicopy. Great willow-herb. *U. S.*
herb′wife′, *n.* An herbwoman.
herb William. = BISHOP'S-WEED a. *Obs.*
herb willow. Any of several European loosestrifes; also, willow-herb. *Obs.*
herb′-wom′an, *n.* A woman that sells herbs.
herc. † HARK.
herce. † HEARSE.
hercnen. † HEARKEN.
Her′cu-la′ne-an (hûr′kū-lā′nē-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Herculaneum.
Her′cu-la-nen′sian (-lȧ-nĕn′shăn; -sĭ-ăn), *a.* [L *Herculanensis.*] Herculanean. *Obs.*
Her′cu-la′ni-an, *a.* Herculean.
Hercules'-club gourd. = HERCULES'-CLUB b.
herd. † ERD, HARD, HIRD.
herd. Obs. pret. of HEAR.
herd. Heard. *Ref. Sp.*
herdes (*dial.* hûrdz, ûrdz). Obs. & dial. var. of HARDS.
herd′ess, *n.*, *fem.* of HERD, a herder. *Obs.*
herd′groom′, *n.* Herdsman. *Obs.*
herdi † HARDY.
her′dle. † HURDLE.
herd′man, *n.* A herdsman. *Obs.*
herd′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
herd's′-purse′ (hûrdz′-), *n.* The shepherd's-purse.
herds′wom′an (-wo͝om′ăn), *n.* A woman who tends a herd.
here. † EAR, HAIR, HAIRE, HEAR, HEIR, HER, HERY, HIRE.
here. Dial. Eng. var. of HAAR.
here, *n.* [AS. Cf. HARRY.] Army; host, esp. of invaders. *Obs.*
here, *a.* [AS. *hēore.*] Gentle; pleasant. *Obs.*
here-aft′er-ward, *adv.* Hereafter. *Obs.*
here′a-gain′, here′a-gainst′, *adv.* Against, or in comparison with, this. *Obs.*
here′a-nent′, *adv.* [*here* + *anent.*] About this. *Obs.*
here′a-way′, -a-ways′, *adv.* In or to this vicinity. *Obs. or Dial.*
here′be-fore′, *adv.* Before now. *Obs. or Archaic.*
herede. Obs. pret. of HEAR.
‖ **he re′des**, *n.*, *L. pl.* of HERES.
her′e-dip′e-ty (hĕr′ē-dĭp′ē-tĭ), *n.* [L. *heredipeta;* *heredium* legacy + *petere* to seek.] Legacy hunting; seeking inheritance by undue influence. *Rare.* — **her′e-dip′e-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* *R.*
he-red′i-tal, *a.* [Cf. OF. *heredital.*] Hereditary. *Obs.*
he-red′i-ta′ri-an (hē-rĕd′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who believes in hereditary transmission, esp. of acquired characteristics.
he-red′i-ta-ri-ly (hē-rĕd′ĭ-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HEREDITARY.
he-red′i-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
he-red′i-ta′ri-ous, *a.* Hereditary. *Obs.*
‖ **he-red′i-tas, hæ-red′i-tas** (hē-rĕd′ĭ-tăs), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Inheritance; the rights and liabilities to which an heir (heres) succeeds. — **he-red′i-tas**, or **hæ-red′i-tas, ja′cens** (jā′sĕnz) [L., lit., an inheritance lying (inactive)], *Scots Law*, an inheritance not entered upon by the heir. The Conveyancing Act of 1874 made the *hæreditas jacens* obsolete.
he-red′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *hereditare* to inherit: cf. OF. *hereditation.*] Process or operation of heredity. — **he-red′i-ta-tive** (hē-rĕd′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* *R.*
he-red′i-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* The theory or principle of heredity.
he-red′i-tist, *n.* One holding that all individuality is determined by heredity.
he-red′i-tiv′i-ty (hē-rĕd′ĭ-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of hereditary transmission.
here′fore′, *adv.* [*here* + *for*, prep.] Because of this. *Obs.*
her-eft′, *adv.* [*here* + *eft*, adv.] Hereafter. *Obs. Scot.*
here′hence′, *adv.* From this; henceforth; hence; away. *Obs.*
herelace. † HAIRLACE.
herely, *a.* & *adv.* [AS *hērlīc.*] Noble; nobly. *Obs.*
heremite. † EREMITE, HERMIT.
heren. † HAIREN, HEAR, HERN.
her′e-nach (hĕr′ĕ-näk), *n.* [Ir. *airchinneach.*] *Anc. Irish Ch.* A layman in charge of church lands; a hereditary warden. *Obs. or Hist.*
here′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
her′en-sew. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HERONSEW.
here-out′ (hēr-out′), *adv.* Out of this; hence. *Obs.*
here′right′, *adv.* On this spot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
He-re′ro (hā-rā′rō), *n.* See OVAHERERO.
He′res (hē′rēz; -rĕs). *Bib.*
‖ **he′res est e′a-dem per-so′na cum de-func′to.** [L.] *Civil Law.* See UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION.
He′resh (hē′rĕsh). *Bib.*

was under the same obligation as to acceptance if appointed by will. Next came the agnates and then the gentiles (members of the same gens with the deceased). Any heir other than a suus heres, whether of an intestate or under a will, was called **ex-tra'ne-us he'res** (ĕk-strā'nē-ŭs), or outside heir; and the inheritance vested in him only upon a definite acceptance. To a slave who was appointed as a **he'res ne'ces-sa'ri-us** (nĕs'ĕ-sâ'rĭ-ŭs), i. e., one who could not refuse the heirship, the prætor gave the **be'ne-fi'ci-um se'pa-ra'ti-o'nis** (sĕp'ȧ-rā'shĭ-ō'nĭs), or right of keeping acquisitions made after the testator's death. See HEIR, UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION, BENEFIT OF INVENTORY.

her'e-si-arch (hĕr'ē-sĭ-ärk; hē-rē'sĭ-; 277), *n.* [L. *haeresiarcha*, Gr. αἱρεσιάρχης; αἵρεσις heresy + ἀρχός leader, ἄρχειν to lead: cf. F. *hérésiarque*.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.

her'e-si-ol'o-gy (hĕr'ē-sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. αἵρεσις heresy + *-logy*.] The study of heresies, or a treatise on them. — **her'e-si-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

her'e-sy (hĕr'ē-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [ME. *heresie, eresie*, OF. *heresie, eresie*, F. *hérésie*, L. *haeresis*, Gr. αἵρεσις a taking, a taking for one's self, a choosing, a choice, a sect, a heresy, fr. αἱρεῖν to take, choose.] **1.** Religious opinion opposed to the authorized doctrinal standards of any particular church, esp. when held by a person holding the same general faith, and tending to promote schism or separation; lack of orthodox or sound belief; rejection of, or erroneous belief in regard to, some fundamental religious doctrine or truth; heterodoxy. Formerly, in countries having an established church, heresy was a crime, and consisted in refusal to accept any prescribed article of faith. The canon law names 82 different sorts. In England the writ "De heretico comburendo" was abolished by 29 Car. II. c. 9, and various toleration acts have practically abolished civil punishment for heresy.

Deluded people! that do not consider that the greatest *heresy* in the world is a wicked life. *Tillotson.*

2. An opinion held in opposition to the established or commonly received doctrine, and tending to promote division or dissension; — usually said in reproach.

New opinions
Divers and dangerous, which are *heresies*. *Shak.*

3. A characteristic opinion held by a person or a party; a particular body or style of doctrine; a sect.

After the study of philosophy began in Greece, . . . because every man took what opinion he pleased, each several opinion was called a *heresy*; which signified no more than a private opinion, without reference to truth or falsehood. *Hobbes.*

When I call dueling, and similar aberrations of honor, a moral *heresy*, I refer to the force of the Greek αἵρεσις, as signifying a principle or opinion taken up by the will. *Coleridge.*

her'e-tic (hĕr'ē-tĭk), *n.* [ME. *heretike, eretike*, F. *hérétique*, L. *haereticus*, Gr. αἱρετικός able to choose, heretical, fr. αἱρεῖν to take, choose. See HERESY.] One who holds to a heresy; esp., one who, having made a profession of Christian belief, deliberately and pertinaciously upholds a doctrine varying from that of his church, or rejects one prescribed by his church.

Syn. — HERETIC, SCHISMATIC, SECTARIAN (or SECTARY), DISSENTER, NONCONFORMIST. A HERETIC is one who maintains heterodox, or rejects orthodox, opinions or beliefs; a SCHISMATIC is one who (often unjustifiably or contentiously) separates from, or (esp.) provokes division in, a church or communion; a SECTARIAN (frequent as adj.) is an ardent, often narrow-minded or bigoted, adherent of a sect; as, "There is sprung up an *heretic*, an arch one, Cranmer" (*Shak.*); "These and twenty such-like questions were proposed, and answered with as much beggarly logic and earnestness as was ever heard to proceed from the mouth of the most pertinacious *schismatic*" (*Walton*); "the *sectary's* . . . precious discoveries of himself and his friends for expressing the inexpressible and defining the undefinable in peculiar forms of their own" (*M. Arnold*); "I do not like [his] work — immense labor whose results are nullified by a purely *sectarian* purpose" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). A DISSENTER is one who separates himself, without the implication conveyed by *schismatic*, from an established church, specif. from the Church of England; NONCONFORMIST is ordinarily synonymous with *dissenter*, but sometimes implies (in England) a more qualified dissent; as, "Wesley was not a *schismatic*, or even, in the doctrinal sense, a *dissenter*. He desired, not to secede from the Established Church, but to fill it with new life" (*Atlantic Monthly*); "all of us — Churchmen and *dissenters* alike" (*A. Birrell*); "The English and Scotch *Nonconformists* have a great horror of establishments and endowments for religion" (*M. Arnold*). See HETERODOX.

he-ret'i-cal (hē-rĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Containing heresy; of the nature of, or characterized by, heresy.

Syn. — See HETERODOX.

— **he-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **he-ret'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

he-ret'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *haereticatus*, p. p. of *haereticare*.] To decide to be heresy; to denounce as a heretic; to make a heretic of. — **he-ret'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

here-to' (hēr-tōō'), *adv.* To this; hereunto.

here'to-fore' (hēr'tōō-fōr', 201), *adv.* Up to this time; hitherto; in time past. — *n.* A preceding time or state.

here-un'der (hēr-ŭn'dẽr), *adv.* Under this; as authorized by this.

here'un-to' (hēr'ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto this; up to this time.

here'up-on' (-ŭ-pŏn'), *adv.* On this; hereon.

here-with' (hēr-wĭth'; -wĭth'; 277), *adv.* With this.

her'i-ot (hĕr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [AS. *heregeatu* military equipment, heriot; *here* army + *geatwe*, pl., arms, equipments.] *Eng. Law.* A feudal duty or tribute due to a lord upon the death of a tenant, consisting originally of the horses and arms lent by the lord to his man, later of the best beast or chattel of the tenant, and now (as surviving in copyhold tenures) of such a chattel as the custom of the manor will enable the lord to take, or in some cases (by commutation) merely a money payment. The *heriot* is distinct from the relief, and does not touch the inheritance. Cf. HEREGELD.

heriot custom. *Eng. Law.* A heriot depending on usage.

heriot service. *Eng. Law.* A heriot reserved as an incident of the tenure of an estate in fee simple granted in free tenure before the act of 18 Edw. I. c. 1.

her'is-son (hĕr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *hérisson*, prop., hedgehog.] **1.** A hedgehog. *Obs.*

2. *Fort.* A beam or bar armed with iron spikes, and turning on a pivot; — used to block up a passage and, as held by some, as an instrument of punishment for soldiers, who were made to sit astride of it; hence, such punishment.

her'it-a-bil'i-ty (hĕr'ĭt-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being heritable.

her'it-a-ble (hĕr'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *héritable*. See HERITAGE, HEREDITABLE.] **1.** Capable of being inherited or of passing by inheritance; inheritable. In the Civil and Scots law *heritable* is distinguished from *movable*; and with the exception of teinds, tithes, life rents, or estates for life in lands, mortgage debts, and some other things, corresponds nearly to the English term *real*, esp. with reference to the rights of the heir and the personal representative. See HEIR.

2. *Scots Law.* Of or pertaining to heritable property.

3. Capable of inheriting or receiving by inheritance.

heritable bond *or* **security**, *Scots Law*, a form of bond or obligation which carried a yearly profit and was secured upon land, and was treated as heritable. It is practically obsolete, being superseded by the **heritable securities** provided for by the act of 1868, which are simplified in form so as to be essentially like the English and American mortgage of real property, such as the **bond and disposition in security**, which contains a personal obligation to pay the debt incurred (principal, interest, and penalty), a deed of lands in security, and a power to sell upon notice and advertisement. The statute makes these securities movable in general as regards the succession of the creditor. — **h. jurisdictions**, *Scots Law*, certain criminal jurisdictions which formerly descended with the lands to which they were annexed. They are now either abolished or obsolete, chiefly by virtue of 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1746–47). — **h. leasehold**. See EMPHYTEUSIS. — **h. securities**. See HERITABLE BOND.

her'it-a-ble, *n.* Usually in *pl.* A piece of heritable property.

her'it-a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* By right or virtue of heirship; by way of inheritance.

her'it-age (hĕr'ĭ-tāj), *n.* [ME. *heritage, eritage*, OF. *heritage, eritage*, F. *héritage*, fr. *hériter* to inherit, LL. *hereditare*. See HEREDITABLE.] **1.** That which is inherited, or passes from heir to heir; an inheritance; hence, the lot, condition, or status into which one is born; birthright; as, liberty of speech is the *heritage* of freemen.

2. *Law.* Specif., the property which descends to the heir, as distinct from that which goes to the executor or administrator. In Scots law, formerly often specif., the rights acquired by descent as heir of line, as disting. from the *conquest*. The legal distinction was abolished in 1874.

3. *Bib.* God's chosen people; Israel; the Christian church. *Joel* iii. 2. 1 *Peter* v. 3.

4. Process or fact of inheriting; inheritance. *Obs.*

5. Heirs collectively. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — HERITAGE, INHERITANCE, PATRIMONY. HERITAGE is poetical or elevated for *inheritance*, in the sense of that which is inherited; INHERITANCE (see INHERITANCE) alone applies to the act or state of inheriting; as, "I have a goodly *heritage*" (*Ps.* xvi. 6); "A good man leaveth an *inheritance* to his children's children" (*Prov.* xiii. 22); to hold by *inheritance* (not *heritage*); the *inheritance* (not *heritage*) of an estate. PATRIMONY is strictly an inheritance from one's father, but is also used (esp. fig.) in the more general sense of ancestral inheritance; as, "to reave the orphan of his *patrimony*" (*Shak.*); "The English race has yet to be explored and their now unknown wealth of hereditary gifts recorded, that those who possess such a *patrimony* should know of it" (*F. Galton*).

her'it-ance (-tȧns), *n.* [OF. *heritance*.] Heritage; inheritance. *Rare.* *Southey.*

He-rit'i-e'ra (hē-rĭt'ĭ-ē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. L. L'*Héritier*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asia and Australian sterculiaceous trees having valuable hard wood, small diclinous flowers, entire coriaceous leaves, and fruit consisting of five indehiscent 1-seeded carpels. *H. littoralis* is the red mangrove of India.

her'i-tor (hĕr'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [ME. *heriter*, F. *héritier*. See HEREDITARY.] An inheritor; specif., *Scots Law*, the owner in fee of heritable property in a parish, including corporations, but excluding titulars of teinds, superiors, mine owners, and lessees.

herm (hûrm), *or* **her'ma** (hûr'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* HERMS (hûrmz), *or* HERMÆ (-mē), HERMAI (-mī). [L. *Herma*, fr. Gr. Ἑρμῆς, pl. Ἑρμαῖ.] *Gr. Archæol.* An image in the form of a stone pillar, usually square, surmounted by a head of Hermes, generally represented as a bearded man. Such images were set up in gymnasia and streets, and may have been used to adorn sanctuaries. Their origin is sometimes ascribed to the early phallic worship of Hermes, sometimes to a cult of boundaries similar to that of the Roman Terminalia. Cf. TERM. — **her-mæ'an** (hẽr-mē'ăn), *a.*

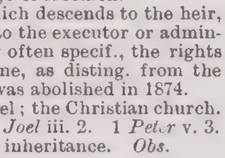

Herm, from a Greek vase.

her-ma'ic (-mā'ĭk), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic.

2. Of or pertaining to herms or Hermes; of the type of the ancient representations of herms or Hermes.

‖ **her'man-dad'** (ĕr'män-däth'; 146), *n.* [Sp., brotherhood, fr. *hermano* brother. See GERMAN akin.] *Sp. Hist.* Orig., one of the popular combinations formed chiefly to resist the nobles, which later had general police functions; specif., the **Santa Hermandad**, or Holy Brotherhood, which was reorganized as a national police.

Her'mann and Dor'o-the'a (hûr'măn, dŏr'ō-thē'ȧ; *G.* hĕr'män, dō'rō-tā'ä). The hero and heroine of Goethe's idyllic poem of the same name. Hermann is the son of an innkeeper of a small town who falls in love with the exiled Dorothea, whom he finally marries.

her-maph'ro-dite (hẽr-măf'rō-dīt), *n.* [L. *hermaphroditus*, Gr. ἑρμαφρόδιτος, so called from the story of *Hermaphroditus*: cf. F. *hermaphrodite*.] **1.** *Biol.* An individual having both male and female reproductive organs. In the higher vertebrates, including man, this is an abnormal and rare condition, and the organs and functions of one or both sexes are nearly always imperfectly developed. Among the fishes it is more common, and is a normal condition in a few forms. Some species of the genus *Serranus* are said to habitually fertilize their own eggs. Many invertebrates are hermaphroditic, but in a large proportion of them the eggs must be fertilized by the spermatozoa of another individual, either because the sexual products are produced at different times (a condition called **successive hermaphroditism**) or because of the location and structure of the accessory reproductive organs.

2. *Naut.* A hermaphrodite brig.

her-maph'ro-dite, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to hermaphrodites; characterized by hermaphroditism.

2. *Bot.* Monoclinous.

hermaphrodite brig, *Naut.*, a two-masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft; — called also *hermaphrodite*, and, in Great Britain, *brigantine*. — **h. calipers** *or* **callipers**, calipers with a bent leg and a straight leg.

Hermaphrodite Brig.

her-maph'ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, hermaphroditism; hence, uniting contrary natures; joining discordant elements. — **her-maph'ro-dit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

her-maph'ro-dit-ism (hẽr-măf'rō-dīt-ĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* The state or condition of being hermaphroditic; the union of the two sexes in the same individual.

Her-maph'ro-di'tus (-dī'tŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Hermes and Aphrodite. When bathing he became joined in one body with Salmacis, the nymph of a fountain in Caria.

her'me-neu'tic (hûr'mē-nū'tĭk), **her'me-neu'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτικός, fr. ἑρμηνεύειν to interpret.] Unfolding the signification; interpretative; as, *hermeneutic* theology. — **her'me-neu'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

her'me-neu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτική (sc. τέχνη).] The science of interpretation and explanation; esp., that branch of theology which defines the laws whereby the meaning of the Scriptures is to be ascertained; — disting. from *exegesis*, which is the concrete interpretation according to hermeneutical (general) principles.

Her'mes (hûr'mēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑρμῆς.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Maia, — identified by the Romans with *Mercury* (which see). His chief character was that of herald and messenger of the gods, but he was also prominent as giver of increase to herds and as guardian of boundaries and of roads and their commerce (see HERM). He was further god of science and invention, of eloquence, of cunning, trickery, and theft, of luck and treasure-trove, of youth and gymnastic exercises, while as **psychopompos** he was conductor of the dead to Hades. Hermes is usually represented as a slightly draped, beardless youth with the talaria, caduceus, and petasus as attributes. Cf. ARGUS. — **Her'mes of Prax-it'e-les** (prăk-sĭt'ē-lēz), a statue in Parian marble by Praxiteles, now at Olympia, where it was excavated from the Heraion in 1877. It represents Hermes nude, supporting the infant Dionysus on his left arm, which rests upon a tree stump. — **Her'mes Tris'me-gis'tus** (trĭs'mē-jĭs'tŭs) [Gr. Ἑρμῆς τρισμέγιστος, lit., Hermes thrice greatest], was a late name of Hermes, as identified with the Egyptian god Thoth. He was the fabled author of a large number of works embodying Neo-Platonic, Judaic, and cabalistic ideas, as well as magical, astrological, and alchemical doctrines. Certain of these books, called **Hermetic books**, were preserved and studied as sacred by the ancient Egyptian priests. Later, many spurious works on similar topics were put forward as Hermetic books.

Hermes of Praxiteles.

Her-me'si-an (hẽr-mē'sĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.* Pert. to Georg Hermes (1775–1831), a Roman Catholic priest, professor at the University of Bonn, Germany, or to Hermesianism. — *n.* A follower of Hermes.

Her-me'si-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines (condemned by the Pope) of Georg Hermes, who maintained that in faith we have presentiments of the nature of ultimate reality; also, the movement in which these doctrines were advocated, and which ceased to be active about 1850.

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her'e-si-arch'y (hĕr'ē-sĭ-är'kĭ; hē-rē'sĭ-), *n.* A chief or great heresy. *Obs.*

he-re'si-mach (hē-rē'sĭ-măk), *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις heresy + μάχη fighting.] An active opponent of heresy. *Rare.*

her'e-si-og'ra-phy (hĕr'ē-sĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις heresy + *-graphy*.] Treatise on heresy. — **her'e-si-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

her'e-si-ol'o-ger (hĕr'ē-sĭ-ŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A heresiologist.

heretable. heretance. ✝ HERITABLE, HERITANCE.

He'reth (hē'rĕth). *Bib.*

here'through', *adv.* Hereby. *Obs.*

her'e-tic, *a.* Heretical. *Rare.*

he-ret'i-ca'tor (hē-rĕt'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who hereticates.

he-ret'i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [*heretic* + *-cide*.] Killing of a heretic. *R.*

he-ret'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.* To make, declare, or be, heretical.

here-till', *adv.* Hereto. *Scot.*

her'e-toch (hĕr'ē-tŏk), *n.* A heretoga. *Obs. or Hist.*

her'e-toch-y, *n.* The district under a heretoga. *Obs.*

here'to-fore'time', *adv.* Heretofore. *Rare.*

her'e-to'ga (hĕr'ē-tō'gȧ), *n.* Also **her'e-togh, her'e-tog, her'e-toch**. [AS. *heretoga, heretoha*; *here* army + *téon* to draw, lead; akin to OS. *heritogo*, OHG. *herizogo*, G. *herzog* duke; cf. LL. *heretochius*.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, the leader or commander of an army, or host (translated in medieval Latin works by *dux*). The word was formerly erroneously taken to mean *duke*.

heretor. ✝ HERITOR.

heretrix. ✝ HERITRIX.

here'with-al' (hēr'wĭth-ôl'), *adv.* Herewith. *Archaic.*

here'word', *n.* [AS. *herian* to praise + *word* word.] Praise. *Obs.*

herewurthe, *a.* Praiseworthy. *Obs.*

hereyeld, herield. ✝ HEREGELD. *Scot.*

here-yes'ter-day, *adv.* Day before yesterday. *Scot.*

her'e-zeld. ✝ HEREGELD. *Scot.*

herfest. ✝ HARVEST.

herhaud. ✝ HERALD.

her'i-ca'no. ✝ HURRICANE.

herie. ✝ HERY.

herield. ✝ HEREGELD, 2.

herien. ✝ HARRY.

her'i-gaut, *n.* [OF. *herigaut*, *hergaut*, *hargaut*.] An upper garment, prob. a cloak. *Obs.*

her'ile (hĕr'ĭl), *a.* [L. *herilis*, *erilis*, fr. *herus*, *erus*, master.] Pert. to a master. *Rare.*

hering. ✝ HERRING.

He'ring the'o-ry (hā'rĭng). [After Ewald *Hering* (b. 1834), Ger. psychologist.] See COLOR.

her'i-ot-a-ble (hĕr'ĭ-ŏt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of a heriot.

herisipelas. ✝ ERYSIPELAS.

herit, *v. t.* [F. *hériter*.] To inherit. *Obs.* — *n.* Inheritance. *Obs.*

her'i-trix. her'e-trix, *n.* [NL. See HERITOR.] An heiress.

herk. ✝ HARK.

herken. herkin. ✝ HEARKEN.

herl. ✝ EARL.

herl (hûrl). Var. of HARL, 2.

herle (hûrl), *n.* A heron. *Scot.*

her'ling. hir'ling (hûr'lĭng), *n.* The sea trout. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

her'lot. ✝ HARLOT.

herm. ✝ HARM.

her-maf'ro-dite. Hermaphrodite. *Ref. Sp.*

Her'man (hûr'măn), *n.* [G. *Hermann*, OHG. *Hariman*; cf. OHG. *heri*, *hari*, army, G. *heer*, and *man* man, G. *mann*.] Lit., a warrior; — masc. proper name. L. *Arminius* (är-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs); It. *Ermanno* (ĕr-män'nō); G. *Hermann* (hĕr'män).

Her'mann's flu'id (hûr'mănz; hĕr'mänz). *Micros.* A fixing solution of platinic chloride, osmic acid, and acetic acid.

her-maph'ro-de'i-ty (hẽr-măf'rō-dē'ĭ-tĭ) (*Obs.*), **her-maph'ro-dism** (-măf'rō-dĭz'm), *n.* = HERMAPHRODITISM.

her-maph'ro-dit'i-cal, her-maph'ro-dit'ish (-dĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Hermaphroditic. *Rare.*

her-maph'ro-dit-ize (-dīt-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

Her'mas (hûr'măs). *Bib.*

herme. ✝ HARM.

hermele. ✝ HAIRMEAL.

her'me-line. ✝ ERMELIN.

her'me-neut (hûr'mē-nūt), *n.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτής interpreter, fr. ἑρμηνεύειν to interpret.] An interpreter, esp. in the early church. *Rare.*

her'me-neu'tic (-nū'tĭk), *n.* Hermeneutics.

her'me-neu'tist, *n.* A hermeneutic scholar. *Rare.*

Her'mes (hûr'mēz). *Bib.*

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her-met'ic (hẽr-mĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *hermétique*. See *Her-*
her-met'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *mes Trismegistus*, under HERMES.] **1.** [Usually *cap.*] Of, pertaining to, taught by, or derived from, Hermes Trismegistus or the teachings, arts, or works attributed to him ; as, *Hermetic* philosophy ; hence, alchemical ; magical. "Delusions of the *Hermetic* art." *Burke.*

The alchemists, as the people were called who tried to make gold, considered themselves followers of Hermes, and often called themselves *Hermetic* philosophers. *A. B. Buckley.*

2. Made perfectly close or air-tight by fusion, so that no gas or spirit can enter or escape ; as, a *hermetic* seal.
3. [Usually *cap.*] Hermaic.

Hermetic art, alchemy.—**H. books.** See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. — **H. medicine,** an obsolete system of alchemistic medicine.

her-met'i-co- (hẽr-mĕt'ĭ-kō-). Combining form for *hermetic.*

Her-mi'o-ne (hẽr-mī'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑρμιόνη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She becomes the wife of Neoptolemus and later of Orestes.
2. In Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," the unjustly suspected and greatly injured wife of Leontes, King of Sicily.

her'mit (hûr'mĭt), *n.* [ME. *hermite, ermite,* F. *hermite, ermite,* L. *eremita,* Gr. ἐρημίτης, fr. ἐρῆμος lonely, solitary. Cf. EREMITE.] **1.** A person who retires from society and lives in solitude, esp. from religious motives ; recluse ; anchoret.
2. A beadsman ; one bound to pray for another. *Obs.* "We rest your *hermits.*" *Shak.*
3. Any of certain tropical American humming birds, constituting the genus *Phaëthornis,* which are plainly colored and inhabit dark forests ; — sometimes extended to species of allied genera.
4. *Cookery.* A spiced molasses cooky, often containing chopped raisins and nuts.

Syn. — HERMIT, ANCHORITE, RECLUSE, ASCETIC. HERMIT and ANCHORITE apply to one who retires to a life of solitude, esp. from religious motives ; the two words are frequently interchangeable, but *anchorite* commonly connotes greater austerity than *hermit,* which is often broadly used in the sense of one who for any reason lives to himself ; as, "A knight . . . now forty years a *hermit,* who had prayed, labored and prayed, and ever laboring had scooped himself in the white rock a chapel and a hall" (*Tennyson*) ; "The *hermits* of reverie are scared by the busy world, and find themselves out of place in action" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*) ; "Why, sirrah, you 're an *anchorite!* — a vile, insensible stock" (*Sheridan*) ; "a very blank *anchorite* repast" (*Thackeray*). A RECLUSE is one who lives in seclusion, originally for religious reasons, in modern usage more frequently because of love of solitude or aversion to society ; as, "A philosophical poem . . . to be entitled the '*Recluse*;' as having for its subject the sensations and opinions of a poet living in retirement" (*Wordsworth*). ASCETIC (see STRICT) adds to the idea of solitary life the implication of extreme rigor or self-mortification ; as, "He had to scourge himself up to some of his pastoral duties as relentlessly as a Catholic *ascetic*" (*Mary Wilkins*). See MONK, CLOISTER.

her'mit-age (hûr'mĭ-tāj ; 48), *n.* [ME. *hermitage, ermitage,* F. *hermitage, ermitage.* See HERMIT.] **1.** The habitation of a hermit ; a secluded residence.

Some forlorn and naked *hermitage,*
Remote from all the pleasures of the world. *Shak.*

2. The condition or life of a hermit. *Rare.*
3. [*cap.*] [F. *Vin de l'Hermitage.*] Wine made in a certain locality in the department of the Drôme, France. There are three kinds : a rich red wine, a full spirituous white wine, and a straw wine. See STRAW WINE.

hermit crab. Any of numerous decapod crustaceans of the families Paguridæ and Parapaguridæ, having the body somewhat elongated, and the abdomen soft and more or less asymmetrical. They occupy the empty shells of gastropods, and when, owing to the growth of the crab, a shell becomes too small, they seek a larger one. They are mostly marine, but some species of tropical regions are land crabs. *Pagurus longicarpus* is a small species usually under an inch long, common on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts southward. *Eupagurus pollicaris* is a larger form of the same region. *E. bernhardus* is common off the New England coast.

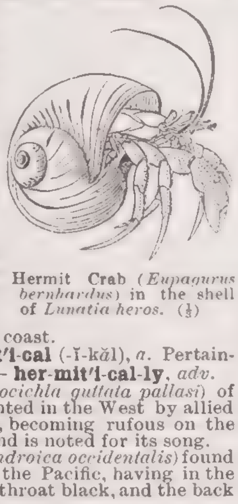

Hermit Crab (*Eupagurus bernhardus*) in the shell of *Lunatia heros.* (½)

her-mit'ic (hẽr-mĭt'ĭk), **her-mit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or suited for, a hermit. — **her-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hermit thrush. A thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*) of eastern North America, represented in the West by allied forms. It is dull brown above, becoming rufous on the tail and spotted on the breast, and is noted for its song.

hermit warbler. A warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*) found from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, having in the adult male the head yellow, the throat black, and the back gray, with black streaks.

Her'mo (âr'mō), *n.* [It. fuoco di Sant' *Ermo* or *Elmo.*] *Meteor.* Saint Elmo's fire ; corposant. *Rare.*

her'mo-dac'tyl (hûr'mō-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [LL. *hermodactylus,* Gr. ἑρμοδάκτυλος, lit., Hermes's finger (δάκτυλος).] **1.** The corm of an Oriental liliaceous plant (*Colchicum variegatum*) used in medicine ; also, the plant itself.
2. The snake's-head iris (*Hermodactylus tuberosus*) or the meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), formerly thought to be sources of the drug hermodactyl.

Her-nan'di-a (hẽr-năn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Francisco *Hernández,* Spanish naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical trees typifying the family Hernandiaceæ, having alternate entire leaves and small monœcious flowers paniculate in clusters of three, the central one fertile. The drupaceous fruit remains inclosed in the involucre. They have light combustible wood. *H. sonora* is the jack-in-a-box.

Her-nan'di-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical shrubs or trees (order Ranunculales), related to the Lauraceæ, but with inferior ovary. There are 4 genera and about 22 species. — **her-nan'di-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Her-na'ni (ĕr-nä'nē), **Er-na'ni,** *n.* The hero of Victor Hugo's tragedy (1830) of the same name, and of Verdi's opera (1844), founded on it. He is a Spanish noble in revolt against King Charles I. When about to wed his beloved, he kills himself in obedience to a promise.

Herne the Hunter (hûrn). In English popular tradition, an ancient keeper in Windsor Forest, who was believed to walk there at midnight, around an old oak which bore his name, as a malevolent spirit. The story appears in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

her'ni-a (hûr'nĭ-ȧ), *n. ; pl.* E. -NIAS (-ȧz), L. -NIÆ (-ē). [L.] *Med.* A protrusion consisting of an organ or part projecting through some natural or accidental opening in the walls of its natural cavity ; as, *hernia* of the brain, of the lung, or of the bowels. Hernia of the abdominal viscera is most common. Called also *rupture.* — **her'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Her'ni-a'ri-a (-ā'rĭ-ȧ ; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of small Old World silenaceous herbs, known by the 5-cleft perianth and two stigmas of its minute green flower. Various species were once used as a remedy for hernia.

her'ni-at'ed (hûr'nĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* *Med.* Protruded ; contained in a hernia ; as, a *herniated* portion of the bowels.

her'ni-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*hernia* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* A cutting operation for the cure of hernia ; celotomy.

he'ro (hē'rō), *n. ; pl.* HEROES (-rōz). [L. *heros,* Gr. ἥρως : cf. F. *héros.*] **1.** *Myth. & Relig.* **a** A man, esp. a warrior, of the Greek epic or heroic age. **b** A man honored after death by public worship, because of exceptional service to mankind, and usually held to be in part at least of divine descent. Hero worship among the classical peoples was public and general, and so distinguished from the private ancestor worship, though the ancestor of a gens worshiped as its original or eponymous ancestor is often spoken of as its hero. Cf. CULTURE HERO, DEMIGOD.
2. The principal personage in a poem, story, or the like, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related, as Achilles in the Iliad, Odysseus in the Odyssey, and Æneas in the Æneid.
3. A person of distinguished valor or enterprise in danger, or fortitude in suffering ; as, to act the part of a *hero.*
4. A prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event ; as, the *hero* of a romance ; hence, a person regarded as a model of noble qualities ; as, Washington is more than a national *hero.*

Each man is a *hero* and an oracle to somebody. *Emerson*

Hero of the Nile, Horatio Nelson (1758–1805), from his great victory in 1798 over a French fleet in Abukir Bay.

He'ro and Le-an'der (lē-ăn'dẽr). [L. *Hero,* fr. Gr. Ἡρώ ; L. *Leander,* fr. Gr. Λείανδρος.] In Greek legend, a pair of lovers, whose story is the subject of a late Greek poem attributed to Musæus. Hero was a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos on the Hellespont, and Leander, who lived at Abydos, swam the strait nightly to visit her. One night he was drowned, and Hero, in grief, cast herself into the sea.

He-ro'di-an (hē-rō'dĭ-ăn), *n.* *Jewish Hist.* One of a party among the Jews composed of partisans of Herod of Galilee, and supposed to have been mostly Sadducees.

He-ro'di-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Herod, specif. to Herod king of Judea (B. C. 40–4) ; as, the *Herodian* alphabet, the Hebrew alphabet of the *Herodian* period.

He-ro'di-o'nes (hē-rō'dĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρωδιός a heron.] *Zoöl.* An order of altricial desmognathous wading birds, usually comprising the herons, storks, ibises, spoonbills, and allies. — **he-ro'di-o'nine** (-ō'nīn ; -nĭn), *a.*

he-ro'ic (hē-rō'ĭk), *a.* [F. *héroïque,* L. *heroicus,* Gr. ἡρωικός.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a hero or heroes ; of the nature of heroes ; distinguished by the existence of heroes ; as, the *heroic* age ; a *heroic* people ; *heroic* valor.
2. Worthy of a hero ; bold ; daring ; brave ; illustrious ; as, *heroic* action ; *heroic* enterprises.
3. *Fine Art.* Larger than life size, but smaller than colossal.

Syn. — Brave, intrepid, courageous, daring, valiant, bold, gallant, fearless, enterprising, noble, magnanimous.

heroic age. See AGES IN MYTHOLOGY **a.** — **h. poetry,** that which celebrates the deeds of a hero ; epic poetry. — **h. treatment** *or* **remedies,** *Med.,* severe treatment or remedies, suited to a desperate case. — **h. verse,** *Pros.,* the verse of heroic or epic poetry, being in English, German, and Italian the iambic pentameter, in French the iambic of twelve syllables (see ALEXANDRINE), and in classic poetry the dactylic hexameter.

he-ro'ic (hē-rō'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A hero. *Obs.*
2. A heroic verse or poem.
3. *pl.* Extravagant expression ; bombast. "False *heroics* and sham pathetics." *F. G. Stephens.*
4. A writer of heroic poetry. *Obs.*

he-ro'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Heroic. *Now Rare.* — **he-ro'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **he-ro'i-cal-ness,** *n.* *Rare.*

he'ro-i-com'ic (hē'rō-ĭ-kŏm'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *héroï-comique.*
he'ro-i-com'i-cal (-kŏm'ĭ-kăl) } See HEROIC; COMIC.] Combining the heroic and ludicrous ; denoting high burlesque.

he-ro'in (hē-rō'ĭn ; hẽr'ō-ĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *hero* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{23}O_5N$, an acetyl derivative of morphine. It is an anodyne and sedative, and is used chiefly in coughs and bronchitis.

her'o-ine (hẽr'ō-ĭn), *n.* [L. *heroina,* Gr. ἡρωίνη, fem. of ἥρως : cf. F. *héroïne.* See HERO.] **1.** *Myth.* A woman of qualities like those of a hero ; a demigoddess.
2. A woman of heroic spirit.

The *heroine* assumed the woman's place. *Dryden.*

3. The principal female person figuring in a remarkable action, or as the main subject of a poem, story, or the like.

her'o-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *héroïsme.*] The qualities characteristic of a hero, as courage, bravery, fortitude, unselfishness, etc. ; the display of such qualities.

Syn. — See COURAGE.

European Heron (*Ardea cinerea*). ($\frac{1}{16}$)

her'on (hẽr'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *heiroun, heroun, heron, hern,* OF. *hairon,* F. *héron,* OHG. *heigir;* cf. Icel. *hegri,* Dan. *heire,* Sw. *häger,* and also D. *reiger* heron, G. *reiher,* AS. *hrāgra.* Cf. EGRET.] Any of certain schizognathous altricial wading birds which constitute the family Ardeidæ. The herons have a long neck and legs, a long tapering bill with a sharp point and sharp cutting edges, large wings, and soft plumage. They have the inner edge of the claw of the middle toe pectinate. Some species exhibit dichromatism, and many develop special plumes in the breeding season. The herons chiefly frequent the vicinity of water and feed mostly on aquatic animals, which they capture by quick thrusts of the sharp bill. They usually nest in trees (though the bitterns are exceptions to this rule), often in communities called *heronries.* The different species vary much in size, but none are as large as some of the cranes (see CRANE), with which they are often popularly confused. The common heron (*Ardea cinerea*) of Europe, and the great blue heron (*A. herodias*) and little blue heron (*Florida cærulea*) of America, are well-known and widely distributed species. The first mentioned was formerly much hunted with falcons. Cf. EGRET.

her'on-ry (-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place where herons breed. The birds often congregate in very large numbers for breeding, and use the same place yearly.

He'ro's foun'tain (hē'rōz). A form of fountain invented by Hero of Alexandria. See *Illust.*

hero worship. a Worship of demigods, or deified men. See HERO, *n.,* 1. **b** Veneration for men of heroic character, esp. coupled with the belief that civilization is chiefly advanced by the initiative of such men. *Carlyle.* **c** Adulation of persons regarded as heroic ; — usually derogatory.

her'pes (hûr'pēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἕρπης, fr. ἕρπειν to creep.] *Med.* Any of various acute inflammatory affections of the skin and mucous membrane, characterized by the formation of clusters of small vesicles which have a tendency to creep or spread from one part to another. *Herpes* is a generic name applied (with a qualifier indicating the form or the part affected) formerly to numerous dissimilar diseases, including eczema, lichen, psoriasis, ringworm (*herpes circinatus*), fever sores (*herpes labialis* or *herpes facialis*) etc., but now esp. to zoster, zona, or shingles (*herpes zoster*), an acute inflammatory cutaneous disease of nervous origin, characterized by vesicles, of the size of pearls or split peas, which occur in clusters and follow the course of a peripheral nerve,

Hero's Fountain. Water poured into the Basin 1 flows through the Tube 4 into the Globe 3, expelling air through Tube 5 into Globe 2, where the air pressure then forces water through Tube 6 into a jet above.

Her'mes' staff (hûr'mēz). = CADUCEUS.
Her-met'ic, *n.* An alchemist.
her-met'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HERMETIC.
Her-met'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Hermetism.
Her'me-tism (hûr'mē-tĭz'm), *n.* Hermetic or theosophical speculation or lore. — **Her'me-tist,** *n.*
Her'mi-a (hûr'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* A lady, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," in love with Lysander.
her'min. ✝ ERMINE.
Her'mi-no'nes (hûr'mĭ-nō'nēz), *n. pl.* Sometimes also **Her'mi-o'nes** (-ō'nēz). [L.] A division of ancient Teutons, according to Tacitus, occupying central and eastern Germany, including the Hermunduri, Heruli, Suevi, Quadi, Lombards, Vandals, etc.
her'mit-a-ry (hûr'mĭ-tā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *heremitarium.*] A cell for a hermit. *Rare.*
her'mit-a-ry, *a.* Pert. to a hermit. *Rare.*
hermit crow. A chough.
her'mit-ess, *n., fem.* of HERMIT.
her'mit-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
her'mit-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
her'mit-ize. *v. i.* See -IZE.
Hermit Kingdom *or* **Nation.** Korea, long noted for exclusiveness.
her'mi-tress, *n.* Hermitess. *Obs.*
her'mit-ry, *n.* Hermit state or life.
her'mit-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
her'mo-dact (hûr'mō-dăkt), *n.* Short for HERMODACTYL.
Her-mog'e-nes (hẽr-mŏj'ē-nēz). *Bib.*
Her'mo-ge'ni-an (hûr'mō-jē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A disciple of Hermogenes, a heretical teacher who lived in Africa near the close of the 2d century. He held evil to be eternal and self-existent and at the creation to have been transformed into matter.
Her'mo-ge'ni-an, *a.* *Rom. Law.* Designating a code (the **Hermogenian Code**) privately compiled, apparently as a supplement to the Gregorian Code, and enacted prob. about 365 A. D. About 30 constitutions are extant.
her'mo-glyph'ic (hûr'mō-glĭf'ĭk), **her-mog'ly-phist** (hẽr-mŏg'lĭ-fĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἑρμογλυφικός pert. to a statuary.] A statuary ; esp., a carver of herms.
her-mok'o-pid (hẽr-mŏk'ō-pĭd), *n.* [Gr. ἑρμοκοπίδης.] A mutilator of herms.
Her'mon (hûr'mŏn). *Bib.*
Her-mo'ni-im (hẽr-mō'nĭ-ĭm). *D. Bib.*
Her'mon-ites (hûr'mŏn-īts), *n. pl. Bib.*
Her-mo'sa (hẽr-mō'sȧ), *n.* See BOURBON, *n.,* 3 **b.**
Her-mun'du-ri (hẽr-mŭn'dū-rĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] See HERMINONES.
hern (hĕrn). Obs. or Scot. var. of HARN.
hern (hûrn). Archaic or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HERNE, HERON.
hern. Obs. pl. of EAR.
hern (hûrn), *poss. pron.* **a** = HERS. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** Theirs. *Obs.*
hernaneself, *pron.* Her own self. See SHE, 1, *cit.* *Scot.*
her-na'ni (ĕr-nä'nē), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Hernani,* village in Guipúzcoa, Spain.] A thin silk or woolen resembling grenadine.
her'nant-seeds' (hûr'nănt-sēdz'), *n. pl.* [See HERNANDIA.] The seeds of the East Indian tree *Hernandia ovigera,* from which a dye is obtained.
herne. ✝ HERON, IRON.
herne, hern (hûrn), *n.* [AS. *hyrne.*] A corner ; a nook. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
herneis. ✝ HARNESS.
hern'er-ie, hern'er-y. ✝ HERONRY.
herne'shaw. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HERONSEW.
hernest. ✝ EARNEST.
her'ni-a'rin (hûr'nĭ-ā'rĭn), *n.* [*Herniaria* + *-in.*] A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_3$, in *Herniaria glabra.* It is a methyl derivative of umbelliferone.
her'ni-a-ry (hûr'nĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* A plant of the genus *Herniaria.*
her'ni-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hernia* + *-logy.*] *Med.* Medical science treating of hernia.
her'ni-o-punc'ture (-ō-pŭŋk'tūr), *n.* *Surg.* Puncture of a hernia.
her'ni-o-tome' (hûr'nĭ-ō-tōm'), *n.* [*hernia* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A knife used in herniotomy.
her'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Med.* Hernial.
hern'ser (hûrn'sẽr). Var. of HERONSEW.
hern'shaw. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of HERONSEW.
her'ny. ✝ HERNIA.
He'ro, *n.* The patient cousin of Beatrice in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," who was maliciously slandered but finally justified.
he-ro'a, *n., pl.* of HEROUM.
he'ro-arch'y (hē'rō-är'kĭ), *n.* See -ARCHY. *Carlyle.*
herocane. ✝ HURRICANE.
herode. ✝ HERALD.
he-ro'di-an, *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Herodiones. — *n.* One of the Herodiones.
He-ro'di-as (hē-rō'dĭ-ăs), *n.* *Bib.* Wife of Herod Antipas, who caused the death of John the Baptist. See SALOME, 2.
He-ro'di-i (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** = HERODIONES. **b** A more restricted group consisting chiefly of the heron family.
He-ro'di-on (-ŏn). *Bib.*
he'ro-ess, *n.* A heroine. *Obs.*
he'ro-head', *n.* See -HEAD.
he'ro-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
he-ro'ic-ly, *a.* Heroically. *Rare.*
he-ro'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
he-ro'id (hē-rō'ĭd), *n.* [From Gr. ἡρωίδες, pl. of ἡρωίς heroine : cf. F. *héroïde.*] An epistle in heroic verse, as Ovid's *Heroïdes.*
he-ro'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To treat as a hero. *Rare.*
her'o-ine-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
her'o-in-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
her'o-in-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
he'ro-is'tic (hē'rō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to a hero. *Rare.*
he'ro-ize, *v. t. & i.* To treat or pose as a hero. *Rare.* — **he'ro-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
heromanty. ✝ AËROMANCY.
her'on-er, *n.* [F. *héronnier,* a., OF. *haironnier.*] A hawk used in hunting the heron. *Obs.*
her'on's-bill', *n.* **a** Stork's-bill (*Erodium*). **b** Crane's-bill (*Geranium*). *Rare.*
her'on-sew (hĕr'ŭn-sō ; -sū), **her'on-sewe, her'on-shaw** (-shô), *n.* [OF. *heroncel,* later *-ceau,* dim. of *héron.* See HERON.] A heron. *Obs. or Dial.*
he'ro-ög'o-ny (hē'rō-ŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἡρωογονία ; ἥρως + -γονια, γόνος, generation.] A description of the genealogy of heroes.
he'ro-öl'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἡρωολογία ; ἥρως hero + -λογία, fr. λέγειν to speak.] Legendary lore about heroes, or a description of heroes. — **he'ro-öl'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
he-ro'ön (hē-rō'ŏn), *n.* A heroum.
He-roph'i-le (hē-rŏf'ĭ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἡροφίλη.] See ERYTHRÆAN.
He-roph'i-list (-lĭst), *n.* A follower of the Alexandrian anatomist Herophilus (fl. B. C. 300).
he'ro-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
he-ro'um (hē-rō'ŭm), *n. ; pl.* HEROA (-ȧ). Also **he-ro'ön.** [L. *heroum,* Gr. ἡρῷον (sc. ἱερόν) fr. ἡρῷος of a hero.] *Archæol.* A sanctuary of a hero, often where his tomb is supposed to be.
herowd. ✝ HERALD.
herp. *Abbr.* Herpetology.
Her-pes'tes (hẽr-pĕs'tēz), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. ἑρπηστής reptile, fr. ἕρπειν to crawl.] *Zoöl.* A genus of carnivores of the family Viverridæ, native of the Old World. It consists of the mongooses or ichneumons, and is the type of a subfamily, **Her'pes-ti'næ** (hûr'pĕs-tī'nē).
her-pet'ic (-pĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν reptile.] Reptilian. *R.*

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and when affecting the trunk, as usually, spreading round it like a girdle, the inflamed areas being extremely tender and often itching greatly.

her-pet'ic (hẽr-pĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *herpétique.*] *Med.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the herpes; partaking of the nature of herpes; as, *herpetic* eruptions.

her'pe-tism (hûr'pē-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *herpétisme.* See HERPES.] *Med.* Abnormal constitutional condition predisposing to herpes; dartrous diathesis.

her'pe-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν a creeping thing, reptile (fr. ἕρπειν to creep) + *-logy*: cf. F. *herpétologie.*] That branch of zoölogy which relates to reptiles, their structure, classification, and habits. — **her'pe-to-log'ic** (-tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **her'pe-to-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **her'pe-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

her'pol-hode (hûr'pŏl-hōd), *n.* [Gr. ἕρπειν to creep + πόλος pole + ὁδός path.] *Math.* The curve traced on a plane by the point of contact of an ellipsoid that has a fixed center and rolls upon the plane. It is circumscribed between two circles (*Poinsot*).

her'ring (hĕr'ĭng), *n.* [ME. *hering*, AS. *hǣring*; akin to D. *haring*, G. *häring*, *hering*, OHG. *hāring*, *hering.*] A small isospondylous fish (*Clupea harengus*) which is extraordinarily abundant in the temperate and colder parts of the North Atlantic, swimming in schools which sometimes contain hundreds of millions of individuals. They feed chiefly on small crustaceans and approach the coasts for spawning, depositing their eggs (which adhere to stones or other objects on the bottom) in shallow water. The herring is one of the most important of food fishes. It is preserved by smoking, salting, or canning. On the American coast the young are extensively canned and sold as sardines. A closely allied species, the California herring (*C. pallasii*), replaces it in the North Pacific. The name *herring* is extended, usually with some qualifying word (cf. BRANCH HERRING, GLUT HERRING), to many members of the family Clupeidæ (which see), of which the common herring is the type, and is used as a general name for the members of that family. It is also extended to some fishes of other families more or less similar to the true herring. Cf. LAKE HERRING, RAINBOW HERRING, FRESH-WATER HERRING.

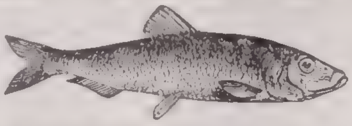
Common Herring (*Clupea harengus*). (1/8)

her'ring-bone' (-bōn'), *a.* Resembling the spine of a herring; esp., characterized by an arrangement of materials or decorative patterns in rows of parallel lines, which in any two successive rows slope in reverse directions.

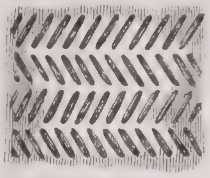
Herringbone Masonry.

herringbone bond. *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**. — **h. gear**, *Mach.*, a gear with double screw teeth. See SCREW WHEEL. — **h. stitch**, *Needlework*, a kind of cross-stitch used to fasten down material too thick to be hemmed; also, an ornamental embroidery stitch. Sometimes called *catstitch*, or *catch stitch*. — **h. strutting**, a system of crossed struts between floor joists.—**h. twill**, a twill which produces a herringbone pattern.

Herringbone Stitch.

Herringbone Strutting.

herring gull. A common and widely distributed gull (*Larus argentatus*) of Europe and North America, having, when adult, the plumage largely white, with a light blue-gray mantle, and black tips (marked with white) to the wings. The young are dark-colored. It is the common large gull on the Atlantic coast of North America, and is also numerous in the interior, breeding from Maine and the Great Lakes northward.

her'ring-kale' (hĕr'ĭng-kāl'), *n.* A common parrot fish (*Olisthops cyanomelas*) of the Australian coasts.

Herrn'hut-er (hĕrn'ho͞ot-ẽr), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the Moravians; — so called from the settlement of Herrnhut made, about 1722, by the Moravians at the invitation of Nicholas Lewis, Count of Zinzendorf, upon his estate in the circle of Bautzen.

hers (hûrz), *pron.* The form of the possessive *her* when it is used absolutely, that is, without a following noun.

"What his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend." *Dryden.*

Like *yours* and *theirs*, *hers* is the form used after *of*; as, a gift of *hers* (see POSSESSIVE, *a.*). It was formerly used also as the first of two possessives *before* a noun; as, *hers* and my brother, — now, *her* brother and mine. See HERN.

Her-schel'i-an (hûr-shĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to Sir William Herschel, English astronomer (1738–1822). — *n.* A Herschelian telescope. See TELESCOPE.

Her'schel-ite (hûr'shĕl-īt), *n.* [After Sir John *Herschel*, Eng. astronomer (1792–1871).] *Min.* A variety of chabazite in beautiful glassy crystals of complex twinned structure.

herse (hûrs), *n.* [F. *herse* harrow, portcullis. See HEARSE.] **1.** = HARROW, implement, 1, 2 **a** & **c**. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** *Mil. Antiq.* A battle formation somewhat similar to the Greek phalanx. **3.** A frame on which skins are dried, as for parchment. **4.** Obs. var. or ref. sp. of HEARSE.

Her'se (hûr'sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἕρση.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the three daughters of Cecrops to whom Athena gave a box containing Erichthonius. Two of them, Herse and Aglauros, yielding to curiosity, opened the box, found a snake within, and threw themselves from the Acropolis.

her-self' (hẽr-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form of the pronoun for the third person sing. feminine. Its uses are: **1.** For emphasis: **a** As a simple objective; as, a gift intended for *herself*. **b** In apposition with *she* or with a nominative or objective noun; as, she *herself* said it; armies threatened Rome *herself*. **c** As subject nominative; as, *herself* would bear the blame. *Archaic.* **d** As predicate nominative; as, she came *herself*; — often with the force of *by herself*, alone; as, she did it *herself*.

☞ *Herself* is sometimes represented as used by Welsh or Gaelic speakers in the same manner as *her*. See HER, 1.

2. Specif., esp. after *be*, *become*, etc.: Her normal, proper, or true self; hence, her right or sane mind; as, she was demented, but is now *herself* again; she has come to *herself*.

3. As a reflexive; as, she blames *herself*.

☞ *Herself* is often divided, as in "*her* own *self*," being treated as possessive and noun.

Her'shef (hĕr'shĕf), *n.* [Prob. Egypt. *hershef* bravery.] *Egypt. Relig.* The tutelary deity of Heracleopolis, a local form of Osiris. Hershef was known to the Greeks as **Arsaphes** [Ἀρσαφής], and was identified by them with Heracles.

Hershef.

Hertz'i-an (hĕrt'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the German physicist Heinrich Hertz.

Hertzian telegraphy, telegraphy by means of the Hertzian waves; wireless telegraphy. — **H. waves**, electric waves; — so called because Hertz was the first to investigate them systematically. His apparatus consisted essentially in an *oscillator* for producing the waves, and a *resonator* for detecting them (see HERTZ RADIATOR, OSCILLATOR, RESONATOR). The waves were found to have the same velocity as light, and to undergo reflection, refraction, and polarization.

Hertz radiator (hĕrts). *Elec.* The elementary form of oscillator used by Hertz. It consisted of a pair of metallic plates or balls each attached to a short rod ending in a knob connected to the secondary circuit of an induction coil, the rods being placed with the knobs a short distance apart. See OSCILLATOR.

her'y (hĕr'ĭ), *v. t.* [AS. *herian.*] To glorify; extol; praise. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Her'ze-go-vin'i-an (hĕr'tsĕ-gō-vĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A native of Herzegovina, the inhabitants of which are a Slavic-speaking people, noted for their tall stature. They are classed by Deniker as of the Adriatic race (which see).

He'si-od'ic (hē'sĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [From Gr. Ἡσίοδος Hesiod.] Of or pertaining to the Greek poet Hesiod, or resembling his works. The Hesiodic poems comprise (1) the "Works and Days," collections of practical and religious maxims, a calendar of lucky and unlucky days, etc.; (2) the "Theogony," giving the origin of the universe and the dynasties of the gods; and (3) the "Shield of Heracles," a short epic.

He-si'o-ne (hē-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἡσιόνη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy. He was compelled by Poseidon to offer her to a sea monster sent by the god to scourge the land for the king's refusal to repay Poseidon for help in building the walls. Hesione was saved by Heracles, who slew the monster. Cf. ANDROMEDA.

2. *Zoöl.* A genus of marine polychæte worms of the order Errantia, having a relatively short body and a long protrusible pharynx without teeth. It is the type of a family, **He'si-on'i-dæ** (hē'sĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē).

hes'i-tance (hĕz'ĭ-tăns) } *n.* [L. *haesitantia* a stammering.]
hes'i-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ) } Hesitation, esp. as a quality or trait of character; indecision.

Syn. — See HESITATION.

hes'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *haesitans*, p. pr. of *haesitare*. See HESITATE.] Not prompt in deciding or acting; hesitating; unready. — **hes'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

hes'i-tate (hĕz'ĭ-tāt; 277), *v. i.*; HES'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); HES'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *haesitare*, intens. fr. *haerere* to hesitate, stick fast; to hang or hold fast. Cf. ADHERE.] **1.** To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in uncertainty as to a determination; as, he *hesitated* whether to accept or not; to *hesitate* in forming a judgment.

2. To stammer; to falter in speaking.

Syn. — HESITATE, FALTER, DEMUR agree in implying irresolution or uncertainty. HESITATE is the general term; FALTER (frequently used of a hesitating brokenness of speech) suggests wavering in purpose or action; to DEMUR, in earlier usage to pause or suspend judgment in uncertainty, has now acquired the more positive sense of taking exception to something; as, "I have for many months *hesitated* about the propriety of allowing . . . any part of my narrative to come before the public eye" (*De Quincey*); "He who *hesitates* is lost" (*Proverb*); "with a voice that did not *falter* though the heart was moved" (*Wordsworth*); "neither to change, nor *falter*, nor repent" (*Shelley*); "Notwithstanding he hoped that matters would have been long since brought to an issue, the fair one still *demurs*" (*Spectator*); "When you say that this passage or that was suggested by Wordsworth or Shelley or another, I *demur*; and more, I wholly disagree" (*Tennyson*). See HESITATION, FLUCTUATE, DEFER, LINGER, TRIFLE.

hes'i-tate (hĕz'ĭ-tāt; 277), *v. t.* To utter with hesitation, or to intimate by a reluctant manner.

Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike. *Pope.*

hes'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *haesitatio*: cf. F. *hésitation.*] **1.** Act or fact of hesitating; suspension of opinion or action; doubt; vacillation.

2. A faltering in speech; stammering.

Hesitation ranges from the slightest difficulty experienced in producing an elementary sound to actual stammering. Indeed, it is not always easy to distinguish between the hesitation of the mind over the choice of words and that of the vocal organs over the articulation of sounds. *Guy Carleton Lee.*

Syn. — HESITATION, HESITANCY are often indistinguishable. But HESITATION more commonly applies to the action, HESITANCY to the condition or quality, of hesitating; as, to accept without *hesitation*, to feel great *hesitancy* about accepting. See HESITATE.

hes'i-ta-tive (hĕz'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Showing, or characterized by, hesitation. — **hes'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

[He said] in his mild, *hesitative* way. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Hes'per (hĕs'pẽr), *n.* [See HESPERIAN.] Hesperus.

Hes-pe'ri-a (hĕs-pē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑσπερία.] **1.** The Western Land; — a name given by the Greek poets to Italy and by the Roman poets to Spain and sometimes to Italy.

2. *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical skipper butterflies, the type of a subfamily, **Hes-pe'ri-i'næ** (-ĭ'nē). It includes a number of North American species, mostly dark brown with white markings.

Hes-pe'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *hesperius*, fr. *hesperus* the evening star, Gr. ἕσπερος evening, ἕσπερος ἀστήρ the evening star. Cf. VESPER.] **1.** Western; Occidental; specif., of or pertaining to Hesperia.

2. Of or pertaining to the Hesperides. *Poetic.*

3. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the family Hesperiidæ.

Hes-pe'ri-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the West; an Occidental. *Poetic.*

2. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* A butterfly of the family Hesperiidæ.

Hes'per-id (hĕs'pẽr-ĭd), *n.* **1.** One of the Hesperides.

2. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* One of the Hesperiidæ. — **hes'per-id**, *a.*

Hes-per'i-des (hĕs-pĕr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑσπερίδες.] *Class. Myth.* **a** The nymphs who guarded with the aid of a dragon the garden in which grew the golden apples which Gæa had given as a wedding present to Hera. To get some of these apples was one of the labors of Hercules. The nymphs were also called *Atlantides*. Their names and number vary with different writers. Apollonius gives them as *Ægle*, *Hespera*, and *Erytheis*; Apollodorus as *Ægle*, *Erythea*, *Hestia*, and *Arethusa*. **b** The garden producing the golden apples, located in the extreme West, hence in Africa, the Fortunate Isles, etc.

hes-per'i-din (-dĭn), *n.* [See HESPERIDIUM.] *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}$, found in ripe and unripe fruit (as the orange). On decomposition it yields hesperetin and glucose.

hes'per-id'i-um (hĕs'pẽr-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IDIA (-ȧ). [NL. So called in allusion to the golden apples of the Hesperides. See HESPERIDES.] *Bot.* A syncarpous, polycarpellary, many-celled berry, with a spongy exocarp. It is the characteristic fruit of the orange (*Citrus*) and its relatives.

Hes'per-i'i-dæ (-ī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the skipper butterflies.

Hes'per-is (hĕs'pẽr-ĭs), *n.* [L., damewort, Gr. ἑσπερίς, prop. fem. of ἑσπέριος pertaining to evening. See HESPERIAN.] *Bot.* A genus of biennial or perennial brassicaceous herbs of Europe and Asia, having large purple and white racemose flowers with elongated erect sepals and bilobed stigma. *H. matronalis* is the damewort, or rocket.

Hes'per-or'nis (-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἕσπερος western + ὄρνις, -ιθος, a bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of remarkable swimming birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, having teeth in each jaw implanted in a long groove. The wings were very rudimentary, the sternum keelless, and the vertebræ had saddle-shaped articulations. The birds somewhat resembled the loons in form. *H. regalis*, the best-known species, was over five feet long. With a few presumably related Cretaceous forms known from fragmentary remains, they constitute the order or superorder Odontolcæ.

Hes'per-us (hĕs'pẽr-ŭs), *n.* [L. See HESPER.] The evening star; Hesper.

Hes'sian (hĕsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Hesse, in Germany, or the Hessians. — **Hessian bit**, a kind of jointed bit for a bridle. — **H. boots**, boots of a kind worn in England, early in the 19th century, tasseled in front. — **H. crucible**, a cheap, brittle, and fragile, but very refractory crucible, composed of the finest fire clay and sand, and commonly used for a single heating. It is used in assaying, etc. — **H. fly**, a small dipterous fly or midge (*Mayetiola destructor*) which is very destructive to wheat in America. Its larvæ live between the base of the lower leaves and the stalk and suck the juices of the plant. In the pupa stage they are small brown objects resembling flaxseeds. Two broods

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her-pet'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. ἕρπης, -ητος, herpes + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling herpes.

her'pe-tog'ra-phy (hûr'pē-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἕρπης, -ητος, herpes + *-graphy.*] *Med.* Science of herpetic diseases.

her'pe-toid (hûr'pē-toid), *a.* [Gr. ἕρπης, -ητος, herpes + *-oid.*] **1.** *Med.* Herpetiform. **2.** Like a reptile. *Rare.*

her'pe-tot'o-my (-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν a reptile + *-tomy.*] Anatomy of reptiles. — **her'pe-tot'o-mist**, *n.*

her'pild, *p. a.* [Cf. Icel. *herpast* to be contracted as with cramp.] Cramped; wrinkled. *Obs.*

‖ **Herr** (hĕr), *n.*; *pl.* HERREN (hĕr'ĕn). [G.] Lord, master, the Lord; also, now, commonly, a title of respect equiv. to the English *Mister*; in address, *Sir*; and in the pl., *Gentlemen.*

Her'ra-tin. Var. of HARATIN.

herre. † HAIR, HARRE, HER, HIGHER.

her'ren-grun'dite (hĕr'ĕn-grŭn'dīt), *n.* [From *Herrengrund*, Hungary.] *Min.* A basic hydrous sulphate of copper and calcium in green tabular crystals.

‖ **Her'ren-haus'** (hĕr'ĕn-hous'), *n.* [G., House of Lords.] See LEGISLATURE. *Austria*, *Prussia.*

her'ri-ca'no. † HURRICANE.

her'ri-ment (hĕr'ĭ-mĕnt; hăr'-), *n.* [See HARRY, *v.*] Harassment. *Scot.*

her'ring-bone', *v. t.* & *i.* To make with, or to make, herringbone work.

herring cob. The head of a herring; hence, a blockhead. *Obs.*

her'ring-er, *n.* One that fishes for herrings.

herring hog. A porpoise.

herring king. = *king of the herrings*, under KING.

herring pond. The ocean, esp. the Atlantic. *Humorous.*

herring work. Herringbone work.

herriot. † HERIOT.

her'rod. † HERALD.

her'ron. † HERON.

her'ry. † HERY.

her'ry (hĕr'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HARRY, *v.*

hers. † HEARSE. [*Obs.*

hers, *possessive pron.* Theirs.

her'sal (hûr'săl), *n.* Short for REHEARSAL. *Obs.*

Her'schel (hûr'shĕl), *n.* See URANUS.

herschipe. † HERSHIP.

herse, *v. t.* = HERY. [HOARSE.

herse (hĕrs). Scot. var. of

hersed (hûrst), *p. a.* Drawn up in a herse, as bowmen. *Obs.*

her'ship (hûr'shĭp), *n.* [Cf. HERE army or HARRY, *v.*] A warlike raid or foray, esp. to steal cattle; also, distress caused by, or plunder taken in, such foray. *Scot.*, *Obs. or Hist.*

her'sil-lon, *n.* [F., fr. *herse* a harrow. See HERSE, *n.*] *Mil.* = HARROW, 2 **a**. *Obs.*

her'sir (hĕr'sĕr), *n.* [Icel.] In medieval Norway, the ruler of a district.

hersoun, *v. t.* [Cf. HERY.] = HERY. *Obs.*

herst. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEARSE.

herst. Hearsed. *Ref. Sp.*

her'sum, *a.* [AS. *hȳrsum.* See HEAR; 1st -SOME.] Obedient; devout. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To obey. *Obs.*

her'sum-lecg, **-sum-ness**, *n.* Obedience. *Obs.*

hert. † HART. [var. of HEART.

hert (*Scot.* hĕrt). Obs. or Scot.

herte. Obs. pret. of HURT.

hertely. † HEARTLY.

herten, *a.* [See HART.] Made of buckskin. *Obs.*

Hert'ford-shire kind'ness (här(t)'fẽrd-shẽr). [From *Hertfordshire*, a county in England.] Favor of the same kind in return. *Local, Eng.*

herth. † EARTH, HEARTH.

Her'tha (hẽr'tä), *n.* [An unsupported reading for *Nerthus* in Tacitus's "Germania."] *Teut. Relig.* = NERTHUS.

hert'ly † HEARTLY.

Her'u-li (hĕr'o͞o-lī), *n. pl.* [L.] See HERMINONES.

He-ru'li-an (hē-ro͞o'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Heruli. — *n.* One of the Heruli.

herut † HEREOUT.

her'vest, **her'vist.** † HARVEST.

‖ **her'vi-de'ro** (ĕr'vē-thā'rō; 146), *n.* [Sp. Amer., fr. Sp. *hervidero* ebullition.] A mud volcano.

herwe. † HARROW.

hery. † EERIE, HAIRY, HARRY, *v.*

‖ **Her'zog** (hĕr'tsōk), *n.*; *G. pl.* -ZOGE (-tsō'gĕ); -ZÖGE (-tsû'gĕ). [G., akin to AS. *heretoga*, lit., army leader.] A member of the highest rank of nobility in Germany or Austria; a duke. See DUKE, *n.*, 2.

hese. † EASE, HIS.

Hes'e-bon (hĕs'ē-bŏn). *D. Bib.*

He'sed (hē'sĕd). *Bib.*

hesel. † HAZEL.

Hesh'bon (hĕsh'bŏn). *Bib.*

Hesh'mon (-mŏn). *Bib*

Hesh'van (-văn), *n.* Also **Hesh'wan**. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

hes'i-tat'er (hĕz'ĭ-tāt'ẽr), **hes'i-ta'tor**, *n.* One who hesitates.

hes'i-tat'ing (-tāt'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of HESITATE. — **hes'i-tat'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **-tat'ing-ness**, *n.*

hes'i-ta-to-ry (hĕz'ĭ-tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Hesitating. *Rare.*

Hes-mo'na (hĕs-mō'nȧ). *D. Bib.*

hesp (hĕsp; ĕsp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HASP.

‖ **hes'ped** (hĕs'pĕd), *n.* [Heb.] A funeral or memorial eulogy.

hes'pel, **hes'pil.** Vars. of HUSPIL.

hes'per-et'ic (hĕs'pẽr-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*hesperetin* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, formed by the action of alkalies on hesperetin. It is isomeric with ferulic acid.

hes-per'e-tin (hĕs-pĕr'ē-tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white, sweetish crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$, obtained by decomposition of hesperidin.

Hes-per'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē). Var. of HESPERIIDÆ.

hes-per'i-date (-dāt), **hes'per-id'e-ous** (hĕs'pẽr-ĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [See HESPERIDIUM.] *Bot.* Having the structure or appearance of the orange.

hes-per'i-dene (hĕs-pẽr'ĭ-dēn), *n.* [See HESPERIDIUM.] *Chem.* A terpene found in orange oil, identical with dextro-limonene.

Hes'per-id'i-an (hĕs'pẽr-ĭd'ĭ-ăn), **Hes'per-id'e-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hesperides.

Hes'per-or'ni-thes (-ôr'nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἕσπερος western + ὄρνιθες, pl., birds.] *Paleon.* A group consisting of *Hesperornis* and a few allied forms; in recent classifications treated as an order of the superorder Odontolcæ.

Hes'ra-i (hĕs'rā-ī). *D. Bib.*

hess. † HOARSE.

hes'sase' (hĕs'āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Hes'sel-bach's lig'a-ment (hĕs'ĕl-bäks). [After *Hesselbach*, Ger. anatomist.] *Anat.* The outer part of the conjoined tendon of the internal oblique and transversalis abdominal muscles.

Hes'sel-bach's tri'an-gle. *Anat.* = TRIANGLE OF HESSELBACH.

hesshe. † ASK.

occur annually in most regions, the fall brood wintering in the pupa state in winter wheat. This insect is so called from the belief that it was brought into America in straw imported for the Hessian troops during the Revolution. — **Hessian purple**, any of several purple azo dyes derived from stilbene. — **H. violet**. See DYE. — **H. yellow**. See DYE.

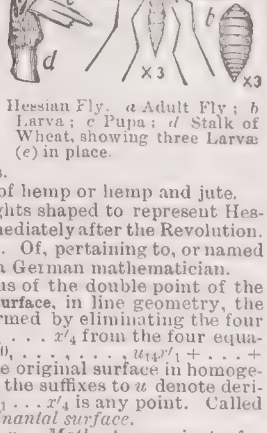

Hessian Fly. *a* Adult Fly; *b* Larva; *c* Pupa; *d* Stalk of Wheat, showing three Larvæ (*e*) in place.

Hes′sian (hĕsh′ăn), *n.* **1**. A native or inhabitant of Hesse, Germany.
2. A mercenary or venal person; — alluding to the Hessian mercenaries who served with the British troops in the Revolutionary War. *U. S.*
3. *pl.* [*l. c.*] Hessian boots.
4. [*l. c.*] A coarse sacking of hemp or hemp and jute.
5. *pl.* Andirons having uprights shaped to represent Hessians, popular in America immediately after the Revolution.

Hes′si-an (hĕs′ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, Otto Hesse (1811-74), a German mathematician.
Hessian curve, *Geom.*, the locus of the double point of the first polar of a curve. — **H. surface**, in line geometry, the surface whose equation is formed by eliminating the four homogeneous coördinates $x'_1 \ldots x'_4$ from the four equations $u_{11}x'_1 + \ldots + u_{44}x'_4 = 0, \ldots \ldots, u_{14}x'_1 + \ldots + u_{44}x'_4 = 0$, — where $u = 0$ is the original surface in homogeneous coördinates $x_1, \ldots x_4$; the suffixes to u denote derivation as to $x_1 \ldots x_4$; and $x'_1 \ldots x'_4$ is any point. Called also *kern surface* and *determinantal surface*.

Hes′si-an (hĕs′ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *n.* *Math.* A covariant of a quantic, the Jacobian of the first derivatives of the quantic with respect to its variables.

hess′ite (hĕs′īt), *n.* [After G. H. *Hess*, of St. Petersburg.] *Min.* A lead-gray sectile silver telluride, Ag_2Te, often auriferous, and usually massive. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 8.31–8.45.

hest (hĕst), *n.* [AS. *hǣs*, fr. *hātan* to call, bid. See HIGHT; cf. BEHEST.] **1**. Command; precept; injunction. *Archaic.* See BEHEST. "At thy *hest*." *Shak.*
2. A promise; pledge; also, will; determination. *Obs.*

hes-tẽr′nal (hĕs-tûr′năl), *a.* Also, *Obs.*, **hes′tern**. [L. *hesternus*; akin to *heri* yesterday.] Pertaining to yesterday. *Rare.* See YESTER, *a.* *Ld. Lytton.*

Hes′ti-a (hĕs′tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Ἑστία.] **1**. *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of the hearth, whether of the home or city; — identified with the Roman *Vesta* (which see). In myth she is daughter of Cronus and Rhea. In art she is represented as richly draped and veiled; her general character is that of goddess of the intimate family relations.
2. [*l. c.*] See ALTAR.

Hes′y-chasm (-ĭ-kăz'm), *n.* Hesychastic belief or practice.

Hes′y-chast (-kăst), *n.* [Gr. ἡσυχαστής hermit, fr. ἡσυχάζειν to be still or quiet, fr. ἥσυχος still, calm.] One of a sect of mystics or quietists in the Eastern Church, which originated among the monks of Mt. Athos, in the 14th century. They gave themselves up to protracted contemplation with the eyes fixed on the navel, holding that thus they were enabled to see or feel diffused through them an uncreated but communicable divine light, the same which shone on Mt. Tabor at the transfiguration of Christ.

hes′y-chas′tic (-kăs′tĭk), *a.* **1**. Soothing; calming; — said of a style of ancient Greek music.
2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Hesychasts.

he-tæ′ra (hē-tē′rȧ) } *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē), -RAI (-rī). [NL.
he-tai′ra (hē-tī′rȧ) } See HETÆRISM.] *Gr. Antiq.* A mistress, or female paramour, of the better class. Hetæræ were often singers and dancers. They were usually slaves. Cf. LAIS, PHRYNE. — **he-tæ′ric**, **he-tai′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

he-tæ′rism (hē-tē′rĭz'm) } *n.* [Gr. ἑταίρα a companion, a
he-tai′rism (-tī′rĭz'm) } concubine, fem. of ἑταῖρος a comrade.] **1**. Concubinage.
2. A supposed primitive state of society, in which all the women of a tribe were held in common. *H. Spencer.*
— **he-tæ′rist**, **he-tai′rist** (-rĭst), *n.* — **het′æ-ris′tic**, **het′ai-ris′tic** (hĕt′ē-rĭs′tĭk, hĕt′ī-), *a.*

het′er-a-de′ni-a (hĕt′ẽr-ȧ-dē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + *adenia*.] *Med.* Formation of glandular tissue in an abnormal location. — **het′er-a-den′ic** (-dĕn′ĭk), *a.*

het′er-a-tom′ic (-ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *atomic*.] *Chem.* Made up of atoms of different kinds.

het′er-aux-e′sis (-ôk-sē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + *auxesis*.] *Plant Physiol.* Irregular or unsymmetrical growth of organs or tissues, as in epinasty and hyponasty. The circumnutations of growing organs are due to heterauxesis.

het′er-o- (hĕt′ẽr-ō-). [Gr. ἕτερος other.] A combining form signifying *other*, *other than usual*, *different*.

het′er-o–al′bu-mose (-ăl′bū-mōs), *n.* [*hetero-* + *albumose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A variety of heteroproteose derived from albumen. Cf. HETEROPROTEOSE, DYSALBUMOSE.

het′er-o-blas′tic (-blăs′tĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-blastic*.] *Biol.* **a** Having an indirect embryonic development. **b** Arising from cells of another kind. See EMBRYOGENY. — **het′er-o-blas′ti-cal-ly** (hĕt′ẽr-ō-blăs′tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **het′er-o-blas′ty** (-tĭ), *n.*

het′er-o-car′pous (-kär′pŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-carpous*.] *Bot.* Bearing fruit of two different kinds, as a plant of the genus *Falcata*, which produces both aërial and hypogeous pods. — **het′er-o-car′pism** (-pĭz'm), *n.*

het′er-o-ca′se-ose (-kā′sē-ōs), *n.* [*hetero-* + *caseose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A variety of heteroproteose derived from casein. See HETEROPROTEOSE.

het′er-o-cen′tric (-sĕn′trĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *centric*.] Composed of rays which neither are parallel nor intersect in a common center; — said of light.

het′er-o-ceph′a-lous (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Bot.* Having pistillate and staminate flowers in separate heads, or capitula; — said of certain composite plants, as *Antennaria*.

Het′er-oc′er-a (-ŏs′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Lepidoptera, consisting of the moths; — disting. from the Rhopalocera, or butterflies.

het′er-o-cer′cal (hĕt′ẽr-ō-sûr′kăl), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Having the vertebral column turned somewhat upward and extending into the upper lobe of the tail, which is usually longer than the lower, as in sharks.

Heterocercal Tail.

het′er-o-cer′cy (hĕt′ẽr-ō-sûr′sĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr. κέρκος a tail.] *Zoöl.* The possession of a heterocercal tail; the condition of being heterocercal.

het′er-oc′er-ous (-ŏs′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Heterocera, or moths.

het′er-o-chi′ral (hĕt′ẽr-ō-kī′răl), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. χείρ hand.] *Physics.* Laterally reversed or perverted as to right and left, but otherwise identical in form; — said of images in a plane mirror. Cf. ENANTIOMORPHOUS.

het′er-o-chla-myd′e-ous (-klȧ-mĭd′ē-ŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. χλαμύς, -ύδος, cloak.] *Bot.* Having a perianth whose inner and outer series (or calyx and corolla) are differentiated as to color, texture, etc. The majority of flowers are heterochlamydeous. Cf. HOMOCHLAMYDEOUS.

het′er-o-chro-mat′ic (-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *chromatic*.] Complex as to color; relating to complexity of color or different colors; not monochromatic.

het′er-o-chro′mic (-krō′mĭk), *a.* Heterochromatic.

het′er-o-chro′mous (-mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Of different colors; specif., *Bot.*, having the discoid florets of a head or capitulum differently colored from the marginal ray florets. Cf. HOMOCHROMOUS.

het′er-och′ro-nism (hĕt′ẽr-ŏk′rō-nĭz'm), **het′er-och′ro-ny** (hĕt′ẽr-ŏk′rō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἑτερόχρονος of different times; ἕτερος other + χρόνος time.] Irregularity in time of occurrence; specif., *Biol.*, in evolution, a deviation from the typical sequence in time in the formation of organs or parts. — **het′er-o-chron′ic** (-ō-krŏn′ĭk), *a.*

het′er-o-clite′ (hĕt′ẽr-ō-klīt′), *a.* [L. *heteroclitus*, Gr. ἑτερόκλιτος; ἕτερος other + κλίνειν to lean, incline, inflect: cf. F. *hétéroclite*.] Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal.

het′er-o-clite′, *n.* **1**. *Gram.* A word irregular either in declension or conjugation, or deviating from the ordinary inflection of like words; esp., a noun irregular in declension.
2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule, or from common forms.

het′er-o-cyc′lic (-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *cyclic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing a ring composed of atoms of different kinds. See CYCLIC, 4.

het′er-o-cyst′ (hĕt′ẽr-ō-sĭst′), *n.* [*hetero-* + *cyst*.] *Bot.* In the Nostocaceæ, one of the large transparent cells at intervals along the filament, marking the limits of adjacent hormogonia. Their function is unknown.

het′er-o-dac′ty-lous (-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. δάκτυλος a toe.] *Zoöl.* Having the first and second toes turned backward, as in the trogons.

het′er-o-dont′ (hĕt′ẽr-ō-dŏnt′), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-odont*.] **1**. *Zoöl.* Having the teeth differentiated into incisors, canines, and molars, as in man and the majority of mammals; — opposed to *homodont*.
2. *Zoöl.* Having both cardinal and lateral hinge teeth which fit into depressions on the opposite valve; — said of certain bivalve shells. In certain classifications this was the chief character of an order, **Het′er-o-don′ta** (-dŏn′tȧ).

Het′er-o-don′tus (-dŏn′tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small sharks having two dorsal fins, each armed with a spine, and the posterior teeth modified into a dense pavement adapted for crushing the shells of mollusks. *Cestracion* is a synonym. There are but few living species, found in the warmer parts of the Pacific Ocean and known as **Port Jackson sharks**, as the Australian species, *H. philippi*. The genus is believed to have existed since the Jurassic, and the family **Het′er-o-don′ti-dæ** (hĕt′ẽr-ō-dŏn′tĭ-dē),

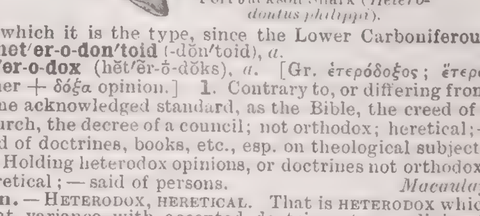

Port Jackson Shark (*Heterodontus philippi*).

of which it is the type, since the Lower Carboniferous. — **het′er-o-don′toid** (-dŏn′toid), *a.*

het′er-o-dox (hĕt′ẽr-ō-dŏks), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερόδοξος; ἕτερος other + δόξα opinion.] **1**. Contrary to, or differing from, some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, the creed of a church, the decree of a council; not orthodox; heretical; — said of doctrines, books, etc., esp. on theological subjects.
2. Holding heterodox opinions, or doctrines not orthodox; heretical; — said of persons. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — HETERODOX, HERETICAL. That is HETERODOX which is at variance with accepted doctrines (esp. religious); that is HERETICAL which is perniciously heterodox or erroneous. See HERETIC.
— **het′er-o-dox′ly**, *adv.* — **het′er-o-dox′ness**, *n.*

het′er-o-dox′y (-dŏk′sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DOXIES (-sĭz). [Gr. ἑτεροδοξία.] **1**. Quality of being heterodox; departure from orthodoxy.
2. A heterodox opinion or doctrine, or a system of such doctrines.

het′er-od′ro-mous (-ŏd′rō-mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-dromous*.] **1**. *Bot.* In alternate-leaved phyllotaxy, having the genetic spiral of the branches reversed in its direction from that of the main stem. Cf. HOMODROMOUS, ANTIDROMOUS.
2. *Mech.* Having the resistance and the actuating force on opposite sides of the fulcrum or axis. *Obs.*

het′er-od′ro-my (-ŏd′rō-mĭ), *n.* State or quality of being heterodromous.

het′er-œ′cious (-ē′shŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. οἰκία house.] *Bot.* Passing through the different stages in its life history on an alternation of hosts, as the common wheat-rust fungus (*Puccinia graminis*), and certain other parasitic fungi; — contrasted with *autœcious*. — **het′er-œ′cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

het′er-og′a-mous (-ŏg′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-gamous*: cf. F. *hétérogame*.] **1**. *Bot.* **a** Having unlike gametes; — opposed to *isogamous*. **b** Bearing flowers of two different kinds, as the spikes of certain sedges, or the heads of many composites in which the discoid florets are perfect and the radiate florets neutral or pistillate; — opposed to *homogamous*. **c** Characterized by indirect methods of pollination, as certain flowers; — opposed to *orthogamous*.
2. *Biol.* Pert. to, or characterized by, heterogamy.

het′er-og′a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-gamy*.] **1**. *Bot.* The condition of being heterogamous.
2. *Biol.* That form of alternation of generations in which two kinds of sexual generation (esp. a diœcious and a parthenogenetic generation) alternate.

het′er-o-ge-ne′i-ty (hĕt′ẽr-ō-jē-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *hétérogénéité*.] Heterogeneous state or quality.

het′er-o-ge′ne-ous (-jē′nē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *heterogeneus*, fr. Gr. ἑτερογενής; ἕτερος other + γένος race, kind, akin to E. *kin*: cf. F. *hétérogène*.] Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; possessed of different characteristics; dissimilar; — opposed to *homogeneous*, and said of two or more connected objects, or of a conglomerate mass, considered with respect to the parts of which it is made up. — **het′er-o-ge′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **het′er-o-ge′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*
heterogeneous nouns, *Gram.*, nouns having different genders in the singular and plural numbers; as, *locus*, masculine in the singular, in the plural masculine, *loci*, and neuter, *loca*. — **h. number**, *Math.*, a mixed number. — **h. quantities**, *Math.*, quantities incapable of comparison in respect to magnitude, being of different dimensions, as volume and area, force and velocity. — **h. surds**, *Math.*, surds having different indices. — **h. whole**. See WHOLE.

het′er-o-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* **a** Spontaneous generation; abiogenesis. **b** Alternation of generations; esp., alternation of a diœcious and one or more parthenogenetic generations.

het′er-o-ge-net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* **1**. *Biol.* Relating to, or characterized by, heterogenesis.
2. Relating to external origin or genesis.
heterogenetic induction, *Plant Physiol.*, the union of two or more stimuli; complex stimulation.

het′er-og′e-ny (-ŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* **1**. Heterogeneity. *Obs.*
2. *Biol.* Heterogenesis.

het′er-og′o-nous (-ŏg′ō-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by heterogony. — **het′er-og′o-nous-ly**, *adv.*
heterogonous dimorphism, *Bot.*, the production of perfect flowers of two kinds by individuals of the same species, as in *Primula* and *Houstonia*. In one type the andrœcium exceeds the gynœcium, in the other the reverse is the case. This adaptation is designed to secure cross-pollination. — **h. trimorphism**, *Bot.*, the production of perfect flowers of

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hes′so-nite, *n.* See ESSONITE.
hest. Obs. or dial. var. of HAST.
hest, *v. t.* To promise; command; grant. *Obs.*
hestely. † HASTELY.
Hes′ter, **Hes′ther** (hĕs′tẽr). = ESTHER, fem. prop. name.
hes-thog′e-nous (hĕs-thŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [Irreg., fr. Gr. ἐσθής clothing + *-genous*.] *Zoöl.* Having a covering of down when hatched; ptilopædic.
hes′tre. † ESTRE.
He′sus. Var. of ESUS.
Hes′van (hĕs′văn). For HESHVAN. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
het. Dial. Eng. var. of HAIT
het. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEAT. [p. p. of HIGHT.
het. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. &
het. Scot. & dial. Eng. for HOT.
he-tæ′ri-a (hē-tē′rĭ-ȧ), **he-tai′ri-a** (-tī′rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl* -RIÆ (-ē). [Gr. ἑταιρία, ἑταιρεία, companionship, association.] A secret political organization in Greece, formed early in the 19th century to oppose Turkish rule.
he-tæ′ri-o (-ō). Var. of ETÆRIO.
het′æ-roc′ra-cy (hĕt′ē-rŏk′rȧ-sĭ), **het′ai-roc′ra-cy** (hĕt′ī-), *n.* [Gr. ἑταίρα hetæra or ἑταῖρος companion, fellow + *-cracy*.] *R.* **a** Government by hetæræ. **b** Government by college fellows.
he-tæ′ro-lite (hē-tē′rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. εταῖρος + *-lite*.] *Min.* A zinc-manganese mineral in company with chalcophanite.
he-tæ′ry (hē-tē′rĭ), **he-tai′ry** (-tī′rĭ), *n.* *Athen. Hist.* A political oligarchical club. *Grote.*
he-tai′ra, **he-tai′ric**. Var. of HETÆRA, etc. [of HATCHEL.
hetch′el. Obs or dial. Eng. var.
hete. † EAT; HATE; HEAT; HIGHT, *v.*; HIT; HOT.
hete, *n.* [Var. of ME. *hat*, *hot*; cf. AS. *gehāt*, E. HOTE.] Promise; command. Cf. HOTE. *Obs.*
hetefeste, *adv.* [AS. *hete* hatred + *fæste* fast.] Fast; securely. *Obs.*
hetel. † HATEL. [TERLY.
heter, **heterly**. † HETTER, HETTERLY.
het′er-a-canth′ (hĕt′ẽr-ȧ-kănth′), **het′er-a-can′thous** (-kăn′thŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. ἄκανθα a spine.] *Zoöl.* Having the spines of the dorsal fin unsymmetrical, or thickened alternately on the right and left sides.
het′er-ac′my (-ăk′mĭ), *n.* [See HETERO-; ACME.] *Bot.* = DICHOGAMY. *Rare.*
Het′er-al′o-cha (-ăl′ō-kȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. ἄλοχος spouse.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the huia.
het′er-an′drous (-ăn′drŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-androus*.] *Bot.* Having the stamens or anthers of different length or form.
Het′er-an′ther-a (-thẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. ἀνθηρός flowery.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly American pontederiaceous plants. They are small aquatic or bog herbs having small blue or white flowers. *H. reniformis* is the mud plantain.
het′er-arch′y (hĕt′ẽr-är′kĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-archy*.] Government by an alien. *Obs.*
het′er-ax′i-al, *a.* [*hetero-* + *axial*.] *Zoöl.* Having three unequal axes perpendicular to each other, as in animals having biradial or bilateral symmetry.
het′er-e′cious. Var. of HETERŒCIOUS.
he-ter′ic (hē-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος other, different.] Designating, or pert. to, nonphonetic spelling. *A. J. Ellis.* — **he-ter′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **he-ter′i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* — **he-ter′i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*
het′er-ism (hĕt′ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Variation.
het′er-ize, *v. t.* [Gr. ἕτερος other, different.] To transform. *Rare.* — **het′er-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn). *Rare.*
het′er-o-car′pi-an (-ō-kär′pĭ-ăn), *a.* *Bot.* Heterocarpous.
het′er-o-cel′lu-lar, *a.* [*hetero-* + *cellular*.] *Biol.* Composed of more than one kind of cells.
het′er-o-cerc′ (hĕt′ẽr-ō-sûrk′), *a.* *Zoöl.* Heterocercal. — *n.* A heterocercal fish.
het′er-o-cer-cal′i-ty (-sẽr-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* Heterocercy.
Het′er-o-cer′ci (-sûr′sī), *n. pl.* [NL. See HETEROCERCY.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct ganoid fishes resembling the Chondrostei (in which they are sometimes included) in skeletal structure, and the Lepidostei in external features. It includes the Palæoniscidæ and Platysomidæ.
het′er-o-chro′ma-tism (-krō′mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* *Bot.* Variability in the marking of flowers in the same species. — **het′er-o-chro-mat′ic** (-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.*
het′er-o-chro-nis′tic (-krō-nĭs′tĭk), **het′er-och′ro-nous** (-ŏk′rō-nŭs), *a.* *Biol.* Heterochronic.
het′er-o-chro′sis (-krō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. χρῶσις coloring.] *Zoöl.* Abnormal coloration.
het′er-o-cline′ (hĕt′ẽr-ō-klīn′), **-oc′li-nous** (-ŏk′lĭ-nŭs; -ō-klī′nŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. κλίνη bed.] *Bot.* Heterocephalous
het′er-oc′li-tal (hĕt′ẽr-ŏk′lĭ-tăl), *a.* Heteroclite. *Obs.*
het′er-o-clit′ic (-ō-klĭt′ĭk), **-clit′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Heteroclite.
het′er-oc′li-tous (-ŏk′lĭ-tŭs), *a.* Heteroclite. *Obs.*
Het′er-o-cœ′la (-ō-sē′lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HETERO-; -CŒLE.] *Zoöl.* An order of calcareous sponges in which the endoderm is partly of flattened cells, the collared cells being restricted to flagellate canals or chambers.
het′er-o-cœ′lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Designating vertebræ having saddle-shaped articular surfaces, as often in birds. **b** Of or pert. to the Heterocœla.
het′er-o-cy′cle (hĕt′ẽr-ō-sī′k'l), *n.* A heterocyclic compound.
het′er-o-dac′tyl (hĕt′ẽr-ō-dăk′tĭl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Heterodactylous. — *n.* One of the Heterodactylæ.
Het′er-o-dac′ty-læ (-dăk′tĭ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds consisting of the trogons.
Het′er-o-don (hĕt′ẽr-ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] See HOGNOSE SNAKE.
het′er-o-dont, *n.* *Zoöl.* An animal with heterodont dentition.
het′er-o-dont-ism (hĕt′ẽr-ō-dŏnt-ĭz'm), *n.* *Zoöl.* See -ISM.
het′er-o-dox, *n.* A heterodox opinion or person. *Obs.*
het′er-o-dox′al, **het′er-o-dox′i-cal**, *a.* Heterodox. *Obs.*
het′er-œ-cis′mal (hĕt′ẽr-ē-sĭz′măl), *a.* *Bot.* Heterœcious.
het′er-o′ë-py (-ō′ē-pĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr. ἔπος word; cf. ORTHOËPY.] Pronunciation differing from a standard. — **het′er-o-ëp′ic** (-ō-ĕp′ĭk), *a.*
het′er-o-gam′ic (-ō-găm′ĭk), *a.* = HETEROGAMOUS.
het′er-o-gan′gli-ate, *a.* [*hetero-* + *gangliate*.] *Zoöl.* Having the nerve ganglia more or less widely separated and unsymmetrically situated, as in most mollusks. [neous. *Obs.*
het′er-o-gene′, *a.* Heterogeneous.
het′er-o-ge′ne-al (hĕt′ẽr-ō-jē′nē-ăl), *a.* Heterogeneous. *Rare.*
het′er-o-ge′ne-an, *a.* Heterogeneous. *Obs.*
het′er-og′e-nist (hĕt′ẽr-ŏj′ē-nĭst), *n.* Abiogenist. [NEOUS.
het′er-og′e-nous. † HETEROGENEOUS.
het′er-o-glob′u-lose (hĕt′ẽr-ō-glŏb′ū-lōs), *n.* [*hetero-* + *globulose*.] See HETEROPROTEOSE.
het′er-o-gone′ (hĕt′ẽr-ō-gōn′), *a.* *Bot.* Heterogonous.
het′er-og′o-nism (-ŏg′ō-nĭz'm), *n.* *Bot.* Heterogony.

three kinds by individuals of the same species, as in *Lythrum* and *Pontederia*, due to trimorphism of the andrœcium and gynœcium.

het′er-og′o-ny (hĕt′ẽr-ŏg′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-gony.*] **1**. *Bot.* State of having two or more kinds of perfect flowers, varying in relative length of andrœcium and gynœcium; — opposed to *homogony.* **2**. *Biol.* Alternation of generations; esp., alternation of a diœcious and hermaphroditic generation.

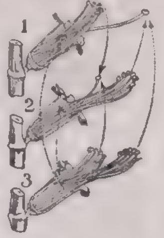

Heterogony. Three flowers of *Lythrum salicaria* in section, showing varying length of Stamens and Pistil: 1 Long-styled; 2 Mid-styled; 3 Short-styled. The arrows indicate the proper course of the pollen.

het′er-o-graph′ic (-ō-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* Per-
het′er-o-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to, or characterized by, heterography.

het′er-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-graphy.*] **a** Spelling differing from standard current usage. **b** Spelling in which the same letters represent different sounds in different words or syllables, as in current English orthography; e. g., *g* in *get* and in *ginger.*

het′er-og′y-nous (-ŏj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-gynous.*] *Zoöl.* Having females of more than one kind, as bees and ants.

het′er-o-ki-ne′sis (hĕt′ẽr-ō-kĭ-nē′sĭs; -kī-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] *Biol.* Qualitative nuclear division; a mode of mitosis assumed to separate chromatin elements of different quality; — opposed to *homœokinesis.*

het′er-o-la′li-a (-lā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. λαλιά talk.] *Med.* A disorder of speech in which words other than those intended are spoken.

het′er-o-lec′i-thal (-lĕs′ĭ-thăl), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. λέκιθος yolk of an egg.] *Biol.* Having the yolk unequally distributed; — opposed to *homolecithal.*

het′er-ol′o-gous (hĕt′ẽr-ŏl′ō-gŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. λόγος proportion.] Characterized by heterology; consisting of different elements, or of like elements in different proportions; different; — opposed to *homologous.*
heterologous series, *Chem.*, a series of related derivatives not homologous, as the series ethane, ethyl alcohol, aldehyde, acetic acid; — so called by Gerhardt, in distinction from *homologous series.* — **h. stimulus.** *Physiol.* See STIMULUS. — **h. tumor** *or* **tumour**, *Med.*, a tumor differing in structure from the normal tissues of the body.

het′er-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The lack of correspondence between parts, owing to their being composed of different elements, or to their having a different origin; — opposed to *homology.*

Het′er-om′er-a (hĕt′ẽr-ŏm′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μερος part.] *Zoöl.* A division of Coleoptera having five joints in the tarsi of the fore and middle legs and four in those of the hind legs. It includes the blister, oil, and darkling beetles. — **het′er-om′er-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

het′er-om′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See HETEROMERA.] **1**. *Chem. & Cryst.* Unrelated in chemical composition; — said of homœomorphous substances.
2. *Bot.* **a** Having one or more whorls the number of whose members differs from that of the remaining whorls; — said of a flower, and opposed to *isomerous.* **b** In lichenology, having a thallus with stratified tissue, the algal cells forming a gonidial layer; — opposed to *homæomerous.*
3. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling, the Heteromera or Heteromeri.

het′er-o-met′a-bol′ic (hĕt′ẽr-ō-mĕt′ȧ-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *metabolic.*] *Zoöl.* Having a partial or incomplete metamorphosis; of or pert. to a group, **Het′er-o-me-tab′o-la** (-mē-tăb′ō-lȧ), consisting of the insects (Hemiptera, Orthoptera, Pseudoneuroptera, etc.) having this character.

Het′er-om′i-ta (-ŏm′ĭ-tȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μιτος thread.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of flagellate infusorians having an anterior flagellum used in progression and a ventral one used as an anchor or trailed behind.

het′er-o-mor′phic (hĕt′ẽr-ō-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-morphic.*] Deviating from the normal or usual form; exhibiting diversity of form; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Having different forms at different stages (as insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis) or in different individuals of the same colony, as in most hydroids. **b** *Bot.* Heteromorphous.

het′er-o-mor′phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* **a** State or quality of being heteromorphic. **b** *Bot.* Heterogony. **c** *Chem. & Cryst.* Dissimilarity in crystal form shown by compounds of similar composition; — opposed to *isomorphism.*

het′er-o-mor′pho-sis (-môr′fō-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.; *heteromorphous* + *-osis.*] *Biol.* The production by an organism of a part or organ in an abnormal position, esp. in place of some part that has been lost.

het′er-o-mor′phous (-fŭs), *a.* **1**. Heteromorphic.
2. *Bot.* **a** Of irregular or unusual structure; of variable shape, as the leaves of *Nepenthes.* **b** = HETEROGONOUS.

Het′er-o-my′i-dæ (-mī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μῦς mouse + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An American family of leaping myomorphic rodents (the **pocket**, or **kangaroo, mice**) having fur-lined external cheek pouches like the gophers. **He-ter′o-mys** (hĕ-tĕr′ō-mĭs) is the typical genus.

het′er-o-ne′re-is (hĕt′ẽr-ō-nē′rē-ĭs), *n.* [NL. See HETERO-; NEREIS.] *Zoöl.* A free-swimming, dimorphic, sexual form of certain annelids of the genus *Nereis.* In this state the head and its appendages are changed in form; the eyes become very large; more or less of the parapodia are highly modified by the development of finlike lobes and branchial lamellæ, and their chætæ become longer and bladelike.

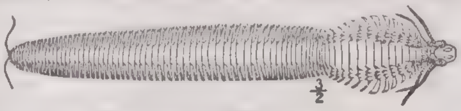
Heteronereis of *Nereis megalops.*

het′er-on′o-mous (hĕt′ẽr-ŏn′ō-mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. νόμος law.] **1**. Subject to the law of another.
2. *Biol.* Subject to, or involving, different laws of growth; specialized along different lines.

het′er-on′o-my (-mĭ), *n.* **1**. Subordination or subjection to the law or domination of another; specif.: **a** Political subjection; — opposed to *autonomy.* **b** *Metaph.* Subjection to the domination of another; — esp. applied to the relations of mental traits to one another, as to the subjection of the passions to the will; also, contrasted with *autonomy.*
2. *Biol.* Condition or quality of being heteronomous.

het′er-o-nym′ (hĕt′ẽr-ō-nĭm′), *n.* **1**. A word spelt like another, but differing in sound and sense, as *sow*, a pig, *sow*, to strew seed; — opposed to *homonym.*
2. A different name for the same thing; esp., a name that exactly translates a name in another language; as, *bread* is a heteronym of the German word *Brod.*

het′er-on′y-mous (-ŏn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα a name.] **1**. *Logic.* Having names indicative of correlation, as *parent*, *child.* Cf. CONSIGNIFICATIVE. *Rare.*
2. Standing in opposite relations; *Optics*, pert. to or designating crossed images of an object seen double. See DIPLOPIA.
3. Pertaining to or designating a heteronym.

het′er-on′y-my (-mĭ), *n.* Use or relation of heteronyms.

het′er-o-ou′si-an (-ō-ōō′sĭ-ăn; -ou′sĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἑτεροούσιος; ἕτερος other + οὐσία being, essence.] Having different essential qualities; of a different nature.

het′er-o-ou′si-an, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* An Arian who held that the Son was of a different substance from the Father.

het′er-o-path′ic (hĕt′ẽr-ō-păth′ĭk), *a.* [See HETEROPATHY.]
1. Allopathic.
2. Different in effect; pert. to characteristic difference.

Though there are laws which, like those of chemistry and physiology, owe their existence to a breach of the principle of composition of causes, it does not follow that these peculiar, or, as they might be termed, *heteropathic* laws, are not capable of composition with one another. *J. S. Mill.*

het′er-op′a-thy (hĕt′ẽr-ŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* **a** Allopathy. **b** Morbid or abnormal sensitiveness to stimuli.

het′er-o-pel′mous (hĕt′ẽr-ō-pĕl′mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. πέλμα the sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having each of the two flexor tendons of the toes bifid, the branches of the flexor hallucis going to the first and second toes, those of the flexor perforans to the third and fourth toes. This arrangement is peculiar to the trogons.

het′er-o-pha′si-a (-fā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + *-phasia.*] *Med.* A variety of aphasia consisting in the frequent or habitual misuse of terms.

het′er-o-phe′my (hĕt′ẽr-ō-fē′mĭ; hĕt′ẽr-ŏf′ē-mĭ; 277), *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr. φήμη voice, speech, fr. φάναι to speak.] The unconscious saying or writing of words other than those intended. *R. G. White.* — **het′er-o-phe′mism** (-ō-fē′mĭz'm; -ŏf′ē-mĭz'm), *n.* — **het′er-o-phe′mist**, *n.* — **het′er-o-phe-mis′tic** (-mĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **het′er-o-phe′mize**, *v. i.*

het′er-o-pho′ri-a (-ō-fō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL. See HETERO-; -PHOROUS.] *Med.* Insufficient action of one or more of the muscles of the eye, producing failure of accommodation. — **het′er-o-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.*

het′er-o-phyl′lous (-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-phyllous.*]
1. *Bot.* Bearing foliage leaves of more than one form on the same plant or stem, as many eucalypts, pondweeds (*Potamogeton*), certain crowfoots (*Ranunculus*), etc.
2. *Paleon.* Having two or more forms of foliation of the septal margins; — said of certain ammonites.

het′er-o-phyl′ly (hĕt′ẽr-ō-fĭl′ĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being heterophyllous.

het′er-o-pla′si-a (-plā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + *-plasia.*] **a** *Biol.* The development of a tissue from tissue of a different kind. **b** *Med.* The formation of abnormal tissue or of normal tissue in an abnormal locality.

het′er-o-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-plastic.*] **a** Of or pert. to heteroplasm or heteroplasty. **b** Heterologous.

het′er-o-plas′ty (hĕt′ẽr-ō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-plasty.*] **a** *Biol.* Heteroplasia. **b** *Surg.* Surgical grafting by inserting parts of tissues taken from another individual.

Het′er-op′o-da (hĕt′ẽr-ŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* An order or other category of streptoneurous gastropods which are pelagic in habits and are structurally modified for this mode of life. They swim at the surface with the ventral side up, and the foot, or a part of it, forms a median fin. The body and the shell (when present) are transparent. There are but few genera, of which *Pterotrachæa*, *Carinaria*, and *Atlanta* are the best-known. — **het′er-o-pod′** (hĕt′ẽr-ō-pŏd′), *a. & n.* — **het′er-op′o-dous** (-ŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.*

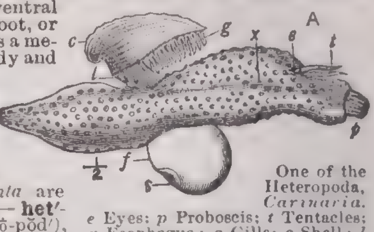

One of the Heteropoda, *Carinaria.* *e* Eyes; *p* Proboscis; *t* Tentacles; *x* Esophagus; *g* Gills; *c* Shell; *l* Liver; *f* Foot; *s* Sucker of Foot.

het′er-o-pro′te-ose (hĕt′ẽr-ō-prō′tē-ōs), *n.* [*hetero-* + *proteose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* One of a class of primary cleavage products formed esp. in the digestion of proteids with gastric juice. See PROTEOSE. *Heteroproteoses* are readily soluble in salt solution, somewhat soluble in hot water, but insoluble in cold water. The members are called **het′er-o-al′bu-mose, het′er-o-glob′u-lose, het′er-o-ca′se-ose,** etc., according to the kind of proteid from which they are derived.

het′er-o-psy′cho-log′i-cal (-sī′kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*hetero-* + *psychological.*] Pertaining to mental facts or categories other than those of conscience; — used in the phrase *heteropsychological ethics* by James Martineau to distinguish ethical theories based on such categories from *idiopsychological ethics*, or such as are based upon conscience.

Het′er-op′ter-a (hĕt′ẽr-ŏp′tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. πτερόν a wing.] *Zoöl.* One of the two chief suborders of the Hemiptera. It contains those insects to which the term *bug* is most properly applied, the bedbug, squash bug, and chinch bug being familiar examples. They are generally of more or less flattened form with a proboscis adapted for piercing and sucking. The wings (which are present in the adult of most forms) have a characteristic structure, and usually serve to distinguish readily the members of the group. The anterior pair have the basal part thickened and coriaceous, and the distal part membranous; the posterior pair are wholly membranous. Many of the species have strong and characteristic odors. The group is a very large and varied one. Some are carnivorous; but most of them live on the juices of plants, and do great damage to crops and fruits. — **het′er-op′ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **het′er-op′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

het′er-os′ci-an (-ŏsh′ĭ-ăn; -ŏsh′ăn), *n.* [Gr. ἑτερόσκιος; ἕτερος other + σκιά shadow: cf. F. *hétéroscien.*] One who lives north (or south) of the tropics, in his relation to one who lives south (or north) of the tropics; — so called because at noon their shadows fall in opposite directions (the one northward, the other southward).

Het′er-o-so′ma-ta (hĕt′ẽr-ō-sō′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes consisting of the flatfishes (see FLATFISH); — so named from their unsymmetrical form. — **het′er-o-som′a-tous** (-sŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -sō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

het′er-os′po-rous (-ŏs′pō-rŭs; -ō-spō′rŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-sporous.*] *Bot.* **a** Bearing asexual spores of more than one kind. **b** Specif.: Producing microspores and megaspores, as pteridophytes of the division Heterosporeæ and all spermatophytes or seed plants; — opposed to *homosporous.* — **het′er-os′po-ry** (hĕt′ẽr-ŏs′pō-rĭ), *n.*

het′er-o-stat′ic (-ō-stăt′ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *static.*] *Elec.* Designating or pertaining to a method of electrostatic measurement in which one potential is measured by means of a different potential.

het′er-o-stroph′ic (-strŏf′ĭk), *a.* **1**. *Anc. Pros.* Consisting of strophes differing in metrical form.
2. *Zoöl.* Relating to, or marked by, heterostrophy.

het′er-os′tro-phy (-ŏs′trō-fĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr. στροφή a turning.] *Zoöl.* State of being coiled in a direction opposite to the usual one. — **het′er-os′tro-phous** (-ŏs′trō-fŭs), *a.*

het′er-o-styled′ (hĕt′ẽr-ō-stīld′), *a.* [*hetero-* + *style* + *-ed.*] *Bot.* Having styles of two or more distinct forms or of different lengths; heterogonous.

het′er-o-tac′tic (-tăk′tĭk), *a.* Characterized by, or exhibiting, heterotaxis; specif., *Bot.*, having more than one system or type in the same inflorescence.

het′er-o-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* Also **het′er-o-tax′i-a** (-tăk′sĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. τάξις an arrangement.] Abnormal arrangement, as of organs or parts of the body, geological strata, etc. — **het′er-o-tax′ic** (-sĭk), *a.*

het′er-o-tel′ic (-tĕl′ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *telic.*] Existing for the sake of another; having an extraneous end or purpose; — contrasted with *autotelic.*

Het′er-ot′o-ma (hĕt′ẽr-ŏt′ō-mȧ), *n.* [NL. See HETERO-; -TOMY.] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican campanulaceous herbs having racemose purple flowers with a bilabiate calyx and tubular corolla bearing a basal spur. *H. lobelioides* is the bird plant.

Het′er-og′y-na (-ŏj′ĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = FORMICOIDEA.

het′er-og′y-nal (-năl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Heterogynous.

het′er-o-in-fec′tion, *n.* [*hetero-* + *infection.*] Infection from external sources.

het′er-o-in-oc′u-la′tion, *n.* [*hetero-* + *inoculation.*] Inoculation from one organism to another. — **het′er-o-in-oc′u-la-ble**, *a.*

het-er-ol′o-bous (hĕt′ẽr-ŏl′ō-bŭs; -ō-lō′bŭs), *a.* Having unequal lobes.

het′er-ol′o-gal, *a.* *Math.* Not correspondent. *Obs.*

het′er-o-ly′sin, *n.* [*hetero-* + *lysin.*] See HÆMOLYSIN.

het′er-ol′y-sis (hĕt′ẽr-ŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + *lysis.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The destructive action of a heterolysin. — **het′er-o-lyt′ic** (-ō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

het′er-om′al-lous (-ŏm′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. μαλλός a lock of wool.] *Bot.* Spreading or turning in different directions; — applied to leaves of certain mosses, and opposed to *homomallous.*

het′er-o-mas′ti-gate (hĕt′ẽr-ō-măs′tĭ-gāt), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. μάστιξ whip.] *Zoöl.* Having two diversiform flagella, as in most of the Dinoflagellata.

Het′er-o-me′les (-mē′lēz), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μῆλον apple.] *Bot.* The monotypic genus of malaceous shrubs constituted by *H. arbutifolia*, the toyon.

Het′er-o-me′ri (-mē′rī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μηρός thigh.] *Zoöl.* A group of clamatorial birds having the femoral the chief artery of the leg. It consists of the families Cotingidæ and Pipridæ.

het′er-o-me-tab′o-lous (-mē-tăb′ō-lŭs), *a.* Heterometabolic.

Het′er-o-mor′pha (-môr′fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μορφή form.] = HOLOMETABOLA.

Het′er-o-mor′phæ (-fē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = OPISTHOCOMI.

het′er-o-mor′phite (-fīt), *n.* [See HETEROMORPHIC.] *Min.* A sulphide of lead and antimony, usually regarded as a variety of jamesonite.

het′er-o-mor′phy (hĕt′ẽr-ō-môr′fĭ), *n.* Heteromorphism.

Het′er-o-my-a′ri-a (-mī-ā′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μῦς a muscle.] *Zoöl.* A division of bivalve mollusks in which the anterior adductor muscle is very small. The ordinary mussels (Mytilidæ) are examples. — **het′er-o-my-a′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

het′er-o-ne′re-id (-nē′rē-ĭd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or of the character of, a heteronereis. — *n.* A heteronereis.

het′er-o-nym′ic (-nĭm′ĭk), *a.* Of different name. *Rare.*

het′er-on′y-mous-ly, *adv.* of HETERONYMOUS. See -LY.

het′er-o-ou′si-a (hĕt′ẽr-ō-ōō′sĭ-ȧ; -ou′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* Heteroousian doctrine.

het′er-o-ou′si-ast (-ăst), *n.* A heteroousian.

het′er-o-ou′si-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Heteroousian.

het′er-o-pet′al-ous, *a.* [*hetero-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having dissimilar petals.

Het′er-oph′a-gi (hĕt′ẽr-ŏf′ȧ-jī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* The altrices.

het′er-oph′a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-phagous.*] **a** *Zoöl.* Altricial. **b** *Bot.* Heterœcious.

het′er-o-pho′ni-a (hĕt′ẽr-ō-fō′nĭ-ȧ), **het′er-oph′o-ny** (-ŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [NL. *heterophonia.* See HETERO-; -PHONY.] *Med.* An abnormal state of the voice.

het′er-oph-thal′mi-a (-ŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ), **het′er-oph-thal′mus** (-mŭs), **het′er-oph-thal′mos** (-mŏs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] Difference of the two eyes in color, size, aperture of the lids, or the like.

het′er-o-phy-ad′ic (-ō-fī-ăd′ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. φυάς, -άδος, shoot.] *Bot.* Producing separate vegetative and reproductive shoots, as some species of *Equisetum*; — opp. to *homophyadic.*

het′er-o-plasm (hĕt′ẽr-ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-plasm.*] Tissue formed where it does not normally occur.

het′er-o-po′lar, *a.* [*hetero-* + *polar.*] Of, pert. to, or having, unlike poles.

het′er-op′ter (hĕt′ẽr-ŏp′tẽr), *n.* One of the Heteroptera. *Rare.*

het′er-op′tics (-tĭks), *n.* [*hetero-* + *optics.*] False optics.

het′er-o-rhi′zal (-ō-rī′zăl), *a.* [*hetero-* + *rhizo-* + *-al.*] *Bot.* Having roots apparently proceeding from no determinate points, as many cryptogams. *Obs.*

het′er-o′sis (-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑτέρωσις alteration, ἕτερος other.] *Rhet.* Use of one grammatical form for another.

Het′er-o-so′ma-ti (-ō-sō′mȧ-tī), *or* **-so′mi** (-sō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Heterosomata. — **het′er-o-some′** (hĕt′ẽr-ō-sōm′), *n.* — **het′er-o-so′mous** (-sō′mŭs), *a.*

het′er-o-so-ter′ic (-sō-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. σωτηρία salvation.] Relating to salvation by another. *Oxf. E. D.*

Het′er-o-spo′re-æ (-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A primary division of the Pteridophyta employed by some authors, including the Lycopodiaceæ and Equisetaceæ, which produce two kinds of asexual spores.

het′er-o-spor′ic (-spŏr′ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* Heterosporous.

het′er-o-stem′o-nous, *a.* [*hetero-* + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Having dissimilar stamens. *Rare.*

Het′er-os′tra-ca (-ŏs′trȧ-kȧ), **Het′er-os′tra-ci** (-sī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Paleon.* An order of ostracophores having the dermal armor in three layers, and the orbits widely separated and lateral. *Pteraspis* and *Drepanaspis* are examples.

het′er-o-sty′lism (-ō-stī′lĭz'm), **het′er-o-sty′ly** (hĕt′ẽr-ō-stī′lĭ), *n.* *Bot.* Heterogony.

het′er-o-sty′lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Heterostyled.

het′er-o-syl-lab′ic, *a.* [*hetero-* + *syllabic.*] *Phon.* Having one or more of the last elements uttered with a fresh expiration of breath; — said of a sound group.

het′er-o-tac′tous (hĕt′ẽr-ō-tăk′tŭs), *a.* Heterotaxic.

het′er-o-tax′y (hĕt′ẽr-ō-tăk′sĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr. τάξις an arrangement.] Heterotaxis.

Het′er-o′tis (-ō′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African fresh-water fishes of the family Osteoglossidæ, having a peculiar accessory breathing organ borne on the fourth branchial arch. The young bear external gills.

het′er-o-tom′ic (-ō-tŏm′ĭk), **het′er-ot′o-mous** (-ŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. -τομος cut.] *Bot.* Having the segments of the calyx or of the corolla unequal or dissimilar. *Rare.*

het′er-o-to′pi-a (-tō′pĭ-ȧ). Var. of HETEROTOPY.

het′er-ot′o-pism (hĕt′ẽr-ŏt′ō-pĭz′m) } *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr.
het′er-ot′o-py (hĕt′ẽr-ŏt′ō-pĭ) } τόπος place.] *Biol.* Displacement; difference of position; esp., *Med.*, deviation from the natural position, as of an organ or growth. — **het′er-o-top′ic** (-ō-tŏp′ĭk), **het′er-ot′o-pous** (-ŏt′ō-pŭs), *a.*

Het′er-ot′ri-cha (-ŏt′rĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, a hair.] *Zoöl.* A group of ciliate Infusoria having fine cilia all over the body and a circle of larger ones around the anterior end. The genus *Stentor* is a familiar example. — **het′er-ot′ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

het′er-o-troph′ic (hĕt′ẽr-ō-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* [See HETERO-; -TROPHY.] *Plant Physiol.* Deriving nourishment from without; — said of saprophytic or parasitic plants which are unable to perform photosynthesis. Opposed to *autotrophic.* — **het′er-ot′ro-phy** (-ŏt′rō-fĭ), *n.*

het′er-o-zy′gote (-zī′gōt; -zĭg′ōt), *n.* [*hetero-* + *zygote.*] *Biol.* A Mendelian hybrid which contains one or more recessive characters and which is therefore unstable, its progeny not being all true to type. Cf. HOMOZYGOTE; see MENDEL'S LAW. — **het′er-o-zy′gous** (-zī′gŭs), *a.*

het′man (hĕt′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Pol. *hetman*, prob. fr. G. *hauptmann*. Cf. ATAMAN.] A Cossack headman. The title of **chief hetman** is now held by the heir to the throne of Russia. — **het′man-ate** (-āt), *n.* — **het′man-ship**, *n.*

Heu′cher-a (hū′kẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after Johann Heinrich *Heucher*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of North American saxifragaceous herbs having small panicled flowers with entire petals and basal cordate or orbicular leaves. Several are ornamental. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See ALUMROOT.

heu′land-ite (hū′lăn-dīt), *n.* [After H. *Heuland*, English mineralogist.] *Min.* A mineral of the zeolite family, often occurring in amygdaloid as foliated masses, and also as monoclinic crystals with pearly luster on the cleavage face. It is a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $H_4CaAl_2(SiO_3)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$.

heu-ris′tic (hū-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὑρίσκειν to discover.] Serving to discover or find out; — applied specif.: **a** In the philosophy of Kant, to ideas of God, freedom, and immortality as not being demonstrable by things and events in time and space, but helping in their interpretation. **b** In pedagogy, to methods of investigation or teaching which lead the pupil to discover truths for himself.

He′ve-a (hē′vē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American euphorbiaceous trees having trifoliolate leaves, small panicled apetalous flowers with monadelphous stamens, and a capsular fruit. The species, esp. *H. brasiliensis*, yield Pará rubber (which see).

hew (hū), *v. t.*; *pret.* HEWED (hūd); *p. p.* HEWED or HEWN (hūn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEW′ING. [AS. *hēawan*; akin to D. *houwen*, OHG *houwan*, G. *hauen*, Icel. *höggva*, Sw. *hugga*, Dan. *hugge*, Lith. *kova* battle, Russ. *kovat'* to hammer, forge. Cf. HAY cut grass, HOE.] **1.** To cut by blows with an ax or other sharp instrument; to chop; hack; — often with *down*, *off*, *away*, etc.

Hew them to pieces; hack their bones asunder. *Shak.*

2. To fell, as trees, by cutting; to hew down.

3. To make, form, or shape by blows with a sharp instrument; to cut; — often with *out*; as, to *hew* out a sepulcher.

Rather polishing old works than *hewing* out new. *Pope.*

4. To strike (a leg or legs), as in interfering. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CUT.

hew, *v. i.* To make cutting blows, as with an ax.

hewn (hūn), *p. a.* **1.** Felled, cut, or shaped as with an ax; roughly squared; as, a house built of *hewn* logs.

2. Of stone, roughly dressed as with a hammer.

hex- (hĕks-), **hex′a-** (hĕk′sȧ-). [Gr. ἕξ six, ἑξα- (in comp.). See SIX.] A prefix denoting *six, sixth*; as, *hex*atomic; specif., *Chem.* (also used adjectively), denoting the presence of *six* atoms or equivalents of that signified by the term to which it is prefixed; as, *hexa*nitrate; *hexa*hydro-.

hex′a-bas′ic (hĕk′sȧ-bās′ĭk), *a.* [*hexa-* + *basic.*] *Chem.* Having six hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters.

hex′a-bi′ose (-bī′ōs), *n.* [*hexa-* + *biose.*] *Chem.* A disaccharide yielding hexoses on hydration. All the common disaccharides belong to this class.

hex′a-canth (hĕk′sȧ-kănth), **hex′a-can′thous** (-kăn′thŭs), *a.* [*hex-* + Gr. ἄκανθα thorn.] *Zoöl.* Having six hooks; specif., designating the early embryos of tapeworms.

hex′a-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [*hexa-* + Gr. χορδή string, chord: cf. F. *hexacorde.*] **1.** *Greek Music.* **a** A diatonic series of six tones. **b** A major sixth.

2. *Medieval Music.* A diatonic series of six tones with their intervals of steps (-) and half steps (⌣) as follows:

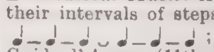

; — said to have been introduced by Guido d' Arezzo (11th century) as an advance on the tetrachord, the ancient unit of analysis. Seven hexachords, beginning successively on G, C, and F, comprised all the recognized tones, in each hexachord named *ut*, *re*, *mi*, etc., according to their position. (See GAMUT and SOLMIZATION.) The hexachord was supplanted in the 18th century by the octave and the modern system of key relationship.

3. A six-stringed musical instrument.

hex′ac′id (hĕks′ăs′ĭd), *a.* [*hex-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* Capable of combining with six molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

Hex′a-co-ral′la (hĕk′sȧ-kō-răl′ȧ), **Hex′a-co-ral′li-a** (-ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hexa-* + Gr. κοράλλιον coral.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of Actinozoa having a hexamerous arrangement of the tentacles (which are usually simple), or septa, or both, as most of the recent corals and sea anemones. It is not adopted in some recent classifications. — **hex′a-co-ral′lan** (-ăn), **hex′a-cor′al-line** (-kŏr′ăl-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a. & n.*

hex′ad (hĕk′săd), *n.* [L. *hexas*, *hexadis*, the number six, Gr. ἑξάς, ἑξάδος, fr. ἕξ six.] **1.** A group or series of six.

2. *Chem.* A hexad atom or element.

hex′ad, *a.* *Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of six. See VALENCE.

hex′a-dec′ane (hĕk′sȧ-dĕk′ān), *n.* [*hexa-* + *decane.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{34}$, of the paraffin series, esp. the one having normal structure, which is a white semisolid occurring in petroleum, melting at about 18° C.

hex-ad′ic (hĕk-săd′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hexad.

hex′a-ëm′er-on (hĕk′sȧ-ĕm′ẽr-ŏn), **hex′a-hem′er-on** (-hĕm′ẽr-ŏn), *n.* [L. *hexaëmeron*, fr. Gr. ἕξ six + ἡμέρα day; cf. Gr. ἑξαήμερος.] The six days of the Creation, or a history of the six days' work of creation, as contained in the first chapter of Genesis; also, a treatise on it. — **hex′a-ëm′er-ic**, **hex′a-hem′er-ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

hex′a-gon (hĕk′sȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *hexagonum*, Gr. ἑξάγωνος six-cornered; ἕξ (akin to E. *six*) + γωνία angle.] *Geom.* A (plane) polygon of six angles and therefore six sides.

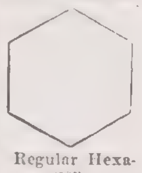

Regular Hexagon.

hex-ag′o-nal (hĕk-săg′ō-năl), *a.* **a** Having six angles and six sides; six-sided; divided into hexagons. **b** Having a hexagon as section or base. **c** *Cryst.* Designating, or belonging to, a crystal system in which six-sided forms occur. See CRYSTALLIZATION. — **hexagonal number**, any one of the figurate numbers, 1, 6, 15, 28, . . . formed from the arithmetical progression 1, 5, 9, 13, . . . and representable by dots arranged hexagonally. See FIGURATE.

hex′a-gram (hĕk′sȧ-grăm), *n.* [*hexa-* + *-gram.*] **1.** A figure formed by completing externally an equilateral triangle on each side of a regular hexagon; the Pythagorean symbol.

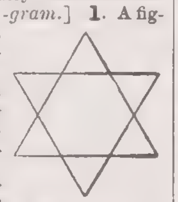

Hexagram, 1.

2. *Geom.* The figure formed by any six intersecting lines. **Pascal's (mystic) hexagram** is a hexagram inscribed in a conic; **Brianchon's hexagram** is the correlated hexagram circumscribed about a conic.

3. In Chinese literature, one of the sixty-four figures formed of six parallel lines (continuous or broken), forming the basis of the Yi Ching, or "Book of Changes." See FIVE CLASSICS.

Hex′a-gyn′i-a (-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hexa-* + Gr. γυνή a woman, female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with six pistils. — **hex′a-gyn′i-an** (hĕk′sȧ-jĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* — **hex′a-gyn** (hĕk′sȧ-jĭn), *n.*

hex-ag′y-nous (hĕk-săj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to the order Hexagynia; having six pistils.

hex′a-he′dral (hĕk′sȧ-hē′drăl), *a.* In the form of a hexahedron; having six faces.

hex′a-he′dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). [NL.; *hexa-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of six faces.

hex′a-hy′drate (-hī′drāt), *n.* [*hexa-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A compound containing six molecules of water.

hex′a-hy′dric (-hī′drĭk), *a.* [*hexa-* + *hydric.*] *Chem.* Containing six hydroxyl groups.

hex′a-hy′dro- (-hī′drō-). *Chem.* Combining form denoting addition of *six hydrogen atoms* to the molecule; as in *hexahydro*-benzene.

hex-am′er-ous (hĕk-săm′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*hexa-* + *-merous.*] **1.** *Bot.* Consisting of six parts; having floral whorls composed of six members; — usually written *6-merous.*

2. *Zoöl.* Having six parts, or parts in multiples of six, arranged radially; — said esp. of Actinozoa in which the tentacles and mesenteries are in multiples of six.

hex-am′e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἑξάμετρος of six meters; (sc. στίχος) hexameter verse; ἕξ six + μέτρον measure: cf. F. *hexamètre.* See SIX; METER.] *Pros.* A verse of six measures; esp., the six-foot dactylic verse of Greek and Latin epic poetry, of which the first four feet may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth is regularly a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee: thus, —

Arma vi | rumque ca | no ‖ Tro | jæ qui | primus ab | oris.
(- ⌣ ⌣ | - ⌣ ⌣ | - ‖ - | - - | - ⌣ ⌣ | - -)

The different time value of the dactyl in accentual verse (see FOOT) gives the English hexameter a different movement. Thus, —

Strongly it | bears us a- | long ‖ on | swelling and | limitless | billows,
Nothing be- | fore ‖ and | nothing be- | hind ‖ but the | sky and the | ocean. *Coleridge*

hex-am′e-ter, *a.* **a** Having six metrical feet, esp. of dactyls and spondees. **b** Having six dipodies; — said of verse measured by dipodies, as, in classic usage, of verse of iambs, trochees, and anapæsts.

hex′a-meth′yl-ene (hĕk′sȧ-mĕth′ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*hexa-* + *methylene.*] *Org. Chem.* A saturated cyclic hydrocarbon, C_6H_{12}, regarded as consisting of a ring of six methylene groups; — called also *cyclohexane*, *hexahydrobenzene*, and *naphthene*. It is a colorless volatile liquid of benzinelike odor. It is found in petroleum, esp. that from the Caucasus, in coal tar, etc., and is made artificially by reduction of benzene or by synthesis. See NAPHTHENE.

Hex-an′chi-dæ (hĕk-săŋ′kĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., orig. *Hexanchus*; prob. so called from the contracted gill slits, fr. Gr. ἕξ six + ἄγχειν to choke.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks of the group Diplospondyli, consisting of many fossil forms and a few living ones. They have one dorsal fin, and the palatoquadrate articulates with the postorbital part of the skull. The species are sometimes grouped in one genus, **Notidanus**, or divided into two, **Hexanchus**, with six pairs of gill clefts, and **Heptranchias**, with seven pairs. The best known is the cow shark (which see).

hex′ane (hĕk′sān), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ six.] *Chem.* Any of five hydrocarbons, C_6H_{14}, of the paraffin series. All are colorless, volatile liquids. Normal hexane occurs in petroleum and is an important constituent of ligroin.

hex′an′gu-lar (hĕks′ăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* [*hex-* + *angular.*] Having six angles or corners. — **hex′an′gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

hex′a-ni′trate (hĕk′sȧ-nī′trāt), *n.* [*hexa-* + *nitrate.*] *Chem.* A compound containing six nitrate groups (NO_3) in the molecule; as, cellulose *hexanitrate*, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4(NO_3)_6$.

hex′a-pla (hĕk′sȧ-plȧ), *n.* Etym. *pl.*, but syntactically *sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑξαπλᾶ, fr. ἑξαπλόος, contr. ἑξαπλοῦς, sixfold.] An edition or work in six texts or versions in parallel columns; specif. [*cap.*], the edition of the Old Testament compiled by Origen, in the 3d century, consisting of the Hebrew text, a transliteration in Greek, and the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, the Septuagint, Theodotion, and for some books, esp. the poetical, one, two, or three more versions. Cf. HEPTAPLA, OCTAPLA, ENNEAPLA, TETRAPLA. — **hex′a-plar** (-plȧr), *a.*

het′er-ot′ro-pal (-ŏt′rō-pȧl), *a.* *Bot.* Heterotropous.

het′er-o-troph′ (hĕt′ẽr-ō-trŏf′), *n.* *Bot.* A heterotrophic plant.

het′er-o-tro′phi-a (-trō′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Malnutrition.

het′er-o-tro′pi-a (-pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See HETERO-; -TROPIC.] *Med.* Strabismus.

het′er-o-trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-tropic.*] Æolotropic.

het′er-ot′ro-pous (-ŏt′rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερότροπος turning another way.] Amphitropous.

het′er-o-typ′ic, **het′er-o-typ′i-cal**, *a.* [*hetero-* + *typic*, *typical.*] *Biol.* Designating mitotic division in which the daughter chromosomes remain united by their ends to form rings.

Het′er-ou′si-a (hĕt′ẽr-ōō′sĭ-ȧ; -ou′sĭ-ȧ), **Het′er-ou′si-an**, etc. Vars. of HETEROOUSIA, etc.

het′er-o-xan′thine (hĕt′ẽr-ō-zăn′thĭn; -thēn), *n.* Also -**thin**. [*hetero-* + *xanthine.*] *Chem.* A methyl derivative of xanthine, $C_6H_6O_2N_4$, occasional in the urine.

het′er-ox′e-nous (hĕt′ẽr-ŏk′sē-nŭs), *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr. ξένος guest.] *Biol.* Infesting more than one kind of host, as certain parasites.

het′er-o-ze-te′sis (-ō-zē-tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. ζήτησις inquiry, fr. ζητεῖν to inquire, ask.] *Logic.* = IGNORATIO ELENCHI. *Rare.*

het′er-o-zy-go′sis (-zī-gō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* The condition of being a heterozygote.

heteveste. † HETEFESTE.

heth (*dial.* ĕth). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEATH.

Heth (hĕth). *Bib.*

Heth′a-lon (-ȧ-lŏn). *D. Bib.*

hethe, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *hæða.*] To mock; scorn. *Obs.*

hethely, *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *hæðiliga* mockingly, *hæðiligr* ludicrous.] Scornfully; contemptuously. *Obs.* — *a.* That excites contempt or derision. *Obs.*

hethen. † HEATHEN.

hethen, *adv.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *heðan*, Sw. *hädan*, Dan. *heden.*] Hence. *Obs.*

hethensith, *n.* [*hethen*, adv. + AS. *sīþ* a going, journey.] Departure; death. *Obs.*

hethenward, *adv.* [*hethen* + *-ward.*] Hence; away. *Obs.*

heth′er. † HITHER.

heth′er. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. or ref. sp. of HEATHER.

hething, *n.* [Icel. *hæðing.*] Contempt; scorn; mockery. *Obs.* — **hethingful**, *a.* *Obs.*

hethir. † HITHER.

Heth′lon (hĕth′lŏn). *Bib.*

hethnical, *a.* Ethnical. *Obs.*

hethnike. † ETHNIC.

hethun. † HETHEN.

hetire. † HETER.

hette. Obs. pret. of HIGHT.

hette. Obs. pret. & p. p. of HEAT.

het′ter, *a.* [Cf. OLG. *heter* a hater, *hetter* hating, irritating.] Severe; fierce; eager; bitter. — **het′ter-ly**, **het′tur-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **heu** (hū), *interj.* [L.] Alas!

heu. † HEW, HUE.

he′u-au′ (hā′ōō-ou′). = HEIAU.

heuch, **hooch** (hōōk), *interj.* An exclamation as of joy. *Scot.*

heu′ gase′. A cry used as view-halloo in hunting otters. *Eng.*

heugh (hū; hūk), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or the like.

heugh, **heuch** (hūk), *n.* [Cf. HOGH.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Crag; cliff; glen with overhanging sides. **b** Shaft in a coalpit; hollow in a quarry.

heuk (hūk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOOK.

heuk. † HEUGH, HUKE.

heup (hūp). Dial. Eng. var. of HOOP.

‖ **heu′ pi′e-tas! heu′ pris′ca fi′des!** [L.] Alas, piety! alas, the ancient faith! *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 878).

heu-re′ka (hū-rē′kȧ), *interj.* & *n.* Eureka.

heu-ret′ic (hū-rĕt′ĭk), *n.* [From Gr. εὑρετικός inventive.] The logic of discovery. *Rare.*

heu-ris′tic, *n.* Heuretic. *Rare.*

heurt, **heurte.** Vars. of HURT, a roundel.

heur′tle-ber′ry. Var. of HURTLEBERRY.

heu′vel (hû′vĕl), *n.* [D.] A hill. *South Africa.*

hev. Dial. var. of HAVE.

hevaly. † HEAVILY.

heve. † HIVE.

heve. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEAVE.

heved. Obs. pret. & p. p. of HEAVE.

heved. † HEAD.

hevede. † HAD.

hevedi. † HEADY.

hevedlynge. † HEADLONG.

he′ve-ëne (hē′vē-ēn), *n.* [From HEVEA.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon oil obtained in dry distillation of caoutchouc and gutta-percha.

hevely. † HEAVILY.

heven. † EVEN, HAVEN, HEAVE.

hev′en. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of HEAVEN.

heven, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *hefna*, Dan. *hevne.*] To take vengeance; to revenge. *Obs.*

heven, *v. t.* [AS. *hafenian* to hold, grasp. See HEAVE.] To raise; exalt. *Obs.*

hevenes. † HEAVINESS.

hever. † EVER.

hever grass. [Cf. F. *ivraie* darnel.] The wild oat.

hevi. † HEAVY.

he′vi (hā′vē), *n.* The Otaheite apple.

hevid. † HEAD.

Hev′i-la (hĕv′ĭ-lȧ). *D. Bib.*

Hev′i-lath (-lăth). *D. Bib.*

hevin. † HEAVEN.

hevior. Var. of HAVIER, gelded decr.

hevy. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of HEAVY.

hew (hū). Obs. or Scot. var. of HUE.

hew. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HEUGH.

hew, *n.* A hewing; swinging stroke; wound. *Obs.*

hew′a-ble (hū′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

hewche. † HEUGH.

hewe. † HEAVE, HOVE, HUE.

hewe, *n.* [Cf. HIND peasant.] Domestic servant; retainer. *Obs.*

hew′el (hū′ĕl), *n.* [Cf. HICKWALL.] = HEWHALL.

hewer. † EWER.

hew′er, *n.* One who hews.

hew′gag (hū′găg), *n.* A toy of the nature of a kazoo, common in the United States about the middle of the 19th century.

hew′hall′ (hū′hôl′), **hew′hole′**, *n.* [Cf. HICKWALL.] The European green woodpecker.

hewhow. † HEIGHHO.

hewin. † HEAVEN.

Hew′itt lamp (hū′ĭt). = MERCURY-VAPOR LAMP.

hew′let. Dial. Eng. var. of HOWLET.

hewmet. † HELMET.

hewmound. † HELMET.

hew′ster, *n.* A hewer. *Obs.*

hew′ster, *n.* [See HUE.] A colorer. *Obs.*

hewt, *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *hiewet* hewing, cutting. *Oxf. E. D.*] A grove or copse. *Obs.*

hewy. † HEAVY.

hewyn. † EVEN, HEAVEN.

Hex′a-bib′los (hĕk′sȧ-bĭb′lŏs), *n.* [NL.; *hexa-* + Gr. βίβλος book.] A compilation in 6 books, with 80 titles, of Greco-Roman, or Byzantine, law published in 1345 by Harmenopulos, a judge at Thessalonica, based upon the law books called Prochiron, Synopsis Basilicorum major, etc. It was famous throughout the East.

hex′a-cap′su-lar, *a.* [*hexa-* + *capsular.*] *Bot.* Having six capsules. *Rare.*

hex′a-ce (hĕk′sȧ-sē), *n.* [*hex-* + Gr. ἀκή point.] *Geom.* The summit of a polyhedron where six faces concur.

hex-ach′ro-nous (hĕk-săk′rō-nŭs), *a.* [*hexa-* + Gr. χρόνος time.] *Pros.* Hexaseme.

hex′a-col′ic (-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἑξάκωλος; ἕξ six + κῶλον member.] *Pros.* Composed of six cola. See COLON.

hex′a-con′tane. Var. of HEXECONTANE.

hex-ac′ti-nal (hĕk-săk′tĭ-năl; hĕk′săk-tī′năl), **hex-ac′tine** (hĕk-săk′tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [*hex-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* Six-rayed.

Hex′ac-ti-nel′li-da (-tĭ-nĕl′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hex-* + a dim. of Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, a ray.] *Zoöl.* An order of sponges having six-rayed siliceous spicules. It includes the glass sponges. — **hex′ac-ti-nel′lid** (-ĭd), **hex′ac-ti-nel′li-dan** (-ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.* — **hex′ac-ti-nel′line** (-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.*

hex′ac-tin′i-an (-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the tentacles or mesenteries in multiples of six.

hex′a-cyc′lic (hĕk′sȧ-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* [*hexa-* + *cyclic.*] *Bot.* Having hexamerous whorls; — applied to flowers.

hex′a-dac′tyle (-dăk′tĭl), **hex′a-dac-tyl′ic** (-dăk-tĭl′ĭk), **hex′a-dac′ty-lous** (-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἑξαδάκτυλος; ἕξ six + δάκτυλος finger.] Having six fingers or toes. — **hex′a-dac′ty-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

hex′ade. Var. of HEXAD, *n.*, 1.

hex′a-dec′yl, *n.* [*hexa-* + *decyl.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_{16}H_{33}$, of hexadecane.

hex′a-ë′dral (hĕk′sȧ-ē′drăl). Var. of HEXAHEDRAL.

hex′a-foil′, *n.* [*hexa-* + *foil* a leaf.] A geometrical figure consisting of six lobes.

hex′a-glot (hĕk′sȧ-glŏt), *a.* [*hexa-* + Gr. γλῶττα tongue.] Having text in six languages.

hex-ag′o-nal, *n.* *Math.* A hexagonal number.

hex-ag′o-nal-ly, *adv.* of HEXAGONAL.

hex′a-go′ni-al, **hex′a-gon′i-cal**, *a.* Hexagonal. *Obs.*

hex-ag′o-nous (hĕk-săg′ō-nŭs), *a.* Hexagonal. *Rare.*

hex-ag′o-ny, *n.* A hexagon. *Obs.*

Hex′a-gram′mi-dæ (hĕk′sȧ-grăm′ĭ-dē), **Hex′a-gram′mos** (-ŏs). [NL.; *hexa-* + Gr. γράμμα line.] See GREENLING **a**. — **hex′a-gram′moid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

hex′a-hem′er-on. Var. of HEXAËMERON.

hex′a-hy′dride, *n.* Also -**drid**. [*hexa-* + *hydride.*] *Chem.* A hydride containing six atoms of hydrogen in the molecule.

hex′a-hy′dro-ben′zene, *n.* [*hexa-* + 2d *hydro-* + *benzene.*] *Org. Chem.* Hexamethylene.

hex′a-hy-drox′y-ben′zene, *n.* *Chem.* A grayish crystalline substance, $C_6(OH)_6$, obtained by reduction of triquinoyl.

hex′a-kis-oc′ta-he′dron (hĕk′sȧ-kĭs-ŏk′tȧ-hē′drŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἑξάκις six times + *octahedron.*] *Geom.* A hexoctahedron.

hex′a-kis-tet′ra-he′dron (-tĕt′rȧ-hē′drŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἑξάκις six times + *tetrahedron.*] *Cryst.* A hexatetrahedron.

hex-am′er-al (hĕk-săm′ẽr-ăl), *a.* Hexamerous.

hex-am′e-ter-ly, *adv.* In composition of hexameters. *Obs.*

hex-am′e-tral (hĕk-săm′ē-trăl), **hex′a-met′ric** (hĕk′sȧ-mĕt′rĭk), **hex′a-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Hexameter.

hex-am′e-trist (hĕk-săm′ē-trĭst), *n.* One who writes in hexameters.

hex-am′e-trize (-trīz), *v. i. & t.* To write hexameters, or to tell in hexameter. *Rare.*

hex′a-me-trog′ra-pher (hĕk′sȧ-mē-trŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*hexameter* + *-grapher.*] A hexametrist. *R.*

Hex-an′dri-a (hĕk-săn′drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hex-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with six stamens. — **hex-an′der** (-dẽr), *n.* — **hex-an′dri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

hex-an′dric (-drĭk), **hex-an′drous** (-drŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to the Hexandria; having six stamens.

hex′a-ox′y-ben′zene, *n.* Hexahydroxybenzene.

hex′a-par′tite, *a.* [*hexa-* + *partite.*] See SEXPARTITE.

hex′a-pet′al-oid, **hex′a-pet′al-oi′de-ous**, *a.* [*hexa-* + *petaloid.*] *Bot.* Having a perianth with six petaloid divisions.

hex′a-pet′al-ous, *a.* [*hexa-* + *petalous.*] Having six petals.

hex′a-phyl′lous (hĕk′sȧ-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*hexa-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having six leaves.

hex′a-pla′ri-an (-plā′rĭ-ăn;

I J K L M

hex'a-pod (hĕk'sȧ-pŏd), *a.* [Gr. ἑξάπους, ἑξαπόδος, six-footed; ἕξ six + πούς, ποδός, foot.] Having six feet. — *n.* An animal having six feet; specif., one of the Hexapoda.

Hex-ap'o-da (hĕk-săp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hexa-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A class of arthropods consisting of the true or six-legged insects; — exactly equiv. to *Insecta* in its modern and narrower sense (excluding myriapods and arachnids).

hex'arch (hĕk'särk), *a.* [*hex-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning, element.] *Bot.* Having six radiating vascular strands; — applied to roots, as those of the onion.

hex'a-seme (hĕk'sȧ-sēm) } *a.* [Gr. ἑξάσημος; ἕξ six + **hex'a-se'mic** (-sē'mĭk) } σῆμα sign, mark.] *Anc. Pros.* Having, or composed of, six time units, or moræ; also, consisting of feet so composed.

hex'a-stich (hĕk'sȧ-stĭk), *n.* Also **hex-as'ti-chon** (hĕk-săs'tĭ-kŏn); *L. pl.* -CHA (-kȧ). [L. *hexastichus* of six rows, lines, or verses, Gr. ἑξάστιχος; ἕξ six + στίχος row, line, verse.] *Pros.* A poem or stanza of six verses or lines.

hex-as'ti-chous (hĕk-săs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [See HEXASTICH.] *Bot.* Six-ranked; having the parts in six vertical rows. — **hex-as'ti-chy** (-kĭ), *n.*

hex'a-stigm (hĕk'sȧ-stĭm), *n.* [*hexa-* + Gr. στίγμα mark, point.] *Math.* The figure (consisting of lines and points) determined by six points; — the correlate of a *hexagram.*

hex'a-tet'ra-he'dron (-tĕt'rȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). [*hexa-* + *tetrahedron.*] *Cryst.* A twenty-four-faced form of the tetrahedral group of the isometric system. Its faces correspond to those of the alternate octants of a hexoctahedron.

Hex'a-teuch (hĕk'sȧ-tūk), *n.* [*hexa-* + Gr. τεῦχος a tool, a book.] The first six books of the Old Testament; — so called in analogy to the Pentateuch, with which it combines Joshua. Adherents of the higher criticism generally hold the Hexateuch to be a composite whole made by combining certain more or less independent documents (the three chief ones being the *Covenant Code, Deuteronomic Code*, and *Priestly Code*) dealing largely with the same events, but composed at different periods or under different conditions. See LAW. — **Hex'a-teuch'al** (-tūk'ăl), *a.*

hex'a-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*hex-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Consisting of six atoms; having six atoms in the molecule. **b** Hexad. **c** Having six replaceable atoms or radicals.

hex'a-va'lent (hĕk'sȧ-vā'lĕnt; hĕk-săv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*hexa-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of six; hexad.

hex'e-con'tane (hĕk'sē-kŏn'tān), *n.* [Gr. ἑξήκοντα sixty + *-ane.*] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{60}H_{122}$, of the paraffin series, obtained by fusing myricyl iodide with sodium. It melts at 102° C.

hex-ei'ko-sane (hĕks-ī'kō-sān), *n.* [*hex-* + *eikosane.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{26}H_{54}$, resembling paraffin.

hex'en-be'sen (hĕk'sĕn-bā'zĕn), *n.* [G., lit., witches' broom.] *Bot.* An abnormal brushlike growth (also called *witches'-broom* or *witches'-besom*) of small branches on various trees and shrubs, esp. conifers, due to infection by the mycelium of fungi of the order Exoascales.

hex'ine (hĕk'sīn; -sēn), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ six.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric hydrocarbons, C_6H_{10}. All the hexines are colorless, volatile liquids. Some are members of the acetylene series; others are diolefines.

hex'ite (hĕk'sīt), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ six.] *Org. Chem.* A hexahydric alcohol. The *hexites* are closely related to the hexoses, which they resemble in many properties, as sweetness. They are not fermented by yeast. Some hexites, as mannite, dulcite, and sorbite, occur in nature.

hex-oc'ta-he'dron (hĕk-sŏk'tȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). [*hex-* + *octahedron.*] *Cryst.* An isometric crystal having forty-eight equal triangular faces.

Hexoctahedron.

hex'ode (hĕk'sōd), *a.* [*hex-* + 2d *-ode.*] *Teleg.* Designating a kind of multiplex telegraphy in which six messages can be transmitted at the same time.

hex-o'ic (hĕk-sō'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or noting any of several isomeric acids of formula $C_6H_{12}O_2$. Normal caproic and isocaproic acids are *hexoic* acids.

hex'one (hĕk'sōn), *a.* [Gr. ἕξ six.] *Chem.* Designating certain compounds having six atoms of carbon in the molecule; as, the *hexone* bases, arginine, lysine, and histidine.

hex-on'ic (hĕk-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of several metameric acids having the formula $C_5H_6(OH)_5CO_2H$, as gluconic acid.

hex'ose (hĕk'sōs), *n.* [*hex-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any member of a group of sugars containing six carbon atoms in the molecule. Some are widely distributed in nature, esp. in ripe fruits; many have been prepared synthetically. According to their aldehyde or ketone nature, they are called **aldohexoses**, as mannose, glucose, and galactose, or **ketohexoses**, as fructose and sorbinose.

hex'yl (hĕk'sĭl), *n.* [*hex-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_6H_{13}, the radical of hexane.

hex'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; -ȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*hexyl* + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* The amine ($C_6H_{13}NH_2$) of hexyl. Normal hexylamine, a basic liquid, occurs in cod-liver oil.

hex'yl-ene (hĕk'sĭ-lēn), *n.* [*hex-* + *-yl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons, C_6H_{12}, of the ethylene series, artificially prepared.

hey (hā), *interj.* [ME. *hei*; cf. D. & G. *hei.*] An exclamation, as of interrogation, joy, surprise, or encouragement.

hey'day' (hā'dā'), *interj.* [Cf. G. *heida*, or *hei da*, D. *hei daar*, hey there.] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder. *B. Jonson.*

hey'day', *n.* [Perh. for *high day.* See HIGH; DAY.] The time of highest strength, vigor, or bloom; acme; hence, joy, high spirits, frolicsomeness; wildness.

The *heyday* in the blood is tame. *Shak.*
In the *heyday* of their victories *J. H. Newman.*

hi-a'tus (hī-ā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* L. HIATUS, E. HIATUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L., fr. *hiare, hiatum*, to gape; prob. akin to E. *yawn.* See YAWN.] **1**. An opening; a gap; a chasm; esp., a break, as in a manuscript, where some part is missing; a space where something is wanting.
2. *Gram.* The concurrence of two vowels in two successive words or syllables without contraction, or the break or slight interval of silence necessary to keep the sounds distinct; — called an **internal hiatus** when within a word, as in *coöperate;* and an **external hiatus** when between the final vowel of one word and the initial vowel of a following one.

Hi'a-wa'tha (hī'ȧ-wô'thȧ; *see note below*), *n.* **a** A Mohawk chieftain of the 16th century who effected the confederation known as the Five Nations or League of the Iroquois. Miraculous powers and deeds were ascribed to him in Iroquoian legend. **b** The hero of a poem by Longfellow in which some elements of the Iroquoian legends are combined with Algonquian myths of Manabozo, Hiawatha being made by Longfellow a hero of the Algonquian Ojibwas.
☞ Other pronunciations of this name are sometimes given, as hĭ-ȧ-wô'tȧ, hē'ȧ-wô'thȧ, etc. The Iroquoian pronunciation is hī'ŌN-hwä'h'thä'h (first syllable like *high*).

Hib-ber'ti-a (hĭ-bûr'tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after George *Hibbert*, British botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of dilleniaceous shrubs, natives of Australia and Polynesia, having showy yellow flowers with numerous stamens and five fugacious petals, succeeded by polycarpellary fruits. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses under the name *Australian rockrose.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

hi'ber-na-cle (hī'bẽr-nȧ-k'l; hī-bûr'nȧ-k'l; 277), *n.* [L. *hibernaculum* a winter residence, pl. *hibernacula* winter quarters. See HIBERNATE.] Winter quarters; a hibernaculum. — **hi'ber-nac'u-lar** (hī'bẽr-năk'ū-lȧr), *a.*

hi'ber-nac'u-lum (hī'bẽr-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [See HIBERNACLE.] **1**. *Bot.* The winter resting part of a plant, as a bud or underground stem. *Rare.*
2. *Zoöl.* **a** A case or covering for protection during the winter. **b** In certain fresh-water polyzoans, an encysted bud which survives the winter and develops into a colony in the spring. **c** The epiphragm of a snail.

hi-ber'nal (hī-bûr'năl), *a.* [L. *hibernalis.*] Wintry.

hi'ber-nate (hī'bẽr-nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *hibernare, hibernatum*, fr. *hibernus* wintry; cf. *hiems* winter, Gr. χειμών, Skr. *hima.* See HIBERNAL.] **1**. To winter; to pass the winter in close quarters, in a torpid or lethargic state, as do many animals. **2**. *Bot.* To pass the winter in a resting state without vegetating, as the spores, winter buds, etc., of various plants.

hi'ber-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of hibernating. Cf. ÆSTIVATION, 1.

Hi-ber'ni-a (hī-bûr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Ireland, the Latin name often used in poetry.

Hi-ber'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Hibernia* Ireland; cf. L. *Juberna, Juverna, Iverna*, Gr. Ἰέρνη, E. IRISH, ERIN.] Of or pert. to Ireland; Irish. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland.

Hi-ber'ni-cism (hī-bûr'nĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; esp., an Irish bull.

Hi-ber'no- (hī-bûr'nō-). A combining form for *Hibernian.*

Hi-bis'cus (hī-bĭs'kŭs; hĭ-), *n.* [L., marsh mallow; cf. Gr. ἰβίσκος.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of malvaceous herbs, shrubs, or small trees, the rose mallows, having dentate or lobed leaves and large showy flowers, the column of stamens bearing anthers below the summit; the carpels are several-seeded. Many species, as *H. syriacus*, the althea, are common in cultivation. Others, as the East Indian *H. cannabinus*, yield strong fibers and much mucilage; the seeds of some species yield an oil. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

hic'ci-us doc'ci-us, *or* **doc'ti-us** (hĭk'shĭ-ŭs dŏk'shĭ-ŭs). [Corrupted fr. L. *hic est doctus* this is a learned man.] A juggler's formula; hence, a juggler. *Hudibras.*

hic'cup, **hic'cough** (hĭk'ŭp), *n.* [Earlier *hickup, hicket, hickock;* prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. & Dan. *hik*, Sw. *hicka*, F. *hoquet.*] *Physiol.* A spasmodic inspiratory movement, consisting of a sudden contraction of the diaphragm, accompanied with closure of the glottis, the inrush of air against the closed glottis producing a peculiar sound.

hic'cup, **hic'cough** (hĭk'ŭp), *v. i.;* HIC'CUPED *or* HIC'COUGHED (-kŭpt); HIC'CUP-ING *or* HIC'COUGH-ING. To have hiccups, or make a hiccup or hiccups.

hick'ey (hĭk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). *Elec.* **a** A device for bending a conduit, consisting of an iron pipe used as a handle fitted at one end with a tee through which the conduit is passed. **b** A small fitting used in wiring for electric lights a fixture piped for gas.

hick'o-ry (hĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [North American Indian *pawcohiccora* (Capt. J. Smith) a kind of milk or oily liquor pressed from pounded hickory nuts. "*Pohickory*" is named in a list of Virginia trees, in 1653, and this was finally shortened to "hickory." *J. H. Trumbull.*]
1. Any American juglandaceous tree of the genus *Hicoria*, esp. the shagbark or one of its allies. Many species afford valuable hard wood and sweet edible nuts; also, the wood of the tree. See HICORIA.
2. In Australia, any of various trees, species of *Acacia, Eucalyptus*, or other genera, or their wood, resembling true hickory; — called also *native hickory.*
3. A switch, cane, etc., of hickory wood.
hickory bark borer, a small beetle (*Scolytus quadrispinosus*) that burrows beneath the bark of several species of hickory. — **h. gall louse**, any of numerous species of *Phylloxera* that form galls on the leaves or petioles of the hickory, as *P. caryæfoliæ*, that forms conical galls on the upper side of the leaf. — **h. horned devil**, the larva of the regal moth (which see). *Local, U. S.* — **h. twig girdler**, the girdler (*Oncideres cingulatus*).

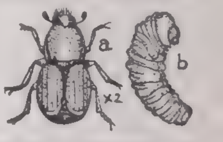

Hickory Bark Borer (*Scolytus quadrispinosus*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

hickory acacia. An Australian acacia or hickory (*Acacia leprosa*) with hard, reddish brown wood.

hickory aphis. A very large aphis (*Lachnus caryæ*) that infests the branches of the hickory.

hickory borer. Any of certain beetles whose larvæ live under the bark or in the wood of the hickory; esp.: **a** A destructive gray and brown longicorn beetle (*Goes tigrinus*), whose larva bores under the bark and in the wood. **b** A common long-horned beetle (*Cyllene picta*), black with thirteen yellow bands. **c** Any of several ambrosia beetles, esp. *Corthylus punctatissimus*, which also girdles and kills young sugar maples.

Hickory Borer b (*Cyllene picta*).

hickory girdler. The girdler (*Oncideres cingulatus*).

hickory moth. Any of several moths whose larvæ feed on hickory leaves; esp., the **hickory tussock moth** (*Halesidota caryæ*), whose larva is covered with long white hairs.

hickory nut. The nut or fruit of the hickory. It is oblong or nearly orbicular in shape, usually compressed on the sides, sharp-pointed at the apex, and inclosed in a 4-valved husk. The best nuts of commerce are obtained from the shagbark (*Hicoria ovata*).

hickory pine. **a** A timber pine of the western United States (*Pinus aristata*) with bristle-pointed cones. **b** In the eastern United States, the table-mountain pine.

hickory shad. **a** The fall herring. **b** A gizzard shad. Its muscular stomach has the appearance of a hickory nut.

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115). **hex'a-plar'ic** (-plăr'ĭk), *a.* Hexaplar. [*a.* Hexapod.
hex-ap'o-dal (hĕk-săp'ō-dăl),
hex-ap'o-dan (-dăn), *a.* & *n.* Hexapod. [pod.
hex-ap'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* Hexa-
hex-ap'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* [See HEXAPOD.] *Pros.* A line or verse consisting of six feet.
hex'a-pro'style, *a.* [*hexa-* + *prostyle.*] *Arch.* Hexastyle, with no columns at the sides.
hex'ap-sal'mus (hĕk'săp-săl'mŭs), **hex'ap-sal'mos** (-mŏs), *n.* [As if fr. Gr. ἑξάψαλμος; ἕξ six + ψαλμός song, psalm.] *East. Ch.* A part of the daily service of lauds, consisting of Psalms iii., xxxviii., lxiii., lxxxviii., ciii., and cxliii.
hex-ap'ter-ous (hĕk-săp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*hexa-* + *-pterous.*] *Bot.* Having six winglike processes.
hex'arch-y (hĕk'sär-kĭ), *n.* [*hex-* + *-archy.*] A group of six states. Cf. HEPTARCHY.
hex'a-sep'al-ous, *a.* *Bot.* Having six sepals.
hex'a-sper'mous, *a.* [*hexa-* + *-spermous.*] Having six seeds.
hex'a-stem'o-nous, *a.* *Bot.* Having six stamens.
hex-as'ter (hĕk-săs'tẽr), *n.* [*hex-* + 1st *-aster.*] *Zoöl.* Stellate sponge spicule with six rays.
hex'a-stich'ic (hĕk'sȧ-stĭk'ĭk), *a.* *Pros.* Of or pert. to a hexastich. [*Arch.* Hexastyle.
hex'a-sty'lar (-stī'lȧr), *a.*
hex'a-style (hĕk'sȧ-stīl), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. ἑξάστυλος with six columns: ἕξ six + στῦλος column.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION b & d.
hex'a-sty'los (hĕk'sȧ-stī'lŏs), *n.* [NL.] A hexastyle building.
hex'a-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἑξασύλλαβος; ἕξ six + συλλαβή syllable.] Comprising six syllables
hex'a-tri'ose (-trī'ōs), *n.* [*hexa-* + *triose.*] *Org. Chem.* A sugar which yields on hydration three hexose molecules.
hex'de-cyl (hĕks'dē-sĭl), *n.* [*hex-* + *decyl.*] = HEXADECYL. — **hex'de-cyl'ic** (-sĭl'ĭk), *a.*
hex'ene (hĕk'sēn), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ six.] *Chem* = HEXYLENE.
hex-e'ris (hĕk-sē'rĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἑξήρης with six banks of oars.] See GALLEY, 2.
hex'i-col'o-gy (hĕk'sĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἕξις habit + *-logy.*] Ecology; bionomics. — **hex'i-co-log'i-cal** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
hex'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* = HEXICOLOGY. — **hex'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
hex-par'tite, *a.* [*hex-* + *partite.*] *Medieval Arch.* Designating a system of vaulting in which each bay has six compartments.
hext. † HIGHEST.
hex-tet'ra-he'dron (hĕks-tĕt'rȧ-hē'drŏn). Var. of HEXATETRAHEDRON. [pert. to hexyl.
hex-yl'ic (hĕk-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* Of or
hey. † EYE, HE, HEO, HI, HIE.
hey. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAY, HIGH. [COCKALORUM.
hey' cock'a-lo'rum. See HIGH
hey'de-guy, heyday guise. † HAYDEGUY.
hey'din. † HETHING.
Hey'duc, -duck, -duke. Vars. of HAIDUK.
heye. † AWE, HIE.
heyere, *n.* One who raises. *Obs.*
heyghne. † HAIN.
hey go bet. A phrase used as a hunting cry, etc. *Obs.*
heyh, heygh. † HIGH.
hey-ho, *interj.* Heigh-ho
heyle. † HAIL, health.
heyne. † HEAN.
heyne. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAIN, to raise.
hey pass. An exclamation used by jugglers. *Obs.* [HER.
heyr. † HAIR, HAIRE, HEIR,
hey'rat, hey'ratt, *n.* [Guarani *eyra*, fr. *eyra* honey.] The kinkajou. *Obs.*
heyrone. † HERON.
hey'suck. Var. of HAYSUCK.
heyt. † EAT, HAIT, HATE, HEAT, HEIGHT, HIGHT. [THEN.
hey'then. † HEATHEN, HE-
He-ze'chi-el (hē-zē'kĭ-ĕl).
Hez'e-ci (hĕz'ē-sī), **Hez'e-ci'a** (-sī'ȧ), **Hez'e-ci'as** (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
Hez'e-ki (hĕz'ē-kī). *Bib.*
Hez'e-ki'ah (-kī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Khizqiyāh.*] **1**. Lit., strength of the Lord; — masc. prop. name. F. *Ézéchias* (ā'zā'kyȧs'); It. *Ezechia* (ād-zā'kyä), *Ezecchia* (ād-zāk'kyä); Sp. *Ezéquias* (ā-thā'kyäs); G. *Hiskia* (hĭs'kē-ä). **2**. The name of several Old Testament characters; esp., a king of Judah during a part of the 7th century B. C., who tried to reform idolatrous worship among the Jews.
He'zi-on (hē'zĭ-ŏn), **He'zir** (hē'zẽr), **Hez'ra-i** (hĕz'rā-ī; -rī) *or* **Hez'ro** (-rō), **Hez'ron** (-rŏn), **Hez'ron-ites** (-īts). *Bib.*
hez'zle. Dial. Eng. for HAZEL.
hf. *Abbr.* Half; healthy females (in mortality tables).
H. F. *Abbr.* Healthy females.
HF Table. See MORTALITY TABLE.
Hg. [without period, *Hg*] *Chem.* Symbol for Mercury (L. *hydrargyrum*). [heliogram; Hugo.
Hg., *or* **hg.** *Abbr.* Hektogram;
H. G. *Abbr.* High German; His (or Her) Grace; Horse Guards.
H. G. D. H. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Grand Ducal Highness
H. G. M. M *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Hereditary Grand Master Mason.
H. H. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).
hhd. *Abbr.* Hogshead.
hi. † HEO, HIGH [*pron.*
hi. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of I,
hi. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HE.
hi, *pron.* [AS. *hī, hī, hīe*, acc. of *hīo, hēo*, she, fem. of *hē* he.] Her; herself. *Obs.*
hi, *pron., 3d pers. pl.* [AS. *hī, hī, hīe*, nom. & acc. pl. of *hē, hīo* (*hēo*), *hit*, he, she, it.] They; them. *Obs.*
hi (hī), *interj.* Exclamation, as of surprise, or a mere call.
Hi. *Abbr.* Hieronymus.
H. I. *Abbr.* Hawaiian Islands.
hiacinthe. † HYACINTH.
hiane. † HYENA.
hi'ant (hī'ănt), *a.* [L. *hians, -antis*, p. pr. of *hiare* to gape.] **1**. Gaping. *Rare.* **2**. *Phon.* Having a gliding articulation beginning with a tense and changing to a lax formation. *Lloyd.* [IOQUA.
hi'a-qua (hī'ȧ-kwȧ). Var. of
hi'ate (hī'āt), *v.* [L. *hiatus*, p. p.] To gape; to cause a hiatus. — **hi-a'tion** (hī-ā'shŭn), *n.* Both *Rare.*
‖ **hi-a'tus val'de de-flen'dus** [L.] A very deplorable hiatus.
‖ **hib'a** (hĭb'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *hibah.*] *Mohammedan Law.* A gift; properly, a voluntary transfer of something without consideration; also, a gift in the nature of an exchange (called **hiba b'il-ewaz**), and a grant made on condition of a future or periodic payment in return (**hiba ba-shart ul-ewas**). [*Dial. Eng.*
hib'bin (ĭb'ĭn), *n.* [Manx.] Ivy.
hi'ber-na'tor (hī'bẽr-nā'tẽr), *n.* An animal which hibernates.
Hi-ber'ni-an-ism (hī-bûr'nĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* A Hibernicism.
Hi-ber'ni-cal-ly (-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an Irish style or manner
Hi-ber'ni-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To express or do in an Irish way.
Hi'ber-nize (hī'bẽr-nīz), *v. t.* To Hibernicize. *Rare.* — **Hi'ber-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
Hi-ber'no-Celt'ic, *n.* Irish Celtic speech. — **Hi-ber'no-Celt'ic**, *a.*
Hi'ber-nol'o-gy (hī'bẽr-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Hiberno-* + *-logy.*] Knowledge or study of things that are Irish. *Rare.* — **Hi'ber-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* *Rare.*
Hi bun'ci (hē'bōōn'chē), *n. pl.* [Jap. *hibun; hi* sun + *bun* letters.] The characters in which certain prehistoric Japanese lapidary inscriptions are written.
hic. † I, *pron.*
hic (hĭk), *interj.* A word used to represent the sound of hiccuping, as by one intoxicated
hic'a-tee (hĭk'ȧ-tē), *n.* A fresh-water tortoise (*Chrysemis rugosa*) of Central America.
hic'cof. Hiccough. *Ref. Sp.*
hic'coft. Hiccoughed. *Ref. Sp.*
hic'cup-nut', *n.* The seed of an ornamental South African combretaceous shrub (*Poivrea bracteosa*) or the plant itself.
hic'cupt Hiccuped. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **hic et u-bi'que.** [L.] Here and everywhere.
‖ **hic fi'nis fan'di.** [L.] Here (was) an end of the speaking. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, X. 116).
hich. † I, *pron.*
hich (hĭk). Scot. var. of HIGH.
hich. Hitch. *Ref. Sp.*
hich'cock', *n.* [Cf. HICK a countryman, and 4th COCK.] A stupid fellow. *Obs.* [CREEK.
Hich'i-tee (hĭch'ĭ-tē), *n.* See
hicht. † HIGHT.
hicht. Hitched. *Ref. Sp.*
hicht (*Scot.* hĭĸt). Obs. or Scot. var. of HEIGHT.
hich'ty, *a.* High; haughty. — **hich'ti-ness**, *n.* Both *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **hic ja'cet** (hĭk jā'sĕt). [L.] Here lies; — used in epitaphs; hence, an epitaph.
Hick, *or* **hick**, *n.* [Familiar form of *Richard.*] A simple countryman. *Obs.* [Hiccup. *R.*
hick, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. HIC, HICKET.]
Hick'a-thrift', **Thomas**, *or* **Jack** (hĭk'ȧ-thrĭft'). In legend, a poor laborer of the time of William the Conqueror, possessed of superhuman strength. For his exploits he was knighted, and made governor of East Anglia, or Thanet. See "Quart. Rev.," No. XLI. art. v.
hick'er-y pick'er-y (hĭk'ẽr-ĭ pĭk'ẽr-ĭ). Hiera picra.
hick'et, *n.* & *v.* Hiccup. *Obs.*
hick'ing-ly, *adv.* [See HICK, hiccup.] Spasmodically. *Obs.*
hick'-joint' point'ing. *Masonry.* Pointing in which a superior finishing mortar is inserted in the scraped-out joints.
hick'le. Dial. Eng. for ICKLE.
hick'mal. Var. of HECKIMAL.
hick'ock, hick'op, *n.* & *v.* Hiccup. *Obs.* [*mus racemosa.*
hickory elm. The cork elm *Ul-*
hick'o-ry-head', *n.* Ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* [of California.
hickory oak. Cañon live oak
hickory poplar. The tulip tree.
hickory shirt. A shirt of coarse and strong twilled cotton having a check or stripe. *U. S.*

hick′wall′ (hĭk′wôl′), *n.* [Formerly also *hyghwhele, highawe.*] The European green woodpecker; sometimes, any of certain other European woodpeckers, as the lesser spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopus minor*).

Hi-co′ri-a (hĭ-kō′rĭ-*á*; 201), *n.* [NL. See HICKORY.] *Bot.* A genus of juglandaceous trees, the hickories, distinguished from *Juglans* by the dehiscent husk of the fruit and the smooth or angled nut. There are about 15 species, all North American. The most valuable nut producers are the pecan (*H. pecan*), the shagbark (*H. ovata*), and the shellbark (*H. laciniosa*). The pignut (*H. glabra*) and the bitternut (*H. minima*) yield useful timber.

hid′age (hīd′āj), *n.* [From HIDE a quantity of land.] *O. Eng. Law.* A tax formerly paid to the royal exchequer for every hide of land; also, the value or measure assessed as a basis for the tax.

hi-dal′go (hĭ-dăl′gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp., contr. fr. *hijo de algo*, i. e., son of something; *hijo* son (fr. L. *filius*) + *algo* something, fr. L. *aliquod.* Cf. FIDALGO.] A title denoting a Spanish nobleman of the lower class. — **hi-dal′go-ism** (-ĭz′m), **hi-dal′gism** (-jĭz′m), *n.*

hid-a′tion (hīd-ā′shŭn), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A measuring or reckoning in, or assessing by, hides.

Hi-dat′sa (hē-dät′sä), *n.* An Indian of a semicivilized Sioux tribe gathered at the Fort Berthold reservation, North Dakota; — called also *Gros Ventre* and *Minnetaree.*

hid′den (hĭd′′n), *p. a.* Concealed; put out of view; secret; not known; mysterious.

Syn. — Secret, covert, clandestine, surreptitious.

hidden fifths *or* **octaves**, *Music*, consecutive fifths or octaves, not sounded, but suggested or implied in the simultaneous movement up or down of two parts to a fifth or an octave. — **h. quantity**, *Lat. Gram.*, the quantity of a vowel which is so situated that its natural quantity is not determinable by scansion, as when it comes before a double consonant, or before two or more consecutive consonants (other than a mute and a liquid) in the same word. — **h. vowel**, *Lat. Gram.*, a vowel of hidden quantity.

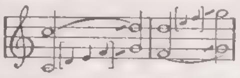

Hidden Fifth and Octave. The progression of the voice parts from *c′* to *g′* and from *d′* to *g′′* suggests the intermediate *f′* and *f′′*, which if sounded would produce a consecutive fifth and octave.

hid′den-ite (hĭd′′n-īt), *n.* [After one W. E. *Hidden* (b. 1853).] *Min.* A yellow to green variety of spodumene found in North Carolina; lithia emerald. It is used as a gem.

hide (hīd), *n.* [AS. *hīd*, earlier *hīged*; prob. orig., land enough to support a family; cf. AS. *hīwan, hīgan*, members of a household, and E. HIND a peasant.] *Eng. Hist.* A measure of land, common in Domesday Book and old English charters, the quantity of which varied with the nature of the land and at different periods, as from 80 to 100 and 120 acres. The normal hide of the Domesday Book is 120 acres, and in it *hide* was the name for the ordinary fiscal unit of land measure used for southern England. The popular designation of this unit in northern England and Scotland was apparently *plowgate, plowgang*, or *plowland*, and in Kent the similar term was *sulung.* In Domesday Book and other Latin records *hide* was translated by LL. *hida*, plowland by LL. *carucata* (E. *carucate*). The *hide* is considered to have been originally the amount apportioned or considered requisite for the support of one free household, or, as defined in some early authorities, the amount that one ox plows in a year. Cf. CARUCATE.

hide, *n.* [ME. *hide, hude*, AS. *hȳd*; akin to D. *huid*, OHG *hūt*, G. *haut*, Icel. *hūð*, Dan. & Sw. *hud*, L. *cutis*, Gr. κύτος; cf. Gr. σκῦτος skin, hide.] **1.** The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; — commercially applied to the undressed skins of full-sized oxen, horses, buffaloes, etc., those from small or young animals being called **kips** and those of calves, sheep, goats, etc., **skins.** The United States Treasury Department classes as **hides** of cattle only those weighing 25 pounds when raw or 12 pounds when dried, or 15 pounds when dried and salted. All under these weights are classed as **skins.**
2. The human skin. *Contemptuous or Humorous.*

O tiger's heart, wrapped in a woman's *hide!* — *Shak.*

3. A cowhide or rawhide whip.

Syn. — See SKIN.

hide and hair, wholly; entirely; without removal of any part.

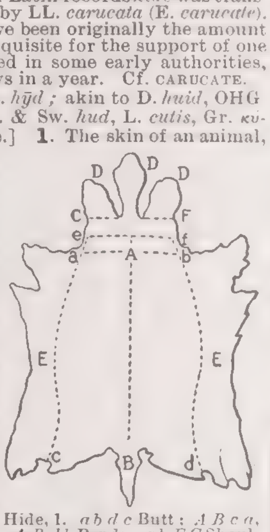

Hide, 1. *a b d c* Butt; *A B c a, A B d b* Bends; *a b F C* Shoulder; *a b f e* Range; *E, E* Belly Offal; *D, D, D* Cheeks and Faces.

hide, *v. t.*; HID′ED (hīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); HID′ING (hīd′ĭng).
1. To take the hide from. *Rare.*
2. To flog, as with a cowhide. *Colloq.*

hide (hīd), *v. t.*; *pret.* HID (hĭd); *p. p.* HID′DEN (hĭd′′n), HID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HID′ING (hīd′ĭng). [ME. *hiden, huden*, AS. *hȳdan*; prob. akin to Gr. κεύθειν, and perh. to E. *hoard.*] **1.** To conceal, or withdraw from sight; to put out of view; to secrete. "Where truth is *hid.*" *Shak.*

A city that is set on a hill cannot be *hid.* — *Matt.* v. 15.

2. To withhold from knowledge; to keep secret; to refrain from avowing or confessing.

Heaven from all creatures *hides* the book of fate. — *Pope.*

3. To obstruct or bar the view of; as, a hill *hides* the sea.
4. To remove from danger; to shelter.

In the time of trouble he shall *hide* me. — *Ps.* xxvii. 5.

5. *Bib.* To turn away, as the eyes, ears, or face, in inattention or displeasure.

Syn. — Cover, mask, veil, cloak, shroud, bury, screen, disguise, dissemble, suppress. — HIDE, CONCEAL, SECRETE, ENSCONCE. HIDE (the general term) and CONCEAL are often interchangeable. But *conceal*, in modern usage, often emphasizes more strongly than *hide* the element of intention or the effectiveness of the result, and is more frequently used of a refusal to divulge (see DISSEMBLE); as, "Let me go, that I may *hide* myself in the field" (1 *Sam.* xx. 5); "I found . . . some thickets of trees, in one of which there was a hollow large enough to *conceal* me entirely" (*Defoe*); "She . . . sharply turned about to *hide* her face" (*Tennyson*); "Dark priests and haughty warriors gazed on him with baffled wonder, for a hermit's vest *concealed* his face" (*Shelley*); "I 'm glad to be constrained to utter that which torments me to *conceal*" (*Shak.*). To SECRETE, as here compared, is to deposit in a place of close hiding; the word frequently implies stealth; as, a squirrel *secretes* its winter supply of nuts. To ENSCONCE, in earlier usage to place one's self securely in hiding, is now to establish one's self snugly or comfortably, commonly with no idea of concealment; as, "She shall not see me: I will *ensconce* me behind the arras" (*Shak.*); "He entertained a show so seeming just, and therein so *ensconced* his secret evil, that jealousy itself could not mistrust" (*id.*); "The Bay of Monterey has been compared . . . to a bent fishing hook. . . . Monterey itself is cozily *ensconced* inside the barb" (*Stevenson*). See SECRET, SIMULATION, ASSUME.

to hide one's self, to put one's self in a condition to be safe; to secure protection. *Prov.* xxii. 3.

hide (hīd), *v. i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight or observation.

Bred to disguise, in public 't is you *hide.* — *Pope.*

hide and seek. A children's game played in various modes, the general character of the game being a search by one or more players for one or more of the others. The game, or its varieties, is variously called **hide and go seek, hide and coop, hide and find, hide and fox**, etc., **hie spy** or I spy, and formerly **all hid**, from a cry still sometimes used. "*All hid, all hid*; an old infant play." *Shak.*

hide beetles. Either of two small widely distributed beetles of the genus *Trox* which feed upon hides, skins, etc.

hide′bound′ (hīd′bound′), *a.* **1.** Having the skin adhering so closely to the ribs and back as not to be easily loosened or raised; — said of an animal.
2. *Hort.* Having the bark so close and constricting that it impedes the growth; — said of trees.
3. Obstinately or stupidly narrow in thought.
4. Niggardly; penurious. *Obs.*
5. Bound or edged with hide, as a shield. *Rare.*

hid′e-ous (hĭd′ē-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *hidous*, OF. *hidous, hidos, hidus, hisdos, hisdous*, F. *hideux*: cf. OF. *hide, hisde*, fright; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Exciting horror and fear; frightful; terrifying; dreadful. *Archaic.*

Impendent horrors, threatening *hideous* fall. — *Milton*

2. Revolting to the senses; horribly ugly or discordant.

A piteous and *hideous* spectacle. — *Macaulay.*

3. Revolting to the moral sense; shocking; odious; detestable; horrible.

Sure, you have some *hideous* matter to deliver. — *Shak.*

4. Appallingly huge; monstrously large. *Obs. or R.*

Of stature huge and *hideous* he was. — *Spenser.*

Syn. — Ghastly, grim, grisly, horrid, terrible.
— **hid′e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **hid′e-ous-ness**, *n.*

hid′ing (hīd′ĭng), *n.* Act of concealing, or a place or means of concealment.

hid′ro- (hĭd′rō-). A combining form from Greek ἱδρώς, *sweat, perspiration.*

hi-dro′sis (hĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱδροῦν to sweat, ἱδρώς sweat.] **1.** *Physiol.* Excretion of sweat; perspiration.
2. *Med.* Excessive perspiration; also, any skin disease characterized by abnormal perspiration.

hi-drot′ic (hĭ-drŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἱδρωτικός sudorific.] *Med.* Causing perspiration; diaphoretic or sudorific. — *n.* A medicine that causes perspiration; a diaphoretic or a sudorific.

hie (hī), *v. i.*; HIED (hīd); HY′ING (hī′ĭng). [ME. *hien, hihen, highen*, AS. *hīgian* to hasten, strive; cf. D. *hijgen* to pant, long for.] **1.** To exert one's self; to strive. *Obs.*
2. To hasten; to go in haste; — often reflexively with a personal pronoun. "My husband *hies* him home." *Shak.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies.* — *Dryden.*

3. To make good progress; to speed; prosper. *Obs.*

hie, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to hasten; hence, to rouse into quick action; to urge; incite; as, to *hie* on a hound.
2. To make haste in the passage of; as, to *hie* one's way.

hiel′a-man, **heil′a-man** (hēl′*á*-măn), *n.* Also *hieleman, heelaman, yeelaman.* [Native name.] A kind of shield, often made of the wood of the batswing coral, used by the Australian aborigines for warding off spears.

hi′e-mal (hī′ē-măl), *a.* [L. *hiemalis*, fr. *hiems* winter: cf. F. *hiémal.*] Of or belonging to winter.

Hi′er-a-cite (hī′ĕr-*á*-sīt), *n.* [LL. *Hieracitae.*] *Ch. Hist.* A follower of Hieracas (Hierax) of Leontopolis, Egypt, in the 4th century, who enjoined the strictest asceticism, denied the resurrection of the material body and the entrance into the kingdom of heaven of married persons and of children dying in infancy, and identified the Holy Spirit with Melchizedek.

Hi′er-a′ci-um (hī′ĕr-ā′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱεράκιον a kind of plant, fr. ἱέραξ, -ακος, hawk.] *Bot.* A very large genus of cichoriaceous plants, the hawkweeds, having simple, often basal leaves, heads of flowers with yellow or red rays, and achenes bearing a pappus of slender bristles. The species are particularly abundant in England; many are very troublesome weeds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

hi′er-a′co-sphinx (hī′ĕr-ā′kō-sfĭŋks), *n.* [Gr. ἱέραξ, -ακος, hawk + σφίγξ.] A hawk-headed sphinx. See SPHINX, 3.

hi′er-a pic′ra (hī′ĕr-*á* pĭk′r*á*; pī′kr*á*). [NL.; Gr. ἱερός sacred + πικρός bitter.] *Pharm.* A cathartic powder made of aloes and canella bark.

hi′er-arch (hī′ĕr-ärk), *n.* [LL. *hierarcha*, Gr. ἱεράρχης; ἱερός sacred (akin to Skr. *ishiras* vigorous, fresh, blooming) + ἀρχός leader, ruler, fr. ἄρχειν to lead, rule.] One who has high and controlling authority in sacred things; the chief of a sacred order; as, princely *hierarchs.*

hi′er-ar′chal (-är′kăl), *a.* Pert. to a hierarch or hierarchy.

hi′er-ar′chic (-kĭk), **hi′er-ar′chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *hiérarchique.*] Pertaining to a hierarchy.

hi′er-ar′chism (hī′ĕr-är′kĭz′m), *n.* The principles or authority of a hierarchy. — **hi′er-arch′ist** (-kĭst), *n.*

hi′er-arch′y (-är′kĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. ἱεραρχία: cf. F. *hiérarchie.*] **1.** A rank or order of holy beings, primarily of angels.

Standards and gonfalons . . . for distinction serve
Of *hierarchies*, of orders, and degrees. — *Milton.*

2. Dominion or authority in sacred things.
3. A body of officials disposed organically in ranks and orders each subordinate to the one above it; a body of ecclesiastical rulers.
4. A form of government administered in the church by patriarchs, metropolitans, archbishops, bishops, and, in an inferior degree, by priests. *Shipley.*
5. A series divided or classified in ranks or orders; esp., a series of classifying terms in natural science or logic.

hi′er-at′ic (hī′ĕr-ăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *hieraticus*, Gr. ἱερατικός, akin to ἱερός sacred: cf. F. *hiératique.*] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to, or originated by, priests. Specif.: *Archæol.* Designating a style of ancient Egyptian writing called "hieratic" by the Greeks. It was an abridged form of hieroglyphic writing which assumed a cursive character, and was used for all literature, both secular and religious, until the demotic became prevalent, when hieratic was reserved for religious writings.

hi′er-at′i-co- (hī′ĕr-ăt′ĭ-kō-). Combining form from Greek ἱερατικός, *hieratic.*

hi′er-o- (hī′ĕr-ō-). Combining form fr. Greek ἱερός, *sacred.*

hi′er-oc′ra-cy (-ŏk′r*á*-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [*hiero-* + *-cracy.*] Government by ecclesiastics; a hierarchy. — **hi′er-o-crat′ic** (-ō-krăt′ĭk), **hi′er-o-crat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hi′er-o-dule (hī′ĕr-ō-dūl), *n.* [L. *hierodulus*, Gr. ἱερόδουλος; ἱερόν temple or ἱερός sacred + δοῦλος slave.] *Gr. Antiq.* A slave dedicated to a deity, and dwelling in its temple; specif., *pl.*, the courtesans of the temple of Aphrodite, in Corinth. — **hi′er-o-du′lic** (-dū′lĭk), *a.*

hi′er-o-glyph′ (-glĭf′), *n.* [Cf. F. *hiéroglyphe.* See HIEROGLYPHIC, *a.*] **1.** A hieroglyphic character, esp. one of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics.
2. Any character the meaning of which is not obvious; humorously, an illegible character or writing.

hi′er-o-glyph′ic (-glĭf′ĭk), **hi′er-o-glyph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *hieroglyphicus*, Gr. ἱερογλυφικός; ἱερός sacred + γλύφειν to carve: cf. F. *hiéroglyphique.*] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a hieroglyph or hieroglyphics; also, inscribed with hieroglyphics. — **hi′er-o-glyph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hi′er-o-glyph′ic (-glĭf′ĭk), *n.* **1.** A sacred character; a character in the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians, or by extension other peoples, as the Egyptian Hieroglyphics. Mexicans, etc.

Cartouche of Cleopatra.

Specif., *pl.*, the characters or mode of writing of the ancient Egyptians (or, by transference, other peoples). The Egyptian hieroglyphic writing contains characters of two main classes: (1) *ideographic*, each character representing either the object itself or a symbolic idea associated with it (as an ostrich feather is a symbol of truth); (2) *phonetic*, each character representing either an alphabetic sound (as a hawk represents the vowel *a*) or a complete syllable. In writing, the two classes were combined according to fixed

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hickory wattle. A Queensland acacia (*Acacia aulacocarpa*).
Hick′scorn′er, *or* **hick′-**, *n.* [*Hick* a countryman + *scorner.*] A scoffer; — orig. as the name of a character in an interlude printed by Wynkyn de Worde. *Obs.*
Hicks′ites (hĭks′īts), *n. pl.*, *or* **Hicksite Friends.** See FRIEND, 6.
hick′up. Obs. or rare var. of HICCUP.
hick′way′. Var. of HICKWALL.
‖ **hic la′bor, hoc o′pus est.** [L.] See HOC OPUS, HIC LABOR EST.
‖ **hic se-pul′tus.** [L.] Here (is) buried; — used in epitaphs.
hid. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HIDE. [land measure.]
hid. Obs. or hist. var. of HIDE.
hid, *pret. & p. p.* of HIDE. See HIDDEN.
‖ **hi′dal-gui′a** (ē′dăl-gē′ä), *n.* [Sp. See HIDALGO.] Nobility; rights and privileges of nobility.
hid′at-ed (hīd′āt-ĕd), *p. a.* Measured in hides. See HIDE, land measure.
Hid′da-i (hĭd′ā-ī; hĭ-dā′ī), **Hid′de-kel** (hĭd′ē-kĕl). *Bib.*
hid′dels. ✝ HIDELS.
hid′den-ly, *adv.* of HIDDEN.
hid′den-most, *n.* See -MOST.
hid′den-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hid′den-veined′, *a.* *Bot.* Of nervation, hyphodrome.
hid′der. ✝ HEDER. [HITHER.]
hid′der. Obs. or Scot. var. of
hiddill. ✝ HIDEL.
hid′dy-gid′dy, *a. & adv.* [Cf. HIRDY-GIRDY.] Dizzy; dizzily. *Scot.*
hide. Obs. pret. of HIE.
hide, *n.* A hiding place. *Rare.*
hide′a-way′, *a.* Hiding or hidden. *Rare.* — *n.* One who conceals himself. *Rare.*
hide′bind (hīd′bīnd′), *v. t.* To make hidebound. *R.* [derma.]
hidebound disease. Sclero-
hid′ed (hīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* Having a hide; — chiefly used in combination.
hide′geld′, hide′gild′, *n.* [AS. *hīdgild*; *hīd* hide + *gild, gield*, tribute.] *O. Eng. Law.* A tax on a hide of land; hidage.
hide′gild′, *n.* [AS. *hȳdgild*; *hȳd* skin + *gild, gield*, tribute.] *O. Eng. Law.* A fine paid in lieu of flogging. *Oxf. E. D.*
hid′el, hid′els, *n.* [AS. *hȳdels.*] A hiding place. *Obs.* [hide.]
hide′land′, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A
hide′less, *a.* See -LESS.
hide′ling, *a.* Habitually hiding. *Rare.* — *n.* [*hide* + 1st *-ling.*] One that hides. *Rare.*
hid′e-os′i-ty (hĭd′ē-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *a.* [*hideous* + *-ity.*] Hideousness, or a hideous thing. *Rare.*
hider. ✝ HITHER. [hides.]
hid′er (hīd′ẽr), *n.* One who
hid′ing (hīd′ĭng), *n.* A flogging. *Colloq.*
hidious. ✝ HIDEOUS.
hid′les. ✝ HIDELS.
hid′lings (hĭd′lĭngz; -lĭnz), *a. & adv.* [Cf. HIDELING.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Secret; secretly. — *n.* Secret places or actions.
hid′ly, *adv.* Hiddenly. *Obs.*
hid′n. Hidden. *Ref. Sp.*
hid′ness, *n.* Hiddenness. *Obs.*
hidor, hidour, *n.* [OF. Cf. HIDEOUS.] Fear; dread; horror; also, hideousness. *Obs.*
hidous. ✝ HIDEOUS.
hidous, *v. t.* [See HIDEOUS.] To dread; fear; abhor. *Obs.*
hi′dra. ✝ HYDRA.
hi-drad′e-ni′tis (hĭ-drăd′ē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hidro-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of sweat glands.
hidre. ✝ HITHER.
hi′dro-. Var. of HYDRO-.
hid′ro-cys-to′ma (hĭd′rō-sĭs-tō′m*á*), *n.* [NL.; *hidro-* + *cysto-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A diseased condition of sweat glands causing an eruption of clear, deep-seated vesicles on the face.
hid′ro-man′cy (hĭd′rō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*hidro-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of the sweat.
hid′ro-poi-e′sis (-poi-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hidro-* + *-poiesis.*] *Physiol.* The formation of sweat. — **hid′ro-poi-et′ic** (-ĕt′ĭk), *a.*
hidropsie. ✝ HYDROPSY.
hid′ros-ad′e-ni′tis (hĭd′rŏs-ăd′ē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = HIDRADENITIS.
hiduous. ✝ HIDEOUS.
hidwise. ✝ HIDEOUS.
hie. ✝ HE, HEO, HI.
hie. Scot. var. of HIGH.
hie, *n.* Haste; diligence. *Obs.*
hie, high (hī), *interj.* [Cf. HI, *interj.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A call used to direct a horse to the left. — *v. t.* To direct to the left by this call.
hiede. Obs. pret. of HIE. [*Brit.*]
hie′der, *n.* A male lamb. *Local*,
hiegh. ✝ HIGH.
Hi′el (hī′ĕl). *Bib.*
hielaman tree. The batswing coral; — from the use of the wood for hielamans. [HIGHLAND.]
hie′land. Obs. or Scot. var. of
hield, heald, *v. i.* [See HEEL to incline.] **1.** To incline; tilt; cant; also, to be favorable. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Obs.* **a** To droop; decline; sink. **b** To submit; yield. **c** To take one's way; to turn away.
hield, heald, *v. t.* **1.** To tip or cant over; to incline. *Obs.*
2. To pour, as liquor; to shed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hield, heald, *n.* [AS. *hylde.* Cf. HEEL to tip.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
1. An incline; slope; decline.
2. Inclination.
3. Act of pouring out.
hiel′mite (hyĕl′mīt), *n.* [After P. J. *Hjelm*, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A black mineral containing yttrium, iron, manganese, and calcium in stannates, tantalates, and niobates. Sp. gr., 5.82.
hi′e-ma′tion, *n.* [L. *hiematio.*] Wintering. *Obs.* [Winter.]
‖ **hi′ems** (hī′ĕmz), *n.* [L.]
hien (hyĕn). Var. of HSIEN.
hiene. ✝ HYENA.
hier. ✝ HERE, HIGHER, HIRE.
Hier. *Abbr.* Hierosolyma (L., Jerusalem). [A Hieracite.]
Hi′er-a′cian (hī′ĕr-ā′shăn), *n.*
Hi′er-ap′o-lis (-ăp′ō-lĭs). *Bib.*
hi′er-arch′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HIERARCHIC, -ICAL.
hi′er-at′i-cal (-ăt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Hieratic.
hi′er-a-tite (hī′ĕr-*á*-tīt), *n.* [From *Hiera*, old name of Vulcano, one of the Lipari Islands.] *Min.* Potassium fluosilicate, found as grayish concretions in the fumaroles of Vulcano.
hierde. ✝ HERD.
hiere. ✝ HEAR.
Hi-er′e-el (hī-ĕr′ē-ĕl), **Hi-er′e-moth** (-mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.*
hierest. ✝ HIGHEST.
Hi-er′i-e′lus (hī-ĕr′ĭ-ē′lŭs). *Bib.*
Hi-er′mas (hī-ûr′măs). *Bib.*
hierne. ✝ HERN.
Hi′er-och′lo-ë (hī′ĕr-ŏk′lō-ē), *n.* [NL.; *hiero-* + Gr. χλόη grass.] *Bot.* Syn. of SAVASTANA.
hi′er-o-dou′los (-ō-dōō′lŏs), *n.; pl.* -LOI (-loi). = HIERODULE.
hi′er-o-du′la (hī′ĕr-ō-dū′l*á*), *n.* *fem.; pl.* -LÆ. A hierodule.
hi′er-o-du′lus (-lŭs), *n. masc.; pl.* -LI. A hierodule.
Hi′er-o-fal′co (-făl′kō), *n.* [NL.; due to taking the first syllable of E. *gerfalcon, gyrfalcon*, F. *gerfaut*, as fr. Gr. ἱερός sacred.] *Zoöl.* A subgenus of falcons consisting of the gyrfalcons.
hi′er-og′a-my (-ŏg′*á*-mĭ), *n.* [*hiero-* + *-gamy.*] Sacred marriage, as of a god. *Rare.*
hi′er-o-glyph′, *v. t.* To portray or write in hieroglyphs. *Rare.* — **hi′er-og′ly-pher** (hī′ĕr-ŏg′lĭ-fẽr), *n.* *Rare.*

I J K L M

rules. Hieroglyphics are ordinarily read from the right. The figures of birds and other animals face in the direction of reading. The hieroglyphic characters of the earliest picture writing were gradually reduced in later writings to simpler forms, which retained only the leading characteristics of the objects symbolized. Such reduced characters have been called *linear hieroglyphics*. These were again abbreviated and conventionalized into other systems of writing. Cf. HIERATIC, DEMOTIC.
2. Hence, any pictorial symbol or emblematic figure the meaning of which is due to an obscure association; a secret or enigmatical sign; also, *pl.*, humorously, unintelligible or illegible writing.

hi′er-og′ly-phist (hī′ẽr-ŏg′lĭ-fĭst; 277), *n.* One versed in hieroglyphics; also, a maker or writer of hieroglyphics.

hi′er-o-gram′ (hī′ẽr-ō-grăm′), *n.* [*hiero-* + *-gram*.] A sacred or hieratic symbol.

hi′er-o-gram′mat (-ō-grăm′ăt), **-gram′mate** (-āt), **-gram′ma-teus** (-*ā*-tūs), *n.* [Gr. ἱερογραμματεύς; ἱερός sacred + γραμματεύς clerk, scribe.] A writer of sacred records, esp. hieroglyphic records. — **hi′er-o-gram-mat′ic** (-gră-măt′ĭk), **hi′er-o-gram-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hi′er-o-gram′ma-tist** (-grăm′*ā*-tĭst), *n.*

hi′er-o-graph′ (hī′ẽr-ō-grȧf′), *n.* [*hiero-* + *-graph*.] A hieroglyph or hierogram. — **hi′er-og′ra-pher** (-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* — **hi′er-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), **-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hi′er-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἱερογραφία; ἱερός sacred + γράφειν to write.] Descriptive writing on sacred subjects; a treatise on religion.

hi′er-ol′a-try (-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*hiero-* + *-latry*.] Worship of saints or sacred things. *Rare.*

hi′er-ol′o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*hiero-* + *-logy*; cf. Gr. ἱερολογία sacred language.] **1**. The science of Egyptian records. *Rare.*
2. A body of knowledge of sacred things; the literary or traditional embodiment of the religious beliefs of a people or peoples; as, the *hierology* of Greece.
3. Hagiology, or record of saints.
— **hi′er-o-log′ic** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), **-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hi′er-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

hi′er-om-ne′mon (-ŏm-nē′mŏn), *n.; pl.* -NEMONES (-nĕm′ō-nēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἱερομνήμων; ἱερός sacred + μνήμων mindful, fr. μνᾶσθαι to think on, remember.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The secretary or recorder sent by each state belonging to the Amphictyonic Council along with the deputy or minister. **b** A magistrate who had charge of religious matters, as of the regulation of the calendric festivals.

hi′er-om′o-nach (hī′ẽr-ŏm′ō-năk; -ō-mŏn′ăk; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἱερομόναχος a holy monk; ἱερός holy + μοναχός monk. See MONK.] *East. Ch.* A monk who is also a priest.

hi′er-on (hī′ẽr-ŏn), *n.; L. pl.* HIERA (-*ā*). [Gr. ἱερόν.] *Gr. Antiq.* A sacred place or precinct.

Hi′er-o-nym′ic (hī′ẽr-ō-nĭm′ĭk), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Pert. to, or composed by, St. Jerome (L. *Hieronymus*), (d. A. D. 420); as, the *Hieronymic* version, or Vulgate.

Hi′er-on′y-mite (-ŏn′ĭ-mīt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of any of various hermit orders named in honor of St. Jerome. — **Hi′er-on′y-mite**, *a.*

hi′er-o-phan′cy (hī′ẽr-ō-făn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἱεροφαντία.] State of being, or qualification to be, a hierophant.

hi′er-o-phant (hī′ẽr-ō-fănt; hī-ẽr′-; 277), *n.* [L. *hierophanta*, *hierophantes*, Gr. ἱεροφάντης; ἱερός sacred + φαίνειν to show: cf. F. *hiérophante*.] **1**. *Gr. Antiq.* A priest, esp. one who instructed or led in the sacred offices; often, specif., the chief priest of the Eleusinian mysteries, who was always one of the Eumolpides. Cf. DADUCHUS, PONTIFF.
2. Hence, an expositor of sacred mysteries.

hi′er-o-phan′tic (-făn′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἱεροφαντικός.] Of, like, or pertaining to, hierophants or hierophancy. — **hi′er-o-phan′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), **hi′er-o-phan′tic-ly**, *adv.*

Hi′er-o-sol′y-mi′tan (hī′ẽr-ō-sŏl′ĭ-mī′tăn), *a.* [L. *Hierosolymitanus*, fr. *Hierosolyma*, Gr. Ἱεροσόλυμα. See JERUSALEM.] Of or pert. to the city of Jerusalem. — *n.* A native of Jerusalem. — **Hierosolymitan liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, I.

hi′er-o-the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL., fr. Gr. ἱεροθήκη; ἱερός sacred + θήκη chest.] *Class. Antiq.* A receptacle for sacred objects.

hi′er-ur′gy (hī′ẽr-ûr′jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. ἱερουργία; ἱερός sacred + ἔργον work.] A sacred or holy work or worship. — **hi′er-ur′gi-cal** (-ûr′jĭ-kăl), *a.*

hig′gle (hĭg′′l), *v. i.;* HIG′GLED (-′ld); HIG′GLING (-lĭng). [Cf. HAGGLE.] **1**. To chaffer; to stickle for small advantages in buying and selling; to haggle. *Emerson.*
2. To hawk or peddle provisions.
higgling of the market, *Economics*, the process by which in the trading of the market the price at which the supply and demand will be equal is approximated.

hig′gle-dy-pig′gle-dy (hĭg′′l-dĭ-pĭg′′l-dĭ), *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy. *R. Browning.* — *a.* Confused; jumbled. — *n.* Confusion; jumble.

high (hī), *a.;* HIGH′ER (-ẽr); HIGH′EST. [ME. *high*, *hegh*, *hey*, *heh*, AS. *héah*, *hēh*; akin to OS. *hōh*, OFries. *hag*, *hach*, D. *hoog*, OHG. *hōh*, G. *hoch*, Icel. *hār*, Sw. *hög*, Dan. *höi*, Goth. *hauhs*, and to Icel. *haugr* mound, G. *hügel* hill, Lith. *kaukaras*.] **1**. Reaching, situated, or passing, upward, esp. considerably, from any given point, line, or plane; lofty; as, a *high* tree, mast, building, cloud, mountain; being at, or passing to, a considerable (absolute or comparative) elevation above the earth's surface, or other level of comparison; elevated; as, a *high* story; a *high* plateau; a *high* leap; a *high* flight; a horse of *high* action.
2. With units of measurement: Having (the specified) altitude or elevation; as, a building ten stories *high*.
3. In various transferred senses: **a** *Geog.* With the equator as base: Far toward one of the poles; — chiefly in the phrase *high latitude*. **b** With reference to season: Advanced to or toward its mid, acme, or fullness of character; as, *high* day; *high* noon; *high* summer. **c** With reference to time: Long past; ancient; remote; as, *high* antiquity. **d** With reference to sound: Loud; shrill. **e** *Acoustics & Music.* Acute in pitch; sharp; — opposed to *grave* or *low*; as, a *high* note. **f** *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a high position of some part of the tongue in relation to the palate; as, ē (ēve) is a *high* front vowel, o͞o (fo͞od) is a *high* back vowel. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 42, 43.
4. Of relatively great importance; chief; main; principal; first; foremost; specif.: **a** Exalted in social standing or consideration; of relatively powerful or reputable rank, birth, office, dignity, or the like; as, to come of *high* family; to be known in *high* circles; the *high* councils of a nation; a *high* priest. **b** Grave; serious; as, a *high* crime.
5. Elevated or advanced in character or quality, whether moral or intellectual; lofty; as, *high* aims; difficult to comprehend or master; abstruse; as, *high* speculations.

> Both meet to hear and answer such *high* things. *Shak.*
> Plain living and *high* thinking are no more. *Wordsworth.*

6. With reference to mood, character, etc.: **a** Arrogant; haughty; boastful; unruly, angry

> An *high* look and a proud heart . . . is sin. *Prov.* xxi. 4.

b Zealous; eager. *Obs.* **c** Showing elation or mirthful emotion; as, in *high* spirits. **d** Intoxicated. *Slang.* **e** Extreme or rigid in advocacy or practice, esp. in matters of doctrine or ceremony; as, *high* Calvinist.
7. Of great strength, force, importance, or the like; strong; mighty; powerful; majestic, etc.; as, a *high* wind: *high* passions.

> Strong is thy hand, and *high* is thy right hand. *Ps.* lxxxix. 13

8. Possessing a characteristic quality in a supreme or superior degree; as, *high* (i. e., intense) heat; *high* (i. e., rich or spicy) seasoning; *high* (i. e., complete) pleasure; *high* (i. e., deep or vivid) color; *high* (i. e., extensive, thorough) scholarship, etc. Specif., *Farming*, intensive.

> *High* sauces and spices are fetched from the Indies *Baker*

9. *Cookery.* Strong-scented; slightly tainted; as, epicures do not cook game until it is *high*; *high* seasoning.
10. Containing a relatively great amount; as, iron *high* in phosphorus.
11. *Biol.* Having a complex organization; greatly differentiated or developed phylogenetically; — applied (usually in the comparative degree) to advanced types of animals and plants; as, the *higher* algæ, the *higher* apes, etc.
12. Dear in price; costly; as, land is *high*; of a rate, price, or the like, great or considerable.
13. *Naut.* Near the wind; — said of a vessel or its head when pointing close to the wind; as, "no *higher*" (a command to the steersman not to steer quite so close to the wind); the ship was pointing very *high*.

Syn. — Elevated, exalted, towering. — HIGH, TALL, LOFTY. HIGH, the general term (opposed to *low*), applies to extension upward (see DEEP); that is TALL (often opposed to *short*) which is *high* as compared with others of its kind, esp. when its breadth or diameter is small in proportion to its height; that is LOFTY (often poetical for *high*) which is of great or imposing altitude; as, a *high* (not *tall*) hill; a *high* (or *tall*) tree, building, steeple, mast; a *tall* (not *high*) man; a *lofty* mountain, a *lofty* arch. *High* and *lofty* (not *tall*) also apply to that which is at great or considerable height; as, a *high* (or *lofty*) cloud; "As well forbid the mountain pines to wag their *high* tops" (*Shak.*); "the *loftiest* star of unascended heaven, pinnacled dim in the intense inane" (*Shelley*); "his *lofty* stand on that *high* tree" (*Milton*). *High* alone is used to express degree or intensity; as, *high* speed, power, color, seasoning; cf. a *high* wind, a *high* fever. Fig., *high* connotes distinction, elevation, sometimes pride or arrogance; *lofty* suggests moral grandeur or dignity; it may also imply (esp. as applied to persons) haughtiness or a lordly superciliousness of demeanor; *tall* is no longer fig. except in slang or colloq. usage; as, "Heaven's *high* King" (*Milton*); "plain living and *high* thinking" (*Wordsworth*); "an *high* look and a proud heart" (*Ps.* ci. 5); "She . . . thought him cold, *high*, self-contained, and passionless" (*Tennyson*); "exultation . . . solemn, serene, and *lofty*" (*Shelley*); "His humor is *lofty*, his discourse peremptory, . . . his gait majestical" (*Shak.*); a *lofty* contempt for facts, *lofty* condescension. See HEIGHT, RAISE.

☞ For phrases beginning with the comparative or superlative of *high*, see under HIGHER, HIGHEST.

high altar, the principal altar in a church. — **h. and dry**, out of water; out of reach of the current or tide; — said of a vessel aground above water; hence, fig., out of the current of events, influence, or activity. — **h. and mighty**, arrogant; overbearing. *Colloq.* — **h.-angle fire**, *Gun.*, fire at an angle of elevation exceeding 30 degrees. — **h. area**, *Meteor.*, an area of high atmospheric pressure, as of an anticyclonic storm; a high. — **h. ball**. See BALL, *n.*, 9. — **h. blower**, **h. blowing**. See BLOWING, *n.*, 4. — **h. bush blueberry**, a species of blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) growing from 4 to 10 feet high. It furnishes the best blueberries in the eastern United States. — **h. bush huckleberry**, a common tall huckleberry of the eastern United States (*Gaylussacia resinosa*). — **h. change**, a time when the business of an exchange is at its height; also, the exchange at such time. — **H. Church** *and* **Low Church**, two parties in the churches of the Anglican Communion. The High-Churchmen emphasize the doctrine of apostolic succession, and hold, in general, to a sacramental presence of Christ in the Eucharist, to baptismal regeneration, and to the sole validity of episcopal ordination. They attach much importance to ceremonies and symbols. Low-Churchmen lay less stress on these points, and in many instances reject altogether the peculiar tenets of the High-Church school. *High Church* is sometimes applied to parties holding analogous opinions in other churches. See BROAD CHURCH. — **h.**, *or* **hey, cockalorum**, an exclamation used in playing the boys' game of leapfrog; also, the game itself. *Eng.* — **H. Commission**, *or* **H. Commission Court**. Short for COURT OF HIGH COMMISSION. — **h. constable**. See CONSTABLE. — **H. Court of Justice**, *Law*, the supreme court of general civil and criminal jurisdiction in which, from Nov. 1, 1875, the Judicature Acts vested the jurisdiction of the former Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Common Pleas, Court of Exchequer, Court of Admiralty, Court of Probate, and Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and, subsequently, the London Court of Bankruptcy. The High Court of Justice with the **Court of Appeal**, later established, constitutes the **Supreme Court of Judicature**. The High Court of Justice is subdivided into divisions as follows: Chancery Division, King's Bench Division (now comprising the original Common Pleas Division and Exchequer Division), and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, the jurisdiction of these corresponding in general to that of the former independent courts of corresponding title. — **high cranberry**, the cranberry tree. — **h. dandelion**, an American hawkweed (*Hieracium canadense*). — **h. day**, *Bib.*, a holy or feast day. *John* xix. 31. — **H. Dutch**. **a** = DOUBLE DUTCH. *Obs.* **b** German. — **h. explosive**, an explosive compound, as nitroglycerin, dynamite, guncotton, picric acid, etc., which, by the transmission of an initial shock, is converted into gas in so short a period that the reaction is considered as practically instantaneous. — **h. fermentation**, *Brewing*, top fermentation; — in reference to the high temperature at which the process is conducted. — **h. festival**, *Eccl.*, a festival to be observed with full ceremonial. — **h. five**, *Card Playing*, cinch. — **h. forest**, *Forestry*, a forest from seed; — a translation of German *Hochwald*. — **h. gauge** *or* **gage**. *Mech.* See GAUGE, *n.* — **H. German**. See GERMAN, *n.*, 2. — **h. heal-all**, the common lousewort. *U. S.* — **h. jinks**. **a** An old Scottish pastime; hence, noisy revelry. **b** Wild behavior; tantrums. *Colloq.* — **h. life**, life among the aristocracy or the rich. — **h. light**, *Art*, an effect as of bright light, as in a picture. — **h. liver**, one who indulges in a rich diet. — **h. living**, a feeding on rich, pampering food. — **h. mallow**, a common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), with erect stems, native of Europe, and naturalized in the eastern United States. — **H. Mass**, *R. C. Ch.*, Mass with incense, music, the assistance of a deacon, subdeacon, etc. — **h. milling**, a process of making flour from grain by several successive grindings and intermediate sorting, instead of by a single grinding. — **h. place**, in ancient Semitic religions, a temple or altar, or place of worship, usually on a hill or elevation. Cf. BAAL. — **h. priest**, *Eccl.*, a chief priest; esp., the head of the Jewish priesthood. — **h. relief**. See RELIEF. — **h. school**, in the U. S., a free public school composed of the grades above those of the grammar school, and offering more advanced studies, such as the studies directly preparatory to college entrance, studies in technical, manual, or business preparation, etc. — **h. seas**, *Law*, the open, uninclosed portion of the sea or ocean. In British usage the term is specifically used with reference to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, which extends over all that part of the territorial waters (which see) that are part of the high seas, and in this connection *high seas* is often defined as "that part of the sea which lies not within the body of a county." In the United States the term was held (by a divided court) to include the open uninclosed part of the Great Lakes, as being navigable by the largest vessels for international trade and as having the general characteristics of seas (150 *U. S.* 249). — **h. steel**, steel having a relatively high percentage of carbon. — **h. street**, orig., a main or principal street. *Obs.* — **h. table**, the table for the principal persons. Cf. DAIS, *n.*, 1. — **h. tea**, tea (a meal) with meats and extra relishes. — **h. tide**, the tide when it is high water; hence, the culminating point; climax. — **h. time**. **a** Quite time; full time for the occasion. **b** A time of great excitement or enjoyment; a carousal. *Slang.* — **h. treason**, treason against the sovereign or the state, the highest civil offense. See TREASON. — **h. water**, water at its utmost flow or greatest elevation; specif., the water of the sea, a lake, or river, at its ordinarily highest flow; also, the time of such elevation. — **h.-water mark**, that line of the shore of the sea or of a lake or river to which the waters ordinarily reach at high water; also, a mark showing the highest level reached by any body of water. The general *high-water mark* of the sea is taken as the line at the limit of the rise of the medium tides between the spring and neap tides; that of a body of fresh water in which there is no ebb and flow tide is taken at the limit of the soil that is so affected by the water as to be marked with a nature and vegetation distinct from that of the banks. — **h.-water shrub**, an asteraceous shrub (*Iva frutescens*), growing in salt marshes along the Atlantic coast of the United States. — **h. wine**, distilled spirits containing a high percentage of alcohol; — usually *pl.* — **with a h. hand**. **a** With power; in force; triumphantly. "The children of Israel went out *with a high hand*." *Ex.* xiv. 8. **b** Overbearingly; arbitrarily. "They governed the city *with a high hand*." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

high (hī), *n.* **1**. An elevated place; a superior region; a height; the sky; heaven. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. *Card Playing.* The highest card dealt or drawn.
3. *Meteor.* An area of high barometric pressure; an anticyclone; — opposed to *low*.
high, low, jack. *Card Playing.* = SEVEN-UP.

high (hī), *adv.* In a high manner; specif.: **a** At or to a high place, altitude, degree. **b** Early; anciently. **c** Proudly; arrogantly. **d** Abstrusely. "Reasoned *high*." *Milton.* **e** At or to a high pitch. **f** Richly; luxuriously; as, to live *high*. — **high and low**, everywhere; in all supposable places; as, I hunted *high and low*. *Colloq.*

high′bind′er (hī′bīn′dẽr), *n.* *U. S.* **a** A ruffian; one who hounds, or spies upon, another. *Obs. or R.* **b** A member of a more or less loosely organized band of Chinese criminals in the Chinese quarter of an American city who are frequently hired as bravos to commit assassinations or other outrages; — called also *hatchet man*.

high′born′ (hī′bôrn′), *a.* Of noble birth. *Shak.*

high′boy′, *n.* **1**. One who lives high; also, in politics, a highflyer. *Obs.*
2. *Furniture.* A tall, commodious, sometimes double, chest of drawers mounted on legs. Cf. LOWBOY.

high′-bred′, *a.* Of high or superior blood; also, characteristic of, or having the characteristics of, those who are high-bred.

high′-col′ored, **high′-col′oured** (hī′kŭl′ẽrd; 87), *a.* **1**. Having a strong, deep, or glaring color; flushed. *Shak.*
2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation; hence, exaggerated; as, a *high-colored* description.

high′er (hī′ẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of HIGH.
higher algebra, *Math.*, the more advanced algebra; specif., the general doctrine of determinants and of quantics with their invariants and covariants, of fields, corpora, and the like. — **h. apsis**. See APSIS. — **h. arithmetic**, *Math.*, the the-

hi′er-o-glyph′ic (hī′ẽr-ō-glĭf′ĭk), *v. t.* To hieroglyph. *Obs.*
hi′er-og′ly-phize (-ŏg′lĭ-fīz), *v. t.* To hieroglyph. *Rare.*
hi′er-o-gly-phol′o-gy (-ō-glĭ-fŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hieroglyph* + *-logy*.] The study of hieroglyphs.
hi′er-og′ly-phy (-ŏg′lĭ-fĭ), *n.* Art or practice of using hieroglyphics; hieroglyphic writing.
hi′er-om′a-chy (-ŏm′ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [*hiero-* + Gr. μάχη battle.] Dispute between ecclesiastics. *Obs.*
hi′er-o-man′cy (hī′ẽr-ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*hiero-* + *-mancy*.] Divination by observing the objects offered in sacrifice.
hi′er-o-mar′tyr (hī′ẽr-ō-mär′tẽr), *n.* [*hiero-* + *martyr*.] *East. Ch.* In the calendar, a martyr who was a priest.
Hi′er-o-nym′i-an (-nĭm′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Hieronymic; as, the *Hieronymian* (Glagolitic) alphabet. See GLAGOLITIC. [ymite.]
Hi′er-o-nym′i-an, *n.* A Hieron-
Hi′er-on′y-mo (hī′ẽr-ŏn′ĭ-mō), *n.* See JERONIMO.
Hi′er-on′y-mus (-ĭ-mŭs). *Bib.*
hi′er-o-path′ic (-ō-păth′ĭk), *a.* [*hiero-* + Gr. πάθος feeling, affection.] Of or relating to love for the clergy. *Humorous.*
hi′er-os (hī′ẽr-ŏs), *n.; pl.* -OI (-oi). [Gr. ἱερός.] = HIERODULE.
hi′er-os′co-py (-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἱεροσκοπία divination: ἱερός sacred + σκοπεῖν to view.] Hieromancy.
Hi′er-o-sol′y-mite (-ō-sŏl′ĭ-mīt), *a. & n.* Hierosolymitan.
hierte. ✝ HEART.
Hi′e-ru′sa-lem (hī′ē-ro͞o′sȧ-lĕm), *n.* *Bib.* Old form of JERUSALEM. [SEEK.]
hie spy (hī). See HIDE AND
hiest. ✝ HIGHEST.
hieu. ✝ HUE.
hiew. ✝ HUE.
hi′fa-lu′tin (hī′fȧ-lū′tĭn), *n. & a.* Highfaluting.
hig′don (hĭg′d′n), *n.* A kind of mixed pickle *Local, U. S.*
hig-ga′lon (hĭ-gā′yŏn; -gī′ŏn), *n.* [Heb. *higgāyōn*.] *Bib.* A term of uncertain meaning used in Ps. ix. 16.
hig′gle-hag′gle (hĭg′′l-hăg′′l), *v. i.* To higgle. *Colloq.*
hig′gler (hĭg′lẽr), *n.* One who higgles.
hig′gler-y (-ĭ), *n.* Goods or trade of a higgler, or peddler. *Rare.*
high. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HIE. [purpose. *Obs.*]
high, *n.* [AS. *hyge*.] Thought;
high, *v. i. & t.* To rise; raise. *Obs.*
high′-back′ white′fish′ (hī′-băk′). The common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*).
high′ball′ (hī′bôl′), *n.* A game of poker played with numbered balls instead of cards.
high′-blood′ed, *a.* Of high or noble birth. [with conceit.]
high′-blown′, *a.* Inflated, as
high′-case′, *adv.* Of baled or cased tobacco, with considerable moisture in the bale. — **high′-case′**, *a.*
High′-Church′ism (-chûrch′ĭz′m), **High′-Church′ist**, **High′-Church′man** (-măn), **High′-Church′man-ship**, *n.* See -ISM, -IST, etc. [*Obs.*]
high′day′, *n. & interj.* Heyday.
highe. ✝ HIE.
high′-em-bowed′ (-ĕm-bōd′), *a.* Having lofty arches.

ory of numbers. — **higher arithmetical series**, *Math.*, any series in which the *n*th term is an integral function of finite degree in *n*. The order of the series is the degree in *n*. E. g., $1^s + 2^s + 3^s + \ldots + n^s + \ldots$ — **h. criticism**, criticism of the Biblical writings which aims to ascertain, chiefly by internal evidence (peculiarities of style, historical allusions, dominant ideas, etc.), their authorship, dates, and general character : — distinguished from *lower criticism*. — **h. pair.** *Kinematics.* See PAIR, *n.*, 7. — **h. space**, any space besides ordinary Euclidean space ; esp., a space of more than three dimensions.

high′est (hī′ĕst), *a.*, *superl.* of HIGH.

highest common divisor. *Alg.* See GREATEST COMMON DIVISOR.

high′fa-lu′ting (hī′fȧ-lū′tĭng), **high′fa-lu′tin** (-tĭn), *n.* [Perh. a corrupt. of *highflight* or *high-flown.*] High-flown, bombastic language. — *a.* High-flown.

high′-fed′ (hī′fĕd′ ; 87), *a.* Fed luxuriously ; pampered.

high′-flown′ (hī′flōn′ ; 87), *a.* **1.** Elevated ; proud. "*High-flown* hopes." *Denham.*
2. Turgid ; extravagant ; bombastic ; inflated ; as, *high-flown* language. *M. Arnold.*
3. Extreme or fanatical, as an 18th-century highflyer. *Obs.*

high′fly′er, **high′fli′er** (hī′flī′ẽr ; hī′flī′ẽr), *n.* One that flies high. Hence: **a** One who is extravagant in pretensions, opinions, manners, or mode of living. **b** An extreme partisan, as a High-Churchman or Tory, or a Scotch evangelical, in the 18th century. *Obs.* **c** A fast stagecoach. *Obs.*

high′fly′ing (hī′flī′ĭng ; 87), *a.* Extravagant in opinions or ambition. "*Highflying*, arbitrary kings." *Dryden.*

high′-hand′ed (hī′hăn′dĕd ; 87), *a.* Overbearing ; arbitrary ; as, a *high-handed* act. — **high′-hand′ed-ness**, *n.*

high′-heart′ed (hī′här′tĕd ; 87), *a.* Full of courage or nobleness ; high-souled. — **high′-heart′ed-ness**, *n.*

high′-hold′er (-hōl′dẽr), *n.* [Cf. HICKWALL.] The flicker.

high′land (hī′lănd), *n.* **1.** Elevated or mountainous land ; often in the *pl.* [usually *cap.*], an elevated region or country ; as, the *Highlands* of Scotland.
2. [*cap.*] One of a very hardy breed of small cattle from the Highlands of Scotland. Their beef is of excellent quality. They have thick shaggy hair, varying from dun or tawny to black, and long curved horns set widely apart.

high′land-er (-lăn-dẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of highlands, esp. [*cap.*] of the *Highlands* of Scotland. See SCOTCH, *n.*, 1.

Highland fling. A dance peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders ; a sort of hornpipe.

Highland Mary. Mary Campbell, a sweetheart of Burns, and the subject of some of his most beautiful songs and of the elegy "To Mary in Heaven."

high′-lived′ (hī′līvd′ ; 87), *a.* Pertaining to high life ; also, high-spirited, as a horse.

high′-low′, *n.* A laced boot, ankle high.

high′-met′tled (hī′mĕt′'ld ; 87), *a.* Having abundance of mettle ; ardent ; full of fire ; as, a *high-mettled* steed.

high′-mind′ed (-mīn′dĕd ; 87), *a.* **1.** Proud, arrogant.
Be not *high-minded*, but fear *Rom.* xi. 20
2. Having, or characterized by, honorable pride ; of or marked by elevated principles and feelings ; as, a *high-minded* man ; *high-minded* scruples.
— **high′-mind′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **high′-mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

high′ness (hī′nĕs), *n.* [AS. *héahnes.*] **1.** State of being high ; elevation ; loftiness.
2. [*cap.*] A title of honor given to kings, princes, or other persons of rank ; as, His Royal *Highness.*

high′-pitched′ (-pĭcht′ ; 87), *a.* **1.** Having a high pitch.
2. Having high spirit ; high-strung.

high′-pres′sure (hī′prĕsh′ûr ; 87), *a.* **1.** Having or involving a pressure greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere ; —said of steam, air, water, etc., and of steam (orig. only of noncondensing) engines, air engines, hydraulic engines, water wheels, etc.
2. Urgent ; intense ; as, a *high-pressure* business.

high-pressure cylinder. See COMPOUND ENGINE.

high′-proof′, *a.* Highly rectified ; very strongly alcoholic ; as, *high-proof* spirits. Also fig.
We are *high-proof* melancholy. *Shak.*

high′-reach′ing, *a.* Reaching high or upward ; hence, ambitious ; aspiring.

high′road′ (hī′rōd′), *n.* A highway ; a much traveled or main road ; hence, an easy or convenient way.

high′-sea′soned (-sē′z'nd ; 87), *a.* Enriched with spice and condiments ; hence, exciting ; piquant.

high′-souled′ (hī′sōld′ ; 87), *a.* Having a lofty spirit.

high′-sound′ing (-soun′dĭng ; 87), *a.* **1.** Sounding loud.
2. Pompous or imposing in sound; as, *high-sounding* titles.

high′-speed′, *a.* Capable of being used at high speed.

high-speed steel, an alloy steel so prepared by heat-treatment that it can be used in tools cutting so rapidly as to become red-hot, without losing toughness or hardness.

high′-spir′it-ed (-spĭr′ĭt-ĕd ; 87), *a.* Characterized by a bold, energetic, or lofty spirit ; having mettle or fire ; as, a *high-spirited* man or act. — **high′-spir′it-ed-ness**, *n.*
When a horse is *high-spirited*, it does not necessarily follow that he has vicious propensities. 16 *Utah* 392, 397.

high′-step′per, *n.* A horse that moves with a high step or proud gait ; hence, a person having a proud bearing. *Colloq.* — **high′-step′ping**, *a.* *Colloq.*

high′-strung′ (hī′strŭng′ ; 87), *a.* In a state of tense or quick sensibility ; highly sensitive or nervous ; as, a *high-strung* horse ; a *high-strung* mood.

hight (hīt), *v. t. & i.* ; *pres.* also HATTE, HOTE, HETE, HEETE ; *Scot.* HECHT ; *pret.* HIGHT, HEET, HETTE ; *p. p.* HATE, HOTE, HOTEN, HIGHT. [ME. *heiten*, *highten*, *haten*, *hoten* ; also *hight*, *hatte*, *hette*, is called, was called, AS. *hātan* to call, name, be called, to command, promise, pret. *heht* (also *hēt*), corresponding to Goth. *haíhait*, a past tense with reduplication ; also *hātte* is called, was called : akin to G. *heissen* to call, be called, bid, Goth. *haitan* to call, in the passive, to be called, pres. *haitada*, corresponding to AS. *hātte*, used as both pres. and pret. ; cf. also the kindred D. *heeten*, Icel. *heita*. *Hight* is by origin a reduplicated past tense of *hote*, confused with an old present passive, the only relic of the old passive inflection in English.] *Obs.* in all forms and senses, except *hight*, pret. and p. p., as used archaically and poetically in sense 1 ; and *Scot.*, in sense 3.
1. To be called or named. Also, *v. t.*, to call or name.
Bright was her hue, and Geraldine she *hight.* *Surrey*
Childe Harold was he *hight* *Byron.*
2. To command ; direct ; summon.
But the sad steel seized not where it was *hight*
Upon the child, but somewhat short did fall *Spenser.*
3. To promise ; to assure.
He had hold his day, as he had *hight.* *Chaucer*
4. To commit. *Spenser.*

high′-toned′ (hī′tōnd′ ; 87), *a* **1.** High in tone or sound.
2. Tense ; high-pitched ; high-strung. *Obs. or R.*
3. Of a lofty moral character ; elevated ; dignified.
4. Stylish ; fashionable. *Uncultivated or Derisive.* *U. S.*

high′way′ (hī′wā′), *n.* A main road or thoroughfare ; hence, a road or way open to the use of the public, including in the broadest sense of the term ways upon water as well as upon land. Originally, *highway* designated a chief or principal way, which, being traveled by the public in general, was, early in English history, brought under the protection of the king's peace ; and *highway* in this sense is distinguished from *byway* or *bypath*. *Highway* is still sometimes used in the specific sense of the thoroughfare from place to place, as where the context shows an intention to distinguish it from a **private way** intended primarily for the use of inhabitants of a particular locality. In its general sense, however, it is used to include any way, of whatever nature, which the law makes open to the use of all to pass, whether a carriageway, horseway, footway, or waterway, and whether a thoroughfare, a public bridge, or a cul de sac. With reference to the right of all the public to travel under equal conditions, it is sometimes construed as including railroads (68 *Ill.* 529 ; 5 *Nev.* 307 ; 18 *Minn.* 488 ; 56 *Tex.*) ; but other cases have held that *highway* will not include railroads for all purposes (155 *Ind.* 312 ; 27 *N. C.* 310 ; 159 *Pa.* 331). The right of the public in a highway is an easement, unless the title of the land is vested in the public by the act of the owner. With respect to the effect of bounding land by a highway in the description of a deed, see BOUNDARY.
Syn. — Road, path, course. See WAY.

high′way′man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who robs on the public road ; a highway robber.

high′-wrought′ (hī′rôt′ ; 87), *a.* **1.** Wrought with fine art or skill ; elaborate. *Pope.*
2. Worked up, or swollen, to a high degree ; as, a *high-wrought* passion. "A *high-wrought* flood." *Shak.*

hike (hīk), *v. t.* ; HIKED (hīkt) ; HIK′ING (hīk′ĭng). [Cf. HITCH.] **1.** To move with a swing, toss, throw, jerk, or the like. *Dial. or Colloq.*
2. To cause to march laboriously. *Colloq.*

hike, *v. i.* To hike one's self ; specif., to go with exertion or effort ; to tramp ; to march laboriously ; to haik ; hitch. *Dial. or Colloq.* "If you persist in heaving and *hiking* like this." *Kipling.*

hike, *n.* Act of hiking ; a tramp ; march. *Dial. or Colloq.*

hi′lar (hī′lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to or designating the hilum.

hi-la′ri-ous (hī-lā′rĭ-ŭs ; hĭ- ; 115, 277), *a.* [L. *hilaris*, *hilarus*, Gr. ἱλαρός.] Mirthful ; noisy ; merry. — **hi-la′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **hi-la′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

hi-lar′i-ty (hī-lăr′ĭ-tĭ ; hĭ- ; 277), *n.* [L. *hilaritas* : cf. F. *hilarité*. See HILARIOUS.] Boisterous mirth ; merriment.
Syn. — Glee, mirth, merriment, gayety, joyousness, exhilaration, joviality, jollity. See CHEERFULNESS.

Hil′de-brand (hĭl′dē-brănd ; *G.* hĭl′dẽ-bränt), *n.* [G., lit., battle sword.] In German romance, Dietrich von Bern's master at arms and mentor, a sturdy, valiant old man, who appears in various legends. In the Nibelungenlied he kills Kriemhild, and in the Hildebrandslied he slays his own son, Hadubrand, in single combat.

Hil′de-bran′dic (hĭl′dē-brăn′dĭk), **Hil′de-brand′ine** (hĭl′dē-brăn′dĭn ; -dīn), **Hil′de-bran′di-an** (-brăn′dĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Hildebrand, Pope Gregory VII. (1073–85), esp. with reference to his drastic reforms and his assertion of papal supremacy. — **Hil′de-bran′di-an** (hĭl′dē-brăn′dĭ-ăn), **-dine** (-dĭn ; -dīn), *n.* — **Hil′de-brand-ism** (hĭl′dē-brăn-dĭz'm), *n.* — **Hil′de-brand-ist**, *n.*

hil′ding (hĭl′dĭng), *n.* [Perh. fr. AS. *hyldan*, *heldan*, *hieldan*, to bend, incline.] A base wretch or jade. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *a.* Base ; spiritless. *Obs. or Archaic.*

hill (hĭl), *n.* [ME. *hil*, *hul*, AS. *hyll* ; akin to OD. *hille*, *hil*, L. *collis*, and prob. to E. *holm* and *column*. Cf. HOLM an islet.] **1.** A natural elevation of land of local area and well-defined outline ; often, *pl.*, a range or group of such elevations. In early use *hill* was the general term for what are now differentiated as "hills" and "mountains." Now, a hill is : **a** A more or less rounded elevation as contrasted with a peaked or precipitous one. Cf. BUTTE, MESA. **b** Any conspicuous elevation in a comparatively flat country ; as, the seven *hills* on which Rome was built (see SEVEN HILLS); or, any of the inferior elevations of a rugged country ; as, in Scotland, the Cheviot *Hills* (highest point, 2,676 feet), and the Grampian *Mountains* (also called "*Hills*," though containing several peaks — highest 4,406 — above 2,000 feet, the normal maximum for a "hill" in Great Britain) ; in the United States, the Berkshire *Hills* (highest, 3,535 feet) and the White *Mountains* (highest, 6,293 feet), the Black *Hills* (highest, 7,216) and the Rocky *Mountains* (highest, 14,390 feet). In India, various ranges containing elevations 5,000 to 10,000 feet high are called hills, as contrasted with the Himalaya *Mountains*, having a mean elevation of 16,000 to 20,000 feet. Cf. MOUNTAIN. With *up* or *down*, used without the definite article of a declivity or ascent of, or as if of, a hillside ; as, to go up *hill*.
2. A heap or mound of earth or other material reared by human or animal agency ; as, an ant *hill* ; the *hills* of a prairie dogs' town ; — often in combination ; as, dung*hill*.
3. Specif., a heap of earth raised about the roots of a plant or cluster of plants ; also, the plant or cluster of plants so cultivated ; as, a *hill* of corn or potatoes.

hill (hĭl), *v. t.* ; HILLED (hĭld) ; HILL′ING. **1.** To form into a hill, heap, or mound.
2. To surround with earth ; to heap or draw earth around or upon ; as, to *hill* corn.
3. To gather in a heap ; to amass ;—usually with *up*. *Rare.*

hill, *v. i.* **1.** To form, or rise in, a hill.
2. To assemble upon hills or rising ground, as ruffs or other birds in the breeding season.

hill′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that hills ; specif., *Agric.*, an attachment to a cultivator or plow for hilling plants.

hill folk. **1.** Cameronians, or Scottish Covenanters ; — from having to meet in the hills.
2. *Folklore.* Elves or trolls living in caves and hills.

hill′man (hĭl′măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man of the hills ; as : **a** A mountaineer ; esp., a member of one of the hill tribes of India. **b** A Scottish Covenanter. **c** One who climbs hills.
2. *Folklore.* One of the hill folk.

hill myna. An Asiatic bird (*Eulabes religiosa*) allied to the starlings. It is black, with a white spot on the wings, and a pair of flat yellow wattles on the head. It is often tamed and taught to pronounce words.

Hill Myna.

hill′ock (hĭl′ŭk), *n.* A small hill. — **hill′ocked** (-ŭkt), **hill′ock-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

hill partridge. **a** Any of numerous partridges constituting the genus *Arboricola*, of which numerous species inhabit southern Asia and the East Indies. **b** A spur fowl (genus *Galloperdix*).

hill′side′ (hĭl′sīd′), *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.

hill star. A book name of the several humming birds forming the genus *Oreotrochilus*, inhabiting the parts of the Andes near the snow line.

hill′top′ (hĭl′tŏp′), *n.* The top of a hill.

hill′y (-ĭ), *a.* ; HILL′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; HILL′I-EST. **1.** Abounding with hills.
2. Inclining like a hill ; of the nature of a hill ; steep.
3. Dwelling in hills. *Obs.*

hil′sa, **hil′sah** (hĭl′sȧ), *n.* [Hind. *hilsā.*] A valuable anadromous food fish (*Clupea ilisha*) of India, allied to the shad.

hilt (hĭlt), *n.* [AS. *hilt*, *hilte* ; akin to OHG. *helza*, Icel. *hjalt.*] A handle, esp. of a sword, dagger, or the like ; in *Mining*, a pick handle.

hilt, *v. t.* ; HILT′ED ; HILT′ING. To furnish with a hilt.

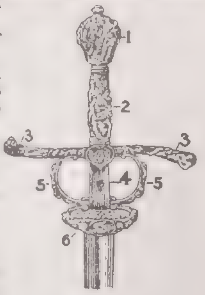

Carved steel Hilt of John Hampden's Sword. 1 Pommel ; 2 Grip ; 3, 3 Quillons, together forming the Cross Guard : 4 Heel of the Blade ; 5, 5 Knuckle Bows ; 6 Pas-d'âne.

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high′er (hī′ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To make or become higher. *Rare.*

high′er-most (-mōst), *a. & adv.* Highest. *Rare.*

High′gate res′in (hī′găt). [From *Highgate*, near London.] *Min.* = COPALITE.

high′-go′, *n.* Spree ; revel. *Low.*

high′-grown′, *a.* **1.** Grown tall. **2.** Having vegetation of high growth. *Shak.*

highhede, *n.* Height. *Obs.*

high′-hoe′ (hī′hō′), **high′-hoo′**, *n.* [Cf. HICKWALL.] European green woodpecker. [HOLDER.]

high′-hole′. Var. of HIGH-

high′ish (hī′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.

high′land-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

High′land-man, *n.* A Highlander. [PINE.]

Highland pine. = SPEYSIDE

High′land-ry (hī′lănd-rĭ), *n.* Highlanders, collectively. *Rare.*

high-lone, *adv.* Alone. *Obs.*

high′ly, *adv.* of HIGH. See -LY.

high′ly, *a.* [AS. *hēalīc.*] Lofty ; noble ; exalted. *Obs.*

high′man, *n.*, or **high man.** A loaded die made so as to turn up high numbers ; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.* [or *Dial. Eng.*]

high′most, *a.* Highest. *Obs.*

high′-muck′-a-muck′, *n.* A person of high station or importance, esp. as marked by arrogance or conceit. *Slang, U. S.*

high′-palmed′, *a.* Having high antlers. *Obs.*

high′-prin′ci-pled, *a.* Having or showing high principles.

high roller. One who spends freely in fast or luxurious living. *Slang, U. S.* [*Obs.*]

high′-run′ner, *n.* A loaded die.

high′-set′, *a.* Placed or made high ; also, high-pitched.

high′ship, *n.* Elevated station or dignity. *Obs.*

high′-shoe′, *n.* A wearer of high shoes, as a countryman in the 17th century. *Obs.* — **high′-shod′**, **high′shoed′**, *a.* *Obs.*

high′-sight′ed, *a.* Looking upward ; supercilious. *Obs.*

high′-stom′ached (-stŭm′ŭkt), *a.* Having a lofty spirit ; haughty. *Archaic.* [boastful.]

high′-swell′ing, *a.* Inflated ;

hight. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEIGHT.

hight, *n.* [AS. *hyht* ; akin to *hycgan* to think, intend, hope.] Gladness ; hope. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To rejoice ; to hope. *Obs.*

hight, *n.* [AS. *hīgð*. See HIE.] Haste ; exertion. *Obs.*

hight, *n.* [See HIGHT, *v.*, HOTE ; cf. AS. *gehāt.*] A command ; a promise. *Obs.*

hight, *v. t.* To adorn ; beautify. *Obs.* [TAPER.]

high′-ta′per. Var. of HAG-

high′-tast′ed (-tās′tĕd ; -tĭd ; 87, 151), *a.* Having a decided taste, or flavor.

hight′en. † HEIGHTEN.

highth. Var. of HEIGHT.

high′tide′, *n.* [*high* + *tide* ; cf. AS. *héahtīd.*] A festival. *Rare.*

hightil, *v. t.* = HIGHT, to adorn. *Obs.*

hight′ly, *a.* [AS. *hyhtlīc.*] Pleasant ; joyous ; hopeful. *Obs.*

high′-top′, *n.* Masthead. *Obs.*

high′ty-tigh′ty (hī′tĭ-tī′tĭ), *interj. & a.* Hoity-toity.

high′-warp′, *a.* = HAUTE-LICE ; — said of tapestry. See BASSE-LICE. [*n.*, 2.]

highway parish. See PARISH,

hig′ly-pig′ly, *adv.* Higgledy-piggledy. *Obs.*

hi′gre. † EAGRE.

hig′ta′per. Var. of HAG-TAPER.

H. I. H. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

hihe. † HIE.

hiht. † HEIGHT, HIGHT.

hihte. Obs. pret. of HIGHT.

hihthe. † HEIGHT ; HIGHT, haste.

hii. † HI, they ; HIE, HIGH.

Hij′e-ra, **Hij′ra**, **Hij′rah.** Vars. of HEGIRA.

hi′ku (hē′kōō), *n.* [Maori.] Scabbard fish. *New Zealand.*

hil. † ILL, ISLE.

hil. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of HILL.

Hil. *Abbr.* Hilary.

hi′la (hī′lȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of HILUM.

Hi-la′ri-a (hĭ-lā′rĭ-ȧ ; 115), *n.* [L.] Fem. prop. name (see HILARY).

Hi-la′ri-a, *n. pl.* [L. See HILARIOUS.] *Rom. Antiq.* An annual festival in honor of Cybele, celebrated March 25.

hi-la′ro-trag′e-dy (hĭ-lā′rō- ; hĭ-lăr′ō-), *n.* Tragi-comedy. *R.*

Hil′a-ry (hĭl′ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *Hilarius* ; cf. Gr. Ἱλάριος and L. *hilaris* cheerful, Gr. ἱλαρός.] Lit., cheerful ; merry ; — masc prop. name. L. *Hilarius* (hĭ-lā′rĭ-ŭs) ; F. *Hilaire* (ē′lâr′) ; It. *Ilario* (ē-lä′rē-ō) ; Sp. & Pg. *Hilario* (ē-lä′rē-ō) ; G. & D. *Hilarius* (hē-lä′rē-ōōs).

Hil′a-ry-mas, *n.* The feast of Saint Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers (Hilarius Pictaviensis), d. 367. His day in the English calendar is Jan. 13th ; in the Roman Catholic, Jan. 14th. [See TERM.]

Hilary sitting *or* **term.** *Law.*

Hil′a-ry-tide′, *n.* The time immediately following Hilarymas.

hi-las′mic (hĭ-lăz′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἱλασμός propitiation.] Propitiatory. *Rare.* [halt. *Scot.*]

hilch (hĭlsh), *n. & v.* Limp ;

hild. Hilled. *R. Sp.* [of HOLD.]

hild. Obs. or dial. pret. & p. p.

hild, *v. t.* [AS. *hyldan*, fr. *hold* carcass.] To strip ; skin. *Obs.*

Hil′da (hĭl′dȧ), *n.* [AS. *hild* war, battle.] **1.** Lit., battle maid ; — fem. prop. name. **2.** In Hawthorne's "The Marble Faun," a New England girl of sensitive delicacy and purity, living in Rome as an artist.

hilde. † HIELD.

hile. † HILL, to hide. [*Obs. or R.*]

hile (hīl), *n.* *Bot.* A hilum.

Hi′len (hī′lĕn). *Bib.*

hilet, *n.* A tent or tabernacle. *Obs.*

hi-lif′er-ous (hĭ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*hilum* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing a hilum or a scar.

Hil-ki′ah (hĭl-kī′ȧ). *Bib.*

hill, *v. t.* [Akin to E. *hele* ; cf. Icel. *hylja.*] To hide ; protect ; cover. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hill′ber-ry, *n.* The checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*).

hill′bird′, *n.* **a** The upland plover. **b** The fieldfare.

hill brush. A sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) of the Pacific coast of the United States.

Hill Damara. See DAMARA.

Hil′lel (hĭl′ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Hillēl.*] Lit., praise ; — masc. prop. name. *Bib.*

hill′et, *n.* A hillock. *Rare.*

hill fever. *Med.* A form of remittent fever prevalent in certain hill districts of India.

hill fox. A fox (*Vulpes himalaicus*) having fur of a pale fulvous color, found in the mountains of India. [myrtle.]

hill gooseberry. The downy

hill grub. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Charæas graminis*) that often does great damage to pasture grasses in England.

hill′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hill′ish, *a.* See -ISH.

hil′lo, **hil′loa** (hĭl′ō ; hĭ-lō′), *n.* & *interj.* Hollo. See HOLLO.

hill oat. A European wild oat (*Avena strigosa*).

hillock tree. An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Melaleuca hypericifolia*). [hillman.]

hills′man (hĭlz′măn), *n.* A

hill tit. Any of numerous species of small Asiatic singing birds belonging to *Siva*, *Liothrix*, and other allied genera.

hill tribes. The wild tribes occupying the hilly and mountainous districts of British India.

hill′-trot′, *n.* The wild carrot.

hill′ward (hĭl′wẽrd), *adv. & a.* See -WARD. [*fem.* of HILLMAN.]

hill′wom′an (-wŏŏm′ăn), *n.*,

hill′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* *Obs.* **a** A European mint (*Mentha pulegium*). **b** The wild thyme.

hi′lo (hē′lō), *n.* [Sp. *hilo* thread.] *Mining.* A small vein of ore.

I J K L M

hi'lum (hī'lŭm), *n.; pl.* HILA (-lȧ). [L., a little thing, trifle.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** The mark or scar at the point of attachment of an ovule to its base or funicle. It forms the "eye" of a bean or other large seed. **b** The nucleus of a starch grain.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A mark, notch, or opening suggesting the hilum of a bean; specif.: **a** The part of a gland, or of certain other organs, where the blood vessels and nerves enter; the hilus; as, the *hilum* of the kidney. **b** A small opening in the statoblasts of sponges.

him (hĭm), *pron.* [AS. *him*, dat. of *hē*. See HE.] **1.** The objective case of *he*. See HE. It is used: **a** As dative of indirect object. "Friends who have given *him* the most sympathy." *Thackeray.* "*Him* needeth" (there is need to *him*). *Spenser.* **b** As direct object of a verb or preposition. "*Him* that is weak in the faith receive." *Rom.* xiv. 1. **c** As a reflexive: (1) as dative after a transitive verb or objective after a preposition. "Let every soldier hew *him* down a bough, and bear 't before *him*." *Shak.* (2) *Obs. or R.* Redundantly with certain intransitive verbs. "Then lies *him* meekly down." *Milton.* (3) *Archaic & Poetic.* As direct object.

I never saw but Humphrey, Duke of Gloster,
Did bear *him* like a noble gentleman. *Shak.*

☞ *Him* occurs in various special constructions, as: **a** Absolutely, as in the present nominative absolute. *Obs.* **b** Ungrammatically, for the nominative, esp. the predicate nominative after *as, than;* as, Better than *him*. *Dial. or Colloq.* **c** As a substantive; as, she will not obey any *him*. Cf. HE, 4. **d** Redundantly, with the noun it refers to; as, "And slough *him* Oliphernus." *Chaucer.*
2. The dative of *hit*, it; —used esp. after a preposition. *Obs.*

Hi-ma'la-yan (hĭ-mä'lȧ-yăn; *less correctly, but still often,* hĭm'ȧ-lā'yăn), *a.* [Skr. *himālaya; hima* snow (akin to L. *hiems* winter) + *ālaya* abode.] Of, pert. to, or designating, the Himalayas.
Himalayan barley, an Asiatic race of barley (*Hordeum vulgare trifurcatum*) having recurved three-pronged awns shorter than the grains. — **H. cedar**, the deodar. — **H. pine.** = NEOZA PINE. — **H. spruce**, a lofty spruce (*Picea morinda*) of the Himalayan region.

hi-mat'i-on (hĭ-măt'ĭ-ŏn), *n.; L. pl.* HIMATIA (-ȧ). [Gr. ἱμάτιον.] *Gr. Antiq.* A garment consisting of a rectangular cloth draped over the left shoulder and about the body.

Sophocles wearing a Himation.

him-self' (hĭm-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form of the pron. for the third person sing. masculine. Its uses are: **1.** For emphasis: **a** As a simple objective; as, tell him it is for *himself*. **b** In apposition with *he* or with a nominative or objective noun.

The Lord *himself* shall give you a sign. *Is.* vii. 14.

c As a subject nominative. *Archaic.* "*Himself* the same had done." *Denham.* **d** As a predicate nominative; as, he went *himself;* — often with the force of *by himself*, *alone;* as, he did it *himself*.
2. Specif., esp. after *be, become*, etc.: His proper or normal self; hence, his right or sane condition of mind; as, he has come to *himself* (after unconsciousness, passion, delirium, etc.). "Richard 's *himself* again." *Cibber.*
3. As a reflexive.

David hid *himself* in the field. 1 *Sam.* xx. 24.

4. As a substantive. *Rare.*

Your King, whom he desires to make another *Himselfe*
Bacon (*Oxf. E. D.*).

5. Instead of *itself*. *Obs.* Cf. HIM, 2.
by himself, alone; unaccompanied; apart; sequestered; as, he sits or studies *by himself*.

Him'yar-ite (hĭm'yȧr-īt), *n.* [After *Himyar*, eponymous king of Yemen, Arabia.] **1.** One of an important Arab tribe of antiquity dwelling in South Arabia, near Aden.
2. An Arab of a group of related ancient tribes of southern Arabia, or of their descendants, including, besides the Himyarites proper, the Sabæans, Minæans, Katabanians, and the founders of the Axumite and Abyssinian empires in Africa. They had an advanced civilization of a great antiquity, and their language represents the most archaic form of Arabic. See SEMITIC, SABÆAN, MINÆAN, AXUMITE.

Him'yar-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Himyarites or their language; as, the *Himyaritic* alphabet.

hin (hĭn), *n.* [Heb. *hīn*.] A Hebrew measure of liquids, between one and two gallons. See MEASURE.

Hi'na-ya'na (hē'nȧ-yä'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *hīna* lesser, little + *yāna* vehicle.] *Buddhism.* The Little Vehicle, or the Buddhism of southern India, as distinguished from the northern, or Mahayana, Buddhism. The schism dates practically from the Council of Jullundur called by Kanishka, A. D. 40, the essential difference being that the Hinayana Buddhists confined salvation to a select minority, while the Mahayana sect held it to be open to all.

hind (hīnd), *n.* [ME. *hine*, AS. *hīne, hīna*, orig. gen. pl. of *hīwan* domestics; akin to Icel. *hjū* man and wife, domestics, family, Goth. *heiwa*frauja master of the house, G. *hei*rath marriage; cf. L. *civis* citizen, E. *city*. Cf. HIDE a measure of land.] **1.** A domestic; a servant. *Obs.*
2. A farm servant; esp., in parts of northern England and in Scotland, a skilled worker, assisting in management of a farm, usually with a home on the farm; also, in some parts of England, a farm bailiff or steward.
3. A peasant; a rustic. *Eng.*
4. A lad; chap; fellow. *Obs.*

hind (hīnd), *n.* [AS. *hind;* akin to D. *hinde*, OHG. *hinta*, G. *hinde, hindin*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *hind*, and perh. to Gr. κεμάς a young deer.] **1.** The female of the red deer, of which the male is the *stag*.
2. Any of various groupers; — applied esp. to certain spotted or speckled species, as the *speckled hind*, *red hind*, and *rock hind* (see these terms).

hind (hīnd), *a.;* HIND'ER (hīn'dẽr); HIND'MOST (hīnd'mōst), or HIND'ER-MOST (hīn'dẽr-mōst). [Cf. ME. *hind*, adv., back, AS. *hindan* behind. See HINDER, *a.;* cf. BEHIND.] In the rear; — opposed to *front;* of or pertaining to the part or end which follows or is behind, in opposition to the part which leads or is before; as, the *hind* legs or *hind* feet of a quadruped; the *hind* man in a procession.
Syn. — See POSTERIOR.
hind kidney, *Anat. & Embryol.*, the metanephros.

hind'-brain' (hīnd'brān'), *n.* *Embryol. & Anat.* The posterior of the three primary cerebral vesicles; also, the parts of the brain (the epencephalon and metencephalon) which develop from them. Sometimes restricted to the epencephalon only, the metencephalon being called *afterbrain*.

hind'er (hīn'dẽr), *a.* [ME. *hindere*, perh. fr. AS. *hinder*, adv., behind; akin to OHG. *hintar*, prep., behind, G. *hinter*, Goth. *hindar;* orig. a comparative, and akin to AS. *hine* hence; or perh. fr. *hind*. See HENCE, HE; cf. HIND, *a.*] Of or pert. to that part or end that follows or is in the rear, as, the *hinder* part of a wagon; the *hinder* parts of a horse.
Syn. — See POSTERIOR.

hin'der (hĭn'dẽr), *v. t.;* HIN'DERED (-dẽrd); HIN'DER-ING. [ME. *hindren, hinderen*, AS. *hindrian*, fr. *hinder* behind; akin to D. *hinderen*, G. *hindern*, OHG. *hintarōn*, Icel. & Sw. *hindra*, Dan. *hindre*. See HINDER, *a.*] **1.** To injure, physically or morally. *Obs.*
2. To keep back or behind; to prevent from starting or moving forward; to check; obstruct; — often followed by *from;* as, an accident *hindered* the coach; drought *hinders* the growth of plants; to *hinder* me from going.

From your affairs
I *hinder* you too long. *Shak.*

3. To prevent or embarrass; to debar; to shut out.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke.*

Syn. — Retard, impede, delay, block, clog, prevent, stop, interrupt, counteract, thwart, oppose, embarrass.

hin'der (hĭn'dẽr), *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments; to be a hindrance.

hind'er-most (hīn'dẽr-mōst) } *a.* [*hind* + *most*. See
hind'most (hīnd'mōst) } HIND, *a.;* HINDER, *a.*] Farthest in or toward the rear; last.

hind'-gut' (hīnd'gŭt'), *n.* *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The posterior part of the alimentary canal; in vertebrates, esp. that of the embryo; in invertebrates, properly that part formed by an infolding of the external integument and hence lined with ectoderm cells.

Hin'di (hĭn'dē), *n.* [Hind. *hindī*, fr. *Hind* India, fr. Per. Cf. HINDU.] **1.** The chief vernacular of northern India, spoken by over 60,000,000 people, mainly in the United and Central Provinces and Central India. It is divided into two great branches: **Eastern Hindi**, including, among others, the important literary dialects, Awadhi and Bagheli; and **Western Hindi**, comprising a large number of dialects, the foremost being Hindustani (which see). See INDO-EUROPEAN, *Table*.
2. A native of India, whether Hindu or Moslem.

Hind'ley's screw (hīnd'lĭz). *Mach.* An endless screw or worm shaped like an hourglass to fit a part of the circumference of the worm wheel so as to increase the bearing area and thereby diminish the wear, thus enabling a greater amount of power to be transmitted.

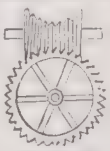
Hindley's Screw.

hin'drance (hĭn'drăns), *n.* [See HINDER, *v. t.*] Act of hindering, state of being hindered, or that which hinders; an impediment.

Something between a *hindrance* and a help. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Impediment, obstruction, obstacle, interruption, check, delay, restraint. See DIFFICULTY.

hind'sight' (hīnd'sīt'), *n.* **1.** The rear sight of a firearm.
2. Perception of the nature and demands of an event after it has happened; — opposed to *foresight*. *Humorous.*

Hin'du, Hin'doo (hĭn'dōō; hĭn-dōō'; 277), *n.* [Per. *Hindū*, fr. *Hind* India. Cf. INDIAN.] A member of one of the native races of Hindustan; also, an adherent of Hinduism. — **Hin'du, Hin'doo**, *a.*
Hindu, *or* **Hindoo, calendar**, a lunisolar calendar of India, according to which the year is divided into twelve months, with an extra month inserted after every month in which two new moons occur (once in three years). The intercalary month has the name of the one which precedes it. The year usually commences about April 11. The months are as follows:

Baisakh	April-May	Katik (Kartik)	Oct.-Nov.
Jeth	May-June	Aghan	Nov.-Dec.
Asarh	June-July	Pus	Dec.-Jan.
Sawan (Sarawan)	July-Aug.	Magh	Jan.-Feb.
Bhadon	Aug.-Sept.	Phagun (Phalgun)	Feb.-March
Asin (Kuar)	Sept.-Oct.	Chait	Mar.-April

— **H. Era of the Deluge.** See ERA, *n.* — **H. triad.** See TRIMURTI.

Hin'du-ism, *or* **Hin'doo-ism** (hĭn'dōō-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious and social systems of those peoples of Hindustan who have accepted and developed the civilization and beliefs of the ancient Aryan invaders. Hinduism springs from the Vedic religion of the Aryan invaders, but it represents a profound modification of this, both by the social history of India and the animistic beliefs of the conquered Dravidian tribes. See *Cit.;* cf. BRAHMANISM, CASTE, VEDA.

Hinduism may fairly be described as Animism more or less transformed by philosophy or, to condense the epigram still further, as magic tempered by metaphysics. . . . Worship of elements, of natural features and forces, of deified men, ascetics, animals, of powers of life, organs of sex, weapons, primitive implements, modern machinery: sects which enjoin the sternest forms of asceticism; sects which revel in promiscuous debauchery; sects which devote themselves to hypnotic meditation; sects which practice the most revolting form of cannibalism — all of these are included in *Hinduism*, and each finds some order of intellect or sentiment to which it appeals. And through all this bewildering variety of creeds there is traceable the influence of a pervading pessimism, of the conviction that life, and more especially the prospect of a series of lives, is the heaviest of all burdens that can be laid upon man. The one ideal is to obtain release from the ever-turning wheel of conscious existence and to sink individuality in the impersonal spirit of the world.
Census of India, 1901.

Hin'du-ize, *or* **Hin'doo-ize** (hĭn'dōō-īz), *v. t.* To subject, or conform, to Hindu culture and beliefs.

Hin'du-sta'ni, Hin'doo-sta'ni (-stä'nē), *a.* [Hind. *Hindūstānī* an Indian, fr. Per. *Hindūstān* India.] Of or pertaining to Hindustan or its people or Hindustani.

Hin'du-sta'ni (hĭn'dōō-stä'nē), **Hin'do-sta'ni** (hĭn'dȯ-), *n.* Also **Hin'doo-sta'ni**. The most important dialect of Hindi. It contains a large number of words adopted from the Arabic and Persian, esp. in its subdialect **Urdu**, spoken by Mohammedans, and is current as a lingua franca over nearly all India. The alphabet is an adapted form of the Arabic; the Devanagari character is also used.

hinge (hĭnj), *n.* [ME. *heng, heeng;* akin to D. *heng*, LG. *henge*, E. dial. *hingle* a small hinge; connected with *hang*, v. See HANG.] **1.** The hook with its eye, or the joint, or flexible piece, on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings.
2. An articulated joint, as of a bivalve shell.
3. That on which anything turns or depends; a governing principle; a cardinal point or rule; as, this was the *hinge* on which the question turned.

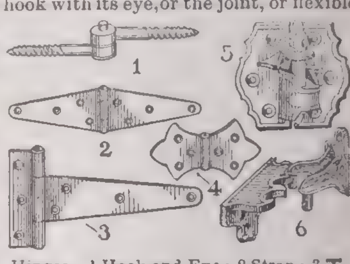

Hinges. 1 Hook and Eye; 2 Strap; 3 T Hinge; 4 Flap; 5 Blind; 6 Gate.

4. The earth's axis, or a cardinal point of the compass. *Obs.* "The four *hinges* of the world." *Milton.*

hinge (hĭnj), *v. t.;* HINGED (hĭnjd); HING'ING (hĭn'jĭng). **1.** To attach by, or furnish with, hinges.
2. To bend. *Obs.* "*Hinge* thy knee." *Shak.*

hinge, *v. i.* To stand, depend, hang, or turn, as on a hinge; to depend chiefly for a result or decision or for force or validity; — usually with *on* or *upon;* as, the argument *hinges* on this point.

hinge joint. **a** *Anat.* = GINGLYMUS. **b** *Mech.* Any joint resembling a hinge, by which two pieces are connected so as to permit relative turning in one plane.

hinge line. *Zoöl.* The dorsal edge or border of a bivalve shell where the hinge is situated.

hinge tooth. *Zoöl.* A projection on one valve of a bivalve shell near the hinge line, fitting into a corresponding indentation on the other valve.

hin'ny (hĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* HINNIES (-ĭz). [L. *hinnus;* cf. Gr. ἴννος.] A hybrid between a stallion and an ass.

hint (hĭnt), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *henten* to seize, catch, AS. *hentan, gehentan;* hence, something that may be caught up. Cf. HUNT.] **1.** An occasion; a moment; time; turn. *Obs.* "Our *hint* of woe is common." *Shak.*
2. A remote allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a suggestion or reminder, without a full declaration or explanation.

The *hint* malevolent, the look oblique. *Hannah More.*

Syn. — Intimation, allusion. See SUGGESTION.

hint (hĭnt), *v. t.;* HINT'ED; HINT'ING. [See HINT, *n.*] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to suggest in an indirect manner; as, to *hint* a suspicion.

hint, *v. i.* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion; to allude vaguely to something.

We whisper, and *hint*, and chuckle. *Tennyson.*

to hint at, to allude to lightly, indirectly, or cautiously.
Syn. — HINT, INTIMATE, INSINUATE, IMPLY agree in the idea of suggestion. To HINT is to suggest indirectly or by remote or covert allusion. The word frequently implies lack of candor, frankness, or straightforwardness; as, "Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike" (*Pope*); "A lad may wink, and a girl may *hint*" (*Tennyson*); cf. "Why, no one makes any positive accusation; — but there were *hints* dropped" (*Shelley*). INTIMATE, in modern usage, frequently implies a lighter or more elusive suggestion than *hint*, but does not connote lack of candor or frankness; to INSINUATE, as here compared (see INGRATIATE), is to hint artfully or to convey an underhand suggestion; as, "I speak this not with any sly design to advise, but to *intimate* that I think you very

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hilt'less, *a.* See -LESS.
hi'lus (hī'lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* = HILUM, 2 a.
hilve. † HELVE.
him. † HEM, *pron.*
H. I. M. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.
Hi-ma'lo-Chi-nese' sub-re'gion (hĭ-mä'lō-chī-nēz'; -nēs'). = BURMO-CHINESE SUBREGION.
Hi-man'to-pus (hī-măn'tō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἱμαντόπους; ἱμάς, ἱμάντος, thong + πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* The genus of wading birds consisting of the stilts. [DEVI.
Him'a-vat (hĭm'ȧ-văt), *n.* See
Hi'min-bjorg' (hē'mĭn-byôrg'), **Hi'min-björg** (-byûrg'), *n.* [Icel. *Himinbjörg*.] See ASGARD.
himp. † IMP.
himp, him'ple, *v. i.* [Prob. akin to G. *humpen, humpeln*.] To limp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
himpne. † HYMN.
himself, himselve, himselven, *pron. pl.* † HEMSELF.
him'ward, him'wards (hĭm'wẽrd; -wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD.
Him-yar'ic (hĭm-yăr'ĭk), *a.* Himyaritic.
hin, *pron., 3d pers. sing.* Him. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hina. † HENNA.
hi'na-u (hē'nä-ōō; hē'nou), *n.* Also **hi'nou**. [Maori.] A timber tree of New Zealand (*Elæocarpus dentatus*). [of HAUNCH.
hinch (hĭnsh). Dial. Eng. var.
hinch (hĭnch; 140), *v. i.* To scrimp; pinch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hinch'boy'. † HENCHBOY.
hinch'man. † HENCHMAN.
‖ **hinc il'læ la'cri-mæ** *or* **la'chry-mæ** (lăk'rĭ-mē). [L.] Hence these (or those) tears.
Terence (*Andria*, I. i. 99).
‖ **hinc in'de** (hĭŋk ĭn'dē). [L.] *Scots Law.* On this side and on that; reciprocally.
‖ **hinc lu'cem et po'cu-la sa'cra** (pŏk'ū-lȧ). [L.] From hence (we receive) light and sacred drafts; — motto of Cambridge University Press.
hind. † HYNE. [*Dial. Eng.*
hind, *adv.* Behind. *Obs. or*
hind, *v. t.* To hinder. *Obs.*
hind (hīnd), *n.* A hind quarter.
Hind. *Abbr.* Hindu, Hindustan, Hindustani.
hind'ber-ry (hīnd'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [AS. *hindberie;* akin to OHG. *hintberi*, G. *himbeere*. So called because hinds or stags were supposed to be fond of them. See 2d HIND; BERRY.] The European raspberry. *Dial. Eng.*
hind'deck', *n.* The poop. *Obs.*
Hinde Palm'er's Act (hīnd päm'ẽrz). *Eng.* An act (32 & 33 Vict., 1869) abolishing the preference of specialty creditors of decedents' estates. [*Scot.*
hin'der, *n.* Hindrance. *Obs. or*
hind'er. *a.* [Prob. fr. AS. *hinder* behind, in comp.: cf. E. "to do a thing behind one's back."] Crafty: deceitful; — in comb., as *hinder*craft, *hinder*word. *Obs.*
hin'der-ance, *n.* Hindrance.
hinderaunce. † HINDRANCE.
hin'derd. Hindered. *Ref. Sp.*
hind'er-er, *a.* Posterior. *Obs.*
hin'der-er, *n.* One that hinders.
hind'er-est, *a.* Hindermost. *Obs.*
hind'er-ful, *a.* Deceitful; iniquitous *Obs.* — **hind'er-ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
hind'er-lands (hĭn'(d)ẽr-lănz), *n. pl.* = HINDERLINGS. *Scot.*
hind'er-ling, *n.* [AS. *hinderling* one who comes behind his ancestors. fr. AS. *hinder* behind. See HINDER, *a.*] A worthless, base, or degenerate person or animal. *Obs.*
hind'er-lings, hind'er-lins (hĭn'(d)ẽr-lĭnz), *n. pl.* [See HINDER, *a.;* 2d -LING.] Buttocks. *Scot.*
hind'er-ly, *a.* Behindhand. *Obs.*
hin'der-ment, *n.* Hindrance. *Chiefly Dial.*
hin'der-some (hĭn'dẽr-sŭm), *a.* [*hinder*, v. + 1st -*some*.] Likely to hinder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hinderyeap, *a.* [AS. *hindergeap; hinder* behind + *gēap* crooked, deceitful.] Insidious; deceitful. *Obs.*
hindge. † HINGE. [of the head.
hind'head' (hīnd'hĕd'), *n.* Back
Hind'ki (hĭnd'kē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
hind'more, *a.* Hinder. *Obs.*
hind'most (hīnd'mōst), *a.* See HINDERMOST.
Hin'doo, Hin'doo-ism, etc Vars. of HINDU, etc.
Hin'doo-sta'nee, Hin'do-sta'ni. Vars. of HINDUSTANI.
hindre. † HINDER, *v.*
hindur † HINDER.
hind'ward (hīnd'wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
hine. † HIN, *pron*
hine (*dial.* hīn, īn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HIND.
hine. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HYNE.
hine'ber-ry. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HINDBERRY.
hinehede, *n* [Cf. 1st HIND; -HEAD.] Family; service. *Obs.*
hing. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HANG.
hing (hĭng), *n* [Hind., fr. Skr. *hiṅgu*.] A variety of asafetida.
hinge'less, *a.* See -LESS
hing'er. † HANGER.
hin'gle (hĭng''l; ĭng''l), *n.* An ingle. *Dial. Eng.*
hin'gle (hĭŋ'g'l), *n* [Cf. HINGE, HANG.] A hinge; a hook for hanging. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hink, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hinka* to limp, hobble, Fries. *hinken*.] Hesitation; faltering. *Obs.*
hink, *n.* A reaping hook. *Obs.*
hin'most. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HINDMOST.
hin'na. Var. of HENNA.
hin'ney, hin'nie, hin'ny. Scot. & dial Eng. var. of HONEY.
hin'ni-ble (hĭn'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *hinnibilis*.] Able to whinny. *R.*
Hin'nom (hĭn'ŏm). *Bib.*
hin'ny (hĭn'ĭ), *v. i.* [L. *hinnire*.] To neigh; whinny. *Rare.*
hin'oid (hĭn'oid), *a.* [Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, muscle, fiber + -*oid*.] *Bot.* Having the secondary veins all parallel and at right angles to the midrib, as the banana leaf.
hi-noi'de-ous (hĭ-noi'dē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Hinoid.
hi-no'ki (hē-nō'kē), *n.*, *or* **hinoki cypress**. [Jap.] The sun tree or its wood.
hi'nou (hē'nou). Var. of HINAU.

capable of shining in a dark-colored coat" (*Shenstone*); cf. "*Intimations* of Immortality" (*Wordsworth*); "Mrs. Jamieson came now to *insinuate* pretty plainly that she did not wish that the Cranford ladies should call upon her sister-in-law" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); cowardly *insinuations*. IMPLY, as here compared (see IMPLY), is in general opposed to *express;* as, "My delicacy . . . is not so squeamish, but that after it has feasted upon praise expressed, it can find a comfortable dessert in the contemplation of praise *implied*" (*Cowper*); "so much of the unuttered and unutterable, of the constantly and unmistakably *implied*" (*H. James*). See ALLUDE.

hin′ter-land′ (hĭn′tẽr-lănd′; *G.* -länt′), *n.* [G.; *hinter* behind + *land* land.] The land or region lying behind the coast district. The term is used esp. with reference to the so-called **doctrine of the hinterland**, sometimes advanced, that occupation of the coast supports a claim to an exclusive right to occupy, from time to time, the territory lying inland of the coast. Cf. RIGHT OF CONTINUITY.

hip (hĭp), *interj.* A word used to excite attention or as a signal; as, *hip*, *hip*, hurrah!

hip, *n.* [ME *hipe*, *hupe*, AS. *hype;* akin to D. *heup*, OHG. *huf*, G. *hüfte*, Dan. *hofte*, Sw. *höft*, Goth. *hups;* cf. Icel. *huppr*, and also Gr. κύβος the hollow above the hips of cattle, and Lith. *kumpis* ham.] **1**. The laterally projecting region of each side of the body below the waist, formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and upper part of the femur together with the fleshy parts covering them; also, the corresponding part of an animal's body; the haunch.
2. *Arch.* **a** The external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides or skirts of a roof, which have their wall plates running in different directions. **b** A hip rafter.
3. *Engin.* In a bridge truss, the place where an inclined end post meets the top chord.
hip and thigh, overwhelmingly; unsparingly.
And he smote them *hip and thigh.* *Judges* xv. 8
— **on**, *or* **upon, the h.**, at a disadvantage; as, to take or have one *on the hip;* — a phrase derived from wrestling.

hip, *v. t.;* HIPPED (hĭpt); HIP′PING. **1**. To dislocate or sprain the hip of; to fracture or injure the hip bone of (a quadruped), producing a permanent depression of that side.
2. *Wrestling.* To throw (one's adversary) over one's hip; to throw by a cross-buttock.
3. To make with a hip or hips, as a roof.

hip (hĭp), *n.* [ME. *hepe*, AS. *héope;* akin to OHG. *hiufo* a bramble bush, OS. *hiopo.*] The ripened pseudocarp or false fruit of a rosebush, esp. of the dog-rose. It consists of the fleshy receptacle inclosing numerous achenes.

hip belt. A sword belt worn, in the 14th century, resting on the left hip and suspended at the right of the waist.

hip bone. The innominate bone; — called also *haunch bone* and *huckle bone.*

hipe (hīp), *n.* Also **hype**. [Etym. uncertain.] *Wrestling.* A throw in which the wrestler lifts his opponent from the ground, swings him to one side, knocks up his nearer thigh from the back with the knee, and throws him on his back; — used in Cumberland and Westmorland style.

hipe, *v. t. & i.;* HIPED (hīpt); HIP′ING (hīp′ĭng). *Wrestling.* To throw by means of a hipe. — **hip′er** (hīp′ẽr), *n.*

hip joint. *Anat.* The articulation between the thigh bone and hip bone.

hip knob. *Arch.* A finial, ball, or other ornament at the intersection of the hip rafters and the ridge.

hip lock. *Wrestling.* A lock in which a close grip is first obtained and a fall attempted by a heave over the hip.

hip mold *or* **mould**. Also **hip molding** *or* **moulding**. *Arch.* **a** A molding on the hip of a roof. **b** The back of a hip.

Hip′pa (hĭp′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hippos* a kind of sea animal, Gr. ἵππος.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine anomurous decapod crustaceans having a somewhat oval elongate body with a very short abdomen and long featherlike antennules. They burrow rapidly in the sand by pushing themselves backward. It is the type of a family, **Hip′pi-dæ** (hĭp′ĭ-dē). *H. talpoidea*, the common species of the Atlantic coast, is known as *bait bug* and *sand bug.* See ANOMURA, *Illust.*

hip′parch (hĭp′ärk), *n.* [Gr. ἵππαρχος, ἱππάρχης; ἵππος horse + ἄρχειν to lead, rule.] *Gr. Antiq.* A commander of cavalry; specif., an official associated with the strategos as chief executive officer of the boule in the Achæan and Ætolian Leagues.

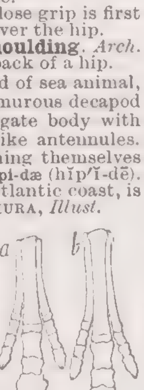

Hipparion.
a Fore Foot;
b Hind Foot.

Hip-pa′ri-on (hĭ-pā′rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱππάριον a pony, dim. of ἵππος a horse.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of Miocene and Pliocene mammals allied to, but not now considered as direct ancestors of, the horse. They were smaller than a horse, and three-toed.

Hip′pe-as′trum (hĭp′ē-ăs′trŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἱππεύς horseman + ἄστρον star. So named in allusion to the equitant leaves and star-shaped flowers.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, having showy flowers of various colors. They are closely related to *Amaryllis*, and the cultivated species are known to florists by that name. See AMARYLLIS, 3.

hipped (hĭpt), *a.* **1**. Having (such or so many) hips.
2. Injured or dislocated in the hip; hipshot.

hip′pi-a′try (hĭp′ĭ-ā′trĭ; hĭ-pī′*ȧ*-trĭ), *n.* [*hippo-* + *-iatry.*] The diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the horse. — **hip′pi-at′ric** (hĭp′ĭ-ăt′rĭk), **hip′pi-at′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hip′pi-a′trist** (hĭp′ĭ-ā′trĭst; hĭ-pī′*ȧ*-trĭst), *n.*

hip′po- (hĭp′ō-) Combining form fr. Greek ἵππος, *horse.*

hip′po-cam′pal (-kăm′păl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the hippocampus.
hippocampal convolution, a convolution of the brain, bounded above by the dentate and below by the anterior part of the collateral fissure. — **h. fissure**, the dentate fissure.

hip′po-cam′pus (-pŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -PI (-pī). [L., the sea horse, Gr. ἱπποκαμπος a hippocampus (in senses 1 and 2); ἵππος horse + κάμπος a sea monster.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* A fabulous monster with head and fore quarters like a horse and tail like a dolphin or fish. They are commonly represented as attached to the chariots of Neptune and the Tritons.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus of lophobranch fishes consisting of the typical sea horses.
3. *Anat.* A name applied to either of two ridges of white matter in each lateral ventricle of the brain. The larger is called **hippocampus major**, or simply *hippocampus*, and is a curved elongated eminence extending throughout the length of the floor of the descending horn of the ventricle. It is produced by the infolding of the cortex to form the dentate sulcus, and is gray matter covered by a layer of white matter on the ventricular surface. The smaller, or **hippocampus minor**, is on the inner wall of the posterior horn, and is caused by the infolding of the calcarine fissure.

hip′po-cras (hĭp′ō-krăs), *n.* [ME. *ypocras*, OF. *ypocras*, F. *hippocras*, *hypocras*, prop., the name *Hippocrates.*] A cordial made of spiced wine.

Hip′po-crat′e-a (-krăt′ē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See HIPPOCRATIC.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical trees or twining shrubs, typifying the family Hippocrateaceæ, and characterized by the 3-lobed capsule with winged seeds. *H. ovata* occurs in South Florida. The oily seeds of *H. comosa* are used in the West Indies in place of almonds.

Hip′po-crat′e-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs or trees (order Sapindales), having opposite leaves and small flowers with five sepals, five petals, and andrœcium of three stamens inserted on the disk. It contains 3 genera and about 150 species, of tropical distribution. — **hip′po-crat′e-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Hip′po-crat′ic (-krăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Hippocraticus*, fr. L. *Hippocrates*, Gr. Ἱπποκράτης.] Of or pertaining to Hippocrates of Cos, a celebrated Greek physician born about 460 B. C., or the school of medicine which took his name. The chief therapeutic agents of the Hippocratic school were diet, medicinal waters, fresh air, and gymnastics.
Hippocratic face *or* **countenance** [L. *facies Hippocratica*], the face or countenance as it appears after death, or long sickness, excessive evacuations, excessive hunger, or the like. The nose is pinched, the eyes are sunk, the temples hollow, the ears retracted (and, in a living person, cold), the skin of the forehead tense and dry, the complexion livid, the lips pendent, relaxed, and cold; — so called as having been described by Hippocrates. — **H. oath**, an oath, embodying an admirable code of medical ethics, anciently taken by young men about to begin medical practice, said to have been imposed by Hippocrates on his disciples.

Hip′po-crene (hĭp′ō-krēn; *L.* hĭp′ō-krē′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἵπποκρήνη; ἵππος horse + κρήνη a fountain.] A fountain on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, fabled to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus. Also, its waters, supposed to impart poetic inspiration.
Nor maddening drafts of *Hippocrene* *Longfellow.*
— **Hip′po-cre′ni-an** (-krē′nĭ-ăn), *a.*

hip′po-cre′pi-an (-krē′pĭ-ăn), *n.* [*hippo-* + Gr. κρηπίς shoe.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the polyzoans of the order Phylactolæmata, which have a horseshoe-shaped lophophore. — *n.* One of the Phylactolæmata.

Hip′po-da-mi′a (-d*ȧ*-mī′*ȧ*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἱπποδάμεια.] *Class Myth.* **a** Daughter of Œnomaus, who offered her to the suitor who could defeat his horses in a race. She was won by Pelops, for love of whom she bribed Myrtilus, her father's charioteer, to remove a spoke from his chariot wheel. **b** Deidamia, the wife of Pirithous. **c** = BRISEIS.

hip′po-drome (hĭp′ō-drōm), *n.* [L. *hippodromos*, Gr. ἱππόδρομος; ἵππος horse + δρόμος course: cf. F. *hippodrome.*] **1**. *Gr. Antiq.* An oval track for horse and chariot races, with tiers of seats for the spectators.
2. An arena for equestrian performances; a circus.
3. *Sports.* A fraudulent contest with a predetermined winner. *Slang, U. S.*

hip′po-drome (hĭp′ō-drōm), *v. i.;* HIP′PO-DROMED (-drōmd); HIP′PO-DROM′ING (-drōm′ĭng). *Sports.* To arrange contests with predetermined winners. *Slang, U. S.*

hip′po-drom′ic (-drŏm′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a hippodrome.

hip′po-griff, **hip′po-gryph** (-grĭf), *n.* [F. *hippogriffe;* cf. It. *ippogrifo.* See HIPPOPOTAMUS, GRIFFIN.] A fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin.

hip-pol′o-gy (hĭ-pŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hippo-* + *-logy.*] The study of the horse. — **hip′po-log′i-cal** (hĭp′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hip-pol′o-gist** (hĭ-pŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

Hip-pol′y-tus (hĭ-pŏl′ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἱππόλυτος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Theseus by the Amazon queen Antiope (or, in some versions, her sister, **Hip-pol′y-te** (-tē), who invaded Attica in her behalf). Phædra, Theseus's wife, fell in love with Hippolytus, who was approached in her behalf by an attendant of hers without her knowledge. He publicly flouted her, and in shame and frenzy Phædra hanged herself, attaching to her wrist a tablet accusing Hippolytus of ravishment. Theseus, discovering the tablet, in an imprecation demanded that Poseidon take his son's life. This the god did by sending a sea monster which so terrified the horses of Hippolytus that they dragged him to death. The myth is the theme of a celebrated tragedy by Euripides, who gives as its motive the jealousy of Aphrodite for the exclusive service which Hippolytus bestows upon Artemis. See DIANA. — **Hip-pol′y-tan** (-tăn), *a.*

Hip-pom′a-ne (hĭ-pŏm′*ȧ*-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hippomanes* a certain plant, Gr. ἱππομανές a plant of which horses are madly fond, or which makes them mad; ἵππος horse + μαινεσθαι to rage (see MANIA): cf. F. *hippomane.*] *Bot.* A genus of poisonous euphorbiaceous trees having small spicate diœcious flowers and thick ovate leaves. It consists of a single species, *H. mancinella*, the manchineel.

Hip′po-nac-te′an (hĭp′ō-năk-tē′ăn), *a.* [L. *hipponacteus*, fr. Gr. Ἱππωνάκτειος, fr. Ἱππῶναξ.] Of or pert. to Hipponax, a Greek iambic poet of the 6th century B. C., famous for his rough and vindictive satire, or the verse forms ascribed to his invention: **a** The choliamb. **b** = SCAZON **b**. — *n.* A Hipponactean verse.
Hipponactean distich, *Pros.*, a distich composed of a trochaic dimeter and an iambic trimeter, both catalectic.

hip′po-pa-thol′o-gy (-p*ȧ*-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hippo-* + *pathology.*] Veterinary medicine; the pathology of the horse. — **hip′po-path′o-log′i-cal** (-păth′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hip-poph′a-gous (hĭ-pŏf′*ȧ*-gŭs), *a.* [*hippo-* + *-phagous.*] Eating horseflesh.

hip-poph′a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *hippophagie.*] Act or practice of eating horseflesh.

hip′po-po-tam′ic (hĭp′ō-pō-tăm′ĭk; -pŏt′*ȧ*-mĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the hippopotamus; unwieldy.

hip′po-pot′a-mus (-pŏt′*ȧ*-mŭs), *n.;* *pl.* E. HIPPOPOTAMUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), L. HIPPOPOTAMI (-mī). [L., fr. Gr. ἱπποπόταμος; ἵππος horse + ποταμός river; cf. ME. *ypotame*, fr. OF. *ypotame*, fr. the same source. Cf. EQUINE.] The popular as well as [*cap.*] the generic name of a very large artiodactyl mammal

Hippopotamus.

(*Hippopotamus amphibius*) allied to the hogs, which was formerly found in the rivers of most parts of Africa, and is still common in the more remote districts. It has an enormous head and mouth, with long tusklike canine and incisor teeth, which yield a good quality of ivory. The feet are four-toed, the skin is bare and very thick, and the legs are very short. Next to the elephants it is the bulkiest existing quadruped, becoming at least 14 feet long. It is largely aquatic in habits, and can swim well and remain long under water. The hippopotamus feeds chiefly on aquatic plants, but also seeks its food on land and is sometimes destructive to cultivated crops. In western Africa a smaller species is found, which has been made the type of a separate genus or subgenus and called *Chœropsis liberiensis.* Several fossil forms from Europe and India are also known. The living and fossil species constitute together a family, **Hip′po-po-tam′i-dæ** (-pō-tăm′ĭ-dē). — **hip′po-pot′a-mine** (-mīn; -mĭn), **hip′po-pot′a-moid** (-moid), *a.*

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hint. ✝ HENT, *v. & n.*
hint′ed-ly, *adv.* of *hinted*, p. p.
hint′er, *n.* One who hints.
‖ **Hin′ter-hand′** (hĭn′tẽr-hänt′), *n.* [G., lit., hind hand.] See VORHAND.
hint′ing-ly, *adv.* of *hinting*, p. pr. See -LY. [HEINTZITE.]
hin′tze-ite (hĭn′tsē-īt), *n.* =
Hi′o-don (hī′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. *hy*oid + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* The genus of American fresh-water fishes consisting of the mooneyes. (See MOON-EYE **a**.) It constitutes a family, **Hi′o-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē). — **hi′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*
hiort′dahl-ite (hyôrt′däl-īt), *n.* [After Prof. Th. *Hiortdahl*, of Christiania.] *Min.* A rare mineral occurring as pale yellow tabular triclinic crystals. It is essentially a silicate and zirconate of sodium and calcium, containing also fluorine. [ytus.]
Hip. *Abbr.* Hippolyte; Hippol-
hip. Short for HYPOCHONDRIA. *Obs. or Colloq.*
hip, *v. t.* To make blue, or hypochondriac. *Rare.*
hip, *v. i. & t.* [ME. *hippen*, *huppen;* akin to G. *hüpfen.* See HOP, *v.*] To hop; limp; skip; pass over; miss. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hip bath. A sitz bath.
hip brier. **a** The sweetbrier. **b** The dog-rose. *Dial. Eng.*
hiper-. Var. of HYPER-.
hip girdle. Pelvic arch. [*Rare.*]
hip′halt′, *a.* Lame in the hip.
hip′hape′, *n.* [*hip* + *hap* a cloak.] A hip covering. *Obs*
hip′-hop′, *adv.* With the motion of hopping. *Rare.*
hip′less, *a.* See -LESS.
hip′lings, *adv.* [*hip* + 2d *-ling.*] With hips first. *Obs. or Obstet.*
Hipp *Abbr.* Hippocrates.
hippe. ✝ HIP.
hipped (hĭpt), **hip′pish** (hĭp′ĭsh), *a.* [From HIP hypochondria.] Hypochondriac. *Colloq.*
Hip′pe-la′tes (hĭp′ē-lā′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱππελάτης driver of horses; — from its large spurs.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small hard-bodied diurnal dipterous flies, several species of which are troublesome to men and animals in the southern United States.
hip′pe-ty-hop′pe-ty (hĭp′ē-tĭ-hŏp′ē-tĭ), *adv.* In a hopping way. *Colloq.*
Hip′pi-a (hĭp′ĭ-*ȧ*), *a.* [Gr. Ἵππια.] See ATHENA.
hip′pi-an (-*ȧ*n), *a.* Hippic. *Rare.*
hip′pi-a′ter (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἱππιατρός veterinary surgeon.] A horse doctor. [HIPPIATRY.]
hip′pi-at′rics (-ăt′rĭks), *n.* =
hip′pic (hĭp′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἱππικός; cf. F. *hippique.*] Pert. to horses. *Rare.*
Hip′pi-dæ (hĭp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See HIPPA.
Hip-pid′i-on (hĭ-pĭd′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱππίδιον, dim. of ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct horses from the pampas formation of Argentina and deposits in Brazil.
hip′ping, **hip′pen**, *n.* [*hip*, n. + *-ing.*] An infant's breechcloth, or diaper *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hip′pings, **hip′pins**, *n. pl.* [*hip* to hop + *-ing.*] Stepping stones. *Dial. Eng.* [*Colloq.*]
hip′pish, *a.* Hypochondriac.
hip-pi′us (hĭ-pī′ŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -PII (-ī). [Gr. ἵππειος, lit., of a horse or horses.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** An epitrite. **b** A molossus.
hip′ple (hĭp′′l), *n.* [Dim. of *heap.*] A small heap; small cock of hay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hip′po. Short for HYPOCHONDRIA. *Obs.* [AMUS.]
hip′po, *n.* Short for HIPPOPOT-
Hip′po-bos′ci-dæ (hĭp′ō-bŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hippo-* + Gr. βόσκειν to feed + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of blood-sucking dipterous insects parasitic on birds and mammals, remarkable for bringing forth a single young (which is in an advanced larval stage) at one time. **Hip′po-bos′ca** (-k*ȧ*) is the typical genus. The so-called horse tick, bird tick, and sheep tick (see these terms) are of this family, which is not related to the true ticks. [PUS, 1.]
hip′po-camp, *n.* = HIPPOCAM-
Hip′po-cam′pi-dæ (hĭp′ō-kăm′pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HIPPOCAMPUS.] *Zoöl.* The family of lophobranch fishes consisting of the sea horses.
hip′po-cam′pine (-pīn; -pĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to the sea horses.
Hip′po-cas′ta-na′ce-æ (-kăs′t*ȧ*-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hippo-* + Gr. καστανα chestnuts + *-aceæ.*] Syn. of ÆSCULACEÆ. — **hip′po-cas′ta-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
hip′po-caust (hĭp′ō-kôst), *n.* [*hippo-* + Gr. καυστός burnt, fr. καιειν to burn.] Sacrifice of a horse by fire. *Rare.*
hip′po-cen′taur (-sĕn′tôr), *n.* [L. *hippocentaurus*, Gr. ἱπποκένταυρος; ἵππος horse + κένταυρος centaur.] *Class. Myth.* = CENTAUR. — **hip′po-cen-tau′ric** (-sĕn-tô′rĭk), *a.*
Hip-poc′ra-tes's bag *or* **sleeve** (hĭ-pŏk′r*ȧ*-tēz-ĭz). [After *Hippocrates.* See HIPPOCRATIC.] A conical strainer made by stitching together two adjacent sides of a square cloth. *Obs.*
Hip′po-cra′tian (hĭp′ō-krā′shăn), **Hip′po-crat′i-cal** (-krăt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Hippocratic.
Hip-poc′ra-tism (hĭ-pŏk′r*ȧ*-tĭz′m), *n.* The medical doctrine of the Hippocratic school.
hip′po-crep′i-form (hĭp′ō-krĕp′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See HIPPOCREPIAN; -FORM.] Horseshoe-shaped.
hip′po-dame, *n.* [Gr ἱππόδαμος horse tamer.] A horse tamer. *Obs.*
hip′po-dame, *n.* [Cf. F. *hippopotame*, OF. *ypotame.*] Erron. for HIPPOCAMP. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
hip-pod′a-mous (hĭ-pŏd′*ȧ*-mŭs), *a.* Horse-taming. *Rare.*
hip-pod′ro-mist (-rō-mĭst), *n.* A circus rider or trainer. *Rare.*
Hip′po-glos′sus (hĭp′ō-glŏs′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hippo-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* The genus of flatfishes containing the halibut. It is the type of a subfamily, **Hip′po-glos-si′næ** (-glŏ-sī′nē).
hip-pog′o-ny (hĭ-pŏg′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*hippo-* + *-gony.*] The pedigree or origin of a horse. *Obs.*
hip′po-grif′fik, **hip′po-grif′fin**, *n.* A hippogriff. *Obs.*
hip′poid (hĭp′oid), *a.* [*hippo-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling, or allied to, the horse.
hip′po-ko-pros′ter-in (hĭp′ō-kō-prŏs′tẽr-ĭn), *n.* [*hippo-* + Gr. κόπρος dung + στεαρ stiff fat.] *Chem* An altered cholesterin found in feces of the horse.
hip′po-lith, *n.* [*hippo-* + *-lith.*] A concretion, or kind of bezoar, from the intestines of the horse.
Hip-pol′y-ta (hĭ-pŏl′ĭ-t*ȧ*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἱππολύτη.] Queen of the Amazons in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream."
Hip-pol′y-te (-tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἱππολύτη.] See HIPPOLYTUS, HERCULES.
hip-pom′a-nes (hĭ-pŏm′*ȧ*-nēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἱππομανές, prop. a neut. adj. See HIPPOMANE.] *Antiq.* A small black membrane said to occur on the forehead of a new-born foal; also, a slimy humor flowing from a mare when in heat. Both were reputed to be aphrodisiac.
hip′po-mar′a-thrum (hĭp′ō-măr′*ȧ*-thrŭm), *n.* [L. *hippomarathum*, Gr. ἱππομάραθρον, -θον.] The horse fennel.
Hip-pom′e-don (hĭ-pŏm′ē-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἱππομέδων.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.
hip′po-mel′a-nin (hĭp′ō-mĕl′*ȧ*-nĭn), *n.* [*hippo-* + Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Chem.* A dark brown pigment obtained from melanotic tumors in the horse.
Hip-pom′e-nes (hĭ-pŏm′ē-nēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἱππομένης.] See ATALANTA.
hip-pom′e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hippo-* + *-meter.*] An upright with a movable arm to measure the height of horses.
hip′po-met′ric (hĭp′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* [*hippo-* + *metric.*] Pert. to measurement of horses.
Hip-poph′a-ë (hĭ-pŏf′*ȧ*-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱπποφαες, name of a plant, *Euphorbia spinosa.*] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of elæagnaceous shrubs of Europe and Asia. See SEA BUCKTHORN.
hip-poph′a-gi (-jī), *n. pl.* [NL. See HIPPOPHAGOUS.] Eaters of horseflesh.
hip-poph′a-gism (-jĭz′m), *n.* Hippophagy. — **hip-poph′a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **hip-poph′a-gis′ti-cal** (-jĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.*
hip′po-phile (hĭp′pō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*hippo-* + *-phile.*] A lover of horses. [HIPPOPOTAMUS.]
hip′po-pot′a-mi, *n.*, *L. pl.* of
hip′po-po-ta′mi-an (-pō-tā′mĭ-ăn), *a.* Hippopotamic.
hippotame. ✝ HIPPOPOTAMUS.
Hip′po-ti′gris (-tī′grĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hippo-* + Gr. τίγρις tiger.]

Hip·pot′ra·gus (hĭ-pŏt′rȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hippo-* + Gr. τράγος he-goat.] *Zoöl.* The genus in which the sable antelope and allied species have usually been placed. The term is antedated by, and is a synonym of, *Ozanna*. The genus has been made the type of a subfamily, **Hip′po·tra·gi′næ** (hĭp′ō-trȧ-jī′nē). — **hip·pot′ra·gine** (hĭ-pŏt′rȧ-jĭn; -jīn), *a.*

hip′pu·rate (hĭp′ū-rāt; hĭ-pū′rāt), *n.* [*hippuric* + *-ate.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A salt or ester of hippuric acid.

hip·pu′ri·a (hĭ-pū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The occurrence of an excessive amount of hippuric acid in the urine.

hip·pu′ric (-rĭk), *a.* [*hippo-* + Gr. οὖρον urine.] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating a white, crystalline, nitrogenous acid, $C_6H_5CONHCH_2CO_2H$. It is present in the urine of herbivorous animals, and in small quantity in human urine. Acids decompose it into benzoic acid and glycocoll.

Hip·pu′ris (hĭ-pū′rĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἵππουρις mare's-tail; ἵππος horse + οὐρά tail.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of haloragidaceous aquatic herbs with single erect stems and verticillate leaves, the small flowers being borne in the axils. *H. vulgaris* is the mare's-tail.

Hip′pu·ri′tes (hĭp′ū-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of aberrant extinct marine bivalve mollusks of the group Rudistæ (which see), confined to the Cretaceous. The lower (right) valve is conical and usually longitudinally ribbed, and attached by its apex; the upper is depressed conic with a nearly central umbo. It is the type and chief genus of a family, **Hip′pu·rit′i·dæ** (-rĭt′ĭ-dē). — **hip′pu·rit′ic** (-rĭt′ĭk), **hip·pu′ri·toid** (hĭ-pū′rĭ-toid), *a.*

Hippurites. A Side view of *H. toucasianus* with the upper valve in place. B Top view of the lower valve of *H. dilatatus* with the upper valve removed.

hip′pus (hĭp′ŭs), *n.* [Gr. ἵππος horse, a complaint of the eyes.] *Med.* An affection of the eyes marked by spasmodic variation in the size of the pupils.

hip rafter. *Arch.* The rafter extending from the wall plate to the ridge and forming the angle of a hip roof.

hip roof. A roof having sloping ends and sloping sides; a hipped roof. See ROOF, *Illust.* — **hip′-roofed′** (-rōōft′), *a.*

hip′shot′ (hĭp′shŏt′), *a.* [*hip* + *shot.*] Having the hip dislocated; hence, having one hip lower than the other.

hir′cine (hûr′sĭn; -sīn; 183) } *a.* [L. *hircinus*, fr. *hircus* he-
hir′ci·nous (hûr′sĭ-nŭs) } goat.] Goatlike, esp. in smell; of or pertaining to a goat or goats; lewd.

hire (hīr), *n.* [ME. *hire, hure*, AS. *hȳr*; akin to D. *huur*, G. *heuer*, Dan. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra.*] **1.** The price, reward, or compensation paid, or contracted to be paid, for the temporary use of a thing or a place, for personal service, or for labor; pay; reward; in its general sense, pay for the use of anything, including wages, rent, and formerly interest; in specific sense, recompense paid for the use of a chattel other than money or for services.

The laborer is worthy of his *hire*. *Luke* x. 7.

2. The act of hiring something; specif., *Law*, a bailment by which the use of a thing other than money, or the services and labor of a person, is contracted for at a certain price or reward. See BAILMENT; cf. LOCATIO CONDUCTIO, COMMODATUM, NEGLIGENCE.

Syn. — Salary, stipend, allowance, pay. See WAGES.

hire (hīr), *v. t.*; HIRED (hīrd); HIR′ING (hīr′ĭng). [ME. *hiren, huren*, AS. *hȳrian*; akin to D. *huren*, G. *heuern*, Dan. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra*. See HIRE, *n.*] **1.** To engage or purchase the labor or services of (any one) for compensation or wages; as, to *hire* a servant, an agent, or an advocate. **2.** To procure (any chattel or estate) from another person, for temporary use, for a compensation or equivalent; to purchase the use or enjoyment of for a limited time; as, to *hire* a farm for a year; to *hire* money. **3.** To grant the temporary use of, for compensation; to engage to give the service of, for a price; to let; lease; — now usually with *out*, and often reflexively.

They . . . have *hired* out themselves for bread. 1 *Sam.* ii. 5.

Syn. — HIRE, CHARTER. HIRE is the general term; CHARTER is commonly applied to vessels, but is occasionally used (colloq.) of other conveyances. The use of *hire* for *let* (as, he *hired* me a house) is incorrect. See EMPLOY.

to hire one's duty, *Mil.*, in the United States army, to hire another to do one's (an enlisted man's) duty, an offense punishable by court-martial.

hire′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [AS. *hȳrling*. See HIRE, *n.*; 1st -LING.] One who is hired, or who serves for wages; esp., one whose motive and interest in serving another are wholly gainful; a mercenary. "Lewd *hirelings*." *Milton.*

hire′ling, *a.* Serving for hire; esp., serving from venal or mercenary motives. "*Hireling* mourners." *Dryden.*

Syn. — See MERCENARY.

hire purchase, *or, more fully*, **hire purchase agreement**, *or* **hire and purchase agreement**. *Law.* A contract (more fully called contract of hire with an option of purchase) in which a person hires goods for a specified period and at a fixed rent, with the added condition that if he shall retain the goods for the full period and pay all the installments of rent as they become due the contract shall determine and the title vest absolutely in him, and that if he chooses he may at any time during the term surrender the goods and be quit of any liability for future installments upon the contract. In the United States such a contract is generally treated as a conditional sale, and the term *hire purchase* is also sometimes applied to a contract in which the hirer is not free to avoid future liability by surrender of the goods. (See CONDITIONAL SALE.) In England, however, if the hirer does not have this right the contract is a sale and not one for hire.

hir′mos (hĭr′mŏs), **hir′mus** (hĭr′mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MOI (-moi), -MI (-mī). [NL., fr. LGr. εἱρμός, fr. Gr. εἱρμός series, εἴρειν to join.] *East. Ch. Hymnody.* A model stanza, the first of an original ode in a canon, used as a standard for the structure and rhythm of the other stanzas, or of other odes (whence the name).

hir′ri·ent (hĭr′ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *hirriens, -entis*, p. pr. of *hirrire* to snarl.] Strongly trilled, as some forms of *r*. — *n.* A strongly, or harshly, trilled sound. Cf. DOG'S LETTER.

hir′sute (hûr′sūt; hẽr-sūt′; 277), *a.* [L. *hirsutus.*] **1.** Rough with hair; set with bristles; shaggy; specif., *Bot.*, pubescent with rather coarse, stiff hairs.
2. Rough and coarse; boorish. *Rare.*

Cynical and *hirsute* in his behavior. *Life of A. Wood.*

3. *Zoöl.* Covered with hairlike feathers, as some birds' feet.

hir·su′to- (hẽr-sū′tō-). A combining form from Latin *hirsutus*, meaning *hirsute*, used with color names to denote *colored hair*; as, **hir·su′to-ru′fous**, red-haired.

Hir·tel′la (hẽr-tĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; dim., fr. L. *hirtus* hairy.] *Bot.* A large genus of amygdalaceous shrubs or small trees with axillary or terminal racemes of small white or purplish flowers having numerous exserted stamens. One species is Madagascan, the others are tropical American.

Hir′u·din′e·a (hĭr′ōō-dĭn′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *hirudo*, *hirudinis*, a leech.] *Zoöl.* A division of annelids (now usually ranking as a class) consisting of the leeches. See LEECH. — **hi·ru′dine** (hĭ-rōō′dĭn; -dīn), *a.* — **hir′u·din′e·an** (hĭr′ōō-dĭn′ē-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Hi·ru′do (hĭ-rōō′dō), *n.* [L., a leech.] *Zoöl.* A genus of leeches of the order Gnathobdellida, including the common medicinal leech. It is typical of a family, **Hir′u·din′i·dæ** (hĭr′ōō-dĭn′ĭ-dē). See LEECH.

hi·run′dine (hĭ-rŭn′dĭn; -dīn; 183, 277), *a.* *Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to the swallows.

Hir′un·din′i·dæ (hĭr′ŭn-dĭn′ĭ-dē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hirundo* swallow.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds consisting of the swallows and martins. **Hi·run′do** (hĭ-rŭn′dō) is the typical genus. — **hi·run′di·nous** (-dĭ-nŭs), *a.*

his (hĭz), *pron.* & *a.* [AS. *his* of him, his, gen. masc. & neut. of *hē*, neut. *hit*. See HE.] Belonging or pertaining to him; of him. *His* is used: **1.** As the genitive case of *he* or *it*, sometimes reflexively. *Obs.*, except as senses **b** & **c** of def. 2 (below) may be regarded as cases of the subjective and objective genitive of *he*.

The dragoun . . . bare him, maugree *his*, til a cragg of the see. *Sir J. Mandeville* (*Oxf. E. D.*).

2. As possessive adjective denoting: **a** Simple possession; as, tell John *his* papers are ready; — sometimes applied to that which is viewed not as property, but as something one is assumed to have a knowledge or share of or some special interest in; thus, he was fond of quoting *his* Homer; each tackled *his* man. **b** The agent of an action; as, *his* murder of the two princes. **c** The object of an action.

Who should against *his* murderer shut the door. *Shak.*

☞ *His* was a former possessive of *hit, it*, and is often used with reference to a lower animal, or to a neuter or inanimate thing, now usually with a feeling of personification. Cf. HE, 1.

No comfortable star did lend *his* light. *Shak.*
The fruit tree yielding fruit after *his* kind. *Gen.* i. 11.

3. With nouns, simply as a sign of the possessive; — probably by confusion with the old possessive ending *-is, -es*, or often to avoid the possessive ending as awkward, as in phrases, or with nouns in *s*. *Obs. or Archaic.*

King Edward the Fourth *his* death. *H. Walpole.*

4. Absolutely, as possessive of *he* without a following noun; — often after *of*. See POSSESSIVE, *a.*

The sea is *his* and he made it. *Ps.* xcv. 5.
Balaam chapel, that a friend of *his* was building. *D. Jerrold.*

his self, himself. *Obs. or Dial.*, except with a word qualifying *self* intervening; as, *his* very *self*.

his′ing·er·ite (hĭs′ĭng-ẽr-īt), *n.* [After W. *Hisinger*, Swedish mineralogist.] *Min.* A black and amorphous iron ore, a hydrous ferric silicate. H., 3. Sp. gr., 2.5–3.0.

His·pa′ni·a (hĭs-pā′nĭ-ȧ; hĭs-pä′-), *n.* Latin name of an ancient country comprising the modern Spain and Portugal, sometimes used for Spain in modern poetry.

His·pan′ic (hĭs-păn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Hispanicus.*] Of or pertaining to Spain or its language; as, *Hispanic* words.

His·pan′i·cism (-ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* A Spanish idiom or mode of speech.

His·pan′i·o·lize (-ĭ-ō-līz; -yō-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). To make Spanish or like the Spanish.

His·pa′no- (hĭs-pā′nō-). A combining form from Latin *Hispanus*, meaning *Spanish*; as in *Hispano*-German.

His·pa′no-Gal′li·can, *a.* Of or pertaining to both Spain and Gaul, or France; specif., *Eccl.*, designating, or pertaining to, a certain family of liturgies. See LITURGY, 1, IV.

his′pid (hĭs′pĭd), *a.* [L. *hispidus*: cf. F. *hispide.*] Rough with bristles, stiff hairs, or minute spines. — **his·pid′i·ty** (hĭs-pĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

his·pid′u·lous (hĭs-pĭd′ū-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. of *hispid.*] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Minutely hispid.

hiss (hĭs), *v. i.*; HISSED (hĭst); HISS′ING. [Of imitative origin.] To make a hiss, or sharp sibilant sound; to make the sound made by a goose or a snake when angered; esp., to make such a sound as an expression of hatred, passion, or disapproval.

The merchants among the people shall *hiss* at thee. *Ezek.* xxvii. 36.
We *hissed* along the polished ice. *Wordsworth.*

hiss, *v. t.* **1.** To condemn or express contempt or dislike for by hissing.

If the tag-rag people did not clap him and *hiss* him, according as he pleased and displeased them. *Shak.*

2. To utter with a hissing sound; as, to *hiss* dispraise.

hiss, *n.* **1.** A prolonged sound like that of the letter *s*, made by forcing out the breath between the tongue and teeth, esp. as a token of disapprobation or contempt.

A dismal, universal *hiss*, the sound
Of public scorn. *Milton.*

2. Any sound resembling that above described; as: **a** The noise made by a serpent. **b** The note of a goose when irritated. **c** The noise made by steam escaping through a narrow orifice, or by water falling on a hot stove. **d** *Phon.* (1) The audible friction of a voiceless fricative, or spirant. (2) A voiceless fricative, or spirant. Cf. BUZZ. *H. Sweet.*

hiss′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of emitting a hiss or hisses.
2. An occasion of contempt; an object of scorn. *Archaic.*

I will make this city desolate, and a *hissing*. *Jer.* xix. 8.

hist (hĭst), *interj.* [Cf. HUSH, WHIST, *interj.*] Hush; be silent; — a signal for silence.

his′ti·dine (hĭs′tĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [Gr. ἱστίον tissue.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_6H_9O_2N_3$, formed as a cleavage product of the protamines and proteids, and found also in germinating plants.

his′ti·oid (-oid), *a.* [Gr. ἱστίον tissue + *-oid.*] *Med.* Tissuelike; histoid.

his′to- (-tō-). Combining form fr. Greek ἱστός, *web, tissue.*

his′to·chem′is·try (-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *chemistry.*] Chemistry of the tissues and structural elements of animal organisms. — **his′to·chem′ic** (-ĭk), **-chem′i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

his′to·gen′e·sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*histo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Formation and development of organic tissues; histogeny.

his′to·ge·net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*histo-* + *-genetic.*] *Biol.* Tissue-producing; of or pert. to histogenesis. — **his′to·ge·net′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

his′to·hæ′ma·tin (-hē′mȧ-tĭn; -hĕm′ȧ-tĭn), *n.* Also **his′to·he′-**. [*histo-* + *hæmatin.*] *Physiol.* One of a readily oxidizable class of pigments, widely distributed in the animal kingdom, supposed to have a respiratory function.

his′toid (hĭs′toid), *a.* [*histo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling the normal tissues; as, *histoid* tumors.

his′to·log′ic (hĭs′tō-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* *Biol.* Pert. to histology, or
his′to·log′i·cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to the microscopic structure of the tissues of organisms. — **his′to·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

his·tol′o·gist (hĭs-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in histology.

his·tol′o·gy (hĭs-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** That branch of science which treats of the minute structure of animal and vegetable tissues as discernible with the aid of the microscope; microscopic anatomy. As commonly used it applies to the study of the tissues in their normal condition. See ANATOMY.
2. A treatise on the above subject.

his·tol′y·sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *histo-* + *-lysis.*] **1.** *Biol.* The decay and dissolution of the organic tissues.
2. *Zoöl.* In many insects, the process by which, in the pupa stage, many or most of the internal larval organs dissolve into a creamy material, except certain groups of cells out of which new organs for the imago are formed.

his′to·lyt′ic (hĭs′tō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to histolysis.

Zoöl. A subgenus of *Equus* containing the zebras.

hip·pot′o·my (hĭ-pŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*hippo-* + *-tomy.*] Anatomy of the horse. — **hip·pot′o·mist** (-mĭst), *n.* — **hip′po·tom′i·cal** (hĭp′ō-tŏm′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hip·pu′rid (hĭ-pū′rĭd; hĭp′ū-), *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the family Haloragidaceæ. *Lindley.*

hip′pu·rite (hĭp′ū-rīt), *n.* [Gr. ἵππουρος decked with a horse's tail: ἵππος horse + οὐρά tail.] *Paleon.* A fossil of the genus *Hippurites.* [*Colloq.*]

hip′py, *a.* Hypochondriac.

hip roll. *Arch.* A rounded projection, usually cylindroid, at the hip of a roof.

hip rose. The dog-rose. — **hip** [tree.]

hip strap. *Harness.* A strap that supports the breeching.

hipt. Hipped. *Ref. Sp.*

hip tile. A tile made to cover the hip of a roof.

hip′wort′ (hĭp′wûrt′), *n.* The [navelwort.]

hi′qua (hī′kwȧ). Var. of IOQUA.

hir. ✝ HERE, HIRE.

hir. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HER, *pron.*

hir′a·b'le (hīr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That [may be hired.]

Hi·ra′do ware (hē-rä′dō). [From *Hirado*, in Japan.] See HIZEN PORCELAIN.

hi′ra·ga′na (hē′rä-gä′nä), *or* **-ka′na** (-kä′nä), *n.* [Jap. *hirakana* (or *-gana*).] See KANA.

Hi′rah (hī′rȧ). *Bib.*

Hi′ram (hī′răm), *n.* [Heb. *Khīrām.*] **1.** Lit., most noble; — masc. prop. name. **2.** *Bib.* King of Tyre, who aided Solomon to build the temple, furnishing cedar and fir trees, and workmen.

Hi′ram·ite (hī′răm-īt), *n.* *Freemasonry.* Lit., descendant of Hiram, King of Tyre; — applied to Freemasons and esp. by Noachites to Master Masons.

Hi·ran′ya·gar′bha (hē-rŭn′yȧ-gŭr′bȧ), *n.* [Skr. *hiranyagarbha.*] *Vedic Myth.* The golden egg, or golden germ, from which the universe is created: according to Manu, Brahma, the male being, formed in a golden egg by the First Cause.

hiraude. ✝ HERALD.

Hir·ca′nus (hẽr-kā′nŭs). *Bib.*

hir·car′ra, hir·car′rah (hẽr-kä′rȧ), *n.* [Hind. *harkāra.*] In India, a spy; a running footman; a messenger.

hirchen. ✝ URCHIN.

hirchoun. ✝ HURCHEON, UR- [CHIN.]

hir′cin (hûr′sĭn), *n.* [L. *hircus*, he-goat, buck.] *Chem.* A fatty substance from the fat of goats and sheep formerly erroneously regarded as a definite compound. The supposed fatty acid corresponding to it was called **hir′cic ac′id** (-sĭk).

hir′co·cer′vus (hûr′kō-sûr′vŭs), *n.* [LL.; *hircus* he-goat + *cervus* stag.] A fabulous creature, half goat, half stag.

hir·cos′i·ty (hẽr-kŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *hircosus* + *-ity.*] State of being goatlike; lustfulness. *R.*

hird, hired, *n.* [AS. *hīred*, akin to *hīwrǣden*, and to G. *heirat(h)* marriage.] A household or retinue. *Obs.*

hird, hirde. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of HERD.

hirde. Obs. pret. of HEAR.

hir′del. ✝ HURDLE.

hirds. ✝ HARDS.

hir′dum-dir′dum (hûr′dŭm-dûr′dŭm), *n.* [An imitative reduplication; cf. dial. *dirdum* an uproar.] Noisy confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hir′dy-gir′dy (hûr′dĭ-gûr′dĭ), *adv.* [Cf. HIRDUM-DIRDUM, HURDY-GURDY.] In reckless confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hire. ✝ HER, HERE.

hire. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of [HEAR.]

hire′a·ble (hīr′ȧ-b'l). Var. of HIRABLE.

hirecano. ✝ HURRICANE.

hired. ✝ HIRD.

hire′gang′, *n.* [*hire*, n. + *gang.*] [A lease. *Obs.*]

hire′less, *a.* See -LESS.

hire′man, *n.* A hired man. *Obs. or Scot.*

hiren. ✝ HERN, *pron.*

Hi′ren (hī′rĕn), *n.* A harlot; — from the name of a character in an old play. *Obs.*

hir′er (hīr′ẽr), *n.* One who [hires.]

hires, hirs, *pron.* Hers. *Obs.*

hire system. The hire-purchase system. *Eng.*

hir′ing (hīr′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* [of HIRE.]

hirk. ✝ IRK.

hir′ling. Var. of HERLING.

hir′mo·lo′gi·on (hĭr′mō-lō′gĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [LGr. εἱρμολόγιον or εἱρ-; εἱρμός series + λόγιον announcement, fr. λόγος word.] *East. Ch.* A book containing hirmoi, eucharistic prayers, etc.

hirne. Hern.

hir′ni·a. ✝ HERNIA.

hir′on·delle′ (hĭr′ŏn-dĕl′), *n.* [F. Cf. HIRUNDO.] A swallow. *Obs. or Heraldry.*

hir′ple (hûr′p'l; hĭr′p'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *herpast* to be contracted as with cramp.] To walk lamely; hobble; limp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Act of hirpling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hir′rie-har′rie (hĭr′ĭ-hăr′ĭ), *n.* An outcry; tumult. *Scot.*

hirs. ✝ HERS.

hirse (hûrs), *n.*, *or* **hirse grass.** [G. *hirse.*] The broom-corn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*).

hir′sel (hûr′s'l; hĭr′s'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hirzla, hirðsla*, a keeping safe, *hirða* to herd. *Oxf. E. D.*] Herd; flock. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hir′sel, *v. t.* To make herds of. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Hir·se′mes (hẽr-sē′mēz). *D.* [*Bib.*]

hir′sle, hir′sel (hûr′s'l; hĭr′-), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. Icel. *hrista* to shake, Dan. *ryste*. *Oxf. E. D.*] To hitch along; to move with a rustle or restlessly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hirst. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. [var. of HURST.]

hir′sute·ness (hûr′sūt-nĕs; hẽr-sūt′-), *n.* See -NESS.

hir·su′ti·es (hẽr-sū′shĭ-ēz), *n.* [NL. See HIRSUTE.] Hairiness; a covering of hair.

hir·su′tu·lous (-tū-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. of *hirsute.*] *Bot.* Minutely or only slightly hirsute.

hirte. ✝ HEART, HURT.

hir·tel′lous (hẽr-tĕl′ŭs), *a.* [See HIRTELLA.] Finely hirsute.

hir′tle, hir′tle·ber′ry. Var. of HURTLE, HURTLEBERRY.

hi·ru′di·ni·cul′ture (hĭ-rōō′dĭ-nĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* [L. *hirudo, -inis*, a leech + E. *culture.*] The propagation of leeches.

hi·ru′di·noid (-noid), *a.* [L. *hirudo, -inis*, leech + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a leech.

his. Obs. or dial. var. of IS.

his. Scot. var. of US.

his, hise, *pron.*, 3d pers. sing. Her; herself. *Obs.*

his, hise, *pron.*, 3d pers. pl. Them. *Obs.*

hish, *n.* [Imitative.] Hiss; swish.

hish, *v. i.* [Cf. HISS.] To hiss. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hisk, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To draw breath with difficulty; to gasp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Dial.*]

hisn (hĭz'n), *pron.* = HIS, 4.

hisop. ✝ HYSSOP.

his′pa·nare′ (hĭs′pȧ-nâr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

His·pan′i·cal, *a.* Hispanic. [*Rare.*]

His·pan′i·cize (hĭs-păn′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

His·pan′i·o·late (hĭs-păn′ĭ-ō-lāt; -yō-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *Hispania* Spain; cf. Sp. *españolar* to make Spanish, fr. *español* Spanish.] = HISPANIOLIZE. *Rare.*

His′pa·nize (hĭs′pȧ-nīz), *v. t.* [L. *Hispanus* Spanish.] = HISPANIOLIZE.

His·pa′no-A·mer′i·can, *n.* = SPANISH AMERICAN.

His·pan′o·phile (hĭs-păn′ō-fīl; -fĭl), *a.* [*Hispano-* + *-phil.*] Fond of Spain, or things Spanish.

his·pid′u·late (hĭs-pĭd′ū-lāt), *a.* Hispidulous.

hiss. ✝ HIS.

hiss′er, *n.* One that hisses.

hissill. ✝ HAZEL.

hiss′ing·ly, *adv.* of *hissing*, p. [pr.]

hist (hĭst). Hissed. *Ref. Sp.*

hist, *v. t.* To say "Hist" to, or urge by or as if by that sound.

hist (hīst), *v. i.* Var. of HOIST. *Obs. or Dial.*

hist. *Abbr.* Historian; historical; history.

his′tie, *n.* Bare; barren. *Obs. Scot.*

his′ti·ol′o·gy (hĭs′tĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Histology.]

His′ti·o·phor′i·dæ (-ō-fŏr′ĭ-dē), **His′ti·oph′o·rus** (-ŏf′ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of ISTIOPHORIDÆ, ISTIOPHORUS.

his′to·blast, *n.* [*histo-* + *-blast.*] **a** *Anat.* One of the morphological units (the characteristic cells) composing a tissue. **b** *Zoöl.* An imaginal disk.

his′to·di·al′y·sis, *n.* [NL.; *histo-* + *dialysis.*] *Med.* Breaking down or dissolution of the tissues. — **his′to·di′a·lyt′ic**, *a.*

his′to·gen′ic, *a.* [*histo-* + *-genic.*] Histogenetic.

his·tog′e·ny (hĭs-tŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *-geny.*] Histogenesis.

his·tog′ra·phy (-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *-graphy.*] Description of organic tissues. — **his·tog′ra·pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **his′to·graph′ic** (hĭs′tō-grăf′ĭk), **his′to·graph′i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

histoire, *n.* [ME., fr. F.] History. *Obs.*

his'tone (hĭs'tōn), *n.* [Gr. ἱστός tissue.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** An albumose or peptonelike body, with strongly basic properties, formed in the decomposition of nucleohistone and occasionally found in the urine. Injected into the blood of a living animal it prevents the coagulation of the blood when the latter is drawn from the body. **b** Any of several substances resembling the above.

his-to'ri-an (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *n.* [F. *historien.*] **1.** A writer of history; a chronicler; an annalist.
2. One versed or well informed in history.
Great captains should be good *historians.* *South.*

his-to'ri-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [LL. *historiatus*, p. p. of *historiare* to depict, narrate. See HISTORY.] Adorned with figures having significance, as flowers, plants, animals, or men, as distinguished from scrolls, diapers, and the like; as, the *historiated* border of a page of manuscript.

his-tor'ic (-tŏr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *historicus*, Gr. ἱστορικός: cf. **his-tor'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } F. *historique.* See HISTORY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, history; as, *historical* evidence or investigation; *historical* truth; narrating, dealing with, or based upon, history; as, a *historical* treatise or novel; true to history; actuated by history; as, the *historic* spirit; *historical* fidelity; *historical* art; — in this sense *historical* is now the more usual form.
2. Constituting history; associated with, or famous in, history; as, a *historic* spot; a *historic* event; — in this sense *historic* is now the more usual form.
3. *Gram.* Expressive of past fact; used in telling past events; as, the *historical* tenses. In Greek grammar the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect indicative, and in Latin the imperfect, historical perfect, and pluperfect are called the *historical* (or *secondary*) tenses, as distinguished from the present, perfect (Latin present perfect), future, and future perfect, called the *principal* (or *primary*) tenses.
historical criticism. See HIGHER CRITICISM. — **h. faith.** See FAITH, 3. — **h. geology.** See GEOLOGY. — **h. grammar.** See under GRAMMAR, *n.*, 1. — **h. infinitive**, *Lat. Gram.*, the present infinitive used with a subject nominative as a finite verb, esp. to express persistent action, in place of the imperfect or perfect indicative; — called also the *infinitive of intimation.* — **h. present**, *Gram.*, the present tense used in telling of past events, as if they were taking place at the time of the recital; — called also the *present of vivid narration.* — **h. school**, *Economics*, a number of writers and teachers who have been variously classed together as pursuing the **historical method**, that is, basing their work and teaching, more or less fundamentally, upon the facts shown by historical research and the inductions to be drawn from them, as distinguished from the classical, deductive, or theoretic school. See CLASSICAL, 8. The term is loosely used, and sometimes includes the Socialists of the Chair; but it is esp. applied to a number of German investigators who follow the system founded by Wilhelm Roscher, Bruno Hildebrand, and Karl Knies.

his-tor'i-co- (hĭs-tŏr'ĭ-kō-). A combining form from Greek ἱστορικός, *historic, historical;* as, *historico*-genetic, taking a historical subject in its genetic aspect; *historico*-philosophical, pert. to both historical and philosophical values.

his'to-ried (hĭs'tō-rĭd), *a.* Related in history; having a history; historical.

his-to'ri-ette' (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *histoire* a history.] A short history or story.

his-tor'i-fy (-tŏr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*history* + *-fy.*] To record in or as history.
Thy conquest meet to be *historified.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

his-to'ri-og'ra-pher (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [L. *historiographus*, Gr. ἱστοριογράφος; ἱστορία history + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *historiographe.*] A historian; a writer of history; esp., one appointed or designated to write a history; also, a title bestowed by some governments upon historians of distinction. — **his-to'ri-og'ra-pher-ship'**, *n.*

his-to'ri-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* The art or employment, or a work, of a historiographer. — **his-to'ri-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **his-to'ri-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **his-to'ri-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

his'to-ry (hĭs'tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *historia*, Gr. ἱστορια history, information, inquiry, fr. ἵστωρ, ἵστωρ, knowing, learned, from the root of εἰδέναι to know; akin to E. *wit.* See WIT; cf. STORY.] **1.** A narrative of events connected with a real or imaginary object, person, or career, esp. such a narrative devoted to the exposition of the natural unfolding and interdependence of the events treated; a tale; story; as, Thackeray's "*History* of Pendennis;" Macknight's "*History* of the Life and Time of Burke."
Histories are as perfect as the historian is wise, and is gifted with an eye and a soul. *Carlyle.*
For aught that I could ever read,
Could ever hear by tale or *history.* *Shak.*
2. Specif., a systematic written account of events, particularly of those affecting a nation, institution, science, or art, and usually connected with a philosophical explanation of their causes; — distinguished from *annals* and *chronicles*, which simply relate facts and events in strict chronological order.
3. The branch of knowledge that records and explains past events as steps in human progress; the study of the character and significance of events. General history is usually divided into *ancient* history, *medieval* history, and *modern* history, or into *ancient* history and *modern* history.
4. The events which form the subject matter of a history; a series of events clustering about some center of interest (as a nation, a department of culture, a natural epoch or evolution, a living being or a species) upon the character and significance of which these events cast light; hence, this character and significance itself. Cf. LIFE HISTORY.
What we mean by *history* is the revelation of man's nature in action and intelligence. *B. Bosanquet.*
5. A historical play; a drama based on real events.
6. A picture of a historical subject. *Obs.*
Syn. — Chronicles, annals, archives.

his'to-troph'ic (hĭs'tō-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*histo-* + Gr. τροφή nutrition, τρέφειν to nourish.] *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the formation of tissue.

his'to-zyme (hĭs'tō-zīm), *n.* [*histo-* + Gr. ζύμη leaven.] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme said to occur in the kidneys of certain animals, capable of decomposing hippuric acid.

his'tri-on'ic (hĭs'trĭ-ŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, fr. *histrio* **his'tri-on'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } an actor: cf. F. *histrionique.*]
1. Of or pertaining to the stage or actors; theatrical.
Tainted with false and *histrionic* feeling. *De Quincey.*
2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the muscles which produce facial expression; as, *histrionic* paralysis.

his'tri-on'ic, *n.* **1.** An actor.
2. *pl.* Dramatic representation; theatricals.

his'tri-on'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Histrionic art; acting.

hit (hĭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* HIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HIT'TING. [ME. *hitten, hutten*, of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *hitte* to hit, find, Sw. & Icel. *hitta.*] **1.** To come upon (esp., something sought); to meet with or attain to, as by accident or chance; to reach; to find; to arrive at; as, to *hit* the answer to a riddle; to *hit* the proper plan.
In the evening [he] *hit* the Caledonian canal *T. Hughes.*
2. To reach with or as if with a stroke; to strike or touch, usually with force; esp., to reach or touch (an object aimed at); as, to *hit* a ball; to be *hit* by adversity.
I think you have *hit* the mark. *Shak.*
3. Hence: **a** To bring into violent contact; to knock; as, to *hit* one's head in falling. **b** To deliver; as, to *hit* a blow.
4. To affect in respect of feelings, reasonings, well-being, or other particular; to affect to one's detriment, discomfort, or discomfiture; as, the taunt *hit* him hard.
You *hit* him; . . . that argument never fails. *Dryden.*
5. To attain conformity with; to accord precisely with; to suit. "He scarcely *hit* my humor." *Tennyson.*
6. To attain to a precise reproduction or representation of; to mimic or reproduce; as, to *hit* the right note.
7. To cast; throw. *Obs. or Dial.*
8. *Backgammon.* To take up (a man).
Syn. — See STRIKE.
to hit a blot, to capture a man exposed on a point in backgammon; hence, to find a flaw, as in a policy or argument. — **to h. it off**, to agree. *Colloq.* — **to h. off. a** To improvise; as, *to hit off* a sonnet. **b** To find; discover; as, the hounds *hit off* a scent. **c** To reproduce; imitate; as, *to hit off* a character. — **to h. the nail on the head**, to hit most effectively; to do or say a thing in the right way. — **to h. the pipe**, to smoke opium. *Slang.* — **to h. the road** *or* **pike**, to take to the road; to set out. *Slang.*

hit, *v. i.* **1.** To meet or reach what was aimed at or desired; to succeed, often with implied chance, or luck; as, to *hit* upon a solution, discovery, hypothesis, explanation, etc.
And oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest and despair most fits. *Shak.*
2. To germinate or set so as to grow or develop; as, the peaches did not *hit* this season. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To come in contact forcibly; to strike; — often followed by *against*, *upon*, or *on.*
If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another? *Locke*
4. To deliver a blow; to strike; as, he *hit* out with his fist.
5. To come into accord; to suit; agree. *Obs. or Colloq.*
The scheme *hit* so exactly with my temper. *De Foe.*
6. To direct one's course; to betake one's self; — often with *in* or *out.* *Rare, Slang, or Dial.*
hit or miss, whether one (or it) hits or misses; at random; in a happy-go-lucky fashion.

hit, *n.* **1.** A blow striking the object aimed at; — contrasted with *miss.* "A *hit*, a very palpable *hit.*" *Shak.*
2. In various ball games, a stroke by which the ball is hit so as to result in a certain score; as, a four *hit* in cricket, producing four runs; specif., *Baseball*, a base hit.
3. A stroke of success; a fortunate chance; a successful effort or production; as, he made a *hit;* the play was a *hit.*
What late he called a blessing, now was wit,
And God's good providence, a lucky *hit.* *Pope.*
4. A pertinent or apt expression or turn of thought; a phrase which hits the mark; as, a happy *hit;* specif., a pertinent remark of a sarcastic or censorious nature; as, a *hit* at politicians.
5. *Backgammon.* **a** A game won after the adversary has removed some of his men, counting less than a *gammon;* sometimes, any game won. **b** Act of hitting a blot.
6. A plentiful crop of fruit. *Dial.*

hit'-and-miss', *a.* Sometimes hitting, or corresponding in position, and sometimes not. — **hit-and-miss governor.** See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5. — **h. ventilator**, a window ventilator consisting of a perforated glass disk, lying flat against, and pivoted through its center to, a correspondingly perforated window.

hitch (hĭch), *v. i.;* HITCHED (hĭcht); HITCH'ING. [Cf. Scot. *hitch* a motion by a jerk, and *hotch* to move by jerks, also E. *like.*] **1.** To move interruptedly or with halts or jerks, as when obstructed or impeded; to hobble; hop.
To ease themselves . . . by *hitching* into another place. *Fuller.*
2. To become entangled or caught; to be linked or yoked; to catch; cling.
Atoms . . . which at length *hitched* together. *South.*
3. Of a horse, to interfere. *Eng.*
4. To agree; harmonize. *Colloq.*
to hitch up, to harness a horse or horses for driving. *Colloq.*

hitch (hĭch), *v. t.* **1.** To move with jerks or jerkily; as, he *hitched* his chair nearer.
2. To hook; to catch or fasten as by a hook or a knot; to make fast, unite, or yoke; as, to *hitch* a horse.
3. To introduce, esp. irrelevantly or by obvious straining, into a literary work.
to hitch horses, to unite in action; to agree. *Colloq.* — **to h. up. a** To fasten up. **b** To pull or raise with a jerk; as, *to hitch up* the trousers. **c** To attach, as a horse, to a vehicle; as, *hitch up* the gray mare. *Colloq.*

hitch, *n.* **1.** A sudden movement or pull; a jerk; as, to give the trousers a *hitch.*
2. A hobble; a limp; a hop; as, a *hitch* in one's gait.
3. A stop or sudden halt such as is caused by an accident, an entanglement, etc.; a stoppage; impediment; obstruction; obstacle; as, a *hitch* in the performance.
4. Act or fact of catching hold of or on something, as on a hook.
5. *Naut.* A knot or noose, esp. one for a temporary fastening, and capable of being readily undone. See KNOT, 1. For various kinds, see KNOT, *Illust.* and *Table.*
6. a *Mining.* A recess cut in the rock to support the end of a timber. **b** A small dislocation of a bed or vein; also, the broken material near such a dislocation. *Dial. Eng.*
hitch and kick, a form of high kicking in which the kicker springs from, kicks with, and alights on, the same foot.

hitch angle. *Structural Ironwork.* An angle, usually a short piece cut from a standard angle, but sometimes a bent plate or clip, for connecting floor beams and girders, girders and columns, or the like.

hitch'y (hĭch'ĭ), *a.* Having impeded movement; jerky. — **hitch'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **hitch'i-ness**, *n.*

hith'er (hĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [ME. *hither, hider*, AS. *hider;* akin to Icel. *hēðra*, Goth. *hidrē;* cf. L. *citra* on this side, E. *here, he.* Cf. HE.] **1.** To this place; — correlate of *hence* and *thither*, and used with verbs implying motion toward the speaker; as, to come or bring *hither.*
2. To this point, source, conclusion, design, etc.; — in a sense not physical. *Obs.*
Syn. — HITHER, HERE. HITHER was formerly used with verbs of motion, HERE with verbs of rest. In modern usage *here* has displaced *hither*, except in poetical or elevated style. See THITHER, WHITHER.
hither and thither, to and fro; backward and forward; in various directions; as, roving *hither and thither.*

hith'er, *a.* Being on the side next or toward the person speaking; nearer; — correlate of *thither* and *farther;* as, on the *hither* side of a hill. Also, fig., of time, earlier.
And on the *hither* side, or so she looked,
Of twenty summers *Tennyson.*

hith'er-most (hĭth'ẽr-mōst), *a.* Nearest on this side.

hith'er-to' (-tōō'; hĭth'ẽr-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To this place.
Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further. *Job* xxxviii. 11.
2. Up to this time; as yet; until now. *Josh.* xvii. 14.

hith'er-to', *a.* Done, enacted, etc., hitherto. *Rare.*

hith'er-ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* [AS. *hiderweard.*] Toward **hith'er-wards** (-wẽrdz) } this place; hither.
Marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shak.*

hit'-or-miss', *a.* Random; happy-go-lucky.

Hit'tite (hĭt'īt), *n.* [From Heb. *Khittīm* Hittites.] A member of an ancient people (or perhaps group of peoples) whose settlements extended from Armenia westward into Asia Minor and southward into Palestine. They are known to have been met along the Orontes as early as 1500 B. C., and were often at war with the Egyptians and Assyrians. Especially in the north they developed a considerable civilization, of which numerous monuments and inscriptions are extant. Authorities are not agreed as to their race. While several attempts have been made to decipher the Hittite characters, little progress has yet been made.

Hit'torf rays (hĭt'ôrf). *Elec.* Rays (chiefly cathode rays) developed by the electric discharge in Hittorf tubes.

Hit'torf tube. *Elec.* **a** A highly exhausted glass tube with metallic electrodes nearly in contact so as to exhibit the insulating effects of a vacuum. It was used by the Ger. physicist W. Hittorf (b. 1824). **b** A Crookes tube.

hive (hīv), *n.* [ME. *hive, huve*, AS. *hȳf.*] **1.** A beehive (which see); also, the bees of one hive; a swarm of bees.
2. Something suggestive of a beehive; as: **a** A place stored with sweets; a place swarming with busy occupants; a place whence swarms issue; as, the *hive* of the Aryans. **b** A teeming multitude; swarm. **c** A head covering. *Poetic.*
Upon her head a platted *hive* of straw. *Shak.*

hive, *v. t.;* HIVED (hīvd); HIV'ING (hīv'ĭng). **1.** To collect into, place in, or cause to enter, a hive; as, to *hive* bees.
2. To store up in a hive, as honey; hence, to gather and accumulate for future need; to lay up in store.
Hiving wisdom with each studious year. *Byron.*

hive, *v. i.* To enter a hive together, as bees; to lodge together, to reside in a collective body.

hive bee. The honeybee (*Apis mellifera*).

hives (hīvz), *n.* [Scot.; orig. uncert.] *Med.* **a** Urticaria. **b** An eruptive disease allied to the chicken pox. **c** Croup.

hive sirup *or* **syrup.** *Pharm.* The compound sirup of squill, employed as an expectorant.

Hi'zen' por'ce-lain (hē'zĕn'). [From *Hizen*, a province of Japan.] A class of Japanese porcelains, including Imari,

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his'to-mor-phol'o-gy, *n.* [*histo-* + *morphology.*] *Biol.* The morphology of the tissues. — **his'to-mor-pho-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **his'to-mor-pho-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
his-to'nal se-lec'tion (hĭs-tō'năl). *Biol.* Intraselection.
his-ton'o-my (hĭs-tŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + Gr. νέμειν to regulate.] Science of the laws relating to organic tissues.
his'to-pa-thol'o-gy (hĭs'tō-pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *pathology.*] *Med.* Pathology of tissues. — **his'to-pa-thol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
his-toph'y-ly (hĭs-tŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + Gr. φυλή clan.] *Biol.* The tribal history of cells.
his'to-phys'i-ol'o-gy (hĭs'tō-fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *physiology.*] Physiology of the tissues. — **his'to-phys'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
His-to'ri-a Au-gus'ta (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ȧ ô-gŭs'tȧ). [L.] Augustan History. See AUGUSTAN.
his-to'ri-al, *a.* [L. *historialis:* cf. F. *historial.*] Historical. *Obs.* — *n.* History. *Obs.* [TORICAL.
his-tor'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HIS-
his-tor'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
his'to-ri'cian (hĭs'tō-rĭsh'ăn), *n.* A historian. *Obs.*
his'to-ric'i-ty (-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Historicalness. *Rare.*
his-tor'i-cize (hĭs-tŏr'ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
his-tor'ics (-tŏr'ĭks), *n.* That branch of sociology which deals with the methods adopted for the maintenance and perpetuation of social organization.
his-to'ri-er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *historieur.*] A historian. *Obs.*
his-to'ri-o-graph, *n.* [F. *historiographe.*] Historiographer. *Obs.*
his-to'ri-ol'o-gy (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ; 205), *n.* [Gr. ἱστορία history + *-logy.*] Study or knowledge of history. *Rare.* — **his-to'ri-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Rare.*
his-to'ri-on'o-mer (-ŏn'ō-mẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἱστορια history + νέμειν to distribute.] One versed in the laws or principles determining historical phenomena. *R.*
his-to'ri-ous, *a.* [OF. *historieux.*] Historical. *Obs.*
his'to-rism (hĭs'tō-rĭz'm), *n.* The conception of the course of events as a historical, spiritual process; — applied to the philosophy of Hegel.
his'to-rize (-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To narrate the history of; to write history. *Rare.*
his'to-ry, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *historier.*] To narrate; to make historical records or pictures on. *Obs.*
his'to-ther'a-py, *n.* [*histo-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by administration of animal tissues or organs.
his'to-tome (hĭs'tō-tōm), *n.* [*histo-* + *-tome.*] A microtome.
his-tot'o-my (hĭs-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *-tomy.*] Dissection of organic tissues.
his'tri-o (hĭs'trĭ-ō), **his'tri-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [L. *histrio:* cf. F *histrion.*] An actor. *Rare.*
his'tri-on'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HISTRIONICAL. See -LY.
his'tri-o-nism (hĭs'trĭ-ō-nĭz'm), *n.* Histrionicism. *Rare.*
his'tri-o-nize, *v. i.* To act on the stage. *Obs.*
hit. † HEIGHT. [*Dial.*
hit, *pron.* It. *Obs. or Scot.* &
hit. Obs. pret. of HIE.
hit, *3d pers. sing. pres.* of HIDE, contr. from *hideth.* *Obs*
hitch (hĭch), *n.* A minnow (*Lavinia exilicauda*) with silvery sides and dark back, which occurs in the streams of the Coast Range about San Francisco and Monterey. It reaches a length of twelve inches.
hitch'cock, *n.* A hiccup. *Obs.*
hitch'el. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HATCHEL.
hitch'er, *n.* One that hitches or catches; specif., a boat hook.
Hitch'e-tee Var of HICHITEE.
hithe (hīth), *n.* [AS. *hȳð.*] A port or small haven; — now only in comb.; as, *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth.* [hither. *R.*
hith'er (hĭth'ẽr), *v. i.* To come
hith'er-come', *n.* [AS. *hidercyme.*] Advent; descent *Obs. or Scot.*
hith'er-more', *a.* Hither. *Obs.*
hith'er-till', **hith'er-tills'**, *adv.* Hitherto. *Obs.*
hithertoward, **hithertowards**, *adv.* Hitherto; toward this place or time. *Obs. or Dial Eng*
hith'er-un-to' (hĭth'ẽr-ŭn-tōō'; -ŭn'tōō), *adv.* Hitherto *Archaic.*
hithte. † HEIGHT.
hithth. † HIGHT, haste.
Hi-to'pa-de'sa (hē-tō'pȧ-dā'sȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [Skr. *hitōpadēça.*] = *Book of Good Counsel*, under BOOK. See BIDPAI.
hitte. † HIT, IT. [hits.
hit'ter (hĭt'ẽr), *n.* One that
hittique. † HECTIC.
hit'ty-mis'sy, *adv. & a.* Hit or miss. *Rare.* [*Oxf. E D.*
hi'ty-ti'ty, *n.* Bo-peep. *Obs.*
hiu. † HUE.
hive'less, *a.* See -LESS. [hives.
hiv'er (hīv'ẽr), *n.* One who
hive vine. The partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*)
hive'ward (hīv'wẽrd), **-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.
hi'vie-ski'vy, **hi'vy-ski'vy** (hĭ'vĭ-skĭ'vĭ; ĭ'vĭ-). Vars. of HAVEYCAVEY. *Dial Eng.*
Hi'vite (hī'vīt), *n.* *Bib.* One of an ancient people of Canaan conquered by the Hebrews.
Hiv'vite Var. of HIVITE.
hi'wi hi'wi (hē'wē hē'wē). [Maori.] A small marine acanthopterygian food fish (*Chironemus fergussoni*) of New Zealand.
hiz. Scot. var. of US.
Hiz-ki'ah (hĭz-kī'ȧ), **Hiz-ki'jah** (-jȧ). Vars. of HEZEKIAH.

I J K L M

Hirado, and Nabeshima ware, noted for rich decoration, delicate coloring, and fine modeling.

ho (hō), *interj.* Also **hoa**, **whoa**; *Obs.* **hoo**. [Cf. F. *ho*, E. *whoa*.] Stop! stand still! hold! — a word now used by teamsters, but formerly to order the cessation of anything. "Pulled out his sword and cried *Hoo!*" *Chaucer.* — *n.* A stop; a halt; cessation; moderation. *Obs. or Dial.*

There is no *ho* in them. *Dekker.*

ho, *interj.* Also **hoa**: *Obs.* **hoo**. [Cf. F. & G. *ho*.] **1**. A cry of surprise, delight, exultation, triumph, etc.; often, when repeated, indicating derisive laughter.

Ho, ho, ho! Coward, why comest thou not? *Shak.*

2. Halloo! attend! — a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. "What noise there, *ho?*" *Shak.*

ho, *n.* Also **hoa**; *Obs.* **hoo**. A crying of "ho."

ho-ac'tzin (hō-ăk'tsĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name.] A peculiar bird (*Opisthocomus cristatus*) of tropical South America, somewhat smaller than a pheasant, with olivaceous plumage marked with white above, and dull rufous below, the tail feathers being tipped with yellow. The head is crested. The hoactzin constitutes by itself the group Opisthocomi, which is now usually regarded as a suborder of the Galliformes. It frequents low trees and bushes near water, and builds a large bulky nest.

hoar (hōr; 201), *a.* [ME. *hor*, *har*, AS. *hār*; akin to Icel. *hārr*, and to OHG. *hēr* illustrious, G. *hehr*; cf. Icel. *heið* brightness of the sky, Goth. *hais* torch, Skr. *kētus* light, torch. Cf. HOARY.] **1**. White, or grayish white; as, *hoar* frost; *hoar* cliffs. "*Hoar* waters." *Spenser.*

2. Gray or white with age; hoary; ancient; venerable.

Whose beard with age is *hoar*. *Coleridge.*

3. Gray from want of foliage or from the presence of gray moss or lichens; — said of trees, woods, etc., often with the idea of gray from age combined.

Old trees with trunks all *hoar*. *Byron*

4. Gray with mold; hence, musty; stale. *Obs. or Dial.*

5. Cold; biting, as from hoarfrost. *Obs. Scot.*

hoar, *n.* **1**. Hoariness; venerableness; antiquity.

Covered with the awful *hoar* of innumerable ages. *Burke*

2. Hoarfrost; rime.

hoard (hōrd; 201), *n.* [ME. *hord*, AS. *hord*; akin to OS. *hord*, G. *hort*, Icel. *hodd*, Goth. *huzd*; prob. fr. the root of E. *hide* to conceal; cf. L. *custos* guard, E. *custody*. See HIDE to conceal.] **1**. A store, stock, or quantity of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden supply; a treasure; as, a *hoard* of provisions; a *hoard* of money.

2. Hence: **a** A storage place; a treasury. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A hiding or lurking place. *Obs.* **c** Act of hoarding. *Obs.*

hoard, *v. t.*; HOARD'ED; HOARD'ING. [AS. *hordian*.] To collect and lay up; to amass and deposit in secret or for the sake of accumulating; as, to *hoard* grain.

hoard, *v. i.* To lay up a store or hoard, as of money.

To *hoard* for those whom he did breed *Spenser.*

hoard'ing (hōr'dĭng; 201), *n.* Act of one who hoards; also, that which is hoarded; as, the *hoardings* of a lifetime.

hoard'ing (hōr'dĭng), *n.* [From OF. *hourd*, *hourt*, barrier, palisade, of German or Dutch origin; cf. D. *horde* hurdle, fence, G. *horde*, *hürde*; akin to E. *hurdle*. See HURDLE.] **1**. A screen of boards inclosing a construction and materials while the builders are at work, or any similar inclosing fence; hence, a billboard.

The *hoardings* were covered with posters. *Stevenson.*

2. *Mil. Antiq.* An overhanging wooden gallery or scaffold on a medieval fortress wall, to aid in defense.

hoar'frost' (hōr'frŏst'; 201, 205), *n.* The white particles of congealed moisture formed on objects exposed to cold air; white frost; rime.

hoarse (hōrs; 201), *a.*; HOARS'ER (hōr'sẽr); HOARS'EST. [ME. *hors*, also *hos*, *has*, AS. *hās*; akin to D. *heesch*, OHG. *heis*, G. *heiser*; cf. Icel. *hāss*, Dan. *hæs*, Sw. *hes*.] **1**. Harsh; grating; discordant; — said of sounds.

2. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold; making a rough, harsh cry or sound; as, the *hoarse* raven. "The *hoarse* resounding shore." *Dryden.*

hoars'en (hōr's'n; 201), *v. t. & i.*; HOARS'ENED (-s'nd); HOARS'EN-ING. To make, or to become, hoarse.

hoar'stone' (hōr'stōn'; 201), *n.* [*hoar* + *stone*.] A stone designating the bounds of an estate; a landmark; also, a stone having historic or legendary associations; esp., a monolith of prehistoric erection. *Eng.*

hoar'y (-ĭ), *a.*; HOAR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); HOAR'I-EST. [From HOAR, *a.*] **1**. White or whitish; specif., white or gray with age; hoar; as, *hoary* hairs. "*Hoary* willows." *Addison.*

Reverence the *hoary* head. *Dr T. Dwight.*

2. Hence, remote in time past; as, *hoary* antiquity.

3. Moldy; mossy; musty. *Obs.*

4. *Bot.* **a** Canescent. **b** In various vernacular plant names, having white or grayish white leaves; as, *hoary* azalea, *hoary* speedwell, *hoary* vervain, etc.

hoary bat, a rather large migratory bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), having the hair yellowish, or brown, tipped with white, found in eastern North America. — **h. pea**, any plant of the genus *Cracca*, esp. *C. virginiana*, the goat's rue. — **h. plantain**, a European species of plantain (*Plantago media*) with hoary or canescent leaves; fireweed. — **h. redpoll**. See REDPOLL. — **h. willow**, a white-leaved North American willow (*Salix candida*).

hoast'man (hōst'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*host* landlord, in an older sense of "guest" + *man*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A member of a corporation or merchant guild in Newcastle upon Tyne. The members had originally the functions of receiving strangers (called "hosts" or "oasts") who came to buy coal and certain commodities, and of conducting their purchases, on which they levied a duty; later, they controlled the selling and exportation of coal; now, they merely form the premier civic corporation. *Oxf. E. D.*

hoax (hōks), *n.* [Prob. contr. fr. *hocus*, in *hocus-pocus*.] A deception for mockery or mischief; a deceptive trick or story; a practical joke.

hoax, *v. t.*; HOAXED (hōkst); HOAX'ING. To deceive by a story or a trick, for sport or mischief.

hob (hŏb), *n.* [Orig. a familiar alteration of *Robin*, *Robert*; cf. ROBIN GOODFELLOW. Cf. HOBGOBLIN; see ROBIN.] **1**. A countryman; a rustic; a clown. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2**. A fairy; a sprite; an elf. Orig. [*cap.*] = ROBIN GOODFELLOW. *Now Rare or Dial. Eng.*

3. The male ferret; — called also *hob ferret*.

hob, *n.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. HUB.] **1**. A level projection at the back or, usually, the side of an open fireplace on which something, as a pot or kettle, may be placed to be kept warm; also, the brickwork, stone, or iron framing, forming it.

2. A peg, pin, or mark used as a target in some games, as an iron pin in quoits; also, a game in which a hob is used.

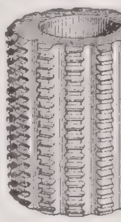

Hob, 3 **a** (1).

3. **a** *Mech.* (1) A kind of circular tap consisting of a fluted steel worm, used in a lathe for cutting the teeth of worm wheels, screw chasers, etc. (2) A master tap. **b** An engraved block or blank for sinking a die; a hub. **c** The shoe of a sledge. *Dial. Eng.* **d** A hobnail.

hob, *v. t.*; HOBBED (hŏbd); HOB'BING. **a** *Mech.* To cut or thread with a hob or hob tap; as, to *hob* a die. **b** To nail or furnish with hobnails, as shoes. *Dial. Eng.*

hob, *v.* Prob., to have; also, apparently, to give; — only in phrases or in combination. See HOBNOB.

Hob, nob, is his word; give 't or take 't. *Shak.*

hob and nob, **hob a nob**, **hob or nob**, prob., give and take; give or take; — used by persons drinking together. — **to drink hob or nob**, *or* **hob a nob**, to drink alternately to each other.

hob-and-nob, *a.*, *or* **hob and nob**. On familiar terms; in close companionship; intimate.

Hobbes'i-an (hŏb'zĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hobbes or Hobbism.

Hob'bism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical system of Thomas Hobbes, an English materialist and sensationalist (1588–1679); esp., his political theory that the most perfect form of civil government is an absolute monarchy with despotic control over everything relating to law, morals, and religion, and that the individual is in duty bound wholly to submit to such government. — **Hob'bist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Hob-bis'ti-cal** (hŏb-ĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

hob'ble (hŏb''l), *v. i.*; HOB'BLED (-'ld); HOB'BLING (-lĭng). [ME. *hobelen*, *hoblen*; akin to D. *hobbelen*; cf. D. *hobben* to be tossed or swing back and forth.] **1**. To go unevenly; to bob up and down, as a boat; to wabble, as a hoop.

2. To walk lame, bearing chiefly on one leg; to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches; hence, of verse or speech, to proceed haltingly; to be lame; to limp.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden.*
The *hobbling* versification, the mean diction. *Jeffrey.*

3. To dance, — commonly implying clumsiness.

hob'ble, *v. t.* **1**. To perplex; embarrass. *Obs.*

2. To cause to limp; to make lame.

3. To fetter, as a horse, by tying the legs; to hopple; clog.

hob'ble, *n.* **1**. An unequal gait; a limp; a halt.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment. *Colloq. or Dial.*

3. A fetter for an animal; a hopple or clog; *pl.*, a hampering device for controlling or changing a horse's gait.

hob'ble-bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* A caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum alnifolium*) having long, straggling branches and cymes of white flowers succeeded by red, berrylike fruits; — called also *American wayfaring tree*. It is found in the northern United States.

hob'ble-de-hoy' (hŏb''l-dē-hoi'), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. F. *hobereau* a country squire, E. *hobby* a hawk.] A youth between boy and man; an awkward, gawky young fellow.

hob'bler (hŏb'lẽr), *n.* [ME. also *hobeler*, LL. *hobellarius*. Cf. HOBBY a horse.] **1**. *Eng. Hist.* A retainer who by his tenure maintained a horse, or hobby, for military service; also, a soldier who rode a hobby.

2. Erron. for HOBBY. *Scott.*

hob'by (hŏb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [ME. *hoby*, fr. OF. *hobé*; cf. also OF. *hobe*, F. *hobereau* a hobby, a species of falcon, OF. *hober* to move, stir.] A small falcon (*Falco subbuteo*), widely distributed in the Old World, formerly trained for hawking and flown at small birds such as larks.

Soar not with the *hobbie*, lest you fall with the lark. *T. Lodge.*

Hobby.

hob'by, *n.* [ME. *hobyn* a nag; of uncertain orig., perh. fr. the proper name *Robin*. Cf. HOB a fairy.] **1**. A strong, active horse, of a middle size, said to have been orig. from Ireland; an ambling nag. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

2. A subject or plan to which one is constantly reverting; a favorite and ever-recurring subject of discourse, thought, or effort; a topic, theme, or the like (considered as) unduly occupying one's attention or interest.

3. An early form of bicycle. = DRAISINE.

4. *Mech.* A dolly used in closing a rivet.

5. = HOBBYHORSE, 1, 3. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See VOCATION.

hob'by-horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* **1**. A figure of a horse with which a performer in the morris dance, burlesques, pantomimes, etc., executes various antics, the figure being fastened about his waist; also, the performer himself.

2. *Obs.* **a** A buffoon. **b** A prostitute.

3. A stick, often with the head or figure of a horse, on which boys make believe to ride; hence, an imitation horse of wood, as one on rockers, or one on a merry-go-round.

4. = HOBBY, 1, 2, 3. *Obs. or R.*

hob'gob'lin (hŏb'gŏb'lĭn), *n.* [See HOB a fairy; GOBLIN.] **1**. A mischievous or impish sprite or goblin; specif. [*cap.*], Robin Goodfellow, or Puck.

Those that *Hobgoblin* call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work, and they shall have good luck. *Shak*

2. Hence, an object of superstitious fear; a bogy.

hob'nail' (hŏb'nāl'), *n.* [*hob* a peg + *nail*.] **1**. A short, sharp-pointed, large-headed nail, used esp. for studding the soles of heavy shoes.

2. A clownish person; a rustic.

hob'nail', *v. t.*; HOB'NAILED' (-nāld'); HOB'NAIL'ING. **1**. To stud with hobnails.

2. To tread down roughly, as with hobnailed shoes. *Rare.*

Your rights and charters *hobnailed* into slush. *Tennyson.*

hob'nailed' (-nāld'), *p. a.* **1**. Set with hobnails, as a shoe.

2. Wearing hobnails; hence, rustic; clownish.

hobnailed liver. = HOBNAIL LIVER.

hobnail liver. *Med.* The liver as it appears in a form of cirrhosis which causes it to become shrunken, hard, and covered with numerous small nodules; also, the disease.

hob'nob' (hŏb'nŏb'), *adv.* [AS. *habban* to have + *nabban* to have not; *ne* not + *habban* to have. See HAVE; cf. HABNAB.] At random; hit or miss.

hob'nob', *v. i.*; HOB'NOBBED' (-nŏbd'); HOB'NOB'BING. **1**. To drink familiarly (with another).

2. To associate familiarly; to be on intimate terms.

hob'nob', *n.* **1**. A phrase or sentiment used by persons drinking together. *Obs.*

2. A drinking together; hence, a familiar chat or intercourse.

ho'bo (hō'bō), *n.*; *pl.* HOBOS OR HOBOES (-bōz). [Of uncertain origin.] A professional tramp; one who spends his life traveling from place to place, esp. by stealing rides on trains, and begging for a living. *U. S.* — **ho'bo-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Hob'son's choice (hŏb'sŭnz). A choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing; — so called in allusion to the practice of Thomas Hobson (d. 1631), at Cambridge, England, who let horses, and required every customer to take the horse which stood nearest the door.

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hizz, *v. i.* To hiss. *Obs. or R.*

hiz'zie, hiz'zy (hĭz'ĭ; hĕz'ĭ). Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of HUSSY.

H. J. *Abbr.* Hic jacet (L., here lies).

H. J. S. *Abbr.* Hic jacet sepultus (L., here lies buried).

H. K. *Abbr.* House of Keys (Isle of Man).

hl. *Abbr.* Hectoliter.

H. L., *or* **h. l.** *Abbr.* Hoc loco (L., in this place); homestead lease (*Australia*); House of Lords.

hlene. † LEAN.

Hlith'skjalf' (hlĭth'skyälf'), *n.* Also **Hlidh'skjalf'**. [Icel. *Hliðskjālf*.] See ASGARD.

hm. *Abbr.* Hectometer.

Hm. *Abbr.* Herrmann.

H. M., *or* **h. m.** *Abbr.* Hallelujah meter; handmade; His (or Her) Majesty; hoc mense (L., in this month); home missions; hujus mensis (L., this month's).

H. M., *or* **hm.** *Abbr.* Healthy males.

H M, *and* **H F**, **Table** See MORTALITY TABLE.

H. M. C. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.

H. M. I. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector.

H. M. I. S. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

H. M. P. *Abbr.* Hoc monumentum posuit (L., erected this monument).

H. M. S. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service.

H. M. S. O. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Stationery Office.

ho. † HE; HI; O, ever; WHO.

ho. Obsolete or dial. Eng. var. of HEO.

ho (hō). Var. of HU. See MEASURE.

ho, *n.* [AS *hō*, *hōh*. See HEEL] The heel *Obs.*

ho, *v. i.* [From HO, *interj.*] To pause; stop; cease. *Obs.*

ho, *v. i.* [AS. *hogian* to think, be anxious. Cf. HOW to care.] To yearn; long. *Dial. Eng.*

Ho (hō), *n.* An important dialect of the Kol language, being the speech of the Larka, or "Fighting Kols," of Singhbhum, India, and the tributary states to the south; hence (as a collective noun), the Larka Kols themselves, described as physically the finest of the race.

ho. *Abbr.* House.

hoacky, hoaky. † HOCKEY, harvest-home feast.

ho-ac'zin. Var. of HOACTZIN.

hoale. † HOLE, WHOLE.

hoam. Scot var. of HOLM; dial. Eng. var. of HOME.

hoar, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *hārian* to grow gray.] To become, or to make, hoar. *Obs.*

hoarce. † HOARSE.

hoard, *n* = HOARDING, a screen. *Obs. or R.*

hoard'ed, *a.* Having a hoard, or screen.

hoard'er, *n.* **1**. A treasurer. *Obs. or Hist.* 2. One who hoards.

hoard'ward' (hōrd'wôrd'), *n.* [*hoard* + *ward* a guard.] A treasurer. *Obs. or Hist.*

hoare. † WHORE.

hoar'head', *n.* A hoary head, or a hoary-headed person. *Rare.* — **hoar'-head'ed**, *a.*

hoar'hound'. Var. of HOREHOUND.

hoar'i-ly, *adv.* of HOARY.

hoar'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hoar'ish, *a.* Hoary. *Obs.*

hoar'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hoarse (hōrs), *v. t. & i.* = HOARSEN. *Obs. or Colloq.*, *U. S.*

hoarse'ly, *adv.* See -LY.

hoarse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hoarst. Dial. Eng. var. of HOAST.

hoar withy. The beam tree or whitebeam.

hoase. † HOSE.

hoast. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOST.

hoast (hōst), *n. & v. i.* [Icel. *hōsti*, akin to AS. *hwōsta*.] Cough. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hoat. Obs. or dial. for HOT.

ho-at'zin (hō-ăt'sĭn). Var. of HOACTZIN.

hoax'ee' (hōks'ē'), *n.* One who is hoaxed.

hoax'er, *n.* One who hoaxes

ho-az'in. Var. of HOACTZIN.

hob, *v. t.* [Cf. HOB, *n.*, HUB.] To clear of tufts, as those left by a mower or scythe. *Dial. Eng.*

hob, *v. t.* To raise by hand, as a lamb. *Dial. Eng.*

Ho'ba, *or* **Ho'bah** (hō'bȧ), **Ho'bab** (hō'băb), **Ho-ba'iah** (hō-bā'yȧ; -bī'ȧ). *Bib.*

hoball. † HOBBIL.

hob a nob. See under HOB, have.

hob'-a-nob', *v. i.* Early form of HOBNOB.

hob and nob. **a** See under HOB, have, & HOB-AND-NOB, *a.* **b** Early form of HOBNOB, *v.*

hob'-and-nob', *v.* Early form of HOBNOB.

hobb. Var. of HOB.

hob'ba-de-hoy', **hob'ba-dy-hoy'**, **hobbarddehoy**, **hobbedehoy**, **hobbetyhoy**. Vars. of HOBBLEDEHOY.

hob'bet, **hob'bit**, *n.* A basket for seed; also, a measure of two bushels or over. *Local, Eng.*

Hob'bi-an (hŏb'ĭ-ăn), *n.* = HOBBIST. — *a.* = HOBBESIAN — **Hob'bi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Hobbididance, **Hoberdidance**, *n* [Cf. HOBGOBLIN, DANCE.] One of the fiends introduced in the morris dance. *Obs.*

hob'bie. † HOBBY.

hob'bil. *n.* An idiot; clown; dunce. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hob'bi-noll', *n.* [Cf. HOB a fairy.] A rustic; a countryman; — from the pastoral name given to Harvey in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar." *Obs.*

hob'ble-de-hoy'dom (hŏb''l-dĭ-hoi'dŭm), *n.*, **hob'ble-de-hoy'hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.*, **hob'ble-de-hoy'ish**, *a.*, **hob'ble-de-hoy'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -DOM, -HOOD, etc.

hob'ble-dy-gee' (hŏb''l-dĭ-jē'), *adv.* With hobbling. *Rare.*

hob'bler (hŏb'lẽr), *n.* [Cf. HOVELER a coast boatman.] *Local, Eng.* A coast boatman, esp. one who acts as an unlicensed pilot, or assists in towing vessels into or out of their docks, lands passengers, etc.; also, a dock laborer; a hoveler.

hob'bler, *n.* One that hobbles.

hob'ble-shaw', **-show'**. Vars. of HUBBLESHOW. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hob'ble-te-hoy'. Var. of HOBBLEDEHOY.

hob'bling-ly, *adv.* of *hobbling*, p. pr.

hob'bly (hŏb'lĭ), *a.* Rough; uneven. *Dial. Eng.*

hob'by, *v. i.* To dare larks with a hobby. *Obs.*

hobby bird. The wryneck. *Dial. Eng.*

hob'by-hors'i-cal, *a.* Pert. to, or having a hobby. — **hob'by-hors'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Both Humorous.*

hob'by-ism (hŏb'ĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Addiction to hobbies, or fads. *Rare.* — **hob'by-ist**, *n.* *Rare.*

hob'by-less, *a.* See -LESS.

hobby owl. The barn owl. *Dial. Eng.*

hob'de-hoy'. Var. of HOBBLEDEHOY.

hobelen. † HOBBLE.

hobeler. † HOBBLER.

hob'el-ler. *Naut.* Var. of HOVELER.

hoberd, *n.* ? Fool; idiot. *Obs.*

hobet-a-hoy. † HOBBLEDEHOY.

hob ferret. = 1st HOB, 3.

hob-hou'chin, *n.* 1. An owl. *Obs.* 2. A butterfly. *Dial. Eng*

Ho-bi'a (hō-bī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

hobidybooby, *n.* A term of contempt. *Obs.*

hobiler. † HOBBLER.

hobinoll. † HOBBINOLL

‖**Ho bi'os bra'chus, he de tech'ne ma'kre.** [L., transliteration of ὁ βιος βραχὺς, ἡ δε τέχνη μακρή.] Life is short, but art is long (*Hippocrates, Aphorisms*, I. 1). Cf. ARS LONGA, VITA BREVIS.

ho'-bird', *n.* *Japanese Art.* An imaginary bird having long, floating feathers, represented in brilliant colors; — in English, (commonly but inaccurately called) *phœnix*.

hobits, hobitzer. † HOWITZER.

hob'l. Hobble. *Ref. Sp.*

hob lamb. A lamb raised by hand; a cade lamb. *Dial. Eng.*

hoble. † HOBBLE.

hobler. † HOBBLER.

hobleshew. † HUBBLESHOW.

hob'like, *a.* Boorish; clownish.

hob'lob', *n.* [*hob* a rustic + *lob*.] A boor; a lout. *Obs.*

hob'man, *n.* A hoodman *Obs.*

hob'nail'er, *n.* One that hobnails.

hobnol. † HOBBINOLL.

ho'boe. † OBOE.

ho'boe. Var. of HOBO.

hob or nob. See under HOB, have; early form of HOBNOB, *v.* & *n.*

hob'-or-nob', *n.* = HOBNOB, a drinking together.

ho'boy. Var. of HAUTBOY, oboe.

hob tap. *Mech.* A master tap.

hob'thrush', **hobs'thrust'**, *n.* [Cf. HOBGOBLIN; GUYTRASH.] A hobgoblin; also, a wood louse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hobub. † HUBBUB.

hoby. † HOBBY.

hoc. † HOCK, HOOK.

hoc, hock, *n.* [F. *hoc*, perh. fr. L. *hoc* this.] A card game in which a holder of certain cards could give them any value he chose. *Obs.*

‖ **hoc a'ge.** [L.] Do this; do, or apply yourself to, what you are about.

‖ **hoc an'no.** [L.] In this year

ho'cas. † HOCUS.

hoc'ca-more. † HOCKAMORE.

hoc'co (hŏk'ō), *n.* [Cf. F. *hocco*.] A native name applied to various curassows.

‖ **hoc e'rat in vo'tis.** [L.] This was among my wishes.

Horace (*Satires*, II. vi. 1).

‖ **hoc ge'nus om'ne.** [L.] All this class or set; all of this sort.

Horace (*Satires*, I. ii. 2).

hoch (hŏк). Obs. or Scot. var. of HOCK

hoche. † HUTCH.

hock (hŏk), *n.* [AS. *hōh* the heel; prob. akin to Icel. *hāsinn* hock sinew, LG. *hacke*, D. *hak*. Cf. HEEL.] **1.** The tarsal joint, or the region of the tarsal joint, in the hind limb of digitigrade quadrupeds, as the horse (see HORSE, *Illust.*). It corresponds morphologically to the ankle of man, but is elevated from the ground and bends backward. It is a compound joint, containing a number of small bones (see TARSUS). In the horse most of the motion takes place between the lower end of the tibia and one of the tarsal bones (the astragalus). The prominence at the back of the hock is caused by the calcaneum and corresponds to the heel of man. The corresponding joint of a fowl's leg, popularly but incorrectly termed *knee* (see KNEE), is sometimes called the *hock*.
2. A piece cut by butchers, esp. in pork, from either the front or hind leg, just above the foot.
3. In man, the popliteal space. *Rare.*

hock (hŏk), *v. t.*; HOCKED (hŏkt); HOCK′ING. To disable by cutting the tendons of the hock; to hamstring.

Hock′day′, Hoke′day′, *n.* [Of unknown origin.] The second Tuesday after Easter; — formerly observed in England as a holiday, according to a popular but improbable tradition, to commemorate the overthrow of Danish power. It was celebrated with rough sports, a feature of which was the tying of ropes across paths and exacting fees from passers, apparently a late substitute for an earlier custom of binding. **Hock′tide′** included two days: **Hock Monday**, in which, in the earlier period, the women seized and bound the men and exacted a fee or ransom from them, and **Hock Tuesday**, in which the men so treated the women.

hock′et (hŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *hoquet* hiccup, OF. also in sense 3.] **1.** Obstacle; difficulty; trick. *Obs.*
2. Hiccup. *Obs.*
3. *Medieval Music.* **a** An interruption of a voice part by interjected rests, giving a broken, spasmodic effect. **b** A kind of discant using this as a contrapuntal device.

hock′ey (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *hoquet* shepherd's crook, or E. *hook* (AS. *hōc*).] **1.** A game in which two parties of players, provided with sticks curved or hooked at the end, seek to drive a ball or other small object through opposite goals. In hockey as now played on land, sometimes called **field hockey**, there are eleven players on a side; the field is 100 yards long by 50 broad, the goals twelve feet broad by seven high. In **ice hockey**, played on skates, there are seven players on a side, the goals are six feet broad and four high, and instead of a ball a disk (called the **puck**) of vulcanized rubber is used.
2. A hockey stick.

1 Field Hockey Stick; 2 Ice Hockey Stick.

hockey skate. A straight-bladed skate used in playing ice hockey. See SKATE, *Illust.*

hockey stick. The stick used in the game of hockey.

ho′cus (hō′kŭs), *n.* **1.** Cheat; deceiver. *Obs.*
2. Cheating; trickery; fraud. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. Drugged liquor.

ho′cus, *v. t.*; HO′CUSED or HO′CUSSED (hō′kŭst); HO′CUS-ING or HO′CUS-SING. [See HOCUS-POCUS.] **1.** To deceive or cheat.
2. To adulterate; to drug, as liquor; also, to stupefy with drugged liquor.

ho′cus-po′cus (-pō′kŭs), *n.* [Prob. invented by jugglers in imitation of Latin. Cf. HOAX, HOCUS.] **1.** A formula used by jugglers in pretended incantations.
2. A juggler or trickster; also, *Obs.*, a juggler's bag.
3. A juggler's trick; sleight of hand; a cheat; hence, nonsense intended to cloak deception.

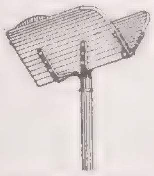
Hod for Mortar.

hod (hŏd), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *hotte* a large basket carried on the back, prob. of G. origin; cf. Swiss G. *hutte*.] **1.** A wooden tray or trough with a handle, borne on the shoulder, for carrying mortar, bricks, etc.
2. A utensil for holding or carrying coal; a coal scuttle.
3. A form of charcoal stove used by pewterers. *Eng.*
4. A tub used for carrying alewives, and also as a measure, holding about 200 of these fish. *Eng.*

hodge′podge′ (hŏj′pŏj′), *n.* [See HOTCHPOT.] A stew of various ingredients; hence, a mixture; medley; hotchpot.

Hodg′kin's dis-ease′ (hŏj′kĭnz). *Med.* A disease characterized by enlargement of the lymphatic glands and progressive anæmia, unassociated with an increase in the colorless corpuscles of the blood; — first described by Dr. Thomas Hodgkin (1798–1866), an English physician.

hod′man (hŏd′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender; hence, one whose duties are mere routine supply or assistance; a hack.

hod′o-graph (hŏd′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ὁδός path + *-graph*.] *Math.* The locus of one end of a radius vector (the other end being fixed) that represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving point. — **hod′o-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **hod′o-graph′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hoe (hō), *n.* [OF. *hoe*, F. *houe*; of German origin; cf. OHG. *houwa*, *howa*, G. *haue*, fr. OHG. *houwan* to hew. See HEW to cut.] **1.** *Agric. & Gardening.* An implement consisting in its commonest form of a thin flat blade set transversely on a long handle. It is used for weeding, loosening the earth around plants, etc. Some special hoes are arranged with a wheel or wheels and one or two handles, for rapid work.

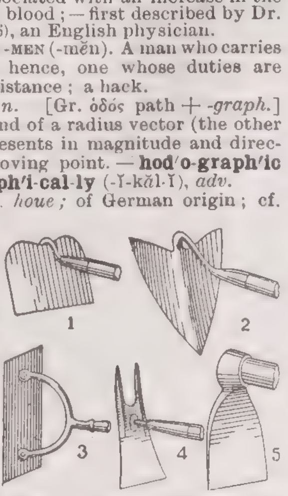

Hoes. 1 Garden; 2 Warren; 3 Scuffle; 4 Weeding; 5 Grub.

2. Hence, an implement or tool suggesting a hoe; as: **a** A kind of rake for a furnace fire. **b** A similar instrument for spreading mortar, concrete, etc. **c** *Dentistry.* A kind of excavator.
3. The piked dogfish. See DOGFISH. *Local, Scot.*

hoe, *v. t.*; HOED (hōd); HOE′ING. [Cf. F. *houer*.] To dig, scrape, clean, or the like, with a hoe; as, to *hoe* the earth in a garden; also, to clear from weeds, or to loosen or arrange the earth about, with a hoe; as, to *hoe* corn.

hoe, *v. i.* To use a hoe; to labor with a hoe.

hoe′cake′ (hō′kāk′), *n.* A cake of Indian meal, water, and salt, baked before the fire or in the ashes; — so called because originally cooked on a hoe. *Southern U. S.*

Hœ′nir (hû′nẽr), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* One of the Æsir, in body strong and beautiful, but in mind dull. He is one of the creators of the first human pair (cf. ASK); he is the god given by the Æsir as hostage to the Vanir, after their conflict; and he is one of the survivors of Ragnarok.

Hof′mann's re-ac′tion (hŏf′mänz). [After A. W. von *Hofmann*, Ger. chemist.] *Chem.* A reaction (in several stages) whereby an acid amide is converted, by the action of bromine and alkali, into a primary amine containing one less carbon atom.

Hof′mann's vi′o-let. Any of several violet dyes made by treating rosaniline with ethyl iodide, methyl chloride, etc. They are salts of rosaniline in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by alkyl groups. These dyes were introduced by A. W. von Hofmann, the German chemist, and for a long time were of great importance.

hog (hŏg), *n.* [AS. *hogga* (gen. pl.) of hogs; of uncertain origin. Cf. HOGGET, HOGGEREL.] **1.** A domestic swine; a pig, sow, or boar; esp., an adult animal suitable for market. The name is extended, chiefly in combination, to certain wild species; as, wart *hog*.
2. A sheep about a year old that has not been shorn. Also applied (usually in combination, as *hog*-colt, *hog*-bull) to other domestic animals of about this age. *Eng. & Scot.*
3. A person who acts like a swine, as in being selfish, gluttonous, or filthy. *Colloq.*
4. A shilling; also, a dime. *Slang.*
5. In technical senses: **a** *Naut.* A brushlike frame of timber hauled along a ship's bottom under water to clean it. **b** *Paper Manuf.* A device for mixing and stirring the pulp of which paper is made. **c** *Mach.* A machine with revolving knife cutters for grinding up edgings and slabs. **d** *Curling.* A stone which fails to pass the hogscore.
hog and hominy, pork and Indian corn. *U. S.* — **h. in armor** *or* **armour. a** One whose position or action suggests that of a hog in armor, as a person made ill at ease by being in fine clothes, or an unwieldy ironclad. *Slang or Colloq.* **b** The nine-banded armadillo. *Rare.* — **h. of wool,** the trade name for the fleece or wool of sheep of the second year.

hog (hŏg), *v. t.*; HOGGED (hŏgd); HOG′GING (hŏg′ĭng). **1.** To cause to arch like a hog's back; as, to *hog* one's back.
2. To cut short (a horse's mane) so as to make it bristly.
3. To keep (a lamb) until it is a year old.
4. To take selfishly; as, to *hog* all one can get. *Slang.*
5. *Naut.* To scrub or scrape clean with a hog.
6. *Curling.* To play so as not to pass the hogscore.

hog, *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* To become curved upward in the middle, like a hog's back; — said of a ship broken or strained so that its bottom or keel has this form.
2. To act like a hog, as a horse in holding the head down or in pulling hard on the bit.

hog′back′ (hŏg′băk′), *n.* Anything resembling a hog's back in shape or section, as a sharp rise in a coal-mine floor, a hog-frame, or the like; specif., *Geol.*, a ridge formed by the outcropping edge of tilted strata; hence, any ridge with a sharp summit and steeply sloping sides, as an esker.

hog′-backed′ (-băkt′), *a.* Having a back like a hog, or rising sharply in the middle like a hog's back.

hog caterpillar. The green larva of a hawk moth (*Ampelophaga myron*) which feeds on the grapevine. It has a snoutlike appearance of the head and first three segments.

hog′chain′ (-chān′), *n.* A chain or a tie rod, in a vessel, to prevent hogging.

hog′chok′er (-chōk′ẽr), *n.* A small American sole (*Achirus fasciatus* or other allied species), related to the European sole, but of no market value.

hog cholera. *Veter.* A fatal infectious disease of swine, characterized by intestinal ulceration, diarrhea, and petechial hemorrhages. It has been ascribed to the bacillus *choleræ suis*, and also to an ultramicroscopical virus.

hog deer. A rusine deer (*Cervus*, subgenus *Axis*, *porcinus*) of India. It stands about four feet high at the withers.

hog′fish′ (hŏg′fĭsh′), *n.* **1.** Any of various fishes usually so called from some fancied resemblance to a hog. **a** A large West Indian and Florida food fish (*Lachnolaimus maximus*) of the wrasse family. In some localities large specimens are reputed poisonous. **b** The pigfish (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*). **c** The log perch. **d** A large, red, spiny-headed, European marine scorpænoid fish (*Scorpæna scrofa*).
2. *Obs.* **a** A porpoise. **b** A manatee.

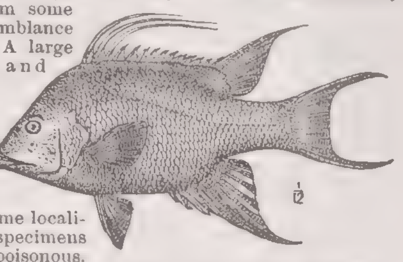

Hogfish (*Lachnolaimus maximus*).

hog′-frame′, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A trussed frame extending fore and aft, usually above deck and reaching to the ends, to increase longitudinal strength and stiffness and prevent hogging. Used chiefly in American river and lake steamers. Called also *hogging frame*, and *hogback*.

hogged (hŏgd), *a.* **1.** Raised in the center, or falling away at the ends or sides; hogbacked; — said esp. of a ship whose decks are lower at the stem and stern than amidships, or of a road that is sharply convex in section.
2. Designating a horse's mane that is cut off short.

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hochepot, hochpot. † HOTCHPOT.
Hoch′hei′mer (hŏk′hī′mẽr), *n.* [G.: from *Hochheim*, near Mainz, in Germany.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
hock, *n.* A caterpillar. *Obs.*
hock, *n.* [Cf. HOOK.] A long-handled hook. *Eng.*
hock, *n.* *Faro.* The last card in the pack.
hock, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The hollyhock. **b** The common mallow. **c** The dwarf mallow.
hock, *v. i. & t.* [See HOCKDAY.] To act, or to treat, as was common at Hocktide. *Obs. or Hist.* — **hocking ale,** ale for the Hocktide festival; also, the festival. *Obs. or Hist.*
hock, *n. & v.* Pawn; pledge. *Slang, U. S.*
hock, *n.* [From *Hochheim*, in Germany.] Hochheimer; also, by extension, any white Rhine wine. See RHINE WINE.
hock′a-more, *n.* [G. *Hochheimer*. See HOCK wine.] = HOCK, wine. *Obs.*
hock cart. = HOCKEY CART. *Obs. or Hist.*
hock′el-ty, *n.* The hock in faro.
hock′er, *n.* One who hocks.
hock′er, *v. i.* To act awkwardly; to stammer. *Dial. Eng.*
hocker mocker. † HUGGER-MUGGER.
hock′et, *v. i.* To use the hocket in singing. *Obs. & R.*
hock′ey, *n.* [Cf. LG. *hokken*, n. pl., bundles of sheaves.] The harvest home or harvest-home supper; also, the last load in the harvest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **hockey cart,** the last cart loaded at harvest.
hock′le, *v. t.* [From HOCK joint.] To hamstring; hock. *Obs.*
hock′le (hŏk′'l), *v. t.* To mow, as stubble. *Dial. Eng.*
Hock Monday. See HOCKDAY.
Hock money. Money collected at Hocktide. *Obs. or Hist.*
hocks. Var. of HOX, *v.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hocks′er, *n.* One who hocks cattle. *Obs.*
hock′shin′, *n.* [AS. *hōhsinu*, lit., hock sinew.] The hock. *Obs.*
Hock′tide′, *n.* See HOCKDAY. *Obs. or Hist.*
Hock Tuesday. See HOCKDAY.
‖ **hoc lo′co.** [L.] In this place.
‖ **hoc men′se.** [L.] In this month.
‖ **hoc mo′nu-men′tum po′su-it** (mŏn′ū-mĕn′tŭm). [L.] He erected this monument.
‖ **hoc o′pus, hic la′bor est.** [L.] This is the work, this is the labor. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 129).
hocour, hocowre. † HOKER.
hocqueton. † HAQUETON.
‖ **hoc sax′um po′su-it** (săk′sŭm). [L.] He placed this stone.
‖ **hoc sen′su.** [L.] In this sense.
‖ **hoc tem′po-re.** [L.] At this time.
‖ **hoc ti′tu-lo** (tĭt′ū-lō). [L.] Under this title.
hocton. † ACTON.
Ho′cus, Hum′phrey (hŭm′frĭ hō′kŭs). In Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," the lawyer into whose hands John Bull and his friends put their lawsuit against Lewis Baboon (Louis XIV.). He represents the Duke of Marlborough (1650–1722).
ho′cus-po′cus, *v. t.* To cheat. *Colloq.*
‖ **hoc vo′lo, sic ju′be-o; sit pro ra′ti-o′ne vo-lun′tas** (răsh′ĭ-ō′nē). [L.] I wish this, this I order; let my will be for a reason. *Juvenal* (VI. 223).
hod. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOLD, HOOD.
-hod. † -HOOD.
Hod (hŏd). *Bib.*
hod (hŏd), *v. t. & i.* To hold. *Dial. Eng.*
hod (hŏd), *v. i.* To bob up and down in riding; to jog. *Scot.*
Ho-da′iah (hō-dā′yȧ; hō-dī′ȧ). *Bib.*
hod′car′ri-er, *n.* A laborer whose business is to carry mortar, bricks, etc., in a hod.
hod′den (hŏd′'n), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Coarse cloth of undyed wool. *Scot.*
hod′dle (hŏd′'l), *v. i.* To waddle. *Scot.*
hod′dy, *n.* [Prob. for *hooded*.] Var. of HOODIE, hooded crow.
hod′dy, *a.* [Cf. ME. *hod* state, AS. *hād*, and E. -HOOD.] Healthy; sound; pleasant. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
hod′dy-dod′, *n.* A snail. *Obs.*
hod′dy-dod′dy, *n.* [Cf. DODMAN, HODMANDOD.] **1.** A snail; also, a snail shell. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.* 2. A short and stout person. *Obs.* **3.** A cuckold or a henpecked man; also, fool; blockhead. *Obs.*
hod′dy-peak′, *n.* [Cf. HODDY-DODDY, HODMANDOD, PEAK.] A fool; a blockhead. *Obs.*
hod′dy-poll′, *n.* [See HODDY-DODDY; POLL head.] A fool; a cuckold. *Obs.*
hode. † HAD, *n.*; HOOD.
hode, *v. t.* [AS. *hādian*.] To ordain. *Obs.*
Hö′de-ken (hû′dĕ-kĕn), *n.* [LG., Little Hat.] *German Folklore.* A kobold; — from his wearing a little felt hat pulled down over the face.
hodelnesse, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Secrecy. *Obs.*
ho′den-ing, *n.* An obsolescent mummery on Christmas eve in Kent, Eng., when a horse's, and sometimes a dragon's, head is borne from door to door; also, the singing of Christmas carols.
Ho′der, *n.* = HÖTHR.
hoder-moder. † HUDDER-MUDDER.
Ho′desh (hō′dĕsh), **Ho-de′vah** (hō-dē′vȧ; hō′dē-vä). *Bib.*
hod′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
hodge (hŏj), *n.* [From *Hodge*, familiar form of *Roger*.] A countryman; a rustic. *Colloq.*
hodgee. † HADJI.
hodge′podge′, *v. t. & i.* To make into, or to become, a hodgepodge. *Rare.*
hodge′pok′er (hŏj′pōk′ẽr), *n.* [*hodge* + *poker* bugbear.] A hobgoblin. *Obs.*
hodge′pot. † HOTCHPOT.
hodge′-pud′ding, *n.* [Cf. HODGEPODGE.] A pudding with many ingredients. *Obs.*
Hö′dhr. Var. of HÖTHR.
Ho-di′ah (hō-dī′ȧ), *or* **Ho-di′jah** (-jȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **ho′di-e mi′hi, cras ti′bi.** [L.] To-day for me, to-morrow for thee; — on old epitaphs.
hodiepeele. † HODDYPOLL.
ho′di-ern, *a.* Hodiernal. *Obs.*
ho′di-er′nal (hō′dĭ-ûr′năl), *a.* [L. *hodiernus*, fr. *hodie* to-day.] Of this day. *Rare.*
hodipeke. † HODDYPEAK.
ho′dja (hō′jȧ). Var. of KHOJA.
hod′man-dod′, *n.* **1.** A dodman; a snail shell; a scarecrow; a clumsy or stupid person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. Obs. corrupt of HOTTENTOT.
ho-dom′e-ter (hō-dŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* An odometer.
hod′o-met′ric (hŏd′ō-mĕt′rĭk), **hod′o-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ὁδός path + *metric*, *metrical*.] **a** *Navig.* Pert. to the measurement, esp. by dead reckoning, of distance traversed by a vessel. *R.* **b** Odometrical. *R.*
hodon. † HUDDOUN, whale.
hodred. ? Obs. p. p. of HOWDER.
hod′thal (hŏd′thĭ), *n.* A resin from an East Indian balsameaceous tree (*Balsamea myrrha*).
hodure. † ODOR.
hodymoke, *n.* Prob., a net. *Obs.*
hoe. † HEO, HI.
hoe. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HO.
hoe (hō), *n.* [AS. *hōh*. Cf. HEEL.] Promontory; hill; cliff; — now only in Eng. place names.
hoe, *n.* [See HOW, worry.] Worry; trouble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hoebole, hoeboy. † HAUTBOY.
Hoeck (hōōk), *n.* [D. *Hoek*.] = HOOK, *n.*, 9.
hoe′down′, *n.* = BREAKDOWN, *n.*, 2. *Southern U. S.*
hoe′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
hoe′moth′er (hō′mŭth′ẽr), *n.* [A local Orkney name; cf. Icel. *hār*.] The basking shark.
ho′er, *n.* One who hoes.
hoer′nes-ite (hûr′nĕs-īt), *n.* [After Dr. M. *Hoernes*.] *Min.* Hydrous arsenate of magnesium, $Mg_3As_2O_8 \cdot 8H_2O$, occurring as gypsumlike crystals, or as snow-white foliated masses.
hoe′y (hōō′ĭ), *n.* [Chin. *hui*[4].] A Chinese society, esp. a secret society.
hof. † OF.
hóf. Obs. pret. of HEAVE.
hofen. Obs. p. p. of HEAVE.
hoff. Dial. Eng. var. of HOUGH.
hof′fle. Dial. Eng. var. of OFFAL.
Hoff′mann-ist (hŏf′măn-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Daniel Hoffmann (1540–1611), who taught theology in the university of Helmstedt and affirmed that theology and philosophy contradicted each other.
Hoff′mann-ite (-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A follower of the Anabaptist Melchior Hoffmann (d. 1542). **b** A follower of Christian Hoffmann of Germany, who established in Palestine (1861–78) small colonies, **German Temple Communities**, with a government modeled on the Mosaic law. The sect is nearly extinct.
Hoff′mann's an′o-dyne (hŏf′mänz). [After F. *Hoffmann*, German physician.] An anodyne mixture of three parts alcohol and one part ether.
hof′les, *a.* [ME. *hof* moderation (cf. Icel. *hōf*) + *-less*.] Unreasonable; immoderate. *Obs.*
Hof′mann pinch′cock′. See PINCHCOCK.
hoft. Dial. Eng. for OUGHT, *v.*
‖ **Hof′tag′** (hōf′täk′), *n.* [G.] See DIET, 3 **f**.
hofte. † OFT.
hofte, *n.* [Cf. D. *hoofd* head.] Prob., head. *Obs.*
hof′ten, hof′tens. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of OFTEN, OFTENS.
ho′ful, *a.* [AS. *hogful*, *hohful*, fr. *hogu* care, anxiety.] Careful; wary. — **ho′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **ho′ful-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
hog, *n.* A clamp of vegetables. — **hog,** *v. t.* *Both Local, Eng.*
ho′ga (hō′gȧ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hagi*.] A hill pasture. *Shetland.*
hog′a-lif (hŏg′ȧ-lĭf), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *höggva* to cut, hew, and *leyfi* permission.] Permission to cut peat. *Shetland.*
ho′gan (hō′gôn), *n.* [Native name.] An earth lodge of the Navaho Indians.
Ho′gan-Mo′gan. † HOGEN-MOGEN.
hog ape. The mandrill.
hog apple. The may apple.
Ho-gar′thi-an (hō-gär′thĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, Wm. Hogarth (1697–1764), Eng. satirical painter and engraver.
Ho′garth's Act (hō′gärths). *Eng.* An act of 1766 securing property in engravings, prints, etc., to their designers or inventors, and to Hogarth's widow the property in his works.
hogaster. † HOGGASTER.
hog bass (băs). The small-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*
hog bean. Henbane.
hog′-bed′, *n.* Ground pine **b**.
hog beetle. Any weevil.
hog′-bite′, *n.* Gum succory **a**.
hog′boat′. Var. of HAGBOAT.
hog′-brace′, *n.* = HOG-FRAME.
hog brake. The common brake or bracken.
hog′-bull′, *n.* See HOG, *n.*, 2.
hog clover. Bur clover.
hog′-colt′, *n.* See HOG, *n.*, 2.
hog constable. A hogreeve.
hog′cote′, *n.* A pigsty. *Obs.*
hog cranberry. a = CROWBERRY **a**. **b** The red bearberry or kinnikinnick.
hoge. † HODGE, HUGE.
Ho′gen, *n. & a.* Short for HOGEN-MOGEN. *Obs.*
Ho′gen-Mo′gen, *n.* [OD. *hoge mogen* high mightiness.] A high mightiness, orig. of the Netherlands States-General; the Dutch, or a Dutchman. *Obs.*
Ho′gen-Mo′gen, *a.* [*Also l. c.*] High and mighty; hence, strong, as liquor; also, Dutch. *Obs.*
hogeous. † HUGEOUS.
hog fennel. Var. of HOG'S-FENNEL.
hog fleece. Fleece from a hog (sheep). *Dial. Eng.*
hogg. Var. of HOG, esp. of HOG, *n.*, 2.
hog′gas-ter, *n.* [LL. *hogaster*, dim. fr. E. *hog*.] *Obs.* **1.** A boar in its third year. 2. = HOGGET **b**.
hoggates. † HOWGATES.
hogge. † HOG, HUGE.
hoggepot. † HODGEPODGE.
hog′ger (hŏg′ẽr), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A stocking without a foot, worn as a gaiter. 2. A short connecting pipe.
hog′ger-el (-ĕl), *n.* [From same source as *hog*; prob. orig., a sheep

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hog′ger-y (hŏg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where hogs are kept; also, hogs collectively.
2. Hoggish character or manners; greed; beastliness.
hog′gin (hŏg′ĭn), *n.* A material composed of screenings or siftings of gravel, or a mixture of loam, coarse sand, and fine gravel, used in making filter beds, as a binding material for metal roads, or the like.
hog′gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Swinish; gluttonous; filthy; selfish. — **hog′gish-ly**, *adv.* — **hog′gish-ness**, *n.*
hog gum. **a** A gum resin obtained from a West Indian clusiaceous tree (*Moronobea coccinea*), or the tree itself. The resin is used in medicine. **b** A similar product obtained from various anacardiaceous or clusiaceous trees, as *Rhus metopium*, *Spondias mangifera*, and *Symphonia globulifera*; also, any of these trees. **c** Kuteera gum.
hog hook. A hook with a transverse handle, like a bale hook, for handling hogs while scalding them. It is now little used.

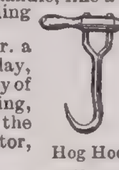

Hog Hook.

hog′ma-nay′ (hŏg′mȧ-nā′), *n.* [Perh. fr. a dial. form of OF. *aguilanneuf* new year's day, new year's gift. *Oxf. E. D.*] The last day of the year, on which children go about singing, and receive a dole, as of cakes; also, the entertainment given on that day to a visitor, or the gift given to an applicant. *Scot.*
hog′nose′ snake. Any of several rather small, stout-bodied North American snakes of terrestrial habits constituting the genus *Heterodon*, of which *H. platyrhinus* is the best-known and most widely distributed form. They dilate and flatten the neck and hiss threateningly when approached, but are perfectly harmless. They are called by many popular names, as *puffing adder*, *blowing adder*, *flat-headed adder*, *sand viper*, etc.
hog′nut′ (hŏg′nŭt′), *n.* **a** The earthnut (*Conopodium denudatum*). **b** In the United States, the pignut. **c** In Jamaica, the ouabe (*Omphalea diandra*).
hog peanut. A fabaceous vine (*Falcata comosa*) of eastern North America, with trifoliolate leaves, purple, usually sterile flowers above the ground, and inconspicuous flowers at the base of the stem, producing 1-seeded pods.
hog plum. **a** Any tree of the genus *Spondias*, esp. the West Indian *S. lutea*, having a pleasantly flavored yellow plumlike fruit of which hogs are extremely fond. See CIRUELA, SPONDIAS. **b** The poisonwood *Rhus metopium*. **c** The Chickasaw plum. **d** The mountain plum.
hog′score′ (hŏg′skōr′; 201), *n.* [See HOG, 8.] *Curling.* A distance line drawn across the rink or course between the middle line and the tee, which a stone must pass to count.
hog's′-fen′nel (hŏgz′-), *n.* **a** A European fennel-like apiaceous plant (*Peucedanum officinale*). **b** The mayweed.
hogs′head (hŏgz′hĕd), *n.* [That is, *hog's head*. It is not known why this name was given.] **1.** A large cask or barrel, esp. one containing from 100 to 140 gallons.
2. Hence, a large measure for liquids, esp. one of 63 wine gallons (about 52½ imperial gallons), or 238.5 liters, made the legal standard in England in 1423. Formerly the London hogshead of beer was 54 beer gallons, the London hogshead of ale 48 ale gallons, while elsewhere in England the ale and beer hogsheads held 51 gallons. In practice the English hogshead is variable.
3. A person or thing likened to a hog's head.
hog's′-meat′, *n.* **a** A small West Indian nyctaginiaceous plant (*Boerhavia decumbens*). **b** A tropical American ornamental vine (*Aristolochia grandiflora*), the roots of which are poisonous.
hog′weed′ (hŏg′wēd′), *n.* Any of various weeds or coarse plants, as ragweed, knotweed, sow thistle, dog fennel, horseweed, and in England also the cow parsnip (*Heracleum sphondylium*) and the hedge parsley.
hog′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* A euphorbiaceous weed (*Croton capitatus*) of the southern United States.
Hoh′en-zol′lern (hō′ĕn-tsŏl′ẽrn), *n.* A member of a German princely family, founded about the 11th century, from which came the kings of Prussia from 1701 to 1918 and the German emperors from 1871 to 1918.
hoicks (hoiks), **hoick** (hoik), *interj.* [Etym. unknown. Cf. YOICKS.] *Hunting.* A call used to incite the hounds. — *v. t. & i.* To urge by or as if by the cry "hoicks."
hoise (hoiz), *v. t.*; HOISED (hoizd) *or* HOIST (hoist); HOIS′ING (hoiz′ĭng). [See HOIST.] Orig., to raise by means of tackle, as a sail; hence, to raise; elevate; augment; to lift and bear off; to remove. = HOIST. — *v. i.* To rise. *Both Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

They . . . *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind. *Acts* xxvii. 40.
'T is the sport to have the enginer
Hoist with his own petar. *Shak.*

hoist (hoist), *v. t.*; HOIST′ED; HOIST′ING. [Earlier *hoise*, *hyse*, akin to OD. *hyssen*, D. *hijschen*, G. *hissen*, Dan. *hisse*, Sw. *hissa*; cf. also F. *hisser*, of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To raise; lift; elevate; hoise; esp., to raise or lift by means of tackle, as a sail, a flag, a heavy package or weight.

They land my goods, and *hoist* my flying sails. *Pope.*
Hoisting him into his father's throne. *South.*

2. Specif., to lift (a person, esp. a student) on to the back of a person (as a school porter) for flogging. *Obsoles., Eng.*
3. To lift and bear off; to remove. *Obs.*
4. To overburden; overtax. *Obs.*
Syn. — See HEAVE.
hoist (hoist), *v. i.* To rise, or to be hoisted.
hoist, *n.* **1.** Act of hoisting; a lift; a boost. *Colloq.*
2. *Chiefly Naut.* That which is hoisted or extended by hoisting; also, the extent to which a thing can be hoisted, or its height when hoisted; specif.: **a** The perpendicular edge or height of a flag, as when flying from a staff, as opposed to the horizontal length, or *fly*. **b** The height or depth of any sail except a course, in which it is termed *drop*. It is measured along the luff, or fore edge, of a fore-and-aft or stay sail. **c** A string of flags to be hoisted as a signal.
3. That by which anything is hoisted; a lifting apparatus; esp., an elevator, or lift, for raising heavy loads.
hoist′way′ (hoist′wā′), *n.* A passage or way through or along which something may be hoisted, as an opening in a floor, an elevator shaft, or an incline with rails for a wagon.
hoit (hoit), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
1. To indulge in riotous mirth; to romp; to play the fool.
2. To move along clumsily; to limp.
hoi′ty-toi′ty (hoi′tĭ-toi′tĭ), *a.* [From HOIT.] Thoughtless; giddy; flighty; also, haughty; patronizing; as, to be in *hoity-toity* spirits, or to assume *hoity-toity* airs. — *n.* A hoity-toity person or action. — *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

Hoity-toity! What have I to do with dreams? *Congreve.*

hol-arc′tic (hŏl-ärk′tĭk; hō-lärk′-), *a.* [*holo-* + *arctic.*] Of or pert. to the arctic regions collectively; specif. [*cap.*], *Zoögeog.*, designating a realm or region including the northern parts of the Old and the New World. It comprises the *Palæarctic* and *Nearctic* regions or subregions.
hol′as-pid′e-an (hŏl′ăs-pĭd′ē-ăn), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. ἀσπίς, -ιδος, shield.] *Zoöl.* Having a single series of large scutes on the posterior side of the tarsus, as in the true larks.
hol′cad (hŏl′kăd), *n.* [Gr. ὁλκάς, -άδος, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, fr. ἕλκειν to draw.] *Gr. Antiq.* A merchant vessel or ship of burden.
hol′co-dont (hŏl′kō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. ὁλκός furrow + *-odont.*] Designating, or having, the form of dentition in which the teeth are set in a long continuous groove, as in *Hesperornis*.
Hol′cus (hŏl′kŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of grain, Gr. ὁλκός, fr. ἕλκειν to drag.] A small genus of Old World grasses, distinguished by their velvety pubescence and by their deciduous spikelets, the lower flower in each of which is perfect. *H. lanatus* is the velvet grass.
hold (hōld), *n.* [For earlier *hol*, *holl*: cf. D. *hol*. See HOLE.] *Naut.* The whole interior of a vessel below decks, or, strictly, below the lower deck, where cargo is stowed. Where the hold is much divided by decks and bulkheads, it is common to speak of the *holds*, the forward *hold*, etc.
hold, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HELD (hĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOLD′ING. HOLD′EN (hōl′d'n), *p. p.*, is now rare or archaic except in legal use. [ME. *holden*, *halden*, *healden*, AS. *healdan*, *haldan*; akin to OS. *haldan*, D. *houden*, OHG. *haltan*, G. *halten*, Icel. *halda*, Dan. *holde*, Sw. *hålla*, Goth. *haldan* to pasture, tend (the cattle); of unknown origin. Cf. AVAST, HALT.] **1.** To have or keep, as in the grasp; to cause to remain in a given situation, position, or relation, within certain limits, or the like; to prevent from falling or escaping; to retain; sustain; support.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Ex.* xxxvi. 12.
They all *hold* swords, being expert in war. *S. of Sol.* iii. 8.

2. To receive and retain; to contain; as, this pail *holds* milk; hence, to be able to receive and retain; to have capacity or containing power for.

Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water. *Jer.* ii. 13.
One sees more devils than vast hell can *hold*. *Shak.*

3. To retain in one's keeping; to maintain possession of, or authority over; not to give up or relinquish; specif., to retain by force; defend; as, the troops *held* their station.

We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim. *Milton.*

4. To own or possess; to be in possession of; to occupy; to derive title to; as, to *hold* office; to *hold* an estate of or from the sovereign. See *to have and to hold*, under HAVE.

This noble merchant *held* a noble house *Chaucer*

5. To impose restraint upon; to limit in motion or action; specif.: **a** To keep or draw back; not to loose or let go; to detain; restrain; as, to *hold* the attention; to *hold* a person from a rash venture; to *hold* one's tongue.

We cannot *hold* mortality's strong hand. *Shak.*

b To keep from advance or attack; also, in a contest, to keep from gaining an advantage; as, to *hold* a contestant. **c** To bind legally or morally; to oblige; constrain; as, to *hold* one to his word.
6. To maintain in being or action; to prosecute, as a course of conduct or an argument; also, to have or maintain, as in a particular state or point of view; as, to *hold* a person in contempt; to *hold* one's self in readiness.

Hold not thy peace, and be not still. *Ps.* lxxxiii. 1.
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Milton.*

7. To maintain itself or one's self firm or steadfast through; to undergo; bear; endure. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The ripest mulberry
That will not *hold* the handling. *Shak.*

8. To prosecute, have, take, or join in, as something which is the result of united action; as, to *hold* a meeting, a festival, a session, etc.; hence, to bring about officially and conduct or preside at; as, the general *held* a council of war; a judge *holds* a court; a clergyman *holds* a service.

I would *hold* more talk with thee. *Shak.*

9. To entertain; harbor; to accept, as an opinion; to persist in, as a purpose.

Hold the traditions which ye have been taught. 2 *Thess.* ii. 15.
But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

10. To have or form an estimate of; to consider; regard; esteem; think; judge; esp., to decide as a judicial ruling.

The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Ex.* xx. 7.

11. To bear, carry, or manage; as, he *holds* himself erect.

Let him *hold* his fingers thus. *Shak.*

12. To bet; wager; also, to accept as a bet. *Archaic.*

I *hold* you a penny. *Shak.*

13. To watch over; to guard. *Obs.*
Syn. — See HAVE, CONTAIN.
hold your horses, act cautiously; do not be rash. *Colloq.* — **to h. a brief**, to act as or be a counsel in a case. *Eng.* — **to h. a close wind**, *Naut.*, to sail nearly against the wind. — **to h. a, one's,** *or* **the, wind**, *Naut.*, to sail close to the wind without making much leeway. — **to h. by the button**, to buttonhole. — **to h. copy**, to read a printer's copy for a proof reader. — **to h. down a claim**, to remain on land claimed so as to establish ownership. *Colloq., U. S. & Brit. Colonies.* — **to h. forth.** **a** To maintain; continue. *Obs.* **b** To offer; exhibit; propound; put forward. "The propositions which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach." *Locke.* — **to h. hand.** *Obs.* **a** To give aid. **b** To compete successfully or equally. *Shak.* — **to h. in**, to restrain; curb. — **to h. in hand.** **a** To control. **b** To assure; promise. *Obs.* **c** To toy with; to keep in expectation. *Obs.* — **to h. in play**, to keep occupied or employed. — **to h. off**, to keep at a distance. — **to h. one's day**, to keep one's appointment. *Obs.* — **to h. one's hand**, to discontinue, or refrain from, action. — **to h. one's own**, to keep or maintain one's possessions; to yield nothing; esp., to suffer no loss or disadvantage, as in a contest. — **to h. one's peace**, **to h. one's tongue**, to keep silent. — **to h. opinion with**, to agree with. *Obs.* — **to h. out.** **a** To extend, as the hand; hence, to offer, as a reward. **b** To represent; to hold forth.

In a question between the principal and a third party . . . the doctrine of "*holding out*" bars the principal from objecting to his agent's acts within his apparent authority. *Erskine's Prin.*

c To prevent from entering; to exclude. **d** To continue to do or to suffer; to endure. *Obs.* **e** To sustain or defend; as, *to hold out* a siege or a city. *Obs.* — **to h. over.** **a** To postpone; to keep for future action. **b** To remain in possession or enjoyment of beyond one's term; as, there was no election and he *held* his office *over*. — **to h. tack.** **a** To last; to hold out. *Obs.* **b** To keep to the point; to keep at bay. *Obs. or Dial. Lyly.* — **to h. tack with**, *Naut.*, to keep on the same tacks as and change tacks with; — said of one vessel sailing, usually in a race, with another; hence, fig., to keep up with in activity or conflict. — **to h. the bag.** **a** To be left empty-handed. *Colloq.* **b** *Stock Speculation.* To be in a position where securities or commodities offered by others must be purchased to prevent a loss, as in case of a pool attempting to corner a stock. *Slang.* — **to h. the market.** *Com.* **a** To buy or sell in order to maintain prices as they are. **b** To have the right to buy or sell first, as upon the floor of an exchange. — **to h. to bail**, to keep in custody until bail is furnished. — **to h. up.** **a** To raise; lift; as, *hold up* your head. **b** To support; sustain. "He *holds* himself *up* in virtue." *Sir P. Sidney.* **c** To exhibit; display; as, he was *held up* as an example. **d** To rein in; check; halt; as, *hold up* your horses. **e** To stop in order to rob, often with the demand to hold up the hands. *Colloq.* — **to h. up one's hands**, to raise the hands in submission above the head; to yield. — **to h. up the hands of**, to support or encourage in action; — from the supporting of the hands of Moses by Aaron and Hur (*Ex.* xvii. 12). — **to h. water.** **a** Lit., to retain water without leaking; hence, fig., to be whole, sound, consistent, without gaps or holes; — commonly used in a negative construction. *Colloq.* **b** *Naut.* To hold the oars steady in the water, checking headway.
hold (hōld), *v. i.* **1.** To maintain a grasp on, or a connec-

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clipped the first year. See HOG.] = HOGGET.
hogger pump. The upper portion of a deep mine pump; the top pump in the pit.
hog′get (hŏg′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [See HOG, HOGGEREL.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A boar of the second year. **b** A yearling sheep or colt. Cf. HOG, *n.*, 2.
hogg gum. Var. of HOG GUM.
hoggie. † KHOJA, title.
hog′gie (hŏg′ĭ), *n.* = HOG, esp. HOG, *n.*, 2. *Scot.*
hog′gie, *n.* A hagboat. *Rare.* [*Eng.*
hog′ging, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOG.
hog′ging frame (hŏg′ĭng). *Shipbuilding.* = HOG-FRAME.
hog′gism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
hog′git. A hogshead. *Scot.*
hog′gler, *n.* A sidesman or kind of assistant to the churchwarden. *Obs. Eng. Dial. Dict.*
hogh. † HOE, promontory; HOCK.
hog haw. A hawthorn (*Cratægus brachyacantha*) of the southern United States.
hoghe. † HOW, care.
hogheful. † HOHFUL. [MOGEN.
Ho′ghen-Mo′ghen. † HOGEN-
hog′herd′, *n.* A swineherd. *Obs.*
hog′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
hogi, **hogia.** † KHOJA, title.
hogie. † HADJI.
Hog′lah (hŏg′lȧ). *Bib.*
hog′ling, *n.* [*hog* + 1st *-ling.*] **a** A young hog. **b** A lamb.
hog′ling, *a.* Hoggish *Obs.*
hog louse. **a** A large louse (*Hæmatopinus suis*) parasitic on the hog. **b** A sow bug.
hog′mace′, *n.* The mace of a hog warden, at Sandwich, in Kent, England; also, the warden. *Obs* [loaf. *Obs.*
hog′man, *n.* A kind of bran
hog′-maned′ (hŏg′mānd′), *a.* Having a short bristly mane.
hog molly. **a** The stone roller **a**. **b** The log perch.
hog money. Early copper money of the Bermudas: — from the image of a hog on the coins.
hog′-mouthed′ (-mouthd′; -moutht′), *a.* Having a mouth suggesting that of a hog; as: **hog-mouthed fry** (*Stolephorus chærostomus*), a small anchovy-like fish common at Bermuda.
hog mullet. The stone roller **a**.
hog′-nose′, *n.* *Mach.* A semi-cylindrical cutter holder at the end of a boring bar.
ho′go (hō′gō; ō′gō), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. F. *haut goût.*] High flavor; taint; stench; a high-flavored dish. *Obs. or Dial.*
hog pea *or* **peas.** The common field pea.
hog′pen′, *n.* A pen for hogs.
hog perch. The log perch. [er.
hog physic. The cardinal flow-
hog plague. Hog cholera.
hogpoch. † HODGEPODGE.
hog potato. **a** A small or worthless potato. **b** The manroot. **c** The death camas.
hog rat. A hutia.
hog′reeve′, *n.* [See REEVE.] An officer whose duty is to impound stray hogs. *Local, New Eng.*
hog′rel. † HOGGEREL. [back.
hog's′-back′, *n.* *Geol.* A hog-
hog's′-bane′, *n.* The maple-leaved goosefoot (*Chenopodium hybridum*).
hog's′-bean′, *n.* **a** A hogbean **b** A European aster (*Aster tripolium*). **c** Any species of *Globularia*.
hog's′-bread′, *n.* = SOW BREAD.
hog's′-gar′lic, *n.* Ramson.
hog's′-grass′, *n.* Swine's-cress.
hog shaddock. A variety of shaddock having bitter, inedible fruit.
hog's′-haw′. Var. of HOG HAW.
hog sheep. = HOG, sheep.
hog′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
hog′shouth′er (hŏg′shōōth′ẽr), *n.* [*hog* + Scot. *shouther* shoulder.] A game in which those who join jostle each other by the shoulders. *Scot.* — **hog′shouth′er**, *v. i.* *Scot.*
hog′skin′, *n.* The skin of a hog; leather made from it; a flask made from it. [*Dial. Eng.*
hog's′mad′der, *n.* The ragwort.
hog's mane. *Archæol., etc.* A vertical ridge or blade forming a cresting upon the curved or double-pitch roof of a tomb or similar structure of masonry.
hog snake. A hog-nose snake.
hog's′-po-ta′to. Var. of HOG POTATO. [cory.
hog's′-suc′co-ry, *n.* Lamb suc-
hog′steer. † HOGGASTER.
hog′sty′, *n.* A sty for hogs.
hog sucker. The stone roller **a**.
hogton. † ACTON.
ho′gun. Var. of HOGAN.
hog wallow. A wallow made by swine; hence, a similar depression said to be due to heavy rains. *Western U. S.* [swineherd.
hog′ward′ (hŏg′wŏrd′), *n.* A
hog′wash′, *n.* Swill for hogs; hence, worthless stuff. *Colloq.*
hog wire. Barbed wire with four-pointed barbs and weighing about 400 lbs. per mile. *U. S.*
hogy. † HUGY.
Hoh (hō), *n.* See CHIMAKUAN.
Ho′ham (hō′hăm). *Bib.*
hoh′ful, *a.* [AS. *hogful*, *hohful*. See HOW care.] Careful; anxious; sorrowful. *Obs.*
Hoh′lee. Var. of HOLI.
hohl′flute′ (hōl′flōōt′), *n.* [G. *hohlflöte*, lit., hollow flute.] *Music.* An organ flute stop having 8-foot open pipes that give a thick hollow tone.
hoi (hoi), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. HOY *interj.*] To haw, as cattle.
hoi. Var. of HOY.
hoiah. † KHOJA, title.
hoida. † HEYDAY.
hoi′den, **hoi′den-ish**, etc. Vars. of HOYDEN, etc.
hoie, **hoigh.** † HOY.
hoif. † HOVE.
hoige. † HUGE. [*Obs.*
hoigh. *n.* A state of excitement.
hoighdagh. † HEYDAY.
hoigh′ty-toigh′ty. † HOITY-TOITY.
hoile. † WHOLE. [HOLE.
hoile. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
hoill. † WHOLLY.
hoill. † HOLE.
hoin, *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *forhonen* to despise, D. *honen* to mock, or OF. *hoigner* to grumble.] To ill-treat; to overwork. *Dial. Eng.*
hoin, **hoine.** Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of HONE, to whine.
hoip. † HOPE.
‖ **hoi′ pol-loi′** (hoi′ pŏ-loi′). [Gr. οἱ πολλοί.] The many; the multitude, masses, or populace.
hoir. † HEIR, HOAR, WHORE.
hois. † HOSE, WHOSE.
hoist. † HOST.
hoist. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOAST.
hoist′a-way′, *n.* An elevator or lift *Colloq*, *U. S.*
hoist bridge. A drawbridge that lifts instead of swinging open.
hoist′er, *n.* One that hoists; esp., a mechanical apparatus for hoisting or one who operates it.
hoist′ings † HUSTINGS.
hoit, *n.* [Cf. dial. *hoit* an awkward person, as v., to play the fool.] A hoyden. *Dial. Eng.*
ho′ja. † KHOJA, title.
hoke. † HOOK, OAK.
hoke. Obs. or Scot var. of HOLK.
Hoke′day′. Var. of HOCKDAY.
hok′er, *n.* [AS. *hocor.*] Scorn; derision; abusive talk. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To scorn; mock. *Obs.* — **hok′er-er**, *n.* *Obs.*
hok′er-ful. *a.* Scornful. *Obs.* — **hok′er-ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
hok′er-ly, *adv.* Scornfully; also, contemptibly. *Obs.*
hokester. † HUCKSTER.
hoket. † HOCKET.
ho′key (hō′kĭ), *n.* A word used in a mild oath.
ho′key-po′key (hō′kĭ-pō′kĭ), *n.* *Slang or Colloq.* 1. [See HOCUS-POCUS.] Hocus-pocus.
2. Cheap ice cream peddled in the street.
Hokh′mah (hŏk′mä), *n.* [Heb. *Khochmah.*] See WISDOM LITERATURE.
hokir. † HOKER.
hokkerye, *n.* Huckstery. *Obs.*
hok′ster. † HUCKSTER.
hoky. † HOCKEY.
hol. † HOLE, *n.*; WHOLE.
hol. Obs. or dial Eng. for HOLL.
ho′la (hō′lä), *n.* = AUHUHU.
hol′a-gogue (hŏl′ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [*holo-* + *-agogue.*] *Med.* A remedy which completely removes a morbid substance; a radical medicine; a panacea.
holard, *n.* [Cf. OF. *holier*, *horier.*] Prob., harlot; ribald. *Obs.*
hol′ar-thrit′ic (hŏl′är-thrĭt′ĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *arthritic.*] *Med.* Having a tendency to, or affected with, general gout; gouty.
hol′bard, **-ber**, **-berd.** † HALBERD. [BERDIER.
holbarder, **holberder.** † HAL-
Hol′bein stitch (hōl′bīn). A satin stitch or backstitch used in working an outline pattern; — called also *Italian stitch*.
Holbein work. Embroidery of outline pattern, alike on both sides, done in Holbein stitch; — so called because seen in some of Holbein's paintings.
Hol′co-no′ti (hŏl′kō-nō′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὁλκός furrow + νῶτον back.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of fishes consisting only of the Embiotocidæ. See SURF FISH.
hold, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *höldr.*] *Eng. Hist.* An officer in the Danelaw, corresponding to the Old English high reeve. *Oxf. E. D.*
hold. † OLD.
hold, *n.* [Hung.] See MEASURE.
hold, *a.* [AS.] Friendly; gracious; loyal. *Obs.*

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tion with, something; to remain fastened to something; to cling; as, to *hold* by a strap; the anchor *holds*.

2. To remain unbroken or unsubdued; not to give way; not to part or become separated.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shak.*

3. To endure a test or trial; not to fail or be found wanting; to continue; last; abide; persist.

While our obedience *holds*. *Milton.*

4. To remain steadfast, attached, or faithful; to cleave; adhere; — often with *with*, *to*, or *for*; as, to *hold* to a plan, a promise, etc.

He will *hold* to the one and despise the other. *Matt.* vi. 24.

5. To derive right or title, as to possession of lands, or as land to be held; — generally with *of* or *from*.

My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryden.*
His imagination *holds* immediately from nature. *Hazlitt.*

6. To be valid; as, the rule *holds* of (or in) all cases.
7. To continue; to go ahead; as, to *hold* on one's course.
8. To continue, obtain, or occur, as a state or event; as, winter *holds* till late; the fair is *holding* in the town.
9. To restrain or withhold one's self; to cease or forbear any intended or threatened action; to halt; stop; — mostly in the imperative.

And damned be him that first cries, "*Hold*, enough!" *Shak.*

10. *Hunt.* To contain game. *Cant.*
11. Of a female animal, to conceive.

Hold on! *or* **Hold up!** wait; stop; forbear. *Colloq.*—**to h. forth.** **a** To continue; to go on. *Obs.* **b** To speak in public; harangue; preach; — often with an implication of contempt. — **to h. in**, to restrain one's self. — **to h. off**, to keep at a distance. — **to h. on**, to keep fast hold; to continue; to go on. "The trade *held on* for many years." *Swift.* — **to h. out**, to last; to endure; to continue; to maintain one's self; not to yield or give way. — **to h. over.** *Law*, to continue in occupancy of land or exercise the powers of an office beyond the limits of the term set or fixed. — **to h. together**, to be joined; to remain in union. — **to h. up. a** To support one's self; to remain unbent or unbroken; as, *to hold up* under misfortunes. **b** To cease raining; to cease; to stop. **c** To keep up; not to fall behind; not to lose ground.

hold (hōld), *n.* [From the v.; cf. AS. *heald* rule, protection.] **1**. Act of holding, as in or with the hands or arms; manner of holding, whether firm or loose; seizure; grasp; clasp; grip; possession; — often with *take* or *lay*.

Ne have I not twelve pence within mine *hold*. *Chaucer.*
Take fast *hold* of instruction. *Prov.* iv 13.

2. Authority or ground to take or keep; claim; bond.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shak.*

3. Something that may be grasped; means of support.

If a man be upon an high place without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

4. Confinement; custody; also, place of confining; prison.

They . . put them in *hold* unto the next day. *Acts* iv. 3.

5. A place of security; a fortified place; a stronghold.

New comers in an ancient *hold*. *Tennyson.*

6. That which holds something, as a lock or a receptacle.
7. *Law.* Tenure;—rare exc. in comb., as copy*hold*, free*hold*.
8. Contest; strife; dispute. *Obs.*
9. *Music.* The fermata or pause [𝄐]. See PAUSE, *n.*, 3 **d** (2).

hold, *n.* [G. *holde.* Cf. HOLDA.] *Folklore.* The offspring of a witch by an evil spirit, often supposed to be an elf causing disease. They are sometimes butterflies, sometimes bumblebees, sometimes caterpillars, or worms.

hold′all′ (hōld′ôl′), *n.* A kind of portable case, as of canvas or leather, used by tourists, soldiers, etc.

hold′back′ (hōld′băk′), *n.* **1**. Check; hindrance; restraint; obstacle.
2. A device to enable a horse to back or hold back a vehicle, usually an iron catch on the shaft with the looped strap which snaps or buckles on the breeching.

hold beam. *Shipbuilding.* A beam, usually one of several, placed in the hold of a vessel to supply structural strength, necessitated by omission of a deck or decks.

hold′er (hōl′dẽr), *n.* **1**. One that holds, or a part or contrivance in which something is held or secured; as, a cigar *holder*, tool *holder*; specif., either of two loops attached to the reins for holding a pulling horse.
2. One who holds land, etc., under another; a tenant.
3. The person in possession of, and legally entitled to receive payment of, a bill, note, or check; that is, the payee or indorsee in possession, or the bearer. A bona fide holder for value without notice is often called a **holder in due course**.
4. A canine tooth.

hold′fast′ (hōld′fást′), *n.* **1**. A tight hold or grasp.
2. Something used to secure and hold in place something else, as a long, flat-headed nail, a catch, a clinch, a clamp; hence, support. "His *holdfast* was gone." *Bp. Montagu.*
3. *Bot.* **a** The suckerlike disk by which the thallus of a rock seaweed is attached to its support. Unlike a haustorium or root, it has no absorption cells. **b** The discoid extremity of a tendril in vitaceous plants, as the Virginia creeper, by which the vines fix themselves to flat surfaces.
4. *Veter.* An actinomycotic tumor of the jaw. *Colloq.*
5. A miser. *Obs.*

hold′fast′, *a.* Keeping close hold; persistent; tenacious.

hold′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of HOLD. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Land held, esp. of a superior; a tenement. **b** Property owned, of any description, as bonds or stocks. **c** An opinion held; a belief or tenet. **d** The burden or chorus of a song. *Obs. Shak.* **e** *Football.* Act of obstructing a player by the hand or arm in a manner forbidden by the rules.

holding company, *Finance*, a company the business of which is to own the stocks or securities of other companies, the interest or dividends upon which constitute the income of the holding company. — **h. note**, *Music*, a note sustained in one part, while the other parts move. — **h.-out partner**. See PARTNER. — **h.-up hammer**, a riveter's dolly.

hold′up′ (hōld′ŭp′), *n.* *Slang, U. S.* **1**. An assault on a traveler or passenger for the purpose of robbery, — orig. on traveling parties in the western United States.
2. One who holds up; a highway robber.

hole (hōl), *n.* [ME. *hol*, *hole*, AS. *hol* hole, cavern, fr. *hol*, a., hollow; akin to D. *hol*, OHG. *hol*, G. *hohl*, Dan. *huul* hollow, Icel. *holr*; prob. fr. the root of AS. *helan* to conceal. See HELE, HELL; cf. HOLLOW, HOLD of a ship.] **1**. An opening into or through anything; an aperture of any sort, whether a natural orifice or an artificial perforation; as, a *hole* in the roof; a bung*hole*; a bullet *hole*; — formerly often applied to the natural orifices of the body. "Seven *holes* hath man's head." *Cursor Mundi.*
2. A hollow place; a cavity in a solid body or area; as, a *hole* in an apple; a *hole* in the hillside; often, specif., an abrupt hollow in the ground; an excavation; pit; cave.
3. An underground habitation or lurking place; a den or burrow; any mean or dark place of lodging, hiding, etc.

Foxes have *holes* and birds of the air have nests. *Luke* ix. 58.

4. A place where unlawful business is secretly carried on, as unlicensed printing, etc. *Obs.*
5. A hollow in the firm ground filled with soft material; as, a bog *hole*; a sink *hole*; also, in streams, a place where the water is comparatively deep; as, a swimming *hole*.
6. *Local, U. S.* **a** A small bay; a cove. **b** A narrow waterway. **c** A level grassy mountain valley.
7. Fig.: A defect of character or the like; a flaw, esp. when viewed as blameworthy; as, to pick *holes* in one's friends, that is, to find faults in them; a *hole* in one's coat, that is, a defect of character or reputation.
8. An embarrassing position; a fix; as, to be always getting into *holes*. *Colloq.*
9. *Games.* **a** A small cavity used in some games, usually one into which a marble or ball is to be played or driven; hence, a score made by playing a marble or ball into such a hole, as in golf. **b** *Fives.* At Eton, that part of the floor of the court between the step and the pepperbox. **c** An old English game. Cf. NINEHOLES. *Obs.*
10. The hold of a ship. *Obs.*

Syn. — HOLE, CAVITY. HOLE may apply either to an opening in a solid body (as, "Those *holes* where eyes did once inhabit," *Shak.*; "The foxes have *holes*," *Matt.* viii. 20) or to an aperture or perforation through any object; as, "a *hole* . . . in your best coat" (*Shak.*); "a bag with *holes*" (*Hag.* i. 6). CAVITY is a more learned word, and applies to openings in solid bodies only; it connotes particularly hollowness or empty space; as, a *cavity* in a tooth, the abdominal *cavity*. See ORIFICE.

hole-and-corner, clandestine; underhand. *Colloq.*

hole (hōl), *v. t.*; HOLED (hōld); HOL′ING (hōl′ĭng). [AS. *holian.* See HOLE, *n.*] **1**. To cut, dig, or bore a hole or holes in; to pierce; as, to *hole* a post for rails.
2. To drive into a hole, as an animal, or a billiard ball.
3. *Coal Mining.* To undercut (the coal) in a bed in order to bring it down from the other strata.

to hole out, *Golf*, to hole (the ball).

hole, *v. i.* **1**. To go or get into a hole.
2. To make a hole.
3. *Mining.* To make a hole; to excavate or undercut.

to hole out, *Golf*, to hole the ball. — **to h. up**, to take to a hole for hibernation, as a bear. *Colloq.*

hole board. *Fancy Weaving.* A board having holes through which cords pass which lift certain warp threads.

hole′wort′ (hōl′wûrt′), *n.* [G. *hohlwurz*; *hohl* hollow + *wurz* root.] A European papaveraceous plant (*Capnoides tuberosum*) having hollow tuberous roots.

hol′ey (hōl′ĭ), *a.* Having a hole or holes. "A *holey* sieve." *Jowett.* — **holey dollar.** = HOLY DOLLAR.

hol′i-day (hŏl′ĭ-dā), *n.* [*holy* + *day*.] **1**. A consecrated day; a religious anniversary or festival; — now usually written *holy day* or *holyday*.
2. Any day of exemption from labor or work; a day of amusement or recreation; a festival day; hence, a time or period of recreation or exemption from work.
3. *Law.* A day fixed by law for the suspension of business in whole or in part; a legal holiday. In the United States the **legal holidays** are determined by law, commonly by the statutes of the several States. There is no national legal holiday, Congress having no jurisdiction to appoint one, and the only common-law holiday is Sunday; but in common usage Sunday is not generally included under the term *holiday* or *legal holiday*. The holidays most widely observed in the UNITED STATES are: **New Year's Day**, the first day of January; **Lincoln's Birthday**, the 12th day of February; **Washington's Birthday**, the 22d day of February; **Memorial**, or **Decoration**, **Day**, the 30th day of May; **Independence Day**, the 4th of July; **Labor Day**, the first Monday in September; **Christmas Day**, the 25th day of December. The last Thursday in November is now regularly appointed by proclamation, by the national and State executives, as **Thanksgiving Day**, a day of thanksgiving and praise. In various States a day in the spring, as **Good Friday**, or the first Thursday in April, is regularly appointed by executive proclamation to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, and observed as a holiday.

In the PHILIPPINES the legal holidays (established by act of the Philippine Commission) are **New Year's Day**, **Washington's Birthday**, **Thursday** and **Friday of Holy Week**, **Memorial Day**, **Independence Day**, **Occupation**, or **Capitulation**, **Day** (the 13th day of August), **Thanksgiving Day**, **Christmas Day**, and **Rizal Day** (December 30th). Special holidays in the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS are **January 17**, celebrating the downfall of the monarchy, **Kamehameha Day** (June 11), **Regatta Day** (the third Saturday of September), and **November 28**, celebrating the recognition of Hawaiian independence. In PORTO RICO, **July 25**, the anniversary of the landing of United States troops in 1898, is a holiday.

In the BRITISH EMPIRE, the **King's (Queen's) Birthday** (either actual or arbitrary) and **Victoria**, or **Empire**, **Day** (the birthday of Queen Victoria, **May** 24) are observed as imperial holidays.

In ENGLAND AND IRELAND the days of the greater church feasts are observed as church holidays. The bank holidays include besides Good Friday and Christmas Day, the following statute holidays: **Easter Monday**, **Whitmonday**, **first Monday in August**, and **Boxing Day**, **December 26** (or **27**, as the case may be), and, for Ireland, **St. Patrick's Day**, March 17. In SCOTLAND the bank holidays are **New Year's Day**, **Good Friday**, **first Monday in May**, **first Monday in August**, and **Christmas Day**.

In the DOMINION OF CANADA, the public statutory holidays are **Sundays**, **New Year's Day**, **Epiphany**, **Ash Wednesday**, **Good Friday**, **Easter Monday**, **Ascension Day**, **All Saints' Day**, **Conception Day**, the two imperial holidays, **Dominion Day** (1st of July) and **Labour Day** (the first Monday in September), **Christmas Day**, and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving. Several of the Provinces in their local use omit some of the Dominion holidays.

In AUSTRALIA, the following holidays are common to all the States: **New Year's Day**, **Good Friday**, **Easter Monday**, **King's Birthday**, **Christmas Day**, and (exc. S. Australia) **Boxing Day**, and the two imperial holidays. **Anniversary Day** is kept on Jan. 26 in New South Wales, Victoria, and W. Australia, and on Jan. 22 in S. Australia. **Labour**, or **Eight Hour**, **Day** varies in the different States. In NEW ZEALAND, the public statutory holidays are **New Year's Day**, **Good Friday**, **Easter Monday**, **Prince of Wales' Birthday**, **Christmas Day**, and **King's Birthday**. There are also various proclaimed holidays: **Arbour Day**, **Labour Day**, **St. George's Day** (April 23), **St. Patrick's Day** (March 17), and **St. Andrew's Day** (Nov. 30).

In BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA the holidays most widely observed are **New Year's Day**, the bank holidays of England, and the two imperial days.

4. Cessation from work; recreation or festivity; as, to make *holiday*.
5. *Chiefly Naut.* A neglected piece of work. *Slang.*

the holidays, any fixed or usual period of exemption from work or of relaxation or festivity; esp., Christmas and New Year's Day with the intervening time.

hol′i-day (hŏl′ĭ-dā), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to a festival; joyous; gay.
2. Occurring rarely; adapted for a special occasion.

Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue. *Dryden.*

ho′li-ly (hō′lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From HOLY.] Piously; with sanctity; in a holy manner; also, sacredly; inviolably.

ho′li-ness (-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *hālignes.*] **1**. State or character of being holy; sanctity; saintliness; consecration.

Who is like thee, glorious in *holiness*? *Ex.* xv. 11.

2. A holy place; a sanctuary. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. [*cap.*] A title of the Pope; — formerly given to bishops generally, and to Byzantine emperors.

Syn. — HOLINESS, SANCTITY, RIGHTEOUSNESS. HOLINESS (the Saxon and more intimate word) suggests more frequently inherent or intrinsic state or quality, SANCTITY (the Latin and more formal term), a state or condition regarded rather as acquired or conferred; it often suggests sacredness or inviolability; as, "O worship the Lord in the beauty of *holiness*" (*Ps.* xcvi. 9); "a blended *holiness* of earth and sky" (*Wordsworth*); "as undivided, so from errors free; as one in faith, so one in *sanctity*" (*Dryden*); "The peace of nature and of the innocent creatures of God seems to be secure and deep only so long as the presence of man and his restless and unquiet spirit are not there to trouble its *sanctity*" (*De Quincey*). RIGHTEOUSNESS (see RECTITUDE) differs from *holiness* in connoting rather unswerving rectitude or conformity of life to the divine law than spiritual purity or freedom from sin; as, "Except your *righteousness* shall exceed the *righteousness* of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven" (*Matt.* v. 20). See SACRED.

hol′la (hŏl′ȧ; *as an exclamation usually uttered with stress on last syllable*), *interj.* & *n.* [F. *holà*; *ho* ho + *là* there, fr. L. *illac* that way, there.] An exclamation or shout meaning "stop," "cease," "give over," etc. Cf. HOLLO.

Cry "*holla*" to thy tongue, I prithee. *Shak.*

Hol′land (hŏl′ănd), *n.* **1**. A country of Europe.
2. [*l. c.*] A kind of linen first manufactured in Holland; a fabric of cotton or linen, glazed or unglazed, used for window shades, children's garments, furniture coverings, etc.; — also used in *pl.* with singular construction.

Holland bulb. *Hort.* = DUTCH BULB. — **H. cattle**, Holstein-Friesian cattle. — **H. gin**, Hollands.

hol′lan-daise′ sauce, *or* **hol′lan-daise′** (hŏl′ăn-dāz′), *n.* [F. *hollandaise*, fem. of *hollandais* Dutch.] *Cookery.* A sauce consisting essentially of a seasoned emulsion of butter and yolk of eggs with a little lemon juice or vinegar.

Hol′land-er (hŏl′ăn dẽr), *n.* **1**. A native or one of the people of Holland; a Dutchman.
2. [*Also l. c.*] **a** = DUTCH CLINKER. **b** *Mech.* A pulping machine; specif.: *Paper Making.* A beating engine, invented in 1750, consisting of an iron roll, set with dull steel blades, revolving in an oval tub. It is still largely in use.

Hol′land-ish, *a.* Pertaining to Holland; Dutch.

Hol′lands (hŏl′ăndz), *n.* Gin made in Holland.

hol′lie point lace (hŏl′ĭ). [For *holy point lace*.] Any of several kinds of needle-made lace, usually of emblematic design, used originally in the Middle Ages for church decoration; esp., a kind worked with a twisted buttonhole stitch called **hollie stitch**.

hol′lo (hŏl′ō; hŏ-lō′; 277: *as an exclamation, usually uttered with stress on last syllable*), *interj.* & *n.* [See HALLOO; cf. HOLLA.] Ho there; stop; attend; hence, a loud cry or a call to attract attention, to express surprise or joy, or to incite dogs in the chase; also, an exclamation of greeting, now more commonly *hello*.

☞ *Hollow* was the earliest form for the *n.*, *interj.*, and *v.*, *hillo* following in the 17th cent., *hallo* late in the 18th cent., *hullo* in the middle and *hello* (now the most common form in general use) in the latter part of the 19th cent.

hol′lo (hŏl′ō), *v. i.*; HOL′LOED (-ōd); HOL′LO-ING. [Cf. HOLLO, *interj.*, HALLOO.] To call out or exclaim; to halloo.

hol′lo, *v. t.* Also **hol′loa**, **hol′la**. **1**. To shout aloud.

And in his ear I'll *holla* "Mortimer." *Shak.*

2. To chase or incite with shouts; to shout to.

hol′low (hŏl′ō), *a.* [ME. *holow*, *holgh*, *holh*, AS. *holh* a hollow, hole, akin to *hol* hollow. See HOLE.] **1**. Having an empty space or cavity, natural or artificial, within a solid substance; not solid; excavated in the interior; as, a *hollow* tree; a *hollow* sphere.

Hol′da (hŏl′dä), *n.* [G. *Frau Holda* or *Holle*; perh. akin to E. *hele* to conceal.] *German Folklore.* A female spirit, or sprite (probably reminiscent of some heathen goddess), who leads the host of the dead in the mountains and in the wild ride through the air (see WILD HUNT). She is also connected with the fruitfulness of both earth and women, and is often called *Frau Holle*. Cf. PERCHTA.
hold′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
Hol′da-i (hŏl′dā-ī). *D. Bib.*
holde. ✝ BEHOLD, HOLD.
holde, *n.* [From AS. *hold* gracious, akin to G. *hold*, Goth. *hulþs.*] Fidelity. *Obs.*
holde, **holdely**, *adv.* [AS. *holde*, *holdlīce.*] Graciously; with fidelity; faithfully. *Obs.*
hold′en (hōl′d'n), *p. p.* Held. *Archaic*, exc. in legal use.
hold′er (hōl′dẽr), *n.* A worker in the hold of a vessel.
hold′er-forth′, *n.*; *pl.* HOLDERS-FORTH. One who holds forth or preaches. See *to hold forth*, under HOLD, *v. i.*
hold′er-up′, *n.*; *pl.* HOLDERS-UP. One who holds up; specif., in riveting, the man who holds up the dolly, or cupping tool.
hold′fast′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Hold′i-ken (hōl′dĭ-kĕn), *n.* *Folklore.* = HOLD.
hold′out′, *n.* A gambling device to conceal one or more cards.
hole. ✝ HOLY, HULL.
hole. Obs. p. p. of HELE.
hole. Obs. or ref. sp. of WHOLE.
hole′less, *a.* See -LESS.
hole′ly. Wholly. *Ref. Sp.*
holer. ✝ HOLOUR.
hol′er (hōl′ẽr), *n.* One who holes.
hole′sale. Wholesale. *Ref. Sp.*
hole stitch. *Pillow Lace.* A stitch used in forming holes in thick parts of a pattern.
ho!e′sum. Wholesome. *Ref. Sp.*
holet, *n.* A small hole. *Obs.*
hol-eth′nos (hŏl-ĕth′nŏs), *n.* [*holo-* + Gr. ἔθνος race.] An undivided parent stock or race of people. — **ho!-eth′nic** (-nĭk), *a.*
ho!ewe. ✝ HOLLOW.
Ho-le′ya (hō-lā′yȧ), *n.* [Kanarese.] A member of a numerous caste of southern India, chiefly common laborers.
Hol′ger Dan′ske (hŏl′gẽr dán′skĕ). See OLGER DANSKE.
holgh, **holh.** ✝ HOLLOW.
holi. ✝ HOLLY, HOLY.
Ho′li (hō′lē), *n.* Also **Hoo′lee**, **Hoh′lee.** [Hind. *hōlī.*] *Hinduism.* A licentious spring festival, held in honor of Krishna, esp. by the cowherd castes.
ho′li-a (hō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* The humpback salmon.
hol′i-but (hŏl′ĭ-bŭt). Var. of HALIBUT.
hol′i-dam. ✝ HALIDOM.
hol′i-day, *v. i.* To act as on a holiday. *Rare.*
hol′i-day-ism (hŏl′ĭ-dā-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
holier. ✝ HOLOUR.
holine. ✝ HOLLIN.
hol′ing (hōl′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of HOLE.
ho′li-night (hō′lĭ-nīt; hŏl′ĭ-), *n.* **1**. The eve of a holy day, or other night kept holy. *Obs.*
2. A festal night; night of gayety. *Nonce Use.* *Keats.*
holite, *n.* Holiness. *Obs.*
holk (hōk), **howk** (hōk; houk), *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *holken*, akin to Sw. *hålka* to gouge, to scoop, LG. *hölken*, and E. *hole.*] To hollow out by digging; to dig. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
holl. ✝ HULL, WHOLE.
holl (hŏl; hōl), *a.* [See HOLE.] Hollow. *Obs. or Dial.*
holl, *n.* **1**. *Obs. or Dial.* A hollow; specif.: **a** A ditch. **b** A ship's hold. *Obs.*
2. Depth or middle (of winter, night, etc.). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hol′la (hŏl′ȧ). Var. of HOLLO.
Hol′lan-tide′ (hŏl′ăn-tīd′), *n.* Allhallowtide. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hol′lard (hŏl′ȧrd), *n.* The alder. *Dial. Eng.*
hol′leke, *n.* [Cf. HOLL, *a.*; LEEK.] A kind of onion, prob. the shallot. *Obs.*
hol′len. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOLLIN.
hol′ler. Illit. var. of HOLLO.
holli. ✝ WHOLLY.
hol′li-but. ✝ HALIBUT.
Hol′li-glass′. Obs. corrupt. of OWLGLASS.
hol′lin, **hol′len**, *n.* [See HOLLY.] Holly. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
hol′li-per, *n.* = OLIVER, 2.
hol-loa′ (hŏ-lō′), *interj.*, *n.*, & *v. i.* = HOLLO.
hol′lock, *n.* [Sp. *aloque*, fr. Ar. *khalōqī* light red.] A sweet red Spanish wine. *Obs.*
hol-loo′. ✝ HALLOO.
hol′lop. ✝ ORLOP.
hol′low. Var. of HOLLO.

I J K L M

2. Depressed; concave; sunken.

With *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow. *Shak.*

3. *Mech.* Having a concave face or surface; — said of various tools, etc., esp. when designed for curved work; as, *hollow* adz, auger, etc.; a *hollow*-ground razor.
4 Reverberated from a cavity, or resembling a sound so reverberated; deep; muffled; as, a *hollow* roar.
5. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound; treacherous; as, a *hollow* heart; a *hollow* friend; also, empty of real worth; vain; as, a *hollow* victory.
6. Complete; thorough. *Colloq.*
Syn.—Concave, sunken; vacant, void; faithless, deceitful.
hollow bastion, *Fort.*, a bastion the rampart of which extends only along the faces and flanks. *Obs. or R.* — **h. newel**, *Arch.*, an opening in the center of a winding staircase in place of a newel post, the stairs being supported each step by those below, and all held in place by the wall; an open newel.— **h. quoin**, *Engin.*, a pier of stone or brick behind the lock gates of a canal, and containing a recess to receive the ends of the gates. —**h. relief.** See RELIEF. —**h. square**, *Mil.*, a formation of troops in the shape of a square, each side usually consisting of several ranks, and the colors, officers, horses, etc., occupying the middle.— **h. stock.** [So named from their hollow stems.] **a** A menthaceous plant (*Leonotis nepetæfolia*). **b** The mallow *Malvastrum spicatum*. — **h. ware**, china, silverware, etc., in the form of hollow vessels, as distinguished from flatware.

hol′low (hŏl′ō), *adv.* Wholly; completely; utterly; — chiefly after the verb *to beat*, and often with *all*; as, this story beats the other all *hollow*. See ALL, *adv.* *Colloq.*

The more civilized so-called Caucasian races have beaten the Turks *hollow* in the struggle for existence *Darwin.*

hol′low (hŏl′ō), *n.* [See HOLLOW, *a.*] **1.** An unfilled space within anything; a cavity; a hole; as, the *hollow* of a tree.
2. A low spot surrounded by elevations; a depressed part of a surface; a concavity; a channel, basin, or valley.

I hate the dreadful *hollow* behind the little wood. *Tennyson.*

3. A concave plane for moldings.
4. *Bookbinding.* A strip, as of pasteboard, serving to guide the case maker and to stiffen the back of the book.

hol′low, *v. t. & i.*; HOL′LOWED (-ōd); HOL′LOW-ING. To make, or to become, hollow.

hol′low-heart′ed, *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true. — **hol′low-heart′ed-ness**, *n.*

hol′low-horned′ (-hôrnd′; 87), *a.* Having permanent horns with a bony core, as the beef cattle, sheep, goats, and true antelopes.

hol′ly (hŏl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [ME. *holi,holin*, AS. *holen,holegn*; akin to D. & G. *hulst*, OHG. *huls*, *hulis*, W. *celyn*, Armor. *kélen*, Gael. *cuilionn*, Ir. *cuileann*. Cf. HOLM.] **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Ilex*, esp. of the subgenus *Aquifolium*, the species of which have thick, glossy, spiny-margined leaves and bright red persistent berries. It has a fine-grained, heavy, white wood. The bark is used as a febrifuge, and the berries are violently purgative and emetic. The American holly (*Ilex opaca*) has duller and less spiny leaves than the European (*I. aquifolium*). See ILEX. Its foliage is used for decoration at Christmas time, and hence the tree is associated with scenes of good will and rejoicing.

European Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). Reduced.

2. The foliage or branches of this tree, used for decoration.
3. A tree whose leaves resemble those of *Ilex*, as: *Prunus ilicifolia* and *Heteromeles arbutifolia* in California; *Elæodendron croceum* in South Africa; species of *Hakea* in Australia, of *Olearia* in New Zealand; the holm oak, etc.

holly fern. A North American evergreen polypodiaceous fern (*Polystichum lonchitis*).

hol′ly-hock (hŏl′ĭ-hŏk), *n.* [ME. *holihoc; holi* holy + *hoc* mallow, AS. *hoc*. See HOLY.] **a** The marsh mallow. *Obs.* **b** A tall malvaceous perennial herb (*Althæa rosea*) native of China, cultivated in gardens; also, its flower. It has large coarse rounded leaves and a terminal spike of single or double white, yellow, pink, or purple flowers.

holly laurel. A Californian cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), having hollylike leaves.

holm (hōm; 277), *n.* [ME., prob. fr. AS. *holen* holly; as the holly is also called *holm*. See HOLLY.] **a** The holm oak. **b** The holly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

holm (hōm; 277), *n.* [AS. *holm*, usually meaning, sea, water; akin to Icel. *hōlmr*, *holmr*, an island, Dan. *holm*, Sw. *holme*, G. *holm*, and prob. to E. *hill*. Cf. HILL.]
1. The sea. *Archaic.*
2. An islet in a river or lake or near the mainland; —common in English place names.
3. Low, flat land near a river; bottoms. *Eng.*

The soft wind blowing over meadowy *holms*. *Tennyson.*

Holmes light, Holmes signal (hōmz). A signaling device which consists of a case containing calcium phosphide and having a float attached. When it is thrown on the water hydrogen phosphide is generated and takes fire spontaneously, burning with a brilliant light.

hol′mi-a (hŏl′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Holmia*, the Latinized form of *Stockholm*, in the neighborhood of which minerals rich in yttria are found.] *Chem.* A very rare earth belonging to the yttria group and obtained from gadolinite. The element of which it is the oxide is called **hol′mi-um** (-ŭm), and has an atomic weight, as determined in 1911, of 163.5. — **hol′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

holm oak (hōm). An evergreen oak of South Europe (*Quercus ilex*), with hollylike leaves and hard tough wood.

hol′mos (hŏl′mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὅλμος.] *Class. Archæol.* **a** A closed vessel of nearly spherical form on a high stem or pedestal. **b** A drinking cup having a foot and stem.

hol′o- (hŏl′ō-). A combining form from Greek ὅλος, *whole.*

hol′o-blas′tic (-blăs′tĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *-blastic.*] *Embryol.* Undergoing total or complete cleavage; — said of those eggs which contain but little yolk or inert matter, and in which the cleavage planes divide the whole egg into distinctly separated though coherent cells or blastomeres. Opposed to *meroblastic*.—**hol′o-blas′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hol′o-branch (hŏl′ō-brăŋk), *n.* [See HOLO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* In fishes, a complete gill having papillæ on both sides.

hol′o-ca′ine (hŏl′ō-kā′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Pharm.* A crystallized derivative of phenacetin and (para)phenetidine, used in ophthalmology as a local anæsthetic.

hol′o-caust (hŏl′ō-kôst), *n.* [L. *holocaustum*, Gr. ὁλόκαυστον, neut. of ὁλοκαυστος, ὁλόκαυτος, burnt whole; ὅλος whole + καυστός burnt, fr. καίειν to burn (cf. CAUSTIC): cf. F. *holocauste*.] **1.** A burnt sacrifice; a sacrificial offering the whole of which is consumed by fire. See SACRIFICE.
2. Hence, a complete or thorough sacrifice or destruction, esp. by fire, as of large numbers of human beings.

hol′o-caus′tic (-kôs′tĭk), *a.* Of, or relating to, a holocaust.

Hol′o-cen′tri-dæ (-sĕn′trĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. genus name *Holocentrus*; *holo-* + Gr. κέντρον center.] *Zoöl.* A family of tropical marine fishes closely allied to, and in older classifications included in, the Berycidæ. The type genus, **Hol′o-cen′trus** (-trŭs), contains the typical squirrel fishes. — **hol′o-cen′trid** (-trĭd), *n.*—**hol′o-cen′troid** (-troid), *a. & n.*

Hol′o-ceph′a-li (-sĕf′ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A small group of remarkable fishes, commonly known as chimæras, from the chief and best-known genus, *Chimæra*. They have been regarded as an independent subclass of fishes, but are now included in the Elasmobranchii as a subclass or order. Like the sharks, their nearest existing relatives, the chimæras have a cartilaginous skeleton; but the gill clefts are covered by a fold of skin, the head is high and compressed, the mouth small and narrow, the dentition reduced to a few broad plates, and the body tapers off into a long, narrow, heterocercal or whiplike tail. The upper jaw is firmly united with the skull, and the lower jaw articulates directly with the skull. The males have claspers on the ventral fins and an additional clasping organ on the front of the head. The dorsal fin usually has a strong spine. Besides certain fossil forms, some at least as old as the Devonian, four existing genera, *Chimæra*, *Rhinochimæra*, *Harriotta*, and *Callorhynchus*, are known. — **hol′o-ceph′a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

hol′o-cryp′tic (-krĭp′tĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *cryptic.*] Wholly concealing; incapable of being deciphered without a key.

hol′o-crys′tal-line (-krĭs′tăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [*holo-* + *crystalline.*] *Petrog.* Completely crystalline; — said of a rock, like granite, made up wholly of crystals or crystalline particles.

Hol′o-fer′nes, *or* **Hol′o-pher′nes** (hŏl′ō-fûr′nēz), *n.* **a** See JUDITH. **b** In Rabelais's "Gargantua," the Parisian pedant under whom Gargantua is placed for instruction. **c** A pedantic schoolmaster in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost."

hol′o-graph (hŏl′ō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *holographus* entirely autograph, Gr. ὁλόγραφος; ὅλος whole + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *holographe, olographe*.] A document, as a letter, deed, or will, wholly in the handwriting of the person from whom it proceeds and whose act it purports to be. In the Civil Law and the systems based upon it a holograph writing need not be attested by subscribing witnesses, notarial seal, etc., to be authenticated, but is said to prove itself. This is the case in Scotland, Quebec, Louisiana, and generally on the continent of Europe. At the common law holographic documents have no superior validity.

hol′o-graph, hol′o-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk), **hol′o-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, holographs.

hol′o-he′dral (-hē′drăl), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] *Cryst.* Having all the faces required by complete symmetry; — opposed to *hemihedral* and *tetartohedral*. — **hol′o-he′drism** (-drĭz′m), *n.*

hol′o-he′dron (-drŏn), *n.* *Cryst.* A holohedral form.

hol′o-hem′i-he′dral (-hĕm′ĭ-hē′drăl), *a.* [*holo-* + *hemihedral.*] *Cryst.* Presenting or designating hemihedral forms, as the pyritohedron, in which all the sectants have half the whole number of faces.

Hol′o-me-tab′o-la (-mē-tăb′ō-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HOLO-; METABOLA.] *Zoöl.* Those insects which have a complete metamorphosis; — equiv. to *Heteromorpha*.

hol′o-met′a-bol′ic (-mĕt′ȧ-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a complete metamorphosis; — said of certain insects. See METAMORPHOSIS.

hol′o-me-tab′o-lism (-mē-tăb′ō-lĭz′m), *n.* *Zoöl.* In insects, complete metamorphosis.

hol′o-morph (hŏl′ō-môrf), *n.* [*holo-* + *-morph.*] *Math.* An expression that exhibits or simulates (within a certain region of value) the properties of a corresponding integral expression.

hol′o-mor′phic (hŏl′ō-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *-morphic.*] **1.** *Math.* Designating a function that is one-valued and continuous and differentiable at every point (within its region of holomorphy); — called also *integral function*.
2. *Cryst.* Symmetrical in form as regards the two ends.

Hemihedrism . . . is of various kinds, and these have been systematized as follows: — *holomorphic*, in which the occurring planes pertain equally to the upper and lower (or opposite) ranges of sectants, as in ordinary hemihedrons; and hemimorphic, in which each set of planes pertains to either the upper or the lower range, but not to both. *Encyc. Brit.*

hol′o-mor′phism (-fĭz′m), **hol′o-mor′phy** (hŏl′ō-môr′fĭ), *n.* State or character of being holomorphic.

Hol′o-my-a′ri-a (-mī-ā′rĭ-ȧ), **Hol′o-my-a′ri-i** (-rĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of nematode worms in which the muscles do not appear as separate cells when seen in a transverse section. — **hol′o-my-a′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

hol′o-phane (hŏl′ō-fān), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] Designating, or pert. to, a system of illumination in which lamp globes of clear glass are ribbed, prismatically on the outside and simply on the inside, according to a special design so as to refract, reflect, and diffuse the light rays downwards and outwards in a desired (calculated) manner. — *n.* A holophane globe.

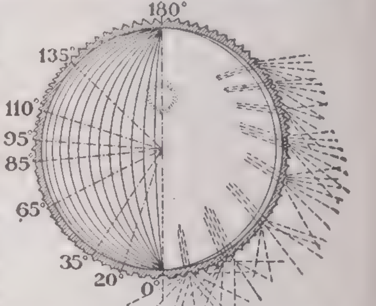

Section of Holophane Globe, showing Directions of some of the Light Rays.

hol′o-pho′tal (hŏl′ō-fō′tăl), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] *Optics.* Of or pertaining to the holophote; rendering available the whole of the light from a source.

hol′o-phote (hŏl′ō-fōt), *n.* An apparatus used in lighthouses, etc., in which, by means of lenses or reflectors, or both, practically all of the light from the lamp is collected and thrown in the desired direction.

hol′o-pho-tom′e-ter (-fō-tŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*holo-* + *photometer.*] *Physics.* An integrating photometer provided with mirrors for the ready comparison of the relative intensities of the light emanating at different angles from, and of the total light emitted by, any given source.

ho-loph′ra-sis (hō-lŏf′rȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. φράσις expression, phrase.] Expression of a phrase or sentence by a single word.

hol′o-phras′tic (hŏl′ō-frăs′tĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. φραστικός suited for expressing, φράζειν to speak: cf. F. *holophrastique*.] Expressing a phrase or sentence in a single word. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES **b**.

hol′o-phyt′ic (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. φυτόν a plant.] Wholly or distinctively vegetable in nutrition; obtaining food after the manner of a green plant;—opposed to *holozoic*.

hol′o-plank-ton′ic (-plăŋk-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *planktonic.*] *Biol.* Living at or near the surface of the water in all stages of growth; entirely planktonic.

Hol′op-tych′i-us (hŏl′ŏp-tĭk′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. πτυχή or πτύξ a fold.] *Paleon.* A genus of Devonian crossopterygian fishes. The body was covered with imbricating cycloid enameled scales; the vertebræ were not ossified; and the teeth were of complicated structure. Some species attained a large size. It is the best-known genus of a family, **Hol′op-ty-chi′i-dæ** (-tĭ-kī′ĭ-dē). — **hol′op-tych′i-an** (-tĭk′ĭ-ăn), *a.*

hol′o-se-ri′ceous (hŏl′ō-sē-rĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [*holo-* + *sericeous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Covered with silky hair; entirely sericeous.

hol′o-sid′er-ite (-sĭd′ẽr-īt), *n.* [*holo-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* Meteoric iron; a meteorite consisting of metallic iron without stony matter. See METEORITE.

Hol′o-so′ma-ta (-sō′mȧ-tȧ; -sŏm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [*holo-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] *Zoöl.* **a** A group of ascidians consisting of the simple ascidians and those compound ascidians having zooids whose body is not divided into regions, as into thorax and abdomen. **b** A group including the above-named compound ascidians only. — **hol′o-som′a-tous** (-sŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -sō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

Ho-los′te-i (hō-lŏs′tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] *Zoöl.* An order of ganoid fishes composed of those with a well-developed bony skeleton and approaching teleosts in structure. The gar pikes (Lepisosteidæ) and the bowfin (*Amia*) are the only living representatives; but in the Mesozoic age they were numerous, esp. in the Jurassic, where they were the dominant type of fish. *Pycnodus*, *Gyrodus*, *Lepidotus*, and *Semionotus* are extinct genera. — **ho-los′te-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ho-los′te-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Ho-los′te-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὁλόστεον a kind of plant; ὅλος whole + ὀστέον a bone.] *Bot.* A small European genus of silenaceous plants closely related to *Cerastium*, but having the flowers in umbel-like cymes. *H.*

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hol′low-er, *n.* One that hollows.
hol′low-eyed′, *a.* Having sunken eyes.
hol′low-ly, *adv.* of HOLLOW.
hol′low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hol′low-root′, *n.* **a** = HOLEWORT. **b** The moschatel.
hol′low-wort′ (-wûrt′). Var. of HOLEWORT.
hol′low-y, *a.* Hollow. *Obs.*
hol′lus-chick′ie (hŏl′ŭs-chĭk′ĭ), *n., sing. & pl.* [Prob. fr. Russ. *golyshka* bare of possessions, offspring, etc., fr. *golyĭ* naked.] A young male fur seal; — also called *bachelor* (which see).
hol′ly. ☩ WHOLLY. [of HOLY.]
hol′ly. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
holly bay. **a** The loblolly bay. **b** The laurel magnolia.
holly cherry. = HOLLY LAUREL.
holly family. *Bot.* The family Aquifoliaceæ.
hollyhock disease. A disease of the hollyhock caused by the parasitic fungus *Colletotrichum althææ*; also, the fungus itself.
hollyhock rose. The resurrection plant *Selaginella lepidophylla*.
hollyhock rust. A disease of the leaves of the hollyhock, caused by *Puccinia malvacearum*; also, the fungus itself.
hollyhock tree. The Australian tree *Hibiscus splendens*.
hol′ly-leaved′ bar′ber-ry. A barberry of the western United States (*Berberis aquifolium*).
holly-leaved cherry, hollyleaf cherry. The holly laurel.
holly oak. **a** The holm oak. *Eng.* **b** = BLACK JACK **a**. *U. S.*
holly rose. **a** A West Indian shrub, with showy yellow flowers (*Turnera ulmifolia*). **b** The rockrose (*Cistus*). *Obs.*
holm′ber-ry (hōm′bĕr-ĭ; ōm′-), *n.* The berry of the butcher's broom. *Dial. Eng.*
holm cock, holm thrush (hōm). The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
holm′en (hōm′ĕn), *a.* [From *holm* holly.] Made of holly. *Obs.*
holmes (hōmz), *n.* [Corrupt. of *Ulmes* (Ulm). *Oxf. E. D.*] A German fustian, made at Ulm. *Obs.*
Holmes, Sher′lock (shûr′lŏk hōmz′). A detective with remarkable powers of deduction, who is the chief character in numerous stories by Sir A. Conan Doyle. [COMET.]
Holmes's comet (hōm′zĭz). See
holm′gang′ (hōm′găng′), *n.* [Icel. *hōlmganga*. See HOLM an islet, GANG a going.] A duel to the death. *Rare.*
holm tree (hōm). **a** The holm oak. **b** The holly. *Dial. Eng.*
hol′o-bap′tist (hŏl′ō-băp′tĭst), *n.* [*holo-* + *Baptist.*] *Eccl.* An immersionist.
hol′o-ben′thic (-bĕn′thĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. βένθος depth of the sea.] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting the deep sea during all stages of life.
hol′o-caus′tal (-kôs′tăl), *a.* Holocaustic.
Hol′o-ceph′a-la (-sĕf′ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = HOLOCEPHALI.
hol′o-chla-myd′ic (-klȧ-mĭd′ĭk), **hol′o-chlam′y-date** (-klăm′ĭ-dāt), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. χλαμύς mantle.] *Zoöl.* Having the margin of the mantle unnotched; of or pertaining to a group, **Hol′o-chlam′y-da** (-dȧ), of gastropods thus characterized.
Hol′o-cho′a-noi′da (-kō′ȧ-noi′dȧ), **Hol′o-cho′a-ni′tes** (-nī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See HOLO-; CHOANOID.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct Nautiloidea in which the funnels about the siphuncle extend from one septum to the next or still farther. — **hol′o-cho′a-noid** (-kō′ȧ-noid), **hol′o-cho′a-noi′dal** (-noi′dăl), *a.* — **hol′o-cho′a-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*
hol′o-chrone (hŏl′ō-krōn), *n.* [*holo-* + Gr. χρόνος time.] *Math.* A curve such that if a heavy particle descend it the time of descent of any arc is a given function of that arc.
hol′o-dac-tyl′ic (-dăk-tĭl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὁλοδάκτυλος; ὅλος whole + δάκτυλος dactyl.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* All dactyls (except the last foot); — said of a hexameter.
hol′o-gas′tru-la (-găs′trōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; *holo-* + *gastrula.*] The gastrula of a holoblastic egg.—**hol′o-gas′tru-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*
ho-log′na-thous (hō-lŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*holo-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Having the jaw a single piece; — said of certain terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, forming in some classifications a group, **Ho-log′na-tha** (-thȧ).
hol′o-he′dric (hŏl′ō-hē′drĭk; -hĕd′rĭk), *a.* [See HOLOHEDRAL.] *Math.* Simply isomorphic. Cf. MEROHEDRIC.
hol-o-hy′a-line, *a.* [*holo-* + *hyaline.*] *Petrog.* Wholly glassy.
hol′o-met′a-bo′li-an (-mĕt′ȧ-bō′lĭ-ăn), **-me-tab′o-lous** (-mē-tăb′ō-lŭs), *a.* Holometabolic. — **hol′o-me-tab′o-ly** (-mē-tăb′ō-lĭ), *n.*
ho-lom′e-ter (hō-lŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*holo-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *holomètre*.] A pantometer. [lĕn). *Bib.*
Ho′lon (hō′lŏn), *or* **Hi′len** (hī′-
hol′o-plex′i-a (hŏl′ō-plĕk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. πλῆξις a stroke.] General paralysis.
hol-op′tic (hŏl-ŏp′tĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *optic.*] *Zoöl.* Having the two compound eyes in contact; — of certain flies. Opp. to *dichoptic*.
hol′o-rhi′nal, *a.* [*holo-* + *-rhinal.*] *Zoöl.* In birds, having the anterior border of the nasal bones (bounding the nostrils behind) not deeply cleft; — opposed to *schizorhinal*.
hol′o-sap′ro-phyte, *n.* [*holo-* + *saprophyte.*] *Bot.* A plant living only on dead organic matter.
ho-los′chi-sis (hō-lŏs′kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. σχίσις a cleaving.] *Biol.* Amitosis. *Obs.*
Hol′o-si-pho′na (hŏl′ō-sī-fō′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. σίφων tube, pipe.] *Zoöl.* The Dibranchiata. *Rare.*
hol′o-si′phon-ate (-sī′fŏn-āt), *a.* [*holo-* + *siphonate.*] *Zoöl.* Having a completely tubular siphon; — said of the Dibranchiata.
hol′o-spon-da′ic, *a.* [*holo-* + *spondaic.*] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Made up wholly of spondees.
hol′o-ster′ic (hŏl′ō-stĕr′ĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. στερεός solid.] Wholly solid; — said of a barometer constructed without the use of liquids, as the aneroid.
Hol′o-sto′ma-ta (-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.]

umbellatum, the jagged chickweed, is naturalized in the eastern United States.

hol′o-stom′a-tous (hŏl′ō-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having the margin of the aperture entire, as many univalve shells. **b** Holostomous.

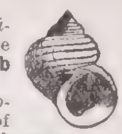

Holostomatous Shell (*Littorina rudis*).

Ho-los′to-mi (hō-lŏs′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* A group of eels with well-developed premaxillaries, and the shoulder girdle separate from the skull.

ho-los′to-mous (-mŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Holostomatous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Holostomi.

hol′o-thu′ri-an (hŏl′ō-thū′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [From L. *holothuria*, pl., a sort of water polyp, Gr. ὁλοθούριον.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to the Holothuroidea. — *n.* One of the Holothuroidea; a sea cucumber.

Hol′o-thu-roi′de-a (-thū-roi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HOLOTHURIAN; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A class of echinoderms having a more or less elongate form, and flexible, but usually tough, muscular body walls, the skeleton being reduced to scattered ossicles or spicules. Bilateral symmetry and a dorsal and ventral surface are often well marked. In the chief order, termed Pedata, Actinopoda, or Dipneumona, radial ambulacral vessels, tube feet used in creeping, respiratory trees, and Cuvierian organs (see these terms), are uniformly or frequently present; in the order Apoda (also called Paractinopoda or Apneumona) they are absent, and the body is slender and wormlike. Some holothurians become two feet long, and certain of them, called *bêche-de-mer* or *trepang*, are highly esteemed as food by Chinese.

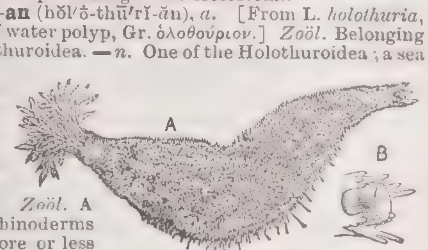

One of the Holothuroidea (*Thyone briareus*). (½)

Ho-lot′ri-cha (hō-lŏt′rĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, a hair.] *Zoöl.* A group of free-swimming ciliated Infusoria, having cilia covering the body more or less completely and uniformly. — **ho-lot′ri-chal** (-rĭ-kăl), **ho-lot′ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

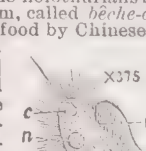

One of the Holotricha (*Pleuronema instabilis*). *m* Mouth; *n* Nucleus or Endoplast; *c* Contractile Vacuole; *p* Food Vacuole.

hol′o-type (hŏl′ō-tīp), *n.* [*holo-* + *-type*.] *Biol.* The individual specimen from which a species has been described, when the description is based on one individual. Cf. COTYPE.

hol′o-zo′ic (-zō′ĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *zoic*.] *Biol.* Wholly or distinctively like an animal as to nutrition; ingesting proteid matter; — opposed to *holophytic*.

Hol′stein-Frie′sian (hōl′stīn-frē′zhăn), *a.* Also **Holstein**. [From *Holstein*, duchy in Prussia, and *Friesland*, province in the Netherlands.] *Zoöl.* Designating a breed of dairy cattle, orig. from North Holland and Friesland, where they have been bred from a remote period. They are the largest of the dairy breeds, excelling all others in the quantity (though not in the quality) of milk yielded, and are usually black and white in irregular patches. The horns are small and usually curved inward and upward. — *n.* One of this breed of cattle.

hol′ster (hōl′stẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *holster*.] **1**. A leather case for a pistol, usually conforming to its shape and having an opening at the butt to facilitate quick withdrawal, carried at the belt or, by a horseman, often at the front of the saddle.
2. *pl. Iron & Steel Manuf.* Housings or standards for a set of rolls.

holt (hōlt), *n.* [AS. *holt*; akin to LG. *holt*, D. *hout*, G. *holz*, Icel. *holt*; cf. Gael. & Ir. *coill* wood, Gr. κλάδος branch, shoot.] **1**. A wood; copse; also, a wooded hill. *Poetic or Dial.* "Every *holt* and heath." *Chaucer.*
2. A plantation; an osier bed. *Local, Eng.*

Holtz machine (hōlts). [After Wilhelm *Holtz* (b. 1836), German physicist.] *Elec.* A kind of machine for producing electricity of high potential by continuous electrostatic induction. It consists of two upright circular plates of thin glass whose faces are separated by a small air space. One, which is slightly the larger of the two, is fixed, and has two large apertures or windows to the edges of which are glued strips of paper to act as armatures. The smaller plate is plain and so arranged that it can be rotated; metallic combs collect from its surface the electricity formed by induction from the armatures. Before starting one of the armatures must be charged.

ho′lus-bo′lus (hō′lŭs-bō′lŭs), *adv.* [Prob. a reduplication of *bolus* or of *whole* with Latin endings.] All at once; altogether. — *n.* The whole.

ho′ly (hō′lĭ), *a.*; HO′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); HO′LI-EST. [ME. *holi*, *hali*, AS. *hālig*, fr. *hāl* whole, well; akin to OS. *hēlag*, D. & G. *heilig*, OHG. *heilac*, Dan. *hellig*, Sw. *helig*, Icel. *heilagr*. See WHOLE; cf. HALIBUT, HALIDOM, HALLOW, HOLLYHOCK.] **1**. Set apart to the service or worship of deity; hallowed; sacred; as, *holy* vessels; a *holy* priesthood; — opposed to *profane*.
2. As applied to deity: Having the character which evokes reverence and adoration; embodying spiritual perfection; free from possible defilement.

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty. *Rev.* iv. 8

3. Spiritually whole or sound; of unimpaired innocence and virtue; free from sinful affections; pure in heart; godly; pious; acceptable to God.

Syn. — See SACRED.

Holy Alliance, *Hist.*, an alliance ostensibly for conserving religion, justice, and peace in Europe, but really for repressing popular tendencies toward constitutional government, entered into by Alexander I. of Russia, Francis I. of Austria, and Frederic William III. of Prussia, at Paris, on the 26th of September, 1815, and subsequently joined by all the sovereigns of Europe except the Pope and the King of England. The alliance ended after the revolution of 1830 in France. — **h. and apostolical crown**, a crown formerly worn by the kings of Hungary, now kept in the chapel of the royal castle in Budapest. — **h. bark**, cascara sagrada. — **h. basil**, a kind of basil (*Ocimum sanctum*) found in the tropics of the Old World, and extensively naturalized in the West Indies. In India it is held sacred to Vishnu. — **h. bread**. *Eccl.* **a** The bread consecrated for use in the Lord's Supper. **b** Bread (leavened) blessed after the Eucharist and distributed in small pieces to those who had not communicated, corresponding to the *eulogia* of the Eastern Church and the French *pain bénit*. The custom has not been followed in the Church of England since the Reformation. — **H. Brotherhood**, *Sp. Hist.*, the Santa Hermandad. See HERMANDAD. — **H. City**, any of various cities so called as being the center of religious worship and traditions. Jerusalem (cf. ZION) is so called by Jews and Christians generally; Rome, by Roman Catholics; Moscow and Kiev, by members of the Orthodox (Russian) Church; Mecca and Medina, by Moslems; Allahabad and Benares, by Hindus; Lassa, by Lamaists, etc. — **H. Communion**, the Eucharist. — **H.-cross Day**, the fourteenth of September, observed as a church festival, in memory of the return of the true cross to Jerusalem, A. D. 628, after its recovery by Heraclius from the Persians, but prob. originally celebrating the consecration of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem, A. D. 335. — **h. dollar**, a coin current in Australia from 1813 to 1829, made from the Spanish dollar by striking a circular piece out of its center; — called also *colonial*, *ring*, or *pierced*, *dollar*. It was intended to pass for five shillings, but depreciated from that value to 3s. 3d. The piece struck out (called *dump*) was issued as a coin at fifteen pence and depreciated to thirteen. — **h. doors**, *East. Ch.*, the doors in the screen separating the sanctuary from the main part of the church. — **H. Family**, *Art*, a picture in which the infant Christ and the Virgin are represented, attended by sacred personages, as St. Joseph, the infant St. John Baptist, St. Elisabeth, and St. Anna, or by angels or fathers of the church. — **H. Father**, a title of the Pope. — **h. fire**, erysipelas. *Archaic.* — **H. Ghost**. **a** *Theol.* The third person of the Trinity; the Comforter; the Paraclete. **b** [*l. c.*] The angelica. *Obs.* — **H. Ghost flower**, the flower of the dove plant. — **H. Ghost pear**, the avocado. — **H. Ghost plant**, the dove plant. — **H. Ghost's penny**, God's penny. — **H. Ghost wine**. See RHINE WINE. — **H. Governing Synod**. See HOLY SYNOD **b**. — **H. Grail**. See GRAIL a chalice. — **h. grass**, any of several sweet-scented grasses of the genus *Savastana*, esp. *S. odorata* of Europe and North America. In northern Europe the holy grass is strewn before the doors of churches on saints' days, whence the name. — **h. hay**. **a** Lucern. **b** Sainfoin. — **h. hemp**, a kind of hemp nettle (*Galeopsis ladanum*). *Obs.* — **h. herb**, the common vervain. *Obs.* — **H. House**, *R. C. Ch.*, the house preserved at Loreto, in Italy, said to have been the home of the Virgin Mary in Nazareth and to have been removed by angels in the 13th century. — **H. Innocents' Day**, *Eccl.*, a day or festival (December 28) observed by Mass or service in commemoration of the children slain by Herod in Bethlehem, as related in Matthew ii.; Childermas Day. — **H. Island**, a name formerly given to various islands; as: **a** Ireland. **b** Guernsey. **c** Rügen. See also *Gaz.* — **H. Joe**, *Naut.*, a clergyman; a sky pilot. *Slang.* — **h. lamb**. **a** *East. Ch.* The projection, usually square, in the center of the eucharistic loaf, which is stamped with a rectangular cross whose angles inclose Greek letters standing for the sentence "Jesus Christ hath the victory." It is severed from the loaf and consecrated for the Eucharist. **b** [*cap.*] *Her.* = AGNUS DEI, 1. — **h. lance** *or* **spear**. **a** The lance or spear with which the Savior's side was pierced (*John* xix. 34), said to be preserved in St. Peter's at Rome. It is said to have been (1) found at Jerusalem by St. Helena, taken from there to Constantinople, and sent to the Pope in 1492; (2) found by the Crusaders at Antioch in 1098. **b** *East. Ch.* The lancelike knife with which the eucharistic bread is pierced by the priest. — **H. Land**, Palestine; — a name first given to it in Zech. ii. 12. — **H. League**. See LEAGUE, *Table*. — **h. loaf**. *Eccl.* **a** The holy bread. **b** *East. Ch.* The holy lamb. — **H. Maid of Kent**, Elizabeth Barton, who was popularly believed to be an instrument of divine revelation. She was beheaded at Tyburn, in 1534, for high treason in having predicted that direful calamities would befall the English nation and that Henry VIII. would die a speedy and violent death if he should divorce Queen Catherine and marry Anne Boleyn. — **H. Mother of the Russians**, Moscow; — a name given to the former capital by the Russian people. — **H. Office**. *R. C. Ch.* See INQUISITION, *n.*, 3. — **h. oil**. = CHRISM, 1. — **H. One**. **a** God Jehovah; the Supreme Being; — so called by way of emphasis. *Is.* xliii. 14. **b** Christ. *Mark* i. 24. — **h. order**. *Eccl.* **a** Any of the different ranks or grades, or of the major, greater, or sacred ranks or grades, of the Christian ministry; — usually in the *pl.* See ORDER, *n.*, 3 **a**. **b** = ORDER, *n.*, 3 **b**; — usually in the *pl.* **c** = ORDER, *n.*, 3 **c**; — usually in the *pl.* — **H. Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church**. See EASTERN CHURCH. — **h. place**, a place set apart for religious rites; a sanctuary or shrine; also, a place made sacred by association; specif.: **a** *Bib.* The larger chamber of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, separated from the holy of holies by a veil (*Ex.* xxvi. 33). **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] Various places, as those of the birth, death, resurrection, and ascension of Christ, selected by the Roman Catholic or Eastern Church, or both, as places of pilgrimage. — **Holy Roman Empire**. See ROMAN EMPIRE. — **h. rood**, the cross or crucifix, particularly one placed, in churches, over the entrance to the chancel. — **H.-rood Day**. **a** The third day of May, the festival of the invention (or finding) of the true cross by the Empress Helena. **b** The fourteenth day of September, Holy-cross Day. — **h. rope**, hemp agrimony. *Obs.* — **H. Saturday**, *Eccl.*, the Saturday immediately preceding the festival of Easter; the vigil of Easter. — **H. See**, the papal see. — **h. seed**, the wormseed. — **H. Sepulcher** *or* **Sepulchre**, the sepulcher in which Jesus was buried. Its location is not positively known, though claimed to be marked by the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem. Cf. CALVARY, 1. — **h. spear**, *East. Ch.*, the holy lance. — **H. Spirit**, *or* **the Spirit**, *Theol.*, the Holy Ghost. — **H. Spirit plant**, the dove plant. — **H. Staircase**. See SCALA SANTA. — **H. Synod**. *East. Ch.* **a** In the patriarchate of Constantinople, a permanent governing body composed of twelve metropolitans, which acts with the patriarch in ecclesiastical affairs. **b** In the Russian Church, the court consisting of ecclesiastics, all appointed by the Czar, which, since 1721, has had the superintendence of religious affairs; — called also *Holy Governing Synod*. It is regarded as a department of the state, the Minister of Public Worship, a layman, being ex-officio a member and being called the Procurator of the Holy Synod. **c** In the Church of Greece, the permanent governing body, consisting of five members, usually archbishops or bishops. They are appointed by the crown and elect the bishops, but, while theoretically independent in spiritual affairs, are in reality a state instrument. **d** The governing body of the Roumanian Church, composed of the bishops of the eight dioceses. — **h. table**, *Eccl.*, the altar or communion table. — **h. thistle**, the blessed thistle. — **H. Thursday**. *Eccl.* **a** In the churches of the Anglican Communion, Ascension Day. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The Thursday in Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. — **h. tree**, the China tree. — **h. war**. **a** A war for a holy purpose, as any of the Crusades. **b** [*cap.*] See SACRED WAR. — **h. water**, *East. & R. C. Churches*, water which has been blessed by the priest for sacred purposes. — **h.-water sprinkler**. **a** *Eccl.* An aspergillum. **b** A medieval weapon consisting of a staff surmounted by a metal ball set with spikes. Cf. MORNING STAR. **c** *Hunting.* A fox's tail. — **h.-water strinkle**. **a** An aspergillum. *Obs.* **b** = MARE'S-TAIL, 2 **a**. *Obs.* — **H. Week**, *Eccl.*, the week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated. — **h. wood**, the lignum-vitæ *Guaiacum sanctum*. — **h. writ**, the sacred Scriptures. "Word of *holy writ*." *Wordsworth.*

Holy Grass (*Savastana odorata*).

ho′ly (hō′lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HOLIES (-lĭz). **a** A holy thing or place, as a sanctuary. **b** A saint; a hallow. *Obs.* **c** *pl.* Religious ceremonies; devotions. *Obs.*

holy of holies. **a** *Bib.* The innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, where the ark was kept, and where no person entered, except the high priest once a year. **b** The inmost part of any temple; the sanctuary or bema of a Christian church, esp. in the Eastern Church. **c** In a Nestorian church, a recess at the east end containing a cross. **d** Fig.: An especially sacred place or shrine.

ho′ly-day′ (hō′lĭ-dā′), *n.*, *or* **holy day**. **a** A religious festival. **b** = HOLIDAY. *Obsoles.*

ho′ly-stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* *Naut.* A soft sandstone used to scrub decks. — *v. t. & i.* To scrub with a holystone.

hom′a-canth (hŏm′ȧ-kănth), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. ἄκανθα a spine.] *Zoöl.* Having the dorsal fin spines symmetrical, and in the same line; — said of certain fishes.

hom′age (hŏm′āj), *n.* [OF. *homage*, F. *hommage*, LL. *hominaticum*, *homenaticum*, fr. L. *homo* a man, LL. also, a client, servant, vassal; akin to E. *groom* in bride*groom*, and prob. to L. *humus* earth, Gr. χαμαί on the ground. Cf. BRIDEGROOM, HUMAN, HUMBLE.] **1**. *Feudal Law.* A solemn public ceremony by which a man acknowledges that he is the man, or vassal, of a lord and promises the faith and support implied by such acknowledgment, and by which he becomes entitled to protection and warranty at the hands of his lord; also, the relation between the lord and his man. Homage is generally coupled with a tenancy of land held of the lord, as to which the tenant assumes the rights and duties of vassalage. Homage differs from *fealty*. Cf. LIEGE, FEALTY, 1, COMMENDATION, 4.
2. An act done or thing rendered as an acknowledgment of, or as part of the services required by, vassalage.
3. *Feudal Law.* A body of persons compellable to do homage; specif., *Eng. Law*, the body of tenants attending the manorial court, or those acting as jury.
4. Respect or reverential regard; deference; esp., respect paid by external action; obeisance.

All things in heaven and earth do her [Law] *homage*. *Hooker.*
I sought no *homage* from the race that write. *Pope.*

Syn. — Fealty, reverence, honor, respect. See LOYALTY.

hom′ag-er (-ā-jẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *hommager*.] One who does homage, or holds lands by homage; a vassal; specif., *Eng. Law*, one of the homage of a manor.

hom′a-loid (hŏm′ȧ-loid) } *a.* [Gr. ὁμαλός even + *-oid*.]
hom′a-loi′dal (-loi′dăl) } *Math.* Flat; even. — **homaloidal space**. See EUCLIDEAN SPACE. — **h. system**, a system of lines on a plane that represents some other surface, or of surfaces that meet, each three in a point.

Hom′a-rus (hŏm′ȧ-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *homard* lobster, OF. *homar*; cf. Icel. *humarr*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of macruran decapod Crustacea, including the common lobsters of Europe and North America. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Ho-mar′i-dæ** (hō-măr′ĭ-dē), including also the genus *Nephrops*. — **hom′a-rine** (hŏm′ȧ-rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.* — **hom′a-roid** (-roid), *a.*

ho-mat′ro-pine (hō-măt′rō-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **-pin**. [*homo-* + *atropine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline alka-

Zoöl. An artificial division of gastropods, consisting of the holostomatous forms. — **ho-los′to-mate** (hō-lŏs′tō-māt), *a.*
hol′o-stome (hŏl′ō-stōm), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Holostomi or Holostomata.
Ho-los′tra-ca (hō-lŏs′trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Zoöl.* A division of phyllopod Crustacea, including those, as *Estheria*, entirely covered by a bivalve shell. — **ho-los′tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*
hol′o-sym-met′ric, **hol′o-sym-met′ri-cal**, *a.* [*holo-* + *symmetric*, *symmetrical*.] = HOLOHEDRAL. — **hol′o-sym′me-try**, *n.*
hol′o-sys′tem-at′ic, *a.* [*holo-* + *systematic*.] *Cryst.* Holohedral.
hol′o-sys-tol′ic, *a.* [*holo-* + *systolic*.] *Physiol.* Pert. to the entire systole. [= BOOTED, 2.]
hol′o-the′cal, *a* [*holo-* + *thecal*.]
Hol′o-thu′ri-a (hŏl′ō-thū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *holothuria*.] *Zoöl.* **a** A Linnæan genus including a variety of unrelated animals; in modern usage, a genus of typical holothurians of the order Pedata. **b** *pl.* The Holothuroidea.
Hol′o-thu-rid′e-a (-thū-rĭd′ē-ȧ), **Hol′o-thu′ri-oi′de-a** (-thū′rĭ-oi′dē-ȧ), **-thu-roi′da**, *n. pl.* [NL.] = HOLOTHUROIDEA. — **hol′o-thu′ri-oid** (-thū′rĭ-oid), *n.* & *a.*
hol′o-to′ni-a (hŏl′ō-tō′nĭ-ȧ), **ho-lot′o-ny** (hō-lŏt′ō-nĭ), *n.* [NL. *holotonia*; *holo-* + Gr. τόνος a strain.] *Med.* General tonic spasm or tetanus. — **hol′o-ton′ic** (hŏl′ō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*
holour, *n.* [OF. *holier*.] A whoremonger; debauchee. *Obs.*
holow. ✝ HOLLOW.
holp (hōlp). Archaic pret. and obs. p. p. of HELP.
holp′en (hōl′p'n). Archaic p. p. and obs. pret. pl. of HELP.
holpt. Obs. pret. & p. p. of HELP.
hol′som, **hol′some**. ✝ WHOLESOME. [anchor. *Obs.*]
hol′som, *a.* *Naut.* Steady at
hol′stered (hōl′stẽrd), *a.* Bearing holsters.
holster pipe. That part of a holster which holds the barrel of the pistol. [HOLD.]
holt (hōlt). Obs. or dial. var. of
holw, **holwe**. ✝ HOLLOW.
hol′wy. ✝ HOLLOWY.
holy. ✝ HOLLY, HOOLY, WHOLLY. [var. of HOLEY.]
hol′y (hōl′ĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng.
ho′ly, *v. t.* To make holy; to consecrate; to canonize. *Obs.*
holydam, **-dome**. ✝ HALIDOM.
hol′yer. ✝ HOLOUR.
holyhede, *n.* Holiness. *Obs.*
ho′ly-tide′, *n.* A time devoted to religion. *Rare.*
hom. ✝ HEM, *pron.*; HIM.
hom-. See HOMO-.
hom. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAM, HOME. [= SOMA.]
ho′ma, *n.* [Avestan *haoma*.]
hom′age, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *hommager*.] To pay, or cause to pay, homage. *Rare.*
hom′age-a-ble (hŏm′āj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *hommageable*.] Subject to homage. *Obs.*
Ho-mal′o-bus (hō-măl′ō-bŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὁμαλός even, equable + λοβός pod.] *Bot.* A genus of American fabaceous herbs, differing from *Astragalus*, in which they are sometimes included, by the flattened pod.
hom′a-lo-gon′a-tous (hŏm′ȧ-lō-gŏn′ȧ-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμαλός even + γόνυ, γόνατος, knee.] *Zoöl.* Having an ambiens muscle; — said of certain birds. Cf. ANOMALOGONATOUS.
hom′a-lo-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὁμαλός even + *-graphic*.] = HOMOLOGRAPHIC.
Hom′a-lo-no′tus (-nō′tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὁμαλός even + νῶτος back.] *Paleon.* A genus of Ordovician and Devonian trilobites having an elongate, tapering, indistinctly trilobed body.
Hom′a-lop′ter-a (-lŏp′tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὁμαλός + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* The Pupipara. — **hom′a-lop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
Hom′a-lo-ster′ni-i (-lō-stûr′nĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὁμαλός even, level + στέρνον sternum.] *Zoöl.* The Ratitæ. — **hom′a-lo-ster′nal** (-năl), *a.*
Ho-mam′ (hō-mäm′), *n.* [Ar. *sa'd al humām* lucky star of the hero, or Ar. *al hammām* the informer.] See STAR.
Ho′mam (hō′măm). *Bib.*
‖ **ho′mard′** (ō′mär′), *n.* [F. See HOMARUS.] Lobster.
hom′a-tom′ic (hŏm′ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + *atomic*.] *Chem.*

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loid, $C_{16}H_{21}O_3N$, prepared from atropine and from other sources. It is used as a mydriatic instead of atropine, as it is less poisonous and its effects disappear more quickly.

home (hōm), *n.* [ME. *hom, hoom, ham*, AS. *hām*; akin to OS. *hēm*, D. & G. *heim*, Sw. *hem*, Dan. *hiem*, Icel. *heimr* abode, world, *heima* home, Goth. *haims* village, Lith. *kėmas*; cf. Skr. *kshēma* abode, place of rest, security, *kshi* to dwell.] **1**. A village; an estate. *Obs.*
2. One's own dwelling place; the house in which one lives; esp., the house in which one lives with his family; the habitual abode of one's family; also, one's birthplace.
The disciples went away again to their own *home*. *John* xx. 10.
3. One's native land; the place or country where one dwells or where one's ancestors dwelt.
4. The abiding place of the affections, esp. domestic affections. "Without hearts there is no *home*." *Byron.*
5. The locality where a thing is usually found, or was first found, or where it is naturally abundant; habitat; seat; as, the *home* of the pine.
Her eyes are *homes* of silent prayer. *Tennyson.*
6. A place of refuge and rest; an asylum; as, a *home* for outcasts; a *home* for the blind; hence, esp., the grave.
Man goeth to his long *home*. *Eccl.* xii. 5.
7. In various games, the ultimate point aimed at in a progress; goal; as: **a** *Baseball.* The plate at which the batter stands. **b** *Lacrosse.* The place of a player in front of an opponent's goal; also, the player.
Syn.—Tenement, abode, domicile. See HABITATION.
at home. **a** At one's own house, or dwelling; hence, at one's ease; as, to feel *at home*. **b** In one's own town or country; as, peace abroad and *at home*. **c** Ready to receive callers. **d** Conversant or familiar (with a subject).

home, *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic; not foreign or colonial; as, *home* manufactures.
2. At or about one's home; belonging to or constituting one's principal seat or habitation; as, a *home* farm, one where the owner resides.
3. Pertaining to, or constituting, home in a game; also, enabling one to reach home in a continuous round of the bases; as, the *home* base; a *home* run.
4. That strikes, goes, or comes, home; poignant; pointed; intimate; effective; as, a *home* thrust.
home base. *Baseball.* See PLATE, *n.*—**h. battalion.** See DEPOT, 2 c.—**h. counties**, the counties nearest to London: Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex, and sometimes Hertford and Sussex. *Eng.* — **H. Department**, the British department of executive administration by which the internal affairs of the country are managed. Its head is called the **Home Secretary**, or, in full, the **Secretary of State for Home Affairs**. — **H. Office**, the office of the Home Department.—**h. plate.** *Baseball.* See PLATE. —**h. rails**, the shares of domestic (British) railroads. *London Stock Exch. Cant.*—**h. stretch**, *Sport.*, that part of a race course between the last curve and the winning post.

home, *adv.* **1**. To one's home or country; as in the phrases, go *home*, come *home*, carry *home*.
2. To the vital center or seat; to the heart or core; intimately; effectively; close; to the inmost feeling or sensibility.
They come *home* to men's business and bosoms. *Bacon.*
3. To the place where it belongs; to the end of a course; to the full length; to the point aimed at; as, to drive a nail *home*; to ram a cartridge *home*.
4. *Naut.* **a** To or towards the ship or its interior; as, the sides fall *home* sharply above the water line; the anchor came *home* slowly. **b** To or towards the land as away from the sea; as, the wind was blowing *home*. *Rare.*

home, *v. t. & v. i.*; HOMED (hōmd); HOM'ING (hōm'ĭng). To send to or place in a home, or to go to or be in a home.
home'-born', *a.* **1**. Native; indigenous.
2. Of or pertaining to the home or family.
home'-bred', *a.* **1**. Bred at home; domestic; not foreign.
2. Not polished; rude; uncultivated.
Only to me two *home-bred* youths belong. *Dryden.*
home'-brew', *n.* Drink brewed at home. — **home'-brewed'** (-brōōd'), *a.*
home'-com'ing, *n.* Return home.
home'-felt', *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private.
home'-keep'ing, *a.* Staying at home; not gadding. — **home'-keep'ing**, *n.* — **home'-keep'er**, *n.*
Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits. *Shak.*
home'like' (hōm'līk'), *a.* Like a home; comfortable; cheerful; cozy; friendly. — **home'like-ness**, *n.*
home'li-ness (hōm'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From HOMELY.] Homely state or quality; specif.: **a** Domesticity; care of home. *Obs.* "Wifely *homeliness*." *Chaucer.* **b** Familiarity. *Obs.* **c** Plainness; want of elegance, beauty, or refinement.
home'ly (hōm'lĭ), *a.*; HOME'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); HOME'LI-EST. [From HOME, *n.*] **1**. Of or belonging to the home; domestic; as, a dog of the *homely* kind; *homely* trees. *Obs.*
2. Of the nature of a person or thing belonging to the home; "household;" "family;" hence, familiar; intimate. *Now Rare or Archaic.*
With all these men I was right *homely*, and communed with them long and oft. *Foxe.*
Their *homely* joys, and destiny obscure. *Gray.*
3. Characteristic of home life; simple; as, *homely* fare; plain; unpretending; also (depreciatively, with reference to the narrowness or provincialism of purely home training), wanting polish or refinement; rude; as, a *homely* garment; *homely* manners.
Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains. *Pope.*
4. Of plain or coarse features; plain; not comely; not handsome. "None so *homely* but loves a looking-glass." *South.*
home'made' (hōm'mād'; 87), *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.
ho'me-o- (hō'mē-ō-; hŏm'ē-ō-: *see* HOMŒO-). Combining form from Greek ὅμοιος, *like*. See HOMŒO-.
ho'me-o-path, ho'mœ-o-path (-păth; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *homéopathe*, G. *homöopath*.] A practitioner of homeopathy.
ho'me-o-path'ic, ho'mœ-o-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *homéopathique*, G. *homöopathisch*.] Of or pertaining to homeopathy; according to the principles of homeopathy.
ho'me-op'a-thist, ho'mœ-op'a-thist (-ŏp'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy.
ho'me-op'a-thy, ho'mœ-op'a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια likeness of condition or feeling; ὅμοιος like (fr. ὁμός same; cf. SAME) + πάθος suffering; cf. F. *homéopathie*, G. *homöopathie*. See PATHOS.] *Med.* The art of curing, founded on resemblances; the theory and its practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint of the patient, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses. This system was founded by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, and is opposed to *allopathy*, or *heteropathy*.
ho'mer (hō'mẽr), *n.* [Heb. *khōmer*.] A Hebrew measure of capacity equal to ten ephahs (between ten and twelve bushels, or 369.2 and 405 liters); a kor. See MEASURE.
Ho-mer'ic (hō-mĕr'ĭk), **Ho-mer'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *Homericus*, Gr. Ὁμηρικός.] Of or pert. to Homer, the Greek poet; resembling the poetry of Homer. See EPIC.
Homeric laughter [cf. G. *Homerisches Gelächter*, Gr. ἄσβεστος γέλως; (*Iliad*, I. 599)], inextinguishable laughter; laughter irrepressible. — **H. verse**, hexameter verse.
Ho'mer-id (hō'mẽr-ĭd), *n.* [Gr. Ὁμηρίδης.] **1**. One of the Homeridæ.
2. A student of Homer's poems.
Ho-mer'i-dæ (hō-mĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ὁμηρίδαι.] A clan in the island of Chios, reputed descendants of Homer, and reciters of his poetry; hence, Homeric rhapsodists in general. — **Ho'mer-id'i-an** (hō'mẽr-ĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.*
Ho'mer-ist (hō'mẽr-ĭst), *n.* An imitator, reciter, or student of Homer.
home rule. Rule or government of an appendent or dependent country, as to local and internal legislation, by means of a governing power vested in the people within the country itself, in contradistinction to a government established by the dominant country; as, the movement for *home rule* in Ireland began in 1870; the political theory or principle which favors such self-government.
home'sick' (hōm'sĭk'), *a.* Pining for home; in a nostalgic condition. — **home'sick'ness**, *n.*
home signal. *Railroad.* In the block system, a signal, usually painted red, at the beginning of a block, indicating whether or not that block is clear. Cf. DISTANT SIGNAL.
home'spun' (hōm'spŭn'), *a.* **1**. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture; coarse; plain.
2. Plain in manner or style; not elegant; rude. "Our *homespun* English proverb." *Dryden.*
home'spun', *n.* **1**. Cloth made at home, or of yarn spun at home, or like that of home make.
2. An unpolished, rustic person. *Obs.* *Shak.*
home'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [AS. *hāmstede*.] **1**. The place where one's home is, as a town or region. *Obs. or R.*
We can trace them back to a *homestead* on the Rivers Volga and Ural. *W. Tooke.*
2. The home place; a home and the inclosure or ground immediately connected with it.
3. Specif.; *Law.* The land and buildings thereon occupied by the owner as a home for himself and his family, if any, and more or less protected by law from the claims of creditors. The right of exemption is purely statutory, and does not exist in Great Britain, but is given by statute in nearly all the States of the United States.
4. The residence of the squatter situated on his run or station. *Australia.*
homestead aid association. See *building and loan association*, under BUILDING.
home'stead, *v. t.*; -STEAD-ED; -STEAD-ING. To acquire or occupy as a homestead under homestead laws. *U. S.*
home'stead-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who holds a homestead; specif., *U. S.*, one who has entered upon or acquired a homestead under provisions of homestead laws.
homestead law. **a** A law conferring special privileges or exemptions upon owners of homesteads; esp., a law exempting a homestead from attachment or sale under execution for general debts. Such laws, with limitations as to the extent or value of the property, exist in most of the United States. Called also **homestead exemption law**. *U. S.* **b** An act of Congress authorizing the sale of public lands, in parcels of 160 acres each, to settlers. *U. S.*
homestead lease. A leasehold tenure created by the Crown Lands Act of 1884, under which areas from 2,560 to 10,240 acres may be applied for in the Western Division only, to be held subject to a condition of six months' residence in every year during the first five years of tenancy, and to other conditions specified in the acts. *Australia.*
homestead selection. A tenure created by the Crown Lands Act of 1895, in the nature of a perpetual leasehold, subject to various conditions, as perpetual residence and the payment of an annual rent. *Australia.*
home'ward (hōm'wẽrd), **home'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* [AS. *hāmweard*.] Toward, or in the direction of, home.
home'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Being in the direction of home.
hom'i-cid'al (hŏm'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [L. *homicidalis*.] Pert. or tending to homicide; murderous. — **hom'i-cid'al-ly**, *adv.*
hom'i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *homicidium*, fr. *homicida* a manslayer. See HOMICIDE a manslayer.] **1**. The killing of one human being by another. *Homicide* early in English law was divided into felonious, justifiable, and excusable homicide, although the distinction between the last two is now merely nominal. *Felonious* homicide is either *manslaughter* or *murder* (see these terms). *Justifiable* homicide is where a person kills another in the performance of a legal duty, as in duly executing a death sentence, by unavoidable necessity, or to prevent the commission of an atrocious crime. *Excusable* homicide is where the killing is without criminal intent and is done by accident or misadventure or in self-defense. Neither justifiable nor excusable homicide now involves any legal guilt or punishment, but at the early common law the slayer in case of excusable homicide was liable at least to imprisonment (escape from which was customarily granted by pardon) and to the suit of the kinsfolk of the slain.
2. [F., fr. L. *homicida*; *homo* man + *caedere* to cut, kill. See HOMAGE; cf. CONCISE.] A manslayer. *Now Rare.*
hom'i-let'ic (hŏm'ĭ-lĕt'ĭk), **hom'i-let'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ὁμιλητικός, fr. ὁμιλεῖν to be in company with. See HOMILY.] **1**. Of or pertaining to familiar intercourse; social; affable; conversable; companionable. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to homiletics; hortatory.
hom'i-let'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Cf. F. *homilétique*.] The art of preaching; that branch of theology which treats of homilies or sermons; also, *Rare*, homiletic writings.
hom'i-list (hŏm'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* One who prepares or delivers homilies. — **hom'i-lis'ti-cal** (-lĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* *Obs.*
hom'i-ly (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz.) [ME. *omelie*, OF. *omelie*, F. *homélie*, LL. *homilia*, Gr. ὁμιλία communion, assembly, converse, sermon, fr. ὅμιλος an assembly, fr. ὁμός same (cf. ὁμοῦ together) and ἴλη a crowd, cf. εἴλειν to press. See SAME.] **1**. A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience; a serious discourse.
2. A serious or tedious exhortation in private on some moral point, or on the conduct of life.
As I have heard my father
Deal out in his long *homilies*. *Byron.*
hom'ing (hōm'ĭng), *p. a.* Home-returning.
homing pigeon, a pigeon trained to return home from a distance. Homing pigeons are used for sending back messages or for flying races. By carrying the birds away and releasing them at gradually increasing distances from home, they may be trained to return with more or less certainty and promptness from distances up to four or five hundred miles. If the distance is increased much beyond this, the birds are unable to cover it without stopping for a prolonged rest, and their return becomes doubtful. Homing pigeons are not bred for fancy points or special colors, but for strength, speed, endurance, and intelligence or homing instinct. Cf. CARRIER PIGEON.
Ho-min'i-dæ (hō-mĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *homo*, *hominis*, man.] *Zoöl.* The family of mammals to which the genus *Homo*, or mankind, belongs; the human race considered as a family of animals. See MAN, HOMO. *Homo* is usually regarded as the only genus; the extinct *Pithecanthropus* (which see) may also belong in this family.
hom'i-ny (hŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [From North American Indian; cf. Virginian *rokohamin* parched corn ground small.] Maize hulled and often, also, broken, for food. *U. S.*
hom'ish (hōm'ĭsh), *a.* **1**. Of home; domestic. *Obs.*
2. Like a home; homelike.
Quiet, cheerful, *homish* hospital life. *E. E. Hale.*
ho'mo (hō'mō), *n.* [L., man.] **a** Man; a man. *In this sense Latin.* **b** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] The genus of mammals consisting of mankind; the human race as constituting a genus of animals. It is now usually considered as belonging to the order Primates, containing also the monkeys, apes, and lemurs, and as constituting a family, Hominidæ (which see). The various races of mankind are usually regarded as varieties of a single species, **Ho'mo sa'pi-ens** (sā'pĭ-ĕnz). See MAN.
☞ See also various phrases, as *homo antiqua virtute*, in the pearl type, below.
Ho'mo Æ'thi-op'i-cus (ē'thĭ-ŏp'ĭ-kŭs). [L.] = ETHIOPIAN RACE. — **H. a-la'lus** (ȧ-lā'lŭs). [NL.] See ALALUS. — ‖ **h. a'li-e'ni ju'ris** (ā'lĭ-ē'nī jōō'rĭs), [L.], a man under the control of another; — opposed to *homo sui juris*. — **H. Al-pi'nus** (ăl-pī'nŭs). [L.] = ALPINE RACE. — **H. A-mer'i-ca'nus** (ȧ-mĕr'-

Consisting of like atoms; — opposed to *heteratomic*.
hom-ax'i-al (hŏm-ăk'sĭ-ăl), **hom'ax-o'ni-al** (hŏm'ăk-sō'nĭ-ăl), **hom'ax-on'ic** (hŏm'ăk-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. ἄξων axis.] *Biol.* In morphology, having the axes all equal.
Hom'berg al-loy' (hŏm'bûrg) A silver-white alloy of equal parts of bismuth, lead, and tin.
hom'block. † HEMLOCK.
hom'bre. Var. of OMBRE
‖ **hom'bre** (ŏm'brā), *n.*; *pl.* HOMBRES (-brās). [Sp.] Man; fellow; — used often in addressing a native. *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.*
hombulbee. † HUMBLEBEE.
home. † HUM, WHOM.
home. Dial. Eng. var. of HAME.
home, *n.* The homelyn.
home'-and-home', *a.* *Sports.* Alternating on different home grounds; as, *home-and-home* matches. *British.*
home'-bound', *a.* Kept at home.
home'come', *n.* Home-coming.
home'-driv'en, *a.* Driven home.
homege. † HOMAGE.
home'land', *n.* Native land; fatherland.
home'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **home'less-ly**, *adv.* — **home'less-ness**, *n.*
home'let, *n.* See -LET.
home'li-ly (hōm'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HOMELY. See -LY.
home'ling, *n.* A person or thing belonging to a home. *Obs.*
home'ling, *a.* Native. *Obs.*
homely. † HOMILY.
home'ly, *adv.* In a homely way. *Obs.*
home'lyn (hōm'lĭn), *n.* [Scot. *hommelin*, origin unknown.] A European ray (*Raia maculata*).
hom'e-o-chro-mat'ic, homeochronous, -crystalline, homeogenous, etc. Vars. of HOMŒOCHROMATIC, etc.
ho'me-oid (hō'mē-oid; hŏm'ē-), *n.* [*homeo-* + *-oid*.] *Math.* A shell lying between two similar surfaces (esp. ellipsoids) similarly placed.
ho'me-oi'dal (hō'mē-oi'dăl; hŏm'ē-), *a.* Of like shape; of like constitution throughout; — said of any geometrical extent (as a line, a plane, Euclidean space) any part of which may be moved, or conceived as moved, freely, without distortion, throughout the whole. — **ho'me-oi-dal'i-ty** (-oi-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
hom'e-o-ki-ne'sis, hom'e-om'er-ous, hom'e-o-mor'phous, etc. Vars. of HOMŒOKINESIS, etc.
ho'me-o-path'i-cal-ly, *or* **ho'mœ-o-**, *adv.* of HOMEOPATHIC.
ho'me-o-pa-thic'i-ty (-pȧ-thĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *or* **ho'mœ-o-**, *n.* Homeopathic quality.
homeoplasia, homeoplastic, etc. Vars. of HOMŒOPLASIA, etc.
ho'me-o'sis, ho'me-ot'ic, homeotype, homeozoic, etc. Vars. of HOMŒOSIS, etc.
ho'me-o-ther'mal. Var. of HOMOIOTHERMAL.
homer. † HAMMER.
ho'mer (hō'mẽr). Var. of HOEMOTHER (the basking shark).
hom'er (hōm'ẽr), *n.* **1**. A homing pigeon.
2. *Baseball.* A home run. *Cant.*
Ho'mer (hō'mẽr), *n.* [L. *Homerus*, fr. Gr. Ὅμηρος.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Homerus* (hō-mē'rŭs); F. *Homère* (ō'mâr'); It. *Omero* (ō-mā'rō); G. & D. *Homerus* (hō-mā'rōōs).
home reserves. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.
Ho-me'ri-an (hō-mē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Homeric. *R.*
Ho-mer'i-cal (hō-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Homeric.
Ho-mer'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HOMERICAL.
Ho-mer'i-can, *a.* Homeric. *Obs.*
Ho'mer-ol'o-gy (hō'mẽr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Homer* + *-logy*.] The study of Homer's poems, and of his life and times. — **Ho'mer-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
Ho-me'ro-mas'tix (hō-mē'rō-măs'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. Ὁμηρομάστιξ.] Lit., scourge of Homer; — applied to Zoilus (3d cent. B. C.) for his severe strictures on the poems.
home ruler. One who favors home rule.
home'sok-en, *n.* Hamesucken. *Rare.*
home'stall', *n.* [AS. *hāmsteall*.] **1**. A homestead. *Eng.*
2. A farmyard. *Dial. Eng.*
home'sted. Homestead. *Ref. Sp.*
home'ster (hōm'stẽr), *n.* A native or local person, as a local athlete or player. *Cant.*
home'ward-ly, *adv.* Homeward. *Rare.*
home'wort' (hōm'wûrt'), *n.* Houseleek.
home'y (hōm'ĭ). Var. of HOMY.
hom'i-cide, *v. t.* To kill (a person). *Rare.*
homicidie, *n.* Homicide. *Obs.*
hom'i-cid'i-ous (hŏm'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Homicidal. *Obs.*
hom'i-cul'ture (hŏm'ĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *homo* man + E. *culture*.] Scientific physical improvement of mankind. *Rare.*
hom'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* = HOMINIFORM. *Obs.*
hom'i-lete (-lēt), *n.* [Cf. Gr. ὁμιλητής disciple.] A homilist. *R.*
hom'i-let'ic (-lĕt'ĭk), *n.* Homiletics. *Rare.*
hom'i-let'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HOMILETIC.
hom'i-li-a'ri-um (-lĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭm).
ho-mil'i-a-ry (hō-mĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *homiliarium*, fr. *homilia* homily.] A book of homilies.
hom'i-lite (hŏm'ĭ-līt), *n.* [From Gr. ὁμιλεῖν to accompany.] *Min.* A black or blackish brown borosilicate of iron and calcium. H., 5. Sp. gr., 3.38. [*Rare.*]
hom'i-lize (-līz), *v. i.* To preach.
homill. † HUMMEL.
‖ **homine replegiando.** [LL.] = DE HOMINE REPLEGIANDO.
hom'i-ness (hōm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Homelikeness. *Rare.*
hom'i-ni-form' (hŏm'ĭ-nĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *homo*, *hominis*, man + *-form*.] Manlike.
hom'i-ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *homo*, *hominis*, man + *-fy*.] To make human. *Rare.*
hom'i-nine (hŏm'ĭ-nīn; -nĭn), *a.* [L. *homo*, *hominis*, man + *-ine*.] Human. *Rare.*
hom'i-ni-sec'tion, *n.* [L. *homo* man + E. *section*.] Dissection of the human body. *Rare.*
‖ **ho'mi-nis est er-ra're** (hŏm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] To err is human. *Cicero* (*Philippics*, xii. 2).
hom'i-niv'o-rous (hŏm'ĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *homo*, *hominis*, man + *-vorous*.] Man-eating. *Rare.*
hom'ish-ness (hōm'ĭsh-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
hom'lock. † HEMLOCK. [*Obs.*]
hom'ly-hed, *n.* Homeliness.
hom'me. † HAM.
‖ **homme**, *n.* [F.] Man. — **homme' d'af'faires'** (ŏm'dȧ'fâr'), a man who transacts business for others; agent. — **h. de bien'** (dē byăN'), a good man; an upright man. — **h. de cour'** (kōōr'), a man of the court; a courtier. — **h. de for'tune'** (fōr'tün'), a man of fortune; i. e., one who, poor at the start, has acquired fortune or wealth. — **h. de guerre'** (gâr'), man of war; soldier. — **h. de let'tres** (lĕt'r'), a man of letters; a littérateur. — **h. de paille'** (pä'y'), man of straw. — **h. d'é'pée'** (dā'pā'), a man of the sword: a military man: a soldier: a man very fond of fencing. — **h. de robe'** (dē-rōb'), lit., a man of the robe; a man in civil office; a magistrate. — **h. d'es'prit'** (dĕs'prē'), a man of wit; a wit. — **h. d'é'tat'** (dā'tȧ'), a statesman — **h. du monde'** (dü mônd'), man of the world, high life, or society.
hom'mer. Dial. Eng var. of HAMMER.
hom'mock, hom'moke. † HUMMOCK.
hom'mock-y. † HUMMOCKY.

ĭ-kā'nŭs). [NL.] The American race. See AMERICAN, *a.*, 3. — **Homo Cau-cas'i-cus** (kô-kăs'ĭ-kŭs). [NL.] = CAUCASIAN RACE. — **H. Eu'ro-pe'us** *or* **Eu'ro-pæ'us** (ū'rô-pē'ŭs) [L., *Europaeus*], a race of man, tall, dolichocephalic, and fair, corresponding in general to the blond Caucasian type. — **H. me-rid'i-o-na'lis** (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ô-nā'lĭs) [L. *meridionalis* southern], a race of man practically the same as the Mediterranean race (which see). — **H. Mon-gol'i-cus** (mŏn-gŏl'ĭ-kŭs). [NL.] = MONGOLIAN RACE. — **H. ne-an'der-tha-len'sis** (nē-ăn'dĕr-tȧ-lĕn'sĭs). [NL.] = NEANDERTHAL RACE. Cf. MAN.

ho'mo- (hō'mō-; hŏm'ō-; *see note below*). **1**. A combining form from Greek ὁμός, *one and the same, common, joint.* **2**. *Chem.* Sometimes specif. used in designating a *homologue* of the compound to whose name it is prefixed; as, creosol, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, and *homo*creosol, $C_9H_{12}O_2$; atropine, $C_{17}H_{23}O_3N$, and *hom*atropine, $C_{16}H_{21}O_3N$.

☞ "The pronunciation of the first syllable, with primary or secondary stress, varies; etymologically the *o* is short (ŏ) and is so usually pronounced by scholars (cf. HOLO-); but popularly it is often ō; when stressless it is ŏ (though some make it ō)." *Oxf. E. D.* The pronunciation with ŏ is uncommon in the United States, except in three-syllabled words, as *homodont, homologue,* etc.

ho'mo-blas'tic (hō'mō-blăs'tĭk; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *-blastic.*] *Biol.* **a** Having a direct embryonic development. **b** Arising from cells of the same kind. Opposed to *heteroblastic.* See EMBRYOGENY. — **ho'mo-blas'ty** (hō'mō-blăs'tĭ; hŏm'ō-), *n.*

ho'mo-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ὁμόκεντρος; ὁμός the same + κέντρον center: cf. F. *homocentrique.*] Having the same center. — **ho'mo-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ho'mo-cen'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) }

ho'mo-cer'cal (-sûr'kăl), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Having or designating a tail nearly or quite symmetrical, the vertebral column terminating at the middle of the base of the caudal fin, whose lobes are of equal size. The majority of teleost fishes have a tail apparently perfectly homocercal, but on dissection many of them, esp. when young, exhibit traces of the upturning of the tip of the spinal column characteristic of the heterocercal type (see HETEROCERCAL). The homocercal tail is therefore derived from the heterocercal, and, though superficially somewhat like the diphycercal, in reality it only represents the lower lobe of the diphycercal tail.

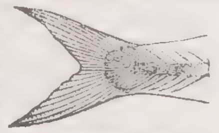

Homocercal Tail.

ho'mo-cer'cy (hō'mō-sûr'sĭ; hŏm'ō-; *cf.* HOMO-), *n.* *Zoöl.* Possession of a homocercal tail; state of being homocercal.

ho'mo-chla-myd'e-ous (-klȧ-mĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + *chlamydeous.*] *Bot.* Having a perianth whose inner and outer series are similar, or not differentiated into calyx and corolla, as in the lily. It is the next stage of differentiation in floral structure beyond the **haplochlamydeous**; the more complex development is the **heterochlamydeous** condition (see these words; cf. ACHLAMYDEÆ).

ho'mo-chro'mous (-krō'mŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Of uniform color; specif., *Bot.*, having all the florets in a capitulum of the same color. Cf. HETEROCHROMOUS.

ho'mo-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + *dermic.*] *Biol.* Originating from the same germ layer. — **ho'mo-der'my** (hō'mō-dûr'mĭ; hŏm'ō-), *n.*

hom'o-dont (hŏm'ō-dŏnt; hō'mō-; 277: *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having all the teeth similar in form, as in the porpoises; — opposed to *heterodont.*

ho-mod'ro-mous (hō-mŏd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + *-dromous.*] **1**. *Mech.* Designating a lever or pulley in which the power and resistance are on the same side of the fulcrum or axis. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* In alternate-leaved phyllotaxy, having the genetic spiral following the same direction in both stem and branches. Cf. HETERODROMOUS, 1; ANTIDROMOUS.

ho-mod'ro-my (-mĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being homodromous.

ho'mœ-o-, ho'me-o- (hō'mē-ō-; hŏm'ē-ō-; *see note below*), **ho-moi'o-** (hō-moi'ō-). Combining forms from Greek ὅμοιος, *like, similar.*

☞ "The etymological pronunciation would be hō-mē'ō-, as in hō-moi'ō-; but usage favors hŏm'ē-ō-, or in popular use hō'mē-ō-; the last esp. in *homœopathy* and its family (the only really popular members of the group)." *Oxf. E. D.* Good usage in the United States distinctly favors hō'mē-ō- in all words beginning with this prefix.

ho'mœ-o-ki-ne'sis, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -kī-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *homœo-* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] *Biol.* Mitotic cell division in which the different elements of the chromatin are divided equally between the daughter nuclei; — opposed to *heterokinesis.*

ho'mœ-om'er-al (-ŏm'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [*homœo-* + Gr. μέρος part.] **a** *Pros.* Having, or composed of, similar metrical parts or groups. **b** Relating to homœomery. *Rare.*

ho'mœ-o-mer'ic (hō'mē-ō-mĕr'ĭk; hŏm'ē-) } *a.* **1**. Pert. to homœomery.
ho'mœ-o-mer'i-cal (-ō-mĕr'ĭ-kăl) }
2. Consisting of homogeneous parts or particles.

ho'mœ-om'er-ous, ho'me-om'er-ous (-ŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*homœo-* + Gr. μηρός thigh.] *Zoöl.* Having the sciatic artery developed as the main artery of the thigh; — the distinguishing character of a group, **Ho'mœ-o-me'ri** (-ō-mē'rī), in Garrod's classification of birds.

ho'mœ-om'er-ous, ho'me-om'er-ous, *a.* **1**. [See HOMŒOMERAL.] Having, or consisting of, similar parts.
2. *Bot.* Having the gonidia uniformly distributed through the hyphæ without evidence of stratification; — said of a lichen thallus. Cf. HETEROMEROUS, 2 **b**.

ho'mœ-om'er-y (-ŏm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [L. *homœomeria*, fr. Gr. ὁμοιομερεια; ὅμοιος like + μερος part.] **1**. The likeness or homogeneous character of the ultimate substances, "seeds," or particles, postulated by Anaxagoras as the foundation of like characteristics in nature; also, the theory postulating this.
2. *pl.* The like particles or substances themselves; also, homœomeric objects or characters.

ho'mœ-o-morph', *or* **ho'me-o-** (hō'mē-ō-môrf'; hŏm'ē-; *see* HOMŒO-), *n.* *Cryst.* A homœomorphous substance.

ho'mœ-o-mor'phism, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [See HOMŒOMORPHOUS.] A near similarity of crystalline forms between unlike chemical compounds. See ISOMORPHISM.

ho'mœ-o-mor'phous, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιόμορφος of like form; ὁμοιος like + μορφη form.] **1**. *Cryst.* Manifesting homœomorphism.
2. *Med.* Of similar structure; containing tissue elements like those of the surrounding organ, as morbid growth.

ho'mœ-o-te-leu'tic (hō'mē-ō-tē-lū'tĭk; hŏm'ē-; *see* HOMŒO-), *a.* **1**. Having the same or similar endings.
2. Due to homœoteleuton; as, a *homœoteleutic* error.

ho'mœ-o-te-leu'ton (-tē-lū'tŏn), *n.* [L. *homoeoteleuton* like ending, rime, Gr. ὁμοιοτέλευτον, prop. neut. of ὁμοιοτέλευτος ending alike; ὅμοιος like + τελευτή end.] The use or occurrence in writing of the same or similar endings near together, as in neighboring clauses or lines, whether happening by chance, or done purposely to give a rhythmical effect. *Homœoteleuton* is a frequent source of error in copied manuscripts.

ho'mœ-o-type', *or* **ho'me-o-** (hō'mē-ō-tīp'; hŏm'ē-), *n.* [*homœo-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* A specimen which has been carefully compared with and identified with an original or primary type.

ho'mo-gam'ic (hō'mō-găm'ĭk; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, homogamy.

ho-mog'a-mous (hō-mŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Characterized by homogamy.

ho-mog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμόγαμος married together; ὁμός the same + γαμος marriage.] **1**. *Evolution.* The interbreeding consequent upon some form of isolation or segregation of a group of individuals having a common character or characters differentiating them from those from which they are segregated. *Romanes.*
2. *Bot.* **a** State of having flowers alike throughout, as in the heads of cichoriaceous plants or the spikes of many sedges; — opposed to *heterogamy.* **b** Maturation of the stamens and pistils at the same period; — said of some perfect or monoclinous flowers, and opposed to *dichogamy.*

ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty (hō'mō-jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *homogénéité*, LL. *homogeneitas.*] Homogeneous character or quality.

ho'mo-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs; 277: *see* HOMO-), *a.* [Gr. ὁμογενής; ὁμός the same + γένος race, kind. See SAME; KIN.] **1**. Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature; — opposed to *heterogeneous*; as, *homogeneous* particles, elements, or principles.
2. *Math.* **a** Alike in nature and therefore comparable in size. **b** Of the same degree or dimensions in every term (in the symbols considered); as, a *homogeneous* equation.
3. *Biol.* Homogenous.
homogeneous coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **h. linear group**, *Alg.*, the group belonging to the linear transformation of one set of *n* variables into another. — **h. part** (of a continuum *C*), *Math.*, a perfect and connected continuum *H*, not the whole of *C*, having points *within* it and also *on* it, the latter forming its *boundary*, and such that if *a* and *b* are *within* it, there may be found a number *m* for every vicinity ϵ, however small, and points $p_1, p_2, \ldots p_m$, so that the vicinity of *a* contains p_1 and only points *within* *H*, and so for $p_1, p_2, \ldots p_m, b$. — **h. roof**, *Arch.*, a roof forming a solid shell of one material. — **h. strain**, *Physics*, a strain such that parallel lines drawn through the body before it will be parallel after it. — **h. whole.** See WHOLE.
— **ho'mo-ge'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ho'mo-ge'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

ho'mo-gen'e-sis (hō'mō-jĕn'ē-sĭs; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [*homo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* That method of reproduction in which the successive generations are alike, no alternation of generations (which see) taking place.

ho-mog'e-nous (hō-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [See HOMOGENY.] *Biol.* Having a resemblance in structure due to descent from a common progenitor; — applied to animals or plants, and to their parts. Opposed to *homoplastic.*

ho'mo-gen-tis'ic (hō'mō-jĕn-tĭz'ĭk; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *gentisin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, melting at 147° C., normally present in small amount in the urine and more abundant in cases of alkaptonuria. Chemically it is dihydroxyphenyl-acetic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2H$.

ho-mog'e-ny (hō-mŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμογένεια; ὁμός the same + γένος race, kind.] **1**. Homogeneity. *Obs.*
2. *Biol.* Correspondence between parts or organs due to descent from the same ancestral type; true homology; — opposed to *homoplasy* or *homoplasmy.* *Lankester.*

ho-mog'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμόγονος; ὁμός the same + γονος offspring.] *Bot.* The condition of having one kind of flowers with the andrœcium and gynœcium of uniform relative length; — opposed to *heterogony.* — **ho-mog'o-nous** (hō-mŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.* — **ho-mog'o-nous-ly**, *adv.*

hom'o-graph (hŏm'ō-grăf; hō'mō-; 277: *see* HOMO-), *n.* [Gr. ὁμογραφος with the same letters; ὁμός + γράφειν to write.] One of two or more words identical in orthography, but different in derivation and meaning; as, *fair*, market, and *fair*, beautiful; *lead*, to conduct, and *lead*, metal.

ho'mo-graph'ic (hō'mō-grăf'ĭk; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *-graphic.*] **1**. *Geom.* In one-to-one correspondence of points with each other; superimposable by central projections on planes. In such figures collinears correspond to collinears, and the cross ratios of two correspondent sets are equal (*Chasles*).
2. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, homographs.
3. Employing a single and separate character to represent each sound; — said of strictly phonetic spelling. Opposed to *heterographic.*
homographic substitution *or* **transformation.** = LINEAR SUBSTITUTION **b**.

ho-mog'ra-phy (hō-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1**. Homographic spelling.
2. *Geom.* One-to-one correspondence between two figures composed of the same kind of elements (points, lines, planes, or spaces); a homology, as of two figures in perspective.

ho-moi'o- (hō-moi'ō-). Combining form from Greek ὁμοιος, *like.* See HOMŒO-.

ho-moi'o-ther'mal (-ō-thûr'măl), **ho'me-o-**, *or* **ho'mœ-o-** (hō'mē-ō-; hŏm'ē-ō-), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιος like + *thermal.*] *Zoöl.* Preserving a uniform body temperature, in spite of variations in the surrounding medium, as warm-blooded animals; hence, equivalent to *warm-blooded.*

ho'moi-ou'si-a (hō'moi-ōō'sĭ-ȧ; -ou'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See HOMOIOUSIAN.] *Eccl.* Similar nature or substance; — applied by Homoiousians to the relation of Father and Son.

ho'moi-ou'si-an (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιούσιος, ὁμοιοούσιος, of like substance; ὁμοιος like + οὐσια the substance, being, essence.] *Eccl. Hist.* Holding, or pert. to the belief, that the Son was of like, but not of the same, essence or substance with the Father; — opposed to *homoousian.* — *n.* [*cap.*] One of the Semi-Arians of the 4th century, who were homoiousian in faith.

ho'mo-lat'er-al (hō'mō-lăt'ĕr-ăl; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *lateral.*] *Math.* **a** On the same side. **b** Homohedral.

ho-mol'o-gate (hō-mŏl'ō-gāt), *v. t.*; HO-MOL'O-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); HO-MOL'O-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [LL. *homologatus*, p. p. of *homologare* to homologate, Gr. ὁμολογεῖν to assent, agree. See HOMOLOGOUS.] **1**. *Civil Law.* To approve; allow; confirm; as, the court *homologates* a proceeding; specif., *Scots Law*, to ratify or validate (a document or transaction that is defective or informal).
2. To bring into consonance; to homologize. *Rare.*

ho-mol'o-gate, *v. i.* To be or act in accord or agreement.

ho-mol'o-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *homologation.*] *Civil & Scots Law.* Act of homologating; confirmation or ratification, as of a report, award, or defective instrument.

ho'mo-log'ic (hō'mō-lŏj'ĭk; hŏm'ō-) } *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, homology; homologous. — **ho'mo-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ho'mo-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; *see* HOMO-) }

ho-mol'o-gize (hō-mŏl'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To be or become homologous.

ho-mol'o-gize, *v. t.* To make homologous; specif., *Biol.*, to determine the existence of homology between, as parts.

hom'o-lo-gou'me-na (hŏm'ō-lō-gōō'mē-nȧ; -gou'mē-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὁμολογούμενα things conceded, p. pr. pass. of ὁμολογεῖν to concede. See HOMOLOGOUS.] The books of the New Testament usually called protocanonical; — disting. from *antilegomena.* See DEUTEROCANONICAL.

‖ **ho'mo an-ti'qua vir-tu'te ac fi'de** [L.] A man of the ancient virtue and fidelity. *Terence* (*Adelphi*, III. iii. 86–88)

ho'mo-bar'ic (hō'mō-băr'ĭk; hŏ'mō-), *a* [*homo-* + Gr. βάρος weight.] Of uniform weight.

ho'mo-car'pous, *a.* [*homo-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Bearing fruit all of one kind.

ho'mo-cat'e-gor'ic, *a.* [*homo-* + *categoric.*] Belonging to the same category.

ho'mo-cerc (hō'mō-sûrk; hŏm'ō-), *a.* *Zoöl.* Homocercal. — *n.* A homocercal fish.

ho'mo-cer-cal'i-ty (-sĕr-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* Homocercy.

ho'mo-cer'e-brin, *n.* [*homo-* + *cerebrin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance similar to, or identical with, cerebrin.

ho'mo-chro'ma-tism, *n.* [*homo-* + *chromatism.*] *Bot.* Uniformity of coloration or marking in flowers of the same species. Cf. HETEROCHROMATISM. — **ho'mo-chro-mat'ic**, *a.* [mochromous.

ho'mo-chro'mic, *a.* *Bot.* Ho-

ho-moch'ro-nous (hō-mŏk'rō-nŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. χρόνος time: cf. ὁμόχρονος contemporaneous.] *Biol.* Homœochronous.

Ho'mo-cœ'la (hō'mō-sē'lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *homo-* + Gr. κοῖλον a hollow] *Zoöl.* An order of calcareous sponges having the endoderm entirely of flagellate collared cells [HOMO-.

ho'mo-cre'o-sol, *n.* *Chem* See

ho'mo-dem'ic (hō'mō-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + *deme*, 2.] *Biol* Developed from the same deme.

hom'o-dox (hŏm'ō-dŏks), **hom'o-dox'i-an** (-dŏk'sĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ὁμόδοξος; ὁμός same + δόξα opinion.] Having the same opinion. *Obs.*

ho-mod'ro-mal (hō-mŏd'rō-măl), **hom'o-drome** (hŏm'ō-drōm; hō'mō-). *Bot.* Homodromous.

ho'mo-dy-nam'ic (hō'mō-dī-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-; hŏm'ō-), *a.* Homodynamous.

ho'mo-dy'na-mous (-dī'nȧ-mŭs; -dĭn'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* *Biol.* **a** Pertaining to, or characterized by, homodynamy. **b** Alike in controlling force.

ho'mo-dy'na-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοδύναμος of like power; ὁμός the same + δύναμις power.] *Biol.* The homology between metameres. [HOMOIAN.

ho-mœ'an (hō-mē'ăn). Var. of

ho-mœ'o-arch'y (hō-mē'ō-är'kĭ), *n.* [*homœo-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning.] Similarity of the beginnings of two neighboring words. Cf. HOMŒOTELEUTON.

ho'mœ-o-chro-mat'ic, *or* **ho'me-o-**, *n.* [*homœo-* + *chromatic.*] *Zoöl.* Of similar color. — **ho'mœ-o-chro'ma-tism**, *or* **ho'me-o-**, *n.*

ho'mœ-och'ro-nous, *or* **ho'me-o-** (hō'mē-ŏk'rō-nŭs; hŏm'ē-), *a.* [*homœo-* + Gr χρονος time.] *Biol* Appearing at the same age or period in life in the offspring as in the parent; — said of organs, traits, tendencies, etc.

ho'mœ-o-crys'tal-line, *or* **ho'me-o-**, *n.* [*homœo-* + *crystalline*] *Petrog.* Having the crystals of the constituent minerals equally developed; granitic.

ho'mœ-og'e-nous, *or* **ho'me-og'-** (hō'mē-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιογενής. See HOMŒO-; -GENOUS.] Of a similar kind. — **ho'mœ-o-gen'e-sis**, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.*

ho'mœ-om'er-æ (hō'mē-ŏm'ĕr-ē; hŏm'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL.] = HOMŒOMERY, 2.

ho'mœ-o-me-ri'a (-ō-mē-rī'ȧ; -mē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIÆ. [L.] = HOMŒOMERY. — **ho'mœ-o-me'ri-an** (-mē'rĭ-ăn), *n.* — **ho'mœ-o-me'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ho'mœ-o-path'ic, ho-mœ-op'a-thist, -op'a-thy, etc. Vars. of HOMEOPATHIC, etc.

ho'mœ-oph'o-ny, *or* **ho'me-oph'-** (hō'mē-ŏf'ō-nĭ; hŏm'ē-), *n.* [*homœo-* + *-phony.*] Similarity of sound.

ho'mœ-o-pla'si-a (-ō-plā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), **ho'mœ-op'la-sy** (-ŏp'lȧ-sĭ), *n.* [NL. *homœoplasia.* See HOMŒO-; -PLASIA.] *Med.* Formation of tissue similar to normal tissue. — **ho'mœ-o-plas'tic**, *a.*

ho'mœ-o-se'mant (hō'mē-ō-sē'măṅt; hŏm'ē-), *n.* [*homœo-* + Gr. σημαντός marked.] A word of nearly the same meaning as another word. *Rare.*

ho-mœ'o-sis, *or* **ho-me'o-** (hō-mē'ō-sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. ὁμοίωσις likeness.] *Biol.* The assumption by one of a series of parts of the characters proper to another member of the series.

ho-mœ'o-tel (hō-mē'ō-tĕl), *n.* = HOMŒOTELEUTON.

ho'mœ-o-ther'mal, *a.* = HOMOIOTHERMAL.

ho'mœ-ot'ic (hō'mē-ŏt'ĭk; hŏm'ē-), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pert. to homœosis.

ho'mœ-ot'o-py (hō'mē-ŏt'ō-pĭ; hŏm'ē-), *n.* [*homœo-* + Gr. τόπος place.] = HOMŒOTELEUTON.

ho'mœ-o-typ'i-cal, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-ō-tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*homœo-* + *typical.*] *Biol.* Designating mitosis distinguished by shortness of the chromosomes and irregular arrangement of the daughter chromosomes. *Flemming.*

ho'mœ-ou'si-a (hō'mē-ōō'sĭ-ȧ; -ou'sĭ-ȧ; hŏm'ē-). **ho'mœ-ou'si-an** (-ăn). Vars. of HOMOIOUSIA, -OUSIAN.

ho'mœ-o-zo'ic, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*homœo-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Biogeog.* Pertaining to or designating a region or regions throughout which the forms of life are the same or similar.

ho'mo-fo'cal, *a.* [*homo-* + *focal.*] *Math.* = CONFOCAL.

ho'mo-gan'gli-ate, *a.* [*homo-* + *gangliate.*] *Zoöl.* Having symmetrically arranged nervous ganglia, as the Articulata.

hom'o-gen (hŏm'ō-jĕn; hō'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*homo-* + *-gen.*] *Biol.* **a** A group having a common origin. **b** One of two or more homogenous organs or parts.

hom'o-gene (-jēn), *a.* [Cf. F. *homogène*, Gr. ὁμογενής.] Homogeneous. *Rare.*

hom'o-gene, *n.* One of a number that are homogeneous. *Rare.*

ho'mo-ge'ne-al (hō'mō-jē'nē-ăl; hŏm'ō-), *a.* Homogeneous. — *n.* A homogene. — **ho'mo-ge'ne-al-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*

ho'mo-ge'ne-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To make homogeneous. *Rare.*

ho'mo-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **-ge-net'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), **-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* = HOMOGENOUS.

ho-mog'e-nize (hō-mŏj'ē-nīz), *v. t.* To make homogeneous. *Rare.* — **ho-mog'e-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

hom'o-glot (hŏm'ō-glŏt; hō'mō-), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. γλῶττα tongue.] Of the same language. *Rare.* [Homogonous.

hom'o-gone (-gōn), *a.* *Bot.*

ho'mo-he'dral (hō'mō-hē'drăl; hŏm'ō-), *a* [*homo-* + Gr. ἕδρα side.] Having equal or corresponding faces; also, holohedral.

‖ **ho'mo ho'mi-ni lu'pus** (hŏm'ĭ-nī). [L.] Man is a wolf to man.

ho-moi'an (hō-moi'ăn), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιος like.] A Homoiousian.

ho-moi'o-chla-myd'e-ous (-ō-klȧ-mĭd'ē-ŭs). Var. of HOMOCHLAMYDEOUS.

ho-moi'o-me'ri-a, homoimerous, -omery, etc. Vars. of HOMŒOMERIA, etc. [OMERIC. *Obs.*

ho-moi'o-me'ri-ous, *a.* = HOMŒ-

ho-moi'op-to'ton (hō-moi'ŏp-tō'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ὁμοιόπτωτος in a like case; ὅμοιος like + πτωτός falling.] *Rhet.* A figure in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same inflection. *Obs.*

ho-moi'o-te-leu'tic (hō-moi'ō-tē-lū'tĭk), **ho-moi'o-te-leu'ton** (-tŏn). Vars. of HOMŒOTELEUTIC, HOMŒOTELEUTON.

ho-moi'o-ther'mous (-ō-thûr'mŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Homoiothermal.

ho'moi-ou'si-ous (hō'moi-ōō'sĭ-ŭs; hō'moi-ou'-), *a.* Homoiousian. *Rare.*

ho'mo-lec'i-thal (hō'mō-lĕs'ĭ-thăl; hŏm'ō-), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. λέκιθος yolk of an egg.] *Biol.* Having the yolk small in amount and nearly uniformly distributed; — said of certain eggs. Practically equiv. to *alecithal.* [*Obs.*

ho-mol'o-gal, *a.* Homologous.

ho-mol'o-gist (hō-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A student of homologies *Rare.*

ho-mol'o-giz'er (-jīz'ĕr), *n.* One who homologizes. [Homologue.

ho-mol'o-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [NL.]

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ho-mol'o-gous (hṓ-mŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμόλογος assenting, agreeing; ὁμός the same + λόγος speech, discourse, proportion, λεγειν to say, speak.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; specif.: **a** *Med.* Having the same structure as the normal tissue of the part; — said of morbid growths. **b** *Biol.* Corresponding in type of structure; exhibiting homology. See HOMOLOGY **b**. Cf. ANALOGOUS. **c** *Physiol. Chem.* Having the relation that exists between an immune serum and the particular species of bacterium by means of which it is prepared; as, a bacillus placed in its *homologous* serum. **d** *Chem.* Characterized by homology (see HOMOLOGY **c**); as, a *homologous* series; *homologous* compounds. **e** *Math.* (1) Related as two antecedents or two consequents in a proportion, or as any two corresponding parts of two similar figures. (2) *Modern Geom.* Being in homology; homologic. See HOMOLOGY.

homologous stimulus. *Physiol.* See STIMULUS.

hom'o-lo-graph'ic (hŏm'ō-lō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [See HOMALOGRAPHIC.] Preserving the mutual relations of parts, esp. as to size and form; maintaining proportions. — **homolographic projection**, a mapping of parts of the earth's surface so as to maintain the relative areas.

hom'o-logue (hŏm'ō-lŏg; 277: *see* HOMO-), *n.* [Cf. F. *homologue*, a. See HOMOLOGOUS.] That which is homologous to something else; as, the corresponding sides, etc., of similar polygons are the *homologues* of each other; the members or terms of a homologous series in chemistry are the *homologues* of each other; specif., *Biol.*, a part or organ exhibiting homology (see HOMOLOGY **b**) with some other part or organ. Cf. ANALOGY, ANALOGUE, *Biol.*

ho-mol'o-gy (hṓ-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμολογία agreement. See HOMOLOGOUS.] Quality of being homologous; relation of correspondence. Specif.: **a** *Math.* A one-to-one correspondence of two coplanar figures whereby the junction lines of correspondent points are copunctal in the *center of homology* and the junction points of correspondent lines are collinear on the *axis of homology.* **b** *Biol.* Correspondence in type of structure between parts or organs of different organisms due to differentiation by the process of evolution from the same or a corresponding part or organ of some remote ancestor; also, true correspondence in type of structure between different parts of the same individual. Distinguished from *analogy*, or resemblance in function (or sometimes also in form) between organs of different origin. The relation in structure between the leg and arm of a man, and that between the arm of a man, the fore leg of a horse, the wing of a bird, and the pectoral fin of a fish, are familiar examples of homology. **c** *Chem.* The relation existing between the compounds of a series whose successive members possess, in addition to similarity of structure, a regular difference in formula. It is usually attended by a regular variation in physical properties. Cf. HETEROLOGY. The term is used esp. with reference to series of carbon compounds in which the regular difference is CH_2, as the paraffins, CH_4, C_2H_6, C_3H_8, etc., or the fatty acids, CH_2O_2, $C_2H_4O_2$, $C_3H_6O_2$, etc. In an extended sense, chemical elements of the same group, as chlorine, bromine, and iodine, are said to be in *homology* with one another.

‖ **ho'mo men-su'ra** (hō'mō mĕn-sū'rȧ). [L.] Man the measure; — the doctrine that "man is the measure of all things," first propounded by Protagoras (about 481-411 B. C.) in the phrase πάντων χρημάτων μέτρον ἄνθρωπος, the idea being that things have meaning only in relation to human interest.

Psychology, pure and simple, has always . . . accepted, tacitly at least, the *homo mensura* doctrine. *James Ward.*

ho'mo-mor'phism (hō'mō-môr'fĭz'm; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* Lit., likeness in form; as: **a** *Biol.* = HOMOMORPHY. **b** *Bot.* State of having perfect flowers of only one type or kind; — opposed to *heteromorphism* or *heterogony.* See HETEROGONOUS DIMORPHISM, HETEROGONOUS TRIMORPHISM. **c** *Zoöl.* Similarity of the larva and the adult, as in insects which have only an incomplete metamorphosis; hemimetaboly. — **ho'mo-mor'phic** (-fĭk), **ho'mo-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

ho'mo-mor'phy (hō'mō-môr'fĭ; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Biol.* Similarity of form (esp. resemblance in external characters) with different fundamental structure; superficial resemblance between organisms of different groups.

hom'o-nym (hŏm'ō-nĭm; hō'mō-; 277; *see* HOMO-), *n.* Also **hom'o-nyme.** [Cf. F. *homonyme.* See HOMONYMOUS.] **1.** A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning, as *bare* and *bear.*
2. One of two or more persons or things having the same name; a namesake.
3. *Biol.* A name preoccupied by its earlier application to a different group of the same category and hence untenable under the law of priority. Thus *Abies alba* Michaux (1803) is a *homonym* of *Abies alba* Miller (1768). The former name applies to the American white spruce (*Picea canadensis*), the latter to the European silver fir (*Abies picea*).
Syn. — See SYNONYM.

hom'o-nym'ic (hŏm'ō-nĭm'ĭk; hō'mō-; *see* HOMO-), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being, homonyms.
2. *Music.* Having the same name, but different in mode. Thus, the scale or key of C major and that of C minor are *homonymic* scales or keys. *J. H. Cornell.*

ho-mon'y-mous (hṓ-mŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *homonymus*, Gr. ὁμώνυμος; ὁμός the same + ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα name. See SAME; NAME.] **1.** Having the same name or designation; — opposed to *heteronymous.*
2. Standing in the same relation; specif., *Optics*, pertaining to or designating uncrossed images of an object seen double. See DIPLOPIA.
3. Having the same sound, but different meaning; hence, equivocal; ambiguous.

ho-mon'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμία.] Homonymous state or character.

ho'mo-ou'si-a (hō'mō-ōō'sĭ-ȧ; -ou'sĭ-ȧ; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [NL. See HOMOOUSIAN.] *Eccl.* The same nature or substance; — applied by the Homoousians to the relation of Father and Son.

ho'mo-ou'si-an (hō'mō-ōō'sĭ-ăn; -ou'sĭ-ăn; hŏm'ō-; 277), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοούσιος; ὁμός the same + οὐσία being, essence, substance.] *Eccl. Hist:* Holding, in accordance with the Nicene Creed, that the Son is consubstantial with the Father; also, pert. to the belief or doctrine that so holds; — opposed to *homoiousian.* — *n.* [*cap.*] One of those who in the 4th century held the homoousian doctrine, accepting the Nicene Creed. — **Ho'mo-ou'si-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Ho'mo-ou'si-an-ist**, *n.*

hom'o-phene (hŏm'ō-fēn; hō'mō-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. φαινεσθαι to appear.] In speech reading by the deaf, a word that has the same appearance (with respect to the visible vocal organs) as another word, as *bat, mat, pat* — **ho-moph'e-nous** (hṓ-mŏf'ē-nŭs), *a.*

hom'o-phone (-fōn), *n.* (usually in *pl.*). [Cf. F. *homophone.* See HOMOPHONOUS.] **1.** A letter or character which expresses a like sound with another.
2. A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning and usually in spelling; as, *all* and *awl; bare* and *bear; rite, write, right,* and *wright.*

ho'mo-phon'ic (hō'mō-fŏn'ĭk; hŏm'ō-) }
ho-moph'o-nous (hṓ-mŏf'ō-nŭs) } *a.* [Gr. ὁμόφωνος; ὁμός the same + φωνή sound, tone: cf. F. *homophone.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** Orig., sounding alike; of the same pitch; unisonous; — opposed to *antiphonic.* **b** Of or pertaining to the style of music which has one predominating voice part or melody, the other parts merely supplying the harmonies; monodic; — opposed to *polyphonic.*
2. Having or representing the same sound; as, Greek φ and English *ph, bare* and *bear*, etc. Cf. HOMOPHONE.

ho-moph'o-ny (hṓ-mŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοφωνία: cf. F. *homophonie.*] Sameness of sound; quality of being homophonous. Specif.: **a** *Ancient Music.* Unison. **b** Monody; monophony; — opposed to *polyphony.* See HOMOPHONIC.

ho'mo-phyl'ic (hō'mō-fĭl'ĭk; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *a.* *Biol.* Relating to homophyly; belonging to the same race.

ho-moph'y-ly (hṓ-mŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. φυλή a clan.] Lit., sameness of race; hence: *Biol.* Resemblance due to common ancestry; — opposed to *homomorphy.* *Haeckel.*

hom'o-plast (hŏm'ō-plăst; hō'mō-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* *Biol.* **a** An idorgan composed of similar plastids; — opposed to *alloplast. Haeckel.* **b** One of two or more homoplastic parts.

ho'mo-plas'tic (hō'mō-plăs'tĭk; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *-plastic.*] **a** Of or pert. to homoplasy; as, *homoplastic* organs. **b** Of or relating to a homoplast.

ho-mop'la-sy (hṓ-mŏp'lȧ-sĭ; hō'mō-plăs'ĭ; hŏm'ō-), *n.* Also **ho'mo-plas'sy.** [*homo-* + *-plasy.*] *Biol.* Correspondence between parts or organs not due to their modification from a common ancestral type, but acquired independently; analogy; — the opposite of *homogeny.*

ho'mo-po'lar (hō'mō-pō'lȧr; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *polar.*] **a** Unipolar. **b** *Biol.* Having the poles of the primary axis alike.

homopolar dynamo, *Elec.*, an acyclic dynamo producing direct current without commutation; — called also *unipolar dynamo.* In one machine of this class the armature is an iron drum bearing 12 insulated cylindrical segments of copper, revolving at 1,200 revolutions per minute between two north poles projecting from the middles of two opposite sides of a field magnet resembling a square frame in shape.

Ho-mop'ter-a (hṓ-mŏp'tēr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *homo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* One of the two chief suborders of Hemiptera. It comprises the cicadas, lantern flies, leaf hoppers, spittle insects, tree hoppers, plant lice or aphids, psyllids, aleyrodids, and scale insects. Its members, when winged, may generally be distinguished by the uniform membranous texture of the fore wings, which are usually held back over the abdomen, slanting toward the sides in a rooflike position when the insect is at rest. — **ho-mop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ho-mop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

ho'mo-quin'ine (hō'mō-kwĭn'ĭn; -kwĭ-nēn'), *n.* Also **ho'mo-quin'in.** [*homo-* + *quinine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid resembling quinine, found in cinchona bark. It is a compound of quinine and cupreine.

ho'mor-gan'ic (hō'môr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + *organic.*] *Phon.* Formed or articulated by the same vocal organ or organs.

ho-mos'po-rous (hṓ-mŏs'pō-rŭs; hō'mō-spō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [*homo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* Having asexual spores of one kind only, as the Lycopodiaceæ and Equisetaceæ; — opposed to *heterosporous.* — **ho-mos'po-ry** (hṓ-mŏs'pō-rĭ), *n.*

ho'mo-styled' (hō'mō-stīld'), *a.* [*homo-* + *style.*] *Bot.* Having uniform styles; homogonous.

ho'mo-sty'lism (-stī'lĭz'm), *n.* *Bot.* Homogony; state of having homostyled flowers.

ho'mo-tax'is (hō'mō-tăk'sĭs; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [NL.; *homo-* + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] Similarity in arrangement; esp., *Geol.*, similarity in order of arrangement of fossiliferous deposits which are not necessarily contemporaneous. — **ho'mo-tax'i-al** (-tăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* — **ho'mo-tax'i-al-ly**, *adv.* — **ho'mo-tax'ic** (-sĭk), *a.*

ho'mo-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. θετός, verbal adj. fr. τιθέναι to place.] *Math.* Similar and similarly placed, as any two parallel plane sections of a cone.

homothetic figures, those that consist of pairs of points, P and P', Q and Q', in one-to-one correspondence, such that all junction lines PP', QQ', meet in a center of similitude O, and the *ratio of similitude* (that is, $\frac{OP}{OP'} = \frac{OQ}{OQ'}$) is *constant.* When O is on the same side of P and P', the figures are **directly homothetic**; when between P and P', they are **inversely homothetic.**

ho-mot'o-nous (hṓ-mŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *homotonus*, Gr. ὁμότονος; ὁμός the same + τόνος tone.] Of the same tenor or tone; without variation. — **ho-mot'o-nous-ly**, *adv.*

hom'o-type (hŏm'ō-tīp; hō'mō-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [*homo-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* **1.** That which has the same fundamental type of structure with something else; thus, the right arm is the *homotype* of the right leg; one arm is the *homotype* of the other, etc.
2. A homœotype.
— **ho'mo-typ'al** (hō'mō-tīp'ăl; hŏm'ō-), **ho'mo-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), **ho'mo-typ'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ho'mo-typ'y (hō'mō-tīp'ĭ; hŏm'ō-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [See HOMOTYPE.] *Biol.* The relation existing between homotypes; — used specif. by Haeckel to denote serial homology.

ho'mo-zy'gote (-zī'gōt; -zĭg'ōt), *n.* [*homo-* + *zygote.*] *Biol.* An animal or plant in which the characters are stable, having been received in the dominant form from both parents, or in the recessive form from both parents. Such an individual therefore breeds true to type. Cf. HETEROZYGOTE, and see MENDEL'S LAW. — **ho'mo-zy'gous** (-zī'gŭs), *a.*

hom'rai (hōm'rī), *n.* [Native name in Nepal.] A large hornbill (*Dichoceros bicornis*) of India and the Malay countries, having the casque large and hollowed above, and ending in two points in front. See HORNBILL, *Illust.*

ho-mun'cu-lus (hṓ-mŭŋ'kū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -CULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *homo* man.] A little man; a dwarf; a manikin. — **ho-mun'cu-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

hone (hōn), *n.* [AS. *hān* stone, akin to Icel. *hein*, OSw. *hen.*] **1.** A stone of a fine grit used for sharpening cutting instruments, and esp. for setting razors; also, an artificial stone or a slab covered with an abrading substance, used for the same purpose; a fine whetstone or oilstone.
2. An implement, usually resembling a light float (see FLOAT, *n.*, 5 **j**), for dressing and smoothing the surface of gravel and similar roads.

hone, *v. t.*; HONED (hōnd); HON'ING (hōn'ĭng). To sharpen or dress with a hone; as, to *hone* a razor.

hone (hōn), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *hogner* to grumble.] To grumble; pine; lament; long. *Dial. Eng. & Southern U. S.*

hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *a.* [ME. *honest, honeste, onest*, OF. *honeste, oneste*, F. *honnête*, L. *honestus*, fr. *honos, honor*, honor. See HONOR.] **1.** Held in honor or respect; also, worthy of honor; befitting an honorable place or condition; honorable; hence, creditable; suitable; decent. *Obs.*
2. Characterized by integrity or fairness and straightforwardness in conduct, thought, speech, etc.; upright; just; equitable; trustworthy; truthful; sincere; free from fraud, guile, or duplicity; not false; — said of persons and acts, and of things to which a moral quality is imputed; as, an *honest* judge or merchant; an *honest* statement; an *honest* bargain; an *honest* business; an *honest* book; an *honest* confession.

Look ye out among you seven men of *honest* report. *Acts* vi. 3.

3. Free from fraud or deception; genuine, full, unadulterated, or the like; as, *honest* measure; *honest* goods.

Behold what *honest* clothes you send forth to bleaching! *Shak.*

4. Open; frank; as, an *honest* countenance.
5. Chaste; faithful; virtuous. *Rare or Archaic.*

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shak.*

Syn. — Honorable, upright, faithful; equitable, fair, just; frank, candid, ingenuous; genuine, real. — HONEST, SIN-

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ho'mo-lo-gu'me-na. Var. of HOMOLOGOUMENA.
ho'mo-ly'sin (hō'mō-lī'sĭn; hŏm'ō-), *n.* See HÆMOLYSIN.
ho-mom'al-lous (hṓ-mŏm'ȧ-lŭs), **ho-mom'a-lous**, *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. μαλλός a lock of wool.] *Bot.* Uniformly curving to one side; — applied esp. to the leaves of certain mosses; — opposed to *heteromallous.*
ho-mom'er-al (hṓ-mŏm'ēr-ăl), **ho-mom'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. μέρος part.] Having all parts alike.
ho'mo-met'ri-cal, *a.* Having the same meter. — **ho'mo-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Ho'mo-mor'pha (hō'mō-môr'fȧ; hŏm'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See HOMOMORPHY.] *Zoöl.* The Hemimetabola.
‖ **ho'mo mul-ta'rum li'te-ra'rum** (lĭt'ē-rā'rŭm). [L.] A man of great learning, lit., many letters.
ho-mon'o-my (hṓ-mŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. νόμος law.] *Biol.* The homology of parts arranged on transverse axes. — **ho-mon'o-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* *Haeckel.*
‖ **ho'mo no'vus.** [L.] = NOVUS HOMO.
hom'o-ny. † HOMINY.
ho-mon'y-mous-ly, *adv.* of HOMONYMOUS.
ho'mo-ö-ki-ne'sis. Var. of HOMŒOKINESIS.
ho'mo-ör'gan, *n.* [*homo-* + *organ.*] = HOMOPLAST **a**. *Haeckel.*
Ho'mo-ou'si-ast, *n.* = HOMOOUSIAN. *Obs.* [of HOMOOUSIA.]
ho'mo-ou'sie, ho-mou'sie. Vars.
Ho'mo-ou'si-on (hō'mō-ōō'sĭ-ŏn; hō'mō-ou'-; hŏm'ō-), *n. & a.* [Also *l. c.*] Homoousian. *Rare.*
ho'mo-ou'si-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοούσιος.] Homoousian. *Rare.*
ho-mop'a-thy (hṓ-mŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοπάθεια; ὁμός same + πάθος suffering.] Sympathy. *R.*
ho'mo-pe'ri-od'ic, *a.* [*homo-* + *periodic.*] Of the same periods.
ho'mo-pet'al-ous, *a.* [*homo-* + *petalous.*] Having petals alike.
hom'o-phone (hŏm'ō-fōn; hō'mō-), *a.* Representing the same sound. *Rare.*
ho'mo-phy-ad'ic (hō'mō-fī-ăd'ĭk; hŏm'ō-), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. φυάς, -άδος, shoot.] *Bot.* Producing a single kind of shoot, as most species of *Equisetum;* — opposed to *heterophyadic.*
ho'mo-phyl'lous, *a.* [*homo-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Bearing leaves all of one kind.
ho-mop'la-sis (hṓ-mŏp'lȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Homoplasy.
ho'mo-plas'mic (hō'mō-plăz'mĭk; hŏm'ō-), *a.* *Biol.* Homoplastic.
ho'mo-plas'my (hō'mō-plăz'mĭ; hŏm'ō-), *n.* [See HOMO-; -PLASMA.] *Biol.* Homoplasy.
ho'mo-plat, *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. ὦμος shoulder + πλατύς broad.] Scapula. *Obs.*
ho'mo-pol'ic (hō'mō-pŏl'ĭk; hŏm'ō-), *a.* *Biol.* = HOMOPOLAR.
ho-mop'ter (hṓ-mŏp'tēr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Homoptera.
hom-or'gan (hŏ-môr'găn). Var. of HOMOÖRGAN.
Ho'mo-ro'ka (hō'mō-rō'kä), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* = MARDUK.
ho'mo-ros-an'i-line, *n.* Also -lin. *Org. Chem.* See ROSANILINE.
ho'mo-seis'mal, *a. & n.* [*homo-* + *seismal.*] = COSEISMAL.
ho'mo-sex'u-al'i-ty, *n.* [*homo-* + *sexuality.*] *Med.* Morbid sexual passion for one of the same sex. — **ho'mo-sex'u-al**, *a.*
Ho-mos'te-us (hṓ-mŏs'tē-ŭs), *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of very large Devonian fishes of the group Arthrodira, having slender toothless jaws.
ho'mo-sty'lic (hō'mō-stī'lĭk; hŏm'ō-), **ho'mo-sty'lous** (-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Homostyled.
ho'mo-sty'ly (hō'mō-stī'lĭ; hŏm'ō-), *n.* *Bot.* Homostylism.
‖ **ho'mo su'i ju'ris** (hō'mō sū'ī jōō'rĭs). [L.] A man who is sui juris (which see).
‖ **ho'mo sum; hu-ma'ni ni'hil** (*or* **nil**) **a me a'li-e'num pu'to.** [L.] I am a man; I deem nothing that relates to man a matter foreign to myself. *Terence* (*Heauton Timoroumenos*, I. i. 25).
ho'mo-sys-tem'ic, *a.* [*homo-* + *systemic.*] Belonging to the same system.
ho'mo-tac'tic (hō'mō-tăk'tĭk; hŏm'ō-), *a.* = HOMOTAXIAL.
ho'mo-tat'ic (-tăt'ĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. τάσις stress.] *Mech.* Designating, or pert. to, a stress that is everywhere of equal intensity.
ho'mo-tax'e-ous (-tăk'sē-ŭs), *a.* Homotaxic.
ho'mo-tax'i-a (-tăk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Homotaxis.
ho'mo-tax'y (hō'mō-tăk'sĭ; hŏm'ō-), *n.* Homotaxis.
ho'mo-ther'mic (-thûr'mĭk), **ho'mo-ther'mous** (-mŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. θέρμη heat.] *Zoöl.* Homoiothermal.
ho-moth'e-ty (hṓ-mŏth'ē-tĭ), *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. τιθέναι to place.] *Math.* Like placement: state or character of being homothetic.
ho'mo-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See HOMOTONOUS.] Homotonous.
ho-mot'o-ny (hṓ-mŏt'ō-nĭ), *n.* Uniform tone. *Rare.*
ho'mo-top'ic (hō'mō-tŏp'ĭk; hŏm'ō-), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. τόπος place.] *Biol.* Pert. to the same or corresponding places, or parts.
‖ **ho'mo tri'um lit'te-ra'rum.** [L.] Man of three letters, i. e., *f, u, r*, which spell the Latin for thief: a thief. *Plautus* (*Aulularia*, II. iv. 46).
ho-mot'ro-pal (hṓ-mŏt'rō-păl), *a.* *Bot.* Homotropous.
ho-mot'ro-pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + *-tropous:* cf. F. *homotrope.*] *Bot.* Having the radicle directed toward the hilum, as in most anatropous seeds; — opposed to *antitropous.*
‖ **ho'mo u'ni-us li'bri.** [L.] A man of (learned in) one book.
ho-mou'si-an (hṓ-mōō'sĭ-ăn; -mou'-), *a.* Homoousian. — **Ho'mo-ou'si-an, Ho-mou'si-an-ist**, *n.*
‖ **ho-mun'ci-o** (hṓ-mŭn'shĭ-ō; -sĭ-ō), *n.* [L. dim. of *homo, hominis*, man.] A homunculus.
ho-mun'cle (hṓ-mŭŋ'k'l; hō'mŭŋ-), **ho-mun'cule** (hṓ-mŭŋ'kūl), *n.* A homunculus.
ho'mu-rai (hō'mōō-rī). Var. of HOMRAI.
hom'y, home'y (hōm'ĭ), *a.* Pert. to home; homelike. *Colloq.*
hon. † HONE, delay.
Hon. *Abbr.* Honorable; honorary.
honble. *Abbr.* Honorable.
hond. † HOUND.
hond. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAND.
Hond. *Abbr.* Honored.
honde. † ANDE.
honde. Obs. pl. of HAND.
hon'del. † HANDLE.
honde-selle. † HANDSEL.
hondhabbing. † HANDHABEND.
hondhwile, hondhwule. † HANDWHILE.
hondiwerke. † HANDIWORK.
hon'dle. † HANDLE, *v.*
hon'doo, hon'dou (hŏn'dōō), *n.* [Sp. *honda* sling.] The loop in the end of a lariat through which the running part goes. *Western U. S.*
hon'dred. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HUNDRED.
hond'som. † HANDSOME.
Hon-du'ras bark (hŏn-dōō'răs). [After *Honduras*, Central America.] Cascara amarga.
hone. † HOE, HOUVE, HOVE.
hone. Var. of HOW, a hill.
hone, *n. & v.* [ME. *honen*, v., of uncert. origin.] Delay. *Obs.*
hone, *n.* A swelling, as a tumor. *Obs. & R.*
honement. † OINTMENT.
honerous. † ONEROUS.

CERE come into comparison as expressing freedom from dissimulation or deceit, esp. in speech (see FRANK). HONEST expresses absence of intent to deceive, and implies candor, fairness, straightforwardness; as, an *honest* confession, statement of facts. SINCERE suggests rather more strongly desire to conform to the truth, and characterizes an object as heartfelt, often as genuine or real; as, a *sincere* avowal of friendship, declaration of principle. But one may be both *honest* and *sincere* and yet mistaken. Cf. FAIR, BLUFF.

His [Goldsmith's] life, and his writings, which are the *honest* expression of it. *Thackeray.*

There is no doubt that he [Burns] entered on this new period of his life with a *sincere* determination to do right. *Stevenson.*

When he [Hamlet] declared that it was such a love as forty thousand brothers could not equal, he spoke *sincerely* indeed, but not truly. *A. C. Bradley.*

Honest Abe (āb), an affectionate sobriquet of Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States.

hon′est (ŏn′ĕst), *v. t.* [L. *honestare* to honor: cf. OF. *honester.*] To make honest, or honorable; to honor. *Obs.*

hone′stone′ (hōn′stōn′), *n.* A stone suitable for making hones for sharpening; also, a hone ready for use.

hon′es-ty (ŏn′ĕs-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *honeste, oneste,* honor, OF. *honesté, onesté,* L. *honestas.* See HONEST, *a.*] **1.** Quality or state of being honest; specif.: **a** Honor; honorableness; suitableness; decency; also, generosity; liberality. *Obs.* **b** Fairness and straightforwardness of conduct, speech, etc.; probity; integrity; sincerity; truthfulness; freedom from fraud or guile.

A . . . peaceable life in all godliness and *honesty* 1 *Tim.* ii. 2.

c Chastity. *Rare or Archaic.* *Shak.*

2. Honorable people. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Bot.* **a** Satinpod (*Lunaria*). **b** Virgin's-bower. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Uprightness, trustworthiness, faithfulness, equity, justice, fairness. — HONESTY, HONOR, INTEGRITY, PROBITY agree in the idea of uprightness. HONESTY is the general term for freedom from fraud or imposture; HONOR, as here compared (see REPUTATION), adds to *honesty* the implication of high-mindedness or a nice sense of allegiance to the standards of one's profession, calling, or position; as, to rely on the *honesty* of a servant, of a tradesman, a man of scrupulous *honesty;* business *honor* is the foundation of trade; "*Honesty* is the best policy" (*Proverb*); cf. "*Honor* among thieves" (*Proverb*). INTEGRITY denotes uprightness or incorruptibility, esp. in the execution of trusts; PROBITY is tried integrity; as, "his unimpeachable *integrity* as treasurer of a widows' and orphans' fund" (*Hawthorne*); cf. "For intellectual *integrity* he [Huxley] was a spotless Sir Galahad" (*J. Fiske*); "That sort of *probity* and disinterestedness which such men as Bailey possess, does hold and grasp the tiptop of any spiritual honors that can be paid to anything in this world" (*Keats*). See RECTITUDE, HONEST, JUSTICE, FAIR.

hon′ey (hŭn′ĭ), *n.* [ME. *honi, huni,* AS. *hunig;* akin to OS. *honeg,* D. & G. *honig,* OHG. *honag, honang,* Icel. *hunang,* Sw. *håning,* Dan. *honning.*] **1.** A sweet viscid material elaborated in the honey sac of bees of various kinds out of the nectar of flowers, and stored up in the nest or hive (cf. HONEYCOMB) to serve as food for the colony, esp. during the winter. With certain wild animals and with man honey is a favorite article of food. Its flavor and color depend largely on the plants from which the nectar is gathered, that of clover being especially esteemed. Bees will also carry off other sweet liquids for honey making, as sugar sirup, but not without impairing the quality of the honey. Honey consists principally of a mixture, in varying proportions, of sugars (glucose, fructose, and cane sugar) with a little water. The term *honey* is extended to various other sweet fluids, as to the nectar of flowers, and that collected or elaborated by various other insects (cf. HONEY ANT, HONEYDEW).

2. Honeylike quality or character.

The *honey* of his language. *Shak.*

3. Sweet one; — a term of endearment. *Shak.*

4. A sirupy liquid of honeylike flavor; — with an attributive; as, maple *honey,* or maple sirup.

5. Short for HONEY LOCUST.

hon′ey, *a.* Resembling honey; sweet; hence, dear; precious.

hon′ey (hŭn′ĭ), *v. t.;* HON′EYED or HON′IED (-ĭd); HON′EY-ING. **1.** To make sweet, as with honey.

2. To make (speech, language, etc.) affectedly endearing or intimate; hence, to use fondly condescending or obsequious language toward.

Canst thou not *honey* me with fluent speech? *Marston.*

hon′ey, *v. i.* To be gentle, agreeable, or coaxing; to talk fondly; to use endearments; also, to be or become obsequious or condescending; to fawn. "*Honeying* and making love." *Shak.*

Honeying at the whisper of a lord. *Tennyson.*

honey ant. Any of certain small ants of the genus *Myrmecocystus* found in the southwestern United States and in Mexico, living in subterranean nests. Some of the workers serve as receptacles for the storage of honey obtained from a gall found on oak leaves, their abdomens becoming greatly distended. They are believed to regurgitate the honey when needed and feed the rest. In Australia and South Africa similar habits occur in ants of other genera.

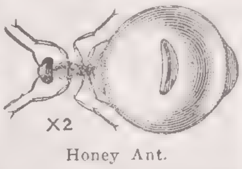

Honey Ant.

honey balm. A sweet-scented mint (*Melittis melissophyllum*) of central and southern Europe.

honey bear. **a** The kinkajou. **b** The sloth bear.

hon′ey-bee′ (hŭn′ĭ-bē′), *n.* Any of certain social honey-producing bees of *Apis* and allied genera, as *Melipona* or *Trigona;* commonly, *Apis mellifera* (syn. *A. mellifica*), a native of Europe, kept for its honey and wax in most parts of the world. *A. mellifera* has escaped and is found wild in many regions, including North America. Several varieties of this species, differing more or less in color, size, disposition, etc., are kept, as the common **black, brown, or German, race,** which is hardy but difficult to manage on account of its temper, and the yellow **Italian race** and gray **Carniolan race,** which are preferred and extensively kept in the United States on account of their gentleness and honey-producing qualities. The honeybee raises its brood and stores up its honey in the cells of a comb (see HONEYCOMB) of wax. A normal colony consists of a fertile female, or *queen,* some males, or *drones,* which are stingless and do no work, and many (commonly several thousand) infertile females, or *workers,* which gather and prepare the food, produce the wax, build the comb, tend and feed the queen and young, and guard the hive or nest. Colonies are multiplied by *swarming* (see 4th SWARM, 1).

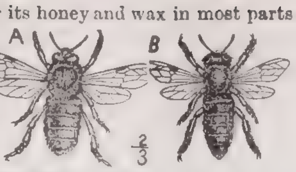

Honeybee. *A* Male or Drone; *B* Queen; *C* Worker.

hon′ey-ber′ry (hŭn′ĭ-bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of either of two trees having sweetish berries; also, either of the trees: **a** An Old World hackberry (*Celtis australis*). **b** In the West Indies, the genip (*Melicocca bijuga*).

honey bread. The carob; also, its fruit.

honey buzzard. A European hawk (*Pernis apivorus*) related to the kites, which feeds on insects, small reptiles, etc., often tearing up nests of wasps and bumblebees to eat their larvæ. Related species occur in Eastern countries.

hon′ey-comb′ (-kōm′), *n.* [AS. *hunigcamb.* See HONEY; 1st COMB.] **1.** A mass of cells composed of wax (cf. BEESWAX) built by bees in their nest or hive to contain their brood and stores of pollen and honey. The cells are built of hexagonal prismatic form, which is the most economical of space and material. The free surfaces of the combs are nearly or quite vertical, the long axes of the cells horizontal or nearly so. Capillary attraction holds the honey in the cells until they are sealed. The size of the cells varies according to their use. With the common honeybee, cells for raising workers average 28, those for drones 18, to the square inch of surface, while those for queens are large and irregular, projecting from the surface of the comb.

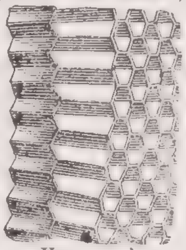
Honeycomb.

2. Any substance, as cast iron, worm-eaten wood, tripe, etc., having cells suggesting a honeycomb.

3. Honeycomb work; honeycombed effect or character.

4. Sweet one; — a term of endearment. *Obs.*

hon′ey-comb′, *v. t. & i.* To make or cause to be, or to become, full of holes or cavities like a honeycomb, or marked with a pattern resembling that of a honeycomb.

Each bastion was *honeycombed* with casements. *Motley.*

hon′ey-comb′, *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, honeycomb; esp., having a pattern resembling that of honeycomb; as, a *honeycomb* quilt; a *honeycomb* radiator.

honeycomb coral, any fossil coral of *Favosites* or other allied genus. — **h. moth,** the bee moth. — **h. ringworm,** *Veter.,* a fungus disease affecting the skin of horses, characterized by closely aggregated, dry, yellowish crusts, which produce severe itching; favus. — **h. stitch.** See SMOCKING. — **h. stomach,** the reticulum of a ruminant. — **h. stone,** a honeycomb coral. — **h. tetter,** *Med.,* favus.

honey creeper. Any of numerous species of small bright-colored oscine birds constituting the family Cœrebidæ, found in tropical and subtropical America, especially numerous in the West Indies.

hon′ey-dew′ (hŭn′ĭ-dū′), *n.* **1. a** The saccharine exudate found on the leaves of many plants in hot weather. It is sometimes caused by the punctures of aphids or scale insects, more rarely by fungi, and occasionally by excessive turgescence. **b** A sweet, honeylike secretion produced by many homopterous insects (aphids, leaf hoppers, psyllids, etc.) which is eagerly sought for as food by ants, and also used by bees, wasps, and other insects (see APHID). Some kinds of ants carefully tend colonies of aphids for the sake of the honeydew they produce.

2. A kind of tobacco moistened with molasses.

3. Honey or a substance having a sweetness and fragrance suggestive of honey.

honey eater, *or* **honey sucker.** Any of numerous oscine birds constituting the family Meliphagidæ, confined with one exception to the Australian region (including New Zealand and Oceanica). The bill is thin, curved, and usually rather long, the tongue is commonly long and protrusible, with a brushlike tip, and capable of being rolled into a kind of tube adapted for extracting nectar and small insects from flowers. Well-known species are the wattlebirds of Australia, and the bell bird, stitch bird, and friar bird of New Zealand. The name is sometimes applied to birds of other related families.

honey flower. Any of several flowers yielding honey copiously; as: **a** Any species of *Melianthus.* **b** Either of the Australian proteaceous shrubs *Protea mellifera* and *Lambertia formosa.* **c** The bee orchis.

honey garlic. A species of garlic (*Allium dioscoridis*) of southern Europe and the Orient; — so named from the nectaries, or honey pores, of the flowers.

honey guide. Any of several small plainly colored non-passerine birds constituting the genera *Indicator* and *Prodotiscus,* inhabiting Africa, the Himalayas, and the East Indies. They form a subfamily, Indicatorinæ, of the family Capitonidæ. The honey guides are named from their remarkable habit of leading men or animals to the nests of bees, though sometimes the object of their attraction turns out to be a leopard, snake, or other animal.

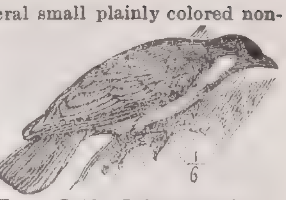

Honey Guide (*Indicator major*).

honey locust. **a** An ornamental North American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), bearing spines on the trunk and having bipinnate leaves with racemes of small greenish flowers succeeded by very large flat pods. **b** The clammy locust (*Robinia viscosa*). **c** The common or black locust (*R. pseudacacia*). **d** The mesquite.

hon′ey-moon′ (hŭn′ĭ-mo͞on′), *n.* The first month or so after marriage; now, usually, the holiday spent by a couple after marriage, before settling down; — orig. with reference to the phases of the moon, which is no sooner full than it begins to wane. Hence jocularly: *honeymoonlight, honeymoonshine, honeymoonstruck.* — **hon′ey-moon′,** *v. i.*

hon′ey-mouthed′ (-mouthd′; -moutht′), *a.* Soft or sweet in speech; persuasive.

honey plant. **a** Any species of *Hoya.* **b** Garden balm. **c** An Australian epacridaceous plant (*Richea scoparia*).

hon′ey-pot′, *n.* **1.** A pot for honey, as one of wax made by some wild bees.

2. *pl.* A game in which a child (called the *honey-pot*) with his hands clasped under his hams is swung backward and forward by his arms until his grip relaxes, to find his weight, which is reckoned at a pound for each swing.

3. The flower head of a South African shrub (*Protea cynaroides*), which when open is shaped like a pot and consists of an involucre of showy bracts subtending a head of small flowers abounding in honey. *South Africa.*

honey sac. In bees, the crop, or distention of the esophagus, in which the honey (which see) is elaborated.

hon′ey-suck′le (hŭn′ĭ-sŭk′′l), *n.* [ME. *hunisuccle, honysocle,* AS. *hunisūce* privet. See HONEY; SUCK.] **1.** Clover, or its flowers. *Obs.*

2. Any caprifoliaceous shrub of the genus *Lonicera.* Most honeysuckles are ornamental, and many species are in cultivation. A few form erect bushes, but the majority are twining vines. They have tubular white, yellow, or red fragrant flowers, the corolla usually strongly two-lipped. See LONICERA.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera caprifolium*).

3. Any of several other fragrant-flowered shrubs; — usually with qualifying adjective or attributive; as, the bush *honeysuckle* (*Diervilla*); the swamp *honeysuckle,* or azalea (*Azalea viscosa*); the pinkster flower (*A. nudiflora*), the columbine (*Aquilegia*), etc.

4. In Australia: **a** Any shrub or tree of the genus *Sirmuellera.* **b** = HONEY FLOWER **b.**

5. In New Zealand, the proteaceous tree *Knightia excelsa.*

hon′ey-sweet′ (-swēt′), *a.* [AS. *hunigswēte.*] Sweet as honey.

honey tube. One of a pair of small tubes borne on the dorsal part of one of the abdominal segments of many aphids, and formerly believed to secrete honeydew.

hon′ey-wort′ (hŭn′ĭ-wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any European boraginaceous plant of the genus *Cerinthe,* often cultivated for the flowers, which yield much honey. **b** The crosswort; — so called from the fragrance of its flowers.

hong (hŏng), *n.* [Chin. *hang*², Canton dialect *hong,* a mercantile house, factory.] An establishment or factory for foreign trade in China, as formerly at Canton; a succession of office rooms or buildings, with a common passage, used for business or storage. Hence: The corporation of Chinese merchants at Canton that had the monopoly of European trade before the treaty of Nanking, 1842.

Hon′i-ton (hŏn′ĭ-tŭn), *n.* A town in Devonshire, England. **Honiton lace,** a beautiful pillow lace, chiefly made in Honiton, Eng. It is made mostly in two forms: **Honiton appliqué,** which has flower sprigs attached to a net ground; **Honiton guipure,** consisting of large sprigs united by bars or other lace stitches. — **H. silk,** a kind of fine, pliable, twisted embroidery silk, usually white or cream color, used esp. in Honiton work. — **H. work,** a kind of Honiton-silk embroidery made of lace braid attached to linen by buttonhole stitch.

honk (hŏŋk), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The cry of a wild goose, or a sound resembling, or likened to, it.

honk, *v. i.;* HONKED (hŏŋkt); HONK′ING. To utter or make a honk or honks.

hon′or, hon′our (ŏn′ĕr), *n.* [ME. *honor, honour, honur, onour, onur,* OF. *honor, onor, honur, onur, honour, onour,* F. *honneur,* fr. L. *honor, honos.*] **1** Esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation; manifestation of respect or reverence; hence, fame; credit; good name; reputation.

A prophet is not without *honor,* save in his own country. *Matt.* xiii. 57.

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hon′es-tate, *v. t.* [L. *honestatus,* p. p. of *honestare.*] To make honorable; honor. *Obs.* — **hon′es-ta′tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

ho-nes′te-tee, *n.* [Cf. OF. *honesteté.*] Honesty; honorableness. *Obs.*

hon′est-ly, *adv.* of HONEST.

hon′est-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hone′wort′ (hōn′wûrt′), *n.* Any of several apiaceous plants, esp. the stone parsley (*Sison amomum*), *Deringa canadensis, Apinella vulgaris,* etc.; — said to be so called because of their former popular use as remedies for hones.

honey badger. A ratel.

honey bag. = HONEY SAC.

hon′ey-balls′ (hŭn′ĭ-bôlz′), *n. pl.* The nectar-yielding flower heads of the buttonbush. *Southern U. S.*

honey bell. An African sterculiaceous shrub (*Mahernia verticillata*), cultivated for its sweet honey-yellow flowers.

honey bird. **a** A honey guide. **b** A honey eater.

honey blob. The gooseberry. *Scot.*

honey bloom. The spreading dogbane (*Apocynum androsæmifolium*).

honey bottle. The blossom of a heath (*Erica tetralix*). *Eng.*

honey cherry. A variety of late cherry with small, roundish, very sweet, yellow and red fruit.

honey clover. The white melilot.

Honeycomb, Will. An old beau, one of the members of the "Spectator" club. He is distinguished for his knowledge of fashions and of femininity.

hon′ey-comb′ing (hŭn′ĭ-kōm′-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HONEYCOMB.

hon′ey-dewed′ (-dūd′), *a.* Covered with honeydew.

hon′ey-drop′ (-drŏp′), *n.* A drop of honey or honeydew.

hon′eyed (hŭn′ĭd), *p. p.* of HONEY. — **hon′eyed-ly,** *adv.* — **hon′eyed-ness,** *n.*

honey eucalypt. A yellow-flowered eucalypt (*Eucalyptus melliodora*).

hon′ey-fall′, *n.* Honeydew. *Obs.*

honey fly. A honeybee. *Obs.*

hon′ey-fo′gle (hŭn′ĭ-fō′g′l), **-fu′g'e** (-fū′g′l), *v. t.* To cajole; wheedle. *Slang, U. S.* [or R.

hon′ey-ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*

honey gland. *Bot.* A nectary.

honey kite. The honey buzzard.

hon′ey-less, *a.* See -LESS.

hon′ey-lipped′ (hŭn′ĭ-lĭpt′), *a.* Honey-mouthed.

honey lotus. The white melilot.

honey mark. A mole (on the skin). *Obs.* [mesquite.

honey mesquite. The common

hon′ey-month′, *n.* A honeymoon. *Obs.*

honey moth. The bee moth.

hon′ey-pod′, *n.* The honey, or common, mesquite.

honey ratel. A ratel.

honey shucks. = HONEY LOCUST **a.** *Southern U. S.*

honeysocle. † HONEYSUCKLE.

hon′ey-sops′, *n. pl.* Sops made of bread and honey; — also used as a term of endearment. *Obs.*

hon′ey-stalks′, *n. pl.* The stalks of white clover.

honey stomach. = HONEY SAC.

hon′ey-stone′, *n.* = MELLITE.

hon′ey-suck′, *n.* Honeysuckle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

honey sucker. = HONEY EATER.

honeysuckle apple. = SWAMP APPLE.

honeysuckle clover. The white clover. *Dial. Eng.*

hon′ey-suck′led (hŭn′ĭ-sŭk′′ld), *a.* Covered with honeysuckles.

honeysuckle grass. The honeysuckle clover.

honeysuckle ornament. The Greek anthemion.

honeysuckle tree **a** Any honeysuckle of erect growth. **b** = HONEYSUCKLE, 4 **a.**

honeysuckle trefoil. The red clover. *Dial Eng.*

hon′ey-sweet′, *n.* The meadowsweet. *Dial. Eng.*

hon′ey-tongued′ (-tŭngd′), *a.* Sweet-mouthed.

hon′ey-ware′, *n.* Badderlocks.

honey weasel. A ratel.

Hon′ey-wood′, *n.* The foolishly generous and self-denying hero of Goldsmith's comedy "The Good-Natured Man."

hon′ey-wood′, *n.* A Tasmanian asteraceous shrub (*Bedfordia salicina*).

honful. † HANDFUL. [HANG.

hong. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

hongement. † HANGMENT.

hon′ger, hon′gry. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of HUNGER, HUNGRY.

hongien. † HANG.

hongur. † HUNGER.

honi. † HONEY. [of HONEY.

hon′ied (hŭn′ĭd), *pret. & p. p.*

hon′i-ly (hŭn′ĭ-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Like honey. *Obs. or R.*

hon′ish (hŭn′ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *honir,* F. *honnir.*] **1.** To dishonor; destroy. *Obs.* 2. Illtreat; starve. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **ho′ni** (*mod.* **hon′ni**) **soit qui mal y pense′** (ō′nē swȧ kē mȧl ē päNs′). [F.] Shamed be he who thinks evil of it; — motto of the Order of the Garter, being a reputed remark of Edward III. when (c. 1344) he tied upon his own leg the Countess of Salisbury's garter, which had fallen off while he danced with her.

honk′er, *n.* One that honks; a wild goose, esp. the Canada goose. *Colloq.* [whetstone.

honne. † HEN, hence; HONE,

honnour. † HONOR.

I J K L M

2. That which rightfully attracts esteem, respect, or consideration, as dignity, courage, fidelity ; esp., excellence of character ; high moral worth ; nobleness ; specif., in men, integrity ; uprightness ; trustworthiness ; in women, purity ; chastity. From the conception of *virtue* that of *honor* is chiefly distinguished as connoting the virtues especially associated with rank, station, or profession ; thus, "military honor" primarily denotes courage and fidelity, "business honor" denotes honesty and trustworthiness. *Honor* thus carries with it the notion of social obligation, and in societies having a caste organization, as in feudal societies, it often implies primarily a strict observance of caste obligations and in particular of the obligation not to bring disgrace upon persons of the same caste. Doubtless from its long association with feudal militarism is derived the conception that a lapse from honor is to be atoned only by death or by duel (see CODE OF HONOR), and the military and chivalric associations have given the word its distinctive reference to public recognition of conformance to the standard of conduct, courage, and good faith appropriate to one's station ; as in the phrases : "national honor," nearly equivalent to "national good faith and self-respect ;" "word of honor," a promise given or a statement made at the stake of one's standing ; an "honorable peace" or an "honorable surrender," one in which the courage and proper conduct of the party in question is beyond dispute. Cf. NOBLESSE OBLIGE, BUSHIDO.

I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not *honor* more. *Lovelace*

3. A nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with course of life correspondent thereto ; strict conformity to the duty imposed by conscience, position, or privilege.

If by *honor* is meant anything distinct from conscience, 't is no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. *Rogers.*

4. That to which esteem or consideration is paid ; distinguished position ; high rank.

I have given thee . . . both riches, and *honor*. 1 *Kings* iii. 13

5 A token of esteem paid to worth ; a mark of respect ; a ceremonial sign of consideration ; as, he wore an *honor* on his breast ; civil *honors*. "Funeral *honors*." *Dryden.*
6. A title applied to the holders of certain honorable civil offices ; as, His *Honor* the Mayor. See HONORABLE, 6.
7. A cause of respect and fame ; a glory ; an excellency ; an ornament ; as, he is an *honor* to his nation.
8. *Eng. Feudal Law.* A holding of a large amount of land including a number of manors ; also, the seignorial franchise or jurisdiction annexed to it.

To describe the wide lands held of the king by one of his mightier tenants the terms *honor* and barony were used. Between these terms we can draw no hard line ; *honor* seems generally reserved for the very largest complexes of lands, and perhaps we may say that every *honor* was deemed a barony, while not every barony was usually called an *honor*. *Pollock & Mait.*

9. *pl.* Academic distinctions ; as, *honors* in classics.
10. *pl. Whist.* The ace, king, queen, and jack of trumps. The ten and nine are sometimes called *Dutch honors*.
11. *Golf.* The privilege of playing first from the tee.
12. A statement on one's honor ; word of honor. *Archaic.*
Syn. — See REPUTATION, HONESTY.
honor, *or* **honour, bright!** An assurance of truth or fidelity. *Colloq.* — **honors**, *or* **honours, are easy**, *Card Playing*, said when each side has an equal number of honors, in which case they are not counted as points ; hence, fig., there is no advantage between rivals or contestants. — **honors**, *or* **honours, of war**, *Mil.*, distinctions or privileges granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out from a camp or town armed and with colors flying.

hon'or, hon'our (ŏn'ẽr), *v. t.* ; HON'ORED (-ẽrd), HON'OURED ; HON'OR-ING, HON'OUR-ING. [ME. *honouren*, *onouren*, OF. *honorer*, *honourer*, F. *honorer*, fr. L. *honorare*, fr. *honor*, n.] **1**. To regard or treat with honor, esteem, or respect ; specif., to show honor toward or respect for by rendering due obedience and courtesy ; also, as used of the Supreme Being, to reverence ; adore ; worship.

Honor thy father and thy mother. *Ex.* xx. 12.
That all men should *honor* the Son. *John* v. 23.
It is a custom
More *honor'd* in the breach than the observance. *Shak.*

2. To raise to distinction or notice ; to bestow honor upon ; to elevate in rank or station ; to dignify ; ennoble ; exalt ; glorify ; hence, to do something to honor ; to treat in a complimentary manner or with civility ; to grace.

The man whom the king delighteth to *honor*. *Esther* vi. 9.
The name of Cassius *honors* this corruption. *Shak.*

3. *Com.* To accept and pay when due ; as, to *honor* a draft.

hon'or-a-ble, hon'our-a-ble (ŏn'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *honorable*, L. *honorabilis*.] **1**. Worthy of honor ; specif. : **a** Noble ; illustrious. "Thy *honorable* family." *Shak.* **b** Commendable ; meritorious ; estimable.

Marriage is *honorable* in all. *Heb.* xiii. 4.

c Respectable in quality ; up to the standard of respectability. *Obs.* "Kept a very *honorable* table." *Evelyn.*
2. Characterized by honor ; actuated by honor, or a scrupulous regard to probity ; as, an *honorable* man ; proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end ; as, an *honorable* motive ; consonant with *honor* ; as, an *honorable* enterprise.

Is this proceeding just and *honorable*? *Shak.*

3. Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds.

Honorable wounds from battle brought. *Dryden.*

4. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor, or with testimonies of esteem ; as, an *honorable* burial.
5. Of reputable association or use ; respectable.

Let her descend : my chambers are *honorable*. *Shak.*

6. A title of distinction given to certain officials and others, usually simply as a courtesy title. In Great Britain it is given to the younger children of earls, and to all the children of viscounts and barons ; to maids of honor ; to such justices of the High Court as are not Lords Justices or Lords of Appeal, to Lords of Session, to the Lord Provost of Glasgow during his tenure of office, and to members of governments or executive councils in India and the colonies. The title *Most Honorable* is given to marquises, and (collectively) to the Order of the Bath and H. M. Privy Council ; that of *Right Honorable* to earls, viscounts, and barons, to privy councilors, and to various civil functionaries ; sometimes also to peers' sons and daughters that have courtesy titles. (*Oxf. E. D.*) In the United States *Honorable* is accorded esp. to members of Congress and of State legislatures, to Cabinet officers and their assistants, to commissioners of bureaus, heads of State departments, judges, and mayors of cities. In the Australasian colonies, ministers of the crown, members of the upper house of Parliament, and Speakers of the lower house, are styled *Honorable* during their term of office or membership.

Syn. — HONORABLE, HONORARY. HONORABLE commonly applies to that which is worthy of or proceeds from honor ; that is HONORARY (less often, *honorable*) which confers or is an evidence of honor ; as, an *honorable* calling, *honorable* service, an *honorable* man ; an *honorary* degree (cf. *honorable* mention), an *honorary* vice president.

honorable, *or* **honourable, ordinary**, *Her.*, an ordinary as distinguished from a subordinary.

hon'or-a-bly, hon'our-a-bly (ŏn'ẽr-ȧ-blĭ), *adv.* In an honorable manner ; in a manner showing, or consistent with, honor.

The reverend abbot . . . *honorably* received him. *Shak.*
Why did I not more *honorably* starve? *Dryden.*

Syn. — Magnanimously, generously, nobly, worthily, justly, equitably, fairly, reputably.

hon'o-ra'ri-um (ŏn'ō-rā'rĭ-ŭm ; 115), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L. *honorarium* (sc. *donum*), fr. *honorarius*. See HONORARY, *a.*] An honorary payment or reward, usually in recognition of gratuitous or professional services on which custom or propriety forbids any fixed business price to be set, or for which no payment can be enforced at law, as in case of counsel in Great Britain and in some of the United States, or in case of some physicians in England.

hon'or-a-ry (ŏn'ẽr-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *honorarius*, fr. *honor* honor.] **1**. Done or conferred as a sign or token of honor ; as, *honorary* services ; an *honorary* degree.
2. Designating a title or place which is held without rendering service or without receiving the emoluments or privileges usual to it ; also, holding such a title or place ; as, an *honorary* member of a society.
3. Depending on one's honor, as for fulfillment ; as, an *honorary* debt.
Syn. — See HONORABLE.

hon'or-if'ic (ŏn'ẽr-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [See HONOR, -FY, -IC.] Conferring or importing honor or respect ; esp., designating a class of epithets in Chinese, Japanese, etc., used in respectful address and signifying august, reverend, venerable, etc. — *n.* An honorific word or phrase.

honor, *or* **honour, price**. *Irish Tribal Law.* The price, called *eneclaun*, paid by an offender to the injured person or his kinsmen, as compensation for the injury. It was included in the eric fine.

hoo (hōō), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, triumph, etc. ; a call, an imitation of an owl's cry, etc.

hood (hŏŏd), *n.* [ME. *hood*, *hod*, AS. *hōd* ; akin to D. *hoed* hat, G. *hut*, OHG. *huot*, also to E. *hat*. Cf. HAT, HEED.] **1**. A flexible covering or garment for the head and neck, often attached to a robe or mantle or having an attached cape ; esp. : a garment formerly worn by men either under the hat or falling behind the shoulders ; a coiflike headdress for women, girls, or infants ; a girl's or woman's heavy head covering for protection against cold.
2. Hence : **a** Mail for the head or attached to a steel cap and covering the neck, etc., often worn under the helmet. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** The head covering of an ecclesiastical garment ; esp., a monk's cowl. **c** An ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown or ecclesiastical vestment **d** A covering for a horse's head. **e** *Falconry.* A covering for a hawk's head and eyes. See FALCON, *Illust.*
3. Anything resembling a hood ; something that conceals or obscures ; a "cloak ;" also, a play of foam above waters or a cloud at a mountain top ; a "cap."
4. Something resembling a hood in form or use ; as : **a** The top or head of a carriage. See BUGGY, *Illust.* **b** A covering for a stirrup. **c** A chimney top, often contrived to secure a constant draft by turning with the wind. **d** A projecting cover above a hearth, forming the upper part of the fireplace, and confining the smoke to the flue. **e** *Chem.* A cupboardlike inclosure in which operations involving the production of disagreeable or noxious gases or fumes are carried on. It is provided with a draft and, usually, a sliding front. **f** The top of a pump. **g** *Ord.* A covering for a mortar. **h** The hood-shaped upper petal of some flowers, as of monkshood ; — called also *helmet*. **i** *Naut.* A covering or porch for a companion hatch. **j** *Nav.* A heavily armored elevation in the roof of a turret, containing a narrow slit for sighting, to protect the head, etc., of one sighting or training the guns. **k** *Shipbuilding.* The endmost plank or planks of a strake, or plate or plates of a shell strake, reaching the stem or stern, or both. **l** *Metal.* The part of a cupola shell above the charging hole. **m** *Zoöl.* A color marking, crest, or expansion suggesting a hood. Cf. HOODED. **n** *Agric.* A capsheaf.

hood (hŏŏd), *v. t.* ; HOOD'ED ; HOOD'ING. **1**. To cover with a hood ; to furnish with a hood or hood-shaped appendage.

The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crowned. *Pope.*

2. To cover ; hide ; blind.

While grace is saying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh and say, "Amen." *Shak.*

3. *Agric.* To cap (a shock of grain) with one or more (usually two) hoodsheaves, or capsheaves.

-hood (-hŏŏd). [ME. *-hod*, *-had*, fr. *hod*, *had* (cf. the variant *hed*, now *-head*), person, rank, order, condition, AS. *hād* ; akin to OS. *hēd*, OHG. *heit*, G. *-heit*, D. *-heid*, Goth. *haidus* manner ; cf. Skr. *kētu* brightness, *cit* to appear, be noticeable, notice. Cf. -HEAD.] A noun-forming suffix, denoting in general *state*, *condition*, *quality*, *character* ; as in (from nouns) man*hood*, child*hood*, knight*hood*, state or character of being a man, child, knight ; and in (from adjectives) hardi*hood*, likeli*hood*, quality of being hardy, likely. These nouns often develop various secondary senses, esp. : (1) A concrete instance or example of the quality or state ; as a false*hood*, (2) A collective total of those having the given character or state ; as, a brother*hood*. Cf. the cognate form -HEAD.

☞ The reference "See -HOOD" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-hood*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

hood'ed, *p. a.* **1**. Covered or furnished with a hood or something like a hood.
2. Hood-shaped ; esp., *Bot.*, rolled up like a cornet of paper ; cucullate, as the spathe of the Indian turnip.
3. *Zoöl.* **a** Having the head conspicuously different in color from the rest of the plumage ; — said of birds. **b** Having a hoodlike crest or expansion on the head ; as, the *hooded* seal. **c** Having folds of skin at each side of the neck capable of expansion by movements of the ribs, as the cobra and other snakes.

hooded crow, a European crow (*Corvus cornix*) very closely related to the carrion crow, which it replaces in certain regions. It has the back and lower parts gray and the head and wings black. In India a similarly colored smaller species (*Corvus splendens*) is a very common and familiar scavenger. — **h. grass**, the soft chess. — **h. gull**, a black-headed gull, esp. the common European species *Larus ridibundus*. — **h. merganser**, a small North American merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) having a high, vertical, nearly circular crest on the head of the adult male. — **h. seal**, a large North Atlantic seal (*Cystophora cristata*). The male has a large, inflatable, hoodlike sac upon the head. — **h. sheldrake**, the hooded merganser. — **h. tern**, the European little tern (*Sterna minuta*). — **h. violet**, the common purple violet of the eastern United States. — **h. warbler**, an American warbler (*Wilsonia mitrata*) having in the male the forehead, ear coverts, and lower parts gamboge yellow and the rest of the head, neck, and chest black. — **h. willow-herb**, the skullcap.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*).

hood'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOOD. — **hooding end**, *Shipbuilding*, the end of a hood where it enters the rabbet in the stem, or stern, post.

hood'lum (hŏŏd'lŭm), *n.* A young rowdy ; a rough, lawless fellow. *Colloq.*

hood mold *or* **mould**. *Arch.* A projecting molding over the head of an arch, forming the outermost member of the archivolt ; a weather mold or dripstone.

a a Hood Molds.

hoo'doo (hōō'dōō), *n.* [Perh. var. of *voodoo*.] **1**. = VOODOO.
2. One that brings or causes bad luck ; a Jonah ; hence, bad luck. Cf. MASCOT. *Colloq.*
3. A natural rock pile or pinnacle of fantastic shape. *Western U. S.*

hoo'doo, *v. t.* ; HOO'DOOED (-dōōd) ; HOO'DOO-ING. To be a hoodoo to ; to bring bad luck to. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

hood'wink (hŏŏd'wĭŋk), *v. t.* ; -WINKED (-wĭŋkt) ; -WINK-ING. [*hood* + *wink*.] **1**. To blind by covering the eyes. "We will blind and *hoodwink* him." *Shak.*
2. To cover, to hide, as by dissembling.
3. To deceive by false appearance ; to impose upon. "*Hoodwinked* with kindness." *Sir P. Sidney.*

hood'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The mad-dog skullcap.

Bottom of Horse's Hoof (unshod). *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* Parts of Wall (*a* Toe, *b b* Side Walls, *c c* Quarters, *d d* Buttresses) ; *e e* Bars ; *f* White Line ; *g* Sole ; *h* Frog ; *i i* Bulbs.

hoof (hōōf), *n.* ; *pl.* HOOFS (hōōfs), rarely HOOVES (hōōvz). [AS. *hōf* ; akin to D. *hoef*, G. *huf*, OHG. *huof*, Icel. *hōfr*, Sw. *hof*, Dan. *hov* ; cf. Russ. *kopyto*, Skr. *çapha*.] **1**. The curved covering of

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Ho-no'ra (hō-nō'rȧ), **Ho-no'ri-a** (hō-nō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Honoria*, fem. of *Honorius* ; cf. L. *honor* honor.] Lit., honorable ; — fem. prop. name. Dim. *Norah*, *Nora* (nō'rȧ).
hon'or-a-bil'i-ty, hon'our-a-bil'i-ty (ŏn'ẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being, or that which is, honorable. *Rare.*
hon'or-a-bl. Honorable. *Ref. Sp.*
hon'or-a-ble-ness, hon'our-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hon'or-a-ble-ship', hon'our-a-ble-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
hon'or-ance (ŏn'ẽr-ăns), *n.* [OF.] An honoring ; honor. *Obs.*
hon'or-a-ri-ly (-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HONORARY.
hon'or-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* Honorarium. *Obsoles.*
honor, *or* **honour, court**. *Feudal Law.* A court or any of several courts held for an honor as a whole.
hon'ord. Honored. *Ref. Sp.*
hon'ored, hon'oured (ŏn'ẽrd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of HONOR. Specif. : *p. a. Her.* Crowned, as an animal. *Obs.*
hon'or-er, hon'our-er, *n.* One who honors.
‖ **ho-no'res mu'tant mo'res**. [L.] Honors change (men's) manners. Cf. "For new-made honor doth forget men's names." *Shak.*
‖ **Ho'nor est a Ni'lo**. [L.] Honor is from the Nile ; — an anagram on "Horatio Nelson," in allusion to the battle of the Nile.
ho-no'ri-al (hō-nō'rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* *Feudalism.* Pert. to an honor.
hon'or-if'i-ca-bil'i-tu'di-ni-tat'-i-bus (ŏn'ẽr-ĭf'ĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nĭ-tăt'ĭ-bŭs). Ablative plural of the medieval Latin *honorificabilitudinitas*, honorableness, used as a pedantic nonsense word. (*Shak. L. L. L.*, V. i. 44).
hon'or-if'i-cal (ŏn'ẽr-ĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Honorific. — **hon'or-if'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* Both *Obs. or R.*
hon'or-if'i-cence, *n.* [L. *honorificentia*.] A doing honor. *Obs.*
ho-nor'i-fy, *v. t.* [L. *honorificare* : cf. OF. *honorifier*.] To do honor to. *Obs.*
‖ **ho-no'ris cau'sa** *or* **gra'ti-a** (hō-nō'rĭs kô'sȧ *or* grā'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] For the sake of honor ; as, a university degree conferred *honoris causa*.
hon'or-less, hon'our-less, *a.* See -LESS.
honor, *or* **honour, man**. A college student who takes honors.
hon'or-ous, hon'our-ous, *a.* Honorable. *Obs.*
honor, *or* **honour, point**. *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.
hon'ors-man, hon'ours-man (ŏn'ẽrz-măn), *n.* An honor man.
‖ **ho'nos a'lit ar'tes**. [L.] Honor nourishes the arts. *Cicero* (*Tusculan Disp.* I. 2).
Ho'nos and Vir'tus (hō'nŏs, vûr'tŭs). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Two deities, embodiments of military honor and manly virtue.
‖ **ho'nos ha'bet o'nus**. [L.] Honor has a burden, i. e., has its responsibility.
hon'our, hon'our-a-ble, hon'our-a-ble-ness, etc. Vars. of HONOR, HONORABLE, etc.
hon'our-ment, *n.* [OF. *honorement*.] Honoring. *Obs.*
hont. † HAUNT, HUNT.
hont'eth. † HUNTETH.
hon'tish (hŏn'tĭsh ; ŏn'-), *a.* Haughty. *Dial. Eng.*
hon'tous, *a.* [OF. *hontos*, F. *honteux*, shameful, ashamed, timid.] Shamefaced. *Obs.*
honur. † HONOR.
honurance. † HONORANCE.
‖ **Hon'véd** (hŏn'vād), *n.* [Hung. *honvēd* ; *hon* home + *vēd* defense.] **a** The Hungarian army in the revolutionary war of 1848–49. **b** = HONVÉDSÉG.
‖ **Hon'véd-ség'** (-sāg'), *n.* [Hung. *honvēdsēg* ; *honvēd* + *-sēg*, an abstract or collective suffix.] *Hungary.* See ARMY ORGANIZATION.
hony. † HONEY.
hoo. † HEUGH, HO.
hoo. Scot. var. of HOUVE.
hoo. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEO, WHO.
hoo. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOW, *adv.*
hoo. *v. i.* To cry or say "Hoo."
hooch (hōōk), *interj.* An exclamation of excitement, elation, etc. *Scot.*, *Ir.*, *Manx.*
hoo'chi-noo' (hōō'chĭ-nōō'), *n.* A distilled liquor clandestinely made by Alaska Indians.
hood'cap', *n.* The hooded seal.
hood end. *Shipbuilding.* = HOODING END.
hood'er (hŏŏd'ẽr ; hŭd'ẽr), *n.* A capsheaf. *Dial.*
hood'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
hood'ie (hŏŏd'ĭ), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** The European hooded crow ; sometimes, the carrion crow. **b** The European black-headed gull.
hood'less, *a.* See -LESS.
hood'lum-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
hood'lum-ism (hŏŏd'lŭm-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
hood'man, *n.* The person blindfolded in **hood'man-blind'**, or blindman's buff. *Obs.*
hood molding *or* **moulding**. = HOOD MOLD.
hood'ock, *a.* Greedy. *Obs. Scot.*
hood'pick', *n.* A skinflint. *Obs. Scot.*
hood'sheaf', *n.* = CAPSHEAF.
hood'shy' (hŏŏd'shī'), *a.* *Falconry.* Not willing or trained to wear a hood. — **hood'shy'ness**, *n.*
hood'wink, *a.* Hoodwinked. *Obs.*
hood'wink, *n.* **a** Blindman's buff. *Obs.* **b** A blind ; something that blinds. **c** Act of hoodwinking. *Obs.*
hood'wink-a-ble (hŏŏd'wĭŋk-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
hood'wink-er, *n.* One that hoodwinks.
hood'winkt. Hoodwinked. *Ref. Sp.*
hood'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
hood'y. Var. of HOODIE.

horn which protects the front of (or more or less extensively incloses) the ends of the digits of mammals of the order Ungulata. A hoof corresponds to, and differs only in shape and degree of development from, a nail or claw. Also, the foot as a whole, esp. in animals of the horse kind. See CLOVEN-FOOTED.

2. Hence: **a** A hoofed animal; a beast. **b** Foot; — jocular and metaphorical, chiefly in phrases, as *to beat*, or *to pad, the hoof*, that is, to walk; to be *under the hoof*, to be downtrodden.

3. *Trade.* One of the smaller and more angulated plates of the shell of the hawksbill turtle, as the marginal plates; also, the tortoise shell composing these plates.

4. *Geom.* See UNGULA.

on the hoof, of cattle, standing on the hoof; alive.

hoof (hōōf), *v. t.*; HOOFED (hōōft); HOOF'ING. **1.** To foot.
2. To kick or trample with the hoofs; as, *hoofed* sod.

hoof, *v. i.* To walk; foot; tramp; — with *it.*

hoof'bound' (hōōf'bound'), *a.* *Far.* Having a dry and contracted hoof, which occasions pain and lameness.

hoofed (hōōft), *a.* **1.** Furnished with hoofs; ungulate.
2. Hoof-shaped, as shoes.

hoof pad. A pad to attach to a horse's hoof, as for protection against injury from interference.

hoof'print' (hōōf'prĭnt'), *n.* An impression made by a hoof.

hoof'rot' (-rŏt'), *n.* *Veter.* An inflammation of the tissues in the region of the feet of cattle, sheep, etc., followed by sloughing, ulceration, and the formation of fistulous tracts between the claws, in the pastern, or above the ankle.

hook (hŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *hok*, AS. *hōc*, akin to D. *hoek*; cf. D. *haak*, G. *hake*, *haken*, OHG. *hāko*, *hāgo*, *hāggo*, Icel. *haki*, Sw. *hake*, Dan. *hage*. Cf. HARQUEBUS, HACKBUT, HAKE, HECKLE.] **1.** A piece of metal, or other hard or tough material, formed or bent into a curve or at an angle, for catching, holding, sustaining, or pulling anything; as, a *hook* for fastening a gate; a *hook* for filing papers. *Hook* was formerly applied to hooked objects or parts now designated by other names, as *barb, fluke, crook.*

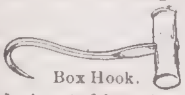

Box Hook.

2. An implement for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for cutting or lopping; a billhook.

Like slashing Bentley with his desperate *hook.* — *Pope.*

3. That part of a hinge which is fixed to a post, and on which a door or gate hangs and turns.

4. A means of snaring or attracting; a snare; trap.

5. Something resembling a hook in form; as: **a** [Cf. D. *hoek.*] A sharp bend or curve, as in a stream, or a spit or narrow cape of sand or gravel turned landward at the outer end; as, Sandy *Hook.* **b** An angular or recurved mark, as a written character or an element in one. Specif.: *pl.* *Printers' Cant.* Inverted commas; also, parentheses or brackets. **c** *Music.* One of the short lines at the end of the stem of a quaver (♪), semiquaver (♬), etc.; a pennant. **d** A recurved part or appendage of a plant or animal. Specif.: *pl.* The projecting angles of the upper part of the thigh bones of cattle near the hip joint; — called also *hook bones.* **e** *Shipbuilding.* = BREASTHOOK.

6. A person. *Obs.* "Unhappy *hook.*" *Heywood.*

7. An act of hooking, as in golf or cricket; *Boxing*, a short swinging blow with the elbow bent and rigid.

8. A field sown two years in succession. *Dial. Eng.*

9. [*cap.*] *pl.* In the Netherlands in the 14th and 15th centuries, the popular party; — so called as being in the popular mind the hooks by which the voracious fishes, the nobles, could be checked. Also used *adj.* in *sing.*

by hook or by crook, one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect. *Milton.* "In hope her to attain *by hook or crook.*" *Spenser.* — **h.-and-butt joint**, *Carp.*, a scarf joint formed so as to resist tension. — **h. and eye**, a wire hook and a loop to receive it, as those for fastening together the opposite edges of a garment. — **h.-and-eye hinge.** See HINGE, *Illust.* — **h. and ladder**, in fire departments, an appliance consisting of a vehicle with a ladder or ladders, hooks, axes, etc., having its own crew, their business being to effect rescues and to gain access to burning buildings. Often used attributively, as in *hook-and-ladder* company. — **off the hooks**, unhinged; disturbed; disordered. *Colloq.* "The Duke of Albemarle . . . I found mightily *off the hooks* that the ships are not gone out of the river." *Pepys.* — **on one's own hook**, on one's own account or responsibility; by one's self. *Colloq., U. S.*

hook, *v. t.*; HOOKED (hŏŏkt); HOOK'ING. **1.** To give the form of a hook to; to make a hook, or bend, in; to crook; as, to *hook* the arm.

2. To catch or fasten with a hook or hooks; as, to *hook* a dress; to seize, capture, or hold, with a hook; as, to *hook* a trout; hence, to secure; to catch.

Hook him, my poor dear, . . . at any sacrifice. — *W. Collins.*

3. To seize and draw with or as if with a hook; to drag; hence, to steal; pilfer.

4. a *Boxing.* To strike with a hook (see HOOK, *n.*, 7). **b** *Cricket.* = PULL, *v. t.* **c** *Golf.* = DRAW, *v. t.*, 16 **b**. Cf. PULL.

5. To seize or pierce with the points of the horns, as cattle in attacking enemies; to gore.

to hook up, to hitch (a horse or horses) to a vehicle. *Colloq.*

hook (hŏŏk), *v. i.* **1.** To bend; to curve as a hook.
2. To make off; clear out; — often with *it.* *Slang or Dial.*
3. To be caught or fastened by or as if by a hook; as, a dress that *hooks.*
4. To make attack with the horns, as a bull.

to hook up, to attach a horse or horses to a vehicle. *Colloq.*

hook'ah, hook'a (hŏŏk'ȧ), *n.* [Per. or Ar. *ḥuqqa* a round box or casket, a bottle through which the fumes pass when smoking tobacco.] A pipe with a long, flexible stem, so arranged that the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

hook climber. A plant that climbs by means of hooks or prickles, as the climbing rose, bedstraw, and many tropical lianes (palms of the genus *Calamus*, etc.). From the fact that such climbers scramble over their supports without securing permanent attachment, they are often called *scramblers.*

hooked (hŏŏkt *or* hŏŏk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a hook; curvated; as, the *hooked* bill of a bird.
2. Provided with a hook or hooks, as a chariot.

hook'er (hŏŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that hooks.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the Amish Mennonites; — so called from using hooks on their clothing instead of buttons. See AMISH.

hook'er, *n.* [D. *hoeker* a fishing vessel, fr. *hoek* hook. See HOOK, *n.*] *Naut.* **a** A Dutch vessel with two masts. **b** A kind of fishing boat with one mast, used on the coasts of England and Ireland. **c** A sailor's contemptuous term for any antiquated or clumsy craft.

Hook'er-a (hŏŏk'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir W. J. *Hooker*, English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants, natives of California, with basal grasslike leaves, and scapes bearing umbels of variously colored flowers, the stamens mostly appendaged. They are often cultivated.

Hooke's law (hŏŏks). *Mech.* The law, which practically holds for strains within the elastic limit, that the strain is proportional to the stress producing it. Cf. POISSON'S RATIO.

hook gauge *or* **gage.** *Hydraul.* An instrument, consisting of a sharp-pointed hook attached to a vernier scale, used for measuring the height of a liquid. The hook is submerged and withdrawn gradually until the hook point just pierces the surface of the liquid, when the measurement is taken.

Hook Gauge.

hook ladder. A ladder with hooks at one end by which it can be suspended, as from the top of a wall.

hook money. Money consisting of silver wire twisted into the form of fishhooks, which was current in Ceylon in the 17th century; also, similar money of Persia.

hook'-nosed' (hŏŏk'nōzd'), *a.* Having a hooked or pronouncedly aquiline nose.

hook squid. Any of certain squids, as those of *Enoploteuthis* and allied genera, in which the acetabula of the sessile arms are modified into a formidable armament of hooks.

hook'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of certain parasitic nematode worms of *Agchylostoma*, *Uncinaria*, and other allied genera; — so called from the hooks or spines borne about the mouth. See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

hookworm disease. *Med.* Disease caused by hookworms; ankylostomiasis.

hook wrench. A wrench, or spanner, having a hook at the end, instead of a jaw, for turning a bolthead, nut, or coupling, or used by blacksmiths and others to take work out of twist.

hook'y (hŏŏk'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. HOOK, *v. t.*, 3.] A word used only in the expression **to play hooky**, to run away, to play truant.

hook'y, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

hoo'lock (hōō'lŏk), *n.* [From native name.] A small gibbon (*Hylobates hoolock*), having a white band across the forehead, found in the mountains of Assam.

hoop (hōōp), *n.* [ME. *hope*; akin to D. *hoep*, *hoepel.*] **1.** A strip of wood or metal bent in a circular form, and united at the ends, for holding together the staves of casks, tubs, etc., or any of various purposes, as for use as a child's plaything.

2. Something resembling a hoop; a circular figure or object, esp. when serving or viewed as a retaining band; a ring; circlet; specif.: **a** A finger ring. **b** *Croquet.* An arch or wicket. **c** *Bot.* The girdle of a diatom. **d** *Ordnance.* One of the cylindrical forgings, concentric with the tube, which are shrunk in rows upon the tube, jacket, or inner layer, in the construction of a built-up gun. Each outer layer is made to break joints with the next inner, and the hoops in any layer are locked together where increased stiffness is required.

3. A circle, or combination of circles, of thin whalebone, metal, or other elastic material, used for expanding the skirts of ladies' dresses; crinoline; — used chiefly in *pl.*

Though stiff with *hoops*, and armed with ribs of whale. — *Pope.*

4. The quantity of drink contained between any two adjacent hoops of a quart pot; — so called from quart pots being originally bound with hoops, like a barrel. *Obs.*

5. An old measure of capacity, varying from ¼ peck to 4 pecks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. *pl.* Light strip steel folded up like a skein of wool into lengths of 14 feet.

hoop (hōōp), *v. t.*; HOOPED (hōōpt); HOOP'ING. To bind or fasten with hoops; as, to *hoop* a barrel or puncheon; hence, to clasp; encircle; surround.

hooped (hōōpt), *p. a.* Made with, having, or wearing, a hoop or hoops; as, a *hooped* petticoat.

hooped gun, *Ordnance*, a built-up gun in which hoops are shrunk on the inner tube.

hoop'er (hōōp'ẽr), *n.* [See HOOP a ring.] One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

hoop'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOOP. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Material for making hoops. **b** Hoops in general.

hoop lock. The fastening for uniting the ends of wooden hoops by notching and interlocking them.

hoo'poe (hōō'pōō; -pō; 277), *n.* [From earlier *hoop*, *houpe*, the hoopoe, F. *huppe*, L. *upupa*; the *h* perh. due to influence of G. *wiedehopf*, OHG. *wituhopfo*, lit., wood hopper. The L. name is prob. of imitative origin, as is in part the English word.] Any of certain Old World nonpasserine birds having a slender decurved bill, which constitute the family Upupidæ. The best-known species, *Upupa epops*, is widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. It is of the size of a large thrush, with a handsome erectile semicircular crest and cinnamon-colored and black plumage, variegated with buff and white, but is filthy in its food and habits. The remaining species, except the wood hoopoes (see IRRISOR), are closely related to it.

Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*) 1/6

hoop snake. **a** A harmless snake of the southern United States (*Abastor erythrogrammus*); — so called from the mistaken notion that it curves itself into a hoop, taking its tail into its mouth, and rolls along with great velocity. **b** The horn snake.

hoop'stick' (hōōp'stĭk'), *n.* **a** A hoop pole or a piece of one. **b** An arched rail in the frame of a carriage head. **c** A stick for rolling a hoop.

hoop'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** = HOOP ASH **a**. *U. S.* **b** A kind of winterberry (*Ilex lævigata*). *U. S.* **c** A West Indian mimosaceous tree (*Pithecolobium latifolium*). *Jamaica.*

hoot (hōōt), *v. i.*; HOOT'ED; HOOT'ING. [Partly of imitative origin; cf. ME. *hoten*, and also *huten*, OSw. *huta*, and Scot. *hoot*, interj.] **1.** To utter a loud shout; now usually, to cry out or shout in contempt.

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more — *Dryden.*

2. To make a sound resembling that of *hoot*; specif., to utter the cry, or an imitation of the cry, of an owl.

The clamorous owl that nightly *hoots.* — *Shak.*

hoot, *v. t.* **1.** To assail with contemptuous cries or shouts.

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat. — *Swift.*

2. To express in hoots.

hoot, *n.* **1.** A loud inarticulate shout or noise; esp., a derisive cry or shout.
2. The cry of an owl.

hoot owl. Any of various owls, as the tawny owl of Europe or the barred owl of America.

hop (hŏp), *v. i.*; HOPPED (hŏpt); HOP'PING. [ME. *hoppen* to hop, leap, dance, AS. *hoppian*; akin to Icel. & Sw. *hoppa*, Dan. *hoppe*, D. *huppelen*, G. *hüpfen.*] **1.** To move by a quick springy leap or successive leaps; to move by short brisk leaps or springs, as do birds, toads, grasshoppers, etc.; also, to spring or jump on one foot.

[Birds] *hopping* from spray to spray. — *Dryden.*

2. To dance. *Now Colloq.*
3. To walk lame; to limp; halt.

hop, *v. t.* **1.** To hop, or leap, about or over; as, to *hop* an obstruction.
2. To give a hopping motion to; as, to *hop* a ball.
3. *Mech.* To move (a punch, chisel, or the like) for successive operations or cuts, as in cutting a rasp or a file.

hop, *n.* **1.** A hopping; a short brisk leap, esp. on one leg.
2. A dance; esp., an informal dance or ball. *Colloq.*

hop, skip (*or* **step**), **and jump**, an athletic sport in which the participants cover as much ground as possible by a hop, stride, and jump in succession.

hop, *n.* [ME. *hoppe*, fr. OD. *hoppe*, D. *hop*; akin to OHG. *hopfo*, G. *hopfen.*] **1.** A twining moraceous vine (*Humulus lupulus*) with 3-lobed or 5-lobed leaves and small greenish dicli-

Hop (*Humulus lupulus*). Leaves and Strobiles.

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hoof cushion. A hoof pad.
hoofd'la'ger, hoofd'laa'ger (*So. Afr. D.* hōōft'lā'gẽr; *D.* hōft'-), *n.* [D.] Headquarters. *So. Africa.*
hoof'ĭ-ness (hōōf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
hoof'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
hoof'less, *a.* See -LESS.
hoof'let, *n.* See -LET.
hooft. Hoofed. *Ref. Sp.*
hoof'y (hōōf'ĭ), *n.* Having, or marked by, hoofs. *Rare.*
hook'bill', *n.* A male salmon in the breeding season; — so called from the crooked lower jaw.
hook'-billed', *a.* Having a strongly curved bill or jaws.
hook bones. See HOOK, *n.*, 5 **d**.
hooke. † HOOK, OAK.
hook'ed-ness (hŏŏk'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
Hook'er, Judicious (-ẽr). Richard Hooker, Eng. divine (1554 ?-1600), distinguished for learning and judgment. [vessel. *R.*
hook'er-man, *n.* = HOOKER,
hook'er-on', *n.*; *pl.* HOOKERS-ON. *Mining.* A man who hooks on the skip or kibble to the rope and signals for it to be hoisted.
Hook'er's green (hŏŏk'ẽrz). A green pigment, a mixture of Prussian blue and gamboge.

Hooke's gearing (hŏŏks). [After Robert *Hooke*, Eng. mathematician.] *Mach.* = SCREW GEARING.
Hooke's joint *or* **coupling.** = UNIVERSAL JOINT. [HOOKY.
hook'ey (hŏŏk'ĭ). Var. of
hockey walker. See WALKER, *interj.*
hook'heal', *n.* The self-heal.
hook'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
hook'less, *a.* See -LESS.
hook'let, *n.* See -LET.
hook motion. *Steam Engin.* A valve gear which is reversed by V hooks.
hook-nebbed, *a.* Hook-billed. *Obs.*
hook penny. A penny given to a reaper in addition to his week's wages. *Scot.*
hook pin. A hook-headed iron pin for roof or floor framing.
hook rope. A rope with a hook attached, as, *Naut.*, one used in clearing or fishing a cable.
hookt. Hooked. *Ref. Sp.*
hook'tip', *n.* See DREPANIDÆ.
hoo'kum (hōō'kŭm), *n.* [Hind. *hukm*, fr. Ar. *ḥukm*, fr. *ḥakam* to command.] A command or order; an official paper giving instructions. *India.*
hook'-weed', *n.* The self-heal.

hook'wise' (hŏŏk'wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
hook'y. † HOCKEY.
hook'y-crook'y, *a.* Underhand. — *n.* Underhand practice.
hool. † HOLE, WHOLE.
hool (*Scot.* hōōl, hül), *n.* Obs. or Scot. var. of HULL.
hoo'la-kin, *n.* Corruption of EULACHAN.
Hoo'lee (hōō'lē). Var. of HOLI.
hoo'let (hōō'lĕt; hŏŏl'ĕt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOWLET.
hoo'li-gan (hōō'lĭ-găn), *n.* [Perh. fr. a personal name.] A loafer or ruffian, like the hoodlum or larrikin. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.* — **hoo'li-gan-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
hooly. † HOLEY, HOLY, WHOLLY.
hoo'ly (hōō'lĭ; *dial. also* hû'lĭ, hü'lĭ), *a. & adv.* [Cf. Icel. *hōgligr* easy, *hōgliga* calmly, gently.] Wary; soft; slow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hoom. † HOME. [var. of UMBER.
hoo'mer (ōō'mẽr). Dial. Eng.
hoond. Dial. Eng. var. of HOUND.
hoon'dee (hōōn'dē). Var. of HUNDI.
hoo'noo-maun (hōō'nŏŏ-män), *n.* [See HANUMAN.] The entellus monkey.

hoont. † HUNT.
hoony. † HONEY.
hoop. † HOPE.
hoop, *v. i. & t.*, *interj.*, & *n.* [Cf. ME. *houpen* to whoop, F. *houper*, and F. *houp*, interj. Cf. WHOOP.] = WHOOP. *Now Rare.*
hoop, *n.* **1.** [Cf. ALP, in this sense.] The bullfinch. *Local, Eng.*
2. [F. *huppe.* See HOOPOE.] A hoopoe. *Rare or Dial.*
hoop ash. **a** = BLACK ASH, 1 **a**. **b** The hackberry.
hoop'coop' plant (hōōp'kōōp'). The Japan clover.
hoop'er. Var. of WHOOPER.
hooper swan. Whooping swan.
hoo'pid salm'on. The silver salmon. [*n.* of HOOP.
hoop'ing (hōōp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb.*
hooping cof. Whooping cough. *Ref. Sp.*
hoop'koop' plant. Var. of HOOPCOOP PLANT.
hoo'ple (hōō'p'l), *n.* [D. *hoepel.*] A hoop for play. *Local, U. S.*
hoop net. A net fastened on a hoop at its edge.
hoo'poo (hōō'pōō). Var. of HOOPOE. [HOOP, *n.*, 3.
hoop petticoat. **1.** Hoops. See
2. A species of narcissus (*Narcissus bulbocodium*) of Spain

and Portugal, having large bell-shaped flowers.
hoop pine. The colonial, or Moreton Bay, pine.
hoop pole. A smooth straight wand, usually a sapling, such as hoops are cut from.
hoop ring. A finger ring, either a plain band or one with stones in low settings.
hoop shell. = TOP SHELL. *Rare.*
hoop skirt. Hoops. See HOOP, *n.*, 3. [of hoop tension.
hoop stress. *Mech.* Intensity
hoopt. Hooped. *Ref. Sp.*
hoop tension. *Mech.* The circumferential tension in a shell or in any thin concentric element of a thick cylinder subject to radial pressure.
hoop tree. The China tree.
hoop willow. The ring willow.
hoop withe *or* **withy.** **a** An Asiatic rhamnaceous shrub (*Colubrina asiatica*). **b** Any West Indian shrub of the genus *Rivina*, esp. *R. octandra.*
hoo-ray'. Var. of HURRAH.
hoord. † HOARD, HORDE.
hoore. † HOAR, HOUR, WHORE.
hoorse. † HOARSE.
hoory. † HORY.
hoose. † HOARSE, HOSE.

hoose (hōōs). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOUSE.
hoose, hooze (hōōz), *n.* [Cf. WHEEZE.] A dry cough; a wheezing; a wheeze; specif., a disease of cattle caused by the presence of threadworms in the bronchial tubes. It produces a hacking cough. Called also *husk.*
hoose, hooze, *v. i.* To cough dryly; to breathe with difficulty; to wheeze. *Dial. Eng.*
Hoo'sier (hōō'zhẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of the State of Indiana; — a nickname. *U. S.*
Hoosier State. Indiana; — a nickname of obscure origin.
hooste. † HOST.
hoot, hoote. † HOT.
hoot (hŏŏt), *interj.* Hush; tut; — an exclamation of impatience, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hoot (hōōt), *n.* [Maori *utu* vengeance.] Payment; reward; recompense; rate of wages. See UTU. *Slang, New Zealand.*
hoot'er, *n.* One that hoots.
hoove. † HOUVE, HOVE.
hoove (hōōv), *n.* [Allied to *heave, hove.*] *Veter.* = BLOAT, *n.* — **hoov'en**, *a.*
hoow, *a.* Constant. *Obs. Scot.*
hooze. Var. of HOOSE.

nous flowers, the pistillate growing in cones or strobiles known as "hops," for which the plant is commonly cultivated.
2. *pl.* The ripened and dried pistillate cones of this plant, used chiefly to impart a bitter flavor to malt liquors, and also in medicine as a tonic and soporific.
3. a The black, or hop, medic. **b** The bryony. **c** = HOP BUSH.
4. a Opium, or a drug producing similar effects. = DOPE, *n.*, 2. *Low, U. S.* **b** *pl.* Beer. *Slang.*
hop froth fly, *or* **hop frog fly**, a spittle insect (*Aphrophora interrupta*), which often damages hop vines.
hop (hŏp), *v. t.* To impregnate with hops.
hop, *v. i.* **1.** To produce hops, as a plant.
2. To gather hops.
hop back. *Brewing.* A back, or vat, into which the wort is run after boiling in the copper. It has a perforated false bottom which strains out the hops.

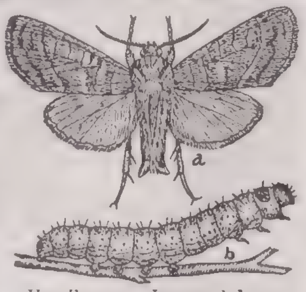

Hop Borer. *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

hop borer. The larva of a brown and rosy-colored noctuid moth (*Gortyna immanis*) which bores in the young shoots of the hop vine. Also extended to the adult moth.
hop bush. *Australasia.* **a** Any sapindaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Dodonæa*, with hoplike capsules. **b** Any plant of the genus *Daviesia*, the species of which have bitter herbage.
hop clover. Any fabaceous herb of the genus *Chrysaspis*, esp. *C. agraria* and *C. procumbens*, having hoplike heads of yellow flowers. They are sometimes considered true clovers and placed in the genus *Trifolium*.
hope (hōp), *n.* [AS. *hopa*; akin to D. *hoop*, Sw. *hopp*, Dan. *haab*, MHG. *hoffe*. *Hope* in *forlorn hope* is a different word. See FORLORN HOPE.] **1.** Desire accompanied with expectation of obtaining what is desired, or belief that it is obtainable; — often personified, after 1 Cor. xiii. 13.

He wished, but not with *hope* *Milton.*

2. Expectation merely; prospect. *Obs.*
3. Trust; reliance. "Whose *hope* is the Lord." *Ps.* cxlvi. 5.
4. Ground or source of hope; hence, good promise; reliance. Cf. FORLORN HOPE.

The Lord will be the *hope* of his people *Joel* iii. 16

5. That which is hoped for; an object of hope.

Lavinia is thine elder brother's *hope.* *Shak*

in hopes, in hope; hopeful.
hope, *v. i.*; HOPED (hōpt); HOP'ING (hōp'ĭng). [AS. *hopian*, akin to D. *hopen*, Sw. *hoppas*, Dan. *haabe*, G. *hoffen*. See 1st HOPE.] **1.** To entertain or indulge hope; to cherish a desire with expectation; — usually followed by *for*. "*Hope* for good success." *Jer. Taylor.*

But I will *hope* continually. *Ps.* lxxi. 14.

2. To place confidence or trust; — usually followed by *in*. "I *hope* in thy word." *Ps.* cxix. 81.
to hope against hope, to hope without cause or reason.
hope, *v. t.* **1.** To cherish hope of; to desire with expectation or with belief in the possibility of obtaining.

[Charity] *hopeth* all things 1 *Cor.* xiii 7.

2. To expect. *Obs.* "I *hope* he will be dead." *Chaucer.*
3. To desire; wish; — often used colloquially regarding uncertainties, esp. with a dubitative force.

I *hope* she takes me to be flesh and blood. *Mrs. Centlivre.*

Syn. — See EXPECT.
hope (hōp), *n.* [AS. *hop* (in comp.); cf. Icel. *hōp* a small bay or inlet.] **1.** A piece of land surrounded by waste, as fen or marsh. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A sloping plain between mountain ridges; an upland portion of a valley. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. A small bay; an inlet; a haven. *Scot.*
hope'ful (hōp'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of hope, or agreeable expectation; inclined to hope; happily expectant.
2. Having qualities which excite hope; affording promise of good or of success; as, a *hopeful* youth; a *hopeful* prospect. "*Hopeful* scholars." *Addison.*
Syn. — HOPEFUL, SANGUINE, CONFIDENT. HOPEFUL applies to that which is full of hope, or which inspires hope; that is SANGUINE which is habitually or confidently hopeful, or which looks for the best; as, "the air of youth, *hopeful* and cheerful" (*Milton*); "Others *hopefully* expect the remedy from the ingenuity of the next generations" (*Fuller*); "I may (without being too much *sanguine*) affirm, that . . . my affairs were never in so fair and *hopeful* a way" (*Ludlow*); "I am *hopeful* of purification [in politics], but not *sanguine*" (*Lowell*); "A *sanguine* temper, though forever expecting more good than occurs, does not always pay for its hopes by any proportionate depression. It soon flies over the present failure, and begins to hope again" (*Jane Austen*). CONFIDENT, as here compared (see SURE), adds the implication of assurance or positive expectation; as, "'That very chub I mean to put into your hands presently: sit you but down in the shade, and stay but a little while, and I'll warrant you I'll bring him to you.' 'I'll sit down, and hope well, because you seem so *confident*'" (*Walton*). See CONFIDENCE, EXPECT; cf. HOPELESS.
— **hope'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **hope'ful-ness**, *n.*
hope'ful (hōp'fo͝ol), *n.* **1.** A young person ironically or humorously considered as promising.
2. [*cap.*] In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a companion of Christian after the death of Faithful.
hope'ite (hōp'īt), *n.* [After Professor T. C. *Hope*, of Edinburgh.] *Min.* A grayish white mineral occurring as minute prismatic crystals and as reniform masses. It is probably a hydrous phosphate of zinc. Sp. gr., 2.76–2.85.
hope'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of hope; having no expectation of good; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless* *Shak*

2. Giving no ground of hope; promising nothing desirable; desperate; as, a *hopeless* cause.
3. Unhoped for; despaired of. *Obs.*
Syn. — Desponding, despondent, disconsolate, downcast, forlorn; irretrievable, irrecoverable, irremediable, incurable. — HOPELESS, DESPERATE, DESPAIRING. HOPELESS, the general term, implies the abandonment of hope; DESPERATE connotes the recklessness, DESPAIRING, the utter hopelessness, of despair or extremity (see DESPONDENCY); as, "What sorrow strange . . . sent him, a *hopeless* wanderer, through mankind?" (*Shelley*); "*hopeless* of escape" (*Cowper*); "So *desperate* thieves, all *hopeless* of their lives, breathe out invectives 'gainst the officers" (*Shak.*); "This [loss] put the man in such a *desperate* mind, between revenge, and grief, and hunger joined, he leaped the trenches, scaled a castle wall, tore down a standard, took the fort and all" (*Pope*); "Now with Furies surrounded, *despairing*, confounded, he trembles" (*id.*); "tauntingly repelling the last *despairing* claim of a condemned culprit" (*Ld. Cockburn*). *Hopeless* also applies to that which is beyond hope or utterly unpromising, *desperate*, to that which is extremely perilous or past retrieving; as, "a *hopeless* task" (*Cowper*); "Alexis pines in *hopeless* love" (*Pope*); "Diseases *desperate* grown by *desperate* appliances are relieved, or not at all" (*Shak.*); "Haste is needful in this *desperate* case" (*id.*). Cf. HOPEFUL.
— **hope'less-ly**, *adv.* — **hope'less-ness**, *n.*
hop flea. A small flea beetle (*Haltica concinna*), very injurious to hops.
hop hornbeam. A betulaceous tree of the genus *Ostrya*; — so called from the hoplike fruiting aments. See OSTRYA.
Ho'pi (hō'pē), *n.* [Contraction of native *Hopitu* peaceful ones.] One of a Pueblo tribe of Shoshonean Indians occupying seven villages built upon three mesas in north central Arizona. They are industrious farmers, and are noted for their expert weaving of basketry and blankets, as well as for their religious festivals of the "new fire," the "winter solstice," and the celebrated "snake dance" (which see). Called also *Moki*. See PUEBLO.
Hop-kin'si-an-ism (hŏp-kĭn'zĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The theology taught by Samuel Hopkins (1721–1803), the New England divine, a follower of President Edwards; specif., the tenet that one must be willing to be damned if the glory of God requires it. — **Hop-kin'si-an**, *a. & n.*
hop'lite (hŏp'līt), *n.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης, fr. ὅπλον tool, weapon.] *Gr. Antiq.* A heavy-armed infantry soldier equipped with helmet, cuirass, greaves, shield, spear, and sword. — **hop-lit'ic** (hŏp-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Hoplite with Crested Helmet and Bœotian Shield (Statuette from Dodona)

hop louse. A very destructive aphid (*Phorodon humuli*), found commonly on the hop plant, and called in England *hop fly*. The winter eggs are laid, and the first generations in the spring are raised, on the plum tree, after which the insects migrate to the hop vines.
hop merchant. The comma butterfly (*Grapta comma*), or the allied *G. interrogationis*, which often feed on the hop plant.
hop moth. A moth (*Hypena humuli*), whose larva feeds on hop vines.
hop'-o'-my-thumb' (hŏp'ō-mĭ-thŭm'), *n.* **1.** A very diminutive person; a dwarf; a pygmy.
2. [*caps.*] The diminutive hero of one of Perrault's fairy tales, who by his cleverness and ingenuity saves his brothers and himself from an ogre.

a Hop Moth (*Hypena humuli*), nat. size. *b* Its Larva, × 2.

hop'per (hŏp'ẽr), *n.* [See 1st HOP.] **1.** One that hops; a leaper; a dancer.
2. The larva of a cheese fly; — also, any of various other leaping insects. Cf. GRASSHOPPER, LEAF HOPPER, etc.
3. A chute, box, or receptacle, usually funnel-shaped with an opening at the lower part, for delivering or feeding any material, as to a machine, as the wooden box with its trough through which grain passes into a mill (formerly by jolting or shaking), or a funnel through which fuel passes into a furnace, or coal, etc., into a car; hence, anything like such a hopper, as any of the compartments of a hopper frame or the hopper frame itself.
4. A receptacle to carry seed for sowing. *Obs. or Dial.*
5. a A vessel for carrying waste, garbage, etc., out to sea, so constructed as to discharge its load by opening its bottom. **b** = HOPPER CAR.
6. In certain pianoforte actions, the jack or escapement lever, either by itself or together with its backpiece, regulating screw, etc.; — so called because it hops out of the notch into which it is thrust in striking, in order that the hammer may rebound and leave the string free to vibrate.
hop'per (hŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A hop picker.
2. *Brewing.* A vat used for infusing hops.
hop plant. **a** = HOP, 1. **b** Any of several species of *Origanum*, esp. the sweet marjoram (*O. majorana*).
hop'ple (hŏp''l), *v. t.*; HOP'PLED (-'ld); HOP'PLING (-lĭng). [Of uncertain origin; cf. 1st HOP, HOBBLE.] To fetter the feet of (a horse, cow, etc.); to hobble; as, to *hopple* an unruly or straying horse; hence, to entangle; hamper.
hop'ple, *n.* A fetter used for grazing horses or cattle, or to control a horse's gait; — chiefly in *pl.*
hop'po (hŏp'ō), *n.* [Chin. '*hu⁴ pu⁴*.] In China: **a** A tribunal or commission having charge of the revenue from trade and navigation. **b** A collector of customs; an overseer of commerce. — **hoppo men**, Chinese customhouse officers.
hop'scotch' (-skŏch'), *n.* [Cf. SCOTCH a slight cut.] A child's game, in which a player, hopping on one foot, drives a block, pebble, or the like, from one compartment to another of a figure traced, or scotched, on the ground.

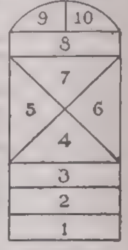

Hopscotch.

hop tree. A small American rutaceous tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*) having trifoliolate leaves and small greenish cymose flowers succeeded by 2-seeded samaras or winged fruits which have been used in place of hops.
hop trefoil. **a** Hop clover. **b** Black medic.
hop'-vine' thec'la. A small hairstreak butterfly (*Thecla melinus*, syn. *T. humuli*) whose larva feeds on the hop vine.
Ho'ræ (hō'rē; 201), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὧραι.] *Gr. Relig.* Goddesses of the seasons, hence of orderliness both in nature and society. Hesiod mentions three, **Dike** (justice), **Eirene** (peace), and **Eunomia** (wise legislation). Cf. APHRODITE.
ho'ral (hō'răl; 201), *a.* [L. *horalis*, fr. *hora* hour. See HOUR.] Of or relating to an hour or hours; hourly.
ho'ra-ry (hō'rà-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *horarius*, fr. L. *hora* hour: cf. F. *horaire*. See HOUR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an hour; noting the hours.
2. Occurring once an hour; hourly; also, lasting only for an hour; ephemeral.

Horary, or soon decaying, fruits of summer. *Sir T. Browne*

horary circles, *Dialing*, lines on dials showing the hours.
Ho-ra'tian (hō-rā'shăn), *a.* [L. *Horatianus*.] Of or pert. to the Latin poet Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus, 65–8 B. C.), or resembling his poetic style. The fame of Horace rests chiefly on his odes, which are unsurpassed for finish of form and for aptness and elegance of diction.
Ho-ra'ti-i, the three (-shĭ-ī). In Roman legend, three brothers who fought a celebrated combat with the three Curiatii, brothers from Alba Longa. Two of the Horatii were killed, but the third by strategy killed his opponents one at a time. On his return to Rome he killed his sister, Horatia, for reproaching him for the murder of her betrothed, one of the Curiatii. Although his life was spared, he was punished humiliatingly.
Ho-ra'ti-o (hō-rā'shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* [It. *Orazio*, fr. L. *Horatius*. Cf. HORACE.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Horatius* (hō-rā'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs); F. *Horace* (ō'ràs'); It. *Orazio* (ō-rät'syō); Sp. *Horacio* (ō-rä'thyō); Pg. *Horacio* (ō-rä'sē-ō); G. *Horatius* (hō-rät'sē-o͝os), *Horaz* (hō-räts'); D. *Horatio* (hō-rät'sē-ō).
2. In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," Hamlet's calm, well-balanced friend.
Ho-ra'ti-us Co'cles (hō-rā'shĭ-ŭs kŏ'klēz; hō-rā'shŭs). In Roman legend, a famous hero who defended a bridge at Rome against the Etruscan army under Lars Porsena.
Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol. A sobriquet conferred by Napoleon on General Alexandre Dumas, father of the great novelist, on account of his single-handed defense of a bridge at Brixen against a body of cavalry.
horde (hōrd; 201), *n.* [F. *horde* (cf. G. *horde*), fr. Turk. *ordū*, *ordī*, camp; of Tatar origin.] **1.** A clan or tribal group of Tatar or other Mongolian nomadic tent dwellers; hence, any nomadic group of loose organization; — often, in *pl.*, with the idea of great numbers; as, Asiatic *hordes* devastated central Europe in the Dark Ages.

Horde, from *yurt*, *urdu*, a tent, then a group of tents, camp, host, army, differs from a tribe, in that it implies no kinship, but only a group of nomads brought together for predatory or other purposes. Many of the "Tatar *hordes*" were not Tatar (Mongols) at all, but of Turki stock. *A. H. Keane.*

2. *Sociol.* A social division composed of allied or related

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hop. ✝ HAP, to cover. [HOOP.
hop. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
hop. Obs. or Scot. var. of HOPE.
hop'-a-bout', *n.* An apple dumpling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hop aphis. The hop louse.
hop'bine', **hop'bind'**, *n.* The twining bine or stem of the hop.
hop'crease' (hŏp'krēs'), *n.* Hopscotch. *R.* [DANCE. *Obs.*
Hopdance, *n.* Prob. = HOBBIDI-
hop'-dog', *n.* An implement for pulling up hop poles. *Dial. Eng.*
hope. ✝ HOP, the plant.
hope. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HELP, HOOP. [*Obs.*
hope'lost', *a.* Beyond hope.
hoper. ✝ HOPPER. [hopes.
hop'er (hōp'ẽr), *n.* One who
hop flour. = LUPULIN, 1.
hop fly. See HOP LOUSE.
hop grub. The hop borer.
hop'-har'lot. ✝ HAP-HARLOT.
Hoph'ni (hŏf'nī). *Bib.* See PHINEHAS, 2.
hop'ing-ly (hōp'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *hoping*, p. pr. See -LY.
hop jack. A hop back.
hop kiln. A kiln for drying hops.
Hop'kin-so'ni-an (hŏp'kĭn-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Hopkinsian.
Hop'lo-ceph'a-lus (hŏp'lō-sĕf'ā-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr ὅπλον weapon, shield + κεφαλή head.] A genus of venomous elapine snakes of the Australian region.
hop-lol'o-gy (hŏp-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὅπλον weapon + *-logy*.] Science or lore of weapons. *R.*
Hop'lo-ne-mer'te-a (hŏp'lō-nē-mûr'tē-à), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὅπλον weapon + *Nemertea*.] *Zoöl.* A division of the nemerteans not having deep lateral grooves on the head and having the proboscis commonly armed with a stylet. — **hop'lo-ne-mer'te-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
Hop'lo-nem'er-ti'ni (-nĕm'ẽr-tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Hoplonemertea. — **hop'lo-ne-mer'tine** (-nē-mûr'tĭn; -tĭn), *a. & n.*
hop marjoram. Cretan dittany.
hop meal. = LUPULIN, 1.
hop medic. The black medic.
hop mildew. A mildew fungus (*Sphærotheca castagnei*) parasitic on the hop.
hop'my-fool', *n.* A kind of gambling game. *Obs.*
hop oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
hopoland. ✝ HOUPLAND.
hoppe. ✝ HOP.
hoppe, *n.* [Cf. AS. *hoppe* an ornament, perh. a bell. *Oxf. E. D.*] The seed head of flax. *Obs.*
hopped (hŏpt), *p. a.* Impregnated with hops.
hopper car. A railroad freight car with a collapsible bottom.
hopper closet. A water-closet in which the receptacle is a funnel standing on a drain trap.
hopper cock. A faucet or valve for flushing the hopper of a water-closet.
hop'per-doz'er (hŏp'ẽr-dōz'ẽr), *n.* [grass*hopper* + *doze* or *dose*; because conceived as putting insects to sleep or as dosing them with poison.] *Agric.* An appliance for destroying insects.
hop'per-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* A hopperdozer.
hopper frame. *Building.* A window frame with several superimposed fanlights (sometimes only one) pivoted at their lower edges and opening inwards; — used esp. in hospitals, hence called also *hospital light*.
hop'per-ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* *Gold Washing.* Gravel retained in the hopper of a cradle.
hop'pers, *n.* = HOPSCOTCH.
hopper salt. Salt in the form of hollow, hopper-shaped crystals.
hoppestere, *n.* [AS. *hoppestre* a female dancer.] A female dancer; — apparently used attributively by Chaucer ("shippes *hoppesteres*") with the meaning of dancing (on the waves). *Obs.*
hop'pet, *n.* [Cf. 1st HOP.] A child in arms. *Dial. Eng.*
hop'pet, *n.* [Cf. HOPE a piece of land.] A yard. *Dial. Eng.*
hop'pet, *n.* [Cf. HOPPER.] A basket; a beehive; a hoisting bucket. *Dial. Eng.*
hop'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOP. — **hopping Dick**, a thrush of Jamaica (*Merula leucogenys*), related to the European blackbird. — **h. fish**, the mudskipper. — **h. John**, bacon and peas stewed, sometimes with rice, seasoned with red pepper. *Southern U. S.*
hop'ping-ly, *adv.* of HOPPING.
hop'pi-ty, *n.* = HALMA.
hop plant borer. The hop borer.
hop'ple-bush'. Var. of HOBBLE-BUSH. [port hop vines.
hop pole. A pole used to sup-
hop'py (hŏp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in hops.
2. Having the bitter taste of hops; — said of ale, beer, etc.
hop sack. A sack for hops; also, hop sacking.
hop sacking. **a** Material of hemp and jute for hop sacks. **b** A loosely woven dress material, having a rough surface.
hop'score', **-scot'**, *n.* Hopscotch. *Dial. Eng.*
hop'ser (hŏp'sẽr), *n.* [See 1st HOP.] A lively dance.
hop'shack'le. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. form of HAPSHACKLE.
hopt. Hopped. *Ref. Sp.*
Hop'thumb', *n.* = HOP-O'-MY-THUMB, 2. *Obs.*
hop'-toad', *n.* A toad. *Colloq.*
hop'vine', *n.* = HOPBINE.
hop'-vine' moth. The hop moth (*Hypena humuli*).
hop'yard', *n.* A hop field.
hoqueton. ✝ HAQUETON.
hor. ✝ HAIR; HER, their; HOAR; HORE, dirt; HOUR.
Hor (hôr). *Bib.*
Hor., *or* **hor.** *Abbr.* Horace; horizon; horology.
horabulle. ✝ HORRIBLE.
Hor'ace (hŏr'ās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Horatius*. Cf. HORATIO.] Masc. prop. name.
‖ **ho'ræ ca-no'ni-cæ** (hō'rē kà-nŏn'ĭ-sē). [L.] Canonical hours.
‖ **ho'ræ sub'si-ci'væ.** [L.] Leisure hours.
‖ **ho'ra fu'git.** [L.] The hour flies.
ho'ral-ly, *adv.* Hourly. *Obs.*
Ho'ram (hō'răm). *Bib.*
ho-ra'ri-ous (hō-rā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [See HORARY, *a.*] *Bot.* Lasting only for an hour, as the flowers of the rockrose; ephemeral. *Obs. or R.*
ho'ra-ry (hō'rà-rĭ), *n.* *Eccl.* A book of services for the canonical hours. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
hor'bach-ite (hôr'băk-īt), *n.* [From *Horbach*, Baden.] *Min.* A brown to steel-gray sulphide of iron and nickel. Sp. gr., 4.43.
horce. ✝ HOARSE.
hor-col'o-gy (hŏr-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὅρκος oath + *-logy*.] Science or lore of oaths.
horcop, *n.* [See WHORE; cf. COP head, top.] A bastard. *Obs.*
hord. ✝ HOARD, HORDE, ORD.
hor-da'ri-an (hŏr-dā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *hordarius*, fr. AS. *hord* treasure, *hordere* treasure. See HOARD, *n.*] The treasurer of a monastery. *Rare.*
hor'da-ry (hôr'dà-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *hordaria*.] The treasury of a monastery. *R.* [form a horde.
horde, *v. i.* To associate in or

family groups, esp. in the pretrībal state ; — about equivalent to the clan or sept in tribal organizations.

Practically the *horde* as a component of the tribe is nearly, but not quite, identical with the clan. *F. H. Giddings.*

3. Any unorganized or loosely organized group, whether of men or animals ; a crowd ; swarm ; pack.

hor′de-a′ceous (hôr′dē-ā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *hordeaceus* pert. to *hordeum* or barley.] *Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, barley.

hor′de-in (hôr′dē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *hordeum* barley.] *Chem.* A peculiar proteid present in barley, somewhat related to the gliadin derived from kernels of wheat and rye. It is soluble in alcohol. Formerly, a pulverulent mixture from barley, believed to be a definite substance.

Hor′de-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L., barley.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of grasses having the flowers in dense spikes with long-awned glumes. *H. sativum*, the common barley, is doubtless a cultivated form of the wild species *H. spontaneum* of western Asia. See BARLEY.

hore′hound′ (hōr′hound′), *n.* [ME. *horehune*, AS. *hārhūne*, *hārehūne ; hār* hoar, gray + *hūne*, name of a plant.] **1**. A European mint (*Marrubium vulgare*) naturalized in the United States. It has hoary-pubescent leaves (whence it is called **white horehound**), and small white axillary flowers. It has an aromatic smell and very bitter taste, and is used as a stomachic tonic and anthelmintic.

2. An extract or confection made from this plant, used as a remedy for coughs and colds.

3. With attributive or qualifying adjective, any of several menthaceous plants resembling horehound in appearance or properties, as black *horehound*, water *horehound*, etc.

hor′i-zom′e-ter (hŏr′ĭ-zŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [See HORIZON ; -METER.] An instrument for determining the distance of an object at sea by measuring the angle of depression of its water line below a horizontal line through the observer's eye.

ho-ri′zon (hō-rī′zŭn ; -z'n ; *formerly accented* hor′i-zon, *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* [ME. *orisonte*, OF. *orizonte*, F. *horizon*, fr. L. *horizon*, fr. Gr. ὁρ ζων (sc. κύκλος) the bounding line, horizon, fr. ὁρίζειν to bound, fr. ὅρος boundary, limit.] **1**. The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible from a given point ; the apparent junction of earth and sky, called the **apparent, local,** or **visible, horizon** ; hence, fig., limit or range of perception or experience.

All the *horizon* round
Invested with bright rays. *Milton.*

The period of new *horizons*, hopes, and activities. *A. D. White.*

2. *Astron.* **a** A plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place ; a plane tangent to the earth's surface at that place ; — called distinctively the **sensible horizon**. **b** A plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's center, or the great circle formed by the intersection of this plane with the celestial sphere ; — called also the **rational,** or **celestial, horizon**. **c** A level mirror, as the surface of mercury in a shallow vessel, or a plane reflector adjusted to the true level artificially, used in observing altitudes ; — called **artificial,** or **false, horizon**.

3. *Geol.* The deposit of a particular time, usually identified by distinctive fossils.

The strata all over the earth, which were formed at the same time, are said to belong to the same geological *horizon*. *Le Conte.*

4. In a picture, the imaginary line on which is projected the point of sight, or station point, of the spectator, esp. in landscapes, where this horizon replaces the natural horizon. See PERSPECTIVE, *Illust.*

ho-ri′zon, *v. t.* ; HO-RI′ZONED (-zŭnd ; -z'nd) ; HO-RI′ZON-ING. To limit by a horizon.

hor′i-zon′tal (hŏr′ĭ-zŏn′tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *horizontal*.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or near, the horizon. "*Horizontal* misty air." *Milton.*

2. Parallel to the horizon ; on a level ; flat ; as, a *horizontal* line or surface.

3. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon ; as, *horizontal* distance.

4. *Bot.* Situated in a plane at a right angle to the plane of the primary axis, as leaves or other lateral members.

horizontal bar, a bar fixed in horizontal position for gymnastic exercise. — **h. drill**, a drilling machine having a horizontal drill spindle. — **h. engine**, *Mach.*, an engine with horizontal line of stroke. See ENGINE, *n.*, 4. — **h. escapement**. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **h. fire**, *Mil.*, the fire of ordnance and small arms at point-blank range or at low angles of elevation. — **h. line**, *Descriptive Geometry & Drawing*, a constructive line through the center of vision ; the intersection of the horizontal and perspective planes, the chief line in the projection, upon which all verticals are fixed and all vanishing points found. See PERSPECTIVE. — **h. parallax**. See PARALLAX. — **h. plane**, *Descriptive Geom.*, a plane parallel to the horizon, upon which it is assumed that objects are projected. See PROJECTION. It is upon the horizontal plane that the ground plan of a building is supposed to be drawn. — **h. projection**, a projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon. — **h. structure**. *Music.* See VERTICAL STRUCTURE. — **h. training**, *Hort.*, the operation of training fruit trees, grapevines, etc., so that the branches shall spread out laterally in a horizontal direction.

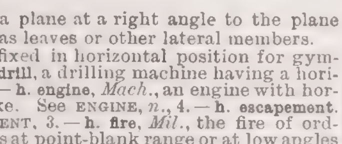
Horizontal Training.

hor′i-zon′tal (hŏr′ĭ-zŏn′tăl), *n.* **1**. A thing that is horizontal ; esp., a horizontal line or plane.

2. A Tasmanian cunoniaceous tree (*Anodopetalum biglandulosum*) the branches of which are first ascending and later horizontal, forming the so-called **horizontal scrub**.

hor′mo-go′ni-um (hôr′mō-gō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; L. *pl.* -NIA (-nĭ-ȧ). [NL. ; Gr. ὅρμος chain + γονεια generation.] *Bot.* In many blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ), a portion of a filament between two heterocysts, becoming detached as a reproductive body. — **hor-mog′o-nous** (hŏr-mŏg′ō-nŭs), *a.*

horn (hôrn), *n.* [AS. *horn*; akin to D. *horen*, *hoorn*, G., Icel., Sw., & Dan. *horn*, Goth. *haúrn*, W., Gael., & Ir. *corn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. κέρας, and perh. also to E. *cheer*, *cranium*, *cerebral*; cf. Skr. *çṛṅga* horn, *çiras* head. Cf. CARAT, CORN on the foot, CORNEA, CORNER, CORNET, CORNUCOPIA, HART.] **1**. One of the processes borne on the head of many ungulate mammals and used chiefly as weapons of offense or defense. The term includes structures of several distinct kinds, sometimes median in position, but usually lateral and paired. Those of cattle, sheep, goats, and true antelopes are unbranched and permanent and usually present in both sexes. They consist of a sheath of epidermal substance (see def. 8) supported by a bony core. Those of deer, specifically called *antlers* (see ANTLER), are solid, bony, usually branching outgrowths, which are shed and renewed annually, and are usually present only in the male. Those of the pronghorn (which see) are in some respects intermediate between the above types. The giraffe has small bony processes covered with ordinary skin. The median horn or horns of the rhinoceroses are entirely epidermal, with no bony core. Other forms occurred in extinct ungulates.

2. Any natural projection or excrescence from an animal, resembling or suggestive of a horn ; esp.: **a** A projection from the beak of a bird, as the casque of a hornbill. **b** A tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, as in the horned owls. **c** A projection from the head or thorax of an insect, or from the head of a reptile or fish. **d** A sharp spine in front of the fins of a fish, as in the horned pout. **e** One of the tentacles of a snail, etc.

3. *Anat.* A cornu.

4. *Bot.* **a** A curved or pointed appendage, as of the corona in certain milkweeds. **b** An awn of barley. *Dial. Eng.*

5. Something made of a horn, or resembling a horn ; as: **a** A wind instrument of music, orig. one made of a horn (as of an ox or a ram) ; now, any of various elaborately wrought instruments of brass or other metal, more or less resembling a horn in shape.

Instruments of the *horn* and trumpet family, in which the lips of the player vibrate against the mouthpiece of a long tube, have been widely known from the earliest times. *A. Elson.*

b = FRENCH HORN. **c** A drinking cup, or beaker, as having been originally made of the horns of cattle ; hence, a drink. **d** The cornucopia, or horn of plenty. See CORNUCOPIA. **e** A vessel made of a horn, esp. one designed for containing powder ; anciently, a small vessel for carrying liquids. **f** The pointed beak of an anvil. **g** The high pommel of a saddle ; also, either of the projections on a lady's saddle for supporting the leg. **h** *Naut.* One of the outer ends of the crosstrees ; also, one of the points of the jaws of a gaff or boom. **i** *Carp.* A curved projection on the fore part of a plane. **j** One of the projections at the four corners of the Jewish altar of burnt offering.

6. One of the curved ends of a crescent ; esp., an extremity or cusp of the moon when crescent-shaped.

7. A wing of an army or of a squadron, esp. when drawn up in a crescentlike form. *Archaic & Poetic.*

8. The tough, fibrous material of which true horns are composed ; also, any similar substance, as that which forms the hoof crust of horses, sheep, and cattle ; as, a spoon of *horn*. Horn consists chiefly of keratin, and contains also insoluble mineral salts, esp. calcium phosphate.

9. *Bib.* A symbol of strength, power, glory, or pride.

The Lord is . . . the *horn* of my salvation. *Ps.* xviii. 2.

'Gainst them that raised thee dost thou lift thy *horn?* *Milton.*

10. An emblem of a cuckold, cuckolds being reputed to wear horns. "Thicker than a cuckold's *horn*." *Shak.*

horn, *or* **horns, of a dilemma**. See DILEMMA. — **horn of plenty**. **a** A cornucopia. **b** *Bot.* (1) A small grass (*Cornucopiæ cucullatum*) of western Asia, the spikes of which become detached at maturity and bury themselves in the ground. (2) A valerianaceous plant (*Fedia cornucopiæ*). (3) The plant *Datura fastuosa*. See DATURA.

horn (hôrn), *v. t.* ; HORNED (hôrnd) ; HORN′ING. **1**. To furnish with horns ; to give the shape of a horn to.

2. To cause to wear horns ; to cuckold. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. **a** To gore with the horns. **b** To dehorn. *Dial. Eng.*

4. **a** To proclaim by the blowing of a horn ; specif., *Scots Law*, to put to the horn ; to outlaw. *Obs. or Hist.*

The hue will be *horned* from vill to vill. *Pollock & Mait.*

b Hence, to proclaim ; to spread the news of. *Dial. Eng.*

5. *Tinsmithing.* To press or hammer (a piece of work) on the horn, or beakiron, of an anvil.

6. *Naut.* To wedge or fasten as between horns ; as, to *horn* the boom of a ship in a crotch.

7. *Shipbuilding.* To adjust (a frame of a ship) so as to bring its molding plane perpendicular to the plane of the keel.

horn. *v. i.* **1**. To blow a horn.

2. To talk in a gossipy manner. *Dial. Eng.* *T. Hardy.*

horn′beam′ (hôrn′bēm′), *n.* [See BEAM.] **a** A betulaceous tree of the genus *Carpinus*, esp. *C. betulus* of the Old World, or *C. caroliniana* of America. They have smooth gray bark and hard white wood, the leaves resembling those of the beech. See CARPINUS. **b** The hop hornbeam.

horn′bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* Any of numerous large bulky nonpasserine birds which constitute the family Bucerotidæ, remarkable for the enormous size of the bill, which is usually surmounted by a casque, or hornlike process, variously shaped in the different species. They inhabit Africa, southern Asia, and the East Indies. The hornbills are arboreal in habits (those of the genus *Bucorvus* partly terrestrial), omnivorous in diet, and, in some species at least, the female is imprisoned in the nest, which is in a hollow tree, by stopping up the entrance except a small hole through which she is fed by the male. Their flight is slow and heavy, and their plumage is usually chiefly black and white. The homrai (*Dichoceros bicornis*) and rhinoceros hornbill are well-known species.

Hornbill (*Dichoceros bicornis*). $\frac{1}{24}$

horn′blende′ (hôrn′blĕnd′), *n.* [G., fr. *horn* horn + *blende* blende.] *Min.* The common black, dark green, or brown variety of aluminous amphibole. See AMPHIBOLE. It contains considerable iron, and occurs as distinct crystals and in columnar, fibrous, and granular form. *Hornblende* is also used as synonymous with *amphibole*.

hornblende schist. *Petrog.* A schistose or laminated rock, of metamorphic origin, consisting essentially of hornblende and other minerals such as feldspar, quartz, etc. ; — usually of a green to black color.

horn-blen′dic (hôrn-blĕn′dĭk), *a.* Containing hornblende in quantity ; resembling, or relating to, hornblende.

horn′blend-ite (hôrn′blĕnd-īt), *n.* *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock composed almost entirely of hornblende.

horn′blow′er (-blō′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *hornblāwere.*] **1**. One that blows a horn.

2. A hornworm, esp. either of those infesting tobacco.

horn′book′ (-bŏŏk′), *n.* A kind of child's primer formerly in use, consisting typically of a sheet of paper, mounted on a thin wooden board, having on it the alphabet and other rudiments, such as the digits and often the Lord's Prayer, and protected by a sheet of transparent horn. Cf. BATTLEDORE, 4. Hence, a rudimentary treatise ; a primer. "He teaches boys the *hornbook*." *Shak.*

horn bug. A stag beetle or other beetle having long curved jaws likened to horns or one or more hornlike processes on the head. See PASSALUS.

horn core. The central bony part of the horn of the hollow-horned ruminants, as cattle and sheep.

horned (hôrnd, *or, esp. poetic or rhetorical*, hôr′nĕd), *a.* Furnished with a horn or horns ; having a hornlike process or appendage ; as, *horned* cattle ; having some part shaped like a horn. "The *hornèd* moon." *Coleridge.*

horned adder, the horned viper. — **h. bug**. = HORN BUG. — **h. clover**, the black medic. — **h. dace**, a common American cyprinoid fish (*Semotilus atromaculatus*). See CHUB, *Illust.* Also applied to allied fishes. — **h. frog**, any of certain South American frogs constituting the genus *Ceratophrys*, so called from their usually having more or less conspicuous triangular processes on the eyelids ; esp., *C. cornuta*, a large Brazilian species. — **h. grebe**. See GREBE. — **h. hog**, the babiroussa. — **h. horse**, a gnu. — **h. hummer**, the sun gem (humming bird). — **h. iguana**. See IGUANA. — **h. lark**, a small lark (*Otocoris alpestris*) widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. The typical form occurs in the eastern United States in winter, and numerous subspecies in western North America. It has two small black erectile ear tufts. — **h. lizard**, a horned toad. — **h. owl**, any of various owls having conspicuous tufts of feathers on the head, as the great horned owl and the long-eared owls. — **h. pheasant**, a tragopan, esp. *Ceriornis satyrus* of the central and eastern Himalayas. — **h. pondweed**, a naiadaceous weed (*Zannichellia palustris*) of wide distribution ; — so called from its nutlets, which are beaked with the persistent styles. — **h. poppy**. = HORN POPPY. — **h. pout**, a bullpout or bullhead, esp. the common species (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) of the eastern United States. — **h. puffin**. See PUFFIN. — **h. rattlesnake**, a rattlesnake (*Crotalus cerastes*), inhabiting the dry, sandy plains, from California to Mexico ; — so named from the pair of triangular horns between the eyes. It is called also *sidewinder*. — **h. ray**, any ray of the family Mobulidæ ; — so called from their cephalic fins or processes. — **h. rush**, a tall sedge (*Rynchospora corniculata*) of the eastern United States, having a long-beaked achene. — **h. screamer**, a screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*) of northern South America, having a long slender yellowish white hornlike process on the forehead. The plumage is chiefly black, gray, and white. — **h. snake**, the horned viper. — **h. toad**, any of certain small harmless insectivorous lizards constituting the genus *Phrynosoma* of the family Iguanidæ, or of the closely allied genus *Anota*. These lizards have several hornlike spines on the head, and a broad, flat body, covered with spiny scales. They inhabit the dry, sandy plains of the western (esp. the southwestern) United States, and Mexico. — **h. violet**, a European violet (*Viola cornuta*) having the spur of the corolla unusually prolonged. — **h. viper**. See CERASTES. — **h. wavey**, Ross's snow goose.

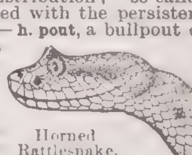
Horned Rattlesnake.

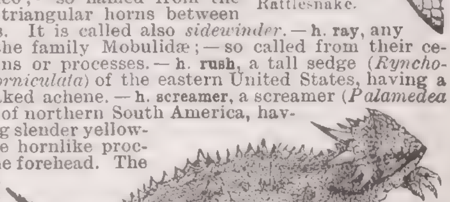
Horned Toad (*Phrynosoma cornutum*). ($\frac{1}{2}$)

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hor′de-ate, *n.* [L. *hordeum* barley.] A barley infusion. *Obs.*

hor-de′i-form (hŏr-dē′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *hordeum* barley + *-form*.] Shaped like a grain of barley.

horden. † ORDAIN.

hor-de′o-lum (hŏr-dē′ō-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hordeolus*, dim. of *hordeum* barley.] *Med.* A sty.

hordere. † ORDER.

hordeyne. † ORDAIN.

hor′dock′ (hôr′dŏck′), *n.* [Cf. HARDOCK.] An unidentified plant mentioned by Shakespeare, perhaps burdock.

hore. † HAIR; HER, their; HOAR; HOUR ; OAR ; ORE, respect, mercy ; OUR ; WHORE.

hore, *n.* [AS. *horh*, *horg*, *horu*.] Dirt ; mud ; foulness. *Obs.*

Ho′reb (hō′rĕb). *Bib.*

hore′cop′. † HORCOP.

horehound motherwort. A European menthaceous plant (*Leonurus marrubiastrum*).

hore′ling, *n.* [ME. *hore* whore + 1st *-ling*.] An adulterer ; a whoremonger. *Obs.*

Ho′rem (hō′rĕm). *Bib.*

hore′mint′, *n.* Horehound. *Obs.*

hore′stone′. † HOARSTONE.

hore′wort′. *n.* The cotton rose *Gifola germanica*. *Obs.*

horgen. † ORGAN.

Hor′-ha-gid′gad (hôr′hȧ-gĭd′găd). *Bib.*

horhone. † HOREHOUND.

hori. † HORY.

Ho′ri (hō′rī). *Bib.*

Ho′rim (hō′rĭm), -**rims** (-rĭmz), *n. pl.* *Bib.* The primitive inhabitants of Mt. Seir. *Deut.* ii. 22.

hor′is-mol′o-gy (hŏr′ĭs-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁρισμός a marking by bounds + *-logy*.] *Zoöl.* Scientific description of the nervature of the wings of insects.

horison. † ORISON.

Ho′rite (hō′rīt), *n.* *Bib.* See HORIM.

horizon glass. See SEXTANT.

ho-ri′zon-less, *a.* See -LESS.

hor′i-zon′tal-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

hor′i-zon-tal′i-ty (hŏr′ĭ-zŏn-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Horizontal state or quality.

hor′i-zon′tal-ize, *v. t.* To arrange horizontally. *R.* — **hor′i-zon′tal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*

hor′i-zon′tal-ly, *adv.* of HORIZONTAL.

hor′i-zon′tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hor′i-zon′tic (hŏr′ĭ-zŏn′tĭk), **hor′i-zon′ti-cal**. *a.* Horizontal. *R.* — **hor′i-zon′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* *R.*

ho-ri′zon ward. *a.* & *adv.* See -WARD.

Hork′ey (*Eng. dial.* ŏk′ĭ, ôk′ĭ). Var. of HOCKEY, harvest home.

horle. † HURL.

horle. Dial. Eng. var. of WHIRL.

horleige. † HOROLOGE.

hor′ley bor′ley. † HURLY-BURLY.

Hor′mah (hôr′mȧ). *Bib.*

hor′mi-on (hôr′mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὁρμή (point of) starting ; so explained by Török, who named it.] *Craniol.* The median point of the juncture of the posterior border of the vomer with the sphenoid bone.

Hor-miph′o-ra (hŏr-mĭf′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ὅρμος a cord, chain + φέρειν to carry.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ctenophores allied to *Pleurobrachia*. See CYDIPPIDA.

hor′mo-gon (hôr′mō-gŏn), **-gone** (-gōn), *n.* A hormogonium.

Hor-mog′o-na′les (hŏr-mŏg′ō-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *hormogonium* + *-ales*.] *Bot.* An order of Schizophyceæ, or blue-green algæ, comprising filamentous forms, as the Nostocaceæ. Cf. COCCOGONALES.

Horn, King. See KING HORN.

hornage, *n.* Horngeld. *Obs.*

horn alligator. Leather from the alligator's back.

horn arrester. *Elec.* A kind of lightning arrester in which the gap is formed by two wires diverging like a pair of horns.

horn bar. In a carriage, the crossbar or the gearing that supports the fore-spring stays.

horn′beak′, *n.* A garfish.

horn beech. The hornbeam. *Dial. Eng.*

hornbill cuckoo. An ani.

horn′bine′, *n.* = BLACK GUM **a**.

horn-blen′do-phyre′ (hôrn-blĕn′dō-fīr′), *n.* [*hornblende* + *-phyre*.] *Petrog.* Porphyry with hornblende phenocrysts.

horn′block′, *n.* An axle-box guide, as in railroad cars.

Horn′blow′er's en′gine (hôrn′-blō′ẽrz). [After J. *Hornblower* (1717-80), English engineer.] See WOOLF ENGINE.

horn chestnut. The water chestnut. [*Local, Eng.*]

horn coot. The long-eared owl.

hornd. Horned. *Ref. Sp.*

horn′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

horn eel. **a** A garfish. **b** A sand launce.

horn′el (hôr′nĕl), *n.* A sand launce. *Scot.*

horn′en, *a.* Made of horn. *Obs.*

horn′er (hôr′nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works or deals in horn or horns.
2. One who winds or blows the horn. *Rare.*
3. One who horns, or cuckolds. *Obs.*
4. *Scots Law.* An outlawed person. See HORNING **b**.

Horner, Jack. The hero of a well-known nursery rime. The full history of his "witty tricks and pleasant pranks" is given in Halliwell's "Nursery Rimes of England."

Horn′er's meth′od (hôr′nẽrz). *Math.* A method, invented in 1819 by the English mathematician W. G. Horner (1786–1837), of evolving figure by figure to any number of decimal places any root of a numerical equation of any degree.

hor′net (hôr′nĕt; -nĭt; 151), *n.* [AS. *hyrnet*; akin to OHG. *hornaz, hornuz*, G. *horniss*; perh. akin to E. *horn*, and named from the sound it makes as if blowing a horn; but more prob. akin to D. *horzel*, Lith. *szirszone*, L. *crabro*. The modern English word seems to have been influenced by *horn*.] A large, strong wasp, as the European *Vespa crabro*, which is of a dark brown and yellow color. It is very pugnacious, and its sting is very severe. Its nest, often built in a hollow tree, is constructed of a paperlike material, and contains horizontal layers of comb hung together by columns. The American white-faced hornet, or yellow jacket (*V. maculata*), is larger and has similar habits, but usually hangs its nest from the branch of a tree.

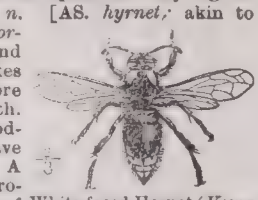

White-faced Hornet (*Vespa maculata*).

horn′fels′ (hôrn′fĕls′), *n.* [G., fr. *horn* horn + *fels* rock.] *Petrog.* A compact silicate rock produced by the action of an intruded igneous magma on a sedimentary bed.

horn′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* [AS. *hornfisc.*] **a** A garfish or needlefish. **b** The sauger. **c** A pipefish.

horn fly. A small dipterous fly (*Lyperosia irritans*, syn. *Hæmatobia serrata*), native of Europe, but introduced into North America, where it bites and annoys cattle, clustering about the bases of the horns.

horn grass. Any of certain species of *Bromus* having distinct hornlike prominences on the ovary.

horn′i-fy (hôr′nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; HORN′I-FIED (-fīd); HORN′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*horn* + *-fy*.] **1.** To make hard, like horn. **2.** To horn; to cuckold. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

horn′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HORN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** The changes of the moon in becoming crescent. *Obs.* **b** *Scots Law.* The act of proclaiming a person an outlaw by blowing three blasts upon a horn; hence, a form of diligence by a process called *letters of horning*, directing a debtor to pay or perform according to the terms of the letters, under penalty of being put to the horn, that is, declared rebel. **c** A callithumpian serenade with tin horns, etc.

hor-ni′to (hôr-nē′tō; *Sp.* ôr-), *n.* [A dim. fr. Sp. *horno* oven, L. *furnus*. See FURNACE.] *Geol.* A low, oven-shaped mound, common in volcanic regions, and emitting smoke and vapors from its sides and summit.

horn′-mad′, *a.* Quite mad; raving crazy.

Did I tell you about Mr. Garrick, that the town are *horn-mad* after? *T. Gray.*

horn′pipe′ (hôrn′pīp′), *n.* **1. a** An instrument formerly popular in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes at intervals, and a reed mouthpiece; — so called because the bell at the open end was sometimes made of horn. **b** A lively and vigorous dance, usually by a single person and originally accompanied by hornpipe playing, popular among sailors. **c** A lively tune adapted for such a dance. **2.** = BLACK GUM **a**.

horn′plant′ (hôrn′plănt′), *n.* A large leathery seaweed (*Ecklonia buccinalis*) from the hollow fronds of which rude horns are made.

horn poppy. A papaveraceous plant (*Glaucium glaucium*) adventive from Europe in the United States. It has yellow flowers and long linear capsules.

horn snake. A harmless snake (*Farancia abacura*), found in the southern United States. The color is chiefly bluish black above, and red below.

horn′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* [Cf. G. *hornstein.*] *Min.* A variety of quartz closely resembling flint, but more brittle.

horn′tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* Any of certain hymenopterous insects related to the sawflies. They constitute a family (*Siricidæ*, syn. *Uroceridæ*) or in recent classifications a superfamily (*Siricoidea*), and are so called from the stout ovipositor borne by the females of most forms. Their larvæ burrow in plants, often in trees. That of the pigeon horntail (*Tremex columba*), a large American species, is preyed on by the large ichneumon fly *Thallessa lunator.*

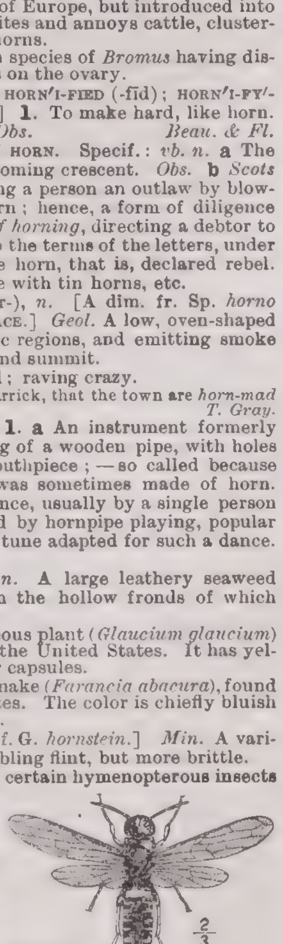

Horntail (*Tremex columba*). Female.

horn′tip′ (-tĭp′), *n.* A knob or button for the point of a horn of an animal.

horn′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* An outwork composed of two demibastions joined by a curtain. It is connected with the works in rear by long, almost parallel, wings.
2. Working in horn; articles made of horn.
3. Cuckoldry. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

horn′worm′ (hôrn′wûrm′), *n.* The larva of any of various hawk moths, having a hornlike process on the back, as the tobacco worms.

horn′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Any species of *Ceratophyllum.*

horn′y (hôr′nĭ), *a.*; HORN′I-ER (-nĭ-ẽr); HORN′I-EST. **1.** Of, or made of, horn, or of a hornlike substance.
2. Having horns or hornlike projections.
3. Hard, callous, or semi-opaque, like horn. "His *horny* fist." *Dryden.*
4. Like that made by a horn; as, a *horny* note.
horny slough, *Veter.*, a sitfast. — **h. texture,** *Min.*, a compact homogeneous texture with dull luster, like that of flint.

horn′y-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* *Zoöl.* A small active cyprinoid fish (*Hybopsis kentuckiensis*) common in the larger streams from Pennsylvania to Wyoming, and south to Alabama.

hor′o-graph (hŏr′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ὅρος boundary + *-graph.*] *Math.* The curve traced on a unit sphere by the radius that moves always parallel to the normal to a given surface along a given closed curve on that surface. The area bounded by the horograph is the whole curvature of the other surface portion of which it is the horograph.

ho-rog′ra-phy (hō-rŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα hour + *-graphy*: cf. F. *horographie.*] **1.** An account of the hours.
2. The art of constructing instruments for marking the hours, as clocks, watches, and dials.

hor′o-loge (hŏr′ō-lōj; -lŏj; 277), *n.* [ME. *horologe, orloge*, timepiece, OF. *horloge, orloge, oriloge*, F. *horloge*, L. *horologium*, fr. Gr. ὡρολόγιον; ὥρα hour + λέγειν to say, tell. See HOUR; LOGIC.] An instrument indicating the time of day; a timepiece; a watch, clock, or dial.

ho-rol′o-ger (hō-rŏl′ō-jẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker or vender of clocks and watches; one skilled in horology.
2. One that announces the time. *Obs.*

hor′o-log′ic (hŏr′ō-lŏj′ĭk), **hor′o-log′i-cal** (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *horologicus*, Gr. ὡρολογικός.] Of or pert. to a horologe or horology. Hence: *Bot.* Opening or closing at definite hours, as certain flowers. *Rare.*

ho-rol′o-gist (hō-rŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in horology; one who makes clocks, watches, or dials.

hor′o-lo′gi-um (hŏr′ō-lō′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ὡρολόγιον horologe.] **1.** A horologe; a timepiece.
2. A structure built to contain or support a timepiece.
3. *East. Ch.* A book of the offices for canonical hours.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Eridanus and Reticulum.

ho-rol′o-gy (hō-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [See HOROLOGE.] The science of measuring time, or the principles and art of constructing instruments for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, dials, etc.

ho-rom′e-try (hō-rŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα hour + *-metry.*] Art, practice, or method of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions. "The *horometry* of antiquity." *Sir T. Browne.* — **hor′o-met′ri-cal** (hŏr′ō-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.*

ho-rop′ter (hō-rŏp′tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὅρος boundary + ὀπτήρ one who looks.] *Optics.* The line or surface in which are situated all the points that are seen single while the point of sight, or the adjustment of the eyes, remains unchanged. — **hor′op-ter′ic** (hŏr′ŏp-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* — **ho-rop′ter-y** (hō-rŏp′tẽr-ĭ), *n.*

hor′o-scope (hŏr′ō-skōp), *n.* [F. *horoscope*, L. *horoscopus*, fr. Gr. ὡροσκόπος, adj., observing hours or times, esp., observing the hour of birth, n., a horoscope; ὥρα hour + σκοπός watcher. See HOUR; -SCOPE.] **1.** *Astrol.* **a** The representation made of the aspect of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer professes to foretell the events of the person's life; esp., the sign of the zodiac rising above the horizon at such a moment. **b** The diagram or scheme of twelve houses, or signs of the zodiac, into which the whole circuit of the heavens is divided for the purposes of such prediction of fortune. In making a prediction it is customary to ascertain the exact time of the individual's birth, and from this the state of the heavens at that moment. The whole celestial sphere is then divided by great circles into twelve equal parts, each called a house (L. *domus*) and having one of the heavenly bodies as its lord. These are called, in order, the houses of life, of riches, of brothers, of parents, of children, of health, of marriage, of death, of religion, of dignities, of friends, and of enemies. The interpretation is made in accordance with fixed rules.

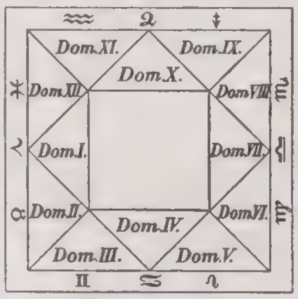

Horoscope b.

2. The planisphere invented by Jean Paduanus.
3. A table showing the length of the days and nights at various places and seasons.
4. A dial.

hor′o-scop′er (hŏr′ō-skōp′ẽr), **ho-ros′co-pist** (hō-rŏs′kō-pĭst), *n.* One versed in horoscopes, or who casts horoscopes; an astrologer.

ho-ros′co-py (hō-rŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of casting horoscopes, or observing the disposition of the stars, with a view to predicting events.
2. Aspect of the stars at the time of a person's birth.

hor-ren′dous (hŏ-rĕn′dŭs), *a.* [L. *horrendus.*] Fearful; frightful; horrible.

hor′rent (hŏr′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *horrens*, p. pr. of *horrere* to bristle. See HORROR.] **1.** Standing erect, as bristles; covered with bristling points; bristled; bristling.
Rough and *horrent* with figures in strong relief. *De Quincey.*
2. Horrified; horrible; expressing horror. *Rare.*

hor-res′cent (hŏ-rĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *horrescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *horrescere*, v. incho. fr. *horrere* to shiver. See HORROR.] Shuddering; expressive of horror.

hor′ri-ble (hŏr′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [ME. *horrible, orrible*, OF. *horrible, orrible*, F. *horrible*, fr. L. *horribilis*, fr. *horrere*. See HORROR.] **1.** Exciting, or tending to excite, horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; as, a *horrible* sight; a *horrible* murder. "A dungeon *horrible.*" *Milton.*
2. Great; severe; excessive; as, I have a *horrible* headache. *Colloq. & Inelegant.*
Syn. — HORRIBLE, HORRID, HORRIFIC. HORRIBLE is the general term for that which inspires horror; HORRID (often practically synonymous with *horrible*) sometimes carries a stronger implication of inherent or innate offensiveness or repulsiveness; in modern colloq. usage it is attenuated to a general term of aversion; HORRIFIC is a bookish synonym for *horrifying*; as, "some . . . *horrible* form, which might deprive your sovereignty of reason" (*Shak.*); "wrongs and shames, *horrible*, hateful, monstrous, not to be told" (*Tennyson*); "This emperor . . . from Rome retired to Capreæ . . . with purpose there his *horrid* lusts in private to enjoy" (*Milton*); "some *horrid* beliefs from which the human nature revolts" (*Bagehot*); "that *horrid* little vulgar boy" (*Barham*); "She was a brave narrator, . . . her voice sinking into a whisper over the supernatural or the *horrific*" (*Stevenson*). See FEARFUL, FEAR.

hor′ri-ble-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being horrible.
2. Horror; a feeling of terror and repulsion. *Obs.*

hor′ri-bly, *adv.* In a horrible manner; to a horrible degree; dreadfully; terribly.

hor′rid (hŏr′ĭd), *a.* [L. *horridus*. See HORROR; cf. ORDURE.] **1.** Rough; rugged; bristling. *Archaic.*
Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn. *Dryden.*
2. Fitted to excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking; hence, very offensive. "*Horrid* hell." *Shak.*
The *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*
Syn. — Frightful, hideous, alarming, shocking, dreadful, awful, terrific, abominable. See HORRIBLE.

hor′rid-ly, *adv.* In a horrid manner or degree.

hor-rif′ic (hŏ-rĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *horrificus*; *horrere* to be horrible + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make: cf. F. *horrifique.* See HORROR; -FY.] Causing horror; horrifying; frightful.
Syn. — See HORRIBLE.

hor′ri-fi-ca′tion (hŏr′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of horrifying or condition of being horrified; also, that which horrifies.

hor′ri-fy (hŏr′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *horrificare.* See HORRIFIC.] To cause to feel horror; to strike with horror; as, the sight *horrified* them.

hor-rip′i-late (hŏ-rĭp′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To produce horripilation in, as by sudden fear. — *v. i.* To experience horripilation.

hor-rip′i-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *horripilatio*, fr. *horripilare* to bristle; *horrere* to bristle + *pilus* the hair.] *Med.* A bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease, terror, chilliness, etc.; goose flesh.

hor-ris′o-nant (hŏ-rĭs′ō-nănt), **hor-ris′o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *horrere* to be horrible + *sonans, -antis*, sounding, *sonus* a sound: cf. L. *horrisonus.*] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound. *Obs. or R.*

hor′ror (hŏr′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *horrour, orrour*, OF. *horror, orror*, F. *horreur*, L. *horror*, fr. *horrere* to bristle, to shiver, to tremble with cold or dread, to be dreadful or terrible; cf. Skr. *hṛsh, harsh*, to bristle. Cf. GORSE.] **1.** A bristling up; a rising into roughness; tumultuous movement; roughness. *Archaic.*
Such fresh *horror* as you see driven through the wrinkled waves. *Chapman.*
2. A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever; in old medical writings, a chill of less severity than a *rigor*, and more marked than an *algor*.
3. A painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence; a shuddering with terror and detestation; the feeling inspired by something frightful and shocking; also, great aversion and repugnance; as, a *horror* of seeming vain.
Cells of madness, haunts of *horror* and fear. *Tennyson.*
4. The quality of exciting horror; horrible nature or condition; that which excites horror or dread, or is horrible.
Like a ghost shrouded and folded up
In its own formless *horror*. *Shelley.*
A silent *horror* of blood. *Tennyson.*
5. Awe; fear mingled with reverence. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — See FEAR.
the horrors. a Extreme depression or apprehension; the blues. **b** A spasm, or spasms, of horror, esp. in delirium tremens. *Colloq.*

‖ **hor-ne′ro** (ôr-nā′rō), *n.* [Sp., baker.] The baker bird.
Horn′er's mus′cle (hôr′nẽrz). [After William E. *Horner* (1793–1853), American physician.] *Anat.* The tensor tarsi muscle.
hornet comb. A hornets' nest.
hornet fly. A robber fly.
horn′-eyed′, *a.* Having the eyesight dulled by or as if by a horny film.
horn′fair′, *n.* A fair held at Charlton, in Kent, England, at which horn goods were sold. *Obs. or Hist.*
horn′foot′, *a.* Horn-footed. *Obs.*
horn′-foot′ed, *a.* Having hoofs; hoofed.
horn′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
horngate. = GATE OF HORN.
horn′geld′, *n.* [*horn* + *geld.*] *Feudal Law.* Cornage.
horn′head′, *n.* One having horns: a cuckold. *Obs.*
Hornie, Auld. See AULD HORNIE.
hor′ni-cle (*dial.* ŏ′nĭ-k'l), *n.* A hornet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
horn′i-ly, *adv.* of HORNY.
horn′i-ness (hôr′nĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
horning press. = HORN PRESS.
horn′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
horn′ist, *n.* *Music.* A horn player.
horn′keck′, *n.* A garfish or hornbeak; — also used as a term of contempt. *Obs.*
horn lead (lĕd). *Old Chem.* Chloride of lead. Cf. HORN QUICKSILVER.
horn′less, *a.* See -LESS.
horn′less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
horn′let, *n.* See -LET.
horn′-mad′ded, *a.* Made horn-mad. *Obs.*
horn′-mad′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
horn maker. A maker of cuckolds. *Obs.*
horn mercury. = HORN QUICKSILVER.
horn mullet = STONE ROLLER **a**.
horn nut. The water chestnut.
horn ore. *Min.* Cerargyrite.
hor′no-tine (hôr′nō-tīn; -tĭn), *n.* [L. *hornotinus* of this year.] *Zoöl.* A yearling; a bird of the year. *Rare.*
horn owl. A horned owl.
horn′-pie′, *n.* The lapwing. *Local, Eng.*
horn pike. A garfish. *Dial. Eng.*
horn pine. = BLACK GUM **a**.
horn pith. = HORN CORE.
horn′plate′, *n.* = HORNBLOCK.
horn pout. = HORNED POUT
horn pox. *Med.* Abortive smallpox with an eruption like that of chicken pox.
horn press. *Mach.* A press with a horn, or beakiron, for horning hollow tinware, etc.
horn quicksilver. *Min.* Native calomel; — so called on account of its hornlike appearance.
horn shell. A shell of the genus *Cerithium* or allied genus.
horn silver. = CERARGYRITE.
horn′slate′, *n.* A gray, schistose, siliceous stone. *Obs.*
horns′man (hôrnz′măn), *n.* **1.** A horn player. **2.** The horned viper.
horn′stay′ (-stā′), *n.* A stay for strengthening a frame where a gap has been cut for a hornblock and axle box.
horn′stock′, *n.* Cuckold. *Obs.*
horn′swog′gle (hôrn′swŏg′'l), *v. t.* To bamboozle; humbug; hoax. *Slang.*
horn′thumb′, *n.* A horn case to protect the thumb while cutting purses: hence, a cutpurse. *Obs.*
horn′weed′, *n.* **a** = HORNPLANT. **b** = HORNWORT.
horn′wood′, *n.* = HORNBEAM **a**.
horn′-wood′, *a.* Horn-mad. *Obs.*
horn wrack. A polyzoan of the genus *Flustra.*
Horn′y, *n.* The Devil. *Scot.*
horn′y-hand′ed, *a.* Having hands horny from labor.
ho-rog′ra-fy. Horography. *Ref. Sp.*
ho-rog′ra-pher (hō-rŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα hour + *-grapher.*] A horologer.
horol. *Abbr.* Horology.
hor′o-log′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HOROLOGICAL. See -LY.
hor′o-lo′gi-og′ra-phy (hŏr′ō-lō′jĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὡρολόγιον horologe + *-graphy.*] = HOROGRAPHY. — **hor′o-lo′gi-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **hor′o-lo′gi-og′ra-pher** (-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* *All Obs.*
hor′o-logue (hŏr′ō-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα hour, season + λόγος speech, a telling, tale. Cf. HOROLOGE.] A horoscope.
ho-rol′o-gy (hō-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [See HOROLOGE.] A horologe. *Obs.*
ho-rom′e-ter (hō-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring time. *Rare.*
Hor′o-na′im (hŏr′ō-nā′ĭm). *Bib.*
Hor′o-nite (hŏr′ō-nīt; hō′rō-nīt). *Bib.*
ho′ro-pi′to (hō′rō-pē′tō; hŏr′ō-), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand pepper tree (*Drimys axillaris*). *Local, New Zealand.*
ho-ros′co-pal (hō-rŏs′kō-păl), *a.* Of or pert. to a horoscope.
hor′o-scope, *v. i.* To make horoscopes. — *v. t.* To cast the horoscope of.
hor′o-scop′ic (hŏr′ō-skŏp′ĭk), **hor′o-scop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a horoscope.
horow. ? Obs. form of HARROW, *interj.*
horowe. ‡ HORY.
hor′ral (hŏr′ăl), *n.* A kind of small wheel or caster. *Scot.*
horre, *v. t.* [From L. *horrere* to shudder.] To abhor. *Obs.*
hor-rend′, *a.* [L. *horrendus.*] Horrendous. *Obs.*
‖ **hor-res′co re′fe-rens** (hŏ-rĕs′kō rĕf′ẽr-ĕnz). [L.] I shudder to relate (it). *Vergil* (*Æneid*, II. 204).
‖ **hor-ri′bi-le dic′tu** (hŏ-rĭb′ĭ-lē dĭk′tū). [L.] Horrible to relate or to be told.
hor′ri-bil′i-ty, *n.* [OF. *horribleté, horribilité.*] Horrible state or quality. *Obs. or R.*
hor′ri-bl. Horrible. *Ref. Sp.*
hor′ri-ble, *adv.* Horribly; exceedingly. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)
hor′ri-ble, *n.* Any horrible person or thing. Specif., a penny dreadful. *Colloq.*
horrib′ete. ‡ HORRIBILITY.
hor′rid, *adv.* Horridly. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.) *Obs. or Vulgar.*
hor-rid′i-ty (hŏ-rĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *horriditas.* See HORRID.] **1.** A fearful trembling. *Obs.* **2. a** Horridness. **b** Something horrible. *Rare.*
hor′rid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hor-rif′er-ous, *a.* [L. *horrifer.*] Horrific. *Obs.* — **hor-rif′er-ous-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
hor-rif′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HORRIFIC.
hor-rip′i-lant (hŏ-rĭp′ĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *horripilans*, p. pr.] Producing horripilation. *Rare.*
hor′rok. ‡ HURRACK.
hor′ror-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
horrorie, *n.* Horror. *Obs.*
hor′ror-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
hor′ror-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
hor′ror-ous, *a.* Full of horror; causing horror. *Rare.*
hor′ror-some, *a.* Horrorous. *Rare.*

hor′ror-strick′en (hŏr′ẽr-strĭk′'n) } *a.* Struck with hor-
hor′ror-struck′ (hŏr′ẽr-strŭk′) } ror; horrified. "*Horror-stricken* faces." *C. Kingsley.*

horse (hôrs), *n.; pl.* HORSES (hôr′sĕz; -sĭz), or collectively (in sense 4), HORSE. [AS. *hors;* akin to OS. *hros,* D. & OHG. *ros,* G. *ross,* Icel. *hross;* and perh. to L. *currere* to run, E. *course, current.* Cf. WALRUS.] **1.** A large perissodactyl ungulate mammal (*Equus caballus*) domesticated by man since a prehistoric period and used as a beast of burden, or draft animal, or for riding; by extension, any of certain allied extinct species. The species is believed

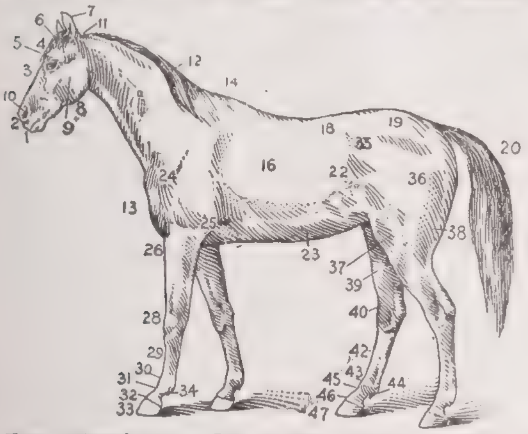

Horse, external parts 1 Lips; 2 Nose; 3 Face; 4 Forehead; 5 Eyebrows; 6 Forelock; 7 Ears; 8 Lower Jaw; 9 Cheek; 10 Nostril; 11 Poll; 12 Mane; 13 Chest; 14 Withers; 16 Ribs; 18 Loin; 19 Croup; 20 Tail; 22 Flank; 23 Belly; 24 Shoulder; 25 Elbow; 26 Forearm; 28 Knee; 29 Cannon or Shank; 30 Fetlock Joint; 31 Pastern; 32 Coronet; 33 Hoof; 34 Fetlock; 35 Haunch; 36 Thigh; 37 Stifle; 38 Buttock; 39 Gaskin; 40 Hock; 42 Cannon or Shank; 43 Fetlock Joint; 44 Fetlock; 45 Pastern; 46 Coronet; 47 Hoof.

to be no longer found in a truly wild state, the so-called wild horses having escaped from domestication. It was first domesticated in the Old World. Fossil remains show that horses, probably of other closely allied species, occurred also in America, where the genus appears to have become entirely extinct until reintroduced by the Spaniards. The horse is distinguished from the other existing members of the genus *Equus* and family Equidæ (the asses and zebras) by the long hair of the mane and tail, the usual presence of a callosity on the inside of the hind leg below the hock, and by other less constant characters, as the larger size, larger hoofs, more arched neck, small head, short ears, etc. (see EQUIDÆ). Though there are many breeds of horses, of which the Arabian is the most famous (see also BARB, FLEMISH, CLYDESDALE, SUFFOLK PUNCH, SHETLAND PONY, GALLOWAY, etc.), as well as minor races or strains (cf. HAMBLETONIAN, MORGAN), yet in breeding the attempt is usually made not to keep pure breeds, but to secure the desired qualities by judicious mixing, resulting in classes of horses adapted for special purposes (cf. THOROUGHBRED, TROTTER, PACER, HACKNEY, etc.). Other terms applied to horses, designating age, sex, etc., are *stallion, mare, foal, colt, filly,* and *gelding* (see these terms). In legal use, *horse* is sometimes used alone, as in statutes exempting horses from execution, to include any animal of the horse kind, as an ass (47 *Ill.* 462), a mule (38 *Tenn.* 154, 156), a mare (126 *Cal.* 288), a gelding (38 *Tex.* 199, 201), a colt (11 *Tex. App.* 89, 91); but when used with names of specific classes of horses, as in "horse, gelding, or mare," it is seldom construed in its general sense, but as having an appropriate specific sense in distinction from the kinds specifically named (26 *Kan.* 241; 31 *Tex.* 572; 149 *Mo.* 311).
2. The male of the genus horse, in distinction from the female or mare; usually, a castrated male or gelding, but sometimes, esp. on the race track, a stallion as distinguished from a gelding.
3. *Zoöl.* In a broad sense, any member of the family Equidæ, or horse family, which includes besides the asses and zebras various less specialized extinct types.
4. Mounted soldiery; cavalry; — used as a collective; as, a regiment of *horse;* — disting. from *foot.*

Twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot. *Bacon.*

5. An opprobrious, contemptuous, or jocular name for a man; as, old *horse.*

Heavens, what a man is there! A very *horse* *Shak*

6. Anything on which one rides, sits, exercises, or is carried as on a horse; specif.: **a** A frame of timber, shaped like a horse, on which soldiers were made to ride for punishment. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A stool or board on which a workman sits. **c** *Gymnastics.* An apparatus shaped somewhat like the body of a small horse, with a pair of removable handles at the position of the pommel and cantle of the saddle, used for vaulting exercises, etc. **d** A piece of wood on the end of a rope, on which a miner sits when lowered down a shaft. **e** A chair or seat slung on poles and carried by bearers. **f** A bier to be carried by four men. *Obs.* **g** A frame, usually with legs, to support something, as a bench or a staging, or clothing, etc. Cf. CLOTHESHORSE, SAWHORSE.
7. Any of various devices; as: **a** A kind of clamp. **b** A tightening wedge. *Obs.* **c** A hook-shaped tool used in making embossed or hammered work. **d** A cooper's iron for closing up the staves of a cask. **e** A wooden faucet.
8. *Naut.* **a** A footrope. *Obs.* **b** A breastband or similar protection for a sailor in an exposed position. **c** A bar of iron or wood running transversely on deck on which slides the traveler on the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail in tacking; — often itself called *traveler.* **d** A jackstay.
9. *Mining.* A mass of earthy matter, or rock of the same character as the wall rock, occurring in a vein.
10. *Hydraulic Engin.* In a movable dam, a frame, usually hinged to the floor of the dam, which supports the trunnions or bearings on which a wicket turns.
11. *pl.* Bluefish. *Obs. & R.*
12. *Student Slang.* **a** A translation or other illegitimate aid in study or examination; — called also *trot, pony, Dobbin.* **b** Horseplay; tomfoolery; monkeyshines.
13. A lottery ticket hired by the day. *Obs. Eng. Oxf. E. D.*
14. A day rule. *Legal Slang, Eng.*
15. Work paid for in advance. *Slang.*
a horse of another color *or* **colour**, a different matter; something of a different nature. — **a h. on one**, a turn of fortune against one, esp. a joke or trick at one's expense. See HORSE AND HORSE. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **a h. that was foaled of an acorn**, the scaffold; the gibbet. *Oxf. E. D.* — **h. and foot**, cavalry and infantry; the whole army; hence, with all one's force or might.— **h. and horse**, a form of gaming, esp. dice throwing, in which the winner has to win a majority of rounds. When each player has won the same number of rounds the match is said to stand at *horse and horse;* hence, on even terms; "all square." *Cant or Slang.* — **to horse**, to horseback; — used as a command to mount.

horse (hôrs), *v. t.;* HORSED (hôrst); HORS′ING. [AS. *horsian.*] **1.** To provide with a horse, or with horses; to mount on, or as on, a horse; as, the Japanese artillery is poorly *horsed.* "Being better *horsed,* outrode me." *Shak.*
2. To lift up; to raise; to hoist. *Obs.*
3. To cover (a mare); — said of the male.
4. To take or carry on the back.
5. To place on the back of another, or on a wooden horse, etc., to be flogged; hence, to flog.
6. To sit astride; to bestride. *Rare.*
7. *Chiefly Naut.* To work unfairly or too hard; to drive.
8. *Naut.* To calk, as the joints of shell plating or the seams of a wooden deck.
9. *Carp.* To shape by cutting away pieces, as the string of a stair from which right-angled notches are cut to receive the treads.
10. *Logging.* In river driving, to recover (stranded logs) with peaveys.
11. To make (one) the object of horseplay. *Slang, U. S.*
to horse away, to spend on lottery tickets. *Cant.*

horse, *v. i.* **1.** To get, or go, on horseback.
2. *Salt Making.* To set the lumps of salt upon the top of each other in the hothouse. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
to horse it, to charge for work in advance. *Slang.*

horse, *a.* Large or coarse of its kind or genus; as, a *horse* mackerel, the *horse* bean, etc. (see in the Vocabulary).

horse artillery. Light artillery in which the cannoneers are mounted, usually serving with cavalry; flying artillery.

horse′back′ (hôrs′băk′), *n.* **1.** The back of a horse.
2. **a** A natural ridge of sand, gravel, or rock; a hogback. **b** *Mining.* A mound, ridge, bank, or parting of foreign matter in a coal seam.
on horseback, on the back of a horse; mounted or riding on a horse or horses; in the saddle.

horse balm. Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Collinsonia;* — so called from the strong odor. It possesses tonic, astringent, and diuretic properties.

horse′bane′ (hôrs′bān′), *n.* A European apiaceous plant (*Œnanthe phellandrium*), supposed to cause palsy in horses.

horse bean. **a** A variety of the common broad bean (*Faba vulgaris*), grown for feeding stock. **b** Any bean of the genus *Canavali. West Indies.* **c** The Jerusalem thorn. *Texas.*

horse block. **1.** A block for use in mounting or dismounting from a horse, or entering or leaving a vehicle.
2. A frame of timber on which to rest the raised end of an excavator's wheeling plank.
3. *Nav.* A platform for the officer of the watch or leadsman on one side of the bridge or quarter deck.

horse box. **a** A railroad car for transporting valuable horses, as hunters. *Eng.* **b** An inclosure for a horse carried on a vessel, esp. one in which horses are hoisted aboard. **c** A large, high-sided church pew. *Jocular, Eng.*

horse car. **a** A railroad or street car drawn by horses. *U. S.* **b** A car fitted for transporting horses. *U. S.*

horse cassia. An East Indian cassia (*Cassia marginata*), the long pods of which contain a black, cathartic pulp, used as a horse medicine.

horse′-chest′nut (hôrs′chĕs′nŭt), *n.* **a** The large nutlike seed of *Æsculus hippocastanum,* said to have been formerly used as food for horses. **b** The tree itself, which was brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the 16th century, and is now common in the temperate zones of both hemispheres. See ÆSCULUS.

horse′-eye′ (hôrs′ī′), *n.,* or **horse-eye bean**. **a** The seed of the cowhage (*Stizolobium pruriens*), in allusion to its shape; also, the plant itself. **b** = OXEYE BEAN. **c** The seed of the hyacinth bean.

horse-eye jack. A jurel (*Carangus latus*) widely distributed in tropical seas and found northward to Virginia on the Atlantic coast. Some consider it poisonous.

horse fennel. A European apiaceous plant (*Seseli hippomarathrum*) with finely divided leaves and white flowers.

horse′fish′ (hôrs′fĭsh′), *n.* **a** A moonfish, as *Vomer setipinnis* or allied form. **b** The sauger. **c** A sea horse (*Hippocampus*). **d** A sucker (*Moxostoma crassilabre*) abundant in eastern North Carolina. **e** A king crab.

horse′flesh′ (-flĕsh′), *n.* **1.** The flesh of the horse.
2. Horses generally, esp. with reference to riding, driving, or racing; as, he is a judge of *horseflesh.* *Colloq.*
3. = HORSEFLESH MAHOGANY.
4. = HORSE, 15. *Slang.*

Horsefly (*Tabanus lineola*). Nat. size.

horse′fly′ (-flī′), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz′). **1.** Any of numerous brachycerous dipterous flies (some of them of large size) which constitute the family Tabanidæ. They are called also *gadflies* and *breeze flies.* The females have a piercing proboscis and suck the blood of animals, often greatly annoying horses and cattle by their bites, which are painful, but usually not at all poisonous. Many of the larger North American species belong to the typical genus *Tabanus.* They have a somewhat flattened body, wide head with large eyes, and fly swiftly. Cf. CHRYSOPS, GREENHEAD.
2. Any of various other flies annoying to horses, as the horse tick (*Hippobosca equina*).

horse′foot′ (-fo͝ot′), *n.* **1.** The plant coltsfoot.
2. A king crab; — called also **horsefoot crab.**

horse gram. A fabaceous plant (*Dolichos biflorus*) of the tropics of the Old World, cultivated for food in India.

Horse Guards. *Mil.* **1.** A picked body of cavalry so called; esp., the cavalry brigade of the English household troops and more particularly the third regiment, called the **Royal Horse Guards** or, popularly, the **Blues**, which furnishes guards of state for the sovereign.
2. The building opposite Whitehall, London, serving as headquarters for several regiments of the Guards and as offices for some departments of the War Office. *Colloq.*
3. The personnel of the office of the commander in chief and the military authorities at the head of the British army, esp. as distinct from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities. *Oxf. E. D.*

horse′hair′ (hôrs′hâr′), *n.* A hair of a horse, esp. one from the mane or tail; the hairs of the mane or tail taken collectively; a fabric or tuft made of such hairs.

horse′hide′ (-hīd′), *n.* A horse's hide, or leather made of it.

horse′jock′ey (-jŏk′ĭ), *n.* **1.** A professional rider or driver of race horses; — usually merely *jockey.*
2. A trainer and dealer in horses.

horse latitudes. *Naut.* Either of two belts or regions in the neighborhood of 30° N. and 30° S. latitude, characterized by high pressure, calms, and light baffling winds; — a seaman's name of obscure origin. That part of the northern belt which is over the Atlantic Ocean is that most commonly mentioned or referred to.

horse′laugh′ (hôrs′läf′), *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh; a guffaw. *Pope* — *v. i.* To laugh coarsely. — **horse′laugh′er** (-ẽr), *n.* *Rare.* — **horse′laugh′ter** (-tẽr), *n.* *Rare.*

horse′leech′ (-lēch′), *n.* Also formerly **horse′leach′.**
1. A veterinary surgeon; a farrier. *Obs. or R.*
2. A common European leech (*Hæmopis gulo*). It feeds chiefly on worms, etc., but is said (perh. incorrectly) to attack the nose and mouth of horses when drinking.

The *horseleach* hath two daughters, crying, Give, give. *Prov.* xxx. 15.

[Some regard the word here translated *horseleach* as a corrupt reading for a word meaning *vampire,* referring to Lilith (which see).]
3. Fig.: One who makes inordinate and endless demands.

horse′less, *a.* Without a horse; specif., not requiring a horse; — said of certain self-propelled vehicles, esp. those of a kind that are usually drawn by horses.

horse louse. **a** A sucking louse (*Hæmatopinus asini*) found on the horse and ass. **b** The horse tick.

horse mackerel. The common tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*). Locally, any of various other fishes, as the bluefish, saurel (*Trachurus trachurus*), ten-pounder, jurel (*Carangus chrysos*), a bonito (*Sarda chilensis*), etc.

horse′man (hôrs′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A rider on horseback; one skilled in the management or care of horses; a mounted man; specif., *Obs.,* a cavalryman.
2. **a** A land crab of the genus *Ocypoda,* living on the coast of Brazil and the West Indies, noted for running very swiftly. **b** A West Indian sciænoid fish (*Eques lanceolatus*). **c** An obsolete and inferior race of carrier pigeons.

hor′ry. ✝ HORY.
hors. ✝ HOARSE, HORSE.
‖ **hors′ con′cours′** (hôr′ kôɴ′ko͞or′; ôr). [F.] Not competing; — of a picture in an exhibition.
‖ **hors′ de com′bat′** (dē kôɴ′bȧ′). [F.] Out of the combat; disabled from fighting.
‖ **hors′ de pro′pos′** (dē prŏ′pō′). [F.] Lit., out of the purpose; not to the point or purpose.
‖ **hors′ de sai′son′** (sĕ′zôɴ′). [F.] Out of season.
‖ **hors′ d'œu′vre** (dû′vr'). [F., lit., outside of work.] **1.** Something unusual or extraordinary. *Rare.*
2. A dish served as a relish, usually at the beginning of a meal.
horse. ✝ HOARSE.
horse aloes. Caballine aloes.
horse ant. A large ant, esp. the European *Formica rufa.*
horse′back′, *adv.* On horseback.
horse bee. The horse botfly.
horse beech. The hornbeam.
horse beetle. A stag beetle.
horse bier. A horse litter for the dead. *Obs.*
horse billiards. A form of shuffleboard played on shipboard.
horse blob. The marsh marigold. *Dial. Eng.*
horse boat. **a** A boat for conveying horses and cattle. **b** A boat propelled by horse power. *Obs. or Hist., U. S.*
horse boot. = BOOT, *n.,* 3.
horse bot *or* **botfly**. See BOTFLY.
horse boy. A boy or servant who cares for horses; a stable boy.
horse bramble The sweetbrier.
horse bread. A coarse bread for horses, generally made of a mixture of beans, bran, or the like.
horse brier. The greenbrier *Smilax rotundifolia.*
horse brimstone. See SULPHUR.
horse cane. The great ragweed.
horse chanter. A swindling horse dealer. See CHANT, *v. t.,* 5. — **horse chanting**. [der. *Obs.*]
horse′-chire′. *n.* The german-
horse clipper. One that clips horses; specif., shears with serrated edges playing over each other, used in clipping horses.
horse cloth. **1.** A cloth for a covering or trapping of a horse.
2 A strong rough dress fabric.
horse coper, horse couper. A horse dealer. — **horse coping, horse couping**.
horse′cors′er, -cours′er, *n.* A dealer in horses, esp. a tricky one. — **horse′cors′ing, -cours′ing,** *n.* *All Obs.*
horse course. *Obs. or R.* **a** A horse race. **b** A race course.
horse courser. One who runs horses or keeps them for racing.
horse cowper. Dial. var. of HORSE COPER.
horse crab. A king crab.
horse cress. European brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*).
horse crevallé. The cavalla (*Carangus hippos*).
horse daisy. The oxeye daisy.
horse dam. *Logging.* A temporary dam made by placing large logs across a stream.
horse′ de frise′ (dē frēz′). Partial trans. of CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.
horse devil. A fabaceous plant (*Baptisia lanceolata*) of the southern United States, which when dried and withered is rolled about by the wind, sometimes frightening horses.
horse doctor. One who doctors horses; a veterinary surgeon.
horse drench. A drench, or dose of physic, for a horse; also, the horn or other appliance by which the dose is administered.
horse elder. Elecampane. *Obs.*
horse emmet. = HORSE ANT.
horse′fair′, *n.* A fair for the sale or exhibition of horses. — *a.* Tricky; crafty; fraudulent.
horse fettler. One who looks after horses in mines.
horse′fight′, *n.* **a** A fight on horseback. **b** A fight between horses [*Dial. Eng.*]
horse finch. The chaffinch.
horseflesh mahogany. The sabicu tree or its wood.
horseflesh ore. *Mining.* The mineral bornite. It has a reddish color on fresh fracture. *Dial. Eng.* [= COWWHEAT **a.**]
horse′flow′er (hôrs′flou′ẽr), *n.*
horsefly weed The wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*), supposed to drive away horseflies.
horsefoot snipe *Local, U. S.* **a** The turnstone **b** The knot.
horse′ful-ly (hôrs′fo͝ol-ĭ), *adv.* In a way becoming a horse. *R.*
horse furniture. The complete trappings of a horse. [*Obs.*]
horse gall. The lesser centaury.
horse′gate′, *n.* *Eng. Law.* Right of pasturage for a horse. *Hist.*
horse gentian. Feverroot.
horse gentler. A horse breaker. *Local, Brit.*
horse ginseng. Feverroot. *U. S.*
horse glass. A cheval glass.
horse godmother. A masculine, coarse-looking woman. *Vulgar. Local, Eng.*
horse′-gog′, *n.* Any of several kinds of wild plum. *Dial. Eng.*
horse′-gold′, *n.* Any of several common crowfoots or buttercups. *Dial. Eng.*
horse gowan. **a** The oxeye daisy. **b** = CAMOMILE **a.** **c** The dandelion. *Scot.*
horse grenadiers. *Mil. Hist.* Grenadiers mounted They were introduced in France in the 17th century; England later adopted this type of mounted infantry.
Horse′-guards′man, *n.* A soldier or officer of the British Horse Guards, esp. of the Royal Horse Guards.
horse′haired′, *a.* Furnished with horsehair; wearing, or covered with, horsehair; hence, fig., bewigged. [lichen.]
horsehair lichen. The horsetail
horsehair worm. A hairworm.
horse′head′ (hôrs′hĕd′), *n.* **a** A moonfish (*Selene vomer*) or allied form. **b** A sea horse (*Hippocampus*).
horsehead coot. The surf scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*). *U. S.*
horse′heal′, horse′heel′, *n.* [AS. *horselene, horshelene,* elecampane; *hors* horse + *elene* elecampane, fr. L. *helenium* a plant (see HELENIUM), or L. *inula* elecampane; later influenced by E. *heal.*] The elecampane.
horse′herd′, *n.* One who herds or looks after horses.
horse hoe. A kind of cultivator. — **horse′-hoe′,** *v. t. & i.*
horse′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
horse′hoof′, *n.* The coltsfoot.
horse′-house′, *n.* Housings for a horse. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
horse iron. *Naut.* A large calking iron, held in position by one man, and struck by another.
horse′-jag′, horse′-jug′. Vars. of HORSE-GOG.
horse knacker. See KNACKER.
horse knave A horse boy. *Obs.*
horse′knob′, -knop′, -knot′, *n.* Knapweed. *Dial. Eng.*
horse koper. ✝ HORSE COPER.
horse lark. The corn bunting. See BUNTING. *Local, Eng.*
horse laurel. The great laurel, or rhododendron. *U. S.*
horse′leech-craft′, -leech′er-y, *n.* Veterinary medicine.
horse′like′, *a.* Like a horse.
horse lily. Spatter-dock. *U. S.*
horse litter. A seat hung on poles, and borne by two horses.
horse′load′, *n.* A load such as a horse can draw or carry; hence, a considerable amount.
horse loaf. A loaf of horse bread. *Obs.*
horse′lock, *n.* A locked hobble for a horse; by extension, a padlock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
horse′ly, *a.* Of, like, or pert. to, a horse. *Obs. or R.*
horse′man's ham′mer (hôrs′mănz). A light mace. *Hist.*

horse'man-ship (hôrs'măn-shĭp), *n.* Act or art of riding, or of training or otherwise managing horses; manège.

horse marine. 1. One of a mythical body of marine cavalry; also, a marine or sailor on mounted duty ashore or a cavalryman on shipboard; hence, a man out of his element. 2. A man or boy who leads a canal-boat horse. *Local, Eng.*

horse'mint' (hôrs'mĭnt'), *n.* **a** Either of two European mints (*Mentha longifolia* and *M. aquatica*). **b** In the United States, a coarse menthaceous plant (*Monarda punctata*) with whorls of spotted yellow flowers.

horse mushroom. A mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*) nearly related to the common edible field mushroom, and considered by some to be only a form of it.

horse mussel. A large marine mussel (*Modiola modiolus*), found on the shores of northern Europe and America.

horse nail, *or, esp. in sense* 2, **horse'nail'** (-nāl'), *n.* 1. A thin, pointed nail, with a heavy flaring head, for securing a horseshoe to the hoof; a horseshoe nail. 2. A tadpole. *Local, Eng.*

horse nettle. *Bot.* A coarse prickly weed (*Solanum carolinense*), having white or pale purple flowers and bright yellow berrylike fruit. It is common throughout the southeastern United States.

horse piece. *Whaling.* One of the large pieces into which the blanket pieces of blubber are cut before mincing.

horse'play' (hôrs'plā'), *n.* Rude, boisterous play.

Too much given to *horseplay* in his raillery. *Dryden.*

horse plum. 1. *Hort.* A medium-sized purple freestone plum of oval shape and rather acid flavor. 2. **a** The common wild yellow or red plum (*Prunus americana*) of North America. **b** The Canada plum (*P. nigra*).

horse'pond' (hôrs'pŏnd'), *n.* A pond for watering horses, — formerly often used for ducking offending or unpopular persons. — *v. t.* To duck in a horsepond.

horse power, *or* **horse'pow'er** (-pou'ẽr), *n.* 1. The power which a horse exerts. 2. *Mech.* **a** A unit of power, numerically equal to a rate of 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute (= 550 foot pounds per second), used in stating the power of a steam engine or any other prime mover, or in estimating the power required to drive machinery, etc. **Indicated horse power,** the power developed in the cylinder or cylinders of an engine as calculated from (1) the average pressure of the working fluid, obtained from the indicator diagram or diagrams, (2) the piston area, (3) the stroke, and (4) the number of working strokes per minute. **Brake horse power,** the actual power given out by an engine or other motor, calculated from (1) the force exerted on a friction brake or absorption dynamometer acting on the flywheel or brake-wheel rim, (2) the effective radius of this force, and (3) the speed of the flywheel or brake wheel. **Nominal horse power,** a term still used by some engine builders to express certain measurements of cylinder. **Electric horse power,** horse power calculated from electric units (746 watts = 1 horse power). **French** *or* **metric horse power,** sometimes called **force de cheval, cheval-vapeur,** or simply **cheval,** is numerically equal to a rate of 75 kilogram meters of work per second, or 0.986 of an ordinary horse power. The term *horse power* was originated by Boulton and Watt to state the power of their steam engines. In a practical test it was found that the average horse could work constantly at the rate of 22,000 foot pounds per minute. This was increased by one half in making this arbitrary, and now universal, unit of power. **b** An arbitrary unit of comparison for steam boilers, adopted by the Centennial Commission, equal to the evaporation of 30 pounds of water per hour, when the temperature of the feed water is 100° F., and the pressure of the steam is 70 pounds per square inch, as read from the gauge. 3. A machine worked by a horse, for driving other machinery; a horse motor.

horse'-pow'er hour. *Mech.* The work performed or energy consumed by working at the rate of one horse power for one hour. It is equal to 1,980,000 foot pounds.

horse'pox' (hôrs'pŏks'), *n.* *Veter.* An infectious pustular disease of the horse; equine variola.

horse'-rad'ish (-răd'ĭsh), *n.* A tall white-flowered brassicaceous plant (*Rorippa armoracia*), native of Europe and widely cultivated; also, the pungent root of this plant, which is ground and used as a condiment and stomachic.

horse-radish tree. **a** An East Indian tree (*Moringa moringa*) cultivated throughout the tropics for its fruit, which is pickled or cooked as a vegetable, and which also yields oil of ben. The root has the flavor of horse-radish. **b** In Australia, any phytolaccaceous tree of the genus *Codonocarpus*; — so called from its pungent leaves.

horse railroad *or* **railway.** Orig., a road on which the traction power is furnished by horses; a tramway. Since horses were the only means originally used, the term has been construed as including any street railroad, whatever the traction power (51 *N. J. Eq.* 213; 52 *Fed.* 835); but the contrary was held in 30 *Fed.* 324, 327.

horse'rake' (hôrs'rāk'), *n.* A rake drawn by a horse.

horse sense. Strong common sense of a very practical nature. *Colloq., U. S.*

horse'shoe' (hôrs'shōō'), *n.* 1. A shoe for horses, usually consisting of a narrow plate of iron conformed to the rim of a horse's hoof to which it is to be nailed. A widespread superstition regards the horseshoe as a talisman, (1) as bringing good luck to one who finds a cast horseshoe, (2) as keeping bewitchment from, or good fortune in, a place where the horseshoe is nailed up, — probably as a charm to prevent the traveling of the witchery or fortune.

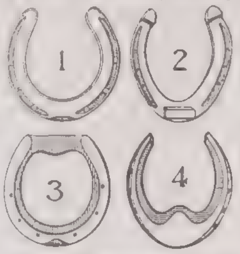

Various Horseshoes. 1 Plain Shoe; 2 Shoe with Toe and Heel Calks; 3 Bar Shoe with Toe Clip (Hoof Surface); 4 Shoe with Toe Weight to lengthen stride. 1, 3, 4 are for Fore Feet, 2 for Hind. 1, 2, 4 show Ground Surface.

2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe; specif.: **a** *Fortif.* A small round or oval outwork with a parapet, situated on low ground. *Obs. or R.* **b** The horseshoe vetch. 3. *pl.* The game of quoits, esp. as played with horseshoes. 4. Short for HORSESHOE CRAB, the king crab.

horse'shoe', *v. t.;* HORSE'SHOED' (-shōōd'); HORSE'SHOE'ING. 1. To furnish with horseshoes; to shoe (a horse). 2. To put in the shape of a horseshoe; esp., *Arch.*, to make (an arch) like a horseshoe. See HORSESHOE ARCH.

horseshoe arch. An arch whose springing line is higher than the abutment, the curve being carried past the springing line and not stopping where it becomes tangent with the line of the joint. See ARCH, *Illust.* (4).

horseshoe bat. Any of various bats of an exclusively Old World family (Rhinolophidæ) having a more or less horseshoe-shaped leaf on the nose, as those of the typical genus *Rhinolophus*, of which *R. ferrum-equinum* and *R. hipposideros* occur in England.

Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*).

horseshoe kidney. *Med.* Congenital malformation of the kidneys marked by partial fusion of the two organs giving a horseshoe shape.

horse'sho'er (-shōō'ẽr), *n.* One who shoes horses or makes horseshoes.

horseshoe vetch. A European fabaceous plant (*Hippocrepis comosa*) cultivated for its yellow umbellate flowers, which are succeeded by curved pods.

horse sickness. *Veter.* A highly malignant disease affecting horses in South Africa, characterized by intense congestion of the blood vessels, grave alteration of the blood, swelling of the head and neck, and œdema of the lungs.

horse sorrel. **a** The water dock. **b** Field sorrel.

horse sponge. A large coarse commercial sponge, esp. *Spongia equina.*

horse'tail' (hôrs'tāl'), *n.* 1. The tail of a horse. 2. A Turkish standard, denoting a pasha's rank. Commanders are distinguished by the number of horsetails carried before them. Thus, the sultan has seven, the grand vizier five, and the pashas three, two, or one. 3. *Bot.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Equisetum.* See EQUISETUM. **b** = MARE'S-TAIL. **c** The horsetail mushroom.

horsetail lichen. Any of various lichens of the genus *Alectoria.* They have a filiform tufted or pendulous thallus.

horsetail mushroom. A common mushroom (*Coprinus comatus*) having an elongated shaggy white pileus and black spores. See COPRINUS.

horsetail tree. Any tree of the genus *Casuarina*; — so called from its leafless wiry branches.

horse thistle. **a** Chicory. *Obs.* **b** The European wild lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*). *Obs.* **c** Any thistle of the genus *Carduus*, esp. the bull thistle (*C. lanceolatus*).

horse tick. A winged, dipterous insect (*Hippobosca equina*), infesting the horse; — called also *forest fly.* It flies but little, and causes irritation to the horse by running about among its hairs, and by its bites. See HIPPOBOSCIDÆ.

horse'weed' (hôrs'wēd'), *n.* **a** A common North American asteraceous weed (*Leptilon canadense*) with small discoid heads of yellowish flowers; fireweed. **b** Horse balm. **c** The great ragweed; also, wild lettuce. *Local, U. S.*

horse'whip' (-hwĭp'), *n.* A whip for horses.

horse'whip', *v. t.;* -WHIPPED' (-hwĭpt'); -WHIP'PING. To flog or chastise with a horsewhip.

horse'wom'an (-wōōm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman who rides on horseback; as, an excellent *horsewoman.* — **horse'wom'an-ship,** *n.*

horse'wood' (hôrs'wōōd'), *n.* Any of several West Indian mimosaceous shrubs or trees of the genus *Calliandra.*

hors'i-ness (hôr'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being horsy.

hors'ing (hôr'sĭng), *n.* 1. Supply of horses or cavalry. 2. A "horse" upon which a grinder sits at his work. 3. A flogging given to one horsed on another's back.

Hors'ley pow'der (hôrs'lĭ). An explosive consisting of nitroglycerin, potassium chlorate, nutgalls, and charcoal.

horst (hôrst), *n.* [G.] *Geol.* A tract of the earth's crust separated by faults from surrounding tracts which have been relatively depressed.

hors'y (hôr'sĭ), *a.;* HORS'I-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); HORS'I-EST. 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suggestive of, a horse; as, *horsy* illnesses; a *horsy* odor. 2. Addicted to, or having to do with, horses or horse racing, or characteristic of the taste, manners, dress, etc., of horsemen; as, a *horsy* man; *horsy* talk or dress. 3. Of the mare, in heat.

hor-ta'tion (hŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *hortatio*, fr. *hortari* to incite, exhort, fr. *hori* to urge.] Act of exhorting, inciting, or giving advice; exhortation.

hor'ta-tive (hôr'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *hortativus.*] Giving exhortation; advisory; exhortative. — **hor'ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

hor'ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *hortatorius.*] Giving, or characterized by, exhortation; exhortatory; hortative.

hor'ti-cul'tur-al (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tṳr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.

hor'ti-cul'ture (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tṳr), *n.* [L. *horti* (gen. of *hortus*) *cultura* cultivation of a garden. See YARD an inclosure; CULTURE.] The cultivation of a garden or orchard; the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, and flowers or ornamental plants. Horticulture is a branch of plant production, which is one of the main divisions of agriculture.

hor'ti-cul'tur-ist (-kŭl'tṳr-ĭst), *n.* One who practices horticulture; one trained or expert in horticulture.

Ho'rus (hō'rŭs; 201), *n.* [L., Gr. Ὧρος, fr. Egypt. *Hor.*] *Egypt. Myth.* The hawk-headed god of day. There are a number of gods called Horus in Egyptian myth, the most prominent being: (1) the god of the rising sun, and (2) the son of Isis and Osiris and slayer of Seb, — eventually merged into one. Cf. HARPOCRATES.

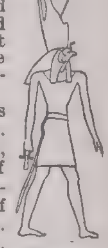

Horus.

ho-san'na (hō-zăn'ȧ), *interj. & n.; pl.* -NAS (-ȧz). [L. (in the Vulgate), Gr. ὡσαννά, fr. Heb. *hōshī'āh nnā* save now, save, we pray, *hōshīa'* to save (Hiphil, a causative form, of *yāsha'*) + *nā*, a particle.] A Hebrew exclamation of praise to the Lord, or an invocation of blessings. "*Hosanna* to the Highest." *Milton.*

hose (hōz), *n.; pl.* HOSE, formerly HOSEN (hō'z'n). [AS. *hose;* akin to D. *hoos*, G. *hose* trousers, OHG. *hosa*, Icel. *hosa* stocking, gaiter, Dan. *hose* stocking.] 1. A leg covering, in modern use covering also the foot, but formerly sometimes reaching only to the ankle; a stocking, or stockings, of any length. 2. *pl.* Greaves. *Obs.* 3. Close-fitting coverings for the legs and waist of the general nature of tights, as formerly worn, often fastened to the doublet by ribbons or strings called points; later, breeches reaching only to the knee.

His youthful *hose*, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank. *Shak.*

4. [*pl.* sometimes HOSES.] A flexible pipe, as of leather or India rubber, for conveying fluids, esp. water, from a faucet, hydrant, or fire engine; often such a pipe with nozzle and attachments; also, the piping as material; as, ten feet of rubber *hose.* 5. A sheath, as that inclosing an ear of Indian corn. 6. A socket, as in a tool to receive the handle, or in the head of a golf club to receive the shaft; specif., *Print.*, in old-style presses, a frame inclosing part of the spindle and supporting the platen.

Ho-se'a (hō-zē'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Hōshēa'.*] 1. Lit., salvation; — masc. prop. name. 2. **a** A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C., whose ministry fell in the reigns (of Judah) from Uzziah to Hezekiah. **b** The Book of Hosea. See OLD TESTAMENT.

hose'-in-hose', *n.* Any double garden flower in which one corolla appears to be situated within another, as in certain species of *Datura, Primula vulgaris,* etc.

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horse marshal, *n.* One having the care, training, or cure of horses. *Obs.*

horse'-mash'er, *n.* The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

horse master. One who owns or has the care of horses.

horse'-match', horse-match'er, *n.* The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

horse meal. A meal without drink. *Obs.*

horse meat. Anything fed to a horse.

horse milliner. A dealer in trappings and ornaments for horses. *Humorous or Affected.*

horse'mon'ger (hôrs'mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* A horse dealer.

horse'-mush'er, *n.* The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

horse'-nest', *n.* A mare's-nest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

horse nightcap. A hangman's halter. *Obs. Cant.*

horse nutmeg. = MACASSAR NUTMEG.

horse parsley. = ALEXANDERS a.

horse pew, *n.* See HORSE BOX c.

horse pick. A pick for cleaning out the bottom of a horse's hoof.

horse pile. A large pile of salted fish, arranged to drain.

horse'-pipe', *n.* Any of various horsetails or species of *Equisetum.* *Dial. or Local, Eng.*

horse pistol. A large pistol such as was formerly carried by horsemen.

horse poppy. The horse fennel.

horse post. 1. A hitching post. 2. **a** A letter carrier on horseback. **b** The mail service performed by such a carrier.

horse purslain. A coarse tropical American aizoaceous weed (*Trianthema portulacastrum*).

hors'er, *n.* One who furnishes horses for a post coach. *Rare.*

horse race. A race by horses.

horse racer. **a** One who keeps horses for racing. **b** A jockey. **c** A devotee of horse racing.

horse'-rac'ing (hôrs'rās'ĭng), *a.* Fond of, or having to do with, horse races.

horse racing. The practice of racing with horses.

horse rasp. A coarse-cut flat rasp, sometimes with float-cut edges, for rasping horses' hoofs.

horse rider. One who rides a horse; esp., a circus rider. *Eng.* — **horse riding.** *Eng.*

horse rough. A calk for a horse's shoe.

horse run. A device for drawing loaded wheelbarrows up an inclined plane by horse power.

horse savin. Common juniper.

horsescourser. † HORSECORSER.

horse scraper. An iron implement for scraping sweat off from horses.

horse screen. A type of fire screen having a sliding panel.

horseshoe crab. = KING CRAB.

horseshoe fern. In New Zealand, the fern *Marattia fraxinea.* See POTATO FERN.

horseshoe head. *Med.* Abnormal condition of the skull in children, in which the sutures are too open, the coronal suture having a horseshoe form.

horseshoe magnet. See MAGNET.

horseshoe nail. = HORSE NAIL.

horseshoe snake. A handsomely marked harmless colubrine snake (*Zamenis hippocrepis*) of Spain and northwest Africa.

horseshoe splice. See SPLICE.

horse show. An exhibition of horses and vehicles of high class, often made an occasion of fashionable gathering.

horse'-smatch', horse'-smatch'er (-smăch', -smăch'ẽr), *n.* The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

horse's neck (hôr'sĭz). A beverage of ginger ale flavored with lemon peel, sometimes with whisky added. *Cant, U. S.*

horse steps. A horse block. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

horse stinger. A large dragon fly, mistakenly believed to sting horses. *Dial. Eng.*

horse sugar. The sweetleaf.

horsetail fungus. = HORSETAIL MUSHROOM.

horse thrush. The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*

horse thyme. Wild basil. *Obs.*

horse'tongue' (hôrs'tŭng'), *n.* **a** The butcher's-broom. **b** The hart's-tongue fern.

horse towel. A coarse towel on a roller; a jack towel.

Horse'town' (hôrs'toun'), *n.* [From *Horsetown*, locality in Shasta County, Cal.] *Geol.* The upper division of the California Comanchean or Shastan (Lower Cretaceous).

horse tree, *or* **horse'tree',** *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** A singletree. **b** A beam on which to rest timber for sawing.

horse trot. A trotting match. *U. S.*

horse vetch. = HORSESHOE VETCH.

horse violet. The dog violet. *Local, Eng.*

horse watcher. *Horse Racing.* One who watches and times the trials of race horses in order to estimate their chances in races. Called also *railbird.* *Cant.*

horse'way', *n.* A road fit for travel with a horse.

horse well-grass. The horsecress.

horse whale. The walrus. *Obs.*

horse'whip'per, *n.* One who horsewhips.

horse willow = HORSETAIL, 3 a.

horse winkle. The common periwinkle. *Local, Eng.*

horse worm. The larva of a botfly.

horse wrangler. A herder in charge of a string of horses or ponies. *Western U. S.*

horse'y. Var. of HORSY.

hors'ford-ite (hôrs'fẽrd-īt), *n.* [After Prof. E. N. *Horsford.*] *Min.* A massive, silver-white native alloy of copper and antimony. Sp. gr., 8.8.

hors'i-fy (hôr'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make into, or like, a horse. *Rare.*

hors'i-ly (hôr'sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HORSY. See -LY.

hors'ing, *a.* 1. Of a mare, in heat. 2. Having to do with horses. *R.*

horsing iron. = HORSE IRON.

‖ **hors' la' loi'** (ôr' lȧ' lwä'). [F.] Outside the law; outlawed.

horsly. † HOARSELY, HORSELY.

horst. Horsed. *Ref. Sp.*

hors'y-ism (hôr'sĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Horsiness.

hort. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HURT.

hort. *Abbr.* Horticultural; horticulture.

hor'tal, *a.* [From L. *hortus* garden.] Hortensial. *Obs.*

hor'ta-tiv. Hortative. *Ref. Sp.*

hor'ta-tive (hôr'tȧ-tĭv), *n.* An exhortation. *Rare.*

hor-ta'tor (hŏr-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **a** An exhorter. *R.* **b** *Class. Antiq.* A ship's officer who beat time for the rowers and gave out a chant to which they kept stroke.

horte. † HEART, HURT.

hor'tel. † HURTLE.

Hor-ten'si-a (hŏr-tĕn'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *Hortensius;* cf. L. *hortus* garden.] Lit., a lady gardener; — fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Hortense* (ŏr'-täns'); It. *Ortensia* (ŏr-tĕn'-syä); G. & D. *Hortensia* (hôr-tĕn'sē-ä).

hor-ten'sial (-shăl), **hor-ten'sian** (-shăn), *a.* [L. *hortensius, hortensis,* fr. *hortus* garden.] Grown in, or fit for, a garden. *Obs. or R.*

Hor-ten'sian, *a.* Of or pert. to Quintus Hortensius (c. 350-286 B.C.). — **Hortensian law.** = LEX HORTENSIA.

horter. † HURTER.

horteyard. † HORTYARD.

hortichock, hortichoke. † ARTICHOKE.

hor-tic'o-lous (hŏr-tĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *hortus* garden + *-colous.*] Growing in gardens. *Rare.*

hor'ti-cul'tor, *n.* [NL.; L. *hortus* garden + *cultor* a cultivator.] A horticulturist. *Obs.*

hor'tle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HURTLE.

hor'ton-o-lite' (hôr'tŭn-ō-līt'; hŏr-tŏn'ō-līt), *n.* [After Silas P. *Horton;* see -LITE.] *Min.* A dark silicate of iron, magnesium, and manganese, $(Fe,Mg,Mn)_2SiO_4$. Sp. gr., 3.21-3.33.

hortulan. † ORTOLAN.

hor'tu-lan (hôr'tṳ-lăn), *a.* [L. *hortulanus.*] Of or pert. to a garden. — *n.* A gardener. *Obs.*

‖ **hor'tus sic'cus** (hôr'tŭs sĭk'ŭs). [L., a dry garden.] A herbarium.

hort'yard', *n.* Orchard; garden. *Obs.*

horwe. † HORY, *v.*

ho'ry. † HOARY.

hor'y, hor'ry, *a.* [AS. *horig*, fr. *horh* clammy humor, phlegm; cf. *horu* dirt.] Foul; dirty; impure. — **hor'y-ness, hor'ry-ness,** *n.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hory, *v. t.* To foul; to defile. *Obs.*

hos. † HOARSE, HIS, WHOSE.

hos. Dial. Eng. var. of OSS.

Hos. *Abbr.* Hosea.

Ho-sack'i-a (hō-săk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after David *Hosack*, Am. botanist.] Syn. of LOTUS.

Ho'sah (hō'sȧ). *Bib.*

Ho'sa-i (hō'sȧ-ī). *Bib.*

ho-san'na, *v. t.* To applaud with reverence.

Hosanna Sunday. Palm Sunday; — so called in parts of Europe and of the East. Cf. *Matt.* xxi. 9, *Mark* xi. 10, *John* xii. 13.

hosbond. † HUSBAND.

hose. † HOARSE.

hose. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HALSE.

hose, *v. t.* 1. To provide with hose for the legs. *Obs.* 2. To drench by means of a hose.

hose'bird', *n.* [Prob. *whore's brood.*] An illegitimate child; also, a rascal. *Dial. Eng.*

hosebonde. † HUSBAND.

hose bridge. A portable raised section of track to be laid over fire hose crossing a street railway track.

hose carriage *or* **cart.** A wheeled vehicle for conveying fire hose.

hose cock. = SILL COCK.

hose company. A company of men appointed to bring and manage hose in the extinguishing of fires. *U. S.*

hosed (hōzd), *a.* 1. Having, or wearing, hose. 2. Of a horse, having the lower parts of the legs covered with white hair. *Oxf. E. D.*

hose grass. Velvet grass. *Eng.*

hose hook. **a** A hook for lifting fire hose. **b** *Print.* One of the hooks connecting the platen with the hose. *Obs.*

Ho-sein', *n.* See HASAN AND HOSEIN.

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ho'sier (hō'zhẽr), *n.* One who deals in hose or stockings, or in goods knit or woven like hose.

ho'sier-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The business of a hosier.
2. Stockings in general; goods knit or woven like hose.
3. A factory where hosiery is made.

hos'pice (hŏs'pĭs; -pēs; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *hospitium* hospitality, a place where strangers are entertained, fr. *hospes* stranger, guest. See HOST landlord.] **1.** A house of refuge and entertainment for travelers or strangers, esp. one kept by members of a religious order.
2. A home or asylum for the infirm or helpless.

hos'pi-ta-ble (hŏs'pĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *hospitable*, LL. *hospitare* to receive as a guest. See HOST a landlord.] **1.** Receiving and entertaining strangers or guests generously and kindly; characterized by hospitality.
2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness and generosity to guests and strangers; as, *hospitable* rites.

> To where yon taper cheers the vale
> With *hospitable* ray. *Goldsmith.*

3. Fig., generously receptive; as, a mind *hospitable* to all progressive ideas.

hos'pi-tal (hŏs'pĭ-tăl), *n.* [OF. *hospital*, *ospital*, F. *hôpital*, LL. *hospitale* (or perh. E. *hospital* is directly from the Late Latin), fr. L. *hospitalis* relating to a guest, *hospitalia* apartments for guests, fr. *hospes* guest. See HOST a landlord; cf. HOSTEL, HOTEL, SPITAL.] **1.** A place for shelter or entertainment of travelers, strangers, etc.; primarily, an establishment giving free entertainment, such as those of the Knights Hospitalers; a hospice. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A charitable institution for the refuge, maintenance, or education of needy, aged, infirm, or young persons; as, Christ's *Hospital*, London. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. An institution or place in which sick or injured are given medical or surgical care, commonly in whole or in part at public expense or by charity; also, a place for the cure or treatment of sick or injured animals.
4. A college hostel or hall. *Obs. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Hospital Corps. **a** A corps of the medical department of the United States army, consisting of sergeants (first class), sergeants, corporals, privates (first class), and privates. **b** A corps of the medical department of the United States navy, consisting of pharmacists, hospital stewards, hospital apprentices (first class), and hospital apprentices.

hos'pi-tal-er, hos'pi-tal-ler (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *hospitalier*. See HOSPITAL; cf. HOSTLER.] **1.** One residing in a hospital, esp. a religious establishment, for receiving the poor, the sick, and strangers; in some London hospitals, once religious establishments, the title of a chief religious officer.
2. A member of any of many religious orders whose chief purpose was to care for the sick or needy. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. [*cap.*] One of a religious military order called the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**, growing out of a hospital founded at Jerusalem about 1048. It acquired great wealth and power during the crusades. As the Moslems gained headway, the order withdrew its seat successively to Acre, Cyprus, Rhodes, and finally Malta; whence it has also been known as the **Knights of Rhodes**, and **Knights of Malta**. By 1799 it was generally suppressed, although branches of it still survive in various European countries.

Hospitaler.

4. An inmate of a hospital. *Rare.*

hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *hospitalitas*: cf. F. *hospitalité*.] Act, practice, or spirit, of one who is hospitable; kind and generous reception and entertainment of strangers or guests.

hos'pi-tal-ize (hŏs'pĭ-tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Med.* **a** To render (a building) unfit for habitation by long use as a hospital. **b** To place in a hospital for treatment. — **hos'pi-tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

hospital steward. **a** Formerly, the highest noncommissioned officer of the Hospital Corps of the United States army. In the reorganization of the corps his place has been taken by a sergeant (first class). **b** An enlisted man of the Hospital Corps of the United States navy, of the rank of chief petty officer, among whose number are chosen the pharmacists, who hold the rank of warrant officers.

hos'po-dar (hŏs'pō-där), *n.* [Roumanian, of Slavic origin; cf. Russ. *gospodar'* lord, master.] A title borne by the vassal princes or governors of Moldavia and Wallachia before those countries were united as Roumania.

hos'po-dar'i-at (hŏs'pō-där'ĭ-ăt), **hos'po-dar'i-ate** (-āt), *n.* The office of, or territory under, a hospodar.

host (hōst), *n.* [ME. *host*, *ost*, OF. *host*, *ost*, fr. L. *hostis* enemy, LL., army. See GUEST; cf. HOST a landlord.] **1.** An army; a large number of men gathered for war; an array.
2. Any great number or multitude; a throng.

> A multitude of the heavenly *host* praising God. *Luke* ii. 13.
> All at once I saw a crowd,
> A *host*, of golden daffodils. *Wordsworth.*

host, *or* **hosts, of heaven.** **a** The sun, moon, and stars. **b** The angels.

host, *n.* [ME. *host(e)*, *ost(e)*, OF. *hoste*, *oste*, F. *hôte*, fr. L. *hospes* a stranger who is treated as a guest, he who treats another as his guest, a host; prob. fr. *hostis* stranger, enemy (akin to E. *guest* a visitor) + *potis* able; akin to Skr. *pati* master, lord. See HOST an army, POSSIBLE; cf. HOSPITABLE, HOTEL.] **1.** One who receives or entertains another, whether gratuitously or for compensation; one from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord; as, a gracious *host*.

> Time is like a fashionable *host*,
> That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand. *Shak.*

2. *Biol.* Any animal or plant affording lodgment or subsistence to a parasitic or commensal organism. Thus a tree is the *host* of an air plant growing upon it.
3. A guest. *Obs.*

host (hōst), *n.* [Perh. fr. a var. *hosté* of OF. *hostel*. See HOSTEL.] A lodging; inn. *Obs.*
at host, lodged; entertained. *Obs.*

host (hōst), *n.* [ME. *host*, *oste*, *oyst*, OF. *oiste*, LL. *hostia*, L. *hostia* sacrifice, victim; cf. *hostire* to strike. The English word was perh. influenced by *host* fr. OF. *oste*.] **1.** A sacrifice; a sacrificial victim or offering. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* The consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, which in the Mass is offered as a sacrifice; also, the bread before consecration.

hos'tage (hŏs'tāj), *n.* [OF. *hostage*, *ostage*, F. *ôtage*, LL. *hostaticus*, *ostaticum*, prob. for *hospitaticum*, fr. L *hospes* guest, host. The first meaning is, the state of a guest; hence, the state of a hostage (treated as a guest); then a hostage (the person given as security); and all these meanings occur in Old French. See HOST a landlord.] **1.** A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulations of any kind, on the performance of which the person is to be released; formerly, the pledges or security so given and the state and position of such persons.

> He that hath wife and children hath given *hostages* to fortune. *Bacon.*

2. Any pledge, security, or guarantee.
3. A hostel; inn. *Obs.*

hos'tel (-tĕl), *n.* [ME. *hostel*, *ostel*, OF. *hostel*, *ostel*, LL. *hospitale*, *hospitalis*, fr. L. *hospitalis*. See HOSPITAL; cf. HOTEL.] **1.** A place of lodging; inn. *Archaic.*

> So pass I *hostel*, hall, and grange. *Tennyson.*

2. A residence for students, not under the direct government of a college. *British.*
3. A city mansion; a hotel. See HOTEL, 1. *Obs.*
4. Lodging; entertainment. *Obs*

hos'tel-er (-ẽr), *n.* [See HOSTEL; cf. HOSTLER.] **1.** One who lodges or entertains; specif., the officer in charge of guests in a religious house; a hospitaler. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. The keeper of a hostel or inn. *Obs. or R.*
3. A student residing in a hostel. *British.*

hos'tel-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *hostelrie*, *ostelrie*, OF. *hostelerie*, fr. *hostel*. See HOSTEL.] A place of entertainment; an inn; a lodging house. *Archaic.* "Homely brought up in a rude *hostelry*." *B. Jonson.*

host'ess (hōs'tĕs), *n.* [OF. *hostesse*, *ostesse*. See 2d HOST.] **1.** A female host; a woman who entertains guests.
2. A female guest. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

hos'tile (hŏs'tĭl *or*, *esp. in British usage*, -tīl; 182), *a.* [L. *hostilis*, fr. *hostis* enemy: cf. F. *hostile*. See HOST an army.] **1.** Belonging or appropriate to an enemy; having, or showing, the disposition of an enemy; showing ill will and malevolence, or a desire to thwart and injure; inimical; unfriendly; antagonistic; as, a *hostile* force; *hostile* intentions; a *hostile* country; *hostile* to a sudden change.
2. *Law.* Adverse; as, a *hostile* witness. See ADVERSE.
Syn. — Warlike, inimical, unfriendly, antagonistic, opposed, adverse, opposite, contrary, repugnant.

hos'tile, *n.* An enemy; esp., an American Indian in arms against the whites.

hos-til'i-ty (hŏs-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *hostilitas*: cf. F. *hostilité*.] **1.** State of being hostile; public or private enmity; unfriendliness; animosity.
2. An act of open enmity; a hostile deed; esp., *pl.*, acts of warfare; as, *hostilities* continued for two years.

> *Hostility* being thus suspended with France. *Hayward.*

Syn. — Antagonism, opposition, variance, hatred, ill will, rancor, vindictiveness, bitterness. — HOSTILITY, ENMITY, ANIMOSITY. HOSTILITY is (commonly open) antagonism, esp. as manifested in action; ENMITY is more frequently the feeling (sometimes the state) of hatred or ill will; it is often dormant or concealed; as, "*Hostility* and civil tumult reigns" (*Shak.*); "the unremitting *hostility* with which . . . [these poems] have each and all been opposed" (*Wordsworth*); "I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman" (*Gen.* iii. 15); "I speak of peace, while covert *enmity* under the smile of safety wounds the world" (*Shak.*); to harbor *enmity* in one's heart. ANIMOSITY is active enmity, often with the implication of bitterness or vindictiveness; as, "feelings of vindictive *animosity*" (*Coleridge*); "Adversity . . . disarms *animosity*, and causes yesterday's enemy to fling his hatred aside" (*Thackeray*). See RESENTMENT, ANGER, OPPONENT, ENEMY.

host'ing (hōs'tĭng), *n.* [From HOST an army.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** An encounter; a battle; a hostile incursion.
2. A muster of armed men.

hos'tler (hŏs'lẽr; ŏs'lẽr; 277), *n.* [ME. *hosteler*, *osteler*, innkeeper, OF. *hostelier*, F. *hôtelier*. See HOSTEL; cf. HOSPITALER, HOSTELER.] **1.** An innkeeper. *Obs. & R.*
2. [Also *ostler*.] The person who has the care of horses at an inn or stable; hence, any one who takes care of horses; a groom; — so called because the innkeeper formerly attended to this duty in person.
3. *Railroad.* The person who takes charge of a locomotive after a trip; the keeper of the roundhouse.

host plant. **1.** *Bot.* A plant which is a host. See HOST. *Biol.*
2. *Agric.* A plant which aids, shelters, or protects another in its growth, as those used for nurse or shade crops.

host'ry (hōs'trĭ), *n.* [ME. *hostrie*, *ostrie*, OF. *hosterie*. See HOST a landlord.] A hostelry; inn. *Obs. or Archaic.*

hot (hŏt), *a.*; HOT'TER (-ẽr); HOT'TEST. [ME. *hot*, *hat*, AS. *hāt*; akin to OS. *hēt*, D. *heet*, OHG. *heiz*, G. *heiss*, Icel. *heitr*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *hed*; cf. Goth. *heitō* fever. Cf. HEAT.] **1.** Decidedly above the normal temperature, usually taking bodily sensation as the standard; — opposed to *cold* and exceeding *warm* in degree; specif.: **a** Normally characterized by great or unusual heat; as, a *hot* climate. **b** Heated; as, a *hot* stove. **c** *Medieval Physiol.* Of a nature characterized by heat. See COMPLEXION.
2. Characterized by violent or excited activity, emotion, or passion; specif.: **a** Ardent; glowing; fiery; vehement; as, the *hot* blood of youth.

> Achilles is impatient, *hot*, and revengeful. *Dryden.*

b Violent; raging; as, a *hot* battle. **c** Excited; impatient; urgent. "There was mounting in *hot* haste." *Byron.* **d** Lustful; also, of an animal, being in heat.
3. Having the sensation of heat in a higher degree than is expressed by *warm*; as, I am *hot* and tired.

> I laid mine *hot* head on the surge-beaten mold. *Shelley.*

4. Producing heat; specif.: **a** Pressing hard or close; allowing no time for cool deliberation; as, a *hot* chase. **b** Producing an effect or sensation as of heat; acrid; biting; pungent; as, *hot* as mustard. **c** *Painting.* Unduly bright or violently contrasting in color. See WARM.
5. *Astrol.* Auspicious; as, the *hot* signs (Aries, Gemini, Leo, Libra, Sagittarius, and Aquarius).
6. Fresh; not yet grown cold or stale; recent. *Obs. or R.*
7. *Hunting.* Strong; intense; clear; — said of the scent; as, a *hot* trail; hence, close (to the quarry).
8. *Games.* Very near; close; — said of a searcher who is near the object or solution sought.
9. *Racing Slang.* Designating a favorite in the betting against which the odds are particularly low.
10. In such constant action that friction is figuratively supposed to heat it; as, the correspondents kept the telegraph wires *hot* with their messages. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Burning, fiery, fervid, glowing, eager, animated, brisk, vehement, precipitate, violent, furious, ardent, fervent; impetuous, irascible, passionate, hasty, excitable.

hot ache, a pain felt in the hands when warmed after being cold. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* — **h. box**, *Mach.*, a journal box overheated by friction. — **h. chisel**, *Mech.*, a chisel used in working with hot metal. — **h. coppers.** See COPPER, *n.*, 6 **f**. — **h. gospeler** *or* **gospeller**, a zealous Protestant or Puritan; — an old term of abuse, early applied esp. to Edward Underhill, who, in 1553, was for a month imprisoned because he had published a ballad attacking Queen Mary. — **h. iron**, *Metal.*, iron high in silicon and low in sulphur, made in a blast furnace working under conditions producing a very high temperature in the melting zone. *Cant.* — **h. of the spur**, eager. *Obs.* — **h. plate.** **a** A heated iron plate or stove lid for use in cooking. **b** A covered plate for keeping food warm. — **h. saw**, *Metal.*, a buzz saw for cutting up hot metal. — **h. stoking.** *Glass Manuf.* = FINING, 1 **b**. — **h. wall**, *Gardening*, a wall provided with flues for the conducting of heat, to hasten the growth of fruit trees or the ripening of fruit. — **h. waters**, spirituous liquors. — **h. wave**, *Meteor.*, a period of relatively high temperatures, caused by the southerly winds, in front of an advancing cyclone. — **h. well.** **a** A hot spring. **b** *Mach.* A reservoir in a condensing steam engine to receive the heated water drawn from the condenser. — **h. wind signal**, *U. S. Weather Bureau*, a red pennant indicating hot winds, displayed in the valleys of California. — **h.-wire ammeter, voltmeter**, etc., instruments whose indications are based on the expansion of wire when heated. — **in h. water**, fig., in trouble; in difficulties. *Colloq.* — **too h. for**, *or* **too h. to hold**, said of a place, a situation, or the like, which has become too dangerous or unpleasant to remain in.

hot'bed' (hŏt'bĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A bed of earth inclosed in a low glass frame, heated by fermenting manure or other substances, and intended for raising early vegetables, or for promoting the growth of tender exotics.
2. A place which favors rapid growth or development; as, a *hotbed* of sedition.
3. *Iron Manuf.* An iron frame in a rolling mill, on which hot bars, rails, etc., are laid to cool.

hot'-blood'ed, *a.* Having hot blood; excitable; high-spirited; ardent; passionate.

Hotch'kiss gun (hŏch'kĭs). [After Benjamin B. *Hotchkiss* (1826-85), American inventor.] A built-up, rifled, rapid-fire gun of oil-tempered steel, having a rectangular breechblock which moves horizontally or vertically in a mortise cut completely through the jacket. It is made in France. See RAPID-FIRE GUN, *Illust.*

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hose jumper. = HOSE BRIDGE.
hosel. † HOUSEL.
hose'less, *a.* See -LESS.
hose'man, *n.* A fireman who manages the hose. [*Archaic.*]
ho'sen (hō'z'n), *n.*, *pl.* of HOSE.
hose net. A net shaped like a stocking. *Chiefly Scot.*
hose protector. = HOSE BRIDGE.
hoser. † HOSIER.
hosere. † WHOSOEVER.
hose'-ring', *n.* A fetter. *Obs.*
hose shield. = HOSE BRIDGE.
hose trough. *Mil. Min.* = AUGET.
hose truck. = HOSE CARRIAGE.
hose wrench. A spanner for turning hose couplings.
Ho-sha'iah (hō-shā'yȧ; hō-shī'ȧ). *Bib.*
Hosh'a-ma (hŏsh'ȧ-mȧ). *Bib.*
Ho-she'a (hō-shē'ȧ), *n.* *Bib.* The last king of Israel (733-722 B. C.), whose kingdom was conquered by the Assyrians and whose subjects were deported.
hosh'en. Var. of HUSHION. *Scot.*
Ho'si-el (hō'sĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
hosil, *n.*, **hoslen**, *v.* † HOUSEL.
ho'si-o-mar'tyr (hō'sĭ-ō-mär'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὅσιος holy + *martyr*.] A martyred monk or nun of the Eastern Church.
hospetlere. † HOSPITALER.
hos'pi-ta-bl. Hospitable. *R. Sp.*
hos'pi-ta-ble-ness. See -NESS.
hos'pi-ta-bly, *adv.* of HOSPITABLE. See -LY.
hos'pi-tage, *n.* [LL. *hospitagium*, for L. *hospitium*. See HOSPICE.] Hospitality; hospitation: place of hospitality. *Obs. or R.*
hos'pi-tal, *a.* [L. *hospitalis*: cf. OF. *hospital*.] **1.** Hospitable. *Obs.*
2. Protecting the rights of hospitality; — used esp. as an epithet of Jupiter. Cf. *Zeus Xenios*, under ZEUS. [hospital.]
hos'pi-tal, *v. t.* To place in a
hospital apprentice. *U. S. Navy.* A sick-bay nurse. See HOSPITAL CORPS **b**.
hos'pi-tal-a-ry, *n.* [LL. *hospitalarius*.] One of the Knights Hospitalers. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
hospital fever. Typhus fever.
hospital gangrene. A form of gangrene formerly prevalent in crowded hospitals, prisons, etc.
hos'pi-tal'i-ous, *a.* Hospitable. *Obs.* [*Bib.*]
Hos'pi-ta'lis (hŏs'pĭ-tā'lĭs). *D.*
hos'pi-tal-ism (hŏs'pĭ-tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **a** Hospital system or practice. **b** Bad hygiene due to careless conduct of a hospital; also, the effects of this. [FRAME.]
hospital light. = HOPPER
Hospital Saturday. See HOSPITAL SUNDAY.
hospital ship. A vessel fitted up for a floating hospital.
Hospital Sunday. A Sunday set apart for simultaneous contributions to hospitals in churches and elsewhere. **Hospital Saturday** is similarly set apart, esp. in synagogues.
hos'pi-tate, *a.* [LL. *hospitatus* serving as a hospice.] Of or pert. to a hospice. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
hos'pi-tate (hŏs'pĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *hospitatus*, p. p. of *hospitari* to be a guest, fr. *hospes* guest.] To receive with hospitality; to be a guest. — **hos'pi-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **hos'pi-ta'tor** (-tā'tẽr), *n.* *All Rare.*
hos-pit'i-cide. *n.* [L. *hospiticida*.] One who murders his guest or host. *Obs.*
hos-pi'tious (hŏs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See HOSPICE.] Hospitable, or connected with hospitality. *Obs.*
hos-pi'ti-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See HOSPICE.] A hospice. *Hist.*
hos'pi-tize. *v. t. & i.* To entertain, or to be entertained, as a guest. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
hoss. Dial. var. of HORSE; dial. Eng. var. of OSS. [*Obs.*]
hosse, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To buzz.
hosse. † HOSE.
host. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOAST; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OAST, OSS.
host, *v. t. & i.* To assemble, as an army. *Obs.* [guest. *Obs.*]
host, *v. t.* To entertain as a
host, *v. i.* To lodge, as at an inn; to be a guest. *Obs.*
host, *v. t.* [From HOST sacrament.] To housel. *Obs.*
Hos'ta (hŏs'tȧ), *n.* [NL., after N. T. *Host*, Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of NIOBE. [tage.]
hos'tage, *v. t.* To give as a hos-
hos'tag-er (hŏs'tā-jẽr), *n.* A person given as a hostage. *Obs.*
hos'tage-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
hostaye. † HOSTEY.
hos'tel, *v. t. & i.* To lodge. *Obs.*
hos'tel-er. † HOSTLER.
hos-tel'i-ty, *n.* Hospitality. *Obs.*
host'er (hōs'tẽr), *n.* One of a host or army. *Rare.*
hoster, *n.* A hosteler. *Obs.*
hosteri. † HOSTRY.
hosteria. † OSTERIA.
host'ess-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
hos'tey, *v. t.* [OF. *osteier*, *hostoier*. See HOST an army.] To war with a large force. *Obs.*
host'-house', *n.* A hostelry; inn; alehouse; also, a cottage to which young people resort as a rendezvous. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hostiary. † OSTIARY.
hos'ti-cide, *n.* [L. *hostis* enemy + *-cide*.] One who kills his enemy. *Obs.*
hos'tie (hŏs'tĭ), *n.* [F. See 4th HOST.] A sacrifice; the Host. *Obs. or R.*
hos'tile-ly, *adv.* of HOSTILE.
hostilement. † HUSTLEMENT.
hostilere. † HOSTELER.
hos'til-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
hostis. † HOSTESS.
‖ **hos'tis hu-ma'ni ge'ne-ris** (jĕn'ē-rĭs). [L.] An enemy of the human race.
hos'tle (*dial.* ŏs''l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOSTEL.
hos'tler. † HOSTELER.
hos'tler-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
hos'tler-wife', *n.* A female innkeeper.
host'less (hōst'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.
host'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Of or appropriate to a host; like a host.
host'man. Var. of HOASTMAN.
host'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
hot. Dial. Eng. var. of HURT, WHAT. [pret., & p. p. of HIT.]
hot. Obs. or dial. Eng. pres.,
hot, *adv.* Hotly.
hot, *n. & v.* Heat. *Obs. or Illit.*
hot, hott (hŏt), *n.* [F. *hotte*.] **1.** A sort of basket for carrying earth, manure, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A little heap or pile, as of dirt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. A padded sheath for the spur of a gamecock. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
hot'-backed', *a.* Lustful. *Obs.*
hot'bed', *v. t.* To force as in a hotbed.
hot'-blast' sys'tem. *Ventilation.* The plenum system. See PLENUM, *a.*
hot'-brain', *n.* A hot-head.
hot'-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Hotheaded.
hotch (hŏch), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D.

Hotchkiss magazine rifle. A breech-loading rifle, having a tubular magazine in the butt stock holding five cartridges and provided with a cut-off.

Hotchkiss mountain rifle. A small-caliber, breech-loading, rifled cannon which can be carried on pack animals in mountainous country. See MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY, *Illust.*

Hotchkiss revolving cannon. A rapid-firing machine cannon, caliber 1.5 or 1.65 inches, having a group of five barrels assembled about a central shaft and revolving in front of a heavy breech which resists the recoil and holds the operating mechanism. There is one loading, one firing, and one extracting device for the entire system. Fixed metallic ammunition is used.

hotch′pot′ (hŏch′pŏt′) } *n.* [F. *hochepot*, fr. *hocher* to **hotch′potch′** (-pŏch′) } shake (of uncertain origin) + *pot* pot; cf. OD. *hutspot* hotchpotch. See POT; cf. HODGEPODGE.] **1.** (In this sense usually *hotchpotch.*) A mingled mass; a confused mixture; a stew of various ingredients; a hodgepodge.

A mixture or *hotchpotch* of many tastes. *Bacon.*

2. (In this sense *hotchpot.*) *Law.* A blending, or throwing into a common lot or stock, of property for equality of division. Thus, formerly, in England, when lands had been given in frankmarriage to one daughter they were after the death of the ancestor blended with the lands descending to her and to her sisters from the same ancestor, and then divided in equal portions among all the daughters. In England the term is now applied only to the practice required by the Statute of Distributions (22 & 23 *Car. II.* c. 10), according to which the children of an intestate who have received advances must contribute or account to the intestate's personal estate for the value of the advances as of the time they were made, and then share in an equal distribution of the total estate. The term has been sometimes applied in cases of salvage. It corresponds in a measure with *collation* in the Civil and Scots law.

hot cockles. A rustic, or childish, play, in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

ho-tel′ (hō-tĕl′), *n.* [F. *hôtel*, OF. *hostel.* See HOSTEL.] **1.** A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; an inn, esp. one of the better class. See INN.

2. In French usage: **a** The mansion or town residence of a person of rank or wealth. **b** A public building; as, *hotel de ville*, a town hall; *hotel Dieu*, a hospital.

hot′foot′ (hŏt′fo͝ot′), *adv.* In eager haste. *Colloq.*

He was off *hotfoot* after the girl. *Atlantic Monthly*

hot′-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A hot-headed person; a hasty or impetuous person; as, the rant of a *hot-head.*

hot′-head′ed, *a.* Having a hot head, as from drinking; hence, fiery; hasty; impetuous; vehement; headstrong. — **hot′-head′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **hot′-head′ed-ness,** *n.*

hot′house′ (hŏt′hous′), *n.* **1.** = BAGNIO, bathing house, brothel. *Obs.*

2. *Hort.* A glasshouse artificially heated enough for growing or keeping tender or tropical plants.

3. A room or building kept heated for drying purposes, esp. for drying green pottery or salt.

4. A winter lodge of American Indians. *Obs.*

5. In the West Indies, a hospital. *Oxf. E. D.*

Hö′thr (hû′thr′), *n.* [Icel. *Höðr.*] *Norse Myth.* In the Eddas, a blind god who slays Balder at the instigation of Loki (see BALDER). Older legends of his conflict with Balder make Höthr an earthly hero who is Balder's rival for the hand of Nanna.

hot′ly, *adv.* [From HOT, *a.*] In a hot or fiery manner; ardently; pungently; violently; hastily; lustfully.

hot′-press′, *n. Mach.* **a** A calendering machine in which paper or cloth is glossed by pressing it between glazed boards and hot metal plates. **b** A hydraulic oil press in which the contents are kept hot by steam radiators.

hot′-press′, *v. t.* To gloss (paper or cloth), or to express (oil), by combined heat and pressure. — **hot′-press′er,** *n.*

hot′-roll′, *v. t.* To roll while hot, as metal.

hot′-short′, *a.* [Cf. COLD-SHORT.] *Metal* Brittle when heated, esp. beyond a red heat; as, *hot-short* iron. Cf. RED-SHORT. — **hot′-short′ness,** *n.*

hot′spur′ (hŏt′spûr′), *n.* [*hot* + *spur.*] **1.** A rash, hot-headed, impetuous man

2. [*cap.*] A surname of Sir Henry Percy (1364–1403), represented in Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth," Part I., as a restless, jesting, fiery-tempered soldier.

3. A variety of pea. *Obs.*

hot′spur′, hot′spurred′ (-spûrd′), *a.* Violent; impetuous; headstrong; rash.

Hot′ten-tot (hŏt′′n-tŏt), *n.* [D. *Hottentot*; — so called from *hot* and *tot*, two syllables of frequent occurrence in their language. *Wedgwood.*] **1.** One of a South African race apparently allied to both the Bushmen and Bantus and possibly sprung from an ancient cross of these two. They slightly exceed the Bushmen in height and cranial capacity. They are excessively dolichocephalic, of a yellowish brown complexion, and their prominent cheek bones and pointed chins give their faces a triangular appearance; their features are Negroid. The Namas are the purest Hottentots remaining. The Griqua, Gonaqua, and Damara are mixed races. A great number are scattered through Cape of Good Hope province, where they are now somewhat advanced from their former extreme degradation.

2. The Hottentot language, an agglutinative tongue of marvelous phonetic and grammatical development in view of the low order of the race speaking it. It possesses four of the "clicks" characteristic of Bushman; "tones" such as occur in the Indo-Chinese languages; grammatical gender (found in few other languages of non-Caucasian peoples); and relational suffixes closely resembling true inflections.

Hottentot apron, an excessive development of the labia minora occurring in Hottentot women. — **H. bread**, the elephant's-foot (*Testudinaria elephantipes*); also, its thick edible rootstock, formerly an article of diet among the Hottentots. — **H. breadfruit**, the Kafir bread. — **H. cherry**, a South African celastraceous plant (*Cassine maurocenia*) having handsome foliage, with small white or greenish flowers and drupaceous fruit. — **H. rice**, *Zoöl.*, the larvæ and pupæ of ants, sometimes used as food.

hou-ba′ra (ho͞o-bä′rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *ḥubāra* bustard.] Either of two bustards, *Houbara undulata* of northern Africa and Asia Minor, and *H. macqueeni* of Persia, India, etc., the latter straying to England.

Hou′dan (ho͞o′dăn), *n.* [F., fr. *Houdan*, town in Seine-et-Oise, France.] One of a French breed of domestic fowls, of medium size, with a thick globular crest on the head, a V-shaped leaf comb, black and white mottled plumage, with pinkish legs and feet with five toes. They are esteemed for the table and are prolific layers.

hough′er (hŏk′ẽr), *n.* One who houghs, or hocks, cattle; specif. [*cap.*], in Ireland, one of a band (formed in 1711) of lawbreakers who practiced the hocking of cattle. The band became identified with the Whiteboys.

hound (hound), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hūnn* knob, the knob at the masthead.] **1.** *pl. Naut.* Projections at the masthead, serving as a support for the trestletrees and so the topmast, or, in small vessels, for the rigging, such as shrouds.

2. *pl. Vehicles.* Certain side bars in a vehicle, as those connecting the tongue of a wagon with the fore carriage, or the reach with the hind carriage, to give additional rigidity to those parts. See RUNNING GEAR, *Illust.*

hound (hound), *n.* [ME. *hound*, *hund*, dog, AS. *hund*; akin to OS. & OFries. *hund*, D. *hond*, G. *hund*, OHG. *hunt*, Icel. *hundr*, Dan. & Sw. *hund*, Goth. *hunds*, and prob. to Lith. *szů*, Ir. & Gael. *cu*, L. *canis*, Gr. κύων, κυνός, Skr. *çvan*; cf. also Goth. *hinþan* (in comp.) to catch. Cf. CANINE, CYNIC, KENNEL.] **1.** Orig., a dog of any breed; in modern usage, specif., a dog of any of certain breeds used in the chase. The typical hounds have large drooping ears and a deep voice of characteristic tone, and follow their prey by scent. When used without qualification the term usually (esp. in England) designates the foxhound. Other more or less important and typical breeds are the harrier, bloodhound, beagle, basset hound, dachshund, otter hound, etc. (see these terms; also BOAR HOUND, STAGHOUND). Also, any of various other breeds of hunting dogs which follow their prey chiefly or entirely by sight, as the greyhound, Scotch deerhound, and the wolfhounds.

2. A despicable person. "Boy! false *hound!*" *Shak.*

3. A player who takes the part of one of the hounds in the game of hare and hounds, or paper chase.

4. Short for HOUNDFISH.

hound of hell, Cerberus. — **to ride to**, *or* **follow, the hounds**, to hunt on horseback with hounds, esp. to so hunt the fox.

hound, *v. t.*; HOUND′ED; HOUND′ING. **1.** To hunt, chase, or track with hounds, or as with hounds; esp., fig., to pursue unrelentingly; as, he was *hounded* by his creditors.

2. To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit; as, to *hound* a dog at a hare; to *hound* on pursuers.

hound′fish′ (hound′fĭsh′), *n.* **a** Any of various small sharks; a dogfish (which see). **b** A garfish.

hound's′-tongue′ (houndz′tŭng′), *n* [AS. *hundes tunge.*] A coarse boraginaceous weed (*Cynoglossum officinale*), with tongue-shaped leaves, and reddish flowers succeeded by nutlets covered with barbed prickles. Also, any of certain other species of *Cynoglossum.*

hour (our), *n.* [ME. *hour*, *our*, *hore*, *ure*, OF. *hore*, *ore*, *ure*, F. *heure*, L. *hora*, fr. Gr. ὥρα a season, the time of the day, an hour. See YEAR; cf. HOROLOGE, HOROSCOPE.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a mean solar day; sixty minutes of mean time. Until the 18th century the hour was commonly reckoned as the twelfth part of the time between sunrise and sunset, or between sunset and sunrise, and hence was of varying duration.

☞ *Hour*, as a unit of time, is used in combination with units of rate in naming certain *units of amount*; as in ampere *hour*, horse-power *hour* (see these terms), etc.

2. The time of the day, as expressed in hours and minutes, and indicated by a timepiece; as, the *hour* is half-past ten At what *hour* shall we meet? The *hour* of noon.

3. Fixed or appointed time; a particular time or occasion; as, the *hour* of greatest peril; the man for the *hour*; *hours* of business; to keep good *hours.*

Woman, . . . mine *hour* is not yet come. *John* ii. 4.

4. *pl. Eccl.* The times of the day set for prayer, or the certain prayers appointed to be repeated at such times, as matins and vespers.

5. A measure of distance estimated by the time consumed in traveling it.

Vilvoorden, three *hours* from Brussels. *J. P. Peters.*

6. *pl.* With a numeral, hours since noon or midnight; as, it was ten *hours* when he came. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

7. A unit of measure of work done (primarily the amount taken as the normal amount done in an hour), as a token of presswork, or a certain amount of type set by a compositor.

8. *Astron.* **a** Sixty minutes of sidereal time; a sidereal hour. **b** An angular unit of right ascension; 15 degrees (measured along the equinoctial).

9. [*cap.*] *pl.* [A translation of L. *Horae* (Gr. Ὧραι). See etym. above.] *Myth.* = HORÆ.

Lo! where the rosy-bosomed *Hours*,
Fair Venus' train, appear. *T. Gray.*

after hours, after the time set for one's regular labor.

hour angle. *Astron.* The angle (measured in the equinoctial) between the meridian of a place and the hour circle passing through a given celestial body.

hour circle. *Astron.* **a** Any circle of the celestial sphere passing through the two poles; esp., one of the twelve circles drawn on an artificial globe through the poles, and dividing the celestial equator into spaces of 15°, or one hour, each. **b** The circle upon an equatorial telescope mounted perpendicular to the polaxis, and graduated in hours and subdivisions of hours of right ascension. **c** A small brass circle attached to the pole of an artificial globe, and divided into twenty-four parts, or hours. It is used to mark differences of time in working problems on the globe.

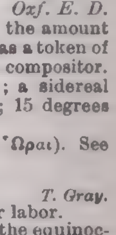
Hourglass.

hour′glass′ (our′glȧs′), *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring time, esp. the interval of an hour. It consists of a glass vessel having two compartments, from the uppermost compartment of which a quantity of sand, water, or mercury occupies an hour in running through a small aperture into the lower one. By reversal end for end, the hours are successively measured. A similar instrument measuring any other interval of time takes its name from the interval of time which is measured; as, a **half-hour glass**, a **half-minute glass.** A **three-minute glass** is sometimes called an **egg glass**, from being used to time the boiling of eggs.

2. The space of time measured by an hourglass; an hour.

hourglass contraction of the stomach, *Med.*, irregular contraction of the walls of the stomach, causing it to resemble an hourglass, usually following ulcerations of the gastric mucosa.

hou′ri (ho͞o′rĭ; hou′rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-rĭz). [F., fr. Per. *ḥūrī*, fr. Ar. *ḥūr*, pl. of *ḥaurā′*, fem. of *aḥwar* beautiful-eyed, black-eyed.] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise, supposed to be created from musk and spices and endowed with perpetually virgin youth and perfect beauty.

hour line. **a** *Astron.* A dial line for indicating the hour. **b** *Dialing.* A line on which the shadow falls at a given hour; the intersection of an hour circle with the face of the dial.

hour′ly (our′lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Every hour; frequently; continually. "Strife, which *hourly* was renewed." *Dryden.*

2. For, or during, an hour; quickly. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

hour′ly, *a.* **1.** Happening within an hour; brief; recent. *R.*

2. Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; renewed hour by hour; continual.

In *hourly* expectation of a martyrdom. *Sharp.*

house (hous), *n.* [F. *housse*, OF. *houce*; cf. LL. *hucia* a covering or kind of garment; of uncertain origin.] A covering of textile material, esp. a covering attached to the saddle; a housing. *Obs. or Hist.*

house (hous), *n.*; *pl.* HOUSES (houz′ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [ME. *hous*, *hus*, AS. *hūs*; akin to OS. & OFries. *hūs*, D. *huis*, OHG. *hūs*, G. *haus*, Icel. *hūs*, Sw. *hus*, Dan. *huus*, Goth. *gud-hūs*, house of God, temple; and perh. to E. *hide* to conceal. See HIDE; cf. HOARD, HUSBAND, HUSSY, HUSTINGS.] **1.** A structure intended or used for human habitation; esp., a human habitation which is fixed in place and is intended for the private occupation of a family or families. Temporary, movable, or impermanent dwellings are commonly called by special names, as *lodge*, *tepee*, *wigwam*, *wikiup*, *yurt*, etc. Fixed primitive dwellings of light construction and the meaner sort of dwellings in civilized countries are called *huts.* *Cottage* is ordinarily applied to an unpretentious dwelling, *mansion* to a fine or pretentious one. A house affording board and lodging to the general public is an *inn* or *hotel.* Cf. INN, PUBLIC HOUSE. Where not de-

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hotsen to shake, jolt, or F. *hocher* to shake.] To hutch; jog; joggle; to fidget. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hotch′potch′, *v. t.* To jumble as in a hotchpotch. *Rare.*

hotch′potch′ly, *a.* Jumbled; like a hotchpotch. *Obs. or R.*

hot′-drawn′, *a.* Drawn or extracted with the application of heat. *Oxf. E. D.*

hote. ✝ HIGHT, HOOT.

hote. Obs. p. p. of HIGHT; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOT.

hote, *n.* [AS. *hāt.* See HIGHT, *v.*] Vow; promise. *Obs.*

Ho′tei′ (hō′tā′), *n.* [Jap.] See *Seven Gods of Happiness*, under SEVEN

ho-tel′, *v. t. & i.* To lodge at a hotel. *Rare.*

‖ **Hô tel′ des In′va′lides′** (ō′tĕl′ dā-zăɴ′vȧ′lēd′), *or* **In′va′lides′,** *n.* [F.] The hospital for aged or infirm soldiers in Paris.

ho-tel′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

ho-tel′ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

ho-tel′less, *a.* See -LESS.

hotel lock. A master-keyed knob lock.

ho-tel′ward, *adv.* See -WARD.

hoten. Obs. p. p. of HOTE. See HIGHT.

heter. ✝ ATTER.

hotere, *n.* [ME., fr. *haten*, *hoten*, AS. *hātan*, to bid, order, command. Cf. HIGHT to be called.] Ruler; commander. *Obs.*

hotestre, *n.* [Fem. of *hotere*; see -STER.] Mistress. *Obs.*

hot gilding. Amalgam gilding with heating to drive off the mercury.

hoth. ✝ HEATH.

Ho′tham (hō′thăm), *or* **-than** (-thăn). *Bib.*

Hoth′er-us (hŏth′ẽr-ŭs), *n.* [LL., of Scand. origin; cf. Icel *Höðr.*] See BALDER.

Ho′thir (hō′thẽr). *Bib.*

hot′-hoof′, *adv.* At a fast pace. *R.*

hot′house′, *v. t.* To force, or cultivate, in a hothouse.

hot′i (hŏt′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HOTIES (-ĭz). [Gr. ὅτι, conj., that, because.] *Rare.* **a** A cause or reason. **b** An assertion; statement of fact. Cf. DIOTI. *Obs.*

hot′-liv′ered, *a.* Hot-tempered.

hot′mouthed′, *a.* Restive, as a horse from a chafing bit. *Obs.*

hot′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hot′-pot′, *n.* **1.** A drink of ale spiced or mixed with spirits.

2. Mutton or beef cooked with potatoes in a tight-covered pot.

hot′-reined′, *a.* Fiery; impetuous. *Obs.*

hot′-shot′, *n.* One who shoots hotly or rashly; hence, a reckless person. *Obs.*

hot′-skull′, *n.* A hot-head. *Rare.*

hot′-spir′it-ed, *a.* Having a fiery spirit; hot-headed.

hott. Var. of HOT, a basket.

hotte. ✝ HOT.

hotte, *n.* [ME.] ? Place of retreat. *Obs.*

hot′-tem′pered, *a.* Having a quick, violent temper.

Hot′ten-tot. *v. i.* To be, or become, like a Hottentot.

Hot′ten-tot-ese′ (hŏt′′n-tŏt-ēz′; -ēs′), *n.* = HOTTENTOT, 2.

Hot′ten-tot′ic (-tŏt′ĭk), *a.* Of, like, or pert. to, the Hottentots.

Hot′ten-tot-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

Hot′ten-tot-ism (hŏt′′n-tŏt-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality or characteristic of the Hottentots; esp., a variety of stammering.

Hot′ten-tot's-bread′, *n.* = HOTTENTOT BREAD.

Hot′ten-tot's-fig′, *n.* A South African fleshy-leaved aizoaceous plant (*Mesembryanthemum edule*).

Hot′ten-tot's-head′, *n.* A South African cycadaceous plant (*Stangeria paradoxa*); — so called from its globose cones.

hot′ter (hŏt′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *hotten* to shake up, and E. *totter.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To jog up and down, as a person in a rage, or one traveling over a rough road.

2. To shake; tremble; rattle; clatter; to speak confusedly.

hot′ter, *n.* Act or motion of hottering; a swarm or heap of things. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hot′ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Uneven; jolting. *Dial. Eng.*

hot′tish, *a.* See -ISH.

hot′tle (hŏt′′l). Dial. Scot. var. of HOTEL.

hot′tle, *n.* = LOGGERHEAD, 2.

Hottoman. ✝ OTTOMAN.

hot′-trod′, hot′-trode′, *n.* The pursuit with hounds and horn in old border forays. *Scot.*

hou. ✝ HOUVE; HOW, *adv.*; HUE.

houch. ✝ HOUGH.

houd (houd; hōd). Dial. Eng. var. of HOLD.

hou′dah. Var. of HOWDAH.

hou′die. Var. of HOWDIE.

houene. ✝ HEAVEN.

houff. Var. of HOWFF.

houge. ✝ HUGE.

hough. ✝ HO, *interj.*; HOE, a tool; HOW.

hough (hŏk). Var. of HOCK.

hough. Var. of HOWE, hollow.

hough, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To clear the throat; to hawk. *Obs.*

hough′-band′ (*Scot.* hŏκ′-), *n.* [See HOCK.] A band passed round the neck and one leg of an animal. *Obs. or Scot.*

hough′ite (hŭf′īt), *n.* [After Franklin B. *Hough* (1822–85), American author.] *Min.* A variety of hydrotalcite.

hough′ma-gan′dy (hŏκ′mȧ-găn′dĭ), *n.* Fornication. *Scot.*

hough′sin′ew, *n.* [AS. *hōhsinu.* See HOCK; SINEW.] The sinew of the hock; the hamstring. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To hock. *Obs.*

Hough′ton (hō′t′n), *n.* An American variety of gooseberry having smooth red fruit.

houk. ✝ HOOK, HULK, a ship.

houk (hōk). Obs. or Scot. var of HOLK.

houka. ✝ HOOKAH.

hould. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOLD.

houle. ✝ HOLE, HOLL, HOWL, OWL.

hou′let Obs. or Scot. var. of HOWLET.

houlour. ✝ HOLOUR.

hoult. ✝ HOLT.

hounbinde. ✝ UNBIND.

hounce (*dial.* ouns), *n.* [Cf. HOUSE covering.] An ornament on the collar of a cart horse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

houncurteis. ✝ UNCOURTEOUS.

hound, *n.* The old squaw duck. *Newfoundland.*

hound′er, *n.* One that hounds.

hounderstonde ✝ UNDERSTAND.

hound fly. A fly that pesters dogs. *Obs.*

hound′ing, *n. Naut.* The part of a mast below the hounds and above the deck. *Rare.*

hound′ish, *a.* See -ISH.

houndsbene, *n.* Horehound.

hounds′ber-ry, *n. Obs.* **a** The black-berried bryony (*Tamus communis*). **b** Black nightshade. **c** Wild dogwood.

hounds′foot′, *n.* [G. *hundsfott*, D. *hondsvot.*] A low rascal. *Obs.*

hound′ shark′. = HOUNDFISH.

hound's′-tongue′ fern. = HART'S-TONGUE FERN **a.**

hound's′-tree′, *n.* The common dogwood. *Obs.* *Eng.*

hound′y (houn′dĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, a hound.

houngrie. ✝ HUNGRY.

hounlaw. ✝ UNLAW.

hounsele. ✝ UNSEEL.

hount. ✝ HUNT.

hountee. *n.* [Cf. F. *honte.*] Shame. *Obs.*

houp. ✝ HOOP, HOPE, WHOOP.

houp, *n.* A hoopoe. *Obs.*

houp (ho͞op), *n.* A mouthful of drink. *Scot.*

houpe. ✝ WHOOP.

houp′land, *n.* [F. *houppelande.*] A long tunic worn by men in the 14th and 15th centuries. *Obs. or Hist.*

houps (ho͞ops). Hops. *Scot.*

hour. ✝ OUR, WHORE.

hour bell. A bell on which the hours are sounded.

hour book. *Eccl.* A book of hours. See under BOOK.

hourd. ✝ HOARD.

houre. ✝ OUR.

houred (ourd), *a.* Defined by a particular hour; definite. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

hourglass screw. = HINDLEY'S SCREW.

hourglass spring. A spiral spring coiled smaller at the middle than at the ends; — disting. from *keg spring.*

hour hand. The hand or index showing the hour on a timepiece.

hourle. ✝ HURL.

hour′less, *a.* See -LESS.

hour plate. The dial of a timepiece.

hoursch, *v. i.* Prob., to rush or rattle. *Obs.*

hous. ✝ US.

hous′age (houz′ĭj), *n.* [From HOUSE.] Housing; also, a fee for housing goods. *Rare.*

hous′al, *a.* Pert. to the house; household; domestic. *Obs.*

housbond. ✝ HUSBAND.

fined by statute the term *house* is generally interpreted in accordance with the context and facts in each case. Thus a single room has been held to be a *house* on a prosecution for keeping a gaming house; a corncrib and a barrel shed were held to be *houses* in cases of arson; a business office was held to be a *house* under an ordinance regulating peddling. Prima facie, however, the term means a dwelling house with its appurtenances. Where more than one family or social group live under one roof in separate groups of rooms the term *house* may be applied to the entire structure or to one of its subdivisions, the nomenclature varying in different communities, and depending usually largely on the degree of separation of the subdivisions, as marked by separate entrances, party walls, and the like.

The Englishman's *house* is his castle, or, to use an older term, his burh; the king's borough is the **king's** *house*, for his house peace prevails in its streets. *F. W. Maitland.*

2. With qualifying prefix or adjective, a building used for other purposes than ordinary human habitation; as, bake*house*, ware*house*, green*house*, printing *house*, light*house*.
3. Anything serving an animal other than man for shelter or habitation, as the shell of a snail, the nest of a bird, etc.
4. Any place of abode, investment, or deposit, as the body as the habitation of the soul, the grave as the final abode of man, etc. "This mortal *house* I'll ruin." *Shak.*

Eyes which ache . . . for the dark *house* and the long sleep. *Macaulay.*

5. Those who dwell in the same house; a household.

One that feared God with all his *house*. *Acts* x 2

6. A family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe; esp., a noble family or an illustrious race; as, the *house* of Hanover; the *house* of Israel. Specif.: *Sociol.* = GENS.
7. A religious fraternity or its place of abode.
8. A college in a university or a boarding house in a public school; also, the students in either collectively. *Eng.*
9. One of the estates of a kingdom or other government assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in a legislative capacity; as, the *House* of Lords; *House* of Commons; *House* of Representatives; also, a quorum of such a body; also, the building, or chamber, where it meets. See phrases, below; also, CONGRESS, PARLIAMENT.
10. A body of men forming a deliberative or consultative assembly, esp. of an ecclesiastical or a collegiate character; as, the *house* of bishops; a *house* of Convocation.
11. *Com.* A place of business; hence, a firm, or commercial establishment. In England the London Stock Exchange is colloquially known as *the House*.
12. A theater or playhouse; hence, an audience, as at a theater, etc.; as, a small or a full *house*.
13. *Astrol.* **a** A twelfth part of the heavens as divided by six circles intersecting at the north and south points of the horizon, used by astrologers in noting the positions of the heavenly bodies, and casting horoscopes or nativities. The regions of sky within the circles of perpetual apparition and occultation were disregarded in the division into houses. The houses were regarded as fixed in respect to the horizon, and numbered from the one at the eastern horizon, called the *ascendant*, *first house*, or *house of life*, downward, or in the direction of the earth's revolution, the stars and planets passing through them in the reverse order every twenty-four hours. See HOROSCOPE. **b** A zodiacal sign regarded as the seat of a planet's greatest influence.
14. A square on a chessboard. *Obs.*
15. The workhouse. *Colloq., Eng.*
16. A chamber; esp., *Dial. Eng.*, the chief living room of a farmhouse.
17. *Mach.* A housing. *Rare.*
18. *Zoöl.* The gelatinous external covering secreted by appendicularians. It probably corresponds to the test of other tunicates.

Syn. — Dwelling, residence, tenement, domicile, abode.

house and home, an emphatic tautological form in such expressions as "He hath eaten me out of *house and home*." *Shak.* — **h. of assignation**, a house in which appointments for sexual intercourse are fulfilled. — **H. of Bishops.** See GENERAL CONVENTION. — **h. of bondage.** See LAND OF BONDAGE. — **H. of Bur'gess-es** (bûr'jĕs-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), the colonial representative assembly of Virginia. — **h. of call**, a place, usually a public house, where journeymen assemble when out of work, ready for the *call* of employers. *Eng.* — **h. of cards**, an unsubstantial structure, material or immaterial.

That stupendous *house of cards*, Mr. Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy." *Jas. Ward.*

— **H. of Clerical and Lay Deputies.** See GENERAL CONVENTION. — **H. of Commons. a** The lower house of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of representatives of counties, boroughs, and universities, elected by secret ballot for a term of five years by the qualified voters. Any full citizen is eligible for election except priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic priests, officers or persons holding a place of profit under the crown, and English and Scottish peers. Candidates can stand for any constituency, whether resident in the district or not. The House of Commons elects its own Speaker, and its business is under the direction of the Cabinet. Cf. PARLIAMENT, 3; see LEGISLATURE. **b** The lower house of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, consisting of representatives elected by constituencies in the several provinces for a term of five years. **c** Before 1868, the lower house of the legislature of North Carolina. — **h. of correction**, a house where persons are confined who have committed a minor offense and who are considered capable of reformation. Cf. REFORMATORY, PENITENTIARY. — **H. of Delegates. a** The name of the lower house in some States, as Virginia. **b** The lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — **H. of Deputies.** *Argentina.* See LEGISLATURE. — **h. of detention**, a place where prisoners, and occasionally witnesses, are detained pending a criminal trial; a lockup. — **h. of ease**, a privy. *Obs.* — **h. of God**, a temple or church; called also **house of prayer, house of worship.** — **h. of ill,** *or* **evil, fame** (*or* **repute**), a disorderly house, esp. a brothel. — **H. of Keys**, the representative branch of the legislature of the Isle of Man, composed of 24 members chosen on a property qualification. — **House of Lords**, the upper house of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Lords Temporal and Lords Spiritual. The Lords Spiritual are the two archbishops and the bishops (with some exceptions); the Lords Temporal consist of peers who hold their seats by hereditary right, by creation of the sovereign, by election for life (representative Irish peers), and by election for the duration of Parliament (representative Scottish peers). The House of Lords is theoretically coequal in legislation with the House of Commons, but in fact exercises only the function of cautious revision. It is the supreme court of appeal of the realm (see LORDS OF APPEAL). Cf. PARLIAMENT, 3; see LEGISLATURE. — **h. of mercy**, a charitable institution for lodging, relieving, or reclaiming those in distress or disgrace, esp. fallen women; also, a hospital. — **h. of office. a** A building or room used for domestic purposes, as a kitchen or pantry. *Obs.* **b** A privy. *Obs. or R.* — **H. of Peers.** The upper legislative house in Japan. See LEGISLATURE. — **h. of refuge. a** A charitable institution for giving shelter and protection to the homeless, destitute, or tempted. **b** In the United States life-saving service, a house on the coast supplied with boats, provisions, and restoratives, and in charge of a keeper, but not manned by a crew. — **H. of Representatives**, the lower, or popular, branch of the United States Congress and many State and other legislatures, as of Mexico and Japan. See LEGISLATURE. In the United States Congress, the House of Representatives is composed of members elected for two years by citizens of the various States according to the laws of the States in which they are chosen. A Representative must be an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen, at least twenty-five years of age, and must have been a citizen of the United States for not less than seven years. The number of Representatives from each State is based upon the population as determined by the census, which is taken every ten years. In 1915 the number of Representatives was 435. The House is not a continuing body, the terms of all the members expiring together. A new House is elected every second November, but the members-elect do not take their seats until the following March. Each Territory is entitled to send one delegate to the House of Representatives, who has the right to speak, but not to vote. — **h. of the ascendant**, *Astrol.*, first house, or house of life; that house which is at the eastern horizon. — **The H. that Jack built**, a nursery tale in which each character is enumerated in succession upon the introduction of each new one; hence, a cumulative, repetitive story. — **up in the h. roof**, excited; excitable. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

house (houz), *v. t.*; HOUSED (houzd); HOUS'ING (houz'ĭng). [AS. *hūsian*.] **1.** To take or put into a house; to shelter under a roof; to cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to protect by covering; to store in a house; as, to *house* one's family in a comfortable home; to *house* farming utensils; to *house* cattle.
2. To drive to a shelter. *Obs. or R.*
3. To admit to residence or shelter; to harbor.

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. *Naut.* To stow or secure in a safe place; as, to *house* the upper spars; to *house* a yacht for the winter.
5. *Arch.* **a** To cut a housing or housings in. **b** To insert into, or put together by means of, a housing or housings.

house (houz), *v. i.* **1.** To build. *Obs.*
2. To take shelter or lodgings; to abide; dwell; lodge.

You shall not *house* with me *Shak.*

3. *Astrol.* To have position in a house. See HOUSE, *n.*, 13.
4. *Naut.* With *in*, to have the topsides tumble home. *Obs.*

house ant (hous). Any of various species of ants common in human dwellings. The small red ant *Monomorium pharaonis*, and an allied small black species (*M. minutum*), as well as the pavement ant (*Tetramorium cæspitum*), are common house ants in many parts of the United States.

House Ant (*Monomorium minutum*). *a* Female, × 3; *b* Worker, × 4.

house boat. A covered boat used as a dwelling, esp. a large, flat-bottomed boat with a superstructure much like a house of one or two stories, used for leisurely cruising along quiet waters, such as the Thames in England.

house'bote' (hous'bōt'), *n.* [*house* + *bote*.] *Law.* Wood allowed to a tenant for repairing the house. See BOTE, 2.

house'break'er (-brāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who is guilty of the crime of housebreaking.
2. One who pulls down old buildings. *Eng.*

house'break'ing, *n.* The act of breaking open and entering, with a felonious purpose, the dwelling house of another, whether done by day or night. See BURGLARY.

house'build'er (hous'bĭl'dẽr), *n.* One whose business is to build houses; a housewright.

house'carl' (-kärl'), *n.* [AS. *hūscarl*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *hūskarl*. See HOUSE. CARL.] A member of the household or bodyguard of a Danish or early English king or noble.

house centipede. A long-legged insectivorous myriapod (*Scutigera forceps*) remarkable for its rapid motions, frequently found in damp closets, cellars, etc. It is now widely distributed in the United States, and is probably not only harmless, but useful as a destroyer of flies, roaches, etc.

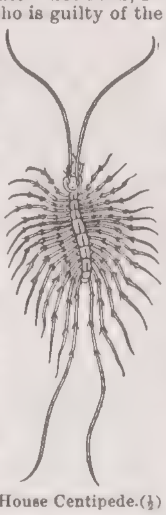
House Centipede. (½)

house'fa'ther (hous'fä'thẽr), *n.* The father, or male head, of any collection of persons living together as a family.

house finch. A small finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) related to the purple finch, represented by several varieties in the southwestern United States and Mexico. It is of familiar habits and a good singer, and often nests about houses. See BURION, *Illust.*

house fly. A dipterous fly (*Musca domestica*) which is found in all habitable parts of the world, and is the most abundant and familiar insect about human habitations during the warm part of the year. It lays its eggs in decaying substances (chiefly in horse manure); and in warm weather the larvæ, or *maggots*, hatch out in a few hours and become pupas in about five days, and adult insects in about five more. The proboscis of the house fly is not adapted for biting, but the very similar *stable fly* (which see), often found in houses and mistaken for the house fly, is able to bite. The house fly is a frequent agent in transmitting diseases, esp. typhoid fever, alighting on infected substances and then on food, which it infects by germs carried on its feet or proboscis. Other related flies often found in houses are the *blowflies* and *bluebottles*.

house'ful (hous'fo͝ol), *n.* As much or as many as a house will accommodate; as, a *houseful* of guests.

house fungus. Any of several saprophytic fungi developing upon wood exposed to moisture in houses, as species of *Thelephora*, *Boletus*, etc.

house'hold (hous'hōld), *n.* **1.** Householding; housekeeping; also, household goods and chattels. *Obs.*
2. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; a domestic establishment; family.

In thee thy mother dies, our *household's* name,
My death's revenge, thy youth, and England's fame. *Shak.*

3. A blended trade variety of flour for domestic use.

the Household, in England, the royal household; as, gentlemen of *the Household*.

house'hold, *a.* Of or pertaining to a household; hence, domestic; familiar; common; as, *household* tasks.

Familiar in his mouth as *household* words. *Shak.*

household beer, beer of ordinary quality for household use. — **h. bread**, bread made in the house for common use; hence, bread that is not of the finest quality. *Obs. or R.* — **h. franchise**, in the United Kingdom, the right of voting, in parliamentary or other elections, belonging to householders. — **h. gods**, *Rom. Antiq.*, the gods presiding over the house and family; the lares and penates; hence, all objects endeared by association with home. — **h. loaf**, a loaf of household bread. — **h. stuff**, the goods of a household. — **h. suffrage**, household franchise. *Eng.* — **h. troops**, troops appointed to attend and guard a sovereign or his residence. In Great Britain the *Household Troops* are the 1st and 2d Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards, cavalry, and the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Guards, infantry, together composing the **Household Brigade**.

house'hold'er (hous'hōl'dẽr), *n.* The master or head of a family; one who occupies a house or separate tenement with his family or alone; specif., in Great Britain, one who occupies such a dwelling as to qualify him to exercise the franchise. — **house'hold'er-ship**, *n.*

house'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who occupies a house with his family; a householder. *Obs. or R.*
2. One who exercises hospitality; — usually with qualifying adjective. *Obs.*
3. One who does or oversees the work of keeping house; as, his wife is a good *housekeeper*; often, a woman hired to superintend the servants of a household and manage the ordinary domestic affairs.
4. A house dog. *Obs.*
5. One in charge of a house; a caretaker; janitor.

house'keep'ing, *n.* **1.** The state of occupying a dwelling house as a householder. *Rare.*
2. Care or management of domestic concerns, management of a house and home affairs.
3. Hospitality; a liberal and hospitable table; a supply of provisions; — usually with qualifying adjective. *Obs.*

house'keep'ing, *a.* Domestic; used in a family; also, maintaining, or managing, a house.

hou'sel (hou'zĕl), *n.* [ME. *housel*, *husel*, AS. *hūsel*; akin to Icel. *hūsl*, Goth. *hunsl* a sacrifice.] The Eucharist, or the act of administering or receiving it. *Archaic.*

hou'sel, *v. t.*; HOU'SELED (-zĕld), or HOU'SELLED; HOU'SEL-ING or HOU'SEL-LING. [AS. *hūslian*.] To administer the Eucharist to. *Archaic. Chaucer.*

house'leek' (hous'lēk'), *n.* [*house* + *leek*.] A common European crassulaceous plant (*Sempervivum tectorum*), found on old walls and roofs. It has pink flowers, and leaves clustered in a basal rosette, which produces numerous offsets; it is very tenacious of life.

Houseleek. *A A* Offsets.

houseleek tree. A shrubby crassulaceous plant (*Sempervivum arboreum*) of the Mediterranean region.

house'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of the shelter of a house; shelterless; homeless; as, a *houseless* wanderer.
2. Destitute of houses; as, a *houseless* desert.

house'line' (hous'lĭn'), *n.* *Naut.* A small line of three strands laid left-handed, for seizing; — called also *housing*.

hou'sel-ing, hou'sel-ling (hou'zĕl-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of HOUSEL. *Archaic.* — **houseling**, *or* **houselling, cloth**, *Eccl.*, a cloth held by acolytes or spread over the rails before communicants. — **h. people**, communicants, or those old enough to receive the Communion. *Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D.*

house'maid' (hous'mād'), *n.* A female servant employed to do housework, esp. to take care of the rooms.

house'maid's' knee (-mādz'). *Med.* A swelling over the knee, due to an enlargement of the bursa in the front of the kneepan; — so called because frequently occurring in servant girls who work much upon their knees.

house'mas'ter (hous'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* The master, or head, of a house or household.

house'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One who dwells in the same house with another. — **house'mat'ing** (-māt'ĭng), *n.*

house'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* A mother of a family; a woman living at the head of a household or small community; specif., in some scholastic institutions, a woman who acts somewhat in the place of a mother to the students in one boarding house. — **house'moth'er-ly**, *a.*

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house (houz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *housser*. See HOUSE a housing.] To cover with or as with a housing; as, a gayly *housed* horse.
house'ball', *n.* A game in which one player throws a ball against a house, and another strikes it with a bat when it rebounds.
houseband. † HUSBAND.
house barge. A house boat. *Eng.*
house'-boat', *v. i.* To live, or cruise, in a house boat. *Colloq.*
house'bound', *a.* Confined to the house, as by illness.
house'break', *v. i.* To commit the crime of housebreaking.
house car (hous). *Railroads.* A box car. *U. S.*
house chambermaid A servant combining the functions of housemaid and chambermaid. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.*
house club. A club, often for athletics, composed of the members and employees of a business house. *Eng.*
house cricket. See CRICKET, [insect.]
housed (houzd), *a.* *Mech.* Fitted with shrouds; — said of a gear wheel.
house dog. A dog kept in or about a dwelling house, esp. as a watchdog.
house dove. 1. A tame dove. **2.** A domestic person, esp. a woman who stays closely at home. *Obs.*
house farmer. One who leases buildings to sublet them. *Eng.*
house'fast', *a.* Housebound. *Dial. Eng.*
house flag. A flag with a device denoting the commercial house or line to which a merchant vessel belongs.
house god. A household god.
house'-head'ship, *n.* The position of the head of a house. *R.*
house'heat'ing, *n.* = HOUSE-WARMING. [*Obs. Scot.*]
house'-held', *n.* A housetop.
house'hold'ing, *n.* The management or occupation of a house or tenement. — *a.* Occupying or managing a house or tenement.
house'hold'ment, *n.* A piece of household furniture. *Obs.*
house'hold'ry, *n.* **1.** Householding; domestic economy. **2.** Household stuff *Obs. or R.*
house jobber. = HOUSE FARMER. *Eng.*
house'keep', *v. i.* To keep house; to act as housekeeper. *Colloq.*
house'keep'er-like, *a.* See -LIKE.
house'keep'er-ly, *a.* Housekeeperlike; shipshape. *Rare.*
house'keep'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
house knacker. = HOUSE FARMER. *Eng.*
housel box. A box in which the Host for the Eucharist is kept or carried. *Obs.*
house'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS
house'let, *n.* See -LET.
house'ling, *n.* [*house* + 1st *-ling*.] A stay-at-home; an animal brought up by hand *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
house lot. A lot of land for, or immediately appertaining to, a house.
house'maid'en-ly, *a.* Of or pert. [to a housemaid.]
house'maid'ing, *n.* Housemaid's work.
house martin. The common European martin.
house'mas'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
house mite. See CLOVER MITE.
house mouse. See MOUSE.

I J K L M

house party. **a** A gathering and entertainment, lasting over one or more nights, of a party of guests in a house, usually in the country. **b** The guests collectively who sleep in a host's house.

house physician. The senior resident physician of a hospital or other public institution.

house raising. In rural districts, the joint erection of a house or its framework by a gathering of neighbors. It is usually made the occasion of a merrymaking.

house′room′ (hous′rōōm′), *n.* Room or shelter in a house; lodging; as, to give any one *houseroom*.

house′smith′ (hous′smĭth′), *n.* A smith or ironworker who assists in erecting the steel skeleton or other steelwork, as elevators, fire escapes, etc., used in many buildings.

house sparrow. A sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), native of most of Europe and parts of Asia, and replaced in many other parts of the Old World by related species. It is noted for its bold familiar habits, frequenting towns and the vicinity of human dwellings, and for its pugnacity toward members of its own species and other birds. It has been intentionally introduced into America, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of the world (in America, it is said, first about 1850), under the mistaken idea that it would be useful in destroying insects and caterpillars. It feeds, however, largely upon grain (much of it recovered from the droppings of horses), seeds, fruit-tree buds, etc., and in many places does much damage. It drives away many useful insectivorous birds and song birds. In the United States it is commonly called **English sparrow.**

house spider. Any of various spiders which habitually live in houses. Among the most common species are *Theridium tepidariorum* and *Tegenaria domestica*.

house surgeon. The senior resident surgeon of a hospital or other public institution.

house′warm′ing (hous′wôr′mĭng), *n.* A feast or merrymaking made by or for those taking possession of a new house or premises.

house′wife′ (hous′wīf′; *in sense 3 usually* hŭz′ĭf), *n.* [*house* + *wife.* Cf. HUSSY.] **1.** The mistress of a family; the female head of a household; the wife of a householder.
2. A hussy. *Obs.*, usually written *huswife.* *Shak.*
3. (*pron. usually* hŭz′ĭf) A little case or bag for needles, thread, scissors, pins, cloth for patching, etc.; — called also *hussy*. Sometimes spelt *huswife.*

house′wife′ (hous′wīf′) | *v. t. & i.* To manage with skill
house′wive′ (-wīv′) | and economy, as a housewife or other female manager; to economize. *Fuller.*

house′wife′ly (hous′wīf′lĭ), *a.* Pert. or appropriate to, or of the character of, a housewife; domestic; thrifty. — *adv.* In a housewifely manner. — **house′wife′li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

house′wif′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The business of a housewife; female management of domestic concerns; hence, thrift.
2. Articles of domestic use such as a housewife looks after. *Obs. or R.*

house′work′ (hous′wûrk′), *n.* The work of housekeeping; esp., kitchen work, sweeping, scrubbing, bed making, etc.

hous′ing (houz′ĭng), *n.* [From HOUSE. In some of its senses this word has been confused with the following word.] **1.** Act of putting or receiving under shelter; state of dwelling in a habitation.
2. That which shelters or covers; houses collectively; rarely, a house; also, shelter; lodging.
3. *Arch.* **a** The space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of part of another, as the end of one timber in the side of another. Cf. MORTISE. **b** A special compartment, as a niche, in which to set a piece of sculpture.
4. *Naut.* **a** That portion of a mast which is beneath the deck or of a bowsprit which is inboard. **b** A covering or protection, as a structure of boards over the deck of a ship when laid up. **c** A houseline.
5. *Mach.* An upright, frame, or other support to hold a thing in place, as journal boxes; specif., *Eng.*, an axle guard.

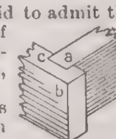

c Housing in piece *b*, into which *a* is inserted.

hous′ing, *n.* [From HOUSE a cover.] **1.** A cover, esp. one of cloth for a horse's saddle, as an ornamental or military appendage; a saddlecloth; a horse cloth; *pl.*, trappings.
2. An appendage to the hames or collar of a harness, that can be turned over the horse's back when it rains.

Hous-to′ni-a (hōōs-tō′nĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Wm. *Houston* (1695?–1733), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of North American rubiaceous herbs, usually tufted, having entire leaves and small blue, purple, or white, heterogonously dimorphous flowers. *H. cærulea* is the common bluet (which see). Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Hou-yhn′hnm (hōō-ĭn′′m; hwĭn′′m; *the name suggests the whinny of a horse*), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a race of horses endowed with reason and noble qualities and ruling the Yahoos (see YAHOO); hence, a horse regarded as having human traits.

Ho′va (hŭv′*à*), *n.* A member of the dominant native people of Madagascar. The Hovas are of less mixed Malay blood than the other natives, and, previous to the conversion of the island into a colony of France, constituted the native nationality. See MALAGASY.

Although consecrated by usage, *Hova* (pronounced *Hŭva*) is rather a social than a tribal or national name, the *Hovas* being strictly speaking the middle classes, as opposed to the Andriana, "nobles," and the Andevo, "slaves." *A. H. Keane.*

hove (hŭv), *v. i.* [ME. *hoven.* See HOVER.] To hover, or remain floating or poised, in the air or on water; hence, to loiter or linger, or to pass as if floating. *Obs. or Dial.*

hov′el (hŏv′ĕl; *formerly, and still sometimes,* hŭv′ĕl), *n.* [ME. *hovel, hovyl,* of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *huvelet* a penthouse.] **1.** An open shed or canopy for sheltering cattle, or protecting produce, etc., from the weather.
2. A shed or open roofed shelter for human beings; also, a poor cottage; a small, mean house; a hut.
3. A tabernacle; now, a niche like those which replace pinnacles on some Gothic churches, and shelter statues.
4. *Porcelain Manuf.* A large conical or conoidal brick structure around or within which the ovens or firing kilns are grouped.
5. A hood over a forge. *Obs. or R.*
6. A stack of hay, corn, or grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hov′el (hŏv′ĕl), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To put in a hovel; shelter; provide with a roof.
To *hovel* thee with swine, and rogues forlorn. *Shak.*
2. *Arch.* To shape like a hovel or hut, as a chimney.

hov′el-er, hov′el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. dial. *hobbler, huffler.*] A coast boatman, usually unlicensed, who does odd jobs in assisting ships in some parts of England, esp. one who goes out to wrecks to land passengers or secure salvage; also, his boat.

hov′er (hŭv′ẽr; 277), *v. i.*; HOV′ERED (-ẽrd); HOV′ER-ING. [ME. *hoveren* to hover, to tarry, linger, fr. ME. *hoven* to hover, linger; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To hang fluttering in the air, or on the wing; to remain floating or suspended about or over a place or object.
Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge. *Addison.*
A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight. *Dryden.*
2. To hang about; to move to and fro near a place, threateningly, watchfully, or irresolutely; hence, fig., to be in a state of irresolution, suspense, or the like.
Agricola having sent his navy to *hover* on the coast. *Milton.*
Syn. — See FLIT.

hov′er, *v. t.* **1.** To move (the wings) so as to remain suspended in the air.
2. To brood over; as, a hen *hovers* her chicks.

hov′er, *n.* [See HOVER, *v.*] **1.** Act or state of hovering.
2. a A shelter for a fish or animal, esp. an overhanging bank or hedge. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A hoverer (def. 2).

hov′er-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that hovers.
2. A device in an incubator for protecting the young chickens and keeping them warm.

hover fly. A syrphus or other fly that hovers over flowers.

hov′er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOVER. — **hovering accent**, shifting accent; specif., in *Pros.*, a change of stress occurring between two successive syllables of which one has the proper syllable stress, and the other the verse stress. Thus:
That o′er | the green | *corn*field | did pass.
— **h. act**, *Internat. Law*, an act, as the Act of Geo. II. c. 35 (1736), providing for security of commerce or other interests by prohibiting or regulating the roving or hovering of vessels domestic or foreign within certain limits of the coast.

how (hou), *adv.* [ME. *how, hou, hu, hwu,* AS. *hū*, from the same root as *hwā, hwæt,* who, what, pron. interrog.; akin to OS. *hwō* how, D. *hoe,* G. *wie* how, Goth. *hwē* wherewith, *hwaiwa* how. See WHO; cf. WHY.] Chiefly used to introduce questions, direct or indirect, exclamatory phrases, infinitives, and relative clauses, and having the force of:
1. In what manner or way; by what means or process.
How can a man be born when he is old? *John* iii. 4.
☞ *How* is used in various idiomatic constructions developed from the preceding, as: (1) Equiv. to "that" after verbs of seeing, saying, knowing, etc.; — formerly often *how that.* "She had heard in the country of Moab *how that* the Lord had visited his people." *Ruth* i. 6. (2) In an indefinite sense, equiv. to "somehow," "anyhow," "By ransom or *how* else." *Milton.* (3) As equiv. to "in" or "by which;" as, the way is not clear *how* to proceed. *Obs.* (4) As equivalent to "as," esp. with *soon*. *Obs.*
2. To what degree or extent, number or amount; in what proportion; by what measure or quantity.
O, *how* love I thy law! *Ps.* cxix. 97.
How many fond fools serve mad jealousy. *Shak.*
3. In what state, condition, or plight; as, *how* are you?
How, and with what reproach, shall I return? *Dryden.*
4. For what reason; from what cause; why.
How is it that ye sought me? *Luke* ii. 49.
5. By what name, designation, or title; with what meaning; to what effect; as, *how* say you?
How art thou called? *Shak.*
6. At what price; how dear; as, *how* are stocks to-day?
How a score of ewes now? *Shak.*
7. What; — used either as a request for a repeated statement or as an exclamation of surprise; how say you?
Let me beg you — don't say "*How?*" for "What?" *Holmes.*
Desdemona. It is not lost; but what an if it were?
Othello. How? *Shak.*

how do you do, how do ye, etc. See HOW-DO-YOU-DO, etc., in the Vocabulary. — **how so. a** How is that? How does that happen? **b** Howsoever. *Archaic.* **c** However much; although. *Obs.*

how (hou), *n.* A way, method, or manner in which something is done, or a question in regard to this; — usually with *why*.
I will lend you some books that will teach you the why as well as the *how*. *G. W. Cable.*

how, *interj.* An exclamation: **a** To attract attention. **b** To express pain or grief. **c** To urge to work, as among sailors. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

how-be′it (hou-bē′ĭt), *conj. or adv.* [*how* + *be* + *it.*] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; although; albeit; yet; but; however.
The Moor — *howbeit* that I endure him not —
Is of a constant, loving, noble nature. *Shak.*

how′dah (hou′d*à*), *n.* [Hind. *haudah*, Ar. *haudaj.*] A seat or pavilion, generally covered, fastened on the back of an elephant, for the rider or riders.

How′den sys′tem (hou′dĕn). [After James *Howden*, Scottish engineer.] *Marine Boilers.* A system of forced draft employing a draft fan, closed ash pit, and a draft of air previously heated by the hot gases from the furnaces.

how-do-you-do, *n.* Also, *Obs., Colloq., or Dial.,* **how-do-ye, how-d′ye-do, how-de-do** (*the accent and intonation vary with the sense*). **1.** The greeting made by "how do you do," or the like; an inquiry after one's health or welfare; — usually a merely formal salutation.
2. An embarrassing situation; a troublesome fix. *Colloq.*

howe (hou), *n.* [Sc., fr. AS. *hol,* fr. *hol,* a. See 1st HOLE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A hole. *Obs. & R.*
2. The hold of a ship. *Obs.*
3. A hollow or depression, as a valley or basin.
4. The middle or depth (of a night, winter, etc.). *Oxf. E. D.*

howe, *a.* [Cf. HOLE.] Hollow; deep. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

How′e-a (hou′ē-*à*), *n.* [NL., fr. Lord *Howe* Island.] *Bot.* A genus of feather palms differing from *Kentia* in the arrangement of the inflorescence. The two species, *H. belmoreana* and *H. fosteriana*, natives of Lord Howe Island, are among the most popular palms in house cultivation; they are commonly sold under the name *Kentia*.

how′el (hou′ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *hobel* a plane, OLG. *hovel.*] A cooper's smoothing and chamfering tool, used esp. on the insides of casks.

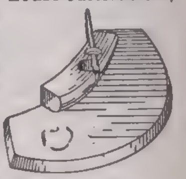
Howel

how′el, *v. t.* To smooth with a howel.

how-ev′er (hou-ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* Contracted **how-e′er′** (-âr′; -ār′). **1.** In whatever manner, way, or degree; by whatever means or to whatever extent; — used adversatively, often indicating a reservation after something conceded; as in, their numbers have fallen off; their courage, *however*, is unshaken. In this use *however* is weaker than *at least*, which points more emphatically to the reservation as the least that might be made.
Howe'er the business goes, you have made fault. *Shak.*
Every device, *however* paltry, was resorted to. *Prescott.*
2. At all events; at least; in any case. *Obs.*
3. Although; notwithstanding that. *Obs.*
Howe'er thou art a fiend,
A woman's shape doth shield thee. *Shak.*
4. In any way whatsoever; at all. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
☞ *However* is colloquially used interrogatively; as, *however* did you manage to do it?

how-ev′er, *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though; as, I shall not oppose your design; I cannot, *however*, approve of it.
Syn. — See BUT.

how′itz-er (hou′ĭt-sẽr), *n.* [G. *haubitze*, formerly *hauffnitz*, Bohem. *houfnice*, orig., a sling.] *Ordnance.* A cannon shorter, lighter, and more nearly a right cylinder in shape than a gun of the same caliber, used to throw shells with medium velocities and, usually, at angles between 15 and 45 degrees. It attains an object sheltered from the direct fire of guns by indirect or

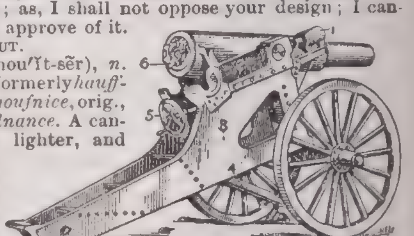

7-inch Siege Breech-loading Howitzer. 1 Recoil Cylinder; 2 Springs; 3 Flask; 4 Hydraulic Buffer; 5 Elevating Wheel; 6 Lever Handle.

ejaculation of greeting among American Indians.

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house place. The common sitting room of a simple country house. *Dial. Eng.*
house′-proud′, *a.* Busy in, or proud of, one's housekeeping. *Dial. Eng.*
hous′er (houz′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *houssure.* See HOUSE, covering.] A covering, as on a horse. *Obs.*
hous′er (houz′ẽr), *n.* One who builds, or lives in, a house. *Rare.*
house′rid′den, *a.* Confined to the house by illness or weakness. Cf. BEDRIDDEN.
house shrew. A common European shrew (*Crocidura aranea*) sometimes found in barns, etc.
house snake. The milk snake.
house′stead, *n.* [AS. *hūsstede.*] The ground on which a house stands. *Obs. or R.*
house steward. One employed to manage the domestic affairs of a large household, a club, etc.
house′top′, *n.* The roof of a house. In southwestern Asia housetops are often used for sleeping or living space.
house urn. = HUT URN.
house wagon *or* **waggon.** A wagon fitted up so as to be habitable; a caravan (sense 5, a & c).
house′ward (hous′wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
house′warm′, *v. t. & i.* To entertain at, or take part in, a housewarming. *Rare.*
house′wife′ship, -skip, -skep, *n.* See -SHIP. *Chiefly Scot.*
house′wif′ish (hous′wīf′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
house wren. See WREN.
house′wright′ (hous′rīt′), *n.* A house builder.
house′y. Var. of HOUSY.
hous′ing (houz′ĭng), *a.* Warped or cast crooked; — said of a brick or tile. *Obs. or R.*
housing box. *Mach.* A journal box.
housing plane. *Carp.* A router.
hous′lewth′, *n.* [AS. *hushléow*; *hūs* house + *hléow, hléo,* shelter.] Shelter of a house. *Obs.*
hous′ling. ‡ HOUSELING.
hous′ling, *n.* [Cf. HOUSY.] Of hop vines, housy growth. *Obs.*
houss. ‡ HOUSE.
Hous-sain′ (hōō-sān′), *n.* A prince in the "Arabian Nights" who had a carpet which would carry him wherever he wished.
Hous′ton's folds (hōōs′tŭnz; hūs′-). *Anat.* Valvelike folds in the rectal mucous membrane.
houst′y, *n.* [Cf. HOAST.] A sore throat. *Rare.*
hous′y (houz′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. HOUSE to shelter under a roof, HOUSE, *n.*] Growing thickly at the top; — said of hop vines.
hout. ‡ AUGHT, OUT.
hout. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAIT; HOIT; HOLD, *n.*; HOLT; HOOT.
hout′boy. ‡ HAUTBOY.
hout′ing (hout′ĭng), *n.* An anadromous European whitefish (*Coregonus oxyrhynchus*).
hou′tou (hōō′tōō), *n.* [From its note.] A brightly colored South American motmot (*Momotus brasiliensis*).
hou′va-ri′ (ōō′vä-rē′), *n.* [From a native name; cf. Amer. Sp. *huracán.*] A severe thunderstorm with strong land winds, in the West Indies.
houve, *n.* [AS. *hūfe.*] **1.** Any of various head coverings; coif; cap; skull cap.
2. An infant's caul. *Obs.*
houx. Obs. pl. of HOCK.
houz, houzd, houz′ing. House, housed, housing. *Ref. Sp.*
hov. ‡ HOW, *adv.*
hov′a-ble (hōōv′*à*-b'l; hōv′-), *a.* Aphetic for BEHOOVABLE. *Obs.*
hove. ‡ HOUVE.
hove. Dial. Eng. var. of HALF; HEAVE.
hove, *pret. & p. p.* of HEAVE.
hove (hōōv; hōv), *v. i.* Aphetic var. of BEHOOVE. *Obs.*
hove (hōv), *n.* [Icel. *hóf.*] Measure; moderation. *Obs.*
hove, *n.* [From HOVE to hover.] Lingering; waiting. *Obs.*
hove, *v. t.* To brood over. *Obs.*
hove, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. HEAVE, *v.*] To rise; to raise; to heave. *Obs.*
hove′-dance′, *n.* [Cf. OD. *hofdans*; *hof* court (akin to G. *hof*, AS. *hof* house, hall) + *dans* dance; also MHG. *hovetanz.*] A court dance. *Obs.*
hov′el, *v. i.* To stack corn or grain in a "hovel." *Dial. Eng.*
hov′el, *v. t. & i.* [See HOVELER a coast boatman.] To aid (a vessel) by pilotage, unloading, landing passengers, etc. *Eng.*
hov′el-ing, hov′el-ling, *n.* [See HOVEL.] A method of securing a good draft in chimneys by covering the top, leaving openings in the sides, or by carrying up two of the sides higher than the other two; also, a chimney so built.
ho′ven. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of HEAVE.
ho′ven (hō′v'n), *n.* *Veter.* = HOOVE. — **ho′ven,** *a.*
hovene. ‡ OVEN.
hov′er (h)ŏv′ẽr; h)ŭv′ẽr), *a.* Loosely packed; loose. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Loose soil. *Dial. Eng.*
hov′er, *v. t.* [From HOVER, *a.*] To pack loosely. *Dial. Eng.*
hovered, *a.* [AS. *hoferede*, fr. *hofer* a hump, swelling.] Humpbacked. *Obs.*
hover hawk. The kestrel.
hov′er-ing-ly, *adv.* of HOVERING.
hov′er-ly, *adv.* Lightly; transiently. *Obs.*
hovir. ‡ OVER.
hovyl. ‡ HOVEL.
how. Var. of HOWE, a hole.
how. Scot. var. of HOUVE.
how (hōō). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WHO, WHOLE.
how (hōō), *n.* [Cf. HOUVE.] *Scot.* **a** A coif; hood; nightcap. **b** A caul.
how (hou), *interj.* A common ejaculation of greeting among American Indians.
how (hou; hō), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel *haugr*, akin to E. *high.*] A low hill; a mound; hillock; — now dial. except as in some English place names.
how, howe, *v. i.* [AS. *hogian.* Cf. HO yearn.] To care; think; consider; be anxious. *Obs.*
how, howe, *n.* [AS. *hogu.*] Care; trouble; anxiety. *Obs.*
how-adj′i (hou-ăj′ĭ), *n.* [Ar. *khawājah* sir.] **1.** A traveler. **2.** A merchant; — so called in the East because merchants were the chief travelers.
howball ‡ HOBALL.
howbe, *conj.* Howbeit. *Obs.*
howberde ‡ HALBERT.
howbub. ‡ HUBBUB.
how′der (*Scot.* hou′dẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. ME *hoderen* to hug or huddle, and E. *huddle.*] To heap together; to huddle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
how′die, how′dy (h)ou′dĭ; h)ō′-), *n.* [Scot., also *houdy-wife.* Of uncertain origin; cf. ME. *hold* kind, friendly, faithful, AS. *hold.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A midwife. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
how′dy, how-dy-do, how-d'ye-do, *v. t. & i.* To say "how do you do?" to; to exchange greetings. *Colloq. or Dial.*
how′dy, how-d'ye, *n.* Contractions of *how do ye, how do you do,* etc. *Colloq. or Dial.*
howe. ‡ HOCK; HOW, *n. & adv.*; HOW, care, *n. & v.*; OWE; OWN.
howe. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOE; HOW, *interj.*
howe. Dial. Eng. var. of HAW, hawthorn.
howe, *a.* [AS. *hoga.*] Careful; prudent. *Obs.*
how′ell (hou′ĕl), *n.* The upper stage of a porcelain furnace.
How′ell (how′ĕl), *n.* [W. *Howel, Hywel.*] Masc. prop. name.
How′ell sys′tem (hou′ĕl). [After E. C. *Howell*, the inventor.] A system of pair play for duplicate whist, in which each pair meets every other pair.
hower. ‡ HOUR.
how′er-y. Var. of HORY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
howes. ‡ HOISE.
Howe truss (hou). See TRUSS, *n.*, 7.
howff, howf (h)ouf; h)ōf), *n.* [Etym. uncert.; cf. D. & G. *hof* courtyard.] Haunt; resort. *Scot.*
howff, howf, *v. i.* To have, or loaf about, one's howff. *Scot.*
howf′ing, *n.* A stupid, loutish person. *Scot.*
how′gate, *adv.* Howgates. *Obs.*
how′gates (*dial.* ōō′gĕts), *adv.* [*how*, adv. + *gate* way.] How; — used interrogatively. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
how′gy (*dial.* ōō′jĭ), *a.* Huge; hugy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
how′ish (hou′ĭsh), *a.* [*how*, adv. + 1st *-ish.*] Feeling vaguely ill. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
how′itz, *n.* A howitzer. *Obs.*

curved fire, sometimes at very high angles, as used by the Japanese besieging Port Arthur. The effect of the projectiles is due more to the force of explosion of a large bursting charge of high explosive than to extreme penetration.

howl (houl), *v. i.*; HOWLED (hould); HOWL'ING. [ME. *houlen*, of imitative origin; cf. D. *huilen*, G. *heulen*, MHG. *hiulen*, *hiuweln*, OHG. *hiuwilōn* to exult, *hūwo* owl, Dan. *hyle* to howl.] **1.** To utter a loud, protracted, mournful sound or cry, as dogs and wolves often do.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me about, and *howled* in my ears. *Shak.*

2. To utter a sound expressive of distress; to cry aloud and mournfully; to lament; wail.

Howl for your miseries that shall come. *Jas.* v. 1.

3. To make a noise resembling the cry of a wild beast.

Wild *howled* the wind. *Scott.*

howl, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with howling or outcry. "Go . . . *howl* it out in deserts." *Philips.*
2. To affect, effect, or bring by howling; as, they *howled* the speaker down; the baby *howled* the neighbors away.

howl, *n.* **1.** The loud, protracted, mournful cry of a dog or a wolf, or other like sound.
2. A prolonged cry of distress or anguish; a wail; also, a wild yell of disappointment, rage, or the like; as, the mob greeted him with *howls* of derision.

howl'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that howls; specif., a professional wailer, as a keener, for the dead or dying.
2. A howling monkey.
3. Anything exaggerated or excessive, esp. a misfortune or mistake. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*
4. An electric buzzer. *Slang.*

howl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOWL. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Producing, filled with, or marked by, howling; hence, savage; dreary; wild; as, a *howling* wilderness. **b** Extreme; pronounced; great; as, a *howling* success. *Slang.*

howling dervish. See DERVISH. — **h. monkey**, any of certain South and Central American monkeys having a long prehensile tail, and a peculiar enlargement of the hyoid and laryngeal apparatus, enabling them to make remarkable howling noises. They constitute the genus *Alouatta*, syn. *Mycetes*. The ursine howler (*A. ursina*) of Brazil is a well-known species.

1/20 Howling Monkey (*Alouatta ursina*).

how'so-ev'er (hou'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* [*how* + *so* + *ever*.] **1.** In what manner soever; to whatever degree or extent; however.

I am glad he's come, *howsoever* he comes. *Shak.*

2. Although; though; however. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. In any case; at all events; however. *Obs.*
4. Nevertheless; however. *Obs.*

hoy (hoi), *n.* [D. *heu*, OD. *hoei*, or Flem. *hui*.] *Naut.* A small coasting vessel, usually sloop-rigged, formerly used in conveying passengers and goods from place to place, or as a tender to larger vessels in port; now, a heavy barge used for weighty or bulky cargo; as, an anchor *hoy*.

Hoy'a (hoi'*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Hoy*, English gardener.] *Bot.* A large genus of asclepiadaceous climbing shrubs, the honey plants, with fleshy leaves and nectariferous flowers having a rotate corolla and a star-shaped crown. They are natives of Asia and Australia. *H. carnosa*, the wax plant, and a few others, are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

hoy'den, hoi'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* [Possibly fr. OD. *heyden* a heathen, gypsy, vagabond, D. *heiden*. See HEATHEN.] **1.** A rude, clownish youth. *Obs.*
2. A rude, bold girl; a romp.

hoy'den, hoi'den, *a.* Rude; ill-bred; roistering.

hoy'den, hoi'den (hoi'd'n), *v. i.* To act like a hoyden.

hoy'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who owns or navigates a hoy.

Hsia (shyä), *n.* [Chin. *hsia*⁴ summer.] A dynasty in Chinese history, from B. C. 2205 to 1766, during which Chinese rule was extended into the northern half of the empire, and social and political institutions assumed fixed forms.

hsien (shyĕn), *n.* [Chin. *hsien*⁴.] An administrative subdivision of a fu, or department, or of an independent chow; also, the seat of government of such a district.

Huax'tec (wäs'tĕk), *n.* An Indian of the northern group of the Mayan stock, dwelling about Veracruz and Tamaulipas, Mexico, and speaking an archaic form of the Mayan language. See MAYA. — **Huax'tec-an** (-ăn), *a.*

hub (hŭb), *n.* [See 2d HOB.] **1.** The central part, usually cylindrical, of a wheel; the nave. See AXLE BOX, RUNNING GEAR, *Illusts.*
2. The hilt of a weapon; — an English dialectic use, often in the phrase *up to the hub*, "to the limit," which in the United States is used with reference to the hub of a wheel, in the sense, "inextricably," "deeply involved."
3. A rough protuberance or projecting obstruction; as, a *hub* in the road. See HUBBY. *Rare or Dial.* *Bunyan.*
4. In technical senses: **a** = HOB, 1, 2, 3 **a**. **b** A block for scotching a wheel. **c** *Diesinking.* A piece of steel on which the design for a coin, medal, or the like, is engraved. It is used to impress the punch from which the dies are struck. **d** *Mach.* A socket or boss likened to the hub of a wheel. **e** *Plumbing.* A short pipe with socket ends for joining two pipes in line or at an angle. **f** *Locksmithing.* A piece in a lock, turned by the knob spindle which passes through it, and moving the bolt.

Hub of the Universe, *or* **the Hub**, Boston, Massachusetts; — a nickname originating in Oliver Wendell Holmes's facetious remark that "Boston Statehouse is the hub of the Solar System."

Hub'bard squash (hŭb'ẽrd), *or* **Hubbard**, *n.* A well-known winter squash with a dark green rind and firm yellow flesh. It is the chief pie squash of the United States.

hub'ble-bub'ble (hŭb''l-bŭb''l), *n.* **1.** A tobacco pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise. In India the bulb containing the water is often a coconut shell. Cf. NARGILE.

Hubble-bubble.

2. A bubbling sound; an inconsequential, confused chatter; confusion.

hub'bub (hŭb'ŭb), *n.* [Formerly *hooboube*, *whobub*, referred to as an Irish outcry, and prob. representing some Irish expression. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A loud noise of many voices shouting or speaking at once; uproar.

This *hubbub* of unmeaning words. *Macaulay.*

2. Tumult; confusion; rumpus.
3. A noisy game played by Indians in colonial New England with bones and a tray and shouting of *hub! hub!* *Obs.*

Hu'bert, Saint (sānt hū'bẽrt). A bishop of Maastricht and Liége (d. about 727), patron saint of hunters. He is said to have been converted while hunting on Good Friday by the appearance to him of a miraculous deer with a luminous cross on its head. His day is November 3.

hüb'ner-ite (hüb'nẽr-īt), *n.* [After *Hübner*, who analyzed it.] *Min.* A brownish red to nearly black mineral, allied to wolframite, occurring in columnar or foliated masses. It is manganese tungstate, $MnWO_4$.

huck'a-back (hŭk'*ȧ*-băk), *n.* [Perh. orig., peddler's wares; cf. LG. *hukkebak* pickback. Cf. HUCKSTER.] A strong fabric of linen, or linen and cotton, sometimes figured, having an uneven surface produced by alternately crossing the weft threads. It is much used for towels.

huck'le (hŭk''l), *n.* [Cf. D. *huiken* to stoop, G. *hocken*, Icel. *hūka* to sit on one's hams, and E. *huckster*.] The hip; the haunch; also, a bunch or part projecting like the hip.

huck'le-ber'ry (hŭk''l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [See WHORTLEBERRY; cf. HURTLEBERRY.] **a** The edible black or dark blue berry of any species of *Gaylussacia*. **b** The shrub which bears this fruit. In many parts of the United States the term *huckleberry* is also applied indiscriminately, but improperly, to the various species of blueberry (*Vaccinium*). The common market huckleberry is the fruit of *Gaylussacia resinosa*. It is more acid than a blueberry, and is shining black without bloom. See BLUEBERRY.

huckle bone. **a** The hip bone; formerly, sometimes, the prominent upper part of the thigh bone. **b** The astragalus, or ankle bone.

huck'ster (hŭk'stẽr), *n.* [ME. *hukstere*, *hukster*, *hokester*, prob. fr. ME. *hucken* to higgle; perh. orig. to carry on the bent back, to stoop, or to squat; cf. OD. *heukster*, D. *heuker*, also D. *huiken* to stoop, bend, G. *hocken* to squat, Icel. *hūka*. Cf. HAWKER; see -STER.] **1.** A retailer of small articles, provisions, or the like; a peddler; a hawker.
2. A regrater; middleman; broker; — as a term of opprobrium. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. A mean, mercenary person.

huck'ster, *v. i.*; HUCK'STERED (-stẽrd); HUCK'STER-ING. To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains; to haggle.

huck'ster, *v. t.* To deal in, or bargain over, in a petty way; to treat as matter of sale; as, to *huckster* one's honor.

huck'ster-y (-ĭ), *n.* The business or place of business of a huckster; also, haggling; bargaining.

hud'dle (hŭd''l), *v. i.*; HUD'DLED (-'ld); HUD'DLING (-lĭng). [Cf. ME. *hoderen*, *hodren*, to wrap up, huddle; perh. akin to ME. *huden*, *hiden*, to hide, E. *hide*, and orig. meaning, to get together for protection in a safe place. Cf. HIDE to conceal.] **1.** To press together promiscuously, from confusion, fear, or the like; to crowd together, as to keep warm.

The cattle *huddled* on the lea. *Tennyson.*

2. To hurry in a disorderly manner. *Obs. or R.*

hud'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To crowd together; to mingle confusedly; to assemble without order or system.

Our adversary, *huddling* several suppositions together, . . . makes a medley and confusion. *Locke.*

2. To draw (one's self) into a contracted heap; — usually with *up*; as, he was *huddled* up close to the fire.

He lay as he had fallen, all *huddled*. *Stevenson.*

3. To drive, push, or thrust, hurriedly or in disorder; to bundle; as, the crowd was *huddled* out of the hall.
4. To hide; to conceal; to hush (up). *Obs.*
5. To do, make, or put, in haste or roughly; hence, to do imperfectly; — usually with a following preposition or adverb, as *on* or *up*. "*Huddle* up a peace." *J. H. Newman.*

Now, in all haste, they *huddle* on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*

6. To hug; to embrace. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hud'dle, *n.* **1.** A number of persons or things crowded together confusedly; a conglomeration; a jumble; disorder; bustle; confusion. "A *huddle* of ideas." *Addison.*
2 A miser; a skinflint. *Obs.*

Hu'di-bras (hū'dĭ-brăs), *n.* The title and hero of a celebrated mock-heroic satirical poem in doggerel verse of octosyllabic couplets by Samuel Butler. Hudibras is a Presbyterian justice, of the Commonwealth, who sets out to enforce the strict laws enacted by Parliament for the suppression of the sports and amusements of the people.

Hu'di-bras'tic (-brăs'tĭk), *a.* Similar to, or in the style of, Butler's "Hudibras;" mock-heroic; in the style of doggerel verse; written in octosyllabic couplets. — *n.* Hudibrastic language, style, or verse. — **Hu'di-bras'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Hud-so'ni-a (hŭd-sō'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Wm. *Hudson* (1730?-93), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of cistaceous plants of low heathlike habit, natives of the eastern United States. They have hoary foliage and bright yellow flowers. *H. tomentosa* is the false, or beach, heather.

Hud-so'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Hudson Bay or the Hudson River.

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howk. ✝ HOOK
howk Var. of HOLK.
howker. ✝ HOOKER, a vessel.
howk'it (houk'ĭt), *pret. & p. p.* Holked. *Scot.*
howld. Howled. *Ref. Sp.*
howle. ✝ OWL.
howle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of [HOLL.]
howl'et (hou'lĕt; *dial.* h)ōō'-lĕt, h)ŏŏl'ĕt), *n.* [Prob. a dim. fr. *owl*, influenced by *howl*: cf. F. *hulotte*, OHG. *hūwela*, *hiuwela*. Cf. OWLET.] Owl; owlet. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
howl'ing-ly, *adv.* of HOWLING.
how'lite (hou'līt), *n.* [After Prof. Henry *How*, a Nova-Scotian; see -LITE.] *Min.* A white nodular or earthy borosilicate of calcium, $H_5Ca_2B_5SiO_{14}$.
howm (hōm; ōm). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOLM.
hownd. ✝ HOUND.
howne. An obscure word for which Skeat suggests the meaning "savage." *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
how'ness, *n.* [*how* hollow + *-ness*.] Hollowness. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hownte. ✝ HUNT.
howp. ✝ HOOP, whoop; HOPE.
howre. ✝ HOUR.
how ry. Var. of HORY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hows, howse. ✝ HOUSE.
howsel. ✝ HOUSEL.
How'ship's la-cu'næ (hou'-shĭps). [After John *Howship*, English anatomist.] *Anat.* Cavities containing osteoclasts in bone or cartilage which is undergoing absorption.
how'so (hou'sō), *adv.* = *how so*, under HOW, *adv.*
howsold. ✝ HOUSEHOLD.
how'som-ev'er (hou'sŭm-ĕv'-ẽr), *adv.* [*som* is here ME. *som*, conj., so, as, soever; cf. Dan. & Sw. *som* as, Icel. *sem*.] Howsoever; nevertheless; however. *Obs., Dial., or Vulgar.*
howsour. ✝ HOUSER.
howt (h)ōt). Dial. var. of HOLT.
howt, howte. ✝ HOOT.
howve. ✝ HOUVE.
hox, *n.* [Cf. AS. *hōhsinu* the houghsinew. See HOCK.] The hock; hamstring. *Obs.*
hox, *v. t.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To hock; hamstring. **b** To pester by following; to worry; annoy. **c** To trample so as to cause dirt or noise.
hox'en, *v. t.* [See HOCKSHIN.] To hamstring. *Obs.*
hoxterie. ✝ HUCKSTERY.
hoy (hoi), *interj. & n.* [Cf. D. *hui*. Cf. AHOY.] Ho! Halloo! Stop! — a cry used in hailing or in driving animals.
hoy, *v. t. & i.* To shout "hoy" or the like at (a person or beast); to drive with shouts.
hoyday. ✝ HEYDAY.
Hoy'den, Miss. In Vanbrugh's "The Relapse," and Sheridan's "A Trip to Scarborough," adapted from it, the rich Sir Tunbelly Clumsy's bold and ill-educated daughter. She is engaged to Lord Foppington, but his younger brother passes himself off as her betrothed and marries her.
hoy'den-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
hoy'den-ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **hoy'den-ish-ness**, *n.*
hoy'den-ism (hoi'dĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.]
hoyes. ✝ OYEZ.
hoyle. ✝ OIL.
hoyle (hoil), *n.* *Archery.* A mark used by archers in shooting at rovers. *Oxf. E. D.*
Hoyle, *n.* [After Edmond *Hoyle* (1672-1769), writer on card games.] An encyclopedia of indoor, esp. card, games. Cf. ACCORDING TO HOYLE.
hoyne. ✝ HONE, delay; OVEN.
hoyse. ✝ HOISE, HOSE.
Hoy's whitefish (hoiz). The mooneye cisco. [*Dial. Eng.*]
hoyte. Var. of HOIT. *Scot. &*
Ho'za-i (hō'zā-ī). *D. Bib.*
H. P. *Abbr.* High Priest, *Freemasonry.*
H. P., *or* **h. p.** *Abbr.* Half pay; high pressure (often written HP); horse power; hot-pressed (drawing paper).
H. Q., *or* **h. q.** *Abbr.* Headquarters; hoc quære (L., seek this), equiv. to *q. v.*
hr. *Abbr.* Hour.
H. R. *Abbr.* Home Rule; House of Representatives.
H. R. E. *Abbr.* Holy Roman Empire (or Emperor).
H. R. H. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H. R. I. P. *Abbr.* [L.] Hic requiescit in pace (L., here rests in peace).
Hrm. *Abbr.* Herman; Hermann.
Hroth'gar (hrŏth'gär), *n.* See BEOWULF.
Hs. *Abbr.* Hans.
H. S. *Abbr.* Homestead selection. *Australia.*
H. S., *or* **h. s.** *Abbr.* Hic situs (L., here lies); hic sepultus (L., here is buried); High School; hoc sensu (L., in this sense); house surgeon.
H. S. H. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Serene Highness.
H. S. M. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Serene Majesty.
H. S. S. *Abbr.* Historiæ Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the Historical Society).
Ht. *Abbr.* Harriet.
h. t. *Abbr.* High tension; hoc tempore (L., at this time); hoc titulo (L., in, or under, this title).
Htm. *Abbr.* Hartmann.
Htw. *Abbr.* Hartwig.
hu. ✝ HOW, *adv.*; HUE.
hu. Dial. Eng. var of HE.
hu (hū), *n.* [Chin. *hu*².] See MEASURE.
Hu. *Abbr.* Hugh; Hugo; [Hugues.]
hua'ca (wä'kä; hwä'-), *n.* [Sp. *huaca*, *guaca*, prob. of Peruv. origin.] *Peruvian Archæol.* A truncated pyramid or mound, usually of stone and in some cases of immense size, used as a burial place or a temple.
hua-cal' (-käl'). Var. of HUACA.
huader. ✝ WHETHER.
hua-jil'lo (wä-hēl'yō; 189, 195), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *huage*, *guage*, a kind of fruit, of Mex. origin.] A somewhat spiny mimosaceous shrub (*Zygia brevifolia*) of Texas and Mexico.
Hua'la-pai' (wä'lä-pī'). Var. of WALAPI.
huam. ✝ WHOM.
hua-na'co (wä-nä'kō). Var. of [GUANACO.]
huanne, huannes. ✝ WHEN, WHENCE.
huan'ta-jay'ite (wän'tȧ-hī'īt), *n.* [From *Huantajaya*, Chile.] *Min.* A white mineral, occurring as cubic crystals or as an incrustation, composed of chlorides of sodium and silver. H., 2.
hua-ra'cho (wä-rä'chō; hwä-), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōs). [Amer. Sp., also *guaracha*, *guarache*, *huarache*, prob. of Mex. origin.] A kind of sandal worn by the lower classes generally: — usually *pl.* *Southwestern U. S. & Mex.*
huas. ✝ WHOSE.
Huas'tec (wäs'tĕk), **Huas'te-co** (wäs'tē-kō). Vars. of HUAXTEC.
Hua-tu'so (wä-tōō'sō). Var. of GUATUSO
hub, *n.* A hubby; husband. [*Jocular.*]
Hub. *Abbr.* Hubert.
hub'ba (hŭb'*ȧ*), *n.* [Ar. *ḥabbah*.] See WEIGHT.
hub'ba-boo'. Var. of HUBBU-[BOO.]
hubbilschow. ✝ HOBBLESHOW.
Hub'bite (hŭb'īt), *n.* A Bostonian. Cf. HUB OF THE UNIVERSE.
hub'ble (hŭb''l), *n.* **1.** [Dim. of *hub*.] A hub, or protuberance. *Dial. U. S.*
2. [Cf. HUBBLESHOW.] Uproar; confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hub'ble-show, hub'ble-shew (h)ŭb''l-shō). [Perh. imitative.] Confusion; commotion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hub'ble-shub'ble, *n.* A hubble-[show. *Obs.*]
hub'bly (hŭb'lĭ), *a.* Full of hubbles: hubby *Dial. U. S.*
hub brake. *Mech.* A brake, esp. for an automobile, applied at the hub of a wheel.
hub'bu-boo' (hŭb'*ŭ*-bōō'), *n.* A hubbub, esp. an Irish hubbub.
hub'by (-ĭ), *a.* Full of hubs, or protuberances, as a road. *Dial. U. S.*
hub'by, *n.* A diminutive of *husband*, used in familiarity.
Hu'bert (hū'bẽrt), *n.* [F., of G. origin; cf. OHG. *Hugubert*, *Hugibert*, *Hugiperht*, also *hugu* mind and *beraht* bright.] Lit., bright in spirit; soul-bright; — masc. prop. name. L. *Hubertus* (hū-bûr'tŭs); F. *Hubert* (ü'-bâr'); It. *Uberto* (ōō-bĕr'tō); Sp. *Huberto* (ōō-bĕr'tō); Pg. *Huberto* (ōō-bĕr'tōō); G. *Hubert* (hōō'bĕrt), *Hugibert* (hōō'-gē-bĕrt); D. *Hubertus* (hōō-bĕr'tŭs).
Hü'bl num'ber *or* **e-quiv'a-lent** (hü'b'l). [After Baron von *Hübl*, perfecter of the method.] = IODINE VALUE.
hub plank. *Highway Bridges.* A horizontal guard plank at the height of a wagon-wheel hub.
hu-bris'tic (hū-brĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. ὑβριστικός insolent.] Insolent; contemptuous. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
huc'ca-toon' (hŭk'*ȧ*-tōōn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *hoqueton* jacket, and E. ACTON.] A kind of cotton cloth made for the African trade.
hucche, huche. ✝ HUTCH.
huch. Hutch. *Ref Sp.* [*Scot.*]
huche, *n.* Pool; slough. *Obs*
hu'chen (hōō'κĕn), **huch** (hōōκ), *n.* [G.] *Zoöl.* A large elongated salmonoid fish (*Hucho hucho*) of the Danube.
hu'cho (hū'kō), *n.* [NL. See HUCHEN.] The huchen.
hucht. Hutched. *Ref. Sp.*
huck (hōōk; ōōk). Dial. Eng. var. of HOOK; HOLK, hollow.
huck. Dial. Eng. pret. of HIKE, to raise or toss. [ABACK.]
huck (hŭk), *n.* Short for HUCK-
huck, *n.* [Cf. HUCKLE.] The hip; haunch. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
huck, *v. i.* [See HUCKSTER.] To higgle; bargain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
huck'backed', *a.* [See HUCK hip.] Humpbacked. *Dial. Eng.*
huck'ber-ry. Dial. var. of HACKBERRY. *U. S.*
huck bone. The hip bone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
huck'el, *n.* = HACKLE, a cloak.
huck'er, *v. i.* [Cf. HUCK higgle.] To chaffer; bargain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [GER-MUGGER.]
huck'er-muck'er. Var. of HUG-
huckery. Var. of HOKKERYE.
huck'le, *v. i.* [Iterative of *huck*, v.] To haggle. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
huck'le (*dial.* ōōk''l; ŭk''l), *v. i.* [From HUCKLE, *n.*] To bend; to stoop. *Dial. Eng.*
huck'le-back' (hŭk''l-băk'), *n.* A humpback. [Humpbacked.]
huck'le-backed' (-băkt'), *a.*
huckleberry family. *Bot.* The family Vacciniaceæ.
Huckleberry Finn (fĭn). The hero of a novel of the same name, by Mark Twain (S. L. Clemens). He is a shrewd, illiterate, generous-hearted waif who makes an adventurous journey from Missouri to Arkansas down the Mississippi on a raft with the runaway slave Jim. See TOM SAWYER.
huck'le-ber'ry-ing, *n.* The picking of huckleberries.
huckleberry lily. The wood lily. *U. S.*
huck'led (hŭk''ld), *a.* Having a hunch. *Oxf. E. D.*
huck'ler, *n.* An old dance. *Obs.*
huck'muck', *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** A dwarf; slattern. **b** Humbug.
huck'muck' (hŭk'mŭk'), *n.* A strainer of twigs, used in brewing. *Local. Eng.* [SHIN.]
hucksheen, huckson. ✝ HOCK-
huck'-shoul'dered, *a.* Humpbacked. *Dial. Eng.*
huck'ster-age (hŭk'stẽr-āj), *n.* See -AGE.
huck'ster-er (-ẽr), *n.* A huckster.
huck'ster-ess, huck'stress, *n.*, *fem.* of HUCKSTER.
huck'ster-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
hucster. ✝ HUCKSTER.
hucsterage. ✝ HUCKSTERAGE.
Hu-cu'ca (hū-kū'kȧ). *D. Bib.*
hud (h)ōōd; h)ŭd). Obs or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of HOOD.
hud (ŭd), *n.* A husk or hull. *Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*]
hud, *v. t.* To hull; shell. *Dial.*
hudde. Obs. pret. of HIDE.
hud'der-mud'der, *n.* [Cf. HUDDLE.] Hiding; secrecy. *Obs.*
hudderon. Var. of HUDDROUN.
huddipeak. ✝ HODDYPEAK.
hud'dle, *a.* Huddled; confused. *Obs.*
hud'dle, *adv.* In a huddled crowd or fashion. *Obs*
hud'dle-dud'dle, *n.* A decrepit old person. *Obs.*
hud'dle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
hud'dler (hŭd'lẽr), *n.* One who huddles things together. [p. pr.]
hud'dling-ly, *adv.* of *huddling*,
hud'dock (hŭd'ŭk), *n.* A small cabin on a keel on the Tyne; hence, a cozy hut. *Local. Eng.*
huddoun, *n.* A whale. *Obs.*
hud'droun (*Scot.* hŭd'rŭn), *a.* Slovenly. — *n.* A sloven; a flabby person. *Both Obs. or Scot.*
huddroun, *n.* A young heifer or its skin. *Obs.* *Scot.*
hud-dup' (hŭ-dŭp'), *interj.* Get up: — command to a horse. *U.S.*
hude. ✝ HIDE, HOOD.
huder. ✝ HITHER.
hudge. ✝ HUGE.
hudous. ✝ HIDEOUS.
Hudson Bay pine. = JACK PINE **a**.

2. *Biogeog.* Designating, or pertaining to, a subdivision of the Boreal zone extending across North America from Labrador to Alaska, and comprising the northern part of the coniferous forest region and certain high mountain slopes and summits farther south.

Hudsonian curlew, a widely distributed American curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) breeding in the Arctic regions and migrating south to southern South America. — **H. godwit**, a godwit (*Limosa hæmastica*) widely but irregularly distributed on the American continent. It is now rare.

Hud′son River Series (hŭd′s'n). *Geol.* A series of shales, sandstones, etc., in the upper part of the Ordovician system, widely distributed from the Appalachians to the Mississippi. See CINCINNATIAN.

Hud′son's Bay Company (hŭd′s'nz). A joint-stock association first chartered in 1670 by Charles II. and given then and thereafter enormous stretches of territory and exclusive trade rights throughout what is now Canada. It engaged exclusively in the fur trade, and spread a chain of forts and trading posts from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the vicinity of which it exercised complete legislative, executive, and judicial power. By the Indians of the North it was regarded as more powerful than any nation, and it played a prominent part in the discussions between the United States and Great Britain over the northwest boundary. Its exclusive trading rights expired in 1859, and it sold most of its territory to the British government for Canada in 1869, but still retains many posts and its old semimilitary organization. It is commonly called "the H. B. C."

hue (hū), *n.* [ME. *hew, heow*, color, shape, form, AS. *hiew, hīw, hēow;* akin to Sw. *hy* skin, complexion, Goth. *hiwi* form, appearance.] **1.** Form; figure; appearance; guise; aspect; complexion. *Obs.*

> A paragon for *hue*,
> A lovely damsel beauteous and coy. *Greene.*

2. Color; tint; dye. "Flowers of all *hue.*" *Milton.*

> *Hues* of the rich unfolding morn. *Keble.*

3. Specif., color quality proper; also, any of the varieties of a color differing from one another in this quality; as, a greenish *hue* of blue. See COLOR.

4. A ghostly form; an apparition. *Obs.*

Syn. — See COLOR.

hue, *v. t.;* HUED (hūd); HUE′ING (hū′ĭng). **1.** To give form or appearance to; to depict. *Obs.*

2. To color.

hue, *n.* [ME. *hue*, OF. *hu*, fr. *huer* to shout, of imitative or interjectional origin.] A shouting; an outcry, esp. that made in the chase. *Obs.*, exc. in: **hue and cry.** *Law.* **a** A loud outcry with which felons were anciently pursued, and which all who heard it were obliged to take up, joining in the pursuit; also, the pursuit so made. In later usage, a written proclamation for the capture of a felon or the finding of stolen goods. Hence, any clamor or outcry of alarm, pursuit, or assault. **b** An official gazette publishing information as to crimes and criminals. *Eng.*

hued (hūd), *p. a.* **1.** Having a specified outward appearance; fashioned. *Obs.*

2. Having color; — usually in comb.; as, bright-*hued.*

hu′er (hū′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One employed to rouse and drive deer by shouts or other noise. *Obs.*

2. One who shouts an alarm or signal; specif., a balker; a conder. See BALK, *v. t.*, to indicate by shouts. *Corn.*

huff (hŭf), *v. t.;* HUFFED (hŭft); HUFF′ING. [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To swell; to enlarge; to puff up; to inflate; as, *huffed* up with air.

2. To treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence; to hector; to bully.

> You must not presume to *huff* us. *Echard.*

3. To offend; to make angry or sulky; as, he was *huffed* and refused to proceed.

4. *Checkers.* To remove from the board (a man which could have jumped). See HUFF, *v. i.*, 5.

huff, *v. i.* **1.** To puff; to blow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To enlarge; to swell up; as, bread *huffs;* to effervesce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. To bluster or swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; to swagger; to storm. *Obs.*

4. To take offense; to be angry, as at an affront. *Rare.*

5. *Checkers.* To remove from the board a man which could have jumped but did not; — so called from the habit of blowing upon the piece.

huff, *n.* **1.** A puff, as of wind. *Obs.*

2. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of petulance or resentment at some affront or rebuff; a sulky passion. "Left the place in a *huff.*" *Irving.*

3. Boasting; brag; arrogant bearing. *Obs.*

4. A boaster; one swelled with a false opinion of his own value or importance; a swaggering bully. *Obs. or R.*

5. *Checkers.* Act of huffing.

6. *Local, Eng.* **a** Light leavened pastry. **b** Strong beer.

huff′ish (hŭf′ĭsh), *a.* **a** Disposed to be blustering or arrogant. *Obs.* **b** Petulant. — **huff′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **huff′ish-ness**, *n.*

huff′y (hŭf′ĭ), *a.;* HUFF′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); HUFF′I-EST. **1.** Puffy; windy; airy; as, *huffy* bread. *Obs.*

2. Conceited; arrogant; swaggering. *Obs.*

3. Characterized by petulance; easily offended; pettish.

hug (hŭg), *v. t.;* HUGGED (hŭgd); HUG′GING (-ĭng). [Of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *hugga* to soothe, comfort.] **1.** To press closely within or as within the arms; to clasp to the bosom; to embrace affectionately or with violence.

> I will encounter darkness as a bride
> And *hug* it in mine arms. *Shak.*

2. To lavish favors or signs of liking upon, esp. in order to gain some reciprocal favor. *Now Rare. Eng.*

3. To hold fast; to cling to; to cherish.

> We *hug* deformities if they bear our names. *Glanvill.*

4. To keep very close to, whether in motion or not, — orig. said of ships and the shore; as, the trotter *hugged* the pole; the skirmishers *hugged* the ground under fire; the ship ran south, *hugging* the coast.

5. To lug; to carry with difficulty. *Dial. Eng.*

hug, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of clasping to the bosom, or (of a bear) squeezing with the fore legs.

> 'T is a bear's talent not to kick, but *hug.* *Pope.*

2. To crowd together; to cuddle. *Obs.*

to hug one's chains, to be glad of servitude; to have no desire to be free. — **to h. one's self**, to congratulate one's self.

hug, *n.* A close embrace or clasping with or as with the arms; as, a *hug* of affection; the *hug* of a bear.

huge (hūj), *a.;* HUG′ER (hūj′ẽr); HUG′EST (hūj′ĕst). [ME. *huge, hoge;* cf. OF. *ahuge, ahoge.*] Very large; enormous; immense; — used esp. of material bulk, but often of qualities, extent, etc.; rarely of a person, referring to position or attributes; as, a *huge* mountain; a *huge* ox; a *huge* space; a *huge* difference; a *huge* eater. "The *huge* confusion." *Chapman.* "A *huge* folly." *Jer. Taylor.*

> Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shak.*

Syn. — Gigantic, colossal, immense, vast. See ENORMOUS.
— **huge′ly**, *adv.* — **huge′ness**, *n.*

huge′ous (hūj′ŭs), *a.* Huge. *Now Colloq. or Humorous.*

> It's a *hugeous* great state. *Kipling.*

— **huge′ous-ly**, *adv.* — **huge′ous-ness**, *n.*

hug′ger-mug′ger (hŭg′ẽr-mŭg′ẽr), *n.* [Orig. unknown; cf. HUGGER to lie in ambush.] **1.** Privacy; secrecy; — chiefly in *in hugger-mugger*, with haste and secrecy. *Archaic.*

> Many things have been done in *hugger-mugger.* *Fuller.*

2. Confusion; a muddle; a disordered jumble.

3. One who conceals things, esp. his money. *Trollope.*

hug′ger-mug′ger, *a.* **1.** Secret; clandestine; sly.

2. Confused; disorderly; as, *hugger-mugger* doings.

hug′ger-mug′ger, *adv.* **1.** Secretly; clandestinely.

2. In confusion; in disorder.

hug′ger-mug′ger, *v. t.* To keep secret; to hush up.

hug′ger-mug′ger, *v. i.* **1.** To act or confer stealthily.

2. To blunder along. *Rare.*

Hu′gue-not (hū′gẽ-nŏt), *n.* [F., earlier *eigenot;* prob. fr. G. *eidgenoss* confederate, lit., oath companion, influenced by the personal name *Huguenot*, fr. *Hugues* Hugh.] *Eccl. Hist.* A French Protestant in the 16th and 17th centuries; one of the members of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion who were welded into something like political as well as religious unity by persecutions under Francis I. and his successors. Under the leadership of the Prince de Condé and Admiral Coligny they fought several wars against the Catholics; suffered the loss of thousands in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572; and supported Henry of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV.) in his war for the French throne. Finally several hundred thousand of them were forced out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, depriving them of all security and rights as long as they clung to their religion. Many settled in America, esp. in South Carolina. — **Hu′gue-not′ic** (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* — **Hu′gue-not-ism** (hū′gẽ-nŏt-ĭz'm), *n.*

hu′ia (hōō′yä), *n.*, *or* **huia bird.** [Native Maori name, probably imitative of its note.] A bird (*Heteralocha acutirostris*) allied to the starlings, confined to a small region in the mountains of New Zealand. The male's beak is rather short, stout, and straight; the female's is long, slender, and curved. The black, white-tipped tail feathers were prized by the Maori chiefs, and worn as insignia of rank.

hui-sa′che (wē-sä′chā), *n.* [Amer. Sp., of Mex. origin.] A shrubby acacia (*Acacia farnesiana*) found in the southern United States and throughout tropical regions. It has globose yellow heads of very fragrant flowers, used in the manufacture of perfumery.

hu′la (hōō′lä) *or* **hu′la-hu′la**, *n.* [Hawaiian.] A native Hawaiian women's dance. It is of a mimetic and often lascivious character.

hulk (hŭlk), *n.* [ME. *hulke* a heavy ship, AS. *hulc* a light, swift ship; akin to D. *hulk* a ship of burden, G. *holk*, OHG. *holcho;* perh. fr. LL. *holcus*, Gr. ὁλκάς, prop., a ship which is towed, fr. ἕλκειν to draw, drag, tow. Cf. WOLF. HOLCAD.] **1.** A ship; now, only, a heavy ship of clumsy build. *Skeat.*

2. The body or hull of a ship. *Obs. or R.* *Longfellow.*

3. **a** The body of an old, wrecked, or dismantled vessel laid by as unfit for sea service, although sometimes used for other purposes. **b** A vessel built for other purposes than seagoing; specif., usually in *pl.*, one used as a prison, as was often formerly done in Europe.

4. Anything or any one bulky or unwieldy.

> The *hulk* Sir John. *Shak.*

hulk, *v. i.;* HULKED (hŭlkt); HULK′ING. **1.** To act, go, or linger, in a clumsy, unwieldy, or lazy manner. *Dial.*

2. To grow or rise in bulky form; — usually with *up.*

hulk, *v. t.* *Obs. or Hist.* **a** To condemn to the prison hulks. **b** To lodge in a hulk vessel, as sailors.

hulk′ing } *a.* Bulky; unwieldy; loutish. "A huge
hulk′y (-ĭ) } *hulking* fellow." *H. Brooke.*

hull (hŭl), *n.* [ME. *hul, hole*, shell, husk, AS. *hulu;* akin to G. *hülle* covering, husk, case, *hüllen* to cover, Goth. *huljan* to cover, AS. *helan* to hele, conceal. See HELE, *v. t.*, HELL.] **1.** The outer covering, or husk, of any fruit or seed, as a pea pod; the calyx or involucre of certain fruits, as the strawberry.

2. Hence, any covering or casing; *pl.*, clothes.

3. A hut, hovel, or shed; a hulk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. The house or room in which grinding wheels operate.

5. [Prob. a different word.] *Naut.* **a** The frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of masts, yards, sails, and rigging. **b** A hulk. *Obs.*

hull down, of a ship, so distant that her hull is concealed by the convexity of the sea. — **h. out**, of a ship, near enough for her hull to be visible. *Obs. or R.* — **h. to**, lying to with sails furled; — said of a ship. *Obs.*

hull, *v. t.;* HULLED (hŭld); HULL′ING. **1.** To strip or take off the hull or hulls of, as corn; to free from integument.

2. To pierce or strike the hull of (a ship) with a shot, torpedo, or the like.

hull, *v. i.* **a** *Naut.* To float or drift with sails furled, as in a storm; to be driven by wind or current. **b** Hence, to loaf about or to wander aimlessly. *Obs. or Dial., U. S.*

hul′la-ba-loo′ (hŭl′ȧ-bȧ-lōō′), *n.* [Prob. reduplicated from an interjection; cf. HALLOO. *Oxf. E. D.*] A confused noise; uproar; tumult.

> The mad rush and blaze and *hullabaloo* of last night's drive (of wild beasts). *Kipling.*

hulled (hŭld), *p. a.* **1.** Deprived of the hulls.

2. Having a hull (of a specified kind); as, black-*hulled.*

hulled corn, kernels of maize prepared for food by removing the hulls, usually by treatment with lye.

hull′er (hŭl′ẽr), *n.* One that hulls; specif., a machine for removing the hulls from grain; a hulling machine.

hum (hŭm), *interj.* [Cf. HEM, *interj.*] Ahem; hem; an inarticulate sound uttered in a pause of speech implying doubt, deliberation, embarrassment, etc.

hum, *v. i.;* HUMMED (hŭmd); HUM′MING. [Cf. HUM, *interj.*] To utter an inarticulate sound, like *h'm*, through the nose in the process of speaking, as from embarrassment, doubt, or affectation; to hem; as, to *hum* and haw.

> Therewith al rosy hewed tho wex she,
> And gan to *humme*, and seyde, "so I trowe." *Chaucer.*

hum, *n.* [Cf. HEM, *interj.*] An inarticulate nasal sound or murmur, like *h'm*, uttered by a speaker in pauses, as from embarrassment, affectation, etc.

> These shrugs, these *hums* and ha's. *Shak.*

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hue. † HEO; HEW; HI, they; HOW.
hue. Dial Eng. var. of WHEW.
hue, *v. t.* **1.** To shout at; to attack, or drive, with shouts. *Obs.*
2. *Fishing.* To balk. *Corn.*
hue, *v. i.* [OF. *huer.* See HUE a shouting.] **1.** To make outcry; to shout. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Fishing.* To balk. *Corn.*
Hue′co (wā′kō). Var. of WACO.
huel. † WHALE. [Corn.
hu′el. Var. of WHEAL, a mine.
hue′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **hue′less-ness**, *n.*
huem. † HEM, *pron.*
huer. Dial Eng var. of HAIR.
huer, huerby, huervore, huerof, etc. † WHERE, WHEREBY, etc.
huert. † HEART.
huet. † HUED, WHAT.
huete. † WHEAT.
hueyel. † WHEEL.
huf. † HOOF; HOVE, to hover.
huf. Huff. *Ref. Sp.*
hufe † HOVE.
huff, *interj.* Also **huffa.** [See HUFF, *v.*] An exclamation put in the mouths of swaggerers or bullies, esp. on the stage. *Obs.*
huff, *a.* Huffed; offended; in bad temper. *Obs. or Dial.*
huff′cap′, *n.* **1.** Strong ale. *Obs.*
2. A blusterer; a bully. *Obs.*
huff′cap′, *a.* **1.** Strong; heady; — said of liquor. *Obs.* [chaic.
2. Blustering; swaggering. *Ar-*
huff′er, *n.* = HUFFCAP, 2. *Obs.*
huff′i-ly (hŭf′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HUFFY. See -LY.
huff′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
huff′ing-ly, *adv.* Arrogantly; petulantly. *Rare.*
huf′fle (*dial.* ŭf′'l), *v. t.* [Dim. & freq. of *huff*, v.] To raise by blowing; inflate. *Obs. or Dial.*
huf′fle, *v. i.* To puff; to bluster. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
huf′fler (*dial.* ŭf′lẽr), *n.* [Cf. HOVELER.] A boatman who carries fresh provisions to ships; pilot; bargeman. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [len. *Obs.*
huff-puft, *a.* Puffed up; swol-
huff′-shoul′dered, *a.* Having elevated shoulders. *Obs.*
huff′-snuff′, *n.* [*huff*, v. + *snuff.*] A swashbuckler. *Obs.* — *a.* Swashbuckling; bullying. *Obs.*
huf-gale, *n.* A strong wind. *Obs.*
huf′il (ŭf′'l), *n.* [Dial. var. of *hickwall.*] The European green woodpecker. *Dial. Eng.*
huft. Huffed. *Ref. Sp.*
huf′ty, *n.* [Cf. HUFF, *n.*] A swagger. *Obs.*
huft′y-tuft′y, *n.* [Cf. HUFT, TUFT.] Swagger; also, finery. *Obs.* — **huft′y-tuft′y**, *a.* *Obs.*
hug. † HUGE.
hug. Dial. Eng. var. of HOCK.
hugat. † HOWGATE.
hugd. Hugged. *Ref. Sp.*
huge, *adv.* Hugely. *Obs.*
huge′ful, *a.* Huge. *Obs.*
hug′ga-back′ (*dial.* hŏŏg′ȧ-băk, ŏŏg′-). Obs. or dial. Eng. for HUCKABACK. [Dial Eng.
hug′gan. Var. of HUGGIN.
hugge. † HUG, HUGE.
hugge, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *ugga* to fear.] To shiver or shrink, as with fear or cold. *Obs.*
hug′ger. Var. of HOGGER.
hug′ger (hŭg′ẽr), *v. t.* = HUGGE, shiver. *Scot.* [hugs.
hug′ger (hŭg′ẽr), *n.* One who
hug′ger, *v. t. & i.* To conceal; lie in ambush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hug′ger-mug′ger-y, *n.* Secret doings. *Rare.*
hug′ger-um-buff′ (hŭg′ẽr-ŭm-bŭf′), *n.* A mixture of fish and potatoes ready to fry into fish cakes. *Local, Brit. Am.*
hug′gin (hŏŏg′'n; ŏŏg′'n), *n.* [Cf. HUCKLE.] Hip bone, esp. of a horse or cow. *Dial. Eng.*
hug′ging-ly (hŭg′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *hugging*, p.pr. See -LY.
Hug′gins and Mug′gins (hŭg′ĭnz, mŭg′ĭnz). [Perh. a corrupt. of HOGEN MOGEN.] An embodiment of vulgar pretension. *Jocular.*
hug′gle (*dial.* ŏŏg′'l; ŭg′'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *hug.*] To hug. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
Hugh (hū), *n.* [OF. *Hue*, nom. of *Huon*, F. *Hugues*, fr. G. *Hugo;* cf. OHG *hugu* mind.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Hu′go;* F *Hugues* (üg); It. *Ugo* (ōō′gō), *Ugolino* (ōō′gō-lē′nō); Sp. *Hugo* (ōō′gō); Pg. *Hugo* (ōō′gōō); G. & D. *Hugo* (hōō′gō). — Dim. *Huggin* (obs.).
Hugh of Lin′coln (lĭŋ′kŭn). An English Christian boy said by Matthew Paris to have been martyred by the Jews in 1255. He is mentioned in Chaucer's "Prioress's Tale," which embodies a similar legend.
hughe. † HUGE.
Hughes electromagnet (hūz). [After D. E. *Hughes* (1831-1900), Anglo-Am. electrician.] A composite magnet consisting of a permanent magnet having soft-iron pole pieces with magnetizing coils on them. [HUGH. *Scot.*
Hugh′oc (hū′ŭk), *n.* Dim. of
hug′i-ness (hūj′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Hugeness. *Obs.* [*Obs. Cant.*
hugmatee. *n.* A kind of ale.
Hu′go (hū′gō), *n.* [G. See HUGH.] Masc. prop. name.
Hu′gon′ (ü′gôɴ′) *n.* [F.] An evil spirit in the popular superstition of southern France, who goes through the country at night, maltreating all whom he meets.
hugtoun. † HAQUETON.
Huguenot Pope. Philippe de Mornay (1549-1623), a distinguished French nobleman, supporter of the Protestant cause.
hug′y (hūj′ĭ), *a.* Huge. *Obs.*
huh (hŭ), *interj.* Expressing contempt, interrogation, etc.; — a formal spelling for a variety of sounds not properly words.
hui. † HI, they.
hu′i (hōō′ē), *n.* [Hawaiian, a uniting.] Firm; partnership. *Hawaii.*
huich, huiche. † WHICH.
Hui-chol′ (wē-chōl′), *n.;* *pl.* -CHOLES (-chō′lās). An Indian of a Mexican tribe variously classed as Piman or Nahuatlan, known for conservative devotion to ancient beliefs, sun worship, use of the peyote, etc. [HOOD.
huid (hüd). Scot. var. of HIDE,
huider, huiderward. † WHITHER, WHITHERWARD.
huidpyk. † HOODPICK.
huif. † HOVE, to hover. [*Scot.*
huik, *v. t.* To consider. *Obs.*
huile, huils. † WHILE, WHILES.
huin. † HUNE.
huir. † WHORE. [HOARD.
huird (hürd). Scot. var. of
huire. † HEAR, HIRE.
huirne. † HERN.
huisher, *n. & v. t.* Usher. *Obs.*
huisht′ly, *adv.* of HUSHT. *Obs.*
‖ **huis′sier′** (wē′syā′), *n.* [F.] A doorkeeper; sheriff's officer; bailiff.
huit. † HOOT.
huit, huite. † WHITE.
hui-tain′ (wĭ-tān′), *n.* [F., fr. *huit* eight.] A set or group of eight lines of verse.
‖ **huî′tre** (wē′tr'), *n.;* *pl.* HUÎTRES (wē′tr'). [F.] An oyster.
‖ **hu′jus an′ni.** [L.] Of this year. [month.
‖ **hu′jus men′sis.** [L.] Of this
huk′ah. Var. of HOOKAH.
huke. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOOK.
huke (hūk), *n.* [OF. *huque*, LL. *huca;* cf. D. *huik.*] An outer garment worn in Europe in the Middle Ages first by women and later by men. It varied in shape, sometimes being furred and having a hood. *Obs. or Hist.*
huke, *v. t.* To cloak as with a huke. *Obs.*
huk′ka. Var. of HOOKAH.
huk′ka-back. † HUCKABACK.
Huk′kok (hŭk′ŏk). *Bib.*
Hu′kok (hū′kŏk). *Bib.*
hukstere. † HUCKSTER.
hul. † HILL, *n.;* HULL.
Hul (hŭl). *Bib.*
hulan. † UHLAN.
hulch, *n. & v.* [Cf. HUNCH.] = HUNCH. *Obs.* — *a.* Hunched. *Obs.*
hulch′backed′, *a.* Hunchbacked; round-backed. *Obs.*
hulched, *a.* Hunched. *Obs.*
hulch′y, *a.* Humpy; gibbous. *Obs.* [HOLD.
hu′d Obs or dial. Eng. pret. of
Hul′dah (hŭl′dȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Khuldāh.*] Lit., a weasel; — fem. prop. name. *Bib.*
hulde. † HILD.
hul′dee, hul′di (hŭl′dē), *n.* [Hind. *haldī.*] Turmeric. *India.*
hulder, *n.* Prob., alder. *Obs.*
hule † HILL, to cover; OWL.
hu′e. Var. of ULE.
hule (*Scot.* hül). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HULL.
hu′let. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOWLET.
hulfere. † HULVER.
hulgy. † HULCHY.
hulk (*dial.* hŏŏlk, ŭlk), *n.* [AS. *hulc* hut, hovel.] *Obs. or Dial Eng.* **1.** A hut; hovel.
2. A husk or hull, as of grain.
hulk, *v. i.* To lie hid. *Obs.* — *n.* Hiding. *Obs.*
hulk, *v. t.* [See HOLK, *v.*] **1.** To disembowel; as, to *hulk* a hare. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hulk′age (hŭl′kāj), *n.* Hulls or husks of grain. *Dial. Eng.*
hull. † HILL.
hull. Dial. var. of WHOLE.
hull, *n.* [Cf. HULVER.] Holly. *Obs.*
hul′la-ba-loo′, *v. i.* To make a hullabaloo. *Rare.*
hullar. † HOLOUR.
hulle. † HILL, *n.* [LET.
hul′let. Dial. Eng. var. of HOW-
hull′ing, *n.* An outer covering or garment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hul′lion (hŭl′yŭn). Var. of HALLION.
hull′-less, *a.* See -LESS.
hul-lo′ (hŭ-lō′), *interj.* Hollo.
hull′ock (hŭl′ŭk), *n.* *Naut.* A mere fragment of a sail kept standing to hold a vessel's head to the wind in a storm. *Obs.*
hullok. † HILLOCK.
hul-loo′ (hŭ-lōō′), *interj.* Halloo.
hull′y (hŭl′ĭ), *a.* Having or containing hulls.
hu′lo-the-ism (hū′lō-thē-ĭz'm), **hu′lo-ist** (hū′lō-ĭst). Vars. of HYLOTHEISM, HYLOIST.
hulpe. Obs. pret. & p. p. of HELP.
Hul′se-an (hŭl′sē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to John Hulse (1708-89), founder of the **Hulsean lectures** on divinity and evidences of Christianity at Cambridge University. — **Hulsean lecturer**
hul′ster (*dial.* ŭl′stẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOLSTER.
hul′ster (hŭl′stẽr), *n.* [AS. *heolstor.*] A lurking place. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To hide. *Obs.*
hult † HILT.
hulte. Obs. pret. of HOLD.
hu′lu (hōō′lōō), *n.* [Hawaiian, feather.] A tuft of brilliant yellow feathers from the o-o.
hulve, *n.* Prob., a pipe. *Obs.*
hul′ver (hŭl′vẽr; ŭl′-), *n.* [ME. *hulfere*, perh. akin to E. *holly.*] The holly. *Dial. Eng.*
hul′ver-head′, -head′ed, *a.* Stupid; foolish. *Slang, Eng.*
hulver oak. Holm oak. *Dial. Eng.*
hul′wort′, *n.* Cat thyme. *Obs.*
hu′ly. Scot. var. of HOOLY.
hum. Dial. var. of HOME.

hum (hŭm), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. G. *hummen*, D. *hommelen*.] **1**. To utter a sound like, or suggestive of, that of the letter *m* prolonged, without opening the mouth, esp. as expressive of: (1) dissent or disapprobation; (2) approbation or applause; (3) surprise or doubt.

The cloudy messenger turns me his back
And *hums*. *Shak.*

2. To make a low prolonged sound like that of a bee in flight; to drone; buzz; as, a *humming* top.
3. To sing with closed lips and without articulating.
4. To give forth a low, murmuring, indistinct sound, as from the blending of many voices; as, the street *hums*.
5. To be very active or spirited; as, when he came into his fortune he made things *hum*. *Colloq.*
6. To have an internal humming; as, my head *hums*.

hum, *v. t.* **1**. To sing with the lips closed and without articulation; as, to *hum* a tune.
2. To affect or effect by humming; as, he *hummed* me to sleep; to *hum* one's self to rest.

hum, *n.* **1**. Act of humming, or the sound made by humming; as, a *hum* of approbation; specif.: **a** A low monotonous noise, as of bees in flight, of a swiftly revolving top, of a whirling wheel, or the like; a drone; a buzz.

The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy *hums*. *Shak.*

b The confused noise of a crowd or of machinery, etc., heard at a distance; as, the *hum* of industry. **c** The humming of a melody; also, the melody.
2. [Perh. so called because causing a humming in the head.] A kind of strong drink. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

hum, *n.* [Cf. HUMBUG.] Imposition, or a case of it; hoax. — *v. t.* To impose on; to humbug. *Both Slang or Colloq.*

hu′man (hū′măn), *a.* [F. *humain*, L. *humanus*; akin to *homo* man. See HOMAGE; cf. HUMANE, OMBER.] **1**. Belonging or relating to man; characteristic of man in his proper nature or as an individual type; as, *human* lineaments; *human* nature; *human* frailties.
2. Characteristic of, or relating to, man in his essential nature as distinguished from the nonhuman; specif.: **a** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, man or his attributes, in distinction from the lower animal world; as, the dog displayed *human* intelligence. **b** Of or relating to man as distinguished from the superhuman or the extrahuman, from the divine, or from nature; belonging to finite intelligence and powers.

To err is *human*; to forgive, divine. *Pope.*

The *human* element, the cosmical, and the Divine has each in turn failed of its first rights. *J. Martineau.*

3. Designating, or being, a man; consisting of men; having human form or attributes; as, a *human* being; *human* sacrifices; the *human* race.
4. Of or pert. to the social life, or the collective relations, of mankind; as, *human* institutions; *human* progress.

It is the fashion of Italy to add the petty industry of age and childhood to the hum of *human* toil. *Hawthorne.*

5. *Astrol.* Symbolized or figured by a human being; as, *human* constellations; the *human* signs (Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Aquarius).
6. = HUMANE.

Syn. — HUMAN, HUMANE, MORTAL. HUMAN applies to whatever is characteristic of man as man; it frequently connotes, esp. in modern usage, the common sympathies, passions, or failings of men, often in implied contrast with an attitude of superiority to them; as, "brutish forms, rather than *human*" (*Milton*); "if powers divine behold our *human* actions" (*Shak.*); "Yet tears to *human* suffering are due" (*Wordsworth*); "I thought I could not breathe in that fine air, that pure severity of perfect light — I yearned for warmth and color which I found in Lancelot — now I see thee what thou art, thou art the highest and most *human* too, not Lancelot, nor another" (*Tennyson*); he is a very *human* person. HUMANE (still sometimes applied broadly to whatever is befitting or honorable to humanity or which tends to humanize or refine) commonly refers, in modern usage, to that which evinces active sympathy or compassion for other human beings, or (esp.) for the lower animals; as, "Shakespeare or Vergil — souls in whom sweetness and light, and all that in *human* nature is most *humane*, were eminent" (*M. Arnold*); *humane* studies; "Ah, treat [thy horses] kindly! . . . show that thou hast mercy, which the great, with needless hurry whirled from place to place, *humane* as they would seem, not always show" (*Cowper*); the *Humane* Society. MORTAL, as here compared (see DEADLY), emphasizes more strongly than *human* the idea of transiency, limitation, or frailty, and (often) suggests a contrast with *immortal*; as, "invisible to *mortal* sight" (*Milton*); "our *mortal* nature's strife" (*Shelley*); "her stature more than *mortal*" (*Tennyson*); cf. "looking . . . larger than *human*" (*id.*); "What fools these *mortals* be!" (*Shak.*).

Human period, *Geol.*, the present geological period; — called also *Recent period*. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

hu′man, *n.* A human being. *Now Chiefly Humorous.*

Sprung of *humans* that inhabit earth. *Chapman.*

hu-mane′ (hū-mān′; *formerly also accented* hu′mane), *a.* [L. *humanus*: cf. F. *humain*. See HUMAN.] **1**. Pertaining to man; human. *Obs.*
2. Having the feelings and inclinations creditable to man; having, showing, or evidencing, a disposition to treat other human beings or animals with kindness or compassion; kind; benevolent. *Humane* was at first but a variant spelling of *human* (see pron.), but during the 16th and 17th centuries became more and more restricted to the senses involving moral qualities.

What distinguishes the whole work of Raphael is its humanity in the double sense of the *humane* and the human. *J. A. Symonds.*

3. Humanizing; exalting; refining; as, *humane* studies.

Syn. — Kind, benevolent, compassionate, sympathetic, tender-hearted; lenient, clement, pitiful, forgiving. — HUMANE, MERCIFUL. HUMANE (see HUMAN) emphasizes the element of kindness, benevolence, or sympathy, without necessary implication of a possible conflict between these and opposite feelings; MERCIFUL more frequently implies forbearing treatment, esp. of those who have offended, or who merit (or are defenseless against) severity; as, "Christianity, the most compassionate and *humane* religion in the world" (*Bp. Pearce*); "I will be *merciful* to their unrighteousness" (*Heb.* viii. 12); the *humane* spirit of prison reform; "Away with her to prison! — Good my lord, be good to me; your honor is accounted a *merciful* man" (*Shak.*). See MERCY, PITY.

— **hu-mane′ly**, *adv.* — **hu-mane′ness**, *n.*

hu′man-hood (hū′măn-hŏŏd), *n.* State, condition, or position, of being human; humanity.

hu-man′i-fy (hū-măn′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*human* + *-fy*.] To make human; to invest with a human personality; to incarnate.

The *humanifying* of the divine Word. *H. B. Wilson*

hu′man-ism (hū′măn-ĭz′m), *n.* **1**. Human nature or disposition; humanity.

A being who had rejected with indifference the attitude of sex for the loftier quality of abstract *humanism*. *T Hardy.*

2. The study of the humanities; polite learning, esp. [*often cap.*] that of which there was a great revival by those called Humanists who brought the Greek and Roman classics into new vogue during the Renaissance.
3. A system, mode, or attitude of thought or action centering upon distinctively human interests or ideals, esp. as contrasted with naturalistic or religious interests.

Gradually, attention is turned more and more from the outer world to the mind of man. The first period had been one of naturalism; the second is one of a sort of new *humanism*. *Josiah Royce*

To remember that Man is the measure of all things, i. e., of his whole experience world, and that if our standard measure prove false all our measurements are vitiated; to remember that Man is the maker of the sciences which subserve his human purposes; to remember that an ultimate philosophy which analyzes us away is thereby merely exhibiting its failure to achieve its purpose, that . . . is the real root of *Humanism*, whence all its auxiliary doctrines spring. *F. C. S. Schiller.*

hu′man-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *humaniste*.] **1**. [*often cap.*] A promoter or advocate of the Humanism of the Renaissance.
2. One who pursues the study of the humanities.
3. An advocate of philosophical humanism

hu′man-ist, *a.* Characterized by humanism; human.

hu′man-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to humanity; as, *humanistic* devotion.
2. Of or pertaining to humanism or humanists.

hu-man′i-ta′ri-an (hū-măn′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, humanitarians or humanitarianism.

hu-man′i-ta′ri-an, *n.* [From HUMANITY.] **1**. An adherent of humanitarianism, theological or ethical.
2. One actively concerned in promoting the welfare of his kind; a philanthropist. This meaning did not become generally recognized until about 1880.

hu-man′i-ta′ri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1**. *Theol. & Ch. Hist.* The distinctive tenet denying the divinity of Christ; also, the system of doctrine based upon this view of Christ.
2. *Ethics.* **a** The doctrine that man's obligations are limited to, and dependent alone on, man and human relations. **b** The doctrine of Saint-Simon that man's nature is perfectible through his own efforts without divine grace.
3. Regard for the interests of mankind; broad benevolence or philanthropy.

hu-man′i-ty (hū-măn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *humanité*, L. *humanitas*. See HUMAN.] **1**. **a** Quality or condition of being human; the peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings; specif., *Metaph.*, man's consciousness of himself as human in kind and as distinguished from the objective and the superhuman worlds. **b** *pl.* Human characteristics and attributes; feelings or sensibilities common to mankind; matters of interest or appeal to men generally; as, his devotion to science never led him to forget the *humanities* of life.
2. Quality of being humane; the kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man; esp., a disposition to relieve distress, and to treat all creatures with kindness.

The common offices of *humanity* and friendship. *Locke*

3. **a** Mental cultivation; liberal education; instruction in classical and polite literature; in the Scotch universities, the Latin language and literature. *Archaic.*

Polished with *humanity*. *Holland.*

b Usually in *pl.*, with *the*: The branches of polite learning, esp. the ancient classics; belles-lettres; sometimes, secular, as distinguished from theological, learning.
4. Mankind; human beings collectively; the human race.

It is a debt we owe to *humanity*. *S. S. Smith.*

hu′man-i-za′tion (hū′măn-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of humanizing, or condition of being humanized.

hu′man-ize (hū′măn-īz), *v. t.*; HU′MAN-IZED (-īzd); HU′MAN-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *humaniser*.] **1**. To make human; to give a human character or expression to; to adapt to human nature or use. "*Humanized* divinities." *Caird.*
2. To render humane; to soften; to make gentle by overcoming cruelty and rudeness; to refine or civilize; as, "the *humanizing* effect of music." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

Was it the business of magic to *humanize* our natures with compassion? *Addison.*

3. *Med.* To convert into something belonging to man; to make like that of man, as vaccine lymph or milk.

hu′man-ize, *v. i.* To become or be made more humane; to become civilized; to be ameliorated.

hu′man-kind′ (-kīnd′), *n.* Mankind; the human race.

hu′man-ly, *adv.* **1**. In a human manner; after the manner of men; according to the knowledge, wisdom, or experience of men; as, the prospect, *humanly* speaking, is bad.

This little seed . . . how *humanly* it dies. *G. D. Boardman.*

2. Kindly; humanely. *Obs. or R.*

hum′ble (hŭm′b'l; *formerly, and still occas.*, ŭm′b'l), *a.*; HUM′BLER (-blẽr); HUM′BLEST (-blĕst). [ME. also *umble*, F. *humble*, fr. L. *humilis* on the ground, low, fr. *humus* the earth, ground; cf. Gr. χαμαί on the ground. Cf. CHAMELEON, HUMILIATE, HOMAGE.] **1**. Thinking lowly of one's self; claiming little as one's desert; not proud or assertive in spirit, manner, or seeming; lowly; meek.

Without a *humble* imitation of the divine Author of our . . . religion we can never hope to be a happy nation. *Washington*

2. Near the ground; not high or lofty; not pretentious or magnificent; unpretending; unassuming; as, a *humble* cottage.

Thy *humble* nest built on the ground. *Cowley*
My low and *humble* name. *Shak*

Syn. — Unpretending, unassuming, modest, meek, mild; poor, mean, plain, simple. — HUMBLE, LOWLY, LOW. HUMBLE (opposed to *proud*) and LOWLY (often opposed to *lofty*) are frequently interchangeable, whether referring to freedom from pride, or to modest or unpretentious state or condition; as, "God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the *humble*" (*James* iv. 6); "Surely he scorneth the scorners, but he giveth grace unto the *lowly*" (*Prov.* iii. 34); "poor *lowly* maid" (*Shak.*); "poor *humble* swain" (*id.*). In modern usage, *humble* often connotes undue self-depreciation, sometimes verging on abjectness; *lowly* is less frequently applied to persons, and carries no derogatory implication; as, "She is *humble* to abjectness" (*De Quincey*); cf. to eat *humble* pie; "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart, . . . and yet thy heart the *lowliest* duties on herself did lay" (*Wordsworth*). Low, on account of its common implication of inferiority, is rare as a synonym for *humble* or *lowly*, except where the context renders its meaning clear; as, "That mood which with the lofty sanctifies the *low*" (*Wordsworth*); cf. "*Low* desires, *low* thoughts had there no place; yet was his heart *lowly*; for he was meek in gratitude" (*id.*). See MENIAL, SHY, ABASE.

Humble Petition and Advice, *Eng. Hist.*, a petition presented to Cromwell by the Parliament summoned in 1656, asking that certain changes of the constitution might be agreed to by mutual consent, and that he should assume the title of king. Cromwell rejected the title, and it was passed in an amended form, in May, 1657, and assented to by Cromwell. In June it was modified by the Additional Petition and Advice. — **h. pie**. **a** Umble pie, or pie made of the inferior parts of a deer and served to the huntsman and other servants. **b** In the phrase *to eat humble pie*, humiliation. See under EAT. — **h. plant**, the sensitive plant.

hum′ble (hŭm′b'l; *see the adj.*), *v. t.*; HUM′BLED (-b'ld); HUM′BLING (-blĭng). **1**. To bring low; to reduce the power, independence, or exaltation of; to lower; abase; humiliate.

The genius which *humbled* six marshals of France *Macaulay.*

Receive them then, the tribute that I owe,
Mine honor's ensigns *humbled* at thy feet. *Shak*

2. To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride or arrogance of; to reduce the self-sufficiency of; to make meek and submissive; — often used reflexively.

Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. *1 Pet.* v. 6.

Syn. — Lower, mortify, disgrace, degrade. See ABASE.

hum′ble-bee′ (-bē′), *n.* [ME. *humbylbee*, *hombulbe*; cf. D. *hommel*, G. *hummel*, OHG. *humbal*, Dan. *humle*, Sw. *humla*; prob. not akin to *hum*. Cf. BUMBLEBEE.] The bumblebee. "A red-hipped *humblebee*." *Shak.*

hum′bly (hŭm′blĭ), *adv.* With humility; lowly.

hum′bug′ (hŭm′bŭg′), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] **1**. An imposition under fair pretenses; something contrived to deceive and mislead; a trick by cajolery; hoax; fraud; sham.
2. A spirit of deception; pretense; imposture.
3. One who deceives or misleads; a deceitful or trickish fellow; an impostor.
4. A kind of candy. *Dial. Eng.*

hum′bug′, *v. t.*; HUM′BUGGED (-bŭgd′); HUM′BUG′GING (-bŭg′ĭng). **1**. To deceive; to impose on; to cajole; to hoax.
2. To gain, change, or effect by humbug or trickery; as, the confidence man *humbugged* $100 from him.

hum′bug′, *v. i.* To play the part of a humbug.

hum′drum′ (-drŭm′), *a.* **1**. Monotonous; dull; commonplace. "A *humdrum* crone." *Bryant.*
2. Without decision or without difference. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — See IRKSOME.

hum′drum′, *n.* **1**. A dull fellow; a bore.
2. Monotonous and tedious commonplaceness; dull talk or action; anything that is humdrum.

Dissatisfied with *humdrum*. *The Nation.*

3. A low one-horse cart with three wheels. *Dial. Eng.*
4. Dejection; the blues; — usually in *pl.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Hum′e-an (hūm′ē-ăn), *a.* Like, or pert. to, the methods, doctrines, or skepticism of David Hume. See HUMISM.

The *Humean*, or ultra-agnostic, dictum, that what is neither abstract reasoning concerning quantity or number, nor yet experimental reasoning concerning matter-of-fact existence, can only be sophistry or illusion. *James Ward.*

hu-mect′ (hū-mĕkt′) } *v. t. & i.* [L. *humectare*, *humectatum*, fr. *humectus* moist, fr. *humere* to be moist: cf. F. *humecter*.] To moisten; to wet; to become moist. *Rare.*
hu-mec′tate (-mĕk′tāt) }

hu′mec-ta′tion (hū′mĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *humectatio*: cf. F. *humectation*.] Act of moistening or wetting, or condition of being wet or moistened; also, *Obs.*, liquefaction.

hu′mer-al (hū′mẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *humerus* the shoulder: cf. F. *huméral*.] **1**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to, or situated in the region of, the humerus; brachial.
2. Of or pertaining to the shoulder.
3. *Zoöl.* Pert. to or designating: (1) The anterior basal angle of an insect's wing (in beetles the exterior front angle of the elytra). (2) The anterior corner of the thorax of Diptera. (3) One of the pairs of horny plates on the plastron of turtles.

humeral veil, *R. C. Ch.*, an oblong veil or scarf of the same material as the vestments, worn round the shoulders at High Mass by the subdeacon when he holds the paten, between the Offertory and Paternoster, and by the priest

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Hum. *Abbr.* Humphrey.
hu′man-ate, *a.* [LL. *humanatus*.] Indued with humanity. *Obs.* — **hu′man-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
hu-man′ics (hū-măn′ĭks), *n.* Study of human nature. *Rare.*
hu-man′i-fi-ca′tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* The making or treating as human. *Rare.*
hu-man′i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*human* + *-form*.] Having, or attributing to God, a human form or nature; anthropomorphic. *R.* — **hu-man′i-for′mi-an**, *n.* *R.*
‖ **hu-ma′ni ni′hil a′li-e′num.** [L.] Nothing human (is) foreign. See HOMO SUM, etc.
hu′man-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
hu′man-is′ti-cal, *a.* Humanistic. — **hu′man-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
hu-man′i-ta′ri-an-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
hu-man′i-ta-ry (hū-măn′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* **a** Of or pert. to men or humanity. *Rare.* **b** Humanitarian; philanthropic. *Rare.*
hu′ma-ni′tian (hū′mȧ-nĭsh′ăn), *n.* A humanist; a classical scholar. *Obs.*
hu′man-iz′er (hū′măn-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that humanizes.
hu′man-like′, *a.* See -LIKE.
hu′man-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **hu-ma′num est er-ra′re.** [L.] To err is human.
hu′mate (hū′māt), *n.* [L. *humus* the earth, ground.] *Chem.* A salt of humic acid.
hu-ma′tion (hū-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *humatio*, fr. *humare* to cover with earth, to inter, fr. *humus* earth.] Interment. *Obs.*
hum′bird′, *n.* Humming bird. [*Obs.*
hum′bl. Humble. *Ref. Sp.*
hum′bld. Humbled. *Ref. Sp.*
hum′ble. Var. of HUMMEL.
hum′ble, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *hommelen* to hum, buzz, G. *hummeln*; prob. imitative.] To hum like a bee; to rumble. *Obs.*
hum′ble, *v. i.* To show humility; to humble one's self. *Rare.*
hum′ble-fi-ca′tion (hŭm′blē-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*humble* + *-fication*.] Pretense of humility. *R.*
humblehede. Prob., corruption of *humble bed*. *Obs.*
hum′ble-ly. ✝ HUMBLY. [*R.*
hum′ble-ment, *n.* Humiliation.
hum′ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hum′bler (hŭm′blẽr), *n.* One that humbles.
hum′bles. ✝ UMBLES.
humblesse, *n.* [OF., also *humblece*.] Humbleness; humility. *Obs.* [An obeisance. *Obs.*
hum-bles′so, *n.* See HUMBLESSE.
humblete, *n.* [OF. *humbleté*.] Humility. *Obs.* [p. pr.
hum′bling-ly, *adv.* of *humbling*,
Hum′boldt cur′rent (hŭm′bōlt). = PERUVIAN CURRENT.
hum-boldt′i-lite (hŭm-bōl′tĭ-līt), *n.* [After Baron Alexander von *Humboldt*; see -LITE.] *Min.* A variety of melilite.
hum′boldt-ine (hŭm′bōlt-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* *Min.* Native ferrous oxalate, $2FeC_2O_4+3H_2O$, found usually in capillary crystals.
hum′boldt-ite (-īt), *n.* *Min.* **a** Datolite. **b** Humboldtine.
hum′bug′a-ble (hŭm′bŭg′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **hum′bug-a-bil′i-ty** (-bŭg-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
hum′bug′ger (-ẽr), *n.* One who humbugs. — **hum′bug′ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.* — **hum′bug′gism** (-bŭg′ĭz'm), *n.*
hum′buzz′, *n.* [*hum* + *buzz*.] The cockchafer. *Local, Eng.*
humbylbee. ✝ HUMBLEBEE.
hum′drum′, *adv.* Undecidedly; indifferently. *Obs.* [DRUMNESS.
hum-drum′mi-ness, *n.* = HUM-
hum-drum′mish, *a.* See -ISH. — **hum-drum′mish-ness**, *n.*
hum-drum′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hum′dud′geon (hŭm′dŭj′ŭn),
hum′dur′geon, *a.* [*hum* an imposition + *dudgeon* anger.] An imaginary illness or pain; a loud complaint about a trifling matter. *Obs. or Scot.* *Slang.*
hume, *n.* A hymn. *Dial. Eng.*
hu-mec′tant (hū-mĕk′tănt), *a.* [L. *humectans*, p. pr.] Diluent; moistening. — *n.* A diluent.
hu-mec′tate, *a.* [L. *humectatus*, p. p.] Moistened. *Obs.*
hu-mec′ta-tive, **hu-mec′tive**, *a.* & *n.* = HUMECTANT. *Obs. or R.*
hu′me-fy. ✝ HUMIFY.
humelich. ✝ HUMILY.

I J K L M

when he raises the monstrance to give benediction with the Blessed Sacrament. It is also worn by priests and deacons when they remove the Blessed Sacrament from one place to another or carry it in procession. In this veil the paten, pyx, or monstrance is wrapped for protection.

hu′mer-o- (hū′mẽr-ō-). A combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the humerus*.

hu′mer-o-ra′di-al (-rā′dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the humerus and radius. — **humeroradial**, *or* **antebrachial, index**, the ratio of the length of the radius to that of the humerus (in hundredths of the latter).

hu′mer-us (hū′mẽr-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MERI (-ī). [L., better *umerus.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The bone of the brachium, or upper part of the arm or fore limb, from the shoulder to the elbow. In man it has at the upper end a large rounded **head** for articulation with the scapula, and two **tuberosities** for attachment of muscles. At the lower end there are a pair of **condyles** and a large articular surface with a pulley-shaped portion (the **trochlea**) for the ulna and a rounded eminence (the **capitellum** or **radial head**) for the radius. The constriction above the tuberosities is the **anatomical neck**, that below the tuberosities the **surgical neck**. **b** The part of the limb containing the humerus; the brachium.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** The third joint of the anterior legs of an insect. **b** The subcostal vein of the anterior wings of certain insects.

hu-met′ty (hū-mĕt′ĭ), **hu-met′tée** (-tā; -tĭ), *a.* [Cf. HUMET.] *Her.* Couped at the extremities, as a chevron or fess.

hu′mic (hū′mĭk), *a.* [L. *humus* the earth, ground.] *Chem.* Pert. to or derived from humus; as, *humic* acid. See HUMUS.

hu′mi-cu-ba′tion (hū′mĭ-kū-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *humi* on the ground + *cubare* to lie down.] Act or practice of lying on the ground, esp. in penitence or abasement. *Archaic.*

hu′mid (hū′mĭd), *a.* [L. *humidus*, *umidus*, fr. *humere*, *umere*, to be moist: cf. F. *humide.*] **1.** Containing, or characterized by, sensible moisture; damp; moist; vaporous; as, *humid* air.
2. Specif.: **a** *Medieval Physiol.* Characterized by humor. See COMPLEXION, HUMOR, 2. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** *Med.* Having a moist or fluid discharge; as, *humid* gangrene.
Syn. — See MOIST.
humid process *or* **way**. = *wet process or way.* See WET, *a.*, 3.

hu-mid′i-fy (hū-mĭd′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*humid* + *-fy.*] To render humid, as the atmosphere; to moisten; damp. — **hu-mid′i-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **hu-mid′i-fi′er** (-fī′ẽr), *n.*

hu-mid′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *humidité.*] **1.** Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness, which is perceptible to the eye or touch, esp. of the atmosphere, or of anything which has absorbed moisture from the atmosphere, as clothing. In meteorology, **absolute humidity** indicates the amount of vapor actually present in the air, and is expressed either in its expansive force, or in its weight in grains per cubic foot of air. The **relative humidity** is of greater importance; it is the ratio of the vapor actually present as compared with the greatest amount the air could possibly contain at the given temperature. In hygrometrical reports (as of the United States Signal Service) complete saturation of the air is designated by *humidity* 100, and partial saturation by smaller numbers.
2. The juices of animals or of plants. *Obs.*

hu-mil′i-ate (hū-mĭl′ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; HU-MIL′I-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); HU-MIL′I-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *humiliatus*, p. p. of *humiliare*, fr. *humilis.* See HUMBLE.] To reduce to a lower position in one's own eyes, or in the eyes of others; to injure the self-respect of; to humble; mortify.
We stand *humiliated* rather than encouraged. *M. Arnold.*
Syn. — Degrade, disgrace, shame. See ABASE.

hu-mil′i-at′ing (-āt′ĭng), *p. a.* Lowering one's position or dignity; humbling; mortifying. — **hu-mil′i-at′ing-ly**, *adv.*

hu-mil′i-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *humiliatio*: cf. F. *humiliation.*] Act of humiliating, or state of being humiliated; abasement of pride; mortification.
humiliation of Christ, *Theol.*, the sum of the earthly incidents and physical restrictions to which Christ was subjected, as birth, education, passion, death, as distinguished from the incidents, such as resurrection, ascension, glorification, which constitute his *exaltation*.

hu-mil′i-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to humiliate.

hu-mil′i-ty (hū-mĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *humilite*, OF. *humilité*, *humelité*, F. *humilité*, fr. L. *humilitas.* See HUMBLE.] **1.** State or quality of being humble in spirit; freedom from pride and arrogance; lowliness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth; self-abasement.
Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind. *Acts* xx. 19.
2. An act of submission or humble courtesy.
With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king. *Sir J. Davies.*
3. Humble condition or estate; humbleness. *Obs. or R.*
4. Any of several kinds of snipe. *Obs. New Eng.*
Syn. — Lowliness, humbleness, meekness, modesty.

hu′min (hū′mĭn), *n.* [L. *humus* the earth, ground.] *Chem.* A constituent of humus. See HUMUS.

hu′mi-ri′ (ōō′mē-rē′), *n.* [Tupi *umirí*, the name of the tree.] **a** A fragrant balsam from various Brazilian trees of the genus *Humiria*. It is used as a perfume and also as the basis of an ointment. **b** Any species of *Humiria*.

Hum′ism (hūm′ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or methods of the Scottish philosopher David Hume (1711–76), esp. his philosophical skepticism, according to which he restricted human knowledge to experience of ideas and impressions and denied the possibility of obtaining any ultimate verification of their truth or falsehood. See HUMEAN.

Hum′ist (hūm′ĭst), *n.* One who adheres to Hume's doctrines or follows his philosophical methods.

hum′ite (hūm′īt), *n.* [After Sir A. *Hume.*] *Min.* A white, yellow, brown, or red mineral, brittle and of vitreous to resinous luster. It is a basic silicate of magnesium containing fluorine, and is found in the ejected masses of Vesuvius, and elsewhere. H., 6.-6.5. Sp. gr., 3.1-3.2.

humite group. *Min.* A group of four isomorphous minerals, prolectite, chondrodite, humite, and clinohumite. Its members resemble one another very closely in chemical composition, in physical properties, and even in crystallization, in spite of the fact that humite is orthorhombic, while the others are monoclinic. See HUMITE.

hum′mer (hŭm′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that hums; also, *Colloq. or Slang*, a person or thing noted for great energy, spirits, activity, or liveliness; as, the political rally was a *hummer*.
2. A humming bird.

hum′ming (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HUM. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Droning; buzzing. **b** Active or spirited; big; extraordinary. *Colloq.* **c** Frothing; seething; strong; — said of ale or beer and various liquors. *Colloq.*

Ruby-and-topaz Humming Bird (*Chrysolampis mosquitus*)

humming bird, any of numerous nonpasserine birds which constitute the family Trochilidæ, remarkable for the small size of most species, and the brilliant iridescent plumage of the males, which in some forms have remarkable crests, neck tufts, or elongated tail feathers. The family comprises the smallest of birds, many being less than three inches long. Anatomically they are related to the swifts, and like them have narrow wings with long primaries, but the bill is slender and the tongue very extensile. Their food, mostly obtained by hovering over flowers, consists of small insects, nectar, etc. In flying, the beats of their wings are so rapid that only a blur is visible, and a humming sound is produced. They are pugnacious in disposition and courageous in defending their nests against larger birds and animals. Their voice is weak and usually unmusical. The nests are often beautifully constructed. But two white eggs are laid. Numerous genera and over 400 species, all American and mostly tropical, are known. A single species, the rubythroat (*Trochilus colubris*), occurs in the eastern United States and Canada. Several are found in the western States, notably the broad-tailed humming bird (*Selasphorus platycercus*) in the Rocky Mountain region, and the rufous humming bird (*S. rufus*), which is common on the Pacific coast and ranges north to Alaska. — **h.-bird bush**, a South American fabaceous shrub (*Æschynomene montevidensis*) the flowers of which are much frequented by humming birds. — **h.-bird moth**, a hawk moth. — **h.-bird's trumpet**, the California fuchsia (*Zauschneria*).

hum′mock (hŭm′ŭk), *n.* [Perh. connected with *hump.* See HUMP.] **1.** A rounded or conical knoll or hillock, such as can be seen from the sea by sailors; a rise of ground of no great extent, above a level surface.
2. A ridge or pile of ice on an ice field.
3. = HAMMOCK, 2. *Southern U. S.*

hum′mock, *v. t. & i.*; HUM′MOCKED (-ŭkt); HUM′MOCK-ING. To form into hummocks, esp. on an ice field.
The surface is much *hummocked.* *F. G. Jackson*

hum′mock-y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in hummocks; uneven; resembling a hummock.

hum note. The humming tone given by the whole mass of a vibrating bell, an octave below its fundamental note.

hu′mor, **hu′mour** (hū′mẽr; ū′-; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [ME. also *umour*, *umor*, OF. *humor*, *umor*, F. *humeur*, L. *humor*, *umor*, moisture, fluid, fr. *humere*, *umere*, to be moist. Cf. HUMID.] **1.** Moisture; vapor. *Obs.*
2. In old physiology, a fluid or juice of an animal or plant; specif., one of the four fluids (blood, phlegm, choler, or yellow bile, and melancholy or black bile) conceived as entering into the constitution of the body and determining, by their relative proportions, a person's health and temperament (which see). Hence, one's disposition or state of mind, whether constitutional, habitual, or temporary; temperament; temper; mood; as, good *humor*; ill *humor*.
A prince of a pleasant *humor*. *Bacon.*
3. *Med.* **a** A morbid animal fluid. **b** Any chronic cutaneous affection arising from a morbid state of the blood.
4. A changing and uncertain state of mind; a caprice; freak; vagary; whim; fancy; *pl.*, freakish or whimsical actions or happenings.
Has he not *humors* to be endured? *South.*
The *humors* of election day. *Hawthorne.*
I have an *humor* to knock you indifferently well. *Shak.*
5. **a** The mental faculty of discovering, expressing, or appreciating ludicrous or absurdly incongruous elements in ideas, situations, happenings, or acts; droll imagination or its expression; — distinguished from *wit* as less purely intellectual and having more kindly sympathy with human nature and as often blended with pathos.
Humor in its first analysis is a perception of the incongruous. *Lowell.*
I should call *humor* . . . a mixture of love and wit. *Thackeray.*
b That quality in a happening, an action, a situation, or an expression of ideas, which appeals to a sense of the ludicrous or absurdly incongruous; comicality; fun; as, the *humor* of his plight; the *humor* of the book is delightful.
☞ The *h*, formerly silent, is now generally pronounced, both in England and the United States, although many good speakers, following the older orthoëpists, as Smart, omit it, esp. in the senses referring to mental states.
Syn. — Playfulness, pleasantry; temper, disposition; whim, fancy, caprice. See WIT, MOOD.
out of humor *or* **humour**, displeased; dissatisfied; in an unpleasant frame of mind.

hu′mor, **hu′mour** (hū′mẽr; ū′-; 277; *see under noun*), *v. t.*; HU′MORED, HU′MOURED (-mẽrd); HU′MOR-ING, HU′MOUR-ING. **1.** To comply with the humor of; to soothe or content by indulgence or compliant treatment; to gratify; please; indulge. "You *humor* me when I am sick." *Pope.*
2. To comply with the nature of; to adjust matters to the peculiarities or exigencies of; to adapt one's self to.
It is my part to invent, and the musician's to *humor* that invention. *Dryden.*
3. To manipulate gently; to guide or handle delicately; as, the angler *humored* his flies.
Syn. — See GRATIFY.

hu′mor-al (hū′mẽr-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *humoral.*] Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humors; as, a *humoral* fever.
humoral pathology. *Med.* = HUMORALISM **b**.

hu′mor-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* **a** State or quality of being humoral. **b** An obsolete doctrine of the nature of diseases which attributes all morbid phenomena to the disordered condition of the fluids, or humors, of the body. — **hu′mor-al-ist**, *n.* — **hu′mor-al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

hu′mor-ist, **hu′mour-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *humoriste.*] **1.** One subject to humors or whims; one who has some peculiarity or eccentricity of character, which he indulges in odd or whimsical ways.
He [Roger de Coverley] . . . was a great *humorist* in all parts of his life. *Addison.*
2. One who displays humor in speaking or writing; one who has a facetious fancy or genius; a wag; a droll.
The reputation of wits and *humorists*. *Addison.*
3. *Med.* A believer in humoralism. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. One who humors, or indulges. *Obs. & R.*

hu′mor-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a humorist.
The *humoristic* touch of Lamb. *Harper's Mag.*
2. *Med.* Humoralistic. *Obs. or Hist.*

hu′mor-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To humor; also, to treat or regard humorously.

hu′mor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *humorosus*, *umorosus*, moist. See HUMOR.] **1.** Moist; humid; watery. *Obs.*
2. Subject to, or governed by, humor or caprice; capricious; whimsical. "*Humorous* as the wind." *Dryden.*
3. *Med.* Humoral. *Obs.*
4. Full of, or characterized by, humor; jocular; funny; as, a *humorous* story or author; a *humorous* aspect.
Syn. — Jocose, facetious, pleasant, merry.

hu′mor-ous, *n.* The quality or characteristic of humor; humor as an abstract thing. See HUMOR, 5 **a** & **b**.

hu′mor-ous-ly, *adv.* **1.** Capriciously; whimsically.
We resolve rashly, sillily, or *humorously*. *Calamy.*
2. Facetiously; jocosely; with humor.

hu′mor-ous-ness, *n.* **1.** Moodiness; capriciousness; whimsicality. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Facetiousness; jocoseness; humor.

hu′mor-some, **hu′mour-some** (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Full of humors; moody; whimsical; capricious; fantastic.
The commons do not abet *humorsome*, factious arms. *Burke*
2. Humorous; jocose. *Obs. or R.*
— **hu′mor-some-ly**, **hu′mour-some-ly**, *adv.* — **hu′mor-some-ness**, **hu′mour-some-ness**, *n.*

hu′mous (hū′mŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to humus; containing a relatively large amount of humus; as, *humous* soils.

hump (hŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *homp* a lump, LG. *hump* heap, hill, stump, and E. HUNCH.] **1.** A rounded protuberance; esp., the protuberance formed by a crooked back in human beings, or the fleshy protuberance on the back of some animals, as the camel, bison, and whale.
2. A mound or hummock; specif., *Railroads*, a mound in a switch yard, up one side of which the cars are pulled by an engine, and down the other side of which they run by gravity, being switched to their proper tracks.
3. A humpbacked person. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
4. A fit of the blues or ill temper; sulks. *Slang, Eng.*
5. A long tramp with a bundle on one's back; as, a *hump* of fifty miles. *Slang, Australia.*

hump, *v. t.*; HUMPED (hŭmpt); HUMP′ING. **1.** To make hump-shaped; to hunch; — often with *up*.
The cattle were very uncomfortable, standing *humped* up in the bushes. *T. Roosevelt.*
2. To put or carry on the (humped) back; to shoulder; hence, to carry, in general. *Slang, Australia.*
3. To bend or gather together for strenuous effort, as in running; to do or effect by such effort; to exert; — usually reflexively or with *it*; as, *hump* yourself. *Slang, U. S.*
4. To cause to have a "hump," or a fit of sulks or ill temper. *Slang, Eng.* *Thackeray.*
to hump bluey, to carry a swag; hence, to travel about in the bush, esp. in search of work. *Slang, Australia.*

hump′back′ (-băk′), *n.* [Cf. HUNCHBACK.] **1.** A crooked back; a humped back.
2. A humpbacked person; a hunchback.
3. **a** Any whalebone whale of the genus *Megaptera*, related to the rorquals, but having very long flippers. The color is black above and white below, and they attain a large

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hu′mer-o-cu′bi-tal (hū′mẽr-ō-kū′bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the upper arm and forearm.

hu′mer-o-dig′i-tal, *a.* Pert. to the upper arm and a finger.

hu′mer-o-dor′sal, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the upper arm and back.

hu′mer-o-met′a-car′pal, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the upper arm and metacarpus.

hu′mer-o-ö-lec′ra-nal, *a.* Pert. to the humerus and olecranon.

hu′mer-o-scap′u-lar, *a.* Pert. to the humerus and scapula.

hu′mer-o-ul′nar, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the humerus and ulna.

hu′mer-ous. † HUMOROUS.

hu′mer-ous, *a.* [L. *humerus* shoulder.] Having large or broad shoulders. *Obs.*

hu-met′, *n.* *Her.* A bar or a fess couped at its ends. *Obs.* — *a.* Humetty. *Obs.*

hu-met′ted, *a.* *Her.* Humetty. [*Obs.*]

humh, *interj.* = HUMPH. *Obs.*

hum′hum (hŭm′hŭm), *n.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *ḥammām* Turkish bath, from being used in baths.] A coarse Indian cotton cloth.

Hum′i-an. Var. of HUMEAN.

hu′mid-ate, *v. t.* [L. *humidatus*, p. p.] To make humid. *Obs.*

hu′mid-ly, *adv.* of HUMID.

hu′mid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hu′mi-dor (hū′mĭ-dôr), *n.* A case or inclosure, as for storing cigars, in which the air is kept properly humidified: also, a contrivance, as a tube containing moistened sponges, placed in a case to keep the air moist.

hu-mid′o-stat, *n.* [*humid* + Gr. στατός placed.] A device to regulate atmospheric humidity.

hu-mif′er-ous, *a.* [L. *humifer*, *umifer*, containing moisture, fr. *humere*; see -FEROUS.] Watery; producing moisture. *Obs.*

hu-mif′ic, *a.* [L. *humificus*, better *umificus*. See HUMID; -FIC.] Causing moisture. *Obs.*

hu′mi-fuse (hū′mĭ-fūs), *a.* [L. *humus* ground + *fusus*, p. p. of *fundere* to spread.] *Bot.* Spread over the surface of the ground; procumbent. *Rare.*

hu′mi-fy (hū′mĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *humere* to be moist + *-fy*: cf. L. *humefacere.*] To make humid; to moisten. *Obs. or R.* — **hu′mi-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

humile, *a. & v. t.* [L. *humilis*, for adj.; cf. F. *humilier*, L. *humiliare*, E. *humile*, a., for v. t.] Humble. *Obs.*

hu-mil′i-ant (hū-mĭl′ĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *humilians*, p. pr. of *humiliare.*] Humiliating. *Rare*

hu-mil′i-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to humiliate. *Rare.*

hu-mil′i-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who humiliates. [*Obs.*]

hu-mil′i-tude, *n.* Humility.

humill. † HUMILE.

hu′mil-ness. [*humile*, a. + *-ness.*] Humbleness. *Obs.*

hu′mil-y, *adv.* [*humile*, a. + *-ly*, 2.] Humbly. *Obs.*

Hu-mir′i-a (hū-mĭr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of South American balsam-yielding trees, type of the family Humiriaceæ, having small cymose flowers with 20 stamens.

Hu-mir′i-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Humiria* + *-aceæ.*] *Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs (order Geraniales) including 3 genera and about 18 species, natives of tropical America and Africa. They are distinguished from Linaceæ by the bilocular anthers and numerous stamens. — **hu-mir′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

hu′mi-stra′tous (hū′mĭ-strā′tŭs), *a.* [L. *humi* on the ground + *stratus* spread.] *Bot.* Spread over the surface of the ground.

hum′lie (hŭm′lĭ; hōōm′lĭ), **hum′blie** (-blĭ; -lĭ), *n.* A hummel cow. *Scot.*

hum′lock. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HEMLOCK.

hum′ly. † HUMILY.

hum-maum′. Var. of HAMMAM.

humme. † HUM.

hum′mel, *n.* [Cf. D. *hommel*, G *hummel*, and E. *humblebee.*] A drone. *Obs. Scot.*

hum′mel, **hum′ble** (h)ŭm′'l; h)ōōm′'l), *a.* [Cf. G. dial. *hummelbock* a goat without horns, Fries. *hamel*, *homel*, crippled, imperfect.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Hornless; — of cattle. **b** Awnless; — of grain. **c** Broken; bruised; chapped. *Obs.*

hum′mel, *n.* [Cf. HUMMEL, *a.*] A hornless animal, esp. a cow, but sometimes a sheep or a stag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hum′mel, **hum′ble** (-b'l), *v. t.* **1.** To separate from the awns; — said of barley. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To deprive of the horns, as a cow. *Dial. Eng.*

hummel corn. Grain which is light in weight and becomes separated in fanning. *Scot.*

hum′mel-er, **hum′mel-ler**, *n.* One that hummels; specif., a machine that separates the awns from grain. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hum′mer, *n.* One who hums or humbugs. *Obs. Colloq.*

hum′mer (h)ŭm′ẽr; h)ōōm′ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [Iterative of *hum.*] To murmur; mutter. *Dial. Eng.*

hum′mick. Dial. Eng. var. of HUMMOCK.

hum′mie (hŭm′ĭ; ŭm′ĭ), *n.* A hump. *Dial. Eng.*

hummill-bummill, *n.* Muttering; mumbling. *Obs. Scot.*

hum′mum (hŭm′ŭm). Var. of HAMMAM.

hu′mord. Humored. *Ref. Sp.*

hu′mor-esque′ (hū′mẽr-ĕsk′), *a.* See -ESQUE. *Rare.* — *n.* [Cf. G *humoreske.*] *Music.* A composition of a humorous or fanciful character; a caprice.

hu′mor-ful, **hu′mour-ful**, *a.* See -FUL.

hu′mor-if′ic (hū′mẽr-ĭf′ĭk), *a.* [*humor* + *-fic.*] Producing humor. *Rare.*

hu′mor-ism (hū′mẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Med.* = HUMORALISM. **2.** Humorousness. *Coleridge.*

hu′mor-less, **hu′mour-less**, *a.* See -LESS. — **hu′mor-less-ness**, **hu′mour-less-ness**. *n.*

hu′mor-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*humor* + *-logy.*] The study of the humors (see HUMOR, *n.*, 2). *Nonce Word.*

humpback canary. = BELGIAN CANARY.

size, but their whalebone and oil are inferior. The number of species is uncertain. That of the Atlantic is *M. nodosa*, that of the Pacific (doubtfully distinct) is *M. versabilis.* **b** The humpbacked salmon, whitefish, or sucker.

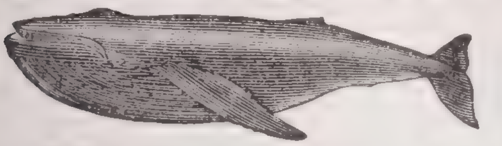

Pacific Humpback (*Megaptera versabilis*). ($\frac{1}{240}$)

hump′backed′ (hŭmp′băkt′), *a.* Having a humped back.
humpbacked salmon, a small salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) which ascends the rivers of the Pacific coast from California to Alaska, and also on the Asiatic side. In the breeding season the male has a large dorsal hump and dis-

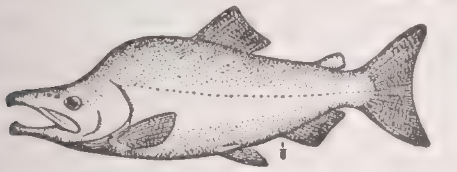

Humpbacked Salmon, male.

torted jaws. — **h. sucker**, a catostomoid fish (*Xyrauchen cypho*) of the Colorado basin. — **h. whitefish. a** An Alaskan whitefish (*Coregonus nelsoni*). **b** The common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*). *Local, U. S.*

humped (hŭmpt), *a.* Having a hump; humpbacked.
humped cattle, the zebus. See ZEBU.

humph (hŭmf), *interj.* An exclamation, or grunt, of doubt, contempt, etc. — *v. i.* To ejaculate "humph!"

Hump′ty Dump′ty (hŭmp′tĭ dŭmp′tĭ). **1**. [See sense 2.] The hero of a well-known nursery rime. The name signifies humped and dumpy, and the rime is a riddle, to which the answer is commonly said to be "an egg."
2. [*l. c.*] [See HUMP; DUMP.] A dumpy, short, fat person.
3. [*l. c.*] [Perh. a different word.] Ale boiled with brandy. *Obs. or R. Slang, Eng.*

hump′y (hŭm′pĭ), *a.*; HUMP′I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); HUMP′I-EST. Full of humps or bunches; covered with protuberances; humped.

hum′strum′ (hŭm′strŭm′), *n.* An instrument out of tune or rudely constructed, music badly played.

Hu′mu-lus (hū′mū-lŭs), *n.* [LL. *humulus, humlo;* of uncertain origin; cf. Finnish *humala.*] *Bot.* A genus of moraceous vines with palmate leaves and pistillate flowers in amentlike clusters. *H. lupulus* is the common hop. *H. japonicus*, the only other species, is cultivated for ornament.

hu′mus (hū′mŭs), *n.* [L., the earth, ground, soil.] A brown or black material formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable or animal matter; the organic portion of soil. It absorbs moisture and ammonia from the air and is an important constituent of the soil, although it is not, as was formerly supposed, the principal source of carbon for growing plants (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS). Humus appears to be a complex and varying mixture; its chemistry has not been thoroughly worked out. According to some, black humus consists of a weak acid, **humic acid**, which is soluble in alkalies, and **humin**, which is insoluble; similarly, brown humus is said to consist of **ulmic acid** and **ulmin**. Other supposed constituents of humus are *crenic acid, apocrenic acid, geic acid, gein.* Humous substances in solution are important solvents of rocks.

Hun (hŭn), *n.* [L. *Hunni*, pl., also *Chunni*, and *Chuni;* cf. AS. *Hūnas, Hūne*, OHG. *Hūni*, G. *Hunnen.*] **1**. One of a barbarous Asiatic people whose hordes came probably from the Caspian steppes, about 372 A. D., and under Attila, about the middle of the 5th century, obtained control of a large portion of central and eastern Europe, forcing even Rome to pay tribute. Their defeat at Châlons-sur-Marne in 451 and the death of Attila in 453 terminated their empire. They were described as of squat muscular figure, flat of face, ugly, cruel, and low in culture. Modern authorities class them as of Turkish, Tataric, or Ugrian stock. The Magyars and Bulgars are supposed to retain some Hunnish blood.
2. One wantonly destructive; a vandal. Cf. VANDAL.
3. A Hungarian. *Dial or Slang, U. S.*

hunch (hŭnch; 140), *v. t.*; HUNCHED (hŭncht); HUNCH′ING.
1. To push or jostle, esp. with the elbow; to shove; to thrust. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To thrust out in a hump or protuberance; to crook, as the back; to bend into an arch or hump. "A queer *hunched*-up old house." *F. H. Smith.*
He was *hunched*, as if with age or weakness. *Stevenson*

hunch, *v. i.* **1**. To push; to shove; to balk. *Obs.*
2. To thrust, shove, or move one's self forward jerkily.
Mr. O'Shannahan . . . *hunched* nearer the box stove. *F. Remington.*

hunch, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. *hump, hulch, bunch, hunk.*]
1. Act of hunching; a push or thrust, as with the elbow or shoulder. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A lump; a thick piece; as, a *hunch* of bread.
3. A hump; a protuberance.
4. A strong, intuitive impression that something will happen; — from the gambler's superstition that it brings luck to touch the hump of a hunchback. *Colloq. or Slang.*

hunch′back′ (hŭnch′băk′), *n.* [Cf. HUMPBACK.] A back with a hunch or hump; also, a hunchbacked person.

hunch′backed′ (-băkt′), *a.* Having a humped back.

hun′di (hōōn′dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HUNDIS (-dĭz). [Hind. *hunḍī, hunḍavī.*] In India, a native negotiable instrument, bill of exchange, or promissory note; that is, one in an Oriental language. These instruments are left by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, subject to the rules of local usage, except as excluded by agreement of the parties.

Hun′ding (hōōn′dĭng), *n.* In the "Ring of the Nibelung," the husband of Sieglinde and enemy of the Volsungs. See BRÜNNEHILDE, SIEGMUND.

hun′dred (hŭn′drĕd), *n.* [ME. *hundred*, AS. *hundred* a territorial division; *hund* hundred + a word akin to Goth. *ga-raþjan* to count; akin to OS. *hunderod, hund*, D. *honderd*, G. *hundert*, OHG. also *hunt*, Icel. *hundrað*, Dan. *hundrede*, Sw. *hundra, hundrade*, Goth. *hund*, Lith *szimtas*, Russ. *sto*, W. *cant*, Ir. *cead*, L. *centum*, Gr. *ἑκατόν*, Skr. *çata.* Cf. CENT, CENTURY, HECATOMB, QUINTAL.]
1. The product of ten multiplied by ten; five score. Also, a symbol representing one hundred units, as 100 or C.
☞ The words *hundred, thousand, million*, etc., often take a plural form. We say *hundreds, thousands*, or *millions*, many *hundreds, thousands*, or *millions*, meaning individual units; but with a cardinal numeral adjective, each hundred, thousand, or million is commonly thought of as a separate aggregate; as, ten *hundreds* are one thousand.
2. In England, later also in Ireland, a division of a county, formerly having its own local court (the **hundred court** or **hundred moot**); also, the body of landholders and residents of the hundred, or, formerly, its court (see MOOT) or a session of the court. The jurisdiction of the court (which was not a court of record) was taken away by the County Courts Act of 1867, s. 28. The origin of the division is uncertain; it is often identified with a similar division among the Germanic races. Cf. WAPENTAKE, WARD.
The *hundred* . . has been regarded: as denoting simply a division of a hundred hides of land; as the district which furnished a hundred warriors to the host; as representing the original settlement of the hundred warriors; or as composed of a hundred hides each of which furnished a single warrior *William Stubbs*
The [Anglo-Saxon] *hundred* court was the judicial unit, so to speak, for ordinary affairs *Pollock & Mait.*
3. *U. S. Hist.* A small political division derived from the English county division. It formerly existed in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and still survives in Delaware.
4. A varying unit by which lath, deals, etc., are sold.
Laths are sold by the bundle, which is generally called a *hundred:* but 7 score, or 140, are computed in the *hundred* for 3 feet laths; 6 score, or 120, in such as are 4 feet; and for those which are denominated 5 feet the common *hundred*, or 5 score. *McCulloch*
5. **a** A certain game at cards. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* A certain game at marbles. *Local, Eng.*

hun′dred, *a.* Ten times ten; five score.
Hundred Days, *Fr. Hist.*, the interval of time between Napoleon Bonaparte's entry into Paris after his escape from Elba and his departure after his abdication, extending from March 20, 1815, to June 28. During this period occurred the battle of Waterloo, June 18. — **H. Years' War**, the intermittent contest between England and France from 1337 to 1453, due to the claim of the English kings to the French throne. The English won the three great battles of Crécy, 1346, Poitiers, 1356, and Agincourt, 1415, but finally lost all their French possessions but Calais.

hun′dred-er, hun′dred-or (hŭn′drĕd-ẽr), *n.* [*hundred* + *-er;* cf. LL. *hundredarius.*] **1**. The chief officer or magistrate, or the bailiff, of a hundred.
2. An inhabitant of a hundred, esp. a freeman liable to be called to serve on a jury.
3. A centurion. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

hun′dred-fold′ (-fōld′), *a.* A hundred times as much or as many. — *adv.* A hundred times (in amount); — now always preceded by *a* or *an;* as, increased a *hundredfold.*

hun′dred-fold′, *n.* **1**. A hundred times as much or as many.
He shall receive an *hundredfold* now in this time. *Mark* x. 30.
2. A European bedstraw (*Galium verum*), which bears very numerous blossoms. *Local, Eng.*

Hundred Rolls. *Eng. Hist.* Records made by commissioners appointed about 1275, in the reign of Edward I., to inquire into abuses and frauds by which the royal revenues were impaired, containing minute statements as to demesne lands, wardships, hundreds, wapentakes, tolls, exportations of wool, etc.

hun′dredth (hŭn′drĕdth), *a.* **1**. Forming one of a hundred equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; being the tenth of a tenth.
2. Coming last in a series of a hundred individuals or units.

hun′dredth, *n.* **1**. The quotient of a unit divided by one hundred; one of a hundred equal parts; a hundredth part.
2. The unit or object coming last in a series of a hundred.

hun′dred-weight′ (-drĕd-wāt′), *n.* A denomination of weight, commonly 112 pounds (avoirdupois), 50.80 kg., in England, and 100 pounds, 45.36 kg., in the United States. See TON. The **metric hundredweight** contains 50 kilograms, or 110.23 pounds. There were formerly in England hundredweights of 108, 110, and 120 pounds. Abbr. *cwt.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*

hung (hŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of HANG. — **hung beef**, beef flesh slightly salted and hung up to dry. — **h. jury**, a jury which fails to agree on a verdict. *Colloq.*

Hun-ga′ri-an (hŭŋ-gā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to Hungary or the people of Hungary.
2. Thievish; beggarly; needy. *Obs. Slang.*
O base *Hungarian* wight. *Shak.*
Hungarian balsam, a resin derived from the Carpathian pine (*Pinus montana pumilio*). — **H. brome**, *or* **H. forage, grass.** = AWNLESS BROME GRASS. — **H. fustic.** = YOUNG FUSTIC. — **H. grass** *or* **millet.** = ITALIAN MILLET.

Hun-ga′ri-an, *n.* **1**. A native or citizen of Hungary, which is occupied by the dominant Magyars in the central portions, by Slovaks in the north, Ruthenians in the northeast, Roumanians in the east and southeast, Servo-Croatians in the south and southwest, and Germans in the west and scatteringly in other parts.
2. A hungry or voracious person. *Obs. Jocose.*

Hun′ga-ry wa′ter (hŭŋ′gȧ-rĭ). A toilet and external medicinal preparation made by aromatizing spirit with rosemary (and sometimes lavender also); — formerly also called *Queen of Hungary's water.*

hun′ger (hŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* [AS. *hungor;* akin to OFries. *hunger*, D. *honger*, OS. & OHG. *hungar*, G. *hunger*, Icel. *hungr*, Sw. & Dan. *hunger*, Goth. *hūhrus* hunger, *huggrjan* to hunger; cf. Lith. *kanka* suffering, Gr. *κέγκει* he suffers hunger.] **1**. An uneasy sensation occasioned normally by the want of food; a craving or desire for food. The sensation of hunger is usually referred to the stomach, but is probably dependent on excitation of the sensory nerves, both of the stomach and intestines, and perhaps also on indirect impressions from other organs, more or less exhausted from lack of nutriment.
2. Any strong or eager desire.
O sacred *hunger* of ambitious minds! *Spenser.*
For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*
3. Famine; general lack of food. *Obs. or Local, Brit.*

hun′ger, *v. i.*; HUN′GERED (-gẽrd); HUN′GER-ING. [ME. *hungren;* cf. AS. *hyngrian.* See HUNGER, *n.*] **1**. To feel, or be oppressed by, hunger.
2. To have an eager desire; to long.
They which do *hunger* and thirst after righteousness. *Matt.* v. 6.

hun′ger, *v. t.* **1**. To hunger for; to desire as food. *Obs.*
2. To make hungry; famish; starve; to force by hunger; as, the besiegers *hungered* the garrison into surrender.

hun′gered (-gẽrd), *a.* Hungry; pinched for food. *Archaic.*

hun′gry (-grĭ), *a.*; HUN′GRI-ER (-grĭ-ẽr); HUN′GRI-EST. [AS. *hungrig.* See HUNGER.] **1**. Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; feeling uneasiness or distress from want of food; hence, having an eager desire or craving.
If thine enemy be *hungry*, give him bread. *Prov.* xxv. 21.
Hungry for honor. *Tennyson.*
2. Showing, or characterized by, hunger or a craving desire.
Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shak.*
3. Eagerly eaten; causing or provoking hunger; not satisfying hunger. *Obs. or R.*
4. Marked by lack of food; famine-stricken. *Obs.*
5. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; starved; as, a *hungry* soil. "The *hungry* beach." *Shak.*
6. Of wool, fine, dry, and delicate in appearance.
hungry rice. = FUNDI. — **h. vine**, the greenbrier.

hunk (hŭŋk), *n.* [Cf. HUNCH.] **1**. A large lump or piece; a hunch; as, a *hunk* of bread. *Colloq.*
2. A lazy, sluttish woman. *Dial. Scot.*
3. A countryman. *Dial. U. S.*

hunk (hŭŋk), *n.* [D. *honk.*] In some children's games, the goal, home, or den. — *a.* In a safe place; in a good position or condition; all right; even; hunky. *Local, U. S.*

Hun′ker (hŭŋ′kẽr), *n.* *Political Cant, U. S.* Orig., as a nickname, a member of the conservative section of the Democratic party in New York; hence, one opposed to progress in general; a fogy. Cf. BARNBURNER. — **Hun′ker-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

hun′ker, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *huiken*, G. *hocken*, Icel. *hūka, hokra.*] To squat so as to be supported upon the fore part of the feet; to crouch. *Scot. & Local, U. S.*

hun′kers (hŭŋ′kẽrz), *n. pl.* [See HUNKER, *v.*] In the phrase *on one's hunkers*, in a squatting or crouching position. *Scot. & Local, U. S.*

hunks (hŭŋks), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A surly, ill-natured person; a covetous, sordid man; a miser.
All the prudence and selfishness of an old *hunks.* *T. Gray.*

hunk′y (hŭŋ′kĭ), *a.* [Perh. fr. 2d HUNK.] All right; in a good condition; also, even; square. *Slang, U. S.*
He . . . began to shoot; began to get "*hunky*" with all those people who had been plugging at him. *Stephen Crane.*

Hun′nish (hŭn′ĭsh), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, the Huns.

hunt (hŭnt), *v. t.*; HUNT′ED; HUNT′ING. [AS. *huntian* to hunt; cf. *hentan* to follow, pursue, Goth. *hinþan* (in comp.) to seize. Cf. HENT.] **1**. To follow or search for (game or prey) for the purpose, and with the means, of capturing or killing it; to pursue (game or prey) for food or in sport; as, to *hunt* buffalo or bear; wolves *hunt* large prey only in packs; esp., to pursue with weapons of the chase, and often with the assistance of trained animals; as, Malayans *hunt* monkeys with blowguns; tigers are *hunted* with elephants and beaters. Also, elliptically: as, to *hunt* ivory, that is, elephants for their ivory; to *hunt* heads, that is, men, in order to secure their heads as trophies.

Hum′phrey, Hum′phry (hŭm′frĭ), *n.* [Cf. AS. *Hunfriþ*, LL. *Humfridus, Hunfridus*, F. *Onfroi.* The last part of the word is AS. *friþ*, changed to agree with names like *Geoffrey*, fr. French.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Humphredus* (hŭm-frē′dŭs) or *Humfridus* (-frī′dŭs); F. *Onfroi* (ôN′frwä′); It. *Onofredo* (ō′nō-frā′dō), *Onfredo* (ōn-frā′dō); Sp. *Hunfredo* (ōōn-frā′thō; 146); Pg. *Hunfredo* (ōōn-frā′dōō); G. *Humfried* (hōōm′frēt); D. *Humphridus* (hŭm-frē′dŭs). — Dim. *Humph.*
hump′i-ness (hŭm′pĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
hump′less, *a.* See -LESS.
hump shoulder. A humped shoulder. *Obs.*
hump′-shoul′dered, *a.* Having humped shoulders. [HUMPED.]
humpt. Var. & ref. sp. of
hump′ty (*dial.* hŭmp′tĭ; ōōmp′tĭ), *a.* Humped; humpbacked. *Dial. Eng.*
hump′ty-dump′ty, *a.* [See HUMPTY DUMPTY, 2.] Dumpy; round and fat, as a man.
hum′py (hŭm′pĭ), *n.* [Aboriginal *oompi.*] An aboriginal hut; any rude hut. *Australia.*
Hum′tah (hŭm′tȧ). *Bib.*
hu′mu-lin (hū′mū-lĭn), *n.* [NL. *Humulus*, the genus including the hop.] *Chem.* Lupulin.
humure, humurous. † HUMOR, HUMOROUS.
hu′mus plant (hū′mŭs). A saprophyte. [rian.]
Hun. *Abbr.* Hungary; Hunga-
Hu′na (hōō′nä), *n.* An Indian of a Koluschan tribe of Admiralty Island, Alaska.
hunch (*dial.* ōōnsh; ŭnsh), *a.* [Perh. fr. *hunch*, v., as causing to hunch up the shoulders.] Frosty; chilly. *Dial. Eng.*
hunch′et (hŭn′chĕt; -chĭt), *n.* Dim. of HUNCH.
hunch′y (-chĭ), *a.* Having a hunch or hunches; humped.
‖ **hunc tu . . . ca-ve′to.** [L.] Beware thou of him. *Horace* (*Satires*, I., iv. 85).
hund (hōōnd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOUND.
hund, *n.* [AS.] Hundred. *Obs.*
hund. *Abbr.* Hundred; hundreds. [of HUNDRED.]
hun′der (hŭn′dẽr). Scot. var.
hun′dred-al (hŭn′drĕd-ăl), *a.* [*hundred* + *-al.*] Of or pert. to a hundred of a county.
hun′dred-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *hundredarius.*] = HUNDREDER, 1. [*Dial. Eng.*]
hundred eyes. The periwinkle.
hun′dred-leg′ged ta′ble (hŭn′drĕd-lĕg′ĕd; -lĕgd′). A gate-legged table. [ER, 1.]
hun′dred-man, *n.* = HUNDRED-
hun′dred-or, *n.* = HUNDREDER.
hun′dred-pen′ny, *n.* *Eng. Law.* A tax or due anciently levied in a hundred. *Eng.*
hun′dred-pound′er, *n.* *Mil.* A gun firing a 100-pound missile.
hun′dred-work′, *n.* Work of sawyers paid for by the hundred square feet. *Oxf. E. D.*
hune (*dial.* hūn, hŭn). Var. of HONE, delay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hune, *n.* [Cf. F. *hune*, of Scand. origin. See HOUND a projection.] *Naut.* One of the hounds. *Obs.*
hun′ey. Honey. *Ref. Sp.*
hun′eyd. Honeyed. *Ref. Sp.*
hunfysh. † HOUNDFISH.
Hung. *Abbr.* Hungarian.
Hun′gar, *n.* [NL. *Hungarus* a Hungarian.] *Obs.* **a** A Hungarian. **b** [*l. c.*] A gold coin and money of account of Hungary.
hun′gar-are′ (hŭn′gȧr-âr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
hun′ga-ri-are′ (-gȧ-rĭ-âr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Hun-gar′ic (hŭŋ-găr′ĭk), *a.* Hungarian. *Obs.* — **Hungaric fever**, typhus fever. *Obs.*
hun′ga-ry. † HUNGRY.
hun′ger-bane′, *n.* Starvation. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To starve. *Obs.*
hunger belt. Among some savages, a belt tightened to stay the pangs of hunger.
hun′ger-bit′, hun′ger-bit′ten, *a.* Pinched or weakened by hunger.
hunger bread. A substitute for bread sometimes used in times of famine, as in Russia, made of bark, acorns, or anything that can be baked and eaten.
hunger cure = LIMOTHERAPY.
hun′ger-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hungers.
hunger flower (flou′ẽr). **a** A kind of whitlow grass (*Draba incana*) growing in dry soil. **b** = HUNGER GRASS.
hunger grass. The slender foxtail (*Alopecurus agrestis*).
hun′ger-house′, *n.* A place where cattle are kept without food before slaughter. *Dial. Eng.*
hun′ger-ing-ly, *adv.* Hungrily.
Hun′ger-land, *a.* Prob., Hungarian. *Obs.*
hun′ger-less, *a.* See -LESS.
Hun′ger-lin, *n.* A kind of robe, said to have been derived and named from Hungary. *Obs.*
hun′ger-ly, *adv.* Hungrily. *Archaic.*
hun′ger-ly, *a.* Hungry; hungry-looking. *Archaic.* *Shak.*
hun′ger-starve′, *v. t.* To starve; to famish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hunger weed. Corn crowfoot or hunger grass, either of which if abundant as a weed is supposed to indicate a poor crop.
hun′ger-worm′, *n.* Craving as of hunger caused by a worm. *Obs.*
hung hu tzŭ (hōōng hōō tsōō). One of a class of Chinese brigands infesting Manchuria.
hun′gri-fy (hŭŋ′grĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make hungry. [GRY.]
hun′gri-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of HUN-
hun′gri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hun′gri-ous-ness, *n.* Hungriness. *Obs.*
huni. † HONEY.
hun′ied. Honied. *Ref. Sp.*
hunisuccle. † HONEYSUCKLE.
hunke. † UNC, *pron.*
hun′ked, hun′kid (ŭŋ′kĕd; ōōŋ′kĕd; -kĭd). Dial. Eng. vars. of UNKID.
hunkinde. † UNKIND.
Hunk-pa′pa (hŭŋk-pä′pȧ), *n.* See SIOUX.
hunk′y-do′ry (hŭŋk′ĭ-dō′rĭ), *a.* = HUNKY. *Slang, U. S.*
Hun′like′, *a.* Like a Hun; wantonly and barbarously destructive; Vandal.
hunne. † HEN, *adv.;* UNNE.
hun′ner (hŭn′ẽr). Scot. var. of HUNDRED.
hunnes. † HENCE.
Hun′ni-an (hŭn′ĭ-ăn), **Hun′nic** (-ĭk), **-nic-an** (-ăn), *a.* Hunnish.
hun′ny (*dial.* ōōn′ĭ; ŭn′ĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HONEY.
Huns, *n.*, *pl.* of HUN.

2. To search diligently after ; to seek ; pursue ; follow ; — often with *out* or *up* ; as, to *hunt* up or out evidence.
Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Ps.* cxl. 11.
3. To drive ; chase ; hence, to follow up with persecutions or annoyances ; — often with *from*, *away*, *out of*, etc. ; as, he was *hunted* from the parish.
4. To use or traverse in pursuit of game ; as, he *hunts* the woods ; hence, to search carefully ; as, he *hunted* the house for the papers ; also, to follow up, as a trail.
5. To use or manage in the chase, as hounds or a horse.
He *hunts* a pack of dogs. *Addison.*
6. *Change Ringing.* To move or shift the order of (a bell) in a regular course of changes. See CHANGE RINGING.
7. To chase. See CHASE, 4. *Oxf. E. D.*
to hunt change, to leave the trail and follow a fresh scent or trail. *Obs. or R.* — **to h. down**, to pursue or search for until captured, killed, or found ; as, *to hunt down* a criminal. — **to h. out**, *or* **up**, to pursue or seek for until found or driven into the open ; to discover by diligent investigation ; as, he *hunted up* his old friends.

hunt (hŭnt), *v. i.* **1**. To follow the chase ; to pursue game or prey.
Esau went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen.* xxvii. 5.
2. To seek ; pursue ; search ; — with *for* or *after*.
He after honor *hunts*, I after love. *Shak.*
3. *Mach.* To be in a state of instability of movement or forced oscillation, as a governor which has a large movement of the balls for a small change of load, an arc-lamp clutch mechanism which moves rapidly up and down with variations of current, or the like ; also, to seesaw, as a pair of alternators working in parallel. See SEESAW, *v. i.*
4. *Change Ringing.* To shift up and down in order regularly. See HUNT, *v. t.*, 6.
to hunt at force, to hunt with dogs, esp. in the open or in full cry. *Obs.* — **to h. counter**, to follow the scent backward in hunting, as a hound ; to go back on one's steps ; fig., to go directly away from the truth. *Shak.* — **to h. upon the stop**, to hunt with, or as, a stophound, that is, slowly and haltingly ; hence, to show lack of zeal.

hunt, *n.* **1**. Act or practice of hunting ; chase ; pursuit ; search.
The *hunt* is up ; the morn is bright and gray. *Shak.*
2. The game hunted or secured. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
3. An association of huntsmen ; a number of persons, with horses and dogs, engaged in hunting or riding to hounds.
The most important *hunts* in England are the Belvoir Castle, the Quorn, the Pytchley, and the Cottesmores. *N. Int. Encyc.*
4. A district of country hunted over.

hunt'er (hŭn'tẽr), *n.* **1**. One who hunts wild animals ; a huntsman.
2. One who hunts or seeks after anything, as if for game ; as, a fortune *hunter* ; a place *hunter*.
3. **a** A dog that scents game, or is trained to the chase. **b** One of a class of horses adapted for use in hunting, esp. in fox hunting. They require endurance, ability to jump, speed, and capability of carrying weight.
4. A watch having a hunting case.
5. **a** A large Jamaican cuckoo (*Piaya pluvialis*). **b** = HUNTING SPIDER.

Hunt'er's ca-nal' (-tẽrz). [After John *Hunter*, Scottish surgeon.] *Anat.* An aponeurotic canal in the middle third of the thigh through which pass the femoral artery and vein and the internal saphenous nerve.

hunt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HUNT. Specif. : *vb. n.* The pursuit or chase of game or wild animals ; also, *Obs.*, game secured in the hunt.
hunting box. = HUNTING LODGE. — **h. cap**, a cap worn in the hunting field, of the general shape of a jockey's cap, but stiff and often of velvet. — **h. case**, a watch case with a hinged cover to protect the crystal from accidents, as on the hunting field. — **h. cat**, the cheetah. — **h. cog**, *Mach.*, a tooth in the larger of two geared wheels which makes its number of teeth prime to the number in the smaller wheel, thus preventing the frequent meeting of the same pairs of teeth. — **h. crop**. See CROP, 4 **b**. — **h. dog**. **a** The Cape hunting dog. **b** The dhole. — **H. Dogs**. *Astron.* = CANES VENATICI. — **h. field**. **a** The land over which a hunt, esp. a fox hunt with hounds, is carried on. **b** The riders in the hunt. — **h. ground**, a region or district in which hunting is practiced or game is found ; esp., *pl.*, the regions roamed over by the North American Indians in search of game ; — often used fig. ; as, the Congressional Library was his favorite *hunting ground*. — **h. horn**. **a** A bugle horn used in the chase. See HORN, 5 **a**, and BUGLE. **b** On a sidesaddle, the second pommel on the near side, against which the left knee presses, first introduced for use in hunting ; the leaping head. *Oxf. E. D.* — **h. jug**, a jug ornamented with figures of huntsmen, deer, hounds, etc. — **h. knife**, a large, stout, very sharp knife used to skin and cut up, and sometimes to dispatch, game. — **h. leopard**, the cheetah. — **h. lodge**, a temporary residence used during a season of hunting. — **h. mass**. = HUNTER'S MASS. *Obs.* — **h. seat**, a hunting lodge of some pretensions. — **h. shirt**, a coarse shirt for hunting, often of leather ; orig., a blouse, usually of deerskin fringed and ornamented, worn by American frontiersmen. — **hunting spider**, any of various spiders which hunt their prey, instead of catching it in a web ; a wolf spider. — **h. sword**, a sword formerly used to kill game, often like a one-edged knife. — **h. tooth**. = HUNTING COG. — **h. watch**. = HUNTER, 4.

hunt'ress (hŭn'trĕs), *n.* **1**. A woman who hunts, or follows the chase ; as, the *huntress* Diana.
2. A mare trained, or suited, to hunting. *Rare.*

hunts'man (hŭnts'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. One who hunts, or who practices hunting.
2. The person whose office it is to manage the hunt and look after the hounds, esp. in fox hunting.

hunts'man's-cup' (hŭnts'mănz-), *n.* The common pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) of the northeastern United States ; — so called from the shape of its pitchers, or leaves.

hunts'man's-horn', *n.* A pitcher plant (*Sarracenia flava*) of the southern United States, having tall cornucopia-shaped pitchers, or leaves.

hunt's'-up', *n.* A tune played on the horn very early in the morning, to call out the hunters ; hence, any arousing sound or call. *Chiefly Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Hu'on pine (hū'ŏn). [From the river *Huon* in Tasmania, named after a French officer.] A large taxaceous tree (*Dacrydium franklinii*) of Tasmania, the light yellow, aromatic, and wavy-grained wood of which is used for carving.

Hu'pa (hōō'pä), *n.* One of an energetic and formerly warlike tribe of Athapascan Indians formerly on the Trinity River, in California, now on the Hupa Valley Reservation. They are noted for their beautiful basketry.

Hu'ra (hū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a native name.] *Bot.* A small genus of stately tropical American euphorbiaceous trees with broad petioled leaves, differentiated by the multilocular ovary. *H. crepitans* is the sand-box tree.

hur'dle (hûr'd'l), *n.* [ME. *hurdel*, *hirdel*, AS. *hyrdel* ; akin to D. *horde*, OHG. *hurt*, G. *hürde* a hurdle, fold, pen, Icel. *hurð* door, Goth. *haúrds*, L. *cratis* wickerwork, hurdle, Gr. κυρτια, Skr. *kṛt* to spin, *cṛt* to bind, connect. Cf. CRATE, GRATE, *n.*] **1**. A movable frame of wattled twigs, osiers, or withes and stakes, or sometimes of iron, or of wooden bars, used for inclosing land, for folding sheep and cattle, for gates, etc., and, also, for various military purposes, as for shelters, flooring, etc.

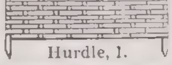

Hurdle, 1.

2. In England, a sled or crate on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution.
3. An artificial barrier, variously constructed, over which men or horses leap in a race.
4. *pl.*, with *the*. A hurdle race (which see).
5. *Hat Making.* A grid, or frame of wood or iron on which felting hair is placed to be bowed.
6. *Salt Manuf.* A plank platform on both sides of the pan and at the back of it to receive the wet salt from the pan.

hur'dle, *v. t.* ; HUR'DLED (-d'ld) ; HUR'DLING (-dlĭng). **1**. To hedge, cover, make, or inclose with hurdles.
2. To leap over while running, as one leaps a hurdle.

hur'dle, *v. i.* To leap over anything while running, as a hurdle or hurdles in a race ; as, he *hurdled* in good form.

hur'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* **1**. One who makes hurdles. *Rare.*
2. One who competes in hurdle races.

hurdle race. A race in which artificial barriers in the form of hurdles, fences, etc., must be leaped. In track athletics there are two forms : the **low hurdles**, of 220 yards, with ten hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high, and the **high hurdles**, of 120 yards, with ten hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. high. The latter only is generally run in England. Commonly called *the hurdles*.

hur'dy-gur'dy (hûr'dĭ-gûr'dĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Prob. of imitative origin.] **1**. *Music.* **a** A stringed instrument, lutelike in shape, in which the sound is produced by the friction of a resined wheel turned by a crank at the end, instead of by a bow, two of the strings being tuned a fifth apart as drones, while two more, tuned in unison, are modulated by keys. It has little artistic value, and is now rare. **b** Any instrument, esp. of street music, played by turning a handle.

Hurdy-gurdy, 1 a.

2. In California, a water wheel with radial buckets, driven by the impact of a jet.
3. A crank or windlass used to haul in heavy trawls in deep-sea fishing.

hurl (hûrl), *v. t.* ; HURLED (hûrld) ; HURL'ING. [ME. *hurlen*, *hourlen* ; perh. of imitative origin ; cf. Fries. *hurrel* a gust of wind, *hurreln* to blow in gusts, and E. *hurr*, *hurry*.] **1**. To throw or cast with violence ; to drive or impel with great force ; as, to *hurl* a stone or lance.
And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope.*
2. To overthrow ; to cast down ; to throw in wrestling.
Men make them arms to *hurl* down tyranny. *Shelley.*
3. To throw, or cast, without violence. *Obs.*
A heavenly veil she *hurls*
On her white shoulders. *Chapman*
4. To emit or utter with vehemence ; as, to *hurl* invective.
5. [Cf. WHIRL.] To twist or turn ; to whirl. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
6. To draw with violence ; to haul. Cf. HARL. *Obs.*
7. To wheel or drive (a vehicle). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See THROW.

hurl (hûrl), *v. i.* **1**. To hurl one's self ; to move or go quickly and impetuously ; to rush ; — sometimes with confusion of sense with *hurtle* or *whirl*. *Archaic.*
2. To perform the act of hurling something ; to throw something (at another).
God shall *hurl* at him and not spare. *Job* xxvii. 22 (*R. V.*).
3. To play the game of hurling. See HURLING.
4. To wheel or drive in a vehicle, esp. a clumsy one. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. To roar, or howl, like the wind. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

hurl, *n.* **1**. A hurling ; a violent throw ; cast ; fling.
2. Tumult ; riot ; hurly-burly. *Obs.*
3. A rush or rushing ; specif. : **a** A rushing or whirling of water. **b** A rush downward as of stones on a hill. *Scot.*
4. *Hat Manuf.* A table on which fiber is stirred and mixed by beating with a bowstring.
5. A ride in a wheeled vehicle ; a drive. *Scot.*
6. The stick used in hurling. *Rare.*

hurl'bat' (-băt'), *n.* **1**. Some kind of a weapon which was whirled to increase the force of a blow ; — used to translate both Latin *cestus* (see CESTUS) and *aclys*, a short javelin. *Obs.*
2. The stick used in the game of hurling.

hurl'er (hûr'lẽr), *n.* **1**. One who hurls, or plays at hurling.
2. One who wheels a wheelbarrow. *Scot.*
3. *pl.* One of several prehistoric stone circles near Liskead in Cornwall, England.

hurl'ey, *or* **hurl'y** (hûr'lĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* HURL'EYS *or* HURL'IES (-lĭz). [See HURL.] **1**. The Irish game of hurling ; hockey.
2. The stick or club or the ball used in this game.

hurl'ing, *n.* **1**. Act of throwing with force.
2. A kind of game at ball, formerly much played, esp. in Cornwall, in which each side tries to throw or carry the ball to the opponents' goal or territory.
3. A game resembling hockey. *Ireland.*
4. A rushing, roaring, or rumbling sound *Obs.*
5. Strife ; turmoil ; confusion. *Obs.*

hurl'y (hûr'lĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* HURL'IES (-lĭz). [Cf. HURL, HURLY-BURLY.] Turmoil ; confusion ; uproar.
That, with the *hurly*, death itself awakes. *Shak.*

hurl'y-burl'y (-bûr'lĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [Prob. reduplicated fr. *hurly* confusion ; or fr. *hurl*. See HURLY, HURL, *v.*] Tumult ; uproar ; confusion
All places were filled with tumult and *hurly-burly*. *Knolles.*

hurl'y-burl'y, *a.* Tumultuous ; confused.

Hu'ron (hū'rŏn), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly occupying the country between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, where at the beginning of the 17th century they numbered about 10,000. Soon after this, pestilence and wars with the Five Nations nearly destroyed them, those not absorbed by their conquerors being driven westward. With the Hurons proper were associated the Tionontati. The Hurons of Canada and the Wyandots, mainly of Oklahoma, are descendants of the allied tribes.

Hu-ro'ni-an (hū-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Geol.* Pert. to or designating a subdivision of the Proterozoic or Algonkian ; — from the region north of Lake Huron, where the system was first differentiated. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. — **Hu-ro'ni-an**, *n.*

hur-rah' (hōō-rä' ; hŭ-rä'), *interj.* [Cf. G., Dan., & Sw. *hurra*. Cf. HUZZA.] A word used as a shout of joy, triumph, applause, or encouragement.
Hurrah ! hurrah ! for Ivry and Henry of Navarre. *Macaulay.*

hur-rah', *n.* **1**. A cheer ; a shout of joy, etc.
2. A Cossack cheer when about to charge ; hence, an attack. *Oxf. E. D.*

hur-rah', *v. i. & t.* ; HUR-RAHED' (-räd') ; HUR-RAH'ING. To utter hurrahs ; to salute, applaud, or encourage with hurrahs ; to cheer ; huzza.

hur-rah's' nest (-räz'). A state of utmost confusion ; a disordered heap ; a mess. *Colloq., U. S.*
A perfect *hurrah's nest* in our kitchen. *Mrs. Stowe.*

hur'ri-cane (hŭr'ĭ-kān), *n.* [Sp. *huracán* ; orig. a Carib word signifying, a high wind.] **1**. A violent whirlwind, generally accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning, especially prevalent in tropical regions, nearly 70 per cent of them occurring in the West Indies and the China Sea, during August, September, and October ; a typhoon ; a baguio ; a cyclone. It is the highest term in scales of wind force, but is not so violent as tornadic winds or gusts, rarely exceeding 100 miles an hour. See WIND SCALE.
In the warm Atlantic tropical belt north of the equator, violent

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hunt, *n.* [AS. *hunta*. See HUNT, *v.*] A hunter; a huntsman. *Obs.*
hunt'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
hunt'-beast', *n.* An animal hunted in the chase. *Obs.*
hunt'-coun'ter, *n.* One that hunts counter. *Obs.*
Hunt'er, Mrs. Le'o (lē'ō hŭn'tẽr). A lion hunter and bluestocking in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."
hunt'er-ess. † HUNTRESS.
Hun-te'ri-an (hŭn-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or discovered by, John or William Hunter, English surgeons. See CHANCRE.
hunter's mass. *n.* A brief mass, as for hunters in haste. *Obs.*
hunter's moon. The full moon after the harvest moon.
Hunter's screw. *Mech.* The differential screw ; — so named from the inventor.
hun'teth, *n.* [AS. *huntað*, *huntoð*.] Hunting. *Obs.*
hunt'i-lite (hŭn'tĭ-līt), *n* [After T. Sterry *Hunt*, American scientist ; see -LITE.] *Min.* Native silver arsenide, perhaps Ag_3As.
Hunt'ing-don's cho-re'a (hŭn'tĭng-dŭnz). [After G. *Huntingdon*, Am. physician.] Hereditary chorea developing in adult life and ending in dementia.
Huntingdon willow. The white willow.
Hun'ting-ton mill (-tŭn). A [form of edge mill.
Hunts. *Abbr.* Huntingdonshire.
hunt sergeant. A Massachusetts official in the colonial period who managed the hunts, with hounds, for hostile Indians.
hunts'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
hunt'-smock', *n.* A seeker after women. *Obs.*
hunts'wom'an (hŭnts'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* A huntress.
hunt the fox, *or* **hunt the hare**. Hare and hounds.
huny. † HONEY.
Hun'ya-di Ja'nos (hōōn'yŏd-ĭ yä'nōsh). [The name of the national hero.] A natural aperient mineral water of Hungary, strongly impregnated with sodium and magnesium sulphates
huo. † WHO.
Hu'on' of Bor'deaux' (ü'ôɴ', bôr'dō'). The hero of a French chanson de geste of this name. He is represented as having been a great favorite of Oberon.
huork. † WARK.
huose. † WHOSO.
hup, hupp (h)ŭp : hōōp), *interj.* **a** A word used to urge on a horse. **b** A command to a horse to turn to the right. — *v. i. & t.* To shout hup to (a horse). *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hu-pai'thric (hū-pī'thrĭk), *a.* [See HYPÆTHRAL.] Hypæthral. *Nonce Word.* *Shelley.*
hupe. † HIP.
hupe. Obs. or Scot. var. of HOOP.
Hu'pham (hū'făm). *Bib.*
Hu'pham-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Hup'pah (hŭp'ȧ) *Bib.*
huppe. † HIP.
Hup'pim (hŭp'ĭm). *Bib.*
hur. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of HER, *pron.*
Hur (hûr). *Bib.*
hu'ra (hū'rȧ), *n.* [LL.] A cap, as of a bishop.
Hu'ra-i (hū'rā-ī ; hū-rā'ī ; hū'rī). *Bib.*
Hu'ram (hū'răm), **Hi'ram** [(hī'răm). *Bib.*
hur'cheon (hûr'chŭn), *n.* [See URCHIN.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. A hedgehog.
2. An urchin.
hurd. † HOARD.
hurd. Obs. p. p. of HEAR.
hurd. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of HERD.
hurdas. † HURDIS.
hurd'en. Dial. Eng. var. of [HARDEN
hurdes. † HARDS.
hur'dice. † HURDIS.
hur'dies (hûr'dĭz), *n. pl.* The buttocks; rump; hips. *Scot. & Ir.*
hur'dis, *n.* [OF. *hordeïs*.] A palisade, often made of hurdles *Obs.* — **hur'dised**, *a.* Having a hurdis. *Obs.*
hur'dle-man (hûr'd'l-măn), *n* A man in charge of lambs and weaners on a sheep station. *Australia.*
hur'dom. † WHOREDOM.
hurds. Var. of HARDS.
hur'dy-gur'dist (hûr'dĭ-gûr'dĭst), **hur'dy-gur'dy-ist** (-dĭ-ĭst), *n.* A hurdy-gurdy player.
hure. † EWER, HEAR, HER, HIRE, HOUR, OUR, WHORE.
hure. Dial. Eng. var. of HAIR.
hure, *adv.* [AS. *hūru*.] At least : at any rate ; even. *Obs.*
hure, *n.* [OF., hair of the head, head of man or beast, F., a disheveled head of hair, head of certain animals ; cf. LL. *hura* a hairy cap.] **1** A cap. *Obs.*
2. The head of a boar, wolf, or bear. *Obs. or Archaic.*
hu'reau-lite (hü'rō-līt), *n.* [*Hureaux*, in France + *-lite*.] *Min.* A yellowish, orange-red, rose, or grayish mineral occurring in prismatic monoclinic crystals, or massive It is a hydrous phosphate of manganese, $H_2Mn_5(PO_4)_4 \cdot 4H_2O$.
hu-reek' (hŭ-rēk'), *n.* [Marathi *harīka*.] The ditch millet.
hurfte, *n.* [AS. *hwyrft* a turning] Prob., orb. *Obs.*
hur-gi'la (hŭr-gē'lä), *n.* [Hind. *hargīlā*.] The adjutant (stork). *India.*
Hu'ri (hū'rī). *Bib.*
hurican. † HURRICANE.
hurk. *n.* [OF. *hurque*, *hourque*; cf. OF *houlque*, and E. HULK.] A hulk ; a vessel. *Obs.*
hur-ka'ru (hŭr-kä'rū). Var. of HIRCARRA.
hur'kle (*dial.* hûr'k'l, ûr'k'l), *v. i.* To draw up or crouch as from cold : to squat ; cower ; shrug ; shudder. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hur'kle, *v. t.* [Cf. D., LG., & Fries. *hurken* to stoop, cower.] To crouch or brood over, as a hen over chickens. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hurl. Dial. Eng. var of WHIRL.
hurl'bar'row (hûrl'bȧr'ū ; -bär'ĭ ; ûl'-), *n.* [*hurl*, v. + *barrow*.] Wheelbarrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hurl'bone'. Var. of WHIRL- [BONE
hur'le-ca'no. † HURRICANE.
hurled. *a.* [Cf. HURL-FOOTED.] Twisted ; crooked. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hurlei-burley. † HURLY-BURLY.
hur'le-ment, *n.* Tumult ; violence ; confusion. *Obs.*
Hur'le-wayn, *n.* [Cf. HARLEQUIN.] A goblin or fairy of the waysides and hedges. *Obs.*
hurlewind. † HURLWIND.
hurley-hacket, *n.* [Cf. HURL.] An old sport of sliding down hill in a trough or sledge; also, the trough or sledge, or, derisively, an ill-hung carriage. *Obs. Scot.*
hur'ley-house' (hûr'lĭ-hōōs'), *n.* A large house in a dilapidated state. *Scot.*
hurl'-foot'ed, *a.* [Cf. D. *horrelvoet* clubfoot.] Club-footed. *Dial. Eng.*
hur'ling (hûr'lĭng ; ûr'lĭn), *n.* A young perch. *Dial. Eng.*
hur'lock (ûr'lŭk), *n.* Hard chalk ; limestone. *Dial. Eng.*
Hur'lo-thrum'bo (hûr'lō-thrŭm'bō), *n.* A nonsensical play, "Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural," by Samuel Johnson (1691-1773), an English dancing master and actor. The chief character was Lord Flame, played by the author.
hurl'pit', *n.* A whirlpool. *Obs.*
hurl'pool', *n.* A whirlpool. *Obs.*
hurl'wind', *n.* Whirlwind. *Obs.*
hurl'y (h)ûr'lĭ), *n.* [Fr. HURL, *v.*] A two-wheeled barrow ; handcart. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
hurl'y-burl'y, *adv.* Tumultuously ; in confusion. *Obs. or R.*
hurl'y-burl'y, *v. t. & i.* To create, or to throw into, a hurly-burly. *Obs. or R.*
hurn, hurne. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HERN, *n.* ; RUN.
huron. † HERN, *pron.*
hu-ron' (ōō-rōn'), *n.* [Sp., fr. LL. *furo* ferret.] The grison (*Galictis vittata*) or related animal. *Sp. Amer*
hur'ple. Dial. Eng. var. of HIRPLE.
hurr (hûr), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. HURRY.] To make a rolling, or burring, sound ; to snarl like a dog. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
hur-ra'. Var. of HURRAH
hur'rack (hŭr'ŭk), *n.* The part of a boat after the sternmost seat. *Obs. or Scot.*
hur-ray', *interj.*, *n.*, & *v.* Colloq. or less dignified equiv. of HURRAH.
hurr'-burr' (hûr'bûr'), *n.* The burdock. *Dial. Eng.*
hur'rer, *n.* [*hure* + *-er*.] A hatter. *Obs.*
hur'ri-cane, *v. i. & t.* To blow, or blow upon, like a hurricane.
hurricane bird. The frigate bird.

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storms begin and move toward the American coast, along which they pass in their course, which is then usually northeastward across the Atlantic. These are the typical *hurricanes;* and in the North Pacific similar storms occur, which are there known as typhoons. *R. S. Tarr.*

2. A large crowded reception, or other social entertainment, in a private house; a drum; a rout. *Obs.*

hurricane deck. *River Steamers, etc.* The upper deck, usually a light structure not intended to support a heavy weight. See DECK, *n.*, 2.—**hur′ri-cane–decked′** (-dĕkt′), *a.*

hurricane house. *Rare. Naut.* **a** A wooden or canvas inclosure to protect a lookout stationed aloft. **b** A light structure on deck, containing a galley or the like.

hurricane signal. *U. S. Weather Bureau.* A signal consisting of two red flags with black centers displayed one above the other, announcing the approach of a tropical hurricane or other extremely dangerous storm.

hur′ried (hŭr′ĭd), *p. a.* **1**. Urged on; hastened; going or working at speed; as, a *hurried* writer; a *hurried* life.
2. Done in a hurry; hasty. "A *hurried* meeting." *Milton.*
— **hur′ried-ly**, *adv.* — **hur′ried-ness**, *n.*

hur′ri-er (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who hurries or urges.
2. *Coal Mining.* One who hauls the coal from the face of the workings to the shaft. *Eng.*

hur′ry (-ĭ), *v. t.;* HUR′RIED (-rĭd); HUR′RY-ING. [ME. *horien* (if it is the same word); cf. OSw. *hurra* to whirl round, dial. Sw. *hurr* great haste, Dan. *hurre* to buzz, Icel. *hurr* hurly-burly, MHG. *hurren* to hurry, and E. *hurr, whir* to hurry; all prob. of imitative origin.] **1**. To move, carry, or make to move, with great or flurried haste; as, *hurry* this package to its destination.

They *hurried* us aboard a bark. *Shak.*

2. To impel to precipitate or thoughtless action; to urge to confused or irregular activity.

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shak.*

3. To harass; harry; worry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to urge on; to hasten the preparation or progress of; as, he refused to be *hurried; hurry* dinner; the meeting was *hurried* up.
5. To convey; drive; as, to *hurry* a coal wagon. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Hasten, precipitate, expedite, quicken, urge.

hur′ry, *v. i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with great or flurried celerity or precipitation; as, let us *hurry.*
to hurry up, to make haste. *Colloq.*

hur′ry, *n.; pl.* HURRIES (-ĭz). **1**. Disturbance; commotion; tumult; agitation. *Obs.*

Ambition inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison.*

2. A tumultuous or confused crowd. *Obs.*
3. Quick, hurried motion; rush; scurry.

A *hurry* of hoofs in a village street. *Longfellow.*

4. Act of hurrying, or a state of being obliged to hurry; undue, or flurried, haste or eagerness; need of haste.

A man of sense may be in haste, but he is never in a *hurry.* *Ld. Chesterfield.*

5. *Dramatic Music.* A tremolo passage on the stringed or other instruments to accompany an exciting situation.
6. A small load of hay or corn. *Dial. Eng.*
7. A chute, slide, or pass, as for ore in a mine, or for coal discharged from cars into vessels; also, *pl.*, the staith or staging on which the cars stand. *North. Eng.*
in a hurry, in great or excessive haste; hence, with a negative, soon; as, he has been punished and will not repeat his offense *in a hurry.*
Syn. — Speed, dispatch, expedition. See HASTE.

hurst (hûrst), *n.* [ME. *hurst*, AS. *hyrst;* akin to OHG. *hurst, horst*, wood, G. *horst.*] **1**. A wood; grove; copse; wooded hill or hillock;—often in place names, as Hazle*hurst.*
2. A piece of rising ground; a knoll or bank, esp. a sandy one; specif., a sand bank in the sea or in a river.
3. *Mach.* **a** A band on a trip-hammer helve, bearing the trunnions. **b** A husk. See HUSK, 2.

hurt (hûrt), *n.* [F. *heurte*, of uncertain origin.] *Her.* A roundel azure. It is variously supposed to represent a bruise on the skin or a hurtleberry (whortleberry).

hurt (hûrt), *v. t.;* HURT; HURT′ING. [ME. *hurten, hirten, horten, herten;* prob. fr. OF. *hurter* to knock, thrust, strike, F. *heurter;* of uncertain origin.] **1**. To strike; esp., to strike against or on something else. *Obs.*
2. To cause physical pain to; to do bodily or physical harm to; to wound or bruise painfully.

The *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryden.*

3. To impair the value, usefulness, beauty, or pleasure of; to damage; injure; harm.

Virtue may be assailed, but never *hurt.* *Milton.*

4. To wound the feelings of; to cause mental pain to; to offend in honor or self-respect; to grieve; distress. "I am angry and *hurt.*" *Thackeray.*

hurt, *v. i.* **1**. To strike; collide; — with *against, on.* *Obs.*
2. To cause pain, injury, or damage of any kind.
3. To suffer from pain or injury; as, my back *hurts.* *Colloq.*

hurt, *n.* **1**. A wounding blow or stroke; also, the wound or injury caused by a blow or other sudden violence; esp., a lesion, bruise, fracture, or the like; hence, any bodily injury causing severe pain, or the pain itself.
2. An injury causing pain of mind or conscience; a slight; a stain, as of sin.

The jingling of the guinea helps the *hurt* that Honor feels. *Tennyson.*

3. Injury; damage; detriment; harm; mischief.

Thou dost me yet but little *hurt.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Wound, bruise, injury; harm, damage, loss, detriment, mischief, bane, disadvantage.

hurt′er (hûr′tẽr), *n.* [F. *heurtoir*, lit., a striker, OF. *hurtoir.* See HURT, *v. t.*] A butting piece; a strengthening piece; esp., *Ordnance*, a buffer or the like to check the motion of a gun carriage as the piece is run into battery.

hurt′ful (hûrt′fo͝ol), *a.* Tending to impair or damage; injurious; harmful; occasioning loss or injury.
Syn. — Pernicious, baneful, prejudicial, detrimental, disadvantageous, noxious, unwholesome, destructive.
— **hurt′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **hurt′ful-ness**, *n.*

hur′tle (hûr′t'l), *v. i.;* HUR′TLED (-t'ld); HUR′TLING (-tlĭng). [ME. *hurtlen*, freq. of *hurten.* See HURT, *v. t.*] **1**. To meet with violence or shock; to clash; jostle; collide.

Together *hurtled* both their steeds. *Fairfax.*

2. To move rapidly; to rush suddenly or with violence.

Now *hurtling* round, advantage for to take. *Spenser.*
Down the *hurtling* cataract of the ages. *Stevenson.*

3. To make a threatening sound, like the clash or rattle of arms or missiles; to make a sound as of confused clashing or concussion; to resound.

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air. *Shak.*

hur′tle, *v. t.* **1**. To strike, esp. against something; to dash; to run aground (a vessel); to knock down. *Archaic.*
2. To strike against; to collide with; to push; jostle; assail. *Archaic.*

And he him *hurtleth* with his horse adown. *Chaucer.*

3. To drive or throw violently or swiftly; to fling.
4. To brandish; to whirl. *Nonce Use.* *Spenser.*

hurt′less (hûrt′lĕs), *a.* Doing no injury; harmless; also, unhurt; without injury or harm.

Gentle dame so *hurtless* and so true. *Spenser.*

— **hurt′less-ly**, *adv.* — **hurt′less-ness**, *n.*

hus′band (hŭz′bănd), *n.* [ME. *hosbonde, husbonde*, a husband, the master of the house or family, AS. *hūsbonda* master of the house; *hūs* house + *bunda, bonda*, householder, husband; prob. fr. Icel. *hūsbōndi* house master, husband; *hūs* house + *būandi* dwelling, inhabiting, p. pr. of *būa* to dwell; akin to AS. *būan*, Goth. *bauan.* See HOUSE, BOND a slave, BOWER.] **1**. The male head of a household. *Obs.*
2. A man who has a wife; — the correlative of *wife.*

The *husband* and wife are one person in law. *Blackstone.*

3. A cultivator; a tiller; a husbandman. *Obs.* *Hakewill.*
4. One who manages or directs a household, company, or the like; a steward; a manager; also, a manager of affairs in general; as, an ill or good *husband.* *Archaic.*

God knows how little time is left me, and may I be a good *husband*, to improve the short remnant left me. *Fuller.*

5. **a** A staminate plant. *Obs.* **b** A tree furnishing support to a vine. *Obs.*
6. The male of a pair of animals. *Rare.*
7. *Law.* A ship's husband.

hus′band, *v. t.;* HUS′BAND-ED; HUS′BAND-ING. **1**. To cultivate, as land; to till. *Archaic.*
2. To direct and manage with frugality; to use or employ to good purpose and the best advantage; to spend, apply, or use, with economy.

For my means, I 'll *husband* them so well,
They shall go far. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with a husband; to mate. *Archaic.*
4. To become, or act as, the husband of; to marry; espouse; as, to *husband* a wife; to *husband* a doctrine.

hus′band-age (hŭz′băn-dāj), *n.* The commission or compensation allowed to a ship's husband.

hus′band-ly (-bănd-lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or befitting, a husband; marital; frugal; thrifty; pertaining to a farmer or farming. — *adv.* Thriftily; economically.

hus′band-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. The master of a household. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground.
3. A married man; a husband. *Obs. & R.*
4. A thrifty manager of property. *Obs. & R.*

hus′band-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1**. Care of domestic affairs; domestic economy; domestic management; hence, thrift; frugality; wise management.

There 's *husbandry* in heaven;
Their candles are all out. *Shak.*

2. The business of a husbandman, comprehending the various branches of agriculture; farming.

Husbandry supplieth all things necessary for food. *Spenser.*

3. *Obs.* Anything pertaining to housekeeping or farming; as: **a** Household goods and furnishings. **b** Farm produce. **c** Land cultivated, or held as a farm. **d** Husbandmen on a farm collectively. *Oxf. E. D.*
4. Management of one's affairs in general, whether good or bad; as, ill *husbandry;* wise *husbandry.*

hush (hŭsh), *v. t.;* HUSHED (hŭsht) or, chiefly *Obs.*, HUSHT; HUSH′ING. [ME. *husst* silent, taken as a p. p.; of interjectional origin; cf. WHIST, *interj.*, HIST.] **1**. To make quiet, still, or calm; to repress the noise or clamor of.

My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war. *Shak.*

2. To appease; allay; calm; soothe.

And *hush'd* my deepest grief of all. *Tennyson.*

3. To procure silence concerning; to suppress mention or discussion of; to keep secret; — usually with *up.*

This matter is *hushed* up. *Pope.*

hush (hŭsh), *v. i.* To become or to keep still or quiet; to become silent; — esp. used in the imperative, as an exclamation: be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.

But at these strangers' presence every one did *hush.* *Spenser.*
Hush! hark! What noise is that? *Shelley.*

hush, *n.* Stillness or silence, esp. following noise; quiet. "It is the *hush* of night." *Byron.*

hush, *a.* Still; hushed. *Archaic.* "*Hush* as death." *Shak.*

hush cloth. A table covering of heavy cotton flannel or felt, placed, as a pad, under a linen tablecloth.

hush′ing, *n.* [Of imitative origin.] *Mining.* The scouring out of a ditch through the soil on a hillside by a stream of water to lay bare any possible vein outcrops.

hush money. Money paid to secure silence, or to prevent the disclosure of discreditable facts.

husk (hŭsk), *n.* [ME. *huske*, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *hos* (or *hosa?*) husk, pod; or perh. akin to E. *house.*] **1**. The outer coating, or envelope, of various seeds or fruits, esp. when dry and membranaceous or leafy in texture; the chaff of grain; in the United States, the bracts investing an ear of Indian corn. The *husks* (more accurately translated *coddes* in earlier versions) referred to in the story of the prodigal son (*Luke* xv. 16) were carob pods.
2. A calyx or involucre. *Obs.*
3. Fig., the outside envelope or covering of anything, esp. when rough, coarse, or worthless compared to the inside.
4. *Wine Making.* Husks; husklike refuse matter.
5. Any of various frames; specif., the supporting frame of a run of millstones. *Rare.*
6. An oyster shell. *Local, U. S.*

husk, *v. t.;* HUSKED (hŭskt); HUSK′ING. To strip off the husk, or external envelope, of; as, to *husk* Indian corn.

hus′ka-naw (hŭs′kȧ-nô), *n.* [American Indian (Algonquian); cf. Massachusetts *wuskenoo* he is young.] The rites, comprising solitary fasting, etc., by which Indian youths prepare for the status of manhood; — orig. referring to the Virginia Indians. Cf. MEDICINE, *n.*, 4 **a**.

husk′er (hŭs′kẽr), *n.* **1**. One who husks, esp. Indian corn; specif., one who takes part in a husking. See HUSKING **b**.
2. A machine, or a device worn on the hand, for husking.
3. An oyster opener. *Local, U. S.*

husk′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HUSK. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Act, process, or season of stripping off husks from Indian corn. **b** A meeting of neighbors or friends for husking Indian corn; — called also **husking bee**. *U. S.*
husking glove, a strong glove having metal plates on the palm and palm side of the fingers, used in husking maize. — **h. peg** *or* **pin**, a pin, hook, or claw used to aid in tearing off the shuck in husking corn, — often worn on the hand.

husk′y (hŭs′kĭ), *a.;* HUSK′I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); HUSK′I-EST. [From HUSK, *n.*] **1**. Abounding with husks; consisting of or resembling husks or a husk.
2. Dry; without moisture; dry in the throat; rough in tone; harsh; hoarse; raucous; as, a *husky* voice.

hus′ky (hŭs′kĭ), *a.* Powerful; strong; burly. *Colloq., U. S.*

A good, *husky* man to pitch in the barnyard *Hamlin Garland.*

Hus′ky (hŭs′kĭ), *n.; pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). [Cf. ESKIMO.] **a** An Eskimo. **b** An Eskimo dog. **c** The Eskimo language.

hu′so (hū′sō), *n.* [NL.; cf. G. *hausen*, OHG. *huso.* Cf. ISINGLASS.] **a** A large sturgeon of southeastern Europe. See HAUSEN. **b** The huchen.

hus-sar′ (ho͝o-zär′), *n.* [Hung. *huszár*, orig., a freebooter, through Slavic *gusar, husar, kursar'*, fr. LL. *cursarius* or the corresponding It. form; cf. G. *husar*, F. *houssard, hussard*, from the same source. Cf. CORSAIR.] **1**. *Mil.* Orig., one of the light cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now, one of a class of cavalry of European armies usually distinguished by a brilliant and much decorated uniform, of which the dolman (now abandoned in Great Britain) and the busby are generally conspicuous features.
2. Hence, a light skirmisher or free lance in discussion, literature, etc. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Huss′ite (hŭs′īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer, who was adjudged a heretic by the Council of Constance and burnt alive in 1415. He taught the doctrines of Wycliffe except upon the Eucharist, whereon he was orthodox. — **Huss′it-ism** (-īt-ĭz'm), *n.*

hus′sy (hŭz′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-ĭz). [Contr. fr. *huswife.*]
1. A housewife or housekeeper. *Obs.*
2. A worthless woman or girl; a loose wench; a jade; — used as a term of contempt or reproach.
3. A pert girl; a frolicsome or sportive young woman; — used jocosely or somewhat rudely.
4. A case or bag. See HOUSEWIFE, 3.

hus′ting (hŭs′tĭng), *n.* [ME. *husting* an assembly, coun-

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hurricane lamp. = TORNADO LANTERN. [ricane. *Obs.*
hur′ri-ca′ni-ous, *a.* Like a hur-
hur′ri-can-ize (hŭr′ĭ-kăn-īz), *v. t.* To hurricane.
hur′ri-ca′no, *n.; pl.* -NOES. A waterspout; a hurricane *Obs.*
hur′ri-ca′no (hŭr′ĭ-kā′nō), *v. t.* To hurricane. *Rare.*
hurriecurrie, *n.* [Reduplication of *hurry.*] Prob., a curricle. *Obs.*
hur′ries, *n., pl.* of HURRY.
hur′ri-some (hŭr′ĭ-sŭm), *a.* [*hurry* + 1st *-some.*] Hasty; confused; passionate. *Dial. Eng.*
hur′rock (hŭr′ŭk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hörgr*, Sw. dial. *horg, harg*, heap of stones.] A heap of stones or rubbish. *Dial. Eng.*
hur′rok. ✝ HURRACK.
hur-roo′ (hŭ-ro͞o′), **hur-roosh′** (-ro͞osh′), *interj. & n.* A cry of triumph or excitement.
hur′ry-bur′ry (hŭr′ĭ-bŭr′ĭ), *n.* [Reduplication of *hurry.*] A hurly-burly. *Scot.* — *adv.* In hurly-burly fashion. *Scot.*
hur′ry-dur′ry, *n.* A hurly-burly. *Obs.* — *a.* Rough; stormy, as weather. *Obs.*
hur′ry-dur′ry, *interj.* An exclamation of vexation. *Obs.*
hur′ry-gur′ry, *n.* Hurly-burly; also, a frolic. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hur′ry-ing-ly, *adv.* of *hurrying*, p. pr. See -LY.
hur′ry-scur′ry, hur′ry-skur′ry, *n.* [See HURRY; SCURRY.] Flustered haste; disorderly confusion. — *v. t. & i.* To move or act hurry-scurry. — *a.* Marked by, or full of, haste and confusion. — *adv.* Confusedly; bustlingly; pell-mell.
hurse. Var. of HUSS.
hursone, hursoun. ✝ WHORESON.
hurst beech The European hornbeam. [*Eng.*
hurt, *n.* A hurtleberry. *Dial.*
hurt′ber-ry, *n.* Hurtleberry. *Obs.*
hurte. ✝ HEART.
hurt′ed. Obs. or Scot. pret. & p. p. of HURT.
hurt′er, *n.* A hurtleberry picker. *Local, Eng.* [harms.
hurt′er, *n.* One that hurts or
hurt′ing, *n.* Hurtleberry picking. *Dial. Eng.*
hurt′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HURT. Esp.: *vb. n.* **a** Injury; harm; hurt. **b** Stumbling; stumbling block. *Obs.* [the skin. *Obs.*
hur′tle, *n.* An excrescence on
hur′tle, *n.* A hurtling. *Rare.*
hur′tle-ber′ry (hûr′t'l-bĕr′ĭ). [See WHORTLEBERRY.] = WHORTLEBERRY. [p. pr.
hurt′ling-ly, *adv.* of *hurtling*,
hurt′sick′le (hûrt′sĭk′'l), *n.* [LL. *blaptisecula;* Gr. βλάπτειν to hurt + L. *secula* sickle. *Oxf. E. D.*] The corncockle; also, the knapweed. Both have tough stems when fully grown. *Dial. Eng.*
hurt′some, *a.* Hurtful. *Rare*
hurt′y (hûr′tĭ), *a.* *Her.* Semé of hurts.
hus. ✝ HIS, HOUSE, USE.
hus. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of US.
Hu-sain′, *n.* See HASAN.
Hu′sa-thi (hū′sȧ-thī); **Hu′sa-thite** (-thīt); **-sa-ti** (-tī). *D. Bib.*
hus′band-a-ble (hŭz′bănd-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [bands.
hus′band-er, *n.* One who hus-
hus′band-field′, *n.* A cultivated field. *Obs. or R.*
hus′band-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
hus′band-land′, *n.* The holding of a "husband," or manorial tenant; a yardland; the land occupied and tilled by the tenants of a manor, in contradistinction to the demesne lands; also, a quantity of arable land equal to two bovates, which was the usual amount of such a holding. *Obs. Scot. & North of Eng.*
hus′band-less, *a.* See -LESS.
hus′band-like, *adv.* See -LIKE.
hus′band-ress, *n.* A woman who manages thriftily. *Rare.*
hus′band-ry, *v. t.* To till; cultivate. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
hus′band-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
husband weid. A husbandman's clothing. *Obs.*
huscarle. ✝ HOUSECARL.
huscher. ✝ HUISHER.
huse. ✝ HOSE.
huse, *n.* A huso.
husebonde. ✝ HUSBAND.
husel. ✝ HOUSEL. [house. *Obs.*
huselefdi, *n.* The mistress of a
husewif. ✝ HOUSEWIFE.
hush (hŭsh; ho͝osh), *v. t.* [Of interjectional origin.] To scare, or drive away, as by ejaculating "hush." *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hush, *n.* [Of imitative origin.] **1**. A sound of rushing wind or water. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2**. *Mining.* Water under pressure used to wash off surface earth. *Dial. Eng.*
hush, *v. t.* *Mining.* To send (water) rushing from a reservoir; also, to wash with rushing water; to flush. *Dial. Eng.*
hush (hŭsh), *or* **hush′-bag′a-ty** (-băg′ȧ-tĭ), *n.* The lumpfish. *Local, Brit.*
hush′a-by′, *imper.* [See HUSH; cf. LULLABY.] Hush! go to sleep! — said in putting a little child to sleep. — *v. t.* To sing or lull to sleep.
Hu′shah (hū′shȧ), **Hu′shai** (hū′shī; -shā-ī), **Hu′sham** (hū′shăm), **Hu′shath-ite** (hū′shăth-īt). *Bib.* [*hushed*, p. p.
hush′ed-ly (hŭsh′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of
hush′el (hŭsh′ĕl; ho͝osh′ĕl), *a.* [Cf. HIRSLE.] A worn-out person or thing. *Scot.*
hush′er, *n.* One that hushes, quiets, or muffles.
hush′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
hush′ful-ly, *adv.* of HUSHFUL.
hush hire. Hush money. *Rare.*
hushier. ✝ HUISHER.
Hu′shim (hū′shĭm). *Bib.*
hush′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HUSH. — **hush′ing-ly**, *adv.*
hush′ion (hŭsh′ŭn), *n.* A stocking without a foot. *Scot.*
husholde. ✝ HOUSEHOLD.
hush shop. Unlicensed drinking place; a speak-easy. *Local, Eng.*
husht, *n., interj., & v.* Hush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **husht′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
husht, *a.* [ME. *husst.* See HUSH, *v.*] Hushed; silent. *Archaic.*
hu′si (ho͞o′sē), *n.* [Tag.] = JUSI.
husk. ✝ HUSS, dogfish. [*Eng.*
husk, *a.* Husky; parched. *Dial.*
husk, *n.* Huskiness. *Rare.*
husk, *n. & v.* = HOOSE.
husked (hŭskt), *p. a.* Covered with a husk; also, stripped of its husk; deprived of husks.
husk′i-ly (hŭs′kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HUSKY.
husk′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
husk′ing, *a.* Husky. *Obs. or Scot.*
husk′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
husk′root′, *n.* = COLICROOT a.
huskt. Husked. *R. Sp.* [mato.
husk tomato. Strawberry to-
husk′wort′ (hŭsk′wûrt′), *n.* = HUSKROOT.
hus′pil, hus′pel (hŭs′pĕl), *v. t.* [F. *houspiller.*] To maltreat; despoil; harass. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
huss, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To buzz; hum. *Obs.*
huss (*dial.* ŭs), *n.* [Cf. ME. *husk, huske.*] A dogfish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [of HUSTLE.
hus′sel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
husshipe, *n.* [See HOUSE; -SHIP.] A family. *Obs.*
hus′sif (hŭz′ĭf; *dial. also* ho͞oz′ĭf, ho͞os′ĭf), *n.* Contraction or dial. var. of HOUSEWIFE.
hus′sy-dom (hŭz′ĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. *Rare.*
hus′sy-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hust, *a.* [Cf. HUSH, HIST.] Hushed; silent. *Obs.*
hust, *v. t. & i.* To hush. *Obs.*
hus′tl. Hustle. *Ref. Sp.*
hus′tld. Hustled. *Ref. Sp.*

I J K L M

cil, AS. *hūsting*; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hūsþing*; *hūs* house + *þing* thing, assembly, meeting; akin to Dan. & Sw. *ting*, E. *thing*. See HOUSE; THING.] **1.** A deliberative assembly; a council. *Obs. or Hist.*, except specif.: [Now only in *pl.* form, usually construed as a *sing.*] A court formerly held in various English boroughs or cities; specif., a court (still surviving) held in London, before the lord mayor, recorder, and sheriffs (or aldermen).

The *hustings*, or court of *hustings* [of London], was formerly a court of common pleas, of probate, of appeal against the decisions of the sheriffs, a court of record for the formal conveyance of property, etc.; but it is now convoked only for the purpose of considering and registering gifts made to the City. *Oxf. E. D.*

2. [*pl.*, usually syntactically *sing.*] In London, the upper end or the platform of the Guildhall, where the mayor and other officials held this court. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. [*pl.*, usually syntactically *sing.*] The platform from which candidates for Parliament were formerly nominated, and from which they addressed the electors; also, the proceedings at an election; now, any place where political campaign speeches are made.

When the rotten *hustings* shake
In another month to his brazen lies. *Tennyson.*

4. [*pl.*, syntactically *sing.*] Any of various local courts of Virginia; — usually called *hustings court.*

hus'tle (hŭs''l), *v. t.*; HUS'TLED (-'ld); HUS'TLING (-lĭng). [D. *hutselen* to shake, fr. *hutsen* to shake.] **1.** To shake together in confusion; to push, jostle, or crowd rudely; to push, thrust, or force roughly (into or out of a place, line of action, or the like); as, to *hustle* a person out of a room; the pickpockets' trick of *hustling* their victim in a crowd. **2.** To make to move quickly or progress rapidly; as, he *hustled* the work on the building. *Colloq.*

hus'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To push or crowd; to force one's way roughly; to move hastily and with confusion.
2. To move or act with haste; to act with resolute energy; to work rapidly and indefatigably. *Colloq.*

hus'tle, *n.* The act of one who hustles; specif.: **a** A shaking together. **b** A pushing or shoving. **c** Energetic activity; push. *Colloq.*

hus'tler (hŭs'lẽr), *n.* One who hustles; specif., *Colloq.*, one who works with indefatigable energy and rapidity.

hut (hŭt), *n.* [F. *hutte*, fr. G. *hütte*, OHG. *hutta*, perh. akin to E. *hide* to conceal: cf. D. *hut*, fr. G.] **1.** A rude small house, hovel, or cabin; a slightly built dwelling, esp. such as those of many savage peoples.

Death comes on with equal footsteps
To the hall and *hut*. *Bp. Coxe.*

2. A house for shearers or other laborers on a station; as, the men's *hut*; the shearers' *hut*. This is sometimes a large permanent structure of wood, brick, or stone. *Australasia.*
3. The rear end or body of a breech pin of a musket.

hut, *v. t. & i.*; HUT'TED; HUT'TING. To place in a hut or huts; to live in a hut or huts; to furnish with huts; as, to *hut* troops in winter quarters.

The troops *hutted* among the heights of Morristown. *Irving.*

hutch (hŭch), *n.* [ME. *hucche, huche*, F. *huche*, LL. *hutica.*] **1.** A chest, box, coffer, bin, coop, or the like; as, a grain *hutch*; a rabbit *hutch*.
2. A mean shelter for a man; a hut; a hovel; a shanty.
3. *Milling.* The case of a flour bolt.
4. *Mining.* **a** A car on low wheels, in which coal is drawn and hoisted out of the pit. **b** A jig for washing ore.
5. An old and varying English measure, as (for coal) two Winchester bushels (70.5 liters).

hutch, *v. t.*; HUTCHED (hŭcht); HUTCH'ING. **1.** To lay up in a chest; to put away; to hoard.
2. *Mining.* To wash (ore) in a box or jig.

Hutch'ins's goose (hŭch'ĭn-zĭz). A smaller variety (*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*) of the Canada goose, which breeds in Arctic America and migrates south through the United States, but is rare east of the Mississippi Valley.

Hutch'in-so'ni-an (hŭch'ĭn-sō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A follower of John Hutchinson (1674–1737) of Yorkshire, England, who taught that the Hebrew Scriptures contained a complete system of natural science and of theology. **b** A follower of Anne Marbury Hutchinson, a religious teacher in Boston, Mass., who was banished in 1637, on the charge of teaching antinomianism. — **Hutch'in-so'ni-an**, *a.* — **Hutch'in-so'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

hu-ti'a (hōō-tē'ȧ), *n.* Also *jutia.* [Sp. *hutía*, perh. fr. a native name.] Any of several hystricomorphic rodents constituting the genus *Capromys*. They are confined to certain of the West Indies. The **hutia conga** (*C. pilorides*) and the **hutia carabali** (*C. prehensilis*) are Cuban species. The former becomes nearly two feet long. The latter is arboreal and esteemed as food. *C. brachyurus* of Jamaica, locally called *cony*, has become very rare.

Hut-to'ni-an (hŭ-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Geol.* Pert. to what is now called the *Plutonic* theory, first advanced by Dr. James Hutton. — *n.* A Plutonist. — **Hut-to'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

hut'ton-ing (hŭt''n-ĭng), *n.* [After two English bonesetters, Richard and Robert *Hutton*, who made it a part of their method.] *Med.* Forcible manipulation of a dislocated, stiff, or painful joint.

Etruscan Hut Urn.

hut urn. *Archæol.* A hut-shaped vessel or urn found in prehistoric remains in southern Italy.

Huy-ge'ni-an, Huy-ghe'ni-an (hī-gē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or invented by, Christian Huygens, a Dutch astronomer and physicist (1629–95). — *n.* A Huygenian telescope or eyepiece.

Huygenian, *or* **Huyghenian, eyepiece.** = NEGATIVE EYEPIECE.

Huy'gens's, *or* **Huy'ghens's, wave surface** (hī'gĕnzĭz). *Physics.* A surface constituting a wave front the position of which is determined according to **Huygens's principle**, that is, by assuming every point of some previous front of the same wave to have been the center from which independent spherical waves emanated, and by finding the envelope of this system of hypothetical secondary waves.

huzz (hŭz), *n. & v. i.* [Imitative.] Buzz; murmur; hum.

huz-za' (hŭ-zä'; hōō-zä'), *interj.* [Cf. G. *hussa, husa*, interj., hurrah, huzza. Cf. HURRAH.] A word used as a shout of joy, exultation, approbation, or encouragement.

huz-za', *n.* **1.** A shout of *huzza*; a cheer; a hurrah.

They made a great *huzza* or shout. *Evelyn.*

2. A noisily gay person; a roysterer. *Obs.*

huz-za', *v. i. & t.*; HUZ-ZAED' (-zäd'); HUZ-ZA'ING. To shout huzza; to applaud with huzzas; to cheer.

He was *huzzaed* into court. *Addison.*

hy'a-cinth (hī'ȧ-sĭnth), *n.* [L. *hyacinthus* a kind of flower (see def. 5); also a kind of gem, perh. the sapphire; as a proper name, *Hyacinthus*, a beautiful Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, fr. Gr. ὑάκινθος, Ὑάκινθος: cf. F. *hyacinthe*. Cf. JACINTH.] **1.** A precious stone of the ancients, of a blue color, perhaps the sapphire.
2. *Min.* **a** A transparent red or brownish variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem. **b** Less properly, essonite of a similar color, also used as a gem. See 1st GARNET, 1.
3. A blue fabric or color. *Obs.*
4. *Her.* The color tenné, in the fanciful method of blazoning by precious stones.
5. *Bot.* **a** A plant fabled in classic myth to have sprung from the blood of the youth Hyacinthus, by some supposed to be the Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*), by others taken for the iris, larkspur, or gladiolus; — used only as transliterating or representing the Greek or Latin word. **b** In common usage, a well-known liliaceous plant of the genus *Hyacinthus*, cultivated for its spikes of bell-shaped white, pink, yellow, or purple flowers; also, the bulb or flower of the plant. See HYACINTHUS. **c** With qualifying or descriptive adjective, any of numerous other plants of the same family having spicate or racemose flowers; as, Californian *hyacinth*, grape *hyacinth*, etc.
6. A purple gallinule; — a book name.

hyacinth of Peru. = PERUVIAN HYACINTH.

hyacinth bean. A twining fabaceous vine (*Dolichos lablab*) often cultivated for its dark purple racemose flowers and flat, beanlike pods. In the tropics its seeds are eaten.

Hy'a-cin'thi-a (hī'ȧ-sĭn'thĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. τὰ Ὑακίνθια.] *Gr. Relig.* A midsummer three days' festival in honor of Hyacinthus and Apollo. It was one of the most important festivals of the Peloponnesus, its chief center being Amyclæ (Hyacinthus being the son of the Spartan king Amyclas). The festival began with mourning for the death of Hyacinthus and ended with rejoicings for his rebirth. Cf. ADONIS.

hy'a-cin'thine (-sĭn'thĭn), *a.* [L. *hyacinthinus*, Gr. ὑακίνθινος.] **1.** Of, or decked with, the hyacinth; resembling the hyacinth, as in color. "*Hyacinthine* flowers." *Cowper.*
2. Like Hyacinthus, the beautiful youth of mythology.

The *hyacinthine* boy, for whom
Morn well might break and April bloom. *Emerson.*

hyacinth squill. An ornamental bulbous liliaceous plant (*Scilla hyacinthoides*) cultivated for its long racemes of lilac-purple flowers.

Hy'a-cin'thus (hī'ȧ-sĭn'thŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑάκινθος.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by Apollo and killed by the latter through an unlucky throw of the discus (or, according to another version, by Zephyrus out of jealousy). From his blood Apollo caused the hyacinth (see HYACINTH, 5 **a**) to spring up, with the exclamation of woe, Ai, marked on its petals. Like Adonis, he doubtless personifies vegetation, scorched and killed by the summer sun.
2. *Bot.* A large genus of bulbous and scapose liliaceous herbs, the hyacinths, distinguished by the campanulate corolla with a prominent tube and short limb. They are natives of the Old World. *H. orientalis*, the common hyacinth, is everywhere cultivated, while *H. albulus*, the Roman hyacinth, is almost equally popular. See HYACINTH.

Hy'a-des (hī'ȧ-dēz) } *n. pl.* [L. *Hyades*, Gr. Ὑάδες.] **1.** *Gr.*
Hy'ads (hī'ădz) } *Myth.* Nymphs, daughters (according to the usual tradition) of Atlas and nurses of Dionysus, placed by Zeus in the heavens. See def. 2.
2. *Astron.* A cluster of stars in the head of the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to indicate the coming of rainy weather when they rose with the sun. Aldebaran is usually included in the group, although it is not physically related to the other members. See STAR.

Thro' scudding drifts the rainy *Hyades*
Vext the dim sea. *Tennyson.*

hy-æ'na (hī-ē'nȧ), *n.* **a** Var. of HYENA. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the hyena family.

Hy'æ-nan'che (hī'ē-năŋ'kē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὕαινα (see HYENA) + ἄγχειν to strangle.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African euphorbiaceous trees with coriaceous whorled leaves, cymose staminate flowers, and solitary pistillate flowers. *H. capensis* is the hyena poison.

Hy'æ-narc'tos (-närk'tŏs), *n.* [NL.; *hyena* + Gr. ἄρκτος bear.] *Paleon.* An extinct Old World genus of Miocene and Pliocene bears comprising species of large size.

Hy-æn'i-dæ (hī-ĕn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the hyenas (with related extinct forms) and sometimes also the aard-wolf. See HYENA.

Hy-æn'o-don (hī-ĕn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *hyena* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of Eocene and Miocene creodont mammals known from Europe and America. The best-known species, *H. cruentus* of the White River formation, was the size of a leopard, and had a long head with a large sagittal crest. — **hy-æn'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.* — **hy-æn'o-don'toid** (-dŏn'toid), *a.*

hy'a-les'cent (hī'ȧ-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*hyalo-* + *-escent.*] Becoming or appearing hyaline, or glassy; somewhat hyaline. — **hy'a-les'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

hy'a-line (hī'ȧ-lĭn), *a.* [L. *hyalinus*, Gr. ὑάλινος, fr. ὕαλος glass.] Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass; specif., transparent, like crystal; as, a *hyaline* membrane.

hyaline cartilage. *Anat.* See CARTILAGE. — **h. cell**, *Anat.*, a variety of leucocyte having the protoplasm free from granules, though not perfectly transparent, and the nucleus round or oval. — **h. degeneration**, *Med.*, a degeneration marked by a glassy appearance of the affected tissues.

hy'a-line, *n.* **1.** A poetic term for the sea or the atmosphere when smooth or clear, or for anything transparent. "The clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea." *Milton.*
2. [In this use also **hy'a-lin.**] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A nitrogenous substance closely related to chitin, forming the main constituent of the walls of hydatid cysts and yielding a sugar on decomposition. **b** Any of several similar substances yielding a carbohydrate as a cleavage product.

hy'a-lite (hī'ȧ-līt), *n.* [*hyalo-* + *-ite*: cf. F. *hyalite.*] *Min.* A colorless variety of opal, sometimes clear as glass, sometimes translucent or whitish. It occurs as globules or crusts lining cavities or cracks in rocks.

hy'a-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyalo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of the vitreous humor of the eye. **b** Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

hy'a-lo- (hī'ȧ-lō-). Combining form from Greek ὕαλος, *glass.*

hy-al'o-gen (hī-ăl'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*hyaline* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several insoluble substances related to mucoids, found in many animal structures, as hydatid cysts, sponges, etc., and yielding hyalins on hydrolysis.

hy'a-loid (hī'ȧ-loid), *a.* [Gr. ὑαλοειδής glassy; ὕαλος glass + εἶδος appearance: cf. F. *hyaloïde.*] *Anat.* Glassy; transparent; hyaline. — **hyaloid membrane**, a very delicate membrane inclosing the vitreous humor of the eye.

hy'a-loid, *n.* **a** *Anat.* The hyaloid membrane. **b** = HYALINE, *n.*, 1. *Rare.*

Hy'a-lo-ne'ma (hī'ȧ-lō-nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyalo-* + Gr. νῆμα a thread.] *Zoöl.* A genus of hexactinelline sponges, having a long stem composed of very long, slender, transparent, siliceous fibers twisted together like the strands of a cord. The stem of the Japanese species (*H. sieboldii*), called **glass-rope**, has long been in use as an ornament.

hy-al'o-phane (hī-ăl'ō-fān; hī'ȧ-lō-), *n.* [*hyalo-* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* A monoclinic feldspar $(K_2, Ba)Al_2(SiO_3)_4$, occurring in transparent crystals resembling adularia. See FELDSPAR.

hy'a-lo-pi-lit'ic (hī'ȧ-lō-pī-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*hyalo-* + Gr. πῖλος felt.] *Petrog.* Composed of, or characterized by, innumerable slender microlites embedded in glass; as, *hyalopilitic* structure, a structure frequently found in basic lavas.

hy'a-lo-plasm (hī'ȧ-lō-plăz'm), *n.* [*hyalo-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The clear, more fluid ground substance of protoplasm as distinguished from the reticulum, or from the granules or microsomes. — **hy'a-lo-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

hy'a-lo-sid'er-ite (hī'ȧ-lō-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*hyalo-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* A variety of chrysolite containing much iron.

Hy-blæ'an (hī-blē'ăn), *a.* Also **Hy-ble'an.** [L. *Hyblaeus.*] Of or pertaining to Hybla, an ancient town of Sicily, famous for its honey; hence, honeyed; mellifluous.

Hy'bo-dus (hī'bō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὕβος hump + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A large genus of extinct sharks of the family Heterodontidæ, known from the Trias to the Lower Cretaceous. The teeth have a large median and smaller lateral cusps. — **hyb'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

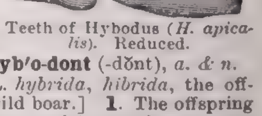

Teeth of Hybodus (*H. apicalis*). Reduced.

hy'brid (hī'brĭd; 277), *n.* [L. *hybrida, hibrida*, the offspring of a tame sow and a wild boar.] **1.** The offspring of the union of a male of one race, variety, species, or genus with the female of another; a crossbred animal or plant. Cf. MONGREL, HALF-BREED. As a general rule the more closely related the parent forms the more easily hybrids are produced, and the more likely they are to be capable of reproduction. Those between distinct species are distinguished by some as *true hybrids*, and were formerly considered to be infertile, as in the well-known case of the mule, but many such hybrids are now known to be fertile either among themselves or with the parent forms. Hybrids may show various combinations of the characters of the two parents, or exhibit new characters or reversion to ancestral ones. Sometimes they resemble one parent but contain in a latent condition characters of the other. (See MENDEL'S LAW, GALTON'S LAW.) By many plant and animal breeders *hybrid* is limited to a cross between different species, *crossbreed* being used for a cross between races or varieties of the same species. Artificial hybrids are obtained among plants by cross-pollinating the flowers of distinct species. See CROSS-POLLINATION.

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hus'tle-cap' (hŭs''l-kăp'), *n.* A game of chance and skill, like pitch and toss, in which at one stage the coins were shaken together. *Obs. or Hist.*

hus'tle-ment, *n.* [OF. (*h*)*ostillement.*] Furniture; household articles; odds and ends; — often in *pl.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

huswife. Var. of HOUSEWIFE. *Obs.*, exc. in sense 3 of *housewife.*

hus'wife-ly. † HOUSEWIFELY.

hus'wife-ry. † HOUSEWIFERY.

hutch, *a.* [Cf. HULCH.] Hunched; humped. *Obs.*

hutch'et, *n.* [OF. *huchet.*] *Her.* A hunter's horn; a bugle. *Obs.*

Hutch'in-son's teeth (hŭch'ĭn-sŭnz). [After Jonathan *Hutchinson*, Eng. surgeon.] *Med.* Defective teeth in children suffering from hereditary syphilis.

hut'hold' (hŭt'hōld'), *n.* The dwellers in a hut.

hut'hold'er, *n.* A dweller in a hut.

hutit, *a.* [See HOOT, *v.*] Loathed; execrable. *Obs. Scot.*

hut'keep'er, *n.* The man in charge of a station hut. — **hut'-keep'**, *v. i.* *Australasia.*

hut'ment (hŭt'mĕnt), *n.* Housing in huts; a camp of huts.

hutte. † HIT.

hutton weed. The wild teasel.

‖ **huur'der** (hür'dẽr), *n.* [D.] *Dutch Law.* A lessee.

‖ **huur gaat voor koop** (hür kät vōr kōp). [D.] Lease goes before (is preferred to) sale; — a maxim of Dutch law referring to the protection accorded to a lessee against purchasers.

huve. † HOVE, to hover; HIVE.

huwe. † HEUGH.

huxen, *n.* The hock. *Obs.*

hux'ing (hŭk'sĭng), *n.* A way of fishing for pike with lines attached to floating bladders.

Hux-le'ian (hŭks-lē'ăn; hŭks'-lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the biologist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825–95).

hux'ter. Obs. or Scot. var. of HUCKSTER.

huy. † HI, they.

huz. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of US.

Huz (hŭz). *Bib.*

hu-zoor' (hŭ-zōōr'), *n.* [Ar. *huzūr* the presence.] A respectful title of address used by natives. *India.*

Huz-va'resh, *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

huz'zab (hŭz'ăb), *n. or v.* *Bib.*

huz'zard (hŭz'ȧrd), *n.* A yellow fly used in angling. [ZARD.

huz'zat. Dial. Eng. var. of IZ-

Hver'gel-mir (hwār'gĕl-mēr), *n.* [Icel.] See YGGDRASILL.

hw. † HOW, *adv.*

hw-. For words beginning *hw-*, see the forms in HU- or WH-; as, for *hwnt*, see HUNT; for *hwat*, see WHAT.

hwe. † HUE.

hwu. † HOW, *adv.*

Hy. *Abbr.* Henry.

hy. † HEO, HI, HIE, HIGH, I.

hy'a-cine. † HYACINTH.

hyacinth bacteriosis. A destructive bacterial disease of the hyacinth, caused by *Bacterium hyacinthi*, known as **Wakker's hyacinth germ.** It attacks both dry bulbs and growing plants.

hy'a-cin'thi-an (hī'ȧ-sĭn'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Hyacinthine. *Rare.*

hy-æn'ic, hy-æ'ni-form, hy-æ'-nine, etc. Vars. of HYENIC, etc.

‖ **hy'a-hy'a** (hī'ȧ-hī'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The cow tree of Guiana (*Tabernæmontana utilis*).

Hy'a-kin'thos. Var. of HYACINTHUS.

Hy-a'læ-a (hī-ā'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑάλεος glassy, fr. ὕαλος glass.] Syn. of CAVOLINIA.

hy'a-li-no'sis (hī'ȧ-lĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyalin* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Hyaline degeneration.

hy-al'o-graph (hī-ăl'ō-gráf; hī'-ȧ-lō-), *n.* [*hyalo-* + *-graph.*] Instrument for tracing designs on glass.

hy'a-log'ra-phy (hī'ȧ-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art of writing or engraving on glass. — **hy'a-log'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

hy'a-loid-i'tis (-loid-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = HYALITIS.

hy'a-lom'e-lan (-lŏm'ē-lăn), *n.* [See HYALO-; MELANO-.] *Petrog.* Tachylyte.

hy'a-lo-mu'coid, *n.* [*hyalo-* + *mucoid.*] *Chem.* A mucoid in the vitreous humor.

hy'a-lo-plas'ma (hī'ȧ-lō-plăz'-mȧ), *n.* [NL.] = HYALOPLASM.

hy'a-lop'ter-ous (-lŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*hyalo-* + *-pterous.*] *Zoöl.* Having transparent wings.

hy'a-lo-some' (hī'ȧ-lō-sōm'), *n.* [*hyalo-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* A clear, nucleoluslike body, which does not readily stain, in the nucleus of a cell.

hy'a-lo-sper'mous, *a.* [*hyalo-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having transparent seeds. *Rare.*

Hy'a-lo-spon'gi-a (hī'ȧ-lō-spŏn'jĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hyalo-* + Gr. σπόγγος a sponge.] *Zoöl.* The Hexactinellida.

hy'a-lo-te'kite (-tē'kīt), *n.* [*hyalo-* + Gr. τήκειν to melt. It fuses to a clear glass.] *Min.* A borosilicate of lead, barium, and calcium found in white or pearly gray crystalline masses.

hy-al'o-type (hī-ăl'ō-tīp; hī'ȧ-lō-), *n.* [*hyalo-* + *-type.*] A photographic picture copied from the negative on glass.

hy'a-qua (hī'ȧ-kwȧ). Var. of IOQUA.

hy'a-wa tree (hī'ȧ-wȧ). [Galibi *aru-au* incense wood.] A tropical American balsameaceous tree (*Protium guianense*), yielding an incense resin known as **hyawa gum.**

hy-ber'na-cle. hy'ber-nac'u-lum. hy'ber-nate. hy'ber-na'-tion. Vars. of HIBERNACLE, etc.

Hy'blan (hī'blăn), *a.* Hyblæan. *Rare.*

2. *Philol.* A word composed of elements from different languages.
3. Fig., anything of heterogeneous origin or composition.
hy′brid (hī′brĭd), *a.* **1.** Resulting from the union of two species or races; as, plants of *hybrid* nature.
2. Fig., derived from unlike sources; having diverse and, esp., incongruous elements in its composition.
hybrid clover, alsike. — **h. perpetual rose,** one of a race of roses of mixed parentage, descended prob. from the damask rose. They are vigorous and large-growing shrubs of hardy constitution, and, while blooming chiefly in June, often have a secondary period in the fall. General Jacqueminot is one of the best-known roses of this group.
hy′brid-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Hybridity.
2. Production of hybrids; crossbreeding; interbreeding.
hy-brid′i-ty (hī-brĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*hybrid* + *-ity*; cf. F. *hybridité.*] State or quality of being hybrid.
hy′brid-iz′a-ble (hī′brĭd-īz′á-b′l), *a.* Capable of producing a hybrid by union with another species or race.
hy′brid-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of hybridizing, or state of being hybridized.
hy′brid-ize (hī′brĭd-īz), *v. t. & i.*; HY′BRID-IZED (-īzd); HY′BRID-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To produce, or to cause to produce, hybrid offspring, as, *Bot.*, by cross-pollination; to interbreed; to cross. — **hy′brid-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*
hy′dan-to′ic (hī′dăn-tō′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $NH_2CONH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2H$ (called also *glycoluric acid*), obtained by boiling hydantoin with alkalies, and in other ways.
hy-dan′to-in (hī-dăn′tō-ĭn), *n.* [*hydrogen* + *allantoin.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_3H_4N_2O_2$, with a sweetish taste, obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on allantoin, and otherwise. It is a derivative of urea.
hy′da-thode (hī′dá-thōd), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water + ὁδός way.] *Bot.* Any epidermal structure serving as an organ for the excretion of water. Hydathodes may appear as ordinary water pores or in other forms, as hairs, glands.
hy′da-tid (hī′dá-tĭd; 277), *n.* [Gr. ὑδατίς, -ίδος, a watery vesicle, fr. ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water: cf. F. *hydatide.*] *Zoöl.* & *Med.* A membranous sac or bladder, filled with a pellucid fluid, found in various parts of the body of man and animals, consisting of encysted larval tapeworms, esp. of the echinococcus. (See ECHINOCOCCUS.) The term is extended to cysts containing watery fluid of other origin.
hy′da-tid of Mor-ga′gni (môr-gän′yē) [after G. B. *Morgagni*, Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, either of two rudimentary organs: **a** One of the small stalked or pedunculated bodies found between the testicle and the head of the epididymis in the male, and attached to the fimbriæ of the Fallopian tube or the broad ligament in the female. They are now supposed by some to be a remnant of the duct of the pronephros; by others, of the upper end of the Müllerian duct. **b** A small unstalked or sessile body in the same situation in the male only, considered a remnant of the Müllerian duct.
hy′da-to-gen′ic (-tō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water + *-genic.*] *Geol.* Formed through the agency of water; — said esp. of minerals deposited in veins from aqueous solution. Opposed to *pneumatogenic.*
Hyd-na′ce-æ (hĭd-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Hydnum* + *-aceæ.*] *Bot.* A large family of basidiomycetous fungi of the order Agaricales, distinguished as the prickly fungi, on account of their spines or teeth. — **hyd-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Hyd′no-ra′ce-æ (hĭd′nō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕδνον an edible fungus, prob. truffle; — in allusion to the parasitism of the plants.] *Bot.* A family of root parasites (order Aristolochiales), consisting of branched funguslike chiefly subterranean growths sending up large succulent solitary flowers to the surface. There are two genera. — **hyd′no-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Hyd′num (hĭd′nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕδνον. See HYDNORACEÆ.] *Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi typifying the family Hydnaceæ and having mainly a fleshy sporophore, the hymenium spread over soft thornlike or wartlike emergences which hang downward. The species grow in the ground or on dead wood; several, as *H. caputursi*, *H. coralloides*, etc., are edible. Also [*l. c.*], a fungus of this genus.
Hy′dra (hī′drá), *n.*; *gen.* HYDRÆ (-drē); *pl.* E. HYDRAS (-drȧz), L. HYDRÆ (-drē). [L. *hydra*, Gr. ὕδρα; akin to ὕδωρ water: cf. F. *hydre.* See OTTER the animal, WATER.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lerna, in the Peloponnesus, slain by Hercules. It had nine heads, any of which, when cut off, was immediately succeeded by two others, unless the wound was cauterized.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence: A multifarious evil, or an evil having many sources, not to be overcome by a single effort.
3. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Any of several small fresh-water hydrozoan polyps constituting the genus *Hydra*, usually found attached to submerged sticks, leaves, or other submerged objects. The body is a simple tube, having a mouth at one extremity, surrounded by a circle of tentacles with which it captures its prey. Young hydras develop from the sides of the older ones by budding, afterwards becoming detached, and also from eggs. Hydras are remarkable for their power of repairing injuries; for if the body be divided in pieces, each piece will grow into a complete animal. *Hydra viridis*, which contains chlorophyll chromatophores in its cells similar to those of plants, is a well-known species. Also [*cap.*], the genus constituted by these polyps.

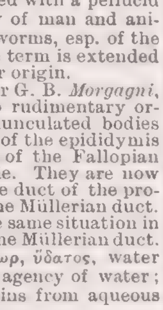

Hydra, 3 (*H. oligactis*). *m* Mouth; *t* Tentacles; *a b c* Three Buds in different stages of development.

4. *Astron.* A southern constellation of great length lying south of Cancer and Virgo. It is represented on old maps by the figure of a serpent.
5. [*l. c.*] A thermometer with a compound bulb which causes it to act quickly.
hy-drac′id (hī-drăs′ĭd), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *acid*: cf. F. *hydracide.*] *Chem.* An acid like hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, etc., which contains no oxygen; — opposed to *oxacid.* See ACID. The term was originally applied to these acids in the belief that in them hydrogen performed the office belonging in most acids to oxygen. Oxacids were at that time held to be binary oxygen compounds.
hy′dra-cryl′ic (hī′drá-krĭl′ĭk), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *acrylic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a sirupy acid, $CH_2(OH)CH_2CO_2H$, isomeric with ordinary lactic acid. On being heated it breaks down into acrylic acid and water.
Hy′drac-tin′i-a (hī′drăk-tĭn′ĭ-á), *n.* [NL. See HYDRA; ACTINIA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine hydroids having polyps of several kinds (nutritive, reproductive, and defensive) arising from a dense incrusting cœnosarc. *H. echinata* grows especially on shells occupied by hermit crabs. — **hy′drac-tin′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

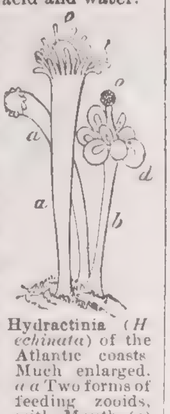

Hydractinia (*H. echinata*) of the Atlantic coasts. Much enlarged. *a a* Two forms of feeding zooids, with Mouth (*o*) and Tentacles (*t*); *b* Blastostyle, bearing the Medusa Buds, or Gonophores (*d*)

hy-dræ′mi-a, hy-dre′mi-a (hī-drē′mĭ-á), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* An abnormally watery state of the blood; anæmia. — **hy-dræ′mic, hy-dre′mic** (-drē′mĭk; -drĕm′ĭk), *a.*
hy′dra-gogue (hī′drá-gŏg), *a.* [L. *hydragogus* conveying off water, Gr. ὑδραγωγός; ὕδωρ water + ἄγειν to lead: cf. F. *hydragogue.*] *Med.* Causing a discharge of water; expelling serum effused into any part of the body, as in dropsy. — *n.* A hydragogue medicine, usually a cathartic or diuretic.
hy-dram′ide (hī-drăm′īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [2d *hydro-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of crystalline bodies produced by action of ammonia on certain aldehydes, of the general formula N_2R_3.
hy-dram′ine (hī-drăm′ĭn; hī′drá-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*hydroxyl* + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of bases produced as thick viscous liquids by the action of ammonia on ethylene oxide and by other methods. They have the properties both of alcohols and amines.
hy-dram′ni-on (hī-drăm′nĭ-ŏn), **hy-dram′ni-os** (-ŏs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *amnion*, *amnios.*] *Med.* Dropsy of the amnion; excessive accumulation of the amniotic fluid.
Hy-dran′ge-a (hī-drăn′jē-á), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel, capsule.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed shrubs or small trees typifying the family Hydrangeaceæ, distinguished by the 8 to 10 stamens and by the neutral florets on the margin of the cluster.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of this genus, esp. *H. hortensis* or *H. paniculata*, commonly cultivated for their ample white or tinted flower clusters, in which all or most of the flowers are sterile, but have large petaloid sepals. *H. paniculata* is a common hardy fall-blooming shrub; *H. hortensis* is often forced in greenhouses for Easter.
Hy-dran′ge-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs or trees (order Rosales), having simple, opposite leaves and perfect flowers (or the outer sterile in *Hydrangea*), with epigynous stamens and 2 to 10 more or less united carpels. There are about 16 genera and 80 species, of wide distribution; many are ornamental shrubs in cultivation. — **hy-dran′ge-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
hy′drant (hī′drănt), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water. See HYDRA.] A discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of waterworks; a water plug.
hy′dranth (hī′drănth), *n.* [*hydra* + Gr. ἄνθος a flower.] *Zoöl.* One of the nutritive zooids of a hydroid colony. They have a mouth, digestive cavity, and tentacles.
hy′drar-gy-ri′a-sis (hī′drär-jĭ-rī′á-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hydrargyrum* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* Chronic mercurial poisoning; mercurialism.
hy′drar-gyr′ic (-jĭr′ĭk), *a.* [See HYDRARGYRUM.] Pert. to, or containing, mercury; caused by mercury; mercuric.
hy-drar′gy-rol (hī-drär′jĭ-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*hydrargyrum* + 1st *-ol.*] *Pharm.* An organic salt of mercury, $(C_6H_4 \cdot OH \cdot SO_3)_2Hg$, occurring as reddish brown scales with an odor like gingerbread. It is an active antiseptic and not so poisonous as corrosive sublimate.
hy-drar′gy-rum (hī-drär′jĭ-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hydrargyrus*, Gr. ὑδράργυρος; ὕδωρ water + ἄργυρος silver.] *Chem.* Mercury.
hy′drar-thro′sis (hī′drär-thrō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *arthrosis.*] *Med.* A watery effusion in a joint cavity.
hy-dras′tine (hī-drăs′tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* A bitter, crystalline, nonpoisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}O_6N$, found in the rootstock of the goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*). It is used as a tonic and febrifuge.
hy-dras′tin-ine (-tĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{13}O_3N$, obtained by oxidation of hydrastine. It is used in place of ergot in dysmenorrhea, etc.
Hy-dras′tis (hī-drăs′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕδωρ water.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbs, containing one species of the eastern United States, and another of Japan. They have palmately lobed leaves and small greenish apetalous flowers. The root yields an orange-yellow dye and is also used in medicine.
Hy′dra-taint′ed, *a.* Dipped in the gall of the fabulous Hydra; poisonous; deadly.
hy′drate (hī′drāt), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water: cf. F. *hydrate.*] *Chem.* **a** A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance and represented as actually containing water. **b** Less properly, a hydroxide; as, calcium *hydrate.*

As examples of *hydrates* we have salts with their water of crystallization, chlorine *hydrate*, Cl_2+8H_2O; hydrochloric acid *hydrate*, $HCl+2H_2O$, etc. While some of the compounds which are commonly regarded as *hydrates* should probably be classed with the hydroxides, there seem to be two classes, and it is therefore desirable to have two names. *I. Remsen.*

☞ The word *hydrate* is often combined with the prefixes *mono-*, *di-*, etc., to indicate the number of molecules of water in the compound; as, the compound $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ is a *decahydrate.*

hy′drate, *v. t. & i.*; HY′DRAT-ED (-drāt-ĕd); HY′DRAT-ING (-drāt-ĭng). *Chem.* To cause to become, or to become, a hydrate; in general, to combine with water or the elements of water. — **hy-dra′tion** (hī-drā′shŭn), *n.*
hy′dra-trop′ic (hī′drá-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *atropic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_6H_5CH(CH_3)CO_2H$, got as a colorless oil by reduction of atropic acid.
hy-drau′lic (hī-drô′lĭk), *a.* [L. *hydraulicus*, fr. Gr. ὑδραυλικός, fr. ὕδραυλις, ὕδραυλος, a water organ; ὕδωρ water + αὐλός flute, pipe: cf. F. *hydraulique.* See HYDRA.] **1.** Of or pert. to hydraulics or fluids in motion; conveying, or acting by, water; operated, moved, or effected by means of water; as, a *hydraulic* clock or crane; *hydraulic* mining.
2. Specif.: Designating a machine or device operating by the resistance offered by a quantity of water which is forced through a comparatively small orifice; as, a *hydraulic* buffer, brake, etc. Cf. CATARACT, *n.*, 7.
3. Hardening or setting under water; as, *hydraulic* cement; *hydraulic* lime. See PORTLAND CEMENT.
hydraulic cartridge, a device, used esp. in mining to split coal, rock, etc., having 8 to 12 small hydraulic rams in the sides of a steel cylinder. — **h. dock,** a dock in which a vessel is raised clear of the water by hydraulic presses. — **h. dredge,** a dredge in which the material to be excavated is mixed with water and pumped through a pipe line to the place of deposit. — **h. elevator,** an elevator operated by the weight or pressure of water; specif., an apparatus used in dredging and hydraulic mining, which raises mud, gravel, etc., by means of a jet of water under heavy pressure inducing a strong upward current through a pipe. — **h. engine,** an engine, resembling a steam engine working nonexpansively, actuated by water under pressure. — **h. forging,** *Mech.*, forging by squeezing in a kind of hydraulic press, the metal being heated to a welding temperature. — **h. governor,** *Mach.*, a governor acting on the principle of the hydraulic brake. — **h. gradient,** *Hydraulics*, a line showing the fall in pressure of water or other liquid in passing through a pipe discharging at one end. — **h. impulse ram.** = HYDRAULIC RAM **a.** — **h. jack,** *Mach.*, a jack for lifting, pressing, etc., designed on the principle of the hydrostatic press. — **h. joint,** a joint, as of two tubes, sealed with water or a watery liquid, so as to be gastight. — **h. lime,** lime made by carefully burning limestone containing about ten per cent or more of clay. When treated with water it slakes slowly, but afterward hardens on account of the formation of hydrated silicates. It is used in mortars and cements. — **h. limestone,** a limestone which contains some silica and alumina, and which yields a quicklime that will set, or form a firm, strong mass, under water, as in hydraulic cements. — **h. main,** *Gas Manuf.*, a horizontal pipe or covered trough, about half filled with water, into which the gas direct from the retorts is passed through the dip pipes to remove easily soluble or condensable impurities. — **h. mean depth** (of a pipe, channel, etc.), *Hydraulics*, a length which is the quotient of the sectional area of the current divided by the length of the wetted perimeter. — **h. mining,** mining with water jets; hydraulicking. — **h. motor,** a hydraulic engine. — **h. organ,** an ancient form of organ having sets of large pipes in which the air pressure was supplied and regulated by some system of water pressure. — **h. pile,** *Civil Engin.*, a longitudinally hollow pile through which a jet of water is forced to excavate a hole for it. — **h. press.** = HYDROSTATIC PRESS. — **h. ram.** **a** A machine for raising water by means of the energy of the moving water of which a portion is to be raised. When the rush of water through the main pipe *d* shuts the valve at *a*, the momentum of the current thus suddenly checked forces part of it into the air chamber *b*, and up the pipe *c*, its return being prevented by a valve at the entrance to the air chamber, while the dropping of the valve *a* by its own weight allows another rush through the main pipe, and so on alternately. **b** A ram operated by water pressure; esp., the ram in a hydro-

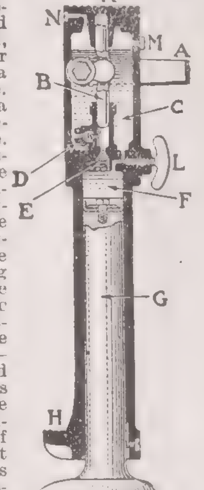

Hydraulic Jack. *A* Lever (shown broken off short); *B* Plunger; *C* Water Cistern; *D* & *E* Valves When *B* rises, *D* admits water from *C* to Plunger Cylinder, *E* meanwhile being shut. When *B* descends, *D* shuts, while *E* opens to allow water to pass into Chamber *F*, so forcing up the part of the Jack shaded black in the section, with its attachments. *G* Stationary Ram; *H* Lifting Foot; *K* Pushing Head; *L* Screw to open valve permitting return of water from *F* to *C* in lowering. *M* Charging Screw; *N* Air Screw.

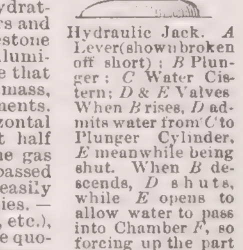

Hydraulic Ram.

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hy′brid-al, *a.* Hybrid. *Rare.*
hy′bri-da′tion (hī′brĭ-dā′shŭn), *n.* Hybridization. *Rare.*
hy′brid-ist, *n.* = HYBRIDIZER.
hy′brid-ous (hī′brĭ-dŭs), *a.* Hybrid.
hyd. *Abbr.* Hydraulics; hydrostatics.
hy-da′gi-um (hī-dā′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See 1st HIDE.] See DANEGELD.
hy-dan′to-ate (hī-dăn′tō-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hydantoic acid.
Hy-das′pes (hī-dăs′pēz). *Bib.*
hydatid disease. = ECHINOCOCCOSIS.
hy′da-tid′i-form (hī′dá-tĭd′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Hydatiform.
hy′da-tid′i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to hydatids.
hy-dat′i-form (hī-dăt′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a hydatid.
hy′da-tig′e-nous (hī′dá-tĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*hydatid* + *-genous.*] Producing hydatids.
Hy-dat′i-na (hī-dăt′ĭ-ná), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water + *-ina.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of stout-bodied illoricate rotifers of the order Ploïma.
hy′da-toid (hī′dá-toid), *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Resembling water; aqueous. — *n.* The aqueous humor of the eye. *Obs.* & *R.*
hy′da-to-pneu-mat′ic (hī′dá-tō-nū-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water + *pneumatic.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to, or formed by, the combined action of water and gas or vapor.
hy′da-to-pneu′ma-to-lith′ic (-má-tō-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water + *pneumato-* + *lithic.*] *Geol.* Designating certain ore deposits formed by the joint agency of water and vapor.
hy′da-tos′co-py (hī′dá-tŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* = HYDROMANCY.
hyde. Var. of HIDE, a measure.
Hyde, Mr. (hīd). See JEKYLL, DOCTOR.
hyd′noid (hĭd′noid), *a.* [*Hydnum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or pert. to, the genus *Hydnum.*
Hyd-no′ra (hĭd-nō′rá), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of African root parasites, type of the Hydnoraceæ.
hydr-. See HYDRO-.
hy-drac′e-tin (hī-drăs′ē-tĭn), *n.* [*hydrazine* + *acetin.*] See ACETYL PHENYL HYDRAZINE.
hy-drach′nid (hī-drăk′nĭd), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *arachnid.*] *Zoöl.* An aquatic mite of *Hydrachna* or other allied genus. Some of the species, while young, are parasitic on fresh-water mussels.
hy′dra-cor′al (hī′drá-kŏr′ăl), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any coral produced by a hydroid; one of the Hydrocorallina.
hy′dra-cryl′ate (hī′drá-krĭl′āt), *n.* A salt of hydracrylic acid.
hy-drad′e-ni′tis. Var. of HIDRADENITIS.
Hy′dra-deph′a-ga (hī′drá-dĕf′á-gá), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDRA; ADEPHAGA.] *Zoöl.* A division of the Adephaga containing the aquatic families (as the Dytiscidæ); — opposed to *Geadephaga.* — **hy′dra-deph′a-gan** (-găn), *a.* & *n.* — **hy′dra-deph′a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*
hydræleum, *n.* Erron. for HYDRELÆON.
hy′dra-go′gy (hī′drá-gō′jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑδραγωγία conveyance of water.] Artificial conveyance of water, as by channels. *Obs.* — **hy′dra-go′gal** (-gō′găl), *a.*
Hy-dra′les (hī-drā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὕδωρ water + *-ales.*] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the pondweeds, etc. — **hy′dral** (hī′drăl), *a.*
hy-dran′ge-ad (hī-drăn′jē-ăd), *n.* [*Hydrangea* + 2d *-ad.*] A plant of the family Hydrangeaceæ. *Rare.*
hy-dran′gin (-jĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside in the root of *Hydrangea arborescens.*
hy′dra-pult (hī′drá-pŭlt). Var. of HYDROPULT.
hy-drar′gil-lite (hī-drär′jĭ-līt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *argillite.*] *Min.* **a** = GIBBSITE. **b** = WAVELLITE.
hy-drar′go-chlo′ride (-gō-klō′rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** [*hydrargyrum* + *chloride.*] A compound of the bichloride of mercury with another chloride. *Obs.*
hy-drar′gy-ral (-jĭ-răl), **hy-drar′gy-rate** (-rāt), *a.* Of or pert. to mercury. *Obs.* or *R.*
hy′drar-gyre, *n.* [F. See HYDRARGYRUM.] Mercury. *Obs.*
hy′drar-gyr′i-a (hī′drär-jĭr′ĭ-á), **hy-drar′gy-rism** (hī-drär′jĭ-rĭz′m), **hy-drar′gy-ro′sis** (-rō′sĭs), *n.* Hydrargyriasis.
hy-drar′thrus (-thrŭs), *n.* Hydrarthrosis.
hy′draul. *Abbr.* Hydraulics.

I J K L M

static press. — **hydraulic tourniquet.** = BARKER'S MILL. — **h. valve. a** *Mach.* A valve for regulating the distribution of water in the cylinders of hydraulic elevators, cranes, etc. **b** A device consisting of a cup inverted over the open end of a pipe and dipping into water so as to prevent the passage of air or gas; esp., such a device for opening or closing communication between two mains in a gas works.

hy-drau′lic (hī-drô′lĭk), *v. t.*; -LICKED (-lĭkt); -LICK-ING. *Mining.* To subject to the action of a powerful stream or jets of water; to excavate by such means, as in mining (cf. MONITOR, 9); to sluice.

hy-drau′li-cal (-lĭ-kăl), *a.* Hydraulic.

hy′drau-li′cian (hī′drô-lĭsh′ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydraulicien.*] One skilled in hydraulics, esp. as applied in engineering.

hy′drau-lic′i-ty (-lĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydraulicité.*] The property which hydraulic cements or their ingredients have of hardening under water.

hy-drau′li-co- (hī-drô′lĭ-kō-). Combining form from Greek ὑδραυλικός, *hydraulic*; as, *hydraulico*-pneumatical. *Rare.*

hy-drau′lics (-lĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydraulique.*] That branch of science, or of engineering, which treats of water or other fluid in motion, its action in rivers and canals, the works and machinery for conducting or raising it, its use in driving machinery, etc. *Hydraulics* is variously classed as including *hydrodynamics*, as the practical application of that science, or as a subdivision of it. Some writers divide *hydromechanics* into the three branches: hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and hydraulics.

hy-drau′lo- (-lō-). Combining form from Greek ὕδραυλος, *hydraulic*; as, *Obs.*. *hydraulo*-pneumatic. *Rare.*

hy′dra-zide (hī′drá-zīd; -zĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-zid.** [*hydrazine* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* **a** A compound resulting from the replacement by an acid radical of an atom of hydrogen in a hydrazine, esp. phenyl hydrazine. Cf. AMIDE. **b** A hydrazone (inaccurate usage).

hy′dra-zine (-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [2d *hydro-* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of nitrogenous bases, resembling the amines and produced by reduction of certain nitroso and diazo compounds; as, methyl *hydrazine*, etc. They are derivatives of hydrazine proper, $H_2N{\cdot}NH_2$, a stable, colorless gas, with a peculiar, irritating odor.

hy-draz′o- (hī-drăz′ō-). [2d *hydro-* + *azo-.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of the group* -HNNH- *united to two hydrocarbon radicals*; as, *hydrazo*benzene, $C_6H_5HNNHC_6H_5$. The *hydrazo* compounds are symmetrical derivatives of the gas hydrazine. They are colorless, but some of them yield dyestuffs by further reactions.

hy′dra-zo′ate (hī′drá-zō′āt), *n.* A salt of hydrazoic acid.

hy-draz′o-ben′zene (hī-drăz′ō-bĕn′zēn; -bĕn-zēn′), *n.* [*hydrazo-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* A crystalline compound obtained by reduction of nitrobenzene, and yielding benzidine. See HYDRAZO-. See also DIPHENYL REARRANGEMENT.

hy′dra-zo′ic (hī′drá-zō′ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *azo-* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid composed of hydrogen and nitrogen, HN_3, in some respects resembling hydrochloric acid. **Hydrazoic acid** is obtained in aqueous solution by the action of nitrous acid on hydrazine or one of its derivatives, by heating sodium amide with nitrous oxide, and by other methods. In anhydrous form it is a colorless, mobile, volatile, poisonous liquid of unbearable odor. It and its salts (called *hydrazoates* or *azides*), esp. those of silver and mercury, are extremely explosive. It is called also **azoimide, triazoic acid,** and **hydronitric acid.**

hy′dra-zone (hī′drá-zōn), *n.* [*hydrazine* + ket*one.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound formed by the action of a hydrazine, esp. phenyl hydrazine, on a compound containing the carbonyl group, CO, such as aldehydes and ketones; as, acetone *hydrazone*, $(CH_3)_2C{:}NNHC_6H_5$. A compound in which the oxygen of *two* carbonyl groups has been thus replaced is called a **dihydrazone**; if these groups were contiguous the product is called specif. an **osazone.** See OSAZONE.

hy′dren-ceph′a-lo-cele′ (hī′drĕn-sĕf′á-lō-sēl′), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *encephalocele.*] *Med.* Encephalocele, or hernia of the brain, with effusion of watery fluid.

hy′dri-a (hī′drĭ-á; hĭd′rĭ-á), *n.*; *pl.* HYDRIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. ὑδρία.] *Class. Archæol.* A water jar characterized by horizontal side handles and a vertical back handle. The earlier form has an angular and abrupt shoulder; a later form, the **kalpis**, has a rounded shoulder and a smaller back handle.

Hydria.

hy′dri-ad (hī′drĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. ὑδριάς, -άδος, of the water, ὕδωρ water.] *Myth.* Water nymph.

hy′dric (hī′drĭk), *a.* [From HYDROGEN.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing hydrogen; as, *hydric* oxide. The word *hydric* is sometimes used in the names of acids, regarded as salts of hydrogen; as in: *hydric* sulphate, sulphuric acid; *hydric* nitrate, nitric acid, etc.
hydric dioxide, hydrogen dioxide. — **h. oxide,** water.

Hy′drid (hī′drĭd), *n.* [*Hydra* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* A meteor belonging to a shower whose radiant is in the constellation Hydra.

hy′dride (hī′drīd; -drĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-drid.** [2d *hydro-* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* **a** Formerly, a hydroxide. **b** A compound of hydrogen with some element or radical.

hy′dri-od′ic (hī′drĭ-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *iodic*: cf. F. *hydriodique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HI, formed by the direct union of its elements, hydrogen and iodine, and in other ways. **Hydriodic acid** is a gas resembling hydrochloric acid, but is much less stable, and is a strong reducing agent. It is used in medicine, both in aqueous solution and in sirup, as an alterative, etc.

hy-dri′o-dide (hī-drī′ō-dīd; -dĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-did.** *Chem.* A compound of hydriodic acid with an element or radical; — distinguished from *iodide.*

hy′dro– (hī′drō-), **hydr–.** Combining form from Greek ὕδωρ, *water* (see HYDRA). In chemistry, *hydro-* has been proposed for designating acids, bases, and salts in the ordinary sense (water being the solvent); as, potassium hydroxide is a *hydro*-base. See AMMONO-.

hy′dro-, hydr-. Combining form for *hydrogen*, indicating the presence of hydrogen, as *hydro*chloric; or addition of, or replacement by, hydrogen, as *hydro*quinone.

hy-dro′a (hī-drō′á), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. ᾠόν egg.] *Med.* An itching vesicular affection of the skin.

hy′dro-ar′o-mat′ic (hī′drō-ăr′ō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *aromatic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating compounds derived from the aromatic compounds by adding hydrogen.

hy′dro-ba-rom′e-ter (-bá-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *barometer.*] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea water by its pressure.

hy′dro-bro′mic (-brō′mĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *bromic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HBr, formed by the direct union of its elements, hydrogen and bromine, and in other ways. **Hydrobromic acid** is a gas resembling hydrochloric acid (which see), but weaker and less stable.

hy′dro-bro′mide (-mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-mid.** *Chem.* A compound of hydrobromic acid with an element or radical; — distinguished from *bromide.*

hy′dro-car′bon (-kär′bŏn), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *carbon.*] *Chem.* A compound containing only hydrogen and carbon. The simplest hydrocarbons are gases at ordinary temperatures; with increase in molecular weight they change to the liquid, and finally to the solid, state. They are, as a class, neutral, insoluble in water, and combustible. With their derivatives they form the subject matter of organic chemistry. Methane, ethylene, acetylene, benzene, trimethylene and pinene are types of important classes. — **hy′dro-car′bo-na′ceous** (-kär′bō-nā′shŭs), *n.*

hy′dro-car′bon-ate (-kär′bŏn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A hydrocarbon, esp. carbureted hydrogen gas. *Obs.* **b** A hydrous carbonate, as malachite.

hy′dro-cele (hī′drō-sēl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑδροκήλη; ὕδωρ water + κήλη tumor.] *Med.* Dropsy of the testicle, or scrotum.

hy′dro-cel′lu-lose (-sĕl′ū-lōs), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *cellulose.*] *Chem.* A powdery product formed by treatment of cotton with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

hy′dro-ce-phal′ic (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or connected with, hydrocephalus.
hydrocephalic cry, *Med.*, a peculiar sharp cry occasionally emitted by children affected with hydrocephalus.

hy′dro-ceph′a-loid (-sĕf′á-loid), *a.* [*hydrocephalus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling hydrocephalus. — *n.* Hydrocephaloid affection. — **hydrocephaloid affection,** *Med.*, the condition that follows exhausting diarrhea in young children, characterized by symptoms resembling those of acute hydrocephalus or tubercular meningitis; — called also **hydrocephaloid disease, hydrocephaloid state.**

hy′dro-ceph′a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Having hydrocephalus.

hy′dro-ceph′a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑδροκέφαλον; ὕδωρ water + κεφαλή head.] *Med.* Dropsy of the brain, esp. the ventricles. It is most frequent in infancy, and often enlarges the head enormously. It is due usually to tubercular meningitis, and is marked by atrophy of the brain, mental weakness, and convulsions.

hy′dro-ce-ram′ic (-sē-răm′ĭk), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *ceramic.*] Composed of clay which remains porous after baking; — said of porous pottery vessels which are used for cooling liquids by evaporation of what exudes, as the goglet.

hy′dro-chlo′ric (-klō′rĭk; 201), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *chloric*: cf. F. *hydrochlorique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HCl, formed by the explosive union of its elements, hydrogen and chlorine, by the action of acids on chlorides, and in other ways. **Hydrochloric acid** is a colorless, incombustible, and very pungent gas that fumes strongly in moist air. One volume of water at 0° C. absorbs 500 volumes of the gas, and what is commonly called hydrochloric acid is an aqueous solution. The commercial acid is a strong solution colored yellow by impurities; it is usually made by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt. Hydrochloric acid dissociates readily in water, and hence is one of the most active of acids. It is an indispensable agent in commercial and general chemical work. Called also *muriatic acid.*

hy′dro-chlo′ride (hī′drō-klō′rīd; -rĭd; 184, 201,), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound of hydrochloric acid with an element or radical; — distinguished from a *chloride.*

hy′dro-cin-nam′ic (-sĭ-năm′ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *cinnamic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CO_2H$, derived from cinnamic acid by the addition of hydrogen.

hy′dro-clas′tic (-klăs′tĭk), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *clastic.*] *Geol.* Clastic through the agency of water; — said of fragmental rocks deposited by water.

Hy′dro-cleys (hī′drō-klīs), *n.* [NL., fr. (according to Wittstein) Gr. ὕδωρ water + κλείς key.] *Bot.* A genus of butomaceous aquatic herbs with broad leaves and solitary showy yellow flowers. It contains a few tropical American species. *H. nymphoides* is the water poppy.

hy′dro-cœle (-sēl), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-cœle.*] *Zoöl.* The water-vascular system of echinoderms, or the pouch or cavity in their embryos from which this system develops.

hy′dro-col′li-dine (-kŏl′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [2d *hydro-* + *collidine.*] *Chem.* A hydrogen addition product of collidine; specif., a ptomaine, $C_8H_{13}N$, found in putrid horseflesh and beef.

Hy′dro-cor′al-li′na (-kŏr′ă-lī′ná) } *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDRA; CORAL.] *Zoöl.*
Hy′dro-cor′al-li′næ (-kŏr′ă-lī′nē) }
An order of Hydrozoa which form corals, a massive skeleton of calcium carbonate being secreted from the cœnosarc. The millepores are the best-known examples. — **hy′dro-cor′al-line** (-līn; -lĭn), *a.* & *n.*

hy′dro-co′ri-dine (-kō′rĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184, 201), *n.* Also **-din.** [2d *hydro-* + *coridine.*] *Chem.* A hydrogen addition product of coridine; specif., a ptomaine derived from cultures of certain bacteria on peptone agar.

hy′dro-co-tar′nine (-kō-tär′nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [2d *hydro-* + *cotarnine.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}O_3N$, found in opium, and also formed by the reduction of cotarnine with nascent hydrogen.

Hy′dro-cot′y-le (-kŏt′ĭ-lē), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *cotyle.*] *Bot.* A large genus of low creeping apiaceous herbs, the marsh pennyworts, having crenate and more or less peltate leaves and small umbels of flowers, often on long peduncles. They grow in wet places.

hy′dro-cou-mar′ic (-kōō-măr′ĭk), *a.* Also **hy′dro-cu-mar′ic.** [2d *hydro-* + *coumaric.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three crystalline hydroxy acids, $C_6H_4(OH)CH_2CH_2CO_2H$, obtained by reduction of the corresponding coumaric acids and of certain allied compounds. The *o*-hydrocoumaric acid occurs in yellow melilot and hence is called also *melilotic acid.* The *p*-acid is formed in the putrefaction of tyrosine.

hy′dro-cy-an′ic (-sī-ăn′ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *cyanic*: cf. F. *hydrocyanique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, H·N:C, formed by combination of hydrogen and cyanogen, and in other ways. The acid is a colorless, mobile, volatile liquid, of a characteristic peach-blossom odor. It is one of the most deadly poisons. It is most readily made by action of acids on cyanides, as of sulphuric acid on "yellow prussiate of potash" (potassium ferrocyanide). It is soluble in water, but dissociates so slightly as scarcely to deserve the name of acid. Called also *prussic acid.*

hy′dro-cy′a-nide (-sī′á-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A compound of hydrocyanic acid with an element or radical; — distinguished from a *cyanide.*

hy′dro-cy′cle (hī′drō-sī′k′l), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *cycle.*] A cycle for use on water. — **hy′dro-cy′clist** (-klĭst), *n.*

Hy′dro-dic′ty-on (-dĭk′tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. δίκτυον net.] *Bot.* A genus of unicellular fresh-water algæ of the class Chlorophyceæ. They associate in colonies consisting of a vast number of cylindrical cells joined at their ends, forming a mesh out of which is built up an elongated saclike net, whence the name of **water net.**

hy′dro-dy-nam′ic } (-dī-năm′ĭk; -ĭ-kăl; -dĭ-năm′-), *a.*
hy′dro-dy-nam′i-cal } [1st *hydro-* + *dynamic, -ical.*]
Pertaining to, or derived from, the dynamical action of water or a liquid; of or pertaining to water power.

hy′dro-dy-nam′ics (-ĭks), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *dynamics*: cf. F. *hydrodynamique.*] That branch of the science of mechanics which relates to fluids, or, as usually limited, which treats of the laws of motion and action of liquids (or incompressible fluids), in theory, experiment, or practice; the principles of dynamics, as applied to water and other fluids. The word is sometimes used as a general term, including both *hydrostatics* and *hydraulics*, together with *pneumatics* and *acoustics.* See HYDRAULICS.

hy′dro-dy′na-mom′e-ter (-dī′ná-mŏm′ē-tẽr; -dĭn′á-), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *dynamometer.*] An instrument to measure the velocity of a liquid current by the force of its impact.

hy′dro-e-lec′tric (-ē-lĕk′trĭk), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *electric.*] Pert. to, or employed in, production of electricity by water power or the friction of water, steam, etc.
hydroelectric bath, *Med.*, a bath in which a current of electricity is applied to the patient through the medium of the water. — **h. machine,** *Physics*, an apparatus for gener-

hy-drau′lic, *n.* **a** Short for HYDRAULIC ENGINE, HYDRAULIC ORGAN, HYDRAULIC PRESS, etc. **b** Applied hydraulic force. *Oxf. E. D.*

hy-drau′li-cal-ly, *adv.* of HYDRAULIC, HYDRAULICAL.

hy-drau′lick-ing (hī-drô′lĭk-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of HYDRAULIC.

hy-drau′li-con (hī-drô′lĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὑδραυλικὸν ὄργανον.] *Music.* A hydraulic organ.

hy-drau′lic-riv′et, *v. t.* *Mech.* To rivet with a hydraulic riveting machine.

hy-drau′lis, *n.* [Gr. ὕδραυλις.] A hydraulic organ. *Obs.*

hy-drau′list (hī-drô′lĭst), *n.* [*hydraulic* + *-ist*; cf. F. *hydrauliste.*] A hydraulician.

hy′dre-læ′on, hy′dre-læ′um, *n.* [Gr. ὑδρέλαιον.] *Med.* A medicament of oil and water. *Obs.*

hy-dre′mi-a, hy-dre′mic. Vars. of HYDRÆMIA, HYDRÆMIC.

hy′dren-ceph′a-loid (hī′drĕn-sĕf′á-loid), *a.*, **hy′dren-ceph′a-lus** (-lŭs), *n.* = HYDROCEPHALOID, HYDROCEPHALUS.

hy′dret. † HYDRIDE.

hy-dri′a-sis (hī-drī′á-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* = HYDROTHERAPEUTICS.

hy-dri′a-try (hī-drī′á-trĭ; hī′-drĭ-ăt′rĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-iatry.*] Hydrotherapeutics. — **hy′dri-at′ric** (hī′drĭ-ăt′rĭk), *a.* — **hy′dri-at′rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

hy′dri-form (hī′drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See HYDRA; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a polyp of the genus *Hydra.*

hy-drin′dene (hī-drĭn′dēn), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *indene.*] *Chem.* A cyclic hydrocarbon oil, C_9H_{10}, obtained by reduction of indene.

hy-dri′o-date (hī-drī′ō-dāt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Iodide. **b** Hydriodide.

hy′dri-on (hī′drĭ-ŏn), *n.* *Chem.* Ionic hydrogen.

Hyd′ri-ote (hĭd′rĭ-ōt), *a.* Of or pert. to the Grecian island and town Hydra. *R.* See *Gaz.*

hy′dro-at-mos-pher′ic, *a.* Of or pert. to both water and air.

Hy′dro-bat′i-dæ (hī′drō-băt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: 1st *hydro-* + Gr. βάτης one that treads.] **a** The family in which, in recent American classifications, the majority of the water striders are placed. **b** Syn. of CINCLIDÆ.

hy′dro-ben′zo-in, *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *benzoin.*] A crystalline compound, $(C_6H_5CHOH)_2$, formed by action of sodium amalgam on benzoic aldehyde, and yielding benzoin on oxidation.

hy′dro-bil′i-ru′bin, *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *bilirubin.*] *Chem.* A reduction product of bilirubin, possibly identical with urobilin.

hy′dro-bo′ra-cite, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *boracite.*] *Min.* A white hydrous borate of calcium and magnesium, $CaMgB_6O_{11}{\cdot}6H_2O$, in fibrous and foliated masses.

Hy′dro-bran′chi-a (hī′drō-brăŋ′kĭ-á), **Hy′dro-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tá), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive artificial division of gastropods containing those that breathe by gills, as contrasted with the Pulmonifera. *Obs.* — **hy′dro-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

hy′dro-bro′mate (-brō′māt), *n.* **a** A bromide. **b** A hydrobromide.

hy′dro-car′bide (-kär′bīd; -bĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A hydrocarbon.

hydrocarbon gas. *Chem.* Any gas composed of hydrocarbons.

hy′dro-car-bon′ic, hy′dro-car′bon-ous, *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a hydrocarbon.

hy′dro-car′bo-sty′ril, *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *carbostyril.*] *Org. Chem.* A nitrogenous compound, C_9H_9ON, got from certain derivatives of cinnamic acid, and closely related to carbostyril.

hy′dro-car′bu-ret, *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *carburet.*] Carbureted hydrogen; also, a hydrocarbon. *Obs.*

hy′dro-car′di-a (hī′drō-kär′dĭ-á), *n.* [NL.: 1st *hydro-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Med.* = HYDROPERICARDIUM.

Hy′dro-car′y-a′ce-æ (-kăr′ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. κάρυον nut.] *Bot.* Syn. of TRAPACEÆ. — **hy′dro-car′y-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

hy′dro-cau′lus (-kô′lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CAULI (-lī). [NL; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. καυλός a stalk.] *Zoöl.* The stem of a hydroid, either simple or branched. — **hy′dro-cau′line** (-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*

hy′dro-ceph′a-lo-cele′ (-sĕf′á-lō-sēl′), *n.* Hydrencephalocele.

hy′dro-ceph′a-ly (hī′drō-sĕf′á-lĭ), *n.* Hydrocephalus.

hy′dro-ce′rus-site, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *cerussite.*] *Min.* A basic lead carbonate crystallizing in thin colorless hexagonal plates.

Hy′dro-char′i-da′ce-æ (hī′drō-kăr′ĭ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDROCHARIS.] *Bot.* Syn. of VALLISNERIACEÆ. — **hy′dro-char′i-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Hy-droch′a-ris (hī-drŏk′á-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑδροχαρής water-loving; ὕδωρ water + χαίρειν to rejoice.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World vallisneriaceous aquatic plants, the frogbits. See FROGBIT.

Hy′dro-char′i-ta′ce-æ (hī′drō-kăr′ĭ-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of VALLISNERIACEÆ. — **hy′dro-char′i-ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Hy′dro-chel′i-don (-kĕl′ĭ-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *chelidon.*] See BLACK TERN.

hy′dro-chi′none (-kī′nōn), *n.* *Chem.* Hydroquinone.

hy′dro-chlo′rate (-klō′rāt), *n.* **a** Chloride. **b** Hydrochloride.

hy′dro-chlor-au′ric, *a.* *Chem.* = CHLORAURIC.

hy′dro-chlor′pla-tin′ic (-klōr′-plá-tĭn′ĭk), **-plat′i-nous** (-plăt′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* = CHLOROPLATINIC, -PLATINOUS.

Hy′dro-chœ′rus (-kē′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. χοῖρος pig.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the capybara.

hy′dro-chol′e-cys′tis (-kŏl′ē-sĭs′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. χολή bile + κύστις bladder.] *Med.* Dropsical distention of the gall bladder.

hy′dro-cin′cho-nine (-sĭn′kō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* Cinchotine.

hy′dro-cir′so-cele, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *cirsocele.*] *Med.* Hydrocele and varicocele combined.

Hy′dro-cleis, *n.* Erron. for HYDROCLEYS.

hy′dro-co-bal′ti-cy-an′ic, *a.* = COBALTICYANIC.

hy′dro-co′ni-on (hī′drō-kō′nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. κονία dust.] An instrument for spraying liquids: an atomizer.

Hy′dro-co-ral′li-a (-kō-răl′ĭ-á), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Hydrocorallina.

Hy-droc′o-res (hī-drŏk′ō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. κόρις bug.] = CRYPTOCERATA. — **hy′dro-cor′i-san** (-săn), *a.* & *n.*

hy′dro-cy′a-nate (-sī′á-nāt), *n.* **a** Cyanide. *Obs.* **b** Hydrocyanide.

Hy-droc′y-on (hī-drŏs′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. κύων dog.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large African carnivorous fresh-water characinoid fishes.

hy′dro-cyst (hī′drō-sĭst), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-cyst.*] **1.** *Med.* A cyst containing a watery fluid. **2.** *Zoöl.* = DACTYLOZOOID. — **hy′dro-cys′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

hy′dro-cys-to′ma. Var. of HIDROCYSTOMA.

Hy′dro-dam′a-lis (hī′drō-dăm′á-lĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. δάμαλις heifer.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the rytina, or Steller's sea cow (which see). It constitutes a family, **Hy′dro-da-mal′i-dæ** (-dá-măl′ĭ-dē).

hy′dro-drome, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-drome.*] A boatlike vessel that skims over the surface of water by hydroplanes or without.

Hy′dro-drom′i-ca (-drŏm′ĭ-ká), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὑδρόδρομος running in water, swimming.] *Zoöl.* The Cryptocerata. — **hy′dro-drom′i-can** (-kăn), *a.*

hy′dro-e′co-nom′ics, *n.* The economics of water supply.

ating electricity by the escape of high-pressure steam from a series of jets connected with a strong boiler.

hy′dro-e-lec′tri-za′tion (hī′drô-ē-lĕk′trĭ-zā′shŭn), *n. Med.* The therapeutic use of water and electricity combined.

hy′dro-ex-tract′, *v. t.* To dry by the hydro-extractor.

hy′dro-ex-trac′tor, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *extractor.*] A centrifugal apparatus for removing water from yarn, etc.

hy′dro-flu-or′ic (-flōō-ŏr′ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *fluoric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, H_2F_2, a compound of hydrogen and fluorine. **Hydrofluoric acid** is a colorless, mobile, volatile liquid, very corrosive in its action, and having a strong, pungent, suffocating odor. It is produced by the action of sulphuric acid on fluorite, and is usually collected as a solution in water. It attacks all silicates, as glass or porcelain, forming silicon tetrafluoride, SiF_4, which passes off as a gas, and fluorides of the metals. It is chiefly used in etching glass, and is kept in vessels of platinum, lead, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, or paraffin.

hy′dro-gel (hī′drô-jĕl) } *n.* [1st *hydro-* + L. *gelare* to con-
hy′dro-gele (-jēl) } geal.] *Chem.* A jelly consisting of water and a colloidal substance, as silicic acid.

hy′dro-gen (hī′drô-jĕn), *n.* [F. *hydrogène.* So called because water is generated by its combustion. See 1st HYDRO-; -GEN.] *Chem.* A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, odorless, inflammable (burning with a hot, almost nonluminous flame), and lighter than any other known substance (sp. gr., compared with air, 0.0695). At. wt., 1.008. Symbol, *H.* Free hydrogen occurs only very sparingly on the earth, though it is abundant in the atmospheres of the sun and many stars. It is combined with oxygen in water, of which it constitutes 11.19 per cent. It is also a constituent of most organic compounds, of acids and bases, ammonia, etc. Its true nature was first recognized by Cavendish. Hydrogen is prepared by decomposing water with the electric current or with sodium, potassium, or the like, by the action of dilute acids on various metals, and by other methods. One liter of hydrogen gas weighs (at sea level, 45° lat., 0° C., and 760 mm.) 0.089873 gram. It can be condensed to a clear, colorless liquid boiling at about −252° C. (the lightest liquid known; sp. gr., 0.07), and to a colorless solid melting at about −259° C. (sp. gr., 0.076). One gram of hydrogen evolves, on burning, 33,950 calories; it is therefore a desirable ingredient of gases for burning. It is absorbed by certain metals, notably palladium. Chemically, hydrogen is the typical monad, or univalent element. Though not resembling the metals physically, it is electropositive and is the positive ion ($H+$) of all acids. It is also the typical reducing agent (see REDUCE, *v. t.*, 7). Gaseous hydrogen is used for filling balloons; and liquid hydrogen, for producing extremely low temperatures.

hydrogen chloride. *Chem.* Hydrochloric acid; — so called esp. when in a non-ionized state.

hydrogen dioxide. *Chem.* An unstable compound, H_2O_2, containing relatively twice as much oxygen as does water. It occurs in minute quantities in the air, and also in rain and snow. An aqueous solution of it is obtained by the action of dilute acids on barium dioxide. When rendered anhydrous by concentration, it is a colorless sirupy liquid, having a bitter metallic taste, and causing blisters on the skin. In the form of solutions of various strengths, hydrogen dioxide is largely used as an oxidizing and bleaching agent, owing to its ready decomposition into oxygen and water. In medicine it is used as an antiseptic.

hy′dro-ge′ni-um (-jē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See HYDROGEN.] *Chem.* Hydrogen; — so called by Graham and others in view of its supposed metallic nature. See HYDROGEN.

hy′dro-gen-ize (hī′drô-jĕn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To combine with hydrogen; to treat with, or expose to, hydrogen; to reduce; — contrasted with *oxidize.*

hy-drog′e-nous (hī-drŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

hydrogen oxide. *Chem.* Water, H_2O.

hydrogen selenide. *Chem.* A colorless, inflammable, irritating and poisonous gas, H_2Se, formed by the action of acids on selenides and otherwise. Its solution is weakly acid, hence it has been called also **hydroselenic acid**.

hydrogen silicide. *Chem.* A colorless gas, SiH_4, produced artificially from silicon, and analogous to methane. As ordinarily prepared, it is spontaneously inflammable.

hydrogen sulphide. A colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas, H_2S, having a disagreeable odor suggestive of bad eggs. It forms with water a solution of weak acid properties, one volume of water absorbing about three of the gas. It is found in many mineral waters. It is best produced by the action of acids on metallic sulphides, and is an important chemical reagent. Called also *sulphureted hydrogen.*

hydrogen telluride. *Chem.* A colorless, combustible, odorous gas resembling hydrogen sulphide, formed by the action of acids on tellurides and in other ways.

hy′dro-ge-ol′o-gy (hī′drô-jē-ŏl′ô-jĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *geology.*] The part of geology concerned with the functions of water in modifying the earth, esp. by erosion and deposition. *Rare.* — **hy′dro-ge′o-log′i-cal** (-jē′ô-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy-drog′no-sy (hī-drŏg′nô-sĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] The history and description of the waters of the earth.

hy′drog-ode (hī′drŏg-ōd), *n.* [*hydrogen* + 2d *-ode.*] *Elec.* The cathode, or negative pole. *Rare.*

hy′dro-graph′ic (hī′drô-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to hy-
hy′dro-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } drography. — **Hydrographic Office**, a bureau (in the United States attached to the Navy Department) charged with duties pertaining to charts, surveys, meteorology, and other branches of oceanology. — **hydrographic surveying**, surveying of coast lines, bays, harbors, and of the ocean bed.

hy-drog′ra-phy (hī-drŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *hydrographie.*] **1**. The art of describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, with their phenomena. **2**. That branch of surveying which embraces the determination of the contour of the bottom of a harbor or other sheet of water, the depth of soundings, the position of channels and shoals, with the construction of charts exhibiting these particulars. See HYDROLOGY. **3**. *Cartography.* Those parts of a map, collectively, which represent streams, ponds, lakes, and other water features. **4**. Writing with water. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

hy′droid (hī′droid), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Any specially differentiated water-conducting cell; a tracheid.

hy′droid, *a.* [*hydra* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Hydroidea or Hydrozoa; resembling the genus *Hydra*; polyplike. — *n.* **a** One of the Hydroidea; a hydrozoan. **b** The polyp form of a hydrozoan, as distinguished from the *medusa* form. See HYDROMEDUSA. — **hydroid coral**, *Zoöl.*, any coral formed by a hydrozoan, as a millepore.

Hy-droi′de-a (hī-droi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDRA; -OID.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of Hydrozoa nearly or exactly equivalent to Leptolinæ. **b** In a broader sense, a group nearly or exactly equivalent to Hydrozoa in the modern sense.

hy′dro-ki-net′ic } (hī′drô-kĭ-nĕt′ĭk; -ĭ-kăl; -kī-nĕt′-),
hy′dro-ki-net′i-cal } *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *kinetic.*] *Physics.* Of or pert. to the motions of fluids, or the forces which produce or affect such motions; — opposed to *hydrostatic.*

hy′dro-ki-net′ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of kinetics which relates to liquids. Cf. HYDRAULICS.

hy′dro-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to hydrology.
hy′dro-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl) } — **hy′dro-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy-drol′o-gy (hī-drŏl′ô-jĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *hydrologie.*] The science treating of water, its properties, phenomena, and distribution over the earth's surface. The term is used specif. in the United States Geological Survey with reference to underground water sources, as distinguished from *hydrography*, which is applied to surface water supplies and sources. — **hy-drol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

hy-drol′y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* A chemical process of decomposition involving addition of the elements of water. In many cases it is induced by the presence in small amount of an enzyme, a dilute acid, or other agent. Thus, cane sugar boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid yields a mixture of grape sugar and fruit sugar: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O = C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_6H_{12}O_6$. Similarly, diastase hydrolyzes starch into maltose and dextrin.

hy′dro-lyt′ic (hī′drô-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *-lytic.*] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or causing, hydrolysis. Nearly all of the digestive ferments are hydrolytic in their action.

hy′dro-lyze (hī′drô-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). *Chem.* To subject to hydrolysis. — **hy′dro-ly-za′tion** (-lī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

hy′dro-mag′ne-site (-măg′nē-sīt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *magnesite.*] *Min.* A basic magnesium carbonate, $3MgCO_3\text{-}Mg(OH)_2\cdot 3H_2O$, in small white crystals or chalky crusts.

hy′dro-man′cy (hī′drô-măn′sĭ), *n.* [L. *hydromantia*: cf. F. *hydromancie.* See 1st HYDRO-; -MANCY.] Divination by means of water or other liquid, as in observing the ebb and flow of tides, by crystal vision, or mechanical contrivance. — **hy′dro-manc′er** (-măn′sẽr), *n.*

hy′dro-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *mania.*] A mania or craze for water; specif., *Med.*, a morbid craving for water or liquids. — **hy′dro-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

hy′drome (hī′drōm), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + Gr. με(στός) full.] *Bot.* Water-conducting tissue.

hy′dro-me-chan′ics (hī′drô-mē-kăn′ĭks), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *mechanics.*] That branch of physics which treats of the mechanics, or laws of equilibrium and motion, of liquids. See HYDRAULICS. — **hy′dro-me-chan′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy′dro-me-du′sa (-mē-dū′sȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [NL. See HYDRA; MEDUSA.] *Zoöl.* **1**. Any medusa, or jellyfish, produced by budding from a hydroid, esp. those of the groups Anthomedusæ (of the order Leptolinæ) and Leptomedusæ, which afford striking instances of alternation of generations. The free-swimming medusæ reproduce sexually by eggs that develop, not into medusæ, but into attached polyps, which grow by budding into branching colonies called *hydroids.* The hydroids produce medusæ by budding. Other kinds of hydroids never develop free-swimming medusæ, the medusa buds remaining attached to the hydroid stock, and forming reproductive zooids, or *gonophores*, of more or less simple and degraded structure in which the sexual products are developed. **2**. *pl.* [*cap.*] A subclass of Hydrozoa in the older and broader sense. It is practically coextensive with Hydrozoa in the modern sense (excluding the Scyphomedusæ).

Description of Illustration. *a* Hydranth inclosed in a Hydrotheca; *c* Hydrocaulus; *d* Hydrorhiza; *e* Blastostyle; *f* Gonotheca or Gonangium; *g* Its aperture; *h* Gonophore attached to Blastostyle; *i* Free-swimming Gonophore or Medusa after its escape from the Gonotheca.

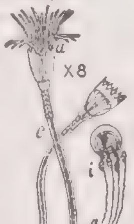

Hydromedusa and Hydroid of *Campanularia johnstoni.*

hy′dro-mel (hī′drô-mĕl), *n.* [L. *hydromel, hydromeli*, Gr. ὑδρόμελι; ὕδωρ water + μέλι honey: cf. F. *hydromel.*] **1**. A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water, and after fermentation called *mead.* **2**. *Pharm.* A laxative containing honey and water.

hy′dro-men′in-gi′tis (-mĕn′ĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *meningitis.*] *Med.* **a** Meningitis with serous effusion. **b** Descemetitis.

hy′dro-me-nin′go-cele (-mē-nĭŋ′gô-sēl), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *meningocele.*] *Med.* A meningocele containing a watery fluid. See MENINGOCELE.

hy′dro-met′al-lur′gy (-mĕt′ăl-ûr′jĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *metallurgy.*] The assay or reduction of ores by wet processes. — **hy′dro-met′al-lur′gi-cal** (-ûr′jĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy′dro-met′al-lur′gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy′dro-met′a-mor′phism (-mĕt′ȧ-môr′fĭz′m), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *metamorphism.*] *Geol.* The alteration of rocks by the addition, subtraction, or exchange, of material brought or carried in solution by water, without the influence of high temperature or pressure; — contrasted with *thermometamorphism* and *dynamometamorphism.* — **hy′dro-met′a-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

hy′dro-me′te-or (-mē′tē-ŏr), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *meteor.*] A meteor, or atmospheric phenomenon, dependent upon the vapor of water, as rain, hail, etc. See METEOR, 1.

hy′dro-me′te-or-ol′o-gy (-ŏr-ŏl′ô-jĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *meteorology.*] Meteorology having to do with water in the atmosphere, or its phenomena, as rain, clouds, snow, hail, etc. — **hy′dro-me′te-or′o-log′i-cal** (-ŏr′ô-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy-drom′e-ter (hī-drŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-meter.*] **1**. *Physics.* A floating instrument for determining specific gravities, esp. of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors, saline solutions, etc. It is usually a hollow glass or metal instrument, weighted at one end so as to float upright. Some forms have only one mark on the stem, the specific gravity being calculated from the weights necessary to make the hydrometer sink to this mark. **Nich′ol-son's hy-dro′me-ter** (nĭk′ŭl-sŭnz) is of this kind, and has a submerged pan, so that the specific gravities of solids may be determined by weighing them in water and in air. Hydrometers more generally used have their stems graduated so as to indicate either specific gravities directly, or percentages of some constituent, or degrees on some arbitrary scale convertible by a table into specific gravities. Extra weights are sometimes used to adapt the scale to liquids of different densities. Hydrometers designed for special uses are known as the *alcoholometer, lactometer, urinometer*, etc. Those with arbitrary scales are usually known by their inventor's name, as the hydrometers of *Baumé, Gay-Lussac, Twaddell*, etc. **2**. Any instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, etc.; a current gauge.

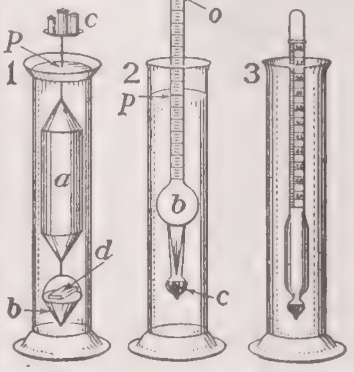

1 Nicholson's Hydrometer: *a* Hollow Metal Cylinder; *b* Weighted Cone; *c* Pan holding Weight to sink Hydrometer to Standard Point *p*; *d* Substance of which the specific gravity is to be determined. 2 Baumé's Hydrometer: *a* Glass Stem with Baumé Scale; *b* Bulb; *c* Tip, weighted with mercury; *o* Point to which the instrument sinks in pure water; *p* Point to which it sinks in a 15 per cent salt solution. 3 Direct Reading Hydrometer.

hy′dro-met′ric (hī′drô-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining
hy′dro-met′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } to hydrometry or the hydrometer; made by means of the hydrometer.

hydrometric pendulum, *Hydraul.*, an instrument consisting of a ball suspended by a string to a fixed point, and a graduated arc to show the deviation of the string, used to measure approximately the velocity of a running liquid.

hy′dro-met′ro-graph (-mĕt′rô-grăf), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *metro-* + *-graph.*] **a** A device for determining and recording the quantity of water discharged from a pipe, orifice, etc., in a given time. **b** An instrument for automatically indicating variations of water level, as in reservoirs.

hy-drom′e-try (hī-drŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or operation of using the hydrometer; hence, formerly, hydrodynamics.

hy′dro-mi′ca (hī′drô-mī′kȧ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *mica.*] *Min.* Any of several varieties of muscovite less elastic and more unctuous than ordinary mica, and of pearly luster; — so called because supposed to contain more water than ordinary muscovite, though this is not necessarily true. — **hy′dro-mi-ca′ceous** (-mī-kā′shŭs), *a.*

hy′dro-ne-phro′sis (-nē-frō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *nephro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* An accumulation of urine in the pelvis of the kidney, occasioned by obstruction in the urinary passages. — **hy′dro-ne-phrot′ic** (-frŏt′ĭk), *a.*

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hy′dro-fer′ri-cy-an′ic, *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *ferricyanic.*] *Chem.* = FERRICYANIC.

hy′dro-fer′ro-cy′a-nate, *n.* = FERROCYANIDE.

hy′dro-fer′ro-cy-an′ic, *a. Chem.* = FERROCYANIC.

hy′dro-flu′ate (hī′drô-flōō′āt; 243), *n. Chem. Obs.* **a** A fluoride. **b** A hydrofluoride.

hy′dro-flu′o-bo′ric, *a.* See FLUOBORIC **b**.

hy′dro-flu′or-ide (hī′drô-flōō′ŏr-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** A compound of hydrofluoric acid with an element or radical.

hy′dro-flu′o-sil′i-cate, *n. Chem.* A fluosilicate.

hy′dro-flu′o-si-lic′ic (-sĭ-lĭs′ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *fluorine* + *silicic.*] Fluosilicic.

hy′dro-fo′bi-a. Hydrophobia. [*Ref. Sp.*]

hy′dro-frank′lin-ite, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *franklinite.*] *Min.* Chalcophanite.

hy′dro-fuge (hī′drô-fūj), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + L. *fugare* to drive away.] *Zoöl.* Shedding water, as the hairs of many insects.

hy′dro-gal-van′ic, *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *galvanic.*] Pert. to, or produced by, electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids; as, *hydrogalvanic* currents. *Rare.*

hy′dro-gen-ase′ (hī′drô-jĕn-ās′), *n. Chem.* A reducing enzyme; a reductase.

hy′dro-gen-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To hydrogenize. — **hy′dro-gen-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

hydrogen bromide. Hydrobromic acid.

hydrogen cyanide. Hydrocyanic acid.

hydrogen fluoride. Hydrofluoric acid.

hy′dro-gen-ide (hī′drô-jĕn-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** A hydride. *R.*

hydrogen iodide. Hydriodic acid.

hydrogen peroxide. Hydrogen dioxide.

hy′dro-gio-ber′tite, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *giobertite.*] *Min.* A basic magnesium carbonate, $MgCO_3\text{-}Mg(OH)_2\cdot 2H_2O$, in light gray spherical forms.

hy-drog′ra-fy. Hydrography. [*Ref. Sp.*]

hy′dro-graph (hī′drô-grăf), *n.* Hydrographic chart or diagram.

hy-drog′ra-pher (hī-drŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* An expert in hydrography.

hy′dro-graph′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HYDROGRAPHICAL.

hy-drog′u-ret (hī-drŏg′ū-rĕt), *n.* [From HYDROGEN.] A hydride.

hy-drog′u-ret′ed, -ret′ted, *a.* Combined with hydrogen. *Obs.*

hy′dro-hæ′mo-tho′rax, or **-he′mo-tho′rax**, *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *hæmothorax.*] *Med.* A bloody effusion in the pleural cavity.

hy′dro-hem′a-tite, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *hematite.*] *Min.* Turgite.

hy′dro-hy′men-i′tis (-hī′mĕn-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *hymeno-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Hy-droi′da (hī-droi′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Hydroidea.

hy-droi′de-an (hī-droi′dē-ăn), *a.* & *n.* *Zoöl.* Hydroid. *Rare.*

hy′dro-i-od′ic (hī′drô-ī-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* = HYDRIODIC.

hy-drol′o-gy, *n.* A conduit. [*Obs.*]

hy′dro-lyst (hī′drô-lĭst), *n.* *Chem.* A hydrolytic agent.

hy′dro-lyte, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-lyte.*] *Chem.* Any substance subjected to hydrolysis.

hy′dro-mance (hī′drô-măns), *n.* = HYDROMANCY.

hy′dro-man′tic (-măn′tĭk), **hy′dro-man′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydromancy. — **hy′dro-man′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy′dro-me-du′san (-mē-dū′săn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a hydromedusa or the Hydromedusæ. — *n.* A hydromedusa, or one of the Hydromedusæ. — **hy′dro-me-du′soid** (-soid), *a.*

hy′dro-meg′a-therm (-mĕg′ȧ-thûrm), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *megatherm.*] *Bot.* A plant requiring both heat and moisture for its full development.

hy′dro-mel-lit′ic, *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *mellitic.*] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_6(CO_2H)_6$, obtained by reduction of mellitic acid. It is a hexacarboxyl derivative of cyclohexane.

hy′dro-me′tra (hī′drô-mē′trȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. μήτρα uterus.] *Med.* Dropsy of the uterus.

Hy′dro-met′ri-dæ (-mĕt′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. μέτρον measure.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a family of Heteroptera including all the water striders. It is retained in many recent classifications for a very restricted group of these insects. Cf. HYDROBATIDÆ. — **hy-drom′e-trid** (hī-drŏm′ē-trĭd), *a.*

hy′dro-mo′tor (hī′drô-mō′tẽr), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *motor*, n.] A jet propeller.

hy-drom′pha-lus (hī-drŏm′fȧ-lŭs), *n.* [See 1st HYDRO-; OMPHALOS.] *Med.* A serous cyst situated at the navel.

hy′dro-my-e′li-a (hī′drô-mī-ē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *myelo-* + *-ia.*] Hydrorrhachis.

hy′dro-my′e-lo-cele′ (-mī′ē-lô-sēl′), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *myelo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor formed by a collection of fluid in the spinal cord.

Hy′dro-mys (hī′drô-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* An Australian genus of aquatic web-footed ratlike rodents.

hy′dro-mys′ta (-mĭs′tȧ), **hy′dro-mys′tes** (-tēz), *n.* [LGr. ὑδρομύστης; Gr. ὕδωρ water + μυεῖν to initiate.] An officer in the early Christian church who sprinkled persons with holy water as they entered or left.

hy′dro-naph′thol, *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *naphthol.*] *Pharm.* A derivative or form of beta-naphthol, used esp. as a disinfectant.

hy′dro-neph′e-lite, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *nephelite.*] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of sodium and aluminium, $HNa_2Al_3Si_3O_{12}\cdot 3H_2O$, in white or gray radiated masses. H., 4.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.26.

hy′dro-nette (hī′drô-nĕt), *n.* [F.] A small force pump or syringe for garden use.

hy′dro-ni′tric, *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *nitric.*] **a** Nitric (in *hydronitric acid*). *Obs.* **b** = HYDRAZOIC.

hy′dro-ni′tro-prus′sic, *a.* = NITROPRUSSIC.

hy′dro-ox′y-gen, *a.* Oxyhydrogen. [*Obs.*]

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hy′dro-par′a-cou-mar′ic (hī′drō-păr′ȧ-kōō-măr′ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *paracoumaric.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, formed in putrefaction of proteids, and artificially by reduction of paracoumaric acid; — called also *p-hydroxy-β-phenyl-propionic acid.*

hy-drop′a-thy (hī-drŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-pathy*; cf. *homeopathy.*] The water cure; a mode of treating diseases by copious and frequent use of water, both internally and externally. — **hy′dro-path′ic** (hī′drō-păth′ĭk), **-path′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy-drop′a-thist** (hī-drŏp′ȧ-thĭst), *n.*

hy′dro-per′i-car′di-um (hī′drō-pĕr′ĭ-kär′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *pericardium.*] *Med.* A collection of watery fluid in the pericardium.

hy′dro-phane (hī′drō-fān), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show: cf. F. *hydrophane.*] *Min.* A semitranslucent variety of opal that becomes translucent or transparent on immersion in water.

hy-droph′a-nous (hī-drŏf′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* *Min.* Made transparent by immersion in water.

Hy′dro-phil′i-dæ (hī′drō-fĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *-phil* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large family of clavicorn beetles, mostly of aquatic and scavenging or predaceous habits and of elliptical form and black color. They are chiefly found in quiet pools, and carry with them a film of air for respiration. *Hydrophilus*, the typical genus, contains the largest North American species, *H. triangularis*, which becomes about 1½ inches long. — **hy-droph′i-lid** (hī-drŏf′ĭ-lĭd), *a. & n.* — **hy-droph′i-loid** (-loid), *a.*

hy-droph′i-lite (hī-drŏf′ĭ-līt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-phil* + *-ite*; — so called because very hygroscopic.] *Min.* Native calcium chloride, $CaCl_2$, of rare occurrence.

hy-droph′i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* **a** Pollinated by the agency of water, as the flowers of certain aquatics. **b** Hydrophytic. — **hy-droph′i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

Hy′dro-phi′næ (hī′drō-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. ὄφις serpent.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily of Elapidæ containing the sea snakes (which see). It is made a family, **Hy-droph′i-dæ** (hī-drŏf′ĭ-dē), in some classifications. *Hydrophis* is the type genus. — **hy′dro-phid** (hī′drō-fĭd), *n.* — **hy′dro-phoid** (-foid), *a.*

hy′dro-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑδροφοβία; ὕδωρ water + φόβος fear: cf. F. *hydrophobie.*] *Med.* **a** A morbid dread of water. **b** An acute infectious disease occurring epidemically chiefly among carnivorous animals, esp. the dog and wolf; rabies. It is transferred to man by the implantation of a specific virus through the bite from, or by inoculation with the saliva of, a rabid animal. After a variable incubation period, generally from three weeks to several months, the disease is ushered in by a feeling of anxiety, mental depression, a sense of dryness and constriction in the throat causing difficulty in deglutition, and followed by convulsions elicited by almost any slight stimulus, such as an attempt to swallow water, or even by the sight or sound of water. Profuse secretion of saliva, albuminuria, and fever are usually present. The Pasteur method of treatment for this disease has been very successful. See PASTEURISM.

hy′dro-pho′bic (-fō′bĭk; -fŏb′ĭk; 277) } *a.* [L. *hydrophobicus*, Gr.
hy′dro-pho′bi-cal (-fō′bĭ-kăl; -fŏb′ĭ-kăl) } ὑδροφοβικός: cf. F. *hydrophobique.*] Of or pertaining to hydrophobia; producing or caused by rabies.

hy′dro-phone (hī′drō-fōn), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-phone.*] **1.** *Water Supply.* An instrument, embodying a microphone, for detecting, by sound, a flow of water in a pipe. **2.** *Med.* An instrument, used in auscultation, for conveying sound through a column of water.

Hy-droph′o-ra (hī-drŏf′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Hydra* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly or exactly equivalent to Leptolinæ or Hydroidea. — **hy-droph′o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **hy-droph′o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

hy′dro-phore (hī′drō-fōr; 201), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-phore.*] An instrument used to obtain specimens of water from any desired depth, as in a river, a lake, or the ocean.

hy′droph-thal′mus (hī′drŏf-thăl′mŭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός the eye.] *Med.* General enlargement of the eyeball due to a watery effusion within it.

Hy′dro-phyl-la′ce-æ (hī′drō-fĭ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDROPHYLLUM.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Polemoniales), the waterleaf family, distinguished from Boraginaceæ by the capsular fruit. There are about 17 genera and 160 species, mostly natives of western North America. *Phacelia* and *Hydrophyllum* are the most important genera. — **hy′dro-phyl-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

hy′dro-phyl′li-um (-fĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + φύλλον a leaf.] *Zoöl.* One of the leaflike organs, regarded as greatly modified zooids, covering other zooids of certain Siphonophora. — **-phyl′li-a′ceous** (-ā′shŭs), *a.*

Hy′dro-phyl′lum (-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A genus of North American herbs, type of the family Hydrophyllaceæ, having mostly pinnately divided leaves and white, blue, or purple flowers with tubular or bell-shaped corollas and exserted stamens, the flowers being arranged in more or less scorpioid cymes.

hy′dro-phyte (hī′drō-fīt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A plant which grows in water or in saturated soil. Cf. XEROPHYTE, MESOPHYTE. — **hy′dro-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

hy-droph′y-ton (hī-drŏf′ĭ-tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL. See 1st HYDRO-; PHYTON.] *Zoöl.* The common support by which the zooids of a hydroid colony are connected, usually including the root, or hydrorhiza, and the stem, or hydrocaulus. — **hy-droph′y-tous** (hī-drŏf′ĭ-tŭs), *a.*

hy-drop′ic (hī-drŏp′ĭk) } *a.* [ME. *ydropike*, OF. *idropique*,
hy-drop′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } F. *hydropique*, L. *hydropicus*, Gr. ὑδρωπικός. See DROPSY.] Dropsical.

Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

hy′dro-plane (hī′drō-plān), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *plane.*] **1.** A projecting plane, or any of a number of projecting planes, on the hull of a submarine, serving, according to the angle at which it is set, to direct the course of the moving boat upward or downward.
2. A projecting plane or fin on a gliding boat to lift the moving boat on top of the water; also, a gliding boat.

hy′dro-pneu-mat′ic (-nū-măt′ĭk), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *pneumatic.*] Pert. to, or operating by means of, both water and air (or other gas); as, *hydropneumatic* apparatus for collecting gases over water; a *hydropneumatic* elevator.
hydropneumatic gun carriage, *Ordnance*, a disappearing gun carriage in which the recoil is checked by cylinders containing liquid and air, the air when compressed furnishing the power for restoring the gun to the firing position. It is used with some English and European heavy guns.

hy′dro-pneu′ma-to′sis (-nū′mȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *pneumato-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Abnormal accumulation of fluid and gas in an organ.

hy′dro-pol′yp (-pŏl′ĭp), *n.* [*hydra* + *polyp.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A polyp of a hydrozoan. **b** A hydrula.

hy′dro-quin′ine (-kwĭn′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [2d *hydro-* + *quinine.*] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline antipyretic alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}O_2N_2$, found with quinine in cinchona bark.

hy′dro-quin′one (-kwĭn′ōn; -kwĭ-nōn′), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)_2(p)$, obtained by reduction of quinone and otherwise. It is a dihydric phenol, resembling, and isomeric with, pyrocatechin and resorcin. It is used as a photographic developer and as an antiseptic and antipyretic agent.

hy′dro-rhi′za (-rī′zȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -ZÆ (-zē), E. -ZAS (-zȧz). [NL.; *hydra* + Gr. ῥίζα a root.] *Zoöl.* The rootstock, or decumbent stem, by which a hydroid is attached to other objects. — **hy′dro-rhi′zal** (-zăl), *a.*

hy-dror′rha-chis (hī-drŏr′ȧ-kĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *rhachis.*] *Med.* A morbid collection of fluid in the spinal canal, forming a soft tumor; spinal dropsy.

hy′dror-rhe′a } (hī′drŏ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* +
hy′dror-rhœ′a } *-rhea.*] *Med.* Watery flow or discharge.

hy′dro-sal′pinx (hī′drō-săl′pĭŋks), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *salpinx.*] *Med.* A collection of fluid in one or both of the Fallopian tubes.

hy′dro-scope (hī′drō-skōp), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-scope.*] **1.** A hygroscope. *Obs.*
2. A water clock, the water trickling from an orifice at the end of a graduated tube. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. An instrument for enabling a person to see the bed of the sea at considerable depths.
— **hy′dro-scop′ic** (hī′drō-skŏp′ĭk), **-scop′i-cal** (-skŏp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy′dro-sco-pic′i-ty** (-skō-pĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

hy′dro-sel′e-nide (-sĕl′ē-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid**. [2d *hydro-* + *selenide.*] *Chem.* A compound derived from hydrogen selenide by replacement of half its hydrogen by a metal or radical; as, ethyl *hydroselenide*, C_2H_5SeH.

hy′dro-sol (hī′drō-sōl; -sŏl), **hy′dro-sole** (-sōl), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *solution.*] *Chem.* An aqueous colloidal solution.

hy′dro-some (-sōm), **hy′dro-so′ma** (-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. *hydrosoma.* See HYDRA; 2d -SOME.] *Zoöl.* The entire colony of a compound hydrozoan; a hydroid. — **hy′dro-so′mal** (-sō′măl), *a.* — **-som′a-tous** (-sŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -sō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

hy′dro-sor′bic (-sôr′bĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *sorbic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a liquid acid, $C_5H_9CO_2H$, obtained from sorbic acid by reduction.

hy′dro-sphere (hī′drō-sfēr), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *sphere.*] **a** *Meteor.* The aqueous vapor of the entire atmosphere. **b** *Phys. Geog.* The aqueous envelope of the earth, including the ocean, all lakes, streams, and underground waters, and the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere.

hy′dro-spire (-spīr), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *spire* a spiral.] *Paleon.* Any of certain flattened calcareous pouches or tubes on either side of the middle line of the inner surface of the ambulacra of blastoids, within the cavity of the calyx. They open on the exterior by small apertures, and are supposed to form part of the respiratory system.

hy′dro-stat (-stăt), *n.* **1.** A contrivance or apparatus to prevent the explosion of steam boilers.
2. A device, usually electrical, for indicating or regulating the height of water in a reservoir or receptacle.

hy′dro-stat′ic (-stăt′ĭk) } *a.* [1st *hydro-* + Gr. στατικός
hy′dro-stat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } causing to stand: cf. F. *hydrostatique.* See STATIC.] Of or relating to hydrostatics; pert. to, or in accordance with, the principles of equilibrium of fluids. — **hydrostatic arch**, *Arch.*, an arch designed to bear at each point a pressure proportional to the depth below a datum line. — **h. balance**, a balance for weighing substances in water to ascertain their specific gravities. If *W* is the weight of the substance in air, and *w* is the weight added to the small scale pan (above 1 in the *Illust.*) to balance *W* when the substance is immersed in water the specific gravity = W/w. — **hydrostatic bed**, a water bed. — **h. bellows**, an apparatus (see *Illust.*) consisting of a water-tight bellowslike case (*a*) with a long, upright tube (*b*), into which water may be poured to illustrate the hydrostatic paradox. — **h. paradox**, the proposition in hydrostatics that any quantity of water, however small, may be made to counterbalance any weight, however great; or the law of the equality of pressure of fluids in all directions. — **h. press**, a machine in which great force, with slow motion, is communicated to a large plunger by means of water forced into the cylinder in which it moves, by a forcing pump of small diameter, to which the power is applied, the principle involved being the same as that of the hydrostatic bellows. Called also *hydraulic press*, and *Bramah press.* In the illustration, *a* is a pump with a small plunger *b*, which forces the water into the cylinder *c*, thus driving upward the large plunger *d*, which performs the required work, such as compressing cotton bales, etc.

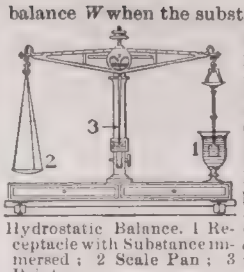

Hydrostatic Balance. 1 Receptacle with Substance immersed; 2 Scale Pan; 3 Pointer.

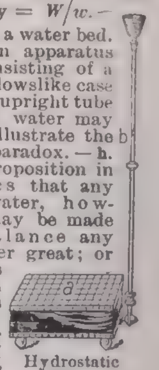

Hydrostatic Bellows.

hy′dro-stat′ics (hī′drō-stăt′ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydrostatique.*] That branch of physics which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of liquids (or incompressible fluids), as water, mercury, etc.; the principles of statics applied to water and other liquids. See HYDRAULICS.

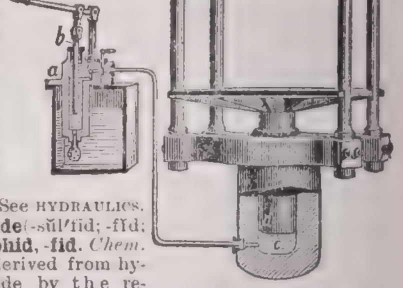

Hydrostatic Press

hy′dro-sul′phide (-sŭl′fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-phid**, **-fid**. *Chem.* A compound derived from hydrogen sulphide by the replacement of half its hydrogen by an element or radical; as, potassium *hydrosulphide*, KSH; — called also *sulphydrate.* The hydrosulphides are analogous to the hydroxides and include the mercaptans.

hy′dro-sul′phite (-fīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hydrosulphurous acid. Sodium hydrosulphite is used as a strong reducing and bleaching agent.

hy′dro-sul′phu-ret′ed, -ret′ted (-sŭl′fū-rĕt′ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* Combined or impregnated with hydrogen sulphide.

hy′dro-sul-phu′ric (-sŭl-fū′rĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *sulphuric.*] *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, hydrogen and sulphur; as, *hydrosulphuric* acid, or hydrogen sulphide.

hy′dro-sul′phur-ous (-sŭl′fŭr-ŭs; -sŭl-fū′rŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_4$, better known as *hyposulphurous* acid. Also, formerly, designating dithionic acid.

hy′dro-tal′cite (-tăl′sīt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *talc* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A pearly white mineral consisting of aluminium and magnesium hydroxides, and occurring in lamellar or fibrous masses. H., 2. Sp. gr., 2.1.

hy′dro-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Biol.* The tendency of small organisms to respond to the stimulus of moisture in the direction of their movements. — **hy′dro-tac′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

hy′dro-tech′nic (-tĕk′nĭk) } *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *technic*,
hy′dro-tech′ni-cal (-nĭ-kăl) } *technical.*] Relating to the construction or use of hydrostatic or hydraulic apparatus; pertaining to the utilization of water for technical purposes. — **hy′dro-tech′ny** (hī′drō-tĕk′nĭ), *n.*

hy′dro-tel′lu-rate (-tĕl′ū-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hydrotelluric acid, or hydrogen telluride.

hy′dro-tel-lu′ric (-tĕ-lū′rĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *telluric.*] *Chem.* Formed by hydrogen and tellurium; as, *hydrotelluric* acid, a name for hydrogen telluride, H_2Te.

hy′dro-ter′pene (-tûr′pēn), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *terpene.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of artificially prepared hydrocarbons derived from terpenes by addition of hydrogen.

hy′dro-the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -CÆ (-sē), E. -CAS (-kȧs). [NL.; *hydra* + Gr. θήκη a box.] In hydroids of the group Leptomedusæ, a cup-shaped extension of the perisarc which surrounds and protects the hydranths when they are contracted. — **hy′dro-the′cal** (-kăl), *a.*

hy′dro-ther′a-peu′tics (-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭks), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *therapeutics.*] *Med.* A system of treating disease by baths and mineral waters. — **hy′dro-ther′a-peu′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

hy′dro-ther′mal (-thûr′măl), *a.* [1st *hydro* + *thermal.*] Of or pert. to hot water; — used esp. with reference to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise causing mineral changes within the earth's crust.

Hy′dro-pa-ras′ta-tæ (hī′drō-pȧ-răs′tȧ-tē), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. ὑδροπαραστάται; ὕδωρ water + παραστάτης an assistant.] *Eccl.* A sect of Aquarians in the early church.

hy′dro-path (hī′drō-păth), *n.* [Hydropathist.]

hy′dro-per′i-to-ne′um, *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *peritoneum.*] *Med.* = ASCITES.

hy′dro-phobe (hī′drō-fōb), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-phobe.*] One who has hydrophobia.

hy-droph′o-bist (hī-drŏf′ō-bĭst), *n.* *Rare.* **1.** One who treats hydrophobia. **2.** One who dreads or dislikes [water.]

hy′dro-pho′bo-pho′bi-a (hī′drō-fō′bō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Morbid dread of hydrophobia; lyssophobia.

hy′dro-pho′by (hī′drō-fō′bĭ), *n.* = HYDROPHOBIA. *Obs. or R.*

hy′dro-pho′ri-a (-fō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [Gr. ὑδροφορία.] A carrying of water. *Rare.*

hy′droph-thal′mi-a (hī′drŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* = HYDROPHTHALMUS.

hy′dro-phy-la′ci-um (hī′drō-fĭ-lā′shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [LL. *hydrophylax* custodian of water, fr. Gr. ὑδροφύλαξ.] A store or reservoir of water.

hy′dro-phyll (hī′drō-fĭl), *n.* Any plant of the family Hydrophyllaceæ. *Rare.* *Lindley.*

hy′dro-phy′so-me′tra (hī′drō-fī′sō-mē′trȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *physo-* + Gr. μήτρα uterus.] *Med.* Accumulation of water and gas in the uterus.

hy′dro-phy-tog′ra-phy (-fī-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*hydrophyte* + *-graphy.*] *Bot.* The description of aquatic plants.

hy-drop′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HYDROPICAL.

hy′dro-pi′per (hī′drō-pī′pĕr), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + L. *piper* a pepper.] The water pepper.

hy′dro-plan′u-la (-plăn′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *planula.*] *Zoöl.* A larval stage of a cœlenterate intermediate between the planula and actinula stages.

hy′dro-plat′i-no-cy-an′ic, *a.* [2d HYDRO-.] = PLATINOCYANIC.

hy′dro-plu-ton′ic, *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *plutonic.*] Aqueo-igneous. *R.*

hy′dro-pneu′mo-per′i-car′di-um, *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *pneumo-* + *pericardium.*] An accumulation of gas and watery fluid in the pericardial cavity.

hy′dro-pneu′mo-tho′rax, *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *pneumo-* + *thorax.*] *Med.* Accumulation of watery fluid and gas in the pleural cavity.

hy′dro-pot (hī′drō-pŏt), *n.* [Gr. ὑδροπότης; ὕδωρ water + πίνειν drink.] A water drinker. *R.*

hy′dro-po-tas′sic, *a.* Of hydrogen and potassium; as, *hydropotassic* sulphate, $HKSO_4$.

Hy-drop′o-tes (hī-drŏp′ō-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑδροπότης water drinker.] *Zoöl.* A genus of deer consisting of a small Chinese species (*H. inermis*) having no antlers. It inhabits marshes.

hy′dro-pro-pul′sion, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *propulsion.*] Propulsion by means of a jet propeller.

hy′drops (hī′drŏps), ‖ **hy′drop′sy**, *n.* = DROPSY. *Rare.*

Hy-drop′ter-id′e-æ (hī-drŏp′tĕr-ĭd′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See 1st HYDRO-; PTERIS.] *Bot.* Syn. of SALVINIALES.

hy-drop′tic, hy-drop′ti-cal, *a.* [Irreg. fr. *hydropsy* + *-ic.*] Hydropic. *Archaic.*

hy′dro-pult (hī′drō-pŭlt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *catapult.*] A machine for throwing water by hand power. — **hy′dro-pul′tic** (-pŭl′tĭk), *a.*

hy′dro-py-ret′ic (-pī-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* [NL. *hidropyretos* sweating sickness, fr. Gr. ἱδρώς sweat + πυρετός fever.] *Med.* Pert. to the sweating sickness; — erroneous for *hidropyretic.*

hy′dro-quin′o-line, *n.* Also **-lin**. See 2d HYDRO-.

hydros. *Abbr.* Hydrostatics.

hy′dro-sac′cha-rum, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + L. *saccharon*, Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar.] A sirup of water and sugar. *Obs.*

hy′dros-ad′e-ni′tis, *n.* Erron. var. of HIDROSADENITIS.

hy′dro-salt′ (hī′drō-sôlt′), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *salt.*] *Chem.* **a** A salt of a hydracid. **b** An acid salt. *Rare.* **c** A hydrous salt.

hy′dro-sar′co-cele, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *sarcocele.*] *Med.* Hydrocele combined with sarcocele.

hy-dros′co-pist (hī-drŏs′kō-pĭst), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + Gr. σκοπός a watcher.] A dowser.

hy′dro-se-len′ic (hī′drō-sē-lĕn′ĭk), *a.* See HYDROGEN SELENIDE.

hy′dro-se-len′u-ret, *n.* A hydroselenide. *Obs.*

hy′dro-sil′i-cate, *n.* *Min. Chem.* A hydrous silicate.

Hy′dro-sta′chys (-stā′kĭs; -stăk′ĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. στάχυς ear of corn.] *Bot.* A genus of Madagascan aquatic herbs separated as a family, **Hy′dro-stach′y-da′ce-æ** (hī′drō-stăk′ĭ-dā′sē-ē), from Podostemaceæ on account of the axillary diœcious flowers, which are without perianth. — **hy′dro-stach′y-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Hy′dro-stat′i-ca, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Siphonophora. *Obs.*

hy′dro-stat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HYDROSTATICAL. See -LY.

hy′dro-sta-ti′cian (hī′drō-stȧ-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* A specialist in hydrostatics. *Rare.*

hy′dro-stome, *n.* [*hydra* + *-stome.*] *Zoöl.* The mouth of a hydroid.

hy′dro-sul-phan′i-on (hī′drō-sŭl-făn′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *sulphate* + *anion.*] *Chem.* The ion HSO_4^-, formed in solutions of sulphuric acid and acid sulphates.

hy′dro-sul′phate, *n.* *Chem.* A hydrosulphide. *Obsoles.*

hy′dro-sul′pho-cy-an′ic, *a.* *Chem.* Sulphocyanic.

hy′dro-sul′phu-rat′ed (-sŭl′fū-rāt′ĕd), *a.* Hydrosulphureted.

hy′dro-sul′phu-ret, *n.* *Chem.* A hydrosulphide. *Obs.*

hy′dro-sul′phu-ryl, *n.* The univalent radical SH, of which hydrosulphides are compounds.

hy′dro-sy-rin′go-my-e′li-a (hī′drō-sĭ-rĭŋ′gō-mī-ē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. σῦριγξ tube + μυελός marrow.] *Med.* A combination of hydromyelia and syringomyelia.

hy′dro-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.*

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hy′dro-tho′rax (hī′drō-thō′răks), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *thorax.*] *Med.* A diseased condition characterized by an accumulation of serous fluid in the pleural cavity. It usually follows disease of the circulatory system, being caused by venous obstruction. — **hy′dro-tho-rac′ic** (-thō-răs′ĭk), *a.*

hy-drot′ic (hī-drŏt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water: cf. Gr. ὑδρότης moisture, F. *hydrotique.*]
hy-drot′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *Med.* Causing a discharge of water or phlegm.

hy-drot′ic, *n.* A hydrotic medicine or agent.

hy′dro-tim′e-ter (hī′drō-tĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gr. ὑδρότης moisture + *-meter:* cf. F. *hydrotimètre.*] An apparatus determining the hardness of water by means of a solution containing a known quantity of soap. — **hy′dro-ti-met′ric** (-tĭ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* — **hy′dro-tim′e-try** (-tĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.*

hy-drot′o-my (hī-drŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-tomy.*] Separation of tissues in dissection by forcible injection of water into the arteries.

hy-drot′ro-pism (hī-drŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol., esp. Plant Physiol.* The tendency of growing organs to respond to the influence of moisture by curvatures towards moisture (**positive hydrotropism**), as in most roots, or away from moisture (**negative hydrotropism**), as in the hyphæ of certain fungi. Cf. CHEMOTROPISM. The term is sometimes used inaccurately as a synonym of *hydrotaxis.* — **hy′dro-trop′ic** (hī′drō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

hy′drous (hī′drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water.] Containing water; watery; specif., *Chem. & Min.*, containing water chemically combined, as in hydrates.

hy′drox-am′ic (hī′drŏk-săm′ĭk), *a.* [*hydroxyl* + *amine* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of crystalline acids of the general formula R·C(:NOH)-OH, produced by action of hydroxylamine on acid chlorides, etc. They may be regarded as carboxylic acids in which oxygen has been replaced by the isonitroso group.

hy-drox′ide (hī-drŏk′sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [2d *hydro-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with hydrogen and oxygen, not regarded as containing water; as, calcium *hydroxide;* ethyl *hydroxide.* Cf. HYDRATE. The term is usually applied, and by many chemists restricted, to compounds containing the group OH, or hydroxyl. Hydroxides may be basic, neutral, or acid, according to the nature of the combining atom or radical. Most hydroxides commonly so called, however, are basic.

hy-drox′y- (hī-drŏk′sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively, **hydroxy**) indicating *hydroxyl* as an ingredient; as: **hy-drox′y-an′thra-qui-none′**, anthraquinone in which a hydrogen atom has been replaced by hydroxyl.

hy-drox′y ac′id. *Org. Chem.* An acid, as lactic and tartaric acids, having, besides the hydroxyl group of the carboxyl radical, an alcoholic hydroxyl group, and thus having the qualities of an alcohol in addition to its acid properties.

hy-drox′yl (hī-drŏk′sĭl), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical OH, consisting of one atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen. It is a characteristic part of bases, alcohols, oxygen acids, etc. See HYDROXIDE.

hy-drox′yl-am′ine (-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*hydroxyl* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, NH_2-OH, resembling ammonia, and produced in various ways, as by a modified reduction of nitric acid. It is a crystalline solid, but is usually obtained as a volatile, unstable solution in water. Hydroxylamine is a strong reducing agent, and with aldehydes and ketones forms the *oximes.*

hy-drox′yl-ate (hī-drŏk′sĭ-lāt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). *Chem.* To introduce hydroxyl into (a compound or radical), usually by replacement of hydrogen.

hy′drox-yl′ic (hī′drŏk-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to hydroxyl.

hy′dro-zinc′ite (hī′drō-zĭŋk′īt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *zincite.*] *Min.* A basic carbonate of zinc, occurring as white, grayish, or yellowish masses or crusts. Sp. gr., 3.58–3.8.

Hy′dro-zo′a (-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Hydra* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* A class of cœlenterates including various simple and compound polyps and jellyfishes. Recent classifications exclude the Scyphomedusæ and make the class include the Leptolinæ, Trachylinæ, Hydrocorallina, Siphonophora, and the extinct Graptolithida (see these terms). The members of the class differ widely in appearance, structure, and habits. They do not have a stomodæum or gastric tentacles. Some are attached polyps which have no free-swimming stage, others are always free-swimming, while many have both forms, exhibiting alternation of generations. See HYDROMEDUSA.

hy′dro-zo′an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Hydrozoa. — *n.* One of the Hydrozoa.

hy′dru-la (hī′drōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See HYDRA.] *Zoöl.* **a** A hypothetical primitive polyp of simple type. **b** A simple polyp stage of many cœlenterates, esp. hydroids.

hy′dru-re′sis (hī′drōō-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *uresis.*] *Med.* The passage of urine containing an excess of water, and hence of low specific gravity.

Hy′drus (hī′drŭs), *n.; gen.* HYDRI (-drī). [L., a water serpent; also, a certain constellation, Gr. ὕδρος.] **a** A fabulous water serpent. *Milton.* **b** *Astron.* A southern constellation between Horologium and Octans.

hy′du-ril′ic (hī′dū-rĭl′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. HYDRO-; URIC.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a strong dibasic crystalline acid, $C_8H_6O_6N_4$, obtained from uric acid by oxidation. — **hy-du′ri-late** (hī-dū′rĭ-lāt), *n.* (See -ATE, 3.)

hy-e′na, hy-æ′na (hī-ē′nȧ), *n.* [L. *hyaena*, Gr. ὕαινα, orig., a sow, but usually, a Libyan wild beast, prob., the hyena, fr. ὗς hog: cf. ME. *hyene*, fr. F. *hyène.* See SOW female hog.] Any of several large and strong but cowardly nocturnal carnivorous mammals constituting the family Hyænidæ. They have a long thick neck, large head, powerful jaws, rough coat, and four-toed feet with nonretractile claws. The hyenas are nocturnal and feed largely on carrion, often robbing graves. There are three living species, the striped hyena (*Hyæna hyæna*) of parts of Africa and southern Asia east to India, the spotted hyena (*H. crocuta*, or *Crocuta crocuta*) of Africa south of the Sahara, and the brown hyena (*H. brunnea*) of South Africa, also various more or less related extinct forms. Cf. CAVE HYENA. The Tasmanian wolf (*Thylacinus*) is locally called *hyena.*

Striped Hyena (*Hyæna hyæna*).

hy-en′ic, hy-æn′ic (hī-ĕn′ĭk; hī-ē′nĭk), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, hyenas.

hy′e-tal (hī′ē-tăl), *a.* [Gr. ὑετός rain, fr. ὕειν to rain.] Of or pertaining to rain, rainfall, rainy regions, etc.

hy′e-to- (hī′ē-tō-). Combining form from Gr. ὑετός, *rain.*

hy′e-to-graph′ (-gráf′), *n.* [*hyeto-* + *-graph.*] A chart showing the average annual rainfall.

hy′e-tog′ra-phy (-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Scientific description of the geographical distribution of rain. — **hy′e-to-graph′ic** (-tō-grăf′ĭk), **-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy′e-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hyeto-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the precipitation of rain, snow, etc. — **hy′e-to-log′i-cal** (-tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy′e-to-met′ro-graph (-tō-mĕt′rō-gráf), *n.* [See HYETO-; METRO-; -GRAPH.] A self-registering rain gauge.

Hy-ge′ia (hī-jē′yȧ), **Hy-ge′a** (-jē′ȧ), **Hy-gi′a** (hī-jī′ȧ), *n.* [L. *Hygea*, *Hygia*, fr. Gr. ὑγίεια, ὑγεία health, Ὑγίεια Hygeia, fr. ὑγιής sound, healthy.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* Goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius, with whom she was often worshiped.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

Hy-ge′ian (-yăn), *a.* Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health; of or pertaining to health or its preservation.

hy′gi-ene (hī′jĭ-ēn; hī′jēn; 277), *n.* [F. *hygiène*, fr. ὑγιεινός healthful. See HYGEIA.] The science of the preservation of health; sanitary science; a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health.

hy′gi-en′ic (hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk; 277), **hy′gi-en′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *hygiénique.*] Of or pertaining to health or hygiene; sanitary. — **hy′gi-en′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy′gi-en′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of health; hygiene.

hy′gi-en-ist (hī′jĭ-ĕn-ĭst), *n.* One versed in hygiene.

hy′grine (hī′grĭn; -grēn; 184), *n.* Also **hy′grin.** [From Gr. ὑγρος moist.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid alkaloid and ketone, $C_8H_{15}ON$, obtained from coca leaves. It is a derivative of pyrrolidine.

hy′gro- (hī′grō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ὑγρός, *wet, moist.*

hy′gro-deik (-dīk), *n* [*hygro-* + Gr. δεικνύναι to show.] *Physics.* A form of hygrometer having wet and dry bulb thermometers, with an adjustable index showing directly the percentage of moisture in the air, etc.

hy′gro-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for recording automatically the variations of the humidity of the atmosphere.

hy-grom′e-ter (hī-grŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *hygromètre.*] *Physics.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. Hygrometers are of various kinds. In some, known as **chemical hygrometers**, a known volume of air is passed over calcium chloride or some other substance which absorbs the moisture. The increase in weight of the absorbent, or the diminution in pressure of the air, is then measured. Those called **condensing hygrometers** indicate the dew point. See DANIELL'S HYGROMETER. Other kinds are the *psychrometer, hair hygrometer,* etc.

hy′gro-met′ric (hī′grō-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* [Cf F. *hygrométrique.*] **1.** Of or pert.
hy′gro-met′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } to hygrometry; made with, or according to, the hygrometer. **2.** = HYGROSCOPIC.

hygrometric balance, a balance so constructed that the beam is level under normal conditions, but inclines to one side or the other with changes in humidity of the air.

hy-grom′e-try (hī-grŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *hygrométrie.*] That branch of physics which relates to the determination of humidity, esp. of the atmosphere.

hy-groph′a-nous (hī-grŏf′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [*hygro-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] Appearing diaphanous when moist, and opaque when dry. — **hy′gro-pha-ne′i-ty** (hī′grō-fȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

hy-groph′i-lous (hī-grŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*hygro-* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Living in fresh water or in moist places.

hy′groph-thal′mi-a (hī′grŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hygro-* + *ophthalmia.*] *Med.* Ophthalmia attended with profuse secretion of tears.

hy′gro-phyte (hī′grō-fīt), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* **a** A plant living under conditions of plentiful moisture. **b** Loosely, a hydrophyte. — **hy′gro-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

hy′gro-scope (hī′grō-skōp), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-scope:* cf. F. *hygroscope.*] *Physics.* An instrument which shows merely variations in the moisture of the atmosphere.

hy′gro-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *hygroscopique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or indicated by, the hygroscope.
2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture, as caustic potash, or becoming coated with moisture, as glass, etc.
3. *Bot.* Sensitive to moisture, as certain tissues or organs; induced by moisture, as movements or curvatures.
— **hy′gro-scop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy′gro-scop′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **hy′gro-sco-pic′i-ty** (-skō-pĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Hyk′sos (hĭk′sōs; -sŏs), *n.* [Gr. Ὑκσως, fr. Egypt. *hikshasu* chiefs of the Bedouins, shepherds.] A dynasty of Egyptian kings, often called the *Shepherd kings*, of foreign origin, who, according to the narrative of Manetho, ruled for about 500 years, forming the XVth and XVIth dynasties. It is now considered that the XVIth is merely a double of the XVth dynasty, and that the total period of the six Hyksos kings was little more than 100 years. It is supposed that they were Asiatic Semites. — **Hyk′sos,** *a.*

Hy′la (hī′lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕλη wood, forest.] *Zoöl.* **a** A large genus of arciferous anurans containing the typical tree frogs or tree toads. It is the type of a family, **Hy′li-dæ** (hī′lĭ-dē). (See TREE TOAD, PIPING FROG.) **b** [*l. c.*] Hence, popularly, a tree frog, esp. the piping frog.

hy-lar′chic (hī-lär′kĭk), **hy-lar′chi-cal** (hī-lär′kĭ-kăl), *a.* [*hylo-* + *archical.*] Presiding over matter. *Rare.*

Hy′las (hī′lăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὕλας.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth loved by Hercules. While drawing water he was drawn down into a spring by the enamored nymphs.

hy′le (hī′lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὕλη wood, matter.] **1.** *Philos.* Matter, or whatever receives form or determination from another; — a transliteration of Gr. ὕλη, used by Aristotle, who calls its possibility of receiving form δύναμις (lit., power). See MATTER.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* In the Manichæan system, a spirit regarded as the Lord of Darkness.

hy′lic (hī′lĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὕλη matter.] Of or pertaining to matter; material; corporeal; as, *hylic* influences.

hy′li-cist (hī′lĭ-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. ὑλικός, adj., material, fr. ὕλη wood, matter.] A propounder or adherent of hylism.

hy′lism (hī′lĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ὕλη wood, matter.] **1.** Materialism, esp. the crude materialism of the Ionian philosophers. **2.** A theory that matter is the original principle of evil.

hy′lo- (hī′lō-), **hyl-.** Combining form from Greek ὕλη, *wood, stuff, matter.*

hy-lop′a-thism (hī-lŏp′ȧ-thĭz′m), *n.* [*hylo-* + Gr. πάθος suffering.] **1.** The doctrine that matter is sentient. *Rare.* **2.** The doctrine that spirit is capable of affecting, and being affected by, matter.

hy′lo-phyte (hī′lō-fīt), *n.* [*hylo-* + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog* A plant growing in woods; a forest plant. Cf. POÖPHYTE.

hy′lo-the′ism (-thē′ĭz′m), *n.* [*hylo-* + *theism.*] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe. See MATERIALISM. — **hy′lo-the′ist**, *n.* — **hy′lo-the-is′tic** (-thē-ĭs′tĭk), **hy′lo-the-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

[1st *hydro-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* = HYDROPATHY.

hy′dro-thi′o-nu′ri-a (-thī′ō-nū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 2d *hydro-* + Gr. θεῖον sulphur + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of hydrogen sulphide in the urine.

hy-drox′id-i′on (hī-drŏk′sĭd-ī′ŏn), *n.* Ionic hydroxyl, OH^-.

hy-drox′y-a-ce′tic (-sĭ-ȧ-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*hydroxy-* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Designating the acid commonly known as *glycolic* acid.

hy-drox′yl-ize (hī-drŏk′sĭ-līz), *v. t.* To hydroxylate. — **hy-drox′yl-i-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

hy-drox′y-ma-lon′ic, *a.* [*hydroxy-* + *malonic.*] Tartronic.

hy-drox′y-suc-cin′ic, *a.* [*hydroxy-* + *succinic.*] Malic.

hy′dro-zo′al (hī′drō-zō′ăl), **hy′dro-zo′ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Hydrozoan.

hy′dro-zo′ön (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* L. -ZOA (-ȧ), E. -ZOÖNS (-ŏnz) [NL.] *Zoöl.* A hydrozoan. *Rare.*

Hy-drun′tine (hī-drŭn′tĭn; -tēn), *a.* [From L. *Hydruntum*, a city of Calabria, now Otranto.] Of or pert. to Otranto, Italy.

hy′dru-ret, *n.* [2d *hydro-.*] *Chem.* = HYDRIDE. *Obs.*

hy-dru′ri-a (hī-drōō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *-uria.*] Hydruresis. — **hy-dru′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

hye. † EYE, HE, HEO, HI, HIGH, HUE.

hye. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of [HAY, hedge; HIE.]

hy′e-mal (hī′ē-măl), **hy′e-ma′tion,** etc. Vars. of HIEMAL, etc.

hy′e-mat′i-call, *a.* Hiemal. *Obs.*

hy′en, *n.* [F. *hyène.*] A hyena. *Obs.*

hyena dog. See CAPE HUNTING [DOG.]

hyena poison. = WOLVEBOON.

hy-e′ni-form (hī-ē′nĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Hyenoid. [Hyenic.]

hy-e′nine (hī-ē′nīn; -nĭn), *a.*

hy-e′noid, *a.* [*hyena* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling the hyenas.

hyer. † HEAR, HIGHER, HIRE.

hyerthe, *n.* Hearing. *Obs.*

hy′e-tom′e-ter (hī′ē-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hyeto-* + *meter.*] A rain gauge.

hy′fen. Hyphen. *Ref. Sp.*

hy′fend. Hyphened. *Ref. Sp*

hy′gei-ol′a-try (hī′jē-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑγίεια health + *-latry.*] Excessive attention to health or hygiene. *Rare.* [gienist.]

hy′ge-ist (hī′jē-ĭst), *n.* A hy-

hy′ge-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Hygienic. *Rare.* [giology. *R.*]

hy′ge-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Hy-

hyghe. † EYE, HIE, HIGH.

hyght. † HEIGHT, HIGHT.

Hy-gi′a. Var. of HYGEIA.

hy′gi-an′tic (hī′jĭ-ăn′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑγιαντός curable.] Hygienic. *Rare.* [enics. *R.*]

hy′gi-an′tics (-tĭks), *n.* Hygi-

hy′gi-as′tic (-ăs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑγιαστικός curative, fr. ὑγιάζειν to heal.] Hygienic. *Rare.*

hy′gi-as′tics (-tĭks), *n.* Hygienics. *Rare.*

Hy′gi-e′ia (hī′jĭ-ē′yȧ), **Hy′gi-e′a** (-ē′ȧ), *n.* Hygeia. Cf. ATHENA

hy′gie-ist (hī′jē-ĭst), *n.* A hygienist. [gienic. *R.*]

hy′gi-e′nal (hī′jĭ-ē′năl), *a.* Hy-

hy′gi-en-ism (hī′jĭ-ĕn-ĭz′m), *n.* Hygiene. *Obs.*

hy′gi-ol′o-gy (hī′jĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑγίεια health + *-logy.*] The science of hygiene.

hygr-. See HYGRO-.

hy-grau′lic (hī-grô′lĭk), *a.* [Gr ὑγρό; moist: cf. *hydraulic.*] Hydraulic. *Obs.*

hy′gre (hī′gẽr). Var. of EAGRE

hy′gric (hī′grĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_5H_{10}N{\cdot}CO_2H$, obtained by oxidizing hygrine.

hy′gro-ble-phar′ic (hī′grō-blē-făr′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* = HYGROPHTHALMIC.

hy′gro-der′ma, *n.* [NL.: *hygro-* + *derma.*] Abnormal moisture of the skin.

hy-grol′o-gy (hī-grŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-logy.*] That branch of science which treats of the phenomena of humidity.

hy-gro′ma (hī-grō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.: *hygro-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A cyst or sac containing serum. — **hy-grom′a-tous** (-grŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -grō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

hy′gro-met′ri-cal-ly (hī′grō-mĕt′rĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of HYGROMETRIC. See LY.

hy′gro-pho′bi-a, *n.* [NL.: *hygro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of liquids.

hy′groph-thal′mic (hī′grŏf-thăl′mĭk), *a.* [*hygro-* + *ophthalmic.*] *Anat.* Serving to moisten the eye, as the lachrymal ducts.

hy′groph-thal′my (hī′grŏf-thăl′mĭ). Var. of HYGROPHTHALMIA.

hy′gro-plasm (hī′grō-plăz′m), **hy′gro-plas′ma** (-plăz′mȧ), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The fluid portion of protoplasm, as distinguished from *stereoplasm.*

hy-gros′co-py (hī-grŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* Hygrometry. *Rare.*

hy′gro-stat′ics (hī′grō-stăt′ĭks), *n.* [*hygro-* + *statics.*] Comparison of degrees of moisture. *Obs.*

hy′gro-sto′mi-a (-stō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *hygro-* + *-stoma.*] *Med.* Excessive salivation.

hy′ing (hī′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HIE. — **hy′ing-ly,** *adv.* Hastily; speedily. *Obs.*

hyke. † HAIK, HUKE.

hyke (hīk), *interj.* An exclamation used to urge on dogs in the chase.

hyl. † HILL, ILL.

hyl-. See HYLO-.

hy-lac′tic (hī-lăk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑλακτικός given to barking.] Of, or like, barking. *Rare.*

hy-lac′tism (-tĭz′m), *n.* A barking. *Rare*

Hy′læ-o-sau′rus (hī′lē-ō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὑλαῖος belonging to a forest + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* An imperfectly known genus of dinosaurs related to *Stegosaurus*, from the Wealden of England. — **hy-læ′o-saur** (hī-lē′ō-sôr), *n.*

hylair, *a.* [OF. *hylaire.* See HILARIOUS.] Merry: cheerful. *Obs*

hy-las′mus, *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ὕλη matter.] Materialization *Obs*

hy-las′tic, *a* Materialistic. *Obs.* — **hy-las′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* *Obs*

hy′leg (hī′lĕg), *n.* [Cf. OF. *yleg, ilech*, an astronomical term, Turk. *hailāj* time of birth, anxiety, Per. *hailāj* body.] *Astrol.* The planet which rules, or is in the ascendant, in a nativity; an apheta. — **hy′le-gi′a-cal** (hī′lē-jī′ȧ-kăl), **hy-le′gi-al** (hī-lē′jĭ-ăl), *a.* *Obs.*

hy′le-pho′bi-a (hī′lē-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.: Gr. ὕλη wood, matter + *-phobia*] Dread of materialism *Obs. or R.* [HYLISM.]

hy′li-cism (hī′lĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* =

Hy′li-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See HYLA. [*Rare.*]

hy′list (hī′lĭst), *n.* = HYLICIST.

Hyl′lus (hĭl′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὕλλος.] See HERACLIDÆ.

Hy-lob′a-tes (hī-lŏb′ȧ-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑλοβάτης one that walks or inhabits the woods: ὕλη a wood + βαίνειν to go.] *Zoöl* The genus consisting of the gibbons. — **hy-lob′a-tine** (-tīn; -tĭn; 183), *a.*

Hy′lo-cich′la (hī′lō-sĭk′lȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hylo-* + Gr. κίχλη thrush.] *Zoöl.* The genus or subgenus of thrushes containing the wood, hermit, and Wilson's thrushes, and other American species.

Hy-lo′des (hī-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ὑλώδης woody, wooded, muddy; ὕλη a wood + εἶδος form] *Zoöl.* A tropical American genus of tree frogs; — often incorrectly applied to the piping frog (*Hyla pickeringii*).

hy-log′e-ny (hī-lŏj′ē-nĭ), **hy′lo-gen′e-sis** (hī′lō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*hylo-* + *-geny, -genesis.*] The genesis of matter. *Rare.*

hy′loid (hī′loid), *a.* [*Hyla*, the generic name (Gr. ὕλη forest, wood) + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the family Hylidæ.

hy′lo-ist, *n.* Erron for HYLIST — **hy′lo-ism** (hī′lō-ĭz′m), *n.*

hy-lol′o-gy (hī-lŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hylo-* + *-logy.*] A doctrine or science of matter. *Rare.*

hy′lo-ma′ni-a, *n.* [*hylo-* + *mania.*] An excessive or prejudiced materialism. *Obs.*

hy′lo-mor′phism (hī′lō-môr′fĭz′m), *n.* [*hylo-* + *-morph* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that matter and material forms give a sufficient account of the universe. — **hy′lo-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), **hy′lo-mor′phi-cal** (-fĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy′lo-mor′phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

hy′lo-mor′phous (-fŭs), *a.* [*hylo-* + *-morphous.*] Having a material form

Hy′lo-mys (hī′lō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hylo-* + Gr. μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* See GYMNURINÆ.

hy′lo-pa-thet′ic, hy′lo-path′ic, *a.* [*hylo-* + *pathetic.*] Capable of affecting, or of being affected by, matter. *Obs.*

hy′lo-path′i-an, *a.* Pert. to the doctrine that life is evolved or produced from matter. *Obs.*

hy-lop′a-thist (hī-lŏp′ȧ-thĭst), *n* A believer in hylopathism.

hy-lop′a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* = HYLOPATHISM, 2.

hy-loph′a-gous (hī-lŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*hylo-* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* Eating wood

hy′lo-stat′ic, hy′lo-stat′i-cal, *a.* [*hylo-* + Gr. στατικός static.] Having to do with the disposition of matter. *Obs.*

hylote. † HELOT.

hy-lot′o-mous (hī-lŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὑλοτόμος wood-cutting. See HYLE; -TOME.] *Zoöl.* Wood-cutting; — applied to certain insects.

I J K L M

hy'lo-trop'ic (hī'lō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*hylo-* + *-tropic.*] *Phys. Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, substances capable of transformation into other substances of the same composition.

hy'lo-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to hylozoism.

hy'lo-zo'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*hylo-* + Gr. ζωή life, fr. ζῆν to live.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life or sensation, or that matter and life are inseparable; — often applied specif. to the crude theories of the early Ionian philosophers. — **hy'lo-zo'ist**, *n.* — **hy'lo-zo-is'tic** (-zō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **hy'lo-zo-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hy'men (hī'mĕn), *n.* [Gr. ὑμήν skin, membrane.] *Anat.* A fold of mucous membrane partly closing the orifice of the vagina; the virginal membrane.

Hy'men, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑμήν.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* God of marriage, son of Apollo and Urania (or Bacchus and Venus).

Till *Hymen* brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower. *Campbell*

2. [*l. c.*] Marriage; also, a wedding song.

Hymen of element and race. *Emerson.*

Hy'me-næ'a (hī'mē-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See HYMENEAL. So called in allusion to the nyctitropic movement of the paired leaflets.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American cæsalpiniaceous trees having pinnate, leathery, pellucid-dotted leaves and large white flowers in umbellate clustered racemes. All the species yield a balsamic resin, or copal. The West Indian *H. courbaril* is the locust tree.

hy'men-al (hī'mĕn-ăl), *a.* Relating to the hymen.

hy'me-ne'al (hī'mē-nē'ăl), *a.* [L. *hymeneius*, a., also *Hymenaeus*, n., Hymen, Gr. ὑμέναιος the wedding song, also Ὑμέναιος Hymen.] Of or pertaining to marriage; as, *hymeneal* rites. — *n.* A marriage song.

hy-me'ni-al (hī-mē'nĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to the hymenium. — **hymenial layer.** = HYMENIUM.

hy'me-nif'er-ous (hī'mē-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*hymenium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Having a hymenium.

hy-me'ni-um (hī-mē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -NIA (-ȧ), E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑμήν a membrane.] *Bot.* The spore-bearing surface of the sporophore in the higher basidiomycetous fungi. It consists of an aggregation of spore mother cells arranged in a continuous layer or membrane. In the true mushrooms (Agaricaceæ) the hymenium covers the gills on the under side of the cap or pileus.

hy'men-o- (hī'mĕn-ō-), **hymen-.** Combining form from Greek ὑμήν, *membrane.*

Hy'men-o-cal'lis (-kăl'ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hymeno-* + Gr. κάλλος beauty; — in allusion to the delicate texture of the perianth.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, several species of which are cultivated. They have long linear basal leaves and tall scapes bearing umbels of beautiful white flowers, the perianth with a long slender tube and prominent corona.

hy'men-og'e-ny (hī'mĕn-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*hymeno-* + *-geny.*] The production of artificial membranes by contact of two fluids, as albumin and fat, by which the globules of the latter are surrounded by a thin film of the former.

hy'men-o-phore' (hī'mĕn-ō-fōr'; hī-mĕn'-; 201), *n.* [*hymeno-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* The hymeniferous portion of the sporophore in fungi.

Hy'men-o-phyl-la'ce-æ (hī'mĕn-ō-fĭ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of ferns, the filmy ferns, having delicate fronds, the sporangia borne on a filiform receptacle from a cuplike involucre, and surrounded by a complete ring. The two genera, *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*, include about 200 species. — **hy'men-o-phyl-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Hy'men-o-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *hymeno-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical ferns, typifying the family Hymenophyllaceæ, and distinguished from *Trichomanes* by having the valves of the involucre bearing the sporangia separate. Many of the species are epiphytic, with fronds of extreme delicacy, often very minute. Also [*l. c.*], any fern of this genus.

Hy'men-op'ter-a (hī'mĕn-ŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑμενόπτερος membrane-winged; ὑμήν skin, membrane + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* An extensive and highly specialized order of insects, including the bees, wasps, ants, ichneumons, sawflies, true gallflies, etc. When winged they have four membranous wings with comparatively few veins. There is usually a thickened dark spot near the anterior edge of the fore wings, which are larger than the hind ones. The abdomen is generally borne on a slender pedicel, and the females have complex organs at the end of the body often modified into sawing, boring, or piercing organs, used in egg laying, or in one group converted into a sting. The metamorphosis is complete, and the larvæ are usually footless grubs. The Hymenoptera comprise an enormous number of species, but a small part of which have been studied. A large proportion of the smaller forms are parasitic on other insects and of great use in checking the multiplication of injurious species. Taking into account both their structure and their wonderful instincts (apparently not unmixed with true intelligence), exhibited in the provision for their young and in the remarkable social organization of the communities of many of the social forms, they are the highest group not only of insects, but of invertebrates. — **hy'men-op'ter-an** (hī'mĕn-ŏp'tẽr-ăn), *a. & n.* — **hy'men-op'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

hymn (hĭm), *n.* [ME. *hympne, ympne,* F. *hymne,* OF. also *ymne,* L. *hymnus,* Gr. ὕμνος.] An ode or song of praise or adoration; esp., a religious ode; a sacred lyric; a song of praise or thanksgiving intended to be used in religious service; as, the Homeric *hymns;* Watts's *hymns.*

Where angels first should practice *hymns.* *Dryden.*

hymn, *v. t. & i.;* HYMNED (hĭmd); HYMNING (hĭm'ĭng; hĭm'nĭng). To praise in song; to worship or extol by singing hymns; to sing in praise or adoration.

Their praise is *hymned* by loftier harps than mine. *Byron.*

hym'nal (hĭm'năl), *a.* Pertaining to, or using, hymns. — *n.* A collection of hymns; a hymn book.

hymn book. A book containing a collection of hymns, as for use in churches; a hymnal.

hym'nic (hĭm'nĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *hymnique.*] Of or pert. to a hymn; hymnlike. — *n.* A hymnlike composition.

hym'no-dy (-nō-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑμνῳδία; ὕμνος a hymn + ᾠδή a song, a singing.] **1.** Act or art of singing hymns. **2.** Hymns, considered collectively; hymnology.

hym-nog'ra-pher (hĭm-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who writes on the subject of hymns; also, a composer of hymns.

hym-nog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος hymn + *-graphy.*] Writing about hymns; also, act or art of composing hymns.

hym-nol'o-gist (hĭm-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A composer or compiler of hymns; one versed in hymnology.

hym-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος hymn + *-logy:* cf. F. *hymnologie.*] **a** The singing of hymns. *Obs.* **b** The composition of hymns. **c** The study or science of hymns, their history, classes, use, etc. **d** Hymns collectively.

hyn'de (hĭn'dĕ), *a.* [AS.] *A.-S. Law.* A word occurring chiefly in *twyhynde man, sixhynde man,* and *twelfhynde man,* designating a man of certain classes of men so called with reference to their position when charged with crime. The **twyhynde man** in general corresponds to a ceorl, the **twelfhynde man** to a freeman of a higher class, probably the thanes, and the **sixhynde man** to one of an intermediate class. The terms have usually been explained as referring to the number of shillings in the wergild, but Seebohm considers that the terms indicate the number of compurgators necessary for compurgation.

hy'o- (hī'ō-). [See HYOID.] A combining form denoting *connection with the hyoid bone* or *arch.*

Hy'o-ga-noi'de-i (-gȧ-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYO-; GANOIDEI.] *Zoöl.* A division of ganoid fishes equivalent to *Holostei.* — **hy'o-ga'noid** (-gā'noid; -găn'oid), *a. & n.* — **hy'o-ga-noi'de-an** (-gȧ-noi'dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

hy'o-glos'sal (-glŏs'ăl), *a.* [*hyo-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Anat.* Pert. to the tongue and hyoid arch, or the hyoglossus.

hy'o-glos'sus (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyo-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Anat.* A flat muscle on either side of the tongue, connecting it with the body and greater cornu of the hyoid.

hy'o-gly'co-cho'late (hī'ō-glī'kō-kō'lāt; -kŏl'āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of hyoglycocholic acid.

hy'o-gly'co-chol'ic (hī'ō-glī'kō-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὗς, ὑός, hog + E. *glycocoll* + *cholic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an insoluble crystalline glycocholic acid from swine's bile.

hy'oid (hī'oid), *a.* [Gr. ὑοειδής, fr. the letter Υ + εἶδος form: cf. F. *hyoïde.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, a bone or several connected bones situated at the base of the tongue and developed from the second and third visceral arches. In man the hyoid bone is U-shaped and placed horizontally with the convexity forward, and consists of five more or less distinct parts: a body (the **basihyal**), two greater horns or cornua (**thyrohyals**) directed backwards, and two lesser horns or cornua (**ceratohyals**) directed backwards and upwards. It gives attachment to many muscles and ligaments. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the second postoral visceral arch, from which the hyoid bone of the higher vertebrates is in part formed. In most fishes it is an important structure, not only the tongue (as in other vertebrates), but the jaws, being supported and connected with the cranium by it. See HYOMANDIBULAR; cf. EPIHYAL, CERATOHYAL, BASIHYAL, etc.

hy'oid, *n.* The hyoid bone. See HYOID, *a.*, **a**.

Hy-ol'i-thes (hī-ŏl'ĭ-thēz), *n.* [NL.; *hyo-* + *-lith.*] *Paleon.* An exclusively Paleozoic genus of mollusks related to *Conularia,* esp. common in the Cambrian. The shell is of conical tubular form, often of triangular or flattened cross section, with an operculum to close the aperture.

hy'o-man-dib'u-lar (hī'ō-măn-dĭb'ū-lȧr), *a.* [*hyo-* + *mandibular.*] *Zoöl.* Pert. to the hyoid arch and mandible; specif., designating, or pert. to, the dorsal segment of the hyoid arch in fishes, which usually articulates with the ear capsule of the cranium, and in most fishes supports not only the hyoid arch and tongue, but the jaws (cf. SUSPENSORIUM). — *n.* The hyomandibular bone or cartilage.

hy'os-cine (hī'ō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** [See HYOSCYAMUS.] *Chem.* **a** Tropine. *Obs.* **b** An alkaloid (perh. identical with scopolamine) found with hyoscyamine in henbane, and sold as **amorphous hyoscyamine.** It is a powerful nerve depressant, mydriatic, and hypnotic.

hy'os-cy'a-mine (hī'ō-sī'ȧ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [See HYOSCYAMUS.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}O_3N$, found in henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) and other solanaceous plants. It is isomeric with atropine, has a sharp, offensive taste, is very poisonous, and is used as a hypnotic and sedative and locally as a mydriatic.

Hy'os-cy'a-mus (-mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑοσκύαμος; ὗς a sow, hog + κύαμος a bean.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of South European and Asiatic poisonous solanaceous herbs, having simple leaves, somewhat irregular flowers with funnelform corollas, and a circumscissile capsule. *H. niger* is the henbane.

2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The leaves of the henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), used in neuralgic and pectoral troubles.

hy'o-sty'lic (hī'ō-stī'lĭk), *a.* [*hyo-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Zoöl.* Having the jaws connected with the cranium by the hyomandibular, or upper part of the hyoid arch, as in a large majority of fishes; — opposed to *autostylic.*

hyp'a-bys'sal (hĭp'ȧ-bĭs'ăl), *a.* [*hypo-* + *abyssal.*] *Petrog.* Formed at a moderate distance below the surface; — a term used by Prof. Brögger in his classification of igneous rocks.

hyp'æs-the'si-a, hyp'es-the'si-a (-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *a.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med.* Imperfect power of sensation. — **hyp'æs-the'sic, hyp'es-the'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

hyp-æ'thral, hyp-e'thral (hĭp-ē'thrăl; hī-pē'-; 277), *a.* [L. *hypaethrus* in the open air, uncovered, Gr. ὕπαιθρος; ὑπό under + αἰθήρ ether, the clear sky.] Open to the sky; not roofed over; — applied, *Class. Arch.*, to a building, court, etc. Opposed to *cleithral.* — **hypæthral,** *or* **hypethral, theory,** the theory that the cella of some Greek temples was lighted by omitting a section of its roof, or by skylights, roof windows, or the like.

hyp-æ'thron (-thrŏn), *n.* [NL. See HYPO-; ETHER.] *Class. Arch.* An opening to the sky; an open court or skylight, as of a temple. See HYPÆTHRAL THEORY.

hyp-æ'thros (-thrŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὕπαιθρος.] *Class. Arch.* **a** A court or space, as in a building, open to the sky, whether actually unroofed or having a skylight. **b** A temple or other building having such a court or space. See HYPÆTHRAL THEORY.

hyp-al'gi-a (hĭp-ăl'jĭ-ȧ; hī-păl'-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *-algia.*] Diminished sensibility to pain. — **hyp-al'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

hyp-al'la-ge (hĭp-ăl'ȧ-jē; hī-păl'-; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑπαλλαγή, prop., interchange, exchange, fr. ὑπαλλάσσειν to interchange; ὑπό under + ἀλλάσσειν to change.] *Gram. & Rhet.* A figure consisting of an interchange in the syntactic relationship between two terms. Thus in Vergil "*dare classibus austros,*" to give the winds to the fleets, occurs instead of *dare classes austris,* to give the fleets to the winds.

hyp-an'thi-um (hĭp-ăn'thĭ-ŭm; hī-păn'-), *n.; L. pl.* -THIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* Any enlargement or special development of the torus below the calyx, as in the rose hip, or fruit. — **hyp-an'thi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

hyp'a-poph'y-sis (hĭp'ȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs; hī'pȧ-), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See HYPO-; APOPHYSIS.] *Anat.* A ventral process or element of a vertebra; as: **a** The hæmal spine. **b** A hypocentrum. — **hyp'a-po-phys'i-al** (-pō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

hyp-ax'i-al (hĭp-ăk'sĭ-ăl; hī-păk'-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *axial.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Beneath the axis of the vertebral column.

hy'per- (hī'pẽr-). [Gr. ὑπέρ over, above; akin to L. *super,* E. *over.* See OVER; cf. SUPER-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *over, above;* as, *hyper*physical, *hyper*thyrion; also, *above measure, abnormally great, excessive;* as, *hyper*æmia, *hyper*bola, *hyper*critical, *hyper*secretion. Sometimes, implying, as in various mathematical terms, *having* or *involving more than,* as in **hy'per-tri'di-men'sion-al** (-trī'dĭ-mĕn'shŭn-ăl), *Geom.*, having or involving more than three dimensions.

2. *Chem.* A prefix equivalent to *super-* or *per-*, and now generally replaced by *per-;* as, *hyper*oxide. See PER-.

☞ The reference "See HYPER-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *hyper-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

hy'per-a-bel'i-an (hī'pẽr-ȧ-bĕl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* [*hyper-* +

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hy'lo-zo'i-cal (hī'lō-zō'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = HYLOZOIC.

hym. † HEM, HIM.

H. Y. M. A. *Abbr.* Hebrew Young Men's Association.

hy'men-. See HYMENO-.

Hy'men-æ'us (hī'mĕn-ē'ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ὑμέναιος.] = HYMEN, 1.

Hy'men-æ'us, Hy'men-e'us. *Bib.*

Hy'men-a'ic (-ā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *hymenaicus.*] Of or pert. to Hymen. *Rare.*

hymenaic meter. [L. *hymenaicum metrum.*] A dactylic dimeter (– ◡ ◡ | – ◡ ◡).

hy'me-ne'al-ly, *adv.* of HYMENEAL.

hy'me-ne'als (hī'mē-nē'ălz), *n. pl.* Nuptials. *Rare.*

hy'me-ne'an (-ăn), **hy-me'ni-al** (hī-mē'nĭ-ăl), **hy-men'ic** (hī-mĕn'ĭk), *a.* Hymeneal.

hy'me-nic'o-lar (hī'mē-nĭk'ō-lȧr), *a.* [*hymenium* + L. *colere* to inhabit.] *Bot.* Inhabiting the hymenium of fungi.

hy-me'ni-o-phore' (hī-mē'nĭ-ō-fōr'), *n.* [*hymenium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A hymenophore.

hy'men-i'tis (hī'mĕn-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hymen* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the hymen.

hy'men-o-dic'tine (-ō-dĭk'tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [From *Hymenodictyon,* genus name; *hymeno-* + Gr. δίκτυον net.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{40}N_2$, obtained from the bark of the tropical rubiaceous tree *Hymenodictyon excelsum.*

hy'men-oid. *a.* [*hymenium* + *-oid.*] **a** *Bot.* Resembling a hymenium in form or structure. **b** Membranous.

hy'men-o-li'chen (hī'mĕn-ō-lī'kĕn), *n.* [*hymeno-* + *lichen.*] *Bot.* A lichen of the group **Hy'men-o-li-che'nes** (-lī-kē'nēz), now usually known as *Basidiolichenes.*

hy'men-ol'o-gy (hī'mĕn-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hymeno-* + *-logy.*] Anatomy of membranes. — **hy'men-o-log'i-cal** (hī'mĕn-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy'men-o-my-ce'tal (hī'mĕn-ō-mī-sē'tăl), *a.* Hymenomycetous.

hy'men-o-my-cete' (-mī-sēt'), *n.; pl.* E. -MYCETES (-mī-sēts'). [*hymeno-* + Gr. μύκης, -ητος, a mushroom.] *Bot.* Any fungus of the **Hy'men-o-my-ce'tes** (-sē'tēz), known generally as *Agaricales.* — **hy'men-o-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

hy'men-o-my-ce'toid (-sē'toid), *a.* [*hymenomycete* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a hymenomycete.

hy'men-oph'o-rum (hī'mĕn-ŏf'ō-rŭm), *n.; pl.* -ORA (-rȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A hymenophore.

hy'men-op'ter (-ŏp'tẽr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Hymenoptera.

hy'men-op'ter-al (-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Hymenopterous.

hy'men-op'ter-ist. *n.* A student of the Hymenoptera.

hy'men-op'ter-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Hymenoptera* + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* Scientific study of the Hymenoptera. — **hy'men-op'ter-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy'men-op'ter-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

hy'men-op'ter-on, *n.* A hymenopteran.

hy'men-ot'o-my (hī'mĕn-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*hymeno-* + *-tomy.*] **a** *Surg.* Incision of the hymen. **b** *Anat.* Dissection of membranes.

Hy'mer. Var. of HYMIR.

Hy-met'ti-an (hī-mĕt'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Mount Hymettus, near Athens; as, *Hymettian* marble; *Hymettian* honey.

Hy-met'tic (-ĭk), *a.* Hymettian.

Hy'mir (hü'mẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Hymir.*] *Norse Myth.* A giant, personifying the inhospitable sea.

hym-na'ri-um (hĭm-nā'rĭ-ŭm), **hym'na-ry** (hĭm'nȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *hymnarium, hymnarius.* See HYMN.] A hymnal. *Rare.*

hym'ner, *n.* [See HYMNARY.] A hymnal. *Obs.*

hymn'er (hĭm'ẽr; hĭm'nẽr), *n.* One who sings hymns.

hym'nish. *a.* Like a hymn. *Obs.*

hym'nist (hĭm'nĭst), *n.* A writer of hymns.

hymn'less. *a.* See -LESS.

hym'no-dist (hĭm'nō-dĭst), *n.* One who makes a study of, or practices, hymnody.

hym'no-log'ic (hĭm'nō-lŏj'ĭk), **hym'no-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to hymnology. — **hym'no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hympe. † HIMP, IMP.

hympne. † HYMN.

hyn. † HIN, HYNE, INN.

hynd. † HEND, HIND.

hynder. † HINDER, *a.*

hyne, *adv.* [Perh. fr. ME. *hethen,* of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *heðan,* Dan. *heden,* Sw. *hädan.* *Oxf. E. D.*] Hence. *Obs. or Scot.*

hyng. † HANG, HINGE.

hynt. † HENT.

hy'o-bran'chi-al (hī'ō-brăn'kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the hyoid and branchial arches.

hy'o-chol'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὗς, ὑός, hog + *cholic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating an acid got from hyoglycocholic acid by boiling with dilute alkali.

Hy'o-don, Hy'o-don'ti-dæ, etc. Vars. of HIODON, etc.

hy'o-ep'i-glot'tic, hy'o-ep'i-glot-tid'e-an, *a.* *Anat.* Connecting the hyoid bone and epiglottis.

hy-oi'dal (hī-oi'dăl), **hy-oi'dan** (-dăn), **hy-oi'de-al** (hī-oi'dē-ăl), **hy-oi'de-an** (-ăn), *a.* Hyoid.

hy-oi'des (-dēz), *n.* The hyoid bone.

hy'o-men'tal, *a.* [*hyo-* + *mental* of the chin.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and chin.

hy'o-plas'tron, *n.* [*hyo-* + *plastron.*] *Zoöl.* The second lateral bony plate in the plastron of most turtles; — called also *hyosternum.* — **hy'o-plas'tral,** *a.*

hy'o-scap'u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the hyoid bone and scapula.

hy'os-cy-a'mi-a (hī'ō-sī-ā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Hyoscyamine.

hy'o-ster'nal, *a.* [*hyo-* + *sternal.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to the hyoid bone and sternum, or to the hyosternum.

hy'o-ster'num, *n.* [*hyo-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* The hyoplastron.

Hy'o-the'ri-um (hī'ō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *hyo-* + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A Miocene and lower Pliocene genus of extinct swine. — **hy'o-there** (hī'ō-thēr), *n.*

hyp-. See HYPO-.

hyp (hĭp), *n.* Short for HYPOCHONDRIA; — usually *pl.* *Colloq.*

hyp, *v. t.* To make melancholy. *Colloq.*

hyp. *Abbr.* Hypothesis; hypothetical.

hyp'a-cou'si-a (hĭp'ȧ-kōō'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), **hyp'a-cou'sis** (-sĭs). Vars. of HYPACUSIA, -ACUSIS.

hy-pac'tic (hī-păk'tĭk), *a. & n.* [Gr. ὑπακτικός, fr. ὑπάγειν to carry off below; ὑπό under + ἄγειν to carry.] *Med.* Purgative.

hyp'a-cu'si-a (hĭp'ȧ-kū'zhĭ-ȧ; zĭ-ȧ), **hyp'a-cu'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. ἄκουσις a hearing.] Partial deafness.

hy-pæ'thrum (hī-pē'thrŭm), *n.* *Arch.* = HYPÆTHROS.

hyp'al-bu'mi-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *albumin* + *-osis.*] Deficiency of albumin in the blood.

hyp'al-ge'si-a (hĭp'ăl-jē'sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *algesia.*] *Med.* = HYPALGIA.

hyp'al-lac'tic (hĭp'ă-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑπαλλακτικός. See HYPALLAGE.] Expressed in hypallage. *Rare.*

hyp'al-le'lo-morph, *n.* *Biol.* See ALLELOMORPH. — **hyp'al-le'lo-mor'phic,** *a.*

hy'pan-tho'di-um (hī'păn-thō'dĭ-ŭm; hĭp'ăn-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *anthodium.*] *Bot.* A syconium.

hy-pan'trum (hī-păn'trŭm; hĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕπαντρος cavernous; ὑπό under + ἄντρον cavern.] *Paleon.* A notch on the neural arch of the vertebræ of certain reptiles for articulation with the hyposphene.

Hyp'a-pan'te (hĭp'ȧ-păn'tē), *n.* [LGr. ὑπαπαντή, fr. Gr. ὑπό under + ἀπαντᾶν to meet.] *East. Ch.* A festival in memory of the meeting in the temple of Mary, bearing the infant Jesus, with Simeon and Anna.

hyp'ar-te'ri-al (hĭp'är-tē'rĭ-ăl; hī'pär-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *arterial.*] *Anat.* Situated below an artery; — applied, specif., to the branch of the right bronchus given off below where the pulmonary artery crosses the bronchus.

hy-parx'is (hī-pärk'sĭs), *n.; pl.* HYPARXES (-sēz). [Gr. ὕπαρξις, fr. ὑπάρχειν to begin to be.] *Metaph.* Essential nature. *Obs. or R.*

hy-pas'pist (hī-păs'pĭst; hĭ-), *n.* [Gr. ὑπασπιστής.] *Gr. Antiq.* A shield-bearer or armor-bearer; one of a special body of guards in the Macedonian army.

hyp'a-te (hĭp'ȧ-tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑπάτη, prop. fem. of ὕπατος lowest, highest.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

hyp'a-ton (-tŏn), *n. pl.* [Gr. gen. pl. ὑπάτων.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

hype. † HIP.

hype. Var. of HIPE.

hypecacuanha. † IPECACUANHA.

hy-pen'e-my, *n.* [L. *hypenemius* windy, fr. Gr. ὑπηνέμιος.] A wind egg. *Obs.* [Humorous.]

hy'per, *n.* One overzealous.

hy'per, *v. i.* To bustle. *Dial.*

Abelian.] *Math.* Designating a function of two variables connected with a discontinuous group of substitutions linear in each.

hy′per-ac′id (hī′pẽr-ăs′ĭd), *a.* Excessively acid; more than normally acid. — **hy′per-a-cid′i-ty** (-ȧ-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

hy′per-a-cu′si-a (-ȧ-kū′zhĭ-ȧ), **hy′per-a-cu′sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. ἄκουσις a hearing.] *Med.* Abnormal acuteness of the sense of hearing.

hy′per-a-cute′ (-ȧ-kūt′), *a.* Excessively acute.

hy′per-æ′mi-a, *or* **-e′mi-a** (-ē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *hyper-* + *-æmia, -emia.*] *Med.* A superabundance or congestion of blood. — **hy′per-æ′mic**, *or* **-e′mic** (-ē′mĭk; -ĕm′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-æs-the′si-a, *or* **-es-the′si-a** (-ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med. & Physiol.* A state of exalted or morbidly increased sensibility.

hy′per-æs-thet′ic, *or* **-es-thet′ic** (-ĕs-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Affected by, or pertaining to, hyperæsthesia. **2.** Unduly influenced by æsthetical feelings or views.

hy′per-al-ge′si-a (-ăl-jē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), **hy′per-al-ge′sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *algesia.*] *Med.* Morbid sensitiveness to pain. — **hy′per-al-ge′sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

hy′per-a′phi-a (-ā′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. ἀφή touch.] *Med.* Abnormal acuteness of the sense of touch. — **hy′per-aph′ic** (-ăf′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-bat′ic (-băt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a hyperbaton; transposed; inverted. — **hy′per-bat′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hy-per′ba-ton (hī-pûr′bȧ-tŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BATA (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ὑπέρβατον, fr. ὑπερβατός transposed, fr. ὑπερβαίνειν to step over; ὑπέρ over + βαίνειν to step.] *Gram.* A figurative construction, transposing or inverting the natural order; as, "echoed the hills" for "the hills echoed."

hy-per′bo-la (-bō-lȧ), *n.* [Gr. ὑπερβολή, prop., an overshooting, excess (see CONIC SECTION). See HYPERBOLE.] *Geom.* **a** A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the cone's side makes. It consists of two branches cut out of the opposite halves of the double cone. See CONIC SECTIONS. **b** Any analogous higher curve, the general equation being $x^a y^b = c^{a+b}$.

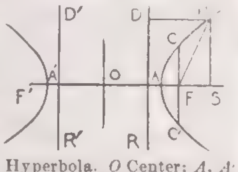

Hyperbola. *O* Center; *A*, *A′* Vertices; *F*, *F′* Foci; *DR*, *D′R′* Directrices; *CC′* Parameter.

hy-per′bo-le (-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑπερβολή, prop., an overshooting, excess, fr. Gr. ὑπερβάλλειν to throw over or beyond; ὑπέρ over + βάλλειν to throw. See HYPER-, PARABLE; cf. HYPERBOLA.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the expression is an evident exaggeration, as one by which things are represented as much greater or less, better or worse, than they really are; a statement exaggerated fancifully through excitement, or for effect.

> Somebody has said of the boldest figure in rhetoric, the *hyperbole*, that it lies without deceiving. *Macaulay.*

hy′per-bol′ic (hī′pẽr-bŏl′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *hyperbolicus* exces-
hy′per-bol′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sive, Gr. ὑπερβολικός: cf. F. *hyperbolique.*] **1.** *Math.* Of or pert. to the hyperbola. **2.** *Rhet.* Relating to, containing, or like, hyperbole.

hyperbolic branch (of a curve), *Geom.*, one that has a real asymptote. — **h. functions.** *Math.* **a** The real factors of the trigonometric functions of pure imaginaries, defined thus:

$$\cosh x = \cos ix = \tfrac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$$
$$\sinh x = -i \sin ix = \tfrac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}),$$

etc., where the *h* means *hyperbolic*; — so called because their areal definitions are related to the rectangular hyperbola somewhat as the areal definitions of sine and cosine to the circle. **b** Certain transformed elliptic functions related to ordinary elliptic functions as $\sqrt{1+(k \sinh \phi)^2}$ is related to $\sqrt{1-(k \sin \phi)^2}$. — **h. gear, wheel,** etc., *Mach.*, a hyperboloidal or skew bevel gear, wheel, etc. See BEVEL WHEEL. — **h. geometry**, the geometry of hyperbolic space. — **h. involution.** *Math.* See INVOLUTION, *n.*, 4 **e** (2). — **h. logarithms**, *Math.*, natural logarithms; — so called because appearing in the expression for the area of a strip between a hyperbola and its asymptote. — **h. point** (of a surface), *Math.*, an anticlastic point, where the indicatrix is a hyperbola. See CURVATURE. — **h. series**, *Math.*, one in which the summation of *n* terms involves the quadrature of the hyperbola. — **h. space**, *Math.*, space whose Riemannian measure of curvature, $\frac{1}{k^2}$, is negative, in which, therefore, the straight line is infinite and the sum of the angles of any triangle is less than a straight angle. Also, analogous space of two dimensions viewed as a manifold complete in itself, with internal relations, but with no external relations such as position and sides; — so called by Klein. — **h. spiral**, *Math.*, the path of a point whose radius vector varies inversely as the angle it sweeps over; — so named because the form of its polar equation $\rho\theta = k^2$ is that of the asymptotic equation of the hyperbola, $xy = c^2$. — **hyperbolic (linear) transformation**, *Alg.*, a transformation in which the discriminant is positive and therefore the double elements are real and distinct.

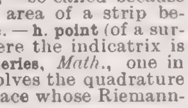

Hyperbolic Spiral.

hy-per′bo-lism (hī-pûr′bō-lĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *hyperbolisme.*] **1.** *Rhet.* Use of hyperbole. **2.** *Geom.* A curve whose equation is derived from that of another curve by putting *xy* for *y*. *Newton.*

hy-per′bo-lize (-līz), *v. t. & i.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *hyperboliser.*] To state in hyperbole; to speak or write with hyperbole.

hy-per′bo-loid (-loid), *n.* [*hyperbola* + *-oid*: cf. F. *hyperboloïde.*] *Geom.* **a** A surface of second order, with a center in finity and cut by certain planes in hyperbolas; also, a solid bounded in part by such a surface. **b** An analogous surface of higher order. *Rare.* — **hy-per′bo-loid**, *a.*

hyperboloid of revolution, the surface traced by a hyperbola rotating about one of its axes.

hy-per′bo-loi′dal (-loi′dăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a hyperboloid. **hyperboloidal gear, wheel,** etc., *Mach.*, a skew bevel gear, wheel, etc. See BEVEL WHEEL.

Hy′per-bo′re-an (hī′pẽr-bō′rē-ăn; 201), *a.* [L. *hyperboreus*, Gr. ὑπερβόρεος; apparently fr. ὑπέρ over, beyond + βορέας (see BOREAS), but perh. an alteration of a dial. word meaning *messenger*, *carrier*, and orig. akin to φέρειν to bear.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Of or pert. to the Hyperboreans. **2.** [*l. c.*] Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern; hence, very cold; frigid.

Hy′per-bo′re-an, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a people placed by Herodotus in the extreme north, who were esp. associated with the cult of Apollo. They were probably northern Greeks or Macedonians, though they have been (owing to a doubtful etymology) supposed to be a mythical people dwelling beyond the north wind (Boreas). **2.** [*l. c.*] A dweller in the extreme north; *pl.*, the Arctic peoples of northeast Siberia with the Eskimo. *Obsoles.*

hy′per-bu′li-a (-bōō′lĭ-ă; -bū′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + root of Gr. βούλεσθαι to will.] Abnormal display of volitional consciousness; excess of impulse; tendency to automatic or ill-considered action.

hy′per-Cal′vin-ism, *n.* *Theol.* Calvinism more extreme than Calvin's own teaching, as in respect to predestination. — **hy′per-Cal′vin-ist**, *n.* — **hy′per-Cal′vin-is′tic**, *a.*

hy′per-cat′a-lec′tic (-kăt′ȧ-lĕk′tĭk), *a.* [L. *hypercatalecticus*, *hypercatalectus*, Gr. ὑπερκατάληκτος. See HYPER-; CATALECTIC.] *Pros.* Having a syllable or two beyond the last measure; — applied to verse measured by dipodies.

hy′per-cat′a-lex′is (-lĕk′sĭs), *n.* *Pros* Hypercatalectic excess of a syllable or syllables.

hy′per-chlor-hy′dri-a (-klōr-hī′drĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *chlorhydric* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Excess of chlorhydric (hydrochloric) acid in the gastric juice, as, esp., in case of ulcer and nervous dyspepsia.

hy′per-cho′li-a (-kō′lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. χολή bile.] *Med.* Excessive secretion of bile.

hy′per-com′plex (-kŏm′plĕks), *a.* *Math.* Multiple; involving more than two disparate units; — said of numbers and number systems. Four distinct conceptions of the hypercomplex number have been formulated: (1) The **arithmetical** (Dedekind), viz., a set of *n* ordered marks (or coördinates) of a field, an *n*-tuple element. (2) The **logical** (Russell), viz., a one-many relation, or an *n*-dimensional entity. (3) The **Hamilton-Peano**, viz., an operator. (4) The **algebraic**, viz., an ideal entity or extension of the number system, defined by an equation (as $i^2 + 1 = 0$) and used in combination with simple numbers as a modulus for the reduction of algebraic expressions.

hy′per-con′ic (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Geom.* Formed by the intersection of two conicoids. — **hy′per-con′ic**, *n.*

hy′per-cor′a-coid (-kŏr′ȧ-koid), *a.* [*hyper-* + *coracoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the upper of two bones at the base of the pectoral fin of teleost fishes lying between the clavicle and the actinosts. By some it is called *scapula* and regarded as homologous with the scapula of the higher vertebrates. — *n.* A hypercoracoid bone.

hy′per-crit′ic (-krĭt′ĭk), *n.* [*hyper-* + *critic*: cf. F. *hypercritique.*] **1.** One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a carping critic; a captious censor **2.** Carping or captious criticism. *Obs.*

hy′per-crit′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Over critical; unreasonably or unjustly critical; carping; captious; also, excessively nice or exact. — **hy′per-crit′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy′per-crit′i-cize, **hy′per-crit′i-cise** (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; -CIZED, -CISED (-sīzd); -CIZ′ING, -CIS′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To criticize with unjust severity; to criticize captiously.

hy′per-cy′cle (hī′pẽr-sī′k'l), *n.* *Math.* **a** Any plane sextic curve of fourth class, with a double tangent at infinity, such that the points of contact with a fifth tangent of two circles touching each (one internally, one externally) a pair of tangents properly chosen are at a fixed distance apart (*Laguerre*). **b** See CYCLE, 7 **b**.

hy′per-de-ter′mi-nant (hī′pẽr-dē-tûr′mĭ-nănt), *n.* *Math.* **a** A determinant whose constituents are operative symbols; the symbolic expression of an invariant or covariant. **b** A determinant whose matrix can be displayed graphically only in space of at least four dimensions; one whose type constituent has at least four subindices, as $C_{l,\,m,\,n,\,r}$. — *a.* Like a hyperdeterminant.

hy′per-du-li′a (-dū-lī′ȧ), *n.* [*hyper-* + *dulia.*] *R. C. Ch.* The veneration given to the Virgin Mary as the most exalted of mere creatures; higher veneration than dulia. — **hy′per-du′lic** (-dū′lĭk), **hy′per-du′li-cal** (-lĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy′per-dy-nam′i-a (-dī-năm′ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ-nā′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. δύναμις power.] *Med.* Excessive energy of function; abnormal nervous or muscular activity. — **hy′per-dy-nam′ic** (-năm′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-el-lip′tic (-ĕ-lĭp′tĭk), *a.* *Math.* Analogous to elliptic, but more transcendent.

hyperelliptic curve, one whose Cartesian coördinates are rational functions of a parameter *p*, and $\sqrt{E(p)}$, where $E(p)$ is an entire function of *p* and of degree $2c + 2$, if *c* is the class of the curve. — **h. curves**, *Math.*, curves of genus higher than 1, esp. of genus 2. — **h. functions**, *Math.*, inverses of hyperelliptic integrals, as elliptic functions are inverses of elliptic integrals. — **h. integral**, *Math.*, an Abelian integral in which w_2 is a polynomial in *z* of degree higher than the fourth, with distinct linear factors, or is reducible to this form by birational transformation.

hy′per-em′e-sis (-ĕm′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *emesis.*] *Med.* Excessive vomiting. — **hy′per-e-met′ic** (-ē-mĕt′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-eu-tec′tic (-ū-tĕk′tĭk), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Containing combined carbon in excess of the proportion (about 4.30 per cent) corresponding to the eutectic; — said of steels.

hy′per-eu-tec′toid (-toid), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Containing combined carbon in excess of the proportion (about 0.90 per cent) corresponding to the eutectoid; — said of steels.

hy′per-fo′cal (-fō′kăl), *a.* *Photog.* Designating the distance beyond which, for a given lens, all objects are in fair focus.

hy-per′ga-my (hī-pûr′gȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*hyper-* + *-gamy.*] Marriage into an equal or higher caste, or social group; — used in reference to Hindu laws forbidding women to marry men of inferior caste. — **hy-per′ga-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

hy′per-ge′o-met′ric (hī′pẽr-jē′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* *Math.* Transcending ordinary geometrical (operations or series), but analogous to them. — **hypergeometric series**, the series, $1 + \frac{ab}{1.c}x + \frac{a(a+1)\,b(b+1)}{1.2.c(c+1)}x^2 + \ldots$, denoted by $F(a, b, c, x)$, where *x* alone is variable.

hy′per-ge-om′e-try (-jē-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* The geometry of higher spaces.

Hy′per-i-ca′ce-æ (hī′pẽr-ĭ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYPERICUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the St.-John's-wort family, typifying the order Hypericales, and containing about 10 genera and 280 species, of warm and temperate regions. They have opposite, resinous-dotted leaves, and regular flowers with very numerous hypogynous stamens arranged often in sets, a polycarpellary ovary, and mainly capsular fruit. *Hypericum* is the type and by far the largest genus. — **hy′per-i-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Hy′per-i-ca′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Hypericum* + *-ales.*] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing 29 families, of which the Hypericaceæ, Violaceæ, Theaceæ, Clusiaceæ, and Passifloraceæ are the most important. It is characterized in general by the imbricated or convolute sepals and the parietal placentæ.

Hy-per′i-cum (hī-pĕr′ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑπέρικον, ὑπέρεικον; ὑπό under, among + ἐρείκη, ἐρίκη, heath, heather.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs or shrubs of wide distribution, characterized chiefly by their pentamerous yellow flowers, which in such species as the American *H. aureum* are large and handsome, and for which they are commonly cultivated. Many herbaceous species are common weeds, being called by the name *St. John's-wort.*

hypericum red. A red resinous substance extracted from *Hypericum*, formerly used as a remedy for wounds, etc.

hy′per-i-no′sis (hī′pẽr-ĭ-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, strength, fiber + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition of the blood characterized by an excess of fibrin, as in many inflammatory diseases. — **hy′per-i-not′ic** (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-in′vo-lu′tion (-ĭn′vō-lū′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Unusually rapid return to normal or less than normal size of an organ.

Hy-pe′ri-on (hī-pē′rĭ-ŏn; hī′pẽr-ī′ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑπερίων.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, father of Helios, the sun god; also (as a patronymic), Helios. In later myth he is identified with Apollo, god of manly beauty. Cf. HELIOS. **2.** *Astron.* See SATURN.

hy′per-i′so-ton′ic (hī′pẽr-ī′sō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Having a greater osmotic pressure than an isotonic fluid.

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hy′per-ac′an-tho′sis (hī′pẽr-ăk′ăn-thō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. ἄκανθα spine + *-osis.*] *Med.* Hypertrophy of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.

hy′per-a-cou′si-a (-ȧ-kōō′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), **hy′per-a-cou′sis** (-sĭs). Vars. of HYPERACUSIA, HYPERACUSIS.

hy′per-ac-tiv′i-ty, *n.* Excessive activity.

hy′per-a-cu′i-ty, *n.* Excessive acuteness

hy′per-a-cute′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hy′per-ad′e-no′sis, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *adeno* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Morbid enlargement of the lymphatic glands.

hy′per-æs-the′sic, **hy′per-es-the′sic** (-ĕs-thē′sĭk), *a.* = HYPERÆSTHETIC, 1.

hy′per-al-bu′mi-no′sis, *n* [NL.; *hyper-* + *albumin* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition marked by an excess of albumin in the blood.

hy′per-al′gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *-algia.*] = HYPERALGESIA.

hy′per-an-ab′o-lism (hī′pẽr-ăn-ăb′ō-lĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Excess of growth producing hypertrophy.

hy′per-aph′ro-dis′i-a (-ăf′rō-dĭz′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Excessive sexual desire.

hy′per-a-poph′y-sis (-ȧ-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A lateral and backward-projecting process on the dorsal side of a vertebra. — **hy′per-ap′o-phys′i-al** (-ăp′ō-fĭz′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

hy′per-as′pist, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερασπιστής, fr. ὑπερασπίζειν to cover with a shield.] One who holds a shield over another; hence, a defender. *Obs.*

hy′per-as-the′ni-a (-ăs-thē′nĭ-ȧ; -ăs′thē-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Great weakness.

hy′per-aux-e′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal increase of a part in size, as by effusion of fluid.

hy′per-bo-læ′on (hī′pẽr-bō-lē′ŏn), *n. pl.* [Gr ὑπερβολαῖος, -λαία, prop. adj.; ὑπέρ over + βολή stroke.] *Anc. Gr. Music* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

hy′per-bol′i-cal-ly (-bŏl′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of HYPERBOLIC. See -LY.

hy′per-bol′ic-ly, *adv.* Hyperbolically. *Obs.*

hy′per-bol′i-form (hī′pẽr-bŏl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*hyperbola* + *-form.*] *Math.* Like a hyperbola, esp. of higher kind.

hy-per′bo-list (hī-pûr′bō-lĭst), *n.* See -IST.

hy-per′bo-lo-graph′ (-lō-grăf′), *n.* *Math.* An instrument for drawing hyperbolas.

hy-per′bo-ly, *n.* Hyperbole. *Obs.*

hy′per-bo′re-al, *a.* [*hyper-* + *boreal.*] Hyperborean. *Rare.*

hy′per-brach′y-ceph′al, **-ce-phal′ic**, *a.*, **-ceph′a-ly**, *n.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-bran′chi-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated over the gills.

hy′per-car′bu-ret′ed, **-ret′ted**, *a.* *Chem.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-ca-thar′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Excessive catharsis. — **hy′per-ca-thar′tic**, *a.*

hy′per-cem′en-to′sis (hī′pẽr-sĕm′ĕn-tō′sĭs), *n* [NL; *hyper-* + *cement* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Excessive development of the cement of the teeth

hy′per-ce-no′sis (-sē-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr κένωσις an emptying.] *Med.* Excessive evacuation, as of the bowels

hy′per-chlo′ric (-klō′rĭk; 201), *a.* *Chem.* Perchloric.

hy′per-chro-ma′si-a (-krō-mā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. χρῶμα color] *Med.* Excessive pigmentation. — **hy′per-chro-mat′ic** (-măt′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-chro′ma-tism (-krō′mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* **a** Hyperchromasia. **b** Unusual intensity of color.

hy′per-chro′ma-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Hyperchromasia.

hy′per-chro′mi-a (-krō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Med.* = HYPERCHROMASIA.

hy′per-civ′i-lized (-sĭv′ĭ-līzd), *a.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-con′scious, *a.* See HYPER-. — **-con′scious-ness**, *n.*

hy′per-cos′mic, *a.* = SUPRAMUNDANE. *Rare.*

hy′per-crit′ic, *a.* Hypercritical.

hy′per-crit′i-cism, *n.* See -ISM.

hy′per-cry′al-ge′si-a (hī′pẽr-krī′ăl-jē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. κρύος cold + *algesia.*] *Med.* Excessive sensitiveness to cold.

hy′per-cyc′lo-ide′ (-sĭk′lō-ēd′), *n.* *Math.* In Lobachevskian geometry, the surface of revolution of a hypercycle about its rectilinear equidistant axis.

hy′per-cy-e′sis, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *cyesis.*] *Med* Superfetation

hy′per-cyr-to′sis, *n* [NL.] *Med.* Excessive cyrtosis.

hy′per-dac′ty-ly (-dăk′tĭ-lĭ), **hy′per-dac-til′i-a** (-dăk-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *hyperdactilia*, fr. Gr. ὑπέρ over + δάκτυλος finger] Polydactylism.

hy′per-di′a-pa′son (-dī′ȧ-pā′zŏn), *n.* *Anc. Music.* An octave measured upward

hy′per-di′a-pen′te (-pĕn′tē), *n.* *Anc. Music.* A perfect fifth measured upward.

hy′per-di′a-tes′sa-ron (-tĕs′ȧ-rŏn), *n.* *Anc. Music.* A perfect fourth measured upward.

hy′per-di′a-zeux′is (-dī′ȧ-zūk′sĭs), *n.* [*hyper-* + Gr. διάζευξις a disjoining.] *Gr. Music* Separation of two tetrachords by an octave, as of the hypaton and hyperbolæon. See TETRACHORD.

hy′per-di-crot′ic, *a.* See HYPER-. — **hy′per-di′cro-tism**, *n.* — **hy′per-di′cro-tous**, *a.*

hy′per-dis-ten′tion, *n.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-di′tone′, *n.* *Anc. Music.* A major third measured upward.

hy′per-di′u-re′sis, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *diuresis.*] *Med.* Polyuria.

hy′per-dol′i-cho-ceph′al, **-ce-phal′ic**, *a.*, **-ceph′a-ly**, *n.* See HYPER-. [*Obs.*

hy′per-du′ly, *n.* Hyperdulia.

hy′per-e′mi-a, **hy′per-e′mic.** Vars. of HYPERÆMIA, -ÆMIC.

hy′per-en-ceph′a-lus (hī′pẽr-ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* A form of monstrosity marked by exposure of the brain.

hy′per-eph′i-dro′sis (-ĕf′ĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Hyperidrosis.

hy′per-er′e-thi′si-a (-ĕr′ē-thĭzh′ĭ-ȧ), **hy′per-er′e-thism** (-ĕr′ē-thĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *hypererethisia.* See HYPER-; ERETHISM.] Excessive irritability.

hy′per-es′o-pho′ri-a (-ĕs′ō-fō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *eso-* + Gr. φορός bearing.] *Med.* Upward and inward strabismus.

hy′per-es-the′si-a, **hy′per-es-thet′ic**, etc. Vars. of HYPERÆSTHESIA, etc.

hy′per-eth′i-cal, *n.* That which is not subject to ethical rules or consideration.

hy′per-ex′o-pho′ri-a (-ĕk′sō-fō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *exo-* + Gr. φορός bearing.] Upward and outward strabismus.

hy′per-ex-ten′sion, *n* [*hyper-* + *extension.*] Excessive or extreme extension, as of a limb.

hy′per-fai-sceau′ (-fē-sō′), *n.* [*hyper-* + F. *faisceau* fasces.] *Geom.* The totality of lines determined by three lines (not in the same pencil) each intersecting the other two; all the lines in a plane or through a point.

hy′per-flex′ion, *n.* [*hyper-* + *flexion.*] Excessive or extreme bending, or flexion, as of a limb.

hy′per-gen′e-sis, *n.* [*hyper-* + *-genesis.*] Excessive production. — **hy′per-ge-net′ic**, *a.*

hy′per-geu′si-a (-gū′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. γεῦσις taste] *Med* Abnormal acuteness of the sense of taste.

hy′per-glo-bu′li-a (-glō-bū′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + L. *globulus* globule] *Med.* State of the blood marked by excess of the red blood corpuscles

hy′per-gly-cæ′mi-a, **-ce′mi-a**, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *glycæmia.*] Excess of sugar in the blood.

hy′per-gon (hī′pẽr-gŏn), *n.* [Prob. *hyper-* + *-gon* as in *polygon.*] A kind of photographic lens embracing an angle of 135°.

hy′per-he-do′ni-a (-hē-dō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. ἡδονή pleasure.] *Med.* A morbid increase of the feeling of pleasure in any sensory perception.

hy′per-hi-dro′sis (-hĭ-drō′sĭs). Var of HYPERIDROSIS.

hy-per′i-con, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρικον.] A drug from plants of the genus *Hypericum*. *Obs.*

hy′per-i′de-a′tion, *n.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-i-dro′sis (-ĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See HYPER-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Excessive sweating.

hy′per-ite (hī′pẽr-īt), *n.* [Short for *hypersthenite.*] = NORITE.

hy′per-ka-tab′o-lism, *n.* [*hyper-* + *katabolism.*] *Physiol.* Excessive katabolism of tissue.

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food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

hy′per-ker′a-to′sis (hī′pẽr-kĕr′ȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *kerato-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* **a** Hypertrophy of the corneous layer of the skin. **b** Hypertrophy of the cornea.

hy′per-ki-ne′si-a (-kĭ-nē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ; -kī-), **hy′per-ki-ne′sis** (-kĭ-nē′sĭs; -kī-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] *Med.* Abnormally increased muscular movement; spasm. — **hy′per-ki-net′ic** (-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-met′a-mor′pho-sis (-mĕt′ȧ-môr′fō-sĭs), *n.* [*hyper-* + *metamorphosis.*] *Zoöl.* A method of development in certain insects, as the blister, or oil, beetles, in which the larva undergoes marked changes of form during its growth, so that the insect passes through more than the usual number of instars. — **hy′per-met′a-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

hy-per′me-ter (hī-pûr′mē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρμετρος going beyond the meter, beyond measure; ὑπέρ over, beyond + μέτρον measure.] **1.** *Pros.* **a** A verse which has a redundant syllable at the end, as, in the classic hexameter, a syllable connected by elision with the first word of the following line. **b** A period comprising more than two or three cola; a hypermetron.
2. A person whose height exceeds the ordinary stature. *Humorous Nonce Use.* *Addison.*

hy′per-met′ri-cal (hī′pẽr-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.* Having a redundant syllable; exceeding the common measure.

hy′per-met′rope (-rōp), *n.* A person affected with hypermetropia; a farsighted person.

hy′per-me-tro′pi-a (-mē-trō′pĭ-ȧ), **hy′per-met′ro-py** (-mĕt′rō-pĭ), *n.* [NL. *hypermetropia*, fr. Gr. ὑπέρμετρος excessive + ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye. See HYPERMETER.] A condition of the eye in which, through shortness of the eyeball or fault of the refractive media, the rays of light come to a focus behind the retina; farsightedness; — called also *hyperopia*. Cf. EMMETROPIA. In hypermetropia, vision for distant objects, although not better absolutely, is better than that for near objects, and hence the individual is said to be farsighted. It is corrected by the use of convex glasses. — **hy′per-me-trop′ic** (-mē-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

Hy′perm-nes′tra (hī′pẽrm-nĕs′trȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑπερμνήστρα.] *Gr. Myth.* The only daughter of Danaus who disobeyed her father and spared her husband (Lynceus). She became ancestress of the Argive race of kings.

Hy′per-o-ar′ti-a (-pẽr-ō-är′shĭ-ȧ; tĭ-ȧ), **Hy′per-o-ar′ti-i** (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπερῷος being above or over + ἄρτιος complete, perfect.] *Zoöl.* An order of cyclostomes consisting of the lampreys as distinguished from the Hyperotreta, or hagfishes. — **hy′per-o-ar′ti-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Hy′per-o′ö-don (-ō′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὑπερῷος being above or over + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of beaked whales, distinguished esp. by the prominent crests on the maxillary bones of the male. See BEAKED WHALE.

hy′per-os-to′sis (-ŏs-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone + *-osis.*] *Anat. & Med.* Outgrowth of marked local thickening of bony tissue, normal or abnormal.

Hy′per-o-tre′ta (-ō-trē′tȧ), **Hy′per-o-tre′ti** (-tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὑπερῴη the palate + τρητός perforated.] *Zool.* An order of cyclostomes, including the hagfishes, as distinguished from the lampreys, or Hyperoartia. — **hy′per-o-tre′tan** (-tăn), *a.* & *n.* — **hy′per-o-tre′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

hy′per-par′a-site (-păr′ȧ-sīt), *n.* *Biol.* A parasite which is parasitic upon or in another parasite. — **hy′per-par′a-sit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **hy′per-par′a-sit-ism** (-sīt-ĭz′m), *n.*

hy′per-pen′cil (-pĕn′sĭl), *n.* *Geom.* A sheaf of lines; all the (copunctal) lines of all the flat pencils determined by a plane and a right line through the common point.

hy′per-pep′si-a (-pĕp′sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. πέψις digestion.] *Med.* Dyspepsia in which the gastric fluids contain an excess of chlorides but not of free hydrochloric acid.

hy′per-phe-nom′e-nal (-fē-nŏm′ē-năl), *a.* Transcending the phenomenal; noumenal or transcendental.

hy′per-pho′ri-a (-fō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. φορός bearing.] *Med.* A tending of the visual axis of one eye above that of the other; — a form of heterophoria. — **hy′per-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-phys′i-cal (-fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Beyond, or more than, the physical.
2. Independent of the physical, or not within its confines.

hy′per-plane (hī′pẽr-plān), *a.* [*hyper-* + *plane.*] *Math.* Corresponding in hyperspace (of four or more dimensions), or in ordinary space viewed as four-dimensional in lines, to a plane in ordinary space. — **hy′per-plane**, *n.*

hy′per-pla′si-a (hī′pẽr-plā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *-plasia.*] *Med. & Biol.* An abnormal or unusual increase in the elements composing a part, as of the cells of a tissue. — **hy′per-plas′ic** (-plăs′ĭk), **hy′per-plas′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

hy′perp-nœ′a, *or* **-ne′a** (hī′pẽrp-nē′ȧ; hī′pẽr-nē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. πνοή, πνοιή, breath.] *Physiol.* Abnormally rapid breathing, due to deficient arterialization of the blood; — disting. from *eupnœa*. See EUPNŒA, DYSPNŒA.

hy′per-py-rex′i-a (hī′pẽr-pī-rĕk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormally high fever (for a given disease). — **hy′per-py-ret′ic** (-pī-rĕt′ĭk), **hy′per-py-rex′i-al** (-rĕk′sĭ-ăl), *a.*

hy′per-sen′su-al (-sĕn′shōō-ăl), *a.* Beyond the senses; spiritual.

hy′per-sol′id (-sŏl′ĭd), *n.* *Math.* A form of three (or *n*—1) dimensions in space of four (or *n*) dimensions corresponding to the regular polyhedrons (of two dimensions) in ordinary space (of three dimensions).

hy′per-space (hī′pẽr-spās), *n.* *Geom.* **a** Space of more than three dimensions. **b** Any other than ordinary Euclidean space. — **hy′per-spa′tial** (-spā′shăl), *a.*

hy′per-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* *Math.* The analogue in hyperspace of the sphere in ordinary space. — **hy′per-spher′i-cal** (-sfĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy′per-sthene (-sthēn), *n.* [*hyper-* + Gr. σθένος strength.] *Min.* An orthorhombic grayish or greenish black or dark brown mineral of the pyroxene group, often with a peculiar bronzelike luster (schiller) on the cleavage surface. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 3.4–3.5. — **hy′per-sthen′ic** (-sthĕn′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-sthe′ni-a (-sthē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See HYPERSTHENE.] *Med.* A condition of unusual or excessive strength or tone of the body, or of any part. — **hy′per-sthen′ic** (-sthĕn′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-sur′face (-sûr′fās), *n.* *Math.* The analogue in hyperspace of a surface in ordinary space, which is three-dimensional in points.

hy-per′te-ly (hī-pûr′tē-lĭ), *n.* [*hyper-* + (prob.) Gr. τέλος end.] *Zoöl.* An extreme degree of imitative coloration or ornamentation, not explainable on the ground of utility. — **hy′per-tel′ic** (-tĕl′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-ther′mal (-thûr′măl), **hy′per-ther′mic** (-thûr′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑπέρθερμος. See HYPER-; THERMAL.] Having an excess of heat; of very high temperature.

hy′per-thy′mi-a (-thī′mĭ-ȧ; -thĭm′ĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. θυμός spirit.] *Med.* Excessive mental excitability.

hy′per-thyr′i-on (-thĭr′ĭ-ŏn), **hy′per-thy′rum** (-thī′rŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *hyperthyrum*, fr. Gr. ὑπερθύριον; ὑπέρ over + θύρα door.] *Arch.* That part of an architrave which is over a door or window; hence, any lintel.

hy′per-to′ni-a (-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. τόνος tone, tension.] *Physiol.* Excessive tonicity, as of a muscle. — **hy′per-ton′ic** (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-troph′ic (-trŏf′ĭk), **hy′per-troph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Med. & Biol.* Of or pert. to hypertrophy; affected with, or tending to, hypertrophy.

hy-per′tro-phied (hī-pûr′trō-fĭd), *a.* *Med. & Biol.* Excessively developed; characterized by hypertrophy.

hy-per′tro-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*hyper-* + *-trophy.*] *Med. & Biol.* A condition of overgrowth or excessive development of an organ or part, such as may result from excessive use or increased blood supply; — the opposite of *atrophy*.

hy-per′tro-phy, *v. i.* *Med. & Biol.* To develop to an unusual or abnormal degree.

hy′per-tro′pi-a (hī′pẽr-trō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. τρόπος, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] *Med.* Elevation of the visual line of one eye above that of the other; upward strabismus.

hy′per-type (hī′pẽr-tīp), *n.* [*hyper-* + *type.*] An individual showing the characteristic traits of his species in an exaggerated degree. — **hy′per-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), **hy′per-typ′i-cal** (-tĭp′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy′pha (hī′fȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PHÆ (-fē). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑφή a web.] *Bot.* One of the threadlike elements of the vegetative body, or mycelium, of a fungus. It increases by apical growth and is often transversely septate.

hy-phæ′ma (hī-fē′mȧ), **hy-phæ′mi-a** (-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **hy-phe′ma, hy-phe′mi-a.** [NL.; Gr. ὑπό (ὑφ-) under + αἷμα blood; cf. ὕφαιμος bloodshot.] *Med.* **a** Deficiency of blood; anæmia. **b** Extravasation of blood, esp. in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hy-phæ′ne (hī-fē′nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑφαίνειν to weave.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical African fan palms peculiar on account of their branching trunks, and having diœcious flowers succeeded by a thick-rinded fruit with a single seed. *H. thebaica* is the doom palm.

hy-phær′e-sis (hī-fĕr′ē-sĭs; -fē′rē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ὑφαίρεσις, fr. ὑφαιρεῖν to take away from under; ὑπό under + αἱρεῖν to take.] *Philol.* Omission of a letter or syllable from the body of a word.

hy′phal (hī′făl), *a.* *Bot.* Of, or of the nature of, a hypha.

hy′phen (hī′fĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑφ᾽ ἕν under one, into one, together, fr. ὑπό under + ἕν, neut. of εἷς one, akin to L. *semper* always. See HYPO-.] *Print.* A mark or short dash, thus [-], placed at the end of a line which terminates with a syllable of a word, the remainder of which is carried to the next line; or between the parts of a compound word, as in *five-leaved, clear-headed*. It is also sometimes used to show the syllables of words.

☞ In this Dictionary a heavy-faced hyphen [**-**] indicates hyphenation of compound words, and a light hyphen [-] indicates syllabication, as in **able-bodied-ness**.

hy′phen, *v. t.*; -PHENED (-fĕnd); -PHEN-ING. To connect or mark with a hyphen, as two words or the parts of a word.

hy′phen-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; HY′PHEN-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); HY′PHEN-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To hyphen. — **hy′phen-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

hy-phen′ic (hī-fĕn′ĭk), *a.* Pert. or relating to hyphens.

hy′phen-ize (hī′fĕn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To hyphen. — **hy′phen-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

hy′pho-drome (hī′fō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. ὑφή a web + *-drome.*] *Bot.* Running through the tissues; — said of a form of nervation in certain thick coriaceous leaves in which the veins are not visible on the surface.

hy-pid′i-o-mor′phic (hī-pĭd′ĭ-ō-môr′fĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Partially idiomorphic; — said of a rock a portion only of whose constituents have a distinct crystalline form. — **hy-pid′i-o-mor′phi-cal-ly** (-fĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hyp′i-no′sis (hĭp′ĭ-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, strength, fiber.] *Med.* A diminution in the normal amount of fibrin present in the blood. — **hyp′i-not′ic** (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.*

Hyp-na′ce-æ (hĭp-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Hypnum* + *-aceæ.*] *Bot.* A very large family of pleurocarpous mosses including numerous genera. They grow usually in dense mats, and vary widely in the shape and structure of the sporogonium; in general, however, the capsules are asymmetrical. — **hyp-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

hyp′na-gog′ic (hĭp′nȧ-gŏj′ĭk), *a.* [*hypno-* + Gr. ἀγωγός leading.] Characteristic of partial sleep; esp., designating, or pert. to, visual images occurring to one falling asleep.

hyp′nal (hĭp′năl), *n.* [Gr. ὕπνος sleep.] *Pharm.* A compound formed by the action of antipyrine on chloral hydrate, used in medicine as a sedative.

hyp′nic (hĭp′nĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑπνικός.] *Med.* Tending to produce sleep; soporific. — *n.* A soporific.

hyp′no- (hĭp′nō-), **hypn-**. Combining form from Greek ὕπνος, *sleep*; as, *hypno*spore, *hypn*agogic; — sometimes used specif. to signify *hypnotism*; as, *hypno*genesis.

hyp′no-et′ic (-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Prob. *hypo-* + *noetic.*] Of or pert. to mental processes of a logical form or nature, but not involving consciousness of logic nor effort to think logically.

hyp′no-gen′e-sis (hĭp′nō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*hypno-* + *-genesis.*] The production of the hypnotic state.

hyp′no-ge-net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), **hyp′no-ge-net′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **a** Tending to produce sleep. **b** Inducing hypnotism; hypnogenic.

hyp′no-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*hypno-* + *-genic.*] *Physiol.* Relating to the production of hypnotic sleep; as, the so-called *hypnogenic* pressure points, pressure upon which is said to cause an attack of hypnotic sleep.

hyp′noid (hĭp′noid), *a.* [*hypnosis* + *-oid.*] Tending toward or resembling hypnosis; having a more or less hypnotic form or character.

hyp-nol′o-gy (hĭp-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hypno-* + *-logy.*] That branch of science which treats of sleep, esp. of hypnotic sleep. — **hyp′no-log′ic** (hĭp′nō-lŏj′ĭk), **hyp′no-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hyp-nol′o-gist** (hĭp-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

Hyp′nos (hĭp′nŏs), **Hyp′nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ὕπνος Sleep, a personification.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of sleep, identified with Somnus. See SOMNUS.

hyp′no-scope (hĭp′nō-skōp), *n.* [*hypno-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the susceptibility of a person to hypnotic influences.

hyp-no′sis (hĭp-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See HYPNOTIC.] **1.** Supervention of sleep.
2. The condition of being hypnotized. See HYPNOTISM.

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hy′per-leu′co-cy-to′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Extreme leucocytosis.

hy′per-li-thu′ri-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Extreme lithuria.

hy′per-mas′ti-a (hī′pẽr-măs′tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. μαστός breast.] Excessive development of the breasts.

hy′per-ma-ture′, *a.* *Med.* Overripe; — said of a cataract.

hy′per-met′a-mor′phism (hī′pẽr-mĕt′ȧ-môr′fĭz′m), *n.* *Zool.* Hypermetamorphosis.

hy′per-met′a-mor-phot′ic (-môr-fŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Hypermetamorphic. *Rare.*

hy′per-met′a-phor′i-cal (-fŏr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* See HYPER-.

hy-per′me-tron (hī-pûr′mē-trŏn), *n.* *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* = HYPERMETER **b**.

hy′perm-ne′si-a (hī′pẽrm-nē′sĭ-ȧ; zĭ-ȧ), **hy′perm-ne′sis** (-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. μνᾶσθαι to remember.] *Med.* Abnormally acute memory.

hy′per-myr′i-o-ra′ma, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *myriorama.*] A show or exhibition having a great number of scenes or views.

hy′per-neph-ro′ma (hī′pẽr-nĕf-rō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *nephro-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor developed from suprarenal tissue.

hy′per-nic (hī′pẽr-nĭk), *n.* Nicaragua wood or any similar dyewood or extract. *Dyers′ Cant, U. S.*

hy′per-ni-trog′e-nous, *a.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-no′mi-an (hī′pẽr-nō′mĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ὑπέρνομος transgressing the law; ὑπέρ above + νόμος law.] Above or beyond the control of law. *Rare.*

hy′per-o-nych′i-a (-ō-nĭk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *onychia.*] Excessive growth of the nails.

hy′per-o′ön (-ō′ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -OA (-ȧ). [Gr. ὑπερῷον, neut. of ὑπερῷος being above.] *Gr. Antiq.* An upper story, as a temple gallery.

hy′per-ope (hī′pẽr-ōp), **hy′per-o′pi-a** (-ō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.*, **hy′per-op′ic** (-ŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*hyper-* + Gr. ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] = HYPERMETROPE, etc.

hy′per-o-rex′i-a (-ō-rĕk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See HYPER-; OREXIS.] *Med.* Excessive appetite.

hy′per-or-gan′ic, *a.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-or′tho-dox′y, *n.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-or′thog-nath′ic, *a.*, **-thog′na-thy**, *n.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-os′mi-a (hī′pẽr-ŏz′mĭ-ȧ; -ŏs′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. ὀσμή a smell.] *Med.* Extreme acuteness of the sense of smell.

hy′per-ox′i-da′tion, *n.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-ox′ide (hī′pẽr-ŏk′sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A peroxide. *Archaic.*

hy′per-ox′y-gen-ate, -gen-ize, *v.*, **-gen-a′tion**, *n.*, etc. See HYPER-.

hy′per-ox′y-mu′ri-ate, *n.* *Chem.* A perchlorate. *Obs.* — **hy′per-ox′y-mu′ri-at′ic**, *a.* *Obs.*

hy-per′per (hī-pûr′pẽr), *n.* [LL. *hyperperum*, Gr. ὑπέρπυρον; ὑπέρ above + πῦρ fire; — because ruddy.] *Numis.* A gold coin, the solidus (which see).

hy′per-per′son-al, *a.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-pha-lan′ge-al (hī′pẽr-fȧ-lăn′jē-ăl), *n.* *Zoöl.* Having more than the usual number of phalanges. — **hy′per-pha-lan′gism** (-jĭz′m), *n.*

hy′per-pha-ryn′ge-al, *a.* Epipharyngeal. *Rare.*

hy′per-pha′si-a (hī′pẽr-fā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid volubility; excessive talking. — **hy′per-phas′ic** (-făz′ĭk; -fā′zĭk), *a.*

hy′per-phys′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HYPERPHYSICAL.

hy′per-phys′ics, *n.* Science of hyperphysical objects.

hy′per-plat′y-rhine, *a.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-prax′i-a (hī′pẽr-prăk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. πρᾶξις action.] *Med.* Morbid activity.

hy′per-pres′by-o′pi-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hypermetropia.

hy′per-psel′a-phe′si-a (-sĕl′ȧ-fē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. ψηλάφησις a touching.] *Med.* Excessive tactile sensibility.

hy′per-pul′mo-na-ry, *a.* *Zoöl.* [See HYPER-.]

hy′per-pur′ist, *n.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-res′o-nance, *n.* *Med.* Excessive resonance on percussion. — **hy′per-res′o-nant**, *a.*

hy′per-rhyth′mi-cal, *a.* Hypermetrical. *Rare.*

hy′per-se-cre′tion, *n.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-sen′si-bil′i-ty, *n.* See HYPERÆSTHESIA.

hy′per-sen′si-tive, *a.* See HYPER-. — **-sen′si-tive-ness**, *n.*

hy′per-sthe′nite (hī′pẽr-sthē′nīt), *n.* [See HYPERSTHENE.] *Petrog.* = NORITE.

hy′per-ten′sion (-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-ther′mal-ge′si-a (-thûr′măl-jē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *thermal* + *algesia.*] *Med.* Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

hy′per-ther′mi-a (-thûr′mĭ-ȧ), **hy′per-ther′my** (-thûr′mĭ), *n.* [NL. *hypothermia*; Gr. ὑπέρθερμος overwarm; ὑπέρ above + θερμός hot.] *Med.* Excessive rise of temperature. — **hy′per-ther′mal** (-thûr′măl), *a.*

hy-per′the-sis (hī-pûr′thē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρθεσις a transposition; ὑπέρ over + θέσις placing.] **a** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An interchange of position between a successive long and short syllable in a logaœdic series. **b** *Philol.* Transposition, or metathesis, of letters. — **hy′per-thet′ic** (hī′pẽr-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*

hy′per-thet′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ὑπερθετικός; ὑπέρ + τιθέναι to place.] Hyperbolical. *Obs.*

hy′per-thy′mi-za′tion (-thī′mĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* [*hyper-* + Gr. θύμος thymus gland.] *Med.* Intoxication produced by excessive activity of the thymus gland.

hy′per-thy′roid-a′tion (-roid-ā′shŭn), *n.* [*hyper-* + *thyroid.*] *Med.* Morbid state due to overactivity of the thyroid gland.

hy′per-to-nic′i-ty (-tō-nĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Hypertonia.

hy′per-tox′ic, *a.* See HYPER-.

hy′per-tri-chi′a-sis (hī′pẽr-trĭ-kī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = HYPERTRICHOSIS.

hy′per-tri-cho′sis (-trĭ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. τρίχωσις growth of hair.] Excessive growth of hair.

hy′per-tri′di-men′sion-al (-trī′dĭ-mĕn′shŭn-ăl), *a.* See HYPER-.

hy-per′tro-phous (hī-pûr′trō-fŭs), *a.* *Biol.* Hypertrophic. *R.*

hy′per-u-re′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Excessive urination.

hy′per-u′ri-cæ′mi-a (hī′pẽr-ū′rĭ-sē′mĭ-ȧ), *or* **-ce′mi-a**, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *uric* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Excess of uric acid in the blood.

hy′per-vas′cu-lar, *a.* See HYPER-. — **hy′per-vas′cu-lar′i-ty**, *n.*

hyp′es-the′si-a. Var. of HYPÆSTHESIA.

hyp-e′thral, *a.* Hypæthral.

hy-phas′ma (hī-făz′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕφασμα a thing woven.] *Bot.* A sterile mycelium. *Obs.*

hyph′e-ar, *n.* [Gr. ὕφεαρ.] A kind of mistletoe. *Obs.*

hyp′he-do′ni-a (hĭp′hē-dō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. ἡδονή pleasure.] Morbid diminution of the feeling of pleasure in sensory perceptions.

hy′phe-get′ic, *a.* [Gr. ὑφηγητικός fitted for guiding.] Directive, or adapted to direct. *Obs.*

hy-phe′ma, hy-phe′mi-a. Vars. of HYPHÆMA, HYPHÆMIA.

hy-pher′e-sis. Var. of HYPHÆRESIS.

hyp′hi-dro′sis (hĭp′hĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormally slight perspiration.

Hy′pho-my-ce′tes (hī′fō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὑφή a web + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* Syn. of MONILIALES. — **hy′pho-my-ce′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

hy′pho-stro′ma, *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὑφή a web + στρῶμα a bed.] *Bot.* A mycelium. *Obs.*

hypn-. See HYPNO-.

hyp′næs-the′sis, *or* **-nes-the′sis** (hĭp′nĕs-thē′sĭs), *n.* [NL. *hypno-* + *æsthesis.*] Dulled sensibility. — **hyp′næs-thet′ic, hyp′nes-thet′ic** (-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*

hyp′na-le, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑπναλέος sending to sleep, ὕπνος sleep.] A kind of adder whose bite was supposed to kill by causing sleep. *Obs.*

hyp′no-bate (hĭp′nō-bāt), *n.* [*hypno-* + Gr. βαίνειν to go.] A somnambulist. *Rare.*

hyp′no-ba′ti-a (-bā′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *hypnobate.*] *Med.* Somnambulism.

hyp′no-cyst (hĭp′nō-sĭst), *n.* [*hypno-* + *-cyst.*] **a** *Bot.* = HYPNOSPORE. **b** *Zoöl.* In Protozoa, an encysted resting stage for hibernation, times of drought, etc.

hyp′no-dy (-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑπνωδία sleepiness.] *Zoöl.* **a** A long resting period passed through by the larvæ or pupæ of certain insects. **b** State assumed during such a period.

hyp-nog′e-nous (hĭp-nŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.*, **hyp-nog′e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.* = HYPNOGENIC, HYPNOGENESIS.

hyp′noid (hĭp′noid), *a.* [*Hypnum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, mosses of the genus *Hypnum* or its allies.

hyp′no-lep′sis (hĭp′nō-lĕp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hypno-* + Gr. λῆψις a seizing.] Morbid sleepiness.

hyp′none (hĭp′nōn), *n.* [F. See HYPNO-; 1st -ONE.] *Pharm.* = ACETOPHENONE.

hyp′no-pho′bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *hypno-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of sleep. — **hyp′no-pho′bic** (-fō′bĭk; -fŏb′ĭk), *a.* — **hyp′no-pho′by** (hĭp′nō-fō′bĭ; hĭp-nŏf′ō-bĭ), *n.*

hyp′no-sperm, *n.* [*hypno-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* A hypnospore.

hyp′no-spo-ran′gi-um, *n.* [NL. See HYPNOSPORE, SPORANGIUM.] *Bot.* A sporangium containing hypnospores. *Rare.*

hyp′no-spore, *n.* [*hypno-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A resting spore; specif., in certain algæ, as *Spirogyra*, a zygospore which remains quiescent through the

hyp′no-ther′a-py (hĭp′nō-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*hypno-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* The treatment of disease by hypnotism.

hyp-not′ic (hĭp-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑπνωτικός inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, fr. ὑπνοῦν to lull to sleep, fr. ὕπνος sleep; akin to L. *somnus*, and E. *somnolent:* cf. F. *hypnotique.*] **1.** Tending to produce sleep; soporific.
2. Of or pert. to hypnotism; in a state of hypnotism; liable to hypnotism; as, a *hypnotic* state or subject.

hyp-not′ic, *n.* **1.** Any agent that produces, or tends to produce, sleep; an opiate; a soporific; a narcotic.
2. A person who exhibits the phenomena of, or is subject to, hypnotism.

hyp′no-tism (hĭp′nō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ὕπνος sleep. See HYPNOTIC.] The induction of a state resembling sleep or somnambulism, which is called **hypnosis**, or **hypnotic sleep**; also, loosely, the induced state, hypnosis. Hypnosis is a state resembling normal sleep in many particulars, differing from it esp. in a greater rapidity of pulse and respiration; in a tendency to general anæsthesia; in a marked susceptibility to vasomotor changes, as in the functioning of organs; and in an extreme suggestibility, rendering the person in the hypnotic state amenable not only to suggestions affecting volitional activities, but to such vasomotor changes as the raising of blisters or such functionings as the induction of lactation. Suggestions made to a hypnotized person to be acted upon during waking hours are called **posthypnotic suggestions**. Normally the person awakened from hypnosis does not remember what has occurred during the sleep, although this memory may be brought about by posthypnotic suggestion. Hypnosis is induced either physiologically (as by repeated stimulation of reflexes) or by suggestion, ordinarily operative only upon a willing patient. Self-suggestion is capable of producing **self-hypnotism**, or **autohypnotism**. There are degrees of hypnosis which have been characterized as **lethargic**, **cataleptic**, and **somnambulistic**, **hypnosis**, and again simply as light and heavy hypnotic sleep, with corresponding variation in suggestibility.

hyp′no-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who practices, or advocates the use of, hypnotism.

hyp′no-tis′tic (-tĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or inducing, hypnotism.

hyp′no-tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* HYP′NO-TIZED (-tīzd); HYP′NO-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To induce hypnotism in; to place in a state of hypnotism. — **hyp′no-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **hyp′no-tiz′er** (-tīz′ẽr), *n.*

hyp′no-toid (-toid), *a.* [See HYPNOTISM; -OID.] Resembling, or resulting from, hypnotism.

Hyp′num (hĭp′nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕπνον moss.] *Bot.* A genus of mosses, typifying the family Hypnaceæ, formerly treated as a huge aggregate of more or less well-defined groups now regarded as distinct genera. It is characterized by the secund leaves and pinnate branching. *H. crista-castrensis*, the plume moss, is a familiar species.

hy′po (hī′pō), *n.* [Abbr. from *hyposulphite.*] *Photog.* Sodium hyposulphite, or thiosulphate, a solution of which is used as a fixing agent.

hy′po- (hī′pō-; hĭp′ō-; *see note below*), **hyp-**. [Gr. ὑπό under, beneath; akin to L. *sub.* See SUB-.] A prefix signifying a *less quantity*, or a *low state* or *deficient degree*, of that denoted by the word with which it is joined, or position *under* or *beneath;* specif., *Chem.*, indicating a lower state of oxidation, or a low (usually, the lowest) position in a series of compounds; as, *hypo*chlorous acid. See ACID.
☞ The reference "See HYPO-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *hypo-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.
☞ The etymological pronunciation is hĭp′ō- (the *y* being short in Greek and Latin), and all words compounded with this prefix were, until comparatively recently, given the short sound in pronouncing dictionaries of English. The best current usage, however, while retaining the short sound in many older words, as *hy̆p′o-crite*, *hy̆-poc′ri-sy*, etc., and dividing more or less evenly on others, as *hyp′o-chon′dri-ac*, *hy-pob′o-le*, etc., almost universally prefers the long sound in recent words, esp. in scientific terminology, as in *hȳ′po-der′mic*, *hȳ′po-phos′phite*, *hȳ-pog′e-nous*, etc.

hy′po-bas′al (-bās′ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Below the basal wall; specif., pert. to the lower segment of a developing oöspore or proembryo, which gives rise to the root. Cf. EPIBASAL.

hy′po-blast (hī′pō-blăst; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [*hypo-* + *-blast.*] **1.** *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The inner or lower layer of the blastoderm; the inner of the germ layers of the embryo; the endoderm. See GERM LAYER, ENDODERM.
2. *Bot.* The cotyledon of a grass. *Obs.*

hy′po-blas′tic (-blăs′tĭk), *a.* *Embryol. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the hypoblast; endodermal.

hy-pob′o-le (hī-pŏb′ō-lē; hī-), *n.* [Gr. ὑποβολή a throwing under, a suggesting; ὑπό under + βάλλειν to throw.] *Rhet.* A figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument, or in favor of the opposite side, each of them being refuted in order.

hy′po-bran′chi-al (hī′pō-brăŋ′kĭ-ăl; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* *Zoöl.* **1.** Below the gills; pert. to the ventral wall of the pharynx; specif., in the tunicates and lancelets, pert. to the endostyle.
2. Designating, or pert. to, the segment between the basibranchial and the ceratobranchial in a branchial arch.

hy′po-bran′chi-al (hī′pō-brăŋ′kĭ-ăl; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* A hypobranchial bone or cartilage.

hy′po-bro′mous (-brō′mŭs), *a.* [See HYPO-; BROMINE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HBrO, derived from bromine, and resembling hypochlorous acid. Both the acid and its salts, the **hy′po-bro′mites** (-mīts), are very unstable and are not known in a pure state.

hy′po-bu′li-a (-bōō′lĭ-ȧ; -bū′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + root of Gr. βούλεσθαι to will.] *Med.* Defective power of will; inability to decide, or want of power of motor innervation.

hyp′o-caust (hĭp′ō-kôst; hī′pō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [L *hypocaustum*, Gr. ὑπόκαυστον; ὑπό under + καίειν to burn.] *Anc. Arch.* A series of small chambers and flues of tiles or other masonry through which the heat of a fire was distributed to rooms.

hy′po-cen′trum (hī′pō-sĕn′trŭm; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.; pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL.; *hypo-* + *centrum.*] In many vertebrates (as certain fishes, stegocephalians, and primitive reptiles) which have the vertebræ composed of distinct pieces, a ventral piece of the body of a vertebra, usually wedge-shaped or horseshoe-shaped, consisting of the fused basiventral arcualia. It is also termed *intercentrum* (which see).

hy′po-chlor′hy′dri-a (-klōr′hī′drĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See HYPO-; CHLORHYDRIC.] *Med.* Deficiency of chlorhydric (hydrochloric) acid in the gastric juice.

hy′po-chlo′rous (-klō′rŭs; 201), *a.* [*hypo-* + *chlorous.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, HClO, obtained in the form of an aqueous solution by the action of chlorine on mercurous oxide and water, and otherwise. Hypochlorous acid acts as an oxidizing and bleaching agent. Its salts, the **hy′po-chlo′rites** (-rīts), are also easily decomposed.

hyp′o-chon′dri-a (hĭp′ō-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ; hī′pō-; 277: *see* HYPO-), *n.* [L., pl., the abdomen, supposed formerly to be the seat of hypochondria, fr. Gr. ὑποχόνδρια, pl. fr. ὑποχόνδριος, a., under the cartilage of the breastbone; ὑπό under + χόνδρος cartilage. Cf. HIP, HYP, HYPO hypochondria.] **1.** Morbid depression of mind or spirits; specif., *Med.*, a mental disorder characterized by morbid anxiety as to the patient's health, often associated with simulation of diseases and frequently developing into melancholia.
2. *pl.* of HYPOCHONDRIUM.

hyp′o-chon′dri-ac (-ăk), *a.* [Gr. ὑποχονδριακός affected in the hypochondrium: cf. F. *hypocondriaque*, formerly spelt *hypochondriaque.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Below the costal cartilages; pertaining to the hypochondriac regions.
2. *Med.* Affected, characterized, or produced, by hypochondriasis.
hypochondriac region *or* **area**, *Anat.*, a region on either side of the abdomen beside the epigastric, and above the lumbar, region. See ABDOMINAL REGION.

hyp′o-chon′dri-ac, *n.* A person affected with hypochondria.

hyp′o-chon-dri′a-sis (-kŏn-drī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See HYPOCHONDRIA.] *Med.* Hypochondria in its pathological aspect.

hyp′o-chon′dri-um (-kŏn′drĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DRIA (-ȧ). [NL. See HYPOCHONDRIA.] *Anat.* Either hypochondriac region.

hyp′o-cist (hĭp′ō-sĭst; hī′pō-sĭst; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [Gr. ὑποκιστίς a plant growing on the roots of the cistus.] An astringent inspissated juice obtained from the fruit of a plant (*Cytinus hypocistis*) parasitic on the roots of the cistus, a small European shrub.

hy′po-clei′di-um (hī′pō-klī′dĭ-ŭm; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.; L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. κλειδίον a little key.] *Zoöl.* A median process on the wishbone of many birds, which is often connected with the sternum by a ligament, or ossified with it. — **hy′po-clei′di-an** (-ăn), *a.*

hy′po-cor′a-coid (-kŏr′ȧ-koid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the lower of two bones at the base of the pectoral fin, attached behind the clavicle. It is regarded by some as representing the coracoid of the higher vertebrates and called simply *coracoid.* Cf. HYPERCORACOID. — *n.* A hypocoracoid bone.

hyp′o-co-ris′tic (hĭp′ō-kō-rĭs′tĭk; hī′pō-; *see* HYPO-), **hyp′o-co-ris′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ὑποκοριστικός; ὑπό under + κορίζεσθαι to caress.] Endearing; diminutive; as, the *hypocoristic* form of a name. — **hyp′o-co-ris′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

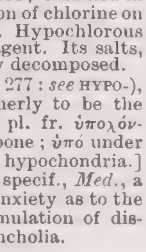

Seedling of Larkspur. *a* Hypocotyl; *b, b* Cotyledons; *c* Plumule; *d* Roots.

hy′po-cot′yl (hī′pō-kŏt′ĭl; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [*hypo-* + *cotyl*edon.] *Bot.* That portion of the stem or axis below the cotyledons in the embryo of a seed plant. Cf. EPICOTYL; see also SEEDLING, *Illust.* — **hy′po-cot′y-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

hy′po-cot′y-le′don-a-ry (-kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn-â-rĭ; -lĕd′ō-nâ-rĭ; see HYPO-), *a.* *Bot.* Below the cotyledons.

hy′po-cra-ter′i-mor′phous (-krȧ-tĕr′ĭ-môr′fŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. κρατήρ cup + *-morphous.*] *Bot.* Salver-shaped; having a corolla with a slender tube and spreading border, as that of the phlox.

Hypocratermorphous Corolla of *Lychnis.*

hy-poc′ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk′rĭ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [ME. *ipocrisie*, *ypocrisie*, OF. *hypocrisie*, *ypocrisie*, F. *hypocrisie*, L. *hypocrisis*, fr. Gr. ὑπόκρισις the playing a part on the stage, simulation, outward show, fr. ὑποκρίνεσθαι to answer on the stage, play a part; ὑπό + κρίνειν to decide; in middle voice, to dispute. See HYPO-; CRITIC.] Act or practice of feigning to be what one is not, or to feel what one does not feel; esp., the false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion; canting simulation of goodness.
Hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue. *La Rochefoucauld (Trans.).*
Syn. — See SIMULATION.

hyp′o-crite (hĭp′ō-krĭt), *n.* [ME. *ipocrite*, *ypocrite*, OF. *ipocrite*, *ypocrite*, F. *hypocrite*, fr. L. *hypocrita*, Gr. ὑποκριτής one who plays a part on the stage, a dissembler, feigner. See HYPOCRISY.] One who plays a part; esp., one who, for the purpose of winning approbation or favor, feigns to be other and better than he is; a false pretender to virtue or piety; one who simulates virtue or piety.
I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shak.*
Syn. — Deceiver, pretender, cheat, dissembler.

hyp′o-crit′i-cal (-krĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ὑποκριτικός.] Of or pert. to a hypocrite or hypocrisy; as, a *hypocritical* person or look. — **hyp′o-crit′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy′po-cy′cloid (hī′pō-sī′kloid; hĭp′ō-; 277: *see* HYPO-), *n.* *Geom.* A kind of roulette. See EPICYCLOID. — **hy′po-cy-cloi′dal** (-sī-kloi′dăl), *adv.*

hy′po-cys-tot′o-my (-sĭs-tŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* The operation of opening the bladder through the perineum.

hy′po-der′ma (-dûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *derma.*] **1.** *Bot.* Any layer of tissue situated beneath the epidermis, and serving to strengthen the latter. In seed plants it is usually developed as *collenchyma.*
2. *Zoöl.* = HYPODERMIS **a**.

hy′po-der′mal (hī′pō-dûr′măl; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Hypodermic.
2. *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the hypoderma. **b** Situated beneath the epidermis; as, a *hypodermal* gland.

hy′po-der′mic (-dûr′mĭk; 277: *see* HYPO-), *a.* [See HYPODERMA.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the parts under the skin.
2. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the hypodermis.
hypodermic injection, *Med.*, an injection made into the subcutaneous tissues. — **h. medication**, application of remedies under the epidermis. — **h. syringe**, a small syringe with a hollow needlelike point, used in hypodermic medication.

hy′po-der′mic, *n.* A hypodermic injection.

hy′po-der′mis (-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See HYPO-; DERMA.] *Zoöl.* **a** The cellular layer which lies beneath, and which secretes, the chitinous cuticle of arthropods, annelids, and some other invertebrates. **b** The hypoblast. *Rare.*

hy′po-der-moc′ly-sis (hī′pō-dẽr-mŏk′lĭ-sĭs; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *dermo-* + Gr. κλύσις a washing.] *Med.* Subcutaneous injection of a saline solution to replace sudden loss of fluid in the body, as in cholera or hemorrhage.

hy′po-der-mo′sis (-mō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *dermo-* + *-osis.*] *Veter.* Condition of being infested with warbles.

hy′po-di-crot′ic (-dī-krŏt′ĭk), **hy′po-di′cro-tous** (-dī′krō-tŭs), *a.* *Physiol.* Exhibiting retarded dicrotism.

hy′po–eu-tec′tic (-ū-tĕk′tĭk), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Containing carbon in smaller proportion than that (about 0.90 per cent) corresponding to the eutectic; — said of steels.

hy′po-gæ′ic (hī′pō-jē′ĭk; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. γαῖα, γῆ, earth.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, of the acrylic acid series, found as a glyceride in the oil of the peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*).

hy′po-gas′tric (-găs′trĭk; 277: *see* HYPO-), *a.* [Cf. F. *hypogastrique.* See HYPOGASTRIUM.] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, the lower median region of the abdomen. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS.
hypogastric artery, *Embryol.*, the intra-abdominal part of the umbilical artery of the mammalian fetus. It is the most important branch of the internal iliac, in the fetus appearing, from its size, as the main continuation of the common iliac. After birth it degenerates into a fibrous cord, the proximal part functioning as an artery of the bladder. — **h. plexus**, *Anat.*, the sympathetic nerve plexus supplying the viscera of the pelvis. Situated in front of the promontory of the sacrum, it extends down into two lateral portions called the **inferior hypogastric**, or **pelvic**, **plexuses**.

hy′po-gas′tri-um (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TRIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπογάστριον; ὑπό under + γαστήρ belly.] *Anat.* The hypogastric region. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS.

hyp′o-ge′al (hĭp′ō-jē′ăl; hī′pō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. γῆ the earth.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or occurring in, the interior of the earth; subterranean; as, *hypogeal* forces.
2. *Bot.* Hypogeous.

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winter. — **hyp′no-spor′ic** (hĭp′nō-spŏr′ĭk), *a.*
hyp-not′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HYPNOTIC.
hyp′no-tiz′a-ble (hĭp′nō-tīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **hyp′no-tiz′a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
Hyp′nus (hĭp′nŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* = HYPNOS.
hy′po (hī′pō), *n.* Hypochondria. *Colloq.*
hy′po-a-cid′i-ty (hī′pō-ȧ-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ; hĭp′ō-), *n.* See HYPO-.
hyp′o-æ-o′li-an (hĭp′ō-ē-ō′lĭ-ăn; hī′pō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *Æolian.*] *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a** (2).
hyp′o-æs-the′si-a, *or* **-es-the′si-a** (-ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ). Var. of HYPÆSTHESIA.
hy′po-a′ri-on (hī′pō-ā′rĭ-ŏn; hĭp′ō-), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. ᾠάριον a little egg.] *Zoöl.* An oval lobe beneath each of the optic lobes in most teleosts. — **hy′po-a′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*
hy′po-ben′thos, *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *benthos.*] The fauna of the deep sea (below 500 fathoms).
Hy′po-bran′chi-a (hī′pō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ; hĭp′ō-), **Hy′po-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYPO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* The Inferobranchiata. — **hy′po-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*
hy′po-car′po-ge′an (-kär′pō-jē′ăn), *a.* [*hypo-* + 1st *carpo-* + *ge-* + *-an.*] *Bot.* = HYPOGEOUS.
hy′po-ca-thar′sis (-kȧ-thär′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *catharsis.*] *Med.* Slight purgation. — **hy′po-ca-thar′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*
hyp′o-chil (hĭp′ō-kĭl; hī′pō-), **hy′po-chil′i-um** (hī′pō-kĭl′ĭ-ŭm; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [NL. *hypochilium;* *hypo-* + Gr. χεῖλος lip.] *Bot.* The lower part of the labellum in certain orchids. *R.*
hy′po-chlo′ric (hī′pō-klō′rĭk; hĭp′ō-), *a.* See CHLORINE DIOXIDE.
hyp′o-chon′der, **hyp′o-chon′dre** (hĭp′ō-kŏn′dẽr; hī′pō-), *n.* Hypochondrium. *Obs.*
hyp′o-chon-dri′a-cal (-kŏn-drī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* *Med.* = HYPOCHONDRIAC, 2. — **hyp′o-chon-dri′a-cal-ly**, *adv.*
hyp′o-chon-dri′a-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Hypochondria. *Rare.*
hyp′o-chon′dri-al (-kŏn′drĭ-ăl), *a.* Hypochondriac.
hyp′o-chon′dri-asm (-ăz'm), *n.* *Med.* Hypochondria. *Rare.*
hyp′o-chon′dri-ast (-ăst), *n.* A hypochondriac.
hyp′o-chon′dry, *n.* [Cf. F. *hypochondrie.*] Hypochondrium; hypochondria. *Obs.*
hy′po-chor′dal (hī′pō-kôr′dăl; hĭp′ō-), *a.* *Zoöl.* Ventral to the notochord. See EPICHORDAL.
hy′po-chro′mi-a (-krō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Med.* Deficiency in pigmentation.
hy′po-chro′sis (-krō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. χρῶσις a coloring.] *Med.* Anæmia due to lack of hæmoglobin.
hy′po-chy′li-a (-kī′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *chyle* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Deficiency of chyle.
hyp′o-cis′tis (hĭp′ō-sĭs′tĭs), *n.* Hypocist. *Obs.*
hy′po-cli′di-um, **hy′po-cli′di-an.** Vars. of HYPOCLEIDIUM, HYPOCLEIDIAN.
hyp′o-co′cho-a′na, *n.* Ipecacuanha. *Obs.*
hyp′o-con. Short for HYPOCHONDRIA. *Obs.*
hy′po-cone, *n.* *Zoöl.* The principal postero-internal cusp of a mammalian upper molar. The corresponding cusp of a lower molar, called **hy′po-con′id** (hī′pō-kŏn′ĭd; hĭp′ō-), is the postero-external. See TRITUBERCULY.
hy′po-con′ule (-kŏn′ūl), *n.* [*hypocone* + *-ule.*] = HYPOSTYLE.
hy′po-con′u-lid (-ū-lĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* The cusp of the talonid of a molar between the hypoconid and entoconid, and corresponding to the hypostyle of the talon.
hy′po-cot′y-le′don-ous (hī′pō-kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd′ŭn-ŭs; hĭp′ō-), *a.* *Bot.* Hypocotyledonary.
hyp′o-cras. ✝ HIPPOCRAS.
hyp′o-cra′ter (hĭp′ō-krā′tẽr; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [Gr. ὑποκρατήριον.] *Class. Archæol.* A stand or foot for supporting a crater or similar vase.
hy′po-cra-ter′i-form (hī′pō-krȧ-tĕr′ĭ-fôrm; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* *Bot.* Hypocraterimorphous.
Hy′po-cre-a′les (-krē-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the genus *Hypocrea;* Gr. ὑπο under + κρέας flesh.] *Bot.* A small order of parasitic ascomycetous fungi.
Hyp′o-crene. ✝ HIPPOCRENE.
hy-poc′ri-fy (hĭ-pŏk′rĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To display or cause to display hypocrisy. *Obs.*
hy-poc′ri-sis (-sĭs), *n.* [L.] Hypocrisy. *Rare.* *Obs.*
hyp′o-crism, *n.* Hypocrisy.
hyp′o-crit. Hypocrite. *Ref. Sp.*
hy-poc′ri-tal (hĭ-pŏk′rĭ-tăl), *a.* Hypocritical. *Obs. or R.*
hyp′o-crite-ly, *a.* Hypocritical. — *adv.* Hypocritically. — **hyp′o-crite-ness**, *n.* *All Rare*
hyp′o-crit′ic (hĭp′ō-krĭt′ĭk), *a.* Hypocritical. *Rare.* *Obs.*
hyp′o-crit′ish, *a.* Hypocritical.
hyp′o-crize (hĭp′ō-krīz), *v. i.* [OF. *hypocriser.*] To act hypocritically. *Rare.*
hy′po-crys′tal-line (hī′pō-krĭs′tăl-ĭn; -īn; hĭp′ō-), *a.* *Petrog.* Hemicrystalline.
hy′po-cy′cle (hī′pō-sī′k'l; hĭp′ō-), *n.* *Math.* A hypocycloid.
hy′po-cy-to′sis (-sī-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *cyto-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Anæmia due to deficiency of corpuscles in the blood.
hy′po-dac′ty-lum (-dăk′tĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. δάκτυλος a finger, toe.] *Zoöl.* The under side of the toes of a bird.
hy′po-derm (hī′pō-dûrm; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [*hypo-* + *-derm.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** = HYPOBLAST. **b** = HYPODERMIS **a**. **2.** *Bot.* = HYPODERMA.
hy′po-der-mat′ic (-dẽr-măt′ĭk), *a.* Hypodermic. — **hy′po-der-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
hy′po-der′ma-toc′ly-sis (-dûr′mȧ-tŏk′lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hypodermoclysis.
hy′po-der-mat′o-my (-dẽr-măt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*hypo-* + *dermato-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Subcutaneous incision.
hy′po-der′mous (-dûr′mŭs), *a.* Hypodermal.
hyp′o-di′a-pa′son (hĭp′ō-dī′ȧ-pā′zŏn; hī′pō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* *Anc. Music.* An octave measured downward.
hyp′o-di′a-pen′te (-dī′ȧ-pĕn′tē), *n.* *Anc. Music.* A perfect fifth measured downward.
hyp′o-di-as′to-le (-dī-ăs′tō-lē), *n.* = DIASTOLE, *n.*, 3.
hyp′o-di′a-tes′sa-ron (-dī′ȧ-tĕs′ȧ-rŏn), *n.* *Anc. Music.* A perfect fourth measured downward.
hyp′o-di′a-zeux′is (-dī′ȧ-zūk′sĭs), *n.* [*hypo-* + Gr. διάζευξις a disjoining. See DIAZEUCTIC.] *Gr. Music.* Separation of two tetrachords by a fifth, as of the meson and the diazeugmenon. See TETRACHORD.
hyp′o-di-das′cal, *n.* [Gr. ὑποδιδάσκαλος. See DIDASCALIC.] An usher. *Obs.*
hyp′o-di′tone (hĭp′ō-dī′tōn; hī′pō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* *Anc. Music.* A major third measured downward.
hyp′o-do′ri-an (-dō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a**.
hy′po-el-lip′soid, *n.* *Geom.* A curve traced by a point on a circle or ellipse rolling along the inside of an ellipse. Cf. HYPOCYCLOID.
hyp′o-e-o′li-an Var. of HYPOÆOLIAN.
hy′p′o-gæ′al, **hy′po-gæ′an.** Vars. of HYPOGEAL, etc.
hy′po-gæ′ate (hī′pō-jē′āt; hĭp′ō-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of hypogæic acid.
hyp′o-gæ′um. Var. of HYPOGEUM.
hy′po-gæ′ous. Var. of HYPOGEOUS.
hyp′o-gas′ter, *n.* Hypogastrium. *Obs.*
hyp′o-gas′tri-an, *a.* *Anat.* Hypogastric. *Obs.*
hy′po-gas′tro-cele (hī′pō-găs′trō-sēl; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.*

fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

hyp′o-gee (hĭp′ō-jē), *n.* [Cf. F. *hypogée*. See *hypogeum*.] A hypogeum. *Rare.*

hyp′o-gene (hĭp′ō-jēn; hī′pō-jēn; 277: *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *-gene*.] *Geol.* Formed or crystallized at depths beneath the earth's surface; also, plutonic; — said of granite, gneiss, and other rocks; as, *hypogene* action. Opposed to *epigene*.

hy-pog′e-nous (hī-pŏj′ē-nŭs; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *-genous*.] *Bot.* Growing on the lower side of anything, as fungi on the under surface of leaves. Cf. EPIGENOUS.

hy′po-ge′ous (hī′pō-jē′ŭs; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* Also **hy′po gæ′ous**. [*hypo-* + Gr. γῆ the earth.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Growing or ripening under ground, as the peanut. Cf. EPIGEOUS.

hyp′o-ge′um (hĭp′ō-jē′ŭm; hī′pō-; 277: *see* HYPO-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GEA (-*ȧ*). [L., fr. Gr. ὑπόγαιος, ὑπόγειος, subterranean; ὑπό under + γαῖα, γῆ, the earth.] *Anc. Arch.* The subterraneous portion of a building; a cellar; in amphitheaters, the underground galleries for the service of the games; also, subterranean passages or apartments, as the catacombs.

hy′po-glos′sal (hī′pō-glŏs′ăl; hĭp′ō-; 277: *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. γλῶσσα the tongue.] *Anat.* Designating the twelfth and last pair of cranial nerves in Amniota, distributed to the region of the base of the tongue, of which they are the motor nerves. In man they leave the cranium by the anterior condyloid foramina. In some lower vertebrates the first spinal nerve has the distribution and function of the hypoglossal. — *n.* A hypoglossal nerve.

hy′po-glot′tis (-glŏt′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπογλωττίς a swelling under the tongue; ὑπό under + γλῶττα tongue.] **1**. *Zoöl.* A division of the labium (which see) of beetles. **2**. *Anat.* The under part of the tongue. **3**. *Med.* A cyst at the under part of the tongue; ranula.

hy-pog′y-nous (hī-pŏj′ĭ-nŭs; hĭ-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *-gynous*.] *Bot.* **a** Inserted upon the torus or axis below the gynœcium and free from it; — said of sepals, petals, and stamens. Cf. EPIGYNOUS. **b** Having these parts so inserted; — said of a flower. — **hy-pog′y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

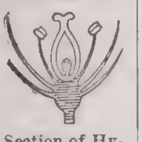

Section of Hypogynous Flower.

hy′po-hy′al (hī′pō-hī′ăl; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *hyoid* + *-al*.] Designating, or pertaining to, one or two small elements of each side of the hyoid arch of most fishes, between the ceratohyal and the median basihyal. — *n.* A hypohyal bone or cartilage.

hy′po-hy′a-line (-hī′ȧ-lĭn), *a.* *Petrog.* Partly glassy.

hy′po–i′o-dous (-ī′ō-dŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + *iodine* + *-ous*.] *Chem.* Designating an unstable acid, HIO, obtained in aqueous solution by treating mercuric oxide with iodine in water. Its salts, the **hy′po–i′o-dites** (-dīts), are also unstable and are known in solution only.

hy′po–i′so-ton′ic (-ī′sō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Having a lower osmotic pressure than an isotonic fluid. See ISOTONIC.

hy′po-ki-ne′si-a (-kĭ-nē′sĭ-ȧ; -kī-), **hy′po-ki-ne′sis** (-kĭ-nē′sĭs; kī-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] *Med.* Deficiency in muscular reactive power or muscular action. — **hy′po-ki-net′ic** (-kĭ-nĕt′ĭk; -kī-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

hy′po-nas′ty (hī′pō-năs′tĭ; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [*hypo-* + Gr. ναστός close-pressed.] *Plant Physiol.* That state of a growing dorsiventral organ, as a leaf, in which the under surface grows more vigorously than the upper, causing upward curvature; — opposed to *epinasty*. Convolute, involute, and conduplicate forms of æstivation and vernation are instances of transverse hyponasty. — **hy′po-nas′tic** (-năs′tĭk), *a.* — **hy′po-nas′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hy′po-ni′trous (-nī′trŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline nitrogenous acid, $H_2N_2O_2$ (probably HON.NOH), formed by union of hydroxylamine and nitrous acid, and otherwise. As a solid, hyponitrous acid is explosive; in solution, it is more stable. Its salts, the **hy′po-ni′trites** (-trīts), are prepared by reducing nitrates or nitrites.

hy′po-nych′i-um (hī′pō-nĭk′ĭ-ŭm; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, finger nail.] *Anat.* The layer of epidermis upon which the nail rests.

hy′po-pha-ryn′ge-al (-fȧ-rĭn′jē-ăl; -făr′ĭn-jē′ăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1**. Below, or in the lower part of, the pharynx. **2**. Pertaining to the hypopharynx of an insect. **3**. In teleost fishes, designating, or pertaining to, a bone behind the last functional gill arch, representing the ceratobranchial of the fifth branchial arch. It is often enlarged and fused with the corresponding bone of the opposite side, and commonly bears functional teeth projecting into the pharynx. It is also called **lower**, or **inferior, pharyngeal**.

hy′po-pha-ryn′ge-al, *n.* *Zoöl.* A hypopharyngeal bone.

hy′po-phar′ynx (-făr′ĭŋks), *n.* [NL. See HYPO-; PHARYNX.] *Zoöl.* An appendage or membranous fold on the floor of the mouth of many insects, very conspicuous in Orthoptera. This organ, or a tonguelike prolongation of it, is called the *lingua* by some.

hy′po-phos′phate (hī′pō-fŏs′fāt; hĭp′ō-; 277: *see* HYPO-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hypophosphoric acid.

hy′po-phos′phite (-fīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid. Hypophosphites are used in the treatment of deficiency of nerve power, anæmia, insomnia, etc.

hy′po-phos-phor′ic (-fŏs-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* [*hypo-* + *phosphoric*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a tetrabasic acid, $H_4P_2O_6$, produced by the slow oxidation of moist phosphorus. It forms small colorless hygroscopic crystals, whose solution in water is stable unless heated.

hy′po-phos′phor-ous (-fŏs′fŏr-ŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + *phosphorous*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a monobasic acid of phosphorus, H_3PO_2. It is obtained in the form of its salts by the action of phosphorus or phosphine on alkalies, by heating phosphorus with phosphoric acid, etc. It is a white crystalline solid, and has a powerful reducing action.

hy-poph′y-ge (hī-pŏf′ĭ-jē; hĭ-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑποφυγή, lit., a refuge; ὑπό under + φεύγειν, φυγεῖν, to flee.] *Arch.* A hollow curvature, esp. that under the Doric capital in some Greek buildings. Cf. APOPHYGE.

hy′po-phys′i-al (hī′pō-fĭz′ĭ-ăl; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypophysis.

hy-poph′y-sis (hī-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs; hĭ-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπόφυσις an undergrowth; ὑπό under + φύσις nature, origin.] **1**. *Anat.* The pituitary body; — called, more fully, **hypophysis cerebri**. **2**. *Bot.* **a** In seed plants, the cell or cells resulting from the transverse division of the next adjoining suspensor cell, and giving rise to the tip of the root. **b** = APOPHYSIS **b**.

hy′po-po′di-um (hī′pō-pō′dĭ-ŭm; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-*ȧ*). [NL.; *hypo-* + *-podium*.] *Bot.* The base of a foliage or floral leaf, including the stalk or petiole if present. See PHYLLOPODIUM. Cf. EPIPODIUM, 1.

hyp′o-pus (hĭp′ō-pŭs; hī′pō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπόπους having feet underneath; ὑπό under + πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* An immature stage of certain mites formerly supposed to be a separate genus. — **hy-po′pi-al** (hī-pō′pĭ-ăl; hĭ-), *a.*

hy′po-pyg′i-um (hī′pō-pĭj′ĭ-ŭm; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.*; *pl.* -PYGIA (-*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑποπύγιον rump; ὑπό under + πυγή buttocks.] *Zoöl.* **a** The last visible ventral abdominal segment of an insect. **b** The terminal clasping organ of a male dipterous insect. — **hy′po-pyg′i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

hy-po′py-on (hī-pō′pĭ-ŏn; hĭ-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπόπυον a sort of ulcer, neut. sing. of ὑπόπυος tending to suppurate; ὑπό under + πύον pus.] *Med.* A collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.

hyp′or-che′ma (hĭp′ŏr-kē′mȧ; hī′pŏr-), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπόρχημα, fr. ὑπορχεῖσθαι to dance to music. See HYPO-; ORCHESTRA.] *Gr. Antiq.* A choral hymn to Apollo, with dancing and pantomime. — **hyp′or-che-mat′ic** (-kē-măt′ĭk), *a.*

hy′po-rha′chis (hī′pō-rā′kĭs; hĭp′ō-), *n.*; *pl.* -RHACHIDES (-răk′ĭ-dēz). Also **hy-por′rha-chis** (hī-pŏr′ȧ-kĭs; hĭ-), **hy′po-ra′chis** (hī′pō-rā′kĭs; hĭp′ō-). [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. ῥάχις spine.] *Zoöl.* The stem of the aftershaft of a feather. — **hy′po-rha-chid′i-an** (hī′pō-rȧ-kĭd′ĭ-ăn; hĭp′ō-), *a.*

hyp′o-sce′ni-um (hĭp′ō-sē′nĭ-ŭm; hī′pō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑποσκήνιον. See HYPO-; SCENE, *n.*] *Class. Antiq.* An architectural member in the Greek theater, perhaps a low wall forming the front of a raised stage. Some archæologists hold that this feature belongs to Roman times, and that the earlier Greek stage was not raised above the orchestra.

hy′po-scope (hī′pō-skōp; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [*hypo-* + *-scope*.] A variety of altiscope, often not telescopic, adapted to military use, either as an attachment to a rifle to enable the marksman to aim over a parapet behind which he is sheltered, or as a hand instrument for observation.

hy′po-spa′di-as (-spā′dĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. σπᾶν to draw, tear.] *Med.* A deformity of the penis, in which the urethra opens on its under surface.

hy′po-sphene (hī′pō-sfēn; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [*hypo-* + Gr. σφήν wedge.] *Paleon.* A median wedge-shaped posterior process on the neural arch of the vertebræ of certain extinct reptiles. Cf. HYPANTRUM.

hy-pos′ta-sis (hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs; hĭ-; 277: *see* HYPO-), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ὑπόστασις subsistence, substance, fr. ὑφίστασθαι to stand under; ὑπό under + ἵστασθαι to stand, middle voice of ἱστάναι to cause to stand. See HYPO-; STAND.] **1**. That which forms a basis or support. **2**. *Theol.* Personal subject; person; personality; substance; subsistence; — used by the early theologians to denote any of the three personalities of the Godhead, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; also, to denote the whole personality of Christ as distinguished from his two natures, the human and the divine.

The Council of Alexandria (A. D. 362) defined *hypostasis* as synonymous with *person*. *Schaff-Herzog.*

3. Substance, subsistent principle, or essential nature of anything; a subject in which attributes are conceived to inhere, or a self-subsistent reality or mode of existence. **4**. A hypothetical or hypostatized substance; a conceptual being considered as a real subject or essence. **5**. *Med.* **a** That which is deposited at the bottom of a fluid; sediment. **b** Hyperæmia caused by settling of blood in the dependent parts of an organ. **6**. *Bot.* A suspensor. *Obs.*

hy′po-stat′ic (hī′pō-stăt′ĭk; hĭp′ō-), **hy′po-stat′i-cal** (-stăt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ὑποστατικός.] **1**. Of or relating to hypostasis; hence, constitutive, or elementary.

The grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles. *Boyle.*

2. Personal, or distinctly personal; relating to the divine hypostases, or subsistences. **3**. *Med.* Depending on, or due to, deposition; as, *hypostatic* congestion, due to settling of blood by gravitation. **hypostatic union**, *Theol.*, the union of the divine with the human nature of Christ.

hy-pos′ta-ti-za′tion (hī-pŏs′tȧ-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn; hĭ-), *n.* Act of hypostatizing, or state of being hypostatized; also, that which is hypostatized.

hy-pos′ta-tize (hī-pŏs′tȧ-tīz; hĭ-), *v. t.*; HY-POS′TA-TIZED (-tīzd); HY-POS′TA-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To make into, or regard as, a separate and distinct substance; to attribute actual or personal existence to; to reify.

hyp′o-stig′ma (hĭp′ō-stĭg′mȧ; hī′pō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [Gr. ὑποστιγμή a comma; ὑπό + στιγμή a point.] *Paleog.* A comma, — formerly the sign now used as a period.

hy′po-stome (hī′pō-stōm; hĭp′ō-), **hy-pos′to-ma** (hī-pŏs′tō-mȧ; hĭ-), *n.* [NL. *hypostoma*; Gr. ὑπό beneath + στόμα a mouth.] *Zoöl.* **a** The labrum of trilobites, crustaceans, etc. **b** The manubrium of a hydrozoan.

hy-pos′tro-phe (hī-pŏs′trō-fē; hĭ-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑποστροφή, fr. ὑποστρέφειν to turn round or back; ὑπό under + στρέφειν to turn.] **1**. *Med.* **a** The act of a patient turning himself. **b** A relapse, or return of a disease. **c** Retroversion of the uterus. **2**. *Rhet.* A reversion to a subject after a parenthesis.

[*hypo-* + *gastro-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Hernia in the hypogastric region.

hy′po-ge′an (-jē′ăn), *a.* Hypogeous.

hyp′o-ge′ic (hĭp′ō-jē′ĭk; hī′pō-), *a.* Hypogeal.

hy′po-gei′o-dy (hī′pō-jī′ō-dĭ; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [Gr. ὑπόγειος under the earth + ὁδός path.] Underground surveying, as of mines.

hy′po-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*hypo-* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* Development without alternation of generations. — **hy′po-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

hy′po-gen′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*hypo-* + *-genic*.] *Geol.* Pertaining to hypogene action.

hy′po-ge′o-car′pous, *a.* [*hypogeous* + *-carpous*.] *Bot.* = HYPOGEOUS. *Rare.*

hy′po-geu′si-a (hī′pō-gū′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. γεῦσις taste.] *Med.* Impairment of the sense of taste.

hy′po-glo-bu′li-a (-glō-bū′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + L. *globulus* globule.] *Med.* Lack of corpuscles in the blood.

hy′po-glos′sis. Var. of HYPOGLOTTIS.

hy′po-glos-si′tis (-glŏs-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the parts under the tongue.

hy′po-glot-tid′i-an, *a.* [See HYPOGLOTTIS.] Placed under the tongue. *Obs.*

hyp′o-glot′ti-on, *n.* [L.; Gr. ὑπό under + γλῶττα tongue.] A plant identified as the broad-leaved ruscus (*Ruscus hypophyllum*, Linn.). *Obs.*

hy-pog′na-thous (hī-pŏg′nȧ-thŭs; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *-gnathous*.] *Zoöl.* Having the lower jaw longer than the upper. — **hy-pog′na-thism** (-thĭz′m), *n.*

hyp′o-go-na′ti-on (hĭp′ō-gō-nā′tĭ-ŏn; hī′pō-), *n.* [Gr. ὑπογονάτιον a kneeling cushion; ὑπό under + γόνυ knee.] *East. Ch.* An epigonation.

hy′po-gyn′ic (hī′pō-jĭn′ĭk; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* *Bot.* Hypogynous. *Rare.*

hy′po-gyn′i-um (-jĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See HYPOGYNOUS.] *Bot.* The organ supporting the ovary in certain sedges.

hy′po-hæ′mi-a, *or* **-he′mi-a** (-hē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *-hæmia* (see -ÆMIA).] *Med.* = ANÆMIA.

hy′po-hi-dro′sis (-hĭ-drō′sĭs). Var. of HYPHIDROSIS.

hyp′o-i-o′ni-an (hĭp′ō-ī-ō′nĭ-ăn; hī′pō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *Ionian*.] *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a** (2).

hy′po-is′chi-um (hī′pō-ĭs′kĭ-ŭm; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *ischium*.] *Zoöl.* In most lizards, a small median bony rod passing backwards from the ischiadic symphysis and supporting the ventral wall of the cloaca.

hy′po-kei′me-nom′e-try (-kī′mē-nŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑποκείμενον the substratum of matter or essence + *-metry*.] The theory of the universe as deduced from fundamental conceptions of its supposed essence.

hy′po-lep′ti-cal-ly (-lĕp′tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* For, or in the form of, understanding. *Rare*

hy′po-leu′co-cy-to′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Deficiency of leucocytes in the blood.

hyp′o-loc′ri-an (hĭp′ō-lŏk′rĭ-ăn; hī′pō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *Locrian*.] *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a** (2)

hyp′o-lyd′i-an (-lĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*hypo-* + *Lydian*.] *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a**.

hy′po-ma′ni-a, *n.* *Med.* A moderate form of mania.

hy′po-mel′an-cho′li-a, *n.* *Med.* A slight attack of melancholia.

hy-pom′er-al (hī-pŏm′ēr-ăl; hĭ-), *a.* Pert. to a hypomere or hypomeron.

hy′po-mere (hī′pō-mēr; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [*hypo-* + Gr. μέρος part.] **a** *Zoöl.* In certain sponges, the lower part, in which no flagellated chambers develop. **b** *Embryol.* One of the segments from which the walls of the pleuroperitoneal cavity develop.

hy-pom′er-on (hī-pŏm′ēr-ŏn; hĭ-), *n.* [See HYPOMERE.] *Zoöl.* The inflexed side of the prothorax in the Coleoptera.

hy′po-me-tro′pi-a (hī′pō-mē-trō′pĭ-ȧ; hĭp′ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. μέτρον measure + *-opia*.] *Med* Myopia.

hyp′o-mix′o-lyd′i-an (hĭp′ō-mĭk′sō-lĭd′ĭ-ăn; hī′pō-), *a.* *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a**.

hyp′om-ne-mat′ic (hĭp′ŏm-nē-măt′ĭk; hī′pŏm-), *a.* [Gr. ὑπομνηματικός, from ὑπόμνημα note.] Consisting of notes or memoranda. *Rare.*

hy′pom-ne′sis (hī′pŏm-nē′sĭs; hĭp′ŏm-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + μνᾶσθαι to remember.] *Med.* Defective memory.

hyp′o-moch′li-on, *n.* [L., fr. Gr ὑπομόχλιον fulcrum of a lever.] A fulcrum. *Obs.*

hy′po-neu′ri-a (hī′pō-nū′rĭ-ȧ; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *neuro-* + *-ia*.] *Med.* Diminished nervous energy.

hy′po-ni′tric, *a.* *Chem.* Only in phrase *hyponitric acid*, an old name for nitrogen peroxide. See ACID, *Note.*

hyp′o-no-et′ic (hĭp′ō-nō-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* See HYPO-.

hyp′o-noi′a (-noi′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ὑπόνοια hidden thought, fr. ὑπονοεῖν to think secretly.] Hidden significance. *Rare.*

hyp′o-nome (hĭp′ō-nōm; hī′pō-), *n.* [Gr. ὑπονομή an underground passage, fr. ὑπόνομος going underground.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* The swimming funnel of a cephalopod. *Hyatt.*

hy′po-nom′ic (hī′pō-nŏm′ĭk; hĭp′ō-), *a.* *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Pert. to the hyponome. — **hyponomic sinus**, a median concave bend or sinus marking the position of the hyponome on the ventral margin of the aperture of certain cephalopod shells. *Hyatt.*

Hy′po-pa′ri-a (hī′pō-pā′rĭ-ȧ; hĭp′ō-), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. HYPO-.] *Paleon.* The most primitive order of trilobites. The free cheek pieces form a continuous ventral marginal plate of the head, and compound eyes (also often simple eyes) are absent.

hy′po-pep′si-a (-pĕp′sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), **hy′po-pep′sy** (-pĕp′sĭ), *n.* [NL. *hypopepsia*; *hypo-* + Gr. πέψις digestion.] *Med.* Impaired digestion due to deficient secretion of the gastric juice.

hy′po-pet′al-ous, *a.* [*hypo-* + *petalous*.] *Bot.* Having a hypogynous corolla *Rare.* — **hy′po-pet′a-ly**, *n.* *Rare*

hy′po-phlœ′o-dal (-flē′ō-dăl), **hy′po-phlœ-od′ic** (-flē-ŏd′ĭk), **hy′po-phlœ′ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. φλοιός bark.] *Bot* Living beneath the bark within the periderm, as certain lichens.

hy′po-phon′ic (-fŏn′ĭk), **hy-poph′o-nous** (hī-pŏf′ō-nŭs; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. φωνή voice.] *Music.* Serving as an accompaniment; responsive.

hy-poph′o-ra (hī-pŏf′ō-rȧ; hĭ-), *n.* [Gr. ὑποφορά.] *Rhet.* The statement, by way of anticipation, of an objection or argument against the speaker's contention. The counter argument that follows it is called the *anthypophora*.

hyp′o-phryg′i-an (hĭp′ō-frĭj′ĭ-ăn; hī′pō-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *Phrygian*.] *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a**.

hyp′o-phyll (hĭp′ō-fĭl; hī′pō-), **hy′po-phyl′li-um** (hī′pō-fĭl′ĭ-ŭm; hĭp′ō-), **hy′po-phyl′lum** (-ŭm), *n.* [*hypo-* + *-phyll*.] *Bot.* A scalelike leaf subtending a cladophyll, as in *Ruscus*. *Obs.*

hy′po-phyl′lous (hī′pō-fĭl′ŭs; hĭp′ō-), *a.* *Bot.* Hypogenous.

hy′po-physe (hī′pō-fīz; hĭp′ō-), *n.* *Bot.* A hypophysis.

hy′po-phys′i-cal (-fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Subordinate to the physical. *R.*

hy′po-phys′ics (-fĭz′ĭks), *n.* Studies subordinate to physics. See HYPO-. Cf. METAPHYSICS.

Hy-pop′i-tys (hī-pŏp′ĭ-tĭs; hĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὑπό under + πίτυς pine tree; — it grows under pines.] *Bot.* A genus of monotropaceous plants consisting of the pinesap.

hy′po-pla′si-a (hī′pō-plā′zhĭ-ȧ; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *-plasia*.] *Med.* Defective or incomplete development.

hy′po-plas′tron (-plăs′trŏn), *n.* [*hypo-* + *plastron*.] *Zoöl.* The third lateral bony plate in the plastron of most turtles — **hy′po-plas′tral** (-trăl), *a.*

hy′pop-sel′a-phe′si-a (hī′pŏp-sĕl′ȧ-fē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ; hĭp′ŏp-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. ψηλάφησις a touching.] *Med.* Partial loss of the sense of touch.

hy-pop′ter-ate (hī-pŏp′tēr-āt; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo* + *ptero-*.] *Bot.* Winged below the base. *Rare.*

hy-pop′ti-lum (hī-pŏp′tĭ-lŭm; hĭ-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TILA (-lȧ). [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. πτίλον down.] *Zoöl.* The aftershaft of a feather. See FEATHER. — **hy-pop′ti-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

hy′po-que-brach′ine, *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{26}O_2N_2$, obtained as a yellow amorphous mass from quebracho bark.

hy′po-ra′chis, **hy′po-ra-chid′i-an**. Vars. of HYPORHACHIS, HYPORHACHIDIAN.

hy′po-ra-di′o-lus (hī′pō-rȧ-dī′ō-lŭs; hĭp′ō-), *n*; *pl.* -OLI (-lī). [NL. dim See HYPORADIUS.] *Zoöl.* A barbule of the aftershaft of a feather.

hy′po-ra′di-us (-rā′dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RADII (-ī). *Zoöl.* A barb of the aftershaft of a feather. — **hy′po-ra′di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

hyp′or-cheme (hĭp′ŏr-kēm; hī′pŏr; *see* HYPO-), *n.* A hyporchema.

hyp′or-che′sis (-kē′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ὑπόρχησις.] *Gr. Antiq* The choric dance to which the hyporchema was sung.

hyp′o-rhined (hĭp′ō-rīnd; hī′pō-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose.] Having small nostrils.

hyp′or-rhyth′mic (hĭp′ō-rĭth′mĭk; -rĭth′mĭk; hī′pō-), *a.* *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Deficient as to rhythm; — applied to a hexameter in which the end of a word coincides with the end of each foot, and which, accordingly, has no true cæsura.

hy′po-sar′ca (hī′pō-sär′kȧ; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [LL. *hyposarcha*; Gr. ὑπό under + σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Med.* = ANASARCA.

hy′po-skel′e-tal, *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the endoskeleton.

hy-pos′mi-a (hī-pŏz′mĭ-ȧ; hĭp-ŏz′-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr ὀσμή smell.] *Med.* Impairment of the sense of smell

hy′po-spa′di-a (hī′pō-spā′dĭ-ȧ; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hypospadias.

hy′po-spa′di-ac (-ăk), *a.* *Med* Pert to, or affected with, hypospadias. — *n.* A person so affected.

hy′po-spo-ran′gi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An inferior indusium. *Obs*

hyp′o-stase (hĭp′ō-stās; hī′pō-), *n.* A hypostasis *Rare.*

hy-pos′ta-si-za′tion (hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭ-zā′shŭn; hĭ-). Var. of HYPOSTATIZATION.

hy-pos′ta-size (-pŏs′tȧ-sīz), *v. t* To hypostatize. *Rare.*

hy-pos′ta-sy (-sĭ), *n.* Hypostasis *Obs.*

hy′po-stat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HYPOSTATIC.

hy′po-ster′num (hī′pō-stûr′nŭm; hĭp′ō-), *n.* = HYPOPLASTRON. — **hy′po-ster′nal** (-năl), *a.*

hy′po-sthe′ni-a (-sthē′nĭ-ȧ; -sthē-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Lack of strength; weakness. — **hy′po-sthen′ic** (-sthĕn′ĭk), *a.*

hy-pos′the-nu′ri-a (hī-pŏs′thē-nū′rĭ-ȧ; hĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. σθένος strength + *-uria*.] *Med.* Diminution in the amount of urine secreted.

hy′po-stil′bite (hī′pō-stĭl′bīt; hĭp′ō-), *n.* *Min.* A variety of stilbite whose silica content is below the normal.

Hy′po-sto′ma-ta (-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ), *n pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = HYPOSTOMIDES.

hy′po-sto-mat′ic (-stō-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Having stomata only on the under side; — of leaves.

hy′po-stom′a-tous (-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* Having the mouth on the lower side.

Hy′po-stom′i-des (-stŏm′ĭ-dēz), *n. pl* [NL See HYPOSTOME.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of fishes consisting of the family Pegasidæ.

hy-pos′to-mous (hī-pŏs′tō-mŭs; hĭ-), *a.* *Zoöl.* Hypostomatous.

hyp'o-style (hĭp'ō-stīl; hī'pō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [Gr. ὑπόστυλος resting on pillars; ὑπό under + στῦλος a pillar.] *Arch.* Having the roof resting upon rows of columns; constructed by means of columns; — esp. applied to one of several great halls of antiquity, as that at Karnak in Egypt. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

hy'po-sul'phite (hī'pō-sŭl'fīt; hĭp'ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A salt of what was formerly called hyposulphurous acid; a thiosulphate; as, *hyposulphite* of soda (sodium thiosulphate), a crystalline salt used in photography as a fixing agent. **b** A salt of hyposulphurous acid proper.

hy'po-sul'phur-ous (-sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; -sŭl-fū'rŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + *sulphurous.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid. The term *hyposulphurous acid* was formerly applied to the acid $H_2S_2O_3$, now known to chemists as thiosulphuric acid. The name is now used properly only of an imperfectly known acid, $H_2S_2O_4$(?), which is obtained by reducing sulphurous acid, and is a strong reducing and bleaching agent.

hy'po-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), *a.* [See HYPOTAXIS.] *Gram.* Dependent or subordinate, as in form of expression, or grammatical relation.

hy'po-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Gram.* Subordinative relation or construction between clauses. Cf. PARATAXIS.

hy-pot'e-nu'sal (hī-pŏt'ē-nū'săl; hĭ-), *a.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, a hypotenuse. — *n.* A hypotenuse. *Obs.*

hy-pot'e-nuse (hī-pŏt'ē-nūs; hĭ-; 277), **hy-poth'e-nuse** (-pŏth'-), *n.* [L. *hypotenusa*, Gr. ὑποτείνουσα, prop., subtending (sc. γραμμή), fr. ὑποτείνειν to stretch under, subtend; ὑπό under + τείνειν to stretch. Cf. SUBTEND.] *Geom.* The side of a right-angled triangle that is opposite the right angle.

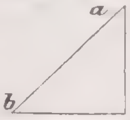
ab Hypotenuse.

hy'po-thal'lus (hī'pō-thăl'ŭs; hĭp'ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL.; *hypo-* + *thallus.*] *Bot.* **a** The marginal outgrowth of hyphæ from the thallus in crustaceous lichens. **b** In fungi, a fleshy or membranous base bearing sporangia. — **hy'po-thal'line** (-ĭn), *a.*

hy-poth'ec (hī-pŏth'ĕk; hĭ-), *n.* [F. *hypothèque*, or L. *hypotheca*, fr. Gr. ὑποθήκη a thing subject to some obligation, fr. ὑποτιθέναι to put under, put down, pledge. See HYPOTHESIS.] *Roman Law & Civil Law System.* An obligation, right, or security given by contract or by operation of law to a creditor over property of the debtor without transfer of possession or title to the creditor; — distinguished from a *pignus* or *pledge*. The hypothec corresponds most nearly to the common-law mortgage, but also in case of the tacit hypothec (that is, one arising by operation of law) corresponds to various common-law liens or preferred claims, as that of the state for taxes, that of a landlord for his rent, etc. In some modern systems *hypothec* is used only of rights over immovables; but it is used with reference to both immovables and movables at Roman law and also in Roman-Dutch and Spanish law.

hy-poth'e-ca-ry (-pŏth'ē-kā-rĭ), *a.* *Law.* Of or pert. to, or created or secured by, a hypothec; as, *hypothecary* right.

hy-poth'e-cate (hī-pŏth'ē-kāt; hĭ-; 277), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *hypothecatus*, p. p. of *hypothecare* to pledge, fr. L. *hypotheca* pledge, security. See HYPOTHEC.] *Law.* To subject to a hypothec; to pledge without delivery of title or possession; specif., of vessels, to pledge by a bottomry bond. See HYPOTHEC.

hy-poth'e-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *hypothecatio.*] *Law.* Act or contract by which property is hypothecated, or the right so created. This is a right in the thing, or *jus in re*. Specif., the pledging of a vessel as security by a bottomry bond.

hy-poth'e-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* *Law.* One who hypothecates anything.

hy'po-the'ci-um (hī'pō-thē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm; hĭp'ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL. See HYPO-; THECA.] *Bot.* **a** In lichens, the layer of dense hyphal tissue just below the thecium. **b** In fungi, the ascigerous upper layer of the ascoma. — **hy'po-the'ci-al** (-ăl), *a.*

hy-poth'e-nar (hī-pŏth'ē-nȧr; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *thenar.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, the prominent part of the palm of the hand above the base of the little finger, or a corresponding part in the fore foot of an animal.

hy-poth'e-nar, *n.* [Cf. Gr. ὑποθέναρ.] *Anat.* The hypothenar eminence of the hand.

hy'po-ther'mal (hī'pō-thûr'măl; hĭp'ō-; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *thermal.*] **1.** Moderately warm; tepid. **2.** Pertaining or tending to reduction of temperature.

hy'po-ther'mi-a (-thûr'mĭ-ȧ), **hy'po-ther'my** (-mĭ), *n.* *Med.* Subnormal temperature of the body.

hy-poth'e-sis (hī-pŏth'ē-sĭs; hĭ-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπόθεσις foundation, supposition, fr. ὑποτιθέναι to place under; ὑπό under + τιθέναι to put. See HYPO-; THESIS.] **1.** A specific or detailed statement of a topic of discourse; esp., a thesis or proposition, as for debate; specif., a subordinate thesis in a more general one. *Obs.* **2.** A proposition, condition, or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed or conceded for the purpose of argument, or to account for a fact or an occurrence; as, the *hypothesis* that head winds detain an overdue steamer.

A *hypothesis* being a mere supposition, there are no other limits to *hypotheses* than those of the human imagination. *J. S. Mill.*

3. A tentative theory or supposition provisionally adopted to explain certain facts, and to guide in the investigation of others; — frequently called a *working hypothesis.*

Most of the great unifying conceptions of modern science are working *hypotheses.* *B. Bosanquet.*

4. A real condition taken as a basis for inference or ground from which to draw conclusions.

5. The hypothetical relation; the conditioning of one thing to another as by hypothesis.

The relation of necessity or *hypothesis*, which depends on determinateness of content, is not easily traceable. *B. Bosanquet.*

Syn. — Supposition, assumption. See THEORY.

hy-poth'e-size (hī-pŏth'ē-sīz; hĭ-), *v. i. & t.*; -SIZED (-sīzd); -SIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make a hypothesis; to make a hypothesis of; to assume.

hy'po-thet'i-cal (-thĕt'ĭ-kăl; hĭp'ō-; 277), *a.* [L. *hypotheticus*, Gr. ὑποθετικός: cf. F. *hypothétique.*] **1.** Involving a formal hypothesis or condition; as, a *hypothetical* proposition or judgment; — in logic, as applied to propositions, contrasted with *categorical* and *disjunctive.*

The type of the *hypothetical* judgment in traditional logic, so far as it is recognized at all, is stated in one of three forms: "If A is B is," "If A is B, then C is D;" and "If A is B, then it is C." *B. Bosanquet*

2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, a hypothesis; assumed without proof, for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof, or of accounting for some fact.

Causes *hypothetical* at least, if not real. *Sir W. Hamilton*

3. Concerned with hypotheses; given to making hypotheses; as, a *hypothetical* thinker.

Syn. — See THEORETICAL.

hypothetical baptism, *Ch. of Eng.*, baptism administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before. — **h. imperative**, *Ethics*, a moral law relative to some further end, and compulsory only as bringing that end to pass; — contrasted with *categorical imperative.* — **h. necessity.** See NECESSITY. — **h. par.** See PAR, *n.*, 1. — **h. proposition.** *Logic.* See def. 1, above. By some logicians both conditional and disjunctive propositions are classed as hypothetical. Cf. CONDITIONAL PROPOSITION. — **h. question**, *Law*, a question which contains as its basis a statement of hypothetical facts concerning which some opinion is asked. This form of question may be put to an expert witness, the hypothetical facts being required to be such as the evidence proves or fairly tends to prove. It is generally agreed that it need not embrace all the material facts in evidence, unless it fails to present the case fairly. — **h. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, *Citation.* — **h. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism containing one or more hypothetical or conditional propositions.

hy'po-thet'i-cal, *n.* A hypothetical judgment or syllogism.

hy'po-thet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HYPOTHETICAL.

hy'po-to'ni-a (hī'pō-tō'nĭ-ȧ; hĭp'ō-; *see* HYPO-), **hy-pot'o-nus** (hī-pŏt'ō-nŭs; hĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. τόνος tone, tension.] *Med.* Diminution of tonicity or tension.

hy'po-tox-ic'i-ty (-tŏk-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Med.* Diminution in poisonous properties of a toxic agent.

hy'po-tra-che'li-um (-trȧ-kē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ὑποτραχήλιον; ὑπό under + τράχηλος neck.] In classical architecture, the band, gorge, or other distinctive member between the shaft and capital; — a term used by Vitruvius. Its exact application is not understood, nor is its present use agreed upon.

Hy-pot'ri-cha (hī-pŏt'rĭ-kȧ; hĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.: *hypo-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, a hair.] *Zoöl.* A division of ciliate Infusoria in which the cilia are almost exclusively confined to the under side of the body and some of them often converted into strong setæ, by means of which the animal can crawl about. — **hy-pot'ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

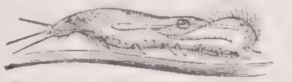
One of the Hypotricha (*Stylonychia mytilus*) Side view, much enlarged.

hy'po-tro'choid (hī'pō-trō'koid, hĭp'ō-; hī-pŏt'rō-koid, hĭ-), *n.* *Geom.* A kind of roulette. See EPICYCLOID.

hy'po-typ'ic (hī'pō-tĭp'ĭk; hĭp'ō-), **hy'po-typ'i-cal** (-tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Subtypical; not fully typical.

hy'po-xan'thine (-zăn'thĭn; -thēn; 184), *n.* Also **-thin.** *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_5H_4ON_4$, one of the nuclein bases, closely related to xanthine and occurring with it, esp. in muscle tissue and in the sperm of salmon and carp. It is found also in various seeds. Chemically it is 6-oxypurine (see PURINE). — **hy'po-xan'thic** (hī'pō-zăn'thĭk; hĭp'ō-), *a.*

Hy-pox'is (hī-pŏk'sĭs; hĭ-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. ὀξύς sharp. The pod is acute at the base.] *Bot.* A large genus of small scapose amaryllidaceous herbs, with numerous hairy linear leaves from a corm or short rootstock, and umbellate yellow flowers with 6-parted perianth. They are widely distributed, and are known as *star grasses.*

hyp'si- (hĭp'sĭ-). [Gr. ὕψι on high, aloft.] Combining forms signifying *height*, *high;* as, *hypsi*dont, *hypso*dont, *hypso*meter, etc.

Hyp'si-loph'o-don (-lŏf'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὑψίλοφος high-crested + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of small dinosaurs related to *Iguanodon*, of the Wealden of the Isle of Wight. — **hyp'si-loph'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.*

Hyp-sip'y-le (hĭp-sĭp'ĭ-lē), *n.* [Gr. Ὑψιπύλη.] In Greek legend, a woman of Lemnos who spared her father, Thoas, when the women of the island killed the men. She bore twin sons to Jason, who landed there with the Argonauts.

hyp'so- (hĭp'sō-). Combining form from Greek ὕψος, *height*, ὕψι, *on high*. See HYPSI-.

hyp'so-dont (hĭp'sō-dŏnt), *a.* [*hypso-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having or designating teeth with high or deep crowns and short roots, as in the molar teeth of the horse. In extreme cases the pulp cavity remains open below and the tooth may grow for much, or even all, of the animal's life. Opposed to *brachydont.* — **hyp'so-dont-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

hyp-sog'ra-phy (hĭp-sŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*hypso-* + *-graphy.*] *Geog.* **a** Topographic relief. **b** The observation or description of topographic relief. **c** The parts of a map, collectively, which represent topographic relief. **d** Hypsometry, or the measurement of heights. — **hyp'so-graph'ic** (hĭp'sō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hyp-som'e-ter (hĭp-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hypso-* + *-meter.*] An apparatus for taking heights, as of mountains, by determining the boiling point of a liquid.

hyp-som'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* In geodesy, the measurement of heights, as with reference to the sea level. — **hyp'so-met'ric** (hĭp'sō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hyp'so-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hyp'so-phyll (hĭp'sō-fĭl), *n.* [*hypso-* + *-phyll;* — a trans. of G. *hochblatt.*] *Bot.* Any floral leaf beneath or below the sporophylls; a bract or scale leaf. Cf. CATAPHYLL.

hyp'so-phyl'lar (hĭp'sō-fĭl'ȧr; hĭp-sŏf'ĭ-lȧr), **hyp'so-phyl'la-ry** (hĭp'sō-fĭl'ȧ-rĭ; hĭp-sŏf'ĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a hypsophyll.

Hy-rac'o-don (hī-răk'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὕραξ, ὕρακος, shrew mouse + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of Lower Miocene perissodactyl ungulates, related to the rhinoceroses, but without a horn and of light agile build, with comparatively long neck and limbs, and all the feet three-toed. It is the type of a family, **Hy-rac'o-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **hy-rac'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

Hy'ra-coi'de-a (hī'rȧ-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYRAX; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of ungulate mammals consisting of but one well-marked genus, *Procavia*, syn. *Hyrax*, the species of which are known as *conies*, *rock rabbits*, etc. They are confined to Africa and southwestern Asia, and are small thickset animals with short legs and ears and rudimentary tail, and a peculiar gland on the back. The feet have soft pads and broad nails; the molar teeth resemble those of the rhinoceros, but the incisors suggest those of rodents, to which group the conies have a superficial resemblance. They are very timid, and inhabit rocky places, a few (sometimes separated as the genus *Dendrohyrax*) living in hollow trees. The best-known species are the daman of Syria (*P. syriaca*) and the klipdas (*P. capensis*) of South Africa. The conies are survivors of an ancient and generalized type of ungulates.— **hy'ra-coid** (hī'rȧ-koid), *a. & n.*— **hy'ra-coi'de-an** (-koi'dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

Hy'ra-co-the'ri-um (-kō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὕραξ, ὕρακος, shrew mouse + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of small perissodactyl ungulates from the Eocene of Europe and North America, regarded as nearly direct ancestors of the horse. They were not much larger than a fox; they had four-toed fore limbs, and three-toed hind limbs. The genus is sometimes made the type of a subfamily, **Hy'ra-co-the'ri-i'næ** (-thē'rĭ-ī'nē), of the Equidæ, or placed in the Lophiodontidæ. — **hy'ra-co-there'** (hī'rȧ-kō-thēr'), *n.* — **hy'ra-co-the'ri-an** (-thē'rĭ-ăn), *a.*

Hy'rax (hī'răks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕραξ shrew mouse.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of PROCAVIA. See HYRACOIDEA. **b** [*l. c.*] Any member of the group Hyracoidea; — a popular name.

Hyr-ca'ni-an (hẽr-kā'nĭ-ăn), **Hyr'can** (hûr'kăn), *a.* [L. *Hyrcan(i)us.*] Of or relating to Hyrcania, an ancient country or province of Asia, southeast of the Caspian (which was also called the Hyrcanian) Sea. "The *Hyrcan* tiger." "*Hyrcanian* deserts." *Shak.*

hy'son (hī's'n), *n.* [Chin. *hsi*[1] *ch'un*[1], lit., blooming spring.] A kind of green tea from China. The early crop [called *yü*[3] *ch' ien*[2], lit., "before the rains"] is **young hyson.**

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hy'po-style, *n.* *Zoöl.* See STYLE (of a tooth).

hy'po-styp'tic, *a.* Moderately styptic. — *n.* A mild styptic.

hy'po-sul'phate, *n.* = DITHIONATE. *Obs.*

hy'po-sul-phu'ric, *a.* = DITHIONIC. *Obs.*

hy'po-syl'lo-gis'tic, *a.* Having syllogistic value or purpose without the form.

hyp'o-syn'a-phe (hĭp'ō-sĭn'ȧ-fē; hī'pō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [Gr. ὑποσυναφή, fr ὑποσυνάπτειν to combine slightly.] *Greek Music.* Separation of two tetrachords by a third conjunct with both, as between the hypate and the synemmenon.

hy'po-sys'to-le (hī'pō-sĭs'tō-lē; hĭp'ō-; *see* HYPO-), *n.* *Med.* Defective systole of the heart.

hy'po-tar'sus (-tär'sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SI (-sī). [NL. See HYPO-; TARSUS.] *Zoöl.* The so-called calcaneum of a bird. See CALCANEUM **b.** — **hy'po-tar'sal** (-săl), *a.*

hypoth. *Abbr.* Hypothesis; hypothetical.

hyp'o-the'ca (hĭp'ō-thē'kȧ; hī'pō-), *n.* [L.] = HYPOTHEC.

hy-poth'e-cal, *a.* Hypothecary. *Obs.*

hy-poth'e-ca-tive (hī-pŏth'ē-kā-tĭv; hĭ-), *a.* Pert. to hypothecation. *Rare.*

hy-poth'e-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Hypothecary.

hy-poth'e-nal (hī-pŏth'ē-năl; hĭ-), *a.* Hypothenar.

hy-poth'e-nuse (-nūs), **hy-poth'e-nu'sal** (-nū'săl). Var. of HYPOTENUSE, -NUSAL.

hy'po-ther'mic, *a.* Hypothermal.

‖ **hy-po'the-ses non fin'go** (hī-pŏth'ē-sēz). [L.] I do not make hypotheses; — motto of Sir Isaac Newton.

hy-poth'e-sist, *n.* The maker of a hypothesis.

hy-poth'e-siz'er (hī-pŏth'ē-sīz'ẽr; hĭ-), *n.* A hypothesist.

hy'po-thet'ic, *a.* = HYPOTHETICAL.

hy'po-thet'i-co-dis-junc'tive, *a.* *Logic.* Combining hypothetical (conjunctive) and disjunctive propositions or forms. — *n.* A hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism or proposition.

hy-poth'e-tist (hī-pŏth'ē-tĭst; hĭ-), *n.* A hypothesist. *Rare.*

hy-poth'e-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To hypothesize. *Rare.* — **hy-poth'e-tiz'er** (-tīz ẽr), *n.*

hy'po-to-nic'i-ty (hī'pō-tō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ; hĭp'ō-), **hy-pot'o-ny** (hī-pŏt'ō-nĭ; hĭ-), *n.* Hypotonia.

hy'po-tri-cho'sis (hī'pō-trĭ-kō'sĭs; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Lack of hair due to faulty development.

hy'po-tro'chan-ter'ic (-trō'kăn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Beneath a trochanter (esp., the third trochanter of the femur)

hy'po-tym-pan'ic, *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Below the tympanum. **b** Designating, or pert. to, the quadrate bone. — *n.* The quadrate bone.

hy'po-type (hī'pō-tīp; hĭp'ō-), *n.* *Paleon.* = PLESIOTYPE.

hy'po-ty-po'sis (-tī-pō'sĭs; -tĭ-pō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑποτύπωσις, fr. ὑποτυποῦν to sketch out; ὑπό under + τυποῦν to impress.] *Rhet.* Vivid, picturesque description.

hy'po-va-nad'ic (-vȧ-năd'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, $H_2V_4O_9$, known only in the form of its salts, **hy'po-van'a-dates** (-văn'ȧ-dāts), brown or black crystalline powders.

hy'po-zeug'ma, *n.* [*hypo-* + *zeugma.*] *Gram.* The joining of several subjects with a single verb.

hy'po-zeux'is (-zūk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. ζεῦξις a joining.] *Rhet.* The use of successive clauses in a parallel construction, each complete with subject and verb.

Hy'po-zo'a (hī'pō-zō'ȧ; hĭp'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* The Protozoa. *Rare.* — **hy'po-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* *Rare.*

hy'po-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*hypo-* + *zoic.*] **a** = PROTOZOIC. **b** *Geol.* Lying underneath the fossiliferous systems.

hypped (hĭpt). Var. of HIPPED.

hyp'pish (hĭp'ĭsh), *a.* [From HYP.] Affected with the hyps, or hypochondria. *Rare.*

hyps (hĭps), *n.*, *pl.* of HYP. Hypochondria. *Colloq.*

hyp-sel'o-dont (hĭp-sĕl'ō-dŏnt), *n.* *Zoöl.* Hypsodont.

hyp'si-brach'y-ceph'a-ly (hĭp'sĭ-brăk'ĭ-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*hypsi-* + *brachycephaly.*] *Craniol.* Loftiness of skull accompanied by brachycephaly.— **hyp'si-brach'y-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* — **-ceph'a-lism** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.*

hyp'si-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*hypsi-* + Gr. κεφαλη head.] *Craniol.* Loftiness of skull. — **hyp'si-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

hyp'si-dol'i-cho-ceph'a-ly (-dŏl'ĭ-kō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*hypsi-* + *dolichocephaly.*] *Craniol.* Loftiness of skull accompanying dolichocephaly. — **hyp'si-dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* — **-ceph'a-lism** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.*

hyp'si-dont (hĭp'sĭ-dŏnt), *n.* *Zoöl.* Hypsodont.

hyp-sil'i-form (hĭp-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Hypsiloid.

hyp'si-loid (hĭp'sĭ-loid; hĭp-sī'loid), *a.* [From Υ, the Greek letter called "upsilon" + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Resembling the Greek letter Υ in form.

Hyp'si-prym'nus (hĭp'sĭ-prĭm'nŭs), **Hyp'si-prym-ni'næ** (-prĭm-nī'nē). [NL.; *hypsi-* + Gr. πρυμνα stern.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of POTOROUS and POTOROINÆ.

Hyp'sis-ta'ri-an (hĭp'sĭs-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [Gr. Ὑψιστάριοι, pl., a Christian sect that worshiped the Most High (ὕψιστος) God.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a sect extant in Asia Minor from the 4th to the 9th century, whose tenets were apparently compounded of heathen, Jewish, and Christian ideas. — **Hyp'sis-ta'ri-an**, *a.*

Hyp-sis'ta-ry, *n.* A Hypsistarian. *Obs.*

hyp'si-sten'o-ceph'a-ly (hĭp'sĭ-stĕn'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*hypsi-* + *steno-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* Extreme height and narrowness of skull. — **hyp'si-sten'o-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* — **-ceph'a-lism** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.*

hyp'so-bath'y-met'ric, *a.* [*hypso-* + *bathymetric.*] Pert. to the measurement of, or showing, heights and depths, as a map.

hyp'so-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *hypso-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of high places.

hyp-soph'o-nous (hĭp-sŏf'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὑψόφωνος.] Having a high clear voice. *Rare.*

hyp'so-phyl'lous (hĭp'sō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Hypsophyllary.

hyp'so-phyl'lum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A hypsophyll.

Hyp'tis (hĭp'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὕπτιος supine, fr. ὑπό under.] Syn. of MESOSPHÆRUM.

hy-pu'ral (hī-pū'răl; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the bony structure, chiefly formed of the expanded and more or less fused hæmal spines of the last few vertebræ, which supports the caudal fin rays in most teleost fishes. — *n.* A hypural bone.

hy-ra'ce-um (hī-rā'sē-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See HYRAX.] A South African product somewhat like castoreum, said to be secreted by the hyrax or cony.

Hy-rach'y-us (hī-răk'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. HYRAX.] *Paleon.* A genus of Eocene perissodactyl ungulates, related to, but more primitive than, *Hyracodon.*

Hy-rac'i-dæ (hī-răs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYRAX.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PROCAVIIDÆ (the cony family). — **hy-rac'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **hy-rac'i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Hy'ra-ci'na (hī'rȧ-sī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Hyracoidea.

hyr'gol (hûr'gŏl; -gōl), *n.* *Pharm.* Mercury in a fine state of division, used in the preparation of ointments.

hyrne. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HERNE, a corner.

hyrone. † IRON.

hyrst. Var. of HURST.

hyrt † HIRD.

hyse. † HIS, HOISE, ICE.

hyson skin. The light and inferior leaves separated from the hyson by a winnowing machine.

hys′sop (hĭs′ŭp), *n.* [ME. *hysope, ysope*, OF. *ysope*, F. *hysope, hyssope*, L. *hysopum, hyssopum, hyssopus*, Gr. ὕσσωπος, ὕσσωπον, an aromatic plant, fr. Heb. *ēsōb*.] **1**. A European mint (*Hyssopus officinalis*) with highly aromatic and pungent leaves, often cultivated in gardens as a family remedy for bruises. The hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of caper (*Capparis spinosa*), but the name was probably used for several different plants. **2**. With various qualifying words, any of numerous other plants of the same family, as hedge *hyssop*, giant *hyssop*, etc. **3**. Any of several species of *Artemisia*. *Local, U. S.* **4**. *Eccl.* A sprinkler for holy water; — alluding to the ceremonial use of hyssop in the Jewish Church. See *Ps.* li. 7.

hyssop loosestrife. A European loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*) with virgate spikes of purple flowers.

hyssop spurge. A European spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*) having the habit of the hyssop.

hys′ter-al′gi-a (hĭs′tẽr-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *-algia*.] *Med* Uterine neuralgia. — **hys′ter-al′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

hys′ter-ec′to-my (-ĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of the uterus.

hys′ter-e′sis (-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑστερεῖν to be behind, to lag.] *Physics.* **a** A lagging or retardation of the effect, when the forces acting upon a body are changed, as if from viscosity or internal friction. Cf. MECHANICAL HYSTERESIS. **b** In a magnetic material, as iron, a lagging in the values of resulting magnetization (denoted by *B*) due to a changing magnetizing force (denoted by *H*). A repeated reversal of *H* causes a changing magnetisation *B* as shown by the **hysteresis loop** or **cycle** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. When *H* falls to zero, there remains the magnetization *O* 3, called **residual magnetism**. To reduce *B* to zero, a negative value of *H* equal to *O* 4, called **coercive force**, is required. The area of the loop equals the **hysteretic loss**, a loss of energy due to molecular change manifest in heat. In the absence of hysteresis, the ascending and descending arms of the curve of magnetization would coincide and the area of the loop would be zero.

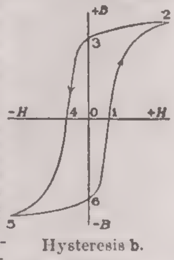

Hysteresis **b**.

hys′ter-et′ic (-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Elec.* Of or pert. to hysteresis. **hysteretic constant**, the hysteretic loss in ergs per cubic centimeter per cycle. — **h. loss**. See HYSTERESIS **b**.

hys-te′ri-a (hĭs-tē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See HYSTERIC.] *Med.* A nervous affection, occurring chiefly in women, in which the emotional and reflex excitability is exaggerated, and the will power correspondingly diminished, so that the patient loses control over the emotions, becomes the victim of imaginary sensations, and often falls into paroxysms or fits. The chief symptoms are convulsive, tossing movements of the limbs and head, uncontrollable crying and laughing, and a choking sensation as if a ball were lodged in the throat, vasomotor derangements, motor paralysis, anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, or other sensory disturbances. The affection presents the most varied symptoms, often simulating those of the gravest diseases.

hys-ter′ic (-tĕr′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *hystericus*, Gr. ὑστερικός, fr.
hys-ter′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ὑστέρα the womb; prob. akin to L. & E. *uterus*.] Of or pertaining to hysteria; affected, or troubled, with hysterics; convulsive; fitful.

> With no *hysteric* weakness or feverish excitement they preserved their peace and patience. *Bancroft.*

hys-ter′ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* *Med.* Hysteria.

hys′ter-i′tis (hĭs′tẽr-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

hys′ter-o- (hĭs′tẽr-ō-), **hys′ter-**. [Gr. ὑστέρα the womb. See HYSTERIC.] Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the uterus* or *hysteria*.

hys′ter-o-cat′a-lep′sy (-kăt′ȧ-lĕp′sĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *catalepsy*.] *Med.* Hysteria attended with catalepsy.

hys′ter-o-cele′ (-sēl′), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Hernia containing a part or the whole of the uterus.

hys′ter-o-ĕp′i-lep′sy (-ĕp′ĭ-lĕp′sĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *epilepsy*.] *Med.* A disease resembling hysteria and characterized by epileptiform convulsions, which can often be controlled or excited by pressure on the ovaries or other definite points. — **hys′ter-o-ĕp′i-lep′tic** (-lĕp′tĭk), *a.*

hys′ter-o-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὕστερος later + *-genic*.] *Biol.* Of later development or formation.

hys′ter-o-gen′ic, *a.* [*hystero-* + *-genic*.] *Med.* Producing hysteria; as, the **hysterogenic pressure points** on the surface of the body, pressure upon which may produce or arrest an attack of hysteria.

hys′ter-oid (hĭs′tẽr-oid), *a.* [*hystero-* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling hysteria; as, *hysteroid* convulsions.

hys′ter-o-neu′ras-the′ni-a (-ō-nū′răs-thē′nĭ-ȧ; -thē-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *neurasthenia*.] *Med.* Neurasthenia associated with hysteria.

hys′ter-on prot′er-on (hĭs′tẽr-ŏn prŏt′ẽr-ŏn). [NL.; Gr. ὕστερος the latter + πρότερος before others, sooner.] **1**. An arrangement reversing the natural or rational order, specif.: *Rhet.* A figure in which the natural order of the sense is reversed; as, *valet atque vivit*, "he is well and lives." **2**. *Logic.* A fallacy consisting in assuming as a theorem or premise something following from what is to be proved; the fallacy of explaining a thing by that which presupposes it and so inverting the natural order of reason.

hys′ter-op′a-thy (hĭs′tẽr-ŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* **a** Any disease of the uterus. **b** Hysteria.

hys′ter-o-pex′i-a (hĭs′tẽr-ō-pĕk′sĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *hysteropexia*; *hystero-* +
hys′ter-o-pex′y (hĭs′tẽr-ō-pĕk′sĭ) } *-pexia, -pexy*.] *Surg.* An operation for fixing the uterus in position by suturing it to the abdominal wall.

hys′ter-o-phore′ (hĭs′tẽr-ō-fōr′), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-phore*.] *Med.* A form of pessary for supporting the uterus.

hys′ter-o-phyte′ (-fīt′), *n.* [Gr. ὑστέρα womb + *-phyte*.] *Bot.* **a** A plant of the Hysterophyta. *Obs.* **b** A saprophytic fungus — **hys′ter-oph′y-tal** (hĭs′tẽr-ŏf′ĭ-tăl; hĭs′tẽr-ō-fī′tăl), *a.*

hys′ter-op-to′sis (-ŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *ptosis*.] *Med.* Prolapse of the uterus.

hys′ter-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-tomy*.] *Med.* **a** The Cæsarean section. See under CÆSAREAN. **b** Incision or section of the uterus, esp. of the neck of the uterus.

hys′tri-ci′a-sis (hĭs′trĭ-sī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὕστριξ porcupine + *-iasis*.] *Med.* An abnormal condition of erection of the hairs on the body, esp. on the extremities.

Hys-tric′i-dæ (hĭs-trĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕστριξ porcupine.] *Zoöl.* In a broad sense, the family consisting of all the porcupines. In a narrower sense, it includes only the Old World genera, which are of terrestrial habits. Cf. ERETHIZONTIDÆ. — **hys′tri-cid** (hĭs′trĭ-sĭd; hĭs-trĭs′ĭd), *n.* — **hys′tri-coid** (hĭs′trĭ-koid), *a. & n.*

Hys′tri-ci′næ (hĭs′trĭ-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of porcupines consisting of the Old World terrestrial forms; — equiv. to *Hystricidæ* in its narrow sense. — **hys′tri-cine** (hĭs′trĭ-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.*

Hys′tri-co-mor′pha (-kō-môr′fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Hystrix* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* A division of simplicidentate rodents comprising the porcupines, cavies, agoutis, chinchillas, and allies; — disting. from *Myomorpha* and *Sciuromorpha*. — **hys′tri-co-morph′** (hĭs′trĭ-kō-môrf′), *n.* — **hys′tri-co-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), **-mor′phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

Hys′trix (hĭs′trĭks), *n.* [Gr. ὕστριξ porcupine.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of terrestrial porcupines. See PORCUPINE.

I

I (ī). **1**. The ninth letter and third vowel of the English alphabet. The character comes from the Phœnician, through the Greek and the Latin, being perh. ultimately of Egyptian origin. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Its original value when long was practically the same as that of the Italian I, or modern English "long" *e* as in *mete*, and this value was retained in English until the early modern period, "short" *i*, as in *sit*, being the same as at present. In modern English I has two principal vowel sounds: the "long" sound, as in *pīne, īce*; and the "short" sound, as in *pĭn*. It has also three other sounds: **a** That of *u* in *urn*, as in *thirst*. **b** That of *e* in *mete* (in words of foreign origin), as in *machine, pique, régime*. **c** That of consonant *y* (in many words in which it precedes another vowel), as in *bunion, million, filial*, etc. It enters into several digraphs, as in *fail, field, seize, feign, friend*; and with *o* often forms a proper diphthong, as in *oil, join, coin*. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 178–187. Etymologically I is most closely related to *e, y, j, g*; as in d*i*nt, d*e*nt; b*e*verage, L. b*i*bere; E. k*i*n, AS. c*y*nn; E. th*i*n, AS. þ*y*nne; E. domin*i*on, don*j*on, dun*g*eon. The dot over the small *i* is comparatively recent, the letter at first being written without distinguishing mark. As early as the 11th century it was distinguished by an accent when doubled or written with *u*; thus, *íí, uí, íu*, the accent (which gradually changed into a dot) becoming universal when the invention of printing made it inconvenient to retain both forms of the letter. The sounds of I and J were formerly represented by the same character (I, i), and even after the introduction of the differentiated form J (see J), words containing these letters were classed together, in dictionaries, etc., down to the 19th century.

2. As a *symbol* [no period], used for or to denote or indicate: **a** The ninth in a series; ninth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 9; as, Company *I*. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Iodine. **c** *Physics.* (1) [*cap.*] Intensity of magnetization. (2) Current density; — more commonly represented by *C*. **d** [*cap.*] *Logic.* The particular affirmative proposition (some A is B). **e** [*l. c.*] *Math.* (1) The imaginary quantity $\sqrt{-1}$. (2) One of three mutually perpendicular unit vectors, the other two being *j* and *k*. **f** [*cap.*] *Mech.* Moment of inertia. **g** [*l. c.*] *Astron.* The inclination of an orbit to the ecliptic.

3. As a *numeral*, I stands for 1. It was originally a single stroke, not the letter I. II stands for 2, III for 3 and IIII sometimes, instead of IV, for 4. When prefixed, I denotes that 1 is to be subtracted; thus, IV means 4.

4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **I.**: Various proper names, as Isaac, Isabel, etc.; Idaho; Imperator (L., Emperor); Imperatrix (L., Empress). **b** In the form **i.** or **I.**: id (L., that); [often *ital.*] inactive, as *i*-mannite (*Chem.*); incisor (in dental formulæ); island.

I, *or* **i** (ī), *n.*; *pl.* I's or IS (īz). The letter I, i, or its sound.

I, *a.* Having a shape or a cross section resembling the letter I; as, **I** bar or **I**-bar, **I** beam or **I**-beam, **I** girder, **I** iron, **I** rail, etc.

I bar, a rolled iron or steel bar of **I** section used in constructional work. It is smaller in sectional area than the **I** beam. Called also **I iron**. — **I beam**, a rolled iron or steel beam, or a cast steel beam, of **I** section; also, a built-up beam of **I** section. It is largely used in structural ironwork, as in steel-framed buildings. Called also **I girder**. See GIRDER, *Illust.*

I (ī), *pron.*; *poss.* MY (mī) or MINE (mīn); *object.* ME (mē): *pl. nom.* WE (wē); *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *object.* US (ŭs). [ME. *i, ich, ic*, AS. *ic*; akin to OS. & D. *ik*, OHG. *ih*, G. *ich*, Icel. *ek*, Dan. *jeg*, Sw. *jag*, Goth. *ik*, OSlav. *az*, Russ. *ya*, W. *i*, L. *ego*, Gr. ἐγώ, ἐγών, Skr. *aham*. Cf. EGOISM.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the subject pronoun by which a speaker or writer denotes himself. *I* is sometimes used substantively; as, Poor *I* must go; in *Metaph.*, often for the ego; as, This *I* that thinks is the soul. It is sometimes used as an object pronoun, commonly so during and shortly before the 17th century, but now only in dial. Eng. or ungrammatically.

i-. [ME. *y-, i-*, AS. *ge-*.] A prefix of obscure meaning, chiefly used in the Middle English period with past participles. See Y-.

-i. **1**. (-ī). The nominative plural ending of Latin 2d declension masculine; as, *foci, radii, alumni*. **2**. (-ē). The plural ending of Italian nouns and adjectives ending in *-o*, or *-e*; as, *banditti, dilettanti*.

☞ Many words of these classes have also English plurals; as, *focuses, inamoratos*.

-ia. [L. *-ia*, Gr. -ια, an ending of fem. nouns, usually abstract, and of neut. plurals. The *i* (ι) is thematic or connective.] A noun suffix occurring in: **a** Names of diseases; as in neuralg*ia*, hydrophob*ia*. **b** Names of countries; as in Tasman*ia*, Austral*ia*, Rhodes*ia*. **c** In names of alkaloids; as in atrop*ia*, morph*ia*, strychn*ia*. **d** Generic names of plants: as in Dahl*ia*, Fuchs*ia*, Wistar*ia*. **e** Names of classical festivals, mostly plural; as in Saturnal*ia*, Bacchanal*ia*. **f** Names of classes of animals, all plural; as in Mammal*ia*, Reptil*ia*. **g** Various other words from Latin or Greek; as in the words phantasmagor*ia*, sep*ia*, milit*ia*, magnes*ia*, and the plurals memorabil*ia*, bacter*ia*, paraphernal*ia*, etc.

I-a′go (ē-ä′gō), *n.* The ancient, or ensign, of Othello, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello," a subtle and malignant villain who falsely persuades Othello of the unfaithfulness of his wife, Desdemona. See OTHELLO.

-ial. [Cf. L. *-ialis, -e*.] Adjective and noun suffix composed of thematic or connective *i* and *-al*; as in fluv*ial*, pictor*ial*, celest*ial*. See -AL.

i-am′a-tol′o-gy (ī-ăm′ȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἴαμα, ἰάματος, medicine + *-logy*.] *Med.* That branch of therapeutics which treats of remedies; materia medica (sense 2).

i′amb (ī′ămb), *n.* [Cf. F. *iambe*. See IAMBUS.] An iambus or iambic.

i′am-bel′e-gus (ī′ăm-bĕl′ē-gŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. ἰαμβέλεγος; ἴαμβος iambus + ἔλεγος an elegiac poem.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A verse compounded of an iambic dimeter and half an elegiac pentameter (⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ – ‖ – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑̄), also described as a trochaic dimeter catalectic with anacrusis followed by a lesser Archilochian.

i-am′bic (ī-ăm′bĭk), *a.* [L. *iambicus*, Gr. ἰαμβικός: cf. F. *iambique*.] **1**. *Pros.* Consisting of an iambus or of iambics. Iambic verse is the commonest in English poetry, the iambic pentameter being the English heroic verse.

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hy′-spy′, *n.* See I-SPY.
hysse. † HISS, HOISE.
hys-taz′a-rin (hĭs-tăz′ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. ὕστερος later + *alizarin*.] *Chem.* A yellow compound, $C_{14}H_8(OH)_2$, isomeric with alizarin, of slight dyeing power.
hyster-. See HYSTERO-.
hys′ter-an′thous (hĭs′tẽr-ăn′thŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὕστερος after + *-anthous*.] *Bot.* Developing leaves after the flowers have expanded.
hys′ter-el-co′sis (-ĕl-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See HYSTERO-; HELCOSIS.] Ulceration of the uterus.
hys′ter-e′si-al (-ē′sĭ-ăl), *a.* Hysteretic.
hysteresis meter, *or* **hys′ter-e-sim′e-ter** (-ē-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* An instrument for measuring loss by hysteresis.
hys-ter′ic (hĭs-tĕr′ĭk), *n.* *Med.* One subject to hysteria.
hys-ter′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HYSTERICAL.
hys-ter′ick-y, *a.* Hysterical. [*Colloq.*]
hys-ter′i-form (hĭs-tĕr′ĭ-fôrm; hĭs-tē′rĭ-), *a.* [*hysteria* + *-form*.] *Med.* Like hysteria.
hys-ter′i-form, *a.* [NL. *Hysterium* a genus of fungi + *-form*.] *Bot.* Hysterioid.
hys-te′ri-oid (-tē′rĭ-oid), *a.* [NL. *Hysterium* a genus of fungi (fr. Gr. ὑστέρα womb) + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Boat-shaped, as certain small fungi.
hys′ter-o-clei′sis (hĭs′tẽr-ō-klī′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + Gr. κλεῖσις a closing, shutting up.] *Med.* Surgical operation for closing the mouth of the uterus.
hys′ter-o-dyn′i-a (-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Pain in the uterus.
hys′ter-o-ĕp′i-lep′to-gen′ic (-ĕp′ĭ-lĕp′tō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*hysteroëpileptic* + *-genic*.] *Med.* Producing hysteroëpilepsy.
hys′ter-o-gen (hĭs′tẽr-ō-jĕn), *a.* [Gr. ὕστερος later + *-gen*.] Produced later. *Rare.*
hys′ter-o-ge-net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Hysterogenic.
hys′ter-og′e-nous (-ŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* *Med.* Hysterogenic.
hys′ter-og′e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-geny*.] *Med.* Induction of the hysteric state.
hys′ter-o-lith′, *n.* [*hystero-* + *-lith*.] *Med.* A calculus formed in the uterus.
hys′ter-o-li-thi′a-sis (-lĭ-thī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hysterolith* + *-iasis*.] *Med.* The formation of a concretion in the uterus.
hys′ter-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑστερολογία; ὕστερος the latter + λόγος discourse; cf. F. *hystérologie*.] Hysteron proteron.
hys′ter-ol′o-gy, *n.* [*hystero-* + *-logy*.] *Med.* Medical science treating of the uterus.
hys′ter-o-ma′ni-a, *n.* [*hystero-* + *mania*.] *Med.* Hysterical insanity; also, nymphomania.
hys′ter-om′e-ter (hĭs′tẽr-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-meter*.] *Surg.* An instrument for measuring the uterine cavity; a uterine sound. — **hys′ter-om′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*
hys′ter-o-my-o′ma, *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *myoma*.] *Med.* A myoma of the uterus.
hys′ter-o-my′o-mec′to-my (hĭs′tẽr-ō-mī′ō-mĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *myoma* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of the upper part of a uterus containing a myoma.
hys′ter-on prot′er-on (hĭs′tẽr-ŏn prŏt′ẽr-ŏn), *or, better*, **hys′ter-on-prot′er-on**, *a.* Inverted; out of the natural order. *Rare.*
hys′ter-o-o′ö-pho-rec′to-my (-ō-ō′ō-fō-rĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *oöphorectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of uterus and ovaries.
Hys′ter-oph′y-ta (-ŏf′ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYSTEROPHYTE.] *Bot.* A group of thallophytes proposed by Endlicher to include the fungi. *Obs.*
hys′ter-or′rha-phy (-ŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-rhaphy*.] *Surg.* The suturing of an incised or ruptured uterus.
hys′ter-or-rhex′is (-ŏ-rĕk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + Gr. ῥῆξις rupture.] *Med.* Rupture of the uterus.
hys′ter-o-sal-pin′go-o′ö-pho-rec′to-my (-săl-pĭŋ′gō-ō′ō-fō-rĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *salpingo-* + *oöphorectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of the uterus, oviducts, and ovaries.
hys′ter-o-scope′ (hĭs′tẽr-ō-skōp′), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-scope*.] *Med.* An instrument used for inspection of the uterus.
hys′ter-o′sis (-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕστερος later, latter.] Hysteron proteron.
hys′ter-o-tome′, *n.* [*hystero-* + *-tome*.] *Surg.* An instrument for use in hysterotomy.
hys′tri-cism (hĭs′trĭ-sĭz′m), **hys′tri-cis′mus** (-sĭz′mŭs), *n.* [NL.] Hystriciasis.
hyte. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAIT.
hyte (hīt), *a.* Mad. *Scot.*
hythe. † HITHE.
Hzk. *Abbr.* Hezekiah.

I

i. † EYE, HI. [AYE.]
I (ī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
i, i′ (ĭ). Archaic or dial. for IN.
Ia. *Abbr.* Iowa.
I. A. *Abbr.* Incorporated Accountant; Indian Army.
ia- For various early forms in *ia-*, where the pronunciation was *ja-*, see forms in JA-. Cf. I.
I-ac′chus (ī-ăk′ŭs), **I-ac′chos** (-kŏs), *n.* [L. *Iacchus*, Gr. Ἴακχος.] See DIONYSUS, ELEUSINIAN. — **I-ac′chic** (-kĭk), *a.*
i-æthel, *v. t.* [AS. *geæðelian*. Cf. ATHEL.] To make noble; to exalt with pride or joy. *Obs.*
i-ærned. Obs. p. p. of YEARN.
iahn, *v. t.* [AS. *geāgnian, geāhnian*. See OWN, *v.*] To own. *Obs.*
iam. † YAM.
I-am′be (ī-ăm′bē), *n.* [Gr. Ἰάμβη.] = BAUBO.

2. *Gr. Lit.* Designating, or pertaining to, a type of poetry developed by the Ionian Greeks in the period succeeding the Epic, characterized by iambic meter, and used mainly in satirical themes. Cf. ELEGIAC, MELIC.

i-am′bic (ī-ăm′bĭk), *n.* **1**. *Pros.* **a** An iambic foot; an iambus. **b** A verse composed of iambic feet, as the following:

Thy gén|ius cálls | thee nót | to púr|chase fáme
In keen | *iám|bics,* bút | mild án|agrám. *Dryden.*

2. A satirical poem; a satire; lampoon. Cf. IAMBIC, *a.*, 2.

i-am′bus (-bŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -BI (-bī), E. -BUSES (-bŭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [L. *iambus*, Gr. ἴαμβος; prob. akin to ἰάπτειν to throw, assail (the iambus being first used in satiric poetry).] *Pros.* A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, as in *ămāns*, or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, as *invént*; an iambic. The accentual iambus of English and other modern verse, not depending on the length of its syllables (thus *emĭt′* is iambic as well as *awrȳ′*), gives a verse movement in duple rhythm, while the quantitative iambic of Greek and Latin verse is trisemic, and moves in triple rhythm. See FOOT.

-ian. [Cf. L. *-ianus*, F. *-ien*.] Adjective and noun suffix, composed of thematic or (rarely) connective *i* and *-an*; as in barbar*ian*, Kant*ian*, monœc*ian*, physic*ian*, etc. See -AN.

I-an′thi-na (ī-ăn′thĭ-nȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [NL., fr. *ianthinus* violet-blue, Gr. ἰάνθινος; ἴον violet + ἄνθος flower.] *Zoöl.* A small genus of pelagic ptenoglossate gastropods of warm seas, having a thin spiral purple shell, a large head, and gills which may be protruded from the shell. It is the chief genus of a small family, **I′an-thin′i-dæ** (ī′ăn-thĭn′ĭ-dē). They float at the surface by means of a float formed of a mass of air bubbles of hardened

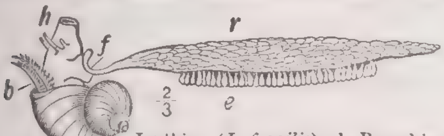

Ianthina (*I. fragilis*). *b* Branchiæ; *h* Head; *f* Foot; *r* Raft; *e* Egg Capsules.

mucus secreted by the foot. The eggs are attached to the under side of the float. *I. fragilis* is the best-known species. Tyrian purple was obtained in part from these mollusks.

i-an′thine (-thĭn), *a.* [See IANTHINA.] Violet-colored.

I-ap′e-tus (ī-ăp′ē-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰαπετός.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* A Titan, father of Prometheus (as also of Atlas and Epimetheus), hence regarded as the ancestor of mankind.

2. *Astron.* The eighth satellite of Saturn, discovered by J. D. Cassini, an Italian astronomer, in 1671.

I′a-pyg′i-an (ī′ȧ-pĭj′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Iapygius.*] Of or pert. to Iapygia, the ancient name of southeastern Italy, or its inhabitants, the Daunii, Peucetii, and Messapii.—**I′a-pyg′i-an**, *n.*

-i′a-sis (-ī′ȧ-sĭs). [Gr. -ίασις, as in ἐλεφαντίασις elephantiasis.] A combining form signifying *state, condition*; —used esp. in medicine to indicate *a morbid* or *diseased condition*; as, hypochondr*iasis*, mydr*iasis*, etc.

i-a′tra-lip′tic (ī-ā′trȧ-lĭp′tĭk; ī-ăt′rȧ-; 277), *a.* [Gr. ἰατραλειπτικός; ἰατρός physician + ἀλειπτικός belonging to the ἀλείπτης or anointer, fr. ἀλείφειν to anoint: cf. F. *iatraliptique.*] Treating diseases by anointing and friction.

-i′a-tri′a (-ī′ȧ-trī′ȧ), **-i′a-try** (-ī′ȧ-trĭ). A combining form from Greek ἰατρεία, *medical treatment, healing*; as, psych*iatria*, psych*iatry*, ped*iatria*, hipp*iatry*, etc.

☞ The pronunciations given follow the GREEK; usage and dictionary marking vary in the few words formed with the ending.

i-at′ric (ī-ăt′rĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἰατρικός healing, fr. ἰατρός
i-at′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } physician, fr. ἰᾶσθαι to heal.] Of or relating to medicine or medical men.

i-a′tro- (ī-ā′trō-; ī-ăt′rō-). A combining form from Greek ἰατρός, *physician*.

i-a′tro-chem′is-try (-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Chemistry united with medicine; —applied to the chemistry of the period (about 1525–1660) which was dominated by the teachings of Paracelsus: that the activities of the human body are chemical, that health depends on the proper chemical composition of the organs and fluids, and that the object of chemistry is to prepare medicines. —**i-a′tro-chem′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* —**i-a′tro-chem′ist** (-kĕm′ĭst), *n.*

i′a-trol (ī′ȧ-trōl; -trŏl), *n.* *Pharm.* An odorless antiseptic powder used externally like iodoform. It is an organic compound, $C_6H_{11}O_3NI_2$, containing iodine.

i′a-trol′o-gy (ī′ȧ-trŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*iatro-* + *-logy.*] Science of healing; a treatise on medicine or physicians. —**i-a′tro-log′i-cal** (ī-ā′trō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl; ī-ăt′rō-), *a.*

i-a′tro-math′e-ma-ti′cian (ī-ā′trō-măth′ē-mȧ-tĭsh′ăn; ī-ăt′rō-), *n.* [Gr. ἰατρομαθηματικός one practicing medicine in conjunction with astrology. See IATRIC; MATHEMATICAL.] *Hist. Med.* One of a school of 17th-century physicians in Italy, who tried to apply the laws of mechanics and mathematics to the human body, and hence were eager students of anatomy; —opposed to the *iatrochemists*. —**i-a′tro-math′e-mat′i-cal** (ī-ā′trō-măth′ē-măt′ĭ-kăl; ī-ăt′rō-), *a.*

-i′a-try. Combining form fr. Gr. ἰατρεία. See -IATRIA.

I′ba-nag′ (ē′bä-näg′), *n.* One of the chief Philippine dialects, spoken principally in northern Luzon (see MALAYO-POLYNESIAN); also, one of the inhabitants of the Cagayan valley speaking Ibanag.

Ibanag is . . . considered to be the language of the most cultivated people, and is the same as the Cagayan, which is spoken in many parts of the province. *Rep. Philippine Com.*, 1900.

I-be′ri-a (ī-bē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Iberia, Hiberia*, Spain; cf. *Iberus, Hiberus*, the river Ebro, *Iberes, Hiberes*, Spaniards, Gr. Ἴβηρες.] The ancient name of the Spanish peninsula.

I-be′ri-an (-ăn), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to Iberia, its inhabitants, or the race named from it. See IBERIAN, *n.*, 1 & 2.

2. Of or pert. to the ancient Iberians of the Caucasus; as, *Iberian* characters.

I-be′ri-an, *n.* **1**. One of the ancient inhabitants of Iberia, early known to the Greeks and conquered by the Romans, whose civilization the Iberians adopted. They comprised a congeries of tribes probably allied in race to the Mauritanians and other North African peoples, and are believed by many to represent the neolithic inhabitants of western Europe.

2. Hence, a member of the **Iberian race** (of which the Spanish Iberians are typical), a short, dark dolichocephalic race, prob. the builders of the neolithic cairns, dolmens, and other primitive stone structures found esp. in North Africa, Spain, France, and Great Britain. Cf. MEDITERRANEAN RACE.

3. One of an ancient tribe or people of the Caucasus, prob. ancestors of the modern Kartvelians, or Georgians.

I-be′ris (ī-bē′rĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of pepperwort, Gr. ἰβηρίς.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous plants, the candytufts, natives of the Old World. The herbaceous species are cultivated for their flat-topped clusters of white or pink flowers. The seeds, roots, stems, and leaves are medicinal.

I-be′ro- (ī-bē′rō-). Combining form for *Iberian*; as in **I-be′ro-Ar′yan**, Iberian and Aryan; **I-be′ro-Pict′ish**, etc.

I-be′ro-in′su-lar, *a.* *Ethnol.* Designating, in Deniker's classification, a short, dark dolicocephalic race (the **Ibero-insular race**) residing chiefly in Iberia, the islands of the western Mediterranean, and parts of France and Italy. It forms part of the *Mediterranean race* of Sergi and others. Cf. IBERIAN, *n.*, 2.

i′bex (ī′bĕks), *n.; pl.* E. IBEXES (-bĕk-sĕz; -sĭz), L. IBICES (ĭb′ĭ-sēz; ī′bĭ-). [L., a kind of goat, the chamois.] **1**. Any of certain wild goats of the Old World having large recurved horns, transversely ridged in front. The Alpine ibex, or bouquetin (*Capra ibex*), is the best-known, but now rare except where protected. Others differing in form of horns occur in the Pyrenees, Caucasus, Altai, Himalaya, and other high mountains. One of these (*C. ægagrus*), now found in Asia Minor, is supposed to be the progenitor of the domestic goat.

Alpine Ibex (*Capra ibex*).

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A subgenus (sometimes ranked as a genus) consisting of the ibexes.

3. *Her.* An antelope depicted with serrated horns projecting straight out from the forehead; —used as a charge. In foreign heraldry the ibex is represented naturally.

I-bid′i-dæ (ī-bĭd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ibis, ibidis*, ibis.] *Zoöl.* A family of birds consisting of the ibises and spoonbills, or restricted to the former.

i′bis (ī′bĭs), *n.* [L. *ibis*, Gr. ἶβις; of Egypt. origin.] Any of certain wading birds related to the herons, and constituting the subfamily Ibidinæ of the family Ibididæ. They are distinguished by the long, slender, downwardly curved bill like that of a curlew, and inhabit warm regions in both hemispheres, feeding on aquatic and amphibious animals, including small reptiles. The best-known species, the sacred ibis (*Ibis æthiopica*), common in the Nile basin, was venerated by the ancient Egyptians. It is about two feet long and chiefly white and black. The head and neck are naked. Other well-known forms are the glossy ibises, scarlet ibis, and white ibis (see these terms). Cf. WOOD IBIS.

Sacred Ibis (*Ibis æthiopica*).

Ib′sen-ism (ĭb′sĕn-ĭz′m), *n.* The dramatic practice or purpose characteristic of the writings of Henrik Ibsen (1828–1906), the Norwegian poet and dramatist, whose best-known plays deal with conventional hypocrisies, the story in each play thus developing a definite moral problem.

Scarlet Ibis (*Guara rubra*).

-ic (-ĭk). [L. *-icus*, Gr. -ικός: cf. F. *-ique.*] A suffix signifying, in general, *of* or *pertaining to* (that which the root word denotes), and forming: **1**. Adjectives, with one or more of the following denotations: **a** *Of the nature of, consisting of, characterized by*; as in angel*ic*, iamb*ic*, catalect*ic*. **b** *Of* or *belonging to*; as in apostol*ic*, Ptolema*ic*, Alca*ic*, volcan*ic*, Arab*ic*. **c** *After the manner of, characteristic of, resembling*; as in Byron*ic*, Teuton*ic*, quixot*ic*. **d** *Connected* or *dealing with*; as in aquat*ic*, domest*ic*, dramat*ic*. **e** *Chem.* Specif., denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds with its *highest valence*, or with a valence relatively higher than in compounds named with an adjective ending in *-ous*; as, ferr*ic*, sulphur*ic*. See ACID, *n.*

☞ Adjectives in *-ic* often have a parallel form in *-ical* (which see), sometimes with a distinction in meaning, the form in *-ic* denoting the senses having closer relation to the subject denoted by the root (as those in **a** and **b**, above) and the form in *-ical* denoting the remoter senses (as those in **c** and **d**, above). Thus, a histor*ic* event, one that is a part of history, but a histor*ical* treatise, one that deals with history; the Sto*ic* philosophy, sto*ical* fortitude; a com*ic* opera, a com*ical* grimace

2. Nouns from: **a** The substantive use of adjectives in any of the senses preceding; as in mag*ic*, class*ic*, mechan*ic*, Iceland*ic*. **b** Greek or Latin nouns that were originally adjectives used substantively and adopted into English; as in mus*ic*, rhetor*ic*, publ*ic*. See -ICS.

I′ca-ci′na (ī′kȧ-sī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., from the resemblance of the branches to those of *Chrysobalanus icaco*. See ICACO.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African evergreen shrubs typifying the family Icacinaceæ, having small pentamerous flowers with a valvate corolla.

I′ca-ci-na′ce-æ (ī′kȧ-sĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family (order Sapindales) of tropical trees, erect or climbing shrubs, or rarely herbs. They have panicled tetramerous or pentamerous flowers with only one whorl of stamens; the fruit is a drupe or a samara. There are 38 genera and about 150 species. —**i′ca-ci-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

i-cac′o (ĭ-kăk′ō; *Sp.* ē-kä′kō), *n.*, *or* **icaco plum**. [Sp. *icaco*, the name of the tree.] The coco plum.

I-cac′o-re′a (ĭ-kăk′ō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *icacorecatinga.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical myrsinaceous evergreen shrubs and trees, characterized by the dotted leaves and panicled flowers. Several cultivated in greenhouses are known by the synonymic name *Ardisia*.

-i-cal (-ĭ-kăl). [*-ic* + *-al.*] A compound suffix forming adjectives: **a** Parallel to adjectives in *-ic*; as, fantast*ical*, com*ical*, apostol*ical*. **b** From nouns in *-ic*, *-ics*; as, mus*ical*, rhetor*ical*, eth*ical*. See -IC.

I-ca′ri-an (ī-kā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *Icarius*, Gr. Ἰκάριος, fr. Ἴκαρος, Icarus.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Icarus (see DÆDALUS); soaring too high for safety; as, *Icarian* flight; *Icarian* wings, means perilously inadequate for achieving some ambitious project.

ice (īs), *n.* [ME. *is, iis*, AS. *īs*; akin to D. *ijs*, G. *eis*, OHG. *īs*, Icel. *īss*, Sw. *is*, Dan. *iis.*] **1**. Water frozen, or reduced to the solid state by cold. Ice is a transparent, nearly colorless, crystalline and brittle substance. Water in freezing expands about one eleventh of its volume, the specific gravity of ice being 0.9166, that of water at 4° C. being 1.0. Pure water freezes at 32° F. or 0° C., and ice melts at the same temperature. See LATENT HEAT; REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

2. A mixture of water, cream, custard, etc., sweetened, flavored, and artificially frozen.

3. Any substance looking like ice; as, camphor *ice*.

4. Icing; frosting.

ice, *v. t.*; ICED (īst); IC′ING (īs′ĭng). **1**. To cover or supply with ice; to convert into ice, or into something [illegible]

2. To [illegible] frosting made of sugar and milk or [illegible]st, as cakes, tarts, etc.

3. To [illegible]: to freeze.

ice, [illegible] to [illegible]eze.

-ice (-ĭs). [illegible] *-itia*, [illegible]*um.*] A suffix denoting [illegible]; as, mal*ice*, [illegible]*ice*, serv*ice*.

i-am′bi-cal (ī-ăm′bĭ-kăl), *a.* Iambic. *R.* —**i-am′bi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

i-am′bist, *n.* A writer of iambic verse.

i-am′bize, *v. t.* [Gr. ἰαμβίζειν.] To satirize in iambics. *Rare.*

i′am-bog′ra-pher (ī′ăm-bŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἰαμβογράφος.] An iambist. *Rare.*

I′an (ē′än). Gaelic form of JOHN.

i-a′o (ē-ä′ō), *n.* [Samoan.] The manuao.

I-ap′y-ges (ī-ăp′ĭ-jēz), *or* **I′a-pyg′i-i** (ī′ȧ-pĭj′ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] The Iapygians.

I′a-pyg′i-dæ (ī′ȧ-pĭj′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of thysanurous insects which have the anal appendages forcepslike instead of bristlelike, and have no movable appendages along the lower side of the abdomen. **I-a′pyx** (ī-ā′pĭks) is the only genus. —**i-ap′y-goid** (ī-ăp′ĭ-goid), *a.*

iare, iarwe. ✝ YARK.

i′ar fi′ne (ē′är fĭn′ĕ). [OIr.] *Irish Hist.* See FINE.

iarke. ✝ YARK.

I-a′si-on (ī-ā′zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰασίων.] *Gr. Myth.* A hero slain by Zeus for yielding to the love of Demeter, who bore him Plutus.

I-as′si-dæ (ī-ăs′ĭ-dē). Var. of [JASSIDÆ.

i-a′tra-lip′tics (ī-ā′trȧ-lĭp′tĭks; ī-ăt′rȧ-), *n.* *Med.* The iatraliptic method.

i-a′tro-lep′tic (ī-ā′trō-lĕp′tĭk; ī-ăt′rō-). Var. of IATRALIPTIC.

i-a′tro-me-chan′i-cal, **i-a′tro-phys′i-cal**, *a.* = IATROMATHEMATICAL. —**i-a′tro-phys′ics**, *n.*

i-a′tro-tech′nics, *n.* [*iatro-* + *technics.*] The practical application of therapeutics.

i-attret. Obs. p. p. of ATTER.

ib. *Abbr.* Ibidem.

I. B. *Abbr.* Invoice book.

I. B. A. *Abbr.* Institute of British Architects.

I′ba-la′o (ē′bä-lä′ō), **I′ba-loi′** (-loi′). Vars. of IBILAO.

I-ban′ (ē-bän′), *n.* A sea Dyak.

i-barnd. Obs. p. p. of BURN.

i-be, *v. i.* [*i-* + *be.*] To be. *Obs.*

i-be. Obs. p. p. of BE.

i-bedde, *n.* [AS. *gebedda.*] Bedfellow. *Obs.*

i-bede, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gebed* prayer, *gebéodan* to command. Cf. BID, *v.*] Prayer; command. *Obs.* —*v. t.* [AS. *gebéodan.* Cf. BID, *v.*] To command. *Obs.*

i-bede. Obs. p. p. of I-BIDDE.

i-beft. Obs. p. p. of BEAT.

i-ben. Obs. p. p. of BE.

i-bent. Obs. p. p. of BEND.

i-beo, i-beon. ✝ I-BEN.

i-beot, *n.* [AS. *gebéot.*] Menace. *Obs.*

i-berded, *a.* Bearded. *Obs.*

i-bere, *n.* [AS. *gebǣru.*] Bearing; demeanor. *Obs.* —*v. t. & i.* [AS. *gebǣran.*] To demean. *Obs.*

I-be′res (ī-bē′rēz), **I-be′ri** (ī-bē′rī), *n. pl.* [L.] Iberians.

I-ber′ic (ī-bĕr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Ibericus, Hibericus.*] = IBERIAN, *a.*

I′ber-ism (ī′bĕr-ĭz′m), *n.* National or racial sentiment of the Spanish and Portuguese as representatives of a common Iberian race.

I′ber-ite (-īt), *n.* [From L. *Iberia* Spain.] *Min.* An alteration product of iolite, found in Spain.

i-bernde. Obs. p. p. of BURN.

i-bet, i-bete. Obs. p. p. of BEAT.

i-bete, *v. t.* [AS. *gebētan.* Cf. BETTER.] Amend; repair. *Obs.*

Ib′har (ĭb′här). *Bib.*

i-bi. ✝ I-BEN.

I. B. I. *Abbr.* Invoice book inwards.

ib′id (ĭb′ĭd). *Abbr.* Ibidem.

i′bid (ē′bĕd), *n.* A large monitor (perh. *Varanus salvator*) of the Philippine Islands, which becomes over five feet long. Both it and its eggs are highly esteemed for food.

Ib′i-dæ (ĭb′ĭ-dē; ī′bĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of IBIDIDÆ.

i-bidde, *v. t.* [AS. *gebiddan.*] To pray; to ask. *Obs.*

i-bide, *v. t.* [AS. *gebīdan.* Cf. BIDE.] To abide; endure. *Obs.*

‖ **i-bi′dem** (ĭ-bī′dĕm), *adv.* [L.] In the same place; —commonly abbreviated *ibid.*

I′bi-di′næ (ī′bĭ-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily of Ibididæ consisting of the ibises, as disting. from the spoonbills. —**i′bi-dine** (ī′bĭ-dīn; -dĭn; 183), *a.*

I′bi-la′o (ē′bē-lä′ō), *n.* An Igorrote of a tribe of central Luzon; also, their idiom.

i-binde, *v. t.* [AS. *gebindan.*] To bind. *Obs.*

i′bit (ē′bĕt). Var. of IBID, lizard.

-ible. [L. *-ibilis.*] See -ABLE.

Ib′le-am (ĭb′lē-ăm). *Bib.*

i-bleched. Obs. p. p. of BLEACH.

i-blent. Obs. p. p. of BLIND.

i-blesced. Obs. p. p. of BLESS.

Ib′lis (ĭb′lĭs). Var. of EBLIS.

i-blissie, *v. t.* [AS. *geblissian.* Cf. BLISS.] To gladden. *Obs.*

Ib-ne′iah (ĭb-nē′yȧ; ĭb′nē-ī′ȧ), **Ib-ni′jah** (ĭb-nī′jȧ). *Bib.*

I′bo (ē′bō), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of the Niger delta.

i-bobid. Obs. p. p. of BOB.

i-bod, *n.* [AS. *gebod*, fr. *béodan* to command. Cf. BID.] Command; offer. *Obs.*

i-bod. Obs. pret. of I-BEDE.

i-boded. Obs. p. p. of BODE.

i-boden. Obs. p. p. of BID, I-BEDE.

i-boen, *a.* [*i-* + Icel. *būinn*, p. p. See BOUND, *a.*] Ready. *Obs.*

i-boghen. Obs. p. p. of BOW.

i-boght, i-boht. Obs. p. p. of BUY.

i-bolghe, *p. a.* [See BOLLEN.] Enraged. *Obs.*

i-bon. ✝ I-BEN, I-BOEN.

i-bore. Obs. p. p. of BEAR.

i-boreneste, *n.* [ME. *iboren* born, p. p.] Birth. *Obs.*

i-borghen, i-boruwen. Obs. p. p. of BERGH.

i-borsten. Obs. p. p. of BURST.

i-bosket. Obs. p. p. of BUSK.

i-bounden. Obs. p. p. of BIND.

i-brad. Obs. p. p. of BREDE, spread.

i-bred. Obs. p. p. of BREDE, roast.

i-brend. Obs. p. p. of BURN.

i-breve[illegible]

Ib′ri [illegible]

i-bring[illegible] To bring. *Obs.* [illegible]

i-broched. Obs. p. p. of BROACH, prick.

i-brocht, i-broght, i-broht. Obs. p. p. of BRING.

i-broded. Obs. p. p. of BROAD.

i-broide. Obs. p. p. of BRAID.

i-broke, i-broken. Obs. p. p. of BREAK.

i-brotheren, *n. pl.* [AS. *gebrōðor, gebrōðru.*] Brethren. *Obs.*

i-browe. Obs. p. p. of BREW.

i-bruce, *v. t.* [AS. *gebrūcan.* Cf. BROOK, *v. t.*] To enjoy. *Obs.*

i-buld. Obs. p. p. of BUILD.

i-bunden. Obs. p. p. of BIND.

i-bure, *v. i.* [AS. *gebyrian.*] To behoove; to be fitting. *Obs.*

i-bured, i-buried. Obs. p. p. of BURY.

i-burghen, i-burhen. Obs. p. p. of BERGH.

i-burned, *p. a.* [AS. *gebyrnod.*] Equipped with a byrnie. *Obs.*

i-buwen. Obs. p. p. of BOW.

I-byc′ter (ī-bĭk′tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰβυκτήρ one who begins a war song.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South American caracaras with dark plumage and bare skin on the cheeks and throat.

i-bye, *v. t.* [AS. *gebycgan.* See BUY.] To buy; atone for. *Obs.*

i-bye. Obs. p. p. of BE.

Ib′zan (ĭb′zăn). *Bib.*

ic. ✝ I, *pron.*

IC. *Abbr.* *Naut.* Index correction (of a sextant).

I. C. *Abbr.* Iesus Christus (L., Jesus Christ).

I. C. A. *Abbr.* International Cloud Atlas.

I′ca-cin [illegible], *n.* [illegible] *Icica* heptaphylla, the tree yielding the gum.] *Chem.* A constituent of conima, crystallizing in silky needles from an alcoholic solution.

i-caht. Obs. p. p. of CATCH.

Ic′a-mi′a (ĭk′ȧ-mī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

I-ca′ri-a (ī-kā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* An ideal republic on a communistic basis, imagined and described (1840) by Étienne Cabet (1788–1856); also, any of the communities modeled upon this, established in the United States, the principal one being founded at Nauvoo, Ill., in 1849 and afterwards removed to western Iowa. —**I-ca′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* —**I-ca′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

Ic′a-rus (ĭk′ȧ-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴκαρος.] See DÆDALUS.

ic′a-ry. ✝ IKARY.

i′casm, *n.* [Gr. εἴκασμα a likeness, fr. εἰκάζειν to make like.] A figurative expression. *Obs. & R.* —**i-cas′tick**, *a.* *Obs. & R.*

icche. ✝ ITCH.

icche, *v. t.* To remove; to raise. *Obs.*

ic′cle (ĭk′′l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ICKLE, icicle.

ic′col (ĭk′′l). Dial. Eng. var. of HICKWALL.

I. C. D. *Abbr.* Iesu Christo Duce (L., with Christ as leader).

ice. ✝ I, ISH.

ice age. *Geol.* The glacial period. See under GLACIAL.
ice′berg′ (īs′bûrg′), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *iisbierg*, Sw. *isberg*, D. *ijsberg*; prop., a mountain of ice. See ICE; cf. BERG.] **1**. A glacier. *Obs.*
2. A large floating mass of ice, detached from a glacier. Icebergs are formed wherever glaciers reach the sea and project into it. They occur as huge blocks, or in peaked forms of great variety and beauty. That part which projects above sea level, forming about one ninth of the entire bulk, is sometimes more than 200 feet high.
ice bird. **a** Any of several Arctic sea birds which frequent ice floes; esp., the dovekie (*Alle alle*). **b** An Indian nightjar (*Caprimulgus asiaticus*), the note of which is said to sound like a stone rolling over ice.
ice′blink′ (īs′blĭnk′), *n.* **1**. A white streak on the horizon, caused by the reflection of light from ice which is not yet in sight.
2. A cliff of ice on a coast, orig. one on the southeast coast of Greenland.
ice boat. **1**. A skeleton boat or frame on runners propelled on ice by sails; an ice yacht.
2. A strong steam vessel for breaking through ice.

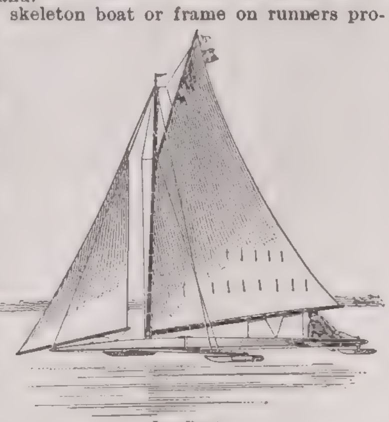
Ice Boat.

ice′bound′ (īs′-bound′), *a.* Surrounded with ice so as to be incapable of advancing; as, an *icebound* vessel; also, surrounded or obstructed with ice so as to hinder access; as, an *icebound* coast or harbor.
ice cap. **1**. A perennial mantle of ice and snow covering a tract and moving in all directions from the center. A very large ice cap is an **ice sheet**, or continental glacier, as that of the (supposed) antarctic continent.
2. *Med.* An ice bag shaped to be fitted to the head.
ice′craft′ (īs′kraft′), *n.* Skill in traveling on or in ice.
ice cream. Sweetened cream or custard flavored, as with fruit, chocolate, wine, etc., and beaten and frozen in a can which is rotated in a freezing mixture, usually of ice and salt.
ice creeper. A creeper for use in walking on ice.

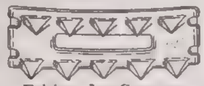
Eskimo Ice Creeper.

iced (īst), *p. a.* **1**. Covered with ice; chilled with ice.
2. Covered with icing; frosted.
ice′fall′ (īs′fôl′), *n* **1**. A frozen waterfall, or similar mass of ice.
2. A falling of ice, as from an iceberg.
ice field. An extensive sheet of ice.
ice′fish′ (īs′fĭsh′), *n.* **a** Any member of the family Salangidæ, small smeltlike fishes of China and Japan, also known as *whitebait*. **b** The capelin.
ice float, **ice floe**. A sheet or flat free mass of floating ice.
ice foot. A wall or belt of ice that forms along the shore in arctic regions by the accumulation of snow and freezing of water. It breaks up more or less completely in summer.
ice′-free′, *a.* Not frozen over; esp., never frozen over.
ice house. **a** A building for storing ice. **b** A house or building made of ice; esp., an Eskimo igloo.
Ice′land (īs′lănd), *n.* An island in the North Atlantic. **Iceland crystal**. = ICELAND SPAR. — **I. dog** *or* **cur**, one of a breed of small shaggy-haired dogs, supposed to have originated in Iceland, which were formerly kept in England as pet dogs. — **I. falcon**, a largely white gyrfalcon (*Falco islandus*) having wide distribution in the northern regions. — **I. gull**, a large white-winged gull (*Larus leucopterus*) similar to the burgomaster gull, but smaller. It breeds in the arctic regions and migrates south to northern France and the northern United States. — **I. lichen**, Iceland moss. — **I. moss**. **a** An edible lichen (*Cetraria islandica*) found from the arctic regions to the North Temperate zone. It yields a nutritious jelly and is used in pulmonary complaints as a demulcent. **b** An American stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*). — **Iceland poppy**, a perennial yellow-flowered poppy (*Papaver alpinum*) growing throughout the Arctic zone and on alpine summits in temperate regions. It is often cultivated, and has developed garden forms with white and with orange-colored flowers. Called also *alpine poppy*. — **I. sea grass**, a kind of laver or sea lettuce (*Ulva latissima*). — **I. spar**, *Min.*, a transparent variety of calcite, the best of which is obtained in Iceland. It easily cleaves into rhombohedrons. It is used for polariscope prisms because of its strong double refraction.

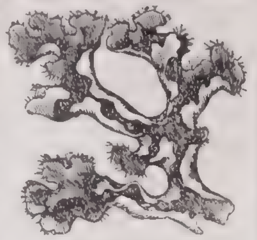
Iceland Moss a

Ice′land-er (īs′lăn-dẽr), *n.* **1**. A native of Iceland, which was settled first by Irish monks, later by Scandinavians.
2. *Falconry.* The Iceland falcon.
Ice-lan′dic (īs-lăn′dĭk), *a.* Of, or pertaining or relating to, Iceland, the Icelanders, or Icelandic.
Ice-lan′dic, *n.* The language of the Icelanders, a Scandinavian tongue divided into *Old* and *Modern Icelandic*. **Old Icelandic** is notable as possessing a literature of sagas, or prose tales, valuable intrinsically as well as for being a chief source of knowledge of the life of the ancient Scandinavian north. **Modern Icelandic** dates from the Reformation, its earliest literary monument being a translation of the New Testament, 1540. See INDO-EUROPEAN. The **Icelandic alphabet** was founded on the Latin with the addition of ð (see EDH), þ (see THORN), and the modified letters ę, ǫ, ø.
ice machine. A machine for making ice artificially, by any method of refrigeration. See REFRIGERATING MACHINE.
ice′man (īs′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A man who is skilled in traveling upon ice, as among glaciers.
2. One who deals in ice; one who retails or delivers ice.
3. A man in charge of ice or employed on the ice.
ice paper. A transparent film of gelatin for copying or reproducing drawings, etc.
ice pilot. A pilot in charge of a vessel sailing amid ice, as in polar seas; — called also **ice master**.
ice plant. **a** An Old World aizoaceous plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), the foliage of which is covered with glistening papillose dots or vesicles. Its juice is said to be demulcent and diuretic; its ashes are used in Spain in making glass. Called also *dew plant* and *diamond fig*. Also, any allied species. **b** In Tasmania, a similar plant of the same family (*Tetragonia implexicoma*).
ice′quake′ (īs′kwāk′), *n.* The crash or concussion attending the breaking up of masses of ice, often due to contraction from extreme cold.
I-ce′ry-a (ī-sē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin.] *Zoöl.* A genus of scale insects containing the cottony-cushion scale (which see).
ice sheet. *Geol.* A large body of glacier ice spreading in several or all directions from a center; a continental glacier; as, the Greenland *ice sheet*; also, a small body of ice of similar shape and motion, as the ice caps on some promontories of Greenland. Cf. ICE CAP.
ice sky. *Meteor.* A glistening white or yellowish sky due to reflection of light from ice fields.
ice storm. *Meteor.* A storm in which falling rain freezes as soon as it touches any object.
ice stream. A glacier; also, a collection of floes moving in a certain course, as that around Cape Farewell.
ice ton. The theoretical number of heat units required to melt one ton of ice at 32° F. It is 284,000 B. T. U. taking the ton at 2,000 lbs., or 318,080 B. T. U. for a ton of 2,240 lbs.

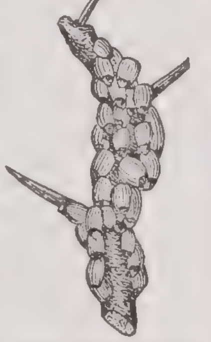
Icerya (*Icerya purchasi*). A cluster on an Orange Twig. Nat. size.

ich-neu′mon (ĭk-nū′mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἰχνεύμων, lit., the tracker; — so called because it hunts out the eggs of the crocodile, fr. ἰχνεύειν to track or hunt after, fr. ἴχνος track, footstep.] **1**. Any of the carnivorous mammals constituting the genus *Herpestes*, a mongoose; esp., *Herpestes ichneumon* of Egypt, which was highly regarded by the ancient Egyptians, being supposed to devour crocodile's eggs.
2. An ichneumon fly.

1/20 Egyptian Ichneumon (*Herpestes ichneumon*).

ichneumon fly. Any of a large group of hymenopterous insects whose larvæ are for the most part internal parasites on the larvæ of other insects, esp. on caterpillars. A large majority (in old classifications, all) of the species are included in a single family, Ichneumonidæ. Nearly 6,000 species have been described. The adult flies feed chiefly on the juices of plants, and lay their eggs on, near, or beneath the skin of the larva on which the young is to prey. Many have long ovipositors (sometimes twice as long as the body) to enable them to reach deeply burrowing larvæ. When the eggs hatch the young feed on the tissues and juices of the host, usually burrowing within its body and ultimately causing its death. The ichneumon flies are economically of great importance, as they keep in check many injurious insects.

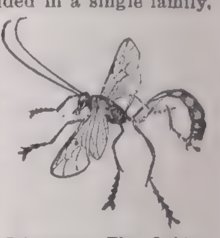
Ichneumon Fly (*Ophion purgatus*). (½)

Ich′neu-mon′i-dæ (ĭk′nū-mŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ICHNEUMON.] *Zoöl.* The principal family of ichneumon flies. See ICHNEUMON FLY. — **ich-neu′mon-id** (ĭk-nū′mŏn-ĭd), *n.* — **ich′neu-mon′i-dan** (ĭk′nū-mŏn′ĭ-dăn), *a.* & *n.*
Ich′neu-mon′i-des (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The ichneumon flies collectively.
ich-neu′mon-ized (ĭk-nū′mŏn-īzd), *p. a.* *Zoöl.* Infested with an ichneumon-fly larva, or a similar parasitic larva.
ich′nite (ĭk′nīt), *n.* [Gr. ἴχνος track, footstep.] *Paleon.* A fossil footprint.
ich-nog′ra-phy (ĭk-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἰχνογραφία; ἴχνος track, footstep + γραφειν to describe: cf. F. *ichnographie*.] *Drawing.* A horizontal section, as of a building, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale; ground plan; map; also, the art of making such plans. — **ich′no-graph′ic** (ĭk′nō-grăf′ĭk), **-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ich′no-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
i′chor (ī′kŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχώρ: cf. F. *ichor*.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods.
2. A thin, acrid, watery discharge, as from an ulcer.
i′chor-ous (ī′kŏr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *ichoreux*.] Of or like ichor; thin; watery; serous; sanious.
i′chor-rhæ′mi-a, **i′chor-rhe′mi-a** (ī′kŏ-rē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἰχώρ ichor + -*æmia*.] *Med.* Infection of the blood with ichorous or putrid substances.
ich′thus (ĭk′thŭs), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς.] An early Christian mystical symbol for Christ, being a fish, or the Greek word for *fish*, which combined the initials of the Greek words Ἰησοῦς, Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ, Jesus, Christ, Son of God, Savior. The sign was used esp. to indicate to a person's fellow believers that he was a Christian, and is found on tombstones, amulets, rings, etc.
ich′thy-ic (ĭk′thĭ-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to fishes; having the characters of a fish.
ich′thy-ized (-īzd), *p. a.* *Zoöl.* Having the typical fish characters. — **ich′thy-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
ich′thy-o- (ĭk′thĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος, *fish*.
ich′thy-o-cop′ro-lite (-kŏp′rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + *coprolite*.] *Geol.* Fossil dung of fishes.
ich′thy-o-dor′u-lite (-dŏr′ōō-līt), *n.* Also **ich′thy-o-dor′y-lite** (-ĭ-līt). [*ichthyo-* + Gr. δόρυ spear + -*lite*.] *Paleon.* A fossil fin spine, dermal spine, or tubercle of a fish or fishlike vertebrate.
ich′thy-ol (ĭk′thĭ-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + (prob.) L. *oleum* oil; but cf. ICHTHYOLITE.] *Pharm.* A brown sirupy liquid prepared by the dry distillation of a bituminous mineral containing fossil fishes. It is used externally as an alterative and discutient, as in some forms of skin diseases.

Ice. *Abbr.* Iceland; Icelandic.
I. C. E. *Abbr.* Institute of Civil Engineers.
ice anchor. *Naut.* A grapnel for mooring a vessel to ice.
ice apron. A wedge-shaped structure for protecting a bridge pier from floating ice.
ice ax *or* **axe**. An ax to cut ice.
ice bag. *Med.* A rubber bag to hold pounded ice.
ice banner. A projection of ice feathers, as from a mountain peak. *Western U. S.*
ice beam. *Naut.* A heavy beam used to strengthen a ship against pressure from ice.
ice belt. = ICE FOOT.
ice′-bone′, *n.* [Cf. OLG. *īsbēn*, LG. *isbeen*, OD. *ijsbeen*, *isebeen*; orig. uncert.] The aitchbone.
ice box. A box for holding ice; a refrigerator.
ice breaker. **1**. Something to break ice, as an ice apron, or a boat to break a channel.
2. The bowhead whale.
ice′-brook′, *n.* An icy brook. "A sword of Spain, the *ice-brook's* temper," in "Othello" (V. ii. 253), alludes to a local Spanish custom of hardening steel by plunging it when red-hot into a mountain rivulet, the Salo, near Calatayud. [ETER.
ice calorimeter. See CALORIM-
ice canoe. A canoe fitted with runners so that it may be drawn over ice.
ice cave. A cave so protected from the summer heat that ice remains in it throughout the year, or nearly so.
ice chair. A chair with runners for propulsion on ice.
ice chest. An ice box.
ice claw. = ICE TONGS.
ice′-cold′, *a.* Freezing cold.
ice′drill′, *n.* A drill to bore ice, as for ice fishing.
ice duck. Any of various ducks found in icy seas, esp. the old squaw.
ice feathers. Feathery incrustations of ice formed under certain conditions on the windward side of projections exposed to extreme cold on mountain heights, as on Mt. Washington.
ice′-fern′, **-flow′er**, *n.* A frost pattern, as on a window pane.
ice fork. A kind of fork or serrated chisel for splitting or chopping up ice.
ice fox. The arctic fox.
ice glass. Crackle glass.
ice gorge. A gorge, or blockade, formed by an accumulation of broken ice. *U. S.*
ice gull. Any of several northern gulls; esp., the ivory gull.
Icel. *Abbr.* Iceland; Icelandic.
ice′land′, *n.* A land always covered with ice.
Ice-lan′di-an (īs-lăn′dĭ-ăn), **Ice′land-ish**, *a.* Icelandic.
ice′-leaf, *n.* The mullein.
ice′less, *a.* See -LESS.
ice master. An ice pilot.
ice pack. = PACK, *n.*, 5. [RIOD.
ice period. *Geol.* = GLACIAL PE-
ice petrel. A shearwater (*Priofinus cinereus*) of the Antarctic.
ice pick. A pick for breaking ice into small pieces.
ice pit. A pit for storing ice.
ice plane. An instrument for planing ice.
ice plow *or* **plough**. A plow used for cutting ice on rivers, ponds, etc., into cakes. *U. S.*
ic′er (īs′ẽr), *n.* One who ices.
ice raft. An ice floe.
ice river. A glacier.
ice screw. An ice elevator having a screwlike or spiral motion.
ice ship. A ship specially constructed to resist ice pressure.
ice′shock′le (īs′shŏk′'l), **ice′-shog′el** (-shŏg′'l). Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of ICICLE.
ice spar. [Trans. of G. *eisspath*.] *Min.* = RHYACOLITE.
ice spur. A spur used to assist in walking on ice; a creeper.
ice stick. An iron-pointed stick used in walking on ice.
ice table. A flat mass of ice.
ice tongs. Large iron or steel nippers for handling ice.
ice water. **a** Water cooled by ice. **b** Water formed by melting ice.
ice whale. The bowhead whale.
ice′work′ (īs′wûrk′), *n.* **a** Work, as for ornament, made of or like ice. **b** Work done, or the result produced, by ice, as of glaciers.
ice yacht. An ice boat. — **ice yachting**. — **ice yachtsman**.
ich. † EACH; ECHE, *v.*; ILK.
ich (ĭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of I, *pron.*
ich. Itch. *Ref. Sp.*
ich. *Abbr.* Ichthyology.
Ich′a-bod (ĭk′ȧ-bŏd), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Ī-kābōd*, prop., where is the glory?] Masc. prop. name.
icham. Cont. for I AM. *Obs.*
i-chane′, *interj.* [Cf. Gael. *ochoin*. Cf. OCHONE.] Alas; alackaday. *Obs.*
i-chaped, *p. p.* = CHAPED. *Obs.*
i-chard. Obs. p. p. of CHARE, to turn.
i-chasted. Obs. p. p. of CHASTE.
‖ **ich dien′** (ĭk dēn′). [G.] I serve; — motto of the Prince of Wales.
iche. † EACH, I, ILK.
i′che-bu, **i′chi-bu** (ē′chē-bōō). Vars. of ITZIBU.
i-cheose, *v. t.* [AS. *gecéosan*.] To choose. *Obs.*
i-cheret. Obs. p. p. of CHEER.
i-cherre, *v. t.* [AS. *gecerran*, *gecyrran*. Cf. CHARE.] To return. *Obs.*
‖ **ich ha′be ge-lebt′ und ge-lie′-bet** (ĭk hä′bĕ gĕ-lābt′ ŏŏnt gĕ-lē′bĕt). [G.] I have lived and loved. *Schiller* (*Die Piccolomini*, III. 7).
‖ **ich′-laut′** (ĭk′lout′), *n.* [G., 'ich'-sound.] *Phon.* The front palatal continuant sound of *ch*, as heard in German *ich*. Cf. ACH-LAUT.
Ich-neu′mi-a (ĭk-nū′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ICHNEUMON.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African carnivorous mammals, related to *Herpestes*.
ich-neu′moned (-mŏnd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Ichneumonized.
Ich-neu′mo-nes (-mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group equivalent to Ichneumonoidea, or Ichneumonidæ in its older sense, including all ichneumon flies It was divided into **Ich-neu′mo-nes ge′nu-i′ni** (jĕn′ū-ī′nī) and **Ich-neu′mo-nes ad-sci′ti** (ăd-sī′tī), respectively equiv. to the Ichneumonidæ and Braconidæ of modern classifications.
ich′neu-mon′i-form (ĭk′nū-mŏn′ĭ-fôrm), *n.* *Zoöl.* Like an ichneumon fly.
Ich-neu′mon-oi′de-a (ĭk-nū′-mŏn-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily consisting of the ichneumon flies. — **ich-neu′mon-oid** (ĭk-nū′mŏn-oid), *a.* & *n.*
ich-neu′mous (ĭk-nū′mŭs), *a.* Parasitic like the ichneumon fly.
ich-neu′tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰχνευτικός good at tracking, fr. ἰχνεύειν to track.] Pertaining to tracking, or trailing. *Rare.*
ich′no-lite (ĭk′nō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἴχνος track + -*lite*.] An ichnite. — **ich′no-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
ich′no-li-thol′o-gy (-lĭ-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἴχνος footstep + -*lith* + -*logy*.] Ichnology.
ich-nol′o-gy (ĭk-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἴχνος a footstep + -*logy*.] *Geol.* The study of fossil footprints. — **ich′no-log′i-cal** (ĭk′-nō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
ich′no-man′cy (ĭk′nō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἴχνος a footstep + -*mancy*.] Art of gathering information about an individual from a study of footprints
ich′o-g′an (ĭch′ō-glăn), *n.* Also **itch′e-o-glan**. [Turk. *īch-oghlānī*; *īch* inside + *oghlān* boy. Cf. UHLAN.] A page in waiting in the Sultan's palace.
icholle. Obs. contract. for I WILL. [one.
ichon. Obs. contract. of *each*
i-chonged. Obs. p. p. of CHANGE.
i-chord, *p. p.* of I-CHERRE. *Obs.*
i′chor-hæ′mi-a. *or* **-he′mi-a**. Var. of ICHORRHÆMIA.
i′cho-rose′ (ī′kō-rōs′), *a.* Ichorous. *Obs.*
i′chor-rhe′a, **i′chor-rhœ′a** (ī′-kō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ichor* + -*rhea*.] *Med.* Flow of a puriform fluid.
i′chor-rhe′mi-a. Var. of ICHORRHÆMIA. [I-CHEOSE.
i-chosen. Obs. p. p. of CHOOSE,
icht. Itched. *Ref. Sp.*
ichth. *Abbr.* Ichthyology.
ich-thal′bin (ĭk-thăl′bĭn), *n.* [*ichthyol* + *albumin*.] *Pharm.* A tasteless odorless powder prepared from albumin and ichthyol. It is an analgesic and tonic.
ich-thar′gan (ĭk-thär′găn), *n.* [*ichthyol* + L. *argentum* silver.] *Pharm.* An ichthyol preparation in a brown powder containing combined silver, used as an astringent and antiseptic.
ich′thy-al (ĭk′thĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Ichthyic. *Rare.*
ich′thy-o-ba-tra′chi-an, *a.* [*ichthyo-* + *batrachian*.] *Zoöl.* Combining the characters of fishes and batrachians; — specif. applied to the lungfishes.
Ich′thy-o-ceph′a-li (ĭk′thĭ-ō-sĕf′ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A group of eel-like fishes containing only the family Monopteridæ, which have the head distinctly fishlike and the shoulder girdle joined directly to the skull. They are called **rice-field eels**, one species, *Monopterus albus*, being common in ditches from China to India. — **ich′thy-o-ceph′a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
ich′thy-o-col (ĭk′thĭ-ō-kŏl), **ich′thy-o-col′la** (-kŏl′ȧ), *n.* [L. *ichthyocolla*, Gr. ἰχθυόκολλα; ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + κόλλα glue: cf. F. *ichthyocolle*.] = ISINGLASS, 1.
Ich′thy-o′de-a (-ō′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of urodele amphibians having the gills or branchial apertures usually persistent, consisting of the Sirenidæ, Proteidæ, and Amphiumidæ (constituted by the monotypic genus Amphiuma; see CONGO SNAKE). — **ich′thy-o′di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a.*
Ich′thy-o-dec′ti-dæ (-ō-dĕk′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Ichthyodectes*, generic name, prob. fr. *ichthyo-* + Gr. δεκτός acceptable.] *Paleon.* A family of extinct malacopterygian fishes of the Cretaceous of Europe and North America, prob. related to the herrings, but having the jaws filled with large teeth in deep sockets. Some, as those of the genus *Portheus*, grow very large
ich′thy-o-dont′ (ĭk′thĭ-ō-dŏnt′), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + -*odont*.] *Paleon.* A fossil fish tooth.
ich′thy-o-fau′na, *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *fauna*.] The fish fauna, or fish life, of a region.
ich′thy-og′ra-phy (ĭk′thĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + -*graphy*.] A treatise on fishes. — **ich′thy-og′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **ich′thy-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*
ich′thy-oid (ĭk′thĭ-oid), *a.* [Gr. ἰχθυοειδής.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a fish. — *n.* A fishlike animal; one of the Ichthyopsida. — **ich′thy-oi′dal** (-oi′dăl), *a.*

ich′thy-ol′a-try (ĭk′thĭ-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-latry.*] Worship of fishes, or of fish-shaped idols. — **ich′thy-ol′a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

ich′thy-ol′o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-logy.*] The department of zoölogy which treats of fishes. — **ich′thy-o-log′ic** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), **-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ich′thy-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ich′thy-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

Ich′thy-o-me′thi-a (-ō-mē′thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *ichthyo-* + (prob.) Gr. μεθη intoxication.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees, consisting of *I. piscipula*, the Jamaica dogwood.

ich′thy-o-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk) } *a.* [*ichthyo-* + *-morphic*,
ich′thy-o-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs) } *-morphous.*] Fish-shaped ; fishlike ; as, *ichthyomorphic* idols.

Ich′thy-oph′a-gi (ĭk′thĭ-ŏf′ȧ-jī), *n. pl.* [NL. See ICHTHYOPHAGOUS.] Fish eaters ; coast-dwelling peoples living on sea food. — **ich′thy-o-pha′gi-an** (-ō-fā′jĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

ich′thy-oph′a-gist (-ŏf′ȧ-jĭst), *n.* [See ICHTHYOPHAGOUS.] One who eats, or subsists on, fish.

ich′thy-oph′a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *ichthyophagus*, Gr. ἰχθυοφάγος ; ἰχθύς, -υος, a fish + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on, fish ; piscivorous.

ich′thy-oph′a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθυοφαγία : cf. F. *ichthyophagie.*] The practice of eating, or living on, fish.

Ich′thy-oph-thi′ra (-ŏf-thī′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ichthyo-* + Gr. φθείρ louse.] *Zoöl.* A division of Copepoda consisting of the fish lice. — **ich′thy-oph-thi′ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.*

ich′thy-op′o-lism (-ŏp′ō-lĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθυοπώλης fishmonger ; ἰχθύς, -υος, fish + πώλης seller.] The sale of fish ; trade in fish. — **ich′thy-op′o-list**, *n.*

Ich′thy-op′si-da (-ŏp′sĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ichthyo-* + Gr. ὄψις appearance.] *Zoöl.* A group of vertebrates including the amphibians, fishes, and fishlike vertebrates. The name was used by Huxley to contrast with his two other groups of Vertebrata, the *Sauropsida* and *Mammalia*. The Ichthyopsida are, with few exceptions, aquatic and breathe by means of gills, at least in the larval stage. They have no amnion, and the allantois is wanting or rudimentary. The mesonephros persists and functions as the kidney. — **ich′thy-op′sid** (-sĭd), **ich′thy-op′si-dan** (-sĭ-dăn), *a.* & *n.*

ich′thy-op′ter-yg′i-um (-ŏp′tẽr-ĭj′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -YGIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *ichthyo-* + Gr. πτερύγιον a fin.] The limb of a vertebrate animal developed as a fin ; the typical limb, or paired fin, of fishes.

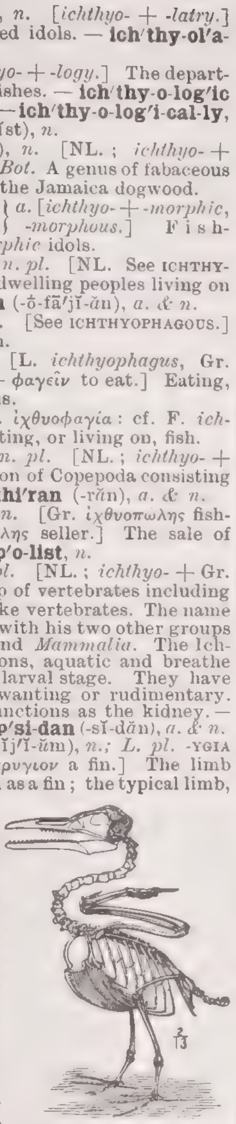

Ichthyornis (*I. victor*).

Ich′thy-or′nis (-ôr′nĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *ichthyo-* + Gr. ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct toothed birds of which remains of several species have been found in the American Cretaceous. It is remarkable for having biconcave vertebræ, articulated quadrate bones, and sharp, conical teeth set in sockets. Its wings were well developed and the sternum keeled. The best-known species, *I. victor*, was about the size of a gull.

Ich′thy-or′ni-thes (-ôr′nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] The order of extinct toothed birds constituted by the family **Ich′thy-or-nith′i-dæ** (-ôr-nĭth′ĭ-dē), including the genera *Ichthyornis* and *Apatornis* (which see). — **ich′thy-or-nith′ic** (-ôr-nĭth′ĭk), **ich′thy-or′ni-thoid** (-thoid), *a.*

ich′thy-o-saur′ (ĭk′thĭ-ō-sôr′), *n.* *Paleon.* One of the Ichthyosauria.

Ich′thy-o-sau′ri-a (-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ICHTHYOSAURUS.] *Paleon.* An order or subclass of extinct marine reptiles, entirely confined to the Mesozoic period and most

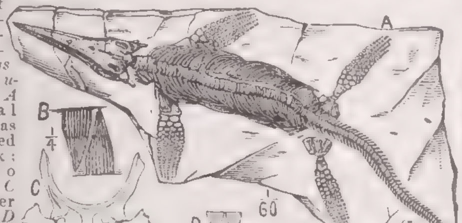

One of the Ichthyosauria (*Proteosaurus communis*). *A* Dorsal Side, as embedded in rock ; *B* Two Teeth ; *C* Shoulder Girdle ; *D* Section of two Vertebræ.

abundant in the Lias. Their body somewhat resembled that of a porpoise in form. The head was large and produced into a more or less elongated snout, usually bearing numerous conical teeth implanted in grooves in the jaws ; there was practically no neck, and the limbs were modified into flippers, the anterior pair being the largest. They had a dorsal fin and a broad vertical caudal fin, into the lower lobe of which the spinal column extended. The eyes were very large and protected by a ring of bony sclerotic plates. The flippers had sometimes as many as nine digits, with numerous phalanges. The Ichthyosauria were viviparous, at least in some cases, and fed chiefly on fishes. *Proteosaurus* (syn. *Ichthyosaurus*) is the chief genus. The largest species became nearly thirty feet long. — **ich′thy-o-sau′ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **ich′thy-o-sau′roid** (-roid), *a.*

Ich′thy-o-sau′rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *ichthyo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* The chief genus of Ichthyosauria. Though still in common use, this name is antedated by *Proteosaurus*, which is therefore the correct name of the genus.

ich′thy-o′sis (ĭk′thĭ-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *ichthyo-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A disease, usually congenital, in which the skin is thick, rough, and scaly; fishskin. — **ich′thy-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk), *a.*

Ich′thy-ot′o-mi (-ŏt′ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. ἰχθύς (because it resembles the true fishes) + τέμνειν to cut (because of the distinct segmentation of the parts of the skull).] *Paleon.* An order of extinct elasmobranchs, in which the pectoral fins were archipterygia. The notochord was almost or quite unsegmented, but small calcifications occur in its sheath ; the skeleton was otherwise cartilaginous ; the skin was probably smooth ; the skull was protected by roofing dermal bones. They occur in the Carboniferous and Permian, and perhaps later. *Pleuracanthus* is the best-known form. — **ich′thy-ot′o-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

ich′thy-o-tox′i-cum (-ō-tŏk′sĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *ichthyo-* + Gr. τοξικόν poison. See TOXIC.] *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous substance in blood serum of the eel.

i′ci-cle (ī′sĭ-k′l), *n.* [ME. *isikel*, AS. *īs* ice + *gicel* icicle ; akin to Icel. *jökull* icicle, *jaki* a piece of ice ; cf. Gael. *eigh* ice, Ir. *aigh.*] **1.** A pendent, and usually conical, mass of ice, formed by the freezing of dripping water.
2. *Her.* A goutte reversed.

i′ci-cled (-k′ld), *a.* Having icicles attached.

ic′ing (īs′ĭng), *n.* A coating or covering resembling ice, as of sugar and milk or white of egg ; frosting.

i′con (ī′kŏn), *n.* ; *pl.* E. ICONS (ī′kŏnz), L. ICONES (ī′kō-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. εἰκών.] **1.** An image or representation ; a portrait ; picture ; illustration ; now, usually, a monumental portrait statue.

Netherlanders whose names and *icons* are published. *Hakewill.*

2. *East. Ch.* An image or representation, as in painting, bas-relief, or mosaic, of the Virgin Mary, Christ, a saint, or a martyr, venerated as the sculptured images of such persons are in the Roman Catholic Church (see DULIA).
3. A simile (*Obs.*) ; also, a symbol hardly distinguishable from the object symbolized. *Rare.*

i-con′ic (ī-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *iconicus*, Gr. εἰκονικός, fr. εἰκών image.] Of or pertaining to an icon, image, picture, or other representation ; of the nature of a likeness, or portrait, or of portraiture ; — applied specif. in art to the ancient portrait statues and busts of victors, as in athletic games, dedicated to the deities, and hence to any statue or bust sculptured according to fixed or conventional representation or symbolism.

icono-, **icon-**. Combining form fr. Gr. εἰκών, εἰκόνος, *image.*

i-con′o-clasm (ī-kŏn′ō-klăz′m), *n.* [See ICONOCLAST.] The doctrine or practice of the iconoclasts ; image breaking.

i-con′o-clast (-klăst), *n.* [*icono-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] **1.** A breaker or destroyer of icons, or images ; a determined enemy of image worship ; specif., *Eccl. Hist.*, one of a party in the Eastern Church in the 8th and 9th centuries which opposed the use of icons ; also, one of a party which took part in or supported the destruction of images in the churches of the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th centuries.
2. One who attacks cherished beliefs as impositions or shams ; a radical.

i-con′o-clas′tic (-klăs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to iconoclasm or iconoclasts. — **i-con′o-clas′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

i-con′o-graph (ī-kŏn′ō-grȧf), *n.* [See ICONOGRAPHY.] An engraving or other picture or illustration for a book.

i′co-nog′ra-pher (ī′kō-nŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A maker of figures or drawings, esp. of a conventional or mechanical type.

i-con′o-graph′ic (ī-kŏn′ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to iconography ; as, *iconographic* studies ; representing by pictures or diagrams ; as, an *iconographic* encyclopædia.

i′co-nog′ra-phy (ī′kō-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. εἰκονογραφία a sketch or description ; εἰκών an image + γράφειν to describe.] **1.** = ICONOGRAPH. *Obs.*
2. Art of representation by pictures or images ; the description or study of portraiture or representation.
3. An iconographic record or illustration ; as, the *iconography* of an embroidered vestment.

i′co-nol′a-ter (-nŏl′ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *iconolâtre.* See ICONOLATRY.] One who worships icons, or images.

i′co-nol′a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*icono-* + *-latry.*] The worship of icons, or images ; — applied esp. to the use of icons in the Eastern Church.

i′co-nol′o-gy (-ō-jĭ), *n.* [*icono-* + *-logy* : cf. F. *iconologie.*] Science or lore of icons ; study of the use of icons ; iconography ; symbolism ; also, icons collectively. — **i-con′o-log′i-cal** (ī-kŏn′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **i′co-nol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

i′co-nom′a-chy (ī′kō-nŏm′ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. εἰκονομαχία a war against images ; εἰκών an image + μάχη fight.] Hostility to icons as objects of worship. — **i′co-nom′a-chal** (-kăl), *a.* — **i′co-nom′a-chist** (-kĭst), *n.* *All Rare.*

i-con′o-ma′ni-a (ī-kŏn′ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *icono-* + *mania.*] A mania or infatuation for icons, whether as objects of devotion or as works of art.

i-con′o-mat′ic (ī-kŏn′ō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. *icono-* + Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name.] Of or pertaining to the stage of writing intermediate between picture writing and phonetic writing, in which pictures or signs no longer stand for objects themselves, but for their names considered as phonetic elements only, as in a pictorial rebus. The term was proposed by Brinton in 1886. — **i-con′o-mat′i-cal-ly** (ī-kŏn′ō-măt′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

i′co-nom′e-ter (ī′kō-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*icono-* + *-meter.*] **1.** *Physics & Surv.* An instrument for determining the distance of an object of known size, or the size of an object of known distance, by measuring the image of it produced by a lens of known focal length.
2. *Photog.* **a** An instrument for determining the proper objective to be used in taking a picture of given size from a given standpoint. It consists of a diopter and an open rectangular frame sliding on a graduated rod. **b** A form of view finder giving an erect and unperverted image.

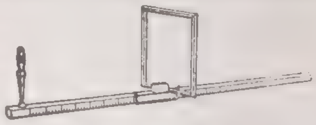

Iconometer, 2 a.

i′co-nom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*icono-* + *-metry.*] Art of estimating the distances or sizes of objects by the use of the iconometer. — **i-con′o-met′ric** (ī-kŏn′ō-mĕt′rĭk), **-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **i-con′o-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

i-con′o-plast (ī-kŏn′ō-plăst), *n.* [*icono-* + *-plast.*] A maker of images.

i-con′o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*icono-* + *-scope.*] *Photog.* A form of view finder.

i′co-nos′ta-sis (ī′kō-nŏs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Modern Gr. εἰκονόστασις ; Gr. εἰκών image + στάσις a standing.] *East. Ch.* The partition with doors, adorned with icons, which divides the choir of a church into two parts, the farther, or inner, of which contains the altar, none but the clergy being allowed to enter it.

i′co-sa- (ī′kō-sȧ-), **i′co-si-**, **icos-**. Combining forms from Greek εἴκοσι, *twenty.*

i′co-sa-he′dral (ī′kō-sȧ-hē′drăl), *a.* [See ICOSAHEDRON.] *Geom.* Having twenty faces.

icosahedral functions. See POLYHEDRAL FUNCTIONS. — **i. group,** *Math.*, the very important group of 60 even permutations of 5 elements ;—so called because representing the rotations by which a regular icosahedron may be carried out of and back into itself. — **i. number,** *Math.*, a number of the form $\frac{1}{2}n\,(5n^2 - 5n + 2)$, as 1, 12, 48, 124.

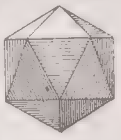

Regular Icosahedron.

i′co-sa-he′dron (-drŏn), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -DRA (-drȧ). [Gr. εἰκοσάεδρον ; εἴκοσι twenty + ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of twenty faces. The faces of the regular icosahedron are equilateral triangles.

i′co-si- (ī′kō-sĭ-). Combining form meaning *twenty.* See ICOSA-.

i′co-si-do′dec-a-he′dron (-dō′dĕk-ȧ-hē′drŏn), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -DRA (-drȧ). [*icosi-* + *dodeca-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] *Math.* An Archimedean solid formed of twenty equal regular triangles and twelve equal regular pentagons, by cutting off the corners of a regular icosahedron.

i′co-si-tet′ra-he′droid (-tĕt′rȧ-hē′droid), *n.* [*icositetrahedron* + *-oid.*] *Math.* The analogue in four-dimensional space of the icositetrahedron, out of which the space may be built up, as ordinary space out of cubes.

i′co-si-tet′ra-he′dron (-drŏn), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -DRA (-drȧ). [*icosi-* + Gr. τετρα-, combining form of τέσσαρες four + ἕδρα seat, base.] *Cryst.* A twenty-four-sided solid ; a tetragonal trisoctahedron or trapezohedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON. — **i′co-si-tet′ra-he′dral** (-drăl), *a.*

I′cos-te′i-dæ (ī′kŏs-tē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. εἴκειν to yield, give way + ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* A family of deep-water acanthopterygian fishes of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, closely related to the Stromateidæ ; the ragfishes. The skeleton is soft and yielding, the skin loose and flaccid, and naked, or with small prickles or scales. **I-cos′te-us** (ī-kŏs′tē-ŭs), from the Pacific, is the typical genus. — **i-cos′te-id** (-tē-ĭd), **i-cos′te-ine** (-ĭn ; -īn), *a.* & *n.*

-ics (-ĭks). [See -IC.] A suffix used in forming the names of certain sciences, systems, etc., as acoust*ics*, mathemat*ics*, dynam*ics*, statist*ics*, polit*ics*, athlet*ics*. Such names originally had in English the singular form (usually *-ique* or *-ike*, after the French) as still in mus*ic*, rhetor*ic*, log*ic*, mag*ic*, arithmet*ic* ; but since 1600 their plurals have been the regular forms (probably in imitation of the Greek τα φυσικά, τα ἠθικά, etc.), although the singular, as in metaphys*ic*, eth*ic*, occurs in some writers, after French and German usage. As denoting a scientific treatise or its subject-matter these plural forms are now construed as singular ; but forms in *-ics* denoting matters of practice, as gymnast*ics*, tact*ics*, are oftener construed as plurals.

ic-ter′ic (ĭk-tẽr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *ictericus*, Gr. ἰκτερικός, fr. ἴκτερος jaundice : cf. F. *ictérique.*] Pert. to, affected with, or good against, jaundice. — *n.* A remedy for jaundice.

Ic-ter′i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἴκτερος a kind of yellowish green bird.] *Zoöl.* A large family of American oscine birds typified by the orioles, and also including the American blackbirds, bobolinks, and meadow larks. They have nine primaries, a sharp conical bill, and no rictal bristles.

ic′ter-ine (ĭk′tẽr-ĭn ; -īn ; 183), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Like, or pertaining to, the family Icteridæ. **b** Yellowish.

icterine warbler, a small greenish warbler (*Hypolais hypolais*), common as a migrant in southern Europe.

ic′ter-i′tious (ĭk′tẽr-ĭsh′ŭs) } *a.* Yellow ; of the color of
ic-ter′i-tous (ĭk-tẽr′ĭ-tŭs) } the jaundiced skin.

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ich′thy-o-lite′ (ĭk′thĭ-ō-līt′), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-lite.*] *Paleon.* A fossil fish, or fragment of a fish. — **ich′thy-o-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ich′thy-o-man′cy (-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by heads or entrails of fishes. — **ich′thy-o-man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a.*

Ich′thy-o-mor′pha (-môr′fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ichthyo-* + Gr. μορφή.] *Zoöl.* The Urodela.

ich′thy-o-pa′le-on-tol′o-gy (-pā′lē-ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* The paleontology of fishes.

ich′thy-oph′a-gan (ĭk′thĭ-ŏf′ȧ-găn), **ich′thy-oph′a-gite** (-jīt), *n.* An ichthyophagist.

ich′thy-oph′a-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* [Gr. ἰχθυοφαγεῖν.] To eat fish.

ich′thy-o-phile′ (ĭk′thĭ-ō-fīl′ ; -fĭl), **ich′thy-oph′i-list** (ĭk′thĭ-ŏf′ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-phile.*] A lover of fish.

ich′thy-o-pho′bi-a, *n.* [NL. ; *ichthyo-* + *-phobia.*] Avoidance of fish in consequence of taboo.

ich′thy-oph-thal′mite (ĭk′thĭ-ŏf-thăl′mīt), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *ophthalmo-*.] Apophyllite *R.*

Ich′thy-op′ter-yg′i-a (ĭk′thĭ-ŏp′tẽ-rĭj′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] **1.** [*l. c.*] *pl.* of ICHTHYOPTERYGIUM.
2. Syn. of ICHTHYOSAURIA. — **ich′thy-op′ter-yg′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Ich′thy-o-sau′ri-dæ (-ō-sô′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PROTEOSAURIDÆ.

ich′thy-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-tomy.*] The anatomy of fishes. — **ich′thy-ot′o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

ich′thy-o-tox′ism (-ō-tŏk′sĭz′m), *n.* *Med* Poisoning from eating fish.

ich′thys (ĭk′thĭs). Var. of ICHTHUS.

ich′thy-tax′i-der′my (ĭk′thĭ-tăk′sĭ-dûr′mĭ), *n.* Taxidermy of fishes.

ichulle. Contract. for *I will.* [*Obs.*

ic′i-can (ĭs′ĭ-kăn). Var. of ICACIN.

i′ci-cl. Icicle. *Ref. Sp.*

i′ci-ly (ī′sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ICY.

i′ci-ness (ī′sĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

icinge. ✝ YISSING, coveting.

‖ **i′ci′ on parle fran′çais′** (ē′sē′ ôɴ pärl frăɴ′sĕ′). [F.] French is spoken here.

ick′er (ĭk′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *eher*, a dialect form of *ear*. See 2d EAR.] An ear of corn. *Scot.*

ick′le (ĭk′′l), *n.* [AS. *gicel*. See ICICLE]. Icicle. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

ick′le (ĭk′′l), **ick′well.** Vars. of HICKWALL. *Dial. Eng.*

i-clansed, i-clensed. Obs. p. p. of CLEANSE.

i-clepet, i-cleoped, i-clipet, i-cluped, etc. Obs. p. p. of CLEPE.

i-clumben. Obs. p. p. of CLIMB.

i-clupt. Obs. p. p. of CLIP, embrace.

I. C. N. *Abbr.* In Christi nomine (L., in Christ's name).

i-cnawe, i-cnawen, i-cnowen. Obs. p. p. of KNOW.

icnumon. ✝ ICHNEUMON.

i-cnut, i-cnute. Obs. p. p. of KNIT.

i-cnutte, *v. t.* [AS. *gecnyttan.*] To knit ; to fasten. *Obs.*

i-cod′, *interj.* Ecod. *Obs.*

i-come, i-comen. Obs. p. p. of COME. [iconography.

icon. *Abbr.* Iconographic ;

icon-. See ICONO-.

i′con-an′ti-dyp′tic, *a.* [*icono-* + *anti-* + Gr. δύπτειν to dive.] Designating a kind of telescope giving one direct and one reversed image. *Obs.*

i-con′i-cal, *a.* = ICONIC.

i′con-ism (ī′kŏn-ĭz′m), *n.* [L. *iconismus*, Gr. εἰκονισμός, fr. εἰκονίζειν to mold, fr. εἰκών image.] Imaging ; imagery. *Obs.*

i′con-is′ti-cal, *a.* Figurative. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* — **i′con-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [-IZE.

i′con-ize (ī′kŏn-īz), *v. t.* See

i-con′o-clas′ti-cism (ī-kŏn′ō-klăs′tĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Iconoclasm.

i-con′o-dule (ī-kŏn′ō-dūl),

i-con′o-dul′ist (-dūl′ĭst), *n.* [*icono-* + Gr. δοῦλος a slave.] *Eccl. Hist.* = ICONOLATER.

i-con′o-dul′y (-ō-dōōl′ĭ), *n.* [See ICONODULE.] = ICONOLATRY. — **i-con′o-dul′ic** (ī-kŏn′ō-dōō′lĭk), *a.*

i-con′o-graph′i-cal (-grăf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* = ICONOGRAPHIC.

i′co-nog′ra-phist (ī′kō-nŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* An iconographer. *Rare.*

i-con′o-mat′i-cism (ī-kŏn′ō-măt′ĭ-sĭz′m), **i-con′o-ma-tog′ra-phy** (-mȧ-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Iconomatic writing. [ACHAL.

i′co-nom′i-cal, *a.* ✝ ICONOM-

i′co-nom′i-car, *n.* [L. *oeconomicus*. See ECONOMIC.] A writer on husbandry. *Obs.*

i-con′o-phile (ī-kŏn′ō-fīl ; -fĭl), **i′co-noph′i-list** (ī′kō-nŏf′ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [See ICONO- ; -PHILE.] A connoisseur of icons, or engravings, prints, etc. — **i′co-noph′i-lism** (ī′kō-nŏf′ĭ-lĭz′m), **-noph′i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.* [ICONOSTASIS.

i-con′o-stas (ī-kŏn′ō-stăs), *n.* =

i-core, i-coren. Obs. p. p. of CHOOSE, I-CHEOSE. [CARVE.

i-corve, i-corven. Obs. p. p. of

I′co-san′dri-a (ī′kō-săn′drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *icosa-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants, having flowers with 20 or more stamens inserted in the calyx. — **i′co-san′dri-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **-san′drous** (-drŭs), *a.* — **-san′der** (-dẽr), *n.*

i′co-sane, i-cos′y-lene, etc. Vars. of EIKOSANE, etc.

i′co-sa-se′mic (ī′kō-sȧ-sē′mĭk), *a.* [*icosa-* + Gr. σῆμα, -μεῖον, mora.] *Anc. Pros.* Having, or equal to, 20 moræ, or time units.

i-co′si-an (ī-kō′sĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. εἴκοσι twenty.] Of or relating to twenty. [= EIKOSYLENE.

i-cos′i-nene (ī-kŏs′ĭ-nēn), *n.*

icre. Erron. for DICKER.

i-creoiced, *p. a.* Crossed. *Obs.*

i-cristned. Obs. p. p. of CHRISTEN.

i-croked. Obs. p. p. of CROOK.

i-cruned, i-crunet. Obs p. p. of CROWN. [Service.

I. C. S. *Abbr.* Indian Civil

ic-ter′i-cal, *a.* = ICTERIC.

ic′ter-ism (ĭk′tẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* Jaundice. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

ic′ter-o-hæ′ma-tu′ri-a, -he′ma-tu′ri-a (ĭk′tẽr-ō-hē′mȧ-tū′rĭ-ȧ; -hĕm′ȧ-tū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἴκτερος jaundice + *hæmaturia*.] *Veter.* A specific infectious disease of sheep, which destroys the red blood corpuscles. It is due to minute animal parasites (protozoa) similar to those of Texas fever. Called also *carceag*.

ic′ter-oid (ĭk′tẽr-oid), *a.* [*icterus* + *-oid*.] Resembling icterus; of a tint resembling that produced by jaundice; yellow; as, an *icteroid* tint or complexion.

ic′ter-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἴκτερος jaundice, also, a yellowish green bird.] **1.** *Med.* The jaundice.
2. *Bot.* A diseased condition of grain and other plants, due to excessive moisture or low temperature, and marked by the foliage turning yellow.
3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Genus consisting of the American orioles.

ic′tic (ĭk′tĭk), *a.* [L. *ictus* blow.] **1.** Pertaining to, or caused by, a blow; sudden; abrupt. *Rare.*
2. *Pros.* Of or pertaining to the ictus, or verse stress.

ic′tus (ĭk′tŭs), *n.; pl.* E. ictuses (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. ictus. [L., fr. *icere*, *ictum*, to strike.] **1.** *Pros.* Stress of voice distinguishing one syllable of a foot or verse from the others; metrical or rhythmical stress. Cf. arsis, thesis.
2. *Med.* **a** A stroke or blow, as in a sunstroke, pulsation of an artery, etc. **b** A sudden attack; a fit.

i′cy (ī′sĭ), *a.;* i′ci-er (ī′sĭ-ẽr); i′ci-est. [AS. *īsig*. See ice.] **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; frosty. "*Icy* chains." *Shak.* "*Icy* seas." *Pope.*
2. Characterized by coldness, as of manner, influence, etc.; chilling; frigid; cold.

Icy was the deportment with which Philip received these demonstrations of affection. *Motley.*

id (ĭd), *n.* [G. Cf. idioplasma.] *Biol.* A hypothetical structural unit resulting from the successive aggregation of biophores (which see) and determinants. The ids are usually identified with the chromatin granules. *Weismann.*

id (ĭd), **ide** (īd), *n.* [Sw. *id*.] A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Idus idus*) of Europe.

-id. [L. *-is*, pl. *-ides*, patronymic suffix, daughter(s) of, fr. Gr. -ις, pl. -ιδες. Cf. Nereid.] **a** *Astron.* A suffix used with the name of a constellation in naming meteors which appear to radiate from it; as, Leon*id*, Perse*id*. **b** A suffix used in names of poems of an epic or mock epic nature; as, Æne*id*, Theba*id*.

-id (-ĭd). [Cf. F. *-ide*. See -idæ.] *Zoöl.* **a** A suffix, derived from *-idæ* (which see), used to form English substantives and adjectives designating or applying to members of zoölogical families; thus from *Clupeidæ* (the herring family), *clupeid*, a. (of or pert. to the herring family), and *clupeid*, n. (a fish of the herring family). **b** See tritubercully.

-i-da (-ĭ-dȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suffix used to form group names, but not confined to groups of any particular rank.

-i-dæ (-ĭ-dē). [Pl. of L. *-ides*, patronymic suffix, son of, fr. Gr. -ίδης.] *Zoöl.* The suffix with which, in modern classifications, all *names of families* of animals are formed. It is substituted for the last syllable of the genitive case of the name of the chief, earliest known, or most typically characterized genus; as in *Carangidæ*, from *Caranx*.

I-dæ′an (ī-dē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Idaeus*, Gr. Ἰδαῖος, fr. Gr. Ἴδη, L. *Ida*.] *Gr. Myth.* Pert. to, or dwelling on, Mt. Ida. Of the two Mt. Idas anciently famous, the one in Crete was connected with Rhea, the one in Asia Minor with Cybele. As these goddesses became confounded, **Idæan Mother** (orig. a local form of Cybele) was applied now to one, now to the other. Similarly, the Asiatic **Idæan Dactyls** (local counterparts of the Corybantes) were sometimes placed in Crete by classic writers. See Great Mother, Dactyl.

I-da′li-an (ī-dā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Idalius*.] Pert. to Idalium, ancient town in Cyprus, a cultus center of Aphrodite.

i′dant (ī′dănt), *n.* [G., fr. id.] *Biol.* A hypothetical structural unit arising from an aggregation of ids. It is usually identified with the chromosome. See biophore. *Weismann.*

I′das (ī′dăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴδας.] In Greek legend, a hero, the inseparable companion of his brother Lynceus. He carried off the nymph Marpessa when Apollo wooed her. Zeus gave her a choice of suitors, and she decided in favor of the mortal, Idas, fearing Apollo would desert her. Idas and Lynceus took part in the Calydonian boar hunt and the Argonautic expedition. In a quarrel with their cousins Castor and Pollux, Idas killed Castor, Pollux slew Lynceus, and Idas was killed by the lightning of Zeus.

-ide (-īd; -ĭd; 184). Also **-id.** *Chem.* A suffix used in forming names of compounds; as, chlor*ide*, phthal*ide*, glucos*ide*. In naming binary compounds it is customary to add this suffix to the contracted name of the nonmetallic or negative element or radical; as, hydrogen sulph*ide*, lead ox*ide*.

i-de′a (ī-dē′ȧ; *see note below*), *n.; pl.* ideas (-ȧz). [L. *idea*, Gr. ἰδέα, fr. ἰδεῖν to see; akin to E. *wit*. See wit.] **1.** An archetype or pattern; a conception of any perfection; an ideal; hence, in a less exalted sense, a preliminary or imperfect conception or construction; a plan, outline, sketch, or draft; — now usually restricted to a plan or purpose of action; an intention or design.

I shortly afterwards set off for that capital, with an *idea* of undertaking while there the translation of the work. *Irving.*

2. The embodying form or exemplar of a conception, person, or thing; a real likeness, or representation; also, an embodiment of the essential nature or character of something; the typical quality which exists in the individual thing and makes it symbolic of analogous things or conceptions. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Thence to behold this new-created world,
The addition of his empire, how it showed
In prospect from his throne, how good, how fair,
Answering his great *idea*. *Milton.*

Withal I did infer your lineaments,
Being the right *idea* of your father,
Both in your form and nobleness of mind. *Shak.*

3. A mental transcript, image, or picture of an object, whether sensible or spiritual.

Her sweet *idea* wandered through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*
And thy bright radiant eyes shall plainely see
Th' *Idee* of his pure glorie. *Spenser.*

4. A mental image or notion to which there is or is supposed to be no corresponding reality; a fiction; fantasy; — probably first used in derogatory reference to the Platonic ideas. Hence, the faculty of having such ideas; imagination; fancy.

A foolish extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, shapes, objects, *ideas*, apprehensions, motions, revolutions. *Shak.*
Hath phantasied to himself, in *idea*, this magnetic mistress. *B. Jonson.*

5. Broadly, any object of the mind existing in apprehension, conception, or thought; a notion, thought, or mental impression.

Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or as the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke.*

When Locke treated sensations as *ideas*, or presentations, as we should now say, and defined these as "the objects of the understanding when a man thinks," he was really nearer to the truth than Kant was with his artificial distinction of matter and form. *James Ward.*

Our *idea* of an orange really consists of the simple *ideas* of a certain color, a certain form, a certain taste and smell, etc., because we can, by interrogating our consciousness, perceive all these elements in the *idea*. *J. S. Mill.*

Existence of *ideas* is subsequent to that of percepts, and even implies some complexity of perceptual cognition. *G. F. Stout.*

Ideas and impressions, as I have tried to show above, are not found lying apart as words lie on a page, although, by a reflective abstraction, we can regard them as so lying apart, and when thus regarded they form the world of meanings or of objective references — the identities symbolized by logical *ideas*. *B. Bosanquet.*

6. A general notion; an indefinite conception.

Alice had not the slightest *idea* what latitude was. *L. Carroll (C. L. Dodgson).*

7. A belief, opinion, or doctrine; also, a supposition or impression.
8. *Music.* A theme, phrase, or figure, as first conceived or sketched.
9. *Idea* as used to express Plato's ἰδέα is the most celebrated word in philosophy. Plato (see Platonism) uses it in its ordinary sense technically for species or class name, but finds by reflecting upon it that its truth or essence — its primordial meaning — is self-activity as we see it manifested in life and mind — plants, animals, and mankind. In the tenth book of the Laws he discusses ten kinds of motion, reducing them to two kinds: (1) movement through another and (2) movement through self. The latter is to him the true origin of all existence and all change. Aristotle arrives at the same thought and names it οὐσία (see essence and substance), but retains *idea* (Gr. εἶδος) for species, using entelechy (which see) for the deeper meaning of "self-active cause of life," probably because the word *idea* lends itself too readily to the meaning of "mental picture," which is a very different affair. For the meaning given by Hegel to the German word *Idee*, see Hegelianism. Hegel celebrates Plato's use of the word by adopting it to express the highest thought of his Logic and to signify not only Aristotle's εἶδος, or form-giving cause, but also to signify self-active creator revealing himself in perfect objective existence as nature and man and in the spiritual kingdom as an eternal procession from them. *W. T. Harris.*
10. **a** *Kantianism.* A transcendental conception of the reason, such as the *idea* of God. **b** *Hegelianism.* The final category of the Hegelian dialectic; the realized ideal; energy in its supreme manifestation; also, the Absolute Idea, or the Absolute. See absolute, *a.*, 4 **b**.
11. *Humean Philosophy.* A mental structure or content which is a less vivid copy of some original sensation, emotion, or volition.

All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I call impressions and *ideas*. The difference betwixt these consists in the degrees of force and liveliness with which they strike upon the mind and make their way into our thought or consciousness. Those perceptions which enter with most force and violence, we may name impressions; and, under this name, I comprehend all our sensations, passions, and emotions, as they make their first appearance in the soul. By *ideas*, I mean the faint images of these in thinking; such as, for instance, are all the perceptions excited by the present discourse, excepting only those which arise from the sight and touch, and excepting the immediate pleasure or uneasiness it may occasion. *Hume.*

☞ The pronunciation ī′dē-ȧ is a common provincialism throughout the southern United States.

Syn. — Opinion, fancy, conception. — Idea, notion, impression are here compared in their more popular and colloquial uses; for technical distinctions, see defs. Idea is loosely used for any vague conception, supposition, or fancy; it is often employed to express surprise or astonishment, as at something ridiculous or preposterous; it sometimes denotes a good or practical plan, solution, or suggestion; as, "I had no *idea* that the law had been so great a slavery" (*Jane Austen*); "Mr. Elton in love with me! What an *idea!*" (*id.*); the *idea!* "A very clever point that. . . . You are really full of *ideas*" (*Bernard Shaw*); a brilliant *idea!* Notion often adds to the implication of vagueness the suggestion of caprice or whim, or of half-formed or tentative purpose or intention; as, "I had no *notion* that he liked me so very much" (*Jane Austen*); "Very odd! but one never does form a just *idea* of anybody beforehand. One takes up a *notion*, and runs away with it" (*id.*); "modest, sober, cured of all her *notions* hyperbolical" (*Cowper*); "The boy might get a *notion* into him" (*Tennyson*). Impression, as here compared (see impress), commonly suggests a vague or indistinct recollection or remembrance; as, I have an *impression* that I have seen him before. See opinion; cf. belief.

i-de′aed, i-de′a′d (ī-dē′ăd), *a.* Having (such) an idea or (such or so many) ideas.

i′de-ag′e-nous (ī′dē-ăj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*idea* + *-genous*.] Producing or generating ideas; as, *ideagenous* molecules.

i-de′al (ī-dē′ăl), *a.* [L. *idealis*: cf. F. *idéal*.] **1.** Existing as a patterning or archetypal idea; specif., of or pertaining to Platonic ideas.
2. Of or pertaining to an ideal or to perfection of kind; existing as a perfect exemplar; embodying or symbolizing an ideal; as, *ideal* beauty; an *ideal* moral character.

There will always be a wide interval between practical and *ideal* excellence. *Rambler.*

3. Existing as a mere mental image; existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; unreal.
4. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, mental images, ideas, or conceptions; ideational; conceptual; also, embodying or symbolizing an idea.

Yet, in the specific phraseology of the schools, the whole mental being, so far as it consists of ideas, was called *ideal*. *Eucken (Phelps).*

5. Of or pert. to idealism; idealistic in character or nature.

Syn. — Intellectual, mental; visionary, fanciful, imaginary, unreal; impracticable, utopian.

ideal chord, *Math.*, the intercept *CC′* between a pair of points, *C* and *C′*, conjugate as to a conic, on a line not intersecting the conic in real points, the intercept being bisected by the center of involution on the line. *Poncelet.* — **i. gas.** *Physics.* = perfect gas. — **i. numbers**, *Math.*, feigned numbers not belonging actually to any particular system of complex numbers considered. They were introduced by Kummer as factors of complex numbers having no factors otherwise, and found necessary to the unique factorizing quality of Gaussian complex integers. Ideal numbers exist only in products (of themselves) forming actual numbers, and may be likened to (hypothetical) *chemical radicals*, and actual numbers to *chemical elements*. In case of the 23d roots of 1, where ideal numbers first appear necessary, if r, r' be the roots of $x^2 + x + 6 = 0$, so that $r + r' + 1 = 0$ and $rr' = 6$, then 2, 3, etc., may be factored into ideal prime factors thus: $2 = \sqrt[3]{1-r}.\sqrt[3]{1-r'}$, $3 = \sqrt[3]{1-2r}.\sqrt[3]{1-2r'}$, etc., and in general every complex ideal number may be represented as some root of an actual number. — **i. par.** See par, *n.*, 1. — **i. prime**, *Math.*, an ideal number that becomes actual when multiplied by either of the ideal factors of 2.

i-de′al (ī-dē′ăl), *n.* **1.** A standard of perfection, beauty, or moral or physical excellence; a perfect type, whether a reality or a conception only; as, a perfect circle is an *ideal* impossible to construct; the Phidian Zeus at Olympia was a Greek *ideal* of divinity.

The *ideal* is to be attained by selecting and assembling in one whole the beauties and perfections which are usually seen in different individuals, excluding everything defective or unseemly, so as to form a type or model of the species. *Fleming.*

2. *Math.* An assemblage of integers belonging to a corpus K and determined thus: Every sum and every difference of any two elements *e′* and *e″* is also an element *e*; any product of an element *e* by an integer *k* of K, is also an element.

Syn. — See pattern.

i-de′al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *idéalisme*.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** Any theory which affirms that the universe is an embodiment of mind or that reality is essentially psychical; — called **metaphysical idealism**. **b** Any theory which identifies reality with perceptibility or denies the possibility of knowing aught save psychical reality; — called **epistemological idealism**. **Metaphysical idealisms** are of two main types, that which merely affirms the dominance of the ideal element in reality (as Aristotelianism, Augustinism, Platonism), and that which asserts that the intrinsic nature and essence of reality is consciousness or reason (as Hegelianism; see absolute, absolute ego). **Epistemological idealisms** proceed from the affirmation that the mental life alone is knowable, either to a dogmatic dualism (as Cartesianism, Lockianism) (which in metaphysics results in realism), or to a subjective idealism in metaphysics (as Berkeleianism), or to solipsism or skepticism (as Humism). Kant termed his own system, with reference to the transcendental forms of experience, **transcendental idealism**; with reference to his method and point of view, **critical idealism** (see transcendentalism). **Subjective idealism** has been applied to the Fichtean doctrine of the absolute Ego as well as to the Berkeleian view; **objective idealism** designates the view of F. W. J. von Schelling (1775-1854) that nature is visible intelligence and intelligence invisible nature; **absolute idealism** is a name for Hegel's philosophy of the absolute mind or reason.

There are three leading forms of monism, viz., materialism, *idealism*, — or, as I should prefer to say, spiritualism, — and the neutral or agnostic monism now in vogue among scientific men. *James Ward.*

In its "epistemological" sense *idealism* involves a theory of the nature of our human knowledge; and various decidedly different theories are called by this name in view of one common feature, namely, the stress that they lay upon the "subjectivity" of a larger or smaller portion of what pretends to be our knowledge of things. *Josiah Royce.*

2. The practice of forming ideals or of living under their influence; the tendency to idealize; also, that which is idealized; an ideal representation or experience.
3. In literature and art, the theory or practice which values ideal or subjective types or aspects of beauty more than formal or sensible qualities, or that which affirms the preëminent value of imagination as compared with faithful copying of nature; — opposed to *realism*. In critical discussion *idealism* is generally thought of as laying stress on imagination as the shaping or selective faculty by which the confusion and multiplicity of detail in nature and human life is ordered by the artist according to a preconceived type, or moral or æsthetic ideal. The product of idealistic art thus differs from that of realistic art more or less as a painted portrait differs from a photograph. As variously emphasized, its operation may at one extreme amount to a license in manipulating facts and a straining of likelihood in the interest of the ideal, while at the other it may differ from artistic realism only in further selection and heightening of the pertinent in fact and detail. Cf. realism.

i-de′al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *idéaliste*.] **1.** An adherent of a doctrine of idealism.
2. An artist or author whose style or subject is imaginative, symbolical, or ideal; one who advocates or practices idealism in art.
3. One who idealizes; one whose conduct is influenced more by ideals than by practical considerations: hence, a visionary; a dreamer; as, Coleridge was an *idealist*.

i-de′al-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to idealists or their theories or works; of or pertaining to idealism (which see).

i′de-al′i-ty (ī′dē-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -ties (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being ideal.

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ic′ter-o-ge-net′ic (ĭk′tẽr-ō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), **ic′ter-o-gen′ic** (-jĕn′-ĭk), *a.* [*icteric* + *-genetic*, *-genic*.] *Med.* Producing icterus.

ic′ter-o-hæ′mo-glo′bi-nu′ri-a, *or* **-he′mo-**, *n.* [NL.; *icterus* + *hæmoglobinuria*.] *Med.* Icterus and hæmoglobinuria combined.

Ic′ti-o-bi′næ (ĭk′tĭ-ō-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. ἰχθύς fish + βοῦς ox.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of the Catostomidæ, having an ovate body, large scales, elongate dorsal fin, and an interparietal fontanelle. It consists of the buffalo fishes (constituting the genus *Ictiobus*) and the carp suckers (genus *Carpiodes*). — **ic′ti-o-bine** (ĭk′tĭ-ō-bīn), *a.*

ic′tu-ate (ĭk′tū-āt), *v. t.* To subject to ictus. *Rare*

I. C. U. *Abbr. Naval Signals.* International code use.

i-cud, i-cudde. † y-kid.

i-cumen, i-cumene. Obs. p. p. of come.

i-cunde, *n.* [AS. *gecynd(e)*. See kind.] Nature; kind; property. *Obs.* — *a.* [AS. *gecynde*.] Natural; native. *Obs.*

i-cun′de-liche, *adv.* [See icunde; -ly.] Naturally. *Obs.*

i-cunned. Obs. p. p. of cun.

i-cuplet. Obs. p. p. of couple.

i-cusse, *v. t.; pret.* i-custe. [AS. *gecyssan*.] To kiss. *Obs.*

I-cu′thi-el (ī-kū′thĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

i-cwede, i-cwethen. Obs. p. p. of quethe, i-quethe.

i-cweme. † i-queme.

I ′d (īd). A contr. of *I would* or *I had.*

Id., *or* **id.** *Abbr.* Idaho; idem (L., the same).

I. D. *Abbr.* Intelligence Department.

-id. *Chem* See -ide.

I′da (ī′dȧ), *n.* [LL. *Ida*, fr. G. *Ida*: cf. F. *Ide*, *Ida*, fr. G.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Ida* (ē′dȧ′); It., G., D., *Ida* (ē′dä).

Ida. *Abbr.* Idaho.

I. D. A. *Abbr.* Immortalis Dei Auspicio (or Auxilio) (L., with the guidance, or help, of God eternal).

i-dæ′a. † idea.

i-dæled. Obs. p. p. of deal.

I-da′la (ī-dā′yȧ). *D. Bib.*

I-da′ias (-yȧs). *D. Bib.*

I-da′ic (-ĭk), *a.* = Idæan.

Id′a-lah (ĭd′ȧ-lȧ; ī′dȧ-lȧ; ĭ-dā′lȧ). *Bib.*

I-da′li-a (ī-dā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., the specific name; cf. L. *Idalius* Idalian.] *Zoöl.* A large red and black nymphalid butterfly (*Argynnis idalia*) found from Maine to Nebraska. Its caterpillar feeds on violets.

I. D. B. *Abbr.* Illicit diamond buyer or buying (applying not merely to buying, but to all trading in rough or uncut diamonds, which is illicit unless both buyer and seller hold the requisite permit for such dealings). *South Africa.*

Id′bash (ĭd′băsh). *Bib.*

id-dat′ (ĭ-dät′), *n.* [Ar. *'iddād*, lit., number.] *Moham. Law.* The period for which a woman may not remarry after being widowed or divorced, — four months and ten days for a widow and ordinarily three lunar months for a divorced woman.

Id′do (ĭd′ō). *Bib.*

ide (īd), *n.* One of the ides. *Obs. or R.*

ide (īd). Var. of id, fish.

i-de′a, *v. i. & t.* To form, or form into, ideas. *Rare.*

i-de′a-less, *a.* See -less.

i-de′al-is′ti-cal (ī-dē′ăl-ĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* = idealistic.

i-de′al-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of idealistic.

2. The capacity to form or entertain ideals.
3. *Phren.* The conceptive faculty.
4. An ideal ; an idealization ; an imaginary being.
i-de′al-i-za′tion (ī-dē′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn ; 277), *n.* Act or process of idealizing ; also, the product of idealizing ; specif., *Fine Art*, employment of idealistic methods. See IDEALISM, *n.*, 3.
i-de′al-ize (-dē′ăl-īz), *v. t.* ; I-DE′AL-IZED (-īzd) ; I-DE′AL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *idéaliser.*] **1**. To make ideal ; to give an ideal form or value to ; to attribute ideal characteristics and excellences to ; as, to *idealize* real life.
2. *Fine Art.* To treat idealistically. See IDEALISM, *n.*, 3.
i-de′al-ize, *v. i.* To form ideals ; to work idealistically.
i-de′al-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* **1**. In idea or imagination ; by means of ideas ; mentally.
2. In relation to, or in the manner of, an exemplar, archetype, or pattern.
3. Conformably to an ideal ; perfectly.
i-de′al–re′al-ism, *n.* *Metaph.* The doctrine that the ideal, or subjective, is embodied in, or is identical with, the metaphysical reality. The philosophies of Fichte, Schelling, and Wundt are forms of *ideal-realism*.
i-de′ate (ī-dē′āt), *n.* [LL. *ideatum.* See IDEA.] *Metaph.* The actual existence supposed to correspond with an idea ; the correlate in real existence to the idea as a thought existence.
i-de′ate (-āt), *v. t.* ; I-DE′AT-ED (-āt-ĕd) ; I-DE′AT-ING (-āt-ĭng). **1**. To form in idea ; to conceive ; esp., to preconceive or prefigure, as a Platonic idea.

The *ideated* man . . . as he stood in the intellect of God. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To have ideas, thoughts, or impressions of.
i-de′ate, *v. i.* To take the form of, or work through, ideas.
i′de-a′tion (ī′dē-ā′shŭn), *n.* Function or capacity of the mind whereby it forms or entertains ideas ; the process of entertaining and relating ideas. — **i′de-a′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*
‖ **i′dem** (ī′dĕm), *pron. or adj.* [L.] The same ; the same as above ; — often abbreviated *id.*
i′dem-fa′ci-end (-fā′shĭ-ĕnd), *a.* [L. *idem* same + *faciendus* to be made.] *Math.* Reproducing itself when multiplied by a certain basis ; thus, if $ij = j$, in multiple algebra, *j* is *idemfaciend*.
i′dem-fa′ci-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *idem* same + *faciens, -entis*, making.] *Math.* Reproducing itself when multiplying a certain basis ; thus, if $ij = i$, in multiple algebra, then *i* is *idemfacient*.
i′dem-fac′tor (-făk′tẽr), *n.* [L. *idem* same + *factor* maker.] *Math.* A symbol that is either idemfaciend or idemfacient.
i-dem′po-tent (ī-dĕm′pō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *idem* same + *potens, -entis*, powerful.] *Math.* Reproducing itself on being raised to any positive integral power.
‖ **i′dem so′nans** (ī′dĕm sō′nănz). [L.] Sounding the same ; — a phrase alluding to the legal rule that in documents a spelling of a material word which is wrong but sounds essentially the same as the word intended does not vitiate the instrument ; thus "Keen," "Conly," have been held *idem sonans* with "Keene," "Conoly." *Idem sonans* is said to exist "if the attentive ear finds difficulty in distinguishing them when pronounced ; or common and long-continued usage has by corruption or abbreviation made them identical in pronunciation." 118 *Mo.* 188.
i-den′tic (ī-dĕn′tĭk), *a.* Identical ; specif., in diplomacy, designating an action or expression in which two or more governments follow precisely the same course or employ the same form (distinguished from a *joint* action or expression) ; as, *identic* representations ; an *identic* note.
i-den′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *identique.* See IDENTITY.]
1. The same ; the selfsame ; the very same ; not different ; as, the *identical* person or thing.
2. The same in kind, quality, or characteristic ; exactly alike or equal : as, many were sick with an *identical* disease.

In matters of simple quality to be *identical* is to be equal and vice versa. *B. Bosanquet.*

3. Expressing or effecting identity. *Chiefly Math.*
Syn. — IDENTICAL, SAME, EQUIVALENT, EQUAL, TANTAMOUNT. IDENTICAL is the strictest term for entire and absolute agreement or negation of difference ; as, No two leaves are *identical* ; I found it at the *identical* spot where I left it ; "Philammon was quite shrewd enough to see that assertion was not *identical* with proof" (*Kingsley*). SAME (which may be exactly synonymous with *identical*) is often used more loosely, either in the sense of that which itself does not change, or of that which is of like sort, character, or quality with something else ; as, "Here's the twin brother of thy letter . . . — Why, this is the very *same* ; the very hand, the very words" (*Shak.*) ; "He [Marlborough] could see a hero perish or a sparrow fall, with the *same* amount of sympathy for either" (*Thackeray*) ; "Nothing can be as it has been before : better, so call it, only not the *same*" (*R. Browning*) ; the twins were dressed alike, even to the *same* shoes. Things are EQUAL which are the same, esp. in number, amount, magnitude, value, and the like ; they are EQUIVALENT when they amount to the same thing (particularly when set off against each other), esp. in worth, force, significance, or import ; as, *equal* height, *equal* speed ; *equal* shares, some in cash, some in real estate of *equivalent* value ; the British pound is roughly *equivalent* to five dollars ; "If to keep silence is not to lie, . . . yet silence is, after all, *equivalent* to a negation" (*Thackeray*). TANTAMOUNT is commonly applied to other than material things ; as, "Such a movement . . . would be *tantamount* to a confession of failure" (*Trollope*) ; "The government, against which a claim of liberty is *tantamount* to high treason, is a government to which submission is *equivalent* to slavery" (*Burke*). See RESEMBLANCE, RECIPROCAL.
identical equation, *Math.*, one that is satisfied for all values of the literal symbols. — **i. operation**, *Math.*, one that does not change the operand ; — denoted by 1. — **i. points**, *Physiol.*, points on the retinas of the two eyes which, when the lines of regard are parallel, occupy coincident positions as to the retinal centers. — **i. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition whose whole meaning is involved in the terms so that the affirmation is superfluous ; as, vice is evil, a soporific acts through its dormitive virtue, are *identical propositions.*
i-den′ti-fi-ca′tion (ī-dĕn′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of identifying, or state of being identified.
i-den′ti-fy (ī-dĕn′tĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; I-DEN′TI-FIED (-fīd) ; I-DEN′TI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [Cf. F. *identifier.* See IDENTITY ; -FY.]
1. To make to be the same ; to unite or combine so as to make one ; to treat as being one or having the same purpose or effect ; to consider as the same in any relation.

Every precaution is taken to *identify* the interests of the people and of the rulers. *D. Ramsay.*

2. To establish the identity of ; to prove the same (with something described, claimed, or asserted) ; as, to *identify* stolen property ; specif., *Biol.*, to determine the species of.
i-den′ti-fy, *v. i.* To become the same ; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc.

An enlightened self-interest, which . . . they tell us will *identify* with an interest more enlarged and public. *Burke.*

i-den′ti-ty (-tĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *identité*, LL. *identitas*, irregularly formed fr. L. *idem* the same.] **1**. The extreme case of resemblance ; absolute likeness of two or more things in the respect in which they are considered ; as, the *identity* of cognate species is their generic character ; also, an instance of such likeness or sameness.

Identity is a relation between our cognitions of a thing, not between things themselves. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Identity, or correspondence in form of combination, is a very potent factor in determining suggestion by similarity. *G. F. Stout.*

2. Sameness with itself ; selfsameness ; oneness. Cf. LAW OF THOUGHT.

The basis of the synthetic transition is here as everywhere the nature of an *identity* or universal, and that the universal is affirmed to be fact makes no difference to its apodeictic force. *B. Bosanquet.*

Deeper than both nature and spirit is now something that Schelling calls by various mysterious names, the "Absolute," the "*Identity*," the "Indifference of Subject and Object," the "Unity of Nature and Spirit." *Josiah Royce.*

3. Unity and persistence of personality ; individuality, or an individual ; unity or individual comprehensiveness of a life or character ; as, he lost consciousness of his own *identity*.
4. The condition of being the same with something described or asserted, or of possessing a character claimed ; as, to establish the *identity* of stolen goods.

To constitute *identity* of invention, and therefore infringement, not only must the result attained be the same, but in case the means used for its attainment is a combination of known elements, the elements combined in both cases must be the same, and combined in the same way, so that each element shall perform the same function, provided, however, that the differences alleged are not merely colorable, according to the rule forbidding the use of known equivalents. 114 *U. S.* 87.

5. *Math.* An identical equation.
i′de-o- (ī′dē-ō- ; ĭd′ē-ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ἰδέα, *idea*.
i′de-o-gram′ (ī′dē-ō-grăm′ ; ĭd′ē-ō-), *n.* [*ideo-* + *-gram* ; cf. F. *idéogramme.*] **1**. An original pictorial element of writing ; an early form of hieroglyph expressing no sound, but symbolizing directly the idea of a thing and not the name of it. *Ideograms* precede phonograms in the development of writing. Cf. PHONOGRAM, ACROPHONY.

Ideograms may be defined to be pictures intended to represent either things or thoughts. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*

2. A symbol used for convenience, or for abbreviation ; as, 1, 2, 3, +, —, ×, $, §, etc.
i′de-o-graph′ (-grȧf′), *n.* [*ideo-* + *-graph.*] An ideogram.
i′de-o-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk ; 277) } *a.* [Cf. F. *idéographique.*]
i′de-o-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to an ideograph, or ideogram. — **i′de-o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
i′de-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *idéographie.*] Employment or study of ideograms.
i′de-o-log′i-cal (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *idéologique.*] Of or pertaining to ideology. — **i′de-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
i′de-ol′o-gist (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* **1**. One versed in the science of ideas, or an advocate of the doctrines of ideology.
2. A theorist ; dreamer ; visionary.
i′de-ol′o-gy (ī′dē-ŏl′ō-jĭ ; ĭd′ē-), *n.* ; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*ideo-* + *-logy* : cf. F. *idéologie.*] **1**. *Metaph.* The science of ideas ; specif., a theory of the origin of ideas which derives them exclusively from sensation. The doctrine of *ideology* was a direct outgrowth of the sensationalism of Condillac. Destutt de Tracy (1754-1836) gave it this name.
2. Visionary speculation ; idle theorizing ; also, an impractical theory or system of theories.

Utopias are social romances, or *ideologies*. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

3. *Rare.* **a** Idealism. **b** The study of the relation of ideas to language.
i′de-o-mo′tor (-ō-mō′tẽr), *a.* [*ideo-* + *motor.*] *Psychol.* Acting, or tending to produce action (or specif. nonvoluntary action), in connection with or following thought.
i′de-o-phone′ (ī′dē-ō-fōn′ ; ĭd′ē-), *n.* [*ideo-* + *-phone.*] A sound or group of sounds conveying a particular idea ; an auditory or spoken word or phrase as distinguished from a written one. *A. J. Ellis.* — **i′de-o-pho-net′ics** (-fō-nĕt′ĭks), *n.* — **i′de-oph′o-nous** (-ŏf′ō-nŭs), *a.*
i′de-o-phre′ni-a (-frē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *ideo-* + Gr. φρήν mind + *-ia.*] *Med.* Insanity marked by disordered ideation. — **i′de-o-phren′ic** (ī′dē-ō-frĕn′ĭk), *a.*
i′de-op′la-sy (ī′dē-ŏp′lȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*ideo-* + *-plasy.*] The operation of suggested ideas in producing physiological changes. — **i′de-o-plas′tic** (-ō-plăs′tĭk), *a.*
ides (īdz), *n. pl.* [L. *idus* ; cf. F. *ides.*] A certain day of the ancient Roman month ; also, loosely, this and the seven days preceding it. See ROMAN CALENDAR.

The *ides* of March remember. *Shak.*

id′i-asm (ĭd′ĭ-ăz′m), *n.* [Gr. ἰδιασμός ; ἰδιάζειν to be peculiar, ἴδιος peculiar.] A peculiarity ; idiosyncrasy.
id′i-o- (ĭd′ĭ-ō-). A combining form from Greek ἴδιος, *private, personal, peculiar, distinct.*
id′i-o-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*idio-* + *-blast.*] **a** *Biol.* A hypothetical structural unit of the cell ; — practically equiv. to *biophore*. *O. Hertwig.* **b** *Bot.* An isolated cell differing in form, in contents, or in wall structure, from neighboring cells. Strongly lignified idioblasts are **sclerotic cells.**
id′i-oc′ra-sy (-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Gr. ἰδιοκρασία. See IDIO- ; CRASIS.] Peculiarity of constitution ; temperament or constitution peculiar to a person ; idiosyncrasy. — **id′i-o-crat′ic** (-ō-krăt′ĭk), **-crat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
id′i-o-cy (ĭd′ĭ-ō-sĭ), *n.* [From IDIOT ; cf. Gr. ἰδιωτεία uncouthness, want of education, fr. ἰδιώτης. See IDIOT ; cf. IDIOTCY.] Extreme deficiency in intelligence due to incomplete or abnormal development of the brain and mind. The deficiency is usually congenital or due to arrest of development following disease or injury in early childhood. *Idiocy* is the extreme case of mental deficiency, characterized by blunted or perverted development of the senses and instincts, incapacity for ordinary care of the person, and little or no amelioration as a result of training. *Imbecility* implies a less deficient development and usually some capacity for improvement. *Feeble-mindedness* denotes only moderate inferiority to normal intelligence. A special form of idiocy is *cretinism* (which see). All of these are to be distinguished from mental degeneration (cf. INSANITY). Frequent causes of idiocy are inbreeding and alcoholism in the parents. In law, idiots and imbeciles have no criminal responsibility.
id′i-o-graph′ (-grȧf′), *n.* [Gr. ἰδιόγραφος autographic ; ἴδιος one's own + γράφειν to write.] A mark or signature peculiar to an individual ; a trade-mark. — **id′i-o-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), **id′i-o-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
id′i-om (ĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [F. *idiome*, L. *idioma*, fr. Gr. ἰδίωμα, fr. ἰδιοῦν to make a person's own, to make proper or peculiar, fr. ἴδιος one's own, proper, peculiar.] **1**. The language proper or peculiar to a people (a tongue) or to a district or community (a dialect).
2. The syntactical or structural form peculiar to any language ; the genius or cast of a language.

Idiom . . . signifies the totality of the general rules of construction which characterize the syntax of a particular language and distinguish it from other tongues. *G. P. Marsh.*

He followed their language [the Latin], but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

3. **a** An expression conforming or appropriate to the peculiar structural form of a language. **b** An expression that is peculiar to itself in grammatical construction ; one the meaning of which as a whole cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements ; thus, "Monday week" is an idiom signifying "the Monday a week after next Monday ;" "many a" is an idiom signifying "many taken distributively ;" "had better" is equivalent to "might better ;" "how are you ?" to "what is the state of your health or feelings ?"
4. A form or forms of expression characteristic of an author ; as, Browning's *idiom* is often difficult.
5. Peculiarity ; idiosyncrasy. *Obs. or R.*
id′i-o-mat′ic (-ō-măt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἰδιωματικός.] Of or
id′i-o-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or conforming to, idiom. — **id′i-o-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
id′i-om′e-ter (ĭd′ĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*idio-* + *-meter.*] *Astron.* An instrument for ascertaining the "personal equation" of an observer.
id′i-o-mor′phic (-ō-mŏr′fĭk), *a.* **1**. Idiomorphous.
2. *Cryst.* Having its proper form or shape ; — said of minerals the growth of whose crystals in a rock has not been interfered with by the other constituents. Opposed to *xenomorphic*. — **id′i-o-mor′phi-cal-ly** (-fĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **id′i-o-mor′phism** (-fĭz′m), *n.*
id′i-o-mor′phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἰδιόμορφος ; ἴδιος peculiar + μορφή form.] **1**. Having a form of its own.
2. Idiomorphic.
id′i-o-mus′cu-lar (-mŭs′kū-lȧr), *a.* [*idio-* + *muscular.*] *Physiol.* Pert. to muscular tissue exclusively. — **idiomuscular contraction**, *Physiol.*, a semipermanent contraction of a degenerated muscle, produced by a mechanical irritant.
id′i-o-neu-ro′sis (-nū-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *idio-* + *neurosis.*] *Med.* Simple neurosis due to peripheral nervous disorder.
id′i-op′a-thy (-ŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [Gr. ἰδιοπάθεια ; ἴδιος proper, peculiar + παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer : cf. F. *idiopathie.*] **1**. A peculiar, or individual, characteristic or affection.

All men are so full of their own fancies and *idiopathies*, that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. *Dr H. More.*

2. *Med.* A morbid state or condition not preceded or occasioned by any other disease ; a primary disease. — **id′i-o-path′ic** (-ō-păth′ĭk), **id′i-o-path′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **id′i-o-path′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

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i-de′al-iz′er (ī-dē′ăl-īz′ẽr), *n.* An idealist.
i-de′al-less, *a.* See -LESS.
i-de′al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
i-de′a-log′ic (ī-dē′ȧ-lŏj′ĭk), **i-de′a-logue** (ī-dē′ȧ-lŏg), **i′de-al′o-gy** (ī′dē-ăl′ō-jĭ). Vars. of IDEOLOGIC, etc.
i-de′al-ty (ī-dē′ăl-tĭ), *n.* An ideal. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
i-de′ate (-āt), *a.* Pert. to, or produced by, an archetype or idea. *Rare.*
i-de′a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* = IDEATIONAL. *R.*
‖ **i′de-a′tum** (ī′dē-ā′tŭm), *n.* [LL.] = IDEATE, *n.*
i-dee′ (ī-dē′), *n.* [F. *idée.*] Idea. *Obs. or Dial.*
‖ **i′dée′ fixe′** (ē′dā′ fēks′). [F.] = FIXED IDEA.
i-de′ist, *n.* [*idea* + *-ist.*] An idealist ; Platonist. *Obs.*
idel. ✝ IDLE, IDOL.
i-deled. Obs. p. p. of DEAL.
idelhed, idelnes, etc. ✝ IDLEHED, IDLENESS, etc.
i-deme, *v. t.* [AS. *gedēman.* See DEEM.] To deem ; judge. *Obs.*
i-demed, i-demet. Obs. p. p. of DEEM.
i′dent (ī′dĕnt), *a.* [Icel. *iðinn.*] Busy ; eident. *Scot.*
i-den′ti-cal-ism (ī-dĕn′tĭ-kăl-ĭz′m), *n.* The use of an identical proposition. *Bentham.*
i-den′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of IDENTICAL. Specif., *Math.*, for all values of the symbols involved.
i-den′ti-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
i-den′ti-fi′a-ble (ī-dĕn′tĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
i′den-tif′ic, *a.* Identical in action. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
i-den′ti-fi′er (ī-dĕn′tĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that identifies.
i-den′tism (ī-dĕn′tĭz′m), *n.* [See IDENTITY.] *Metaph.* The doctrine, taught by Schelling, that matter and mind, and subject and object, are identical in the Absolute.
i-den′tist, *n.* [See IDENTITY ; -IST.] *Med.* One who holds that certain diseases usually thought to be different are the same.
i′de-o-ge-net′ic, *a.* [*ideo-* + *-genetic.*] Originating ideas.
i′de-og′e-ny (ī′dē-ŏj′ē-nĭ ; ĭd′ē-), *n.* [*ideo-* + *-geny* : cf. F. *idéogénie.*] Science of the origin of ideas. — **i′de-o-gen′i-cal** (-ō-jĕn′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
i′de-o-glyph′ (ī′dē-ō-glĭf′ ; ĭd′ē-), *n.* [*ideo-* + Gr. γλυφή carving.] An ideogram.
i′de-o-graph′ic (ī′dē-ō-grăf′ĭk ; ĭd′ē-ō-), *n.* **a** Ideogram. **b** *pl.* Ideographic writing.
i′de-ol′a-try (-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*ideo-* + *-latry.*] Idea worship. *Rare.*
i′de-o-log′ic (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* = IDEOLOGICAL.
i′de-ol′o-gize (-ŏl′ō-jīz), *v. t.* [See -IZE.]
i-de′o-logue (ī-dē′ō-lŏg), *n.* [F. *idéologue.*] = IDEOLOGIST.
i′de-o-mo′tion (ī′dē-ō-mō′shŭn ; ĭd′ē-ō-), *n.* *Physiol.* Ideomotor movement.
i-deoped. Obs. p. p. of DEEP.
i′de-o-prax′ist (ī′dē-ō-prăk′sĭst ; ĭd′ē-ō-), *n.* [*ideo-* + Gr. πρᾶξις doing.] One who puts ideas into practice. *Rare.*
ideot, ideotical, etc. ✝ IDIOT, IDIOTICAL, etc.
i-derved, i-dervet. Obs. p. p. of DERVE.
‖ **id est**. [L.] That is.
Idg. *Abbr.* Indo-Germanic.
id′gah (ĭd′gä), *n.* [Per. *'īdgāh* ; Ar. *'īd* feast + Per. *gah* place.] A place set apart for public prayers on the two chief Mohammedan feasts.
‖ **id ge′nus om′ne.** [L.] All that kind or class ; all of that sort.
I′dhunn (ē′thōōn). Var. of ITHUNN.
id′ic (ĭd′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, ids.
i-diched. Obs. p. p. of DITCH.
Id′i-da (ĭd′ĭ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
i-dight, i-diht. Obs. p. p. of DIGHT, YDIGHT.
idil, idilnese, etc. ✝ IDLE, IDLENESS, etc.
i-dil′ian. ✝ IDYLLIAN.
i-dil′ion. ✝ IDYLLIUM.
id′i-o-chro′mo-some, *n.* [*idio-* + *chromosome.*] See SEX, *n.*, 1.
id′i-oc′ra-cy (ĭd′ĭ-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*idio-* + *-cracy.*] A state in which the supreme ruler is considered to be God or an idea.
id′i-o-cra′sis (-ō-krā′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Idiocrasy.
id′i-o-cy-cloph′a-nous (-sī-klŏf′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [*idio-* + *cyclo-* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Cryst.* = IDIOPHANOUS.
id′i-o-e-lec′tric, *a.* [*idio-* + *electric.*] *Physics.* Capable of becoming electrified by friction ; — opposed to *anelectric*. — *n.* An idioelectric substance. It is now known that any substance can be electrified by friction. — **id′i-o-e-lec′tri-cal**, *a.*
id′i-o-gen′e-sis, *n.* [*idio-* + *-genesis.*] *Med.* The development of disease without external cause.
id′i-o-glos′si-a (ĭd′ĭ-ō-glŏs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἰδιόγλωσσος, a., fr. ἴδιος, peculiar, one's own + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Med.* Speech marked by extremely defective articulation and the utterance of meaningless words. — **id′i-o-glot′tic** (-glŏt′ĭk), *a.*
id′i-og′y-nous (-ŏj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*idio-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Destitute of a pistil. *Rare.*
id′i-o-hyp′no-tism, *n.* [*idio-* + *hypnotism.*] Self-hypnotism.
id′i-ol′a-try (ĭd′ĭ-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*idio-* + *-latry.*] Self-worship. *Rare.*
id′i-o-mat′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
id′i-om′a-tism (ĭd′ĭ-ŏm′ȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* Idiomatic expression.
id′i-o-mog′ra-phy (-ō-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*idiom* + *-graphy.*] Description of idiom.
id′i-o-mol′o-gy (-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*idiom* + *-logy.*] Study of idiom.
id′i-o-pa-thet′ic (-pȧ-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* Idiopathic. *Rare.*

id′i-oph′a-nous (ĭd′ĭ-ŏf′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [*idio-* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Cryst.* Exhibiting interference figures without the aid of a polariscope. — **id′i-oph′a-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

id′i-o-plasm (ĭd′ĭ-ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*idio-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* That portion of the cell protoplasm which by its inherent organization is supposed to determine the character of the species and to be the physical basis of hereditary transmission; germ plasm. It is commonly identified with chromatin. — **id′i-o-plas-mat′ic** (-plăz-măt′ĭk), *a.*

id′i-o-psy′cho-log′i-cal (-sī′kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to one's own mind or psychology. See HETEROPSYCHOLOGICAL.

id′i-o-psy-chol′o-gy (-sī-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*idio-* + *psychology.*] The psychology of one's own mind.

id′i-o-ret′i-nal (-rĕt′ĭ-năl), *a.* [*idio-* + *retinal.*] Peculiar to the retina. — **idioretinal light**, the dull gray light or characteristic sensation coming from the retina itself.

Id′i-o-se′pi-on (-sē′pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *idio-* + Gr. σηπια cuttlefish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dibranchiate cephalopods consisting of one species (*I. pygmæum*) of the Indian Ocean, which is the smallest known cephalopod, being only about three fifths of an inch long. It constitutes a family, **Id′i-o-se-pi′i-dæ** (-sē-pī′ĭ-dē).

id′i-o-spasm (ĭd′ĭ-ō-spăz'm), *n.* [*idio-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Local spasm or cramp. — **id′i-o-spas′tic** (-spăs′tĭk), *a.*

id′i-o-stat′ic (-stăt′ĭk), *a.* [*idio-* + *static.*] *Elec.* Pert. to a method of measurement of electricity without employing auxiliary electrification; — opposed to *heterostatic.*

id′i-o-syn′cra-sy (-sĭŋ′krȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Gr. ἰδιοσυγκρασία; ἴδιος proper, peculiar + σύγκρασις a mixing together, fr. συγκεραννύναι to mix; σύν with + κεραννύναι to mix; cf. F. *idiosyncrasie.* See IDIOM; CRASIS.] **1.** Characteristic peculiarity of habit or structure. *Obs.*
2. A peculiarity of physical or mental constitution or temperament; a characteristic distinguishing an individual; characteristic susceptibility; idiocrasy; eccentricity.

> The individual mind . . . takes its tone from the *idiosyncrasies* of the body. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — See ECCENTRICITY.

id′i-o-syn-crat′ic (-sĭn-krăt′ĭk) } *a.* Of peculiar temper or
id′i-o-syn-crat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } disposition; of one's peculiar individual character. — **id′i-o-syn-crat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

id′i-ot (ĭd′ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *idiot*, *idiote*, L. *idiota* an uneducated, ignorant, ill-informed person, Gr. ἰδιώτης, also and orig., a private person, not holding public office, fr. ἴδιος proper, peculiar. Cf. IDIOM.] **1.** An unlearned, ignorant, or simple person; an ignoramus. *Obs.*
2. A man in private station. *Obs.*
3. A person afflicted with idiocy. See IDIOCY.
4. A fool; a simpleton; — a term of reproach.

> Weenest thou make an *idiot* of our dame? *Chaucer.*

5. A professional fool; a jester. *Obs.*

Syn. — Blockhead, dolt, dunce, dullard, oaf, booby. — IDIOT, IMBECILE, FOOL, SIMPLETON are here compared esp. in their connotations; for technical distinctions, see defs. IDIOT (a learned word become popular) implies absence, commonly congenital, of intellectual or reasoning powers; it is often less strictly used to characterize one who is felt to have acted with utter stupidity; IMBECILE (less common as a popular term) implies great mental feebleness or (in its looser derogatory sense) entire fatuity; FOOL, the more vigorous word, is wholly popular, and frequently suggests lack of sense or wisdom rather than of brains; from its Biblical use, it still connotes, in elevated style, grave, pitying, or scathing condemnation; in colloquial usage, as a term of contempt, it is strongly offensive; SIMPLETON (also wholly popular) implies silliness or (sometimes) unsophisticatedness; it is often used lightly as a term of indulgent contempt; as, "He said you were . . . a senseless, driveling *idiot*" (*Wycherly*); "What an *idiot* am I, to wait here for a fellow who probably takes a delight in mortifying me" (*Goldsmith*); "custom's *idiot* sway" (*Cowper*); cf. an *idiotic* grin; "The petty passions, the *imbecile* desires, . . . daily moving her contempt" (*G. Eliot*); "She 's a *fool* to stay behind her father" (*Shak.*); "*Fools* rush in where angels fear to tread" (*Pope*); "They look upon persons employing their time in making verses . . . as *simpletons* easily to be deceived" (*V. Knox*); poor, innocent little *simpleton!* "The 'Great *simpleton!*' . . . of Mr. Newman, and the 'Thou *fool!*' of the Bible, are something alike; but 'Thou *fool!*' is very grand, and 'Great *simpleton!*' is an atrocity. So too . . . Shakespeare's 'Poor venomous *fool*, be angry and dispatch!' is in the grand style" (*M. Arnold*). See FOOLISH, WEAK.

id′i-ot-cy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. IDIOCY.] **1.** Idiocy or idiotism. *Rare.*
2. Something worthy of an idiot; utter folly.

> Utopian *idiotcies.* *Tennyson*

id′i-ot′ic (-ŏt′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *idioticus* ignorant, Gr.
id′i-ot′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ἰδιωτικός: cf. F. *idiotique.* See IDIOT.] **1.** Common; simple; ignorant. *Obs.*
2. Pertaining to, or like, an idiot; characterized by idiocy; foolish; senseless; as, an *idiotic* person or speech.
3. Individual. *Obs. & R.*
— **id′i-ot′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **id′i-ot′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

id′i-ot-ism (ĭd′ĭ-ŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *idiotisme*, L. *idiotismus* the way or fashion of a private person, the common or vulgar manner of speaking, Gr. ἰδιωτισμός, fr. ἰδιωτίζειν to put into or use common language, fr. ἰδιώτης. See IDIOT.]
1. = IDIOM. *Obs. or R.*
2. Character or quality of being idiotic; specif.: **a** = IDIOCY. *Rare.* **b** Ignorance; commonness. *Obs.*

> Worse than mere ignorance or *idiotism.* *Shaftesbury.*

3. A foolish or senseless act or line of conduct.

> The running that adventure is the greatest *idiotism.* *Hammond.*

id′i-o-type′ (-ō-tīp′), *n.* [*idio-* + *-type.*] *Chem.* One of a number of substances referred to a common type. *Obs. or R.* — **id′i-o-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.*

-id′i-um (-ĭd′ĭ-ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. -ίδιον, -ιδίον.] A noun suffix with diminutive force used in many scientific terms; as, chrom*idium*, spor*idium*, etc. Cf. -ULUS.

i′dle (ī′d'l), *a.;* I′DLER (ī′dlẽr); I′DLEST (ī′dlĕst). [ME. *idel*, AS. *īdel* vain, empty, useless; akin to OS *īdal*, D. *ijdel*, OHG. *ītal* vain, empty, mere, G. *eitel*, Dan. & Sw. *idel* mere, pure.] **1.** Having no contents; empty. *Obs.*
2. Without worth or basis; groundless; useless; leading to nothing; vain; as, an *idle* story; *idle* theorizing.

> Every *idle* word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment. *Matt.* xii. 36.

3. Light-headed; foolish. *Obs.* *Ford.*
4. Not occupied or employed; specif.: **a** Of things: Not called into active service; not turned to appropriate use; as, *idle* hours; an *idle* tenement; *idle* capital.

> The *idle* spear and shield were high uphung. *Milton.*

b Of persons: Without employment or business; inactive; doing nothing; as, *idle* workmen.

> Why stand ye here all the day *idle?* *Matt* xx. 6.

5. Given to rest and ease; averse to labor or employment; lazy; slothful; as, an *idle* fellow.

Syn. — Unoccupied, unemployed, inactive; sluggish, supine, torpid, lethargic; vacant, vain, trifling, futile, frivolous. — IDLE, LAZY, INDOLENT, SLOTHFUL. IDLE (opposed to *busy*) emphasizes the fact of inactivity or lack of occupation; it may or may not imply disparagement; LAZY, suggesting disinclination or aversion to effort or work, is commonly derogatory; as, "no occupation; all men *idle*" (*Shak.*); "Why stand ye here all the day *idle?* They say unto him, Because no man hath hired us" (*Matt.* xx. 6, 7); "Though his pen was now *idle*, his tongue was active" (*Macaulay*); "Rubbing their sleepy eyes with *lazy* wrists, and doubling overhead their little fists in backward yawns" (*Keats*); "A *lazy* slouching boy, with . . . big feet trailing *lazily* one after the other, and large *lazy* hands, dawdling from out the tight sleeves" (*Thackeray*); "the *lazy*-pacing clouds" (*Shak.*); cf. "the *idle* winds" (*Shelley*). INDOLENT implies a habitual love of ease and a settled dislike of movement or activity; as, "The stretching, *indolent* ease that the flesh and the spirit of this creature invariably seemed to move with" (*Owen Wister*); "My *indolence* has sunk into grosser sluggishness" (*Johnson*). SLOTHFUL (now somewhat bookish) implies excessive and sluggish indolence; as, "As the door turneth upon his hinges, so doth the *slothful* upon his bed. The *slothful* hideth his hand in his bosom; he is weary to bring it again to his mouth" (*Prov.* xxvi. 14, 15). See SLOW, LANGUID, INERT, VAIN, TRIFLE, LINGER, DEFER.

idle current. *Elec.* = REACTIVE CURRENT. — **i. jack**, a South African grass bird (*Sphenœacus africanus*). *Local.* — **i. pulley**, *Mach.*, a guide or tightening pulley for a belt. — **i. tongs**, lazy tongs. — **i. wheel.** *Mach.* **a** A gear wheel placed between two others, to transfer motion from one to the other without changing the direction of revolution or the velocity ratio. **b** An idle pulley. — **i. worms**, worms humorously assumed to breed in idle fingers.

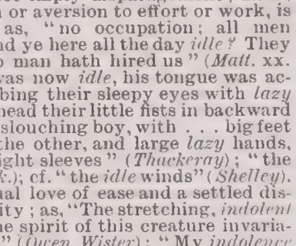

C Idle Wheel **a.**

i′dle, *v. i.;* I′DLED (ī′d'ld); I′DLING (ī′dlĭng). To lose or spend time in idleness; esp., to saunter idly; as, to *idle* on one's way.

i′dle, *v. t.* **1.** To spend in idleness; to waste; consume; — often followed by *away;* as, to *idle* away an hour.
2. To make or leave idle; as, to *idle* one sick.

i′dle–head′ed, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Foolish; stupid; silly. "The superstitious *idle-headed* eld." *Shak.*
2. Delirious; out of one's head; crazy.

i′dle-ness, *n.* [AS. *īdelnes.*] Quality or state of being idle or unoccupied with serious affairs or concerns; uselessness; fruitlessness; triviality; inactivity or laziness, or an instance of it; *Obs.*, light-headedness; delirium; folly; silliness; vanity.

Syn. — Inaction, indolence, sluggishness, sloth.

i′dler (ī′dlẽr), *n.* **1.** One that idles or is unoccupied; one who spends his time in inaction; a lazy person.
2. *Naut.* One who has constant day duties on board ship, and hence keeps no night watch.
3. *Mach.* An idle wheel or pulley.

i′dless } (ī′dlĕs), *n.* Idleness. *Archaic or Poetic.* "In
i′dlesse } *idlesse.*" *Spenser.*

i′dly (ī′dlĭ), *adv.* In an idle manner; ineffectually; vainly; lazily; indolently; *Obs.*, foolishly; incoherently.

i′dol (ī′dŏl), *n.* [ME. *idole*, *idele*, F. *idole*, OF. also *idele*, *idle*, L. *idolum*, fr. Gr. εἴδωλον image, phantom, idol, fr. εἶδος that which is seen, the form, shape, figure, fr. ἰδεῖν to see. See WIT; cf. EIDOLON.] **1.** An image of a divinity; a representation or symbol of a deity or any other being or thing, made or used as an object of worship; in Scriptural language, a false god; a heathen deity; also, in polemics, an image or icon used in Christian worship.
2. Any image or representation; either, an effigy or statue; or, the aspect, likeness, or appearance of something. *Obs.*

> Do her adore with sacred reverence,
> As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence *Spenser.*

3. That on which the affections are strongly (often excessively) set; an object of passionate devotion; a person or thing greatly loved or adored.

> The soldier's god and people's *idol.* *Denham.*

4. A form or appearance visible but without substance; an incorporeal image or phantom, as an image in a mirror.
5. A false notion or conception; a fallacy. See IDOLUM, 2.
6. An idler. *Obs.*
7. A pretender; sham personation; impostor. *Obs.* In the phrase **idol shepherd** (*Zech.* xi. 17, Rev. Ver., "worthless shepherd"), in polemical use in the 17th century, *idol* was used in the senses of counterfeit, idle, neglectful.

i-dol′a-ter (ī-dŏl′ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *idolâtre*, fr. L. *idololatres*, Gr. εἰδωλολάτρης. See IDOLATRY.] **1.** A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of anything made by hands; a pagan.
2. An adorer; a great admirer; a worshiper.

> Jonson was an *idolater* of the ancients. *Bp. Hurd.*

i-dol′a-trize (-trīz), *v. i.;* -TRIZED (-trīzd); -TRIZ′ING (-trīz′ĭng). To worship idols; to pay idolatrous worship.

i-dol′a-trize, *v. t.* **1.** To make an idol of; to idolize.
2. To make idolatrous. *Obs. & R.*

i-dol′a-trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to idolatry; of the nature of idolatry; given to idolatry; as, *idolatrous* sacrifices.

> [Josiah] put down the *idolatrous* priests. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 5

2. Consisting in, or partaking of, an excessive attachment or reverence; as, *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity. — **i-dol′a-trous-ly**, *adv.* — **i-dol′a-trous-ness**, *n.*

i-dol′a-try (-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *idolâtrie*, LL. *idolatria*, L. *idololatria*, fr. Gr. εἰδωλολατρεια; εἴδωλον idol + λατρεία service.] **1.** Worship of idols, images, or anything not God; worship of false gods or created things
2. Excessive attachment or veneration for anything; respect or love which borders on adoration.

> Thy gracious self,
> Which is the god of my *idolatry.* *Shak*

3. An idol. *Obs.*

i′dol-ism (ī′dŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The worship of idols.
2. Idolization.
3. A fallacy; an idolum.

i′dol-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make an idol of; worship idolatrously; esp., to love to excess; reverence to adoration; as, to *idolize* gold, or a hero.

i′dol-ize, *v. i.* To practice idolatry.

i-dol′o- (ī-dŏl′ō-). Combining form from Greek εἴδωλον, *image, idol.*

i-dol′o-clast (-klăst), *n.* [*idolo-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] Breaker of idols; iconoclast. — **i-dol′o-clas′tic** (-klăs′tĭk), *a.*

i-dol′o-thyte (ī-dŏl′ō-thīt), *a.* [Gr. εἰδωλόθυτος; εἴδωλον idol + θύειν to sacrifice.] Offered to an idol. — *n.* A thing, esp. meat, offered to an idol. — **i-dol′o-thyt′ic** (-thĭt′ĭk), *a.*

i-do′lum (ī-dō′lŭm), **i-do′lon** (-lŏn), *n.; pl.* IDOLA (-lȧ). [L. See IDOL; cf. EIDOLON.] **1.** Appearance or image; a phantasm; a spectral image; also, a mental image or idea.
2. *Logic.* A fallacy, or form of false thinking. Francis Bacon in his "Novum Organum" (1620) distinguished four varieties of fallacies, or *idola*, arising from man's nature: ‖ **i-do′la tri′bus** (trī′bŭs) [lit., idols of the tribe], due to human nature itself, or to the tribe or race of man; for example, the tendency to argue from the analogy of human nature; ‖ **i-do′la spe′cus** (spē′kŭs) [lit., idols of the cave], due to individual peculiarities or aberrations; ‖ **i-do′la fo′ri** (fō′rī) [lit., idols of the forum], arising from human intercourse, language, etc.; ‖ **i-do′la the-a′tri** (thē-ā′trī) [lit., idols of the theater], springing from traditional doctrines and methods

i-do′ne-ous (ī-dō′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *idoneus.*] Appropriate; suitable; fit; apt. *Rare.*

id′ri-a-lin (ĭd′rĭ-ȧ-lĭn), *n.* [*idrial*ine + *-in.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, forming the essential constituent of idrialine.

id′ri-a-line (-lĭn; -lēn) } *n.* [From *Idria*, Austria, where
id′ri-a-lite (ĭd′rĭ-ȧ-līt) } found.] *Min.* A dark earthy mineral consisting of idrialin mixed with cinnabar, clay, etc.

Id′u-me′an, Id′u-mæ′an (ĭd′ū-mē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Idumaeus.*] Of or pert. to ancient Idumea, or Edom. — *n.* An Edomite.

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id′i-o-phren′ic (ĭd′ĭ-ō-frĕn′ĭk), *a* [*idio-* + Gr φρήν mind + *-ic.*] *Med.* Pert. to, or caused by, disease of the brain exclusively.
id′i-o-plas′ma (-plăz′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Idioplasm.
id′i-opt (ĭd′ĭ-ŏpt), *n.* [See IDIO-; OPTIC.] A person with peculiar vision. *Rare.*
id′i-o-re-pul′sive, *a.* [*idio-* + *repulsive.*] Self-repelling.
id′i-or-rhyth′mic, *a.* [*idio-* + *rhythmic.*] Consisting of members who regulate their own lives; self-regulating; — of certain monasteries of the Eastern Church or their constitution.
id′i-o-some′, *n.* [*idio-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* = IDIOBLAST.
id′i-ot, *v. t.* To make idiotic. *R.*
id′i-o′ta-cy, *n.* Idiocy. *Obs.*
id′i-o-thal′a-mous, *a.* [See IDIO-; THALAMUS.] *Bot.* In lichenology, having certain parts of a different color from the thallus.
id′i-o-ther′mous (ĭd′ĭ-ō-thûr′mŭs), **id′i-o-ther′mic** (-mĭk), *a.* [*idio-* + Gr. θέρμη heat.] *Zoöl.* Warm-blooded. — **id′i-o-ther′my** (ĭd′ĭ-ō-thûr′mĭ), *n.*
id′i-ot′i-con (-ŏt′ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ἰδιωτικός belonging to a private man, private See IDIOT.] A dictionary of a particular dialect. [-ISH.]
id′i-ot-ish (ĭd′ĭ-ŏt-ĭsh), *a.* See
id′i-ot-ist, *n.* One unlearned. *Obs.* — **id′i-ot-is′ti-cal**, *a.* *Obs.*
id′i-ot-ize, *v. i. & t.* See -IZE.
id′i-o-tro′pi-an, *n.* [*idio-* + *-trope* + *-ian.*] Individual bent or characteristic. *Obs.*
id′i-ot-ry, *n.* Idiocy. *Rare or Scots Law.*
idiot stitch. *Crochet.* = TRICOT STITCH.
id′ite (ĭd′īt), *n.* [*idose* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* A hexahydric alcohol got as a colorless sirup from idose.
Id′i-thun (ĭd′ĭ-thŭn). *D. Bib.*
i′dle, *n.* An idle or useless thing; idleness; an idler. *Obs.* — **in idle**, in jest; in vain. *Obs.*
i′dle-by, *n.* Idler. *Obs.*
i′dle-ful, *a.* Idle. *Obs.*
idlehed, *n.* Idleness. *Obs.*
i′dle-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. *Rare.*
idleleic, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *-leikr*, *-leiki*, suffix of abstract nouns.] Idleness. *Obs.*
i′dle-man, *n.* An idler; formerly, in Ireland, a gentleman. *R.*
i′dle-ment, *n.* Idling. *Obs.*
i′dles-by, *n.* = IDLEBY. *Obs.*
i′dle-set, *n.* *Scot.* Idleness. — *a.* Idle; unemployed.
i′dle-ship, *n.* **1.** Vanity; as, *in idleship*, in vain. *Obs.* 2. Idleness; indolence. *Obs.* 3. An idler; — a mock title.
i′dle-ty (ī′d'l-tĭ), *n.* Idleness; an idle act. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
i′dlish (ī′dlĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. *R.*
I. D. N. *Abbr.* In Dei nomine (L., in the name of God).
i-do. Obs. p. p. of DO.
i′do-crase (ī′dō-krās; ĭd′ō-), *n.* [Gr. εἶδος form + κρᾶσις mixture, fr. κεραννύναι to mix; cf. F. *idocrase.*] = VESUVIANITE.
i-dodded. Obs. p. p. of DOD.
i-doght. † Y-DOUGHT.
i′dol, *v. t.* To idolize. *Obs.*
i-do′la. *L. pl.* of IDOLUM, -LON.
i′dol-ant, *n.* An idolater. *Obs.*
i′do-las′ter, **i′do-las′tre** (ī′dō-lăs′tẽr), *n.* [OF. *idolastre*, for *idolatre.*] An idolater. *Obs.* — *a.* Idolatrous. *Obs.*
idolatheit. † IDOLOTHYTE.
i-dol′a-trer. † IDOLATER.
i-dol′a-tress (-trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of IDOLATER.
idolatrial, *a.* Idolatrous *Obs.*
i′do-lat′ric (ī′dō-lăt′rĭk), *a.* Idolatrous. *R.*
i′do-lat′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Idolatrous. *Obs.*
i-dol′a-triz′er (ī-dŏl′ȧ-trīz′ẽr), *n.* One who idolatrizes.
i′dol-et, *n.* A small idol. *Obs.*
i-dol′i-fy (ī-dŏl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*idol* + *-fy.*] To make an idol of.
i′dol-ish, *a.* Idolatrous *Obs.*
i′dol-ist, *n.* An idolater. *Milton.*
i′dol-is′tic (ī′dŏl-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Idol-worshiping; idolatrous.
i′dol-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of idolizing.
i′dol-iz′er (ī′dŏl-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who idolizes
i-dol′o-dou-li′a (ī-dŏl′ō-dōō-lī′ȧ; -dou-lī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *idolo-* + Gr. δουλεία servitude.] Veneration of idols or icons.
i-dol′o-graph′i-cal (-grăf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*idolo-* + *-graph.*] Descriptive of idols *Rare*
i′do-lo-lat′ri-cal (ī′dō-lō-lăt′rĭ-kăl), **-lol′a-try** (-lŏl′ȧ-trĭ), etc. = IDOLATRICAL, etc. [*Obs.*]
i′do-lol′a-trous, *a.* Idolatrous.
i-dol′o-man′cy, *n.* [*idolo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by idols.
i-dol′o-ma′ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *idolo-* + *mania.*] Fanatical idolatry.
i′do-lom′a-ny (ī′dō-lŏm′ȧ-nĭ), *n.* Idolomania. *Obs.*
i-do′lon (ī-dō′lŏn), *n.* [L.] = IDOLUM.
i-dol′o-thism (ī-dŏl′ō-thĭz'm), *n.* [Irreg. fr. IDOLOTHYOUS.] Offering to idols. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
i′do-loth′y-ous, *a.* Idolothyte.
i′dol-ous (ī′dŏl-ŭs), *a.* Being an idol; idolatrous. *Obs.*
i′dol-rie, *n.* Idolatry. *Obs.*
i-dolven. Obs. p. p. of DELVE.
I-dom′e-neus (ī-dŏm′ē-nūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰδομενεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Crete, a suitor of Helen, and a leader of the Cretans against Troy. During a storm he vowed to sacrifice to Poseidon whatever should first meet him on his return, and had to offer up his own son.
i-don Obs. p. p. of DO.
i-do′ne-al (ī-dō′nē-ăl), *a.* Idoneous. *Obs.*
i′do-ne′i-ty (ī′dō-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n* [LL. *idoneitas*, fr. L. *idoneus*] Fitness; suitableness.
i-do′ne-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **i-do′ne-us ho′mo.** [L.] A fit man.
i-don′ic (ī-dŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *idem* the same + gul*onic.*] *Org. Chem* Designating an artificially prepared acid, $C_5H_{11}O_5 \cdot CO_2H$, isomeric with gulonic acid.
id′or′gan (ĭd′ôr′găn), *n.* [Gr. ἰδέα idea + *organ.*] *Biol.* A morphological unit consisting of a group of two or more cells composing an organ, antimere, or metamere, without possessing the positive characters of an individual or colony. *Haeckel.*
i-dorven, *p. p.* of DERVE. *Obs.*
id′o-sac-char′ic (ĭd′ō-sȧ-kăr′ĭk), *a.* [*idonic* + *saccharic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid obtained as a sirup by the oxidation of idonic acid.
id′ose (ĭd′ōs), *n.* [*id*onic + *-ose.*] A sugar of the aldohexose class, got from idonic acid.
I-do′te-a (ī-dō′tē-ȧ). **I′do-te′i-dæ** (ī′dō-tē′ĭ-dē), *n.* *Zoöl.* Syns. of IDOTHEA, IDOTHEIDÆ.
I-do′the-a (ī-dō′thē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Εἰδοθέα a sea goddess.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed genus of small, marine, cursorial isopod crustaceans which have the anterior legs not chelate. It is the type and chief genus of a family. **I′do-the′i-dæ** (ī′dō-thē′ĭ-dē) See ISOPODA, *Illust*
i-douted. Obs. p. p of DOUBT.
i-dracched, **i-draht**, **i-drecchet.** Obs. p. p. of DRETCH, to trouble.
i-drahen. Obs p p. of DRAW.
i-drede. Obs. p. p. of DREAD.
i-dree, *v. t.* [AS. *gedrēogan.* Cf. DREE.] To perform; endure. *Obs.*
i-drefed. Obs. p. p. of DRIVE.
i-dreynt. Obs. p. p. of DRENCH.
Id′ri-site (ĭd′rĭ-sīt), *n.* One of an Arab dynasty in northwestern Africa, founded by Idris, of the race of Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law, about 785 and lasting until about 940. The Idrisites claimed the title of caliph.
i-drohen. Obs. p. p. of DREE.
idropesie. † HYDROPSY.
i-dro′sis (ĭ-drō′sĭs). Var. of HIDROSIS.
id′ryl (ĭd′rĭl), *n.* [From *Idria*, Austria.] *Chem.* Fluoranthene.
Id′u-el (ĭd′ū-ĕl). *Bib.*
I′dun. Var. of ITHUNN.
i-durked. Obs. p. p. of DARK.
‖ **id u′si-ta-tis′si-mum.** [L.] That most familiar thing.
i-dut. Obs. p. p. of DIT.

i'dyl, i'dyll (ī'dĭl), *n.* [L. *idyllium*, Gr. εἰδύλλιον, fr. εἶδος form; lit., a little form or image; cf. F. *idylle*. See IDOL.] **1.** Orig., a little picture in verse, or kind of short descriptive poem, as one dealing with pastoral or rural life; as, the *idyls* of Theocritus; also, by extension, any artless and easily flowing description, either in poetry or prose, of simple, rustic life, of pastoral scenes, and the like.

His [Goldsmith's] lovely *idyl* of the Vicar's home. *F. Harrison.*

The *idyll* must be simple, calm, more concerned with situation than with action. As a good example of this sort of poetry we should not instance the obvious "Idylls of the King" by Tennyson, which are more full of action than the title warrants, and belong to the legendary epic; but we should instance "The Cotter's Saturday Night" of Burns as an excellent short *idyll*. *F. B. Gummere.*

2. An incident, episode, series of events, or the like, of such a character as to be a fit subject for an idyl.

3. *Music.* A pastoral or sentimental composition.

i'dyl-ist, i'dyll-ist, *n.* A composer of idyls; an idyllic poet.

i-dyl'lic (ī-dĭl'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an idyl; of such a character as to be a fit subject for an idyl; pleasing or picturesque in its natural simplicity.

-ie (-ĭ). [See 2d -Y.] A diminutive suffix denoting *endearment, playfulness;* as, bird*ie*, dear*ie*, Jean*ie*. A final consonant of a preceding short syllable is doubled; as, dogg*ie*.

-ier (-ēr'). [F. *-ier*, fr. L. *-arius.*] A noun suffix equivalent to *-eer;* as, gondol*ier*, cash*ier*, grenad*ier*, etc. See -EER.

if (ĭf), *conj.* [ME. *if, gif*, AS. *gif;* akin to OFries. *ief, gef, ef*, OS. *ef, of*, D. *of*, or, whether, if, G. *ob* whether, if, OHG. *oba, ibu*, Icel. *ef*, Goth. *iba, ibai*, an interrogative particle; prob. orig. a case form of a noun meaning, doubt (cf. OHG. *iba* doubt, condition, Icel. *if, ef, ifi, efi*), and therefore orig. meaning, on condition that.] **1.** In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that; — introducing a condition or supposition; sometimes, as for rhetorical effect, a concession; as, *if* they are rich, they are not snobbish. Conditional clauses introduced by *if* may be classified as expressing: (1) What the speaker assumes or admits as actual fact. Here both condition and conclusion typically have the indicative; as in, *if* he sees it, he will tell. (2) What the speaker regards as contingent, and withholds indorsement from as fact. Here the condition typically has the present subjunctive; the conclusion, the indicative; as in, *if* he see it, he can tell. (3) What the speaker regards as contrary to fact. Here the condition typically has the pluperfect, or the preterit subjunctive; the conclusion, the "conditional" mood with *should* or *would;* as, *if* he were to see it, he would tell us. The verb after *if* is often omitted where the context readily suggests it; as in, that is important, *if* true. *If* is itself often omitted from a conditional clause, which then usually inverts the order of subject and verb; as in, *had he* seen us, he would have come. A conditional clause with *if* sometimes stands alone as a rhetorical exclamation; as, *if* the rascal has n't come again! "*If* thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread." *Matt.* iv. 3.

2. Whether; — in dependent or indirect questions. This use of *if* dates back to Anglo-Saxon, but is now largely replaced by *whether.*

Uncertain *if* by augury or chance. *Dryden*

She doubts *if* two and two make four. *Prior.*

Also he sent forth a dove from him, to see *if* the waters were abated from off the face of the ground. *Gen.* viii. 8.

Syn. — IF, PROVIDED. IF implies a condition; PROVIDED always adds the implication of a stipulation or proviso; as, "*If* this counsel . . . be of men, it will come to naught" (*Acts* v. 38); "It is not hard to know God, *provided* one will not force one's self to define him" (*M. Arnold*).

if that, if. *Archaic.*

if, *n.* The conjunction *if;* hence, a condition; supposition; as, there are too many *ifs* in the way.

Tellest thou me of "*ifs?*" *Shak.*

ig'loo, ig'lu (ĭg'lōō), *n.* [Eskimo *iglū.*] **1.** An Eskimo house or hut. They are built for winter use; temporary ones are often made of snow blocks and in the shape of a dome. Such a house is an **ig'lu-ge'ak** (-gā'ăk). Cf. TOPEK.

2. A dome-shaped cavity made in the snow by a seal over its breathing hole in the ice.

Ig-na'tian (ĭg-nā'shăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Ignatius de Loyola (1491–1556), founder of the Society of Jesus, or the Society itself.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch (? martyred 107); specif., designating some epistles attributed to him.

Ig-na'tian, *n.* A follower of Ignatius de Loyola; a Jesuit.

ig'ne-ous (ĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *igneus*, fr. *ignis* fire; allied to Skr. *agni*, Lith. *ugnis*, OSlav. *ognĭ.*] **1.** Pertaining to, having the nature of, or like, fire; containing fire.

2. *Geol.* Resulting from, or produced by, the action of intense heat; as, granite and basalt are *igneous* rocks.

igneous fusion, *Chem.*, fusion unassisted by solution in the water of crystallization, as in case of anhydrous substances; — opposed to *aqueous fusion.* — **i. rocks,** *Geol.*, rocks formed by solidification of a molten magma. They have also been called *plutonic* rocks, and are often divided for convenience into *plutonic* and *volcanic* rocks, but there is no clear line between these two.

ig-nes'cent (ĭg-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *ignescens*, p. pr. of *ignescere* to become inflamed, fr. *ignis* fire.] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating; becoming inflamed, lit. or fig.; inflammatory; as, *ignescent* stones; *ignescent* hate. — *n.* An ignescent substance.

ig'ni-fy (ĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.;* IG'NI-FIED (-fīd); IG'NI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *ignis* fire + *-fy.*] To set on fire; to burn. *Rare.*

ig-nip'o-tent (ĭg-nĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *ignipotens; ignis* fire + *potens* powerful.] Presiding, or having power, over fire; mighty by fire.

Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent.* *Pope.*

ig'ni-punc'ture (ĭg'nĭ-pŭnk'tūr), *n.* [L. *ignis* fire + E. *puncture.*] *Med.* Puncture with hot needles.

‖ **ig'nis fat'u-us** (ĭg'nĭs făt'ū-ŭs); *pl.* IGNES FATUI (ĭg'nēz făt'ū-ī). [L. *ignis* fire + *fatuus* foolish. So called in allusion to its tendency to mislead travelers.] **1.** A light that appears, in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be caused by the combustion of gas formed in the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances; — popularly called also *will-o'-the-wisp*, or *will-with-the-wisp*, and *jack-with-a-lantern*, or *jack-o'-lantern.*

2. Fig.: A misleading influence or thing.

Guided by the *ignis fatuus* of popular superstition. *Jer. Taylor.*

Led away from the severe precincts of truth by the *ignes fatui* of superstition. *Poe*

ig-nite' (ĭg-nīt'), *v. t.;* IG-NIT'ED (-nīt'ĕd); IG-NIT'ING (-nīt'ĭng). [L. *ignitus*, p. p. of *ignire* to ignite, fr. *ignis* fire. See IGNEOUS.] **1.** To subject to the action of fire or intense heat; to heat strongly; to render luminous by heat; as, to *ignite* iron or platinum.

2. To kindle or set on fire; as, to *ignite* paper or wood.

Syn. — See KINDLE.

ig-nite', *v. i.* To take fire; to begin to burn.

ig-nit'er (ĭg-nīt'ēr), *n.* One that ignites; specif.: **a** A device for igniting the explosive charge in an internal-combustion engine. **b** *Mining, etc.* A metal case (2 in *Illust.*) connecting an ordinary fuse (1) at one end with a number of instantaneous fuses (3) branching out from the other end and leading to as many holes to ignite blasting charges. **c** *Mil.* A charge of black gunpowder placed at one or both ends of a charge of smokeless powder to facilitate its prompt and uniform ignition.

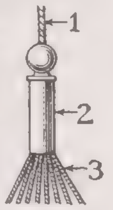

Igniter, b.

ig-ni'tion (ĭg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ignition.*] **1.** Act of igniting; subjection to the action of fire or intense heat; kindling; setting on fire; loosely, burning. See GAS ENGINE.

2. Specif., in the explosion of a charge of powder for ballistic purposes, setting fire to a single point of the charge.

3. State of being ignited; also, means of igniting.

ignition charge. A small charge of black or other easily ignited powder used with a main charge of smokeless or other slow-igniting powder, to receive ignition from the primer, thus expediting explosion of the main charge.

ignition tube. *Anal. Chem.* A small, hard glass tube for examining the behavior of substances when heated.

ig'no-bil'i-ty (ĭg'nō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ignobilitas:* cf. F. *ignobilité.*] Ignoble state or character.

ig-no'ble (ĭg-nō'b'l), *a.* [L. *ignobilis; in-* not + *nobilis* noble: cf. F. *ignoble.* See IN- not; NOBLE, *a.*] **1.** Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious; plebeian; common; humble. "I was not *ignoble* of descent." *Shak.*

2. Not honorable, elevated, or generous; base; mean.

'T is but a base, *ignoble* mind. *Shak*

3. *Falconry.* Designating the short-winged hawks (as the goshawk) which rake for their prey instead of pouncing upon it; — distinguished from the true (or *noble*) falcons.

Syn. — Degenerate, degraded, mean, base, low, vile, dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, scandalous, infamous.

ig'no-min'i-ous (ĭg'nō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ignominiosus:* cf. F. *ignominieux.*] **1.** Marked with, or full of, ignominy; incurring disgrace; dishonorable; shameful.

Then first with fear surprised and sense of pain,
Fled *ignominious.* *Milton.*

2. Deserving ignominy; despicable; infamous.

One single, obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

3. Humiliating; degrading; as, an *ignominious* sentence. — **ig'no-min'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ig'no-min'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

ig'no-min-y (ĭg'nō-mĭn-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [L. *ignominia* ignominy (i. e., a deprivation of one's good name); *in-* not + *nomen* name: cf. F. *ignominie.* See IN- not; NAME.] **1.** Disgrace or dishonor; reproach; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honor after their defeat; yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

Vice begins in mistake, and ends in *ignominy.* *Rambler.*

2. Conduct deserving disgrace; infamous action; ignominious quality.

Syn. — Opprobrium, reproach, disgrace. See DISHONOR.

ig'no-ra'mus (ĭg'nō-rā'mŭs), *n.* [L. See IGNORE.] **1.** *Law.* Lit., we do not know; we ignore; — being the word formerly written on a bill of indictment by a grand jury when the evidence was considered by them insufficient to warrant the finding of a true bill. The phrase now used is, "No bill," "No true bill," "Not a true bill," or "Not found," though in some jurisdictions "Ignored" is still used. Hence, a bill returned with this indorsement.

2. (*pl.* IGNORAMUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz).) An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge; a dunce.

ig'no-rance (ĭg'nō-răns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ignorantia.*] **1.** State of being ignorant; want of knowledge in general, or in relation to a particular subject; state of being uneducated or uninformed; rarely, a case of being ignorant.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shak.*

2. A fault or offense due to ignorance. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

ignorance of the law excuses no one. See IGNORANTIA JURIS NEMINEM EXCUSAT.

ig'no-rant (-rănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ignorans, -antis*, p. pr. of *ignorare* to be ignorant. See IGNORE.] **1.** Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed.

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*

2. Of things, destitute of sense or foresight; — chiefly fig.

His shipping,
Poor *ignorant* baubles! — on our terrible seas. *Shak.*

3. Uninformed (in); unaware (of); as, I am *ignorant* in this subject; he was *ignorant* of that fact; also, *Obs.*, unconscious or innocent. "*Ignorant* of guilt." *Dryden.*

4. Resulting from, or exhibiting, ignorance.

Alas, what *ignorant* sin have I committed? *Shak.*

5. That keeps in ignorance. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. Unknown. *Obs.*

Syn. — Uninstructed, untaught, unlearned, unenlightened, uninformed, uneducated. — IGNORANT, ILLITERATE, UNLETTERED, UNTUTORED. One is IGNORANT who is without knowledge, whether in general or of some particular thing; one is ILLITERATE who is ignorant of letters, or of knowledge acquired by reading or study; in modern usage the word applies esp. to one who cannot read and write; UNLETTERED belongs chiefly to poetry or elevated prose; as, "a very superficial, *ignorant*, unweighing fellow" (*Shak.*); "[thou], my daughter, who art *ignorant* of what thou art, naught knowing of whence I am" (*id.*); "an *illiterate* Portuguese friar, who understood no language but his own" (*Fielding*); "to unread squires *illiterately* gay; among the learn'd, as learned full as they" (*Savage*); the *illiterate* voter; "their name, their years, spelt by the *unlettered* muse" (*Gray*). UNTUTORED suggests unsophisticatedness or intellectual crudeness; as, "Lo, the poor Indian! whose *untutored* mind sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind" (*Pope*); "this simple and *untutored* village agnostic" (*Mary Wilkins*). See KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING.

ig'no-rant, *n.* An ignorant person. *Rare.*

Ig'no-ran'tine (ĭg'nō-răn'tĭn), *a.* [F. *ignorantin.*] Designating: **a** Friars of an order, the Brethren of St. Jean-de-Dieu, founded 1495, at the time when they devoted themselves to instruction of the poor; — self-assumed in humility. **b** A member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools; — so called in disparagement. — **Ig'no-ran'tine,** *n.*

‖ **ig'no-ra'ti-o e-len'chi** (-rā'shĭ-ō ē-lĕŋ'kī). [LL., ignorance of the elench.] *Logic.* A fallacy consisting in proving or disproving an irrelevant issue by way of refutation.

ig'no-ra'tion (ĭg'nō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ignoratio, -onis.*] **1.** State or fact of being ignorant. *Obs.*

2. Act of ignoring; state or fact of being ignored.

ignoration of the elench. *Logic.* = IGNORATIO ELENCHI.

ig-nore' (ĭg-nōr'; 201), *v. t.;* IG-NORED' (-nōrd'); IG-NOR'ING (-nōr'ĭng). [L. *ignorare; in-* not + the root of *gnarus* knowing, *noscere* to become acquainted with. See KNOW.] **1.** To be ignorant of or not acquainted with. *Rare.*

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they *ignore.* *Boyle.*

2. *Law.* To throw out or reject (a bill of indictment) as false or ungrounded, for want of evidence. See IGNORAMUS.

3. Hence: To refuse to take notice of; to shut the eyes to; not to recognize; to disregard willfully; as, to *ignore* certain facts; to *ignore* the presence of a person.

Syn. — See OVERLOOK.

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i'dyl-er, i'dyll-er, *n.* A composer of idyls; an idylist. *Rare.*
i'dyl-ism, i'dyll-ism (ī'dĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
i'dyl-ize, i'dyll-ize, *v. t.* To make idyllic.
i-dyl'li-an, i-dyl'i-an (ī-dĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Idyllic. *Rare.*
i-dyl'li-cal, *a.* Idyllic. *Rare.*
i-dyl'li-cal-ly, *adv.* of IDYLLIC, IDYLLICAL.
‖ **i-dyl'li-um** (ī-dĭl'ĭ-ŭm), **i-dyl'li-on** (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-à). [L.] Idyl. *Obs.*
IE. *Abbr. Naut.* Index error (of a sextant).
i. e. *Abbr.* Id est (L., that is).
I. E. *Abbr.* Indian Empire; Indo-European.
ie-. For various early forms beginning with *ie-*, where the pronunciation was *je-*, see the forms in JE-. Cf. I.
ield. ‡ YIELD.
iele. ‡ ELIE.
i-eode. Obs. pret. of I-GO.
ier. ‡ JAR.
ierapigre. ‡ HIERA PICRA.
ierarchy ‡ HIERARCHY.
i-erdet, *p. p.* of ERDE. *Obs.*
i'er-oe' (ē'ēr-ō'), *n.* [Gael. *iarogha.*] A great-grandchild. *Scot.*
Ierache, *a.* Erse; Highland. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **Ie'sus Ho'mi-num Sal-va'tor** (jē'zŭs hŏm'ĭ-nŭm). [L.] Jesus, Savior of men. Cf. IHS.
iethe. ‡ EATH.
if. ‡ GIVE.
i. f. *Abbr.* Ipse fecit (L., he did it himself).
i-fa. ‡ FOE
i-facks, i-fags. ‡ I'-FEGS.
i' faith' (ĭ fāth'). In faith; indeed; truly.
i-falle, *v. i.* [AS. *gefeallan* to fall.] To befall. *Obs.*
i-falle, i-fallen. Obs. p. p. of FALL.
i-fang, *v. t.* [AS. *gefōn.* See FANG.] To seize; take. *Obs.*
i-fare, *v. i.* [AS. *gefaran.*] To fare; go. *Obs*
i-fare, i-farene. Obs p.p. of FARE.
i-fast, *v. t.* [AS *gefæstan.*] To make fast; establish. *Obs.*
i-fat. Obs. p. p. of FET.
i-fead. Obs. p. p. of IVEE.
i-fed, i-fedde. Obs. p. p. of FEED.
i'-fegs', *interj.* In faith. *Obs.*
ifel. ‡ EVIL.
i-felet, *p. p.* of Y-FELE, feel. *Obs.*
i-felled, i-feolled. Obs. p. p. of FELL.
i-feng. Obs. pret. of I-FANG.
i-feonde, *n. pl.* [AS. *gefīund.* See FIEND.] Enemies. *Obs.*
i-fere. ‡ Y-FERE
i-fered. Obs. p. p. of FEAR.
i-fesid. Obs. p. p. of 2d FEEZE.
i-fet. Obs. p. p. of FET, fetch.
i'-fex. ‡ I'-FEGS.
i-feynet. Obs. p. p. of FEIGN.
iff, iffe. ‡ IF.
i-ficchid. Obs. p. p. of FICCHE.
i'fil (ē'fēl). Var. of IPIL.
i-finden. ‡ Y-FIND.
i-flemd. Obs. p. p. of FLEME, chase.
i-flowe, i-flowen. Obs. p. p. of FLEE.
i-fo. ‡ FOE, I-FANG.
i-fonded, i-fondet. Obs. p. p. of FAND, try.
i-forth. ‡ Y-FORTH.
i-forthen. ‡ AFFORD.
i-frede. ‡ Y-FREDE.
i-freonde, *n. pl.* [AS. *gefrȳnd.*] Friends. *Obs.*
i-freore. ‡ Y-FREE.
i-frit' (ĭ-frēt'). Var. of AFREET.
i-frore. Obs. p. p. of FREEZE.
I'fu-ga'o (ē'fōō-gä'ō), *n* A Malay or Malay-Negrito of a tribe of head hunters of central Luzon; also, the tribal idiom.
i-fuled, i-fulet. Obs. p. p. of FOUL.
i-fulhet, -wed, *p. p.* of FULL, to baptize. *Obs.*
i-furn, *adv.* = FERN. *Obs.*
i-fuse, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *gefȳsan.*] To hasten; hurry. *Obs.*
ig. ‡ I.
I. G. *Abbr.* Indo-Germanic; Inner Guard; Inside Guard or Guardian; Inspector General.
i-ga. ‡ I-GO.
Ig'a-al (ĭg'ā-ăl). *D. Bib.*
i-gabbet. Obs. p. p. of GAB.
i-gad'. ‡ EGAD.
i-gain, *adv.* & *prep.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *ī* in. See IN; AGAIN.] Again; against. *Obs.*
I'gal (ī'găl). *Bib.*
i-gan. ‡ I-GO; *pret.* of I-GIN. *Obs.*
i-gastliche, *adv.* [Cf. AGHAST, GHASTLY.] Terribly. *Obs.*
ig'a-su'ric (ĭg'à-sū'rĭk), *a.* [Said by the namers to be fr. Malay *igasura* nux vomica; but no such Malay word is found. As nux vomica was fraudulently sold as *angostura* bark, *igasura* may be an East Indian corrupt. of *angostura.*] *Chem.* See STRYCHNIC ACID.
I. G. B. *Abbr.* Illicit gold buying or buyer (applying not merely to illicit buying, but to all possible dealing in unwrought precious metals, except both the buyer and the seller hold the requisite permit for such trading). *South Africa.*
Ig'da-li'ah (ĭg'dà-lī'à). *Bib.*
ig'dlu (ĭg'dlōō). Var. of IGLOO.
Ig'dra-sil, Ig'dra-syl, Igg'dra-sil. Incorrect vars. of YGGDRASILL.
I'ge-al (ī'gē-ăl; ĭ'jē-ăl). *Bib.*
i'gel-ström'ite (ē'gĕl-strûm'īt), *n.* [After L. J. *Igelström*, its discoverer.] *Min.* The silver-white variety of pyroaurite
i-gerd. Obs. p. p. of GIRD.
i-gerede. Obs. p. p. of GEAR
I-ger'na (ĭ-gûr'nà), **I-gerne'** (ĭ-gûrn'). Vars. of IGRAINE.
ighe. ‡ EYE.
ight. ‡ AUGHT, possession.
ighte. ‡ OUGHT.
I-gi'gi (ē-gē'gē), *n. pl.* [Babylonian, connected with *agagu* the strong ones.] *Babylon. Myth.* A group of cruel heavenly spirits under the god Anu. In incantations they are associated with the Anunnaki.
i-gin, *v. i.* [Cf. I-; BEGIN.] To begin. *Obs.*
i-ginet, *p. a.* [Cf. GIN contrivance.] Contrived; wrought. *Obs.*
i-gistned. Obs. p. p. of GESTEN.
‖ **i'gi-tur** (ĭj'ĭ-tŭr), *adv.* & *conj.* [L.] Therefore; accordingly.
i-give. Obs. p. p. of GIVE.
‖ **i-gle'sia** (ē-glā'syä), *n.* [Sp.] A church.
i-glewed. Obs. p. p. of GLUE.
i-gloset. Obs. p. p. of GLOZE.
ign. *Abbr.* Ignotus (L., unknown).
i-gnahen. Obs. p. p. of GNAW.
ig-na'ro (ĭg-nä'rō; ē-nyä'rō), *n.* [It., ignorant.] An ignoramus. *Obs.*
Ig-na'tian-ist, *n.* An Ignatian.
Ig-na'ti-us (ĭg-nā'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰγνάτιος, the same name as L. *Egnatius.*] Masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Ignace* (ēn'yȧs'); It. *Ignazio* (ēn-yät'syō); Sp. *Ignacio* (ēg-nä'thyō; 138); Pg. *Ignacio* (ēg-nä'sē-ō); G. *Ignaz* (ĭg-näts').
Ignatius bean. = ST.-IGNATIUS'S-BEAN.
ig-nave', *a.* [L. *ignavus.*] Sluggish; inactive. *Obs.* — **ig-nave'ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
ig-na'vi-a, ig'na-vy, *n.* [L. *ignavia.*] Idleness; sloth. *Obs.*
ig'ne-al, *a.* Also **ig'ne-an.** [L. *igneus.*] Fiery. *Obs* *Oxf. E. D.*
ig'ne-o-a'que-ous, *a.* Aqueo-igneous
ig-nic'o-list (ĭg-nĭk'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *ignis* fire + *colere* to worship.] A worshiper of fire. *Rare.*
ig-nif'er-ous (ĭg-nĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ignifer; ignis* fire + *ferre* to bear.] Producing fire. — **ig-nif'er-ous-ness,** *n.*
ig-nif'lu-ous (-lōō-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *ignifluus; ignis* fire + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing with fire. *Obs.*
ig'ni-form (ĭg'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ignis* fire + *-form.*] Having the form of fire. *Rare.*
ig'ni-fy, *v. i.* To become fiery. *Obs.*
ig-nig'e-nous (ĭg-nĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ignigenus; ignis* fire + *genere, gignere*, to beget.] Igneous. *Rare.*
ig-nip'o-tence (ĭg-nĭp'ō-tĕns), *n.* Power over fire. *Obs.* & *R.*
ig-nite', *a.* [L. *ignitus* ignited.] Intensely hot; fiery; ardent. *Obs.*
ig-nit'i-ble (ĭg-nīt'ĭ-b'l), **ig-nit'a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ig-nit'i-bil'i-ty, ig-nit'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ig'ni-tive (ĭg'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to ignite. *Rare.*
ig-ni'tor (ĭg-nī'tēr), *n.* An igniter.
ig-niv'o-mous (ĭg-nĭv'ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *ignivomus; ignis* fire + *vomere* to vomit.] Vomiting fire. *Rare.*
ig-no'ble, *v. t.* To make ignoble. *Rare.*
ig-no'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ig-no'blesse, *n.* Ignobleness. *Obs.*
ig-no'bly, *adv.* of IGNOBLE. See -LY.
ig-no'mi-ous, *a.* Ignominious. *Obs.*
ig'no-my, *n.* Ignominy. *Obs.*
ig-nor'a-ble (ĭg-nōr'à-b'l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE.
ig'no-ran-cy, *n.* Ignorance. *Obs.*
‖ **ig'no-ran'ti-a ju'ris,** *or* **le'gis, ne'mi-nem ex-cu'sat** (ĭg'nō-răn'shĭ-à jōō'rĭs, lē'jĭs, nĕm'ĭ-nĕm ĕks-kū'săt). [L.] *Law.* Lit., ignorance of the law, or a law, excuses no one; — expressing a general rule of law common to all systems of jurisprudence.
ig'no-rant-ism (ĭg'nō-răn-tĭz'm), *n.* Obscurantism. — **ig'no-rant-ist,** *n.*
ig'no-rant-ly, *adv.* of IGNORANT.
ig'no-rant-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*
ig-nore'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
ig-nor'er (ĭg-nōr'ēr; 201), *n.* One who ignores.
ig-nos'ci-ble (ĭg-nŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ignoscibilis*, fr. *ignoscere* to pardon, lit., not to wish to know.] Pardonable. *Obs.*
‖ **ig-no'sci-to sæ'pe al'te-ri, nun'quam ti'bi** (ĭg-nŏs'ĭ-tō, tĭb'ĭ). [L.] Pardon another often, thyself never.
ig-note', *a.* [L. *ignotus; in-* not + *gnotus, notus*, known, p. p. of *gnoscere, noscere*, to learn to know.] Unknown. *Obs.* — *n.* One who is unknown. *Obs.*

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I′gor-ro′te (ē′gôr-rō′tā), *n.*; *pl.* -ROTES (*Sp.* -rō′tās). **I′go-rot′** (ē′gō-rōt′), *n.*; *pl.* -ROT (-rōt′), -ROTS (-rōts′). [Sp. *Igorrote*, fr. a native name; in early Sp. chronicles *Igalot* is the name of savages near Mount Santo Tomas.] A member of any of the wild head-hunting tribes of Luzon. They are probably of Malay-Negrito stock, since they share with the Negritos such features as dark skin, flat noses, thick lips, etc., and such cultural traits as the use of the bow, a non-Malayan weapon.

I use this term [*Igorot*] here to designate the great stock of primitive Malayan tribes occupying the Cordillera Central of northern Luzon. By differences more or less pronounced in their dialects, as well as interesting but unessential variations in custom, the *Igorot* are divided into the following branches or tribes: Ibaloi, Kankanay, Isinay, Silipan, Mayoyao, Bunmayon, Kalinga, Gaddang, Dadayag, Ginaan, Ipokao, and Apoyao.
Rep. Phil. Com., 1903.

I-graine′ (ē-grān′; -grā′nē), *n.* [Cf. LL. *Igerna*, OF. *Igerne*, *Iguerne*.] In Arthurian legend, the beautiful wife of Gorlois, Duke of Tintagil, or Tintagel, in Cornwall, and mother of the illustrious Arthur, by Uther, King of Britain. Merlin, the magician, changed Uther into the semblance of Gorlois, and thus enabled him to deceive the duke's wife, for whom he had conceived a violent passion. Gorlois was slain in a sortie three hours before this event, and thirteen days later King Uther married Igraine. Tennyson, who spells the name *Ygerne*, represents Uther as besieging her castle, after her husband had been slain in war with him, and forcing her to marry him.

i-gua′na (ĭ-gwä′nȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name in Haiti. Cf. GUANA.] **1.** Any of several large tropical American lizards constituting the genera *Iguana* and *Metopoceros*. The best known is I. *tuberculata* of South and Central America and parts of the West Indies, which attains a length of five or six feet. It is greenish and blackish in color, more or less speckled and barred. The neck and back bear a high serrated crest, and there is a large gular sac (which is not dilatable) having a serrated margin. In habits it is inoffensive and entirely herbivorous, and it is esteemed as food. It is partly arboreal and frequents the vicinity of water. The horned iguana (*M. cornutus*) of Haiti has three hornlike scales on the head.

Iguana (*I. tuberculata*).

2. a In popular usage, any of various large lizards; esp., in Australia, the lace lizard; in Tasmania, *Tiliqua scincoides*. **b** In New Zealand, the tuatara.

I-guan′i-dæ (ĭ-gwăn′ĭ-dē; -gwä′nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of lizards of which *Iguana* is the typical genus. It is distinguished from the Agamidæ by the pleurodont dentition, and is chiefly American, but represented in Madagascar by two species and in the Fiji Islands by one species. Many of the small inoffensive lizards of the United States, as the fence lizards and horned toads, belong to this family. — **i-gua′ni-an** (ĭ-gwä′nĭ-ăn; ĭ-gwăn′ĭ-), *a.* & *n.* — **i-gua′nid** (-gwä′nĭd; -gwăn′ĭd), **i-gua′ni-form** (-fôrm), *a.*

I-guan′o-don (ĭ-gwăn′ō-dŏn; ĭ-gwä′nō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *iguana* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Ornithopoda, known from the Upper Jurassic and early Cretaceous of Belgium and England. The head was compressed, and the jaws were probably provided with a horny covering in front like that of a turtle, but farther back there were numerous spatulate, serrated teeth. The fore limbs were comparatively small, the large three-toed hind limbs being chiefly used in walking. The tail was large and heavy and doubtless assisted in standing upright. There appear to have been two species: *I. bernissartensis*, which became 30 feet long; and *I. mantelli*, considerably smaller. The genus is type of a family, **I-guan′o-don′ti-dæ** (ĭ-gwăn′ō-dŏn′tĭ-dē; ĭ-gwä′nō-). — **i-guan′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

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Tooth of Iguanodon.

i-gua′noid (ĭ-gwä′noid; -gwăn′oid), *a.* [*iguana* + *-oid.*] Pert. to, or like, the Iguanidæ. — *n.* One of the Iguanidæ.

IHS. A symbol or monogram representing the Greek ΙΗΣ, contraction of ΙΗ(ΣΟΥ)Σ, Jesus. It is also written IHC, the variant form C (lunar sigma) taking the place of Σ. Other forms are IHC, JHS, etc. In ignorance of its origin, the symbol is often regarded as an abbreviation of the Latin phrase *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus Savior of Men, or of *In Hoc Signo* (Vinces), in this sign (thou shalt conquer), etc. Cf. XP, ICHTHUS, TETRAGRAMMATON.

ij-maa′ (ĭj-mä′), *n.*, *or, in full*, **ij-maa′ ul um-mat′** (ŏŏl ŏŏm-mät′). [Ar. *ijmā′*.] The collective body of the explanations, glosses, and decisions of Mohammed's leading disciples, esp. the first four caliphs. Some restrict the term to the decisions of his companions. Cf. SUNNA.

il- (ĭl-). An assimilated form of *in-* not, and *in-* in.

-il. A suffix of adjectives. See -ILE.

-ile (-ĭl; *in British usage usually -īl, as in fer′tīle, see second note below*), **-il** (-ĭl). [L. *-ilis*; cf. F. *-il*, *-ile*.] A suffix of adjectives (some used substantively) signifying *of* or *pert. to*, *appropriate to*, *suited for*, *capable of*, etc.; as, doc*ile*, mob*ile*, vir*ile*, civ*il*, foss*il*, utens*il*, etc.

☞ In fert*ile*, frag*ile*, host*ile*, and a number of other words, the earlier spelling *-il* has been replaced by *-ile*.

☞ "In Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary *-ile* from *-īlis* is pronounced -il, and *-ile* from *-ĭlis* as -ĭl; but the more recent tendency is to extend -ĭl, with some exceptions, to all the words." *Orf. E. D.*

il′e-ac (ĭl′ē-ăk), *a.* [See ILEUM.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the ileum. — **ileac passion.** *Med.* = ILEUS.

il′e-o- (ĭl′ē-ō-). Combining form for *ileum*.

il′e-o-cæ′cal (-sē′kăl), *a.* [*ileo-* + *cæcal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the ileum and cæcum; as, the **ileocæcal valve**, the valve (formed by two folds of mucous membrane) at the opening of the ileum into the large intestine.

il′e-o-col′ic (-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the ileum and colon; as, the **ileocolic artery**, a branch of the superior mesenteric supplying the terminal part of the ileum and beginning of the colon.—**ileocolic valve**, the ileocæcal valve.

il′e-o-co-los′to-my (-kō-lŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ileo-* + *colostomy.*] *Surg.* An operation for producing an artificial opening between the ileum and the colon.

il′e-o-il′e-os′to-my (-ĭl′ē-ŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ileo-* + *ileostomy.*] *Surg.* An operation for making a permanent opening between two different parts of the ileum.

il′e-os′to-my (-ŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ileo-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* An operation for making a permanent opening into the ileum.

il′e-um (ĭl′ē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *ile*, *ileum*, *ilium*, pl. *ilia*, groin, flank.] *Anat.* The last division of the small intestine; the part between the jejunum and large intestine. In man the ileum forms the last three fifths of the part of the small intestine beyond the end of the duodenum. It is smaller and thinner-walled than the jejunum, with fewer valvulæ conniventes (or none, towards its lower end), but more numerous Peyer's patches.

il′e-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., L. *ileos*, fr. Gr. εἰλεός, ἰλεός; cf. εἰλεῖν to roll up.] *Med.* A morbid condition due to intestinal obstruction, marked by complete constipation, griping pains in the abdomen, which is greatly distended, and in the later stages by vomiting of fecal matter.

i′lex (ī′lĕks), *n.* [L., holm oak.] **a** The holm oak. **b** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of aquifoliaceous trees and shrubs, the hollies, having small flowers with four to nine oblong slightly united petals. The numerous species are mainly American. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus. See HOLLY.

il′i-ac (ĭl′ĭ-ăk), *a.* [F. *iliaque*, or L. *iliacus* relating to the colic, fr. *ileos*, confused with *ileum*. See ILEUM, ILEUS; cf. JADE a stone.] **1.** *Anat.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the ilium, or dorsal bone of the pelvis. **2.** = ILEAC. *Obs.*

iliac artery, either of the two large arteries, right and left, situated in the lower part of the abdominal cavity close to the vertebral column and formed by the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta, which occurs in man opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra; — more specifically called the **common iliac arteries**. These again bifurcate, each forming the **internal** and **external iliac arteries** of each side of the body; the former supplies the walls and viscera of the pelvis, the generative organs, and the inside of the thigh; the latter, passing beneath Poupart's ligament, becomes the femoral artery. See also CIRCUMFLEX ILIAC ARTERY. — **i. crest.** See ILIUM. — **i. fascia**, an aponeurotic layer lining the back part of the abdominal cavity and covering the psoas and iliacus muscles. — **i. fossa.** See ILIUM. — **i. region**, a region of the abdomen, on either side of the hypogastric region and below the lumbar region. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS. — **i. veins**, the veins accompanying the iliac arteries. The **external** and **internal iliac veins** unite to form the **common iliac veins**, which join (in man on the right side of the fifth lumbar vertebra) to form the inferior vena cava.

i-li′a-cus (ĭ-lī′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL. See ILIAC.] *Anat.* A muscle which flexes the thigh or bends the pelvis and lumbar region forward. It has its origin from the iliac fossa, iliac crest, the base of the sacrum, etc., and is inserted into the outer side of the tendon of the psoas magnus, a few fibers being prolonged on to the femur.

Il′i-ad (ĭl′ĭ-ăd), *n.* [L. *Ilias*, *-adis*, Gr. Ἰλιάς, -άδος (sc. ποίησις), fr. Ἴλιος, Ἴλιον, Ilium, the city of Ilus, a son of Tros, founder of Ilium, which is a poetical name for Troy.] **1.** A celebrated Greek epic poem, in twenty-four books, ascribed to Homer. The poem narrates the events of a part of the tenth and last year of the siege of Troy, from the quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon, over Briseis, to the burial of Hector. Cf. ACHILLEID, EPIC.

2. Fig.: An epic resembling Homer's Iliad; also, a long series, as of miseries or woes; a long account.

il′i-cin (ĭl′ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [From ILEX.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline febrifugal substance found in holly leaves.

il′i-o- (ĭl′ĭ-ō-). [From ILIUM.] A combining form used to denote *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the ilium*.

il′i-o-cos-ta′lis (-kŏs-tā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The external division of the erector spinæ muscle; the sacrolumbalis. Its tendons are usually inserted into the angles of the six or seven lowest ribs.

il′i-o-fem′o-ral (-fĕm′ō-răl), *a.* [*ilio-* + *femoral.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the ilium and femur; as, the **iliofemoral ligament**, which extends from the anterior inferior spinous process of the ilium to the intertrochanteric line of the femur. It divides below into two branches, the outer of which is often called the **iliotrochanteric ligament**.

il′i-o-lum′bar (-lŭm′bȧr), *a.* [*ilio-* + *lumbar.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the iliac and lumbar regions; as the **iliolumbar artery**, a branch of the posterior trunk of the internal iliac; the **iliolumbar ligament**, connecting the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra with the iliac crest.

il′i-o-pec-tin′e-al (-pĕk-tĭn′ē-ăl), *a.* [*ilio-* + *pectineal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the ilium and pubis; as, the **iliopectineal line**, a line or ridge on the inner surface of the innominate bone, marking the border between the true and false pelvis; the **iliopectineal eminence**, indicating the junction of the ilium and pubis. — **iliopectineal process.** *Zoöl.* See PREPUBIS.

‖ **ig-no′ti nul′la cu-pi′do.** [L.] No desire (is felt) for a thing unknown. *Ovid* (*Ars Amat.*, III. 397).

‖ **ig-no′tum per ig-no′ti-us.** [L.] The unknown through the more unknown.

i-go, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *gegān.*] To go or go into. *Obs*

i-goded. Obs. p. p. of GOOD.

i-gon Obs. p. p. of GO; pret. of I-GIN. *Obs.*

i-grad, *p. p.* of GREDE. *Obs.*

‖ **i gran do-lo′ri so′no mu′ti** (ē grän dō-lō′rē sō′nō mōō′tē). [It.] Great griefs are mute.

i-grede. *n.* [Cf. GREDE, *v.*] Outcry. *Obs.*

i-greithet Obs. p. p. of GRAITH.

i-gremed, i-gremet. Obs. p. p. of GREME.

i-grete, *v. t.* [AS. *gegrētan.*] To greet. *Obs.*

i-gripe, *v. t.* [AS. *gegrīpan.*] To grip. *Obs.*

i-gripen. Obs. p. p. of GRIPE.

i-grithed. Obs. p. p. of GRITH, pacify.

i-groten. Obs. p. p. of GREET, weep.

i-grure, *n.* [Cf. GRURE.] Horror. *Obs.*

I-guan′o-don-toi′de-a (ĭ-gwăn′ō-dŏn-toi′dē-ȧ), **I-guan′o-don′ti-a** (-dŏn′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* The Ornithopoda — **i-guan′o-don′toid**, *a.* & *n.*

i-guo. ✝ I-GO.

i-gurd. Obs. p. p. of GIRD.

Ig′u-vine (ĭg′ū-vĭn), *a.* = EUGUBINE.

ih. ✝ I.

i. h. *Abbr.* Iacet hic (L., lies here).

i-had. Obs. p. p. of HAVE.

i-hadede. Obs. p. p. of *hade*, var. of HODE, ordain.

i-hal. ✝ Y-HOLE.

i-hald, *v. t.* [AS. *gehealdan.*] To hold; keep; preserve. *Obs.*

i-halden. Obs. p. p. of HOLD.

i-halewed. Obs p. p. of HALLOW.

i-handle, *v. t.* [See I-; HANDLE.] To handle. *Obs.*

ihaved. ✝ HAD, *p p.*

IHC. See IHS.

i-hed. Obs. p. p. of HAVE, HIDE.

i-hede, *v. t.* [AS. *gehēdan*, *gehȳdan*. See HIDE.] Hide. *Obs.*

i-heiet. Obs. p. p. of HIGH.

i-heled. Obs. p. p. of HELE, hide.

i-helmed, *p. a.* [AS. *gehelmod*, p. p.] Helmed. *Obs.*

I-he′lom (ĭ-hē′lŏm). *D. Bib.*

I-he′lon (-lŏn). *D. Bib.*

i-hende. ✝ Y-HENDE.

i-hente, *v. t.* [AS. *gehentan.*] To grasp or hold. *Obs.*

i-herd. Obs. p. p. of HEAR, HERY, Y-HERE.

i-heven. Obs. p. p. of HEAVE.

i-hewe. Obs. p. p. of HEW.

i′hi (ē′hē), *n.* [Maori *hihi.*] The stitch bird.

i′hi (ē′hē), *n.* [Maori *ihe.*] Either of two important and closely related food fishes of New Zealand: **a** A halfbeak (*Hemiramphus intermedius*). **b** A skipper (*Scombresox forsteri*).

ihit. ✝ YET.

i-hitte, *v. t.* [See I-; HIT.] To hit. *Obs.*

ih-lang′-ih-lang′ (ē-läng′ē-läng′). Var. of YLANG-YLANG.

ih′le-ite (ē′lē-īt), *n.* [After one *Ihle*, of Mugrau, Bohemia.] *Min.* A hydrous ferric sulphate found as an orange-yellow efflorescence on graphite. [*Obs.*]

i-hoded, *p. p.* of HODE, ordain.

i-hol. ✝ Y-HOLE.

i-hold, *n.* [AS. *geheald* a holding, protection.] Hold; place of shelter. *Obs.*

i-holed, *p. p.* of HELE, hide. *Obs.*

i-hondlet. Obs. p. p. of HANDLE.

i-hondsald, *p. p.* [See HANDSEL, *v.*] Handed over. *Obs.*

i-hons. i-honge. ✝ Y-HONG.

i-horied. i-horyed. Obs. p. p. of HORY, defile.

i-horned, *a.* [Cf. AS. *gehyrned.*] Horned. *Obs.*

i-hote. Obs. p. p. of HIGHT.

i-hoven. Obs. p. p. of HEAVE.

I. H. P. *Abbr.* Indicated horse power.

ih-ram′ (ē-räm′), *n.* [Ar. *ihrām* interdiction.] The peculiar dress worn by pilgrims to Mecca. It consists of two oblong white cotton cloths, one of which is thrown over the back, leaving the right arm and shoulder exposed, and the other wrapped round the loins from the waist to the knee. While wearing this dress many things ordinarily lawful are forbidden.

i-hud. Obs. p. p. of HIDE.

i-hudeket, *p. a.* Hooded. *Obs.*

i-hurnd. ✝ I-HORNED.

Ihus. ✝ IHS.

i-huseled. Obs. p. p. of HOUSEL.

IHVH. See TETRAGRAMMATON.

i-hwær, i-hwer. ✝ Y-WHERE.

i-hwat, *pron.* [AS. *gehwæt*. See I-; WHAT.] Everything. *Obs.*

i-hwulen, *v. i.* [Cf. I-; WHILE, *n.*] To have leisure. *Obs.*

I′im (ī′ĭm). *Bib.*

iis. ✝ ICE.

i-i′wi (ē-ē′wē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A common Hawaiian bird (*Vestiaria coccinea*) related to the mamo. Its plumage, which is chiefly bright vermilion, was used in making the gaudy cloaks of native chiefs.

i-ja′ra-dar′ (ĭ-jä′rä-där′), *n.* [Hind. *ijāra-dār*; fr. Ar. *ijāra* a lease + Per. *dār* one who holds.] A farmer of the public revenue; a lease holder. *India.*

I′je-ab′a-rim (ī′jē-ăb′ȧ-rĭm). *Bib.*

i′jo-lase (ē′yō-lāz), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

i′jo-lite (-līt), *n.* [From Lake *Ijo* in Finland, its locality; see -LITE.] *Petrog.* A granitoid igneous rock, chiefly nephelite and pyroxene.

I′jon (ī′jŏn). *Bib.*

ijs. ✝ ICE.

ik. ✝ I.

ik′a-ry, *n.* [Russ. *ikra* caviar.] Caviar. *Obs.*

i-kaut Obs. p. p. of CATCH.

‖ **ik-bal′** (ĭk-bäl′), *n.* [Ar. *iqbāl.*] Arrival; prosperity.

ike. ✝ I.

i-kelet. Obs. p. p. of KELE, cool.

i-kenne, *v. t.* [AS. *gecennan*. See KEN, *v.*] To make known; to acknowledge. *Obs.*

i-kenned, i-kennet. Obs p. p. of KEN.

i-kepe, *v. t.* [See I-; KEEP, *v.*] To keep. *Obs.*

i-kest. Obs. p. p. of CAST.

i-ket. Obs. p. p. of CUT.

i-kid. ✝ Y-KID.

ik′il. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ICKLE.

Ik′kesh (ĭk′ĕsh). *Bib.*

ik-lik′, *n.* [Turk. *ikilik*, fr. *iki* two (piasters).] See COIN.

i-knawe, i-knowe. Obs. p. p. of KNOW.

i-knedde. Obs. p. p. of KNEAD.

i-knede. Obs. p. p. of KNEAD.

i′kon, i-kon′o-graph′ic, etc. Vars. of ICON, etc.

i-kon′o-mat′ic, -mat′i-cal-ly, -mat′i-cism, -ma-tog′ra-phy. Vars. of ICONOMATIC, etc.

i-korven. Obs. p. p. of CARVE.

ik-rah′ (ĭk-rä′), *n.* [Ar. *ikrāh.*] *Moham. Law.* Coercion.

ik-rar′ (ĭk-rär′), *n.* [Ar. *iqrār.*] *Moham. Law.* An agreement or acknowledgment.

ik-rar′-na′mah (-nä′mȧ), *n.* [Hind. *iqrār-nāma*, fr. Ar. *iqrār* settlement + Per. *nāma* letter, deed.] *Moham. Law.* A deed of settlement.

i-kunde. ✝ I-CUNDE.

i-kupled. Obs. p. p. of COUPLE.

il. Obs. or ref. sp. of ILL.

I. L. *Abbr.* Independence League; Independent Labor (London County Council).

i-lad. Obs. p. p. of LEAD.

i-lade. Obs. p. p. of LOAD.

i-laft. Obs. p. p. of LEAVE.

i-lahe, *v. t.* [AS. *gelagian.*] To establish by law. *Obs.*

i-lahet Obs. p. p. of I-LAHE, LOW, to lower

i-lahte. Obs. p. p. of LATCH.

I′la-i (ī′lā-ī; ī′lī). *Bib.*

‖ **il a le dia′ble au corps′** (ē-lȧ lē dyä′bl′ ō kōr′) [F.] Lit., he has the devil in the body; the deuce is in him.

‖ **il a les dé′fauts′ de ses qua′li′tés′** (ē-lȧ lā dā′fō′ dē sā kȧ′lē′tā′). [F.] He has the defects of his (good) qualities.

i′land. Obs var. or ref. sp. of ISLAND.

i-lang′-i-lang′. Var. of YLANG-YLANG.

I-la′no (ē-lä′nō), **I-la′non** (-nōn). Vars. of ILLANO.

i-last, i-laste. ✝ Y-LAST, to endure.

i-las′ti-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἱλᾶσθαι, ἱλάσκεσθαι, to appease.] Propitiatory. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

i-late. Obs. p. p. of LET.

i-latet, *a.* [See LATE look.] Mannered. *Obs.*

i-lathed. Obs. p. p. of LATHE.

il′a-tiv. Illative. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **i-la′ya** (ē-lä′yä), *n.* [Tag.] The higher portion of a town; uptown. *Phil. I.*

‖ **il buon vi′no non à bi-so′gno di (non vuol) fras′ca** (ēl bwōn vē′nō nōn ä bē-zō′nyō dē (nōn vwōl) fräs′kä). [It.] Good wine needs no bush. See 1st BUSH, 4.

ilc, ilch. ✝ EACH, ILK.

ild. ✝ ELD.

ild. Obs. p. p. of ILL.

ild. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of YIELD.

ilde. ✝ AISLE, ISLE.

Il′di-co (ĭl′dĭ-kō), *n.* A Teutonic princess by whose hand Attila was rumored to have been slain the night of their marriage.

i′dre. ✝ ELDER, older.

ile. ✝ ILL.

ile (īl). Var. of AIL, awn.

ile. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. or ref. sp. of AISLE.

ile, *n.* [L.] The ileum. *Obs.*

i-leafe. ✝ Y-LEVE.

i-leanet. Obs. p. p. of LENE, lend.

i-learet. Obs p. p. of LERE.

i-lecche, *v. t.* [AS. *gelæccan.*] To take; seize; catch. *Obs.*

il′e-ec′to-my (ĭl′ē-ĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ileum* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a portion of the ileum.

i-lefde. *pret.* of Y-LEVE. *Obs.*

i-leid Obs. p. p. of LAY.

il′e-i′tis (ĭl′ē-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL; *ileo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the ileum.

i-lenge, *v. i.* [AS. *gelengan* to lengthen, *v. t.*] To continue; to keep on. *Obs.*

‖ **il en nuie′ à qui at′tend′** (ēl äN′nwē′ ȧ kē ȧ′täN′). [F.] It wearies him who waits.

il′e-o-co-li′tis (ĭl′ē-ō-kō-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ileo-* + *colitis.*] Inflammation of ileum and colon.

il′e-on, *n.* [LL.] The ileum. *Obs.*

il′e-o-proc-tos′to-my (ĭl′ē-ō-prŏk-tŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ileo-* + *procto-* + *-stomy.*] Operation for making a permanent artificial opening between ileum and rectum.

i-leornet. Obs. p. p. of LEARN.

il′e-o-ty′phus, *n.* [*ileo-* + *typhus.*] *Med.* Typhoid fever.

il′e-ous, *a.* Pert. to the ileum. *Obs.*

i-ler, *a.* [AS. *gelǣr.*] Empty. *Obs.*

i-lered. Obs. p. p. of LERE.

iles′ite (īlz′īt), *n.* [After M. W. *Iles*, American metallurgist.] *Min.* A green hydrous sulphate of manganese, zinc, and iron, $(Mn,Zn,Fe)SO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$.

i-lest, i-leste ✝ Y-LAST, to endure.

i′let. Islet. *Ref. Sp.*

i-lete. Obs. p. p. of LET.

i-lete, *n.* [Cf. ILATET.] Appearance: bearing. *Obs.*

i-leve. ✝ Y-LEVE.

i-leved. Obs. p. p. of LEAVE.

i-leved, *p. a.* [See LEAF.] Leaved. *Obs.*

i-lewede, *a.* [See I-; LEWD.] Lewd. *Obs.*

i-leye. Obs. p. p. of LIE.

‖ **il faut′ de l'ar′gent′** (ēl fō′ dē lär′zhäN′). [F.] Money is necessary or wanted.

‖ **il faut′ la′ver′ son linge′ sale en fa′mille′** (lȧ′vā′ sôN lăNzh′ sȧ-lăN fȧ′mē′y′). [F.] One should wash his dirty linen at home; — used by Voltaire, and current after its use by Napoleon I. in 1814.

ilfavorited, *a.* Ill-favored. *Obs.*

il′i-a, *n.*, *pl.* of ILIUM.

Il′i-ac, *a.* [L. *Iliacus*, Gr. Ἰλιακός. See ILIAD.] Pertaining to ancient Ilium, or Troy.

i-li′a-cal, *a.* Iliac. *Obs.*

Il′i-ad′ic (ĭl′ĭ-ăd′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Iliad.

Il′i-ad-ist, *n.* **1.** A reciter of the Iliad; a rhapsodist. **2.** A composer of Iliads.

il′i-al (ĭl′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Iliac.

Il′i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Ilium, or Troy.

‖ **I′li-as ma-lo′rum** (ĭl′ĭ-ăs). [L.] An Iliad, or long series, of evils or calamities.

I′li-ca′ce-æ (ī′lĭ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ILEX.] *Bot.* Syn. of AQUIFOLIACEÆ. — **i′li-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ilich, iliche. ✝ ALIKE.

i-licnesse. ✝ I-LIKENESS.

i-liht, i-lihted, i-lihtet. Obs p. p. of LIGHT.

ilik, ilike. ✝ ALIKE.

i-like′ness, *n.* [AS. *gelīcnes.*] Likeness; image. *Obs.*

i-likned. Obs. p. p. of LIKEN.

i-limed. Obs. p. p. of LIME.

i-limed, *a.* [See LIMB.] Limbed. *Obs.*

i-limp, *v. i.* [AS. *gelimpan.*] To befall; happen. *Obs.*

il′i-o-cæ′cal (ĭl′ĭ-ō-sē′kăl), *a.* Ileocæcal. *Obs.*

il′i-o-cau′dal (-kô′dăl), *a.* Pert. to the ilium and the tail.

il′i-o-cau-da′lis (-kô-dā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A muscle connecting the ilium and tail.

il′i-o-coc-cyg′e-al (-kŏk-sĭj′ē-ăl), **il′i-o-coc-cyg′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* *Zool.* Iliocaudal.

il′i-o-coc-cyg′e-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A muscle connecting the ilium and coccyx; an iliocaudal muscle.

il′i-o-cos′tal, *a.* Pert. to the ilium and ribs.

il′i-o-dor′sal, *a.* Pert. to the ilium and back.

il′i-o-hy′po-gas′tric, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the iliac and hypogastric regions, as the **iliohypogastric nerve**, a branch of the first lumbar nerve, which is distributed to these regions.

il′i-o-in′gui-nal, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the iliac and inguinal regions, as the **ilio-inguinal nerve**, a branch of the first lumbar nerve, distributed to these regions.

il′i-o-is′chi-ac (-ĭs′kĭ-ăk), *a.* Pert. to the ilium and ischium.

il′i-on. ✝ ILIUM.

il′i-o-per′o-ne′al, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the ilium and fibula.

il′i-o-pso′as (ĭl′ĭ-ō-sō′ăs; -ŏp′sō-ăs), *n.* *Anat.* The iliacus and psoas major muscles, regarded as forming together one muscle. — **il′i-o-pso-at′ic** (-sō-ăt′ĭk), *a.*

il′i-o-sa′cral (ĭl′ĭ-ō-sā′krăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to ilium and sacrum.

il′i-o-sci-at′ic, *a.* [*ilio-* + *sciatic.*] *Anat.* Ilio-ischiac.

il′i-o-tib′i-al (ĭl′ĭ-ō-tĭb′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the ilium and tibia. — **iliotibial band**, a tendonlike downward continuation of that part of the fascia lata which invests and receives the insertion of the tensor fasciæ femoris muscle. It is inserted into the external tuberosity of the tibia.

il′i-um (ĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See ILEUM.] *Anat.* **1**. The dorsal one of the three bones composing either lateral half of the pelvis; the dorsal or upper part of the hip bone, or innominatum. In man the ilium is broad and expanded above, and narrower below, where it joins with the ischium and pubis, and forms part of the acetabulum. Its inner surface presents a broad shallow concavity, the **iliac fossa**, behind which it articulates with the sacrum. Its thick curved upper border (the **iliac crest**) ends before and behind in the **superior spinous processes**. Below these, and separated from them by notches, are projections called the **inferior spinous processes**.
2 The ileum. *Obs.*

ilk (ĭlk), *a.* [Scot. *ilk*, ME. *ilke* the same, AS. *ilca;* cf. Goth. *is* he, L. *is* that one, and AS. *gelīc* like. Cf. EACH.] Same. *Obs.*

ilk, *pron.* With *the* or *that*, the same person or persons; the same thing. *Obs.*
of that ilk. **a** Of the same name, surname, place, or territorial designation; as, *Grant of that ilk*, i. e., *Grant of Grant. Scot.* **b** By extension, of the same family, class, breed, kind, or the like.

ilk, *n.* Family; kind; breed; class; — an erroneous use arising from misunderstanding of the expression "of that ilk."
When bushwhackers of Daws Dillon's *ilk* would pop at the advance guard. *John Fox, Jr.*

ill (ĭl), *a.; compar.* WORSE (wûrs); *superl.* WORST (wûrst). [ME. *ill*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *illr*, Sw. *illa*, adv., Dan. *ilde.*] **1**. Contrary to good, in a moral sense; evil; wrong; iniquitous. *Archaic or Dial.*
Of his own body he was ill, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shak.*
2. Characterized by bad intention, indicating malice or unfriendliness; malevolent; adverse; unjust; unkind; harsh; as, *ill* treatment; *ill* words.
3. Ill-tempered; savage; vicious. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. Contrary to advantage, happiness, etc.; bad; noxious; dangerous; unwholesome (*Obs.*); unfortunate; unlucky; disastrous; painful; disagreeable; unfavorable.
Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat, but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbors *Bacon*
There 's some *ill* planet reigns *Shak.*
5. Hard; difficult. *Rare.*
6. Not up to the standard or to the requirement; defective; faulty; of persons, unskillful, not expert; not accordant with rule, fitness, or propriety; incorrect; rude; unpolished; inelegant; improper. "An *ill* phrase." *Shak.*
I am *ill* at these numbers. *Shak.*
7. Not hale or healthy; sick; indisposed; unwell.
I am in health, I breathe, and see thee *ill*. *Shak.*
Syn. — See BAD, SICK.
ill blood, enmity; resentment; animosity; strife. — **i. breeding**, want of good breeding; rudeness; bad manners. — **i. eye**, evil eye. *Obs.* — **i. grace**. **a** Unbecoming appearance. *Rare.* **b** Reluctance; ungraciousness. — **i. house**, a house of ill fame. *Obs. or R.* — **i. humor** *or* **humour**, a cross or sullen humor or disposition. See HUMOR, *n.*, 2. — **i. nature**, bad disposition or temperament; churlishness; malevolence; ungraciousness; esp., a disposition to cause unhappiness to others. — **i. temper**, bad temper; anger; moroseness; crossness. — **i. will**, unkindness; enmity; malevolence; malice. — **in i. part**, unfavorably; with displeasure.

ill, *adv.* In an ill manner; badly: **a** Wickedly; sinfully; reprehensibly. **b** Malevolently; unkindly; harshly; unjustly; unfavorably. **c** Sorely; grievously. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **d** Injuriously; banefully. *Obs.* **e** Unpropitiously; unhappily; as, the affair goes *ill*. **f** Defectively; poorly; weakly; faultily.
How *ill* this taper burns! *Shak.*
Syn. — ILL, ILLY. ILL is the accepted form. ILLY, though sometimes found in good authors, has not established itself in the language.
The objection to *illy* is not an etymological one, but simply that it is contrary to good usage, — a very sufficient reason. *Lowell.*
ill at ease, uneasy; uncomfortable; anxious. "I am very *ill at ease*." *Shak.* — **to be i. off**, to be in poor condition.

ill (ĭl), *n.* **1**. Whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success; an evil of any kind; evil; misfortune; adversity; calamity; disaster; disease; sickness; pain.
Who can all sense of others' *ills* escape
Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate.*
2. Whatever is contrary to good, in a moral sense; wickedness; depravity; iniquity; wrong; evil. *Archaic.*
3. An evil deed; a misdeed. *Obs.*
4. Hostile feeling; malevolence; ill will. *Obs.*

ill′–ad-vised′ (-ăd-vīzd′; 87), *a.* Exhibiting, or due to, the lack of due or wise consideration or counsel; done or made without proper deliberation; injudicious; not well counseled. — **ill′–ad-vis′ed-ly** (-ăd-vīz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

ill′–af-fect′ed, *a.* **1**. Affected with illness; diseased. *Obs.*
2. Ill-disposed; unfriendly; disaffected.

Il-la′no (ēl-yä′nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōs). A Moro of the coast tribes of Illana Bay, Mindanao, once noted pirates.

il-lapse′ (ĭ-lăps′), *v. i.;* IL-LAPSED′ (-lăpst′); IL-LAPS′ING. [L. *illapsus*, p. p. of *illabi; il-* in + *labi* to fall, slide.] To fall or glide; to slip. *Rare.*

il-lapse′, *n.* [L. *illapsus.* See ILLAPSE, *v. i.*] A gliding in; a gentle immission or entrance of one thing into another; also, a gliding movement. *Rare.*
They sit silent . . . waiting for an *illapse* of the spirit. *Jeffrey.*

il-la′que-ate (ĭ-lā′kwē-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *illaqueatus*, p. p. of *illaqueare; il-* in + *laqueare* to insnare, *laqueus* noose.] To insnare; entrap; catch. *Rare.* — **il-la′que-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

il-la′tion (ĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *illatio*, fr. *illatus*, used as p. p. of *inferre* to carry or bring in, but from a different root: cf. F. *illation.* See IN- in, TOLERATE; cf. INFER.] **1**. Act or process of inferring from premises or reasons; perception of the connection between ideas; hence, that which is inferred or deduced.
Fraudulent deductions or inconsequent *illations* from a false conception of things. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. *Eccl.* A preface or prelude to the Sanctus; — so called esp. in the Mozarabic liturgy.

il′la-tive (ĭl′*ȧ*-tĭv; ĭ-lā′tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *illativus:* cf. F. *illatif.*] Relating to, dependent on, or denoting, illation; inferential; conclusive; as, an *illative* consequence or proposition; an *illative* word, as *then*, *therefore*, etc.
illative conversion, *Logic*, a converse or reverse statement of a proposition which in that form must be true because the original proposition is true. — **i. sense**, *Psychol.*, the faculty of the mind by which it apprehends the conditions and determines upon the correctness of inferences.

il-laud′a-ble (ĭ-lôd′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *illaudabilis.* See IN- not; LAUDABLE.] Not laudable; not praiseworthy; worthy of censure or disapprobation. — **il-laud′a-bly**, *adv.*

Il′la-war′ra palm (ĭl′*ȧ*-wăr′*ȧ*). [From *Illawarra*, New South Wales.] A magnificent Australian feather palm (*Archontophœnix cunninghamii*), sometimes cultivated.

ill′–bod′ing (ĭl′bōd′ĭng; 87), *a.* Inauspicious; ill-omened.

ill′–bred′, *a.* Badly brought up; impolite; uncivil; rude.

ill′–con-di′tioned (-kŏn-dĭsh′ŭnd; 87), *a.* **1**. Having, or characterized by, bad qualities; ill-disposed; ill-tempered; in bad or poor condition; malignant, as an ulcer.
2. *Astron., Surv., etc.* Designating a triangle that has very unequal angles, in which a slight error of observation makes a comparatively large error in the result.

ill′–dis-posed′ (-dĭs-pōzd′; 87), *a.* **1**. Having a bad disposition; inclined to evil; unfriendly; unfavorable.
2. Not well; indisposed; ill. *Obs.*
3. Poorly disposed or arranged; misplaced.
4. Disinclined. *Rare.*

il-le′gal (ĭ-lē′găl), *a.* [*il-* not + *legal:* cf. F. *illégal.*] Not according to, or authorized by, law; specif., as disting. from *nonlegal*, contrary to, or violating, human law; unlawful; illicit; as, *illegal* trade; *illegal* love.

il′le-gal′i-ty (ĭl′ē-găl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *illégalité.*] Quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness; illicitness; as, the *illegality* of trespass or of false imprisonment; also, an illegal act.

il-le′gal-ize (ĭ-lē′găl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make or declare illegal or unlawful.

il-leg′i-bil′i-ty (ĭ-lĕj′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being illegible.

il-leg′i-ble (ĭ-lĕj′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*il-* not + *legible.*] **1**. Incapable of being read; not legible; indecipherable; as, *illegible* handwriting; an *illegible* inscription.
2. Not readable or worth reading; uninteresting. *Obs.*
— **il-leg′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **il-leg′i-bly**, *adv.*

il′le-git′i-ma-cy (ĭl′ē-jĭt′ĭ-m*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or quality of being illegitimate; also, an instance of it; specif., bastardy.

il′le-git′i-mate (-mât), *a.* **1**. Not legitimate; not according to law; not regular or authorized; unlawful; improper.
2. Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; bastard; as, an *illegitimate* child. Cf. BASTARD.
3. Not legitimately deduced or inferred; illogical; as, an *illegitimate* inference.
4. Not authorized by good usage; not genuine; spurious; as, an *illegitimate* word.
illegitimate fertilization *or* **union**, *Bot.*, the fertilization of pistils by stamens not of their own length, in heterogonously dimorphic and trimorphic flowers. *Darwin.*

il′le-git′i-mate, *n.* **1**. An illegitimate person; a bastard.
2. One that is regarded as illegitimate (in some way); specif., *Obs. Slang, Australia*, an immigrant who has not come for legal reasons, i. e., one not a transported convict.

il′le-git′i-mate (-māt), *v. t.;* -MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); -MAT′ING (-māt′ĭng). To render illegitimate; to declare or prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize; illegitimatize.

il′le-git′i-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* Act of illegitimating; bastardizing; also, state of being illegitimate; illegitimacy.

il′le-ism (ĭl′ē-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *ille* that one, he + *-ism.*] Use, esp. excessive use, of the pronoun *he*, often with reference to one's self in the third person. — **il′le-ist**, *n.*

ill′fare′ (ĭl′fâr′), *n.* Condition of faring ill; state of being not well off; unhappiness; — opposed to *welfare. Rare.*

ill′–fat′ed (ĭl′fāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having an evil fate; doomed to, or fraught with, misfortune or disaster.

ill′–fa′vored, *or* **–fa′voured** (-fā′vẽrd; 87), *a.* **1**. Having a bad or unpleasing face, countenance, or appearance; wanting beauty or attractiveness; ugly; ill-looking.
Ill-favored and lean-fleshed. *Gen.* xli. 3.
2. Offensive; disagreeable; unpleasant.
— **ill′–fa′vored-ly**, **–fa′voured-ly**, *adv.* — **ill′–fa′vored-ness**, **–fa′voured-ness**, *n.*

ill′–got′ten, *a.* Acquired by evil means.

ill′–hu′mored, *or* **–hu′moured** (-hū′mẽrd; 87), *a.* Having or displaying ill humor; cross; sullen; morose. **Cf.** GOOD-HUMORED. — **ill′–hu′mored-ly**, **–hu′moured-ly**, *adv.*

il-lib′er-al (ĭ-lĭb′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *illiberalis; il-* not + *liberalis* liberal: cf. F. *illibéral.*] **1**. Not liberal; unsuitable or unbecoming to a free man; not pert. to the liberal arts: without a liberal education; lacking culture, good breeding, or the like; ungentlemanly; mean; vulgar; rude.
Occupations are divided into liberal and *illiberal*. *Educ. Rev.*
2. Indicating a lack of culture, liberal education, or breadth of view; bigoted; as, an *illiberal* theology.
3. Not liberal or generous; close; niggardly; stingy. "A thrifty and *illiberal* hand." *Mason.*

il-lib′er-al, *n.* An illiberal person; specif., an opponent of Liberalism.

il-lib′er-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *illiberalitas:* cf. F. *illibéralité.*] State or quality of being illiberal; narrowness of mind; meanness; niggardliness.

il-lic′it (ĭ-lĭs′ĭt), *a.* [L. *illicitus; il-* not + *licitus*, p. p. of *licere* to be allowed or permitted: cf. F. *illicite.* See IN- not; LICENSE.] Not permitted or allowed; improper; prohibited; unlawful; doing something illegal; as, *illicit* trade; *illicit* intercourse; an *illicit* distiller.
illicit process, *Logic*, a fallacy of distribution in which a term is distributed in the conclusion which has not previously been distributed in the premises.
— **il-lic′it-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lic′it-ness**, *n.*

Il-lic′i-um (ĭ-lĭs′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *illicium* an allurement; — in ref. to its aroma.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic evergreen magnoliaceous trees, the star anises, distinguished by the star-shaped apocarpous fruit. See STAR ANISE, CHINESE ANISE.

il-lim′it-a-ble (ĭ-lĭm′ĭt-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [*il-* not + *limitable:* cf. F. *illimitable.*] Incapable of being limited or bounded; immeasurable; limitless; boundless; as, *illimitable* space.
The wild, the irregular, the *illimitable*, and the luxuriant, have their appropriate force of beauty. *De Quincey.*
Syn. — Boundless, limitless, unlimited, unbounded, immeasurable, measureless, infinite; immense, vast.
— **il-lim′it-a-bil′i-ty** (ĭ-lĭm′ĭt-*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **il-lim′it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **il-lim′it-a-bly**, *adv.*

il-lim′it-a-ble, *n.* Something illimitable or boundless.

il-lim′it-ed, *a.* Not limited; interminable; unbounded. — **il-lim′it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lim′it-ed-ness**, *n.*

il′li-ni′tion (ĭl′ĭ-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *illinire*, *illinere*, to besmear; *il-* in, on + *linire*, *linere*, to smear.] A smearing or rubbing in or on; also, that which is smeared or rubbed on, as an ointment or liniment; also, a treatment of metal surfaces with certain corrosive solutions; hence, a crust on a metal or mineral. *Obs. or R.*

Il′li-nois′ (ĭl′ĭ-noi′; -noiz′), *n.* [F., of American Indian origin.] **1**. An Indian of one of a group of Algonquian tribes which formerly occupied the region between the Wabash and Mississippi Rivers, and possibly built the great mounds of the Mississippi bottoms there.
2. One of the United States of America.
Illinois nut, the pecan.

Il′li-pe (ĭl′ĭ-pē), *n.* [NL. See ILLUPI.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of East Indian sapotaceous trees having flowers with a fleshy 8-parted corolla and few-celled fruit. Many of the 30 species are valuable for the oils, gums, or timber which they yield. See ILLUPI, MAHWA TREE.
2. [*l. c.*] See OIL, *Table I.*

il-liq′uid (ĭ-lĭk′wĭd), *a.* [*il-* not + *liquid:* cf. OF. *illiquide.*] *Law.* That has not been made clear and certain; — said of a right or claim which has not been fixed or established by a written instrument of the party or by a decree of the court, or of an action, proceeding, or the like, founded on such a right or claim. — **il-liq′uid-ly**, *adv.*

il-lit′er-a-cy (ĭ-lĭt′ẽr-*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From ILLITERATE.] **1**. Quality or state of being illiterate; want of learning, or knowledge; ignorance in matters of learning; specif., inability to read and write; as, the *illiteracy* shown by the last census.
2. An instance of such ignorance; a literary blunder.
The many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his [Shakespeare's] works. *Pope.*

il-lit′er-ate (-ât), *a.* [L. *illiteratus: il-* not + *literatus* learned. See IN- not; LITERAL.] **1**. Ignorant of letters or books; unlettered; uninstructed; uneducated; as, an *illiterate* people; specif., *Census Reports*, unable to read.

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il′i-o-tro′chan-ter′ic (-trō′kăn-tẽr′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to ilium and trochanters of the femur. — **iliotrochanteric ligament**. See ILIOFEMORAL.
i-litet, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *litr* color.] [Colored. *Obs.*]
i-lithe, *a.* Lithe. *Obs.* [LITHE.]
i-lithe, **i-lithen**. Obs. p. p. of
i-lithered. Obs. p. p. of LITHER.
ilix. ✝ ILEX.
i′lix-an′thin (ĭ′lĭk-săn′thĭn), *n.* [*Ilex* the genus including the holly + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline coloring matter, $C_{17}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from holly leaves.
ilk, *a.* & *pron.* [Northern form of *each.*] Each; every. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
il′ka (ĭl′k*ȧ*), *a.* [*ilk* each + *a*, indef. article.] Each; every. *Obs. or Scot.* — **ilka day**, week day. *Scot.*
ilk-ane′ (*Scot.* ĭlk-ān′), *pron.* [See ILK each; ONE.] Each one; each. *Obs. & Scot.*
ilke. ✝ ILK.
il′kin, *a.* [Cf. ILK each; KIN.] Each; every. *Obs.*
il-kon′, **il-koon′**. ✝ ILKANE.
I′ll (īl). Contraction for *I will* or *I shall.*
ill (ĭl), *v. t.* **1**. To cause ill to; to injure or wrong. *Obs.*
2. To malign; reproach; vilify; traduce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Ill., *or* **ill.** *Abbr.* Illinois; illustrated; illustration; illustrissimus (L., most distinguished).
il-lab′ile (ĭ-lăb′ĭl), *a.* Infallible. *Obs.* — **il′la-bil′i-ty** (ĭl′*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
il-lab′o-rate, *a.* [See IL-, IN-, not; ELABORATE.] Unlabored; not elaborate. *Obs.* — **il-lab′o-rate-ness**, *n.* *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
il′la-bo′ri-ous, *a.* Not laborious.
ill′-ac-cus′tomed, *a.* **a** Little accustomed. **b** Having little custom; — said of a shop.
il-lac′er-a-ble (ĭ-lăs′ẽr-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *illacerabilis:* cf. F. *illacérable.*] Not lacerable. *Obs.* — **il-lac′er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
il-lach′ry-ma-ble, **il-lac′ry-ma-ble** (ĭ-lăk′rĭ-m*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *illacrimabilis; il-* not + *lacrimabilis* worthy of tears.] Incapable of weeping. *Obs.* — **il-lach′ry-ma-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
Il-læ′nus (ĭ-lē′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰλλαίνειν to squint.] *Paleon.* A large genus of Ordovician and Silurian trilobites, having large semicircular cephalic and caudal shields, and thoracic segments (usually ten in number) with smooth pleura.
il-læ′sive (ĭ-lē′sĭv), *a.* [*il-* not + L. *laedere*, *laesum*, to injure.] Not injurious. *Obs.*
ill′-af-fect′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Il-la′nun (ēl-yä′nōōn). Var. of ILLANO.
il-laps′a-ble, *a.* [*il-* not + *lapsable.*] Incapable of slipping, or of error. *Obs.*
il-laps′a-ble (ĭ-lăp′s*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [*illapse* + *-able.*] Capable of illapsing. *Rare.*
il-lap′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Marked by an illapse or gliding in. *Rare.*
il-la′que-a-ble (ĭ-lā′kwē-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* That may be insnared. *Obs.*
il′la-tive, *n.* An illative word or clause.
il′la-tive-ly, *adv.* of ILLATIVE.
il′lau-da′tion (ĭl′ô-dā′shŭn), *n.* Dispraise; censure *Rare.*
il-laud′a-to-ry, *a.* Not laudatory; censorious. *Rare.*
illawarra mountain pine. [See ILLAWARRA PALM.] One of the Australian cypress pines (*Callitris rhomboidea*).
ill′-be′ing, *n.* Ill state or condition — opposed to *well-being. R.*
ill′come′, *a.* Unwelcome. *Rare.*
ill′-con-di′tioned-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ill′-cus′tomed, *a.* **a** Having little custom, as a shop. **b** Marked by a bad custom.
ill′-dis-pos′ed-ness (ĭl′dĭs-pōz′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
il e. ✝ AISLE, ILL, ISLE.
‖ **il′le**. [L.] That one; he.
il-lec′e-bra′tion (ĭ-lĕs′ē-brā′shŭn), *n.* Allurement. *Rare.*
il-lec′e-brous (ĭ-lĕs′ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *illecebrosus*, fr. *illecebra* allurement, fr. *illicere* to allure.] Alluring. *Obs.*
il′leck (ĭl′ĕk), *n.* [Cf. ELLECK.] The dragonet fish. *Eng.*
il-lect′, *v. t.* [L. *illectus*, p. p. of *illicere.*] To entice; allure. *Obs.* — **il′lec-ta′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
il-le′gal-ly, *adv.* of ILLEGAL.
il-le′gal-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
il′le-git′i-mate-ly, *adv.* of ILLEGITIMATE. [-NESS.]
il′le-git′i-mate-ness, *n.* See
il′le-git′i-ma-tize (ĭl′ē-jĭt′ĭ-m*ȧ*-tīz), **il′le-git′i-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.* To illegitimate.
il-lep′id, *a.* [L. *illepidus.*] Unpleasant; dull. *Obs.*
il′less, *a.* See ILL-LESS.
il-lev′i-a-ble (ĭ-lĕv′ĭ-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Not leviable: incapable of being imposed, or collected. *Obs.*
ill′-fa′ard′ (ĭl′fôrd′), **ill′-fard′**, etc. Scot. vars. of ILL-FAVORED.
ill′-far′ing, *a.* Faring badly. — **ill′-far′ing-ly**, *adv.*
ill′-faured′, **ill′-faur't′**. Scot. vars. of ILL-FAVORED.
ill′-giv′en, *a.* Also **-gean′**. Ill-disposed. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ill′-got′, *a.* Ill-gotten.
ill′-hap′, *n.* Misfortune.
illiad. ✝ ŒILLADE.
il-lib′er-al-ism (ĭ-lĭb′ẽr-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
il-lib′er-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
il-lib′er-al-ly, *adv.* of ILLIBERAL. See -LY.
il-lib′er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
il′li-cen′ti-ate, *a.* Unlicensed. *Obs.*
il-lic′it, *n.* A person who secretly carries on an illicit trade, as in liquor. Cf. I. D. B., I. D. T. *South Africa.*
il-lic′i-tate, *a.* Illicit. *Obs.*
il-lic′i-tous (ĭ-lĭs′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Illicit. *Obs.* — **il-lic′i-tous-ly**, *adv.*
il′li-fy (ĭl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*ill* + *-fy.*] To vilify; slander. *Dial. Eng.*
il′li-ga′tion, *n.* [L. *illigatio.*] Entanglement. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
il-light′en, *v. t.* To enlighten.
illike. ✝ ALIKE.
il-lim′i-tate, *a.* [L. *illimitatus.*] Unlimited; boundless. *Rare.*
il-lim′i-ta′tion (ĭ-lĭm′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [*il-* not + *limitation:* cf. F. *illimitation.*] Want of, or freedom from, limitation. *Rare.*
il-in′e-al, *a.* See IL-, not. *Obs.*
ill′ing, *n.* Doing or speaking evil; illness. *Obs.*
Il′li-noi′an (ĭl′ĭ-noi′ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the State of Illinois: — designating a geological epoch. — *n.* *Geol.* The Illinoian epoch. See GLACIAL PERIOD.
Il′li-nois′ian (ĭl′ĭ-noi′yăn; -noiz′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Illinois. — *n.* A native of Illinois.
il′li-quat′ed (ĭl′ĭ-kwāt′ĕd), *a.* [*il-* in + L. *liquare* to melt.] Melted down. *Obs.*
il′li-qua′tion (-kwā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* **1**. A melting or infusing. **2**. Mixture of metallic and earthen substances.
il-liq′ue-fact, *v. t.* [L. *illiquefactus* liquefied; *il-* in + *liquefactus*, p. p. of *liquefacere* to liquefy.] To liquefy; melt. *Obs.*
ill′ish, *a.* Indisposed. *Rare.*
il-li′sion (ĭ-lĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *illisio*, fr. *illidere*, *illisum*, to strike against; *il-* in + *laedere* to strike.] Act of dashing or striking against. *Rare.*
il-lite′, *v. t.* [L. *illitus*, p. p. of *illinere* smear.] To anoint. *Obs.*
il-lit′er-al, *a.* Not literal. *Rare.*
il-lit′er-ate, *v. t.* To make illiterate. *Rare.*

2. Manifesting, or marked by, want of learning or education; unlearned; unrefined; as, *illiterate* style.
3. Without writing or inscription; unwritten. *Rare.*
Syn. — Untaught, unlearned, unlettered, untutored, unscholarly. See IGNORANT.
— **il-lit′er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lit′er-ate-ness**, *n.*

il-lit′er-ate (ĭ-lĭt′ẽr-ăt), *n.* One who is illiterate.

il-lit′er-a-ture (-*a*-tūr), *n.* Want of learning; illiteracy. *R.*

ill′-judged′, *a.* Not well judged; unwise; injudicious.

ill′-judg′ing, *a.* Judging unfavorably or unfairly; exercising poor or faulty judgment; unqualified to criticize.

ill′-look′ing, *a.* Having a disagreeable appearance or aspect; ill-favored; homely; ugly; not good-looking.

ill′-na′tured, *a.* **1.** Characterized by ill nature; of habitual bad temper; cross; crabbed; surly; as, an *ill-natured* person; dictated by, or indicating, ill nature; spiteful. "The *ill-natured* task refuse." *Addison.*
2. Intractable; not yielding to culture, as land. *Rare.*
— **ill′-na′tured-ly**, *adv.* — **ill′-na′tured-ness**, *n.*

ill′ness (ĭl′nĕs), *n.* [From ILL.] **1.** The condition of being ill, evil, or bad; wickedness; evil conduct; badness; unfavorableness; disagreeableness; noxiousness. *Obs.* "The *illness* of the weather." *Locke.*
2. State of being ill or sick; disease; ailment; malady; disorder of health; sickness; as, a short or a severe *illness.*
Syn. — Malady, disease, indisposition, ailment.

il-lo′cal (ĭ-lō′kăl), *a.* [L. *illocalis.*] Not local; not confined to place; not located in space. — **il′lo-cal′i-ty** (ĭl′ō-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

il-log′ic (ĭ-lŏj′ĭk), *n.* The reverse of logic; illogicalness.

il-log′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Not observing the rules of logic or correct reasoning; as, an *illogical* disputant; contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; as, an *illogical* inference. — **il-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **il-log′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

il-log′i-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being illogical; also, an instance of illogical reasoning.

ill′-o′mened, *a.* Having bad omens; inauspicious.

ill′-sort′ed, *a.* **a** Poorly arranged; ill-suited; ill-matched. **b** Ill-pleased. *Scot.*

ill′-starred′, *a.* Born under, or having one's affairs controlled by, an evil star; ill-fated; unlucky; disastrous; as, an *ill-starred* man; — a word arising out of astrological beliefs.

ill′-tem′pered (-tĕm′pẽrd; 87), *a.* **1.** Unhealthy; distempered; unhealthful. *Obs. or Archaic.*

So *ill-tempered* I am grown, that I am afraid I shall catch cold. *Pepys.*

2. Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; quarrelsome.
— **ill′-tem′pered-ly**, *adv.* — **ill′-tem′pered-ness**, *n.*

illth (ĭlth), *n.* [*ill* + 1st *-th.*] Unprosperous condition; illfare; poverty; — the opposite of *wealth.* *Rare.* *Ruskin.*

Does he increase wealth or *illth?* *Educ. Rev.*

ill′-timed′ (ĭl′tīmd′; 87), *a.* Done, attempted, or said, at an unsuitable or unpropitious time; unseasonable.

ill′treat′ (ĭl′trēt′), *v. t.* To treat cruelly or improperly; to ill-use; to maltreat.

il-lude′ (ĭ-lūd′), *v. t.*; IL-LUD′ED (ĭ-lūd′ĕd); IL-LUD′ING (-lūd′ĭng). [L. *illudere, illusum*; *il-* in + *ludere* to play: cf. OF. *illuder.* See LUDICROUS.] **1.** To mock; deride. *Obs.*
2. To play upon by artifice; to deceive; delude. *Rare.*
3. To evade; elude. *Obs.*

il-lume′ (ĭ-lūm′), *v. t.*; IL-LUMED′ (-lūmd′); IL-LUM′ING (-lūm′ĭng). [Cf. F. *illuminer.* See ILLUMINE.] **1.** To throw or spread light upon; to make light or bright; to illuminate; illumine; enlighten. "The mountain's brow, *illumed* with fluid gold." *Thomson.*
2. To light; kindle. *Obs. & R.* *Pope.*
Syn. — See ILLUMINATE.

il-lu′mi-nant (ĭ-lū′mĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *illuminans, -antis,* p. pr.] Illuminating; enlightening. *C. E. Norton.*

il-lu′mi-nant, *n.* That which illuminates, or affords light; as, gas and petroleum are *illuminants.*

il-lu′mi-nate (ĭ-lū′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; IL-LU′MI-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); IL-LU′MI-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *illuminatus,* p. p. of *illuminare*; *il-* in + *luminare* to enlighten, fr. *lumen* light. See LUMINOUS; cf. ILLUME, ILLUMINE, ENLIMN, LIMN.] **1.** To make light; to light up; to supply with light; to enlighten, esp. spiritually or mentally.
2. To throw light on; to make plain or clear; to dispel the obscurity of by knowledge or reason; to elucidate; as, to *illuminate* a text, a problem, or a duty.
3. To render illustrious; to cause to be resplendent.
4. To light up or decorate with artificial lights, as a building or city, in token of rejoicing, or the like.
5. To adorn, as an initial letter or a word, with elaborate or fanciful flourishes and miniature designs in gold, brilliant colors, or the like; or a book or page, with borders, initial letters, or miniature pictures in colors and gold, as was done in manuscripts of the Middle Ages.

That scarlet letter so fantastically embroidered and *illuminated* upon her bosom. *Hawthorne.*

6. To light or kindle. *Rare.*
Syn. — ILLUMINATE, ILLUMINE, ILLUME, ENLIGHTEN, LIGHTEN, LIGHT. To ILLUMINATE, both lit. and fig., is to make (esp. an object) light, clear, or luminous, or to throw (esp. bright) light upon it; ILLUMINE and ILLUME are poetical; as, "As he then looked behind him, he could see the earth no more, but the isles all bright and *illuminate* with a mild and delicate fire" (*Holland*); "Here was a man . . . who could *illuminate* principle with the widest knowledge" (*G. Eliot*); "What in me is dark *illumine*" (*Milton*); "When yond same star . . . had made his course to *illume* that part of heaven where now it burns" (*Shak.*). ENLIGHTEN, in the sense of illuminating or making light, is poetical or archaic; as, "shadow and sunshine . . . darkening and *enlightening*" (*Cowper*); "The quick smile had *enlightened* [her face]" (*Stevenson*). In modern usage, to *enlighten* is to communicate intellectual light, esp. by supplying knowledge or information; in the form *enlightened,* the word carries the implication of freedom from prejudice, superstition, or intolerance; as, "He had been in love with Emma, and jealous of Frank Churchill, from about the same period, one sentiment having probably *enlightened* him as to the other" (*Jane Austen*); "What, still there! in this *enlightened* age too, since you [ghosts] have been proved not to exist!" (*Shelley*). LIGHTEN is archaic or poetic, whether in the sense of *enlighten* (as, "Now the Lord *lighten* thee! thou art a great fool," *Shak.*) or *light* up (as, "*lighten* our darkness," *Bk. of Com. Prayer*); cf. "to *light* the darkness" (*Campbell*). To LIGHT, the word in common use, is to give light; it is rarely fig., except with the implication of guidance; it may also (alone among the words here compared) mean to ignite or to set burning; as, "Seas roll to waft me, suns to *light* me rise" (*Pope*); "a glimmering land, *lit* with a low large moon" (*Tennyson*); "All our yesterdays have *lighted* fools the way to dusty death" (*Shak.*); well-*lighted* streets; "Neither do men *light* a candle, and put it under a bushel" (*Matt.* v. 15). Cf. TRANSPARENT.

il-lu′mi-nate (ĭ-lū′mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* **1.** To light up in token of rejoicing.
2. To take fire; to kindle. *Rare.*

il-lu′mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *illuminatus,* p. p.] Illuminated; specif.: **a** Luminous; bright. *Archaic.* **b** Enlightened spiritually; divinely instructed; converted; baptized. *Obs.* **c** Enlightened mentally; learned. *Archaic.* **d** Decorated with ornamental letters or the like. *Rare.*

il-lu′mi-nate, *n.* One who is enlightened; one of the Illuminati; esp., a pretender to great enlightenment.

il-lu′mi-nat′ed (ĭ-lū′mĭ-nāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Lighted up; bright; also, enlightened spiritually or mentally.
2. Of or belonging to the illuminati. Hence, **the illuminated,** the illuminati.
3. Decorated with bright colors, miniatures, initial letters, elaborate or fanciful flourishes, or the like.

Illuminated Doctor. [A trans. of L. *Doctor Illuminatus.*] **a** Raymond Lully (d. 1315), a distinguished scholastic philosopher. **b** Johannes Tauler (d. 1361), a German mystic.

il-lu′mi-na′ti (-nā′tī; -nä′tē), *n. pl.; sing.* ILLUMINATO (-nä′tō). [L. *illuminatus* or It. *illuminato.* See ILLUMINATE, *v. t.*; cf. ILLUMINÉ.] Those having or claiming enlightenment; as: **1.** *Eccl.* Persons in the early church who had received baptism, in which ceremony a lighted taper was given them, as a symbol of spiritual illumination.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* Members of a sect which sprang up in Spain about the year 1575. Their principal doctrine was that, by means of prayer, they had attained to so perfect a state as to have no need of ordinances, sacraments, good works, etc. Called also *Alumbrados, Perfectibilists,* etc.
3. [*cap.*] *Mod. Hist.* Members of certain associations in modern Europe, who combined to promote social reforms, by which they expected to raise men and society to perfection, esp. of one originated in 1776 by Adam Weishaupt, professor of canon law at Ingolstadt, which spread rapidly for a time, but ceased after a few years.
4. [*cap.*] An obscure sect of French Familists.
5. [*cap.*] The Hesychasts, Mystics, and Quietists.
6. [*cap.*] The Rosicrucians.

il-lu′mi-nat′ing (ĭ-lū′mĭ-nāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ILLUMINATE. Esp.: *p. a.* Giving or producing light; used for illumination. — **illuminating gas,** any gas intended primarily for producing light, either by luminosity of its flame or incandescence of a substance heated by its burning. See FLAME. Ordinary illuminating gas is a mixture in varying proportions of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, methane, ethylene, and other hydrocarbons, and undesirable diluents, as nitrogen and carbon dioxide. See COAL GAS, WATER GAS, ACETYLENE.

il-lu′mi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *illuminatio.*] **1.** Act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated; a supplying with light; enlightenment; specif.: **a** Spiritual enlightenment; inspiration; *Obs.,* baptism; also, an instance of such enlightenment; an inspiration.

Hymns and psalms . . . are framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inspired. *Hooker.*

b Mental enlightenment; intellectual light or knowledge; learning; specif., the doctrines of the Illuminati; *pl.,* instances of such enlightenment. **c** A making clear; elucidation. *Obs. & R.* **d** Adornment of a letter, manuscript, book, etc., with brilliant colors, gold, silver, elaborate flourishes, miniature designs, or the like; also, the colors, designs, etc., thus used. **e** Festive lighting up or decoration of buildings, towns, etc.; an instance or case of it; also, *pl.,* the lights, etc., with which this is done. **f** *Optics & Photometry.* Supply or amount of light, expressed in luxes, candle meters, candle feet, or other units; light flux; lighting power.

il-lu′mi-na-tive (ĭ-lū′mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *illuminatif.*] **1.** Tending to illuminate; enlightening; illuminating. "*Illuminative* reading." *Carlyle.*
2. Of or pert. to decorative illuminations (of books, etc.).

il-lu′mi-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L., an enlightener, LL. also, an illuminator of books.] One that illuminates; an illuminant; as: **a** A spiritual enlightener; an inspirer. **b** A mental enlightener; in contempt, one of the Illuminati (sense 3). **c** One who illuminates books, manuscripts, etc., as with miniatures, borders, etc. See ILLUMINATE, *v. t.,* 5. **d** Any of various devices or instruments for lighting up, throwing light, etc., as a condenser or reflector of light in optical apparatus.

il-lu′mine (ĭ-lū′mĭn), *v. t. & i.*; -MINED (-mĭnd); -MIN-ING. [F. *illuminer.* See ILLUMINATE.] To illuminate or be illuminated; to light up; to enlighten.
Syn. — See ILLUMINATE.

il-lu′mi-nism (ĭ-lū′mĭ-nĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *illuminisme.*] The principles of the Illuminati. — **il-lu′mi-nist**, *n.*

il-lu′mi-nize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.*; IL-LU′MI-NIZED (-nīzd); IL-LU′MI-NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To initiate into, or act upon, the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati.

il′lu-pi (ĭl′ōō-pĭ), *n.* [Tamil *iluppai.*] An East Indian sapotaceous tree (*Illipe malabrorum*), whose leaves, juice, and bark are used medicinally, and whose flowers are cooked as food. It yields **illupi oil.** See OIL, *Table I.*

ill′-use′ (ĭl′ūz′), *v. t.*; -USED′ (-ūzd′); -US′ING (-ūz′ĭng). To subject to bad, unkind, or cruel treatment; to abuse.

il-lu′sion (ĭ-lū′zhŭn), *n.* [F. *illusion,* L. *illusio,* fr. *illudere, illusum,* to illude. See ILLUDE.] **1.** An unreal or misleading image presented to the vision; a deceptive appearance; false show; apparition.

To cheat the eye with blear *illusions.* *Milton.*

2. Specif., *Psychol.,* a perception which fails to give the true character of an object perceived. Psychologists recognize *normal illusions,* or such as are contingent upon ordinary sense perception, and *abnormal* or *pathological illusions,* which are frequently characteristic of insanity and often not distinguishable from hallucinations. Cf. HALLUCINATION.

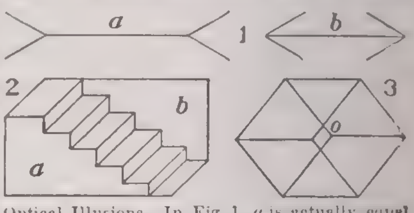

Optical Illusions. In Fig. 1, *a* is actually equal to *b* in length. In Fig. 2, either the side *a* or *b* may appear nearer the observer, and in Fig. 3 *o* may be regarded as either the near or the far corner of the cube.

A paralytic is the subject of *illusion* when, having willed to make a movement, he is unaware that no movement has resulted. *James Wa[rd].*

3. Deception, esp. by false appearances; delusion. *Obs*
4. State or fact of being deceived; the mental condition of one under the influence of an illusion; false impression; misconception; delusion.

In doubt we come to see our *illusion*; the phantoms of the night of thought vanish; but the new light comes. *Josiah Royce.*

That *illusion,* contradistinguished from delusion, that negative faith, which simply permits the images presented to work by their own force, without either denial or affirmation of their real existence by the judgment, is rendered impossible. *G. F. Stout.*

5. Act or action of deriding or mocking. *Obs.*
6. A plain, delicate net lace, usually of silk, used for veils, scarfs, dresses, etc.; tulle.
Syn. — Mockery, chimera, fallacy. See DELUSION.

il-lu′sion-al (-*ă*l), *a.* Of the nature of illusion.

il-lu′sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of illusion; also, given to illusions, or characterized by them.

il-lu′sion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Any doctrine which affirms that the phenomenal world is wholly illusory.

il-lu′sion-ist, *n.* **1.** One given to illusion; a visionary.
2. An adherent of illusionism.
3. A producer of illusions, as a conjurer or prestidigitator.

il-lu′sive (ĭ-lū′sĭv), *a.* [See ILLUDE.] Deceiving by false show; deceitful; deceptive; false; illusory; unreal. — **il-lu′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lu′sive-ness**, *n.*

il-lu′so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *illusoire,* L. *illusorius* ironical.] **1.** Deceiving, or tending to deceive; fallacious; illusive; as, *illusory* promises or hopes.
2. Of the nature of illusion, or false perception.

Illusory experience obviously implies . . . a counterpart experience by which its falsity is made manifest; absolute illusion, like absolute motion or rest, cannot be experienced. *James Ward.*

il-lus′trate (ĭ-lŭs′trāt; ĭl′ŭs-trāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.*; IL-LUS′TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); IL-LUS′TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [L. *illustratus,* p. p. of *illustrare* to illustrate, fr. *illustris* bright. See ILLUSTRIOUS.] **1.** To make bright or luminous; to illuminate; to light up; to adorn or beautify. *Obs.*

Here, when the moon *illustrates* all the sky. *Chapman.*

2. To enlighten mentally; to illuminate. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To set in a clear light; to exhibit distinctly. *Obs.*

To prove him, and *illustrate* his high worth. *Milton.*

4. To confer renown or honor upon; to make illustrious. *Obs. or R.*

The poet or philosopher *illustrates* his age and country by the efforts of a single mind. *Gibbon.*

5. To make clear, intelligible, or apprehensible; to elucidate, explain, or exemplify, as by means of figures, comparisons, and examples.
6. To elucidate with pictures, or drawings, as a description; to provide with pictures, or designs for the purpose of elucidation; to adorn, as a book, with pictures, etc.; of pictures, etc., to elucidate or adorn.
Syn. — ILLUSTRATE, EXEMPLIFY. To ILLUSTRATE is to make clear, esp. by the use of instances, comparisons, figures, or examples; to EXEMPLIFY is to give, furnish, or (esp.) to serve as, an example, whether for illustration, demonstration, or proof; as, "I will *illustrate* the word a little further, because Pickering cites no English authorities" (*Lowell*); "The assertion I am going to quote . . . leans for support . . . upon the truth conveyed in those words of Cicero, and wonderfully *illustrates* and confirms them" (*M. Arnold*); "Having drawn their rules for good writing from what was actually well written, [they] boasted themselves the inventors of an art which the authors of the day had already *exemplified*" (*Cowper*); "that species of absolute realism that . . . is variously *exemplified* in his [Zola's] . . . novels" (*J. M. Robertson*); to *exemplify* one's principles in one's practice; cf. to *illustrate* an abstract principle by a concrete case.

il′lus-tra′tion (ĭl′*ŭ*s-trā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *illustratio.*] **1.** Act of illustrating, or state of being illustrated; spe-

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il-lit′er-at′ed, *a.* Illiterate. *Obs.*
ill′-less, **il′less.** Devoid of ill or of evil intent; innocent. *Scot.*
ill′-lived′, *a.* Living wickedly.
ill′-looked′, *a.* Ill-looking. *Obs.*
ill′-look′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ill′-man′nered, *a.* Impolite; rude. — **ill′-man′nered-ly**, *adv.*
ill′-man′ner-ly, *a.* Rude; impolite. *Rare.*
ill′-mind′ed, *a.* Ill-disposed. — **ill′-mind′ed-ness**, *n.*
Illmo. *Abbr.* Illustrissimo.
ill′-nur′tured, *a.* Ill-bred. *Shak.*
il-lo′ca-ble (ĭ-lō′k*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* [L. *il-* not + *locare* to give in marriage, to let.] *Law.* Incapable of being let out or hired.
il-lo′cal-ly, *adv.* of ILLOCAL.
il′lo-gi′cian (ĭl′ō-jĭsh′*ă*n), *n.* One who reasons illogically.
il′lo-gic′i-ty (-jĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = ILLOGICALITY.
illond. † ISLAND.
Il-lor′i-ca′ta (ĭ-lŏr′ĭ-kā′t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Rotifera, of the order Ploïma, which have no cuirass or lorica.
il-lor′i-cate (ĭ-lŏr′ĭ-kāt), *a.* [*il-* not + *loricate.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Without a lorica. **b** Of the Illoricata.
il-lor′i-cat′ed (-kāt′ĕd), *a.* *Zoöl.* = ILLORICATE **a.**
‖ **il-lo′tis ma′ni-bus** (ĭ-lō′tĭs măn′ĭ-bŭs). [L.] With unwashed hands; unpreparedly.
il-loy′al, *a.* Not loyal; disloyal. — **il-loy′al-ty**, *n.*
ill′-placed′, *a.* **a** Poorly placed. **b** Out of place; inopportune.
ill′-sea′soned, *a.* **a** Not well seasoned. **b** Unseasonable.
ill′-seem′ing, *a.* Of an evil appearance.
ill′-seen′, *a.* Not well regarded or thought of. *Scot.*
ill′-set′, *a.* **1.** Not well set or placed; poorly set up, as a book. **2.** Ill-disposed; spiteful. *Scot.*
ill′-tongued′ (-tŭngd′; 87), *a.* Having an evil tongue; slanderous; foul-mouthed.
ill′treat′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who illtreats.
ill′-turned′, *a.* **a** Poorly formed or expressed, as verses. **b** Ill-disposed; inclined to evil. *Obs.*
illucesce, *v. i.* [L. *illucescere.*] To grow light; to dawn. *Obs.*
il-lu′ci-date (ĭ-lū′sĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [From ELUCIDATE with change of prefix to *in-*.] To shed light on; to elucidate. — **il-lu′ci-da′tion** (-dā′shŭn), *n.* — **il-lu′ci-da-tive** (-dā-tĭv), *a.* *All Rare.*
il-lu′dent, *a.* [L. *illudens, -entis,* p. pr.] Deceptive. *Obs.*
il-lud′er (ĭ-lūd′ẽr), *n.* One who illudes. *Rare.*
il-lum′er (ĭ-lūm′ẽr), *n.* One that illumes.
il-lu′mi-na-ble (ĭ-lū′mĭ-n*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
il-lu′mi-na-ry, *a.* Illuminative. *Rare.* — *n.* An illumination. *Obs.*
il-lu′mi-nat′ing-ly, *adv.* of ILLUMINATING. See -LY.
il-lu′mi-na-tism (ĭ-lū′mĭ-n*ă*-tĭz′m), *n.* Illuminism. *Rare.*
il-lu′mi-na-tist, *n.* = ILLUMINATOR **d.**
il-lu′mi-na′to, *n., sing.* of ILLUMINATI.
il-lu′mi-na-to-ry (ĭ-lū′mĭ-n*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Illuminative. *Rare.*
il-lu′mi-nee′ (ĭ-lū′mĭ-nē′), ‖ **il-lu′mi-né′** (ē′lü′mē-nā′), *n.* [F. *illuminé.*] One of the illuminati (in some senses *cap.*).
il-lu′min-er, *n.* One that illumines; an illuminator.
il-lu′min-ist, *n.* = ILLUMINATOR **d.**
Il-lu′mi-nis′tic, *a.* Of or pert. to Illuminism or the Illuminati.
il-lu′mi-nor. † ILLUMINER.
il-lu′mi-nous, *a.* Bright. *Obs.*
il-lu′mi-nous, *a.* [*il-* not + *luminous.*] Dark. *Rare.*
il-lure′, *v. t.* [*il-* in + *lure.*] To allure. *Obs.* — **il-lure′ment**, *n.* *Obs.*
illus. *Abbr.* Illustrated; illustration.
il-lu′si-ble (ĭ-lū′sĭ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being illuded. *Rare.*
il-lu′sion-a-ble (ĭ-lū′zh*ŭ*n-*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* Liable to illusion. *Rare.*
il-lu′siv. Illusive. *Ref. Sp.*
il-lu′sor (ĭ-lū′sẽr), *n.* [L., a mocker.] Deceiver; deluder. *R.*
il-lu′so-ri-ly (ĭ-lū′sō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ILLUSORY. See -LY.
il-lu′so-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
il-lu′so-ry, *n.* An illusion. *Obs.*
illust. *Abbr.* Illustrated; illustration.
illustare, illuster. † ILLUSTRE.
il-lus′tra-ble (ĭ-lŭs′tr*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* Illustratable. *Obs.*
il-lus′trat-a-ble (ĭ-lŭs′trāt-*ȧ*-b′l; ĭl′*ŭ*s-trāt′-), *a.* See -ABLE.
il-lus′trate, *a.* [L. *illustratus,* p. p.] Illustrated; illumined; illustrious. *Obs.*

cif.: **a** Illumination or enlightenment. *Obs.* **b** A making illustrious, famous, or distinguished; distinction, or an instance or cause of it. **c** A making clear, evident, or distinct; elucidation; exemplification. **d** Pictorial elucidation; adornment or furnishing with pictures, etc., esp. for the purpose of elucidation.
2. That which illustrates; a comparison or example intended to make clear or apprehensible, or to remove obscurity; an instance, or exemplification; an explanation; as, please give an *illustration* of what you mention.
3. A picture designed to elucidate or decorate a book, article, etc.; an illustrative drawing, cut, etc.

il-lus′tra-tive (ĭ-lŭs′trā-tĭv; ĭl′ŭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Tending or designed to illustrate, exemplify, or elucidate.
2. Illuminative. *Obs.*

il-lus′tra-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that illustrates; esp., one whose profession is to design illustrations.

il-lus′tri-ous (ĭ-lŭs′trĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *illustris*, prob. for *illuxtris*; fr. *il-* in + the root of *lucidus* bright. See LUCID.] **1**. Possessing luster or brightness; brilliant; luminous; splendid; lustrous. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Quench the light; thine eyes are guides *illustrious*. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. Plainly perceived; manifest; evident. *Obs.*
3. Characterized by greatness, nobleness, or the like; eminent; famous; renowned; as, *illustrious* deeds.
Illustrious earls, renowned everywhere *Drayton.*
Syn. — Distinguished, conspicuous, noted, celebrated, signal, exalted, noble, glorious. See EMINENT.

‖ **il′lus-tris′si-mo** (ĭl′ŭs-trĭs′ĭ-mō; *It.* ēl′lōōs-trēs′sē-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *illustre* illustrious. See ILLUSTRIOUS.] Most illustrious; — applied in courtesy to Italian nobles. — *n.*; *pl.* ILLUSTRISSIMI (-mē). A noble, esp. of Italy.

il′ly (ĭl′lĭ), *adv.* [*ill* + *-ly.*] Badly; ill. See ILL, *adv.*

Il-lyr′i-an (ĭ-lĭr′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Illyrius*, fr. *Illyria* Illyria, *Illyrii*, Gr. Ἰλλύριοι, the Illyrians.] Of or pert. to the ancient Illyria, a country including the regions north of Greece bordering the Adriatic, or the inhabitants of this country.

Il-lyr′i-an, *n.* **1**. One of the race or people inhabiting ancient Illyria. They were nearly related to the Thracians, and are probably represented by the Albanians of to-day.
2. The language of the Illyrians. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Il-lyr′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *Illyricus.*] Of or pertaining to Illyria or the Illyrians.

il′men-ite (ĭl′mĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Ilmen*, a chain of the Ural Mountains.] *Min.* An iron-black mineral of submetallic luster, usually massive, but occurring also in rhombohedral crystals. It is a compound of iron, titanium, and oxygen, $FeTiO_3$ (ferrous titanate), containing normally 36.8 per cent of iron. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 4.5–5. The presence of titanium prevents it from being valuable as an ore.

I′lo-ca′no (ē′lō-kä′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōs). [Sp., fr. *Ilocos*, the name of two districts in the Philippine Islands.] **1**. A member of one of the chief native peoples of the Philippines. They are Christian Malays, numbering about half a million and dwelling mainly along the west and northwest coasts of Luzon. At the advent of Europeans they already possessed a considerable culture and a native alphabet. They are aggressive colonizers.
2. The language of the Ilocanos, a Malayan tongue with many local varieties. The dialect of the extreme northwest is the most developed. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

il′va-ite (ĭl′vȧ-īt), *n.* [From L. *Ilva*, the island now called Elba.] *Min.* A silicate of iron and calcium (and sometimes manganese), occurring in black prismatic crystals and columnar masses. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 4.0.

im-. An assimilated form of *in-* not, or of L. or E. *in-* in; sometimes for earlier *em-*.

-im. A plural ending of certain nouns from the Hebrew; as, cherub*im*, seraph*im*.
☞ These nouns usually have also regular English plurals, as *cherubs*, *seraphs*. The forms in *-im* are sometimes incorrectly used for the singular.

im′age (ĭm′āj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imago*, *imaginis*, from the root of *imitari* to imitate. See IMITATE; cf. IMAGINE.] **1**. An imitation, representation, or similitude of any person or thing, sculptured, drawn, painted, or otherwise made perceptible to the sight; a visible presentation; a reproduction; a likeness; esp., an imitation of a person or thing in the solid form, as a sculptured or modeled figure; an effigy; statue. Hence, abstractly: Form; aspect; appearance; cast; likeness; semblance.
Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shak.*
Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Matt.* xxii. 20.
And God created man in his own *image*. *Gen.* i. 27.
The face of things a frightful *image* bears. *Dryden.*
2. Something that represents, or is regarded as representing, another thing; a symbol; a representation.
This play is the *image* of a murder done in Vienna. *Shak.*
3. Something that possesses or displays a given quality to such a degree as to bring it vividly to the mind; a representative; a type; an embodiment; as, she is the *image* of devotion.
There thou mightst behold the great *image* of authority. *Shak.*
4. A representation of anything to the mind; a mental revival or imitation of sensible experience, or of sensible experience together with accompanying feelings; the reproduction in memory or imagination of sensations of sight, touch, hearing, etc.; a picture drawn by the fancy; broadly, a conception; an idea.
Can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*
A memory which receives and retains an exact *image* of what is observed. *J. S. Mill.*
As mental *images* involve a partial and modified revival of corresponding perceptions, they include a partial and modified revival of the motor concomitants of the original perceptual process. *G. F. Stout.*
5. An illusory appearance; an apparition. *Archaic.*
6. *Physics.* **a** A picture or optical counterpart of an object, such as is formed by reflection from a mirror or refraction through a lens. A **real image** is formed by the light rays themselves and can be received on a screen, while a **virtual image** is formed at an imaginary focus by the prolongations of the rays; thus, the reflected rays from a plane mirror produce upon the observer the impression of an image behind the mirror. Cf. FOCUS, 2. **b** By extension, an analogous phenomenon, real or virtual, in some other domain than optics; as, a heat *image*; an electric *image*.
7. A bringing before the mind by language; a representation or description, esp. in a graphic manner. *Rare.*
8. *Rhet.* A figure of speech; a simile or metaphor.
Syn. — IMAGE, EFFIGY come into comparison in the sense of a sculptured, cast, or modeled representation or likeness, esp. of a person. IMAGE, in modern usage, commonly suggests religious veneration; EFFIGY is now commonly limited to images as sculptured (esp. on sepulchral monuments) or engraved (esp. on coins), and to the phrase "to burn (or hang) in *effigy*." Except as here indicated, both words have been practically displaced by *statue*.
images of Purkinje. = PURKINJE'S IMAGES. — **images of Sanson.** = SANSON'S IMAGES.

im′age (ĭm′āj), *v. t.*; IM′AGED (-ājd); IM′AG-ING (-ā-jĭng). [Cf. F. *imager.*] **1**. To represent or form an image of; to portray; delineate; reflect; mirror; as, the mirror *imaged* her figure. "Shrines of *imaged* saints." *J. Warton.*
2. To imitate; copy; resemble. *Rare.*
3. To represent to the mental vision; to form a likeness of by the fancy or recollection; to conceive; imagine.
And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*
4. To exhibit or represent in language; to describe or portray, esp. in a lively or graphic manner.
5. To represent symbolically or figuratively; to typify.

im′ag-er (ĭm′ā-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *imageur* or *imagier.*] **1**. One who makes images; esp., a sculptor. *Obs.*
Praxiteles was ennobled for a rare *imager*. *Holland.*
2. A vivid describer.

im′age-ry (ĭm′āj-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *imagerie*, F. *imagerie.*] **1**. The work of one that makes images or visible representations of objects; imitation work; images in general, or in mass. "Painted *imagery*." *Shak.*
2. Art or process of making images; sculpture; statuary; also, manner of imaging; fashion; make. *Obs.*
3. An image; embodiment; counterpart. *Obs.*
4. Image worship; idolatry. *Obs.*
5. Mental images taken collectively; esp., the images of any given mind so taken; as, his *imagery* is largely auditory; broadly, the work of memory, imagination, or fancy.
The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy. *Atterbury.*
6. Rhetorical decoration in writing or speaking; vivid descriptions presenting or suggesting images of sensible objects; figures of speech collectively.
I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

image worship. The worship of images as symbols; iconolatry distinguished from idolatry; also, the worship of images themselves; idolatry.

im-ag′i-na-ble (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *imaginabilis.*] Capable of being imagined; conceivable. — **im-ag′i-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-ag′i-na-bly**, *adv.*

im-ag′i-nal (ĭ-măj′ĭ-năl), *a.* [Cf. L. *imaginalis* figurative.] **1**. Pertaining to the imagination; imaginable. *Obs.*
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to an imago.
imaginal disks, *Zoöl.*, masses of hypodermic cells, in the larvæ and pupæ of some insects, from which the wings, legs, and perhaps other organs of the adult are formed.

im-ag′i-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *imaginarius.*] **1**. Existing only in imagination or fancy; not real; fancied; ideal.
Wilt thou add to all the griefs I suffer
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Having imagination; imaginative. **b** Of the nature of an image. **c** Putative. **d** Imaginable.
Syn. — IMAGINARY, IMAGINATIVE. That is IMAGINARY which exists only in the imagination; that is IMAGINATIVE which is characterized by plenitude or (esp.) power of imagination: as, "a maiden's sunshiny tear, over *imaginary* woe" (*Hawthorne*); "All the landscape of Nicolo Poussin is *imaginative*" (*Ruskin*). See FANCIFUL.
imaginary calculus. = CALCULUS OF IMAGINARIES. — **i. elements** (as points, lines, surfaces, etc.), *Geom.*, elements whose coördinates are not all pure reals, but involve the imaginary unit *i*. They have the same determining power as the real elements. — **i. envelope**, *Math.*, the real curve whose coördinates are $a + b$ and $c + d$ instead of $x = a + ib$ and $y = c + id$, when $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is real. — **imaginary expression** *or* **quantity**, *Alg.*, an algebraic expression involving the so-called imaginary unit i, or $\sqrt{-1}$, as $2 \pm 3i$.

im-ag′i-na-ry (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nā-rĭ), *n.* **1**. A figment of imagination. *Obs.*
2. *Alg.* A symbol containing the unit i, or $\sqrt{-1}$.

im-ag′i-nate (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). *Zoöl.* To change to an imago, as an insect.

im-ag′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *imaginacioun*, F. *imagination*, fr. L. *imaginatio.* See IMAGINE.] **1**. That power or function of the mind whereby we have ideal experience; primarily, the power or process of having mental images; broadly, the power or process of forming ideal constructions from images, concepts, and feelings, with relative freedom from objective restraint. Apparently *imagination* first designated the faculty of having mental images, esp. visual images, the faculty, according to Trevisa (1398), whereby "the soul beholdeth the likeness of things that be absent." This meaning still prevails in psychology under the name **reproductive imagination**. The broader meaning, already developed in Chaucer, starts with the notion of mental imaging of things suggested but not previously experienced, and thence expands, first to fantastic representation, or fancy, and later to the idea of mental creation and poetic idealization, — the **productive, constructive**, or **creative, imagination** of the psychologist. The notion of mental imagery is retained more or less throughout this development, but becomes less and less essential and practically disappears in that usage which terms a scientific hypothesis a work of the **rational imagination**. Cf. FANTASY, 2.
Men may dye of *imaginacioun*,
So depe may impressioun be take. *Chaucer.*
And as *imagination* bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name. *Shak.*
Our simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, is *imagination*. *Glanvill.*
The power of the mind to decompose its conceptions, and to recombine the elements of them at its pleasure, is called its faculty of *imagination*. *I. Taylor.*
2. A conception or imaging of some event; a scheme, plot, or project; esp., a plotting or devising of evil; also, an expectation. Cf. IMAGINE, *v. t.*, 2. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Thou hast seen all their vengeance and all their *imaginations* against me. *Lam.* iii. 60.
3. A process or content of thought; opinion. *Obs. or R.*
4. A mental image, conception, or notion formed by the action of imagination (in sense 1); a creation of the mind, esp. an idealized or poetic creation; also, in less dignified usage, a fanciful or vain notion; as, idle *imaginations*.
5. *Zoöl.* Act or process of changing to an imago.
Syn. — IMAGINATION, FANCY are here compared in their application to artistic (esp. poetical) composition; for psychological distinctions, see defs. In earlier usage, *imagination* and *fancy* were employed without distinction, *fancy* esp. having frequently little or nothing of its modern connotation; as, "the poet . . . of *imagination* all compact" (*Shak.*); "sweetest Shakespeare, *fancy's* child" (*Milton*); "*imagination* or *fancy* (which I shall use promiscuously)" (*Spectator*). Since Wordsworth (see quotation below) the terms have been commonly discriminated: IMAGINATION, the word of higher import, connotes esp. the exercise of plastic or creative power; FANCY (see FANCIFUL) suggests the play of associations more remote, arbitrary, or capricious; as, "The *imagination*, or shaping or modifying power; the *fancy*, or the aggregative and associative power" (*Coleridge*); "The distinction between *fancy* and *imagination* is, in brief, that *fancy* deals with the superficial resemblances, and *imagination* with the deeper truths that underlie them" (*Leslie Stephen*). See FANCY, IMAGINARY.
Fancy does not require that the materials which she makes use of should be susceptible of change in their constitution from her touch; and, where they admit of modification, it is enough for her purpose if it be slight, limited, and evanescent. Directly the reverse of these are the desires and demands of the *Imagination*. She recoils from everything but the plastic, the pliant, and the indefinite. . . . When the *Imagination* frames a comparison . . . the resemblance depend[s] less upon outline of form and feature than upon expression and effect; less upon casual and outstanding than upon inherent and internal properties: moreover, the images invariably modify each other. The law under which the processes of *Fancy* are carried on is as capricious as the accidents of things; . . . but the *Imagination* is conscious of an indestructible dominion. *Wordsworth.*
You may conceive the difference in kind between the *fancy* and the *imagination* in this way, that if the check of the senses and the reason were withdrawn, the first would become delirium, and the last mania. The *fancy* brings together images which have no connection natural or moral, but are yoked together by the poet by means of some accidental coincidence; as in the well-known passage in Hudibras: —
"The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis taken out his nap,
And like a lobster boiled, the morn
From black to red began to turn."
The *imagination* modifies images, and gives unity to variety: it sees all things in one: . . . as after the magnificent approach of the Messiah to battle, the poet, by one touch from himself — "far off their coming shone!" — makes the whole one image. *Coleridge.*

im-ag′i-na′tion-al (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or caused by, the imagination.

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il′lus-tra′tion-al, *a.* Pert. to illustration; illustrative. *Rare.*
il-lus′tra-tiv. Illustrative. *R. Sp.*
il-lus′tra-tive-ly, *adv.* of ILLUSTRATIVE.
il-lus′tra-to-ry (ĭl-ŭs′trȧ-tō-rĭ), [*a.* Illustrative.
il′lus-tra′tress (ĭl′ŭs-trā′trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of ILLUSTRATOR. [*Obs.*
il-lus′tre, *a.* [F.] Illustrious.
il-lus′tre, *v. t.* [F. *illustrer*, in OF. also in sense 1.] *Obs.* **1**. To light up; to enlighten.
2. To make illustrious.
il′lus-tric′i-ty (ĭl′ŭs-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Illustriousness. *Obs.*
il-lus′tri-ous, *a.* [*il-* not + *lustrous.*] Without luster; dull: — used by Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, Act I. vi. 109, in a passage where it is now usually *illustrous*, *unlustrous*, etc. [TRIOUS.
il-lus′tri-ous-ly, *adv.* of ILLUS-
il-lus′tri-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
il-lus′trous, *a.* ✝ ILLUSTRIOUS.
il′lu-ta′tion (ĭl′ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [*il-* in + L. *lutum* mud: cf. F. *illutation.*] A mud bath. *Rare.* — **il′lu-tate** (ĭl′ū-tāt), *v. t.* *Rare.*
illutioun. ✝ ILLUSION. [ous. *Obs.*
il′lux-u′ri-ous, *a.* Not luxuri-
ill′-willed′, *a.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Malevolent; ill-tempered. **b** Unwilling; sulky.
ill′-will′er, *n.* A person who cherishes ill will or malice.
ill′-will′ie, ill′-will′y (ĭl′wĭl′ĭ), *a.* Malevolent. *Chiefly Scot.*
ill′-will′ing, *a.* **1**. Wishing ill; malicious; malevolent. *Rare.*
2. Unwilling. *Obs.*
ill′-wish′, *v. t.* To wish evil to; to bewitch. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
ill′-wish′er, *n.* One who wishes ill to another; an ill-willer.
il-me′ni-um (ĭl-mē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ILMENITE.] *Chem.* A supposed element claimed to have been discovered in æschynite, but known to be a mixture.
il′men-o-ru′tile, *n.* [See ILMENITE; RUTILE.] *Min.* A black ferriferous variety of rutile.
‖ **il mon′do va da se** (ēl mōn′dō vä dä sē). [It.] See LAISSEZ FAIRE.
‖ **il n'a ni bouche′, ni é′pe-ron′** (ēl nȧ nē bōōsh′, nē ā′p′-rôN′). [F.] He has neither mouth nor spur; — said lit. of a horse which is sensitive neither to the bridle nor to the spurs.
‖ **il n'a pas in′ven′té′ la pou′dre** (ēl nȧ pä-zăN′văN′tā′ lȧ pōō′dr'). [F.] He did not invent gunpowder, i. e., he has a limited mind.
‖ **il ne faut ja′mais′ dé′fier′ un fou′** (ēl nē fō zhȧ′mē′ dā fyā′ ŭN fōō′). [F.] Never defy a madman.
il′ness. Illness. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **il n'est sauce′ que d'ap′pé′tit′** (ēl nē sōs′ kē dȧ′pā′tē′). [F.] There is no sauce like hunger; hunger gives relish.
‖ **il n'y a plus de Py′ré′nées′** (ēl nyȧ plü dē pē′rā′nā′). [F.] There are no longer any Pyrenees; — an expression attributed to Louis XIV. on his grandson Philip's setting out to take possession of the Spanish crown.
‖ **il n'y a point′ de hé′ros′ pour son va′let′-de-cham′bre** (pwăN′ dē ā′rō′ pōōr sôN vȧ′lĕ′-dē-shäN′br'). [F.] No one is a hero to his own valet.
‖ **il n'y a que le pre-mier′ pas qui coûte′** (kē lē prē-myā′ pä kē kōōt′). [F.] It is only the first step which costs or is hard.
I-lo′co (ē-lō′kō), *n.* = ILOCANO.
i-loghen. Obs. p. p. of LIE.
I-lo′ko, I′lo-ka′no, *n.* = ILOCANO.
i-lome. ✝ Y-LOME, often.
i-lomp, *pret.* of I-LIMP. *Obs.*
ilond. ✝ ISLAND.
i-long. ✝ Y-LONG.
I′lon-got′ (ē′lôn-gōt′), **-go′te** (-gō′tā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GOTS (-gōts′), Sp. -GOTES (-gō′tās). = IBILAO.
i-lope Obs. p. p. of LEAP.
i-loren. Obs. p. p. of LOSE.
ilot. ✝ HELOT.
i′lot Var. of ISLOT.
i-loten. Obs. p. p. of LOT.
‖ **i′log** (ē′lōg), *n.* [Tag.] River.
‖ **il pen′se-ro′so** (ēl pĕn′sē-rō′sō). [Old It.] The pensive or melancholy man; esp. [*caps.*], the title of a famous minor poem, by Milton, a companion piece to "L'Allegro."
I. L. S. *Abbr.* Incorporated Law [Society
il-sam′ple. Humorous corrupt. of ENSAMPLE. *Obs.*
‖ **il sent′ le fa′got′** (ēl säN′ lē fȧ′gō′). [F.] He smells of the fagot, that is, he is suspected of heresy, consequently is on the road to the stake and, by extension, merits no confidence.
‖ **ils n'ont′ rien′ ap′pris′, rien′ ou′blié′** (ēl nôN′ ryăN′-nȧ′prē′ ryăN′-nōō′blē-ā′). [F.] They have learned nothing, forgotten nothing; — said of the émigrés, who, returning to France after the Revolution and First Empire, refused to understand or accept the transformation which France had undergone.
ilspile. *n.* [AS. *īles*, gen. of *īl*, *igl*, hedgehog (akin to G. *igel*) + *pīl* prickle.] A hedgehog. *Obs.*
I′lus (ī′lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἶλος.] *Gr. Myth.* Founder of Troy, or Ilion, and grandfather of Priam.
i-luved. Obs. p. p. of LOVE.
‖ **il va′ sans′ dire′** (ēl vȧ′ säN′ dēr′). [F.] It goes without saying. See under GO, *v. i.*
Il′y-si′i-dæ (ĭl′ĭ-sī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰλύς mud, slime.] *Zoöl.* A family of harmless serpents comprising the genera *Ilysia* (see CORAL SNAKE) of South America and *Cylindrophis* of India. The body is covered with smooth scales, and the head and tail are very short. — **i-lys′i-oid** (ĭ-lĭs′ĭ-oid), *a.*
I′m (īm). Colloq. contraction of *I am*.
I. M. *Abbr.* Isle of Man.
i-mad. Obs. p. p. of MAKE.
im′age-a-ble (ĭm′āj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
image breaker. An iconoclast.
im′age-break′ing, *a.* Iconoclastic.
im′age-less, *a.* See -LESS.
im′a-ge′ri-al (ĭm′ȧ-jē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, imagery; symbolical. *R.* — **im′a-ge′ri-al-ly**, *adv.* *R.* [*Obs.*
imagilet, *n.* A small image.
im-ag′in. Imagine. *Ref. Sp.*
im-ag′i-na-bil′i-ty (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Imaginable quality. *Rare.* [*Sp.*
im-ag′i-na-bl. Imaginable. *Ref.*
im-ag′i-nant (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *imaginans*, p. pr.] Imagining. *Obs.* — *n.* Imaginer. *Obs.*
im-ag′i-na-ri-ly (-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of IMAGINARY. See -LY.
im-ag′i-na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-ag′i-nar′i-ty (ĭ-măj′ĭ-năr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Math.* Fact or quality of being imaginary.
im-ag′i-nate (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *imaginatus*, p. p. of *imaginari* to imagine.] To imagine. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To imagine; indulge in imagination. *Rare.*
im-ag′i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *imaginatus.*] Imagined; imaginative; imaginary. *Obs.*
im-ag′i-na′tion-al-ism (-nā′shŭn-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* Idealism.
im-ag′i-na-tiv. Imaginative. *Ref. Sp.*
im-ag′i-na-tive, *n.* Power of imagining; imagination. *Obs.*

im-ag'i-na-tive (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [F. *imaginatif.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the imagination; proceeding from, or characterized by, imagination; as, *imaginative* processes or products; *imaginative* literature; also, characterized by lively, great, or exalted imagination; as, an *imaginative* poet.

Milton had a highly *imaginative*, Cowley a very fanciful mind. *Coleridge.*

2. Given to imagining; full of images, fancies, etc.
3. Imaginary; unreal. *Obs.*
Syn. — See IMAGINARY.
— **im-ag'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-ag'i-na-tive-ness**, *n.*

im-ag'ine (ĭ-măj'ĭn), *v. t.*; IM-AG'INED (-ĭnd); IM-AG'IN-ING. [F. *imaginer*, L. *imaginari*, p. p. *imaginatus*, fr. *imago* image. See IMAGE.] **1.** To form a notion or idea of; to form a mental image of; to represent or picture to one's self; to conceive; to produce by the imagination.

In the night, *imagining* some fear,
How easy is a bush supposed a bear! *Shak.*

2. To contrive in purpose; to scheme; devise; compass; purpose. See COMPASS, *v. t.*, 1; TREASON.

How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man? *Ps.* lxii. 3.
We may see perhaps that a wide scope might be given to the phrase which condemned those who "*imagined*" the king's death. One Peter of Wakefield was hanged for predicting that by next Ascension Day John would no longer be king; under James I. he would have suffered a similar punishment for a similar prophecy. *Pollock & Mait.*

3. To meditate, ponder, or consider. *Obs.*
4. To suppose or think to be; to guess; conjecture.
5. To form a notion of without sufficient basis; to believe with insufficient evidence; to fancy.
Syn. — Fancy, apprehend, think, believe, suppose, opine, deem; plan, scheme, devise. See CONCEIVE.

im-ag'ine, *v. i.* **1.** To ponder; meditate; contrive. *Obs.*
2. To form images or conceptions; to conceive; to exercise the imagination.
3. To fancy; think; suppose.
to imagine of, to imagine. *Obs. or R.*

i-ma'go (ĭ-mā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GOES (-gōz), L. IMAGINES (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nēz). [L. See IMAGE.] **1.** An image.
2. *Zoöl.* The final adult, and usually winged, state of an insect. Cf. LARVA, PUPA.

i-mam' (ĭ-mäm'), **i-maum'** (ĭ-mäm'; -môm'), *n.* [Ar. *imām.*] **1.** The priest who performs or leads the regular service of a Mohammedan mosque.
2. Any of various persons called by this name as a title, among the Mohammedans; as: **a** The one who as successor of Mohammed is the spiritual and temporal head of Islam. **b** The caliph or any of various other sovereign princes. **c** Any of the twelve heads of Islam recognized by the Shiites, or "Sectaries," beginning with Ali and his sons. **d** The founder of any of various sects or schools, as of the Shiite school, of the four subsects of the Sunnis, etc. **e** Any person who is followed as an authority in theology and law.

im-bal'ance (ĭm-băl'ăns), *n.* [*im-* not + *balance.*] Lack of balance, esp. of the muscular balance of the eyes.

im-bark' (ĭm-bärk'), *v. t.* To inclose or clothe with bark.

im-bathe' (ĭm-bāth'), *v. t.* [Cf. EMBATHE.] To bathe; to wash freely; to immerse; drench. *Milton.*

im'be-cile (ĭm'bē-sĭl *or, esp. in British usage*, ĭm'bē-sēl, ĭm'bē-sēl'; *formerly usually* ĭm-bĕs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *imbecillis*, *imbecillus;* of unknown origin: cf. F. *imbécile.*] **1.** In general, without strength; weak; feeble; of persons, destitute of strength, whether of body or mind; feeble; esp., mentally weak; characterized by imbecility. See IDIOCY.
2. Stupid; fatuous; characterized by, or arising from, mental weakness; inane; idiotic; as, *imbecile* conduct.
Syn. — Weak, feeble, feeble-minded, idiotic.

im'be-cile, *n.* One destitute of strength; esp., one of weak mind; one afflicted with imbecility.
Syn. — See IDIOT.

im'be-cile, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To weaken; to make imbecile; to impair; to enfeeble; as, to *imbecile* men's courage.
2. By confusion with *embezzle*, to destroy the force of; to annul; to abrogate; to remove by fraud.

im'be-cil'i-tate (ĭm'bē-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To render imbecile.

im'be-cil'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *imbecillitas:* cf. F. *imbécillité.*] **1.** Quality of being imbecile; weakness, esp. of mind, or an instance of it. See IDIOCY.

Cruelty . . . argues not only a depravedness of nature, but also a meanness of courage and *imbecility* of mind. *Sir W. Temple*

2. Incapacity; inability; inadequacy.
3. Foolishness; absurdity; fatuity, or an instance of it.

im-bibe' (ĭm-bīb'), *v. t.*; -BIBED' (-bībd'); -BIB'ING (-bīb'ĭng). [L. *imbibere; im-* in + *bibere* to drink; cf. F. *imbiber.* Cf. BIB, IMBRUE.] **1.** To saturate; imbue; soak; steep. *Obs.* "Earth, *imbibed* with . . . acid." *Sir I. Newton.*
2. To receive or absorb into the mind and retain; to assimilate; as, to *imbibe* principles; to *imbibe* errors.
3. To drink or drink in; to receive as by drinking; to suck or take in or up; hence, to inhale; absorb; assimilate; as, a person *imbibes* drink, or a sponge *imbibes* moisture.

im'bi-bi'tion (ĭm'bĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *imbibition.*] **1.** Saturation, steeping, or solution; mixture, as of a liquid and solid, in this way, or a case of it; a solution. *Obs.*
2. Act or process of imbibing; assimilation; absorption; as, the *imbibition* of water by roots.

im-bib'i-to-ry (ĭm-bĭb'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by imbibition; absorptive.

im-bod'y (ĭm-bŏd'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* [See EMBODY.] To invest with a body; to become corporeal. See EMBODY.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies, and imbrutes. *Milton.*

im-bos'om (ĭm-bo͝oz'ŭm), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *bosom.* Cf. EMBOSOM.] To hold in the bosom; to cherish. See EMBOSOM.

im-breathe' (ĭm-brēth'), *v. t.* **1.** To breathe in; to inhale.
2. To inspire; instill.

im-bre'vi-ate (ĭm-brē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *imbreviare.* See IN- in; BRIEF, *n.*] To write or enter in the form of a brief; to enroll; register.

im'brex (ĭm'brĕks), *n.* [L., fr. *imber* a rainstorm.] **1.** A rain or gutter tile; a curved tile, used for making pipes, gutters, etc.; a pantile.
2. One of the scales or subdivisions of imbricated ornament.

im'bri-cate (ĭm'brĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *imbricatus*, p. p. of *imbricare* to cover with tiles, to form like a gutter tile, fr. *imbrex*, *-icis*, a hollow tile, gutter tile, fr. *imber* rain.] **1.** Bent and hollowed like a rain or gutter tile. *Obs.*
2. Lying lapped over each other in regular order; alternately superimposed like tiles or shingles on a roof, as bud scales, involucral bracts, the scales of fishes, etc.; overlapping at the margins, as leaves in æstivation.
3. = IMBRICATED, 2.

Imbricate Bud Scales.

im'bri-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To lay or lie in order, one lapping over another, so as to form an imbricated surface; to overlap like tiles.

They are limited in size and *imbricate* with one another. *L. N. Badenoch.*

im'bri-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Imbricate.
2. *Decorative Art.* Having regularly overlapping scales, or a representation of such scales; as, an *imbricated* surface or pattern.
imbricated snout beetle, a snout beetle (*Epicærus imbricatus*) destructive to vegetables, fruits, and the bark of trees.

im'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles or shingles; hence, intricacy of structure; also, a pattern or decoration representing or suggesting such a structure.

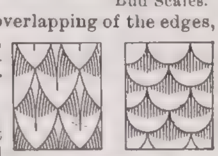
Imbrication.

im-bro'glio (ĭm-brōl'yō), *n.*; *pl.* IMBROGLIOS (-yōz). [It. See 1st BROIL; cf. EMBROIL.] **1.** A confused mass or pile. *Rare.*
2. An intricate or complicated situation, as in a drama or novel; also, a complicated and embarrassing state of things; a serious misunderstanding; an embroilment.

Wrestling to free itself from the baleful *imbroglio.* *Carlyle.*

3. *Music.* A passage giving an effect of confusion between the voice parts, as by complicating their rhythms.

im-brown' (ĭm-broun'), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *brown.* Cf. EMBROWN.] To make brown; darken; tan. Cf. EMBROWN.

im-brue' (ĭm-bro͞o'), *v. t.*; IM-BRUED' (-bro͞od'); IM-BRU'ING. [ME. *enbrewen*, *enbrowen*, to stain, soil, OF. *embruver*, *embuvrer*, *emberrer*, to give to drink, soak (see EN-, IN- in; BEVERAGE).] **1.** To stain; to defile; to wet or moisten; to drench; — now used only of blood, gore, or the like.

Darwen stream, with blood of Scots *imbrued.* *Milton*

2. To soak, steep, or saturate; fig., to imbue; infect. *Obs.*

im-brued' (ĭm-bro͞od'), *p. p.* of IMBRUE. Specif.: *Her.* Stained with blood.

im-brute' (ĭm-bro͞ot'), *v. t. & i.*; IM-BRUT'ED (-bro͞ot'ĕd); IM-BRUT'ING (-bro͞ot'ĭng). [*im-* in + *brute:* cf. F. *abrutir.* Cf. EMBRUTE.] To degrade or sink to the state of a brute; to make or become brutal or bestial.

im-bue' (ĭm-bū'), *v. t.*; IM-BUED' (-būd'); IM-BU'ING. [L. *imbuere;* orig. uncert.; perh. akin to Skr. *ambu* water: cf. also F. *imbu*, p. p.] **1.** To saturate; to tinge deeply; to dye; impregnate; imbrue; as, clothes *imbued* with black.
2. To tincture deeply; to cause to become impressed or penetrated; to impregnate; permeate; as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles.

Thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety. *Milton.*

im-burse' (ĭm-bûrs'), *v. t.*; IM-BURSED' (-bûrst'); IM-BURS'ING. [*im-* in + *burse:* cf. F. *embourser* to put into one's purse, LL. *imbursare.* See BURSE.] **1.** To put into, or as if into, one's purse or a purse; to store up. *Rare.*
2. To make rich or wealthy. *Obs.*
3. To pay; to recompense. *Rare.*

I'mer-i'tian (ē'mĕr-ĭsh'ăn), *n.* One of a Kartvelian people of Imeritia, in the Caucasus, numbering about half a million. They are industrious, and capable agriculturists.

i-mes'a-tin (ĭ-mĕs'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [*imide* + *isatin.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_8H_6N_2O$, obtained by the action of ammonia on isatin.

im'ide (ĭm'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **imid.** [From AMIDE.] *Chem.* A compound of imidogen; specif., a compound of imidogen with a bivalent acid radical.

imide chloride. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula R·C(Cl)NH, formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on amides, and in other ways. They may be regarded as acid chlorides in which oxygen has been replaced by imidogen.

im'i-do (ĭm'ĭ-dō; ĭ-mē'dō; *cf.* AMIDO), **im'i-do-**, *a. & pref.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, containing, or combined with, the bivalent radical NH, or imidogen, which is often called the *imido group.* Many chemists distinguish between *imido* and *imino*, just as between *amido* and *amino.* See IMINO.
imido acid. **a** An acid containing the group -C(NH)OH instead of carboxyl. Such acids are known only in the form of esters, the **imido esters** or **imido ethers.** **b** An acid whose acid hydrogen belongs to the imido group, as uric acid or succinimide. — **i. base**, a secondary amine. See AMINE. — **i. ester** *or* **ether**, an ester of an imido acid.

i-mid'o-gen (ĭ-mĭd'ō-jĕn; ĭ-mē'dō-), *n.* [*imido-* + hydro*gen.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical NH, which is known only in combination, and may be regarded as ammonia from the molecule of which two hydrogen atoms have been removed.

im'ine (ĭm'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [Arbitrary variation of *amine.*] *Chem.* A compound of imidogen with a bivalent hydrocarbon radical; as, pentamethylene *imine*, C_5H_{10}:NH.

im'i-no (ĭm'ĭ-nō; ĭ-mē'nō; *cf.* AMINO), **im'i-no-**, *a. & pref.* Pert. to, or containing, imidogen; — in precise usage used of imines, *imido* being used of imides only. Cf. AMINO.

im'i-ta-bil'i-ty (ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being imitable; power of imitation, in the Platonic sense.

im'i-ta-ble (ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *imitabilis:* cf. F. *imitable.* See IMITATE.] **1.** Capable of being imitated or copied.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

2. Worthy of imitation; as, *imitable* character. *Obs.*

im'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *imitatus*, p. p. of *imitari* to imitate; of unknown origin. Cf. IMAGE.] **1.** To follow as a pattern, model, or example; to copy, or strive to copy, in acts, manners, etc.; to assume the form or likeness of; as, the drama *imitates* life.

Despise wealth and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

2. To produce a semblance or likeness of, as in form, character, color, qualities, conduct, manners, etc.; to reproduce; copy.

A place picked out by choice of best alive
That Nature's work by art can *imitate.* *Spenser.*

3. To be or appear like; to resemble in external appearance; as, the paper is finished to *imitate* leather.
4. To mimic; as, to *imitate* another's intonations. Specif.: *Biol.* To mimic. See MIMIC, *v. t.*
5. To try; endeavor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — IMITATE, MIMIC, MOCK, APE are here compared in the sense of copying. IMITATE is the general term; MIMIC implies exact imitation, esp. (in modern usage) of voice, gesture, manner, etc., frequently in sport or ridicule; to MOCK, as here compared (see RIDICULE), commonly adds to *mimic* the implication of derision or contempt; to APE is to imitate servilely or with absurd pretension; as, "The affectation of *imitating* Shakespeare may doubtless be carried too far" (*T. Gray*); "Moonbeam, why art thou so pale? . . . is it to *mimic* me?" (*Shelley*); "I am sure I repeat her words, though I cannot *mimic* either the voice or air with which they were spoken" (*Fielding*); cf. "with *mimic* airs grown pert" (*Pope*); "The babbling echo *mocks* the hounds" (*Shak.*); "It is a recreation to be by and hear him *mock* the Frenchman" (*id.*); cf. *mock* humility, *mock*-heroic; "The stout, tall captain . . . becomes their pattern, upon whom they fix their whole attention, and *ape* all his tricks" (*Cowper*); "We shudder but to dream our maids should *ape* those monstrous males" (*Tennyson*); cf. "Fashions in proud Italy, whose manners still our tardy *apish* nation limps after in base imitation" (*Shak.*). See COUNTERFEIT.

im'i-ta'tion (ĭm'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *imitatio:* cf. F. *imitation.*] **1.** An imitating; a copying after, or an assumption of, the form of something regarded as a pattern or model; specif.: **a** *Platonism.* Act or process whereby an object in the material world assumes the form of its Idea, or archetype. Cf. PARTICIPATION. **b** *Æsthetics.* Simulation of life

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im-ag'i-na'tor (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nā'tēr), *n.* An imaginer. *Rare.*
im-ag'i-na-to-ry, *a.* Imaginary; also, imaginative. *Obs.*
im-ag'ind. Imagined. *Ref. Sp.*
im-ag'ine, *n.* Device; scheme. *Obs.* [ines.]
im-ag'in-er, *n.* One who imag-
im-ag'i-nes (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nēz), *L. pl.* of IMAGO. [aginative. *R.*]
im-ag'in-ist, *n.* One who is im-
im-ag'in-ous (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Imaginative. *Rare.*
imake. † MAKE, a mate.
i-ma'mah (ĭ-mä'mä), *n.* [Ar. *imāmah.*] Office of imam; leadership. [= IMAMAH.]
i-mam'ate (ĭ-mäm'āt), *n.*
i-mam'ba'rah (ĭ-mäm'bä'rä), **i-maum'ba'rah**, *n.* Also **-ba'ra**, **-bar'ra**, etc. [Ar. *imām* chief + Hind. *bārā* inclosure.] *Mohammedanism.* A building in which are conducted the ceremonies of the Muharram.
i-mam'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
i-manased. Obs. p. p. of MENACE.
i-mang. † Y-MONG.
i-ma'ret (ĭ-mä'rĕt), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *'imārat.*] In Turkey, a house for rest and entertainment of travelers, etc.; inn; hospice.
I-ma'ri ware (ē-mä'rē). [From *Imari*, town in Japan.] See HIZEN PORCELAIN. [TYR.]
i-martred. Obs. p. p. of MAR-
i-maum'. Var. of IMAM.
im-bake', *v. t.* To incrust. *Obs.*
im-balm' (ĭm-bäm'), **im-balm'ment**, etc. Vars. of EMBALM, etc.
im-ban', *v. t.* To put under, or subject to, a ban. *Rare.*
im-band', *v. t.* To form into a band or bands. *Rare.*
im-bank', **im-bank'ment**, etc. Vars. of EMBANK, etc. [ners.]
im-ban'nered, *a.* Having ban-
im-bar'. Var. of EMBAR.
im-barge', *v. t.* [*im-* in + *barge.*] To embark *Obs.*
im-barge', **im-bar'go.** † EMBARGE, *n. & v.*
im-bark', **im'bar-ka'tion**, etc. Vars. of EMBARK, etc
im-bar'ment, *n.* Embargo. *Obs.*
im-barn', *v. t.* To gather into, or store in a barn; to garner. *Obs.*
im-barque'. † EMBARK.
im-base'. † EMBASE.
im-based' (ĭm-bāst'), *a.* Furnished with a base.
im-bas'sa-dor, **im-bas'sa-tor.** † AMBASSADOR.
im'bas-sage. † EMBASSAGE.
imbasset. † AMBASSIATE.
im-bas'tard-ize, *v. t.* To bastardize; debase. *Obs. & R.*
im-bat'tel. † EMBATTLE.
im-bay'. † EMBAY.
im'be-cil. Imbecile. *Ref. Sp.*
im-bec'ile (ĭm-bĕs'ĭl). † EMBEZZLE.
im'be-cile-ly, *adv.* of IMBECILE.
im-bed' (ĭm-bĕd'), *v. t.* To sink or lay as in a bed. See EMBED.
im-bel'lic, *a.* [L. *imbellis; im-* not + *bellum* war; cf. *bellicus* warlike.] Not warlike. *Obs.*
— **im-bel'lious.** *a.* *Obs.*
im-bel'lish, **im-bel'lish-ment**, etc. † EMBELLISH, etc.
im-bench', *v. t.* To raise, as a bench; to bank up. *Obs.* [coal.]
im'ber. † EMBAR; EMBER, live
im'ber, *n.* The ember-goose. *Obs. or Scot.* [GOOSE. *Obs.*]
im'ber-goose'. Var. of EMBER-
im-bes'ill. † EMBEZZLE.
im-bew'. † IMBUE.
imbitation, *n.* Erron. for IMBIBITION. [that imbibes.]
im-bib'er (ĭm-bīb'ēr), *n.* One
im-bit'ter (ĭm-bĭt'ēr), *v. t.* To make bitter. See EMBITTER
im-bit'terd. Imbittered. *Ref. Sp.* [bitters.]
im-bit'ter-er, *n.* One that im-
im-bit'ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT
im-blaze', **im-bla'zon**, etc. Vars. of EMBLAZE, etc. [SOM.]
im-blos'som Var. of EMBLOS-
im-bod'i-ment. See -MENT.
im-bog'. † EMBOG.
im-boil'. † EMBOIL.
im-bold'en. Var. of EMBOLDEN.
im-bol'ish, *v. t.* [Cf. ABOLISH.] To do or make away with. *Obs.*
im-bon'i-ty, *n.* [L. *imbonitas.*] Want of goodness. *Obs.*
im-book', *v. t.* To enter in a book; enroll. *Obs. Scot.*
im-bor'der. † EMBORDER.
im-bor'dure, *v. t.* To surround with a border; specif., *Her.*, to provide with a bordure of the same tincture. *Obs.*
imboscade. † AMBUSCADE.
‖ **im'bos-ca'ta** (ēm'bōs-kä'tä), *n.* [It.] Ambuscade.
im-bosk', *v. t.* [Cf. It. *imboscare* to imbosk, *imboscarsi* to retire into a wood; *im-* in + *bosco* a wood. See BOSCAGE; cf. AMBUSH.] To conceal, as in bushes; to hide. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be concealed. *Obs*
im-boss'. † EMBOSS
im-bost', *a.* = EMBOSSED, foaming at the mouth. See 1st EMBOSS, 2. — *n. & v* Foam from the mouth. *Obs*
im-bos'ture. † EMBOSTURE
im-bound'. † EMBOUND.
im-bow'. † EMBOW.
im-bow'el † EMBOWEL.
im-bow'er. Var. of EMBOWER.
im-box'. † EMBOX.
im-brace', **im-brace'ment**, **im-tra'cer-y**, etc. † EMBRACE, etc.
im-braid'. † EMBRAID, to upbraid. [entangle.]
im-brake'. † EMBRAKE, to
im-branch', *v. t. & i.* To graft in the stock. *Obs.*
im-brand'ed, *a.* [*im-* in + *brand.*] Equipped with swords. *Obs.* [Var. of EMBRANGLE.]
im-bran'gle (ĭm-brăŋ'g'l).
im-breed'. Var. of INBREED.
imbreke, *n.* The houseleek. *Obs.*
im-breve', *v. t.* [LL. *imbreviare.*] To imbreviate. *Obs. Scot.*
imbrewe. † IMBRUE. [CATE.]
im'bri-cate-ly, *adv.* of IMBRI-
im'bri-ca-tive (ĭm'brĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Imbricate, as æstivation.
im-bri'er, *v. t.* To entangle as if by briers. *Obs.*
im-bring'. † INBRING. [*Obs.*]
im-bris'tled, *a.* Made bristly
Im'bri-um Ma're (ĭm'brĭ-ŭm mā'rē; 115). *Astron.* A so-called sea in the northeast quadrant of the moon.
im'bro-ca'do, *n.* = IMBROCATA. *Obs.*
im'bro-ca'do (ĭm'brō-kā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [See BROCADE.] Cloth of silver or of gold; brocade. *Obs.*
im'bro-ca'ta (ĭm'brō-kä'tȧ), **im'broc-ca'ta**, *n.* [It. *imbroccata.*] *Fencing.* Thrust; pass. *Obs.*
im-bro'der. † EMBROIDER.
im-broin', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *embrunir* to darken.] To foul; dirty. *Obs.* [brothel. *Obs.*]
im-broth'eled, *a.* Placed in a
im-broth'er. † EMBROIDER.
im-broun'. † EMBROWN.
im-brow'der. † EMBROIDER.
im-brownd'. Imbrowned. *R. Sp.*
im-brue'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-brute'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-bud', *v. t. & i.* [*im-* in + *bud*, *n.*] To graft by budding. *Obs.*
im-bue'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-bull', *v. t.* To include in or attack by a (papal) bull. *Obs.*
im-burse'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-bush'ment. † AMBUSHMENT.
im-bute', *v. t.* [L. *imbutus*, p. p. of *imbuere* to moisten.] To soak or steep. *Obs.* — **im-bu'tion**, *n.* *Obs.* [Department.]
I. M. D. *Abbr.* Indian Medical
i-medlet. Obs. p. p. of MEDDLE.
i-meind. Obs. p. p. of MENG.
imelle, *adv. & prep.* [Cf. Dan. *imellem*, Sw. *emellan*, Icel. *ī millum.*] Among; amid. *Obs.*
i-melled. Obs. p. p. of MELL, mix.
i-mene, *a. & adv.* [AS. *gemǣne.*] Common; in common. *Obs.*
i-men'nesse, *n.* [AS. *gemǣnnes.*] Community. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
i-menget, *p. p.* of MENG, mix.
I'mer (ē'mĕr), *n.* = IMERITIAN.
I'mer-e'tian (ē'mĕr-ē'shȧn). Var. of IMERITIAN.
i-met, **i-mete**, *n.* [AS. *gemet.* Cf. METE.] Measure; moderation. *Obs.*
i-mete. † Y-METE, to meet.
i-mote. Obs. p. p. of METE.
i-mete, *a.* [AS. *gemǣte.*] Suitable; moderate. *Obs.* — **i-metnesse**, *n.* *Obs.* [I-METE. *Obs.*]
i-metliche, *a.* [AS. *gemetlīc.*] =
Im'he-tep, **Im'ho-tep** (ĭm'hē-tĕp, ĭm'hō-tĕp), *n.* [Egypt. *i-em-hetep* he who comes in peace.] *Egypt. Relig.* The god of learning, protector of scribes, of artisans and builders, and in Memphis of physicians, — often represented as holding a scroll.
i-mid', *adv. & prep.* [Cf. IN; AMID.] Amid. *Obs.*
im'id-az'ole (ĭm'ĭd-ăz'ōl), *n.* [*imide* + *azole.*] Glyoxaline.
i-middes, *prep.* [Cf. IMID, AMIDST.] Amidst. *Obs.*
i-milze, *v. t.* [AS. *gemiltsian.*] To show mercy to. *Obs.*
imist. Obs. p. p. of MISS.
im'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im'i-ta'men, *n.* [L.] An imitation. *Obs.*
im'i-tan-cy (ĭm'ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [From L. *imitans*, p. pr. of *imitari.*] Tendency to imitation; imitativeness. *Rare.*
im'i-tant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *imitans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] An imitation; a counterfeit. *Rare.*

or reality in art; imaginative embodiment of the ideal form (see FORM, *n.*, 9 **a**) of reality; — a use following Aristotle.

Poesy is an art of *imitation*, . . . that is to say, a representing, counterfeiting, or figuring forth. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. That which is made or produced as a copy; that which is made to resemble something, whether for laudable or fraudulent purposes; an artificial likeness; a counterfeit.

Both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. Prop., a literary work or composition designed to reproduce the style or manner of another author; loosely, a very free translation of an ancient or foreign author, as Dryden's "translations" of Boccaccio; an adaptation or parody; as, Pope's "*imitations*" of Horace; Thomson's "Castle of Indolence" is an *imitation* of Spenser.

4. *Music.* The repetition of essentially the same melodic theme, phrase, or motive, on different degrees of pitch, in a different key, by one or more of the other voice parts, or with some modification of rhythm or intervals. Cf. 1st CANON, 6 **a**. Imitation is *strict*, when the original theme or phrase (the *antecedent*) and its repeated form (the *consequent*) are identical in intervals and note values; *free*, when the consequent has some modification. Its æsthetic effectiveness is in securing unity and coherence in intricate polyphonic composition. For the common varieties of free imitation — *augmentation*, *diminution*, *inversion*, and *retrograde imitation* — see these terms.

5. *Biol.* Condition of imitating, or mimicking, a different animal, or a plant, or inanimate object. See MIMIC, *v. t.*

im′i-ta′tion (ĭm′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *a.* Simulating something superior, esp. something of more costly materials; as, *imitation* lace; *imitation* bronze.

im′i-ta′tion-al (-tā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, marked by, or employed in, imitation; as, *imitational* propensities.

im′i-ta-tive (ĭm′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *imitativus:* cf. F. *imitatif.*] **1**. Marked by imitation; exhibiting some of the qualities of, or formed after, a model, pattern, or original; as, painting is an *imitative* art; an *imitative* word, one intended to reproduce or represent a natural sound.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden*

2. Inclined to imitate, or copy; given to imitation; as, man is an *imitative* being.

3. Imitating something superior; imitation; counterfeit.

4. *Zoöl.* Mimicking another species or certain of its characters, or an inanimate object. See MIMIC, *v. t.*

— **im′i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **im′i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

im′i-ta′tor (-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who imitates.

im-mac′u-late (ĭ-măk′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *immaculatus; im-* not + *maculatus*, p. p. of *maculare* to spot, stain, fr. *macula* spot. See MAIL armor.] **1**. Without stain or blemish; spotless; undefiled; pure; as, an *immaculate* heart.

Thou sheer, *immaculate* and silver fountain. *Shak.*

2. Without flaw, fault, or error; as, an *immaculate* book.

3. Without spot or spots; spotlessly clean; as, his linen was *immaculate*.

4. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Without colored spots or marks.

Immaculate Conception, *R. C. Ch.*, the miraculous conception by which the Virgin Mary is held to have been conceived without original sin, or the doctrine which affirms this. The doctrine was made an article of faith by the papal bull "Ineffabilis Deus," Dec. 8, 1854. — **I. Heart**, *R. C. Ch.*, the physical heart of the Blessed Virgin, the subject of a devotion first propagated by John Eudes (1601–80) and extended to the whole church by Pius IX. in 1855. The Feast of the Immaculate Heart is kept with a special Mass and office, either on the Sunday after the octave of the Assumption or on the third Sunday after Pentecost.

— **im-mac′u-late-ly**, *adv.* — **im-mac′u-late-ness**, *n.*

im-man′a-cle (ĭ-măn′ȧ-k'l), *v. t.;* IM-MAN′A-CLED (-k'ld); IM-MAN′A-CLING (-klĭng). To manacle; to fetter; hence, to confine; to restrain from free action. *Rare.* *Milton.*

im′ma-na′tion (ĭm′ȧ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [*im-* in + L. *manare* to flow; cf. *manatio* a flowing.] A flowing or entering in. *R.*

im-mane′ (ĭ-mān′), *a.* [L. *immanis.*] Very great; huge; vast; also, monstrous in character; inhuman; atrocious; fierce. *Archaic.* "So *immane* a man." *Chapman.*

im′ma-nence (ĭm′ȧ-nĕns) } *n.* **1**. Immanent state or quality; inherence; an indwelling.
im′ma-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ) }

2. Doctrine of immanence or immanency, esp. that God is immanent in the world; — opposed to *transcendency*.

This doctrine is called . . . the system of *immanency*, and its logical characteristic is given when we say that it makes not only God to be the essence of the universe, but the essence of the universe to be God. *J. Martineau.*

im′ma-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *immanens*, p. pr. of *immanere* to remain in or near; *im-* in + *manere* to remain: cf. F. *immanent.*] **1**. Remaining or operating within the subject considered; neither derived from, nor passing, without; indwelling, inherent, or intrinsic; often, as applied to a mental event, confined to consciousness or to the mind; subjective; as, an *immanent* act; — contrasted with *emanant*, *transcendent*, *transeunt*. Cf. CAUSE.

A cognition is an *immanent* act of mind *Sir W. Hamilton.*
An *immanent* power in the life of the world. *Hare.*

Causality is transitive in so far as anything gives rise to effects which lie outside its own being. So far as the effects to which it gives rise fall within its own being, its causality is *immanent*. *G. F. Stout.*

2. Designating, or pertaining to, the philosophical hypothesis that the world does not transcend consciousness, but is immanent within it.

im-man′i-fest (ĭ-măn′ĭ-fĕst), *a.* Not manifest. *Rare.* — **im-man′i-fest-ness**, *n.*

im-man′tle (ĭ-măn′t'l), *v. t.* To cover or encircle as with, or to infold in, a mantle.

Im-man′u-el (ĭ-măn′ū-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *'immānūēl*, fr. *'im* with + *ānū* us + *ēl* God.] God with us; — an appellation of the Christ. *Is.* vii. 14. *Matt.* i. 23.

im′mar-ces′ci-ble (ĭm′är-sĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immarcescibilis; im-* not + *marcescere* to fade: cf. F. *immarcescible.*] Unfading; incorruptible; imperishable. *Now Rare.*

im′ma-te′ri-al (ĭm′ȧ-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [*im-* not + *material:* cf. F. *immatériel.*] **1**. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual; disembodied.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual. *Hooker.*

2. Having not much body or substance; flimsy. *Rare.*

3. Of no substantial consequence; without weight or significance; unimportant; as, it is wholly *immaterial* whether he stays or not.

Syn. — Unimportant, inconsequential, insignificant, inconsiderable, trifling.

im′ma-te′ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. Immaterial state or being. **2**. *Philos.* The doctrine that external bodies are of the essence of mind; specif., Berkeleianism.

im′ma-te′ri-al-ist, *n.* *Philos.* One who believes in, or professes, immaterialism.

im′ma-te′ri-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being immaterial; also, something immaterial.

im′ma-te′ri-al-ize (-tē′rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To render immaterial or incorporeal.

Immaterialized spirits *Glanvill.*

im′ma-ture′ (ĭm′ȧ-tūr′), *a.* [L. *immaturus; im-* not + *maturus* mature, ripe. See MATURE.] **1**. Premature; untimely; as, an *immature* death. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Not mature; not arrived at perfection or full development; unripe; crude; unfinished; as, *immature* fruit; *immature* character; *immature* plans. "An ill-measured and *immature* counsel." *Bacon.*

3. *Phys. Geog.* Youthful; not yet advanced to a mature stage; — said of topography and topographic features, esp. valleys, drainage, etc., so long as most of the area concerned is well above base level.

im′ma-tu′ri-ty (-tū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *immaturitas.*] **1**. State or quality of being immature: **a** Prematureness. *Obs.* **b** Unripeness; incompleteness. "When the world has outgrown its intellectual *immaturity*." *Caird.*

2. Something immature.

im′me-a-bil′i-ty (ĭm′ē-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*im-* not + L. *meabilis* passable, fr. *meare* to pass.] Want of power to pass or flow; impassableness. *Arbuthnot.*

im-meas′ur-a-ble (ĭ-mĕzh′ûr-ȧ-b'l; ĭm-mĕzh′-; 250), *a.* [*im-* not + *measurable:* cf. F. *immesurable.* Cf. IMMENSURABLE, UNMEASURABLE.] Incapable of being measured; immensurable; hence, indefinitely extensive; illimitable.

Of depth *immeasurable.* *Milton.*

im-me′di-a-cy (ĭ-mē′dĭ-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being immediate. Specif.: **a** Freedom from intervention of a medium; immediateness; directness; direct presence.

Books of vivid human import, forcing upon their minds the issues, pleasures, busyness, importance, and *immediacy* of that life in which they stand. *Stevenson.*

b *Philos.* That which is not determined by previous experience or by preformed ideas; also, that which is directly present in consciousness; the sensations, thoughts, and feelings of the moment, as distinguished from that to which they may refer. **c** *Feudal Law.* State or relation of being immediate lord or vassal.

im-me′di-al (ĭ-mē′dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Dyeing.* Lit., not medial; — used of certain direct-acting dyes; as, *immedial* blue.

im-me′di-ate (-āt), *a.* [F. *immédiat* or LL. *immediatus.* See IN- not; MEDIATE.] **1**. Having no intermediary or intermediation. Specif.: **a** Next in line or relation; directly connected, succeeding, or the like; not secondary or remote; as, *immediate* followers; an *immediate* heir.

You are most *immediate* to our throne *Shak.*

b *Feudal Law.* Standing in, or designating, the relation of vassal and lord when the one holds directly of the other. **c** Acting without the intervention of another object, cause, or agency; as, an *immediate* cause. **d** Of or pertaining to psychical immediacy; direct; intuitive; without reference to other states; as, *immediate* knowledge. **e** Directly or intimately touching or affecting; closest or most precious in value or urgency; primary; proximate; not ulterior; as, *immediate* wants or interests.

Good name in man and woman . . .
Is the *immediate* jewel of their souls. *Shak.*

2. Not distant or separated in time or space; adjoining; nearest; next. Esp.: **a** Of space: In uninterrupted relation; continuous; direct; as, the *immediate* contact of two objects; often, *Colloq.*, not far apart or distant; as, hidden in the *immediate* neighborhood; living in the *immediate* vicinity of one another. **b** Of time: Near, or pert. to, the present; as, the *immediate* future; *immediate* plans; hence, occurring without delay; made or done at once; present; instant. "Assemble we *immediate* council." *Shak.*

Syn. — Proximate, close, next. See DIRECT.

immediate auscultation. See AUSCULTATION. — **i. extent**. See EXTENT, 2. — **i. inference**, *Logic*, an inference drawn from a single proposition or premise; — distinguished from *mediate*, or *syllogistic*, *inference*. See OPPOSITION, 1 **d**. — **i. right**. *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*

im-me′di-ate-ly, *adv.* of IMMEDIATE; — opposed to *mediately*. Specif.: **a** Without intermediary; in direct connection or relation; in a way to concern or affect directly or closely; without intervention of any person or thing; proximately; directly; closely; as, *immediately* contiguous.

God's acceptance of it either *immediately* by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop. *South.*

b Without interval of time; without delay; straightway; instantly; at once.

And Jesus . . . touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean. And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed. *Matt* viii. 3.

c As a *conj.:* As soon as. Cf. DIRECTLY, 8.

Immediately an order of adjudication has been made *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Quickly, forthwith, presently. See DIRECTLY.

im-me′di-at-ism (ĭ-mē′dĭ-āt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. Immediateness. **2**. The policy or practice of immediate action; — a term formerly used in the United States with reference to the abolition of slavery. — **im-me′di-at-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

im-med′i-ca-ble (ĭ-mĕd′ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immedicabilis.* See IN- not; MEDICABLE.] Not to be healed or remedied; incurable. "Wounds *immedicable*." *Milton.* — **im-med′i-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-med′i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

im-mem′o-ra-ble (ĭ-mĕm′ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immemorabilis; im-* not + *memorabilis* memorable: cf. F. *immémorable.* See MEMORABLE.] **1**. Not memorable.

2. Immemorial. *Rare.* *J. C. Van Dyke.*

im′me-mo′ri-al (ĭm′ē-mō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [*im-* not + *memorial:* cf. F. *immémorial.*] Extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition; indefinitely ancient; as, existing from time *immemorial*. (See TIME IMMEMORIAL.) "*Immemorial* elms." *Tennyson.*

im-mense′ (ĭ-mĕns′), *a.* [L. *immensus; im-* not + *mensus*, p. p. of *metiri* to measure: cf. F. *immense.* See MEASURE.] **1**. Unmeasured; immeasurable; unlimited; infinite. Commonly: Very great; vast; huge. "*Immense* the power." *Pope.* "*Immense* and boundless ocean." *Daniel.*

O Goodness infinite! Goodness *immense!* *Milton.*

2. Hyperbolically, of surpassing or supreme excellence; exceedingly good, fine, or the like; "magnificent." *Slang.*

Syn. — Measureless, illimitable, unbounded, unlimited, interminable, vast, prodigious, monstrous. See ENORMOUS.

im-mense′, *n.* Immense space, extent, or number; immensity. "The dark *immense* of air." *Tennyson.*

im-men′si-ty (ĭ-mĕn′sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *immensitas:* cf. F. *immensité.*] **1**. State or quality of being immense; unlimited or immeasurable extension; infinity; vastness in extent or bulk; hugeness; an immense amount or quantity; that which is immense; infinite being, existence, or space.

Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity.* *Blackmore.*
An *immensity* of information. *H. Spencer.*

2. *pl.* Immense or infinite beings.

im-men′su-ra-ble (ĭ-mĕn′shōō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + L. *mensurabilis* measurable: cf. F. *immensurable.* Cf. IMMEASURABLE.] Not mensurable; immeasurable.

What an *immensurable* space is the firmament. *Derham.*

im-merd′ (ĭ-mûrd′), *v. t.* [L. *in* + *merda* dung: cf. F. *emmerder.*] To cover with ordure. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

im-merge′ (ĭ-mûrj′), *v. t.;* IM-MERGED′ (-mûrjd′); IM-MERG′ING (-mûr′jĭng). [L. *immergere; im-* in + *mergere* to dip, plunge: cf. F. *immerger.* See MERGE; cf. IMMERSE.] To plunge into, under, or within anything, esp. a fluid; to dip; immerse. See IMMERSE.

Their souls are *immerged* in matter. *Jer. Taylor.*

im-merge′, *v. i.* To disappear by entering into any medium, or region, as a star into the light of the sun. *Rare.*

im-merse′ (ĭ-mûrs′), *v. t.;* IM-MERSED′ (-mûrst′); IM-MERS′ING. [L. *immersus*, p. p. of *immergere.* See IMMERGE.] **1**. To plunge into anything that surrounds or covers, esp. into a fluid; to dip; sink; bury; immerge.

Deep *immersed* beneath its whirling wave. *J. Warton.*
More than a mile *immersed* within the wood. *Dryden.*

2. To baptize by immersion. See BAPTISM.

3. To engage deeply; to engross the attention of; to involve; overwhelm; absorb.

The queen *immersed* in such a trance. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See ABSORB, DIP.

im-merse′, *v. i.* To plunge one's self; to become absorbed. *Obs. or R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

im-mersed′ (ĭ-mûrst′), *pret. & p. p.* of IMMERSE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** *Bot.* Growing wholly under water; submerged. **b** *Biol.* Completely embedded in, or sunk below the surface of, another part or organ; — applied esp. to the capsules of certain mosses when covered by the perichætium, or to the apothecia of lichens when sunk in the thallus. **c** *Astron.* Eclipsed or occulted. *Obs.*

immersed wedge, *Naval Arch.*, the wedge-shaped portion of a ship which becomes immersed when the ship rolls from its normal position of equilibrium, the similarly emerging portion being called the **emerged wedge**.

im-mer′sion (ĭ-mûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *immersio:* cf. F. *immersion.*] Act of immersing, or state of being immersed; as: **a** A sinking or plunging, esp. within a fluid; a dipping; as, the *immersion* of Achilles in the Styx; specif., submersion in water for the purpose of Christian baptism; baptism by submersion of the person in water. Cf. AFFUSION, ASPERSION. **b** *Astron.* Disappearance of a celestial body, either by passing behind another, as in the occultation of a star by the moon, or by passing into its shadow, as in the eclipse of a satellite; — opposed to *emersion*.

im-mer′sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that immersion is essential to Christian baptism; the practice of baptism by immersion

immersion lens *or* **objective**. *Micros.* An objective of short focal distance designed to work with a drop of liquid,

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im′i-ta′tion-ist, *n.* One given to imitation or lacking originality; one who gives imitations.
im′i-ta-tiv. Imitative. *Ref. Sp.*
im′i-ta-tive. *n.* *Gram.* A verb expressive of imitation. *Obs.*
‖ **i′mi-ta-to′res, ser′vum pe′cus** (ĭm′ĭ-tā-tō′rēz; 201). [L.] Imitators, a servile herd. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. xix. 19).
im′i-ta′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
im′i-ta′tress (ĭm′ĭ-tā′trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of IMITATOR. [Imitatress.]
im′i-ta′trix (-tā′trĭks), *n.* [L.]
Im′la, *or* **Im′lah** (ĭm′lȧ). *Bib.*
im-mac′u-la-cy (ĭ-măk′ū-lȧ-sĭ), *n.* Immaculateness.
im-mac′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Immaculateness. *Rare.*
im-mag′i-na′tion, im-mag′ine, etc. † IMAGINATION, etc.
im-mailed′, *a.* Mail-clad. *Obs.*
im-mal′le-a-ble (ĭ-măl′ē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not malleable; unyielding. *R.*
im-mane′ly, *adv.* of IMMANE.
im-mane′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im′ma-nen′tal (ĭm′ȧ-nĕn′tăl), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of immanence. [NENT.]
im′ma-nent-ly, *adv.* of IMMA-
Im-ma′nes (ĭ-mā′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See IMMANE.] *Zoöl.* = DINORNITHES.
im-man′i-ty, *n.* [L. *immanitas.*] Immane state or quality. *Obs.*
im-man′u-a-ble, *a.* [*im-* not + *manuable.*] Uncontrollable. *Obs.*
im-mar′ble, *v. t.* [*im-* in + *marble.*] To turn into marble; to render like marble. *R.* [-NESS.]
im′mar-ces′ci-ble-ness, *n.* See
im′mar-ces′ci-bly, *adv.* of IMMARCESCIBLE See -LY
im-mar′gin-ate, *a.* Without ▪ definite margin [*Obs.*]
im-mar′tial, *a.* Not martial.
im-mask′, *v. t.* To cover as with a mask: disguise. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
im-match′a-ble, *a.* Matchless.
im-match′less, *a.* Matchless. [TERIAL.]
im′ma-te′ri-al-ly, *adv.* of IMMA-
im′ma-te′ri-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im′ma-te′ri-als, *n. pl.* Immaterial or incorporeal things. *Rare.*
im′ma-te′ri-ate, *a.* Immaterial. *Obs.*
im′ma-tric′u-late, *v. t.* [*im-* in + *matriculate.*] To matriculate; enroll. *Rare.* — **im′ma-tric′u-la′tion**, *n.* *Rare.*
im′ma-tured′ (-tūrd′), *a.* Not matured; left immature.
im′ma-ture′ly, *adv* of IMMATURE.
im′ma-ture′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-maze′, *v. t.* To entangle or embarrass as in a maze. *Obs.*
im-meas′ur-a-bil′i-ty (ĭ-mĕzh′ûr-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being immeasurable. [-NESS.]
im-meas′ur-a-ble-ness, *n.* See
im-meas′ur-a-bly, *adv.* of IMMEASURABLE. See -LY.
im-meas′ured (-ûrd), *a.* Not measured; immeasurable; vast.
im′me-chan′i-cal, *a.* Not mechanical; untechnical. *Obs.* —
im′me-chan′i-cal-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*
im-me′di-ate, *adv.* Immediately. *Obs.*
im-me′di-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-me′di-a′tion (ĭ-mē′dĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Direct communication or action. *Obs.*
Im-me′dia-tis′ta. Incorrect for INMEDIATISTA.
‖ **im-me′di-ca′bi-le vul′nus** (ĭ-mĕd′ĭ-kăb′ĭ-lē) [L.] An incurable wound. *Ovid* (*Metam.*, I. 190, X. 189).
im′me-lo′di-ous, *a.* Not melodious. [member. *Rare.*]
im-mem′ber, *v. t* To make a
im′me-mor′, *a.* [L.] Forgetful. *Obs. Scot.* [MEMORIAL.]
im′me-mo′ri-al-ly, *adv.* of IM-
im-mense′ly, *adv.* of IMMENSE.
im-mense′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-men′si-ble, *a.* [OF.] Immeasurable; immense. *Obs.*
im-men′sive, *a.* [Cf. OF. *immensif.*] Immense; immeasurable. *Obs.*
im-men′su-ra-bil′i-ty (ĭ-mĕn′shōō-rȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Immensurable state or quality. [-NESS.]
im-men′su-ra-ble-ness, *n* See
im-men′su-rate, *a.* [*im-* not + *mensurate.*] Unmeasured; unlimited. *Obs.*
Im′mer (ĭm′ẽr) *Bib.*
im-mer′gence (ĭ-mûr′jĕns), *n.* Act of immerging.
im-mer′gent, *a.* [Cf EMERGENT.] Urgent. *Obs.*
im-mer′gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [*im-* not + L. *mergens*, p. pr. of *mergere* to dip.] Not merging. *Rare.*
im′mer-goose′. Var. of EMBER-GOOSE. [demerit. *Obs.*]
im-mer′it, *n.* Want of worth;
im-mer′it, *v. t.* To fail to merit or deserve. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
im-mer′it-ed, *a.* Unmerited.
Im-mer′i-to (ĭm-mĕr′ē-tō), *n.* [It.] Lit., without merit; — used by Spenser as a nom de plume.
im-mer′i-to′ri-ous, *a.* Not meritorious; undeserving *Obs.* —
im-mer′i-to′ri-ous-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*
im-mer′i-tous, *a.* [L. *immeritus; im-* not + *meritus*, p. p. of *mereri* to deserve.] Undeserving. *Obs.*
im-mers′a-ble (ĭ-mûr′sȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immersabilis.*] That cannot be immersed or drowned. *Obs.*
im-merse′, *a.* [L. *immersus*, p. p.] Immersed. *Obs*
im-merse′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-mers′i-ble (ĭ-mûr′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [From IMMERSE.] Capable of being immersed. *Rare.*
im-mers′i-ble, *a.* [*im-* not + L. *mersus*, p. p. of *mergere* to plunge.] = IMMERSABLE. *Obs.* — **im-mers′i-bil′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
im-mer′sion-ist, *n.* An advocate or practicer of immersionism.
im-mer′sive, *a.* Involving, or marked by, immersion. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
im-mesh′. Var. of ENMESH.
im′me-thod′ic, *a.* Immethodical

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as oil, between the front lens and the cover glass. An **endomersion lens or objective** is one in which a liquid is occluded between the lenses to neutralize chromatic aberration.

im′me-thod′i-cal (ĭm′ē-thŏd′ĭ-kăl ; ĭm′mē-), *a.* Not methodical ; without method or system ; without order or regularity ; confused. — **im′me-thod′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

im′mi-grant (ĭm′ĭ-grănt), *n.* [L. *immigrans*, p. pr. of *immigrare* to go into. See IMMIGRATE.] One that immigrates ; one who comes to a country for the purpose of permanent residence ; — the correlative of *emigrant*.
Syn. — See EMIGRANT.

im′mi-grant, *a.* Immigrating.

im′mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* ; IM′MI-GRAT′ED (-grāt′ĕd) ; IM′MI-GRAT′ING (-grāt′ĭng). [L. *immigrare, immigratum*, to immigrate ; *im-* in + *migrare.* See MIGRATE.] To come to dwell or settle ; to come into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence. Cf. EMIGRATE.

im′mi-grate, *v. t.* To bring in as permanent residents ; to send as immigrants.

im′mi-gra′tion (-grā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. An immigrating; specif., a going into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.
2. The number of immigrants arriving during a given period.

im′mi-gra-to-ry (ĭm′ĭ-grȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to immigration. *Rare.*

im′mi-nence (ĭm′ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *imminentia.* See IMMINENT.] **1**. Condition or quality of being imminent ; a threatening, as of something about to happen.

> The *imminence* of any danger or distress. *Fuller.*

2. That which is imminent ; impending evil or danger. "But dare all *imminence.*" *Shak.*

im′mi-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being imminent ; imminent character ; imminence.

im′mi-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *imminens*, p. pr. of *imminere* to project ; *im-* in + *minere* (in comp.) to jut, project : cf F. *imminent.* Cf. EMINENT.] **1**. Threatening to occur immediately ; near at hand ; impending ; — said esp. of misfortune or peril. "In danger *imminent.*" *Spenser.*
2. Hence : Full of danger; threatening; menacing; perilous.

> Hairbreadth scapes i' the *imminent* deadly breach. *Shak.*

3. (With *upon*) Bent or fixed ; attentive to. *Obs.*

> Their eyes ever *imminent* upon worldly matters *Milton.*

4. Lit., projecting over or forward ; overhanging.

> Old stone cities, *imminent* on the windy seaboard. *Stevenson.*

5. By confusion : *Obs.* **a** Immanent. **b** Eminent.
Syn. — Threatening, near, at hand. — IMMINENT, IMPENDING. IMMINENT, the stronger term, applies to that (esp. danger, misfortune, and the like) which threatens to happen immediately, or is on the point of happening ; that is IMPENDING which hangs suspended, it may be indefinitely, over one ; as, "Three times to-day you have defended me from *imminent* death" (*Shak.*) ; "The *impending* woe sat heavy on his breast" (*Pope*) ; discovery was *imminent*, a storm was *impending*. See THREATEN.

im-min′gle (ĭ-mĭŋ′g'l ; ĭm-mĭŋ′g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mix intimately ; to blend ; intermingle.

im-mis′ci-ble (ĭ-mĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *miscible* : cf. F. *immiscible.*] Not capable of being mixed or mingled.

> A chaos of *immiscible* and conflicting particles. *Cudworth.*

— **im-mis′ci-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im-mis′ci-bly**, *adv.*

im-mis′sion (ĭ-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *immissio* : cf. F. *immission.* See IMMIT.] **1**. Act of immitting; injection; admission ; introduction ; — correlative of *emission.*
2. Specif., *Eccl.*, commixture.
3. Something immitted.

im-mit′ (ĭ-mĭt′ ; ĭm-mĭt′), *v. t.* ; IM-MIT′TED ; IM-MIT′TING. [L. *immittere, immissum* ; *im-* in + *mittere* to send.] To send or let in ; to inject ; infuse; insert ; admit ; introduce ; — correlative of *emit.* *Rare.* *Boyle.*

im-mit′i-ga-ble (ĭ-mĭt′ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immitigabilis* ; fr. *im-* not + *mitigare* to mitigate.] Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or appeased. *Coleridge.* — **im-mit′i-ga-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im-mit′i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

im-mix′ (ĭ-mĭks′ ; ĭm-mĭks′), *v. t. & i.* [From *immixt*, p. p., L. *immixtus*, p. p. of *immiscere* ; *im-* in + *miscere* to mix. *Oxf. E. D.*] To mix intimately ; to mingle ; to mix in or up ; to commingle.

> Amongst her tears *immixing* prayers meek. *Spenser.*

im-mix′ture (-tūr), *n.* [See IMMIX.] Act of immixing, or quality or state of being immixed ; an intimate mixture or mingling ; commingling.

> It has enabled the court to avoid an *immixture* in political strife. *James Bryce.*

im-mo′bile (ĭ-mō′bĭl), *a.* [L. *immobilis* : cf. F. *immobile.* See IMMOBILITY.] Incapable of being moved ; immovable ; fixed ; stable ; also, motionless.

im′mo-bil′i-ty (ĭm′ō-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *immobilitas*, fr. *immobilis* immovable ; *im-* not + *mobilis* movable : cf. F. *immobilité.* See MOBILE.] Condition or quality of being immobile ; fixedness ; also, motionlessness.

im-mo′bi-li-za′tion (ĭ-mō′bĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn ; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of immobilizing ; specif., *Surg.*, the fixation of a limb so as to be immobile. Also, *Finance*, immobilized specie.

im-mo′bi-lize (ĭ-mō′bĭ-līz), *v. t.* ; -LIZED (-līzd) ; -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [*im-* in + *mobilize* ; cf. F. *immobiliser.*] To make immobile or immovable ; in surgery, to make immovable (a naturally mobile part, as a joint) by the use of splints, or stiffened bandages ; to make immobile, as a fleet, or troops ; to withhold (specie) from circulation for the purpose of having it as security for other money ; to convert (circulating capital) into fixed capital.

im-mod′er-ate (ĭ-mŏd′ẽr-ât), *a.* [L. *immoderatus* ; *im-* not + *moderatus* moderate. See MODERATE.] **1**. Not moderate ; exceeding just, usual, or suitable bounds ; excessive ; extravagant ; unreasonable ; extreme ; ultra ; as, *immoderate* demands ; *immoderate* laughter; an *immoderate* republican.

> So every scope by the *immoderate* use
> Turns to restraint. *Shak.*

2. Characterized by excess ; intemperate. *Obs.*
3. Without limits ; boundless. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — Exorbitant, unreasonable, extravagant, intemperate, inordinate. See EXCESSIVE.

im-mod′er-a′tion (ĭ-mŏd′ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *immoderatio* : cf. F. *immodération.*] **1**. Want of moderation ; excess.
2. *pl.* Excesses ; intemperate acts. *Obs.*

im-mod′est (ĭ-mŏd′ĕst), *a.* [F. *immodeste*, or L. *immodestus* immoderate ; *im-* not + *modestus* modest. See MODEST.] Not modest ; wanting in the reserve or restraint which decorum and decency require ; forward ; bold ; as, *immodest* boasting ; an *immodest* claim ; often, specif., wanting in sexual modesty ; indecent ; indelicate ; lewd ; as, *immodest* persons, acts, words, pictures, etc.
Syn. — Indecorous, indelicate, shameless, shameful, impudent, indecent, impure, unchaste, lewd, obscene.

im-mod′es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* [L. *immodestia* : cf. F. *immodestie.*] Want of modesty, moderation (*Obs.*), delicacy, or decent reserve ; forwardness ; presumptuousness ; boldness ; impropriety ; indecency ; unchastity.

im′mo-late (ĭm′ō-lāt), *v. t.* ; IM′MO-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd) ; IM′MO-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *immolatus*, p. p. of *immolare* to sacrifice, orig., to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal ; *im-* in + *mola* grits or grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt ; also, mill. See MOLAR, MEAL ground grain.] To sacrifice ; to offer in sacrifice ; now only, to kill as a sacrificial victim.

> Worshipers, who not only *immolate* to them [the deities] the lives of men, but . . . the virtue and honor of women. *Boyle.*

im′mo-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *immolatio* : cf. F. *immolation.*] Act of immolating, or state of being immolated, or sacrificed ; also, that which is immolated ; a sacrifice.

> My heart an *immolation* at thy shrine. *T. Carew.*

im-mor′al (ĭ-mŏr′ăl), *a.* [*im-* not + *moral.*] **1**. Not moral ; inconsistent with rectitude, purity, or good morals ; contrary to conscience or the moral law ; wicked ; unjust ; vicious ; licentious ; as, an *immoral* man or deed.
2. Nonmoral. *Obs. & R.*

im-mor′al, *n.* An immoral lesson or teaching ; *pl.*, bad morals ; misconduct ; — the opposite of *moral, n.*

im′mo-ral′i-ty (ĭm′ō-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being immoral ; vice ; wickedness ; specif., unchastity ; also, an immoral act or practice ; a vice.

> Luxury and sloth and then a great drove of heresies and *immoralities* broke loose among them *Milton.*

im-mor′tal (ĭ-môr′tăl), *a.* [L. *immortalis* ; *im-* not + *mortalis* mortal : cf. F. *immortel.* See MORTAL ; cf. IMMORTELLE.] **1**. Not mortal ; exempt from liability to die ; undying ; imperishable ; everlasting.

> Unto the King eternal, *immortal*, invisible. 1 *Tim.* i. 17.
> For my soul, what can it do to that,
> Being a thing *immortal* as itself ? *Shak.*

2. Connected with, or pertaining to, immortality.

> I have *immortal* longings in me. *Shak.*

3. Destined to live in all ages of this world ; abiding ; exempt from oblivion ; imperishable ; as, *immortal* fame.

> One of the few, the *immortal* names. *Halleck.*

4. Superhuman ; excessive ; grievous. *Obs.*
Syn. — Eternal, never-ending, ceaseless, perpetual, continual, enduring, endless, incorruptible, deathless.
Immortal Bard, Shakespeare. — **i. flowers**, immortelles ; everlastings.

im-mor′tal, *n.* **1**. An immortal being ; one exempt from death ; esp., *pl.*, *Class. Myth.*, the gods.
2. **a** *pl.* A body of troops regarded as immortal in some way, as the royal bodyguard of ancient Persia, whose number was always kept full ; troops famous for gallant behavior in war, or, derisively, troops which never see war. **b** A person, esp. an author, whose fame is lasting.

im′mor-tal′i-ty (ĭm′ŏr-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *immortalité*, L. *immortalitas.*] Quality or state of being immortal ; specif. : **a** Exemption from death or annihilation ; unending existence ; everlastingness ; as, the *immortality* of the soul.

> This mortal must put on *immortality.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 53.

b Exemption from oblivion ; lasting fame.

im-mor′tal-ize (ĭ-môr′tăl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *immortaliser.*] To render immortal ; specif. : **a** To cause to live or exist forever ; to endow with everlasting life. **b** To exempt from oblivion ; to perpetuate in fame.

> Alexander had no Homer to *immortalize* his guilty name. *T. Dawes.*

im-mor′tal-ize, *v. i.* To become immortal. *Rare.*

im-mor′tal-ly, *adv.* of IMMORTAL ; specif. : **a** Eternally ; everlastingly ; forever ; perpetually. **b** To a superhuman or excessive degree ; infinitely. *Colloq.*

im-mo′tile (ĭ-mō′tĭl ; 182), *a.* Not motile ; incapable of movement.

im-mov′a-bil′i-ty (ĭ-mōōv′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being immovable ; fixedness ; steadfastness.

im-mov′a-ble (ĭ-mōōv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *immouvable.*] **1**. Incapable of being moved ; firmly fixed ; fast ; as, the *immovable* hills ; also, in freer use, not moving or not intended to be moved ; fixed ; stationary.

> *Immovable*, infixed, and frozen round. *Milton.*

2. Hence : **a** Steadfast ; unalterable ; unyielding ; as, an *immovable* purpose, opinion, decision. **b** Not capable of being affected or moved in feeling or sympathies ; unimpressible ; impassive.
3. *Law.* Not liable to be removed ; permanent in place or tenure ; fixed ; as, an *immovable* estate. See IMMOVABLE, *n.*
immovable apparatus, *Med.*, an appliance, like the plaster of Paris bandage, which keeps fractured parts firmly in place. — **i. feasts.** *Eccl.* See FEAST, *n.*, 1. — **i. fixture.** See FIXTURE, 4.

im-mov′a-ble (ĭ-mōōv′ȧ-b'l), *n.* **1**. That which cannot be moved.
2. *pl. Law.* Lands and things adherent thereto by nature, as trees ; by the hand of man, as buildings and their accessories ; by their destination, as seeds, plants, manure, etc. ; or by the objects to which they are applied, as servitudes ; — opposed to *movable.* The classification of property into movables and immovables is derived from the Civil law, and is retained in Scots law, French law, Roman Dutch law, etc. *Immovables* correspond closely to the *realty* of the English common law.

im-mund′ (ĭ-mŭnd′), *a.* [L. *immundus* ; *im-* not + *mundus* clean.] Unclean ; filthy. *Rare.* *Burton.*

im-mune′ (ĭ-mūn′), *a.* [L. *immunis.* See IMMUNITY.] Exempt ; free ; specif. : **a** Protected against any particular disease, as by inoculation or a previous attack or by nature. See IMMUNITY. **b** Of game, protected by law from hunters.
immune body. *Physiol. Chem.* See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

im-mune′, *n.* One who is immune ; esp., a person who is immune from a disease.

im-mu′ni-ty (ĭ-mū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *immunitas*, fr. *immunis* free from a public service ; *im-* not + *munis* complaisant, obliging, cf. *munus* service, duty : cf. F. *immunité.* See COMMON ; cf. MEAN, *a.*] **1**. Freedom or exemption from any charge, duty, obligation, office, tax, imposition, penalty, or service ; also, a particular privilege ; as, the *immunities* of the free cities of Germany ; the *immunities* of the clergy.
2. Unrestraint ; license, or an instance of it. *Obs.*
3. Freedom ; exemption ; as, *immunity* from error.
4. State of resisting the development of a (given) disease. This may result from the presence in the blood and tissues of substances unfavorable to the bacteria producing the disease or tending to neutralize the poison they produce, or from the absence of substances required by these bacteria for growth and increase. Cf. CONTAGION, BACTERIA, GERM THEORY, IMMUNITY THEORY.
Syn. — See EXEMPTION.

immunity theory. A theory to explain the phenomena of immunity from certain diseases ; specif., the side-chain theory (which see).

im-mun′i-za′tion (ĭ-mūn′ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn ; 277), *n.* Act or process of rendering a person or an animal immune against a certain disease, or of becoming immune.

im-mun′ize (ĭ-mūn′īz ; ĭm′ū-nīz), *v. t.* ; -MUN′IZED (-īzd ; -nīzd) ; -MUN′IZ-ING (-īz-ĭng ; -nīz′ĭng). To render immune.

im-mu′no-chem′is-try (ĭ-mū′nō-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Physiological chemistry treating of substances (antitoxins, cytotoxins, etc.) and reactions concerned in the phenomena of immunity from certain diseases. Cf. SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

im′mu-ra′tion (ĭm′ū-rā′shŭn), *n.* Act of immuring, or state of being immured.

> In the same council the cardinal archbishop condemned to "*immuration*," that is, to close and solitary imprisonment for life, two of the laity. *Pollock & Mait.*

im-mure′ (ĭ-mūr′), *v. t.* ; IM-MURED′ (-mūrd′) ; IM-MUR′ING (-mūr′ĭng). [LL. *immurare* : cf. F. *emmurer.* See IN-in ; MURE.] **1**. To wall around ; to surround with walls. *Obs.*
2. To inclose within or as within walls ; to encompass with walls ; hence, to shut up ; to imprison ; incarcerate.

> This huge convex of fire,
> Outrageous to devour, *immures* us round. *Milton.*

3. To build into a wall ; to entomb within a wall or between walls ; as, to *immure* a heretic.
Syn. — See IMPRISON.

im-mu′si-cal (ĭ-mū′zĭ-kăl ; ĭm-mū′-), *a.* Inharmonious ; unmusical ; discordant. — **im-mu′si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

im-mu′ta-bil′i-ty (ĭ-mū′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *immutabilitas* : cf. F. *immutabilité.*] State or quality of being immutable ; immutableness. *Heb.* vi. 17.

im-mu′ta-ble (ĭ-mū′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immutabilis* ; *im-* not + *mutabilis* mutable. See MUTABLE.] Not mutable : not capable or susceptible of change ; unchangeable ; invariable ; unalterable.

> That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation. *Heb.* vi. 18.

Syn. — See CHANGELESS.
— **im-mu′ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-mu′ta-bly**, *adv.*

Im′o-gen (ĭm′ō-jĕn), *n.* The daughter of Cymbeline by a deceased wife, in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline." Her husband, Posthumus Leonatus, boasts to Iachimo, an Italian courtier, of her wifely purity and fidelity, and wagers that Iachimo cannot corrupt her. Iachimo fails, but convinces Posthumus that he has succeeded, and Posthumus orders a servant to kill her. She escapes, her innocence is finally established, and they are reunited.

im′ou pine (ĭm′ōō). [Prob. native name.] A tall taxaceous tree (*Dacrydium cupressinum*) of New Zealand, having heavy reddish wood.

imp (ĭmp), *n.* [ME. *imp* a graft, AS. *impa* ; akin to Dan. *ympe*, Sw. *ymp.* See IMP, *v. t.*] **1**. A shoot ; a scion ; a bud ; a slip ; a graft. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. An offspring ; progeny ; child ; scion. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> The tender *imp* was weaned. *Fairfax.*

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im′me-thod′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-meth′od-ize (ĭ-mĕth′ŭd-īz), *v. t.* To make immethodical. *R.*
im-met′ri-cal (ĭ-mĕt′rĭ-kăl ; ĭm-mĕt′-), *a.* Not metrical ; unmetrical. — **im-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **im-met′ri-cal-ness**, *n.*
‖ **im′meu′bles** (ē′mû′bl'), *n. pl.* [F.] *F. Law.* Immovables.
im-mew′, *v. t.* [*im-* in + *mew.*] To mew up ; confine. *Obs.*
im-mez′ur-a-bl. Immeasurable. *Ref. Sp.*
im′mi (ĭm′ē), *n.* [G.] See MEASURE.
im-midst′. † AMIDST.
im′mi-gra′tor (ĭm′ĭ-grā′tẽr), *n.* An immigrant. *Rare.*
im-mind′, *v. t.* To remind. *Obs.*
im′mi-nent-ly, *adv.* of IMMINENT. See -LY.
im-min′ish, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *enmenuisier*, E. IM-, DIMINISH.] To diminish. *Obs.*
im′mi-nu′tion (ĭm′ĭ-nū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *imminutio*, fr. *imminuere*, *imminutum*, to lessen : *im-* in + *minuere.*] Diminution. *Obs.*
im-miss′, *v. t.* [L. *immissus*, p. p. of *immittere.* See IMMIT.] To immit. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
im-mix′a-ble, *a.* Not mixable. *Obs.*
im-mixed′, **im-mixt′**, *a* Unmixed ; pure. *Obs.* — **im-mix′ed-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
im-mixt′, *v. t.* [See IMMIX.] To immix. *Obs.*
im-mix′ture, *n.* Freedom from mixture ; purity. *Obs.*
im-mo′ble. † IMMOBILE.
im-mod′er-a-cy (ĭ-mŏd′ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Immoderateness. *Obs.*
im-mod′er-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *immoderantia.*] Immoderateness. *Obs.*
im-mod′er-ate-ly, *adv.* of IMMODERATE.
im-mod′er-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-mod′est-ly, *adv.* of IMMODEST.
im-mod′ish, *a.* Not modish. *Obs.*
im-mod′u-lat′ed (ĭ-mŏd′ū-lāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Not modulated ; without modulation. *Rare.*
im-mois′ture, *v. t.* To moisten. *Obs.*
im′mo-late, *a.* [L. *immolatus*, p. p.] Immolated. *Archaic.*
im′mo-la′tor (ĭm′ō-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who immolates.
im-mold′, **im-mould′**, *v. t.* To inclose as in a mold. *Obs.*
im-mole′, *v. t.* [L. *immolare.*] To immolate. *Obs.*
im-mo′ment, *a.* [See IMMOMENTOUS.] Trifling. *Obs.*
im′mo-men′tous (ĭm′ō-mĕn′tŭs), *a.* Not momentous ; unimportant. *Rare.*
im-mon′as-tered, *p. a.* Confined in a monastery. *Obs.*
im′mo-ne′sis, *n. pl.* [F. *immondices.*] Impurities. *Obs.*
im-mor′al-ist, *n.* An advocate or practicer of immorality.
im-mor′al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
im-mor′al-ly, *adv.* of IMMORAL.
im′mo-ra′tion (ĭm′ō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *immorari* to linger near.] Lingering ; stay ; delay. *Obs.*
im′mo-rig′er-ous, *a.* [*im-* not + *morigerous.*] Rude ; uncivil ; disobedient. *Obs.* — **im′mo-rig′er-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
im-mor′tal-ism (ĭ-môr′tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of, or belief in, the soul's immortality. — **im-mor′tal-ist**, *n.*
im-mor′tal-iz′a-ble (-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See ABLE.
im-mor′tal-iz-ate, *v. t.* To immortalize. *Obs.*
im-mor′tal-i-za′tion (ĭ-môr′tăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′-), *n* An immortalizing ; state of being immortalized.
im-mor′tal-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that immortalizes.
im-mor′tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-mor′tal-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
im′mor-telle′ (ĭm′ŏr-tĕl′), *n.* [F. See IMMORTAL.] = EVERLASTING, 3.
im-mor′ti-fi-ca′tion (ĭ-môr′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Lack of mortification of the passions. *Rare.*
im-mor′ti-fied, *a.* Not mortified. *Rare.*
im-mote′, *p. a.* [L. *immotus.*] Unmoved *Obs.*
im-mo′tioned (ĭ-mō′shŭnd), *a.* Motionless. *Rare.*
im-mo′tive (ĭ-mō′tĭv ; ĭm-mō′-), *a.* Unmoving ; immovable.
im-mound′, *v. t.* [*im-* in + *mound.*] To encompass or inclose with mounds. *Obs.*
im-mov′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-mov′a-bly, *adv.* of IMMOVABLE. See -LY.
im-moved′ (ĭ-mōōvd′ : ĭ-mōōv′ĕd), *a.* Unmoved *Obs.*
im′mun-dic′i-ty (ĭm′ŭn-dĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *immondicité.*] Uncleanness: impurity. *Rare.*
im-mun′di-ty (ĭ-mŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *immundus* unclean.] Impurity. *Rare.*
im-mun′ist (ĭ-mūn′ĭst), *n.* One who enjoys an immunity.
im-mur′ate, *p. a.* [LL. *immuratus*, p. p.] Immured. *Obs.*
im-mure′, *n.* A wall ; an inclosure. *Obs.*
im-mure′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-mu′tate (ĭ-mū′tāt ; ĭm′ū-tāt), *a.* [L. *immutatus* ; *im-* not + *mutatus*, p. p. of *mutare* to change.] Unchanged. *Rare.*
im′mu-ta′tion (ĭm′ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L *immutatio*, fr. *immutare.*] Change ; alteration ; mutation. *Obs.*
im-mute′, *v. t.* [L. *immutare, immutatum* ; *im-* in + *mutare* to change : cf. OF. *immuter.*] To change or alter. *Obs.*
im-mu′ti-late, *a* [L. *immutilatus.*] Unmutilated. *Rare.*
im-mu′tu-al, *a.* Not mutual. *R.*
Im′na, **Im′nah** (ĭm′nȧ). *Bib.*
imne. † HYMN.
‖ **i′mo pec′to-re.** [L.] From the bottom of the heart. *Obs.*
i-mored. *p. p.* of MORE, root.
i-mot, *n.* Gemote. *Obs.*
i-motet. Obs. p. p. of MOOT.
Imp., *or* **imp.** *Abbr* Imperative ; imperator (L., emperor) ; imperatrix (L., empress) ; im-

3. A young or inferior devil; a little, malignant spirit; a petty demon; — hence the phrase **imp of Satan**, often applied somewhat jocularly to human beings.
4. A mischievous child or urchin; a child having some deviltry in him; a rogue.
5. A man, esp. a young man; a youth; fellow. *Obs.*
6. Something added to, or united with, another, to lengthen it out or repair it, — as an addition to a beehive, a feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird, a length of twisted hair in a fishing line. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

imp (ĭmp), *v. t.*; IMPED (ĭmpt); IMP′ING. [AS. *impian* to imp, ingraft, plant; akin to Dan. *ympe*, Sw. *ympa*, OHG. *impfōn*, *impitōn*, G. *impfen*; prob. fr. LL. *impotus* a graft, Gr. ἔμφυτος ingrafted, innate, fr. ἐμφύειν to implant; ἐν in + φύειν to produce, akin to E. *be*. See IN- in-; BE.] **1**. To insert as a scion; to ingraft; implant. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Falconry.* To graft or repair (a wing, tail, or feather) with a feather or feathers to improve the flying capacity.
> *Imp* out our drooping country's broken wing — *Shak.*

3. To fasten (wings) on, or equip (one) with wings; fig., to repair; increase; strengthen; equip; eke out. *Archaic.*
> Help, ye tart satirists, to *imp* my rage
> With all the scorpions that should whip this age. — *Cleveland.*

im-pact′ (ĭm-păkt′), *v. t.*; IM-PACT′ED; IM-PACT′ING. [L. *impactus*, p. p. of *impingere* to push, strike against. See IMPINGE.] **1**. To drive close; to press firmly together; to fix firmly; to pack; wedge.
2. To impress or imprint. *Rare.*

im′pact (ĭm′păkt), *n.* **1**. An impinging; a striking together; collision; forcible contact; force communicated.
> The quarrel, by that *impact* driven. — *Southey.*

2. Specif.: *Mech.* Act of impinging, as of one body against another or of a stream of water, steam, or other fluid against (not tangential to) a fixed or moving float or vane; also, the single instantaneous stroke of a body in motion against another either in motion or at rest.

im-pact′ed (ĭm-păk′tĕd), *p. a.* Driven together or close; firmly fixed. — **impacted fracture.** *Surg.* See FRACTURE, *n.*, 2.

im-pac′tion (ĭm-păk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *impactio* a striking.] Act of becoming, or state of being, impacted; specif.: **a** *Surg.* The driving of one fragment of bone into another so that the fragments are not movable on each other; as, *impaction* of the hip. **b** *Med.* A lodgment of something in a strait or passage of the body; as, *impaction* of food or feces in the intestines.

im′pact screen. *Mining.* An inclined screen, used in ore dressing, to which shocks are rapidly given by means of a cam wheel and spring. Cf. PERCUSSION TABLE.

im-pair′ (ĭm-pâr′), *v. t.*; IM-PAIRED′ (-pârd′); IM-PAIR′ING. [ME. *empeiren*, *enpeiren*, OF. *empeirier*, *empirier*, F. *empirer*, LL. *impejorare*; L. *im-* in + *pejorare* to make worse, fr. *pejor* worse.] To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength; to deteriorate; damage; as, to *impair* health, character, the mind, value.
> Time sensibly all things *impairs.* — *Roscommon.*

Syn. — Diminish, decrease, deteriorate, reduce, weaken, enfeeble; damage, harm, hurt, mar, spoil. — IMPAIR, INJURE. IMPAIR suggests deterioration or diminution, esp. in quality, strength, value, etc.; INJURE implies more marked or positive harm or damage; as, "kindness that left an impression on my heart not yet *impaired*" (*De Quincey*); "Religion, always a principle of energy, in this new people is no way worn out or *impaired*" (*Burke*); his eye was badly *injured*, and the sight *impaired*; the *injury* to the picture *impaired* its value. See INJURY.

im-pair′, *v. i.* To grow worse; to deteriorate. *Obs. or R.*

im-pair′, *n.* Act of impairing, or state of being impaired; impairment; deterioration; injury. *Archaic.*

im′pair (ĭm′pâr), *a.* [F. *impair* uneven, L. *impar*; *im-* not + *par* equal.] **1**. Not fit or appropriate. *Obs.*
2. Not forming one of a pair; not paired; odd.

im′pair, *n.* An unpaired or odd thing or number.

im-pair′ment (ĭm-pâr′mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *enpeirement*, OF. *empeirement.*] An impairing; state of being impaired; deterioration; injury. "*Impairment* of my health." *Dryden.*

im-pale′ (ĭm-pāl′), *v. t.*; IM-PALED′ (-pāld′); IM-PAL′ING (-pāl′ĭng). [OF. *empaler* to palisade, pierce, F. *empaler* to punish by impalement; *em-* (L. *in*) + OF. & F. *pal* a pale, stake. See PALE a stake.] **1**. To inclose with or as with pales, stakes, or a palisade; to surround, esp. for defense; to confine; to hem in. *Now Rare.*
> *Impale* him with your weapons round about. — *Shak.*
> Impenetrable, *impaled* with circling fire. — *Milton.*

2. To surround or encircle by way of adornment or decoration; to border; edge. *Archaic.*
3. *Her.* To join or conjoin (two coats of arms) on one shield side by side, separated palewise; also, of one coat of arms, to unite with (another) in this way; hence, *Obs.*, to join in honorable mention; to put side by side.
4. To pierce with a pale; to torture or punish by fixing on a sharp stake; to pierce through with anything sharp; to torment as by so piercing.

im-pale′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *empalement.*] Act of impaling; that which impales; specif.: **a** An inclosing by stakes or pales; a palisade. **b** *Bot.* A calyx; also, an involucre. *Obs.* **c** *Her.* Union of two or more coats of arms side by side on a shield, divided palewise. See IMPALE, 3. **d** Torturing or punishing by impaling, or fixing on a stake.

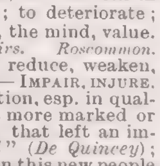
Impalement, c.

im-pal′er (ĭm-pāl′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that impales; specif., a trap with a stake set for impaling wild animals.
2. *Bot.* A division of an impalement; a sepal or a bract. *Obs.*

im-palm′ (ĭm-päm′), *v. t.* To grasp with, or hold in, the palm of the hand. *Rare.*

im-pal′pa-bil′i-ty (ĭm-păl′pȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impalpable.

im-pal′pa-ble (ĭm-păl′pȧ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *palpable*: cf. F. *impalpable.*] **1**. Not palpable; that cannot be felt; also, extremely fine, so that no grit can be perceived by touch. "*Impalpable* powder." *Boyle.*
> So indistinct that the spectator could not tell the rocky height from *impalpable* cloud. — *Hawthorne.*

2. Not material; intangible; incorporeal. "*Impalpable*, void, and bodiless." *Holland.*
3. Not readily apprehensible; as, *impalpable*, or hair-splitting distinctions; *impalpable* differences.
Syn. — See INTANGIBLE.

im-pa′nate (ĭm-pā′nāt), *a.* [LL. *impanatus*, p. p. of *impanare* to impanate; L. *im-* in + *panis* bread.] Embodied in bread, esp. of the Eucharist.

im-pa′nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). To embody in bread, esp. of the Eucharist. *Rare.*

im′pa-na′tion (ĭm′pȧ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *impanation.* See IMPANATE, *a.*] *Eccl.* The presence or inclusion of Christ's material body in the bread of the Eucharist without change in its nature, — according to a theory as to the nature of the real presence. Distinguished from *transubstantiation* and akin to *consubstantiation.*

im′pa-na′tor (ĭm′pȧ-nā′tẽr), *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* One who holds the doctrine of impanation.

im-pan′el (ĭm-păn′ĕl), *v. t.*; IM-PAN′ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; IM-PAN′EL-ING or -EL-LING. [*im-* in + *panel.* Cf. EMPANEL.] To enter in or on a panel; to form or enroll, as a list of jurors in a court of justice. See PANEL.

im-pan′el, *v. t.* To supply with or as with panels; to put or place as a panel.

im-par′a-dise (ĭm-păr′ȧ-dīs), *v. t.*; -DISED (-dīst); -DIS′ING (-dīs′ĭng). [*im-* in + *paradise*: cf. F. *emparadiser.*] **1**. To put in paradise; to make supremely happy; to transport. "*Imparadised* in one another's arms." *Milton.*
2. To convert or make into a paradise.

im-par′i-dig′i-tate (ĭm-păr′ĭ-dĭj′ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *impar* unequal + *digitus* finger.] *Anat.* Having an odd number of digits on a limb; — opposed to *paridigitate.*

im-par′i-syl-lab′ic (-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a.* [L. *impar* unequal + E. *syllabic.*] *Gram.* Not consisting of an equal number of syllables; as, an *imparisyllabic* noun, one which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases; as, *lapis*, *lapidis*; *mens*, *mentis.* — *n.* An imparisyllabic word.

im-par′i-ty (ĭm-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *imparité.* See IN- not; PARITY.] **1**. Inequality; disparity; difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, etc.
2. Dissimilarity or disparity. *Obs. or R.*
3. Of number, oddness; an odd number. *Obs.*

im-park′ (ĭm-pärk′), *v. t.*; IM-PARKED′ (-pärkt′); IM-PARK′ING. [*im-* in + *park*: cf. OF. *emparkier.*] **1**. To inclose or confine in a park; hence, to inclose or shut up.
2. To inclose for a park, as woods.

im′par-ka′tion (ĭm′pär-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of imparking, or state of being imparked.

im-parl′ (ĭm-pärl′), *v. i.*; IM-PARLED′ (-pärld′); IM-PARL′ING. [OF. *emparler*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *parler* to speak. See IN, *prep.*; PARLEY.] **1**. To hold discourse; to parley. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To have time before pleading, originally for amicable settlement; to have an imparlance.

im-par′lance (ĭm-pär′lăns), *n.* [Cf. EMPARLANCE, PARLANCE.] **1**. Mutual discourse; conference; discussion. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* Time given to a party before pleading, originally to enable an amicable adjustment to be made. The actual object, however, has long been merely to obtain further time to plead, or answer to the allegations of the opposite party. Hence, the delay or continuance of a suit. Also, a petition or leave for such a delay. *Imparlance* and *continuance by imparlance* have been abolished in England; and the terms are unusual in the United States.

im-par′son-ee′ (ĭm-pär′s'n-ē′), *a.* [OF. *empersoné.* See IN- in; PARSON.] *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Presented, instituted, and inducted into a parsonage or rectory. — *n.* A clergyman so inducted.

im-part′ (ĭm-pärt′), *v. t.*; IM-PART′ED; IM-PART′ING. [OF. *impartir*, *empartir*, L. *impartire*, *impertire*; *im-* in + *partire* to part, divide, fr. *pars*, *partis*, part, share. See PART, *n.*] **1**. To bestow a share or portion of; to give, grant, or communicate; to allow another to partake in; as, to *impart* food to the poor; the sun *imparts* warmth.
> Well may he then to you his cares *impart.* — *Dryden.*

2. To communicate the knowledge of; to show by words or tokens; to tell; disclose; as, that information was but just imparted; hence, to give utterance to.
> When I did first *impart* my love to you. — *Shak.*

3. To distribute; to deal out. *Obs.*
4. To obtain a share of; to partake of. *Obs.*
Syn. — Share, yield, confer, convey, grant, give; reveal, disclose, discover, divulge. See COMMUNICATE.

im-part′, *v. i.* **1**. To give a part or share; to give.
> He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none. — *Luke* iii. 11.

2. To participate; to share. *Obs.*

im′par-ta′tion (ĭm′pär-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of imparting; communication. *I. Taylor.*

im-par′tial (ĭm-pär′shăl), *a.* [*im-* not + *partial.*] Not partial; specif.: **a** Not favoring one more than another; treating all alike; unbiased; equitable; fair; just.
> Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. — *Dryden.*
> A comprehensive and *impartial* view. — *Macaulay.*

b Entire; absolute; complete. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — See FAIR.

im-par′ti-al′i-ty (ĭm-pär′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ; ĭm′pär-shăl′ĭ-tĭ; *cf.* PARTIALITY), *n.* Quality of being impartial; freedom from bias or favoritism; disinterestedness; fairness.
> *Impartiality* strips the mind of prejudice and passion. — *South.*

im-part′i-ble (ĭm-pär′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *partible*: cf. F. *impartible.*] Not partible; not subject to partition; indivisible, as an estate. — **im-part′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-part′i-ble, *a.* [From IMPART.] Capable of being imparted. — **im-part′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-part′ment (ĭm-pärt′mĕnt), *n.* Act of imparting, or that which is imparted; communication. *Rare.*
> It beckons you to go away with it,
> As if it some *impartment* did desire
> To you alone. — *Shak.*

im-pass′a-bil′i-ty (ĭm-pȧs′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being impassable, or an instance of it.

im-pass′a-ble (ĭm-pȧs′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. UNPASSABLE.] Incapable of being passed: **a** Not admitting a passage; that cannot be traveled or crossed; as, an *impassable* road or mountain. **b** That cannot pass. *Obs.* **c** Incapable of being enacted or of being put in circulation. *Rare.* — **im-pass′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pass′a-bly**, *adv.*

‖ **im′passe′** (ăɴ′päs′; *E.* ĭm-pȧs′), *n.*; *pl.* IMPASSES (ăɴ′päs′; ĭm-pȧs′ĕz; -ĭz). [F.] An impassable road or way; a blind alley; a cul-de-sac; fig., a position or predicament affording no escape.

im-pas′si-bil′i-ty (ĭm-păs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *impassibilité*, L. *impassibilitas.*] Quality or state of being impassible.

im-pas′si-ble (ĭm-păs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *impassible*, L. *impassibilis*; *im-* not + *passibilis* passible. See PASSIBLE.] **1**. Incapable of suffering; inaccessible to pain or harm.
> Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart
> Though naked, and *impassible* depart. — *Dryden.*

2. Not to be moved or touched; unfeeling; impassive; apathetic; insensible. "*Impassible* to the critic." *Scott.*
3. Unendurable. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — IMPASSIBLE, IMPASSIVE are often used without distinction. But IMPASSIBLE more frequently suggests incapability of injury, feeling, or emotion; IMPASSIVE, in modern usage, emphasizes rather the state or condition of one who feels or shows no emotion, without necessary implication of insusceptibility; as, "What steel, what gold or diamond, more *impassible* is found?" (*Cowley*); "Our chief . . . had this of the godlike in him, that he was *impassible* before victory, before danger, before defeat. . . . He was always cold, calm, resolute, like fate" (*Thackeray*); "He [the butler] may be ever so unwell in mind or body, and he must go through his service, . . . be profoundly attentive, and yet look utterly *impassive*" (*id.*). See PASSIVE.
— **im-pas′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pas′si-bly**, *adv.*

im-pas′sion (ĭm-păsh′ŭn), *v. t.*; IM-PAS′SIONED (-ŭnd); IM-PAS′SION-ING. [*im-* in + *passion*: cf. It. *impassionare.* Cf. IMPASSIONATE, *v.*] To fill, move, or affect strongly, with passion; to arouse the passions or feelings of.

im-pas′sion-ate (-āt), *a.* [Cf. It. *impassionato*, p. p.] Impassioned. *Rare.*

im-pas′sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To arouse the passions of. — *v. i.* To be or become impassioned.

im-pas′sion-ate (-āt), *a.* [*im-* not + *passionate.*] Without passion or feeling; dispassionate. *Rare.*

im-pas′sioned (-ŭnd), *p. a.* Actuated or characterized by, or filled with, passion or zeal; showing warmth of feeling; ardent; as, an *impassioned* oration.
Syn. — See PASSIONATE.

im-pas′sive (ĭm-păs′ĭv), *a.* **1**. Devoid of passion, or receptivity to impression; specif.: **a** Insusceptible of pain or suffering; impassible. **b** Insusceptible of feeling; insensible; inanimate; unconscious. **c** Insusceptible of injury; invulnerable. **d** Insusceptible or destitute of emotion; unimpressionable; apathetic; calm; serene.
2. Unendurable. *Rare.*
Syn. — See IMPASSIBLE, PASSIVE.
— **im-pas′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pas′sive-ness**, *n.*

im′pas-siv′i-ty (ĭm′pă-sĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being impassive.

im′pas-ta′tion (ĭm′păs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *impastation.* See IMPASTE.] Act of making into paste; that which is formed into a paste or mixture; specif., a combination of different substances by means of cements.

im-paste′ (ĭm-pāst′), *v. t.*; IM-PAST′ED (-pās′tĕd); IM-PAST′ING (-pās′tĭng). [It. *impastare.* See IN- in; PASTE.] **1**. To inclose in or as in a paste.
2. To make into paste; to concrete. *Shak.*
3. To lay on or spread thickly; — said specif. of color or decorations, as in oil or china painting.

im-pas′to (ĭm-pȧs′tō), *n.* [It. See IMPASTE.] *Paint.* The surface of a painting; the layer of pigment as laid on the canvas or panel; hence, the handling or manner of painting peculiar to an artist.

im-pa′tience (ĭm-pā′shĕns), *n.* [ME. *impacience*, F. *impatience*, fr. L. *impatientia.*] State or quality of being impatient; specif.: **a** Want of endurance of pain, suffering, opposition, or delay; chafing of spirit; as, *impatience* of restraint or of hypocrisy. **b** Restless or eager desire or longing; as, *impatience* to set out; to wait with *impatience*; — sometimes with *of*; as, *impatience* of reward, that is, impatient desire of reward.

Im-pa′ti-ens (-shĭ-ĕnz), *n.* [L., impatient.] *Bot.* A genus of annual plants typifying the family Balsaminaceæ, having very irregular flowers with four sepals, one of which is spurred or saccate, and two petals. The capsule has five elastic valves, which burst with great force when ripe. *I. balsamina* is the common garden balsam. The numerous species are widely distributed in both hemispheres. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See BALSAM, JEWELWEED.

im-pa′tient (-shĕnt), *a.* [ME. *impacient*, F. *impatient*, fr. L. *impatiens*; *im-* not + *patiens* patient. See PATIENT.] **1**. Not patient; restless, because of pain, delay, or opposition, uneasy; irritable; fretful; as, he was in an im-

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perfect; imperial; imperium (L., empire); impersonal; imported; importer; imprimatur (L., let it be printed); imprint.
IMP. *Abbr.* Improvement; — used on stock-ticker tape.
im-pa′ca-ble (ĭm-pā′kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *im-* not + *pacare* to quiet.] Not to be appeased; implacable. — **im-pa′ca-bil′i-ty**, *n.* — **im-pa′ca-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*
impache. ✝ IMPEACH.
impacience. ✝ IMPATIENCE.
im-pack′, *v. t.* To pack in or up; to press together. *Rare.* — **im-pack′ment**, *n.* *Rare.*
im-pact′, *a.* Impacted. *Obs.*
im-pact′ment, *n.* Impaction. *R.*
impact theory *Astron.* Croll's theory of the origin (by collision or impact) of the supposed nebulous mass from which the planetary system has developed.
im-pa′ges (ĭm-pā′jēz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Arch.* The rails of a door.
im-pail′. ✝ IMPALE. [pict. *R.*]
im-paint′, *v. t.* To paint; depict.
im-pair′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
im-paird′. Impaired. *Ref. Sp.*
im-pair′er, *n.* One that impairs.
im-pal′ace (ĭm-păl′ās), *v. t.* To put or place in a palace. *Rare.*
im-pal′at-a-ble, *a.* Unpalatable. *Obs.*
im-pall′, *v. t.* To envelop in or as in a pall. *Rare.*
im-pal′la (ĭm-păl′ȧ), *n.* The pallah.
im-pal′lid, *v. t.* To make pallid; to blanch. *Obs.* [PABLE.]
im-pal′pa-bly, *adv.* of IMPAL-
im-pal′sy (ĭm-pôl′zĭ), *v. t.* To palsy; paralyze. *Rare.*
im-pal′u-dism (-păl′ū-dĭz'm), *n.* [*im-* in + *paludism.*] *Med.* Paludism. [panate. *Obs.*]
im-pane′, *v. t.* *Eccl.* To im-
im-pan′el-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im′pan-tou′fled, *a.* [F. *empantouflé.*] Wearing pantofles. *Obs.*
im-pa′pase, *v. t.* [*im-* in + L. *papa* (see POPE).] To make pope. *Obs.*
im-paq′uet, *v. t.* [F. *empaqueter.*] To put in a packet. *Obs.*
im′par (ĭm′pär), *a.* [L., unequal; *im-* not + *par* equal.] **1**. Odd; having no fellow; azygous. *Obs. or Anat.*
2. Unequal. *Obs.* [leled. *Obs.*]
im-par′al-leled, *a.* Unparal-
im-par′a-sit′ic, *a.* *Zoöl.* Not parasitic. *Obs.*
im-par′don-a-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *impardonnable.*] Unpardonable; that does not pardon. *Obs.* — **im-par′don-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
im-pare′. ✝ IMPAIR, IMPAR.
imparfit. ✝ IMPERFECT.
‖ **im′pa-ri Mar′te.** [L.] With unequal conflict or advantage; on unequal terms.
im-par′i-pin′nate (ĭm-păr′ĭ-pĭn′āt), *a.* [L. *impar* unequal + E. *pinnate.*] *Bot.* Odd-pinnate.
im-parl′, *v. t.* To speak of; discuss. *Obs.*
im-part′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *R.*
im-part′ance (ĭm-pär′tăns), *n.* Impartation. *Rare.*
im-par′te-ner, *n.* An imparter of information: — used by Puttenham for *anacœnosis.* *Obs.*
im-part′er, *n.* One that imparts.
im-par′tial-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
im-par′tial-ist, *n.* See -IST.
im-par′tial-ly, *adv.* of IMPARTIAL. See -LY.
im-par′tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-part′i-bly, *adv.* of IMPARTIBLE. See -LY.
im′par-tic′i-pa-ble (ĭm′pär-tĭs′ĭ-pȧ-b'l), *a.* Not participable.
im-par′tite, *a.* Not parted. *R.*
impasche, impashe. ✝ IMPEACH.
im-pas′sion-a-ble (ĭm-păsh′ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
im-pas′sion-ate-ly, *adv.* of IMPASSIONATE. See -LY.
im-pas′sioned-ly, *adv.* of IMPASSIONED. [-NESS.]
im-pas′sioned-ness, *n.* See
im-pas′sion-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-pas′siv. Impassive. *R. Sp.*
im-pas′ture, *v. t.* To place in, or make into, pasture. *Obs.*
im-pat′i-ble, *a.* [L. *impatibilis.*] Impassible. *Obs.*
im-pa′tien-cy (ĭm-pā′shĕn-sĭ), *n.* Impatience. *Now Rare.*
im-pa′tient, *v. t.* To await impatiently; to make impatient. *Obs. or R.*

patient mood ; she is of an *impatient* disposition ; not bearing with composure ; intolerant ; as, impetuous men are commonly *impatient* of restraint.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison.*
Dryden was poor and *impatient* of poverty. *Macaulay.*

2. Prompted by, or indicating, impatience ; as, *impatient* speeches or replies ; *impatient* restlessness.
3. Restlessly or eagerly desirous ; anxious ; as, he is *impatient* to see the place ; hence, marked by, or attended with, intolerance of delay ; as, *impatient* hours.
4. Not to be borne ; unendurable. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
Syn. — Restless, uneasy, eager, precipitate, hasty, intolerant ; irascible, fretful, peevish, petulant, testy, choleric. — IMPATIENT, IRRITABLE. One is IMPATIENT who does not bear with composure discomfort, delay, or opposition; one is IRRITABLE (see IRRITATE) who is easily fretted or exasperated, esp. by trifling or petty annoyances ; as, "So tedious is this day as is the night before some festival to an *impatient* child that hath new robes" (*Shak.*) ; "Cease your contention, which has been too long ; I grow *impatient*, and the tea 's too strong" (*Pope*) ; "Country practitioners used to be an *irritable* species, susceptible on the point of honor" (*G. Eliot*) ; "This fierce old Gardiner, — his big baldness, that *irritable* forelock which he rubs" (*Tennyson*). See IRASCIBLE, PEEVISH.

im-pa'tient (ĭm-pā'shĕnt), *n.* One who is impatient.
im-pav'id (ĭm-păv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *impavidus*. See IN- not ; PAVID.] Fearless. *Rare.* — **im-pav'id-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
im-pawn' (ĭm-pôn'), *v. t.* ; -PAWNED' (-pônd') ; -PAWN'ING. [*im-* + *pawn* : cf. EMPAWN.] To put in pawn ; to pledge.
im-pay'a-ble (ĭm-pā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *impayable* invaluable, in OF. also not payable, perh. also implacable. See PAYABLE.] **1**. Implacable. *Obs.*
2. Not payable ; that cannot be paid or discharged.
3. (*F. pron.* ăN'pĕ'yȧ'bl'). Priceless ; invaluable ; inestimable. *A Gallicism.* *Scott.*
im-peach' (ĭm-pēch'), *v. t.* ; IM-PEACHED' (-pēcht') ; IM-PEACH'ING. [OF. *empeechier* to prevent, hinder, bar, F. *empêcher*, L. *impedicare* to entangle ; *im-* in + *pedica* fetter, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See FOOT ; cf. IMPEDE.] **1**. To hinder ; impede ; prevent ; harm ; impair. *Obs.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howell.*

2. To bring an accusation against, as of misdoing or impropriety ; with *of* or *with*. Specif., to charge with a crime or misdemeanor ; to accuse ; esp., to charge (a public officer), before a competent tribunal, with misbehavior in office ; to cite before a tribunal for official misconduct ; to arraign ; as, to *impeach* a judge. See IMPEACHMENT.
3. Hence, to accuse or give incriminating evidence against (accomplices or associates) ; to peach upon.
4. To impute some fault or defect to, as bias, invalidity, etc. ; to bring or throw discredit on ; to call in question ; to challenge ; as, to *impeach* one's motives or conduct ; specif., to challenge or discredit the credibility of, as of a witness (by showing that he has made statements out of court contradictory to what he swears at the trial, or by showing that his reputation for veracity is bad, etc.) ; to challenge the validity of, as of commercial paper.

And doth *impeach* the freedom of the state. *Shak.*

Syn. — Accuse, arraign, censure, criminate, indict ; impair, disparage, discredit. See CHARGE.
im-peach'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *empêchement* hindrance.] Act of impeaching, or state of being impeached ; as : **a** Hindrance ; impediment ; obstruction. *Obs.* *Shak.* **b** Injury ; harm ; damage. *Obs.* **c** Accusation. *Obs.*, except in the phrase "the soft impeachment," and *Law* : (1) In the phrase **without impeachment of waste**, which is a clause often included in deeds or leases of real estate by which a tenant for life or one holding a less estate is exempted from suit or procedure for waste committed by him. (2) A calling to account for some high crime or offense before a competent tribunal ; arraignment, esp. of a public officer for misconduct while in office. In England it is the privilege or right of the House of Commons to impeach, and the right of the House of Lords to try and determine impeachment ; but, owing to the adoption of the principle of parliamentary responsibility of ministers, impeachments have become practically obsolete. In the United States, however, impeachment has been established by the Federal Constitution and by the constitutions of most of the States. It is the right of the House of Representatives to impeach ; and of the Senate to try and determine impeachments (*U. S. Const.* Art. I. sec. 2 ; Art. II. sec. 4). Similarly, in most of the States the lower house impeaches, and the Senate, or upper house, tries the impeachment. **d** A calling in question or discrediting as to purity of motives, rectitude of conduct, credibility, etc. ; dishonor ; challenge ; reproach ; as, an *impeachment* of a witness.
im-pearl' (ĭm-pûrl'), *v. t.* ; IM-PEARLED' (-pûrld') ; IM-PEARL'ING. [*im-* + *pearl* : cf. F. *emperler*.] To form into, or into the likeness of, pearls ; to form of pearls ; to adorn with or as with pearls. *Poetic.*

Dewdrops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower. *Milton.*
With morning dews *impearled*. *Mrs. Browning.*

im-pec'ca-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pĕk'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *impeccabilité*.] Quality of being impeccable ; exemption from sin, error, or offense.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

im-pec'ca-ble (ĭm-pĕk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *impeccabilis* ; *im-* not + *peccare* to err, sin : cf. F. *impeccable*.] Not liable to sin ; exempt from possibility of doing wrong ; of things, free from fault or error. — *n.* One who is impeccable.

God is infallible, *impeccable*, and absolutely perfect. *P. Skelton.*

Syn. — IMPECCABLE, FAULTLESS are often used with little distinction. But IMPECCABLE, in modern usage, more frequently suggests something with which no fault can be found, or which is irreproachably correct ; FAULTLESS emphasizes rather the actual freedom from defect or blemish, sometimes with the implication of insipidity or tediousness ; as, "The only *impeccable* writers are those that never wrote" (*Hazlitt*) ; "Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see, thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be" (*Pope*) ; *impeccable* evening dress, to play a *faultless* game ; cf. "faultily *faultless*, icily regular, splendidly null" (*Tennyson*). See FAULT.
im-pec'cant (ĭm-pĕk'ănt), *a.* Sinless ; inerrant. — **im-pec'can-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*
im'pe-cu'ni-a-ry (ĭm'pē-kū'nĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Impecunious.
2. Not concerned with money ; not pecuniary.
im'pe-cu'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *im-* not + *pecunia* money : cf. F. *impécunieux*.] Not having money ; habitually without money ; poor. — **im'pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
im-ped'ance (ĭm-pēd'ăns), *n.* [*impede* + *-ance*.] *Elec.* The apparent resistance in an electric circuit to the flow of an alternating current, analogous to the actual electrical resistance to a direct current, being the ratio of electromotive force to the current. It is equal to $\sqrt{R^2+X^2}$, where R = ohmic resistance, X = reactance. For an inductive circuit, $X = 2\pi fL$, where f = frequency and L = self-inductance ; for a circuit with capacity $X = 1 \div 2\pi fC$, where C = capacity.
impedance ratio. *Elec.* The ratio of the voltage consumed by the internal impedance of alternating-current apparatus at full-load current to its rated full-load voltage.
im-pede' (ĭm-pēd'), *v. t.* ; IM-PED'ED (-pēd'ĕd) ; IM-PED'ING (-pēd'ĭng). [L. *impedire*, lit., to entangle the feet ; *im-* in + *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See FOOT ; cf. IMPEACH.] To stop in progress ; to obstruct ; hinder ; as, to *impede* the advance of troops.

Whatever hinders or *impedes*
The action of the nobler will. *Longfellow.*

im-pe'di-ent (ĭm-pē'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *impediens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *impedire* to impede.] Impeding or hindering ; obstructive. — *n.* An impedient agent.
im-ped'i-ment (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *impedimentum*.] **1**. State of being impeded ; obstruction ; that which impedes or hinders ; an obstruction.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we marched on without *impediment*. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* A cause or fact which prevents the formation of a valid marriage, usually called a **diriment impediment**. It is specif. called : an **absolute impediment** when it prevents the person subject to it from marrying at all ; a **relative impediment** when it only forbids marriage with reference to certain persons or facts. Certain prohibitions which subject to a punishment without preventing a valid marriage are sometimes called **prohibitive impediments**.
3. That which obstructs bodily functions or health ; a defect ; malady. *Obs.*, exc. of organic obstructions to speech.
4. Baggage ; impedimenta ; — usually *pl.*
5. *Astrol.* State of being impedited.
Syn. — Hindrance, obstruction, obstacle, encumbrance. See DIFFICULTY.
im-ped'i-men'ta (-mĕn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [L. See IMPEDIMENT, IMPEDE.] **1**. Things which impede or hinder progress ; encumbrances ; baggage ; specif., *Mil.*, the supply trains which accompany an army.
2. *Law.* Impediments to marriage, usually called **impedimenta dirimentia**.
im-ped'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of the nature of an impediment ; hindering ; obstructive ; impeditive.

Things so *impedimental* to success. *G. H. Lewes.*

im-ped'i-tive (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to impede ; hindering or of the nature of a hindrance ; obstructive. "Cumbersome, and *impeditive* of motion." *Bp. Hall.*
im-pel' (ĭm-pĕl'), *v. t.* ; IM-PELLED' (-pĕld') ; IM-PEL'LING. [L. *impellere* ; *im-* in + *pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive. See PULSE a beat ; cf. IMPULSE.] To drive or urge forward or on ; to incite to action ; as, to *impel* one to resist ; to *impel* one to speak ; to impart motion to ; to give an impulse to ; to propel ; drive ; as, an *impelling* force ; to force ; constrain ; as, the premises *impel* us to the conclusion.

The surge *impelled* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

Syn. — Instigate, incite, induce, influence, force, drive, urge, actuate. See COMPEL, MOVE.
im-pel'lent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *impellens*, p. pr. of *impellere*.] Impelling. — *n.* An impelling agent, force, etc.
im-pend' (ĭm-pĕnd'), *v. i.* ; IM-PEND'ED ; IM-PEND'ING. [L. *impendēre* ; *im-* in + *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT.] To hang or be suspended (over) ; to threaten from near at hand ; to menace ; to be imminent. See IMMINENT.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*. *Pope.*

im-pend', *v. t.* To hang over ; threaten imminently. *Rare.*
im-pend'ence (ĭm-pĕn'dĕns), **im-pend'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of impending ; also, that which impends ; imminence. "*Impendence* of volcanic cloud." *Ruskin.*
im-pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *impendens*, p. pr. of *impendēre*.] Impending ; threatening. *Rare.*

Impendent horrors, threatening hideous fall. *Milton.*

im-pend'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of IMPEND.
Syn. — Menacing, threatening. See IMMINENT.
im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pĕn'ē-trȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *impénétrabilité*.] Quality or state of being impenetrable ; specif. : **a** Incapability of being penetrated, pierced, or entered. **b** Inscrutability ; unfathomableness. **c** Insusceptibility of intellectual or emotional impression ; obtuseness ; stupidity ; coldness. **d** *Physics.* That property in virtue of which two portions of matter cannot at the same time occupy the same portion of space.
im-pen'e-tra-ble (ĭm-pĕn'ē-trȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *impenetrabilis* ; *im-* not + *penetrabilis* penetrable : cf. F. *impénétrable*.] **1**. Incapable of being penetrated, or pierced ; not admitting the passage of other bodies ; not to be entered ; impervious ; as, an *impenetrable* shield.
2. Incapable of being penetrated, or comprehended ; inscrutable ; unfathomable ; as, an *impenetrable* mystery.
3. Inaccessible, as to knowledge, reason, sympathy, etc. ; unimpressible ; not to be moved by arguments or motives ; as, an *impenetrable* mind, or heart.

They will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. *Physics.* Having the property of impenetrability.
im-pen'e-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *penetrate*.] To penetrate thoroughly. — **im-pen'e-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.*
im-pen'i-tence (ĭm-pĕn'ĭ-tĕns), **im-pen'i-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *impaenitentia* : cf. F. *impénitence*.] Fact, quality, or condition of being impenitent ; failure or refusal to repent ; hardness of heart.
im-pen'i-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *impaenitens* ; *im-* not + *paenitens* penitent : cf. F. *impénitent*. See PENITENT.] Not penitent ; not repenting of sin ; not contrite.
im-pen'i-tent, *n.* One who is not penitent.
im-pen'nate (ĭm-pĕn'āt), *a.* [*im-* not + *pennate*.] *Zoöl.* Having rudimentary wings, as the penguins. — *n.* A bird having such wings ; specif., a penguin.
im'per-ate (ĭm'pĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *imperatus*, p. p. of *imperare* to command.] Commanded; directed; specif., *Philos.*, designating an act proceeding from the will or pertaining to a virtue extrinsically ; — contrasted with *elicit*. *Obs.*
im-per'a-ti'val (ĭm-pĕr'ȧ-tī'văl ; ĭm-pĕr'ȧ-tĭv-ăl ; 277), *a.* *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the imperative mood.
im-per'a-tive (ĭm-pĕr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *imperativus*, fr. *imperare* to command : cf. F. *impératif*. See EMPEROR.] **1**. *Gram.* Expressive of command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation ; as, the *imperative* mood.
2. Expressive of, or of the nature of, command ; directive ; commanding ; authoritative ; as, *imperative* orders.

Words prima facie *imperative* [in law] (e. g., "shall") may from the context be shown to be used in a permissive or directory sense — as if they meant "may" or "shall be lawful" — and vice versa. *Erskine's Principles.*

3. Not to be avoided or evaded ; urgent ; obligatory ; binding ; compulsory ; as, an *imperative* duty or work.
Syn. — Commanding, authoritative, dictatorial, dogmatic, positive, overbearing, domineering, arrogant. — IMPERATIVE, PEREMPTORY, IMPERIOUS. That is IMPERATIVE which is expressive of command ; that is PEREMPTORY which is curt, positive, or dictatorial, esp. in command ; IMPERIOUS emphasizes the idea of arrogance or overbearingness ; as, "We are accustomed to speak of conscience as a voice, . . . a voice *imperative* and constraining" (*J. H. Newman*) ; "'Go back !' cried the old man, with an *imperative* jerk of the head toward her" (*Mary Wilkins*) ; "A brave man is never so *peremptory* as when he fears he is afraid" (*Coleridge*) ; "The gardener *peremptorily* forbade all experiments" (*Miss Edgeworth*) ; "this ancient despot — this *imperious* old Louis XIV. in a black front and a cap and ribbon" (*Thackeray*) ; "Raising himself and pointing with an *imperious* finger into the black night, . . . he uttered the single command" (*Stevenson*). See DICTATORIAL, MASTERFUL, DESPOTIC, ARROGANT.
im-per'a-tive (ĭm-pĕr'ȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1**. *Gram.* The imperative mood ; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it.
2. Something, as an act, speech, or condition, which is imperative ; a command.

One is glad when an *imperative* leaves him no option. *Emerson.*

im'pe-ra'tor (ĭm'pē-rā'tŏr), *n.* [L. See EMPEROR.] Commander ; leader ; emperor ; — orig. an appellation of honor by which Roman soldiers saluted their general after an important victory. Subsequently the title was conferred, as a recognition of great military achievements, by the senate, whence it carried with it some special privileges. After the downfall of the republic it was assumed by Augustus and his successors, and came to have the meaning now attached to the word *emperor* (which see).
im-per'a-to'ri-al (ĭm-pĕr'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* [L. *imperatorius*.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or befitting, an imperator, or emperor ; imperial. "*Imperatorial* laurels." *C. Merivale.*
2. Commanding ; imperative ; authoritative. *Obs.*
im-per'a-to'rin (-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A tasteless white crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{16}O_4$, occurring in the masterwort (*Imperatoria ostruthium*) and in species of *Peucedanum*.
im'per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (ĭm'pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being imperceptible.
im'per-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *imperceptible*. See PERCEPTIBLE.] Not perceptible ; specif. : **a** Not capable of affecting a sense or the senses ; not subject to sense perception ; as, color is *imperceptible* to the touch. **b** Not capable of being mentally perceived or discriminated ; as, *imperceptible* distinctions. **c** Hence, extremely slight, gradual, or subtle ; as, *imperceptible* changes or gradations. — **im'per-cep'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im'per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*
im'per-cep'ti-ble, *n.* Something that is imperceptible.
im'per-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Want of perception.
im'per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Not perceptive ; unperceiving ; without, or wanting in, perception.

The *imperceptive* part of the soul. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Imperceptible. *Rare.*
im'per-cip'i-ent (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Not perceiving ; imperceptive. — *n.* An impercipient person. — **im'per-cip'i-ence** (-ĕns), *n.*

Im-pa'ti-en-ta'ce-æ (ĭm-pā'shĭ-ĕn-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See IMPATIENS.] *Bot.* Syn. of BALSAMINACEÆ. — **im-pa'ti-en-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
im-pa'tient-ly, *adv.* of IMPATIENT.
im-pa'tient-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-pa'tron, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *impatroner*, *empatroner*.] To impatronize. *Obs.*
im-pat'ron-age, *v. t.* To dedicate for patronage. *Obs.*
im-pat'ron-ize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *impatroniser*. See IN- in ; PATRON.] To make lord or master, as by giving possession ; also, to take control or possession of (a seigniory). *Obs. or R.* — **im-pat'ron-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
im-pave', *v. t.* To pave in. *R.* [*Rare.*
impe. † IMP.
im-peach', *n.* = IMPEACHMENT.
im-peach'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pēch'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being impeachable.
im-peach'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
im-peach'er, *n.* One who impeaches.
im-peacht'. Impeached. *Ref. Sp.*
im-pec'ca-bly, *adv.* of IMPECCABLE.
im-pec'cance, *n.* Impeccancy. [*Obs.*
impeche, **impechement**. † IMPEACH, -MENT.
im-pec'ti-nate, *a.* *Zoöl.* Not pectinate.
imped (ĭmpt ; ĭm'pĕd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of IMP.
impedance coil. *Elec.* = CHOKING COIL.
im-pede', *n.* Impediment. *Obs.*
im-ped'er (ĭm-pēd'ēr), *n.* One that impedes.
im-ped'i-ble (ĭm-pēd'ĭ-b'l ; ĭm-pĕd'-), *a.* Capable of being impeded. *Obs.* — **im-ped'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
im-ped'i-ment, *v. t.* To impede. [*Obs.*
im-ped'i-men'ta-ry (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Impedimental.
im-ped'ing (ĭm-pēd'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of IMPEDE. — **im-ped'ing-ly**, *adv.*
im'pe-dite, *a.* [L. *impeditus*, p. p. See IMPEDE.] Impeded ; also, *Astrol.*, impedited. *Obs.*
im'pe-dite, *v. t.* **a** To impede. *Obs.* **b** Specif., *Astrol.*, to hinder or prevent the influence of ; — only in the passive. *Obs. or R.*
im'pe-di'tion (ĭm'pē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *impeditio*.] Hindering ; hindrance. *Obs.*
im-pee'vish, *v. t.* To make peevish. *Rare.*
impeire, **impere**. † IMPAIR.
im-peld'. Impelled. *Ref. Sp.*
im-pel'ler, *n.* One that impels.
im-pen', *v. t.* To furnish with pens or feathers. *Obs.*
im-pen', *v. t.* To pen in. *Obs.*
im-pend', *v. t.* [L. *impendĕre* ; *im-* in + *pendĕre* to weigh out, pay.] To pay ; expend. *Obs.*
im-pen'di-ous, *a.* [L. *impendiosus*.] Extravagant *Obs.* — **im-pen'di-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-pen'e-tra-bly, *adv.* of IMPENETRABLE.
im-pen'e-tra-tive, *a.* [*im-* not + *penetrative*.] Lacking in penetration. *Rare.*
im-pen'i-tent-ly, *adv.* of IMPENITENT.
im-pen'i-tent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-pen'i-ti-ble, *a.* [*im-* not + L. *paenitere* to repent + *-ible*.] Incapable of repenting. *Obs.* — **im-pen'i-ti-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
Im-pen'nes (ĭm-pĕn'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *im-* not + *penna* feather.] *Zoöl.* The Sphenisciformes.
im-pen'nous (-ŭs), **im-pen'nu-ous** (-ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *im-* not + *penna* wing.] Impennate. *Obs.*
im-pense'ly, **im-pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* [L. *impense*.] Exceedingly ; greatly. *Obs.*
im-pent', *a.* Pent in ; confined. *Obs.*
im-pee'ple (ĭm-pē'p'l), *v. t.* [See EMPEOPLE.] To people. *R.*
imper. *Abbr.* Imperative.
im'per-ance, *n.* Quality of being imperant, or commanding. *Obs.*
im'per-ant, *a.* [L. *imperans*, p. pr. of *imperare* to command.] Commanding. *Obs.*
im'per-ate, *v. t.* [See IMPERATE, a.] To command ; to govern. *Obs.*
im'per-a'tion (ĭm'pĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of commanding. *Rare.*
im-per'a-tiv. Imperative. *Ref. Sp.*
im-per'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of IMPERATIVE.
im-per'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Im-per'a-to'ri-a (ĭm-pĕr'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See IMPERATORIAL.] *Bot.* A small genus of European apiaceous plants, scarcely distinguished from *Peucedanum*. *I. ostruthium* is the masterwort.
im-per'a-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of IMPERATORIAL.
im-per'a-to'ri-an, *a.* Imperatorial. *Obs.*
im-per'a-to'ri-ous, *a.* Imperatorial. *Obs.*
im'pe-ra'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
im-per'a-to-ry (ĭm-pĕr'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Imperatorial *Obs.*
im-per'a-trice, *n.* [F. *impératrice*.] Empress. *Obs.*
im'per-a'trix (ĭm'pĕr-ā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] Empress.
imperceable. † IMPIERCEABLE.
im'per-ceiv'a-ble (ĭm'pĕr-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Imperceptible. — **-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.* *All R.*
im'per-ceived' (-sēvd'), *a.* Unperceived. *R.*
im'per-ceiv'er-ant, *a.* Unperceiving. *Obs.*
im'per-cep'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im'per-cep-tiv'i-ty (ĭm'pĕr-sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Imperceptive quality or state.

im-per′fect (ĭm-pûr′fĕkt), *a.* [L. *imperfectus; im-* not + *perfectus* perfect: cf. F. *imparfait,* whence ME. *imparfit.* See PERFECT.] **1.** Falling short of perfection; not perfect in form, development, function, etc.; not complete in parts or attributes; not satisfying the standard; not conformed to the ideal; defective; inadequate; incomplete.

Why, then, your other senses grow *imperfect.* *Shak.*
Then say not man 's *imperfect,* Heaven in fault;
Say, rather, man 's as perfect as he ought. *Pope.*

2. Vicious; evil. *Obs.*
3. *Music.* **a** Twofold in time value; — applied to notes, "modes," etc. See MENSURABLE MUSIC. **b** See MODE, 1. **c** = DIMINISHED.
4. *Law.* Not enforceable; having no sanction; as, an *imperfect* obligation; an *imperfect* law.
imperfect arch, an arch of less than a semicircle; skew arch. — **i. assemblage.** *Math.,* an assemblage that does not coincide with its first derived assemblage or does not include it. — **i. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3 **a.** — **i. chord** *or* **triad.** See under TRIAD, 2. — **i. consonances,** *Music,* the major and minor thirds and sixths, whose ratios are less simple than those of the fifth and fourth. — **i. diphthong,** *Phon.,* a half diphthong. — **i. flower,** *Bot.,* a diclinous flower. — **i. fourchette,** *Card Playing,* the card next in value above, together with that next but one below, the card led, as a ten and seven when a nine is led. — **i. frame.** See under PERFECT FRAME. — **i. fungi.** *Bot.* See FUNGI IMPERFECTI. — **i. metamorphosis,** *Zoöl.,* incomplete metamorphosis. See METAMORPHOSIS. — **i. number,** *Math.,* a number either greater or less than the sum of its several divisors; in the former case, it is called also a **defective number**; in the latter, an **abundant number.** — **i. power,** *Math.,* a power that is not the indicated power of a rational number; a number which cannot be produced by taking any whole number or vulgar fraction, as a factor, the number of times indicated by the power; thus, 9 is a perfect square, but an *imperfect* cube. *Obs.* — **i. syllogism.** *Logic.* = DEFECTIVE SYLLOGISM. — **i. tense,** *Gram.,* a tense expressing an action or state as incomplete or in continuance at the time denoted; commonly, an incomplete past action, as in, I *was choosing;* and hence properly distinguished from the simple preterit, as in, I *chose.* — **i. usufruct.** See USUFRUCT.

im-per′fect, *n.* *Gram.* The imperfect tense, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.

im′per-fec′ti-ble (ĭm′pĕr-fĕk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being made perfect. — **im′per-fec′ti-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im′per-fec′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imperfectio.* See IMPERFECT, *a.*] **1.** Quality or state of being imperfect; want of perfection; incompleteness; deficiency; fault; blemish.

Sent to my account
With all my *imperfections* on my head. *Shak.*

2. *Music.* Act of making a note imperfect; state of its being imperfect. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.
Syn. — Defect, deficiency, incompleteness, fault, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, blemish, flaw, vice.

im′per-fec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Imperfect. *Obs.*
2. *Gram.* Expressing action as incomplete, as continuing or as reiterated; — designating an aspect or form of the verb, esp. in Slavonic languages. Opposed to *perfective.*

Im-per′fo-ra′ta (ĭm-pûr′fō-rā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See IMPERFORATE.] *Zoöl.* A division of Foraminifera, including those in which the shell is not porous.

im-per′fo-rate (ĭm-pûr′fō-rāt) } *a.* [L. *im-* not + *perfora-*
im-per′fo-rat′ed (-rāt′ĕd) } *tus,* p. p. See PERFORATE.] **1.** Not perforated; having no opening or aperture.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Imperforata.
3. *Philately.* Without rows of perforations separating the individual stamps; — said of a sheet of stamps. Hence, with the margin entire; — said of a stamp.

im-per′fo-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *imperforation.*] State of being without perforation, or a case of it.

im-pe′ri-al (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [ME. also *emperial,* OF. *emperial, imperial,* F. *impérial,* fr. L. *imperialis,* fr. *imperium* command, sovereignty, empire. See EMPIRE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an empire or an emperor, as, specif., the Roman empire or the Holy Roman Empire.

The *imperial* diadem of Rome. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to a state as being sovereign and independent and as governing or being supreme over colonies, dependencies, or many parts; — applied esp. in recent times to Great Britain, its Parliament, etc., as distinct from local, colonial, and dependent legislatures, etc.
3. Belonging to, or suitable to, supreme authority, or one who wields it; of the rank of, or befitting, an emperor or supreme ruler; royal; sovereign. "The *imperial* democracy of Athens." *Mitford.* "*Imperial* arts." *Dryden.*
4. Of superior or unusual size or excellence; as, *imperial* paper; *imperial* tea, etc.
5. Designating the weights and measures established by law to be used in the United Kingdom. See BUSHEL, GALLON, etc.
Imperial bee, the figure of a bee used on furniture, lace, etc., of Napoleon I. — **i. blue.** = ROSANILINE BLUE. — **i. Brussels.** See BRUSSELS. — **i. bushel.** See BUSHEL. — **I. Chamber,** the sovereign court of justice of the old German, or Holy Roman, empire. It was established by Maximilian I. in 1495. — **i. city. a** [*cap.*] A city that is or was the seat of empire, as esp. Rome. **b** Under the old German, or Holy Roman, empire, a city which was an immediate vassal of the emperor. — **I. Diet. a** See DIET, 3 **f.** **b** *Japan.* See LEGISLATURE. — **i. dome** *or* **roof,** *Arch.,* a pointed dome or roof, the vertical section of which is an ogee. — **i. drill,** a linen fabric having two threads in the warp and three in the filling. — **i. drink,** a sweetened drink made of water and cream of tartar and flavored with lemons. — **i. eagle,** an eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) of southern Europe and Asia, the adult of which is dark brown with white shoulder patches. See EAGLE, *Illust.* — **i. gallon.** See GALLON. — **i. green,** Paris green, or a mixture of this with zinc white. — **I. Guard,** formerly, in the French army, the guard instituted by Napoleon I. — **imperial masterwort. a** The common masterwort. **b** The black sanicle of Europe (*Astrantia major*). — **i. moth,** a very large and handsome American moth (*Basilona imperialis*) whose large rough hairy larva feeds on the hickory and related trees. The moth is yellow with brown bands, and often measures over five inches in extent. — **i. photograph.** See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.* — **i. roof.** See IMPERIAL DOME. — **i. scarlet.** = BIEBRICH SCARLET. — **i. service.** See COVENANTED, 1. — **i. water,** imperial drink. *Obs.* — **i. woodpecker,** a large woodpecker (*Campephilus imperialis*) found in the mountains of northern Mexico. The plumage is black with white markings on the wings and neck, and, in the male, a red crest. The bill is white. It is the largest woodpecker known, the male being about two feet in length. — **i. yellow. a** = SAFROSIN. **b** = KING'S YELLOW. — **i. yeomanry.** *Mil.* See YEOMANRY.

im-pe′ri-al (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *impériale,* for senses 6, 7, 8, 9.] **1.** [*cap.*] An adherent of the Holy Roman emperor, or a soldier of his troops; an Imperialist.
2. A person of imperial rank; an emperor or empress. *R.*
3. A gold coin of Russia formerly equivalent to 10 rubles (the ruble having then a higher value), but now worth 15 rubles. See COIN, *Table.*
4. An article of unusual size or excellence; esp.: **a** A size of paper. See PAPER. **b** A certain size (30 in. × 24 in.) or a superior kind of slate for roofs. See SLATE.
5. A silk fabric with gold figures, brought into England from Greece, or the East, in the Middle Ages. *Obs.*
6. A luggage case fitted on, or adapted for being carried, on the top of a coach. *Now Rare.*
7. The top or roof of a coach or carriage, esp. of a diligence.
8. A game at cards similar to piquet, but having a trump; also, any of several scoring combinations of cards in the game.
9. A pointed tuft of hair left on a man's chin and lower lip.

Imperial, 9.

im-pe′ri-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The power or government of an emperor; imperial authority or system.

Roman *imperialism* had divided the world. *C. H. Pearson.*

2. The policy, practice, or advocacy of seeking, or acquiescing in, the extension of the control, dominion, or empire of a nation, as: **a** By the acquirement of new territory or dependencies, esp. when lying outside the nation's natural boundaries, or by the extension of its rule over other races of mankind, as where commerce demands the protection of the flag. Cf. ANTI-IMPERIALISM. **b** By the closer union of more or less independent parts for operations of war, copyright, internal commerce, etc., as in the case of the closer union of the parts of the British Empire advocated by some.

im-pe′ri-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *impérialiste.*] One who serves or adheres to an emperor or his party, esp. [*cap.*] the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; one who favors imperialism.

im-pe′ri-al-is′tic (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ăl-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to imperialists or imperialism; advocating or favoring imperialism.

im-pe′ri-al-ize (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make imperial: **a** To join with the side of the emperor. *Obs.* **b** To invest with imperial authority, character, or style; to bring to the form of an empire.

im-pe′ri-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Imperial power or government; empire. *Obs.*
2. An imperial right or privilege. See ROYALTY.

im-per′il (ĭm-pĕr′ĭl), *v. t.*; IM-PER′ILED (-ĭld) *or* -ILLED; IM-PER′IL-ING *or* -IL-LING. To bring into peril; to endanger.

im-pe′ri-ous (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *imperiosus:* cf. F. *impérieux.* See IMPERIAL.] **1.** Befitting an emperor or sovereign; imperial; commanding; ascendant; dominant; lordly; majestic. "A vast and *imperious* mind." *Tillotson.*
2. Arrogant; overbearing; domineering. "This *imperious* man." *Shak.*

His bold, contemptuous, and *imperious* spirit. *Macaulay.*

3. Imperative; urgent; compelling.

Imperious need, which cannot be withstood. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Dictatorial, haughty, domineering, overbearing, lordly, tyrannical, despotic, arrogant; authoritative, commanding; pressing. See IMPERATIVE.

im-per′ish-a-bil′i-ty (ĭm-pĕr′ĭsh-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being imperishable; indestructibility. "The *imperishability* of the universe." *Milman.*

im-per′ish-a-ble (ĭm-pĕr′ĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *perishable:* cf. F. *impérissable.*] Not perishable; not subject to decay; indestructible; enduring permanently; as, an *imperishable* monument; *imperishable* renown. — **im-per′ish-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im-per′ish-a-bly,** *adv.*

im-pe′ri-um (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L. See EMPIRE.] **1.** Supreme power; absolute dominion; empire.
2. *Law.* Right to command; right of jurisdiction which includes the right to employ the force of the state to enforce the laws. It is one of the principal attributes of the executive power. Cf. JURISDICTION, EXTERRITORIALITY, ALIEN.

The right of jurisdiction, *imperium,* is intimately connected with that of dominion: being, like it, exercisable only within the bounds of a given space. . . . Although the dominion and the jurisdiction of a state are both circumscribed by its territory, the two rights are not coextensive, since by the custom of nations, "territory" is, with a view to the exercise of the latter right, artificially extended in some directions and restricted in others. *T. E. Holland.*

im-per′ma-nence (ĭm-pûr′mȧ-nĕns) } *n.* Quality or state
im-per′ma-nen-cy (-mȧ-nĕn-sĭ) } of being impermanent; also, something that is impermanent.

im-per′ma-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* Not permanent.

im-per′me-a-bil′i-ty (ĭm-pûr′mē-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *imperméabilité.*] Quality or state of being impermeable.

im-per′me-a-ble (ĭm-pûr′mē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *permeable:* cf. F. *imperméable,* L. *impermeabilis.*] Not permeable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impassable; impervious; as, India rubber is *impermeable* to water and to air. — **im-per′me-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im-per′me-a-bly,** *adv.*

im-per′me-a′tor (ĭm-pûr′mē-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *im-* in + *permeator* one that passes through.] *Steam Engin.* A kind of automatic lubricator, screwed into the steam pipe or valve chest, for lubricating engine cylinders, the oil being usually forced out by water formed from condensation.

im′per-mis′si-ble (ĭm′pĕr-mĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not permissible.

im-per′son-al (ĭm-pûr′sŭn-ăl), *a.* [L. *impersonalis; im-* not + *personalis* personal: cf. F. *impersonnel.* See PERSONAL.] Not personal; specif.: **a** *Gram.* Not predicated of a personal or determinate subject; denoting the action of an unspecified agent, and hence used either with no subject or an indefinite one, as the English *it;* — applied to certain verbs thus used and occurring only in the 3d person singular; as, Lat., *pluit,* it rains; *me pœnitet,* it repents me; Eng., *it snows, methinks;* and to other verbs so used occasionally; as, Lat., *pugnatur,* there is a fight, it is fought; Eng., *it goes* well. **b** Without personal reference or connection; not belonging to any particular person or persons. **c** Not representing, or existing as, a person; not having personality.

An . . . *impersonal* power, called Fate. *Sir J. Stephen.*

impersonal account, *Bookkeeping,* an account that deals with a thing and not a person, as the cash, expense, or goods accounts. — **i. proposition,** *Logic,* a proposition with an indeterminate subject.

im-per′son-al, *n.* That which wants personality; specif., *Gram.,* an impersonal verb.

im-per′son-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being impersonal; want of personality.
2. An impersonal thing.

im-per′son-al-ize (-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make impersonal. — **im-per′son-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

im-per′son-al-ly (-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of IMPERSONAL; specif.: **a** As an impersonal verb. **b** Without personal reference or connection; without relation to any particular person.

im-per′son-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1.** To invest with personality; to give or ascribe the qualities of a person to; to personify; typify; exemplify.
2. To assume or act the person or character of; to personate; as, he *impersonated* Macbeth.

Benedict *impersonated* his age. *Milman.*

im-per′son-ate (-āt), *a.* Invested with personality; embodied in a person.

im-per′son-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of impersonating, or state of being impersonated; personification; investment with personality; representation in a personal form, or an instance of it; dramatic representation; acting.

im-per′son-a-tive (ĭm-pûr′sŭn-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality or power of impersonating; pertaining to, or of the nature of, dramatic representation.

im-per′son-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who impersonates.

im′per-suad′a-ble (ĭm′pĕr-swād′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. IMPERSUASIBLE.] Not to be persuaded; obstinate; unyielding.

im′per-sua′si-ble (-swā′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *persuasible:* cf. OF. *impersuasible.*] Impersuadable. — **im′per-sua′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im′per-sua′si-bly,** *adv.*

im-per′ti-nence (ĭm-pûr′tĭ-nĕns) } *n.*; *pl.* -NENCES
im-per′ti-nen-cy (ĭm-pûr′tĭ-nĕn-sĭ) } (-nĕn′sĕz); -NENCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *impertinence.* See IMPERTINENT.] **1.** Fact, state, or quality of being impertinent; specif.: **a** Want of relevancy or fitness; irrelevance; unfitness; impropriety.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixed!
Reason in madness! *Shak.*
We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*

b Lack of due respect for others in conduct; incivility; insolence.
2. That which is impertinent; a case or instance lacking pertinence; specif.: **a** Something irrelevant or trivial.

Many subtile *impertinences* learned in schools. *Watts.*

b An act or a person that is impertinent or uncivil.

im-per′ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *impertinens, -entis; im-* not + *pertinens.* See PERTINENT.] **1.** Not pertinent; not belonging or related; esp., not significantly related to the matter in hand; irrelevant; inapplicable; as, to adduce *impertinent* facts in support of a theory.

How *impertinent* that grief was which served no end! *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Not suitable or congruous; inappropriate; hence, trifling; foolish; frivolous. *Obs. or R.*
3. Not restrained within due or proper bounds; exceeding, in officiousness, meddlesomeness, or the like, the rules of propriety or good breeding; guilty of, or prone to, rude, unbecoming, or uncivil words or actions; pert; saucy; insolent; as, an *impertinent* coxcomb; an *impertinent* remark.
Syn. — Rude, intrusive, saucy, unmannerly, meddlesome, disrespectful, impudent, insolent. See OFFICIOUS.

im-per′ti-nent, *n.* **1.** An impertinent thing or matter. *Obs.*
2. An impertinent person; one who is presumptuous, meddlesome, or insolent.

im′per-turb′a-bil′i-ty (ĭm′pĕr-tûr′bȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being imperturbable.

im′per-turb′a-ble (-tûr′bȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *imperturbabilis; im-* not + *perturbare* to disturb: cf. F. *imperturbable.* See PERTURB.] Incapable of being disturbed or disconcerted; calm; serene; as, *imperturbable* gravity.
Syn. — See COOL.

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im′per-cus′sive-ly, *adv.* Without percussion. *Obs.*
im-per′di-ble (ĭm-pûr′dĭ-b'l), *a* [*im-* not + L. *perdere* to destroy.] Not losable or destructible. — **im-per′di-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **im-per′di-bly,** *adv.* *All Obs.*
impere ✝ IMPAIR.
im′per-ence, im′per-ent. Illit. or vulgar for IMPERTINENCE, -NENT, IMPUDENCE, -DENT.
imperes. ✝ EMPRESS.
imperf. *Abbr.* Imperfect; imperforate.
im-per′fect, *v. t.* To make imperfect. *Obs.*
im-per′fect-ed, *a.* Not perfected; imperfect. *Obs.*
im′per-fec′tious, *a.* Full of imperfection. *Obs.*
im-per′fect-ly, *adv.* of IMPERFECT.
im-per′fect-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-per′fo-ra-ble (ĭm-pûr′fō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being perforated.
im′per-form′a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being performed. *Rare.*
im-pe′ri-al. ✝ EMPYREAL.
im-pe′ri-a′line (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ā′lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{60}O_4N$, from bulbs of *Fritillaria imperialis.*
im-pe′ri-al-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of IMPERIALISTIC.
im-pe′ri-al′i-ty (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Imperial power or rank. *Rare.* **2.** An imperial person; — used humorously as a title.
im-pe′ri-al-i-za′tion (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Act of imperializing.
im-pe′ri-al-ly, *adv.* of IMPERIAL.
im-pe′ri-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS *R.*
im-per′i-ble, *a.* [*im-* + L. *perire* to perish.] Imperishable. *Obs.*
im-per′ild. Imperiled. *Ref. Sp.*
im-per′il-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-pe′ri-ous-ly, *adv.* of IMPERIOUS. See -LY.
im-pe′ri-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-per′ish, *v. t.* [See EMPERISH.] To impair; to injure. *Obs.*
im′per-ite, *a.* [L. *imperitus; im-* not + *peritus* experienced.] Unskilled; ignorant. *Obs.* — **im′per-ite-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
‖ **im-pe′ri-um et li′ber-tas** (lĭb′ẽr-tăs). [L.] Empire and liberty.
‖ **im-pe′ri-um in im-pe′ri-o.** [L.] A sovereignty within a sovereignty.
im-per′i-wigged, *a.* Wearing a periwig. *Obs.*
im-per′me-at′ed (ĭm-pûr′mē-āt′ĕd), *a.* Not permeated.
im′per-mixt′, *a.* [L. *impermixtus.*] Unmixed. *Obs.*
im′per-mut′a-ble (ĭm′pĕr-mūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not permutable. *Obs.*
im′per-scrip′ti-ble (-skrĭp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *im-* not + *perscribere* to write down.] Unwritten; unrecorded.
im′per-scru′ta-ble (-skrōō′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *imperscrutabilis.*] Inscrutable. *Obs.* — **im′per-scru′ta-ble-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
im′per-sev′er-ant. ✝ IMPERCEIVERANT.
im′per-sev′er-ant, *a.* Not persevering. *Obs.*
im-per′son-a′tress (ĭm-pûr′sŭn-ā′trĕs), *n., fem.* of IMPERSONATOR.
im-per′son-a′trix (-ā′trĭks), *n.* An impersonatress.
im′per-son′i-fy (ĭm′pĕr-sŏn′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *personify.*] To impersonate. *Rare.* — **im′per-son′i-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
im-per′son-ize (ĭm-pûr′sŭn-īz), *v. t. & i.* To impersonate. *Rare.* — **im-per′son-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
im′per-spic′u-ous (ĭm′pĕr-spĭk′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *imperspicuus.*] Not perspicuous; obscure. *Rare.* — **im-per′spi-cu′i-ty** (ĭm-pûr′spĭ-kū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
im′per-spir′a-ble (ĭm′pĕr-spīr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of perspiring. *Rare.* — **im′per-spir′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
im′per-suad′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im′per-sua′si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-per′ti-na-cy (ĭm-pûr′tĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* Impertinency. *Obs.*
im-per′ti-nax, *a.* [Prob. due to confusion with L. *pertinax* pertinacious.] Impertinent. *Obs.*
im-per′ti-nent-ly, *adv.* of IMPERTINENT.
im-per′ti-nent-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
im′per-tran′si-ble (ĭm′pĕr-trăn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *im-* not + *pertransire* to go through.] Not to be passed through. *Obs.* — **-tran′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
im′per-turb′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im′per-turb′a-bly, *adv.* of IMPERTURBABLE.

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im-per′tur-ba′tion (ĭm-pûr′tẽr-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *imperturbatio.*] Freedom from agitation; calmness; quietude.

im′per-turbed′ (ĭm′pẽr-tûrbd′), *a.* Not perturbed; calm.

im-per′vi-a-ble (ĭm-pûr′vĭ-*á*-b'l), *a.* [See IMPERVIOUS.] Not pervious; impervious; impermeable. — **im-per′vi-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **im-per′vi-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

im-per′vi-ous (ĭm-pûr′vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *impervius; im-* not + *per* through + *via* way. See VOYAGE.] Not pervious; not admitting of entrance or passage through; impassable; impermeable; impenetrable. "The minds of these zealots were absolutely *impervious.*" *Macaulay.*

Syn. — IMPERVIOUS, IMPASSABLE. That is IMPASSABLE (rarely fig.) which cannot be passed over or crossed; that is IMPERVIOUS (often fig.) which is impenetrable, or cannot be passed through; as, "this gulf *impassable, impervious*" (*Milton*); "this ocean of snow, which after October is *impassable*" (*Evelyn*); "bolts and bars *impervious* to the light" (*Dryden*); "He was . . . as massive as a block of stone, *impervious* to threats or prayers or tears" (*M. Hewlett*).

— **im-per′vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-per′vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

im-pest′ (ĭm-pĕst′), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *empester.*] To infect with pestilence or plague.—**im′pest-a′tion** (ĭm′pĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.*

im′pe-ti′go (ĭm′pē-tī′gō), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to attack.] *Med.* A cutaneous pustular eruption; usually, a kind of eczema with pustulation. — **im′pe-tig′i-nous** (-tĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

im′pe-trate (ĭm′pē-trāt), *v. t.;* IM′PE-TRAT′ED (-trāt′ĕd); IM′PE-TRAT′ING (-trāt′ĭng). [L. *impetratus*, p. p. of *impetrare* to obtain; *im-* in + *patrare* to bring to pass.] **1.** To obtain by request or entreaty; to procure. *J. H. Newman.*

2. To entreat; ask for; also, to make entreaty to; beseech.

im′pe-tra′tion (-trā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *impetratio:* cf. F. *impétration.*] **1.** Act of impetrating; petition or entreaty, or a procuring by petition. "In way of *impetration* procuring the removal or alleviation of our crosses." *Barrow.*

2. *Old Eng. Law.* The act of obtaining from Rome by solicitation a benefice, which belonged to the disposal of the king or other lay patron of the realm.

im′pe-tra-tive (ĭm′pē-trā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *impetrativus* obtained by entreaty.] Of the nature of impetration; getting, or tending to get, by entreaty. *Rare.*

im-pet′u-os′i-ty (ĭm-pĕt′ū-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *impétuosité.*] Condition or quality of being impetuous; also, an impetuous action, impulse, or the like.

im-pet′u-ous (ĭm-pĕt′ū-ŭs), *a.* [F. *impétueux*, L. *impetuosus.* See IMPETUS.] **1.** Rushing with force and violence; moving with impetus; furious; forcible; violent; as, an *impetuous* wind; an *impetuous* torrent.

Went pouring forward with *impetuous* speed. *Byron.*

2. Vehement in feeling; hastily or rashly energetic; passionate; as, a man of *impetuous* temper or courage.

The people, on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, unquenchable. *Milton.*

Syn. — Eager, precipitate, hasty, headlong; fierce, furious, violent, raging, passionate, ardent, hot, fervid, burning. — IMPETUOUS, VEHEMENT agree in the idea of energetic action. IMPETUOUS emphasizes the idea of eager, hasty, or headlong impulse; VEHEMENT, that of ardent, violent, or passionate feeling; as, "The brave, *impetuous* heart yields everywhere to the subtle, contriving head" (*M. Arnold*); "She burst forth in her most *impetuous* manner" (*G. Eliot*); "Jealousy is cruel as the grave: the coals thereof are coals of fire, which hath a most *vehement* flame" (*S. of Sol.* viii. 6); "Everything that Mr. Carlyle wrote during this first period thrills with . . . the most *vehement* scorn of cowardly compromise with things base" (*Lowell*). See EAGERNESS, PASSIONATE, FERVENT, SPIRITED.

— **im-pet′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pet′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

im′pe-tus (ĭm′pē-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to rush upon, attack; *im-* in + *petere* to fall upon, seek. See PETITION.] **1.** The property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its weight and its motion; momentum. *Momentum* is the technical term, *impetus* its popular equivalent, yet differing from it as applied commonly to bodies moving suddenly or violently, and indicating the origin and intensity of the motion, rather than its quantity or effectiveness.

2. Fig.: Impulse; incentive; stimulus.

Impeyan Pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*).

Im′pey-an pheas′ant (ĭm′pĭ-*ă*n). [After Lady *Impey*, who attempted to naturalize the bird in England.] A species of monal (*Lophophorus impeyanus*) of southern Kashmir. The name is often incorrectly applied to a related and more widely distributed species (*L. refulgens*).

im′phee (ĭm′fē), *n.* [Zulu *imfe.*] An African variety of sorghum.

im′pi (ĭm′pĭ), *n.* [Zulu.] A body of Kafir warriors or native armed men. *South Africa.*

im-pic′ture (ĭm-pĭk′tūr), *v. t.* To represent as in a picture; to portray; also, to impress with a picture or likeness.

im-pi′e-ty (ĭm-pī′ē-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *impietas*, fr. *impius* impious: cf. F. *impiété.* See IMPIOUS, PIETY.] **1.** Quality of being impious; want of piety; irreverence; ungodliness; undutifulness.

2. An impious act; an act of wickedness.

Those *impieties* for the which they are now visited. *Shak.*

im-pig′no-rate (ĭm-pĭg′nō-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [LL. *impignoratus*, p. p. of *impignorare.* See PIGNORATION.] To pledge; pawn; mortgage.

im-pig′no-rate (-nō-rāt), *a.* [LL. *impignoratus*, p. p.] Pledged; pawned.

im-pig′no-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *impignoratio:* cf. F. *impignoration.*] A pawning, or state of being pawned.

im-pinge′ (ĭm-pĭnj′), *v. i.;* IM-PINGED′ (-pĭnjd′); IM-PING′ING (-pĭn′jĭng). [L. *impingere; im-* in + *pangere* to fix, strike; prob. akin to *pacisci* to agree, contract. See PACT; cf. IMPACT.] **1.** To strike or dash (on, upon, against), esp. clashingly or with sharp collision; of etheric or aërial waves, to come sharply (on or upon a body); as, sound waves *impinge* on the tympanum.

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. To encroach or infringe (on or upon).

But, in the present order of things, not to be employed without *impinging* on God's justice. *Bp. Warburton*

im-pinge′, *v. t.* To thrust, force, or dash; to thrust or strike against; to collide with. *Obs. or R.*

im-pinge′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or condition of impinging.

im′pi-ous (ĭm′pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *impius; im-* not + *pius* pious: cf. OF. *impieux.* See PIOUS.] Not pious; wanting piety; specif.: **a** Wanting in reverence for the Supreme Being; irreverent; profane; as, *impious* deeds or language. **b** Lacking in reverence or respect, as for parents; undutiful. *R.* — **im′pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im′pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See IRRELIGIOUS.

imp′ish (ĭm′pĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities, or showing the characteristics, of an imp; esp., mischievous.

Syn. — See MISCHIEVOUS.

— **imp′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **imp′ish-ness**, *n.*

im-pit′e-ous (ĭm-pĭt′ē-ŭs), *a.* Pitiless; cruel.

im-pit′i-a-bly (ĭm-pĭt′ĭ-*á*-blĭ), *adv.* Pitilessly.

im-pla′ca-bil′i-ty (ĭm-plā′k*á*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *implacabilitas.*] Quality or state of being implacable.

im-pla′ca-ble (ĭm-plā′k*á*-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *implacabilis; im-* not + *placabilis:* cf. F. *implacable.* See PLACABLE.] **1.** Not placable; not to be appeased; incapable of being pacified; inexorable; as, an *implacable* foe.

An object of *implacable* enmity. *Macaulay.*

2. Incapable of being relieved or assuaged. *Obs.*

Which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan. *Milton.*

Syn.— Unappeasable, inexorable, irreconcilable, unrelenting, relentless, unyielding. See INFLEXIBLE.

— **im-pla′ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pla′ca-bly**, *adv.*

im′pla-cen′tal (ĭm′pl*á*-sĕn′t*ă*l), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having no placenta. **b** Of or pertaining to the Implacentalia.

Im′pla-cen-ta′li-a (-sĕn-tā′lĭ-*á*), *n. pl.* [NL. See IN- not; PLACENTAL.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of the Mammalia, including the monotremes and marsupials, most of which have no placenta.

im-plant′ (ĭm-plănt′), *v. t.;* IM-PLANT′ED; IM-PLANT′ING. [*im-* in + *plant:* cf. F. *implanter.*] **1.** To plant or fix in; to plant or set securely or deeply; hence, to instill or inculcate thoroughly, as a principle of conduct or a trait.

2. To plant (seed, etc.); to ingraft (a bud). *Obs.*

3. To plant (ground, etc.); to instill; — used with *with.*

Minds well *implanted* with solid . . . breeding. *Milton.*

Syn. — Introduce, ingraft, infix, impress, enforce, insinuate, inspire.—IMPLANT, INCULCATE, INSTILL, INFUSE, as here compared, agree in the idea of introducing into the mind. IMPLANT emphasizes the fixedness or permanency of the result; *inculcate, instill, infuse* refer rather to the process, INCULCATE implying persistent or repeated endeavor, INSTILL, gradual and gentle communication, INFUSE, esp. the imparting of new life or spirit; as, "minds well *implanted* with solid and elaborate breeding" (*Milton*); "[She] had sedulously *inculcated* into the mind of her son . . . maxims of worldly wisdom" (*Miss Edgeworth*); "They took infinite pains to *inculcate* [it]" (*Burke*); "Those principles my parents *instilled* into my unwary understanding" (*Sir T. Browne*); "The sentiment they *instill* is of more value than any thought they may contain" (*Emerson*); "This said, a fresh *infused* desire of fame enters their warmed blood" (*Daniel*); "He mounts at once — such confidence [she] *infused*" (*Cowper*).

im′plan-ta′tion (ĭm′plăn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *implantation.*] **1.** An implanting; state of being implanted.

2. *Med.* **a** The introduction of a drug beneath the skin (*hypodermic implantation*) or into the substance of a tumor (*parenchymatous implantation*). **b** Grafting, as of the skin.

im-plas′tic (ĭm-plăs′tĭk), *a.* Not plastic; not readily molded; stiff. — **im′plas-tic′i-ty** (ĭm′plăs-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-plau′si-ble (ĭm-plô′zĭ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *plausible.*] Not plausible or acceptable; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed. — **im-plau′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im-plaus′i-bly**, *adv.*

im-pleach′ (ĭm-plēch′), *v. t.* To pleach; interweave. *Rare.*

im-plead′ (ĭm-plēd′), *v. t. & i.;* IM-PLEAD′ED; IM-PLEAD′ING. [*im-* in + *plead:* cf. OF. *emplaidier.*] **1.** *Law.* To institute and prosecute a suit against, in court; to sue or prosecute at law; hence, to accuse; impeach.

2. To plead, as a plea or a cause.

im-pledge′ (ĭm-plĕj′), *v. t.* To pledge; pawn.

im′ple-ment (ĭm′plē-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *implementum* accomplishment, fr. L. *implere, impletum*, to fill up, finish, complete: *im-* in + *plere* to fill. The word was perh. confused with OF. *empleier, emploier*, to employ, F. *employer*, whence E. *employ.* See PLENTY.] **1.** That which fulfills or supplies a want or use; esp., an instrument, tool, or utensil used by man to accomplish a given work; as, the *implements* of trade, of husbandry, or of war.

2. A constituent part; an element. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Scots Law.* Fulfillment; performance.

Syn. — IMPLEMENT, TOOL, UTENSIL, INSTRUMENT agree in suggesting relatively simple construction and personal manipulation. *Implement* and *tool* are often interchangeable. But IMPLEMENT is the broader term, frequently implying that by which any operation is carried on; TOOL commonly suggests the implements of a craftsman or laborer; as, the *implements* of the chase, agricultural *implements*, flint *implements;* a carpenter's, shoemaker's, gardener's, *tools.* UTENSIL, in modern usage, applies esp. to the implements of the kitchen; as, cooking *utensils.* INSTRUMENT, as here compared, implies more delicate operations than *tool;* as, surgical *instruments*, astronomical *instruments*, a draftsman's *instruments. Instrument* and *tool* (the latter in this sense always a term of contempt) are also applied fig. to one who is made use of to serve another's purpose; as, "I thank God and thee; he was the author, thou the *instrument*" (*Shak.*); "She [Elizabeth] is the *instrument* of none; . . . her policy as a whole is her own" (*J. R. Green*); "'T is true, he [George III.] was a *tool* from first to last" (*Byron*). See DEVICE.

im′ple-ment (ĭm′plē-mĕnt), *v. t.;* IM′PLE-MENT-ED; IM′PLE-MENT-ING. **1.** To accomplish; fulfill; complete; carry out.

Revenge . . . *implemented* by the hand of Vanbeest Brown. *Scott.*

2. Specif., *Scots Law*, to fulfill or perform, as a contract.

3. To provide with an implement or implements.

4. To supplement. *Rare.*

im′ple-men′tal (-mĕn′t*ă*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an implement or implements; instrumental.

im-ple′tion (ĭm-plē′shŭn), *n.* [L. *impletio.* See IMPLEMENT.] **1.** A filling; state of being full; that which fills.

2. Fulfillment, as of prophecy. *Obs.*

3. *Bot.* The "doubling" or filling up of a flower by the conversion of stamens into petals. *Obs. or R.*

im′pli-cate (ĭm′plĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *implicatus*, p. p. of *implicare* to involve; *im-* in + *plicare.* See EMPLOY, PLY; cf. IMPLY, IMPLICIT.]

1. To fold or twist together; to interweave; intwine.

The meeting boughs and *implicated* leaves. *Shelley.*

2. To involve as a consequence, corollary, or natural inference; to imply; as, "parent" *implicates* "child."

3. To bring into intimate or incriminating connection; to involve deeply or unfavorably; as, the evidence *implicates* many in this conspiracy; to be *implicated* in a crime.

4. To involve in the nature or operation of something; to connect intimately, esp. causally; as, local diseases often *implicate* general derangements.

An incorporeal thing that is very closely *implicated* with a corporeal thing. *Pollock & Mait.*

Syn. — See INVOLVE.

im′pli-cate, *n.* Something implied or involved; implication.

im′pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *implicatio:* cf. F. *implication.*] **1.** Act of implicating, or state of being implicated; involvement; close connection or combination.

Three principal causes of firmness are, the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of component parts *Boyle.*

2. Act of implying, or state of being implied; also, that which is implied or involved; an inference.

Whatever things, therefore, it was asserted that the king might do, it was a necessary *implication* that there were other things which he could not do. *Hallam.*

im′pli-ca′tion-al (-*ă*l), *a.* Of the nature of implication; implicating, or tending to implicate.

im′pli-ca-tive (ĭm′plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to implicate or imply. — **im′pli-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

im-plic′it (ĭm-plĭs′ĭt), *a.* [L. *implicitus*, p. p. of *implicare* to entwine, entangle, attach closely: cf. F. *implicite.* See IMPLICATE.] **1.** Infolded; entangled; involved. *Obs.*

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit.* *Pope.*

2. Tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed; implied; as, an *implicit* agreement.

3. Involved in the nature or being of something, though not shown, expressed, or developed; virtual or potential; not ostensible, clear, or conscious; as, our apprehensions of the meanings of terms are often *implicit.*

An *implicit* oak is an acorn and not an oak at all. *G. F. Stout.*

4. Resting on another; trusting in the word or authority of another, without doubt or reserve; unquestioning; complete; as, *implicit* confidence; *implicit* obedience. Hence, *Obs.*, unqualified. "*Implicit* ignorance." *Bacon.*

5. Marked by or exhibiting implicit faith, obedience, or the like; — said of persons. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See CONSTRUCTIVE.

implicit function, *Math.*, one defined by an equation not solved with respect to it.

im-plied′ (ĭm-plīd′), *p. a.* Virtually involved or included; involved in substance; inferential; tacitly conceded; — the correlative of *express*, or *expressed.* See IMPLY.

implied allegiance. See ALLEGIANCE. — **i. color** *or* **colour.** See COLOR. — **i. contract. a** A contract inferred to have been intended by the parties to it from their acts. This is a species of true contract. **b** Inaccurately, a quasi contract.

im-plode′ (ĭm-plōd′), *v. i.;* IM-PLOD′ED (-plōd′ĕd); IM-PLOD′ING (-plōd′ĭng). [*im-* in + L. *plodere, plaudere*, to clap. See IMPLOSION, EXPLODE.] To burst inward.

im-plode′, *v. t.* *Phon.* To form or utter with implosion.

These then form the four *imploded* shut consonants. *A. J. Ellis.*

im-plod′ent (-plōd′ĕnt), *n.* *Phon.* An implosive sound.

But there are evidently two other means of producing sound, by driving flatus into the same aperture, or by suddenly raising the larynx, or otherwise condensing the air. The first of these might be distinguished as flatants, and the second as *implodents*, which is the name given by Dr. Merkel. *A. J. Ellis.*

im′plo-ra′tion (ĭm′plō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *imploratio:* cf. OF. *imploration.*] An imploring; earnest supplication.

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im′per-verse′, *v. t.* [*im-* + *perverse.*] To make perverse. *Obs.*

im′per-vert′i-ble, *a.* Not capable of being perverted.

im′per-ves′ti-ga-ble (ĭm′pẽr-vĕs′tĭ-g*á*-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + L. *pervestigare* to search out thoroughly.] Incapable of being thoroughly investigated. *Obs.*

im-per′vi-al, *a.* Impervious. *Obs.*

im′per-y (ĭm′pẽr-ĭ), *n.* Empery. *Obs.*

impesche, impeshe † IMPEACH.

im-pes′ter, *v. t.* [OF. *empestrer.* See PESTER.] To entangle; embarrass. *Obs*

im-pet′i-cos, *v. t.* A word used by the clown in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," perhaps for *impocket.*

im′pe-ti′tion (ĭm′pē-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [From L. *impetere* to attack.] Accusation; charge *Obs.*

im′pe-tra-ble (ĭm′pē-tr*á*-b'l), *a.* [L. *impetrabilis:* cf. F. *impétrable.* See IMPETRATE.] Obtainable by petition; also, successful in petition. *Obs.*

im′pe-trate, *a.* [L. *impetratus*, p. p.] Obtained by impetration. *Obs.*

im′pe-tra′tor (ĭm′pē-trā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who impetrates.

im′pe-tra-to-ry (-trā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Impetrative. *Rare.*

impetre, *v. t.* [OF. *empetrer.*] To impetrate. *Obs.*

im-pet′u-lant, *a.* Not petulant. — **im-pet′u-lant-ly**, *adv.*

impier. † EMPIRE, UMPIRE.

im-pierce′. † EMPIERCE.

im-pierce′a-ble, *a.* Not pierceable. *Obs.*

im-pight′ (ĭm-pīt′), *p. a.* [*im-* in + *pight*, obs. p. p. of *pitch.*] Pitched in; implanted. *Obs.*

im-pile′, *v. t.* To encompass with piles. *Obs.*

im-pil′lor, *v. t.* To pillory. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

imp′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of IMP.

im-pin′gent (ĭm-pĭn′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *impingens*, p. pr.] Impinging. *Rare.*

im-pin′guate (ĭm-pĭŋ′gwāt), *v. t.* [L. *impinguatus*, p. p. of *impinguare* to fatten: *im-* in + *pinguis* fat.] To fatten *Obs.* — **im′pin-gua′tion** (ĭm′pĭŋ-gwā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

impire. † EMPIRE.

impite. † IMPIETY.

im-pit′e-ous. † IMPETUOUS.

im-pla′ca-bl. Implacable. *Ref. Sp.*

im-place′ment. Var. of EMPLACEMENT.

im′pla-cen′tate, *a.* Implacental.

im-plaidge′. † IMPLEDGE.

im-plain′, *v. t.* To make plane or smooth; to plaster. *Obs.*

im-plais′ter. † EMPLASTER.

im-plant′ate, *a.* Implanted. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

im-plant′er, *n.* One that implants.

im-plas′ter. † EMPLASTER.

im-plate′ (ĭm-plāt′), *v. t.* To plate; sheathe *Rare.*

im-plau′si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im-plead′a-ble (ĭm-plēd′*á*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

im-plead′er, *n.* One who impleads.

im-pleas′ing (ĭm-plēz′ĭng), *a.* Unpleasing; displeasing. *Obs.*

im-plede′. † IMPLEAD.

im′ple-men-tif′er-ous (ĭm′plē-mĕn-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*implement* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or containing implements.

im-plese′. [Cf. OF. *emplaire*, and E. *please.*] To please. *Obs.*

im-plete′, *a.* [L. *impletus*, p. p.] Filled: replete *Obs.*

im-plete′ (ĭm-plēt′), *v. t.* To fill. *Rare.*

im-ple′tive, *a.* Filling. *Obs.*

im′plex, *a.* [L. *implexus*, p. p. of *implectere* to infold; *im-* in + *plectere* to plait: cf. F. *implexe.*] Intricate; entangled; complicated; involved. *Rare.*

im′plex (ĭm′plĕks), *n.* *Math.* A double infinity of surfaces.

im-plexed′ (ĭm-plĕkst′), *p. a.* Implex. *Obs.*

im-plex′ion (ĭm-plĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *implexio.*] Complication. *R.*

im-pli′a-ble (ĭm-plī′*á*-b'l), *a.* Not pliable; inflexible. *Rare.*

im-pli′a-ble, *a.* [*imply* + *-able.*] Capable of being implied.

im-pli′al (ĭm-plī′*ă*l), *n.* An implying or implication. *Rare.*

im-plic′a-ment, *n.* [L. *implicamentum.*] Entanglement. *Obs.*

im′pli-cate, *a.* [L. *implicatus*, p. p.] Intertwined: intertwisted: entangled: involved. *Rare.*

im′pli-cate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im′pli-ca-to-ry (ĭm′plĭ-k*á*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to entangle or involve. *Obs. or R.*

im-plic′it-ly, *adv.* of IMPLICIT.

im-plic′it-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im-plic′i-ty (ĭm-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [OF. (Cotgrave) *implicité.*] Entanglement. *Obs.*

im-pli′ed-ly (ĭm-plī′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of IMPLIED.

im′pli-ment. † IMPLEMENT.

imp′ling, *n.* See -LING. *Rare.*

im-ploir′. † IMPLORE.

im-plor′a-ble (ĭm-plōr′*á*-b'l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE.

im′plo-ra′tor, *n.* One who implores. *Obs.*

im-plor′a-to-ry (ĭm-plōr′*á*-tō-rĭ; ĭm-plōr′-), *a.* Imploring. *R.*

im-plore′ (ĭm-plōr′; 201), *v. t.*; IM-PLORED′ (-plōrd′); IM-PLOR′ING (-plōr′ĭng). [L. *implorare*; *im-* in + *plorare* to cry aloud. See DEPLORE.] To call upon, or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray to, or for, earnestly; to petition with urgency; entreat; beg; — followed directly by the word expressing the thing sought, or the person from whom it is sought.

Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope.*
I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing. *Shak.*

Syn. — Beseech, supplicate, crave, entreat, solicit, petition, pray, request, adjure. See BEG.

im-plore′, *v. i.* To entreat; beg; pray.

im-plo′sion (ĭm-plō′zhŭn), *n.* [*im-* + *explosion.*] **1.** A bursting inwards, as of a vessel from which the air has been exhausted; — contrasted with *explosion.*
2. *Phon.* A sudden percussive compression of the air in the mouth, simultaneous with and affecting the sound made by the closure of the organs in uttering the stopped consonants, as *p, t, k*, at the end of a syllable. Such compression of the air behind the mouth stoppage may be made by an upward thrust of the larynx.

im-plo′sive (-sĭv), *a.* *Phon.* Formed with implosion. — *n.* An implosive sound; an implodent. — **im-plo′sive-ly**, *adv.*
Of the same nature as the clicks are the *implosives* peculiar to Saxon German. *Sauce.*

im-plu′vi-um (ĭm-plōō′vĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -VIA (-*ȧ*). [L., fr. *impluere* to rain into; *im-* in + *pluere* to rain.] *Rom. Antiq.* A cistern or tank in the atrium or peristyle to receive the water falling through the compluvium.

im-ply′ (ĭm-plī′), *v. t.*; IM-PLIED′ (-plīd′); IM-PLY′ING. [From same source as *employ.* See EMPLOY, PLY; cf. IMPLICATE, APPLY.] **1.** To infold; involve; wrap up. *Obs.*
2. To involve in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressly stated in words or by signs; to contain by implication; to include virtually; as, war *implies* fighting.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied.* *Bp. Sherlock.*
When a man employs a laborer to work for him . . . the act of hiring *implies* an obligation and a promise that he shall pay him a reasonable reward for his services. *Blackstone.*

3. To involve by signification; to mean, as a name.
4. To express indirectly; to suggest; to hint or hint at.
5. To refer, ascribe, or attribute. *Obs. J. Webster & Rowley.*

Syn. — IMPLY, INVOLVE are sometimes interchangeable. But to IMPLY (as here compared; see HINT) is commonly to include virtually or to carry as an inference; to INVOLVE (as here compared; see INVOLVE) is to include necessarily, or to carry as a consequence; as, "Your smooth eulogium, to one crown addressed, seems to *imply* a censure on the rest" (*Cowper*); "What we call the universe, and all the series of incidents in earth or planet, are *involved* formally and mathematically in the definition of God" (*Froude*); a watch *implies* a watchmaker; silence may *imply*, without *involving*, consent. See INFER.

im-pol′i-cy (ĭm-pŏl′ĭ-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being impolitic; inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; as, the *impolicy* of fraud. *Bp. Horsley.*

im′po-lite′ (ĭm′pō-līt′), *a.* [L. *impolitus* unpolished; *im-* not + *politus*, p. p. of *polire* to polish, refine. See POLITE.]
1. Not polished; rough; crude. *Obs.*
2. Not polite; discourteous; uncivil; rude.
— **im′po-lite′ly**, *adv.* — **im′po-lite′ness**, *n.*

im-pol′i-tic (ĭm-pŏl′ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [*im-* not + *politic.*] Not politic; contrary to, or wanting in, policy; unwise; inexpedient; as, an *impolitic* ruler, law, or measure.
The most unjust and *impolitic* of all things. *Burke.*

Syn. — Indiscreet, inexpedient, undiplomatic.

im-pon′der-a-bil′i-ty (ĭm-pŏn′dẽr-*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being imponderable.

im-pon′der-a-ble (-pŏn′dẽr-*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* [*im-* not + *ponderable.*] Not ponderable; without sensible or appreciable weight; incapable of being weighed. — *n.* *Physics.* An imponderable substance, as the luminiferous ether; — formerly applied specif. to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, regarded as subtle fluids destitute of weight. *Now Rare.*

im-pone′ (ĭm-pōn′), *v. t.*; IM-PONED′ (-pōnd′); IM-PON′ING (-pōn′ĭng). [L. *imponere*, *impositum*, to place upon; *im-* in + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] To impose; also, to stake; wager; pledge. *Obs.*
He has *imponed*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards. *Shak.*

im-po′nent (ĭm-pō′nĕnt), *a.* [L. *imponens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] That imposes. *Rare.* — *n.* One who imposes. *Rare.*

im-por′ous (ĭm-pōr′ŭs; 201), *a.* Destitute of pores; compact in texture; solid. — **im′po-ros′i-ty** (ĭm′pō-rŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-port′ (ĭm-pōrt′; 201), *v. t.*; IM-PORT′ED; IM-PORT′ING. [L. *importare* to bring in, to occasion, to cause; *im-* in + *portare* to bear. Sense 3 comes through F. *importer*, from the Latin. Senses 4 & 5 are fr. F. *emporter*, OF. *en* away (L. *inde* thence) + *porter* to carry. See PORT demeanor.]
1. To bear or carry with it; specif.: **a** To bear or convey as purport, meaning, information, portent, etc.; to mean; signify; as, "reasoning animal" *imports* "man." **b** To express or state. "Letters of entreaty, which *imported* his fellowship." *Shak.* **c** To involve as a natural consequence or accessory; to imply; as, honor *imports* justice.

It *imports* no reason
That with such vehemency he should pursue
Faults proper to himself. *Shak.*

2. To bring in from a foreign or external source; to introduce from without; esp., to bring (wares or merchandise) into a place or country from a foreign country in the transactions of commerce; — opposed to *export*; as, to *import* tea from China, coffee from Brazil.
3. To be of importance or consequence to; to have to do with; to have a bearing on; to concern.
I have a motion much *imports* your good. *Shak.*
4. To influence; to induce. *Obs.*
5. To conquer, or to obtain by conquering. *Obs.*

Syn. — Denote, mean, signify, indicate, betoken; interest.

im-port′ (ĭm-pōrt′; 201), *v. i.* [F. *importer.*] To be of moment or consequence; to matter; — with *little*, *much*, etc.

im′port (ĭm′pōrt; *formerly* ĭm-pōrt′, *as in citation below*), *n.* **1.** That which a word, phrase, or document contains as its signification or intention; purport; meaning; signification; hence, the application or interpretation of a word, action, event, and the like; as, the *import* of words in common use changes with the context in which they occur.

And see, my lord, a sight of strange *import*,
Emperors and kings lie breathless at my feet. *Marlowe.*

2. Importance; weight; consequence.
Most serious design, and of great *import.* *Shak.*
3. Merchandise imported, or brought into a country from without; — generally in *pl.*, opposed to *exports.*
4. Act of importing; importation.

Syn. — See MEANING.

im-por′tance (ĭm-pôr′t*ă*ns), *n.* [F. *importance.* See IMPORTANT.] **1.** Quality or state of being important; consequence; weight; moment; significance.

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

2. A weighty matter; also, any matter or subject. *Obs.*
Upon *importance* of so slight and trivial a nature. *Shak.*
3. Importunity; solicitation. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Import; meaning; signification. *Obs.*
The wisest beholder could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shak.*

Syn. — Import, weight, significance, concern; standing, distinction, influence; pomposity, self-importance, self-sufficiency. — IMPORTANCE, CONSEQUENCE, MOMENT. IMPORTANCE is the general term; CONSEQUENCE, chiefly in the phrase *of* (esp. great, small, any, no, etc.) *consequence*, suggests that which involves results; it is often applied — as is also, less frequently, *importance* — to social rank or distinction, sometimes with the implication of pomposity or self-importance (so also *consequential*); MOMENT, as here compared (see INSTANT), now only in the phrase *of* (great, small, no, etc.) *moment*, suggests weight, influence, or value (cf. the implications of *momentous*); as, "business of some *importance*" (*Shelley*); "The man who dreams himself so great, and his *importance* of such weight, . . . will learn . . . [his] folly" (*Cowper*); "It is a matter of small *consequence*" (*Shak.*); "Their words are uttered with . . . a tone higher than the natural, to sustain the factitious *consequence* and vaporing independence they assume" (*Landor*); "enterprises of great pith and *moment*" (*Shak.*); "a mistake of no very great *moment* — in fine, a mere slip" (*Barham*).

im-por′tant (-t*ă*nt), *a.* [F. *important.* See IMPORT, *v. t.*]
1. Carrying or possessing weight or consequence; of valuable content or bearing; significant; weighty.

Things small as nothing . . .
He makes *important.* *Shak.*

2. Indicative of a feeling of importance; consequential; ostentatious; pompous; as, an *important* manner.
3. Importunate; pressing; urgent. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Weighty, momentous, significant, essential, necessary, considerable, influential, serious.

im′por-ta′tion (ĭm′pōr-tā′shŭn), *n.* [See IMPORT, *v. t.*]
1. Act or practice of importing, or bringing in, esp. of goods or merchandise from abroad into a country or state; — opposed to *exportation.*
2. That which is imported; commodities or wares introduced into a country from abroad.

im-port′er (ĭm-pōr′tẽr; 201), *n.* One that imports; esp., a merchant who brings goods into a country or state from abroad; — opposed to *exporter.*

im-por′tu-nate (ĭm-pôr′t*ū*-nāt), *a.* [See IMPORTUNE.] **1.** **a** Inopportune. *Obs.* **b** Burdensome; troublesome. *Obs.*
2. Troublesomely urgent; unreasonably solicitous; overpressing in request or demand; urgent; teasing; as, an *importunate* petitioner; *importunate* curiosity.
— **im-por′tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **im-por′tu-nate-ness**, *n.*

im′por-tune′ (ĭm′pôr-tūn′; ĭm-pôr′t*ū*n), *a.* [F. *importun*, L. *importunus*; *im-* not + a deriv. from the root of *portus* harbor, *importunus* therefore orig. meaning, hard of access. See PORT harbor; cf. OPPORTUNE.] **1.** **a** Inopportune. *Obs.* **b** Troublesome; vexatious; grievous; sore. *Obs.*
And their *importune* fates all satisfied. *Spenser.*
2. Pressing; urgent; importunate; hence, vexatious on account of untimely urgency or pertinacious solicitation.

im′por-tune′ (ĭm′pôr-tūn′; 277: *formerly, and still sometimes*, ĭm-pôr′t*ū*n), *v. t.*; -TUNED′ (-tūnd′); -TUN′ING (-tūn′ĭng). [From IMPORTUNE, *a.*: cf. F. *importuner.*] **1.** **a** To annoy; worry. *Obs.* **b** To press on; impel. *Obs.*
2. To press with frequent, unreasonable, or troublesome application or pertinacity; to urge persistently.
Their ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*
3. To request or solicit with urgency; to beg repeatedly for; as, to *importune* a favor. *Now Rare.*
4. To import; signify. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — See BEG.

im′por-tune′, *v. i.* To be importunate; to beg earnestly.

im′por-tu′ni-ty (-tū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *importunitas* unsuitableness, rudeness: cf. F. *importunité.*]
1. Quality of being importune; unseasonableness; troublesomeness; persistency. *Obs.*
2. Quality of being importunate; pressing or pertinacious solicitation; troublesome pertinacity.
O'ercome with *importunity* and tears. *Milton.*

im-pose′ (ĭm-pōz′), *v. t.*; IM-POSED′ (-pōzd′); IM-POS′ING (ĭm-pōz′ĭng). [F. *imposer*; *im-* in + *poser* to place. See POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To charge; impute. *Obs.*
2. To set or place; to put; deposit. *Now Rare.*
Cakes of salt and barley [she] did *impose*
Within a wicker basket. *Chapman.*
3. *Eccl.* To lay on (the hands), as in confirmation.
4. To lay as a charge, burden, tax, duty, obligation, command, penalty, etc.; to enjoin; levy; inflict; as, to *impose* a toll or tribute. "What fates *impose.*" *Shak.*
5. To lay upon (a person) as a charge or punishment; also, to lay (a charge or the like) upon a person. *Rare.*
6. To subject (one) *to* a charge, penalty, or the like.
Impose me to what penance your invention
Can lay upon my sin. *Shak.*
7. To lay or inflict cheatingly or deceptively; to pass off; as, to *impose* inferior goods upon one.
8. To obtrude; as, to *impose* one's self upon others.
9. *Print.* To arrange in proper order on a table of stone or metal (called **imposing stone** or **table**) and lock up in a chase for printing; — said of pages, forms, etc.

im-pose′, *v. i.* **1.** To levy a tax. *Obs. or R.*
2. To impress one's self or itself, as by reason of authority or prestige; — usually with *on* or *upon.*
3. To impress one's self or itself obnoxiously; to obtrude; presume; as, to *impose* upon good nature.
4. To infringe; encroach. *Obs.*
5. To practice tricks or deception; — with *on* or *upon.*

im-pos′ing (ĭm-pōz′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of IMPOSE. Specif.: *p. a.* Adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding; as, an *imposing* air; an *imposing* spectacle.
imposing stone *or* **table.** See IMPOSE, *v. t.*, 9.
— **im-pos′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pos′ing-ness**, *n.*

im′po-si′tion (ĭm′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *impositio* the application of a name to a thing, a laying on (of hands), fr. *imponere* to put on or in. See IMPONE, POSITION.] **1.** Act of imposing; specif.: **a** Act of laying on, affixing, enjoining, levying, inflicting, obtruding, presuming, deceiving, etc. "From *imposition* of strict laws." *Milton.* **b** *Eccl.* Act of laying on the hands as a religious ceremony, in ordination, confirmation, etc. **c** *Print.* Act or process of imposing pages of type. See IMPOSE, *v. t.*, 9.
2. That which is imposed; specif.: **a** That which is laid on, inflicted, levied, or enjoined; charge; burden; injunction; tax. **b** An excessive, unwarranted, or uncalled-for requirement or burden. **c** A trick or deception put on others; cheating; delusion; imposture. **d** An exercise enjoined on students as a punishment. *Eng.*

Syn. — Deceit, fraud, imposture.

im-pos′si-bil′i-ty (ĭm-pŏs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *impossibilité*, L. *impossibilitas.*] **1.** Quality of being impossible; impracticability.
They confound difficulty with *impossibility.* *South.*
2. An impossible thing; that which cannot be.
Impossibilities! O, no, there's none. *Cowley.*
3. Inability; impotence. *Obs.*

im-pos′si-ble (ĭm-pŏs′ĭ-b′l), *a.* [L. *impossibilis*; *im-* not + *possibilis* possible: cf. F. *impossible.* See POSSIBLE.]
1. Incapable of being or of occurring; contrary to the nature of reality; not within the realm of the possible; as, an *impossible* motion; an *impossible* proposition; also, incapable of being thought; contradictory; as, it is *impossible* that parallel lines (in Euclidean space) should ever meet.
2. Incapable (from the point of view taken) of being done, attained, or fulfilled; insuperably difficult under the circumstances; utterly impracticable or hopeless; as, a land *impossible* of conquest; *impossible* aspirations.
Without faith it is *impossible* to please him. *Heb.* xi. 6.
3. Without chance of favor or acceptance; hopelessly incongruous or deficient; out of the question; as, *impossible* coloring; an *impossible* costume; an *impossible* candidate for social honors; *impossible* manners. *Colloq.*
4. *Math.* Imaginary, as a quantity. *Obsoles.*

im′post (ĭm′pōst), *n.* [OF. *impost*, F. *impôt*, LL. *impostus*, fr. L. *impositus*, p. p. of *imponere* to impose. See IMPONE, IMPOSITION.] **1.** That which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty; esp., a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported into a country.
Even the ship money . . . Johnson could not pronounce to have been an unconstitutional *impost.* *Macaulay.*
2. *Arch.* The top member of a pillar, pier, wall, etc., upon which the weight of an arch rests. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3). The impost is called *continuous* if the moldings of the arch or architrave run down the jamb or pier without a break.
3. *Horse Racing.* The weight carried by a horse in a handicap. *Cant.*

Syn. — Tribute, excise, custom, duty, tax.

im′post, *v. t.*; IM′POST-ED; IM′POST-ING. *U. S. Customs.* To classify (imports) in order to fix the import duties.

im-pos′tor (ĭm-pŏs′tẽr), *n.* [L. *impostor* a deceiver, fr. *imponere* to impose upon, deceive: cf. F. *imposteur.* See IMPONE, IMPOSITION.] One who imposes upon others; esp., a person who assumes a character or title not his own, for the purpose of deception; a pretender. "The fraudulent *impostor* foul." *Milton.*

Syn. — IMPOSTOR, EMPIRIC, QUACK, MOUNTEBANK, CHARLATAN. IMPOSTOR is the generic term, denoting esp. one who passes himself off for some one else; as, "There is an *impostor* abroad, who takes upon him the name of this young gentleman, and would willingly pass for him" (*Spectator*). *Empiric*, *quack*, *mountebank*, and *charlatan* originally denoted pretenders to medical knowledge or skill, an association which *quack* in particular retains. An EMPIRIC is an ignorant and unskilled pretender, whether in medicine

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im-plore′, *n.* Imploration. *Obs.*
im-plore′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-plor′er (ĭm-plōr′ẽr; 201), *n.* One who implores.
im-plor′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of IMPLORE. — **im-plor′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **im-plor′ing-ness**, *n.*
im-ploy′. ✝ EMPLOY, IMPLY.
im-ploy′a-ble, *a.* [OF.] Not pliable. *Obs.*
im-ploy′ment. ✝ EMPLOYMENT, IMPLEMENT.
im-plume′, *v. t.* To feather; emplume; also, to strip of feathers. *Obs. or R.*
im-plume′, *a.* [L. *implumis*; *im-* not + *pluma* feather.] Implumed. *Obs.*
im-plumed′, *a.* Not plumed; deprived of plumes.
im-plu′mous (ĭm-plōō′mŭs), *a.* Also **im-plu′me-ous.** [*im-* not + L. *plumosus* feathered.] *Zoöl.* Featherless.
im-plunge′ (ĭm-plŭnj′), *v. t.* To plunge. *Rare.*
impne. ✝ HYMN.
im-pock′et, *v. t.* To pocket.
impœnitent. ✝ IMPENITENT.
im-po′fo (ĭm-pō′fō), *n.* [Zulu *im-pofu*, prop., tawny.] The eland.
im-poi′son, **im-poi′son-er**, etc. ✝ EMPOISON, etc.
im-po′lar-i-ly, *adv.* Not polarily. *Obs.*
im-po′lar-iz′a-ble (ĭm-pō′lȧr-īz′*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* *Elec.* Not capable of being polarized.
im-pol′der, *v. t.* & *i.* [*im-* in + *polder.*] To make a polder (of).
im-pol′ished, *a.* Not polished.
im-pol′i-tic, *v. t.* To associate in the body politic. *Obs.*
im′po-lit′i-cal, *a.* Impolitic. *Obs.* — **im′po-lit′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs. or R.*
im-pol′i-tic-ly, *adv.* of IMPOLITIC.
im-pol′i-tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im′pol-lute′, **im′pol-lut′ed**, *a.* Not polluted. *Obs.*
im-pon′der-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-pon′der-a-bly, *adv.* of IMPONDERABLE. See -LY.
im-pon′der-ous, *a.* Imponderable. *Obs. or R.* — **im-pon′der-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*
im-poor′, *v. t.* To impoverish. *Obs.*
im-pop′u-lar, *a.* See IM-, not. — **im-pop′u-lar-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs.*
im-port′a-ble (ĭm-pōr′t*ȧ*-b′l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE. — **im-port′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
im-port′a-ble, *a.* [OF. *importable*, L. *importabilis*; *im-* not + *portabilis* bearable. See PORTABLE.] Unendurable; intolerable. — **im-port′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-port′a-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*
im-por′tan-cy (ĭm-pôr′t*ă*n-sĭ), *n.* Importance. *Obs.*
im-por′tant-ly, *adv.* of IMPORTANT.
im-port′less, *a.* Of no import.
im-port′ment, *n.* Import. *Obs.*
im-por′trai-ture, *n.* Portraiture. *Rare.*
im′por-tray′, *v. t.* To portray. *Obs.*
im-por′tu-na-ble (ĭm-pôr′t*ū*-n*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* [See IMPORTUNE.] Heavy; insupportable; also, importunate. *Obs.*
im-por′tu-na-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Importunateness. *Obs. or R.*
im-por′tu-nate (ĭm-pôr′t*ū*-nāt), *v. t.* To importune. *Obs. or R.*
im-por′tu-na′tor, **im′por-tune′**, *n.* An importuner. *Obs.*
im′por-tune′ly, *adv.* of IMPORTUNE.
im′por-tune′ment, *n.* Importunity. *Obs. or R.*
im′por-tun′er (ĭm′pôr-tūn′ẽr), *n.* One who importunes.
im′por-tu′nous, *a.* [L. *importunus.*] Insistent. *Obs.*
im-por′tu-rait. Scot. p. p. of IMPORTRAY. *Obs.*
im-por′tured. Prob., importuned. *Obs.*
im-pos′a-ble (ĭm-pōz′*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
im-pos′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-pos′al (ĭm-pōs′*ă*l), *n.* Act of imposing. *Rare.*
‖**im′pos a′ni-mi** (ăn′ĭ-mī) [L.] Without power over the mind; imbecile.
im-pose′, *n.* A command; injunction. *Obs.*
im-pose′ment, *n.* Imposition. *Obs. or R.*
im-pos′er (ĭm-pōz′ẽr), *n.* One who imposes.
im-pos′i-tive, *a.* Not positive. *R.*
im-pos′i-tor (ĭm-pŏz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] An imposer. *Obs.*
im-pos′si-bil′i-fi-ca′tion (ĭm-pŏs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* A making impossible. *Rare.*
im-pos′si-bil′i-tate (-bĭl′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To make impossible. *Rare.*
im-pos′si-bl. Impossible. *R. Sp.*
im-pos′si-ble, *n.* An impossibility. *Obs. or R.*
im-pos′si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
‖**im′pos′si′ble n'est pas fran′çais′** (ăN′pō′sē′bl′ nĕ pä fräN′sĕ′). [F.] "Impossible" is not French: — an adaptation of Napoleon's expression, "*Ce n'est pas possible,*" *m'écrivez-vous: cela n'est pas français* ("'It is not possible,' you write me; that is not French") in a letter to Lemarois, July 9, 1813.
im-pos′si-bly (ĭm-pŏs′ĭ-blĭ), *adv.* of IMPOSSIBLE. See -LY.
im-pos′tem. ✝ IMPOSTUME.
im′post-er, *n.* One who imposts.
im-pos′ter-ous, *a.* Imposturous. *Obs.*
im-pos′thume, **im-pos′thu-mate**, etc. Vars. of IMPOSTUME, etc.

J K L M

or in other spheres; QUACK is the popular and contemptuous term for *empiric*; MOUNTEBANK often carries a suggestion of buffoonery; as, "There is the same difference betwixt farce and comedy as betwixt an *empiric* and a true physician: both of them may attain their ends, but what the one performs by hazard, the other does by skill" (*Dryden*); political *empirics*; "Dishonesty is the raw material not of *quacks* only, but also, in great part, of dupes" (*Carlyle*); "Our Sabbaths [will be] closed with mummery and buffoon; preaching and pranks will share the motley scene . . . God's worship and the *mountebank* between" (*Cowper*). CHARLATAN adds the implication of pretentious, flashy, or magniloquent display; as, "Insolent, pretentious, and given to that reckless innovation for the sake of noise and show which was the essence of the *charlatan*" (*G. Eliot*); "A heap of arguments to be blown away by the bloated whiffs of some rhetorical *charlatan*, tricked out in a multiplicity of ribbons for the occasion" (*Landor*).

im-pos'ture (ĭm-pŏs'tūr), *n.* [L. *impostura*: cf. F. *imposture*.] **1.** Act or conduct of an impostor; deception under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition; cheating.
Fill the world with follies and *impostures*. *Johnson.*
2. Act of imposing, or a thing imposed. *Obs.*
Syn. — Cheat, fraud, trick, imposition, delusion.

im-pos'tur-ous (-tūr-ŭs), *a.* Characterized by imposture; deceitful. *Rare.* "False and *imposturous*." *Beau. & Fl.*

im-po'ta-ble (ĭm-pō'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *potable*.] Unfit for drinking, as water.

im'po-tence (ĭm'pō-tĕns) } *n.* [L. *impotentia* inability,
im'po-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } poverty, want of moderation: cf. F. *impotence*. See IMPOTENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being impotent; want of strength or power, animal, intellectual, or moral; weakness; feebleness; inability.
Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples. *Hayward.*
O, *impotence* of mind in body strong! *Milton.*
2. Want of self-restraint or self-control. *Rare.*
3. *Law & Med.* Absence of procreative power.

im'po-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *impotens*, *-entis*; *im-* not + *potens* potent, powerful: cf. F. *impotent*. See POTENT.]
1. Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigor, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; deficient in capacity; destitute of force; weak; feeble; infirm.
A certain man at Lystra, *impotent* in his feet. *Acts* xiv. 8
Impotent to save. *Addison.*
2. Incapable of self-restraint; ungovernable; violent. *Obs.*
Impotent of tongue, her silence broke. *Dryden.*
3. *Med.* Wanting the power of procreation; unable to copulate; also, sometimes, sterile; barren.
Syn. — See POWERLESS.

im-pound' (ĭm-pound'), *v. t.*; IM-POUND'ED; IM-POUND'ING.
1. To shut up or place in a pound; hence, to seize and hold in the custody of the law; as, to *impound* stray cattle; to *impound* a document for safe keeping.
2. To shut up or inclose as if in a pound, as cattle by driving them into an inclosure.
3. To collect (water), as by damming a stream, for irrigation purposes, or the like.

im'pound (ĭm'pound), *n.* A reservoir for water, as one made by damming a stream; an impounding reservoir.

im-pound'age (ĭm-poun'dāj), *n.* **1.** Act of impounding, or state of being impounded.
2. The fee or fine for impounding.

im-pov'er-ish (ĭm-pŏv'ẽr-ĭsh), *v. t.*; IM-POV'ER-ISHED (-ĭsht); IM-POV'ER-ISH-ING. [OF. *empovrir*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *povre* poor, F. *pauvre*; cf. OF. *apovrir*, F. *appauvrir*, where the prefix is *a-*, L. *ad*. Cf. EMPOVERISH; see POOR, 2d -ISH.] **1.** To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence; as, misfortune and disease *impoverish* families.
2. To exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of; to make sterile; as, to *impoverish* land.

im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being impracticable; also, an impracticable thing.

im-prac'ti-ca-ble (ĭm-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not practicable; incapable of being performed or accomplished by the means employed or at command; infeasible.
2. Not to be overcome, persuaded, or controlled by any reasonable method; unmanageable; intractable. "*Impracticable* arrogance." *Palfrey.*
This tough, *impracticable* heart. *Rowe.*
3. Incapable of being used or availed of; as, an *impracticable* road; an *impracticable* method.
— **im-prac'ti-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

im'pre-cate (ĭm'prē-kāt), *v. t.*; IM'PRE-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); IM'PRE-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *imprecatus*, p. p. of *imprecari* to imprecate; *im-* in, on + *precari* to pray. See PRAY.] **1.** To call down by prayer; to pray for (usually something hurtful or calamitous).
Imprecate the vengeance of Heaven on the guilty. *Mickle.*
2. To invoke evil upon; to curse. *Obs. or R.*
In vain we blast the ministers of Fate,
And the forlorn physicians *imprecate*. *Rochester.*
3. To supplicate; to pray to. *Rare.*

im'pre-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *imprecatio*: cf. F. *imprécation*.] Act of imprecating; esp., the act of invoking evil upon any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one; a curse.
Men cowered like slaves before such horrid *imprecations*. *Motley.*
Syn. — Malediction, execration, anathema. See CURSE.

im'pre-ca-to-ry (ĭm'prē-kȧ-tō-rĭ; 277), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, imprecation; invoking evil; as, the *imprecatory* psalms. — **im'pre-ca-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

im-pregn' (ĭm-prēn'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *imprégner*. See IMPREGNATE.] To impregnate. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Milton.*

im-preg'na-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prĕg'nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impregnable; invincibility.

im-preg'na-ble (ĭm-prĕg'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [See IMPREGNATE.] *Biol.* Capable of being impregnated, as an egg.

im-preg'na-ble, *a.* [F. *imprenable*; *im-* not + *prenable* pregnable, fr. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere*. See COMPREHEND, GET to obtain.] Not to be taken by assault; incapable of being subdued; able to resist attack; unconquerable; as, an *impregnable* fortress; *impregnable* virtue.
The man's affection remains . . . *impregnable*. *South.*
Syn. — IMPREGNABLE, INEXPUGNABLE are frequently interchangeable. But IMPREGNABLE commonly applies only to that which is proof against assault; whereas INEXPUGNABLE may suggest that which cannot in any way be overcome or (esp.) which cannot be displaced or driven out; as, "the Tarpeian rock, her citadel *impregnable*" (*Milton*); "The citadel of its whole kingdom it has thus gained by assault, and will keep *inexpugnable*" (*Carlyle*); "what he held to be the choicest, pleasantest places, as being *impregnable* by noise" (*W. Pater*): "the consciousness of some *inexpugnable* scent in which his clothes, his whole person . . . might have been steeped" (*H. James*); "conclusions . . . true and *impregnable*" (*J. H. Newman*); "*inexpugnable* youth shining out . . . as from the morning forehead of a boy" (*Lowell*).
— **im-preg'na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-preg'na-bly**, *adv.*

im-preg'nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; IM-PREG'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); IM-PREG'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). [LL. *impraegnatus*, p. p. of *impraegnare* to impregnate, fr. L. *im-* in + *praegnans* pregnant. See PREGNANT.] **1.** To make pregnant; to cause to conceive; to get with child or young.
2. *Biol.* To fertilize; fecundate.
3. To infuse an active principle into; to render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize; imbue.
4. To infuse particles of another substance into; to cause to be filled, imbued, mixed, or furnished (with something); to saturate; as, to *impregnate* India rubber with sulphur; clothing *impregnated* with contagion.

im-preg'nate, *v. i.* To become pregnant.

im-preg'nate (-nāt), *a.* [LL. *impraegnatus*, p. p.] Impregnated. "*Impregnate* with disease." *Byron.*

im'preg-na'tion (ĭm'prĕg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf F. *imprégnation*, LL. *impraegnatio*.] **1.** An impregnating; state of being impregnated; as: **a** *Biol.* Fecundation; fertilization (which see). **b** Intimate mixture; infusion; saturation.
2. That with which anything is impregnated.
3. *Mining.* An ore deposit, with indefinite boundaries, consisting of rock impregnated with ore.

im-preg'na-to-ry (ĭm-prĕg'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Relating to impregnation; impregnating.

im-pre'sa (*It.* ēm-prā'zä), *n.* [It. See EMPRISE; cf. IMPRESS.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A device or emblem, as on a shield or seal, or used as a bookplate.
2. The sentence usually accompanying such an emblem; hence, a motto, proverb, or maxim.

im'pre-sa'ri-o (ĭm'prȧ-sä'rē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIOS (-ōz); It. -SARI (-sä'rē). [It., fr. *impresa* enterprise.] The projector, manager, or conductor, of an opera or concert company.

im'pre-scrip'ti-ble (ĭm'prē-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *imprescriptible*. See PRESCRIPTIBLE.] **1.** Not subject to prescription.
2. Inalienable (see RIGHT); absolute.
The *imprescriptible* laws of the pure reason. *Coleridge.*
— **im'pre-scrip'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **im'pre-scrip'ti-bly**, *adv.*

im-press' (ĭm-prĕs'), *v. t.*; IM-PRESSED' (-prĕst') or IM-PREST'; IM-PRESS'ING. [L. *impressus*, p. p. of *imprimere* to impress; *im-* in, on + *premere* to press. See PRESS to squeeze; cf. IMPRINT.] **1.** To press, stamp, or print something in or upon; to mark by pressure, or as by pressure; to imprint (that which bears the impression).
His heart, like an agate, with your print *impressed*. *Shak.*
2. To produce by pressure, as a mark, stamp, image, etc.; to imprint (a mark or figure upon something).
3. To apply with pressure or so as to press or imprint.
He did *impress*
On the green moss his tremulous step. *Shelley.*
4. To print. *Obs.*
5. With reference to immaterial objects, specif.: **a** To produce the impression of; esp., to cause or imprint a vivid impression of; as, to *impress* ideas on the mind, a scene on the memory; to produce by means or by way of impression; to stamp; as, to *impress* a trait upon one.
Impress the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts till we feel the force of them. *I. Watts.*
b To produce an impression upon; to affect, esp. forcibly or deeply; as, to *impress* one favorably; to *impress* one with the need of action; to be *impressed* by evidence.
6. *Elec.* To create or establish (an electromotive force or difference of potential) in a conductor by means of a battery, dynamo, or other electric generator.

im-press', *v. i.* To press or crowd in or about. *Obs.*
Such fiendly thoughts in his heart *impress*. *Chaucer.*

im'press (ĭm'prĕs; *formerly also* ĭm-prĕs', *as by Dr. Johnson* (1755)), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing, or marking.
2. A mark made by pressure; an indentation; imprint; the image or figure of anything, formed by pressure or as if by pressure; result produced by pressure or influence.
The *impresses* of the insides of these shells. *Woodward.*
This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice. *Shak.*
3. Characteristic; mark of distinction; stamp; as, the work bore the *impress* of a great artist.
Syn. — Stamp, mark, seal. — IMPRESS, IMPRESSION, IMPRINT, PRINT are here compared in their nontechnical senses; for distinctions in printing and engraving, see defs. IMPRESS (often poetical) and IMPRESSION are frequently interchanged; but *impress* commonly emphasizes more strongly the intimate connection between the act or process of impressing and the resulting mark or stamp, and often implies that this mark or stamp is characteristic or distinctive; *impression*, the less connotative word, is frequently applied to an effect upon the intellect or senses (see IDEA); as, "Through that trance my soul had well the *impress* of thy being kept" (*Shelley*); "She is . . . a seal of beryl, of chrysolite, of ruby; to make *impressions* . . . and receive none" (*Landor*). IMPRINT, as here compared, frequently suggests greater sharpness, clearness, or permanence of outline than *impress*; PRINT commonly implies depression or indentation; as, the *imprint* of a seal in wax; cf. "The shape of her most dainty foot *imprinted* there I found" (*Drayton*); "the *print* of the nails" (*John* xx. 25); "His tenderer cheek receives her soft hand's *print*, as apt as new-fall'n snow takes any dint" (*Shak.*); cf. "Whilst from off the waters fleet thus I set my *printless* feet" (*Milton*).

im'press (ĭm'prĕs; *formerly* ĭm-prĕs'), *n.* Impressment; enforcement of service, as in the army or navy. Hence **impress office**, **impress officer**. *Obs. or Hist.*
Why such *impress* of shipwrights? *Shak.*

im-press' (ĭm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *press* to force into service.] To levy for public service; specif., to take by force for public service; esp., to force into the naval service; hence, to enlist or procure the services or aid of by forcible argument, persuasion, or the like; as, to *impress* sailors.
The second five thousand pounds *impressed* for the service of the sick and wounded prisoners. *Evelyn.*

im-pressed' (ĭm-prĕst'), *p. a.* Pressed in or upon; imprinted; stamped. Hence: *Nat. Hist.* **a** Lying below the general surface as if stamped into it, as lines or dots. **b** Marked with such lines, dots, or the like.
impressed electromotive force *or* **pressure**, *Elec.*, force or pressure applied to a circuit by the generator, as disting. from *counter*, *active* or *effective* electromotive force, etc.

im-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible; sensitive. — **im-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **im-press'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-press'i-bly**, *adv.*

im-pres'sion (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *impression*, L. *impressio*.] **1.** Act of impressing, or state of being impressed; communication of a stamp, mold, style, or character, by external force or influence.
2. Hence, *Obs.*: **a** Impact or shock, as from an attack or a blow. **b** *Rhet.* Emphasis or ictus. *Milton.*
3. The effect produced by impressing; an impress; an indentation, stamp, form, or figure, resulting from physical contact; as, the *impression* produced in wax by a seal; a characteristic, trait, or feature, resulting from immaterial or indirect influence; as, the *impression* produced on an animal's habits by its environment.
4. Influence or effect on feeling, sense, or the intellect; esp., a lively or profound effect; keen sense or concern.
Such terrible *impression* made the dream. *Shak.*
5. *Psychol.* **a** The immediate effect produced on consciousness by stimulation of the senses.
What each one immediately deals with in experience is objective reality in the most fundamental sense. But first it was styled a picture or *impression*; probably because on the retina of the percipient an optical image of the things he looks at can be seen by another. *James Ward.*
b With Hume, a lively or vivid perception, feeling, or volition; esp., a sense perception; — contrasted with *idea*.
Our minds consist, as he [Hume] says, of *impressions* and ideas. By *impressions* he means the experiences of sense; by ideas he means the remembered copies of these. *Josiah Royce.*
c A sensuous image not immediate in perception.
An *impression* or sensuous idea becomes a logical idea when it is fixed and referred. *B. Bosanquet.*
d A physiological stimulation or excitation of nerve processes apart from the sensation aroused.
6. An indistinct or indefinite notion, remembrance, belief, or opinion; as, a general *impression* of the meaning of a word; an *impression* of familiarity with a face.
7. An atmospheric condition or phenomenon. *Obs.*
A fiery *impression* falling from out of Heaven. *Holland.*
8. *Print.* **a** Pressure of type, plates, etc., on paper, or its result as to appearance; as, a heavy or a clear *impression*. **b** A printed copy from type, an engraved block, etc.
9. *Publishing.* The whole number of copies, as of a book, printed for one issue; esp., those reprinted without alteration, as distinguished from an edition.
10. *Painting.* **a** The first coat of color, as the priming in house painting or the like. **b** A coat for ornament or preservation, as on metal to prevent rust.
Syn. — See IDEA, IMPRESS.

im-pres'sion-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being impressionable.

im-pres'sion-a-ble (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *impressionnable*.] Liable or subject to impression; capable of being molded; susceptible; impressible.
He was too *impressionable*; he had too much of the temperament of genius. *Motley.*

im-pres'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to impression; showing or making impression; also, impressionable. — **im-pres'sion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im-pres'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

im-pres'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *impressionnisme*.]
1. The Humean theory of perception. *Obs. or R.*
2. The theory and practice of a school of painting founded in France by Édouard Manet (1832–83), then developed and altered in its aim by Claude Monet (born 1840), and held to include, at a later time, all the painters of special ability and boldness in opposing traditional ideals

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im'pos-to'ri-ous, *a.* Imposturous. *Obs.*
im-pos'tor-ism (ĭm-pŏs'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
im-pos'to-rous. † IMPOSTUROUS.
im-pos'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
im-pos'to-ry, *n.* Imposture. *Obs.*
im-pos'trat, *a.* Imposturous. *Obs.*
im-pos'tress, *n.*, *fem.* of IMPOSTOR. *Rare.*
im-pos'trix, *n.* [LL.] An impostress. *Obs.*
im-pos'trous, *a.* Imposturous.
im-pos'tu-mate, **im-pos'thu-mate** (ĭm-pŏs'tū-māt), *v. i. & t.* [See IMPOSTUME.] To form or affect with an abscess. *Obsoles.* — **im-pos'tu-ma'tion**, **-thu-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* *Obsoles.*
im-pos'tume, **im-pos'thume** (ĭm-pŏs'tūm), *n.* [Corrupt. of *aposteme*.] Abscess. *Obsoles.* — *v. t. & i.* = IMPOSTUMATE. *Obsoles.*
im-pos'tur-age, *n.* Imposture. *Obs.*
im-pos'tur-al, *a.* Imposturous. *Obs.*
im-pos'ture. † IMPOSTOR.
im-pos'ture, *v. t. & i.* To declare to be imposture; to practice imposture. *Obs.*
im-pos'tured, *a.* Imposturous. *Obs.*
im'pos-tu'ri-ous, *a.* Imposturous. *Obs.*
im-pos'tur-ism (ĭm-pŏs'tūr-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
im-pos'tur-ize, *v. i.* To act as an impostor. *Obs.*
im-pos'tur-y, *n.* Imposture. *Obs.*
im-po'sure (ĭm-pō'zhūr), *n.* Imposition. *Rare.*
im-pote', *v. i.* [*im-* in + L. *potare* to drink.] To imbibe. *Obs.*
im'po-tent, *n.* One who is impotent. *Obs.*
im'po-ten'tial, *a.* Impotent. *Obs.*
im'po-tent-ly, *adv.* of IMPOTENT.
im'po-tent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-po'tion-ate, *v. t.* [LL. *impotionare*.] To poison. *Obs.* — *a.* Poisoned. *Obs.*
‖ **im'pôt' u'nique'** (ăN'pō'-tü'-nēk'). [F.] *Economics.* Lit., single tax; — used specif. of such a tax advocated by the physiocrats, to be imposed on the net produce of the land. See SINGLE TAX.
"The *impôt unique*, advocated by the physiocrats, while superficially representing George's plan, differed from it radically in principle." *A. T. Hadley.*
im-pound'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
im-pound'er, *n.* One who impounds.
im-pound'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of IMPOUND. — **impounding reservoir.** = IMPOUND, *n.*
im-pound'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-pov'er, *v. t.* To impoverish. *Obs.*
im-pov'er-ish-er, *n.* One that impoverishes.
im-pov'er-ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-pov'er-isht. Impoverished. *Ref. Sp.*
im-pow'er. Var. of EMPOWER.
imp'-pole', *n.* *Building.* A pole for supporting a scaffold.
impr *Abbr.* Improved.
im-prac'ti-cal, *a.* Not practical.
‖ **im-pran'sus** (ĭm-prăn'sŭs), *a.* [L.] Fasting.
im'pre-cate, *v. i.* To invoke evil. *Obs.*
im'pre-ca'tor (ĭm'prē-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who imprecates.
im-pre'ci-a-ble (ĭm-prē'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *impretiabilis*.] Invaluable. *Obs.*
im'pre-cise' (ĭm'prē-sīs'), *a.* Not precise. *Rare.* — **im'pre-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
im-pred'i-ca-ble, *a.* Not predicable. *Rare.* — **im-pred'i-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* *Rare.*
im-preg'nant, *a.* [See IMPREGNATE.] Impregnated; impregnating. *Rare.* — *n.* That which is impregnant. *Rare.*
im-preg'nant, *a.* [*im-* not + *pregnant*.] Not pregnant. *Obs.*
im-preg'na-tive (ĭm-prĕg'nȧ-tĭv), *a.* Impregnating. *Rare.*
im-preg'na-tor (ĭm-prĕg'nā-tẽr), *n.* One that impregnates.
impreignable. † IMPREGNABLE.
impreise. † IMPRESS.
im'pre-ju'di-cate, *a.* Unprejudiced. *Obs.*
im-prej'u-dice, *n.* Freedom from prejudice. *Obs.*
im'pre-med'i-tate, *a.* Unpremeditated. *Rare.*
im-pre'na-ble. † IMPREGNABLE.
im'prent. † IMPRINT.
im-prep'a-ra'tion, *n.* Want of preparation. *Obs.*
im-pre'sci-ence, *n.* Want of prescience. *R.*
im'pre-scrib'a-ble (ĭm'prē-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Imprescriptible. *Rare.*
im-prese', *n.* [Cf. OF. *imprese*, fr. It. *impresa*.] = IMPRESA. *Obs.*
im-pre'so. † IMPRESA.
im'press, *n.* [See IMPREST, *n.*] *Obs.* **a** = IMPREST, *n.* **b** Deduction from a naval officer's pay for deficiency in his accounts.
im-press', *v. t.* To imprest. *Obs.*
im'press, *n.* [See IMPRESE, IMPRESA.] An impresa. *Hist.*
im-pres'sa *Obs.* corrupt. of IMPRESA, IMPRESS.
im-press'a-ble (ĭm-prĕs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*impress* + *-able*.] That may be forced to serve. *Rare.*
im-press'ed-ly, *adv.* of IMPRESSED.
im-press'er, *n.* One that impresses.
impress gang. Press gang. *Obs.*
im-pres'sion (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To impress. *Rare.*
im-pres'sion-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-pres'sion-al-ist, *n.* See -IST.
im-pres'sion-a-ry, *a.* Impressionistic.

and methods. From 1870 to 1890 Sisley, Pissarro, Degas, Raffaelli, and Renoir, were prominently affiliated with the school. The general idea underlying all their practice was the necessity of rendering the immediate sense impression of the artist, apart from any analysis or any study of the characteristics in the objects represented, other than their external appearance. On this account the study of colored light became the main object and aim of the painters, and curious experiments were made in the way of using only pure colors laid side by side, the eye being required to blend their effect and so obtain, as it was thought, a higher pitch of illumination than could be got by mixing the pigments. On this account they were often called open-air, or out-of-door, workers (**plein-airists**), and light students (**luminists**). When such painters as Bastien-Lepage and Whistler were included among those called *impressionists*, it appeared that the term *impressionism* had lost its true significance.

3. In literature, the depiction of scene, emotion, or character with broad simplicity and little attention to detail; the theory and practice of writers who accept the doctrine of impressionism in painting, that the rendering of immediate subjective impressions is the proper end of art.

im-pres'sion-ist (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* [F. *impressionniste.*] An adherent or follower of the theory, method, or practice of impressionism.

im-pres'sion-ist, *a.* Characterized by impressionism; esp., designating the group or school of painters whose work is so characterized. See IMPRESSIONISM, 2.

im-pres'sion-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Tending toward, pertaining to, or characterized by, impressionism (which see).

im-pres'sive (ĭm-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *impressif.*] **1.** Capable of being impressed; impressible. *Obs.*

2. Making, or tending to make, an impression; having power to impress; adapted to excite attention and feeling, to touch the sensibilities, or affect the conscience; as, an *impressive* discourse; an *impressive* scene.

— **im-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*

im-press'ment (ĭm-prĕs'mĕnt), *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service; compulsion to serve; as, the *impressment* of provisions or of sailors.

im-pres'sure (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *impressure*, LL. *impressura.*] Act or result of impressing; impression; esp., a mental impression.

im-prest' (ĭm-prĕst'), *v. t.*; IM-PREST'ED; IM-PREST'ING. [*im-* + *prest*: cf. It. *imprestare.* See PREST, *n.*] *Obs.*

1. To advance; to lend (money). *Burke.*

2. To make an imprest or advance to; also, to draw, as money, by way of advance.

im'prest (ĭm'prĕst), *n.* [Cf. It. *impresto, imprestito*, LL. *impraestitum.* See IMPREST, *v. t.*] A loan or advance of money; esp., formerly, advance pay to soldiers or sailors; now, an advance from government funds to enable a person to discharge his duties. In the English admiralty such loans were formerly attended to by the **imprest office**.

im'prest, *a.* Advanced; lent; — said esp. of money advanced to sailors, soldiers, and government employees. *Obs.*

im'prest ac-count'ant. *Law.* The person to whom an imprest, or advance of public money, is made.

im'pri-ma'tur (ĭm'prĭ-mā'tŭr), *n.* [NL., let it be printed. See IMPRESS to stamp.] **1.** *Law.* A license to print or publish a book, paper, etc.; also, where censorship of the press exists, approval of that which is published.

2. Hence, sanction; approval.

If this is not the moment at which the state *imprimatur* is given to custom, what is that moment? *T. E. Holland.*

‖ **im-pri'mis** (ĭm-prī'mĭs), *adv.* [L., for *in primis* among the first, chiefly; *in* + *primus* first.] In the first place; first in order.

im-prim'i-tive (ĭm-prĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Not primitive.

imprimitive group, *Math.*, one whose elements may be parted into sets each having the same number of distinct elements (no element in two sets), such that every substitution either changes one set into another or interchanges the elements of a set among themselves.

im-prim'i-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The fact or quality of being imprimitive.

im-print' (ĭm-prĭnt'), *v. t.*; IM-PRINT'ED; IM-PRINT'ING. [ME. *emprenten, imprenten*, F. *empreint*, p. p. of *empreindre* to imprint, fr. L. *imprimere* to impress, imprint. See IN- in, PRINT; cf. 1st IMPRESS, IMPRINT, *n.*] **1.** To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp.

And sees his num'rous herds *imprint* her sands. *Prior.*

2. To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of type, plates, stamps, or the like; to print or mark (figures, letters, etc., upon something).

Nature *imprints* upon whate'er we see,
That has a heart and life in it, "Be free." *Cowper.*

3. To fix indelibly or permanently, as in the mind or memory; to impress.

Ideas . . . distinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*

im'print (ĭm'prĭnt), *n.* [F. *empreinte* impress, stamp, fr. *empreindre.* See IMPRINT, *v. t.*] **1.** Whatever is impressed or imprinted; an impress.

2. The name of the publisher, commonly with the time and place of issue, now usually placed on the title-page of a book, or that of the printer on any printed sheet.

Syn. — See IMPRESS.

im-pris'on (ĭm-prĭz''n), *v. t.*; IM-PRIS'ONED (-'nd); IM-PRIS'ON-ING. [ME. *enprisonen*, OF. *enprisoner*, F. *emprisonner*; *en-* (L. *in*) + F. & OF. *prison.* See PRISON.] **1.** To put in prison or jail; to arrest and detain in custody; to subject to imprisonment; to confine.

2. To limit, restrain, or confine in any way.

Try to *imprison* the resistless wind. *Dryden.*

Syn. — IMPRISON, INCARCERATE, IMMURE. IMPRISON is the general, INCARCERATE the more bookish, term; IMMURE (commonly poetical or elevated) still retains its implication of inclosure within walls; as, "to be *imprisoned* in the viewless winds" (*Shak.*); "when they no longer be *incarcerate* in this dark dungeon" (*Dr. H. More*); "This huge convex of fire . . . *immures* us round" (*Milton*). See PRISONER, HAMPER.

im-pris'on-ment (ĭm-prĭz''n-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *enprisonment*, F. *emprisonnement.*] Act of imprisoning, or state of being imprisoned; confinement; restraint. In law an imprisonment is any constraint of a person either by force or by such other coercion as restrains him within limits against his will. Cf. DURESS, COERCION, FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Every confinement of the person is an *imprisonment*, whether it be in a common prison, or in a private house, or even by forcibly detaining one in the public streets. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Incarceration, confinement, durance, restraint.

im-prob'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prŏb'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being improbable; unlikelihood; also, that which is improbable: an improbable event or result.

im-prob'a-ble (ĭm-prŏb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *improbabilis*; *im-* not + *probabilis* probable: cf. F. *improbable.* See PROBABLE.] Not probable; unlikely to be true or to occur; not to be readily believed; as, an *improbable* story; not to be expected under the circumstances or in the usual course of events; as, an *improbable* event. — **im-prob'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-prob'a-bly**, *adv.*

im'pro-ba'tion (ĭm'prô-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *improbatio*: cf. F. *improbation.*] **1.** Disapprobation; disapproval; disproof. *Obs.*

2. *Scots Law.* The act by which falsehood and forgery are proved; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared false or forged.

im-prob'a-tive (ĭm-prŏb'ȧ-tĭv), **im-prob'a-to-ry** (-tô-rĭ), *a.* Implying, or tending to, improbation.

im-prob'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *improbitas*; *im-* not + *probitas* probity: cf. F. *improbité.*] **1.** Persistence. *Obs.*

2. Lack of probity; want of integrity or rectitude.

Persons . . . cast out for notorious *improbity.* *Hooker.*

im-promp'tu (ĭm-prŏmp'tū), *adv. or a.* [F. *impromptu*, fr. L. *in promptu* in readiness, at hand; *in* + *promptus* visibility, readiness, fr. *promere* to bring out or forth. See PROMPT.] Offhand; made or done without previous study; extemporaneous; extempore; as, an *impromptu* verse.

Syn. — See EXTEMPORE.

im-promp'tu, *n.* **1.** Something made or done offhand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition, address, or remark.

2. *Music.* A piece composed or played at first thought; a composition in the style of an extempore piece.

im-prop'er (ĭm-prŏp'ẽr), *a.* [F. *impropre*, L. *improprius*; *im-* not + *proprius* proper. See PROPER.] Not proper; specif.: **a** Not suited to the circumstances, design, or end; not appropriate, fit, or congruous; as, an *improper* medicine; *improper* dress.

Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service
Improper for a slave. *Shak.*

b Not accordant with fact, truth, or right procedure; incorrect; inaccurate; as, an *improper* conclusion from premises. **c** Not regularly or normally formed, or not properly so called; as, *improper* fractions (see below). **d** Not accordant with propriety or good taste or manners; indecorous; as, *improper* language; in a stronger sense: indecent; immoral; as, an *improper* resort or book.

Syn. — IMPROPER, INDECENT, UNSEEMLY, INDECOROUS, UNBECOMING, INDELICATE. That is IMPROPER, as here compared, which in any way violates propriety; UNSEEMLY is stronger; INDECENT, the strongest term, applies to that which is grossly offensive to modesty or propriety; as, "those *improper*, witty fabliaux, so racy of the French soil" (*E. K. Chambers*); "Charity . . . doth not behave itself *unseemly*" (1 *Cor.* xiii. 5); "when wine has given *indecent* language birth" (*Cowper*). That is INDECOROUS (see DECOROUS) which transgresses etiquette or civility, esp. in public; that is UNBECOMING, as here compared, which does not befit one's character or standing; that is INDELICATE (see DELICACY, DAINTY) which verges upon immodesty, or (sometimes) which betrays lack of tact or of refined perceptions; as, "At his retreat the spectators clapped, a terrible *indecorum*, but suitable to such Bartholomew-fair doings" (*Walpole*); "Rosamond never showed any *unbecoming* knowledge, and was always that combination of correct sentiments, music, dancing, elegant note writing . . . which made the irresistible woman" (*G. Eliot*); "She had visions, so startling that she half repudiated them as *indelicate*, of coarse masculine belongings strewn about in endless litter" (*Mary Wilkins*); "Never speak of a man in his own presence. It is always *indelicate*, and may be offensive" (*Johnson*). See COARSE; cf. FIT.

improper definite integrals, *Math.*, those integrals in which the region of integration includes some point for which the integrand is undefined or tends to infinity, or the region extends to infinity. — **i. diphthong.** See DIPHTHONG. — **i. fraction**, a fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator, or of higher or equal degree. — **i. infinite.** *Math.*, a variable that may be made great at will. — **i. quantity.** = INTENSIVE QUANTITY. *Rare.* — **i. solution** (of a differential equation), *Math.*, one that is also a solution of a differential equation of lower order or degree.

‖ **im'pro-pe'ri-a** (ĭm'prô-pē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., reproaches.] *Eccl.* A series of antiphons and responses, expressing the sorrowful remonstrance of our Lord with his people; — sung on the morning of Good Friday in place of the usual daily Mass of the Roman ritual.

im-pro'pri-ate (ĭm-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*im-* in + L. *propriatus*, p. p. of *propriare.* See APPROPRIATE.] **1.** To appropriate; assume. *Obs.*

2. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Formerly, to annex (a benefice) to a person or corporation as private property; to appropriate; now, esp., to place the profits of (ecclesiastical property) in the hands of a layman for care and disbursement.

im-pro'pri-ate (-āt), *a.* *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Impropriated.

im-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of impropriating; also, that which is impropriated; specif., *Eng. Eccl. Law*, a benefice in the hands of a lay person or corporation.

im-pro'pri-a'tor (ĭm-prō'prĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One to or by whom something is impropriated; specif., *Eng. Eccl. Law*, a layman in possession of church property.

im'pro-pri'e-ty (ĭm'prô-prī'ê-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *improprietas*: cf. F. *impropriété.* See IMPROPER.] **1.** Quality or fact of being improper.

2. That which is improper; an unsuitable or improper act, or an inaccuracy in the use of language. Specif., *Rhet.*, the use of a word in an incorrect sense, as in "to *perpetrate* an act of kindness."

Offenses against good use are: (1) Barbarisms, words or phrases not English; (2) *Improprieties*, words or phrases used in a sense not English; (3) Solecisms, constructions not English. *A. S. Hill.*

3. *Medieval Music.* A time distinction of a ligature. See LIGATURE; cf. PROPRIETY. "Every propriety is short, *impropriety* long." *Franco of Cologne* (*tr.*).

Syn. — See SOLECISM.

im-prov'a-ble (ĭm-prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From IMPROVE to make better.] **1.** Utilizable; serviceable; advantageous. *Now Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement; admitting of being made better; capable of cultivation, or of being advanced in good qualities.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Sir M. Hale.*
I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands. *Addison.*

— **im-prov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-prov'a-bly**, *adv.*

im-prove' (ĭm-prōōv'), *v. t.*; IM-PROVED' (-prōōvd'); IM-PROV'ING (-prōōv'ĭng). [For earlier *improue, enprove*; OF. & F. *en* in (L. *in*) + *prou* profit, fr. L. *pro, prod* in *prodesse* to be useful. See PROWESS; cf. APPROVE to make profit of.] **1.** To turn to profit or good account; to employ to good purpose; to use to advantage; as, to *improve* one's time; to *improve* the occasion.

We shall especially honor God by *improving* diligently the talents which God hath committed to us. *Barrow.*

2. To make use of; employ; as, to *improve* an attic for storage; to *improve* (invest) money or capital. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To augment, enhance, or intensify, in quantity or quality; to raise or increase (prices, rates, etc.). *Obs.*

4. To augment or enhance in value or good quality; to make more profitable, excellent, or desirable; to better; ameliorate; as, to *improve* one's health by exercise, one's work or property by care or industry.

I love not to *improve* the honor of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

5. Specif., to enhance in value by bringing under cultivation or reclaiming for agriculture or stock raising; as, to *improve* virgin land; *improved* farms. Also, to raise the value of (land) by erection of improvements or betterments, esp. houses, stores, or the like. *U. S.*

6. To make or turn (into something better) by improving; as, to *improve* a nag into a race horse; to spend, remove, or dissipate by improvements; as, to *improve* away one's profits; a tribe *improved* out of existence.

Syn. — Mend, amend; rectify, correct; advance, promote. — IMPROVE, BETTER, AMELIORATE. IMPROVE (the general term) and BETTER (more vigorous and homely) apply both to objects and to states or conditions, and do not of necessity suggest that these are bad to begin with; AMELIORATE, in modern usage, applies chiefly to conditions (commonly unfavorable); as, "The faculties of the mind are *improved* by exercise" (*Locke*); "dedicated to closeness and the *bettering* of my mind" (*Shak.*); "Striving to *better*, oft we mar what's well" (*id.*); to *improve* (or *better*) one's circumstances (but cf. "to *improve* one's self" with "to *better* one's self"); "There is no hope whatever of *ameliorating* his condition" (*T. L. Peacock*). *Improve* alone is used in the sense of "turn to advantage or account;" as, to *improve* the opportunity. See MEND, CORRECT.

im-prove', *v. i.* **1.** To increase; augment. *Obs.* *Milner.*

2. To increase; to be enhanced in price; to rise in value; as, stocks are *improving*; the price of cotton *improves.* — usually with the sense of betterment.

3. To grow better; to advance or make progress in what is desirable; to make or show improvement, as in health.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality. *Atterbury.*

4. To make improvements or useful additions or amendments; to bring nearer to perfection; — usually with *on* or *upon*; as, to *improve* on the mode of tillage.

im-prove'ment (ĭm-prōōv'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or process of improving; as: profitable employment or use; cultivation; development; enhancement or increase (*Obs.*); esp., betterment; amelioration; enrichment; as, innovation is not always *improvement.*

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement.* *South.*
There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*
Those vices which more particularly receive *improvement* by prosperity. *South.*

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im-pres'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
im-pres'siv. Impressive. *Ref. Sp.*
im-press'ment, *n.* [*impress* to press, stamp + *-ment.*] Impressive action; also, fervor. *Rare.*
im-pres'sor, *n.* [LL., a printer.] One that impresses. *Obs.*
im-prest'. Impressed. *Obs.*, *Poetic, or Ref. Sp.*
im-prest', *n.* & *v.* Impress (for military or naval service). *Obs.*
im-prest'a-ble, *a.* Not prestable, payable, or performable. *Obs.*
im-prev'a-lence (ĭm-prĕv'ȧ-lĕns), **im-prev'a-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* See IM-, not. *Obs.*
im-preve', *v. t.* [See IMPROVE to disprove; cf. REPRIEVE.] To disprove, or reprove. *Obs. Scot.*
im'pre-vent'a-ble, *a.* See IM-, not. *Rare.* — **im'pre-vent'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* *Rare.*
im'pre-vis'i-ble (ĭm'prē-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See IM-, not. — **im'pre-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
im'pre-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Improvidence. *Rare.*
im-prez'za. ǂ IMPRESA.
im-prieve'. ǂ IMPREVE.
im-pri'ma-ture, *n.* [See IMPRIMATUR.] Imprint; printing. *Obs.*
im-prime', *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** *Hunting.* To separate, as a deer, from the herd.
2. [See IM- in; PRIME.] To initiate.
im-prime', *n.* *Hunting.* Act of impriming. *Obs.*
im'pri-ment, *n.* [L. *imprimens*, *-entis*, p.pr.] An imprinter. *Obs.*
im-prim'er-y (ĭm-prĭm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *imprimerie.*] A printing office. *Obs.*
im-print'er, *n.* One that imprints.
im-print'ing-ly, *adv.* Impressively. *Obs.*
im-pris'on, *n.* Imprisonment. *Obs.*
im-pris'on-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
im-pris'on-er, *n.* One who imprisons.
im-prob'a-bi-lize (ĭm-prŏb'ȧ-bĭ-līz), *v. t.* To make improbable.
im'pro-bate, *v. t.* [L. *improbatus*, p. p. of *improbare* to disapprove, condemn; *im-* not + *probare* to approve.] To disapprove; disallow. *Obs.*
im'pro-bate, *a.* [L. *improbatus*, p. p.] Wicked. *Obs. Scot.*
im-probe', *n.* [L. *improbus*: cf. F. *improbe.*] Evil person. *Obs.*
‖ **im'pro-be a'mor, quid non mor-ta'li-a pec'to-ra co'gis?** [L.] Shameless love, to what dost thou not compel mortal breasts? *Vergil* (*Æ.*, IV. 412).
im'pro-bous, *a.* [L. *improbus.*] Dishonest; shameless. *Obs.* — **im'pro-bous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
im'pro-cur'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm'prō-kūr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Unprocurableness. *Rare.*
im'pro-duced', *a.* Unproduced. *Obs.*
im'pro-du'ci-ble, *a.* Not producible; not fit to present. *Obs.*
im'pro-duc'tion, *n.* Existence without having been produced. *Obs.*
im'pro-fi'cience (ĭm'prō-fĭsh'ĕns), **-fi'cien-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Want of proficiency. *Rare.*
im-prof'it-a-ble, *a.* See IM-, not. *Obs.*
im'pro-gres'sive, *a.* See IM-, not. — **im'pro-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im'pro-gres'sive-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
im'pro-lif'ic, -i-cal, *a.* See IM-, not. *Obs.*
im'pro-lif'i-cate, *v. t.* [*im-* in + *prolificate.*] Impregnate. *Obs.*
im-prompt', *a.* [L. *impromptus.*] Not ready. *Obs.*
im-promp'ti-tude, *n.* Lack of promptness. *Rare.*
im-promp'tu, *v. i.* To sing or speak impromptu. *Rare.*
im-promp'tu-a-ry (ĭm-prŏmp'tū-ā-rĭ), *a.* Impromptu. *Rare.*
im-promp'tu-ist, *n.* See -IST.
im-proof', *n.* [See IMPROVE to disprove, PROOF.] Reproof. *Obs.*
im-proove'. ǂ IMPROVE.
im-prop'er, *v. t.* [See IM- in, and cf. F. *approprier* to appropriate, E. IMPROPRIATE.] To impropriate. *Obs.*
im-prop'er-a'tion, *n.* [See IMPROPER, *v.*] Impropriation. *Obs.*
im-prop'er-a'tion (ĭm-prŏp'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *improperare*, *improperatum*, to taunt.] A taunting; reproach; taunt. *Obs.*
im-prop'er-ly, *adv.* of IMPROPER. See -LY.
im-prop'er-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-prop'er-ty, *n.* [From IMPROPER, *a.*] Impropriety. *Obs.*
im-prop'er-y, *n.* [L. *improperium.*] Reproach. *Obs.*
im'pro-pi'tious (ĭm'prō-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Unpropitious. *Obs.*
im'pro-por'tion, *n.* Disproportion. *Obs.*
im'pro-por'tion-a-ble, *a.* See IM-, not. *Obs.*
im'pro-por'tion-al, *a.* See IM-, not. *Obs.*
im'pro-por'tion-ate, *a.* See IM-, not. *Obs.*
im-pro'pre. ǂ IMPROPER.
im-pro'pri-ate, *v. i.* To become an impropriator. *Obs.*
im-pro'pri-at'ed-ly, *adv.* of *impropriated*, p. p. See -LY.
im-pro'pri-a'trix (ĭm-prō'prĭ-ā'trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRICES (-ȧ-trī'sēz). A female impropriator.
im-pro'pry, *v. t.* [See IMPROPER, *v.*] To appropriate. *Obs.*
im'pros-per'i-ty, *n.* Want of prosperity. *Obs.*
im-pros'per-ous, *a.* See IM-, not. — **im-pros'per-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pros'per-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
im-prov'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prōōv'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Improvableness.
im-prov'a-ble (ĭm-prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be improved (disproved). *Obs.*
im-prove' (ĭm-prōōv'), *v. t.* [F. *improuver*, L. *improbare* to disapprove, blame, reject, fr. *improbus* bad; *im-* not + *probus* good.] To show to be wrong; to disprove; reprove; censure. *Obs.*
im-prove', *v. t.* [Cf. IM- in, APPROVE, PROVE.] To prove, or to approve. *Obs.*
improvement lease. A lease of land with conditions of im-

2. State of being improved; esp., enhanced value or excellence; as, *improvement* in health or stocks.
3. A result or manifestation of improving, or a process or thing which constitutes it; as, an *improvement* in bridge building; electric locomotion is an *improvement* on steam.
The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addison.*
4. Specif.: **a** A valuable addition, or betterment, as a building, clearing, drain, fence, etc., on land. Cf. BETTERMENT. **b** *Patent Laws.* A useful addition to, or modification of, a machine, manufacture, or composition.

im-prov′er (ĭm-prōōv′ẽr), *n.* One that improves; as: **a** An employee who accepts instruction or opportunity to learn in place of wages. **b** A dress improver; a bustle. *Eng.*

im-prov′i-dence (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [L. *improvidentia*: cf. OF. *improvidence.* Cf. IMPRUDENCE.] Quality of being improvident; want of foresight or thrift.

im-prov′i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [*im-* not + *provident*: cf. L. *improvidus.* See PROVIDENT; cf. IMPRUDENT.] Not provident; wanting foresight or forethought; not foreseeing or providing for the future; negligent; thoughtless; thriftless.
Improvident soldiers! had your watch been good,
This sudden mischief never could have fallen. *Shak.*
Syn. — Inconsiderate, negligent, careless, heedless, shiftless, prodigal, wasteful.

im-prov′i-sa′tion (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′shŭn; -zā′shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *improvisation.*] **1**. Act or art of composing and rendering music, poetry, and the like, extemporaneously; as, *improvisation* on the organ.
2. That which is improvised; an impromptu.

im-prov′i-sa′tor (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′tẽr; -zā′tẽr; 277), *n.* An improviser, or improvvisatore.

im-prov′i-sa-to′ri-al (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-zȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201) } *a.* Of or
im-prov′i-sa-to-ry (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-zȧ-tô-rĭ) } pert. to improvisation. — **im-prov′i-sa-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

im′pro-vise′ (ĭm′prō-vīz′), *v. t.*; IM′PRO-VISED′ (-vīzd′); IM′PRO-VIS′ING (-vīz′ĭng). [F. *improviser*, It. *improvvisare*, fr. *improvviso* unprovided, sudden, extempore, L. *improvisus*; *im-* not + *provisus* foreseen, provided. See PROVISO.] **1**. To compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously, esp. in verse; to extemporize; also, to play upon an instrument, or to act, extemporaneously.
2. To bring about, arrange, or make, on a sudden, or without previous preparation; to invent, or provide, offhand; as, he *improvised* a hammer out of a stone.
Charles attempted to *improvise* a peace. *Motley.*

im′pro-vise′, *v. i.* To produce or render extemporaneous compositions, esp. in verse or in music, without previous preparation; hence, to do anything offhand.

im′pro-vis′er (-vīz′ẽr), *n.* One who improvises; esp., an improvvisatore; a rhapsodist.

‖ **im′prov-vi′sa-to′re** (ēm′prōv-vē′zä-tō′rā), *n.*; *pl.* -TORI (-rē). [It. See IMPROVISE.] One who composes and sings or recites short poems extemporaneously.

‖ **im′prov-vi′sa-tri′ce** (-trē′chā), *n.*; *pl.* -TRICI (-chē). [It. See IMPROVISE.] A female improvvisatore.

im-pru′dence (ĭm-prōō′dĕns), *n.* [L. *imprudentia*: cf. F. *imprudence.* Cf. IMPROVIDENCE.] Quality or state of being imprudent; want of caution, circumspection, or due regard to consequences; indiscretion; inconsideration; rashness; also, an imprudent act; as, guilty of an *imprudence.*
His serenity was interrupted ... by his own *imprudence.* *Mickle.*

im-pru′dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *imprudens*; *im-* not + *prudens* prudent: cf. F. *imprudent.* See PRUDENT; cf. IMPROVIDENT.] Not prudent; wanting in prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; as, *imprudent* behavior. — **im-pru′dent-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pru′dent-ness**, *n.*

im-pu′ber-ty (ĭm-pū′bẽr-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of not having reached puberty. Cf. *age of consent*, under AGE.

im′pu-dence (ĭm′pū-dĕns), *n.* [L. *impudentia*: cf. F. *impudence.* See IMPUDENT.] Quality of being impudent; as: **a** Shamelessness; indecency. *Obs.* **b** Pert assurance involving disrespect to others; insolence; effrontery.
Clear truths that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*
c Cool self-possession or self-reliance; confidence. *Rare.*
Syn. — Shamelessness, audacity, insolence, effrontery, sauciness, impertinence, pertness, rudeness.

im′pu-den-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Impudence or a case of it. "Audacious without *impudency.*" *Shak.*

im′pu-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *impudens*, *-entis*; *im-* not + *pudens* ashamed, modest, p. pr. of *pudere* to feel shame: cf. F. *impudent.*] **1**. Wanting modesty; indelicate; shameless; indecent. *Obs.*
2. Bold or pert, with contempt or disregard of others; unblushingly forward; impertinent; insolent; disrespectful.
More than *impudent* sauciness. *Shak.*
Syn. — Shameless, audacious, brazen, pert, immodest, rude, saucy, impertinent, insolent. See OFFICIOUS.

im′pu-dent-ly, *adv.* In an impudent manner; shamelessly; unblushingly; pertly; saucily.

im′pu-dic′i-ty (ĭm′pū-dĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *impudicus* immodest; *im-* not + *pudicus* shamefaced, modest: cf. F. *impudicité*, L. *impudicitia.*] Immodesty.

im-pugn′ (ĭm-pūn′), *v. t.*; IM-PUGNED′ (-pūnd′); IM-PUGN′ING. [ME. *impugnen*, F. *impugner*, fr. L. *impugnare*; *in* on, against + *pugnare* to fight. See PUGNACIOUS.] **1**. To assail physically; to fight; resist. *Obs.*
2. To assail by words or arguments; to call in question; to make insinuations against; to gainsay; oppose as false.
The truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn.* *Peacham.*
Syn. — See DENY.

im-pug′na-ble (ĭm-pŭg′nȧ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + L. *pugnare* to fight + *-able.*] Unassailable or unconquerable.

im-pugn′a-ble (ĭm-pūn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*impugn* + *-able.*] Liable to be impugned or questioned.

im′pug-na′tion (ĭm′pŭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *impugnatio*: cf. OF. *impugnation.*] Act of impugning; opposition; attack; also, *Obs.*, temptation.

im-pu′is-sance (ĭm-pū′ĭ-săns; *sometimes* ĭm′pū-ĭs′ăns; *see citation*), *n.* [F.] Powerlessness; impotence.
I felt myself
So safe in *impuissance* and despair. *Mrs Browning.*

im-pu′is-sant (-ănt), *a.* [F.; *im-* not + *puissant.* See PUISSANT.] Powerless; impotent; feeble.

im′pulse (ĭm′pŭls), *n.* [L. *impulsus*, fr. *impellere.* See IMPEL.] **1**. Act of impelling, or driving onward with sudden force; impulsion; esp., force so communicated as to produce motion suddenly, or immediately.
All spontaneous animal motion is performed by mechanical *impulse* of matter. *S. Clarke*
2. The effect of an impelling force; motion produced by a sudden or momentary force.
3. An incitement of the mind or spirit, esp. in the form of an abrupt and vivid suggestion, prompting some unpremeditated action or leading to unforeseen knowledge or insight; a spontaneous inclination arising either directly from the feelings or from some outer influence.
4. A motive, propension, or natural tendency other than rational or instinctive; as, a man of good *impulses*; also, the mental force actuated by such motives and propensions; as, he acts from *impulse.*
These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking. *Dryden.*
5. *Mech.* The product of the average value of a force into the time during which it acts, a quantity equal to the momentum produced by the force. Some writers confine the use of the term to the case of forces acting for a very short time, as in impact.
Syn. — Incentive, influence, instigation. See MOTIVE.

im-pul′sion (ĭm-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* [L. *impulsio*: cf. F. *impulsion.* See IMPEL.] **1**. Act of impelling, or state of being impelled; the sudden or momentary agency of a body in motion on another body; also, the impelling force, or impulse. "The *impulsion* of the air." *Bacon.*
2. Influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind; impulse. "*Impulsion* of conscience." *Clarendon.*
Her songs were shot off on the *impulsion.* *G. Meredith.*
3. Onward tendency derived from an impulsion; impetus.

im-pul′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *impulsif.*] **1**. Having the power of driving or impelling; giving an impulse; moving; impellent; as, an *impulsive* force.
2. Actuated or characterized by impulse.
My heart, *impulsive* and wayward. *Longfellow.*
3. *Mech.* Acting momentarily, or by impulse; not continuous; — said of forces.
— **im-pul′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pul′sive-ness**, *n.*

im-pu′ni-ty (ĭm-pū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *impunitas*, fr. *impunis* without punishment; *im-* not + *poena* punishment: cf. F. *impunité.* See PAIN.] Exemption or freedom from punishment, harm, or loss.
Heaven, though slow to wrath,
Is never with *impunity* defied. *Cowper.*

im-pure′ (ĭm-pūr′), *a.* [L. *impurus*; *im-* not + *purus* pure: cf. F. *impur.* See PURE.] Not pure; specif.: **a** Containing something which is unclean; dirty; foul; filthy; unwholesome; as, *impure* water or air. **b** Mixed or impregnated with extraneous, esp. inferior, substances; adulterated; as, *impure* drugs, food, etc.; an *impure* diamond. **c** Of art, etc., mixed; bastard; as, an *impure* style of ornamentation. **d** Unclean, in a ceremonial sense; not purified; hence, defiled; unholy; unhallowed. **e** Unchaste; lewd; unclean; obscene; as, *impure* language or ideas. "*Impure* desires." *Cowper.* **f** *Language.* Not accurate; not idiomatic; as, *impure* Latin; an *impure* style. — **im-pure′ly**, *adv.* — **im-pure′ness**, *n.*

im-pu′ri-ty (ĭm-pū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *impuritas*: cf. F. *impureté*, OF. also *impurité.*] **1**. Condition or quality of being impure (in any sense).
2. That which is, or which renders, impure, as foul matter, action, language, etc., or a foreign ingredient.
Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury.*

im-pur′ple (ĭm-pûr′p'l), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *purple.* Cf. EMPURPLE.] To tinge with purple. Now usually *empurple.*
The silken fleece *impurpled* for the loom. *Pope*

im-put′a-bil′i-ty (ĭm-pūt′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being imputable.

im-put′a-ble (ĭm-pūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *imputable.*] **1**. That may be imputed; capable of being imputed; chargeable; ascribable; attributable; referable.
A prince whose political vices, at least, were *imputable* to mental incapacity. *Prescott.*
2. Accusable; culpable. *Obs.*
— **im-put′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-put′a-bly**, *adv.*

im′pu-ta′tion (ĭm′pū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *imputatio* an account, a charge: cf. F. *imputation.*] **1**. Act of imputing, or charging; attribution of responsibility, authorship, possession, etc.; ascription; also, anything imputed.
If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humor his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak*
2. Specif., attribution of evil; censure; insinuation.
Groundless *imputations* of our enemies *Addison.*
3. *Theol.* The vicarious attribution of personal guilt or personal righteousness on account of the sin or the righteousness of another; as, the *imputation* of the sin of Adam to his posterity, or the righteousness of Christ to believers.

im-put′a-tive (ĭm-pūt′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *imputativus.*] Transferred by imputation; imputable; also, given to imputation.
Actual righteousness as well as *imputative.* *Bp. Warburton.*
— **im-put′a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-put′a-tive-ness**, *n.*

im-pute′ (ĭm-pūt′), *v. t.*; IM-PUT′ED (-pūt′ĕd); IM-PUT′ING (-pūt′ĭng). [F. *imputer*, L. *imputare* to bring into the reckoning, charge, impute; *im-* in + *putare* to reckon, think. See PUTATIVE.] **1**. To set to the account of; to ascribe (to one) as author, responsible originator, or possessor; to charge (a fault or the like); to credit (a virtue or good).
It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. *Rom.* iv. 22.
One vice . . . was *imputed* to him — envy. *Macaulay.*
2. Hence, to impose as a charge; to charge or arraign formally. *Chiefly Civil Law.*
A child who has got a provision from his father . . . is obliged to . . . *impute* it toward his own share. *Erskine's Principles.*
3. *Theol.* To attribute or ascribe vicariously; as, Christ's righteousness is *imputed* to us. See IMPUTATION, 3.
4. To take account of; to consider; regard. *Obs. or R.*
If we *impute* this last humiliation as the cause. *Gibbon.*
5. To impart; give; as, to *impute* luster. *Obs.*
Syn. — Attribute, reckon; imply, insinuate. See REFER.
imputed value, *Econ.*, the value that a thing has merely for its utility in the production of something else; — called also *derived value.*

in (ĭn), *prep.* [AS. *in*; akin to D. & G. *in*, Icel. *ī*, Sw. & Dan. *i*, OIr. & L. *in*, Gr. *ἐν.* Cf. IN- in, INN.] Primarily, *in* denotes situation or position with respect to a surrounding, encompassment, or inclosure, denoted by the governed word. It may indicate either simple location, where in Old English it governed the dative; or direction, where in Old English it governed the accusative, this sense in modern English being generally distinguished by the use of *into*, although *in* is still commonly used with some verbs, as *cast*, *put*, *split*, etc. *In* is specifically used as:
1. Indicating a point or place thought of as spatially surrounded or bounded; as, to travel *in* Italy; castles *in* the air; a hurt *in* his leg. See AT, 1 **a**. In this sense it is used by extension before words only indirectly or vaguely denoting physical surrounding; as, dressed *in* white; *in* muslin; *in* darkness; out *in* the cold; *in* college.
The babe lying *in* a manger. *Luke* ii. 16.
Matter for censure *in* every page. *Macaulay.*
2. Indicating relation to a whole which includes the part spoken of; as, the tallest boy *in* the class; — often, with a numeral, noun of quantity, etc., expressing a proportion or rate. In this sense *in* was formerly used with plurals and with collectives thought of as plural, where present custom prefers *among*; as, "elders *in* the people."
Nine *in* ten of those who enter the ministry. *Swift.*
3. Indicating relation or position with respect to scope, influence, character, states of mind, or kinds of activity; as, to be *in* difficulties; it was not *in* human nature to refuse; power vested *in* the king; *in* hope of reward; engaged *in* business; *in* search of adventure; *in* proof of his statement. "*In* sight of God's high throne." *Milton.*
☞ A concrete word is often used here to represent a general or abstract idea of situation or condition; as, to be *in* tears; the cow is *in* milk; flowers *in* blossom. *In* was formerly, like *a*, prep., used before a verbal noun denoting either an occupation, or an act or process to which anything is subjected, — as, to go *in* hunting; the house was *in* building, — where now the preposition is usually omitted and the verbal construed as a present participle. See -ING.
4. Indicating inclusion within a limit of time express or implied; as, it occurred *in* April; he was trained *in* his childhood; I arrived *in* time for the fun. *In* is hence common in the sense, *during the course of*, with nouns denoting action or process; as, spoiled *in* the making.
5. Indicating situation, nature, or state: **a** With respect to manner, form, arrangement, extent, measure, degree, etc.; as, a house *in* ruins; they were sold *in* the lump; the beasts came *in* pairs; written *in* Latin; not *in* the least angry; ants appeared *in* thousands. **b** With respect to material or constituents; as, a statue *in* marble; sketches *in* oil; a toast *in* sherry; and formerly with respect to means. "Getting drunk *in* port." *Chesterfield.*
6. Indicating that to which an action, qualification, or attribute is limited; — often forming an idiomatic phrase used freely as an adverb; as, he could n't *in* honor deny it; they were, *in* truth, a sorry lot; brethren *in* the Lord.
He that trusteth *in* his riches shall fall. *Prov.* xi. 28.
Sounds inharmonious *in* themselves, and harsh. *Cowper.*
Wishing me like to one more rich *in* hope. *Shak.*
☞ *In* was formerly, and sometimes is still, used where *at*, *on*, *during*, *for*, or no preposition at all, is now preferred; as, *in* the top of a mountain; *in* a cold day.
☞ Most phrases, as, *in* the case of, *in* common, etc., are under the words governed by *in*, as *case*, *common*, etc.
Syn. — See AT.
in as much as, *or* **inasmuch as**, in the degree that; in like manner as; in consideration that; because that; since. — **in hand**, *Games*, designating a ball which has been put out of play (according to rule), as the cue ball in pool by being pocketed or knocked off the table; — opposed to *in play.* — **in that**, because; for the reason that. "Some things they do *in that* they are men." *Hooker.* — **in the name of**, in behalf of; on the part of; by authority of; as, it was done *in the name of* the people; — often used in invocation, swearing, praying, etc. — **in**, *or* **into**, **the wind's eye**, *Naut.*, directly toward the point from which the wind blows.

in, *adv.* [AS. *inn*, *in*, or *inne.* See IN, *prep.*] **1**. Indicating a direction of entering; as, come *in* and take tea; put *in* some sugar.
Their vacation . . . falls *in* so pat with ours. *Lamb.*
Week *in*, week out, from morn till night. *Longfellow.*
2. Indicating a position with respect to surroundings, encompassment, inclosure, or the like; specif.: **a** Inclosed

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provement to be effected by the lessee: also, the land so leased. *New South Wales.*
improvement purchase. *Law.* A purchase under the provisions of Section 46 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884. Only land within proclaimed gold fields can be purchased under this section. *Australia.* [See -SHIP.
im-prov′er-ship (ĭm-prōōv′-), *n.*
im′pro-vid′ed (ĭm′prō-vĭd′ĕd), *a.* Not provided against; unprepared; unforeseen. *Obs.*
im-prov′i-den′tial-ly, *adv.* Improvidently. *Obs.* [PROVIDENT.
im-prov′i-dent-ly, *adv.* of IM-
im-prov′ing (ĭm-prōōv′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of IMPROVE. — **im-prov′ing-ly**, *adv.*
im-prov′i-sate (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sāt), *a.* [See IMPROVISE.] Improvised. *R.* [To improvise. *R.*
im-prov′i-sate (-sāt), *v. t.* & *i.*
im′pro-vis′a-tize (ĭm′prō-vĭz′ȧ-tīz; ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-zȧ-tīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To improvise. *Rare.*
‖ **im′pro-vi′sa-to′re** (-vē′zä-tō′rā). Var. of IMPROVVISATORE.
im-prov′i-sa′to-rize (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-zā′tō-rīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To improvise. *Rare.*
‖ **im′pro-vi′sa-tri′ce** (ēm′prō-vē′zä-trē′chā). Var. of IMPROVVISATRICE.
im′pro-vise′ (ĭm′prō-vīz′), *n.* An improvisation. *Rare.*
im′pro-vis′ed-ly (ĭm′prō-vīz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *improvised*, p. p.
im′pro-vi′sion (-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [*im-* not + *provision.*] Improvidence; want of foresight. *Obs.*
im′pro-vi′so (-vī′zō), *a.* [It. *improvviso.*] Improvised. *Obs.*
im-pru′den-cy, *n.* Imprudence. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
im′pru-den′tial, *a.* Imprudent.
imp′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
im-pu′ber-al (ĭm-pū′bẽr-ăl),
im-pu′ber-ate, **im-pu′bic**, *a.* [L. *impubes.*] Not arrived at puberty; immature. *Rare.* [son.
im′pu-dent, *n.* Impudent per-
im′pu-dent-ness, *n.* Impudence.
im-pug′na-bil′i-ty (ĭm-pŭg′nȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *a.* Impugnable state or quality.
im-pugn′er (ĭm-pūn′ẽr), *n.* One who impugns. [-MENT.
im-pugn′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* See
impulregafize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *emburelucoquer*, *emberlucoquer.*] To bewilder. *Obs.*
im-pulse′ (ĭm-pŭls′), *v. t.* [See IMPEL.] To impel; incite. *Rare.*
impulse charge. *Nav.* The powder which when fired expels a torpedo from its tube.
impulse turbine. *Mach.* A turbine working by the impulse of fluid impinging on vanes or the like. See TURBINE, 2, 3.
impulse wheel. A water wheel or turbine acting by impulse.
im-pul′siv. Impulsive. *Ref. Sp.*
im-pul′sive, *n.* An impelling agent. *Obs.*
im′pul-siv′i-ty (ĭm′pŭl-sĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Impulsiveness. *Rare.*
im-pul′sor, *n.* [L.] One that impels. *Obs.*
im-pul′so-ry, *a.* Impelling. *Rare.*
im-pul′ver-a-ble, *a.* See IM-, not.
im-punc′tate (ĭm-pŭŋk′tāt), *a.* See IM-, not.
im-punc′tu-al, *a.* [*im-* not + *punctual*: cf. F. *imponctuel.*] See IM-, not. *Rare.*
im-punc′tu-al′i-ty, *n.* Neglect of, or failure in, punctuality. *R.*
im-pune′, *a.* [L. *impunis.*] Unpunished. *Obs.* — **im-pune′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
impung. † IMPUGN.
im-pu′ni-ble (ĭm-pū′nĭ-b'l), *a.* Not punishable. *Obs. or R*
im-pu′ni-bly, *adv.* With impunity. *Obs.*
im′pu-ra′tion (ĭm′pū-rā′shŭn), *n.* Defilement; obscuration. *Obs.*
im-pure′, *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or become, impure. *Obs.*
im-pu′ri-tan (ĭm-pū′rĭ-tăn), *n.* [See IMPURE, PURITAN.] **a** An immoral person. *Obs.* **b** [*cap.*] One not a Puritan. *Rare.*
im-pu′ri-tan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. *Rare.* [ple. *Obs.*
im-pur′pure, *v. t.* To empur-
im-pute′, *n.* Imputation. *Obs.*
im-put′ed-ly (ĭm-pūt′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of IMPUTED. [putes.
im-put′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who im-
im′pu-tres′cence, *n.* Freedom from putrescence. *Rare.*
im′pu-tres′ci-ble, *a.* See IM-, not. — **im′pu-tres′ci-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
im-pu′tri-ble, *a.* [L. *imputribilis.*] Imputrescible. *Obs.*
im-pu′trid, *a.* See IM-, not. *Obs.*
imputt. † INPUT.
imp′y, *a.* Impish. *Rare.*
impyre. † EMPIRE.
im-pyre′, *a.* Empyrean. *Obs.*
Im′rah (ĭm′rȧ). *Bib.*
Im′ri (ĭm′rī). *Bib.*
im′righ, **im′rich** (ĭm′rĭk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *eun-bhrigh* chicken soup, *eanraich* a kind of fat broth.] A peculiar strong soup or broth. *Scot.* [Service.
I. M. S. *Abbr.* Indian Medical
im-son′ic (ĭm-sŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*imitation* + L. *sonus* sound.] Onomatopœic.
i-multen. † MELT.
imunction. † EMUNCTION.
imunde. † MIND, *n.*
i-munde. † Y-MUNDE.
i-mune, *v. t.* [AS. *gemunan*, *gemynan.*] To remember. *Obs.*
i-munt. Obs. p. p. of MINT, purpose. [To intend. *Obs.*
i-munte, *v. t.* [AS. *gemyntan.*]

or contained; as, the hay is *in*. **b** Situated or used so as to be inside; as, worn with the furry side *in*. **c** Involved. *Obs.* "If the other three were *in*." *Shak.* **d** In office; in possession of the field; as, the Republicans were *in*; his side was *in* (i. e., *in* the turn at the bat). **e** *Law.* With privilege or title; in possession; — used to denote a holding, possession, or seisin; as, *in* by descent; *in* by purchase; *in* of the seizin of her husband. **f** *Naut.* Furled; stowed; — said of a ship's sails. **g** Burning; lighted; — said, after certain verbs, as, *keep*, *blow*, of a fire or light. **h** In the market, fashion, etc. **i** *Sporting.* At close quarters; as fighting *in*. **j** At home, in one's office, or the like; as, I was not *in* when he called. **k** In possession of something as being added or saved; as, he could not go, and is *in* the cost of the trip. *Colloq.*

☞ *In*, the preposition, becomes an adverb by omission of its object, which is indicated by the context; as, he takes *in* the situation (i. e., he comprehends it *in* his mind); he came *in* (i. e., *into* the house). For idiomatic uses in which *in* adds a sense of penetration, surrounding, etc., with certain verbs, as *break*, *rub*, *fall*, etc., see the verbs.

in and in, in and out. See IN-AND-IN, IN-AND-OUT. — **to be in for it.** **a** To be in favor of a thing; to be committed to a course. **b** To be unable to escape from a danger, penalty, etc. *Colloq.* — **to be** (*or* **keep**) **in with.** **a** To be close or near; as, *to keep* a ship *in with* the land. **b** To be on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with; to secure and retain the favor of. *Colloq.*

in (ĭn), *a.* **1.** Internal; incoming; inward; as, the *in* part; an *in* train; an *in* curve.
2. *Baseball, etc.* Having its inning; as, the *in* side.
3. *Banking.* Designating, or pertaining to, the process of clearing drafts, checks, etc., payable to a bank; as, the *in* clearing, *in* books, etc.; — opposed to *out*. *Cant, Eng.*
in wedge. *Nav. Arch.* = IMMERSED WEDGE.

in, *n.* [Usually in the *plural*.] **1.** One that is in; esp., one who is in office; or, as in *Baseball*, etc., usually *pl.*, one who is on the side that is in; — the opposite of *out*.
2. A reëntrant angle; a nook or corner.
ins and outs, nooks and corners; twists and turns.

All the *ins and outs* of this neighborhood. *D. Jerrold.*

in (ĭn), *v. t.* To inclose; also, to take in; specif., to harvest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

He that ears my land gives me leave to *in* the crop. *Shak.*

in- (ĭn-). [See IN, prep. Cf. EM-, EN-.] A prefix from Eng. prep. and adv. *in*, also from Lat. prep. *in*, meaning *in*, *within*, *into*, *towards*, *on*; as, *in*come, *in*side, *in*deed, *in*cline, *in*ject, *in*trude. In words from the Latin, *in-* regularly appears as *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial; as, *il*lusion, *ir*ruption, *im*bue, *im*migrate, *im*part. It is often merely intensive, and sometimes its force is entirely lost. In native words *in-* is generally unchanged by the following consonant; as, *in*land, *in*road, *in*mate, *in*bred; but cf. *im*park, *im*mesh. See 1st EN-.

in- (ĭn-). [L. *in-*; akin to E. *un-*. See UN-.] An inseparable prefix, or particle, meaning *not*, *non-*, *un-*; as, *in*active, *in*capable, *in*apt. *In-* regularly becomes *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial; before *gn* in L. it became *i-* (cf. IGNORE).

in-. *Math.* An abbreviation of *inscribed*; as in *incircle*, *incenter*, *inparabola*, *inpolygon*, *inpolyhedron*, etc.

-in. *Chem.* A suffix. See under 2d -INE **b**.

-i′na (-ē′nȧ). [L. *-ina*, a fem. suffix, as in reg*ina*; cf. Sp. and It. *-ina*.] A feminine suffix occurring chiefly in titles and Christian names; as, czar*ina*, Wilhelm*ina*.

-i′na (-ī′nȧ). [L. neut. pl. ending of adjectives in *-inus*, in agreement with noun *animalia* understood.] *Zoöl.* A termination used in forming various group names of animals; — in old classifications often in subfamily names.

in′a-bil′i-ty (ĭn′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*in-* not + *ability*: cf. F. *inhabileté*, *inhabilité*. See ABLE; cf. UNABLE.] **1.** Quality or state of being unable; lack of ability; want of sufficient power, strength, resources, or capacity.

It is not from an *inability* to discover what they ought to do, that men err in practice. *Blair.*

2. *Theol.* Man's want of capacity or disposition to do the will of God, as the consequence of the Fall.

Syn. — Incompetence, impotence, incapacity; disqualification. — INABILITY, DISABILITY. INABILITY ordinarily suggests an inherent lack of power to perform the thing in question; DISABILITY now commonly implies some deprivation or loss of the needed competency or qualification; as, one may decline an office on account of *inability* (due to ill health, lack of means, etc.) to discharge its duties; one may be ineligible to office on account of some legal *disability*; a judge is under a *disability* of deciding in his own case. See POWERLESS.

in′ac-ces′si-bil′i-ty (ĭn′ăk-sĕs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inaccessibilité*.] Quality or state of being inaccessible.

in′ac-ces′si-ble (-sĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *inaccessibilis*, F. *inaccessible*. See IN- not; ACCESSIBLE.] Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached; as, an *inaccessible* rock, fortress, document, prince, etc. — **in′ac-ces′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′ac-ces′si-bly**, *adv.*

in-ac′cu-ra-cy (ĭn-ăk′ū-rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality of being inaccurate; want of accuracy or exactness; also, that which is inaccurate or incorrect; a mistake; an error; as, an *inaccuracy* in speech, copying, calculation, etc.

in-ac′cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* Not accurate; not according to truth; inexact; incorrect; erroneous.

Syn. — Incorrect, erroneous, faulty, imperfect, defective.
— **in-ac′cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ac′cu-rate-ness**, *n.*

In-ach′i-dæ (ĭn-ăk′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Inachus*.] *Zoöl.* A family of crabs of the tribe Oxyrrhyncha, having nonretractile eyes and, usually, a subtriangular carapace. — **in-ach′oid** (-oid), *a.*

In′a-chus (ĭn′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴναχος.] *Gr. Myth.* A river god of Argolis and legendary king of Argos.

in′ac-quaint′ance (ĭn′ă-kwān′tăns), *n.* Lack of acquaintance, as of a person with a book or subject.

in-ac′tion (ĭn-ăk′shŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *action*: cf. F. *inaction*.] Lack of action or activity; forbearance from labor; idleness; inertness. — **in-ac′tion-ist**, *n.*

in-ac′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [*in-* not + *active*: cf. F. *inactif*.] Not active. **a** Having no power to move; that does not or cannot produce results; inert; as, matter is, of itself, *inactive*. **b** Not disposed to action or effort; not diligent or industrious; not busy; idle; as, an *inactive* officer. **c** *Chem.* Inert; esp., not exhibiting any action or activity on polarized light; optically neutral; — said of isomeric forms of certain substances, in distinction from other optically active forms; as, *inactive* fructose, or *i*-fructose.

Syn. — Dull, sluggish, idle, slothful, lazy. See INERT.
— **in-ac′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ac′tive-ness**, *n.*

in′ac-tiv′i-ty (ĭn′ăk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being inactive; inertness; idleness; want of energy; sluggishness. "The gloomy *inactivity* of despair." *Cook.*

in-ac′tu-ate (ĭn-ăk′tū-āt), *v. t.* To render actual, or *in actu*. Cf. ACTUS. *R.* — **in-ac′tu-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*

in′a-dapt′a-ble (-ȧ-dăp′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of adaptation; of a fixed type. — **in′a-dapt′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-ad′ap-ta′tion (ĭn-ăd′ăp-tā′shŭn), *n.* Want of adaptation or of power of adaptation.

in-ad′e-qua-cy (ĭn-ăd′ē-kwȧ-sĭ), *n.* [From INADEQUATE.] State of being inadequate; insufficiency.

in-ad′e-quate (-kwāt), *a.* Not adequate; insufficient; deficient. — **in-ad′e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ad′e-quate-ness**, *n.*

in′ad-mis′si-ble (-mĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *admissible*: cf. F. *inadmissible*.] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; as, *inadmissible* evidence. — **in′ad-mis′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in′ad-mis′si-bly**, *adv.*

in′ad-vert′ence (-vûr′tĕns); *pl.* -CES (-sĕz) } *n.* [Cf. F. *in-*
in′ad-vert′en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ); *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz) } *advertance*.]
1. Quality of being inadvertent; lack of heedfulness or attentiveness; inattention; negligence; as, many mistakes proceed from *inadvertence*.

Inadvertency or want of attendance to the sense. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. An effect of inattention; a result of carelessness; an oversight, mistake, or fault from negligence.

Syn. — Inattention, heedlessness, carelessness, thoughtlessness. See NEGLIGENCE.

in′ad-vert′ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [See IN- not; ADVERT.] Not turning the mind to a matter; heedless; negligent; inattentive; as, an *inadvertent* step; an *inadvertent* remark.

in′ad-vis′a-ble (-vīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not advisable; inexpedient. — **in′ad-vis′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-ad-vis′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

-i′næ (-ī′nē). [L. fem. pl. ending of adjectives in *-inus*.] *Zoöl.* A termination in which (in recent classifications) all names of subfamilies of animals end. Cf. -IDÆ.

in′æs-thet′ic, in′es-thet′ic (ĭn′ĕs-thĕt′ĭk; *cf.* ÆSTHETIC), *a.* Violating æsthetic canons or requirements; deficient in tastefulness or beauty, or offensive from want of beauty; also, of persons, etc., lacking æsthetic sensibility.

in-al′ien-a-bil′i-ty (ĭn-āl′yĕn-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inalienable.

in-al′ien-a-ble (ĭn-āl′yĕn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *alienable*: cf. F. *inaliénable*.] Incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred to another.

Syn. — INALIENABLE, INDEFEASIBLE. That is INDEFEASIBLE which one cannot be deprived of without one's consent; that is INALIENABLE which one cannot give away or dispose of even if one wishes. Thus, one has an *indefeasible* title to the house which one owns absolutely, but this right may be alienated to another; under the Constitution of the United States, personal liberty, freedom of speech, etc., are *inalienable* rights. But in ordinary usage the words are often employed without clear distinction.

inalienable right. *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*
— **in-al′ien-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-al′ien-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-al′ter-a-ble (ĭn-ôl′tẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *alterable*: cf. F. *inaltérable*.] Not alterable; unalterable. — **in-al′ter-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-al′ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

in′a-mis′si-ble (ĭn′ȧ-mĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inamissibilis*: cf. F. *inamissible*.] Incapable of being lost. *Rare.* — **in′a-mis′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′a-mis′si-ble-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

in-am′o-ra′ta (ĭn-ăm′ō-rä′tȧ; 277), *n.* [It. *innamorata*, fem., *innamorato*, masc., p. p. of *innamorare* to inspire with love. See ENAMOR.] A woman in love or beloved; a sweetheart. "The fair *inamorata*." *Sherburne.*

in-am′o-ra′to (-rä′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [See INAMORATA.] A male lover. *Now Rare.*

in′-and-in′, *a.* Designating mating, breeding, etc., that is done or takes place **in and in**, that is, repeatedly in the same or closely related stocks.

in-and-in breeding, close breeding; inbreeding.

in′-and-out′, *a.* **1** Alternately in and out.
2. *Sporting.* Now good and now bad in performance; uneven; as, suspiciously *in-and-out* running.
3. *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, a device or part which permits of a limited backward and forward movement or adjustment in the same straight line.
3. *Naut.* Running completely through the timbers of a ship's side; — said of a bolt.

in-and-out bond, *Masonry*, a bond formed by headers and stretchers alternating vertically, esp. at a corner. See QUOIN, *Illust.* — **i. jigger**, *Naut.*, a small tackle used to rig out and in a studding-sail boom. — **i. system**, *Nav. Arch.*, a system of fixing plate strakes, in which alternate strakes fay on the frames and the others lap over these.

in-ane′ (ĭn-ān′), *a.* [L. *inanis*.] Without contents; empty; esp., void of sense or intelligence; silly; characterless. "Vague and *inane* instincts." *I. Taylor.* — **in-ane′ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See EMPTY.

in-ane′, *n.* That which is void or empty; specif., the void of space. "The windy bottomless *inane*." *Stevenson.*

i′na-nga (ē′nä-ngä; *colloq.* ē′năng-ȧ), *n.* Also *inaka*. [Maori.] **a** Any of several fresh-water fishes of New Zealand and Tasmania belonging to the family Galaxiidæ. **b** The New Zealand smelt (*Retropinna retropinna*).

in-an′i-mate (ĭn-ăn′ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*in-* in (or intensively) + *animate*.] To animate. *Obs.*

in-an′i-mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *inanimatus*; *in-* not + *animatus* animate.] **1.** Not animate; not endowed with life or spirit; as, the inorganic world is *inanimate*; not endowed with consciousness or animal life; insensible; as, trees are *inanimate*; *inanimate* nature.

Grieving, if aught *inanimate* e'er grieves *Byron.*

2. Bereft of life or of consciousness; as, an *inanimate* body.
3. Not animated or lively; dull; spiritless.

Syn. — Dead, inert, dull, soulless, spiritless. See LIFELESS.
— **in-an′i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-an′i-mate-ness**, *n.*

in-an′i-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* Inanimate state. *Rare.*

in-an′i-ma′tion, *n.* [See INANIMATE to animate.] Infusion of life or vigor; animation; inspiration. *Obs.*

in′a-ni′tion (ĭn′ȧ-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *inanition*, L. *inanitio* emptiness, fr. *inanire* to empty, fr. *inanis* empty. Cf. INANE.] State of being inane; emptiness; want of fullness, as in the vessels of the body; specif., exhaustion from lack or nonassimilation of food; fasting.

Feeble from *inanition*, inert from weariness. *Landor.*

in-an′i-ty (ĭn-ăn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *inanitas*, fr. *inanis* empty: cf. F. *inanité*. See INANE.] **1.** State or quality of being empty or inane; specif.: **a** Physical emptiness; inanition; void space. **b** Emptiness of mind; senselessness; silliness. **c** Lack of substance; flimsiness; aimlessness; frivolity.
2. An inane, useless thing or pursuit; a vanity; a silly object; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, the *inanities* of the world.

in-ap′pe-tence (ĭn-ăp′ē-tĕns) } *n.* [*in-* not + *appetence*:
in-ap′pe-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } cf. F. *inappétence*.] Want of appetite or desire. — **in-ap′pe-tent** (-tĕnt), *a.*

in-ap′pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ăp′lĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *applicable*: cf. F. *inapplicable*.] Not applicable; incapable of being applied; not adapted; not suitable. — **in-ap′pli-ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-ap′pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-ap′pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *application*: cf. F. *inapplication*.] Want of application or devotion to duties; also, want of applicability.

in-ap′po-site (ĭn-ăp′ō-zĭt), *a.* Not apposite; not suitable or pertinent. — **in-ap′po-site-ly**, *adv.*

in′ap-pre′ci-a-ble (ĭn′ă-prē′shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *appreciable*: cf. F. *inappréciable*.] **1.** Invaluable. *Now Rare.*
2. Not appreciable; too small to be perceived.

in′ap-pre′ci-a-bly, *adv.* **1.** Without appreciation. *Rare.*
2. To an unimportant or an imperceptible degree.

in′ap-pre′ci-a-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not appreciative. — **in′ap-pre′ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in′ap-pre′ci-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-ap′pre-hen′si-ble (ĭn-ăp′rē-hĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inapprehensibilis*.] Not apprehensible; unthinkable.

in-ap′pre-hen′sion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of apprehension

in-ap′pre-hen′sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Deficient in power of apprehension; mentally dull.
2. Without apprehension of danger or ill: unconcerned.

in′ap-proach′a-ble (ĭn′ă-prōch′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not approachable; inaccessible; also, unrivaled. — **in′ap-proach′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in′ap-proach′a-bly**, *adv.*

in′ap-pro′pri-ate (-prō′prĭ-āt), *a.* Not appropriate, unbecoming; unsuitable; not specially fitted. — **in′ap-pro′pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in′ap-pro′pri-ate-ness**, *n.*

in-apt′ (ĭn-ăpt′), *a.* [*in-* not + *apt*: cf. F. *inapte*. Cf. INEPT.] Not apt, or not suitable; also, not apt, or not ready; inept. — **in-apt′ly**, *adv.* — **in-apt′ness**, *n.*

in-apt′i-tude (ĭn-ăp′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [*in-* not + *aptitude*: cf. F. *inaptitude*. Cf. INEPTITUDE.] Want of aptitude.

in-arch′ (ĭn-ärch′), *v. t.*; IN-ARCHED′ (-ärcht′); IN-ARCH′ING. [*in-* in + *arch*, v.] *Hort.* To subject to inarching.

in-arch′ing, *n.* *Hort.* A method of grafting by bringing scion and stock into contact while both are growing on their own roots; — called also *air grafting* and *approach grafting*.

Inarching.

in-arm′ (ĭn-ärm′), *v. t.* To clasp in or as if in the arms; to embrace; surround.

In′ar-tic′u-la′ta (ĭn′är-tĭk′ū-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See INARTICULATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** The Lyopomata. **b** A division of cyclostomatous Polyzoa, having the colony calcareous and without articulations.

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in. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of INN.
in. *or* **In.** *Abbr.* Inch; inches; *Chem.* (no period, *In*), indium.
‖ **i′na** (ē′nä), *n.* [Tag.] Mother.
I. N. A. *Abbr.* Institution of Naval Architects.
in-a′ble. in-a′ble-ment. † ENABLE, ENABLEMENT.
‖ **in ab-sen′ti-a** (ăb-sĕn′shĭ-ȧ). [L.] In absence; absent.
in-ab′sti-nence (ĭn-ăb′stĭ-nĕns), *n.* See IN-, not.
in′ab-stract′ed, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
‖ **in ab-strac′to.** [L.] In the abstract.
in′a-bu′sive-ly, *adv.* Without abuse. *Obs.*
in′ac-cen′tu-at′ed (ĭn′ăk-sĕn′tū-āt′ĕd), *a.* Without accentuation; continuous. *Rare*
in′ac-cen′tu-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Absence of accent. *R.*
in′ac-cept′a-ble, *a.* Unacceptable. *R.*
in′ac-ces′si-bl. Inaccessible. *Ref. Sp.*
in′ac-com′mo-date, *a.* Unsuited. *Obs.*
in′ac-cord′ant (-kôr′dănt), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′ac-cord′ance**, **in′ac-cord′an-cy**, *n.* — **in′ac-cord′ant-ly**, *adv.*
in-ac′qui-es′cent (ĭn-ăk′wĭ-ĕs′ĕnt), *a.* See IN-, not.
in-act′. † ENACT.
in-act′, *v. t.* To actuate *Obs.*
in′ac-tin′ic, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-ac′tiv. Inactive. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **in ac′tu.** [L.] In act or reality
in′a-dap′tive, *a.* Inadaptable.
in′a-dept′, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-ad′e-qua′tion (ĭn-ăd′ē-kwā′shŭn), *n.* Want of exact correspondence. — **in-ad′e-qua-tive** (ĭn-ăd′ē-kwȧ-tĭv), *a.* — **in-ad′e-qua-tive-ly**, *adv* *All Rare*
in′ad-her′ent (ĭn′ăd-hēr′ĕnt), *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ad-he′sion (-hē′zhŭn), *n.* See IN-, not.
in′ad-he′sive (-sĭv), *a.* See IN-, not.
in′a-dul′trate, *a.* Unadulterated. *Obs.*
in-ad′u-nate (ĭn-ăd′ū-nāt), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *adunatus*, p. p. of *adunare* to unite; *ad* to + *unus* one.] *Zoöl.* Having the arms free above the radials; — said of certain fossil crinoids.
in′ad-ven′tur-ous, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ad-vert′ent-ly, *adv* of INADVERTENT
in′ad-ver′tise-ment, *n* Inadvertence *Obs.*
in′ad-vis′ed-ly (ĭn′ăd-vīz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Unadvisedly. *Rare.*
‖ **in æ-ter′num** [L.] Forever; everlastingly; always
in-af′fa-ble, *a.* See IN-, not — **in-af′fa-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
in-af′fec-ta′tion, *n.* See IN-, not.
in′af-fect′ed, *a.* Unaffected. — **in′af-fect′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **in′af-fect′ed-ness**. *n* *All Obs.*
inage. † ENAGE.
in′ag-gres′sive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-aid′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in′a-ja′ palm (ĭn′ȧ-jä′). [Tupi *inajá*.] Jagua palm.
i′na-ka (ē′nä-kȧ) Var. of INANGA.
in′a-lac′ri-ty, *n.* Want of alacrity. *Rare.*
in-al′i-men′tal, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-al′ter-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
i-nam′. Var. of ENAM, INNAM.
‖ **in am-bi′gu-o** (ăm-bĭg′ū-ō). [L.] In doubt or uncertainty.
in-a′mi-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-a′mi-a-bil′i-ty**, **in-a′mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* *All Obs or R.*
inamitie, *n.* Enmity. *Obs. Scot.*
in-am′mel. † ENAMEL.
in-am′o-rate, *a.* Enamored. — *n* A lover — *v. t.* To enamor. — **in-am′o-rate-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs. or R.*
in-am′o-ra′tion, *n.* Enamorment. *Obs.*
in-am′our. † ENAMOR.
in′a-mov′a-ble (ĭn′ȧ-mōōv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not removable. *R.* — **in′a-mov′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *R.*
in′-and-in′, *n.* An old game played with four dice. *In* signified a doublet, or two dice alike; *in-and-in*, either two doublets, or the four dice alike. *Obs*
in-an′gu-lar, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in′a-nil′o-quent (ĭn′ȧ-nĭl′ō-kwĕnt), **in′a-nil′o-quous** (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *inanis* empty + *loqui* to speak.] Given to talking inanely. *Obs.*
in-an′i-mad-vert′ence, **in-an′i-mad-vert′en-cy**, *n.* Inadvertence. *Obs.*
in-an′i-mat′ed (ĭn-ăn′ĭ-māt′ĕd), *a.* Inanimate *Rare.*
in′a-ni′ti-ate (ĭn′ȧ-nĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To produce inanition in. *Rare.* — **in′a-ni′ti-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [F.] *Rare.*
in-an′ther-ate (ĭn-ăn′thẽr-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Without anthers, as staminodia.
‖ **in an′tis** (ĭn ăn′tĭs). [L.] *Arch* Between antæ. See ANTA.
in-ap′a-thy, *n.* See IN-, not. *R.*
in′a-pos′tate, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in′ap-par′ent, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in′ap-peal′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ap-peas′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ap-pel′la-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′ap-pel′la-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
in-ap′pen-dic′u-late (ĭn-ăp′ĕn-dĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ap-per′ti-nent, *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare.*
in-ap′pe-ti-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare.*
in-ap′pli-ca-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′ap-pre′ci-a′tion, *n* Want of appreciation.
in-ap′pre-hen′sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS
in′ap-pro′pri-a-ble, *a* See IN-, not. — **in′ap-pro′pri-a-ble-ness**, *n*
in-a′quate (ĭn-ā′kwāt), *a.* [L. *inaquatus*, p. p. of *inaquare* to make into water; *in-* in + *aqua* water.] Changed into water *Obs.* — **in′a-qua′tion** (ĭn′ā-kwā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
in-a′que-ous, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-ar′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not
in-ar′cious, *a.* [Perh. fr. *in-* not + *art*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Uninstructed. *Obs.*
in-ar′cu-lum, *n.* [L.] A twig worn at sacrifices as one of the chief priestess's insignia. *Obs.*
in′ard (ĭn′ẽrd). Dial. Eng. var. of INWARD.
in-ark′, *v. t.* To place in an ark. *Obs.*
in-arm′. † ENARM, arm.
‖ **in ar′mis.** [L.] In or under arms.

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in′ar-tic′u-late (ĭn′är-tĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *inarticulatus; in-* not + *articulatus* articulated.] **1.** Of sounds, uttered or formed without the definite articulations which give meaning to intelligible speech, as a moan, or the cries or sounds of animals; indistinctly articulated or pronounced.

Music, which is *inarticulate* poesy. *Dryden.*

2. Incapable of articulating; dumb; hence, not having or not attaining power of distinct or clear expression.

The poor earl, who is *inarticulate* with palsy. *Walpole*
Humanity depends, for its spirituality and its whole civilization, upon faiths and passions that are in the first place instinctive, *inarticulate*, and in part unconscious. *Josiah Royce.*

3. *Zoöl.* **a** Not jointed or articulated; having no distinct body segments; as, an *inarticulate* worm. **b** Without a hinge; pertaining to the Inarticulata.

Syn. — See DUMB.

in′ar-tic′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Not articulated.

in-ar′ti-fi′cial (ĭn-är′tĭ-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *inartificialis*: cf. F. *inartificiel*.] **1.** Not artificial; specif.: **a** Not made by man; natural. **b** Not characterized by affectation or artificiality of manners, etc.; artless; unaffected. **c** Without artifice or elaboration; simple; plain; direct.

2. Not characterized by art or skill; clumsy; inartistic.

inartificial arguments. See ARTIFICIAL ARGUMENTS.

in′ar-tis′tic (ĭn′är-tĭs′tĭk) | *a.* Not artistic; not conforming to the principles of art; **in′ar-tis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) | lacking in taste or appreciation for art. — **in′ar-tis′ti-cal′i-ty** (-tĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in′ar-tis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in′as-much′ (ĭn′ăz-mŭch′), *adv.* In as much; — followed by *as.* See *in as much as*, under IN, *prep.*

Syn. — Since, for, as, seeing that. See BECAUSE.

in′at-ten′tion (ĭn′ă-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *attention*: cf. F. *inattention*.] Want of attention, or failure to pay attention; disregard; heedlessness; neglect.

Syn. — Inadvertence, heedlessness, carelessness, disregard, thoughtlessness, neglect. See NEGLIGENCE.

in′at-ten′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [*in-* not + *attentive*: cf. F. *inattentif*.] Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

Syn. — Careless, heedless, regardless, thoughtless.

— **in′at-ten′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in′at-ten′tive-ness**, *n.*

in-au′di-ble (ĭn-ô′dĭ-b′l), *a.* [L. *inaudibilis*. See IN- not; AUDIBLE.] Not audible; that cannot be heard. — **in-au′di-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-au′di-bly**, *adv.*

in-au′gu-ral (-gū-răl), *a.* [Cf. F. *inaugural*.] Pertaining to, or performed or pronounced at, an inauguration; as, an *inaugural* address; the *inaugural* exercises.

in-au′gu-ral, *n.* An inaugural address. *U. S.*

in-au′gu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; IN-AU′GU-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); IN-AU′GU-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *inauguratus*, p. p. of *inaugurare* to take omens (before entering upon an important undertaking); hence, to consecrate, inaugurate, or install; *in-* in + *augurare* to augur. See AUGUR.] **1.** To introduce or induct into an office with suitable ceremonies or solemnities; to invest with power or authority in a formal manner; to install; as, to *inaugurate* a president.

2. To give good augury to; to make auspicious. *Rare.*

As if kings did choose remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favors. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Hence, to begin or initiate under favorable circumstances, with a good deed or omen, or with propitious exercises; esp., to celebrate the first public use of; to introduce to the public by dedicatory ceremonies, as a public building or monument.

4. To commence or enter upon (esp. something beneficial); as, to *inaugurate* a new régime; to set in motion, action, or progress; as, to *inaugurate* a new system.

Syn. — See INITIATE.

in-au′gu-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inauguratio* a beginning: cf. F. *inauguration*.] Act of inaugurating; investiture by appropriate ceremonies; auspicious induction or initiation; an ushering in; formal opening or beginning.

Inauguration Day. The day on which the President of the United States is inaugurated, the 4th of March in every year next after a year divisible by four.

in′aus-pi′cious (ĭn′ôs-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; unfavorable. "*Inauspicious* stars." *Shak.* "*Inauspicious* love." *Dryden.* — **in′aus-pi′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in′aus-pi′cious-ness**, *n.*

in′au-thor′i-ta-tive (ĭn′ô-thŏr′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Without authority; not authoritative.

in-ax′on (ĭn-ăk′sŏn), *n.* [*ino-* + Gr. ἄξων axis.] *Anat.* A nerve cell whose axis cylinder arborizes at a considerable distance from the cell.

in′be′ing (ĭn′bē′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Inherence; immanence.

2. Inner or inmost being; essence.

3. An indwelling being. *Obs.* *Orf E. D.*

in′board′ (ĭn′bōrd′; 201), *a.* & *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* Inside the line of a vessel's bulwarks or hull; toward the center line of a vessel; — the opposite of *outboard*; as, an *inboard* cargo; haul the boom *inboard*; step a bit farther *inboard*.

2. *Mech.* From without inward; toward the inside; as, the *inboard*, or return, stroke of a steam-engine piston.

in′bond′ (-bŏnd′), *a.* [*in*, adv. + *bond*.] *Arch.* Laid across a wall; having bricks or stones laid as headers; — opposed to *outbond*. See *Illust.* of *English bond* under BOND.

in′born′ (ĭn′bôrn′), *a.* **1.** Native. *Obs.*

2. Born in or with one; implanted by nature; innate; as, *inborn* passions.

Syn. — Inbred, inherent, natural. See INNATE.

inborn right. *Law.* See RIGHT.

in′bound′ (-bound′), *a.* [*in*, adv. + *bound*, p. a.] Inward bound; as, an *inbound* vessel, freight, or baggage; also, pertaining to inward or inbound traffic; as, an *inbound* station; — contrasted with *outbound*.

in′break′ (-brāk′), **in′break′ing**, *n.* A breaking in; inroad; invasion; incursion.

in-breathe′ (ĭn-brēth′), *v. t.*; IN-BREATHED′ (-brēthd′); IN-BREATH′ING. **1.** To breathe (something) in; to inhale.

2. To infuse by breathing; to inspire.

in′bred′ (ĭn′brĕd′; 87), *a.* **1.** Bred within; innate; as, *inbred* worth. "*Inbred* sentiments." *Burke.*

2. Bred as a native. *Obs.*

3. (*pron.* ĭn-brĕd′) Subjected to inbreeding.

Syn. — See INNATE.

in-breed′ (ĭn-brēd′), *v. t.*; IN-BRED′ (-brĕd′; *cf. the adj.*); IN-BREED′ING. [Cf. IMBREED.] **1.** To produce or generate within. "To *inbreed* . . . the seeds of virtue." *Milton.*

2. To breed with each other (animals closely related).

in′breed′ing, *n.* Breeding from a male and female of the same parentage or very closely related to each other.

in′bring′ (-brĭng′), *v. t.*; IN′BROUGHT′; IN′BRING′ING. To bring in; esp., *Scots Law*, to bring into court or to confiscate by legal process. — **in′bring′er** (ĭn′brĭng′ẽr), *n.*

in′burnt′ (ĭn′bûrnt′), *a.* Burnt in; ineffaceable.

Her *inburnt*, shamefaced thoughts *P. Fletcher.*

in′burst′ (-bûrst′), *n.* A bursting in or into; an irruption.

In′ca (ĭŋ′kȧ), *n.* [Peruvian, through Sp. *Inca*.] **a** One of a South American tribe of Quichuan Indians which first asserted its supremacy over the other tribes in the vicinity of Cuzco, under Manco Capac, prob. early in the 11th century. The Inca power was gradually extended until, at the advent of the Spaniards, it was acknowledged by most of the cultured tribes of South America. See QUICHUAN, AYMARA, YUNCA. **b** Specif., one of the ruling family or clan of the Incas, of reputed descent from the sun; esp., the ruling chief, or emperor, of the Inca domain.

Inca bone. The interparietal when developed as a separate bone in the human skull; — so called because of its very frequent occurrence in skulls of Peruvian mummies.

Inca dove. A small dove (*Scardafella inca*), found from Nicaragua to Arizona.

in-cage′ (ĭn-kāj′), *v. t.*; IN-CAGED′ (-kājd′); IN-CAG′ING (-kāj′ĭng). [Cf. F. *encager*.] To confine in or as in a cage; to coop up. "*Incaged* birds." *Shak.*

in-cal′cu-la-ble (ĭn-kăl′kū-lȧ-b′l), *a.* [*in-* not + *calculable*: cf. F. *incalculable*.] Not capable of being calculated; specif.: **a** Beyond calculation; very great. **b** Not foreseeable or determinable; uncertain; as, an *incalculable* temper.

in-cam′er-a′tion (ĭn-kăm′ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *incamération*, or It. *incamerazione*, fr. *in-* in + L. *camera* chamber, in LL., also, jurisdiction.] *R. C. Ch.* Act or process of uniting lands, rights, or revenues to the ecclesiastical chamber, i. e., to the Pope's domain. *Obs. or Hist.*

in′can-desce′ (ĭn′kăn-dĕs′), *v. i.* & *t.*; -DESCED′ (-dĕst′); -DES′CING (-dĕs′ĭng). [L. *incandescere*.] To be or become, or cause to become, incandescent.

in′can-des′cence (-dĕs′ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *incandescence*.] The glowing of a body due to its high temperature; the emission by a hot body of radiation that renders it visible.

in′can-des′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incandescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *incandescere* to become warm or hot; *in-* in + *candescere* to become of a glittering whiteness, to become red-hot, incho. fr. *candere* to be of a glittering whiteness: cf. F. *incandescent*. See CANDID.] **1.** White, glowing, or luminous, with intense heat; as, *incandescent* carbon or platinum; hence, clear; shining; brilliant.

Holy Scripture become resplendent; or, as one might say, *incandescent* throughout. *I. Taylor.*

2. Pertaining to or designating a lamp whose light is produced by the incandescence of some specially prepared material; as, an *incandescent* bulb; an *incandescent* burner. Most artificial lights are produced by incandescence, for even in a candle flame the light is caused by glowing particles of carbon. But the term is esp. applied to that kind of electric lamp which consists of a filament fixed in an exhausted glass bulb and heated by an electric current, as in the Edison lamp. It is also applied to gas and oil burners of the Welsbach type. See WELSBACH BURNER.

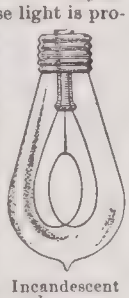

Incandescent Lamp.

incandescent light, light from a source of incandescence; also, an incandescent lamp, etc.

in′can-ta′tion (ĭn′kăn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *incantatio*, fr. *incantare* to chant a magic formula over one. See ENCHANT.] **1.** The use of spells or verbal charms, spoken or sung, as a part of the ritual of magic. Hence: **a** The ceremonial chanting or reciting of incantations, as for the cure of disease. **b** The formula of words chanted or recited.

2. Hence, loosely, magic; sorcery; enchantment.

in-cant′a-to-ry (ĭn-kăn′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, employing, or dealing with, incantation.

in-ca′pa-bil′i-ty (ĭn-kā′pȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incapable; incapacity.

in-ca′pa-ble (ĭn-kā′pȧ-b′l), *a.* [*in-* not + *capable*: cf. F. *incapable*, L. *incapabilis* incomprehensible.] **1.** Not capable; wanting in capacity, ability, or qualification for the purpose or end in view; specif.: **a** Not able, as because of smallness, to take in, contain, hold, or keep; — with *of*. *Obs.* **b** Not able to receive or endure; intolerant; — with *of*. *Obs.* **c** Not in a state to receive so as to be affected or moved by or so as to be sensible; not receptive; not susceptible; — with *of*; as, *incapable* of pain or pleasure. *Obs. or Archaic.* **d** Not in a state or of a kind to admit; not able to admit; insusceptible; — now only with *of*. **e** Not able or fit for the doing or performance (of some specified action); — now only with *of*; as, *incapable* of understanding the matter; *incapable* of doing the work.

Is not your father grown *incapable* of reasonable affairs? *Shak.*

f In a good sense, with reference to some evil, not to be brought to do or perform, because morally strong or well disposed; without the necessary depravity, impudence, or the like, for the doing (of a specified evil thing); — with *of*; as, *incapable* of wrong, dishonesty, or falsehood. **g** Lacking natural ability, capacity, or qualification; without general or ordinary ability; incompetent; as, an *incapable* child. **h** *Law.* Wanting legal qualification or power; esp., having some general or fundamental legal disqualification, as ineligibility; as, a habitual drunkard is *incapable* of managing his own affairs in some jurisdictions; a man under thirty-five years of age is *incapable* of holding the office of President of the United States. Cf. INCOMPETENT, COMPETENT. In law *incapable* refers rather to the personal lack of the general ability, or power, or understanding required to perform duties or exercise privileges, or to some general legal disqualification, as ineligibility; *incompetent* often refers rather to lack of specific legal qualifications to perform or exercise, without implying anything as to the personal condition.

2. Inapprehensible; incomprehensible. *Obs.* & *R.*

Syn. — Unqualified, disqualified, inefficient, insufficient, inadequate. — INCAPABLE, UNABLE. INCAPABLE commonly implies inherent or permanent lack of power to do or bear something; UNABLE ordinarily suggests want of ability (whether permanent or temporary) to meet or perform a specific requirement or task; as, "With this weakness of health . . . he was *incapable* of the prolonged contention of spirit necessary for the creation of great works" (*M. Arnold*); "The . . . judge, confronting like a Brutus, but *unable* to survive, the duty of sending his own son to the gallows" (*Sidney Colvin*). See ABLE, UNFIT.

in-ca′pa-ble, *n.* One who is morally or mentally weak or inefficient; an imbecile; a simpleton.

in′ca-pa′cious (ĭn′kȧ-pā′shŭs), *a.* [*in-* not + *capacious*: cf. L. *incapax* incapable.] Not capacious; of insufficient or cramped capacity; narrow; of the mind, etc., incapable; deficient; of a person, weak mentally.

in′ca-pac′i-tate (-păs′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [*in-* not + *capacitate*.] **1.** To deprive of capacity or natural power; to render incapable or unfit; to disable; disqualify; as, age *incapacitated* him for war.

2. *Law.* To deprive of legal requisites or qualification; to render legally incapable; to disqualify.

in′ca-pac′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of incapacitating, or state of being incapacitated; incapacity.

in′ca-pac′i-ty (-păs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *incapacité*.] Quality or state of being incapable; want of capacity; lack of physical or intellectual power, or of natural or legal qualification; inability; incapability; disability; incompetence.

Syn. — Inability, incapability, incompetency, unfitness, disqualification, disability.

‖ **in ca′pi-te** (ĭn kăp′ĭ-tē). [L.] *Feudal Law.* Lit., in chief; — used of a tenant holding immediately of his lord, but usually in England of one holding directly of the crown, of whom, under the feudal system, all lands (even freeholds) are theoretically conceived as held. Cf. MESNE.

in-cap′su-late (ĭn-kăp′sū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To inclose in or as in a capsule; to encyst; hence, of speech, to inclose between related elements.

in-cap′su-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* An incapsulating; state of being incapsulated; as: **a** *Gram.* The insertion of a clause within a clause. **b** See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

in-car′cer-ate (ĭn-kär′sẽr-āt), *v. t.*; IN-CAR′CER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); IN-CAR′CER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [*in-* in + L. *carceratus*, p. p. of *carcerare* to imprison, fr. *carcer* prison.] To put in prison; to imprison; hence, to confine; to hem in.

Syn. — See IMPRISON.

incarcerated hernia. *Med.* See INCARCERATION, 2.

in-car′cer-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *incarcération*.] **1.** A confining, or state of being confined; imprisonment.

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in′ar-tic′u-late-ly, *adv.* of INARTICULATE.
in′ar-tic′u-late-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′ar-tic′u-la′tion, *n.* [*in-* in + *articulation*.] Articulation, or jointing. *Obs.*
in′ar-tic′u-la′tion, *n.* Inarticulate utterance.
‖ **in ar-ti′cu-lo mor′tis** (är-tĭk′ū-lō). [L.] In the moment of death; at the point of death.
in-ar′ti-fi′ci-al′i-ty, *n.* Inartificial state or quality.
in-ar′ti-fi′cial-ly, *adv.* of INARTIFICIAL.
in-ar′ti-fi′cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-as′per-ate, *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *asperare* to make rough.] To exasperate. *Obs.*
in′as-sim′i-la-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′as-sim′i-la′tion, *n.* Lack of assimilation. *Rare.*
in′as-suage′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′as-sur′ance, *n.* Lack of certainty. *Obs.*
in′at-tack′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′au-dac′i-ty, *n.* Want of audacity. *Obs.*
in-au′di-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-au′gur (ĭn-ô′gŭr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *inaugurer*. See INAUGURATE.] To inaugurate. *Obs. or R.*
in-au′gu-rate (-gū-rāt), *a.* [L. *inauguratus*, p. p.] Inaugurated. *Obs.*
in-au′gu-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to inauguration. *Rare.*
in-au′gu-ra′tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who inaugurates.
in-au′gu-ra-to-ry (-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Inaugural. *Rare.*
in-au′gu-ra-to-ry, *n.* A place for inaugural exercises. *Obs.*
in-au′gur-er, *n.* Inaugurator. *Obs.*
in-aun′ter. ✝ ENAUNTER.
in-au′rate, *a.* [L. *inauratus*, p. p. of *inaurare* to gild; *in-* in + *aurum* gold.] Gilded. *Rare.*
in-au′rate, *v. t.* To gild. *Obs.* — **in′au-ra′tion** (ĭn′ô-rā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
in-aus′pi-cate, **in-aus′pi-cat′ed**, *a.* [L. *inauspicatus*. See AUSPICATE.] Inauspicious. *Obs.*
in′au-then′tic, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′au-then-tic′i-ty**, *n.*
in′au-thor′i-ta-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′a-vail′a-ble, *a.* Unavailing. *Obs.*
in′a-vert′i-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′a-void′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′a-void′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′a-void′a-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*
in-awe′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *awe*.] To overawe. *Obs.*
‖ **in ban′co** (băŋ′kō). [LL.] *Law.* In banc.
in-barge′. ✝ IMBARGE.
in-barn′, *v. t.* ✝ IMBARN.
inbassat. ✝ EMBASSADE.
inbassetour. ✝ AMBASSADOR.
inbatail. ✝ EMBATTLE.
in′beam′ing, *n.* A shining in. *R.*
in′bear′ing, *a.* [*in*, adv. + *bearing*, p. pr.] Officious. *Scot.*
in-beat′, *v. t.* To beat in. *Obs.*
in′bend′ing, *n.* A bending in. — **in′bend′ing**, *p. a.*
in′bent′, *p. a.* Bent in.
‖ **in bian′co** (ēn byäŋ′kō). [It.] In white or in blank; blank.
in-bind′ (ĭn-bīnd′), *v. t.* To inclose. *Obs.*
in-blind′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *blind*.] To blind. *Obs.*
in-blow′, *v. t.* [AS. *inblāwan* to inspire, breathe upon.] To blow into; to inspire; inflate. *Obs.*
in′blow′ing, *p. a.* Blowing inward or centripetally. *Obs.*
in-blown′, *a.* Blown in or into. *Obs.*
in-bod′y. ✝ EMBODY.
in-bold′. ✝ EMBOLD.
‖ **in bo′nis.** [L.] *Law.* In or among the goods or property.
in-bor′row, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *borrow*.] To redeem as from pawn. *Obs.* *Scot.*
in-bos′om. ✝ EMBOSOM.
in-bound′, *v. t.* To bound; inclose. *Obs.*
in-bow′, *v. t.* & *i.* [*in-* in + *bow* to bend.] To bend; to arch; to incline. *Obs.*
in′bread, *n.* [*in*, adv. + *bread*.] Bread added; extra bread. *Obs.*
in-bread′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *bread*.] To impane. *Obs.*
in′-breath′er (-brēth′ẽr), *n.* *Phon.* An oral sound made with inspiration of air, as in sipping. *H. Sweet.*
in′brought′, *pret.* & *p. p.* of INBRING.
inbuche. ✝ AMBUSH.
in-bull′. ✝ IMBULL.
in′burn′ing (ĭn′bûrn′ĭng), *a.* Burning within.
in-bush′, **inbusshement.** ✝ AMBUSH, AMBUSHMENT.
in′by′, **in′bye′** (ĭn′bī′), *adv.*, *a.*, *prep.*, *n.* [*in-* in + *by*.] *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** As *adv.*: In an inward direction; in; inside; within; near; towards the speaker; specif., *Mining*, in the direction of the workings. **2.** As *a.*: Situated close by; on the premises, or near the house. **3.** As *prep.*: Close to; beside. **4.** As *n.*: An inner room.
in′bye′side′, *adv.* [*inbye* + *side*.] Inby. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
inc. ✝ INK.
inc, *pron.* [AS., dat. & acc. dual of ðū thou.] You two. *Obs.*
inc. *Abbr.* Including; inclusive; incorporated; increase.
I. N. C. *Abbr.* In nomine Christi (L., in Christ's name).
‖ **in cæ′lo qui′es.** [L.] (There is) rest in heaven.
in-cal′cu-la-bil′i-ty, *n.* Incalculable state or quality.
in-cal′cu-la-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-cal′cu-la-bly, *adv.* of INCALCULABLE.
in-cal′en-der. ✝ ENCALENDAR.
in′ca-les′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incalescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *incalescere* to grow hot. See IN- in, to; CALESCENT.] Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **in′ca-les′cence** (-ĕns), **in′ca-les′cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* *All Rare.*
in′-calf′, *a.* Pregnant; — said of a cow. *Eng.*
in′ca-lic′u-late, *a.* *Zoöl.* Without a calicle.
in-call′, *v. t.* To invoke; call in. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To pray; call. *Obs.*
in-calv′er (ĭn-käv′ẽr), *n.* A pregnant cow. *Eng.*
in-calv′ing (-ĭng), *a.* In-calf. *Eng.*
‖ **in cam′er-a** (ĭn kăm′ẽr-ȧ). [L.] In a chamber; in private; specif., *Law*, at chambers.
in-camp′, **in-camp′ment.** ✝ ENCAMP, ENCAMPMENT.
In′can (ĭŋ′kȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Incas.
in-can′dent, *a.* [*in-* in + *candent*.] Candent. *Rare.*
in′can-des′cen-cy (ĭn′kăn-dĕs′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Incandescence.
in′can-des′cent-ly, *adv.* of INCANDESCENT. See -LY.
in′ca-nes′cent (ĭn′kȧ-nĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incanescens*, p. pr. of *incanescere* to become gray.] Canescent. *Rare.*
in′ca-non′i-cal, *a.* Uncanonical. *Obs.*
in-ca′nous (ĭn-kā′nŭs), *a.* [L. *incanus*; *in-* in + *canus* hoary.] Hoary with white pubescence.
in-cant′, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *incantare*; *in-* in + *cantare* sing.] To enchant; charm. *Obs.*
in′can-ta′tor (ĭn′kăn-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who enchants. *Rare.*
in-can′ton, *v. t.* To unite to, or form into, a canton. *Rare.*
in-ca′pa-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-ca′pa-bly, *adv.* of INCAPABLE. See -LY.
in′ca-pa′cious-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-cap′su-late (ĭn-kăp′sū-lāt), *a.* Inclosed in a capsule; encysted.
in-cap′ti-vate, *v. t.* [LL. *incaptivare*.] To captivate. *Rare.*
in-car′cer, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *incarcérer*.] To incarcerate. *Obs.*
in-car′cer-ate (ĭn-kär′sẽr-āt), *a.* Imprisoned. *Now Rare.*
in-car′cer-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who incarcerates. *Obs.*
in-car′di-nate, *a.* Incarnate. *Obs.*

3. *Med.* Abnormal retention or confinement of a part; a constriction of the hernial sac, rendering it irreducible, but not great enough to cause strangulation.

in-car'di-nate (ĭn-kär'dĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; IN-CAR'DI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); IN-CAR'DI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [LL. *incardinare*. See IN- in; cf. CARDINAL.] *R. C. Ch.* Orig., to establish as a chief presbyter, deacon, etc., in, or attach, as a priest, corporately to, a certain church, diocese, or place; now, usually, to institute into a cardinalship; to make a cardinal.

in-carn' (ĭn-kärn'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *incarner*. See INCARNATE.] **1**. To cover or cause to cover, or to become covered, with flesh; to heal over. *Obs. or R.*
2. To incarnate. *Rare.*

in-car'na-dine (ĭn-kär'nȧ-dĭn), *a.* [F. *incarnadin*, It. *incarnatino*; L. *in-* in + *caro, carnis*, flesh. Cf. CARNATION, INCARNATE.] Of a reddish hue; properly, flesh-colored; pink; carnation; sometimes, blood-colored; crimson.

in-car'na-dine, *v. t.*; IN-CAR'NA-DINED (-dĭnd); IN-CAR'NA-DIN-ING. To dye flesh-colored, pink, red, or crimson.
Repose had again *incarnadined* her cheeks. *T. Hardy.*

in-car'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *incarnans, -antis*, p. pr. See INCARNATE, *a.*] *Surg.* Producing flesh; promoting granulation in a wound. — *n.* An incarnant agent.

in-car'nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *incarnatus*, p. p. of *incarnare* to incarnate; *in-* in + *caro, carnis*, flesh. See CARNAL.] **1**. Invested with flesh or bodily nature and form; esp., embodied in a human form; hence, personified; impersonated; enshrined. In the phrase *devil incarnate* often with the vague force of "utter," "unspeakable."
Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*. *Milton.*
2. Flesh-colored; rosy; red.

in-car'nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; IN-CAR'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); IN-CAR'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). **1**. To make incarnate; to invest with a form of flesh; to embody; as, Satan was *incarnated* as a serpent; the werewolf *incarnates* a human soul.
2. Hence: **a** To give a concrete or actual form to; to embody in reality or in a more definite ideal form; to actualize; as, to *incarnate* a political theory in institutions; Venus de Milo is an *incarnated* ideal. **b** To embody in some living being or type; to show itself as the embodiment of; as, Luther *incarnates* the spirit of the Reformation; a serpent *incarnates* reptilian character.
3. To cause to granulate, as a wound; to incarn. *Obs.*

in-car'nate (-nāt), *v. i.* To form flesh; to incarn. *Rare.*
Toby's wound was . . . just beginning to *incarnate*. *Sterne.*

in'car-na'tion (ĭn'kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *incarnation*, LL. *incarnatio*.] **1**. A clothing, or state of being clothed, with flesh; taking on, or being manifested in, a body of flesh.
2. *Theol.* Of Christ, the union of Godhead with manhood.
3. An incarnated being or idea; specif.: **a** A person, animal, or other being, embodying a spirit or deity; as, Apis was regarded by the Egyptians as an *incarnation* of Ptah of Memphis; specif., in reference to Hindu mythology, an avatar (cf. KRISHNA).
She is a new *incarnation* of some of the illustrious dead. *Jeffrey.*
b Any concrete or actual form incorporating or exemplifying a principle, ideal, or the like; as, Christian ethics have never found a complete *incarnation* in any man; esp., a person showing a trait or typical character to a marked degree; as, he is the very *incarnation* of deceit.
4. A rosy or red color; flesh-color; carnation. *Obs.*
5. *Med.* Process or product of incarning. *Obs. or R.*

In'car-vil'le-a (ĭn'kär-vĭl'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after P. d'*Incarville*, French Jesuit missionary.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic bignoniaceous herbs, several species of which are handsome decorative plants, having large pinnate leaves and numerous racemose trumpet-shaped purple flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

in-case' (ĭn-kās'), *v. t.*; IN-CASED' (-kāst'); IN-CAS'ING (-kās'ĭng). [F. *encaisser*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *caisse* case. See CASE a box; cf. ENCASE, ENCHASE.] To inclose in a case; to inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.
Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*. *Pope.*

in-case'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act or process of incasing, or state of being incased; also, a case; covering.
2. *Biol.* The supposed inclosure of the germs of future generations one within the other in the body of a parent organism.

incasement theory. *Biol.* The hypothesis (now abandoned) that all living things proceed from preëxisting germs, and that they incase the germs of all future generations, inclosed one within another. Cf. PREFORMATION.

in-cau'tion (ĭn-kô'shŭn), *n.* Want of caution.

in-cau'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [*in-* not + *cautious*: cf. L. *incautus*.] Not cautious; heedless; careless; rash; as, an *incautious* step; *incautious* talk; an *incautious* reader.
Syn. — Unwary, indiscreet, inconsiderate, imprudent, reckless, impolitic, careless, heedless, thoughtless.
— **in-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

in'ca-vate (ĭn'kȧ-vāt), **in'ca-vat'ed** (ĭn'kȧ-vāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *incavatus*, p. p. of *incavare* to hollow; *in-* in + *cavare*, fr. *cavus* hollow.] Made hollow; bent round or in. *Rare.*

in'ca-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making hollow; also, a hollow; an excavation; a depression.

in-cen'di-a-rism (ĭn-sĕn'dĭ-ȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* [From INCENDIARY.] Incendiary action or practice. Cf. ARSON.

in-cen'di-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *incendiarius*, fr. *incendium* a fire, conflagration. See INCENSE to inflame.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the malicious burning of property; as, *incendiary* material; an *incendiary* crime.
2. Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel; inflammatory; seditious.
incendiary shell. = CARCASS, 5.

in-cen'di-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *incendiarius*. See INCENSE to inflame.] **1**. A person who maliciously sets fire to a building or other property.
2. A person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels or sedition; an agitator; an exciter.
Several cities . . . drove them out as *incendiaries*. *Bentley.*
3. Anything that excites passion, strife, or evil doing. *Obs.*

in-cense' (ĭn-sĕns'), *v. t.*; IN-CENSED' (-sĕnst'); IN-CENS'ING. [L. *incensus*, p. p. of *incendere*; *in-* in + the root of *candere* to glow. See CANDLE.] **1**. To set fire to; to kindle; also, to consume with fire; to burn. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
2. To enkindle or excite, as a passion; to inflame (a person) *with* (passion); as, *incensed* with love. *Obs. or R.*
3. To inflame with anger; to heat; madden.
The people are *incensed* against him. *Shak.*
4. To arouse; incite; instigate. *Obs.*
Syn. — Enrage, exasperate, provoke, anger. See IRRITATE.

in'cense (ĭn'sĕns), *n.* [ME. *encens*, F. *encens*, L. *incensum*, fr. *incensus*, p. p. of *incendere* to burn. See INCENSE to inflame.] **1**. Material used to produce a perfume when burned, as fragrant gums, spices, balsams, etc.
2. The perfume or the smoke exhaled from spices and gums when burned in celebrating religious rites or as an offering to some deity; hence, any pleasing scent or fragrance.
A thick cloud of *incense* went up. *Ezek.* viii. 11.
3. Hence, fig., pleasing attention; homage; flattery.
Or heap the shrine of luxury and pride,
With *incense* kindled at the Muse's flame. *Gray.*

in'cense (ĭn'sĕns), *v. t.* [F. *encenser*. See INCENSE, *n.*] **1**. To apply or offer incense to; to burn incense before.
2. To perfume as if with incense; to scent; hence, fig., to flatter. "*Incensed* with wanton sweets." *Marston.*
3. To burn or offer as an incense offering. *Rare.*

in'cense, *v. i.* To burn or offer incense.

in'cense burn'er. A vessel for holding burning incense; usually, a stationary vessel of vaselike form, as contrasted with a censer, made to be swung.

in'cense ce'dar. A tall pinaceous tree (*Libocedrus decurrens*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, with bright cinnamon-red bark and spreading branches. The hard resinous wood is valued for building purposes.

in-censed' (ĭn-sĕnst'), *p. a.* **1**. Angered; enraged.
2. *Her.* Represented as enraged, as any wild creature depicted with fire issuing from mouth and eyes.

in'cense tree. **a** Any of several balsameaceous trees of the genera *Balsamea* and *Boswellia*, yielding balsam. **b** In Jamaica, the coco plum.

in'cense wood. The fragrant wood of the tropical American balsameaceous trees *Protium heptaphyllum* and *P. guianense*; also, either of the trees.

in'cen-so-ry (ĭn'sĕn-sō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *incensorium*: cf. F. *encensoir*. See 2d INCENSE; cf. CENSER.] A censer; a thurible.

in'cen'ter, in'cen'tre (ĭn'sĕn'tẽr), *n.* *Geom.* The center of the circle inscribed in a triangle.

in-cen'tive (ĭn-sĕn'tĭv), *a.* [L. *incentivus*, fr. *incinere* to strike up or set the tune; *in-* + *canere* to sing. See ENCHANT, CHANT.] **1**. Inciting; encouraging or moving; rousing to action; stimulative.
Competency is the most *incentive* to industry. *Dr. H. More.*
2. Serving to set on fire; kindling. *Obs.* *Milton.*

in-cen'tive, *n.* [L. *incentivum*.] That which incites, or has a tendency to incite, to determination or action; motive; spur; as, the love of money and the desire of position are two powerful *incentives* to action.
Syn. — Spur, stimulus, incitement, encouragement, inducement, influence. See MOTIVE.

in-cept' (ĭn-sĕpt'), *v. t.*; IN-CEPT'ED; IN-CEPT'ING. [L. *inceptare* to undertake, to begin, v. freq. of *incipere* to begin: cf. OF. *incepter* to begin. See INCEPTION.] **1**. To begin; commence; undertake. *Obs. or R.*
2. To take in; to intussuscept.

in-cept', *v. i.* **1**. To complete the taking of a degree; to commence; — now used only at Cambridge University, England. *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Hence, to enter upon a career of any sort.

in-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inceptio*, fr. *incipere* to begin; *in-* in + *capere* to take. See CAPABLE.] **1** Act or process of beginning; commencement; initiation.
Marked with vivacity of *inception*, apathy of progress, and prematureness of decay. *Rawle.*
2. Act of incepting at a university; commencement. *Eng.*
3. Reception; intussusception. *Rare.*
Syn. — See ORIGIN.

in-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *inceptif*.] **1**. Beginning, or relating to a beginning.
2. *Gram.* Denoting the beginning of an action or occurrence; — said of a verb, esp. of certain Latin verbs in *-sco*, as *tremesco*, I fall to trembling.

in-cep'tive (ĭn-sĕp'tĭv), *n.* An inceptive word, phrase, or clause.

in-cep'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] **a** A beginner; one in the rudiments. *Obs.* **b** One who incepts at a university. *Eng.*

in-cer'ti-tude (ĭn-sûr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. F. *incertitude*, LL. *incertitudo*, fr. L. *incertus* uncertain.] Mental uncertainty; doubtfulness; indecision; hence, insecurity or uncertainty of event.
The *incertitude* and instability of this life. *Holland.*
He fails . . . from mere *incertitude* or irresolution. *I. Taylor.*

in-ces'san-cy (ĭn-sĕs'ăn-sĭ), *n.* [From INCESSANT.] Quality or state of being incessant.

in-ces'sant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *incessans, -antis*; *in-* not + *cessare* to cease: cf. F. *incessant*. See CEASE.] **1**. Continuing or following without interruption; unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted; continual; as, *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamors; *incessant* pain, etc.
2. Everlasting. *Obs.*
Syn. — Unceasing, uninterrupted, unintermitted, unremitting, ceaseless, constant, perpetual. See CONTINUAL.

in-ces'sant-ly, *adv.* **1**. Unceasingly; continually. *Shak.*
2. **a** Immediately; instantly. *Obs.* **b** Forever. *Obs.*

in'cest (ĭn'sĕst), *n.* [L. *incestus, incestum*, unchastity, incest, fr. *incestus* unchaste; *in-* not + *castus* chaste. See CHASTE.] **1**. The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
2. *Eccl.* Spiritual incest. See under SPIRITUAL.

in-ces'tu-ous (ĭn-sĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incestuosus*: cf. F. *incestueux*.] Guilty of incest; as, an *incestuous* person; also, involving, or pert. to, incest; as, *incestuous* love. — **in-ces'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ces'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

inch (ĭnch; 140), *n.* [ME. *inche, unche*, AS. *ynce*, L. *uncia* the twelfth part, inch, ounce. See OUNCE a weight.] **1**. A measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot. The usual, or English, inch is equivalent to 2.54 centimeters. It is commonly subdivided into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, etc., or often into tenths, hundredths, etc. It was also formerly divided into twelve parts, called *lines*, and originally into three parts, called *barleycorns*, its length having been declared by a statute, apparently of 17 Edw. II., given in the Cottonian Manuscripts (Claudius D. 2) to be that of "three grains of barley dry and round" placed end to end lengthwise. The inch is sometimes called a *prime* (′), composed of twelve seconds (″), but in the mechanical arts ′ usually stands for feet, and ″ for inches. See MEASURE.
2. Hence: **a** Of rain, snow, etc: A fall sufficient to cover the surface or to fill a gauge to the depth of one inch; as, two *inches* of rain. See RAINFALL. **b** A degree of (atmospheric or other) pressure sufficient to balance the weight of a liquid column one inch high in a barometer or manometer (when the liquid is not named, mercury is understood); as, an atmospheric pressure of thirty *inches*. **c** Short for WATER INCH.
3. A small distance or degree of time or space; hence, a critical moment. "We watched you at an *inch*." *Shak.*
by inch of candle, a phrase used to designate: **a** A sale or auction in which persons are allowed to bid only till a small piece of candle burns out. **b** A form of excommunication in which the offender is allowed time to repent only while a candle burns. — **by inches**, very gradually or slowly. — **inch of water**. = WATER INCH.

inch (ĭnch; 140), *v. t.*; INCHED (ĭncht); INCH'ING. **1**. To drive or move by inches or small degrees.
He gets too far into the soldier's grace
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden.*
2. To measure in inches.
3. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Rare.*

inch, *v. i.* To advance or retire by inches or small degrees; to move slowly.
[Turnus] with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls. *Dryden.*

inched (ĭncht; 140), *a.* Having or measuring (so many) inches; as, a four-*inched* hook.

inch'meal' (ĭnch'mēl'), *n.* [See -MEAL; cf. PIECEMEAL.] A piece an inch long. — **by inchmeal**, by inches. *Shak.*

inch'meal', *adv.* Little by little; gradually.

in'cho-ate (ĭn'kō-āt), *a.* [L. *inchoatus*, better *incohatus*, p. p. of *incohare* to begin.] Recently, or just, begun; beginning; incipient; partially, but not fully, in existence or operation; existing in its elements; incomplete.
Neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*. *Raleigh.*
inchoate right of dower. See DOWER.

in'cho-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To begin or cause to begin; to initiate; commence.

in'cho-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inchoatio, incohatio*.] Act of beginning; commencement; inception.

in-cho'a-tive (ĭn-kō'ȧ-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *inchoativus, incohativus*: cf. F. *inchoatif*.] **1**. Inchoate. *Rare.*
2. Expressing, or pert. to, a beginning; inceptive; as, an *inchoative* verb. — *n.* An inchoative verb. See INCEPTIVE, *a.*

in'ci-dence (ĭn'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *incidence*. See INCIDENT.] **1**. An incident or incidental matter. *Obs. or Dial.*

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in-car'di-na'tion, *n.* Incorporation. *Rare.*
in'ca-ress'ing, *p. a.* See IN-, not.
In-ca'ri-al (ĭn-kā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Incan.
in-car'mined (ĭn-kär'mĭnd), *a.* [*in-* in + *carmine*.] Having a carmine color. *Rare.*
in-car'nate, *a.* [*in-* not + *carnate*.] Unembodied in flesh; — an erroneous nonce use arising from taking *in-* as the negative prefix. At the same time the erroneous *carnate* was formed by dropping the prefix. "Devil carnate or *incarnate*." *Richardson.*
in'car-na'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
in-car'na-tive (ĭn-kär'nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *incarnatif*.] *Med.* Causing new flesh to grow. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* An incarnative medicine. *Obs. or R.*
in-car'net. ✝ INCARNATE.
in-car'ni-fi-ca'tion (ĭn-kär'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See INCARNATION; -FY.] Incarnation. *Obs.*
in-carve', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *carve*.] To engrave. *Obs.*
in-cask', *v. t.* To cover with or as with a casque. *Obs.*
in-cast', *v. t.* To cast in. *Obs.*
in'cast', *n.* A quantity or articles added for good weight or measure. *Local, Eng.*
in-cas'tel-late, *v. t.* [LL. *incastellatus*, p. p. of *incastellare*.] To change into, or make like, a castle. *Obs.* [a castle *Obs.*]
in-cas'tel-lat'ed, *a.* Inclosed in
in-cas'tel-lat'ed, in-cas'telled, *a.* [F. *encastelé*, It. *incastellato*.] *Far.* Hoofbound. *Obs.*
in-cas'tle, *v. t.* [LL. *incastellare*.] To fortify, as with castles. *Obs.*
in-cat'e-nate (ĭn-kăt'ē-nāt), *v. t.* [LL. *incatenare*; L. *in-* in + *catena* chain.] To enchain. *Obs. or R.* — **in-cat'e-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
in-caus'a-tive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-cau'tel-ous, *a.* Incautious — **in-cau'tel-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cau'tel-ous-ness**, *n.* — **in-cau'tel-y**, *adv.* *All Obs.*
in-cave'. Var. of EN
in-cave', *v. t.* [L. *in* hollow.] To hollow.
in-cav'ern (ĭn-kăv'ẽrn), *v. t.* To encave.
‖ **in-ca'vo** (ēn-kä'vō), *n.* [It., a hollow.] The cut-in part of an intaglio.
in-cede', *v. i.* [L. *incedere* to go on; *in-* in, on + *cedere* to go.] To advance *Obs.* [p.pr. *Obs.*]
in-ced'ing-ly, *adv.* of *inceding*,
in-cel'e-brat'ed, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'ce-leb'ri-ty (ĭn'sē-lĕb'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of celebrity. *Rare.*
incence. ✝ INCENSE.
in-cend', *v. t.* [L. *incendere, incensum*, to kindle, burn.] To kindle; inflame; excite. *Obs.*
in-cen'di-a'tor, *n.* One who incends. *Obs.*
in-cen'di-ous, *a.* [L. *incendiosus* burning, hot.] = INCENDIARY, 2. *Obs.* — **in-cen'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
‖ **in-cen'di-um** (ĭn-sĕn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., burning, conflagration.] *Rom. Law & Rom. Dutch Law* The crime corresponding to arson at the English common law, but of wider scope
in'cen-sa'tion (ĭn'sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* The offering of incense. *Rare.* [Var. of INSENSE.]
in-cense'. *Obs.* or dial. Eng.
in'cense-breath'ing, *a.* Exhaling incense.
in'cense-less, *a.* See -LESS.
in-cense'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-cen'ser. ✝ INCENSOR.
in-cen'sor, *n.* [See CENSER.] A censer. *Obs.*
in-cen'sion (ĭn-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incensio*. See INCENSE to inflame.] Conflagration; inflammation. *Obs.*
in-cen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Inflammatory. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
in-cen'sor, *n.* [L.] An inciter.
in-censt'. Incensed. *Ref. Sp.*
in-cen'sur-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.* — **in-cen'sur-a-bly**, *adv.* *R.*
in-cen'tiv. Incentive. *Ref. Sp.*
in-cen'tive-ly, *adv.* of INCENTIVE. [*Rare.*]
in-cen'tor, *n.* [L.] An inciter.
in-cep'tiv. Inceptive. *Ref. Sp.*
in'cer-ate, *v. t.* [L. *incerare* to smear with wax; *in-* in + *cerare* to wax, fr. *cera* wax.] To cover with wax. — **in'cer-a'tion** (ĭn'sẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **in-cer'a-tive** (ĭn-sẽr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* *All Obs.* [not.]
in-cer'e-mo'ni-ous, *a.* See IN-,
in-cer'ni-cle, *n.* [L. *incerniculum*.] A sieve. *Obs.*
in-cert'. ✝ INSERT.
in-cer'tain (ĭn-sûr'tĭn), *a.* [F.] Uncertain. — **in-cer'tain-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cer'tain-ty**, *n.* [OF. *incertaineté*.] *All Obs.*
‖ **in-cer'tum** (-tŭm), *a.* [L., neut. of *incertus*.] Doubtful; not of definite form.
in-ces'sa-ble (ĭn-sĕs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incessabilis*; *in-* not + *cessare* to cease: cf. OF. *incessable*.] Unceasing. *Obs.* — **in-ces'sa-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in-ces'sant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-ces'sion (ĭn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *incedere, incessum*, to walk: cf. F. *incession*.] Progression. *Obs.*
in-ces'tan-cy, *n.* Incest. *Obs.*
in-ces'tiall, *a.* Incestuous. *Obs.*
inch (ĭnsh; 140), *n.* [Gael. *inis*, *innis*.] An island; — often used in the names of small islands off the coast of Scotland, as in *Inchcolm*, *Inchkeith*, etc. *Scot.*
inch. *Abbr.* Inchoative.
in-chafe'. ✝ ENCHAFE.
in-chain'. ✝ ENCHAIN.
in-cham'ber (ĭn-chām'bẽr), *v. t.* [*in-* in + *chamber*: cf. OF. *enchambrer*.] To lodge in a chamber. *Rare.*
in-change', *v. t.* To change. *Obs.*
in-change'a-ble, *a.* Unchangeable. *Obs.* — **-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
in-chant'. ✝ ENCHANT.
in-charge'. ✝ ENCHARGE.
in-char'i-ta-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* [ity. *Obs.*]
in-char'i-ty, *n.* Want of char-
in-charm'. ✝ ENCHARM.
in-chase'. Var. of ENCHASE.
in-chaste', *a.* Unchaste. *Obs.*
in-chas'ti-ty, *n.* Unchastity. *Obs.*
in-ches'soun. ✝ ENCHEASON.
in-chest'. ✝ ENCHEST.
inch'i-pin ✝ INCHPIN.
inch mast. *Lumber Trade.* A piece of timber, usually square or octagonal in cross section, with a circumference of about six feet or more. *Eng.*
incho *Abbr.* Inchoative.
in'cho-a-cy (ĭn'kō-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Inchoate state or character.
in'cho-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *inchoans, -antis*, p. pr.] Inchoate. *R.*
in'cho-ate-ly, *adv.* of INCHOATE.
in'cho-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
inch'pin (ĭnch'pĭn), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *innidh*, bowels, entrails.] The sweetbread of a deer. *Obs.*
inch pound. *Mech.* One twelfth of a foot pound.
‖ **in Chris'ti no'mi-ne** (nŏm'ĭ-nē). [L.] In Christ's name.
inch'worm' (ĭnch'wûrm'; 140), *n.* = MEASURING WORM.
in-cic'u-ra-ble (ĭn-sĭk'ū-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incicur* not tame; *in-* not + *cicur* tame.] Untamable; not cultivable. *Obs.*
in-cide' (ĭn-sīd'), *v. t.* [L. *incidere*. See INCISE.] To cut or cut into; to resolve; to break up. *Obs.*
in-cide', *v. i.* [L. *incidere*.] To be incident. *Rare.*

J K L M

2. Act, fact, or manner of falling upon or affecting; also, range of occurrence or influence.

In England and Wales during recent years the *incidence* of insanity has been as great on women as on men. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

3. *Physics.* The falling of a projectile, ray of light, etc., on a surface; also, angle of incidence. See under ANGLE.
4. *Economics.* The falling of a tax upon a person as a burden which he must pay, called specif. the **real**, or **final**, **incidence** when he is unable to shift the burden upon another. See DIRECT TAX.
5. *Geom.* Partial coincidence or community of elements between two figures, as of a point and a line containing it.

in′ci-dent (ĭn′sĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L *incidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *incidere* to fall into or upon; *in-*, in, on + *cadere* to fall: cf. F. *incident*. See CADENCE.] **1.** Liable to happen; apt to occur; befalling; hence, naturally happening or appertaining, esp. as a subordinate or subsidiary feature.

The studies *incident* to his profession. *Milward.*

2. *Law.* Dependent on, or appertaining to, another thing (the *principal*); directly and immediately pert. to, or involved in, something else, though not an essential part of it.
3. Coming or happening accidentally; not in connection with the main design; incidental; fortuitous. *Obs. or R.*
4. Liable or subject; — followed by *to*. *Obs.*
5. Falling or striking, as a ray of light on a surface.
Syn. — See SUBJECT.
incident proposition, *Logic*, a proposition subordinate to another, and introduced by *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, etc.; as, Julius, *whose surname was Cæsar*, overcame Pompey.

in′ci-dent, *n.* [Cf. F. *incident*.] **1.** That which falls out or takes place; an event; occurrence.
2. That which happens aside from the main design; an accidental or subordinate action or event; specif., with reference to composition, a more or less clearly detached subordinate part having a relative unity of its own; an episode, as of a story; a local feature, as of a painting; hence, any slight matter, such as ordinarily would form part of a more extensive work, treated independently.

No person, no *incident*, in a play but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

3. *Law.* Something appertaining to, passing with, or depending on, another, called the *principal*; something incident to another.
Syn. — Circumstance, event, fact, adventure, contingency, chance, accident, casualty. See EVENT.

in′ci-den′tal (-dĕn′tăl), *a.* **1.** Happening as a chance or undesigned feature of something else; casual; hence, not of prime concern; subordinate; collateral; as, an *incidental* conversation; *incidental* expenses.
2. Liable to happen or to follow as a chance feature or incident; as, the trials *incidental* to married life; the excesses *incidental* to capture by storming.
3. Met by chance; chance; as, an *incidental* acquaintance. *R.*
Syn. — Casual, fortuitous, chance, contingent; accessory, collateral, secondary. See ACCIDENTAL.
incidental protection. See PROTECTION, 4.

in′ci-den′tal, *n.* That which is incidental; esp., *pl.*, subordinate or incidental items not particularized; as, the expense of tuition and *incidentals*.

in-cin′er-ate (ĭn-sĭn′ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [LL. *incineratus*, p. p. of *incinerare* to incinerate; L. *in-* in + *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes; to consume, or be consumed, by fire; to cremate.

in-cin′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *incineratio*: cf. F. *incinération*.] Act of incinerating, or state of being incinerated; cremation.

in-cin′er-a′tor (ĭn-sĭn′ẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* One that incinerates; esp., a furnace or oven for incinerating substances, as refuse, or for cremating bodies.

in-cip′i-ence (-sĭp′ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Incipient state or quality;
in-cip′i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } beginning; commencement.

in-cip′i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incipiens*, p. pr. of *incipere* to begin. See INCEPTION.] Beginning to be, or to show itself; commencing; initial; as, the *incipient* stage of a fever; *incipient* light of day. — **in-cip′i-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-cir′cum-scrip′tion (ĭn-sûr′kŭm-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* Condition or quality of not being circumscribed; boundlessness.

in-cise′ (ĭn-sīz′), *v. t.*; IN-CISED′ (-sīzd′); IN-CIS′ING (-sīz′ĭng). [L. *incisus*, p. p. of *incidere* to incise; *in-* in + *caedere* to cut: cf. F. *inciser*. See CONCISE.] To cut in or into with a sharp instrument; to carve; to engrave; to depict or inscribe by carving or engraving.

I on thy grave this epitaph *incise*. *T. Carew.*

in-cised′ (ĭn-sīzd′), *p. a.* **1.** Cut in; carved; engraved.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the margin deeply and sharply, and more or less irregularly, notched.

Incised Leaf.

in-ci′si-form (ĭn-sī′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See INCISE; -FORM.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Having the form of, or resembling, a typical incisor tooth; shaped for cutting.

in-ci′sion (ĭn-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *incisio*: cf. F. *incision*. See INCISE.] **1.** Act of incising, or cutting into a substance.
2. A separation of parts made, or as if made, by a cutting or pointed instrument, as a notch in the margin of a leaf or of an insect's wing; a cut; a gash.
3. Separation or solution of viscid matter by drugs. *Obs.*
4. Fig.: Penetration; acuteness; incisiveness.

in-ci′sive (ĭn-sī′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *incisif*.] **1.** Having the quality of incising, cutting, or penetrating, as with a sharp instrument; cutting; hence, as applied to mental qualities, impressions, etc.: Sharp; acute; clear-cut; penetrating; sarcastic; biting. "An *incisive*, high voice." *G. Eliot.*
2. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the incisors.
Syn. — See SHARP.
incisive bones, *Anat.*, the premaxillaries. — **i. fossa**, *Anat.*, a depression on the front of the superior maxillary bone above the incisor teeth.
— **in-ci′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ci′sive-ness**, *n.*

in-ci′sor (ĭn-sī′zẽr; -sẽr; 277), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A tooth adapted for cutting; specif., in mammals, one of the cutting teeth arising from the premaxillary bone of the upper jaw, in front of the canines when canines are present; also, one of the corresponding teeth of the lower jaw (cf. TOOTH). — *a.* Pertaining to or designating one of these teeth.

in-ci′so-ry (ĭn-sī′sō-rĭ), *a.* Adapted for cutting; incisor.

in-cis′ure (ĭn-sĭzh′ūr), *n.* [L. *incisura*.] A cut; incision; gash; notch.

in-cit′ant (ĭn-sīt′ănt; ĭn′sĭ-tănt; 277), *a.* [L. *incitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *incitare*. See INCITE.] Inciting; stimulating. — *n.* An inciting agent.

in′ci-ta′tion (ĭn′sĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *incitatio*: cf. F. *incitation*.] Act of inciting, or moving to action; stimulation; also, that which incites to action; that which rouses or prompts; incitement; incentive.

The noblest *incitation* to honest attempts. *Tatler.*

in-cite′ (ĭn-sīt′), *v. t.*; IN-CIT′ED (-sīt′ĕd); IN-CIT′ING (-sīt′ĭng). [L. *incitare*; *in-* in + *citare* to rouse, stir up: cf. F. *inciter*. See CITE.] To move to action; to stir up; to spur or urge on; as, to *incite* a mob to violence.

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Stimulate, instigate, spur, goad, arouse, urge, provoke, encourage, prompt, animate. See MOVE, EXCITE.

in-cite′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *incitement*.] An inciting, state of being incited, or that which incites; incentive.

Incitements to renew thy rage. *Pope.*

Syn. — Motive, incentive, spur, stimulus, impulse.

in-ci′to- (ĭn-sī′tō-). [See INCITE.] A combining form denoting *relation to centrally originated excitation or stimulation*; as in **in-ci′to-mo′tor**, **in-ci′to-mo′tor-y**, causing motion by excitation beginning in the central nervous system. Cf. EXCITO-.

in′ci-vil′i-ty (ĭn′sĭ-vĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *incivilité*, L. *incivilitas*. See CIVIL.] **1.** Incivilization. *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being uncivil; want of good breeding or good manners; discourtesy; rudeness; impoliteness.
3. Any act of rudeness or ill breeding.

Uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Impoliteness, unmannerliness, disrespect, rudeness, discourtesy.

in-civ′i-li-za′tion (ĭn-sĭv′ĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *civilization*.] State of being uncivilized; want of civilization; barbarism.

in′ci-vism (ĭn′sĭ-vĭz′m), *n.* [*in-* not + *civism*: cf. F. *incivisme*.] Want of civism; want of patriotism, or love to one's country; unfriendliness to one's state or government.

in-clasp′ (ĭn-klåsp′), *v. t.*; IN-CLASPED′ (-klåspt′); IN-CLASP′ING. [*in-* in + *clasp*. Cf. ENCLASP.] To clasp within; to hold fast to; to embrace or encircle.

in-clave′ (-klāv′), *a.* [Cf. ENCLAVE, *v.*] *Her.* Resembling a series of dovetails; — said of the border of an ordinary.

A Fess Inclave on both sides

in′-clear′er (ĭn′klēr′ẽr), *n.* The clerk who acts for his bank at the clearing house in receiving paper payable, striking the balance between the debits and credits, etc. *Eng.*

in′-clear′ing, *n.* [*in*, adv. + *clearing*.] *Banking.* The amount payable by a bank on checks, etc., presented through the clearing house. *Eng.*

in-clem′en-cy (ĭn-klĕm′ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *inclementia*: cf. F. *inclémence*.] State, quality, or fact of being inclement: **a** Severity of weather; storminess.

The *inclemencies* of morning air. *Pope.*

b Harshness or cruelty of action or disposition.

The *inclemency* of the late Pope. *Bp. Hall.*

Syn. — Harshness, severity, cruelty, rigor, roughness, storminess, boisterousness.

in-clem′ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inclemens*; *in-* not + *clemens* mild: cf. F. *inclément*. See CLEMENT.] Not clement; specif.: **a** Physically severe or harsh (generally of the elements or weather); rough; stormy; as, *inclement* weather.

To guard the wretched from the *inclement* sky. *Pope.*

b Severe in temper or action; unmerciful; harsh. "One of that *inclement* nation." *Bagehot.*

in-clin′a-ble (ĭn-klīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inclinabilis*: cf. OF. *inclinable*. See INCLINE.] **1.** Having a propensity or inclination; disposed; propense; as, a mind *inclinable* to truth; hence, favorable; disposed to favor; as, *inclinable* to British interests.

Whatsoever other sins he may be *inclinable* to. *South.*

2. Having a tendency. "*Inclinable* to fall." *Bentley.*
3. Capable of being inclined, or slanted.

in′cli-na′tion (ĭn′klĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *inclination*, L. *inclinatio*.] **1.** Natural disposition; nature; character. *Obs.*

I folwed ay myn *inclinacioun*
By vertu of my constellacioun. *Chaucer.*

2. A particular disposition of mind or character; a leaning or tendency of the mind, feelings, preferences, or will; propensity; bent; esp., a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another; favor; desire; liking.

How dost thou find the *inclination* of the people? *Shak.*
A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing. *South.*

3. A tendency to a particular form, aspect, or character.

Men judge by the complexion of the sky
The state and *inclination* of the day. *Shak.*

4. Act of inclining, or bending; specif.: **a** Act of bowing; obeisance; nod; as, a courteous *inclination* of the head. **b** An inclining of the mind; attention. **c** A tilting of anything; hence, *Obs. Pharm.*, decantation.
5. That to which one is inclined; an object of habit or favor; a bent or a liking; specif., *Obs.*, a favorite person.
6. A direction or tendency from the true vertical or horizontal; as, the *inclination* of a column, or of a roadbed.
7. Hence: **a** Amount of deviation from the vertical or the horizontal; degree or rate of slope or slant. **b** *Magnetism.* = DIP, *n.*, 3 **b**. **c** An inclined surface; a slope.
8. *Geom.* The angle determined by two lines or planes; as, the *inclination* of two rays of light, or of the planes of the ecliptic and the earth's equator.
9. *Gram.* = ENCLISIS. *Rare.*
Syn. — Bent, proneness, bias, proclivity, prepossession, predilection, attachment; desire, affection, love.
inclination of an orbit, *Astron.*, the angle between the orbit and the ecliptic. — **i. of the needle.** = DIP, *n.*, 3 **b**.

in-cli′na-to′ri-um (ĭn-klī′nȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *inclinare*, *inclinatum*, to incline.] *Magnetism.* An inclinometer, or dipping needle.

in-cli′na-to-ry (ĭn-klī′nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Leaning or inclining.
inclinatory needle, the dipping needle.

in-cline′ (ĭn-klīn′), *v. i.*; IN-CLINED′ (-klīnd′); IN-CLIN′ING (-klīn′ĭng). [ME. *inclinen*, *enclinen*, OF. *encliner*, *incliner*, F. *incliner*, L. *inclinare*; *in-* in + *clinare* to bend, incline; akin to E. *lean*. See LEAN to incline.] **1.** To bow; to incline the head or body forward.
2. To lean or tend, in an intellectual or moral sense; to favor an opinion, a course of conduct, or a person; to have a propensity or inclination; to be disposed.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. *Judges* ix. 3.

3. To deviate from a line, direction, or course; to lean; to tend; as, converging lines *incline* toward each other; a road *inclines* to the north or south; specif., to deviate from the vertical or horizontal; as, the shaft *inclines*.
4. *Mil.* To march obliquely to the front so as to gain ground on the flank as well as forward. *Obs.*
Syn. — Lean, slope, slant, tend, bend.

in-cline′, *v. t.* **1.** To bend; to cause to stoop or bow; as, to *incline* the head or the body in reverence or civility.
2. To impart a tendency or propensity to, as the will or affections; to turn; dispose; influence.

Incline my heart unto thy testimonies *Ps.* cxix. 36.

3. To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction (specif., from the vertical or horizontal); to give a leaning, bend, or slope to; as, *incline* the column or post to the east; *incline* your head to the right.
to incline one's ear, to listen favorably; to give ear.

Incline thine ear, O Lord, and hear. *Is.* xxxvii. 17.

in-cline′ (ĭn-klīn′; ĭn′klīn), *n.* **1.** Bent; inclination. *Obs.*
2. An inclined plane; an ascent or descent; a grade or gradient; a slope; specif.: *Mining.* An inclined shaft, or inclined portion of an otherwise vertical shaft. Cf. ADIT, 1.

in-clined′ (ĭn-klīnd′), *p. a.* **1.** Having inclination, disposition, or tendency; disposed, esp. favorably; well disposed.

I found myself much *inclined* to sleep. *Swift.*

2. Having a leaning or slope from the vertical or horizontal; as, an *inclined* plane; an *inclined* stem.
3. *Math.* Making an angle with some line or plane.
inclined plane. *Mech.* **a** A plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane. When used to produce pressure, or as a means of moving bodies, it is classed as a *simple machine* or *mechanical power*. **b** *Civil Engin.* An inclined track on which trains or boats are raised or lowered from one level to another.

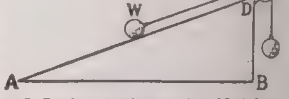

AD Inclined Plane; *BD* Height; *AB* Base; *W* Weight.

in-clin′er (ĭn-klīn′ẽr), *n.* One that inclines; specif., an inclined dial.

in-clin′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INCLINE. Specif.: **1.** *vb. n.* **a** Inclination; disposition. **b** Party or following. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*
2. *p. a.* **a** *Bot.* Bent out of a perpendicular position, as certain stems. **b** *Gram.* = ENCLITIC. *Rare.*

in′cli-nom′e-ter (ĭn′klĭ-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*incline* + *-meter*.] **1.** *Magnetism.* An apparatus to determine the direction of the earth's magnetic force with relation to the plane of the horizon; a dipping needle with its accessories. (See DIPPING NEEDLE.) Called also *dipping compass*, *dip circle*.
2. A machinist's clinometer.

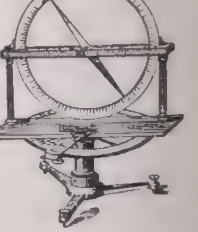
Inclinometer, 1.

in-close′ (ĭn-klōz′), *v. t.*; IN-CLOSED′ (-klōzd′); IN-CLOS′ING (-klōz′ĭng). [See ENCLOSE; cf. INCLUDE.] **1.** To shut up or in; as: **a** To imprison. *Obs.* **b** To keep (a religious) within the convent walls, as by a vow.
2. To shut or envelop in a receptacle or integument of some sort; esp., to insert (a document, note, or the like) in the same parcel or envelope with, or within the folds of, another.

The *inclosed* copies of the treaty. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To surround; to encompass; to bound, fence, or hem in, on all sides; as, a lake *inclosed* by hills, a town by walls.

How many evils have *inclosed* me round! *Milton.*

4. Specif., to fence off or in (common land) in order to appropriate it to individual use.
5. *Obs.* **a** To blindfold (the eyes). **b** To harness.

in-closed′ (ĭn-klōzd′), *pret. & p. p.* of INCLOSE. Specif.: *p. a.* *Phon.* Standing in a closed syllable; — said of a vowel.

in-clo′sure (ĭn-klō′zhŭr), *n.* [See INCLOSE.] **1.** Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed; the separation of land from common ground, or from the land of another or others, by a fence or barrier.
2. That which is inclosed, or placed within something. **a** A space inclosed, or fenced up. **b** A thing inclosed in a package, as a letter in the envelope with another.
3. That which incloses, as a barrier or fence.

in-clude′ (ĭn-klōōd′; 243), *v. t.*; -CLUD′ED (-klōōd′ĕd);

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in′ci-den-cy (ĭn′sĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n* Incidence. *Obs.*
in′ci-den′tal-ly, *adv.* of INCIDENTAL.
in′ci-den′tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′ci-den′ta-ry, *a.* Incidental. *Obs.*
‖ **in ci-den′ter**, *adv.* [LL.] Incidentally.
in′ci-dent-less, *a.* See -LESS.
in′ci-dent-ly, *adv.* Incidentally. *Obs. or R.*
in-cid′er (ĭn-sīd′ẽr), *n.* One that incides.
‖ **in′ci-dit in Scyl′lam qui vult vi-ta′re Cha-ryb′din.** [L.] He falls into Scylla who tries to avoid Charybdis.
in-cin′der-ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *encendrer* to incinerate. See IN-, in, CINDER.] Incineration. *Obs.*
in-cin′er-a-ble (ĭn-sĭn′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be incinerated. *R.*
in-cin′er-ate, *a.* [LL. *incineratus*, p. p.] Incinerated. *Obs.*
‖ **in-ci′pit** (ĭn-sĭp′ĭt), *n.* [L., (here) begins.] A quotation of the beginning of a treatise, poem, part, etc.: — from the use of the Latin word *incipit* (begins) by medieval scribes at beginnings in manuscripts. *Rare.*
in-cir′cle. ✝ ENCIRCLE
in-cir′clet, *n.* [*in-* in + *circlet*.] A small circle; ring. *Obs.*
in-cir′cum-cised, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in-cir′cum-scrip′ti-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare.*
in-cir′cum-spect′, *a.* See IN-, not — **in-cir′cum-spect′ly**, *adv.* — **-spect′ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
in-cir′cum-spec′tion, *n.* Want of circumspection. *Rare.*
in-cis′al (ĭn-sīz′ăl), *a.* Cutting; as, the *incisal* edge of a tooth.
in-cise′ly (ĭn-sīs′lĭ), *adv.* In an incised manner. *Rare.*
in′ci-so′ri-al (ĭn′sĭ-sō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Incisory.
‖ **in′ci-su′ra** (ĭn′sĭ-sū′rȧ), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* A notch or cleft.
in-cit′a-ble (ĭn-sīt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to incitement. *R.* — **in-cit′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *R.*
‖ **in-ci′ta-men′tum** (ĭn-sī′tȧ-mĕn′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] Incitement.
in′ci-tate, *v. t.* To incite. *Obs.*
in-cit′a-tive (ĭn-sīt′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Incitive. *Obs.* — *n.* Incitant. *Obs.*
in-cit′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that incites.
in-cit′ing-ly, *adv.* of *inciting*, p. pr.
in-ci′tive (ĭn-sī′tĭv), *a.* Inciting. *R.* — *n.* An incentive. *R.*
in-civ′ic, *a.* Without civic virtues. *Rare.*
in-civ′il, *a.* [F. *incivil*, L *incivilis*.] Uncivil; rude; barbarous. — **in-civ′il-ly**, *adv.* — **in-civ′il-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
in-civ′i-lize, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *civilize*.] To civilize. *Obs.*
inck. ✝ INK.
inck′ling. ✝ INKLING.
incl. *Abbr.* Including; inclusive.
in′cla-ma′tion (ĭn′klȧ-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inclamatio*. See IN- in; CLAIM.] Exclamation; invocation. *Obs.*
in-clau′dent, *a.* Not closing. *Obs.*
in′cla-vat′ed (ĭn′klȧ-vāt′ĕd), *a.* [LL. *inclavatus*; L. *in-* in + *clavare* to nail, fr. *clavus* nail.] Set: fast; fixed. *Obs.*
in′cle. Var. of INKLE.
incleine. ✝ INCLINE.
in-clem′ent-ly, *adv.* of INCLEMENT.
in-clepe′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *clepe*.] To invoke. *Obs.*
in′-clerk′, *n.* An in-clearer. *Eng.*
in-clin′a-ble-ness, *n.*, See -NESS
inclination compass *or* **magnetometer.** An inclinometer.
in-clin′a-tive, *a.* Inclinatory. *Obs.*
in-clin′a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of INCLINATORY.
in-clin′o-graph (ĭn-klīn′ō-gráf), *n* [*incline* + *-graph*.] A declinograph; magnetograph (**a**).
in-clip′, *v. t.* To clasp; inclose. *Rare.*
in-cloiss′. ✝ INCLOSE.
in-clois′ter. Var. of ENCLOISTER.
in-clos′er (ĭn-klōz′ẽr), *n.* One that incloses.
in-cloud′. Var of ENCLOUD.
in-cloze′. Inclose. *Ref. Sp.*
in-clud′a-ble (ĭn-klōōd′ȧ-b'l; 243), *a.* See -ABLE.

-clud'ing (-klōōd'ĭng). [L. *includere, inclusum ; in-* in + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE ; cf. ENCLOSE.] **1**. To confine ; shut up : inclose ; as, the nutshell *includes* the kernel.

The complex idea of three lines *including* a space. *Locke.*

2. To comprehend or comprise, as a genus the species, the whole a part, an argument or reason the inference ; to take or reckon in ; to contain ; embrace ; as, this volume *includes* the essays ; to and *including* the tenth.

The loss of such a lord *includes* all harm. *Shak.*

3. To conclude ; to terminate ; also, to infer. *Obs.*

Come, let us go ; we will *include* all jars
With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity. *Shak.*

Syn. — Inclose, comprise, embrace, involve. See CONTAIN.

in-clud'ed (ĭn-klōōd'ĕd ; 243), *p. a.* **1**. Inclosed ; confined ; embraced.
2. *Bot.* Not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla ; — said of stamens and pistils. Opposed to *exserted.*

in-clu'sion (ĭn-klōō'zhŭn ; 243), *n.* [L. *inclusio.* See INCLUDE.] **1**. Act of including, or state of being included ; as, the lines of *inclusion* of his policy.
2. *Min.* A foreign body, gaseous, liquid, or solid, usually of minute size, inclosed in the mass of a mineral.

in-clu'sive (ĭn-klōō'sĭv ; 243), *a.* [LL. *inclusivus:* cf. F. *inclusif.*] **1**. Inclosing ; encircling ; surrounding ; containing ; comprising. "*Inclusive* walls." *Wordsworth.*
2. Inclosed ; contained. *Obs.*
3. [LL. *inclusive,* adv.] Comprehending the stated limit or extremes; as, from Monday to Friday *inclusive,* that is, taking in both Monday and Friday ; — opposed to *exclusive.* — **in-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

in'co-er'ci-ble (ĭn'kō-ûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *coercible :* cf. F. *incoercible.*] **1**. Not coercible.
2. *Physics.* **a** Not capable of reduction to a liquid by pressure. Cf. PERMANENT GASES. **b** That cannot be confined in, or excluded from, vessels ; — formerly said of the so-called imponderable fluids, heat, light, electricity, etc.

in-cog'i-ta-ble (ĭn-kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incogitabilis ; in-* not + *cogitabilis* cogitable.] Not cogitable ; inconceivable. — **in-cog'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-cog'i-tance (-tăns), **in-cog'i-tan-cy** (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *incogitantia.*] Want of thought, or of the power of thinking ; thoughtlessness ; unreasonableness.

in-cog'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *incogitans ; in-* not + *cogitans,* p. pr. of *cogitare.* See COGITATE.] Thoughtless ; inconsiderate ; also, unable to think. — **in-cog'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

Men are careless and *incogitant.* *J. Goodman.*

in-cog'i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Not cogitative ; not thinking ; wanting the power of thought.

in-cog'ni-to (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tō), *a. or adv.* [It. *incognito,* masc., *incognita,* fem., L. *incognitus* unknown ; *in-* not + *cognitus* known, p. p. of *cognoscere :* cf. F. *incognito,* fr. It. See COGNITION.] With (one's) identity concealed, either really or fictively ; esp., in a capacity other than one's official capacity, or under a name or title not calling for special recognition ; — used esp. of personages of note ; as, the baron turned out to be an emperor *incognito.*

The prince royal of Persia came thither *incognito.* *Tatler.*

in-cog'ni-to, *n. ; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [See INCOGNITO, *a.*] One who is appearing or l ving incognito ; a person presented in a feigned character ; also, the state or disguise of such a person ; the character assumed.

His *incognito* was endangered. *Scott.*

in-cog'ni-za-ble (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-zȧ-b'l ; 277), *a.* Not cognizable ; incapable of being recognized, known, or distinguished. — **in-cog'ni-za-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

The Lettish race, not a primitive stock of the Slavi, but a distinct branch, now become *incognizable.* *Tooke.*

in-cog'ni-zant (-zănt ; 277), *a.* Not cognizant ; unaware or unconscious : — with *of.* — **in-cog'ni-zance** (-zăns), *n.*

in'co-her'ence (ĭn'kō-hēr'ĕns), **in'co-her'en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ENCES (-ĕn-sĕz), -ENCIES (-sĭz). **1**. Quality, state, or fact of being incoherent ; specif. : **a** Want of cohesion or adherence. **b** Want of connection ; incongruity ; inconsistency.

Incoherences in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason. *Locke.*

2. That which is incoherent.

Crude *incoherencies* . . . and nauseous tautologies. *South.*

in'co-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + *coherent.*] Not coherent. **a** Wanting cohesion ; loose ; unconnected ; physically disconnected. **b** Wanting agreement or coördination ; incongruous ; inconsistent ; logically disconnected. "The same rambling, *incoherent* manner." *Bp. Warburton.* — **in'co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **in'co-her'ent-ness**, *n.*

in'com-bus'ti-ble (ĭn'kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *incombustible.*] Not combustible ; uninflammable ; as, asbestos and carbon dioxide are *incombustible.* — **in'com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'com-bus'ti-bly**, *adv.*

in'come (ĭn'kŭm), *n.* **1**. A coming in ; as : **a** Entrance ; ingress. "At mine *income* I louted low." *Drant.* **b** Advent ; beginning ; inauguration. "Pain pays the *income* of each precious thing." *Shak.* **c** Influx ; inflow ; infusion. "*Incomes* of light and strength from God." *Bp. Rust.*
2. Hence : Place of entry; entrance fee ; an incomer. *Obs.*
3. Something that comes in by way of addition or increment ; specif. : **a** An accidental or incidental addition. *Obs.* **b** *Physiol.* Ingested food or other substance taken into the body ; the ingesta.
4. That gain or recurrent benefit (usually measured in money) which proceeds from labor, business, or property ; commercial revenue or receipts of any kind, including wages or salaries, the proceeds of agriculture or commerce, the rent of houses, or the return on investments. The total receipts from any branch of business are known as the gross income. That portion of the receipts which remains after paying wages and for materials is known as net income, which is in turn subdivided into interest on the capital invested and profits over and above this interest, or *net income* in the narrowest sense.
5. In theoretical economics, the enjoyments made available for the community, whether in the form of goods or services, during a given period of time, usually a single year, as distinct from the amount of goods in existence at a particular moment. This use of the word *income* represents an attempt to apply to the public wealth of a nation the same sort of measure of prosperity which the preceding sense of the word *income* applies to the private wealth of an individual. It is, however, much harder to use successfully, because the income of an individual can be very accurately measured in money, while the income of a nation, and particularly its net income, often seems to elude all attempts at measurement.

Capital is constantly being converted into *income* and *income* into capital. But capital, under all times and conditions, is measured as a quantity, while *income* is more properly measured as a rate. Capital is a static conception independent of time ; *income,* a dynamic conception involving the element of time. *A. T. Hadley.*

Syn. — Gain, profit, proceeds, salary, revenue, receipts, interest, emolument, produce.

income account. *Corporation Finance.* The account that states the amount, sources, and expenditure of income, — usually under the heads of gross earnings, net income, operating expenses, interest and other charges that are prior to dividends, dividends, and surplus.

income basis. *Finance.* The basis of reckoning investments, profits, etc., according to the percentage that the interest or revenue bears to the actual cost ; as, a bond yielding 3 per cent interest on its par value and bought at 60 is on an *income basis* of 5 per cent.

income bond. *Finance.* A bond that is secured by a lien on the (net) income (that is, earnings) of a company. It is slightly preferable to preferred stock.

in'com'er (ĭn'kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One that comes in ; as : an immigrant ; a new tenant ; an intruder ; *Sports,* a bird that flies toward the sportsman.

income tax. A tax on a person's incomes, emoluments, profits, etc., or on the excess over a certain amount. See TAX.

in'com'ing, *a.* Coming in ; accruing, as profit ; taking possession, as a tenant ; beginning, as a year ; entering, as an immigrant.

in'com'ing, *n.* **1**. Act or, formerly, place of coming in ; arrival ; as, one's *incomings* and outgoings.
2. That which comes in ; esp., a gain or receipt ; income ; — usually in *pl.*

Many *incomings* are subject to great fluctuations. *Tooke.*

in'com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭn'kŏ-mĕn'shōō-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incommensurable.

in'com-men'su-ra-ble (-mĕn'shōō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *commensurable :* cf. F. *incommensurable.*] **1**. *Math.* Not commensurable ; having no common measure ; as, quantities are *incommensurable* when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of each. The side and diagonal of a square, or a circle and its diameter, are *incommensurable.* In arithmetic, having no common divisor but 1.
2. Hence, in general, not commensurable ; having no common standard of measurement, or basis of comparison as to value, size, or greatness, etc.; also, with *with,* not to be measured or compared in size, value, etc.; incommensurate.

They are quantities *incommensurable.* *Burke.*

— **in'com-men'su-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-men'su-ra-ble, *n.* **a** That which is incommensurable, as a quantity **b** One of two or more quantities that have no common measure.

in'com-men'su-rate (-rȧt), *a.* Not commensurate ; specif. : **a** Incommensurable. **b** Inadequate ; as, our means are *incommensurate* to our wants. — **in'com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **in'com-men'su-rate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Disproportionate ; inadequate, insufficient.

in'com-mode' (ĭn'kŏ-mōd'), *v. t. ;* IN'COM-MOD'ED (-mōd'ĕd) ; IN'COM-MOD'ING (-mōd'ĭng). [F. *incommoder,* L. *incommodare,* fr. *incommodus* inconvenient ; *in-* not + *commodus* convenient. See COMMODIOUS.] To give inconvenience or trouble to ; to disturb or molest ; to put out ; to discommode ; as, *incommoded* by want of room.

Syn. — Annoy, disturb, trouble, molest, discommode, inconvenience, disquiet, vex, plague.

in'com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*in-* not + *commodious :* cf. LL. *incommodiosus,* L. *incommodus,* F. *incommode.*] Tending to incommode ; not commodious ; not affording ease or advantage ; unsuitable ; inconvenient. — **in'com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in'com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

in'com-mod'i-ty (-mŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *incommoditas :* cf. F. *incommodité.* See INCOMMODIOUS.] Inconvenience ; trouble ; annoyance ; disadvantage.

A great *incommodity* to the body. *Jer. Taylor.*

in'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (-mū'nĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incommunicabilis :* cf. F. *incommunicable.* See IN- not ; COMMUNICABLE.] **1**. Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted, to others, or shared with them.

Health and understanding are *incommunicable.* *Southey.*

2. Uncommunicative. *Rare.*
3. Having no communication or intercommunication. *Rare.* — **in'com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty** (ĭn'kŏ-mū'nĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'com-mu'ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Not communicative ; reserved ; hence, not disposed to hold fellowship or intercourse with others ; exclusive. — **in'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

The Chinese . . . an *incommunicative* nation. *C. Buchanan.*

in'com-mut'a-ble (-mūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incommutabilis :* cf. F. *incommutable.* See IN- not ; COMMUTABLE.] Not commutable : **a** Unchangeable. **b** Unexchangeable. — **in'com-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'com-mut'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-pact' (ĭn'kŏm-păkt'), *a.* Not compact ; not having the parts firmly united ; not solid ; incoherent ; loose ; discrete. — **in'com-pact'ly**, *adv.* — **in'com-pact'ness**, *n.*

in-com'pa-ra-ble (ĭn-kŏm'pȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incomparabilis :* cf. F. *incomparable.* See IN- not ; COMPARABLE.] **1**. Beyond comparison ; unapproachably eminent ; without a peer or equal ; matchless ; peerless ; transcendent.

A merchant of *incomparable* wealth. *Shak.*
The *incomparable* Sir Isaac Newton. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. Not suitable for comparison ; — followed by *with* or *to.* — **in-com'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-pat'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn'kŏm-păt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *incompatibilité.*] Quality or state of being incompatible ; inconsistency ; irreconcilableness ; also, an incompatible thing or quality ; an incompatible.

in'com-pat'i-ble (-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *compatible :* cf. F. *incompatible.*] **1**. Of offices, dignities, etc., incapable of being held at the same time by the same person.
2. Not compatible ; incapable of appearing or of being thought together or of entering into the same system, theory, or practice ; mutually inconsistent ; as, *incompatible* ideas or plans ; incapable of harmonious combination ; incongruous ; as, *incompatible* colors ; incapable of harmonious association or of acting in accord ; disagreeing ; discordant ; as, *incompatible* persons or tastes.

A strength and obduracy of character *incompatible* with his meek and innocent nature. *Southey.*

3. *Pharm. & Med.* Incapable of being put or used together because of chemical decomposition or counteraction of physiological effects ; — said of drugs or other medicines.
4. Intolerant ; — followed by *of.* *Obs.*

Syn. — See INCONSISTENT.

incompatible terms, *Logic,* terms not combinable in thought.

in'com-pat'i-ble, *n.* One that is incompatible ; esp., *pl.,* incompatible drugs or other medicines.

in-com'pe-tence (ĭn-kŏm'pē-tĕns), **in-com'pe-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *incompétence.*] Quality, state, or fact of being incompetent ; want of physical, intellectual, or moral ability ; insufficiency ; inadequacy ; specif., want of legal qualification or fitness ; as, the *incompetency* of a child for hard labor, of an idiot for intellectual efforts, or of a judge to try a case involving his own interests.

Syn. — Inability, disqualification, incapability, unfitness.

in-com'pe-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *incompétent,* L. *incompetens.* See IN- not ; COMPETENT.] **1**. Not competent ; wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, or the like ; incapable ; unable ; inadequate ; unfit ; specif., not having the necessary legal qualifications.

Incompetent to perform the duties of the place. *Macaulay.*
Incompetent to the charge of her property. *Parkman.*

2. *Geol. & Engin.* Designating strata and rock structures which have not the rigidity and flexibility to withstand straining forces, but which tend rather to flow under them.

Syn. — Insufficient, inefficient, disqualified. See UNFIT.

in-com'pe-tent, *n.* One who is incompetent ; as : one incapable of managing his affairs because mentally deficient or undeveloped ; as, children and idiots are *incompetents* in the eyes of the law ; one incapable of doing what is properly required of him ; as, these workmen are *incompetents ;* one unable to cope with the circumstances of his life ; as, an *incompetent* in the struggle for existence.

in'com-plete' (ĭn'kŏm-plēt'), *a.* [L. *incompletus :* cf. F. *incomplet.* See IN- not ; COMPLETE.] Not complete ; not filled up ; not finished ; not having all its parts, or not having them all adjusted ; imperfect ; defective.

A most imperfect and *incomplete* divine. *Milton.*

incomplete fistula, *Med.,* a fistula open at one end only. — **i. flower**, a flower in which one or more of the floral whorls are wanting. — **i. fracture.** See FRACTURE, 2. — **i. metamorphosis.** See METAMORPHOSIS. — **i. pair**, *Kinematics,* a pair whose motion is imperfectly defined. — **i. pupa.** See PUPA.

in'com-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Want of completion.

in-com'plex (ĭn-kŏm'plĕks ; 277), *a.* Not complex ; uncompounded ; simple. — **in'com-plex'i-ty** (ĭn'kŏm-plĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-com'plex-ly**, *adv.*

in'com-pli'ance (ĭn'kŏm-plī'ăns), **in'com-pli'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incompliant ; obstinacy.

in'com-pli'ant (-ănt), *a.* Not compliant ; unyielding ; stubborn ; of substances, not pliant. — **in'com-pli'ant-ly**, *adv.*

in'com-pos'ite (-pŏz'ĭt ; ĭn-kŏm'pō-zĭt ; *cf.* COMPOSITE), *a.* [L. *incompositus.* See COMPOSITE.] Not composite ; uncompounded. — **incomposite number**, a prime number.

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in-clud'er (ĭn-klōōd'ẽr), *n.* One that includes.
in-clud'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
In-clu'sa (ĭn-klōō'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *inclusus,* p. p. of *includere* to shut in.] *Zool.* A group of bivalve mollusks having the mantle cavity closed. The shipworm (*Teredo navalis*) is an example.
in-cluse', *a.* [L. *inclusus,* p. p.] Shut up : inclosed. *Obs.*
in-cluse', *v. t.* To inclose. *Obs.*
in-cluse', *n.* [L. *inclusus,* p. p.: cf. OF. *enclus.* See INCLUDE.] *Eccl. Hist.* A recluse.
in-clu'sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
in-clu'siv. Inclusive. *Ref. Sp.*
in-clu'so-ry, *a.* Inclusive. *Rare.*
in-coach'. ✝ ENCOACH.
in'co-act', **in'co-act'ed**, *a.* [L. *incoactus ; in-* not + *coactus* forced.] Unconstrained. *Obs.*
in'co-ag'u-la-ble (ĭn'kō-ăg'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
in'co-a-les'cence (-ȧ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* State of not coalescing. *Rare.*
in'co-bus. ✝ INCUBUS.
in-coct'ed, *a.* [L. *incoctus* uncooked. Cf. CONCOCT.] Raw ; indigestible. *Obs.*
‖ **In Cœ'na Do'mi-ni** (dŏm'ĭ-nī). [L.] Lit., at the Lord's Supper ; — a celebrated papal bull, a summary of ecclesiastical censures, designed to be read in church on every Holy Thursday. It was the work of several popes and produced much controversy. It was published annually for many years until 1770
in'co-ex-ist'ence, *n.* State of not coexisting. *Obs.*
in-cog' (ĭn-kŏg'), *a., adv., & n.* Incognito. *Colloq.*
in-co'gent, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-cog'ni-ta (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tȧ), *a. or adv.* [See INCOGNITO.] Unknown : disguised : — said of a woman. — *n.* A woman in disguise ; also, the disguise.
in-cog'ni-tant, *a.* Ignorant. *Obs.*
in-cog'nite (ĭn-kŏg'nĭt), *a.* [L. *incognitus.*] Not known. *Obs.*
in-cog'ni-tive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'cog-nos'cent (ĭn'kŏg-nŏs'ĕnt), *a.* Incognizant. *Rare.*
in'cog-nos'ci-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incognizable. — **in'cog-nos'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in'co-her'en-tif'ic (ĭn'kō-hēr'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [E. *incoherent* + L. *facere* to make.] Causing incoherence. *R.*
in'co-her'ing (-hēr'ĭng), *a.* Incoherent. *R.*
in'co-he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* Incoherence. *R.*
in'co-he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Incoherent. *R.*
in'co-in'ci-dent (-ĭn'sĭ-dĕnt), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'co-in'ci-dence** (-dĕns), *n.*
‖ **in co'i-tu.** [L.] In copulation.
in'co-lant, *n.* [L. *incolans,* p. pr.] An inhabitant. *Obs.*
in'co-ler, *n.* [L. *incolere* to inhabit : cf. L. *incola* inhabitant, OF. *incole.*] An inhabitant *Obs.*
in'co-lu'mi-ty (ĭn'kō-lū'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *incolumitas,* fr. *incolumis* uninjured, safe : cf. OF. *incolumité.*] Safety ; security. *Obs.*
in-com'ber. ✝ ENCUMBER.
in'com-bin'ing (ĭn'kŏm-bīn'ĭng), *a.* Incompatible. *Obs.*
in'com-bus'ti-ble, *n.* An incombustible substance.
in'com-bus'ti-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-come', *v. i.* [AS. *incuman.*] To come in. *Obs.*
in'come, *n.* [*in,* adv. + *come.*] A tumor or swelling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
in'come-less, *a.* See -LESS.
in-com'fort-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in-com'i-ty (ĭn-kŏm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Incivility. *Obs.*
in'com-mend', *v. t.* To commend or commit (to). *Obs.*
in'com-mend'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
‖ **in com-men'dam.** See COMMENDAM.
‖ **in com-mer'ci-o.** [L.] See COMMERCIUM.
in'com-mis'ci-ble (ĭn'kŏ-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incommiscibilis ; in-* not + *commiscibilis* that can be mingled.] Immiscible. *Rare.* — **in'com-mis'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
in'com-mixed', *a* Unmixed. *Obs.*
in'com-mix'ture, *n.* State of being unmixed. *Obs.*
in-com'mo-date, *a.* Incommoded. *Obs.*
in-com'mo-date (ĭn-kŏm'ō-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *incommodatus,* p. p.] To incommode. *Obs.* — **in-com'mo-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
in'com-mode', *a.* [F.] Inconvenient. *Obs.* — *n.* An inconvenience. *Obs.*
in'com-mode'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in'com-mu'ni-cat'ed (ĭn'kŏ-mū'nĭ-kāt'ĕd), **in'com-mu'ni-cat'ing** (-kāt'ĭng), *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in'com-mu'ni-ca'tion, *n.* Lack of communication. *Obs.*
in'com-mut'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-com'pa-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kŏm'pȧ-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incomparable.
in-com'pa-ra-ble, *n.* *Zoöl.* The nonpareil.
in'com-pared', *a.* Peerless : incomparable. *Obs.*
in-com'pass. ✝ ENCOMPASS.
in'com-pas'si-ble, *a.* [OF.] Incompatible. *Obs.*
in'com-pas'sion (ĭn'kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *compassion.*] Want of compassion. *Obs. or R.*
in'com-pas'sion-ate (-ȧt), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'com-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in'com-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
in'com-pat'i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in'com-pat'i-bly, *adv.* of INCOMPATIBLE.
in'com-pen'di-ous, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'com-pen'sa-ble, *a.* Not to be recompensed. *Obs.*
in-com'pe-tent-ly, *adv.* of INCOMPETENT.
in-com'pe-tent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in'com-pet'i-ble (ĭn'kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. INCOMPETENT.] Not competible ; unsuitable *Obs.* — **in'com-pet'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'com-pet'i-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
in'com-plet'a-ble (-plēt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be completed. — **in'com-plet'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'com-plet'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
in'com-plet'ed (-ĕd), *a.* Uncompleted. *Rare.*
in'com-plete'ly, *adv.* of INCOMPLETE.
in'com-plete'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in'com-pli'a-ble (-plī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in'com-pli'a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
in-com'pli-cate, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'com-ply'ing, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'com-port'a-ble, *a.* Unbearable. *Obs.*
in'com-posed' (ĭn'kŏm-pōzd'), *a.* **a** Not composed ; disordered : disturbed. **b** Not composite : simple. — **in'com-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **in'com-pos'ed-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*

in′com-pos′si-ble (ĭn′kŏm-pŏs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *compossible:* cf. F. *incompossible.*] Not mutually possible; inconsistent; incompatible. *Chiefly Philos.* — **in′com-pos′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-com′pre-hen′si-bil′i-ty (ĭn-kŏm′prē-hĕn′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *incompréhensibilité.*] Quality of being, or that which is, incomprehensible; incomprehensibleness; inconceivability; inexplicability.

in-com′pre-hen′si-ble (-hĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incomprehensibilis:* cf. F. *incompréhensible.* See IN- not; COMPREHENSIBLE.] **1.** Not capable of being contained within limits.

An infinite and *incomprehensible* substance. *Hooker.*

2. Not capable of being comprehended or understood; beyond the reach of the human mind; as, the mysteries of creation are *incomprehensible;* beyond the powers of a particular mind; unintelligible; as, mathematics are *incomprehensible* to him; hence, in a weaker sense, beyond ordinary comprehension; unfathomable; as, *incomprehensible* moods; enigmatic; as, an *incomprehensible* person.

And all her numbered stars that seem to roll
Spaces *incomprehensible.* *Milton.*

3. That cannot be caught or held. *Obs.*
— **in-com′pre-hen′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com′pre-hen′si-bly**, *adv.*

in-com′pre-hen′sion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of comprehension or understanding. "Mazes and *incomprehensions.*" *Bacon.*

in-com′pre-hen′sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Not comprehensive.
2. Incomprehensible. *Obs.*

in′com-press′i-ble (ĭn′kŏm-prĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *compressible:* cf. F. *incompressible.*] Not compressible; resisting, or incapable of, compression.

in′con-ceiv′a-bil′i-ty (ĭn′kŏn-sēv′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Character of being, or that which is, inconceivable.

The *inconceivability* of the Infinite. *Mansel.*

inconceivability of the negative *or* **opposite**, *Metaph.*, a criterion of truth brought into prominence by Herbert Spencer, who held that wherever the opposite of a given proposition, that is, the denial of its truth, is incapable of being conceived, the proposition is to be accepted as true or as expressing a necessary relation.

in′con-ceiv′a-ble (-sēv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *conceivable:* cf. F. *inconcevable.*] **1.** Not conceivable; of which no conception can be formed, or which cannot conceivably be regarded as true; in reference to the imagination, that cannot be imaged; unimaginable; as, color is *inconceivable* to those born blind; non-Euclidean space is *inconceivable;* in reference to logical relations of ideas, that cannot be entertained by the mind; unthinkable; as, it is *inconceivable* that a thing can both be and not be at the same time and in the same way; in reference to belief, that cannot be regarded as true; incredible; unbelievable; as, it is *inconceivable* that God should wantonly inflict suffering.
2. Loosely: Hard to believe; incredible; as, it is *inconceivable* that the present stock market conditions should last.
— **in′con-ceiv′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′con-ceiv′a-bly**, *adv.*

in′con-cin′ni-ty (ĭn-kŏn-sĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *inconcinnitas.*] Want of concinnity; unsuitableness. *Rare.*

There is an *inconcinnity* in admitting these words. *Trench.*

in′con-clu′sive (-klōō′sĭv; 243), *a.* Not conclusive; leading to no conclusion; not closing or settling a point in question; as, an *inconclusive* debate; not leading to a definite conclusion or result; as, an *inconclusive* campaign.

Arguments . . . *inconclusive* and impertinent. *South.*

— **in′con-clu′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in′con-clu′sive-ness**, *n.*

in′con-den′sa-ble (-dĕn′sȧ-b'l), *a.* Also **-si-ble** (-sĭ-b'l). Not condensable; incapable of being condensed. — **in′con-den′sa-bil′i-ty, -si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-con′dite (ĭn-kŏn′dĭt; 277), *a.* [L. *inconditus; in-* not + *conditus*, p. p. of *condere* to put or join together. See CONDITION.] Badly put together; ill-composed; unformed or unfinished; hence, crude; unrefined. *Rare.*

in′con-form′i-ty (ĭn′kŏn-fôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of conformity; nonconformity.

in-con′gru-ent (ĭn-kŏŋ′grōō-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incongruens.* See IN- not; CONGRUENT.] **1.** Incongruous; not congruent; unsuitable or not suiting; incongruous.
2. *Anat.* Not corresponding in shape and curvature; — said of opposed articular surfaces in joints

in-con′gru-ent-ly, *adv.* In an incongruent manner; as, an *incongruently* saturated solution (see under CONGRUENTLY).

in′con-gru′i-ty (ĭn′kŏn-grōō′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [*in-* not + *congruity:* cf. F. *incongruité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being incongruous; want of congruity; unsuitableness; inconsistency; impropriety; inharmony; disagreement.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. That which is incongruous; an incongruous thing.

in-con′gru-ous (ĭn-kŏŋ′grōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incongruus.* See IN- not; CONGRUOUS.] Not congruous; specif.: **a** Characterized by lack of harmony, consistency, or compatibility with one another; as, *incongruous* colors; *incongruous* desires. **b** Characterized by disagreement or lack of harmony or conformity (with or to something); as, conduct *incongruous* with avowed principles; a digression *incongruous* to the general plan. **c** Characterized by inconsistency or inharmony of its own parts or qualities; as, an *incongruous* story; an *incongruous* religion. **d** Characterized by lack of propriety or suitableness; not congruous with what is generally regarded as fit or seemly; as, *incongruous* manners or behavior. **e** *Math.* Not congruent. See CONGRUENT.
Syn. — Unsuitable, inharmonious, disagreeing, absurd, inappropriate, unfit, improper. See INCONSISTENT.
— **in-con′gru-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-con′gru-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-con′scient (ĭn-kŏn′shĕnt), *a.* Not conscious; not due to, not actuated by, consciousness. — **in-con′science** (-shĕns), *n.*

in-con′se-quence (ĭn-kŏn′sē-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *inconsequentia.*] **1.** Quality or state of being inconsequent; specif.: **a** Want of just or logical inference or argument; illogicality. **b** Want of sequence; inconsecutiveness; irrelevance. **c** Want of consequence; unimportance. *Rare.*
2. Character or mood marked by inconsequence. "A wild *inconsequence* now possessed him." *C. E. Craddock.*

in-con′se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *inconsequens.* See IN- not; CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Not following from the premises; not regularly inferred; invalid; illogical; inconsistent.

Loose and *inconsequent* conjectures *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Not obeying any natural sequence; inconsecutive; disconnected; irrelevant.

"I want my mother!" Ellen repeated in her gentle wail as plaintively *inconsequent* as the note of a bird *Mary Wilkins*

3. Characterized by inconsequence, or want of logic or relevancy; as, an *inconsequent* mind or character.
4. Of no consequence; unimportant. *Rare.*

inconsequent drainage, antecedent drainage.

in-con′se-quen′tial (-kwĕn′shăl), *a.* **1.** Not regularly following from the premises; hence, irrelevant.
2. Unimportant; of no consequence. *Rare. J. C. Van Dyke.*
— **in-con′se-quen-tial′i-ty** (-kwĕn-shăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-con′se-quen′tial-ly**, *adv.*

in′con-sid′er-a-ble (ĭn′kŏn-sĭd′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *inconsiderable.*] **1.** Too great to be considered or reckoned. *Obs.*
2. Not considerable; unworthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial; as, an *inconsiderable* distance, quantity, degree, value, or sum. "The baser scum and *inconsiderable* dregs of Rome." *Stepney.*
3. Inconsiderate; careless. *Obs.*
— **in′con-sid′er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′con-sid′er-a-bly**, *adv.*

in′con-sid′er-ate (-sĭd′ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *inconsideratus.* See IN- not; CONSIDERATE.] **1.** Not adequately considered; ill-considered; ill-advised.
2. Not considerate; not attentive to safety or to propriety; not regarding the rights or feelings of others; hasty; careless; thoughtless; heedless; as, the young are generally *inconsiderate; inconsiderate* conduct.
3. Not held in consideration or esteem. *Obs.*
Syn. — Inattentive, inadvertent, negligent, improvident, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious, injudicious, rash.
— **in′con-sid′er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in′con-sid′er-ate-ness**, *n.*

in′con-sid′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inconsideratio:* cf. F. *inconsidération.*] Want of due consideration; inattention to consequences; inconsiderateness: also, an instance or display of this. "Not gross, willful, deliberate crimes; but rather the effects of *inconsideration.*" *Sharp.*

in′con-sist′en-cy (ĭn′kŏn-sĭs′tĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being inconsistent; specif.: **a** Want of agreement, consonance, harmony, compatibility, etc.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt and that which is of free gift. *South.*

b Want of stability, uniformity, or steadiness.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison.*

2. An instance of inconsistent character or inconsistent condition; also, that which is inconsistent.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last! *Swift.*

in′con-sist′ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + *consistent.*] **1.** Not consistent; specif.: **a** Showing, or marked by, lack of consistency; in respect to logical relations, contradictory or inconsequent; illogical; as, *inconsistent* hypotheses; an *inconsistent* conclusion; in respect to æsthetic relations, inharmonious; inconsonant; inaccordant; as, *inconsistent* composition; in respect to character, sentiment, etc., incongruous; incompatible; irreconcilable.

Wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humor. *Addison.*

b Not exhibiting uniformity of sentiment, steadiness to principle, etc.; fickle; changeable.

Thoughtless, thankless, *inconsistent* man. *Young.*

2. Without material consistency or coherence of parts.
Syn. — Contradictory, discordant, dissonant, repugnant, irreconcilable, incoherent, discrepant. — INCONSISTENT, INCONGRUOUS, INCOMPATIBLE. INCONSISTENT implies contradiction or discrepancy; INCONGRUOUS, lack of harmony, or reciprocal unsuitability, often verging on absurdity; INCOMPATIBLE suggests positive opposition or contrariety, as of objects or qualities which cannot coexist; as, "Poems and metaphysics (say you, with your spectacles on) are *inconsistent* things. A metaphysical poem is a contradiction in terms" (*T. Gray*); "The manifold *inconsistencies* of persons . . . who attempt to unite *incompatibilities*" (*J. H. Newman*); "*Incongruity* fronting *Incongruity*, and as it were recognizing themselves *incongruous*, and staring stupidly in each other's face" (*Carlyle*); "She was quite *incongruous* with his notion of ministers' daughters in general" (*G. Eliot*); "the *incompatible* notions, in which consists its inconceivableness" (*J. H. Newman*); "Politeness and Caliban are *incompatible* notions" (*ib.*); cf. *incompatibility* of temper. See DISSONANT, OPPOSITE; cf. CONSONANT.

inconsistent triad, *Symbolic Logic*, the symbolic form to which all valid syllogisms may be reduced, and which is hence a test of the validity of any syllogism.

in′con-sol′a-ble (ĭn′kŏn-sōl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inconsolabilis:* cf. F. *inconsolable.* See IN- not; CONSOLE.] Incapable of being consoled; grieved beyond comfort; disconsolate. — **in′con-sol′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in′con-sol′a-bly**, *adv.*

With *inconsolable* distress she griev'd *Falconer.*

in-con′so-nance (ĭn-kŏn′sō-năns), *n.* Want of consonance or harmony of sound, action, or thought; disagreement.

in-con′so-nant (-nănt), *a.* Not consonant or agreeing; inconsistent; discordant. — **in-con′so-nant-ly**, *adv.*

in′con-spic′u-ous (ĭn′kŏn-spĭk′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *inconspicuus.* See IN- not; CONSPICUOUS.] Not conspicuous; specif.: **a** Not visible. *Obs.* **b** Not obvious to the mental eye; indiscernible; imperceptible. *Obs.* **c** Not readily noticeable; hardly discernible; not prominent or striking. — **in′con-spic′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in′con-spic′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-con′stan-cy (ĭn-kŏn′stăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *inconstantia.*] Quality or state of being inconstant; want of constancy; specif.: **a** Fickleness; changeableness, or an instance of it.

Lightness and *inconstancie* in love. *Spenser.*

b Variability; want of uniformity. **c** Inconsistency. *Obs.*

in-con′stant (-stănt), *a.* [L. *inconstans:* cf. F. *inconstant.* See IN- not; CONSTANT.] **1.** Not constant; not stable or uniform; subject to change of character, opinion, inclination, or purpose, etc.; fickle; changeable; as, *inconstant* in love or friendship. "The *inconstant* moon." *Shak.*
2. Inconsistent. *Obs.*
Syn. — Mutable, fickle, volatile, unsteady, unstable, changeable, variable, wavering, fluctuating. See FAITHLESS.

in′con-sum′a-ble (ĭn′kŏn-sūm′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not consumable; incapable of being wasted or spent; sometimes, specif., not capable of direct consumption in satisfying the wants of man, as machinery, etc. — **in′con-sum′a-bly**, *adv.*

in′con-tam′i-nate (-tăm′ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *incontaminatus.* See IN- not; CONTAMINATE.] Not contaminated; pure; undefiled. — **in′con-tam′i-nate-ness**, *n.*

in′con-test′a-bil′i-ty (-tĕs′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incontestable.

in′con-test′a-ble (-tĕs′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *contestable:* cf. F. *incontestable.*] **1.** Not contestable; not to be disputed, called in question, or controverted; incontrovertible; indisputable; as, *incontestable* evidence.
2. Specif., *Insurance*, such by its terms that payment in case of loss cannot be disputed by the company for any cause except nonpayment of premiums; — said of a policy.
Syn. — Incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable, certain.
— **in′con-test′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′con-test′a-bly**, *adv.*

in-con′ti-nence (ĭn-kŏn′tĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *incontinentia:* cf. F. *incontinence.*] **1.** Quality or state of being incontinent; want of continence; esp., failure to restrain the passions or appetites; indulgence of lust; lewdness; unchastity.

That Satan tempt you not for your *incontinency.* 1 *Cor.* vii. 5.

2. *Med.* The inability of any of the animal organs to restrain the natural evacuations, so that the discharges are involuntary; as, *incontinence* of urine.

in-con′ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *incontinens:* cf. F. *incontinent.* See IN- not; CONTINENT.] **1.** Not continent; unable to contain, keep, or restrain; uncontrolled; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; indulging unlawful lust; unchaste; lewd.
2. *Med.* Unable to restrain natural evacuations.

in-con′ti-nent, *adv.* [F. *incontinent*, L. *in continenti* (sc. *tempore*). See CONTINENT, *a.*] Incontinently; without any interval; at once; immediately. *Archaic.*

He says he will return *incontinent.* *Shak.*

in-con′ti-nent, *a.* Immediate.

Wherefore we be desirous to hear with *incontinent* diligence.
Henry VIII., quoted by *Froude.*

in-con′ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Immediately; at once. *Archaic.*

in-con′ti-nent-ly, *adv.* [From 1st INCONTINENT.] In an incontinent or unrestrained manner; hence, lewdly; loosely.

in-con′ti-nu′i-ty (ĭn-kŏn′tĭ-nū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incontinuous; lack of continuity.

in′con-tin′u-ous (ĭn′kŏn-tĭn′ū-ŭs), *a.* Not continuous; discontinuous. *Rare.*

in′con-trol′la-ble (-trōl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *controllable:* cf. F. *incontrôlable.*] **1.** Not controllable; uncontrollable.
2. Unalterable; fixed. *Obs.*
3. Indisputable; unquestionable. *Obs.*

in-con′tro-vert′i-ble (ĭn-kŏn′trō-vûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not controvertible; indisputable. — **in-con′tro-vert′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-con′tro-vert′i-bly**, *adv.*

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in′com-po′sure, *n.* Discomposure. *Obs.*
in′com-pound′ed, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-com′pre-hend′ed, *a.*, **in-com′pre-hend′ing**, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-com′pre-hense′, *a.* [L. *incomprehensus.*] Unbounded. *Obs.*
in-com′pre-hen′si-ble, *n.* Something incomprehensible.
in-com′pre-hen′sive-ly, *adv.* of INCOMPREHENSIVE.
in-com′pre-hen′sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′com-press′i-bil′i-ty, *n.* Incompressible quality.
in′com-press′i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′com-press′i-bly, *adv.* of INCOMPRESSIBLE. See -LY.
in-compt′, *a.* [L. *incomptus*, p. p.; *in-* not + *comptus* combed neat.] Unkempt; unpolished. *Obs.* — **in-compt′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
in′com-put′a-ble (ĭn′kŏm-pūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. *R.*
in′con-ceal′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′con-cep′ti-ble (ĭn′kŏn-sĕp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Inconceivable. *Obs.*
in′con-cern′ing, *a.* Unimportant. *Obs.*
in′con-cil′i-a-ble, *a.* Irreconcilable. *Obs.*
in′con-cin′nate, *a.* [*in-* not + *concinnate*, a.] Unfit; inelegant; awkward. *Rare.* — **in′con-cin′nate-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
in′con-cinne′, *a.* [See INCONCINNOUS.] Dissimilar; incongruous; unsuitable. *Obs.*
in′con-cin′nous, *a.* [L. *inconcinnus.*] Not concinnous; unsuitable; discordant. *Obs.*
in′con-clud′ent (ĭn′kŏn-klōōd′ĕnt), *a.* Not conclusive. *Obs.*
in′con-clud′ing, *a.* Inferring no consequence. *Obs.*
in′con-clu′sion (-klōō′zhŭn), *n.* Inconclusiveness. *Rare.*
in′con-coct′, **in′con-coct′ed**, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in′con-coc′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
in-con′crete, *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare.*
in′con-cul′cate, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *conculcate.*] To inculcate. *Obs.*
in′con-cur′rent, **-cur′ring**, *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare.*
in′con-cuss′, **-cussed′**, *a.* Unshaken. *Obs.*
in′con-cus′si-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + L. *concussibilis* that can be shaken. See CONCUSSION.] That cannot be shaken. *Obs.*
in′con-dign′, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′con-di′tion-al (ĭn′kŏn-dĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Unconditional. *Obs.*
in′con-di′tion-ate (-āt), *a.* Not conditioned; absolute. — *n.* That which is inconditionate.
in′con-du′cive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-con′fi-dent, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.*
in′con-fin′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′con-firm′, *v. t.* See IN-, not.
in′con-firmed′, *a.* Not strengthened. *Obs.*
in′con-form′, *a.* [*in-* not + *conform.*] Unconformed. *Obs.*
in′con-form′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′con-form′ist, *a.* A nonconformist. *Obs.*
in′con-fused′ (ĭn′kŏn-fūzd′), *a.* Not confused; distinct. *Obs.* or *R.* — **in-con-fus′ed-ly** (-fūz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* *Obs.* or *R.*
in′con-fu′sion, *n.* Freedom from confusion. *Rare.*
in′con-fut′a-ble (-fūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare.* — **in′con-fut′a-bly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
in′con-geal′a-ble, *a.* [L. *incongelabilis.* See CONGEAL.] Not congealable. *Rare.* — **in′con-geal′a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
in′con-gen′ial (-jēn′yăl), *a.* See IN-, not. *R.* — **in′con-ge′ni-al′i-ty** (-jē′nĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *R.*
in′con-glom′er-ate, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-con′grue, *a.* [F. *incongru.*] Incongruous. *Obs.*
in-con′gru-ence (ĭn-kŏŋ′grōō-ĕns), *n.* [L. *incongruentia.*] Incongruity. *Rare.*
in′con-join′a-ble, *a.* Not to be conjoined. *Rare.*
in′con-junct′, *a.* Not in conjunction, as planets, astrological houses, etc. *Obs.*
in′con-nect′ed, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.* — **in′con-nect′ed-ness**, *n.* *R.*
in′con-nec′tion, **in′con-nex′ion** (ĭn′kŏ-nĕk′shŭn), *n.* Disconnection. *Obs.* or *R.*
in′con-nex′ed-ly, *adv.* [*in-* not + *connexed* (p. p. of *connex*) + *-ly.*] Without connection. *Obs.*
in′con-nu′ (ĭn′kŏ-nū′; *F.* ăN′kō′nü′), *n.* [F., unknown. Cf. INCOGNITO.] A large food fish (*Stenodus mackenziei*), intermediate in characters between the whitefish and the salmon, inhabiting Alaska and northwestern Canada.
in-con′scion-a-ble (ĭn-kŏn′shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Unconscionable. *Obs.*
in-con′scious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *inconscius.*] Unconscious. *Rare* — **in-con′scious-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
in′con-sec′u-tive, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′con-sec′u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in′con-sec′u-tive-ness**, *n.*
in-con′se-quen-cy, *n.* Inconsequence. *Obs.*
in-con′se-quent-ly, *adv.* of INCONSEQUENT.
in-con′se-quent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′con-sid′er-a-cy (ĭn′kŏn-sĭd′ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Inconsiderateness. *Obs.*
in′con-sid′er-ance, **in′con-sid′er-an-cy**, *n.* [L. *inconsiderantia.*] Inconsiderateness. *Obs.*
in′con-sid′er-ate, *n.* One that is inconsiderate. *R.*
in′con-sid′ered, *a.* Unconsidered. *R.*
in′con-sist′ence, *n.* Inconsistency.
in′con-sist′ent-ly, *adv.* of INCONSISTENT.
in′con-sist′ent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′con-sist′i-ble, **-sist′ing**, *a.* Inconsistent. *Obs.*
in′con-sol′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-con′so-late, *a.* Unconsoled; disconsolate. *R.* — **in-con′so-late-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
in-con′so-nan-cy, *n.* Inconsonance. *Obs.*
in-con′stance, *n.* [F. See INCONSTANCY.] Inconstancy. *Obs.*
in-con′stant, *n.* One that is inconstant.
in-con′stant-ly, *adv.* of INCONSTANT.
in-con′stant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′con-stru′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′con-suete′, *a.* [L. *inconsuetus.*] Unaccustomed. *Obs.*
in′con-sult′, **in′con-sult′ed**, *a.* Not advised or consulted. *Obs.*
in′con-sult′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′con-sumed′, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′con-sum′mate, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in′con-sum′mate-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
in′con-sump′ti-ble, *a.* [L. *inconsumptibilis.*] Inconsumable. *Obs.*
in′con-tam′i-na-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′con-tempt′i-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-con′ten-ta′tion (ĭn-kŏn′tĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [See IN- not; CONTENT.] Discontent. *Obs.*
in′con-test′ed, *a.* Undisputed. *Obs.*
in′con-tig′u-ous, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′con-tig′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in′con-tig′u-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
in-con′ti-nen-cy (ĭn-kŏn′tĭ-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Incontinence. *Obs.* or *R.*
in-con′ti-nent, *n.* One who is unchaste. *Rare.*
in′con-tract′ed, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′con-trac′tile, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′con-trac′tion, *n.* Failure to contract.
in-con′tra-dict′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-con′trair, *adv.* & *prep.* [*in*, prep. + *contrair.*] Against; contrary (to). *Obs.* *Scot.*
in′con-trol′la-bly, *adv.* of INCONTROLLABLE. *Rare.*
in′con-trolled′, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′con-tro-vert′i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in′con-ven′ience (ĭn′kŏn-vēn′yĕns), *n.* [L. *inconvenientia* inconsistency: cf. OF. *inconvenience*.] **1.** Quality or condition of being inconvenient; specif.: **a** Incongruity; unsuitableness; impropriety. *Obs.* **b** Harm; mischief; misfortune; trouble; also, an injury; sometimes, a general or public injury as distinguished from an injury to one or a few. *Obs.* **c** Quality or state of not being suited or adapted to personal needs or comfort; disadvantage; discomfort; incommodity; as, the *inconvenience* of his quarters; the *inconvenience* of the arrangement.
2. That which is inconvenient; esp., that which gives trouble, embarrassment, or uneasiness; a disadvantage; anything that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success; a discomfort.

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences*. *Tillotson.*

Syn. — Incommodiousness, awkwardness, disadvantage, disquiet, uneasiness, disturbance, annoyance.

in′con-ven′ience, *v. t.*; -IENCED (-yĕnst); -IENC-ING (-yĕn-sĭng). To put to inconvenience; to incommode.

in′con-ven′ient (-yĕnt), *a.* [L. *inconveniens* unbefitting: cf. F. *inconvénient*. See IN- not; CONVENIENT.] **1.** Not agreeing; incongruous; irrational; absurd. *Obs.*
2. Not becoming or suitable; unfit; inexpedient. *Obs.*
3. Morally unbecoming or unfit; improper. *Obs.*
4. Not convenient; giving trouble, uneasiness, or annoyance; hindering progress or success; uncomfortable; disadvantageous; incommodious; inopportune; as, an *inconvenient* house, garment, arrangement, or time.

Syn. — Unsuitable, uncomfortable, awkward, unseasonable, inopportune, incommodious, disadvantageous, troublesome, cumbersome, embarrassing, annoying.

in′con-ven′ient, *n.* *Obs.* Something inconvenient; as: **a** An incongruity, inconsistency, or absurdity. **b** An unbecoming or improper act. **c** An inconvenience.

in′con-vert′i-ble (-vûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inconvertibilis*: cf. F. *inconvertible*. See IN- not; CONVERTIBLE.] Not convertible; not capable of being transmuted or changed into, or exchanged for, something else; as, one metal is *inconvertible* into another; specif., said of paper money, incapable of being exchanged on demand for specie. — **in′con-vert′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in′con-vert′i-bly**, *adv.*

in′con-vin′ci-ble (-vĭn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inconvincibilis*. See IN- not; CONVINCE.] Not convincible; incapable of being convinced; not open to conviction. — **in′con-vin′ci-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in′con-vin′ci-bly**, *adv.*

in′co-ör′di-nate (ĭn′kō-ôr′dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not coördinate.

in′co-ör′di-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Want of coördination; lack of harmonious adjustment or action.

incoördination of muscular movement, *Physiol.*, irregularity in movements resulting from inharmonious action of the muscles because of loss of voluntary control over them.

in-cor′o-nate (ĭn-kŏr′ō-nāt), *a.* [Cf. It. *incoronato*, p. p., LL. *incoronatus*.] Crowned; coronate. *Rare.*

in-cor′o-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Coronation.

in-cor′po-rate (ĭn-kôr′pō-rāt), *a.* [L. *incorporatus*. See IN- not; CORPORATE.] **1.** Incorporeal; spiritual.

Angels, and things invisible, and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

2. *Law.* Not corporate. *Rare.*

in-cor′po-rate, *a.* [L. *incorporatus*, p. p. of *incorporare* to incorporate; *in-* in + *corporare* to make into a body. See CORPORATE.] **1.** Made one body, or united in one body; intimately united or blended; embodied.

As if our hands, our sides, voices, and minds
Had been *incorporate*. *Shak.*
A fifteenth part of silver *incorporate* with gold. *Bacon.*

2. Formed into a corporation; incorporated; as, an *incorporate* municipality; also, united or associated with others in a corporation; as, an *incorporate* member.

in-cor′po-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). **1.** To form into a body; to combine, as different ingredients, into one consistent mass; to unite.

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,
Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shak.*

2. To unite with, or introduce into, a mass already formed; as, to *incorporate* copper with silver, — used with *with*, *into*, *in*, and formerly *to*.
3. To unite intimately; to blend; to assimilate; to combine into a structure or organization; as, to *incorporate* provinces into the realm; to *incorporate* another's ideas into one's work; — with *into*, *in*, *with*, and sometimes *unto*.
4. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute into a corporation recognized by law, with special functions, rights, duties, and liabilities; as, to *incorporate* a bank, a railroad company, a city or town, etc.
5 To unite with a material body; to give a material form to; to embody.

The idolaters, who worshiped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

in-cor′po-rate, *v. i.* To unite in, or so as to form, one body; to unite with another body so as to make a part of it; to be mixed or blended; — usually followed by *with*.

Painters' colors and ashes do better *incorporate* with oil. *Bacon.*
He never suffers wrong so long to grow,
And to *incorporate* with right so far
As it might come to seem the same in show. *Daniel.*

in-cor′po-rat′ed (ĭn-kôr′pō-rāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** United in one body; formed into a corporation; made a legal entity.
2. Included by union; as, *incorporated* in the body politic.

in-cor′po-rat′ing (-rāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INCORPORATE. Specif.: **1.** *vb. n.* **a** *Charcoal Gunpowder Manuf.* Act or process of combining the ingredients to form a uniform mixture. **b** A uniting (into a society); incorporation.
2. *p. a.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, a union of two or more states, etc., into one political whole or into a single corporation. **b** Polysynthetic; — said of languages. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

in-cor′po-ra′tion (ĭn-kôr′pō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *incorporatio*: cf. F. *incorporation*.] Act of incorporating, or state of being incorporated; specif.: **a** The union of different ingredients in one mass; mixture; combination; synthesis. **b** The union of something with an existing body; association; intimate union; assimilation; as, the *incorporation* of provinces into the Roman republic. **c** *Law.* (1) Act of creating a corporation. (2) A body incorporated; a corporation. (3) A charter of incorporation. *Obs.* **d** The process of word and sentence formation characteristic of incorporating languages. See under AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

in-cor′po-ra-tive (ĭn-kôr′pō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Incorporating or tending to incorporate. Specif.: = INCORPORATING, 2 **b**.

History demonstrates that *incorporative* unions are solid and permanent: but that a federal union is weak. *W. Belsham.*

in-cor′po-ra′tor (-rā′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who incorporates
2. One of a number of persons who join in incorporating a company as original members. *Chiefly U. S.*
3. A member of one university who is incorporated in another. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

in′cor-po′re-al (ĭn′kŏr-pō′rē-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *incorporeus*. Cf. INCORPORAL.] **1.** Not corporeal; not having a material body or form; not consisting of matter; immaterial.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, beings who are not corporeal, or material.
3. *Law.* Existing only in contemplation of law; not having physical existence, but existing as an immaterial right attached to some physical thing; not being an object of sense; — opposed to *corporeal*; as, *incorporeal* hereditaments; *incorporeal* property.

Syn. — Immaterial, unsubstantial, bodiless, spiritual.

incorporeal hereditament. See HEREDITAMENT.

in′cor-po′re′i-ty (ĭn-kôr′pō-rē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [See INCORPOREAL.] Quality or state of being incorporeal; immateriality; also, an incorporeal attribute or entity.

in′cor-rect′ (ĭn′kŏ-rĕkt′), *a.* [L. *incorrectus*: cf. F. *incorrect*. See IN- not; CORRECT.] **1.** Not corrected; unamended; unsubdued. *Obs.*

It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven. *Shak.*

2. Not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect*. *Pope.*

3. Not accordant with duty or morality; not duly regulated; unbecoming; improper; as, *incorrect* conduct.

The wit . . . was yet more *incorrect* than their language. *Dryden.*

4. Not in accordance with the truth; inaccurate; not exact; as, an *incorrect* statement or calculation.

Syn. — Inaccurate, erroneous, wrong, faulty.

in-cor′re-spond′ence (ĭn-kŏr′ē-spŏn′dĕns) } *n.* Want of **in-cor′re-spond′en-cy** (-spŏn′dĕn-sĭ) } correspondence. *Rare.* — **in-cor′re-spond′ent** (-dĕnt), *a.* *Rare.*

in-cor′ri-gi-bil′i-ty (ĭn-kŏr′ĭ-jĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *incorrigibilité*.] State or quality of being incorrigible.

in-cor′ri-gi-ble (ĭn-kŏr′ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incorrigibilis*: cf. F. *incorrigible*. See IN- not; CORRIGIBLE.] Not corrigible; incapable of being corrected or amended; specif.: **a** Bad beyond correction; irreclaimable; irreformable; as, an *incorrigible* gambler. **b** Incurable; irremediable. *Obs.*

in-cor′ri-gi-ble, *n.* One who is incorrigible; esp., a hardened criminal; a recidivist.

in′cor-rupt′ (ĭn′kŏ-rŭpt′), *a.* [L. *incorruptus*. See IN- not; CORRUPT.] Not corrupt; free from corruption; specif.: **a** Not affected with decay; not putrefied or rotten; sound. **b** Free from corruption or error, as a language. **c** Not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; above the influence of bribes; upright; honest.

Your Christian principles . . . which will preserve you *incorrupt* as individuals. *Bp. Hurd.*

in′cor-rupt′i-bil′i-ty (-rŭp′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *incorruptibilitas*.] Quality of being incorruptible.

in′cor-rupt′i-ble (-rŭp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incorruptibilis*: cf. F. *incorruptible*. See IN- not; CORRUPT.] Not corruptible; incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution; as, gold is *incorruptible* by most chemical agents; incapable of being bribed or morally corrupted; inflexibly just and upright.

the Incorruptible, Robespierre (1758–94), the French revolutionist; — so called by his admirers.

in′cor-rup′tion (-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *incorruptio*: cf. F. *incorruption*. See IN- not; CORRUPTION.] Condition or quality of being incorrupt or incorruptible; absence of, or exemption from, corruption. *Archaic.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 42.

The same preservation, or, rather, *incorruption*, we have observed in the flesh of turkeys, capons, etc. *Sir T. Browne*

in-cras′sate (ĭn-krăs′āt), *v. t. & i.*; -SAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -SAT-ING (-āt-ĭng). [L. *incrassatus*, p. p. of *incrassare*; *in-* in + *crassus* thick.] **1.** To thicken; inspissate; esp., *Pharm.*, to thicken (a liquid) by admixture of another substance, or by evaporating.

Liquors which time hath *incrassated* into jellies. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Fig., to make thick or dense; to stupefy. *Obs.*

in-cras′sate (-āt), *a.* [L. *incrassatus*, p. p.] **a** Incrassated. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Thickened or swollen.

in-cras′sat-ed (-āt-ĕd), *a.* Thickened; specif., incrassate.

in′cras-sa′tion (ĭn′kră-sā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of making or becoming thick or thicker; also, state of being made thick; inspissation; specif., a thickened growth.

in-crease′ (ĭn-krēs′), *v. i.*; IN-CREASED′ (-krēst′); IN-CREAS′ING (-krēs′ĭng). [ME. *incresen*, *encresen*, *encrescen*, OF. *encreistre*, fr. L. *increscere*; *in-* in + *crescere* to grow. See CRESCENT; cf. DECREASE.] **1.** To become greater in size, quantity, number, degree, value, intensity, power, authority, reputation, wealth, etc.; to grow; **augment**; advance; wax; — opposed to *decrease*.

The waters *increased* and bare up the ark. *Gen.* vii. 17.
The heavens forbid
But that our loves and comforts should *increase*. *Shak.*

2. To multiply by the production of young; to be fertile, fruitful, or prolific.

Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. *Lat. Gram.* Of noun or adjective, to have a syllable more in the genitive than in the nominative; as, *rex*, *regis*.

in-crease′ (ĭn-krēs′), *v. t.* **1.** To augment, or make greater in bulk, quantity, extent, value, or amount, etc.; to add to; to enhance; as, to *increase* one's possessions or influence.
2. To cause to be richer, more prosperous, or more powerful; to enrich; promote. *Archaic.*

Syn. — INCREASE, ENLARGE, AUGMENT, AMPLIFY. INCREASE, the general term, applies to number, size, duration, intensity, value; ENLARGE applies chiefly to that which has (lit. or fig.) capacity, scope, magnitude, or dimensions; as, to *increase* (not *enlarge*) one's weight, one's speed, the time one spends in study; to *increase* (or *enlarge*) one's income, one's capacity for enjoyment: to *enlarge* (not *increase*) one's house, one's circle of acquaintances; "The Fraction of Life can be *increased* in value not so much by *increasing* your numerator as by lessening your denominator" (*Carlyle*); "He *enlargeth* the nations, and straiteneth them again" (*Job* xii. 23). AUGMENT is more frequent in literary than in popular usage; it often implies a considerable or substantial increase or enlargement; as, "Even an increase of fame served only to *augment* their industry" (*Reynolds*); "The habit of reading him [Plato] *augments* in us the capacity for discerning and entertaining whatever fine truths may afterwards present themselves" (*M. Arnold*). To AMPLIFY, in modern usage applying chiefly to statements, is to expand, esp. by addition; as, "Where [the author] is too brief and concise, *amplify* a little" (*I. Watts*). See EXPATIATE, RAISE, INTENSIFY, DILATE.

in′crease (ĭn′krēs; *formerly* ĭn-krēs′), *n.* [ME. *encres*, *encrese*. See INCREASE, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of increasing; specif.: **a** Addition or enlargement in size, extent, quantity, number, intensity, value, substance, etc.; augmentation; growth; multiplication; as, an *increase* of knowledge. **b** Of the moon from new to full, waxing; of the tide or of a river, rising; of the day, advancing from sunrise to noon. *Obs.* **c** Multiplication by production of young; hence, production of young; procreation; propagation; generation. **d** Growth in wealth, dignity, or influence; advancement. *Obs.*
2. That which results from or is produced by increasing; an addition or increment; that which is added to the original stock by augmentation or growth; progeny; issue; offspring; produce; profit; interest.

Take thou no usury of him, or *increase*. *Lev.* xxv. 36.
Let them not live to taste this land's *increase*. *Shak.*
All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. 1 *Sam.* ii. 33.

3. A funnel-shaped piece of pipe coupled to another pipe to increase the diameter, as in steam fittings.

Syn. — Enlargement, growth, development, increment, addition, accession, extension, production.

in-creas′er (ĭn-krēs′ẽr), *n.* One that increases; specif.: **a** A person or thing that augments or makes to grow; a breeder. **b** A promoter or furtherer. *Archaic.* **c** A multiplying plant or animal. *Obs.* **d** *Lat. Gram.* A noun that has one syllable more in the genitive than in the nominative. **e** Any of various mechanical devices to increase the size, strength, etc., of something; as, a traction *increaser*.

in-creas′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INCREASE. — **in-creas′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **increasing function**, *Math.*, a function whose value increases or decreases according as the variable increases or decreases. — **i. twist.** = GAINING TWIST.

in′cre-ate (ĭn′krē-āt; ĭn′krē-āt′; 277), *a.* [L. *increatus*. See IN- not; CREATE.] Uncreated; self-existent. — **in′cre-ate-ly**, *adv.*

Bright effluence of bright essence *increate*. *Milton.*

in′cre-a′tive (ĭn′krē-ā′tĭv), *a.* Incapable of creating.

in-cred′i-bil′i-ty (ĭn-krĕd′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz) [L. *incredibilitas*: cf. F. *incrédibilité*.] Quality, state, or fact of being incredible; also, that which is incredible.

in-cred′i-ble (ĭn-krĕd′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incredibilis*. See IN- not; CREDIBLE.] **1.** Not credible; surpassing belief; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief; unlikely; marvelous; fabulous.

Why should it be thought a thing *incredible* with you, that God should raise the dead? *Acts* xxvi. 8.

2. Incredulous; unbelieving. *Obs.*

in′cre-du′li-ty (ĭn′krē-dū′lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *incredulitas*: cf. F. *incrédulité*.] State, quality, or fact of being incredulous; a withholding or refusal of belief; skepticism; disbelief.

Syn. — See UNBELIEF.

in-cred′u-lous (ĭn-krĕd′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *incredulus*. See IN- not; CREDULOUS.] **1.** Not credulous; indisposed to admit or accept what is related as true; skeptical; unbelieving.

A fantastical *incredulous* fool. *Bp. Wilkins*

2. Indicating, or caused by, disbelief or incredulity. "An *incredulous* smile." *Longfellow.*
3. Incredible; not to be believed. *Obs.*

in′cre-mate (ĭn′krē-māt; 277), *v. t.*; -MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); -MAT-ING (-māt-ĭng). [*in-* in + *cremate*.] To consume or reduce to ashes by burning, as a dead body; to cremate.

in′cre-ment (ĭn′krē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *incrementum*. See INCREASE.] **1.** An increasing; growth in bulk, quantity, number, value, etc; augmentation; enlargement; increase.

The formation and *increment* of animal . . . bodies. *Woodward.*

2. That which is gained or added; an added quantity or character; esp., one of a series of regular consecutive additions of like or proportional size or value; sometimes,

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in′con′ve-nance′ (*F.* ăN′kôN′v′-näNs′), *n.* [F.] Impropriety. *Obs. or as French.*
in′con-ven′ien-cy (ĭn′kŏn-vēn′yĕn-sĭ), *n.* Inconvenience
in′con-ven′ient-ly, *adv.* of INCONVENIENT. [-NESS.]
in′con-ven′ient-ness, *a.* See
in′con-vers′a-ble, *a.* Incommunicative; reserved. *Obs.*
in-con′ver-sant (ĭn-kŏn′vẽr-sănt), *a.* See IN-, not.
in′con-ver′si-bil′i-ty, *n.* Inconvertibility. *Rare.*
in′con-vert′ed, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* [-NESS.]
in′con-vert′i-ble-ness, *n.* See
in′con-vin′ced-ly (ĭn′kŏn-vĭn′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Without conviction.
in-con′y (ĭn-kŏn′ĭ), *a.* Prob., rare; pretty; delicate. *Obs.* *Cant.* "Most sweet jests! most *incony* vulgar wit!" *Shak.*
in′co-ör′di-nat′ed (ĭn′kō-ôr′dĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Incoördinate.
in-co′pre-sent′a-ble (ĭn-kō′prē-zĕn′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *co-* + *present*, v. t. + *-able*.] Incapable of being present at the same time. — **in-co′pre-sent′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
incor *Abbr.* Incorporated.
in-cord′, *v. i.* [It. *incordare*.] To suffer rupture or hernia; — said of horses. *Obs.*
in-cor′nished (ĭn-kôr′nĭsht), *a.* [*in-* in + *cornish*.] Provided with cornices *Obs.*
in-cor′o-nat′ed (ĭn-kŏr′ō-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Incoronate. [rate. *Obs.*]
in-cor′por, *v.t. & i.* To incorpo-
in-cor′por-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being incorporated. *Rare.*
in-cor′po-ral, *a.* [L. *incorporalis*. See IN- not, CORPORAL, *a.*; cf. INCORPOREAL.] Incorporeal. — **in-cor′po-ral′i-ty**, *n.* — **in-cor′po-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cor′po-ral-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.* [-NESS.]
in-cor′po-rat′ed-ness, *a.* See
in′cor-po′re-al-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
in′cor-po′re-al-ist, *n.* See -IST.
in′cor-po′re-al′i-ty, *n.* Incorporeity.
in′cor-po′re-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
in′cor-po′re-al-ly, *adv.* of INCORPOREAL. [real. *Obs.*]
in′cor-po′re-ous, *a.* Incorpo-
in-corpse′ (ĭn-kôrps′), *v. t.* To incorporate. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
in′cor-rect′ed, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′cor-rec′tion, *n.* [Cf. F. *incorrection*.] *Obs.* **a** Want of correction or discipline. **b** Incorrectness. [RECT.]
in′cor-rect′ly, *adv.* of INCOR-
in′cor-rect′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-cor′re-spond′ing, *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare.* [-NESS.]
in-cor′ri-gi-ble-ness, *n.* See
in-cor′ri-gi-bly, *adv.* of INCORRIGIBLE. See -LY.
in′cor-rod′a-ble (ĭn′kŏ-rōd′ȧ-b'l), -**i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
in-cor-ro′sive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′cor-rupt′, *v. t.* To make incorrupt *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
in′cor-rupt′ed, *a.* Incorrupt.
In′cor-rupt′i-ble, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the Aphthartodocetæ.
in′cor-rupt′i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [CORRUPTIBLE.]
in′cor-rupt′i-bly, *adv.* of IN-
in′cor-rup′tive, *a.* [Cf. L. *incorruptivus*.] Incorruptible. *Obs*
in′cor-rupt′ly, *adv.* of INCORRUPT. See -LY.
in′cor-rupt′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-coun′ter, etc. † ENCOUNTER, etc.
in′-coun′try, *n.* [*in*, adv. + *country*.] Hinterland. *Obs.* *Scot.*
in-coup′, *v. t* To coop up. *Obs.*
in-cour′age. † ENCOURAGE.
incourse, *n.* [L. *incursus*.] Inrush; inflow. *Obs.* [teously.]
in-cour′te-ous-ly, *adv.* Uncour-
in′crash′, *n.* A crashing in. *R.*
incrasion, *n.* Incrassation. *Obs.*
in-cras′sa-tive (ĭn-krăs′ȧ-tĭv). *a.* Thickening. *R.* — *n.* A medicine to thicken the humors. *Obs.*
in′cre, *a.* [Cf. ENKERLY.] Eager; earnest. — **in′cre-ly**, *adv.* Both *Obs.* *Scot.*
in-creas′a-ble (ĭn-krēs′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **in-creas′a-ble-ness**, *n.* [*creased*, p. p.]
in-creas′ed-ly, *adv.* of *in-*
in-crease′ful, *a.* Full of increase; productive. *Obs.*
in-crease′ment, *n.* Increase *R.*
increase twist. Gaining twist.
in-creast′. Increased. *Ref. Sp.*
in′cre-ate′ (ĭn′krē-āt′), *v. t.* [*in-* in + *create*.] To create within. *R.*
in-cred′i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-cred′i-bly, *adv.* of INCREDIBLE. See -LY. [*Obs.*]
in-cred′it-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-cred′it-ed, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.*
in-cred′ule, *a.* [Cf. F. *incrédule*.] Incredulous. *Obs.* *Scot.*
in-cred′u-lous-ly, *adv.* of INCREDULOUS. See -LY.
in-cred′u-lous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-cre′du-lus o′di (ĭn-krĕd′ū-lŭs ō′dī). [L.] Being incredulous, I hate or detest (it). *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 188).
in′creep′, *v. i.* To creep in. — **in′creep′er**, *n.* — **in′creep′ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* *All Rare*
in′cre-ma-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + L. *cremabilis* combustible.] Incombustible. *Obs.*
in′cre-ma′tion (ĭn′krē-mā′-

specif., one of a series of minute additions ; a slight or imperceptible augmentation. Cf. UNEARNED INCREMENT.

3. *Math.* A change, generally arbitrary, either positive or negative, in the value of an independent variable ; also, the corresponding change in the value of the dependent function ; specif., the change in function value corresponding to an increase of the argument value by 1.

4. *Forestry.* Increase in volume or value for a given period of a tree or a stand. Cf. ACCRETION.

in′cre-men′tal (ĭn′krē-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to increments or increase ; specif., *Biol.*, pertaining to, or resulting from, the process of growth ; as, *incremental* lines.

in-cres′cent (ĭn-krĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *increscens, -entis*, p. pr. of *increscere.* See INCREASE.] **1**. Increasing ; growing ; augmenting ; swelling ; enlarging ; waxing.

Between the *increscent* and decrescent moon. *Tennyson.*

2. Specif., *Her.*, increasing ; — said of the new moon depicted with the points turned toward the dexter side. — *n.* An increscent moon.

Increscent, 2.

in-crim′i-nate (ĭn-krĭm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* ; IN-CRIM′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd) ; IN-CRIM′I-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [LL. *incriminatus*, p. p. of *incriminare ; in-* in + *criminare, criminari*, to accuse one of a crime. See CRIMINATE.] To charge with a crime or fault ; to criminate ; accuse.

in-crim′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act of incriminating, or state of being incriminated ; crimination.

in-crim′i-na-to-ry (ĭn-krĭm′ĭ-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to crimination ; tending to incriminate ; criminatory.

‖ **in′croy′a′ble** (ăN′krwä′yȧ′bl′), *n.* [F., lit., incredible.] A French fop or dandy of the time of the Directory ; hence, any fop. The name is said to allude not only to the extravagant dress, but also to the frequent use of "*C'est vraiment incroyable*" (That is really incredible).

in-crust′ (ĭn-krŭst′), *v. t.* ; IN-CRUST′ED ; IN-CRUST′ING. [L. *incrustare ; in-* in + *crustare* to cover with a crust : cf. F. *incruster.* See CRUST ; cf. ENCRUST.] **1**. To cover or line with a crust, or hard coat ; to form a crust on the surface of ; to crust over (with) ; as, iron *incrusted* with rust.

2. *Fine Arts.* To cover or overlay (with) ; as, to *incrust* walls with marble ; also, to inlay, as decoration (into).

3. To inclose in or as in a crust. *Rare.*

in-crust′, *v. i.* To form a crust. *Rare.*

in′crus-ta′tion (ĭn′krŭs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *incrustatio :* cf. F. *incrustation.* See INCRUST.] **1**. Act of incrusting, or state of being incrusted.

2. A crust or hard coating of anything upon or within a body, as a deposit of lime inside a steam boiler.

3. *Arch.* A covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, etc., attached to the masonry by cramp irons or cement.

4. *Fine Arts.* Anything overlaid or inlaid.

in-crust′ment, *n.* An incrustation. *Rare.*

in′cu-bate (ĭn′kū-bāt), *v. t.* ; IN′CU-BAT′ED (-bāt′ĕd); IN′CU-BAT′ING (-bāt′ĭng). [L. *incubatus*, p. p. of *incubare* to lie on ; *in-* in, on + *cubare* to lie down. Cf. CUBIT, INCUMBENT.] To sit upon (eggs) to hatch them by the warmth of the body, as most birds do ; to brood ; hence, to maintain (eggs, embryos of animals, bacteria, or the like) under conditions of warmth, etc., favorable for hatching or development, as by the heat of the sun, artificial heat, etc.

in′cu-bate, *v. i.* **1**. To sit on eggs ; to brood.

2. To undergo incubation.

in′cu-ba′tion (-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *incubatio :* cf. F. *incubation.*] **1**. Act or process of incubating, as eggs, bacteria, etc.

2. A brooding or brooding upon.

There is an indescribable stillness and a sense of *incubation.* The wind has fallen. *J. A. Symonds.*

3. *Med.* The development of a disease from its causes. The **period of incubation** is the time between the inception and outbreak of the disease.

4. *Gr. Antiq.* A sleeping in a consecrated place, as a temple, for the purpose of dreaming oracular dreams. *Tylor.*

in′cu-ba-tive (ĭn′kū-bā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to incubation ; characteristic of, or marked by, incubation.

in′cu-ba′tor (-bā′tẽr), *n.* **1**. One that incubates ; esp., an apparatus by which eggs are hatched artificially.

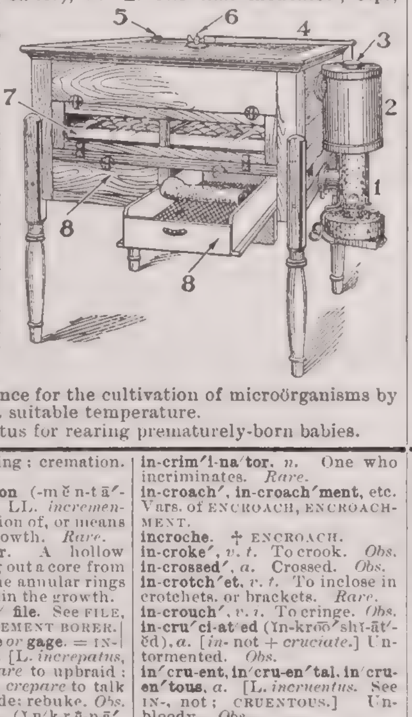

Modern Incubator. 1 Lamp ; 2 Asbestos-covered Heater ; 3 Disk covering Escape Flue for surplus heat ; 4 Arm of Regulator ; 5 Counterpoise Weight ; 6 End of Rod connecting with Thermostat ; 7 Hatching Chamber with Egg Trays ; 8, 8 Nursery Drawers.

2. A contrivance for the cultivation of microörganisms by maintaining a suitable temperature.

3. An apparatus for rearing prematurely-born babies.

in-cu′ba-to-ry (ĭn-kū′bȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, incubation.

in′cu-bous (ĭn′kū-bŭs), *a.* [From L. *incubare* to lie on.] *Bot.* Having the leaves so placed that the upper part of each one covers the base of the leaf next above it, as in certain liverworts. Cf. SUCCUBOUS.

in′cu-bus (ĭn′kū-bŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -BUSES (-ĕz ; -ĭz ; 151), L. INCUBI (-bī). [L., the nightmare. Cf. INCUBATE.] **1**. An evil spirit, supposed to lie upon persons in their sleep, and esp. to have sexual intercourse with women by night.

The devils who appeared in the female form were generally called succubi ; those who appeared like men *incubi*, though this distinction was not always preserved. *Lecky.*

2. *Med.* The nightmare. See NIGHTMARE.

3. Any person or thing that oppresses or burdens.

Debt and usury is the *incubus* which weighs most heavily on the agricultural resources of Turkey. *J. L. Farley*

in′cu-dal (ĭŋ′kū-dăl), *a.* [See INCUS.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the incus.

in′cu-date (ĭŋ′kū-dāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **1**. Having an incus.

2. A type of mastax in rotifers, in which the mallei are absent and the incus is converted into a forcepslike organ.

in-cul′cate (ĭn-kŭl′kāt ; ĭn′kŭl-kāt ; 277 : *see* -ATE), *v. t.* ; IN-CUL′CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd ; -kāt′ĕd) ; IN-CUL′CAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *inculcatus*, p. p. of *inculcare* to tread on ; *in-* in, on + *calcare* to tread, fr. *calx* the heel ; perh. akin to E. *heel.* Cf. 1st CALK.] **1**. To teach and impress by frequent repetitions or admonitions ; to urge on the mind ; with *on* or *upon ;* as, Christ *inculcates* humility on his followers.

2. To tread on ; to trample. *Obs.*

Syn. — Instill, infuse, ingraft, impress. See IMPLANT.

in′cul-ca′tion (ĭn′kŭl-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inculcatio :* cf. F. *inculcation.*] A teaching and impressing by frequent repetitions or admonitions.

in-cul′ca-to-ry (ĭn-kŭl′kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [*inculcate* + *-ory.*] Tending or serving to inculcate ; marked by inculcation. *R.*

in-cul′pa-ble (ĭn-kŭl′pȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inculpabilis.*] Not culpable ; blameless ; innocent.

in′cul-pate (ĭn′kŭl-pāt ; ĭn-kŭl′pāt ; 277 : *see* -ATE), *v. t.* ; IN′CUL-PAT′ED (-pāt′ĕd ; -pāt-ĕd) ; IN′CUL-PAT′ING (-ĭng). [LL. *inculpatus*, p. p. of *inculpare* to blame ; L. *in-* in + *culpa* fault. See CULPABLE.] To impute guilt to ; to involve or implicate in guilt ; to blame ; incriminate.

That risk could . . . not *inculpate* them. *H. James.*

in′cul-pa′tion (ĭn′kŭl-pā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inculpation.*] Blame ; censure ; crimination.

in-cul′pa-to-ry (ĭn-kŭl′pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to inculpate ; imputing blame ; criminatory ; implicating.

in-cult′ (ĭn-kŭlt′), *a.* [L. *incultus ; in-* not + *cultus*, p. p. of *colere* to cultivate : cf. F. *inculte.*] Untilled ; uncultivated ; uncivilized ; crude ; rude ; unpolished ; rough. *R.*

Germany then, says Tacitus, was *incult* and horrid. *Burton*
His style is diffuse and *incult.* *M. W. Shelley.*

in-cum′ben-cy (ĭn-kŭm′bĕn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From INCUMBENT.] State or quality of being incumbent, or that which is incumbent ; specif. : **a** Quality of being morally incumbent ; that which is morally incumbent, or is imposed, as a rule, a duty, obligation, or responsibility. "The *incumbencies* of a family." *Donne.* **b** State of holding a benefice ; the full possession and exercise of any office ; an incumbent's sphere of action or period of office. **c** An incumbent, or overlying, weight or mass.

in-cum′bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [L. *incumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incumbere* to lie down upon, press upon ; *in-* in, on + *cumbere* (in comp.) ; akin to *cubare* to lie down. See INCUBATE.] **1**. Lying or reclining, esp. so as to exert a downward pressure ; hence, impending ; threatening.

Two *incumbent* figures, gracefully leaning. *Sir H. Wotton.*
To move the *incumbent* load they try. *Addison.*

2. Lying, resting, or imposed, as a duty or obligation ; obligatory ; — with *on* or *upon.*

Good works that are *incumbent* on all Christians. *Sprat.*

3. *Bot.* Lying upon or apposed to ; — said either of cotyledons folded so that the hypocotyl is applied to the back of one of them, or of an anther lying against the side of a filament but attached at only one point. The position is represented in diagrammatic cross section thus : O‖. Cf. ACCUMBENT, 2, CONDUPLICATE.

4. *Zoöl.* Bent downwards so as to touch, or rest on, something else ; as, *incumbent* hairs or spines. Of a bird's hind toe, so placed that its whole length rests on the ground when the bird is standing.

5. Busily engaged ; assiduous. *Obs.*

6. Holding a benefice ; being in the office of an incumbent. *Obs.*

in-cum′bent, *n.* A person who is in present possession of a benefice or of any office.

in′cu-nab′u-la (ĭn′kū-năb′ū-lȧ), *n. pl.* ; *sing.* -LUM (-lŭm). [L. *incunabula*, pl., cradle, birthplace, origin. See IN- in ; CUNABULA.] **1**. Cradle period or state ; beginnings ; infancy.

2. *Bibliography.* Works of art, or of human industry, of an early epoch ; esp., books printed before A. D. 1500. Also in the *sing.*

in-cu′ne-a′tion (ĭn-kū′nē-ā′shŭn), *n.* [See IN- ; CUNEATE.] A wedging or impaction.

in-cur′ (ĭn-kûr′), *v. t.* ; IN-CURRED′ (-kûrd′) ; IN-CUR′RING (-kûr′ĭng). [L. *incurrere* to run into or toward ; *in-* in + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1**. To meet or fall in with, as something inconvenient, harmful, or onerous ; to become liable or subject to ; to bring down upon one's self ; as, to *incur* debt, danger, displeasure, penalty, responsibility, etc.

I know not what I shall *incur* to pass it,
Having no warrant. *Shak.*

2. To render liable or subject to ; to bring ; entail. *Obs.*

Lest you *incur* me much more damage in my fame than you have done me pleasure in preserving my life. *Chapman.*

Syn. — INCUR, CONTRACT agree in the idea of bringing upon one's self something unpleasant, onerous, or injurious. INCUR emphasizes the idea of liability, and commonly implies voluntary action ; CONTRACT more frequently suggests actual, often involuntary, acquisition ; as, to *incur* an obligation, a penalty, risk, criticism ; to *contract* a disease, a bad habit ; "A man may speak of his success without *incurring* justly the odium of conceit" (*Crabbe*); "Man . . . swarming into clans . . . *contracts* defilement" (*Cowper*).

in-cur′ (ĭn-kûr′), *v. i.* **1**. To run (into) ; hence, to fall ; enter. *Obs.*

2. To accrue ; to be involved.

in-cur′a-bil′i-ty (ĭn-kūr′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incurable ; irremediableness.

in-cur′a-ble (ĭn-kūr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *incurable*, L. *incurabilis.* See IN- not ; CURABLE.] Not capable of being cured ; as, an *incurable* disease ; not admitting of remedy or correction ; irremediable ; remediless ; as, *incurable* evils.

Rancorous and *incurable* hostility. *Burke.*

Syn. — Irrecoverable, irretrievable, irreparable, hopeless.

in-cur′a-ble, *n.* A person diseased beyond cure.

in-cu′ri-os′i-ty (ĭn-kū′rĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *incuriosité*, L. *incuriositas.*] Quality or state of being incurious ; want of curiosity or interest ; indifference.

in-cu′ri-ous (ĭn-kū′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incuriosus :* cf. F. *incurieux.* See IN- not ; CURIOUS.] **1**. Not curious, or inquisitive ; without care for or interest in ; indifferent ; inattentive ; careless ; negligent ; heedless.

Carelessnesses and *incurious* deportments. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Not particular, fastidious, or critical. *Obs.*

3. Done without care or nicety ; homely ; coarse. *Obs. or R.*

4. Devoid of interest ; uninteresting. *Rare.*

in-cur′rence (ĭn-kŭr′ĕns), *n.* [See INCURRENT.] Act or process of incurring.

in-cur′rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incurrens*, p. pr. of *incurrere, incursum*, to run in ; *in-* in + *currere* to run.] **1**. Occurring (within a given time). *Obs.*

2. *Zoöl.* Characterized by a current which flows inward ; as, the *incurrent* siphon of lamellibranch mollusks.

in-cur′sion (ĭn-kûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *incursio :* cf. F. *incursion.* See INCUR.] A running in, into, or against ; hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention ; a sudden or rapid invasion ; a predatory or harassing inroad ; a raid.

The *incursions* of the Goths. *Arbuthnot.*
Sins of daily *incursion.* *South.*

Syn. — Inroad, irruption, raid, foray. See INVASION.

in-cur′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Making incursions ; invasive.

in-cur′vate (-vāt), *a.* [L. *incurvatus*, p. p. of *incurvare* to crook ; *in-* in + *curvus* bent. See CURVE ; cf. INCURVE.] Incurved ; incurvated.

in-cur′vate (-vāt), *v. t. & i.* ; IN-CUR′VAT-ED (-vāt-ĕd) ; IN-CUR′VAT-ING (-vāt-ĭng). To turn from a straight line or course ; to bend ; crook ; specif., to curve inwards.

in′cur-va′tion (ĭn′kûr-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *incurvatio :* cf. F. *incurvation.*] **1**. Act, fact, or process of incurvating, or state of being incurvated ; curvature or incurvature.

An *incurvation* of the rays. *Derham.*

2. Act of bowing, or bending the body, in respect or reverence. *Obs.* "The *incurvations* of the knee." *Bp. Hall.*

in-cur′va-ture (-vȧ-tūr), *n.* Act, fact, or process of curving inwards, or state of being curved inwards.

in′curve′ (ĭn′kûrv′), *n.* Also **in′-curve′**, *n.*, *or* **in curve.** A curving in ; *Baseball*, a ball that curves in. See CURVE, *n.*

in-curve′ (ĭn-kûrv′), *v. t. & i.* ; IN-CURVED′ (-kûrvd′); IN-CURV′ING. [See INCURVATE.] To bend ; curve ; crook ; esp., to curve inwards.

in-curved′ (ĭn-kûrvd′), *p. a.* [*in-* in + *curved.*] Bending gradually toward the axis or center. Cf. INFLEXED.

in′cus (ĭŋ′kŭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* IN-CU′DES (ĭn-kū′dēz). [L., anvil.] **1**. *Anat.* The middle one of the chain of three small bones in the ear of mammals ; the anvil bone. See EAR.

2. *Zoöl.* The median Y-shaped structure in the mastax of rotifers upon which the mallei work. See MASTAX.

in-cuse′ (ĭn-kūz′), *a.* [L. *incusus*, p. p. of *incudere* to forge with the hammer.] Struck or stamped in ; — esp. in numismatics.

Reverse of Stater of Cyzicus (early 6th century B. C.) showing two Incuse Squares.

in-cuse′, *n.* An incuse figure, design, or impression.

in-cuse′, *v. t.* ; IN-CUSED′ (-kūzd′) ; IN-CUS′ING (-kūz′ĭng). [See INCUSE, *a.*] To stamp or strike ; to impress by striking, as a coin or medal.

Ind (ĭnd), *n.* [F. *Inde.*] **1**. India. *Now Poetical or Archaic.*

Gold, and gems, and all the wealth of *Ind.* *C. Kingsley.*

2. **a** in *sing.* or *pl.* Indies. *Obs.* "From the east to western *Ind.*" *Shak.* **b** in *pl.* Natives of India. *Obs.*

in′da-gate (ĭn′dȧ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *indagatus*, p. p. of *indagare* to seek.] To search into ; investigate. — **in′da-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.* — **in′da-ga-tive** (-gā-tĭv), *a.* *All Obs. or R.*

in′da-ga′tor (-gā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] Searcher; investigator. *Rare.*

in-dam′ine (ĭn-dăm′ĭn ; ĭn′dȧ-mēn′ ; 184), *n.* Also **-in.**

shŭn), *n.* Burning ; cremation. *Obs. or R.*

in′cre-men-ta′tion (-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *incrementatio.*] Production of, or means of producing, growth. *Rare.*

increment borer. A hollow auger for cutting out a core from a tree to show the annular rings and thus ascertain the growth.

in′cre-ment-cut′ file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

increment gauge *or* **gage.** = INCREMENT BORER.

in′cre-pate, *v. t.* [L. *increpatus*, p. p. of *increpare* to upbraid : *in-* in, against + *crepare* to talk noisily.] To chide ; rebuke. *Obs.*

in′cre-pa′tion (ĭn′krē-pā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *increpatio.*] Chiding ; rebuke ; reproof. *Archaic.*

incres, increse. † INCREASE.

in-cres′cence (ĭn-krĕs′ĕns), *n.* [See INCRESCENT.] Gradual increase in size.

in-crest′, *v. t.* To provide or adorn with a crest. *Rare.*

in-crim′i-na′tor, *n.* One who incriminates. *Rare.*

in-croach′, in-croach′ment, etc. Vars. of ENCROACH, ENCROACHMENT.

incroche. † ENCROACH.

in-croke′, *v. t.* To crook. *Obs.*

in-crossed′, *a.* Crossed. *Obs.*

in-crotch′et, *v. t.* To inclose in crotchets, or brackets. *Rare.*

in-crouch′, *v. i.* To cringe. *Obs.*

in-cru′ci-at′ed (ĭn-krōō′shĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.* [*in-* not + *cruciate.*] Untormented. *Obs.*

in′cru-ent, in′cru-en′tal, in′cru-en′tous, *a.* [L. *incruentus.* See IN-, not ; CRUENTOUS.] Unbloody. *Obs.*

In′crus-ta′ta (ĭn′krŭs-tā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = INARTICULATA **b.**

in-crus′tate (ĭn-krŭs′tāt), *a.* [L. *incrustatus*, p. p. See INCRUST.] **a** Incrusted. **b** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Crustaceous. *Rare.*

in-crus′tate, *v. t.* To incrust. *R.*

in-crys′tal, *v. t.* To inclose in a crystal. *Obs.*

in-crys′tal-liz′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

incub. *n.* An incubus. *Obs.*

in′cu-ba′tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to incubation.

in-cube′, *v. t.* To fix firmly, as in a cube. *Obs.*

in′cu-bee, *n.* Incubus. *Obs.*

in-cu′bi-ture, *n.* [Cf. L. *incubitus.*] Incubation ; brooding. *Obs.*

in′cu-by, *n.* Incubus. *Obs.*

in-cu′des, *n.*, *pl.* of INCUS.

in′cu-do-sta-pe′di-al (ĭŋ′kū-dō-stȧ-pē′dĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *incus, -udis*, incus + *stapedial.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the incus and stapes.

‖ **in cuer′po.** See under CUERPO.

in-cul′cate, *a.* Inculcated. *Obs.*

in-cul′ca-tive, *a.* Tending to inculcate.

in-cul′ca-tor (ĭn-kŭl′kā-tẽr ; ĭn′kŭl-kā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *inculcator.*] One who inculcates.

in-culk′, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *inculquer.* See INCULCATE.] To inculcate. *Obs.*

in-culp′, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *inculper.* See INCULPATE.] To inculpate. *Obs.*

in-cul′pa-bil′i-ty (ĭn-kŭl′pȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inculpableness.

in-cul′pa-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-cul′pa-bly, *adv.* of INCULPABLE.

in-cul′pate, *a.* Inculpable. *Obs.*

in-cul′pa-tive (-kŭl′pȧ-tĭv), *a.* Inculpatory.

in-cul′ti-vate, -vat′ed, *a.* Uncultivated. *Obs.*

in-cul′ti-va′tion, *n.* Want of cultivation. *Rare.*

in-cul′ture, *n.* Want of culture. *Rare.*

in-cum′bence, *n.* State of being incumbent ; an incumbent matter ; a duty. *Obs*

in-cum′bent-ess, *n.* A female incumbent. *Rare.*

in-cum′bent-ly, *adv.* of INCUMBENT.

in-cum′ber. Var. of ENCUMBER.

in′cum-bi′tion (ĭn′kŭm-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Act of resting upon. *Obs.*

in-cum′brance, in-cum′brancer. Vars. of ENCUMBRANCE, ENCUMBRANCER.

in-cum′brous. † ENCUMBROUS.

in-cu′na-ble (ĭn-kū′nȧ-b'l), *n.* [F. See INCUNABULA.] An incunabulum : — usually in *pl.*

in′cu-nab′u-lar (ĭn′kū-năb′ū-lȧr), *a.* Pert. to incunabula.

in-cur′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-cur′a-bly, *adv.* of INCURABLE.

in-curd′. Incurred. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **in cu′ri-a.** [LL.] In court.

incurie, *n.* [F., or L. *incuria.*] Carelessness. *Obs.*

in-cu′ri-ous-ly, *adv.* of INCURIOUS.

in-cu′ri-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-cur′ra-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

in-cur′sant, *a.* [L. *incursans*, p. pr.] Running into one another. *Obs.*

in-curse′, *n.* [L. *incursus.*] An incursion. *Obs.*

in-cur′sion-ist, *n.* A maker of an incursion ; an invader.

in-cur′tain. † ENCURTAIN.

in-cur′vi-ty, *n.* [From L. *incurvus* bent. See INCURVATE.] Incurvation ; incurvature. *Obs.*

in-cuss′, *v. t.* [L. *incussus*, p. p. of *incutere* to strike. See IN- in ; CONCUSS.] = INCUTE. *Obs.* — **in-cus′sion**, *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **in cus-to′di-a le′gis.** [L.] In the custody of the law.

in′cut′, *a.* = CUT-IN.

in-cute′, *v. t.* [See INCUSS.] To strike or stamp in. *Obs.*

in′cut′ting, *n.* A cutting in ; incision.

in-cyst′, in-cyst′ed, etc. † ENCYST, etc.

ind. Inned. *Ref. Sp.*

Ind., *or* **ind.** *Abbr.* Independent; index; India; Indian; Indiana; indicative; Indies; indigo; induline ; etc.

I. N. D. *Abbr.* In Nomine Dei (L., in the name of God).

in-da′ba (ĭn-dä′bä), *n.* [Zulu *in-daba.*] Among South African natives, a meeting for consultation ; a conference.

in′da-ga-to-ry (ĭn′dȧ-gā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Investigatory. *Rare.*

in-dam′age, etc. † ENDAMAGE, etc.

in-dan′ger. † ENDANGER.

[Prob. *indigo* + *amine.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of weak organic bases, artificially prepared, the simplest of which is *phenylene blue*, $C_6H_4(NH)N{\cdot}C_6H_4NH_2$. The indamines may be regarded as derivatives of the hypothetical quinone di-imide, $C_6H_4(NH)_2$. Their salts are unstable blue and green dyestuffs, easily converted into thionines and safranines.

in′da-zol (ĭn′dȧ-zōl ; -zŏl), **in′da-zole** (ĭn′dȧ-zōl), *n.* [*ind*ol + *azole.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous compound, $C_7H_6N_2$, related to indol, and produced from a hydrazine derivative of cinnamic acid, and in other ways ; also, any compound of which indazol proper is the type.

in-debt′ (ĭn-dĕt′), *v. t.* ; IN-DEBT′ED ; IN-DEBT′ING. [ME. *endetten* (in p. p. *endetted*), F. *endetter ; en-* (L. *in*) + F. *dette* debt. See DEBT.] To bring into debt ; to place under obligation.

Thy fortune hath *indebted* thee to none *Daniel.*

in-debt′ed, *p. a.* **1**. Brought into debt ; being under obligation ; held to payment or requital ; in debt.
2. Placed under obligation for something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due ; beholden ; as, we are *indebted* to parents and friends for love and aid.

in-debt′ed-ness, *n.* **1**. State of being indebted.
2. The sum owed ; debts, collectively.

in-de′cen-cy (ĭn-dē′sĕn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *indecentia* unseemliness : cf. F. *indécence.*] **1**. Quality or state of being indecent ; want of decency, modesty, or good manners ; unseemliness ; unseemly behavior ; immodesty ; *Obs.*, uncomeliness ; physical blemish.
2. That which is indecent ; an indecent word or act ; an offense against delicacy.

They who . . . present to the ear or the eye of modesty any of the *indecencies* I allude to, are pests of society. *Beattie.*

Syn. — Indelicacy, indecorum, impurity, obscenity.

in-de′cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *indecens* unseemly, unbecoming: cf. F. *indécent.* See IN- not ; DECENT.] Not decent; specif.: **a** Unfit to be seen or heard ; offensive to modesty and delicacy ; as, *indecent* language. **b** Uncomely; ill-looking. *Obs.*
Syn. — Unbecoming, indecorous, indelicate, unseemly, immodest, gross, impure, obscene, vile. See IMPROPER.

in′de-cid′u-ate (ĭn′dē-sĭd′ū-āt), *a.* *Anat.* Having no decidua ; nondeciduate.

in′de-cid′u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1**. Not liable to fall off. *Obs.*

The *indeciduous* and unshaven locks of Apollo. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Not deciduous, as leaves ; evergreen, as trees.

in′de-ci′sion (-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *decision :* cf. F. *indécision.*] Want of decision ; want of settled purpose, or of firmness ; indetermination ; wavering of mind ; vacillation ; hesitation.

The term *indecision* . . . implies an idea very nicely different from irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it *Shenstone.*

in′de-ci′sive (-sī′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *indécisif.*] **1**. Not decisive ; not bringing to a final or ultimate issue ; as, an *indecisive* battle, argument, answer.
2. Undetermined ; prone to indecision ; irresolute ; unsettled ; wavering ; vacillating ; hesitating ; as, an *indecisive* state of mind ; an *indecisive* character.
3. Not certain ; dubious ; indefinite ; indistinct.

in′de-clin′a-ble (-klīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indeclinabilis :* cf. F. *indéclinable.* See IN- not; DECLINE.] **1**. Incapable of declining, or deviating ; unalterable ; constant. *Obs.*
2. Incapable of being avoided ; unavoidable. *Obs.*
3. *Gram.* Not declinable ; not varied by inflective terminations ; as, *nihil* (nothing), in Latin, is an *indeclinable* noun. — *n.* An indeclinable word.

in-de′com-pos′a-ble (ĭn-dē′kŏm-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *decomposable :* cf. F. *indécomposable.*] Not decomposable ; not resolvable into constituents or elements.

in′de-co′rous (ĭn′dē-kō′rŭs ; ĭn-dĕk′ō-rŭs : *see the note below*), *a.* [L. *indecorus ;* cf. L. *indecor*, *indecoris*, *indecorosus.* See IN- not ; DECOROUS.] Not decorous ; violating good manners ; contrary to good breeding or etiquette ; unbecoming ; improper ; out of place.

It was useless and *indecorous* to attempt anything more by mere struggle. *Burke.*

☞ The leading authorities prefer the accentuation *in′-de-co′rous.* Actual usage apparently favors *in-dec′o-rous* somewhat more strongly than it does *dec′o-rous* (cf. DECOROUS), prob. from the influence of other four-syllabled words such as *mo-not′o-nous, su-per′flu-ous*, etc.
Syn. — Unbecoming, unseemly, unbefitting, rude, coarse, impolite, uncivil, ill-bred. See IMPROPER.

in′de-co′rum (ĭn′dē-kō′rŭm), *n.* [*in-* not + *decorum :* cf. L. *indecorus* unbecoming.] Want of decorum ; impropriety of behavior ; that in behavior or manners which violates the conventions of civility, custom, or etiquette ; also, an indecorous or unbecoming action.

in-deed′ (ĭn-dēd′), *adv.* [Prep. *in* + *deed.*] In reality ; in truth ; in fact ; verily ; truly ; to be sure ; in point of fact ; — used in a variety of senses, as : **a** Denoting emphasis ; as, *indeed*, it is so ; *indeed*, yes.

The carnal mind is enmity against God ; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither *indeed* can be. *Rom* viii. 7.

b Denoting concession or admission ; as, you are right, *indeed.* **c** Denoting surprise; as, *indeed*, is it you? **d** Denoting interrogation ; — often with the interrogation point, and having the force : Is that so? Can it be? **e** As an exclamation, denoting surprise, irony, incredulity, etc.

in′de-fat′i-ga-ble (ĭn′dē-făt′ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis :* cf. OF. *indefatigable.* See IN- not, DEFATIGABLE; cf. INFATIGABLE.] Incapable of being fatigued, or not yielding to fatigue ; untiring ; unwearying ; as, *indefatigable* exertions, perseverance. " A constant, *indefatigable* attendance." *South.* — **in′de-fat′i-ga-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′de-fat′i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′de-fat′i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

Upborne with *indefatigable* wings. *Milton.*

Syn. — INDEFATIGABLE, TIRELESS. INDEFATIGABLE implies incapability of fatigue, and hence persistence in effort ; as, " the strenuous, persevering, and absolutely *indefatigable* champion of every victim of oppression " (*J. Morley*) ; " The little butler was *indefatigable* with his corkscrew " (*T. L. Peacock*). TIRELESS is sometimes employed with little distinction from *indefatigable ;* frequently, however, it connotes (to a degree which precludes the substitution of *indefatigable*) the fact of unwearied, often superb, power or continuance ; as, the *tireless* sweep of the eagle's flight ; " out in the breakers *tirelessly* tossing " (*W. Whitman*). See TIRE.

in′de-fea′si-ble (ĭn′dē-fē′zĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *defeasible :* cf. OF. *indefaisable.*] Not to be defeated ; not defeasible ; incapable of being annulled or made void ; as, an *indefeasible* estate or title. — **in′de-fea′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′de-fea′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′de-fea′si-bly**, *adv.*

That the king had a divine and an *indefeasible* right to the regal power. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See INALIENABLE.

in′de-fect′i-ble (-fĕk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *defectible :* cf. F. *indéfectible.*] Not defectible ; not liable to defect, failure, or decay ; also, without defect ; faultless. — **in′de-fect′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in′de-fect′i-bly**, *adv.*

An *indefectible* treasure in the heavens *Barrow.*

in′de-fen′si-ble (-fĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *defensible :* cf. OF. *indefensible.*] Not defensible ; not capable of being defended, maintained, vindicated, or justified ; unjustifiable; untenable ; as, an *indefensible* fortress, position, cause, etc. — **in′de-fen′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′de-fen′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′de-fen′si-bly**, *adv.*

Men find that something can be said in favor of what, on the very proposal, they thought utterly *indefensible.* *Burke.*

in′de-fi′cient (-dē-fĭsh′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *indeficiens :* cf. OF. *indeficient.* See IN- not ; DEFICIENT.] Not deficient ; unfailing. — **in′de-fi′cien-cy**, *n.* — **in′de-fi′cient-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs. or R.*

in′de-fin′a-ble (ĭn′dē-fīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being defined or exactly described. — **in′de-fin′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′de-fin′a-bly**, *adv.*

in-def′i-nite (ĭn-dĕf′ĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *indefinitus.* See IN- not ; DEFINITE.] **1**. Not definite ; undetermined or indeterminate ; specif. : **a** Having no definite or clear meaning or purpose ; vague or general in scope or application ; not precise or certain ; as, *indefinite* emotions ; an *indefinite* language ; an *indefinite* plan. **b** Having no prescribed or predetermined limit ; without stipulation or provision as to number or amount ; as, an *indefinite* supply ; an *indefinite* rise in prices. **c** Having its boundaries or limits in space or time unknown or only approximately known ; as, an *indefinite* area ; an *indefinite* term of imprisonment.
2. Beyond comprehensible limits ; unmeasured or unmeasurable, though not infinite ; *Rare*, boundless ; infinite.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite ;* though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension. *Spectator.*

Indefinite and omnipresent God,
Inhabiting eternity. *W. Thompson* (1745).

3. *Gram.* Not defining or determining ; — said : **a** Of adjectives, pronouns, pronominal adjectives, and adverbs which refer to a person, thing, place, time, number, or manner, which they do not determine, as, *any*, *some*, *several*, *few*, *somewhere*, *anyhow*, *they* in *they say*, etc. **b** Of tenses or inflections of verbs, which do not specify the action or occurrence as either completed or continuing at the time denoted for it ; as, " saw " is the past *indefinite* of " see." **c** Sometimes, in Anglo-Saxon and German, of the strong declension of adjectives, as that used when an indefinite article, etc., precedes.
4. *Bot.* Very numerous or not easily counted ; — applied to the members of a floral whorl, as stamens, when in excess of a definite number, usually twenty, and not evidently multiples of the petals or other parts.
Syn. — Inexplicit, vague, uncertain, unsettled, indeterminate, loose, equivocal, inexact, approximate.
indefinite article, *Gram.*, the word *a* or *an*, used adjectively to denote one of a class or number without specifying or identifying it. — **i. failure of issue.** See FAILURE OF ISSUE. — **i. growth.** *Bot.* = INDETERMINATE GROWTH. — **i. inflorescence**, *Bot.*, indeterminate inflorescence. — **i. proposition**, *Logic*, a statement whose subject is a common term, with nothing to indicate distribution or nondistribution ; as, *Man is mortal.* — **i. sentence.** = INDETERMINATE SENTENCE. — **i. term**, *Logic*, a negative term.

in-def′i-nite-ly, *adv.* **1**. In an indefinite manner ; not precisely or clearly ; vaguely ; as, to promise *indefinitely.*
2. To an indefinite extent or degree ; without known or prescribed limits ; as, to continue *indefinitely.*

in′de-his′cence (ĭn′dē-hĭs′ĕns), *n.* State or quality of being indehiscent.

in′de-his′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Remaining closed at maturity ; not dehiscent ; specif., *Bot.*, said of many fruits, as berries, achenes, etc. Cf. DEHISCENCE, 2.

in′de-lec′ta-ble (-lĕk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Unpleasant; disagreeable. *R.*

in-del′i-ble (ĭn-dĕl′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indelebilis ; in-* not + *delebilis* capable of being destroyed : cf. F. *indélébile.* See IN- not ; DELIBLE.] That cannot be removed, washed away, blotted out, or effaced ; incapable of being canceled, lost, or forgotten ; ineffaceable ; inerasable ; inexpungible ; as, *indelible* characters ; an *indelible* stain ; an *indelible* impression on the memory. — **in-del′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-del′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-del′i-bly**, *adv.*

They are endued with *indelible* power from above. *Sprat.*

Syn. — Fixed, fast, permanent, ineffaceable.
indelible ink, an ink not obliterated by washing, as a preparation of silver nitrate, or one capable of resisting the action of corrosives, as India ink.

in-del′i-ca-cy (ĭn-dĕl′ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From INDELICATE.] Quality of being indelicate ; want of delicacy, or of a nice sense of, or regard for, purity, propriety, or refinement ; rudeness ; coarseness ; also, that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy ;* they would be immoral. *Steele.*

in-del′i-cate (ĭn-dĕl′ĭ-kāt), *a.* [*in-* not + *delicate :* cf. F. *indélicat.*] Not delicate ; wanting delicacy ; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind ; rude ; as, an *indelicate* word or suggestion ; *indelicate* behavior ; also, formerly, of food, coarse to the taste. — **in-del′i-cate-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Indecorous, unbecoming, unseemly, rude, coarse, broad, impolite, gross, indecent, offensive, vile, unchaste, impure, unrefined. See IMPROPER.

in-dem′ni-fi-ca′tion (ĭn-dĕm′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act or process of indemnifying, preserving, or securing against loss, damage, or penalty ; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty ; the state of being indemnified.
2. That which indemnifies

Reward with the name of an *indemnification.* *De Quincey.*

in-dem′ni-fy (ĭn-dĕm′nĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; IN-DEM′NI-FIED (-fīd) ; IN-DEM′NI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *indemnis* unhurt (*in-* not + *damnum* hurt, damage) + *-fy.* Cf. DAMN, DAMNIFY.]
1. To save harmless ; to secure against loss or damage.

The states must at last engage to the merchants here that they will *indemnify* them from all that shall fall out *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To make restitution or compensation to, as for loss, damage, etc. ; to make whole ; to reimburse ; to compensate ; also, to make good (a loss).
Syn. — See PAY.

in-dem′ni-ty (-tĭ), *n* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *indemnitas*, fr. *indemnis* uninjured : cf. F. *indemnité.* See INDEMNIFY.]
1. Protection or exemption from loss or damage, past or to come ; security ; insurance ; specif., immunity from penalty, or the punishment of past offenses ; amnesty.

A promise of *indemnity* for the riot *Scott.*

2. Indemnification, compensation, or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury sustained ; as, insurance is a contract of *indemnity ;* the owner of private property taken for public use is entitled to compensation, or *indemnity.*

They were told to expect, upon the fall of Walpole, a large and lucrative *indemnity* for their pretended wrongs. *Ld Mahon.*

in′de-mon′stra-ble (ĭn′dē-mŏn′strȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indemonstrabilis.* See IN- not ; DEMONSTRABLE] Incapable of being demonstrated ; not subject to proof. — **in′de-mon′stra-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′de-mon′stra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′de-mon′stra-bly**, *adv.*

in′dene (ĭn′dēn), *n.* [*ind*ol + *-ene.*] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, C_9H_8, obtained in the fractional distillation of coal tar and in other ways. In structure it is like indol.

in-dent′ (ĭn-dĕnt′), *v. t.* ; IN-DENT′ED ; IN-DENT′ING. [ME. *endenten* to notch, fit in, OF. *endenter*, LL. *indentare*, fr. L. *in* in + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth. See TOOTH ; cf. INDENTURE.]
1. To make a toothlike cut or notch or a series of such cuts in the border of ; to make jagged or serrate ; as, to *indent* the edge of paper ; a gulf *indents* the coast.
2. To cut into (a board, etc.) for mortising or dovetailing ; to join together by so doing.
3. *Print.* To set (a line or lines) with indention ; to form an indention in (a paragraph, etc.). See INDENTION, 2.
4. To sever the parts of (a document) by way of indenture (see INDENTURE, 2) ; hence, to draw up (an agreement or the like) in duplicate.
5. To bind out by indenture ; to indenture ; as, to *indent* a person as a servant or apprentice. Cf. INDENTURE, 3.
6. To make an order upon ; to draw upon, as for stores ; also, *Com.*, to make an indent, or order, for (goods).

in-dent′, *v. i.* **1**. To be cut in or notched ; to form a recess.
2. To agree by indenture ; to contract ; to covenant.

To *indent* and drive bargains with the Almighty. *South.*

3. To make out a written order with a duplicate or counterfoil ; hence, to make a requisition ; to draw (on or upon).
4. To crook or turn ; to wind in and out ; to zigzag. *Obs.*

in-dent′ (ĭn-dĕnt′ ; ĭn′dĕnt), *n.* **1**. A cut or notch in a margin, or a recess like a notch ; specif., *Print.*, an indention.
2. An indented writing, as of a contract ; an indenture.
3. A certificate, or indented certificate, issued by the government of the United States at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt.
4. An official requisition or order for supplies. *Eng.*
5. *Com.* An order from abroad for goods of a specified brand or make and price, or with specified particulars as to its execution ; loosely, any foreign order for goods.

in-dent′ (ĭn-dĕnt′), *v. t.* To dent ; impress ; specif. : **a** To inlay or emboss. *Obs.* **b** To form as a dent or by dents ; to stamp or press in ; as, to *indent* a pattern in a sheet of metal ; also, to form a dent or dents in ; as, to *indent* metal with a hammer ; to *indent* wax with a seal.

in-dent′ (ĭn-dĕnt′ ; ĭn′dĕnt), *n.* An indentation ; a dent or depression struck into a surface ; hence, an impression, furrow, or the like.

in′den-ta′tion (ĭn′dĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. An indenting, or state of being indented ; also, the result of indenting ; specif. : **a** A notch or recess, in a margin or border ; as, the *indentations* of a leaf, a coast, etc. **b** *Print.* Indention.
2. A denting, stamping, or impressing ; the dent or depression made ; a recess or sharp depression in any surface.
Syn. — See DINT.

Indented, b.

in-dent′ed, *p. p.* of INDENT. Specif. : **a** Cut in the edge into points or inequalities, like teeth; jagged; notched; having an uneven, irregular border, etc. ; sinuous ; undulating. **b** *Her.* Serrated ; notched ; — said of a partition line. **c** Indentured; as, an

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in-dart′, *v. t.* To dart in.
in′da-zine (ĭn′dȧ-zĭn ; -zēn ; 184), *n.* Also -zin. [*ind*ol + *azine.*] *Chem.* **a** = INDAZOL. **b** A blue dyestuff, $C_{26}H_{23}N_4Cl$, closely related to the safranines.
inde, *n.* & *a.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *Indicus* Indian. Cf. INDIGO.] Indigo. *Obs.*
in-dear′, **in-dear′ment.** ✝ ENDEAR, ENDEARMENT.
‖ **in-de′bi-ta′tus as-sump′sit** (ĭn-dĕb′ĭ-tā′tŭs). [LL.] *Law.* See ASSUMPSIT.
in-debt′ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *endettement.*] Indebtedness. *Rare.*
in-de′cence (ĭn-dē′sĕns), *n.* Indecency. *Rare.*
in-de′cent-ly, *adv.* of INDECENT.
in′de-cid′u-a (ĭn′dē-sĭd′ū-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See IN- not ; DECIDUOUS.] *Zoöl.* = NONDECIDUATA.
in-dec′i-ma-ble (ĭn-dĕs′ĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *decimare* to tithe.] Not tithable. *Obs.*
in′de-ci′pher-a-ble (ĭn′dē-sī′fĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′de-ci′pher-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′de-ci′pher-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′de-ci′pher-a-bly**, *adv.*
in′de-ci′sive-ly, *adv.* of INDECISIVE.
in′de-ci′sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
indecl. *Abbr.* Indeclinable.
in′de-clin′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′de-clin′a-bly, *adv.* of INDECLINABLE.
in-de′com-po′ni-ble, *a.* Indecomposable. *Rare.*
in-de′com-pos′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′de-co′rous-ly, *adv.* of INDECOROUS. See -LY.
in′de-co′rous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
indef. *Abbr.* Indefinite.
in′de-fat′i-ga′tion (ĭn′dē-făt′ĭ-gā′shŭn), *n.* Indefatigability. *Obs.*
in′de-fec′tive, *a.* Not defective. [*Obs. or R.*]
in′de-fei′si-ble. ✝ INDEFEASIBLE. [*Obs.*]
in′de-fen′sive, *a.* Defenseless.
in-def′i-nite, *n.* That which is indefinite, as an indefinite word.
in-def′i-nite-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′de-fin′i-tive, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′de-fin′i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in′de-fin′i-tive-ness**, *n.*
in′de-fin′i-tude (ĭn′dē-fĭn′ĭ-tūd), *n.* Indefiniteness : the state of being undefined : also, number or quantity not subject to assignable limit, though not infinite. *Rare.* [*Obs. or R.*]
in′de-fin′i-ty, *n.* Indefinitude.
in′de-flore′, *a.* [See IN- not ; DEFLOWER.] Not deflowered. *Obs. Scot.*
in′de-flour′ish-ing, *a.* Unfading. *Obs.*
in′de-form′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′de-gete. ✝ INDIGETE.
‖ **in′de i′ræ et la′cri-mæ** (lăk′rĭ-mē). [L.] Thence anger and tears. *Juvenal* (I. 168).
in′de-layed′, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in′de-lay′ed-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
in′de-lib′er-ate (ĭn′dē-lĭb′ĕr-āt), *a.* [Cf. L. *indeliberatus.* See IN- not : DELIBERATE.] Without deliberation ; unpremeditated. — **in′de-lib′er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in′de-lib′er-ate-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.* [Indeliberate. *Obs.*]
in′de-lib′er-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.*
in′de-lib′er-a′tion, *n.* Lack of deliberation. *Rare.*
in-delve′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *delve.*] To bury. *Obs.*
in-dem′ni-fi-ca′tor, *n.* An indemnifier. *R.*
in-dem′ni-fi-ca′to-ry (ĭn-dĕm′nĭ-fĭ-kā′tō-rĭ), *a.* Affording, or relating to, indemnity.
in-dem′ni-fi′er, *n.* One who indemnifies.
in-dem′ni-fy, *v. t* [*in-* in + *damnify.*] To harm. *Obs.*
in-dem′ni-tee′, *n.* [Irreg. fr. INDEMNITY : see -EE.] The person to whom indemnity is given.
in-dem′ni-tor (ĭn-dĕm′nĭ-tĕr), *n.* One who gives indemnity.
in-dem′ni-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *indampnité.*] Injury; harm. *Obs.*
in-dem′ni-za′tion (-nĭ-zā′shŭn ; -nī-zā′-), *n.* [F. *indemnisation.*] Indemnification. *Rare.*
in-demp′ni-ty. ✝ INDEMNITY.
in-den′cion, *n.* Increase in density. *Obs.*
in′de-ni′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-den′ize, **in-den′i-za′tion.** ✝ ENDENIZE, -ZATION.
in-den′i-zen. Var. of ENDENIZEN.
in-dent′ed-ly, *adv.* By indentation : in intaglio.
in′den-tee′ (ĭn′dĕn-tē′), *a.* [F. *endenté.*] *Her.* Indented.
in-dent′er, *n.* One who indents.
in-den′til-ly (ĭn-dĕn′tĭ-lĭ), *a.* [F. *endentelé.*] *Her.* Having long indents.
in-dent′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of INDENT.

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indented servant or apprentice. **d** *Print.* Set in from the margin. **e** Dented ; impressed

indented line, *Fort.*, a line with alternate salient and receding angles, each face flanking the front of the next. — **i. per long.** *Her.* = INDENTILLY. *Obs.*

in-den′tion (ĭn-dĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1.** An indenting ; state of being indented ; indentation ; the result of indenting ; a cut, notch, recess, or the like, in a margin. See INDENTATION, 1. **2.** *Print.* **a** Act of setting a line or lines in from the margin ; the beginning a line or series of lines a little within the flush line of the text, as commonly in the first line of a paragraph, or as in this book under Vocabulary titles. **b** The blank space so left ; as, an *indention* of one em.
3. A dent. See INDENTATION, 2.

in-den′ture (-tūr), *n.* [ME. *endenture*, F. *endenture*, OF. *endenteüre.* See def. 2. See INDENT.] **1.** An indenting ; state of being indented ; also, an indentation ; notch ; indent.
2. *Law.* A mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party has usually a counterpart or duplicate, originally executed in duplicate, the parts being indented by a notched cut or line either by laying them together and cutting them, or, when written on the same piece of parchment, by cutting them apart along a notched line so that the two papers or parchments corresponded to each other. Indenting has gradually become a mere form, and is often neglected, while the writings or counterparts retain the name of *indentures.*
3. Specif., usually *pl.*, a contract by which an apprentice is bound to a master, or a servant to service in a colony, etc.
4. A formal or official document, as a certificate or an inventory (originally one prepared in duplicate).
5. A zigzag or sinuous line or course ; a doubling. *Obs.*
6. A dent, depression, or hollow ; an indentation.

in-den′ture, *v. t.* ; -TURED (-tūrd) ; -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To bind, as an apprentice, by indentures, or written contract.
2. To indent ; to make hollows, notches, or wrinkles in ; to furrow.

> Though age may creep on, and *indenture* the brow. *Woty.*

in-den′ture, *v. i.* **1.** To engage by indenture ; covenant. *Obs.*
2. To run or wind in and out ; to move zigzag or sinuously.

in-den′tured (-tūrd), *p. a.* **1.** Bound by an indenture, as an apprentice or a servant.
2. Indented, or notched on the margin ; incised.

in′de-pend′ence (ĭn′dē-pĕn′dĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *indépendance.*] **1.** State or quality of being independent ; freedom from dependence ; exemption from reliance on, or control by, others ; self-subsistence or maintenance ; direction of one's own affairs without interference.

> Let fortune do her worst, . . . as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence.* *Pope.*

2. A sufficiency of means for a livelihood ; a competency.
Syn. — See FREEDOM.

Independence Day. In the United States, a holiday, the 4th of July, commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on that day in 1776. See HOLIDAY, 3.

in′de-pend′en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Independence. *Rare.*
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* Doctrine and polity of the Independents.
3. An independent state, province, etc.
4. A competency ; an independence ; also, *Rare*, a person of independent means.

in′de-pend′ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + *dependent* : cf. F. *indépendant.*] **1.** Not dependent ; free ; not subject to control by others ; not relying on others ; not subordinate ; self-governing ; sovereign ; not contingent or conditioned ; irrespective of others, each other, or another ; as, few men are wholly *independent* ; an *independent* state ; two things *independent* of each other ; an *independent* inquiry.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* Belonging or pertaining to, or holding to the doctrines or methods of, the Independents.
3. Separate ; exclusive ; irrespective ; — with *of*, formerly *on* and *from.*

> That obligation . . . to obey a law, *independent* of those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. *R. P. Ward.*

4. Not dependent for support or supplies ; having a competency ; as, he is *independent* of his father ; his father's death had made him *independent* ; hence : **a** Obtained not as a gift or favor, but by one's own exertion.

> A dry but *independent* crust. *Cowper.*

b Affording a comfortable livelihood ; forming a competency ; as, an *independent* property or means.
5. Not subject to bias or influence ; not obsequious ; self-directing ; as, a man of an *independent* mind ; expressing or indicating the feeling of independence ; free ; easy ; bold ; unconstrained ; as, an *independent* air or manner.
6. *Politics.* Not bound by party ; exercising a free choice in voting with either or any party ; also [*cap.*], belonging to a party called "Independent."
7. Declining assistance from others through proper pride.
8. *Math.* Not dependent on another quantity in respect of value or rate of variation ; — said of quantities and functions.
Syn. — Free, uncontrolled, uncoerced, self-reliant, unconstrained, unrestricted, bold.

independent chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4. — **i. circuits**, *Math.*, circuits that cannot by continuous deformation be made identical. — **i. company**, *Mil.*, a company not incorporated in any regiment. Such companies of the National Guard of the States of the United States exist in some comparatively small communities, being brigaded with other such companies and full regiments of the same State. — **i. contractor**, *Law*, a contractor who has such control of the work contracted to be done that he is not subject to the direction of his employer as to the manner or means of its performance. Neither such a contractor nor his servants are the servants of his employer. — **I. Methodist Church.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **I. Methodists.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **I. party.** See GREENBACK PARTY. — **independent seconds watch**, a stop watch having a second hand driven by a separate set of wheels, springs, etc., for timing to a fraction of a second. — **i. stairs**, *Building*, stairs standing clear of the surrounding walls. — **i. variable**, *Math.*, that one of two or more connected variables to which values are supposed to be assigned at will. There may be two or more independent variables in an equation or problem.

in′de-pend′ent (ĭn′dē-pĕn′dĕnt), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* One who believes that an organized Christian church is complete in itself, competent to self-government, and independent of all external ecclesiastical authority. In England the name is often applied (commonly in the *pl.*) to the Congregationalists.
2. A person or thing independent in some way ; as, an *independent* in literature or art.
3. Specif., *Politics*, one who does not acknowledge an obligation to support a party's candidate under all circumstances ; one who exercises liberty in voting ; also [*cap.*], one who belongs to a party called "Independent."

in′de-scrib′a-ble (-skrīb′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being described ; beyond description. — **in′de-scrib′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′de-scrib′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′de-scrib′a-bly**, *adv.*

in′de-sert′ (-zûrt′), *n.* Lack of desert or merit ; demerit. *R.*

in′de-struct′i-ble (-strŭkt′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *destructible* : cf. F. *indestructible.*] Not destructible ; incapable of being destroyed. — **in′de-struct′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′de-struct′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′de-struct′i-bly**, *adv.*

in′de-ter′mi-na-ble (-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indeterminabilis.* See IN- not ; DETERMINE.] Not determinable ; specif. : **a** Illimitable or boundless in number, etc. *Obs. & R.* **b** Impossible to be definitely known, ascertained, defined, or limited. — *n.* An indeterminable thing or question. — **in′de-ter′mi-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′de-ter′mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

in′de-ter′mi-na-cy (-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being indeterminate or indefinite.

in′de-ter′mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *indeterminatus.*] **1.** Not determinate ; indefinite ; not distinct or precise as to limits, character, or meaning ; vague ; as, *indeterminate* symptoms ; an *indeterminate* series ; *indeterminate* feelings or ideas ; not fixed or known beforehand ; not predetermined as to date, place, or the like ; as, an *indeterminate* appointment ; not leading to a definite end or result ; as, an *indeterminate* debate.
2. Not determined by motives beyond the control of the will ; having or exhibiting free will.
3. *Bot.* **a** Of inflorescence, having the flowers arising from axillary buds instead of terminating the axes, and opening successively upward or inward toward the summit or center ; centripetal. **b** Having the parts of the perianth separate and not overlapping in the bud ; — said of æstivation.

indeterminate analysis, *Math.*, that branch of analysis which has for its object the solution of indeterminate equations or problems. — **i. coefficients**, *Math.*, coefficients arbitrarily assumed for convenience of calculation, or to facilitate some artifice of analysis. Their values are subsequently determined. — **i. curvature**, *Math.*, curvature at a node, where the ordinary determination of curvature fails. — **i. equation**, *Math.*, an equation in which the unknown quantities admit of an infinite number of values, or sets of values. A group of equations is *indeterminate* when it contains more unknown quantities than there are equations. — **i. growth**, *Bot.*, growth or development in which the axis, not being limited by a terminal flower bud, is capable of indefinite elongation. — **i. multipliers**, *Math.*, multipliers introduced at first as indeterminate, but afterwards determined according to the conditions of the problem. — **i. problem**, *Math.*, a problem that admits of an infinite number of solutions, or one in which there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required results. — **i. quantity**, *Math.*, a quantity that has no fixed values, but may be varied at will. — **i. sentence**, *Criminal Law*, a sentence which fixes the period or amount of punishment only within certain limits, leaving the exact term or amount of punishment to be determined by the executive authorities, usually a board of managers. The term is applied to such sentences where the release before service of the maximum period is upon parole, as well as where it is by an absolute discharge. — **i. series**, *Math.*, a series in which the sum of the first *n* terms neither approaches a limit nor increases without limit, but oscillates, as *n* increases indefinitely.

in′de-ter′mi-na′tion (-tûr′mĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *determination* : cf. F. *indétermination.*] **1.** Want of determination ; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.
2. State of being indeterminate or undefined.

in′de-ter′min-ism (ĭn′dē-tûr′mĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [*in-* not + *determinism.*] *Metaph.* The doctrine that man is able to will or choose without being compelled to this choice by external causes, and that motives are not externally determining causes ; also, in extreme form, the theory that the will itself may determine the strength of motives or may be its own motive or determination. But a motive is not an entity, or externally existing being, but only an idea in the mind or an abstraction from the reality before the mind ; we do not have a motive to do what already is done, but only to do what is not already done or realized. Cf. DETERMINISM. *W. T. Harris.* — **in′de-ter′min-ist**, *n.* — **in′de-ter′min-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

in′de-vo′tion (-vō′shŭn), *n.* [L. *indevotio* : cf. F. *indévotion.*] Want of devotion ; impiety ; irreligion. "An age of *indevotion.*" *Jer. Taylor.*

in′dex (ĭn′dĕks), *n.* ; *pl.* E. INDEXES (-dĕk-sĕz ; -sĭz ; 151), L. INDICES (ĭn′dĭ-sēz). [L. : cf. F. *index.* See INDICATE.]
1. The forefinger ; the index finger.
2. A directing sign or instrument or part of an instrument ; a guide, pointer, or indicator ; specif. : **a** A pointer or a hand that directs to anything, as the hand of a watch, or a movable finger on a gauge, scale, or other graduated instrument. **b** The gnomon of a sundial. **c** *Print.* A sign [☞] used to direct particular attention to a note or paragraph ; a "fist." **d** *Music.* = DIRECT, *n.* *Obs.*
3. That which points out ; that which shows, indicates, manifests, or discloses ; a token or indication.

> Tastes are the *indexes* of the . . . qualities of plants *Arbuthnot*

4. Table of contents, argument, preface, or prologue. *Obs.*

> Ay me, what act,
> That roars so loud, and thunders in the *index?* *Shak*

5. [*pl.* commonly *indexes.*] A table for facilitating reference to topics, names, etc., in a book. It is usually alphabetical in arrangement and placed at the end of the volume.
6. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A list of books the reading of which is prohibited or restricted by the church authorities. The **Index Librorum Prohibitorum** (lĭ-brō′rŭm prō-hĭb′ĭ-tō′rŭm) [L.], or **Prohibitory Index**, is a catalogue of books the reading of which is forbidden. The **Index Expurgatorius** (ĕks-pûr′gȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭs) [LL.], or **Expurgatory Index**, is a catalogue of books from which passages marked as against faith or morals must be removed before Catholics may read the books. These catalogues are published with additions, from time to time, by the Congregation of the Index, composed of cardinals, theologians, etc., under the sanction of the Pope.
7. [*pl.* always *indices.*] *Math.* The figure, letter, or expression showing the power or root of a quantity ; exponent.
8. The ratio, or formula expressing the ratio, of one dimension of a thing to another dimension. In craniometry, the dimension which is normally longer is usually taken as a base (equal to 100), the index being derived by multiplying the normally less dimension by 100 and dividing the result by the normally greater. See CRANIOMETRY.
9. The amount of a single kind of explosive powder that a manufacturing plant is capable of blending at one time.
10. *Weaving.* = DOBBY. *Local, Eng.*

index of a circuit, *Math.*, the minimum number of its real intersections with a right line. — **i.**, *or* **characteristic, of a logarithm**, *Math.*, the integral part of the logarithm (in common logarithms), always one less than the number of integral places in the given number. — **i. of a subgroup**, *Math.*, the quotient of the order m of a group G by the order n of a subgroup G_1 ; $\frac{m}{n}$ is the *index of* G_1 *under* G. — **i. of refraction**, *or* **refractive i.**, *Optics*, the number which expresses the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction. It varies with the media through which the light passes, and with the wave length of the light. The **mean refractive index** is the mean of the values for the extreme red and extreme violet rays. The **absolute refractive index** of a medium is the value corresponding to the passage of light from a vacuum into the medium ; **relative refractive index**, from one medium into another.

in′dex (ĭn′dĕks), *v. t.* ; IN′DEXED (-dĕkst) ; IN′DEX-ING.
1. To provide with an index, or table of references ; to put into an index ; as, to *index* a book, or its contents.
2. To put on the Index. See INDEX, *n.*, 6.
3. To be an index of ; to indicate.

index center *or* **centre.** *Mach.* A viselike attachment for a shaping machine in which a piece of work can be held between or as between centers and also adjusted by means of an index dial to any angle for presentation to the tool.

index error. The error in the reading of a mathematical instrument, equal to the difference between the zero of the index and the zero of the limb ; also, the correction to be applied to the instrumental readings to eliminate this error.

index finger. The digit next to the thumb ; the forefinger ; — so called because used in pointing.

index fossil. A genus or species of fossil which is peculiar to, or characteristic of, a geological horizon or zone.

index gauge *or* **gage.** *Mech.* A calipering instrument with a scale to indicate the distance between its jaws.

index hand. A pointer or hand for indicating something, as a reading on a dial ; an indicator.

in-dex′i-cal (ĭn-dĕk′sĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, an index. — **in-dex′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

index notation. The use of 10 with an exponent instead of a series of ciphers ; thus $327.10^6 = 327{,}000{,}000$, and $327.10^{-6} = 0.000327$.

index number. *Econ.* A number (generally a percentage) designed to indicate the general level of prices at any given date. It is formed from the ratios of the prices of various staples at the date in question, as compared with some previous date which has been adopted as a standard, and for which the index has been fixed at 100.

index plate. A graduated circular plate, or one with circular rows of holes differently spaced, used in machines for graduating circles, cutting gear teeth, etc.

in′dex-ter′i-ty (ĭn′dĕks-tĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*in-* not + *dexterity.*] Want of dexterity ; clumsiness. *Rare.*

In′di-a (ĭn′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See INDIAN.] **1.** A country in southern Asia ; the two peninsulas of Hither and Farther India ; in a restricted sense, Hither India, or Hindustan.
2. **a** America or parts of it. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* The Indies. *Obs.*
3. Short for INDIA SILK, INDIA PAPER, etc.

India gum. See GUM ARABIC. — **I. ink**, a black pigment brought chiefly from China and Japan in the form of rolls or square cakes and used for writing, drawing, and painting. It now consists of specially prepared lampblack or ivory black, mixed with some glutinous material. Called also *China ink.* The original India ink was sepia. See SEPIA. — **I. matting**, China matting. — **I. Office**, the establishment of the British Secretary of State having the administration of the affairs of British India ; — popularly so called. It consists of the Secretary and the Council of India, and was established by an order in council under the Act of 1858. — **I. paper.** **a** A variety of Chinese paper, of smooth but not glossy surface, used for prints of engravings, woodcuts, etc. **b** A very thin but tough and opaque printing paper. — **I. proof**, *Engraving*, a proof impression taken on India paper. — **I. rubber.** See in the *Vocabulary.* — **I. scrim.** See SCRIM. — **I. shawl**, a Cashmere shawl. — **I. silk**, a soft thin silk fabric with a weave like that of cambric. — **I. steel.** = WOOTZ.

In′di-a–cut′, *a.* *Lapidary Work.* Cut in India ; specif., cut approximately in the form of a brilliant, in such a way

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in-dent′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-den′tor, *n.* [*indent* + *-or.*] One who indents, or orders by indent.
in-den′tour-ly, *adv.* By way of indenture. *Obs.*
in-den′ture-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
in′de-part′a-ble, *a.* Inseparable.
in′de-part′ed, *a.* Not parted. *Obs.*
Independence Hall. A building on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776. It is now a historical museum. [See -ISM.
in′de-pend′ent-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*
in′de-pend′ent-ly, *adv.* of INDEPENDENT
in′de-pend′ing, *a.* Independent. *Obs.*
In′de-pen-dis′ta (ĭn′dē-pĕn-dēs′tȧ), *a.* [Philippine Sp., fr. Sp. *independiente* independent.] Designating or pertaining to a political party in the Philippines that favors the unconditional independence of the islands at an early date. — **In′de-pen-dis′ta**, *n.*
in′de-pos′a-ble (ĭn′dē-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
in-dep′ra-vate, *a.* [L. *indepravatus.*] Undepraved. *Obs.*
in-dep′re-ca-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-dep′re-hen′si-ble (ĭn-dĕp′rē-hĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* See IN- not. *Obs.*
in′de-priv′a-ble (ĭn′dē-prīv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′de-priv′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in′de-riv′a-tive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′der-ly. † INNERLY, *adv.*
in′de-scrib′a-bles, *n. pl.* **a** Indescribable things. **b** Trousers. *Humorous.* [*Rare.*
in′de-script′, *a.* Undescribed.
in′de-scrip′tive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-des′ig-nate (ĭn-dĕs′ĭg-nāt), *a.* *Logic.* Not quantified — *n.* A term or proposition which is not quantified. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
in-des′i-nence, *n.* Want of termination. *Obs.*
in-des′i-nent, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in-des′i-nent-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in′de-sir′a-ble (ĭn′dē-zīr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
in′de-tect′a-ble, **in′de-tect′i-ble**, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′de-ter′mi-nate-ly, *adv.* of INDETERMINATE.
in′de-ter′mi-nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [IN-, not.
in′de-ter′mi-na-tive, *a.* See
in′de-ter′mined, *a.* See IN-, not.
indever. † ENDEAVOR.
in-dev′illed (ĭn-dĕv′ĭld), *a.* Possessed with a devil. *Obs.*
in′de-vir′gin-ate, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in-dev′or. † ENDEAVOR.
in′de-vote′, *a.* [L. *indevotus* : cf. F. *indévot.*] Indevout *Obs.*
in′de-vot′ed, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′de-vo′tion-al, *n.* See IN-, not.
in′de-vout′, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′de-vout′ly**, *adv.* — **in′de-vout′ness**, *n.*
in-dew′. † ENDUE.
in-dew′ly, *adv.* Unduly. *Obs.*
index bar. The movable arm of a sextant, carrying the mirror, or **index glass.** [ERROR.
index correction. See INDEX
in′dexed (ĭn′dĕkst), *p. a.* **1.** Provided with, or put into, an index. **2.** *Her.* Of a book, represented with a bookmark in it.
in′dex-er, *n.* One who makes an index.
index forest. *Forestry.* That forest which in density, volume, and increment reaches the highest average found in a given locality ; a normal forest.
index glass. See INDEX BAR.
in′dex-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **in′dex-less-ness**, *n.*
‖ **in′dex lo-co′rum.** [L.] Index of places.
‖ **in′dex no′mi-num** (nŏm′ĭ-nŭm). [L.] Index of names.
‖ **in′dex re′rum** (rē′rŭm) [L.] An index of matters or subjects ; also, a tabulated and alphabetized notebook, for systematic preservation of items
‖ **in′dex re′rum a se ges-ta′rum.** [L.] Lit., list of the actions performed by himself. See ANCYRENE INSCRIPTION.
in′dext. Indexed. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **in′dex ver-bo′rum.** [L.] An index of terms.
indeyne, *v. i.* [OF *endaignier*, reflexive. Cf. INDIGNANT.] To wax wroth. *Obs.*
ind fine. *Irish Hist.* See 1st FINE.

as to retain as much weight as possible. India-cut stones are clumsy and are usually recut for Western markets.

In′di-a-man (ĭn′dĭ-*ȧ*-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Naut.* A vessel in the India trade; specif., a large vessel belonging to the East India Company.

In′di-an (ĭn′dĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *India*, L. *India* (cf. It., Sp., & Pg. *India*), and this fr. *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia, L. *Indus*, Gr. Ἰνδός, OPer. *Hindu*, name of the land on the Indus, Skr. *sindhu* river, the Indus. Cf. HINDU, INDIGO.] **1**. Of or pertaining to India or the East Indies; designating, or belonging to, the Indians, their languages or civilization; often, specif., of or pertaining to the British Indian Empire, which includes Baluchistan, Hindustan, Burma, etc.; as, the *Indian* budget.
2. Made in India, or after a pattern used in India.
3. Of or pertaining to the West Indies, or Antilles.
4. Of, pert. to, or designating, the aborigines, or Indians, of America; as, *Indian* wars; the *Indian* tomahawk.
5. Made of Indian corn; as, *Indian* pudding.

Indian agency, an office, fort, or settlement in or near an Indian reservation, at which resides an agent (**Indian agent**) representing the government in its dealings with the Indians of the reservation; also, the jurisdiction of the agent. *U. S.* — **I. almond**, the Malabar almond. — **I. antelope**, the sasin. — **I. apple**, the May apple. — **I. arrow**, the wahoo, or burning bush. — **I. balm**, the purple birthroot. — **I. bark**, the laurel magnolia. — **I. bay**, an East Indian lauraceous tree (*Persea indica*). — **I. bdellium**, a bdellium obtained from *Balsamea mukul* or *B. agallocha*, used to adulterate myrrh. See BDELLIUM, 2. — **I. bean**, the fruit of a bignoniaceous tree (*Catalpa catalpa*) with ample ovate leaves and panicles of large white flowers succeeded by long pods; also, the tree. See CATALPA. — **I. beech**, the Asiatic fabaceous tree *Galedupa pongam*. Its seeds yield an illuminating oil. *Australia.* — **I. berry**, the cocculus indicus. — **I. bitters**, an American magnolia (*Magnolia fraseri*), the bitter bark of which was formerly used as a tonic. *Southern U. S.* — **I. bread**. **a** Cassava. **b** Bread made of Indian corn, or maize; corn bread. **c** = TUCKAHOE. — **I. breadroot**, a fabaceous herb of the American plains (*Psoralea esculenta*); also, its edible farinaceous root. — **I. buffalo**, the water buffalo. See BUFFALO. — **I. bull**, the zebu. — **I. cane**, the bamboo. — **I. cedar**. **a** The deodar. **b** In the United States, the hop hornbeam. — **I. cherry**. **a** A buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*) the bark of which is laxative. **b** The shadbush. — **I. chickweed**, the carpetweed. — **I. chief**, the American cowslip, or shooting star. — **I. chocolate**. = CHOCOLATE ROOT. — **I. chub**, the hornyhead. — **I. cigar tree**, the Indian bean tree. — **I. club**, a form of wooden club which is swung for gymnastic exercise. — **I. copal**, a kind of copal which is yielded by the East Indian piney-varnish tree (*Vateria indica*). — **I. cordage**, cordage made of the fibers of coconut husk. — **I. corn**. **a** A native North American cereal grass (*Zea mays*), cultivated since the discovery of the continent, and now affording one of the most important commercial grain crops. In the United States it is universally called *corn* (see CORN). **b** The ripened ears of this plant; also, the seeds, or the meal into which they are ground (see INDIAN MEAL). — **I. couch grass**, Bermuda grass. — **I. cress**, any plant of the genus *Tropæolum*, commonly called *nasturtium*. — **I. crocus**, any of several East Indian epiphytic orchids of the genus *Cœlogyne*, which produce their brightly colored flowers in advance of the leaves, after the manner of the crocus. — **I. cucumber**, a small American convallariaceous herb (*Medeola virginica*) having a white succulent rootstock, and leaves in two whorls, the upper subtending an umbel of small greenish yellow flowers. — **I. cup**, the huntsman's-cup. — **I. currant**, the red berrylike fruit of an American caprifoliaceous plant (*Symphoricarpos symphoricarpos*); also, the plant. — **I. doob grass**, Bermuda grass. — **I. dye**, the puccoon. — **I. ebony**, a green variety of ebony (*Diospyros melanoxylon*). See EBONY. — **I. elm**, the slippery elm. — **I. eye**, the pheasant's-eye. — **I. fennel**, a variety of the common fennel cultivated in India. — **I. fig**. **a** The banyan. **b** The common prickly pear (*Opuntia ficus-indica*) extensively naturalized in the Mediterranean region; also, its edible acid fruit. — **I. filbert**, an East Indian soapberry (*Sapindus trifoliatus*). — **I. file**, single file, the usual way among Indians of traversing woods, esp. on the warpath. — **I. fire**, a pyrotechnic composition of sulphur, niter, and realgar, burning with a brilliant white light. — **I. fish**, an angel fish (*Pomacanthus paru*) of the West Indies and northern South American coasts. — **I. frankincense**. = OLIBANUM. — **I. game**, one of a breed of game fowls produced by crossing the black-breasted red game (see GAME FOWL) with varieties from India and Sumatra. A white and a black and red variety are bred, the latter called **Cornish Indian**. — **I. geranium**, the ginger grass (*Andropogon schœnanthus*); — so called from the perfume which it yields. — **I. geranium oil**. = GERANIUM OIL **b**. — **I. gift**, a gift for which an equivalent or more is expected in return, or which is expected to be returned. *Colloq., U. S.* Hence, **Indian giver**.

Indian Club.

Indian Corn, or Maize, whole plant, with (*A*) Ear with Husks and Silk; (*B*) Ripe Ear stripped of Husks.

The expression "an *Indian gift*" was a byword in New England, denoting a present made by a person who expected five or ten times as much value in return. *S. Judd* (1789–1860).

— **I. ginger**, the wild ginger. — **I. grass**, the wood grass. — **I. gum nuts**. = CLEARING NUTS. — **I. harvest**, the harvest of Indian corn. *Obs.* — **I. hawthorn**, either of two species of ornamental evergreen shrubs of the genus *Raphiolepis*, cultivated for their racemes of white flowers. — **I. hazelnut**, the nicker nut. — **I. heart**, the balloon vine. — **I. hemp**. **a** An American apocynaceous plant (*Apocynum cannabinum*), having a milky juice, and a tough, fibrous bark, whence the name. The root is used in medicine, and is both emetic and cathartic in properties. **b** The common hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), esp. the variety cultivated in India. See HEMP, 1. — **Indian hen**, the American bittern. — **I. herb**, tobacco. *Obs.* — **I. ink**. = INDIA INK. — **I. ipecac**, an Asiatic asclepiadaceous plant (*Tylophora asthmatica*) or its root, used in medicine as an emetic. — **I. ivy**, an East Indian climbing aroid (*Scindapsus pictus*). The cultivated form has handsomely variegated green and white foliage. — **I. jacana**, the pheasant-tailed jacana. — **I. jalap**. = TURPETH, *n.*, 1. — **I. kale**, any of several araceous plants having large leaves and edible farinaceous rootstocks, esp. the elephant's-ear and species of *Xanthosoma*. — **I. lacquer**, a natural black varnish obtained in Ceylon and India as an exudation from either of the anacardiaceous trees *Semecarpus anacardium* and *Holigarna longifolia*. — **I. lake**, a red lake prepared from lac dye and formerly used by painters. — **I. leaf**, any of several aromatic lauraceous trees of the genus *Cinnamomum*. — **I. lettuce**. **a** The round-leaved wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*). **b** The gentianaceous plant *Frasera carolinensis*. **c** A succulent portulacaceous herb (*Montia perfoliata*). — **I. licorice** *or* **liquorice**, an East Indian twining fabaceous plant (*Abrus abrus*) with pinnate leaves and axillary clusters of small purple flowers. The seeds are the *jequirity beans*. The root is used as a substitute for licorice. — **I. lilac**, the China tree. — **I. loaf**, tuckahoe. — **I. lotus**, a handsome nymphæaceous plant (*Nelumbo nelumbo*), native of eastern Asia, but widely cultivated in ponds for its stately foliage and large rose-pink flowers. See LOTUS. — **I. madder**, the East Indian plant *Rubia cordifolia*, used for dyeing in the Orient, where it is called *munjeet*. — **I. mahogany**. **a** Chittagong wood. **b** The rohan (*Soymida febrifuga*) or its wood. — **I. mallow**, an East Indian malvaceous plant (*Abutilon abutilon*) having cordate leaves and yellow flowers. It is naturalized as a weed in many places. From the velvety-pubescent foliage, it is often called *velvetleaf*. Also applied, as a book name, to other abutilons. — **I. meal**, ground Indian corn, or maize. — **I.-meal moth**, the meal moth (*Plodia interpunctella*). — **I. millet**. See DURRA, SORGHUM. — **I. moccasin**, the moccasin flower. — **I. mozemize**, the American mountain ash. — **I. mugwort**, the bastard feverfew. — **I. mulberry**. **a** An East Indian rubiaceous plant (*Morinda citrifolia*) with axillary heads of flowers and pulpy fruit. The root yields the dye morindin. **b** A rubiaceous tree (*Sarcocephalus cordatus*), of India and northern Australia. It has a bitter fruit. — **I. mustard**, an Asiatic mustard (*Brassica juncea*) naturalized as a weed in many places, but cultivated in India and China for its seeds. — **I. Mutiny**. = SEPOY MUTINY. — **I. myrobalan**, an East Indian combretaceous tree (*Terminalia citrina*). — **I. nut**, the coconut. *Obs.* — **I. oak**, the teak. — **I. ocher** *or* **ochre**. = INDIAN RED. — **I. olibanum**, the gum resin or frankincense yielded by the salai tree. — **I. ox**, the zebu. — **I. paint**. **a** The bloodroot. **b** The strawberry blite. — **I. paintbrush**, the painted cup. — **I. paintroot**, the redroot. — **I. pear**, the shadbush or its berry. — **I. pennywort**, a small apiaceous plant (*Centella asiatica*), widely distributed in tropical regions, and sometimes used in medicine. — **I. pepper**, capsicum. *Obs.* — **I. physic**. **a** Either of two American rosaceous herbs (*Porteranthus trifoliatus* and *P. stipulatus*), the roots of which are used in medicine as an emetic. **b** = INDIAN BITTERS. — **I. pine**, the loblolly. — **I. pink**. **a** The cypress vine; — so called in the West Indies. **b** = CHINA PINK. **c** Any of several wild pinks of the genus *Silene*. — **I. pipe**, a leafless saprophytic herb (*Monotropa uniflora*), native of Asia and the United States. The whole plant is waxy white, but turns black in drying; it has a solitary nodding flower which becomes erect in fruit. — **I. pitcher**, the common pitcher plant. — **I. plantain**, any of several North American asteraceous plants of the genus *Mesadenia*; also, the related *Synosma suaveolens*. They are tall herbs with plantainlike leaves. — **I. plum**, any of several tropical trees of the genus *Flacourtia*; also, their edible rather acid plum-shaped fruit. — **I. poke**, the white or false hellebore of the United States (*Veratrum viride*). — **I. pony**, a small hardy horse of western North America used by the American Indians and descended from stock introduced by the Spaniards; a cayuse. — **I. posy**, any of several American everlastings, as *Anaphalis margaritacea* and *Gnaphalium obtusifolium*. — **I. potato**, any of several American plants whose tuberous roots were once used as food by the Indians; esp.: **a** The groundnut *Apios apios*. **b** The giant sunflower (*Helianthus giganteus*). — **I. puccoon**, an American boraginaceous plant (*Lithospermum canescens*). — **I. pudding**, a pudding of which the chief ingredients are Indian meal, milk, and molasses. — **I. purge**, the manroot. — **I. red**, a dark purplish red earth or pigment occurring naturally and also made artificially, and having for its basis ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3. It was originally brought from the Persian Gulf (hence called also *Persian red*). It is permanent in all media. — **I. redwood**. = INDIAN MAHOGANY **b**. — **I. reed**. **a** = INDIAN SHOT. **b** A tall American reedlike grass (*Cinna arundinacea*). — **I. region**, *Zoögeog.*, the Oriental region. — **I. rice**, the wild rice. — **I. robin**, any of certain song birds of India more or less resembling or related to the European robin. See ROBIN. — **I. root**. **a** The Indian physic. **b**. = SPIKENARD, 1 **b**. — **I. rose**, the China rose. — **I. runner duck**, one of a breed of relatively small handsomely colored domestic ducks, originally from India, but now kept elsewhere and valued for their egg-laying qualities. They are very long-necked and have a nearly erect carriage. — **I. saffron**, turmeric or zedoary. — **I. sage**, boneset. — **I. sago**, *Com.*, an imitation sago made from potato starch. — **I. sal**, the sal tree. — **I. sarsaparilla**. = NUNNARI. — **I. shamrock**, the purple birthroot (*Trillium erectum*). *Eng.* — **I. shoe**, the moccasin flower. — **I. shot**, any plant of the genus *Canna*, esp. *C. indica*. The hard black seeds are as large as swan shot. — **I. snakeroot**. = MUNGO. — **I. soap**, the soapberry tree. — **I. sorrel**, the red sorrel. — **I. spikenard**. = SPIKENARD, 1 **b**. — **I. spinach**, an Asiatic twining plant (*Basella rubra*) used as a pot herb. — **I. steel**. = WOOTZ. — **I. strawberry**, a rosaceous plant (*Duchesnea india*) similar to the true strawberry, but having yellow flowers and tasteless involucrate fruit. — **I. subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Indian region including Ceylon and the peninsula of India, and north to the Himalayas and west to the Persian Gulf. Some authors exclude Ceylon and the adjacent part of India to form a distinct subregion, the Ceylonese. — **I. summer**, a period of warm or mild weather late in autumn or in early winter, usually characterized by a clear or cloudless sky and by a hazy or smoky appearance of the atmosphere, esp. near the horizon. The term is commonly applied to such a period occurring in October or more commonly in November. The name is of American origin, the reason for it being unknown; it is now also used in England. In England, the period, when occurring in November, is also called **St. Martin's summer** (St. Martin's Day being Nov. 11), when occurring in October, **St. Luke's summer** or **little summer of St. Luke** (St. Luke's Day being Oct. 18), chiefly dialectically. Formerly **Allhallown**, or **Allhallow, summer** (All Saints' Day being Nov. 1) was also used in England. — **Indian tapir**. See TAPIR. — **I. thistle**, the wild teasel. — **I. tobacco**, an American wild lobelia (*Lobelia inflata*) with small blue flowers and inflated capsules. It is used in medicine as an antispasmodic. — **I. turmeric**, the orangeroot. — **I. turnip**. **a** The jack-in-the-pulpit, or its acrid, turniplike root. **b** The Indian breadroot. — **I. walnut**, the candlenut, or its fruit. — **I. warrior**, a lousewort (*Pedicularis densiflora*) of the western United States. *Calif.* — **I. wheat**. **a** Maize, or Indian corn. *Obs.* **b** = TARTARY BUCKWHEAT. — **I. wickup**, *or* **I. wicopy**, the great willow-herb. — **I. wild dog**, the dhole. — **I. wolf**, an Asiatic wolf (*Canis pallipes*) closely related to the European wolf. — **I. yellow**. **a** A yellow pigment imported from India and China. It has a strong odor, and is obtained, according to some, from the urine of herbivorous animals when fed on the mango. See EUXANTHIC. Called also *purree*, and *euxanthin*. **b** Azo yellow. See DYE.

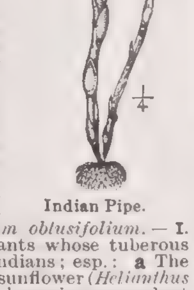

Indian Pipe.

In′di-an (ĭn′dĭ-ăn), *n.* **1**. Specif., an Indian mahout. *Obs.*
2. A member of one of the native races of India (Hindustan) or of Farther India (Indo-China); specif., a civilized native of Hindu culture; a Hindu. The races of British India are classified by the ethnologists of the census, 1901, as: **Turko-Iranian**, on the northwest frontier; **Scytho-Dravidian**, mainly in the Bombay Presidency; **Indo-Aryan**, mainly in Kashmir, the Punjab, and the Rajputana Agency; **Aryo-Dravidian**, in the United Provinces and southern Ceylon; **Dravidian**, from the Central India Agency and Bengal south through the greater part of the peninsula and the northern half of Ceylon; **Mongolo-Dravidian**, throughout eastern Bengal; **Mongoloid**, in Nepal, Bhutan, Assam, and Burma. These races are complicated by every degree of intermixture, and represent every stage of culture from savage Gonds to the cultivated Hindus. In Farther India the population is more uniformly Mongoloid, but Malayan elements are found even to the north of the Malay Peninsula, where traces of Negrito blood also occur (see SAKAI). See names of nations and tribes in the table of INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES; cf. MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES, and def. 4, below; also, see TURKO-IRANIAN, SCYTHO-DRAVIDIAN, etc.
3. A European associated by long residence with Indian life and affairs; esp., an Anglo-Indian.

A score or two of comatose and lethargic old *Indians*. *Lockhart.*

4. A member of one of the native races of Australasia, esp. Malayo-Polynesians; specif., in the Philippines [from the Spanish *Indio*], a Christianized native of Malayan stock, as distinguished from the heathen or Mohammedan peoples, the Negritos, etc.
5. A member of any of the aboriginal American stocks excepting the Eskimauan; an *American*, or *Red*, *Indian*. The American Indians are generally regarded either as an offshoot of the Mongolian race, or as a fusion of a primitive dolichocephalic European race with brachycephalic Asiatics. In any case, this fusion is of such antiquity as to have resulted in a distinct variety of man, *Homo Americanus*. The Indians, like the Mongolians, have long, lank, straight black hair of round section, sparse beard, and moderately dark skin, coppery to yellowish; they lack the characteristic Mongolian slant of the eye. In stature and the form of the nose they are more nearly of the Caucasian type; in head form they vary from moderate brachycephaly to moderate dolichocephaly. In their generally stoical, taciturn, and wary disposition, as in their arts and language, they represent a wholly autochthonous type. Although there are many differences, both physical and cultural, between various tribes, the only classification widely accepted is that based upon language. Some of the chief linguistic stocks are: In *North America*, Algonquian, Athapascan, Caddoan, Iroquoian, Keresan, Kiowan, Koluschan, Kulanapan, Mariposan, Muskhogean, Piman, Salishan, Shahaptian, Shoshonean, Siouan, Skittagetan, Tanoan, Timuquanan, Wakashan, Yuman, **Zuñian**; also, in *Mexico* and *Central America*, Mayan, or Huaxtecan, Nahuatlan, Opatan, Otomitlan; in *South America*, Araucan, Arawakan, Cariban, Guaranian, Guaycuran, Quichuan, Tupian, Tsonecan.
6. An American Indian language. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.
7. Indian corn; maize. *Obs. or Colloq.*
8. *Astron.* The constellation Indus.

In′di-an's–plume (-ănz), *n.* The bee balm, or Oswego tea.

India rubber, *or, often*, **in′di-a-rub′ber**, *n.* **1**. A tough elastic substance obtained from the milky juice of various tropical plants, and widely used in the arts and manufactures. It is not soluble in water or alcohol. See CAOUTCHOUC, VULCANITE, and RUBBER.
2. A piece of this substance or an article made from it; a rubber. Specif., *Obsoles.*, a rubber overshoe; a rubber.

In′di-a–rub′ber, *a.* Also **in′di-a-rub′ber**, *or*, *Rare*, **In′di-an–rub′ber**. Of, pertaining to, or like, India rubber; highly elastic.

A very *Indian-rubber* conscience. *C. Lever.*

India-rubber tree. See RUBBER TREE. — **I. vine**, an asclepiadaceous vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) probably native in India and Africa, extensively cultivated in India as a source of caoutchouc.

In′dic (ĭn′dĭk), *a.* [L. *Indicus*, fr. Gr. Ἰνδικός Indian.]
1. Of or pertaining to India; Indian.
2. Designating, or belonging to, the Indian branch of the Indo-Iranian languages.

In′di-can (ĭn′dĭ-kăn), *n.* [See INDIGO.] **1**. *Chem.* A glucoside obtained from woad (indigo plant) and other plants, as a yellow or light brown sirup. It has a nauseous bitter taste, and decomposes on drying. By the action of acids, ferments, etc., it breaks down into the sugar **indiglucin** (a variety of glucose) and indigo blue. Other products formed simultaneously are: **indifulvin** (a reddish resinous substance); **indifuscin** and **indihumin** (brown amorphous powders); **indiretin** (dark brown resin); and **indirubin**. It is the source of natural indigo.
2. *Physiol. Chem.* An indigo-forming substance, found (in the form of a salt) in urine and other animal fluids. Chemically, it is indoxyl sulphuric acid, $C_8H_6NOSO_2OH$, and is derived from the indol formed in the alimentary canal. Called also *uroxanthin*.

in′di-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *indicans*, p. pr. of *indicare*. See INDICATE.] Serving to point out; indicating.

in′di-cant, *n.* That which indicates or points out; as, an *indicant* of the remedy for a disease.

in′di-ca-nu′ri-a (ĭn′dĭ-kȧ-nū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *indican* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The presence of an excessive amount of indican in the urine.

in′di-cate (ĭn′dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; IN′DI-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); IN′DI-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *indicatus*, p. p. of *indicare* to indicate; *in-* in + *dicare* to proclaim; akin to *dicere* to say.

in-di′a-dem. *v. t.* To place or set in a diadem. *Rare.*
in′di-an′a-ite, *n.* [From *Indiana*, where it occurs.] *Min.* A variety of halloysite.
In′di-an-eer′, *n.* *Naut.* An Indiaman. *Obs. or R.*
In′di-an-esque′, *a.* See -ESQUE.
In′di-an-ist, *n.* See -IST.
in′di-an-ite, *n.* A variety of anorthite. It occurs in India.
in′di-an-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE
In′di-an's-dream′ (ĭn′dĭ-ănz-), *n* The common cliff brake (*Pellæa atropurpurea*).
In′di-a-ry, *a.* Pert. to India. *Obs.*
indic. *Abbr.* Indicative.
in′di-cal, *a.* [From L. *index*,

J K L M

See DICTION ; cf. INDICT, INDITE.] **1.** To point out or to ; to direct to a knowledge of ; as, to *indicate* the way ; to be an index, sign, or token of ; to betoken ; as, the height of the mercury in the thermometer *indicates* the temperature. **2.** To state or sketch briefly ; to intimate or show indirectly in the course of a statement, discussion, or the like; as, there is time only to *indicate* the method to be pursued. **3.** *Med.* To show or manifest by symptoms ; to point to as the proper remedies ; as, great prostration of strength *indicates* the use of stimulants. **4.** *Mach.* To take an indicator diagram, or set of diagrams, from (an engine) by means of an indicator or indicators ; to test by means of the indicator.

Syn. — Show, mark, signify, denote, discover, evidence, evince, manifest, declare, specify, explain, exhibit, present, reveal, disclose, display.

in′di-cat′ed (ĭn′dĭ-kāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Denoted ; registered.
indicated horse power, *or* **indicated power.** See HORSE POWER, 2.

in′di-ca′tion (ĭn′dĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *indication*, L. *indicatio*, valuation, value.] **1.** Act of indicating ; a pointing out or to ; a hint or suggestion.
2. That which serves to indicate or point out ; mark ; token ; sign ; symptom ; evidence.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places are plain *indications* of their weariness. *Addison.*

3. *Med.* Any symptom or occurrence in a disease which serves to direct to suitable remedies.
4. Of a graduated physical instrument, as a thermometer, the degree indicated ; a reading.
Syn.—Sign, mark, evidence, signal ; proof, demonstration.

in-dic′a-tive (ĭn-dĭk′*á*-tĭv), *a.* [L. *indicativus:* cf. F. *indicatif.*] **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, that mood of the verb which represents the denoted act or state as an objective fact, as distinguished from an act or state merely thought of. Thus, he *writes*, if he *writes*, does he *write*, are in the indicative mood.
2. Pointing out ; bringing to notice ; declarative of objective fact ; giving intimation or knowledge (of something not visible or obvious) ; suggestive.

That truth is productive of utility, and utility *indicative* of truth, may be thus proved. *Bp. Warburton.*

in-dic′a-tive, *n.* *Gram.* The indicative mood, or a verbal form denoting it.

in′di-ca′tor (ĭn′dĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *indicateur.*] **1.** One that shows or points out ; an indication or sign.
2. Specif., any device or apparatus, usually automatic in action, for indicating something ; as : **a** An index hand or pointer. **b** A pressure gauge. **c** A water gauge, as for a steam boiler or a drainage system in a ship. **d** A speed counter for an engine or other machine. **e** A dial for showing the position of an elevator or of a cage in a mine shaft. **f** A gauge for indicating the height of the charge in a blast furnace. **g** The dial of a dial telegraph. **h** A device in a railroad station for showing the times of arrival and departure of trains. **i** An apparatus in some libraries, indicating whether a book is out or in. **j** A contrivance for showing the grade changes on a railroad. **k** An apparatus for registering the number of fares collected on a street car. **l** A pointer for locating an object in the field of a microscope. **m** A dial on which is shown the positions of all railroad trains on the line within a certain distance of a station or of the train dispatcher's office. **n** An apparatus for showing the presence of fire damp in a mine.
3. *Mach.* An instrument for automatically drawing a diagram (called the **indicator card** *or* **diagram**) which shows the pressure of the working fluid in an engine at every point of the stroke. In its typical form it consists of a small cylinder (*A* of illustration) communicating with one end of the engine cylinder and fitted loosely with a piston (*B*) which works against a spring (*C*) of known strength. This piston communicates its motion through a series of levers combining enlarging and straight-line mechanisms (*D*) to a pencil point (*E*) which is lightly pressed against a sheet of paper fastened around a drum (*F*) by clips (*G*). This drum (restrained by a spring) is rotated backward and forward by a string (*H*) which repeats on a reduced scale the motion of the piston. The pencil therefore traces out a closed curve which is the resultant of the motion of the indicator piston (representing the variations of cylinder pressure) and of that of the engine piston. Absolute pressures are determined by measuring from the atmospheric line (which see). From the indicator diagram the following may be observed or deduced : — (1) Admission, cut-off, release, compression, ratio of expansion, etc. (2) Wiredrawing in passages. (3) Back pressure. (4) Condensation, dryness (of steam), etc. (5) Indicated horse power (from net area of diagram). A typical indicator card for one end of a single-cylinder condensing engine is shown in the cut. Owing to the inertia of the moving parts, the ordinary indicator is unsuitable for high-speed engines, and special devices have therefore to be employed for these. See MANOGRAPH.

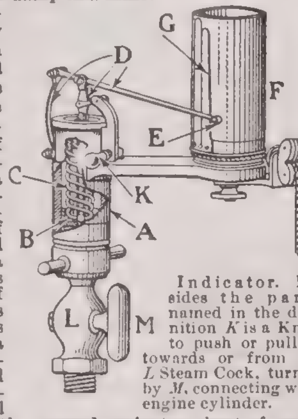

Indicator. Besides the parts named in the definition *K* is a Knob to push or pull *E* towards or from *F*; *L* Steam Cock, turned by *M*, connecting with engine cylinder.

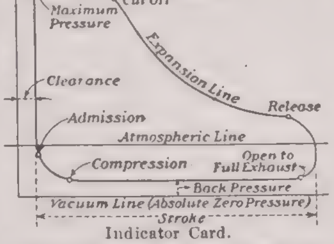

Indicator Card.

4. *Mach.* Any autographic recording instrument resembling the steam-engine indicator. See JIG INDICATOR.

5. *Chem.* A substance used to indicate to the eye, usually by its capacity for color change, the condition of a solution as to the presence of free acid, alkali, or other substance. Thus, the color of litmus is blue in the presence of alkalies, violet in neutral solutions, and red with acids. Other common indicators are phenol phthalein, methyl orange, potassium permanganate, etc.
6. *Zoöl.* **a** [*cap.*] The typical genus of honey guides (see HONEY GUIDE). **b** [*l. c.*] A honey guide.
7. *Mining.* One of a group of narrow pyritiferous seams the intersections of which with the auriferous quartz veins of the district are usually characterized by rich accumulations of gold. *Australia.*

in′di-ca-to-ry (ĭn′dĭ-k*á*-tō-rĭ ; 277), *a.* Serving to indicate; showing ; indicative ; signifying.

in′di-ca′trix (-kā′trĭks), *n.* [NL.] *Geom.* **1.** The limit (in shape) to which the intersection of a plane with a surface tends as the plane tends to become tangent to the surface at a certain point. It is an ellipse, parabola, a pair of parallel lines, or a hyperbola, according as the surface is synclastic, cylindric, or anticlastic, at the point.
2. *Math.* A pair of infinitesimal rectangular axes drawn on a surface at a point and taken in a fixed order corresponding either to clockwise or to counterclockwise rotation. A bilateral surface has *one* such indicatrix at each point ; a unilateral surface has *two*, and is hence called also *double surface.*
3. *Phys. Min.* An ellipsoid whose axes are taken proportional to the principal refractive indices of a given crystal, and from which accordingly the optical structure may be deduced.
indicatrix of a curve, *Geom.*, the curve element (or tangent element at any point) taken in one of two opposite directions. — **i. of a line,** *Geom.*, an element of the line taken in one of two possible opposite directions.

in-di′ci-a (ĭn-dĭsh′ĭ-*á*), *n. pl. ; sing.* INDICIUM (-*ŭ*m). [L., pl. of *indicium*, fr. *index* an index.] Discriminating marks ; signs ; tokens ; indications ; appearances.

in-di′cial (ĭn-dĭsh′*ă*l), *a.* [L. *indicium* sign, token. See INDEX.] **1.** Of the nature of an indication ; indicative.
2. Of the nature of an index.
3. *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating the second digit of a fore limb, as the forefinger, or index finger.

in-dic′o-lite (ĭn-dĭk′ō-līt), *n.* [L. *indicum* indigo + *-lite.*] *Min.* An indigo-blue variety of tourmaline.

in-dict′ (ĭn-dīt′), *v. t. ;* IN-DICT′ED (-dīt′ĕd) ; IN-DICT′ING. [ME. *enditen* to write down, to dictate, to accuse : cf. LL. *indictare* to accuse. See INDITE.] **1.** To charge with an offense ; esp., *Law*, to charge with a crime by the finding or presentment of a grand jury in due form of law ; to find an indictment against ; as, to *indict* a man for arson ; — used with *for* and *of* before the offense charged. Cf. IMPEACH. See INDICTMENT.
2. To charge with (an offense). *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See CHARGE.

in-dict′a-ble (-*á*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, indicted ; subject to indictment ; as, an *indictable* offender or offense. — **in-dict′a-bly,** *adv.*

in-dic′tion (ĭn-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *indictio*, fr. *indicere* to announce, appoint ; cf. F. *indiction.* See DICTION ; cf. INDICT, INDITE.] **1.** Declaration ; proclamation ; public notice or appointment. *Obs. or R.* "*Indiction* of a war." *Bacon.*
2. The edict or proclamation of a Roman emperor establishing the valuation on which the property tax was assessed at the commencement of every fifteen years ; hence, the tax or subsidy thus levied ; also, any similar assessment.
3. A cycle of fifteen years, called in full the *cycle or era of indiction* or *indictions.* Also, a specific year in the cycle ; as, the third, seventh, or twelfth *indiction.* This mode of reckoning time is said to have been introduced by Constantine the Great, in connection with the exaction of tribute. Through the influence of the popes, it was extensively used in the ecclesiastical chronology of the Middle Ages. The number of indictions was reckoned at first from A. D. 312, September 1, but since the 12th century it has been reckoned from the birth of Christ. To find the indiction and year of the indiction by the first method, subtract 312 from the given year A. D., and divide by 15 ; by the second method, add 3 to the given year A. D., and then divide by 15. The quotient is the number of the current indiction ; the remainder, the year of the indiction.
4. *Eccl.* An observance proclaimed or ordained by authority, as a fast ; also, the period of its observation. *Obs.*

in-dic′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *indictivus.* See INDICTION.] **1.** Proclaimed or declared ; appointed by authority. *Obs.*
2. Tending to indict ; containing an indictment.

in-dict′ment (ĭn-dīt′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *enditement* instigation, LL. *indictamentum* indictment. Cf. INDITEMENT.] **1.** Act of indicting, or state of being indicted ; esp., the legal process by which a bill of indictment is preferred to, and presented by, a grand jury.
2. *Law.* The formal written statement charging one or more persons with an offense, as framed by the prosecuting authority of the state, and found by the grand jury. It is distinctively called a **bill of indictment** until it is found or ignored by the grand jury. It differs from an *information*, which rests only on presentation by the prosecuting authority, and properly from a *presentment*, which is an accusation originating with the grand jury. The word is sometimes loosely used, however, to include an information or presentment, or both, as in some British statutes, and in Western Australia.

It has been held that the word *indictment* occurring in a particular statute did not include an ex-officio information. (Reg. *v.* Slater, 8 *Q. B. D.* 267.) In some acts, however, for instance, 14 and 15 Vict. c. 100, s. 30, *indictment* is defined as including information. And *indictment* includes inquisition. (2 *Hale*, 155; Withipole's Case, *Cro. Car.* 134 ; Maxwell, *Interpr. of Stat.* p 456.) . . . In all the Australian colonies . . . indictable offenses are prosecuted in the name of the Attorney General by a procedure variously known as information, presentment, or *indictment*, and chiefly differing from an *indictment* in being found by a law officer instead of by a grand jury. It seems clear that the words "on *indictment*" would extend to any such form of prosecution as this. *Quick & Garran.*

3. *Scots Law.* A process of bringing a person to trial for a crime at the instance of the Lord Advocate.

In′dies (ĭn′dĭz), *n. pl.* [L. *India* India.] The East or the West Indies ; — often formerly used also with allusion to their wealth and the profitable trade with them. In modern use *the Indies* means the East Indies ; *the American Indies* in the 16th century included the present West Indies and portions of the neighboring mainland.

in-dif′fer-ence (ĭn-dĭf′ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [Cf. L. *indifferentia* similarity, want of difference.] Quality, state, or fact of being indifferent ; indifferent character ; the manifestation of this quality or character ; specif. : **a** Impartiality. *Obs.* **b** Lack of feeling for or against anything ; absence of anxiety or interest in respect to anything ; unconcernedness ; apathy ; as, he shows entire *indifference* to all that concerns others. **c** Indetermination (of the will) ; neutrality ; inertia. **d** Passableness ; mediocrity. **e** Want of difference, or distinction ; likeness ; similarity.

Journeys discover to us the *indifference* of places. *Emerson.*

f Want of sufficient importance to constitute a difference or consideration ; unimportance ; insignificance ; also, an instance of this ; as, his fate is a matter of *indifference.*
Syn. — Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence, insensibility, apathy, coldness, lukewarmness. — INDIFFERENCE, UNCONCERN, ALOOFNESS. INDIFFERENCE implies lack of interest or feeling ; UNCONCERN, freedom from solicitude or anxiety ; ALOOFNESS, as here compared, suggests cold or unsympathetic detachment or indifference ; as, "the passionless *indifference* with which she [Elizabeth] set aside the larger schemes of ambition which were ever opening before her eyes" (*J. R. Green*) ; cf. "They went faltering from this fatal hall, *indifferent* which way they turned their steps" (*Beckford*) ; "You think you carry it off very well, I dare say ; but with you it is a sort of bravado, an air of affected *unconcern*" (*Jane Austen*) ; cf. "curious lookers-on and simple strangers, *unconcerned* yet not careless about the issue" (*J. H. Newman*) ; "She lay on her bed with lightly folded hands and the strange *aloofness* and preoccupation all the dead have" (*M. Hewlett*) ; cf. "'T is best to remain *aloof* from people and like their good parts without being eternally troubled with the dull process of their everyday lives" (*Keats*). See APATHY, PASSIVE.

indifference point. *Psychol.* In series of test judgments of intervals, an interval which is regularly judged with maximum accuracy, the constant error in judgment increasing in either direction away from this interval.

in-dif′fer-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State or quality of being indifferent ; indifference ; specif. : **a** Impartiality. **b** Lack of interest or concern. **c** Neutrality as to application, advantage, value, etc. (cf. INDIFFERENT, *a.*, 2). *Obs. or R.* **d** Neutrality or freedom of choice or will.

Moral liberty . . . does not, after all, consist in a power of *indifferency*, or . . . choosing without regard to motives. *Hazlitt.*

e Lack of difference in force or value ; equality ; equivalence. **f** Adiaphorism.
2. A matter of indifference. *Rare.*

in-dif′fer-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *indifferens :* cf. F. *indifférent.* See IN- not ; DIFFERENT.] **1.** Having a neutral or unbiased disposition ; specif. : **a** Not inclined or affected to one side, party, or cause more than to another ; disinterested ; unprejudiced ; impartial ; as, an *indifferent* judge or jury. *Chiefly Legal.* **b** Not interested or concerned for one thing, or alternative, more than another ; without predilection or choice ; hence, apathetic ; heedless ; as, *indifferent* to discomfort ; *indifferent* to failure or success.
2. Having a neutral relation or application ; specif. : **a** Neutral with respect to intensity, range, size, etc. ; medium ; moderate ; as, an *indifferent* fortune. **b** Neutral as to application ; hence, of words, equivocal. *Obs.* **c** Neutral as to form, development, receptivity, etc. ; not predetermined, or having no marked tendency; as, a nature *indifferent* to good or evil ; matter *indifferent* to form. **d** Neutral as to advantage. *Obs.* **e** Neutral as to value or desirability ; neither particularly good nor very bad ; hence, passable ; mediocre.

The staterooms are in *indifferent* order. *Scott.*

3. Having an equal or equivalent effect or value ; specif. : **a** Having no preponderating weight or influence ; leading to no preference or special attention ; hence, unimportant ; insignificant ; immaterial.

Dangers are to me *indifferent.* *Shak.*
His slightest and most *indifferent* acts. *Hawthorne.*

b Marked by or indicating no distinction ; equal ; equivalent ; as, *indifferent* names for a thing. *Obs.* **c** Of an observance, rite, custom, action, etc.: That may be either performed or neglected without dereliction of duty ; not essential morally or religiously ; adiaphorous.
4. Ill or sick ; poorly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. Characterized by lack of active quality ; neutral ; as, an *indifferent* chemical ; the *indifferent* part of a magnet.
6. *Biol.* Not differentiated; — said esp. of tissues and cells.
indifferent point, *Phys. Chem.*, in a system of two or more compounds, a point in which the composition of two phases becomes identical.

in-dif′fer-ent, *n.* **1.** An indifferent person ; specif. : **a** An impartial or disinterested person. *Obs.* **b** A neutral, unconcerned, or apathetic person.
2. *pl.* Nonessentials ; adiaphora. *Rare.*

in-dif′fer-ent-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *indifférentisme.*] **1.** State of indifference ; systematic want of interest or earnestness, esp. regarding what is true or false.

The *indifferentism* which equalizes all religions and gives equal rights to truth and error. *Cardinal Manning.*

2. *Philos.* **a** The doctrine, in the medieval controversy over universals, advocated by Adelard of Bath (c. 1100), that the generic or specific part of the individual (the *indifferens*) is the only part included in the substance. Since the generic part is the universal, the substance is one and common to all individuals. **b** = ADIAPHORISM. **c** = IDENTISM.

in-dif′fer-ent-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *indifférentiste.*] One governed by or advocating indifferentism.

in′di-gence (ĭn′dĭ-jĕns), *n.* [F. *indigence*, L. *indigentia.* See INDIGENT.] **1.** Deficiency ; lack ; also, a need. *Obs.*
2. Condition of being indigent ; want of estate, or means of comfortable subsistence ; penury ; poverty.
Syn.— Penury, destitution, privation, lack. See POVERTY.

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indicis, an index.] Of or pert. to indexes ; indexical.
in-dic′a-tiv. Indicative. *R. Sp.*
in-dic′a-tive-ly, *adv.* of INDICATIVE.
[INDICATOR, *n.*, 3.
indicator card *or* **diagram.** See
In′di-ca′to-ri′næ (ĭn′dĭ-kā′tō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *indicator* one that points out.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily consisting of the honey guides; — sometimes considered as a family and called **In′di-ca-tor′i-dæ** (-k*á*-tŏr′ĭ-dē).
indicator telegraph. = NEEDLE TELEGRAPH.
‖ **in′di-ca′vit** (ĭn′dĭ-kā′vĭt), *n.* [L., he has indicated.] *Eng. Law.* A writ of prohibition for removal, at the patron's instance, of certain cases affecting tithes from the ecclesiastical to the common-law courts.
in′dice, *n.* [F. *indice* indication, index. See INDEX.] Index : indication. *Obs.* [INDEX.
in′di-ces (ĭn′dĭ-sēz), *n.*, *pl* of
in-dich′. † INDITCH.
in-dic′i-ble (ĭn-dĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F.] Unspeakable. *Obs.*
in-di′ci-um, *n.*, *sing.* of INDICIA.
in′di-co. † INDIGO.
in-dict′. † INDITE.
in-dict′ (ĭn-dĭkt′), *v. t.* [L. *indictus*, p. p. of *indicere.* See INDITE.] To proclaim ; decree. *Obs.*
in′dict-ee′ (ĭn′dī-tē′), *n.* *Law.* A person indicted. [who indicts.
in-dict′er (ĭn-dīt′ẽr), *n.* One
in-dic′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an indiction.
in-dict′or (ĭn-dīt′ŏr), *n.* *Law.* One who indicts. [*Obs.*
in-dif′fer-ence, *n.* Difference.
in-dif′fer-ent, *a.* Different. *Obs.*
in-dif′fer-ent, *adv.* Indifferently ; moderately. *Obs.*
in-dif′fer-en′tial (ĭn-dĭf′ẽr-ĕn′sh*ă*l), *a.* Marked by indifference. — *n.* An indifferent, or nonessential, thing. [FERENT.
in-dif′fer-ent-ly, *adv.* of INDIF-
in′di-ful′vin (ĭn′dĭ-fŭl′vĭn), *n.* [*indican* + L. *fulvus* reddish yellow.] *Chem.* See INDICAN.
in′di-fus′cin (-fŭs′ĭn), *n.* [*indican* + L. *fuscus* dusky.] *Chem.* See INDICAN. [INDIGENE.
in′di-gen (ĭn′dĭ-jĕn). Var of
in-dig′e-na (ĭn-dĭj′ē-n*á*), *n.* ; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., native.] An indigene.
in-dig′e-nal (-n*ă*l), *a.* Indigenous. — *n.* An indigene.
in-dig′e-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *a.* Indigenous. *Obs.*
in-dig′e-nate (-nāt), *n.* [See IN-

in′di-gene (ĭn′dĭ-jēn), *n.* [L. *indigena:* cf. F. *indigène.*] An indigenous animal or plant; an autochthon.

in-dig′e-nous (ĭn-dĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *indigenus, indigena,* fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + the root of L. *gignere* to beget, bear. See IN; GENDER.] **1.** Produced, growing, or living, naturally in a country or climate; not exotic, immigrant, or imported; native; autochthonous.

Negroes were all transported from Africa and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Sir T. Browne.*

In America, cotton, being *indigenous,* is cheap. *Lyon Playfair.*

2. Inborn; inherent; innate.

Emotions *indigenous* to the human mind. *I. Taylor.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or designed for, natives.

Syn. — See NATIVE.

— **in′di-ge-ne′i-ty** (ĭn′dĭ-jē-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-dig′e-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-dig′e-nous-ness,** *n.*

in′di-gent (ĭn′dĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *indigent,* L. *indigens,* p. pr. of *indigere* to stand in need of, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + L. *egere* to be needy, to need.] **1.** Wanting; lacking; deficient; also, void; free; destitute. *Archaic.*

2. Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor; in want; necessitous.

Indigent faint souls past corporal toil. *Shak.*

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent.* *Addison.*

in′di-gest′ed (-jĕs′tĕd), *a.* Not digested; undigested; specif.: **a** Not ordered; unformed; confused; ill-considered; as, an *indigested* array of facts.

In hot reformations . . . the whole is generally crude, harsh, and *indigested.* *Burke.*

b Not having undergone digestion. "*Indigested* food." *Dryden.* **c** Not suppurated; — said of wounds. *Obs.* **d** Not prepared or softened by heat, hot water, or steam, etc.

in′di-gest′i-ble (-jĕs′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *indigestibilis.* See IN- not; DIGEST.] Not digestible; not readily soluble in the digestive juices; not easily convertible into products fitted for absorption. — **in′di-gest′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′di-gest′i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in′di-gest′i-bly,** *adv.*

in′di-ges′tion (ĭn′dĭ-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* [F. *indigestion,* L. *indigestio.* See IN- not; DIGEST.] **1.** Lack of digestion; a failure in the normal changes undergone by food in the alimentary canal; dyspepsia; incomplete or difficult digestion.

2. State or fact of being undigested; disorder; immaturity.

in′di-ges′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to, marked by, or suffering, indigestion; dyspeptic.

in-dig′i-ta′tion (ĭn-dĭj′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. INDIGITATE.] **1.** A pointing out as with the finger; indication; declaration. *Obs.*

2. Act or art of reckoning or conversing by the fingers.

3. *Med.* Intussusception.

in-dign′ (ĭn-dīn′), *a.* [L. *indignus:* cf. F. *indigne.* See INDIGNANT.] Unworthy; undeserving; disgraceful; degrading; undeserved. *Obs. or Poetic.*

in-dig′nant (ĭn-dĭg′nănt), *a.* [L. *indignans, -antis,* p. pr. of *indignari* to be indignant, disdain, fr. *indignus* unworthy; *in-* not + *dignus* worthy. See DIGNITY.] Affected with indignation; wrathful or exasperated because of unworthy or unjust treatment, mean action, or the like.

in′dig-na′tion (ĭn′dĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *indignation,* L. *indignatio.* See INDIGNANT.] **1.** A treating with indignity or regarding as not worth notice; disdain; contempt. *Obs.*

2. The feeling excited by that which is unworthy, base, or disgraceful; anger mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; righteous anger.

When Haman saw Mordecai . . . , that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation.* *Esther v. 9.*

Syn. — Ire, wrath, fury, rage. See ANGER.

in-dig′ni-ty (ĭn-dĭg′nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *indignitas:* cf. F. *indignité.* See INDIGNANT.] **1.** Quality or state of being indign; also, an unworthy quality. *Obs.*

2. Any action toward another which manifests contempt for him; an offense against personal dignity; unmerited contemptuous treatment; contumely; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult.

How might a prince of my great hopes forget
So great *indignities* you laid upon me? *Shak.*

3. a Disgraceful or dishonorable action or quality; shame or shameful behavior. *Obs.* **b** Indignation. *Obs.*

Syn. — See AFFRONT.

in′di-go (ĭn′dĭ-gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). [Sp. *indigo, índico,* or Pg. *indigo;* cf. It. *indaco, indico,* F. & D. *indigo;* all fr. L. *indicum* indigo, fr. *Indicus* Indian, Gr. Ἰνδικός. See INDIAN.] **1.** A blue dyestuff obtained from several plants, esp. species of *Indigofera* (*I. tinctoria, I. anil,* etc.), and woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), also made artificially from naphthalene. Indigo is a dark blue earthy substance, tasteless and odorless, with a copper-violet luster when rubbed. Indigo does not exist in the plants as such, but is obtained by decomposition of indican, and contains, besides indigo blue, various other substances, unless specially purified. See INDICAN, INDIGO BLUE.

2. An indigo plant.

3. A deep violet-blue color, one of the seven prismatic colors distinguished by Newton.

in′di-go, *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the color of, indigo.

indigo auxiliary, *Dyeing,* zinc dust; — from its use as a reducer in dyeing with indigo. — **i. bird, i. bunting,** a common small finch (*Cyanospiza cyanea*) of the eastern portion of the United States. The male is of an indigo blue color and is a sweet singer. — **i. blue. a** *Chem.* The essential coloring principle of commercial indigo, from which it is obtained as a dark blue earthy powder, with a reddish luster, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, which may be crystallized by sublimation. It is odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in common solvents. On reduction it changes to indigo white. Indigo blue is also made synthetically in different ways of great commercial importance. **b** A dark, dull blue color like the indigo of commerce. — **indigo broom,** an American yellow-flowered fabaceous perennial (*Baptisia tinctoria*), formerly a source of indigo. — **i. brown,** *Chem.,* a brown resinous matter found in crude indigo. See INDICAN. — **i. carmine,** *Chem.,* the sodium or potassium salt of indigotin disulphonic acid (indigo extract), used for dyeing a deep blue. It is usually sold in the form of a paste. — **i. copper,** *Min.,* covelline. — **i. disulphonic acid.** See SULPHINDIGOTIC. — **i. extract,** a blue pigment obtained by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on indigo. Chemically it is indigotin disulphonic acid. — **i. gelatin** *or* **-tine, i. gluten,** a glutinous substance found in commercial indigo. — **i. plant. a** Any plant which yields indigo; specif., any plant of the genus *Indigofera,* esp. of the indigo-producing species. **b** Any Australian plant of the genus *Swainsona.* See DARLING PEA. — **i. purple,** a dyestuff obtained by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on indigo. Chemically it is indigotin monosulphonic acid (or its sodium salt). — **i. purpurin** *or* **red.** = INDIRUBIN. — **i. snake,** the gopher snake. *Local, U. S.* — **i. weed.** = INDIGO BROOM. — **i. white,** a white crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$, obtained by reduction from indigo blue, and by oxidation easily changed back to it. Indigo white is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalies. Called also *indigogen.*

In′di-gof′er-a (ĭn′dĭ-gŏf′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; E. *indigo* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical fabaceous herbs and shrubs having odd-pinnate leaves and pink or purple flowers in axillary racemes, the corolla with a broad standard. Many of the species, esp. *I. tinctoria* and *I. anil,* yield indigo.

in′di-gof′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Yielding indigo.

in′di-got′ic (-gŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *indigotique.*] Of or pert. to, or of the color of, indigo. — **indigotic acid.** See NITROSALICYLIC.

in′di-go-tin (ĭn′dĭ-gō-tĭn), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Indigo blue.

2. *Com.* Indigo carmine, as a dry powder.

in′di-rect′ (ĭn′dĭ-rĕkt′), *a.* [*in-* not + *direct:* cf. F. *indirect.*] Not direct; specif.: **a** Not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous; oblique; as, an *indirect* road. "*Indirect,* crooked ways." *Shak.* **b** Not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest; tending to mislead or deceive.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other. *Tillotson.*

c Not leading to an aim or result by the plainest course or method or by obvious means, but obliquely or by remote means; roundabout; as, an *indirect* accusation or answer; an *indirect* proof. **d** Not resulting directly from an act or cause, but more or less remotely connected with, or growing out of, it; as, *indirect* results.

indirect claims, *Law,* claims for indirect damages. — **i. cost** *or* **expense.** See COST, *n.,* 6. — **i. damages.** See DIRECT DAMAGES, DAMAGE, 3, *cit.* — **i. demonstration.** See DEMONSTRATION. — **i. development,** *Zoöl.,* development accompanied by a metamorphosis. — **i. discourse.** *Gram.* See DIRECT DISCOURSE. — **i. division,** *Biol.,* mitotic cell division; mitosis. — **i. embryogeny.** *Bot.* See HETEROBLASTIC; EMBRYOGENY. — **i. evidence.** See EVIDENCE, *n.,* 4. — **i. exchange,** *Com.,* exchange between three or more places. — **i. fire,** *Gun.,* fire at a target or mark over an intervening object, usually from guns with reduced charges or from howitzers or mortars and at an angle of elevation not exceeding 15 degrees. — **i. object.** *Gram.* See OBJECT, *n.,* 6. — **i. passive,** *Gram.,* a passive verb the subject of which is its indirect object when it is active; as in, he *was given* leave; also, the passive voice of an intransitive verb which takes a preposition, the object of this preposition in the active construction becoming the subject of the verb in the passive; as in, he *was shot* at. — **i. predication,** *Logic,* predication in which a term which ordinarily or naturally designates a subject is predicated of a term ordinarily or naturally a predicate, or in which the subject designates a quality while the predicate designates the subject of the quality. Cf. DIRECT PREDICATION. — **i. process.** See DIRECT PROCESS. — **i. selection,** *Biol.,* organic selection. — **i. syllogism,** *Logic,* a syllogism the validity of which may be shown by reducing it to a direct syllogism. — **i. tax.** See DIRECT TAX. — **i. vision,** *Optics,* vision when the rays of light from an object fall upon the peripheral parts of the retina.

in′di-rec′tion (ĭn′dĭ-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Indirect procedure or an indirect act; oblique or roundabout course or means; often, use of suggestion rather than direct statement or expression. "By *indirections* find directions out." *Shak.*

2. An act or practice not fair or open; dishonesty; deceit.

in′di-ru′bin (-rōō′bĭn), *n.* [*indigo* + L. *ruber* red.] *Chem.* A dark red crystalline substance isomeric with indigo blue, and a by-product of its artificial production.

in′dis-cern′i-ble (ĭn′dĭ-zûr′nĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *discernible:* cf. F. *indiscernable.*] **1.** Not to be discerned; imperceptible; not discoverable or visible.

Secret and *indiscernible* ways. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Incapable of being distinguished; indistinguishable.

in′dis-cern′i-ble, *n.* **1.** An indiscernible thing.

2. *pl. Metaph.* Two or more indiscernible things or monads; — referring to Leibnitz's *principle of the identity of indiscernibles,* according to which no two things exactly alike can exist, for if exactly alike they must be identical, that is, one.

in′dis-cerp′ti-ble (ĭn′dĭ-sûrp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not discerptible; not subject to dissolution.

Souls . . . as simple and *indiscerptible* entities are replaced by consciousness. *James Ward.*

— **in′dis-cerp′ti-bil′i-ty** (ĭn′dĭ-sûrp′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′dis-cerp′ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in′dis-cerp′ti-bly,** *adv.*

in′dis-creet′ (ĭn′dĭs-krēt′), *a.* [ME. *indiscret,* fr. L. *indiscretus* unseparated, indiscreet: cf. F. *indiscret.* See IN- not, DISCREET; cf. INDISCRETE.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; specif.: **a** Lacking in discernment or good judgment. *Obs.* **b** Injudicious; unwise; imprudent.

So drunken, and so *indiscreet* an officer. *Shak.*

Syn. — Imprudent, injudicious, inconsiderate, rash, hasty, incautious, heedless; undiscerning, foolish.

— **in′dis-creet′ly,** *adv.* — **in′dis-creet′ness,** *n.*

in′dis-crete′ (-krēt′), *a.* [L. *indiscretus* unseparated. See INDISCREET.] Not discrete or separated; compact; homogeneous. — **in′dis-crete′ly,** *adv.*

An *indiscrete* mass of confused matter. *Pownall.*

in′dis-cre′tion (-krĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *indiscrétion,* L. *indiscretio* lack of discernment. See INDISCREET.] **1.** Quality or state of being indiscreet; want of discretion; imprudence.

2. An indiscreet act; an imprudent or unwise step.

in′dis-crim′i-nate (-krĭm′ĭ-nât), *a.* Not discriminate; wanting, or not making, discrimination; undistinguishing; confused; promiscuous. "Blind or *indiscriminate* forgiveness." *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — Confused, heterogeneous, mingled, mixed. — INDISCRIMINATE, MISCELLANEOUS, PROMISCUOUS. That is INDISCRIMINATE which lacks, or shows the absence of, selection or discrimination; MISCELLANEOUS suggests such heterogeneous mixture as results from indiscriminate choice or fortuitous conjunction; PROMISCUOUS frequently adds the implication of (often objectionable) community of use or absence of restriction; as, *indiscriminate* charity, *indiscriminate* praise; "All men *indiscriminately* share his fostering power" (*Cowper*); "a *miscellaneous* rabble" (*Milton*); "a man . . . of acquiescent temper, *miscellaneous* opinions, and uncertain vote" (*G. Eliot*); "Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts in wild disorder seen, with throngs *promiscuous* strow the level green" (*Pope*); "Glory he requires, glory he receives, *promiscuous* from all nations, Jew, or Greek, or barbarous" (*Milton*).

indiscriminate segregation, *Evolution,* segregation or isolation of a group of individuals not having in common any character differentiating them from those from which they are isolated. In **discriminate isolation** one or more such characters are present.

in′dis-crim′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Want of discrimination, distinction, or discernment.

in′dis-crim′i-na-tive (-krĭm′ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Not discriminating. — **in′dis-crim′i-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in′dis-pen′sa-bil′i-ty (-pĕn′sȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being indispensable.

in′dis-pen′sa-ble (-pĕn′sȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *dispensable:* cf. F. *indispensable.*] Not dispensable; specif.: **a** *Eccl.* Not admitting dispensation; not subject to release or exemption. *Obs.* **b** Not capable of being dispensed with, set aside, neglected, or pronounced nonobligatory.

The law was moral and *indispensable.* *Bp. Burnet.*

c Impossible to be dispensed with, or done without; absolutely necessary or requisite; as, *indispensable* clothing.

in′dis-pen′sa-ble, *n.* One that is indispensable; as: **a** A bag worn by women for a pocket. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Trousers. *Humorous.*

in′dis-pose′ (ĭn′dĭs-pōz′), *v. t.;* IN′DIS-POSED′ (-pōzd′); IN′DIS-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [OF. *indispos* indisposed, feeble, or F. *indisposé* indisposed. See IN- not; DISPOSE.] **1.** To render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify.

2. To disorder as regards health; to make sick or ill.

3. To render averse or unfavorable; to disincline; disaffect; as, his tone *indisposed* me to yield.

4. To make not subject or liable, as to infection.

in′dis-posed′ (ĭn′dĭs-pōzd′), *p. a.* **1. a** Not duly disposed; disordered. *Obs.* **b** Disposed to evil; ill-disposed; bad. *Obs.*

2. Disordered as regards health; sick; ill; often, somewhat sick; slightly out of health.

It made him rather *indisposed* than sick. *Walton.*

3. Not having a favorable disposition; disinclined; unwilling; unfriendly; as, he was *indisposed* to go.

The king . . . was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons or the principles of Mr. Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

4. Not predisposed, subject, or liable. *Rare.*

in-dis′po-si′tion (ĭn-dĭs′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *indisposition.* See DISPOSITION.] State of being indisposed; as: **a** Lack of fitness or suitableness. *Obs.* **b** Lack of due arrangement; disorder. *Obs.* **c** Disorder as regards health; illness; sickness; often, a slight disorder; temporary illness.

Rather as an *indisposition* in health than as any set sickness. *Hayward.*

d State of not being favorably disposed; aversion; disinclination; lack of tendency.

A general *indisposition* towards believing *Atterbury.*

in-dis′pu-ta-ble (ĭn-dĭs′pû-tȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [*in-* not + *disputable:* cf. L. *indisputabilis.*] Not disputable; incontrovertible; too evident for dispute. — **in-dis′pu-ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-dis′pu-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-dis′pu-ta-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Incontestable, unquestionable, undeniable, irrefragable, indubitable, certain, positive, sure, infallible.

in-dis′so-lu-bil′i-ty (ĭn-dĭs′ō-lū-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ; ĭn′dĭ-sŏl′ū-), *n.* Quality or state of being indissoluble.

in-dis′so-lu-ble (ĭn-dĭs′ō-lū-b'l; ĭn′dĭ-sŏl′ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *indissolubilis:* cf. F. *indissoluble.* See IN- not, DISSOLUBLE; cf. INDISSOLVABLE.] Not dissoluble; not capable of being

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DIGENOUS; -ATE, 4.] Status of a native. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
in′di-gen-cy (ĭn′dĭ-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Indigence. *Obs.*
in′di-gene (-jēn), *a.* [F. *indigène.*] Indigenous; native. *Obs.*
in′di-gen′i-ty (-jĕn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *indigenus* native + *-ity.*] Indigenousness. *Rare.* [son. *Obs.*]
in′di-gent, *n.* An indigent per-
in′di-gent-ly, *adv.* of INDIGENT.
in′di-gest′ (ĭn′dĭ-jĕst′), *a.* [L. *indigestus* unarranged: cf. F. *indigeste.* See IN- not; DIGEST.] Indigested. *Obs.* [formed. *Obs.*]
in′di-gest′, *n.* Something un-
in′di-gest′, *v. t. & i.* To fail to digest or to be digested. *Rare.*
in′di-gest′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′di-gest′i-ble, *n.* Something that is indigestible.
in′di-gete (ĭn′dĭ-jēt), *n.* [L. *indiges, -etis.*] A king or hero deified after death. *Obs.*
in-dight′. ✝ INDITE.
‖ **in-dig′i-ta-men′ta** (ĭn-dĭj′ĭ-tȧ-mĕn′tȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Books of ritual, prayer formulæ, etc.
in-dig′i-tate (ĭn-dĭj′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *indigitare* to call upon, invoke, utter, proclaim; confused with *digitus* finger.] *Obs.* **1.** To call; declare; proclaim.
2. By erroneous association with L. *digitus,* finger: To point out as with the finger; to indicate.
in-dig′i-tate, *v. i.* To interlock or interpenetrate. *Rare.*
in′di-glu′cin (ĭn′dĭ-glōō′sĭn; 243), *n.* Also **in′di-gly′cin** (-glĭ′sĭn; -glĭs′ĭn). [*indican* + *glucin.*] *Chem.* See INDICAN.
in-dign′, *v. t.* [OF. *indignier* to be indignant against.] To resent or rouse to resentment. *Obs.*
in-dig′nance (ĭn-dĭg′năns), **in-dig′nan-cy** (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Indignation. *Rare.* [NANT.]
in-dig′nant-ly, *adv.* of INDIG-
in-dig′na-to-ry (ĭn-dĭg′nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Indicating indignation. *R.*
in-digned′ (ĭn-dīnd′), *p. a.* [F. *indigné,* fr. L. *indignatus,* p. p.] Made indignant; angry. *Obs.*
in-dig′ni-fy (ĭn-dĭg′nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *indignus* unworthy + *-fy.*] To treat disdainfully or with indignity; to contemn. *Obs.*
in-dign′ly (ĭn-dīn′lĭ), *adv.* of INDIGN. *Obs.*
in′di-go-ber′ry, *n.* = BOX BRIER.
in′di-go-gen (ĭn′dĭ-gō-jĕn), *n.* [*indigo* + *-gen.*] Indigo white.
in-dig′o-lite (ĭn-dĭg′ō-līt). Var. of INDICOLITE.
in′di-gom′e-ter (ĭn′dĭ-gŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*indigo* + *-meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of an indigo solution. — **in′di-gom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*
in′di-hu′min (ĭn′dĭ-hū′mĭn), *n.* [*indican*+*humin.*] See INDICAN.
in′di-late′ly (ĭn′dĭ-lāt′lĭ), *adv.* Immediately. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
in-dil′a-to-ry, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-dil′i-gence, *n.* [L. *indiligentia.*] Sloth; heedlessness. *Obs.*
in-dil′i-gent, *a.* [L. *indiligens:* cf. F. *indiligent.* See DILIGENT.] Not diligent; idle. *Obs.* — **in-dil′i-gent-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
in′di-men′si-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + *dimensible.*] Immeasurable. *R.*
in′di-men′sion-al, *a.* See IN-, not. [not.]
in-di-min′ish-a-ble, *a.* See IN-,
in′din (ĭn′dĭn), *n.* [From INDIGO.] *Chem.* = INDIRUBIN.
in-ding′. Scot. var. of INDIGN.
‖ **In′dio** (ĭn′dyō), *n.; pl.* -DIOS (-ōs). [Sp.] See INDIAN, *n.,* 4.
in-dip′, *v. t.* To dip in. *Obs.*
in′di-rect′ed, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′di-rect′ly, *adv.* of INDIRECT.
in′di-rect′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′di-re′tin (ĭn′dĭ-rē′tĭn), *n.* [*indican* + Gr. ῥητίνη resin.] See INDICAN. [-NESS.]
in′dis-cern′i-ble-ness, *n.* See
in′dis-cern′i-bly, *adv.* of INDISCERNIBLE.
in′dis-cerp′i-bil′i-ty, -cerp′i-ble, etc. ✝ INDISCERPTIBILITY, etc.
in-dis′ci-plin-a-ble (ĭn-dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
in-dis′ci-pline (-plĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *indiscipline,* L. *indisciplina.* See IN- not; DISCIPLINE.] Want of discipline.
in′dis-cov′er-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′dis-cov′er-a-bly,** *adv.*
in′dis-cov′ered, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′dis-cov′er-y, *n.* Want of discovery. *Obs.*
in′dis-crete′. ✝ INDISCREET.
in′dis-cre′tion-a-ry (ĭn′dĭs-krĕsh′ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to indiscretion.
in′dis-crim′i-nat′ed, *a.* Not discriminated; indiscriminate.
in′dis-crim′i-nate-ly, *adv.* of INDISCRIMINATE. [-NESS.]
in′dis-crim′i-nate-ness, *n.* See
in′dis-crim′i-nat′ing (-nāt′ĭng), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′dis-crim′i-nat′ing-ly,** *adv.*
in′dis-cuss′a-ble. Var. of INDISCUSSIBLE. [*Obs.*]
in′dis-cussed′, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′dis-cuss′i-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′dis-ges′tion. ✝ INDIGESTION. [*Obs.*]
in′dis-graced′, *a.* See IN-, not.
Ind′ish, *a.* Indian. *Obs.*
in′di-sin (ĭn′dĭ-sĭn), **in′di-sine** (-sĭn; -sēn; 184). [Prob. *indigo* + *-in.*] = MAUVEINE.
in′dis-pel′la-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′dis-pen′sa-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [DISPENSABLE.]
in′dis-pen′sa-bly, *adv.* of IN-
in′dis-pen′si-ble, in′dis-pen′si-ble-ness, in′dis-pen′si-bly. ✝ INDISPENSABLE, etc. [*Obs.*]
in′dis-persed′, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′dis-per′sion, *n.* Undispersed condition. *Obs.*
in′dis-pos′ed-ness (ĭn′dĭs-pōz′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*]
in′dis-put′ed, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′dis-sev′er-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′dis-sev′er-a-bly,** *adv.*
in-dis′si-pa-ble (ĭn-dĭs′ĭ-pȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
in′dis-so′ci-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

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dissolved; as: **a** Not capable of being decomposed, disintegrated, or destroyed; indestructible. **b** Not capable of being separated or dissociated. *Rare.* **c** Incapable of being dissolved in a liquid; insoluble. *Obs.* **d** Incapable of being melted or liquefied; infusible. *Obs. or R.* **e** Incapable of being annulled or avoided; perpetually binding or obligatory; firm; stable; as, an *indissoluble* league. **f** Incapable of being dissolved or terminated. **g** Incapable of solution or explanation; insoluble. *Rare.* — **in-dis′so-lu-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-dis′so-lu-bly**, *adv.*

in′dis-tinct′ (ĭn′dĭs-tĭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *indistinctus:* cf. F. *indistinct.* See IN- not; DISTINCT.] **1.** Not clear; not well defined in outline or unmistakable in character; difficult to distinguish, as from faintness, obscurity, blending, blurring, etc.; as, an *indistinct* inscription; an *indistinct* sound; of mental states, not clearly developed or not clearly related to the object; confused; faint; uncertain; as, *indistinct* images, perceptions, memories, ideas.

The *indistinctest* atom in deep air. *Tennyson.*

2. Not separate or separable; hence, not distinguished or not readily distinguishable as to a containing medium, to composition, or (with plural nouns) to one another; as, an *indistinct* mass of fragments; an *indistinct* babble of talk; *indistinct* parts. "*Indistinct* as water is in water." *Shak.*
3. Not distinguished from others in value or note; without distinction or exceptional character. *Rare.*
4. Undiscriminating; as, *indistinct* praise. *Rare.*
Syn. — Undefined, blurred, indistinguishable, obscure, indefinite, vague, ambiguous, uncertain, confused.

in′dis-tinc′tion (-tĭŋk′shŭn), *n.* Want of distinction or distinguishableness; confusion; uncertainty; failure to distinguish; indiscrimination.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Sprat.*

in′dis-tinc′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not distinctive; without distinction. — **in′dis-tinc′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in′dis-tinc′tive-ness**, *n.*

in′dis-tin′guish-a-ble (-tĭŋ′gwĭsh-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Not distinguishable; specif.: **a** Not capable of being perceived or discriminated as separate and distinct; as, the two copies were *indistinguishable.* **b** Not capable of being clearly perceived or discerned; imperceptible; indiscernible; as, the balloon became *indistinguishable* in the distance. — **in′dis-tin′guish-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′dis-tin′guish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′dis-tin′guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

in′dis-turb′ance (-tûr′băns), *n.* Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity. *Rare.*

in-dite′ (ĭn-dīt′), *v. t.;* IN-DIT′ED (-dīt′ĕd); IN-DIT′ING (-dīt′ĭng). [ME. *enditen* to write down, dictate, accuse, fr. OF. *enditier*, *enditer*, to indicate, show, dictate, write, inform, fr. (assumed) LL. *indictare*, fr. L. *indicere* to proclaim, announce; *in-* in + *dicere* to say. The word was prob. influenced also by L. *indicare* to indicate, and by *dictare* to dictate. See DICTION; cf. INDICT, INDICATE, DICTATE.] **1.** To compose, or to compose and write; as, to *indite* a letter; to *indite* poetry; hence, to express in literary or formal style; to describe or phrase; as, to *indite* discourse; to "*indite* wars" (*Milton*); also, to put or set down in writing; to pen; inscribe; as, to *indite* notes.

My heart is *inditing* a good matter. *Ps.* xiv. 1.

2. To dictate; prescribe; suggest; prompt. *Obs.*

Could a common grief have *indited* such expressions? *South.*

3. To invite; — catachrestical nonce use.

She will *indite* him to some supper. *Shak*

in-dite′, *v. i.* To compose; write. *Herbert.*

in′di-um (ĭn′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See INDIGO.] *Chem.* A soft, white, malleable and easily fusible metallic element found combined, in very small quantities, in many ores, esp. zinc blende; — from the two characteristic indigo blue lines in its spectrum. Symbol, *In;* at. wt., 114.8. Indium was discovered spectroscopically by Reich and Richter in 1863. The metal is obtained by heating the oxide with carbon and by other methods. Sp. gr., 7.1–7.4. It melts at 155° C. (311°F.). Chemically, indium resembles aluminium and gallium, being chiefly trivalent.

in′di-vert′i-ble (ĭn′dĭ-vûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be diverted or turned aside. — **in′di-vert′i-bly**, *adv.*

in′di-vid′u-al (-vĭd′ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *individuus* indivisible; *in-* not + *dividuus* divisible, fr. *dividere* to divide: cf. F. *individuel.* See DIVIDE.] **1.** Not divisible; of one essence or nature; indiscerptible. *Obs.*

Mind has a being of its own, . . . and is a pure, unmingled, *individual* substance. *A. Tucker.*

2. Not to be parted; inseparable. *Obs.*

To have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear. *Milton.*

3. Existing as a separate and distinct entity; single or singular; particular; as, an *individual* case of some general phenomenon; — opposed to *general* and *universal.*
4. Selfsame; identical. *Obs.*
5. Having marked individuality; of a peculiar, striking, or idiosyncratic character; as, an *individual* style; also, distinguished by form or markings; as, *individual* cups.
6. Of the character of an individual; possessing the distinctness and complexity in unity characteristic of organized things, concepts, organic beings, and persons.

We must . . . take the *individual* unity to be a matter of degree, and to be wholly absent in no content that can be presented to thought as designating a subject of judgment. *B. Bosanquet*

7. Arising from, pertaining to, or possessed or used by, an individual; as, *individual* exertions; *individual* traits; *individual* saltcellars.
Syn. — See SPECIAL.
individual-clutch gear *or* **transmission**, *Mach.*, a change gear in which the same gear wheels are constantly in mesh, but run as idlers except when brought into action by a clutch, one clutch being provided for each set of gears. — **i. liberty.** See LIBERTY. — **i. psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY.

in′di-vid′u-al, *n.* **1.** A single or particular being or group of beings; specif.: **a** A particular being as distinguished from a class, species, or collection; an instance, case, or unit; a singular as distinguished from a collective or general concept or idea. **b** A being or an organism taken as one without reference to others; an indivisible entity or a totality which cannot be separated into parts without altering the character and significance of these parts; as, the Roman Empire is a historical *individual.*

An object which is in the strict and primary sense one, and cannot be logically divided, is called an *individual.* *Whately.*
In a true concrete *individual* its individuality exists in the form of a conscious purpose, a real teleology, and is the cause of its homogeneousness. *B Bosanquet.*

c *Hegelianism.* The sphere of reality produced by a universal regarded as an energy or living process. The *individual* is the complete actualization of the universal in a total sphere of particularity. *W. T. Harris.*
2. A single human being; a person; primarily, a member of a human group or society, or of the human species in general; any one person; hence, *Chiefly used in Contempt or as a Colloquial Vulgarism*, some one person; a particular person, apart from any relation to group or species; as, I met a disagreeable *individual.*
3. Individuality; person or personality. *Obs.*
4. *Biol.* A single organism as distinguished from a group. In most of the lowest organisms, consisting of single cells, and in the higher forms, where the cells are greatly differentiated to serve the interests of the whole body and under a centralized system of control, the individual is a sharply defined unit. But in many compound organisms it is difficult to decide whether the separate components (as cells or zooids) should be regarded as individuals or as organs of a larger individual (the colony).
5. *pl.* Inseparable things; inseparables. *Obs.*

in′di-vid′u-al-ism (ĭn′dĭ-vĭd′ū-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *individualisme.*] **1.** Quality or state of being individual; individuality; personality.
2. Self-interest; selfishness; egoism.
3. A theory or policy having primary regard for individual rights, specif. one maintaining the political and economic independence of the individual; one maintaining the independence of individual initiative, action, and interests, as in industrial organization or in government. Cf. SOCIALISM, COLLECTIVISM, PATERNALISM.

The essential features of *individualism* are: private property in capital, to which are added almost of necessity the rights of bequest and inheritance, thus permitting unlimited transfer and accumulation; competition, a rivalry between individuals in the acquisition of wealth, a struggle for existence in which the fittest survive. *Dict. of Pol Econ.*

4. The doctrine or practice regarding the chief end of society or of moral law to be the development of individual character; the theory that society exists for the sake of its individual members.
5. *Philos.* **a** The doctrine that reality is constituted of individual entities, as the monads of Leibnitz. **b** The doctrine that the self is the only knowable existence; egoism.
6. An individual peculiarity; idiosyncrasy.
7. *Biol.* A form of symbiosis in which the symbionts produce an organism of distinct appearance or structure, resembling a single individual. The most notable case is that of a lichen (which see).

in′di-vid′u-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who acts or thinks independently or with individuality; also, one who practices egoism.
2. An adherent of individualism.

The *individualist* has taught people not to confound public morality with a state church, public security with police activity, or public wealth with government property. He has taught men that, as society develops, the interests of its members become more and more harmonious; in other words, that rational egoism and rational altruism tend to coincide. *A. T. Hadley.*

in′di-vid′u-al-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the individual or individualism; favoring individualism.

The hope of accumulation becomes a forlorn hope to most men in a highly organized *individualistic* society. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

in′di-vid′u-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The character or property appropriate or peculiar to an individual; that quality which distinguishes one person or thing from another; the sum of characteristic traits; distinctive character; as, he is a person of marked *individuality.*
2. Quality or state of being individual or constituting an individual; separate or distinct existence; oneness; unity.

They possess separate *individualities.* *H. Spencer.*
Proportion is the simplest expression of *individuality.* All intelligent recognition of individual objects depends either on proportion or on some principle which involves proportion. It is in this that the truth lies of the well-known Pythagorean doctrine that all things are embodiments of number. *B. Bosanquet*

3. Indivisibility or inseparability. *Obs.*
4. An individual thing; esp., an individual person.
5. *Phrenol.* The faculty of knowing individual objects.

in′di-vid′u-al-i-za′tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn; 182), *n.* Act of individualizing, or state of being individualized; individuation.

in′di-vid′u-al-ize (-vĭd′ū-ăl-īz), *v.t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To make individual in character; to invest with individuality; to mark as an individual, or to distinguish from others by peculiar properties.
2. To treat or notice individually; to particularize.

in′di-vid′u-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** Indivisibly; inseparably. *Obs.*

An attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead. *Hakewill.*

2. In respect to number or identity; as, *individually* the same; *individually* different. *Rare.*
3. In an individual or characteristic manner or capacity; each by itself; not collectively or in unison; as, traits *individually* developed; the soldiers fought *individually.*
4. As an individual or person; personally: as, this affair affects me *individually.*
Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

in′di-vid′u-ate (ĭn′dĭ-vĭd′ū-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [LL. *individuatus*, p. p. of *individuare* to individuate. See INDIVIDUAL.] **1.** To distinguish from others of the species; to form into an individual.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *Dr. H. More.*

2. To endow with individuality; to make distinctive or peculiar to itself; to mark as individual.

A living science . . . grows from a distinct nucleus. It becomes every decade more clearly *individuated.* *F. H. Giddings.*

in′di-vid′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *individuatio.*] **1.** Act of individuating, or state of being individuated.
2. *Metaph.* The development of the individual from the universal, or the determination of the individual in the general. In Scholastic philosophy the principle of *individuation* was variously held to be matter, form, and particularity of the subject in time and space.
3. Lack of division; perfect accord; oneness. *Obs.*
4. Individuality; personal or individual existence.

in′di-vid′u-um (ĭn′dĭ-vĭd′ū-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -UA (-*ȧ*), E. -UMS (-ŭmz). [L., neut. sing. of *individuus; in-* not + *dividuus* divisible.] **1.** The indivisible; an indivisible entity; formerly, specif., an atom.
2. An individual; an individual instance or member of a group; a person or individual being.

in′di-vis′i-bil′i-ty (-vĭz′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *indivisibilité.*] Quality or state of being indivisible or inseparable; inseparability.

in′di-vis′i-ble (-vĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indivisibilis:* cf. F. *indivisible.* See IN- not; DIVISIBLE.] **1.** Not divisible or separable into parts; as, an *indivisible* atom.
2. *Math.* Not capable of exact division, as one quantity by another; incommensurable.

in′di-vis′i-ble, *n.* **1.** That which is indivisible.

By atom, nobody will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

2. *Geom.* An infinitely small quantity that is assumed to admit of no further division; an element.

in′di-vi′sion (-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *division:* cf. F. *indivision*, LL. *indivisio.*] A state of being not divided; want of division; oneness.

In′do- (ĭn′dō-). [From L. *Indus* East Indian, Gr. Ἰνδός. See INDIAN.] Combining form for *Indian* (East Indian), signifying *pertaining* or *belonging to India, derived from India, of Indian* (or *Hindu*) *stock*, etc.

In′do–Af′ri-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to India and Africa.
Indo-African realm, *Zoögeog.*, a terrestrial division including intertropical Asia and intertropical Africa.

In′do–Ar′yan, *a.* Pert. to the Indo-Aryans, or designating, or of, the Aryan languages of India (see INDO-EUROPEAN).

In′do–Ar′yan, *n.* A member of one of the native races of India of Aryan speech and blood, characterized by tall stature, dolichocephaly, fair complexion with dark hair and eyes, plentiful beard, and narrow and prominent nose. The Rajputs, khatris, and Jats are types. See INDIAN, *n.*, 2.

In′do–Brit′on, *n.* A person born in India, of mixed Indian and British blood.

In′do–Bur′mese′, *a.* Of or pertaining to India and Burma.
Indo-Burmese subregion. = BURMO-CHINESE SUBREGION.

In′do–Chi-nese′, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Indo-China.
2. Of or pert. to the Mongoloid races of India, esp. Farther India, or designating, or of, their languages (see below).

Tradition and comparative philology agree in pointing to northwestern China, between the upper courses of the Yang-tse-kiang and of the Ho-ang-ho, as the original home of the *Indo-Chinese* race. *Census of India*, 1901.

Indo-Chinese languages, a family of languages, mostly of the isolating type, although some are agglutinative, spoken in the great area extending from northern India in the west to Formosa in the east and from Central Asia in the north to the Malay Peninsula in the south. The principal languages of the family may be grouped thus:

TABLE OF INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

SUBFAMILY.	BRANCH.	GROUP.	LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.*	CHIEF LOCALITY.
CHINESE-SIAMESE.	Sinitic.	Northern.	Chinese (Mandarin, Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Wenchow).	China.
		Southern.	Karen.	Lower Burma.
	Tai *or* Sham.	Shan.	Shan (Ahom, Khamti).	Shan States.
		Siamese.	Siamese (Lao).	Siam.
MON-KHMER.	Mon-Khmer.	Southern.	Khmer.	Cambodia.
		Mon-Anam.	Mon or Talaing; Anamese.	Lower Burma, Anam.
		Northern.	Palaung, Wa.	North Shan States.
	Khasi.		Khasi.	Assam (Khasi Hills).
TIBETO-BURMAN.	Tibeto-Himalayan.		Bhotia or Tibetan (Balti, Lho-ke, Ladakhi), Lahuli; Kanawari, Kiranti, Mangar, Murmi, Newari; Limbu; Rong or Lepcha.	Tibet, Himalayan slopes.
	North Assam.		Aka, Dafla, Abor-Miri, Mishmi.	North Assam
	Assam-Burmese.	Bodo.	Bodo (Koch, Kachari); Garo; Tipura.	Eastern Bengal, Assam.
		Naga.	Naga-Bodo (Mikir, Empeo); Naga (Angami, Ao, Lhota).	Eastern Assam.
		Kuki-Chin.	Meithei; Old Kuki, Kuki; Chin (Lushei, Khami, Lai).	Southern Assam, Western Burma.
		Kachin.	Kachin.	Upper Burma.
		Burma.	Burmese (Arakanese); Mru.	Central and Lower Burma.

* Parentheses denote dialects; semicolons divide subgroups.

in-dis′so-lute, *a.* Undissolved. *Rare.*
in′dis-solv′a-ble (ĭn′dĭ-zŏl′v*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* = INDISSOLUBLE. — **in′dis-solv′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′dis-solv′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′dis-solv′a-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs. or R.*
in-dis′tance, **in-dis′tan-cy**, *n.* Want of distance or separation; nearness. *Obs.*
in-dis′tant, *a.* *Obs.* **a** Not distant; not separated; continuous **b** Without material extension *Oxf. E. D.* — **in-dis′tant-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in-dis′til-la′tion, *n.* Distillation. *Obs.*
in′dis-tinct′i-ble (ĭn′dĭs-tĭŋk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Indistinguishable. *Obs.*
in′dis-tinct′ly, *adv.* of INDISTINCT.
in′dis-tinct′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′dis-tin′guished, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′dis-tin′guish-ing, *a.* Making no difference; impartial. *Obs.*
in′dis-tort′a-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + *distort* + *-able.*] Incapable of distortion.
in′dis-trib′ut-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′dis-turb′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. [*Obs.*]
in′dis-turbed′, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-ditch′, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To bury in, or cast into, a ditch. 2. To intrench.
in-dite′. Obs. or archaic form of INDICT.
in-dite′, *n.* *Obs. Scot.* **a** Inditing or power of inditing. **b** Style; composition; a poem.
in-dite′ment † INDICTMENT.
in-dite′ment, *n.* [Cf. INDICTMENT.] Act of inditing; composition. *Rare.*
in-dit′er (ĭn-dīt′ẽr). † INDICTER.
in-dit′er, *n.* One who indites; a composer or author.
individ. *Abbr.* Individual.
in′di-vid′a-ble (ĭn′dĭ-vĭd′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Indivisible. *Obs.*
in′di-vid′ed, *a.* Undivided. *Obs.*
in′di-vid′u-al-iz′er (ĭn′dĭ-vĭd′ū-ăl-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that individualizes.
in′di-vid′u-al-iz′ing-ly, *adv.* of *individualizing*, p. pr.
in′di-vid′u-ate, *a.* [LL. *individuatus*, p.p.] *Obs.* **a** Undivided; inseparable. **b** Individualized.
in′di-vid′u-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to individuate. *Rare.*
in′di-vid′u-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One that individuates.
in′di-vid′u-i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To individualize. *Obs.*
in′di-vi-du′i-ty (-vĭ-dū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *individuitas.*] Indivisibility; individuality. *Obs.*
in′di-vid′u-ous (-vĭd′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *individuus.*] Indivisible. *Obs.*
in′di-vin′a-ble (-vĭn′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. *R.*
in′di-vine′, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.*
in′di-vin′i-ty, *n.* Want or absence of divinity. *Obs.*
in′di-vis′i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′di-vis′i-bly, *adv.* of INDIVISIBLE.
in′di-vul′sive-ly, *adv.* Inseparably. *Obs.*
In′do-Af′ghan, *n.* See INDO-.
in′do-an′i-line (ĭn′dō-ăn′ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* [*indigo* + *aniline.*] Any of a series of blue dyes often used as substitutes for indigo. They are derivatives of quinone and aniline.
in-doce′. † ENDOSS.
In′do-Celt′ic, *a.* Pert. to Indians (Hindus) and Celts. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

These languages are exceedingly ancient, Chinese being considered by some as related to Akkadian. They were once all agglutinative, as are still the Tibeto-Burman languages, but in the course of centuries monosyllabism has become characteristic of the majority of them. The disappearance of agglutinative prefixes has resulted in the tones (see TONE) which are a distinctive peculiarity of the group (see ISOLATING LANGUAGES). Some of the monosyllabic languages have begun again to enter the agglutinative stage, while Kachari "shows isolated signs of the commencement of that true inflection which is strange to most agglutinative languages" (*Census of India*, 1901).

Indo-Chinese subregion. = BURMO-CHINESE SUBREGION.

in-doc′ile (ĭn-dŏs′ĭl ; *see* DOCILE), *a.* [L. *indocilis:* cf. F. *indocile.* See IN- not ; DOCILE.] Inapt or indisposed to be taught, trained, or disciplined ; not easily instructed or governed ; intractable ; unruly.

It was an *indocile*, a scornful, and a sarcastic face. *C. Brontë*

in′do-cil′i-ty (ĭn′dō-sĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *indocilitas:* cf. F. *indocilité.*] Quality or state of being indocile ; unteachableness ; intractableness.

in-doc′tri-nate (ĭn-dŏk′trĭ-nāt), *v. t.* ; IN-DOC′TRI-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd) ; IN-DOC′TRI-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [*in-* in + L. *doctrina* doctrine : cf. F. *endoctriner.*] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning ; to imbue with learning ; to instruct (in), or imbue (with), as principles or doctrines ; to teach.

A master that . . . took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young, unexperienced favorite. *Clarendon.*

in-doc′tri-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act of indoctrinating, or state of being indoctrinated ; instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science or system of belief.

In′do–Eu′ro-pe′an, *a.* Of or designating the Indo-European languages (see below), or pert. to the Indo-Europeans.

Indo-European languages, the most important linguistic family of the globe, comprising the chief languages of Europe together with the Indo-Iranian and other Asiatic tongues. The origin of these languages (called also *Indo-Germanic*, *Aryan*, and *Indo-Celtic*) is unknown, but the oldest records preserved (the Vedic hymns and the Homeric poems, both dating from about 1500 to 1000 B. C.) show them as fully inflected languages already widespread and widely differentiated. It is considered that the prehistoric inflected language, or *parent Aryan*, originated from an agglutinative parent language, by some supposed to be related to the Finno-Ugric languages. Within historic times the tendency of nearly all of the Indo-European tongues has been from the highly inflected toward the isolating type, English being the most advanced in this direction (see ARYAN, INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES). Of the many classifications of these languages, the most satisfactory is considered to be that which distinguishes the *satem* from the *centum* speakers, these variants of the word for "hundred" indicating characteristic phonetic differences of the eastern and western divisions. The groups so formed are as follows :

In′do–Eu′ro-pe′an, *n.* A member of one of the Caucasian races of Europe or India speaking an Indo-European language.

Professor Otto Schrader . . . considers that the oldest probable domicile of the *Indo-Europeans* is to be sought for on the common borderland of Asia and of Europe, — in the steppe country of southern Russia. *Census of India*, 1901.

In′do-gæ′a (ĭn′dō-jē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *Indo-* + Gr. γαῖα the earth.] *Zoögeog.* The Oriental region. — **In′do-gæ′an**, **In′do-ge′an** (-ăn), *a.*

in′do-gen (ĭn′dō-jĕn), *n.* [*ind*igo + *-gen.*] *Org. Chem.* A bivalent nitrogenous radical, C_8H_5NO, two of which, united, form a molecule of indigo blue.

in′do-gen-ide (ĭn′dō-jĕn-īd ; ĭn-dŏj′ē-nīd ; -ĭd ; 184), *n.* *Chem.* Any one of the compounds of indogen.

in′do-in (ĭn′dō-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A dyestuff resembling, and used as a substitute for, indigo. It is obtained artificially, as from certain isatogen compounds.

In′do–I-ra′ni-an, *a.* [*Indo-* + *Iranian.*] Belonging to or designating the subfamily of Indo-European languages spoken in India and Persia. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

in′dol (ĭn′dōl ; -dŏl) } *n.* [*ind*igo + *-ol* of *phenol.*] *Chem.*
in′dole (ĭn′dōl) } A white, crystalline, feebly basic substance, C_8H_7N, obtained by reduction from indigo blue and almost all indigo derivatives, and in other ways ; also, by extension, a derivative of this substance. It is formed, together with skatol, from albuminoids by putrefaction and by fusion with caustic potash, and is present in human excrement, as well as in the intestinal canal of some herbivora.

indol, *or* **indole, group**. *Chem.* The group of compounds including indol with its derivatives and related substances, as isatin, indigo blue, etc.

in′do-lence (ĭn′dō-lĕns), *n.* [L. *indolentia* freedom from pain ; cf. F. *indolence.*] **1**. Insensibility or indifference to pain ; want of feeling. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Freedom from pain ; a state without either pain or pleasure. *Obs.*

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence* *Bp. Hough.*

3. Quality or condition of being indolent ; inaction, or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil ; habitual idleness ; indisposition to labor ; laziness ; sloth ; inactivity.

in′do-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *dolens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *dolere* to feel pain : cf. F. *indolent.* See DOLOROUS.] **1**. *Med.* Causing little or no pain ; as, an *indolent* tumor.
2. Indulging in ease ; avoiding labor and exertion ; habitually idle ; lazy ; inactive ; as, an *indolent* man.

To waste long nights in *indolent* repose *Pope.*

Syn. — Lazy, slothful, sluggish, listless, inert. See IDLE.

in′do-les (ĭn′dō-lēz), *n.* [L.] Natural disposition ; natural quality or character. *Rare.*

TABLE OF INDO-EUROPEAN, OR INDO-GERMANIC, LANGUAGES.

DIVISION.	SUBFAMILY.	BRANCH.	GROUP.	LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.*	CHIEF LOCALITY.†
EASTERN OR "SATEM SPEAKERS."	INDO-IRANIAN or ARYAN	Indic.	Sanskritic.	*Sanskrit* (*Vedic*, *Classical*); *Pali; Prakrit;* including *Avanti*, *Maharashtri*, *Magadhi* (*Ardhamagadhi*), *Pracya*, *Sauraseni*;; Kashmiri,‡ Kohistani,‡ Lahnda (Hindki, Jatki, Multani), Sindhi (Lari); Marathi (Desi, Konkani); Oriya, Bihari (Bhojpuri, Magahi, Maithili); Bengali, Assamese;; Eastern Hindi (Awadhi, Bagheli);; Western Hindi (Hindustani, incl. Urdu, Dakhini, Braj Bhasha, Bundeli, Kanauji), Rajasthani (Marwari, Jaipuri), Gujarati (Bhili), Panjabi; Pahari (Naipali); Singhalese, Romany (?).	India.
			Pisaca.	Shina, Khowar; Kafiri.	Chitral, Kafiristan, etc.
		Iranian.	East.	Afghan (Pukhtu, Pashto); Baluch or Baloch; Galcha.	Afghanistan, Baluchistan, etc.
			West or Persian.	*Avestan*, *Bactrian*, *Old Persian*, *Pahlavi*, (*Pazend*, *Parsi*, *Huzvaresh*), Modern Persian; Kurdish, Ossetic.	Persia, Kurdistan, Caucasia.
	ANATOLIC.	Armenian		Armenian (*Old* or *Classical*, Modern).	Armenia
		Phrygian.		*Phrygian.*	Ancient Phrygia.
		Scythian.		*Scythian*	Southern Russia.
	THRACO-ILLYRIAN			*Thracian*, *Illyrian*, Albanian (Gueg, Tosk).	Balkan Peninsula.
	BALTO-SLAVIC.	Slavic or Slavonic.	East and South.	*Church Slavic* or *Old Bulgarian;* Russian (Great, White, and Little Russian, Russniak or Ruthenian); Bulgarian, Servo-Croatian (Servian, Croatian or Horvatian), Slovenian.	Russia, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Montenegro, etc.
			West.	Czech or Bohemian, Moravian, Slovakian; Lusatian (Sorbian, Wendish); Polish, Kasubian, *Polabian.*	Poland, Austria-Hungary, etc.
		Baltic *or* Lettic.		*Old Prussian*, Lithuanian, Lettish.	Russia, Lithuania, Baltic Provinces.
WESTERN OR "CENTUM SPEAKERS."	HELLENIC.	Greek.		(*Old Ionic* or *Epic*, *New Ionic*, *Attic*; *Doric*; *Æolic*, including *Bœotian*, *Lesbian*, *Thessalian*; *Arcadian*, *Elean*, *Cyprian*), Modern Greek (Romaic; Neo-Hellenic).	Greece and Asia Minor.
	ITALIC.	Osco-Umbrian.		*Oscan*; *Umbrian.*	Italy.
		Sabellian.		(*Marrucinian*, *Marsian*, *Pælignian*, *Picenian*, *Sabine*, *Vestinian*, *Volscian*)	
		Latinian.		(*Falerian* or *Faliscan*, *Lanuvian*, *Prænestinian*).	
			Latin and Romance or Romanic.	*Latin; langue d'oïl, langue d'oc*, French, Provençal, Franco-Provençal, Catalan; Spanish (Andalusian, Aragonese, Asturian, Castilian, Leonese), Portuguese (Galician); Italian (Tuscan or standard Italian); Rhæto-Romanic (Romansch, Ladin); Roumanian.	Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Roumania.
	CELTIC.	Continental.		*Gaulish.*	Ancient Gaul.
		Insular.	Cymric or Brythonic.	*Cornish*, Welsh, Armorican or Breton.	Cornwall, Wales, Brittany.
			Gadhelic.	Irish, Scotch Gaelic or Erse, Manx.	Ireland, Scotland, Isle of Man.
	TEUTONIC *or* GERMANIC.	East.		*Gothic* or *Mœso-Gothic.*	Ancient Germany, etc.
		Scandinavian.		*Old Norse* or *Old Icelandic*, Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian.	Scandinavia, Iceland.
		West.	High.	*Old High German* (*Frankish* in part, *Alemannic*, *Bavarian*), *Middle High German*, German.	Germany, Austria.
			Low.	*Old Saxon*, *Old Low Frankish*, Low German or Plattdeutsch, Dutch, Flemish, Friesic or Frisian. *Anglo-Saxon* (*Old English*), *Middle English*, English (Scottish).	Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, etc.

* Semicolons [;] divide subgroups (double semicolons [;;], major subgroups); parentheses [( )], dialects. *Italics* show dead languages.
† Localities where Indo-European languages have been carried in recent times by immigration, as North America for English, Spanish America for Spanish, are not here indicated.
‡ With a Pisaca basis.

in′do-line (ĭn′dō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* [See INDOL.] Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A yellow crystalline basic substance, polymeric with indol, and obtained by the reduction of indigo white.

In-dol′o-gy (ĭn-dŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Indo-* + *-logy.*] The study of the literature, history, philosophy, customs, etc., of India. — **In′do-lo′gi-an** (ĭn′dō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.*

In′do–Ma-lay′an, *a.* Of or pert. to India and Malaysia.

Indo-Malayan subregion. *Zoögeog.* = MALAYAN SUBREGION.

in-dom′i-ta-ble (ĭn-dŏm′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indomitabilis; in-* not + *domitare*, intens. fr. *domare* to tame. See TAME.] Not to be subdued ; untamable ; intractable ; as, an *indomitable* temper ; unconquerable ; unyielding ; as, *indomitable* courage. — **in-dom′i-ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-dom′i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-dom′i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Unconquerable, unyielding, stubborn, obstinate ; insurmountable, insuperable, irrepressible, ineradicable.— INDOMITABLE, INVINCIBLE. INDOMITABLE applies only to persons or personal qualities, INVINCIBLE also to things. *Indomitable* connotes stubborn determination or endurance ; that is *invincible* which cannot be overcome, surmounted, or displaced ; as, *indomitable* courage, an *indomitable* will, energy, "Founding colonies . . . or exploring in crazy pinnaces the fierce latitudes of the Polar seas — they are the same *indomitable* God-fearing men" (*Froude*) ; an *invincible* argument, obstacle ; "positively fixed in the wrong, not out of obstinate opinion, but *invincible* stupidity" (*Tatler*) ; "my early and *invincible* love of reading" (*Gibbon*). See IMPREGNABLE.

in′done (ĭn′dōn), *n.* [*ind*ol + 1st *-one.*] *Chem.* **a** The ketone C_9H_7O, corresponding to indene. **b** Any of a group of artificial dyestuffs, closely related to the indulines.

In′do-ne′sian (ĭn′dō-nē′shăn ; 277), *a.* [*Indo-* + Gr. νῆσος island.] Of or pertaining to Indonesia or the Indonesians.

In′do-ne′sian, *n.* A member of a race forming the chief pre-Malay population of the Malay Archipelago, and probably sprung from a mixture of Polynesian and Mongoloid immigrants. According to Keane, the autochthonous Negritos were largely expelled by the Caucasian Polynesians, themselves followed by Mongoloid peoples of Indo-Chinese affinities, from mixture with whom sprang the **Indonesian race**, including Dyaks, Battaks, etc.

The term *Indonesian*, introduced by Logan to designate the light-colored non-Malay inhabitants of the Eastern Archipelago, is now used as a convenient collective name for all the peoples of Malaysia and Polynesia who are neither Malay nor Papuans, but of Caucasic type. . . . The true *Indonesians* are of tall stature (5 ft. 10 in.), muscular frame, rather oval features, high, open forehead, large straight or curved nose, large full eyes always horizontal and with no trace of the third lid, light brown complexion (cinnamon or ruddy brown), long black hair, not lank but often slightly curled or wavy, skull generally brachycephalous like that of the melanochroic European. *A. H. Keane*

The *Indonesians* [of the Philippines], with the tribal population of some 251,200, live almost exclusively on the great island of Mindanao They are not only physically superior to the Negritos, but to the peoples of the Malayan race as well, and are, as a rule, quite intelligent. *Rep Phil. Com.*, 1902.

in′door′ (ĭn′dōr′ ; 201), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to the interior of a building or interiors generally ; as, an *indoor* scene.
2. Done, or belonging to what is done, within doors, or within a building ; as, an *indoor* occupation ; *indoor* dress.
3. Living, belonging, or given, within the doors of an institution ; as, *indoor* paupers ; *indoor* relief.
4. *Steam Engin.* In a Cornish pumping engine, noting the down or exhaust stroke ; — opposed to *outdoor stroke.*

in′doors′ (ĭn′dōrz′; ĭn′dōrz′), *adv.* In or into the house.

in′do-phe′nol (ĭn′dō-fē′nōl ; -nŏl), *n.* [*ind*igo + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial blue dyestuffs, resembling indigo in appearance, and having the character of phenols. They are nitrogen derivatives of quinone.

in-dorse′ (ĭn-dôrs′), *v. t.* ; IN-DORSED′ (-dôrst′) ; IN-DORS′ING. Also **en-dorse′**. [LL. *indorsare.* See ENDORSE.] **1**. To write upon the back or outside of (a paper or letter) ; to inscribe something, as a direction, heading, memorandum, or address, on the back of (a document).
2. *Law & Com.* To write one's name, alone or with other words, on the back of (a paper), to transfer it, or to secure its payment or performance ; to guarantee the payment, fulfillment, performance, or validity of, or to certify something upon the back of (a check, draft, writ, etc.).
3. To give one's name or support to; to sanction ; to aid by approval ; to approve ; as, to *indorse* an opinion.
4. To cover the back of ; to load or burden ; to put on one's back ; to heap. *Rare.*

Elephants *indorsed* with towers *Milton*

☞ *Indorse* is the spelling used in law books and preferred in general use in America ; in England, *endorse* is more frequent in general literary use, and is said to be almost universal in commercial use.

indorsed bond, *Com.*, a bond the payment of which is guaranteed by indorsement. — **to indorse in blank**, to write one's name merely on the back of (a note or bill), leaving any restrictions as to payee, manner of payment, etc., to be added by the holder.

in′dor-see′ (ĭn′dŏr-sē′), *n.* Also **en′dor-see′**. The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

in-dorse′ment (ĭn-dôrs′mĕnt), *n.* Also **en-dorse′ment.** [From INDORSE ; cf. ENDORSEMENT.] **1**. Act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument.
2. That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper, as a name, an order for, or a receipt of, payment, or the return of an officer, etc. ; a writing, usually on the back, but sometimes on the face, of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred. Cf. *to cross a check*, under CROSS, *v. t.*
3. Sanction, support, or approval ; as, the *indorsement* of a rumor, an opinion, a course, conduct.

in-dors′er (ĭn-dôr′sẽr), *n.* Also **en-dors′er**. The person who indorses.

in-dox′yl (ĭn-dŏk′sĭl), *n.* [*ind*igo + hydr*oxyl.*] *Chem.* An unstable oil, C_3H_7NO, a hydroxyl derivative of indol.

indoxyl sulphuric acid. = INDICAN, 2.

in′dox-yl′ic (ĭn′dŏk-sĭl′ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to, or producing, indoxyl ; as, *indoxylic* acid, $C_8H_6NO{\cdot}CO_2H$, a carboxyl derivative of indoxyl.

in-doc′i-bil′i-ty (ĭn-dŏs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Indocibleness. *Obs.*
in-doc′i-ble (ĭn-dŏs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indocibilis.* See IN- not ; DOCIBLE.] Unteachable. *Obs.* — **in-doc′i-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
in-dockt′, *p. a.* Fixed, as in dock *Obs.* [taught. *Obs.*]
in-doct′, *a.* [L. *indoctus.*] Un-
in-doc′tri-na′tor, *n.* One who indoctrinates.
in-doc′trine, *v. t.* [See ENDOCTRINE.] To indoctrinate. *Obs.*
in-doc′trin-ize (ĭn-dŏk′trĭn-īz), *v. t.* To indoctrinate. *Rare.* — **in-doc′trin-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′-), *n.* *Rare.*
In′do-Eng′lish, *a.* [*Indo-* + *English.*] Anglo-Indian
In′do-Ger′man, *a.* Indo-Germanic. *Rare.*
In′do-Ger-man′ic, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the languages otherwise called Indo-European. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
in′dois. Var. of YNDOYS.
in-dole′, *a.* [LL. *indolus;* L. *in-* not + *dolus* guile.] Without guile. *Obs.*
in′do-len-cy (ĭn′dō-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Indolence. *Obs.*
in′do-lent, *n.* An indolent person.
in′do-lent-ly, *adv.* of INDOLENT.
in-dom′a-ble (ĭn-dŏm′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indomabilis; in-* not + *domabilis* tamable.] Untamable. *Obs.*
in-dom′ite (-ĭt), *a.* [L. *indomitus.*] Untamed ; wild. *Obs.*
in-domp′ta-ble (ĭn-dŏmp′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *indomptable*, L. *indomitabilis.*] Indomitable. *Obs.*
in′do-naph′thene (ĭn′dō-năf′thēn), *n.* [*ind*ol + *naph*thalene.] *Chem.* = INDENE.
In′do-O′ce-an′ic, *a.* See INDO-.
in′door′, *adv.* Indoors.
in′do-phe′nin (ĭn′dō-fē′nĭn), *n.* [*ind*igo + thio*phene* + *-in.*] *Org. Chem* A blue dyestuff ($C_{12}H_7NOS)_x$, formed by the union of isatin and thiophene.
indophenol white *Chem.* A leuco compound obtained by reducing an indophenol.
In′do-phile (ĭn′dō-fīl ; -fĭl), *n.* [*Indo-* + *-phile.*] A lover of India, its people, interests, etc.— **In-doph′i-lism** (ĭn-dŏf′ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* — **In-doph′i-list** (-lĭst), *n.*
in-dors′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in-dors′ate, *p. p.* Indorsed. *Obs. Scot.*
in′dor-sa′tion (ĭn′dŏr-sā′shŭn), *n.* Indorsement. *Chiefly Scot.*
in-dorse′, *n.* *Her.* = ENDORSE.
in-dorsed′, *a. Her.* = ENDORSED.
in-dor′sor, *n.* An indorser.
in-dorst′. Indorsed *Ref. Sp.*
in′do-tint′, *n.* [*ind*igo + *tint.*] A variety of collotype.
in-doubt′ed, **in-dout′it**, *a* Undoubted. *Obs.* — **in-dout′it-lie**, **in-dowt′lie**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in-dow′, **in-dow′ment**. ÷ ENDOW, ENDOWMENT.

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In'dra (ĭn'drȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* In Vedic mythology, the great national god of the Aryans, a deity who wields the thunderbolt, brings down the rain, overcomes enemies, and rewards his worshipers with booty. He is golden in color and rides in a golden car drawn by golden and red horses. Later he sinks to secondary rank, is little worshiped, and is conceived as a sensuous deity in a celestial paradise surrounded by Gandharvas and Apsarases. He is often represented as riding an elephant and holding a thunderbolt.

Indra.

in'draft', in'draught' (ĭn'drȧft'), *n.* **1.** Drawing or pulling in; inward attraction; as, the *indraft* of a railroad train.
2. An inward flow or current; a draft of air, flow of water, etc., setting inward; an inflow or inrush.
3. An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet. *Obs.*

in'drawn' (ĭn'drôn'; ĭn-drôn'; 87), *p. a.* Drawn in.

in'dri (ĭn'drĭ), *n.* [F. *indri*, a mistaken application of the Malagasy *indry* lo! or *indry izy* there he is. *Oxf. E. D.*] The largest of the lemurs of Madagascar (*Indris brevicaudata*). It is about two feet long, has a rudimentary tail, and is colored black and white in very variable proportions. It is the only species of a genus, **In'dris** (ĭn'drĭs).

in-du'bi-ous (ĭn-dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *indubius.* See IN- not; DUBIOUS.] **1.** Not dubious, or doubtful; certain.
2. Not doubting; unsuspecting. *Rare.* *Harvey.*

in-du'bi-ta-ble (-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indubitabilis*: cf. F. *indubitable.* See IN- not; DUBITABLE.] Not dubitable, or doubtful; too evident for doubt; unquestionable; certain; as, an *indubitable* conclusion. — *n.* That which is indubitable. — **in-du'bi-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-du'bi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Oracles *indubitably* clear and infallibly certain. *Barrow.*

Syn. — Unquestionable, evident, incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, irrefragable, certain, sure.

in-duce' (ĭn-dūs'), *v. t.*; IN-DUCED' (-dūst'); IN-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *inducere*, *inductum*; *in-* in + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE; cf. INDUCT.] **1.** To lead on; to influence; to prevail on; to move by persuasion or influence.

Let not the covetous desire of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation. *Dryden.*

2. To lead or bring in; to introduce; to adduce. *Obs.*

The poet . . . *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad. *Pope.*

3. To instruct; to initiate; also, to accustom. *Obs.*
4. To bring on or about; to effect; cause; as, a fever *induced* by fatigue or exposure.
5. *Physics.* To produce by induction; as, an *induced* electric current.
6. To lead to as a conclusion; to imply. *Obs.*
7. *Logic.* To conclude or infer from particulars or by induction; — the opposite of *deduce.*
8. To draw on; to overspread. *Obs.*

Syn. — Lead, influence, move, instigate, incite, impel, urge; prevail on, win over, entice, allure. — INDUCE, PERSUADE agree in the idea of moving or influencing to a course of action, and are often interchangeable. But INDUCE more frequently implies an influencing of the reason or judgment (cf. *inducement*, under MOTIVE); PERSUADE often suggests rather an appeal to the feelings or desires, sometimes against one's judgment or conviction; as, "Its effect was to . . . *induce* the victim of a shadowy hope to remit all self-effort, while awaiting the realization of his dreams" (*Hawthorne*); "enough of sweetness in the sound to *induce* us to enter and sit still" (*Landor*); "He only can *persuade* mankind who believes that God has spoken to him. No one can give faith unless he has faith; the *persuaded persuade*" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "Everything turns upon one's exercising the power of *persuasion*, of charm" (*id.*); "the *persuasive* rhetoric that sleeked his tongue" (*Milton*). See MOVE, BELIEF.

in-duced' (ĭn-dūst'), *p. a.* **1.** Brought on as by inducement; caused by indirect influence.
2. Affected or produced by, or subjected to, induction.
induced lengthening, *Phon.*, lengthening of a short vowel before any of certain groups of consonants, as in Latin *mensis*, etc., in which the vowel became long before the group *ns.* — **i. movement**, *Plant Physiol.*, a movement or curvature produced by an inductive stimulus (which see).

in-duce'ment (ĭn-dūs'mĕnt), *n.* [From INDUCE.] **1.** Act of inducing, or state of being induced.
2. That which induces; a motive or consideration that leads one to action or induces one to act; as, reward is an *inducement* to toil. "Mark the *inducement*." *Shak.*
3. An introduction; preface; induction. *Obs.*
4. *Law.* Matter stated by way of explanatory preamble or introduction to the substance, or main allegations, of a pleading; a leading to. The *inducement* of a pleading is to be distinguished from *surplusage*, or that which is not material as explanatory, introductory, or the like.

Syn. — Incentive, reason, influence. See MOTIVE.

in-du'ci-æ (ĭn-dū'shĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., better *indutiae.*] **a** *Internat. Law.* A truce or cessation of hostilities; armistice; also, an agreement for such a cessation. **b** *Rom. & Civil Law.* A delay or extension of time allowed for performing an obligation; specif., *Civil Law*, the days (called ‖ **in-du'ci-ae le-ga'les** [lē-gā'lēz]) allowed to a defendant after summons or citation to appear in court.

in-duc'i-ble (ĭn-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being induced, caused, or brought on. *Rare.*
2. Obtainable by induction; derivable; inferable.

in-duct' (ĭn-dŭkt'), *v. t.*; IN-DUCT'ED; IN-DUCT'ING. [L. *inductus*, p. p. of *inducere.* See INDUCE.] **1.** To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of the temporal rights of an ecclesiastical living, or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies; to install; usher.
2. To lead or conduct. *Rare.*
3. To bring in; to introduce; hence, to initiate.

in-duc'tance (ĭn-dŭk'tăns), *n.* *Elec.* **a** That property of an electric circuit by virtue of which a varying current induces an electromotive force in that circuit or in a neighboring circuit. **b** Specif., as a measure of self-induction or mutual induction, a quantity which, measured in henrys, is numerically equal to the electromotive force induced in a circuit by a current varying at the rate of one ampere per second. The induced electromotive force is consequently equal to the product of the inductance and the time rate of change of the inducing current. The inductance of a coil is proportional to the square of the number of turns and to the product of the cross section and permeability divided by the length of its magnetic circuit. In the absence of a magnetic core, *inductance* may be defined as the product of the number of turns in a circuit and the number of lines of force inclosed by it when carrying unit current. **c** A circuit possessing inductance (in sense **a** or **b**).

in-duc'tile (ĭn-dŭk'tĭl), *a.* [*in-* not + *ductile*: cf. F. *inductile.*] Not ductile; inflexible; unyielding.

in'duc-til'i-ty (ĭn'dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inductile quality.

in-duc'tion (ĭn-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inductio*: cf. F. *induction.* See INDUCT.] **1.** Act or process of inducting, or bringing in; specif.: **a** Introduction; entrance; initiation; hence, beginning; commencement. *Obs. or R.*

To make . . . the *induction* of your acquaintance. *Beau. & Fl.*
These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope. *Shak.*

b *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The formality of giving the actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or its temporalities to a clergyman already presented and instituted. **c** The introduction of a person into the actual possession of something, esp. an official position, by appropriate acts or ceremonies, as of a minister into a new pastoral charge, a public official into his office, etc.; installation.
2. Act of inducing, or bringing on; specif.: **a** Act of persuading or influencing. *Obs.* **b** Act of bringing forward, as of facts to prove something; adduction. **c** Act of bringing on or about; causing; production, as of some disease.
3. That which inducts; specif., an introduction or introductory scene, as to a play; preface; prelude. *Archaic.*

This is but an *induction*: I will draw
The curtains of the tragedy hereafter. *Massinger.*

4. *Logic.* Act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals, or from the individual to the universal; also, the result or inference so reached. By Aristotle *induction*, or epagoge, was treated as a subordinate form of reasoning, consisting, when perfect, of a complete enumeration of all the particulars comprised under the inferred generalization; hence called *induction by simple enumeration.* The great advance over this view was the *inductive method*, or *philosophical induction*, of Bacon, which consists in the inferring that what has been observed or established in respect to a part, individual, or species, may, on the ground of analogy, be affirmed or received of the whole to which it belongs. Such inference ascends from the parts to the whole, and forms, from the general analogy of nature, or special presumptions in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force, and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience and experiment, but which, in the long run, by reason of repeated observations, will rectify themselves. This method is known also as *ampliative inference.* John Stuart Mill further elaborated the philosophy of induction, propounding as its basis the law of the uniformity of nature, and furnishing criteria for inference from particulars in his four methods, namely, of agreement, difference, residues, and concomitant variations. (See under METHOD.) Later logicians have been concerned with the more exact determination of the nature of the universal element which enables an inference from particular to particular, and with the significance of Mill's doctrine of nature's uniformity.

Induction is the process by which we conclude that what is true of certain individuals of a class, is true of the whole class, or that what is true at certain times will be true in similar circumstances at all times. *J. S. Mill.*

5. *Math.* A process of demonstration in which the general validity of a law is inferred from its observed validity in particular cases, by proving that if the law holds in a certain case it must hold in the *next* case, and therefore in the *next*, and so endlessly. See MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION.
6. *Elec. & Magnetism.* Act or process by which an electrical conductor or a magnetizable body becomes itself electrified or magnetized in the presence, without necessarily actual contact, of an electrically charged body, a magnet, or a magnetic field produced by an electric current. In **electrostatic induction**, a body electrostatically charged induces in a neighboring conductor a like charge in the parts farthest from the charged body, and an unlike charge in the nearer parts, the repelled like charge being removed by connecting any part of the conductor momentarily with the earth while the bound unlike charge spreads over the whole surface of the conductor and remains there even when the inducing body is moved away or its charge neutralized, if the conductor is properly insulated. **Magnetic induction** occurs when a mass of iron, steel, or some other magnetizable substance becomes a magnet by being placed in a magnetic field, such induced magnetism being temporary in the case of soft iron when the latter is removed from the magnetic influence, and permanent in the case of steel. **Electromagnetic induction** is the production of currents by the cutting of a conductor by magnetic lines of forces produced either by a permanent magnet, or an electromagnet, or a current-carrying conductor. Changes in the magnetic field due to an electric current may induce currents in the circuit itself (**self-induction**) or in a neighboring circuit (**mutual induction**). Induced currents are produced whenever the inducing current starts, ceases, or changes direction or intensity, or whenever a current-carrying conductor is moved relatively to another conductor or conductors so as to cause its lines of force to cut the latter. The intensity of an induced current is proportional to the rate of cutting of lines of force, and its direction is always such as to oppose the motions which produce it. Mutual induction and self-induction are sometimes called **electrodynamic induction.**

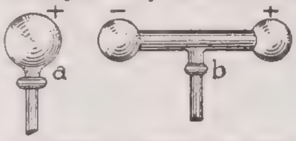

Electrostatic Induction. The metal Knob *a*, charged positively, is brought near the insulated neutral Cylinder *b*, which then becomes electrified, its near end negatively, and its far end positively.

Syn. — See DEDUCTION.

induction balance. *Elec.* An extremely sensitive device consisting essentially of two primary and two secondary coils so wound that the induced currents in the secondaries neutralize each other, no sound being audible in a telephone receiver connected with them in series. The introduction of a small piece of conducting substance disturbs the balance and causes the telephone to sound.

induction bridge. An induction balance, arranged after the manner of a Wheatstone's bridge.

induction coil. *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming an ordinary battery current by induction into an alternating current of high potential; — called also *inductorium*, *Ruhmkorff's coil*, *spark coil.* It consists of a coil or helix of stout insulated wire (the primary) surrounded by another coil of many turns of fine insulated wire (the secondary), and is provided also with a core built up of soft iron wire or laminæ, an interrupter, and, usually, a small condenser connected with the primary. When the interrupted current is passed through the primary coil the current induced in the secondary is capable of producing sparks when the terminals are separated. The effect of the condenser is to make the sparks longer and unidirectional.

Description of Illustration: The Battery *E* is connected with Binding Posts *b*. The hammer-break Interrupter *I* being in position to close the circuit, the current flows through the Primary Winding, thus magnetizing the laminated iron Core, which then attracts the Armature *A*, breaking the circuit at *D*. The Core then becomes demagnetized, permitting *A* to spring back to its original position and again close the circuit. The Condenser is in parallel with the break at *I*. The Terminals *T*, *T* of the Secondary Winding form the Spark Gap *G*.

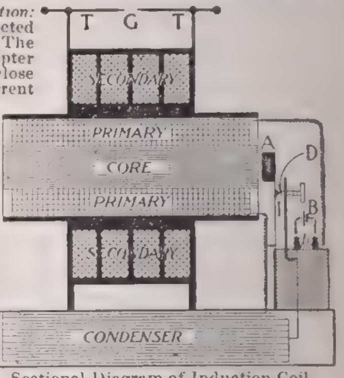

Sectional Diagram of Induction Coil.

induction generator. A machine built as an induction motor and driven above synchronous speed, thus acting as an alternating-current generator; — called also *asynchronous generator.* Below synchronism the machine takes in electrical energy and acts as an induction motor; at synchronism the power component of current becomes zero and changes sign, so that above synchronism the machine (driven for this purpose by mechanical power) gives out electrical energy as a generator. Cf. INDUCTION MOTOR.

induction machine. *Elec.* **a** A machine for producing electricity by electrostatic induction, as the Holtz machine. **b** A machine with a stationary and a rotating coil acting inductively upon each other, as an induction motor or generator.

induction motor. *Elec.* A type of alternating-current motor comprising two wound members, one stationary, called the *stator*, and the other rotating, called the *rotor*, these two members corresponding to a certain extent to the field and armature of a direct-current motor.

in-duc'tive (ĭn-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *inductivus*: cf. F. *inductif.* See INDUCE.] **1.** Leading or drawing; persuasive; tempting; — usually followed by *to.*

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Tending to induce or cause. *Rare.*

They may be . . . *inductive* of credibility. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Of or pertaining to logical induction; as, *inductive* method, reasoning, syllogism; also, employing the methods of induction; as, *inductive* science.
4. *Physics.* Pertaining to, produced by, or operating by, induction; as, an *inductive* machine; *inductive* capacity.
5. Introductory.

inductive embarrassment *or* **retardation**, *Teleg.*, the retardation in signaling on an electric wire, produced by electrostatic induction. It is greater for submarine or underground cables than for wires in air. — **i. load**, a load on an alternating-current circuit in which the current lags behind the voltage across the load. — **i. logic**, the branch of logic which deals with induction; esp., the logic or theory of the methods and reasonings of empirical sciences. See LOGIC. — **i. method.** See INDUCTION, 4. — **i. resistance.** *Elec.* See RESISTANCE, 4. — **i. stimulus**, *Plant Physiol.*, an external force or stimulus which by its action produces internal change in an organism.

in'duc-tiv'i-ty (ĭn'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Elec.* Capacity for induction; specific inductance.

in'duc-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*induction* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the degree or rate of electrical induction.

in-duc'tor (ĭn-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* [L., one who stirs up or rouses. See INDUCE.] **1.** A person who introduces or initiates; also, the person who inducts another into an office or benefice.
2. *Elec.* A part of an electrical apparatus which acts upon another, or is itself acted upon, by induction, as a laminated mass of iron used in a certain form of dynamo, or a paper or tinfoil armature on an induction machine.

in-due' (ĭn-dū'), *v. t.*; IN-DUED' (-dūd'); IN-DU'ING. [L. *induere* to put on, clothe, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in-* in) + a root seen also in L. *exuere* to put off, divest, *exuviae* the skin of an animal, slough, *induviae* clothes. Cf. ENDUE to invest.] **1.** To take upon one's self; to assume; to put on, as clothes; to draw on.

The baron had *indued* a pair of jack boots. *Scott.*

2. To clothe; to invest; hence, to endow; to furnish; to supply, esp. with moral, mental, or spiritual qualities.

Indu'd with robes of various hue she flies. *Dryden.*
Indued with intellectual sense and souls. *Shak.*

in-drape', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *drape.*] To make into cloth; weave. *Obs.*
in'draw al (ĭn'drô'ăl), *n.* Drawing in; indraft. *R.*
in'draw ing, *a.* Drawing in or inward.
in-dread', *v. t.* To dread; fear. *Obs.*
in-drench', *v. t.* To drench; drown. *Obs.*
in-dronk'en-en, *v. t.* To make drunken. *Obs.*
Ind. Ter. *Abbr.* Indian Territory.
‖ **in du'bi-o.** [L.] In doubt; undetermined.
in-du'bi-ous-ly, *adv.* of INDUBIOUS.
in-du'bi-tate, *a.* [L. *indubitatus*; *in-* not + *dubitatus*, p. p. of *dubitare* to doubt.] Not questioned or doubtful. *Obs.*
in-du'bi-tate, *v. t.* [L. *indubitatus*, p. p. of *indubitare*; *in-* in + *dubitare* to doubt.] To bring into doubt. *Obs.*
in-du'bi-tate-ly, *adv.* of INDUBITATE. *Obs.*
in-du'bi-ta-tive-ly, *adv.* Indubitably. *Rare.*
in-duc'ed-ly (ĭn-dūs'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of INDUCED.
in-duc'er (ĭn-dūs'ẽr), *n.* One that induces.
in-du'ces, *n. pl.* [OF., L. *indutiae.*] Truce. *Obs.*
in-du'cive (ĭn-dū'sĭv), *a.* Tending to induce. *Rare.*
in-duct', *a.* [L. *inductus.*] Induced; introduced. *Obs.*
in-duct', *v. i.* To infer by induction. *Rare.*
inductance coil. = CHOKING COIL.
inductance factor. = REACTIVE FACTOR.
in-duc'ta-tive, *a.* Tending to induct. *Obs.*
in-duc'te-ous (ĭn-dŭk'tē-ŭs), *a.* *Elec.* Acted upon by induction.
in-duc'tion-al, *a.* Inductive.
in-duc'tion-less. See -LESS.
induction pipe, port, *or* **valve.** An inlet pipe, port, or valve.
induction top. *Elec.* A top having for a body a copper disk, used to illustrate phenomena of electromagnetic induction.
‖ **in-duc'ti-o per e-nu'me-ra'ti-o'nem sim'pli-cem.** [L.] *Logic* Induction by simple enumeration. See INDUCTION, 4.
in-duc'tious (ĭn-dŭk'shŭs), *a.* Persuasive. *Obs.*
in-duc'tive, *n.* An inducement. *Obs.*
in-duc'tive-ly, *adv.* of INDUCTIVE.
in-duc'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-duc'to-phone (ĭn-dŭk'tō-fōn), *n.* [*induction* + *-phone.*] A telegraphic induction apparatus designed esp. for the use of moving trains, a telephone being used as receiver. The system has not been practically applied.
in'duc-to'ri-um (ĭn'dŭk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *induction.*] = INDUCTION COIL.
in-duc'to-ry, *a.* [Cf. LL. *inductorius* misleading.] Introductory.
in-duc'to-scope, *n.* [*induction* + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for detecting induction.
in-duc'tric (ĭn-dŭk'trĭk), **-tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* [From INDUCTION, influenced by *electric.*] *Elec.* Inductive; inducing.
in-due'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in'du-i'tion (ĭn'dū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *induere* to put on.] A putting on. *Obs.*

in-dulge′ (ĭn-dŭlj′), *v. t.* ; IN-DULGED′ (-dŭljd′) ; IN-DULG′-ING (-dŭl′jĭng). [L. *indulgere* to be kind or tender to one.] **1.** To be complacent toward ; to give way to ; not to oppose or restrain ; specif. : **a** Of a habit, desire, etc. : to give free course to ; to give one's self up to ; as, to *indulge* sloth, pride, or one's inclinations. **b** Of a person : to yield to the desire of ; to gratify by compliance ; to humor ; as, to *indulge* children in whims ; to *indulge* one's self in indolence.
2. To grant as by favor ; to bestow in concession, or in compliance with a wish or request. *Rare.*
Something must be *indulged* to public manners. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. To grant an indulgence to.
Syn. — See GRATIFY.
in-dulge′, *v. i.* To indulge one's self ; to gratify one's tastes or desires ; esp., to give one's self up (to) ; to practice a forbidden or questionable act without restraint. "Willing to *indulge* in easy vices." *Johnson.*
in-dul′gence (ĭn-dŭl′jĕns), *n.* [L. *indulgentia* : cf. F. *indulgence.*] **1.** Act, fact, or practice of indulging, or state or quality of being indulgent ; gratification ; humoring ; license ; specif., **self-gratification** ; self-indulgence ; as, a man given to *indulgence.*
2. An indulgent act ; favor granted ; a gratification.
3. *R. C. Ch.* **a** Remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, after the guilt of sin has been remitted by sincere repentance ; absolution from the censures and public penances of the church. It is considered as a payment of the debt of justice to God by the application of the merits of Christ and his saints to the contrite soul through the church. It is therefore believed to diminish or destroy purgatorial punishment due to sin. **b** Remission (of sins). *Obs.* **c** Loosely, dispensation.
4. *Eng. & Scot. Hist.* **a** The grant or offer of certain religious liberties as special favors, made by Charles II. and James II. to Protestant dissenters and Roman Catholics ; esp., that of James II. in 1687, which suspended the operation of the penal statutes directed against nonconformists and of all acts imposing a test as a qualification for holding lay or ecclesiastical office. **b** The permission given during the same reigns to Scotch Presbyterian ministers to hold services under certain conditions.
5. *Com. & Law.* An extension of the time for payment or performance, granted as a favor. Cf. MORATORIUM.
Syn. — See TOLERANCE.
in-dul′gence, *v. t.* ; -GENCED (-jĕnst) ; -GENC-ING (-jĕn-sĭng).
1. To grant as a favor or indulgence. *Obs.*
2. *R. C. Ch.* To attach an indulgence to.
in-dul′gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *indulgens, -entis,* p. pr. of *indulgere* : cf. F. *indulgent.* See INDULGE.] **1.** Indulging or prone to indulge ; yielding to the wishes, humor, or appetites of others ; not opposing or restraining ; compliant ; lenient ; as, an *indulgent* parent ; *indulgent* criticism.
The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease. *Dryden.*
2. Self-indulgent. *Obs.*
in′du-line (ĭn′dū-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [From *indigo.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large series of blue or violet dyes prepared by heating aminoazo compounds with amines in presence of a mineral acid, and in other ways. They are complex derivatives of quinone, and are further classified as **benzindulines** (derived from benzene), **rosindulines** (from benzene and naphthalene), and **naphthindulines** (from naphthalene). Closely allied to these are the blackish or grayish blue **nigrosines**, sometimes called **gray indulines**, obtained by heating nitrobenzene or nitrophenols with certain amines. Insoluble indulines and nigrosines, as **azodiphenyl blue, Coupier's blue,** etc., are basic dyes, but are used for preparing acid dyes (soluble in water) by sulphonation.
in-dult′ (ĭn-dŭlt′), *n.* [L. *indultum* indulgence, favor, fr. *indultus,* p. p. of *indulgere* : cf. It. *indulto,* F. *indult.* See INDULGE.] **1.** A special privilege ; a license. *Obs.*
2. *R. C. Ch.* A dispensation granted by the Pope.
3. = INDULTO **b.**
in-dul′to (-dŭl′tō), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., exemption, privilege.] **a** = INDULT, 1 & 2. *Obs.* **b** A duty levied by the king of Spain or Portugal on all importations.
in-du′pli-cate (ĭn-dū′plĭ-kāt), *a.* [*in-* in + *duplicate.*] *Bot.* **a** Having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis ; — said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in æstivation. **b** Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping ; — said of leaves in vernation.
in-du′pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*in-* in + *duplication.*] Doubling or folding in, or a case of it.
in-du′pli-ca-tive (-dū′plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* *Bot.* Having induplicate sepals, petals, or leaves.
in′du-rate (ĭn′dū-rāt), *a.* [L. *induratus,* p. p. of *indurare.* See ENDURE.] Hardened, physically or morally ; indurated.
in′du-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* ; IN′DU-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd) ; IN′DU-RAT′-ING (-rāt′ĭng). **1.** To make hard ; to harden ; as, great heat *indurates* clay ; fossils *indurated* by exposure to the air.
2. To make unfeeling ; to deprive of sensibility ; to render stubborn or obdurate.
3. To make hardy or enduring ; to inure.
in′du-rate, *v. i.* **1.** To grow hard ; to harden.
2. To become established or deep-rooted.
in′du-rat′ed (-rāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Hardened ; indurate.
Syn. — See OBDURATE.
indurated talc, *Min.,* an impure, slaty talc, with a nearly compact texture, and greater hardness than common talc.
in′du-ra′tion (ĭn′dū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *induration,* LL. *induratio* hardness of heart.] **1.** Act or process of growing hard, or state of being or of having become hard.
2. A hardened mass or formation.
3. Hardness of character, manner, sensibility, etc. ; obduracy ; stiffness ; want of pliancy or feeling.

in′du-ra-tive (ĭn′dū-rā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or producing, induration.
in′du-rite (-rit), *n.* [From INDURATE, *v. i.*] A smokeless powder made by treating guncotton with nitrobenzene, forming the pasty product into granules, threads, or cords, and hardening it by the action of hot water or steam.
In′dus (ĭn′dŭs), *n.* *Astron.* A southern constellation between Grus and Pavo.
in-du′si-al (ĭn-dū′zĭ-ăl), *a.* [See INDUSIUM.] Of, pertaining to, or containing, larval cases of insects.
indusial limestone, *Paleon.,* a fresh-water limestone, found in Auvergne, France, and some other localities, largely composed of the agglomerated cases of caddis worms.
in-du′si-ate (-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with an indusium.
in-du′si-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*indusium* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of an indusium.
in-du′si-um (-zĭ-ŭm ; 277), *n.* ; *pl.* -SIA (-*á*). [L., an undergarment, fr. *induere* to put on.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** In ferns, an outgrowth of the leaf which covers or invests the sori in many species. It varies much in shape and size, and is often important in classification. See FERN, *Illust.* **b** A cuplike fringe of collecting hairs surrounding the stigma in the Goodeniaceæ. **c** The annulus in certain fungi.
2. *Zoöl.* The larval case of an insect.
in-dus′tri-al (ĭn-dŭs′trĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *industriel,* LL. *industrialis.* See INDUSTRY.] **1.** Relating to industry or labor as an economic factor, or to a branch or the branches of industry ; of the nature of, or constituting, an industry or industries ; as, *industrial* work or employments ; characterized by highly developed industries ; as, an *industrial* nation ; engaged in industries, esp. in the manual labor of industries ; as, the *industrial* classes ; derived from industry, or human toil, rather than from natural advantage on the one hand or mere pecuniary profit on the other ; as, *industrial* wealth ; an *industrial* (that is, a cultivated) crop ; pertaining to, or aiding, those engaged in industries ; as, *industrial* wages or obligations ; *industrial* training.
2. Devoted to industrial training or development, as, an *industrial* school (see in *Phrases,* below).
3. Belonging to industrial life insurance ; as, *industrial* policies.
industrial colony, *Economics,* a colony, or settlement, established for the purpose of giving employment to the unemployed, or for training defectives, vagrants, or others who become public charges, in habits of industry. — **i. exhibition,** an exhibition of industrial products. — **i. insurance,** a form of life insurance arranged to place insurance within the reach of the poorer classes, esp. those engaged in industrial occupations, by means of policies of insurance placed upon the lives of minors as well as adults in sums of $15 to $500, with premiums payable in small weekly installments. — **i. partnership,** *Economics,* that system of remunerating workmen in which the workman shares in the profits and (in the best use of the term) also contributes from his wages towards losses, — sometimes used as equiv. to *profit sharing.* — **I. Revolution,** *Economics,* the series of changes which took place in the methods, etc., of agriculture and manufacturing in England early in the 19th century. — **i. school,** a school for training pupils in the industrial arts ; often, specif., such a school for young persons committed to it by legal proceedings.
in-dus′tri-al, *n.* **1.** A person employed in an industrial pursuit ; esp., one engaged in manufacturing industry, as distinguished from *merchant* and *agriculturist.*
2. *Finance.* A stock, bond, or other security based upon the assets of an industrial corporation or enterprise. *Cant.*
in-dus′tri-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A social organization or system founded upon or made with reference to industrial occupations ; — contrasted, for example, with *militarism.* Cf. MERCANTILISM, COMMERCIALISM.
in-dus′tri-al-ist, *n.* [*industrial* + *-ist* ; cf. F. *industrialiste.*] A person engaged in, or connected with, some industry ; a manufacturer or operative.
in-dus′tri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make industrial ; to affect with, or give over to, industrialism ; as, to *industrialize* Indians.
in-dus′tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *industrius, industriosus* : cf. F. *industrieux.* See INDUSTRY.] **1.** Exhibiting, or marked by, intelligent work ; skillful ; clever ; ingenious. *Obs.*
2. Steadily and perseveringly active ; painstaking ; zealous ; as, he was negligent in business, but *industrious* in pleasure ; an *industrious* mischief-maker.
Industrious to seek out the truth of all things. *Spenser.*
3. Exhibiting, or marked by, design or purpose ; intentional ; voluntary. *Obs.*
4. Given to industry ; characterized by diligence ; constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied ; busy ; assiduous ; not slothful or idle ; — commonly implying devotion to lawful and useful labor.
[France] is at once the most *industrious* and the least industrial of the great nations. *W. C. Brownell.*
5. Of or pertaining to industry ; industrial. *Rare.*
Syn. — See BUSY.
— **in-dus′tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-dus′tri-ous-ness**, *n.*
in′dus-try (ĭn′dŭs-trĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [L. *industria,* cf. *industrius* diligent : of uncertain origin : cf. F. *industrie.*] **1.** Skill ; cleverness, ingenuity. *Obs.*
2. A use of skill or craft ; a contrivance. *Obs.*
3. Habitual diligence in any employment or pursuit ; steady attention to business ; assiduity ; as, his work shows more *industry* than judgment.
4. *Pol. Econ.* Systematic labor or habitual employment ; esp., human exertion employed for the creation of value, regarded by some as a species of capital or wealth ; labor.
5. Any department or branch of art, occupation, or business ; esp., one which employs much labor and capital and is a distinct branch of trade ; as, the sugar *industry* ; the iron *industry* ; the cotton *industry* ; agricultural *industries.*
6. A well-known European variety of gooseberry.
Syn. — Perseverance, activity, laboriousness, attention.
in-du′vi-æ (ĭn-dū′vĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., clothes, fr. *induere* to put on. See INDUE.] *Bot.* **a** Any persistent portion of a perianth. **b** Leaves which after withering remain attached to the stem. **c** Scale leaves. — **in-du′vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*
in′dwell′ (ĭn′dwĕl′), *v. t. & i.* ; IN′DWELT′ (-dwĕlt′) ; IN′DWELL′ING. To dwell in ; to abide within ; to inhabit.
The Holy Ghost became a dove, not as a symbol, but as a constantly *indwelt* form. *Milman.*
in′dwell′er (-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant ; also, a sojourner.
in′dwell′ing, *n.* Residence within, as in the heart.
-ine (*for pron. see Guide to Pron.,* §§ 183, 184). [L. *-inus, -ina, -inum* an adj. ending ; sometimes through F. *-in, -ine.*]
1. A suffix of adjectives, denoting *of* or *pertaining to, like, characterized by* ; as in feminine, canine, Florentine, bovine.
2. [L. *-ina,* an abstract fem. ending.] A noun suffix, as in discipl*ine,* rap*ine,* medic*ine,* doctr*ine.*
3. A feminine suffix, commonly from French *-ine,* of varying origin ; cf. hero*ine,* Carol*ine,* Joseph*ine,* landgrav*ine.*
-ine (-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184). [Cf. F. *-ine,* L. *-inus,* fem. *-ina,* adj. suffix.] *Chem.* A suffix used in forming the names of certain elements, as chlor*ine,* and compounds, as ars*ine* ; specif., in organic chemistry : **a** As a termination for members of the acetylene series of hydrocarbons, as hex*ine.* **b** As a termination for substances having a *basic* nature ; as, quin*ine,* guanid*ine,* etc. Names of basic organic substances, as alkaloids, are systematically written with the ending *-ine* ; those of neutral substances, as proteids, glucosides, etc., should commonly be spelled with *-in* ; as, gelat*in,* amygdal*in,* etc. This rule does not apply to the many commercial or popular names in *-ine* ; as, gasol*ine,* vasel*ine,* etc. Some chemists prefer *-in* for basic substances also, and the form in *-in* is recognized as an alternative spelling in such cases in this Dictionary.
in-earth′ (ĭn-ûrth′), *v. t.* **1.** To inter.
2. To make earthly. *Rare.*
in-e′bri-ant (ĭn-ē′brĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *inebrians,* p. pr. of *inebriare.* See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating. — *n.* An intoxicant.
in-e′bri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* ; IN-E′BRI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; IN-E′BRI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *inebriatus,* p. p. of *inebriare* to inebriate ; *in-* in + *ebriare* to make drunk, fr. *ebrius* drunk. See EBRIETY.] **1.** To make drunk ; to intoxicate.
2. Hence, to disorder the senses of ; to exhilarate as if by liquor ; to deprive of sense and judgment ; also, to stupefy.
The *inebriating* effect of popular applause. *Macaulay.*
3. To refresh as with drink ; drench ; wet. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
in-e′bri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *inebriatus,* p. p.] Intoxicated ; drunk ; habitually given to drink ; stupefied.
Thus spake Peter, as a man *inebriate* and made drunken with the sweetness of this vision, not knowing what he said. *Udall.*
Syn. — See DRUNK.
in-e′bri-ate, *n.* One who is drunk or intoxicated ; esp., a habitual drunkard ; as, an asylum for *inebriates.*
in-e′bri-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inebriatio.*] Act of inebriating, or condition of being inebriated ; intoxication ; fig., deprivation of sense and judgment by anything that exhilarates. "The *inebriation* of prosperity." *Macaulay.*
in′e-bri′e-ty (ĭn′ē-brī′ē-tĭ), *n.* [See INEBRIATE, EBRIETY.] Inebriation ; intoxication ; drunkenness.
in-ed′i-ble (ĭn-ĕd′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *inedibilis.* See IN- not ; EDIBLE.] Not edible ; not fit for food. — **in-ed′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in-ed′it-ed (ĭn-ĕd′ĭ-tĕd), *a.* Not edited ; unpublished.
in-ef′fa-bil′i-ty (ĭn-ĕf′*á*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ineffabilitas* : cf. F. *ineffabilité.*] Quality or state of being ineffable ; ineffableness ; unspeakableness.
in-ef′fa-ble (ĭn-ĕf′*á*-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineffabilis* : cf. F. *ineffable.* See IN- not ; EFFABLE, FAME.] **1.** Incapable of being expressed in words ; unspeakable ; unutterable ; indescribable ; as, the *ineffable* joys of heaven.
2. Not to be uttered ; as, the *ineffable* name of Jehovah.
3. Unpronounceable. *Obs. & R.*
4. *Math.* Surd ; irrational. *Obs.*
Syn. — Unutterable, inexpressible. — INEFFABLE, UNSPEAKABLE agree in suggesting that which cannot be uttered or which transcends expression ; they are often used without distinction ; as, "joy *unspeakable* and full of glory" (1 *Pet.* i. 8) : "sense of new joy *ineffable* diffused" (*Milton*). In modern usage INEFFABLE (the less popular word) is often an emphatic synonym for "supreme ;" UNSPEAKABLE more frequently suggests its literal significance ; as, *ineffable* content, *ineffable* disgust ; "twisted shapes of lust, *unspeakable,* abominable" (*Tennyson*) ; "a thousand memories . . . *unspeakable* for sadness" (*id.*) ; "My nights were *unspeakable*" (*Jane W. Carlyle*) ; the *unspeakable* Turk. *Ineffable* is usually applied to good or pleasant things ; *unspeakable* is apparently getting a turn toward bad ones.
in′ef-face′a-ble (ĭn′ĕ-fās′*á*-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *effaceable* : cf. F. *ineffaçable.*] Not effaceable ; indelible ; ineradicable. — **in′ef-face′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in′ef-face′a-bly**, *adv.*
in′ef-fect′i-ble (-fĕk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Ineffectual ; ineffective ; also, not to be effected by ordinary causation. *Obs.*
2. Incapable of being effected ; impracticable. *Rare.*
in′ef-fec′tive (-fĕk′tĭv), *a.* [*in-* not + *effective.*] **1.** Not producing, or incapable of producing, the intended effect ; ineffectual ; as, an *ineffective* appeal ; *ineffective* effort.
2. Not capable of performing the required work or duties ; inefficient ; incapable ; as, *ineffective* troops or workmen.
3. Wanting in æsthetic merit ; as, *ineffective* design.
in′ef-fec′tive, *n.* An ineffective person ; a person unfit for service, as in an army.
in′ef-fec′tu-al (-fĕk′tū-ăl), *a.* Not effectual ; not producing the proper or usual effect ; without effect ; ineffective ; in-

in-dulge′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in-dulged′ (ĭn-dŭljd′), *p. p.* of INDULGE. Specif. : Having received an indulgence. [*Rare.*]
in-dulge′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-dul′gen-cy (ĭn-dŭl′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Indulgence. *Obs. or R.*
in′dul-gen′tial (ĭn′dŭl-jĕn′shăl), *a.* *R. C. Ch.* Relating to indulgences. *Obs.* — **in′dul-gen′tial-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [GENT.]
in-dul′gent-ly, *adv.* of INDUL-
in-dulg′er (ĭn-dŭl′jẽr), *n.* One who indulges. [Indulge. *Obs.*]
in-dul′gi-ate (ĭn-dŭl′jĭ-āt), *v. t.*
in-dulg′ing-ly, *adv.* of *indulging,* p. pr. [of INDUCTIVE.]
in-dul′tif. Obs. erroneous form
indument, *n.* [L. *indumentum* covering. See INDUE ; cf INDUEMENT.] *Obs.* **1.** (*pron.* ĭn′dū-mĕnt) Clothing ; garment ; investiture ; covering.
2. (*pron.* ĭn-dū′mĕnt) Induement ; also, endowment.
3. (*pron.* ĭn′-) = INDUMENTUM.
in′du-men′tum (-mĕn′tŭm), *n.* [L., a covering.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Entire feathery covering of a bird.
2. *Bot.* A dense woolly pubescence.
in-du′na (ĭn-dōō′n*á*), *n.* [Zulu.] A chief officer under a Kafir or Zulu king. [GEON.]
in-dun′geon. Var of ENDUN-
in-du′per-a′tor, *n.* [OL.] Imperator. *Obs.*
‖ **in du′plo** (dū′plō). [L.] *Law.* In double ; as, *damna in duplo,* double damages.
in-dur′a-ble, in-dur′ance, etc. † ENDURABLE, etc.
in-dur′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-dur′and, *prep.* During. *Obs. Scot.*
in-dur′ant, *n.* [L. *indurans, -antis,* p. pr.] An indurative medicine. *Obs.*
in′du-ras′cent (ĭn′dū-răs′ĕnt), *a.* [See INDURATE, *a.*] *Bot.* Becoming hard. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
in-dur′a-tize, *v. t.* To harden.
in-dure′, *v. t.* To indurate. *Obs.*
in-dur′et-ness, *n.* Induration. *Obs. Scot.*
in-dur′ing. † ENDURING, *prep.*
in-du′si-at′ed (ĭn-dū′zĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.* Indusiate. *Rare.* [TRIAL.]
in-dus′tri-al-ly, *adv.* of INDUS-
in-dus′tri-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-dus′trous. † INDUSTRIOUS.
in-dute′, *a.* [L. *indutus,* p. p.] Clothed : endued. *Obs.*
in-du′tion. Obs. variant reading for INDUCTION, inference.
in-du′vi-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Covered with induviæ.
indwir. † ENDURE.
In′dy (ĭn′dĭ), *n.* [L. *India.*] India. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ine. † INN.
i′ne. *prep.* In ; into. *Obs.*
in-ease′, *v. t.* To ease ; allay. *Obs.*
ineaw. † ENEW.
in-e′bri-a-cy (ĭn-ē′brĭ-*á*-sĭ), *n.* Drunkenness ; intemperance. *Rare.* [drunk. *Obs.*]
in-e′bri-ate, *v. i.* To become
in-e′bri-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Intoxicative ; pert. to inebriation. *Obs.*
in-e′bri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **a** Inebriating. *Obs.* **b** Inebriated ; intoxicated ; addicted to drink
ineche, *v. t.* To add as an insertion : — better **in eche.** *Obs.*
in-e′co-nom′ic, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′e-con′o-my**, *n.*
ined. *Abbr.* Ineditus (L., not made known, unpublished)
in-edge′, *v. t.* To edge in. *Obs.*
In-ed′u-ca-bil′i-a (ĭn-ĕd′ū-k*á*-bĭl′ĭ-*á*), *n. pl.* [NL. See IN- not ; EDUCABLE.] *Zoöl.* An artificial series of placental mammals including the bats, rodents, edentates, and insectivores, in which the brain is less developed than in the higher series, Educabilia. — **in-ed′u-ca-bil′i-an** (-*ă*n), *a. & n.*
in-ed′u-ca-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-ed′u-ca′tion, *n.* Want of education. *Rare.*
i′née′ (ē′nā′), *n.* [F., prob. fr. a native name.] Arrow poison from an African apocynaceous plant (*Strophanthus hispidus*).
in-ef′fa-ble (ĭn-ĕf′*á*-b'l), *n.* **1.** *pl.* Trousers. *Humorous.*
2. A person not to be mentioned
in-ef′fa-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-ef′fa-bly, *adv.* of INEFFABLE.
in′ef-fect′i-bly, *adv.* of INEFFECTIBLE.
in′ef-fec′tion-at, *a.* [See IN- not, AFFECT ; cf. AFFECTIONATE.] Impartial. *Obs. Scot.*
in′ef-fec′tive-ly, *adv.* of INEFFECTIVE.
in′ef-fec′tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

efficient; weak; useless; futile; unavailing; as, an *ineffectual* attempt; an *ineffectual* expedient.

Syn. — Inefficient, inefficacious, vain, fruitless, unavailing, futile. See USELESS.

in′ef-fec′tu-al′i-ty (ĭn′ĕ-fĕk′tū-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ineffectual quality or state; also, something ineffectual.

in-ef′fi-ca′cious (ĭn-ĕf′ĭ-kā′shŭs), *a.* [*in-* not + *efficacious:* cf. F. *inefficace*, L. *inefficax.*] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired; inadequate; inefficient; impotent. — **in-ef′fi-ca′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ef′fi-ca′cious-ness**, *n.*

The authority of Parliament must become *inefficacious* . . . to restrain the growth of disorders. *Burke.*

in-ef′fi-ca-cy (ĭn-ĕf′ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *inefficacia.* See IN- not; EFFICACY.] Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; ineffectualness; futility; fruitlessness; as, the *inefficacy* of a medicine.

in′ef-fi′cien-cy (ĭn′ĕ-fĭsh′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being inefficient; want of power or energy sufficient for the desired effect; inefficacy; incapacity; as, he was discharged from his position for *inefficiency.*

2. *Mech.* A fraction expressing the losses in a machine transforming or transmitting energy and numerically equal to unity minus the efficiency.

in′ef-fi′cient (-fĭsh′ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not efficient; not producing the effect intended or desired; inefficacious; as, *inefficient* means or measures.

2. Incapable of, or indisposed to, the effective performance of duties; as, an *inefficient* workman or administrator.

in′ef-fi′cient, *n.* An inefficient person.

in′e-lab′o-rate (ĭn′ē-lăb′ō-rāt), *a.* [Cf. L. *inelaboratus* unlabored. See IN- not; ELABORATE.] Not elaborate; not wrought with care; crude. — **in′e-lab′o-rate-ly**, *adv.*

in′e-las′tic (-lăs′tĭk), *a.* Not elastic. — **in′e-las-tic′i-ty** (-lăs-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-el′e-gance (ĭn-ĕl′ē-găns) } *n.; pl.* INELEGANCES (-găn-sĕz), INELEGANCIES (-găn-sĭz).
in-el′e-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ) }
[Cf. L. *inelegantia*, F. *inélégance.*] **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being inelegant; want of elegance; want of refinement, beauty, or polish in language, manners, etc.

The notorious *inelegance* of her figure. *T. Hook.*

2. Anything inelegant; as, *inelegancies* of style.

3. *Math.* Inversion in the natural sequence of propositions.

in-el′e-gant (-gănt), *a.* [L. *inelegans:* cf. F. *inélégant.* See IN- not; ELEGANT.] Not elegant; deficient in beauty, polish, refinement, grace, or ornament; wanting in anything which correct taste requires. — **in-el′e-gant-ly**, *adv.*

Style often obscure, always . . . *inelegant.* *Blair.*

in-el′i-gi-ble (ĭn-ĕl′ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *eligible:* cf. F. *inéligible.*] **1.** Not eligible; not qualified to be chosen for an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred.

2. Not expedient or desirable. *Obs.*

— **in-el′i-gi-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-el′i-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-el′i-gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-el′i-gi-ble, *n.* A person ineligible, esp. as a suitor.

in-el′o-quent (ĭn-ĕl′ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [Cf. L. *ineloquens*, F. *inéloquent.* See IN- not; ELOQUENT.] Not eloquent; wanting in eloquence. — **in-el′o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

in′e-luc′ta-ble (ĭn′ē-lŭk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineluctabilis; in-* not + *eluctabilis* to be surmounted, fr. *eluctari* to struggle out of, to surmount: cf. F. *inéluctable.* See ELUCTATE.] Not to be overcome; irresistible; inevitable. "*Ineluctable* conditions of matter." *Hamerton.* — **in′e-luc′ta-bly**, *adv.*

in′e-lud′i-ble (-lūd′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eluded.

-inene. *Chem.* A suffix sometimes used in naming *hydrocarbons of the acetylene series;* as, propi*nene* (allylene).

in-ept′ (ĭn-ĕpt′), *a.* [L. *ineptus; in-* not + *aptus* apt, fit: cf. F. *inepte.* Cf. INAPT.] **1.** Not apt or fit; unsuited or unsuitable; devoid of fitness or aptitude.

Aristotelian philosophy is *inept* for new discoveries *Glanvill*

2. Not apt for the occasion; unbecoming; out of place.

3. Not consonant with reason; absurd; foolish.

To view attention as a special act of intelligence, and to distinguish it from consciousness, is utterly *inept* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. *Law.* Null or void. *Rare or Scot.*

in-ept′i-tude (ĭn-ĕp′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *ineptitudo:* cf. OF. *ineptitude.*] Quality of being inept; specif.: **a** Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness; as, *ineptitude* for society. **b** Absurdity; nonsense; a foolish action or utterance.

in-e′qual (ĭn-ē′kwăl), *a.* [L. *inaequalis.* See IN- not; EQUAL.] **1.** Unequal. *Archaic.*

2. Uneven, as a surface

in′e-qual′i-ty (ĭn′ē-kwŏl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *inaequalitas:* cf. OF. *inequalité.*] **1.** Quality of being unequal; want of equality in any respect; disproportion; unevenness; disparity; diversity.

Notwithstanding which *inequality* of number, it was resolved in a council of war to fight the Dutch fleet. *Ludlow.*

Sympathy is rarely strong where there is a great *inequality* of condition. *Macaulay.*

2. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy.

3. Lack of proper proportion or distribution, or a case of it.

4. Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface; as, the *inequalities* of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab, etc.

5. Variableness, changeableness, or inconstancy, as of the weather, feelings, etc.

Inequality of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

6. *Math.* An expression consisting of two unequal quantities, with the sign of inequality ($>$, $<$, or ‡) between them; as, the *inequality* $2<3$, or $4>1$, $a \ddagger b$.

7. *Astron.* An irregularity or a deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from uniform mean motion; the amount of such deviation.

8. *Phys. Geog.* Diurnal inequality of the tides; a difference in height of successive day tides and night tides, due chiefly to the moon's declination.

Syn. — See DISPARITY.

in-e′qui-lat′er-al (ĭn-ē′kwĭ-lăt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Having unequal sides; unsymmetrical; unequal-sided.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** In Mollusca, having the two ends unequal, as in most lamellibranch shells. **b** In Foraminifera, having the convolutions of the shell wound obliquely around an axis, not lying in one plane.

in-e′qui-lo′bate (-lō′bāt), *a.* [*in-* not + *equi-* + *lobate.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Unequally or irregularly lobed.

in-eq′ui-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕk′wĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not equitable; not just; unfair. — **in-eq′ui-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-eq′ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Want of equity; injustice; unfairness, or a case of it.

in-e′qui-valve′ (ĭn-ē′kwĭ-vălv′), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having unequal valves, as the shell of an oyster or a brachiopod.

in′e-rad′i-ca-ble (ĭn′ē-răd′ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eradicated, or rooted out. — **in′e-rad′i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

The bad seed thus sown was *ineradicable.* *Ld. Lytton.*

in′e-ras′a-ble (-rās′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being erased. — **in′e-ras′a-bly**, *adv.*

in-er′ra-ble (ĭn-ĕr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inerrabilis.* See IN- not; ERR.] Incapable of erring; infallible; unerring. "Not an *inerrable* text." *Gladstone.* — **in-er′ra-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-er′ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-er′ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-er′ran-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *inerrans* not wandering.] Exemption from error; infallibility.

The absolute *inerrancy* of the Bible. *Century Mag*

in-er′rant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *inerrans, -antis*, not wandering. See IN- not; ERR.] **1.** Inerratic. *Obs.*

2. Free from error or mistake; unerring; infallible.

An *inerrant* gift for tone color. *R. Burton*

Syn. — See INFALLIBLE.

in′er-rat′ic (ĭn′ĕ-răt′ĭk), *a.* Not erratic, or wandering; fixed; settled; established.

in-ert′ (ĭn-ûrt′), *a.* [L. *iners, inertis*, unskilled, idle; *in-* not + *ars* art: cf. F. *inerte.* See ART.] **1.** Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; having inertia; as, matter is *inert.*

If the stone's motion were due to itself, we should call the stone active; because it does not move itself, we call it *inert* and inactive. *James Ward.*

2. Not having or manifesting active properties; not affecting other substances when in contact with them; powerless for an expected or desired effect, as a drug.

3. Indisposed to move or act; very slow to act; sluggish; dull; inactive; indolent; lifeless.

The *inert* and desponding party of the court *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Dull, passive, idle, lazy, indolent, supine, slothful, stupid, lethargic, apathetic, lifeless, dead. — INERT, INACTIVE, SLUGGISH, PHLEGMATIC, TORPID. One is INACTIVE who for any reason is not busy or active; the word may or may not imply disinclination to action; INERT always suggests inherent or habitual indisposition to activity; as, "A limb was broken . . . and on him fell, . . . [while] lying thus *inactive*, doubt and gloom" (*Tennyson*); "*inert* through plenty, . . . victims of luxurious ease" (*Cowper*); "an idle and *inactive* life" (*Pope*); "laziness and *inertness* of mind" (*Burke*); "Matter . . . is *inert* and stupid" (*Dr. H. More*). That is *inert* which is hard to stimulate or set in motion; that is SLUGGISH which is not only hard to rouse, but is also slow or heavy when in motion; as, "The *inert* were roused, and lively natures rapt away!" (*Wordsworth*); "To see how shadows shifted with the slow move of time — *sluggish* and weary" (*Keats*); a *sluggish* stream. PHLEGMATIC, applying only to persons or personal qualities, connotes constitutional heaviness or stolidity; as, "Fancy . . . [is] sharper in an excellent poet than it is likely it should be in a *phlegmatic*, heavy gownsman" (*Dryden*); "There are two Hollands in every Dutchman; there is the man of the polder, heavy, pale, *phlegmatic*, slow, patient himself and trying to the patience of others" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). TORPID (see LETHARGY) adds the implication of apathy or the sluggishness of that which is, as it were, benumbed; as, "This system of criticism sprang up in that *torpid* interval when poetry was not" (*Shelley*); "Mrs. Jamieson stood up, giving us each a *torpid* smile of welcome" (*Mrs. Gaskell*). See LANGUID, LIFELESS, SLOW, IDLE, PASSIVE.

in-er′ti-a (ĭn-ûr′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., idleness, fr. *iners* idle. See INERT.] **1.** *Physics.* **a** That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion, and in the same straight line or direction, unless acted on by some external force; — sometimes called **vis inertiæ**. **b** Hence, a similar negative property of forces, as of electricity, by which they tend to keep on acting in the same direction.

2. Inertness; indisposition to motion, exertion, or action; want of energy; sluggishness.

Men . . . have immense irresolution and *inertia.* *Carlyle.*

3. *Med.* Want of activity; — said esp. of the uterus in labor, when its contractions have nearly or wholly ceased.

in-er′tion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of activity or exertion; inertness; quietude. *Rare.*

in-er′u-dite (-ĕr′ōō-dīt), *a.* [L. *ineruditus.* See IN- not; ERUDITE.] Not erudite; unlearned; ignorant. — **in-er′u-dite-ly**, *adv.* — **in-er′u-di′tion** (ĭn-ĕr′ōō-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

in′es-cutch′eon (ĭn′ĕs-kŭch′ŭn), *n.* *Her.* A small escutcheon, as an escutcheon of pretense, borne within a shield, or a baronet's escutcheon, in chief, charged with the red hand of Ulster. According to some *inescutcheon* is used only when there is but one such charge, *escutcheon* being applied to each when there are more than one.

Shield with Inescutcheon.

in′es-sen′tial (ĭn′ĕ-sĕn′shăl), *a.* [*in-* not + *essential.*] **1.** Having no essence or being.

2. Not essential; unessential.

in-es′ti-ma-ble (ĭn-ĕs′tĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inaestimabilis:* cf. F. *inestimable.* See IN- not; ESTIMATE.] Incapable of being estimated or computed; esp., too valuable or excellent to be measured or fully appreciated; above all price. — **in-es′ti-ma-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-es′ti-ma-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-es′ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

But above all, for thine *inestimable* love. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Syn. — Incalculable, invaluable, priceless.

in′e-vap′o-ra-ble (ĭn′ē-văp′ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Incapable of being reduced in volume by evaporation; — said of a liquid under certain conditions in which the part vaporized on heating is continually replaced from some solid phase, as ice or a hydrate, in contact with the liquid.

in′e-va′si-ble (-vā′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being evaded; inevitable; unavoidable.

in-ev′i-dence (ĭn-ĕv′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Want of evidence, display, or manifestation. *Obs.*

2. Want of evidence or support; hence, obscurity; uncertainty.

in-ev′i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Not evident; not clear; obscure.

in-ev′i-ta-bil′i-ty (ĭn-ĕv′ĭ-tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being inevitable or unavoidable; certainty; also, something inevitable.

in-ev′i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕv′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inevitabilis.* See IN- not; EVITABLE.] **1.** Not evitable; incapable of being shunned; unavoidable. "The *inevitable* hour." *T. Gray.*

It was *inevitable;* it was necessary; it was planted in the nature of things. *Burke.*

2. Irresistible. *Rare.* "*Inevitable* charms." *Dryden.*

Syn. — INEVITABLE, UNAVOIDABLE. INEVITABLE, the stronger term, applies esp. to that which, in the nature of things, cannot be shunned or evaded; UNAVOIDABLE more frequently suggests that which cannot be kept clear of or escaped by the exercise of care or foresight; as, *inevitable* as death, fate, to accept the *inevitable;* an *unavoidable* delay, accident; cf. the different connotations of: it was *inevitable* that they should meet; their meeting was *unavoidable.* Often, however, the distinction is one of emphasis only.

inevitable accident, *Law*, an accident not foreseeable or to be prevented by due care or diligence; — used chiefly in the Civil law, and nearly equivalent to *fortuitous event*, or (though broader) an *act of God.*

in-ev′i-ta-bly, *adv.* Unavoidably; certainly.

in′ex-act′ (ĭn′ĕg-zăkt′), *a.* [*in-* not + *exact:* cf. F. *inexact.*] Not exact; not precisely correct or true; inaccurate; loose; as, an *inexact* statement or reasoning; also, not rigorous and careful; as, an *inexact* reasoner. — **in′ex-act′ly**, *adv.* — **in′ex-act′ness**, *n.*

in′ex-act′i-tude (-zăk′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. F. *inexactitude.*] Want of exactitude or precision; quality of being inexact or inaccurate; also, a case of inexactness.

in′ex-cus′a-ble (ĭn′ĕks-kūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexcusabilis:* cf. F. *inexcusable.* See EXCUSE.] Not excusable; not admitting excuse or justification; as, *inexcusable* folly. — **in′ex-cus′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′ex-cus′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′ex-cus′a-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex′e-cut′a-ble (ĭn-ĕk′sē-kūt′ȧ-b'l; -ĕg-zĕk′ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *executable:* cf. F. *inexécutable.*] Incapable of being executed or performed; impracticable; infeasible.

in-ex′e-cu′tion (ĭn-ĕk′sē-kū′shŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *execution:* cf. F. *inexécution.*] Neglect of execution; nonperformance; as, the *inexecution* of a treaty.

in′ex-er′tion (ĭn′ĕg-zûr′shŭn), *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action; indolence; laziness.

in′ex-haust′i-ble (ĭn′ĕg-zôs′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *inexhaustible.*] **1.** Incapable of being exhausted, emptied, or used up; unfailing; exhaustless; as, an *inexhaustible* supply.

2. Incapable of being exhausted, wearied, or depressed in vigor or activity; indefatigable; as, *inexhaustible* vitality; *inexhaustible* workers. — **in′ex-haust′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′ex-haust′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′ex-haust′i-bly**, *adv.*

in′ex-haus′tive (-zôs′tĭv), *a.* Inexhaustible; also, not exhaustive. — **in′ex-haus′tive-ly**, *adv.*

in′ex-ist′ence (ĭn′ĕg-zĭs′tĕns), **in′ex-ist′en-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*in-* in + *existence.*] Existence within; inherence. *Rare.*

in′ex-ist′ence, in′ex-ist′en-cy, *n.* [*in-* not + *existence.*] Want of existence; nonexistence. *Rare.*

in′ex-ist′ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + *existent:* cf. F. *inexistant.*] Not having being; not existing. *Rare.*

in′ex-ist′ent, *a.* [*in-* in + *existent.*] Inherent; innate; indwelling. *Rare.*

in-ex′o-ra-bil′i-ty (ĭn-ĕk′sō-rȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *inexorabilitas.*] Quality of being inexorable.

in-ex′o-ra-ble (ĭn-ĕk′sō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexorabilis:* cf. F. *inexorable.* See IN- not; EXORABLE, ADORE.] Not to be

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in′ef-fec′tu-al-ly, *adv.* of INEFFECTUAL. See -LY.
in′ef-fec′tu-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-ef′fer-ves′cent, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-ef′fer-ves′cence**, *n.*
in-ef′fer-ves′ci-ble (ĭn-ĕf′ẽr-vĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not susceptible of effervescence. — **in-ef′fer-ves′ci-bil′i-ty** (-sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in-ef′fi-cac′i-ty (-kăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inefficacy. *Rare.*
in′ef-fi′cience (ĭn′ĕ-fĭsh′ĕns), *n.* Inefficiency.
in′ef-fi′cient-ly, *adv.* of INEFFICIENT.
in-ef′fre-nate, *a.* [L. *ineffrenatus.*] Unbridled. *Obs.*
in′ef-ful′gent, *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare.*
inegal, *a.* [F. *inégal.*] Unequal. [*Obs.*]
i-neiled. Obs. p. p. of NAIL.
in′e-lab′o-rat′ed, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′e-las′ti-cate, *v. t.* To make inelastic.
in′e-lim′i-na-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-el′o-quence, *n.* Lack of eloquence.
in-em′bry-o-nate, *a.* See IN-, [not.]
in′e-mend′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-e′mo-tiv′i-ty (ĭn-ē′mō-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* See IN-, not.
in-em′u-lous, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′e-nar′ra-ble (ĭn′ē-năr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inenarrabilis; in-* not + *enarrabilis* that may be related; fr. *enarrare* to relate: cf. F. *inénarrable.* See ENARRATION.] Incapable of being narrated; indescribable; ineffable *Obs.*
in-en′er-get′ic, *a.* See IN-, not
in′e-nod′a-ble (ĭn′ē-nōd′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *enodare* to free from knots.] That cannot be untied. *Obs.*
i-nent′. ✝ ANENT.
in′e-nu′cle-a-ble (ĭn′ē-nū′klē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See IN- not; ENUCLEATE.] Not enucleable.
in-ept′ly, *adv.* of INEPT.
in-ept′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-e′qua-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.*
in-e-qual′i-ta′ri-an (ĭn′ē-kwŏl′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who believes that men are not born equal. *R.*
in′e-qual-ly, *adv.* of INEQUAL.
in′e-qua′tion (ĭn′ē-kwā′shŭn), *n.* *Math.* An inequality.
in-e′qui-dis′tant, *a.* See IN-, not.
‖ **in e′qui-li′bri-o** *or* **æ′qui-li′bri-o** (ē′kwĭ-lĭb′rĭ-ō). [L.] In equilibrium.
in-e′qui-po-ten′tial, *a.* Pert. to, or caused by, unequal action or distribution of forces. — **in-e′qui-po-ten′ti-al′i-ty**, *n.*
in-eq′ui-tate (ĭn-ĕk′wĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *inequitatus*, p. p. of *inequitare* to ride over. See IN- in; EQUITANT.] To permeate. *Obs.*
in′e-quiv′a-lent, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-e′qui-valved, **in-e′qui-valv′u-lar**, *a.* Inequivalve.
in′e-ras′i-ble. Var. of INERASABLE.
in′er-get′ic (ĭn′ẽr-jĕt′ĭk), **in′er-get′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Without energy. *Obs.* — **in′er-get′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in-erm′ (ĭn-ûrm′), **in-er′mous** (-ûr′mŭs), *a.* [L. *inermis, inermus; in-* not + *arma* arms: cf. F. *inerme.*] *Bot.* Unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns.
In-er′mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Also **In-er′mes** (ĭn-ûr′mēz), **In-er′mi** (-mī), *n.* [NL. See INERM.] *Zoöl.* An order of gephyrean worms, characterized by the possession of an introvert and the absence of setæ; — distinguished from *Armata. Sipunculus* is an example.
in-err′ing, *a.* Unerring. *Obs.* — **in-err′ing-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in′er-ro′ne-ous, *a.* See IN-, not.
inertia ellipsoid. = ELLIPSOID OF GYRATION.
in-er′ti-al (ĭn-ûr′shĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, inertia.
in-ert′i-tude (ĭn-ûr′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [Inertness. *Obs*]
in-ert′ly, *adv.* of INERT.
in-ert′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-er′u-bes′cent, *a.* [*in-* not + *erubescent.*] Unblushing. *Rare.*
in′es-cap′a-ble (ĭn′ĕs-kāp′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
in-es′cate, *v. t.* [L. *inescatus*, p. p. of *inescare; in-* in + *esca* bait.] To allure; to lay a bait for. *Obs.* — **in′es-ca′tion** (ĭn′ĕs-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
in′es-chew′a-ble, *a.* That cannot be eschewed. *Obs.*
in-es′cu-lent (ĭn-ĕs′kū-lĕnt), *a.* Inedible; not edible. *Rare.*
i′nes-ite (ī′nĕs-īt), *n.* [Gr. ἶνες fibers + *-ite.*] *Min.* A pale red hydrous silicate of manganese and calcium, $2(Mn,Ca)SiO_3 \cdot H_2O$, in small prismatic crystals or massive. H., 6. Sp. gr., 3.03.
in′es-pe′cial-ly, *adv.* [From *in especial.*] Especially. *Obs.*
‖ **in es′se.** [L.] In actual existence; — contrasted with *in posse* or *in potentia.*
in′es-sen′ti-al′i-ty (ĭn′ĕ-sĕn′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inessential state or quality.
‖ **in-est′ cle-men′ti-a for′ti.** [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave (person).
in-es′ti-mate, *a.* Inestimable. [*Obs.*]
ineuch. ✝ ENOUGH.
in′e-unt (ĭn′ē-ŭnt), *a.* [L. *iniens, ineuntis*, p. pr.] Going in; beginning. *Rare.*
in′e-unt, *n.* *Math.* A point of [curve.]
ineure, *v. t.* [See INURE.] To happen; intervene *Obs. Scot.*
in′e-vad′i-ble (ĭn′ē-văd′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Inevasible. *Rare.* — **in′e-vad′i-bly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
in-ev′i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
inew. ✝ ENEW, ENOW.
in-ex′cel-lence, *n.* See IN-, not.
‖ **in ex-cel′sis.** [L.] In the heights or the highest; on high; in the highest degree.
in′ex-cit′a-ble (-sīt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′ex-cit′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in′ex-clu′sive-ly, *adv.* See IN-, [not.]
in′ex-cog′i-ta-ble, *a.* [L. *inexcogitabilis.*] Incogitable. *Obs.*
in-ex′com-mu′ni-ca-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-ex′e-cra-ble, *a.* Inexorable. [*Obs.*]
in′ex-hal′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ex-haust′ed, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′ex-haust′ed-ly**, *adv.*
in′ex-haust′less, *a.* [*in-* not + *exhaustless;* — a wrong formation.] Exhaustless. *Obs.*
in-ex′i-gi-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *inexigible.*] Not to be exacted. *Rare.*
in′ex-ist′, *v. i.* To exist within. *Rare.*
in′ex-ist′ant. ✝ INEXISTENT.

persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; inflexible; relentless; as, an *inexorable* ruler or judge; *inexorable* logic. "Death's *inexorable* doom." *Dryden.*
Syn. — See INFLEXIBLE.
— **in-ex′o-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ex′o-ra-bly**, *adv.*
in′ex-pan′si-ble (ĭn′ĕks-păn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of expansion, enlargement, or extension.
2. *Phon.* Incapable of being pronounced with an opening of the jaws considerably wider than usual; — said of a vowel sound, as the narrow vowels, *ē, ā*, etc. *Lloyd.*
in′ex-pe′di-ence (-pē′dĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
in′ex-pe′di-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } inexpedient.
in′ex-pe′di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to the end desired, or not promising success; impolitic. — **in′ex-pe′di-ent-ly**, *adv.*
If it was not unlawful, yet it was highly *inexpedient* to use those ceremonies. *Bp. Burnet*
Syn. — Unwise, impolitic, imprudent, indiscreet, unprofitable, inadvisable, disadvantageous.
in′ex-pen′sive (-pĕn′sĭv), *a.* **1.** Not expensive.
2. Not extravagant; frugal. *Rare.*
— **in′ex-pen′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in′ex-pen′sive-ness**, *n.*
in′ex-pe′ri-ence (-pē′rĭ-ĕns), *n.* [L. *inexperientia*: cf. F. *inexpérience*. See IN- not; EXPERIENCE.] Absence or want of experience; lack of personal and experimental knowledge; as, the *inexperience* of youth.
Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*
in′ex-pert′ (-pûrt′), *a.* [Cf. F. *inexpert*, L. *inexpertus* inexperienced. See IN- not; EXPERT.] **1.** Inexperienced. *Obs.*
2. Not expert; not skilled or dexterous.
— **in′ex-pert′ly**, *adv.* — **in′ex-pert′ness**, *n.*
in-ex′pi-a-ble (ĭn-ĕks′pĭ-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexpiabilis*: cf. F. *inexpiable*. See IN- not; EXPIABLE.] **1.** Admitting of no expiation, atonement, or satisfaction; as, an *inexpiable* crime or offense.
2. Incapable of being mollified or appeased; relentless; implacable. *Archaic.* "*Inexpiable* hate." *Milton.*
— **in-ex′pi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ex′pi-a-bly**, *adv.*
in′ex-plain′a-ble (ĭn′ĕks-plān′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *explainable*: cf. L. *inexplanabilis*.] Incapable of being explained; inexplicable.
in-ex′pli-ca-bil′i-ty (ĭn-ĕks′plĭ-k*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being inexplicable; that which is inexplicable.
in-ex′pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks′plĭ-k*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexplicabilis*: cf. F. *inexplicable*. See IN- not; EXPLICABLE.] **1.** Inextricable. *Obs.*
2. Not explicable; incapable of being explained, interpreted, or accounted for; as, an *inexplicable* mystery.
— **in-ex′pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ex′pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*
in′ex-plic′it (ĭn′ĕks-plĭs′ĭt), *a.* [L. *inexplicitus*. See IN- not; EXPLICIT.] Not explicit; not clearly, or not fully, expressed or developed. — **in′ex-plic′it-ly**, *adv.* — **in′ex-plic′it-ness**, *n.*
in′ex-press′i-ble (-prĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being expressed; ineffable; unspeakable; indescribable; unutterable. "*Inexpressible* grandeur." *Blair.* — **in′ex-press′i-bil′i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′ex-press′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′ex-press′i-bly**, *adv.*
in′ex-pres′sive (-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* **1.** Inexpressible. *Rare.*
2. Without expression or meaning; not expressive; dull; unintelligent; as, an *inexpressive* countenance.
— **in′ex-pres′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in′ex-pres′sive-ness**, *n.*
in′ex-pug′na-ble (-pŭg′n*ȧ*-b'l; -pūn′*ȧ*-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *inexpugnabilis*: cf. F. *inexpugnable*. See IN- not; EXPUGNABLE.] **1.** Incapable of being taken by assault or subdued by force; impregnable; unconquerable.
A fortress, *inexpugnable* by the arts of war. *Milman.*
2. Hence, incapable of being overthrown; stable; fixed. "*Inexpugnable* verities." *R. Burton.*
Syn. — See IMPREGNABLE.
— **in′ex-pug′na-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′ex-pug′na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′ex-pug′na-bly**, *adv.*
in′ex-ten′si-ble (-tĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *inextensible*.] Not extensible; not elastic. — **in′ex-ten′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in′ex-ten′sion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of extension.
in′ex-ten′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to inextension.
inextensional deformation, *Math.*, a bending of a surface that preserves unchanged the length of each line element and the Gaussian measure of curvature at every point.
in′ex-ten′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Not extensive. — **inextensive deformation**, *Math.*, an inextensional deformation.
in′ex-tin′guish-a-ble (-tĭŋ′gwĭsh-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Not extinguishable; unquenchable; as, *inextinguishable* flame, light, thirst. — **in′ex-tin′guish-a-bly**, *adv.*
in′ex-tir′pa-ble (-tûr′p*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexstirpabilis*: cf. F. *inextirpable*. See IN- not; EXTIRPATE.] Not capable of being extirpated; ineradicable.
in-ex′tri-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks′trĭ-k*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *inextricabilis*: cf. F. *inextricable*. See IN- not; EXTRICATE.] **1.** Not permitting extrication; inescapable by reason of toils or complications; forming a maze or entoilment from which it is impossible to get free. "Fate *inextricable*." *Milton.*
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore*
2. Incapable of being disentangled or untied; hence, unsolvable; as, an *inextricable* knot; *inextricable* confusion.
3. Intricate or involved; highly elaborated, as a design.
in′fall′ (ĭn′fôl′), *n.* [*in*, adv. + *fall*, n.] **1.** An inroad or incursion. *Rare.*
2. Inlet; confluence; junction.
3. A falling into or on; a fall; as, the *infall* of meteorites on the earth's surface.
in-fal′li-bi-list (ĭn-făl′ĭ-bĭ-lĭst), *n.* One who believes in infallibility; esp., a supporter of the dogma of papal infallibility. — **in-fal′li-bi-lism** (-lĭz′m), *n.*
in-fal′li-bil′i-ty (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *infallibilité*.] Quality or state of being infallible; specif., exemption from error; inerrability. See PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.
in-fal′li-ble (ĭn-făl′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *fallible*: cf. OF. *infallible*.] **1.** Not fallible; not capable of erring; exempt from liability to mistake; unerring; inerrable.
2. Not liable to fail, deceive, or disappoint; indubitable; sure; certain; as, *infallible* evidence; *infallible* success; an *infallible* remedy. "*Infallible* proofs." *Acts* i. 3.
3. *R. C. Ch.* Incapable of error in defining doctrines touching faith or morals. See PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.
Syn. — INFALLIBLE, INERRANT, UNERRING. *Infallible* is popular, *inerrant* (a word of recent origin) is learned; that is INFALLIBLE which makes, or is capable of making, no mistakes; that is INERRANT which contains no errors; as, to speak of an authority as *infallible* is to emphasize the unfailing truth or certainty of its knowledge, judgments, doctrines, and the like; to assert that an authority is *inerrant* is to claim for it absolute freedom from error in matters of fact. UNERRING, in modern usage, has lost its negative implication, and applies to that which is sure or certain in its operations, or (esp.) which always hits the mark; as, "an *unerring* eye for [the] fleeting expression of the moral features of character" (*Lowell*); an *unerring* aim, *unerring* accuracy; cf. "A man is *infallible*, whose words are always true; a rule is *infallible*, if it is *unerring* in all its possible applications" (*J. H. Newman*).
— **in-fal′li-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-fal′li-bly**, *adv.*
in-fal′li-ble, *n.* One who is, or is regarded as, infallible.
in′fall′ing (ĭn′fôl′ĭng), *n.* **1.** An infall, or inroad. *Obs.*
2. A falling or coming in, as of water into a reservoir.
in-fame′ (ĭn-fām′), *v. t.* [L. *infamare*, fr. *infamis* infamous: cf. F. *infamer*. See INFAMOUS.] **1.** To stigmatize as infamous; to defame. *Archaic.*
2. To accuse of infamous conduct. *Obs.*
in′fa-mize (ĭn′f*ȧ*-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). To make, or stigmatize as, infamous; to defame; infame.
in′fa-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *infamis*; *in-* not + *fama* fame: cf. F. *infâme*. See FAMOUS.] **1.** Of very bad report; having a reputation of the worst kind; held in abhorrence; guilty of something that exposes to infamy; base; notoriously vile; detestable; as, an *infamous* traitor.
False errant knight, *infamous*, and forsworn. *Spenser*
2. Causing or producing infamy; deserving detestation; scandalous to the last degree; as, an *infamous* act; *infamous* vices; *infamous* corruption.
3. *Law.* Branded with infamy by conviction. See INFAMY.
4. Having a bad name as being the place where an odious crime was committed, or as being associated with something detestable; hence, perilous; noxious.
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milton*
Syn. — Detestable, odious, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable, base, vile, shameful, ignominious.
infamous crime, *Law*, in general, any crime entailing infamy in the guilty person; specif.: **a** At the common law, any treason or felony or crime coming under the general designation of *falsi crimen* (which see), which involved loss of political rights, including competency to act as a witness or juror. **b** In a popular usage, any crime which is of a peculiarly abominable character, such as sodomy or bestiality. **c** *U. S. Const. Law.* An offense subjecting the guilty person to infamous punishment, including, therefore, any crime punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary. The Constitution (5th Amend.) declares that, "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," with certain exceptions. The law as to what was meant here by *infamous crime* was finally settled by 114 U. S. 417, 426, 429, which decided that, "a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of years at hard labor is an infamous crime within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution." It is settled that the restriction applies only to the Federal courts.
— **in′fa-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **in′fa-mous-ness**, *n.*
in′fa-my (ĭn′f*ȧ*-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [L. *infamia*, fr. *infamis* infamous: cf. F. *infamie*. See INFAMOUS.] **1.** Evil fame or reputation; public disgrace, dishonor, or reproach.
The afflicted queen would not yield, and said she would not . . . submit to such *infamy*. *Bp. Burnet*
2. An object of ignominy. *Nonce Use.* *Ezek.* xxxvi. 3.
3. Quality of being infamous; extreme baseness or vileness; an infamous act; as, the *infamy* of an action.
4. *Law.* That public disgrace or loss of character incurred by a person convicted of any of certain crimes, called *infamous crimes* (which see). At the common law infamy involved incompetency to act as a witness or juror.
Syn. — See DISHONOR.
in′fan-cy (ĭn′făn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *infantia*: cf. F. *enfance*. See INFANT.] **1.** The state or period of being an infant; the first part of life; early childhood; babyhood.
The babe yet lies in smiling *infancy*. *Milton.*
2. The first age of anything; the beginning or early period of existence; as, the *infancy* of an art.
The *infancy* and the grandeur of Rome. *Arbuthnot.*
3. *Law.* The state of an infant, or one under age, or under the age of twenty-one years; nonage; minority.
in′fang-thief′ (ĭn′făng-thēf′), *n.* Also **in′fang-thef′**, **infangethef**, **infangenethef**, etc. [AS. *in-fangen-þeof*; *in* in + *fangen* taken (p. p. of *fōn* to take) + *þeof* thief.] *O. Eng. Law.* The franchise of exercising jurisdiction over a thief caught within the limits to which the franchise was attached; the right of the lord of a manor to judge a thief taken within the seigniory of such lord; — distinguished from *utfangthief*, a similar franchise extending over wider limits.
in′fant (ĭn′fănt), *n.* [L. *infans*; *in-* not + *fari* to speak: cf. F. *enfant*, whence ME. *enfaunt*. See FAME; cf. INFANTE, INFANTA.] **1.** A child in the first period of life; a babe; sometimes, a child several years of age.
2. *Law.* A person who is not of full age; a minor. At the common law any person under the age of 21, whether male or female, is an infant; but this rule is varied from in some of the United States. An infant becomes of age the first instant of the day preceding the 21st anniversary day of his birth. See AGE. A ruler becomes of age as such when he becomes capable of exercising sovereignty.
3. A youth of the nobility or gentry. *Obs.*
in′fant, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or being in, infancy; in or pertaining to early development; immature; tender; as, *infant* strength; *infant* children; an *infant* industry.
2. Intended for young children; as, an *infant* school.
Infant Phenomenon, in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," Ninetta Crummles, the grown-up daughter of Vincent Crummles, a showman, advertised under this name.
in-fan′ta (ĭn-făn′t*ȧ*), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fem. of *infante*. See INFANTE.] **1.** Any legitimate daughter of a king of Spain or Portugal; — also used as a title.
2. A young lady likened to a Spanish or Portuguese infanta, as a princess royal or the daughter of a peer. *Obs.*
in-fan′te (ĭn-făn′tā), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. See INFANT.] Any legitimate son of a king of Spain or Portugal except the eldest, or heir apparent (the *principe*); — also used as a title. Up to the time of John I. (14th century) it was applied in Spain also to the eldest son.
in-fan′ti-cide (-făn′tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *infanticidium* child murder; *infans*, *-antis*, child + *caedere* to kill: cf. F. *infanticide*. See INFANT; HOMICIDE.] The killing of a newly or recently born child; the practice of killing infants; child murder. Infanticide was anciently largely lawful and common, and is still so among many savage and semicivilized races; among the civilized nations it is murder. Cf. ABORTION, FETICIDE. — **in-fan′ti-cid′al** (-sīd′ăl), *a.*
in-fan′ti-cide, *n.* [L. *infanticida*: cf. F. *infanticide*.] One who commits infanticide, or kills an infant.
in′fan-tile (ĭn′făn-tĭl; -tīl; 277: *occas.* ĭn-făn′tĭl, *as in Browning*), *a.* [L. *infantilis*: cf. F. *infantile*. See INFANT.]
1. Of or pert. to infancy or an infant; similar to, or characteristic of, an infant; childish; as, *infantile* behavior.
2. *Phys. Geog.* In an early stage of development, following an uplift or equivalent change with respect to base level; — said of topography and topographic features, as drainage, valleys, etc.
Syn. — See CHILDLIKE.
infantile paralysis, *Med.*, an acute disease, almost exclusively infantile, characterized by inflammation of the anterior horns of the gray substance of the spinal cord. It is attended with febrile symptoms, motor paralysis, and muscular atrophy, often producing permanent deformities. Called also *acute anterior poliomyelitis*. — **i. rose**, *Med.*, a variety of roseola.
in-fan′ti-lism (ĭn-făn′tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* The condition of being abnormally infantile or childlike; retardation of mental and physical development.
in′fan-tine (ĭn′făn-tīn; -tĭn; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *enfantin*.] Infantile; childish. "*Infantine* smiles." *F. Tennyson.*
A degree of credulity next to *infantine*. *Burke.*
Syn. — See CHILDLIKE.
in′fan-try (ĭn′făn-trĭ), *n.* [F. *infanterie*, It. *infanteria*, fr. *infante* infant, child, boy, servant, foot soldier, fr. L. *infans*, *-antis*, child; foot soldiers being formerly the servants and followers of knights. See INFANT.] **1.** *Mil.* A body of soldiers armed and equipped for service on foot (called **mounted infantry** when furnished with horses, primarily to increase its mobility); foot soldiers, in distinction from *cavalry* and *artillery*.
The proportion of *infantry* to cavalry in most modern armies is approximately six to one, with perhaps three artillery guns to each 1,000 men of the other two arms combined; but this ratio is varied in practice according to the climate to be encountered and the nature of the field of campaign. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. A body of children. *Obs.* or *Humorous.*
in′fan-try-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. An infantry soldier.
in-farct′ (ĭn-färkt′), *n.* [LL. *infarctus*, for L. *infartus*, p. p. of *infarcire*; *in-* in + *farcire* to stuff.] *Med.* **a** An obstruction or embolus. **b** The morbid condition of a limited area resulting from such obstruction.
in-farct′ed (ĭn-färk′tĕd), *a.* *Med.* Exhibiting infarction; having the circulation obstructed, as blood vessels.
in-farc′tion (ĭn-färk′shŭn), *n.* [See INFARCT.] *Med.* **a** The formation of an infarct. **b** Infarct.
in′fare′ (ĭn′fâr′), *n.* [AS. *infær* entrance. See IN; FARE, *n.*] **1.** A going in; entrance. *Obs.*
2. A housewarming; esp., a reception, party, or entertainment given by a newly married couple, or by the husband upon receiving the wife to his house. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & Local, U. S.*
in-fat′u-ate (ĭn-făt′ū-āt), *a.* [L. *infatuatus*, p. p. of *infatuare* to infatuate; *in-* in + *fatuus* foolish. See FATUOUS.] Infatuated; marked by infatuation.

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in′ex-or′bi-tant, *a.* Exorbitant. *Obs.*
in′ex-pan′sive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ex-pect′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in′ex-pect′ant, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′ex-pect′an-cy**, *n.* — **in-ex′pec-ta′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
in′ex-pect′ed, *a.* [*in-* not + *expected*: cf. L. *inexpectatus*.] Unexpected. — **in′ex-pect′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **in′ex-pect′ed-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.* [not.
in′ex-pe′ri-enced, *a.* See IN-,
in′ex-pert′, *n.* One not expert.
in-ex′pi-ate, *a.* [L. *inexpiatus*. See IN- not; EXPIATE.] Not appeased; not expiated. *Rare.*
in-ex′ple-ble, **in-ex′ple-a-ble**, **in-explebile**, *a.* [L. *inexplebilis*; *in-* not + *explere* to fill up.] Insatiable. *Obs.* — **in-ex′ple-bly**, **-ple-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in-ex′pli-ca-bles, *n. pl.* Trousers or breeches. *Humorous.*
in′ex-plor′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ex-plo′sive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ex-port′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ex-pos′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ex-po′sure, *n.* See IN-, not.
in′ex-press′, *a.* Inexplicit. *R.*
in′ex-press′i-bles (ĭn′ĕks-prĕs′ĭ-b'lz), *n. pl.* Breeches. *Humorous.* [pressible. *Obs.*
in-ex′pri-ma-ble, *a.* [F.] Inex-
in′ex-punge′a-ble, *a.* Also **in′ex-pung′i-ble** See IN-, not.
in′ex-su′per-a-ble, *a.* [L. *inexsuperabilis*; *in-* not + *exsuperabilis* that may be surmounted.] Insuperable. *Obs.*
in-ex′tant, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ex-tend′ed, *a.* Not extended.
‖ **in ex-ten′so.** [LL.] At full length.
in′ex-ter′mi-na-ble, *a.* [L. *inexterminabilis*. See IN- not; EXTERMINATE.] **1.** Interminable. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
2. Incapable of extermination.
in′ex-tinct′, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ex-tin′gui-ble (ĭn′ĕks-tĭŋ′gwĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexstinguibilis*: cf. F. *inextinguible*. See INEXTINCT.] Inextinguishable. *Obs.*
‖ **in ex-tre′mis.** [LL.] In the last extremity; at the point of death.
in-ex′tri-ca-bil′i-ty (ĭn-ĕks′trĭ-k*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inextricable quality or state. [-NESS.
in-ex′tri-ca-ble-ness, *n.* See
in-ex′tri-ca-bly (ĭn-ĕks′trĭ-k*ȧ*-blĭ), *adv.* of INEXTRICABLE.
in-ex′tri-cate, *a.* [*in-* not + L. *extricatus*, p. p.] Inextricable. *Obs.* [PERABLE.
in′ex-u′per-a-ble. ✝ INEXSU-
in-eye′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *eye*.] To graft by budding. *Obs.*
I′nez (ī′nĕz), *n.* Pg. form of AGNES, fem. prop. name.
I′nez, Don′na (dŏn′*ȧ* ī′nĕz). The prudish bluestocking mother of Don Juan in Byron's "Don Juan."
inf. *Abbr.* Infantry; infinitive; infra (L., below); *Pharm.*, infunde (L., infuse) [the end).
in f. *Abbr.* In fine (L., in, or at,
in-fab′ri-cat′ed (ĭn-făb′rĭ-kāt′ĕd), *a.* See IN-, not *Obs.*
‖ **in fa′ci-e cu′ri-æ** (ĭn fā′shĭ-ē kū′rĭ-ē) [LL.] *Law.* Before, or in the presence of, the court.
‖ **in fac′tum con-cep′ta.** [L.] *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA.
in′fair. Erron. var. of INFARE.
in-fal′lid, *a.* [*in-* not + L. *fallere* to deceive. See FAIL.] Unfailing. *Obs.*
in′fa-ma′tion, *n.* [Cf. F. *infamation*, L. *infamatio*.] Defamation. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
in-fam′a-to-ry, *a.* Defamatory.
in-fame′, *n.* [OF.] Infamy. *Obs.* — *a.* [F. *infâme*.] Infamous. *Obs.*
in-famed′ (ĭn-fāmd′), *p. a.* [F. *infamé*, p. p.] Defamed. *Obs.* or *Her.*
in-fam′er, *n.* A defamer. *Obs.*
in′fa-mil′iar′i-ty, *n.* Unfamiliarity. *Rare.*
in-fam′i-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *infameté*] Infamy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
in-fam′on-ize, *v. t.* To infamize.
infamour, *n.* One who renders infamous. *Obs.*
in-fand′, **in-fan′dous** (ĭn-făn′dŭs), *a.* [L. *infandus*; *in-* not + *fari* to speak.] Too odious to be expressed or mentioned. *Obs.*
‖ **in-fan′dum . . . re′no-va′re do-lo′rem** (rĕn′ō-vā′rē) [L.] To renew an unspeakable grief. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, II. 3).
in′fang, *n.* Infangthief. *Obs.* *Scot.*
in′fang, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *fang*, v.] To fold or haul in; hence, to "take in;" to cheat. *Obs.* *Scot*
in-fan′gle-ment, *n.* Act or means of "taking in;" scheme. *Obs.*
in′fant, *n.* An infante or infanta. *Obs.*
in′fant, *v. t.* [F. *enfanter*.] To bear or bring forth, as a child; to produce. *Obs*
in′fan-ta′do (ĭn′făn-tä′dō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *infantado* territory assigned a royal prince.] A Spanish strain of merino sheep.
in′fant-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
in′fant-ize, *v. t.* To infant. *Obs.*
in′fant-like′, *a.* See -LIKE
in′fant-ly, *a.* Like an infant. *Obs.*
in′fant-ment, *n.* [F. *enfantement* childbirth.] Childbirth; offspring. *Obs.*
in′fant's-breath′ (ĭn′f*ȧ*nts-brĕth′), *n.* The white bedstraw of Europe. [*Table.*
infant statements. See PAPER,
in-farce′. ✝ ENFARCE.
in-farct′ate, *a.* [See INFARCT.] *Bot.* Turgid. *Rare.*
in-farc′ture, *n.* Infarction *Obs.*
in-fare′, *v. i.* [*in*, adv. + *fare*.] To enter. *Obs.*
infarre. ✝ INFER.
in-fat′i-ga-ble (ĭn-făt′ĭ-g*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *infatigabilis*: cf. F. *infatigable*.] Indefatigable. *Obs* — **in-fat′i-ga-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*

J K L M

in-fat′u-ate (ĭn-făt′ū-āt), *v. t.*; IN-FAT′U-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); IN-FAT′U-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1**. To turn into foolishness, or show to be foolish; hence, to frustrate. *Obs.*
2. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers of, or to deprive of sound judgment.
The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people . . . ripe and prepared for destruction. *Clarendon*
3. To inspire with a foolish and extravagant passion; as, to be *infatuated* with gaming.

in-fat′u-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *p. a.* Thoroughly under the influence of foolish passion; acting without sense or reason.

in-fat′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *infatuatio*: cf. F. *infatuation.*] Act of infatuating, or state of being infatuated; folly; also, that which infatuates.
The *infatuations* of the sensual and frivolous part of mankind are amazing; but the *infatuations* of the learned and sophistical are incomparably more so. *I. Taylor.*
Such is the *infatuation* of self-love *Blair.*
Syn. — See FOLLY.

in-faust′ (ĭn-fôst′), *a.* [L. *infaustus*; *in-* not + *faustus* lucky.] Not favorable; unlucky; unpropitious. *Rare.*

in-fea′si-ble (ĭn-fē′zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not feasible; impracticable. — **in-fea′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-fea′si-ble-ness**, *n.*

in-fect′ (ĭn-fĕkt′), *v. t.*; IN-FECT′ED; IN-FECT′ING. [L. *infectus*, p. p. of *inficere* to put or dip into, to stain, infect; *in-* in + *facere* to make. See FACT.] **1**. To taint with morbid matter; to contaminate with any disease-producing substance, germs, or bacteria; as, to *infect* a lancet; to *infect* an apartment.
2. To affect with infectious disease; to communicate infection to; as, *infected* with the plague.
3. To communicate or affect as if by some subtle contact; specif.: **a** To taint by communication of anything noxious or pernicious; to contaminate; corrupt; deprave.
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat. *Milton.*
b To work upon so as to induce sympathy, belief, support, or coöperation, etc.; to seize upon; as, all were *infected* by his merriment; to *infect* one with enthusiasm. **c** *Law.* To contaminate with illegality or to expose to penalty, as that of forfeiture as contraband of war. **d** *Phon.* To modify or change the quality of (a sound); — said esp. of the influence of one vowel upon another in a neighboring syllable. Cf. UMLAUT. **e** To dye; color. *Obs.* **f** To infest. *Obs.*
Syn. — Poison, vitiate, pollute, defile.

in-fect′, *v. i.* To become infected.

in-fec′tion (ĭn-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *infection*; cf. L. *infectio* a dyeing.] **1**. Act or process of infecting; esp., communication of a disease from one organism to another.
2. That which infects, or causes the communicated disease; any material by which an infectious disease is caused; as, to spread an *infection*. See INFECTIOUS DISEASE.
3. State of being infected; the state produced by the entrance into, and multiplication within the body, of pathogenic microörganisms; the result of infecting influence; a prevailing disease; epidemic.
The *infection* being so very violent in London *De Foe.*
4. That which taints or corrupts morally; as, the *infection* of vicious principles.
5. *Law.* Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods; implication.
6. Sympathetic communication of like qualities or emotions; influence; contagion.
Mankind are gay or serious by *infection*. *Rambler.*
7. *Phon.* Modification or change of quality in a sound, esp. a vowel, through the influence of another sound in a neighboring syllable.
8. Affection. *Humorous Misuse.* *Shak.*

in-fec′tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1**. Having qualities that may infect; communicable or caused by infection; pestilential; as, an *infectious* fever; *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air.
2. Infected; having or containing infection. *Obs.*
3. Corrupting, or tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating; demoralizing.
It [the court] is necessary, . . . but it is *infectious* even to the best morals to live always in it. *Dryden.*
4. *Law.* Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture or other penalty.
Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature *Kent.*
5. Capable of being easily diffused or spread; sympathetic; readily communicated; as, *infectious* mirth.
infectious disease. **a** Any disease caused by the entrance, growth, and multiplication of bacteria or protozoans in the body; a germ disease. It may or may not be contagious. **b** Sometimes, as distinguished from *contagious disease*, such a disease communicated by germs carried in the air or water, and thus spread without contact with the patient, as measles.
— **in-fec′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-fec′tious-ness**, *n.*

in-fec′tive (ĭn-fĕk′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *infectif*, L. *infectivus* pertaining to dyeing.] Producing infection; infecting; also, affecting others; infectious.
True love . . . hath an *infective* power. *Sir P. Sidney.*

in-feft′ (-fĕft′), *v. t.*; IN-FEFT′, *rarely* IN-FEFT′ED; IN-FEFT′ING. [See ENFEOFF.] *Scots Law.* To invest with, or give symbolical possession of, inheritable property. — **in-feft′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

in-fe′li-cif′ic (ĭn-fē′lĭ-sĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *infelix* unhappy; cf. FELICIFIC.] *Ethics.* Not productive of happiness, or productive of unhappiness; — applied to objects of conduct in estimates of their moral (hedonistic or utilitarian) value.

in′fe-lic′i-tous (ĭn′fē-lĭs′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate; not fortunate or not appropriate in application; not well said, expressed, or done; as, an *infelicitous* remark or description. — **in′fe-lic′i-tous-ly**, *adv.*

in′fe-lic′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *infelicitas*: cf. F. *infélicité*. See IN- not; FELICITY.] **1**. State or quality of being infelicitous; unhappiness; misery; wretchedness; misfortune; want of suitableness or appropriateness.
The ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state. *Glanvill*
2. That (as an act, word, expression, etc.) which is infelicitous; as, *infelicities* of speech.

in′felt′ (ĭn′fĕlt′), *a.* [*in-* in + *felt.*] Felt inwardly; heartfelt. "The baron stood afar off, or knelt in submissive, acknowledged, *infelt* inferiority." *Milman.*

in-fer′ (ĭn-fûr′), *v. t.*; IN-FERRED′ (-fûrd′); IN-FER′RING. [L. *inferre* to bring into, bring forward, occasion, infer; *in-* in + *ferre* to carry, bring: cf. F. *inférer*. See 1st BEAR.] **1**. To bring on; to induce; occasion; inflict. *Obs.*
2. To bring forward; to adduce; allege; offer. *Obs.*
Inferring arguments of mighty force *Shak*
3. To derive by reasoning or implication; to conclude from facts or premises; to accept or derive as a consequence, conclusion, or probability; in colloquial usage, to surmise; guess. See INFERENCE.
4. To lead to as a conclusion or consequence; to involve or imply as a normal outcome of thought; hence, to indicate; to point out.
This doth *infer* the zeal I had to see him. *Shak*
Such opportunities always *infer* obligations *Atterbury*
Syn. — INFER, DEDUCE, CONCLUDE, agreeing in the idea of reasoning from premises, are here compared in their ordinary usage; for technical distinctions, see defs. INFER is the general term for drawing a conclusion; it frequently implies little more than *surmise*; DEDUCE (see DEDUCTION) emphasizes more strongly than *infer* the formal processes involved; CONCLUDE suggests the arrival at the logical result of an act or process of inference; as, I *infer* from what you say that you were not present; I *deduce* my conviction of your absence from the failure of your account to tally with the facts; I *conclude*, upon a more careful examination of the evidence, that I was mistaken. See INFERENCE, POSTULATE, ASSUMPTION.

in-fer′, *v. i.* To draw inferences.
To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke*

in-fer′a-ble (ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* Capable of being inferred.

in′fer-ence (ĭn′fẽr-ĕns), *n.* [From INFER.] **1**. Act or process of inferring. *Inference* is the special mental act which constitutes a step in any process of reasoning; that is, it is the act of passing from one judgment to another, or from a belief or cognition to a judgment. In certain cases it consists in forming judgments from some habit of mind on the basis of cognitions or beliefs not explicitly recognized, and it is then called **unconscious inference**. In formal logic inferences are classified as *mediate* and *immediate* (see under those words); inductive logic treats all induction as an inferential process, that is, as made up of *inductive inferences.*
Inference . . . is the mediate reference of an ideal content to reality. *B. Bosanquet*
2. That which is inferred; a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; a conclusion; a deduction.
These *inferences*, or conclusions, are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism, or argument *I. Watts*
3. The system of propositions or judgments, or the premises and conclusion, which represent a process of inference or form the determinants of a belief.
4. Something called forth or involved; a consequence, contingency, or adjunct. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — INFERENCE, ASSUMPTION are often confused. An INFERENCE is a logical conclusion from given data or premises; an ASSUMPTION is something taken for granted without proof, frequently as a basis for argument or inference. To speak of an *inference* as an *assumption* weakens one's argument; to refer to an *assumption* as an *inference* insinuates a fallacy. See ASSUMPTION, INFER, CONJECTURE.
inference of transposed quantity, *Logic*, an inference which derives its force from the finiteness or limitation of the number of cases taken into account.

in′fer-en′tial (-ĕn′shăl), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference. "*Inferential* proofs." *J. S. Mill.* — **in′fer-en′tial-ly**, *adv.*

in-fe′ri-or (ĭn-fē′rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. of *inferus* that is below, underneath, the lower; akin to E. *under*. See UNDER.] **1**. Situated lower down or nearer what is regarded as the bottom or base; lower; nether; as, the *inferior* strata; *inferior* latitudes.
2. Specif.: **a** *Astron.* (1) Nearer the sun than the earth is; as, the *inferior* or interior planets; an *inferior* conjunction of Mercury or Venus. (2) Below the pole; as, the *inferior* part of the meridian, or transit over the same, generally denoted by *S. P.* (abbrev. of L. *sub polo*, under the pole). **b** *Bot.* (1) Situated below some other organ; — said of a calyx when free from the ovary, and therefore below it, or of an ovary with an adherent and therefore superior calyx. (2) On the side of a flower which is next the bract; opposite or farthest from the axis; anterior. **c** *Anat.* In human anatomy, designating any of many parts or organs which, when the body is in its upright position, are situated below certain similar parts designated as *superior*; as, *inferior* maxillary bone, *inferior* vena cava, *inferior* meatus of the nose. See MAXILLARY, VENA CAVA, etc. **d** *Print.* Standing at the bottom of the line, as small figures or letters; as, in A_2, B_n, *2* and *n* are *inferior*; — opposed to *superior.*
3. Of lower degree or rank, in any scale; as, one caste *inferior* to another; garnets are regarded as *inferior* to rubies; the *inferior* deities; the *inferior* courts.
The body, or, as some love to call it, our *inferior* nature *Burke.*
4. Of less importance, value, or merit; of poorer quality; as, this diamond is *inferior* to that; subordinate; secondary; as, the *inferior* poets; an *inferior* generalization.
Whether they are equal or *inferior* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge. *Dryden*
5. Of poor quality; mediocre; second-rate; as, *inferior* goods, workmanship, ability; an *inferior* living.
6. Inadequate; unequal; — with *to*. *Rare.*
7. *Railroads.* Designating, or pert. to, a train of such a character that it must yield the right of way to another in the absence of specific orders from the train dispatcher's office. In this sense a freight train is *inferior* to a passenger train, and an accommodation to an express.
inferior pharyngeals. *Zoöl.* See PHARYNGEAL. — **i. tide**, *Phys. Geog.*, the tide corresponding to the moon's transit of the lower meridian, when below the horizon. — **i. valve**, *Zoöl.*, the valve by which a bivalve mollusk becomes attached to some object or surface. — **i. wings**, *Zoöl.*, in entomology, the hind wings.

in-fe′ri-or (ĭn-fē′rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A person or thing inferior to another.

in-fe′ri-or′i-ty (-ŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *infériorité*.] State of being inferior; a lower state or condition; as, *inferiority* of rank, of talents, of age, of worth.
A deep sense of our own great *inferiority*. *Boyle.*

in-fer′nal (ĭn-fûr′năl), *a.* [F. *infernal*, L. *infernalis*, fr. *infernus* that which lies beneath, the lower. See INFERIOR.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the lower regions, or nether world, the realm of the dead and of the earth deities; chthonian. Cf. CHTHONIAN, HADES.
The Elysian fields, the *infernal* monarchy. *Garth.*
2. Of or pertaining to, or inhabiting, hell; as, the *infernal* fires; *infernal* spirits; resembling or suitable to hell, or the character of its inhabitants; hellish; diabolical; outrageous; fiendish; as, an *infernal* deed or plot.
The instruments or abetters in such *infernal* dealings. *Addison*
Syn. — Tartarean, Stygian, hellish, devilish, diabolical, satanic, fiendish, malicious.
infernal machine, a machine or apparatus maliciously designed to explode, and destroy life or property; also, formerly, a military explosive contrivance. — **i. stone**. *Obs.* **a** Lunar caustic. **b** Caustic potash.

in-fer′nal, *n.* **1**. An infernal person or thing.
2. *pl.* The infernal regions. *Obs.*

in-fer′no (ĭn-fûr′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [It. See INFERNAL.] The infernal regions; hell; hence, a place likened to it, or esp. to the *Inferno* of Dante's "Divina Commedia," which is represented as a huge pit, formed of gradually contracting circles, in which the damned souls suffer horrible physical punishments varying with their sins.
At each sudden explosion in the *inferno* below they sprang back from the brink [of the volcanic crater]. *D. C. Worcester.*

in′fe-ro- (ĭn′fē-rō-). [L. *inferus* lower.] A combining form signifying *below* or *on the under side.*

in-fer′tile (ĭn-fûr′tĭl; 182), *a.* [F. *infertile*, L. *infertilis*. See IN- not; FERTILE.] Not fertile or productive; barren; sterile; as, an *infertile* soil. — **in-fer′tile-ly**, *adv.*

in′fer-til′i-ty (ĭn′fẽr-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *infertilité*, L. *infertilitas*.] Infertile state or quality.

in-fest′ (ĭn-fĕst′), *v. t.*; IN-FEST′ED; IN-FEST′ING. [L. *infestare*, fr. *infestus* disturbed, hostile, troublesome; *in-* in, against + the root of *defendere*: cf. F. *infester*. See DEFEND.] **1**. To trouble greatly by numbers or by frequency of presence; to assail or annoy persistently and in numbers; to frequent and molest or harass; as, fleas *infest* dogs and cats; a sea *infested* with pirates.
Cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison.*
2. To infect. *Obs.*

in′fes-ta′tion (ĭn′fĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *infestatio*: cf. F. *infestation*.] Act of infesting, or state of being infested; molestation; vexation; annoyance.
Free from the *infestation* of enemies. *Donne.*

in′feu-da′tion (ĭn′fū-dā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *infeudatio*, fr. *infeudare* to enfeoff: cf. F. *inféodation*. See FEUD a fief.] *Eng. Law.* **a** Grant of an estate in fee, or the deed granting it; enfeoffment. **b** The granting of tithes to laymen.

in-fib′u-late (ĭn-fĭb′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *infibulare*, *infibulatum*, to clasp, buckle, or button together; *in-* in + *fibula* clasp, buckle.] To buckle, or to fasten as if buckled. *Rare.*

in-fib′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *infibulation*.] Act of clasping, or fastening, as with a buckle or padlock, esp. of attaching a ring, clasp, or frame to the genital organs in such a manner as to prevent copulation.

in′fi-del (ĭn′fĭ-dĕl), *a.* [L. *infidelis*; *in-* not + *fidelis* faithful, fr. *fides* faith: cf. F. *infidèle*. See FIDELITY.] **1**. Not holding the faith; esp., non-Christian; as, the *infidel* nations; an *infidel* Saracen; also, opposing or (regarded as) traitorous to Christianity; as, *infidel* writers; an *infidel* sect.
2. Of or pertaining to infidels or infidelity; as, *infidel* writings or sentiments.
3. Incredulous; skeptical. *Rare.*

in′fi-del, *n.* **1**. In respect of a given religion, one who is an unbeliever; a disbeliever; esp.: **a** A non-Christian or one opposing the truth or authoritativeness of the Christian religion. **b** A non-Mohammedan; a Kafir.
2. One who does not believe (in something understood or specified); as, an *infidel* as regards spirit writings.
3. An unfaithful person. *Obs.*
Syn. — INFIDEL, FREETHINKER, SKEPTIC, AGNOSTIC, UNBELIEVER, ATHEIST, DEIST. INFIDEL, in modern popular usage (for other senses see defs.), is a term of reproach for one who avowedly denies the tenets of Christianity and the truth of the Scriptures. FREETHINKER varies in connotation with the point of view, implying warranted freedom of thought or pernicious license of opinion, according as the name is voluntarily assumed or is applied in reproach.

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in-fat′u-a′tor (ĭn-făt′ū-ā′tẽr), *n.* One that infatuates.
infaunce, *n.* Infancy. *Obs.*
in-faust′ing, *n.* Act of making unlucky or ill-omened. *Obs.*
infeaffe. † ENFEOFF.
in-fec′cious. † INFECTIOUS.
in-fect′, *a.* [L. *infectus*: cf. F. *infect*. See INFECT, *v. t.*] Infected. *Obs.*
in-fect′ant, *a.* Infecting; producing infection.
in-fect′ed-ness, *n.* State of being infected.
in-fect′er. Var. of INFECTOR.
in-fect′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in-fec′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
in-fec′tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′fec-tiv′i-ty (ĭn′fĕk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Med.* Power to infect.
in-fec′tor (ĭn-fĕk′tẽr), *n.* One that infects. *Rare.*
in-fec′tress, *n.*, *fem.* of INFECTOR.
in-fec′tu-ous, *a.* [Cf. OF. *infectueus*.] Infectious. *Obs.*
in-fec′ture, *n.* Infection. *Obs.*
in-fec′und (ĭn-fĕk′ŭnd; -fē′kŭnd), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′fe-cun′di-ty** (ĭn′fē-kŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in′fe-cun′dous, *a.* [L. *infecundus*.] Unfertile. *Obs.*
in-fee′ble. † ENFEEBLE
in′fe-li′cious (ĭn′fē-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Infelicitous. *Obs.*
in′fe-lic′i-tate (-lĭs′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *infelicitatus*, p. p. of *infelicitare*.] To make unhappy. *R.*
in′fe-lo′ni-ous, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-fem′i-nine, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-fense′, **in-fen′sive**, *a.* [L. *infensus*.] Hostile. *Obs.*
in′feo-da′tion (ĭn′fū-dā′shŭn). Var. of INFEUDATION.
in-feoff′, **in-feoff′ment**. Vars. of ENFEOFF, ENFEOFFMENT.
in-ferd′. Inferred. *Ref. Sp.*
in′fere. Together *Obs.* Cf. FERE.
in′fer-en′tial-ism (ĭn′fẽr-ĕn′shăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Procedure by inference.
in′fer-en′tial-ist, *n.* See -IST.
‖ **in′fe-ri**, *n. pl.*, or ‖ **di in′fe-ri** (dī ĭn′fē-rī). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The chthonian deities. Cf. SUPERI, DI.
‖ **in-fe′ri-æ** (ĭn-fē′rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *inferus* underneath.] *Rom. Antiq.* Sacrifices or offerings to the di inferi.
in-fe′ri-al, *a.* [Cf. OF. *inferial* low-lying, L. *inferialis* of a funeral, *inferior* lower.] Inferior. *Obs.*
in-fe′ri-or-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
in-fe′ri-or-ly, *adv.* of INFERIOR.
in-fern′, *a.* Infernal. *Poetic.*
in-fer′nal-ism (ĭn-fûr′năl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM
in′fer-nal′i-ty (ĭn′fẽr-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being infernal.
in-fer′nal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE
in-fer′nal-ly, *adv.* of INFERNAL
in-fer′nal-ry (ĭn-fûr′năl-rĭ), *n.* Deviltry.
in-fer′nal-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
in′fe-ro-an-te′ri-or, *a.* See INFERO-.
in′fe-ro-bran′chi-ate, *a.* [*infero-* + *branchiate*.] *Zoöl.* Having the gills on the sides, under the mantle margin; also, belonging to the **In′fe-ro-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), a group of nudibranchiate mollusks including forms thus characterized.
in′fe-ro-lat′er-al, *a.* See INFERO-.
in′fe-ro-me′di-an, *a.* See INFERO-.
in′fe-ro-pos-te′ri-or, *a.* See INFERO-.
inferre † INFER.
in-fer′ri-ble (ĭn-fûr′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Inferable. — **in-fer′ri-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in-fer′ring-ly, *adv.* of *inferring*, p. pr.
in-fer′tile-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-fe′si-ble. † INFEASIBLE.
in-fest′, *a.* [L. *infestus*. See INFEST, *v.*] Hostile; adverse. *Obs.*
in-fest′ant, *a.* [L. *infestans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Infesting. *Obs.*
infestaunce, *n.* [See INFEST, *v.*] Infestation. *Obs.*
in-fest′ed, *p. a.* Infixed. *Obs.*
in-fes′ter, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *fester*.] To cause to fester *Obs.*
in-fest′er, *n.* One that infests.
in-fes′tious, *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *infestus*.] Infesting; hostile. *Obs.*
in-fes′tive, *a.* Not festive; mirthless. — **in′fes-tiv′i-ty** (ĭn′fĕs-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in-fes′tive, *a.* Given to infesting; troublesome. *Obs.*
in-fest′ment, *n.* Infestation. *R.*
in-fes′tu-ous (ĭn-fĕs′tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *infestus*. See INFEST, *a.*] **1**. Mischievous; harmful; dangerous *Obs.* **2**. Extraordinary. *Scot.*
in′fetch′ing, *n.* Introduction. *Obs.*
inffortunage, *n.* Misfortune. *Obs.*
in-fic′che, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *fiche*.] To infix. *Obs.*
in′fi-cete′ (ĭn′fĭ-sēt′), *a.* [L. *inficetus*, better *infacetus*.] Not facetious; dull. *Rare.*
in-fi′cient (ĭn-fĭsh′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inficiens*, *-entis*, a., that does nothing.] Inoperative. *Obs.*
in′fi-del′ic (ĭn′fĭ-dĕl′ĭk), **in′fi-del′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Infidel. *R.*
in′fi-del′i-ous, *a.* [L. *infidelis*.]

SKEPTIC, as here compared, emphasizes the suggestion of doubt; AGNOSTIC, that of suspended judgment. UNBELIEVER (see UNBELIEF) is commonly opposed to *believer* (in its somewhat esoteric sense), and is virtually equivalent to *disbeliever*; it is a term of less opprobrium than *infidel*, and suggests more a personal, less a purely intellectual, attitude towards Christianity than *skeptic*, *agnostic*, or *freethinker*. An ATHEIST is one who denies the existence of God. DEIST, in earlier usage often synonymous with *infidel*, is now used only in the sense of an adherent of deism (which see). See IRRELIGIOUS.

in′fi·del′i·ty (ĭn′fĭ-dĕl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *infidelitas*: cf. F. *infidélité*.] **1.** Want of faith or belief in (a certain) religion; state or character of being infidel.
2. Hesitation to accept anything as true; incredulity. *R.*
3. Breach of trust; unfaithfulness to a charge or to moral obligation; treachery; deceit; also, an unfaithful act; as, the *infidelity* of a servant or of friends.
4. Unfaithfulness in marriage; marital infidelity.
5. Untrustworthy character or procedure. *Rare.*

in′field′ (ĭn′fēld′), *n.* **1.** A field near a farmhouse, as distinguished from outlying fields; hence, land regularly manured and kept under crop; — opposed to *outfield*.
2. *Baseball.* The diamond; also, the infielders collectively; — opposed to *outfield*. See BASEBALL.

in′field′er (-fēl′dẽr), *n.* *Baseball.* Any of the players on the infield. See BASEBALL.

in·fil′ter (ĭn-fĭl′tẽr), *v. t. & i.*; -FIL′TERED (-tẽrd); -FIL′TER·ING. [Cf. INFILTRATE.] To filter or sift in.

in·fil′trate (-trāt), *v. t.*; IN-FIL′TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); IN-FIL′TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [*in-* in + *filtrate*: cf. F. *infiltrer*. Cf. INFILTER.] **1.** To cause to penetrate gradually; to infuse as by filtration.
2. To pass through or into as in filtering.

in·fil′trate, *v. i.* To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance; to filter into or through something.

The water *infiltrates* through the porous rock. *Addison.*

in·fil′trate, *n.* That which infiltrates; specif., *Med.*, a substance passing into the tissues and forming an abnormal accumulation.

in′fil·tra′tion (ĭn′fĭl-trā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *infiltration*.] Act or process of infiltrating, as of water into a porous substance, or of a fluid into the cells of an organ; also, the infiltrating substance; an infiltrate.

Calcareous *infiltrations* filling the cavities. *Kirwan.*

infiltration vein. *Mining.* A vein formed in country rock by interstitial deposition from percolating waters, usually with partial replacement of the minerals of the country rock.

in·fin′i·ta·ry (ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Relating to infinity, or to the properties of a function for infinite values of its arguments.

in·fin′i·tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; IN-FIN′I-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); IN-FIN′I-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [LL. *infinitare*.] *Logic.* To render infinite or indefinite by changing from positive to negative, that is, by prefixing the negative *not-* or *non-* to a term; thus, *not-A* or *non-A* is the *infinitated* correlative of *A*. *Infinitate* differs from *negate* in that it applies to terms as well as to propositions, and when applied to the latter the negative sign attaches to the predicate term rather than to the copula. Thus "the rose is not red" is a *negative* proposition; "the rose is nonrational" is an *infinitated* proposition. — **in·fin′i·ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.*

in′fi·nite (ĭn′fĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *infinitus*: cf. F. *infini*, OF. also *infinit*. See IN- not; FINITE.] **1.** Unlimited or boundless, as in time or space; as, *infinite* duration or distance.

Whatever is finite, as finite, will admit of no comparative relation with infinity: for whatever is less than *infinite* is still infinitely distant from infinity; and lower than *infinite* distance the lowest or least cannot sink. *H. Brooke.*

Infinite force or velocity is as contradictory an idea as *infinite* space. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. Indefinitely large or extensive; indefinite in number; immeasurable; innumerous; hence, vast; immense; also, inexhaustible. "A fellow of *infinite* jest." *Shak.* "*Infinite* riches." *Marlowe.* "*Infinite* calamity." *Milton.*
3. Without limit in power, capacity, knowledge, or excellence; boundless; immeasurably or inconceivably great; all-embracing; perfect; as, the *infinite* wisdom and goodness of God; — opposed to *finite*.

O God, how *infinite* thou art! *I. Watts.*

4. *Math.* **a** Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind; — said esp. of a variable to which a value may be assigned greater than any preassigned value. **b** Equivalent to, or having the same power as, some proper part of itself; capable of being set in one-to-one correspondence with a part of itself; — said of an assemblage. *Infinite* and *boundless* must be carefully distinguished (*Riemann*); the former is metrical, the latter ordinal, as to the component elements. A circle is *boundless* since it is possible to proceed by one law from any point back to the same point again; so too is a sphere surface. But neither is *infinite* as to length or area, being less than assignable lengths and areas. What is left of a right line or a plane after a piece is taken away is bounded but is infinite; what is left of a circle or a sphere surface after a piece is taken away is both bounded and finite.
5. Indeterminate; vague; also, interminate; tediously long. *Obs.*
6. *Logic.* Infinitated.

Syn. — Boundless, immeasurable, illimitable, interminable, limitless, unlimited, endless, eternal.

Infinite Being, *Philos.*, a perfect or all-embracing being; — a philosophical name for God or for the universe. — **i. canon.** *Music.* = CIRCULAR CANON **a**. — **i. ellipse**, *Math.*, the curve $ay^{m-n} = bx^m(a - x^n)$, m and n both > 1. — **i. group**, *Math.*, a group containing an infinity of parameters. — **i. hyperbola**, *Math.*, a hyperbola of higher degree (than the second). — **i. product.** *Math.* See INFINITE SERIES. — **i. proposition**, *Logic*, a judgment having an infinitated or negative term for its predicate. — **infinite series** (*or* **infinite product**), *Math.*, an endless succession of terms (or of factors) usually proceeding according to some law that continually deduces succeeding from preceding terms (or factors). The general term (or factor) may, instead, have an index that takes in succession all integral values. — **i. verb**, the adjectival and substantive forms of a verb (infinitive, gerund, supine, participle) collectively; — opposed to *finite verb*.

in′fi·nite (ĭn′fĭ-nĭt), *n.* That which is infinite; specif.: **a** Boundless space or duration; infinity. "The blue *infinite* [will] embrace us again." *J. Martineau.* **b** An infinity: incalculable or very great number. *Now Rare.*

Glittering chains, embroidered richly o'er
With *infinite* of pearls and finest gold. *Fanshawe.*

c *Math.* An infinite quantity or magnitude. **d** [*cap.*] The Infinite Being; God; the Almighty.

in infinite. = IN *or* AD INFINITUM. *Obs.*

in′fin·i·tes′i·mal (ĭn′fĭn-ĭ-tĕs′ĭ-măl), *a.* [From L. *infinitus* infinite: cf. F. *infinitésimal*, fr. *infinitésime* infinitely small, and the ending *-esimus* of some ordinal adjectives in Latin. See INFINITE, *a.*] **1.** Small at will; arbitrarily or indefinitely small; variable with 0 as its limit. Thus, the area between the inscribed and circumscribed regular polygons of *n* sides is *infinitesimal*, since by enlarging *n* it may be made and kept smaller than any preassigned area, however small.
2. Hence, immeasurably or incalculably small; very minute; extremely small or insignificant.

infinitesimal calculus *or* **analysis**, the differential and the integral calculus, developed according to the method or notation of Leibnitz. See CALCULUS. — **i. geometry.** = DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY. — **i. increment**, *Math.*, an arbitrarily small variation. See CALCULUS. — **i. operations** *or* **transformations**, *Math.*, those whose parameters are infinitesimals.

in′fin·i·tes′i·mal, *n.* An infinitesimal quantity.

in·fin′i·teth (ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĕth) | *a.* [*infinite* + 2d *-th*.] *Math.*
in·fin′i·ti·eth (-ĭ-tĭ-ĕth) | The ordinal corresponding to *infinite* used as a numeral; thus, the *infiniteth*, or *infinitieth*, power (the power whose exponent is infinite, as x^∞).

in·fin′i·ti′val (ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tī′văl; ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĭ-văl; 277), *a.* Pert. to the infinitive mood. — **in·fin′i·ti′val·ly**, *adv.*

in·fin′i·tive (ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *infinitivus*: cf. F. *infinitif*. See INFINITE.] *Gram.* Unlimited; undefined; — applied to a certain verb form frequently, though inaccurately, classed as a mood.

in·fin′i·tive, *n.* *Gram.* That form of the verb which simply names the action without predicating it of a subject, being itself a noun with certain features of the verb, esp. that of taking an object and adverbial qualifiers. In Anglo-Saxon the infinitive had two forms: one for the nominative and accusative, ending in *-an* and not preceded by *to*; one for the dative, ending in *-anne* (sometimes called the *gerundial infinitive*), preceded by *to*, and employed chiefly in expressing purpose; as in, "Ic hæbbe mete *to etanne*" (I have meat *to eat*). The former is represented by the modern simple infinitive as used with the auxiliary verbs *may*, *can*, *might*, *must*, *could*, *would*, and *should*, and usually with *let*, *dare*, *do*, *bid*, *make*, *see*, *hear*, *need*, etc.; as in, you *may speak*; *let* me *go*. The latter is represented by the more common modern form with *to* (sometimes called a *supine*), which corresponds in sense to both the old infinitives. The verbal noun in *-ing*, though an infinitive by the definition and sometimes called one, is now generally classed as a *gerund*. It has the important distinction that it can be used after prepositions generally, as in "the pleasure of *knowing* him." See -ING, 2. The infinitive has differences of tense, in English only for present and perfect, as, in the active voice, *to see*, *to have seen*; in the passive voice, *to be seen*, *to have been seen*, all except the present active being periphrastic forms with auxiliaries and past participles. See HISTORICAL INFINITIVE.

in·fin′i·tude (-tūd), *n.* **1.** Quality of being infinite; infiniteness; also, that which is infinite; esp., a real (as distinguished from an ideal) infinity: the infinity of space or time or of divine being. "I am who fill *Infinitude*." *Milton.*
2. Innumerable quantity; an infinity. "An *infinitude* of distinctions." *Addison.*

in·fin′i·ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *infinité*, L. *infinitas*. See INFINITE.] **1.** The quality of being infinite; also, that which is infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; eternity; boundlessness.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh.*

The three unreal *infinities* of number, time, and space. *B. Bosanquet.*

Psychologically regarded, "large" and "small" are not purely relative terms; while, per contra, zero and *infinity* are simply negations. *James Ward.*

2. Unlimited capacity, energy, excellence, or knowledge; as, the *infinity* of God and his perfections.
3. Indefinite number; as, an *infinity* of beauties.
4. *Math.* An infinite; — denoted by ∞. No number is infinite; *infinity* signifies the increasing of the number beyond all limits.
5. *Geom.* That region of a line, plane, or space, which is infinitely distant from the finite region regarded. The infinity of a line is most commonly and conveniently regarded as a point, that of a plane as a line, that of space as a plane, — called the **point**, the **line**, the **plane**, **at infinity** (this last (plane) being thought as *double*, or as a degenerate **sphere at infinity** through an imaginary nodal circle). But in conformal representation and the theory of functions in general, the plane is regarded as closed in a *point at infinity* corresponding to some single finite point.

in·firm′ (ĭn-fûrm′), *a.* [L. *infirmus*. See IN- not; FIRM, *a.*] **1.** Not firm or sound physically; weak; frail; of persons, of poor or deteriorated vitality, esp. as a result of age; feeble; as, an *infirm* body; an *infirm* constitution.

A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despised old man. *Shak.*

2. Weak of mind, will, or character; frail; irresolute; vacillating. "*Infirm* of purpose!" *Shak.* "An *infirm* judgment." *Burke.*
3. Not solid or stable; insecure; unsound; precarious.

He who fixes on false principles treads on *infirm* ground. *South.*

Syn. — See WEAK.

in·firm′ (ĭn-fûrm′), *v. t.*; IN-FIRMED′ (-fûrmd′); IN-FIRM′ING. [L. *infirmare*: cf. F. *infirmer*.] **1.** To make infirm; weaken. *Rare.*
2. To invalidate, or to challenge the validity of. *Now Rare.*

in·fir′ma·ri·an (ĭn′fẽr-mā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A person having charge of an infirmary, esp. in a monastic institution.

in·fir′ma·ry (ĭn-fûr′mȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. ME. *fermerie*, OF. *enfermerie*, F. *infirmerie*, LL. *infirmaria*. See INFIRM.] A hospital, or place where the infirm or sick are lodged and nursed gratuitously, or where patients who are not resident are treated.

in·fir′mi·ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *infirmitas*: cf. F. *infirmité*. See INFIRM, *a.*] Character or state of being infirm; feebleness; frailty; also, an instance of this; an imperfection or weakness; specif.: **a** An unsound, unhealthy, or debilitated state; a disease; a malady; as, *infirmity* of body or mind. **b** A personal frailty or failing; foible; defect.

A friend should bear his friend's *infirmities*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Debility, weakness, feebleness; failing, foible, defect, malady. See DISEASE.

in′fit′ (ĭn′fĭt′), *v. t.* [*in*, adv. + *fit*; cf. OUTFIT.] To supply with clothes, stores, etc., as a person just landed or a vessel just arrived. — **in′fit′**, *n.* — **in′fit′ter** (-ẽr), *n.*

in·fix′ (ĭn-fĭks′), *v. t.*; IN-FIXED′ (-fĭkst′); IN-FIX′ING. [L. *infixus*, p. p. of *infigere* to infix; *in-* in + *figere* to fix: cf. F. *infixer*. See FIX.] **1.** To set; to fasten or fix by piercing or thrusting in.

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infixed* the wound. *Dryden.*

2. To implant or fix; to instill; inculcate; impress; as, to *infix* ideas or sentiments.
3. *Gram.* To insert as an infix.

in′fix (ĭn′fĭks), *n.* **1.** State of being infixed. *Obs.*
2. *Gram.* A derivative or formative element, analogous to a prefix or suffix, inserted in the body of a word, as *n* in L. *frango* from root *frag*, *m* in L. *rumpo* from root *rup*, etc.

in·flame′ (ĭn-flām′), *v. t.*; IN-FLAMED′ (-flāmd′); IN-FLAM′ING (-flām′ĭng). [ME. *enflamen*, OF. *enflamer*, F. *enflammer*, L. *inflammare*, *inflammatum*; *in-* in + *flammare* to flame, fr. *flamma* flame. See FLAME.] **1.** To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn, flame, or glow. *Now Rare.*
2. To kindle or intensify, as passion or appetite; to excite to an excessive or unnatural action or heat.

Though more, it seems,
Inflamed with lust than rage. *Milton.*

3. To provoke to anger or rage; to exasperate; irritate; incense; enrage; also, to cause to redden or grow hot from anger or excitement; as, a face *inflamed* with passion.

It will *inflame* you; it will make you mad. *Shak.*

4. *Med.* To cause inflammation in; to produce morbid heat, congestion, or swelling, of; as, to *inflame* the eyes.
5. To augment; to aggravate. *Obs.*

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addison.*

Syn. — Provoke, fire, irritate, exasperate, incense, enrage, anger, excite, arouse. See KINDLE.

in·flame′, *v. i.* To burst into flame; to become inflamed; esp.: **a** To become excited or angered. **b** To become morbidly congested or affected with inflammation.

in·flamed′ (ĭn-flāmd′), *p. p.* of INFLAME. Specif., *Her.*, represented as burning, or as adorned with tongues of flame.

A Bend Inflamed.

in·flam′ma·bil′i·ty (ĭn-flăm′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Susceptibility of taking fire readily; state or quality of being inflammable.

in·flam′ma·ble (ĭn-flăm′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *inflammable*.] **1.** Capable of being easily set on fire; easily enkindled; combustible; as, *inflammable* oils.
2. Excitable; irritable; irascible; easily provoked; as, an *inflammable* temper.

inflammable air, *Old Chem.*, hydrogen; — called also *light inflammable air*, as opposed to *heavy inflammable air*, or methane. — **i. cinnabar**, the mineral idrialite.
— **in·flam′ma·ble·ness**, *n.* — **in·flam′ma·bly**, *adv.*

in·flam′ma·ble, *n.* An inflammable thing or substance.

in′flam·ma′tion (ĭn′flȧ-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inflammatio*: cf. F. *inflammation*. See INFLAME.] **1.** Act of inflaming, or state of being inflamed.
2. *Ballistics.* In the explosion of a charge of powder, the spread of ignition from grain to grain throughout the charge and the enveloping of all surfaces by the flame.
3. *Med.* A morbid condition consisting in congestion of blood vessels and exudation of serum and blood corpuscles with resulting hyperplasia. It is manifested outwardly by redness and swelling, attended with heat and pain.

in·flam′ma·to·ry (ĭn-flăm′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *inflammatoire*.] **1.** Tending to inflame, kindle, or irritate.
2. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious; as, *inflammatory* libels, writings, or speeches.
3. *Med.* Accompanied with, or tending to cause, preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; as, an *inflammatory* disease or *inflammatory* redness.

inflammatory crust. *Med.* = BUFFY COAT. — **i. fever**, a variety of fever due to inflammation. — **i. rheumatism**, *Med.*, acute rheumatism attended with fever, and attacking usually the larger joints, which become swollen, hot, and very painful.

in·flam′ma·to·ry, *n.* An inflammatory agent.

Infidel; false. *Obs.* — **in′fi·del′i·ous·ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*n.* See -ISM.
in′fi·del·ism (ĭn′fĭ-dĕl-ĭz'm),
in′fi·del·is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Inclining to infidelity.
in′fi·del·ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
in′fi·del·ly, *adv.* of INFIDEL. *R.*
‖ **In′fiel′** (ēn′fyāl′), *n.*; *pl.* INFIELES (-fyā′lās). [Sp., infidel.] A non-Christian Malayan native. *Phil. I.* [field. *Rare.*
in·field′, *v. t.* To inclose as a
‖ **in fi′e·ri** (ĭn fĭ′ĕ-rī). [L. *in* in + *fieri* to be done, become.] *Law.* Pending; — said of anything in process of accomplishment, esp. matters of negotiation or litigation.
in′fight′ing, *n.* [*in-*, adv. + *fighting*.] *Chiefly Prize Fighting.* Fighting too near together for swinging or full-arm blows. — **in′fight′er**, *n.*
in·fig′ure (ĭn-fĭg′ūr), *v. t.* [*in-* in + *figure*.] To figure; to represent in a figure or to adorn with figures. *Rare.*
in·file′. ✝ ENFILE.
in·fill′, *v. t.* To fill in. *Rare.*
in′fill′ing, *n.* Filling.
in·film′, *v. t.* To cover with a film. *Rare.* [gallery.
infiltration gallery A filter
in·fil′tra·tive (ĭn-fĭl′trȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to infiltration. *Rare.*
‖ **in′fi·ma spe′ci·es.** [L.] The lowest species or kind.
in′fi·mous (ĭn′fĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *infimus*.] Lowest; basest. *R.* —
in·fim′i·ty (ĭn-fĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *R.*
infin. *Abbr.* Infinitive.
in·fi′nal, *a.* [*in-* not + L. *finis* end + *-al*.] Infinite. *Obs.*
in fi′ne. [L.] In or at the end.
in′fi·nit. Infinite. *Ref. Sp.*
in·fin′i·tant (ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tănt), *a.* [LL. *infinitans*, p. pr.] *Logic.* Rendering infinite; — applied to the negative sign so used. See INFINITATE. [*Obs.* or *R.*
in′fi·nite, *v. t.* To infinitate.
in′fi·nite, *adv.* Infinitely. *Obs.*
in′fi·nite·ly, *adv.* of INFINITE.
in′fi·nite·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′fin·i·tes′i·mal·ism (ĭn′fĭn-ĭ-tĕs′ĭ-măl-ĭz'm), *n.* [*infinitesimal* + *-ism*.] *Med.* The theory that the more a drug is diluted the greater are its remedial powers.
in′fin·i·tes′i·mal′i·ty (-măl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being, or that which is, infinitesimal.
in′fin·i·tes′i·mal·ly, *adv.* of INFINITESIMAL. [-NESS.
in′fin·i·tes′i·mal·ness, *n.* See
in·fin′i·ti·no′mi·al (-tĭ-nō′mĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. INFINITE; BINOMIAL.] *Math.* Having an infinite number of terms. — *n.* An infinite series.
in′fi·ni′tion (ĭn′fĭ-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *infinitio* boundlessness.] Infinitation. *Obs.* [TIVE.
in·fin′i·tive·ly, *adv.* of INFINI-
‖ **in′fi·ni′to** (ĭn′fē-nē′tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Infinite; perpetual, as a circular canon (which see).
‖ **in′fi·ni′tum** (ĭn′fĭ-nī′tŭm), *n.* [L.] Infinity; an infinitude.
in·fin′i·tu′ple (ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tū′p'l), *a.* [Cf. QUADRUPLE.] Multiplied infinite times. *Rare.*
in·fir′ma·rer (ĭn-fûr′mȧ-rẽr), *n.* [OF. *enfermerier*.] An infirmarian. *Obs.* or *Hist.* [*Obs.* or *Hist.*
in·fir′ma·ress, *n.* See -ESS.
in·fir′mate (ĭn-fûr′māt), *v. t.* [L. *infirmatus*, p. p. of *infirmare*.] To make infirm or unsound. *Obs.* — **in′fir·ma′tion** (ĭn′fẽr-mā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
in·firm′a·tive, *a.* [Cf. F. *infirmatif*.] Weakening; tending to make void. *Obs.* [ary. *Obs.*
in·firm′a·to·ry, *n.* An infirm-
in·firm′i·to·ry, *n.* [LL. *infirmitorium*.] An infirmary. *Obs.*
in·firm′ly, *adv.* of INFIRM.
in·firm′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in·fis′sile, *a.* See IN-, not.
in·fis′tu·late, *v. t. & i.* To change into a fistula. *Obs. & R.*
in·fix′ion (ĭn-fĭk′shŭn), *n.* An infixing, or state of being infixed.
in·fixt′. Infixed. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **in fla·gran′te de·lic′to.** Var. of FLAGRANTE DELICTO.
in·flam′ed·ly (ĭn-flām′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of INFLAMED. [flames.
in·flam′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that in-
in·flam′ing·ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *inflaming*, p. pr. [-NESS.
in·flam′ma·ble·ness, *n.* See
in·flam′ma·bly, *adv.* of INFLAMMABLE. See -LY.
inflammal, *a.* Inflammable. *Obs.*
in·flam′mate, *a.* [L. *inflammatus*, p. p.] Inflamed. *Obs.*
in·flam′ma·tive (ĭn-flăm′ȧ-tĭv), *a. & n.* Inflammatory. *R.*
in·flam′ma·to·ri·ly, *adv.* of INFLAMMATORY.
in·flat′a·ble (ĭn-flāt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
in·flate′, *a.* [L. *inflatus*, p. p.] Inflated. *Obs. or R.*

J K L M

in-flate′ (ĭn-flāt′), *v. t.;* IN-FLAT′ED (ĭn-flāt′ĕd); IN-FLAT′ING (-flāt′ĭng). [L. *inflatus*, p. p. of *inflare* to inflate; *in-* in + *flare* to blow. See BLOW to puff wind.] **1**. To swell or distend with air or gas; as, to *inflate* a balloon; to *inflate* the lungs; hence, to expand; distend; swell.
2. To puff up; elate; as, to *inflate* one with pride or vanity.
Inflate themselves with some insane delight. *Tennyson.*
3. To expand or increase abnormally or improperly; to extend imprudently; as, to *inflate* the currency, prices, etc.
Syn. — See DILATE.
in-flate′, *v. i.* To suffer inflation; to fill; distend.
in-flat′ed (ĭn-flāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Distended, as with air.
2. Turgid; bombastic; pompous; as, an *inflated* style.
Inflated and astrut with self-conceit. *Cowper.*
3. *Bot.* Hollow and distended, usually with membranous or papery walls, as a stem or capsule; open and swelled out or enlarged, as a perianth.
4. Expanded abnormally, improperly, or unjustifiably; as, *inflated* prices, etc.
in-fla′tile (ĭn-flā′tĭl), *a.* [L. *inflatilis.*] *Music.* Sounded by blowing; — said of a wind instrument.
in-fla′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *inflatio:* cf. F. *inflation.*] An inflating; state of being inflated; as: **a** Distention; swelling. **b** Pomposity; turgidity; bombast; also, great conceit. **c** Undue expansion or increase, as in paper currency, prices, etc.
in-fla′tion-ist, *n.* One who favors inflation, esp. of the currency by the issue of paper money.
inflationist period. *U. S. Hist.* The time of suspension of specie payments, from 1862 to 1879.
in-flect′ (ĭn-flĕkt′), *v. t.;* IN-FLECT′ED; IN-FLECT′ING. [L. *inflectere, inflexum; in-* in + *flectere* to bend. See FLEXIBLE; cf. INFLEX.] **1**. To turn from a direct line or course; to bend; deflect; curve; bow.
Are they [the rays of the sun] not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle? *Sir I. Newton.*
2. *Gram.* To give inflection to (a word); to vary (a word) by inflection; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb.
3. To modulate, as the voice; to vary in pitch.
in-flect′, *v. i.* To be modified by inflection, as a verb.
in-flect′ed (ĭn-flĕk′tĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Subjected to, or characterized by, inflection; as, *inflected* words.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* = INFLEXED, 2.
inflected cycloid, *Geom.*, a prolate cycloid.
in-flec′tion, in-flex′ion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *inflexio:* cf. F. *inflexion.*] **1**. Act of inflecting, state of being inflected, or result of inflection; a bending; bend; curve; curvature; angle.
2. Modulation of the voice; change in the pitch or tone of the voice, as in the departure from the monotone.
3. *Gram.* **a** The variation or change of form which words undergo to mark case, gender, number, tense, person, mood, voice, etc.; also, as usually applied, to mark comparison. **b** An inflectional form, suffix, or element.
4. *Optics.* Diffraction. *Obs.*
5. *Math.* Change of curvature from concave to convex or conversely; also, the point where the change takes place, where the tangent ceases rolling round the curve clockwise and begins rolling counterclockwise (or conversely); hence, the tangent (**stationary tangent**) at such a point. The point is called a **point of inflection** or **of contrary flexure**.
in-flec′tion-al, in-flex′ion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to inflection; having, or characterized by, inflection, esp. grammatical inflection.
inflectional languages, languages so developed from the agglutinative stage that the root meanings are lost from the accessory elements to such an extent that these elements cannot serve as separable prefixes, suffixes, etc., but become mere conjugational and declensional forms, securely attached to the roots. Moreover, the form of the root itself may be modified to express different relations, and this by some authorities is held the sole true mark of inflection. Modification of the main root (ablaut), as in English *begin, began, begun*, or Arabic *qatala*, he killed, *qutila*, he has been killed, *qatil* killing, is the chief characteristic of Semitic inflections (see SEMITIC LANGUAGES). Modification of the relational or derivative elements is the chief characteristic of the Indo-European (see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES), the attachment of these elements to the root becoming permanent through phonetic changes, as in Latin *scribo*, I write, *scripsi*, I wrote, *potes*, subj. *possis*, thou canst. Inflectional languages, however, retain many agglutinative forms, as man-*ful-ly*, care-*less-ness*, in English, and in certain doubtful groups merge into the agglutinative (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES); while, on the other hand, a tendency toward the isolating or monosyllabic form is observable in the **analytic languages**, or those in which prepositions, auxiliary verbs, etc., "analyze" the older inflected forms into combinations of independent words (cf. ISOLATING LANGUAGES). The chief analytic languages are: English; French, and to a less extent the other Romance tongues; modern Persian; and Hindustani. — **i. tangent.** *Math.* **a** The coincidence of two consecutive tangents to a curve regarded as an envelope of lines; a stationary tangent, as at a point of inflection. **b** *pl.* Asymptotes to the indicatrix at any point of a surface. They pass through three consecutive points of the surface and are real only where the surface is saddle-shaped.
in-flec′tive (ĭn-flĕk′tĭv), *a.* **1**. Capable of, pertaining to, or tending to, inflection; deflecting.
2. *Gram.* Inflectional.
in-flexed′ (ĭn-flĕkst′), *p. a.* **1**. Turned; bent.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bent or turned abruptly inwards or downwards, or toward the axis, as the petals of a flower.
in-flex′i-bil′i-ty (ĭn-flĕk′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inflexibilité.*] Quality or state of being inflexible.
in-flex′i-ble (ĭn-flĕk′sĭ-b′l), *a.* [L. *inflexibilis:* cf. F. *inflexible.* See IN- not; FLEXIBLE.] **1**. Not capable of being bent; stiff; rigid; firm; unyielding.
2. Firm in will or purpose; not to be turned, changed, or altered; resolute; determined; unyielding; inexorable.
A man of upright and *inflexible* temper. *Addison.*
3. Incapable of change; unalterable; immutable.
The nature of things is *inflexible*. *I. Watts.*
Syn. — Unbending, unyielding, rigid, rigorous, stiff; obstinate, stubborn; unappeasable, irreconcilable, pitiless. — INFLEXIBLE, INEXORABLE, IMPLACABLE, RELENTLESS agree in the idea of immovability in purpose or execution. That is INFLEXIBLE which cannot be bent, turned, or modified; that is INEXORABLE which is deaf to prayer or entreaty; that is IMPLACABLE which cannot be appeased or pacified; that is RELENTLESS which is insensible to sympathy or compassion; as, "the *inflexible* integrity of Fabricius" (*Goldsmith*); "a mouth of *inflexible* decision" (*Macaulay*); "Under any other circumstances, the Baron would have been *inflexible*" (*Irving*); "Seek not the Spirit, if it hide *inexorable* to thy zeal" (*Emerson*); "the *inexorable* voice of necessity" (*Scott*); "the *inexorable* pertinacity of a child" (*Hawthorne*); "in friendship false, *implacable* in hate" (*Dryden*); "the most *implacable* hauteur and resentment" (*Sydney Smith*); "Apollo, . . . thou young *implacable* god!" (*M. Arnold*); "Charlotte stood before her as *relentless* . . . as an accusing angel" (*Mary Wilkins*), "a determined and *relentless* man, with the genuine character of an inquisitor" (*Hawthorne*); "utter and *relentless* scorn" (*O. Wilde*). See RIGID, OBSTINATE, OBDURATE.
— **in-flex′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-flex′i-bly**, *adv.*
in-flict′ (ĭn-flĭkt′), *v. t.;* IN-FLICT′ED; IN-FLICT′ING. [L. *inflictus*, p. p. of *infligere* to strike on, to inflict; *in-* in, on + *fligere* to strike. Cf. AFFLICT.] **1**. To give, cause, or produce by striking, or as if by striking, as a wound, blow, pain, etc.; to cause to bear, feel, or suffer (something painful or unpleasant); to impose, as a penalty or punishment.
The persecution and the pain
That man *inflicts* on all inferior kinds. *Cowper.*
2. To trouble; to afflict. *Now Rare.*
in-flic′tion (ĭn-flĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inflictio:* cf. F. *infliction.*] Act of inflicting, or that which is inflicted, as punishment, disgrace, calamity, suffering, etc.
His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice. *Rogers.*
in-flic′tive (ĭn-flĭk′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *inflictif.*] Causing infliction; acting as an infliction.
in′flo-res′cence (ĭn′flō-rĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *inflorescens*, p. pr. of *inflorescere* to begin to blossom; *in-* in + *florescere* to begin to blossom: cf. F. *inflorescence.* See FLORESCENT.]
1. A flowering; the budding and unfolding of blossoms.
2. *Bot.* **a** The general arrangement and disposition of the flowers on an axis; the mode of development of the flowers. **b** A floral axis with its appendages; flowers collectively; a flower cluster. Inflorescence may be: (1) DETERMINATE (called also *definite, centrifugal, cymose*, or *descending*), consisting of: (*a*) the *monochasium* in various forms (*bostryx, drepanium, cincinnus*, or *rhipidium*); (*b*) the *dichasium*; (*c*) the *pleiochasium*, or *polychasium*. (2) INDETERMINATE (called also *indefinite, centripetal, botryose, acropetal*, or *ascending*), consisting of: (*a*) forms with elongated axis (the *raceme*, which may be a *true raceme* or a *corymb*; the *panicle*, or *compound raceme*; and the *spike*, which may be an *ament*, a *spadix*, a *locusta*, or a *strobile*); (*b*) form with abbreviated axis (the *umbel*); (*c*) forms with fleshy and dilated axis (the *capitulum, clinanthium*, and *hypanthodium*). (3) MIXED, consisting of the *thyrsus* and *verticillaster*.
in′flow′ (ĭn′flō′), *n.* [*in*, adv. + *flow.*] Act of inflowing; that which flows in; influx.
in-flow′ (ĭn-flō′), *v. i.* To flow in; also, *Obs., Astrol.*, to influence. — *v. t.* To infuse. *Rare.*
in′flu-ence (ĭn′flo͞o-ĕns; 243), *n.* [F. *influence*, fr. LL. *influentia*, fr. L. *influens, -entis*, p. pr. See INFLUENT; cf. INFLUENZA.] **1**. *Astrol.* Orig., a stream of ethereal fluid thought to flow from the stars and to affect the actions of men; in later interpretation, an exercise of occult power by stars; hence, the character or temperament due to it.
Canst thou bind the sweet *influences* of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? *Job* xxxviii. 31.
2. The exercise or the reception of a power analogous to the supposed power of the stars; an emanation or an immanation, effusion or infusion, esp. of a spiritual or moral force. *Now Rare.*
She is the breath of the power of God, and a pure *influence* flowing from the glory of the Almighty. *Wisdom of Solomon*, vii 25.
3. An inflow or inflowing, as of water; influx. *Obs.*
4. The act or process, or the power, of producing an effect without apparent force or direct authority; an insensible or indirect altering of anything, esp. in a gradual manner, or the capacity for effecting this; as, *influence* by suggestion; the *influence* of a theory on belief; the *influence* of heat upon life; the *influence* of a good man.
5. Hence, a considerable or an ascendant power arising from station, excellence of character or intellect, wealth, etc.; as, he is a man of *influence* in the community.
Such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sir P. Sidney.*
6. Something that exerts influence, esp. a considerable influence; as, environment is a potent *influence;* an influential person; as, he is an *influence* in national politics.
7. *Elec.* Induction.
Syn. — Ascendancy, supremacy, sway, control, mastery, rule, interest, reputation. — INFLUENCE, AUTHORITY, PRESTIGE. INFLUENCE connotes the quiet, insensible, or gradual exertion of power, often arising from strength of intellect, force of character, eminent position, and the like; AUTHORITY implies the formal, legal, or overt exercise of power (or the right to such exercise), by virtue of some office, jurisdiction, or special title to respect or obedience; PRESTIGE is the influence that accompanies or follows successful accomplishment; as, "[The] *influence* of natural objects in calling forth and strengthening the imagination in boyhood and early youth" (*Wordsworth*); the *influence* of Wordsworth upon Coleridge; political *influence*, spheres of *influence;* "If it [conscience] had power, as it has manifest *authority*, it would absolutely govern the world" (*Bp. Butler*); the *authority* of the Scriptures; he unites with the *authority* of a father the *influence* of a friend; cf. I have no *influence* with him, I have no *authority* over him; the Mutiny threatened the *prestige* of England in India; the *prestige* of brilliant diplomacy. See ASCENDANCY, JURISDICTION.
in′flu-ence, *v. t.;* IN′FLU-ENCED (-ĕnst); IN′FLU-ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). **1**. To exert influence upon; specif.: **a** To alter or move in respect to character, conduct, or the like; to sway; persuade; affect; as, to *influence* a person for good; to *influence* votes or legislation; to *influence* faith. **b** To affect; to have an effect on the condition or development of; to modify or determine; as, bodies of water *influence* climate; temperature *influences* flora and fauna.
These experiments . . . are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Sir I. Newton.*
2. To induce; infuse; inspire. *Obs.*
in′flu-ence (ĭn′flo͞o-ĕns; 243), *v. i.* To exert an influence; to be influential.
in′flu-ent (ĭn′flo͞o-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *influens, -entis*, p. pr. of *influere, influxum*, to flow in; *in-* in + *fluere* to flow. See FLUID.] **1**. Flowing in. "With *influent* tide." *Cowper.*
2. Exerting influence; influential. *Obs.*
in′flu-ent, *n.* A tributary stream; an affluent. *Rare.*
in′flu-en′tial (ĭn′flo͞o-ĕn′shăl), *a.* [See INFLUENCE.] **1**. Exerting or possessing influence; hence, potent; efficacious; effective; having authority or ascendancy; as, an *influential* man, station, argument, etc.
A very *influential* Gascon prefix. *Earle.*
2. Of the nature of, or relating to, influence.
— **in′flu-en′ti-al′i-ty** (ĭn′flo͞o-ĕn-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in′flu-en′tial-ly**, *adv.*
in′flu-en′za (-ză), *n.* [It. *influenza* influence, an epidemic formerly attributed by astrologers to the influence of the heavenly bodies, influenza. See INFLUENCE.] **1**. *Med.* An epidemic affection characterized by acute nasal catarrh, or by inflammation of the throat or the bronchi, and usually accompanied by fever, great muscular prostration, and severe neuralgic pains. It is caused by a specific microörganism, *Bacillus influenzæ.* Called also *grip* or *grippe.*

Bacillus of Influenza.

2. *Veter.* A contagious disease of horses, affecting the mucous membrane of the air passages and the eyelids, and often complicated with diseases of the liver and intestines.
in′flu-en′zal (-zăl), **in′flu-en′zic** (-zĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, influenza.
in′flux′ (ĭn′flŭks′), *n.* [L. *influxus*, fr. *influere, influxum:* cf. F. *influx.* See INFLUENT.] **1**. = INFLUENCE. *Obs.*
2. A flowing in; inflow; as, an *influx* of light or air; hence, the accession of anything the coming of which may be likened to a stream; a gradual or continuous ingression; an inpouring; as, an *influx* of settlers; an *influx* of gold.
The general *influx* of Greek into modern languages. *Earle.*
3. The mouth or debouchment of a river.
in-fold′ (ĭn-fōld′), *v. t.;* IN-FOLD′ED; IN-FOLD′ING. [*in-* in + *fold.*] **1**. To wrap up or cover with folds; to envelop; inwrap; inclose; involve.
Gilded tombs do worms *infold*. *Shak.*
Infold his limbs in bands. *Blackmore.*
2. To clasp with the arms; to embrace.
Noble Banquo, . . . let me *infold* thee. *Shak.*
3. To fold over; to make a fold in.
in-form′ (ĭn-fôrm′), *a.* [L. *informis; in-* not + *forma* form, shape: cf. F. *informe.*] **1**. Without regular form; shapeless; deformed; as, an *inform* monster.
2. Without form or an informing principle; unaffected by form; unformed; as, the *inform* chaos.
in-form′, *v. t.;* IN-FORMED′ (-fôrmd′); IN-FORM′ING. [ME. *enformen*, OF. *enformer*, F. *informer*, L. *informare; in-* in + *formare* to form, shape, fr. *forma* form. See FORM.]
1. To give form to; specif.: **a** To give a definite or appropriate shape or order to; to mold; arrange. *Obs.* **b** To endow with a form, or essential character; to operate upon as a formal cause; to be the formative principle of; to give actuality to; hence, to animate; vitalize; inspirit.
Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*
2. To form in respect to character, disposition, or ability; to train; discipline; teach; instruct. *Now Rare.*
3. To give instructions or directions to; to guide; direct. *R.*
Where else
Shall I *inform* my unacquainted feet? *Milton.*
4. To communicate knowledge of; to make known; to tell or relate (an event or the like); to give instruction in (a truth, belief, or the like). *Obs.*
5. To communicate knowledge to; to make acquainted; to acquaint; advise; instruct; tell; notify; enlighten; — usually followed by *of*.
For he would learn their business secretly,
And then *inform* his master hastily. *Spenser.*
I am *informed* thoroughly of the cause. *Shak.*
6. To communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation; to warn against anybody.
Tertullus . . . *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts* xxiv. 1.
Syn. — Acquaint, tell, teach, instruct, enlighten, notify, advise. — INFORM, APPRISE may often be used interchangeably. But INFORM, the general term, emphasizes the actual imparting of facts or knowledge of whatever sort; APPRISE, the more formal and less common term, frequently carries the implication of giving notice of something; as, he *informed* me that I was mistaken, to *inform* one's self of the circumstances, well *informed;* "On Friday I received a letter . . . *apprising* me of a parcel that the coach would bring me" (*Cowper*); "Having dwelt thus long on the subjects and aim of these poems, I shall request the reader's permission to *apprise* him of a few circumstances relating to their style" (*Wordsworth*). See INFORMANT.
in-form′, *v. i.* **1**. To take form; to appear. *Obs.*
It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shak.*
2. To give intelligence or information, esp. in accusation; — usually with *against* or *on*.
in-for′mal (ĭn-fôr′măl), *a.* [*in-* not + *formal.*] **1**. Not in the regular, usual, or established form; not according to official, conventional, prescribed, or customary forms or rules; irregular; hence, without ceremony; as, an *informal* writing, proceeding, or visit.
2. Deranged in mind; out of one's senses. *Obs.* *Shak.*

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in-flat′er (ĭn-flāt′ēr), *n.* One that inflates.
in-flat′ing-ly (ĭn-flāt′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *inflating*, p. pr.
in-fla′tive, *a.* [Cf. OF. *inflatif.*] Inducing inflation. *Obs.*
in-fla′tor. Var. of INFLATER.
in-fla′tus (ĭn-flā′tŭs), *n.* [L. See INFLATE, *v. t.*] Afflatus; inspiration. *Rare.*
inflawme. † INFLAME.
in-flect′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-flec′tion-al-ly, in-flex′ion-al-ly, *adv.* of INFLECTIONAL.
in-flec′tion-less, in-flex′ion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
in-flec′tiv. Inflective. *Ref. Sp.*
in-flec′tor (ĭn-flĕk′tēr), *n.* One that inflects, or bends.
in-fledged′, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in-flesh′. Var. of ENFLESH.
in-flex′, *v. t.* [Cf. FLEX, INFLECT.] To inflect; bend. *Rare.*
in′flex, *n.* [L. *inflexus* an inflecting, fr. *inflectere* to inflect.] In Bantu grammar, a prefix having the force or value of an inflection.
in-flex′i-ble, *a.* That may be inflected. *Obs.*
in-flex′ion, in-flex′ion-al, etc. Vars. of INFLECTION, etc.
in-flex′iv. Inflexive. *Ref. Sp.*
in-flex′ive (ĭn-flĕk′sĭv), *a.* [From L. *inflexus*, p. p. of *inflectere.*] Inflective. *Rare.*
in-flex′ive, *a.* [*in-* not + *flexive.*] Inflexible. *Obs.*
in-flex′ure, *n.* An inflection; a bend or fold. *Obs.*
in-flict′, *a.* Inflicted. *Obs.*
in-flict′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in-flict′er, *n.* One who inflicts.
in-flic′tor. Var. of INFLICTER.
in-flood′, *v. i.* To flow in. *Rare.*
in′flo-res′cent, *a.* Blossoming; flowering.
in-flow′er-ing, *n.* [*in-* in + *flower*, v. t.] = ENFLEURAGE.
in-flue′, *v. i.* [F. *influer.*] To influence, as a star. *Obs.*
in′flu-ence-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
influence machine. *Elec.* = INDUCTION MACHINE.
in′flu-enc-er (ĭn′flo͞o-ĕn-sēr), *n.* One that influences.
in′flu-en′ci-a-ry, *n.* One that is influential. *Obs.*
in′flu-en-cive (ĭn′flo͞o-ĕn-sĭv), *a.* Influential. *Rare.*
in′flu-en′zoid (-ĕn′zoid), *a.* *Med.* Resembling influenza.
in-flux′i-ble, -a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.* — **in-flux′i-bly**, *adv.* *R.*
in-flux′ion, *n.* [L. *influxio:* cf. F. *influxion.*] Influx. *Obs. or R.*
in-flux′ion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Epistemology.* The theory that matter acts directly upon mind to cause conscious experience. — **in-flux′ion-ist**, *n.* *Rare.*
in-flux′ious, in-flux′ive, *a.* Exerting or giving influence. *Obs.* — **in-flux′ive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
‖ **in-flux′us phy′si-cus** (ĭn-flŭk′sŭs fĭz′ĭ-kŭs). [L.] The passing over of physical movement or action from one body or being to another; esp., *Cartesian Philos.*, the physical action of the pineal gland in its supposed effect on consciousness.
in-fold′er, *n.* One that infolds.
in-fold′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
infolewing, *n.* [See IN- in; FOLLOW.] Censure. *Obs.*
in-fo′li-ate, *v. t. & i.* [*in-* in + L. *folium* leaf.] To cover with, or be full of, leaves. *Obs. or R.*
in-fol′li-ate, *v. i.* To put on leaves. *Obs.* — **in-fol′li-a-tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
in-force′. † ENFORCE. [*Obs.*]
in-for′cive-ly, *adv.* By force.
‖ **in fo′re**. [L. *in* in + *fore* to be about to be.] In prospect; future.
in-form′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

in/for-mal/i-ty (ĭn/fôr-măl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being informal; want of regular, prescribed, or customary form; also, an informal act or proceeding.

in-form/ant (ĭn-fôr/mănt), *n.* [L. *informans, -antis,* p. pr. of *informare.* See INFORM, *v. t.*] One that informs; esp., one who gives information; an informer.

Syn. — Authority; accuser, complainant. — INFORMANT, INFORMER. An INFORMANT is one who gives information of whatever sort; an INFORMER is one who informs against another by way of accusation or complaint. *Informer* is often, *informant* never, a term of opprobrium. See INFORM.

in-form/ant, *a.* Endowing with form; operating as a formal cause. — **informant form,** *Philos.*, a form existing in that of which it is the form, as embodied in or constituting its proper or essential nature. Cf. FORM; see CAUSE, 1.

in/for-ma/tion (ĭn/fôr-mā/shŭn), *n.* [ME. *enformacion, in-,* OF. id., *information,* F., fr. L. *informatio* representation, conception. See INFORM, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or process of informing; as: endowment with form; inspiration or animation; training or discipline; in modern use, esp., communication or reception of knowledge or intelligence; instruction.

2. That which is received or obtained through information; specif.: **a** Knowledge communicated by others or obtained by personal study and investigation; intelligence; knowledge derived from reading, observation, or instruction.

Larger opportunities of *information* *Rogers*

b Knowledge of a special event, situation, or the like; news; advices; intelligence; as, the latest *information; information* bureau. **c** An item of information. *Obs. or R.*

3. Act of informing against (a person or party).

4. *Law.* A proceeding in the nature of a prosecution for some offense against the government, prosecuted, really or nominally, by some authorized public officer on behalf of the government. It differs from an indictment in criminal cases chiefly in not being based on the finding of a grand jury. See INDICTMENT; cf. INFAMOUS CRIME **c**.

5. *Metaph.* The process by which the form of an object of knowledge is impressed upon the apprehending mind so as to bring about the state of knowing (the object).

St. Thomas describes it [knowledge] as a vital process in which the subject is rendered like the object by a process of *information*: "Omnis cognitio fit per assimilationem cognoscentis et cogniti." He likens it to the process by which the seal impresses its form on the wax. *Wm. Turner.*

6. *Logic.* A logical quantity, belonging to propositions and arguments as well as terms, comprising the sum of the synthetical propositions in which the term, proposition, or argument taken enters as subject or predicate, antecedent or consequent. See QUANTITY, 7 **a**. *C. S. Peirce.*

Syn. — See KNOWLEDGE.

in/for-ma/tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or giving, information; informing.

information signal. *U. S. Weather Bureau.* **a** On the Great Lakes, a pennant, displayed without a flag, indicating winds (red for easterly, white for westerly) dangerous to small vessels and tows. **b** On the coasts of the ocean and of the Gulf of Mexico, a red pennant, indicating that the local official has information of dangerous winds at other points near by.

in-form/a-tive (ĭn-fôr/mȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having power to inform, animate, or vivify.

2. Imparting knowledge; instructive.

3. *Law.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an information.

in-form/a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Informing; instructive.

in-form/er (ĭn-fôr/mẽr), *n.* [From INFORM, *v.*] **1.** One who informs, animates, or inspires. *Obs.*

Nature, *informer* of the poet's art. *Pope.*

2. One who informs, or imparts knowledge or news.

3. One who informs against another; specif., one who informs a magistrate of a violation of law; one who lays an information; esp., one (often called a *common informer*) who makes a practice of informing against others for violations of penal laws.

Syn. — See INFORMANT.

in-for/tune (ĭn-fôr/tūn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *infortunium.* See IN- not; FORTUNE.] **1.** Misfortune. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. *Astrol.* The planet Saturn, Mars, or sometimes Mercury; — so called because of its supposed evil influence.

in/fra (ĭn/frȧ), *adv.* [L. Cf. INFERIOR.] Below; beneath; under; after; — often used as a prefix, **infra-**, to form adjectives denoting situation below some part named or indicated by the latter part of the compound; as in, **in/fra-ax/il-la-ry**, *Bot.*, situated on the stem below the axil, etc.

☞ The reference "See INFRA-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning with *infra-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

in/fra-bas/al (ĭn/frȧ-bās/ăl), *a.* *Paleon.* Noting any of a circle of plates lying below the basal plates proper of a crinoid cup and next the stalk. — *n.* An infrabasal plate.

in/fra-bran/chi-al (-brăŋ/kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the gills; — applied to the ventral portion of the pallial chamber in the lamellibranchs.

in/fra-cos/tal (-kŏs/tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated beneath the costæ or ribs; specif., designating small muscles arising from the inner surface of the ribs and inserted into the inner surface of the first, second, or third ribs below.

in-fract/ (ĭn-frăkt/), *v. t.;* IN-FRACT/ED; IN-FRACT/ING. [L. *infractus,* p. p. of *infringere.* See INFRINGE.] To break; infringe; violate; as, to *infract* neutrality.

in-frac/tion (ĭn-frăk/shŭn), *n.* [L. *infractio*: cf. F. *infraction.*] **1.** Act of infracting, or breaking; breach; violation; nonobservance; infringement; as, an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, rule, or law.

2. *Surg.* Incomplete fracture, in which the bone is only bent, not separated.

3. *Optics.* Refraction. *Obs.*

Syn. — Breach, violation, transgression, nonobservance; encroachment, trespass, intrusion. — INFRACTION, INFRINGEMENT are of ten used with little distinction, in the sense of a violation or breach, esp. of a law or obligation. INFRINGEMENT (not *infraction*) is also employed in the sense of an encroachment or trespass upon a right; as, an *infraction* (or *infringement*) of a treaty, a compact; an *infringement* (not *infraction*) of a patent, an *infringement* upon one's liberty. See TRESPASS, INTRUDE, INVASION.

in-frac/tor (ĭn-frăk/tẽr), *n.* [LL.: cf. F. *infracteur.*] One who infracts or infringes; a violator; a breaker.

in/fra-hu/man (ĭn/frȧ-hū/măn), *a.* Less or lower than human; as, *infrahuman* animals or attributes.

in/fra-hy/oid (-hī/oid), *a.* *Anat.* Below the hyoid bone; as, the *infrahyoid* muscles.

in/fra-lap-sa/ri-an (-lăp-sā/rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*infra* + L. *lapsus* a falling, fall. See LAPSE.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past and the elect as being at the time of election in a fallen and guilty state; — opposed to *supralapsarian.* The former considered the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil; the latter regarded the fall as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men. — **in/fra-lap-sa/ri-an,** *a.*

in/fra-mar/gin-al (-mär/jĭ-năl), *a.* **a** *Anat.* Below the margin; submarginal. **b** *Zoöl.* Below the marginal cell of an insect's wing. — **inframarginal convolution,** *Anat.*, the superior temporal convolution of the brain.

in/fra-max/il-la-ry (-măk/sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Under the lower jaw; submaxillary; as, the **inframaxillary nerves,** branches of the facial running to the upper part of the neck. **b** Of or pertaining to the lower jaw.

in/fra-me/di-an (-mē/dĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoögeog.* Designating a zone of the sea bottom lying at the depth of between fifty and one hundred fathoms. — **in/fra-me/di-an,** *n.*

in/fra-mo-lec/u-lar (-mō-lĕk/ū-lȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to an order of dimension less than molecular.

in/fra-mun/dane (-mŭn/dān), *a.* Lying or situated beneath the world.

in-fran/gi-ble (ĭn-frăn/jĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *frangible*: cf. F. *infrangible.*] **1.** Not capable of being broken or separated into parts; as, *infrangible* atoms.

2. Not to be infringed, or violated.

— **in-fran/gi-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), **in-fran/gi-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-fran/gi-bly,** *adv.*

in/fra-or/bit-al (ĭn/frȧ-ôr/bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the orbit; specif., designating a canal in the superior maxillary bone, the foramen by which it opens on the outer surface of the bone, or the blood vessels and nerves which it conducts.

in/fra-pose/ (-pōz/), *v. t.;* -POSED/ (-pōzd/); -POS/ING (-pōz/ĭng). [*infra* + *pose.*] To place under or beneath. — **in/fra-po-si/tion** (-pō-zĭsh/ŭn), *n.*

in/fra-red/, *a.* *Physics.* Pert. to or designating that part of the spectrum lying outside of the visible spectrum at its red end. Its rays are invisible, and less refrangible than light rays. See SPECTRUM.

in/fra-spi/nous (-spī/nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Below the spine; esp., below the spine of the scapula. — **infraspinous fossa,** *Anat.*, the part of the dorsal surface of the scapula below the spine when the body is erect.

in/fra-ter/ri-to/ri-al (-tĕr/ĭ-tō/rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Lying within a (given) territory. *Story.*

in-fre/quence (ĭn-frē/kwĕns) | *n.* [L. *infrequentia* scant-
in-fre/quen-cy (-kwĕn-sĭ) | iness: cf. F. *infréquence.*]

1. State of not being frequented; solitude; isolation; retirement; seclusion. *Obs.*

2. State of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness; as, the *infrequence* of his visits.

in-fre/quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *infrequens*: cf. F. *infréquent.* See IN- not; FREQUENT.] **1.** Unfrequented. *Obs.*

2. Seldom happening or occurring; rare; uncommon.

The act whereof is at this day *infrequent.* *Sir T. Elyot.*

3. Placed or occurring at considerable distances or intervals; occasional; sparse; as, *infrequent* openings in a wall; *infrequent* lapses into conversation.

in-fric/tion (ĭn-frĭk/shŭn), *n.* [*in-* in + *friction.*] *Med.* The rubbing of medicines into the skin; inunction.

in-frig/i-date (ĭn-frĭj/ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *infrigidatus,* p. p. of *infrigidare* to chill. See IN- in; FRIGID.] To chill; to make cold. — **in-frig/i-da/tion** (-dā/shŭn), *n.*

in-fringe/ (ĭn-frĭnj/); *v. t.;* IN-FRINGED/ (-frĭnjd/); IN-FRING/ING (-frĭn/jĭng). [L. *infringere; in-* in + *frangere* to break. See FRACTION; cf. INFRACT.] **1.** To break or break down; hence, specif.: **a** To destroy; defeat; frustrate, as an attempt. **b** To refute; confute. **c** To impair; weaken. *All obs.*

2. To commit a breach of; to violate; to neglect to fulfill or obey; to commit an infringement of (see INFRINGEMENT); as, to *infringe* a law, contract, or patent.

If the first that did the edict *infringe,*
Had answered for his deed. *Shak.*

The peace . . . was *infringed* by Appius Claudius. *Golding.*

Syn. — See TRESPASS.

in-fringe/, *v. i.* To encroach; to trespass; — followed by *on* or *upon*; as, to *infringe* upon the rights of another.

in-fringe/ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of infringing; esp., breach; violation; nonfulfillment; as, the *infringement* of a treaty, compact, law, or constitution.

2. An encroachment or trespass on a right or privilege; a trespass; specif.: **a** The unlawful manufacture, use, or sale of a patented or copyrighted article. Such an infringement is a tort in the nature of a trespass on the case. A mere colorable variation or difference does not prevent an infringement. A machine containing all the essential elements, or their equivalents, of a patented machine infringes the patent, notwithstanding mere differences in form; but a patent for a combination is not infringed by the use of any number of the parts less than the whole. **b** The unlawful use of a trade-mark or trade name.

Syn. — See INFRACTION.

in/fu-la (ĭn/fū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A fillet of red and white wool worn as a token of religious consecration or inviolability.

2. *Eccl.* A lappet or ribbon on a bishop's miter.

in/fun-dib/u-lar (ĭn/fŭn-dĭb/ū-lȧr) | *a.* [See INFUNDIBU-
in/fun-dib/u-late (-dĭb/ū-lāt) | LUM.] Having the form of a funnel; pert. to or having an infundibulum.

in/fun-dib/u-li-form/ (-ū-lĭ-fôrm/), *a.* [L. *infundibulum* funnel + *-form.*] Having the form of a funnel or cone; funnel-shaped. — **infundibuliform fascia,** *Anat.*, a prolongation of the fascia of the transversalis muscle investing the structures passing through the internal abdominal ring.

Infundibuliform Corolla.

in/fun-dib/u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -ULA (-lȧ). [L., a funnel, fr. *infundere* to pour in or into. See INFUSE.] Any of various funnel-shaped or dilated organs or parts; as: **a** *Anat.* (1) The hollow, conical process of gray matter, borne on the tuber cinereum, to which the pituitary body is attached. (2) The small spaces (having walls beset with air sacs) in which the bronchial tubes terminate in the lungs. (3) The pouchlike process of the right ventricle, from which the pulmonary artery arises. (4) The passage by which the anterior ethmoidal cells and the frontal sinuses communicate with the nose. (5) The calyces of the kidney. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) A central cavity in the Ctenophora, into which the gastric sac leads. (2) The swimming funnel or siphon of Cephalopoda. (3) The dilated upper end of a bird's oviduct.

in-fu/ri-ate (ĭn-fū/rĭ-āt), *a.* [It. *infuriato,* p. p., or LL. *infuriatus,* p. p. of *infuriare; in-* in + L. *furia* fury. See FURY.] Furiously angry; infuriated.

in-fu/ri-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* IN-FU/RI-AT/ED (-āt/ĕd); IN-FU/RI-AT/ING (-āt/ĭng). To render furious; to provoke to frantic passion or rage, to enrage; madden.

Those curls of entangled snakes with which Erinys is said to have *infuriated* Athemas and Ino. *Dr. H. More.*

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in-for/mal-ly, *adv.* of INFORMAL. See -LY.

‖ **in for/ma pau/pe-ris** (ĭn fôr/mȧ pô/pẽr-ĭs). [L.] *Law.* In the form of a pauper: as a poor man. To sue *in forma pauperis* is to sue as a poor man, which relieves from costs.

in-for/ma-tive-ly, *adv.* In regard to, or as, information.

in-formd/. Informed. *Ref. Sp.*

in-formed/ (ĭn-fôrmd/), *p. a.* **1.** Having information: instructed: as, a well-*informed* public. **2.** Having form: endowed or imbued with form.

in-formed/, *a.* Inform; unformed or ill-formed. *Obs.* — **informed stars,** *Astron.*, sparsile stars. *Obs.*

in-form/ed-ly, *adv.* of INFORMED.

in-for/mi-da-ble. *a.* [Cf. L. *informidabilis.* See IN- not; FORMIDABLE.] Not formidable. *R.*

in-form/ing-ly, *adv.* of *informing,* p. pr. See -LY.

in-form/i-ty (ĭn-fôr/mĭ-tĭ), *n* [L. *informitas.* See INFORM, *a.*] Want of form; also, deformity. *Obs. or R.*

in-form/ous, *a.* [See INFORM, *a.*] Shapeless or unshapely. *Obs.*

‖ **in fo/ro.** [L.] In the forum; before the court or tribunal; — occurring as the first part of various Law Latin phrases generally of evident meaning.

‖ **in fo/ro con/sci-en/ti-æ.** [L.] In the forum or court of conscience; — referring to the fact that violation of extrajudicial oaths is not legally punishable.

in-for/rest. ✝ ENFOREST.

in-forse/. ✝ ENFORCE.

In-for/ti-ate (ĭn-fôr/shĭ-āt), *n.* [LL. *infortiatus,* p. p.] The middle section (D., xxiv. 3–xxxviii.) of the "Pandects" of Justinian. *Rare.*

in-for/ti-tude, *n.* Timidity. *Rare.*

in-for/tu-na-ble, *a.* Unfortunate. *Obs.*

in-for/tu-na-cy, *n.* Misfortune. [*Obs.*]

in-for/tu-nate, *a.* [L. *infortunatus.*] Unfortunate. — **in-for/tu-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **in-for/tu-nate-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

in-for/tu-nate, in-for/tune, *v. t.* To make infortunate. *Obs.*

in-for/tuned, *p. a.* Unfortunate. *Obs.*

in/for-tu/ni-ty, *n.* [OF. *infortunité,* L. *infortunitas.*] Misfortune. *Obs.*

in-for/tu-ny, *n.* [See INFORTUNE.] Misfortune. *Obs*

in-fos/sous (ĭn-fŏs/ŭs), *a.* [L. *infossus,* p. p. of *infodere* to bury.] *Bot.* Depressed, as the veins in certain leaves.

in-found/, *v. t.* [L. *infundere* to pour in: cf. OF. *infondre.* See INFUSE.] To pour in; to infuse. *Obs*

infourme. ✝ INFORM.

in/fra-au-ric/u-lar, *a.* See INFRA-.

in/fra-buc/cal, *a.* See INFRA-.

in/fra-can/thal, *a.* See INFRA-.

in/fra-cau/dal, *a.* See INFRA-.

in/fra-cen/tral (-sĕn/trăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the centrum (of a vertebra).

in/fra-cla-vic/u-lar (-klȧ-vĭk/ū-lȧr), *a.* See INFRA-.

in/fra-cor/ti-cal, *a.* Beneath the cortex, esp. of the brain.

in/fra-cos-ta/les (-kŏs-tā/lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Anat.* The infracostal muscles.

in-fract/, *a.* [L. *infractus; in-* not + *fractus,* p. p. of *frangere* to break.] Not broken or fractured; unharmed; whole. *Obs.*

in-fract/, *a.* Broken; violated. *Obs.*

in-fract/ed, *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Inflexed; geniculate. *Rare.*

in-fract/i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *R.*

in-frac/tous (ĭn-frăk/tŭs), *a.* [L. *infractus,* p. p.] *Bot.* Inflexed. *Rare.*

in/fra-den/ta-ry, *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the dentary bone. — *n.* An infradentary bone or plate.

in/fra-di/a-phrag-mat/ic, *a.* *Anat.* Below the diaphragm.

in/fra dig/ (ĭn/frȧ dĭg/). Colloq. for **in/fra dig/ni-ta/tem** [L.], beneath one's dignity; undignified.

in/fra-e/so-phag/e-al, *or* **-œ/so-phag/e-al,** *a.* *Zoöl.* Subesophageal.

in/fra-gla/cial, *a.* Subglacial.

in/fra-gle/noid, *a.* *Anat.* Below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, as the **infraglenoid tubercle,** for the attachment of the long head of the triceps muscle.

in/fra-glot/tic, *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the glottis.

in-fra/grant, *a.* See IN-, not.

in/fra-gu/lar, *a.* *Zoöl.* Subesophageal.

in/fra-la/bi-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the lower lip: — said of certain scales of reptiles and fishes.

in/fra-lap-sa/ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

In/fra-Li/as, *a. & n.* *Geol.* = RHÆTIC.

in/fra-lit/to-ral, *a.* *Geol.* Below the region of littoral deposits.

in/fra-mam/ma-ry, *a.* See INFRA-.

in/fra-mer-cu/ri-al, -ri-an, *a.* *Astron.* Intramercurial.

in/fra-nat/u-ral, *a.* Lower than what is natural; degraded. — **in/fra-nat/u-ral-ism,** *n.*

in-fran/chise. Var. of ENFRANCHISE.

in/fra-oc/u-lar, *a.* See INFRA-.

in/fra-œ/so-phag/e-al. Var. of INFRA-ESOPHAGEAL.

in/fra-o/ral, *a.* See INFRA-.

in/fra-or/bit-ar, in/fra-or/bit-a-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Infraorbital. *Rare.*

in/fra præ-si/di-a (ĭn/frȧ prē-sĭd/ĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Internat. Law.* Lit., under the protection; — used to designate the condition of captured property when brought completely under the captor's control, as by being taken with a fort, camp, port, control of a fleet, or the like.

in/fra-rad/u-lar, *a.* See INFRA-.

in/fra-scap/u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Subscapular.

in/fra-scap/u-la/ris (-skăp/ū-lā/rĭs; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* = TERES MINOR.

in/fra-spi/nal, in/fra-spi/nate, *a.* *Anat.* Infraspinous.

in/fra-spi-na/tus (-spī-nā/tŭs), *n.* [NL. See INFRA-; SPINE.] *Anat.* The muscle which occupies the chief part of the infraspinous fossa of the scapula, and is inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

in/fra-sta-pe/di-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a part of the columella of the ear, which in many animals projects below the connection with the stapes. — *n.* The infrastapedial part of the columella, supposed to correspond to the stylohyal of mammals.

in/fra-ster/nal (-stûr/năl), *a.* Below the sternum.

in/fra-stip/u-lar (-stĭp/ū-lȧr), *a.* See INFRA-.

in/fra-tem/po-ral, *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Below the temple; below the temporal bone; — designating the lower or more lateral of the two divisions of the temporal fossæ of certain reptiles.

in/fra-ter-rene/, *a.* = SUBTERRANEAN.

in/fra-tho-rac/ic (ĭn/frȧ-thō-răs/ĭk), *a.* Below the thorax.

in/fra-troch/le-ar (-trŏk/lē-ȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Below the trochlea; — designating a branch of the nasal nerve supplying structures near the inner angle of the eye.

in/fra-ven/tral, *a.* *Zoöl.* Beneath the ventral arcualia; — designating ventral counterparts of the supra-interdorsal elements of the vertebræ of the caudal region of certain elasmobranchs.

in-fre/quent-ly, *adv.* of INFREQUENT.

in-frig/i-da-tive (ĭn-frĭj/ĭ-dā-tĭv), *a.* Making cold or cool. *R.*

in-frin/gent (ĭn-frĭn/jĕnt), *a.* [L. *infringens, -entis,* p. pr.] *Med.* = CORRIGENT.

in-fring/er (ĭn-frĭn/jẽr), *n.* One that infringes.

in-frin/gi-ble (ĭn-frĭn/jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. INFRANGIBLE, INFRINGE, and F. (Rabelais) *infringible.*] That cannot be infringed; unbreakable. *Obs.*

in/fruc-tes/cence (ĭn/frŭk-tĕs/ĕns), *n.* [*in-* in + L. *fructus* fruit + *-escence.*] *Bot.* **a** An inflorescence in the fruiting condition. **b** A collective or aggregate fruit. *Rare.*

in/fruc-tif/er-ous (-tĭf/ẽr-ŭs), *a.* **a** Not bearing fruit. **b** *Med.* Not eruptive; — of certain fevers. *Obs.*

in-fruc/tu-ose (ĭn-frŭk/tū-ōs), **in-fruc/tu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *infructuosus.* See IN- not; FRUIT.] Fruitless; unprofitable. — **in-fruc/tu-os/i-ty** (-ŏs/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-fruc/tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* *All Rare.*

in-fru/gal, *a.* See IN-, not.

in/fru-gif/er-ous (ĭn/frōō-jĭf/ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

in/fru-nite, *a.* [L. *infrunitus* tasteless, senseless; *in-* not + *frunisci* to enjoy.] Devoid of sense or taste. *Obs.*

in-frus/tra-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.* — **in-frus/tra-bly,** *adv.* *R.*

in-fu/cate, *v. t.* [L. *infucatus* painted; *in-* in + *fucare* to paint, dye. See FUCATE.] To stain; paint; daub. *Obs.* — **in/fu-ca/tion** (ĭn/fū-kā/shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

in-fude/, *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *infundere,* perf. *infudi.*] To infuse. *Obs.*

‖ **in fu-is/se.** [LL.] Lit., in having been; former; ex-.

in/fule, *n.* An infula. *Obs.*

in/fu-mate (ĭn/fū-māt), *v. t.* [L. *infumatus,* p. p. of *infumare* to infumate; *in-* in + *fumare* to smoke, fr. *fumus* smoke.] To dry in smoke. *Rare* — **in/fu-ma/tion** (-mā/shŭn), *n* *Rare.*

in/fu-mate, in/fu-mat/ed (-māt/ĕd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Clouded with blackish color, as if with smoke.

in-fume/, *v. t.* [L. *infumare.*] To infumate. *Rare.*

in-fund/, *v. t.* [L. *infundere.* See INFUSE.] To infuse. *Obs.*

in/fun-dib/u-la, *n., L. pl.* of INFUNDIBULUM.

In/fun-dib/u-la/ta, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = GYMNOLÆMATA.

in/fun-dib/u-late, *a.* **a** Having an infundibulum. **b** Of or pertaining to the Infundibulata. **c** Infundibuliform.

in-fu/ner-al, *v. t.* To bury. *Obs.*

in/fur-ca/tion (ĭn/fûr-kā/shŭn),

J K L M

in-fu′ri-a′tion (ĭn-fū′rĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of infuriating, or state of being infuriated.

in-fus′cate (ĭn-fŭs′kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *infuscatus*, p. p. of *infuscare; in-* in + *fuscare* to make dark, fr. *fuscus* dark.] To darken; cloud; obscure. *Rare.* — **in′fus-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n. Rare.*

in-fus′cate (-kāt), **in-fus′cat-ed** (-kāt-ĕd), *a. Zoöl.* Darkened with a brownish tinge; — said of the wings of insects.

in-fuse′ (ĭn-fūz′), *v. t.;* -FUSED′ (-fūzd′); -FUS′ING (-fūz′-ĭng). [L. *infusus*, p. p. of *infundere* to pour in or into; *in-* in + *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *infuser*. See FOUND to cast.] **1.** To pour in, as a liquid; to pour (into or upon); to shed.

That strong Circean liquor cease to *infuse* *Denham.*

2. To instill, as principles or qualities; to introduce, insinuate, or suggest insidiously, as an idea or belief.

That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shak.*

3. To inspire or imbue (with); to animate; fill.

Infuse his breast with magnanimity. *Shak.*
Infusing him with self and vain conceit. *Shak.*

4. To steep in water or other fluid without boiling, for the purpose of extracting useful qualities; to drench.

5. To make or modify by infusion. *Rare.*

Syn. — See IMPLANT.

in-fu′si-ble (ĭn-fū′zĭ-b′l), *a.* [*in-* not + *fusible.*] Not fusible; incapable or very difficult of fusion.

in-fu′si-ble, *a.* [From INFUSE, *v.*] Capable of being infused.

Doctrines being *infusible* into all. *Hammond*

in-fu′sion (ĭn-fū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *infusio* a pouring in: cf. F. *infusion.* See INFUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or process of infusing; inpouring; instillation; also, that which is infused or is obtained by infusing; a quality or element introduced; a tincture; admixture.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms. *Addison.*

His folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Surg.* The introduction of a solution, esp. a saline solution, into the veins, as in hypodermoclysis. **b** The steeping or soaking in water of any substance to extract its virtues. **c** The liquid extract obtained by this process.

3. Act of pouring on; affusion; — formerly used of baptism by pouring the water.

in-fu′sion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine that the soul is preëxistent to the body, and is infused into it at conception or birth; — opposed to *traducianism* and *creationism.* — **in-fu′sion-ist**, *n*

in-fu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Having the power of infusion: inspiring; influencing.

The *infusive* force of Spring on man *Thomson*

In′fu-so′ri-a (ĭn′fū-sō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.; — so called because found in *infusions* after exposure to the air for a time. See INFUSE.] **1.** *Nat. Hist.* Orig., a heterogeneous group comprising most minute organisms, plants as well as animals (mostly microscopic), found in decomposing infusions of organic matter, in stagnant water, etc.

2. *Zoöl.* In modern usage, restricted to a class of Protozoa characterized by the presence of cilia, either throughout life or in the immature condition. They are generally regarded as the most highly organized of the protozoans; the form is definite; there are usually special places for the ingestion of food and the exit of excrementitious matter, and the processes for locomotion are often highly developed. Infusoria are to be found in any exposed body of water. The majority live free and active lives; others are attached by a stalk to aquatic weeds, stones, etc.; others are parasites. Only the largest are visible to the naked eye. The class contains the orders Ciliata and Tentaculifera, and in older classifications also the Mastigophora. See PARAMECIUM, HYPOTRICHA, EPISTYLIS, *Illusts.*

in′fu-so′ri-al (-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* **1.** Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the Infusoria.

2. Composed of, or containing, Infusoria: as: **infusorial earth**, or kieselguhr, — (so called from sense 1 of *Infusoria*). See KIESELGUHR.

in′fu-so′ri-an (-ăn), *n.* One of the Infusoria. — *a.* INFUSORIAL, 1.

in′fu-so′ri-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*Infusoria* + *-form.*] *Biol.* Resembling an infusorian; as, an *infusoriform* larval stage.

-ing (-ĭng). **1.** [For ME. *-end, -and, -ind*, AS. *-ende;* akin to Goth. *-and-*, L. *-ant-*, *-ent-*, Gr. *-οντ-*.] The suffix of the present participle; as, sing*ing* birds; a dar*ing* deed.

☞ The Anglo-Saxon ending of the present participle, *-ende*, was often later modified to *-inde*, regularly so in the southern dialect, and this became confused with *-inge* of the verbal noun (see def. 2, below), and finally became identical in form with it. The attributive use of the verbal noun, however, is in general easily distinguished from that of the participle Thus, drink*ing* water is not "water that drinks," but "water for drinking."

2. [ME. *-ing*, AS. *-ing*, *-ung;* akin to G. *-ung*, D. *-ing.*] A suffix used to form nouns, primarily abstract nouns of action from verbs, and also, by analogy, from nouns, adverbs, and other words. See *Introd.*, *Rules for Spelling*, §§ 6, 7, 8, 11, 12. Its meanings are: **a** *Act* or *fact of doing* (what the verbal root denotes), often conveying the idea of *process, continuance, art*, or other modification, as of *time* or *place;* as in: speak*ing* comes before writ*ing;* we heard shout*ing* (continued or repeated shouts); a cry*ing* in the wilderness; he studies paint*ing* (the art).

☞ The idea of continuance often distinguishes the sense of verbal nouns from that of nouns identical in form with the verb, the latter denoting a single completed act. Thus, cf. "we heard a *shout;*" "a *cry* in the wilderness," with the examples above. The idea of art or practice is common in derivatives in *-ing* formed from nouns; as, blackberry*ing*, nutt*ing*, etc.

b Something causally associated with the act, often esp. in the *pl.;* as, sweep*ings*, earn*ings*, etc.: (1) *That which does* (what the verbal root denotes); as in: the cover*ing* of a bed. (2) The *product, accompaniment*, or *result of the act denoted*, or a *thing concretely representing it;* as in: the writ*ing* on the wall; a floor covered with shav*ings;* a wind*ing* and a moor*ing* in a river. (3) Collectively, *that which is used* in an act or process; — often formed from nouns denoting *material;* as, bedd*ing*, tub*ing*, quilt*ing*, roof*ing*, shirt*ing*, etc. In modern English the active verbal noun in *-ing* is freely used as a gerund, esp. in taking a direct object, and being qualified by an adverb. Thus, "Praised for the gallant surmount*ing* of his difficulty," may become, "Praised for gallantly surmount*ing* his difficulty." In careful usage, the gerund generally has the noun or pronoun denoting the agent of its action in the possessive case (as, "Reason for a savage's preferr*ing* many kinds of food," *Thoreau*), except in constructions where a possessive would be awkward, or where a participial construction is suggested; as, "On the general and his staff appear*ing*." *Oxf. E. D.* "We read . . . of Cato tear*ing* out his entrails." *Macaulay.*

3. [AS. *-ing.*] A suffix denoting *belonging to, of the kind of, descended from*, used to form nouns, esp. patronymics and diminutives; as in athel*ing*, shill*ing*, farth*ing*, etc.

In′ga (ĭŋ′gȧ), *n.* [Tupi.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical mimosaceous trees with odd-pinnate leaves and white or red flowers, the large pods having thickened margins. They yield useful timber, and the sweet white pulp inclosing the seeds in some species is edible.

in′gate′ (ĭn′gāt′), *n.* [*in*, adv. + 4th GATE.] *Founding.* The gate, or any of several gates, through which the metal is poured into a mold.

in′gath′er (ĭn′găth′ẽr), *v. t. & i.;* -ERED (-ẽrd); -ER-ING. To gather in or together; collect; esp., to harvest.

in′gath′er-ing (ĭn′găth′ẽr-ĭng), *n.* Act of gathering; esp., the gathering of the fruits of the earth; harvest.

Thou shalt keep . . . the feast of *ingathering.* *Ex.* xxiii. 16.

in-gem′i-nate (ĭn-jĕm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* IN-GEM′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′-ĕd); IN-GEM′I-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *ingeminatus*, p. p. of *ingeminare* to double; *in-* in + *geminare.* See GEMINATE.] To redouble or repeat; to reiterate.

in-gem′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Repetition; duplication.

That sacred *ingemination*, Amen, Amen. *Featley.*

in-gen′er-a-ble (ĭn-jĕn′ẽr-ȧ-b′l), *a.* [Cf. F. *ingénérable.* See IN- not; GENERABLE.] Incapable of being engendered or produced; original. — **in-gen′er-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-gen′er-a-bly**, *adv.*

For that philosophy, matter and energy are indestructible and *ingenerable*, and the laws of their working rigorous, exact, and unalterable. *James Ward.*

in-gen′er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *ingeneratus*, p. p. of *ingenerare.* See ENGENDER.] **1.** Generated within; inborn; innate.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected . . . than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment. *Bacon*

2. Generated; produced. *Obs.*

in-gen′er-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To generate or produce within; to beget; engender: cause.

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul. *Sir M. Hale*

in-gen′er-ate (-āt), *a.* Not generated; as, God is *ingenerate.*

in-ge′ni-os′i-ty (ĭn-jē′nĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n* [Cf. F. *ingéniosité*, LL. *ingeniositas.*] Ingenuity; skill; cunning. *Rare.*

in-gen′ious (ĭn-jēn′yŭs), *a.* [L. *ingeniosus*, fr. *ingenium* innate or natural quality, natural capacity, genius: cf. F. *ingénieux.* See ENGINE.] **1.** Possessed of genius or unusual mental powers; talented; clever; intelligent. *Obs.*

2. Possessed of ingenuity or the faculty of invention; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations; as, an *ingenious* author, mechanic.

A man . . . very wise and *ingenious* in feats of war. *Hakluyt.*

3. Proceeding from, pertaining to, or characterized by, cleverness or ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; as, an *ingenious* model, or machine; an *ingenious* scheme, contrivance, etc.; of ideas, etc., adroit, shrewd, or witty; as, an *ingenious* evasion or solution.

Thus men go wrong with an *ingenious* skill. *Cowper.*

4. Mental; intellectual. *Obs.* "*Ingenious* studies." *Shak.*

5. = INGENUOUS. *Obs.*

Syn. — INGENIOUS, INGENUOUS, though sometimes confused, are very different in meaning. INGENIOUS suggests inventive faculty or skill (see SKILLFUL, DEXTEROUS); INGENUOUS implies high-mindedness or candor (see FRANK).

— **in-gen′ious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-gen′ious-ness**, *n.*

‖ **in′gé′nue′** (ăN′zhā′nü′), *n.; pl.* -NUES (*F.* -nü′). [F., fem. of *ingénu* ingenuous.] An ingenuous or naïve girl or young woman, or an actress representing such a person.

in′ge-nu′i-ty (ĭn′jē-nū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *ingenuitas* ingenuousness: cf. F. *ingénuité.* See INGENUOUS.] **1.** Ingenuousness; ingenuous character, quality, or condition; high-mindedness; candor; openness. *Archaic.*

I told her all with *ingenuity.* *Stevenson*

2. Ingeniousness; specif.: **a** High intelligence; genius; talent; sagacity. *Obs.* **b** Quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in forming new combinations; skill or cleverness in devising or combining.

All the means which human *ingenuity* has contrived. *Blair.*

He gives . . .
To artists *ingenuity* and skill. *Cowper.*

c Cleverness or aptness of design or contrivance; as, the *ingenuity* of a plan.

3. An ingenious device or contrivance.

Syn. — Inventiveness, ingeniousness, cunning, cleverness.

in-gen′u-ous (ĭn-jĕn′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ingenuus* inborn, innate, freeborn, noble, frank; *in-* in + the root of *gignere* to beget. The word was somewhat confused with *ingenious.* See GENIUS; cf. INGENIOUS.] **1.** Of honorable extraction; freeborn; noble; as, *ingenuous* blood or birth; also, *Obs.*, appropriate to honorable station or extraction; liberal; as, *ingenuous* education.

2. Of a superior character; noble; generous; magnanimous; honorable; high-minded; as, an *ingenuous* nature.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be . . . early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

3. Free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; open; frank; candid; as, an *ingenuous* man; an *ingenuous* declaration; also, characterized by naïve or guileless openness; artlessly or innocently frank or free; as, an *ingenuous* child; an *ingenuous* rustic.

4. Erron. for INGENIOUS; — formerly frequent.

Syn. — Open, unreserved, artless; plain, sincere, candid, fair; noble, generous. See FRANK.

in-gest′ (-jĕst′), *v. t.;* -GEST′ED (-jĕs′tĕd); -GEST′ING. [L. *ingestus*, p. p. of *ingerere* to put in; *in-* in + *gerere* to bear.] To take into the alimentary canal or digestive cavity.

in-ges′ta (ĭn-jĕs′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See INGEST.] *Physiol.* That which is introduced into the body by the stomach or alimentary canal; — opposed to *egesta.*

in-ges′tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *ingestio* a pouring in, introduction.] Act or process of ingesting; act of taking or putting into the stomach or digestive cavity, as food.

in-ges′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having, the function of ingestion.

in′gle (ĭŋ′g′l), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *aingeal* fire.] Flame; blaze; a fire; a fireplace.

in′gle-nook′ (-no͝ok′), *n.*, *or* **ingle nook**. The chimney corner.

in′gle-side′ (-sīd′), *n.* A fireside.

in-glo′bate (ĭn-glō′bāt), *a.* In the form of a globe or sphere; — applied to nebulous matter collected into a sphere by the force of gravitation.

in-globe′ (-glōb′), *v. t.;* -GLOBED′ (-glōbd′); -GLOB′ING (-glōb′-ĭng). To infix in or as if in a globe; to make globular.

in-glo′ri-ous (ĭn-glō′rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *inglorius*, or *ingloriosus; in-* not + *gloria* glory, fame: cf. F. *inglorieux.* See GLORY.] **1.** Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; not accompanied with fame, honor, or celebrity; obscure; humble; as, an *inglorious* life of ease.

Some mute *inglorious* Milton here may rest. *T. Gray.*

2. Shameful; disgraceful; ignominious; as, *inglorious* defeat; *inglorious* flight.

Inglorious shelter in an alien land. *J. Philips.*

— **in-glo′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-glo′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-glu′vi-es (ĭn-glo͞o′vĭ-ēz; 243), *n.* [L.] *Zoöl.* The crop, or craw, esp. of a bird or insect. — **in-glu′vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

in-glu′vin (ĭn-glo͞o′vĭn) } *n.* [L. *ingluvies* crop, maw.]
in-glu′vine (-vĭn; -vēn) } *Med.* A preparation of fowls' gizzards used as a tonic, digestive, or emetic.

in′-go′ing, *a.* Going in; entering, as upon an office or a possession. — *n.* Act of going in; entrance.

in′got (ĭŋ′gŏt; ĭn′-), *n.* [ME. *ingot* a mold for casting metals in; cf. *in* and AS. *goten*, p. p. of *géotan* to pour. Cf. FOUND to cast, LINGET, LINGOT.] **1.** A mold in which metal is cast. *Obs.*

2. A mass of cast material; a mass of metal cast into some convenient shape; — said esp. of the precious metals and of steel. Ingots are specifically named according to their shape; as, *bars* of gold or silver, *bricks* of copper, *blocks* of tin, *cakes* of zinc, *pigs* of iron or copper.

in′got, *v. t.;* IN′GOT-ED; IN′GOT-ING. To turn into ingots; as, to *ingot* scrap metal.

ingot iron. Iron cast from the molten state into malleable masses which do not harden when quenched. See IRON.

ingot steel. Steel cast in ingots; iron cast from the molten state into masses which harden when quenched. See IRON.

in-graft′ (ĭn-grȧft′), *v. t.;* -GRAFT′ED; -GRAFT′ING. **1** To insert, as a scion of one tree, shrub, or plant in another for propagation; to graft; fig., to insert or introduce in such a way as to make a part of something.

A custom . . . *ingrafted* into the monarchy of Rome *Burke.*

2. To subject to grafting; as, to *ingraft* a tree.

3. To inoculate. *Obs.*

in′grain′ (ĭn′grān′; ĭn-grān′), *v. t.;* -GRAINED′ (-grānd′; -grānd′); -GRAIN′ING (-grān′ĭng; -grān′ĭng). [See ENGRAIN.] **1.** To dye with or in grain, or kermes.

2. To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.

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n. [*in-* in + L. *furca* fork.] A forked expansion or divergence; a bifurcation; a branching. *Obs.*
in-fu′ri-ate-ly, *adv.* of INFURIATE.
in-fu′ri-at′ing-ly, *adv.* of *infuriating*, p. pr.
in-fuse′, *n.* [Cf. L. *infusus* a pouring in.] Infusion. *Obs.* — *a.* Infused. *Obs.*
in-fus′ed-ly (ĭn-fūz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *infused*, p. p.
in-fus′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that infuses.
in-fu′si-bil′i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being infusible.
in-fu′si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-fu′sile, *a.* Not fusing. *Rare.*
infusion process. *Brewing* See MASH, *v. t.*
in-fu′so-de-coc′tion, *n.* [*infusion* + *decoction.*] *Pharm.* A mixture of the infusion and the decoction of the same substance.
in′fu-so′ri-oid, *a.* [*infusorian* + *-oid.*] Like an infusorian.
in′fu-so′ri-um (ĭn′fū-sō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] An infusorian. *Rare.*
in-fu′so-ry (ĭn-fū′sō-rĭ), *a.* = INFUSORIAL, 2. *Obs. or R.*
in-fu′so-ry (ĭn-fū′sō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Zoöl.* An infusorian; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.*
‖ **in fu-tu′ro** (fū-tū′rō). [L.] In, or for, the future.
in-fuze′. Infuse. *Ref. Sp.*
ing (ĭng), *n* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. & Dan. *eng.*] A low pasture or meadow. *Dial. Eng.*
in′ga (ĭn′gȧ). Scot. var. of INGO.
In′ga. † INCA.
In′gæ-vo′nes (ĭn′jē-vō′nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A division of the ancient Teutons, according to Tacitus, dwelling along the North Sea and the Weser and Ems They included the Frisii, Chauci, Cherusci, etc.
in-gage′, etc. † ENGAGE, etc
In′ga-lik (ĭŋ′gȧ-lĭk), *n. sing. & pl* One of a tribe of Indians of Athapascan stock, somewhat intermixed with the Eskimo, of the lower Yukon valley.
in-gal′lant-ry, *n.* Want of gallantry. *R.*
in-gal′ley, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *galley.*] To send to the galleys. *Obs.*
ing′an (ĭng′ăn). Dial. corrupt. of ONION.
in′gang′, *n* [AS., ingress.] Entrance; a porch. *Obs.*
in′gan-na′tion (ĭn′gȧ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *ingannare* to deceive, or It. *ingannare.*] Cheat; deception. *Obs.*
in-gaol′. † ENJAIL.
in-gar′nish, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *garnish.*] To equip for defense; to garnish. *Obs.*
in′gate′, *n.* [*in-* in + *gate* a way.] 1. Entrance. *Dial. Eng.* 2. *pl.* Things that enter; also, import duties. *Obs.*
In-gau′ni (ĭn-gô′nī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Ligurian tribe occupying what is now the western Riviera of Italy.
inge. Var. of ING, *n.*
in′gear′, *n.* [*in*, adv. + *gear*, n.] House furnishings. *Scot.*
in-geer′ (ĭn-gēr′), *v. i.* To glean corn, etc. *Scot.*
in-geld′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
Ingelonde. † ENGLAND.
in-gem′. Var. of ENGEM.
in-gem′i-nate (ĭn-jĕm′ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *ingeminatus*, p. p.] Redoubled; repeated *Obs.*
in′gen. † ENGINE.
in-gen′der. † ENGENDER.
in-gen′drure. † ENGENDRURE.
in-gene′. † ENGINE.
ingener. † ENGINEER.
in-gen′er, *v. t.* [L. *ingenerare.*] To engender. *Obs.*
in-gen′er-a-ble, *a.* [See INGENERATE; -ABLE.] That may be generated. *Obs.*
in-gen′er-ate-ly, *adv* of INGENERATE.
in-gen′er-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-gen′er-a′tion (ĭn-jĕn′ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* An ingenerating. *Rare.*
in-gen′er-a-tive, *a.* Ingenerating; engendering *Rare.*
‖ **in ge′ne-re** (jĕn′ẽr-ē). [L.] In kind.
in-gen′er-ous, *a* See IN-, not. [Obs.]
in-ge′ni-ate (ĭn-jē′nĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [See INGENIOUS.] To invent; to contrive. *Obs.*
in′ge-nie. † INGENY.
ingenier. † ENGINEER.
‖ **in-ge′ni-o** (ĭn-jē′nĭ-ō; *Sp.* ēn-hā′nyō; 172), *n.* [Sp, machine, machinery. See ENGINE.] A sugar plantation with its works; a sugar works or mill.
in-gen′it, in-gen′ite (ĭn-jĕn′ĭt).
in-gen′i-tal (-ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *ingenitus*, p. p. of *ingignere* to instill by birth or nature.] Innate; inborn: inherent. *Obs. or R.*
in-gen′ite, *or* -it, *a.* [L. *ingenitus* unborn.] Not generated. *Obs.*
in-gen′ner. † INGENER.
‖ **in′gens te′lum ne-ces′si-tas**. [L.] Necessity (is) a powerful weapon.
in-gent′, *a* [L *ingens, ingentis.*] Very great or large. *Obs.*
in′gen-teel′, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-gen′u-ous-ly, *adv.* of INGENUOUS. See -LY
in-gen′u-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′ge-ny (ĭn′jē-nĭ), *n.* [L. *ingenium.* See INGENIOUS.] Genius: ability: ingenuity: also, contrivance; device. *Obs.*
in-gere′, *v. t.* [L. *ingerere:* cf. F. *ingérer.*] To intrude; thrust. *Obs.*
in-ger′mi-nate (ĭn-jûr′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To cause to germinate. *R.*
in-gert′. † ENGIRT.
in-ges′tar, in-ges′ter, *n.* [It. *inghistara.*] A wine bottle *Obs.*
in-gest′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being ingested.
Ing′ham-ite (ĭng′ăm-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Benjamin Ingham (1712-72), the founder of a small branch of British Methodism.
in-gine′ (ĭn-jīn′), *n.* Genius; ingenuity *Obs. or Scot.*
in-gine′ (ĭn-jīn′). Obs or Scot var. of ENGINE
in-gird′, ingirdle, etc. Vars. of ENGIRD, etc.
in-gire′. † INGYRE.
in-girt′. † ENGIRT.
in′giv′ing, *n.* A handing in. *Rare.*
in′gle (ĭŋ′g′l), *n* [Orig. uncert.; cf. D. *engel* angel.] A catamite; also, a friend. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
in′gle, *v. t.* To fondle; cajole; wheedle. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
in′gle, *n.* [Cf. INGLE fireplace.] An angle: a corner. *R.*
in′gle-bred′, *a.* Kept at home. *R.*
ingle cheek. A fireside. *Scot.*
Ing′lis. **Inglisman**, etc. † ENGLISH, ENGLISHMAN, etc.
Inglonde. † ENGLAND.
in-glut′. † ENGLUT.
in′glu-ti′tion (ĭn′glo͞o-tĭsh′ŭn; 243), *n.* [L. *inglutire* to swallow.] Act of swallowing. *Rare.*
in-glu′vi-ous (ĭn-glo͞o′vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Gluttonous. *Obs.* — **in-glu′vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
ingnel, *a.* [OF. *ingnel, ignel, inel, isnel;* cf. G. *schnell.*] Swift. *Obs.*
in′go′, *v. i.* To enter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
in′go′ing, *n.* *Arch.* A jamb. *Scot.*
in′gor-di′gious (ĭn′gŏr-dĭj′ŭs), *a.* [It. *ingordigia* greediness, fr. *ingordo* greedy.] Greedy. *Obs.* — **in′gor-di′gious-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
in-gorge′. † ENGORGE.
ingowes. Obs. pl. of INGOT.
in-grace′. † ENGRACE.
in-gra′cious (ĭn-grā′shŭs), *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in-graff′, *v. t.* † ENGRAFF
in′graf-ta′tion, *n.* Act of ingrafting. *Rare.*
in-graft′er, *n.* One that ingrafts.
in-graft′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-graif′. † ENGRAVE.
in-grail′. † ENGRAIL.
in′grain, *n.* A quarter of a chaldron of coal given with each five chaldrons sold. *Obs.*

3. To work into the natural texture or into the mental or moral constitution of ; to saturate ; imbue ; infix deeply.

Our fields *ingrained* with blood. *Daniel.*

Cruelty and jealousy seem to be *ingrained* in a man who has these vices at all. *Helps.*

in′grain′ (ĭn′grān′), *a.* [*in-* in + *grain* kermes. See ENGRAIN, GRAIN.] **1**. Dyed with grain, or kermes. *Obs.*
2. *Dyeing.* Dyed before manufacture or in the fiber ; as, *ingrain* colors. See DEVELOP, *v. t.*
3. Thoroughly inwrought ; ingrained ; innate ; native.
ingrain carpet, a kind of carpet made entirely of wool dyed in the grain, or before manufacture. Ingrain carpet is reversible, a similar design, but with the colors reversed, appearing on each side. It is called **double**, or **two-ply**, and **triple**, or **three-ply**, according to the number of webs in the fabric. — **i. red**, an ingrain color formed by diazotizing primuline, and developing with beta naphthol. It yields a fast color resembling that of alizarin.

in′grain, *n.* Ingrain yarn ; an ingrain carpet.

in′grained′ (ĭn′grānd′ ; ĭn′grānd′; 87), *p. a.* Wrought into the grain or fiber ; forming a part of the essence or inmost being ; deep-seated ; inherent ; as, an *ingrained* prejudice or superstition.
Syn. — See INVETERATE.

in′grate (ĭn′grāt ; 277), *a.* [L. *ingratus.* See IN- not ; GRATEFUL.] **1**. Disagreeable ; unpleasant. *Obs.*
2. Showing ingratitude ; thankless ; ungrateful.

in′grate, *n.* An ingrate, or ungrateful, person.

in-gra′ti-ate (ĭn-grā′shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* IN-GRA′TI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; IN-GRA′TI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [*in-* in + L. *gratia* favor. See GRACE.] **1**. To introduce or commend to favor ; to bring into favor ; to insinuate ; — often used reflexively, and followed by *with* before the person whose favor is sought.

Lysimachus . . . *ingratiated* himself both with Philip and his pupil. *Budgell.*

2. To make easy or agreeable ; — followed by *to.* *Obs.*
Syn. — INGRATIATE, INSINUATE. To INGRATIATE (one's self) is to win one's way into favor, esp. by sedulous (often servile) attention to the art of pleasing ; INSINUATE, as here compared (see HINT), adds the implication of subtile and suave persistence ; as, "His tutor endeavored to *ingratiate* himself with his young pupil, who would, he knew, be able handsomely to provide for him" (*Fielding*) ; "She began by the humblest assiduity to *ingratiate* herself with Miss S—— ; showed that she could be amusing as a companion, and, by frequent offers of money, proved that she could be useful as a friend" (*Goldsmith*) ; "I cannot flatter and speak fair, smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive and cog, duck with French nods and apish courtesy . . . but thus . . . simple truth must be abused by silken, sly, *insinuating* Jacks" (*Shak.*) ; "His sly, polite, *insinuating* style could please at court, and make Augustus smile" (*Pope*). See COAX, FAWN, SUAVE.

in-gra′ti-ate, *v. i.* To gain or seek favor. *Obs.*

in-gra′ti-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of ingratiating.

in-gra′ti-a-to-ry (ĭn-grā′shĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* That tends to ingratiate ; ingratiating.

in-grat′i-tude (ĭn-grăt′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *ingratitude*, L. *ingratitudo.* See INGRATE.] **1**. Want of gratitude ; insensibility to, forgetfulness of, or ill return for, kindness or favors received ; unthankfulness ; ungratefulness.

Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend. *Shak.*

2. Unpleasantness ; unkindness. *Obs.*

in′gra-ves′cence (ĭn′grȧ-vĕs′ĕns), *n.* *Med.* State of a disease marked by increasing severity of the symptoms.

in′gra-ves′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *ingravescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *ingravescere* to grow heavier or worse ; *in-* in + *gravis* heavy, severe.] *Med.* Gradually increasing in severity.

in-gre′di-ent (ĭn-grē′dĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *ingrediens*, *-entis*, entering into, p. pr. of *ingredi*, p. p. *ingressus*, to go into, to enter : *in-* in + *gradi* to walk, go : cf. F. *ingrédient.* See GRADE.] **1**. One that enters. *Obs.*
2. That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any combination or mixture ; an element ; a constituent. "The *ingredient* is a devil." *Shak.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — See COMPONENT.

in-gre′di-ent, *a.* [L. *ingrediens*, p. pr.] **1**. Entering ; coming in. *Obs.*
2. Present as, or forming, an ingredient ; component.

Acts where no sin is *ingredient.* *Jer. Taylor.*

in′gress (ĭn′grĕs), *n.* [L. *ingressus*, fr. *ingredi.* See INGREDIENT, *n.*] **1**. Act of entering ; entrance ; as, the *ingress* of air into the lungs.
2. Power or liberty of entrance or access ; means of entering ; as, all *ingress* was prohibited.
3. A place for entering ; a way of entrance.
4. *Astron.* The entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, or of an inferior planet upon the sun's disk in transit ; the sun's entrance into a sign, etc.

in-gres′sion (ĭn-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *ingressio* : cf. F. *ingression.*] Act of entering ; entrance. *Rare.*

in-gres′sive (ĭn-grĕs′ĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to ingress ; entering; specif., *Gram.*, inceptive. — **in-gres′sive-ness**, *n.*

in′grow′ing (ĭn′grō′ĭng), *a.* Growing into some other substance. — **ingrowing nail**, a nail whose edges grow in the adjacent flesh, causing inflammation and ulceration.

in′grown′ (ĭn′grōn′), *p. a.* Grown in ; inclosed.

in′growth′ (-grōth′), *n.* A growth or development inward.

in′guen (ĭŋ′gwĕn), *n.* [L. *inguen*, *-guinis.*] *Anat.* Groin.

in′gui-nal (ĭŋ′gwĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *inguinalis*, fr. *inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin : cf. F. *inguinal.*] *Anat.* & *Med.* Of or pertaining to, or in the region of, the inguen, or groin.
inguinal canal, *Anat.*, a canal about one and one half inches long lying parallel to and a little above Poupart's ligament. It extends between the internal and external abdominal rings (see ABDOMINAL RING). — **i. glands**, *Anat.*, the superficial lymphatic glands of the groin. They form two more or less distinct groups, one disposed along Poupart's ligament, the other about the saphenous opening. — **i. region**. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS. — **i. ring**. *Anat.* = ABDOMINAL RING.

in′gui-no- (ĭŋ′gwĭ-nō-). Combining form from Latin *inguen*, *inguinis*, meaning *groin.*

in-gur′gi-tate (ĭn-gûr′jĭ-tāt), *v. t. ;* -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *ingurgitatus*, p. p. of *ingurgitare* to pour in ; *in-* in + *gurges* whirlpool, gulf.] **1**. To swallow, devour, or drink greedily or in large quantity ; to guzzle.
2. To overload by eating or drinking. *Obs.*
3. To swallow up, as in a gulf.

in-gur′gi-tate, *v. i.* To guzzle ; gormandize ; swill.

in-gur′gi-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ingurgitatio* : cf. F. *ingurgitation.*] Act of swallowing greedily or immoderately ; that which is so swallowed.

in-hab′ile (ĭn-hăb′ĭl), *a.* [L. *inhabilis* : cf. F. *inhabile.* See IN- not, HABILE ; cf. UNABLE.] Not apt or fit ; unsuitable ; incompetent ; unqualified. *Obs. or R.*

in-hab′it (ĭn-hăb′ĭt), *v. t.;* IN-HAB′IT-ED ; IN-HAB′IT-ING. [ME. *enhabiten*, OF. *enhabiter*, L. *inhabitare ; in-* in + *habitare* to dwell. See HABIT.] **1**. To live or dwell in ; to occupy as a place of settled residence or habitat ; as, wild beasts *inhabit* the forest ; men *inhabit* cities and houses.

The high and lofty One, that *inhabiteth* eternity *Is* lvii. 15.

2. **a** To settle; people. *Obs.* **b** To establish as resident *Obs.*

in-hab′it, *v. i.* **1**. To have residence in a place ; to dwell ; abide. *Archaic.* "Wild beasts *inhabit* here." *Waller.*
2. To establish or settle one's self. *Obs.*

in-hab′it-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *inhabitabilis.* See INHABIT.] Capable of being inhabited ; habitable. — **in-hab′it-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-hab′it-a-ble, *a.* [L. *inhabitabilis* : cf. F. *inhabitable.* See IN- not ; HABITABLE.] Not habitable ; also, uninhabited. *Obs.* — **in-hab′it-a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*

The frozen ridges of the Alps
Or other ground *inhabitable.* *Shak.*

in-hab′it-ance (ĭn-hăb′ĭ-tăns), *n.* [See INHABITANT.] **1**. An inhabiting ; inhabitancy.
2. A dwelling place ; abode ; place of habitation.

in-hab′it-an-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1**. Act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited ; state, rights, or privileges of one who is an inhabitant ; residence ; occupancy.
2. The place one inhabits ; residence ; abode.

in-hab′it-ant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *inhabitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *inhabitare* : cf. OF. *inhabitant.*] One who dwells or resides permanently in a place, as distinguished from a transient lodger or visitor ; as, an *inhabitant* of a house, a town, a city, county, or state. "Frail *inhabitants* of earth." *Cowper.* *Inhabitant* is not a term of exact meaning. It ordinarily implies more fixity of abode than *resident*, but is variously construed according to the context, sometimes, for example, as equivalent to *citizen* (103 *U. S.* 683 ; 32 *Conn.* 47), sometimes as not (86 *Ind.* 118 ; 122 *Mass.* 594), etc. Ordinarily *inhabitant* is not a synonym for *citizen* or *resident.* See RESIDENT ; cf. CITIZEN, DOMICILE. A corporation is legally an inhabitant of the place where its principal office is in the State of its organization (151 *U. S.* 496) ; and a foreign corporation doing business in a State and complying with the necessary laws has also been held to be an inhabitant of that State (69 *Fed.* 704).
Syn. — INHABITANT, CITIZEN, DENIZEN are here compared esp. in their literary implications ; for more technical legal distinctions, see defs. INHABITANT, the general term, implies permanent abode ; CITIZEN, enjoyment of the full rights and privileges of allegiance ; DENIZEN (sometimes merely poetical or elevated for *inhabitant*) often suggests admission by favor to privileges not claimable as rights ; as, "The Princess : liker to the *inhabitant* of some clear planet close upon the sun, than our man's earth" (*Tennyson*); "If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows he is a *citizen* of the world" (*Bacon*); "Goethe says of a great poet that he must be a *citizen* of his age as well as of his country" (*Lowell*) ; "I too would live and work as beseems a *denizen* of this universe" (*Carlyle*) ; "Thine angels . . . native in heaven's fair palaces, where we shall be but *denizened* by thee" (*Donne*) ; "I am as pleased as Punch at the thought of having [through the Doctorate] a kind of *denizenship*, if nothing more, at Oxford" (*Lowell*). See RESIDE, HABITATION.

in-hab′it-ant, *a.* Resident ; dwelling. *Rare.*

in-hab′i-ta′tion (ĭn-hăb′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inhabitatio* a dwelling.] **1**. Act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited ; indwelling.
2. **a** Abode ; habitation. *Obs.* **b** Inhabitants. *Obs.*

in-hab′it-a-tive (ĭn-hăb′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to inhabitation.

in-hab′it-a-tive-ness, *or* **in-hab′it-ive-ness**, *n.* *Phrenol.* A tendency or propensity to permanent residence in a place or abode ; love of home and country.

What the phrenologists call *inhabitiveness.* *Lowell.*

in-hab′it-ed (ĭn-hăb′ĭt-ĕd), *p. a.* [*inhabit* + 2d *-ed.*] Having inhabitants. — **in-hab′it-ed-ness**, *n.*

in-hab′it-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that inhabits ; an inhabitant.

in-hal′ant (ĭn-hāl′ănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *inhalant.*] Inhaling ; used for inhaling. — **inhalant siphon**. *Zoöl.* See SIPHON.

in-hal′ant, *n.* **1**. An inhaler.
2. That which is to be inhaled, as a medicinal preparation.

in′ha-la′tion (ĭn′hȧ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inhalation.*] Act of inhaling ; also, something to be inhaled ; an inhalant.

in-hale′ (ĭn-hāl′), *v. t. ;* IN-HALED′ (-hāld′) ; IN-HAL′ING (-hāl′ĭng). [L. *in-* in + *halare* to breathe : cf. F. *inhaler*, L. *inhalare* to breathe upon. Cf. EXHALE.] To breathe in ; to draw into the lungs ; to inspire ; as, to *inhale* air ; — opposed to *exhale.*

in-hal′er (ĭn-hāl′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who inhales.
2. An apparatus for administering a vapor or volatile substance for anæsthetic or medicinal purposes.
3. An apparatus for filtering air, etc., as to protect the lungs from damp or cold air, noxious gases, dust, etc. ; also, the respiratory apparatus for divers.

in′har-mon′ic (ĭn′här-mŏn′ĭk) } *a.* Not harmonic ; dis-
in′har-mon′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cordant.
inharmonic relation. *Music.* = FALSE RELATION.

in′har-mo′ni-ous (-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*in-* not + *harmonious* : cf. F. *inharmonieux.*] **1**. Not harmonious ; unmusical ; discordant ; dissonant.

Sounds *inharmonious* in themselves and harsh. *Cowper.*

2. Conflicting ; jarring ; not in harmony.
— **in′har-mo′ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in′har-mo′ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-har′mo-ny (ĭn-här′mō-nĭ), *n.* Want of harmony ; dissonance ; discord.

in′haul′ (ĭn′hôl′), **in′haul′er** (-ẽr), *n.* *Naut.* A rope used to draw in a sail, esp. a jib, along a bowsprit or boom, or to draw in the boom itself.

in-haust′ (ĭn-hôst′), *v. t. ;* -HAUST′ED ; -HAUST′ING. [*in-* in + L. *haustus*, p. p. of *haurire* to draw.] To draw in, as air. — **in-haus′tion** (-hôs′chŭn), *n.*

in-haust′, *n.* Act of inhausting, esp. that caused by the suction stroke of an internal-combustion engine.

in-here′ (-hēr′), *v. i. ;* -HERED′ (-hērd′); -HER′ING (-hēr′ĭng). [L. *inhaerere ; in-* in + *haerere* to stick, hang. Cf. HESITATE.] **1**. To be lodged ; to stick (in, on, upon). *Obs. or R.*
2. To be inherent ; to be a fixed element or attribute ; to be permanently incorporated ; to cleave (to) ; to belong, as attributes, qualities, rights, powers, etc.

They do but *inhere* in the subject that supports them *Digby.*

in-her′ence (-hēr′ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *inhérence.*] State, quality, or fact of inhering or of being inherent ; permanent existence as an element or attribute ; inseparable and essential connection.

in-her′en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Inherence ; also, an inherent character, attribute, or the like.

in-her′ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inhaerens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *inhaerere* : cf. F. *inhérent.* See INHERE.] **1**. Firmly or permanently contained or joined ; infixed ; indwelling. "A most *inherent* baseness." *Shak.*
2. Existing in something as a permanent attribute, or connected with something as a settled function, invariable adjunct, or the like ; involved in the constitution or essential character of anything ; belonging by nature ; inalienable ; inseparable ; as, *inherent* rights or powers ; an *inherent* love of ease ; polarity is *inherent* in a magnet.
Syn. — Innate, inborn, native, natural, inbred, inwrought, inseparable, essential. See INTRINSIC.

in-her′it (ĭn-hĕr′ĭt), *v. t. ;* IN-HER′IT-ED ; IN-HER′IT-ING. [ME. *enheriten* to inherit, to give a heritage to, OF. *enheriter* to appoint as an heir, L. *inhereditare ; in-* in + *hereditare* to inherit, fr. *heres* heir. See HEIR.] **1**. To make heir ; to put in possession ; to cause to have. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To take by descent from an ancestor ; to take by inheritance (which see) ; to take as heir on the death of an ancestor or other person; to receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease.
3. To receive or take by birth ; to have by nature ; to derive or acquire from ancestors, as mental or physical qualities ; as, he *inherits* a strong constitution.
4. By extension, to have in turn or receive as if from an ancestor ; as, the administration *inherited* this problem.
5. To come into possession of ; to possess ; to receive ; to obtain ; to enjoy as a possession.

But the meek shall *inherit* the earth. *Ps.* xxxvii. 11.
To bury so much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Shak.*

6. To be heir to ; to succeed ; as, a son *inherits* his father.

in-her′it, *v. i.* **1**. To take or hold a possession, property, estate, or rights by inheritance.
2. Fig. : **a** To take possession ; to abide. *Obs.* **b** To get or receive its nature or character (from) ; to derive (from).

in-her′it-a-bil′i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being inheritable, or descendible to heirs.

in-her′it-a-ble (ĭn-hĕr′ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Capable of being inherited, as a title ; transmissible or descendible.
2. Capable of being transmitted from parent to child ; as, *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.
3. [OF. *enheritable*, *inheritable.*] Capable of taking by inheritance ; capable of, or having the right of, succeeding to, as an heir : hence, entitled to as a birthright.

The eldest daughter of the king is also alone *inheritable* to the crown on failure of issue male. *Blackstone.*

inheritable blood, blood which qualifies a person to be an heir or to transmit to heirs.

in-her′it-ance (-ĭ-tăns), *n.* [OF. *enheritance.*] **1**. Act of inheriting ; in the broadest sense, the acquisition of property, real or personal, movable or immovable, by one person as heir to another ; specif., at the common law, the acquisition of a fee simple or fee tail in land. Also, a perpetual or continuing right which a man and his heirs have to an estate or property. At the Roman civil law the

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in-grain′ed-ly (ĭn-grān′ĕd-lĭ ; -grānd′lĭ), *adv.* of INGRAINED.
In′gram (ĭŋ′grăm), *n.* [Cf. OG. *Ingiram*, *Ingram.* For the last part cf. OHG. *ram*, *hram*, raven, akin to E. *raven*, and E. BERTRAM.] Masc. prop. name.
ing′ram (ĭng′răm), *a.* Ignorant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* One who is ignorant. *Obs.* — **ing′ram-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
in′gram-mat′i-cism (ĭn′grȧ-măt′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Ungrammatical expression. *Rare.*
ing′rant, *a.* Ignorant. *Obs.*
in-grap′ple, *v. t. & i.* To grapple. *Obs.*
In-gras′si-an proc′ess-es (ĭn-grăs′ĭ-ȧn). [After G. F. *Ingrassias* (1510–80), Sicilian physician.] *Anat.* The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.
in-grate′, *v. t. & i.* To oppress, or be oppressive. *Obs.*
in-grate′ful, *a.* Ingrate. — **in-grate′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **in-grate′ful-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
in-grate′ly, *adv.* of INGRATE.
in-grat′er, *n.* [Prob. fr. *regrater* with change of prefix.] A regrater. *Obs.*
in-gra′ti-at′ing-ly, *adv.* of *ingratiating*, p. pr. [*Obs.*
in′gra-tu′i-ty, *n.* Ingratitude.
‖ **in-gra′tum si dix′e-ris, om′ni-a dix′e-ris** (dĭk′sē-rĭs). [L.] If you have said ungrateful, you have said all : i. e., an ingrate is capable of any vice.
in-grave′. Var. of ENGRAVE.
in-grave′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *grave.* Cf. ENGRAVE.] To bury. *Obs.*
in-grav′i-date (ĭn-grăv′ĭ-dāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *ingravidatus*, p. p. of *ingravidare* to impregnate. See IN- in; GRAVIDATE.] To make gravid. *Obs. or R.* — **in-grav′i-da′tion** (-dā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.* [enlarge. *Obs.*
in-great′, *v. t.* To make great;
in-gre′di-ence (ĭn-grē′dĭ-ĕns),
in-gre′di-en-cy (-dĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See INGREDIENT.] *Obs.* **1**. An ingredient or mixture of ingredients : the fact of entering as an ingredient.
2. Entrance ; ingress.
in-gre′di-ence, *v. t.* To be an ingredient of, or to make of ingredients. *Obs.*
‖ **in gre′mi-o.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., in the bosom: that is, within the protection : specif., of a bond or instrument, in the preamble. — ‖ **in gre′mi-o le′gis**, under the protection or control of the law.
in-gress′, *v. t. & i.* To go in ; to enter. *Obs.*
in-gres′su, *n.* [L. *de ingressu* of entry.] *Eng. Law.* An obsolete writ of entry. [GRIEVE.
in-greve′, in-grieve′. ✝ EN-
in-greyl′. ✝ ENGRAIL.
in-groce′. ✝ ENGROSS.
in-groove′. Var. of ENGROOVE.
in-gross′. ✝ ENGROSS.
in-ground′, *v. t.* To infix.
in-grudge′. *n.* Spite ; rooted grudge. *Obs.*
in′gru-ent, *a.* [L. *ingruens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *ingruere* to rush into, attack.] Attacking; invading. *Obs.* — **in′gru-ence**, *n.* *Obs.*
ing′rum. ✝ INGRAM.
In′gua. ✝ INCA.
in-guilt′y, *a* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in′gui-no-ab-dom′i-nal, *a.* Relating to the groin and abdomen.
in′gui-no-cru′ral (ĭŋ′gwĭ-nō-krōō′răl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the groin and thigh.
in-gulf′, in-gulf′ment. Vars. of ENGULF, ENGULFMENT.
ing′un (ĭng′ŭn). Dial. corrupt of ONION.
in-gurdge′. ✝ ENGORGE.
ingure. ✝ INJURE.
in-gust′a-ble, *a.* [L. *ingustabilis.* See GUSTABLE.] Tasteless ; insipid. *Obs.*
Ing-væ′o-nes (ĭng-vē′ō-nēz). Var. of INGÆVONES.
ingynour. ✝ ENGINEER.
in-gyre′, *v. t.* [Cf. INGERE.] To intrude. *Obs.* *Scot.*
in-gyre′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *gyrare* to gyrate.] To gyrate. *Obs.*
in-hab′ile. ✝ ENABLE.
in-hab′ile, in-ha′ble, *v. t.* [From INHABILE, *a.*] To make or declare unable ; disable. *Obs.*
in′ha-bil′i-ty (ĭn′hȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inhabileté*, *inhabilité.* See INABILITY.] Unfitness ; inability. *Obs. or R.*
in-hab′i-tate, *v. t.* To inhabit. *Obs.* — **in-hab′i-ta′tor**, *n.* *Obs.*
in-hab′it-ed, *a.* [*in-* not + *habited*, p. a.] Uninhabited. *Obs.*
in-hab′it-ing, *n.* A dwelling place. *Obs.* [ITATIVENESS.
in-hab′i-tive-ness, *n.* = INHAB-
in-hab′i-tor, in-hab′i-tour, *n.* An inhabitant. *Obs.*
in-hab′it-ress, *n.* A female inhabitant. *Rare.* [part.
‖ **in hac par′te.** [L.] On this
in-hale′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-hal′ent (ĭn-hāl′ĕnt), *a.* Inhalant.
in-hance′. ✝ ENHANCE.
in-hate′, *v. t.* To hate. *Obs.*
in-haunse′. ✝ ENHANCE.
in-haunt′. ✝ ENHAUNT
in-hearse′ (ĭn-hûrs′), *v. t.* To put in, or as in, a hearse or coffin. *Rare.*
in-heav′en, *v. t.* To exalt into heaven ; to entrance. *Rare.*
in-hel′de, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *held* to incline.] To pour in. *Obs.*
in-hell′, *v. t.* To put or fix in hell. *Obs.*
in-herce′. ✝ ENHEARSE
in-her′dand, *p. a.* [See ENHERD.] Adhering *Obs.*
in′he-red′i-ta-ble, *a* [See INHERIT, HEREDITABLE.] Hereditable. *Obs.* — **in-her′e-dit′a-ment, in′he-red′i-tance, -red′i-ta-ry**. *Obs. Oxf. E.D* [ENT.
in-her′ent-ly, *adv.* of INHER-
in-her′it-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [ITABLE.
in-her′it-a-bly, *adv.* of INHER-
in-her′it-age, *n.* [*inherit* + *-age* : cf. HERITAGE.] Inheritance. *R.*
in-her′it-a-ment, *n.* [OF. *enheritement.*] Hereditament. *Obs.*
inheritance tax. A death duty (which see) imposed on estates received by inheritance.

heir (*heres*) succeeded to all the rights of the deceased and was originally charged with all his liabilities, but later was enabled to renounce the heirship and given the benefit of inventory (see under BENEFIT); the early Teutonic law and the feudal law distinguished between, and treated differently the succession to, the real estate and the personal estate; but the codes of the modern European nations have generally retained or reëstablished the succession to the entire estate. Cf. also HEIR, DISTRIBUTION, SUCCESSION, REAL PROPERTY, PERSONAL PROPERTY, HERITABLE, MOVABLE, HERES, CONQUEST, UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION, ADMINISTRATOR, WILL, NEMO EST HERES VIVENTIS, etc.
2. That which is or may be inherited; that which is derived by an heir from an ancestor or other person, or which may be transmitted to an heir by a person; a heritage; a possession which passes by descent.
3. A permanent or valuable possession or blessing, esp. one received by gift or without purchase; a benefaction.
An *inheritance* incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away. 1 *Pet.* i. 4.
4. Possession or right of possession; ownership. "The *inheritance* of their loves." *Shak.*
To you th' *inheritance* belongs by right
Of brother's praise; to you eke 'longs his love *Spenser.*
5. The reception or acquisition of characters or qualities by transmission from parent to offspring.
Syn. — INHERITANCE, HEREDITY. INHERITANCE, as here compared (see HERITAGE), denotes the act or state of receiving or deriving (esp. physical or mental qualities) by ancestral transmission; HEREDITY designates the biological law in accordance with which such transmission takes place; as, "Instincts . . . acquired by habit in one generation, and then transmitted by *inheritance* in succeeding generations" (*Darwin*); "These two, *heredity* and environment, are the master influences of the organic world" (*H. Drummond*).
in-her'i-tor (ĭn-hĕr'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who inherits; an heir.
in-he'sion (ĭn-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *inhaesio*. See INHERE.] State of being inherent in something; inherence.
in-hib'it (ĭn-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.*; IN-HIB'IT-ED; IN-HIB'IT-ING. [L. *inhibitus*, p. p. of *inhibere*; *in-* in + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT.] **1**. To forbid; prohibit; interdict.
All men were *inhibited*, by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a Parliament *Clarendon.*
2. To hold back; to check; restrain; hinder; to check or control by inhibition (which see).
Syn. — See FORBID.
in'hi-bi'tion (ĭn'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L *inhibitio*: cf. F. *inhibition*.] **1**. Act of inhibiting, or state of being inhibited; restraint; prohibition; embargo.
2. *Law.* **a** A writ from a higher court, esp., in England, an ecclesiastical court, staying an inferior judge from further proceedings. **b** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A command of an ecclesiastical authority, esp. a bishop, to a minister not to perform ministerial duties. **c** *Scots Law.* (1) A kind of personal order prohibiting a party from contracting debts to the prejudice of the rights of others in his heritable property or realty. (2) An order procured by a husband prohibiting the giving of credit to his wife.
3. *Physiol.* A stopping or checking of an already present action; a restraining of the function of an organ, or an agent, as a digestive fluid or ferment, etc.; as, the *inhibition* of the respiratory center by the pneumogastric nerve; the *inhibition* of reflexes, etc.
4. *Psychol.* Restraint imposed upon one psychical state by another; as, *inhibition* of rising fear by calm reflection; *inhibition* of true perception by hypnotic suggestion.
in-hib'i-tive (ĭn-hĭb'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Inhibitory.
in-hib'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *inhibitorius*: cf. F. *inhibitoire*.] Of or pert. to, or producing, inhibition; consisting in inhibition; tending or serving to inhibit; prohibitory; as, *inhibitory* nervous action; an *inhibitory* statute.
inhibitory nerves, *Physiol.*, those nerves which modify, inhibit, or suppress a motor or secretory act.
in-ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty (ĭn-hō'mō-jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ; ĭn-hŏm'ō-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Something which is not homogeneous.
in-ho'mo-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* Not homogeneous; wanting homogeneity. — **in-ho'mo-ge'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*
in-hos'pi-ta-ble (ĭn-hŏs'pĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *hospitable*: cf. OF. *inhospitable*.] **1**. Not hospitable; not disposed to show hospitality to strangers or guests; as, an *inhospitable* person, people, or house.
2. Affording no shelter or sustenance; barren; desert; bleak; cheerless; wild. "*Inhospitable* wastes." *Blair.*
— **in-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-hos'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.*
in-hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *inhospitalitas*: cf. F. *inhospitalité*. See IN- not; HOSPITALITY.] Quality or state of being inhospitable; inhospitableness.
in-hu'man (ĭn-hū'măn; *originally spelt and accented* in'humane', *later* in-hu'mane), *a.* [L. *inhumanus*: cf. F. *inhumain*. See IN- not; HUMAN.] **1**. Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling; as, an *inhuman* tyrant; characterized by, or attended with, cruelty; as, an *inhuman* act or punishment.
2. Unlike what is normally human; nonhuman.
in'hu-mane' (ĭn'hū-mān'), *a.* Inhuman; cruel; brutal; also, lacking humanity; not humane (cf. HUMANE). — **in'hu-mane'ly**, *adv.*
in'hu-man'i-ty (-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *inhumanitas*: cf. F. *inhumanité*.] **1**. Quality or state of being inhuman; cruelty; barbarity; also, an instance of this; an inhuman act.
Man's *inhumanity* to man. *Burns.*
2. Impoliteness; discourtesy. *Obs.*
in-hu'mate (ĭn-hū'māt; ĭn'hū-māt), *v. t.* [L. *inhumatus*, p. p. of *inhumare* to inhume; *in-* in + *humare* to cover with earth. See HUMATION; cf. INHUME.] To inhume. *R.*
in'hu-ma'tion (ĭn'hū-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inhumation*.] **1**. Act of inhuming, or burying; interment.
2. **a** *Old Chem.* The burying of vessels in warm earth to expose their contents to a steady moderate heat, as for gentle distillation. **b** *Med.* Arenation.
in-hume' (ĭn-hūm'), *v. t.*; IN-HUMED' (-hūmd'); IN-HUM'ING (-hūm'ĭng). [Cf. F. *inhumer*. See INHUMATE.] **1**. To deposit, as a dead body, in the earth; to bury; inter.
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope.*
2. *Old Chem.* To subject to inhumation.
In'i-a (ĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar dolphinlike cetaceans found in the Amazon and its tributaries. The only species (*I. geoffrensis*) is about seven feet long, and has a long bristly snout and a well-marked neck.
in'i-al (ĭn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Craniom.* Pertaining to the inion.
in-im'i-cal (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *inimicalis*, fr. *inimicus* unfriendly, hostile; *in-* not + *amicus* friendly. See AMITY.] **1**. Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly; unfavorable; — chiefly applied to *private*, as *hostile* is to *public*, enmity.
Not then the most *inimical* nor fighting man. *Gayton.*
2. Opposed in tendency, influence, or effects; antagonistic; inconsistent; incompatible; adverse; repugnant.
A system . . *inimical* to all other governments. *Burke*
— **in-im'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-im'i-cal-ness**, *n.* — **in-im'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
in-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inimitable; inimitableness.
in-im'i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inimitabilis*: cf. F. *inimitable*. See IN- not; IMITABLE.] **1**. Not capable of being imitated; beyond imitation; surpassingly excellent; matchless; unrivaled; as, an *inimitable* style; *inimitable* eloquence. "*Inimitable* force." *Dryden.*
2. Not worthy of imitation. *Rare.*
— **in-im'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-im'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*
In'i-o'mi (ĭn'ĭ-ō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἰνίον inion + ὦμος shoulder.] *Zoöl.* A group of teleost fishes having the mesocoracoid arch atrophied and the orbitosphenoid wanting. It consists of the lantern fishes (Myctophidæ) and their allies, mostly inhabiting the deep sea (see LANTERN FISH). Some recent classifications unite them with the Haplomi. — **in'i-ome** (ĭn'ĭ-ōm), *n.* — **in'i-o'mous** (-ō'mŭs), *a.*
in'i-on (ĭn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰνίον the back of the head.] *Craniol.* The external occipital protuberance of the skull. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*
in-iq'ui-tous (ĭn-ĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* [From INIQUITY.] Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked; as, *iniquitous* deeds.
Demagogues . . . bribed to this *iniquitous* service. *Burke*
Syn. — Wicked, criminal, unjust, unrighteous, flagrant, flagitious, heinous, outrageous, atrocious. — INIQUITOUS, NEFARIOUS. INIQUITOUS suggests gross injustice; NEFARIOUS implies extreme wickedness, esp. such as is involved in the breach of sacred obligations; as, an *iniquitous* sentence, *iniquitous* oppression; the *nefarious* traffic in slaves, the *nefarious* corruption of youth. See FLAGRANT, BAD.
— **in-iq'ui-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-iq'ui-tous-ness**, *n.*
in-iq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *iniquitee*, F. *iniquité*, L. *iniquitas* inequality, unfairness, injustice, fr. *iniquus* uneven, unjust; *in-* not + *aequus* even, equal. See EQUAL.] **1**. Absence of, or deviation from, just dealing; want of rectitude or uprightness; gross injustice; unrighteousness; wickedness; as, the *iniquity* of bribery; the *iniquity* of an unjust judge.
2. An iniquitous act or thing; a deed of injustice or unrighteousness; a sin; a crime; as, one's *iniquities*.
3. Inequity; injustice. *Obs.*, exc., *Scots Law*, of a decision contrary to law.
4. [*cap.*] A character or personification in the Old English moralities, or moral dramas, having the name sometimes of one vice and sometimes of another. See VICE.
Acts old *Iniquity*, and in the fit
Of miming gets the opinion of a wit. *B. Jonson*
5. Maleficent or harmful action or influence. *Obs.*
in-ir'ri-ta-ble (ĭn-ĭr'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *irritable*: cf. F. *inirritable*.] Not irritable; not susceptible of stimulation. — **in-ir'ri-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ). *n.*
in-i'tial (ĭn-ĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *initialis*, fr. *initium* a going in, entrance, beginning, fr. *inire* to go into, to enter, begin; *in-* in + *ire* to go: cf. F. *initial*. See ISSUE; cf. COMMENCE.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the beginning; marking the commencement; incipient; commencing; as, the *initial* symptoms of a disease.
2. Placed at the beginning; standing at the head, as of a list or series; as, the *initial* letters of a name.
initial cells, *Bot.*, the original cells from which a tissue is developed. — **i. compression** (of a built-up gun), *Gun.*, the compression produced in the tube by shrinking hoops upon it or by winding with flat steel bands or wire under tension. — **i. line**, the polar axis. See COÖRDINATE. — **i. reserve.** *Life Insurance.* See RESERVE. — **i. stability**, the resistance of a floating body to inclination at or near the position of equilibrium, as measured by the metacentric height; metacentric stability. — **i. stress.** **a** *Mech.* Stress existing in a structure or mass not subjected to the action of external forces, except gravity. In metallic castings unequal cooling is the frequent cause of this condition. **b** *Phon.* See STRESS, *n.*, 4. — **i. velocity**, *Ballistics*, muzzle velocity.
in-i'tial, *n.* **1**. A first part; a beginning. *Rare.*
2. An initial letter, note, or the like; specif.: **a** The first letter of a proper name; *pl.*, the initial letters of an individual's name and surname. **b** A large letter beginning a text or a division or paragraph. Such letters are often adorned with arabesques, illuminations, etc. **c** One of the notes or tones with which a melody in plain song may begin.
in-i'tial (ĭn-ĭsh'ăl), *v. t.*; IN-I'TIALED (-shăld) or IN-I'TIALLED; IN-I'TIAL-ING or IN-I'TIAL-LING. To put an initial or initials to; to mark with an initial or initials, as handkerchiefs.
initialed, *or* **initialled, check**, *Banking*, a check initialed by the proper officer of a bank (usually the cashier or paying teller) in certification of the genuineness of the signature. This is not equivalent to indorsement or certification.
in-i'ti-ate (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; IN-I'TI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); IN-I'TI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *initiatus*, p. p. of *initiare* to begin, fr. *initium* beginning. See INITIAL.] **1**. To introduce by a first act; to make a beginning with; to set afoot; to originate; commence; begin.
How are changes of this sort to be *initiated*? *I. Taylor.*
2. To acquaint with the beginnings; to instruct in the rudiments or principles; to introduce.
To *initiate* his pupil into any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governor is enough. *Locke.*
3. To introduce into a society, club, sect, social or religious status, or the like, as by special teachings and appropriate rites. See INITIATION, 2.
He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs. *Spectator.*
Syn. — Introduce, admit, instate, induct; begin, commence, open. — INITIATE, INAUGURATE, INSTALL agree in the idea of introduction or admission. To INITIATE is to admit to some (esp.) secret organization or to indoctrinate in some (esp.) occult knowledge or observance; it frequently implies mysterious rites or ceremonies; to INAUGURATE is to induct into office, esp. with formal or dignified ceremony; to INSTALL is to instate in a position of office or dignity, or to invest with (esp.) an ecclesiastical charge; as, to *initiate* one into a secret society, *initiated* in the mysteries of his profession; to *inaugurate* the President of the United States; to *install* a canon, a Knight of the Garter, to *install* a minister in a new charge. INITIATE, INAUGURATE come further into comparison in the sense of *begin*, with emphasis upon the (frequently formal) act of beginning. *Inaugurate* in particular heightens the implication of formality or ceremony, and properly applies only to something of dignity or importance; it is frequently misused as a grandiloquent synonym for *begin* or *open*; as, the new method of procedure was *initiated* under favorable conditions; the French Revolution was felt by many to have *inaugurated* a new era; "In fine writing . . . not only presidents, but aqueducts, millinery shops, and miners' strikes, are '*inaugurated*'" (*A. S. Hill*). See BEGIN.
in-i'ti-ate, *v. i.* **1**. To begin; commence.
2. To perform the first act; to take the initiative.
3. To undergo initiation.
in-i'ti-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *initiatus*, p. p.] **1**. Unused; new.
The *initiate* fear that wants hard use. *Shak.*
2. Initiated, or properly admitted to an office, secret society, secret learning, or the like; introduced to, or instructed in, the rudiments; also, pertaining to an initiate.
Initiate in the secrets of the skies. *Young.*
3. In the initial stage; begun; commenced.
The espousal "by words of the present tense" constitutes a marriage (matrimonium), at all events an *initiate* marriage. *Pollock & Mait.*
initiate tenant by curtesy, *or* **tenant by the curtesy initiate**, *Law*, a husband who is vested with an inchoate right (called *curtesy initiate*) in his wife's estate of inheritance by the birth of a child, but whose estate is not consummated till the death of the wife.
in-i'ti-ate, *n.* One who is, or is to be, initiated.
in-i'ti-a'tion (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *initiatio*: cf. F. *initiation*.] **1**. Act of initiating, or process of being initiated or introduced; as, *initiation* into a society, into business, literature, etc. "The *initiation* of courses of events." *Pope.*
2. The rites, ceremonies, ordeals, or instructions, with which one is made a member of a sect or society (esp. a secret society), a participant of mysteries, or esoteric teachings, or is invested with a particular function or status. *Initiation* is used chiefly of introduction to esoteric teachings (see MYSTERY) or to membership in secret societies, but in writings dealing with the usages of early or primitive social organizations it is often applied to the ceremonies and ordeals with which youths are formally invested with the rights of maturity.
in-i'ti-a-tive (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *initiatif*.] Of or pertaining to initiation; serving to initiate; inceptive; initiatory; introductory; preliminary.
in-i'ti-a-tive, *n.* [F. *initiative*.] **1**. An introductory step or movement; an act which originates or begins.
The undeveloped *initiatives* of good things to come. *I. Taylor*
2. The right or power to introduce a new measure or course of action, as in legislation; as, the *initiative* in respect to revenue bills is in the House of Representatives.
3. Energy or aptitude displayed in the initiation of action, esp. of action that tends to develop or open out new fields; self-reliant enterprise; as, a man of marked *initiative*; sometimes, of a machine, automatic.
The recitation system . . . is practically useless in developing any *initiative* in the student. *N. Y. Sun.*
in-i'ti-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Suitable for an introduction or beginning; introductory; prefatory.
2. Tending or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies; elementary; rudimentary; as, *initiatory* rites.
Some *initiatory* treatises in the law. *Herbert.*
in-ject' (ĭn-jĕkt'), *v. t.*; IN-JECT'ED; IN-JECT'ING. [L. *injectus*, p. p. of *inicere*, *injicere*, to throw in; *in-* in + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] **1**. To throw, drive, or force in; as, to *inject* cold water into a condenser; to *inject* morphine with a hypodermic syringe.
2. Hence, to throw in by way of suggestion, interruption, or the like; to offer; propose; interject.
Cæsar also, then hatching tyranny, *injected* the same scrupulous demurs. *Milton.*
3. *Anat.* To force a fluid or composition into (a vessel,

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inheriteson, *n.* [OF. (assumed) *enheriteson*, *-taison*.] Inheritance. *Obs.*
in-her'i-tress, *n.*, *fem.* of INHERITOR.
in-her'i-trice, *n.* = INHERITRESS. *Obs.*
in-her'i-trix (-trĭks), *n.* = INHERITRESS.
in-herse'. † INHEARSE.
in-he'sive-ly, *adv.* Inherently. *Obs.*
in'hi-ate (ĭn'hĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *inhiare*.] To gape. *R.* — **in'hi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *R.*
in-hib'it-er, *n.* One that inhibits.
in-hib'i-tor, *n.* [NL.] One that inhibits, as an inhibitory nerve.
inhielde, inhilde. † INHELDE.
inhine, *n.* Prob., a member or servant of a household. *Obs.*
in-hive', *v. t.* To hive. *Obs.*
‖ **in hoc.** [L.] In this respect.
‖ **in hoc sa'lus.** [L.] Safety in this.
‖ **in hoc sig'no spes me'a.** [L.] In this sign (is) my hope.
‖ **in hoc sig'no vin'ces.** [L.] In, or by, this sign thou shalt conquer: — motto of Constantine the Great, who said he saw, when marching against Maxentius, in the sky a luminous cross with those words about it.
in-hold', *v. t.* To contain in itself; to possess; to retain. *Obs.*
in-hold', *v. i.* To hold in. *Obs.*
in'hold'er. † INNHOLDER.
in-hold'er, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Inhabitant. **b** A container.
inhominious, *a.* ? Ignominious. *Obs.*
in-hon'est, *a.* [L. *inhonestus* shameful: cf. OF. *inhoneste*.] Not honest; disgraceful. — **in-hon'est-ly**, *adv.* — **in-hon'es-ty**, *n.* *All Obs.*
in-hoop', *v. t.* To inclose in a hoop. *Obs.*
in-hos'pi-tal, *a.* Inhospitable. *Obs.* — **in-hos'pi-tal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in-hos'pi-tal'ious, *a.* Inhospitable. *Obs.*
in-house' (ĭn-houz'), *v. t.* To house. *Obs.*
in-hu'man-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
in-hu'man-ly, *adv.* of INHUMAN.
in-hu'man-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-hum'er (ĭn-hūm'ẽr), *n.* One that inhumes.
in-hurl', *v. t.* To hurl in. *Obs.*
In'i-go (ĭn'ĭ-gō), *n.* [Sp. *Íñigo*, LL. *Ennecus*, *Enecus*. The name has been confused with *Ignatius*.] Masc. prop. name.
in'im-ag'in-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
inimi. † ENEMY.
in-im'ic, *a.* Inimical. *Obs.*
in-im'i-ca-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + *amicable*: cf. L. *inimicus*.] Inimical: hostile. *Obs.*
in-im'i-ci'tious (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-sĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *inimicitia* enmity. See INIMICAL.] Inimical. *Obs.*
in-im'i-cous, *a.* [L. *inimicus*.] Inimical. *Obs.*
in-im'i-tie, *n.* [F. *inimitié*.] Enmity. *Obs.*
‖ **in in-de'fi-ni'tum** (ĭn-dĕ-f'ĭ-nī'tŭm). [L.] Indefinitely.
‖ **in in'fi-ni'tum** (ĭn'fĭ-nī'tŭm) [L.] To infinity.
‖ **in i-ni'ti-o** (ĭ-nĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] In the beginning.
‖ **in in'te-grum** (ĭn'tē-grŭm). [L.] To a whole or unimpaired state.
‖ **in in'tel-lec'tu.** [L.] In the mind.
in'in-te-ren'tial, *a.* *Math.* See IN-, not. — **ininterential function.** See INTERENTIAL FUNCTION.
‖ **in in-vi'tum.** [LL.] Against an unwilling party.
in-ique', *a.* [F.] Iniquitous. *Obs.*
in-iq'ui-ta-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + *equitable*, after *iniquity*.] Inequitable. *Obs* — **in-iq'ui-ta-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in-i'quous (ĭn-ĭ'kwŭs), *a.* [L. *iniquus*.] Iniquitous. *Obs.*
in-ir'ri-tant, *a.* & *n.* See IN-, not.
in-ir'ri-ta-tive (ĭn-ĭr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* See IN-, not.
In'is-fail. Var. of INNISFAIL.
in-isle'. † ENISLE.
i-nith'ered. Obs. p. p. of NITHER.
in-i'tial-ize, *v. i.* & *t.* To use, or to indicate by, initials. *Rare.*
in-i'tial-ly, *adv.* of INITIAL.
in-i'ti-ant (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ănt), *n.* [L. *initians*, *-antis*, p. pr.] An initiator. *Rare.*
in-i'ti-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *initium* + *-ary*.] *Rare.* **1**. Initial. **2**. Initialed, as a note.
in-i'ti-a-tive-ly, *adv.* of INITIATIVE.
in-i'ti-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that initiates.
in-i'ti-a-to-ri-ly (-ȧ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of INITIATORY. See -LY.
in-i'ti-a-to-ry, *n.* An introductory act or rite. *Rare.*
in-i'ti-a'tress (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ā'trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of INITIATOR.
in-i'ti-a'trix (-ā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] = INITIATRESS. *Rare.*
in-i'tion (ĭn-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *inition*. See INITIAL.] Initiation; beginning. *Obs.*
in-i'tis (ĭn-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, fiber + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of fibrous or muscular tissue.
I. N. J. *Abbr.* In nomine Jesu (L., in the name of Jesus).
in-jail'. † ENJAIL.

cavity, or tissue), usually for preserving, hardening, or coloring the structures; as, to *inject* the blood vessels.
4. To cast or throw; — with *on*. *Obs.* *Pope.*

in-jec'tion (ĭn-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *injectio*: cf. F. *injection*.] **1.** Act of injecting; esp., the forcible throwing in of a liquid, or aëriform body, by means of a syringe, pump, etc. **2.** *Med.* State of being injected; congestion.
3. That which is injected; esp., a liquid medicine thrown into the subcutaneous tissue or a cavity of the body by a syringe or other instrument; a clyster; an enema.
4. *Anat.* **a** Act or process of injecting vessels or tissues (see INJECT, *v.*, 3). **b** A specimen prepared by injection.
5. Act of offering as an intrusive hint or suggestion; also, something injected or hinted. *Rare.*

in-jec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that injects; specif., a device for injecting feed water into a steam boiler by the direct action of live steam. This injector consists essentially of a nozzle continually surrounded by water. Steam is blown through the nozzle and creates a vacuum into which the water rushes, and, mixing with the steam, and further impelled by the pressure of steam from behind and by the added momentum of the mixed steam, is forced along the feed pipe into the boiler. The boiler injector is often called **Giffard's injector**, from the name of the inventor.

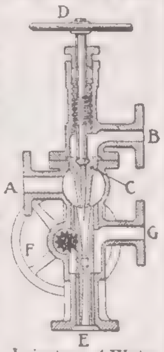

Injector *A* Water Entrance; *B* Steam Entrance; *C* Steam Regulating Valve operated by Hand Wheel *D*; *E* Exit to boiler for mixed steam and water; *F* Hand Wheel for regulating water supply; *G* Overflow.

in-ju-di'cious (ĭn'jōō-dĭsh'ŭs; 243), *a.* [*in-* not + *judicious*.] **1.** Not judicious; wanting in sound judgment; indiscreet; unwise; as, an *injudicious* biographer.
2. Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an *injudicious* measure.
Syn. — Indiscreet, inconsiderate, undiscerning, incautious, unwise, rash, hasty, imprudent.
— **in'ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in'ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*

in-junc'tion (ĭn-jŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *injunctio*, fr. *injungere*, *injunctum*, to join into, to enjoin. See ENJOIN.] **1.** Act of enjoining; act of directing, commanding, or prohibiting.
2. That which is enjoined; an order; precept; direction.
> The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit. *Milton.*

3. *Law.* An equitable writ or process, granted by a court of equity, whereby a party is required to do or to refrain from doing certain acts, according to the exigency of the writ or process. The *injunction* was originally granted only by writ by a court of chancery or equity, and was derived from the interdict (which see) of the Roman and Civil law systems, to which it corresponds; it is now, under statutory authority, granted by judgment or order in British practice and in many States in the United States. Injunctions, according to the nature or extent of the relief granted, are variously termed *restrictive*, or *restraining*, and *mandatory*; *preliminary*, *interlocutory*, *ad interim*, *temporary*, or *provisional*; and *final*, *perpetual*, or *permanent*. The violation of an injunction is a contempt of court, and the court can enforce fulfillment of its injunction by fine or imprisonment. The issuing of injunctions to restrain various acts, esp. acts of participants in labor strikes, boycotts, etc., has been (opprobriously) called, by those opposed to such judicial action, *government by injunction*, though such action is not founded on any extension of judicial powers beyond those of the common law.
4. Joining; union. *Obs.* *Milton.*
Syn. — See MANDATE.

in'jure (ĭn'jŏŏr), *v. t.*; IN'JURED (-jŏŏrd); IN'JUR-ING. [From E. *injury*, or F. *injure* injury: cf. OF. *injurer* to injure. See INJURY.] **1.** To do harm to; to hurt; damage; impair; to hurt or wound, as the person; to impair the soundness of, as health; to damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate; to slander, tarnish, or impair, as reputation or character; to give pain to, as the sensibilities or the feelings.
> When have I *injured* thee? when done thee wrong? *Shak.*

2. To insult; abuse. *Obs.*
Syn. — Damage, mar, spoil, harm, sully, wrong; maltreat, abuse, insult, affront, dishonor. See IMPAIR.

in'jured (ĭn'jŏŏrd), *p. a.* Damaged; wronged; also, of behavior, offended; hurt; as, an air of *injured* innocence. — **in'jured-ly**, *adv.*

in-ju'ri-ous (ĭn-jōō'rĭ-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *injuriosus*: cf. F. *injurieux*. See INJURY.] **1.** Inflicting or tending to inflict injury; hurtful; harmful; detrimental; mischievous; as, acts *injurious* to health, credit, reputation, property, etc.
> *Injurious* to the memory of our English Pindar. *Dryden.*
> Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
> This tribute from us, we were free. *Shak.*

2. Slanderous; abusive; defamatory; as, *injurious* language; also, *Obs. or R.*, intentionally offensive in speech; as, an *injurious* person.
Syn. — Harmful, hurtful, pernicious, mischievous, baneful, deleterious, detrimental, noxious, ruinous.
— **in-ju'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ju'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

in'ju-ry (ĭn'jōō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *injurie*, L. *injuria*, fr. *injurius* injurious, wrongful, unjust: *in-* not + *jus*, *juris*, right, law, justice. See JUST, *a.*] **1.** Damage or hurt done to or suffered by a person or thing; detriment to, or violation of, person, character, feelings, rights, property, or interests, or the value of a thing.
> Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling on trifling arguments. *I. Watts.*

2. An act which damages, harms, or hurts; as, an *injury* to the feelings; slander is an *injury* to the character; also, a hurt or damage sustained; as, they suffered severe *injuries*.
3. *Law.* An actionable wrong; that is, any violation of another's rights for which the law allows an action to recover damages or specific property or both. Cf. TORT, DAMNUM ABSQUE INJURIA, INJURIA ABSQUE DAMNO.
4. Abusive speech; insult; revilement. *Obs.*
Syn. — Detriment, hurt, loss, impairment; prejudice, evil, ill, injustice, wrong. — INJURY, DAMAGE, HARM, MISCHIEF agree in the idea of detriment. INJURY is the general term for hurt of any sort, whether suffered by a person (often in the sense of *wrong*) or a thing; DAMAGE is esp. an injury which impairs value or involves loss; HARM is the more popular and colloq. term for *injury*; MISCHIEF is troublesome or vexatious harm or injury, worked esp. by a personal or living agent; it frequently suggests petty annoyance due to sport or thoughtlessness (see MISCHIEVOUS); as, an *injury* to one's eyes, to one's feelings, to one's reputation, to forgive an *injury*; an *injury* to a tree, to a watch; "If we had been sold for bondmen and bondwomen, I had held my tongue, although the enemy could not countervail the king's *damage*" (*Esth.* vii. 4); the engine was badly *damaged*; cf. to recover *damages*; "Do thyself no *harm*" (*Acts* xvi. 28); I meant no *harm*; out of *harm's* way; "This is miching mallecho; it means *mischief*" (*Shak.*); "In search of *mischief* still on earth to roam" (*Pope*); "It is as sport to a fool to do *mischief*" (*Prov.* x. 23); keep out of *mischief*; malicious *mischief*. See MISFORTUNE, IMPAIR.

in-jus'tice (ĭn-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* [F. *injustice*, L. *injustitia*. See IN- not, JUSTICE; cf. UNJUST.] **1.** Want of justice; violation of right or of the rights of another or others; iniquity; wrong; unfairness; imposition.
2. An unjust act or deed; a wrong.
> Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*

Syn. — Inequity, unfairness; hardship, injury. — INJUSTICE, WRONG, GRIEVANCE. INJUSTICE applies to whatever is not just; WRONG, as here compared, is a stronger, more positive and personal, term; a GRIEVANCE is a real or imaginary wrong which is regarded as a ground for complaint; as, "I have met with much *injustice* in this world; no difference has been made by God or man . . . 'twixt good or evil, as regarded me" (*Shelley*); "We are . . . steel to the very back, yet wrung with *wrongs* more than our backs can bear" (*Shak.*); "I have often wished that I had clear for life, six hundred pounds a year. . . . Well, now I have all this and more, . . . but here a *grievance* seems to lie: all this is mine but till I die" (*Swift*). See INJURY; cf. JUSTICE.

ink (ĭŋk), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] *Mach.* The step, or socket, in which the lower end of a millstone spindle runs.

ink, *n.* [ME. *enke*, *inke*, OF. *enque*, F. *encre*, L. *encaustum* the purple-red ink with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, Gr. ἔγκαυστον, fr. ἔγκαυστος burnt in, encaustic, fr. ἐγκαίειν to burn in. See ENCAUSTIC, CAUSTIC.] **1.** A fluid or viscous material, of various colors, but commonly black, used for writing and printing; also, a solid preparation of such material, intended to be thinned before use. **Writing inks** are fluids containing coloring matter in solution or suspension. Ordinary black ink is made from a decoction of nutgalls, or some other source of tannin, and a solution of copperas; it consists essentially of gallate of iron, held in suspension by the addition of gum. Other black inks contain extract of logwood, nigrosine, etc. **Printing inks** are pigments of the required color mixed with oil or varnish. The ordinary black printing ink is made from lampblack and thick linseed oil. See COPYING INK, INDELIBLE INK, SYMPATHETIC INK.
2. *Zoöl.* The black protective secretion of a cephalopod, as the cuttlefish. See INK SAC.

ink, *v. t.*; INKED (ĭŋkt); INK'ING. To put ink upon; to supply with ink; to blacken, color, or the like, with ink.

ink'ber-ry (ĭŋk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A species of holly (*Ilex glabra*), found in sandy grounds along the coast from New England to Florida, with evergreen oblong leathery leaves, and small black berries. Also called *gall berry*. **b** The box brier. **c** The pokeweed. **d** An Australian monimiaceous shrub (*Kibara macrophylla*). **e** The fruit of any of these plants.

ink'er (ĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* One that inks; specif.: **a** *Print.* A pad or roller which inks the type. **b** = INKWRITER.

ink'horn' (ĭŋk'hôrn'), *n.* [*ink* + *horn*: cf. F. *cornet à encre*, G. *dintenhorn*.] A small bottle of horn or other material for holding ink; — now chiefly *Hist.*, or in attributive use, for affectedly learned, pedantic, etc.; as, *inkhorn* terms. "With a writer's *inkhorn* by his side." *Ezek.* ix. 2.

in'kle (ĭŋ'k'l), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A kind of linen tape or braid; also, the thread or yarn from which inkle is made.

ink'ling (ĭŋk'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. INKLE, *v.*] **1.** A faint sounding or utterance (of something); hence, rumor; report. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A partial revelation; a slight knowledge.
> The least *inkling* or glimpse of this island. *Bacon.*

3. A reason to suspect or infer; a hint; intimation.
> They had some *inkling* of secret messages. *Clarendon.*

4. An inclination; desire. *Dial. Eng.*

ink nut. The fruit of any of several species of *Terminalia*, esp. *T. bellreica* and *T. chebula*, used as a black dye or ink. See MYROBALAN.

ink sac. *Zoöl.* An organ, found in most cephalopods, secreting an inky fluid which can be ejected from a duct opening into the terminal part of the rectum. The fluid clouds the water and facilitates escape from enemies.

ink'stand' (ĭŋk'stănd'), *n.* A small vessel for holding ink, to dip the pen into; also, a device for holding ink, pens, etc.

ink'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** Native copperas (melanterite), or a stone containing it. It is used in making ink.
2. **a** A stone slab used in preparing India ink for use. **b** *Print.* A stone slab on which ink is "distributed."

ink'well' (-wĕl'), *n.* A reservoir for writing ink.

ink'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* A small sapindaceous tree (*Exothea paniculata*) of Florida and the West Indies, having dark-colored wood.

ink'writ'er (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* A telegraph receiver in which the message is recorded in ink. In the Morse inkwriter the record is in dots and dashes.

ink'y (ĭŋk'ĭ), *a.*; INK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); INK'I-EST. Consisting of, using, or resembling, ink; soiled with ink; black. "*Inky* blots." *Shak.* "Its *inky* blackness." *Boyle.*

in-laid' (ĭn-lād'; ĭn'lād'; 277), *pret. & p. p.* of INLAY. Specif.: *p. a.* Set into a surface so as to form a decorative design; decorated with a design so formed.

in'land (ĭn'lănd), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the inlands, or interior parts, of a country; interior; not frontier; as, an *inland* town.
2. Within the land; not bordering on the sea; as, an *inland* city; the *inland* ice of continental glaciers.
> From *inland* regions to the distant main. *Cowper.*

3. Limited to the inland, or interior, or to inland routes; as, *inland* transportation, commerce, navigation, etc.
4. Confined to a country or state; domestic; not foreign; as, an *inland* bill of exchange. See DOMESTIC, FOREIGN, EXCHANGE.
inland duty, *Pol. Sci.*, a duty imposed on inland commerce, trade, industries, etc., as excise duties, stamp duties. — **i. navigation**, navigation on rivers, inland lakes, etc. Cf. HIGH SEAS. — **i. revenue**, *Pol. Sci.*, revenue derived from taxes and inland duties.

in'land, *adv.* Into, or towards, the inland, or interior; away from the frontier or coast; as, to go or live *inland*.

in'land' (ĭn'lănd'), *n.* **1.** *O. Eng. & Feudal Law.* The demesne land of the lord of the manor.
2. Cultivated land; infield. *Scot.*
3. The interior part of a country, or the part or parts near the centers of population; — often *inlands*.

in-law' (ĭn-lô'), *v. t.*; IN-LAWED' (-lôd'); IN-LAW'ING. [AS. *inlagian*. See IN, LAW; cf. INLAGATION.] *O. Eng. Law.* To clear of outlawry or attainder; to place under the protection of the law. — **in'law-ry** (ĭn'lô-rĭ), *n.*

in-lay' (ĭn-lā'), *v. t.*; IN-LAID' (-lād'; *or, esp. as p. a.*, ĭn'lād'); IN-LAY'ING. **1.** To set into the body of a surface or ground material; as, to *inlay* arabesques; also, to pattern or adorn (a surface or ground) by the insertion of other material; as, to *inlay* a panel with lilies; to adorn by inlaying (with); as, to *inlay* wood with mother-of-pearl.
> Look, how the floor of heaven
> Is thick *inlaid* with patines of bright gold. *Shak.*
> But these things are . . . borrowed by the monks to *inlay* their story. *Milton.*

2. To insert (a print, a printed or written page, or the like) in a heavier or stouter sheet serving as a mat, frame, or support for it; also, to provide (a book) with inlaid illustrations.
3. To lay in; to implant; infix. *Obs.*

in'lay' (ĭn'lā'; 277), *n.* **1.** Process or art of inlaying.
2. Material inlaid, or prepared for inlaying; also, the ornament or pattern formed by inlaying.
3. The part turned in at a seam in sewing.

in-lay'ing (ĭn-lā'ĭng; ĭn'lā'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or art of making inlaid work, or of inlaying illustrations, etc.
2. That which is inlaid; a piece of inlaid work.

in-league' (ĭn-lēg'), *v. t.*; -LEAGUED' (-lēgd'); -LEA'GUING (-lē'gĭng). To ally, or form a league or an alliance (with).
> With a willingness *inleague* our blood
> With his, for purchase of full growth in friendship *Ford.*

in'let (ĭn'lĕt), *n.* **1.** Act of letting in. *Rare.*
2. A passage by which an inclosed place may be entered; a place of ingress; entrance; an orifice.
> Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. A bay or recess, as in the shore of a sea, lake, or river; a narrow strip of water running into the land or between islands.
4. That which is let in or inlaid; an inserted material.
inlet of the pelvis, *Anat.*, the upper opening of the cavity of the true pelvis, bounded by the brim.

in-let' (ĭn-lĕt'), *v. t.*; -LET'; -LET'TING. **1.** To admit. *Obs.*
2. To let in, or insert; to inlay.

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in-ject'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
injection cock. *Steam Engin.* The cock that admits cold water into a jet condenser.
injection condenser. A jet or spray condenser.
injection pipe. *Steam Engin.* The pipe through which cold water is thrown into a jet condenser. [COCK.]
injection valve. = INJECTION
in-jeer'. ✝ INGERE. [*Rare.*]
in-jel'ly, *v. t.* To place in jelly.
in-join'. ✝ ENJOIN.
in-joint', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *joint*.] To join. *Obs.*
in-joint', *v. t.* [*in-* not + *joint*.] To disjoint. *Obs.*
in-joy'. ✝ ENJOY.
in'ju-cund', *a.* [L. *injucundus*; *in-* not + *jucundus* pleasant: cf. JOCUND.] Unpleasant. — **in'ju-cun'di-ty** (ĭn'jū-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'ju-cund'ly**, *adv.* *All Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*]
in-ju'di-ca-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'ju-di'cial (ĭn'jōō-dĭsh'ăl; 243), *a.* Not judicial; also, injudicious. *Obs. or R.* — **in'ju-di'cial-ly**, *adv.* *Obs. or R.* [*U. S.*]
In'jun. Dial. var. of INDIAN.
in-junct' (ĭn-jŭŋkt'), *v. t.* [L. *injunctus*, p. p. of *injungere*. See INJUNCTION.] To command, restrain, or prohibit by injunction; to enjoin. *Colloq.*
in-junc'tive, *a.* Enjoining. *R.* — **in-junc'tive-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
in'jur-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in-jure', *n.* Injury. *Obs.*
‖ **in ju're.** [L.] *Rom. Law.* Lit., in law, that is in court; — used of the proceedings in an action before the prætor prior to litis-contestation.
‖ **in ju're ces'si-o** (sĕsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Lit., a surrender in law, that is, in court; — used to designate an early solemn form of conveyance by surrender in court to a person claiming in a fictitious action. It had become obsolete by Justinian's time.
in'jur-er, *n.* One that injures.
‖ **in-ju'ri-a** (ĭn-jōō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [L.] *Law.* Injury; invasion of another's rights.
‖ **in-ju'ri-a abs'que dam'no.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., wrong without damage; — referring to the rule that a wrong that causes no damage will not sustain an action. Cf. DAMNUM ABSQUE INJURIA.
in'ju-ry, *v. t.* To injure. *Obs.*
in jus con-cep'ta. [L.] *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA, *n.*, 6.
in-just', *a.* [F. *injuste*, or L. *injustus*.] Unjust. *Obs.* [ble. *Obs.*]
in-jus'ti-fi-a-ble, *a.* Unjustifia-
in-just'ly, *adv.* Unjustly. *Obs.*
in jus vo-ca'ti-o (vō-kā'shĭ-ō). [L.] *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA, *n.*, 6.
ink bag. *Zoöl.* = INK SAC.
ink ball. **a** A ball for inking type. *Obs.* **b** A gall used in making ink, produced on the scarlet oak by a gadfly (*Amphibolops coccinea*).
ink cap. The ink mushroom.
inke, *n.* *Falconry.* The neck of a bird. *Obs.*
ink'en, *a.* Of ink. *Obs. or R.*
in'ker, *pron.* [AS. *incer*, gen. dual and possessive pron.] Of or pert. to you two; your. *Obs.*
ink'et, *n.* A small inkstand. *Eng.* [squid.]
ink'fish', *n.* A cuttlefish or
ink gall. = INK BALL **b**.
ink'hold'er, *n.* A reservoir for ink; also, a device for holding a supply of ink on a pen.
ink'horn'ism (ĭŋk'hôrn'ĭz'm), *n.* A pedantic expression. *Obs.* — **ink'horn'ist**, *n.* *Obs.*
ink'horn'ize, *v. i.* To use inkhorn terms. *Obs.*
in-kin'dle. ✝ ENKINDLE.
ink'i-ness (ĭŋk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
ink'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INK.
in'kir-ly. ✝ ENKERLY.
ink'ish, *a.* Resembling ink; smeared with ink. *Rare.*
ink knife. *Print.* A knife or blade used to control the supply of ink from a trough, or to press down the ink.
in'kle (ĭŋ'k'l), *v. t.* [ME. *inclen* to hint; of unknown origin.] To have an inkling of. *Dial. Eng.*
In'kle and Yar'i-co (ĭŋ'k'l, yăr'ĭ-kō). The hero and heroine of a story by Richard Steele in the "Spectator." Inkle, a young Englishman, sells his mistress, Yarico, an Indian girl, into slavery. The story was dramatized by Colman the Younger.
ink'less, *a.* See -LESS.
ink-moline, **ink-molyne**, *n.* *Her.* A millrind. = FER-DE-MOLINE. *Obs.*
ink mushroom. Any mushroom of the genus *Coprinus*. Its pileus melts into an inky fluid after maturation of the spores.
in'knee', *n.* = KNOCK-KNEE. — **in'-kneed'**, *a.*
in-knit', *v. t.* To knit up; to draw in. *Obs.* [a knot. *Rare.*]
in-knot', *v. t.* To fasten as with
ink plant. The New Zealand shrub *Coriaria thymifolia*, or the related European *C. myrtifolia*. The berries yield an inky juice used as a black dye.
ink'pot', *n.* An inkholder.
ink powder. A powder used to make ink by adding water.
inkroke. ✝ INCROKE.
ink'root', *n.* American sea lavender *Limonium carolinianum*.
inks, *n. pl.* [Cf. ING meadow.] Low land along a river. *Scot.*
ink'shed', *n.* [*ink* + *shed*, as in *bloodshed*.] Profuse use of ink in writing. *Humorous.*
ink'stand'ish, *n.* [*ink* + *standish*.] An inkstand. *Obs.*
inkt. Inked. *Ref. Sp.*
in-lace'. Var. of ENLACE.
in-lack'. Var. of INLAIK.
in-lag'a-ry, *n.* [LL. *inlagaria*. See INLAW.] *O. Eng. Law.* Inlawry. *Obs.*
in'la-ga'tion (ĭn'lȧ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Law L. *inlagatio*, fr. *inlagare* to restore to law. See INLAW.] *O. Eng. Law.* Inlawry. *Obs.*
in'laik (ĭn'lāk; -lăk), **in'lake**, *n.* [*in-* in + *laik*, Scot. form of *lack*.] Shortcoming; lack. *Scot.*
in-laik', *v. t. & i.* To lack; also, to die. *Scot.* [of. *Rare.*]
in-lake', *v. t.* To make a lake
in-lamb', *a.* [From phrase *in lamb*; cf. *incalf*.] Pregnant; — said of a ewe. *Local, Eng.*
in'land-er, *n.* One who lives inland.
in'land-ish, *a.* Inland. *Obs.*
in-lap', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *lap* to wrap.] To infold. *Obs.*
in-lap'i-date, *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *lapis* stone.] To petrify. *Obs.*
in-lard'. Var. of ENLARD.
in-large'. ✝ ENLARGE.
‖ **in la su'a vo'lon-ta'de è no'stra pa'ce** (ĕn lä sōō'ä vō'lōn-tä'dā ā nō'strä pä'chā). [It.] In His will is our peace. *Dante* (*Paradiso*, III. 85).
inlate. ✝ INLET.
in'laut' (ĭn'lout'), *n.* [G.] *Phon.* A medial sound; a sound within the body of a word.
in-lawnce', *v. i.* To lance. *Obs.*
in'lay'er, *n.* [*in*, adv. + *layer*.] An inner layer.
in'lay'er, *n.* One that inlays.
in-lead', *v. t.* To lead; to lead in. *Obs.* [for a siege. *Obs.*]
in-lea'guer, *v. i.* To encamp
in-less', *v. t.* To lessen. *Obs.*

J K L M

inlet valve. *Mach.* A valve for controlling an inlet; esp., a spindle valve regulating the admission of the explosive mixture to an internal-combustion engine.

in′ly (ĭn′lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *inlīce.*] **a** Internally; within; in the heart. "Whereat he *inly* raged." *Milton.* **b** Hence, heartily; intimately; thoroughly.

in′ly, *a.* [AS. *inlīc.* See IN; -LY.] Internal; interior; secret. *Obs.* "The *inly* touch of love." *Shak.*

in′ly′ing (-lī′ĭng), *p. a.* Lying or being within.

inlying picket, *Mil.*, a detachment of troops held in camp or quarters in readiness for immediate movement. *Obs. or R.*

in′mate (ĭn′māt), *n.* [*in* + *mate* an associate.] **1.** One who lives in the same house or apartment with another; formerly, specif., one hiring lodgings in another's house; a lodger; hence, an alien or stranger.

To spend half a year at Kelso with my kind aunt, Miss Janet Scott, whose *inmate* I again became. *Scott.*

2. One of a family or community occupying a single dwelling or home; as, the *inmates* of a private house; an *inmate* of a convent; also, one confined or kept in an institution such as an asylum, prison, or poorhouse.

3. An indweller; inhabitant.

So spoke the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, *inmate* bad *Milton*

in′mate, *a.* Admitted as a dweller; resident; internal.

in′most (ĭn′mōst), *a.* [ME. *innemest*, AS. *innemest*, a double superlative form fr. *inne* within, fr. *in* in. The modern form is due to confusion with *most.* See IN; cf. AFTERMOST, FOREMOST, INNERMOST.] Deepest within; farthest from the surface or external part; innermost.

And pierce the *inmost* center of the earth. *Shak*

inn (ĭn), *n.* [AS. *in*, *inn*, house, chamber, inn, from AS. *in* in; akin to Icel. *inni* house. See IN.] **1.** A place of shelter; hence, dwelling; residence; abode. *Obs.*

Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*
For this same night. *Spenser.*

2. A public house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers or wayfarers for a compensation; a hotel; a hostelry; sometimes erroneously, also, a tavern, or house of public entertainment that does not provide lodging; a public house. The keeper of the inn (properly so called) is absolutely liable at the common law to his guest for the safety of his goods except when they are lost by act of God, the public enemy, or the guest's gross negligence; but this liability has been modified in Great Britain and in most or all of the United States. The innkeeper must entertain all travelers or wayfarers who are of good conduct and ready to pay the proper charges: the boarding-house keeper may refuse accommodations to any one he chooses. The term *hotel* is legally synonymous with *inn.*

3. A residence or hostel for students; — formerly applied to such residences at universities and to various houses connected with the study, and admission to the practice, of law, in London. See INNS OF CHANCERY, INNS OF COURT, SERJEANTS' INN. *Obs.*, except in names of buildings.

at inn, lodged or housed at an inn. — **Inns of Chancery,** *Eng.*, certain houses or groups of buildings in London, in which law students formerly resided and pursued their studies, now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, etc.; also, the societies which occupied these houses or buildings. — **Inns of Court,** *Eng.*, the four sets of buildings in London (the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn) belonging to the four societies of "students and practicers of the law of England" which exercise the exclusive right of admitting persons to practice at the bar; hence, the four societies themselves.

inn, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *innian*, v. t.] To lodge, stop, or put up (at or as at an inn). *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*

in-nas′ci-ble (ĭn-năs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *innascibilis*; *in-* not + *nasci* to be born.] *Theol.* Independent of birth; self-existent. — **in-nas′ci-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in′nate (ĭn′nāt; ĭ-nāt′; 277), *a.* [L. *innatus*; *in-* in + *natus* born, p. p. of *nasci* to be born. See NATIVE.] **1.** Existing in, or belonging to, some person (or living organism) from birth; inborn; native; natural; as, *innate* vigor; *innate* eloquence; hence, of non-living things, existing within; belonging to the essential nature of; as, an *innate* defect in a plan or construction.

2. *Metaph.* Originating in, or derived from, the constitution of the intellect; as, *innate* ideas, as opposed to those acquired from experience. See A PRIORI, INTUITIVE.

There is an *innate* light in every man, discovering to him the first lines of duty in the common notions of good and evil. *South.*

Men, barely by the use of their natural faculties, may attain to all the knowledge they have, without the help of any *innate* impressions. *Locke.*

3. Born, or acquired by birth, within a tribe, clan, or the like; native; as, an *innate* member. *Rare.*

4. Formed internally; internal. *Obs.*

5. *Bot.* **a** Attached to the apex of the support, as an anther to the tip of a filament. Cf. ADNATE. **b** Originating within the tissues; endogenous.

Syn. — Native, natural, original, inherent, constitutional, intrinsic, instinctive, ingrained, inveterate; inherited, transmitted, ancestral. — INNATE, INBORN, INBRED, CONGENITAL, HEREDITARY. *Innate* (the Latin term) and *inborn* (the Saxon term) are often used without distinction; but INNATE (opposed to *acquired*) is frequently synonymous, in a broad sense, with *native*, *natural*, *inherent*, or *essential*; INBORN retains more specific reference to that which is actually born in one: INBRED suggests qualities which have become deeply rooted or firmly ingrained (as by education, training, or habit of life); as, "the spirit of prophecy which is *innate* in every man" (*Emerson*); "the magnetism of *innate* fitness" (*Hawthorne*); *innate* ideas, *inborn* aptitudes; "Man, immured in cities, still retains his *inborn* unextinguishable thirst of rural scenes" (*Cowper*); "those *inbred* sentiments which are the faithful guardians, the active monitors of our duty, the true supporters of all liberal and manly morals" (*Burke*). That is CONGENITAL (frequently pathological) which exists from birth; HEREDITARY emphasizes the idea of transmitted or derived qualities; as, *congenital* deafness; "the theory that what was acquired habit in the ancestor may become *congenital* tendency in the offspring" (*W. James*); "that part of the soul which loves twilight . . . through some *congenital* uneasiness or distress, perhaps, in its processes of vision" (*W. Pater*); *hereditary* instincts; "In '*Hereditary* Genius' I showed that scholastic success runs strongly in families" (*F. Galton*). See NATIVE, INTRINSIC, INVETERATE, IMPLANT.

innate ideas, *Metaph.*, ideas, as of God, immortality, right and wrong, supposed by some to be inherent in the mind, as a priori principles of knowledge.

With the taunting questions put to Descartes, and his example about the heredity of good breeding and the gout, the question of the *innate ideas* enters modern philosophy. *Josiah Royce.*

in′nat-ism (ĭn′nāt-ĭz′m), *n.* Innate ideas, or belief in them.

in′ner (ĭn′ẽr), *a.* [AS. *innera*, a compar. fr. *inne* within, fr. *in* in. See IN.] **1.** Farther in; interior; internal; not outward; as, an *inner* chamber.

The *inner* life of a given ethnical group comprises economic or property organization, and social organization properly so called (administration and politics). *J Deniker.*

2. Of or pertaining to the mind or spirit or its phenomena.

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part. *Milton.*

Then come the metaphysical travesties of *inner* and outer, which refer originally and literally to space divided into two compartments by a man's skin. But presently, since it is said there is nothing in the intellect but what first came through sense, "*inner*" comes to mean the whole of each one's experience as it is for him, the psychical side of his particular brain; *inner* is then the equivalent of subjective. *James Ward.*

3. Not obvious or easily discovered; obscure; indistinct.

4. *Chem.* Intramolecular; as, an *inner* anhydride.

5. *Phon.* Of a sound, having the place of articulation nearer the throat than that of another sound classed as *outer.*

Syn. — INTER, INWARD, INSIDE, INTERIOR, INTERNAL, INTESTINE are in many cases interchangeable. INNER (which sometimes retains its comparative force) and less frequently INWARD (commonly with the suggestion of motion) may be used of spatial relations; as, "[He] thrust them into the *inner* prison" (*Acts* xvi. 24); an *inner* room, the *inner* bark of a tree; an *inward* curve. Both words apply also to that which is mental or spiritual, frequently with the added implication of something intimate or secret; as, "the sense by which thy *inner* nature was apprised of outward shows" (*Shelley*); the *inner* life, the *inner* light; "Though our outward man perish, yet the *inward* man is renewed day by day" (2 *Cor.* iv. 17); "that *inward* eye which is the bliss of solitude" (*Wordsworth*). INSIDE is used only of spatial relations; as, an *inside* seat, the *inside* track. INTERIOR and INTERNAL commonly suggest more abstract or technical, less intimate, relations than *inner* and *inward*; as, an *interior* angle, *internal* contact. *Interior* frequently implies contrast with the exterior, or outer, limits of the thing itself; *internal*, with that which lies outside of, or external to, it; as, *interior* decorations, the *interior* features of the country (as opposed to those of the coast or frontier), cf. the Department of the *Interior*; *internal* (i. e., domestic, as opposed to foreign) affairs, *internal* revenue, *internal* evidence. INTESTINE is synonymous with *internal* in the sense of *domestic, civil*; it applies almost exclusively to that which is evil or mischievous; as, "the *intestine* shock . . . of civil butchery" (*Shak.*); "*intestine* broils" (*Milton*); "*Intestine* war no more our passions wage" (*Pope*). See INTRINSIC; cf. OUTER.

inner barrister. See BARRISTER. — **i. form,** *or* **inside form,** *Print.*, a form containing the half of a sheet that includes the second page. — **i. house,** *Scot.*, the chambers in which the first and second divisions of the Court of Session at Edinburgh hold their sittings; also, the courts themselves. — **i. jib,** *Naut.*, the jib immediately forward of the fore-staysail on vessels where several jibs are carried. — **i. keel,** *Shipbuilding.* = KEELSON. — **I. Mission** [G. *Innere Mission*], *Eccl.*, in Germany, a Christian organization, which carries on evangelizing work and maintains numerous charitable institutions. The organization was founded in 1848 by J. H. Wichern (1808–81). — **i. part** *or* **voice,** *Music*, a voice part intermediate in position between the highest and lowest, as the alto or tenor. — **i. plate,** *Arch.*, the wall plate nearest to the center of the roof in a double-plated roof. — **i. post,** *Shipbuilding*, a timber on the forward side of the main post to receive the hooding ends of the planking and, in square-stern vessels, to support the transoms. — **i. product,** *Math.*, in Grassmann's extensive calculus, the product designated by the vertical stroke |, somewhat analogous to the scalar of the product of two quaternions, $S\alpha\beta$. It is determined by the formulæ: $[e_1 \mid e_1] = 1$, $[e_2 \mid e_2] = 1$, $[e_1 \mid e_2] = -(e_1e_1) = 0$, $[e_2 \mid e_1] = (e_2e_2) = 0$; if $a = \alpha_1e_1 + \alpha_2e_2$, $b = \beta_1e_1 + \beta_2e_2$, $[a \mid b] = \alpha_1\beta_1 + \alpha_2\beta_2 = [b \mid a]$, that is, the commutative law holds. The product vanishes when the factors lie outside of one another. The *e*'s are Grassmann's **extensive units.** — **inner,** *or* **internal, sense,** the mind's capacity to be aware of its own states.

This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself, and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called *internal sense.* *Locke.*

— **i.,** *or* **internal, speech,** *Psychol.*, the use of words or word images as a medium for one's thought; thinking in words. — **i. square,** *Carp.*, the angle formed by the inner edges of a carpenter's square. — **I. Temple** *and* **Middle Temple,** two groups of buildings, occupied by two Inns of Court in London, on the site of a monastic establishment of the Knights Templars, called *the Temple*; hence, the two societies themselves (see *Inns of Court*, under INN).

in′ner-ly (ĭn′ẽr-lĭ), *adv.* [*inner* + *-ly.*] **1.** Inwardly; inly. **2.** Zealously; also, extremely. *Obs.*

in′ner-most (-mōst), *a.* [A corrupt. of *inmost* due to influence of *inner.* See INMOST.] Farthest inward; inmost; deepest within. — *n.* The inmost part; inmost being. — **in′ner-most-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

in-ner′vate (ĭ-nûr′vāt; ĭn-nûr′-), *v. t.*; IN-NER′VAT-ED (-vāt-ĕd); IN-NER′VAT-ING (-vāt-ĭng). [See INNERVE.] **1.** To supply with nerves.

2. To arouse or stimulate (a nerve or an organ) to activity.

in′ner-va′tion (ĭn′ẽr-vā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *innervation.*] **1.** *Physiol.* The nervous excitation necessary for the maintenance of the life and functions of the various organs.

2. *Psychol.* Consciousness of a characteristic sort held by some psychologists to accompany the excitation of motor nerves. Cf. KINÆSTHETIC.

3. *Anat.* The distribution of nerves to or in a part.

in-nerve′ (ĭ-nûrv′; ĭn-nûrv′), *v. t.*; IN-NERVED′ (-nûrvd′); IN-NERV′ING. [*in-* in + *nerve.*] To give nervous energy or power to; to give increased energy, force, or courage to; to invigorate; stimulate.

in′ning (ĭn′ĭng), *n.* [AS. *innung.* See IN, *adv. & prep.*] **1.** Act of taking in, gathering, inclosing, reclaiming, or the like. Cf. IN, *v.*

2. *pl.* Lands recovered from the sea, a marsh, etc.

3. a In cricket, baseball, etc., one of the turns of a side or, at cricket, a player to bat; hence, in some other games, as bowling, a similar turn at playing with the object of scoring. In baseball, often a round consisting of the same-numbered turn to bat of each side; as, the first half of the eighth *inning*; — often, usually in British usage, in pl. form, but construed as a *sing.* **b** Hence: The turn or time of a person, or a party, in power; as, the Whigs went out, and the Democrats had their *innings.*

inn′keep′er (ĭn′kēp′ẽr), *n.* One who keeps an inn; the landlord of an inn; an innholder.

in′no-cence (ĭn′ō-sĕns), *n.* [F. *innocence*, L. *innocentia.* See INNOCENT.] **1.** State or quality of being innocent; specif.: **a** Freedom from guilt or sin, esp. through lack of knowledge; purity of heart; blamelessness.

Simplicity and spotless *innocence.* *Milton.*

You want the consciousness of virtue: you win it, not by *innocence*, but through its own very opposite, namely, through meeting the enemy, enduring, and overcoming *Josiah Royce.*

b Hence, guilelessness; artlessness; often, simplicity or plainness, bordering on weakness or silliness. **c** State of being not chargeable for, or guilty of, a particular crime or offense; as, the *innocence* of the prisoner was clearly shown. **d** Harmlessness; innocuousness.

2. Something that is innocent; esp., an innocent person.

3. a The common bluet (*Houstonia cærulea*). **b** A small scrophulariaceous herb of the eastern United States (*Collinsia verna*); also, the related *C. bicolor* of California.

Syn. — Harmlessness, innocuousness, blamelessness, purity, sinlessness, guiltlessness, simplicity.

in′no-cen-cy (ĭn′ō-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Innocence or an instance of it.

in′no-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [F. *innocent*, L. *innocens*, *-entis*; *in-* not + *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to harm, hurt. See NOXIOUS.] **1.** Free from guilt or sin, or from evil action or effect; specif.: **a** Of persons: Doing or thinking no evil; guiltless; sinless; often, unacquainted with evil; pure; untainted; as, an *innocent* child; also, free from blame or censure; blameless; as, to be *innocent* of wrong intention.

To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb. *Shak.*
I have betrayed the *innocent* blood. *Matt.* xxvii. 4.

b Of God or sanctified things: Holy; sinless. **c** Of actions and things: Without evil influence or effect, or not arising from evil intention; as, an *innocent* deception; *innocent* games. **d** Spotless; unsullied; as, the *innocent* snow.

2. Hence: **a** Guileless, ignorant, or simple; artless; ingenuous, naïve; hence, foolishly ignorant or trusting; simple-minded. **b** Free from the guilt of a particular crime or offense; as, he is *innocent* of the crime.

Innocent from the great transgression. *Ps.* xix. 13.

c Blamelessly or faultlessly free or devoid (of); destitute; without; as, to be *innocent* of clothes; a book *innocent* of ideas; — usually jocular

3. Free from that which can injure; innoxious; innocuous; harmless; as, an *innocent* medicine or remedy.

The spear
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. Lawful; permitted; as, an *innocent* trade; specif., *Internat. Law*, not contraband; not inflicting injury in vio-

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in-let′ter, *v. t.* To write. *Obs.*
inliche. † INLY.
in′li′er (ĭn′lī′ẽr), *n.* *Geol.* A limited outcrop of stratified rock lying wholly within surrounding rock of later formation; — contrasted with *outlier.*
in-light′en. † ENLIGHTEN.
in-like′. † ALIKE.
‖ **in li′mi-ne** (lĭm′ĭ-nē). [L.] On the threshold; at the beginning. Abbr. *in lim.*
in-link′. † ENLINK.
in-list′. † ENLIST.
‖ **in li′tem.** [L.] *Law.* To or for a (or the) suit.
‖ **in lit′te-ris li-ber′tas** (lĭ-bûr′tăs). [L.] In letters liberty; — motto of Columbia University Press.
in-live′, in-liv′en. † ENLIVE, ENLIVEN.
in loc. *Abbr.* In loco.
‖ **in loc. cit.** *Abbr.* In loco citato (L., in the place cited).
in-lock′. † ENLOCK.
‖ **in lo′co.** [L.] In the place; in the proper or natural place.
‖ **in lo′co pa-ren′tis.** [L.] In the place of a parent.
‖ **in lon′gum tem′pus** (lŏŋ′gŭm tĕm′pŭs). [L.] *Civil Law.* For a long time; — esp. of a lease for more than ten years.
in-look′, *v. t.* To look into. *Obs.*
in′look′, in′look′ing, *n.* Introspection. *Rare.*
in′-lot′, *n.* A lot of land within a larger plot; specif., in certain villages in the United States, a homestead lot.
in-low′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *low* to burn.] To set afire. *Obs.*
in-lu′mine. † ILLUMINE.
in′ly′ing, *n.* [*in*, adv. + *lying*, vb. n.; cf. *lie in* under LIE, v.] A lying-in; childbirth. *Scot.*
‖ **in mag′nis et vo′lu-is′se sat est** (vŏl′ū-ĭs′ē). [L.] In great things even to have been willing is enough. *Propertius* (II x. 6).
in′make′, *n.* [*in*, adv. + *make* a mate.] An inmate. *Obs.*
‖ **in ma′nu.** [L.] See MANUS, 2.
in-mask′, *v. t.* To mask. *Obs.*
in′meats′, *n. pl.* Inner parts of an animal used for food; viscera. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **in me′di-as res** (ĭn mē′dĭ-ăs rēz). [L.] Into the midst of things (or affairs).
In-me′dia-tis′ta (ĭn-mā′dyä-tēs′tä), *a.* [Philippine Sp. Cf. Sp. *inmediato* immediate.] Designating, or of, a Philippine political party favoring immediate independence of the islands. — **In-me′dia-tis′ta,** *n.*
‖ **in me′di-o.** [L.] In the middle.
‖ **in me′di-o tu-tis′si-mus i′bis.** [L.] A misquotation of MEDIO TUTISSIMUS IBIS.
‖ **in me′di-ta′ti-o′ne fu′gæ** (mĕd′ĭ-tā′shĭ-ō′nē fū′jē). [L.] In contemplation of flight.
‖ **in me-mo′ri-am.** [L.] In memory (of); to the memory of; — used in epitaphs, inscriptions, and on floral pieces, etc.
in-mesh′. Var. of ENMESH.
in-mew′, *v. t.* ? To emmew. *Obs.*
in′mid′, inmiddes. *adv. & prep.* [See IN, prep., MID; cf. AMID, AMIDST.] In the middle or midst (of); amid; amidst. *Obs.*
in′mix′ture, *n.* Act of "mixing in," or meddling.
inmoevable. † IMMOVABLE.
in-mong′, inmonges. *prep.* [Cf. ME. *imang, imong*, AS. *gemang*, and E. AMONG.] Among. *Obs.*
‖ **in mo′ra.** [L.] *Law.* In delay or default; — applied generally in Civil law to the condition of a person against whom an obligation has matured.
in′more. *a.* Inner. *Obs.*
in-mor′tal. † IMMORTAL.
inmouled. *n.* ? Molding *Obs*
in-move′. † ENMOVE.
inmytee. † ENMITY.
inn. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of IN.
in′nam, in′name. *n.* [*in*, adv. + Icel. *nām* seizure, or AS *nām* seizure; akin to AS. *niman* to take.] An intake, or inclosed piece of land. *Obs.* *Oxf. E D.*
in′na-my. † ENEMY.
in′nard (ĭn′ẽrd). Dial. var of INWARD; — often in *pl.* *Obs.*
in-nar′ra-ble. *a.* Inenarrable.
in-na′ta-ble. *a.* [*in-* not + L. *natare* to swim.] Not fit to swim in. *Obs.*
in-na′tant. *a.* [L. *innatans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *innatare.* See NATANT.] Floating. *Obs.*
in-nate′, *v. t.* To endow innately. *Obs.*
in-nat′ed, *a.* Innate *Obs.*
in′nate-ly, *adv.* of INNATE.
in′nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-na′tive, *a.* Native. *Obs. or R.*
in-nat′u-ral, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-nat′u-ral′i-ty,** *n.* — **in-nat′u-ral-ly,** *adv.* All *Obs.*
in-nav′i-ga-ble (ĭ-năv′ĭ-gȧ-b'l; ĭn-năv′-), *a.* [L. *innavigabilis*: cf. F. *innavigable.*] See IN-, not — **in-nav′i-ga-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-nav′i-ga-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-nav′i-ga-bly,** *adv.*
inne. † IN, INN, *n.*
inne, *adv. & prep.* [AS. *inne*, adv., or *innan*, adv. & prep. See IN.] In; within. *Obs.*
in-neb′u-lat′ed (ĭ-nĕb′ū-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [*in-* in + *nebulated.*] *Her.* Nebulé. *Obs.*
‖ **in ne′ces-sa′ri-is u′ni-tas, in du′bi-is li-ber′tas, in om′ni-bus ca′ri-tas** (nĕs′ĕ-sā′rĭ-ĭs, lĭ-bûr′tăs, kăr′ĭ-tăs). [L.] In necessaries, unity; in doubtful things, liberty; in all things, charity.
in-nect′, *v. t.* [L. *innectere*; *in-* in + *nectere* to tie, bind.] To interlink. *Obs.*
inned (ĭnd), *pret. & p. p.* of IN.
in-ne′i-ty, *n.* [F. *innéité*, fr. *inné* innate, L. *innatus.*] Innateness. *Rare.*
innemest. † INMOST.
in′ner, *n.* **a** The division of a target immediately adjacent to the bull's-eye, or, when this division is called the *center*, the division immediately adjacent to it. **b** A shot striking the inner of a target.
in′ner, *adv.* [AS. *innor*, compar. of *inne.*] Innermore. *Obs.*
in′nerd. Dial. Eng. for INWARD.
in′ner-ly, *a.* *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** Inward; inlying.
2. Fertile; — said of land.
3 Intimate; having sensibility or sympathy.
in′ner-more′, *a. & adv.* Inner; farther within. *Obs.*
in′ner-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′ner-wit′, *n.* Internal life or knowledge. *Obs.*
in′ness, *n.* [*in*, adv. or a. + *-ness.*] Inwardness; inner nature. *R.*
in′nest, *a.* Inmost. *Obs.*
in-nest′, *v. t.* To place in or as in a nest. *R.*
in-net′, *v. t.* To catch in or as in a net. *R.*
in-new′, *v. t.* To renew. *Obs.*
inn′hold′er, *n.* An innkeeper.
In′nis-fail (ĭn′ĭs-fāl), *n.* Ireland; — a poetic name.
in-ni′ten-cy (ĭ-nī′tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *innitens*, p. pr. of *inniti*, p. p. *innixus*, to lean upon; *in-* in, on + *niti* to lean.] A leaning upon something; pressure. *Obs.*
in-nix′ion, *n.* Innitency. *Obs.*
inn′less, *a.* See -LESS.
in-no′ble. † ENNOBLE.
in-no′ble, *a.* Ignoble. *Obs.*

lation of the obligations of neutrals; as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent; *innocent* passage.

Syn. — Harmless, innoxious, inoffensive, immaculate, pure, unblamable, faultless, guileless, upright. See SIMPLE.

innocent conveyance. *Law.* See CONVEYANCE. — **i. party,** *Law*, a party who has no notice of a fact tainting a litigated transaction with illegality. — **i. tumor** *or* **tumour**, a tumor that does not of itself threaten life, and does not usually tend to recur after extirpation.

in'no-cent (ĭn'ō-sĕnt), *n.* **1.** An innocent one; as: **a** A person free from, or unacquainted with, sin; esp., a young child. **b** Specif.: *pl.* [*cap.*] The children slain by Herod in seeking to kill the infant Jesus; as, the "slaughter of the *Innocents*;" — called also *Holy Innocents.* **c** Hence, in parliamentary slang, a bill or measure thrown out without consideration at the end of the session. **d** One guiltless of a crime charged. **e** An unsophisticated person; a simpleton; also, a natural fool; an idiot.
2. *pl.* Bluets. See INNOCENCE, 3. *U. S.*

Innocents' Day. *Eccl.* See HOLY INNOCENTS' DAY.

in'no-cent-ly, *adv.* In an innocent manner; harmlessly; guilelessly; artlessly; blamelessly; guiltlessly.

in-noc'u-ous (ĭ-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *innocuus*; *in-* not + *nocuus* hurtful, fr. *nocere* to hurt. See INNOCENT.] Harmless; producing no ill effect; working no injury.

A patient, *innocuous*, innocent man. *Burton.*

— **in-noc'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-noc'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-nom'i-nate (ĭ-nŏm'ĭ-nāt; ĭn-nŏm'-), *a.* [L. *innominatus*; *in-* not + *nominare* to name.] **1.** Having no name; unnamed.
2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Designating any of various contracts that did not fall within the ten recognized forms, but were legally enforceable when executed by one of the parties. They were included under the heads **do ut des**, I give that you may give; **do ut facias**, I give that you may do something; **facio ut des**, I do something that you may give; and **facio ut facias**, I do something that you may do something. Some civilians use the term *innominate* loosely of any unclassified or abnormal contract.

innominate artery, *Anat.*, a large artery arising from the arch of the aorta, dividing into the right common carotid and the right subclavian arteries. In man and many other mammals there is no innominate artery on the left side, the left common carotid and left subclavian arising separately from the aortic arch. See AORTA, *Illust.* In most Ungulata both carotids and both subclavians originate from a common trunk called the **anterior aorta.** — **i. bone**, *Anat.*, the great bone which makes a lateral half of the pelvis in mammals; hip bone; haunch bone; huckle bone. It is composed of three bones, ilium, ischium, and pubis, consolidated into one in the adult, though separate in the fetus, as also in many adult reptiles and amphibians. — **i. veins**, *Anat.*, two large veins, lying one on each side of the lower part of the neck, and formed by the union of the internal jugular and subclavian veins of the corresponding side. In man they unite just below the junction of the first right costal cartilage and the sternum to form the superior vena cava.

in-nom'i-na'tum (ĭ-nŏm'ĭ-nā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NATA (-tȧ). [L., neut. of *innominatus*.] *Anat.* The innominate bone; — more fully called *os innominatum*, pl. *ossa innominata.*

in'no-vate (ĭn'ō-vāt), *v. t.*; IN'NO-VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); IN'NO-VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [L. *innovatus*, p. p. of *innovare* to renew; *in-* in + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new. See NEW.] To introduce (something new); also, to introduce something new into; to make innovations in; to change. *Obs.* "To *innovate* God's worship." *South.*

in'no-vate, *v. i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes; — followed by *in* or *on*.

Every man, therefore, is not fit to *innovate.* *Dryden.*

in'no-va'tion (ĭn'ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *innovatio*: cf. F. *innovation.*] **1.** Act of innovating; introduction of something new, esp. in customs, rites, etc.
2. A change effected by innovating; a change or novelty, esp. in customs, manners, or rites.

The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations.* *Hooker.*

3. Revolution; insurrection. *Obs.*
4. *Scots Law.* The exchange of one obligation for another, the obligor and obligee remaining the same.
5. *Bot.* In bryology, a new shoot which becomes independent by the dying off behind of the parent shoot.

in'no-va'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors innovation.

in'no-va-tive (ĭn'ō-vā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by, tending to, or introducing, innovations.

in'no-va'tor (-vā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *innovateur.*] One who innovates; specif., *Obs.*, a revolutionist.

in-nox'ious (ĭ-nŏk'shŭs; ĭn-nŏk'-), *a.* [L. *innoxius.* See IN- not; NOXIOUS.] **1.** Free from hurtful qualities or effect; harmless. "*Innoxious* flames." *Wm. Forrest.*
2. Free from crime; pure; innocent. *Obs.*
— **in-nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

in'nu-en'do (ĭn'ū-ĕn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [L., by intimation, by hinting, gerund of *innuere*, *innutum*, to give a nod, to intimate; *in-* in, to + *-nuere* (in comp.) to nod. See NUTATION.] **1. a** Meaning; namely; to wit; — a term formerly employed in legal documents to introduce matter explanatory of the text. **b** Hence, the parenthesis or explanation so introduced, esp. an interpretation of expressions alleged to be injurious or libelous.
2. A remote allusion or reference, usually derogatory, to a person or thing not named; a depreciatory hint or suggestion; an insinuation.

Mercury . . . owns it a marriage by an *innuendo.* *Dryden.*

Syn. — Suggestion, hint, intimation, reference, allusion, implication. See INSINUATION.

in'nu-en'do (ĭn'ū-ĕn'dō), *v. i. & t.*; -DOED (-dōd); -DO-ING (-dō-ĭng). To make, or give effect to by, an innuendo or innuendoes.

In'nu-it (ĭn'ū ĭt), *n. pl.* The Eskimos of America, as distinguished from the *Yuit*, or Eskimos of Asia; sometimes, the Arctic Eskimos, as distinguished from the Aleuts. *Innuit* (as also *Yuit*) means "men," and is the name these Eskimos give themselves.

in-nu'mer-a-ble (ĭ-nū'mẽr-ȧ-b'l; ĭn-nū'-), *a.* [L. *innumerabilis.* See IN- not; NUMERABLE.] **1.** Too many to be numbered or counted; indefinitely numerous; numberless.

Innumerable as the stars of night. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by vast or countless number. "The *innumerable* caravan." *Bryant.*

in-nu'mer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *innumerosus, innumerus.* See NUMEROUS.] Numberless; innumerable. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*

in'nu-tri'tion (ĭn'ū-trĭsh'ŭn; ĭn'nū-), *n.* Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

in'nu-tri'tious (-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not nutritious.

I'no (ī'nō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰνώ.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Cadmus who, after her mad paramour, Athamas, had slain one of their two sons, threw herself and the other son, Melicertes, into the sea. She was changed by the gods into the sea goddess *Leucothea*; Melicertes became the sea god *Palæmon.*

in'o- (ĭn'ō-; ī'nō-). A combining form from Greek ἴς, ἰνός, *muscle, nerves, strength.*

in'ob-serv'ance (ĭn'ŏb-zûr'vans), *n.* [L. *inobservantia*: cf. F. *inobservance.*] **1.** Want of attention; heedlessness.
2. Failure to observe; nonobservance.

in'ob-serv'ant (-vant), *a.* [L. *inobservans.* See IN- not; OBSERVANT.] Not observant; regardless; heedless. — **in'ob-serv'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **in'ob-serv'ant-ness**, *n.*

in-oc'u-la-ble (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [See INOCULATE.] Capable of being inoculated. — **in-oc'u-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-oc'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; IN-OC'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); IN-OC'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *inoculatus*, p. p. of *inoculare* to ingraft; *in-* in, on + *oculare* to furnish with eyes, fr. *oculus* an eye, also, a bud. See OCULAR.] **1.** To bud; to insert a bud into, or graft by budding, as a tree or other plant. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* To communicate a disease to (a person or animal) by inserting its virus in the skin or flesh. See INOCULATION.
3. Fig.: To introduce something into the mind of; — used esp. of harmful ideas or principles; to imbue; as, to *inoculate* one with treason or immorality.

in-oc'u-late, *v. i.* **1.** To graft by inserting buds. *Obs.*
2. To communicate disease by inoculation.

in-oc'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inoculatio*: cf. F. *inoculation.*] **1.** Act, process, or art of inoculating.
2. *Med.* The introduction of bacteria or other organisms into surroundings suited to their growth; esp., the communicating of a disease to a person in health by inserting its virus in his skin or flesh, in order to induce a mild form of the disease which will secure immunity from future attacks. The use was formerly limited to the intentional communication of the smallpox, but is now extended to include any similar introduction of modified virus; as, the *inoculation* of rabies by Pasteur. Cf. VACCINATION.
3. *Agric.* **a** Of grassland, the covering of plowed land with small pieces of sod or turf which are rolled in before seeding with grass or clover. **b** Of soil, the introduction of special forms of microörganisms by means of infected soil or pure cultures to promote fixation and assimilation of free nitrogen and other beneficial activities. Soil inoculation is most extensively practiced in growing leguminous crops such as alfalfa, beans, clover, etc.

in-oc'u-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* *Med.* Characterized by, or pertaining to, inoculation.

In-o'des (ĭn-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰνώδης fibrous; ἴς, ἰνός, fiber + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* A genus of fan palms, of the southern United States and the West Indies, distinguished from *Sabal* by their arborescent habit and by certain floral characters. *I. palmetto* is the cabbage palmetto.

in-o'dor-ous (ĭn-ō'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *inodorus.* See IN- not; ODOROUS.] Emitting no smell; scentless; odorless. — **in-o'dor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

in'of-fen'sive (ĭn'ō-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* [*in-* not + *offensive.*] Not offensive; specif.: **a** Giving no offense, or provocation; causing no uneasiness, annoyance, or disturbance; unobjectionable; not disagreeable. **b** Harmless; doing or causing no injury or mischief; unoffending.

Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*

— **in'of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in'of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

in'of-fi'cious (ĭn'ō-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *inofficiosus*: cf. F. *inofficieux.* See IN- not; OFFICIOUS.] **1.** Indifferent to obligation or duty; not civil or courteous; disobliging. *Obs.*

Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep. *B. Jonson.*

2. *Law.* Regardless of, or contrary to, natural duty; undutiful; — commonly said in the Civil law of a testament (**inofficiosum testamentum**) made void by law because depriving an heir of his legitim.
3. Void of office or function; inoperative.
— **in'of-fi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in'of-fi'cious-ness**, *n.*

-inol. *Org. Chem.* A suffix used in naming *unsaturated alcohols of the acetylene series*; as, propinol. *Off. Nom.*

in-op'er-a-ble (ĭn-ŏp'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Surg.* Not suitable for operation; as, an *inoperable* tumor; *inoperable* cases.

in-op'er-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Not operative; not active; producing no effect; as, laws made *inoperative* by neglect.

in'o-per'cu-late (-ō-pûr'kū-lāt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having no operculum, as certain gastropod shells, or mosses.

in-op'por-tune' (ĭn-ŏp'ŏr-tūn'), *a.* [L. *inopportunus.* See IN- not; OPPORTUNE.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable; unsuitable.

No visit could have been more *inopportune.* *T. Hook.*

— **in-op'por-tune'ly**, *adv.* — **in-op'por-tune'ness**, *n.*

in-op'por-tun'ist (-tūn'ĭst), *n.* A person who holds that a course of action or policy is inopportune; esp. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.*, one of those members of the Vatican Council (1870) who opposed the promulgation of the dogma of papal infallibility, as inopportune. — **in-op'por-tun'ist**, *a.*

The *inopportunist* bishops of France and Germany. *E. Purcell.*

in-op'por-tu'ni-ty (-tū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being inopportune; unseasonableness.

in-or'di-na-cy (ĭn-ôr'dĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being inordinate; excessiveness; also, an inordinate act; as, the *inordinacy* of love or desire. *Rare.*

in-or'di-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *inordinatus* disordered. See IN- not; ORDINATE.] **1.** Lacking order or right arrangement; disordered; disorderly; unregulated; unrestrained.
2. Not limited to rules prescribed, nor to the usual bounds; excessive; immoderate; disorderly; intemperate; as, *inordinate* persons. "*Inordinate* desires." *Milton.*
3. *Math.* Not in regular order; — said of the terms of a proportion; also, not regular; — said of a polygon. *Obs.*

Syn. — See EXCESSIVE.

— **in-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-or'di-nate-ness**, *n.*

in'or-gan'ic (ĭn'ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [*in-* not + *organic*: cf. F. *inorganique.*] **1.** Not organic; specif.: **a** Designating, or composed of, matter other than animal or vegetable; hence, forming or belonging to the inanimate world; as, *inorganic* nature; *inorganic* bodies. **b** *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, the branch of chemistry which treats of all substances but those called organic. See CHEMISTRY. **c** Not forming, or not characteristic of, an organism; esp., not appropriate or natural to structure, design, or normal development; wanting or impairing organization; as, *inorganic* elements in a design; *inorganic* societies. **d** *Philol.* Not essential or belonging to the organism or normal structure of a word; extraneous; as the *s* in *demesne*, which merely marks the length of the preceding *e*.
2. Not furnished with or mediated by bodily organs. *R.*

Speak, Spirit! from thine *inorganic* voice
I only know that thou art moving near. *Shelley.*

in-or'gan-i-za'tion (ĭn-ôr'găn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* State of being without organization.

in-os'cu-late (ĭn-ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; IN-OS'CU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); IN-OS'CU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [*in-* in + *osculate.*] **1.** To unite by apposition or contact, as two tubular vessels at their extremities; to anastomose.
2. To unite or join so as to become or make as one or continuous; to blend.

The several monthly divisions of the journal may *inosculate*, but not the several volumes. *De Quincey.*

in-os'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of inosculating, as of blood vessels; anastomosis; hence, in general, a uniting so as to become as one or continuous; blending.

in-os'ic (ĭn-ŏs'ĭk; ī-nŏs'-) } *a.* [Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, muscle, fiber.]
in'o-sin'ic (ĭn'ō-sĭn'ĭk) } *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an amorphous acid containing phosphorus, obtained from the flesh of certain animals.

in'o-site (ĭn'ō-sīt; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, muscle, fiber.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_6(OH)_6$, existing in three optically different modifications. The inactive variety is found in certain animal tissues and fluids, esp. in

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in'no-cen'tious, *a.* Innocent. *Obs.*
in'no-cent-ize', *v. t.* To whip or sport with, as a person found abed on Innocents' Day. *Obs.*
in'no-cent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in'no-cu'i-ty (ĭn'ō-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *innocuité.*] Innocuousness. *Rare.*
in'no-date, *v. t.* [L. *innodatus*, p. p. of *innodare*; *in-* in + *nodus* knot.] To bind in or as if in a knot; to include in an interdict. *Obs.*
in-nom'ber-a-ble. † INNUMBERABLE.
in-nom'i-na-ble, *a.* [L. *innominabilis.*] Not to be named. *Obs.* or *R.* — **in-nom'i-na-bles**, *n. pl.* Breeches; trousers. *Humorous.*
in-nom'i-na'ta (ĭ-nŏm'ĭ-nā'tȧ), *n.* [L.] **a** Pl. of INNOMINATUM. **b** An innominate artery or vein.
in-nom'i-nat'ed (ĭn-nŏm'ĭ-nāt'ĕd; ĭ-nŏm'-), *a.* Unnamed. *Rare.*
‖ **in no'mi-ne Do'mi-ni** (nŏm'ĭ-nē dŏm'ĭ-nī). [L.] In the name of the Lord.
in-nor'mi-ty. † ENORMITY.
‖ **in no'tis.** [L.] In the notes.
in'no-va'tion-al, *a.* Innovative. *Rare.*
in'no-va'to-ry, *a.* Innovative. [*Rare.*]
innowe. † ENOW.
in-noy'and-ness, *n.* [*in-* not + an old p. p. of *noy*, v. + *-ness.*] Innocence. *Obs.*
in'nu-ate, *v. t.* [L. *innuere.*] To insinuate; intimate. *Obs.*
‖ **in nu'bi-bus.** [L.] In the clouds.
in-nu'bi-lous, *a.* [L. *innubilus.* See NUBILOUS.] Cloudless. *Obs.*
‖ **in nu'ce.** [L.] In a nut; in a nutshell.
in-num'ber-a-ble, *a.* [F. *innombrable.*] Innumerable. *Obs.* — **in-num'ber-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in-nu'mer-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Innumerableness.
in-nu'mer-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-nu'mer-a-bly, *adv.* of INNUMERABLE. See -LY.
in-nu'mer-al, *a.* [L. *innumeralis.*] Innumerable. *Obs.*
in-nu'mer-ate, in-nu'mer-a'tion, etc. † ENUMERATE, etc.
in-nu'mered, *a.* [L. *innumeratus.*] Unnumbered. *Obs.*
in-nu'tri-ent (ĭ-nū'trĭ-ĕnt; ĭn-nū'-), *a.* See IN-, not.
in-nu'tri-tive (ĭ-nū'trĭ-tĭv; ĭn-nū'-), *a.* Innutritious.
inn'yard', *n.* The yard of an inn.
in'o-be'di-ence, -en-cy, *n.* [L. *inoboedientia*: cf. OF. *inobedience.*] Disobedience. *Obs.*
in'o-be'di-ent, *a.* [L. *inoboediens*, p. pr. of *inoboedire*: cf. OF. *inobedient.* See OBEDIENT.] Disobedient. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* One disobedient. *Obs.* — **in'o-be'di-ent-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in'o-bei'sance, *n.* [OF. *inobeïssance.*] Disobedience. *Obs.*
in'o-bei'sant, *a.* [OF. *inobeïssant.*] Disobedient. *Obs.*
in-ob'li-gal'i-ty, *n.* Want of obligatoriness. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
in'ob-nox'ious, *a.* Inoffensive.
in'ob-scur'a-ble, *a.* That can not be obscured. *Rare.*
in'ob-serv'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'ob-serv'an-cy (ĭn'ŏb-zûr'van-sĭ), *n.* Inobservance. *Rare.*
in-ob'ser-va'tion, *n.* [Cf. F. *inobservation.*] Inobservance. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
in'ob-tain'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'ob-tru'sive, *a.* Unobtrusive. — **in'ob-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in'ob-tru'sive-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
in'o-car'pin (ĭn'ō-kär'pĭn; ī'nō-), *n.* [*ino-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Chem.* A red, gummy coloring matter, said to be extracted from the colorless juice of *Bocoa*, syn. *Inocarpus*, *edulis.*
In'o-car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL. See INOCARPIN.] *Bot.* Syn. of BOCOA.
in-oc'cu-pa'tion, *n.* Want of occupation.
In'o-cer'a-mus (ĭn'ō-sĕr'ȧ-mŭs; ī'nō-), *n.* [NL.; *ino-* + Gr. κέραμος an earthen vessel.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of large bivalve mollusks of the family Aviculidæ, esp. characteristic of the Cretaceous. The shell is oval or oblong, with prominent umbones, concentric ridges, and a long toothless hinge.
inoch. † ENOUGH.
in-oc'u-lar (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Inserted in a notch in the corner of the eye, as antennæ.
in-oc'u-la'tor (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that inoculates.
inoculer, *v. t.* To inoculate. *Obs.*
in-oc'u-list (-lĭst), *n.* [F. *inoculiste.*] *Med.* One who practices or favors inoculation. *Rare.*
in-o'di-ate, *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *odium* hatred.] To make odious or hateful. *Obs.*
in-o'dor-ate, *a.* Inodorous. *Obs.*
inoffe. † ENOUGH.
in'of-fend'ing, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'of-fi'cial (ĭn'ō-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* See IN-, not.
in'of-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* of INOFFICIAL.
in'of-fi'ci-os'i-ty (ĭn'ō-fĭsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inofficiousness. *R.*
in'o-gen (ĭn'ō-jĕn; ī'nō-), *n.* [*ino-* + *-gen.*] *Physiol.* A complex nitrogenous substance, which, by Hermann's hypothesis, is continually decomposed and reproduced in the muscles.
in'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*ino-* + *-genesis.*] *Med.* Formation of fibrous tissue. — **in'o-gen'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*
inogh. † ENOUGH.
inoghe. † ENOW.
in-oil'. † ENOIL.
in'o-lith (ĭn'ō-lĭth; ī'nō-), *n.* [*ino-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A fibrinous concretion.
i-nome, i-nomen, *p. p.* of NIM. [to take. *Obs.*]
in-om'i-nous, *a.* [*in-* not + *ominous.*] Ill-omened. *Rare.*
‖ **in om'ni-a pa-ra'tus.** [L.] Ready for all things.
in-one' (ĭn-wŭn'), *v. t.* [*in-* in + *one.* Cf. ATONE.] To unite. *R.*
‖ **in'o-pem me co'pi-a fe'cit.** [L.] Abundance made me poor. *Ovid* (*Metamorphoses*, III. 466).
in-op'er-a'tion, *n.* [L. *inoperari* to effect: *in-* in + *operari* to operate.] Inworking. *Obs.*
in-op'er-a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in'o-per'cu-lar (ĭn'ō-pûr'kū-lȧr), *a.* Inoperculate. *Rare.*
In'o-per'cu-la'ta (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An old division of the pulmonate gastropods, in which the shell has no operculum. It is equiv. to *Pulmonata* in its restricted and modern sense.
in'o-per'cu-late (-pûr'kū-lāt), *n.* An inoperculate animal, esp. one of the Inoperculata.
in'o-pex'i-a (-pĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ino-* + *-pexia.*] *Med.* Tendency to coagulation.
in-op'i-na-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in-op'i-na-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in-op'i-nate, *a.* [L. *inopinatus.* See IN- not; OPINE.] Unexpected. *Obs.* — **in-op'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in'o-pine, *a.* [L. *inopinus.*] Unexpected. *R.*
in-op'i-ous, *a.* [L. *inopiosus*, fr. *inopia* want.] Poor. *Obs.*
in-op'por-tun'ism (ĭn-ŏp'ŏr-tūn'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
in'op-pres'sive (ĭn'ō-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* See IN-, not.
in'op-pug'na-ble (ĭn'ō-pŭg'nȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
‖ **in'ops con-si'li-i** (ĭn'ŏps kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ī). [L.] Lacking in counsel. *Livy* (xxvi. 18).
in-op'u-lent, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-orb', *v. t.* To ensphere or encircle.
in-or'der, *v. t.* To order. *Obs.*
in-or'der-ly, *a. & adv.* See IN-, not. [*Obs.*]
in-or'di-nan-cy, *n.* Inordinacy.
in-or'di-na-ry, *a.* Inordinate; unusual. *Obs.*
in-or'di-na'tion, *n.* [L. *inordinatio.*] Inordinateness. *Obs.*
in'or-gan'i-cal, *a.* Inorganic. *Obs*
in'or-gan'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of INORGANIC.
in'or-gan'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being without organs. *Obs.*
in-or'gan-iz-a-ble (ĭn-ôr'găn-īz-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
in-or'gan-ized (-īzd), *a.* See IN-, not.
in-or'gan-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*inorganic* + *-graphy.*] The science of inorganic things. *R.*
in'o-rig'i-nate (ĭn'ō-rĭj'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Not originated.
i-norisched. Obs. p. p. of NOURISH.
inorm, etc. † ENORM, etc.
in'or-nate', *a.* See IN-, not.
in'or-thog'ra-phy, *n.* Bad spelling. *Obs.*
in'o-scle-ro'sis (ĭn'ō-sklē-rō'sĭs; ī'nō-), *n.* [NL.; *ino-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Fibrous sclerosis.
in'o-sin (ĭn'ō-sĭn; ī'nō-), *n.* *Chem.* Inosite.
in'o-si-tu'ri-a (-sĭ-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *inosite* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of inosite in the urine.
in'os-ten'si-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'os-ten'si-bly**, *adv.*

J K L M

the muscles of the heart and lungs, also in some plants, as in unripe peas, beans, potato sprouts, etc. It has a sweet taste, and was formerly regarded as a carbohydrate, isomeric with dextrose, but is an aromatic compound (a hexahydric, hexa-hydroxyl derivative of benzene).

in-ox′i-dize (ĭn-ŏk′sĭ-dīz), *v. t.;* IN-OX′I-DIZED (-dīzd) ; IN-OX′I-DIZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). To prevent or hinder from oxidation, rust, or decay ; as, an *inoxidizing* process.

in′pa′tient (ĭn′pā′shĕnt), *n.* A patient who receives lodging and food, as well as treatment, in a hospital or an infirmary ; — distinguished from *outpatient.*

∥ **in per-so′nam** (ĭn pẽr-sō′năm). [L.] *Law.* **a** Against a particular person, as distinguished from the world in general ; — used to designate rights enforceable against a definite person or persons ; as, rights *in personam* include contract rights, rights arising from the domestic relations and fiduciary relations. **b** Against the person, as distinguished from things ; thus, courts of equity are said to act *in personam.* Disting. from *in rem,* in both senses.

in′pour′ (ĭn′pōr′), *n.* A pouring in ; an instreaming ; inrush.

in-pour′ (ĭn-pōr′ ; 201), *v. i. & t.* To pour in.

in′put′ (ĭn′po͝ot′), *n.* That which is put in ; specif. : **a** Money put in or contributed ; a contribution. *Scot.*

> I will have back my *input* at the least. *Scott*

b *Mech.* Power or energy put into a machine, electric storage battery, or the like, as distinguished from *output.*

in′quest (ĭn′kwĕst), *n.* [ME. *enqueste,* OF. *enqueste,* F. *enquête,* LL. *inquesta,* for *inquisita,* fr. L. *inquirere.* See INQUIRE.] **1.** *Law.* **a** Judicial or official inquiry or examination, esp. before a jury ; as, a coroner's *inquest ;* an *inquest* to fix damages. **b** A body of men, esp. a jury, assembled to hold such an inquiry. **c** The finding of the jury upon such inquiry, or the document recording it.

2. Inquiry ; investigation ; a quest ; a search. *Obs. or R.*

> The laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South*

inquest of office, an inquiry made, by authority or direction of the proper officer, into matters affecting the rights and interests of the crown or of the state, as escheat of lands.

in-qui′e-tude (ĭn-kwī′ē-tūd), *n.* [L. *inquietudo:* cf. F. *inquiétude.*] Disturbed state ; uneasiness ; restlessness ; disquietude ; also, *pl.,* disquieting or anxious thoughts.

in′qui-line (ĭn′kwĭ-līn ; -lĭn), *n.* [L. *inquilinus* a tenant, lodger.] *Zoöl.* An animal, esp. one of certain Hymenoptera, that lives habitually in the nest or abode of some other species, in many cases without causing inconvenience to the host other than by consuming some of its food ; a guest ; a commensal. — *a.* Having the character of an inquiline.

inquiline bee, gallfly. = GUEST BEE, GALLFLY. See INQUILINÆ.

in-quir′a-ble (ĭn-kwīr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inquired into ; subject or liable to inquiry.

in-quire′ (ĭn-kwīr′), *v. t.;* -QUIRED′ (-kwīrd′) ; -QUIR′ING (-kwīr′ĭng). [ME. *enqueren, inqueren,* OF. *enquerre,* F. *enquérir,* L. *inquirere, inquisitum ; in-* in + *quaerere* to seek. See QUEST a seeking ; cf. INQUIRY.] **1.** To search, or search into ; to investigate ; examine. *Obs.*

2. To ask about or ask ; to seek to know by asking or questioning ; to make examination or inquiry respecting.

> Having thus at length *inquired* the truth concerning law *Milton.*

3. To interrogate ; question. *Obs.*

4. To search or ask for ; to seek ; — often with *out.* *Obs.*

> Take leave of thy old master, and *inquire*
> My lodging out. *Shak.*

5. Erroneously, to call or name. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — Catechize, examine, interpellate ; doubt, dispute, challenge. — ASK, INQUIRE, INTERROGATE, QUESTION, QUERY. ASK, as here compared (see ASK), is the general term for putting a question ; as, "The high priest then *asked* Jesus . . . of his doctrine. Jesus answered him, . . . Why *askest* thou me ? *ask* them which heard me" (*John* xviii. 19-21). To INQUIRE is to ask for information ; it may or may not imply authority in the one who asks ; as, "If you will pass to where you are bound, you must *inquire* your way" (*Shak.*) ; a commission to *inquire* into an abuse. To QUESTION is to inquire by putting repeated questions ; in the sense of "calling in question" it implies distrust or hostility ; as, "Her father loved me ; oft invited me ; still *questioned* me the story of my life, from year to year" (*Shak.*) ; to *question* one's veracity. To INTERROGATE is to question formally or systematically, esp. in order to elicit some particular information ; as, "They proceeded most severely, and examined many witnesses . . . whom they *interrogated,* not only upon the express words of the statute, but upon all . . . collateral or presumptive circumstances" (*Burnet*). To QUERY (occasionally formal or bookish for *ask*) is in modern usage to call tentatively in question, or to mark as doubtful ; as, to *query* the correctness of a reading.

in-quire′, *v. i.* **1.** To ask a question ; to seek for truth or information by putting queries ; to ask.

> Then David *inquired* of the Lord yet again 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 4

2. To seek to learn anything by recourse to the proper means of knowledge ; to make examination or investigation.

> And *inquire*
> Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milton.*

in-quir′er (ĭn-kwīr′ẽr), *n.* One who inquires ; a seeker ; questioner ; investigator.

in-quir′ing (ĭn-kwīr′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INQUIRE. Esp. : *p. a.* Given to inquiry ; investigative ; inquisitive ; as, an *inquiring* mind.

in-quir′y (ĭn-kwīr′ĭ ; *see note below*), *n. ; pl.* -QUIRIES (-ĭz). [See INQUIRE.] An inquiring ; specif. : **a** Seeking ; search for truth, information, or knowledge ; examination into facts or principles ; research ; investigation ; as, physical *inquiries.*

> All that is wanting to the perfection of this art will undoubtedly be found, if able men . . . will make *inquiry* into it. *Dryden.*

b A seeking for information by asking questions ; interrogation ; a question or questioning.

> Nor by *inquiry* learn, nor guess by aim *Spenser.*

Syn. — Interrogation, interrogatory, question, query, scrutiny, investigation, research. See EXAMINATION.

☞ The pronunciation ĭn′kwĭ-rĭ, though not recognized by orthoëpists, is sometimes used by good speakers.

in′qui-si′tion (ĭn′kwĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *inquisitio:* cf. F. *inquisition.* See INQUIRE ; cf. INQUEST.] **1.** Act of inquiring ; inquiry ; search ; examination ; investigation.

> As I could learn through earnest *inquisition.* *Latimer*

2. *Law.* A judicial or official inquiry or examination before a jury, as for ascertaining taxable property, fixing the guilt of nuisances, etc. ; also, the finding of the jury. = INQUEST **a** & **c**.

3. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A court or tribunal for the discovery, examination, and punishment of heretics. The general tribunal (officially called the **Holy Office**) for suppression of heresy was developed under Innocent III. (Pope 1198-1216) and Gregory IX. (Pope 1227-41). Its operations were chiefly confined to Spain, Portugal, and their dependencies, and a part of Italy. The Spanish Inquisition, as reorganized and put under state control toward the end of the 15th century, in the 16th century conducted its proceedings with notorious cruelty. The Inquisition was abolished in France in 1772 and in Spain, finally, in 1834. The Congregation of the Holy Office still exists, its chief concern now being with heretical writings.

Syn. — See EXAMINATION.

in′qui-si′tion, *v. t. & i.* To make inquisition or inquiry ; to subject to inquisitional examination. *Obs. or R.*

in′qui-si′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *inquisitionalis.*] Relating to inquiry or inquisition ; inquisitorial ; also, of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Inquisition.

> All the *inquisitional* rigor . . . executed upon books. *Milton.*

in′qui-si′tion-ist, *n.* An officer of the Inquisition, or user of its methods ; an inquisitor.

in-quis′i-tive (ĭn-kwĭz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [ME. & F. *inquisitif.*] **1.** Given to examination, investigation, or research ; inquiring ; searching ; curious.

> A young, *inquisitive,* and sprightly genius. *I Watts.*

2. Disposed to ask questions ; improperly curious about matters which do not concern the inquirer.

> A wise man is not *inquisitive* about things impertinent. *Broome*

Syn. — Prying, meddling, meddlesome. See CURIOUS.

— **in-quis′i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **in-quis′i-tive-ness,** *n.*

in-quis′i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *inquisiteur.* See INQUIRE.] One who inquires or makes inquisition ; specif. : **a** *Law.* One whose official duty it is to examine and inquire, as coroners, sheriffs, etc. **b** *R. C. Ch.* A member or officer of the Inquisition.

Inquisitor General. The chief officer of a national court of inquisition ; as, the *Inquisitor General* of Spain.

in-quis′i-to′ri-al (ĭn-kwĭz′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* [Cf. F. *inquisitorial.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or having the nature or function of, a court of inquisition, or resembling its practices ; of or pertaining to inquisitors.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, inquisition ; characteristic of inquisition or inquisitors ; making rigorous or obnoxious inquiry ; searching ; prying ; as, *inquisitorial* power. "Illiberal and *inquisitorial* abuse." *F. Blackburne.*

3. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, that system of criminal procedure in which the judge also acts as prosecutor, or in which the proceedings are secretly conducted ; — opposed to *accusatorial.*

> Of the two systems, accusatory or *inquisitorial,* — the first meaning the right of the accused to defend himself, the second meaning the right of the state to examine any legal offense in private in order to insure the safety of society, — the accusatory is gaining ground in every country *Encyc. Brit.*

— **in-quis′i-to′ri-al-ly,** *adv.* — **in-quis′i-to′ri-al-ness,** *n.*

in rem (ĭn rĕm). [L.] *Law.* Lit., in or against a (or the) thing ; — used : **a** Of any right (called **right,** or **jus, in rem**) of such a nature as to be available over its subject without reference to one person more than another, or, as generally expressed, a right competent, or available, against all persons. Rights *in rem* include not alone rights over physical property, but all rights available against all persons indifferently, as those of life, liberty, and reputation. **b** Of actions for recovering or reducing to possession or enjoyment a specific object, as in the enforcement of maritime liens against a vessel, which is made the defendant by a sort of personification. Most actions for the specific recovery of property in English and American law are in the nature of actions in personam against a person alleged to be unlawfully withholding the property.

in′ro′ (ĭn′rō′), *n.* [Jap. *inrō ; in* seal + *rō* box.] A small closed receptacle or set of receptacles used by the Japanese to hold medicines, perfumes, etc., and carried at the girdle.

in′road (ĭn′rōd), *n.* **1.** A sudden or desultory hostile incursion or invasion ; raid ; foray ; hence, forcible entrance or encroachment ; an invasion.

2. A passage or way in. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — Incursion, irruption. See INVASION.

in′run′ning (ĭn′rŭn′ĭng), *n.* Act of running in ; specif. : **a** Incursion. *Obs.* **b** Act or place of entrance ; an inlet.

in-rup′tion (ĭn-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* A breaking in ; irruption.

in′rush′ (ĭn′rŭsh′), *n.* A rush inwards ; inpour.

in-sal′i-vate (ĭn-săl′ĭ-vāt), *v. t. ;* -VAT′ED (-vāt′ĕd) ; -VAT′ING (-vāt′ĭng). [See IN- in ; SALIVATE.] *Physiol.* To mix with the saliva, as the food in eating. — **in-sal′i-va′tion** (-vā′shŭn), *n.*

in′sa-lu′bri-ous (ĭn′sȧ-lū′brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insalubris.* See SALUBRIOUS.] Not salubrious ; unwholesome ; unhealthful ; as, an *insalubrious* climate.

in′sa-lu′bri-ty (-brĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *insalubrité.*] Unhealthfulness ; unwholesomeness, as of climate.

in-sane′ (ĭn-sān′), *a.* [L. *insanus.* See IN- not ; SANE.] **1.** Unsound ; — said of the mind ; exhibiting unsoundness or disorder of mind ; not sane ; mad ; deranged in mind ; distracted. See INSANITY, 2, and ALIENATUS A SE.

2. Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons ; as, an *insane* hospital. Cf. LUNATIC, *a.,* 5.

3. Characterized by insanity or the utmost folly ; chimerical ; unpractical ; as, an *insane* plan, attempt, etc.

4. Causing insanity. *Obs.* "The *insane* root." *Shak.*

Syn. — INSANE, MAD, CRAZY are here compared in their secondary senses only ; for technical distinctions, see defs. INSANE implies utter folly or irrationality ; MAD adds the implication of extravagance or rashness ; that is CRAZY which is wild or distracted, as with joy, excitement, etc. ; as, "Yellow coats, pink breeches, sky-blue waistcoats, silver lace . . . and I don't know what *insane* emblems of servility and absurd bedizenments of folly" (*Thackeray*) ; "What will a man not do when frantic with love ? . . . Day after day he would seek his dear mistress, pour *insane* hopes, supplications, rhapsodies, raptures, into her ear" (*id.*) ; an *insane* desire to laugh ; "*mad* with joy" (*Shelley*) ; "his *mad* career" (*id.*) ; "How sad and bad and *mad* it was — but then, how it was sweet !" (*R. Browning*) ; "Of all the glad New Year . . . the *maddest,* merriest day" (*Tennyson*). See MANIA, ECSTASY.

— **in-sane′ly,** *adv.* — **in-sane′ness,** *n.*

in-san′i-ta-ry (ĭn-săn′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Not sanitary ; injurious to health ; unhealthy ; as, *insanitary* drainage

in-san′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* Lack of sanitation ; careless or dangerous hygienic conditions.

in-san′i-ty (ĭn-săn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *insanitas* unsoundness ; cf. *insania* insanity.] **1.** State of being insane ; unsoundness or derangement of mind ; madness ; lunacy. Insanity takes so many forms that a satisfactory rigid or narrow definition cannot be made. It may be congenital, as idiocy (which see), or acquired. It does not include certain states of transitory mental disorder, such as trances, epilepsy, hysteria, delirium, etc. The four principal types are *melancholia, mania, delusional insanity,* and *dementia.* Insanity may be due to defective development, acquired disease, or natural decay.

> All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity.* *Johnson.*

2. For legal purposes, as sometimes essentially defined : Such unsoundness of mental condition as, with regard to any matter under action, modifies or does away with individual legal responsibility or capacity. The test of insanity for the determination of legal responsibility or capacity, criminal or civil, differs from that by which insanity is determined for medical or physiological purposes, with the result that various conditions which are medically recognized as insane are not considered as doing away with legal responsibility or capacity. The rule which has been generally followed in criminal cases in Great Britain and the United States is that laid down in McNaughten's Case (10 *Cl. & Fin.* 200), as follows : "To establish a defense on the ground of insanity, it must be clearly proved that, at the time of the committing of the act, the party accused was laboring under such a defect of reason from disease of

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in′o-su′ri-a (ĭn′ō-sū′rĭ-ȧ ; ī′nō-). Var of INOSITURIA.

in′o-tag′ma (-tăg′mȧ), *n.* ; L. *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL. ; *ino-* + Gr. τάγμα arrangement.] *Biol.* A hypothetical contractile element of protoplasm. *Engelmann.*

i-noted, *p. p.* of NUTTE *Obs.*

inou. † ENOW.

inouth. † INWITH.

∥ **in o′vo.** [L.] In the egg ; undeveloped.

inow. † ENOW.

in-o′wer (ĭn-ō′ẽr), *adv.* [*in,* adv. + *ower,* Scot. for *over.*] In towards ; inby ; over. *Scot.*

in-ox′i-da-ble (ĭn-ŏk′sĭ-dȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-ox′i-da-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-ox′i-diz′a-ble (ĭn-ŏk′sĭ-dīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.

inp-. For various words in *inp-,* see forms in IMP-

∥ **in pa′ce.** [L.] In peace.

∥ **in pais.** See PAIS ; also, CONVEYANCE, 2.

in-par′don-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

inparfit. † IMPERFECT.

∥ **in pa′ri de-lic′to.** [L.] In equal fault or guilt ; — said esp. of parties seeking relief the one against the other, but denied because alike relying upon an unlawful agreement or the like.

∥ **in par′ti-bus,** *or, more fully,* **in par′ti-bus in′fi-de′li-um.** [L.] See TITULAR BISHOP.

∥ **in pa′tri-mo′ni-o** (păt′rĭ-mō′nĭ-ō). [L.] Lit., in patrimony See COMMERCIUM.

∥ **in pec′to-re.** [L.] In the breast ; in secret. Cf. IN PETTO.

∥ **in pe-cu′li-um.** [L.] *Rom. Law.* To the peculium.

in′pen′ny, *n.* Money paid for entrance or admission to a tenancy. *Obs.*

∥ **in′-pen′sion-er,** *n.* In Great Britain, a pensioner residing in a charitable institution

∥ **in per-pe′tu-am re′i me-mo′ri-am** (pẽr-pĕt′ū-ăm). [L.] In perpetual memory of the affair.

∥ **in per-pe′tu-um** (ĭn pẽr-pĕt′ū-ŭm). [L.] Forever.

∥ **in per-so′na.** [L.] In person.

∥ **in pet′to** (ĭn pĕt′tō). [It.] In the breast ; secretly ; privately ; in contemplation.

∥ **in ple′no.** [L.] In full.

inplitable, *a.* [Translation of L. *inexplicabilis.*] Intricate ; impracticable. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

∥ **in pon′ti-fi-ca′li-bus** (pŏn′tĭ-fĭ-kăl′ĭ-bŭs). [LL.] In pontificals.

in′port′, *n.* An admission port or opening.

∥ **in pos′se.** [LL.] Potentially ; in possibility or capacity.

inpossession. Obs. corrupt. of IMPOSITION.

in pr. *Abbr.* In principio (L., in the beginning).

∥ **in præ-sen′ti** (ĭn prē-zĕn′tī). [L.] At the present (time).

inprenten. † IMPRINT.

∥ **in prin-ci′pi-o** (ĭn prĭn-sĭp′ĭ-ō). [L.] In the beginning

∥ **in pro′pri-a cau′sa.** [L.] In his (or her) own suit.

∥ **in pro′pri-a per-so′na.** [L.] In one's own person or character.

∥ **in pro-spec′tu** (prŏs-pĕk′tū). [L.] In prospect.

∥ **in pu′ris na′tu-ra′li-bus** (năt′ū-răl′ĭ-bŭs). [L.] In bare naturals ; stark naked.

in-pur′tured, *a.* Portrayed. *Obs.*

in′-push′ing, *n.* A pushing in.

in-put′, *v. t.* *Obs.* **a** To put on ; impose **b** To put in

in′quar-ta′tion (ĭn′kwôr-tā′shŭn), *n.* Quartation. *Rare.*

in -quar′to, *n.* A quarto book.

in-queir′, in-quere′. † INQUIRE

in-quen′si-bill, *a* Unquenchable. *Obs.* *Scot.*

in-qui′et, *a* See IN-, not.

in-qui′et, *v. t.* [L. *inquietare :* cf. F. *inquiéter.* See QUIET.] To disquiet ; disturb. *Obs. or R.*

in-qui′e-ta′tion (ĭn-kwī′ē-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L *inquietatio :* cf. F. *inquiétation.*] Disturbance. *Obs. or R.*

in-qui′et-ly, *adv.* of INQUIET.

in-qui′et-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*

In′qui-li′næ (ĭn′kwĭ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of gallflies of the family Cynipidæ, which make no galls, but lay eggs in the galls formed by other insects. They are called *guest gallflies.*

∥ **in′qui-li′ni** (-nī), *n. pl.* [L., tenants, lodgers.] *Rom. Law.* See COLONUS.

in qui-li′nous (-nŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Inquiline.

in′qui-nate (ĭn′kwĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *inquinatus,* p. p. of *inquinare.*] To defile ; corrupt. — **in′qui-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs. or R.*

inquirance, *n.* Inquiry. *Obs.*

in′qui-ra′tion (ĭn′kwĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* Inquiry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

in-quire′, *n.* Inquiry *Obs.*

in-quir′ent (ĭn-kwīr′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inquirens,* p. pr.] Inquiring. *Obs.*

in-quir′ing-ly, *adv.* of INQUIRING.

in-quir′ist (ĭn-kwīr′ĭst), *n.* An inquirer. *Obs.*

in-quis′i-ble (ĭn-kwĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Admitting judicial inquiry. *Obs.*

in-quis′ite, *v. t.* [L. *inquirere, inquisitum.* See INQUIRE, INQUISITION.] To inquire into ; investigate ; inquisition. *Obs.*

inquisite, *a* Inquisitive. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E D.*

in′qui-si′tion-a-ry (ĭn′kwĭ-zĭsh′ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Inquisitional *Rare.*

in-quis′i-tiv Inquisitive. *Ref. Sp.*

in-quis′i-tive, *n.* An inquisitive person.

in-quis′i-to′ri-ous, *a.* Inquisitorial. *Obs.*

in-quis′i-tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

in-quis′i-to-ry, *a.* Inquisitorial. *Rare.*

in-quis′i-tous (ĭn-kwĭz′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Inquisitive. *Obs. or R.*

in-quis′i-tress, in-quis′i-trix, *n.,* *fem.* of INQUISITOR

in-quis′i-tu′ri-ent, *a* [For the ending cf ESURIENT.] Eager to inquire. *Obs.*

in raced′, *a.* *Her.* = IRRASED.

in-rac′i-nate (ĭn-răs′ĭ-nāt), *v t.* [*in-* in + F. *racine* root : cf F. *enraciner.*] To implant. *Rare.*

in-rage′. † ENRAGE.

in-rail′, *v. t.* To rail in ; to surround as with rails. *Obs.*

in-rap′ture. † ENRAPTURE.

inras. *n.* [See IN- in ; RACE running.] Incursion ; inroad. *Obs.*

∥ **in re** (ĭn rē) ; *pl.* IN RE′BUS (-bŭs). [L.] **1.** In the thing or individual ; in reality. See ANTE REM.

2. *Law.* In the matter of ; concerning ; re.

in-read′, -red′, *a.* Very red. *Obs.*

inrede, *v. t. & i.* To read ; explain. *Obs.*

in-reg′is-ter. † ENREGISTER.

∥ **in rem su′am.** [L.] *Civil Law.* Lit., in or over his own thing ; — used esp. of a form of irrevocable power of attorney.

∥ **in re′rum na-tu′ra** [L.] In the nature of things.

I. N. R. I. *Abbr.* Iesus (Jesus) Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum (Judæorum), (L., Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).

in-rich′. † ENRICH.

in′rigged′ (ĭn′rĭgd′), *a.* *Naut.* Rigged wholly inboard.

in-right′ed, *a.* Entitled by right. *R.*

in-right′eous, *v t.* To make righteous. *Obs.*

in-rin′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *rin,* dial. var. of *run.*] To incur as a penalty. *Obs. Scot.*

in-rind′, *v. t.* To place within the rind. *Obs.*

in′ring′, *n & v.* = INWICK.

in-rise′, *v. i.* To rise as in contradiction. *Obs.* — **in-ris′er,** *n.* *Obs.*

∥ **in ri′xa** (rĭk′sȧ). [L.] *Civil Law* In a quarrel or strife.

in-road′, *v. t. & i.* To make an inroad into ; to make inroads. *Rare.* — **in-road′er,** *n.* *Rare.*

in-roll′. † ENROLL.

in′roll′ing, *a. & n.* Rolling in.

in′-room′, *n.* Inner room. *Obs.*

in′root′ed, *a.* Deeply rooted.

in-rowle′ † ENROLL.

in′rub′bing, *n.* Rubbing in.

in′run′, *n.* A running in.

in′run′ning, *a.* Running in.

in-rush′, *v. i.* To rush in. *Rare.*

ins *Abbr.* Inches ; inscribed (*Stock Exchange*) ; inspector ; insurance.

In-sab′ba-ta′ti (ĭn-săb′ȧ-tā′tī), *n. pl.* [LL. *Insabatati* See IN- in ; SABOT.] The Waldenses ; — from their peculiarly cut or marked *sabots,* or shoes. — **In-sab′ba-tist,** *n.* *Obs.*

in-sa′cia-ble. † INSATIABLE.

in-sack′, *v. t.* To inclose in a sack

in-sa′cred, *a.* *Obs* See IN-, not

∥ **in sæ′cu-la sæ′cu-lo′rum** (ĭn sĕk′ū-lȧ sĕk′ū-lō′rŭm ; 201). [L.] For ages of ages ; forever and ever.

in-safe′, *v. t.* To make safe *Obs.*

insafer Obs. Scot. form of *in so far.*

in-safe′ty, *n.* Insecurity . *Obs.*

in′sa-gac′i-ty (ĭn′sȧ-găs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lack of sagacity. *Rare.*

in-sal′u-ta-ry (ĭn-săl′ū-tā-rĭ), *a.* See IN-, not.

in-sal′va-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-sal′va-bil′i-ty,** *n.* *Both Rare.*

in-same′, *adv.* [See IN, prep. ; SAME] Together. *Obs.*

insameke, *conj.* Insomuch. *Obs Scot.*

in-san′a-ble (ĭn-săn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *insanabilis :* cf. OF. *insanable.* See IN- not ; SANABLE.] Incurable ; irremediable. — **in-san′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-san′a-ble-ness.** *n.* — **in-san′a-bly,** *adv.* *All Obs.*

in-san′guined. † ENSANGUINED.

in-sa′ni-ate (ĭn-sā′nĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Cf L. *insania* madness.] To render unsound ; to make mad. *Obs* — *a.* Insaniated. *Obs.*

in-sa′nie, *n.* [OF. *insanie.*] Insanity. *Obs.*

in-san′i-fy (ĭn-săn′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*insane* + *-fy.*] To make insane *R.*

in-san′i-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS

the mind as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or, if he did know, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong." This rule does not absolve from criminal responsibility for acts done under the influence of an uncontrollable impulse, if the actor knows that the act done is morally wrong; but there is a tendency to recognize such an impulse as a sufficient defense in such a case, as is done in some of the United States and in South Africa. The nature and degree of insanity required to affect a person's civil capacity varies with the nature of the case, the general test being as to whether with respect to the matter in hand the person can act rationally, understanding the nature of his act and the natural consequences of it in affecting his rights, obligations, and liabilities.
3. Extravagant foolishness or folly, or an example of it.
Syn. — Insanity, lunacy, madness, derangement, alienation, mania, delirium, frenzy, monomania, dementia.

in-sa'ti-a-ble (ĭn-sā'shĭ-*à*-b'l; -*shà*-b'l; 7), *a.* [L. *insatiabilis*: cf. F. *insatiable*. See IN- not; SATIABLE.] Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased; as, an *insatiable* appetite. "*Insatiable* of glory." *Milton.* — **in-sa'ti-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-sa'ti-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-sa'ti-ate (ĭn-sā'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *insatiatus*.] Not satiated; insatiable; as, *insatiate* thirst.

The *insatiate* greediness of his desires. *Shak.*

— **in-sa'ti-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sa'ti-ate-ness**, *n.*

in'sci-ence (ĭn'shĭ-ĕns; -shĕns; 7), *n.* [L. *inscientia*: cf. F. *inscience*.] Want of knowledge; ignorance; nescience. *R.*

in'sci-ent (ĭn'shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), *a.* [L. *insciens, -entis*, ignorant. See IN- not; SCIENCE.] Ignorant; nescient. *Rare.*

in'sci-ent, *a.* [*in*- in + L. *sciens* knowing.] Having insight or inner knowledge. *Rare.*

Gaze on, with *inscient* vision, toward the sun. *Mrs. Browning.*

in-scrib'a-ble (ĭn-skrīb'*à*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inscribed; specif., *Math.*, designating figures that may be inscribed in other figures. — **in-scrib'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

in-scribe' (ĭn-skrīb'), *v. t.*; IN-SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); IN-SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *inscribere*. See IN- in; SCRIBE.]
1. To write or engrave (words or characters), esp. so as to form a lasting or public record; also, to mark or engrave (a monument, tablet, or the like) with recording characters.

Inscribe a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*
O let thy once lov'd friend *inscribe* thy stone. *Pope.*

2. Hence, to stamp deeply; to impress, as on the memory.
3. To enter the name of, as upon a list; to enroll; specif., *Finance*, to register the names of the holders of (securities, as stocks, etc.). See INSCRIBED. *British.*
4. To assign or address; to dedicate informally; as, to *inscribe* an ode to a friend.
5. *Geom.* To draw within so as to have as many incidences as possible, as a polygon when all its vertices are on a curve or broken line, or a polyhedron when all its vertices lie on a surface, or a curve when it touches all the sides of a polygon, etc. The other figure having the same incidences is said to be *circumscribed*.

in-scribed' (ĭn-skrībd'), *p. a.* **1**. *Zoöl.* Having lines, or other markings, deeply impressed, as if cut in; — used esp. in entomology. Also loosely applied to lines or marks of color having the appearance of written letters.
2. *Finance.* **a** Registered (which see); — said of stocks, bonds, etc. **b** Designating stock or other securities the holders of which receive no certificates, but have their names registered at designated places of registration. Such securities are transferable only by a proper change of the inscribed name on the books. *Both British.*

in-scrip'tion (ĭn-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inscriptio*, fr. *inscribere, inscriptum*, to inscribe: cf. F. *inscription*. See INSCRIBE.] **1**. Act or process of inscribing.
2. That which is inscribed; esp., a text or record written or engraved on a monument, pillar, coin, medal, or the like, for preservation or public inspection.

By the *inscription* or *inscriptions* of a coin all the letters it bears are intended. *Encyc. Brit.*

3. Specif.: **a** A brief description of the character, contents, etc., of a book, etc., placed at its beginning; a title or heading. *Obs. or R.* **b** An address, consignment, or informal dedication, as of a book to a person, as a mark of respect or an invitation of patronage; a superscription, as of a letter. **c** That part of a prescription which contains the names and quantities of the drugs to be compounded.
4. *Civil Law & Scots Law.* An accusation of crime made under condition that if it is proved false the accuser shall suffer the legal punishment for the alleged crime. *Obs.*
5. *Finance.* Act of inscribing securities; *pl.*, inscribed securities, as stocks or bonds. *British.*
6. *Anat.* A tendinous line intersecting a muscle. *Rare.*
7. *Math.* Act or fact of inscribing or being inscribed.

in-scrip'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1**. Bearing an inscription. *Obs.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, an inscription.

in-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Inscribed. *Obs.*
2. Pert. to, or of the nature of, an inscription.

in-scroll' (ĭn-skrōl'), *v. t.*; IN-SCROLLED' (-skrōld'); IN-SCROLL'ING. To write on a scroll; to record.

in-scru'ta-bil'i-ty (ĭn-skrōō'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inscrutable; an inscrutable thing.

in-scru'ta-ble (ĭn-skrōō'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inscrutabilis*: cf. F. *inscrutable*. See IN- not; SCRUTINY.] **1**. Incapable of being searched into and understood; impossible or difficult to be explained or accounted for satisfactorily; unsearchable; incomprehensible.

The will of Heaven
Which is *inscrutable*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Inexplorable; unfathomable; as an *inscrutable* pit. *R.*
Syn. — See MYSTERIOUS.
— **in-scru'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-scru'ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-sculp' (ĭn-skŭlp'), *v. t.* [L. *insculpere*: cf. F. *insculper*. See IN- in; SCULPTOR.] To engrave; sculpture. *Obs. or R.*

in-sculp'ture (-tūr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *insculpture*.] A carving or inscription. *Obs.*

in'sect (ĭn'sĕkt), *n.* [L. *insectum*, fr. *insectus*, p. p. of *insecare* to cut in: cf. F. *insecte*. See SECTION. So called because their bodies appear *cut in*, or almost divided. See ENTOMOLOGY.] **1**. In popular usage, any of numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less obviously segmented. They belong to the class Insecta, comprising six-legged, usually winged forms, as beetles, bugs, bees, flies, etc., and to other allied classes of arthropods whose members are wingless and usually have more than six legs, as spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, wood lice, etc. In ignorant and careless usage (esp. formerly), any small animal, as an earthworm, coral polyp, etc.
2. *Zoöl.* Any member of the class Insecta, syn. Hexapoda.
3. Fig.: Any small, trivial, or contemptible person.

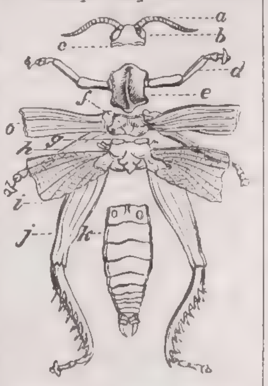

Parts of an Insect (Grasshopper). *a* Antennæ; *b* Eyes; *c* Head; *d* Anterior Legs; *e* Prothorax; *f* Mesothorax; *g* Metathorax; *h* Middle Legs; *i* Base of Posterior Wing; *j* Posterior Legs; *k* Abdomen; *o* Base of Anterior Wing.

In-sec'ta (ĭn-sĕk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See INSECT.] *Zoöl.*
1. In the broadest sense, a class of arthropods comprising the true insects (see def. 3), the Myriapoda, and the Arachnida. Nearly equiv. to *Tracheata*. *Obs.*
2. In a more restricted sense, a class consisting of the true insects (see def 3) together with the Myriapoda. Equiv. to *Antennata*.
3. In the usual modern usage, in a still further restricted sense, a class constituted by those having three clearly defined body regions, *head, thorax*, and *abdomen*, and only three pairs of legs; the true insects; — equiv. to *Hexapoda*. The head bears the eyes, one pair of antennæ, and three pairs of mouth parts. The thorax has three segments, prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax, each of which bears a pair of legs, while the last two usually also bear each a pair of wings. The abdomen consists, with few exceptions, of from seven to ten segments, and is without true jointed appendages, but may be provided with an ovipositor, sting, claspers, etc. The Insecta breathe air, at least in the adult stage, for which purpose there is usually an internal system of tracheæ opening by spiracles along the sides of the body. Some of the Insecta hatch from the egg with nearly the form (but not the size) of the adult, but oftener there is a more or less complete metamorphosis (which see). The class Insecta is known to have existed since the Silurian, and is by far the largest class of animals, exceeding all other land animals together in number of species and individuals; it is represented in every habitable land. According to a conservative estimate it comprises at least 2,000,000 species, of which 250,000 are known to science. Though most of them are terrestrial, many inhabit fresh water, at least for part of their life. The majority are vegetable feeders, some forms causing enormous economic losses by their injury to cultivated plants. Others are troublesome parasites of man or of domesticated animals, and dangerous as carriers of disease germs. On the other hand, many species are useful in causing the cross-pollination (which see) of plants, and a few (as bees and silkworms) produce useful substances. The class has been variously subdivided. The orders recognized by three well-known authorities are:

Sharp	*Packard*	*Brauer*
Aptera	Thysanura	Synaptera
Orthoptera	{Dermaptera	Dermaptera
	{Orthoptera	Orthoptera
Neuroptera	{Platyptera	Corrodentia
	Odonata	Odonata
	Plectoptera	Ephemerida
	Mecaptera	Panorpatæ
	Neuroptera	{Neuroptera
		{Plecoptera
	Trichoptera	Trichoptera
Thysanoptera	Thysanoptera	Thysanoptera
Hemiptera	Hemiptera	Rhynchota
Coleoptera	Coleoptera	Coleoptera
Diptera	{Siphonaptera	Siphonaptera
	{Diptera	Diptera
Lepidoptera	Lepidoptera	Lepidoptera
Hymenoptera	Hymenoptera	Hymenoptera

See these words in the *Vocabulary*.

in'sec-ta-ry (ĭn'sĕk-tȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). } [NL. *in-*
in'sec-ta'ri-um (-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ) } *sectarium*.] A place for keeping living insects; also, the collection contained therein.

in-sec'te-an (ĭn-sĕk'tē-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to insects; insectiform.

in-sec'ti-cide (-tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*insect* + *-cide*.] **a** An agent or preparation for destroying insects; an insect powder. **b** Killing of insects. *Rare.* — **in-sec'ti-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

in-sec'ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Insectlike.

in-sec'ti-fuge (-fūj), *n.* [*insect* + L. *fugare* to drive away.] Any substance used for driving away or killing insects.

in-sec'tile (ĭn-sĕk'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, an insect; consisting of insects.

in-sec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [See INSECT.] A cutting in; incisure; incision; segmentation.

In'sec-tiv'o-ra (ĭn'sĕk-tĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *insectum* an insect + *vorare* to devour.] *Zoöl.* **1**. An order of mammals containing the moles, shrews, hedgehogs, and their allies. They are mostly small, insectivorous, terrestrial, and nocturnal, but a few are arboreal, or aquatic and piscivorous. The teeth have sharp cusps, the limbs are usually short, the feet plantigrade and five-toed, and the snout long or proboscislike. The brain is relatively small and the general organization is low for placental mammals. The flying lemurs (*Cynocephalus*, syn. *Galeopithecus*) constitute the suborder Dermoptera, the remaining Insectivora forming the suborder **Insectivora vera**. The order is widely distributed except in the arctic regions, South America, and Australia.
2. = MICROCHIROPTERA.

in'sec-tiv'o-rous (ĭn'sĕk-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [See INSECTIVORA.] **a** Feeding on insects. **b** Of or pertaining to the Insectivora.

insect lime. A dark sticky substance made from petroleum or coal tar and used to protect trees from insects.

in'sec-tol'o-gy (ĭn'sĕk-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*insect* + *-logy*: cf. F. *insectologie*.] **a** Entomology. *Obs.* **b** The economic study of insects. — **in'sec-tol'o-ger** (-jẽr), **in'sec-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

insect powder. A powder used for the extermination of insects; esp., the powdered flowers of certain species of *Chrysanthemum*.

insect wax. A waxlike substance secreted by an insect; esp., Chinese wax.

in'se-cure' (ĭn'sē-kūr'), *a.* [*in*- not + *secure*: cf. LL. *insecurus*.] Not secure; specif.: **a** Not confident or sure; distrustful; uncertain. "*Insecure* apprehensions." *Jer. Taylor.* **b** Not effectually guarded, protected, or sustained; unsafe; unstable; exposed to danger or loss.

The trade with Egypt was exceedingly *insecure*. *Mickle*

— **in'se-cure'ly**, *adv.* — **in'se-cure'ness**, *n.*

in'se-cu'ri-ty (-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *insecuritas*.] Condition or quality of being insecure; of feeling, want of assurance; apprehensiveness; of objective conditions, want of safety; hazard; risk; also, an insecure condition or circumstance.

With what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects . . . unto arbitrary calculations. *Sir T. Browne*
A time of *insecurity*, when interests of all sorts become objects of speculation *Burke.*

in-sem'i-nate (ĭn-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *inseminatus*, p. p. of *inseminare* to sow. See SEMINATE.] To sow or sow in; to implant; impregnate. — **in-sem'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

in-sen'sate (ĭn-sĕn'sāt), *a.* [L. *insensatus*. See IN- not; SENSATE.] **1**. Without sensation; insentient or inanimate.

The silence and the calm
Of mute *insensate* things. *Wordsworth.*

2. Without sense, or intelligence; blind; foolish; fatuous. "*Insensate* ambition of statesmen." *Buckle.*
3. Without sensibility, or humane feeling; unfeeling; untouched; hence, harsh; brutal; as, *insensate* revenge.
Syn. — See INSENSIBLE.

in-sen'sate, *n.* One who is insensate.

in-sense' (ĭn-sĕns'), *v. t.*; -SENSED' (-sĕnst'); -SENS'ING. [*in*- in + *sense*: cf. OF. *ensenser*.] To make to know or understand; to instruct. *Now Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

in-sen'si-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *insensibilité*, L. *insensibilitas*.] State or quality of being insensible; want of sensibility.
Syn. — Dullness, numbness, unfeelingness, stupidity, stolidity, torpor, apathy, impassiveness, indifference.

in-sen'si-ble (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *insensibilis*: cf. F. *insensible*. See IN- not; SENSIBLE.] **1**. Incapable or bereft of feeling or sensation; specif.: **a** Not endowed with sense or consciousness; nonconscious or inanimate; insentient; as, *insensible* earth. **b** Deprived of consciousness; unconscious; as, to fall *insensible*. **c** Not endowed with sensation or sense perception (usually with the particular type designated); as, an eye congenitally *insensible*; also, of blunted sensibility; as, to be *insensible* to pain or cold. **d** Deprived of sensation; as, hands *insensible* from cold; to become *insensible* to pain by the use of anæsthetics.
2. Incapable of being perceived by the senses, or perceptible only with difficulty; imperceptible; hence, progressing by slight degrees; slow; gradual; as, *insensible* motion.

Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm *Sir T. Browne*
[They] languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Devoid of sense or intelligence; of persons, senseless; foolish; of animals, without reason. *Obs.*
4. Not intelligible; meaningless. *Obs., exc. in Law.*
5. Devoid of sensibility; without delicacy or refinement of appreciation or feeling.
6. Devoid or insusceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; apathetic; indifferent; as, *insensible* to fear, love, etc.; also, unaware (of something which should arouse one); as, they were *insensible* of their danger.

Lost in their loves, *insensible* of shame *Dryden.*

Syn. — INSENSIBLE, INSENSATE. INSENSIBLE, as here compared, applies chiefly to persons, INSENSATE, to both persons (or personal qualities) and things. *Insensible* implies insusceptibility to feeling, sometimes entire unconsciousness; *insensate* suggests incapability of sensation or feeling, sometimes utter senselessness; as, "I should be wanting to myself if *insensible* to the praise of such a man" (*Byron*); "Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; mulled, deaf, sleepy, *insensible*" (*Shak.*); "Hers the silence and the calm of mute *insensate* things" (*Wordsworth*); "What is he that is so . . . blockheaded or *insensate*, that is not moved with such pleasure?" (*Sir T. Wilson*); *insensate* folly. See SENSIBLE, SENSE.

insensible condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2. — **i. perspiration**. *Physiol.* See PERSPIRATION.

— **in-sen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-sen'si-bly**, *adv.*

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in-sa'pi-ent, *a.* See IN-, not — **in-sa'pi-en-cy**, *n.*
in-sa'po-ry, *a.* [*in*- not + *sapor*.] Unsavory. *Obs.*
in-sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sā'shĭ-*à*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *insatiabilité*, L *insatiabilitas*.] Quality of being insatiable.
in-sa'ti-at'ed (ĭn-sā'shĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* See IN-, not.
in'sa-ti'e-ty (ĭn'sȧ-tī'ē-tĭ), *n.* [L. *insatietas*: cf. F. *insatiété*.] Lack of satiety. *Rare.*
in-sat'is-fac'tion, *n.* Dissatisfaction. *R.* [IN-, not *R.*
in-sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly, *adv.* See
in-sat'u-ra-ble (ĭn-săt'ū-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *insaturabilis*: cf. F. *insaturable*. See IN- not; SATURABLE.] **1**. Insatiable. *Obs.* **2**. Not saturable.
insawe, *v. t.* [*in*- in + *sawe*, Scot. var. of *sow*.] To sow in. *Obs.* [Inscribed.
insc. *Abbr.* Stock Exchange.
in-schild'er, *n.* [See IN- in; SHIELD] Protector. *Obs.*
in'sci-ous, *a.* [L. *inscius*; *in*- not + *scius* knowing.] Inscient; ignorant. *Obs.*
inscisioun. † INCISION.
in-sconce'. † ENSCONCE.
in-scrib'er (ĭn-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One that inscribes. [inscription.
in'script (ĭn'skrĭpt), *n.* **1**. An
2. *Geom.* A chord. *Obs.*
in-script', *a.* [L. *inscriptus*, p. p.] Inscribed. *Obs.*
in-scrip'ti-ble (ĭn-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Inscribable. *Rare.*
in-scrip'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having an inscription. *Rare.*
in-scrip'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
in-scrip'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
in-scrip'tive-ly, *adv.* of INSCRIPTIVE. See -LY.
in-scrip'tured (-tūrd), *a.* [L. *inscriptura* inscription.] Inscribed.
in-scru'ta-bles (ĭn-skrōō'tȧ-b'lz), *n pl.* Inscrutable things.
‖ **in sculp-se'runt**. [L.] They engraved it. [engraved it.
‖ **in-sculp'sit**. [L.] (He, she)
in-sculpt', *v. t.* Insculp. *Obs.*
in-sculpt' (ĭn-skŭlpt'), *a.* [See INSCULP.] *Bot.* Growing in depressions in rocks. *Rare.*
in-sculp'tion, *n.* Carving; sculpture; inscription. *Obs.*
in-sculp'tor, *n.* Sculptor. *Obs. or R.* [*a.* Sculptured.
in-sculp'tured (ĭn-skŭlp'tūrd),
in-sea', *v. t.* To inclose or mingle with the sea. *Obs.*
in-seal'. † ENSEAL.
in-seam'. † ENSEAM. [*Obs.*
in-sear', *v. t.* To fix by searing.
in-search' (ĭn-sûrch'), etc. † ENSEARCH, etc.
insecable, *a.* [L. *insecabilis*; *in*- not + *secabilis* that may be cut: cf. F. *insécable*.] Incapable of being cut. *Obs.*
in'sect, *a.* [L. *insectus*, p. p. of *insecare*.] Cut into; having a segmented body. *Obs.*
in-sect', *v. t.* To cut into. *Obs.*
in-sec'tan, *a.* Insectean.
in'sec-ta'tion (ĭn'sĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insectatio*, fr. *insectari* to pursue, freq. fr. *insequi*. See ENSUE.] Railing. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
in'sec-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] A railer.
insect bed. *Geol.* A stratum abundant in insect remains.
in-sect'ed, *a.* Cut into; segmented. *Rare.*
in'sec-tif'er-ous (ĭn'sĕk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*insect* + *-ferous*.] Containing or producing insects.
in-sec'tile, *n.* An insect. *Obs.*
in-sec'tile, *a.* See IN-, not
in-sec'tine (ĭn-sĕk'tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, an insect *Rare.*
in-sec'ti-vore (ĭn-sĕk'tĭ-vōr), *n.* [F.] One of the Insectivora.
‖ **in se'cu-la se'cu-lo'rum** (ĭn sĕk'ū-lȧ sĕk'ū-lō'rŭm). Var. of IN SÆCULA SÆCULORUM.
in'se-cure', *v. t.* To make insecure. *Obs.*
in'se-cu'tion (ĭn'sē-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insecutio*, fr *insequi*, p p. *insecutus*. See ENSUE.] A following after; close pursuit. *Obs.*
in'se-dent. *n.* [*in*- in, on + L. *sedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sedere* to sit.] A sitter on something. *Obs.*
in-see', *v. t. & i.* To see into; to have insight. *Rare.* — **in'se'er**, *n.*
in-seil', *n. & v.* [AS. *insegel*, n., *inseglian*, v.] Seal. *Obs.*
in'sence. † INCENSE, INSENSE.
in-send', *v. t.* To send in. *Obs.*
in'se-nes'ci-ble (ĭn'sē-nĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf L. *insenescibilis*. See IN- not; SENESCENT.] That cannot grow old. *R.* [SATE.
in-sen'sate-ly, *adv.* of INSEN-
in-sen'sate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in'sense', *n.* Inner sense. *Obs.*
insense, *a.* Without sense. *Obs.*
in-sen'si-bi-lize (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-bĭ-līz), *v. t.* [L. *insensibilis* insensible.] To make insensible. — **in-sen'si-bil'i-za'tion** (-bĭl'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* — **in-sen'si-bi-liz'er** (-līz'ẽr), *n.* *All Rare.*
in-sen'si-ble, *n.* One that is insensible.

in-sen′si-tive (ĭn-sĕn′sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Not sensitive ; as : **a** Insentient ; inanimate. *Obs.* **b** Without feeling ; insensible. **c** Not physically or chemically sensitive. **d** Not morally or mentally sensitive ; not quick to feel ; unimpressionable. — **in-sen′si-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-sen′su-ous (ĭn-sĕn′shōō-ŭs), *a.* Not sensuous ; not subject to sense perception. *Rare.* "Sensuous form and form *insensuous.*" *Mrs. Browning.*

in-sen′ti-ence (-shĭ-ĕns), *n.* State of being insentient.

in-sen′ti-ent (-shĭ-ĕnt ; -shĕnt), *a.* Not sentient ; not having perception or feeling ; nonconscious or inanimate ; also, *Rare*, indifferent.

in-sep′a-ra-bil′i-ty (ĭn-sĕp′à-rà-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *inseparabilitas* : cf. F. *inséparabilité*.] Quality or state of being inseparable ; inseparableness.

in sep′a-ra-ble (ĭn-sĕp′à-rà-b'l), *a.* [L. *inseparabilis* : cf. F. *inséparable*. See IN- not ; SEPARABLE.] **1.** Not separable ; incapable of being separated or disjoined.

The history of every language is *inseparable* from that of the people by whom it is spoken. *Mure.*

2. *Gram.* Invariably attached to some word, stem, or root ; as, the *inseparable* prefix *un-*.

inseparable accident. *Logic.* See ACCIDENT, 4.

— **in-sep′a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-sep′a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-sep′a-ra-ble, *n.* One that is inseparable (from another); — usually *pl.*

in-sep′a-rate (ĭn-sĕp′à-rāt), *a.* [L. *inseparatus*. See IN- not ; SEPARATE.] Not separate ; united ; inseparable. — **in-sep′a-rate-ly**, *adv.*

in-sert′ (ĭn-sûrt′), *v. t.* ; IN-SERT′ED ; IN-SERT′ING. [L. *insertus*, p. p. of *inserere* to insert ; *in-* in + *serere* to join, connect. See SERIES.] **1.** To set so as to be within ; to put or thrust in ; to introduce ; to cause to enter, or be included, or contained ; as, to *insert* a scion in a stock ; to *insert* a letter, word, or passage in a composition ; to *insert* an advertisement in a newspaper.

2. *Zoöl.*, *Bot.*, *etc.* To attach by natural growth ; — only in *p. p.*

Syn. — INSERT, INTERCALATE, INTERPOLATE. TO INSERT (the general term) is to introduce esp. (as here compared) between or among other things ; to INTERCALATE (primarily to make an insertion in the calendar) is to insert esp. between the members of a series ; to INTERPOLATE is to insert esp. extraneous or spurious matter ; as, an *inserted* stanza (implying nothing beyond its introduction) ; an *intercalated* stanza (suggesting an intrusion into a sequence) ; an *interpolated* (i. e., spurious) stanza. See INTERPOSE.

in′sert (ĭn′sûrt), *n.* That which is inserted or is to be inserted ; an insertion ; an inset ; esp., *U. S.*, an extra leaf or leaves, a circular, or the like, placed within the leaves of a pamphlet or magazine or the folds of a newspaper.

in-sert′ed (ĭn-sûr′tĕd), *p. a.* Set in ; fitted in ; specif. : **a** *Arch.* Engaged ; — said of a column. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Zoöl.*, *Bot.*, *etc.* Attached by natural growth, as the parts of a flower (thus, the calyx is *inserted* upon the receptacle), or a muscle or tendon (see INSERTION, 3 **b**).

in-sert′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INSERT. Specif. : *vb. n.* Something inserted, or set in, as lace, etc., for garments.

in-ser′tion (ĭn-sûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *insertio* : cf. F. *insertion*. See INSERT.] **1.** Act or process of inserting.

2. That which is set in, or inserted ; an insert or inset ; esp., embroidery or needlework made to be inserted or sewn into plain material to ornament it ; also, a piece of such work ; a narrow strip of embroidered lace, muslin, or cambric ; a medallion.

3. *Zoöl.*, *Bot.*, *etc.* **a** The mode or place of attachment of an organ or part, as the parts of a flower, or the end of a muscle. **b** *Anat.* The end or part of a muscle or of the tendon of a muscle by which it is attached to the part to be moved ; — distinguished from *origin.*

in-ser′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *insertivus.*] Marked by insertion ; inserted ; tending to insert.

in-ses′sion (ĭn-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *insessio*, fr. *insidere*, *insessum*, to sit in or down. See INSIDIOUS.] The act of sitting in ; hence, a sitz bath ; a hip bath. *Obs.*

In′ses-so′res (ĭn′sĕ-sō′rēz ; 201), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *insessor*, lit., an insessor, fr. *insidere*. See INSESSION.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an order of birds having the feet adapted for perching. It included the Passeres and many others.

in′ses-so′ri-al (-sō′rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Perching, or adapted for perching. **b** Of or pertaining to the Insessores.

in set′ (ĭn-sĕt′), *v. t.* **1.** To set in office. *Obs. Orf. E. D.* **2.** To infix ; insert ; ingraft. *Obs.* **3.** To set in ; to insert as an inset.

in′set (ĭn′sĕt), *n.* **1.** Act of setting in ; inflow.

2. That which is inserted, or set in ; an insertion.

3. One or more separate leaves inserted in a volume, usually before binding ; as : **a** A portion of the printed sheet in certain sizes of books which is cut off before folding, and set into the middle of the folded sheet to complete the succession of paging ; — called also *offcut.* **b** An additional page or pages of advertisements, maps, illustrations, or other matter inserted.

4. A small map, illustration, etc., set in the border of a larger one.

5. A piece of cloth set or let into a garment.

in-sev′er-a-ble (ĭn-sĕv′ĕr-à-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being severed ; indivisible ; inseparable. — **in-sev′er-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-sheathe′ (ĭn-shēth′), *v. t.* ; IN-SHEATHED′ (-shēthd′) ; IN-SHEATH′ING. To insert as in a sheath ; to sheathe.

in′shore′ (ĭn′shōr′ ; ĭn′shōr′ ; 87), *a.* Being near, or moving or directed in towards, the shore ; as, *inshore* fisheries ; *inshore* currents. — *adv.* (*pron.* ĭn′shōr′) In towards the shore ; in near the shore ; as, the boat was headed *inshore* ; to keep *inshore*.

inshore of, nearer the shore than ; between the shore and.

in′side′ (ĭn′sīd′ ; ĭn′sīd′ ; *the second pron. is usual only in conscious contrast with "outside"*), *n.* **1.** The inner side or surface ; the side relatively within or nearer the interior ; specif., *Fencing*, the right side of the sword.

Looked he o' the *inside* of the paper ? *Shak.*

2. The part within ; interior or internal portion ; the interior, as of a country.

3. Now usually in *pl.* The body's inward parts ; entrails ; viscera ; the stomach and bowels. *Colloq. & Dial.*

This is not good for the *insides* of human beings *Kipling.*

4. Inward nature or character ; *Obs.*, inward mind, thoughts, or feeling.

Here 's none but friends ; we may speak
Our *insides* freely. *Massinger.*

5. The middle or principal part of a division of time ; as, the *inside* of a week. *Colloq.*, *Eng.*

6. An inside passenger, or interior seat or place, in a coach, carriage, etc. *Colloq.*

The Derby dilly, carrying three *insides*. *Anti-Jacobin.*

7. **a** *pl.* Sheets of paper that do not include any from the outside of original packages. **b** *Print.* The side of a sheet that contains the second page.

8. *pl. Basketwork.* A kind of flat strip used in fancy work.

in′side′ (ĭn′sīd′ ; 87), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or lying on, the inside ; included or inclosed in anything, or adapted or used for the inside ; internal ; interior ; as, the *inside* passengers of a stagecoach ; *inside* decoration.

2. Employed or working indoors ; as, an *inside* man.

Syn. — See INNER.

inside calipers *or* **callipers**, *Mech.*, calipers for measuring the diameters of holes, etc. — **i. clinch.** *Naut.* See KNOT, 1. — **i. finish**, *Arch.*, the final work in general in any building necessary for its completion, but other than unusual decoration ; thus, in joiner work, the adding of doors and windows, inside shutters, door and window trimmings, paneled jambs, baseboards, and sometimes flooring and stairs ; in plaster work, the adding of the finishing coat, the cornices, center pieces, etc. — **i. gauge.** See GAUGE, *n.*, 3 **e**. — **i. information**, authoritative information not open to the public. — **i. jaunting car.** See JAUNTING CAR. — **i. lap.** See 4th LAP, 2 **b**. — **i. lead** (lĕd). See 6th LEAD, 5 **e** (1). — **i. screw**, a female screw. — **i. tool**, *Mech.*, a tool for shaping the inside of hollow work. — **i. track**, the inner side of a curved race course ; hence, *Colloq.*, advantage of place, facilities, etc., in competition.

in′side′ (ĭn′sīd′ ; ĭn′sīd′), *adv.* On or in the inside ; in the interior ; within ; internally.

inside of (*a space of time*), within ; in less than ; before the end of. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*, *Australia*, *etc.*

in′side′ (ĭn′sīd′ ; ĭn′sīd′), *prep.* Within the sides of ; inside of ; within ; on the inside of ; in the interior of.

in′sid′er (ĭn′sīd′ĕr), *n.* A person inside : one within the boundary or in the interior of some place, a member of some organization, etc. ; hence, one in a position to have first-hand information about something ; a person having special information ; — opposed to *outsider.*

in-sid′i-ous (ĭn-sĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, fr. *insidiae* an ambush, fr. *insidere* to sit in ; *in-* + *sedere* to sit : cf. F. *insidieux*. See SIT.] Full of plots ; watching for an opportunity to insnare, or intended to entrap ; characterized by treachery and deceit ; sly ; crafty ; wily ; as, the *insidious* foe ; *insidious* arts. "The *insidious* witch." *Cowper.*

The *insidious* whispers of the bad angel. *Hawthorne*

insidious disease, *Med.*, a disease existing without marked symptoms, but ready to become active upon slight occasion ; a disease not appearing so bad as it really is.

— **in-sid′i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sid′i-ous-ness**, *n.*

in′sight′ (ĭn′sīt′), *n.* [AS. *insiht*. See IN ; SIGHT.] **1.** Power of internal sight or understanding ; mental vision ; discernment ; penetration ; intuition ; — applied to the general power of inward apprehension, to apprehension or understanding of some particular sort, and to the faculty of mystical contemplation. *Insight* now usually combines its original sense of seeing with the inner eye (cf. INWIT), or intuitively, with the later idea of seeing into the inner or hidden nature of things.

Merlin had in magic more *insight*
Than ever him before, or after, living wight. *Spenser.*

2. Act or fact of apprehending the inner nature of things, or of seeing with the inner eye, or intuitively ; a clear and immediate understanding ; as, an *insight* into character.

He had an *insight* into almost all the secrets of state. *Jortin.*

3. A consideration (of something) ; mental preoccupation (with) or in regard (to). *Obs.*

4. Physical view ; inspection ; look. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DISCERNMENT.

in-sig′ni-a (ĭn-sĭg′nĭ-à), *n. pl.* ; *sing.* INSIGNE (-nē). [L. *insigne*, pl. *insignia*, fr. *insignis* distinguished by a mark ; *in-* in + *signum* a mark, sign. See ENSIGN, SIGN.] **1.** Distinguishing marks of authority, office, or honor ; badges ; emblems ; as, the *insignia* of royalty or of an order.

2. Typical and characteristic marks or signs, by which anything is distinguished ; as, the *insignia* of a trade.

Insignia of the United States Army. 1. General Staff Corps. Star, silver ; Coat of arms, gold and enamel. 2. Adjutant General's Dept. (From 1904 to 1907 called Military Secretary's Dept.) Gold. 3. Inspector General's Dept. Gold. 4 Judge Advocate General's Dept. Gold. 5. Quartermaster's Dept. Gold, platinum, and enamel. 6. Subsistence Dept. Silver. 7. Pay Dept. Gold. 8. Medical Dept. Gold. 9. Corps of Engineers. Silver. 10. Ordnance Dept. Gold.

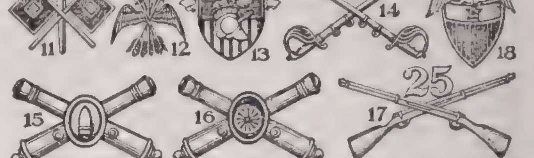

Insignia of the United States Army, Continued. 11. Signal Corps. Gold and silver. 12. Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs Gold 13. Professors and Associate Professors of the U. S. Military Academy. Gold. 14. Cavalry (the large number indicating the regiment). Gold. 15 Coast Artillery. Gold ; Projectile red. 16. Field Artillery. Gold. 17. Infantry (the large number indicating the regiment). Gold. 18. Aid-de-camp Shield enameled in proper colors ; Eagle, gold.

☞ Regimental adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, adjutants of artillery districts, and squadron and battalion adjutants wear in the lower angles of their insignia the devices, in gold, of the respective departments to which their duties as staff officers correspond. The battalion adjutant, and quartermaster, of engineer battalions wear such devices above the center turret. Chaplains wear in the lower angles of their insignia a Latin cross in gold. Thus a regimental adjutant of infantry wears device No. 2 suspended from the lower angle of device No. 17.

☞ In the British army the insignia distinguishing officers vary greatly according to corps and regiment as well as branch of the service.

in′sig-nif′i-cance (ĭn′sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kăns), *n.* Condition or quality of being insignificant ; want of significance.

in′sig-nif′i-can-cy (-kăn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Insignificance ; also, an insignificant thing or person.

in′sig-nif′i-cant (-kănt), *a.* Not significant ; specif. : **a** Void of signification, sense, or import ; meaningless : as, *insignificant* words. **b** Ineffective ; futile. *Obs.* **c** Having no weight or importance ; unimportant ; trifling : contemptible. **d** Without weight of character, social standing, influence, etc. ; mean ; contemptible ; as, an *insignificant* person. **e** Small ; of little size ; of no importance ; as, an *insignificant* town ; an *insignificant* faction.

Syn. — Unimportant, immaterial, inconsiderable, small, inferior, trivial, trifling, mean, contemptible.

in′sig-nif′i-cant, *n.* That which is insignificant ; an insignificant word, thing, or person.

in′sim-plic′i-ty (ĭn′sĭm-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lack or want of simplicity.

in′sin-cere′ (ĭn′sĭn-sēr′), *a.* [L. *insincerus*. See IN- not ; SINCERE.] **1.** Not being in truth what one appears to be ; not sincere ; dissembling ; hypocritical ; disingenuous ; deceitful ; false ; — said of persons ; also of speech, thought, etc. ; as, *insincere* declarations.

2. Not pure or genuine ; imperfect ; unsound. *Obs.*

To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*. *Pope.*

Syn. — Dissembling, hollow, hypocritical, deceptive, deceitful, false, disingenuous, untrustworthy.

in′sin-cer′i-ty (-sĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being insincere ; want of sincerity, or of being in reality what one appears to be ; dissimulation ; hypocrisy ; deceitfulness.

What men call policy and knowledge of the world, is commonly no other thing than dissimulation and *insincerity*. *Blair.*

in-sin′u-ate (ĭn-sĭn′ū-āt), *v. t.* ; IN-SIN′U-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; IN-SIN′U-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *insinuatus*, p. p. of *insinuare* to insinuate : *in-* in + *sinus* the bosom. See SINUOUS.] **1.** To introduce gently or slowly, as by a winding or narrow passage, or a gentle, persistent movement.

The water easily *insinuates* itself into, and placidly distends, the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward*

2. To push, work, or introduce (a person or one's self) by slow, gentle, or artful means, as into some relation ; to ingratiate ; — chiefly used reflexively.

He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the Duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To draw or invite by artful, indirect, or imperceptible means ; as, to *insinuate* one's mind to evil. *Obs.*

4. To introduce artfully ; to infuse gently ; to instill.

Horace . . . *insinuates* virtue rather by familiar examples than by the severity of precepts. *Dryden*

5. To hint indirectly ; to suggest ; imply ; — commonly with the implication of malicious or underhand purpose ; as, did you mean to *insinuate* anything ?

6. *Law.* To register or file for registration. *Obs.*

Syn. — Instill, suggest, intimate. See HINT, INGRATIATE.

in-sin′u-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To creep, wind, or flow in ; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices. *Obs.*

2. To ingratiate one's self ; to obtain access or favor by flattery or cunning ; to instill itself gently or subtly. *Obs.*

He would *insinuate* with thee but to make thee sigh. *Shak.*

I hardly yet have learned
To *insinuate*, flatter, bow, and bend my limbs. *Shak.*

in-sin′u-at′ing (-āt′ĭng), *p. a.* Winding, creeping, or flowing in, quietly or stealthily ; suggesting ; winning favor and confidence insensibly ; ingratiating ; as, he had an *insinuating* address. — **in-sin′u-at′ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-sin′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *insinuatio* : cf. F. *insinuation*.] **1.** Act or process of insinuating, specif. : **a** Winding ; sinuosity. **b** A creeping, winding, or flowing in stealthily, sinuously, or imperceptibly. **c** Act, art, or power of gaining favor, affection, or influence, by gentle or artful means ; ingratiation ; — formerly used in a good sense, as of friendly influence or interposition.

I hope through the *insinuation* of Lord Scarborough to keep them here till further orders. *Lady Cowper.*

d *Rhet.* A kind of artful introduction to a speech, designed to gain favor or toleration for an unpopular or discreditable cause or person. *Obs.* **e** Artful or imperceptible introduction or instilling. **f** Indirect hinting or suggestion.

2. That which is insinuated ; specif. : **a** An ingratiating

insep. *Abbr.* Inseparable.

in-sep′a-ra′tion. *n.* *Bot.* Congenital union of organs. *R.*

in′se-quent. *a.* [L. *insequens*, p. pr. of *insequi*. See ENSUE.] Subsequent. *Obs.*

in-se′quent. *a.* [*in-* not + *sequent.*] Not sequent. *Rare.*

in-sere′, *v. t.* [F. *insérer*, or L. *inserere*.] To insert. *Obs.*

in′se-rene′, *v. t.* To make not serene ; to cloud ; disturb. *Obs.*

in-sert′a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.

in-sert′er. *n.* One who inserts.

in-ser′tion-al. *a.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, an insertion.

in-sert′ment. *n.* *Bot.* A medullary ray. *Obs.*

in-ser′tor. *n.* Inserter. *Obs.*

in-serve′, *v. i.* [L. *inservire* ; *in-* in + *servire* to serve.] To be of use or service ; to conduce. *Obs.*

in-serv′ice-a-ble. *a.* See IN-, not.

in-ser′vi-ence. *n.* Usefulness. *Obs.*

in-ser′vi-ent. *a.* [L. *inserviens*, p. pr. of *inservire*.] Serving or subservient. *Obs.*

insess. *n.* [LL. *insessum*, p. p. of *insidere* to sit in.] A sitz bath. *Obs.*

in-ses′sor. *n.* [L.] A sitter in or on. *Rare.*

Ins. Gen. *Abbr.* Inspector General.

in-shad′ed (ĭn-shād′ĕd), *a.* Shaded. *Obs.*

in′shave′ (ĭn′shāv′), *n.* A plane for shaving or dressing the inside faces of barrel staves.

in-shed′, *v. t.* To pour in or upon ; to sprinkle ; to infuse. *Obs.*

in-shell′, *v. t.* To draw into or hide in a shell. *Rare.*

in′shin′ing (ĭn′shīn′ĭng), *a.* & *n.* Shining in ; illuminating.

in-ship′, *v. t.* To embark. *Obs.*

in′shoe′ (ĭn′shōō′), *n.* An inner shoe or boot.

in′shoot′, *n.* *Baseball.* See CURVE.

in-shore′, *v. t.* & *i.* To put on, or come to, shore. *Obs.*

in′shot′, *n.* A gulf. Cf. INLET.

in-show′. † ENSUE.

in-shrine′. Var. of ENSHRINE.

in′sic-ca′tion. *n.* [*in-* in + L. *siccatio* drying.] A drying. *Obs.*

insicion † INCISION.

in′si-dent. *a.* [L. *insidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See INSIDIOUS.] Residing in ; inherent. *Obs.*

in′side-out′ flow′er. The flower of any West American berberidaceous herb of the genus *Vancouveria* ; — so called from the reflexed sepals. *California.*

in-sid′i-ate (ĭn-sĭd′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *insidiatus*, p. p. of *insidiari* to lie in ambush, fr. *insidiae*. See INSIDIOUS.] To lie in ambush or wait (for) : to plot (against). — **in-sid′i-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* — **in-sid′i-a′tor** (-ā′tĕr), *n.* *All Obs. or R.*

in-sid′i-os′i-ty (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Insidiousness. *Rare.*

in′sight, *n.* Goods ; esp., household goods *Obs.*, *Scot.*, & *Dial. Eng.*

in′sight-ed. *a.* Endowed with insight. *Obs.*

insigne. † ENSIGN, *n.* & *v.*

in-sig′ne (ĭn-sĭg′nē), *n.* [L.] *Sing.* of INSIGNIA.

in-signe′, *a.* [F. See INSIGNIA.] Distinguished : noted ; remarkable. *Obs.*

in′sig-nif′i-cant-ly, *adv.* of INSIGNIFICANT.

in′sig-nif′i-ca-tive. *a.* [L. *insignificativus*. See IN- not ; SIGNIFICATIVE.] Not significative. *Obs.*

in-sig′ni-ous. *a.* [From L. *insignis*.] Distinguished. *Obs.*

insignite. *a.* [L. *insignitus*, p. p.] Distinguished. *Obs.*

in-sig′ni-ty. *n.* Distinction. *Obs.*

in-sign′ment. † ENSIGNMENT.

in-sim′u-late. *v. t.* [L. *insimulatus*, p. p. of *insimulare* to accuse.] To accuse. *Obs.* — **in-sim′u-la′tion.** *n.* *Obs.*

in′sin-cere′ly, *adv.* of INSINCERE.

in-sin′ew. *v. t.* To strengthen with sinews ; invigorate. *Rare.*

in′sink′ing. *n.* A sinking in.

in-sin′u-ance. *n.* An insinuation. *Obs.*

in-sin′u-ant. *a.* [L. *insinuans*, p. pr.] Insinuating ; insinuative. *Rare.*

in-sin′u-ate. *a.* Insinuated. *Obs.*

act or speech. **b** An indirect hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion; as, slander by *insinuations*.

I scorn your coarse *insinuation*. *Cowper.*

Syn. — INSINUATION, INNUENDO agree in the sense of covert suggestion, usually to a person's discredit. But INNUENDO frequently adds to INSINUATION (see *insinuate*, under HINT) the idea of an ambiguous or equivocal allusion so framed as to point to something injurious to the character or reputation of the person referred to; as, "The lawyer's covert *innuendos*, who was ready to insinuate any amount of evil against Barnes which could safely be uttered" (*Thackeray*); "I prefer the most disagreeable certainties to hints and *innuendos*" (*Byron*); "sly jokes and *innuendos* with the ladies" (*Irving*).

in-sin'u-a-tive (ĭn-sĭn'ū-â-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Tending to insinuate; stealing into the confidence or affections; having power to gain favor; ingratiating; instilling. "Crafty, *insinuative*, plausible men." *Bp. Reynolds.*
2. Given to, characterized by, or involving, insinuation; giving hints; insinuating; as, an *insinuative* remark.
— **in-sin'u-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sin'u-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-sip'id (ĭn-sĭp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *insipidus*; *in-* not + *sapidus* savory, fr. *sapere* to taste: cf. F. *insipide*. See SAVOR.] **1**. Without taste or savor; vapid; tasteless; flat; as, *insipid* drink or food.
2. Wanting in spirit, life, or animation; uninteresting; weak; vapid; flat; dull; heavy; as, *insipid* conversation.

Flat, *insipid*, and ridiculous stuff to him. *South.*

Syn. — Tasteless, stale, lifeless, dead; unanimated, spiritless, dull, pointless, uninteresting, monotonous; tame, frigid, heavy, prosy, prosaic, languid, feeble; meager, thin, lean, sterile, barren, bare. — INSIPID, VAPID, FLAT, JEJUNE apply in their literal or physical senses to food or drink. That is INSIPID which is without taste or marked flavor; that is VAPID which has lost its life or spirit; FLAT implies still more strongly deadness or staleness; that is JEJUNE which is thin, meager, or unsatisfying; as, "the *insipid* and depressing beverage . . . for which English people are thought abroad to be always thirsting — tea" (*M. Arnold*); "The table beer was sour . . . and the wine *vapid*" (*Smollett*); "tankards sending forth a scent of *flat* ale" (*G. Eliot*); "Though they seem to eat nothing, . . . that they are best pleased with such *jejune* diet may be easily confuted" (*Gilbert White*). Fig., corresponding distinctions hold; as, "That is epigrammatic and witty in Latin which would be perfectly *insipid* in English" (*Cowper*); "The next piece, a fable of the Farmer and Master, is equally *vapid*" (*Landor*); "How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable seem to me all the uses of this world!" (*Shak.*), "He . . . sometimes is trite and *flat* when he means to be amusing" (*Sydney Smith*); "Pray expand your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter" (*Bentley*). See BLUNT, PROSAIC, EMPTY, DRY, LEVEL.

in'si-pid'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *insipidité*.] Quality or state of being insipid; vapidity; also, something insipid; an insipid person, speech, etc.

in-sip'i-ence (ĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns), *n.* [L. *insipientia*: cf. OF. *insipience*.] Quality of being insipient; want of intelligence; stupidity; folly.

in-sip'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *insipiens*; *in-* not + *sapiens* wise.] Wanting wisdom; stupid; foolish. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* An insipient person. *Obs. or R.*

in-sist' (ĭn-sĭst'), *v. i.*; -SIST'ED; -SIST'ING. [L. *insistere* to set foot on, follow, persist; *in-* in + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand: cf. F. *insister*. See STAND.] **1**. To stand or rest; to find support; — with *on* or *upon*. *Obs. or R.*
2. To continue with persistence or urgency; to persevere; to persist; — with *in* (rarely *on*). *Archaic.*
3 To take a stand and refuse to give way; to hold to something firmly or determinedly; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing; as, to *insist* on conditions; to *insist* on going; he *insists* that he must have money.

Without further *insisting* on the different tempers of Juvenal and Horace *Dryden.*

in-sist'ence (ĭn-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* Act of insisting, or state or quality of being insistent; persistence; urgency.

in-sist'en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being insistent; insistence; persistence; urgency; an instance of this quality.

in-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *insistens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *insistere*.] **1**. Standing or resting on something; as, an *insistent* wall. *Rare.*
2. Insisting or disposed to insist; persistent; persevering; hence, compelling attention; forcing or thrusting itself upon the attention; obtrusively conspicuous or prominent.
3. *Zoöl.* Inserted so far above the base of the other toes that its tip only will reach to the ground; — said of the hind toe of some birds, and opposed to *incumbent*.

in-sist'ent, *n.* An insistent person.

in'si-ti'tious (ĭn'sĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *insiticius* engrafted. See INSITION.] Of the nature of a graft or insertion. *Rare.*

‖ **in si'tu** (ĭn sī'tū). [L.] In its natural or original position or place; in position; — said specif., in geology, of a rock, soil, or fossil, when in the situation in which it was originally formed or deposited.

in-snare' (ĭn-snâr'), *v. t.*; IN-SNARED' (-snârd'); IN-SNAR'ING (-snâr'ĭng). **1**. To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means. "*Insnare* a gudgeon." *Fenton.*
2. To take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit; to involve in difficulties or perplexities; to seduce by artifice; to inveigle; to allure; to entangle.

The *insnaring* charms
Of love's soft queen. *Glover.*

in'so-bri'e-ty (ĭn'sō-brī'ē-tĭ), *n.* Want of sobriety, moderation, or calmness; intemperance; drunkenness.

in-so'cia-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sō'shȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *insociabilité*.] Quality of being insociable; want of sociability.

in-so'cia-ble (ĭn-sō'shȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *insociabilis*: cf. F. *insociable*. See IN- not; SOCIABLE.] **1**. Incapable of being associated, joined, or connected. *Obs.*

Lime and wood are *insociable*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Not sociable or companionable; disinclined to social intercourse or conversation; unsociable; taciturn.

This austere *insociable* life. *Shak.*

— **in-so'cia-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-so'cia-bly**, *adv.*

in'so-late (ĭn'sō-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *insolatus*, p. p. of *insolare* to expose to the sun; *in-* in + *sol* the sun.] To place in the sunlight; to expose to the sun's rays, as for drying, ripening, etc.

in'so-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insolatio*: cf. F. *insolation*.] **1**. Exposure to the rays of the sun.
2. Specif.: **a** Act or process of exposing to the rays of the sun for the purpose of drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, etc., or of rendering acid, as vinegar. **b** *Med.* (1) A sunstroke. (2) Treatment of disease by sun baths.

in'sole' (ĭn'sōl'), *n.* The inside sole of a boot or shoe; also, a loose thin strip of leather, felt, or the like, placed inside a shoe for warmth or ease.

in'so-lence (ĭn'sō-lĕns), *n.* [L. *insolentia*: cf. F. *insolence*. See INSOLENT.] **1**. Quality of being insolent; pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; arrogant contempt; brutal impudence.

Flown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton*

2. An instance of insolent conduct or treatment; insult.

Loaded with fetters and *insolences* from the soldiers. *Fuller.*

3. Exultation. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
4. Unaccustomedness; inexperience; strangeness. *Obs.*

in'so-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Insolence. *Rare.*

in'so-lent (ĭn'sō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *insolens*, *-entis*; *in-* not + *solens* accustomed, p. pr. of *solere* to be accustomed: cf. F. *insolent*.] **1**. Haughty and contemptuous or brutal in behavior or language; overbearing; grossly disrespectful; saucy; as, an *insolent* master; an *insolent* servant.

How *insolent* of late he is become,
How proud, how peremptory? *Shak*

2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, insolence; insulting; as, *insolent* words or behavior.

Their *insolent* triumph excited . . . indignation. *Macaulay.*

3. Exceeding due bounds; extravagant; excessive. *Obs.*
4. Not customary; novel; strange; unusual. *Obs.*
5. Inexperienced. *Obs.*
Syn. — Overbearing, insulting, abusive, oppressive; impertinent, impudent, pert, saucy, rude. See ARROGANT.
— **in'so-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **in'so-lent-ness**, *n.*

in-sol'u-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *insolubilitas*.] Quality or state of being insoluble; specif.: **a** Incapability of being dissolved, or sundered; indissolubility. **b** Quality of being inexplicable or insolvable; also, an instance of it. **c** Quality of being not dissolvable or soluble (in a liquid).

in-sol'u-ble (ĭn-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *insolubilis* indissoluble, that cannot be loosed: cf. F. *insoluble*. See IN- not, SOLUBLE; cf. INSOLVABLE.] Not soluble; specif.: **a** Incapable of being dissolved, or loosened; indissoluble. *Rare.* "An *insoluble* wall." *Holland.* **b** Irrefutable; unanswerable; — said of arguments. *Obs.* **c** Not to be solved or explained; insolvable; as, an *insoluble* doubt, question, or difficulty. **d** Incapable or very difficult of being dissolved (in a liquid); as, chalk is *insoluble* in water. **e** That one cannot pay; — said of a debt. — **insoluble phosphoric acid**, *Agric. Chem.*, phosphoric acid in the form of insoluble salts. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. — **i. redwood**. See REDWOOD.

in-sol'u-ble, *n.* Something insoluble; an insoluble problem or difficulty.

in-solv'a-ble (ĭn-sŏl'vȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *insolvable*.] Not solvable; insoluble; specif.: **a** Not capable of being loosed or disentangled; inextricable; indissoluble. *Obs.* "Bands *insolvable*." *Pope.* **b** Admitting no solution or explanation; as, an *insolvable* problem or difficulty. **c** That cannot be dissolved (in a liquid). **d** Not convertible into cash, as a bank note. *Rare.* **e** Incapable of being paid or discharged, as debts. *Obs. & R.* **f** Insolvent. *Obs.*

in-sol'ven-cy (ĭn-sŏl'vĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Law.* **a** State of being insolvent; state of one unable to pay his debts in the usual course of business, or of one who has ceased so to do. **b** Insufficiency to discharge all debts enforceable against it; as, the *insolvency* of an estate.
Syn. — See FAILURE.

in-sol'vent (-vĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + *solvent*: cf. OF. *insolvent*.] *Law.* **a** Not solvent; not having sufficient estate to pay one's debts; unable to pay one's debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business, or (as defined in various British statutes) having ceased to pay one's debts in the usual course of business; as, an *insolvent* debtor. **b** Not sufficient to pay all the debts enforceable against it; as, an *insolvent* estate. **c** Relating to persons unable to pay their debts.

insolvent law, insolvency statute, *or* **act of insolvency**, a law affording relief to insolvent debtors, upon their delivering up their property for the benefit of their creditors. In England the *insolvent*, or *insolvency*, *laws* were those relating to nontraders from 1670 to 1861, when the bankruptcy law was extended to include nontraders, and insolvency proceedings (as such) abolished. In the United States the statutes of the individual States regulating the discharge of insolvent debtors are called (following the style of the colonial laws) *insolvent*, or *insolvency*, *statutes*, as distinguished from the Federal bankruptcy laws. See BANKRUPT.

in-sol'vent, *n.* *Law.* An insolvent debtor; — in England, before 1861, esp. applied to persons not traders.

in-som'ni-a (ĭn-sŏm'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *insomnis* sleepless; *in-* not + *somnus* sleep.] Prolonged inability to obtain due sleep; abnormal wakefulness; sleeplessness.

in'so-much' (ĭn'sō-mŭch'), *adv.* So much; to such a degree; in such wise; so; — usually followed by *that* or *as*. With *as*, often equivalent to *inasmuch*, seeing that, since.

Insomuch as that field is called . . . Aceldama *Acts* i. 19.
Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange.*

in-sooth' (ĭn-sōōth'), *adv.* In sooth; truly. *Archaic.*

in'sou'ciance' (ăN'sōō'syäNs'; ĭn-sōō'sĭ-ăns; 277), *n.* [F.] Want of care or concern; indifference, esp. as an attitude of mind.

The sweet *insouciance* of lettered ease. *Longfellow.*

in-sou'ci-ant (ĭn-sōō'sĭ-ănt; *F.* ăN'sōō'syäN'; 277), *a.* [F.] Characterized by insouciance; indifferent; unconcerned.

in-soul' (ĭn-sōl'), *v. t.* **1**. To put or absorb into the soul.
2. Reflexively, to let (one's self) be absorbed as a soul; to fix one's strongest affections on. *Obs.*
3. To set a soul in; to fill with soul; to animate; ensoul.

in-speak' (ĭn-spēk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* IN-SPOKE' (-spōk') or IN-SPAKE' (-spāk'); *p. p. & p. a.* IN-SPO'KEN (-spō'kĕn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPEAKING. [*in-* in + *speak*: cf. G. *einsprechen*.] To speak (into); to instill or infuse by or as by speaking.

in-spect' (ĭn-spĕkt'), *v. t.*; IN-SPECT'ED; IN-SPECT'ING. [L. *inspectus*, p. p. of *inspicere* to inspect; *in-* in + *specere* to look at, to view: cf. F. *inspecter*, fr. L. *inspectare*, freq. fr. *inspicere*. See SPY.] **1**. To look upon; to view closely and critically, esp. so as to ascertain quality or state, to detect errors, etc.; to examine; scrutinize; investigate; as, to *inspect* conduct.
2. To view and examine officially, as troops, arms, goods offered, work done for the public, etc.; to oversee.

in-spect', *v. i.* To look closely; to examine. *Obs.*

in-spec'tion (ĭn-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inspectio*: cf. F. *inspection*.] **1**. Act or process of inspecting; a strict or prying examination; close or careful scrutiny; investigation.
2. *Law.* The critical examination of something as a part of a legal proceeding; esp.: **a** The physical examination of the injured part of a person suing for damages for personal injury. **b** The examination of articles of commerce (under laws called **inspection laws** passed in the exercise of the police power) to determine their fitness for sale.
3. Insight; perception. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — See EXAMINATION.

in-spec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to inspection; also, possible to be mentally grasped at once without study.

in-spec'tive (ĭn-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *inspectivus*.] Engaged in, or given to, inspection; inspecting; involving inspection.

in-spec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *inspecteur*.] **1**. One who inspects, looks into, views, or oversees; one who makes inspection; one who makes an official view or examination, as a military or civil officer; a superintendent; a supervisor; overseer; examiner.
2. A police officer ranking next below a superintendent and having charge of a certain number of precincts or districts.
3. *Gr. Antiq.* An epopt.

in-spec'tor-ate (-ât), *n.* **1**. Office, position, work, or district of an inspector; supervision.
2. A body of inspectors.

inspector general. *Chiefly Mil.* An officer at the head of a department or system of inspection or having other officers of such department or system subordinate to him, esp. in an army. In the United States army the inspector general's department is under the supervision of the chief of staff. Its insignia are a gold or gilt sword and fasces crossed and wreathed. See INSIGNIA, *Illust.*

in'spec-to'ri-al (ĭn'spĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to inspection, an inspector, or an inspector's duties.

in-sphere' (ĭn-sfēr'), *v. t.*; IN-SPHERED' (-sfērd'); IN-SPHER'ING (ĭn-sfēr'ĭng). [Cf. ENSPHERE.] To ensphere; to place or inclose in, or form into, a sphere.

Bright aërial spirits live *insphered*
In regions mild of calm and serene air *Milton.*

in-spir'a-ble (ĭn-spīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inspired.
— **in-spir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'spi-ra'tion (ĭn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *inspiration*, L. *inspiratio*. See INSPIRE.] **1**. Act of breathing in; specif., *Physiol.*, the drawing of air into the lungs, accomplished in mammals by elevation of the chest walls and flattening of the diaphragm; — the opposite of *expiration*.
2. *Theol.* A supernatural divine influence on the prophets, apostles, or sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate truth without error; a supernatural influence which qualifies men to receive and communicate divine truth; also, the truth so communicated. Various theories as to the degree, extent, and mode of the inspiration of Scripture are held. That of **plenary inspiration** regards the inspiration as extending to all the subjects dealt with, every statement being therefore to be accepted as true and authoritative; that of **verbal inspiration** extends the inspiration to every word, which is held to have been dictated by the Holy Spirit. Some writers identify these two kinds. The theory of **moral inspiration** limits the inspiration and consequent authoritativeness to the moral and religious instruction the writings contain. As to its mode, inspiration is held by some to be **mechanical**, and the writers to have been simply amanuenses of the Holy Spirit, and by others to be **dynamical**, or **dynamic**, and the writers to have been moved by the Holy Spirit operating on and through their natural faculties.
3. Act or power of exercising an elevating or stimulating influence upon the intellect or emotions; the result of such influence; the influence which quickens or stimulates, as, the *inspiration* of occasion, of art, etc.

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in-sin'u-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., an introducer.] One who insinuates.
in-sin'u-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Insinuative.
in-sip'id, *n.* One that is insipid. *Obs.*
in-sip'id-ly, *adv.* of INSIPID.
in-sip'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-sip'i-ent-ly, *adv.* of INSIPIENT. See -LY.
in-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* of INSISTENT.
in-sist'er, *n.* One who insists.
in-sist'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INSIST. — **in-sist'ing-ly**, *adv.*
in-sis'tive (ĭn-sĭs'tĭv), *a.* Insistent. *Rare.*
in-sis'ture, *n.* Prob., continuity; stability; persistence. *Obs.*
in'site, *a.* [L. *insitus*, p. p. of *inserere*. See INSITION.] Ingrafted; implanted. *Obs.*
in-si'ti-en-cy (ĭn-sĭsh'ĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*in-* not + L. *sitiens*, p. pr. of *sitire* to be thirsty.] Freedom from thirst. *Obs.*
in-si'tion. † INCISION.
in-si'tion (ĭn-sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *insitio*, fr. *inserere*, *insitum*, to sow or plant in, to ingraft; *in-* in + *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] Ingraftment; a graft. *Obs. or R.*
in'si-tive (ĭn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *insitivus*.] Pert. to insition. *Obs.*
in-skonce'. † ENSCONCE.
in-snar'er (ĭn-snâr'ẽr), *n.* One who insnares.
in-snarl', *v. t.* Var. of ENSNARL.
in-so'cial (ĭn-sō'shăl), *a.* [L. *insocialis*.] Insociable; unsociable. *R.* — **in-so'cial-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
in-so'ci-ate, *a.* Not associate; single; solitary. *Obs. & R.*
in'so-lence, *v. t.* To insult. *Obs.*
in'so-lent, *n.* One who is insolent.
insolible † INSOLUBLE
in-sol'id, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in'so-lid'i-ty, *n.* [*in-* not + *solidity*: cf. F. *insolidité*.] Want of solidity; weakness. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **in so'li-dum** (sŏl'ĭ-dŭm), *or* **in so'li-do** (-dō). [L.] For, or in, the whole; — used in Civil law of a solidary obligation or contract, designated in English law as "joint and several."
insolite, *a.* [L. *insolitus* unusual: cf. F. *insolite*.] Unaccustomed; strange. *Obs.*
‖ **in so'lo De'o sa'lus** [L.] In God alone (is) salvation.
in-sol'u-bil'i-a (ĭn-sŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Logic* Sophistical propositions or arguments giving false answers even with correct forms of argumentation.
in-sol'u-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-sol'u-bly (ĭn-sŏl'ū-blĭ), *adv.* of INSOLUBLE. See -LY.
in-solv'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sŏl'vȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being insolvable.
in-solv'a-bly, *adv.* of INSOLVABLE.
in-sol'vence (ĭn-sŏl'vĕns), *n.* Insolvency. *Rare*
in-som'ni-ac (ĭn-sŏm'nĭ-ăk), *n.* A person affected with insomnia. *Colloq.*
in-som'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insomniosus*.] Affected with insomnia; sleepless. *Rare*
in-som'no-lence (-nō-lĕns), **in-som'no-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Sleeplessness; insomnia. *Rare.*
in-som'no-lent, *a.* Affected with insomnia; sleepless. *R.* — *n.* An insomniac. *R.*
in'so-no'rous, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.*
in-sorb' (ĭn-sôrb'), *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *sorbere* to suck up.] To absorb. *Rare.*
in-sorb'ent, *a.* Absorbing.
in-sou'ci-ant-ly, *adv.* of INSOUCIANT. See -LY.
insp *Abbr.* Inspector.
in-span', *v. t. & i.* [D. *inspannen*.] To yoke or harness, as oxen to a wagon. *S. Africa.* — *n.* An inspanning. *S. Africa*
in-speak'a-ble, *a.* Unspeakable. *Obs.*
in'spect (ĭn'spĕkt; *orig.* ĭn-spĕkt'), *n.* [L. *inspectus*. See INSPECT, *v. t.*] Inspection. *Obs.*
in-spect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **in-spect'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
in-spect'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INSPECT. — **in-spect'ing-ly**, *adv.*
in-spec'to-ral, *a.* Of or pert. to inspectors.
in-spec'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
in-spec'tress, *n.*, *fem.* of INSPECTOR.
in-spec'trix, *n.* [L.] An inspectress.
in-speech', *v. t.* To inspeak. *Obs.*
in-sperge', *v. t.* [L. *inspergere* to sprinkle on; *in-* in, on + *spargere* sprinkle.] To insperse. *Obs.*
in-sperse', *v. t.* [L. *inspersus*, p. p.] To sprinkle; scatter. *Obs.*
in-sper'sion (ĭn-spûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inspersio*.] A sprinkling; that which is sprinkled. *Obs.*
‖ **in-spex'i-mus** (ĭn-spĕk'sĭ-mŭs), *n.* *Eng. Law.* A charter in which the grantor confirms and recites a former charter; — so named because beginning with the word *inspeximus* (L., we have inspected).
in'sphe-ra'tion (ĭn'sfē-rā'shŭn), *n.* An inspherimg, or state of being insphered. *Rare.*
in-spi'cient (ĭn-spĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inspiciens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Looking in. *Obs.*
in-spir'ant (ĭn-spīr'ănt), *n.* [L. *inspirans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] An inspirer. *Rare.*
in'spi-rate (ĭn'spĭ-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *inspiratus*, p. p.] To inspire. *Obs.*

4. Act of suggesting opinions or information uttered on public matters ; as, cabinet *inspiration* of a rumor.

Syn. — INSPIRATION, AFFLATUS. INSPIRATION, as here compared, denotes the awakening, quickening, or creative impulse, esp. as manifested in high artistic achievement ; AFFLATUS (usually in the somewhat bookish phrase *divine afflatus*) is overwhelming or compelling inspiration ; as, "The mind in creation is as a fading coal, which some invisible influence, like an inconstant wind, wakens to transitory brightness ; . . . but when composition begins, *inspiration* is already on the decline" (*Shelley*); "The artists and poets who but once in their lives had known the divine *afflatus*, and touched the high level of the best" (*H. James*). See MOTIVE, ECSTASY.

in′spi-ra′tion-al (ĭn′spĭ-rā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1**. Produced by, or moved by, inspiration ; inspired ; as, an *inspirational* state ; an *inspirational* speaker or address.
2 Of or pertaining to inspiration.
3. Inspirative ; communicating inspiration ; as, an *inspirational* writer or literary product.

in′spi-ra′tion-ist, *n.* One who holds a theory of, or believes in, inspiration, esp. that of Scripture.

in-spir′a-tive (ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tĭv ; ĭn′spĭ-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to inspire ; inspiring.

in′spi-ra′tor (ĭn′spĭ-rā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *inspirator* an inspirer.] **1**. An inspirer. *Obs.*
2. **a** *Mach.* A kind of injector for forcing water by steam. See INJECTOR, *n.*, 2. **b** One that inhales or draws in something, as an ejector or a respirator.

in-spir′a-to-ry (ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ ; 277), *a.* Pert. to, aiding, used for, or marked by, inspiration; as, *inspiratory* muscles.

in-spire′ (ĭn-spīr′), *v. t.* ; IN-SPIRED′ (-spīrd′) ; IN-SPIR′ING (-spīr′ĭng). [ME. *inspiren, enspiren*, OF. *enspirer, inspirer*, F. *inspirer*, fr. L. *inspirare ; in-* in + *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] **1**. To blow or breathe into or upon. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Descend, ye Nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire* *Pope.*

2. To blow or breathe ; to infuse by breathing. *Archaic.*
His Maker . . that *inspired* into him an active soul. *Wisdom* xv. 11.
3. To draw in by breathing; to inhale;—opposed to *expire.*
Forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty. *Harvey.*
4. To infuse into as if by breathing ; to affect as with a superior or supernatural influence ; to fill with what animates, enlivens, or exalts ; to give inspiration to ; to animate ; actuate ; as, to *inspire* one with love of beauty.
Come, Holy Ghost, our souls *inspire*. *Keble.*
5. To infuse into the mind ; to communicate to the spirit ; to convey as by a divine or supernatural influence ; to disclose preternaturally ; to produce as by inspiration.
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspired*. *Shak.*

in-spire′, *v. i.* **1**. To breathe ; to blow. *Obs.* "The wind amongst them did *inspire*." *Spenser.*
2. To draw in breath ; to inhale air into the lungs ; — opposed to *expire.*
3. To impart inspiration.

in-spired′ (ĭn-spīrd′), *p. a.* **a** Breathed in ; inhaled. **b** Moved or animated by or as by a supernatural influence ; affected by divine inspiration ; as, the *inspired* prophets. **c** Communicated or given as by supernatural or divine inspiration ; having divine authority ; of the nature of inspiration ; as, the *inspired* writings (the Scriptures). **d** Suggested by some one in power or in a position to know ; proceeding from an influential quarter; as, *inspired* views; an *inspired* article ; also, having received, or publishing, such views or information ; as, an *inspired* newspaper.
Inspired Idiot, Oliver Goldsmith ; — so named by Horace Walpole. — **I. Tinker**, John Bunyan.

in-spir′it (ĭn-spĭr′ĭt), *v. t.* ; -IT-ED ; -IT-ING. **1**. To infuse life or spirit into ; to animate ; encourage ; invigorate.
The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by the love of empire and ambition. *Pope*
2. To cause to be possessed by a spirit.
Syn. — Enliven, invigorate, exhilarate, animate, cheer, hearten, encourage, inspire.

in-spis′sant (ĭn-spĭs′ănt), *a.* [See INSPISSATE.] Inspissating ; causing inspissation. — *n.* An inspissant agent.

in-spis′sate (-āt ; 277), *v. t. & i.* ; -SAT-ED (-āt-ĕd) ; -SAT-ING (-āt-ĭng). [L. *inspissatus*, p. p. of *inspissare* to thicken; *in-* + *spissare* to thicken, *spissus* thick.] To thicken ; to bring or come to greater consistence, as by evaporation.

in′spis-sa′tion (ĭn′spĭ-sā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of inspissating, or state of being inspissated.

in′sta-bil′i-ty (ĭn′stȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *instabilitas* : cf. F. *instabilité.*] Quality or condition of being unstable, or an instance of it ; specif. : **a** Want of firmness or steadiness ; liability to give way or to fail ; insecurity ; as, the *instability* of a building. **b** Lack of determination or fixedness ; inconstancy ; fickleness ; as, *instability* of character, temper, custom, etc.
Syn. — Inconstancy, fickleness, changeableness, changeability, wavering, unsteadiness, unstableness.

in-sta′ble (ĭn-stā′b'l), *a.* [L. *instabilis* : cf. F. *instable.* See IN- not, STABLE, *a.* ; cf. UNSTABLE.] Not stable ; not standing fast or firm ; unstable ; inconstant.

in-stall′ (ĭn-stôl′), *v. t.* ; IN-STALLED′ (-stôld′) ; IN-STALL′ING. [F. *installer*, LL. *installare*, fr. *in-* in + OHG. *stal* a place, stall, G. *stall*, akin to E. *stall*. See STALL.] **1**. To place in possession of an office or dignity by seating in a stall or official seat ; hence, to place in an office, rank, or order ; to invest with any charge by the usual ceremonies ; to instate ; to induct ; as, to *install* an ordained minister as pastor of a church ; to *install* a college president.
2. To set in a seat ; to give a place to ; to establish (one) in a place.
She *installed* her guest hospitably by the fireside. *Scott.*
3. To set up or fix in position for use or service ; as, to *install* a heating or lighting system.
Syn. — See INITIATE.

in′stal-la′tion (ĭn′stô-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *installation*, LL. *installatio*. See INSTALL.] Act of installing, or state of being installed ; specif. : **a** The giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the usual rites or ceremonies. **b** Establishment (in any place or position). **c** Setting up or placing in position for service or use ; an apparatus thus set up ; esp., the whole of a system of machines, apparatus, and accessories, set up and arranged for working, as in electric lighting, transmission of power, etc.

in-stall′ment, in-stal′ment (ĭn-stôl′mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act of installing, or state of being installed ; installation ; induction ; establishment (in any seat, place, etc.).
Take oaths from all kings and magistrates at their first *installment*, to do impartial justice by law. *Milton.*
2. The seat or place in which one is put. *Obs. & R.*
The several chairs of order, look, you scour ; . . .
Each fair *installment*, coat, and several crest. *Shak.*
3. [Prob. a different word ; cf. ESTALL, STALL to allow payment by installments.] A portion of a debt or sum of money which is divided into portions that are made payable at different times. The system of making sales, as in conditional sales, for a sum made payable in portions at stated intervals is often called the **installment plan**. Cf. HIRE PURCHASE.

in′stance (ĭn′stăns), *n.* [F. *instance*, L. *instantia*, fr. *instans*. See INSTANT.] **1** Urgent or earnest solicitation ; hence, urgency, insistence, or exercise of pressure, whether in petition or action ; as, to press a claim with *instance* ; to yield to the *instances* of friends. *Archaic.*
2. Hence, instigation ; suggestion ; request ; as, the work was undertaken at the *instance* of the publishers.
3. That which urges, as a motive ; impelling cause. *Obs.*
The *instances* that second marriage move. *Shak*
4. Presence ; the present ; also, instant or moment. *Obs.*
5. A case or example brought forward in disproof or rebuttal of a general statement ; an exception. *Archaic.*
6. That which offers itself or is offered as an illustrative case ; something cited in proof or exemplification ; a case occurring ; an example.
Full of wise saws and modern *instances*. *Shak.*
Most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury*
7. A token ; a sign ; a symptom or indication. *Obs.*
8. A detail or circumstance. *Obs.*
9. *Law.* The institution and prosecution of a suit ; a proceeding or process ; suit ; as, a court of the first *instance.*
10. Step in an action ; occasion.
These seem as if, in the time of Edward I., they were drawn up into the form of a law, in the first *instance*. *Sir M. Hale.*
Syn. — See EXAMPLE.

in′stance (ĭn′stăns), *v. t.* ; IN′STANCED (-stănst) ; IN′STANC-ING (-stăn-sĭng). **1**. To urge or importune. *Obs.*
2. To demonstrate or show by an instance, or example ; to exemplify ; illustrate. *Now Rare.*
3. To mention as a case, or example ; to cite, as a fact.
I shall not *instance* an abstruse author *Milton*

in′stance, *v. i.* **1**. To mention an instance ; to give an example to illustrate or prove something. *Now Rare.*
2. To be illustrated or exemplified. *Obs. & R.*
This story doth not only *instance* in kingdoms, but in families too. *Jer. Taylor.*

instance court. *Eng. Law.* A branch of the former Admiralty Court, which had jurisdiction except in prize cases. In the United States, a Federal district court when exercising similar (i.e., its ordinary admiralty) jurisdiction is sometimes loosely called the **instance side** (of the court).

in′stan-cy (ĭn′stăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *instantia.*] **1**. Quality or state of being instant ; specif. : **a** Urgency ; insistence ; solicitation ; pressure.
Those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Savior with so great *instancy* gave. *Hooker.*
b Impendence or imminence ; nearness of approach. *Rare.*
c Immediateness in action ; instantaneousness.
2. An instance or example. *Obs. & R.*

in′stant (ĭn′stănt), *a.* [L. *instans, -antis*, p. pr. of *instare* to stand upon, to press upon ; *in-* in, on + *stare* to stand : cf. F. *instant*. See STAND.] **1** Pressing ; urgent ; importunate ; earnest.
Patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. *Rom.* xii.12.
Very *instant* for some sort of occupation. *Carlyle.*
2. Present ; current ; now or then passing. *Archaic*, except as used with dates to indicate the current month (in correspondence commonly abbreviated *inst.*) ; as, the 10th *inst.* ; the 8th of this *instant* June. Cf. PROXIMO, ULTIMO.
The *instant* time is always the fittest time. *Fuller.*
3. Closely pressing or impending in respect to time ; not deferred ; immediate ; without delay.
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom *Prior.*
4. Immediate or direct.
The *instant* dependence of form upon soul *Emerson*

in′stant, *adv.* Instantly. *Poetic.*
Instant he flew with hospitable haste *Pope*

in′stant, *n.* [Cf. F. *instant*, fr. L. *instans* standing by, being near, present. See INSTANT, *a.*] **1**. A point in duration ; a moment ; esp., a portion of time too short to be estimated ; also, any particular moment.
There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. *Hooker*
2. The present or current month ; — a nominal use due to ellipsis. See INSTANT, *a.*, 2.
3. An instance or example. *Obs.*
4. Solicitation. *Obs.*
Syn. — Second, flash, trice, jiffy. — INSTANT, MOMENT, MINUTE. INSTANT signifies a particular point of time, emphasizing the idea of its inappreciable duration ; MOMENT is often interchangeable with *instant*, but sometimes suggests slightly longer continuance ; MINUTE, though often equivalent to *moment* or *instant*, ordinarily suggests somewhat definitely the measured fraction of an hour ; as, "She coming in that *instant* gave thanks" (*Luke* ii. 38); "In the grapple I boarded them : on the *instant* they got clear of our ship" (*Shak.*) ; "some bird of the air who might blindly have swooped for an *instant* into the shaft of a well" (*H. James*) : "in a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye" (1 *Cor.* xv. 52) ; "when I consider everything that grows holds in perfection but a little *moment*" (*Shak.*) ; "One fading *moment's* mirth [is bought] with twenty watchful, weary, tedious nights" (*id.*) ; "Who buys a *minute's* mirth to wail a week ?" (*id.*) ; "Like as the waves make toward the pebbled shore, so do our *minutes* hasten to their end" (*id.*) ; "I 'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty *minutes*" (*id.*). See DIRECTLY, TRANSIENT, IMPORTANCE.

in-stan′ta-ne′i-ty (ĭn-stăn′tȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *instantanéité.*] Quality or state of being instantaneous.

in′stan-ta′ne-ous (ĭn′stăn-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *instantané.*] **1**. Done or occurring in an instant, or without any perceptible duration of time.
His reason saw,
With *instantaneous* view, the truth of things *Thomson.*
2. At or during a given instant ; as, *instantaneous* acceleration, velocity, etc.
instantaneous axis (**center** *or* **centre**) **of rotation**, *Kinematics*, in a body (plane) which has a complex motion, the axis (center) about which, at a given instant, the body (plane) is rotating.

in′stan-ta′ne-ous-ly, *adv.* In an instantaneous manner.
Syn. — See DIRECTLY.

in-stan′ter (ĭn-stăn′tẽr), *adv.* [L., vehemently, earnestly. See INSTANT, *n. & a.*] Immediately ; instantly ; at once ; as, he left *instanter.*

in′stant-ly (ĭn′stănt-lĭ), *adv.* of INSTANT. Specif. : **a** With urgency or importunity ; earnestly ; pressingly. **b** In this, or in the most recent, moment ; just now. *Obs.* **c** Without the least delay or interval ; at once ; immediately ; forthwith. **d** Directly ; just. *Rare.*
Syn. — Immediately, presently, at once. See DIRECTLY.

in′stant-ly, *conj.* As soon as ; immediately ; directly.

in′star (ĭn′stär), *n.* [L., form, figure.] *Zoöl.* Any of the several stages in the life of an insect which are marked off by the ecdyses, or molts. Thus, the pupa and imago stages of a butterfly are instars ; the larval stage (in which several molts occur) represents several instars.

in-star′ (ĭn-stär′), *v. t.* ; IN-STARRED′ (-stärd′); IN-STAR′RING.
1. To place as a star ; to turn into a star.
2. To adorn or stud with or as with stars. "A golden throne *instarred* with gems." *J. Barlow.*

in-state′ (ĭn-stāt′), *v. t.* ; IN-STAT′ED (-stāt′ĕd) ; IN-STAT′ING (-stāt′ĭng). **1**. To set, place, or establish, as in a rank, office, or status ; to install ; as, to *instate* a person in greatness or in favor.
2. To invest or endow ; also, to bestow or confer. *Obs.*

in-stau′rate (ĭn-stô′rāt), *v. t.* [L. *instauratus*, p. p. of *instaurare* to renew. See IN- in ; STORE.] To renew or renovate ; to furnish or supply. *Obs.*

in′stau-ra′tion (ĭn′stô-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *instauratio* : cf. F. *instauration.*] **1**. Restoration after decay, lapse, or dilapidation ; renewal ; repair ; renovation ; renaissance.
Some great catastrophe or . . . *instauration*. *T. Burnet*
2. Institution or establishment (of something). *Obs.*

in′stau-ra′tor (ĭn′stô-rā′tẽr), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *instaurateur.*]
1. One who renews, or restores to a former condition.
2. One who establishes or founds ; an institutor.

in-stead′ (ĭn-stĕd′), *adv.* [*in-* + *stead* place.] **1**. In th, place or room ; in lieu ; as a substitute or equivalent ; - usually with *of* ; as, to use cotton *instead* of wool.
Amasa captain of the host *instead* of Joab. 2 *Sam.* xvii 2.
This very consideration to a wise man is *instead* of a thousand arguments. *Tillotson*
2. In its stead, or place ; rather.
He longed for the wayside well *instead*. *Whittier.*

in′step (ĭn′stĕp), *n.* [Formerly also *instop, instup* ; prob. fr. *in-* in + *step*. See STEP.] **1**. The arched middle portion of the human foot next in front of the ankle joint.
2. That part of the hind leg of the horse and allied animals between the hock, or ham, and the pastern joint.
3. That part of a shoe, stocking, etc., over the instep.
4. Something resembling the human instep in form or situation ; as, the *instep* of a hill or tree.

in′sti-gate (ĭn′stĭ-gāt), *v. t.* ; IN′STI-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd) ; IN′STI-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *instigatus*, p. p. of *instigare* to instigate ; *in-* in + a root akin to G. *stechen* to prick, E. *stick*. See STICK.] To goad or urge forward ; to set on ; to provoke ; to stir up ; to incite ; — used chiefly with reference to evil actions ; as, to *instigate* one to a crime.
He hath only *instigated* his blackest agents to the very extent of their malignity. *Bp. Warburton*
Syn.—Stimulate, spur, tempt, impel, encourage. See MOVE.

in′sti-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *instigatio* : cf. F. *instigation.*] Act of instigating, or state of being instigated : goading ; spurring ; incitement, esp. to evil or wickedness ; also, an incentive or spur.
The baseness and villainy that . . . the *instigation* of the Devil could bring the sons of men to. *South*

in′sti-ga′tor (ĭn′stĭ-gā′tẽr), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *instigateur.*] One who instigates or incites ; an inciter.

in-still′, in-stil′ (ĭn-stĭl′), *v. t.* ; IN-STILLED′ (-stĭld′) ; IN-STILL′ING. [L. *instillare, instillatum* ; *in-* in + *stillare* to drop, fr. *stilla* a drop : cf. F. *instiller*. See DISTILL.]
1. To drop in ; to pour in drop by drop ; hence, to impart gradually ; to infuse slowly ; to cause to be imbibed.
How hast thou *instilled*
Thy malice into thousands. *Milton.*
2. To pervade or imbue. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Infuse, impart, inculcate, insinuate. See IMPLANT.

in′stil-la′tion (ĭn′stĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *instillatio* : cf. F. *instillation.*] Act of instilling ; also, that which is instilled.

in-stinct′ (ĭn-stĭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *instinctus*, p. p. of *instinguere* to instigate, incite ; cf. *instigare* to instigate. Cf. INSTIGATE, DISTINGUISH.] **1**. Implanted by nature ; innate. *Archaic.*
2. Impelled by an inner or animating or exciting agency.
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel ; undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit. *Milton.*

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in′spi-ra′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of INSPIRATIONAL. [See -ISM.
in′spi-ra′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*
in′spi-ra′trix (ĭn′spĭ-rā′trĭks), *n.* [L.] Female inspirer. *R*
in-spir′ed-ly (ĭn-spīr′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of INSPIRED. [*Obs.*
in-spire′ment, *n.* Inspiration.
in-spir′er (ĭn-spīr′ẽr), *n.* One that inspires.
in-spir′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INSPIRE. — **in-spir′ing-ly**, *adv.*
in-spir′it-er (-spĭr′ĭt-ẽr), *n.* One that inspirits. [*iting*, p. pr.
in-spir′it-ing-ly, *adv.* of *inspir-*
in-spir′it-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-spis′sate, *a.* [L. *inspissatus*, p. p.] Inspissated. *Obs.*
in-spo′ken, *p. p.* of INSPEAK.
in′spraith, *n.* Also **in′spreght**, **in′spreith**. [*in-* in + Scot. *spreith* booty, Gael. *spreidh* cattle.] Household goods. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
in-sprent′, *v. i.* [See IN- in ; SPRINT.] To leap in. *Obs. Scot.*
Inst., *or* **inst**. *Abbr.* Instant (the present month) : Institute, Institution ; instrumental.
in-sta′ble-ness, *n* See -NESS.
Inst. Act. *Abbr.* Institute of Actuaries.
in-stal′. Var of INSTALL.
in-stal′lant (ĭn-stôl′ănt), *a.* [LL. *installans, -antis*, p. pr.] Installing. — *n.* An installer.
in-stalld′. Installed. *Ref. Sp.*
in-stall′er, *n.* One who installs.
in-stal′ment. Var of INSTALLMENT.
in-stam′i-nate, *a.* *Bot.* Not staminate.
in-stamp′. ✝ ENSTAMP.
in′stand′ing, *a* Standing or inclining inward. *Rare.*
in′stant, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *instanter*. See INSTANT, *a.*] To urge, solicit, or importune. *Obs.*
in′stan-ta′ne-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-stan′tial (ĭn-stăn′shăl), *a.* [See INSTANCE, *n.*] Of, pert. to, or providing, an instance or instances. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
in′stant-ness, *n* See -NESS.
‖ **in′star om′ni-um**. [L.] Worth all of them.
in-state′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
‖ **in sta′tu na-scen′di** (nȧ-sĕn′dī). [L.] In a nascent state.
‖ **in sta′tu quo′**. [L.] In the state in which (it is or was) ; in the former (or same) state.
‖ **in sta′tu quo an′te bel′lum**. [L.] In the same state as before the war.
in-staure′. ✝ INSTORE.
Inst. C. E. *Abbr.* Institute of Civil Engineers.
in′steal′ing, *a.* Stealing in.
in-steam′, *v. t.* To furnish with steam. *Rare.*
in-sted′. Instead. *Ref. Sp.*
in-steep′, *v. t.* To steep or soak ; to drench ; imbrue. *Rare.*
in′stel-la′tion (ĭn′stĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L *in-* in + *stella* star.] A setting among the stars or a turning into a star. *Rare.*
in′step, *n.* A stepping in ; beginning. *Obs.*
in′sti-gant (ĭn′stĭ-gănt), *n.* [L. *instigans, -antis*, p. pr.] An instigator
in′sti-gat′ing-ly (-gāt′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *instigating*, p. pr.
in′sti-ga-tive (ĭn′stĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to instigate.
in-stil′. Var. of INSTILL.
in′stil-la′tor (ĭn′stĭ-lā′tẽr), *n.* An instiller. *Rare.*
in-stil′la-to-ry (ĭn-stĭl′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to instillation. *R.*
in-still′er, *n.* One who instills.
in-still′ment, in-stil′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-stim′u-late, *v. t.* [L. *instimulatus*, p. p. of *instimulare.*] To stimulate. *Obs.* — **in-stim′u-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.* [not. *R.*
in-stim′u-lat′ing, *a.* See IN-,

3. Imbued or filled; charged; as, birds *instinct* with life; a poem *instinct* with beauty.

Bright gem *instinct* with music, vocal spark. *Wordsworth.*

in′stinct (ĭn′stĭŋkt; *formerly* ĭn-stĭŋkt′, *as in Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden*), *n.* [L. *instinctus* instigation, impulse, fr. *instinguere* to instigate: cf. F. *instinct*. See INSTINCT, *a.*] **1**. Instigation; impulse. *Obs.*
2. Natural inward impulse; unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to any mode of action, whether bodily or mental. *Instinct*, in its more technical use, denotes any inherited tendency to perform a specific action in a specific way when the appropriate situation occurs; furthermore, an *instinct* is characteristic of a group or race of related animals. In this use *instinct* should be discriminated from *impulse*, which may be: (1) the sensation or feeling which prompts an instinctive action; (2) a similar prompting to an action which is not instinctive, in the narrower sense, or which is characteristic of an individual only and not of a group.

An *instinct* is a propensity prior to experience, and independent of instruction. *Paley.*

An *instinct* is a blind tendency to some mode of action, independent of any consideration, on the part of the agent, of the end to which the action leads. *Whately.*

While it is generally conceded that *instinct* in animals covers "congenital characters," and intelligence "acquired characters," it is frequently difficult to decide how far intelligence modifies *instinct* or *instinct* stimulates intelligence. *Encyc. Brit.*

3. A natural aptitude or knack; predilection; as, an *instinct* for order.

in-stinct′ (ĭn-stĭŋkt′), *v. t.* **1**. To instigate; impel. *Obs.*
2. To implant as an animating power or instinct. *Obs.*

in-stinc′tive (ĭn-stĭŋk′tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, instinct; derived from, or prompted by, instinct; determined by natural impulse or propensity.

Humanity depends, for its spirituality and its whole civilization, upon faiths and passions that are in the first place *instinctive*, inarticulate, and in part unconscious. *Josiah Royce.*

The terms *instinctive* belief, *instinctive* judgment, *instinctive* cognition, are expressions not ill adapted to characterize a belief, judgment, or cognition, which, as the result of no anterior consciousness, is, like the products of animal instinct, the intelligent effect of . . . an unknown cause. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Syn. — Natural, involuntary, spontaneous, automatic, original, innate, inherent. — INSTINCTIVE, INTUITIVE are here compared in their ordinary usage; for technical distinctions, see defs. INSTINCTIVE connotes innate impulse or spontaneous aptitude; INTUITIVE implies direct perception or apprehension, without reasoning; as, "An untutored Italian is, to a great extent, a man of the world: he has *instinctive* perceptions, tendencies to behavior, reactions, in a word, upon his environment" (*W. James*); "a nature *instinctively* religious" (*W. Pater*); "Women . . . judge rather by *intuitive* perceptions than by deliberate reasoning or past experience" (*Lecky*); "Saturated with experience of a particular class of materials, an expert *intuitively* feels whether a newly reported fact is probable or not" (*W. James*). See DISCERNMENT.

in-stinc′tive-ly, *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by force of instinct; by natural impulse.

in′sti-tor (ĭn′stĭ-tôr), *n.* [L., fr. *instare* to stand upon, press upon, urge forward, transact with zeal. See INSTANT, *a.*] A person to whom the transaction of some business is committed as agent, so as to bind his principal, as the manager of a shop, the master of a ship, a hawker or peddler, a manager of an estate, a broker, etc. *Chiefly Roman & Civil Law.* — **in′sti-to′ri-al** (-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* — **in′sti-to′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **in′sti-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.*

in′sti-tute, *a.* [L. *institutus*, p. p. of *instituere* to place in, to institute, to instruct; *in-* in + *statuere* to cause to stand, to set. See STATUTE.] Instituted. *Obs.*

in′sti-tute (ĭn′stĭ-tūt), *v. t.*; -TUT′ED (-tūt′ĕd); -TUT′ING (-tūt′ĭng). **1**. To set up; to originate and establish; to cause to be; to found; introduce; organize; as, to *institute* a court, a society, or a government; hence, to set on foot; to inaugurate; initiate; as, to *institute* an inquiry; to *institute* a suit.

And haply *institute*
A course of learning and ingenious studies. *Shak.*

2. To install or appoint, as to office. *Obs.* "We *institute* your Grace to be our regent." *Shak.*
3. **a** *Eccl. Law.* To invest with spiritual charge of a benefice, or the care of souls. **b** *Civil Law.* To appoint as heir.
4. To ordain or enjoin to be or to be done. *Obs.*
5. To ground or establish in principles and rudiments; to educate; instruct. *Obs. or R.*

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself. *Dr. H. More.*

Syn. — Originate, begin, commence, establish, found, erect, organize, constitute; appoint, ordain.

in′sti-tute, *n.* [L. *institutum*: cf. F. *institut*. See INSTITUTE, *v. t. & a.*] **1**. Design; plan; purpose. *Obs.*
2. Act of instituting; institution. *Obs.* "Water sanctified by Christ's *institute*." *Milton.*
3. That which is instituted; specif.: **a** An elementary and necessary principle; a precept, maxim, or rule, recognized as established and authoritative; usually, in *pl.*, a collection of such principles and precepts; esp., a comprehensive summary of legal principles and decisions; as, the *Institutes* of Justinian (see CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS); Coke's *Institutes* of the Laws of England. Cf. DIGEST, *n.*

They made a sort of *institute* and digest of anarchy. *Burke.*

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the Stoics' *institutes* thy own. *Dryden.*

b An institution; an organization for the promotion of learning, philosophy, art, science, or the like, as a society, academy, college, technical school, etc.; also, a building devoted to the work of such an organization; as, the Cooper *Institute*. **c** More fully **teachers' institute**. An occasional meeting of school teachers, as at the call of a county superintendent, for normal instruction by means of lectures, class exercises, discussion of methods, etc.
4. *Scots Law.* The person to whom an estate is first given by destination or testament.

Institute of France, *or* **the Institute**, in France, a national society established in 1795 to promote science, literature, and art, and now constituting a union of the five academies. — **Institutes of Ga′ius** (gā′yŭs), an introduction to Roman private law, by the law professor and writer Gaius (2d century). It was discovered by Niebuhr in 1816, having been before known in quotations only. It was a favorite handbook, and served as a foundation for Justinian's "Institutes." — **institutes of medicine**, theoretical medicine.

in′sti-tu′tion (ĭn′stĭ-tū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *institutio*: cf. F. *institution*.] **1**. Act or process of instituting; as: **a** Establishment; foundation; enactment.

The *institution* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

b Instruction; education. *Obs.* **c** *Eccl. Law.* The investing of a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge, followed in the Church of England by induction. **d** *Eccl.* The establishment of a sacrament, esp. the Eucharist, by Christ; hence, that part of the office of baptism, and of the prayer of consecration in the Eucharist service, in which the words used by Christ in instituting the sacrament are recited. **e** Ordering; reduction to order or form; regulation. *Obs.* **f** *Civil Law.* The appointment of an heir. **g** *Scots Law.* The appointment of an institute (in sense 4).
2. That which institutes, or instructs; a textbook; a system of elements or rules; an institute. *Obs., exc. in Law.*

There is another manuscript, of above three hundred years old, . . . being an *institution* of physic. *Evelyn.*

3. That which is instituted, or established; as: **a** Established order; system; constitution. *Obs.* **b** A practice, law, method, or custom, etc., which is a material and persistent element in a people's political or social organization. "Our city's *institutions*." *Shak.* **c** Anything forming a characteristic and persistent feature in social or national life or habits.

We ordered a lunch (the most delightful of English *institutions*, next to dinner). *Hawthorne.*

d An established or organized society or corporation; an establishment, esp. one of a public character, or one affecting a community; a foundation; as, a literary *institution*; a charitable *institution*; the Smithsonian *Institution*; also, a building or the buildings occupied or used by such organization. Cf. INSTITUTE, *n.*, 3 **b**.

in′sti-tu′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1**. Of, pertaining to, or initiated by, institution; of the nature of an institution; provided with, or having, institutions; instituted by authority; specif., having institutions of a charitable and educational character in connection with religious work, or characterized by such institutions; as, an *institutional* church; *institutional* Christianity.
2. *Eccl.* Of or pert. to the institution of a sacrament.
3. Pertaining to, or treating of, legal institutes, or elements or rudiments: elementary; rudimental.

Institutional writers, as Rousseau. *J. S. Mill.*

4. Of or pertaining to institutions or their buildings; as, *institutional* life.

in′sti-tu′tion-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Eccl.* The upholding of the authority and sanctity of the established institutions of the church.

in′sti-tu′tion-al-ist, *n.* An institutional writer.

in′sti-tu′tion-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The factor or stage of social development or the social nature characterized by the establishment of, and regard for, institutions. *Rare.*

in′sti-tu′tion-al-ize (ĭn′stĭ-tū′shŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To convert into or treat as an institution.

in′sti-tu′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to training, or first principles or doctrines; elemental; educational. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to legal institutes.
3. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to institution in office.
4. Of or pertaining to an institution or institutions.

in′sti-tu′tive (ĭn′stĭ-tū′tĭv), *a.* **1**. Tending or intended to institute; having the power to establish; of or pertaining to institution.
2. Established; of, or characterized by, institution or order; conventional. "*Institutive* decency." *Milton.*

in′sti-tu′tor (-tū′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *instituteur*.] **1**. One who institutes, founds, ordains, or establishes.
2. One who educates; an instructor. *Obs.*
3. *Prot. Epis. Ch.* The bishop, or a priest appointed by him for the purpose, who institutes a rector or assistant minister into a parish or church.

in′stroke′ (ĭn′strōk′), *n.* An inward stroke; specif., in a steam or other engine, a stroke in which the piston is moving away from the crank shaft; — opposed to *outstroke*.

in-struct′ (ĭn-strŭkt′), *a.* [L. *instructus*, p. p. of *instruere* to furnish, provide, construct, instruct; *in-* in, on + *struere* to build. See STRUCTURE.] *Obs.* **a** Instructed; taught; enlightened. **b** Arranged; furnished; provided.

in-struct′ (ĭn-strŭkt′), *v. t.*; IN-STRUCT′ED; IN-STRUCT′ING. **1**. To impart knowledge or information to, esp. methodically; to enlighten; teach; discipline.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to *instruct* her youth. *Shak.*

2. To give special knowledge or information to; to inform; advise; apprise.

In all these circumstances I 'll *instruct* you. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with directions; to direct; command; as, the judge *instructs* the jury.

She, being before *instructed* of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger. *Matt.* xiv. 8.

4. To put in order; to form; prepare. *Obs.*

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing. *Ayliffe.*

5. *Scots Law.* To prove or establish; to confirm.

The incapacity . . . is *instructed* by certificates. *Erskine.*

Syn. — Teach, educate, inform, train, discipline, indoctrinate; direct, enjoin. See COMMAND.

in-struc′tion (ĭn-strŭk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *instruction*, L. *instructio*.] **1**. Act, practice, or profession of one who instructs; as, theory of *instruction*; high-school *instruction*.
2. That which instructs or is imparted in order to instruct; that with which one is instructed; specif.: **a** Knowledge or discipline acquired by way of education; as, a man of fine *instruction*. **b** A lesson or teaching; a precept, rule, or fact taught; as, children should profit by the *instructions* of their elders. **c** Information; news; report. *Obs.* **d** [Usually *pl.*] That which is given by way of direction or command; orders, esp. as to duty or procedure; as, *instructions* to a jury; *instructions* to a servant.

Syn. — INSTRUCTION, TEACHING, TUITION. INSTRUCTION emphasizes the imparting of information, knowledge, or skill; TEACHING suggests more strongly the personal relation between master and pupil; TUITION, the more formal term, implies superintendence or (esp.) remuneration for instruction; as, "All scripture . . . is profitable . . . for *instruction* in righteousness" (2 *Tim.* iii. 16); "He that teacheth, [let him wait] on *teaching*" (*Rom.* xii. 7); the *teachings* of Christ; "Whatever classical *instruction* Sir Joshua received was under the *tuition* of his father" (*Malone*); *tuition* fees. See EDUCATION.

in-struc′tion-al (ĭn-strŭk′shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, or promoting, instruction; educational.
2. Containing or conveying instruction or information.

in-struc′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *instructif*.] Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform; as, experience furnishes very *instructive* lessons.

In various talk the *instructive* hours they past. *Pope.*

— **in-struc′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-struc′tive-ness**, *n.*

in-struc′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., a preparer: cf. F. *instructeur*.] **1**. One who instructs, or imparts knowledge; a teacher.
2. Specif., in American colleges and universities, a teacher of a rank inferior to that of professor.

in′stru-ment (ĭn′stro͞o-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *instrument*, L. *instrumentum*. See INSTRUCT.] **1**. That by means of which any work is performed or result is effected; one that is made a means, or is caused to serve a purpose; a medium, means, or agent.

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wise. *Dryden.*

2. A material thing or mechanical device for performing work or producing an effect; tool; utensil; implement; as, a mechanic's *instruments*; astronomical *instruments*.

All the lofty *instruments* of war. *Shak.*

3. A contrivance by which musical sounds are produced. Musical instruments may be classified, according to the nature of the vibrating body that initiates the sound, as stringed, wind, and those sounded by a vibratory surface. In **stringed instruments** it is a group of tense strings, either bowed, as in the violin and its class; plucked, as in the harp, guitar, and mandolin; struck, as in the pianoforte; or blown upon, as in the æolian harp. In **wind instruments** it is a column of air set vibrating either by a single or double reed, as in the clarinet or oboe; by the lips acting as reeds, as in the horn and its class; or by a current of air playing across or through an orifice, as in the flute. Instruments sounded by a vibratory surface may be subdivided according as the tone-producing surface is a membrane, as in drums; a plate, as a cymbal or bell; or a rod or blade, as a triangle or organ reed.

Praise him with stringed *instruments* and organs. *Ps.* cl. 4.

4. An organ of the body. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
5. *Law.* A writing, as the means of giving formal expression to some act; a writing made and executed as the expression of some act, contract, process, or proceeding, as a deed, contract, writ, etc. Hence, specif., *Scots Law*, a formal statement of any transaction drawn up and authenticated by a notary public.

Syn. — Tool, utensil, machine, apparatus; medium, channel, agent. See IMPLEMENT.

Instrument of Government, *Eng. Hist.*, the constitution for the Protectorate in England, set forth December 16, 1653.

in′stru-ment (ĭn′stro͞o-mĕnt; ĭn′stro͞o-mĕnt′), *v. t.*; -MENT-ED; -MENT-ING. **1**. *Law.* To address an instrument, as a petition, to. *Rare.*
2. To prepare or score for one or more instruments, as a sonata for orchestra.

in′stru-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *instrumental*.] **1**. Acting as an instrument; serving as a means; contributing to promote; conducive; helpful; serviceable; as, he was *instrumental* in concluding the business.

The head is not more native to the heart,
The hand more *instrumental* to the mouth. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to a musical instrument or instruments; designed for, or performed on, a musical instrument; as, an *instrumental* part; *instrumental* music.
3. Of or pert. to an instrument, tool, or appliance; performed with an instrument or instruments; as, an *instrumental* operation; *instrumental*, or mechanical, drawing.
4. *Old Physiol.* Organic. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
5. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, a case expressing means or agency. This is found in Sanskrit as a separate case, but in Greek it was merged into the dative, and in Latin into the ablative. In Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, it was a separate case, but it has now disappeared from English, leaving only a few anomalous forms.

instrumental errors, errors arising from want of mathematical accuracy in an instrument. — **i. goods**, *Econ.*, producers' goods; opposed to *consumers' goods*.

in′stru-men′tal, *n.* **1**. An instrument or means. *Obs.*
2. *Old Physiol.* An organ. *Obs.*
3. *Gram.* The instrumental case, or a word in that case.

A survival of this case is found in "the more the merrier," where "the" represents Old English "thy," the *instrumental* of the demonstrative "thæt" = "the," "that." *C. T. Onions.*

in′stru-men′tal-ist, *n.* **1**. One who plays upon an instrument of music, as distinguished from a *vocalist*.
2. A composer of instrumental music. *Rare.*

in′stru-men-tal′i-ty (ĭn′stro͞o-mĕn-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being instrumental; that which is instrumental; anything used as a means or an agency; means; medium; agency.

The *instrumentality* of faith in justification. *Bp. Burnet.*

The discovery of gunpowder developed the science of attack and defense in a new *instrumentality*. *J. H. Newman.*

in′stru-men′ta-ry (-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an instrument; instrumental. *Obs.*
2. *Old Physiol.* Organic; instrumental. *Obs.*
3. *Scots Law.* Of or pertaining to a legal instrument, as a deed, will, etc.; as, an *instrumentary* witness.

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in-stinc′tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *instinction*.] Instigation; inspiration: also, instinct. *Obs.*
in-stinc′tiv. Instinctive. *R. Sp.*
in′stinc-tiv′i-ty (ĭn′stĭŋk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tendency to instinctive action. *Rare.*
in-stinct′ment, *n.* Prompting. [*Obs.*]
in-stip′u-late (ĭn-stĭp′ū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Estipulate.
in-stirred′, *a.* Unstirred. *Obs.*
institue, *v. t.* [F. *instituer*, L. *instituere*.] To institute. *Obs.*
in′sti-tut′er (-tūt′ẽr), *n.* = INSTITUTOR.
in′sti-tu′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of INSTITUTIONAL.
in′sti-tu′tion-ize, *v. i.* To create institutions.
in′sti-tut′ist (ĭn′stĭ-tūt′ĭst), *n.* A writer of institutes, or elements. *Obs.*
in′sti-tu′tive-ly, *adv.* of INSTITUTIVE.
in′sti-tu′tress, *n.*, *fem.* of INSTITUTOR. — **in′sti-tu′trix** (-tū′trĭks), *n.* [NL.] *Rare.*
Inst. M. E. *Abbr.* Institute of Marine Engineers.
Inst. M. M. *Abbr.* Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.
instn. *Abbr.* Institution.
Inst. N. A. *Abbr.* Institution of Naval Architects.
instns. *Abbr.* Instructions.
instond, *v. i.*; *pret.* INSTODE. [*in-* in + *stond* to stand.] To be close; to press; urge. *Obs.*
in-stone′ment, *n.* Embodiment in stone. *Rare.*
instop. ✝ INSTEP.
in-stop′, *v. t.* To stop; to close. *Obs.*
in-store′, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *instaurer* to restore. See INSTAURATE, STORE.] To renew; furnish; establish. = ENSTORE. *Obs.*
in-strat′i-fied, *a.* Interstratified.
in′stream′ing, *a. & n.* Streaming in; inflowing.
in-strength′en, *v. t.* To strengthen internally. *Rare.*
instrie, *v. t.* [*in-* in + ME. *streȝen* to strew, AS. *strēgan*.] To strew. *Obs.*
in-stro′phi-ate (ĭn-strō′fĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *strophium* chaplet.] To make a chaplet of; to invest as with a chaplet. *Obs.*
in-struct′, *n.* Instruction. *Obs.*
in-struct′ed, *p. p.* of INSTRUCT. — **in-struct′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **in-struct′ed-ness**, *n.* [*Rare.*]
in-struct′er, *n.* = INSTRUCTOR.
in-struc′ti-ble (ĭn-strŭk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
in-struc′tion-a-ry (-shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Instructional. *Rare.*
in-struc′tiv. Instructive. *R. Sp.*
in-struc′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
in-struc′tress (ĭn-strŭk′trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of INSTRUCTOR.
in-struc′trice, *n.* An instructress. *Obs.*
in′stru-men′tal-ize, *v. t.* To render instrumental; organize; also, to measure by instruments. *Obs.*
in′stru-men′tal-ly, *adv.* of INSTRUMENTAL.
in′stru-men′tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

in′stru-men-ta′tion (ĭn′strōō-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Music.* **a** The arrangement or composition of music for instruments, esp. for the orchestra; orchestration (which see). **b** Act or manner of playing musical instruments. *R.*
2. A use of, or operation with, instruments.
3. Means; agency; instrumentality. *Rare.*
Otherwise we have no sufficient *instrumentation* for our human use or handling of so great a fact. *H. Bushnell.*

in′sub-jec′tion (ĭn′sŭb-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* Want of subjection; a state of disobedience, as to government. *Rare.*

in′sub-or′di-nate (ĭn′sŭb-ôr′dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not subordinate; specif.: **a** Not submitting to authority; disobedient; mutinous. **b** Not inferior; as, an *insubordinate* height.
Syn. — See CONTUMACIOUS.

in′sub-or′di-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *insubordination.*] Quality or state of being insubordinate; disobedience to authority; refractoriness; mutiny.

in′sub-stan′tial (ĭn′sŭb-stăn′shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *insubstantiel.*] Not substantial; as: **a** Not consisting of substance, or matter; apparitional. "*Insubstantial* pageant." *Shak.* **b** Not heavy, strong, or solid; flimsy; frail. — **in′sub-stan′ti-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in′suc-ca′tion (ĭn′sŭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *insucare*, *insucatum*, to soak in, *in-* in + *succus*, *sucus*, sap.] *Obs.* A soaking or moistening: **a** Saturation, as of a substance in water before making an extract from it. **b** Solution in the juice of herbs.

in′suc-cess′ (ĭn′sŭk-sĕs′), *n.* Want of success; failure.

in′sue-tude (ĭn′swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *insuetudo*, fr. *insuetus* unaccustomed; *in-* not + *suetus*, p. p. of *suescere* to be accustomed.] State or quality of being unaccustomed; absence of use or habit; unaccustomedness. *Rare.*
Absurdities are great or small in proportion to custom or *insuetude.* *Landor.*

in-suf′fer-a-ble (ĭn-sŭf′ẽr-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Incapable of being suffered, borne, or endured; insupportable; unendurable; intolerable; as, *insufferable* wrongs. — **in-suf′fer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-suf′fer-a-bly**, *adv.*
A multitude of scribblers who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff. *Dryden.*

in′suf-fi′cien-cy (ĭn′sŭ-fĭsh′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *insufficientia*: cf. F. *insuffisance*, whence ME. *insuffisance.* See INSUFFICIENT.] Quality or state of being insufficient; want of sufficiency; specif.: **a** Lack of mental or moral fitness; want of power or skill; inability; incapacity, incompetency; as, the *insufficiency* of a man for an office. **b** Want of sufficient force, quality, quantity, etc.; inadequacy; as, the *insufficiency* of provisions, of an excuse, etc.
The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of Scripture, . . . fully supplied. *Hooker.*
c Want of physical power or capacity; impotence.

in′suf-fi′cient (-fĭsh′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *insufficiens*, *-entis.* See IN- not; SUFFICIENT.] Not sufficient; specif.: **a** Wanting in strength, power, ability, capacity, or skill; incompetent; incapable; unfit; as, a person *insufficient* to discharge the duties of an office. **b** Not sufficiently or adequately furnished or supplied; deficient or lacking (in). *Obs.* **c** Inadequate to (implied or designated) need, use, or purpose; as, the provisions are *insufficient* in quantity.
"*Insufficient* for His praise." *Cowper.*
Syn. — Inadequate, scanty, incommensurate, unequal; unfit, incompetent, incapable, inefficient.

in-suf′flate (ĭn-sŭf′lāt; ĭn′sŭ-flāt), *v. t.*; -FLAT-ED (-lāt-ĕd; -flāt′ĕd); -FLAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *insufflare.*] To blow upon or breathe upon; to use insufflation upon; also, to blow into; as, to *insufflate* a room with an insecticide.

in′suf-fla′tion (ĭn′sŭ-flā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *insufflatio*: cf. F. *insufflation* See IN- in; SUFFLATION.] Act of breathing or blowing on, into, or in; esp.: **a** *Eccl.* The breathing upon a person, or thing, as at baptism, to symbolize the inspiration of a new spiritual life and the expulsion of evil spirits, — a rite used in the Roman Catholic, Eastern, and some other churches. **b** *Med.* The act of blowing (a gas, powder, or vapor) into a cavity of the body, as air into the lungs to excite the respiratory function in cases of asphyxia, etc.

in′suf-fla′tor (ĭn′sŭ-flā′tẽr), *n.* [NL.] A device for insufflating; specif.: **a** *Med.* An instrument for use in insufflation. **b** A kind of injector for forcing air into a furnace.

in′su-la (ĭn′sū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., lit., an island.]
1. *Rom. Archæol.* A building, or a group of buildings standing together, forming a block or square.
2. *Anat.* The island of Reil.

in′su-lar (ĭn′sū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *insularis*, fr. *insula* island: cf. F. *insulaire.* See ISLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an island; of the nature, or possessing the characteristics, of an island; dwelling or situated on, or forming, an island.
2. Insulated; isolated; detached, as a building or column. Sometimes, specif., *Biol.*, isolated geographically in habitat.
3. Of or pertaining to the people of an island; hence (with reference to the results of comparative isolation), narrow; circumscribed; illiberal; contracted.
The penury of *insular* conversation. *Johnson.*
4. *Med.* Arranged in, or characterized by, isolated patches or spots; as: **insular sclerosis**, cerebrospinal sclerosis.
5. *Anat.* Pertaining to the island of Reil.
insular climate, a climate characterized by freedom from great extremes of temperature, as that of England or the western coast of the United States.

in′su-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *insularité.*] **1.** State or quality of being an island or consisting of islands; insulation; as, the *insularity* of Great Britain.
2. State of dwelling on an island; hence, narrowness or illiberality of opinion or custom.

in′su-late (ĭn′sū-lāt), *v. t.*; IN′SU-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); IN′SU-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *insulatus* insulated, fr. *insula* island. See ISLE; cf. ISOLATE.] **1.** To make an island of. *R.*
2. To place in a detached situation, or in a state of isolation: to isolate; specif.: **a** *Physics.* To separate from conducting bodies by means of nonconductors, as to prevent transfer of electricity or heat. **b** *Chem. & Physics.* To isolate; as, to *insulate* an element. *Obs.*

in′su-lat′ed (ĭn′sū-lāt′ĕd), *p. p.* of INSULATE; as, an *insulated* house, *insulated* wire. Specif.: *Astron.*, separated by so great a distance that mutual attraction is insensible; — said of stars. *Rare.* — **insulated wire**, wire covered with nonconducting material for electrical use.

in′su-lat′ing (-lāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INSULATE.
insulating stool, *Elec.*, a stool with legs of glass or some other nonconductor of electricity.

in′su-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** An insulating, or state of being insulated; also, that which is insulated, or isolated.
2. *Physics.* The material or substance used in insulating.

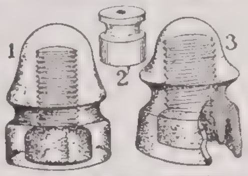
Insulator a. 1 Common Glass Insulator; 2 Porcelain Insulator; 3 Petticoat Insulator.

insulation resistance. The ohmic resistance offered by an insulating material to an impressed voltage, tending to produce a breakage of current through it; — distinguished from *dielectric strength.*

in′su-la′tor (ĭn′sū-lā′tẽr), *n.* One that insulates; specif.: **a** A nonconducting substance or body used in insulating electric wires, etc. **b** One of a set of appliances to be placed under the legs of a piano.

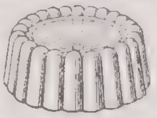
Insulator b.

in-sulse′ (ĭn-sŭls′), *a.* [L. *insulsus*; *in-* not + *salsus* salted, fr. *salere*, *salsum*, to salt.] Insipid or tasteless; flat; stupid. — **in-sul′si-ty** (ĭn-sŭl′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Both *R.*
The *insulsity* of mortal tongues *Milton*

in-sult′ (ĭn-sŭlt′), *v. t.*; IN-SULT′ED; IN-SULT′ING. [L. *insultare*, freq. fr. *insilire* to leap into or upon; *in-* in, on + *salire* to leap: cf. F. *insulter.* See SALIENT.] **1.** To treat with insolence, indignity, or contempt, by word or action; to affront wantonly.
2. To make an attack on; to assail; assault; specif., *Mil.*, to make sudden attack on. *Obs. or Fig.*

in-sult′, *v. i.* **1.** To behave with pride or insolence; to display arrogance, scorn, or contempt; to exult, esp. insolently or contemptuously; to boast; brag; triumph; — often with *on*, *over*, etc. *Archaic.*
Give me thy knife, I will *insult* on him. *Shak.*
The lion being dead, even hares *insult.* *Daniel.*
2. To make an attack or assault. *Obs.*

in′sult (ĭn′sŭlt; *orig.* ĭn-sŭlt′), *n.* [L. *insultus*, fr. *insilire* to leap upon: cf. F. *insulte.* See INSULT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of attacking or assailing; onset; attack; specif., *Mil.*, *Obs.*, a bold, quickly executed attack or onset. *Archaic.*
2. Gross indignity offered to another, either by word or act; an act or speech of insolence or contempt; an affront.
The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief. *Savage.*
Syn. — Indignity, outrage, contumely. See AFFRONT.

in′sul-ta′tion (ĭn′sŭl-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *insultatio*, fr. *insultare*: cf. OF. *insultation.*] **1.** Act of insulting; contemptuous or insolent treatment; scornful exultation or triumph; insult. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* *Is.* xiv. (*heading*).
2. Attack; onset. *Obs.*

in-sult′ing, *p. a.* Containing, or characterized by, insult or indignity; tending to insult or affront; as, *insulting* language, treatment, etc. — **in-sult′ing-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Insolent, impertinent, impudent, abusive, offensive. See ARROGANT.

in-su′per-a-bil′i-ty (ĭn-sū′pẽr-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being insuperable; insuperableness.

in-su′per-a-ble (ĭn-sū′pẽr-ȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*: cf. OF. *insuperable.* See IN- not; SUPERABLE.] Not superable; incapable of being surmounted; insurmountable; specif.: **a** Incapable of being overcome; invincible; — now said only of difficulties, hindrances, and the like. **b** Incapable of being passed over; impassable; as, an *insuperable* height or barrier. **c** Incapable of being surpassed, or excelled; unsurpassable. *Rare.* *Ruskin.*
Syn. — Impassable, insurmountable, unconquerable.
— **in-su′per-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-su′per-a-bly**, *adv.*

in′sup-port′a-ble (ĭn′sŭ-pōr′tȧ-b′l; 201), *a.* [L. *insupportabilis*: cf. F. *insupportable.* See IN- not; SUPPORT.] Not supportable; incapable of being supported; as: **a** Incapable of being borne; unendurable; insufferable; intolerable; as, *insupportable* burdens; *insupportable* pain. **b** Incapable of being sustained; unjustifiable. **c** Irresistible. *Obs.* — **in′sup-port′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′sup-port′a-bly**, *adv.*

in′sup-press′i-ble (-prĕs′ĭ-b′l), *a.* That cannot be suppressed; irrepressible. — **in′sup-press′i-bly**, *adv.*

in′sup-pres′sive (-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* Insuppressible. *Rare.*
The *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits. *Shak.*

in-sur′a-bil′i-ty (ĭn-shōōr′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or condition of being insurable.

in-sur′a-ble (ĭn-shōōr′ȧ-b′l), *a.* [From INSURE.] Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, etc.; proper to be insured; affording a sufficient ground for insurance.
insurable interest, *Insurance Law*, such an interest as will be legally sufficient to prevent an insurance from having the nature of a wager or gambling contract (see INSURANCE, WAGER); that is, such an interest in the subject of insurance as would suffer legal damage, detriment, or prejudice in the event of the happening of the perils insured against. As to just what such an interest is in respect of life insurance there is no generally accepted opinion. The British rule is that there must be a pecuniary interest, and ties of blood or affection will not suffice (10 *Barnw. & Cress.* 724); but the American courts, though adopting a wider view, do not follow any definite or generally accepted opinion. In respect of property, as in fire and marine insurance, a property interest that would give the holder a standing in court in case of an action involving the title is required.

in-sur′ance (-ăns), *n.* [From INSURE.] **1.** Act of insuring, or assuring, against loss or damage by a contingent event; a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration, called a *premium*, one party undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by a certain specified contingency or peril, called a *risk*, the contract being set forth in a document called the *policy* (a temporary memorandum, called a *binder*, being often issued in case of fire insurance pending the issuance of the policy); also, the business of making such contracts. Called also *assurance.* The principal forms of insurance are **life insurance**, which insures one person against loss by the death of another; **fire insurance**, insuring for a given period against loss from injury to specified property by fire; **marine insurance**, against loss by injury to ship, cargo, or freight, by perils of the sea; **accident insurance**, insuring a person against loss by accidental personal injury; **casualty insurance**, insuring against loss arising from accidental injury to property; **credit insurance**, against loss due to failure of purchasers of goods to meet their obligations; **employer's liability insurance**, against loss arising from injury to employees while in the employ of the insurer; **fidelity insurance**, against loss arising from the default or dishonesty of employees; **title insurance**, against loss by reason of defective titles or interest in real property. See POLICY, PREMIUM, RISK, INSURABLE INTEREST, REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY, TONTINE, MUTUAL, *a.*, 3, RESERVE, UNDERWRITER, etc.
☞ The term *assurance* is of earlier use than *insurance* both of marine and life insurance, and is retained with these applications in the titles and policies of various of the older British companies. In the United States and in popular British usage *insurance* is the term generally used for all forms of insurance In the usage of British insurance companies *insurance* is similarly used by some; but by the majority the term *assurance* is commonly used for life insurance, and the term *insurance* for marine, fire, or accident insurance
2. The premium paid for insuring anything.
3. The sum for which anything is insured.
4. A making certain or sure; a guaranty, security, or pledge; assurance; betrothal or engagement. *Obs. or R.*
The most acceptable *insurance* of the divine protection. *Mickle.*

insurance bonds. *Finance.* Such bonds (or, loosely, other investments) as life insurance companies may legally or properly invest their funds in, such as real estate mortgages, government or municipal bonds, etc.

insurance broker. A broker who effects insurance.

insurance value. The present value of all the sums (included in premiums) that will normally be paid to cover the cost of pure insurance under any policy.

in-sur′ant (ĭn-shōōr′ănt), *n.* The person who takes out a policy of insurance; the beneficiary of an insurance policy.

in-sure′ (ĭn-shōōr′), *v. t.*; IN-SURED′ (-shōōrd′); IN-SUR′ING (-shōōr′ĭng). [ME. *ensuren*, prob. for *assuren*, by a change of prefix. See EN-, IN- in, SURE; cf. ASSURE, ENSURE.] **1.** To make sure or secure; to guarantee; as, to *insure* safety to any one.
2. Specif., to secure against a loss by a contingent event, on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate or premium; to give, take, or procure an insurance on or for; to enter into, or carry, a contract of insurance on; — taking as subject, either the person who pays the insurance premiums, or the society, corporation, or underwriter that undertakes the risk (*assure* being preferred by some in the latter case, esp. for life insurance: see INSURANCE); and taking as object, the thing to which the risk attaches (as life or property), or the sum secured.
3. To declare to or tell confidently; to assure. *Obs.*
4. To affiance; betroth; espouse. *Obs.*
Syn. — INSURE, ASSURE, SECURE, GUARANTEE, WARRANT. INSURE and ASSURE (for technical distinctions, see defs.) agree in the sense of rendering (an object or event) sure or certain, or of indemnifying (a person) against loss by a contingent event; *assure* alone applies to the imparting of subjective certitude; as, "He is now become miserable, and that *insures* the protection of Johnson" (*Boswell*); "This shall *assure* my constant loyalty" (*Shak.*); to *insure* (or *assure*) one's life, one's property; "I do *assure* thee that no enemy shall ever take alive the noble Brutus" (*Shak.*). To SECURE is to render safe (as, "how to *secure* the lady from surprisal," *Milton*), or to make sure of fulfillment or performance, esp. by pledge or surety; as, to *secure* a debt by a mortgage. To GUARANTEE is to undertake or engage for the fulfillment or performance of an obligation or duty, or to make one's self responsible for the trustworthiness or genuineness of an object; as, to *guarantee* the execution of a compact, to *guarantee* the quality of a piece of goods. WARRANT, as here compared, is often popularly used in the sense of giving assurance or an informal guarantee; as, "I'll *warrant* him for drowning" (*Shak.*); "I'll *warrant* him heart-whole" (*id.*); "My lord, I *warrant* you we will play our part" (*id.*).

in-sure′, *v. i.* To contract to give insurance; to underwrite; also, to procure or effect insurance.

in-sured′ (ĭn-shōōrd′), *n.* A person whose life or property is insured. Cf. ASSURED (see INSURANCE, 1, *Note*).

in-sur′er (ĭn-shōōr′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that insures, or makes certain; one who guarantees.
2. One who contracts to indemnify another by way of insurance; an insurance underwriter; — also called *assurer*, the word preferred by some in referring to life insurance.
3. One who procures a contract or policy of insurance on the life, health, or property of himself or another; — usually called *assured* or *insured.*

in-sur′gence (ĭn-sûr′jĕns), *n.* Act of springing up or of making insurrection; an uprising; an insurrection.
A moral *insurgence* in the minds of grave men against the Court of Rome. *G. Eliot*

in-sur′gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being insurgent; tendency to spring up or to revolt; insurgence.

in-sur′gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *insurgens*, p. pr. of *insurgere* to rise up; *in-* in + *surgere* to rise. See SURGE.] **1.** Rising in opposition to civil or political authority, or against an established government; insubordinate; rebellious. "The *insurgent* provinces." *Motley.*
2. Surging in, as waves.
Syn. — INSURGENT, REBEL differ chiefly in degree, INSUR-

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in′stru-men-tif′er-ous, *a.* [*instrument* + *-ferous.*] Bearing tools. *Obs.* [MENTALIST.]
in′stru-men′tist, *n.* = INSTRU-
instue. *v. t.* To institute. *Obs.*
in′stup. ✝ INSTEP. [*Obs.*]
in-style′, *v. t.* To style or call.
in-suave′, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in-suav′i-ty (ĭn-swăv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *insuavitas.* See IN- not; SUAVITY.] Want of suavity. *R.*
in′sub-du′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′sub-mer′gi-ble (ĭn′sŭb-mûr′jĭ-b′l), *a.*, **in′sub-mer′si-ble** (-sĭ-b′l), *a.* See IN-, not.
in′sub-mis′sion (-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Want of submission. *Rare.*
in′sub-mis′sive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′sub-or′di-nate, *n.* An insubordinate person.
in′sub-or′di-nate-ly, *adv.* of INSUBORDINATE. See -LY
in′sub-sist′ence, *n.* See IN-, not.
in′sub-sist′ent, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′sub-stan′ti-ate (ĭn′sŭb-stăn′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To embody. *Rare.* — **in′sub-stan′ti-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
in′sub-vert′i-ble, *a.* See IN-, not
in-suc′cate, *v. t.* [L. *insucatus*, p. p. See INSUCCATION.] To soak or steep. *Obs.*
in′suc-cess′ful, *a.* See IN-, not.
in′suck′en (ĭn′sŭk′ĕn), *a.* [*in*, prep. + *sucken.*] *Scots Law.* Situated in, or astricted to, a certain sucken.
in-su′date, *a.* [L. *insudare*; *in-* in + *sudare* to sweat.] Sweaty; laborious. *Obs.*
in-sue′. ✝ ENSUE.
in-suf′fer, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *ensoufrir.*] To suffer. *Obs.* *Scot.*
in′suf-fi′cience (ĭn′sŭ-fĭsh′ĕns), *n.* Insufficiency. *Obs. or R*
in′suf-fi′cient (-ĕnt), *n.* *Obs.* **a** Insufficiency. **b** An incompetent person. [FICIENT.]
in′suf-fi′cient-ly, *adv.* of INSUF-
in-suf′fi-sance, *n.* [F.] Insufficiency; incompetency. *Obs.* —
in-suf′fi-sant, *a.* [F.] *Obs.*
in-suit′a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in-suit′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
in′su-lan, *n.* [L. *insulanus.*] An islander. *Obs.*
in′su-lar, *n.* Islander. [-ISM.]
in′su-lar-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See
in′su-lar-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
in′su-lar-ly, *adv.* of INSULAR.
in′su-la-ry (ĭn′sū-lā-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* Insular. *Obs. or R.*
in′su-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *insulatus.*] Insulated; isolated.
in′su-lite (-līt), *n.* *Elec.* An insulating material, usually cellulose, made of sawdust, paper pulp, cotton waste, etc.
in-sul′phured (ĭn-sŭl′fŭrd), *a.* Laden with sulphur. *Obs.*
in-sult′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE *R.*
in-sult′ance, *n.* See -ANCE. *Obs.*
in-sult′ant, *a.* [L. *insultans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Insulting. *Rare.*
in-sult′er, *n.* One who insults.
in-sult′ment, *n.* Insult. *Obs.*
in-sume′, *v. t.* [L. *insumere* to take, assume; *in-* in + *sumere* to take.] To take in; absorb. *Obs.*
in-sun′der, *adv.* [*in*, prep. + *sunder.*] Asunder. *Obs.*
in′sunk, *a.* Sunk in.
‖ **in′su-per**, *adv.*, *or* **in su′per** [L.] *Law.* Over, as unsettled; — said of accounts in the phrase "to stand *insuper.*" *Obs.*
in′sup-pos′a-ble (ĭn′sŭ-pōz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See IN-, not.
insur *Abbr.* Insurance.
in-sur′anc-er (ĭn-shōōr′ăn-sẽr), *n.* An insurer. *Obs.*
insurance reserve. See RESERVE.
in-sur′ee′ (ĭn-shōōr′ē′), *n* [*insure* + *-ee.*] A person whose life or whose property is insured.
in-surge′, *v. i.* [L. *insurgere* to rise up, rise upon: cf. F. *s'insurger.* See INSURGENT.] **1** To spring up or arise. *Obs.* **2.** To become insurgent. *Obs. or R.* [gent. *Obs. or R.*]
in-surge′, *v. t.* To make insur-

GENT implying a rising in revolt against constituted authority, REBEL suggesting open and armed resistance. Both words are used fig.; as: "Some force . . . sweeping earth, and heaven, and men, and gods along, like the broad volume of the *insurgent* Nile" (*M. Arnold*); "All is not Heaven's; while Abelard has part, still *rebel* nature holds out half my heart" (*Pope*). See REBELLION, SEDITION.

in-sur'gent (ĭn-sûr'jĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *insurgent.*] A person who rises in revolt against civil authority or an established government; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws; a rebel; often, a rebel not recognized as a belligerent.

in'sur-mount'a-ble (ĭn'sŭr-moun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *surmountable*: cf. F. *insurmontable.*] Incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome; insuperable.

Despair tells us that difficulty is *insurmountable.* *I. Watts*

Syn. — Insuperable, impassable, invincible.

— **in'sur-mount'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'sur-mount'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'sur-mount'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'sur-rec'tion (ĭn'sŭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *insurrectio*, fr. *insurgere*, *insurrectum.* See INSURGENT.] **1.** Action or act of rising against civil or political authority, or the established government; open and active opposition to the execution of law in a city or state; — usually implying less magnitude and success than there is in case of rebels recognized as belligerent.

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings. *Ezra iv 19.*

2. Act of rising up. *Rare.*

Syn. — See REBELLION.

in'sur-rec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *insurrectionnel.*] Of or pertaining to insurrection. — **in'sur-rec'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

in'sur-rec'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or given to, insurrection; rebellious; seditious.

Their murderous *insurrectionary* system *Burke.*

2. Rising up, or having a tendency to rise. *Humorous.*

in'sur-rec'tion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who makes insurrection; an insurgent.

in'sur-rec'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors, or takes part in, insurrection; an insurgent.

in'sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (ĭn'sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being insusceptible; want of susceptibility.

in'sus-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *susceptible*: cf. F. *insusceptible.*] Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; that cannot feel, receive, or admit; as, a heart *insusceptible* of pity; a mind *insusceptible* to flattery. — **in'sus-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

in-tact' (ĭn-tăkt'), *a.* [L. *intactus*; *in-* not + *tactus*, p. p. of *tangere* to touch. See IN- not; TACT, TANGENT.] Untouched, esp. by anything that harms, defiles, or the like; uninjured; undefiled; left complete or entire.

Syn. — See WHOLE.

in-tac'tile (ĭn-tăk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *intactilis.*] Not tactile; intangible.

in-tagl'iat-ed (ĭn-tăl'yāt-ĕd), *a.* [It. *intagliato*, p. p. of *intagliare.* See INTAGLIO.] Engraved in or as in intaglio.

in-tagl'io (ĭn-tăl'yō; *It.* ēn-täl'yō), *n.*; *pl.* E. INTAGLIOS (ĭn-tăl'yōz), It. INTAGLI (ēn-täl'yē). [It., fr. *intagliare* to engrave, carve; *in-* in + *tagliare* to cut, carve. See DETAIL; cf. ENTAIL to carve.] **1.** An engraving or incised figure in stone or other hard material; specif., in precise use, a figure or design depressed below the surface of the material and having the normal elevations of the design hollowed out, so that an impression from the design yields an image in relief. Also, the art or process of executing intaglios; — chiefly in the phrase *in intaglio.* True intaglio should be distinguished from ‖ **in-ta'glio ri'le-va'to** (ēn-täl'yō rē'lä-vä'tō), or cœlanaglyphic sculpture. See RELIEF.

2. Anything carved in intaglio or stamped so as to resemble an intaglio carving; esp., a gem carved in intaglio, as distinguished from a *cameo.*

3. A countersunk stamp or die for producing a figure in relief.

in-tagl'io, *v. t.*; IN-TAGL'IOED (-yōd); IN-TAGL'IO-ING. To cut or engrave with a depressed or sunk design or figure; to incise; to cut or represent in intaglio.

intaglio printing. Printing done from an engraved or intaglio surface instead of from a design in relief as in a woodcut or ordinary printing with type.

in'take' (ĭn'tāk'), *n.* **1.** A taking in; that which is taken in; quality or amount taken in; as, an *intake* of breath.

2. A portion of land taken in, or inclosed, from a moor, common, or road; an inclosure; a hillside pasture; a fell; a piece of reclaimed land, as from a marsh. *Dial. Eng.*

3. The place where water or air is taken into a channel, pipe, conduit, or mine, etc.; also, *Hydrology*, the area where a water supply is formed.

4. A narrowing, decreasing, or contraction; the beginning of a contraction or narrowing, as in a tube, stocking, etc.

5. A "taking in;" cheat; fraud; swindle; also, a person who cheats or swindles; a swindler. *Scot.*

6. *Mech.* Energy taken in. = INPUT **b**.

in-tan'gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-tăn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *intangibilité.*] Quality or state of being intangible.

in-tan'gi-ble (ĭn-tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *tangible*: cf. F. *intangible.*] Not tangible; incapable of being touched or perceived by touch; impalpable; imperceptible.

A corporation is an artificial, invisible, *intangible* being. *Marshall.*

Syn. — Imperceptible, shadowy, vague, dim, insubstantial. — INTANGIBLE, IMPALPABLE are often interchangeable. That is INTANGIBLE which cannot be touched or grasped; that is IMPALPABLE which cannot be felt when touched; fig., both connote insubstantiality, attenuation, vagueness; as, an *intangible* ether, an *impalpable* powder; a finespun and *intangible* argument; "He was, in truth, a rare phenomenon; so perfect, in one point of view; so shallow, so delusive, so *impalpable*, such an absolute nonentity, in every other" (*Hawthorne*).

— **in-tan'gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-tan'gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-tar'si-a-tu'ra (ĭn-tär'sĭ-ȧ-too'rȧ), *n.* [It.] **a** A kind of decoration in woodwork, much employed in Italy in the 15th century and later, in which scrolls, arabesques, architectural scenes, fruits, flowers, etc., were produced by inlaying wood in a background of wood, usually of a darker color. **b** Art or process of making such work.

in'te-ger (ĭn'tē-jẽr), *n.* [L. *integer* untouched, whole, entire. See ENTIRE.] A complete entity; specif., a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number.

in'te-gra-bil'i-ty (-grȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Math.* The fact or character of being integrable.

integrability condition. *Math.* The equation that must be satisfied identically when a differential equation (in x, y, z) possesses an integrating factor, and hence is depicted by a system of surfaces defined by a single finite equation.

in'te-gra-ble (ĭn'tē-grȧ-b'l), *a.* *Math.* That may be integrated, as a function or differential equation.

integrable function, *Math.*, one that is defined for all points of the interval $[a, b]$ of integration, that tends to infinity at none of them, and whose oscillation in each of any n subintervals into which the whole interval may be divided is so small that the sum of the products of each such oscillation by the corresponding subinterval may be made (and kept for every still finer subdivision) less than a preassigned positive ϵ, however small, by assigning n a finite value: in that case the limit of the sum of the products of each subinterval by a corresponding function value is the same, no matter how the interval be divided. — **i. group**, *Math.*, a continuous group G in which the series of groups G, G_1, G_2, G_3, . . . (where each is the derived group of the preceding) terminates with the identical operation, 1.

in'te-gral (-grăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *intégral.* See INTEGER.] **1** Essential to completeness; constituent, as a part; pertaining to, or serving to form, an integer; integrant.

The feeling of obligation, the enthusiasm of approval, are absolutely *integral* to the moral judgment. *J Martineau.*

2. Composed of constituent parts making a whole; composite; integrate (see WHOLE). *Now Chiefly Philos.*

3. Lacking nothing of completeness; complete; entire.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral.* *Bacon.*

4. *Math.* **a** Of, being, or pertaining to, an integer; not fractional. **b** Relating to, or concerned with, integration.

integral calculus, primarily, the inverse of the *differential calculus* (which see); the method of finding the relation connecting finite values of variables, as x and y, from the relation connecting their differentials, as dx and dy; more generally, the doctrine of the limit of a sum of infinitesimals of which the number increases while the magnitude of each decreases, both without limit, but according to some law. Sometimes the integral calculus is taken to include the subject of differential equations; more commonly, however, it is restricted to the theory and application of integrals proper, their evaluation, derivation, etc. See CALCULUS, *n.*, 2, and phrases. — **i.**, *or* **total**, *or* **whole, curvature.** *Math.* **a** Of a plane arc, the angle through which the tangent rolls round from one end of an arc to the other. **b** Of a twisted arc, the length of the corresponding arc traced on a unit sphere by a radius moving parallel with the normal to the arc. **c** Of a curved area, the corresponding area on a unit sphere circumscribed by a radius moving parallel with the normal to the surface along the area's contour. — **i. function**, *Math.*, a holomorphic function. — **i. linear transformation**, a linear transformation in which $c = 0$. — **i. transcendental function**, *Math.*, one represented by a power series converging for all values of the argument. — **i. unit**, *Math.*, the unit of integers, or 1.

in'te-gral, *n.* **1.** A whole; an entire thing; a whole number; a totality.

2. An integral part; a constituent or component. *Obs.*

3. *Math.* The result of an integration either of a function or of an equation; an expression whose derivative is the integrand. See DIFFERENTIAL, INTEGRATION. Cf. FLUENT.

integrals of first, or second, or third, kind, Abelian integrals whose second member (in Abel's formula) vanishes, or is rational, or includes a logarithmic function, respectively. A **line integral**, a **surface integral**, or a **volume integral**, is one in which the region of value of the variable of integration is, respectively, a *line* (curve), *surface* (area), or *volume* (often depicted by a segment normal to the region of value), at each point of which the integrand has a definite value. The region is broken up into infinitesimal parts, each part is multiplied by a value of the integrand in that part, the sum of the products is formed, and the limit of the sum is the **integral (extended) over the region.**

in'te-gral'i-ty (-grăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *intégralité.*] Integral state or quality.

in'te-grand' (ĭn'tē-grănd'), *n.* [From L. *integrandus*, gerundive of *integrare* to make whole.] *Math.* The expression to be integrated; the function under the integral sign.

in'te-grant (-grănt), *a.* [L. *integrans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *integrare* to make whole, renew: cf F. *intégrant.* See INTEGRATE.] Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. — *n.* An integrant part; a component.

All these are *integrant* parts of the republic. *Burke.*

in'te-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*integrate* + *-graph.*] **1.** *Math.* An instrument that registers mechanically the result of an indefinite integration (*Boys*), or even of the integration of a differential equation, esp. a linear one, which it registers as a curve (*Kelvin*).

2. A kind of integrator, used esp. in ship calculations, which gives areas, as in the ordinary integrators and planimeters, and in addition the moments of the areas about any point or line.

in'te-grate (ĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t.*; IN'TE-GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); IN'TE-GRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). [L. *integratus*, p. p. of *integrare* to make whole, renew. See INTEGER, ENTIRE.] **1.** To form into one whole; to make entire; to complete; to round out; to perfect.

That conquest . . . *integrated* the glorious empire. *De Quincey.*
Two distinct substances, the soul and body, go to compound and *integrate* the man. *South.*

2. To unite (parts or elements), so as to form a whole; as, to *integrate* local governments into a general government; also, to unite (a part or element) with something else, esp. something more inclusive; as, to *integrate* a local with a general government.

Count Hardenberg *integrated* the several ministries by establishing the Ministry of State. *Woodrow Wilson.*

3. *Math.* To subject to the operation of integration; to find the integral of, as a function or equation.

4. To indicate the whole of; to give the sum or total of; as, an *integrating* anemometer, one that indicates or registers the entire action of the wind in a given time.

in'te-grate, *v. i.* To become integrate; to form into a whole; specif., *Evolution*, to become compacted into the relatively simple and permanent.

in'te-grate (ĭn'tē-grāt), *a.* Composed of separate parts which together make a unity; composite; of or pertaining to a whole so constituted; made complete, whole, or perfect; as, an *integrate* whole (see WHOLE).

in'te-grat'ing (-grāt'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of INTEGRATE. — **integrating factor**, *Math.*, a factor multiplication by which renders a differential equation immediately integrable. — **i. spectroscope.** *Physics*, a spectroscope the slit of which is illuminated by light from every part of the source under examination. — **i. wattmeter.** *Elec.* = WATT-HOUR METER.

in'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *integratio* a renewing, restoring.] **1.** Act or process of integrating; specif.: **a** Act or process of making whole or entire; formation of a whole from constituent parts. **b** In Spencer's theory of evolution: The process by which the manifold is compacted into the relatively simple and permanent, supposed to alternate with *differentiation.* **c** *Psychol.* The mental combination of psychical elements into a single state or perception having distinguishable elements; also, a combination of different elements into a single complex object.

2. *Math.* The inverse of differentiation or derivation; the operation of finding a function of which the integrand is the derivative, or of finding an equation among finite variables that is the equivalent of the differential equation integrated. The sign of integration is ∫ (for the Latin *summa*, sum). See INTEGRAL.

integration by parts, an important method of reducing integrals by the formula $\int u \frac{dv}{dx} dx = uv - \int v \frac{du}{dx} dx$, the inverse of the formula for the differentiation of a product of functions, u and v, of x.

in'te-gra-tive (ĭn'tē-grā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to integrate.

in'te-gra'tor (-grā'tẽr), *n.* One that integrates; esp., *Math.* & *Mech.*, an instrument by which the result of a definite integration is registered mechanically, as a planimeter for measuring plane areas directly, and various others.

in-teg'ri-ty (ĭn-tĕg'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *integritas*: cf. F. *intégrité.* See INTEGER; cf. ENTIRETY.] **1.** State or quality of being complete, undivided, or unbroken; wholeness; entirety; as, the *integrity* of an empire or territory.

2. Unimpaired or unmarred state; entire correspondence with an original condition; soundness; purity. "Language . . . in its purity and *integrity.*" *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Original unimpaired moral condition; state of innocence; — usually with allusion to the fall of man. *Obs.*

4. Moral soundness; honesty; freedom from corrupting influence or practice; esp., strictness in the fulfillment of contracts, the discharge of agencies, trusts, and the like; uprightness; rectitude.

The moral grandeur of independent *integrity* is the sublimest thing in nature. *Buckminster.*

Syn. — Probity, uprightness, rectitude. See HONESTY.

in'te-gro-pal'li-al (ĭn'tē-grō-păl'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *integer* whole + E. *pallial.*] *Zoöl.* Having the pallial line entire, or without a sinus, as certain lamellibranchs. A group of lamellibranchs called **In'te-gro-pal'li-a'li-a** (-ā'lĭ-ȧ), syn. **In'te-gro-pal'li-a'ta** (-tȧ), has been based on this character.

in-teg'u-ment (ĭn-tĕg'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *integumentum*, fr. *integere* to cover; *in-* in, on + *tegere* to cover. See IN- in; TEGUMENT.] **1.** A covering; investment; coat.

2. External coating or investment; specif.: **a** *Bot.* The envelope inclosing the nucellus of an ovule; also, the testa of a seed. **b** *Anat.* The skin.

in-teg'u-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Belonging to, or composed of, integument; cutaneous.

in-teg'u-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **a** Act or process of covering with integument; state or manner of being thus covered. **b** The covering itself. *Rare.*

in'tel-lect (ĭn'tĕ-lĕkt), *n.* [L. *intellectus*, fr. *intelligere*, *intellectum*, to understand: cf. F. *intellect.* See INTELLIGENT.] **1.** The power or faculty of knowing, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; sometimes, the capacity for higher forms of knowledge, as distinguished from the power to perceive and imagine; the power to perceive relationships, to judge and comprehend; the thinking faculty; the understanding. *Intellect* is derived from the Latin *intellectus*, which was used to translate the Greek νοῦς (see REASON, NOUS), and received its meaning very largely from the Greek conception, esp. the Aristotelian. The salient feature of Aristotle's doctrine was the distinction of the active and passive reason, or intellect (νοῦς ποιητικός and παθητικός), or the form-giving

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in'sur-ges'cence (ĭn'sŭr-jĕs'ĕns), *n.* Tendency to make insurrection. *Rare.*

in'sur-pass'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in'sur-rect' (ĭn'sŭ-rĕkt'), *v. i.* [L. *insurgere*, *insurrectum*, to rise up. See INSURGENT, *a.*] **1.** To rise up. *Obs.* **2.** To make insurrection. *Colloq.*

in'sur-rec'tion-er, *n.* An insurrectionary. *Obs.*

in'sur-rec'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

in'sur-rec'tion-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* To cause to be, or to be, insurgent.

in'sur-rec'tive, *a.* Tending to make insurrection. *Obs.*

‖ **in'sur-rec'to** (ĭn'sōōr-rĕk'tō), *n.* [Sp.] An insurrectionary; an insurgent.

in'sur-rec'tor, *n.* An insurgent. *Obs.*

in'sur-rec'to-ry, *a.* Insurrectionary.

in'sus-cep'tive, *a.* See IN-, not.

‖ **in sus-pen'so.** [L.] In suspense or uncertainty.

in-su'sur-ra'tion, *n.* [L. *insusurratio*, fr. *insusurrare* to whisper into.] Act of whispering into; an insinuation. *Obs.*

in-swak', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *swak*, v.] To throw in. *Obs. Scot.*

in-swamp', *v. t.* & *i.* To cause to enter, or to enter, a swamp.

in'swarm'ing, *a.* Swarming in.

in-swathe' (ĭn-swāth'). Var. of ENSWATHE.

in'sweep'ing, *a.* That sweeps in.

in-swell', *v. t.* To produce a swell in. *Rare.*

insytacion. ✝ INCITATION.

int, *n.* ?A kind of sharper *Obs.*

int. *Abbr.* Interest; interior; interjection; internal; international; interpreter; intransitive.

in-tab'u-late, *v. t.* [LL *intabulare*, *-atum*, fr. L. *in-* in + *tabula* table.] To inscribe; enroll. *Rare.*

in'tack'. Obs. or dial. var. of INTAKE, *n.*

in-tac'ti-ble, **in-tac'ta-ble**, *a.* Intactile. *Obs.*

in-tact'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **in-ta'gli-o-ri-lie'vo** (ēn-täl'yō-rē-lyĕ'vō). [It.] = INTAGLIO RILEVATO. See INTAGLIO.

in-tagl'io-type', *n.* A process for producing, from a design drawn on a coated metal plate, an intaglio plate for printing; also, a print from such a plate.

in-tail'. ✝ ENTAIL.

in-take', *v. t.* **1.** To take in; to capture. *Obs. Scot.* **2.** To understand. *Dial. Eng.*

in'tak'er (ĭn'tāk'ẽr), *n.* A receiver of stolen property. *Obs.*

in'take' valve. = INLET VALVE.

in'tak'ing (ĭn'tāk'ĭng), *n.* **a** Capture or taking, as of a town *Archaic.* **b** An intake, or inclosure, as from a moor. *Scot.*

in-tam'i-nat'ed (ĭn-tăm'ĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *intaminatus.* See CONTAMINATE.] Uncontaminated. *Obs.*

in-tan'gle. ✝ ENTANGLE.

in-tar'is-sa-ble (ĭn-tăr'ĭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.] Incapable of being dried up. *R.*

in-tar'si-a (ĭn-tär'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* Prob. error for INTARSIO.

‖ **in'tar-si'o** (ĭn'tär-sē'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TARSI (ĭn-tär'sē). [It.] = INTARSIATURA.

in-tast'a-ble (ĭn-tās'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.

in-tech'ni-cal'i-ty, *n.* See IN-, not.

‖ **In te, Do'mi-ne, spe-ra'vi** (dŏm'ĭ-nē). [L.] In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.

in'te-ger, *a.* Integral; whole; upright. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **in'te-ger vi'tæ sce'le-ris'que pu'rus.** [L.] Blameless of life and free from crime. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. xxii. 1).

in'te-gral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

in'te-gral-ly, *adv.* of INTEGRAL.

in'te-gri-fo'li-ous (ĭn'tē-grĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *integer* whole + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Entire-leaved.

in'te-gri-pal'li-ate, *a.* [See INTEGER; PALLIATE cloaked.] *Zoöl.* Integropallial.

in'te-gro-dif'fer-en'tial (ĭn'tē-grō-), *a.* *Math.* Interential.

In'te-gro-pal'li-a (-păl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = INTEGROPALLIALIA. See INTEGROPALLIAL.

‖ **in'te-gros hau-ri're fon'tes.** [L.] To drink from pure fountains.

in'te-grum, *n.* [L., neut. of *integer* whole.] Integer. *Obs.*

in-teg'u-ma'tion (ĭn-tĕg'ū-mā'shŭn), *n.* The formation of integument. *Obs.*

in-teg'u-ment, *v. t.* To provide with an integument.

in-teg'u-men'tal, *n.* Integumentary.

in'teind (ĭn'tēnd'), *n.* *Scots Law.* Teinds on lands within certain limits.

in-tell'a-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + *tellable.*] Innumerable. *Obs.*

in'tel-lec-ta'tion (ĭn'tĕ-lĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See -ATION.] = INTELLECTION. *Rare.*

in'tel-lect'ed (-lĕk'tĕd), *a.* Endowed with intellect. *Rare.*

in'tel-lec'ti-ble (-lĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *intellectibilis.*] Cognoscible; intellective. *R.* *Obs.*

in'tel-lec'tile, *a.* Intellectual.

J K L M

and form-receiving powers of the mind. The Scholastics rendered these ‖ **in′tel-lec′tus a′gens** (ĭn′tĕ-lĕk′tŭs ā′jĕnz) and (usually) ‖ **in′tel-lec′tus pos-si′bi-lis** (pŏ-sĭ b′ĭ-lĭs). Thomas Aquinas defined the former, the **active, or agent, intellect**, as the power of active thought operating upon the intelligible forms, or phantasmata, which the **possible intellect**, or receptive faculty, made apprehensible. For the Scholastics, the general conception of the *intellect* was that of a faculty of penetrating appearances and getting at the substance through abstraction from and elimination of the unimportant. The **dividing intellect**, through analysis, creates and deals with ideas; the **combining intellect** judges and reasons. English writers have in general remained close to the Scholastic sense of the term. With Cudworth and other Platonists the tendency is to treat *intellect* as the faculty of apprehending the higher truths or immutable essences which correspond to the Platonic Ideas; and members of the Scottish intuitional school considered it the faculty of knowing a priori truths or principles. In modern psychology, however, it is a broad designation for the whole cognitive power or function of the mind, and so is distinguished from *feeling*, *sensation*, *volition*, *conation*.

Right as a man hath sapiences three,
Memorie, engyn [engine], and *intellect* also. *Chaucer.*

2. A mind or intelligence; esp., the reason or understanding conceived as embodied or personified; as, Shakespeare was a great *intellect;* also, in collective sense, a number of minds or intelligences; the total power of understanding or thinking of a group, community, or society; as, the best *intellect* of the nation.

3. Comprehension, sense (of one understanding); also, sense, significance, or purport (of something). *Obs.*

I will look again on the *intellect* of the letter, for the nomination of the party writing to the person written unto. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* The senses, wits, or mental faculties. *Archaic.*

This brandy will fetch him to his *intellects.* *Sir G. Parker*

Syn. — See MIND.

in′tel-lec′tion (ĭn′tĕ-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intellection*, L. *intellectio* synecdoche.] **1.** The intellect or understanding; also, comprehension; knowledge; understanding. *Obs.*

2. Exercise of the intellect; cognition (sometimes restricted to abstract or conceptual thinking, sometimes made to include all forms of cognition); also, a specific or particular act of the intellect.

It is not enough . . . to recognize in imagination and kindred processes a sort of blind *intellection* mediating between sensibility and pure thought. *James Ward.*

3. A form of cognition higher than mortal reason; a kind of superhuman intuition; — ascribed to angels. *Obs.*

4. *Rhet.* = SYNECDOCHE. *Obs.*

in′tel-lec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *intellectif.*] Pert. to, or produced by, the intellect; as: **a** Having intellectual power; intelligent; rational. **b** Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses; abstract. *Obs.*

Intellective abstractions of logic and metaphysics *Milton.*

c *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to intellection; cognitive.

By *intellective* synthesis, however, I understand specially that which rests upon comparison, and leads to the recognition of similarity in things . . . partly different. *James Ward.*

intellective knowledge. See KNOWLEDGE.

in′tel-lec′tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [L. *intellectualis:* cf. F. *intellectuel.*] **1.** Belonging or relating to, or performed by, the intellect or understanding; as, *intellectual* faculties.

2. Apprehensible by the intellect alone; hence, with reference to mystical contemplation, of a spiritual nature; perceptible only to inspired vision or by spiritual insight.

3. Endowed with intellect; having the power of understanding; having capacity for the higher forms of knowledge or thought; esp., characterized by intelligence or mental capacity of an unusual sort or to an unusual degree; as, an *intellectual* person.

Who would lose,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being? *Milton.*

4. Suitable for exercising the intellect; formed by, and existing for, the intellect alone; engaging or attracting the intellect; as, *intellectual* employments.

Syn. — See MENTAL.

intellectual virtue. See VIRTUE.

in′tel-lec′tu-al, *n.* **1.** The intellect or understanding. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* Intellectual powers or faculties; also, things pertaining to the intellect.

I kept her *intellectuals* in a state of exercise. *De Quincey.*

3. An intellectual person; also, a member of a party or faction claiming to represent, or regarded as representing, intelligent opinion; as, the Russian *Intellectuals.*

in′tel-lec′tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Intellectual power or devotion to intellectual pursuits; intellectuality.

2. The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason; also, the doctrine that the ultimate principle of reality is reason.

in′tel-lec′tu-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who overrates the importance of the understanding.

2. An adherent of intellectualism.

in′tel-lec′tu-al-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the intellect, intellectualism, or intellectualists.

in′tel-lec′tu-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *intellectualitas:* cf. F. *intellectualité.*] **1.** Intellectual powers; possession of intellect; quality of being intellectual.

2. An intellectual person. *Rare.*

in′tel-lec′tu-al-i-za′tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Process of intellectualizing, or state of being intellectualized.

in′tel-lec′tu-al-ize (ĭn′tĕ-lĕk′tū-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To treat in an intellectual manner; to discuss intellectually; to reduce to intellectual form; to express intellectually; to idealize.

Sentiment is *intellectualized* emotion. *Lowell.*

2. To endow with intellect; to bestow intellectual qualities upon; to cause to become intellectual.

in′tel-lec′tu-al-ize, *v. i.* To think; to become intellectual.

in-tel′li-gence (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĕns), *n.* [F. *intelligence*, L. *intelligentia*, *intellegentia*. See INTELLIGENT.] **1.** A branch of knowledge; a science. *Obs.*

2. The faculty of understanding; the capacity to know or apprehend; the intellect as a gift or an endowment. *Intelligence*, in this sense, commonly designates a concrete or embodied intellect. Its meaning is consequently often extended beyond that of *intellect*, in strict usage, so that it may cover any power of apprehension or be loosely equivalent to *mind.*

Dimmed with darkness their *intelligence.* *Spenser.*

3. The quality or trait of understanding or apprehending; mental acuteness; sagacity.

4. An intelligent being or spirit; — generally applied to pure spirits; as, a created *intelligence.*

The great *Intelligences* fair
That range above our mortal state. *Tennyson.*

5. Information communicated; news; notice; advice.

Intelligence is given where you are hid. *Shak.*

6. Acquaintance; intercourse; common understanding or mutual relationship, as in business, politics, etc. *Obs.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favorites. *Clarendon.*

7. Knowledge; particular or general information.

I write as he that none *intelligence*
Of meters hath, ne flowers of sentence. *Court of Love.*

8. The obtaining or dispensing of information, particularly secret information; also, the persons engaged in obtaining information; secret service. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Understanding, intellect; instruction, advice, notice, notification, information, report. See MIND, NEWS.

intelligence bureau. A bureau for collecting information or compiling statistics of a particular character; esp., one dealing with military or naval information.

in-tel′li-genced (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĕnst), *a.* Having intelligence, or mental power; also, possessed of information; informed.

intelligence office. **a** = INTELLIGENCE BUREAU. **b** An office or agency where servants, farm hands, etc., may be hired. *U. S.*

in-tel′li-genc-er (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĕn-sẽr), *n.* One that conveys intelligence or news; specif.: **a** A secret agent; a spy. **b** A messenger; an informant. *Now Rare.*

in-tel′li-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *intelligens*, *intellegens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *intelligere*, *intellegere*, to perceive; *inter* between + *legere* to gather, collect, choose: cf. F. *intelligent.* See LEGEND.] **1.** Endowed with intelligence or intellect; as, man is an *intelligent* being.

2. Possessed of, or exhibiting, a high or fitting degree of intelligence or understanding; knowing; sensible; as, an *intelligent* young man; an *intelligent* answer.

3. Cognizant or aware; skilled or versed; understanding. *Rare.* "*Intelligent* of seasons." *Milton.*

4. Bearing intelligence; communicative. *Obs.*

Our posts shall be . . . *intelligent* betwixt us *Shak.*

Syn. — Sensible, understanding. See MENTAL.

in-tel′li-gent, *n.* **1.** One who receives information; also, one who conveys information; a spy. *Obs.*

2. An intelligent being; a person of understanding.

Universal experience is not distinct from all subjects, but common to all *intelligents*, peculiar to none *James Ward.*

in-tel′li-gen′tial (-jĕn′shăl), *a.* **1.** Of, like, pert. to, or having, intelligence; exercising or implying understanding; intellectual. "Act *intelligential.*" *Milton.*

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require *Milton.*

2. Conveying or transmitting intelligence, or news.

in-tel′li-gi-bil′i-ty (-jĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being intelligible; clearness; perspicuity; definiteness.

2. That which is intelligible. *Rare.*

3. Intelligence. *Obs. & R.*

in-tel′li-gi-ble (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intelligibilis:* cf. F. *intelligible.* See INTELLIGENT.] **1.** Intelligent. *Obs.*

A mere scholar is an *intelligible* ass. *Overbury.*

2. Capable of being understood or comprehended; as, an *intelligible* description; *intelligible* pronunciation.

3. *Philos.* Apprehensible by the intellect only; intellectible; — opposed to *sensible.*

Syn. — Comprehensible, perspicuous, plain, clear.

intelligible species. See SPECIES, 1.

in-tel′li-gi-ble, *n.* *Philos.* An object of the intellect.

in-tem′er-ate (ĭn-tĕm′ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *intemeratus; in-* not + *temeratus* defiled.] Inviolate; pure; undefiled.

in-tem′per-ance (ĭn-tĕm′pẽr-ăns), *n.* [L. *intemperantia:* cf. F. *intempérance.* See IN- not; TEMPERANCE.] Quality or state of not being temperate; want of temperance; specif.: **a** Inclemency or severity, as of weather. **b** Excess in any action or indulgence; any immoderate indulgence of appetites or passions; also, an intemperate act.

God is in every creature; be cruel toward none, neither abuse any by *intemperance.* *Jer. Taylor.*

c Esp., habitual or excessive indulgence in intoxicants.

in-tem′per-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *intemperatus.* See IN- not; TEMPERATE.] Not temperate; specif.: **a** Not moderate or mild; excessive; extreme; inclement; severe; as, *intemperate* weather; an *intemperate* zone, i. e., the torrid or a frigid zone. **b** Lacking temperance or moderation; ungovernable; inordinate; immoderate; as, *intemperate* language, zeal, etc. "*Intemperate* thirst" *Milton.*

Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing. *Ecclus* xxiii 13.

c Indulging any appetite or passion to excess; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion. **d** Esp., addicted to an excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

in-tem′per-ate, *n.* An intemperate person, esp. one addicted to alcoholic intemperance.

in-tem′per-ate-ly, *adv.* In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively; without restraint.

in′tem-pes′tive (ĭn′tĕm-pĕs′tĭv), *a.* [L. *intempestivus:* cf. F. *intempestif.* See IN- not; TEMPESTIVE.] Out of season; untimely; inopportune. "A very *intempestive* nap." *F. B. Gummere.* — **in′-tem-pes′tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-tem′pes-tiv′i-ty (ĭn-tĕm′pĕs-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *intempestivitas.*] Unseasonableness. *Rare.*

in-tend′ (ĭn-tĕnd′), *v. t.;* IN-TEND′ED; IN-TEND′ING. [ME. *entenden* to be attentive, F. *entendre*, fr. L. *intendere*, *intentum*, and *intensum*, to intend, attend, stretch out, extend; *in-* in + *tendere* to stretch, stretch out. See TEND.]

1. To take or regard in a certain mode or sense; to apprehend, understand, or conceive; also, to signify; mean; as, by "teleology" is *intended* the purposefulness of nature.

If the object exists at all in the sense in which the thinker refers to it, i. e., means or *intends* it. *G. F. Stout.*

2. To have in mind as a design or purpose; to design; plan; purpose; as, to *intend* to go to Rome; to *intend* that there shall be enough for all; also, to direct one's self to (something to be accomplished); to be intent upon; as, they *intend* only their own advancement.

They *intended* evil against thee. *Ps.* xxi. 11.

Modesty was made
When she was first *intended.* *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To have in mind as something to be realized; to expect. *Obs.* "I, that all truth in you *intend.*" *Chaucer.*

4. To direct or turn (one's mind, energies, or the like); to endeavor; strive; reflexively, to devote (one's self); as, to *intend* one's eyes to the horizon. *Obs. or R.*

Let him *intend* his mind . . . in one direction. *Emerson.*

5. To direct the mind on; to attend to; to take care of; superintend; manage; to regard; to listen or hearken to; as, the prudent man *intends* his business; the wise *intend* good advice. *Obs. or R.*

Having no children, she did, with singular care and tenderness, *intend* the education of Philip *Bacon.*

6. To wait upon; to attend; serve; minister to. *Obs.*

7. To direct, as one's course or journey; to proceed on, as one's way; as, the unwilling prisoners *intended* their sorrowful march to Siberia. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Cæsar through Syria
Intends his journey. *Shak.*

8. To pretend; simulate; assert; claim. *Obs.*

Intend a kind of zeal both to the prince and Claudio. *Shak.*

9. To stretch out or forth; to extend; to distend; to stretch; to strain; to make tense; to expand. *Obs.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted *Sir M. Hale.*
When a bow is successively *intended* and remedied. *Cudworth.*

10. To intensify; strengthen. *Obs.*

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted. *Sir I. Newton.*

11. *Law.* To give effect or construction to as having a certain meaning; to construe by intendment.

12. *Scots Law.* To prosecute, as an action, according to law. *Obs.*

Syn. — Purpose, mean, design, plan, conceive.

in-tend′, *v. i.* **1.** To apprehend; to judge; also, to come to an understanding. *Obs.*

2. To design; to have a purpose or mind.

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To be disposed; to incline; tend. **b** To bend one's attention; to apply one's self; to devote one's self. **c** To be in waiting; to attend.

4. To direct or bend one's course or way; to proceed; also, to start or set out; to intend to go or set out.

I am now *intending* for England. *F. Lovelace.*

5. To extend; also, to intensify. *Obs.*

in-tend′ance (ĭn-tĕn′dăns), *n.* [F. Cf. INTENDANCY.]

1. The care, control, or management of an office, department, or any public business; superintendence.

2. An administrative department, esp. of an army; specif., the army supply service in some countries, as Turkey.

3. An intendant's bureau, headquarters, or office.

in-tend′an-cy (-dăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *intendance.* See INTENDANT.] **1.** The office, function, or employment of an intendant; also, a body of intendants.

2. A territorial district under an intendant.

in-tend′ant (ĭn-tĕn′dănt), *n.* [F. *intendant*, fr. L. *intendere* to direct (one's thoughts) to a thing. See INTEND.] One who has the charge, direction, or management of some public business; a superintendent; as, an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance; — used specif. of various foreign officials; as: **a** The administrator of a French province under the centralized system introduced by Richelieu, called in full *intendant of justice, police, and finances.* **b** The administrative officer next to the governor in Canada, under the French. **c** In various Spanish and Portuguese colonies, an official in charge of the colonial treasury, sometimes having the governorship of the province. **d** In various Spanish American countries, a chief administrative official, as a governor of a province or district, the mayor of a city, etc.

intendant of circuit, a Chinese official in civil and military affairs. See TAOTAI.

in-tend′ant, *a.* [See INTEND.] **1.** Attentive. *Obs.*

2. Purposing to be; intending. *Rare.*

in-tend′ed (ĭn-tĕn′dĕd), *p. p.* of INTEND. Specif.: Betrothed; affianced. *Colloq.* — *n.* An affianced lover. *Colloq.* — **in-tend′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tend′ed-ness**, *n.*

in-tend′ence (ĭn-tĕn′dĕns), *n.* Attendance or attention; used esp., *Law*, in **writ**, *or* **mandate, of intendence**, an old writ commanding obedience to the authority of a person having received an appointment from the king. *Archaic.*

in-tend′ment (-tĕnd′mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *entendement* understanding, insight, F. *entendement*, fr. LL. *intendimentum.* See INTEND.] **1.** Understanding; intelligence; intellect. *Obs.*

2. Manner of understanding; opinion; judgment. *Obs.*

3. Meaning; signification. *Obs., exc.: Law.* The true meaning, understanding, or intention of a law, or of any legal instrument; as: **common intendment** *or* **intent** is the customary or natural meaning as legally construed.

4. Intention; design; purpose. *Obs.*

The *intendment* of God and nature. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. *Obs.* **a** Inclination; disposition. **b** Charge; oversight.

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in′tel-lec′tive, *n.* *Obs.* **a** = INTELLECT. **b** An abstract noun.
in′tel-lec′tive-ly, *adv.* of INTELLECTIVE.
in′tel-lec′tu-al-ly, *adv.* of INTELLECTUAL.
in′tel-lec′tu-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **in′tel-lec′tus**, *n.* [L.] *Philos* Intellect; — for *intellectus agens*, etc., see under INTELLECT, 1.
in-tel′li-gence, *v. t.* To bring tidings of (something), or to (some one).
in-tel′li-gence, *v. i.* To tell tales; to tattle.
intelligence officer. An officer belonging, temporarily attached, or detailed to furnish information, to the bureau of intelligence.
in-tel′li-genc-ing (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĕn-sĭng), *p. a.* Acting as an intelligence agent; spying; also, acting the part of a spiritual intelligence. *Obs. or R.*
in-tel′li-gen-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Intelligence. *Obs. or R.*
in-tel′li-gen′tia-ry, *a.* Conveying intelligence, or news. *Obs.*
in-tel′li-gen′tia-ry, *n.* An intelligencer. *Obs.*
in-tel′li-gent-ly, *adv.* of INTELLIGENT.
in-tel′li-gi-bl. Intelligible. *Ref. Sp.*
in-tel′li-gi-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-tel′li-gi-bly, *adv.* of INTELLIGIBLE. See -LY.
in-tel′li-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To think; to exercise the reason. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To apprehend with understanding. *Rare.*
in-tem′er-at′ed (ĭn-tĕm′ẽr-āt′ĕd), *a.* Intemerate. *Obs.*
in-tem′er-ate-ly, *adv.* of INTEMERATE. See -LY.
in-tem′er-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-tem′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Intemerate state. *Rare.*
in-tem′per-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-tem′per-a-bly**, *adv.*
in-tem′per-a-ment, *n.* A distempered state. *Rare.*
in-tem′per-an-cy (ĭn-tĕm′pẽr-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Intemperance. *Rare.*
in-tem′per-ant, *a.* [L. *intemperans*, *-antis.*] Intemperate. *Obs.* — *n.* An intemperate. *Rare.* — **in-tem′per-ant-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in-tem′per-ate, *v. t.* To disorder. *Obs.*
in-tem′per-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-tem′per-a-ture, *n.* [Cf. OF. *intemperature.*] Intemperance; distempered state. *Obs.*
‖ **in′tem-pe′ri-es** (ĭn′tĕm-pĕr′ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., fr. *in-* not + *temperies* temperature, temper.] **1.** *Med.* Dyscrasia. **2.** Inclemency. *Rare.*
in-tem′po-ral, *a.* Eternal. *Obs.* — **in-tem′po-ral-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in-ten′a-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + *tenable:* cf. F. *intenable.*] Untenable. — **in-ten′a-bil′i-ty** (ĭn-tĕn′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Both Rare.*
in-ten′an-cy, *n.* See IN-, not.
in-tend′, *n.* Intent. *Obs.*
in-tend′a-ble, *a.* [OF. *entendable* intelligible, intelligent.] Attentive; intendible. *Obs.*
in-tend′ance, *n.* [OF. *entendance.*] Attention. *Obs.*
in-tend′ant-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
in-tend′ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **in′ten-den′cia** (ĭn′tĕn-dĕn′syä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] The house or office of an intendant, esp. of a province. *Phil. I. & Sp. Amer.*
in-tend′en-cy. Var. of INTENDANCY.
in-tend′ent. Var. of INTENDANT.
‖ **in′ten-den′te** (ĭn′tĕn-dĕn′tā), *n.* [Sp.] An intendant
in-tend′er, *n.* **a** One who intends **b** A pretender *Obs.*
in-ten′di-ble, *a.* [Cf. OF. *entendible* intelligible, and L. *intendere* to maintain, intend. See INTEND.] That can be understood or maintained. *Obs.*
in-ten′di-ment, *n.* [LL. *intendimentum.* See INTENDMENT.] Attention; intendment. *Obs.*
in-tend′ing-ly, *adv.* of *intending*, p. pr. See -LY.
in-ten′dit, *n.* [L. *intendit* he maintains.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* The pleading corresponding to the English statement of claim.
in-ten′e-brate, *v. t.* [L. *in-* in + *tenebrare* to darken.] To darken; obscure. *Obs.* — **in-ten′e-bra′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
in-ten′er-ate (ĭn-tĕn′ẽr-āt), *a.* Intenerated. *Rare.*

in-ten′er-ate (ĭn-tĕn′ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; IN-TEN′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); IN-TEN′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [*in-* in + L. *tener* soft, tender. See TENDER, *a.*] To make tender or sensitive; to soften; to mollify. "Fear *intenerates* the heart." *Bp. Hall.*

She [Nature] contrives to *intenerate* the granite. *Emerson.*

in-ten′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of intenerating, or state of being intenerated; softening. *Rare.*

in-tense′ (ĭn-tĕns′), *a.* [F. *intense*, L. *intensus* stretched, tight, p. p. of *intendere* to stretch. See INTEND; cf. INTENT, *a.*] **1.** In a strained or extreme degree; manifested in the height of its distinctive character; as, *intense* light, blue, pain, hate; also, having or showing its characteristic attribute in a high degree; as, an *intense* sun; an *intense* star.

In this *intense* seclusion of the forest. *Hawthorne.*

2. Strained or straining as in extreme effort or from strong and sustained stimulation; high-wrought or developed to high activity; profoundly earnest or intent; as, *intense* study or thought.

His sense of the guilt is . . . less *intense* than his sense of the tyranny of sin. *G. P. Fisher.*

3. Intent; bent; resolved; — with *upon* or *about*. *Obs.*
4. Feeling deeply; characterized by, exhibiting, or expressive of, strong emotion, earnest purpose, or the like; as, an *intense* person or expression.
5. *Econ. & Agric.* Intensive. *Rare.* *Alfred Marshall.*
6. *Photog.* Intensified; dense.

Syn. — See TENSE.

— **in-tense′ly**, *adv.* — **in-tense′ness**, *n.*

in-ten′si-fi-ca′tion (ĭn-tĕn′sĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of intensifying, or state of being intensified.

in-ten′si-fi′er (ĭn-tĕn′sĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that intensifies; specif.: **a** *Photog.* An intensifying reagent. See INTENSIFY, *v. t.*, 2. **b** *Mech.* A device for intensifying fluid pressure, as a two-part cylinder with rigidly connected pistons of different diameters.

in-ten′si-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*intense* + *-fy*.] **1.** To render intense or more intense; as, to *intensify* heat or colors; to *intensify* animosity.

How piercing is the sting of pride
By want embittered and *intensified*. *Longfellow.*

2. Specif., *Photog.*, to increase the density of (an image) or of an image on (a plate), as by drying over a lamp or by treating with any of various solutions, called *intensifiers*. These act either by producing an additional deposit, as mercuric chloride, or by rendering the original deposit more opaque, as alcohol.

Syn. — INTENSIFY, AGGRAVATE. TO INTENSIFY is to heighten in intensity; to AGGRAVATE is to increase in gravity or severity; as, "Rime certainly, by *intensifying* antithesis, can *intensify* separation, and this is precisely what Pope does" (*M. Arnold*); to *intensify* one's feeling of relief; "Amelia's concern for the distresses of her husband was *aggravated* at the sight of her children" (*Fielding*); "The remedy *aggravated* the malady" (*Macaulay*); "Injury was *aggravated* by insult" (*Gibbon*). The colloq. use of *aggravate* in the sense of "provoke, exasperate" is contrary to good usage: — "The use of *aggravating* for *provoking*, in my boyhood a vulgarism of the nursery, has crept into almost all newspapers and into many books; and when the word is used in its proper sense, — as when writers on criminal law speak of '*aggravating* and extenuating circumstances,' — their meaning, it is probable, is already misunderstood" (*J. S. Mill*). See RAISE, INCREASE.

in-ten′si-fy, *v. i.* To become intense or more intense; to act with increasing power or energy.

in-ten′sion (ĭn-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *intensio*: cf. F. *intension*. See INTEND; cf. INTENTION.] **1.** A straining, stretching, or bending; state of being strained; as, the *intension* of a musical string. *Obs. or R.*
2. Strong or energetic exercise, as of the mind; intentness; determination.
3. Increase of power or energy; intensification; augmentation.

Sounds . . . likewise do rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind. *Bacon.*

4. Degree or marked degree, as of a quality; intensity; fervency; strength.
5. *Logic.* The collective attributes, qualities, or marks that make up a complex general notion; the comprehension, content, or connotation; — correl. of *extension*, *extent*, or *sphere*.
6. Intensive practice, as in industry or agriculture.

in-ten′si-tive (-sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Increasing the force or intensity; intensive; as, the *intensitive* words of a sentence. — *n.* An intensive. *Both Rare.* *H. Sweet.*

in-ten′si-ty (ĭn-tĕn′sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *intensitas*: cf. F. *intensité*. See INTENSE.] **1.** State or quality of being intense; intenseness; extreme or very high degree; extreme strength, force, or energy; as, *intensity* of heat, cold, mental application, passion, etc.; also, an intense experience; as, an *intensity* of faith.
2. Degree or amount, as of a quality or condition; strength; energy; degree of brightness, loudness, etc.

If you would deepen the *intensity* of light, you must be content to bring into deeper blackness and more distinct and definite outline the shade that accompanies it. *F. W. Robertson.*

Every banker must consider the amount of his liabilities; . . . the *intensity*, or (perhaps it would be better to say) the concentration or similarity of the demands. *J. S Nicholson.*

3. *Physics & Mech.* Magnitude, as of a force or quality, per unit of surface, volume, etc.; as, the *intensity* of a light; *intensity* of magnetization.
4. *Photog.* = DENSITY.
5. *Psychol.* The vivacity or effectiveness of a sensation considered as a matter of degree; also, in a more technical sense, that characteristic of a sensation which is, or is supposed to be, a function of the quantity of physical energy in the stimulus.

The word "*intensity*" in its ordinary application in psychology is more circumscribed in meaning than the term "intensive magnitude" as used by Kant. Indeed, it is usually regarded as synonymous with the liveliness or vivacity of which Hume has so much to say. *G. F. Stout.*

6. *Elec.* **a** Current strength. **b** Current density. **c** Potential, or electromotive force.

intensity of magnetic flux, the number of lines of force per unit area of cross section.

intensity current. *Elec.* A current flowing between two points which differ greatly in potential, as between the two poles of a battery consisting of many cells in series.

in-ten′sive (ĭn-tĕn′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *intensif*. See INTENSE.] **1.** Intense. *Obs.*
2. Of, pert. to, or marked by, intensity or intensification.
3. *Logic.* Relating to intension.
4. *Gram.* Tending to make intense; intensifying; esp., serving to give force or emphasis; as, an *intensive* verb.
5. *Econ. & Agric.* Designating, or pertaining to, a method of cultivation of land designed to increase the productivity of a given area by the expenditure of more capital and labor upon it; — opposed to *extensive*. Hence, in general, designating, or pertaining to, the method of conducting an industry so as to increase its returns by perfecting its methods and appliances rather than by enlarging its scale.
6. *Med.* Marked by increased intensity or strength of matter inoculated in successive operations.

intensive magnitude, *Psychol.*, a kind of immensurable quantity or degree (of sensation) which admits of distinctions of greater and less, but the differences of which cannot, as with ordinary magnitudes, be made determinate. — **i. proposition.** *Logic.* = COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSITION. — **i. quantity. a** *Psychol.* = INTENSIVE MAGNITUDE. **b** *Logic.* Intension; — called also *improper quantity*.

in-ten′sive, *n.* That which intensifies or emphasizes; specif., *Gram.*, an intensive word, particle, prefix, etc.

in-tent′ (ĭn-tĕnt′), *a.* [L. *intentus*, p. p. of *intendere*. See INTEND; cf. INTENSE.] **1.** Directed with keen or eager attention; directed with earnestness or determination; as, thought *intent* on a problem; hence, earnest; intense; as, *intent* thought. "Calm and *intent* scrutiny." *Hawthorne.*
2. Having the mind or attention closely directed; eagerly or attentively occupied or bent; sedulous; determined; as, to be *intent* on business or pleasure.

Be *intent* . . . to take up the meaning of the speaker. *I. Watts.*

3. Intensely developed or active. *Obs.*

Syn. — See TENSE.

in-tent′, *n.* [ME. *entent*, *entente*, attention, purpose, OF. *entent* (cf. L. *intentus* a stretching out), *entente*, F. *entente* understanding, meaning, in OF., also, purpose, fr. L. *intendere*, *intentum*. See INTEND.] **1.** A turning of the mind toward an object; hence, a design; purpose; intention.

The principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

2. Frame of mind; understanding. *Obs.*
3. Meaning; import; significance; the purpose or purport which gives intelligibility; as, the *intent* of a symbol; specif., *Logic*, the intension, or connotation, of a term.

A term taken in *intent* has for its meaning the whole infinite series of qualities and circumstances which a thing possesses. *John Venn.*

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Attention; attentive notice or heed. **b** Endeavor; effort directed to accomplishment. **c** A theme; subject of discourse.
5. *Law.* True meaning or purport. = INTENDMENT.

Syn. — Design, purpose, meaning, purport, view, drift, object, end, aim, plan. See INTENTION.

to all intents and purposes, in all applications or senses; practically; really; virtually; essentially. "He was miserable *to all intents and purposes*." *L'Estrange.*

in-ten′tion (ĭn-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *entencioun* exertion, purpose, OF. *entencion*, F. *intention*, L. *intentio*. See INTEND; cf. INTENSION.] **1.** Close attention. *Obs.*

Intention is when the mind, with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea. *Locke.*

2. Mode or power of understanding; comprehension. *Obs.*
3. That which is conveyed or intended to be conveyed to the understanding; meaning; import; significance.

The immorality that Herodotus imputes to the Lydians had probably a religious *intention*. *L. R. Farnell.*

4. A determination to act in a certain way or to do a certain thing; purpose; design; as, an *intention* to go to Rome.

Hell is paved with good *intentions*. *Johnson.*

Bentham, we must premise, draws a distinction . . . between the motive and the *intention* of a voluntary act. The *intention* comprises the whole contemplated operations of the act, both those for the sake of which, and those in spite of which, we do it. The motive comprises only the former. *J. Martineau.*

5. The object toward which the thoughts are directed; end; aim; specif., *pl.*, *Colloq.*, purpose as to marriage.

In [chronical distempers], the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

6. *Med. & Surg.* A process or manner of healing of wounds or fractures. The healing of a wound or fracture by the direct union of the parts without granulation is called **first intention** or **healing by the first intention**; healing of a wound by union of the parts by granulation of the surfaces following suppuration is called **second intention** or **healing by the second intention**; healing of a wound by being filled with granulations is called **third intention** or **healing by the third intention**.
7. *Logic.* A concept or notion; esp., a concept considered as a product of attention directed to the object conceived. The use of *intentio* [L.] as a term in Scholastic logic originated as a translation from the Arabic of Avicenna (980-1037), who distinguished direction of attention to things, the **first intention**, from thought about things, the **second intention**. Hence, the *first intention* came to mean a conception of a thing formed by the first or direct application of the mind to the individual object, as *man*, *stone*; and the *second intention*, a conception generalized from first intention, that is, an object of reflection such as a classified notion, as *species*, *genus*, *whiteness*.

Wordsworth's "Laodamia" or Goethe's "Braut von Corinth," poems, noble as they are, which have that *second intention* never found in a sound ballad of tradition. *F. B. Gummere.*

8. Strain; tension. See INTENSION. *Obs.*
9. a Intensification; specif., *Rhet.*, emphasis or force won by play upon words. *Obs.* **b** Intensity. *Rare.*

Thus, upon comparing the several kinds of pleasure and pains, both as to *intention* and duration, we see that the whole sum of interest lies upon the side of virtue, [etc.]. *Hutcheson.*

10. *Roman Law.* See FORMULA, 6.
11. *R. C. Ch.* More fully **special**, or **particular, intention**. A particular purpose or object, as a person's spiritual welfare, remembered in a celebration of Mass, prayer, etc.

Syn. — INTENTION, INTENT, PURPOSE, DESIGN, AIM, OBJECT, END are here compared in their general senses; for technical distinctions, see defs. INTENTION, which often suggests little more than what one means or proposes to do, implies less settled determination than PURPOSE, less definite plan or prearrangement than DESIGN, which frequently adds the implication of crafty or artful scheming; as, "She had not had an *intention* or a thought of going home, until she had announced it to him as a settled *design*" (*Dickens*); his *intentions* are good; cf. to declare one's *intentions*; "My *purpose* holds to sail beyond the sunset, and the baths of all the western stars, until I die" (*Tennyson*); "I go amongst the buildings of a city and I see a man hurrying along — to what? The creature has a *purpose* and his eyes are bright with it" (*Keats*); "envious commands, invented with *design* to keep them low" (*Milton*); "Should he find me here, [he] would discover my name, and perhaps my *designs*, to the rest of the family" (*Goldsmith*); cf. "*designing* lovers" (*id.*). INTENT is chiefly legal or poetical; as, *intent* to deceive, to kill; "the power of a sublime *intent*" (*Shelley*). AIM emphasizes directness of purpose, OBJECT that on which activities are focused, END that towards which they tend as their consequence or their final cause; as, "to [his trust] keeps faithful with a singleness of *aim*" (*Wordsworth*); "her steadiness and courage in the pursuit of her *aims*" (*J. R. Green*); "Yet in the luxury of freedom I began to wish for the daily task, the active pursuit, which gave a value to every book, and an *object* to every inquiry" (*Gibbon*); the *object* of education, a man without an *object* in life; "I see in part that all, as in some piece of art, is toil coöperant to an *end*" (*Tennyson*); "Man's chief *end* is to glorify God and to enjoy him forever" (*Westminster Catechism*). See CAUSE, EFFECT, PLAN, VOLUNTARY.

in-ten′tion-al (ĭn-tĕn′shŭn-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *intentionnel*.] **1.** Pertaining to intention, or design.
2. Done by intention, or design; intended; designed; as, the act was *intentional*, not accidental.
3. *Schol.* Of or pertaining to intention (see INTENTION, 7), or conception or apprehension; as, **intentional being** [L., *ens intentionale*], *Schol.*, being which exists in the mind alone in the form of conceptions or notions; — contrasted with *ens reale*. See ENS. — **i. species**, *Philos.*, mental forms or images produced by sensation and cognition. See SPECIES.
4. *Hebrew Gram.* Designating the future or imperfect tense of the verb, used to express intention.

Syn. — See VOLUNTARY.

in-ten′tion-al, *n.* A mere appearance to which no substantial being corresponds, as a rainbow.

in-ten′tion-al′i-ty (ĭn-tĕn′shŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being intentional; purpose; design.

in-ten′tioned (ĭn-tĕn′shŭnd), *a.* Having designs; — chiefly used in composition; as, well-*intentioned*, having good designs; ill-*intentioned*, having ill designs.

in-ten′tive (ĭn-tĕn′tĭv), *a.* [ME. *ententif*, OF. *ententif*, fr. L. *intentivus* intensive. See INTENT, *a.*; cf. INTENSIVE.] Attentive; intent. — **in-ten′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ten′tive-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*

in-tent′ly (ĭn-tĕnt′lĭ), *adv.* In an intent manner.

Syn. — Fixedly, steadfastly, earnestly, attentively, sedulously, diligently, eagerly.

in-ter′ (ĭn-tûr′), *v. t.*; IN-TERRED′ (-tûrd′); IN-TER′RING (-ĭng). [ME. *enteren*, OF. *enterer*, *enterrer*, F. *enterrer*, LL. *interrare*; L. *in-* in + *terra* the earth. See TERRACE.] **1.** To deposit (a dead body) in the earth or in a grave or tomb; to bury; inhume.

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shak.*

2. To inclose the dead body of. *Obs. & R.* *Milton.*
3. To put in the ground; to cover with earth. *Obs.*

in′ter- (ĭn′tẽr-). [L. *inter*, prep., among, between, a compar. form of *in* in; akin to *intra*, *intro*, within, Skr. *antar* between, in, and E. *in*. See IN; cf. ENTRAILS, INTERIOR, ENTER-.] A prefix signifying *among*, *between*, *amid*, *mutually*; as, *interact*, *intermit*. In adjectives formed with *inter-*, the latter part of the word expresses or indicates the object to which the *inter-* refers; as in *interatomic*, between atoms; *intercarpellary*, between carpels, etc.

☞ The reference "See INTER-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning with *inter-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

in′ter-act′ (-ăkt′), *v. i.* To act upon each other.

in′ter-ac′tion (-ăk′shŭn), *n.* Mutual or reciprocal action or influence; as, the *interaction* of the heart and lungs. — **in′ter-ac′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

in′ter-ac′tion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Philos.* The theory that mind and body interact upon one another; — contrasted with *automatism*. — **in′ter-ac′tion-ist**, *n.*

in′ter-ac′tive (-ăk′tĭv), *a.* Mutually or reciprocally active.

in′ter-a′gent (-ā′jĕnt), *n.* An intermediate agent; an intermediary. — **in′ter-a′gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*

in′ter-am′bu-la′crum (-ăm′bū-lā′krŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LACRA (-krȧ). *Zoöl.* In echinoderms, one of the areas or zones between two ambulacra. — **in′ter-am-bu-la′cral** (-krăl), *a.*

in′ter-am′ni-an (-ăm′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *amnis* river: cf. L. *interamnus*.] Situated between, or inclosed by, rivers. "An *interamnian* country." *J. Bryant.*

in′ter-ar-tic′u-lar (-är-tĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Between articulating bones; as, *interarticular* cartilages.

in′ter-a-tom′ic (-ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* Situated or acting between the atoms; as, *interatomic* forces.

in′ter-au-ric′u-lar (ĭn′tẽr-ô-rĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Between the auricles, as of the heart.

in′ter-ax′i-al (-ăk′sĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated in, an interaxis; coming between the axes.

in′ter-ax′il-la-ry (-ăk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Situated within or between the axils of leaves.

in′ter-ax′is (-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -AXES (-sēz). *Arch.* The space between two axes.

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in-ten′i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *tenere* to hold: cf. L. *intenibilis* not to be grasped. Cf. INTENABLE.] That will not hold or contain. *Obs.*

intens. *Abbr.* Intensive; intensitive.

in-ten′sate (-sāt), *v. t.* [See INTENSE.] To intensify. *Rare.*

in′ten-sa′tion (ĭn′tĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* Intensification. *Rare.*

in-ten′sa-tive (ĭn-tĕn′sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Intensive; intensitive. *Rare.* — **in-ten′sa-tive**, *n.* *Rare.*

in-ten′sive-ly, *adv.* of INTENSIVE.

in-ten′sive-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

in-tent′, *v. i.* [OF. *ententer*, L. *intentare* to stretch out towards.] To bend one's attention; to be intent: also, to purpose. *Obs.*

in-tent′, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To pay attention to: also, to intend.
2. To accuse; to level (an accusation). *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

in′ten-ta′tion (ĭn′tĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *intentatio* a reproaching, a stretching out.] Accusation; menacing. *Obs.*

in-tent′ed, *a.* Intended; intent. *Obs.*

in-ten′tial, *a.* Pert. to the intent or import. *Obs.*

in-ten′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of INTENTIONAL.

in-ten′tion-a-ry, *a.* Intentional. *Obs.*

in-ten′tion-at′ed (ĭn-tĕn′shŭn-āt′ĕd), *a.* Intentioned. *Obs.*

in-ten′tion less, *a.* See -LESS.

in-tent′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *ententement*.] Intention. *Obs.*

in-tent′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-ten′u-ate, *a.* [*in-* in + L. *tennatus*, p. p. of *tennare* to make thin.] Thinned. *Obs.*

in-tep′i-date, *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *tepidare* to make tepid.] To make lukewarm. *Obs.*

in′ter-ac′i-nous (ĭn′tẽr-ăs′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Situated between or among the acini of a gland.

in′ter-act′ (ĭn′tẽr-ăkt′), *n.* [*inter-* + *act*.] = ENTR'ACTE. *R.*

in′ter-ad′di-tive (-ăd′ĭ-tĭv), *n.* Something put between or among other things. *Rare.*

in′ter-ad-ven′tu-al (-ăd-vĕn′tū-ăl), *a.* Between Advents (the first and second Advents).

‖ **in′ter a′li-a.** [L.] Among other things.

‖ **in′ter a′li-os.** [L.] Among other persons.

in′ter-all. † ENTRAIL.

in′ter-al-ve′o-lar, *a.* See INTER-.

in′ter-an-de′an, *a.* Situated between or among the Andes.

in′ter-an′i-mate, *v. t.* To animate mutually. *Rare.*

in′ter-an-ten′nal, *a.* See INTER-.

in′ter-ar′bo-ra′tion (ĭn′tẽr-är′bō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [*inter-* + L. *arbor* tree.] Interweaving of branches of trees. *Rare.*

‖ **in′ter ar′ma si′lent le′ges** (lē′jēz). [L.] In the midst of arms, or in time of war, the laws are silent. *Cicero* (*Milo*, iv. 10).

in′ter-ar′y-te′noid, *a.* See INTER-.

in′ter-as′ter-oi′dal, *a.* See INTER-.

in′ter-as′tral, *a.* See INTER-.

in′ter-au′lic (ĭn′tẽr-ô′lĭk), *a.* Between royal courts. *Rare.*

in′ter-ax′al, *a.* Interaxial.

in′ter-bas′tate, *v. t.* Also **in′ter-baste′**. [*inter-* + *baste* to sew.] To quilt. *Obs.*

J K L M

in′ter-bed′ (ĭn′tẽr-bĕd′), *v. t.* *Geol.* To interstratify.

in′ter-bed′ded, *p. a.* *Geol.* Occurring between beds, or lying in a bed parallel to other beds of a different material; interstratified.

in′ter-blend′ (ĭn′tẽr-blĕnd′), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* -BLEND′ED or -BLENT′ (-blĕnt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BLEND′ING. To blend together; to commingle; intermingle; as, to *interblend* pathos and mirth.

in′ter-bourse′ (ĭn′tẽr-bōōrs′), *a.* *Finance.* Designating, or pertaining to, securities the loans on which are simultaneously raised in different countries.

in′ter-bran′chi-al (-brăŋ′kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Between the branchiæ, or gills.

in′ter-breed′ (-brēd′), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* -BRED′ (-brĕd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BREED′ING. To breed by crossing different stocks, varieties, or species of animals or plants.

in′ter-ca′dence (-kā′dĕns), *n.* *Med.* A supernumerary pulse beat coming between normal beats, or the occurrence of such a beat.

in′ter-ca′dent (-kā′dĕnt), *a.* Irregular in rhythm; of the pulse, showing intercadence.

in-ter′ca-la-ry (ĭn-tûr′kȧ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *intercalaris, intercalarius*: cf. F. *intercalaire*. See INTERCALATE.] **1**. *Chron.* Inserted or introduced among others in the calendar; as, an *intercalary* month, day, etc.; also, of a year, having intercalary days or an intercalary month; esp., having the odd day (Feb. 29) inserted in the calendar of leap year. See BISSEXTILE, *n.*

2. Introduced or inserted among others at intervals; of the nature of a refrain; — said of a line or stanza. *Obs.*

3. Inserted or introduced between the original or usual elements or components; interpolated; of the nature of an intercalation; as, *intercalary* matter in a writing.

intercalary day, *Med.*, one on which no paroxysm of an intermittent disease occurs. — **i. growth**. *Bot.* **a** Growth which takes place elsewhere than at the apex or growing point, as at the internodes in grasses. **b** Growth by intussusception (which see). — **i. lunar year**. = EMBOLISMIC YEAR.

in-ter′ca-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *intercalatus*, p. p. of *intercalare* to intercalate; *inter* + *calare* to call, proclaim. See CALENDAR.] **1**. *Chron.* To insert, as a day or other portion of time, in a calendar.

2. To insert among others, as, esp., something additional, foreign, or unusual between the original or ordinary elements or components; to interpolate; specif., *Geol.*, to introduce, as a bed or stratum, esp. of lava, between layers of other material; to interstratify.

Syn. — See INSERT.

in-ter′ca-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *intercalatio*: cf. F. *intercalation*.] **1**. *Chron.* The insertion of a day, or other portion of time, in a calendar; also, that which is thus inserted; an intercalary day, etc.

2. The insertion or introduction of anything among others, as, esp., something additional, foreign, or unusual between the members of a series or parts of a whole; interpolation; also, that which is thus inserted; an interpolation; specif., *Geol.*, the introduction or existence of a bed or layer between other layers.

Intercalations of fresh-water species in some localities. *Mantell.*
A plain example of Divine *intercalation* into a presupposed system of nature. *J. Martineau.*

in-ter′ca-la-tive (ĭn-tûr′kȧ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to intercalate; intercalating.

in′ter-car′di-nal (ĭn′tẽr-kär′dĭ-năl), *a.* Between the cardinal points; — said of the points of the compass midway between the cardinal points, as N. E. and S. W. — *n.* An intercardinal point.

in′ter-cede′ (-sēd′), *v. i.*; -CED′ED (-sēd′ĕd); -CED′ING (-sēd′ĭng). [L. *intercedere, intercessum*; *inter* + *cedere* to pass: cf. F. *intercéder*. See CEDE.] **1**. *Rom. Hist.* To interpose a veto; — said of a magistrate, esp. a tribune.

2. To come, pass, or be between; to intervene. *Obs.*

He supposed that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. To intervene so as to prevent or obstruct. *Obs.*

4. To act between parties with a view to reconcile differences; to make intercession; to beg or plead in behalf of another; to mediate; — usually followed by *with* and *for*; as, I will *intercede* with him for you.

Syn. — Mediate, arbitrate. See INTERPOSE.

in′ter-cede′, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1**. To be, come, or pass, between. **2**. To secure by interceding; also, to intercede with.

in′ter-ced′er (ĭn′tẽr-sēd′ẽr), *n.* One who intercedes; an intercessor; mediator; intervener.

in′ter-cel′lu-lar (-sĕl′ū-lȧr), *a.* Lying between cells.

intercellular space, *Bot.*, any space or cavity found between or among the cells in plants. These spaces originate in two ways (see LYSIGENOUS and SCHIZOGENOUS). They communicate freely with the external atmosphere by means of stomata and lenticels, and are thus normally filled with air, but may contain water or various excretory products, as gum, resin, or mucilage.

in′ter-cen′tral (-sĕn′trăl), *a.* **a** Between centers; as, *intercentral* nerve fibers. **b** Pertaining to an intercentrum.

in′ter-cen′trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). *Zoöl.* A centrumlike element of the vertebral column alternating with the true centra of the vertebræ. The structures so designated occur in several different classes of vertebrates, and are not all homologous. In the stegocephalians, certain fishes, etc., it is applied to the hypocentra, which in some cases bear the hæmal arches. The intercentra present in certain mammals are simply ossified intervertebral disks.

in′ter-cept′ (ĭn′tẽr-sĕpt′), *v. t.*; IN′TER-CEPT′ED; IN′TER-CEPT′ING. [L. *interceptus*, p. p. of *intercipere* to intercept; *inter* between + *capere* to take, seize: cf. F. *intercepter*. See CAPABLE.] **1**. To take or seize by the way, or before arrival at the destined place; to stop or interrupt the progress or course of; to stop or check; as, to *intercept* a letter; a telegram will *intercept* him at Paris.

God will shortly *intercept* your breath. *Joye.*

2. To stop or prevent (from doing something); to hinder.

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition? *Shak.*

3. To interrupt communication or connection with; to cut off from view, approach, etc.

While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

4. *Math.* To include between; as, that part of the line which is *intercepted* between the points A and B.

Syn. — Cut off, stop, catch, seize, obstruct.

in′ter-cept′, *v. i.* To intervene; to interpose. *Obs.*

in′ter-cept′ (ĭn′tẽr-sĕpt′), *n.* *Math.* A part cut off, or intercepted, as a portion of a line included between two points, or cut off by two planes or a curve or surface.

in′ter-cept′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INTERCEPT. — **intercepting valve**, *Mach.*, a kind of valve used in compound locomotives. When closed live boiler steam passes into the low-pressure cylinder to assist in starting, and afterwards the valve automatically opens, causing the engine to run compound.

in′ter-cep′tion (ĭn′tẽr-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *interception*, L. *interceptio* a taking away.] Act of intercepting, or state of being intercepted.

in′ter-cep′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Intercepting or tending to do so.

in′ter-cep′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that intercepts, as a steam separator to prevent priming in a boiler.

in′ter-ces′sion (-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *intercessio* an intervention, a becoming surety: cf. F. *intercession*. See INTERCEDE.] **1**. Act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer, petition, or entreaty in favor of, or (less often) against, another or others.

But the Spirit itself maketh *intercession* for us. *Rom.* viii. 26.

2. *Rom. Hist.* The interposition of a veto by a magistrate, esp. a tribune.

3. *Civil Law.* The assumption of liability for the debt of another, either by substitution, called *expromission*, or *privative intercession*; or by addition of a new debtor or surety, called *adpromission*, or *cumulative intercession*. See EXPROMISSION, ADPROMISSION; cf. FIDEJUSSION.

in′ter-ces′sion-al (ĭn′tẽr-sĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, intercession.

in′ter-ces′sor (-sĕs′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *intercesseur*, L. *intercessor* a surety.] **1**. One who intercedes; a mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another.

2. *Eccl.* A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is installed. *Obs.*

in′ter-ces-so′ri-al (-sĕ-sō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to an intercessor.

in′ter-ces′so-ry (-sĕs′ō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *intercessorius*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, intercession; interceding; as, *intercessory* prayer.

in′ter-change′ (-chānj′), *v. t.*; IN′TER-CHANGED′ (-chānjd′); IN′TER-CHANG′ING (-chān′jĭng). [ME. *entrechangen*, OF. *entrechangier*. See INTER-; CHANGE.] **1**. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; reciprocate; as, to *interchange* places.

I shall *interchange*
My waned state for Henry's regal crown. *Shak.*

2. To cause to follow alternately; to alternate; to vary; as, to *interchange* cares with pleasures.

Syn. — See EXCHANGE.

in′ter-change′, *v. i.* To make an interchange.

in′ter-change′ (ĭn′tẽr-chānj′), *n.* [Cf. OF. *entrechange*.] **1**. Act of mutually changing; act of mutually giving and receiving; act of changing each for the other or one for another; exchange; as, the *interchange* of civilities between two persons; sometimes, specif., barter; commerce. "*Interchange* of kindnesses." *South.*

2. Alternate succession; alternation.

Sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

in′ter-change′a-ble (-chān′jȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *entrechangeable*.] Capable of being interchanged; specif.: **a** Mutual; reciprocal. *Obs.* **b** Following each other in alternate succession; alternating; as, the four *interchangeable* seasons. *Rare.* **c** Changeable; variable. *Obs.* **d** Admitting of exchange, or mutual substitution. "*Interchangeable* warrants." *Bacon.* **e** That may be exchanged or bartered. — **in′ter-change′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′ter-change′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′ter-change′a-bly**, *adv.*

in′ter-chang′er (-chān′jẽr), *n.* One that interchanges; esp., any of various apparatus in refrigerating and liquefying machines, for cooling or condensing liquid, air, etc.

in′ter-chap′ter (ĭn′tẽr-chăp′tẽr), *n.* An intervening or inserted chapter.

in′ter-cit′i-zen-ship′ (-sĭt′ĭ-z'n-shĭp′), *n.* Citizenship, or the right to civic privileges, in different bodies politic at the same time, as in the different States of the United States.

in′ter-clav′i-cle (-klăv′ĭ-k'l), *n.* *Zoöl.* A ventral median membrane bone situated in front of the sternum and between the clavicles in certain vertebrates, as the monotremes and many orders of reptiles. It is sometimes a large T-shaped bone which lends efficient support to the shoulder joints, but it may be small and fused with the sternum or clavicles, or entirely absent. *Episternum*, as sometimes used, is a synonym, and *entosternum*, *hypoclidium*, etc., are applied to bones representing, or supposed to represent, the interclavicle in various vertebrates.

in′ter-cla-vic′u-lar (-klȧ-vĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Between the clavicles. **b** Of or pertaining to the interclavicle.

in′ter-col-le′gi-ate (-kŏ-lē′jĭ-āt), *a.* Existing, or carried on, between colleges or universities.

in′ter-col′line (ĭn′tẽr-kŏl′ĭn; -īn), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *collis* hill.] Situated between hills; — applied esp. in geology to valleys lying between volcanic cones.

in′ter-co-lo′ni-al (-kō-lō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* Between or among colonies; pertaining to the intercourse or mutual relations of colonies; as, *intercolonial* trade. — **in′ter-co-lo′ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

in′ter-co-lum′nar (-kō-lŭm′nȧr), *a.* **1**. Between columns or pillars.

2. *Anat.* Between columns; specif., between the columns of the external abdominal ring; as, the **intercolumnar fascia**, which covers the opening of the ring, and the **intercolumnar fibers**, which extend across the upper part of the ring.

in′ter-co-lum′ni-a′tion (-nĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *intercolumnium*.] *Arch.* **a** The clear space between two columns, sometimes the distance between their centers, measured at the bottom of their shafts. **b** The system of spacing between columns, as of a given colonnade. Intercolumniation is commonly measured in terms of the diameter of the shaft at the bottom. Certain proportions were designated by Vitruvius: **pycnostyle**, when the intercolumniation is of one and a half diameters; **systyle**, of two; **eustyle**, of two and a quarter; **diastyle**, of three; **aræostyle**, of four or more, and so great that a wooden architrave has to be used instead of stone; **aræosystyle**, when the intercolumniations are alternately systyle and aræostyle. These proportions rarely occur in ancient buildings, and the classification is merely theoretical.

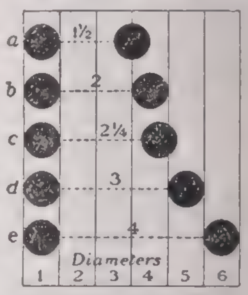

Intercolumniation. *a* Pycnostyle; *b* Systyle; *c* Eustyle; *d* Diastyle; *e* Aræostyle.

in′ter-com′mon (-kŏm′ŭn), *v. i.*; -COM′MONED (-ŭnd); -COM′MON-ING. [OF. *entrecommuner*. See INTER-, COMMON; cf. INTERCOMMUNE.] **1**. To have mutual communion, intercourse, or association. *Obs.*

2. *Eng. Law.* To enjoy a right of common together; — said esp. of inhabitants of adjacent townships, manors, etc.

3. To share with others; to participate mutually. *Obs. or R.*

in′ter-com′mon-age (-āj), *n.* The practice, right, or privilege of intercommoning.

in′ter-com′mon-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who intercommons.

in′ter-com-mune′ (-kŏ-mūn′), *v. i.*; -MUNED′ (-mūnd′); -MUN′ING (-mūn′ĭng). [Cf. INTERCOMMON, INTERCOMMUNICATE, COMMUNE.] To intercommunicate; to have mutual communion; to have mutual communication or intercourse by conversation. *Rare.* — **in′ter-com-mun′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

in′ter-com′mune, *v. t.* *Scots Law.* To outlaw, that is, deprive of intercourse with other men. *Obs.*

in′ter-com-mu′ni-cate (-kŏ-mū′nĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). To communicate mutually; to interchange; to hold intercourse. — **in′ter-com-mu′ni-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **in′ter-com-mu′ni-ca-tive** (-mū′nĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* — **in′ter-com-mu′ni-ca′tor** (-kā′tẽr), *n.*

in′ter-com-mun′ion (-mūn′yŭn), *n.* Mutual communion; mutual connection or action.

in′ter-com-mu′ni-ty (-mū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being common to two or more persons or parties; community of possessions, religion, etc.

in′ter-con′dy-lar (-kŏn′dĭ-lȧr), **in′ter-con′dy-loid** (-kŏn′dĭ-loid), *a.* *Anat.* Between condyles.

in′ter-con-nect′ (-kŏ-nĕkt′), *v. t.*; -CON-NECT′ED; -CON-NECT′ING. To connect mutually or with one another.

in′ter-con-nect′ed (-nĕk′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. p.* of INTERCONNECT. Specif.: *Mach.* In gear, or so connected that the movement of any part causes the movement of the rest.

in′ter-con-nec′tion (-nĕk′shŭn), *n.* Connection between; mutual connection.

in′ter-con′ti-nen′tal (-kŏn′tĭ-nĕn′tăl), *a.* Between or among continents; subsisting or carried on between continents; as, *intercontinental* relations or commerce.

in′ter-con-ver′sion (-kŏn-vûr′shŭn), *n.* Conversion into one another; mutual conversion.

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in′ter-bas-ta′tion, *n.* Quilting; patchwork. *Obs.*

interbaste. See INTERBASTATE.

in′ter-bel-lig′er-ent, *a.* See INTER-.

in′ter-brace′, *v. t.* To embrace (each other). *Obs.*

in′ter-bra′chi-al (-brā′kĭ-ăl; -brăk′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Between the brachia or arms, or between the brachial plates. — **in′ter-bra′chi-al**, *n.*

in′ter-brain, *n.* Thalamencephalon.

in-ter′ca-lar (ĭn-tûr′kȧ-lȧr), *a.* Intercalary. *Obsoles.*

in′ter-ca-la′re (-lā′rē), *n.* [NL., neut. sing. of L. *intercalaris*.] *Zoöl.* The opisthotic bone.

in-ter′ca-la′ri-um (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LARIA (-ȧ). [NL.] An intercalary piece occurring between the bases of adjacent neural arches in certain animals.

in-ter′ca-la-to-ry (ĭn-tûr′kȧ-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Intercalary. *Rare.*

in-ter′cale, *v. t.* Intercalate. *Obs.*

in′ter-ca-nal′, *n.* *Zoöl.* An incurrent canal of a sponge. — **in′ter-can′a-lic′u-lar**, *a.*

‖**in′ter ca′nem et lu′pum** [L.] Between the dog and the wolf, i. e., at the time when the two animals can hardly be distinguished from one another; at twilight or dusk; towards evening. Cf. F. *entre chien et loup*.

in′ter-ca-rot′ic (-kȧ-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Intercarotid.

in′ter-ca-rot′id, *a.* *Anat.* Between the external and internal carotid arteries.

in′ter-car′pal, *a.* *Anat.* Between carpal bones.

in′ter-car′pel-la-ry, *a.* See INTER-.

in′ter-car′ti-lag′i-nous (ĭn′tẽr-kär′tĭ-lăj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Endochondral. See OSSIFICATION.

in′ter-cat′e-nat′ed (-kăt′ē-nāt′ĕd), *a.* See INTER-.

in′ter-cav′ern-ous, *a.* Designating the sinuses connecting the cavernous sinuses behind and in front of the pituitary body.

in′ter-ceas′ing, *n.* Temporary intermission. *Obs.*

in′ter-ced′ence (ĭn′tẽr-sēd′ĕns), *n.* An interceding. *Obs.* — **in′ter-ced′ent**, *n.* *Obs.*

in′ter-ced′ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intercedens*, p. pr. of *intercedere*.] Intervening. *Obs.* — **in′ter-ced′ent-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

in′ter-cen′sal (-sĕn′săl), *a.* [*inter-* + *census*.] Between censuses.

in′ter-cept′, *a.* Intercepted. *Obs.*

in′ter-cept′er, *n.* Interceptor.

in′ter-cep′tress, *n.*, *fem.* of INTERCEPTOR.

in′ter-cer′e-bral, *a.* *Anat.* Between the cerebral hemispheres.

in′ter-cess′, *v. t. & i.* [L. *intercessus*, p. p.] To intercede with; to intercede. *Obs.*

in′ter-ces-sa′tion, *n.* Cessation during an interval; intermission. *Obs.*

in′ter-ces′sion, *v. i.* To intercede. *Obs.*

in′ter-ces′sion-a-ry, *a.* Intercessory. *Rare.*

in-ter-ces′sion-ate, *v. t. & i.* To intercede with; to intercede. *Obs.*

in-ter-ces′sion-ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Rare.*

in′ter-ces′sive (ĭn′tẽr-sĕs′ĭv), *a.* Intercessional; intercessory.

in′ter-chain′, *v. t.* To link together, as by a chain. *Obs.*

in′ter-change′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *entrechangement*.] Exchange; interchange. *Obs.*

in′ter-chon′dral, *a.* [*inter-* + *chondral*.] *Anat.* Between cartilages; specif., designating the ligaments connecting the costal cartilages of the lower ribs.

in′ter-cide′, *v. t.* [L. *intercidere*; *inter* between + *caedere* to cut.] To interrupt. *Obs.*

in-ter′ci-dence (ĭn-tûr′sĭ-dĕns), *n.* [See INTERCIDENT.] Intervening occurrence. *Obs.*

in-ter′ci-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *intercidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *intercidere* to fall between; *inter* between + *cadere* to fall.] *Med.* **a** Falling or coming between critical days. **b** Intercadent; — said of the pulse.

in-ter′ci-den′tal (-dĕn′tăl), *a.* = INTERCIDENT **a**.

in′ter-cil′i-a-ry (-sĭl′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Between the eyebrows.

in′ter-cil′i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *inter* between + *cilium* eyelid.] *Craniol.* The space between the superciliary ridges.

in′ter-ci-pa′tion (ĭn′tẽr-sĭ-pā′shŭn), *n.* Interception. *Obs.*

in′ter-cip′i-ent (-sĭp′ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intercipiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *intercipere*. See INTERCEPT.] *Med.* Intercepting or stopping, as the flow of "humors." *Obs.* — **in′ter-cip′i-ent**, *n.*

in′ter-cise′, *v. t.* [L. *intercisus*, p. p. See INTERCISION.] To cut through. *Obs.*

in-ter-cise′, *a.* Interrupted. *Obs.*

in′ter-ci′sion (-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *intercisio* a cutting through, fr. *intercidere* to cut asunder.] A cutting off, through, or asunder. *Obs.*

in′ter-ci′sion, *n.* [See INTERCIDENT.] A falling or failing.

in′ter-cit′y, *a.* See INTER-.

in′ter-civ′ic, *a.* Between or among fellow citizens.

in′ter-clasp′, *v. t.* See INTER-.

in′ter-close′ (-klōz′), *v. t.* [*inter-* + *close*. See INTERCLUDE.] To shut in; to inclose. *Obs.*

in′ter-cloud′, *v. t.* To cloud at intervals. *Rare.*

in′ter-clude′, *v. t.* [L. *intercludere*, *interclusum*; *inter* between + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE.] To shut off, out, or up; to intercept; confine; cut off. *Obs.*

in′ter-clu′sion, *n.* [L. *interclusio*. See INTERCLUDE.] A shutting up; interception; a stopping; obstruction. *Obs.*

in′ter-coc-cyg′e-al (ĭn′tẽr-kŏk-sĭj′ē-ăl), **in′ter-coc-cyg′e-an** (-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Between the segments of the coccyx.

in′ter-col-le′gi-an (-kŏ-lē′jĭ-ăn), *a.* Intercollegiate.

in′ter-col′umn (-kŏl′ŭm), *n.* [L. *intercolumnium*: cf. F. *entre-colonne*.] = INTERCOLUMNIATION **a**.

in′ter-co-lum′nal, *a.* Intercolumnar. *Rare.*

in′ter-col′um-na′tion. † INTERCOLUMNIATION.

in′ter-co-lum′ni-a-ry (-kō-lŭm′nĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Arch.* Intercolumnar. *Rare.*

in′ter-com′bat, *n.* Combat. *Obs.*

in′ter-com-bine′, *v. t.* See INTER-.

in′ter-com′ing, *n.* Intervention; interference. *Obs.*

in′ter-com′mon, *n.* *Law.* Act or right of intercommoning. *R.*

in′ter-com′mon, *v. t.* *Scots Law.* To intercommune. *Obs.*

in′ter-com′mon-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

in′ter-com′mu-nal, *a.* See INTER-.

in′ter-com′mune, *n.* Act of intercommuning. *Rare.*

in′ter-com-mu′ni-ca-bil′i-ty, *n.* See INTER-.

in′ter-com-mu′ni-ca-ble, *a.* See INTER-.

in′ter-com-mu′ni-cate, *a.* Intercommunicated.

in′ter-com-pare′, *v. t.* See INTER-. — **in′ter-com-par′i-son**, *n.*

in′ter-co′nal, *a.* See INTER-.

in′ter-con-fes′sion-al, *a.* Subsisting between, or common to, different confessions.

in′ter-con-vert′i-ble (ĭn′tẽr-kŏn-vûr′tĭ-b′l), *a.* Convertible the one into the other; interchangeable; as, coin and bank notes are *interconvertible.* — **in′ter-con-vert′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in′ter-con-vert′i-bly,** *adv.*

in′ter-cos′tal (-kŏs′tăl), *a.* **1.** *Anat. & Physiol.* Between the ribs; as, the *intercostal* spaces; pertaining to, or produced by, the intercostal muscles; as, *intercostal* respiration. **2.** *Bot.* Between the veins or nerves of a leaf. **3.** *Shipbuilding.* Of or pert. to the short lengths of plate or bar of either set of longitudinal or transverse frames worked between the other set; as, an *intercostal* keelson, made up of successive short plates and bars in a fore-and-aft plane connecting continuous transverse frames.

intercostal arteries, *Anat.*, arteries supplying or lying in the intercostal spaces. They are mostly branches of the aorta, but the **superior intercostal,** which gives off branches to the first and second intercostal spaces, arises from the subclavian. The internal mammary and musculophrenic arteries give off branches, known as **anterior intercostals,** which anastomose with those derived from the aorta. — **i. muscles,** *Anat.*, short muscles which extend between the ribs, filling in most of the intervals between them. There are two distinct layers, the **external intercostals,** whose fibers extend downward and forward, and the **internal intercostals,** extending downward and backward. They expand the chest in respiration by raising the ribs. — **i. nerves,** *Anat.*, the anterior divisions of the dorsal nerves, which lie in the intercostal spaces. — **i. veins,** *Anat.*, the veins of the intercostal spaces. The lower ones are tributaries of the azygos veins. The *superior* intercostal veins of each side are formed by the union of those of two or three of the upper intercostal spaces, and open into the right azygos and left innominate.

in′ter-cos′tal, *n.* An intercostal part or structure.

in′ter-course (ĭn′tẽr-kōrs; 201), *n.* [Formerly *entercourse,* OF. *entrecours* commerce, exchange, F. *entrecours* a reciprocal right on neighboring lands, L. *intercursus* a running between, fr. *intercurrere* to run between. See INTER-; COURSE.] **1.** Intimate connection or dealings between persons or nations, as in common affairs and civilities, in correspondence or trade; communication; commerce; esp., interchange of thought and feeling; communion. **2.** Sexual connection; coition; as, illicit *intercourse.* **3** Intercommunication or interconnection of things; also, a way of communicating, as a passageway. *Obs.* **4.** Interchange, or exchange, as of letters. *Now Rare.*

This sweet *intercourse*
Of looks and smiles. *Milton.*

5. Interchange, or alternate succession; alternation. *Obs.* **6.** Act of intervening; intervention; interposition; that which intervenes; an interval. *Obs.*

Syn. — Communication, commerce, communion, fellowship, familiarity, acquaintance, connection.

in′ter-cox′al (-kŏk′săl), *a. Zoöl.* Situated between the bases of the legs, or coxæ, of an insect.

in′ter-crop′ (ĭn′tẽr-krŏp′), *v. t. & i.*; -CROPPED′ (-krŏpt′); -CROP′PING. *Agric.* To cultivate by planting simultaneous crops in alternate rows; as, to *intercrop* an orchard. Also, to use for catch crops at seasons when the ground is not covered by crops of the regular rotation.

in′ter-crop′, *n. Agric.* A crop grown among or between the rows of another crop; a catch crop.

in′ter-cross′ (ĭn′tẽr-krŏs′; 205), *n.* An interbreeding; the result of crossbreeding.

in′ter-cross′ (-krŏs′), *v. t. & i.*; -CROSSED′ (-krŏst′); -CROSS′ING. **1.** To cross each other, as lines. **2.** To interbreed.

in′ter-crys′tal-li-za′tion (-krĭs′tăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* The contemporaneous crystallization of two associated minerals resulting in their mutual inclusion, so that each retains through the mass its own crystallographic and optical orientation.

in′ter-cul′tur-al (-kŭl′tṳr-ăl), *a. Agric.* **a** Cultivated, as a crop, between the rows of some other crop. **b** Pertaining to or designating a system of tillage in which the soil is stirred while the plant is growing, as with any hoed crop.

in′ter-cur′rence (-kŭr′ĕns), *n.* [See INTERCURRENT.] A passing or running between; an intervening occurrence.

in′ter-cur′rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intercurrens,* p. pr. of *intercurrere.* See INTERCUR.] **1.** Running or coming between or among; specif.: **a** Coming in between or among; lying between. *Obs.* **b** Intervening. **c** Passing between. *Obs. & R.* **2.** *Med.* **a** Not belonging to any particular season; as, an *intercurrent* fever. *Obs.* **b** Occurring in the course of another disease and modifying its course; — said of a disease.

in′ter-cur-sa′tion (-kŭr-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *intercursare,* freq. of *intercurrere.*] Act of running or coming between; interposition. *Rare.*

in′ter-cu-ta′ne-ous (-kū-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *intercus, -cutis.*] Situated under the skin; subcutaneous.

in′ter-def′er-en′tial (-dĕf′ẽr-ĕn′shăl), *a.* [See INTER-; VAS DEFERENS.] *Anat.* Lying between the vasa deferentia.

in′ter-de-nom′i-na′tion-al (-dē-nŏm′ĭ-nā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Occurring between or among, or common to, different denominations; as, *interdenominational* fellowship or belief.

in′ter-den′tal (-dĕn′tăl), *a.* **1.** Situated or put between teeth; as, the *interdental* space in a gear wheel. **2.** *Phon.* Formed or articulated with the tongue between the upper and lower teeth; as, *interdental* consonants.

in′ter-den′til (-tĭl), *n. Arch.* A space between two dentils.

in′ter-de-pend′ (-dē-pĕnd′), *v. i.*; -PEND′ED; -PEND′ING. To depend upon one another; to be interdependent.

in′ter-de-pend′ence (-dē-pĕn′dĕns) } *n.* Mutual depend-
in′ter-de-pend′en-cy (-dē-pĕn′dĕn-sĭ) } ence. "The *interdependence* of virtue and knowledge." *M. Arnold.*

in′ter-de-pend′ent (ĭn′tẽr-dē-pĕn′dĕnt), *a.* Mutually dependent.

in′ter-de-riv′a-tive (-dē-rĭv′ȧ-tĭv), *n. Philol.* A word derived from the same ultimate source appearing in each of two or more languages in consequence of borrowing by one from another; — contrasted with a *cognate,* which is not the result of borrowing.

in′ter-dict (ĭn′tẽr-dĭkt), *n.* [ME. *entredit, enterdit,* OF. *entredit,* F. *interdit,* fr. L. *interdictum,* fr. *interdicere* to interpose, prohibit; *inter* between + *dicere* to say. See DICTION.] **1.** A prohibitory decree; a prohibition.

These are not fruits forbidden; no *interdict*
Defends the touching of these viands pure. *Milton.*

2. *Law.* **a** *Civil Law.* Orig., an administrative order of the prætor, issued by virtue of his imperium, for the prevention or punishment of offenses concerning sacred or public property or breaches of the peace; later, an order issued by him as a remedy in certain cases, esp. cases of disputed possession, commanding certain things (then technically called a *decree*), or, usually, forbidding certain things to be done (then technically called an *interdict*). The interdict seems to have followed essentially the same procedure as that of the action, but later to have been used essentially like the injunction of English law. Interdicts were classified as *restitutory, exhibitory,* and *prohibitory;* also, as *single* and *double.*

There appears to be little evidence, if any, for the view so long maintained, that *interdicts* were a kind of interim injunctions or summary process. *W. A. Hunter.*

b In the systems founded on the Civil law, as Scots law, Roman Dutch law, etc., a form of order corresponding to the injunction of the English law. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A prohibition by the Pope, by which the clergy or laymen are restrained from performing, or from attending, divine service, or from administering the offices or enjoying the privileges of the church.

in′ter-dict′ (ĭn′tẽr-dĭkt′), *v. t.*; -DICT′ED; -DICT′ING. [ME. *entrediten* to forbid communion: cf. L. *interdicere, interdictum.* See INTERDICT, *n.*] **1.** To forbid; to prohibit or debar; as, to *interdict* trade with foreign nations.

Charged not to touch the *interdicted* tree. *Milton.*

2. *Law & Eccl.* To lay under, or prohibit by, an interdict; to cut off or debar from something, as from religious offices, privileges, etc., as a city, a church, an individual.

Syn. — See FORBID.

in′ter-dic′tion (-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *interdictio:* cf. F. *interdiction.*] **1.** Act of interdicting, or state of being interdicted; also, an interdict. **2.** *Civil & Scots Law.* A restraint, voluntary or judicial, placed upon a person suffering from mental weakness, as respects an act or acts which may affect his estate.

in′ter-dic′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the power or effect of interdicting; as, an *interdictive* sentence.

in′ter-dic′tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who interdicts; specif., *Scots Law,* a person whose consent is made necessary by a bond of voluntary interdiction to certain acts of the person executing the bond.

in′ter-dic′to-ry (-dĭk′tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *interdictorius.*] Having the power or effect of interdicting; pertaining or belonging to interdiction; interdictive; prohibitory.

in′ter-dig′i-tate (-dĭj′ĭ-tāt), *v. i. & t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [*inter-* + L. *digitus* finger.] To interlock as the fingers of two joined hands; to interweave.

in′ter-dig′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act or condition of interdigitating; an interdigitating process.

in′ter-dome′ (ĭn′tẽr-dōm′), *n. Arch.* An open space between the inner and outer shells of a dome or cupola of masonry.

in′ter-en′tial (-ĕn′shăl), *a.* [Arbitrarily formed from *integro-differential.*] *Math.* Involving a combination of the operations and notions of integration and differentiation in one term and under one more general concept that regards the former as the negative of the latter, so that y_x^{-1} may be written for $\int y dx$; integro-differential. *Renton.*

interential function, a product of a derivative (of *n*th order as to *x*) by an integral (of *m*th order as to *u*), as $y_x^n \cdot {}^{v-m}_{u}$. When the order of the factors is interchanged, the product is called an **ininterential function.** *Renton.*

in′ter-e′qui-noc′tial (-ē′kwĭ-nŏk′shăl), *a. Astron.* Coming between the equinoxes. — *n.* Either solstice.

in′ter-est (ĭn′tẽr-ĕst), *n.* [For earlier *interess,* ME. *interesse,* LL. *interesse* usury, compensation, L. *interesse* to be between, to be different, to make a difference, to be of importance; *inter* between + *esse* to be; influenced by OF. *interest,* F. *intérêt,* fr. L. *interest* it interests, is of interest, 3d sing. pres. of *interesse.* See INTER-; ESSENCE.] **1.** A right, title, share, or participation in a thing, as, formerly, in the production of an effect; specif., participation in advantage, profit, and responsibility; as, an *interest* in a brewery; he has parted with his *interest* in the stocks. Hence, that in which one has such an interest; esp., business affairs; business; concernment; as, his *interests* are in foreign parts; his money is invested in mining *interests.* **2.** Concern, or the state of being concerned or affected, esp. with respect to advantage, personal or general; hence, good, regarded as a selfish benefit; profit; benefit.

The common *interest* and public good. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Influence due to personal qualities or state, social or political connections, or the like. **4.** The persons interested in any particular business or measure, taken collectively; as, the iron *interest.* **5.** Excitement of feeling, whether pleasant or painful, accompanying special attention to some object; concern. *Interest* expresses mental excitement of various kinds and degrees. It may be intellectual, or sympathetic and emotional, or merely personal; as, an *interest* in philosophical research; an *interest* in human suffering; the *interest* which an avaricious man takes in money getting.

Perhaps, in its most common use, the word *interest* stands for a permanent disposition or capability of being actually interested. Thus we may say of a person that he is "interested in mathematics," although he may not at the moment be thinking of mathematics at all. *G. F. Stout*

6. The condition or quality of exciting concern or of being of moment; as, questions of *interest;* scholarly *interests.* **7.** Injury; also, compensation for injury; damages. *Obs.* **8.** The price or rate of premium per unit of time that is paid by a borrower for the use of what he borrows; specif., a rate per cent of money paid for the use of money or the forbearance of demanding payment of a debt; also, the system of permitting or requiring this payment, or the money so paid. Interest that is paid only on the principal lent is called **simple interest;** when paid on unpaid interest (usually periodically added to the principal) besides the original capital it is called **compound interest.** In Roman Dutch law interest is classified as **compensatory interest,** covering the creditor's direct loss from forgoing the use of his money; **penal interest,** paid by the debtor for a default; **lucrative interest,** representing the creditor's possible profits from his having the use of his own money. The Roman law distinguished between the damages that a creditor might exact from a defaulting debtor, and interest (called **fænus,** less correctly **fenus,** or incorrectly **fœnus**), which latter was prohibited or limited by strict laws, except the **fænus nauticum,** or interest on certain maritime loans, which was less restricted. Compound interest was designated as **usuræ usurarum.** The Canon law forbade all *interest* as such, to which the term **usura** came to be applied; but always allowed the creditor's exaction, under the name of *interest,* of damages when they could be shown to have actually arisen (**damnum emergens**) and later of a sum stipulated for as the loss of profit (**lucrum cessans**). With the development of the modern commercial and industrial system the restrictions were gradually abandoned, and the use of the term *interest* was extended until it came to have its present significance, the term **usury** being restricted to those cases where excessive interest is demanded. Concerning the nature and causes of interest there is no definite agreement among economists. Most economists, however, agree that *interest* has two meanings: a certain relatively fixed rate called **net interest,** representing the pure payment for the mere loan; and a larger and more variable sum called **gross interest,** which includes one or more other things, such as payment for risk, depreciation, etc. In some theories interest has been variously considered to represent: (1) the result of difference of value of present goods and future goods; (2) the price paid for the use of productive capital; (3) the payment to the capitalist for his abstinence; (4) with certain socialists, as Rodbertus and Marx, wealth obtained by exploitation of labor. **9.** Any excess over and above an exact equivalent; — chiefly in the phrase *with interest.*

With all speed
You shall have your desires with *interest.* *Shak.*

in′ter-est (ĭn′tẽr-ĕst), *v. t.*; IN′TER-EST-ED; IN′TER-EST-ING. [From *interess'd,* p. p. of the older form *interess,* fr. the n.: cf. F. *intéresser.* See INTEREST, *n.*] **1.** To cause to share; to invest with a share; to make a participator. *Rare.*

By faith we become *interested* in the propitiation. *J. D. Burns.*

2. To involve the interest or welfare of; to affect; concern; involve; — now rare except in the *p. p.* and of persons; as, he was *interested* in the failure. **3.** To cause or induce to have a share or interest; to prevail upon to participate; as, to *interest* one's self in another's behalf; to *interest* a banker in a loan.

A goddess who used to *interest* herself in marriages. *Addison.*

4. To engage the attention of; to awaken interest in; to excite emotion or passion in, in behalf of a person or thing; to arouse the curiosity of; as, the subject did not *interest* him.

To love our native country, . . . to be *interested* in its concerns, is natural to all men *Dryden.*

Syn. — Excite, entertain, engage, occupy, hold.

in′ter-est-ed (ĭn′tẽr-ĕs-tĕd), *p. a.* [See INTEREST, *v. t.*] **1.** Having the attention engaged; having emotion or passion excited; as, an *interested* listener. **2.** Having an interest; having a share or concern in some project or affair; involved; as, financially *interested;* concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected or prejudiced; as, an *interested* witness; having self-interest; concerned for one's own advantage; not disinterested; as, generosity proceeding from *interested* motives.

in′ter-est-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Of concern; important. *Obs.* **2.** Engaging the attention; exciting, or adapted to excite, interest, curiosity, or emotion; as, *interesting* news. — **in′ter-est-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **in′ter-est-ing-ness,** *n.*

interest policy. A policy that shows on its face that the insured has an insurable interest in the matter insured.

in′ter-face′ (ĭn′tẽr-fās′), *n.* A surface, esp. a plane surface, forming a common boundary of two bodies or spaces.

in′ter-fa′cial (-fā′shăl), *a.* **1.** Included between two plane surfaces or faces; as, an *interfacial* angle. **2.** Relating to, or of the nature of, an interface.

in′ter-fas-cic′u-lar (-fă-sĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Between fascicles; specif., *Bot.*, between the vascular bundles.

interfascicular cambium. *Bot.* See CAMBIUM.

in′ter-fe-nes′tral (-fē-nĕs′trăl), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *fenestra* window.] Situated between windows.

in′ter-fen′es-tra′tion (-fĕn′ĕs-trā′shŭn), *n. Arch.* **a** The width of pier between two windows. **b** Arrangement of windows with relation to the distance between them, whether measured from axis to axis or from opening to opening. Cf. FENESTRATION.

in′ter-fere′ (ĭn′tẽr-fēr′), *v. i.*; IN′TER-FERED′ (-fērd′); IN′TER-FER′ING (-fēr′ĭng). [OF. *entreferir* to strike (each

in′ter-cool′er, *n. Mach.* A device for cooling air between successive stages of compression. — **in′ter-cool′ing,** *n.*
in′ter-cor′a-coid, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-cos′mic (-kŏz′mĭk), **in′ter-cos′mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* Located or existing among the planets or stars. — **in′ter-cos′mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*
in′ter-cos′tal-ly, *adv.* of INTERCOSTAL.
in′ter-cos′to-hu′mer-al (ĭn′tẽr-kŏs′tō-hū′mẽr-ăl), *a.* [*intercostal* + *humeral.*] *Anat.* Designating the lateral cutaneous branch of the second intercostal nerve, which crosses the axilla and supplies the skin of the inner and back part of the upper half of the arm. The third intercostal may have a similar branch.
in′ter-course′, *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To course or run through or across. **2.** To have intercourse.
in′ter-cres′cence, *n. Embryol.* A growing together of tissues.
in′ter-cru′ral (ĭn′tẽr-krōō′răl), *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-crys′tal-line, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-cul′ture (ĭn′tẽr-kŭl′tṳr), *n. Agric.* Intercropping.
in′ter-cur′, *v. i.* [L. *intercurrere:* cf. OF. *entrecorre.* See INTERCOURSE.] To run or come between; to intervene. *Obs.*
in′ter-cur′rent, *n.* Something intervening. *Obs.*
in′ter-cur′rent-ly, *adv.* of INTERCURRENT. [*Obs.*
in′ter-cut′, *v. t.* To intersect.
in′ter-dash′, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-deal′, *n.* Traffic. — **in′ter-deal′,** *v. i.* — **in′ter-deal′er,** *n.* *All Obs.*
in′ter-den′tal-ly, *adv.* of INTERDENTAL.
in′ter-de-pend′ent-ly, *adv.* of INTERDEPENDENT.
in′ter-de-spise′, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-de-struc′tive, *a.* See INTER-. — **-de-struc′tive-ness,** *n.*
in′ter-dice′, *n.* [Perh. fr. confusion of F. *entretoise* (OF. also *-taise*) with F. *entre-deux* intervening space, lit., between two. Cf. DEUCE, INTERDUCE, INTERTIE.] *Carp.* An intertie. *Obs.*
in′ter-dict′, *a.* Interdicted. *Obs.*
in′ter-dic′tum, *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Civil Law.* = INTERDICT.
in′ter-dif-fuse′, *v. t.* See INTER-. — **in′ter-dif-fu′sion,** *n.* — **in′ter-dif-fu′sive,** *a.* — **in′ter-dif-fu′sive-ness,** *n.*
in′ter-dig′i-tal (ĭn′tẽr-dĭj′ĭ-tăl), *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-dite′ment, *n.* [See INTERDICT, *v.*] *Eccl.* Interdiction. *Obs*
in′ter-dor′sal, *a. & n.* [*inter-* + *dorsal.*] *Zoöl.* See ARCUALIA.
in′ter-duce′. ✝ INTERDICE.
‖ **in′ter-dum vul′gus rec′tum vi′det.** [L.] The crowd sometimes sees rightly. *Horace* (*Epistles,* II. i. 63).
intere. ✝ ENTIRE.
in′ter-emp′tion, *n.* [L. *interemptio.*] Destruction. *Obs*
in′ter-e-pim′er-al, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-ep′i-the′li-al, *a. Zoöl.* Between epithelial cells.
in′ter-ess′, *v. t.* [See INTEREST, *v. t.*] To interest; also, to affect injuriously; to injure. *Obs.*
interess, *n.* Interest. *Obs.*
‖ **in′ter-es′se** (ĭn′tẽr-ĕs′ē), *n.* [See INTEREST, *n.*] *Law.* **a** A legal interest in property. **b** Interest upon money. See INTEREST. — **in′ter-es′se ter′mi-ni** (tûr′mĭ-nī) [LL., lit., interest of term or end], *Common Law,* the right of entry conferred by the demise of a leasehold estate, before entry is made.
in′ter-es-see′, *n.* A party in interest. *Rare.*
in′ter-est-ed-ly, *adv.* of INTERESTED.
in′ter-est-ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′ter-est-er, *n.* One who interests.
in′ter-est-less, *a.* See -LESS.
interest lottery. See LOTTERY.
in′ter-Eu′ro-pe′an, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-falk′, *v. t.* [See INTER-; DEFALK.] To interrupt. *Obs.*
in′ter-fec′tion, *n.* [L. *interfectio.*] Slaughter *Obs.*
in′ter-fec′tor, *n.* [L., fr. *interficere* to kill.] Lit., a slayer; esp., *Astrol.*, a destroying planet.
in′ter-fed′er-a′tion, *n.* See INTER-.
in′ter-fem′o-ral, *a. Anat.* Situated between the thighs; as, the *interfemoral* membrane of a bat.
in′ter-fer′ant (ĭn′tẽr-fēr′ănt), *n. Law.* A contestant in an interference case before the Patent Office. *U. S.*

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other); *entre* between (L. *inter*) + OF. *ferir* to strike, F. *férir*, fr. L. *ferire*. Cf. FERULE.] **1.** To strike one foot against the opposite foot or ankle in the action of going; — ordinarily said of a horse, sometimes of a human being.
2. To come in collision; to clash; also, to be in opposition; to run at cross-purposes; as, *interfering* claims.
3. To enter into, or take a part in, the concerns of others; to intermeddle; interpose; intervene.
To *interfere* with party disputes. *Swift.*
4. *Physics.* To act reciprocally, so as to augment, diminish, or otherwise affect one another; — said of waves, rays of light, heat, etc. See INTERFERENCE, 2.
5. *Patent Law.* To claim substantially the same invention so that the question of the priority of invention is involved between the claimants; — distinguished from *infringe*.
6. *Philol.* To change by interference.
7. *Football.* When off side, to check with the body an opposing player who is attempting to tackle the runner with the ball. In the English game interfering is not allowed.
Syn. — See INTERPOSE.

in′ter-fer′ence (ĭn′tẽr-fēr′ĕns), *n.* [See INTERFERE.] **1.** Act, process, or state of interfering; as, the stoppage of a machine by the *interference* of some of its parts; a meddlesome *interference* in the business of others.
2. *Physics.* The mutual influence, under certain conditions, of two beams of light, or series of pulsations of sound, or, generally, two waves or vibrations of any kind, producing certain characteristic phenomena, as colored fringes, dark bands, or darkness, in the case of light, silence or increased intensity in sounds; neutralization or superposition of waves generally. The term is most commonly applied to light, and the *undulatory* theory of light affords the proper explanation of the phenomena which are considered to be produced by the superposition of waves, and are thus substantially identical in their origin with the phenomena of heat, sound, waves of water, etc.
3. *Wireless Teleg.* The intermixing of electric waves or signals meeting in space, causing them to be undecipherable.
4. *Philol.* Influence exerted upon a sound, word, or phrase by a neighboring sound, word, or phrase, sufficient to cause a change in its sound, position, or form, as in assimilation, umlaut, contamination, epenthesis, metathesis, etc.
This term [assimilation], however, does not comprise all the phenomena which are the result of intraverbal *interference*, such as epenthesis, metathesis, and umlaut. *Oertel.*
5. *Patent Law.* Act or state of interfering (see INTERFERE, *v. i.*, 5), or the proceeding for determining the question of priority of invention involved.
6. *Mach.* Incorrect gearing of gear teeth through faulty design so that the lines of action cross.

interference colors *or* **colours.** Colors produced by the destruction or weakening of certain wave lengths of a composite beam of light in consequence of interference (see INTERFERENCE, 2). The colors of thin films as in the soap bubble, of mother of pearl, of iridescent glass and, in many cases, of the plumage of birds and insects are interference colors.

interference figures. *Optical Min.* The figures observed when certain sections of crystallized bodies are viewed in converging polarized light; thus, a section of a uniaxial crystal, cut normal to the vertical axis, shows a series of concentric colored rings with a single black cross; — so called because due to the *interference* of luminous waves.

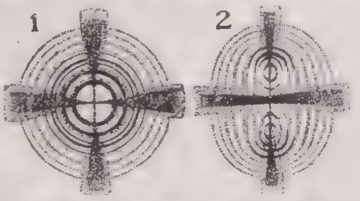

Interference Figures: 1 produced by a uniaxial crystal; 2 produced by a biaxial crystal when the axes of polarizer and analyzer are at right angles to each other.

interference spectrum. *Optics.* A spectrum produced by interference; a diffraction spectrum.

in′ter-fer′ent (ĭn′tẽr-fēr′ĕnt), *a.* Interfering, or tending to interfere.

in′ter-fe-ren′tial (-fē-rĕn′shăl), *a.* *Physics.* Of, pert. to, or depending on, interference, as of light; — said esp. with reference to the use of the interferometer.

in′ter-fer-om′e-ter (-fēr-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [See INTERFERE; -METER.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring small movements, distances, or displacements by means of the interference of two beams of light.

in′ter-fer′ric (-fĕr′ĭk), *a.* Between iron and iron; as, the *interferric* gap in a magnetic circuit.

in′ter-flange′ (ĭn′tẽr-flănj′), *n.* *Mach.* The space or distance between two flanges, as of an electromagnet bobbin.

in′ter-flow′ (-flō′), *n.* An interflowing; an intermingling.

in′ter-flow′ (-flō′), *v. i.* **1.** To flow between. *Rare.*
2. To intermingle; to pass into one another.

in-ter′flu-ence (ĭn-tûr′flōō-ĕns), *n.* Interfluent state.

in-ter′flu-ent (-ĕnt) } *a.* [L. *interfluens*, p. pr., and *in-*
in-ter′flu-ous (-ŭs) } *terfluus.* See INTER-; FLUENT.]
1. Flowing between or among.
2. Passing into one another as by a natural flow; intermingling without dissonance or friction.
The *interfluent* luxurious pentameter couplet *Century Mag.*

in′ter-fold′ (ĭn′tẽr-fōld′), *v. t.* To fold together; interlock.

in′ter-fo′li-a′ceous (-fō′lĭ-ā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Borne between opposite or verticillate leaves, as stipules in Rubiaceæ.

in′ter-fret′ted (ĭn′tẽr-frĕt′ĕd), *a.* [See FRET to ornament.] *Her.* Linked as if interwoven; — said of annulets, bows of keys, crescents, etc. Cf. FRETTED.

Interfretted Crescents

in′ter-fuse′ (-fūz′), *v. t.*; IN′TER-FUSED′ (-fūzd′); IN′TER-FUS′ING (-fūz′ĭng). [L. *interfusus*, p. p. of *interfundere* to pour between; *inter* between + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] **1.** To combine (one thing with another), as by scattering or mixing; often, to combine intimately, as by fusing or blending; to intermingle.
Keats, in whom the moral seems to have so perfectly *interfused* the physical man, that you might almost say he could feel sorrow with his hands. *Lowell.*
2. To pass (one thing or element) into or through others, as by pouring or spreading; to infuse or diffuse.
The ambient air, wide *interfused*. *Milton.*
3. To enter widely or deeply into; to permeate; penetrate; pervade; as, his soul was *interfused* with joy.

in′ter-fuse′, *v. i.* To blend; fuse.

in′ter-fu′sion (-fū′zhŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *interfusio* a flowing between.] Act of interfusing, or state of being interfused.
But the *interfusion* of religion and virtue is not in fact so close as to secure their habitual coexistence. *J. Martineau.*

in′ter-gan′gli-on′ic (-găŋ′glĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Between and uniting the nerve ganglia; as, *interganglionic* cords.

in′ter-gla′cial (-glā′shăl), *a.* *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a comparatively warm epoch occurring between two glacial epochs; as, an *interglacial* climate.

in′ter-glyph′ (ĭn′tẽr-glĭf′), *n.* *Arch.* The space between two glyphs.

in′ter-gra-da′tion (-grȧ-dā′shŭn), *n.* Transition through a series of grades, forms, or kinds, varying only by consecutive and related differences; also, an intermediate or transitional form in such a series.

in′ter-grade′ (-grād′), *n.* An intermediate or transitional form; an intergradation.

in′ter-grade′ (-grād′), *v. i.*; -GRAD′ED (-grād′ĕd); -GRAD′ING (-grād′ĭng). To merge gradually one with another through a continuous series of intermediate forms, kinds, or types; to exhibit intergradation.

in′ter-grave′ (-grāv′), *v. t.* To grave or carve between; to engrave in alternate parts. 3 *Kings* vii. 28 (*Douay Ver.*).

in′ter-grow′ (-grō′), *v. i.* To grow among each other; to grow intermixed.

in′ter-grown′ (-grōn′), *a.* Characterized by intergrowth.

in′ter-growth′ (ĭn′tẽr-grōth′), *n.* **1.** A growing between, among, or together; also, the product of such a process; as, in parallel *intergrowth*; spherulitic *intergrowths.*
2. Specif.: *Bot.* Growth by intussusception.

in′ter-hy′al (-hī′ăl), *a.* [*inter-* + *hyoid* + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* Designating a small rodlike bone by which the cornu of the hyoid is articulated with the cartilage connecting the hyomandibular and symplectic in many teleost fishes. — *n.* An interhyal bone or element.

in′ter-im (ĭn′tẽr-ĭm), *n.* [L., fr. *inter* between.] **1.** The meantime; time intervening; interval between events, etc.
All the *interim* is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream. *Shak.*
2. [*cap.*] *Hist.* Either of three compromises made by the Emperor Charles V. of Germany for the sake of harmonizing the conflicting opinions of Protestants and Catholics. These were the **Ratisbon Interim**, taking its name from the Diet of Ratisbon, 1541; the **Augsburg Interim**, from the Diet of Augsburg, May, 1548; and the **Leipzig Interim**, from the Diet of Leipzig, December, 1548, the last produced largely through the exertions of the Elector Maurice of Saxony. None of these compromises was effectual.

in′ter-im, *a.* Belonging to an interim; done, made, occurring, etc., for an interim or meantime; temporary; as, an *interim* injunction or order pending an appeal.
interim certificate, *Finance*, a temporary or preliminary certificate, as one entitling the owner to receive certain shares or bonds to be afterwards issued. — **i. dividend**, *Finance*, a distribution of profits by way of a dividend made before declaring the full dividend for the current period.

in′ter-im-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk) } *a.* [*interim* + *-ist* + *-ic*: cf.
in′ter-im-is′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } G. *interimistisch.*] Of or pertaining to an interim; falling in, or designed for, an interim. — **in′ter-im-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in-te′ri-or (ĭn-tē′rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. fr. *inter* between: cf. F. *intérieur*. See INTER-; cf. INTIMATE.] **1.** Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; inside; internal; inner; — opposed to *exterior*, or *superficial*; as, *interior* galleries; the *interior* surface of a hollow ball.
2. Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland; as, the *interior* parts of a region or country.
3. Belonging to the inner constitution or operation of anything, or to its private or concealed nature; as, the *interior* organization of a business.
4. Belonging to the mental or spiritual life; not bodily or worldly. Cf. INNER, *a.*, 2.
Syn. — Internal, inside, inward; inland. See INNER.
interior angle. *Geom.*, an angle formed between two sides, within any rectilinear figure, as a polygon, or between two parallel lines by these lines and another intersecting them; — called also *internal angle*. — **interior ballistics**, a branch of ballistics dealing with the combustion and propulsive effect of a charge, the action of the projectile in the gun, etc. — **i. basin.** *Phys. Geog.* = CLOSED BASIN. — **i. crest**, *Fort.*, the line of the junction of the interior and superior slopes. — **i. epicycloid**, *Math.*, a hypocycloid. — **i. planets**, *Astron.*, planets whose paths are within the orbit of the earth. — **i. side**, *Fort.*, the line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii of the front. — **i. slope**, *Fort.*, the slope connecting the interior crest with the banquette tread. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*

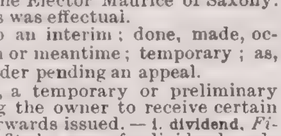

agh bgh ghc ghd Interior angles; *ega egb fhc fhd* Exterior angles

in-te′ri-or (ĭn-tē′rĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which is within; the internal or inner part of a thing; the inside.
2. The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.
3. The inner or spiritual nature; inner character.
4. The internal affairs of a state or nation; as, the Minister, or Department, of the *Interior*.
5. A scene or view of the interior of a building.
interior of a simple closed curve, that one of the two continua into which it divides the plane, which contains no sufficiently distant point. Cf. *exterior of a simple closed curve*, under EXTERIOR, *n.*

in-te′ri-or′i-ty (-ŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being interior.

in-te′ri-or-ly (ĭn-tē′rĭ-ẽr-lĭ), *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

in′ter-ja′cence (ĭn′tẽr-jā′sĕns) } *n.* [See INTERJACENT.]
in′ter-ja′cen-cy (-jā′sĕn-sĭ) } State of being between; a coming or lying between or among; intervention; also, that which lies between.

in′ter-ja′cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *interjacens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *interjacere* to lie between; *inter* between + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying or being between or among; intervening.

in′ter-jac′u-late (-jăk′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [See INTER-; EJACULATE.] To ejaculate parenthetically. — **in′ter-jac′u-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

in′ter-ject′ (-jĕkt′), *v. t.*; IN′TER-JECT′ED; IN′TER-JECT′ING. [L. *interjectus*, p. p. of *interjicere* to interject; *inter* between + *jacĕre* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] To throw in between; to insert; interpose; interpolate.

in′ter-ject′, *v. i.* **1.** To throw one's self between or among; to come between; to interpose.
2. To cross one another; also, to intervene. *Obs.*

in′ter-jec′tion (-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *interjectio*: cf. F. *interjection*. See INTERJECT.] **1.** An interjecting; also, that which is interjected; as: **a** Act of uttering exclamations; exclamation; ejaculation. **b** An interposing or putting in between; something interposed, as a remark.
The *interjection* of laughing *Bacon.*
2. *Gram.* An ejaculatory word or form of speech, usually thrown in without grammatical connection, as *O! Alas! Ha ha! Heavens!* etc. Cf. EXCLAMATION.
An *interjection* . . may be regarded as the rudiment of a sentence. But it is a confusion of thought to rank it among the parts of speech. *Earle*

in′ter-jec′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Thrown in between other words; parenthetical; as, an *interjectional* remark.
2. Pert to, or of the nature of, an interjection; consisting of natural and spontaneous exclamations; ejaculatory.
Certain of the natural accompaniments of *interjectional* speech, such as gestures, grimaces, and gesticulations, are restrained by civilization. *Earle.*

in′ter-jec′to-ry (-jĕk′tō-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by interjection; thrust in between.—**in′ter-jec′to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

in′ter-join′ (-join′), *v. t.*; -JOINED′ (-joind′); -JOIN′ING. To join mutually; to unite. *Shak.*

in′ter-joist′ (ĭn′tẽr-joist′), *n.* *Carp.* The space between two joists; also, a middle joist or crossbeam.

in′ter-knit′ (-nĭt′), *v. t. & i.* To knit together; to unite closely; to intertwine.

in′ter-lace′ (-lās′), *v. t. & i.*; IN′TER-LACED′ (-lāst′); IN′TER-LAC′ING (-lās′ĭng). [ME. *entrelacen*, OF. *entrelacier*, F. *entrelacer*. See INTER-; LACE.] **1.** To unite as by lacing together; to insert or interpose one thing within another; to intertwine; interweave; as, *interlaced* boughs.
2. To vary or diversify by alternation, interpolation, or intermixture; to alternate; intersperse; mix.
The epic way is everywhere *interlaced* with dialogue *Dryden*
interlacing arches. *Arch.*, arches, usually circular, so constructed that their archivolts intersect and seem to be interlaced.

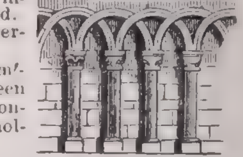
Interlacing Arches.

in′ter-lac′er-y (-lās′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Interlaced bands, lines, or fibers.

in′ter-la-mel′lar (-lȧ-mĕl′ȧr; -lăm′ĕ-lȧr), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Between lamellæ; as, the *interlamellar* connectives in the gills of certain mollusks.

in′ter-lam′i-nate (-lăm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). To insert between laminæ; also, to arrange in alternate laminæ. — **in′ter-lam′i-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

in′ter-lap′ (-lăp′), *v. i.* To lap over one another.

in′ter-lard′ (-lärd′), *v. t.*; IN′TER-LARD′ED; IN′TER-LARD′ING. [F. *entrelarder*. See INTER-; LARD.] **1.** To alternate with layers or strips of fat; to insert lard or bacon in; to mix, as fat meat with lean; to lard. *Obs. or R.*
2. Hence: To insert between; to mix or mingle; esp., to introduce that which is foreign or irrelevant into; as, to *interlard* a conversation with oaths or allusions.
They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy. *J. Philips.*

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interference fringe. *Optics.* = FRINGE.
in′ter-fer′er (-fēr′ẽr), *n.* One that interferes.
in′ter-fer′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INTERFERE. — **in′ter-fer′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **in′ter-fer′ing-ness**, *n.*
in′ter-fer′tile, *a.* *Biol.* Capable of interbreeding.
in′ter-fi′bril-lar, **in′ter-fi′bril-la-ry**, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-fi′brous, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-fi′cient (ĭn′tẽr-fĭsh′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *interficiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *interficere* to kill.] Slaying; deadly. *Obs. or Astrol.*
in′ter-fil′a-men′tar, **in′ter-fil′a-men′ta-ry**, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between filaments; — specif., of spaces in the gills of lamellibranchs.
in′ter-fi′lar (-fī′lȧr), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *filum* thread.] *Biol.* Between reticular filaments; as, the *interfilar*, or ground, substance of protoplasm.
in′ter-fil′let-ed, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-fil′trate, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-flash′ing, *n.* See INTER-.
‖ **in′ter flu′mi-na no′ta et fon′tes sa′cros.** [L.] Among familiar streams and sacred founts.
Vergil (*Eclogues*, I. 52, 53).
in′ter-fluve (ĭn′tẽr-flōōv; 243), *n.* [*inter-* + L. *fluvius* stream.] The district between adjacent streams flowing in the same general direction.
in′ter-flux, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-fo′li-ar, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-fo′li-ate, *v. t.* [*inter-* + L. *folium* leaf.] To interleave (a book). *Rare.*
in′ter-fol-lic′u-lar, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-force′, *n.* See INTER-.
in′ter-fra-ter′nal, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-fri-ca′tion, **in′ter-fric′tion**, *n.* A rubbing together.
in′ter-fron′tal, *a.* *Anat.* Between the frontal bones
in′ter-ful′gent (ĭn′tẽr-fŭl′jĕnt), *a.* See INTER-.
in-ter′ga-to-ry. Short for INTERROGATORY. *Obs.*
in′ter-gen′er-ant, **in′ter-gen′er-at′ing**, *a.* Interbreeding. — **in′ter-gen′er-a′tion**, *n.*
in′ter-gen′i-tal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between the genital plates: designating certain small plates in echinoderms.
in′ter-gern′ (ĭn′tẽr-gûrn′), *v. i.* [See GIRN.] To snarl in turn or at intervals. *Obs.*
in′ter-ges′ture, *n.* See INTER-.
in′ter-gilt′, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-gla′cial-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Geol.* The theory of interglacial periods — **in′ter-gla′cial-ist**, *n.*
in′ter-glan′du-lar, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-glob′u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Designating the minute spaces in the peripheral part of the dentine of teeth in which the ramifications of the tubules end.
in′ter-graft′, *v. i.* To be reciprocally capable of being grafted; to become united by grafting, as certain plants
in′ter-gran′u-lar, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-group′al, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-gy′ral, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-hab′i-ta′tion, *n.* See INTER-.
in′ter-hæ′mal, *or* **-he′mal**, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between the hæmal arches or hæmal spines. — *n.* In fishes, one of the bones or spines extending into the flesh between the hæmal spines and supporting the rays of the anal fin.
in′ter-hem′i-spher′ic (ĭn′tẽr-hĕm′ĭ-sfĕr′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Between the brain hemispheres.
in′ter-hy′brid-ize, *v. i.* See INTER-.
in-te′ri-al, *a.* [Cf. INTER-, INTERIOR.] Internal *Obs.* — **in-te′ri-al-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
‖ **in′té′rieur′** (ăN′tā′ryûr′), *n.* [F., lit., interior.] Domicile; domestic environment.
‖ **in′te-rim** (ĭn′tē-rĭm), *adv.* [L.] Meanwhile; meantime
in′ter-im-ist, *n.* An advocate of one of the Interims (see INTERIM, *n.*, 2).
in′ter-im-pe′ri-al, *a.* See INTER-.
in-ter′i-na′tion, *n.* [OF., or LL. *interinatio*. Cf. ENTIRE.] Ratification or approval. *Obs. & R.*
in′ter-in′hi-bi′tion, *n.* See INTER-.
in′ter-in-hib′i-tive, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-in-sert′, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-in′su-lar, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-in-volve′, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in-te′ri-or-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-te′ri-ous-ly, *adv.* Inwardly *Obs.*
in′ter-ir′ri-ga′tion, *n.* See INTER-.
in′ter-is′land, *a.* See INTER-.
interj. *Abbr.* Interjection
in′ter-jan′gle (ĭn′tẽr-jăŋ′g′l), *v. i.* To jangle together. *Rare.*
in′ter-jec′tion-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
in′ter-jec′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of INTERJECTIONAL.
in′ter-jec′tion-a-ry, *a.* Interjectory: interjectional.
in′ter-jec′tive-ness, *n.* Interjecting character.
in′ter-jec′tor, *n.* One who interjects.
in′ter-jec′tur-al (ĭn′tẽr-jĕk′tûr-ăl), *a.* Interjectional.
in′ter-junc′tion (-jŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *interjunctus* joined together.] Mutual joining. *Rare.*
interkat. † INTRICATE.
in′ter-king′, *n.* Interrex. *Obs.*
in′ter-knot′, *v. t.* To knot together.
in′ter-know′, *v. t.* To know mutually. *Rare.* — **in′ter-knowl′edge**, *n.* *Rare*
in′ter-laced′ (-lāst′), *p. a.* Interlinked: interwoven: specif., *Her.*, interfretted — **in′ter-lac′ed-ly** (-lās′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*
in′ter-lace′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in′ter-laid′, *pret. & p. p.* of INTERLAY.
in′ter-la′que-ate, *a.* [LL. *interlaqueatus*. Cf. INTERLACE.] Entangled. *Obs.*
in′ter-lam′el-la′tion, *n.* See INTER-.
in′ter-lam′i-nar, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-lapse′, *n.* Lapse of time between events. *Rare.*
in′ter-lar-da′tion (-lär-dā′shŭn), *n.* An interlarding. or thing interlarded.

in′ter-lay′ (ĭn′tẽr-lā′), *v. t.*; IN′TER-LAID′ (-lād′); IN′TER-LAY′ING. To lay or place among or between; also, to insert a layer in; as, to *interlay* a half-tone block by putting an underlay between the plate and its mount.

in′ter-leaf′ (ĭn′tẽr-lēf′), *n.*; *pl.* -LEAVES (-lēvz′). [Cf. INTERLEAVE.] A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted in a book for notes or comments; also, the matter written or printed on such leaves.

in′ter-leave′ (-lēv′), *v. t.*; -LEAVED′ (-lēvd′); -LEAV′ING. [*inter-* + *leaf.*] **1**. To insert a leaf or leaves in; to bind with blank leaves inserted between the others, as a book. **2**. *Geol.* To interlaminate; to interstratify.

in′ter-line′ (-līn′), *v. t.*; -LINED′ (-līnd′); -LIN′ING (-līn′ĭng). [*inter-* + *line*: cf. LL. *interlineare*, F. *interlinéer*, OF. *entrelignier.*] **1**. To write or insert between lines already written or printed, as for correction; to write or print something between the lines of; as, to *interline* a page or a book. **2**. To arrange in alternate lines, as Latin and English. **3**. To mark or imprint with lines.

A crooked wrinkle *interlines* my brow. *Marlowe.*

4. To place between lines, as of soldiers.

in′ter-line′, *v. i.* To insert interlineations.

in′ter-line′ (ĭn′tẽr-līn′), *n.* A line between others.

in′ter-line′ (ĭn′tẽr-līn′), *v. t.* To insert a lining in (a garment) beneath the ordinary lining.

in′ter-lin′e-ar (-lĭn′ē-ȧr), *a.* [Cf. LL. *interlinearis*, F. *interlinéaire.*] Contained between lines; inserted between lines already written or printed; containing interlineations; as, an *interlinear* manuscript; also, written or printed in different languages or texts in alternate lines; as, an *interlinear* "Cæsar." — **in′ter-lin′e-ar-ly**, *adv.*

in′ter-lin′e-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Interlinear. — *n.* A book containing interlineations. — **in′ter-lin′e-a-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

in′ter-lin′e-ate (-āt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To interline, as an instrument, page, or book.

in′ter-lin′e-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of interlining; also, that which is interlined.

in′ter-lin′gual (-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* Of or relating to two or more languages.

in′ter-lin′ing (-līn′ĭng), *n.* Interlineation.

in′ter-lin′ing (ĭn′tẽr-līn′ĭng), *n.* [*inter-* + 1st *lining.*] A lining between the ordinary lining and the outside fabric of a garment.

in′ter-link′ (-lĭŋk′), *v. t.* To link together; to link.

in′ter-link′ (ĭn′tẽr-lĭŋk′), *n.* An intermediate or connecting link.

in′ter-lo′bate (-lō′bāt), *a.* *Geol.* Between adjacent lobes of a glacier; as, an *interlobate* moraine.

in′ter-lob′u-lar (-lŏb′ū-lȧr), *a.* [*inter-* + *lobular*: cf. F. *interlobulaire.*] *Anat.* Between lobules; as, the *interlobular* branches of the portal vein in the liver.

in′ter-lo′cate (-lō′kāt), *v. t.* To place between; interpose.

in′ter-lo-ca′tion (-lō-kā′shŭn), *n.* A placing or coming between; interposition; also, a position between others.

in′ter-lock′ (-lŏk′), *v. i.* & *t.*; -LOCKED′ (-lŏkt′); -LOCK′ING. **1**. To unite, engage, or interrelate with one another; to interlace firmly; to connect in one system; to lock into one another, as by overlapping parts.

My lady with her fingers *interlocked*. *Tennyson.*

2. *Mech.* To connect in such a way that the motion of any part is constrained by another part or parts; esp., *Railroads*, to arrange the connections of (switches, signals, etc.) so that one lever cannot be worked independently of the others, but only so as to fit in with the position of a group arranged to act in any of various predetermined combinations.

in′ter-lock′ (ĭn′tẽr-lŏk′), *n.* Fact or state of interlocking.

in′ter-lo-cu′tion (-lō-kū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *interlocutio*, fr. *interloqui*, *interlocutus*, to speak between; *inter* between + *loqui* to speak: cf. F. *interlocution.* See LOQUACIOUS.] **1**. Interchange of speech; conversation; conference. **2**. Specif.: *Obs.* **a** Responsive reading or recital. **b** A speech in reply; a response. **c** Mode of intercommunication. *Oxf. E. D.* **3**. An interruptive utterance; an interruption or a parenthesis; intermediate argument or discussion. **4**. *Law. Rare.* **a** The making of an interlocutory order or decree; also, the order or decree. **b** *Rom. Law.* A constitution of the emperor in the form of an informal expression of the imperial wish.

in′ter-loc′u-tor (-lŏk′ū-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *interlocuteur.*] **1**. One who takes part in dialogue or conversation; a talker, interpreter, or questioner. *Jer. Taylor.* **2**. Specif.: *Negro Minstrels.* The man in the middle of the line, who questions the end men. **3**. *Scots Law.* A judgment or order of a court, whether (as originally) interlocutory or finally determining the issues.

in′ter-loc′u-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *interlocutorius*, F. *interlocutoire.*] **1**. Consisting of, or having the nature of, dialogue; conversational.

Interlocutory discourses in the Holy Scriptures. *Fiddes.*

2. Of or pertaining to an interlocution, or interruptive speech or question; spoken as an interlocution. **3**. *Law.* Intermediate; not final or definitive; made or done during the progress of an action, as an order, sentence, decree, or judgment; also, of or relating to such an intermediate order, decree, etc.

in′ter-lope′ (ĭn′tẽr-lōp′), *v. i.*; IN′TER-LOPED′ (-lōpt′); IN′TER-LOP′ING (-lōp′ĭng). [Prob. fr. *inter-* + a dial. form (*lope*) of *leap. Oxf. E. D.* This dial. form is prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hlaupa.* See LEAP; cf. ELOPE.] To run between parties and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper license; to intrude; to intermeddle.

in′ter-lop′er (ĭn′tẽr-lōp′ẽr; 277), *n.* One who interlopes; orig., a trader trespassing on the rights or charters of others; hence, an unlawful intruder on a property, station, or office; one who interferes wrongfully or officiously.

Interlopers were persons who, not being members of the companies chartered by the crown, nor having a license from them, traded on their own account to the countries to which the companies had the sole trade. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

Syn. — See INTRUDER.

in′ter-lu′cent (-lū′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *interlucens*, p. pr. See INTER-; LUCENT.] Shining between.

in′ter-lude (ĭn′tẽr-lūd), *n.* [ME. *enterlude*, LL. *interludium*; L. *inter* between + *ludus* play, fr. *ludere* to play. See LUDICROUS.] **1**. An entertainment of a light or farcical character introduced between the acts of the old mystery and morality plays or forming a feature of a festival, fête, or the like; hence, one of the farces or comedies to which these entertainments gave rise, belonging to the transition that led up to the Elizabethan drama; also, formerly, any popular drama. **2**. A performance or entertainment between the acts of a play; hence, any irrelevant change or happening in a course of events likened to a play. "Dreams are but *interludes* . . . when monarch reason sleeps." *Dryden.* **3**. *Music.* A short piece of instrumental music played between the parts of a song or cantata, the acts of a drama, or the parts of a church service; esp., in church music, a short passage played by the organist between the stanzas of a hymn, or in German chorals after each line. **4**. An intervening or interruptive space, feature, or event.

Salt marshes with *interludes* of sterile meadow. *Swinburne.*

in′ter-lude, *v. i.* To act an interlude; also, to occur as an interlude. *Rare.*

in′ter-lud′ed (-lūd′ĕd), *a.* Inserted in the manner of an interlude; having or containing interludes.

in′ter-lud′er (-lūd′ẽr), *n.* An actor in an interlude.

in′ter-lu′di-al (-lū′dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, an interlude.

in′ter-lu′nar (-lū′nȧr) } **in′ter-lu′nar-y** (-ĭ) } *a.* Relating to the interval between old and new moon, when the moon is invisible.

in′ter-lu-na′tion (-lū-nā′shŭn), *n.* [See LUNATION.] The interlunar period; fig., any dark period.

in′ter-mar′riage (-măr′ĭj), *n.* **1**. Connection by marriage; esp., reciprocal marriage; giving and taking in marriage, as between two families, tribes, castes, or nations. **2**. Consanguineous marriage or breeding; inbreeding.

in′ter-mar′ry (-măr′ĭ), *v. i.* & *t.*; -MAR′RIED (-ĭd); -MAR′RY-ING. To marry; — said of a couple or of one of the contracting parties; commonly, to become connected by marriage between their members; to give and take mutually in marriage; — said of families, ranks, castes, etc.

in′ter-max-il′la (ĭn′tẽr-măk-sĭl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* A premaxillary bone.

in′ter-max′il-lar (-măk′sĭ-lȧr) } **in′ter-max′il-la-ry** (-măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ) } *a.* *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* **a** Between the maxillary bones, or between the maxillæ. **b** Of or pertaining to the intermaxillæ. — *n.* An intermaxilla.

in′ter-med′dle (-mĕd′′l), *v. t.*; -MED′DLED (-′ld); -MED′DLING (-lĭng). [ME. *entremedlen*, *entermellen*, to mix together, OF. *entremedler*, *entremeller*, *entremesler*, F. *entremêler.* See INTER-; MEDDLE.] To intermix; to mingle; to enter into; also, to interpose. *Obs.*

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*. *Spenser.*

in′ter-med′dle, *v. i.* To meddle with the affairs of others; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly; to mix or meddle (with).

Syn. — Interpose, interfere.

in′ter-med′dler (-lẽr), *n.* **1**. One who meddles with affairs; esp., one who intrudes into the affairs of others. **2**. An intermediary; also, an interloper. *Obs.*

in′ter-mede (ĭn′tẽr-mēd), *n.* [F. *intermède*, fr. L. *inter* between + *medius*, adj., middle; cf. It. *intermedio.* Cf. INTERMEZZO.] **1**. = INTERMEDIUM. *Obs.* **2**. An intermezzo; an interlude between the acts of a play or an opera. *Obs.*

in′ter-me′di-a-cy (-mē′dĭ-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [From INTERMEDIATE.] Fact or state of being intermediate or of serving as a medium; intermediate condition or agency.

in′ter-me′di-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *intermedius.*] **1**. Intermediary; intermediate. "*Intermedial* colors." *Evelyn.* **2**. Acting between; serving as a medium.

in′ter-me′di-a-ry (ĭn′tẽr-mē′dĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *intermédiaire.*] **1**. Lying, coming, or done, between; intermediate; as, an *intermediary* project. **2**. Acting or capable of acting between, or as a mediating agent or agency.

intermediary amputation, *Surg.*, an amputation for injury performed after suppuration and inflammation have set in. — **i. body.** *Physiol. Chem.* See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

in′ter-me′di-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1**. One that is intermediate; an interagent; a go-between; hence, that which serves as a medium or means; mediating agency.

England was acting only as an *intermediary*. *Atlantic Monthly.*

2. An intermediate form, stage, or product.

in′ter-me′di-ate (-mē′dĭ-āt), *a.* [Cf. F. *intermédiat.*] Lying or being in the middle place or degree; between extremes or limits; coming or done between; intervening; interjacent; as, an *intermediate* space; *intermediate* colors.

intermediate battery, *Nav.*, on some battleships, the guns of from 4 to 7 in. caliber, inclusive, usually included in the main battery. In most recent battleships the intermediate battery is omitted. — **i. cylinder.** See COMPOUND ENGINE. — **i. disk**, *Anat.*, in striated muscle, a disk or membrane assumed to be indicated by a thin dark line which divides each light disk into two thinner disks. It is also called **Krause's membrane.** — **i. goods.** See PRODUCERS' GOODS. — **i. policies**, *Life Insurance*, policies written in regions where the mortality experience lies between the death rate in hot climates and that in temperate regions. — **i. state**, *Theol.*, the state of the soul between bodily death and its final state after the resurrection or last judgment. — **i. tie.** *Arch.* = INTERTIE.

in′ter-me′di-ate, *n.* **1**. Something intermediate; a term, member, or quality intervening between others of a series. **2**. One who acts between; a mediator or an intermediary. **3**. *Math.* A syzygetic function of two quantics of the same degree.

in′ter-me′di-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -ME′DI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -ME′DI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To come between; to intervene; to interpose; also, to act as intermediate agent; to mediate.

in′ter-me′di-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of coming between; intervention; interposition.

in′ter-me′di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MEDIA (-dĭ-ȧ). [NL., neut. of L *intermedius* intermediate.] **1**. Intermediate space or time; an interval; also, that which occupies such time or space; specif., a musical interlude. *Obsoles.* **2**. An intervening agent or instrument; an intermediary. **3**. *Zoöl.* The bone or cartilage situated between the radiale and ulnare in the carpus, and between the tibiale and fibulare in the tarsus. It corresponds to the lunar in the carpus, and to a part of the astragalus in the tarsus of man and most mammals.

in-ter′ment (ĭn-tûr′mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *enterment*, F. *enterrement.* See INTER, *v. t.*] Act or ceremony of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture; inhumation.

‖ **in′ter-mez′zo** (ĭn′tẽr-mĕd′zō), *n.*; *It. pl.* -MEZZI (-zē). [It. See INTERMEDE.] **a** A short and light, sometimes burlesque piece, dramatic or otherwise, introduced between the acts of serious drama or opera. It was the beginning of comic opera. **b** *Music.* A short piece to be played in an interval of an extended musical work; a piece of similar character, but played independently.

in-ter′mi-na-ble (ĭn-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *interminabilis*: cf. F. *interminable.* See TERMINATE.] Without termination; admitting no limit; boundless; endless; wearisomely protracted; as, *interminable* sufferings.

That wild *interminable* waste of waves. *Grainger.*

Syn. — Boundless, endless, limitless, illimitable, immeasurable, unmeasured, measureless, infinite, unlimited.

— **in-ter′mi-na-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-ter′mi-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ter′mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

in-ter′mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *interminatus*; *in-* not + *terminatus*, p. p. of *terminare* to terminate.] Without end; boundless. "A sleep *interminate*." *Chapman.*

interminate decimal, *Math.*, a number expressed or expressible not exactly, but to any required degree of exactness, in an endless succession of tenths, hundredths, etc.; as $\frac{1}{7} = 0.1428571\ .\ .\ .$, $\pi = 3.14159\ .\ .\ .$

in′ter-mine′ (ĭn′tẽr-mīn′), *v. t.*; -MINED′ (-mīnd′); -MIN′ING (-mīn′ĭng). To intersect or penetrate with mines.

in′ter-min′gle (-mĭŋ′g′l), *v. t.* & *i.*; -GLED (-g′ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To mingle or mix together; to intermix.

Party and faction will *intermingle*. *Swift.*

in′ter-min′is-te′ri-um (ĭn′tẽr-mĭn′ĭs-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*inter-* + L. *ministerium* ministry; formed after analogy of INTERREGNUM.] The period between two ministries.

in′ter-mis′sion (-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *intermissio*: cf. F. *intermission.* See INTERMIT.] **1**. Act or state of intermitting, or state of being intermitted; interruption or break; disuse or discontinuance.

Words borrowed of antiquity . . . out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of gracelike newness. *B. Jonson.*

2. Cessation for a time; an intervening period of time; an interval; a temporary pause; as, to labor without *intermission*; an *intermission* of ten minutes.

Rest or *intermission* none I find. *Milton.*

3. *Med.* The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever;

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in′ter-lard′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in′ter-lat′i-tu′di-nal, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-leaf′, *v. t.* = INTERLEAVE.
in′ter-league′, *v. i.* To league mutually.
in′ter-leav′. Interleave. *R. Sp.*
in′ter-leavd′. Interleaved. *Ref. Sp.*
in′ter-lec′tion, *n.* [*inter-* + *lection.*] Consultation; talk. *Obs.*
in′ter-li′bel, *v. t.* To libel mutually. [INTER-.]
in′ter-lig′a-men′tous, *a.* See
in′ter-light′, *n.* See INTER-.
in′ter-lim′i-ta′tion, *n.* See INTER-.
in′ter-lin′e-al (-lĭn′ē-ăl), *a.* **1**. = INTERLINEAR. **2**. Disposed in alternate lines. — **in′ter-lin′e-al-ly**, *adv.*
in′ter-lin′e-ar, *n.* An interlinear translation. *Colloq.*
in′ter-line′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in′ter-lin′er (-līn′ẽr), *n.* One who interlines.
in′ter-lin-guis′tic, *a.* Mingling in conversation. [*Sp.*]
in′ter-linkt′. Interlinked. *Ref.*
in′ter-lo′bar, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-lo′cal, *a.* Between localities. *R.* — **in′ter-lo′cal-ly**, *adv. R.* [terlocks.]
in′ter-lock′er, *n.* One that in-
in′ter-loc′u-lar (ĭn′tẽr-lŏk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Between loculi; pertaining to interloculi.
in′ter-loc′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ULI (-lī). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A space or part between two loculi.
in′ter-loc′u-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Responsive. *R.* [TERLOCUTORY.]
in′ter-loc′u-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of IN-
in′ter-loc′u-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F *interlocutoire.*] **1**. Interpolated remark. *Obs.* **2**. An interlocutory order, decree, etc. *R.* [TERLOCUTOR.]
in′ter-loc′u-tress, *n.*, *fem.* of IN-
in′ter-loc′u-trice (-trĭs), *n.* [F.] Interlocutress. [tress.]
in′ter-loc′u-trix, *n.* Interlocu-
in′ter-lo-pa′tion (-lō-pā′shŭn), *n.* An interloping. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
in′ter-lope′, *v. t.* To interpolate.
in′ter-lu′cate, *v. t.* [L. *interlucatus*, p. p. of *interlucare*; *inter* between + *lux*, *lucis*, light.] To let in light upon, as by cutting away branches; also, to thin out the branches of. *Obs. or R.*
in′ter-lu-ca′tion (ĭn′tẽr-lū-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *interlucatio.*] Act of thinning a wood to let in light. *Rare.*
in′ter-lu′en-cy, *n.* [L. *interluens*, p. pr., flowing between.] A flowing between. *Obs.*
in′ter-lune (ĭn′tẽr-lūn), *n.* [L. *interlunium*: cf. F. *interlune.*] Interlunation. *Poetic.*
in′ter-lu′so-ry (-lū′sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *interlusus*, p. p. of *interludere* to play between.] Playing between or intermittently. *Rare.*
in′ter-ly′ing, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-mam′mil-la-ry, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-man-dib′u-lar, *a.* *Anat* **a** Between the mandibles. **b** Interramal. [TER-.]
in′ter-ma-no′ri-al, *a.* See IN-
in′ter-mar′riage-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in′ter-mas′toid, *a.* Between the mastoid processes.
in′ter-mean′, *n.* Something intermediate; interlude. *Obs.*
intermeasour, *n.* Prob., intermission. *Obs. Scot.*
in′ter-me′ate, *v. i.* [L. *intermeare.*] To go or flow between. *Obs.* — **in′ter-me-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
in′ter-med′dle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in′ter-med′dle-some, *a.* See -SOME. — **-med′dle-some-ness**, *n.*
in′ter-med′dling, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of INTERMEDDLE. — **in′ter-med′dling-ly**, *adv.*
in′ter-me′di-æ (ĭn′tẽr-mē′dĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *intermedius* intermedial.] *Zoöl.* The middle pair of tail feathers of a bird.
in′ter-me′di-al, *n.* An intermediary. *Obs.*
in′ter-me′di-an, **in′ter-me′di-ant**, *a.* Intermediate. *Obs.*
in′ter-me′di-ate, *prep.* Between (two events or acts); — commonly in legal usage.
in′ter-me′di-ate-ly, *adv.* of INTERMEDIATE. [-NESS.]
in′ter-me′di-ate-ness, *n.* See
in′ter-me′di-a′tor, *n.* Mediator.
in′ter-me′di-a-to-ry, *a.* Mediatory.
in′ter-me′di-et′to (ĭn′tẽr-mē′dĭ-ĕt′ō), *n.* [It.] A short interlude or intermede.
in′ter-me′di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *intermedius.*] Intermediate. *R.* — **in′ter-me′di-ous-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
in′ter-med′l. Intermeddle. *R. S.*
in′ter-mell′, *v. i.* & *t.* [See INTERMEDDLE.] To intermeddle; intermix. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
in′ter-mell′, *n.* Mêlée; combat.
in′ter-melt′, *v. i.* See INTER-.
in′ter-mem′bral, *a.* *Anat.* Between members or limbs.
in′ter-mem′bra-nous, *a.* *Anat.* Within a membrane. See OSSIFICATION.
in′ter-me-nin′ge-al (ĭn′tẽr-mē-nĭn′jē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Between the meninges.
in′ter-men′stru-al, *a.*, **in′ter-men′tal**, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-men′tion, *v. t.* To mention among other things; to mention casually. *Rare.*
in′ter-mer-cu′ri-al, **in′ter-mer-cu′ri-an**, *a.* *Astron.* Intramercurial. [mesenteric. *R.*]
in′ter-mes′en-te′ri-al, *a.* Inter-
in′ter-mes′en-ter′ic, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between mesenteries.
in′ter-mesh′, *v. i.* *Mach.* To mesh or gear with one another.
in′ter-mess′. † ENTREMESS.
in′ter-mes′sage, *n.* A message between persons or places. — **in′ter-mes′sage**, *v. t.* — **in′ter-mes′sen-ger**, *n.* *Rare.*
in′ter-met′a-car′pal, *a.* See INTER- [INTER-.]
in′ter-met′a-mer′ic, *a.* See
in′ter-met′a-tar′sal, *a.* See INTER-.
intermete. † ENTERMETE.
in′ter-mew′ (ĭn′tẽr-mū′), *v. i.* [OF. *entremué* half-molted. See ENTER-; MEW to molt.] *Falconry.* To mew, or molt, while in confinement.
in′ter-mewed′ (-mūd′), *a.* *Falconry.* Having molted, but not yet a white hawk; also, having molted in confinement.
in′ter-mew′er (-mū′ẽr), *n.* *Falconry.* An intermewed hawk.
intermicate, *v. i.* [L. *intermicare.*] To shine between. *Obs.* — **in′ter-mi-ca′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
in′ter-mi-gra′tion (ĭn′tẽr-mī-grā′shŭn), *n.* See INTER-.
in-ter′mi-na-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-ter′mi-nant (ĭn-tûr′mĭ-nănt), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *terminans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Boundless.
in-ter′mi-nate, *v. t.* [L. *interminatus*, p. p. of *interminari*; *inter* between + *minari* to threaten.] To menace. *Obs.* — **in′ter-mi-na′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
in-ter′mi-nat′ed (ĭn-tûr′mĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Interminate. *Obs.*
in′ter-min′gle-dom (ĭn′tẽr-mĭŋ′g′l-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
in′ter-min′gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
‖ **in ter′mi-nis** [L.] In terms; in so many words; definitely.
in′ter-min′is-te′ri-al, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-mise′, *n.* [See ENTERMISE.] Intervention. *Obs.*
in′ter-miss′, *n.* [L. *intermissus.*] Interval. *Obs.*
in′ter-mis′sion, *n.* [From INTERMIT to entermete.] Intervention. *Obs.*

the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. *Intermission* is entire cessation, as disting. from *remission*.
Syn. — Interval, pause, rest, interruption, cessation.

in′ter-mis′sive (ĭn′tẽr-mĭs′ĭv), *a.* Having temporary cessations; not continual; intermittent. "*Intermissive* miseries." *Shak.* "*Intermissive* wars." *Howell.*

in′ter-mit′ (-mĭt′), *v. t.*; IN′TER-MIT′TED; IN′TER-MIT′TING. [L. *intermittere*; *inter* between + *mittere*, *missum*, to send: cf. ME. *entremeten* to busy (one's self) with, F. *s'entremettre*. See MISSILE.] **1.** To cause to cease for a time, or at intervals; to discontinue; interrupt; suspend.

Pray to the gods to *intermit* the plague. *Shak.*
I have *intermitted* his transcript of Merlin, and set him to work on Otuel, of which I send a specimen. *Scott.*

2. To omit; to pass by or over. *Obs.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To concern (one's self). **b** To interpose; admit; intromit.
4. To cause to be intermittent, as an electric spark.

in′ter-mit′, *v. i.* **1.** To cease for a time or at intervals; to be intermittent, as a fever.
2. To intermingle or be concerned (with). *Obs.*

in′ter-mit′ted (-mĭt′ĕd), *p. a.* Interrupted; broken off temporarily. — **in′ter-mit′ted-ly**, *adv.*

in′ter-mit′tence (-ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *intermittence.*] Act or state of intermitting; intermission; break; alternation.

in′ter-mit′ten-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Intermittent condition or character; intermittence.

in′ter-mit′tent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intermittens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *intermittere*: cf. F. *intermittent.*] Coming and going at intervals; alternating; recurrent; periodic.
intermittent current, *Elec.*, a current that flows and ceases to flow at regular or irregular intervals, but is not reversed in direction as is an alternating current. — **i. fever**, *Med.*, a form of fever in which there is a fall of temperature to the normal point at periodical intervals; — applied particularly to malarial fevers. See FEVER. — **i. gearing**, *Mach.*, gearing which receives, or produces, intermittent motion. — **i. hemisystole.** See HEMISYSTOLE. — **i. light.** See LIGHTHOUSE, *Note.* — **i. pulse**, *Med.*, abnormal condition of the pulse marked by occasional omission of a cardiac beat. — **i. spring**, a spring which flows intermittently, esp. one whose action apparently results from the connection of the spring with a natural reservoir by a passage having the form of a siphon.

in′ter-mit′tent, *n.* *Med.* An intermittent fever.

in′ter-mix′ (ĭn′tẽr-mĭks′), *v. t.* & *i.*; -MIXED′ (-mĭkst′) or -MIXT′; -MIX′ING. [Cf. L. *intermixtus*, p. p. of *intermiscere*. See INTER-; MIX.] To mix together; to intermingle; as, smiles *intermixed* with tears.

in′ter-mix′ture (-mĭks′tūr), *n.* **1.** Act of intermixing, or state of being intermixed; also, a mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.
2. Admixture; an additional ingredient.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon.*

in′ter-mon′tane (-mŏn′tān), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Between mountains; as, *intermontane* soil.

in′ter-mo′tion (-mō′shŭn), *n.* Relative motion between things; also, motion between places.

in′ter-mun′dane (-mŭn′dān), *a.* Being between worlds or orbs. "*Intermundane* spaces." *Locke.*

in′ter-mu′ral (-mū′răl), *a.* [Cf. L. *intermuralis.*] Between walls.

in′ter-mu-ta′tion (-mū-tā′shŭn), *n.* Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change.

in-tern′ (ĭn-tûrn′), *a.* [L. *internus*: cf. F. *interne*. See INTERNAL.] Internal. *Archaic.*

in-tern′, *v. t.*; IN-TERNED′ (-tûrnd′); IN-TERN′ING. [See INTERN, *a.*] **1.** To enter into; to become one with. *Obs.*
2. [F. *interner.*] To put for safe keeping in the interior of a place or country; to confine to one locality; as, to *intern* a vessel which has fled for refuge to a neutral port.

in-ter′nal (ĭn-tûr′năl), *a.* [L. *internus*, fr. *in* in. See IN.] **1.** Within any limit or surface; inclosed; inward; interior; — opposed to *external*; as, the *internal* parts of a body, or of the earth; also, designating that which is to be inwardly taken or applied; as, *internal* stimulant.
2. Derived from, or dependent on, the thing itself; belonging to the mutual relations of the parts of a thing; intrinsic; inherent; as, the *internal* evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures.

The *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God. *Rogers.*

3. Pertaining to its own affairs or interests; esp.: Of a country or state, etc., domestic, as opposed to *foreign*; as, *internal* trade; *internal* troubles or war; specif., pertaining to or designating the administrative functions and duties of a government performed in furthering the welfare of its citizens (see DOMESTIC); also (esp. in the United States), designating, or pertaining to, the revenue (often called *inland revenue*) derived from its taxes and from its duties on domestic commerce, trade, industries, etc.
4. Designating a student in a college of a university, as distinguished from one merely examined by it. *Oxf. E. D.*
5. Pertaining to the inner being or consciousness; spiritual; as, the *internal* law.

With our Savior, *internal* purity is everything. *Paley.*

6. *Psychol.* Existing solely in the individual consciousness, as direct and immediate experience; appearing as a part of conscious life and capable of being conveyed from one individual to another only indirectly, as by speech or some form of representation.
7. *Anat.* Near the inside of the body; as, the *internal* oblique muscle of the abdomen; toward the mesial plane; as, the *internal* condyle of the humerus.
Syn. — Interior, inward, inside, inland. See INNER.
internal circuit, *Elec.*, that part of a circuit which is within the generator. — **i.-combustion engine.** See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION, *a.* — **i. compensation.** See TARTARIC ACID. — **i. cutaneous nerve**, *Anat.*, either of two branches of the brachial plexus which are distributed to the integument of the arm. — **i. friction.** See FRICTION, *n.*, 2. — **i. gear**, *Mach.*, a gear in which the teeth project inward from the rim. — **i. hiatus.** See HIATUS, *n.*, 2. — **i. mammary artery**, a branch of the subclavian artery of each side which runs down along the anterior wall of the thorax, resting against the costal cartilages. The **i. mammary veins**, which accompany them, open into the innominate veins. — **i. maxillary artery**, *Anat.*, the larger of the two terminal branches of the external carotid artery. It supplies the deep structures of the face. — **internal navigation.** = INLAND NAVIGATION. — **i. necessity.** See NECESSITY. — **i. porch**, a vestibule or lobby. Cf. NARTHEX. — **i. respiration**, *Physiol.*, interchange of oxygen and carbonic acid between the cells of the body and the fluid blood plasma bathing them. *Gamgee.* — **i. safety valve.** = SAFETY VALVE. — **i. secretion**, *Physiol.*, a specific substance produced in a gland and given up to the blood or lymph. Many of the substances so formed, as in the thyroid and suprarenal glands, such as iodothyrin and epinephrin, are of great importance. — **i. sense, i. speech.** See INNER SENSE, INNER SPEECH. — **i. work**, *Physics*, work done in increasing the kinetic energy of the molecules of a body by producing intramolecular vibrations, rotations, or deformations, or done against the molecular forces in the body; also, work done at the expense of the kinetic energy of the molecules or by the molecular forces. Cf. EXTERNAL WORK.

in-ter′nal (ĭn-tûr′năl), *n.* **1. a** *pl.* The internal organs of the body. **b** A medicine to be taken internally. *Obs.*
2. The inner or essential nature or quality; also, the inner, spiritual nature; the soul.

in-ter′nal-com-bus′tion, *a.* *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, any engine (called an **internal-combustion engine**) in which the heat or pressure energy necessary to produce motion is developed in the engine cylinder, as by the explosion of a gas, and not in a separate chamber, as in a steam-engine boiler. Cf. EXPLOSION ENGINE. The gas used may be a fixed gas, or one derived from alcohol, ether, gasoline (petrol), naphtha, oil (petroleum), etc. There are three main classes: (1) **gas engines** proper, using fixed gases, as coal, blast-furnace, or producer gas; (2) engines using the vapor of a volatile fluid, as the typical **gasoline (petrol) engine**; (3) **oil engines**, using either an atomized spray or the vapor (produced by heat) of a comparatively heavy oil, as petroleum or kerosene. In all of these the gas is mixed with a definite amount of air, the charge is compressed in the cylinder and is then exploded either by a flame of gas (**flame ignition** — now little used), by a hot tube (**tube ignition**), or by an electric spark (**electric ignition**), the last being the usual method in gasoline engines. See AFTERBURNING. Gas and oil engines are chiefly of the stationary type. Gasoline engines are largely used for automobile vehicles, boats, etc. Most internal-combustion engines use the Otto (four-stroke) cycle, though many use the two-stroke cycle. See OTTO CYCLE, TWO-CYCLE. They are almost universally trunk engines and single-acting. Because of the intense heat produced by the frequent explosions, the cylinders must be cooled by a water jacket (**water-cooled**) or by air currents (**air-cooled**) to give the maximum thermodynamic efficiency and to avoid excessive friction or seizing.

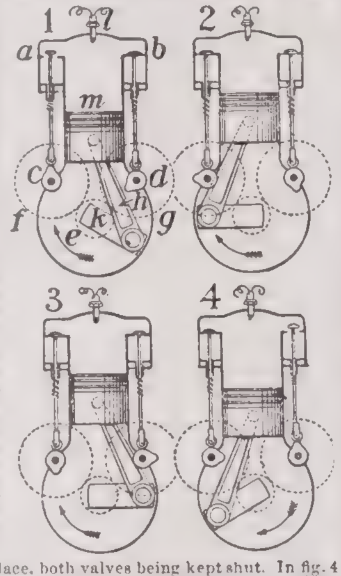

Diagram showing operation of Otto Cycle Internal-combustion Engine. *a* Inlet Valve; *b* Exhaust Valve; *c*, *d* Cams operating these Valves; *e* Small Gear Wheel, and *f*, *g* Large Gear Wheels, each having twice as many teeth as *e*, composing the Two-to-one Gear, for making *c* and *d* rotate once in every two revolutions of the Engine Crank Shaft; *h* Connecting Rod; *k* Crank; *l* Spark Plug; *m* Piston, inside of which *h* is pivoted to the Wrist Pin. The cycle is completed in four strokes (see figs. 1 to 4). In fig. 1 the Inlet Valve *a* is opened by Cam *c* while *b* is kept closed and the explosive charge is sucked into the Cylinder. In fig. 2 both valves are kept closed and the charge is compressed. In fig. 3 the charge is exploded by a spark at the Spark Plug *l* at about the beginning of the stroke, and the working stroke takes place, both valves being kept shut. In fig. 4 the Exhaust Valve *b* is opened by Cam *d* while *a* is kept shut, and the products of combustion escape through *b*.

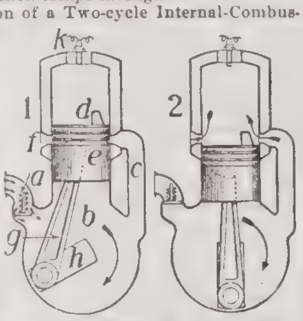

Diagram showing operation of a Two-cycle Internal-Combustion Engine. *a* Inlet Valve automatically operated by suction of Engine Piston *e*; *b* Crank Chamber; *c* Passage connecting *b* with inside of Cylinder; *d* Projection on Piston; *f* Exhaust Port; *g* Connecting Rod; *h* Crank; *k* Spark Plug. The cycle is completed in two strokes (see figs. 1 and 2). In fig. 1 the Piston is moving upward, compressing the explosive charge pushed in during the previous down stroke, and sucking a supply of the explosive mixture into *b* through *a*. In fig. 2 the mixture or charge is exploded in the cylinder by a spark at the Spark Plug, at about the beginning of the down stroke, and the working stroke takes place. As the Piston moves downward, it uncovers *f*, through which the products of combustion escape, being displaced by a new charge which is forced from the Crank Chamber by the down-coming Piston, through *c* into the Cylinder, the Projection *d* deflecting the charge to the top of the Cylinder, so as to more effectually replace the exhaust gases.

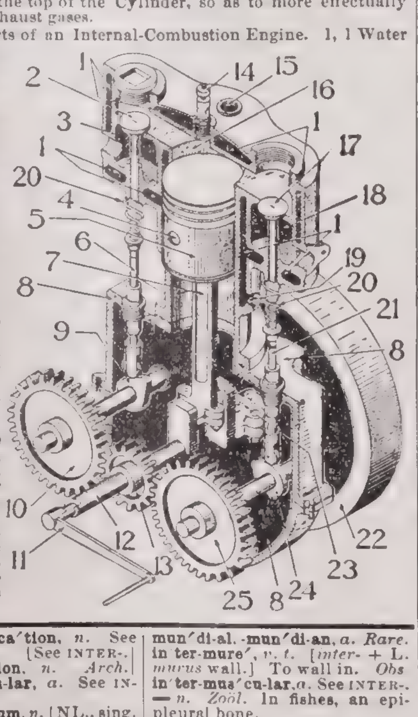

Working Parts of an Internal-Combustion Engine. 1, 1 Water Jacket; 2 Inlet Valve; 3 Inlet Valve Chamber; 4 Wrist Pin; 5 Piston; 6 Inlet Valve Lifter Rod; 7 Connecting Rod; 8, 8 Crank Case; 9 Inlet Valve Cam; 10 Inlet Cam Shaft Gear; 11 Starting Crank; 12 Crank Shaft; 13 Gear to Cam Shafts; 14 Spark Plug; 15 Water Outlet; 16 Combustion Space; 17 Exhaust Valve; 18 Exhaust Valve Chamber; 19 Water Inlet; 20, 20 Valve Springs; 21 Exhaust Valve Lifter Rod; 22 Flywheel; 23 Crank Shaft Bearing; 24 Exhaust Valve Cam; 25 Exhaust Cam Shaft Gear.

in′ter-nal′i-ty (ĭn′tẽr-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being internal, or within; interiority.

in-ter′nal-ly (ĭn-tûr′năl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** Inwardly; within the enveloping surface, or the boundary of a thing; within the body; beneath the surface.
2. Hence: Mentally; spiritually.
3. In, or in respect to, the inner constitution or affairs of anything; as, a doctrine *internally* inconsistent.

in′ter-na′sal (ĭn′tẽr-nā′zăl), *a.* *Anat.* Between the nasal bones or passages; as, the *internasal* septum.

in′ter-na′tion-al (-năsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* [*inter-* + *national.*] **1.** Between or among nations or their citizens; pertaining to the intercourse of nations; participated in by two or more nations; common to or affecting two or more nations; as, *international* law; *international* commerce.

The *international* life of peoples manifests itself in three different ways: either in hostile relations (war), in pacific neutral relations (commerce), or in sympathetic relations (exchange of ideas and feelings, feasts, congresses, etc.). *J. Deniker.*

2. [*cap.*] Of or concerning the association called the **International**, or, in full, the **International Workingmen's Association**, founded in London in 1864 and dissolved in Philadelphia in 1876, Karl Marx being its moving spirit, and his socialistic doctrines its chief motive. Cf. SOCIALISM.
3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the International Code; as, they hoisted an *International* "B."
International Code, a marine code adopted by all the leading nations, by the use of which vessels can hold communication at sea. Twenty-six flags are used, nineteen square, two swallow-tailed, and five pointed pennants, each standing for a different letter of the Roman alphabet. There is also an additional triangular code flag, or answering pennant. See *Colored Plates.* These are hoisted in various combinations, each combination representing, according to the code, a different word, phrase, or sentence. — **i. copyright**, copyright secured by treaty between nations. — **i. date line.** = DATE LINE. — **i. law**, the body of rules which modern civilized nations regard as binding them in their mutual intercourse; — called also **public international law** and **the law of nations**. The doctrines of international law have been elaborated by a course of legal reasoning, and are mainly based in the practice of Great Britain and the United States on the customs and usages of civilized nations, treaties, the acts of the executive in international matters, statutes, and judicial decisions, esp. of prize courts. In the European continental countries the opinions of text writers are also received as law to a greater or less extent, but in British and American practice they are only evidence of what the law is. International law is now held to be a part of the common law of the land. — **i. money**, *Com.*, gold. *Colloq.* — **I. Peace Conference**, an international conference of delegates held at The Hague from May 18 to July 29, 1899, as the result of an invitation addressed by Czar Nicholas II. to the principal nations of the civilized world. The subjects suggested for discussion and action were the maintenance of a general peace, the amelioration of the hardships of war, and the possible reduction of the military and naval armaments of the world. Several conventions, declarations, and resolutions relating to these matters were adopted, and the Hague Tribunal (which see) was established. A second conference was held in 1907 from June 15 to October 18. A resolution in favor of obligatory arbitration of certain differences was adopted, and other matters were approved but not adopted. — **i. pitch.** See PITCH, *n.*, 12. — **i. private law**, *Law*, the department of legal science that has to do with the effect that one sovereign jurisdiction will give to the laws of another; — more often, but less appropriately, called *private international law*. Cf. COMITY, CONFLICT OF LAWS. — **i. salute**, *Mil.*, a salute of 21 guns to a national flag.

in′ter-na′tion-al, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The International Workingmen's Association. See INTERNATIONAL, *a.*, 2.
2. A person having relations or obligations to two nations, as a naturalized citizen; also, a participant in an international contest.

in′ter-na′tion-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* International character, principles, interests, or sentiments; also, international organization, influence, or common participation.

in′ter-na′tion-al-ist, *n.* A specialist in international law; also, an advocate of internationalism; specif. [*cap.*], a member of the International.

in′ter-na′tion-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being international.

in′ter-na′tion-al-ize (-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make international in relations, effect, etc. — **in′ter-na′tion-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

in′ter-na′tion-al-ly, *adv.* In an international manner; from an international point of view; between different nations or their citizens.

in-terne′ (ĭn-tûrn′), *n.* [See INTERN, *a.*] **1.** That which is within; internal nature. *Poetic.* *Mrs. Browning.*
2. [F.] (*F. pron.* ăN′tĕrn′) *Med.* A resident physician or surgeon in a hospital.

in′ter-ne′cine (ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn; -sīn; 277), *a.* [L. *internecinus* deadly, murderous, fr. *internecare* to kill, to slaughter; *inter* between + *necare* to kill; akin to Gr. νεκρός dead. See NECROMANCY.] **1.** Deadly; destructive of life.
2. Involving, or accompanied by, mutual slaughter; mutually destructive.

Internecine quarrels . . stain the streets with blood. *Motley.*

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in′ter-mist′, *a.* Intermixed. *Obs.*
in′ter-mit′, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. ENTERMETE.] To intromit. *Obs.*
in′ter-mit′tent-ly, *adv.* of INTERMITTENT. [termits.]
in′ter-mit′ter, *n.* One that intermits.
in′ter-mit′ting, *p. a.* Intermittent. — **in′ter-mit′ting-ly**, *adv.*
in′ter-mix′ed-ly, *adv.* In a mixed manner. [*Obs.*]
in′ter-mixt′, *v. t.* To intermix.
in′ter-mixt′, *p. p.* of INTERMIX. — **in′ter-mixt′ly**, *adv.*
in′ter-mix′tion, *n.* Intermixture. *Obs.* [TER-.]
in′ter-mo-bil′i-ty, *n.* See INTER-.
in′ter-mod′i-fi-ca′tion, *n.* See INTER-. [See INTER-.]
in′ter-mo-dil′lion, *n.* *Arch.*
in′ter-mo-lec′u-lar, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-mun′di-um, *n.* [NL., sing. of L. *intermundia.*] Space between worlds. *Rare.* — **in′ter-mun′di-al**, **-mun′di-an**, *a.* *Rare.*
in′ter-mure′, *v. t.* [*inter-* + L. *murus* wall.] To wall in. *Obs*
in′ter-mus′cu-lar, *a.* See INTER-. — *n.* *Zoöl.* In fishes, an epipleural bone.
in′ter-mu′tu-al, *a.* Mutual. — **in′ter-mu′tu-al-ly**, *adv.* — **in′ter-mu′tu-al-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
in′ter-mu′tule, *n.* *Arch.* See INTER-.
in-tern′, *n.* = INTERNE, 2.
in-ter′nal-ize, *v. t.* To make internal, or subjective — **in-ter′nal-i-za′tion**, *n.*
in-ter′nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′ter-na′ri-al, *a.* See INTER-.
internat. *Abbr.* International.
in′ter-na′tion (ĭn′tẽr-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act of interning, or state of being interned.
in′ter-ne′ci-a-ry (ĭn′tẽr-nē′shĭ-ā-rĭ), **in′ter-nec′i-nal** (-nĕs′ĭ-năl), *a.* Internecine. *Rare.*

in′ter-neu′ral (ĭn′tẽr-nū′răl), *a.* *Anat.* Between the neural arches or neural spines. — *n.* In fishes, one of the bones or spines which extend into the flesh between the neural spines, and to which the rays of the dorsal fins are attached.
in-ter′no- (ĭn-tûr′nō-). Combining form for *internal.*
in′ter-nod′al (ĭn′tẽr-nōd′ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to internodes; intervening between nodes or joints.
in′ter-node′ (ĭn′tẽr-nōd′), *n.* [L. *internodium; inter* between + *nodus* knot.] The interval or part between two nodes (in any sense), or between two joints; a segment.
in′ter-nun′cial (-nŭn′shăl), *a.* [See INTERNUNCIO.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an internuncio; internunciary.
2. *Physiol.* Communicating or transmitting impressions between different parts of the body, as nerves.
in′ter-nun′ci-o (-shĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* -CIOS (-ōz). [L. *internuntius; inter* between + *nuntius, nuncius,* messenger: cf. It. *internunzio.* See NUNCIO.] **1.** A messenger between two parties; a go-between.
2. A representative, or chargé d'affaires, of the Pope at a court or seat of government during an interval when there is no nuncio, or where no nuncio is sent, usually ranking next below a nuncio; also, formerly, an envoy, esp. the Austrian, at Constantinople. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT.
in′ter-o′ce-an′ic (-ō′shē-ăn′ĭk), *a.* Between oceans; connecting oceans; as, *interoceanic* communication.
in′ter-oc′u-lar (-ŏk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Between the eyes, as the antennæ of some insects.
in′ter-o-per′cle (-ō-pûr′k'l), *n.* *Zoöl.* In fishes, the membrane bone between the preopercle and the branchiostegals. — **in′ter-o-per′cu-lar** (-kū-lȧr), *a.*
in′ter-os′cu-lant (-ŏs′kū-lănt), *a.* **1.** Mutually touching or intersecting; as, *interosculant* circles.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having characters of two groups; interosculating.
in′ter-os′cu-late (-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To osculate with each other; to intermix; interjoin; specif., *Biol.*, of species, etc., to have characters in common.
in′ter-os′cu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of interosculating, or state of being interosculated.
in′ter-os′se-ous (-ŏs′ē-ŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Situated between bones; specif., designating the fibrous membranes connecting the shafts of the tibia and fibula, or the radius and ulna, or certain arteries, veins, and nerves of the forearm; also, designating certain arteries of the hand and foot, which run along the interossei.
interosseous muscles, the interossei.
in′ter-os′se-us (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -SEI (-ē-ī). [NL.] *Anat.* Any of certain small muscles arising from the metacarpals and metatarsals and inserted into the bases of the first phalanges. In each hand there are four *dorsal* interossei, lying between the metacarpals, and three *palmar*, beneath the metacarpals; in each foot, four *dorsal* and three *plantar.*
in′ter-page′ (-pāj′), *v. t.* To insert or put between pages.
in′ter-pa-ri′e-tal (-pȧ-rī′ē-tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Between the parietal bones. — **interparietal bone**, a median triangular bone lying at the junction of the parietal and occipital bones, rarely present in man (see INCA BONE), but very conspicuous in certain of the lower mammals. In fishes the term is sometimes applied to the supraoccipital.
in′ter-pe-dun′cu-lar (-pē-dŭŋ′kū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Between peduncles, esp. the peduncles of the cerebrum.
in′ter-pel′ (-pĕl′), *v. t.;* IN′TER-PELLED′ (-pĕld′); IN′TER-PEL′LING. [L. *interpellare, interpellatum; inter* + *pellare* (in comp.), akin to *pellere* to drive: cf. F. *interpeller.* Cf. INTERPELLATE.] **1.** To interrupt; to intercede with. *Obs.*
2. *Scots Law.* To intercept; to prevent or preclude.
in′ter-pel′lant (-pĕl′ănt), *a.* [L. *interpellans*, p. pr. See INTERPEL.] Interrupting. — *n.* One who interpellates.
in′ter-pel′late (-āt), *v. t.;* -LAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -LAT-ING (-āt-ĭng). [See INTERPEL.] **1.** To interrupt. *Obs.*
2. To question formally, as a minister, or other executive officer, in explanation of his conduct; — generally on the part of a member in a legislative body.
in′ter-pel-la′tion (-pĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *interpellatio:* cf. F. *interpellation.*] **1.** An interposing or interceding. *Obs.*
2. Act of interpelling or interrupting; interruption. "Continual *interpellations.*" *Bp. Hall.*
3. Act of formally bringing into question a ministerial policy or action.

An *interpellation* . . . is a special and formal challenge of the policy or action of the Cabinet on some matter of the day, and is commonly the occasion of a general debate. It usually results in a vote expressive of confidence or want of confidence in the ministers. . . . It is . . . the weightiest form of interrogating ministers: it makes them and all that they have done the objects of set attack and defense. *Woodrow Wilson.*

4. An official summons or citation. *Obs.*
5. *Scots Law.* Interception; prevention.
in′ter-pel-la′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who interpellates.
in′ter-pen′e-trate (-pĕn′ē-trāt), *v. t. & i.;* -TRAT′ED (-trāt′ĕd); -TRAT′ING (-trāt′ĭng). **1.** To penetrate between, within, or throughout; to permeate.

It *interpenetrates* my granite mass. *Shelley.*

It was reserved for Shakespeare . . . to *interpenetrate* tragedy with comedy, and comedy with tragic earnestness. *Edward Dowden.*

2. To penetrate mutually.
interpenetrating molding *or* **moulding**, in late Gothic architecture, a decoration by means of moldings to pass through solid uprights or transoms; often, two sets of architectural members apparently penetrating one another.
in′ter-pen′e-tra′tion (ĭn′tẽr-pĕn′ē-trā′shŭn), *n.* Act, state, quality, or form of that which interpenetrates.
in′ter-pen′e-tra-tive (-pĕn′ē-trā-tĭv), *a.* Penetrating each the other. — **in′ter-pen′e-tra-tive-ly**, *adv.*
in′ter-pi-las′ter (-pĭ-lăs′tẽr), *n.* *Arch.* The space between two pilasters. — **in′ter-pi-las′ter-ing**, *n.*
in′ter-plait′ (-plāt′), *v. t.* To plait together; to interweave.
in′ter-plan′et-a-ry (-plăn′ĕt-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Astron.* Between or in the region of the planets; as, *interplanetary* spaces. *Boyle.*
in′ter-play′ (ĭn′tẽr-plā′), *n.* Mutual action or influence; interaction; reciprocal or contrasting action or effect; as, the *interplay* of light and shade.
in′ter-play′ (-plā′), *v. i.* To exert interplay.
in′ter-plea′ (ĭn′tẽr-plē′), *n.* *Law.* **a** A dilatory plea. *Obs.* **b** The plea made by bill of interpleader.
in′ter-plead′ (-plēd′), *v. i.* *Law.* To plead, or go to trial, with each other in order to determine a right on which the action of a third party depends. See 2d INTERPLEADER.
in′ter-plead′er (-ẽr), *n.* *Law.* One who interpleads.

After its judicial determination the *interpleader* cannot resort to replevin for the same property. *26 Mo. App. 487.*

in′ter-plead′er (-ẽr), *n.* *Law.* A proceeding devised to enable a person, of whom the same debt, duty, or thing is claimed adversely by two or more parties, to compel them to litigate the right or title between themselves, and thereby to relieve himself from the suits which they might otherwise bring against him.
in′ter-point′ (-point′), *v. t.* To point; to mark with stops or pauses; to punctuate. *Rare.*

Her sighs should *interpoint* her words. *Daniel.*

in′ter-point′ (ĭn′tẽr-point′), *a.* Characterized by reciprocal points. — **interpoint Braille type**, Braille type in which each type, besides carrying its proper letter, acts as a matrix for any letter constructed in a reverse series, to be printed on the opposite side of the sheet, the advantage of the system being that pages may be printed with opposing lines on the two sides, as in ordinary printing.
in′ter-point′, *n.* A point or period between words; an interpunct. *Rare.*
in-ter′po-la-ble (ĭn-tûr′pō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be interpolated; suitable to be interpolated.
in′ter-po′lar (-pō′lȧr), *a.* Between poles, as, *Elec.*, the auxiliary poles or winding of an interpole motor.
in-ter′po-late (ĭn-tûr′pō-lāt), *v. t.;* IN-TER′PO-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); IN-TER′PO-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *interpolatus*, p. p. of *interpolare* to form anew, to interpolate, fr. *interpolus, interpolis,* falsified, vamped up, polished up; *inter* between + root of *polire* to polish. See POLISH, *v. t.*] **1.** To renew; to carry on with intermission. *Obs.*
2. To alter or corrupt by inserting new or foreign matter; esp., to change, as a book or text, by inserting matter that is new, or foreign to the purpose of the author.

How strangely Ignatius is mangled and *interpolated*, you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions. *Bp. Barlow.*
Another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

3. To insert between other things or parts; to intercalate.
4. *Math.* To insert intermediate terms in, as a series according to the law of the series; to calculate intermediate values of (a function) from observed values, according to some assumed law of change in value.
Syn. — See INSERT.
in-ter′po-late, *v. i.* To make interpolations.
in-ter′po-lat′ed (ĭn-tûr′pō-lāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Inserted in, or added to, the original; introduced; foisted in; changed by the insertion of new or spurious matter.
2. *Math.* **a** Characterized by interpolations; as, an *interpolated* table. **b** Introduced or determined by interpolation; as, *interpolated* quantities or numbers.
in-ter′po-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *interpolation*, L. *interpolatio* an alteration made here and there.] **1.** Act of interpolating; the introduction or insertion of anything, esp. that which is spurious or foreign.
2. That which is introduced or inserted, esp. something foreign or spurious.
3. *Math.* The method or operation of finding approximately from given terms of a series, as of numbers or observations, other intermediate terms in conformity with the law, given or assumed, of the series.
4. *Surg.* Transfer of tissue, as in plastic operations.
5. A polishing or furbishing up. *Obs.* *Cudworth.*
in-ter′po-la-tive (ĭn-tûr′pō-lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, interpolation. — **in-ter′po-la-tive-ly**, *adv.*
in-ter′po-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *interpolateur*, L. *interpolator* a corrupter.] **1.** One who interpolates; esp., one who inserts foreign or spurious matter in writings.
2. *Mil.* A device with mirrors for establishing an intermediate point in range with two points mutually invisible, to guide gun fire. *Rare.*
3. *Submarine Teleg.* A mechanically rotated clockwork instrument with two cams, one for dots and the other for dashes, worked in conjunction with the relay to secure the correct retransmission of any given number of consecutive elements of a letter which are of the same sign.
in′ter-pole′ (ĭn′tẽr-pōl′), *n.* *Elec.* A supplementary pole, usually small, between the regular poles of a direct-current dynamo or motor. The magnetizing effect of the interpoles tends to counterbalance the magnetizing effect of the armature current (armature reaction), thus eliminating or largely reducing sparking at the commutator. The introduction of interpoles has caused an important improvement in direct-current machinery.
in′ter-po-lit′i-cal (ĭn′tẽr-pō-lĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*inter-* + Gr. πόλις city, state.] Between, or pert. to, the Greek city-states.
in′ter-pos′al (-pōz′ăl), *n.* [From INTERPOSE.] Act of interposing; interposition; intervention.
in′ter-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.;* -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *interposer.* See INTER-; POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To place between; as, to *interpose* a screen between the eye and a fire.

Mountains *interposed*
Make enemies of nations *Cowper.*

2. To thrust in; to intrude; to put between, either for aid or for troubling.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*

3. To introduce or inject between the parts of a conversation or argument.
4. To come or be in the way of; to obstruct; hinder. *Obs.*
in′ter-pose′, *v. i.* **1.** To be or come between.

Long hid by *interposing* hill or wood. *Cowper.*

2. To step in between parties at variance; to mediate; intervene; as, the prince *interposed* and made peace.
3. To utter a sentiment by way of interruption.
Syn. — INTERPOSE, INTERFERE, INTERVENE, MEDIATE, INTERCEDE. To INTERPOSE is to put one's self forward in the affairs of others, with or without propriety, as the case may be; to INTERFERE is to interpose either impertinently and officiously, or in the exercise of right or authority; to INTERVENE, as here compared, is esp. to interpose with aid or as an intermediary; as, "I shall not *interpose* in their quarrel" (*Tatler*); "A wretched sylph too fondly *interposed*" (*Pope*); to *interfere* in another's business; "He sees that human equity is slack to *interfere*, though in so just a cause" (*Cowper*); "She had cherished an unacknowledged idea that some harlequin trick of fortune would *intervene* in her favor" (*Hawthorne*). To MEDIATE is to intervene esp. in order to effect a reconciliation; to INTERCEDE is to interpose on another's behalf; as, to volunteer one's good offices to *mediate* between belligerents; "More requested him to *intercede* with the king" (*Keightley*). See MEDDLE, INTRUDE, INTERPOLATE, TRESPASS.
in′ter-po-si′tion (-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *interpositio* a putting between, insertion, fr. *interponere, interpositum:* cf. F. *interposition.* See INTERPONE, POSITION.] **1.** Act of interposing, or state of being interposed; a being, placing, or coming between; mediation; intervention.
2. The thing interposed.
in-ter′pret (ĭn-tûr′prĕt), *v. t.;* -PRET-ED; -PRET-ING. [L. *interpretari*, p. p. *interpretatus*, fr. *interpres* interpreter, agent, negotiator; *inter* + a root of uncertain origin: cf F. *interpréter.*] **1.** To explain or tell the meaning of; to translate into intelligible or familiar language or terms; to expound; elucidate; translate; — applied esp. to language, but also to dreams, signs, conduct, mysteries, etc.

Emmanuel, which being *interpreted* is, God with us. *Matt.* i. 23.
And Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto Pharaoh. *Gen.* xli. 8.

2. To understand or appreciate in the light of individual belief, judgment, or interest.

As thou wouldst be well *interpreted* by others, *interpret* others well. *Donne.*

3. To apprehend and represent by means of art; to show by illustrative representation; as, an actor *interprets* a character; a musician, a sonata; an artist, a landscape.
Syn. — Translate, solve, render, expound, elucidate, decipher, unfold, unravel. See EXPLAIN.
in-ter′pret, *v. i.* To act as an interpreter; to translate; construe.
in-ter′pret-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *interpretabilis:* cf. F. *interprétable.*] Admitting interpretation; capable of being interpreted or explained. — **in-ter′pret-a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-ter′pret-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ter′pret-a-bly**, *adv.*
in-ter′pret-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *interpretatus*, p. p.] To interpret. *Obs. or R.*
in-ter′pre-ta′tion (ĭn-tûr′prē-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *interpretatio:* cf. F. *interprétation.*] **1.** An interpreting; specif.: **a** Explanation of what is obscure; exposition; version; construction; as, the *interpretation* of a dream. **b** A translating; translation from one language into another. *Obs.* except as used of the oral translation by interpreters.
2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition or explanation given; meaning; as, commentators give various *interpretations* of the same passage of Scripture.
3. The power or faculty of interpreting. *Rare.*
4. An artist's way of expressing his thought or embodying his conception of the subject of his art.
Syn. — Explanation, exposition, solution; translation, version, rendering, construction; sense, definition.
interpretation clause. *Law.* A clause inserted in a statute, contract, etc., declaring the interpretation that is to be put upon a certain word or words.
in-ter′pre-ta-tive (ĭn-tûr′prē-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *interprétatif.*] **1.** Designed or fitted to interpret; explanatory.
2. According to interpretation; constructive.
in-ter′pret-er (-prĕt-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *entrepreteur, interpre-*

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in′ter-ne′cion (ĭn′tẽr-nē′shŭn), *n.* [L. *internecio.*] Mutual destruction; massacre. *Rare.*
in′ter-ne′cive (-sĭv), *a.* [L. *internecivus.*] Internecine. *Rare.*
in′ter-nect′, *v. t.* [L. *internectere.*] To interconnect. *Obs.* — **in′ter-nec′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
in-terne′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
in′ter-net′ted, *a.* Interwoven; complicated. *R.*
in-ter′nist (ĭn-tûr′nĭst), *n.* = INTERNE, 2.
in-ter′ni-ty, *n.* Inwardness; presence within. *Obs.*
in-tern′ment (ĭn-tûrn′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *internement.*] An interning; state of being interned.
in′ter-no′di-al, **in′ter-no′di-an**, *a.* = INTERNODAL. *Rare.*
in′ter-no′di-um (-nō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* An internode; specif., a phalanx.
in′ter-nonce, *n.* [F.] An internuncio. *Obs.*
‖ **in′ter nos** (ĭn′tẽr nōs). [L.] Between ourselves.
in′ter-nu′cle-ar, *a.* *Biol.* Between nuclei.
in′ter-nunce, *n.* [Cf. F. *internonce.*] An internuncio *Obs.*
in′ter-nun′ci-a-ry (-nŭn′shĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* = INTERNUNCIAL, 1.
in′ter-nun′ci-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to conveyance of messages. *Rare.*
in′ter-nun′ci-ess, *n.* A female messenger. *Obs.*
in′ter-nun′ci-o-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
in′ter-nun′ci-us (-shĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CII (-ī). [L.] Internuncio.
in′ter-nup′tial, *a.* [*inter-* + *nuptial.*] Pert. to marriage; also, between two marriages.
in′ter-nup′tials, *n. pl.* Intermarriage. *Rare.*
in′ter-ol′i-va-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Between the olivary bodies.
in′ter-o-per′cu-lum (ĭn′tẽr-ō-pûr′kū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -CULA (-lȧ). [NL.] = INTEROPERCLE.
in′ter-op′tic, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between the optic lobes of the brain.
in′ter-or′bit-al, *a.* See INTER-. — **in′ter-or′bit-al-ly**, *adv.*
in′ter-os′cil-late, *v. t. & i.* See INTER-.
in′ter-os′se-al, *a.* Interosseous.
in′ter-pale′, *v. t.* **1.** *Her.* To separate by pales. *Obs.*
2. To crown. *Obs.*
in′ter-pap′il-la-ry, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-par′en-thet′i-cal, *a.* See INTER-. — **-thet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
in′ter-pa-ri′e-tal, **in′ter-pa-ri′e-ta′le** (-pȧ-rī′ē-tā′lē), *n.* [NL. *interparietale.*] *Anat.* An interparietal bone or cartilage.
in′ter-par′lia-men′ta-ry, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-par′ox-ys′mal, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-pass′, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-pause′, *n.* An intermission. *Rare.*
in′ter-pave′, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-peal′, *v. t.* **1.** Obs. var. of INTERPEL.
2. To peal between.
in′ter-pec′to-ral, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-pel′late, *a.* [L. *interpellatus*, p. p.] Interrupted. *Obs.*
in′ter-pend′ent, *a.* Hanging between; hesitant; also, interdependent. *Obs.* — *n.* One intermediate or hesitant. *Obs.*
in′ter-pen′e-tra-ble (ĭn′tẽr-pĕn′ē-trȧ-b'l), *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-pen′e-trant, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-pen′e-trate, *a.* Interpenetrated.
in′ter-per′son-al, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-per-vade′, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-pet′al-oid, *a.* *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Between petaloid areas; specif., applied to areas in the test of certain echinoderms.
in′ter-pet′i-o-lar, **in′ter-pet′i-o-la-ry**, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-pha-lan′ge-al (-fȧ-lăn′jē-ăl), *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-piece′, *n.* An interlude.
in′ter-place′, *v. t.* To place between or among; insert; also, to place alternately. *Obs.*
in′ter-pla-cen′tal, *a.* *Bot.* Between the placentæ.
in′ter-pledge′, *v. t.* To pledge mutually. *Rare.*
in′ter-pleu′ral, *a.* *Anat.* Between the pleuræ. — **interpleural space**, the mediastinum.
in-ter′pli-cate (ĭn-tûr′plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *interplicare.*] To interfold. *R.* — **in-ter′pli-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* *R.* *Obs. Scot.*
in′ter-ply′, *v. i.* To interplead.
‖ **in′ter po′cu-la** (pŏk′ū-lȧ). [L.] Among cups; at their cups; while drinking.
in-ter′po-land′ (ĭn-tûr′pō-lănd′), *n.* [L. *interpolandus* to be interpolated.] *Math.* A value or magnitude to be interpolated.
in-ter′po-la-ry (ĭn-tûr′pō-lā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to interpolation. *Obs.*
in-ter′po-late, *a.* Interpolated.
in-ter′po-lat′er (ĭn-tûr′pō-lāt′ẽr), *n.* One who interpolates.
in′ter-pol′ish, *v. t.* To polish in parts or places. *Obs.*
in′ter-pol′i-ty, *n.* [*inter-* + *polity.*] Mutual citizenship. *Rare* *Oxf. E. D.*
in′ter-pone′ (-pōn′), *v. t.* [L. *interponere; inter* between + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] To interpose. *Rare.* — **in′ter-po′nent**, *n.* *Rare.*
in′ter-por′tal, *a.* Between ports, esp. of the same country.
in′ter-pos′a-ble (ĭn′tẽr-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
interpose, *n.* Interposition. *Obs.*
in′ter-pos′er (ĭn′tẽr-pōz′ẽr), *n.* One that interposes.
in′ter-pos′ing-ly, *adv.* of *interposing*, p. pr. See -LY.
in′ter-pos′it (-pŏz′ĭt), *n.* [From L. *interpositus*, p. p. of *interponere.* See INTERPOSITION.] An intermediate depot or station between commercial centers. *Rare.*
in′ter-po′sure, *n.* [See INTERPOSE.] Interposition. *Obs.*
in′ter-pour′, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-prat′er (-prāt′ẽr), *n.* See INTER-.
in′ter-prease′, *v. i.* [*inter-* + *prease.*] To press in between. *Obs.*
in′ter-pres′sure, *a.* See INTER-.
in-ter′pret, *n.* [F. *interprète.*] Interpreter. *Obs.*
in-ter′pret-a-ment, *n.* [L. *interpretamentum.*] Interpretation. *Obs.*
in-ter′pret-ate, *a.* Interpreted. *Obs.*
in-ter′pre-ta′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to interpretation.
in-ter′pre-ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of INTERPRETATIVE. See -LY.
in-ter′pre-ta′tor, *n.* [L.] Interpreter. *Obs.*
in-ter′pret-er-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

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teur, L. *interpretator.*] **1.** One that interprets, explains, or expounds; specif., *Obs.*, a professional expounder of law or religion.
2. One who translates; esp., a person who translates orally for parties conversing in different tongues.
3. One who reveals the will of the gods; the messenger of the gods. *Obs. or Poetic.*
Mr. Interpreter, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a character typifying the Holy Ghost.

in′ter-prox′i-mal (ĭn′tẽr-prŏk′sĭ-măl), *a.* Situated between adjacent parts or surfaces. — **interproximal space**, *Dentistry*, the space between any two adjacent teeth.

in′ter-punc′tion (-pŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *interpunctio*, fr. *interpungere, interpunctum*, to interpoint. See INTER-; POINT.] Act of interpointing; punctuation.

in′ter-punc′tu-ate (-pŭŋk′tū-āt), *v. t.* To interpoint; to punctuate. — **in′ter-punc′tu-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

in′ter-pu′pil-la-ry (-pū′pĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* Between the pupils of the eyes; also, designating the distance between the centers of the spectacle lenses.

in′ter-ra′di-al (-rā′dĭ-ăl), *a.* Between radii or rays; specif., *Zoöl.*, of or pert. to an interradius of a radiate animal; in crinoids, designating the plates occupying the spaces between the rays proper, thus including both the interambulacrals and interbrachials. — *n.* An interradial plate. — **in′ter-ra′di-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-ra′di-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DII (-ī). [NL.] *Zoöl.* In certain cœlenterates, a radius of the second order, half way between two perradii. See RADIUS, 4 **a**.

in′ter-reg′num (-rĕg′nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl* -NA (-nȧ). [L.; *inter* between + *regnum* dominion. See REIGN; cf. INTERREIGN.]
1. Reign or tenure of power during a temporary vacancy of a throne or suspension of the ordinary government.
2. The time during which a throne is vacant between the death, abdication, or expulsion of a sovereign and the accession of his successor.
3. Any period during which the functions of government are suspended or vested in a temporary executive.
4. Hence, a period of freedom from customary authority, or a lapse, break, or pause in a continuous event or series.

in′ter-re-late′ (-rē-lāt′), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To bring into, or show, mutual relation.

in′ter-re-lat′ed (-rē-lāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Having a mutual or reciprocal relation or parallelism; correlative.

in′ter-re-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Mutual relation.

in′ter-rex (ĭn′tẽr-rĕks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -REGES (-rē′jēz). [L.; *inter* between + *rex* king.] One who exercises supreme or kingly power during an interregnum.

in-ter′ro-gate (ĭn-tĕr′ō-gāt), *v. t.*; IN-TER′RO-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); IN-TER′RO-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *interrogatus*, p. p. of *interrogare* to ask; *inter* between + *rogare* to ask. See ROGATION.] **1.** To question; esp., to question formally; to examine by asking questions; as, to *interrogate* a witness.
2. To ask questions in regard to (something). *Obs.*
Syn. — Question, ask. See INQUIRE.

in-ter′ro-gate, *v. i.* To ask questions.

in-ter′ro-ga′tion (ĭn-tĕr′ō-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *interrogatio*: cf. F. *interrogation.*] **1.** Act of interrogating, or questioning; inquiry; also, a question put; an inquiry.
2. *Gram. & Rhet.* A question as a type of sentence or unit of discourse; questioning as a mode or figure of discourse.
3. A mark, or sign [?], used to indicate a question, to express doubt, or to mark a query; — called also *interrogation point.* In Spanish it is also placed, inverted, at the beginning of the interrogative sentence; as, *¿Como qué?*

in-ter′ro-ga′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of interrogation; inclined to interrogation; interrogative.

in′ter-rog′a-tive (ĭn′tĕ-rŏg′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *interrogativus*: cf. F. *interrogatif.*] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; as, an *interrogative* particle or pronoun.

in′ter-rog′a-tive, *n.* *Gram.* A word used in asking questions, as *who? what? which?*, or an interrogative particle, as the Latin *-ne.*

in′ter-rog′a-tive-ly, *adv.* In the form of, or by means of, a question; in an interrogative manner.

in-ter′ro-ga′tor (ĭn-tĕr′ō-gā′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *interrogateur.*] One who interrogates; a questioner.

in′ter-rog′a-to-ry (ĭn′tĕ-rŏg′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *interrogatorius.*] Containing, expressing, or implying a question; interrogative; as, an *interrogatory* sentence.

in′ter-rog′a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *interrogatoire.*] **1.** A formal question or inquiry; esp., *Law*, a question put in writing.
2. A sign or signal denoting interrogation.

in′ter-rupt′ (ĭn′tĕ-rŭpt′), *v. t.*; IN′TER-RUPT′ED; IN′TER-RUPT′ING. [L. *interruptus*, p. p. of *interrumpere* to interrupt; *inter* between + *rumpere* to break. See RUPTURE.]
1. To break into, or between; to stop or hinder by breaking in; to interfere with the course, current, or motion of; as, to *interrupt* the remarks of one speaking.

Do not *interrupt* me in my course. *Shak.*

2. To break the monotony or uniformity of; to divide or separate in the way of diversification or obstruction; as, the evenness of the road was not *interrupted* by a single hill.
3. To obstruct; intercept; hinder; thwart. *Obs.*

in′ter-rupt′ (ĭn′tĕ-rŭpt′), *v. i.* To break in upon some action or discourse; esp., to break in with questions or remarks while another is speaking; to interpolate.

in′ter-rupt′ed, *p. a.* **1.** Broken in upon; intermitted; discontinuous; as, an *interrupted* stripe.
2. *Bot.* Not uniform; broken in arrangement or symmetry, as when leaves or bracts intervene between the flowers in an inflorescence.
interrupted cadence. See under CADENCE, 3. — **i. fern**, the Clayton fern. — **i. screw**, a screw (either a **stepped screw** (see *Illust.*), or a **slotted screw**, a screw of uniform diameter with a series of simple longitudinal slots) whose surface is divided longitudinally into several blank or cut-away sections so that the screw may be slipped into a reciprocally made nut, or **screw box**, and locked by a fraction of a turn. The principle is employed in the breech mechanism of certain guns, in which case a necessary part of the system is the obturator which seals the bore and prevents escape of gas about the block. — **i. suture**, *Surg.*, a series of separate stitches placed near to each other, to unite the lips of a wound.

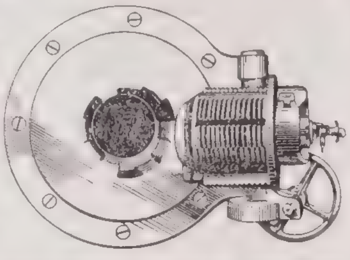

Breech Mechanism for 12-inch British Naval Gun, showing Interrupted-screw Fermeture or Breechblock.

in′ter-rupt′ed-ly, *adv.* With interruptions.
interruptedly pinnate. *Bot.* **a** Pinnate with small leaflets intermixed with large ones. **b** Abruptly pinnate.

in′ter-rupt′er (ĭn′tĕ-rŭp′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that interrupts.
2. Specif.: *Elec.* Any of various devices to interrupt or make and break an electric current, usually automatically and at rapidly recurring intervals.

in′ter-rup′tion (-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *interruptio*: cf. F. *interruption.*] **1.** Act of interrupting, or breaking in upon; state of being interrupted.
2. A breach or break, caused by the abrupt intervention of something foreign; intervention; interposition.

Lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden*

3. Obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; stop; hindrance; as, the *interruptions* in the execution of a work.
4. Temporary cessation; intermission; suspension.
5. Hindrance or obstruction. *Obs.* *Shak.*

in′ter-rup′tive (-rŭp′tĭv), *a.* Tending to interrupt; interrupting. — **in′ter-rup′tive-ly**, *adv.*

in′ter-scap′u-lar (ĭn′tẽr-skăp′ū-lȧr), *a.* **a** *Anat.* Between the scapulæ, or shoulder blades. **b** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the region between the shoulders; as, the *interscapular* feathers. — *n.* An interscapular feather; — chiefly in *pl.*

in′ter-seamed′ (ĭn′tẽr-sēmd′), *a.* [F. *entresemé*, p. p.] Interspersed, or sown (with), as for adornment. *Archaic.*

Borders of lilies *interseamed* with roses *Greene.*

in′ter-sect′ (-sĕkt′), *v. t.*; IN′TER-SECT′ED; IN′TER-SECT′ING. [L. *intersectus*, p. p. of *intersecare* to intersect; *inter* + *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] To pierce or divide by passing through or athwart; to cut across; to cross; as, any two diameters of a circle *intersect* each other.

in′ter-sect′, *v. i.* To cut into one another; to meet and cross at a point, as two lines. — **intersecting arcade**, *Arch.*, a Romanesque arcade having interlacing arches.

in′ter-sect (ĭn′tẽr-sĕkt), *n.* *Math.* A point or curve of intersection.

in′ter-sec′tion (-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *intersectio*: cf. F. *intersection.*] **1.** Act, state, or place of intersecting.
2. *Math.* **a** The extent (whether composed of points, lines, surfaces, or volumes) in which two other extents (whether like or unlike) intersect, or which is common to both. The *intersection* of two curves consists of points; of two surfaces, of lines and points; of a line and a surface, in general of points; of a surface and a volume, in general of a surface; etc. **b** The aggregate of elements common to two aggregates.

in′ter-sec′tion-al (ĭn′tẽr-sĕk′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to intersections.

in′ter-sep′tal (-sĕp′tăl), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Between septa.

in′ter-sert′ (-sûrt′), *v. t.*; -SERT′ED; -SERT′ING. [L. *intersertus*, p.p. of *interserere* to intersert; *inter* between + *serere* to join, weave.] To put in between other things; to insert. — **in′ter-ser′tion** (-sûr′shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs. or R.*

in′ter-ses′a-moid (-sĕs′ȧ-moid), *a.* Between sesamoid bones; as, the *intersesamoid* ligament of a horse's fetlock.

in′ter-so′cial (-sō′shăl), *a.* Pertaining to the mutual intercourse or relations of persons in society; social.

in′ter-space′ (ĭn′tẽr-spās′), *n.* [L. *interspatium.* See INTER-; SPACE.] Intervening space.

in′ter-space′ (-spās′), *v. t.* To put an interval between.

in′ter-sperse′ (-spûrs′), *v. t.*; -SPERSED′ (-spûrst′); -SPERS′ING (-spûr′sĭng). [L. *interspersus* interspersed; *inter* between, among + *spargere* to scatter. See SPARSE.] **1.** To scatter or set here and there among other things; to insert at intervals; as, to *intersperse* pictures in a book.

There, *interspersed* in lawns and op'ning glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*

2. To diversify or adorn with things set or scattered at intervals; to place something at intervals in or among; as, to *intersperse* a book with pictures.

Which space is *interspersed* with small islands and rocks *Cook.*

in′ter-sper′sion (-spûr′shŭn), *n.* Act of interspersing, or state of being interspersed.

in′ter-sphere′ (-sfēr′), *v. i.* To fall or come within the spheres or influences of each other.

in′ter-spi′nal (-spī′năl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Between spines; esp., between the spinous processes of the vertebral column. — *n.* An interneural or interhæmal bone.

in′ter-spi-na′lis (-spī-nā′lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NALES (-lēz). [NL.] *Anat.* Any of certain short muscles connecting the ends of the spinous processes of contiguous vertebræ. They occur mostly in the neck and lumbar region.

in′ter-state′ (ĭn′tẽr-stāt′), *a.* Pertaining to the mutual relations of States; existing between, or including, different States; as, *interstate* commerce is placed under exclusive Federal control by Art. I. § 8, cl. 3 of the Constitution of the United States.
Interstate Commerce Act, *U. S.*, an act of Congress (Feb. 4, 1887) regulating commerce between the States, when carried on wholly or partly by rail. It declared all common carriers engaged in such commerce liable to regulation; declared that charges must be reasonable; forbade special rates, rebates, preferences, pooling, etc., and established the Interstate Commerce Commission. — **I. Commerce Commission**, *U. S.*, a commission established by the Interstate Commerce Act to execute and enforce the provisions of the act. Its members (orig. five, now seven) are appointed by the President; it has power to demand from common carriers all necessary information, to institute prosecutions for violation of the provisions of the act, and, under the act of 1906, to fix the rates to be charged by common carriers for interstate transportation of persons or property.

in′ter-stel′lar (-stĕl′ȧr), *a.* Beyond the confines of the solar system; located among the stars or passing from one to another; as, *interstellar* space.

in-ter′stice (ĭn-tûr′stĭs; 277), *n.*; *pl.* INTERSTICES (-stĭ-sēz). [L. *interstitium* a pause, interval; *inter* between + *sistere* to set, fr. *stare* to stand: cf. F. *interstice.* See STAND.] **1.** A space which intervenes between one thing and another; esp., a space between things closely set, or between the parts of a body; a chink; a crack; a crevice; an interval; as, the *interstices* of a wall.
2. An interval of time; specif., *pl.*, *R. C. Ch.*, the intervals which the canon law requires between the reception of the various degrees of orders.

in-ter′sticed (-stĭst), *a.* Provided with interstices; having interstices between; situated at intervals.

in′ter-sti′tial (ĭn′tẽr-stĭsh′ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to interstices; within the tissues. — **in′ter-sti′tial-ly**, *adv.*

in′ter-strat′i-fi-ca′tion (-străt′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Process of interstratifying, or state of being interstratified; also, that which is interstratified.

in′ter-strat′i-fied (-străt′ĭ-fīd), *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies; interbedded; as, *interstratified* rocks.

in′ter-strat′i-fy (-fī), *v. t & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). To insert, or to lie, between other strata; to arrange, or to lie, in alternate strata.

in′ter-sub-jec′tive (-sŭb-jĕk′tĭv), *a.* Connecting or interrelating two consciousnesses or subjectivities.

in′ter-su′per-cil′i-a-ry (-sū′pẽr-sĭl′ĭ-â-rĭ), *a.* *Craniol.*

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in-ter′pre-tive, *a.* Interpretative. — **in-ter′pre-tive-ly**, *adv.*
in-ter′pre-to′ri-al (ĭn-tûr′prē-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to an interpreter. *Rare.*
in-ter′pre-tress (-prĕ-trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of INTERPRETER.
interprice, interprise. † ENTERPRISE.
in′ter-pro-duce′, *v. t.* See INTER-. Obs.
in′ter-pro-glot′tid-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between proglottides.
in′ter-pro-por′tion-al, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-pro′to-plas′mic, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-pro-vin′cial, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-pter′y-goid, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-pu′bic, *a.* *Anat.* Between the pubic bones.
in′ter-pul′mo-na-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Between the lungs.
in′ter-punct′, *n. & v.* [L. *interpunctum*, p. p.] Interpoint. *R.*
in′ter-quar′rel, *v. i.* See INTER-.
in′ter-quar′ter, *n.* See INTER-.
in′ter-ra′cial, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-ra′di-ate, *v. i.* See INTER-. — **in′ter-ra′di-a′tion**, *n.*
in′ter-ra′di-um (ĭn′tẽr-rā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See INTER-; RADIUS.] *Zoöl.* One of the areas or zones between radii. In echinoderms, an interambulacrum.
in′ter-ra′mal (-rā′măl), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *ramus* a branch.] *Anat.* Between rami, or branches, esp. of the lower jaw.
in′ter-ram′i-corn (-răm′ĭ-kôrn), *n.* [*inter-* + *ramus* + L. *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* A separate piece of the bill forming the gonys in certain birds.
in′ter-ram′i-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* The union of branches to form a network.
in′ter-re-ceive′, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-re′gal, *a.* Between kings.
‖ **in′ter re-ga′li-a.** [L.] *Law.* Among (part of) the regalia (of the crown). *Great Britain.*
in′ter-re′gen-cy (ĭn′tẽr-rē′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* An interregnum. *Obs.*
in′ter-re′gent, *n.* An interrex. *Obs.*
in′ter-reg′i-men′tal, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-re′gion-al, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-reg′nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an interregnum.
in′ter-reign′ (ĭn′tẽr-rān′), *n.* [Cf. F. *interrègne.*] An interregnum. *Rare.*
in′ter-reign′, *v. i.* To reign between.
in′ter-re-lat′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in′ter-re-la′tion-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
in′ter-re-li′gious, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-re′nal (-rē′năl), *a.* *Anat.* Between the kidneys; as, the **interrenal body**, an organ found in elasmobranch fishes. It is usually unpaired and placed between the kidneys or beneath one of them, and is believed by some to represent the cortical part of the suprarenals of the higher vertebrates. — *n.* An interrenal body.
in′ter-re-pel′lent, *a.* See INTER-.
in-ter′rer (ĭn-tûr′ẽr), *n.* One who inters.
in′ter-right′, *n.* A right in common. *Rare.*
in′ter-rime′, *v. i.* See INTER-.
interrog. *Abbr.* Interrogation.
in-ter′ro-ga-ble (ĭn-tĕr′ō-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being interrogated. — **-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in-ter′ro-gant (-gănt), *n.* [L. *interrogans, -antis*, p. pr.] Interrogator. *Obs.*
in-ter′ro-gate, *a.* Interrogated.
in-ter′ro-gate, *n.* [Cf. F. *interrogat.*] An interrogation. *Obs.*
in-ter′ro-gat′ed-ness (ĭn-tĕr′ō-gāt′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
in-ter′ro-ga-tee′ (-gȧ-tē′), *n.* One who is interrogated.
in-ter′ro-gat′ing-ly, *adv.* Questioningly.
interrogation point. = INTERROGATION, 3.
in′ter-rog′a-tiv. Interrogative. *Ref. Sp.*
in′ter-rog′a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of INTERROGATORY.
in-ter′ro-ga′trix (ĭn-tĕr′ō-gā′trĭks), *n.* Female interrogator.
interroge, *v. t.* [L. *interrogare*: cf. OF. *interroguer*, F. *interroger.*] To interrogate. *Obs.*
‖ **in**, *or* **ad**, **ter-ro′rem.** [L.] In, or for, terror; as a warning.
in′ter-rule′, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-rupt′, *a.* [L. *interruptus*, p. p.: cf. OF. *interrupt.*] Interrupted. *Obs.*
in′ter-rupt′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in′ter-rupt′ing-ly, *adv.* of *interrupting*, p. pr.
in′ter-rupt′ly, *adv.* Interruptedly. *Obs.*
in′ter-rup′tor, *n.* [L.] = INTERRUPTER.
in′ter-rup′to-ry, *a.* Interruptive.
in′ter-rup′ture, *n.* Interruption.
in′ter-sa-lute′, *v. i.* See INTER-.
in′ter-sca-pil′i-um (-skȧ-pĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Interscapulum.
in′ter-scap′u-lum (ĭn′tẽr-skăp′ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL. See INTER-; SCAPULA.] *Zoöl.* The region between the shoulder blades.
in′ter-scend′ent (-sĕn′dĕnt), *a.* [See INTER-; ASCEND.] *Math.* Having exponents that are radical quantities; — as, $x^{\sqrt{2}}$, or $x^{\sqrt{a}}$.
in′ter-scen-den′tal (-sĕn-dĕn′tăl), *a.* *Math.* Interscendent.
in′ter-school′, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-scind′, *v. t.* [L. *interscindere*; *inter* between + *scindere* to cut.] To cut in two. *Obs.*
in′ter-scribe′ (-skrīb′), *v. t.* [L. *interscribere*; *inter* between + *scribere* to write.] To write between. *Rare.* — **in′ter-scrip′tion** (-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
‖ **in′ter se.** [L.] Among, or between, themselves.
in′ter-se′cant (-sē′kănt), *a.* [L. *intersecans*, p. pr. See INTERSECT.] Crossing; intersecting.
in′ter-se-ca′tion (-sē-kā′shŭn), *n.* Intersection. *Rare.*
in′ter-sec′tant, *a.* Intersecting.
in′ter-seg-men′tal, *a.* Between segments
in′ter-sem′i-nate, *v. t* [Cf. L. *interseminatus*, p. p. of *interseminare.*] To sow between or among. *Rare.*
in′ter-sert′al (-sûr′tăl), *a* *Petrog.* = OPHITIC.
in′ter-ses′sion-al, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-set′, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-shade′, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-shift′ing, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-shock′, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *entre-choquer.*] To attack (each other); also, to strike together. *R.*
in′ter-shoot′ (-shōōt′), *v. i.* To shoot between or among. *Rare.*
in′ter-si-de′re-al (ĭn′tẽr-sī-dē′rē-ăl), *a.* Interstellar.
in′ter-sil′i-ent (-sĭl′ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inter* between + *salire* to leap.] Entering or appearing abruptly. *Rare.*
in′ter-soil′, *v. t.* To intermix (soils). *Obs.*
in′ter-sole′. Var. of ENTRESOL.
in′ter-som′ni-al (-sŏm′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *somnium* dream + *-al.*] Pertaining to dreams or dreamlike consciousness. *Rare.*
in′ter-som′ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Between the times of sleeping; in an interval of wakefulness. *R.*
in′ter-so′nant, *a.*, **in′ter-sow′** (-sō′), *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-spa′tial (-spā′shăl), *a.* Pert. to an interspace; specif., *Zoöl.*, pert. to the spaces between veins of insects' wings. — **in′ter-spa′tial-ly**, *adv.*
in′ter-speak′er, *n.* An interlocutor.
in′ter-spe-cif′ic, *a.* [*inter-* + *specific*, as adj. from *species.*] Obtaining between species.
in′ter-speech′, *n.* A conversation or a colloquy. *Obs.*
‖ **in′ter spem et me′tum** [L.] Between hope and fear.
in′ter-sper′sal (-spûr′săl), *n.* = INTERSPERSION.
in′ter-spers′ed-ly, *adv.* of *interspersed*, p. p.
in′ter-sperst′. Interspersed. *Ref. Sp.*
in′ter-spher′al (-sfēr′ăl), *a* See INTER-.
in′ter-spic′u-lar, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between spicules.
in′ter-spi′nous (-spī′nŭs), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Interspinal.
in′ter-spi′ral, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-spi-ra′tion (ĭn′tẽr-spĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *interspiratio* a fetching of breath between. See INTER-; SPIRIT.] *Obs.* **1.** A breathing space.
2. Spiritual inspiration at separate times, or at intervals.
in′ter-spire′, *v. i.* [L. *interspirare.*] To pause or take breath between times *Obs.*
in′ter-spor′al (ĭn′tẽr-spōr′ăl), *a.* Between spores.
in′ter-sprin′kle, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in′ter-sta-pe′di-al (-stȧ-pē′dĭ-ăl), *a* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to a part of the columella of the ear between the stapes and the mediostapedial. — *n.* The interstapedial part of the columella.
in′ter-stel′la-ry (-stĕl′ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Interstellar.
in′ter-ste-ril′i-ty, *n.* *Biol.* Sterility between nearly related individuals.
in′ter-ster′nal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between sternal plates.
in′ter-sti′cial (ĭn′tẽr-stĭsh′ăl). Var. of INTERSTITIAL.
in′ter-sti′cion, *n.* [See INTERSTITION.] Interstice. *Obs*
in′ter-stinct′, *a.* [L. *interstinctus*, p. p.] Separate. *Obs.*
in′ter-stinc′tive, *a.* Distinguishing. *Obs.*
in′ter-sti′tion (ĭn′tẽr-stĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *interstitio.*] An interstice. *Obs.*
in′ter-sti′tious (-ŭs), *a.* Interstitial.
in′ter-sti′ti-um (-stĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] An interstice. *Obs.*
in′ter-stream′, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-street′, *a.* See INTER-.
in′ter-stri′al (ĭn′tẽr-strī′ăl), *a.* Between striæ.
in′ter-sub-sist′ence, *n*, **in′ter-sub′sti-tu′tion**, *n.* See INTER-.

Between the superciliary ridges; designating the point formed by the junction of a tangent to these ridges and the median line of the face.

in/ter-tan/gle (ĭn/tẽr-tăŋ/g'l), *v. t.* To entangle; to intertwine.

in/ter-ter/ri-to/ri-al (-tĕr/ĭ-tō/rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Existing, going, conducted, or the like, between territories, esp. such as are under different jurisdictions or sovereignties.

in/ter-tes/sel-la/tion (-tĕs/ĕ-lā/shŭn), *n.* Cunning or complex interrelation, comparable to a mosaic design.

in/ter-tex/ture (-tĕks/tūr), *n.* Act of interweaving, or state of being interwoven; that which is interwoven.

Skirted thick with *intertexture* firm
Of thorny boughs. *Cowper.*

in/ter-tid/al (-tīd/ăl), *a.* Between high-water mark and low-water mark; specif., *Zoöl.*, designating animals which live in this space, as the rock barnacles or soft clam.

in/ter-tie/ (ĭn/tẽr-tī/), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *entretoise*, OF. also *-taise*, misunderstood as a pl. *Oxf. E. D.* See ENTRETOISE; cf. INTERDICE.] *Arch.* In any framed work, a horizontal tie other than the sill and plate or other principal ties, securing uprights to one another.

in/ter-traf/fic (-trăf/ĭk), *n.* Mutual trade or traffic. — *v. i.* To trade together; to traffic.

in/ter-tra/gi-an (-trā/jĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anthropom.* Situated between the tragus and antitragus; as, the *intertragian* canal.

in/ter-trans/ver-sa/lis (-trăns/vẽr-sā/lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SALES (-sā/lēz). [NL.] *Anat.* One of a series of small muscles connecting the transverse processes of contiguous vertebræ. They are most highly developed in the neck.

in/ter-trans-verse/ (-trăns-vûrs/), *a.* *Anat.* Between the transverse processes of contiguous vertebræ.

in/ter-trib/al (-trīb/ăl), *a.* Occurring between, or common to, different tribes; as, *intertribal* commerce or customs.

in/ter-tri/go (-trī/gō), *n.* [L.; *inter* between + *terere*, *tritum*, to rub.] *Med.* An erythematous inflammation of the skin produced by rubbing two adjacent parts together, as between folds of the skin or at the flexures of joints.

in/ter-tro/chan-ter/ic (-trō/kăn-tĕr/ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Between trochanters; as, the **intertrochanteric lines** on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the femur.

in/ter-trop/ic (-trŏp/ĭk) } *a.* Situated between or within
in/ter-trop/i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the tropics; relating to regions within the tropics; tropical.

in/ter-trop/ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* The zones between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, or any region in latitude less than 23½°, either north or south.

in/ter-twine/ (-twīn/), *v. t. & i.*; -TWINED/ (-twīnd/); -TWIN/ING (-twīn/ĭng). **1.** To unite or become mutually involved by twining one with another; to entangle; interlace; intertwist.
2. To lay hold of or bind by twining round about.

in/ter-twine/ (ĭn/tẽr-twīn/), *n.* Act of intertwining, or state of being intertwined.

in/ter-twist/ (-twĭst/), *v. t.*; -TWIST/ED; -TWIST/ING. To twist together one with another; to intertwine.

in/ter-twist/ (ĭn/tẽr-twĭst/), *n.* Act or fact of intertwisting; state of being intertwisted; a tangle.

in/ter-ur/ban (-ûr/băn), *a.* Going between, or connecting, cities or towns; as, *interurban* electric railways.

in/ter-val (ĭn/tẽr-văl), *n.* [OF. *entreval*, *intervale*, F. *intervalle*, L. *intervallum*; *inter* between + *vallum* a wall. See WALL; cf. INTERVALE.] **1.** Space of time between any two points or events; as, the *interval* between the death of Charles I. of England and the accession of Charles II.
2. A brief space of time between the recurrence of similar conditions or states; as, the *interval* between paroxysms of pain; *intervals* of sanity or delirium; specif., *Scot.*, the recess between morning and afternoon service at church.

After the "*interval*," as it was technically called, they had to go to church again. *W. Black.*

3. A space between things; a void space between objects; as, an *interval* between two hills. Cf. INTERVALE.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful *interval*. *Milton.*

4. A gap or distance between different qualities, states, or endowments, which may be ideally filled in with intervening grades; as, the *interval* between savagery and culture.
5. a *Mil.* An open space between military units, as men, companies, guns, etc., in line; — distinguished from *distance*. **b** *Nav.* The distance in line between two ships, or bodies of ships forming tactical units.
6. *Music.* Difference in pitch between any two tones. An interval is **harmonic** if between simultaneous tones; **melodic** if between successive tones. It is reckoned by the ratio between their vibration numbers, as an octave, 2:1; a fifth, 3:2, etc.; and is named by comparison with the major scale of which the lower tone is the keynote. See SCALE. The standard simple intervals are thus the **prime** or **unison** (*do* to *do*), the **second** (*do* to *re*), the **third** (*do* to *mi*), etc., of which the prime, fourth, fifth, and octave are called **perfect**, the second, third, sixth, and seventh are called **major**. An interval less by one half step than the major of the same scale name is called **minor**; one greater by one half step than a perfect or major interval is called **augmented**; one less by one half step than a perfect or minor interval is called **diminished**. **Compound** intervals are made up of a simple one plus one or more octaves. A simple interval with its upper tone transposed an octave downwards, or its lower an octave upwards, is **inverted**. Inverted primes become octaves; seconds become sevenths; thirds, sixths, etc. Perfect intervals on inversion remain perfect; major and augmented intervals become respectively minor and diminished, and vice versa. See *Illust.*
7. *Math.* **a** A linear aggregate of all numbers (generally only real) between and including the two end numbers and excluding all others. **b** A linear or a planar segment, including its boundaries and excluding all else.
at intervals, coming or happening with intervals between; now and then; here and there. "And Miriam watch'd and dozed *at intervals*." *Tennyson.*

in/ter-val (ĭn/tẽr-văl), *v. i. & t.*; -VALED (-văld) or -VALLED; -VAL-ING or -VAL-LING. To come in, or separate by, an interval; to form an interval.

in/ter-vale (-vāl), *n.* [The same word as *interval* a space between, influenced by E. *vale*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A tract of low ground between hills, or along the banks of a stream, usually alluvial land, enriched by the overflow of the river, or by fertilizing deposits of earth from the adjacent hills. Cf. BOTTOM, *n.*, 7. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

in/ter-vein/ (ĭn/tẽr-vān/), *v. t.*; -VEINED/ (-vānd/); -VEIN/ING. To intersect with veins.

in/ter-vene/ (-vēn/), *v. i.*; IN/TER-VENED/ (-vēnd/); IN/TER-VEN/ING (-vēn/ĭng). [L. *intervenire*, *interventum*, to intervene, to hinder; *inter* between + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come*: cf. F. *intervenir*. See COME.] **1.** To enter or appear as an irrelevant or extraneous feature or circumstance; to come (in, between, or among).
2. To occur, fall, or come, between points of time or events; as, an instant *intervened* between the flash and the report; nothing *intervened* (i. e., during the time between the intention and the execution) to prevent the undertaking.
3. To come in or between by way of hindrance or modification; to make intervention; to interpose; as, to *intervene* to settle a quarrel.
4. To occur or lie (between); as, the Mediterranean *intervenes* between Europe and Africa.
5. *Law.* To become a party to an action or other legal proceeding, for the protection of an alleged interest therein; — said of a third person not originally a party thereto.
Syn. — See INTERPOSE.

in/ter-vene/, *v. t.* To come between. *Rare.* *De Quincey.*

in/ter-ven/ient (-vēn/yĕnt), *a.* [L. *interveniens*, p. pr. of *intervenire*.] **1.** Being or coming between, incidentally or extraneously.
2. Situated or occurring between different points or events; intervening. "Deep *intervenient* ravines." *C. E. Craddock.*
3. Intermediary. *Rare.*

in/ter-ven/tion (ĭn/tẽr-vĕn/shŭn), *n.* [L. *interventio* an interposition: cf. F. *intervention*.] **1.** Act or fact of intervening; interposition; as, *intervention* between foes.

Shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane. *Holder.*

2. Any interference that may affect the interests of others; esp.: **a** *Civil Law.* The act of a person who pays commercial paper for honor; — usually called *payment by intervention*. **b** *Law.* The act by which a third person, to protect his own interest, interposes and becomes a party to a legal proceeding pending between other parties. **c** *Internat. Law.* The interference of a state in the affairs of another state for the purpose of compelling it to do or forbear doing certain acts or of maintaining or altering the actual condition of its domestic affairs irrespective of its will. *Intervention* is sometimes by a written notice to the country intended to be coerced or by an international congress or conference, but coercion actual or intended is essential to constitute an act of intervention, and the term is usually understood as importing an armed interference. *Mediation* (which see) does not involve coercion.
3. An intervening event or period. *R.*

in/ter-ven/tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to intervention.

in/ter-ven/tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors active intervention or treatment; specif., *Med.*, a physician who advocates checking the course of a disease which others would allow to take its natural course.

in/ter-ven/tion-ist, *a.* Of or pertaining to interventionists or their theories; as, *Pol. Econ.*, **interventionist school**, political economists who favor paternalistic state interference.

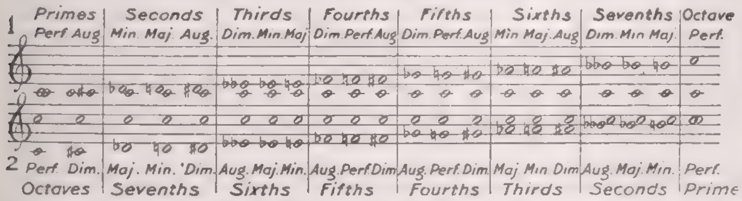

Harmonic Intervals; those on Staff 2 are Inversions of those on Staff 1, and vice versa.

in/ter-ven/tive (ĭn/tẽr-vĕn/tĭv), *a.* Given to, or tending toward, intervention. *Rare.*

in/ter-ven/tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who intervenes; esp., *Eccl. Hist.*, a person designated by a church to reconcile parties and unite them in the choice of officers.

in/ter-vert/ (-vûrt/), *v. t.*; -VERT/ED; -VERT/ING. [L. *intervertere*; *inter* between + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn to another than the proper course or use; to misuse; esp., to appropriate to one's own use (what is properly another's).
2. To change; invert. *Obs.*

in/ter-ver/te-bral (-vûr/tē-brăl), *a.* Between vertebræ.
intervertebral disks. See INTERVERTEBRAL SUBSTANCE. — **i. foramina**, *Anat.*, openings formed by notches (the **i. notches**) in the pedicles of the neural arches of the vertebræ. They transmit the spinal nerves and blood vessels. — **i. substance**, *Anat.*, the tissue uniting the bodies of contiguous vertebræ. In man it forms disks of varying thickness, closely adherent to the surfaces of the bones, and composed of concentric laminæ of fibrous tissue and fibrocartilage, with a soft pulpy substance in the center derived from the notochord of the embryo. The disks serve as cushions protecting against shocks and allowing slight movements of the bones.

in/ter-view (ĭn/tẽr-vū), *n.* [F. *entrevue*, fr. *entrevoir* to see imperfectly, to have a glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* to visit each other. See INTER-; VIEW.] **1.** A mutual sight or view; a meeting face to face; usually, a formal meeting for consultation; a conference; as, an *interview* with the President.
2. A meeting between a representative of the press and the person interviewed at which the former elicits by questioning, or the latter gives out, information for publication; also, the published statement so obtained.
3. a An examination, inspection, or view of something. *Obs.* **b** A mutual examination or view. *Obs.*

in/ter-view, *v. t.*; IN/TER-VIEWED (-vūd); IN/TER-VIEW/ING. **1.** To have an interview with; to question or converse with, esp. in order to obtain information for publication.
2. To get a view of. *Obs.*

in/ter-view/er (-vū/ẽr), *n.* One who interviews.

in/ter-view/ing, *n.* Act or custom of holding an interview or interviews.

An article on *interviewing* in the "Nation" of January 28, 1869, . . was the first formal notice of the practice under that name. *The American.*

in/ter-vis/i-ble (ĭn/tẽr-vĭz/ĭ-b'l), *a.* *Surv.* Mutually visible, or in sight, the one from the other, as stations.

in/ter-vi/tal (-vī/tăl), *a.* Between two lives.

Through all its [the spirit's] *intervital* gloom. *Tennyson.*

in/ter-vo-cal/ic (-vō-kăl/ĭk), *a.* *Phon.* Situated between vowels; immediately preceded and followed by vowel sounds, as *p* in *occupy*, *d* in *idea*, etc.

in/ter-vo-lu/tion (-vō-lū/shŭn), *n.* State or fact of being intervolved, or coiled up.

in/ter-volve/ (-vŏlv/), *v. t. & i.*; IN/TER-VOLVED/ (-vŏlvd/); IN/TER-VOLV/ING. [*inter-* + L. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] To involve one within another; to twist or coil together.

in/ter-weave/ (ĭn/tẽr-wēv/), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & obs. or rare p. p.* IN/TER-WOVE/ (-wōv/); *rare pret. & p. p.* IN/TER-WEAVED/ (-wēvd/); *p. p.* IN/TER-WOV/EN (-wōv/'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IN/TER-WEAV/ING (-wēv/ĭng). **1.** To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction; to intertwine; as, threads of silk and cotton *interwoven*.

Trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton.*

2. To intermingle; to unite intimately or in a nexus; to connect closely; as, to *interweave* truth with falsehood.

in/ter-wind/ (-wīnd/), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* IN/TER-WOUND/ (-wound/); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IN/TER-WIND/ING. To wind together or through each other; to intertwine; intervolve.

in/ter-work/ (-wûrk/), *v. i. & t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -WROUGHT/ (-rôt/) or -WORKED/ (-wûrkt/); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WORK/ING. To work or act upon each other, or mutually or reciprocally.

in/ter-wreathe/ (-rēth/), *v. t.*; -WREATHED/ (-rētht/); -WREATH/ING (-rēth/ĭng). To weave into a wreath; to intertwine.

in/ter-wrought/ (-rôt/), *p. a.* [See INTERWORK.] Worked into or through; complexly associated, as by being welded.

in-tes/ta-ble (ĭn-tĕs/tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intestabilis*: cf. F. *intestable*. See IN- not; TESTABLE.] *Law.* **a** Not having testamentary capacity, or capacity to take under a testament, or will. **b** Incompetent to be a witness. *Obs.* — **in-tes/ta-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), **in-tes/ta-ble-ness**, *n.*

in-tes/ta-cy (-tȧ-sĭ), *n.* [From INTESTATE.] State of being or dying intestate.

in-tes/tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *intestatus*; *in-* not + *testatus*, p. p. of *testari* to make a will: cf. F. *intestat*. See TESTAMENT.]
1. Without having made a valid will; as, to die *intestate*.

Airy succeeders of *intestate* joys. *Shak.*

2. Not devised or bequeathed; not disposed of by will; as, an *intestate* estate.
3. Not competent to testify; also, not testified to. *Obs.*

in-tes/tate, *n.* *Law.* A person who dies intestate.

in-tes/ti-nal (-tĭ-năl), *a.* [Cf. F. *intestinal*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the intestine of an animal; as, the *intestinal* tube; *intestinal* digestion; *intestinal* ferments.
2. Specif.: **a** Provided with an intestine; — said of most

in/ter-sys/tem-at/i-cal, *a.* See INTER-.
in/ter-taine/. † ENTERTAIN.
in/ter-talk/, *v. i.* To converse.
in/ter-tan/gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in/ter-tar/sal, *a.* See INTER-.
in/ter-team/, *a.* See INTER-.
in/ter-tear/, *v. t.* To tear or rend (one another). *Rare.*
in/ter-teign/ment. † ENTERTAINMENT.
in/ter-ten-tac/u-lar, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between tentacles.
in/ter-ter/gal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between tergal plates.
in/ter-tex/, *v. t.* [L. *intertexere*; *inter* between + *texere* to weave.] To intertwine; interweave. *Obs.*
in/ter-thread/ed, *a.* Intercrossed as threads in a fabric; interwoven.
in/ter-tie/, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in/ter-till/age, *n.* *Agric.* Intercropping.
in/ter-tinge/, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in/ter-tis/sued (ĭn/tẽr-tĭsh/ūd), *a.* [Cf. F. *entre-tissu.*] Interwoven. *Shak.*
in/ter-town/, *a.* See INTER-.
in/ter-tra-bec/u-lar, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between trabeculæ.
in/ter-trace/, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in/ter-trad/ing (ĭn/tẽr-trād/ĭng), *n.* Intertraffic.
in/ter-trans-form/a-bil/i-ty, *n.* See INTER-.
in/ter-trans-mis/si-ble, *a.* See INTER-.
in/ter-trans-mis/sion, *n.* See INTER-.
in/ter-tran-spic/u-ous, *a.* Transpicuous within or between. *R.*
in/ter-trans-ver/sal, **in/ter-trans-ver/sa-ry**, *a.* Intertransverse.
in/ter-tri/glyph, *n.* = METOPE.
in/ter-trike/, *v. t.* [Perh. fr. OF *intriquier*, with *inter-* for *in-*. Cf. INTRIGUE.] Prob., to involve in difficulties. *Obs. Scot.*
in/ter-trin/i-ta/ri-an (-trĭn/ĭ-tā/rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Between the persons of the Trinity.
in/ter-troch/le-ar, *a.* *Anat.* Designating a ridge on the ulna which fits into a groove in the trochlea of the humerus.
in/ter-trude/, *v. t.* [LL. *intertrudere*; *inter* between + *trudere* to thrust.] To bring in intrusively. *Rare.*
in/ter-tu/bu-lar, *a.* See INTER-.
in/ter-turb/, *v. t.* [L. *interturbare*; *inter* between + *turbare* to disturb.] To disturb. — **in/ter-tur-ba/tion**, *n.* — **in/ter-turb/er**, *n.* *All Obs.*
in/ter-twin/, *a.* See INTER-.
in/ter-twine/ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in/ter-twin/ing-ly (-twīn/ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *intertwining*, p. pr.
in/ter-twist/ing-ly, *adv.* of *intertwisting*, p. pr.
in/ter-un/gu-lar (-ŭŋ/gū-lȧr), **-gu-late** (-gū-lāt), *a.* See INTER-.
in/ter-un/ion (-ūn/yŭn), *n.* See INTER-.
in/ter-u/ni-ver/si-ty, *a.* See INTER-.
in/ter-u/re-ter/ic (ĭn/tẽr-ū/rē-tĕr/ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Between the ureters or their orifices.
in/ter-vale. † INTERVAL.
in/ter-val/lic (-văl/ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an interval.
in/ter-val/lum (-văl/ŭm), *n.* [L.] An interval. *Rare.*
in/ter-valv/u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Between valves. [See INTER-.]
in/ter-va/ry (-vā/rĭ; 115), *v. i.*
in/ter-ven/ant (-vēn/ănt), *n.* [F.] *Law.* An intervener. *Rare.*
in/ter-ven/er (-vēn/ẽr), *n.* One who intervenes.
in/ter-ven/ience (-vēn/yĕns), **in/ter-ven/ien-cy** (-yĕn-sĭ), *n.* Intervention; interposition. *Rare.*
in/ter-ven/ient (-yĕnt), *n.* One that intervenes.
in/ter-ve/ni-um (ĭn/tẽr-vē/nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., space between the veins. See VENA.] *Bot.* The parenchymatous tissue between the veins of leaves. *Obs. or R.*
in/ter-vent/, *v. t.* [See INTERVENE.] To thwart; obstruct. *Obs.* — *n.* Intervention. *Obs.*
in/ter-ven/tral, *a. & n.* *Zoöl.* See ARCUALIA. — **in/ter-ven-tra/li-a** (-vĕn-trā/lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.*
in/ter-ven-tric/u-lar (-vĕn-trĭk/ū-lȧr), *a.* See INTER-.
in/ter-ven/ue, *n.* [OF. *entrevenue*. See INTERVENE, AVENUE.] Interposition. *Obs.*
in/ter-ven/u-lar (-vĕn/ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Between venules.
in/ter-ver/bal, *a.* Between words. *Rare.*
in/ter-ver/te-bra (ĭn/tẽr-vûr/tē-brȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An intervertebral component of the skull, esp. the skeleton of the eye, nose, or ear. It was formerly believed that the skull consisted of modified vertebræ and that the skeletons of the sense organs were interposed between successive vertebral segments.
in/ter-ver/te-bral-ly, *adv.* of INTERVERTEBRAL. See -LY.
interview, *v. i.* To meet personally. *Obs.*
in/ter-view/a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in/ter-view-ee/ (ĭn/tẽr-vū-ē/), *n.* See -EE.
in/ter-vil/lous (-vĭl/ŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Between villi.
in/ter-vis/i-bil/i-ty (-vĭz/ĭ-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Intervisible quality.
in/ter-vis/it (-vĭs/ĭt), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *entre-visiter*.] To exchange visits. *Rare.*
in/ter-vis/it, *n.* See INTER-.
‖ **in/ter vi/vos.** [L.] Between living persons.
in/ter-vo/cal, *a.* *Phon.* Intervocalic.
in/ter-vo-lute/, *a.* See INTER-.
in/ter-volve/, *n.* Act of intervolving. *Rare.*
in/ter-war/, *v. i.* See INTER-.
in/ter-weave/ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in/ter-weav/er, *n.* One that interweaves.
in/ter-weav/ing-ly, *adv.* of *interweaving*, p. pr. See -LY.
in/ter-wed/, *v. i.* To intermarry.
in/ter-weft/age, *n.*, **in/ter-weld/**, *v. t.*, **in/ter-wend/**, *v. t.*, **in/ter-whiff/**, *a.*, **in/ter-whis/tle**, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in/ter-wish/, *v. t.* See INTER-. *Obs.*
in/ter-word/, *v. i.*, **in/ter-world/**, *n.* See INTER-.
in/ter-wound/ (-wound/), *pret. & p. p.* of INTERWIND.
in/ter-wound/ (ĭn/tẽr-wōōnd/; -wound/), *v. t.* To wound mutually. *Obs.*
in/ter-wove/ (-wōv/), **-wov/en** (-wōv/'n), *pret. & p. p.* of INTERWEAVE. — **in/ter-wov/en-ly**, *adv.*
in/ter-wrap/, *v. i.* See INTER-.
interynacion, *n.* [OF. *interination*.] Confirmation. *Obs.*
in/ter-zon/al (-zōn/ăl), *a.* *Biol.* Between zones; — specif. applied to spindle fibers which stretch between the two groups of daughter chromosomes during the anaphase in mitosis.
in/ter-zo-œ/cial (ĭn/tẽr-zō-ē/shăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Between or among zoœcia.
in/ter-zyg/ap-o-phys/i-al (ĭn/tẽr-zĭg/ăp-ō-fĭz/ĭ-ăl), *a.* See INTER-.
in/tes-ta/tion (ĭn/tĕs-tā/shŭn), *n.* Testamentary incapacity.
intestement, *n.* Testament; will. *Obs.*
‖ **in tes/ti-mo/ni-um.** [L.] In witness.
in-tes/tin. Intestine. *Ref. Sp.*

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Metazoa, in contradistinction to the Protozoa. **b** Living within the intestine, as certain parasitic worms.

3. = INTESTINE. *Rare.*

intestinal calculus. = DUST BALL. — **i. canal**, the intestine. — **i. colic**, pain due to distention of the intestines by gas; ordinary colic.

in-tes′tine (ĭn-tĕs′tĭn), *a.* [L. *intestinus*, fr. *intus* on the inside, within, fr. *in* in: cf. F. *intestin*. See IN.] **1.** Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic; not foreign; — applied usually to that which is evil; as, *intestine* disorders, calamities, etc.

An *intestine* struggle . . . between authority and liberty. *Hume.*

2. Depending upon the internal nature or constitution of a body or entity; subjective.

Everything labors under an *intestine* necessity. *Cudworth.*

3. Internal; inward; esp., as applied to the body, intestinal. *Obs.* "*Intestine* stone and ulcers." *Milton.*

4. Inclosed or confined; inward with respect to an area, a structure, or a physical body.

Syn. — See INNER.

in-tes′tine, *n.* [L. *intestinum*: cf. F. *intestin*. See INTESTINE, *a.*] The tubular portion of the alimentary canal from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus; the bowels; — in popular usage generally in *pl.* In man the intestine is five or six times the length of the body and forms numerous convolutions in the abdominal cavity, being attached and supplied with blood and lymph vessels and nerves by the mesentery (which see). Its walls, which contain numerous glands, consist of an internal mucous membrane, a submucosa, a muscular coat of two layers (the inner with circular, the outer with longitudinal fibers), and in most parts an external serous coat. Its muscles are nonstriated and perform peristaltic movements. The first four fifths of the intestine constitutes the *small* intestine, comprising the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum (see these terms); the remaining fifth, the *large* intestine, comprising the cæcum, colon, and rectum, and distinguished by its larger diameter, sacculated form, and by the absence of certain structures (see VILLUS, VALVULÆ CONNIVENTES) present in the small intestine. Besides serving to carry off waste matter, the intestine, esp. the first part of it, is the seat of the completion of digestion and (by means of the blood vessels and lacteals in its walls) of the absorption of nourishment. In vertebrates below mammals the distinction between large and small intestine is often not well marked. In many invertebrates the intestine is not convoluted, being an almost straight tube, and when, as is sometimes the case, no stomach is present, the term is applied to the whole digestive tract. (See DIGESTIVE, *Illust.*)

in-thrall′, in-thral′ (ĭn-thrôl′), *v. t.* [Cf. ENTHRALL.] To make a thrall of. See ENTHRALL.

She soothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind. *Prior.*

in-til′, in-till′ (ĭn-tĭl′), *prep.* [*in* + *till*, prep.] **1.** In or into. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To or unto. *Obs.*

in′ti-ma (ĭn′tĭ-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [NL., fr. L. *intimus* innermost.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The innermost coat or lining membrane of an organ, esp. of a blood vessel or lymphatic, or of the tracheæ of insects. In the larger blood vessels it consists of an endothelial lining backed by a layer of connective tissue and one of elastic tissue.

in′ti-ma-cy (ĭn′tĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From INTIMATE.] State of being intimate; specif., close familiarity, association, or connection; as: **a** Close personal relationship; nearness in friendship. **b** Illicit sexual intercourse.

Syn. — Acquaintance, familiarity, fellowship, friendship.

in′ti-ma′do (ĭn′tĭ-mä′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Sp.] An intimate friend; an intimate. *Obs. or Archaic.*

in′ti-mate (ĭn′tĭ-māt), *a.* [Formerly *intime*, L. *intimus* a superl. corresponding to the compar. *interior*: cf. F. *intime*. The form *intimate* is due to confusion with L. *intimatus*, p. p. See INTERIOR, INTIMATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the inner character or essential nature of a thing; deep-seated; innermost; intrinsic; often, specif., pert. to, or springing from, the inmost self, or psychical being.

I knew from *intimate* impulse. *Milton.*

To imagine a more *intimate* revenge than any mortal had ever wreaked upon an enemy. *Hawthorne.*

2. Close in mental or physical contact; esp.: **a** Close in personal relationship; close in association or acquaintance; familiar; as, an *intimate* friend; also, involving or arising from familiar association. **b** Close or exact by reason of customary contact or thorough investigation; direct; thorough; as, *intimate* knowledge; an *intimate* acquaintance with the facts. **c** Near in respect to place or presence.

Honored with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South.*

d Having illicit sexual intercourse (with).

3. Closely united; very close or thorough in connection; as, an *intimate* mixture.

Syn. — Near, friendly, confidential. See FAMILIAR.

in′ti-mate, *n.* **1.** A typical representative. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. An intimate friend or associate; a confidant.

in′ti-mate (-māt), *v. t.*; IN′TI-MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); IN′TI-MAT′ING (-māt′ĭng). [L. *intimatus*, p. p. of *intimare* to put, bring, drive, or press into, to announce, make known, from *intimus* the inmost. See INTIMATE, *a.*] **1.** To announce or give notice of; to declare; publish; communicate; to make known. *Chiefly, or Entirely, British.*

He, incontinent, did proclaim and *intimate* open war. *E. Hall.*

Assignations must not only be delivered to the assignee, but *intimated* by him to the debtor. *Erskine's Principles.*

2. To suggest obscurely or indirectly; to refer to remotely; to give slight notice of; to hint; as, he *intimated* his intention of resigning his office.

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke.*

3. To make intimate. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HINT.

in′ti-ma′tion (ĭn′tĭ-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *intimatio*: cf. F. *intimation*.] **1.** Act of intimating; also, the thing intimated.

2. Announcement; declaration.

They made an edict with an *intimation* that whosoever killed a stork should be banished. *Holland.*

The moment he parts with the thing without an *intimation* of his lien he loses the lien. *C. H. Van Zyl.*

3. A hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a remote or ambiguous reference; as, he had given only *intimations* of his design.

Without mentioning the king of England, or giving the least *intimation* that he was sent by him. *Bp. Burnet.*

in-tim′i-date (ĭn-tĭm′ĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; IN-TIM′I-DAT′ED (-dāt′ĕd); IN-TIM′I-DAT′ING (-dāt′ĭng). [LL. *intimidatus*, p. p. of *intimidare* to frighten; *in-* in + *timidus* fearful, timid: cf. F. *intimider*. See TIMID.] To make timid or fearful; to inspire or affect with fear; to make fearful; to frighten; specif., to deter, as by threats; to overawe; cow.

Now guilt, once harbored in a conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Johnson.*

Syn. — Abash, terrify, daunt, cow, deter. See FRIGHTEN.

in-tim′i-da′tion (-dā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intimidation*.] Act of making timid or fearful or of deterring by threats; state of being intimidated; as, the voters were kept from the polls by *intimidation*.

The king carried his measures . . . by *intimidation*. *Paley.*

in-tim′i-da-to-ry (ĭn-tĭm′ĭ-dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending or serving to intimidate.

in-tim′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *intimus* inmost, deepest + *-ity*: cf. F. *intimité*.] Intimacy; privacy.

in-tinc′tion (ĭn-tĭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *intinctio*.] **1.** Act of dyeing; also, an infusion, or liquid extract. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* A method or practice of the administration of the sacrament by dipping the bread or wafer in the wine and administering both together.

in′tine (ĭn′tĭn; -tīn), *n.* [L. *intus* within. Cf. EXTINE.] *Bot.* The transparent inner membrane, or endospore, of a pollen grain. Cf. EXTINE.

in-tit′ule (ĭn-tĭt′ūl), *v. t.*; IN-TIT′ULED (-ūld); IN-TIT′UL-ING (-ūl-ĭng). [Cf. F. *intituler*. See ENTITLE.] **1.** To give a title to; to entitle; — now used chiefly of legislative acts.

2. To inscribe, dedicate, attribute, or ascribe, name as author, or the like, in the title, as of a book. *Obs.*

3. To furnish with a title, name, or epithet, or the rights or offices which a title may convey. *Obs. or Archaic.*

in′to (ĭn′tōō), *prep.* [*in* + *to*.] **1.** To the inside of; within. See IN. It is used in a variety of applications: **a** Expressing entrance, or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts; — characteristically following verbs denoting motion; as, come *into* the house; one stream falls or runs *into* another; to make a journey *into* Spain; but used also where the idea of motion is only implicit or suggested; as, foreign imports *into* America; the mountains merge *into* the plain. "I may speak my grief *into* thine ear." *Keats.* **b** Expressing the entrance upon, or assumption of, a condition, environment, function, possession, action, occupation, or the like, or the passing from one condition, environment, etc., into another; as, to come *into* being; develop *into* a butterfly; come *into* an inheritance; get *into* difficulties; burst *into* tears; go *into* business; men are more easily drawn than forced *into* compliance; he persuaded himself *into* believing the story; compounds may be resolved *into* simple substances; ice is convertible *into* water; the Bible is translated *into* many languages; the city was divided *into* ten wards. **c** Denoting insertion or inclusion; as, to read a meaning *into* an expression; water enters *into* the composition of the human body. **d** Indicating direction in space or time or direction of the attention, without the idea of motion; as, to look *into* the future; peer *into* the distance; examine *into* a book. **e** Indicating passage of time; as, far *into* the night.

2. *Math.* By or together with; — with *multiply* expressed or understood; specif., used of the multiplier in relation to the multiplicand: thus, in $a \times b$, a is multiplied *into* b.

3. = IN. *Chiefly Scot. or Archaic.*

4. In various obsolete usages = AMONG, AS, TO, TOWARD, UNTIL, UNTO, UPON.

in′toed′ (ĭn′tōd′), *a.* Having the toes turned inwards.

in-tol′er-a-bil′i-ty (ĭn-tŏl′ẽr-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being intolerable: intolerableness.

in-tol′er-a-ble (ĭn-tŏl′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intolerabilis*: cf. F. *intolérable*. See IN- not; TOLERABLE.] **1.** Not tolerable; not capable of being borne or endured; not proper or right to be allowed; insufferable; insupportable; unbearable; as, *intolerable* pain or heat; an *intolerable* burden.

2. Enormous; extreme. *Obs.*

This *intolerable* deal of sack. *Shak.*

3. Not to be withstood; irresistible. *Rare.*

— **in-tol′er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-tol′er-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-tol′er-ance (-ăns), *n.* [L. *intolerantia* impatience, unendurableness: cf. F. *intolérance*.] **1.** Want of capacity to endure; as, *intolerance* of light.

2. Quality of being intolerant; refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, and the like; illiberality; bigotry.

These few restrictions, I hope, are no great stretches of *intolerance*, no very violent exertions of despotism. *Burke.*

in-tol′er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *intolerans*, *-antis*: cf. F. *intolérant*. See IN- not; TOLERANT.] **1.** Not enduring; not able to endure; as, trees *intolerant* of shade.

The power of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not tolerating difference of opinion or sentiment, esp. in religious matters; refusing to allow others the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, or worship; not tolerant; unforbearing; bigoted. "Religion, harsh, *intolerant*, austere." *Cowper.*

in-tol′er-ant (ĭn-tŏl′ẽr-ănt), *n.* An intolerant person; a bigot.

in-tomb′ (ĭn-tōōm′), *v. t.*; IN-TOMBED′ (-tōōmd′); IN-TOMB′ING. To place in a tomb. See ENTOMB.

in-ton′a-ble (ĭn-tōn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be intoned.

in′to-nate (ĭn′tō-nāt), *v. t.*; IN′TO-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); IN′TO-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [See INTONE.] **1.** = INTONE.

2. Specif.: **a** To pronounce or recite in a musical, sonorous, and measured manner, as in reading the liturgy; to intone. **b** To pronounce with a certain pitch of the voice; to give a particular intonation to. **c** To utter with voice.

There is heard an *f* sound; or, if the breath be *intonated*, a *v* sound. *W. D. Whitney.*

in′to-nate, *v. i.* *Music.* To sound the tones of the musical scale; to practice the sol-fa.

in′to-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [See INTONATE to intone; INTONE. Cf. F. *intonation*.] **1.** An intoning: **a** Act of singing the opening phrase of a plain chant, psalm, or canticle; act of musically reciting, usually in monotone, any part of a liturgy. **b** Act of sounding musical tones, as of a scale.

2. Manner of singing, playing, or uttering tones, esp., in *Music*, as to pitch relation or harmony, or, in *Phonetics*, as to pitch or modulation.

Intonation was originally an instinctive means of emphasis, an energetic utterance of a vowel being accompanied by a high tone — level or rising — the unemphatic syllables being uttered in a low tone. *H. Sweet.*

3. That which is intoned, as the opening phrase of a plain chant, usually sung by a single voice.

in′to-na′tor (ĭn′tō-nā′tẽr), *n.* [See INTONATE to intone.] *Music.* A monochord with the exact subdivisions marked on a diagram for producing the tones of the musical scale.

in-tone′ (ĭn-tōn′), *v. t.*; IN-TONED′ (-tōnd′); IN-TON′ING (-tōn′ĭng). [LL. *intonare*, *intonatum*; *in-* in + L. *tonus* tone: cf. OF. *entoner*. See TONE; cf. ENTUNE, INTONATE.] **1.** To utter in musical or prolonged tones; to chant; to recite in singing tones or in monotone; as, to *intone* the service.

2. To sing, usually as a solo or semichorus (the opening phrase of a plain chant, psalm, or canticle).

3. To pronounce with a definite tone or intonation.

in-tone′, *v. i.* To utter something in singing tones or in monotone, as in chanting: to speak or recite in a measured, sonorous manner; to intonate.

in-tone′, *n.* Act of intoning; intonated speech or delivery.

in-tor′sion (ĭn-tôr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *intortio* a curling, crisping: cf. F. *intorsion*. See INTORT, TORSION.] A winding, bending, or twisting; specif., *Bot.*, the bending of any part of a plant toward one side or the other; twisting. *Rare.*

in-tort′ (ĭn-tôrt′), *v. t.*; IN-TORT′ED; IN-TORT′ING. [L. *intortus*, p. p. of *intorquere* to twist; *in-* in + *torquere* to twist.] To twist inwards or in and out; to twine; wreathe; complicate.

in-tox′i-cant (ĭn-tŏk′sĭ-kănt), *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating agent, as alcohol, opium, etc.

in-tox′i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [LL. *intoxicatus*, p. p. of *intoxicare* to drug or poison; *in-* in + L. *toxicum* a poison in which arrows were dipped, Gr. τοξικόν, fr. τοξικός pertaining to a bow. See TOXIC.] Intoxicated; specif.: **a** Poisoned. *Obs.* **b** Inebriated; drunk. *Obs. or R.* **c** Overexcited; transported, as with joy or grief. *Archaic or Poetic.*

Alas, good mother, be not *intoxicate* for me;
I am well enough. *Chapman.*

in-tox′i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; IN-TOX′I-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); IN-TOX′I-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). **1.** To poison. *Obs.*

2. To make drunk; to inebriate; to excite or to stupefy by strong drink or by a narcotic substance.

With new wine *intoxicated* both. *Milton.*

3. To excite to a transport of enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness; to elate unduly or excessively.

They are not *intoxicated* by military success. *Jowett (Thuc.).*

in-tox′i-cate, *n.* One who is intoxicated. *Rare.*

in-tox′i-cat′ed (ĭn-tŏk′sĭ-kāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Affected by an intoxicant; under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or drug; also, emotionally wrought up, as by sorrow or joy. — **in-tox′i-cat′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tox′i-cat′ed-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See DRUNK.

in-tox′i-cat′ing (-kāt′ĭng), *p. a.* Producing, or fitted to produce, intoxication. There is no general agreement in the laws or decisions of the various States of the United States as to what constitutes an **intoxicating liquor**. The larger number of the decisions restrict the term (in the absence of a statutory definition) to such liquors as may be reasonably used as beverages; but some include alcohol, whether pure or diluted. Some of the decisions include under the term all liquors that are shown to produce intoxication; and all courts take judicial notice of the nature of the ordinary intoxicating liquors, such as brandy, whisky, wine, beer, ale, gin, etc. — **in-tox′i-cat′ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-tox′i-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intoxication*.] **1.** *Med.* A poisoning, as by a spirituous or a narcotic substance.

2. State of being intoxicated, or drunk; inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; act of intoxicating, or making drunk.

3. A high excitement of mind; an elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

That secret *intoxication* of pleasure. *Spectator.*

Syn. — Inebriety, ebriety; infatuation, delirium.

in-tox′i-ca-tive (ĭn-tŏk′sĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to intoxicate; also, pertaining to, or indicative of, intoxication.

in′tra- (ĭn′trȧ-). [L. *intra*, prep., within, on the inside; akin to *inter*. See INTER-.] A prefix signifying *in*, *within*, *interior*; — used chiefly prepositionally to govern a noun or noun idea expressed or implied by the latter part of the compound term; as in *intra*marginal, within the margin, etc. ☞ The reference "See INTRA-" is sometimes given as the

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in-tes′ti-nal-ly, *adv.* of INTESTINAL. See -LY.

in-tes′tine-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-tes-ti′ni-form (ĭn′tĕs-tĭ′nĭ-fôrm; ĭn-tĕs′tĭ-nĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Like an intestine in form.

in-tes′ti-no-ves′i-cal, *a.* [*intestine* + *vesical*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the intestine and bladder.

intewne. † ENTUNE. [*Obs.*

in′text, *n.* The text of a book.

in-text′, *v. t.* [L. *intextus*, p. p. of *intexere* to weave in.] To weave in; to incorporate. *Obs.*

in-tex′tine (ĭn-tĕks′tĭn), *n.* [*in*tine + *ex*tine.] *Bot.* The inner membrane of the extine, when this exists in two layers.

in-tex′ture, *n.* [L. *intextus*, p. p.: cf. TEXTURE.] A weaving in; a blending. *Rare.*

in-tex′tured (ĭn-tĕks′ṭūrd), *a.* Inwrought. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

in-thirst′, *v. t.* To make thirsty.

in-thrall′ment, **in-thral′ment**, *n.* See -MENT.

in-thring′, *v. i.* [*in-* in + *thring*.] To press in. *Obs.*

in-throne′. Var. of ENTHRONE.

in-throng′. † ENTHRONG.

in-throng′, *v. i.* To throng in. *R.*

in′thro-nis′tic (ĭn′thrō-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. ἐνθρονιστικός inaugural, and LL. *inthronisticum*, *n.* See INTHRONIZE.] Pertaining to ecclesiastical ordination. — *n.* A gift to a bishop for ordination or installation. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

in-thro′ni-zate, *a.* [LL. *inthronizatus*, p. p.] Enthroned. *Obs.*

in-thron′i-za′tion (ĭn-thrōn′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *inthronizatio*.] Enthronement.

in-thron′ize (ĭn-thrōn′īz), *v. t.* [LL. *inthronizare*, Gr. ἐνθρονίζειν.] To enthrone.

in′thrust, *a.* Thrust in. *Rare.*

in-tice′. Var. of ENTICE.

in′ti-mate-ly, *adv.* of INTIMATE. See -LY.

in′ti-mate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in′ti-mat′er (ĭn′tĭ-māt′ẽr), *n.* One who intimates.

in′time (ĭn′tĭm), *a.* Intimate. *Obs.* — **in′time-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

in-tim′i-da′tor (ĭn-tĭm′ĭ-dā′tẽr), *n.* One who intimidates.

in′ti-mous, *a.* Intimate. *Obs.*

in-tinct′, *v. t.* [L. *intinctus*, p. p. of *intingere* to dip in: *in-* in + *tingere* to tinge.] To moisten; dye; color. *Obs.*

in-tinct′, *a.* Wet; dyed. *Obs.*

in′tinc-tiv′i-ty (ĭn′tĭŋk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*in-* not + L. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere* to tinge.] The want of the quality of coloring other bodies. *Obs.* [ENTIRELY.

in-tire′, **in-tire′ly**. † ENTIRE,

intisce, **intise**. † ENTICE.

in-ti′tle. Var. of ENTITLE.

in-tit′u-late, *v. t.* [LL. *intitulatus*, p. p. of *intitulare*.] To intitule. *Obs.* — **in-tit′u-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.* [bly.

in-tol′er-a-ble, *adv.* Intolera-

in-tol′er-an-cy, *n.* Intolerance.

in-tol′er-ant-ly, *adv.* of INTOLERANT. [*Obs.*

in-tol′er-ate, *v. t.* See IN-, not.

in-tol′er-at′ed (ĭn-tŏl′ẽr-āt′ĕd), *a.* See IN-, not. [IN-, not. *R.*

in-tol′er-at′ing (-ĭng), *a.* See

in-tol′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Intolerance. [*Obs.*

in-tol′ler-ous, *a.* Intolerable.

in-tomb′ment. Var. of ENTOMBMENT.

‖ **in-to′na-co** (ĭn-tō′nȧ-kō), *n.* [It., fr. *intonacare* to coat with plaster; *in* on + *tonaca* robe, L. *tunica* tunic.] In fresco painting, the fine finishing coat of plastering applied to the *arriccio* in small sections which must be frescoed while damp.

in′to-nate, *v. i.* [L. *intonare* to thunder, resound.] To thunder. *Obs.* — **in′to-na′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

in-tone′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in-ton′er (ĭn-tōn′ẽr), *n.* One who intones.

in′toothed′ (ĭn′tōōtht′), *a.* With the teeth turned inward.

in-tor′ti-tive, *a.* [Cf. L. *intortus* twisted.] Of twisted or perverse character. *Obs. Scot.*

in-tort′, *a.* Twisted in. *Obs.*

in-tor′til-lage (ĭn-tôr′tĭ-lāj), *n.* [F. *entortillage*.] A complication. *Rare.*

in-tor′tion. Var. of INTORSION.

‖ **in to′ti-dem ver′bis**. [L.] In so many words.

‖ **in to′to**. [L.] In or upon the whole; in general; entirely.

in-tow′er, *v. t.* To confine in a tower; to imprison. *Rare.*

in′town′, *a.* = INFIELD. *Scot.*

in-tox′i-ca-ble (ĭn-tŏk′sĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being intoxicated.

in-tox′i-cant, *a.* Intoxicating.

in-tox′i-ca′tor (ĭn-tŏk′sĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* One who intoxicates.

only definition of a word beginning in *intra-* if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

in'tra-ca-non'i-cal (ĭn'trȧ-kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to the contents of the canonical Scriptures.

in'tra-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Biol.* Within a cell or cells. — **in'tra-cel'lu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

in'tra-cor'ti-cal (-kôr'tĭ-kăl), *a.* *Physiol.* Between, or directly connecting, different centers of the cortex.

in-trac'ta-ble (ĭn-trăk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intractabilis:* cf. F. *intraitable*, formerly also *intractable*. See IN- not; TRACTABLE.] Not tractable; specif.: **a** Not easily governed, managed, or directed; indisposed to be taught, disciplined, or tamed; violent; stubborn; obstinate; refractory; as, an *intractable* temper; an *intractable* child. **b** Not easily manipulated, wrought, regulated, controlled, or cured; as, an *intractable* metal; an *intractable* malady.

Syn. — Perverse, unmanageable, unruly, headstrong, ungovernable, restive, indocile, unteachable. See OBSTINATE.

— **in-trac'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-trac'ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-trac'ta-ble, *n.* An intractable person.

in-trac'tile (-tĭl), *a.* Not tractile; incapable of being drawn out, or extended; also, intractable (in sense **b**).

in-tra'dos (ĭn-trā'dŏs), *n.* [F.; L. *intra* within + F. *dos* the back, L. *dorsum*. Cf. EXTRADOS.] *Arch.* The interior curve of an arch; esp., the inner or lower curved face of the whole body of voussoirs taken together. See EXTRADOS; ARCH, *Illust.* (3).

in'tra-glob'u-lar (ĭn'trȧ-glŏb'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Physiol.* Situated or occurring within a globule; as: **intraglobular crystallization,** the formation of a single crystal of hæmoglobin in the interior of a red blood corpuscle.

in'tra-lob'u-lar (-lŏb'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Within lobules; as, the *intralobular* branches of the hepatic veins in the substance of the liver.

in'tra-mar'gin-al (-mär'jĭ-năl), *a.* Situated within the margin; specif.: *Pol. Econ.* Of the nature of, or of or pertaining to, marginal utility.

Intramarginal labor, as we may term it, affords a net subjective gain, what some would call producer's rent. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

in'tra-mer-cu'ri-al (-mẽr-kū'rĭ-ăl), **in'tra-mer-cu'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* *Astron.* Located within the orbit of Mercury; — as, the hypothetical planet Vulcan is *intramercurial*.

in'tra-mo-lec'u-lar (-mō-lĕk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Existing or acting within the molecule; formed by reaction between different parts of the same molecule. Cf. EXTRAMOLECULAR.

intramolecular respiration, *Plant Physiol.*, the respiration which is carried on by plants deprived of oxygen. It continues for a shorter or longer period according to the supply of oxygen available in the organism, which must die as soon as this is exhausted.

in'tra-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [*intra-* + L. *mons, montis*, mountain.] Situated or acting within a mountain.

in'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Within the material world; — opposed to *extramundane*.

in'tra-mu'ral (-mū'răl), *a.* **1.** Within the walls, as of a city. **2.** *Anat. & Med.* Within the substance of the walls or boundaries of an organ.

in'trans-gress'i-ble (ĭn'trăns-grĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *intransgressibilis* that cannot be crossed. See IN- not; TRANSGRESS.] That cannot or may not be transgressed.

‖ **in'tran'si'geant'** (ăN'träN'zē'zhäN'), *n.* [F. See INTRANSIGENT.] A person who refuses to compromise; an intransigent; esp., *Fine Arts*, one who preaches revolutionary doctrines which he refuses to modify, and therefore remains unconnected with any recognized school. — **in'tran'si'geant',** *a.* — **in'tran'si'geance'** (-zhäNs'), *n.*

in-tran'si-gen-cy (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-jĕn-sĭ), **in-tran'si-gence** (-jĕns), *n.* Quality of being intransigent, or action of intransigents; irreconcilability.

in-tran'si-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *intransigeant* (cf. Sp. *intransigente*); *in-* not + L. *transigere* to come to an agreement; *trans* across + *agere* to lead, act.] Refusing compromise; uncompromising; irreconcilable. — *n.* A radical or irreconcilable (in politics). — **in-tran'si-gent-ism** (-jĕn-tĭz'm), *n.* — **in-tran'si-gent-ist,** *n.*

‖ **in-tran'si-gen'tes** (*Sp.* ĕn-trän'sē-hān'tās; 172), *n. pl.* [Sp.] *Sp. Politics.* The extreme radicals; the party of the irreconcilables.

in-tran'si-tive (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *intransitivus:* cf. F. *intransitif*. See IN- not; TRANSITIVE.] Not transitive; specif.: **a** Not passing farther; confined to limits. **b** *Gram.* Not passing over to an object; as, an *intransitive* action; expressing an action or state as limited to the agent or subject, or as ending in itself; as, an *intransitive* verb, e.g., the bird *flies*; the dog *runs*. *Intransitive* verbs have no passive form. Some are distinguished as *reflexive* (which see); others may take a cognate object; as, he *died* the *death* of a hero; he *dreamed* a *dream*; or an adverbial object; as, he *ran* a *mile*. By the addition of a preposition some intransitive verbs form a logically transitive phrase, admitting of a passive voice; as, the man *laughed at* him; he *was laughed at* by the man.

in-tran'si-tive-ly (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-tĭv-lĭ), *adv.* *Gram.* Without a direct object; in the manner of an intransitive verb.

in-tran'si-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Intransitive quality.

‖ **in tran'si-tu** (ĭn trăn'sĭ-tū). [L.] *Law.* In transit; during passage; as, goods *in transitu*. See STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU.

in'trant (ĭn'trănt), *a.* [L. *intrans*, p. pr. of *intrare* to enter. See ENTER.] Entering; penetrating.

in'trant, *n.* **1.** One who enters; esp., a person entering upon some office, station, order, or association.
2. Formerly, in the University of St. Andrews, a student chosen by each nation for election of the Rector. *Oxf. E. D.*

in'tra-nu'cle-ar (ĭn'trȧ-nū'klē-ȧr), *a.* Within a nucleus.

in'tra-pa-ri'e-tal (ĭn'trȧ-pȧ-rī'ē-tăl), *a.* **1.** Situated or occurring within an inclosure; private; secluded. *Rare.*
2. *Anat.* **a** Located within the parietes, or walls, of an organ. **b** Located within the parietal lobe of the cerebrum; as, the **intraparietal fissure**, which runs upward and backward behind the fissure of Rolando.

in'tra-pet'i-o-lar (-pĕt'ĭ-ō-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Inclosed by the expanded base of the petiole, as the leaf buds in the plane tree. **b** Situated between the petiole and the stem, as the stipules in certain Rubiaceæ. Cf. INTERPETIOLAR, with which this word is often confused.

in'tra-tel-lu'ric (-tĕ-lū'rĭk), *a.* *Petrol. & Geol.* Situated, formed, or occurring, deep within the earth; — said esp. of such minerals of an igneous rock as originated previous to eruption; also, designating the period or stage of crystallization of such rocks prior to eruption; — distinguished from *effusive*.

in'tra-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*intra-* + *atomic.*] *Chem. & Physics.* Within the atom; as, *intratomic* energy.

in'tra-vag'i-nal (-văj'ĭ-năl; -vȧ-jī'năl), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Situated within a sheath; — used esp. of those branches in grasses arising between the leaf sheath and the culm.
2. *Anat.* Within the vagina.

in-trav'a-sa'tion (ĭn-trăv'ȧ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [See INTRA-; EXTRAVASATE.] *Med.* Entrance into vessels of matters formed outside of them or in their walls, as of pus into a blood vessel.

in'tra-vas'cu-lar (ĭn'trȧ-văs'kū-lȧr), *a.* [*intra-* + L. *vasculum* vessel. Cf. VASCULAR.] Within a vessel or vessels; specif., within a blood vessel.

in'tra-vi'tam (-vī'tăm), *a.* [L.] *Biol.* During life; while still living; specif., designating certain stains which have the property of tinting living cells without killing them.

in-trench' (ĭn-trĕnch'; 140), *v. t.*; -TRENCHED' (-trĕncht'); -TRENCH'ING. **1.** To cut in; to furrow; to make trenches in.

It was this very sword *intrenched* it. *Shak.*

2. To surround with a trench or with intrenchments, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; as, the army *intrenched* their camp, or *intrenched* itself.

in-trench', *v. i.* To invade; to encroach; to infringe or trespass; to enter on, and take possession of, that which belongs to another; — usually followed by *on* or *upon*.

We are not to *intrench* upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

Syn. — See TRESPASS.

in-trench'ant (-trĕn'chănt; 140), *a.* [*in-* not + *trenchant.*]
1. Not to be gashed or cut. *Obs.*

As easy mayest thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shak.*

2. Cut in; opening as from a cut. *Obs. or R.*

in-trenched' (ĭn-trĕncht'; 140), *p. a.* Provided with intrenchments. — **intrenched camp,** *Mil.*, an area, often comprising a city or town, surrounded by mutually supporting forts. This method of defense of large areas has generally superseded a continuous enceinte.

in-trench'ment (ĭn-trĕnch'mĕnt), *n.* [From INTRENCH.]
1. Act of intrenching, or state of being intrenched.
2. *Mil.* Any defensive work consisting of at least a trench or ditch and a parapet of the earth thrown up.
3. Any defense or protection.
4. An encroachment or infringement.

The slightest *intrenchment* upon individual freedom. *Southey.*

in-trep'id (ĭn-trĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *intrepidus:* cf. F. *intrépide*. See IN- not; TREPIDATION.] Not trembling or shaking with fear; fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; courageous; as, an *intrepid* soldier; *intrepid* spirit.

Syn. — Dauntless, resolute, valiant, heroic, doughty.

in'tre-pid'i-ty (ĭn'trē-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *intrépidité.*] Quality or state of being intrepid; fearless bravery; valor.

Syn. — Heroism, bravery, gallantry, valor. See COURAGE.

in'tri-ca-cy (ĭn'trĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From INTRICATE.] State or quality of being intricate; perplexity; involution; complication; complexity; that which is intricate; as, the *intricacy* of accounts; the *intricacy* of a plot.

in'tri-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *intricatus*, p. p. of *intricare* to entangle, perplex. Cf. INTRIGUE, EXTRICATE.] Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; difficult to understand, follow, arrange, or adjust; as, *intricate* machinery, plots, etc. — **in'tri-cate-ly,** *adv.* — **in'tri-cate-ness,** *n.*

His style was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

Syn. — Complicated, involved. See COMPLEX.

in'tri-gant (ĭn'trĭ-gănt; *F.* ăN'trē'gäN'), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -GANTS (-gănts; *F.* -gäN'); **in'tri-gante'** (ĭn'trĭ-gănt'; ăN'trē'gäNt'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -GANTES (-gănts'; *F.* -gäNt'). [F., fr. It. *intrigante*.] An intriguing person; an intriguer.

I knew him as a courtier, too, and as a bold *intrigant*. *Poe.*

in-trigue' (ĭn-trēg'), *v. i.*; IN-TRIGUED' (-trēgd'); IN-TRI'GUING (-trē'gĭng). [F. *intriguer*, fr. It. *intrigare*, L. *intricare*. See INTRICATE.] **1.** To carry on a secret and illicit love or amour.
2. To form a plot or scheme; to contrive to accomplish a purpose by secret artifice.

in-trigue', *v. t.* **1.** To cheat; trick; contrive by intrigue; also, to bring about or get by intrigue.
2. To fill with artifice and duplicity; to complicate.

How doth it [sin] perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives! *Dr. J. Scott.*

in-trigue' (ĭn-trēg'; ĭn'trēg), *n.* [F. *intrigue*. See INTRIGUE, *v. i.*] **1.** Intricacy; complication. *Obs.*
2. A plot, or a plotting, intending to effect some purpose by secret artifice; conspiracy; stratagem.

Busy meddlers with *intrigues* of state. *Pomfret.*

3. The plot of a play or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions, and events.
4. A secret and illicit love affair; an amour; a liaison.
5. *Cards.* The combination of queen and knave.

Syn. — Plot, scheme, machination. See CONSPIRACY.

in-tri'guer-y (ĭn-trē'gẽr-ĭ), *n.* Arts or practice of intrigue.

in-trin'sic (ĭn-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *intrinsecus*, adv., inward, on the inside; a word akin to *intra* within + *secus* otherwise, beside; akin to E. *second:* cf. F. *intrinsèque*, LL. *intrinsecus*, a. See INTER-, SECOND; cf. EXTRINSIC.]
1. Within. *Obs.*
2. Inner or internal; hence, secret, private, or intimate.
3. Belonging to the inmost constitution or essential nature of a thing; in real character; essential; inherent; not merely apparent or accidental; — opposed to *extrinsic*; as, the *intrinsic* value of gold; the *intrinsic* merit of a deed.

He was better qualified than they to estimate justly the *intrinsic* value of Grecian philosophy and refinement. *I. Taylor.*

4. *Anat.* Included wholly within an organ or limb, as certain groups of muscles; — opposed to *extrinsic*.

Syn. — Innate, inborn, inbred, native, natural, inseparable; real, genuine, true; necessary, indispensable. — INTRINSIC, INHERENT, ESSENTIAL. That is INTRINSIC (opposed to *extrinsic*) which belongs to or is a property of a thing considered in itself, as opposed to what is accidental or adventitious; that is INHERENT which subsists as a permanent or inalienable element or quality of a thing; that is ESSENTIAL (see NEEDFUL) which belongs to the very nature of a thing or which is indispensable to its being what it is; as, "Symbols . . . have both an extrinsic and *intrinsic* value. . . . Coats of arms, military banners everywhere, and generally all national or other sectarian costumes and customs . . . have no *intrinsic*, necessary divineness, or even worth; but have acquired an extrinsic one" (*Carlyle*); "When the subject has no *intrinsic* dignity, it must necessarily owe its attractions to artificial embellishments" (*Johnson*); "certain *inherent* and indestructible qualities of the human mind" (*Wordsworth*); "great *inherent* energy" (*Hazlitt*); "A tragic destiny . . . is *inherent* in the very conditions of the tale" (*Sidney Colvin*); "If each system in gradation roll alike *essential* to the amazing whole, the least confusion but in one, not all that system only, but the whole, must fall" (*Pope*); "An *essential* beauty of the old earth it seemed to him, not resident in particulars, but breathing to him from the whole" (*Stevenson*). See EXTRINSIC, RADICAL, INNATE, REAL.

intrinsic energy of a body. *Physics*, the total quantity of energy contained in a body, or its theoretical capacity for work in virtue of its actual condition, without any sup-

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in'tra-ab-dom'i-nal, *a.* See INTRA-. — **in'tra-ab-dom'i-nal-ly,** *adv.*
in'tra-ac'i-nous, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-al-ve'o-lar, *a.* See INTRA-. [TRA-.
in'tra-ar-te'ri-al, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-ar-tic'u-lar, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-bi-on'tic (ĭn'trȧ-bī-ŏn'tĭk), *a.* [*intra-* + Gr. βιῶν, βιοῦντος, living.] *Biol.* Existing or occurring within an individual; as, *intrabiontic* selection.
in'tra-bran'chi-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Within a gill or gills. [TRA-.
in'tra-bron'chi-al, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-buc'cal, *a.* Inside the mouth or cheeks. [TRA-.
in'tra-ca-lic'u-lar, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-cap'su-lar, *a.* Within a capsule; *Zoöl.*, within the central capsule of a radiolarian.
in'tra-car'di-ac, *a.* *Anat. & Med.* Within the heart.
in'tra-car'di-al, *a.* Intracardiac.
in'tra-car'pel-la-ry, *a.* See INTRA-. [INTRA-.
in'tra-car'ti-lag'i-nous, *a.* See
in'tra-ce-phal'ic (ĭn'trȧ-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Within the head, or within the brain.
in-trac'er, *n.* [*in-* in + *tracer.*] Investigator. *Obs.* [TRA-.
in'tra-cer'e-bel'lar, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-cer'e-bral, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-cer'vi-cal, *a.* Within the cervix of the uterus. [TRA-.
in'tra-cli-tel'line, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-clo-a'cal, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-cœ-lom'ic, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-col'ic, *a.* *Anat.* Within the colon. [TRA-.
in'tra-con'ti-nen'tal, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-cor-po're-al, *a.* See INTRA-. [INTRA-.
in'tra-cor-pus'cu-lar, *a.* See
in'tra-cos'mic, in'tra-cos'mi-cal, *a.* Intercosmic. — **in'tra-cos'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*
in'tra-cra'ni-al, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'trac-ta-bil'i-ty (ĭn-trăk'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Intractable state or character.
in-tract'ed, *a.* Drawn in. *Obs.*
in'tra-cu-ta'ne-ous, *a.* Within the substance of the skin.
in'tra-cyst'ic, *a.* See INTRA-.
in-tra'da (ĭn-trä'dȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *entrata*, *intrata*. See ENTRY.] *Music.* An introduction or prelude, as in old suites.
in'tra-der'mic, *a.* = INTRACUTANEOUS. [TRA-.
in'tra-di-vi'sion-al, *a.* See IN-
in-tra'do, *n.* [Sp. *entrada*. Cf. ENTRY.] Entry; income. *Obs.*
in'tra-du'ral, *a.* *Anat.* Within the dura mater.
in'tra-ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal, *a.* See INTRA-. [TRA-.
in'tra-ep'i-the'li-al, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-fas-cic'u-lar (ĭn'trȧ-fă-sĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Within a vascular bundle.
in'tra-fis'tu-lar, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-fo'li-a'ceous (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Immediately above, or in front of, a leaf. *Rare.* [INTRA-.
in'tra-for-ma'tion-al, *a.* See
in'tra-gas'tric, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-group'al (-grōōp'ăl), *a.* Within a group.
in'tra-gy'ral (ĭn'trȧ-jī'răl), *a.* Within a gyrus, or convolution.
in'tra-he-pat'ic, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'trail. † ENTRAIL. [TRA-.
in'tra-im-pe'ri-al, *a.* See IN-
in'tral. † ENTRAIL.
in'tra-la-mel'lar (ĭn'trȧ-lȧ-mĕl'ȧr; -lăm'ĕl-ȧr), *a.* Within a lamella or lamellæ; — said esp., *Bot.*, of the trama in agarics.
in'tra-la-ryn'ge-al (-lȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; -lăr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* See INTRA-. — **in'tra-la-ryn'ge-al-ly,** *adv.*
in'tra-lig'a-men'tous, *a.* *Anat.* Within a ligament.
in'tra-log'i-cal, *a.* Within the domain of logic.
in'tra-mat'ri-cal (ĭn'trȧ-măt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* See INTRA-. — **in'tra-mat'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* [TRA-.
in'tra-med'ul-la-ry, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-mem'bra-nous, *a.* *Anat.* Within a membrane; esp., designating ossification (which see) occurring in connective tissue.
in'tra-me-nin'ge-al, *a.* See INTRA-. [INTRA-.
in'tra-met'ro-pol'i-tan, *a.* See
‖ **in'tra mu'ros.** [L.] Within the walls, esp. city walls. [TRA-.
in'tra-mus'cu-lar, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-na'ri-al, *a.* Within the nares. — **intranarial epiglottis.** See EPIGLOTTIS.
in'tra-na'sal, *a.* See INTRA-.
in-trance'. Var. of ENTRANCE. *Rare.*
in-tra'ne-ous (ĭn-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *intraneus* that is within.] Internal. *Rare.*
in'tran-quil'li-ty (ĭn'trăn-kwĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inquietude.
intrans. *Abbr.* Intransitive.
in trans. *Abbr.* In transitu.
in'trans-ca'lent (ĭn'trăns-kā'lĕnt), *a.* Impervious to heat; adiathermic. — **in'trans-ca'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [not.
in'trans-fer'a-ble, *a.* See IN-,
in'trans-fer'ri-ble. Var. of INTRANSFERABLE. [not.
in'trans-form'a-ble, *a.* See IN-,
in'trans-fu'si-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. [*a.* See IN-, not.
in-tran'sient (ĭn-trăn'shĕnt),
in-tran'sit-a-ble (ĭn-trăn'sĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *transit* + *-able.*] Not adapted to the purpose of transit, or conveyance; not suited for transit of goods.
in'trans-lat'a-ble (ĭn'trăns-lāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. [not.
in'trans-mis'si-ble, *a.* See IN-,
in'trans-mut'a-ble (ĭn'trăns-mūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'trans-mut'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*
in'trans-na'ta-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + *trans-* + L. *natare* to swim.] That cannot be crossed by swimming. *Obs.*
in'trans-par'ent, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'tra-oc'tave, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-oc'u-lar, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-o'ral, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-or'bit-al, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-os'se-ous, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-o-va'ri-an, *a.* See INTRA-.
in-trap'. † ENTRAP.
in'tra-par'a-cen'tral, *a.* *Anat.* Within the paracentral gyrus.
‖ **in'tra pa-ri'e-tes** (-pȧ-rī'ē-tēz). [L.] Within walls, esp. house walls. [TRA-.
in'tra-pa-ro'chi-al, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-pel'vic, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-per'i-car'di-ac, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-per'i-to-ne'al, *a.* See INTRA-. — **in'tra-per'i-to-ne'al-ly,** *adv.*
in'tra-pet'al-ous, *a.* **a** *Zoöl.* Within the petaloid areas of certain echinoderms. **b** *Bot.* Erron. for INTERPETALOUS.
in'tra-pet'i-o-la-ry (ĭn'trȧ-pĕt'ĭ-ō-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Intrapetiolar.
in'tra-phil'o-soph'ic, *a.* Within the domain of philosophy.
in'tra-pi'al, *a.* Within the pia mater. [pleural cavity.
in'tra-pleu'ral, *a.* Within the
in'tra-po'lar, *a.* Interpolar.
in'tra-pro'to-plas'mic, *a.* See INTRA-. [TRA-.
in'tra-pul'mo-na-ry, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-ret'i-nal, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-seg-men'tal, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-se-lec'tion, *n.* A process analogous to natural selection, by which the fittest cells or parts of an organism are held to prevail.
in'tra-sem'i-tal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Within the semita of an echinoid.
in'tra-spi'nal, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-state', *a.* See INTRA-.
in-traste', *v. t.* [Cf. TRUST.] To trust in. *Obs.*
in'trat, *n.* [L., lit., (he) enters; 3d sing. pres. ind. of *intrare*.] Entrance. *Obs.*
in'trate, *n.* [It. *intrata*, *entrata*.] Income. *Obs.* [TRA-.
in'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-the'cal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Within the theca (esp. of a coral).
in'tra-tho-rac'ic (ĭn'trȧ-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-tra'che-al, *a.* Within the trachea. — **in'tra-tra'che-al-ly,** *adv.*
in'tra-trop'i-cal, *a.* Intertropical. [TRA-.
in'tra-tym-pan'ic, *a.* See IN-
in'tra-ur'ban, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-u'ter-ine, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-valv'u-lar, *a.* See INTRA-.
in'tra-ve'nous, *a.* See INTRA-. — **in'tra-ve'nous-ly,** *adv.*
in'tra-ven-tric'u-lar, *a.* See INTRA-. [See INTRA-.
in'tra-ver'bal (-vûr'băl), *a.*
in-trav'er-sa-ble (ĭn-trăv'ẽr-sȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. [bladder.
in'tra-ves'i-cal, *a.* Within the
‖ **in'tra vi'res** (ĭn'trȧ vī'rēz). [L.] Within the powers; — opposed to *ultra vires* (which see).
in'tra-vi-tel'line, *a.* *Embryol.* Within the yolk of an egg.
in'tra-vit're-ous, *a.* Within the vitreous humor.
in'tra-xy'la-ry (-zī'lȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Situated within the xylem.
intrayl. † ENTRAIL.
in-trayn'. † ENTRAIN.
in-treas'ure. † ENTREASURE.
in-treat'. Var. of ENTREAT.
in-treat'a-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *intraitable*. Cf. INTRACTABLE.] **1.** Inexorable. *Obs.* **2.** = ENTREATABLE. *Obs.*
in-treat'ance. † ENTREATY.
in-treat'ful, *a.* Full of entreaty. *Obs.*
in-treat'ment, *n.* Entreaty. *Obs.*
in-trench'er, *n.* One that intrenches.
in-trep'id-ly, *adv.* of INTREPID.
in'tress, *n.* Interest. *Obs.*
in'trest. † INTEREST.
intrewsar. † INTRUSOR.
in'tri-ca-ble, *a.* [See INTRICATE, *a.*] Entangling. *Obs.*
in'tri-cate (ĭn'trĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To entangle; involve. *R.* — **in'tri-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* *R.*
in-tri'co, *n.* [It.] Intricacy. *Obs.*
in-tri'go, *n.* [It.] Intrigue. *Obs.*
in'tri-guant, in'tri-guante'. Vars. of INTRIGANT, INTRIGANTE. [who intrigues.
in-tri'guer (ĭn-trē'gẽr), *n.* One
in-tri'guess (-gĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of INTRIGUER. *R.* [*guing*, p. pr.
in-tri'guing-ly, *adv.* of *intri-*
in-trike'. † ENTRIKE.
in-trine' (ĭn-trīn'), *v. t.* To unite in a group of three. *Rare.*
in-trinse' (-trĭns'), *a.* [Cf. INTRINSIC.] Intricate. *Rare.*

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ply of energy from without. — **intrinsic equation** (of a plane curve), *Math.*, a relation connecting arc length and curvature, hence independent of any coördinate system. — **i. quantity**, intensive quantity. See QUANTITY, 8.

in-trin′si-cal (ĭn-trĭn′sĭ-kăl), *a.* Intrinsic (esp. now in sense 3).

in-trin′si-cal-ly, *adv.* Internally; in its nature; essentially; really; truly.

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil. *South.*

in′tro- (ĭn′trō-). [L. *intro*, adv., inwardly, within. See INTER-.] A prefix signifying *within, into, in, inward*; as, *intro*duce, *intro*reception, *intro*thoracic.

in′tro-cep′tive (ĭn′trō-sĕp′tĭv), *a.* [*intro-* + L. *capere* to take; cf. *receptive.*] Capable of receiving within itself.

in′tro-con-vert′i-ble (-kŏn-vûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* *Chem.* Mutually convertible, each into the other; — said esp. of certain isomeric substances. — **in′tro-con-vert′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in′tro-duce′ (ĭn′trō-dūs′), *v. t.*; IN′TRO-DUCED′ (-dūst′); IN′TRO-DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). [L. *introducere*, *introductum*; *intro* within + *ducere* to lead. See INTRO-; DUKE.] **1.** To bring into knowledge or understanding of something; to instruct; as, to *introduce* a reader to a poem.

2. To bring into play; to bring forward in the course of an action or sequence; hence, to bring into practice or use; to institute; as, to *introduce* a new fashion or method.

3. To bring on; to cause to exist; to induce. *Obs.*

Whosoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke.*

4. To lead or bring in; to contrive the entrance of; to conduct or usher in; as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room; to *introduce* European birds into America.

5. Hence, to put (something into a place); to insert; as, to *introduce* the finger, or a probe.

6. To open to notice; to begin; to present; as, he *introduced* the subject with a long preface.

7. To lead to and make known by formal announcement or recommendation; hence, to cause to be acquainted; as, to *introduce* strangers; to *introduce* one person to another.

8. To bring forward formally or in an official manner; as, to *introduce* a bill into Congress.

Syn. — Bring in, usher in; insert, begin, preface.

in′tro-duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *introductio*: cf. F. *introduction*. See INTRODUCE.] **1.** Act of introducing, or bringing to notice; also, that which is introduced.

2. A preliminary step; preparation. *Obs.*

3. Initial instruction; the opening up of a topic or subject of knowledge; preliminary explanation or study.

4. Hence: **a** That part of a book or discourse which introduces, or leads the way to, the main subject or part; preliminary matter; preface; proem; exordium. **b** A formal and elaborate preliminary treatise; specif., a treatise introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study; a guide; as, an *introduction* to English literature.

5. Act of giving or acquiring personal acquaintance; esp., act of formally making persons known to each other; a presentation or making known of one person to another.

Syn. — See PREFACE.

in′tro-duc′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *introductif.*] Serving to introduce; introductory. — **in′tro-duc′tive-ly**, *adv.*

in′tro-duc′to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *introductorius*: cf. F. *introductoire.*] Serving to introduce; leading to the main subject or business; preliminary; prefatory; as, *introductory* proceedings; an *introductory* discourse. — **in′tro-duc′to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *n.* — **in′tro-duc′to-ri-ness**, *n.*

in′tro-flexed′ (-flĕkst′), *a.* Flexed or bent inward.

in′tro-flex′ion (-flĕk′shŭn), *n.* [*intro-* + *flexion.*] Act or process of inflexing, or state of being inflexed.

in′tro-gres′sion (-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *introgressus*, p. p. of *introgredi* to go in; *intro* within + *gradi* to step, go.] Act of going in; entrance.

in-tro′it (ĭn-trō′ĭt), *n.* [L. *introitus*, fr. *introire* to go into, to enter; *intro* within + *ire* to go: cf. F. *introït.*] **1.** A going in; entrance. *Obs. or R.* *Caxton.*

2. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A selection of words said in the Mass just after the priest has finished the confiteor and has ascended to the altar. The introit consists of an antiphon, usually a verse from the psalms, but sometimes from other parts of Scripture, or, in a few cases, from uninspired writers, followed by a verse of a psalm and the Gloria Patri. **b** In a narrower sense, the antiphon only.

3. In the Anglican churches, a psalm or anthem sung while the priest or clergy are entering the sanctuary or approaching the altar for the celebration of the Eucharist; less properly, a hymn or other musical composition sung or played at the beginning of the communion service.

in′tro-jec′tion (-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* [*intro-* + L. *jacere* to throw.] **1.** A throwing in; esp., a throwing of one's self into some pursuit or action.

2. *Philos.* The assumption that sense perceptions are mental counterparts of the objects perceived. That *introjection* is a theory arising naturally at a certain stage of the mind's growth was maintained by Richard Avenarius, who coined the term; but he combated its validity as a theory of knowledge, maintaining in opposition the doctrine of *essential coördination*, namely, that perceptions are of the nature of direct relations to external objects, and not images or representations.

in′tro-mis′si-ble (-mĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intromissus*, p. p. of *intromittere* to intromit + *-ible.*] Capable of intromission. — **in′tro-mis′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in′tro-mis′sion (-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intromission.* See INTROMIT.] **1.** Act of sending, letting, or putting in; insertion; admission.

2. *Scots Law.* An intermeddling with the affairs or effects of another, either on legal grounds (called **legal intromission**) or without authority (called **vicious intromission**), as in the case of an executor de son tort.

in′tro-mis′sive (ĭn′trō-mĭs′ĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to intromission.

in′tro-mit′ (-mĭt′), *v. t.*; -MIT′TED; -MIT′TING. [L. *intromittere*, *intromissum*; *intro* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To concern (one's self) by way of interference (with or in). *Obs.*

2. To send or put in; to insert; introduce; also, to allow to pass in; to admit.

Glass in the window *intromits* light, without cold. *Holder.*

in′tro-mit′, *v. i.* *Scots Law.* To interfere; specif., to intermeddle with the effects or goods of another.

in′tro-mit′tent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intromittens*, p. pr.] **1.** Throwing, or allowing to pass, into or within.

2. *Zoöl.* Used in copulation; — said of the external reproductive organs of the males of many animals.

in′tro-pul′sive (-pŭl′sĭv), *a.* [*intro-* + L. *pulsus*, p. p. of *pellere* to drive; cf. *impulsive.*] Driving, or tending to drive, inwards.

in-trorse′ (ĭn-trôrs′), *a.* [L. *introrsus* inward, contr. fr. *introversus*. See INTROVERT.] *Bot.* Facing inward, or toward the axis of growth, as anthers dehiscing toward the gynœcium. Cf. EXTRORSE. — **in-trorse′ly**, *adv.*

in′tro-spect′ (ĭn′trō-spĕkt′), *v. t.*; -SPECT′ED; -SPECT′ING. [L. *introspectus*, p. p. of *introspicere* to look into: *intro* within + *specere* to look. See SPY.] To look into or within; to examine introspectively. — *v. i.* To look within; to practice introspection.

in′tro-spec′tion (-spĕk′shŭn), *n.* A looking inward or at the inside; specif., the act or process of self-examination, or inspection of one's own thoughts and feelings; the cognition which the mind has of its own acts and states.

in′tro-spec′tion-ist, *n.* One given to introspection or to the introspective method of examining phenomena of mind.

in′tro-spec′tive (ĭn′trō-spĕk′tĭv), *a.* **1.** Inspecting within; seeing inwardly; capable of, or exercising, inspection.

2. Employing, or pert. to, introspection; as, the *introspective* method.

introspective psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.

in′tro-sus-cep′tion (-sŭ-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of receiving within; specif., *Med.*, intussusception.

in′tro-ver′si-ble (-vûr′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being introverted. — **in′tro-ver′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in′tro-ver′sion (-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [See INTROVERT.] Act of introverting, or state of being introverted.

in′tro-ver′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Turning, or tending to turn, inwards.

in′tro-vert′ (-vûrt′), *v. t.*; -VERT′ED; -VERT′ING. [*intro-* + L. *vertere, versum*, to turn.] **1.** To look within; introspect.

2. To turn or bend inward. "*Introverted* toes." *Cowper.*

3. *Zoöl.* To draw in or invaginate (one tubular part or organ within another).

in′tro-vert′ (ĭn′trō-vûrt′), *n.* That which is or can be introverted, as the eyestalks of certain snails.

in′tro-vert′ed (-vûr′tĕd), *p. a.* *Pros.* Arranged with two corresponding elements forming its inner or middle part, as a quatrain in which the second and third lines rime together.

in′tro-vo-lu′tion (-vō-lū′shŭn), *n.* [See INTRO-; INVOLUTION.] The involving of one thing within another, as of a plot within a plot.

in-trude′ (ĭn-trōōd′), *v. t.*; IN-TRUD′ED (-trōōd′ĕd); IN-TRUD′ING (-ĭng). [L. *intrudere*, *intrusum*; *in-* in + *trudere* to thrust. Cf. THREAT.] **1.** To thrust or force (something) in or upon; esp., to force (one's self) in without leave or welcome; as, to *intrude* one's presence into a conference; to *intrude* one's opinions upon another.

2. To enter by force; to invade. *Obs.*

Why should the worm *intrude* the maiden bud? *Shak.*

3 *Geol.* To enter, or cause to enter, by force. Cf. INTRUSIVE ROCKS.

Syn. — Encroach, infringe, trespass, interlope, interfere. — INTRUDE, OBTRUDE. To INTRUDE, the stronger term, is to thrust one's self in (often officiously) where one is undesired or uninvited, or where one is without right or title to enter or be heard; to OBTRUDE is to force or impose one's self, one's company, or one's affairs unduly upon the attention of others; as, "Enow of such as, for their bellies' sake, creep, and *intrude*, and climb into the fold!" (*Milton*); "Thou wretched, rash, *intruding* fool, farewell! . . . Thou find'st to be busy is some danger" (*Shak.*); "'Sir,' said I, 'I am afraid that I *intrude* upon you. It is benevolent to allow me to sit and hear you'" (*Boswell*); "The hunter rued his rash *intrusion*" (*Tennyson*); "The former *obtrudes* his attention, and forces mine; it is so pointed, that it always confuses me, and so public, that it attracts general notice" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "I intended plain prose, but a rime *obtruded* itself, and I became poetical" (*Cowper*); "In this species of poetry . . . the author's personality should never be *obtruded*" (*Lowell*); "Pedantry is an ostentatious *obtrusion* of knowledge" (*Sydney Smith*); "She is not at all *obtrusively* religious" (*E. FitzGerald*). See INTRUDER, TRESPASS, INTERPOSE, MEDDLE.

in-trude′, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation, permission, or welcome; to enter by intrusion; to encroach; trespass; as, to *intrude* on one before breakfast; to *intrude* on the lands of another

Thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am graced. *Shak.*

Some thoughts rise and *intrude* upon us. *I. Watts.*

2. To thrust one's self or itself in between. *Obs. or R.*

in-trud′er (ĭn-trōōd′ẽr), *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters without right, or without leave or welcome; a trespasser.

Syn. — INTRUDER, INTERLOPER. An INTRUDER is one who in any way thrusts himself in where he is not wanted; an INTERLOPER is one who intrudes himself upon the rights or property of others, esp. so as to intercept such advantages as may arise; as, "unmannerly *intruder* as thou art!" (*Shak.*); "an impious world, who deem . . . the God that made them an *intruder* on their joys" (*Cowper*); "They see plainly, whatever privileges are allowed your company at Dort will be given by the other towns . . . to all those *interlopers* who bring their woolen manufacture directly thither" (*Sir W. Temple*). See INTRUDE.

in-tru′sion (ĭn-trōō′zhŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intrusion.* See INTRUDE.] **1.** *Law.* The entry of a stranger, after a particular estate of freehold is determined, before the person who holds in remainder or reversion has taken possession; hence, the act of wrongfully entering upon, seizing, or taking possession of, the property of another, as in trespassing upon crown lands, in the usurpation of an office, etc.

2. Act of intruding, or of forcing in; esp., the forcing one's self into a place without right or welcome.

Why this *intrusion*?
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison.*

3. *Scot. Ch.* The settlement of a minister over a congregation without their consent.

4. *Geol.* The thrusting or penetrating of molten rock into or between other rock formations; the intruded mass.

in-tru′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to intrusion.

in-tru′sion-ist, *n.* One who intrudes: esp., one who favors the appointment of a clergyman to a parish, by a patron, against the wishes of the parishioners.

in-tru′sive (ĭn-trōō′sĭv), *a.* **1.** Apt to intrude; characterized by intrusion; entering without right or welcome.

2. Intruded, or thrust in, as a foreign element or substance; also, thrusting inward; intruding.

3. *Philol.* That has been inserted where it does not etymologically belong; epenthetic; as, an *intrusive* consonant.

The spelling of would and should has brought about the *intrusive* "l" in could for coud. *Skeat.*

4. *Biol.* Designating plants or animals whose ranges enter areas in which they or the groups they represent would not be expected to be found.

intrusive rocks, *Geol.*, rocks which have been forced, while in a plastic or liquid state, into the cavities or cracks or between the layers of other rocks. According to their shape, the intrusive masses are called bosses, sheets or sills, dikes, etc. The term is sometimes equiv. to *plutonic rocks*, as contrasted with *effusive* or *volcanic rocks.*

— **in-tru′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tru′sive-ness**, *n.*

in-trust′ (ĭn-trŭst′), *v. t.*; IN-TRUST′ED; IN-TRUST′ING. To confer a trust upon; esp., to deliver to (another) something in trust, or to commit or surrender (something) to another with a certain confidence regarding his care, use, or disposal of it; as, to *intrust* a servant with one's money or goods, or to *intrust* money or goods to a servant.

Syn. — Consign, confide. See COMMIT.

Int′si-a (ĭnt′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the Malagasy name *entsi.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic fabaceous trees with abruptly pinnate leaves and panicled flowers, the corolla with only one petal. *I. bijuga* is the ipil.

in′tu-bate (ĭn′tū-bāt), *v. t.* *Med.* To treat by intubation.

in′tu-ba′tion (-bā′shŭn), *n.* [*in-* in + *tube.*] *Surg.* The introduction of a tube into a hollow organ to keep the latter open, esp. into the larynx through the glottis.

in′tu-ent (ĭn′tū-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intuens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *intueri.*] Knowing by intuition.

in-tu′it (ĭn-tū′ĭt), *v. t.*; IN-TU′IT-ED; IN-TU′IT-ING. [See INTUITION.] To know or apprehend directly or by intuition.

in-tu′it, *v. i.* To know or have knowledge intuitively.

in′tu-i′tion (ĭn′tū-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *intuitus*, p. p. of *intueri* to look on; *in-* in, on + *tueri*: cf. F. *intuition.* See TUITION.]

1. A looking upon; a seeing either with the physical eye or with the "eye of the mind;" contemplation; sight. *Obs.*

2. *Philos.* Immediate apprehension or cognition; either the faculty or power of such apprehension or a particular act or instance of it. *Intuition* is applied to direct or immediate knowing, whether mystical, perceptional, intellectual, or moral; and is, in general, contrasted with speculative, reflective, or mediate knowing. From the etymological meaning of *intuition*, as a direct inspection or looking upon something, arose, on the one hand, the meaning of immediate knowledge of spiritual things, mystical vision, or spiritual perception such as the angels have; and, on the other hand, the various meanings in relation to sense perception; so that it denotes: (1) perception considered as objective in contrast to perception as subjective, or sensation; (2) perception in contrast to imagination; (3) perception in contrast to conception. A further development contrasts *intuitive* with *discursive* or *reflective* knowledge; as when Locke calls *intuition*, knowledge obtained by bare inspection of mental data, e. g., the direct perception that black is not white, a circle not a triangle, that three are more than two; and again when Mill states that "truths known by *intuition* are the original premises from which all others are inferred." With Kant *intuition* (*Anschauung, intuitus*) is, first, *empirical*, when relating to objects through sensation; second, *pure*, when it exists as the a priori representation of time and space; third, *intellectual*, when denoting a power of understanding akin to sense immediacy. *Intellectual intuition* had been previously applied to mystical vision, and by Fichte, Schelling, and later writers, was used for direct apprehension of the ego, the absolute, God. In morals, *intuition* is used for immediate apprehension or innate conceptions of right and wrong, as due to a special moral faculty or sense. Cf. ANSCHAUUNG; see KNOWLEDGE.

3. Knowledge obtained, or the power of knowing, without recourse to inference or reasoning; innate or instinctive knowledge; insight; familiarly, a quick or ready insight or apprehension. "Sagacity and a nameless something more, — let us call it *intuition.*" *Hawthorne.*

4. Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; esp., a first or primary truth.

5. An indirect or ulterior view; regard; reference. *Obs.*

in′tu-i′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, derived from, character-

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in-trin′sic, *n.* A genuine, or intrinsic, quality. *Obs.*
in-trin′si-cal′i-ty (-sĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being intrinsic.
in-trin′si-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-trin′si-cate, *a.* Intricate. *Obs.*
in′tro-ac′tive, *a.* See INTRO-.
in′tro-ces′sion (ĭn′trō-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *introcedere*, *introcessum*, to go in; *intro* within + *cedere* to go.] *Med.* A depression, or inward sinking, of parts.
in′tro-con-ver′sion, *n.* *Chem.* Mutual conversion. See INTRO-CONVERTIBLE. [troductory.
introd. *Abbr.* Introduction; in-
in′tro-duc-ee′ (ĭn′trō-dūs-ē′), *n.* One introduced.
in′tro-duce′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in′tro-duc′er (-dūs′ẽr), *n.* One that introduces. [-ABLE.
in′tro-duc′i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See
in′tro-duct′, *a.* Introduced. *Obs.*
in′tro-duct′, *v. t.* [L. *introductus*, p. p.] To instruct; also, to introduce. *Obs.*
in′tro-duc′tor (ĭn′trō-dŭk′tẽr), *n.* [L.] Introducer. *Obs. or R.*
in′tro-duc′to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.* **1.** An introductory treatise. *Obs.*
2. An introductory step. *Rare.*
in′tro-duc′tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female introducer. [FLEXION.
in′tro-flec′tion. Var. of INTRO-
in′tro-in-flec′tion, *n.* Inflection in which the root of the word is altered by the introduction of true inflectional elements (that is, otherwise than by mere phonetic modification).
in-tro′i-to-ry, *a.* [L. *introitorius.*] Introductory. *Obs.*
in-tro′i-tus (ĭn-trō′ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* Opening; entrance.
in′tro-mit′ter, *n.* One who intromits.
in′tro-nif′i-cate, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. (Rabelais) *intronifiquer.*] To enthrone. *Obs.*
intronize, intronization, etc. † ENTHRONIZE, etc.
in′tro-pres′sion (ĭn′trō-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Pressure acting within. *Rare.* [TRO-.
in′tro-re-cep′tion, *n.* See IN-
in-tror′sal (ĭn-trôr′săl), *a.* *Bot.* Introrse. *Rare.*
in′tro-sen′si-ble, *a.* See INTRO-.
in′tro-sen′ti-ent, *a.* See INTRO-.
in′tro-spec′tive-ly, *adv.* of INTROSPECTIVE. [-NESS.
in′tro-spec′tive-ness, *n.* See
in′tro-spec′tiv-ism, *n* See -ISM.
in′tro-spec′tor, *n.* [L.] One who introspects.
in′tro-suc′tion, *n.* See INTRO-.
in′tro-sume′, *v. t.* [*intro-* + L. *sumere* to take.] To draw in; swallow; absorb. — **in′tro-sum′er**, *n.* — **-sump′tion**, *n.* — **-sump′tive**, *a.* *All Obs.* [SUSCEPT.
in′tro-sus-cept′, *v. t.* = INTUS-
in′tro-trac′tion, *n.* See INTRO-.
in′tro-ven′ient (ĭn′trō-vēn′yĕnt), *a.* [L. *introveniens*, p. pr. of *introvenire* to come in.] Coming in; entering. *Rare.*
in′tro-verse′, *a.* [L. *introversus*, adv.] Introverted. *Rare*
in′tro-ver′tive. Introversive.
in′tro-vi′sion (-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* See INTRO- [Intrusion. *Obs.*
in-trud′ance (ĭn-trōōd′ăns), *n.*
in-trud′ing-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *intruding*, p. pr. [INTRUDER.
in-trud′ress (-rĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of
in-trunk′, *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a trunk. *Obs.*
‖ **in′trus′** (ăN′trü′), *n.*; *fem.* IN′TRUSE′ (-trüz′). [F.] An intruder.
in-truse′, *v. t.* To intrude. *Obs.*
in-truse′ (ĭn-trōōs′), *a.* [L. *intrusus*, p. p.] *Bot.* Projecting inward; intruded. *Rare.*
in-trus′er-y, *n.* Intrusion. *Obs.*
in-tru′siv. Intrusive. *Ref. Sp.*
in-tru′sor, *n.* [LL or AF.] An intruder. *Obs*
in-tryc′ar, *n.* [Cf. ENTRIKE.] An intriguer. *Obs.*
in′tu-ba′ceous (ĭn′tū-bā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *intubus*, *intibus*, endive + *-aceous.*] *Bot.* Resembling endive. *Obs.*
in′tu-ba′tor (ĭn′tū-bā′tẽr), *n.* *Med.* An instrument used for inserting a tube in intubation.
in′tube, *n.* [L. *intubus*, *intibus.*] The endive. *Obs.*
in-tube′ (ĭn-tūb′), *v. t.* To place in a tube.
in-tue′ (ĭn-tū′), *v. t.* = INTUIT. *R.*
in′tu-ence, *n.* [See INTUENT.] = REFLECTION. *Obs.*
in′tu-ic′i-ty (ĭn′tū-ĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of having intuitive knowledge or intuitions. *Rare.*
in′tu-i′tion-al-ism (-ĭsh′ŭn-ăl-

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ized by, or perceived by, intuition; intuitive. — **intuitional ethics**, a theory of ethics maintaining that man has a special faculty by which he recognizes moral distinctions.

in/tu-i/tion-ism (ĭn/tū-ĭsh/ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that moral values are intuitively apprehended. See ETHICS.

2. *Metaph.* **a** The doctrine that there are self-evident truths, intuitively known, which form the basis of human knowledge; esp., in the Scottish school, the doctrine that objects of perception are intuitively known to be real. **b** The doctrine that absolute reality may be known by intellectual intuition. See INTUITION.

in/tu-i/tion-ist, *n.* An adherent of intuitionism.

in/tu-i/tion-is/tic (-ĭs/tĭk), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, intuitionism or intuitionists.

in-tu/i-tive (ĭn-tū/ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *intuitif.*] **1.** Seeing; seeing clearly; as, *intuitive* vision. *Obs. or R.*

2. Knowing, or perceiving, by intuition; capable of knowing without deduction or reasoning.

3. Received, known, reached, or perceived, by intuition; as, *intuitive* judgment or knowledge.

4. Possessing intuition, or working by means of intuition; as, an *intuitive* poet; an *intuitive* mind.

5. Knowable by intuition; also, *Rare*, visible; apparent.

6. Pertaining to intuitionism; intuitional.

7. *Spiritualism.* Designating, or pertaining to, a medium who is conscious of the messages given.

Syn. — See INSTINCTIVE.

intuitive knowledge. See KNOWLEDGE. — **i. reason.** See REASON, *n.*, 6.

— **in-tu/i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tu/i-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-tu/i-tiv-ism (-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* = INTUITIONISM.

2. Intuitive character or quality.

3. Intuitive faculty or power.

in-tu/i-tiv-ist, *a.* Pert. to intuitivism or to intuitionism.

in/tu-mesce/ (ĭn/tū-mĕs/), *v. i.*; IN/TU-MESCED/ (-mĕst/); IN/TU-MESC/ING (-mĕs/ĭng). [L. *intumescere*; *in-* in + *tumescere* to swell up, incho. fr. *tumere* to swell. See TUMID.] To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell or bubble up, as before the blowpipe.

In a higher heat, it *intumesces*, and melts. *Kirwan.*

in/tu-mes/cence (-mĕs/ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *intumescence.*] **1.** A swelling or bubbling up, esp. under the action of heat; also, state of being swollen; inflation; tumidity; hence, fig., aroused feeling, overwrought language, etc.

The *intumescence* of nations. *Johnson.*

2. Anything swollen or enlarged, as a tumor.

in/tu-mes/cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intumescens*, p. pr.] Swelling or bubbling up; becoming tumid.

in/tur-ges/cence (ĭn/tûr-jĕs/ĕns), **in/tur-ges/cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *inturgescens*, p. pr. of *inturgescere* to swell up. See IN- in; TURGESCENT.] Act of swelling, or state of being swollen; a swelling.

in/turn/ (ĭn/tûrn/), *n.* **1.** An inward turn or bend; specif., the turning in of the toes.

2. a A step in dancing. **b** In wrestling, the putting a leg between the thighs of an opponent and lifting him up. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

in/tus-sus-cept/ (ĭn/tŭs-sŭ-sĕpt/), *v. t.*; -SUS-CEPT/ED; -SUS-CEPT/ING. [See INTUSSUSCEPTION.] To receive into some other thing or part; to invaginate.

in/tus-sus-cep/tion (-sĕp/shŭn), *n.* [L. *intus* within + E. *susception*: cf. F. *intussusception*. Cf. INTROSUSCEPTION.]

1. The reception of one part within another; specif., *Med.*, the slipping of one portion of the intestinal canal into an adjacent portion (usually of the upper part of the small intestine into the lower).

2. *Biol.* The deposition of new particles of formative material among those already embodied in a tissue or structure, as in the growth of living organisms. Cf. APPOSITION, 3.

in/tus-sus-cep/tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, intussusception.

In/u-la (ĭn/ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., elecampane.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous perennial herbs, rarely shrubby, with large yellow radiate heads, the anthers caudate at base. They are natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa. *I. helenium*, the elecampane, has become cosmopolitan. See ELECAMPANE.

in/u-lase (-lās), *n.* [*inulin* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme capable of converting inulin into *d*-fructose (levulose), but without action on starch. It frequently accompanies inulin.

in/u-lin (-lĭn), *n.* [From L. *inula* the elecampane: cf. F. *inuline.*] A tasteless, white, semicrystalline substance, resembling starch, and found dissolved in the sap of the roots and rhizomes of many composite and other plants, as *Inula, Helianthus, Campanula*, etc. Like starch, it is a polysaccharide. It is converted into *d*-fructose by the action of boiling water, boiling dilute acids, or inulase.

in-unc/tion (ĭn-ŭnk/shŭn), *n.* [L. *inunctio*, fr. *inunguere, inunctum*, to anoint. See IN- in, ANOINT, UNCTION.] **1.** Act of anointing, or state of being anointed; specif., *Med.*, the rubbing of ointments into the pores of the skin, by which medicinal agents contained in them, such as mercury, iodide of potash, etc., are absorbed.

2. An ointment or unguent.

in-un/dant (ĭn-ŭn/dănt), *a.* [L. *inundans*, p. pr. of *inundare.*] Overflowing; inundating.

in/un-date (ĭn/ŭn-dāt; ĭn-ŭn/dāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.*; -DAT/ED (-dāt/ĕd; -dāt-ĕd); -DAT/ING (-ĭng). [L. *inundatus*, p. p. of *inundare* to inundate; *in-* in + *undare* to rise in waves, to overflow, fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE.]

1. To cover with a flood; to overflow; deluge; flood.

2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; as, the country was *inundated* with bills of credit.

Syn. — Overflow, deluge, flood, overwhelm, submerge.

in/un-da/tion (ĭn/ŭn-dā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *inundatio*: cf. F. *inondation.*] **1.** Process or act of inundating, or state of being inundated; an overflow; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds.

With *inundation* wide the deluge reigns,
Drowns the deep valleys, and o'erspreads the plains. *Wilkie.*

2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance; as, an *inundation* of tourists.

in-ure/ (ĭn-ūr/), *v. t.*; IN-URED/ (-ūrd/); IN-UR/ING (-ūr/ĭng). [*in-* in + *ure* use, work. See URE use, practice, OPERA; cf. MANURE.] **1.** To accustom or discipline, as to an action or mode of life at first difficult or painful, till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience; to harden; habituate.

Inured and exercised in learning. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

The poor, *inured* to drudgery and distress. *Cowper.*

2. To cause to exercise; to put to practice. *Obs.* *Milton.*

in-ure/, *v. i.* To pass into use; to take or have effect; to be or become operative; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit; as, a gift of lands *inures* to the heirs.

in-ured/ (ĭn-ūrd/), *p. a.* Hardened; accustomed. — **in-ur/ed-ness** (-ūr/ĕd-nĕs; -ūrd/nĕs), *n.*

Syn. — See OBDURATE.

in-urn/ (ĭn-ûrn/), *v. t.*; -URNED/ (-ûrnd/); -URN/ING. To put in an urn, as the ashes of the dead; hence, to entomb.

The sepulcher
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurned.* *Shak.*

in-u/tile (ĭn-ū/tĭl), *a.* [L. *inutilis*: cf. F. *inutile.* See IN-not; UTILE.] Useless; unprofitable.

in/u-til/i-ty (ĭn/ū-tĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *inutilitas*: cf. F. *inutilité.*] The quality or state of being unprofitable or useless; also, a useless thing or factor.

in-vade/ (ĭn-vād/), *v. t.*; IN-VAD/ED (-vād/ĕd); IN-VAD/ING (-vād/ĭng). [L. *invadere, invasum*; *in-* in + *vadere* to go, akin to E. *wade*: cf. OF. *invader.* See WADE.] **1.** To enter with hostile intentions; to enter with a view to conquest or plunder; to make an irruption into; as, the Romans *invaded* Britain.

2. To attack; assault. *Obs.*

3. To infringe, or encroach on; to violate; usurp; as, the king *invaded* the rights of the people.

4. To grow or spread over; to affect injuriously and progressively; as, gangrene *invades* healthy tissue.

5. To go into or upon; to pass within the confines of; to enter; — used esp. of forcible or rude ingress. *Obs.*

Syn. — Attack, assail, encroach upon. See TRESPASS.

in-vade/, *v. i.* To make an invasion.

in-vad/er (-vād/ẽr), *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher; an intruder.

in-vag/i-nate (ĭn-văj/ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT/ED (-nāt/ĕd); -NAT/ING (-nāt/ĭng). [L. *in-* in + *vagina* sheath.] To insert as in a sheath; to cause to infold so that an outer becomes an inner surface; to produce invagination or intussusception in.

in-vag/i-nate, *v. i.* To have one portion (of a hollow organ) drawn back within another; to undergo invagination.

in-vag/i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Showing invagination.

in-vag/i-na/tion (-nā/shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of invaginating, or state of being invaginated; also, an invaginated part. Specif.: *Embryol.* Formation of a gastrula by ingrowth or infolding of part of the wall of the blastula. The process may be compared to pushing one half of a hollow rubber ball within the other, and is more fully termed *embolic invagination.* Another method of gastrula formation is sometimes called *epibolic invagination.* See GASTRULA.

2. *Med.* Intussusception.

in/va-les/cence (ĭn/vȧ-lĕs/ĕns), *n.* [L. *invalescens*, p. pr. of *invalescere* to become strong. See IN- in; CONVALESCE.]

1. State of being an invalid; ill health. *Rare.*

2. Strength; health. *Obs.*

in/va-lid (ĭn/vȧ-lĭd; 277: *in England, noun, adj., and verb are usually pron'd* ĭn/vȧ-lēd/, *or* ĭn/vȧ-lēd, *sometimes* -lĭd), *n.* [F. *invalide*, n. & a., L. *invalidus*, a. See INVALID null.] A person weak and infirm, esp. one in chronic ill health; specif., a person disabled for active service, as a soldier.

in/va-lid (ĭn/vȧ-lĭd; *see the noun*), *a.* [See INVALID, *n.*] **a** Not well; feeble; infirm; sickly; as, he had an *invalid* daughter. **b** Adapted for a sick person; as, *invalid* diet.

in/va-lid (ĭn/vȧ-lĭd; *see the noun*), *v. t.*; -LID-ED; -LID-ING. [Cf. F. *invalider* to invalidate.] **1.** To make or render invalid or infirm. "*Invalided*, bent, and almost blind." *Dickens.*

2. To classify or enroll, or to dismiss from duty, as an invalid.

in/va-lid, *v. i.* **1.** To lose health; to wear out; to become an invalid.

2. Of a soldier or sailor, to retire because of ill health.

in-val/id (ĭn-văl/ĭd), *a.* [L. *invalidus* not strong, infirm, inadequate: cf. F. *invalide.* See IN- not, VALID; cf. INVALID infirm.] Of no force, weight, or cogency; not valid; weak; specif., *Law*, having no force or effect; void; null; as, an *invalid* contract.

in-val/i-date (ĭn-văl/ĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; IN-VAL/I-DAT/ED (-dāt/ĕd); IN-VAL/I-DAT/ING (-dāt/ĭng). [From INVALID null.] To render invalid; to weaken or lessen the force of; to destroy the authority of; to render of no force or effect; to overthrow; as, to *invalidate* an agreement or argument.

in-val/i-da/tion (-dā/shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *invalidation.*] Act of invalidating, or state of being invalidated.

So many *invalidations* of their right. *Burke.*

in/va-lid-ism (ĭn/vȧ-lĭd-ĭz'm; *see* INVALID, *n.*), *n.* The condition of an invalid; sickness; infirmity.

in/va-lid/i-ty (ĭn/vȧ-lĭd/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *invalidité*, LL. *invaliditas* want of health.] **1.** Want of validity or cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; invalidness.

2. Want of strength or capacity; esp., bodily infirmity.

in-val/u-a-ble (ĭn-văl/ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Valuable beyond estimation; inestimable; priceless; precious.

2. Not valuable; worthless.

— **in-val/u-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-val/u-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-var/ (ĭn-vâr/), *n.* [From *invar*iable.] An alloy of nickel (35.7 per cent) and steel, having a coefficient of linear expansion of only .0000008 for one degree centigrade. It is used as a material for standard measures and for instruments of precision.

in-va/ri-a-bil/i-ty (ĭn-vā/rĭ-ȧ-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ; 115), *n.* Fact or quality of being invariable; invariableness; uniformity.

in-va/ri-a-ble (ĭn-vā/rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *variable*: cf. F. *invariable.*] Not given or subject to variation or change; unchangeable or unchanging; constant; uniform.

Physical laws which are *invariable.* *I. Taylor.*

invariable plane, *Astron.*, a central plane of the solar system, discovered by Laplace, passing through its center of gravity at an inclination of 1° 35′ to the ecliptic, and independent of the mutual perturbations of the planets.

— **in-va/ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-va/ri-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-va/ri-a-ble (ĭn-vā/rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *n.* That which is invariable.

in-va/ri-ance (-ăns), *n.* *Math.* Invariability under prescribed or implied conditions; specif., unchangeableness under linear transformation, the essence of invariants.

in-va/ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* **1.** Not variant; constant.

2. *Math.* Unaffected by the group of operations under consideration; — said of any property of an object (or set of objects) that belongs equally to all objects (or sets of objects) derived from the original objects by any or all of the transformations considered.

invariant subgroup, *Math.*, a subgroup that coincides with all its conjugates.

in-va/ri-ant, *n.* *Math.* **a** An invariable quantity; specif., a function of the coefficients of a quantic, which is transformed into the same function of coefficients (save as multiplied by a power of the modulus of transformation) when the quantic is transformed linearly. *J. J. Sylvester.* **b** An equation whose form is not changed under a group of transformations. **c** Any solution of the group equation $u''f = 0$ that is independent of y' and y''; that is, an integral of $uf = 0$ or $\eta dx = \xi dy$.

invariant of a complex, *Math.*, the expression $2(C_1C_4 + C_2C_5 + C_3C_6)$, where the C's are the coefficients of the line coördinates in the equation of the linear complex. — **i. of a congruence**, *Math.*, the discriminant of the quadratic invariant of a linear complex ($\lambda c + \mu c'$ being put for C), whose vanishing declares that the directrices fall together in one (double) directrix.

in-va/ri-an-tive (-ăn-tĭv), *a.* *Math.* Relating to invariants or invariance. — **in-va/ri-an-tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-va/ri-oid (ĭn-vā/rĭ-oid; 115), **in-va/roid** (ĭn-vā/roid), *n.* [*invariant* + *-oid.*] *Math.* Any of various so-called ultracritical functions of the calculus, analogous to the invariant or ultracritical functions of algebra. Cf. INVARIANT.

in-va/sion (ĭn-vā/zhŭn), *n.* [F. *invasion*, L. *invasio.* See INVADE.] **1.** Act of invading; esp., a warlike or hostile entrance into the possessions or domains of another; the incursion of an army for conquest or plunder.

2. The incoming, or first attack, of anything hurtful or pernicious; as, the *invasion* of a disease.

Syn. — INVASION, INCURSION, IRRUPTION, INROAD are all military terms, with frequent fig. uses. INVASION, the most general word, implies a hostile or forcible entrance, intrusion, or encroachment; an INCURSION is a sudden and hasty *invasion*; an IRRUPTION, a particularly violent *incursion*; an INROAD is a hostile entry or encroachment, esp. involving trespass or injury; as, "She was conscious of an *invasion* of her rights" (*Stevenson*); the peace of the neighborhood was broken by frequent *incursions* of tourists; the *irruption* of impressionistic painting; the *inroads* of disease. See TRESPASS, INTRUDE, INFRACTION.

in-va/sive (-sĭv), *a.* [LL. *invasivus*: cf. F. *invasif.* See INVADE.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, invasion; tending to invade; aggressive; encroaching.

in-veck/ee (ĭn-vĕk/ā; -vĕk/ē), *a.* [For INVECT, with *t* taken as p. p. ending, and given a common F. p. p. ending. See INVECTED.] *Her.* Consisting of two or three arcs or large curves joining so as to form a cusp or cusps.

in-vect/ed (ĭn-vĕk/tĕd), *a.* [L. *invectus* carried in. See INVEIGH.] *Her.* Edged by convex semicircles or arcs. Cf. ENGRAILED.

in-vec/tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *invectif*, L. *invectivus.* See IN-

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ĭz'm), *n.* = INTUITIONISM. — **in/tu-i/tion-al-ist**, *n.* [TIONAL. **in/tu-i/tion-al-ly**, *adv.* of INTUI- **in/tu-i/tion-less**, *a.* See -LESS. **in-tul/** (ĭn-tŏŏl/). Dial. Eng. var. of INTIL. **in/tu-mes/cen-cy**, *n.* = INTUMESCENCE. [*Obs.* **in-tu/mil**, *v. t.* To intumulate. **in-tu/mu-late**, *v. t.* [L. *in-* in + *tumulus* tomb; cf. *tumulare* to bury.] To bury; entomb. *Obs.* — **in-tu/mu-la/tion**, *n.* *Obs.* **in-tu/mu-lat/ed** (ĭn-tū/mū-lāt/ĕd), *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* **in-tune/**. Var. of ENTUNE. **in-tur/bid-ate** (ĭn-tûr/bĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*in-* in + *turbid.*] To render turbid; darken; confuse. *Rare.* **in/turned/**, *a.* Turned inward. **in-tur/ne-ment**, *n.* Tournament. *Obs.* **in/turn/ing**, *n.* A turning in. **in/tuse**, *n.* [L. *intundere* to bruise; *in-* in + *tundere, tusum*, to beat.] A bruise. *Obs.* ‖ **in/tus et in cu/te.** [L.] Lit., within and in the skin; thoroughly. *Persius* (III. 30). ‖ **in-tu/ta quæ in/de-co/ra.** [L.] Unsafe (are) things which (are) disgraceful. *Tacitus* (*Hist.* I. 33). **in-twin/**, *v. t.* To make twin or parallel. *Obs.* **in-twine/**. Var. of ENTWINE. **in-twine/ment**, *n.* See -MENT. **in-twist/**. Var. of ENTWIST. **in/uart.** † INWARD. **i-nuch/.** † ENOUGH. **in/u-en/do.** Var. of INNUENDO. **in/u-la/ceous** (ĭn/ū-lā/shŭs), *a.* [*Inula* + *-aceous.*] *Bot.* Inuloid. **in/ule** (ĭn/ūl), *n.* Any species of *Inula*; esp., the elecampane. *R.* **in/u-loid** (-loid), *a.* [*Inula* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pert. to the genus *Inula*, or to the asteraceous tribe of which it is the type. **in-um/brate** (ĭn-ŭm/brāt), *v. t.* [L. *inumbratus*, p. p. of *inumbrare* to shade.] To shade. — **in/um-bra/tion** (ĭn/ŭm-brā/shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.* **i-numen.** Obs. p. p. of NIM. ‖ **in un bat/ter d'oc/chio** (ēn ōōn bät/tẽr dôk/kyō). [It.] In the twinkling of an eye. **in-un/cate**, *v. t.* [L. *inuncatus*, p. p.] To hook or entangle. *Obs.* **in-unct/**, *v. t.* = ANOINT.

in-unct/ment, *n.* Ointment. *Obs.* **in-unc/tu-ous**, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-unc/tu-os/i-ty**, *n.* **in-und/**, *v. t.* [L. *inundare*; cf. F. *inonder.*] To inundate. *Obs.* **in-un/da-ble** (ĭn-ŭn/dȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to inundation. *Rare.* **in/un-da/tor**, *n.* One that inundates. [inundate. **in-un/da-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to **in-ur/ance** (ĭn-ūr/ăns), *n.* [*inure* + *-ance.*] Act of becoming, or state of being, inured. *Rare.* **in/ur-bane/**, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in/ur-bane/ly**, *adv.* — **in/ur-bane/ness**, **in/ur-ban/i-ty**, *n.* **in-ure/**, *v. t.* [L. *inurere*; *in-* in + *urere* to burn.] To expose to flame; also, to burn in; to brand. *Obs.* [ured. *Obs.* **in-ure/**, *a.* Accustomed; in- **in-ure/ment**, *n.* See -MENT. **in-urnd/**. Inurned. *Ref. Sp.* **in-u/si-tate** (ĭn-ū/zĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *inusitatus* unusual. See USE.] Unusual; out of use. *Rare.* — **in-u/si-tate-ness**, *n.* *Rare.* **in-u/si-ta/tion** (-tā/shŭn), *n.* Want of use. *Rare.* **in-ust/**, *a.* [L. *inustus*, p. p. of *inurere* to burn in; *in-* in + *urere* to burn.] Burnt in. *Obs.* **in-us/tion** (ĭn-ŭs/chŭn), *n.* **1.** A burning or branding. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* = CAUTERIZATION. ‖ **in u/su** (ū/sū). [L.] In use. ‖ **in u/sum Del-phi/ni.** [LL.] For the use of the dauphin. See DELPHIN. ‖ **in u/te-ro.** [L.] In the womb. **in-u/tile-ly**, *adv.* of INUTILE. **in-u/til-ized**, *a.* See IN-, not. ‖ **in u-tro/que ju/re** (ū-trō/kwē). [L.] *Law.* In or under both laws (Canon and Civil). ‖ **in u-trum/que pa-ra/tus.** [L.] Prepared for either (event). *Vergil* (*Æneid*, II. 61). **in-ut/ter-a-ble**, *a.* Unutterable. **In/u-us** (ĭn/ū-ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An early deity of herds and flocks, possibly a form of Faunus. See PAN. [invoice. **inv.** *Abbr.* Invenit; inventor; **in-vac/ci-nate** (ĭn-văk/sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* *Med.* = INOCULATE. — **in-vac/ci-na/tion** (-nā/shŭn), *n.* ‖ **in va/cu-o** (ĭn văk/ū-ō). [L.] In a vacuum. [See -ABLE. **in-vad/a-ble** (ĭn-văd/ȧ-b'l), *a.*

in-vade/, *n.* Invasion. *Obs.* ‖ **in va/di-o.** [LL.] In pledge. **in-vag/i-na-ble** (ĭn-văj/ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of invagination. **in-vail/.** † INVEIL. **in-vale/**, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *vale.*] To take into a valley. *Obs.* **in-val/e-tude**, *n.* [L. *invaletudo*; *in-* not + *valetudo* health.] Sickness; ill health. *Obs.* **in-val/e-tu/di-na/ri-an** (ĭn-văl/ē-tū/dĭ-nā/rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* An infirm or weakly person. *Obs. or R.* **in-val/e-tu/di-na-ry** (-nā-rĭ), *a.* [See INVALETUDE.] Wanting health; valetudinary. *Rare.* **in-val/id**, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *invalider.* See INVALID null.] To invalidate. *Rare.* [*Obs.* **in-val/id-a-ble**, *a.* Ineffective. **in-val/i-da/tor.** One that invalidates. ‖ **in/va/lide/** (ăɴ/vȧ/lēd/), *n.* [F.] = INVALID, *n.* **in/va-lid-hood/**, *n.* See -HOOD. **in/va-lid-ish**, *a.* See -ISH. **in-val/id-ly**, *adv.* of INVALID. **in-val/id-ness**, *n.* See -NESS. **in-val/id-ous**, *a.* Invalid. *Obs.* **in/va-lid-ship/**, *n.* See -SHIP.

in-val/or-ous, *a.* See IN-, not. **in-val/ued**, *a.* Invaluable. *Obs.* **in-va/ri-an-cy**, *n.* Invariance. **in-va/ried**, *a.* Unvaried. **in-va/si-ble** (ĭn-vā/zĭ-b'l), *a.* [OF.] = OFFENSIVE. *Obs.* **in-va/sion-ist**, *n.* See -IST. **in-va/sor**, *n.* [L.] Invader. *Obs.* **in-vas/sal.** † ENVASSAL. **in-vea/gle.** † INVEIGLE. **in-vecked/** (ĭn-vĕkt/), *a.* *Her.* = INVECTED. **in-vect/**, *v. t.* To bring in; introduce. *Obs.* — *v. i.* Inveigh. *Obs.* ‖ **in-vec/ta et il-la/ta.** [L., lit., (things) carried in and (things) brought in.] *Roman & Civil Law.* Goods of a tenant brought upon the leased premises, or goods of others brought there by their consent and for other than temporary use, over which goods in case of a dwelling house, granary, inn, or threshing floor, the lessor had a tacit hypothec. **in-vec/tion**, *n.* [L. *invectio.* See INVEIGH.] *Obs.* **1.** A bringing in. **2.** An inveighing; invective **in-vec/tiv.** Invective. *Ref. Sp.*

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VEIGH.] Characterized by invective; using, or given to the use of, invective.

in-vec′tive (ĭn-vĕk′tĭv), *n.* [Cf. F. *invective.*] A violent or railing denunciation or accusation; something uttered or written in a harsh or bitter spirit, intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; hence, harsh, censorious, or denunciatory expression; as, to resort to *invective.*

The world will be able to judge of his [Junius's] motives for writing such famous *invectives.* *Sir W. Draper.*

Syn. — Railing, satire, sarcasm, diatribe. See ABUSE.

in-veigh′ (ĭn-vā′), *v. i.*; IN-VEIGHED′ (-vād′); IN-VEIGH′ING. [L. *invehere, invectum,* to carry or bring into or against; in passive, to attack with words, to inveigh; *in-* in + *vehere* to carry. See VEHICLE; cf. INVECTIVE.] To declaim or rail (against some person or thing); to utter censorious and bitter language; to attack with harsh criticism or reproach; to use invectives; — with *against;* as, to *inveigh* against character, conduct, a law, an abuse.

The artificial life against which we *inveighed.* *Hawthorne.*

in-veigh′, *v. t.* **1.** To carry or bring in; to introduce; also, to carry or draw away. *Obs. or R.*

2. To address invective against. *Rare.*

in-vei′gle (ĭn-vē′g'l), *v. t.*; IN-VEI′GLED (-g'ld); IN-VEI′GLING (-glĭng). [F. *aveugler* to blind, to delude, OF. *avugler* (3d sing. pres. *avuegle*), fr. F. *aveugle* blind, OF. *avuegle, avugle,* fr. LL. *aboculus* (*ab* + *oculus* eye), perh. in imitation of Gr. ἀπόμματος, or perh. for (assumed) *alboculus;* cf. L. *album in oculo* white spot in the eye, albugo, or cataract. The pref. *in-* was substituted for *a-* taken as the pref. F. *à,* L. *ad.* See OCULAR.] To lead astray as if blind; to persuade, esp. to something evil, by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice; insnare; seduce; beguile, allure; cajole.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells
To *inveigle* and invite the unwary sense. *Milton.*

Syn. — See ALLURE.

in-veil′ (ĭn-vāl′), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a veil.

in′ven-ci′ble (ĭn′vĕn-sē′blā; 138), *n.* [Sp., lit., invincible.] A long cigar tapered at both ends.

in-vent′ (ĭn-vĕnt′), *v. t.*; IN-VENT′ED; IN-VENT′ING. [L. *inventus,* p. p. of *invenire* to come upon, to find, invent; *in-* in + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come:* cf. F. *inventer.* See COME.] **1.** To come upon; to meet; to find. *Obs.*

And vowed never to return again,
Till him alive or dead she did *invent.* *Spenser.*

2. To frame by thought or imagination; to fabricate mentally; to devise; contrive; as, to *invent* the machinery of a poem; to *invent* a falsehood.

3. To discover, as by study or inquiry; to find out; to devise; to contrive or produce for the first time; — applied commonly to the discovery of some serviceable mode, instrument, or machine.

Thus first Necessity *invented* stools. *Cowper.*

4. To originate; found; establish. *Obs.*

Syn. — Contrive, devise, frame, design, fabricate, concoct, elaborate. See DISCOVER.

in-vent′i-ble (ĭn-vĕn′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being invented. — **in-vent′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-vent′i-ble-ness**, *n.*

in-ven′tion (ĭn-vĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inventio:* cf. F. *invention.* See INVENT.] **1.** Act of finding or finding out; discovery; also, that which is discovered. *Archaic.*

2. Act of inventing, or finding out as a result of purpose or forethought; act of devising or contriving; esp., original contrivance; construction of that which has not before existed; as, the *invention* of printing.

3. That which is invented; as: **a** A contrivance, plan, or device; esp., an original contrivance or apparatus.

We entered by the drawbridge, which has an *invention* to let one fall if not premonished *Evelyn.*

b A fabrication to deceive; a fiction; a falsehood.

Filling their hearers
With strange *invention.* *Shak.*

4. The mental power or faculty of constructing or creating; broadly, the power of imagining new relations of ideas; as, poetic imagery is a sign of rich *invention;* in a restricted sense, the power of joining ideas according to a definitely reasoned and novel plan or purpose.

5. *Fine Arts, Rhet., etc.* Selection and arrangement of a theme or plot; also, the quality of freshness and originality as shown in the choice or treatment of a theme.

6. Arrival. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

Invention of the Cross, *Eccl.*, a festival celebrated May 3d, in honor of the alleged finding of the cross by St. Helena.

in-ven′tive (ĭn-vĕn′tĭv), *a.* [F. *inventif.*] Able and apt to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; ingenious; also, characterized by invention; showing originality. — **in-ven′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ven′tive-ness**, *n.*

inventive proposition. *Logic.* = PROPOSITION DE INESSE.

in-ven′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *inventeur.*] **1.** One who finds or finds out; a discoverer. *Obs.*

2. One who invents; a contriver: esp., one who contrives something new or original of a scientific or mechanical nature; one who makes an invention.

in′ven-to′ri-al (ĭn′vĕn-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to an inventory. — **in′ven-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

in′ven-to-ry (ĭn′vĕn-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *inventorium,* for L. *inventarium.* See INVENT.] **1.** An account, catalogue, or schedule, made by an executor or administrator, of all the goods and chattels, and sometimes of the real estate, of a deceased person; a list of the property of a person or estate; hence, an itemized list of goods or valuables, with their estimated worth; specif., the annual account of stock taken in any business.

There take an *inventory* of all I have. *Shak.*

2. Articles or goods that are or may be inventoried.

Syn. — Register, schedule, catalogue. See LIST.

in′ven-to-ry, *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. [Cf. F. *inventorier.*] To make an inventory of; to make a list or schedule of; to insert or register in an account of goods.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty; it shall be *inventoried,* and every particle and utensil labeled. *Shak.*

in′ve-rac′i-ty (ĭn′vē-răs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of veracity.

in-ver′i-si-mil′i-tude (ĭn-vĕr′ĭ-sĭ-mĭl′ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of verisimilitude or likelihood; improbability.

in-ver′i-ty (ĭn-vĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*in-* not + *verity.*] Falsity or failure to conform to actuality. *Rare.*

Their *inverity* is one of the premises. *Alex Smith.*

in-ver′mi-na′tion (ĭn-vûr′mĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [*in-* in + L. *verminatio,* fr. *verminare.*] *Med.* A diseased condition caused by intestinal worms; helminthiasis.

in-verse′ (ĭn-vûrs′; ĭn′vûrs; 277), *a.* [L. *inversus,* p. p. of *invertere:* cf. F. *inverse.* See INVERT.] **1.** Opposite in order, relation, or effect to that which is under consideration or to that which is usual; reversed; inverted.

2. *Math.* **a** Opposite in nature and effect; — said with reference to any two operations, which, when both are performed in succession upon any quantity, reproduce that quantity; as, division is an operation the *inverse* of multiplication. The symbol of an inverse operation is often the symbol of the direct operation with −1 as an index. Thus $sin^{-1}x$ means the angle or number whose sine is x. The inversion of a direct operation does not in general yield a *unique* result; thus $y=x^2$ gives only one value of y for any value of x; so also $y=\sin x$, $y=e^x$; but the inverse $x=\sqrt{y}$ has *two* values, while the other inverses, $x=\sin^{-1}y$ and $x=\log_e y$, have infinitely many values. A direct operation may have more than one inverse; thus the inverses of the direct operation $y=x^a$ are $x=\sqrt[a]{y}$ and $a=\log_x y$. The solution of a differential equation may be regarded as the inversion of a whole series of direct operations of derivation. **b** Designating a method of finding a curve from its given tangent.

inverse center, *or* **centre, of similitude**, *Math.*, the center that lies between corresponding points. — **i. difference**, *Math.*, the sum of all values of a function for all discrete values of the argument less than the actual value. — **i. ellipsoid of inertia.** = MOMENTAL ELLIPSOID. — **i. figures**, *Geom.*, two figures such that each point of either figure is inverse to a corresponding point in the other figure. They result from various forms of geometric inversion. In the most common (**cyclical,** *or* **spherical, inversion**) any two corresponding points, P and P', are collinear with the fixed center of inversion, O and $OP.OP' = C^2$. — **i. functions**, *Math.*, two functions, ϕ and ϕ^{-1}, such that if y is a value of $\phi(x)$, then x is a value of $\phi^{-1}(y)$, as $\sin x$ and $\sin^{-1}x$, and the logarithmic and exponential functions. — **i. induced current**, *Elec.*, a current opposite in direction to the producing current, induced as by closing the circuit; — opposed to *direct induced current.* — **i. matrix** (to a given matrix), *Math.*, the matrix of transformation from the new set of variables (to which the given matrix transforms) back to the old set of variables. — **i. method of fluxions**, *Math.*, integral calculus as conceived by Newton. — **i. points**, *Geom.*, two points on a diametral line of a fixed circle or sphere the product of whose distances from the center equals the square of the radius. — **i. probability**, the probability that a certain observed form of event has proceeded from the operation of certain hypothetic agencies. — **i. problem**, *Math.*, any problem of finding one of the elements that make up a result when the other elements and the result itself are given; — so called in distinction from the **direct problem** of finding the *result* when all the elements are given. Thus, to find the product when the factors are given is a *direct problem* (of multiplication); to find one factor when the others and the product are given is an *inverse problem* (of division). — **i. proportion.** = RECIPROCAL PROPORTION. — **i.,** *or* **reciprocal, ratio**, *Math.*, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities. — **i. trigonometrical,** *or* **circular, functions**, *Math.*, arcs or angles regarded as functions of their sines, cosines, tangents, etc., considered as arguments. Thus, $\sin^{-1}x$, or arc sin x, is such a function and means an arc (or angle or number) whose sine is x; so also $\cos^{-1}x$, $\tan^{-1}x$, etc. Called also *antisine, anticosine, antitangent,* etc.

in-verse′ (ĭn-vûrs′; ĭn′vûrs; 277), *n.* **1.** That which is inverse; inverse operation or process.

Thus the course of human study is the *inverse* of the course of things in nature. *Tatham.*

2. That which is produced by inversion; the result of an inverse operation or process.

3. *Logic.* = CONTRAPOSITIVE.

4. *Math.* An inverse function, magnitude, operation, point, curve, etc.

in-verse′ (ĭn-vûrs′), *v. t.*; IN-VERSED′ (-vûrst′); IN-VERS′ING. To invert or reverse.

Inversing the natural order of insect existence. *Charlotte Brontë.*

in-verse′ly (ĭn-vûrs′lĭ), *adv.* In an inverse order or manner; by inversion.

inversely homothetic. See HOMOTHETIC FIGURES. — **i. proportional**, having their product constant, as $xy = 36$, where x varies as the inverse of y; — said of numbers and magnitudes. See DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL; INVERSION, 4.

in-ver′sion (ĭn-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inversio:* cf. F. *inversion.* See INVERT.] **1.** Act of inverting, or state or position of being inverted; also, the thing inverted.

2. *Rhet.* **a** The showing that the force of an argument advanced in favor of a thesis is really against it. **b** A change of the normal order of words or phrases; as, "Out burst all" instead of, "All burst out." **c** Metaphor. *Obs.*

3. *Mil.* A tactical movement wherein the order of the subordinate parts of a formation is inverted, as by bringing the right company on the left of the line, the left on the right, and so on. *Rare.*

4. *Math.* **a** A change in the order of the terms of a proportion, effected by inverting each ratio. **b** = DERANGEMENT, 2. **c** The operation of inverting or forming the inverse, either of a magnitude or, more especially, of an operation. See INVERSE, *a.*, 2 **a**.

5. *Geom.* The transformation of a figure into its inverse figure, whereby propositions true for the original figure yield new propositions true for the inverse figure. See INVERSE FIGURES.

6. *Music.* Process or result of inverting: (1) Of raising the lower or dropping the upper tone of an interval by an octave. See INTERVAL, 6. (2) Of making the bass note of a triad or seventh chord some other tone than its root. See under TRIAD, 2, & SEVENTH CHORD. (3) Of repeating a *subject*, or phrase, with its intervals in the contrary direction, rising instead of falling, or vice versa. (4) Of transposing in double counterpoint, so that an upper and a lower voice part change places.

7. *Phon.* The turning upward and backward of the tip of the tongue, as often in the pronunciation of such consonants as untrilled *r*, etc. Cf. INVERTED, *p. a.*, 3.

8. *Kinematics.* The changing (of a chain) from one mechanism into another by fixing a different link.

9. *Geol.* The folding back of strata upon themselves, as by the overturning of a fold, in such a manner that the order of succession appears to be reversed.

10. *Org. Chem.* Hydrolysis (of a carbohydrate) resulting in an inversion of the rotatory power, as in the case of cane sugar, which is dextrorotatory, but yields by hydrolysis or *inversion* a levorotatory mixture; less properly, hydrolysis of any carbohydrate. See HYDROLYSIS.

11. *Logic.* = CONTRAPOSITION.

12. A turning to improper uses; perversion. *Obs.*

inversion point. a *Phys. Chem.* See TRANSITION POINT. **b** *Physics.* A point of maximum or minimum on the curve expressing the variation of any physical quantity, such as volume, velocity, or electrical resistance, with change of condition, or at which the quantity changes (algebraic) sign. When the quantity is a function of the temperature the inversion point is called the **inversion temperature.** Thus the temperature at which a compressed gas is heated, and below which it is cooled, by expansion, is the *inversion temperature.* See TRANSITION POINT.

in-ver′sive (ĭn-vûr′sĭv), *a.* Evincing, or marked by, inversion; showing a backward or wrong order.

in-vert′ (ĭn-vûrt′), *v. t.*; IN-VERT′ED; IN-VERT′ING. [L. *invertere, inversum; in-* in + *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] **1.** To turn in an opposite direction or place in a contrary order; to reverse; to turn in or inward; to turn upside down, outside in, or inside out; to reverse the order of the members of, etc.; as, to *invert* a cone.

2. Hence: To reverse in meaning, sense, or application; sometimes, to turn to improper purposes; to pervert.

That doth *invert* the attest of eyes and ears,
As if these organs had deceptious functions. *Shak.*

3. *Mil.* To change the order of by inversion. *Obs. or R.*

4. *Music.* To transpose, as an interval tone, chord tone, phrase, or voice part. See INVERSION, 6.

5. *Chem.* To subject to inversion. See INVERSION, 10.

Syn. — See REVERSE.

in-vert′, *v. i.* **1.** To change to the opposite.

2. *Chem.* To undergo inversion, as sugar.

in′vert (ĭn′vûrt), *a.* *Chem.* Inverted.

invert sugar, a mixture of grape sugar (*d*-glucose) and fruit sugar (*d*-fructose) found naturally in fruits, and artificially formed by the inversion of cane sugar; also, less properly, grape sugar obtained from starch. See INVERSION, 10.

in-vert′ase (ĭn-vûr′tās), *n.* [*invert* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* **a** An enzyme capable of effecting the inversion of cane sugar, producing invert sugar. It is found in many plants and in the intestines of animals. **b** By extension, any enzyme which splits disaccharides into monosaccharides.

In-ver′te-bra′ta (ĭn-vûr′tē-brā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *in-* not + *vertebratus* vertebrate.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a primary division of the animal kingdom including all except the Vertebrata. The name is no longer used in classification, but is employed as a convenient collective designation for these animals.

in-ver′te-brate (ĭn-vûr′tē-brāt), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Having no backbone, or spinal column; of or pertaining to the Invertebrata.

2. Hence, fig., lacking will or resolution. Cf. BACKBONE.

invertebrate determinant. = ZEROAXIAL DETERMINANT.

in-ver′te-brate, *n.* **a** One of the Invertebrata. **b** One lacking in resolution.

in-vert′ed (ĭn-vûr′tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Changed to a contrary or reverse position, order, meaning, etc.; characterized by inversion.

2. *Geol.* Situated apparently in reverse order, as strata when folded back upon themselves by an overturned fold.

3. *Phon.* Of the tip of the tongue, turned up and back, as in forming the cerebral or cacuminal letters, or, often, in pronouncing a smooth, or untrilled, *r*; hence, formed thus.

4. *Her.* Turned inward so as to face toward the middle of the field; — said of animals, fishes, wings, etc.

inverted arch, *Arch.*, an arch placed with crown downward; — much used in foundations, sewers, tunnels, etc., and often made in solid concrete. — **i. converter.** See SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTER. — **i. cylinder** (of an engine), *Mach.*, a cylinder placed vertically over its own crank and connecting rod. — **i. interval.** See INTERVAL, 6. — **i. mordent.** *Music.* See PRALLTRILLER. — **i. siphon**, *Hydraulic Engin., Mining, etc.*, a pipe for conducting water beneath a depressed place.

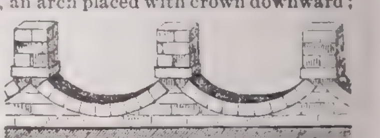

Inverted Arches

in-vert′i-bil′i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being invertible.

in-vert′i-ble (ĭn-vûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [From INVERT.] **1.** Capable of being inverted; tending to invert.

2. *Chem.* Capable of undergoing inversion.

in-vest′ (ĭn-vĕst′), *v. t.*; IN-VEST′ED; IN-VEST′ING. [L. *investire, investitum; in-* in + *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis*

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in-vec′tive-ly, *adv.* of INVECTIVE. See -LY.
in-vec′tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-vec′tiv-ist, *n.* See -IST.
in-vec′tor, *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *invector* importer. See INVEIGH.] One who inveighs. *Rare.*
in-ve′gle. † INVEIGLE. [veighs.]
in-veigh′er, *n.* One who in-
in-vei′gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-vei′gler (ĭn-vē′glẽr), *n* One who inveigles.
in-vein′, *v. t.* = VEIN, *v. t.*
in-vend′i-ble (ĭn-vĕn′dĭ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-vend′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-vend′i-ble-ness**, *n.*
in-ven′ient (ĭn-vēn′yĕnt), *a.* [L. *inveniens, -entis,* p.pr.] Coming on or upon. *Rare.*
‖ **in-ve′nit** (ĭn-vē′nĭt). [L.] (He or she) designed it; — abbr. *inv.*
in-ven′om. Var. of ENVENOM.
in-vent′, *n.* Invention *Obs.*
in-vent′, *a.* Invented. *Obs.*
in-vent′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in′ven-tar, *n.* & *v.* [F. *inventaire,* L. *inventarium.*] Inventory. *Obs.*
‖ **in′ven-ta′ri-o** (ĭn′vĕn-tä′rĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp. Cf. INVENTORY.] An inventory. *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.*
in′ven-ta-ry. † INVENTORY.
in-vent′er, *n.* An inventor.
in-vent′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
in-ven′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to invention.
in-ven′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
in-ven′tious (ĭn-vĕn′shŭs), *a.* Inventive. *Obs.*
in-ven′tiv. Inventive. *Ref. Sp.*
in-ven′to-rize (ĭn-vĕn′tō-rīz), *v. t.* To inventory. *Obs.*
in-ven′tress (ĭn-vĕn′trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of INVENTOR.
in-ven′trice [F.], **in-ven′trix** [L.], *n.* Inventress. *Obs.*
in-ven′tu-a-ry. † INVENTORY.
in-ven′tur-ous (ĭn-vĕn′tūr-ŭs), *a.* See IN-, not.
in′ve-nust′, *a.* [L. *invenustus; in-* not + *venustus* lovely.] Unlovely. *Obs.*
Inver-, *pref.* [Gael. *inbhir,* mouth (of a river).] A prefix in place names, as in *Inverness.*
in′ve-ra′cious, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-ver′e-cund, *a.* [L. *inverecundus; in-* not + *verecundus* modest.] Unsubdued. *Obs.*
in-verge′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *verge.*] To border. *Obs.*
in-ver′mi-nate (ĭn-vûr′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *verminare* to have worms.] To occupy destructively; to infest. *Rare.*
in′ver-nac′u-lar, *a.* See IN-, not.
In′ver-ness′ (ĭn′vẽr-nĕs′), *n.*, *or* **Inverness cape.** [From *Inverness* in Scotland. See INVER-.] A full sleeveless cape, fitting closely about the neck. [See -ABLE.]
in-vers′a-ble (ĭn-vûr′sȧ-b'l), *a.*
in-ver′sa-tile (ĭn-vûr′sȧ-tĭl; 182), *a.* *Zoöl.* See IN-, not.
in-versed′ly (ĭn-vûrst′lĭ; -vûr′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *inversed,* p. p.
inversion temperature. a *Chem.* See TRANSITION POINT. **b** *Physics.* See INVERSION POINT **b**.
‖ **in-ver′so or′di-ne.** [L.] In an inverse order. [arch.]
in′vert (ĭn′vûrt), *n.* Inverted
in-vert′ant, *a.* *Her.* Inverted.
in-ver′te-bra-cy (ĭn-vûr′tē-brȧ-sĭ), *n.* Invertebrate quality.
in-ver′te-bral, *a.* Invertebrate.
in-ver′te-brat′ed (ĭn-vûr′tē-brāt′ĕd), *a.* Invertebrate.
in-vert′ed-ly, *adv.* of INVERTED. See -LY.
in′ver-tend (ĭn′vẽr-tĕnd), *n.* [L. *invertendum* thing to be inverted, neut. of the gerundive of *invertere.*] *Logic.* = CONTRAPONEND.
in-vert′er, *n.* One who inverts.
in-vert′i-ble, *a.* Not to be turned; unchangeable. *Obs.*
in-ver′tile (ĭn-vûr′tĭl; 182), *a.* [L. *invertere* + *-ile.*] Capable of being turned inside out.
in-vert′in, *n.* = INVERTASE.
inverting, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of INVERT. — **inverting telescope**, any telescope supplied with an astronomical, or nonerecting, eyepiece.
in-ver′tue. † INVIRTUE.

clothing : cf. F. *investir*. See VEST.] **1**. To clothe, as with the insignia of office, hence with the office itself ; to place or install in possession of rank, dignity, or estate ; as, to *invest* one with honor or glory ; to *invest* one with an estate.
2. Hence, to confer ; grant ; endow ; also, to settle or vest (in). "It *investeth* a right of government." *Bacon.*
3. To put garments on ; to clothe, dress, or array (with or in) ; as, to *invest* one with a robe.
4. To put on ; to don. *Archaic.*
Cannot find one this girdle to *invest*. *Spenser.*
5. Hence, to envelop or cover, as with a garment ; to confer or imbue (with something more or less extraneous, as character, mood, or atmosphere). "Awe such as must always *invest* the spectacle of guilt." *Hawthorne.*
6. *Mil.* To inclose with hostile intent ; to surround or hem in with troops or ships so as to intercept succors of men and provisions and prevent escape ; to lay siege to ; as, to *invest* a town by land and sea.
7. To occupy ; engage. *Obs.*
8. To lay out (money or capital) in business with the view of obtaining an income or profit ; to convert into some form of wealth other than money, usually of a more or less permanent form and as a means of obtaining income or profit ; as, to *invest* money in bank stock.
in-vest′ (ĭn-vĕst′), *v. i.* To make an investment ; to lay out money ; as, to *invest* in stocks ; — usually followed by *in*.
in-ves′ti-ga-ble (ĭn-vĕs′tĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *investigabilis*. See INVESTIGATE.] Capable or susceptible of being investigated ; admitting research.
in-ves′ti-ga-ble, *a.* [L. *investigabilis*. See IN- not ; VESTIGATE.] Unsearchable ; inscrutable. *Obs.*
in-ves′ti-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* ; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd) ; -GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *investigatus*, p. p. of *investigare* to investigate ; *in-* in + *vestigare* to track, trace. See VESTIGE.] **1**. To follow up by patient inquiry or observation ; to inquire and examine into with systematic attention to detail and relationship ; as, to *investigate* the causes of phenomena.
2. To follow the trace of ; to track.
in-ves′ti-gate, *v. i.* To make investigation ; esp., to pursue a course of investigation and study.
in-ves′ti-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *investigatio* : cf. F. *investigation*.] **1**. Act of investigating ; process of inquiring into or following up ; research ; esp., patient or thorough inquiry or examination.
2. Act of tracking (a beast, etc.). *Obs.*
Syn. — See EXAMINATION.
in-ves′ti-ga-tive (ĭn-vĕs′tĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Given to, or marked by, investigation.
in-ves′ti-ga′tor (-gā′tẽr), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *investigateur*.] One who investigates.
in-ves′ti-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to investigation.
in-ves′ti-tive (ĭn-vĕs′tĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Law.* Operating to vest (a right) ; of or pert. to such vesting. See DISPOSITIVE.
An *investitive* fact finds its nearest equivalents in classical Latin in the terms "iusta causa," "iustum initium," and "titulus." *T. E. Holland.*
in-ves′ti-ture (ĭn-vĕs′tĭ-tūr), *n.* [LL. *investitura*.] **1**. Act or ceremony of investing, or state of being invested, as with an office ; a giving possession ; also, the right of so investing.
2. *Feudal Law.* Livery of seizin.
The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture*, or open delivery of possession. *Blackstone.*
Before this [the delivery of the turf, twig, etc.] the donor has taken off from his hand the war glove, gauntlet, or thong, which would protect that hand in battle. The donee has assumed it; his hand is vested or invested ; it is the vestita manus that will fight in defense of this land against all comers ; with that hand he grasps the turf and twig. All the talk about *investiture*, about men being vested with land, goes back, so it is said, to this impressive ceremony. *Pollock & Mait.*
3. That with which any one is invested, or clothed ; investment ; clothing ; covering.
Our gross *investiture* of mortal weeds. *Trench.*
4. = INVESTMENT.
investiture per an′nu-lum et ba′cu-lum (băk′ū-lŭm), *or* **by ring and crosier** (*or* **staff**), investiture of bishops and abbots granted by the suzerain by the delivery of a crosier (*baculus*) and the placing of a ring (*annulus*) on the finger to symbolize spiritual and ecclesiastical power. The possession of this right by the lay princes since the time of Charlemagne became a source of disquiet to the church in the 11th century and the cause of much strife. By the concordat of Worms in 1122 the emperor resigned this kind of investiture, retaining investiture by the scepter only. Investiture per annulum et baculum has been at times used in the donative investiture of English bishops.
in-vest′ment (ĭn-vĕst′mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act of investing, or state of being invested.
2. That with which any one is invested ; a vestment.
Whose white *investments* figure innocence. *Shak.*
3. *Biol.* An external covering of a cell, part, or organism.
4. *Mil.* Act of surrounding, blocking up, or besieging by a hostile force, or state of being so surrounded ; as, the *investment* of a city or fort.
5. The investing of money or capital ; the laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, esp. a source of income or profit ; the amount of money invested, or that in which money is invested.
investment bill. *Banking.* A bill bought at a discount for the profit arising from its payment (in full) at maturity.
in-ves′tor (ĭn-vĕs′tẽr), *n.* One who invests.

in-vet′er-a-cy (ĭn-vĕt′ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [From INVETERATE.] **1**. Firm establishment by long continuance ; firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time ; as, the *inveteracy* of custom, habit, or disease.
2. Malignity ; spitefulness ; virulency.
The rancor of pamphlets, the *inveteracy* of epigrams. *Guardian.*
in-vet′er-ate (ĭn-vĕt′ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *inveteratus*, p. p. of *inveterare* to render old ; *in-* in + *vetus*, *veteris*, old. See VETERAN.] **1**. Old ; long-established. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
2. Firmly established by long continuance ; deep-rooted ; of long standing ; as, an *inveterate* disease ; an *inveterate* abuse. "The *inveterate* canker of one wound." *Shak.*
3. Malignant ; virulent ; spiteful.
4. Having habits fixed by long continuance ; confirmed ; habitual ; as, an *inveterate* idler or smoker.
Syn. — Obstinate, rooted, deep-rooted, deep-seated, besetting, habitual, hardened. — INVETERATE, CONFIRMED, CHRONIC, INGRAINED. INVETERATE (chiefly used of what is bad or hurtful) applies to that which is firmly established (esp. by, or as by, long continuance) or obstinately persisted in ; that is CONFIRMED which is fixed or settled, sometimes from a rooted aversion to change ; CHRONIC emphasizes the idea of long continuance or lingering character ; as, "an *inveterate* disease" (*Dryden*) ; "an *inveterate* and formidable foe" (*T. L. Peacock*) ; "a rooted hatred, an *inveterate* thirst of revenge" (*Coleridge*) ; cf. "laying his purposes deep, and following them out with an *inveteracy* of pursuit that knew neither rest nor conscience" (*Hawthorne*) ; "His intense egoism rendered him impatient of all reproof or instruction, and, . . . as a natural consequence, he soon became the victim of *confirmed* mannerisms" (*The Nation*) ; "All deep feelings of a *chronic* class agree in this, that they seek for solitude" (*De Quincey*) ; "his *chronic* state of mental restlessness, the growing effect of habitual intemperance" (*G. Eliot*). That is INGRAINED which has been wrought into the very constitution (esp. mental or moral) of something ; as, an *ingrained* prejudice, repugnance. All four adjectives may also be used of persons ; as, an *inveterate* smoker, a *confirmed* drunkard, a *chronic* invalid (cf. a *confirmed* invalid), an *ingrained* pessimist. See OBSTINATE, INNATE.
— **in-vet′er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-vet′er-ate-ness**, *n.*
in-vid′i-ous (ĭn-vĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia* envy. See ENVY ; cf. ENVIOUS.] **1**. Tending to excite odium, ill will, or envy ; likely to give offense ; also, unjustly and irritatingly discriminating ; as, *invidious* distinctions.
Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*
2. Worthy of envy ; desirable ; enviable.
Such a person appeareth in a far more honorable and *invidious* state than any prosperous man. *Barrow.*
3. Envious ; grudging ; calculating harm. *Rare.*
4. Strongly disagreeable ; odious. *Rare.*
Syn. — See HATEFUL.
— **in-vid′i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-vid′i-ous-ness**, *n.*
in-vig′i-la′tion (ĭn-vĭj′ĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of keeping watch.
in-vig′or-ate (ĭn-vĭg′ŏr-āt), *v. t.* ; IN-VIG′OR-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; IN-VIG′OR-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [*in-* in + *vigor* : cf. OF. *envigorer*.] To give vigor to ; to strengthen ; to animate ; to give life and energy to.
Syn. — Refresh, animate, vivify, exhilarate, stimulate.
in-vig′or-ate, *v. i.* To gain vigor. *Rare.*
in-vig′or-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.
in-vi′nate (ĭn-vī′nāt), *v. t.* ; IN-VI′NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd) ; IN-VI′NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). [L. *in-* in + *vinum* wine.] To include in wine, as the blood of Christ in the wine of the sacrament.
— **in′vi-na′tion** (ĭn′vĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
in-vin′ci-bil′i-ty (ĭn-vĭn′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being invincible.
in-vin′ci-ble (ĭn-vĭn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *invincibilis*. See IN- not ; VINCIBLE.] Incapable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued ; unconquerable ; insuperable ; as, an *invincible* army or obstacle.
Syn. — See INDOMITABLE.
Invincible Armada. See ARMADA. — **I. Doctor** [L. *Doctor Invincibilis*], William of Ockham, or Occam. See OCCAMISM. — **i. ignorance**, *Schol.*, ignorance incapable of being overcome by the unaided powers of the ignorant person, and which hence does not involve moral responsibility.
— **in-vin′ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-vin′ci-bly**, *adv.*
in-vin′ci-ble, *n.* **a** One who is invincible. **b** [*cap.*] A member of an Irish association organized about 1881 for the "removal of tyrants."
in-vi′o-la-bil′i-ty (ĭn-vī′ō-lȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *inviolabilitas*, cf. F. *inviolabilité*.] Quality or state of being inviolable.
in-vi′o-la-ble (ĭn-vī′ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inviolabilis* : cf. F. *inviolable*. See INVIOLATE, *a.*] **1**. Not violable ; not susceptible of hurt, wound, or harm (used with respect to either physical or moral damage) ; not susceptible or permissible of being profaned or corrupted ; sacred ; holy ; as, *inviolable* chastity ; an *inviolable* shrine or asylum.
He tried a third, a tough, well-chosen spear,
The *inviolable* body stood sincere. *Dryden.*
2. Of things, incapable of being affected by violence or force. *Obs.*
3. Not capable of being, or allowed to be, broken or violated ; as, an *inviolable* covenant, promise, or vow.
Their almighty Maker first ordained
And bound them with *inviolable* bands. *Spenser.*
— **in-vi′o-la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-vi′o-la-bly**, *adv.*

in-vi′o-la-cy (ĭn-vī′ō-lȧ-sĭ), *n.* Inviolate state or quality.
in-vi′o-late (ĭn-vī′ō-lāt) } *a.* [L. *inviolatus*. See IN- not ;
in-vi′o-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } VIOLATE.] **1**. Not violated ; uninjured ; unhurt ; unbroken.
His fortune of arms was still *inviolate*. *Bacon.*
2. Not corrupted, defiled, or profaned ; chaste ; pure. "*Inviolate* truth." *Denham.*
3. Of sacred or unbroken faith. *Obs.*
4. Secure from violation ; not to be injured.
— **in-vi′o-late-ly**, *adv.* — **in-vi′o-late-ness**, *n.*
in-vir′ile (ĭn-vĭr′ĭl ; ĭn-vī′rĭl ; *cf.* VIRILE), *a.* Deficient in manliness ; unmanly ; effeminate.
in′vi-ril′i-ty (ĭn′vĭ-rĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Absence of virility, or of manliness ; effeminacy.
in-vis′i-bil′i-ty (ĭn-vĭz′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *invisibilitas* : cf. F. *invisibilité*.] State or quality of being invisible ; also, that which is invisible. "Atoms and *invisibilities*." *Landor.*
in-vis′i-ble (ĭn-vĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *invisible*, L. *invisibilis*. See IN- not ; VISIBLE.] **1**. Incapable of being seen ; not perceptible by vision ; not visible.
2. Not in sight ; not visible under the expressed or implied conditions ; as, the sun is *invisible* because of clouds.
3. *Com. & Finance.* Not appearing in the regular statements ; as, the *invisible* supply of grain ; the *invisible* exports, that is, those other than commodities.
There must also be taken into account *invisible* exports, such as freights, commissions, loans, expenses of government or individuals abroad, tributes, interest, etc. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
invisible church. See CHURCH INVISIBLE. — **i. green**, a very dark shade of green, approaching black, and liable to be mistaken for it. — **i. spectrum**, that portion of the spectrum produced by waves either too short or too long to affect the retina. The term includes the ultraviolet and the infra-red spectrum.
in-vis′i-ble, *n.* **1**. An invisible person or thing ; specif., God, or the unseen world.
2. [*cap.*] **a** A Rosicrucian. *Obs.* **b** *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who denied the visibility of the church ; — esp. of certain German Protestants of the 16th century.
in′vi-ta′tion (ĭn′vĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *invitatio* : cf. F. *invitation*. See INVITE.] **1**. Act of inviting ; solicitation ; the requesting of a person's company ; also, the expression, written, printed, or spoken, by which one is invited.
2. The offering of attractions or inducements by way of drawing one on, either apparently, in the way of stratagem, or really ; allurement ; enticement.
She gives the leer of *invitation*. *Shak.*
3. In the Anglican Communion Office, the brief exhortation immediately preceding the confession.
in-vi′ta-to-ry (ĭn-vī′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *invitatorius* : cf. F. *invitatoire*.] Using or containing invitations ; inviting.
The "Venite" [Psalm xcv.], which is also called the *invitatory* psalm. *Hook.*
in-vi′ta-to-ry, *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *invitatorium* : cf. F. *invitatoire*.] That which invites ; specif., an exhortation to praise or worship ; the invitatory psalm, or a part of it used in worship.
in-vite′ (ĭn-vīt′), *v. t.* ; IN-VIT′ED (-vīt′ĕd) ; IN-VIT′ING (-vīt′ĭng). [L. *invitare* : cf. F. *inviter*. See VIE.] **1**. To request, with real or seeming graciousness, to do or forbear some act ; to ask by way of, or as if by way of, favor to do something, as to come as a guest, attend at a ceremony, entertainment, or excursion, etc. ; as, to *invite* one to dinner, or a wedding.
So many guests *invite* as here are writ. *Shak.*
I *invite* his Grace of Castle Rackrent to reflect on this. *Carlyle.*
2. To offer allurements to ; to induce by pleasure or hope ; to attract ; tempt.
Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*. *Dryden.*
3. To attract physically, or by physical forces.
4. To give occasion for or opening to ; as, to *invite* criticism. "No delusive hope *invites* despair." *Cowper.*
Syn. — Bid, call, ask, summon, request ; press, urge ; crave, supplicate, implore, importune, beg, entreat ; persuade, allure, entice. — INVITE, SOLICIT. To INVITE is to ask to come to some (supposedly agreeable) place or to engage in some (presumably attractive) proceeding ; SOLICIT adds to *invite* the implication of earnestness, often of positive allurement (sometimes to evil) ; as, "I do *invite* you to-morrow morning to my house to breakfast" (*Shak.*) ; "If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself, and so much the more will he *invite* thee" (*Ecclus.* xiii. 9) ; "The magistrates and princes of my country came in person, *solicited*, commanded, threatened, urged, adjured" (*Milton*) ; "that fruit, which with desire . . . *solicited* her longing eye" (*id.*) ; "Some mystic hint accosts the vigilant . . . *inviting* to new knowledge, one with old . . . Daily the bending skies *solicit* man" (*Emerson*) ; "J[illegible] is full of *invitations* sweet" (*Lowell*) ; "*solicitations* to si[illegible]" (*Cowper*). See ASK, BEG, ALLURE.
in-vite′, *v. i.* To give invitation.
in-vit′ing (ĭn-vīt′ĭng), *p. a.* Offering invitation ; alluring ; tempting ; as, an *inviting* amusement or prospect. — **in-vit′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **in-vit′ing-ness**, *n.*
in′vo-cate (ĭn′vō-kāt), *v. t.* ; IN′VO-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd) ; IN′VO-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *invocatus*, p. p. of *invocare*. See INVOKE.] To invoke ; to call on, or for, in supplication ; to implore. "*Invocate* his aid." *Milton.*
in′vo-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *invocation*, L. *invocatio*.] **1**. Act or form of calling for the assistance or presence of

in-vest′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in-vest′ient (ĭn-vĕst′yĕnt), *a.* [L. *investiens*, p. pr. of *investire*.] Covering ; clothing. *Rare.*
in-ves′ti-gat′ing-ly, *adv.* of *investigating*, p. pr. See -LY.
in-ves′ti-ga-to′ri-al (ĭn-vĕs′tĭ-gȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* = INVESTIGATORY.
in-ves′tion, *n.* [LL. *investio*.] Act or fact of investing. *Obs.*
in-ves′ti-tor (ĭn-vĕs′tĭ-tŏr), *n.* [L. *investire* to clothe.] That which invests. *R.*
investment reserve. See RESERVE, *n.*
in-ves′ture, *n.* Investiture. *Obs.*
in-ves′ture, *v. t.* To invest, as in an estate; also, to clothe. *Obs.*
in-vet′er-a-bly, *adv.* Inveterately. *Obs.*
in-vet′er-ate (ĭn-vĕt′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To render inveterate ; also, to establish in enmity ; to embitter. *Archaic.* — **in-vet′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
in-vet′er-a-tist, *n.* One inveterately opposed to change. *Obs.*
in-vet′ered, *a.* [Cf. F. *invétéré*.] Inveterate. *Obs.*
in-vexed′ (ĭn-vĕkst′), *a.* [See IN- in ; CONVEX.] *Her.* Bowed inward ; concaved.
in-vey′, *v. t.* [Cf. ENVAYE.] To invade. *Obs.*
in-vict′, *a.* [L. *invictus*. See IN- not ; VICTOR.] Unconquered. *Obs.*
in-vict′ed, *a.* Invict. *Obs.*
in′vic-tis′sime, *a.* [OF., fr. L. *invictissimus*, superl. of *invictus*.] Most unconquered. *Obs. Scot.*
in-vic′tive (ĭn-vĭk′tĭv), *a.* Unconquerable.
invier. † ENVIER, ENVIRE.
in-vig′i-lance (ĭn-vĭj′ĭ-lăns),
in-vig′i-lan-cy (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* [*in-* not + *vigilance* : cf. OF. *invigilance*.] Want of vigilance. *Rare.*
in-vig′i-lant, *a.* [L. *invigilans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Watchful ; vigilant. *Obs.*
in-vig′i-lant, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in-vig′i-late (ĭn-vĭj′ĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *invigilare*, *-latum* ; *in-* in, on + *vigilare* watch. See VIGILANT.] To watch diligently. *Rare.*
in-vig′i-late, *v. t.* To rouse to watchfulness. *Obs.*
in-vig′i-la′tor (ĭn-vĭj′ĭ-lā′tẽr), *n.* One who invigilates.
in-vig′or, -vig′our (-vĭg′ẽr), *v. t.* = INVIGORATE.
in-vig′or-ant, *n.* An invigorating agent.
in-vig′or-ate, *a.* Invigorated.
in-vig′or-at′ing-ly, *adv.* of *invigorating*, p. pr. See -LY.
in-vig′or-a-tive (ĭn-vĭg′ŏr-ā-tĭv), *a.* = INVIGORATING. — **in-vig′or-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*
in-vig′or-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One that invigorates.
in-vile′, *v. t.* To render vile. *Obs.*
in-vil′laged (ĭn-vĭl′ājd), *a.* Made into a village. *Obs.*
in-vinced′ (ĭn-vĭnst′), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *vincere* to conquer.] Unconquered. *Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*]
in-vin′cent, *a.* Unconquered.
in-vin′ci-ble-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **in vi′no ve′ri-tas** (vĕr′ĭ-tăs). [L.] (There is) truth in wine ; truth is told under the influence of wine.
in-vi′o-late, *v. t.* To violate. *Obs.*
in′vi-ous. † ENVIOUS.
in′vi-ous (ĭn′vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *invius* ; *in-* not + *via* way.] Without roads; trackless. — **in′vi-ous-ness**, *n.* Both *Obs.*
in-vi′per, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *viper* : cf. It. *invipérare*.] To make viperous. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
in-vi′per-ate, *v. t.* = INVIPER.
in-vi′ron. † ENVIRON.
in-vir′tu-ate (ĭn-vûr′tū-āt), *v. t.* To make virtuous ; to endow with virtue. *Rare.*
in-vir′tue, *v. t.* To invirtuate.
in-vis′cate (ĭn-vĭs′kāt), *v. t.* [L. *inviscatus*, p. p. of *inviscare* to birdlime ; *in-* in + *viscum* the mistletoe, birdlime.] To make viscid or glutinous ; also, to entangle with glutinous matter. *Rare.* — **in′vis-ca′tion** (ĭn′vĭs-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
in-vis′cer-ate (ĭn-vĭs′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *inviscerатus*, p. p. of *inviscerare* to put into the entrails. See VISCERA.] To implant or infix deeply, as in the viscera. — **in-vis′cer-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Both *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
in-vis′cer-ate, *a.* Deep-seated.
in-vis′cid, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′vis-cid′i-ty** (ĭn′vĭ-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in′vised, *a.* [Perh. L. *invisus* unseen.] Prob., invisible. *Obs. Shak.* [invisible. *Obs.*]
in-vis′i-bi-lize, *v. t.* To render
in-vis′i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-vis′i-bly, *adv.* of INVISIBLE.
in-vi′sion (ĭn-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* Want of vision ; blindness. *Obs.*
in-vi′sor-y, *n.* A kind of velvet visor. *Obs.* [See -ABLE.]
in-vit′a-ble (ĭn-vīt′ȧ-b'l), *a.*
in-vi′tal, *a.* *Biol.* Not vital.
‖ **in-vi′ta Mi-ner′va**. [L.] Minerva (goddess of wisdom) being unwilling ; — used in reference to lack of artistic or literary inspiration.
Cicero (*De Officiis*, I. 31, 110).
in′vi-tant (ĭn′vĭ-tănt), *n.* [F., p. pr.] One who invites. *Rare.*
in′vi-ta′tor, *n.* [L.] Inviter. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* [*Colloq.*]
in′vite (ĭn′vīt), *n.* Invitation.
in′vi-tee′ (ĭn′vĭ-tē′), *n.* [*invite* + *-ee*.] An invited person. *Colloq.*
in-vite′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-vit′er (ĭn-vīt′ẽr), *n.* One that invites.
in-vi′ti-ate (ĭn-vĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *in-* in + *vitiare* to spoil.] To spoil. *Obs.*
in-vi′ti-ate (-āt), *a.* See IN-, not.
‖ **in vi′ti-um du′cit cul′pæ fu′ga** (vĭsh′ĭ-ŭm). [L.] The avoiding of a fault leads into a vice.
Horace (*Ars Poetica*, 31).
‖ **in-vi′to do′mi-no** (dŏm′ĭ-[illegible]). [L.] The lord being unwilling ; without the owner's consent.
in′vi-tor (ĭn′vĭ-tŏr), **in′vi-tour**. Vars. of *inventar*, obs. Scot. form of INVENTORY, *n.*
in′vi-to-ry. † INVITATORY.
in′vi-to-ry. Obs. corrupt. of INVENTORY. [of INVITER.]
in-vi′tress (ĭn-vī′trĕs), *n.*, *fem.*
in-vit′ri-fi′a-ble (ĭn-vĭt′rĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
‖ **in vi′tro**. [L.] In a glass cup or vessel, as a test tube.
in-viv′id, *a.* See IN-, not.
‖ **in vi′vo**. [L.] In a living man.
in′vo-ca-ble (ĭn′vō-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being invoked.
in′vo-cant, *n.* [L. *invocans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] One who invokes.
in′vo-cate, *v. t.* To call in prayer. *Obs.*

fo͞od, fo͝ot ; out, oil ; chair ; go ; sing, ink ; then, thin ; nature, verdure (250) ; ᴋ = ch in G. ich, ach (144) ; boɴ ; yet ; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

some superior being; earnest and solemn entreaty; esp., prayer offered to a divine being.

Sweet *invocation* of a child; most pretty and pathetical! *Shak.*

The whole poem is a prayer to Fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison.*

2. Act of conjuring, or calling forth, devils or evil spirits; also, a formula or incantation for such purpose.

3. *Law.* A call or summons; esp., a judicial calling in of papers or evidence from another case into court.

in-voc′a-tive (ĭn-vŏk′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to invocation.

in-voc′a-to-ry (ĭn-vŏk′ȧ-tō-rĭ; ĭn′vō-kā-tō-rĭ; 277), *a.* Making or containing invocation; invoking.

in′voice (ĭn′vois), *n.* [F. *envois* things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi* a sending or things sent, fr. *envoyer* to send; cf. F. lettre *d'envoi* letter of advice of goods forwarded. See ENVOY.] **1.** *Com.* A written account, or itemized statement, of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, etc., with the quantity, value or prices, and charges annexed.

2. The lot or set of goods as shipped or received; as, the merchant receives a large *invoice* of goods.

"*Invoice* value" is value per unit of quantity, and not the value stated in the invoice for the total importation. *Digest Decisions Treas. Dept.* [*U. S.*]

in′voice, *v. t.;* -VOICED (-voist); -VOIC-ING (-vois-ĭng). To make a written list or account of, as goods to be sent to a consignee; to insert in a priced list; to enter in an invoice.

Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and *invoiced* in the current dollar of Norway. *Madison.*

in-voke′ (ĭn-vōk′), *v. t.;* IN-VOKED′ (-vōkt′); IN-VOK′ING (-vōk′ĭng). [F. *invoquer*, L. *invocare; in-* in, on + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox* voice. See VOICE; cf. INVOCATE.] **1.** To call on for aid or protection; to invite earnestly or solemnly, as in prayer; to solicit or demand by invocation; as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being, or to *invoke* His aid.

Go, my dread lord, to your great grandsire's tomb, . . .
Invoke his warlike spirit. *Shak.*

2. To call forth or upon by means of incantations or magic formulæ; to conjure.

3. To appeal to, or cite, as authority or for support.

4. *Law.* To call for (papers, or other evidence) judicially; — chiefly used in admiralty prize procedure.

in-vol′u-cel (ĭn-vŏl′ū-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *involucre*, or *involucrum:* cf. F. *involucelle.*] *Bot.* A secondary or small involucre, as one that subtends an ultimate branch or division of an inflorescence. See INVOLUCRE, 1 **d.**

in-vol′u-cel′late (ĭn-vŏl′ū-sĕl′āt; ĭn′vō-lū′sĕ-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with involucels.

in′vo-lu′cral (ĭn′vō-lū′krăl; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *involucral.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an involucre.

in′vo-lu′crate (-lū′krāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having an involucre.

in′vo-lu′cre (ĭn′vō-lū′kẽr; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *involucrum* a covering, wrapper, fr. *involvere* to wrap up, envelop. See INVOLVE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** In certain liverworts, a tissue of the thallus which grows up around the embryo. **b** The peridium in certain fungi. **c** In some ferns, the indusium. **d** In seed plants, a whorl or rosette of bracts subtending or supporting a flower cluster or fruit. Involucres are characteristic of all composites, as the daisy, and often resemble an ordinary calyx. (Cf. CUPULE.) They also subtend the umbels in many Apiaceæ; the secondary involucres subtending the branches of a compound umbel are called *involucels.* See COMPOSITE, *Illust.*

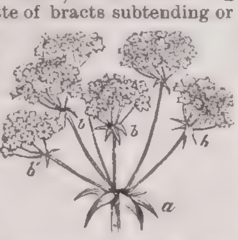

Compound Umbel. *a* Involucre; *b b* Involucels.

2. *Zoöl.* = INVOLUCRUM.

3. *Med.* A formation of new bone about a sequestrum in necrosis.

in′vo-lu′crum (-lū′krŭm), *n.;* *L. pl.* -CRA (-krȧ). [L. See INVOLUCRE.] **1.** *Bot.* An involucre.

2. *Zoöl.* A sheath which surrounds the base of the groups of lasso cells in certain siphonophores.

in-vol′un-ta-ry (ĭn-vŏl′ŭn-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *involuntarius.* See IN- not; VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Not having will or the power of choice.

2. Not under the influence or control of the will; not voluntary; as, *involuntary* movements (see below).

3. Not proceeding from choice; done unwillingly; reluctant; compulsory; as, *involuntary* submission.

involuntary action *or* **movement.** *Psychol.* **a** An action or movement opposed to volition or desire. **b** An action or movement independent of volition or desire. — **i. manslaughter.** *Law.* See MANSLAUGHTER. — **i. muscle,** *Anat.*, muscle tissue, or a muscle, whose contractions are not under control of the will; — hence often specifically applied to the nonstriated muscle of the higher animals.

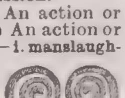
Diagrammatic Cross Section of Involute Leaf.

in′vo-lute (ĭn′vō-lūt), *a.* [L. *involutus*, p. p. of *involvere.* See INVOLVE.] **1.** Involved or intricate.

2. Rolled inward at the margin or edges; specif., *Bot.*, said of foliage leaves in vernation, or of floral leaves in æstivation.

3. *Zoöl.* Having the whorls closely coiled so that the interior ones are nearly or quite concealed, as shells of the genus *Cypræa;* convolute.

involute tooth, *Mach.*, a gear tooth having for its profile an involute curve from base to point.

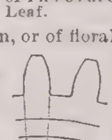
Involute Tooth.

in′vo-lute, *n.* Something intricate or involved; specif., *Geom.*, a curve traced by any point of a perfectly flexible inextensible thread kept taut as it is wound upon or unwound from another curve (called the *evolute*); the path of any point of a tangent that rolls without sliding round a curve; — called also *evolvent.*

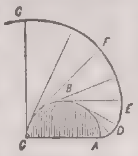

ADEFG Involute traced by any point of the thread *B* unwinding from the Evolute *ABC.*

in′vo-lut′ed (ĭn′vō-lūt′ĕd), *a.* **1.** Involute.

2. *Med.* Returned to its normal size after enlargement; as, an *involuted* uterus.

in′vo-lu′tion (-lū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *involutio:* cf. F. *involution.* See INVOLVE.] **1.** Act of involving or infolding; also, that which is involved.

2. State of being involved; complication; entanglement; hence, something entangled.

All things are mixed, and causes blended, by mutual *involutions* *Glanvill*

3. That in which anything is involved, folded, or wrapped; envelope.

4. In technical uses: **a** *Gram.* The insertion of one or more clauses between the subject and the verb, causing a complicated construction. **b** *Biol.* Retrograde development or retrograde evolution; degeneration. **c** *Med.* The return of an enlarged part or organ to its normal size, as of the uterus after pregnancy. **d** *Symbolic Logic.* The repeated introduction of the same premise into an argument or reasoning. **e** *Math.* (1) Act or process of raising a quantity or symbol to any assigned power, or affecting it with an assigned exponent; — the inverse of *evolution.* (2) An assemblage of pairs of collinear conjugate points, P and P', inverse with respect to a point called the **center of the involution** O; — called **hyperbolic involution** or **elliptic involution** according as $OP.OP' = +c^2$ or $-c^2$; i. e., according as the foci or double points, or self-conjugate points ($P = P'$), are real or imaginary. The points are also said to be **in involution.** Copunctal lines and curves (as conics) and surfaces that are cut by a transversal in points that are all *in involution* are themselves said to be *in involution*, and the notion may be still further generalized to signify any linear assemblage whose elements are grouped by any fixed law into sets of any fixed number.

in-volve′ (ĭn-vŏlv′), *v. t.;* IN-VOLVED′ (-vŏlvd′); IN-VOLV′ING. [L. *involvere, involutum*, to roll about, wrap up; *in-* in + *volvere* to roll: cf. OF. *involver.* See VOLUBLE; cf. INVOLUTE.] **1.** To roll about, or infold, so as to conceal or obscure; to envelop; surround.

And leave a singed bottom all *involved*
With stench and smoke. *Milton.*

2. To wind or coil; to roll up intricately; to entwine.

3. To complicate or make intricate, as in grammatical structure. "*Involved* discourses." *Locke.*

4. To draw into an entanglement or complication; to embarrass, as with difficulties or perplexities; to implicate; as, to *involve* a person in debt; to *involve* another, as party to a crime or plot, by confession.

5. To roll up in itself; to gather in.

The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

6. To include or contain; esp., to contain implicitly; to have in itself a relative significance to (something else); to connect with (something) as a natural or logical consequence or effect; to imply.

His end with mine *involved.* *Milton.*

The contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction *Tillotson.*

7. To engage thoroughly; to occupy, employ, or absorb. "*Involved* in a deep study." *Scott.*

8. *Math.* To raise to any assigned power; to multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times; to affect with a given exponent.

Syn. — INVOLVE, IMPLICATE. INVOLVE, as here compared (see IMPLY), suggests complication or embarrassment; IMPLICATE implies close, often entangling, connection with something, usually (but not always) of an unpleasant or disgraceful character; as, "The case of a judge *involved* by the exigencies of his office in a strong conflict between public duty and private interest or affection" (*Sidney Colvin*); "Every consideration of the subject . . . makes me thankful that my happiness is not more deeply *involved*" (*Jane Austen*); "Women . . . are less *implicated* in theories [than men]" (*Hazlitt*); "whoever is immediately or remotely *implicated* in any form of industry" (*H. Spencer*); to be *implicated* in a conspiracy, a burglary; a confession *implicating* (cf. a failure *involving*) others.

in-volved′ (ĭn-vŏlvd′), *p. p.* of INVOLVE; specif., *Zoöl.* = INVOLUTE, 3. — **in-volv′ed-ly** (-vŏl′vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **in-volv′ed-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See COMPLEX.

in-vul′ner-a-bil′i-ty (ĭn-vŭl′nẽr-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being invulnerable.

in-vul′ner-a-ble (ĭn-vŭl′nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *invulnerabilis:* cf. F. *invulnérable.* See IN- not; VULNERABLE.] **1.** Incapable of being wounded, or of receiving injury.

2. Unanswerable; irrefutable; that cannot be refuted or convinced; as, an *invulnerable* argument.

— **in-vul′ner-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-vul′ner-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-vul′tu-a′tion (ĭn-vŭl′tū-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *invultuare* to make a face (in wax) for use in witchcraft; L. *in* in + *vultus* face.] A form of witchcraft in which an image of a person is made, usually of wax, and then stabbed with pins, thorns, or the like, or slowly melted before a fire, it being supposed that the person imaged will suffer injury or waste away in death in consequence. The superstition is as old as human culture, and spread throughout a great part of the world, still surviving even in Europe.

in′wall′ (ĭn′wôl′), *n.* An inner wall; specif., *Metal.*, the inner wall, or lining, of a blast furnace.

in-wall′ (ĭn-wôl′), *v. t.;* IN-WALLED′ (-wôld′); IN-WALL′ING. To inclose with or as with a wall.

in′ward (ĭn′wẽrd), **in′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* [AS. *inweard*, fr. *in* in + *-weard* -ward. The ending *-s* is prop. a genitive ending. See IN; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** Toward the inside; toward the center or interior; as, to bend a thing *inward.*

2. In the interior; on the inside; internally. *Obs. or R.*

3. Into, or toward, the mind or thoughts; inwardly; mentally or spiritually; as, to turn the attention *inward.*

So much the rather, thou Celestial Light,
Shine *inward.* *Milton.*

in′ward, *a.* [AS. *inweard, inneweard, innanweard.* See INWARD, *adv.*] **1.** Being or placed within; inner; interior; internal; — opposed to *outward.*

2. Specif.: **a** In the mind, heart, spirit, or soul. "*Inward* beauty." *Shak.* **b** Uttered inwardly so as not to be distinctly heard; muffled; also, given to such utterance; as, he spoke with an *inward* voice. **c** Inland; interior. **d** Situated, existing, or performed, in the interior of the body; — said of the mind, mental or spiritual actions, etc.; hence, mental; spiritual. **e** Proceeding from the heart; hearty; fervent. *Obs.* **f** Attentive to the concerns of the inward or spiritual man; pious. *Obs. or R.*

The mild, *inward*, self-renouncing and sacrificed Servant of the Eternal. *M. Arnold.*

3. Intimate; familiar; close; also, secret; private. *Obs.*

All my *inward* friends abhorred me *Job* xix. 19.

4. Tame; domesticated. *Obs.*

5. Domestic; intestine; as, *inward* war or peace. *Archaic.*

6. Intrinsic; inherent; essential. *Obs.*

7. Going inward; proceeding toward the interior; ingoing; as, an *inward* direction; *inward* wharfage.

Syn. — See INNER.

inward flow turbine. See TURBINE.

in′ward, *n.* **1.** That which is inward or within; the inside; *Obs. or R. exc. pl.*, the inner parts or organs of the body; the entrails.

Then sacrificing, laid the *inwards* and their fat. *Milton.*

2. The inner, interior, or intrinsic character of a person or thing; inward thoughts, mental faculties, etc.; — formerly used in both *sing.* and *pl.*, now in *sing.* only. *Rare.*

3. An intimate or familiar friend or acquaintance. *Obs.* "I was an *inward* of his." *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Imports, or dues on imports. *Eng.*

in′ward-ly, *adv.* [AS. *inweardlīce.*] **1.** In the inner part or parts, internally.

2. Intimately; thoroughly. *Obs.*

I shall desire to know him more *inwardly* *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Intrinsically; essentially.

4. In the heart or mind; in spirit; mentally; privately; secretly; as, he *inwardly* repines.

5. Heartily; deeply; earnestly. *Obs.*

6. Toward the center; inward; as, to curve *inwardly.*

in′ward-ness, *n.* **1.** Internal or true state; intrinsic or essential nature; as, the *inwardness* of conduct.

Sense cannot arrive to the *inwardness* of things *Dr. H. More.*

2. Quality or state of being inward or internal.

3. Intimacy; familiarity. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. Heartiness; earnestness; depth or intensity, as of feeling; also, attention, devotion, or relation to what concerns the inward or spiritual man; spirituality.

What was wanted was more *inwardness*, more feeling. *M. Arnold.*

in′wards (ĭn′wẽrdz), *adv.* Inward.

in-weave′ (ĭn-wēv′), *v. t.* **1.** To weave in or together; to insert, intermix, intertwine, provide, or decorate by weaving; to interlace.

2. To form by weaving; to weave. *Rare.*

in′weight′ (ĭn′wāt′), *n.* The weight of goods when delivered to, or as invoiced to, a warehouse.

in′wick′ (ĭn′wĭk′), *n.* [*in-* in + *wick*, a term in curling.] *Curling.* A shot in which a player's stone is made to carom from another stone so as to reach the tee and knock away the stone nearest it; an inring.

in′wick′, *v. i.* *Curling.* To make or take an inwick.

in-wind′ (-wīnd′), *v. t.* To wind in or about; to encircle as with windings; to entwine.

in-wrap′ (ĭn-răp′), *v. t.;* -WRAPPED′ (-răpt′) or -WRAPT′; -WRAP′PING. **1.** To cover by wrapping; to involve; infold; envelop; as, to *inwrap* one in a cloak.

2. To involve or imply; also, to absorb or engross.

If such holy song
Inwrap our fancy long. *Milton.*

3. To involve, as in difficulty or danger; to entangle. *Obs.*

in-wreathe′ (ĭn-rēth′), *v. t.;* IN-WREATHED′ (-rēthd′); IN-WREATH′ING (-rēth′ĭng). To wreathe in or envelop; to encompass as with a wreath; to encircle like a wreath.

A virtue round whose forehead we *inwreathe*
Laurels that with a living passion breathe *Lowell.*

in-wrought′ (ĭn-rôt′; ĭn′rôt′; 87), *p. a.* [*in-* + *wrought.* Cf. INWORK.] Wrought or worked in or among other things; worked into any fabric so as to form a part of its texture; wrought or adorned, as with figures.

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim. *Milton.*

i′o (ī′ō), *interj.* [L.; cf. Gr. ἰώ.] An exclamation of joy or triumph, also of pain, vehemence, etc. — *n.; pl.* IOS (ī′ōz). The sound made in uttering this exclamation.

I′o (ī′ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰώ.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of the river god Inachus. As Zeus loved her, Hera, from jealousy, changed her into a heifer, set the hundred-eyed Argus to watch her, and, when Argus was killed by Hermes, sent a gadfly to sting her. Io wandered through many lands, and was finally restored to her original shape.

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in′vo-ca′tor (ĭn′vō-kā′tẽr), *n.* One who invokes.

In′vo-ca′vit (ĭn′vō-kā′vĭt), *n.* [L., he has invoked.] The first Sunday in Lent: — so called from the first word, in Latin, of the introit for the day.

in-vok′er (ĭn-vōk′ẽr), *n.* One who invokes.

in-vol′a-tile, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-vol′a-til′i-ty,** *n.*

in′vo-la′tion, *n.* [L. *involare* to fly into.] A flying into. *Obs.*

in-vol′u-ble, *a.* [L. *in-* not + *volubilis.*] Not to be rolled or turned; immutable. *Obs.*

in-vol′u-cel-lat-ed (ĭn-vŏl′ū-sĕl-āt-ĕd), *a.* Involucellate.

in-vol′u-cel′lum (-sĕl′ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An involucel.

in′vo-lu′crat-ed (ĭn′vō-lū′krāt-ĕd), *a.* Involucrate. *Rare.*

in′vo-lu′cred (ĭn′vō-lū′kẽrd), *a.* *Bot.* Involucrate.

in′vo-lu′cret (ĭn′vō-lū′krĕt), *n.* *Bot.* An involucel. *Rare.*

in′vo-lu′cri-form (-krĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Having the form or appearance of an involucre.

in-vol′u-ment, *n.* [L. *involumentum.* See INVOLVE.] An envelope or covering. *Obs.*

in-vol′un-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* of INVOLUNTARY.

in-vol′un-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See [-NESS.]

involup. † ENVELOP.

in′vo-lu′tant (ĭn′vō-lū′tănt), *n.* [See INVOLUTE.] *Math.* The resultant of a^2 scalar equations got by equating to 0 a linear function, with scalar coefficients, of the a^2 matrices got by multiplying the corresponding powers (from 0 to $a-1$) of two matrices of order a.

in′vo-lut′ed-ly, *adv.* of INVOLUTED.

in′vo-lute-ly, *adv.* of INVOLUTE.

in′vo-lu-tive (ĭn′vō-lū-tĭv), *a.* *Bot.* Involute. *Rare.*

in-vol′u-to′ri-al (ĭn-vŏl′ū-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Relating to geometrical involution; connecting objects in pairs of conjugates.

in-vol′u-to-ry (ĭn-vŏl′ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Math.* Characterizing an involution.

in-volv′. Involve. *Ref. Sp.*

in-volvd′. Involved. *Ref. Sp.*

in-volve′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in-vol′vent, *n.* [L. *involvens, -entis*, p. pr.] That which involves. — **in-vol′vent,** *a.* *Rare.*

in-volv′er, *n.* One that involves.

in′voy, *n.* [F. *envoi* a sending. Cf. INVOICE.] An invoice. *Obs.*

in-vul′gar, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

in-vul′gar, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *vulgar.*] To vulgarize. *Obs.*

in-vul′ner-ate, *a.* [L. *invulneratus* unwounded.] Unwounded, or not scarred. *Obs.*

in-vul′nered, *a.* Invulnerate. *Obs.*

in-vy′, etc. † ENVY, etc.

inw-. Obs. Scot. for INV-.

in′wale, *n.* *Naut.* A strip or strake along the inside of a boat near the gunwale.

in-wall′. Var. of ENWALL.

in′wan′der-ing, *n.* [Cf. G. *einwanderung.*] A wandering in. *R.*

in′ward′, *n.* [*in-* in + *ward* guard.] *O. E. Law.* See AVERA.

in′ward-ly, *a.* Inward. *Obs.*

in-weav′. Inweave. *Ref. Sp.*

in′wedged′ (ĭn′wĕjd′), *p. a.* Wedged in. *R.*

in-weed′, *v. t.* To betake to the weeds. *Obs.*

inweroun. † ENVIRON.

in-wheel′. Var. of ENWHEEL.

in′wind′ing, *a.* Winding inward.

inwise, *a.* Wise. *Obs.*

in′wit, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Conscience. **b** Intellect; understanding. **c** Heart; soul; cheer.

in′with (ĭn′wĭth), *adv.* **1.** Within; inwardly. *Obs.* **2.** Inwards; ben. *Scot.*

in′with, *a.* Interior; inside; inner. *Scot.*

in-with′, *prep.* Within. *Obs.*

inwlappen. † INLAP.

inwone, *v. t. & i.* [*in-* in + *wone.*] To inhabit. *Obs.*

in′work′ (ĭn′wûrk′), *v. t. & i.* [*in-* in + *work.* Cf. INWROUGHT.] To work in; to produce. *Rare.*

in′-work′, *n.* Inner or interior work. *Obs.*

in′worn′ (ĭn′wōrn′), *a.* Worn, wrought, or stamped in; inveterate. *Rare.*

in′wound′, *a.* Wound in.

in-wov′en (ĭn-wōv′'n), *a.* Woven in; interwoven.

in-wrap′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in-wrapt′. Inwrapped.

in-writ′ing, *n.* Inscription. *Obs.*

in-writ′ten, *p. a.* Inscribed; written in. *Obs.*

in-ya′la (ĭn-yä′lȧ), *n.* [Zulu *inxala.*] An African harnessed antelope (*Tragelaphus angasi*).

in-yet′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *yet* to pour.] To pour in. *Obs.*

in-yoat′. Obs. p. p. of INYET.

in-yoke′, *v. t.* To yoke. *Rare.*

i′o (ē′ō), *n.; pl.* IOS (ē′ōz). [Hawaiian.] A large hawk (*Buteo solitarius*), the only indigenous raptorial bird of Hawaii.

Io. *Abbr.* Iowa.

I. O. *Abbr.* India Office.

io-. For various early forms beginning with *io-*, where the pronunciation was *jo-*, see the forms in JO-. Cf. 1st I, 1.

i′o-a (ē′ō-ä). Var. of IWA.

2. *Astron.* The first or innermost of the four satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo.

Io butterfly. [See Io.] The peacock butterfly (*Vanessa io*).

i'o-date (ī'ō-dāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of iodic acid.

i'o-date, *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). To impregnate or treat with iodine. — **i'o-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

i-od'ic (ī-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *iodique.* See IODINE.] Pert. to, caused by, or containing, iodine; specif., *Chem.*, denoting those compounds in which it has a valence of five. **iodic acid**, a white crystalline oxidizing solid, HIO_3, formed by treating iodine with strong oxidizing agents.

i'o-dide (ī'ō-dīd; -dĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-did**. *Chem.* A compound of iodine with another element or radical; a salt or ester of hydriodic acid; as, potassium *iodide*; ethyl *iodide*.

i'o-dine (ī'ō-dĭn; -dīn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [F. *iode* iodine (fr. Gr. ἰώδης violetlike; ἴον a violet + εἶδος form) + E. chlor*ine*. The name was given from its violet vapor. See VIOLET, IDYL.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element of the halogen group, isolated as a shining, blackish gray, crystalline solid of peculiar chlorinelike odor. Sp. gr., 4.95; symbol, *I*; at. wt., 126.92. Iodine is always found combined, as in the **iodides**, which occur widely but sparingly in sea water, mineral waters, iodyrite, the thyroid gland, certain plants, etc., and was discovered in 1811 by Courtois. It is prepared from kelp (ashes of seaweeds) and from crude Chile saltpeter. It melts at 114° C. and boils at 184°. It dissolves with much difficulty in water, but easily in chloroform, carbon disulphide, or alcohol. Iodine vapor, as ordinarily seen, is reddish violet; its molecular formula is I_2 at 700°, I at 1700°. The free element, even in very minute quantities, colors starch blue. Chemically it resembles chlorine and bromine, but is less active. Iodine and its compounds are largely used in medicine (as in liniments, antisyphilitics, etc.), in photography, in the manufacture of dyes, and in iodometry.

iodine value. *Anal. Chem.* A value obtained in the analysis of oils, fats, etc., being the number of centigrams of iodine absorbed by one gram of the substance. It is a measure of the proportion of unsaturated compounds present, and is, approximately, for linseed oil, 158; cottonseed oil, 106; olive oil, 83; lard, 59; tallow, 40; coconut oil, 9.

iodine yellow. A brilliant yellow pigment consisting of lead iodide.

i'o-dism (ī'ō-dĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A morbid state produced by the use of iodine and its compounds, and characterized by palpitation, depression, and general emaciation, with a pustular eruption upon the skin.

i'o-dize (ī'ō-dīz), *v. t.*; I'O-DIZED (-dīzd); I'O-DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To treat or impregnate with iodine or an iodide; as, to *iodize* a plate for photography. — **i'o-diz'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

i'o-do- (ī'ō-dō-), **iod-**. *Chem.* A combining form indicating *iodine* as an ingredient; as, *iodo*form. See CHLORO-.

i'o-do-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*iodo-* + *benzene.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A colorless oil, C_6H_5I, derived from benzene by the replacement of one hydrogen atom by iodine; — called also *phenyl iodide*. **b** Iodoxybenzene.

i'o-do-cre'sol (-krē'sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [*iodo-* + *cresol.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of several isomeric iodine derivatives of the cresols, $C_6H_3I(CH_3)OH$, esp. one, an odorless amorphous powder, used in medicine as a substitute for iodoform.

i'o-do-der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *iodo-* + *derma.*] *Med.* Any affection of the skin due to iodine or its preparations.

i-o'do-form (ī-ō'dō-fôrm; ī-ŏd'ō-; 277), *n.* [*iodo-* + *form*yl. Cf. CHLOROFORM.] *Chem.* A yellow, crystalline, volatile substance, CHI_3, having a pungent, unpleasant odor and sweetish taste, and analogous to chloroform. It is used as a healing and antiseptic dressing for wounds and sores.

i-o'do-form-ize' (-īz'), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Med.* To treat or impregnate with iodoform.

i-o'do-for'mo-gen (-fôr'mō-jĕn; ī-ŏd'ō-), *n.* [*iodoform* + *-gen.*] *Pharm.* A light powder used as a substitute for iodoform. It is a compound of iodoform and albumin.

i'o-dol (ī'ō-dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [*iodo-* + pyrr*ol.*] *Chem.* A crystallized substance of the composition C_4I_4NH, technically tetra-iodo-pyrrol, used like iodoform.

i'o-dom'e-try (ī'ō-dŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*iodo-* + *-metry.*] *Anal. Chem.* The volumetric determination of iodine; also, the art or process of making quantitative determinations by the use of a standard solution of iodine, or by the liberation of iodine from an iodide. — **i'o-do-met'ric** (-dō-mĕt'rĭk), **i'o-do-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

i'o-do'ni-um (ī'ō-dō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*iod*ine + ammo*nium.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical univalent radical composed of iodine and hydrogen, IH_2, which is known in the form of certain derivatives as a strong base former; as, diphenyl *iodonium* hydroxide, $I(C_6H_5)_2OH$.

i'o-do'so-ben'zene (ī'ō-dō'sō-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [See IODINE; BENZENE.] *Org. Chem.* An amorphous explosive solid of basic character, C_6H_5IO, formed by treating iodobenzene, C_6H_5I, with chlorine and shaking the resulting addition product, $C_6H_5ICl_2$, with a caustic alkali.

i'o-do-ther'a-py (ī'ō-dō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*iodo-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment with iodine or its compounds.

i'o-do-thy'rin (-thī'rĭn), *n.* [*iodo-* + *thyro-* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An amorphous brown substance obtained from the thyroid gland, containing 9–10 per cent of iodine. It is a very stable compound, and is believed by some to be the active principle in thyroid extracts and in the thyroid secretion. It was originally called *thyroiodin.*

i'o-dous (ī'ō-dŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, iodine; as, *iodous* acid (a hypothetical acid, HIO_2, analogous to chlorous acid).

i'o-dox'y-ben'zene (ī'ō-dŏk'sĭ-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*iodo-* + *oxybenzene.*] *Org. Chem.* A solid compound, $C_6H_5IO_2$, obtained by gentle oxidation of iodosobenzene. It explodes when heated. Called also *iodobenzene.*

i-od'y-rite (ī-ŏd'ĭ-rīt), *n.* [Contr. of *iod*argy*rite.*] *Min.* Native silver iodide, AgI, a yellowish or greenish hexagonal mineral, usually occurring in thin plates. Sp. gr., 5.6–5.7.

i'o-lite (ī'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἴον a violet + *-lite.*] *Min.* An orthorhombic mineral of various shades of blue, with vitreous luster and strong dichroism. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium, easily altered by exposure. H., 7.–7.5. Sp. gr., 2.60–2.66.

Io moth. [See Io.] A large and handsome American moth (*Automeris io*), having a large spot on each hind wing, resembling the spots on the tail of a peacock. The larva is covered with fascicles of spines, which sting like nettles.

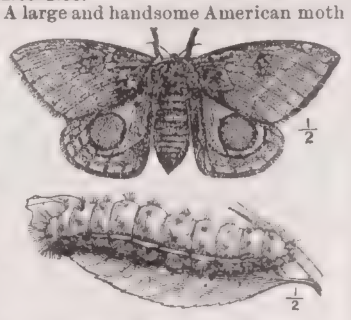
Io Moth, Female and Larva.

i'on (ī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἰόν, neut. of ἰών, p. pr. of ἰέναι to go.] **1**. One of the substances which appear at the respective poles when a body is subjected to electrolysis, that one appearing at the anode being called the *anion*, the other the *cation.* *Faraday.*

2. One of the electrified particles into which, according to the electrolytic dissociation theory, the molecules of electrolytes are divided by water and other solvents. An *ion* consists of one or more atoms and carries a unit charge of electricity, 3.4×10^{-10} electrostatic units (see ELECTRON), or a multiple of this. Those which are positively electrified (hydrogen and the metals) are called *cations*; negative ions (hydroxyl and acidic atoms or groups) are called *anions.* Thus, hydrochloric acid (HCl) dissociates, in aqueous solution, into the hydrogen ion, H^+, and the chlorine ion, Cl^-; ferric nitrate, $Fe(NO_3)_3$, yields the ferric ion, Fe^{+++}, and nitrate ions, NO_3^-, NO_3^-, NO_3^-. When a solution containing ions is made part of an electric circuit, the cations move toward the cathode, the anions toward the anode. This movement is called **migration**, and the velocity of it differs for different kinds of ions. If the electromotive force is sufficient, electrolysis ensues: cations give up their charge at the cathode and separate in metallic form or decompose water, forming hydrogen and alkali; similarly, at the anode the element of the anion separates, or the metal of the anode is dissolved, or decomposition occurs.

3. One of the small electrified particles into which the molecules of a substance are broken up under the action of the electric current, of ultraviolet and certain other rays, and of high temperatures. To the properties and behavior of ions the phenomena of the electric discharge through rarefied gases and many other important effects are ascribed. At low pressures the negative ions appear to be electrons; the positive ions, atoms minus an electron. At ordinary pressures each ion seems to include also a number of attached molecules. See ELECTRON. Ions may be formed in a gas in various ways. See IONIZE.

I'on (ī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴων.] *Gr. Myth.* The hero of Euripides's play of the same name. He is the son, by Apollo, of Creusa, a daughter of Erechtheus, and his mother exposes him to avoid discovery by Xuthus, her husband. Apollo saves the child and makes him a Delphic priest. When Xuthus and Creusa consult the oracle in regard to an heir, which has been denied them, they are told to adopt the first youth to meet them. This is Ion.

-ion. [L. *-io, -ionis*: cf. F. *-ion.*] A noun suffix denoting *act, process, result of an act or a process, thing acted upon, state,* or *condition*; as, construct*ion*, act or process of constructing, a thing constructed; domin*ion*, territory ruled over; subject*ion*, state of being subject; deject*ion*. See -ATION.

I-o'ni-an (ī-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Ionius.* See IONIC.] Of or pert. to Ionia or the Ionians; Ionic. — **Ionian mode**. See MODE, 1 **a** (2). — **I. philosophy** *or* **school**. See IONIC SCHOOL.

I-o'ni-an, *n.* One of the people of Ionia; esp., one of the Greek people of the *Ionian migration* (see GREEK, *n.*, 1) or their descendants, who settled Chios, Samos, the Cyclades, and parts of the Lydian and Carian coasts of Asia Minor. To the Ionians was due the earliest literary and philosophical development among the Greeks (see GREEK, *n.*, 5; IONIC SCHOOL), and advance in the arts and in trade. The Ionian cities lost their independence as early as the 6th century B. C., however, and became inconspicuous.

i-on'ic (ī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*ion* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to ions.

I-on'ic (ī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Ionicus*, Gr. Ἰωνικός.] **1**. Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians.

2. *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Ionic order of architecture, one of the three Greek orders, or a modified form of it adopted by the Romans, distinguished esp. by the spiral volutes of its capital. See CAPITAL, ORDER.

Greek Ionic Capital. 1 Volute; 2 Listel; 3 Baluster or Bolster; 4 Necking; 5 Shaft; 6 Abacus; 7 Anthemion Band.

3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** Designating a kind of foot. See IONIC, *n.* **b** Consisting of, or pertaining to, such feet; as, *Ionic* meter.

Ionic dialect. See GREEK, *n.*, 5. — **I.**, *or* **Ionian, mode**. *Music.* **a** The Greek hypophrygian mode. **b** The 13th ecclesiastical mode. See MODE, 1 **a**, **b**, **c**, & **d**. — **I. school**, the earliest school of Greek philosophers, in which are commonly included Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes of Miletus, and Heraclitus of Ephesus. The philosophy of the Ionics, or Ionians, consisted chiefly in an inquiry after a first principle or element, regarded as hylozoistic or animate, out of which the physical world is constructed. Thales held this element to be water; Anaximander, the boundless or infinite; Anaximenes, air; Heraclitus, fire. See ANAXIMANDRIAN, HERACLITEANISM.

I-on'ic (ī-ŏn'ĭk), *n.* **1**. *Pros.* **a** A foot consisting of four syllables: either two long and two short (– – ⏑ ⏑), called the *Ionic a majore* or *greater Ionic*; or two short and two long (⏑ ⏑ – –), called the *Ionic a minore* or *smaller Ionic.* **b** A verse or meter composed or consisting of Ionic feet.

2. The Ionic dialect. See GREEK, *n.*, 5 **a**.

3. [*often l. c.*] *Print.* A kind of heavy-faced type.

☞ This line is in 6-point Ionic.

I-on'i-cism (ī-ŏn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An Ionic feature; an idiom or expression peculiar to the Ionic dialect.

I-on'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make Ionic; to use the Ionic dialect. — **I-on'i-ci-za'tion** (-sĭ-zā'shŭn; -sī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

i'on-iz'a-ble (ī'ŏn-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ionized.

i'on-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of ionizing, or state of being ionized.

i'on-ize (ī'ŏn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*ion* + *-ize.*] *Physics & Chem.* To separate or convert (partially or wholly) into ions; to dissociate. A gas is said to be *ionized* when it is rendered an electric conductor owing, as is believed, to the formation of comparatively few ions, as by action of ultraviolet light, Röntgen rays, or radioactive substances. — **i'on-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

i'o-none (ī'ō-nōn), *n.* [Gr. ἴον a violet + *-one.*] An artificial oil of characteristic violet odor, extensively used in the preparation of violet perfumes. It is marketed as a ten per cent solution in alcohol. Chemically, ionone is a mixture of two isomeric cyclic ketones, $C_{13}H_{20}O$, called respectively **α-ionone** and **β-ionone**. It is made indirectly from citral and acetone, the intermediate product being a noncyclic oily ketone, $C_{13}H_{20}O$, called **pseudo-ionone**.

i'o-qua (ī'ō-kwȧ), *n.* [From North American Indian *hykwa, hyakwa.*] The shell of a large scaphopod (*Dentalium indianorum*), formerly used as shell money, and for ornaments, by the Indians of the west coast of North America.

-ior. A suffix representing the Latin comparative ending *-ior*, sometimes in words coming through French or Spanish; as, jun*ior*, sen*ior*, super*ior*, infer*ior*, seign*ior* (OF. *seignor*); sign*ior* (It. *signor* or Sp. *señor*).

i-o'ta (ī-ō'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἰῶτα. See JOT.] **1**. The ninth (and smallest) letter, Ι, ι, of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *I, i.*

2. A very small quantity or degree; a jot; a particle.

They never depart an *iota* from the authentic formulas of tyranny and usurpation. *Burke.*

iota subscript, *Gr. Gram.*, a small iota written beneath a preceding vowel, as ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, — done when iota is silent.

i-o'ta-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ιωτακισμός a laying too much stress upon the iota (ι): cf. F. *iotacisme.* See IOTA.] Excessive use of the letter *iota* or I, or a too frequent repetition of its sound; specif., the substitution, as in modern Greek, of the sound of *iota* (Eng. *ē* in *bē*) in speaking words written with other vowels or diphthongs, η, υ, ει, οι, etc. Cf. ITACISM. — **i-o'ta-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

i'o-tize (ī'ō-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [Gr. ἰωτίζειν to write with an iota.] *Phon.* To pronounce with a preceding sound of ĭ or *y*; to blend the sound of ĭ or *y* with; as in Eng. *ū* (*ūse, amūse*) = yōō or ĭōō. *W. D. Whitney.* — **i-o'ti-za'tion** (ī-ō'tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

But the ending -ture forms a general exception, always admitting the *iotization.* *W. D. Whitney*

I O U (ī ō ū). [I owe you.] *Com. & Law.* A paper having on it the letters *I O U*, with a sum named, and duly signed as an acknowledgment of debt. It does not amount to a promissory note unless it contains words importing a promise to pay. It is evidence of an account stated.

I'o-wa (ī'ō-wȧ), *n.* **1**. An Indian of a Siouan tribe formerly dwelling in Minnesota and Iowa, but now in Kansas and Oklahoma.

2. One of the States of the United States.

Iowa crab *or* **crab apple**. A wild crab apple (*Malus ioënsis*) of the western United States, with fragrant pink flowers and very acid fruit.

I'o-wan (ī'ō-wăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iowa, or certain geological formations found there. — *n.* *Geol.* The Iowan formation or epoch. See GLACIAL PERIOD.

ip'e-cac (ĭp'ē-kăk), *or, technically,* **ip'e-cac'u-an'ha** (ĭp'ē-kăk'ū-ăn'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *ipecacuanha* (cf. Sp. *ipecacuana*); fr. Braz. *ipe-kaa-guena*, prop., a creeping plant that causes vomiting.] **1**. A tropical South American creeping plant (*Uragoga ipecacuanha*) with drooping heads of flowers.

2. *Pharm.* **a** The root of this plant, or a tincture or extract of it, largely employed in medicine as an emetic. It acts sometimes as a purgative. **b** The root of any of several other plants similarly used, as: **Peruvian ipecac** (*Psychotria emetica*); **bastard ipecac** (*Asclepias curassavica*); **white ipecac** (*Calceolaria ipecacuanha*).

Iph'i-ge-ni'a (ĭf'ĭ-jē-nī'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰφιγένεια.]

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i'od- (ī'ŏd-). *Chem.* See IODO-.

i'o-dar'gy-rite (ī'ō-där'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [*iodo-* + *argyrite.*] Iodyrite.

iode, *n.* [F.] Iodine; iodide. *Obs.*

i'od-hy'drate (ī'ŏd-hī'drāt), *n.*, **i'od-hy'dric** (-drĭk), *a.* *Chem.* = HYDRIODATE, HYDRIODIC.

i'od-hy'drin (-drĭn), *n.* [*iodo-* + chlor*hydrin.*] *Chem.* One of a series of compounds containing iodine and analogous to the chlorhydrins.

i'o-did-at'ed (ī'ō-dĭd-āt'ĕd; ī'ō-dĭd-), *a.* [*iodide* + *-ate.*] *Photog.* Treated with an iodide, esp. silver iodide.

i'o-did-i'on (ī'ō-dĭd-ī'ŏn), *n.* *Chem.* Iodine as a univalent anion, I^-.

i'o-dif'er-ous (-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS; IODO-.

i'o-dim'e-try (-dĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* = IODOMETRY.

iodine absorption. *Anal. Chem.* See IODINE VALUE.

iodine green. See DYE.

iodine number. = IODINE VALUE.

iodine scarlet. A pigment. See MERCURIC IODIDE.

iodine violet. = HOFMANN'S VIOLET.

i'o-dite, *n.* *Min.* = IODYRITE.

i'o-do-bro'mite, *n.* [*iodo-* + *bromide.*] *Min.* A yellow or greenish isometric mineral composed of chloride, bromide, and iodide of silver. Sp. gr., 5.71.

i'o-do-crol (ī'ō-dō-krōl; -krŏl), *n.* [*iodo-* + carva*crol.*] *Pharm.* = CARVACROL IODIDE.

i'o-do-eth'ane, *n.* [*iodo-* + *ethane.*] *Chem.* Ethyl iodide.

i-o'do-form-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* The condition produced by the excessive use of iodoform.

i'o-do-hy'drate, *n.* [*iodo-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* = HYDRIODATE. — **i'o-do-hy'dric**, *a.*

i'o-do-meth'ane, *n.* [*iodo-* + *methane.*] *Chem.* Any iodine substitution product of methane; specif., methyl iodide.

i'o-do-phil'i-a (ī'ō-dō-fĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *iodo-* + *-phil.*] *Med.* An iodine reaction in the leucocytes of severe septic conditions.

i'o-do-spon'gin, *n.* [*iodo-* + *spongin.*] *Chem.* A proteid substance containing iodine, isolated from marine sponges. *Obs.*

i-od'u-ret (ī-ŏd'ū-rĕt), *n.* Iodide. *Obs.*

i-od'u-ret'ed, **-ret'ted**, *a.* Combined or treated with iodine. *Obs.*

I. O. F. *Abbr.* [illegible] Independent Order of Forest[illegible]

I. O. G. T. *Ab*[illegible] Independent Order of Goo[illegible]mplars.

i-oluhned [illegible]

I. O. M. [illegible]

I-o'ne [illegible]

I'one for-ma'tion (ī'ŏn). From *Ione*, village, Californi[illegible] *Geol.* A [illegible] Cali[illegible]

Io'n[illegible] a minor Cadd[illegible]an tribe orig. on the Brazos River, Texas, and afterwards on the Wichita Reservation, Oklahoma.

i-on'i-cal, *a.* *Arch.* Ionic. *Obs.*

I-o-nid'i-um (ī'ō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. Cf. IODINE.] Syn. of CALCEOLARIA, 1 **a**.

I'on-ism (ī'ŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* = IONICISM.

I'on-ist, *n.* A user of Ionicisms.

i-o'ni-um (ī-ō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A radioactive element of the uranium series, discovered by B. B. Boltwood in 1907. See URANIUM.

I'on-ize (ī'ŏn-īz), *v. t. & i.* [Gr. Ἰωνίζειν.] = IONICIZE. — **I'on-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

[illegible]**'o-gen** (ī-ŏn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*ion* [illegible]*gen.*] *Phys. Chem.* Any substance yielding ions by electro[illegible]tic dissociation. *Alex. Smith.*

I-o-nor'nis (ī'ō-nôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἴον a violet (taken for *purple*) + ὄρνις bird.] *Zoöl.* The genus including the American purple gallinule.

I. O. O. F. *Abbr.* Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

i-opened. Obs. p. p. of OPEN.

iopon, iopoun. ✝ JUPON.

i-op'ter-ous (ī-ŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἴον a violet + *-pterous.*] *Zoöl.* Having violet-colored wings; — said of certain insects.

I. O. R. *Abbr.* Independent Order of Rechabites.

I. O. R. M. *Abbr.* Improved Order of Red Men.

I'o-ske'ha (ē'ō-skā'hä), *n.* See ATAENTSIC.

I. O. S. M. *Abbr.* Independent Order of the Sons of Malta.

i-o'ta-cis'mus (ī-ō'tȧ-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [L.] Iotacism.

i'o-te'ri-um (ī'ō-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA. [NL.; Gr. ἰός poison + τερεῖν to pierce.] *Zoöl.* A poison gland, as of an insect.

i. p. *Abbr.* Installment paid; — said of stocks.

I. P. *Abbr.* Improvement purchase, *Australia*; intermediate pressure (cylinder).

i-paid'. Obs. p. p. of PAY.

i-paised. Obs. p. p. of PEASE, pacify.

i-parceived. Obs. p. p. of PERCEIVE.

I. P. D. *Abbr.* In præsentia Dominorum (L., in the presence of the Lords (of Session)).

ipecac spurge. A spurge of the eastern United States (*Euphorbia ipecacuanhæ*). Its root is emetic and purgative.

ip'e-cac'u-an'hic (ĭp'ē-kăk'ū-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to ipecacuanha; as, *ipecacuanhic* acid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_7$, a glucoside found in the root of this plant.

i-peint. Obs. p. p. of PAINT.

i-pelured, *a.* [*i-* + F. *pelure* fur.] Furred. *Obs.*

i-pend', *v. t.* To pen in. *Obs.*

i-pent'. Obs. p. p. of PEN.

Iph'e-de'iah (ĭf'ē-dē'yȧ; -dī'ȧ). *Bib.*

J K L M

1. *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. She was offered by her father as a sacrifice to Artemis, either to appease the goddess, who had been angered by the killing of a sacred hind and had becalmed the fleet at Aulis, or to keep a vow. In Euripides's version, the goddess snatched her from the altar and carried her to Tauris, making her a priestess. See ORESTEIA, ARTEMIS.
2. *Zoöl.* A genus of tropical lamellibranchs closely related to, and often considered a subgenus of, *Donax* (which see).

i′pil (ē′pēl), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag.] An important fabaceous timber tree (*Intsia bijuga*), native of the islands of the Pacific. Its dark wood is very hard and is much used, but is not durable when exposed to moisture.

Ip′nops (ĭp′nŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἰπνός lantern + ὤψ eye.] *Zoöl.* A genus of deep-sea fishes consisting of a single small slender black species (*I. murrayi*). It has on the top of the head two large luminous areas which are regarded as formed by the modification of the eyes.

I′po-mœ′a (ĭ′pō-mē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἴψ, ἰπός, a kind of worm + ὅμοιος like.] *Bot.* A very large genus of convolvulaceous plants, having showy flowers with a campanulate or funnelform corolla and capitate stigma. The species are widely distributed, though most abundant in tropical America. They are twining vines, erect herbs, or rarely shrubs or trees. Many are cultivated for ornament, esp. *I. purpurea*, the common morning-glory, and *I. setosa*, the Brazilian morning-glory. Several yield purgative drugs. See also BATATAS, EXOGONIUM, QUAMOCLIT, and CALONYCTION, formerly included in *Ipomœa*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

‖ **ip′se** (ĭp′sē), *pron.* [L.] He; himself; his real self.

‖ **ip′se dix′it** (dĭk′sĭt); *occasional pl.* IPSE DIXITS. [L.] Lit., he himself has said (it); hence, an assertion supported by the mere authority of some speaker but not proved; a mere dogma; a dictum.

‖ **ip′so fac′to** (ĭp′sō făk′tō). [L.] By the fact or act itself; by, or as the result of, the mere act or fact.

‖ **ip′so ju′re** (jōō′rē). [L.] By the law itself; by operation of law.

-ique (-ēk). [F.] A suffix equivalent to *-ic;* as in anti*que*, criti*que*, sali*que*, sili*que*, physi*que*.

ir- (ĭr-). An assimilated form of IN-.

i′ra-cund (ī′rȧ-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *iracundus*, fr. *ira* anger.] Irascible; choleric. "*Iracund* people." *Carlyle.*

i-ra′de (ē-rä′dā), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *irādah* will, desire.] A decree of the Sultan.

I′ran′ (ē′rän′; *Eng.* ī-răn′), *n.* [Per. *Irān.* Cf. ARYAN.] The native name of Persia; — originally applied to the territory as far east as the Indus.

I-ra′ni-an (ī-rā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iran, the Iranians, or their speech.

I-ra′ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Iran; specif., a Caucasian of Iranian speech. See PERSIAN, *n.*
2. A branch of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

I-ran′ic (ī-răn′ĭk), *a.* Iranian. — *n.* = IRANIAN, *n.*, 2.

I-ran′o- (ī-răn′ō-). Combining form for *Iranian;* as in *Irano*-Semite.

i-ras′ci-bil′i-ty (ī-răs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ; ĭ-răs′-), *n.* [Cf. F. *irascibilité.*] Quality or state of being irascible; irascibleness.

i-ras′ci-ble (ī-răs′ĭ-b′l; ĭ-răs′-), *a.* [L. *irascibilis*, fr. *irasci* to be angry, *ira* anger: cf. F. *irascible.* See IRE.]
1. Prone to, or marked by, anger; easily provoked or inflamed to anger; choleric; irritable; as, an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper or mood.
2. *Philos.* Designating, or pertaining to, that part of the soul which, according to Plato and some medieval philosophers, comprises the passionate part of the appetitive or irrational nature, including such emotions as courage, fear, pride, anger, etc.

All the passions [in the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas] belong to the sensitive appetite, and are divided into two great classes, passiones concupiscibiles and passiones irascibiles, according as they belong to the concupiscible appetite, which has for object the good or evil as agreeable or repugnant in itself, or to the *irascible* appetite, which has for object the good apprehended as subject to some circumstance of difficulty or danger. *Wm Turner.*

Syn. — Irritable, peppery, waspish, hot, fiery, hasty, hot-tempered, quick-tempered, splenetic, peevish, petulant, snappish, captious, cross, incensed, angry. — IRASCIBLE, IRATE, CHOLERIC, TESTY, TECHY, TOUCHY. One is IRASCIBLE who is by temperament prone to anger; one is IRATE who is at the moment angry or incensed; the word has often a half humorous connotation; as, "an English plebeian, . . . coarse, proud, *irascible*, imperious" (*Carlyle*); a peppery and *irascible* old gentleman; "a number of refractory children, over whom Mr. Spratt, the master of the workhouse, exercised an *irate* surveillance" (*G. Eliot*); *irate* and speechless. One is CHOLERIC who is fiery or hot-tempered; as, "That in the captain's but a *choleric* word which in the soldier is flat blasphemy" (*Shak.*); "An acrid *choleric* man . . . came over in red ire, menacing the innkeeper, and . . . looking abroad with that sharpness of faculty which stirred *choler* gives to man" (*Carlyle*). TESTY implies peevish or petulant irritability; TECHY (now more frequently TOUCHY) suggests esp. readiness to flare up or take offense; as, "foolish love that, like a *testy* babe, will scratch the nurse" (*Shak.*); "'Drive on, boys,' cried the *testy* old gentleman: 'Don't waste any more time with that old idiot!'" (*Dickens*); "[William the *Testy*] was a brisk, waspish little old gentleman" (*Irving*); "He is *techy* and impatient of contradiction, sore with wounded pride" (*Hazlitt*); "I am not *touchy* under criticism" (*Stevenson*). See ANGRY, IMPATIENT.

i-rate′ (ī-rāt′; ī′rāt; 277), *a.* [L. *iratus*, fr. *irasci* to be angry. See IRE.] Angry; incensed; enraged. — **i-rate′ly**, *adv.*
The *irate* colonel . . . stood speechless. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — See IRASCIBLE.

ire (īr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ira.*] Anger; wrath.
Syn. — Wrath, passion, rage, fury. See ANGER.

ire′ful (īr′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of ire; angry; wroth; irascible; iracund; passionate. "The *ireful* bastard Orleans." *Shak.* — **ire′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ire′ful-ness**, *n.*

i′re-narch (ī′rē-närk), *n.* [L. *irenarcha*, *irenarches*, Gr. εἰρηνάρχης; εἰρήνη peace + ἄρχειν to rule.] *Hist.* An officer in the eastern part of the Roman empire having functions corresponding to those of a justice of the peace.

I-rene′ (ī-rēn′; ī-rē′nē), *n.* [F. *Irène*, or L. *Irene*, fr. Gr. Εἰρήνη, fr. εἰρήνη peace.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Irène* (ē′rĕn′); It. *Irene* (ē-rĕ′nā); G. *Irene* (ē-rā′nē).
2. (*pron.* ī-rē′nē.) *Class. Myth.* The goddess of peace, daughter of Zeus and Themis and one of the Hours. The Romans called her *Pax.*
3. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

i-ren′ic (ī-rĕn′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. εἰρηνικός.] Fitted or designed to promote peace; pacific; conciliatory; peaceful. *Bp. Hall.*
i-ren′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

☞ In English academic circles these words are often pronounced with long *ē*, reflecting the Greek. But this is contrary to English analogy and the best authority.

i-ren′i-con (ī-rĕn′ĭ-kŏn; ī-rē′nĭ-; 277), *n.* [NL.] A proposition or device for securing peace, especially in the church.

i-ren′ics (ī-rĕn′ĭks; *see* IRENIC, *note*), *n.* *Eccl.* That branch of theology which treats of the methods of securing unity among Christians or harmony and union among the churches; — called also *irenical theology.*

I′re-si′ne (ī′rē-sī′nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εἰρεσιώνη a wreath of olive or laurel wound round with wool; — from the woolly calyx.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American amaranthaceous herbs having opposite leaves and small spicate or paniculate scarious flowers with a 5-parted calyx, and filaments united at the base. Several species are used as bedding plants for their colored foliage, with the trade name **achyranthes.**

I′ri-da′ce-æ (ī′rĭ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See IRIS.] *Bot.* A family of perennial herbs (order Liliales), containing about 60 genera and 900 species of wide distribution; the iris family. They have equitant, 2-ranked leaves and perfect, bracted, often showy flowers, with a 6-parted perianth in two series, the ovary inferior. Many genera, as *Iris*, *Crocus*, *Gladiolus*, etc., include familiar and highly prized garden plants. — **i′ri-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ir′i-dec′tome (ĭr′ĭ-dĕk′tōm), *n.* *Surg.* A cutting instrument used in iridectomy.

ir′i-dec′to-my (-tō-mĭ), *n.* [*irido-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Act or process of cutting out a portion of the iris to form an artificial pupil.

ir′i-de-re′mi-a (-dē-rē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *irido-* + Gr. ἐρημία absence.] *Med.* Absence of the iris.

ir′i-des′cence (-dĕs′ĕns), *n.* [See IRIDESCENT.] The rainbowlike play of interference colors exhibited by certain bodies. Sometimes, as in the soap bubble, mother-of-pearl, etc., the colors are those of thin films; sometimes, as in the plumage of certain birds and in some insects, the iridescence is due to the diffraction of the light reflected from closely ribbed or corrugated surfaces. Iridescence is readily distinguished from the ordinary absorption colors of substances by its shifting character, the lines changing with the point of view or the variation of the angle of incidence of the illumination.

ir′i-des′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *iris*, *iridis*, the rainbow: cf. F. *iridescent.*] Having colors like the rainbow; exhibiting iridescence; nacreous; prismatic; as, *iridescent* glass.
Syn. — Opalescent. — IRIDESCENT, PRISMATIC are here compared in their fig. uses. IRIDESCENT connotes a soft play, as of changing shades or hues; PRISMATIC, a brilliant or striking variety, as of bright colors; as, "The whole texture of his [Chaucer's] mind, though its substance seem plain and grave, shows itself at every turn *iridescent* with poetic feeling like shot silk" (*Lowell*); "His [Dante's] verse . . . now . . . has the terseness and edge of steel, and now palpitates with *iridescent* softness like the breast of a dove" (*id.*); "Jeremy Taylor's style is *prismatic.* It unfolds the colors of the rainbow" (*Hazlitt*); "If his ideas were not always perspicuous, they often came forth with somewhat of *prismatic* brilliancy" (*Landor*). See LUSTER, TRANSPARENT.

i-rid′i- (ī-rĭd′ĭ-). *Chem.* Combining form for *iridic*, as *iridi*bromide.

i-rid′i-an (ī-rĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the iris of the eye; also, resembling the rainbow.

i-rid′ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the iris of the eye.

i-rid′ic, *a.* [*iridin* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Noting a crystalline acid, $C_6H_{11}O_3 \cdot CO_2H$, got by decomposition of iridin.

i-rid′ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to iridium; specif., designating those compounds of iridium in which it is quadrivalent or the element when quadrivalent; as, *iridic acid*, the hydroxide $Ir(OH)_4$ considered as being acid.

i′ri-din (ī′rĭ-dĭn; ĭr′ĭ-), *n.* [NL. *Iris*, *Iridis*, Iris (the genus) + *-in.*] **1.** *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{24}H_{26}O_{13}$, occurring in certain species of *Iris* and in the root of the violet.
2. *Pharm.* An oleoresin obtained from *Iris versicolor*, used as a purgative and cholagogue.

i-rid′i-o- (ī-rĭd′ĭ-ō-). Combining form for *iridium;* as in **i-rid′i-o-plat′i-num**, an alloy of iridium and platinum. It is harder and more inert than platinum.

i-rid′i-ous (ī-rĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to iridium; specif., designating compounds in which iridium is trivalent or the metal when trivalent; as, *iridious acid*, the hydroxide $Ir(OH)_3$ considered as being acid.

i-rid′i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *iris*, *iridis*, the rainbow. So called from the iridescence of some of its solutions. See IRIS.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, of the same group as platinum, which it much resembles, being silver-white, but harder, and brittle, and insoluble in its normal state even in aqua regia. It is one of the heaviest substances known (sp. gr., 21–22.4). Symbol, *Ir;* at. wt., 193.1. Iridium was discovered by Tennant in 1804. It usually occurs as a native alloy with osmium (*iridosmium*), which may occur alone or with platinum. Iridium, as an alloy with platinum, is used for chemical vessels, for standard weights and measures, and in bushing the vents of heavy ordnance. It is also used for the points of gold pens. Iridium can be prepared in a finely divided form, **iridium black**, which is soluble in aqua regia, and which when heated in air is converted into the sesquioxide, Ir_2O_3, a bluish black powder used in porcelain painting. See also IRIDOSMIUM. In its salts iridium is bivalent and trivalent.

ir′i-di-za′tion (ĭr′ĭ-dĭ-zā′shŭn; ī′rĭ-; -dī-zā′-), *n.* **1.** Act or process of exhibiting rainbowlike colors; iridescence.
2. *Med.* The iridescent appearance around a light as observed by persons affected with glaucoma.

ir′i-dize (ĭr′ĭ-dīz; ī′rĭ-), *v. t.;* IR′I-DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). **1.** To point or tip with iridium, as a gold pen.
2. To make iridescent; as, to *iridize* glass.

i′ri-do- (ī′rĭ-dō-; ĭr′ĭ-dō-). Combining form from L. *iris*, *iridis*, Gr. ἶρις, ἴριδος, meaning *of or pertaining to the iris* (of the eye).

i′ri-do-cho′roi-di′tis (-kō′roi-dī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *irido-* + *choroiditis.*] Inflammation of the iris and the choroid.

i′ri-do-cy-cli′tis (-sī-klī′tĭs; -sĭ-klī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *irido-* + *cyclitis.*] Inflammation of the iris and the ciliary body.

i′ri-do-di-al′y-sis (-dī-ăl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *irido-* + *dialysis.*] *Med.* Separation of the iris from its attachments.

i′ri-do-do-ne′sis (-dō-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *irido-* + Gr. δονεῖν to shake.] *Med.* Tremulousness of the iris due to dislocation or removal of the lens, as after operation for cataract.

i′ri-dol (ī′rĭ-dōl; -dŏl; ĭr′ĭ-), *n.* [*iridin* + phen*ol.*] *Chem.* A solid substance, $C_9H_{12}O_3$, formed from iridic acid (see 2d IRIDIC) by loss of carbon dioxide. It is a trimethyl derivative of pyrogallol.

i′ri-do-mo′tor (ī′rĭ-dō-mō′tẽr; ĭr′ĭ-), *a.* [*irido-* + *motor.*] *Physiol.* Concerned in movements of the iris.

i′ri-do-ple′gi-a (-plē′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *irido-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the iris.

ir′i-dos′mine (ĭr′ĭ-dŏz′mĭn; ī′rĭ-dŏs′-) } *n.* [*iridium* + *osmium.*]
ir′i-dos′mi-um (ĭr′ĭ-dŏz′mĭ-ŭm; ī′rĭ-dŏs′-) }
Min. A native alloy of iridium and osmium, usually containing some rhodium, platinum, etc. It is found in flattened tin-white or steel-gray grains, and is used for pen points, compass bearings, etc. H., 7. Sp. gr., 19–21.

i-rid′o-tome (ī-rĭd′ō-tōm), *n.* *Surg.* Knife used in iridotomy.

i′ri-dot′o-my (ī′rĭ-dŏt′ō-mĭ; ĭr′ĭ-), *n.* *Surg.* Incision into the iris.

i′ris (ī′rĭs), *n.; pl.* E. IRISES (-ĕs; -ĭz), L. IRIDES (ĭr′ĭ-dēz; ī′rĭ-). [L. *Iris*, *Iridis*, the goddess, the rainbow, a sweet-smelling plant, Gr. Ἶρις, Ἴριδος, also iris of the eye. Cf. ORRIS.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* Goddess of the rainbow, in the Iliad, the swift-footed messenger of Zeus and Hera.
2. The rainbow. *Sir T. Browne.*
3. An appearance resembling the rainbow; a play of prismatic or interference colors.
4. *Anat.* The opaque, muscular, contractile curtain or

Iph′i-me-di′a (ĭf′ĭ-mē-dī′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰφιμέδεια.] See ALOEUS.

i. p. i. *Abbr.* In partibus infidelium.

i-piched, i-picht. Obs. p. p. of PITCH.

i-piled. Obs. p. p. of PILL, pillage.

i-piled. Obs. p. p. of PELT.

i-plesed. Obs. p. p. of PLEASE.

i-plihte, i-pluht. Obs. p. p. of PLIGHT.

ip′o-cras, ip′o-crease. † HIPPOCRAS.

ipocrisie, ipocrite, etc. † HYPOCRISY, HYPOCRITE, etc.

I′po-ka′o (ē′pō-kä′ō), *n.* An Igorrote tribe. See IGORROTE.

i-pok′re-phum, *n.* Corrupt. sing. of APOCRYPHA. *Obs.*

i′po-me′a (ī′pō-mē′ȧ; ĭp′ō-), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ipomœa.*

i-pos′ta-cis. † HYPOSTASIS.

ipotaine. † HIPPOPOTAMUS.

ip′po-crasse. † HIPPOCRAS.

i-preised. Obs. p. p. of PRAISE.

i-preoved, *p. p.* of PREVE, prove. *Obs.*

i-primseined. Obs. p. p. of PRIMSEINE.

ip′se-and′, *n.* [*et per se and.* Oxf. E. D.] The character &. *Obs.*

ip′se-dix′it-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

ip′se-dix′it-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Use of ipse dixits; dogmatic assertion. — **ip′se-dix′it-ist**, *n.*

ip-se′i-ty (ĭp-sē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ipse* self + *-ity.*] Self-identity; selfhood.

‖ **ip-sis′si-ma ver′ba.** [L.] The very words, or language.

‖ **ip-sis′si-mis ver′bis.** [L.] In the very words or language.

Ips′wich spar′row (ĭps′wĭch). [From *Ipswich*, Massachusetts.] A sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps*) similar to the savanna sparrow, but larger and paler. It breeds on islands off the coast of Nova Scotia, and migrates south along the Atlantic coast to Georgia.

i-pudrid. Obs. p. p. of POWDER.

i-pult′. Obs. p. p. of PELT.

i-pund′. Obs. p. p. of POUND.

i. q. *Abbr.* Idem quod.

i-queme, *v. t.* [AS. *gecwēman.*] To please. *Obs.* — *a.* Pleasing. *Obs.*

i-quethe, *v. i.* [AS. *gecweðan.* Cf. QUOTH.] Speak; agree. *Obs.*

ir. † HER, IRE.

Ir (ûr; ĭr). *Bib.*

Ir. *Abbr.* Ireland; Irish; [no period, *Ir*] iridium (*Chem.*).

I. R. *Abbr.* Internal or Inland Revenue.

I′ra (ī′rȧ). *Bib.*

I′ra (ī′rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Īrā.*] Lit., watchful; — masc. prop. name.

I′ra (ē′rä), *n.* *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* A god of war and pestilence, who is the hero of an epic which relates disastrous and cruel attacks upon Babylon, Uruk, and other cities in the era preceding the unification of the Babylonian empire under Hammurabi; — a provisional reading.

i′ra-cun′di-ous, *a.* Iracund. *Obs.* — **i′ra-cun′di-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

i′ra-cun′di-ty (ī′rȧ-kŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being iracund; choler; wrathfulness.

i′ra-cun′du-lous (-dū-lŭs), *a.* Irascible; iracund. *Nonce Word.*

i-rad′, i-radde. Obs. p. p. of READ.

i-rad′, *a.* [AS. *gerād.*] Ready; equipped; instructed. *Obs.*

I′rad (ī′răd). *Bib.*

i-ra′deh (ē-rä′dā). Var. of IRADE.

i-rad′liche, *adv.* [See -LY.] Readily; at once. *Obs.*

‖ **i′ra fu′ror bre′vis est.** [L.] Anger is a brief madness.
Horace (*Epistles*, I. ii. 62).

i-raht. Obs. p. p. of RECCHE.

I rail. See under I, *a.* — **I′-railed′** (-rāld′), *a.*

iraille, irale, *n.* A kind of precious stone. *Obs.*

irain. † ARAIN.

I′ram (ī′răm). *Bib.*

iran. † ARAIN.

I-ran′ist, *n.* See -IST.

I-ran′ize, *v. t.* To make Iranian in culture or language.

i-ranne. Obs. p. p. of RUN.

i-ras′cent (ī-răs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *irascens*, p. pr.] Growing angry.

i-ras′ci-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

i-ras′ci-bly, *adv.* of IRASCIBLE.

i-ras′cid (ī-răs′ĭd), *a.* Irascible. *Rare.*

I-ra′ya (ē-rä′yä), *n.* A Malay-Negrito of a tribe of northwestern Luzon.

I. R. B. *Abbr.* Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood.

irchepil. Prob. obs. corrupt. of ILSPILE.

ir′chin, ir′chon, *n.* [See URCHIN.] An urchin. *Obs.*

ircocervus. † HIRCOCERVUS.

ire. † AIR, EAR, HER.

ire (*dial.* ī′ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of IRON.

ire, *v. t.* To anger. *Obs.*

i-readed. Obs. p. p. of RED.

i-red′, i-redde. Obs. p. p. of READ.

i-redy, *a.* Also **i-rede**. Ready. *Obs.*

i-reht. Obs. p. p. of RECCHE.

i-rekened. Obs. p. p. of RECKON.

Ire′land-er, *n.* An Irishman.

ire′less, *a.* See -LESS.

i-remd. Obs. p. p. of REME.

i-remewed. Obs. p. p. of REMOVE.

i′ren, i′ren-bound′, etc. † IRON, etc.

I-re′na (ī-rē′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Εἰρήνη Peace.] *Zoöl.* Genus containing the fairy bluebirds.

I-re′na, *n.* Ireland; — personified under this name by Spenser.

i′rene (ī′rēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon formed by dehydration of irone.

i-ren′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of IRENIC, IRENICAL.

i-ren′i-cum, *n.* [NL.] Irenicon. *Obs. or R.*

ir′e-os, *n.* [OF. & LL. *yreos*, prob. orig. gen. of *iris* (Gr. ἴρεως.) See IRIS.] The Florentine iris or its root. *Obs.*

i-resed. Obs. p. p. of RESE, rush.

Ireshe. † IRISH.

i-ret′ted. Obs. p. p. of RATE, chide.

i-revayd. Obs. p. p. of REVAY.

i-rewe, *v. t.* [AS. *gehrēowan.*] To rue. *Obs.*

ireyne. † ARAIN.

I′ri (ī′rī). *Bib.*

i′ri-an (ī′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *irien.*] Pert. to the iris of the eye.

I′ri-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* An Irishism. *Rare.*

I′ri-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Irish. *Rare.*

i′rid (ī′rĭd), *n.* [See IRIS.] The iris of the eye. *Rare.*

i′rid, *n.* Any plant of the family Iridaceæ.

irid-. See IRIDO-.

i′ri-dal (ī′rĭ-dăl), *a.* [L. *iris*, *iridis*, rainbow. See IRIS.] **1.** Of or pert. to the rainbow. *Rare.*
2. *Anat.* Of or pert. to the iris of the eye; as, *iridal* nerves.

i′ri-date (ī′rĭ-dāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of iridic acid (either sense).

ir′i-dec′to-mize (ĭr′ĭ-dĕk′tō-mīz), *v. t.* *Surg.* To perform the operation of iridectomy on.

i-rid′e-ous (ī-rĭd′ē-ŭs), *a.* [From NL. *Iris*, *Iridis*, the iris.] *Bot.* Iridaceous.

i′ri-des (ī′rĭ-dēz), *n.*, *L. pl.* of IRIS.

ir′i-desce′ (ĭr′ĭ-dĕs′), *v. i.* To be iridescent.

ir′i-des′cen-cy, *n.* Iridescence; also, an instance of iridescence.

ir′i-des′cent-ly, *adv.* of IRIDESCENT.

i-rid′e-sis (ī-rĭd′ē-sĭs). Erron. for IRIDODESIS.

i-rid′i-ate (-āt), *n.* A salt of iridic acid (from iridium).

i-rid′i-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* Iridescent. *Obs. or R.*

i-rid′i-cal, *a.* [L. *iris*, *iridis*, rainbow + *-ical.*] Having the colors of the rainbow. *Rare.*

i′ri-dine (ī′rĭ-dĭn; -dīn), *a.* [L. *iris*, *iridis*, rainbow + *-ine.*] Iridescent. *Rare.*

i′ri-dite (-dīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of iridious acid.

i-rid′o-cele (ī-rĭd′ō-sēl; ĭr′ĭ-dō-), *n.* [*irido-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Prolapse or hernia of the iris.

i′ri-dod′e-sis (ī′rĭ-dŏd′ē-sĭs; ĭr′ĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *irido-* + Gr. δέσις a binding.] *Surg.* An operation for altering the position of the pupil, or making an artificial one, by attaching a portion of the iris to an opening in the cornea.

i-rid′o-line (ī-rĭd′ō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin**. [*irid*escent + L. *oleum* oil.] An oily nitrogenous base, $C_{10}H_9N$, from coal tar, prob. identical with lepidine.

i-rid′o-scope (ī-rĭd′ō-skōp), *n.* [*irido-* + *-scope.*] A kind of ophthalmoscope.

Ir′i-dum Si′nus (ĭr′ĭ-dŭm sī′nŭs). [L., bay of the rainbows.] *Astron.* A prominent bay, or semicircular marking, in the northeast quadrant of the moon.

irie, *a.* [Cf. EERIE.] Causing or feeling melancholy. *Obs. Scot.*

i-riht′. Obs. p. p. of RIGHT.

i-rihte, *n. pl.* [AS. *geriht*, pl. *gerihto*, *-ta.*] Rights. *Obs.*

I-ri′jah (ī-rī′jȧ). *Bib.*

i-rikened. Obs. p. p. of RECKON.

i′rin. † IRON.

i-rinen. Obs. p. p. of RINE, touch.

i′ri-os. † IREOS.

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diaphragm suspended in the aqueous humor in front of the lens of the eye. It is perforated by the pupil, and its circumference is continuous with the ciliary body. Its posterior surface is deeply pigmented to exclude the entrance of light except through the pupil, whose size is regulated by the contractions of the iris. The anterior surface of the iris is variously colored in different individuals, determining the color of the eyes. See EYE, *n.*, 1 & *Illust.*
5. a [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of plants typifying the family Iridaceæ, natives chiefly of temperate regions. They have large and handsome flowers of many colors and with broad, petaloid style branches. Many species are cultivated, esp. the Japanese and German types. *I. florentina* yields orris root. The native American species are called *flag* or *blue flag*. **b** A plant or flower of this genus.
6. *Zoöl.* The inner circle next to the pupil of an ocellus of a butterfly's wing.
7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The seventh asteroid, or small planet. See ASTEROID, *Table.*
i'ris (ī'rĭs), *v. t.*; I'RISED (-rĭst); I'RIS-ING. [Cf. F. *iriser.*] To make iridescent; to form into a rainbow.
i'ris-at'ed (ī'rĭs-āt'ĕd), *a.* [See IRIS.] Irised; iridescent.
i'ri-sa'tion (ī'rĭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of making iridescent; iridescence.
i'ri-scope (ī'rĭ-skōp), *n.* [*iris* + *-scope.*] A device for exhibiting the prismatic tints by means of thin films of moisture deposited upon a polished black glass plate.
iris diaphragm. An adjustable diaphragm for regulating the aperture of a lens, consisting of a number of thin pieces fastened to a ring. It is used in cameras and in microscopes. So called from the imitation, in its action, of the iris of the eye.

Iris Diaphragm.

i'rised (ī'rĭst), *a.* [See IRIS.] **1.** Having colors like those of the rainbow; iridescent. *Holmes.* **2.** Having (such) an iris or irises; — usually in composition.
I'rish (ī'rĭsh), *a.* [ME. also *Irisc*, fr. AS. *Iras* the Irish + *-isc* -ish; AS. *Iras* is of Ir. origin; cf. OIr. *Eriu* Ireland. Cf. ERIN, ERSE, HIBERNIAN.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Ireland or its inhabitants; produced in, or native or peculiar to, Ireland.
2. Of or pertaining to the Highlands of Scotland or their Gaelic inhabitants. *Obs.*
3. Designating, or pertaining to, Irish or Erse.
Irish Agitator, Daniel O'Connell (1775–1847). — **I. alphabet**, a modified form of the Latin employed by the ancient Britons, which has continued in use, in writing and printing Irish, to the present day. The same alphabet was adopted by the English conquerors of Britain, and as modified by them became the Anglo-Saxon or Old English alphabet (which see). — **I. apricot**, a potato. *Local, Eng.* — **I. car**, a jaunting car. — **I. daisy**, the dandelion. — **I. diamond**, rock crystal. *Jocose.* — **I. dividend**, an assessment on stock. *Jocose.* — **I. elk**, a gigantic extinct deer (*Alce gigantea*), remains of which are found under the peat bogs of Ireland and England and in other European Pleistocene deposits. It stood over six feet high, and its much palmated antlers had a spread of about eleven feet. — **I. guipure.** = CARRICKMACROSS LACE. — **I. heath**, a European ericaceous shrub (*Dabœcia polifolia*) similar to the common heath and esp. abundant in Ireland. — **I. loo**, a variety of the game loo in which only three cards are dealt to each player. — **I. lord**, a sculpin (*Hemilepidotus jordani*) of the Bering Sea, used as food by the natives. — **I. mahogany**, the common European alder. — **I. moss. a** Carrageen; also, a blancmange of it. **b** The cypress spurge. — **I. pendant** *or* **pennant**, *Naut.*, an end of a rope, rope yarn, or the like carelessly left hanging loose. *Slang.* — **I. point lace**, a lace made in Ireland imitating Brussels lace. — **I. pompano**, the mutton fish (*Gerres olisthostomus*). — **I. poplin**, a fabric with silk warp and worsted weft, made orig. in Ireland. — **I. potato**, the ordinary white potato, so called because it is a favorite article of food in Ireland. — **I. Renaissance lace.** = RENAISSANCE LACE. — **I. Revolutionary Brotherhood.** See FENIAN. — **I. setter.** See SETTER. — **I. slate**, an argillaceous mineral substance said to contain iron and sulphur, found in different parts of Ireland, and used there as a common remedy for internal injuries. — **I. stew**, meat, potatoes, and onions, cut in small pieces and stewed. — **I. stitch**, *Needlework*, a long upright stitch used on canvas for groundings, etc., in which the separate stitches start alternately from the last row of canvas and from the third. — **I. terrier**, one of a breed of dogs similar in shape to the fox terrier, but a little heavier and having straight wiry hair of a uniform sandy red color. — **I. touchstone**, *Min.*, basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's Causeway. — **I. water spaniel**, one of a breed of retrieving dogs having thick curly hair of a dark liver color, very large pendulous ears, and a nearly naked tail. — **I. wolfhound.** See WOLFHOUND. — **I. work**, *Needlework*, white embroidery on a white ground, as handkerchiefs; — so called because the Irish are noted for it. — **I. yew**, a variety (*Taxus baccata fastigiata*) of the common yew having erect branches, and of hardy constitution.
I'rish (ī'rĭsh), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** Natives or inhabitants of Ireland or their immediate descendants, esp. those of Celtic race (cf. CELT, *n.*, 2 **a**). Ethnologically, the Irish are considered to represent a mixture of Teutonic and Mediterranean stocks, with a possible residue of some yet more ancient blood, their temperament apparently conforming more to the Mediterranean type.
2. An Irishman; — with *pl.* IRISHES. *Obs.*
3. The Irish language; specif.: **a** The Irish branch of Gadhelic: the Celtic speech of Ireland. **b** Erse, or Gaelic. *Obs.* **c** English as spoken by the Irish with more or less dialect change and brogue.
4. An old game resembling backgammon. *Obs.*
5. Temper; anger; fury. *Colloq. or Dial.*
6. Short for *Irish linen, whisky*, etc.; — with *pl.* IRISHES.
Irish American. A native of Ireland who has become an American citizen; also, a child or descendant of such a person.
I'rish-ism (ī'rĭsh-ĭz'm), *n.* An action, expression, idiom, etc., peculiar to the Irish; a Hibernicism.
I'rish-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man born in Ireland or of the Irish race; a Hibernian.
I'rish-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The Celtic people of Ireland.
2. Irish quality or character; an Irish peculiarity or trait.
I'rish-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman born in Ireland, or of the Irish race.
i-ri'tis (ī-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See IRIS; -ITIS.] *Med.* An inflammation of the iris of the eye. — **i-rit'ic** (ī-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

irk (ûrk), *v. i.*; IRKED (ûrkt); IRK'ING (ûr'kĭng). [ME. *irken* to tire, become tired; cf. Sw. *yrka* to urge, enforce, press, or MHG. *erklich* disgusting.] To become tired, wearied, bored, or disgusted; to be loath. *Obs.*
irk, *v. t.* **1.** To be tired of or disgusted with; to abhor.
2. To weary or trouble; to annoy; bore; — now chiefly impersonally with *it.*

To see this sight, it *irks* my very soul. *Shak.*
It *irketh* him to be here. *M. Arnold.*

irk, *n.* Irksomeness; tedium. *Rare.* *W. E. Henley.*
irk'some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Weary; vexed; disgusted. *Obs.*
2. Wearisome; tedious; disagreeable or troublesome by reason of long continuance or repetition; as, *irksome* hours; *irksome* tasks; also, formerly, causing distress, pain, or disgust; painful; disgusting.
Syn. — Fatiguing, exhausting, burdensome, monotonous, operose, vexatious, annoying. — IRKSOME, TIRESOME, WEARISOME, TEDIOUS, HUMDRUM. That which is IRKSOME inspires distaste, reluctance, or impatience; as, "To run over again the same *irksome* round I had not patience" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "An *irksome* drudgery seems it to plod on, through hot and dusty ways" (*Wordsworth*); "The difficulty of grasping abstract statements made learning very *irksome* to me" (*J. A. Symonds*). That is TIRESOME which actually tires or (esp.) which bores one; WEARISOME implies greater fatigue or more settled ennui; that is TEDIOUS which is tiresomely monotonous, slow, or prolix; as, "I found it [Covent Garden] . . . so *tiresome* that I came away long before the end, and declare that the dullest sermon I ever heard was cheery in comparison" (*Carlyle*); "It is *tiresome* to be funny for a whole evening" (*Scott*); "These high wild hills and rough uneven ways draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome*" (*Shak.*); "How *wearisome* eternity so spent in worship!" (*Milton*); "Life is as *tedious* as a twice-told tale vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man" (*Shak.*); "Shenstone somewhere sings: '*Tedious* again to mark the drizzling day, again to trace the same sad tracts of snow: or, lulled by vernal airs, again survey the selfsame hawthorn bud, and cowslips blow.' I rely on you sympathizing in this. . . . People complimenting each other on the approach of spring and such like felicitations are very *tiresome*" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Shoveling gravel becomes more *tedious* than *tiresome*" (*W. M. Camp*). HUMDRUM implies commonplace and monotonous routine; as, "A plain, *humdrum* domestic life, with eight hundred a year, and a small house, full of babies" (*Trollope*); "His [Racine's] skill in having made poetical the most *humdrum* sentiments and the most middling sort of passions" (*M. Arnold*). See TIRE, SLOW, PROSAIC, HEAVY, TEDIUM.
— **irk'some-ly**, *adv.* — **irk'some-ness**, *n.*
i'ron (ī'ŭrn; *see note under* APRON), *n.* [ME. *iren*, AS. *īren*, *īsen*, *īsern*; akin to D. *ijzer*, OS. *īsarn*, OHG. *īsarn*, *īsan*, G. *eisen*, Icel. *īsarn*, *jārn*, Sw. & Dan. *jern*; cf. Ir. *iarann*, W. *haiarn*, Armor. *houarn.*] **1.** A silver white metallic element, malleable and ductile, strongly attracted by magnets, readily oxidized (rusted) in moist air, and attacked by many corrosive agents. Symbol, *Fe* (Latin *ferrum*); **at. wt.**, 55.84. It is rarely found native (except in meteorites), but is of almost universal occurrence in combined forms (see IRON ORE). It is estimated as the largest metallic constituent of the earth's crust next to aluminium. The metal is reduced from its ores by heating with carbon. This process is now usually performed continuously in a blast furnace, ore, fuel (coke, coal, or charcoal), and limestone or other flux being dropped in at the top, and molten iron (*pig iron*) and molten slag being drawn off separately at the bottom (see BLAST FURNACE). Pure iron melts at 1530° C. (2786° F.), has a sp. gr. of 7.86–8.14, and weighs 491–508 lbs. per cu. foot. Three allotropic forms of iron are recognized (see FERRITE). Chemically, iron is chiefly baseforming, being bivalent in the *ferrous* compounds, which are white or pale green, and trivalent in the *ferric* compounds, which as a rule are yellow or brown. Passage from either of these series to the other by oxidation or reduction is readily effected. Commercial iron contains varying amounts of carbon and other substances (esp. silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, and manganese), which greatly affect its properties. Its constituents have been named from a physical-chemical standpoint, as: *ferrite*, or pure iron; *martensite*, a solid solution, and *pearlite*, the eutectoid alloy, of iron and carbon; *cementite*, a carbide; etc. (see these terms). **Cast iron**, the direct product of the blast furnace or of the cupola, is fusible and brittle. It can be tempered, but not welded or forged. Sp. gr., 7.0–7.6. Its carbon is either graphitic, which imparts softness and a gray fracture, or combined, which tends to render the metal hard and white. With reference to its use, cast iron is classified into different grades of **foundry iron** and into **forge iron**. The latter contains much combined carbon, and is used in making wrought iron. **Wrought iron** is a slaggy, malleable iron which does not harden when suddenly cooled (see BLOOMERY). Sp. gr., 7.5–7.8. **Steel** is iron which is malleable between certain (variable) limits of temperature and is either capable of being cast into an initially malleable mass, or becomes extremely hard when suddenly cooled (see TEMPER, *n.*, 7), or possesses both of these properties. The alloy steels behave in a different manner from the ordinary steels under heat treatment (see SELF-HARDENING, *a.*). Steel and iron products may be broadly divided into the two following classes, the approximate percentage of carbon being denoted in each instance by the number in parenthesis: **a** Those made without complete fusion and therefore containing slag (*weld metals*), including *weld* or *wrought iron* (to about 0.3), *weld*, *puddled* (semi-steel), *blister* or *cement steel* (about 0.3 to 2). **b** Those made by fusion and containing no slag, including *Bessemer*, *open-hearth*, and *crucible steel* (*ingot metals*), divided specifically into *ingot iron* (up to 0.3), called also *low*, *soft*, or *mild steel*, and *ingot steel* (0.3 to 2). See FERRO-ALLOY.
2. A particular variety of commercial iron; iron that cannot be tempered, as contrasted with *steel.* See above.

With a metallurgist, all metal with an iron base which is forgeable and capable of being tempered is steel; if it cannot be tempered it is simply *iron.* *Fullam-Hart.*

3. Strength; power; firmness; inflexibility; as, to rule with a rod of *iron.*
4. Something made of iron; an instrument, utensil, appliance, etc., made of iron; specif.: **a** A branding or cauterizing iron. **b** *pl.* Dies used in striking coins. *Obs. Eng.* **c** A harpoon. **d** An iron for smoothing or pressing cloth, clothes, etc.; a flatiron, etc. **e** *Golf.* A golf club with an iron head, of medium depth and loft, used to carry midway in distance between a cleek and a mashie. The various irons used in golf playing are: driving iron, heavy iron, mid-iron (medium iron), light iron. **f** An iron weapon: (1) A sword. *Obs.*

My young soldier, put up your *iron.* *Shak.*

(2) A portable firearm; a pistol; — more fully a *shooting iron.* *Slang.* **g** Allusively, the use of the sword; warfare. **h** *pl.* Iron fetters, chains, or shackles; handcuffs; manacles; — rarely in the *sing.*; also, formerly, *sing.*, bonds; captivity. "Left to rot in *irons.*" *Macaulay.*

Such as sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, being bound in affliction and *iron.* *Ps. cvii. 10.*

i A frame similar to a compositor's stick used by type founders in arranging type for package. **j** *Mech.* The cutter in a tool, as in a plane.
in irons, *Naut.*, incapable of coming about or filling away; — said of a sailing vessel when, in tacking, she comes up head to the wind and will not fill away on either tack. — **iron by hydrogen.** *Pharm.* See REDUCED IRON. — **i. in the fire**, a matter requiring attention; occupation or enterprise; affair.

He . . . has a great many *irons* of his own *in the fire.* *H. James.*

i'ron (ī'ŭrn), *a.* [AS. *īren*, *īsen.* See IRON, *n.*] **1.** Of, or made of, iron; consisting of iron; as, an *iron* bar, dust.
2. Resembling iron in appearance; as, *iron* blackness.
3. Like iron in hardness, strength, impenetrability, power of endurance, insensibility, etc.; as: **a** Very hard or strong (physically). **b** Rude; hard; harsh; severe.

Iron years of wars and dangers. *Rowe.*
Jove crushed the nations with an *iron* rod. *Pope.*

c Firm; robust; enduring; as, an *iron* constitution. **d** Inflexible; unrelenting; as, an *iron* will. **e** Not to be broken; holding or binding fast. "Him death's *iron* sleep oppressed." *Philips.* **f** Metallic in tone; harsh. **g** Of or pertaining to the iron age (see AGE, *n.*); degenerate; wicked; as, *iron* times.
iron age. See AGE, *n.*, 7, and *ages in mythology*, under AGE. — **i. alum. a** Any alum containing iron as the trivalent constituent, esp. potassium ferric alum, $KFe(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$. **b** *Min.* Halotrichite. — **i. black**, a powder consisting of precipitated antimony, used in coating various objects to give them the appearance of polished iron or steel. — **i. buff**, a fast dyestuff composed of hydrated ferric oxide, formed in the fiber by the action of alkalies on iron salts. — **i. carbonate**, *Min.*, siderite. — **I. Chancellor**, Bismarck (1815–98); — alluding to his unbending will. — **I. City**, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a city distinguished for its iron manufactures. — **i. clay**, a yellowish clay containing a large proportion of an ore of iron; clay ironstone. — **I. Cross.** See ORDER, 1, *Table.* — **I. Crown. a** A golden crown set with jewels, belonging originally to the Lombard kings, and indicating the dominion of Italy. It was so called from containing a circlet of iron said to have been forged from one of the nails in the cross of Christ. **b** See ORDER, 1, *Table.* — **I. Duke**, the Duke of Wellington (1769–1852). — **i. fiddle**, an acoustical instrument of vertical iron rods mounted on a sounding board and of such lengths and diameters that when bowed their vibrations give the tones of the musical scale. — **i. flint**, an opaque, flintlike, ferruginous variety of quartz. — **i. glance.** *Min.*, hematite. — **i. grass.** *Local, Eng.* **a** Knotgrass. **b** Hassock grass (*Deschampsia cæspitosa*). **c** Any of several species of *Carex.* — **i. gum**, *or* **i. gum tree**, a large gum tree (*Eucalyptus raveretiana*) of Queensland, having hard and durable wood. — **i. hand**, the closure. *Polit. Cant, Victoria, Australia. Now Rare.* — **I. Hand**, a surname of Goetz von Berlichingen (1480–1562), a German feudal baron and bold, rough soldier who, at the siege of Landshut, lost his right hand, which was replaced by one of iron, yet shown at Jagsthausen. Goethe has made him the subject of a historical drama. — **i. hat. a** A headpiece of iron or steel, shaped like a hat with a broad brim, and used as armor during the Middle Ages. **b** *Mining.* Gossan. — **i. horse**, a locomotive engine; also, a bicycle or tricycle. *Colloq.* — **i. law of wages**, *Pol. Econ.*, the (so-called) law that the natural tendency of wages is to fall to the minimum necessary for bare subsistence. *Colloq.*

The *iron law of wages* is not now accepted . . . even as a first approximation to the theory of wages. *J. S. Nicholson.*
He (Lassalle) . . . dwelt on what he called the *iron* or "brazen *law*" (ehernes Gesetz) *of wages*, already laid down by Turgot and Ricardo, but which he stated in an exaggerated form — namely, that the remuneration of the laborer can never differ much from the minimum regarded in any state of society as necessary for the maintenance of his life and the continuation of his family. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

— **i. liquor**, a dark-colored solution of crude acetate of iron, obtained by dissolving scrap iron in pyroligneous acid, and used as a mordant by dyers and calico printers. — **i. loss**, *Elec.*, energy wasted by hysteresis or eddy currents in the iron parts of electromagnetic apparatus. — **I. Maiden of Nuremberg**, a famous instrument of torture preserved in the Castle at Nuremberg, Germany. It is an iron frame in human form contrived to grasp the victim with iron arms and press him against spikes studding the face and bosom. — **I. Mask, Man in the**, *or*, *short*, **Iron Mask**, a famous prisoner of the Bastille, who always wore a mask of black velvet and who died in 1703. Much legend has grown up about him, and various identifications have been put forth. M. Frantz Funck-Brentano (b. 1862), archivist of the Arsenal Library at Paris, claims to have demonstrated beyond doubt that the prisoner was Count Hercule-Antoine Mattioli (1640–1703), an Italian diplomat, who was imprisoned for treachery. — **i. oak. a** Any of several American oaks, as the post oak (*Quercus minor*), the blackjack (*Q. marilandica*), or the maul oak (*Q. chrysolepis*). **b** In Europe, the cerris (*Q. cerris*). — **i. ore**, any native compound of iron from which the metal may be profitably extracted. The principal ores are hematite, limonite, magnetite, siderite, göthite, turgite, and the bog and clay iron ores. — **i. period.** *Archæol.*, the iron age. — **i. putty.** See PUTTY, *n.*, 2 **a**. — **i. pyrites**, *Min.*, common pyrites, or pyrite. See PYRITE. — **i. sand. a** Sand consisting largely of an iron ore, usually magnetite. **b** Iron filings used in fireworks. — **i. scale.** *Metal.* See SCALE. — **i. shrub**, the St.-Martin's-herb. — **i. spinel.** *Min.* = HERCYNITE. — **i. stain**, a stain caused by iron rust or some iron preparation, or a stain resembling such a stain. — **i. tree**, any of several unrelated trees with very hard wood, as the West Indian *Ixora ferrea* and the East Indian *Mesua ferrea.*
i'ron (ī'ŭrn), *v. t.*; I'RONED (ī'ŭrnd); I'RON-ING. **1.** To furnish, arm, or cover with iron; as, to *iron* a wagon.
2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff. "*Ironed* like a malefactor." *Scott.*
3. To smooth with an instrument of iron; esp., to smooth or press, as cloth, with or as with a heated flatiron.
to iron out, to smooth with or as with an iron; — as, *to iron out* a shirt; *to iron out* a road with a steam roller.
iron bacteria. Any of various bacteria of the genera *Crenothrix*, *Leptothrix*, and *Cladothrix*, possessing the power of acting upon iron compounds. Deposits of ocher and bog ore are produced through their agency.
i'ron-bark' (ī'ŭrn-bärk'), *n.*, *or* **ironbark tree.** Any of several Australian eucalypts having hard gray bark and useful timber, as *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, *E. paniculata*,

Irischerye. † IRISHRY.
I'rish-ize, *v. t.* To make Irish or like the Irish; to Hibernicize.
I'rish-ly, *adv.* In the style or way of the Irish. *Rare.*
I'rish-man's hur'ri-cane. = PADDY'S HURRICANE.
I'rish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
iris ornament. = BARTON'S BUTTON.
iris root. Orris root.
irk, *a.* Weary; disgusted; indolent; loath. *Obs.*
irk'sum. Irksome. *Ref. Sp.*
irn (*Scot.*, Irn), irne. Obs. or Scot. vars. of IRON.
Ir-na'hash (ûr'nā'hăsh; ĭr'-). *Bib.*
irne. † RUN, YEARN.
ir'nen, *a.* Iron. *Obs.*
I. R. O. *Abbr.* Internal, or Inland, Revenue Office, or Officer.
I'ron. † ERNE.
I'ron (I'rŏn). *Bib.*

J K L M

E. siderophloia, *E. resinifera*, etc. The last-named species is the source of Botany Bay kino.

iron blue. **1**. Steel blue (which see).
2. *Angling*. A kind of artificial fly.

i′ron-bound′, *a*. Bound with or as with iron; hence: **a** Harsh or rugged; as, an *iron-bound* coast. **b** Bound with irons; shackled, as a prisoner. **c** Rigid; unyielding; rigorous; as, *iron-bound* traditions.

iron cement. A mixture of cast-iron borings or turnings with about one ounce of sal ammoniac for each hundredweight of iron, used damp as a cement for rust joints.

i′ron-clad′ (ī′ŭrn-klăd′), *a*. **1**. Clad in iron; protected or covered with iron, as a vessel for naval warfare. Specif.: Designating an electromagnet, or dynamo field magnet, having the entire exterior of iron.
2. Rigorous; severe; exacting; as, an *ironclad* oath. *Colloq.*
ironclad note, *Banking*, a collateral note; — so called from its extreme terms in favor of the lender. *Colloq.* — **i. oath**, specif., *U. S. Hist.*, a rigorous oath of loyalty prescribed by Congress in 1867 to be taken by citizens of the reconstructed States.

i′ron-clad′, *n*. **1**. An ironclad or otherwise armored naval vessel. *Hist.*
2. *Metal.* A kind of furnace for roasting mercury ore. *U. S.*
3. A late variety of apple with firm subacid flesh.

i′rone (ī′rōn), *n*. [*iris* + *-one*.] *Org. Chem.* An oily cyclic ketone, $C_{13}H_{20}O$, the odoriferous principle of violet root and probably of violet leaves also. It is isomeric with the artificial perfume called *ionone*.

i′ron-gray′, **i′ron-grey′**, *a*. [AS. *īsengrǣg*.] Of a gray color, somewhat resembling that of iron freshly broken. — *n*. An iron-gray color; also, a horse of this color.

i′ron-hand′ed, *a*. Having, or acting or governing with, an iron hand; inflexible; rigorous; iron.

i′ron-heart′ed, *a*. Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel; as, an *iron-hearted* master. *Cowper.*

i-ron′ic (ī-rŏn′ĭk), *a*. Ironical. *Sir T. Herbert.*

i-ron′i-cal (ī-rŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a*. [LL. *ironicus*, Gr. εἰρωνικός dissembling: cf. F. *ironique*. See IRONY.] **1**. Pertaining to irony; containing, expressing, or characterized by, irony; as, an *ironical* remark.
2. Addicted to the use of irony; given to irony.
3. Dissembling; pretended. *Obs.*
— **i-ron′i-cal-ly**, *adv*. — **i-ron′i-cal-ness**, *n*.

i′ron-ing (ī′ŭr-nĭng), *n*. **1**. Act or process of smoothing or pressing, as clothes, with hot flatirons.
2. The clothes ironed. *Colloq.*
3. A putting in irons; shackling.
4. Furnishing or arming with iron.

i′ron-man (ī′ŭrn-măn), *or*, esp. in senses under 3, **i′ron-man′** (-măn′), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. **1**. An iron worker; a maker or manufacturer of iron.
2. *Railroads.* A man who handles the rails in track laying.
3. **a** A self-acting spinning mule. **b** A coal-cutting machine. *Local, Eng.* **c** A kind of iron ore. *Obs. & Local, Eng.* **d** *Glass Manuf.* A mechanical device used in making large sheets of plate glass.

i′ron-mas′ter (-mȧs′tẽr), *n*. One who conducts or manages the founding or manufacture of iron, esp. on an extensive scale; a manufacturer of iron.

iron mold *or* **mould**. **a** A spot on cloth, etc., stained by rusty iron or by ink. **b** A yellow lump of iron ore found in the chalk deposits. *Dial. Eng.*

i′ron-mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n*. A dealer in iron or hardware. — **i′ron-mon′ger-ing**, *n*. *Both Chiefly British.*

i′ron-mon′ger-y (-ĭ), *n*. *Chiefly British.* **1**. Hardware; a general name for all articles made of iron.
2. The shop or place of business of an ironmonger; a hardware store.
3. Ironmonger s trade or business; smith's work.

iron scrap. **a** Waste pieces or disused articles of wrought iron (*wrought-iron scrap*) suitable for reworking for rolling or forging. **b** Cast iron or castings suitable only for remelting (*cast scrap*, or *foundry scrap*).

i′ron-shot′, *a*. *Min.* Shot with iron; having markings due to iron.

i′ron-side′ (ī′ŭrn-sīd′), *n*. **1**. A man of great strength or bravery; specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.*: **a** Edmund II. (981?–1016), a Saxon king (1016). **b** Also *Ironsides* (construed as *sing.*). Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658).
2. [*cap.*] **a** *pl.* Cromwell's cavalry in the English Civil War; hence, any of various other bodies of hardy veteran troops. **b** *sing.* A member of Cromwell's cavalry or a similar force, or a soldier of that type. *Rare.*
3. (in form *ironsides*, but construed as *sing.*) *Nav.* An ironclad; as, "Old *Ironsides*" (which see).

i′ron-smith′ (-smĭth′), *n*. **1**. An ironworker; a blacksmith.
2. Any of several East Indian barbets, as *Cyanops faber*. Their notes resemble the sounds made by a blacksmith.

i′ron-stone′ (-stōn′), *n*. **1**. Any hard, earthy ore of iron; — in coal regions, generally siderite; in other regions, commonly hematite or limonite.
2. Short for IRONSTONE CHINA.

ironstone china. A hard white pottery, first made in England during the 18th century.

i′ron-ware′ (ī′ŭrn-wâr′), *n*. Articles made of iron, as household utensils, tools, and the like; hardware.

i′ron-weed′ (-wēd′), *n*. **a** In Great Britain, the knapweed. **b** In the United States, any asteraceous plant of the genus *Vernonia*, esp. *V. noveboracensis*, a northeastern species with flat-topped clusters of purple-rayed flower heads.

i′ron-wood′ (ī′ŭrn-wo͝od′), *n*. Any tree with unusually hard, strong, or heavy wood; also, the wood itself. The name is applied locally to a wide variety of trees; the following list includes the most important species (for further information see the generic names): **a** In general, species of *Sideroxylon* and *Diospyros*. **b** United States: *Carpinus caroliniana*, *Ostrya virginica*, *Lyonothamnus floribundus*, *Prosopis glandulosa*, *Olneya tesota*, *Cyrilla racemiflora*, *Cliftonia monophylla*, *Condalia ferrea*, *Reynosia latifolia*, *Bumelia lycioides*, and *B. tenax*. **c** West Indies: *Exothea paniculata*, *Trichilia hirta*, *Guaiacum sanctum*, *Sloanea jamaicensis*, species of *Erythroxylum*. **d** Africa: *Toddalia lanceolata* and species of *Olea*. **e** India: *Xylia xylocarpa*, *Mesua ferrea*, species of *Inga*. **f** China: *Metrosideros vera*. **g** Australia: *Tarrietia actinophylla*, *Notelæa ligustrina*, and various ironbarks (*Eucalyptus*).
ironwood of Burma *or* **Pegu**, acle.

i′ron-work′ (-wûrk′), *n*. **1**. Work in iron; anything made of iron; a general name of such parts of a building, vessel, etc., as consist of iron; iron articles collectively.
2. Now only in *pl.* (sometimes construed as a *sing.*). A furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling mill, or foundry, where it is made into heavy work, such as shafting, rails, cannon, merchant bar, etc.

i′ron-work′er (-wûr′kẽr), *n*. A worker in iron; a person employed at ironworks. — **i′ron-work′ing**, *p. a.*

i′ron-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n*. **a** Any European mint of the genus *Sideritis*, supposed to heal sword cuts. **b** The hemp nettle.

i′ron-y (ī′ŭr-nĭ), *a*. [From IRON.] **1**. Made or consisting of iron; containing, or abounding in, iron; partaking of iron; iron; as, *irony* chains; *irony* particles.
2. Resembling iron in taste, hardness, or other physical property.

i′ro-ny (ī′rō-nĭ), *n*. [L. *ironia*, Gr. εἰρωνεία dissimulation, fr. εἴρων a dissembler in speech: cf. F. *ironie*.] **1**. Dissimulation; ignorance or the like feigned to confound or provoke an antagonist; — an etymological sense, used chiefly in *Socratic irony* (which see).
2. **a** A sort of humor, ridicule, or light sarcasm, which adopts a mode of speech the intended implication of which is the opposite of the literal sense of the words, as when expressions of praise are used where blame is meant; also, the figure of speech using this mode of expression. **b** An ironical utterance or expression.
3. A state of affairs or events which is the reverse of what was, or was to be, expected; a result opposite to and as if in mockery of the promised or appropriate result; as, the *irony* of fate.
Syn. — IRONY, SARCASM, SATIRE. The distinguishing quality of IRONY is that the meaning intended is contrary to that seemingly expressed; one says one thing and means the opposite. *Irony* may be gentle or cutting. It often implies an attitude of unemotional detachment. The word is frequently used fig. to suggest the mocking discrepancy between promise and fulfillment, or between appearance and reality; its application to the drama is exemplified below; as, "Sometimes I would . . . call her sweet, as if in *irony*; and call her hard and cold, which seemed a truth" (*Tennyson*); "She had a reputation for wit — a wit that never hurt, and *irony* that was only whimsical" (*Sir G. Parker*); "substituting for the feeling which makes men earnest the *irony* which leaves them free" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "As if by a strange *irony*, it was to this very want of sympathy that she owed some of the grander features of her character" (*J. R. Green*); "that disproportion of things which Shelley has illuminated by the *ironical* flash of these eight words: The desire of the moth for the star" (*Stevenson*); "I refer to *irony* on the part of the author himself, to *ironical* juxtapositions of persons and events, and especially to the 'Sophoclean *irony*' by which a speaker is made to use words bearing to the audience, in addition to his own meaning, a further and ominous sense, hidden from himself, and, usually, from the other persons on the stage" (*A. C. Bradley*). The essential quality of SARCASM is bitterness or taunting reproachfulness; it may or may not be ironical, but it is always cutting or ill-natured (as irony need not be); as, "In the intercourse of familiar life, he [Swift] indulged his disposition to petulance and *sarcasm*" (*Johnson*); "Mr. Bennet was . . . a mixture of quick parts, *sarcastic* humor, reserve, and caprice" (*Jane Austen*). SATIRE is a (commonly) formal or elaborate holding up of (esp. public) vice or folly, always as colored or pervaded by the satirist's feeling, to ridicule or reprobation; it often makes use of irony, but is not necessarily ironical; as, "*Satire*: a sharp, well-mannered way of laughing a folly out of countenance" (*Dryden*); Juvenal's relentless *satire*. See SARCASTIC, BANTER, RIDICULE; cf. CARICATURE.

Ir′o-quoi′an (ĭr′ō-kwoi′ăn), *a*. Of, pertaining to, or designating, one of the principal linguistic stocks of the North American Indians. The territory of the northern Iroquoian tribes, of whom the Five Nations, or Iroquois proper, were the chief, extended from the shores of the St. Lawrence and of Lakes Huron, Ontario, and Erie south, through eastern Pennsylvania, to Maryland; that of the southern tribes, of whom the Cherokees were chief, formed part of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. All of the tribes were agricultural, and they were noted for large communal houses, palisaded towns, and ability to organize, as well as for skill in war. The principal tribes comprise the Cayuga, Cherokee, Conestoga, Erie, Mohawk, Neuter, Nottoway, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Tionontati, Tuscarora, and Wyandot or Huron. See IROQUOIS. — *n*. An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe.

Ir′o-quois′ (ĭr′ō-kwoi′), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. a native name.] An Indian of a powerful and warlike confederacy of tribes, formerly inhabiting central New York and known as the Five Nations. The original tribes of the league were the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca; later the Tuscarora were admitted. This confederacy took a prominent part in both the wars with the French and the Revolution, in each case siding with the English. They also conquered many Indian tribes, extending their expeditions as far west as the Mississippi. After the Revolution many of them removed to Canada, where more than half still reside. In the United States the largest bodies are found in New York and in Wisconsin.

ir-ra′di-ance (ĭ-rā′dĭ-ăns), *n*. [From IRRADIANT.] **1**. Act of irradiating; emission of rays of light.
2. That which irradiates or is irradiated; luster; splendor; irradiation; brilliancy. *Milton.*

ir-ra′di-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality, state, or fact, of being irradiant.

ir-ra′di-ant (-ănt), *a*. [L. *irradians*, *-antis*, p. pr. See IRRADIATE.] Irradiating or illuminating; emitting rays of light; as, the *irradiant* moon. *Boyse.*

ir-ra′di-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *irradiatus*, p. p. of *irradiare* to irradiate. See IN- in; RADIATE.] **1**. To throw rays of light upon; to shine upon; to illuminate; to brighten; to adorn with luster.

> Thy smile *irradiates* yon blue fields. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. To enlighten intellectually or spiritually; to illuminate; as, to *irradiate* the mind. *Bp. Bull.*
3. To affect by or as by heat or other radiant force. *Obs.*
4. To radiate, shed, or diffuse.

> A splendid façade, . . . *irradiating* hospitality. *H. James.*

ir-ra′di-ate, *v. i.* **1**. To radiate; to issue in rays. *Obs.*
2. To emit rays; to be radiant; to shine.

ir-ra′di-ate (-ât), *a*. [L. *irradiatus*, p. p.] Illuminated; irradiated. "*Irradiate* halls." *J. A. Hillhouse.*

ir-ra′di-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n*. [Cf. F. *irradiation*.] **1**. An irradiating; state of being irradiated; illumination; irradiance.
2. That which is irradiated; a ray of light.
3. Fig.: Mental light or illumination.
4. *Physiol. & Optics.* The apparent enlargement of a bright object seen upon a dark ground, due to stimulation by the bright light of the portions of the retina around the image. The term is extended to other cases of diffusion of nerve stimuli or impulses from their normal path.
5. Emission of heat rays; radiation of heat.
6. In general, emanation, emission, or radiation, as of knowledge, or, *Obs.*, of a supposed influence or immaterial fluid from the eyes.

ir-ra′di-a-tive (ĭ-rā′dĭ-â-tĭv), *a*. Tending to irradiate.

ir-ra′tion-al (ĭ-răsh′ŭn-ăl), *a*. [L. *irrationalis*: cf. F. *irrationnel*. See IN- not; RATIONAL.] Not rational; specif.: **a** Not endowed with reason; void of understanding; as, brutes are *irrational* animals. **b** Not according to reason; unreasonable; absurd; foolish.

> It seemed utterly *irrational* any longer to maintain it. *I. Taylor.*

c *Math.* Not exactly expressible by an integer nor by a vulgar fraction; surd; — said esp. of roots. See SURD; CUT, *n.*, 19. **d** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Not preserving the normal ratio between arsis and thesis (see RATIONAL); — applied to (1) a long syllable used where the normal measure calls for a short; as, the *irrational* spondee is marked –> when it replaces a trochee, <— when it replaces an iambus; or (2) a foot containing such a syllable. **e** *Optics.* Producing irregular dispersion, as a prism. See DISPERSION, 2.
Syn. — Absurd, foolish, preposterous, ridiculous; immoderate, exorbitant, excessive, extravagant. — IRRATIONAL, UNREASONABLE. That is IRRATIONAL which is contrary to reason, regarded as a faculty of the mind, and which is therefore foolish or absurd; that is UNREASONABLE which is not in accordance with reason, in its relation to practical affairs, and which is accordingly extravagant, excessive, or immoderate; as, a panic and *irrational* fear, obstinate and *unreasonable* pertinacity; the *irrational* utterances of delirium, the *unreasonable* demands of a spoiled child. See RATIONAL, FOOLISH, LAUGHABLE.
irrational number. *Math.* **a** A number perfectly definite but not expressible in a closed form, as by a terminating decimal; thus, $\sqrt{2} = 1.4142 \ldots$, the perimetric ratio (of a circle to its diameter), $\pi = 3.14159 \ldots$. **b** One defined by a cut (C, C') in which C has no last and C' no first element. See CUT, *n.*, 19.

ir-ra′tion-al, *n*. **1**. An irrational being; a being not acting according to reason.
2. *Math.* An irrational quantity or number; a surd. Irrationals are exactly definable, and calculable to any degree of exactness, through continued fractions or indeterminate decimals.

ir-ra′tion-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n*. An irrational system of belief or action; quality of being irrational; irrationality. — **ir-ra′tion-al-ist**, *n*.

ir-ra′tion-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being irrational; specif.: **a** Quality of not being endowed with reason. **b** Quality of not being according to reason; unreasonableness; absurdity; foolishness; also, that which is irrational; an absurdity. **c** *Physics.* Inequality of dispersion of colors in refraction spectra given by different substances, as crown and flint glass.
irrationality of dispersion. *Optics.* See DISPERSION, 2.

ir-rec′og-ni′tion (ĭ-rĕk′ŏg-nĭsh′ŭn), *n*. A failure to recognize; absence of recognition.

ir-rec′on-cil′a-bil′i-ty (ĭ-rĕk′ŭn-sīl′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n*. Quality or state of being irreconcilable; irreconcilableness.

ir-rec′on-cil′a-ble (ĭ-rĕk′ŭn-sīl′ȧ-b'l; ĭ-rĕk′ŭn-sīl′ȧ-b'l; 277), *a*. **1**. Not reconcilable: implacable; incompatible; inconsistent; as, *irreconcilable* enemies, statements.

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i′ron-cased′ (ī′ŭrn-kāst′), *a*. Cased in with iron; ironclad. — **i′ron-cas′ing** (-kās′ĭng), *n*.
i′ron-er, *n*. **1**. One that irons. **2**. A man of iron. *Rare.*
i′ron-fist′ed, *a*. Having a very hard fist; very strong; also, closefisted; stingy; mean.
iron founder. A maker of iron castings. — **iron founding**. — **iron foundry**. See FOUNDRY.
i′ron-free′, *a*. Not containing any iron.
i-rongen. Obs. p. p. of RING.
i′ron-hard′, *a*. Hard as iron.
i′ron-hard′, *n*. Any of several tough-stemmed herbs, as vervain or knapweed. *Obs.*
i′ron-head′ed, *a*. **1**. Furnished or tipped with an iron head. **2**. Very hard-headed.
i′ron-heads′ (-hĕdz′), *n*. Knapweed: — so called from its hard, ball-like heads. *Local, Eng.*
i′ro-ni′a (ī′rō-nī′ȧ), *n*. Also, incorrectly, **i′ro-ne′ia** (-nē′yȧ; -nī′ȧ). Irony (in sense 1). *Rare.*
i-ron′i-ce, *adv.* [L.] Ironically. *Obs.*
ironing board. A flat cloth-covered board on which clothes are ironed.
i-ron′i-ous, *a*. Ironical. *Obs.* — **i-ron′i-ous-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*
i′ron-ish, *a*. **1**. Of iron; iron. **2**. Resembling iron; irony. *R.*
i′ron-ism (ī′ŭrn-ĭz′m), *n*. Use of irony. *Rare.* [uses irony.
i′ro-nist (ī′rō-nĭst), *n*. One who
i′ro-nize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To speak ironically. *Obs.*
iron jack. In the Missouri lead region, solid flint rock with disseminated specks of blackjack (zinc blende).
i′ron-less, *a*. See -LESS.
i′ron-ly, *adv.* of IRON. *Rare.*
i′ron-mine′, *n*. Iron ore. *Obs.*
i′ron-mold′, *or* **i′ron-mould′**, *v. t. & i.* To stain or become discolored with iron mold.
i′ron-ness, *n*. See -NESS. *Rare.*
i′ron-shod′, *a*. Shod with iron.
i′ron-sick′, *a*. *Naut.* Having the ironwork loose or corroded; — said of a ship when her bolts and nails are so eaten with rust that she leaks. *Rare.*
i′ron-sid′ed (-sīd′ĕd; -ĭd), *a*. Having iron sides; specif.: **a** *Nav.* Ironclad. *Rare.* **b** Rough; unmanageable; bold; impudent. *Dial. Eng.*
i′ron-sides′ (ī′ŭrn-sīdz′), *n*. See IRONSIDE, 1.
iron spinel. See HERCYNITE.
ironstone blow. Ferruginous gossan. *Australia.* [iron.
i′ron-worked′, *a*. Of wrought
iron yellow. = MARS YELLOW.
i-rost′. Obs. p. p. of ROAST.
i-roted. Obs. p. p. of ROOT, ROT.
i-rour′, *n*. [OF.] Ire. *Obs.*
i′rous, *a*. [OF. *iros*, fr. *ire* ire. See IRE.] Irascible; passionate; angry; enraged. *Obs.* — **i′rous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
irpe, *n*. [Of uncertain origin.] Some kind of gesture or grimace; — a word found only in the *Citation* below. Gifford suggested, "A fantastic grimace or contortion of the body." *Obs.* "Smirks, *irpes*, and all affected humors." *B. Jonson.*
irpe, *a*. Making "irpes." *Obs.*
Ir′pe-el (ûr′pē-ĕl; ĭr′-). *Bib.*
‖ **ir por la′na y vol-ver′ tras′-qui-la′do** (ēr pōr lä′nä ē vōl-vĕr′ träs′kē-lä′thō). [Sp.] To go for wool and return shorn.
ir-ra′di-at′ed (ĭ-rā′dĭ-āt′ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of IRRADIATE. Specif.: *p. a.* *Her.* Represented with rays; surrounded by rays of light. [*diating*, p. pr.
ir-ra′di-at′ing-ly, *adv.* of *irra-*
ir-ra′di-a′tor (ĭ-rā′dĭ-ā′tẽr), *n*. One that irradiates; illuminator
ir-rad′i-ca-ble (ĭ-răd′ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a*. Ineradicable. *Rare.*
ir-rad′i-cal, *a*. *Math.* Not capable of having its root extracted. *Obs.*
ir-rad′i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [See IN- in; ERADICATE.] To root deeply; to enroot. *Rare.*
ir-ra′di-ent. ✝ IRRADIANT.
ir-rar′e-fi′a-ble, *a*. Not rarefiable. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
ir-rased′, *a*. *Her.* Indented.
ir-ra′tion-a-ble (ĭ-răsh′ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a*. [L. *irrationabilis*.] Irrational. — **ir-ra′tion-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n*. — **ir-ra′tion-a-bly**, *adv.* *All Rare.* [irrational.
ir-ra′tion-al-ize, *v. t.* To make
ir-ra′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of IRRATIONAL. See -LY. [*Rare.*
ir-ra′tion-al-ness, *n*. See -NESS.
irre, *a*. [AS.] Enraged. *Obs.* — *n*. Wrath; anger. *Obs.*
ir′re-al′i-ty (ĭr′ē-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n*. Unreality. *Rare.*
ir-re′al-iz′a-ble (ĭ-rē′ăl-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a*. Unrealizable. [ble.
ir′re-but′ta-ble, *a*. Not rebutta-
ir′re-cep′tive, *a*. Unreceptive. — **ir′re-cep-tiv′i-ty**, *n*.
ir′re-cip′ro-cal (ĭr′ē-sĭp′rō-kăl), *a*. Not reciprocal.
ir′re-claim′a-ble (-klām′ȧ-b'l), *a*. **1**. Incapable of being reclaimed. **2**. Irrevocable. *Rare.* — **ir′re-claim′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-claim′a-ble-ness**, *n*. — **ir′re-claim′a-bly**, *adv.*
ir′re-claimed′, *a*. Unreclaimed
ir-rec′og-niz′a-ble (ĭ-rĕk′ŏg-nīz′ȧ-b'l), *a*. Unrecognizable. — **ir-rec′og-niz′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n*. — **ir-rec′og-niz′a-bly**, *adv.* [nizant. *Rare.*
ir′re-cog′ni-zant, *a*. Not recog-
ir-rec′ol-lec′tion, *n*. Failure to recollect; forgetfulness.
ir-rec′om-pen′sa-ble, *a*. Irreparable. *Obs.* — **ir-rec′om-pen′sa-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

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2. *Math.* Not continuously deformable one into the other; independent; — said of two paths (on a surface) between two fixed points on the surface.
— **ir-rec′on-cil′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-rec′on-cil′a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rec′on-cil′a-ble (ĭ-rĕk′ŭn-sīl′ȧ-b'l; ĭ-rĕk′ŭn-sīl′ȧ-b'l; 277), *n.* One that is irreconcilable; specif., a member of a political party that refuses to be reconciled to an arrangement, or to make any compromise, or the like.

ir′re-cov′er-a-ble (ĭr′ē-kŭv′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *irrécouvrable.*] **1**. Irrevocable. *Obs.*
2. Not capable of being recovered, regained, remedied, or rectified; irreparable; irretrievable; as, an *irrecoverable* loss, debt, or injury.
3. Incapable of being restored to health or life; incurable; not resuscitable. *Archaic.*
4. Incapable of being recovered from or got over. *Rare.*
Syn. — Irreparable, irretrievable, irremediable, unalterable, incurable, hopeless.
— **ir′re-cov′er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-cov′er-a-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-cu′sa-ble (-kū′zȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrecusabilis; ir-* not + *recusabilis* that should be rejected, fr. *recusare* to reject: cf. F. *irrécusable.*] Not liable to exception or rejection. — **ir′re-cu′sa-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-deem′a-ble (-dēm′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Not redeemable; that cannot be redeemed; specif.: **a** Not convertible into specie at the pleasure of the holder; inconvertible; — said of paper money. **b** Not terminable by payment of the principal; as, an *irredeemable* annuity or debt.
2. **a** Admitting of no change or release; absolute; hopeless. **b** Beyond redemption or reform; irreclaimable.
— **ir′re-deem′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-deem′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-deem′a-bly**, *adv.*

Ir′re-den′tism (ĭr′ē-dĕn′tĭz'm), *n.* *It. Politics.* The principles, policy, or practice of the Irredentists.

Ir′re-den′tist (-tĭst), *n.* [It. *irredentista*, fr. *irredento* unredeemed, fr. L. *in-* not + *redemptus* redeemed. See REDEMPTION.] *It. Politics.* One of a party formed about 1878, for incorporating with Italy neighboring regions (called *Italia irredenta*, unredeemed Italy) subject to other governments, but largely Italian in population.

ir′re-du′ci-bil′i-ty (-dū′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being irreducible.

ir′re-du′ci-ble (-dū′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reduced; incapable of being brought into a given or desired state, form, etc., or into one that is proper, normal, simpler, more intelligible, etc.; as, an *irreducible* hernia.
irreducible case, *Alg.*, the case in which a cubic equation has three real roots, which are yielded by Cardan's solution only in a form involving imaginaries, which solution is therefore nugatory.—**i. equation**, *Math.*, an equation whose left member (the right being 0) cannot be resolved into rational factors of lower degree, and (if a differential equation) has not as a solution the solution of a differential equation of lower order.—**i. function**, *Math.*, a function defined by an irreducible equation $F(x, y, \ldots) = 0$; a function whose corresponding Riemann's surface consists of nappes all connected (if there be more than one).
— **ir′re-du′ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-du′ci-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-form′a-ble (-fôr′mȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reformed; incorrigible; also, incapable of being revised or altered, as a papal bull.—**ir′re-form′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ir-ref′ra-ga-bil′i-ty (ĭ-rĕf′rȧ-gȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being irrefragable; an irrefragable argument, assertion, etc.

ir-ref′ra-ga-ble (ĭ-rĕf′rȧ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrefragabilis*: cf. F. *irréfragable.* See REFRAGABLE.] **1**. Not refragable; not to be gainsaid or denied; not to be refuted or overthrown; unanswerable; incontestable; undeniable; as, an *irrefragable* argument; *irrefragable* evidence.
2. Not to be broken; inviolable; indestructible. *Rare.*
3. Of persons, unyielding; stubborn; refractory. *Obs.*
Irrefragable Doctor. = DOCTOR IRREFRAGIBILIS.
— **ir-ref′ra-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-ref′ra-ga-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-fran′gi-ble (ĭr′ē-frăn′jĭ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Inviolable.
2. Not refrangible; that cannot be refracted in passing from one medium to another.
— **ir′re-fran′gi-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-fran′gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-fran′gi-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-fut′a-ble (ĭr′ē-fūt′ȧ-b'l; ĭ-rĕf′ū-tȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *irréfutable*, L. *irrefutabilis.* See REFUTE.] Incapable of refutation; indisputable. — **ir′re-fut′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-fut′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-fut′a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-reg′u-lar (ĭ-rĕg′ū-lȧr), *a.* [ME. *irreguler*, F. *irrégulier*, OF. also *-ler.* See REGULAR.] **1**. Not regular; not conforming to rule; not according to established law, method, or usage; not according to common form; not conformable to nature, to the rules of moral rectitude, or to established principles; not normal; lawless; disorderly; unnatural; immethodical; unsymmetrical; erratic; not straight; not uniform; as, an *irregular* line or figure; an *irregular* verse; an *irregular* physician; an *irregular* proceeding; *irregular* motion; *irregular* conduct, etc. Cf. REGULAR.

> Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight
> Against the *irregular* and wild Glendower. *Shak.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Eccl.*, esp. *R. C. Ch.* Not conforming to the rule of the church; having some irregularity (see IRREGULARITY, 2 **a**) that disqualifies for ordination or for membership in some ecclesiastical body, or the exercise of the functions of an office. **b** Not belonging to, or having conformed to, the requirements of some (particular) group or organized body; as, an *irregular* physician; specif., *Mil.*, not belonging to the regular army organization, but raised for a special purpose. Irregular troops usually are employed as independent commands and esp. to harass the enemy. **c** *Bot.* Showing a lack of uniformity; — said specif. of flowers in which one or more of the members of a whorl differ in size or form from the others or are wanting; as, an *irregular* corolla. **d** *Gram.* (1) Of a word or inflection, not conforming to the normal or usual manner of inflection; as, sell, cast, feed are *irregular* verbs. (2) Sometimes, specif.: = STRONG. **e** *Eng. & Scots Law.* Celebrated without either proclamation of the banns or publication of intention to marry; clandestine; — said of a marriage. An irregular marriage is valid, but subjects the parties, the celebrator, and the witnesses to statutory penalties.
Syn. — Immethodical, unsystematic, desultory; erratic, eccentric; unsettled, variable, changeable, mutable, uneven; abnormal, unnatural, anomalous; devious, crooked; immoderate, intemperate, disorderly, wild, vicious.
irregular deposit. *Law.* See DEPOSIT, *n.*, 2.

ir-reg′u-lar (ĭ-rĕg′ū-lȧr), *n.* One who is not regular; esp. (usually in *pl.*), a soldier not in regular service.

ir-reg′u-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *irrégularité*, LL. *irregularitas.*] **1**. Quality or state of being irregular; that which is irregular.
2. Specif.: **a** *Eccl.*, esp. *R. C. Ch.* Infraction of the rules as to ordination or the performance of clerical functions; an impediment, disqualification, or incapacity which debars from ordination, exercise of clerical functions, or advancement to a higher order. *Irregularities* are usually divided into two classes: (1) those proceeding from defect, and (2) those proceeding from crime. The first class includes defects of mind, body, birth, age, liberty, the sacrament (i. e., marriage), lenity (involved in previous military service), and reputation. The second class includes the reception, etc., of unlawful or heretical baptism or ordination, crime, as esp. public heresy and apostasy, murder, mutilation, etc. **b** Quality or state of not conforming to rule or law; deviation from what is natural, morally right, established, or normal; infraction of law, order, etc.; abnormality; anomalousness; disorderliness; a disorderly or lawless action. **c** Quality or state of being unsymmetrical; uneven, immethodical, or not uniform, as in form, position, arrangement, etc.; a case of this; a part out of uniformity or symmetry with the other parts.

ir′re-la′tion (ĭr′ē-lā′shŭn), *n.* Want of connection or relation; unrelatedness.

ir-rel′a-tive (ĭ-rĕl′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Not relative; without mutual relations; unrelated; also, not pertinent or relevant.
2. *Music.* Not having tones in common; as, *irrelative* chords, keys, etc.
— **ir-rel′a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ir-rel′a-tive-ness**, *n.*

ir-rel′e-vance (-ē-văns), *n.* Irrelevancy; something irrelevant, as a remark.

ir-rel′e-van-cy (-ē-văn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being irrelevant; that which is irrelevant.

ir-rel′e-vant (-vănt), *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not bearing upon or serving to support; impertinent; foreign; extraneous; as, testimony or arguments *irrelevant* to a case. — **ir-rel′e-vant-ly**, *adv.*

ir′re-li′gion (ĭr′ē-lĭj′ŭn), *n.* [L. *irreligio*: cf. F. *irréligion.* See IN- not; RELIGION.] **1**. State of being irreligious; want of religion; impiety.
2. A false religion; a perverted form of religion. *Obs.*

ir′re-li′gion-ist, *n.* One who is irreligious; an opponent of religion.

ir′re-li′gious (-lĭj′ŭs), *a.* [L. *irreligiosus*: cf. F. *irréligieux.*] **1**. Destitute of religion; not controlled by religious motives or principles; ungodly. Cf. IMPIOUS.

> Shame and reproach are generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious.* *South.*

2. Indicating irreligion; profane; as, *irreligious* speech.
3. Pert. to, believing in, or practicing, a false religion. *Obs.*
Syn. — IRRELIGIOUS, PROFANE, IMPIOUS. *Irreligious* is negative, *profane* and *impious* are positive. IRRELIGIOUS often connotes mere indifference to sacred things; PROFANE, as here compared, implies undue familiarity or irreverence, IMPIOUS, open or defiant contempt. See BLASPHEMY, PROFANATION, INFIDEL.
— **ir′re-li′gious-ly**, *adv.* — **ir′re-li′gious-ness**, *n.*

ir-rem′e-a-ble (ĭ-rĕm′ē-ȧ-b'l; ĭ-rē′mē-), *a.* [L. *irremeabilis; ir-* not + *remeabilis* returning, fr. *remeare*: cf. F. *irréméable.* See REMEANT.] Admitting no return. "The *irremeable* stream." *R. Hovey.* — **ir-rem′e-a-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-me′di-a-ble (ĭr′ē-mē′dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irremediabilis*: cf. F. *irrémédiable.* See IN- not; REMEDIABLE.] Not admitting of being remedied, corrected, or redressed; incurable; irreparable; as, an *irremediable* disease or evil. — **ir′re-me′di-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-me′di-a-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-mis′si-ble (ĭr′ē-mĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irremissibilis*: cf. F. *irrémissible.* See IN- not; REMISSIBLE.] Not remissible; unpardonable; not to be refrained from or given up; obligatory; as, *irremissible* crimes; *irremissible* duties. — **ir′re-mis′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-mis′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-mis′si-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-mov′a-ble (-mōōv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not removable; as: **a** That cannot be removed or taken away; not displaceable. **b** That cannot be removed or dismissed from office or position, as a judge. **c** Immovable; inflexible. *Obs. Shak.* — *n.* An irremovable person. — **ir′re-mov′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-mov′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-mov′a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rep′a-ra-ble (ĭ-rĕp′ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irreparabilis*: cf. F. *irréparable.* See IN- not; REPARABLE.] Not reparable; not capable of being repaired, recovered, regained, or remedied; irretrievable; irremediable; as, an *irreparable* breach; an *irreparable* loss. *Shak.*
Syn. — See IRRETRIEVABLE.
— **ir-rep′a-ra-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir-rep′a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-rep′a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-peal′a-ble (ĭr′ē-pēl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being repealed or revoked, as a law.—**ir′re-peal′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-peal′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-peal′a-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-plev′i-a-ble (-plĕv′ĭ-ȧ-b'l) }
ir′re-plev′i-sa-ble (-sȧ-b'l) } *a.* *Law.* Not subject to replevin.

ir-rep′re-hen′si-ble (ĭ-rĕp′rē-hĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irreprehensibilis*: cf. F. *irrépréhensible.*] Not reprehensible; blameless; irreproachable. — **ir-rep′re-hen′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-rep′re-hen′si-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-press′i-ble (ĭr′ē-prĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being repressed, restrained, or controlled; as, *irrepressible* joy; an *irrepressible* conflict; — often applied humorously to persons of great volubility, overflowing good humor, etc. — **ir′re-press′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-press′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-press′i-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-proach′a-ble (-prōch′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*ir-* not + *reproachable*: cf. F. *irréprochable.*] Not reproachable; above reproach; not deserving reproach; blameless. — **ir′re-proach′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-proach′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-proach′a-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-sist′ance (ĭr′ē-zĭs′tăns), *n.* Nonresistance; passive submission.

ir′re-sist′i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *irrésistible.* See RESISTIBLE.] That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition; resistless; overpowering; as, an *irresistible* attraction. — **ir′re-sist′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-sist′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-sist′i-bly**, *adv.*

ir-res′o-lu-ble (ĭ-rĕz′ō-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *irresolubilis*: cf. F. *irrésoluble.* See RESOLUBLE; cf. IRRESOLVABLE.] **1**. Incapable of being dissolved or resolved into parts; insoluble.
2. Incapable of being relieved or loosened.

> The second is in the *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin is committed. *Bp. Hall.*

3. Incapable of being solved; insoluble.

ir-res′o-lute (-lūt), *a.* [Cf. F. *irrésolu*, L. *irresolutus* not loosened. See RESOLUTE.] **1**. Not resolved or solved; unexplained. *Obs.*
2. Not resolute; not decided or determined; wavering; given to, or characterized by, indecision or irresolution; vacillating. "Weak and *irresolute* is man." *Cowper.*
Syn. — Wavering, vacillating, undetermined, undecided, unsettled, fickle, changeable, inconstant, unstable.
— **ir-res′o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **ir-res′o-lute-ness**, *n.*

ir-res′o-lu′tion (-lū′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *irrésolution.*] **1**. State of not having formed a decided opinion; doubt; uncertainty. *Obs.*
2. Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind, as in doubt, or between hope and fear; irresoluteness; indecision; vacillation.

ir′re-solv′a-ble (ĭr′ē-zŏl′vȧ-b'l), *a.* [*ir-* not + *resolvable.* Cf. IRRESOLUBLE.] Incapable of being resolved; not solvable; insoluble; not separable into component parts; not analyzable; not to be disentangled.
irresolvable nebulæ, *Astron.*, nebulæ not yet resolved by the telescope into stars.
—**ir′re-solv′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-solv′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

ir′re-solved′ (-zŏlvd′), *a.* Not resolved; unsettled; undecided; uncertain. — **ir′re-solv′ed-ly** (-zŏl′vĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

ir′re-spec′tive (-spĕk′tĭv), *a.* **1**. Disrespectful. *Obs.*
2. Having no regard for persons, conditions, circumstances, or consequences; unbiased; independent; impartial; as, an *irrespective* judgment. *Rare.*

> The absolute, *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers.*

irrespective of, regardless of; without respect or regard to; independent of; as, *irrespective of* differences; — often used as equiv. to *irrespectively of.*

ir′re-spec′tive-ly, *adv.* of IRRESPECTIVE. Specif.: **a** Disrespectfully. *Obs.* **b** Without regard or respect to conditions, persons, or circumstances. *Obs.*
c Without regard to other things; independently; — often with *of* and formerly *to.* Cf. IRRESPECTIVE OF.

ir′re-spir′a-ble (ĭr′ē-spīr′ȧ-b'l; ĭ-rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *irrespirabilis*: cf. F. *irrespirable.* See RESPIRABLE.] Unfit for respiration; not respirable (so as to sustain life).

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ir-rec′on-cile, *v. t.* To make unreconciled or incompatible; to alienate or estrange. *Obs.*
ir-rec′on-cile′ment, *n.* State or quality of being unreconciled.
ir-rec′on-cil′i-a-ble (ĭ-rĕk′ŭn-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Irreconcilable.— **ir-rec′on-cil′i-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir-rec′on-cil′i-a-ble-ness**, *n* — **ir-rec′on-cil′i-a-bly**, *adv.*
ir-rec′on-cil′i-a′tion, *n.* Want of reconciliation. *Rare.*
ir′re-cord′a-ble, *a.* [*ir-* not + *record*: cf. L. *irrecordabilis* not to be remembered.] Incapable of being recorded. *Rare.*
ir′re-cu′per-a-ble, *a.* [L. *irrecuperabilis*; cf. OF. *irrecuperable.* See IN- not; RECUPERATE.] Irrecoverable. *Obs.* — **ir-re-cu′per-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
ir′re-cur′a-ble, *a.* [*ir-* not + *recure* + *-able.*] Incurable. *Obs.*
ir′re-cured′, *a.* Incurable. *Obs.*
ir′re-deemed′ (ĭr′ē-dēmd′), *a.* [Cf. IRREDENTIST.] Unredeemed. *Rare.*
ir′re-den′tial (-dĕn′shȧl), *a.* Devoted to irredentism.
ir-red′i-vi′vous, *a.* [L. *irredivivus.*] Not revivable. *Obs.*
ir′re-dress′i-ble (ĭr′ē-drĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being redressed. — **ir′re-dress′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ir′re-dress′i-bly**, *adv.* All *Rare.*
ir′re-duc′ti-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *irréductible.*] Irreducible. *Rare.* — **ir′re-duc′ti-bil′i-ty** (-dŭk′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
ir′re-duc′tion, *n.* State of not being reduced. *Rare.*
ir-ref′er-a-ble, . Not referable.
ir′re-flec′tion, **ir′re-flex′ion** (ĭr-ē-flĕk′shŭn), *n.* Want of reflection.
ir′re-flec′tive, *a.* Not reflexive. — **ir′re-flec′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ir′re-flec′tive-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
ir′re-flex′ive, *a.* Not reflexive.
ir′re-formed′, *a.* Unreformed. *Obs.*
ir′re-fus′a-ble, *a.* Not refusable. *Rare.*
irreg. *Abbr.* Irregular; irregularly.
ir′re-gen′er-a-cy (ĭr′ē-jĕn′ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Unregeneracy. *Rare.* — **ir′re-gen′er-ate**, *a.* *Rare.*
ir′re-gen′er-a′tion, *n.* Unregeneracy. *Rare.*
Ir-reg′u-la′res (ĭ-rĕg′ū-lā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* An order of Blastoidea having one ambulacrum different from the others and no peduncle.
Ir-reg′u-la′ri-a (-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an order of Echinoidea consisting of the Clypeastridea and Spatangoidea.
ir-reg′u-lar-ist, *n.* One who is irregular.
ir-reg′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of IRREGULAR.
ir-reg′u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ir-reg′u-lar-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*
ir-reg′u-late, *a.* [LL. *irregulatus.*] Not regulated. *Obs.* — *n.* One who is irregular. *Obs.*
ir-reg′u-late, *v. t.* To make irregular; to disorder. *Obs.*
ir-reg′u-lat′ed (ĭ-rĕg′ū-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Not regulated. *Rare.*
ir-reg′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Irregularity. *Rare.*
ir-reg′u-lous, *a.* Lawless. *Obs.*
ir′re-it′er-a-ble, *a.* Not reiterable. *Obs.*
ir′re-ject′a-ble, *a.* Not rejectable. *Obs.*
ir′re-laps′a-ble, *a.* Not liable to relapse. *Obs.*
ir′re-late′ (ĭr′ē-lāt′), *a.* Not related. *Rare.*
ir′re-lat′ed (ĭr′ē-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Unrelated. *Rare.*
ir-rel′a-tive (ĭ-rĕl′ȧ-tĭv), *n.* Something irrelative. *Obs.*
ir′re-lent′ing, *a.* Unrelenting.
ir′re-liev′a-ble (ĭr′ē-lēv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not relievable.
ir′re-li′gion-ism (ĭr′ē-lĭj′ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
ir′re-li′gion-ize, *v. t.* To render irreligious. *Rare.*
ir′re-li′gi-os′i-ty (-lĭj′ĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *irreligiositas.*] Irreligiousness. *Rare.*
ir′re-luc′tant, *a.* Not reluctant. *Rare.*
ir-rem′e-di-less, *a.* Remediless. *Obs.*
ir′re-mem′ber-a-ble, *a.* Not rememberable. *Rare.*
ir′re-mis′sion, *n.* Nonremission. *Obs.*
ir′re-mis′sive, *a.* Not remissive. *Rare.*
ir′re-mit′ta-ble, *a.* Irremissible. *Obs.*
ir′re-mov′al (ĭr′ē-mōōv′ăl), *n.* Absence of removal. *Rare.*
ir′re-mu′ner-a-ble (-mū′nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L *irremunerabilis*: cf. F. *irrémunérable.* See REMUNERATE.] Not remunerable.
ir′re-mu′ner-at′ed, *a.* Unremunerated. *Obs.*
ir-ren′der-a-ble, *a.* Not renderable. *Rare.*
ir′re-new′a-ble, *a.* Not renewable. *Rare.*
ir′re-nowned′, *a.* Unrenowned. *Obs.*
ir′re-nun′ci-a-ble, *a.* Not renunciable. *Rare.*
ir′re-pair′, *n.* Disrepair. *Rare.*
ir′re-pair′a-ble, *a.* Not repairable; specif., *Obs.*, irreparable.
ir′re-pass′a-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *irrépassable.*] Incapable of being repassed. *Rare.*
ir′re-pent′ance, *n.* Impenitence.
ir′re-pent′ant, *a.* Impenitent. — **ir′re-pent′ant-ly**, *adv.*
ir′re-place′a-ble, *a.* Not replaceable.
ir′re-pleg′i-a-ble, *a.* Irreplevable. *Obs.*
ir′re-port′a-ble, *a.* Not reportable. *Rare.*
ir-rep′re-sent′a-ble, *a.* Not representable. — **ir-rep′re-sent′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
ir′re-press′i-ble, *n.* One who is irrepressible.
ir′re-pres′sive (ĭr′ē-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* Irrepressible. *R.*
ir-re′pro-duc′i-ble (ĭ-rē′prō-dūs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not reproducible.
ir-re′pro-duc′tive, *a.* Not reproductive. — **irreproductive function.** *Math* See REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION.
ir′re-prov′a-ble (ĭr′ē-prōōv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **a** Irreproachable. *Rare.* **b** Irrefragable. *Obs.* — **ir′re-prov′a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*—**ir′re-prov′a-bly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
ir-rep′tion, *n.* [LL. *irreptio.*] A creeping in. *Obs.*
ir′rep-ti′tious (ĭr′ĕp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *irrepere*, *irreptum*, to creep in; *ir-* in + *repere* to creep.] Creeping, or having crept, in; surreptitious. *Rare.*
ir′re-pug′na-ble, *a.* [See IN- not; REPUGNABLE.] Irresistible. *Obs.*
ir-rep′u-ta-ble, *a.* Disreputable. *Obs.*
ir-req′ui-site, *a.* Not requisite. *Obs.*
ir′re-sem′blance, *n.* Nonresemblance. *Obs.*
ir-re′si-ant, *a.* [*ir-* not + *resiant.*] Nonresident. *Obs.*
ir-res′ig-na′tion, *n.* Want of resignation. *Obs.*
ir′re-sil′i-ent (ĭr′ē-zĭl′ĭ-ĕnt; -rē-sĭl′-), *a.* Not resilient.
ir′re-sist′a-ble. Var. of IRRESISTIBLE.
ir′re-sist′ed, *a.* Unresisted. *Obs.*
ir′re-sist′i-ble, *n.* One who is irresistible.
ir′re-sist′less, *a.* Irresistible. *Obs.*
ir-res′o-lu-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ir-res′o-nant (ĭ-rĕz′ō-nănt), *a.* Not resonant. — **ir-res′o-nance** (-năns), *n.*
ir′re-spect′a-ble (ĭr′ē-spĕk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not respectable. — **ir′re-spect′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ir′re-spect′ful, *a.* Disrespectful. *Rare.*
ir′re-spond′ence, *n.* Lack of respondence. *Rare.*

J

K

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ir′re-spon′si-bil′i-ty (ĭr′ē-spŏn′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *irresponsabilité*.] **1.** Want of, or freedom from, responsibility or accountability.
2. Incapability of physical response. *Rare.*
ir′re-spon′si-ble (-spŏn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [*ir-* not + *responsible*.] Not responsible; as: **a** Not liable to be called upon to answer for consequences; not liable to be called in question; free from, or incapable of incurring, legal responsibility. **b** Not able to answer for consequences; not able to render satisfaction; insolvent.—*n.* One who is irresponsible.—**ir′re-spon′si-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir′re-spon′si-bly**, *adv.*
ir′re-triev′a-ble (-trēv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable; as, an *irretrievable* loss.
Syn. — Irremediable, incurable, irrecoverable. — IRRETRIEVABLE, IRREPARABLE are very often used without distinction. But IRRETRIEVABLE applies to that which cannot be recovered or recalled; IRREPARABLE, to that which cannot be repaired or made good; as, an *irretrievable* (or *irreparable*) loss; an *irretrievable* (not *irreparable*) step, decision; an *irreparable* (not, commonly, *irretrievable*) breach, injury; an *irretrievable* error may result in an *irreparable* wrong.
— **ir′re-triev′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-triev′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-triev′a-bly**, *adv.*
ir-rev′er-ence (ĭ-rĕv′ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [L. *irreverentia*: cf. F. *irrévérence*.] **1.** State or quality of being irreverent; want of reverence; disregard of the authority and character of a superior; an irreverent act or utterance.
2. State of not being reverenced; dishonor.
ir-rev′er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *irreverens, -entis*: cf. F. *irrévérent*. See IN- not; REVERENT.] **1.** Irreverend. *Obs.*
2. Not reverent; showing a want of reverence; expressive of a want of veneration; as, an *irreverent* babbler; an *irreverent* jest. — **ir-rev′er-ent-ly**, *adv.*
ir′re-vers′i-ble (ĭr′ē-vûr′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reversed; specif.: **a** Incapable of being recalled, repealed, or annulled; as, an *irreversible* decree. **b** Incapable of being turned about, back, or upside down; incapable of being made to run backward; as, an *irreversible* engine.
irreversible heat, *Physics*, that part of the heat developed in an electric circuit which is equal to the product of the resistance into the square of the current. So called because there is no known reverse process by which it can be transformed directly into electrical energy. Cf. REVERSIBLE HEAT. — **i. process**, *Physics*, a process that cannot be reversed; a sweeping process. See SWEEP, *n.*, 10. — **i. steering gear**, *Mach.*, a steering gear, esp. for an automobile, which is not affected by the road wheels, as when they strike an obstacle sideways, although easily controlled by the hand wheel or steering lever.
— **ir′re-vers′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-vers′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-vers′i-bly**, *adv.*
ir-rev′o-ca-ble (ĭ-rĕv′ō-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrevocabilis*: cf. F. *irrévocable*. See IN- not; REVOKE.] Incapable of being recalled or revoked; past recall or recovery; unchangeable; unalterable; as, an *irrevocable* promise. "Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom." *Shak.* — **ir-rev′o-ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir-rev′o-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-rev′o-ca-bly**, *adv.*
ir-ride′ (ĭ-rīd′), *v. t.* [L. *irridere, irrisum*, to laugh at; *ir-* in + *ridere* to laugh.] To deride. *Obs. or R.*
ir′ri-ga-ble (ĭr′ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be irrigated; susceptible of, or suitable for, irrigation; as, *irrigable* land.
ir′ri-gant (-gănt), *a.* [L. *irrigans, -antis*, p. pr.] Irrigative; irrigating. —*n.* A canal for irrigation.
ir′ri-gate (ĭr′ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; IR′RI-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); IR′RI-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *irrigatus*, p. p. of *irrigare* to irrigate; *ir-* in + *rigare* to water; perh. akin to E. *rain*.] **1.** To wet; moisten. *Rare.*
2. To subject to irrigation; of land, to supply with water by causing a stream to flow upon, over, or through it, as in artificial channels; to water.
3. To refresh or make fertile as if by watering.
ir′ri-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *irrigatio*: cf. F. *irrigation*.] Act or process of irrigating, or state of being irrigated; specif.: **a** A wetting or moistening. **b** *Agric.* The supplying of water to land by canals, ditches, etc.; the operation of causing water to flow over land, for nourishing plants. **c** *Med* The application of a continuous stream of water or other lotion to an affected part of the body for purposes of cleansing, disinfecting, etc. **d** A refreshing or making fertile as if by watering.
ir′ri-ga′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to irrigation.
ir′ri-ga′tion-ist, *n.* One interested in, or who carries on, or favors, irrigation.
ir′ri-ga-tive (ĭr′ĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to irrigate; of or pertaining to irrigation; irrigational.
ir′ri-ga′tor (-gā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that irrigates.
ir-rig′u-ous (ĭ-rĭg′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *irriguus*: See IRRIGATE.] *Now Rare.* **1.** Irrigated; moistened; wet; well-watered.

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton.*

2. Serving to irrigate; irrigating; watering; moistening.
ir-ri′sion (ĭ-rĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *irrisio*, fr. *irridere*: cf. F. *irrision*. See IRRIDE.] A laughing at a person or thing; derision. *Rare.*

This being spoken scepticè, or by way of *irrision*. *Chapman.*

ir-ri′sor (ĭ-rī′sŏr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A person who laughs at another; a derider. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Zoöl.* **a** [*cap.*] An African genus of hoopoes having a long decurved bill, long wedge-shaped tail, and no crest. With allied African genera it constitutes a subfamily **Irri′so-ri′næ** (ĭ-rī′sō-rī′nē), or family **Ir′ri-sor′i-dæ** (ĭr′ĭ-sŏr′ĭ-dē). **b** A bird of this group; a wood hoopoe.
ir′ri-ta-bil′i-ty (ĭr′ĭ-tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *irritabilitas*: cf. F. *irritabilité*.] Quality or state of being irritable; specif.: **a** Quick excitability to annoyance, impatience, or anger; petulance; fretfulness; as, *irritability* of temper. **b** *Med.* A condition of morbid excitability of an organ or part of the body, such as of the stomach or bladder; undue susceptibility to the influence of stimuli. See IRRITATION, *n.*, 1 **c**. **c** *Physiol.* In the broadest sense, the quality in living matter of responding by change of form, motion, or other manifestation of vitality to more or less sudden changes of external conditions or influences called *stimuli* (see STIMULUS). Irritability is a characteristic property of living protoplasm, but is present in very varying degrees. Temporary loss of irritability may be produced by repeated or prolonged stimulation, causing *fatigue*. In animal physiology *irritability* often designates specifically the contractility of muscle.
ir′ri-ta-ble (ĭr′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irritabilis*: cf. F. *irritable*. See IRRITATE.] Capable of being irritated; specif.: **a** Very susceptible of impatience, anger, or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated; irascible; as, an *irritable* temper. **b** Easily excitable; very responsive to stimuli. **c** *Med.* Susceptible of irritation; unduly sensitive to irritants or stimuli. See IRRITATION, *n.*, 1 **c**. **d** *Physiol.* Responsive to stimuli. See IRRITABILITY **c**.
Syn. — Touchy, fretful, peevish. See IMPATIENT.
— **ir′ri-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′ri-ta-bly**, *adv.*
ir′ri-ta-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *irritamentum*.] An incitement or provocative; an irritant.
ir′ri-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From 2d IRRITANT.] Quality or state of being irritating; irritation.
ir′ri-tan-cy, *n.* [From 1st IRRITANT.] *Roman, Civil, & Scots Law.* **a** A rendering, or the state or quality of being rendered, null and void; invalidation; invalidity; forfeiture. **b** Hence, an irritant clause.
ir′ri-tant (-tănt), *a.* [LL. *irritans, -antis*, p. pr. of *irritare* to make null, fr. L. *irritus* void; *ir-* not + *ratus* established.] *Roman, Civil, & Scots Law.* Rendering null and void; as, an **irritant clause** in an instrument is one providing that if certain specified events shall take place the instrument shall be void.
ir′ri-tant, *a.* [L. *irritans, -antis*, p. pr. of *irritare*: cf. F. *irritant*. See IRRITATE to excite.] Irritating; specif.: **a** Provocative. *Obs.* **b** Producing irritation or inflammation.
ir′ri-tant, *n.* [Cf. F. *irritant*.] That which irritates or excites; specif.: *Physiol. & Med.* Any agent by which irritation is produced; as, a chemical or mechanical *irritant*.
ir′ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *irritatus*, p. p. of *irritare*; of doubtful origin.] **1.** To excite, provoke, or rouse; to increase the action of; to heighten excitement in; to stimulate; aggravate. *Obs.*
2. To excite impatience, anger, or displeasure in; to provoke; exasperate; annoy; as, insolence *irritates* one.
3. *Med.* To cause to be irritable; to produce irritation in; as, to *irritate* a wound by a coarse bandage.
4. *Physiol.* To produce irritation in; to stimulate; to cause to contract. See IRRITATION, *n.*, 2.
Syn. — Fret, inflame, excite, vex, anger, enrage, chafe, gall, tease, pique, sting, ruffle. — IRRITATE, EXASPERATE, NETTLE, PROVOKE, INCENSE. To IRRITATE is to excite to momentary impatience or anger; to NETTLE is to irritate in such a way as to cause pique; EXASPERATE commonly implies bitter or intense irritation, as at something unendurable; the word sometimes expresses keen vexation or annoyance; as, "I was indeed greatly *irritated* at the bishop's having suggested any grounds of suspicion . . . against a person whom he had never seen" (*De Quincey*); "It simply astounds and *irritates* the hearer by contradicting without a word of proof or preparation his fixed and familiar notions" (*M. Arnold*); "To take the widow *exasperates*, makes mad, her sister" (*Shak.*); "You know my hasty temper, and should not *exasperate* it" (*Goldsmith*); "Sometimes, when her uncle's easy way of taking things did not happen to be *exasperating*, it was rather soothing" (*G. Eliot*); "[This] . . . must be very *provoking* to the dignity of some dissenting doctors; and to *nettle* them still the more, you in a manner impose upon them the necessity of being silent" (*Cowper*): "No man thoroughly *nettled* can say a thing general enough to pass off with the air of an opinion declared and not a passion gratified" (*Tatler*); "*nettled* at this neglect" (*De Quincey*). To PROVOKE, as here compared, is to awaken strong annoyance or vexation, or (esp. in the form *provoking*) to tease or tantalize; INCENSE implies quick-flaming or slow-burning anger or irritation; as, "After supper, Dr. Johnson turned the discourse upon silent folks — whether by way of reflection and reproof, or by accident, I know not: but I do know he is *provoked* with me for not talking more" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "a *provoking* little inward laugh" (*G. Eliot*); "Your spirits kindle to a flame, moved with the slightest touch of blame . . . conviction does but more *incense*" (*Swift*); "Apollo, *incensed* at the insults his priests had sustained" (*Goldsmith*). See HARASS, ACRIMONY, ANGER, IMPATIENT.
ir′ri-tate, *v. t.* [See 1st IRRITANT.] *Roman, Civil, & Scots Law.* To render null and void; to defeat. *Abp. Bramhall.*
ir′ri-ta′tion (ĭr′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *irritatio*: cf. F. *irritation*.] **1.** Act of irritating, or state of being irritated; specif.: **a** Excitement to activity; stimulation. *Rare.*

The whole body of the arts and sciences composes one vast machinery for the *irritation* and development of the human intellect. *De Quincey.*

b Excitement of impatience, anger, or passion; provocation; annoyance; anger. **c** *Med.* A condition of morbid excitability or oversensitiveness of an organ or part of the body; a state in which the application of ordinary stimuli produces pain or excessive or vitiated action.
2. *Physiol.* Act of exciting, or state of being excited, to action by stimulation; esp., act of exciting a muscle to contraction by artificial stimulation, or its condition under such stimulation. See IRRITABILITY **c**.
ir′ri-ta-tive (ĭr′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to excite or irritate; irritating; as, an *irritative* agent.
2. Accompanied with, or produced by, increased action or irritation; as, an *irritative* fever.
ir′ri-to-mo′tile (ĭr′ĭ-tō-mō′tĭl), *a.* Subject to, or characterized by, irritomotility.
ir′ri-to-mo-til′i-ty (-mō-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*irritate* + *motility*.] *Plant Physiol.* That form of irritability which is manifested by movements or curvatures.
ir′ro-rate (ĭr′ō-rāt), *v. t.*; IR′RO-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); IR′RO-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *irroratus*, p. p. of *irrorare* to bedew; *ir-* in + *ros, roris*, dew.] To sprinkle or moisten as with dew; to bedew. *Obs.* — **ir′ro-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ir′ro-rate (-rāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Covered with minute grains, appearing like fine sand, or with small specks of color.
ir′ro-ta′tion-al (ĭr′ō-tā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* *Physics.* Not rotatory; — said of a type of fluid motion such that if a spherical portion of the fluid so moving were suddenly solidified, it would not be rotating. — **ir′ro-ta′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
ir-rupt′ (ĭ-rŭpt′), *v. t. & i.*; -RUPT′ED; -RUPT′ING. [L. *irruptus*, p. p. of *irrumpere*; *ir-* in + *rumpere*. See RUPTURE.] To break into; burst in; make an irruption. *R.*
ir-rup′tion (ĭ-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *irruptio*: cf. F. *irruption*. See IRRUPT.] **1.** A breaking or bursting in; a sudden, violent rushing in; as, *irruptions* of the sea.

Lest evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton.*

2. A sudden and violent inroad or invasion; as, the *irruptions* of the Goths into Italy. *Addison.*
3. By confusion for ERUPTION. *Obs.*
Syn. — Incursion, inroad. See INVASION.
ir-rup′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Rushing in or upon; tending to irruption; as, *irruptive* subterranean forces.
I′rus (ī′rŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἶρος.] In Greek legend, a beggar of Ithaca, noted for his great stature, gluttony, and poverty. He was employed by Penelope's suitors as a messenger and challenged the disguised Ulysses to a fight, in which he was brought to the ground by a single blow.
Ir′ving-ite (ûr′vĭng-īt), *n.* [After Rev. Edward *Irving* (1792–1834).] *Eccl.* A member of the Catholic Apostolic Church (which see). — **Ir′ving-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
is (ĭz), *v. i.* [AS. *is*; akin to G. & Goth. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. ἐστι, Skr. *asti*. Cf. AM, ENTITY, ESSENCE, ABSENT.] The third person singular, present indicative, of the verb *be*; as, he *is*; he *is* a man. See BE; COPULA, 3.
☞ In the Northern dialect of Middle and Modern English, *is* is used for all persons of the singular, and also for the plural when not immediately joined to the nominative pronoun. "Forthy *is* I come, and eke Alain." *Chaucer.*

More lines than *is* in the new map *Shak.*

is′a-be-li′ta (ĭz′ȧ-bē-lē′tȧ; *Sp.* ē′sä-), **is′a-bel′ite** (ĭz′ȧ-bĕl′īt), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *isabelita*, apparently dim. fr. the name *Isabel* Isabel.] An angel fish (*Holocanthus ciliaris*) colored orange-red, sky-blue, and golden, common in the West Indies.

½
Isabelita.

Is′a-bel′la (ĭz′ȧ-bĕl′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Ysabel, Isabele*, F. *Isabeau, Isabelle*, It. *Isabella*, Sp. *Isabel*. In Spain *Isabel* has taken the place of *Elizabeth*.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Isabeau* (ē′zȧ′bō′), *Isabelle* (ē′zȧ′bĕl′); It. *Isabella* (ē′zä-bĕl′lä); Sp. *Isabel* (ē′sä-bĕl′; 133); Pg. *Isabel* (ē′zä-bĕl′); G. *Isabelle* (ē′zä-bĕl′ē); D. *Isabella* (ĭs′ȧ-bĕl′ä). — Dim. *Bel*, *Bella*.
2. **a** The ladylove of Zerbino in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." **b** The heroine of Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure." She is a chaste young woman whose brother Claudio has been sentenced to death by the hypocritical Angelo, the duke's deputy, who offers to let Claudio live if she yields to his lust. He is foiled; she marries the duke, who pardons Claudio.
3. Usually **Isabella color** or **colour**. A brownish yellow or light buff color.
4. **a** An old variety of peach. *Obs.* **b** *or* **Isabella grape**. An American purple grape of sweet flavor.
5. [*l. c.*] The doblon, or 100-real gold piece, of Isabella II. of Spain, worth about $5.
Isabella moth. A common, stout-bodied, snuff-colored American moth (*Pyrrharctia isabella*), having hind wings which are often tinged with orange-red. The larva, called **woolly bear** and **hedgehog caterpillar**, is densely covered with hairs, which are black at each end of the body, and red-brown in the middle part.
Isabella wood. The red bay (*Persea borbonia*) or its wood.
is′a-bel′line (ĭz′ȧ-bĕl′ĭn), *a.* Of an Isabella color.
isabelline bear, a pale-colored Himalayan bear (*Ursus isabellinus*) related to the European brown bear.
i′sab-nor′mal (ī′săb-nôr′măl), *n.* [*iso-* + *abnormal*.] *Meteor.* An imaginary line, or a line upon a chart, connecting

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ir′re-spon′sive, *a.* Not responsive; as: **a** Not able, ready, or inclined to respond. **b** = IRRESPONSIBLE **a**. *Rare.* — **ir′re-spon′sive-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.
ir′re-strain′a-ble, *a.* Unrestrainable. — **ir′re-strain′a-bly**, *adv.*
ir′re-stric′tive, *a.* Not restrictive.
ir′re-sul′tive (ĭr′ē-zŭl′tĭv), *a.* Without result. *Rare.*
ir′re-sus′ci-ta-ble (-sŭs′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not resuscitable. — **ir′re-sus′ci-ta-bly**, *adv.*
ir′re-ten′tion, *n.* Nonretention.
ir′re-ten′tive, *a.* Unretentive. — **ir′re-ten′tive-ness**, *n.*
ir-re′ti-ate, *v. t.* [L. *irretire*; *ir-* in + *rete* net.] To insnare. *Obs.*
ir-ret′i-cent, *a.* Not reticent.
ir′re-trace′a-ble, *a.* Not retraceable.
ir′re-tract′a-ble, *a.* Not retractable.
ir′re-trac′tile, *a.* Not retractile.
ir′re-turn′a-ble, *a.* Not returnable. *Obs.*
ir′re-veal′a-ble, *a.* Not revealable. — **ir′re-veal′a-bly**, *adv.*
ir′re-vealed′, *a.* Unrevealed. *Obs.*
ir-rev′er-end, *a.* **1.** Not reverend; not worthy of reverence. **2.** By misuse or confusion, irreverent. *Obs.*
ir-rev′er-end-ly, *adv.* of IRREVEREND.
ir-rev′er-en′tial, *a.* Not reverential; irreverent. — **ir-rev′er-en′tial-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **ir-rev′er-en′tial-ly**, *adv.*
ir′re-vert′i-ble, *a.* Not revertible; also, irreversible. *Rare.*
ir′re-vis′a-ble (ĭr′ē-vĭz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of revision. *Rare.*
ir-rev′o-lu-ble (ĭ-rĕv′ō-lū-b'l), *a.* That cannot be rolled back; that has no finite period of revolution. *Rare.*
ir′rhe-tor′i-cal, *a.* Not rhetorical. *Rare.*
ir′ri-ga-bly, *adv.* of IRRIGABLE.
ir′ri-gate, *a.* Irrigated. *Obs.*
ir′ri-ga-to′ri-al (ĭr′ĭ-gȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Irrigational.
ir′ri-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Irrigative.
ir-rig′u-ate, *v. t. & a.* [L. *irriguus* + *-ate*.] Irrigate. *Obs.*
ir-rig′u-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ir-ris′i-ble, *a.* [*ir-* not + *risible*. See IRRISION.] Ridiculous. *Obs.*
ir-ri′so-ry (ĭ-rī′sō-rĭ), *a.* Given to derision; derisive. *Rare.*
irrit. ✝ IRRITE.
ir′ri-tate, *a.* Irritated. *Obs.*
ir′ri-tate, *a.* [Cf. IRRITATE to nullify.] Nullified. *Obs.*
ir′ri-tat′ed-ly, *adv.* of *irritated*, p. p.
ir′ri-tat′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of IRRITATE. Specif.: *p. a.* Provoking; causing displeasure. — **ir′ri-tat′ing-ly**, *adv.*
ir′ri-ta-tiv. Irritative. *Ref. Sp.*
ir′ri-ta′tor (ĭr′ĭ-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that irritates. *Rare.*
ir′ri-ta-to-ry (-tā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Irritative. *Rare.*
irrite. *a.* [L. *irritus*: cf. OF. *irrite*.] Null. *Obs.*
ir′rite, *v. t.* [F. *irriter*.] To irritate. *Obs.*
ir′ro-gate, *v. t.* [L. *irrogatus*, p. p. of *irrogare* to propose against.] *Scots Law.* To impose (a mulct or penalty) *Obs.* — **ir′ro-ga′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ir-rot′u-late, *a.* [LL. *irrotulatus*, p. p. See IN- in; ROLL, *n.*] Enrolled. *Obs.*
‖ **Irr′tü-mer vor′be-hal′ten** (ĭr′tü-mẽr fōr′bē-häl′tĕn). [G.] *Com.* Errors excepted.
ir-ru′bri-cal, *a.* Not rubrical.
ir′ru-gate, *v. t.* [L. *irrugatus*, p. p. of *irrugare* to wrinkle.] To wrinkle. *Obs.* — **ir′ru-ga′tion** (ĭr′ōō-gā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ir-rum′pent (ĭ-rŭm′pĕnt), *a.* [L. *irrumpens*, p. pr.] Forcibly breaking in. *Obs. or R.*
ir-rup′ti-ble (ĭ-rŭp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be irrupted. *Rare.*
Irsche. ✝ ERSE OR IRISH.
Ir′-she′mesh (ûr′shē′mĕsh; ĭr′-). *Bib.*
irspile. ✝ ILSPILE.
irthe. ✝ EARTH.
Ir′tysh Os′ty-ak (ĭr′tĭsh; ĭr-tĭsh′). See OSTYAK.
I′ru (ī′rōō). *Bib.*
i-rud. Obs. p. p. of RID.
i-ruded Obs. p. p. of RED.
Ir′u-la (ĭr′ōō-lȧ), *n.* One of a half-savage Dravidian tribe of the Nilgiri jungles, India.
i-rungen. Obs. p. p. of RING.
irus. ✝ IROUS.
iry. ✝ IRIE.
ir′y, *a.* Characterized by ire. *Obs.*
is. ✝ HIS, ICE, YES.
is. Dial. Eng. var. of I.
is-. Var. of ISO-.
Is., *or* **is**. *Abbr.* Isaiah [*cap.*]; island; isle.
I. S. *Abbr.* Inside Sentinel; Irish Society.
-is. Scot. var. of -ISH, like
Isa. *Abbr.* Isaiah.
I′saac (ī′zȧk), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Yitskhāq*: cf. Gr. Ἰσαάκ.] **1.** Lit., laughter; — masc. prop. name. L. *Isaac* or *Isaacus* (ī-sā′ȧ-kŭs); F. *Isaac* (ē′zȧk′); It. *Isacco* (ē-zäk′kō); G. *Isaak* (ē′zäk). — Dim. *Ik* (ĭk), *Ike*.
2. *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch, son of Abraham and Sarah in their old age, husband of Rebekah, and father of Jacob and Esau. *Gen.* xv.-xxxv.
3. A small bird, esp. the hedge sparrow. *Local, Eng.*
I′saac of York. A wealthy Jew, the father of Rebecca, in Scott's "Ivanhoe."
Is′a-ar (ĭs′ȧ-är). *D. Bib.*
Is′a-ar-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
Isab. *Abbr.* Isabella.
Is′a-bel (ĭz′ȧ-bĕl), *n.* [See ISABELLA.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. = ISABELLA, 1.
2. = ISABELLA, 2 **b**, 3, & 4 **b**.
Isabel color *or* **colour**. = ISABELLA, 3.
‖ **i′sa-be-li′na** (ē′sä-bā-lē′nä; 133), *n.* [From its effigy of *Isabel* II., 1833-68.] Any fractional silver coin of the old Spanish system, — not coined since 1868 and not legal tender since 1902. *Cuba.*

or marking places on the surface of the earth having equal differences in a given time from the normal temperature of these places, or indicating differences between the calculated and actual temperatures of the different parallels of latitude. — *a.* Of or pert. to an isabnormal; relating to equal deviations from normal temperatures.

i′sa-cous′tic (ī′sȧ-kōōs′tĭk; kous′tĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *acoustic.*] Of or pertaining to equal intensity of sound.

isacoustic curve, *Arch.*, in an auditorium, an imaginary curve all points of which receive equally the sound proceeding from the rostrum; incorrectly, the curve of a floor so designed that the exposures of the succeeding tiers of seats, as viewed by the speaker, are equal.

i′sa-go′ge (ī′sȧ-gō′jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. εἰσαγωγή, fr. εἰσάγειν to introduce; εἰς into + ἄγειν to lead.] An introduction, as to a subject of research, a treatise, etc.

i′sa-gog′ic (-gŏj′ĭk), *a.* [L. *isagogicus*, Gr. εἰσαγωγικός.] Of or pertaining to an isagoge; introductory.

i′sa-gog′ics (-ĭks), *n.* [See -ICS.] Also **i′sa-gog′ic**. Introductory study; esp., *Theol.*, that part of theology directly preliminary to actual exegesis, and concerned with the literary history of the Bible.

i′sa-gon (ī′sȧ-gŏn), *n.* [*iso-* + γωνία angle: cf. F. *isagone*, *isogone*, a.] *Math.* An equiangular figure.

I-sa′iah (ī-zā′yȧ; ī-zī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yeshayāh*: cf. L. *Isaias.*] **1.** Lit., salvation of the Lord; — masc. prop. name. **2. a** The greatest of the Hebrew prophets, who ministered from about 740 to 701 B. C., attacking the corrupt national life with prophecies of disaster and final deliverance. Cf. DEUTERO-ISAIAH. **b** The Book of Isaiah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

i-san′drous (ī-săn′drŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-androus.*] *Bot.* Having the stamens similar and equal in number to the petals.

i′sa-nom′a-lous (ī′sȧ-nŏm′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *anomalous.*] *Meteor.* Relating to an isabnormal.

is-ap′os-tol′ic (īs-ăp′ŏs-tŏl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰσαπόστολος.] Equal to, or contemporaneous with, the apostles; — said of bishops consecrated by the apostles or other eminent persons of the early church; as, *isapostolic* fathers.

isat-. *Org. Chem.* Combining form from Latin *isatis*, Gr. ἰσάτις, *woad*, used in naming various derivatives of *isatin.*

i-sat′ic (ī-săt′ĭk), *a.* [*isat-* + *-ic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_8H_7O_3N$, obtained as an amorphous white powder by decomposition of its lead salt. — **i′sa-tate** (ī′sȧ-tāt), *n.* See ATE, 3 **b**.

i′sa-tide (ī′sȧ-tīd; -tĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-tid**. *Chem.* A white crystalline substance obtained by the partial reduction of isatin, or the oxidation of dioxindol.

i′sa-tin (-tĭn), *n.* Also, less properly, **i′sa-tine**. [See ISATIS.] *Chem.* An orange-red crystalline substance, $C_8H_5O_2N$, obtained by oxidation of indigo blue, and from certain other aromatic compounds. It is an important source of artificial indigo.

I′sa-tis (ī′sȧ-tĭs; ī-sā′tĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. ἰσάτις woad.] *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous herbs of the Old World, having entire leaves, small yellow flowers, and compressed oblong or orbicular pods. *I. tinctoria* is the common woad.

i-sat′o-gen (ī-săt′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*isatin* + *-gen.*] *Org. Chem.* A complex nitrogenous radical, $C_8H_4O_2N$, common to isatin and several related compounds. — **i-sat′o-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

i′sa-trop′ic (ī′sȧ-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *atropic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating either of two acids $(C_9H_8O_2)_2$, polymers of atropic acid, and formed from it by heating. *α-isatropic* acid melts at 237° C.; *β-isatropic* acid, at 206° C.

I-sau′ri-an (ī-sô′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Isauria, an ancient country in the interior of Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Isauria.

Isaurian laws. = ECLOGA LEGUM.

is-chæ′mi-a, is-che′mi-a (ĭs-kē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischo-* + *-æmia*; cf. Gr. ἴσχαιμος styptic.] *Med.* Deficiency of blood in a part; local anæmia. — **is-chæ′mic, is-che′mic** (ĭs-kē′mĭk; -kĕm′ĭk), *a.*

is′chi-al (ĭs′kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to, or situated in the region of, the ischium. — **ischial callosity**, *Zoöl.*, one of the patches of bare, thickened, and usually bright-colored skin on the buttocks of many apes.

is′chi-al′gi-a (ĭs′kĭ-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischio-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Neuralgia of the hip; sciatica. — **is′chi-al′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

is′chi-o- (ĭs′kĭ-ō-), **is′chi-** (ĭs′kĭ-). A combining form denoting *connection with the ischium*, or *the hip.* In *Anat.* used in many compounds in which the second related part is indicated by the latter element of the compound; as in **is′chi-o-cau′dal** (-kô′dăl), pertaining to the ischium and tail; **is′chi-o-coc-cyg′e-al** (-kŏk-sĭj′ē-ăl), **is′chi-o-fem′o-ral** (-fĕm′ō-răl), **is′chi-o-fib′u-lar** (-fĭb′ū-lȧr), **is′chi-o-il′i-ac** (-ĭl′ĭ-ăk), **is′chi-o-per′i-ne′al** (-pĕr′ĭ-nē′ăl), **is′chi-o-pu′bic** (-pū′bĭk), **is′chi-o-tib′i-al** (-tĭb′ĭ-ăl), **is′chi-o-ver′te-bral** (-vûr′tē-brăl).

is′chi-op′o-dite (ĭs′kĭ-ŏp′ō-dīt), *n.* [*ischio-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* The third joint from the base of certain limbs of crustaceans, esp. thoracic legs of decapods.

is′chi-um (ĭs′kĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* ISCHIA (-ȧ). [L., Gr. ἰσχίον.] **1.** *Anat.* The ventral and posterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis; the seat bone. The human ischium consists of a thick portion (the *body*) forming part of the acetabulum and having behind and below a large rough eminence (the *tuberosity*) on which the body rests when sitting, and a forwardly directed *ramus* which joins that of the pubis.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** = ISCHIOPODITE. **b** A large additional segment developed at the base of the front legs in the Siphonaptera.

is′cho- (ĭs′kō-), **isch-**. [Gr. ἴσχειν to check, restrain.] *Med.* A combining form denoting *suppression*, *checking*, *stoppage*, or *deficiency.*

is′chu-ret′ic (ĭs′kū-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*ischo-* + *uretic.*] Of or pertaining to ischuria. — *n.* **a** An agent causing suppression of urine. **b** An agent relieving ischuria.

is-chu′ri-a (ĭs-kū′rĭ-ȧ), **is′chu-ry** (ĭs′kū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *ischuria*, Gr. ἰσχουρία; ἴσχειν to hold, check + οὖρον urine.] *Med.* Retention or suppression of urine.

I′sen-bras (ī′zĕn-brăs), *or* **I′sum-bras** (ī′zŭm-brăs), **Sir.** A proud knight of medieval romance, who was humbled by adversity. He carried two children of a poor woodcutter across a ford on his horse.

i′sen-er′gic (ī′sĕn-ûr′jĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *energic.*] *Physics.* Of, pert. to, or indicating, equal energy; neither gaining nor losing energy. — *n.* *Physics.* A line on a thermodynamic diagram or model, the position of which is defined by the condition that energy is neither lost nor gained by the body to which the diagram refers.

i′sen-trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *entropy* + *-ic.*] *Physics.* Having, or indicating, equal entropy. — **isentropic modulus**, the modulus of cubic compressibility. See under MODULUS.

i′sen-trop′ic, *n.* An isentropic line or surface.

i′ser-ine (ī′zẽr-ĭn; ē′-), *n.* *Min.* Titanic iron-ore sand occurring at the Iserwiese, Bohemia, and elsewhere. It is probably a variety of ilmenite.

i-seth′i-on′ic (ī-sĕth′ĭ-ŏn′ĭk; ī-sē′thĭ-), *a.* [*iso-* + *ethionic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a sulphonic acid, $HO{\cdot}C_2H_4{\cdot}SO_3H$, obtained as an oily or crystalline substance, by action of sulphur trioxide on alcohol or ether, and otherwise. — **i-seth′i-on-ate** (ī-sĕth′ĭ-ŏn-āt; ī-sē′thĭ-), *n.* See -ATE, 3 **b**.

-ish (-ĭsh). [AS. *-isc*; akin to G. *-isch*, OHG. *-isc*, Goth. & Dan. *-isk*, Gr. -ίσκος. Cf. -ESQUE.] A suffix used to form adjectives: **a** On names of peoples, and with simple designative force; as, Scott*ish*, Turk*ish*, Swed*ish*. **b** On any nouns, and with the meaning, *of the nature of*, *belonging to*; as in, boy*ish* frankness; a clown*ish* prank; — now chiefly derogatory in force, with the sense, *having* or *showing the undesirable traits of*; as in, child*ish* petulancy; a monk*ish* seclusion; woman*ish* diplomacy. Sometimes with the sense of *verging upon*, *suggestive of*, *resembling*; as, an agu*ish* chill; a book*ish* phrase. (Cf. next def.) **c** On adjectives, and with the sense of *somewhat*; as, whit*ish*, blu*ish*; — used originally, it would seem, with color words; now, with almost any monosyllabic adjective, and with some others; as, dull*ish*, warm*ish*, tall*ish*, etc.

☞ The reference "See -ISH" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ish*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

-ish. [ME. *-issen*, fr. F. *-is-*, *-iss-* (found in the present participle, indicative plural, etc., of certain verbs, as *finir* to finish, *fleurir* to flourish), corresponding to L. *-isc-* an inchoative suffix; as in E. *finish*, F. *je finis* I finish, *finissant* finishing, representing (assumed) LL. *finisco*, *finiscens*, for L. *finio*, *finiens*; cf. *dormire* to sleep, *dormisco* I fall asleep.] A verb ending, orig. appearing in certain verbs of French origin; as in abol*ish*, cher*ish*, fin*ish*, furn*ish*, garn*ish*, impover*ish*.

Ish′ma-el (ĭsh′mā-ĕl), *n.* *Bib.* [Heb. *Yishmā'ēl*, i. e., God hears.] **1.** The son of Abraham and Hagar, ancestor of the Ishmaelites, of whom it was predicted, "His hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him" (*Gen.* xvi. 12); hence, an outcast; one at odds with society. **2.** Any of various other Old Testament characters.

Ish′ma-el-ite (-īt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Ishmael. **2.** One at enmity with society; an outcast. — **Ish′ma-el-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **Ish′ma-el-it′ism** (-īt′ĭz'm), *n.*

Ish′tar (ĭsh′tär), *n.* *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The chief goddess of the pantheon, the Earth Mother, goddess of the reproductive forces of nature; also, esp. with the Assyrians, goddess of war, pictured with bow and arrow, or described as clothed in flame, consuming the enemies of the Assyrians. Ishtar gradually assumed the attributes of the other goddesses until her name itself was used as a general word for goddess. She was associated with the planet Venus. Her destruction of her lover Tammuz, her mourning, and her descent to the underworld, seem to identify her with the great goddess, or earth mother, worshiped throughout eastern Asia under many names and forms. Cf. ASTARTE; GREAT MOTHER.

I′si-ac (ī′sĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Isiacus*, Gr. Ἰσιακός, fr. Ἶσις.] Of or pert. to the goddess Isis. — **Isiac table**, a bronze tablet, preserved at Turin, on which are figures of Egyptian deities in rows, Isis being in the middle.

I′si-ac, *n.* A priest or worshiper of Isis.

Is′i-do′ri-an (ĭz′ĭ-dō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* Pertaining, or ascribed, to Isidore or Isidorus, specif., Isidorus Hispalensis, or Isidore of Seville (d. 636); as, the *Isidorian* decretals (see PSEUDO-ISIDORIAN).

i′sin-glass (ī′zĭŋ-glȧs), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. OD. *huizenblas* (akin to G. *hausenblase*), lit., bladder of the huso, or large sturgeon. Cf. HUSO, BLADDER, BLAST a gust of wind.] **1.** A semitransparent, whitish, and very pure form of gelatin, chiefly prepared from the sounds, or air bladders, of sturgeons (as the *Acipenser huso*) from the rivers of western Russia. It is used for making jellies, as a clarifier, etc. Cheaper forms of gelatin are often so called.
2. Mica, esp. in thin transparent sheets.

Isis.

I′sis (ī′sĭs), *n.* [L., the goddess Isis, fr. Gr. Ἶσις.] **1.** *Egypt. Myth.* An Egyptian goddess of fecundity, in character resembling Hathor and sometimes represented as cow-headed. She is daughter of Set and Nut, sister and wife of Osiris, and mother of Horus. See OSIRIS.

The tear of the goddess *Isis*, which falls into the Nile, causes the inundation of the river, and thus brings to the land abundance, wealth, and the means of nourishment. *A. Wiedemann.*

2. *Zoöl.* See ISIDÆ.

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i′sa-del′phous (ī′sȧ-dĕl′fŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *adelphous.*] *Bot.* Having the separate bundles of stamens in a diadelphous flower equal in number.
i-saele. ✝ I-SELE.
i′sa-gog′i-cal, *a.* Isagogic.
i′sa-gog′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ISAGOGIC, ISAGOGICAL. See -LY.
I′sai (ī′sī; ī′sā-ī). *D. Bib.*
I-sa′ia (ī-zā′yȧ; -zī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
I-sa′ian (ī-zā′yăn; ī-zī′ăn), **I′sa-ian′ic** (ī′zā-yăn′ĭk; ī′zī-ăn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Isaiah.
I-sa′ias (ī-zā′yăs; ī-zī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
i-salved. Obs. p. p. of SALVE, [remedy.
i-same, *adv.* [ME. *isame*, *insame.*] Together. *Obs.*
i′san-gel′i-cal (ī′săn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl), **i-san′gel-ous** (ī-săn′jĕl-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἰσάγγελος.] Equal to the angels. *Obs. or R.*
i-san′ther-ous (ī-săn′thẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *anther.*] *Bot.* Having equal anthers. *Rare.*
i-san′thous (-thŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Having the flowers regular.
Is′a-ri (ĭs′ȧ-rī). *D. Bib.*
I-sa′ri-a (ī-sā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL.; *iso-* + *-aria.*] *Bot.* A genus of mold fungi of the group Fungi Imperfecti, the species of which are parasitic on various insects. It probably represents the conidial stage of some higher genus.
i-sa′ri-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Isaria* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or pert. to, the genus *Isaria* or its allies.
i′sa-tin′ic (ī′sȧ-tĭn′ĭk). Var. of ISATIC.
i′sa-to′ic (-tō′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline monobasic acid, $C_8H_5O_3N$, got by oxidation of isatin, indigo, etc.
i-saught. Obs. p. p. of SAUGHT.
i-sauved. Obs. p. p. of SAVE.
Is′ba-ab (ĭs′bā-ăb). *D. Bib.*
Is-bo′seth (ĭs-bō′sĕth). *D. Bib.*
I. S. C. *Abbr.* Interstate commerce (*Railroad Accounting*); Indian Staff Corps.
Is′cah (ĭs′kȧ). *Bib.*
Is-car′i-ot (ĭs-kăr′ĭ-ŏt), *n.* *Bib.* Surname of Judas, the betrayer of Jesus, generally regarded as meaning "man of Karioth" or "Kerioth." See JUDAS, 1. — **Is-car′i-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk), **Is-car′i-ot′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
Is-car′i-ot-ism (ĭs-kăr′ĭ-ŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice like that of Iscariot, with allusion esp. to John xii. 5.
i-sceawed. Obs. p. p. of SHOW.
i-scend. Obs. p. p. of SHEND.
isch-. See ISCHO-.
i-schad. Obs. p. p. of SHED.
i-schape, *v. t.*; *pret.* I-SCHOP. [AS. *gesceppan.*] To form; shape. *Obs.*
ischar. ✝ USHER.
i-schave. Obs. p. p. of SHAVE.
ischay. ✝ ISSUE.
ische. ✝ ICE, ISH.
i-scheawed. Obs. p. p. of SHOW.
i-sched. Obs. p. p. of SHED.
i-schend. Obs. p. p. of SHEND.
is-che′sis (ĭs-kē′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ISCHO-.] *Med.* Retention or suppression of a discharge.
i-schet. Obs. p. p. of SHUT.
i-schewed. Obs. p. p. of SHOW.
is′chi-. = ISCHIO-.
is′chi-a, *n.*, *pl.* of ISCHIUM.
is′chi-ac (ĭs′kĭ-ăk), *a.* Ischial.
is′chi-ad′ic (-ăd′ĭk), *a.* [L. *ischiadicus*, Gr. ἰσχιαδικός, fr. ἰσχίον the hip joint, hip or loin. Cf. SCIATIC.] *Anat.* Ischial.
is′chi-ag′ra (-ăg′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischio-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* Gout in the hip.
is′chi-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *ischiadicus*, with *-atic* substituted. See SCIATIC, ISCHIADIC.] **1.** *Anat.* Ischial. [*Obs.* **2.** *Med.* Affected with sciatica.
is′chi-at′i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL.] Sciatica. *Obs.*
is′chi-dro′sis (-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ISCHO-; HIDROSIS.] Suppression of secretion of sweat.
i-schield, *v. t.* [AS. *gescildan*, *-sculdan.*] To shield. *Obs.*
is′chi-o-cap′su-lar, *a.* [*ischio-* + *capsular.*] Designating an accessory ligament of the hip joint passing from the ischium below the acetabulum to blend with the capsular ligament.
is′chi-o-cav′ern-ous, *a.* [*ischio-* + *cavernous.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the ischium and corpora cavernosa.
is′chi-o-cele′ (ĭs′kĭ-ō-sēl′), *n.* [*ischio-* + *-cele.*] Hernia through the sacrosciatic notch; ischial or sciatic hernia. — **is′chi-o-cel′ic** (-sĕl′ĭk), *a.*
is′chi-oc′er-ite (-ŏs′ẽr-īt), *n.* [*ischio-* + Gr. κέρας a horn.] *Zoöl.* A joint of the antenna of a crustacean, borne on the basicerite.
is′chi-on (ĭs′kĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The ischium. *Rare.*
is′chi-o-neu-ral′gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *ischio-* + *neuralgia.*] *Med.* Neuralgia of the hip; sciatica.
is′chi-o-pu′bis (ĭs′kĭ-ō-pū′bĭs), *n.* *Zoöl.* A bone representing both the ischium and os pubis.
is′chi-o-rec′tal (-rĕk′tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the ischium and rectum. — **ischiorectal fossa**, *Anat.*, the space between the end of the rectum and the tuberosity of the ischium. It is filled with a mass of adipose tissue.
is′chi-or-rhog′ic (-ō-rŏj′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰσχιορρωγικός: ἰσχίον hip + ῥώξ, ῥωγός, cleft.] Lit., broken-hipped; hence, *Gr. & Lat. Pros.*, designating a kind of iambic trimeter having a spondee in the fifth place, as well as a spondee or trochee in the sixth. Cf. CHOLIAMB. Also applied to iambic verse with spondees in other places.
i-schire, *v. t.* [AS. *scīran* to make clear, tell. See I-.] To say; tell. *Obs.*
i-schitte. Obs. p. p. of SHUT.
is′cho-cho′li-a (ĭs′kō-kō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischo-* + Gr. χολή bile.] *Med.* Deficiency in the bile.
is′cho-chy′mi-a (-kī′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischo-* + Gr. χυμός chyme.] *Med.* Abnormally protracted retention and stagnation of food in the stomach.
is′cho-ga-lac′ti-a (-gȧ-lăk′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischo-* + Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk.] *Med.* Suppression of lactation.
is′cho-me′ni-a (-mē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischo-* + Gr. μήν month.] *Med.* Stoppage of menstruation.
i-schop, pret. of I-SCHAPE. *Obs.*
ischow. ✝ ISSUE. [of SHRIVE.
i-schreve, i-schriven. Obs. p. p.
i-schrud′. Obs. p. p. of SHROUD.
i-schud. Obs. p. p. of SHOE.
i-schulde. ✝ I-SCHIELD.
i-schuven. Obs. p. p. of SHOVE.
Is-chy′o-dus (ĭs-kī′ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἰσχύς strength + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of chimæroid fishes known by fossils from southern Europe and New Zealand.
i-scire. ✝ I-SCHIRE.
i-scod. Obs. p. p. of SHOE.
i-scrud. Obs. p. p. of SHROUD.
‖ **is′da** (ēs′dä), *n.* [Tag.] Fish.
Is′da-el (ĭs′dā-ĕl). *Bib.*
ise, etc. ✝ ICE, etc.
ise, i′se (īz). **a** Contraction of *I shall.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Contraction of *I is* (I am). *Dial.*
-ise (-īz) [Cf. F. *-iser.*] Var. of -IZE.
i-seald. Obs. p. p. of SELL.
i-seche, *v. t.* [AS. *gesēcan.* Cf. SEEK.] To seek. *Obs.*
i-see′, *v. t.* [AS. *geseón.*] To see. *Obs.*
i-seg′ge, *v. t.* [AS. *gesecgan.*] To say; declare. *Obs.*
I′se-grim (ī′zē-grĭm), *n.* Also **Isengrim, Isengrin, Isgrim**, etc. [OF. *Isengrin*, perh. through D.; cf. D. *Ijzegrim*, LL. *Isengrimus.* The OF. *Isengrin* is fr. the OHG. personal name *Isangrim*; cf. OHG. *īsan* iron.] Name of the wolf in "Reynard the Fox" and other beast fables.
i-seilet. Obs. p. p. of SEAL.
i-seined. Obs. p. p. of SIGN.
i′sel (ī′zĕl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of IZLE.
i-seli, *a.* Also **i-sele**. [AS. *gesǣlig.*] Happy; fortunate. *Obs.*
i-selthe, *n.* [AS. *gesǣlþ.*] Good fortune; felicity. *Obs.*
i-seme, *v. t.* [AS. *gesēman* to reconcile.] To beseem. *Obs.*
i-semeliche, *adv.* [See I-; SEEMLY.] As is seemly. *Obs.*
i′sen. ✝ IRON. [To send. *Obs.*
i-send′, *v. t.* [AS. *gesendan.*]
i-send′. Obs. p. p. of SEND.
I′sen-grim (ī′zĕn-grĭm), **I′sen-grin.** Vars. of ISEGRIM.
i-seon, i-seonne. ✝ I-SEE.
i-seouwed. Obs. p. p. of SEW.
i′sep-ip-te′sis (ī′sĕp-ĭp-tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *iso-* + *epi-* + Gr. πτῆσις flight.] *Zoöl.* A line on a map or chart connecting localities reached at one date by different individuals of any species of migratory bird. — **i′sep-ip-te′si-al** (-sĭ-ăl), *a.*
i′ser-ite (ī′zẽr-īt), *n.* *Min.* **a** = ISERINE. **b** A tetragonal iron titanate occurring with iserine, perhaps a variety of rutile.
i-set′. Obs. p. p. of SET.
i-set′, *v. t.* [AS. *gesettan.*] To set; fix; establish. *Obs.*
i-sett′nesse, isetnysse, *n.* [AS. *gesetnes.*] Law; ordinance; decree. *Obs.* [ISOLDE.
I-seult′ (ī-sōōlt′), *n.* [F.] =
i-seye. Obs. p. p. of SEE.
Is′grim, Is′grin. Vars. of ISEGRIM.
ish, *v. i. & t.* [OF. *issir*, *eissir*, L. *exire.* Cf. EXIT.] To go or drive forth. *Obs.*
ish (ĭsh), *n.* *Obs. exc. Scots Law.* **1.** Issue; exit, or right of exit; as, *ish* and entry. **2.** Termination or expiry; time of expiry, as of a lease.
Ish′bah (ĭsh′bȧ). *Bib.*
Ish′bak (-băk). *Bib.*
Ish′bi-be′nob (-bī-bē′nŏb). *Bib.*
Ish′-bo′sheth (ĭsh′bō′shĕth, -bŏsh′ĕth; ĭsh′bō′shĕth), *n.* *Bib.* Son and successor of Saul as king of Israel, called also **Esh-baal**. He was a man of weak character, who contended with David seven years for the kingdom and was finally murdered by two of his officers. 2 *Sam.* ii., iv.
ish′er. ✝ USHER.
ish′ew. ✝ ISSUE.
Ish′hod′ (ĭsh′hŏd′). *Bib.*
Ish′i (ĭsh′ī; ī′shī). *Bib.*
I-shi′ah (ī-shī′ȧ). *Bib.* [*Obs.*
ishies, *n. pl.* [L. *ischia.*] Hips.
I-shi′jah (ī-shī′jȧ). *Bib.*
i′shi-na′gi (ē′shē-nä′gē), *n.* [Jap.] A very large serranoid fish (*Megaperca ishinagi*) of Japan, related to the jewfish of California.
Ish′ma (ĭsh′mȧ). *Bib.* [-ISH.
Ish′ma-el-it′ish (-īt′ĭsh), *a.* See
Ish-ma′iah (ĭsh-mā′yȧ; -mī′ȧ), *or* **Is-ma′iah** (ĭs-). *Bib.*
Ish′me-el-ite. *Bib.* Var. of ISHMAELITE.
Ish′me-rai (ĭsh′mē-rī). *Bib.*
I′shod (ī′shŏd; ĭsh′ŏd). *Bib.*
Ish′pan (ĭsh′păn). *Bib.*
ish-pin′go (ĭsh-pĭŋ′gō), *n.* A South American lauraceous tree (*Nectandra cinnamomoides*), having cinnamonlike bark.
Ish′tob (-tŏb). *Bib.*
Ish′u-ah (ĭsh′ū-ȧ), **Ish′vah** (-vȧ), **Is′u-ah** (ĭs′ū-ȧ). *Bib.*
Ish′u-ai, Ish′u-i (ĭsh′ū-ī), **Ish′vi** (ĭsh′vī). *Bib.*
Ish′va-ra, *n.* = ISWARA.
i-shwerne. Obs. p. p. of SWEAR.
I-si′a-cal (ī-sī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* Isiac.
i-sib, i-sibbe, *a.* [AS. *gesib.*] Related. *Obs.*
i′si-cle. ✝ ICICLE.
Is′i-dæ (ĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of gorgonians of which the genus *Isis* is the type. They are composed of alternating horny and calcareous joints. — **is′i-doid**, *a.*
i-sid′i-if′er-ous (ī-sĭd′ĭ-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*isidium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing isidia.
i-sid′i-oid (ī-sĭd′ĭ-oid), **i-sid′i-ose** (-ōs), *a.* [*isidium* + *-oid*, *-ose.*] Resembling an isidium.
i-sid′i-oph′o-rous (-ŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*isidium* + *-phorous.*] *Bot.* Isidiiferous.
i-sid′i-um (ī-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). *Bot.* [NL., fr. NL. *Isidium* a genus of lichens, fr. NL. *Isis* a genus of corals (fr. Gr. Ἶσις Isis, also, a kind of plant) + εἶδος form; the lichens being named from resemblance to the corals.] One of the wartlike outgrowths from the surface of the thallus in certain lichens. It resembles a soredium and fulfills the same functions.
Is′i-dore (ĭz′ĭ-dōr; ĭs′-; 201), **Is′i-dor** (-dôr), *n.* [L. *Isidorus*, fr. Gr. Ἰσίδωρος; Ἶσις Isis, the goddess + δῶρον gift: cf. F. *Isidore.*] Lit., gift of Isis; — masc. prop. name. L. *Isidorus* (ĭs′ĭ-dō′rŭs); F. *Isidore* (ē′zē′dôr′); It. *Isidoro* (ē′zē-dô′rō); Sp. *Isidoro* (ē′sē-thō′rō; 146), *Isidro* (ē-sē′drō); Pg. *Isidoro* (ē′zē-dō′rō), *Isidro* (ē-zē′drō); G. *Isidor* (ē′zē-dōr); D. *Isidore* (ē′zē-dō′rē). [*a.* Isidorian.
Is′i-dor′ic (ĭz′ĭ-dŏr′ĭk; ĭs′-),
isie. ✝ ICY.
i-sigge. ✝ I-SEGGE.
i-sighe, i-sihen. Obs. p. p. of SIE, sink. [*Obs.*
i-sihthe, *n.* [AS. *gesihþ.*] Sight.
isikel. ✝ ICICLE.
isille. ✝ IZLE.
I′si-nay′ (ē′sē-nī′), **I′si-na′ya** (-nä′yä), *n.* A member of an Igorrote tribe; also, the tribal dialect. See IGORROTE.
ising, *n.* [Cf. L. *insicia*, *insicium.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of meat pudding. *Obs.*
isinglass stone. Mica.
i′sing-star′ (ī′zĭng-stär′), *n.* A word used by Drake in "The Culprit Fay," prob. meaning a piece or particle of mica.
iskiebae. ✝ USQUEBAUGH. *Scot.*
isl.; *pl.* ISLS. *Abbr.* Island.

Is′lam (ĭs′lȧm; ĭz′-; 277: *the Arabic accentuation* ĭs-läm′ *is preferred by some*), *n.* [Ar. *Islām* obedience to the will of God, submission, humbling one's self, resigning one's self to the divine disposal. Cf. MOSLEM.] **1.** The religion of the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism; Islamism. Their creed, or formula of faith, is: There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet.
2. The whole body of Mohammedans, or the countries which they occupy.
3. An orthodox Mohammedan. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Is-lam′ic (ĭs-lăm′ĭk; ĭz-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Islam; Moslem; Mohammedan. — **Is′lam-ist** (ĭs′lȧm-ĭst; ĭz′-), *n.* — **Is′lam-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Is′lam-ism (ĭs′lȧm-ĭz'm; ĭz′-), *n.* [Cf. F. *islamisme.*] The faith, doctrines, or religious system, or sway, of the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism; Islam.

Is′lam-ite (-īt), *n.* A Mohammedan.

Is′lam-it′ic (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Islam; Mohammedan.

Is′lam-ize (-īz), *v. i. & t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To conform, or to convert, to the religion of Islam.

is′land (ī′lănd), *n.* [ME. *iland, yland,* AS. *īgland, ēgland, ēglond; īg, ēg, ieg,* island + *land, lond,* land. AS. *īg, ēg, ieg,* is akin to AS. *ēa* water, river, OHG. *ouwa,* G. *au* meadow, Icel. *ey* island, Dan. & Sw. *ö,* Goth. *ahwa* a stream, water, L. *aqua* water. The *s* is due to confusion with *isle.* Cf. AIT, EYOT, EWER, AQUATIC.] **1.** A tract of land surrounded by water, and smaller than a continent (cf. CONTINENT). Islands are commonly classed as *continental* or *oceanic,* the latter being far from the mainland.
2. Anything regarded as resembling an island in position by reason of standing by itself or separated from surrounding objects, as an elevated piece of ground surrounded by lower ground, marsh land, or the like, a block of buildings, a grove of trees surrounded by prairie or arid desert, etc.
island of Reil (rīl) [after J. C. *Reil,* Dutch physician], *Anat.,* the central lobe of the cerebral hemisphere, situated deeply between the lips of the Sylvian fissure. — **I. of St. Bren′dan** (brĕn′dăn) *or* **Bran′dan** (brăn′-), *or* **I. of San Bo-ran′dan** (săn bō-răn′dăn), a marvelous island, the subject of many traditions, represented as about ninety leagues in length, lying beyond the Canaries. It appears on most of the maps of the time of Columbus, and in a French geographical chart of as late a date as 1755, in which it is placed 5° W. of the island of Ferro, in lat. 29° N. See BRENDAN, SAINT.
St. Brendan's . . . island, which was simply the Celtic soul kingdom, is to be found on maps of the 17th century, and was the subject of an article in a treaty between Spain and Portugal in the 18th. *Encyc. Brit.*
— **I. of Saints** [a translation of L. *Insula Sanctorum*], Ireland; — so called in the Middle Ages, from the singularly general spread of Christianity there and its many learned ecclesiastics. — **I. of the Seven Cities,** an imaginary island abounding in gold, the subject of one of the popular traditions current in the time of Columbus. It is said to have been colonized by seven bishops who fled from the Moorish invaders of Spain and Portugal. — **Islands of the Blessed,** *Class. Myth.,* islands supposed to lie in the Western Ocean, where the favorites of the gods dwell, after death, in everlasting joy.

is′land (ī′lănd), *v. t.;* IS′LAND-ED; IS′LAND-ING. **1.** To cause to become or to resemble an island; to make an island or islands of; to isle; isolate; insulate. *Shelley.*
2. To furnish with or as with islands. *Southey.*

is′land-er (ī′lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of an island.

is′lay (ĭs′lā), *n.* [Perh. of Amer. Indian origin.] A Californian wild plum (*Prunus ilicifolia*) with prickly holly-like leaves and small, pleasantly flavored fruit.

isle (īl), *n.* [OF. *isle,* F. *île,* L. *insula.* Cf. INSULATE.] An island; now, usually, a small island. *Chiefly Poetic, exc. in proper names.* "The seagirt *isles.*" *Milton.*
Isles of the Blessed. = ISLANDS OF THE BLESSED.

isle, *v. t.;* ISLED (īld); ISL′ING (īl′ĭng). To cause to become an island, or like an island; to put or set as, or in, an island. "*Isled* in sudden seas of light." *Tennyson.*

isle, *v. i.* To stay in an isle.

isles′man (īlz′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also, *Rare,* **isle′man** (īl′-). An islander.

is′let (ī′lĕt), *n.* [OF. *islette,* dim. of *isle.*] **1.** A little island.
2. Specif.: *Med.* A small isolated mass or patch.

Is-le′ta In′di-an (ēs-lā′tä). [Sp. *isleta* islet; — because the old village was on a delta or island between the bed of a mountain torrent and the Rio Grande. *Lummis.*] An Indian of the pueblo of Isleta, near Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Isleta Indians are of Tanoan stock and are peaceable, industrious, and efficient agriculturists. Isleta, near El Paso, Texas, was founded by refugees from the New Mexican branch after the Pueblo revolt of 1680.

-ism (-ĭz'm). [F. *-isme,* or L. *-ismus,* fr. Gr. *-ισμός.* Cf. -IZE, -IST, -ISTIC.] A suffix often corresponding to verbs in -IZE, forming nouns, with the meaning of: **a** *Action; act* or *fact of doing* (what the corresponding verb denotes), often designating either the *process* or the *completed act;* as in bapt*ism,* hypnot*ism,* ostrac*ism,* plagiar*ism,* etc. Also, as formed on nouns, *manner of action* or *conduct characteristic of* (the person or kind of person indicated); as in despot*ism,* hero*ism,* Micawber*ism.* **b** *State, condition,* or *fact of being;* — from passive or neutral verb senses; or from adjectives or nouns of state or condition; as in, acts done during hypnot*ism;* sunk into barbar*ism.* **c** (1) *Doctrine* or *practice of;* either from names identifying a religious, philosophical, or other system or cult; as in Quaker*ism,* Berkeley*ism;* or from nouns or adjectives associated with a theory or class of principles; as in egot*ism,* stoic*ism,* real*ism,* jingo*ism.* (2) *Adherence* or *attachment to* a designated system or idea; as in, the minister's Anglican*ism;* Pater's Epicurean*ism.* **d** *A characteristic* or *peculiarity of,* esp. with words designating, or descriptive of, language; as in, a Gallic*ism,* an American*ism,* a colloquial*ism.*
☞ The reference "See -ISM" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ism,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

ism (ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.] A distinctive doctrine, theory, system, or practice; — usually used disparagingly.
The world grew light-headed, and forth came a spawn of *isms* which no man can number. *S. G. Goodrich.*

Is′ma-e′li-an (ĭs′mȧ-ē′lĭ-ăn), **Is′ma-il′i-an** (-ĭl′ĭ-ăn), *n.* One of a sect of the Shiite branch of Mohammedans, composed of those who hold that at the death (765) of Jafar, the sixth imam, the office of imam should have gone to the posterity of his dead eldest son, Ismail, instead of Musa, a younger son whom his father appointed his heir.

Is′ma-el-ite (ĭs′mȧ-ĕl-īt), *n.* **a** Var. of ISHMAELITE. **b** *pl.* The Arabs or Mohammedans. *Obs.* **c** = ISMAELIAN. — **Is′ma-el-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), **Is′ma-el-it′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), **Is′ma-el-it′ish** (-īt′ĭsh), *a.*

Is-me′ne (ĭs-mē′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰσμήνη.] *Gr. Myth.* A sister of Antigone (which see). She appears in Sophocles's tragedies "Œdipus at Colonos" and "Antigone." Her somewhat timorous common-sense nature contrasts with the exalted courage and devotion of Antigone.

i′so- (ī′sō-), **is-.** [Gr. ἴσος equal.] A prefix indicating *equality* or *sameness;* esp.: *Chem.* **a** Denoting a compound *isomeric with another,* as *iso*cyanic acid, which is isomeric with cyanic acid. **b** Specif.: Denoting a compound in whose structure *one carbon atom, at least, is connected with three other carbon atoms;* contrasted with *normal;* as in *iso*pentane.
☞ This list illustrates the above method of naming chemical isomers, which may be carried to an indefinite extent:

isamide	isocoumarin	isopepsin
isantipyrine	isocreatinine	isophlorizin
isindazol	isocyanogen	isophorone
isoaconitine	isocymene	isophthalic
isoallyl	isodehydracetic	isophthalyl
isoamyl	isodialuric	isopropenyl
isoamylamine	isodurene	isopropylamine
isoamylene	isoerucic	isopropylene
isoapiol	isoeugenol	isopulegone
isoasparagine	isoferulic	isopurpurate
isobarbituric	isogeranic	isopurpuric
isobenzil	isohesperidin	isopyrotritartaric
isobilianic	isohydrosorbic	isoquinoline
isoborneol	isoindol	isorcin
isobutane	isolinoleic	isorhamnose
isobutyl	isolinolenic	isoricinoleic
isobutylene	isomalic	isorisindone
isobutyrate	isomaltose	isorosinduline
isobutyric	isomelamine	isosaccharic
isocamphor	isomuscarine	isosaccharin
isocamphoric	isonaphthazarin	isosafrol
isocamphoronic	isonicotic	isosuccinic
isocaproic	isonicotine	isothujone
isocarbostyril	isonicotinic	isoüric
isocholanic	isoöleic	isovanillic
isocholine	isoörcin	isovanillin
isocitric	isoparaffin	isoxazol
isoconine	isopelletierine	isoxylene

i′so-bar (ī′sō-bär), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. βάρος weight.] *Phys. Geog.* A line connecting or marking places upon the surface of the earth where the height of the barometer reduced to sea level is the same either at a given time or for a certain period (mean height), as a year; an isopiestic line.

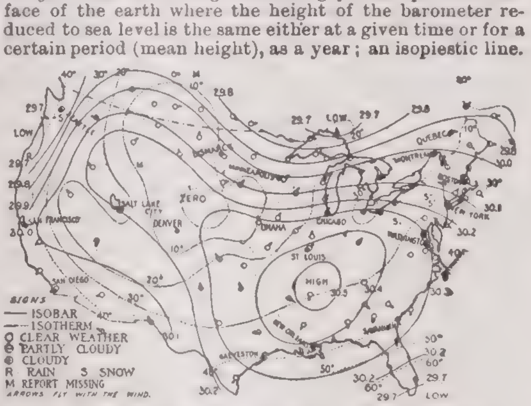

United States Weather Map, showing Isobars and Isotherms.

i′so-bar′ic (-băr′ĭk), *a.* **a** *Phys. Geog.* Denoting equal pressure; isopiestic; as, an *isobaric* line; specif., of or pertaining to isobars. **b** *Math.* Having terms all of the same weight; — said of a function.

i′so-bar-ism (ī′sō-bär-ĭz'm; ī-sŏb′ȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* Equality of weight or pressure.

i′so-base (ī′sō-bās), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. βάσις step.] *Geol.* An imaginary line, or a line on a map or chart, passing through all points which have been elevated to the same extent, since some specified time, e. g., since the glacial period; a contour of deformation.

i′so-bath′y-therm (-băth′ĭ-thûrm), *n.* [*iso-* + *bathy-* + Gr. θέρμη heat.] *Phys. Geog.* A line connecting points on the earth's surface where a certain temperature is found at the same depth. — **i′so-bath′y-ther′mal** (-thûr′măl), **i′so-bath′y-ther′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

i′so-bi-lat′er-al (-bī-lăt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*iso-* + *bilateral.*] *Bot.* Designating organs, as the leaves of *Iris,* in which there is no distinction between the surfaces; — opposed to *dorsiventral.*

i′so-bront (ī′sō-brŏnt), **i′so-bron′ton** (-brŏn′tŏn), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. βροντή thunder.] *Meteor.* An imaginary line, or a line on a chart, marking the simultaneous development of a thunderstorm, as noted by observing the time when the thunder is heard at different places.

I′so-car′di-a (-kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *iso-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellibranch mollusks of the family Cyprinidæ, having a heart-shaped shell with well-separated and spirally coiled umbones. It is by some regarded as the type of a distinct family, **I′so-car-di′i-dæ** (-kär-dī′ĭ-dē).

i′so-car′pic (-kär′pĭk), **i′so-car′pous** (-pŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-carpic, -carpous.*] *Bot.* Having carpels equaling the perianth divisions in number, as in the Ericaceæ.

i′so-ce-phal′ic (-sē-făl′ĭk), **i′so-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἰσοκέφαλος like-headed. See ISO-; CEPHALON.] *Art.* Having the heads of the principal figures (whether seated, standing, or mounted) arranged in one horizontal line or nearly so; — said esp. of a bas-relief. — **i′so-ceph′a-lism** (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* — **i′so-ceph′a-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

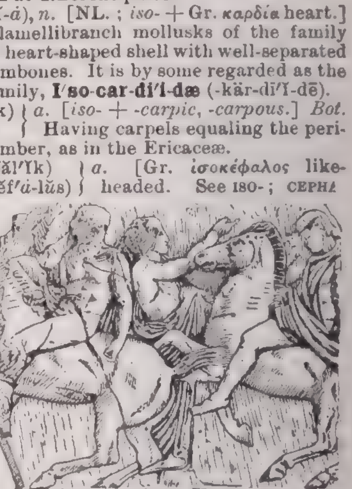
Isocephalous Relief from the Parthenon.

i′so-chasm (ī′sō-kăz'm), *n.* [*iso-* + *chasm.*] An imaginary line connecting places on the earth's surface at which there is the same mean frequency of auroras. — **i′so-chas′mic** (-kăz′mĭk), *a.*

i′so-cheim (ī′sō-kīm), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. χεῖμα winter.] *Phys. Geog.* An imaginary line connecting places on the earth having the same mean winter temperature. Cf. ISOTHERE. — **i′so-chei′mal** (-kī′măl), **i′so-chei′me-nal** (-kī′mē-năl), **i′so-chei′mic** (-kī′mĭk), *a.*

i′so-chlor′ (ī′sō-klōr′), *a.* [*iso-* + *chlor*ine.] *Sanitary Chem.* Of or pert. to the same amount of chlorine; — applied to imaginary lines each joining the points of a region at which the surface water normally contains the same amount of chlorine in the form of chlorides. — *n.* An isochlor line. Such lines are roughly parallel to the seacoast.

i′so-cho-les′ter-in (-kō-lĕs′tẽr-ĭn), **i′so-cho-les′ter-ol** (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [See ISO-; CHOLESTERIN.] *Chem.* An isomer of ordinary cholesterin, found esp. in lanolin, or wool fat. It melts at 138° C.; cholesterin melts at 145° C.

i′so-chor (-kôr), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. χώρα space.] *Physics.* A line upon a thermodynamic diagram so drawn as to represent the pressures corresponding to changes of temperature when the volume of the gas operated on is constant. — **i′so-chor′ic** (-kŏr′ĭk), *a.*

i′so-chro-mat′ic (-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *chromatic.*] **1.** *Optics.* Of the same color; — said of lines or curves of the same tint in the interference figures of biaxial crystals.
2. *Photog.* = ORTHOCHROMATIC.

i-soch′ro-nal (ī-sŏk′rō-năl), *a.* [See ISOCHRONOUS.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times; recurring at regular intervals; as, *isochronal* oscillations. — **i-soch′ro-nal-ly,** *adv.* — **i-soch′ro-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

i-soch′ro-nize (-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [See ISOCHRONOUS.] To render isochronal.

i-soch′ro-non (-nŏn), *n.* [NL. See ISOCHRONOUS.] A clock that is designed to keep very accurate time.

i-soch′ro-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἰσόχρονος; ἴσος equal + χρόνος time.] Uniform in time; isochronal. — **isochronous governor,** *Mach.,* a governor having the same height for every position of the balls, that is, having but one speed consistent with stability. — **i-soch′ro-nous-ly,** *adv.*

i-soch′ro-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. χρόα color.] Of the same tint or color throughout.

i′so-cli′nal (ī′sō-klī′năl), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] Of, pert. to, having, or indicating, equality of inclination or dip; as, *isoclinal* lines. — *n.* An isoclinal line.
isoclinal lines, lines joining points on the earth's surface at which a dipping needle has the same inclination to the plumb line.

i′so-cline (ī′sō-klīn), *n.* [See ISOCLINAL.] *Geol.* An anticline or syncline so closely folded that the rock beds of the two sides or limbs have the same dip.

i′so-co′ri-a (-kō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; *iso-* + Gr. κόρη pupil.] *Med.* The condition of having the pupils of the two eyes of the same size.

i-soc′ra-cy (ī-sŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἰσοκρατία; ἴσος equal + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, κράτος strength.] Equal power or rule; a system of government in which all have equal political power. — **i′so-crat** (ī′sō-krăt), *n.* — **i′so-crat′ic** (-krăt′ĭk), *a.*

i′so-cro-ton′ic (-krō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *crotonic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a liquid acid, $C_3H_5{\cdot}CO_2H$, variously formed, as in wood vinegar. It is isomeric with crotonic acid, and convertible into it by heat.

i′so-cry′mal (-krī′măl), *a.* *Phys. Geog.* Designating, or

Is′lam-it′ish (ĭs′lȧm-īt′ĭsh; ĭz′-), *a.* See -ISH.
Island City. Montreal, which is on an island: — a nickname.
island continent. An island as large, or nearly as large, as a continent, as Australia.
island gems. *Gr. Archæol.* The gems, later than the Mycenæan gems, made on the islands of the Ægean.
island hen. A peculiar flightless gallinule (*Porphyriornis nesiotis*) inhabiting Tristan da Cunha.
is′land-hood. *n.* See -HOOD.
is-lan′dic (ī-lăn′dĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an island. *Rare.*
Is-lan′dic. Var. of ICELANDIC.
is′land-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
is′land-less, *a.* See -LESS.
is′land-man, *n.* An islander. *Rare or Local.*
is′land-ress (ī′lăn-drĕs), *n., fem.* of ISLANDER. *R.* [collectively.
is′land-ry (-drĭ), *n.* Islanders,
is′land-y (ī′lăn-dĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or full of, islands. *Obs.*
islare. † ASHLAR.
i-slawen. Obs. p. p. of SLAY.
Is′lay (ĭs′lā; ī′lā), *n.* *Her.* See HERALD, *n.,* 2.
isle. † AISLE. [of IZLE
i′sle (ī′z'l). Obs. or Scot. var.
i-sleien. Obs. p. p. of SLAY.
isle′less (īl′lĕs), *a.* See LESS.
i-slend. Obs. p. p. of SLEND, tear, rend.
i-slepe. Obs. p. p. of SLEEP.
is′let-ed (ī′lĕt-ĕd), *a.* Set like an islet: furnished with islets.
isle′ward (īl′wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
i-sliked. Obs. p. p. of SLIKE.
i-sling, *v. t.; pret.* I-SLONG. To sling. *Obs.*
i-slon. Obs. p. p. of SLAY.
is′lot, i′lot (ī′lŏt), *n.* [F. *ilot,* OF. *islot.*] An islet.
Is′ma-chi′ah (ĭs′mȧ-kī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Is′ma-el (ĭs′mā-ĕl). *Bib.* Var. of ISHMAEL. [MAELITISM.
Is′ma-el-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* = ISH-
Is′ma-el-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
Is′ma-hel (-hĕl). *D. Bib.*
i-smaht, i-smeiht. Obs. p. p. of SMATCH. [Ismaelians.
Is-ma′i-li (ĭs-mā′ĭ-lĭ), *n. pl.*
Is′ma-il′i-an, Is′ma-il-ite. Vars. of ISMAELIAN, ISMAELITE, etc.
is′mal (ĭz′măl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ism.
is-mat′ic (ĭz-măt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an ism. — *n.* An adherent of an ism. *Rare.*
is-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Ismatic. — **is-mat′i-cal-ness.** *n.* [-DOM.
ism′dom (ĭz'm′dŭm), *n.* See
i-smete. Obs. p. p. of SMITE.
i-smethed. Obs. p. p. of SMOOTH.
Is′mi-el (ĭs′mĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
i-smittet. Obs. p. p. of SMIT.
i-smoked. Obs. p. p. of SMACK.
ism′y (ĭz′m′ĭ), *a.* Given to isms, or theories: doctrinaire.
is′n't (ĭz′'nt). Colloq. contraction of *is not.*
I. S. O. *Abbr.* (Companion of the) Imperial Service Order.
i′so-ab-nor′mal (ī′sō-ăb-nôr′măl). Var. of ISABNORMAL.
i′so-au-rore′ (-ô-rōr′; 201), *n.* [*iso-* + *aurora.*] = ISOCHASM.
i′so-bare. Var. of ISOBAR.
i′so-bar′o-met′ric, *a.* [*iso-* + *barometric.*] = ISOBARIC.
i′so-bath (ī′sō-băth), **i′so-bath′ic** (-băth′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰσοβαθής; ἴσος equal + βάθος depth.] Having constant depth; — applied to a kind of inkstand in which the ink in the dipping well is automatically maintained at a constant depth.
i′so-bi′o-ge-net′ic, *a.* Producing equal amounts of vital energy.
i-sob′ri-ous (ī-sŏb′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. βριᾶν to be strong.] *Bot.* Developing equally on both sides. *Obs.*
i-sob′ry-ous, *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. βρύειν to swell.] Isobrious.
i′so-bu′tane, *n.* See BUTANE.
i′so-bu-tyr′ic, *a.* See ISO-.
i-sos′ce-lar (ī-sŏs′ē-lăr), *a.* Isosceles. *Obs.*
i′so-cel′lu-lar, *a.* *Biol.* Consisting of like cells.
i′so-cer′cal (ī′sō-sûr′kăl), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Having or designating a form of caudal fin in which the vertebræ gradually decrease in size and end in the median line of the fin, as in the codfishes. It resembles the diphycercal form, but is supposed to be derived from the true homocercal type. — **i′so-cer′cy** (-sûr′sĭ), *n.*
i′so-chei′mene (-kī′mēn). Var. of ISOCHEIM. [CHEIMENAL.
i′so-chei′mo-nal. Var. of ISO-
i′so-chi′mal, i′so-chime, i′so-chi′mene, etc. Vars. of ISOCHEIM, etc.
i′so-chrone (-krōn), **i′so-chron′ic** (-krŏn′ĭk), **i′so-chron′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Isochronal.
i′so-cin′cho-me-ron′ic (-sĭn′kō-mē-rŏn′ĭk), *a.* See PYRIDINE.
i′so-cla′site (-klā′zīt), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. κλάσις fracture.] *Min.* A basic hydrous phosphate of calcium, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2{\cdot}Ca(OH)_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, in small white crystals or columnar forms. [Isoclinal.
i′so-clin′ic (-klĭn′ĭk), *a. & n.*
i′so-cli′no-stat (-klī′nō-stăt), *n.* [*isocline* + Gr. στατός placed. See STATICS.] A mechanical device for dividing angles into equal parts. [ISOCOLON.
i′so-co′la (-kō′lȧ), *n., L. pl.* of
i′so-co′lon (-kō′lŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [Gr. ἰσόκωλον; ἴσος equal + κῶλον limb, member.] *Gr. Rhet. & Pros.* A period consisting of cola of equal length; also, the use of equal cola in immediate succession. — **i′so-col′ic** (-kŏl′ĭk), *a.*
i′so-co′ly, *n.* Isocolon. *Obs.*
i′so-cor′y-bul′bine, *n.* Alsobin. *Chem.* See CAPNOIDES.

pertaining to, a line connecting points on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature for a specified coldest period of the year. — *n.* An isocrymal line.

ī'so-cryme (ī'sō-krīm), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. κρυμός cold.] An isocrymal line.

ī'so-cy'a-nate (-sī'ȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of isocyanic acid. The esters are colorless, volatile liquids of suffocating odor, yielding amines when warmed with alkalies.

ī'so-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *cyanic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a hypothetical acid, CO:NH (called also *carbimide*), isomeric with cyanic acid, and known in the form of its esters. See ISOCYANATE.

ī'so-cy'a-nide (-sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid.** [*iso-* + *cyanide.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds isomeric with the cyanides. See CARBAMINE.

ī'so-dac'ty-lous (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-dactylous.*] *Zoöl.* Having the digits or toes similar or equal in length.

ī'so-dī'a-bat'ic (-dī'ȧ-băt'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. διαβατικός able to pass through.] *Physics.* Pertaining to the equal transmission of heat to or from a substance. Two lines or curves representing variations in the pressure and density of a fluid are said to be *isodiabatic* with respect to each other when the transmission of heat during any stage represented on one is equal to that during the corresponding stage on the other.

ī'so-dī'a-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *diametric.*] **1.** *Cryst.* Having, or pertaining to, equal lateral axes; — said of tetragonal and hexagonal crystals.

2. *Bot.* Having the diameters equal; of equal dimensions, as the cells of ordinary parenchymatous tissue.

ī-sod'ī-con (ī-sŏd'ĭ-kŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -ICA (-kȧ). Also **ei-sod'i-con.** [NL., fr. LGr. εἰσοδικόν, fr. Gr. εἴσοδος entrance; εἰς into + ὁδός way.] *East. Ch.* The short anthem sung when the priest enters the church with the evangelistary.

ī'so-dī-mor'phism (ī'sō-dī-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*iso-* + *dimorphism.*] *Min.* Isomorphism between the two forms, severally, of two dimorphous substances. Thus, iron sulphide and cobalt arsenide are both dimorphous, and each form of one is isomorphous with a form of the other, pyrite with smaltite, and marcasite with safflorite. — **ī'so-dī-mor'phic** (-fĭk), **ī'so-dī-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

ī-sod'o-mum (ī-sŏd'ō-mŭm), *n.* Also **-mon** (-mŏn). [L., fr. Gr. ἰσόδομον, neut. adj.; ἴσος equal + δόμος a course in a building.] *Anc. Gr. Arch.* A variety of masonry in which blocks of equal length and thickness are laid in courses so that each vertical joint of a course comes over the middle of a block just below. — **ī-sod'o-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

ī'so-dont (ī'sō-dŏnt), *a.* [*iso-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having the teeth all alike.

ī'so-drome (-drōm), *n.* [*iso-* + *-drome.*] *Nav.* A certain method of moving a fleet from one formation to another, the direction usually being changed eight points (90°), by means of paths of equal length for each ship. It is prohibited in the United States navy as dangerous.

ī'so-dy-na'mi-a (-dī-nā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; *iso-* + Gr. δύναμις power.] State of being of equal strength or power.

ī'so-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, having, or
ī'so-dy-nam'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } denoting, equality of force.
isodynamic equivalent, *Physiol.*, in dietetics, the ratio of the combustion equivalents of fats and carbohydrates, that is, the ratio of interchange between these two classes of foodstuffs. Thus, 1 gram of fat is the *isodynamic equivalent* of 2.2 grams of carbohydrates. — **i. foods**, *Physiol.*, those foods that produce a similar amount of heat. — **i. lines**, *Magnetism*, lines connecting points on the earth's surface at which the magnetic intensity is the same.

ī'so-dy'na-mous (-dī'nȧ-mŭs; -dĭn'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἰσοδύναμος. See ISODYNAMIA.] **a** Of equal force or size. **b** Specif.: *Bot.* Isobrious.

ī'so-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *electric.*] Having the same electric potential; as, *isoelectric* points.

I-so'e-tes (ī-sō'ē-tēz), *n.* [L., houseleek, fr. Gr. ἰσοετές an evergreen plant, prop. neut. of ἰσοετής equal in years; ἴσος equal + ἔτος year.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of plants, the quillworts, constituting a distinct family (**I'so-e-ta'ce-æ** [ī'sō-ē-tā'sē-ē]) and order (**I'so-e-ta'les** [-ē-tā'lēz]) of fern allies. They are aquatic or marsh plants with a short buried lobed stem (called a *trunk*) which sends up a tuft of quill-shaped leaves bearing the sporangia in their axils. The sporangia are of two kinds, some containing microspores, others megaspores, so that the prothallia are bisexual. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

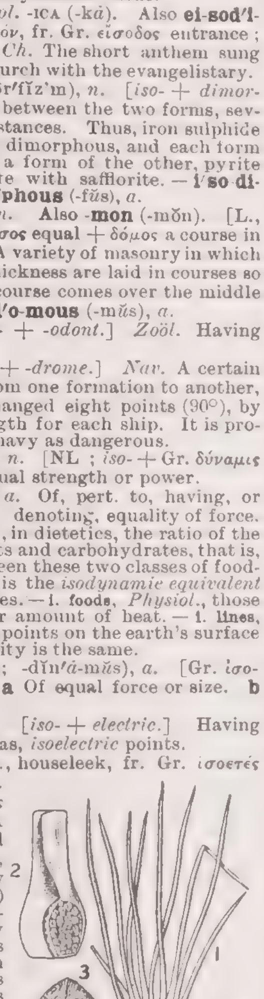

Isoetes (*I. lacustris*). 1 Whole Plant; 2 Base of Leaf; 3 Megaspore; 4 Microspores.

ī'so-ga-mete' (ī'sō-gȧ-mēt'), *n.* [*iso-* + *gamete.*] *Biol.* A gamete of a type not exhibiting sexual or other differentiations; specif., *Bot.*, a planogamete.

ī-sog'a-mous (ī-sŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-gamous.*] *Biol.* Reproducing through the conjugation of similar gametes. Cf. HETEROGAMOUS, 1 **a**, OÖGAMOUS. — **ī-sog'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

ī'so-gen (ī'sō-jĕn), *n.* [*iso-* + *-gen.*] **1.** *Biol.* An isogenous structure.

2. *Geom.* A figure having equal angles.

ī'so-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Lit., having the same or a similar origin; — only in **isogenetic induction**, *Plant Physiol.*, simple (as distinguished from *complex*) stimulation.

ī-sog'e-nous (ī-sŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Having the same origin. — **ī-sog'e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

ī'so-ge'o-therm (ī'sō-jē'ō-thûrm), *n.* [*iso-* + *geo-* + Gr. θέρμη heat.] *Geol.* A line or curved surface beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean temperature. — **ī'so-ge'o-ther'mal** (-thûr'măl), **ī'so-ge'o-ther'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

ī-sog'o-nal (ī-sŏg'ō-năl), *a.* [See ISOGONIC.] Having equal angles; isogonic. — **isogonal transformation**, *Geom.*, a transformation in which angles are conserved, as any transformation by aid of a function of a complex variable.

ī'so-gon'ic (ī'sō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. γωνία angle.] Pertaining to, or noting, equal angles.
isogonic lines, *Magnetism*, imaginary lines joining places on the earth's surface at which the variation of the magnetic needle from the meridian or true north is the same.

ī'so-gon'ic, *n.* An isogonic line.

ī'so-go'ni-o-stat' (-gō'nĭ-ō-stăt'), *n.* [Gr. ἰσογώνιος isogonic + ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Physics.* A device for maintaining a train of prisms automatically in the position of minimum deviation.

ī'so-graph (ī'sō-grȧf), *n.* [*iso-* + *-graph.*] An instrument consisting of two short straightedges connected by a large circular joint marked with angular degrees, used with a T square on a drawing board and combining the functions of a protractor and a set square.

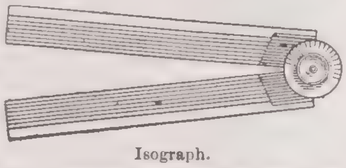
Isograph.

ī-sog'ra-phy (ī-sŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*iso-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** Imitation of another's handwriting.

2. The art or method of isographic or homolographic projection. See HOMOLOGRAPHIC.

ī'so-hal'sine (ī'sō-hăl'sīn; -sĭn), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. ἅλς salt.] An imaginary line or surface connecting points of equal salinity in the ocean.

ī'so-hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + 2d *hydro-* + *-ic.*] *Phys. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating solutions of electrolytes having equal concentration of a common ion (as, for acids, the hydrogen ion), so that they do not affect one another's conductivity on being mixed.

ī'so-hy'e-tal (-hī'ē-tăl), *a.* [*iso-* + *hyetal.*] *Meteor.* Pertaining to or indicating equal rainfall; as, *isohyetal* lines, lines connecting places on the earth's surface which have the same annual rainfall. — *n.* An isohyetal line.

ī'so-ke-rau'nic (-kē-rô'nĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. κεραυνός thunderbolt.] *Meteor.* Having thunderstorm phenomena of equal frequency or equivalent severity or simultaneous occurrence.

ī'so-ke-rau'no-graph'ic (-nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* *Meteor.* Designating areas over which the keraunographic records of thunderstorm phenomena are the same or similar.

ī'so-ke-rau'no-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Meteor.* Designating areas over which thunderstorm discharges are audible in the keraunophone with equal intensity.

ī'so-la-ble (ī'sō-lȧ-b'l; ĭs'ō-), *a.* [See ISOLATE.] Capable of being isolated.

ī'so-late (ī'sō-lāt; ĭs'ō-; 277), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [F. *isolé*, fr. It. *isolato*, p. p. of *isolare* to isolate, fr. *isola* island, L. *insula*. See 1st ISLE; cf. INSULATE.] **1.** To place in a detached situation; to place by itself or alone; to insulate; to separate from others.

2. *Chem.* To separate from all foreign substances; to make pure; to obtain in a free state.

3. *Elec.* = INSULATE.

ī'so-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Placed or standing alone; detached; separated; solitary. — **isolated language** *or* **speech.** See ISOLATING LANGUAGE. — **i. pawn**, *Chess*, a pawn when there is no pawn of the same color on either of the adjoining files. — **i. point**, *Math.*, any point (in an assemblage) that is not a limit point; also, an acnode.

ī'so-lat'ing (-lāt'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ISOLATE. — **isolating language**, *Philol.*, any of those languages in which each word, usually a single syllable (whence these languages are often called *monosyllabic*), expresses a distinct idea approximating that of the ideal root (see ROOT). Variations in parts of speech and syntactical relations are determined exclusively by the order in which the words are joined and by the use of particles. These languages, therefore, consist of strings of formally independent words. "Thus if English were made up entirely of sentences such as the following, it would be an isolating language: *You know any people; Do you know it?; A ten-pound note*" (*H. Sweet*). The pure languages of this type are all contained in the Indo-Chinese family, which has the further character of word discrimination by means of tones (see TONE). From this characteristic they have been called "*polytonic languages;*" some Indo-Chinese languages, however, possess only one tone, and where more exist they are not an essential, but an accidental, characteristic of the languages. The number of tones varies from four or more in Chinese to only one in western Tibetan. Languages approaching the isolating form are: the Otomi of Mexico; Ewe, Tshi, and Yoruba (Negro languages of Upper Guinea); Negrito (of the Philippines); also, the analytical inflectional languages. See INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES, INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

ī'so-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *isolation.*] Act of isolating, or state of being isolated; insulation; loneliness.
Syn. — See SOLITUDE.

ī'so-la'tion-ist, *a.* A person who favors or advocates isolation; esp., one who favors what is considered to be a policy of isolation in national affairs.

ī'so-la-tive (ī'sō-lā-tĭv; ĭs'ō-), *a.* *Phon.* Of changes in sounds, occurring in isolation; not dependent on the influence of neighboring sounds; — contrasted with *combinative*.

Isolative changes are those which affect a sound without any reference to its surroundings, while combinative changes imply two sounds in juxtaposition, which modify each other in various ways. *H. Sweet.*

I-solde' (ĭ-sōld'), *or* **I-seult'** (ĭ-sōōlt'), *n.* [OF. *Isolt*, *Iseut.*] In Arthurian romance, either of two women, the wife and the beloved of Tristram. See TRISTRAM.

ī-sol'o-gous (ī-sŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. λόγος proportion.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any series of compounds of related structure and a regular difference of composition other than CH_2; — applied esp. to series in which the difference is H_2; as, ethane, C_2H_6; ethylene, C_2H_4; acetylene, C_2H_2. Cf. HOMOLOGOUS.

ī'so-logue (ī'sō-lŏg), *n.* *Chem.* A member of an isologous group or series.

I'so-lo'ma (-lō'mȧ), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. λῶμα border.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American gesneriaceous plants resembling *Gesneria* and *Achimenes*. Some species are cultivated for their showy tubular flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ī'so-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *magnetic.*] Designating, or pertaining to, lines connecting points of equal magnetic force. — *n.* An isomagnetic line.

ī'so-mer (ī'sō-mĕr), *n.* [See ISOMERIC.] *Chem.* A compound isomeric with another or others.

I-som'er-a (ī-sŏm'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ISOMERE.] *Zoöl.* A large division of Coleoptera having (or apparently having) the same number of tarsal joints on the hind legs as on the others. The group is nearly coextensive with Adephaga, Clavicornia, Serricornia, Lamellicornia, and Phytophaga taken together.

ī'so-mere (ī'sō-mēr), *n.* [*iso-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* **1.** A homologous or corresponding part or segment.

2. *Chem.* = ISOMER.

ī'so-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. μέρος part: cf. F. *isomérique.*] **1.** *Chem.* Composed of the same elements united in the same proportion by weight, but differing in one or more properties owing to difference in structure; — specifically (and usually) applied to compounds having the same molecular weight, as distinguished from *polymeric* (which see). Cf. METAMERIC, ALLOTROPY. Acetylene, C_2H_2, and benzene, C_6H_6, are composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportion, but the molecular weight of the latter, as shown by the vapor densities, is three times that of acetylene; they are *polymeric*. Butane and isobutane, however, both have the same formula, C_4H_{10}, the difference here being solely in the arrangement of the atoms in the molecule, as shown in the expanded formulas $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_3$ (normal butane) and $CH_3{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH_3$ with CH_3 attached (isobutane). They are *isomeric* (in the specific sense). Isomerism is common among organic compounds. That shown by butanes, in which the "skeletons" of the two compounds differ, is called **chain**, or **nucleus, isomerism**, as distinguished from **place**, or **position**, **isomerism**. The latter results when a substituting atom or group takes different positions, as seen in the two propyl alcohols, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2OH$ and $CH_3{\cdot}CHOH{\cdot}CH_3$. Many cases of isomerism are not explained by ordinary structural formulas. In spatial isomerism, or *stereoisomerism*, the isomers contain like atoms joined in the same order but having different relations in space. Here is included **optical isomerism** (so called because the two isomers act differently on polarized light; see *asymmetric carbon atom*, under ASYMMETRIC, and TARTARIC ACID), *alloisomerism* (which see), and a kind of isomerism shown by certain nitrogen compounds (see BENZALDOXIME). Isomerism due to different modes of arrangement of like molecules, resulting in differences in physical properties, is called **physical isomerism**; calcite and aragonite perhaps furnish examples. Isomerism in which the isomers change into each other more or less readily is called **dynamic**, or **equilibrium, isomerism**; it has also been called **tautomerism**, **desmotropism**, **merotropism**, etc. Some limit *desmotropism* to cases in which the isomers are easily interconvertible, and apply *tautomerism* to cases in which desmotropism is a possibility not yet realized. When two desmotropic forms exist together in equilibrium the phenomenon is called **allelotropism**, and they constitute an *allelotropic mixture*. If the equilibrium is such that one of the forms is present to a vanishing extent the form is called the **pseudo form**, and the phenomenon is called **pseudomerism**.

2. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an isomere.

3. *Bot.* = ISOMEROUS **a**.

ī'so-mer'i-cal (ī'sō-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Isomeric.

ī-som'er-ism (ī-sŏm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* *Chem.* State, quality, or relation, of being isomeric. See ISOMERIC.

ī-som'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-merous.*] Having an equal number of parts, ridges, markings, etc.; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having the members of each floral whorl equal in number. Cf. HETEROMEROUS, 2 **a**. **b** *Anat.* Having an equal number of ridges; — said of the successive molar teeth in the case of certain mammals. **c** *Chem.* = ISOMERIC. **d** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or having the leg structure of, the Isomera.

ī'so-met'ric (ī'sō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. μέτρον meas-
ī'so-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } ure.] Pert. to, or characterized by, equality of measure. Specif.: *Cryst.* Pert. to or designating that system of crystallization in which the three axes are of equal length and at right angles to each other; monometric; regular; cubic. Cf. CRYSTALLIZATION.
isometric contraction, *Physiol.*, the contraction of a muscle against a large resistance, as a strong spring, which permits the muscle to shorten very little. The resultant curve is known as an *isometric curve*. — **i. line**, *Thermodyn.*, a line of equal volumes in a pressure-volume diagram. Cf. ISOPIESTIC, *n.* — **i. perspective** *or* **projection**, orthogonal projection on a plane equally inclined to three principal axes of an object, so that lengths parallel to these are represented proportionally. It is used in mechanical sketches to show proportions, etc.

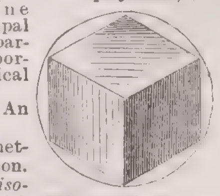
Cube seen in Isometric Perspective.

ī'so-met'ric, *n.* *Thermodynamics.* An isometric line.

ī'so-met'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* In an isometric manner; by isometric projection.

ī'so-met'ro-graph (-rō-grȧf), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. μέτρον measure + *-graph.*] A device for ruling equidistant parallel lines, consisting essentially of a mechanism for moving a straightedge into successive parallel positions.

ī-som'e-try (ī-sŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*iso-* + *-metry.*] Equality of, or in respect of, measure; specif.: **a** *Geog.* Equality of elevation; as, the *isometry* of Alpine summits. **b** The relation of corresponding figures in isometric projection.

ī'so-crym'ic (-krĭm'ĭk), *a.* Isocrymal.

ī'so-cy-an'u-rate, *n.* *Chem.* A [fulminurate.

ī'so-cy'a-nu'ric, *a.* [*iso-* + *cyanuric.*] *Chem.* = FULMINURIC.

ī'so-cyc'lic (ī'sō-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See CYCLIC, 4.

ī'so-cyt'ic (ī'sō-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* Equal-celled.

i-sode. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.

ī'so-dī'a-met'ri-cal, *a.* Isodiametric

I'so-don'ti-a (ī'sō-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ISODONT.] *Zoöl.* The Cetacea. *Obs.*

ī'so-don'tous (-dŏn'tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Isodont.

ī'so-dul'cite (-dŭl'sīt), *n.* = [RHAMNOSE.

ī'so-en'er-get'ic (-ĕn'ĕr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* Isodynamic.

ī-sog'na-thism (ī-sŏg'nȧ-thĭz'm), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* State of having the teeth of both jaws alike. — **ī-sog'na-thous** (-thŭs), *a.* *Cope.*

ī-sog'o-nism (-ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. γονή offspring, generative parts.] *Zoöl.* The quality of having similar medusæ or gonophores, as certain hydroids of different genera. — **ī'so-gon'ic** (ī'sō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ī'so-gram, *n.* [*iso-* + *-gram.*] *Math.* A diagram intended to show, by means of curves, a relation connecting three variables.

ī'so-graph'ic (ī'sō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** = HOMOLOGRAPHIC.
2. Of or pertaining to isography.

ī'so-graph'i-cal, *a.* Isographic.

ī'so-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ISOGRAPHIC, ISOGRAPHICAL.

ī-sog'y-nous (ī-sŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-gynous.*] Isocarpous.

ī'so-hy'et (ī'sō-hī'ĕt), *n.* An isohyetal line. [CLINOSTAT.

ī'so-kli'no-stat. Var. of ISO-

ī'so-late (ī'sō-lāt; ĭs'ō-), *a.* Isolated. — *n.* Something isolated. [of ISOLATED.

ī'so-lat'ed-ly (-lāt'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

ī'so-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One that isolates; an insulator.

‖**i'so'lé'** (ē'zō'lā'), *masc.*, **i'so'lée'** (-lā'), *fem.*, *a.* [F.] Isolated.

ī'so-let, *n.* [It. *isoletta*, dim. of *isola* island.] An islet. *Obs.*

ī'so-li'chen-in (ī'sō-lī'kĕn-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A carbohydrate accompanying lichenin and similar to it, but giving a blue color with iodine.

I-solt'. Var. of ISOLDE.

ī'so-ly'sin (ī'sō-lī'sĭn), *n.* See HÆMOLYSIN.

ī-sol'y-sis (ī-sŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* The destructive action of an isolysin. — **ī'so-lyt'ic** (ī'sō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

i-som, i-some, *a.* [AS. *gesōm.*] Agreed; in accord; at one. *Obs.*

I'so-mas'ti-go'da (-măs'tĭ-gō'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *iso-* + Gr μάστιξ, -ιγος, whip + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A division of flagellate protozoans, having from two to five flagella at the anterior end of the body. — **ī'so-mas'ti-gate** (-măs'tĭ-gāt), *a.*

ī'so-mer'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ISOMERIC, -ICAL.

ī-som'er-ide (ī-sŏm'ĕr-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* An isomer.

ī-som'er-o-mor'phism (-ō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*isomer* + *-morph* + *-ism.*] *Cryst.* Isomorphism between isomeric substances.

ī-som'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Isomerism.

ī'so-me-tro'pi-a (-mē-trō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *iso-* + Gr. μέτρον

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i′so-morph (ī′sō-môrf), *n.* [See ISOMORPHOUS.] **1.** One of two or more substances related by isomorphism.
2. *Biol.* An animal, plant, or group having superficial similarity to another, although phylogenetically different.
i′so-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* **1.** *Cryst.* Having similar crystalline form. See ISOMORPHISM.
2. *Math.* Having for each of its operations S, and for each product of two operations ST, unique correspondents S' and $S'T'$; — said of a group G with respect to a group G'. When G and G' are of the same order and G' is isomorphic with G, they are **simply isomorphic**, or of the same type; but if G be of higher order than G', the correspondence is not one to one, but many to one, and then G is **multiply isomorphic** with G'.
3. *Biol.* Alike in form; exhibiting isomorphism.
i′so-mor′phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *isomorphisme.*] **1.** *Cryst.* A similarity of crystalline form between substances of similar composition, as between sulphates of barium ($BaSO_4$) and of strontium ($SrSO_4$); sometimes, similarity of form between substances of unlike composition (which is more properly called *homœomorphism*).
2. *Math.* Of groups, quality of being isomorphic.
3. *Biol.* Similarity in organisms of different ancestry resulting from convergence. See CONVERGENCE, 3.
i′so-mor′phous (-fŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-morphous.*] Isomorphic; exhibiting isomorphism.
i′so-neph (ī′sō-nĕf), *n.* An isonephelic line.
i′so-ne-phel′ic (-nē-fĕl′ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. νεφέλη a cloud.] *Meteor.* Designating, or pertaining to, lines joining stations that have the same average percentage of cloudiness; as, *isonephelic* lines or regions.
i′so-ni′trile (ī′sō-nī′trĭl; -trīl), *n.* Also **i′so-ni′tril**. [*iso-* + *nitrile.*] *Chem.* Carbamine.
i′so-ni-tro′so- (-nī-trō′sō-). [*iso-* + *nitroso-.*] *Org. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively), signifying: *Pertaining to*, *containing*, or *designating*, *the bivalent group* NOH, which is called also the *oxime* group. See OXIME, NITROSO-.
i′so-nom′ic (ī′sō-nŏm′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰσόνομος; ἴσος equal + νόμος law.] Having equal laws or rights; characterized by isonomy.
i-son′o-my (ī-sŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἰσονομία: cf. F. *isonomie.* See ISONOMIC.] Equality of laws or rights; equal distribution of rights and privileges.
i′so-nym (ī′sō-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. ἰσώνυμος having the same name; ἴσος same + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name.] A paronym. — **i′so-nym′ic** (-nĭm′ĭk), *a.* — **i-son′y-my** (ī-sŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.*
i-sop′a-thy (ī-sŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*iso-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* **a** Theory that it is possible to cure a disease by means of the virus of the same disease. **b** Theory of curing a diseased organ by eating the analogous organ of a healthy animal.
i′so-per′i-met′ric (ī′sō-pĕr′ĭ-mĕt′rĭk) }
i′so-per′i-met′ric-al (-pĕr′ĭ-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Gr. ἰσοπερίμετρος; ἴσος equal + περίμετρον circumference: cf. F. *isopérimètre.* See PERIMETER.] *Geom.* Having equal perimeters; connected with isoperimetry. — **isoperimetric figures**, (plane) figures having equal perimeters. — **i. problems**, problems in which is sought a curve of fixed length that possesses some maximum or minimum property; — now called **problems of relative maxima and minima**, including all in which it is sought to find the form of y that renders $\int_{x_0}^{x} F dx$ a maximum or minimum while keeping $\int_{x_0}^{x} \phi dx$ constant, F and ϕ being functions of x, y, and $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
i′so-per-im′e-try (-pĕr-ĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* *Geom.* The doctrine of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.
i′so-phas′al (-fāz′ăl), *a.* [*iso-* + *phase* + *-al.*] Denoting, or marking, likeness or equality of phases or status (among the elements of a compound); as, an *isophasal* line.
i′so-pho′ri-a (-fō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL. See ISO-; -PHOROUS.] *Med.* Condition of having the visual axes of the two eyes in the same horizontal plane.
i′so-pi-es′tic (-pī-ĕs′tĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. πιέζειν to press.] *Thermodynamics.* Having, or denoting, equal pressure; isobaric. — *n.* An isopiestic line.
isopiestic line, a line showing, in a diagram, the relations of temperature and volume under constant pressure; — called also *isobar.*
I′so-pleu′ra (-plōō′rȧ; 243), *n. pl.* [NL. See ISO-; PLEURA.] *Zoöl.* The Amphineura. — **i′so-pleu′ral** (-răl), *a.* — **i′so-pleu′ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.* — **i′so-pleu′rous** (-rŭs), *a.*
i′so-pod (ī′sō-pŏd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Belonging to the Isopoda. — *n.* One of the Isopoda.

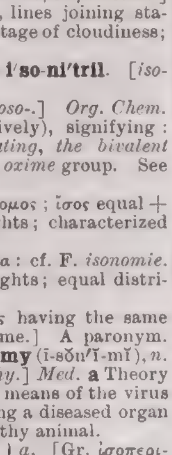

One of the Isopoda (*Idothea irrorata*). *a* Caudal Shield, or Pygidium, consisting of the last four abdominal segments, consolidated.

I-sop′o-da (ī-sŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ISO-; -PODA.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of sessile-eyed crustaceans of the order Arthrostraca, in which the body is usually depressed and composed of seven free thoracic segments each of which bears a pair of legs which are similar in size and direction on the different segments in typical members of the group. The gills are borne on the appendages of the abdomen, which is short and often reduced by the fusion of some of its segments so that a large caudal shield is formed. The species are numerous, and mostly quite small. Many are marine, others live in fresh water, and others, as the pill bugs or sow bugs, are terrestrial. — **i-sop′o-dan** (ī-sŏp′ō-dăn), **i-sop′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.* — **i-sop′o-dan**, *n.*
i′so-pol′i-ty (ī′sō-pŏl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἰσοπολιτεία. See ISO-; POLITY.] Equality of political rights. — **i′so-po-lit′i-cal** (-pō-lĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **i-sop′o-lite** (ī-sŏp′ō-līt), *n.*
i′so-prene (ī′sō-prēn), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] *Chem.* An oily, volatile hydrocarbon, C_5H_8, obtained by the distillation of caoutchouc or gutta-percha. It is a hemiterpene.
i′so-pro′pyl (-prō′pĭl), *n.* *Chem.* A univalent radical, $(CH_3)_2CH$, isomeric with normal propyl. See ISO-, PROPYL.
i′sop-seph′ic (ī′sŏp-sĕf′ĭk; -sē′fĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰσόψηφος; ἴσος equal + ψῆφος pebble, counter.] Equal in numerical value; — said of two or more words whose letters represent the same total according to the old Greek notation giving a certain value to each letter. — *n.* One of two or more isopsephic verses. — **i′sop-se′phism** (-sē′fĭz'm), *n.*
I-sop′ter-a (ī-sŏp′tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *iso-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* A division of the Neuroptera often regarded as a separate order, consisting of the termites, or white ants. — **i-sop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
i′so-pyre (ī′sō-pīr), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. πῦρ fire.] *Min.* An impure opal containing iron, alumina, etc.
i′sor-rop′ic (ī′sŏ-rŏp′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰσόρροπος in equipoise; ἴσος equal + ῥοπή momentum.] Of equal value. — **isorropic line** (in a diagram), *Geom.*, the locus of all the points for which a specified function has a constant value.
i-sos′ce-les (ī-sŏs′ē-lēz), *a.* [L., fr. Gr. ἰσοσκελής; ἴσος equal + σκέλος leg.] *Geom.* Having two equal sides; — said of a triangle.

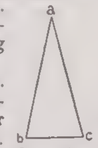

Isosceles Triangle ($ab = ac$).

i′so-seis′mal (ī′sō-sīs′măl), *n.* An isoseismal line.
i′so-seis′mal (-măl) }
i′so-seis′mic (-mĭk) } *a.* [*iso-* + *seismal*, *seismic.*] Affected with, or pertaining to, equal force by an earthquake shock.
isoseismal line, an imaginary line connecting all points on the surface of the earth where an earthquake shock has the same intensity. The isoseismal lines corresponding to different intensities of shock make a system of curves about the epicenter.
i′sos-mot′ic (ī′sŏs-mŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *osmotic.*] Of or pertaining to equal osmotic pressure; as, *isosmotic* solutions.
I′so-spon′dy-li (ī′sō-spŏn′dĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *iso-* + Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra.] *Zoöl.* A large order of soft-rayed, physostomous, teleost fishes, having abdominal ventral fins, a mesocoracoid or precoracoid arch (in all typical forms), and the anterior vertebræ unmodified and similar to the others. It is the most primitive group of teleosts. It includes 20 or 25 families, of which the herring and salmon families are the most important, and contains both marine and fresh-water forms, some inhabiting the deep seas. Cf. MALACOPTERYGII. — **i′so-spon′dy-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
i′so-spore (ī′sō-spōr; 201), *n.* *Biol.* **a** One of the spores produced by an isosporous organism. **b** A zygospore.
i-sos′po-rous (ī-sŏs′pō-rŭs; ī′sō-spō′rŭs; 201), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. σπορος fruit.] *Biol.* Producing but one kind of spore, as the ferns and Equisetaceæ. Cf. HETEROSPOROUS.
i-sos′ta-sy (ī-sŏs′tȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See ISO-; STASIS.] The state or quality of being isostatic. Specif., *Geol.*, general equilibrium in the earth's crust, supposed to be maintained by the yielding or flow of rock material beneath the surface under gravitative stress. By the theory of *isostasy* each unit column of the earth, from surface to center, has approximately the same weight, and the continents stand higher than the ocean beds chiefly because the material of the crust has there less density.
i′so-stat′ic (ī′sō-stăt′ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *static.*] *Physics & Geol.* Subjected to equal pressure from every side; being in hydrostatic equilibrium, as a body submerged in a liquid at rest; pertaining to, or characterized by, isostasy.
i′so-stem′o-nous (-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. στήμων thread.] *Bot.* Having stamens equal in number to the perianth divisions. — **i′so-stem′o-ny** (-stĕm′ō-nĭ), *n.*
i′so-sul′pho-cy′a-nate (-sŭl′fō-sī′ȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* An ester of the hypothetical isosulphocyanic acid.
i′so-sul′pho-cy-an′ic (-sī-ăn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HNCS, isomeric with sulphocyanic acid, and known only in its esters, the mustard oils.
i-sot′e-ly (ī-sŏt′ē-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἰσοτέλεια; ἴσος equal + τέλος tax.] In ancient Athens, equality with the citizens in the matter of public burdens, taxation, the right to own land, etc., granted to some aliens.
i′so-there (ī′sō-thēr), **i-soth′er-al** (ī-sŏth′ẽr-ăl; ī′sō-thēr-ăl), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. θέρος summer: cf. F. *isothère.*] *Phys. Geog.* A line joining points on the earth's surface having the same mean summer temperature. — **i-soth′er-al**, *a.*
i′so-therm (ī′sō-thûrm), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. θέρμη heat, fr. θερμός hot: cf. F. *isotherme.*] *Phys. Geog.* A line joining or marking points on the earth's surface having the same temperature at a given time, or the same mean temperature for a given period. See ISOBAR, *Illust.*
i′so-ther′mal (-thûr′măl), *a.* [Cf. F. *isotherme.*] Relating to, or indicating, equality of temperature; specif., *Phys. Geog.*, relating to the geographical distribution of temperature, as exhibited by means of isotherms; as, an *isothermal* line; an *isothermal* chart. — *n.* An isothermal line.
isothermal coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.* — **i. line.** **a** An isotherm. **b** *Physics.* A line on a diagram of energy representing variations in pressure and volume under conditions of constant temperature. — **i. lines** (of a surface), *Math. & Physics*, the lines whose equations are u = a constant, v = a constant, where u and v are thermal parameters (which see). They divide the surface into infinitesimal squares. — **i. modulus**, the modulus of cubic compressibility corresponding to compression at constant temperature. See under MODULUS. — **i. zones**, *Phys. Geog.*, spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines.
i′so-ther′mo-bath (ī′sō-thûr′mō-băth), *n.* [*iso-* + *thermo-* + Gr. βάθος depth.] *Phys. Geog.* A line drawn through points of equal temperature in a vertical section of the ocean. — **i′so-ther′mo-bath′ic** (-băth′ĭk), *a.*
i′so-ther-om′brose (-thẽr-ŏm′brōs), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. θέρος summer + ὄμβρος rain.] *Phys. Geog.* A line connecting or marking points on the earth's surface which have the same mean summer rainfall.
i′so-ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰσότονος. See ISO-; TONIC.] **1.** Having, or indicating, equal tones, or tension.
2. *Physiol.* Having the same or equal osmotic pressure; isosmotic; — said of solutions which have like osmotic pressure, esp. solutions which contain the proper percentage of salts to keep the red blood corpuscles unaltered in form and to prevent the removal of the hæmoglobin. Solutions below this strength are said to be *hypo-isotonic* and those above this strength *hyperisotonic.*
isotonic contraction, *Physiol.*, the contraction of a muscle against a small constant resistance under conditions whereby the muscle is stretched by a constant force during its contraction. The resultant curve is known as an **isotonic curve**. — **i. system**, *Music*, the system of equal temperament. See TEMPERAMENT.
i′so-tri-mor′phism (-trī-môr′fĭz'm), *n.* [*iso-* + *trimorphism.*] Isomorphism between the three forms, severally, of two trimorphous substances. Cf. ISODIMORPHISM. — **i′so-tri-mor′phous** (-fŭs), *a.*
i′so-trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk) }
i-sot′ro-pous (ī-sŏt′rō-pŭs) } *a.* [*iso-* + *-tropic*, *-tropous.*] **1.** *Physics.* Having the same properties in all directions. Cf. ÆOLOTROPIC.
2. *Biol.* Not having predetermined axes, as certain eggs.
i-sot′ro-py (-sŏt′rō-pĭ), *n.* State or quality of being isotropic.
i′so-type (ī′sō-tīp), *n.* [*iso-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* An animal, plant, or group common to two or more countries or life regions. — **i′so-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), *a*
i-sox′a-zole (ī-sŏk′sȧ-zōl), *n.* [*iso-* + *oxazole.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, CH:N·O·CH:CH, one of the two simplest furomonazoles; also, a derivative of it.
Is′ra-el (ĭz′rā-ĕl), *n.* [L. *Israel* or Gr. Ἰσραήλ, fr. Heb. *Yisrāēl.*] **1.** *Bib.* Jacob; — so called after he wrestled with the angel (see *Gen.* xxxii. 28).
2. Jacob's descendants; the children of Israel; the Jews or Hebrews; the Jewish world or people.
3. Fig. and allusively: God's chosen people; the elect; the Christian church; real Christians, collectively.
Is′ra-el-ite (-ĕl-īt), *n.* [L. *Israëlites*, Gr. Ἰσραηλίτης, fr. Ἰσραήλ, Ἰσράηλος, Israel, Heb. *Yisrāēl*, i. e., champion of God; *sārāh* to fight + *ēl* God.] **1.** A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Hebrew; a Jew.
2. One of God's chosen people; a real Christian.
Is′ra-el-ite, *a.* Of or pertaining to Israel; Jewish.
Is′ra-el-it′ic (ĭz′rā-ĕl-ĭt′ĭk) }
Is′ra-el-it′ish (ĭz′rā-ĕl-īt′ĭsh) } *a.* [L. *Israeliticus.*] Of or pertaining to Israel or the Israelites; Jewish; Hebrew.
Is′ra-el-it′ism (-īt′ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the Israelites.
Is′ra-fil, *or* **Is′ra-feel** (ĭz′rȧ-fēl), *n.* Also **Is′ra-fel**. In Mohammedan mythology, the angel of music, who will sound the trumpet at the resurrection.
is′su-a-ble (ĭsh′ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From ISSUE.] **1.** Leading to, producing, or relating to, an issue; capable of being made an issue at law; as, an **issuable plea** is one to the merits, on which the adverse party may take issue and go to trial.
2. Lawful, suitable, or liable to be issued; as, a writ *issuable* on these grounds.
3. That may issue, or come, as rents from property.

Lion Issuant.

is′su-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of issuing, or giving out; issue; as, the *issuance* of an order or of rations.
is′su-ant (-ănt), *a.* Issuing; proceeding; — in *Her.* said of a beast with only the upper part visible.
is′sue (ĭsh′ū), *n.* [OF. *issue*, *eissue*, F. *issue*, fr. OF. *issir*, *eissir*, to go out, L. *exire*; *ex* out of, from + *ire* to go, akin to Gr. ἰέναι, Skr. *i*, Goth. *iddja* went, used as perfect of *gaggan* to go. Cf. AMBITION, COUNT a nobleman, COMMENCE, ERRANT, EXIT, EYRE, INITIAL.] **1.** A going, passing, or flowing out; a moving out from any inclosed place; egress; exit; as, the *issue* of water from a pipe, of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows, of people from a house.
2. Termination; end; conclusion; as, to bring anything to an *issue.* *Rare.*

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measure + *-opia.*] Equality in refraction in the two eyes.
i-sompned. Obs. p. p. of SUMMON.
I′so-my′a (ī′sō-mī′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *iso-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Zoöl.* A division of lamellibranch mollusks, having two adductor muscles of nearly equal size. *Obs.* — **i′so-my-a′ri-an** (-mī-ā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.*
i′son (ī′sŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἴσον neut. of ἴσος equal.] *East. Ch. Music.* The sign designating the keynote.
i′so-ner′gic (ī′sō-nûr′jĭk). Var. of ISENERGIC.
i-songe. Obs. p. p. of SING.
i′son-glass′. ‡ ISINGLASS.
i′so-nic′o-tin′ic, *a.* [*iso-* + *nicotinic.*] *Chem.* See PYRIDINE.
i-sonted. Obs. p. p. of SAINT.
isop, **isope.** ‡ HYSSOP.
i′so-pel′le-tier′ine (ī′sō-pĕl′ē-tēr′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Pharm.* An anthelmintic alkaloid from the root bark of pomegranate.
i′so-per-im′e-ter, *n.* *Geom.* A figure of equal perimeter; — generally in the *pl.*
i′so-per-im′e-tral (-pĕr-ĭm′ē-trăl), *a.* Isoperimetric.
i′so-pet′al-ous, *a.* *Bot.* Having the petals alike.
i-soph′y-toid (ī-sŏf′ĭ-toid), *a* *Bot.* A "phytoid," or individual of a compound plant, not differentiated from the rest *Oxf. E. D.*
i′so-pi-es′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ISOPIESTIC.
i′so-plere (ī′sō-plēr), *n.* *Thermodynamics.* An isometric line.
i′so-pleure, *n.* [Gr. ἰσόπλευρος, *a.*; ἴσος equal + πλευρά side.] An equilateral figure. *Obs.*
i′so-pod′i-form (-pŏd′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*isopod* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling an isopod in form.
i′so-pod′i-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs), *a* Isopodiform.
i′so-pog′o-nous (-pŏg′ō-nŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. πωγων beard.] *Zoöl.* Designating feathers having the two webs equal.
isoppe. ‡ HYSSOP.
i′so-pro′pyl-a-ce′tic, *a.* See VALERIC.
i′so-pur′pu-rin, *n.* [*iso-* + *purpurin.*] = ANTHRAPURPURIN.
i′so-pyc′nic (ī′sō-pĭk′nĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. πυκνός dense.] *Physics.* Of equal density; passing through points at which the density is equal. — *n* An isopycnic line or surface.
i′sor-rhyth′mic (ī′sŏ-rĭth′mĭk; -rĭth′mĭk). **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** Having its arsis and thesis of the same number of times, or moræ; — said of a foot. **b** Consisting of such feet.
2. Having the same rhythm or meter (as some other verse)
i′sos-cele (ī′sŏ-sēl), *n.* An isosceles triangle. *Rare.*
i′so-sco′pol-am′ine, *n.* Also **-in** See SCOPOLAMINE.
i′so-spor′ic (ī′sō-spŏr′ĭk), *a.* [Isosporous.]
i-sos′ta-cy. Error for ISOSTASY.
i′so-stat′i-cal, *a.* Isostatic.
i′so-stere (ī′sō-stēr), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* An isosteric substance.
2. *Meteor.* A line joining points of equal atmospheric density.
i′so-ster′ic (-stĕr′ĭk), *a* [*iso-* + Gr. στερεός solid + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Of equal atomic or molecular volume. — **i-sos′ter-ism** (ī-sŏs′tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.*
i-so′te (ē-sō′tā), *n.* [Cf. IXTLE.] The fiber of a Mexican species of yucca (prob. *Yucca treculiana*) used by the natives for string; also, the plant itself
i-sot′e-les (ī-sŏt′ē-lēz), *n.* [Gr. ἰσοτελής.] *Gr. Hist* One in the condition of isotely
i-sothe. *v. t.* [AS. *gesōþian.* Cf SOOTH.] To verify. *Obs.*
i′so-ther′mal-ly, *adv.* of ISOTHERMAL See LY.
i′so-ther′mic, *a.* Isothermal.
i′so-ther′mi-cal, *a.* Isothermal
i′so-ther′mous (ī′sō-thûr′mŭs), *a* Isothermal.
i′so-thi′o-cy′a-nate, **i′so-thi′o-cy-an′ic.** *Chem.* = ISOSULPHOCYANATE, ISOSULPHOCYANIC.
i′so-ti′mal (-tī′măl), *a.* [Gr ἰσότιμος of equal rank.] = ISOPHASAL.
i′so-tome, *n.* [*iso-* + *-tome.*] *Zoöl* An imaginary line intersecting homologous parts of the same limb in different animals. — **i-sot′o-mous** (ī-sŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.*
i′so-to′ni-a (ī′sō-tō′nĭ-ȧ), **i′so-to-nic′i-ty** (-tō-nĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [NL. *isotonia*] *Physiol.* Normal resistance or tension, esp. under the influence of stimuli.
i′so-tri-mor′phic (-trī-môr′fĭk), *a.* = ISOTRIMORPHOUS.
i′so-trope, *a.* Isotropic.
i-sot′ro-pism (ī-sŏt′rō-pĭz'm), *n.* Isotropy.
i-sou′ret-ine (ī-sōō′rĕt-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-tin** *Chem.* = ISURET.
i′so-va-ler′ic, *a* See VALERIC.
i′so-xy′lene, *n* See XYLENE.
i′so-zo′ic, *a* *Biol* Having the same forms of animal life
i′so-zo′oid, *n* *Zoöl.* A zooid resembling its parent.
is′pa-ghul (ĭs′pȧ-gŭl), *n.* [Per., the seed of the plant.] An Old World plantain (*Plantago ovata*) Its mucilaginous seeds (**ispaghul seeds**) are used in preparing a beverage. *India*
Is′pah (ĭs′pȧ). *Bib.*
ispasurated. Error for *ispasmated* (It. *ispasmato*), dismayed. *Obs.*
i-sped. Obs. p. p. of SPEED.
i-speken Obs. p. p. of SPEAK.
i-speled. Obs. p. p. of SPELE.
i-spild. Obs. p. p. of SPILL.
is′pile. ‡ ILSPILE.
i-spited Obs. p. p. of SPIT.
i-sponne. Obs. p. p. of SPIN.
is-prav′nik (ĭs-prăv′nĭk), *n.* [Russ., orig., the executor.] The highest police official in the local districts established by Catherine II., since 1889 appointed by the governor. He looks after criminals, roads, buildings, prisons, etc., but especially sees to the execution of the laws of the village elders.
i-spreinde Obs. p. p. of SPRENG.
i-spronge, **i-sprunge** Obs. p. p. of SPRING
I spy, *or* **I-spy**, *n.* See HIDE AND SEEK.
Isr. *Abbr.* Israel.
Is′ra-el-ite-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Is′ra-el-it′i-cal (ĭz′rā-ĕl-ĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Israelitic. *Obs.*
Is′ra-el-ize, *v. t.* To make Israelitic. *Obs.*
Is′re-e′la (ĭs′rē-ē′lȧ). *D. Bib.*
iss. ‡ IS
iss Dial. Eng. var. of I, YES.
Is′sa-char (ĭs′ȧ-kär), *n.* *Bib.* **a** Son of Jacob and Leah. **b** A tribe of Israel.
is′sant, *a.* [OF. *issant*, *eissant*, p. pr. Cf. ISSUE.] Issuant. *Obs*
isse. ‡ ICE, IS, ISH.
-issen. ‡ 2d -ISH.
is′sew. ‡ ISSUE.
Is-shi′ah (ĭs-shī′ȧ). *Bib.*
is′sle. ‡ IZLE.
is′su-a-bly (ĭsh′ū-ȧ-blĭ), *adv.* of ISSUABLE.

3. A discharge, or flux, as of blood. *Matt.* ix. 20.
4. *Med.* An artificial ulcer, made to produce the secretion and discharge of pus for the relief of some affected part.
5. A means or place of issue; an exit, outlet, or vent.
6. Progeny; a child or children; offspring. In law, sometimes, in a general sense, all persons descended from a common ancestor; all lineal descendants; also, any one of such persons; as, to die without *issue*.
7. Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property; as, A conveyed to B all his right for a term of years, with all the *issues*, rents, and profits.
8. That which issues, or comes forth; the outcome or result; upshot; event. Also, *Obs.*, an action or deed.

Come forth to view
The *issue* of the exploit. *Shak.*

9. A point in debate or controversy on which the parties take affirmative and negative positions; a presentation of alternatives between which to choose or decide; the point at which a matter is ready for, or admits of, decision.

While it is hot, I 'll put it to the *issue*. *Shak.*

10. *Law.* In pleading, a single material point of law or fact depending in the suit, which, being affirmed on the one side and denied on the other, is presented for determination. See FEIGNED ISSUE. It is a **general issue** when it traverses or denies by a general plea the whole declaration or indictment at once, without offering any special matter to evade it; it is a **special issue** when it denies or traverses one or more material points of law or fact, but not the whole declaration or indictment. Cf. TRAVERSE.
11. Act of sending out, or causing to go forth; delivery; issuance; as, the *issue* of an order from a commanding officer; the *issue* of money from a treasury.
12. *Law.* Of a negotiable instrument, the first delivery of the instrument, as a bill or note, complete in form, to a person who takes it as a holder. This is the definition of the British Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, and of various American codes.
13. That which is issued, or sent out; the whole quantity sent forth or emitted at one time; as, an *issue* of bank notes; the daily *issue* of a newspaper.
at, *or* **in, issue**, in controversy; at variance; disputed; in question. Cf. FACT, 6.

As much *at issue* with the summer day
As if you brought a candle out of doors. *Mrs. Browning*

is′sue (ĭsh′ū), *v. i.*; IS′SUED (ĭsh′ūd); IS′SU-ING. **1**. To go, pass, or flow out; to run out, as from any inclosed place.

From it *issued* forced drops of blood. *Shak.*

2. To come forth or out; to sally forth; to emerge; as, troops *issued* from the town, and attacked the besiegers.
3. To proceed as progeny; to be derived; to be descended; to spring. *Archaic or Legal.*

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee. 2 *Kings* xx. 18.

4 To grow or accrue; as, rents and profits *issuing* from land, tenements, or a capital stock.
5. To be produced as an effect, result, or outcome; to proceed as from a source; to arise; to be derived; to result.

It *issues* from the rancor of a villain. *Shak.*

6. To close; to end; to terminate; to turn out; as, we know not how the cause will *issue*.
7. To be given or sent out officially or publicly; to be published, as a proclamation; to be emitted, as money.
8. *Law.* In pleading, to come to an issue of law or fact. *R.*
Syn. — Proceed, spring, arise, flow, emanate. — ISSUE, EMERGE. To ISSUE is to come forth (esp. through an opening) from that within which (something) has been shut up or inclosed, or to proceed or spring from that which is regarded as a source; to EMERGE is to come out or into view from that in which (something) has been immersed, enveloped, or concealed; as, "Watch the door with pistols, that none shall *issue* out" (*Shak.*); "All the Furies *issued* at the vent" (*Pope*); "from whose mouth *issued* forth mellifluous streams" (*Milton*); "God said . . . 'Let dry land appear!' Immediately the mountains huge appear *emergent*" (*Milton*); "Wide his luminous home of waters opens, bright and tranquil, from whose floor the new-bathed stars *emerge*, and shine upon the Aral Sea" (*M. Arnold*); "from the long alley's latticed shade *emerged*" (*Tennyson*); "At the very moment when some of them seemed plunged in unfathomable abysses of disgrace and disaster, they have suddenly *emerged*" (*Burke*).
is′sue, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to issue; to send or let out; to emit; discharge.
2. To deliver, or give out, as for use; as, to *issue* provisions.
3. To bring forth (offspring); to give birth to; to bear; — used chiefly in the passive. *Obs.*
4. To send out officially; to deliver by authority; to publish or utter; to put into circulation; to emit; as, to *issue* an order; to *issue* a writ, to *issue* notes.
5. To settle or terminate; to conclude. *Obs.*
6. To cause to have a result or outcome; to make end. *R.*
7. To produce as a result; to bring forth (a result). *Rare.*
issue pea. *Med.* A pea, or a similar round body, as a pellet of orris root, used to maintain irritation in a wound, and promote the secretion and discharge of pus.
-ist (-ĭst). [Gr. -ιστης: cf. F. *-iste*, L. *-ista*.] A noun suffix denoting: **a** *One who does*, or *makes a practice of* (1) a given action, commonly expressed by a corresponding verb in *-ize*; as in moral*ist*, monopol*ist*, theor*ist*; or (2) a specified class of conduct; as in bigam*ist*, casu*ist*, sensual*ist*. **b** *One who practices* a given art; as in rhapsod*ist*, art*ist*; *one professionally* or *particularly occupied with*, or *skilled in*, a given department of knowledge; as in alchem*ist*, botan*ist*, physic*ist*; or a given subject or thing; as in annal*ist*, humor*ist*, flor*ist*, ocul*ist*, novel*ist*, balloon*ist*. **c** *One who professes*, or *adheres to*, a given doctrine, system, or cult, commonly denoted by a corresponding noun in *-ism*; as in athe*ist*, hedon*ist*; — often formed on a proper name; as in Buddh*ist*, Darwin*ist*; or on an adjective; as in social*ist*, imperial*ist*, opportun*ist*, royal*ist*.
☞ The reference "See -IST" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ist*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.
isth′mi-an (ĭs′mĭ-ăn; ĭsth′-; ĭst′-; *cf.* ISTHMUS), *a.* [L. *Isthmius*, Gr. Ἰσθμιος. See ISTHMUS.] Of or pertaining to an isthmus; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** Of or pertaining to the Isthmus of Panama; as, the *Isthmian* canal. **b** Of or pertaining to the isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with the mainland of Greece, or designating, or relating to, the games anciently celebrated there under the patronage of Corinth. The **Isthmian games**, which were held every two years in the spring, formed one of the four great Panhellenic festivals (the Olympian, Pythian, and Nemean being the others). The games, which comprised the usual contests (see AGONES), were founded 582 B. C., though mythically their establishment was ascribed either to Poseidon (in whose honor they were held) or to Theseus. The victor's prize is variously given as a palm branch or a crown of fir (earlier a garland of ivy or parsley).
Isth′mi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of an isthmus; specif. [*cap.*], a member of one of the native peoples of the Isthmus of Panama.
isth′moid (-moid), *a.* [Gr. ἰσθμοειδης.] Resembling an isthmus.
isth′mus (ĭs′mŭs; ĭsth′-; ĭst′-; 277: *the first pron. decidedly prevails in actual present good usage*), *n.* [L. *isthmus*, Gr. ἰσθμος a neck, a neck of land between two seas, an isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth.] **1**. *Geog.* A neck or narrow slip of land by which two larger portions of land, as two continents or a peninsula and its mainland, are connected; as, the *Isthmus* of Panama.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A contracted part or passage connecting two larger structures or cavities; specif., in fishes, the structure separating ventrally the branchial cavities.
isthmus of the brain, *or* **isthmus cerebri**, the narrow portion which connects the pons Varolii with the interbrain and hemispheres. — **i. of the fauces.** See FAUCES. — **i. of the thyroid gland**, the narrow portion connecting the lateral lobes.
Is′tri-an (ĭs′trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Istria, a margraviate of the Austrian empire forming a peninsula at the head of the Adriatic, or its inhabitants, who are mostly Italians and Servo-Croatians. — *n.* A native of Istria.
Istrian stone, a fine kind of limestone from Istria, closely resembling marble.
i-su′ret (ī-sū′rĕt), **i-su′ret-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in**. [*iso-* + *urea.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, basic substance, $NH_2CH{:}NOH$, formed by the action of hydroxylamine on hydrocyanic acid. It is isomeric with urea.
I-su′rus (ī-sū′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *iso-* + Gr. οὐρα tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large voracious lamnoid sharks (*mackerel sharks*) having slender teeth with entire edges and without basal cusps. By some the genus is made the type of a family, **I-su′ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **i-su′roid** (-roid), *a.*
it (ĭt), *pron.* [ME. *it*, *hit*, AS. *hit*, neut. of *hē*. The accusative *hit* gradually displaced the dative *him*; and in all constructions *hit* became *it* in standard English between the 12th and 15th centuries. See HE.] The neuter pronoun of the third person, corresponding to the masculine pronoun *he* and the feminine *she*, and having the same plural (*they*, *their* or *theirs*, *them*). *It* is used: **1**. As a substitute for any neuter noun in the nominative or objective case; as, here is the book, take *it* home. *It* is now used only of an inanimate object or of an animate one in which sex is disregarded, as usually in speaking of a lower animal, sometimes of an infant or in contemptuous or humorous reference to a person.

Will make or man or woman madly dote
Upon the next live creature that *it* sees. *Shak.*

It is sometimes used redundantly with its noun, as esp. in the old ballad style or for emphasis.

The wound *it* seem'd both sore and sad. *Goldsmith.*

In the objective case it is sometimes a reflexive; as, the bird took to *it* a mate.
2. As a demonstrative, esp. as subject of some form of *to be*, and pointing: **a** To something about to be stated, named, or mentioned, or well known.

It is I; be not afraid. *Matt.* xiv. 27.

b Referring to an act, thing, matter, or statement (often comprising a clause or phrase) implied or expressed as a subject of consideration; as, what is *it* [that you wish]? I don't doubt *it* [what you say]; *it* is thought *he will come*; *it* is wrong *to do this*; *it* [the distance] is three miles to Boston; *it* is late; he tried to climb, but could not do *it*.
☞ Peculiarities of construction are: (1) The verb formerly agreed with the appositional noun or pronoun following; as, *it am* I. When a relative clause follows this noun or pronoun, its verb still agrees with the noun or pronoun: as, *it* is I that *have* done this. (2) *It* was formerly often used with *is*, *was*, *were*, where *there* or *he*, *she*, *that*, is now; as, "*It* is a peerless kinsman." *Shak.* (3) In old ballad style *it is*, *it was*, often thus introduces the subject; as, "*It is* an ancient mariner." *Coleridge.*
3. As an indefinite nominative for an impersonal verb; as, *it* snows; *it* rains; *it* hurts. Also, *Archaic* or *Colloq.*, *it* says, *it* tells (in a book, paper, etc.).
4. As a substitute for such general terms as, the state of affairs, the circumstances, or the like; as, how fares *it* with the sick man? *it* is all over with him; *it* will come to a quarrel; *it* lies within his choice; if *it* were not for objections; there was nothing for *it* but *to submit*.

Think on me when *it* shall be well with thee. *Gen.* xl. 14.

5. As a grammatical (usually anticipatory) subject or object of a verb of which the logical subject or object is an infinitive phrase or a clause; as, *it* is hard to believe what one hears; I take *it* that you agree; sometimes in a periphrastic construction for the sake of a shift of emphasis; as, *it* was at Portsmouth that the treaty was made.
6. As an indefinite object after some verbs, or after a substantive used as a verb; as, to foot *it* (i. e., to walk); to lord *it* (i. e., to play the lord). *Now Often Colloq.*

Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*,
If folly grows romantic, I must paint it. *Pope.*

7. As a possessive. *Obs. or Dial.* *It* as possessive commonly displaced the original neuter genitive *his*, beginning in the 16th century, and was in turn displaced by *it's*, *its*, beginning about 1600. See HIS, ITS.

The day present hath ever inough to do with *it* owne grief. *Genevan Test.*
Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child. *Shak.*
It shall fright all *it* friends with borrowing letters. *B. Jonson.*

8. Specif., in "tag" and other children's games, the player who has a task laid on him, as that of catching or touching the other players.
i-tab′i-rite (ĭ-tăb′ĭ-rīt), *n.* Also **-ryte**. [From *Itabira*, a town in Minas Geraes, Brazil.] *Petrog.* A quartzite containing micaceous hematite; — called also *specular schist*.
i′ta-cism (ē′tȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἦτα, name of the letter η: cf. F. *itacisme*. See ETACISM; cf. IOTACISM.] Pronunciation of Greek η (eta) as in modern Greek, that is, like *e* in English *be*. This was the Reuchlinian pronunciation, as opposed to the *etacism* of Erasmus. See ETACISM; cf. IOTACISM. — **i′ta-cist** (-sĭst), *n.* — **i′ta-cis′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*
it′a-col′u-mite (ĭt′ȧ-kŏl′ū-mīt), *n.* [From *Itacolumi*, a mountain of Brazil.] *Petrog.* A schistose quartzite which has often the peculiar property of flexibility in thin layers, and is then called also *flexible sandstone*. In Brazil it is associated with diamonds.
it′a-con′ic (ĭt′ȧ-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [From *aconitic*, by transposition of the letters.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_3H_4(CO_2H)_2$, which is obtained as a white crystalline substance by decomposing aconitic and other organic acids. — **it′a-con′ate** (-āt), *n.* See -ATE, 3 **b**.
I-tal′ian (ĭ-tăl′yăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *italien*, It *italiano*. Cf. ITALIC.] **1**. Of or pertaining to Italy or its people; originating in, or derived from, Italy; resembling, or influenced by, the arts or culture of the Italians.
2. Of, or designating, the Italian language or literature.
3. [*l. c.*] *Print.* = ITALIC; also, ROMAN. *Obs.*
Italian bee, a race of docile honeybees from Italy, having three or more golden-yellow bands upon the abdomen and a long tongue suited to reach nectar in red clover and other deep blossoms. — **I. cane**, the giant reed. — **I. cloth**, a light material of cotton and worsted, used esp. for linings; — called also *farmer's satin*. — **I. clover**, crimson clover. — **I. corn salad**, a succulent valerianaceous plant of southern Europe (*Valerianella eriocarpa*) used as a salad vegetable. — **I. ferret**, a kind of silk galloon or binding braid. — **I. greyhound.** See GREYHOUND, 1. — **I. iron**, a heater with rounded end, used for fluting or crimping frills, lace, etc. Hence: **I.-i′roned** (-ī′ŭrnd), *p. a.* — **I. juice**, Calabrian licorice. — **I.-jujube**, the lotus tree (*Zizyphus lotus*) or its fruit. — **I. liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, V. — **I. may**, a European shrubby spirea (*Spiræa hypericifolia*) often cultivated for its clusters of small white flowers. — **I. millet**, a coarse, rank-growing annual grass (*Chætochloa italica*) valuable for fodder when cut young. The grain is used in southern Europe and elsewhere as food. — **I. Mo′lière′** (mō′lyâr′), Carlo Goldoni (1707-93), a distinguished Italian dramatist. — **I. oak**, a South European oak (*Quercus farnetto*). — **I. paste**, *Cookery*, the paste of wheat flour and water of which macaroni, vermicelli, etc., are made; hence, macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, or the like. — **I. Pindar**, Gabriello Chiabrera (1552-1637), author of Pindaric odes, etc. — **I. pink**, an obsolete pigment similar to, or identical with, Dutch pink. — **I. poplar**, the Lombardy poplar. — **I. race.** See HONEYBEE. — **I. rocket.** = DYER'S WOOD **a**. — **I. rye grass**, a European grass (*Lolium italicum*) with slender stems and elongated spikes. It is much used for hay in Europe, and in the United States it is also employed for turf and soiling. — **I. sauce**, espagnole or velouté sauce with shallots, mushrooms, white wine, and olive oil. — **I. sixth.** See SIXTH CHORD. — **I. sonnet.** See SONNET. — **I. stitch.** = HOLBEIN STITCH. — **I. sumac** *or* **sumach.** = VENETIAN SUMAC.
I-tal′ian, *n.* **1**. A native or citizen of Italy, or a member of one of its native races. The ancient races of Italy included: the **It′a-li**, short, dark, dolichocephalic peoples, south of Rome, the **Etruscans**, to the north of Rome on the western coast; the **Ligurians**, north of the Etruscans; and the **Umbrians**, probably allied to the Celtic or Alpine race, mainly in the east and northeast. Many Greeks were settled in the south. There were also Celtic invasions in antiquity, and Teutonic inroads of Goths, Vandals, Lombards, etc., in the Dark Ages. The present population comprises, according to Deniker, the **Ibero-insular race**, in the south; the **Cevenole**, mainly in the center and northwest; the **Littoral**, in the west and northwest; the **Adriatic** and **Sub-Adriatic** in the north and east. In general the

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is′sue-less, *a.* See -LESS.
issue par. See PAR, *n.*, 2.
is′su-er (ĭsh′ū-ẽr), *n.* One that issues.
is′su-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ISSUE. Specif.: *Her.* Issuant.
is′t (ĭst). A contraction of *is it*. Now *Archaic*, *Poetic*, *Colloq.*, *or Dial.*
ist (ĭst), *n.* One who holds to or professes some ism; one devoted to, or skilled in, some particular art, science, or pursuit; — often used disparagingly or humorously.
Is-tæv′o-nes (ĭs-tĕv′ō-nēz). Var. of ISTVÆONES. [*Bib.*]
Is′tal-cu′rus (ĭs′tăl-kū′rŭs).
i-stald. Obs. p. p. of STELL.
Is′tar. Var. of ISHTAR. [THEL.]
i-statheled. Obs. p. p. of STATHEL.
i-stefned. Obs. p. p. of STEVEN.
i-stekene. Obs. p. p. of STEEK.
i-steled. Obs. p. p. of STEEL.
Is′te-mo (ĭs′tē-mō). *D. Bib.*
i-stenet. Obs. p. p. of STENE, to stone.
isthme, isthim, *n.* [F. *isthme*.] Isthmus. *Obs.*
isth′mi (ĭsth′mī), *n.*, *L. pl.* of ISTHMUS.
Isth′mi-ad (-mĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. Ἰσθμιάδες, pl.] The interval (two years) between the year of one celebration of the Isthmian games and that of the next.
isth′mi-ate (ĭs′mĭ-āt; ĭsth′-; ĭst′-), *a.* [From ISTHMUS.] *Zoöl.* Having a narrow part connecting two larger parts.
isth′mic (-mĭk), *a.* [Gr. Ἰσθμικός.] Isthmian.
isth-mi′tis (-mī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *isthmus* + *-itis*.] *Med* Inflammation of the isthmus of the fauces.
i-sticched. Obs. p. p. of STICK.
i-stihe. Obs. p. p. of STY.
i-still′, *v. t.* [AS. *gestillan*.] To make still: to calm. *Obs.*
is′tim-rar′ (ĭs′tĭm-rär′), *n.* See ISTIMRARI.
is′tim-rar′dar (-där), *n.* Also **is′tem-rar′dar**. *Hindu Law.* The holder of an istimrar.
is′tim-ra′ri (-rä′rē), *a.* Also **is′tem-ra′ri** [Hind., fr. Ar. *istimrārī* perpetual.] *Hindu Law.* Permanent; perpetual; — applied specif. to a lease or form (called **istimrar**, or **istemrar**) granted by government or a zamindar in perpetuity and exempt from abwabs; also, such a lease granted at a quit rent by way of charity.
i-stink, *v. t.* [AS. *gestincan*.] To perceive by smell. *Obs.*
Is′ti-oph′o-rus (ĭs′tĭ-ŏf′ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. ἱστίον sail + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sailfishes (see SAILFISH **a**). With the spearfishes (genus *Tetrapturus*), it constitutes a family, **Is′ti-o-phor′i-dæ** (-ō-fŏr′ĭ-dē).
is′tle (ĭs′tlĕ), **istle grass.** Var. of IXTLE, IXTLE GRASS.
istmos. † ISTHMUS.
i-stoke, *p. p.* of STEEK.
i-stonde. Obs. p. p. of STAND.
i-stongen. Obs. p. p. of STING.
i-storbet. Obs. p. p. of STURB, to disturb.
i-straht. Obs. p. p. of STRETCH.
i-streihte. Obs. p. p. of STRETCH.
i-strenget. Obs p. p. of STRENG.
i-streon, *n.* [AS. *gestréon*. Cf. STRAIN race.] Gain; procreation; offspring. *Obs* [ONE.]
i-streoned. Obs. p. p. of STREONE.
i-stretche, *v. t.* [AS. *gestreccan*.] To stretch. *Obs.*
i-struped. Obs. p. p. of STRIP.
i-stufled. Obs. p. p. of STIFLE.
i-stungen. Obs. p. p. of STING.
i-sturbed. Obs. p. p. of STURB, to disturb.
Ist-væ′o-nes (ĭst-vē′ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A division of the ancient Teutons, according to Tacitus, occupying the banks of the Rhine. They included the Batavi, Bructeri, Catti, Sicambri, Tencteri, Ubii, Usipetes, etc.
Is′u-ah (ĭs′ū-ȧ; ī-sū′ȧ). *Bib.*
isue. † ISSUE. [*D. Bib.*]
Is′u-hai′a (ĭs′ū-hī′ȧ; -hā-ī′ȧ).
Is′u-i (ĭs′ū-ī; ī-sū′ī). *Bib.*
i-sumned. Obs. p. p. of SUMMON.
i-sund′, *a.* [AS. *gesund*.] Sound; well. *Obs.* — **i-sund′ful**, *a.* *Obs.*
i-sunde, *n.* Soundness; wholeness; welfare. *Obs.*
i-suneged. Obs p. p. of SIN.
I′sung-en (ē′zŏŏng-ĕn), *n. pl.* See HARTUNGEN.
i-suteled. Obs. p. p. of SUTEL.
Is′wa-ra (ēs′wȧ-rȧ; ēsh′), **Is′va-ra**, **Ish′va-ra** (ēsh′wȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *īçvara*.] **a** *Hindu Myth.* Lord, a title of Siva, in Hindu mythology. **b** *Theos.* The divine spirit in man, or that one of the pervading realities of the universe which enables contemplation and comprehension of impersonal deity.
i-sweved. Obs. p. p. of SWEVE.
I. S. W. G. *Abbr.* Imperial Standard Wire Gauge.
i-swike, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *geswīcan*.] To desist from. *Obs.*
i-swinch, *n.* [AS. *geswinc*. Cf. SWINK.] Labor; toil. *Obs.*
i-swipt. Obs. p. p. of SWEEP.
i-swonge, i-swungen. Obs. p. p. of SWING.
i-swonke, i-swunken. Obs. p. p. [of SWINK.]
i-sworen. Obs. p. p. of SWEAR.
i-swowe. Obs. p. p. of SWOUGH.
i′sy. † ICY.
it. Dial. Eng. var. of EAT.
It. *Abbr.* Italian; Italic; Italy.
I. T. *Abbr.* Inner Temple; sometimes, Indian Territory (*Ind. T.*, official).
I′ta (ē′tä), *n.* [Tag. Var. of AETA.] = NEGRITO.
i-tac′ (ē-täk′), *n.* [Tag.] A large knife. *Phil. I.*
i-tacned, i-tacnet. Obs. p. p. of [TOKEN.]
i-tæche, *v. t.* [AS. *getǣcan*.] To teach; show; deliver. *Obs.*
‖ **i′ta est.** [L.] It is so.
Itaile, Itale, *a.* Italian. *Obs.*
it′a-ka wood′ (ĭt′ȧ-kȧ). [Native name in Guiana.] The tiger wood.
Ital., *or* **ital** *Abbr.* Italian; Italic; italic (type) or italics; Italy.
It′a-la (ĭt′ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [Fem. of L. *Italus* Italian.] See VERSION.
it′a-lare′ (ĭt′ȧ-lâr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
‖ **i′ta lex scrip′ta est.** [L.] Thus the law is written.
It′a-li (ĭt′ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [L.] See ITALIAN, *n.*, 1.
‖ **I-ta′lia ir′re-den′ta** (ē-täl′yä

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fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; ṯhen, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

north Italians differ from those of the south in greater stature, lighter complexion, and more frequent brachycephaly. See MEDITERRANEAN RACE.
2. The language of the Italians, which is developed from the vulgar, or popular, Latin of ancient times. As with the other Romance tongues, this development has been from the inflectional to the analytical type of speech. Italian is also much more vocalic than Latin, dropping final consonants and softening the harsher combinations. There are many dialects, the standard being the Tuscan, the language of Dante and Petrarch. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. Some Italian article (designated or shown by the context), as Italian cloth.

I-tal′ian-ate (ĭ-tăl′yăn-āt), *a.* **1**. Italianized; Italianated; — often with allusion to the proverb, "An Englishman *Italianate* is a devil incarnate."
2. Having an Italian form, character, or appearance.

I-tal′ian-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [Cf. It. *italianare.*] To render Italian; to Italianize. *Ascham.* — **I-tal′ian-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

I-tal′ian-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Rendered Italian.
2. = ITALIANATE, 2. *Obs.*

I-tal′ian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. A practice, word, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to the Italians; an Italicism.
2. Italian quality, spirit, etc.; attachment to, or sympathy with, Italy, or Italian ideas, etc.

I-tal′ian-ize (-īz), *v. i.*; I-TAL′IAN-IZED (-īzd); I-TAL′IAN-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *italianiser*, It. *italianizzare.*] To play the Italian; to speak Italian; to become Italian or Italianate.

I-tal′ian-ize, *v. t.* To render Italian in any respect; to Italianate. — **I-tal′ian-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

I-tal′ic (ĭ-tăl′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Italicus:* cf. F. *italique.* Cf. ITALIAN.] **1**. Of or pertaining to ancient Italy or its peoples; specif., of or pert. to parts of Italy other than Rome.
2. Relating to modern Italy or to its people; Italian.
3. [*now usually l. c.*] Designating, or pertaining to, type in which the letters slope up toward the right, as in *these words.* Such type was first used in an edition of Vergil printed in 1501 by Aldus Manutius and dedicated by him to the States of Italy.
Italic languages, the Indo-European languages of the subfamily of which Latin is the chief ancient tongue. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — **I. order**, *Arch.*, the composite order. See COMPOSITE, 2. — **I. school**, the Pythagorean and Eleatic philosophers, these schools having their early seats in the Greek cities of Italy. — **I. version of the Bible.** See VERSION.

I-tal′ic, *n.* **1**. *Philos.* A member of the Italic school.
2. [*now usually l. c.*] *Print.* An italic letter, character, or type, or such letters, etc., collectively (see ITALIC, *a.*, 3). Italic letters are used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, etc.

I-tal′i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A phrase or idiom peculiar to the Italian language; an Italianism.

I-tal′i-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; I-TAL′I-CIZED (-sīzd); I-TAL′I-CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). [*sometimes cap.*] To print in italics; to underline (written letters or words) with a single line; to use italics; as, to *italicize* a word; he *italicizes* too much. — **I-tal′i-ci-za′tion** (-sĭ-zā′shŭn; -sī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

I-tal′i-ote (-ĭ-ōt), **I-tal′i-ot** (-ŏt), *n.* [Gr. Ἰταλιώτης, fr. Ἰταλία Italy.] *Anc. Hist.* A Greek inhabitant of Italy. — **I-tal′i-ote**, *a.*

It′a-lo- (ĭt′ȧ-lō-). Combining form for *Italian*; as in **It′a-lo-Celt′**; **It′a-lo-By-zan′tine**.

I′ta palm (ē′tä; ĭt′ȧ). [Guarani & Tupi *ita* stone, iron.] A lofty pinnate-leaved South American palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*). Its fruit and buds are eaten; palm wine is made from the sap, cordage from the leaf sheaths, and a kind of sago from the stem.

itch (ĭch), *n.* **1**. An itching contagious eruption of the skin, specif., *Med. & Vet.*, one caused by an itch mite (which see); scabies. In man it is generally characterized by small isolated acuminated vesicles; in a severe form called **Norway itch** extensive desquamation occurs. See BARBER'S ITCH.
2. A sensation in the skin occasioned (or resembling that occasioned) by the itch eruption; itching.
3. A constant irritating desire; a restless hankering.

> An *itch* of being thought a divine king. — *Dryden.*

itch, *v. i.*; ITCHED (ĭcht); ITCH′ING. [ME. *icchen*, *ʒicchen*, AS. *giccan*; akin to D. *jeuken*, *joken*, G. *jucken*, OHG. *jucchen.*] **1**. To have an uneasy sensation in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part affected.

> My mouth hath *itched* all this long day. — *Chaucer.*

2. To have a constant desire or teasing uneasiness; to long; as, *itching* ears. "An *itching* palm." *Shak.*

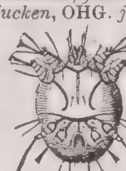
Itch Mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*). Much enlarged.

itch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ITCH. Specif.: *p. a.* Having the irritated feeling that induces scratching; itchy.

itch mite. Any of certain minute parasitic mites which burrow and breed in the skin, causing the eruption known as the *itch*, or *scabies*. The common form infesting man is *Sarcoptes scabiei*, var. *hominis*, about $\frac{1}{80}$ of an inch long, with a round-ovate body, needlelike mandibles, and three-jointed legs. It forms minute galleries in the skin, and keeps up a constant irritation. Most of the domestic and many wild animals are infested by allied forms, mostly only varieties of the above species, and the infection can often be transmitted between animals of different species, or to or from man.

itch′y (ĭch′ĭ), *a.*; ITCH′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); ITCH′I-EST. Having the itch, or an itching sensation; of the nature of the itch.

-ite (-īt). [From Gr. -ιτης, fem. -ῖτις: cf. F. *-ite*, L. *-ita*, *-ites.*] **1**. A suffix denoting *one of a party*, a *sympathizer with or adherent of*, *a native* or *citizen of*, or the like; as, a Miller*ite*; a Bentham*ite*; a Canaan*ite*; a Sydney*ite*.
2. In various technical terms used to name: **a** *Min. & Petrog.* A *mineral* or *rock*; as in bar*ite*, werner*ite*, syen*ite*, gran*ite*. See -YTE, *Note.* **b** [Cf. -ATE, 3 **b**.] *Chem.* (1) A *salt* formed *from* an *acid* whose name ends in *-ous*; as, sulph*ite*, from sulphur*ous* acid; nitr*ite*, from nitr*ous* acid, etc. (2) Any *one of certain organic compounds*, chiefly higher alcohols related to the sugars; as in mann*ite*, dulc*ite*. **c** A *fossil*; as in trilob*ite*, ammon*ite*, etc. **d** An *explosive* or any of various other manufactured substances; as in lydd*ite*, melin*ite*, ebon*ite*, etc. **e** *Zoöl.* A segment or division of the body or of a part; as in som*ite*, exopod*ite*.
3. [L. *-itus* an ending of past participles.] A suffix of adjectives and of verbs formed from L. p. p. stems; as in favor*ite*, exquis*ite*, exped*ite*, un*ite*.

It′e-a (ĭt′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰτέα willow.] *Bot.* A genus of escalloniaceous shrubs containing one American and four Asiatic species. They have simple, alternate leaves and racemes of small white flowers with linear petals and a 2-valved capsule. The American species is *I. virginica*; it is cultivated as the *Virginia willow.*

I′tem (ī′tĕm), *adv.* [L., fr. the root of *is* he, that.] Also; — used to introduce each separate article in an enumeration or a new fact or statement.

I′tem, *n.* [From ITEM, *adv.*] **1**. A saying, warning, etc., such as was usually introduced by the adverb *item*; a hint; an intimation. *Obs.*
2. An article; a separate particular in an enumeration, account, or total; a detail; as, the *items* in a bill.
3. A separate piece of news or information, as in a newspaper; a short article; paragraph; as, local *items.*

I′tem, *v. t.*; I′TEMED (ī′tĕmd); I′TEM-ING. To set or note down as an item, or by or in items.

> I have *itemed* it in my memory. — *Addison.*

I′tem-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To state in items, or by particulars; to set down as an item or by items; as, to *itemize* the cost of a railroad. *Chiefly U. S.* — **I′tem-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

I′ter (ī′tẽr; ĭt′ẽr; 277), *n.*; *pl* E. ITERS (ī′tẽrz; ĭt′ẽrz), L. ITINERA (ĭ-tĭn′ẽr-ȧ). [L. See EYRE.] **1**. An eyre, or circuit, orig. of certain justices in England; also, the record of the proceedings during an eyre (which see). *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A Roman road or highway.
3. *Anat.* A passage; esp., the passage between the third and fourth ventricles in the brain; the aqueduct of Sylvius.
4. *Rom. Law.* See VIA; SERVITUDE.

it′er-ance (ĭt′ẽr-ăns), *n.* Iteration; repetition.

it′er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *iterans*, p. pr. of *iterare.*] Repeating; iterating; as, an *iterant* echo. *Bacon.*

it′er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *iteratus*, p. p. of *iterare* to repeat, fr. *iterum* again, prop. a compar. from the stem of *is* he, that; cf. L. *ita* so, *item* likewise, also, Skr. *itara* other, *iti* thus. Cf. ITEM.] Iterated. *Obs.* — **it′er-ate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

it′er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; IT′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); IT′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To utter or do a second time or many times; to repeat; as, to *iterate* advice; to *iterate* an offense.

it′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *iteratio.*] **1**. Recital or performance a second time; repetition. *Bacon.*

> What needs this *iteration*, woman? — *Shak.*

2. *Rom. Law.* The repetition of manumission that if duly made caused a Latin to become a Roman citizen.

it′er-a-tive (ĭt′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *iterativus*: cf. F. *itératif.*] **1**. Repeating; repeated; repetitious.
2. *Gram.* Denoting repetition; frequentative.
iterative function, *Math.*, result of one operation repeated. — **it′er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **it′er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

I-tho′mi-i′næ (ĭ-thō′mĭ-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; perh. fr. Gr. ἰθύς straight + ὦμος shoulder.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies abundant in, and almost peculiar to, tropical America. The fore wings are usually long and the hind wings relatively small and rounded; the antennæ are long and slender, and the abdomen extends beyond the margin of the hind wings. In some the wings are transparent. Others mimic butterflies of other groups. The Ithomiinæ are sometimes ranked as a family, and called **Ith′o-mi′i-dæ** (ĭth′ō-mī′ĭ-dē). — **i-tho′mi-id** (ĭ-thō′mĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

I′thunn, **I′thun** (ē′thōōn), *n.* [Icel. *Iðunn.*] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Bragi, having the golden apples of youth in her keeping. She was borne to the underworld by the giant Thjazi, with the connivance of Loki, but the Æsir, growing gray, compelled Loki to bring her back.

I-thu′ri-el (ĭ-thū′rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb., the discovery of God.] In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel who found Satan "squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve," and transformed him by a touch of his spear to his proper shape.

I-thu′ri-el's-spear′ (ĭ-thū′rĭ-ĕlz-spēr′), *n.* A Californian liliaceous plant (*Hookera laxa*), having a tall erect scape and violet-purple flowers.

ith′y-phal′lic (ĭth′ĭ-făl′ĭk), *a.* [L. *ithyphallicus*, fr. *ithyphallus*, Gr. ἰθύφαλλος, membrum virile erectum, or a figure thereof carried in the festivals of Bacchus.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the phallus carried in the festivals of Bacchus.
2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Designating one of several meters, esp. a verse or colon consisting of a trochaic tripody, used in songs for phallic processions.
3. Lewd; salacious; indecent; obscene.

ith′y-phal′lic, *n.* An ithyphallic poem or verse.

i-tin′er-a-cy (ī-tĭn′ẽr-ȧ-sĭ; ĭ-), *n.* Act or practice of itinerating; itinerancy.

i-tin′er-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [See ITINERANT.] **1**. Act of itinerating, or state of being itinerant. *Dr. H. More.*
2. A discharge of official duty involving frequent change of residence; custom or practice of so discharging official duty; also, a body of persons who thus discharge official duty.
3. Itinerant preaching, or system of rotation of ministers, specif. that of the Methodists; hence, Methodist ministry.

i-tin′er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [LL. *itinerans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *itinerare* to make a journey, fr. L. *iter*, *itineris*, a walk, way, journey. See ERRANT, ISSUE.] Passing or traveling about a country; going or preaching on a circuit; wandering; not settled; capable of being moved from place to place; as, an *itinerant* preacher; an *itinerant* peddler.

> The king's own courts were then *itinerant*, being kept in the king's palace, and removing with his household in those royal progresses which he continually made. — *Blackstone.*

i-tin′er-ant, *n.* One who travels from place to place, esp. a preacher; one who is unsettled.

i-tin′er-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *itinerarius*: cf. F. *itinéraire.* See ITINERANT.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a journey or route, or journeying; of or pertaining to roads.
2. Itinerant; traveling; passing from place to place.
itinerary column *or* **pillar**, a column or pillar set up at the place of meeting or intersection of roads, as by the ancient Romans, with inscriptions indicating routes and distances.

i-tin′er-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *itinerarium*: cf. F. *itinéraire.* See ITINERARY, *a.*] **1**. A course pursued in traveling; a route.
2. An account of travels; a record of a journey.
3. A register of places, distances, etc., to be used as a guide for travelers; a guidebook; a road book; also, a plan or outline of a route for a proposed journey or tour.
4. An itinerant. *Rare.*
5. *R. C. Ch.* A form of prayer for the use of clerics when beginning a journey.

i-tin′er-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [LL. *itineratus*, p. p. of *itinerari*, *itinerare.* See ITINERANT.] To wander without a settled habitation; to travel from place to place or on a circuit, esp. to preach, lecture, etc.

i-tin′er-ate, *v. t.* To travel through. *Rare.*

i-tin′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of itinerating; a preaching or lecturing tour.

-i′tis (-ī′tĭs; *see note below*). [Gr. -ῖτις, orig. fem. adjective suffix.] A suffix used in medical terms to denote an *inflammatory disease of*; as in arthr*itis*, bronch*itis*, phren*itis*.
☞ This pron. follows the rules of English-Latin pronunciation almost universally followed in scientific terminology (whether from the Latin or the Greek) by English-speaking scientists. The pron. -ē′tĭs, often heard, is perhaps due to German influence.

its (ĭts), *pron. & a.* Possessive case or possessive adjective of *it*: Of or belonging to it. Rarely, also, absolutely; as, "Till the last made former wonders *it's*." *Shak.* (*Oxf. E. D.*)
☞ The form *it's* began shortly before 1600 to replace the possessive *it* (see IT, 7), which was then common as a substitute for the original neuter sing. poss., *his.* Though rare in Shakespeare and not occurring in the King James Bible of 1611, *it's* had by 1623 become the common literary form, the form *its* coming into prevalence somewhat later.

it-self′ (ĭt-sĕlf′), *pron.* An emphasized form of the pron. for the third person neuter. Its uses are: **a** For emphasis; as, he was innocence *itself*; Lake Como *itself* I should not enjoy more. Rarely as subject, but sometimes as predicate nominative; as, the room was put in order and soon looked *itself* again. Cf. HIMSELF, 2. **b** As a reflexive, or as a prepositional object referring to the subject of the clause in which it stands; as, the hare hides *itself*.

> Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor — *Locke.*

-i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ). [*-i-*, thematic or (rarely) connective + *-ty*: cf. F. *-ité.* See 1st -TY.] A suffix used to form *abstract* nouns; as in amiabil*ity*, prosper*ity*, util*ity*, etc.

it′ze-bu (ĭt′sē-bōō) } *n.* [Jap. *ichibu.*] A rectangular coin
it′zi-bu (ĭt′sĭ-bōō) } of Japan, not issued since 1870; —

ĕr′rā-dĕn′tä). [It.] Unredeemed Italy See IRREDENTIST.
I-tal′ian-esque′ (ĭ-tăl′yăn-ĕsk′), *a.* See -ESQUE.
I-tal′ian-ish, *a.* See -ISH *Rare.*
I-tal′ian-ist, *n.* See -IST.
I-tal′ian′i-ty (ĭ-tăl′yăn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Italian quality. *Rare.*
I-tal′ian-iz′er (ĭ-tăl′yăn-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who Italianizes. [*Rare.*]
I-tal′ian-ly, *adv.* of ITALIAN.
I-tal′i-cal, *a.* Italian. *Obs.* — **I-tal′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
I-tal′i-can (ĭ-tăl′ĭ-kăn), *a.* Italic. *Rare.*
i-tal′i-can-ist, *n.* One having Italian sympathies. *Rare.*
‖ **I-tal′i-ce** (ĭ-tăl′ĭ-sē). [L.] In Italian; after the Italian fashion or mode.
It′a-lish, *a.* Italian. *Obs.*
I′ta-lo′ne (ē′tä-lō′nā), *n.*; *pl* -NES (-nās). A Malay of a heathen head-hunting people of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon.
it′a-ma′lic (ĭt′ȧ-mā′lĭk), *a.* [*itaconic* + *malic.*] *Org. Chem* Designating an acid, $C_3H_5(OH)(CO_2H)_2$, formed from itaconic acid by treatment with hydrobromic acid and hot water. It is homologous with malic acid
i-tane Obs. p. p. of TAKE.
I-ta′neg (ē-tä′nĕg), **I′ta-ne′ga** (ē′tä-nā′gȧ), *n.* = TINGUIANE.
i-tase, *a.* [AS. *getǣse.*] At hand; convenient *Obs.*
i-tauwed. Obs. p. p. of TAW.
I-ta′ves (ē-tä′vās), *n.* A dialect of northern Luzon; also, a person speaking it.
itch. ✝ ECHE, *v.*; EKE.
itch, *v. i.* [ME. *icchen*, of unknown origin.] To hitch; to move restlessly. *Obs.*
itch, *v. t.* To cause to itch. *Obs*
itch′e-boo. Var. of ITZIBU.
itch′e-o-glan. Var of ICHOGLAN.
itch′i-ness (ĭch′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See [-NESS.]
itch′ing-ly, *adv.* of *itching*, p. pr.
itch′less, *a.* Not itching; not having an itching palm. *Obs.*
itch louse. The itch mite.
itch′reed′, *n.* Itchweed
itch′weed′, *n.* The white false hellebore (*Veratrum*).
i-teled, **i-telet**. Obs. p. p. of TIE.
i-telled, *a.* Having a tail. *Obs.*
i-tel, *n.* [AS. *getæl*, *getel.*] Number. *Obs.*
i-telde. Obs. p. p. of TELD.
i-telle, *v. t.* [AS. *getellan.*] To tell; reckon; recount. *Obs.*
i-temed. Obs. p. p. of TAME.
‖ **i′te, mis′sa est**. [LL.] Go, (the congregation) is dismissed. See *Ety.* of MASS.
i′tem-iz′er (ī′tĕm-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who itemizes; specif., *U. S.*, a person who furnishes items to a newspaper.
i-tent. Obs. p.p. of TEND; TINE, [lose.]
i-tented. Obs. p. p. of TENT.
i-teon, *v. t.* [AS *getēon.*] To educate; rear. *Obs* — *v. i.* To attain. *Obs.*
it′er-a-ble (ĭt′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *iterabilis.*] Capable of being iterated.
it′er-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being iterant; iteration.
it′er-a-tiv. Iterative. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **i′te-rum** (ĭt′ē-rŭm), *adv.* [L.] Again; once more; anew.
I-te′ta-pa′nes (ē-tā′tä-pä′nās), *n. pl.* A tribe of Malay-Negrito head hunters of Luzon.
i-teyed. Obs. p. p. of TIE.
Ith′a-cen′sian (ĭth′ȧ-sĕn′shăn; -sĭ-ăn), *a* [L. *Ithacensis.*] Of or pert. to the island of Ithaca
i-thag′ine (ĭ-thăj′ĭn), *n.* A blood pheasant.
I-thag′i-nes (-ĭ-nēz), *n.* [NL; fr. Gr. ἰθαγενής legitimate; ἰθύς straight + γένος race.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the blood pheasants. [*Bib.*]
Ith′a-i (ĭth′ā-ī; ĭth′ī; ĭ-thā′ī).
Ith′a-mar (ĭth′ȧ-mär). *Bib.*
ithand, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *iðinn.*] Unintermittent: constant; diligent. *Obs.* — **ithandly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
i-thank, *n.* [AS. *geþanc.*] Thought. *Obs.*
i-thave, *v. t.* [AS. *geþafian*] To permit. *Obs.*
ithe. ✝ YTHE. [of THEW.]
i-theawed, **i-thewed**. Obs p. p.
i-thee, *v. i* [AS. *geþēon.*] To thrive. *Obs.* [serve.]
i-theinet Obs. p. p. of THEINE,
ithen. ✝ ITHAND
i-thenche, *v. t.* [AS. *geþencan.*] To bethink one's self of. *Obs.*
ith′er (ĭth′ẽr) Scot and dial var. of OTHER.
i-theven. ✝ I-THAVE
Ith′i-el (ĭth′ĭ-ĕl), *n* [Heb. *Īthīēl.*] Lit., God is with me; — masc. prop name.
Ith′mah (ĭth′mä). *Bib.*
Ith′nan (-năn) *Bib*
i-thohtet, *a.* [From AS. *geþoht* mind.] Disposed; minded. *Obs.*
i-thole, *v. t. & i.* [AS *geþolian.*] To suffer; undergo *Obs.*
i-tholed. Obs. p. p of THOLE.
i-thoncked, *a.* [See I-THANK.] Disposed; minded. *Obs.*
i-thouht. Obs. p. p. of THINK.
i-thowen Obs p. p. of THEE.
Ith′ra (ĭth′rȧ). *Bib.*
Ith′ran (-răn). *Bib.*
i-thraste, *v. t.* [AS *geþrǣstan.*] To press. *Obs.*
i-thrat. Obs. p. p. of THREAT.
Ith′re-am (-rē-ăm). *Bib.*
Ith′rite (-rīt). *Bib.*
i-throngen, **i-thrunge**. Obs. p. p. of THRING.
i-thud. Obs. p. p. of THUD.
i-thungen. Obs. p. p. of THEE
i-tide, *v. i.* [AS. *getīdan.*] To happen; betide. *Obs*
it′i-ki wood (ĭt′ĭ-kĭ). Var. of ITAKA WOOD.
i-tiled. Obs. p. p. of TILL
i-timbret. Obs. p. p. of TIMBER.
itin. *Abbr.* Itinerary; itinerant
i-tin′er-ant-ly, *adv* of ITINERANT. See -LY.
i-tin′er-a′ri-an (ī-tĭn′ẽr-ā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* = ITINERARY, 1 *Rare.* — *n.* An itinerant. *Rare.*
i-tin′er-a′ri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] = ITINERARY, 2 & 3.
i-tin′er-ate, *a.* Itinerant. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* [betel pepper.]
it′mo (ĭt′mō), *n.* [Tag.] The
I-to′ni-a (ĭ-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *a* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰτωνία.] See ATHENA.
i-torned, **i-tourned**. Obs. p. p. of TURN.
i-towen. Obs. p. p. of TEE, draw.
itr. Var. of ATTAR.
i-traid. Obs. p. p. of TRAY.
i-trent. Obs. p. p. of TREND.
i-treowe, *a.* [AS. *getrēowe.*] True. *Obs.*
it′rol (ĭt′rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [Perh. *citrate* + *-ol.*] See SILVER CITRATE.
i-trukede. Obs. p. p of TRUKE.
it 's (ĭts). Contraction of *it is.*
it′sel′, **it′sell′** (ĭt′sĕl′). Scot. & dial. var. of ITSELF.
it′si-boo. Var. of ITZEBU.
its self. See ITSELF. [*Bib.*]
It′tah-ka′zin (ĭt′ȧ-kā′zĭn).
It′ta-i (ĭt′ā-ī; ĭt′ī; ĭ-tā′ī). *Bib.*
itte. ✝ IT [TRIA, YTTRIUM.]
it′tri-a, **it′tri-um**. Vars. of YT-
i-tuked. Obs. p. p. of TUKE.
It′u-ræ′an (ĭt′ū-rē′ăn), **It′u-re′an**, *a.* Of or pert. to Ituræa, an ancient territory of uncertain location in Syria, prob. east of the Jordan. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ituræa.
it′u-rite fi′ber *or* **fi′bre** (ĭt′ū-rīt). The fiber of a South American marantaceous plant (*Maranta obliqua*), used in basketry.
i-turpled Obs. p. p. of TORPLE.
i-tuthet. Obs. p. p. of TITHE, to grant.
i-twix′, *prep.* [*i-* for *in* + ME. *twix* among.] Betwixt. *Obs.*
It′y-lus (ĭt′ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴτυλος.] See ÆDON.
I′tys (ī′tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴτυς.] See PHILOMELA.
It′za (ĭt′sä), *n.* An Indian of a numerous Mayan tribe of Guatemala. [ITZEBU.]
it′ze-boo, **it′zi-boo**. Vars. of
itzt′li. Var. of IZTLE.
iu-. For various early forms be-

called also *bu* or *boo*. The gold *itzebu* was worth approximately one quarter of a kobang, or commonly about $1.12; the silver *itzebu* was worth 32–34 cents.

-i-um (-ĭ-ŭm). *Chem.* A modern Latin suffix used in forming the names of *elements*; as in sod*ium*, hel*ium*.

i'va (ī'vȧ), *n.* [NL., F. *ive*; perh. akin to F. *if* yew.] **1.** The yellow bugle, or herb eve.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of American ambrosiaceous herbs or shrubs with mostly opposite leaves and small greenish flowers, the staminate and pistillate in the same head. They are chiefly coarse weeds.

I'van-hoe (ī'văn-hō), *n.* Sir Wilfred of Ivanhoe, the hero of Scott's novel "Ivanhoe." He is a brave knight, who has been disinherited by his father, Cedric the Saxon, and who, as an unknown, defeats all comers in a tournament. He is reconciled to his father through the efforts of King Richard, and marries Rowena, his father's ward.

-ive (-ĭv). [L. *-ivus*: cf. F. *-if*, fem. *-ive*.] An adjective suffix signifying *relating* or *belonging to*, *of the nature of*, *tending to*; as in affirmat*ive*, act*ive*, conclus*ive*, correct*ive*.

i'vied (ī'vĭd), *a.* [From IVY.] Overgrown with ivy.

i'vo-ride (ī'vō-rīd), *n.* A composition resembling ivory in appearance and used as a substitute for it.

i'vo-ried (-rĭd), *a.* **a** Made of ivory. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **b** Colored and polished so as to resemble ivory, as cardboard. **c** Furnished with ivory; humorously, having teeth.

i'vo-rine (ī'vō-rĭn; -rēn), *a.* [OF. *ivorin*, *ivoirin*.] **1.** Made or composed of ivory. *Obs.*
2. Ivorylike; white and smooth.

i'vo-ry (ī'vō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [ME. *ivori*, *ivoire*, *ivore*, OF. *ivurie*, *ivoire*, F. *ivoire*, fr. L. *eboreus* made of ivory, fr. *ebur*, *eboris*, ivory; cf. Skr *ibha* elephant. Cf. EBURNEAN.] **1.** The hard, creamy-white, opaque, fine-grained substance, consisting of a peculiar form of dentine, which composes the tusks of elephants; also, the dentine of the tusks of other large mammals, or, in a broader sense, that of any tooth. The ivory of the elephant is particularly valued on account of its beauty, uniformity, and elasticity. For the manufacture of billiard balls no equally good substitute has been found. Most of the supply is obtained from Africa, and the demand for it is rapidly causing the extinction of the African elephant. Some ivory is obtained from the walrus, hippopotamus, and narwhal, and from the extinct mammoth, whose tusks are still frequently found in parts of Siberia.
2. A tusk, esp. of the elephant; also, *Slang or Colloq.* (chiefly in the *pl.*), a tooth.
3. The color of ivory; whiteness, as of the skin.
4. Any article made of ivory; as: **a** A carving in ivory. **b** A season ticket or the like, as made of a tablet of ivory. *Cant, Eng.* **c** A die; — usually in *pl.*, dice. *Slang.* **d** A billiard ball. *Colloq.* **e** *pl.* The keys of a piano. *Slang.*
5. An ivorylike substance; an imitation of ivory; as, vegetable *ivory* (see *ivory nut*).

i'vo-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, composed of, or like, ivory.

i'vo-ry-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.*, **i'vo-ry-billed' wood'peck'er** (-bĭld'). A large handsome woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*), having a large ivory-white bill. Its color is glossy black, with white on wings and neck, and, in the male, a large scarlet crest. It was formerly found from Indiana to Texas and Florida, but is now approaching extinction, being confined to southern Florida and a few other unfrequented parts of the Gulf States.

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Ivory-billed Woodpecker, Male.

ivory black. A fine black pigment prepared by calcining ivory; also, loosely, bone black, esp. when of high quality.

ivory brown. A brown pigment prepared by incomplete carbonization of ivory.

ivory gate. *Class. Myth.* That gate of the abode of Sleep through which delusive dreams come forth. Cf. GATE OF HORN.

ivory nut. **a** The nutlike seed of a South American palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*). It is as large as a hen's egg, and contains a very hard endosperm which, under the name of **vegetable ivory**, is used for turning and carving, as for buttons, etc. **b** The similar seed of the palm *Cœlococcus amicarum*, native of the Caroline Islands.

i'vo-ry, or **i'vo-ry-nut', palm**. A palm yielding ivory nuts.

ivory porcelain. Porcelain with a surface like ivory, produced by depolishing.

ivory shell. *Zoöl.* Any of various gastropod shells of the genus *Dipsaccus*, having a smooth surface, usually white with red or brown spots.

ivory tree. **a** An East Indian apocynaceous tree (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*) with hard white wood, its bark being one of the sources of conessi bark. **b** Any of several species of trees belonging to the related genus *Wrightia*.

i'vo-ry-type' (ī'vō-rĭ-tīp'), *n.* *Photog.* A picture produced by superposing a very light print, rendered translucent by varnish, and tinted upon the back, upon a stronger print, so as to give the effect of a photograph in natural colors.

i'vo-ry-white', *a.* Of the color of ivory; white like ivory. — *n.* **a** The color of ivory. **b** Short for *ivory-white porcelain*, a cream-white variety anciently made in China or in modern times imitated by the Japanese and Chinese.

i'vy (ī'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* IVIES (ī'vĭz). [AS. *īfig*; akin to OHG. *ebawi*, *ebah*, *ebahewi*, G. *epheu*.] **1.** A well-known climbing araliaceous shrub (*Hedera helix*) with evergreen ovate or five-angled leaves, small yellowish flowers, and black berries. The stem clings to walls by means of numerous fine aërial roots. The ivy is native of Europe and Asia, but is widely cultivated. The ivy was anciently sacred to Dionysus or Bacchus, and a garland or bush of it, or a representation of the one or the other, was formerly placed outside a tavern or house as a sign that wine was sold within.
2. Usually with an attributive or qualifying adjective, any of various other plants more or less resembling the true ivy; as, *American ivy*, *German ivy*, etc.
3. The mountain laurel (which see). *Southern U. S.*

Ivy.

i'vy, *v. t.*; I'VIED (-vĭd); I'VY-ING. To overgrow or cover with or as with ivy.

ivy bush. **1.** A bush or branch of ivy; hence, a hiding place, or retired place.
2. Specif., a bush of ivy, or a representation of it, used as a sign outside a tavern or house where wine was sold; hence, the tavern itself, or, fig., a sign. *Obs.*
3. The mountain laurel. *Southern U. S.*

ivy geranium. A commonly cultivated trailing geraniaceous plant (*Pelargonium peltatum*) with ivylike leaves and variously colored flowers.

ivy gum. A resinous exudate from old stems of ivy, formerly used in medicine as a stimulant and emmenagogue.

i'vy-leaved' (ī'vĭ-lēvd'), *a.* Having five-angled leaves similar to those of the ivy.

ivy-leaved bellflower. = IVYBELLS. — **i. chickweed**, the ivy-leaved speedwell. — **i. crowfoot**, the European crowfoot *Batrachium hederaceum*. — **i. duckweed**, a duckweed (*Lemna trisulca*) with ovate fronds. — **i. geranium**, the ivy geranium. — **i. speedwell**, a European speedwell (*Veronica hederæfolia*). — **i. toadflax**, the Kenilworth ivy.

ivy tree. **1.** An old plant of ivy. *Obs.*
2. **a** An araliaceous evergreen tree (*Nothopanax colensoi*) of New Zealand. **b** The mountain laurel. *Southern U. S.*

ivy vine. **a** An American vitaceous plant (*Ampelopsis cordata*) with ovate, somewhat cordate leaves. **b** The Virginia creeper.

i'vy-wort' (ī'vĭ-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the family Araliaceæ. **b** The Kenilworth ivy.

i-wis', y-wis' (ĭ-wĭs'), *adv.* [ME. *ywis*, *iwis*, AS. *gewis* certain; akin to D. *gewis*, G. *gewiss*, and E. *wit* to know. See WIT to know; Y-.] Certainly; indeed; truly. *Archaic.*

> "*Ywis*," quod he, "it is full dear, I say." *Chaucer.*
> She answered me, "*I-wisse*, all their sport in the park is but a shadow to that pleasure that I find in Plato." *Ascham.*

☞ The common form *iwis* was often written with the prefix apart from the rest of the word and capitalized, as, *I wis*, *I wisse*, etc. The prefix was mistaken for the pronoun *I*, and *wis*, *wisse*, for a form of the verb *wit*, to know. See WIS; cf. WIT, to know.

> Our ship, *I wis*,
> Shall be of another form than this. *Longfellow.*

Ix'i-a (ĭk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰξός birdlime; — from the viscid nature of some species. Cf. L. *ixia*, Gr. ἰξία, name of a plant.] *Bot.* A genus of South African bulbous iridaceous plants (sometimes called **corn lilies**), having linear sword-shaped leaves and spikes of remarkably showy flowers, mostly in shades of pink or purple. They are commonly in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a bulb, plant, or flower of this genus.

Ix'i-o-lir'i-on (-ō-lĭr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *Ixia* + Gr. λείριον lily.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants containing two Asiatic species, cultivated for their deep blue or purple umbeled flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, flower, or bulb of this genus.

Ix-i'on (ĭk-sī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰξίων.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of the Lapithæ, bound in Tartarus to an endlessly revolving wheel for aspiring to the love of Hera and boasting of his supposed success, she having in reality sent to him a cloud in her shape, by which he became father of the race of centaurs. — **Ix'i-o'ni-an** (ĭk'sĭ-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.*

Ix-o'ra (ĭk-sō'rȧ; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. *Isvara* a Hindu divinity, fr. Skr. *īçvara* lord.] *Bot.* A large genus of cosmopolitan tropical rubiaceous shrubs and small trees. They bear corymbs of handsome, sometimes fragrant, flowers having tubular salver-shaped corollas and exserted stamens. The East Indian *I. coccinea*, with showy scarlet flowers, is a favorite in cultivation. The very hard wood of the larger species, called *iron trees*, is valuable.

ix'tle, **ix'tli** (ĭks'tlĕ; -tlĭ; ĭs'-), *n.* [Mex. *istle.*] The fiber obtained from various tropical American plants; specif.: **a** The fine, soft fiber of the bromeliaceous plant *Bromelia sylvestris*. **b** The fiber from various Mexican agaves of the group of which *Agave heteracantha* is the type. It varies greatly in appearance and quality, and is variously used for cordage, basketry, etc. The ixtle that is shipped from the port of Tampico is known commercially as **Tampico fiber**; it is probably a mixture of fibers from various species.

ixtle grass. The plant *Bromelia sylvestris*, yielding ixtle.

iz'ar (ĭz'ẽr), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *izār* drawers, trousers.] **a** The outer garment of Mohammedan women of the poorer classes, consisting of a piece of white calico, large enough to cover the whole person. **b** The loin cloth of the ihram.

-ize (-īz). [F. *-iser*, L. *-izare*, Gr. -ιζειν.] A suffix forming verbs with the following senses: **1.** (Transitive verbs) **a** *To subject to* the action, treatment, or process denoted by the root; as in bapt*ize*, catech*ize*, apostroph*ize*, tantal*ize*, satir*ize*. **b** *To render*, *make into*, *put into conformity with*, or *make like* (the thing, character, or quality denoted by the root); as in Christian*ize*, real*ize*, steril*ize*, idol*ize*, pulver*ize*, colon*ize*, bastard*ize*, systemat*ize*, German*ize*, Russian*ize*. **c** Specif.: *Chem. To impregnate*, *treat*, or *combine*, *with*; as in oxid*ize*, phosphor*ize*.
2. (Intransitive verbs) *To act in the way of*, or *practice* (that which the root denotes); as in Calvin*ize*, apostat*ize*, botan*ize*, tempor*ize*; — including intransitive uses of many words under def. 1.

☞ Certain words ending with the sound of īz are spelt with *-ise* after the French *-iser* or *-ise*; as, dev*ise*, surpr*ise*. But the great body of words so ending are spelt either *-ize* or *-ise*, though most authorities, among them the Oxford English Dictionary, now spell them with *-ize*, as in this Dictionary; and there is a tendency to extend this spelling to all these words.

☞ The reference "See -IZE" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ize*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and root word.

iz'tle (ĭs'tlĕ; -tlĭ), *n.* [Mex. *iztli.*] A kind of obsidian which is used by the Indians in making arrow points, knives, etc.

iz'zard (ĭz'ȧrd), *n.* [Formerly *ezed*, prob. fr. F. *et zède* and z.] The letter *z*. *Obs. or Dial.*

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ginning with *iu-*, see the forms in IV- or (where the pronunciation was *ju-*) JU-.
iuanna. † IGUANA.
iuel. † EVIL.
iuittour, *n.* Tippler. *Obs. Scot.*
i-u'lan (ĭ-ū'lăn), *a.* [Gr. ἴουλος down + *-an*.] Of the beard's first growth. *Obs.*
I-u'li-dæ (-lĭ-dē), **i-u'li-dan** (-dăn), etc. Vars. of JULIDÆ, JULIDAN, etc.
i-u'loid (-loid). Var. of JULOID.
I-u'lus (-lŭs). Var. of JULUS.
i-u'lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., Gr. ἴουλος down, catkin.] *Bot.* An ament or catkin. *Obs.*
Iulus, *n.* See ASCANIUS.
i-unne, *v. t.*; *pret.* I-UTHE. [AS. *geunnan*.] To grant. *Obs.*
‖ **ius** (jŭs; yōōs), *n.* Right; law. Var. of JUS.
☞ For various law phrases beginning with the word *ius*, see under JUS.
i-uthe, *pret.* of I-UNNE.
iv. Dial. Eng. corrupt. of IN.
I. V. *Abbr.* Initial velocity.
i'vads, *interj.* In faith. *Obs.*
I'vah (ī'vȧ). *Bib.*
i-vallen. Obs. p. p. of FALL.
I-van' (ē-vän': *Eng.* ī'văn), *n.* [Russ., fr. Gr. See JOHN.] Masc. prop. name.
I-van' I-van'o-vitch (ē-vän' ē-vän'ō-vĭch). Lit., John Johnson; — an imaginary person taken as a personification of the typical Russian or of the Russian people.
i'va oil (ī'vȧ). See OIL, *Table I.*
i-varen. Obs. p. p. of FARE.
i-vaste, *pret.* of I-FAST. *Obs.*
i-vastened. Obs. p. p. of FASTEN.
ive. † IVY.
ive, *n.* [F. *ive*; perh. akin to F. *if* yew.] Herb ivy. *Obs.*
I've (īv). Colloq. for *I have*.
i-ved. Obs. p. p. of FEED.
i-vee', *v. t.* [AS. *féogan* to hate. See I-; FIEND.] To render hostile; to hate. *Obs.*
i'vel. † EVIL.
i-velen. † Y-FELE.
i-veotered. Obs. p. p. of FETTER.
i-vere. † Y-FERE.
i-verre. † AFAR.
i-veruwed. Obs. p. p. of FARROW.
ivery. † IVORY.
i-vestned. Obs. p. p. of FASTEN.
ivi. † IVY. [*Dial. Eng.*
i'vin (ī'vĭn; ĭv'ĭn), *n.* Ivy.
i-vithered. Obs. p. p. of FEATHER.
i-vlayene. Obs. p. p. of FLAY.
i-vo. † FOE.
i-voide, *a.* Void. *Obs.*
ivoire. † IVORY.
i-volde. Obs. p. p. of FOLD.
i-vond, *pret.* of Y-FIND. *Obs.*
i-vonded. Obs. p. p. of FAND, to try.
i'vo-rine (ī'vō-rēn), *n.* Any of various commercial productions imitating ivory, or claimed to produce an ivorylike surface. *Trade Name.*
i'vo-ri-ness (-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* Ivorylike quality. *Rare.* [in ivory.
i'vo-rist, *n.* A worker or carver
i-vorthed. Obs. p. p. of Y-FORTH.
i-vorthen. † AFFORD.
i'vo-ry (ī'vō-rĭ; ī'vrĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of IVY.
I'vo-ry (ī'vō-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Ivorie*, *Ivoire*.] Masc. prop. name.
ivory barnacle. Any of numerous species of sessile barnacles having white, hard shells.
ivory eater. An African squirrel (*Xerus stangeri*) said to eat freshly fallen elephant tusks. *Du Chaillu.*
ivory gull. A circumpolar gull (*Pagophila alba*) which migrates as far south as New Brunswick and the British Isles. The adult is pure white with black feet.
ivory paper. A paper or cardboard prepared with an ivorylike surface for artists' use.
ivory plant. The ivory palm.
ivory plum. **a** The creeping snowberry or its fruit. **b** The checkerberry. *Local, U. S.*
ivory rat. The ivory eater.
I'vo-ry's the'o-rem (ī'vō-rĭz). [After James *Ivory*, Scottish mathematician.] *Math.* The theorem that if *P*, *Q* be any two points on an ellipsoid, and *P'*, *Q'*, the corresponding points (sometimes called *ivorys*) on a confocal ellipsoid, then $PQ' = P'Q$; enounced (1809) by the Scottish mathematician James Ivory (1765–1842), and important in the theory of attraction.
i'vo-ry-wood', *n.* An Australian celastraceous tree (*Siphonodon australis*).
ivory yellow. A pale yellow color, approaching white.
ivray, *n.* [F. *ivraie*.] Darnel. *Obs.*
ivrede. † FREDE.
i-vrede. † Y-FREDE.
i-vreoid. Obs. p. p. of Y-FREE.
‖ **i'vresse'** (ē'vrĕs'). [F.] Intoxication: drunkenness.
i-vulled. Obs. p. p. of FILL.
i-vuren, i-vurn. † I-FURN.
i-vusden, *pret. pl.* of I-FUSK. *Obs.*
Iv'vah (ĭv'ȧ). *Bib.*
iv'ver. Dial. Eng. var. of EVER.
i'vy, *n.* [See IVE.] = IVA, 1.
i'vy-bells', *n.* A European bellflower (*Campanula hederacea*) with ivylike leaves.
i'vy-ber'ry, *n.* **a** The fruit of the ivy. **b** Checkerberry. *U. S.*
ivy bind. An ivy stem.
ivy bindweed. = BLACK BINDWEED **b**. [speedwell.
ivy chickweed. The ivy-leaved
ivy fern. The West Indian fern *Hemionitis palmata*.
ivy flower. A hepatica.
ivy owl. The barn owl.
ivy tod. The ivy plant. See TOD.
ivy twine. = IVY BIND.
i'vy-wood' (ī'vĭ-wŏŏd'), *n.* Mountain laurel. *Southern U. S.*
iw. † YEW.
I. W. *Abbr.* Isle of Wight.
i'wa (ē'wä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] The frigate bird. *Hawaii.*
i-wakien, *v. i.* To waken. *Obs.*
i-walde, *pret.* of I-WELDE. *Obs.*
i-walden, *v. t.* [AS. *gewealdan*.] To control; rule. *Obs.*
i-wan. † I-WON.
i-wa'na. † IGUANA.
i-war. † AWARE.
Iwe. † JEW.
i-wearth, *pret.* of I-WORTH. *Obs.*
i-wede, *n.* [AS. *gewǣde*.] A garment. *Obs.* [er. *Obs.*
i-weld, *n.* [AS *geweald*.] Pow-
i-weld. Obs. p. p. of WELL.
i-welde, *v. t.*; *pret.* I-WALDE. [AS *gewyldan*, *geweldan*.] To wield; rule. *Obs.*
i-wemmid. Obs. p. p. of WEM.
i-wende, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *gewendan*.] To turn; go. *Obs.*
i-wene, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS *gewēnan*.] To ween; to expect. *Obs.*
i-wenet. Obs. p. p. of WEAN.
i-wepned. Obs. p. p. of WEAPON.
i-wepnen, *n. pl.* [See I-; WEAPON.] Weapons. *Obs.*
i-whiles, *adv.* Meanwhile. *Obs.* — *conj.* Whilst. *Obs.*
iwidel, iwildel, *n.* [AS. *gehwilc* every + *dǣl* a part. See DEAL part.] All; every bit. *Obs.*
i-wight, *a.* [See I-; WIGHT, *a.*] Brave. *Obs.*
i-wil, *a.* Pleasant. *Obs.*
iwill. † EVIL. [*Obs.*
i-will, *n.* [AS *gewill*.] Will.
i-wilned. Obs. p. p. of WILN.
i-win, *n.* & *v.* [AS. *gewinn*.] Labor; struggle; gain. *Obs.*
i-wisliche, *adv.* [AS. *gewislīce*.] Iwis. *Obs.*
i-wisse, *v. t.* [AS. *gewissian*, *gewīsian*. Cf. WISE, *a.*] To teach; show; direct. *Obs.*
iwisse. † IWIS.
i-wit, *n.* [AS. *gewit*.] Intellect; understanding; senses. *Obs.*
i-wite, *v. t.* [AS. *gewitan*.] To know; understand; also, to watch over; keep. *Obs.*
i-wite, *v. i.* [AS. *gewītan*.] To depart; to die. *Obs.*
i-witen. Obs. p. p. of WITE.
i-witterli, *adv.* Certainly. *Obs.*
i-wive, *v. i.* [AS. *gewīfian*.] To marry. *Obs.*
i-wlaht. Obs. p. p. of WLECCHE.
i-wolt, *p. p.* Filled. *Obs.*
i-won, *n.* [*i-* + ME. *won*, *wan*, hope, store, quantity.] Hope; fortune; resource; property. *Obs.*
i-wonded. Obs. p. p. of WOUND.
i-wonden. Obs. p. p. of WIND.
i-wone. † I-WUNE.
i-wone. Obs. p. p. of WIN.
i-wope. Obs. p. p. of WEEP.
i-wordede, *a.* Wordy. *Obs.*
iworhte, *pret.* of I-WURCHE. *Obs.*
i-worpe. Obs. p. p. of WARP.
i-worth, *v. i.*; *pret.* I-WEARTH; *p. p.* I-WURTHEN. [AS. *geweorðan*.] To become; happen; arrive. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To befall; please; agree. *Obs.*
i-wrathe, *v. t.* [AS. *gewrāðian*.] To make angry. *Obs.*
i-wreiid. Obs. p. p. of WRAY.
i-wrethed. Obs. p. p. of WRETHE.
i-wrien. Obs. p. p. of WRY.
i-writ, *n.* [AS. *gewrit*.] A writing. *Obs.*
i-wroken. Obs. p. p. of WREAK.
iwroughte. Obs. preterit of I-WURCHE.
i-wrouht. Obs. p. p. of WORK.
i-wulch. † EACH.
i-wune, *n.* [AS. *gewuna*.] Custom; habit. *Obs.*
i-wuned. Obs. p. p. of WON.
i-wuneliche, *adv.* [AS. *gewunelīce*.] Customarily. *Obs.*
i-wunne. Obs. p. p. of WIN.
i-wurche, *v. t.* [AS. *gewyrcan*.] To work; perform; make. *Obs.*
i-wurhte, *n.* [AS. *gewyrht*.] Work; deed; merit. *Obs.*
i-wurthe. † I-WORTH. [*Obs.*
i-wurthen, *p. p.* of I-WORTH.
i-wurthien, *v. t.* [AS. *gewurþian*, *gewyrþian*.] To honor. *Obs.*
iwus. † IWIS.
i-wuste. Obs. p. p. of WIT.
I. X. *Abbr.* Ἰησοῦς Χριστός (Gr., Jesus Christ).
ix'i-a lil'y (ĭk'sĭ-ȧ). A plant or flower of the genus *Ixiolirion*.
ix'le (ĭk's'l). Var. of IXTLE.
Ix-od'i-dæ (ĭk-sŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the genus name *Ixodes*, fr. Gr. ἰξώδης like birdlime; ἰξός birdlime + εἶδος form.] *Zool.* A family of acarids containing the typical ticks (see TICK). **Ix-o'des** (ĭk-sō'dēz) is the typical and largest genus. — **ix-o'di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
I. Y. *Abbr.* Imperial Yeomanry. *Eng.*
i'ya (ī'yȧ). Var. of AYAH.
I'yar' (ē'yär'), *n.* [Heb. *iyār*.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.
iye. † EYE.
i-yeerid, *a.* Yeared. *Obs.*
i-yefven, *v. t.* [*i-* + ME. *yeven*, *ȝeven*, to give, AS. *giefan*. See GIVE.] To give. *Obs.*
i-yel, *n.* Yell. *Obs.*
i-yened. Obs. p. p. of YEAN.
i-yete, i-yeten, *p. p.* [ME. also *ietan*, p. p. of *eten*, or *ȝeeten*, AS. *etan*, *geetan*. See I-; EAT.] Eaten. *Obs.*
i-yette, *v. t.* [*i-* + ME. *yeten*, *ȝeten*, *ȝetten*, to grant, AS. *géatan*.] To grant. *Obs.*
I'ynx (ī'ĭnks), *n.* [L., the wryneck, Gr. ἴυγξ.] *Zoöl.* The genus of woodpeckers consisting of the wrynecks. It constitutes a subfamily, **I'yn-gi'næ** (ī'ĭn-jī'nē). — **i-yn'gine** (ī-ĭn'jīn; -jĭn), *a.* & *n.*
i-yolde. Obs. p. p. of YIELD.
i-yote. Obs. p. p. of YETE.
i-yoven. Obs. p. p. of GIVE.
Iy'yar'. Var. of IYAR.
I-zar' (ē-zär'), *n.* [Ar. *izār* a veil, a long wrapper.] See STAR.
iz'ard (ĭz'ȧrd), *n.* [F. *isard*.] The chamois of the Pyrenees.
iz'ba (ĭz'bȧ), *n.* [Russ.] The log house of a Russian peasant.
Iz'du-bar' (ĭz'dōō-bär'), *n.* = GILGAMESH.
Iz'e-di (ĭz'ē-dĭ). Var. of YEZIDI. — **Iz'e-dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.*
Iz'e-har (ĭz'ē-här; ī'zē-här), **Iz'har** (ĭz'här). *Bib.*
Iz'e-har-ites, **Iz'har-ites** (-īts). *Bib.*
Izeland. † ICELAND.
i'zle (ī'z'l), *n.* [AS. *ysle*.] Particle of soot; ember; spark; — usually in *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*
Iz'ra-hi'a (ĭz'rȧ-hī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Iz'ra-hi'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
Iz'ra-hite (-hīt). *Bib.*
Iz're-el (ĭz'rē-ĕl). *Bib.* Old spelling of JEZREEL.
Iz'ri (ĭz'rī). *Bib.*
iz'zard (ĭz'ȧrd). Var. of IZARD.
‖ **iz'zat** (ĭz'ȧt), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *'izzat*, fr. Ar. *'izzah*, inf. of *'izz* to be glorious.] Honor; credit; reputation.

J
K
L
M

J

J (jā). **1.** The tenth letter of the English alphabet. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* It is a comparatively late variant form of the Latin I, which was used indifferently as a vowel or as a consonant, its consonantal value being that of English *y* in *yet*. The form *j*, with or without the dot, was developed from *i*, with or without the dot, during the Middle Ages, but it was long used in certain positions in the word merely, without regard to the sound as consonant or vowel. The *j* gradually became differentiated from *i* in function as well as form, but it was not until the 17th century that the distinction of *j* as consonant and *i* as vowel was fully established and the capital forms of *J* introduced. The two letters thus developed were until quite recently classed together. Cf. I. In English, the regular and practically uniform sound of *j*, as in *jet* (= *dzh*), the same as *g* in *gem*, dates from the 11th century, that being the sound represented by *i* when consonantal in words then introduced from Old French. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 188. J is etymologically most closely related to *i*, *y*, *g*; as in *jot*, *iota*; *jest*, *gesture*; *join*, *jugular*, *yoke*. See I.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** Rarely, the tenth in a series; tenth in order or class, or, sometimes, the numeral ten; as, *J* Battery; manuscript *J*. **b** *Math.* (1) [*cap.*] The Jacobian. (2) One of three mutually perpendicular unit vectors, the other two being *i* and *k*. **c** [*cap.*] *Physics.* The mechanical equivalent of heat.

3. As an *abbreviation*: In the form **J.**: Various proper names, as James, John, etc.; Jehovistic Prophetic Document, or its author, the earliest stratum being also designated J^1, later strata J^2, J^3 (*O. T. Criticism*); Judge; Justice.

4. As a Roman numeral, J formerly stood for I, surviving in this use as the final form of I in medical prescriptions; as, ij (= 2); vj (= 6).

J, j, *n.*; *pl.* JS or J'S (jāz). **1.** The letter J, j, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter J. **3.** Short for J PEN.

J, *a.* Having the general form of, or marked with, the capital **J**; as, a **J** bolt or **J**-bolt.

J bolt, a **U**-shaped bolt with one leg slightly longer than the other. — **J pen**, a pen with a short broad point, stamped with the letter J.

ja'al goat (jā'ăl; yā'ăl). [Heb. *yā'ēl* wild goat.] A kind of ibex (*Capra nubiana*) of the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Arabia. It is characterized by very long horns.

Jaal Goat.

jab (jăb), *v. t. & i.*; JABBED (jăbd); JAB'BING. [Cf. JOB.] To thrust quickly or abruptly with or as with something sharp; to stab; punch. See 1st JOB, *v. t.* *Colloq. or Dial.*

jab, *n.* Act of jabbing; a quick or abrupt thrust or stab. *Colloq. or Dial.*

jab'ber (jăb'ẽr), *v. i.*; JAB'BERED (-ẽrd); JAB'BER-ING. [Prob. imitative. Cf. GIBBER, GABBLE.] To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly; to utter gibberish or nonsense; to chatter. *Swift.*

Syn. — See CHAT.

jab'ber, *v. t.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly; to gabble; babble; as, to *jabber* French. *Addison.*

jab'ber, *n.* Act of jabbering; rapid, incoherent, or trivial talk, with indistinct utterance; gibberish; chatter. *Swift.*

jab'i-ru (jăb'ĭ-rōō), *n.* [Braz. *jabirú*, *jaburú*.] **a** A very large stork (*Mycteria americana*) found in tropical America and thence rarely north to Texas. It is white, with the head and neck black and nearly naked. The bill is very thick, about a foot long, and turned upward at the tip. **b** The saddle-billed stork of Africa, or a stork of the allied genus *Xenorhynchus* of East Indies and Australia; — so called in some books.

jab'o-ran'di (jăb'ō-răn'dĭ), *n.* [Pg. *jaborandí*, fr. native name in Brazil.] **a** Any of several South American rutaceous shrubs of the genus *Pilocarpus*, as *P. pennatifolius*, *P. selloanus*, and *P. pauciflorus*; also, the drug obtained from the leaves, used as a diaphoretic and sialagogue. **b** The root of *Piper jaborandi*, a Brazilian plant possessing similar properties; also, that of any of several related species of *Piper*. **c** Loosely, any of various other plants.

jab'o-rine (jăb'ō-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [From JABORANDI.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}O_2N_2$, found in jaborandi leaves, from which it is extracted as a white amorphous substance. In its action it resembles atropine.

ja'bot' (zhȧ'bō'), *n.*; *pl.* JABOTS (*F.* zhȧ'bō'). [F.] **1.** Orig., a kind of ruffle worn by men on the bosom of the shirt. **2.** A trimming of a piece of ruffled lace, tulle, chiffon, or the like, worn by women down the front of the dress.

ja-cal' (hä-käl'; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Mex. *xacalli*.] In Mexico and the southwestern United States, a kind of plastered house or hut, usually made by planting poles or timber in the ground, filling in between them with screen work or wickerwork, and daubing one or both sides with mud or adobe mortar; also, this method of construction.

jac'a-mar (jăk'ȧ-mär), *n.* [F. *jacamar*, Braz. *jacamarica*; cf. Pg. *jacamar*.] Any of many species of picarian birds of the subfamily Galbulinæ (see GALBULIDÆ) found in tropical forests from Mexico to Brazil. They are usually brilliant metallic green or bronze above and rufescent below, with a white throat. They have a long sharp bill, and feed on insects which they catch on the wing.

Jacamar. 1/8

jac'a-na (jăk'ȧ-nä), *n.* [Pg., fr. native name in Brazil.] Any of certain wading birds constituting the family *Jacanidæ*, syn. *Parridæ*. They usually have a frontal plate, a spur at the bend of the wing, and extremely long toes, by means of which they run about on floating vegetation, as lily pads. The typical genus, *Jacana*, syn. *Parra*, is American. The Mexican jacana (*Jacana spinosa*), found from southern Texas to Colombia, is chiefly dark chestnut with greenish yellow markings on the wings. Related genera occur in Africa and southern Asia. Although often classed with the rails, they show many affinities with the plovers.

Mexican Jacana (*J. spinosa*).

Jac'a-ran'da (jăk'ȧ-răn'dȧ), *n.* [Braz.; cf. Pg. *jacarandá*.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American bignoniaceous trees with pinnate or bipinnate leaves and paniculate blue flowers, the corolla having a tubular base and irregularly five-lobed limb. **2.** [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus; also, the handsome mottled wood of some species of these trees; or a similar wood obtained from trees of other families.

ja'cinth (jā'sĭnth; jăs'ĭnth; 277), *n.* [F. *jacinthe*, L. *hyacinthus*. See HYACINTH.] The hyacinth. *Obs.*, except as the name of the gem and in heraldry. As the name of a modern gem, a distinction is made by some between the jacinth and hyacinth, *jacinth* being used of a gem more nearly pure orange in color.

jac'i-ta'ra palm (jăs'ĭ-tä'rȧ). [Braz. *jacitara*.] Any Brazilian palm of the genus *Desmoncus*, the distal pinnæ of whose leaves are transformed into retrorse hooks, enabling the stem to climb. See TIPITI.

jack (jăk), *n.* [Pg. *jaca*, Malayalam *chakka*.] The fruit of a large East Indian moraceous tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), closely allied to the breadfruit; also, the tree, or its fine-grained yellow wood, which is much used in cabinetwork, also for dyeing. The tree differs from the breadfruit in having entire leaves. The fruit often weighs thirty pounds or more; the seeds are roasted and eaten.

jack, *n.* [F. *jaque*, *jacque*, perh. fr. proper name *Jacques*.] **1.** A short close-fitting upper garment; a jacket. *Obs.* **2.** A coarse and cheap medieval coat of defense, esp. one made of leather, sometimes lined with metal. **3.** [Perh. from its resemblance to a *jack boot*.] A pitcher or can to contain liquor or to drink from, orig. and commonly of waxed leather coated on the outside with tar or pitch; — called also *black jack*; a jug or tankard. *Archaic.*

jack, *n.* [F. *Jacques* James, L. *Jacobus*, Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Heb. *Ya'aqōb* Jacob; prop., seizing by the heel; hence, a supplanter. But perh. orig. a familiar form of *John*. Cf. JACOB, JACOBITE, JOCKEY, JOHN.] **1.** [*cap.*] A familiar nickname of, or substitute for, *John*.

> You are John Rugby, and you are *Jack* Rugby. *Shak.*

2. [*cap.*] A man of the common people; a fellow; an impertinent or low-bred fellow; a boor. *Obs.*

> Since every *Jack* became a gentleman,
> There's many a gentle person made a *Jack*. *Shak.*

3. [*often cap.*] A sailor; — familiarly or popularly so called, and called also *jack-tar*, and *Jack afloat*. **4.** [*sometimes cap.*] Any of various serving men or attendants, as a body servant, a laborer, a doer of odd jobs, etc. **5.** *Card Playing.* **a** Any of the four knaves in a pack of cards. **b** In seven up and similar games, the knave of trumps. **6.** A figure, usually of a man, esp. on old clocks, which strikes the time on the bell; — called also *jack-o'-the-clock*. **7.** Any of various mechanical contrivances or devices, orig. one that took the place of a boy or attendant such as was called *Jack*; as: **a** A contrivance for turning a spit; as, a smoke*jack* or kitchen *jack*. **b** A sawhorse or sawbuck. **c** A bootjack. **d** A portable machine variously constructed, for exerting great pressure, or lifting or moving a heavy body through a small distance. It consists of a lever, screw, rack and pinion, ratchet with pawls operated by lever, hydraulic press, or any simple combination of mechanical powers, working in a compact pedestal or support and operated by a lever, crank, capstan bar, etc. See HYDRAULIC JACK, *Illust.* **e** In various keyboard instruments, an intermediate upright piece of wood at the inner end of each key communicating its action to the string (by means of a quill in the virginal, harpsichord, and spinet; by means of a metal tangent in the clavichord; and by a hammer in the pianoforte); — erroneously used by Shakespeare and others for *key*. See ACTION, *Illust.* **f** *Knitting Machine.* A lever for depressing the sinkers which push the loops down on the needles. **g** *Warping Machine.* A grating to separate and guide the threads; a heck box. **h** *Cotton Spinning.* A machine for twisting the sliver as it leaves the carding machine. **i** A compact, portable machine for planing metal. **j** A machine for slicking or pebbling leather. **k** A system of gearing driven by horse power, for multiplying speed. **l** A hood or other device placed over a chimney or vent pipe to prevent a back draft. **m** A small lift pump, often arranged to be worked by either hand or power; also, a pumping jack (which see). **n** *Carp.* A bench hook. **o** *Masonry.* A bat to close a course. **p** Any of various vessels used in the trades, as a copper pot used in varnish making, a receptacle for the melted stearin in candle making, etc. **q** *Telephony & Teleg.* A metallic terminal or junction piece by means of which instruments may be quickly inserted in a line, or telephone circuits quickly joined at the central office or exchange. **r** *Mining.* A wooden wedge for separating rocks rent by blasting. **s** In hunting and fishing, the pan or frame holding the fuel of the torch used to attract game at night; also, the light itself. **t** *Naut.* A bar of iron athwartships at a topgallant masthead, to support a royal mast, and spread the royal shrouds; — called also **jack crosstree.**

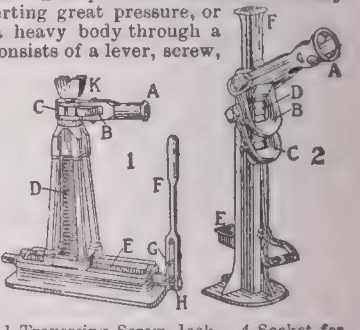

1 Traversing Screw Jack. *A* Socket for Elevating Lever; *B* Click; *C* Ratchet; *D* Elevating Screw; *E* Traversing Screw; *F* Lever for traversing; *G* Click; *H* Ratchet; *K* Lifting Head.
2 Ratchet Jack with additional Foot Lift. *A* Socket for Elevating Lever; *B* Pawl to lift Rack; *C* Detent to keep Rack from slipping back; *D* Rack; *E* Lifting Foot; *F* Lifting Head.

8. The small bowl used as a mark in the game of bowls. **9.** *Slang, Eng.* **a** A piece of money, prob. a farthing. *Obs.* **b** A counter made to resemble a sovereign. *Oxf. E. D.* **10.** One fourth of a pint; also, a half pint. *Dial. Eng.* **11.** *Nav.* A small flag used as a signal; specif., a small flag, hoisted usually on a jack staff at the bowsprit cap or at the bow, but elsewhere in making various signals, etc. In Great Britain and the United States, as well as in many other countries, it is the same as the union or canton of the ensign (whence it is called more fully *union jack*), but sometimes, as in France, it is a smaller ensign.

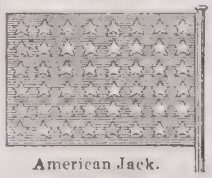

American Jack.

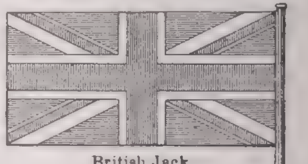

British Jack.

12. A post chaise. *Slang or Colloq.* *Oxf. E. D.* **13.** A schooner of very full lines, used in the Newfoundland fisheries, called also *jackass*. *Cent. Dict.* **14.** *Mining.* Blackjack; blende. **15.** Short for JACK BOOT. *Colloq.*

J

J. † I, *pron.*
ja. † JAY.
‖ **ja** (yä), *adv.* [G.] Yes.
Ja. *Abbr.* Jacques; James; January.
J. A. *Abbr.* Judge Advocate.
J/A. *Abbr.* Joint Account.
jaac. † JACK.
Ja'a-kan (jā'ȧ-kăn). *Bib.*
Ja'a-ko'bah (jā'ȧ-kō'bȧ), **Ja'a-la,** *or* **Ja'a-lah** (jā'ȧ-lȧ; jā-ā'lȧ), **Ja'a-lam** (jā'ȧ-lăm; jā-ā'lăm), **Ja'a-nai** (jā'ȧ-nī), **Ja'a-re-or'e-gim** (-rē-ôr'ē-jĭm), **Ja'a-re-shi'ah** (jā'ȧ-rē-shī'ȧ), **Ja'a-sau** (jā'ȧ-sô), *or* **Ja'a-su** (-sū). *Bib.*
Ja'a-si'a (-sī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ja-a'si-el (jā-ā'sĭ-ĕl; -ăs'ĭ-ĕl), *or* **Ja'si-el** (jā'sĭ-ĕl; jăs'ĭ-). **Ja-az'a-ni'ah** (jā-ăz'ȧ-nī'ȧ), **Ja'a-zer** (jā'ȧ-zẽr; jā-ā'zẽr), **Ja'a-zi'ah** (jā'ȧ-zī'ȧ), **Ja-a'zi-el** (jā-ā'zĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
Ja'bal (jā'băl), *n.* *Bib.* The son of Lamech by his wife Adah. He was called "the father of such as dwell in tents." Cf. JUBAL. *Gen.* iv. 20.
Jab'a-rite (jăb'ȧ-rīt), *n.* [Ar. *jabariyyān* fatalists, fr. *jabr* force.] One of a sect of necessarian Mohammedans who deny human responsibility.
jabb (jăb), *n.* A kind of small fish net. [JAB.]
jabbed (jăbd), *pret. & p. p.* of
jab'berd. Jabbered. *Ref. Sp.*
jab'ber-er, *n.* One who jabbers.
jab'ber-ing-ly, *adv.* of *jabbering*, p. pr. See -LY.
jab'ber-ment, *n.* Jabber. *Rare.*
jab'ber-nowl. Var. of JOBBERNOWL.
Jab'ber-wock (jăb'ẽr-wŏk), *n.* A dragon in "Through the Looking Glass" by Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson).

> "The *Jabberwock*, with eyes of flame,
> Came whiffling through the tulgey wood." *Lewis Carroll.*

jab'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JAB.
jab'ble, *v. i.* To jabber. *Rare.*
jab'ble (jăb''l), *v. t. & i.* To shake up; agitate; splash; break in ripples. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
jab'ble, *n.* Agitation on the surface of water; a splashing, dashing, or rippling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Jab'bok (jăb'ŏk). *Bib.*
Ja'bel (jā'bĕl). *D. Bib.*
jabell. † JAVEL, a vagabond.
ja'bers (jā'bẽrz), *n.* An Irish euphemistic oath; — with *be* (for *by*).
Ja'besh (jā'bĕsh). *Bib.*
Ja'besh-gil'e-ad. *Bib.*
Ja'bez (jā'bĕz), *n.* [Heb. *Ya'bēts.*] Lit., he will cause pain; — masc. prop. name.
Ja'bin (jā'bĭn). *Bib.*
Ja'bloch-koff can'dle *or* **lamp** (yä'blŏch-kŏf) [After Paul *Jablochkoff* (1847–94), Russian physicist.] = ELECTRIC CANDLE.
Jab'ne-el (jăb'nē-ĕl; -nēl), *or* **Jab'neh** (-nē). *Bib.*
Jab-ni'a (jăb-nī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
ja-bon' (hä-bōn'; 133), *n.* [Sp. *jabón* soap.] A soapfish (*Rypticus saponaceus*) occurring from Florida to Brazil and West Africa. *Sp. Amer.*
ja'bon-cil'lo (hä'bōn-sēl'yō; 133, 138, 195), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *jaboncillo* soapstone, wash ball, *jabón* soap.] **a** The red grouper (*Epinephelus morio*). *Sp. Amer.* **b** = JABON. *Sp. Amer.*
ja-bor'ic (jȧ-bŏr'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid formed by heating pilocarpine, and resembling jaborine in appearance.
ja-bul' (hä-bōōl'; 133, 189), *n.*; *Sp. pl.* -BULES (-bōō'lās). [Sp.] A kind of mantle worn by Moro women. *Phil. I.*
Jac. *Abbr.* Jacob; Jacobus (L., James).
ja'ca (*Pg.* zhä'kä), *n.* [Pg.] = JACK, the fruit. *Obs.*
Jac'a-ma-ral'cy-on (jăk'ȧ-mȧ-răl'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *jacamar* + *alcyon*, var. of HALCYON.] *Zoöl.* A genus of jacamars having only three toes. *J. tridactyla* of Brazil is the only species.
Jac'a-ma'rops (jăk'ȧ-mā'rŏps), *n.* [NL.; *jacamar* + Gr. ὤψ eye.] *Zoöl.* A genus of birds constituted by the largest of the jacamars (*J. grandis*), which is about ten inches long. — **jac'a-ma'ro-pine** (-rō-pīn; -pĭn), *a.*
jac'a-min (jăk'ȧ-mĭn), *n.* [Tupi *jaçamīm*.] The agami. See TRUMPETER, 3 a.
Ja'can (jā'kăn). *Bib.*
ja'ca-na (hä'kä-nä; 189), *n.* [Sp. *jácana*.] A West Indian sapotaceous timber tree (*Achras multiflora*). *Porto Rico.*
Ja-can'i-dæ (jȧ-kăn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See JACANA.
jac'a-re (jăk'ȧ-rā), *n.* [Pg. *jacaré*, fr. Tupi *jacaré*.] A cayman (which see). Also [*cap.*], *Zoöl.*, a genus of caymans.
jacatoo. Obs. corrupt. of COCKATOO.
jac'chus (jăk'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Iacchus* a mystic name of Bacchus, Gr. Ἴακχος.] **a** A marmoset, esp. *Callithrix jacchus*. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CALLITHRIX (genus containing the marmosets).
jac'co-net, jac'co-not. Vars. of JACONET.
jace, *n.* A kind of ornament, prob. fringe or ribbons. *Obs.*
jace, *v. i.* To jog on. *Obs. & R.*
ja'cent (jā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *jacens*, p. pr. of *jacere* to lie.] **1.** Recumbent; prone. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Her.* = JESSANT b. *Obs.*
Ja'chan (jā'kăn). *Bib.*
Jach'a-nan (jăk'ȧ-năn). *D. Bib.*
Ja'chin (jā'kĭn). *Bib.*
Ja'chin-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
ja-cinc'tine, *a.* [See JACINTH, HYACINTHINE.] Hyacinthine. *Obs.* — *n.* Hyacinth. *Obs.*
ja-cinc'ti-nous, *a.* Purple as jacinth. *Obs.*
jack, *n.* Short for JACKAL. *Colloq.*
jack, *n.* Short for JACOBIN, the pigeon. *Colloq.*
Jack, *n.* Short for JACQUEMINOT. *Colloq.*
jack, *n.* Horse's flesh salted and

16. The male of certain animals; as: **a** A male hawk. *Obs.* **b** Short for JACKASS.
17. Any of various fishes; as: **a** A young pike. **b** The green pike or pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*). **c** The cavalla (*Carangus hippos*). **d** The wall-eyed pike. **e** A large Californian rockfish (*Sebastodes paucispinis*).
18. Any of various birds of the names of which the word *jack* forms a part, as the jackdaw, jacksnipe, etc.
19. *Hort.* A single-flowered carnation fraudulently sold as a named variety. *Trade Cant, Eng.*
jack (jăk), *v. t.*; JACKED (jăkt); JACK′ING. **1**. To move or lift, as a house, by, or as if by, means of a jack or jacks; — usually with *up*; as, to *jack* up a carriage axle.
2. To hunt or seek (game or fish) with a jack.
3. *Cotton Spinning.* To subject (the sliver or roving) to the action of a jack; to twist by a jack.
to jack up. **a** See 1, above. **b** To do for; to ruin; also, to throw or give up. *Colloq. or Dial.* **c** To bring up to one's duty.
jack, *v. i.* **1**. To hunt or fish at night by means of a jack.
2. With *up*, to give up suddenly or readily. *Slang.*
3. *Cotton Spinning.* To subject the sliver or roving to the action of a jack; to twist the sliver.
jack′-a-dan′dy, *n.* A little dandy; a little, foppish, impertinent fellow. — **jack′-a-dan′dy-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
jack′al (jăk′ôl; *formerly* jăk-ôl′), *n.* [Turk. *chakāl*, fr. Per. *shaghāl*; cf. Skr. *çrgāla*.] **1**. Any of several wild dogs of the Old World, esp. *Canis aureus* of southeastern Europe, southern Asia, and northern Africa. They are smaller, usually more yellowish, and much more cowardly than wolves, and hunt in packs at night. Jackals feed on carrion and small animals, including poultry. They can be tamed, and by some are believed to be the progenitors of domestic dogs.

Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

2. One who does mean work for another's advantage, as the jackal was once supposed to hunt game for the lion.
Jack′-a-Lent′, *n.* [i. e., *Jack of Lent.*] **1**. A small stuffed puppet set up to be pelted as a sport in Lent; hence, a simple or insignificant fellow; a puppet. *Archaic.*
2. A Lenten dish; a Lenten faster; Lent personified. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
jack′al kost (kōst), *or* **jack′al's kost** (jăk′ôlz). [D. *kost* food.] A South African root parasite (*Hydnora africana*), said to be eaten by the Hottentots. See HYDNORA.
jack′a-napes′ (jăk′ȧ-nāps′), *n.* [For *Jack o'* (= *of*) *Napes* (for *Naples*) a Jack (monkey or ape) from Naples in Italy.]
1. A monkey; an ape; — formerly used as a quasi proper name. *Archaic.* *Shak.*
2. A coxcomb; an impertinent or conceited fellow; also, playfully, a pert or mischievous child; a monkey; — formerly used as a quasi proper name.

> A young upstart *jackanapes.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. *Mining.* The small guide pulleys of a whim.
Jack and Gill (jĭl) *or* **Jill**, proper names for any lad and lass, now used chiefly in various proverbial expressions (as, every *Jack* must have his *Gill*) or in the nursery song, "Jack and Jill went up the hill," etc.

> Our wooing doth not end like an old play;
> *Jack* hath not *Jill.* *Shak.*

Jack and the Bean Stalk. A famous nursery tale, having as its basis an ancient and world-wide myth. A boy was sent by his mother to sell a cow, and met with a butcher, to whom he sold the cow for a few colored beans. His mother was very angry, and threw them away. One of them fell into the garden, and grew so rapidly in one night that in the morning the top reached the heavens. Jack climbed up the vine, and came to an extensive country. After various adventures, a fairy met him, and directed him to the house of a giant, from whom he acquired great wealth. He descended the vine, and as the giant attempted to follow him, he seized his hatchet and cut away the vine, when the giant fell and was killed. Jack and his mother lived afterward in comfort.
jack arch. Any rough or slightly built arch, as one of the thickness of one brick, or as built for temporary use.
jack′a-roo′ (jăk′ȧ-rōō′), *n.* Also **jack′e-roo′**. [*Jack* + *kangaroo.*] A young man living as an apprentice on a sheep station, or otherwise engaged in acquainting himself with colonial life. *Colloq., Australia.*
jack′a-roo′, *v. i.* To be a jackaroo; to pass one's time as a jackaroo. *Colloq., Australia.*
jack′ass′ (jăk′ăs′), *n.* [*Jack* + *ass.*] **1**. A male ass; a donkey.
2. A conceited dolt; a perverse blockhead; an ass; donkey.
3. *Naut.* **a** A hawse bag. **b** See 3d JACK, 13.
jack′ass′er-y (jăk′ăs′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Quality or character of a jackass; doltishness; a piece of stupidity or folly.
jackass pick. *Mining.* A pick with a protecting wing to support the helve so that the implement may be used as a lever.
jack′bird′ (jăk′bûrd′), *n.* **1**. A passerine bird (*Callæus cinereus*) of the south island of New Zealand, resembling the starling; also, less correctly, the saddleback (*Creadion carunculatus*).
2. The fieldfare. *Local, Eng.*
jack boot, *or* **jack′boot′**, *n.* A kind of large boot reaching above the knee, worn in the 17th and 18th centuries by cavalry soldiers; also, a similar boot worn by fishermen, etc. — **jack′-boot ed**, *a.*

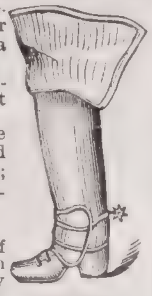

Jack Boot.

jack chain. **1**. A kind of small chain the links of which are made of bent wire forming loops at right angles to each other, in the **single jack chain** somewhat resembling a figure 8, in the **double jack chain** having the end of each loop bent round to meet the end of the other loop.

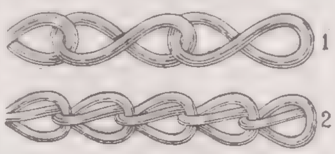

1 Single Jack Chain 2 Double Jack Chain.

2. *Logging.* An endless chain with log teeth, or projecting dogs, at intervals, used for moving logs.

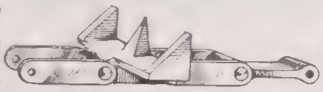

Jack Chain, 2.

jack′daw′ (jăk′dô′; *formerly* jăk′dô′), *n.* [Prob. *Jack* + *daw*, n.] **1**. A common corvine bird of Europe (*Corvus monedula*), smaller than a crow and somewhat similar to the American grackles (to the larger species of which the name is sometimes also applied). The adult is glossy black with the back of the head and neck silvery gray. It nests about buildings and is noted for pilfering small articles. It is often tamed and may be taught to imitate the human voice. Called also *daw*.

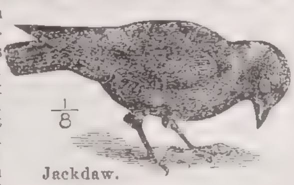

Jackdaw.

2. A querulous person. *Contemptuous.*
jack′er (jăk′ẽr), *n.* One that jacks; specif.: **a** One who uses a jack in hunting or fishing. **b** *Lumber Trade.* A jack chain for moving logs.
jack′et (jăk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque.* See 2d & 3d JACK.] **1**. A short upper garment, usually one with sleeves, extending downward to the hips; a short coat without skirts.
2. Something put on similarly to a jacket but not for use as clothing, as a garment (called also **cork jacket**) resembling a waistcoat and lined with cork, to serve as a life preserver, a strait-*jacket*, etc.
3. A natural covering or coat, as sheep's fleece, a cat's fur, the skin of a snake, fish, or seal, the skin of a potato, etc.
4. Any of various outer coverings or casings; as: **a** *Ordnance.* In a modern built-up gun, a cylindrical, hollow forging, concentric with and shrunk (usually directly) upon the tube, extending from the breech usually to a little forward of the trunnions. It usually contains the seat for the breechblock or breech plug. **b** A wrapper or open envelope for an official document, on which are put directions as to its disposition, and memoranda as to its contents, dates of being sent and received, etc. *U. S.* **c** A detachable outer paper cover or wrapper, issued with a bound book to protect the binding. **d** *Paper Manuf.* A felt cover for the couch roll to remove excess water from the paper. **e** *Mach.* A coating or lagging of some nonconducting material, as wood or felt, used to prevent heat radiation from a steam boiler, cylinder, pipe, etc.; also, an outer casing between which and an inner cylinder can be passed a current of steam or water.
5. A young seal. *Newfoundland.*
to dust, swinge, trim, *etc.*, **one's jacket**, to give one a beating or thrashing. *Colloq.*
jack′et, *v. t.*; JACK′ET-ED; JACK′ET-ING. **1**. To put a jacket on; to furnish, as a cylinder or boiler, with a jacket.
2. To thrash; beat. *Colloq.*
jack′et-ed (jăk′ĕt-ĕd), *a.* Wearing, or inclosed in, a jacket.
jacketed bullet, a bullet for modern small-caliber firearms having the lead core incased in a jacket of harder metal, as copper or steel, to prevent its fouling the bore.
jack′et-ing, *n.* **1**. = JACKET, 3.
2. Material for a jacket; as, nonconducting *jacketing*.
3. A beating, lit. or fig. *Colloq.*
Jack Frost. Frost or frosty weather personified.
jack′-in-a-box′, *n.* **a** = JACK-IN-THE-BOX. **b** (1) A tropical tree (*Hernandia peltata*), which bears a drupe that rattles in the inflated calyx when dry. (2) The cuckoo-pint. *Local, Eng.* (3) A double-flowered primrose. *Dial. Eng.*
jack′-in-the-box′, *n.* **a** [*cap.*] A sharper; a cheat; specif., a cheat who swindled tradesmen by substituting empty boxes for boxes full of money. *Obs.* **b** Any of several gambling games. *Obs.* **c** A game consisting in shying sticks at some article placed on the top of a stick standing in a hole. The thrower took the article if when hit it fell clear of the hole. *Obs.* **d** [*cap.*] A street peddler who sold his wares from a portable box or stall. *Obs.* **e** A kind of firework. **f** A child's toy, consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is raised, a figure springs. **g** *Mech.* Any of various contrivances; as: (1) A differential, or compensating, gear. (2) A large wooden screw turning in a nut attached to the crosspiece of a rude press. (3) A lifting jack; a jackscrew. (4) A burglar's tool for opening doors or safes by means of a small but powerful screw. **h** = REVOLVING TOOL BOX. **i** A hermit crab.
jack′-in-the-green′, *n.* **a** [*cap.*] A man or boy inclosed in a framework covered with leaves and boughs, a prominent character in the Mayday games of England. **b** A variety of primrose having leaflike sepals. *Britten & Holland.*
jack′-in-the-pul′pit, *n.* An American araceous plant (*Arisæma triphyllum*), having trifoliolate sheathing leaves and bearing in spring an upright club-shaped spadix with an open, over-arching green and purple spathe. The fruit consists of a mass of bright scarlet berries.
Jack Ketch (kĕch). [From the name of a notorious executioner.] A public executioner or hangman. *Eng.*

> [Monmouth] then accosted *John Ketch*, the executioner, a wretch who had butchered many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him in his odious office. *Macaulay.*

Spathe and Spadix of Jack-in-the-pulpit.

jack′knife′ (jăk′nīf′), *n.*; *pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz′). **1**. A large, strong clasp knife for the pocket; a large pocket knife.
2. = JACK, *n.*, 7 **n**.
jack′knife′, *v. t.* **1**. To cut with a jackknife.
2. To double up like a jackknife. *Colloq.*
3. *Lumbering.* To wreck, or disarrange (a load of logs).
jack′knife′, *v. i.* To double up like a jackknife.
Jack′-of-all′-trades′, *n.* **1**. A person who can do passable work at various trades; a handy man.
2. [*l. c.*] A special tool adapted for a variety of uses.
jack′-o′-lan′tern, *n.* **a** [*cap.*] A man carrying a lantern; a night watchman. *Obs.* **b** An ignis fatuus; a will-o'-the-wisp, lit. or fig. "[Newspaper speculations] supplying so many more *jack-o'-lanterns* to the future historian." *Lowell.* **c** St. Elmo's fire. **d** A lantern made of a pumpkin, turnip, or other vegetable so prepared as to show in illumination features of a human face.
jack pine. **a** A North American pine (*Pinus divaricata*) often forming forests in Canada. It is a slender tree with two leaves in each sheath, and cones having spiny-tipped scales. The wood is used for ties, etc. **b** The scrub pine of the eastern United States. **c** The lodgepole pine.
jack plane. A joiner's plane used for coarse work.
jack post. Either of the posts supporting the crank shaft of a deep-well-boring apparatus.
jack pot. **1**. *Poker Playing.* A pot or pool which cannot be opened until some player has a hand containing a pair of jacks or better; also, a round, hand, or game in which this condition is imposed.
2. *Local, U. S.* **a** An unskillful piece of logging work. **b** An irregular pile of logs.
jack rabbit. [Cf. JACK, 16 **b**.] Any of several large hares of western North America having very large ears and long hind legs, and grizzled yellowish brown fur with the ears, tail, and nape variously marked with black. They occur in great numbers in many regions and often do much injury to forage and crops. The jack rabbits constitute the subgenus *Macrotolagus*, and the important species are *Lepus texianus*, found from Texas to southern California, *L. callotis* of Mexico, *L. californicus* of California, and *L. melanotis* of the central Great Plains. *L. campestris* of the northern Great Plains, called the white-tailed jack rabbit, belongs to the subgenus *Lepus* and differs from the others in having the tail white, and in turning white in winter.
jack rafter. *Arch.* A short rafter. Specif.: **a** Any of

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then washed to deprive it of its rank taste. *Colloq. or Slang.*
jack, *v. t. & i.* To remove the skin of a seal. [*Obs. Colloq.*]
Jack, *n.* Short for JACOBITE.
Jack, Colonel. The hero of De Foe's novel "The History of Colonel Jack." He is a gentleman pickpocket who becomes a virtuous planter in Virginia.
Jack Adams. A fool or simpleton. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
jackal. Var. of JACAL.
jack′-a′-lan′tern. Var. of JACK-O'-LANTERN.
jackal buzzard. A South African hawk (*Buteo jakal*).
jack′a-legs′. Var. of JOCKTELEG. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
jack′-a-mong′-the-maids′, *n.* A ladies' man.
jack′a-nap′ish (jăk′ȧ-nāp′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
jack′ass′, *v. i.* To ride a jackass.
jackass bark *or* **barque, brig**, etc. A bark, brig, or the like, with a rig out of the ordinary.
jackass deer. **a** The kob antelope. **b** The mule deer.
jackass fish. A morwong (*Dactylosparus macropterus*) of Australia, Tasmania, and esp. New Zealand.
jackass hare. A jack rabbit.
jack-ass′i-fi-ca′tion (jăk-ăs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* A making a jackass of. *Nonce Word.*
jack′ass′ism (jăk′ăs′ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
jackass kingfisher. *n.* Laughing jackass.
jack′ass′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
jackass penguin. A penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*) of western South America and southern Africa, whose note suggests the braying of an ass.
jackass rig. *Naut.* Any rig differing in some particular, usually a minor one, from the type of rig to which it mainly belongs. — **jack′ass-rigged′**, *a.*
Jack′-at-all′-trades′, *n.* = JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES.
jack′-at-a-pinch′, *n.* **a** One who takes the place of another or who adapts himself readily to circumstances. **b** An itinerant parson who conducts an occasional service for a fee. *Obs. Slang, Eng.*
jack′-at-the-hedge′, *n.* Cleavers, or goose grass. *Dial. Eng.*
jack back. *Brewing & Malt Vinegar Manuf.* A cistern which receives the wort.
jack baker. The red-backed shrike. *Rare. Local, Eng.*
jack bean. The seed of a plant of the genus *Canavali* (which see).
jack block. *Naut* A block fixed aloft, for raising and lowering the topgallant and royal yards.
jack bowl. = JACK, 8.
jack boy. A boy who does menial work, as a stable boy. *Obs.*
jack′-by-the-hedge′, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The hedge garlic. **b** = GOATSBEARD **a**. **c** Locally, any of several other plants.
jack crosstrees. *Naut.* **a** See JACK, 7 **t**. **b** Folding crosstrees used on fore-and-aft-rigged barges, etc., that have to lower the mast. *Local, Eng.*
jack crow. A rare West African corvine bird (*Picathartes gymnocephalus*) having bluish gray back and wings, white under parts, and a bright yellow and black naked head.
jack curlew. **a** The whimbrel. **b** The Hudsonian curlew.
jack dog. A low-bred or mongrel dog.
jacked (jăkt), *pret. & p. p.* of JACK.
jacked, *a.* **a** Wearing a jack. *Obs.* **b** Made hard and thick for, or as for, jack boots.
jack-een′ (jăk-ēn′), *n.* [*Jack* + *-een* as in *squireen.*] A self-assertive good-for-nothing fellow. *Anglo-Ir.*
jack engine. A donkey engine.
jack′e-roo′. Var. of JACKAROO.
jack′et-less, *a.* See -LESS.
jack′et-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
jack′et-y, *a.* Like a jacket.
jack′ey. Var. of JACKY.
jack′fish′, *n.* The pike. *Local, U. S.* — **jack′fish′ing**, *n.*
jack frame. **a** A frame for a jack or winch. **b** *Cotton Spinning.* = JACK, *n.*, 7 **h**.
jack fruit. = JACK, the fruit.
Jack gentleman. A low-born or ill-bred fellow pretending to be a gentleman. *Obs.*
jack′-go-to-bed′-at-noon′, *n.* **a** = GOATSBEARD **a**. **b** The star-of-Bethlehem.
jack head. *Horol.* = JACK, *n.*, 6.
jack′-head′ pit. *Mining.* A small auxiliary shaft not provided with hoisting machinery, and often used as an air shaft.
jack hern. The common European heron. *Local, Eng.*
Jack′-hold′-my-staff′, *n.* A servile or menial attendant. *Obs.*
Jack Horner. See HORNER, JACK.
jack hunting. Hunting at night with a jack.
jack′ie Var. of JACKY.
jack′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JACK.
jack′ing, *n.* *Spinning.* A process by which a little extra twist or draft (or both) is given to the roving in some special cases.
Jack′-in-of′fice, *n.* An insolent fellow in authority.
jack′-in-the-bas′ket, *n.* *Naut.* A basket beacon on a pole, marking shoal water.
jack′-in-the-bush′. **a** A tropical boraginaceous shrub with red fruit (*Cordia cylindrostachya*). **b** The navelwort. **c** The hedge garlic. *Dial. Eng.*
jack′-in-the-hedge′, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The hedge garlic. **b** The red campion. **c** The small toadflax *Linaria viscida*.
Jack′-in-the-wa′ter, *n.* A man or boy who stays about landing places or watermen's stairs to bring up boats, assist passengers, etc., for a fee. *Eng.*
jack′-in-trou′sers, *n.* The wild red columbine of the eastern United States.
jack′-jump′-a-bout, *n.* **a** The wild angelica. **b** Goutweed. **c** = BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL **a**. *All Dial. Eng.*
jack ladder. **1**. *Naut.* = JACOB'S LADDER.
2. In logging, a gangway.
jack lagging. Rough temporary lagging used in arch centering, brought to the true curve of the intrados to take the weight of the voussoirs.
jack lamp. A lamp for still hunting and camp use. See JACK, *n.*, 7 **s**. *U. S.*
jack lantern. *U. S.* **1**. A jack lamp. **2**. = JACK-O'-LANTERN **d**.
jack′leg′, *n.* A blackleg. *Slang, U. S.*
jack light. A jack lamp. *U. S.*
jack′-light′, *v. i. & t.* To hunt or fish with a jack light or jack. *U. S.*
jack line. A kind of small rope or line.
jack′man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. **1**. An attendant or retainer of a nobleman or landowner. *Scot. Obs. or Hist.*
2. A cream cheese. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
jack′ma-rid′dle, *n.* The chiro (*Elops saurus*) or a closely allied species.
Jack Nasty. A sneak; a sloven; — a term of contempt.
jack nicker. The goldfinch. *Local, Eng.*
jack′o. Var. of JOCKO.
jack oak. *U. S.* **a** = BLACKJACK, 7 **a**. **b** The shingle oak.
Jack′-of-all′-works′, *n.* A Jack-of-all-trades.
Jack-of-, on-, *or* **o'-, both-sides**, *n.* One who favors now one side, now the other; a trimmer.
Jack of straw. A man of straw.
jack′-of-the-but′ter-y, *n.* The stonecrop. *Dial. Eng.*
jack′-of-the-clock′ *or* **-clock′-house′**, *n.* = JACK, 6. *Obs.*
Jack′-of-, *or* **o'-, the-dust′**, *n.* *U. S Navy.* An enlisted man who acts as an assistant to the paymaster's yeoman or storeroom keeper.
jack′-o′-lant′horn. Var. of JACK-O'-LANTERN.
Jack′-o′-Lent′. Var. of JACK-A-LENT.
jack′o-net. Var. of JACONET.
jack′-o′-the-clock′, *n.* *Horol.* = JACK, *n.*, 6.
Jack′-out-of-of′fice, *n.* One who has been in office and is turned out. *Obs.* *Shak.*
jack′-o′-wisp′, *n.* A will-o'-the-wisp.
jack pigeon. A jacobin pigeon.
jack′-pin, *n.* *Naut.* A fife-rail belaying pin. *Rare*
jack pit. *Mining.* A small auxiliary shaft. *Eng.*
jack′-plane′, *v. t.* To smooth with or as with a jack plane.
jack plum. The Java plum.
jack′pud′ding (-pŏŏd′ĭng), *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon. Cf. HANSWURST. *Archaic.*
jack′pud′ding-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. *Nonce Word.*
jack rib. *Arch.* A short rib.
Jack Robinson See ROBINSON, JACK.
jack roll. A hand winch or windlass.
jack rope. *Naut.* A rope fastening the foot of some fore-and-aft sails to their booms. *Rare.*
jack roving frame. = JACK, *n.*, 7 **h**.
jack saddle. The saddle of a harness.
jack salmon. The wall-eyed pike.
jack sauce. Impudent fellow. *Obs. Colloq.* [*Local, Eng.*]
jack′saw′, *n.* The goosander.

K L M

the shorter rafters used in a hip or valley roof. *Eng.* **b** Any secondary roof timber, as a common rafter resting on purlins; also, any of the pieces simulating extended rafters, used under the eaves in some styles of building. *U. S.*

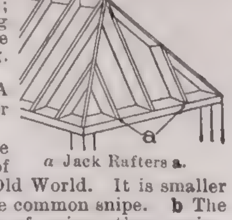

a Jack Rafters *a.*

jack'screw' (jăk'skrōō'), *n.* A jack in which a screw is used for lifting, or exerting pressure.

jack'snipe' (-snīp'), *n.* **a** A true snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*) of Europe and other parts of the Old World. It is smaller and more highly colored than the common snipe. **b** The pectoral sandpiper. **c** Locally, any of various other species.

Jack-so'ni-an (jăk-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jackson, as Andrew Jackson, seventh President (1829–37) of the United States and a Democratic leader, or his views or policy. — *n.* A follower of Andrew Jackson.

Jacksonian epilepsy, *Med.*, epileptiform spasm of a single group of muscles, due to brain lesion; — so called from Dr. Hughlings Jackson, who described it in 1861.

Jack Sprat. **a** A diminutive chap or fellow. **b** A character in a familiar English nursery rime which relates that "Jack Sprat could eat no fat; his wife could eat no lean."

jack'stay' (jăk'stā'), *n.* *Naut.* **a** An iron or wooden rod stretching along a yard of a vessel, to which the sails are fastened. **b** A traveler of wood, iron, or rope running up and down the mast, on which a yard travels; — called also *parrel.* **c** A reefing rope stretching along the reef band of a square sail from hole to hole.

jack'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* [For *chackstone, checkstone.* Cf. CHUCK a pebble.] **a** A small round stone or pebble; esp., one of the pebbles or pieces used in the game of jackstones. **b** *pl.* A game played with a set, often five, of small stones or pieces of metal. See 7th CHUCK.

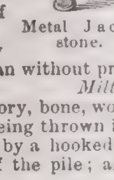

Metal Jackstone.

jack'straw' (-strô'), *n.* **1.** An effigy stuffed with straw; a man of straw; a man without property, worth, or influence. *Milton.*

2. One of a set of straws or of strips of ivory, bone, wood, etc., for playing a game, the jackstraws being thrown in a heap on a table, to be gathered up singly by a hooked instrument, without disturbing the rest of the pile; also, *pl.*, the game so played.

3. Any of several small European birds; esp., the whitethroat, the garden warbler, or the blackcap, which use bedstraw (*Galium*) in their nests. *Local, Eng.*

4. A flower spike of the common ribwort. *Dial. Eng.*

Jack the Giant Killer. A famous hero in the literature of the nursery, who by his cleverness slays many giants.

jack timber. *Arch.* Any timber, as a rafter, rib, or studding, which, being intercepted, is shorter than the others.

jack truss. *Arch.* In a hip roof, a minor truss used where the roof has not its full section.

jack'wood' (jăk'wŏŏd'), *n.* The wood of the jack tree, used in cabinetwork.

Jack'y (jăk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JACKIES (-ĭz). Dim. or pet form from JACK. Hence: [*l. c.*] **a** A landsman's nickname for a seaman, resented by the latter. **b** English gin. *Dial. Eng.*

Ja'cob (jā'kŭb), *n.* [L. *Jacob*, or Gr. Ἰακώβ, F. *James*, fr. L. *Jacobus*; both fr. Heb. *Ya'aqōb.* Cf. JACK, JAMES.] **1.** Lit., a supplanter; — masc. prop. name. L. *Jacobus* (jȧ-kō'bŭs); F. *Jacob* (zhȧ'kōb'); *Jacques* (zhäk); It. *Giacobbe* (jä-kōb'bā), *Jacopo* (yä'kō-pō), *Jachimo* (yä'kē-mō), *Giacomo* (jä'kō-mō); Sp. *Jacobo* (hä-kō'bō), *Diego* (dyā'gō), *Jago* (hä'gō), *Jaime* (hī'mā); Pg. *Jacob* (zhä-kōb'), *Jayme* (zhī'mā), *Diogo* (dē-ō'gō); G. *Jakob* (yä'kōp); D. *Jacob* (yä'kōp). — Dim. *Jake.* Cf. JAMES.

2. *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch, younger son of Isaac and Rebekah and father of the twelve patriarchs who were the reputed ancestors of the twelve tribes of Israel (*Gen.* xxv. 21 to l. 13); — called also *Israel.*

Thy name shall be called no more *Jacob*, but Israel: for as a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed. *Gen.* xxxii. 28.

3. [*l. c.*] A jacobus. *Obs.*

4. *Obs. Slang.* **a** A housebreaker carrying a ladder. **b** A ladder. **c** A simpleton. *Oxf. E. D.*

jac'o-bæ'a lil'y (jăk'ō-bē'ȧ) } [See JACOBEAN.] A Mex-
jac'o-bæ'an lil'y (jăk'ō-bē'ăn) } ican amaryllidaceous plant (*Sprekelia formosissima*) cultivated for its handsome bright red flower. Also, its bulb or flower.

Jac'o-be'an (jăk'ō-bē'ăn; jȧ-kō'bē-ăn; 277), *a.* [From L. *Jacobus* James. See 3d JACK.] **1.** Of or pert. to James I., king (1603–25) of England, his reign or times; specif., designating, or pert. to, a style of architecture and decoration prevailing in England in the early part of the 17th century. The style is a continuation of the Elizabethan, with freer use of the classical orders. By extension, the term sometimes takes in the whole Stuart period (1603–88), when it applies to a decided neo-Classic style, such as that of the "Royal Chapel" at Westminster, intended for a banqueting hall. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

One of the first points to be noted in connection with early *Jacobean* furniture is that plain, straightforward, and simple construction is its principal characteristic. *R. D. Benn.*

2. Of or pertaining to St. James the Less or the General Epistle of James.

Jac'o-be'an (jăk'ō-bē'ăn; jȧ-kō'bē-ăn; 277), *n.* A Jacobean statesman or writer.

Ja-co'bi-an (jȧ-kō'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German mathematician Karl G. J. Jacobi (1804–51), or his mathematical discoveries.

Jacobian ellipsoid of equilibrium, an ellipsoid of three unequal axes, a figure of equilibrium of a rotating homogeneous fluid. Jacobi proved that such a figure of equilibrium is possible when $v^2 < 2\pi\epsilon\rho(0.18711)$, v being the angular velocity of rotation, ρ the density, and ϵ the unit of attraction. — **J. function**, *Math.*, a theta function or any kindred function, introduced by Jacobi into the theory of elliptic functions.

Ja-co'bi-an, *n.* *Math.* The determinant $| u_x\ v_y\ w_z \ldots |$, whose constituents in regular order are the first derivatives of n functions $u, v, w, \ldots$ of n independent variables, $x, y, z, \ldots$ It is highly important in both analysis and geometry, and has been extended by Clifford to similar systems of determinants.

Jac'o-bin (jăk'ō-bĭn), *n.* [F. See JACOB.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A Dominican friar; — so named because the first convent established by the Dominicans in Paris was in a hospice bearing the name of St. Jacques (L. *Jacobus*).

2. One of a society or club of radical democrats in France during the revolution of 1789. The society (originally a loose organization known as the "Club Breton" and meeting at Versailles) was called by its members the "Society of Friends of the Constitution," but by its adversaries its members were called *Jacobins* from their meeting place, an old Jacobin convent in the Rue Saint Honoré, Paris. The society came to be controlled by violent agitators, and, under the leadership of Robespierre, conducted the Reign of Terror. With his fall their power was broken, although the society was not finally dissolved until 1799. Hence: A plotter against an existing government; a violent radical or turbulent demagogue.

3. [*l. c.*] **a** One of a breed of fancy pigeons in which the feathers of the neck are reversed, forming a fluffy hood. **b** A tropical American humming bird of the genus *Florisuga*, esp. *F. mellivora.*

4. *Eccl.* = JACOBITE, one of a Monophysite sect. *Obs.*

Jac'o-bin'i-a (jăk'ō-bĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American acanthaceous herbs and shrubs having narrowly tubular red or orange flowers, with a somewhat bilabiate corolla and two included stamens. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus, several species of which are in cultivation under various other generic names.

Jac'o-bin'ic (-bĭn'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to the Jacobins of
Jac'o-bin'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } France; violently radical; of the nature of, or characterized by, Jacobinism. — **Jac'o-bin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Jac'o-bin-ism (jăk'ō-bĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principles of the French Jacobins; violent radicalism, esp. in politics; irrational or factious opposition to orderly government.

2. A Jacobinic idea or trait.

Jac'o-bin-ize' (-īz'), *v. t.*; -IZED' (-īzd'); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make Jacobinic; to convert to Jacobinism. — **Jac'o-bin'i-za'tion** (-bĭn'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Jac'o-bite (-bīt), *n.* **1.** [LL. *Jacobita.*] *Eccl.* A member of the Jacobite Church (which see).

2. [LL. *Jacobita.*] A Jacobin, or Dominican friar. *Obs.*

3. [*Jacob* + *-ite.*] One of Jacob's descendants; an Israelite; also, in the 17th century, a Puritan refugee. *Obs.*

4. [L. *Jacobus* James. See JACOB.] *Eng. Hist.* A partisan or adherent of James II., after his abdication, or of his descendants; a supporter of the Stuarts or their claims after the revolution of 1688.

Jac'o-bite, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jacobites.

Jacobite Church. *Eccl.* An ecclesiastical organization existing in Syria, Mesopotamia, and neighboring regions, the members of which are called Jacobites from their founder, Jacob Baradæus of Nisibis (d. 578). Its head is called the patriarch of Antioch, although he does not reside there, but at Mardin, and he always takes the name of **Mar** (i. e., Lord) **Ignatius**. Next to him is the **maphrian**, who has a kind of primacy, now only titular, over the eastern section. The Jacobites are Monophysites.

Jac'o-bit'ic (-bĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jaco-
Jac'o-bit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } bites (in sense 4); characterized by Jacobitism. — **Jac'o-bit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Jac'o-bit-ism (jăk'ō-bīt-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the English Jacobites or of the Jacobite sect.

Ja'cob's lad'der (jā'kŭbz). In senses 2 & 3 also **Ja'cob's-lad'der**, *n.* **1.** The ladder on which Jacob, in his dream, saw angels ascending and descending (*Gen.* xxviii. 12).

2. **a** A European perennial herb (*Polemonium cæruleum*) with odd-pinnate leaves and terminal corymbs of bright blue or white flowers. It is often cultivated. Also, any of several related American species, as *P. van-bruntiæ.* **b** Locally, the Solomon's-seal or any of various other plants.

3. *Naut.* A rope or wire ladder with wooden or iron rungs.

4. *Astron.* An early name for the Milky Way.

Ja'cob-son's, *or* **Ja'kob-son's, or'gan** (jā'kŭb-sŭnz; yä'kōp-sōnz). [After L. L. *Jacobson* (1783–1843), Danish physician.] *Zoöl.* A diverticulum of the olfactory organ of many air-breathing vertebrates which sometimes develops into a distinct sac lined with epithelium, opening into the mouth. The special cartilage by which it is in some cases supported is called **Jacobson's cartilage.**

Jacob's staff. **1.** A pilgrim's staff. *Obs.*

2. **a** = CROSS-STAFF, 2. *Obs.* **b** A short square rod with a cursor, used for measuring heights and distances. **c** *Surv.* A single straight rod or staff, pointed and iron-shod at the bottom, for piercing the ground, and having a socket joint at the top; — used, instead of a tripod, for supporting a compass.

3. A staff with a sword or dagger concealed in it. *Obs.*

4. In this sense also **Ja'cob's-staff'.** **a** The common mullein. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A plant of the genus *Fouquieria.*

jac'o-net (jăk'ō-nĕt), *n.* Also **jac'co-net, jac'co-net**, etc. [Cf. F. *jaconas*, earlier *jaconat*; prob. of Hind. origin.] **1.** A thin cotton fabric, orig. made in India, classed between cambric and muslin, and used for dresses, infants' garments, etc.

2. A kind of cotton fabric having a glazed finish on one side.

Jac-quard' (jȧ-kärd'; 277), *a.* Pertaining to, or invented by, J. M. Jacquard (1752–1834), a French mechanician.

Jacquard apparatus *or* **arrangement**, a device applied to looms for weaving figured goods, consisting of mechanism controlled by a chain of variously perforated cards, which cause the warp threads to be lifted in the proper succession for producing the required figure. — **J. card**, one of the perforated cards of a Jacquard apparatus. — **J. loom**, a loom with Jacquard apparatus.

Jac-quard', *n.* Also **jacquard**. Short for *Jacquard loom, apparatus, fabric*, etc.

Jacque'mi-not (jăk'mĭ-nō; *F.* zhȧk'mē'nō'), *n.* [After General J. F. *Jacqueminot* (1787–1865), of France.] A well-known deep crimson rose of the hybrid remontant class. It is the parent of many later varieties.

‖ **Jacque'rie'** (zhäk'rē'), *n.* [F.] A revolt of French peasants against the nobles in 1358, the leader assuming the contemptuous title, *Jacques Bonhomme*, given by the nobles to the peasantry. Hence, any revolt of peasants.

jac'tan-cy (jăk'tăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *jactantia*, fr. *jactans*, p. pr. of *jactare* to throw, boast, freq. fr. *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *jactance.*] Boasting; bragging.

jac'tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *jactans, -antis*, p. pr.] Boasting; boastful. *Rare.*

jac-ta'tion (jăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jactatio*, fr. *jactare*: cf. F. *jactation.* See JACTANCY.] **1.** A throwing or tossing of the body; a shaking or agitation; specif., *Med.*, jactitation.

2. Boasting; bragging; ostentation.

jac'ti-tate (jăk'tĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *jactitare* to utter in public, freq. fr. *jactare.* See JACTANCY.] **1.** To offer publicly; to boast. *Obs.*

2. To toss about. *Rare.*

jac'ti-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Public utterance or declaration; boasting; bragging; specif.: *Law.* **a** False boasting or assertions repeated to another's prejudice; false claim. **b** Short for *jactitation of marriage* (below).

2. *Med.* A frequent tossing or moving of the body; excessive restlessness, as of a patient in delirium.

jactitation of marriage, *Eng. Law*, a false giving out or boasting by a party that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their matrimony may ensue. It may be ground for an injunction restraining it.

jac'u-late (jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *jaculatus*, p. p. of *jaculari.* See EJACULATE.] To throw, as a dart; to hurl; to dart forward. *Rare.*

jac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jaculatio.*] Act of tossing, throwing, darting, or hurling, as spears; a throw.

Hurled to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milton.*

jac'u-la-tive (jăk'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to dart; acting at intervals; ejaculative. *Rare.*

If his genius had been less irregular and *jaculative.* *Saintsbury.*

jac'u-la'tor (-lā'tēr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who throws, hurls, or casts. *Rare.*

2. *Bot.* A hooked process on the placenta of certain fruits.

jade (jād), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. piedra de *ijada* stone of the side, fr. *ijada* flank, side, pain in the side, the stone being so named because it was supposed to cure this pain. Sp. *ijada* is derived fr. L. *ilia* flanks. Cf. ILIAC.] A stone, commonly of a pale to dark green color (but sometimes whitish), tough and compact, and capable of a fine polish. It has been used for ornamental purposes and for implements among many early peoples, and to the present day is highly prized, esp. in China. True *jade* is a rock composed of interlaced fibers of jadeite, a soda-alumina pyroxene. This kind is the more highly prized and includes the *feitsui* (lit., "variegated blue") of the Chinese; but the name has also been given to other tough green rocks capable of similar use, esp. to one composed of a variety of amphibole called nephrite.

jade, *n.* [ME. *jade*; cf. E. dial. *yaud*, Scot. *yade, yad, yaud*, Icel. *jalda* a mare.] **1.** A horse; — usually contemptuous, sometimes playful; a mean, tired, vicious, or worn-out horse or, rarely, ass. *Chaucer.*

Tired as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A woman; — usually contemptuous, sometimes playful; a disreputable or vicious woman; a wench; a quean; also, sometimes, a worthless man. *Shak.*

She shines the first of battered *jades.* *Swift.*

jade, *v. t.*; JAD'ED (jād'ĕd); JAD'ING (jād'ĭng). **1.** To

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jack'shaft', *n.* *Mach.* A countershaft.

jack'shay', jack'shea' (jăk'shā'), *n.* A tin pot holding a quart. *Australia.*

jack sinker. *Knitting Mach.* A thin iron plate operated by the jack to depress the loop of thread between two needles.

Jack's land. See NO MAN'S LAND. *Eng.*

jack'slave', *n.* A low servant; mean fellow. *Obs.*

jack'smith', *n.* A smith who makes jacks. See JACK, 7 a. *Obs.*

Jack'son, *n.* [From *Jackson*, Miss.] *Geol.* The uppermost formation of the Eocene system in the Gulf region. — **Jack-so'ni-an** (jăk-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.*

Jack-so'ni-a (jăk-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after George *Jackson*, English botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of PIPTOMERIS.

Jack'son-ite, *n.* A follower of Andrew Jackson.

Jack'son's broom (jăk'sŭnz). [See JACKSONIA.] The dogwood of Australia (*Piptomeris scoparia*).

Jackson vine. The matrimony vine.

jack spinner. A spinning-jack operator.

jack spring. *Elec.* Any of the contact springs that engage with the fins in a controller for an electrically propelled vehicle.

jack staff. *Naut.* A staff fixed on the bowsprit cap or in the bows, upon which the jack is hoisted.

jack stickler. Busybody. *Obs.*

jack stripper. *Card Playing.* A bower, or knave, trimmed for purposes of cheating. *Cant.*

jack'-tar', *n.* A sailor. *Humorous or Affected.*

Jack the Ripper. The unknown person who murdered and mutilated a number of fallen women in London, chiefly in the Whitechapel district, in 1888 and 1889; — so called by himself and hence popularly. The name has been applied to other similar criminals.

jack towel. A towel hung on a roller, for common use; a horse towel.

jack tree. = JACK, the tree.

jack weight. A weight attached to an endless chain, forming part of a roasting jack. *Obs.*

jack'-with-a-lan'tern. Var. of JACK-O'-LANTERN.

jack yard. *Naut.* A spar to extend a fore-and-aft topsail beyond the gaff.

jack'-yard'er, *n.* *Naut.* A jack-yard topsail.

Ja-co'ba (jȧ-kō'bȧ). *D. Bib.*

jac'o-bæ'a (jăk'ō-bē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. Prob. after Johann Adolph *Jacobæus*, Dan. botanist.] European ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*).

jacobean lily. Var. of JACOBÆAN LILY.

Ja-co'bi-an, *a.* *Rare.* **1.** Of or pert. to Jacob. **2.** Jacobean.

Ja-co'bic, *a.* = JACOBEAN, 2. *R.*

Jac'o-bin, *a.* = JACOBINIC.

Jac'o-bine (-bĭn). Var. of JACOBIN.

Jac'o-bin-ly, *adv.* of JACOBIN.

Ja-co'bi's i-den'ti-ty (yä-kō'bĭz; jȧ-). [See JACOBIAN, *a.*] The relation $[x_i(x_j x_k)] + (x_j(x_k x_i)) + (x_k(x_i x_j)) = 0$, holding for any three linear operators $x_i\ x_j\ x_k$.

Ja-co'bi's law (yä-kō'bĭz; jȧ-). [After Moritz H. von *Jacobi*, German physicist.] *Elec.* The principle that a motor develops its maximum power when the counter electromotive force is equal to one half the impressed electromotive force.

Jac'o-bite-ly, *adv.* of JACOBITE.

Jac'o-bit-ish (jăk'ō-bīt-ĭsh), *a.* Jacobitic. — **Jac'o-bit-ish-ly**, *adv.*

Jacob ladder. **a** = JACOB'S LADDER. **b** See LADDER STITCH.

ja'cobs-ite (jā'kŭbz-īt), *n.* [From *Jakobsberg*, Sweden.] *Min.* A black magnetic isometric mineral, $(Mn,Mg)O \cdot (Fe,Mn)_2O_3$, related to franklinite. H., 6. Sp. gr., 4.75.

Ja'cob's mem'brane (jā'kŭbz). [After Arthur *Jacob* of Dublin.] *Anat.* The layer of rods and cones of the retina.

Ja'cob-son's nerve (jā'kŭb-sŭnz). The tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

Jacob's stone. = STONE OF SCONE.

Ja'cob's-sword', *n.* The yellow iris.

Jacob staff. = JACOB'S STAFF.

ja-co'bus (jȧ-kō'bŭs), *n.* [See JACOBITE.] An English gold coin of James I., issued in 1603 at 20s., afterward raised to 22s.

Jac'o-by (jăk'ō-bĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *jacobée* ragwort.] The purple ragwort (*Senecio elegans*).

jacolatt. † CHOCOLATE.

ja-counce', *n.* [OF. *jaconce, jagonce.* See JACINTH.] The jacinth, or hyacinth (gem). *Obs.*

‖ **jacque'mart'** (zhȧk'mȧr'), *n.* [F. *jaquemart.*] A jack that strikes the hours on a clock bell. See JACK, *n.*, 6.

Jacques. Var. of JAQUES.

‖ **Jacques' Bon'homme'** (zhäk' bō'nōm'). [F.] Goodman James; — applied popularly to any French peasant. Cf. JACQUERIE.

‖ **jac'ta est a'le-a**, *or* **jac'ta a'le-a est** *or* **es'to.** [L.] The die is cast, or let the die be cast; — reputed exclamation of Julius Cæsar on crossing the Rubicon and thus starting civil war.

jac'tance, *n.* Jactancy. *Rare.*

jac-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] A boaster. *Obs. or R.*

jac'ture, *n.* [L. *jactura.*] Loss; detriment. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

ja-cu' (jȧ-kōō'), *n.* [Tupi *jacú.*] A South American guan, esp. *Penelope jacucaca.*

ja-cu'a-ru' (-ȧ-rōō'), *n.* [Tupi *jacuruaru.*] The teju. *Brazil.*

Ja-cu'bus (jȧ-kū'bŭs). *Bib.*

jac'u-la-ble (jăk'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *jaculabilis.*] Fit for throwing. *Obs.*

jac'u-la-to'ri-al (-lȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Having the power of darting. *Rare.*

jac'u-la-to-ry (jăk'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *jaculatorius*: cf. F. *jaculatoire.*] Darting out; also, darted out; ejaculatory. *Rare.*

jac'u-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *jaculum* dart + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Having arrow-shaped spines or prickles.

jac'u-tin'ga (-tĭŋ'gȧ), *n.* [Tupi; *jacú* jacu + *tinga* white.] A South American guan (*Pipile jacutinga*).

jad (jăd), *n.* *Quarrying.* A deep groove picked in the face of stone to detach it. *Local, Eng.*

jad, *v. t.* To make a jad in. *Local, Eng.*

jad (jȧd; jäd). Scot. var. of JADE.

Ja'da (jā'dȧ). *Bib.*

Ja-da'ia (jȧ-dā'yȧ). *D. Bib.*

Jad'a-son (jăd'ȧ-sŭn). *D. Bib.*

Ja'dau (jā'dô; jȧ-dā'ū). *Bib.*

jadd, *n.* A jade; a mare. *Scot.*

jad'ded, *pret. & p. p.* of JAD.

jad'der (jăd'ēr), *n.* A stonecutter. *Local, Eng.*

jad'ding (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JAD.

Jad-du'a (jȧ-dū'ȧ; jăd'ū-ȧ). *Bib.*

make a jade of (a horse); to exhaust by overdriving or long-continued labor of any kind; to tire or wear out by severe or tedious tasks; to fatigue; to fag out.

The mind, once *jaded* by an attempt above its power, . . . checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To make ridiculous and contemptible; to befool. *Obs.*

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me. *Shak.*

Syn. — Fatigue, weary, harass. See TIRE.

jade (jād), *v. i.* **1.** To become weary; to lose spirit; to flag.

They . . . fail, and *jade*, and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

2. To act or play the jade. *Obs.*

jade′ite (jād′īt), *n.* *Min.* A monoclinic mineral belonging to the pyroxene group, constituting the more valuable variety of jade. See JADE. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 3.33–3.35.

jad′ish (jād′ĭsh), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a jade; resembling, or having the traits of, a jade; vicious; ill-tempered; lewd. — **jad′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **jad′ish-ness**, *n.*

jae′ger (yā′gẽr; *in sense* 2 *also* jā′gẽr), *n.* **1.** Var. of JÄGER.

2. Any of several rapacious, gull-like birds of the genera *Stercorarius* and *Megalestris.* They are strong flyers, large and spirited, and noted for harassing weaker birds until they drop or disgorge their prey. They are usually blackish brown above and lighter below or chiefly sooty brown or blackish. The bill is hooked and cered and the middle tail feathers variously elongated. Called also *skua.*

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). 1/8

jag (jăg), *n.* Also *jagg.* [Orig. uncert., but perh. imitative of a quick stroke. Cf. JOG an irregularity in form.] **1.** One of the pendants in the edge of a garment when notched for ornament; a dag; a pendant; also, a slash in a garment to allow a different underlying color to be seen. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A shred; rag; tatter; scrap; fragment; — usually in *pl.* *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Bp. Hacket.*

3. A projecting hair or bristle, or a hairy, bristly, or beardlike outgrowth, as the awn of oats. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. A sharp projecting part; a tooth; a barb; a ragged or sharp protuberance; a denticulation.

The lightning fell with never a *jag.* *Coleridge.*

5. A device formerly used for cleaning a rifle barrel, consisting of a piece of metal that screwed on the ramrod and held a rag or tow.

6. A barbed joining piece, as a dovetail; a jag bolt.

7. A prick, stab, or jab, as with a needle. *Scot.*

jag, *v. t.*; JAGGED (jăgd); JAG′GING (jăg′ĭng). **1.** To prick, stab, or jab. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To pink or slash, as a garment; to cut into teeth as those of a saw; to cut indentations in; to make ragged or rugged, as if by cutting; to notch.

The dark-green trees, or the dark-green waters, *jagged* the dawn with their fringe or their foam. *Ruskin.*

3. To join by jags, or barbed dovetails. *U. S.*

4. *Mech.* To calk, as a rivet head. *Holms.*

5. *Naut.* To lay in bights and secure with stops, as a rope.

jag, *n.* Also *jagg.* [Cf. E. dial. *jag* a load, Scot. *jag*, *jaug*, a leather bag or wallet, a pocket.] **1.** A small load, as of hay or grain, or of ore. *Dial. Eng. & Colloq., U. S.*

2. A leather bag or wallet; *pl*, saddlebags. *Scot.*

3. Enough liquor to make a man noticeably drunk; a small "load;" a time or case of drunkenness; — esp. in phr. *to have a jag on*, to be drunk. *Slang, U. S., & Dial. Eng.*

4. *Coal Mining.* A train of trucks.

5. A portion or quantity; a mess, as of feed. *Dial. U. S.*

jag, *v. t.* To carry, as a load; as, to *jag* hay, etc. *Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*

Jag′an-nath (jŭg′ȧ-nät; -nôt), **Jag′an-na′tha** (-nät′hȧ), *n.* Also **Jug′ger-naut** (which see). [Hind. *Jagannāth* lord of the world, Skr. *jagannātha.*] *Hinduism.* A particular form of Vishnu, or of Krishna, whose chief idol and worship are at Puri, in Orissa. The idol is considered to contain the bones of Krishna and to possess a soul. The principal festivals are the **Snanayatra**, when the idol is bathed, and the **Rathayatra**, when the image is drawn upon a car adorned with obscene paintings. Formerly it was erroneously supposed that devotees allowed themselves to be crushed beneath the wheels. It is now known that any death within the god's temple or the spilling of blood in his presence is considered a defilement. Cf. JUGGERNAUT.

jag bolt. A bolt with a nicked or barbed shank which resists retraction, as when leaded into stone; a rag bolt.

jag′-bolt′, *v. t.* To secure by a jag bolt.

jä′ger (yā′gẽr), *n.* Also, now rare, **ja′ger.** [G. *jäger* a hunter, a sportsman. Cf. YAGER.] **1.** A hunter; a huntsman.

2. *Mil.* A German or Austrian rifleman; one of various bodies of such, orig. composed largely of huntsmen, using their own weapons; now, specif., a member of any of several bodies of riflemen in the German or Austrian armies.

3. An attendant, dressed like a hunter, upon a person of rank or wealth. Cf. CHASSEUR, 3.

4. (yā′gẽr; jā′-) Any of several gull-like birds. = JAEGER.

jagged (jăgd), *pret. & p. p.* of JAG. Hence: *p. a.* (*pron.* jăg′ĕd). Having jags; specif.: **a** Pinked; slashed. **b** Having rough, sharp notches, protuberances, or teeth; cleft; laciniate; divided; sharply pointed; as, *jagged* rocks. "*Jagged* vine leaves' shade." *Trench.* — **jag′ged-ly** (jăg′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **jag′ged-ness**, *n.*

jagged chickweed. See HOLOSTEUM.

jag′ger (jăg′ẽr), *n.* [From JAG to notch.] One that jags; specif.: **a** A jagging iron, used for crimping pies, cakes, etc. **b** A toothed chisel.

jag′ger, *n.* **1.** One who carries about a jag, or small load; a carrier or carter; a peddler. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A kind of open wagon with or without a top. *Local, U. S.*

jag′ger-y (jăg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *jāgrī*, fr. Skr. *çarkarā.* Cf. SUGAR.] A kind of coarse sugar made in the East Indies by evaporation from the fresh sap of any of several palms, as the jaggery palm, the palmyra, the date palm, and the coco palm.

jaggery palm. An East Indian palm (*Caryota urens*) having leaves pinnate with wedge-shaped divisions, the petiole very stout. It is the principal source of jaggery, and is often cultivated for ornament.

jag′gy (jăg′ĭ), *a.*; JAG′GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); JAG′GI-EST. Having, or abounding in, jags; jagged; notched; uneven; as, *jaggy* teeth.

ja-ghir′dar′, ja-ghire′dar′ (jä-gēr′där′), *n.* [Per. *jāgīrdār.*] The holder of a jaghire. *India.*

ja-ghire′ (jä-gēr′), *n.* Also **ja-gheer′, ja-ghir′.** [Per. *jāgīr.*] In India, a grant of the public revenues of a district to a person with power to collect and enjoy it and to administer the government in the district; also, the district so assigned, the revenue from it, or the tenure by which it is held. Jaghires are not ordinarily included under the term *pension.* The term *jaghire* is esp. used in the Maratha districts, similar grants in southern India being called *enams.*

ja′gua palm (jä′gwȧ). [From native name: cf. Sp. *jagua* the fruit of the jagua palm.] A lofty pinnate-leaved Brazilian palm (*Englerophœnix regia*), having immense spathes used for baskets, tubs, etc.

jag′uar (jăg′wär; jȧ-gwär′; 277), *n.* [Tupi *yagoara*, *jaguara*: cf. F. & Pg. *jaguar.*] A large powerful feline animal (*Felis onca*), ranging from Texas to Paraguay. It has a larger head, heavier body, and shorter, thicker legs than the leopard or the cougar. It is brownish yellow or buff, marked with black spots, each primary spot surrounded by a somewhat broken ring of smaller ones. It chiefly inhabits forests and preys especially on the capybara and tapir.

Jaguar. (1/28)

jail (jāl), *n.* Also **gaol.** [ME. *jaile*, *gail*, *gayhol*, OF. *jaiole* (and with "hard *g*"), *gaiole*, F. *geôle*, LL. *gabiola*, dim. of *gabia* cage, for L *cavea* cavity, cage. See CAGE.] A kind of prison; a building for the confinement of persons held in lawful custody, esp. for minor offenses or with reference to some future judicial proceeding.

jail, *v. t.*; JAILED (jāld); JAIL′ING. Also **gaol.** To confine in or as in a jail; to imprison.

[Bolts] that *jail* you from free life. *Tennyson.*

jail′bird′ (-bûrd′), *n.* Also **gaol′bird′.** A prisoner in jail; one who has been confined, esp. long or often, in prison; a habitual criminal.

jail delivery. Also **gaol delivery.** **1.** *Eng. Law.* The clearing of a jail by bringing the prisoners to trial and condemning or acquitting them, esp. at the assizes; specif., such a clearing of the jails from all prisoners (called a **general jail delivery**) under a special commission, or the judicial process by which it is accomplished.

2. Deliverance from a jail or imprisonment, whether by force or otherwise.

jail′er (jāl′ẽr), *n.* Also **jail′or, gaol′er.** [ME. *jailer*, *gailer*, OF. *jaiolier*, *gaiolier*, F. *geôlier.* See JAIL.] The keeper of a jail or prison.

jail fever. Also **gaol fever.** *Med.* Typhus fever, occurring in jails and other crowded places.

jail (also **gaol**) **liberties** *or* **limits.** A space or district around a jail which is legally considered as part of the prison and within which an imprisoned debtor was allowed to go at large, under a bond of security.

Jain (jīn; jān) } *n.* [Skr. *Jaina*, fr. *Jina*, a (Jain)
Jai′na (jī′nȧ; jā′-) } saint, fr. *jina* victorious.] An adherent of Jainism.

Jain′ism (jīn′ĭz′m; jān′-), *n.* The heterodox Hindu religion, of which the most striking features are the exaltation of saints or holy mortals, called *jinas* (spiritual conquerors), above the ordinary Hindu gods, and the denial of the divine origin and infallibility of the Vedas. It is intermediate between Brahmanism and Buddhism, having some things in common with each. Jainism was founded by Mahavira Jnatriputra about the 6th century B. C. Its main sects are the **Digambara**, whose images are unclothed, whose ascetics go naked, and who assert that woman cannot attain salvation; the **Svetambara**, who allow woman's salvation and whose images are clothed in white; and the **Dhundia**, who carry to an extreme the doctrine of the preservation of animal life.

The chief point of difference between *Jainism* and Buddhism is that the former rejects the doctrine of Nirvana, and believes that when the soul has been delivered from the trammels of successive existences it begins a spiritual life in some indefinable mansion of the blessed. *Census of India*, 1901.

jakes (jāks), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *Jacques*, the proper name, L. *Jacobus* Jacob.] **1.** A privy. *Now Rare.* *Shak.*

2. Human excrement. *Dial. Eng.*

3. A state of dirtiness or untidiness; a mess. *Dial. Eng.*

jal′ap (jăl′ăp), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *jalapa*; — so called from *Jalapa*, a town in Mexico, whence it was first obtained.] **a** *Pharm.* The purgative tuberous root of a Mexican convolvulaceous plant (*Exogonium purga*), or the abstract, extract, or powder prepared from it. The preceding is the officinal jalap. Other species of *Exogonium* and several of the related genus *Ipomœa*, and perhaps some other plants, yield inferior kinds of jalap, usually designated by a specifying attributive, as in *false jalap*, *wild jalap.* **b** Any plant yielding jalap.

jal′a-pin (jăl′ȧ-pĭn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** = CONVOLVULIN. **b** A resinous glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, found in jalap (*Ipomœa orizabensis*) and scammony. It is a strong purgative.

ja-louse′ (jȧ-lōōz′), *v. t.*; JA-LOUSED′ (-lōōzd′); JA-LOUS′ING (-lōōz′ĭng). [F. *jalouser* to be jealous.] **1.** To be suspicious about; to suspect; to surmise. *Scot.*

2. To be jealous of; to begrudge with jealousy; — a misuse by English writers.

jal′pa-ite (jăl′pȧ-īt), *n.* [From *Jalpa*, Mexico.] *Min.* A cupriferous variety of argentite.

jam (jăm), *v. t.*; JAMMED (jămd); JAM′MING. Also **jamb.** [Perh. from the same source as *champ.* See CHAMP.] **1.** To press into a close or tight position; to crowd; to squeeze; to wedge in; to tighten; to block; to obstruct.

2. To crush or bruise; as, to *jam* a finger in a door

3. To cause to be wedged or fixed so as to be unworkable, as some movable part of a machine by disarrangement; to make unworkable in this way.

4. *Naut.* To bring (a vessel) close to the wind, esp. so that the upper sails are shaking; — usually with *in*, or *on*, *the wind.*

jam, *v. i.* Also **jamb.** **1.** To become blocked, wedged, or fixed; to stick fast.

2. To have a part or parts become wedged or fixed, and so to be rendered unworkable, as machinery, etc.

jam, *n.* Also **jamb.** **1.** Act of jamming, or state of being jammed; a blocking, stoppage, or congestion; a mass of people or objects crowded together, or the resulting pressure; a crush; a gorge; as, a *jam* in a street; a *jam* of logs in a river.

2. An injury caused by jamming. *Colloq.*

jam, *n.* [Prob. fr. JAM, *v.*] A thick preserve made of fruit boiled with sugar and water; as, raspberry *jam*; currant *jam*; grape *jam.*

Ja-mai′ca (jȧ-mā′kȧ), *n.* One of the West India islands.

Jamaica apple, the cherimoya. — **J. bayberry.** = BAYBERRY **b.**

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jad′ed (jād′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. p.* of JADE. — **jad′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **jad′ed-ness**, *n.*
jad′er-y (jād′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The behavior or tricks of a jade.
jade′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
jade′stone′, *n.* = JADE, the stone.
Ja-di′as (jȧ-dī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
Jad′i-hel (jăd′ĭ-hĕl). *D. Bib.*
jad′ing (jād′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JADE.
Ja′don (jā′dŏn). *Bib.*
ja′doo (jä′dōō), *n.*, *or* **jadoo fiber** *or* **fibre.** A fibrous, peatlike substance used for potting plants.
‖ **j'a′doube′** (zhȧ′dōōb′). [F.] Lit., I adjust; — an expression used in playing chess when touching a chessman without meaning to make a move.
‖ **ja′du, ja′doo** (jä′dōō), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *jādū.*] Conjuring; magic; fortune telling.
jad′y (jād′ĭ), *a.* Jadish.
Ja′el (jā′ĕl), *n.* *Bib.* The wife of Heber the Kenite, who offered shelter to Sisera as he fled from his foes, and who killed him with a tent nail. See SISERA.
ja′el goat, ja′e-la. Var. of JAAL GOAT.
Jaf′fier (jăf′ĭ ẽr), *n.* The unfortunate hero of Otway's "Venice Preserved," who is induced to join a conspiracy, and to save his friend from a criminal's death stabs him, afterward killing himself.
Jaff′na moss (jăf′nȧ). [From *Jaffna*, island near Ceylon.] Agar-agar.
J. A. G. *Abbr.* Judge Advocate General.
jag′at (jŭg′ŭt), *n.* [Skr., moving, living.] *Theos.* Animate or moving beings.
Jag′a-tai′ (jăg′ȧ-tī′), *n.* [After *Jagatai*, son of Genghis Khan.] The standard literary language of the Turki peoples of Bokhara, Fergana, and Khiva. See URAL-ALTAIC. — **Jag′a-ta′ic** (-tā′ĭk), *a.*
ja-geer′, ja-gheer′, ja-geer′dar′, ja-gheer′dar′. Vars. of JAGHIRE, JAGHIRDAR.
ja′ger (yä′gẽr), *n.* *Com.* A diamond from the Jagersfontein mine (South Africa), which yielded many fine stones of bluish tint; hence, a bluish white diamond of modern cut.
jagg. Var. of JAG.
jag′gar (jŭg′ȧr). Var. of JUGGER.
jag′ga-ry. Var. of JAGGERY.
jagged (jăgd), *a.* Having or carrying a "jag;" drunk. *Slang.*
jag′ger, *n.* [Cf. D. *jager*, prop., hunter, chaser.] A vessel accompanying a fishing fleet to supply the boats with food, etc., and to remove the fish. *Obs.*
jag′ger spring. A spring under a seat, resting on cleats or blocks in the body of a vehicle.
jag′gher-y. Var. of JAGGERY.
jag′ging i′ron (jăg′ĭng). A wheel with a zigzag or jagged edge for cutting cakes or pastry into ornamental figures.
ja-gir′, ja-gir′dar′. Vars. of JAGHIRE, JAGHIRDAR.
ja′gla (jä′glȧ), *n.* [Nepalese dial. *chāgari*, perh. through Hind. *chhāgri*, *chāgul.*] The serow.
jag′less, *a.* See -LESS.
jag′o-ry. Var. of JAGGERY.
jagounce. † JACOUNCE.
jag′ra. Var. of JAGGERY.
ja′gra-ta (jä′grȧ-tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *jāgrata.*] *Theos.* Waking existence.
jag′re, jag′ree. Vars. of JAGGERY.
jag spear. A barbed spear.
‖ **ja′gua** (hä′gwä; 189), *n.* [See JAGUA PALM.] **a** The genip tree (*Genipa americana*) or its fruit. *Porto Rico.* **b** The jagua palm.
ja′gua-re′te (jä′gwä-rā′tā), *n.* [Tupi *jaguareté* or Guarani *yaguareté*, *jagoaraeté.*] An obsolete name of the jaguar; — long supposed to designate a distinct species or variety.
ja′gua-ron′di (jä′gwȧ-rŏn′dĭ), **ja′gua-run′di** (-rŭn′dĭ). Vars. of YAGUARUNDI.
ja-güe′y (hä-gwā′ē; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp, prob. fr. a native name.] The banyan tree; also, any of several other species of *Ficus.* *Sp. Amer.*
Ja′gur (jā′gŭr). *Bib.*
Jah (jä), *n.* [Heb. *yāh.*] Jehovah.
ja-had′ (jȧ-häd′). Var. of JIHAD.
Ja-had′da-i (jȧ-hăd′ā-ī; -hăd′ī). *D. Bib.*
Ja-ha′la (jȧ-hā′lȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ja-hal′e-lel (jȧ-hăl′ē-lĕl). *Bib.*
Ja′hath (jā′hăth). *Bib.*
Ja′ha-veh (yä′hȧ-vĕ). Var. of YAHWEH.
Ja′haz (jā′hăz), **Ja-ha′za** (jȧ-hā′zȧ), **Ja-ha′zah.** *Bib.*
Ja′ha-zi′ah (jā′hȧ-zī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Ja-ha′zi-el (jȧ-hā′zĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
Jah′da-i (jä′dā-ī; -dī). *Bib.*
Jah′di-el (jä′dĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
Jah′do (jä′dō). *Bib.*
Ja′he-lel (jā′hē-lĕl). *D. Bib.*
Ja-hi′el (jȧ-hī′ĕl). *D. Bib.*
Jah′le-el (jä′lē-ĕl). *Bib.*
Jah′le-el-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Jah′ma-i (jä′mā-ī: -mī). *Bib.*
Jah′ve, Jah′veh (yä′vē), **Jah′vism** (-vĭz′m), etc. Vars. of YAHWEH, YAHWISM, etc.
Jah′vist, Jah-vis′tic. Vars. of YAHWIST, YAHWISTIC.
Jah′weh (yä′wĕ), **Jah′wism** (-wĭz′m), etc. Vars. of YAHWEH, YAHWISM, etc.
Jah′zah (jä′zȧ). *Bib.* Var. of JAHAZ.
Jah′ze-el (jä′zē-ĕl), *or* **Jah′zi-el.** *Bib.*
Jah′ze-el-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Jah′ze-rah (jä′zē-rȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **jai a-lai′** (hī ä-lī′). [Sp., fr Basque *jai* festival + *alai* merry.] A Spanish game somewhat like rackets, introduced into the South American republics and Cuba. See PELOTA.
jail′age, *n.* Also **gaol′age.** The fee of a jailer. *Rare.*
jaild. Jailed. *Ref. Sp.*
jail distemper. Also **gaol distemper.** = JAIL FEVER.
jail′er-ess, *n.* Also **gaol′er-ess.** A female jailer.
jail′er-ing, *n.* Also **gaol′er-ing.** A jailer's occupation. *Rare.*
jail′er-ship, *n.* Also **gaol′er-ship.** See -SHIP.
jail house. Also **gaol house.** A jail. *U. S.*
jail′ish, *a.* Also **gaol′ish.** See -ISH.
jail′or-ing, *n.* Also **gaol′or-ing.** [= JAILERING.]
Jain′ist, *n.* = JAIN.
jaip. Scot. var. of JAPE; dial. Eng. var. of JAUP.
Jai′pu-ri (jī′pōō-rē), *n.* An important dialect of Rajasthani.
Ja′ir (jā′ĕr). *Bib.*
Ja′ir-ite (-īt). *Bib.*
Ja′i-rus (jā′ĭ-rŭs; jā-ī′rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰάειρος, fr. Heb. *Yāīr.*] Lit., he will enlighten; — masc. prop. name. *Bib.* L. id.
jaj-man′ (jŭj-män′), *n.* [Hind. *jajmān*, fr. Skr. *yajamāna*, p. pr. of *yaj* to sacrifice.] A person by whom a Brahman is hired to perform religious services; hence, a patron; client. *India.*
jak. Var. of 1st JACK.
Jak. *Abbr.* Jakob.
Ja′kan (jā′kăn). *Bib.*
jake. Var. of JAUK.
Ja′keh (jā′kĕ). *Bib.*
jaket. † JACKET.
Ja′kim (jā′kĭm). *Bib.*
jakke. † JACK.
jak′o (jăk′ō), *n.*; *pl.* JAKOS (-ōz). The gray parrot.
Ja′kob, *n.* Ger. form of JACOB
Ja′kob-son's or′gan. *Anat.* Jacobson's organ.
Ja-kun′ (jȧ-kōōn′), *n.* A Negrito of one of the aboriginal tribes of the southern part of the Malay Peninsula. They are a mixed tribe, distinguished by their straight hair from the Semangs and Sakais.
jak′wood′. Var. of JACKWOOD.
Jal′a-læ′an (jăl′ȧ-lē′ȧn), *a.* = GELALEAN.
Jalalæan Era. See ERA, *n.*
Ja-la′le-el (jȧ-lā′lē-ĕl). *D. Bib*
Ja′lam (jā′lăm). *Bib.*
jal′a-pa (jăl′ȧ-pȧ), *n.* [Sp.] *Pharm.* Jalap.
ja-lap′ic (jȧ-lăp′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid obtained as a yellowish translucent mass by the action of alkalies on jalapin.
jal′a-pi-nol (jăl′ȧ-pĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*jalapin* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance obtained by hydrolysis of jalapin or jalapic acid.
jal′a-pi-nol′ic (-nŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid obtained by the action of alkalies on jalapinol, by fusing jalapin with caustic potash, etc.
Ja-le′le-el (jȧ-lē′lē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
‖ **ja-le′o** (hä-lā′ō; 189), *n.*; *pl.* -LEOS (*Sp.* -ōs). [Sp.] A vivacious Spanish dance.
jal′kar (jŭl′kȧr), *n.* [Bengali, fr. Skr. *jala* water + *kara* revenue.] Profits or revenue derived from the water, as lakes and ponds. *India*
jal-la′o (jȧ-lä′ō), *n.*; *pl* -LAOS (-ōz). The margate fish. *Porto Rico.*
jal′loped, *a.* *Her.* Jolloped; wattled.
jalme. † JAMB
Ja′lon (jā′lŏn). *Bib.*
jalous. † JEALOUS.
‖ **ja′lou′sie′** (zhȧ′lōō′zē′), *n.* [F. See JEALOUSY.] A blind or a shutter having slats, usually fixed and sloping upwards from without, to admit air and light while excluding sun and rain. — **jal′ou-sied** (jăl′ōō-zĭd), *a.*
jam. Var. of JAMB, *n.*, 8
jam (jŭm), *n.* [Per. or Hind. *jāmah* garment, robe.] A kind of frock for children. *Eng.*
jam, *v. t.* **1.** To spread with jam. *Colloq.*
2. To make into jam. *Nonce Use.*
‖ **Jam** (jäm), *n.* A title of certain native chiefs in Kutch, Kattywar, and the lower Indus. *Oxf. E. D.*
Jam. *Abbr.* Jamaica.
ja′ma, ja′mah (jä′mȧ). [Hind. & Per. *jāma.*] The long cotton gown or tunic worn by Hindus.
jam′a-dar (jŭm′ȧ-där). Var. of JEMADAR. *India.*

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— **Jamaica birch**, the gumbo limbo. — **J. bullace plum**, the genip *Melicocca bijuga*. — **J. canella**, either of two West Indian lauraceous trees (*Cinnamodendron corticosum* and *C. macranthum*); also, their bark, which is often sold as canella bark. — **J. cedar**, the Spanish cedar. — **J. cherry**, a West Indian fig (*Ficus pedunculata*) having globose edible fruits the size of a cherry. — **J. cobnut**, the sweet edible seed of the euphorbiaceous tree *Omphalea triandra*, of Jamaica; also, the tree. — **J. cucumber**, the prickly gherkin. — **J. dogwood**, a West Indian fabaceous tree (*Ichthyomethia piscipula*), with odd-pinnate leaves and large axillary panicles of white flowers succeeded by 4-winged pods. It is used as a fish poison in Jamaica. The root is narcotic. — **J. ginger**, a variety of ginger, called also *white ginger*, prepared in Jamaica from the best roots, which are carefully scraped and dried separately. — **J. honeysuckle**, a West Indian passion flower (*Passiflora laurifolia*) having fragrant flowers, somewhat astringent leaves, and yellow, edible fruit. — **J. kino**. See KINO. — **J. mignonette**, in the West Indies, the Egyptian privet. — **J. nutmeg**, the calabash nutmeg. — **J. pepper**, allspice. — **J. plum**, the hog plum of the West Indies (*Spondias lutea*). — **J. rose**, a West Indian melastomaceous shrub (*Blakea trinervis*) with showy pink flowers. — **J. rosewood**, either of the two West Indian trees *Amyris balsamifera* (Rutaceæ) and *Mayepea ligustrina* (Oleaceæ); also, their handsome red wood. — **J. saltwort**, *or* **J. samphire**. **a** The shrub *Batis maritima*. See BATIS. **b** Either of two West Indian asteraceous shrubs (*Borrichia arborescens* and *B. frutescens*) having fleshy leaves. — **J. sorrel**. = ROSELLE. — **J. sumac** *or* **sumach**, the poisonwood *Rhus metopium*. — **J. walnut**, a West Indian simaroubaceous tree (*Picrodendron arboreum*) with exceedingly bitter wood and bark; also, its drupaceous fruit. — **J. wood**. = BRASILETTO. — **J. yellow thistle**, the prickly poppy.

Ja-mai′can (jȧ-mā′kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jamaica. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Jamaica, the population of which is mainly Negro and mulatto.

jamb (jăm), *n.* Also **jambe**. [F. *jambe* a leg, *jambe de force* a principal rafter. See GAMBOL.] **1.** *Her.* A leg; a gamb.
2. A piece of armor for the leg. See JAMBEAU.
3. *Arch.* An upright surface that bounds any opening, as a door or fireplace; hence, an upright piece forming the side of an opening.
4. A side piece or cheek, as of a spear head. *Rare.*
5. A projecting wing of a building. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
6. A projecting columnar part or mass, as of masonry; a pillar, as of ore.
7 A turn or corner, as of a street. *Obs.*
8. (*dial.* jâm, jôm) A vein or bed of earth or stone, esp. one which prevents miners from following a vein of ore; a large block of stone. *Dial. Eng.*

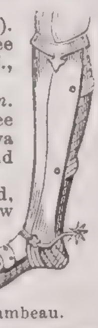
Jambeau.

jam′beau (jăm′bō), *n.*; *pl.* JAMBEAUX (-bōz). [From F. *jambe* a leg: cf. OF. *jambiere*. See JAMB, *n.*] In medieval armor, a leg piece; in *pl.*, armor for the legs; a pair of jambs.

jam′bool, **jam′bul** (jăm′bōōl; jŭm-bōōl′), *n.* [Hind. *jambū*, *jambūl*, prop., the rose-apple tree or its fruit, fr. Skr. *jambu*, *jambū*.] The Java plum; also, a drug obtained from its bark and seeds, used as a remedy for diabetes.

jamb shaft. *Arch.* A column, free or engaged, decorating the jamb of a door opening or window opening, as in medieval architecture. See ESCONSON.

James (jāmz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Jacobus*, *Jacob*. Cf. JACOB.] **1.** Masc. proper name. — Dim. *Jem*, *Jim*, *Jemmy*, *Jimmy*. — Fem. *Jamesina*. Cf. JACOB.
2. *Bib.* **a** Son of Zebedee, and one of the twelve apostles. **b** Son of Alphæus, and one of the twelve apostles. **c** James the Less, often identified with James son of Alphæus. **d** The James called the Lord's brother in Gal. i. 19. Roman Catholics identify this James with the James of **b** and **c**, and hold him to be a cousin of Jesus. **e** The Epistle of James. See NEW TESTAMENT, *Table*.
3. [*l. c.*] **a** A sovereign. *Slang, Eng.* **b** A burglar's jimmy. *Slang.* **c** A baked sheep's head; a jemmy. *Eng.*

jame′son-ite (jām′sŭn-īt), *n.* [After Prof. Robert *Jameson*, of Edinburgh.] *Min.* A gray orthorhombic mineral, of metallic luster, commonly fibrous massive. It is a sulphantimonite of lead, $Pb_2Sb_2S_5$, usually with a little iron.

James′s pow′der (jām′zĭz). [After Robert *James* (1703–76), an English physician.] *Med.* Antimonial powder.

jam′mer (jăm′ẽr), *n.* Also **jamb′er**. One that jams; specif.: **a** A kind of gin for loading logs by horse power. *U. S.* **b** *Founding.* A spring chaplet.

jam nut, *or* **jam′nut′** (jăm′nŭt′), *n.* = LOCK NUT **a**.

Jam-shid′, **Jam-shyd′** (jăm-shēd′), *n.* Also *Giamschid*. [Per. *Jamshīd*.] *Persian Myth.* The king of the peris, who, in punishment for his boast of immortality, was compelled to assume a human form and dwell on earth, where he became a mighty king of Persia, reigning 700 years, 300 of which were happy and beneficent. The **jewel of Jamshid** was a ruby called from its splendor *Schebgerag*, i. e., "the torch of night," and also "the cup of the sun," etc.

jan′gle (jăŋ′g'l), *v. i.*; JAN′GLED (-g'ld); JAN′GLING (-glĭng). [ME. *janglen* to quarrel, chatter, OF. *jangler*; of uncertain origin; cf. D. *jangelen*, *janken*, to whimper, chide, brawl, quarrel.] **1.** To talk idly; to prate; babble; chatter; gossip. "Thou *janglest* as a jay." *Chaucer.*
Some . . . have turned aside unto vain *jangling*. 1 *Tim.* i. 6.
2. To quarrel in words; to altercate; wrangle.
Good wits will be *jangling*: but, gentles, agree. *Shak.*
3. To sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune.

jan′gle, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or sound discordantly or in a babbling or chattering way.
2. To cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously; to produce discordant sounds with.
Like sweet bells *jangled*, out of tune and harsh. *Shak.*

jan′gle, *n.* [OF. *jangle*.] **1.** Idle talk; chatter; babble.
2. Noisy altercation; contention: wrangling.
Now, Sir Peter, since we have finished our daily *jangle*, I presume I may go to my engagement. *Sheridan.*
3. Discordant sound; a confused jingling.
The musical *jangle* of sleigh bells. *Longfellow*

jan′gling (jăŋ′glĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of JANGLE. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of one that jangles; esp., noisy discord; wrangling; discordant or dissonant noises or din, as of bells.

jan′i-tor (jăn′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *janua* a door.] **1.** A doorkeeper; a porter.
2. One who has the care of a public building, or of a building occupied for offices, suites of rooms, etc.
3. A school usher. *Obs.*

jan′i-tress (-trĕs) } *n.* [L. *janitrix*. See JANITOR.] A fe-
jan′i-trix (-trĭks) } male janitor.

Jan′i-za′ri-an (-zā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Janizaries or their government. *Burke.*

Jan′i-za-ry (jăn′ĭ-zā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *janissaire*, fr. Turk. *yeñi-cheri* new soldiers or troops.] [*Often l. c.*] A soldier of a body of Turkish infantry that existed from the 14th to the 19th century. The first Janizaries were personal slaves of the Sultan, and the later ones were mainly slaves, conscripts, and the sons of subject Christians seized as tribute. They were peculiarly privileged, and formed the main fighting force of the Turks. They finally became so unruly that, on a revolt by them in 1826, many thousands of them were killed, the rest dispersed, and the organization was abolished. The name has been frequently applied in literature to any Turkish soldier.

Janizary music. Music produced by a combination of shrill wood instruments, with various kinds of drums, triangles, and other percussive instruments; — so named from the bands of the Janizaries.

Jan′ko key′board′ (yäŋ′kō). A pianoforte keyboard invented in 1882 by Paul von Janko. It has six rows of keys, with three digitals to each note, those of each row being at whole-step intervals. Scales and chords are fingered alike in all keys; the octave span is shortened; chromatic scales in thirds, sixths, and octaves are easy to play.

jann (jăn), *n.* [Ar. or Per. *jānn*.] *Moham. Myth.* **a** The lowest or least powerful of supernatural beings, or genii, or one of this order. **b** The genii, or jinn, or one of them. **c** [*cap.*] Eblis, the father of the genii, or jinn.

Jan′sen-ism (jăn′sĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Roman Catholic bishop Cornelis Jansen (1585–1638) and his followers; also, their ecclesiastical agitation, chiefly in France, in the latter part of the 17th and earlier part of the 18th century. The Jansenists maintained that in his fallen condition man is unable to do good or obey God's commandments, and that he is equally unable to resist the divine grace, through accession of which alone is salvation possible. This doctrine, closely resembling Calvinism, was asserted as a restoration of the teachings of Augustine. The Roman Catholic Church, however, repeatedly condemned Jansenism as heresy. The chief center of Jansenism was the famous Port Royal school, which was founded by the Abbé de Saint Cyran, and of which Blaise Pascal was a member. Antoine Arnauld and Pasquier Quesnel were the last great leaders of Jansenism. The movement was strongly evangelical in principle, and its propaganda was largely directed against the Jesuits.

Jan′sen-ist, *n.* An adherent of Jansenism.

Jan′sen-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), **Jan′sen-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jansenism or the Jansenists.

jan′tu (jăn′tōō), *n.* A water-raising device used in Bengal from remote times, consisting of a trough, balanced by an extended arm, and supported across a bar.

Jan′u-a′ri-us, Saint (sânt jăn′ū-ā′rĭ-ŭs; 115). [It. *San Gennaro*.] A Christian bishop martyred by decapitation under Diocletian and made the patron saint of Naples, in the crypt of the cathedral of which his body is preserved. In a chapel of the same are his head and two vials said to contain his clotted blood. His day is September 19.

Jan′u-a-ry (jăn′ū-â-rĭ), *n.* [L. *Januarius*, fr. *Janus* an old Latin deity, the god of the sun and the year, to whom the month of January was sacred; cf. *janua* a door.] The first month of the year, having 31 days. The beginning of the year was changed in 1752 by English statute from March 25 to January 1, at the same time that the Gregorian calendar was adopted. See CALENDAR. — **January and May**, an old man and his young wife who befools him, in Chaucer's "Merchant's Tale."

Ja′nus (jā′nŭs), *n.* [L. See JANUARY.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Roman deity, primarily god of gates and doors, hence, of all beginnings. In prayers his name was first, and his priest, *Rex sacrorum*, held foremost rank in the pontifical college. The first hour of the day, the calends of each month, and the first month (*January*) were sacred to him. His feast was the Agonium of Jan. 9. In the Forum was his double-doored shrine, ascribed to Numa Pompilius, closed only in time of absolute peace. He was represented with two opposite faces, probably symbolizing the two faces of a door. Originally he was probably god of the household door, as Vesta of the hearth, though in late myth he was made a king of early Latium. Cf. DI.

Roman As, showing Head of Janus.

Ja′nus, *a.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of azo dyes which are both acid and basic, and dye cotton, wool, and silk in an acid bath; as, *Janus* red; *Janus* blue.

Ja′nus-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Having two faces; looking or acting two ways.
Janus-faced lock, a lock that can be opened on either side.

Ja′nus-head′ed, *a.* Double-headed.

Ja-pan′ (jȧ-păn′), *n.* **1.** The group of islands off the east coast of Asia.
2. A Japanese. *Obs.*
3. [*l. c.*] **a** Any varnish yielding a hard brilliant coating upon metal, wood, etc., as the natural Japan varnish (for which see LACQUER). **b** A preparation of shellac, linseed oil, and turpentine. Some kinds of japan are used also as driers for ordinary paint. **c** A quickly drying black lacquer or varnish, consisting usually of asphaltum, linseed oil, and turpentine, and used for coating iron, tin, etc.; — called also *Brunswick black*.
4. [*l. c.*] Work varnished and figured in the Japanese manner; also, formerly, Japanese silk or china.
5. [*l. c.*] A veneering or gloss of speech or manner.

Ja-pan′, *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan, or the Japanese, or Japanese lacquered work; as, *Japan* ware.
Japan allspice, a Japanese shrub (*Butneria præcox*) cultivated (under the name *Chimonanthus*) for its fragrant yellow flowers, which appear before the leaves. — **J. black**. = JAPAN, *n.*, 3 **b** & **c**. — **J. camphor**. See CAMPHOR. — **J. cedar**, a large pinaceous timber tree of Japan and China (*Cryptomeria japonica*) with verticillate branches, subulate leaves, and globose cones. It is extensively planted as a shade tree; the soft wood is used for many purposes. — **J. clover**, a cloverlike fabaceous plant (*Lespedeza striata*) of eastern Asia, where it is a useful forage plant. Though introduced into the United States before 1850, it first attracted general notice during the Civil War, when it was called in the North and South respectively *rebel clover* and *Yankee clover*. It is now a common weed in many States. — **J. Current**, a branch of the equatorial current of the Pacific, washing the eastern coast of Formosa and thence flowing northeastward past Japan and merging into the easterly drift of the North Pacific; — called also *Kuro-Siwo*, or *Black Stream*, in allusion to the deep blue of its water. It is similar in many ways to the Gulf Stream. — **J. earth**, catechu. — **J. globeflower**, a Japanese rosaceous shrub (*Kerria japonica*) with lanceolate, serrate leaves and bright yellow flowers which have become double and globose in shape through cultivation. — **J. lacquer**. = JAPAN, *n.*, 3. — **J. laurel**, any cornaceous shrub of the genus *Aucuba*, esp. *A. japonica*. See AUCUBA. — **J. leather**. = JAPANNED LEATHER. — **J. lily**, any of several handsome lilies, as *Lilium auratum* and *L. speciosum*, natives of Japan; also, a bulb or flower of one. — **J. medlar** *or* **plum**, the loquat. — **J. quince**. = JAPANESE QUINCE. — **J. rose**. **a** Any of several Japanese roses, as the cultivated *Rosa multiflora*, *R. ywara*, and *R. rugosa*. **b** Any of certain showy Japanese camellias (*Thea*). — **J. Stream**. = JAPAN CURRENT. — **J. varnish**, the natural Japan varnish. See LACQUER. — **J. wax**, a fat, resembling beeswax, obtained from the fruit of certain species of *Rhus* which grow in Japan, esp. *Rhus succedanea*. It consists chiefly of glyceryl palmitin.

‖ **ja′mais′ ar′rière′** (zhȧ′mĕ′-zȧ′ryâr′). [F.] Never behind.
ja′man (jä′măn), *n.* [Hind. *jāman*.] The Java plum.
jamb. † YAM.
jamb (jăm). Var. of JAM.
jambe. Var. of JAMB, leg.
jambe, *a.* [Cf. F. *jambé* having legs.] Strong-legged; active; nimble. *Obs.*
jambed (jămd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of [JAMB.
jam-bee′ (jăm-bē′), *n.* [Cf. Chin. *ch'ang*¹ *p'u*² reed.] A walking stick made from an East Indian rattan palm (*Calamus*) popular in England in the time of Queen Anne; also, the palm itself. *Obs.*
jam′ber, *n.* [OF. *jambiére*, F. *jambière*.] Leg armor. *Obs.*
jamb′ing (jăm′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n* of JAMB.
jam′bo (jăm′bō), *n.* [Cf. JAMBOOL, JAMBOLAN.] Any of various East Indian myrtaceous trees or their fruits; as: **a** The rose apple. **b** The Java plum. **c** The Malay apple.
jam′bok. Var. of SJAMBOK.
jam′bo-lan (jăm′bō-lăn), **jam′-bo-la′na** (-lä′nȧ), *n.* [From some native name; cf. Pg. *jambolão* a kind of tropical fruit, Skr. *jambu*, *jambū*, rose apple.] The Java plum.
jam′bon′ (*F.* zhäɴ′bôɴ′), *n.* [F. See GAMMON.] A gammon, as of bacon. *Obs. or French.*
jam′bone (jăm′bōn), *n.* [Cf. JAMBOREE.] *Card Playing.* In railroad euchre, a lone hand played by the opponents with the cards exposed on the table.
jam′boo. Var. of JAMBO.
jam′bo-ran′di. Var. of JABORANDI.
jam′bo-ree′ (jăm′bō-rē′), *n.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. JAMBONE.] **1.** A noisy or unrestrained carousal or frolic; a spree. *Slang.* **2.** *Card Playing.* In railroad euchre, a hand containing the five highest trumps, which when announced and shown entitles the holder to score 16 points.
jam′bos (jăm′bŏs), *n.* Also **jam-bo′sa** (jăm-bō′sȧ). [NL. *jambosa* Cf. JAMBO.] **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of CARYOPHYLLUS. **b** The rose apple (*Caryophyllus jambos*).
jam-bo′sine (jăm-bō′sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin**. [*jambos* + *-in*.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_3N$, found in jambosa root. [JAMBO.
jam′bou (jăm′bōō). Var. of
Jam′bres (jăm′brēz). *Bib.* See JANNES.
Jam′bri (jăm′brī). *Bib.* [BO.
jam′bu (jăm′bōō). Var. of JAM-
jam′by, *a.* [OF. *jambé*.] Having strong legs. *Obs.*
jamd. Jammed. *Ref. Sp.*
jam-da′ni (jäm-dä′nē), *n.* Also **jam-da′nee** [Hind. & Per. *jāmdānī*.] A kind of fine figured muslin, usually with a woven pattern of flowers. [RADOR TEA.
James's tea (jām′zĭz). = LAB-
James′town′ lil′y. [From *Jamestown*, Virginia.] The Jimson weed.
James′town′ weed. Orig. form of JIMSON WEED. *Now Rare.*
james′wort′ (jāmz′wûrt′).
james′weed′, *n.* The ragwort. *Dial. Eng.*
ja′mi (jä′mē), *n.* [Ar. *jāmi'* universal, congregational.] A principal or central mosque. *Turkey.* [JEMIDAR.
jam′i-dar (jŭm′ĭ-där). Var. of
Ja′min (jā′mĭn). *Bib.*
Ja′min-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Jam′lech (jăm′lĕk). *Bib.*
jam′ma Var. of JAMA. [JAM.
jammed (jămd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of
jammed′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
jam′ming, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of JAM.
Jam′ni-a (jăm′nĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
Jam′nites (jăm′nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
‖ **ja-mon′** (hä-mōn′; 189), *n.* [Sp., ham, fr. F. *jambon*. See 1st GAMMON.] *Southwestern U. S.* **a** Ham or bacon. **b** A guitar.
jam′pan (jăm′păn), *n.* [Bengali *jhāmpān*; cf. Hind. *jhāmp* a covered bamboo frame.] A sedan with two poles. *India.*
jam′pa-ni′, **-nee′** (jăm′pȧ-nē′), *n.* A bearer of a jampan.
‖ **jam prox′i-mus ar′det U-ca′le-gon** (prŏk′sĭ-mŭs; ū-kăl′ē-gŏn). [L.] Already Ucalegon, i. e., his house, next door is on fire. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, II., 311, 312).
jam′ro-sade (jăm′rō-zād). *n.* [Cf. Hind. *jamrūl*, the rose apple, and E. *jambo*; perh influenced by E. *rose*.] The fruit of the rose apple (*Caryophyllus jambos*).
Ja-mu′el (jȧ-mū′ĕl). *D. Bib.*
jam weld. *Forging.* A butt weld.
jan, *n.* A purse. *Obs.* *Cant.*
Jan. *Abbr.* January.
Ja′na-i (jā′nā-ī; jā′nī). *Bib.*
jan′a-pa (jăn′ȧ-pȧ), **jan′a-pum** (-pŭm), *n.* [Tamil *janupa nar*.] The sunn. *India.*
jan′ca tree (jăŋ′kȧ). Any West Indian rutaceous tree of the genus *Amyris*, esp *A. balsamifera*, the Jamaica rosewood.
jan′di-a (jăn′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Tupi *jandiá*, *jundiá*.] A catfish (*Rhamdia schomburgkii*) common in the rivers of Guiana and Brazil. It is used as food.
Jane (jān), *n.* [F. *Jeanne*, L. *Joanna*. Cf. JOHN, JEAN, JOAN.] Fem. prop. name.
jane (jān), *n.* [F. *Gênes* Genoa (or an OF. form); cf. LL. *Janua*, L. *Genua*. Cf. JEAN.] **1.** [*cap.*] A small silver coin of Genoa, used in England in the 14th and 15th centuries. *Obs.* **2.** A kind of twilled cotton cloth. See JEAN.
jane′-of-apes′, *n.* A silly, pert girl; — corresponding to *jackanapes*. *Obs*
Ja-net′ (jȧ-nĕt′ *or*, *esp. in British usage*, jăn′ĕt), *n.* Dim. of JANE, fem. prop. name.
Janevere. † JANUARY.
jan-ga′da (jăn-gä′dȧ), *n.* [Sp. or Pg., a raft. Cf. JANGAR.] A kind of lateen-sailed catamaran used in South America.
‖ **jan′gar** (jŭŋ′gär), *n.* [Tamil *shangādam*, *channātam*, prob. fr. Skr. *samghāta* union.] A raft, esp. of boats joined together, used in the East Indies.
jan′gler (jăŋ′glẽr), *n.* [OF. *jangleor*.] One that jangles.
jan′gler-y. *n.* [OF. *janglerie* chattering, talk.] Jangling. *Obs.*
jan′gly (jăŋ′glĭ), *a.* Discordant; jangling
Jan Ham's clack (jăn hămz). *Mach.* A clack valve with two lids hinged on the outside.
Ja′ni-an, *a.* Two-faced. *Obs.*
Jan′i-form (jăn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Janus* + *-form*.] Resembling Janus; two-faced. *Rare.*
Jan′i-sar. † JANIZARY.
Jan′is-sa′ri-an. Var. of JANIZARIAN. [JANIZARY.
jan′is-sa-ry. **1.** [*cap.*] Var. of **2.** [Corrupted fr. native name; or named in allusion to its colors.] A West Indian labroid fish (*Clepticus parræ*), mostly reddish brown, with the caudal region green.
jan′i-to′ri-al (jăn′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to a janitor.
jan′i-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
Janizer. † JANIZARY.
jank (jăŋk), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *janka* to waver, stagger.] To act triflingly; to shuffle. *Scot.* — *n.* A shuffle. *Scot.*
jank′er (jăŋk′ẽr), *n.* A long pole on two wheels, used in hauling logs. *Scot.*
Jan′na (jăn′ȧ), *or* **Jan′na-i** (-ā-ī). *Bib.* [JAUNDER.
jan′ner (jăn′ẽr). Scot. var. of
Jan′nes *and* **Jam′bres** (jăn′ēz; jăm′brēz). *Bib.* Two Egyptian magicians who withstood Moses when he performed miracles before Pharaoh (2 *Tim.* iii. 8).
jan′nock (jăn′ŭk; jăn′ŭk), *n* [Perh. named as being flat. Cf. JANNOCK, *a.*] Leavened oatmeal bread. *Dial. Eng.*
jan′nock, *a.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *jamn* even, level.] Candid; honest; pleasant; liberal. *Dial. Eng.*
Ja-no′ah (jȧ-nō′ȧ) *or* **Ja-no′hah** (-hȧ). *Bib.*
Ja-no′e (-ē). *D. Bib.* [*Obs.*
Jan-sen′i-an. *n.* A Jansenist.
Jan′sen-ize (jăn′sĕn-īz), *v. i.* To become like the Jansenists.
jant. † GENT. *a.* [JAUNT.
jant. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Jan′thi-na (jăn′thĭ-nȧ). Var. of IANTHINA.
jan′ti-ly (jän′tĭ-lĭ), **jan′ti-ness**, **jan′ty**. Vars. of JAUNTILY, etc.
ja′nu-a (jăn′ū-ȧ), *n.* [L.] A door; gate; — formerly used in titles of treatises.
Januay, **Januey**. † GENOWAY.
‖ **ja′nu-is clau′sis** (jăn′ū-ĭs). [L.] With closed doors.
Ja′num (jā′nŭm). *Bib.*
Janus cloth. A fabric having both sides dressed, the sides being of different colors, — used for reversible garments.
ja′ok (jā′ŏk), *n.* [Kamchadale.] A large edible sculpin (*Myoxocephalus jaok*) of the Bering Sea, grayish and spotted above and white beneath.
jaour. † GIAOUR. [& *Dial. Eng.*
jap (jăp). Var. of JAUP. *Scot.*
Jap. *Abbr.* Japanese. [NESE.
Jap, *a.* & *n.* Colloq. for JAPA-
jap-ac′o-nine (jăp-ăk′ō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. *Chem.* A decomposition product of japaconitine.
jap′ac-o-ni′tine (jăp′ăk-ō-nī′-

ja-pan′ (jȧ-păn′), *v. t.* ; JA-PANNED′ (jȧ-pănd′) ; JA-PAN′NING. **1.** To cover with a coat of japan, or of some other hard, brilliant varnish, in the manner of the Japanese ; to lacquer.
2. To give a glossy black to (leather, etc.) as with varnish.
3. To ordain as a minister. *Slang.*

Jap′a-nese′ (jăp′ȧ-nēz′ ; -nēs′ ; 277), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A member of the native race of Japan ; also, a native or inhabitant of Japan. The aborigines of Japan, the Ainus, were driven northward first by a mixed Mongoloid race entering from Korea, second by a Mongoloid, or possibly Polynesian, race entering from the south. The fusion of these two races, with local Ainu intermixture, forms the Japanese of the historical period, of whom two types are distinguished. The so-called aristocratic or Korean type is marked by light yellow to almost white skin, dolichocephaly, fine features, with straight or convex nose, and slender delicate physique ; the plebeian type is dark brown in color, moderately brachycephalous, with prominent cheek bones, small nose, receding forehead, and sturdy physique. The eyes vary from the straight to the Mongolian type, and the stature is short. The native civilization is largely of Chinese and Buddhistic origin, but, especially in art, of a wholly individual development. In modern times it is an eclectic commingling of the Oriental and the Occidental. The chief religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, and Shinto.
2. The language of the Japanese, an agglutinative tongue distantly related to Korean and possibly to the Ural-Altaic family of languages. It contains many Chinese loan words pronounced in the Japanese manner. In writing, Chinese ideographs are usually used for the principal words in the sentence, and characters of a syllabary called *kana* (which see) for the agglutinatives and inflectional endings. The native literature begins with the 8th century. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

Jap′a-nese′, *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan, its inhabitants, or their language.

Japanese agar. See AGAR. — **J. ape,** a small black ape (*Macaca speciosa*) of Japan, having the naked face and ischial callosities bright red. — **J. apricot,** a Japanese ornamental tree (*Prunus mume*) with fragrant white flowers and yellow fruits somewhat smaller than that of the common apricot, to which it is closely related. — **J. artichoke.** = CHINESE ARTICHOKE. — **J. banana,** an Asiatic banana (*Musa basjoo*), cultivated as a foliage plant in Japan, its fruit being scarcely edible. — **J. bantam,** one of a Japanese breed of bantam fowls which carry the tail erect and expanded and the wings with the points drooping. The usual color is white, with the tail and sickles black and the wings largely slate-colored. Entirely black and entirely white plumaged varieties are also bred. — **J. bear,** a small bear (*Ursus japonicus*) of northern Japan. It is black, with a small white breast marking. — **J. cedar.** = JAPAN CEDAR. — **J. chestnut,** a Japanese species of *Castanea* (*C. crenata*) ; also, its fruit, which is larger than the American chestnut, though not as sweet. — **J. cypress,** any Japanese species of *Chamæcyparis*, esp. *C. obtusa*. See CHAMÆCYPARIS. — **J. deer,** a small deer (*Cervus sika*) of Japan, having slightly forked round antlers and a coat spotted with white in summer and plain grayish brown in winter. — **J. dysentery.** See BACILLARY DYSENTERY. — **J. Era.** See ERA. — **J. fowl,** a Japanese breed of fancy fowls having the general colors of game fowls, but with greatly elongated hackle and tail feathers. — **J. gelatin** *or* **gelatine,** Japanese agar. See AGAR. — **J. honeysuckle,** an Asiatic honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), with half evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers changing to yellow. It has become a troublesome weed in the eastern United States. — **J. hop,** an ornamental climbing vine (*Humulus japonicus*) commonly cultivated for its foliage, which is often variegated. Its strobiles contain no lupulin, and they are hence without economic value. — **J. horse-radish,** the wasabi. — **J. indigo plant,** a species of *Polygonum* (*P. tinctorium*) of Japan and China, yielding a kind of indigo. — **J. iris,** a garden iris (*Iris lævigata*), with ensiform leaves and very large handsome white, blue, or violet flowers. It is a native of Japan and Siberia. — **J. isinglass,** Japanese agar. See AGAR. — **J. ivy,** a viticeous climbing plant (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*), having 3-lobed, or trifoliolate, leaves and clinging to walls by its disk-bearing tendrils. It is commonly planted in cities of the eastern United States. — **J. lacquer,** Japan varnish. — **J. lawn grass.** See GRASS, *Table I.* — **J. medlar,** the loquat. — **J. millet.** = BARN GRASS. — **J. morning-glory,** a morning-glory of a horticultural race probably descended from *Ipomœa hederacea*, and superior to the common varieties in size and coloration of the flowers, which are sometimes crested, frilled, or even doubled. — **J. nightingale,** an Asiatic hill tit (*Liothrix luteus*) often kept as a cage bird. It is chiefly olivaceous brown with a yellow breast and red bill and feet. — **J. nutmeg,** a Japanese taxaceous tree (*Tumion nuciferum*), allied to the California nutmeg. — **J. peacock,** the japanned peacock. — **J. pear,** the sand pear. — **J. pepper.** = CHINESE PEPPER. — **J. persimmon,** the red or yellow fruit of the tree *Diospyros kaki* of China and Japan ; also, the tree. The fruit is much larger and of finer flavor than the common American persimmon. — **J. pine,** any of several East Asiatic pines cultivated for ornament, as *Pinus thunbergi*, the Japanese black pine, *P. densiflora*, the Japanese red pine, and *P. massoniana*. — **J. pink.** = CHINA PINK. — **J. plum,** the large, sweet, yellow or light red fruit of *Prunus triflora*, a native of China, but introduced to cultivation from Japan ; also, the tree. — **J. quince. a** The loquat. **b** A hardy shrub (*Cydonia japonica*) differing from the common quince in its scarlet flowers and large stipules. It is grown chiefly for ornament, though the fruit can be used for preserves. — **Japanese robin. a** = JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE. **b** A small Japanese bird (*Erithacus akahige*) allied to the European robin. — **J. rose.** = JAPAN GLOBEFLOWER. — **J. rye grass,** a perennial grass (*Brachypodium japonicum*) resembling rescue grass, valuable for winter pasturage in the southern United States. — **J. snowball,** a handsome cultivated caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum plicatum plenum*) with large globose clusters of sterile flowers very similar to those of the common snowball ; also, its flower cluster. — **J. spaniel,** one of a Japanese breed of short-nosed, compactly built toy dogs having small but well-feathered pendent ears, and a profuse silky coat. They are of delicate constitution and difficult to acclimate in most countries. — **J. stove,** a cloth-covered tin box in which slow-burning fuel is used to give a steady heat, used in place of a hot-water bag. — **J. varnish tree,** a Japanese sumac (*Rhus vernicifera*) closely resembling the common poison sumac (*R. vernix*) of the eastern United States. It is a source of the natural Japan varnish, or lacquer (which see). — **J. wax.** = JAPAN WAX. — **J. wax tree,** a Japanese sumac (*Rhus succedanea*) which yields Japan wax. — **J. wheat grass.** = JAPANESE RYE GRASS. — **J. wood oil.** See OIL, *Table I.*

Jap′a-nesque′ (jăp′ȧ-nĕsk′), *a.* [*Japan* + *-esque.*] Resembling what is Japanese. — *n.* A thing made in Japanese manner. — **Jap′a-nesque′ly,** *adv.* — **Jap′a-nes′quer-y** (-nĕs′kẽr-ĭ), *n.*

ja-panned′ (jȧ-pănd′), *pret. & p. p.* of JAPAN. Specif., *p. a.*, treated, or coated, with japan.

japanned leather, leather with a smooth, shiny, usually black, surface obtained by coating with japan or varnish and treating by a special process. — **j. peacock,** a variety, or perhaps a distinct species (*Pavo nigripennis*), of peafowl in which the male has the wing coverts deep blue instead of brown and white.

ja-pan′ning (jȧ-păn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JAPAN. Specif. : *vb. n.* Act or art of varnishing with japan ; also, the material used.

jape (jāp), *v. i.* ; JAPED (jāpt) ; JAP′ING (jāp′ĭng). [Perh. fr. same source as *gab*, influenced by F. *japper* to yelp. See GAB to deceive.] **1.** To jest ; to play tricks ; to jeer.
2. To have sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

jape, *v. t.* **1.** To trick ; fool ; deride ; mock. *Chaucer.*
2. To seduce ; to have sexual intercourse with. *Obs.*

jape, *n.* A jest ; trick ; deception ; fraud ; now usually, a joke or jest ; a jibe. *Chaucer.*

> I have not been putting a *jape* upon you. *Scott.*

jap′er-y (jāp′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *japerie* a yelping.] Trickery ; jesting ; buffoonery. *Obs.*

Ja-pon′ic (jȧ-pŏn′ĭk), *a.* Japanese. "*Japonic* earth." *Athenæ Britannicæ.* — **Ja-pon′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **Ja-pon′i-cize** (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.*

Japonic acid, a tannic acid found in **Japonic earth,** or catechu.

ja-pon′i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., Japanese, fr. *Japonia* Japan ; cf. F. *Japon* Japan.] *Hort.* **a** The common camellia (*Thea japonica*). See CAMELLIA. **b** The Japanese quince.

Jap′o-nism (jăp′ō-nĭz′m), *n.* [F. *japonisme*, fr. *Japon* Japan.] A quality, idiom, or peculiarity characteristic of the Japanese or their products, esp. in art.

Ja′ques (jā′kwēz ; jăk′wēs ; zhȧk ; *see note below*). A lord attending the exiled Duke in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." He is called "the melancholy Jaques," and affects a cynical philosophy.

☞ The first pronunciation, as if modern Latin, is heard on the stage oftener than the others ; the second is perhaps nearer the actual Shakespearean pronunciation ; the third, as French, is preferred by many.

jar (jär), *n.* [F. *jarre*, Sp. *jarra*, fr. Ar. *jarrah* ewer.] **1.** A deep, broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass, for holding fruit, preserves, etc., or for ornamental purposes ; as, a honey *jar* ; a rose *jar*.
2. Such a vessel and its contents, or the amount or measure of its contents ; a jarful ; as, a *jar* of oil ; a *jar* of jam.

jar, *n.* [See AJAR.] A turn ; — only in phrase **on the jar,** on the turn, ajar, as a door.

jar (jär), *v. i.* ; JARRED (järd) ; JAR′RING. [Prob. of imitative origin ; cf. ME. *charken* to creak, AS. *cearcian* to gnash.] **1.** To sound harshly or discordantly, esp. with a grating or irregularly intermitting noise ; to give forth rude discords ; of notes, tones, etc., to be discordant.

> When such strings *jar*, what hope of harmony? *Shak.*

2. To make a jarring sound ; esp., to shake or vibrate so as to cause such a sound ; to clatter ; grate ; hence, to vibrate or shake violently or unexpectedly ; to shiver ; quake.
3. To have or exert a discordant or harshly disagreeable effect ; to be painfully inharmonious : as, crude manners *jar* upon refined sensibilities ; the colors *jar* sadly.
4. To be or act at variance : to clash ; conflict ; as, *jarring* interests ; to quarrel ; bicker ; as, *jarring* households.

> We will not *jar* about the price. *Marlowe.*
>
> When those renowned noble peers of Greece
> Through stubborn pride among themselves did *jar*. *Spenser.*

jar, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to vibrate or shake, esp. so as to produce a harshly discordant sound ; to strike or stir so as to shake noisily, esp. without being permanently displaced ; as, the wind *jars* the whole house ; also, to produce discordant (music, notes, etc.).
2. To affect (a person, one's nerves, etc.) painfully ; to shock ; — now usually regarded as slang or inelegant where a person is the object.
3. To tick ; to mark or tell off, as time. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. To cause to disagree or quarrel. *Obs.*
5. To drill by repeated percussion, as with a drill jar.

jar (jär), *n.* **1.** A jarring or harshly discordant sound ; also, a movement or disturbance adapted to produce such a sound ; a rattling vibration.
2. A vibration or tick of a clock. *Obs.*

> I love thee not a *jar* of the clock. *Shak.*

3. A painful effect, as that produced by discords ; a shock, as to the nerves or sensibilities.
4. A state or a manifestation of inharmony, discord, disagreement, or dissension ; clash, as of interests or opinions ; hence, dispute ; quarrel ; esp., a petty dispute.

> And yet his peace is but continual *jar*. *Spenser.*
> Cease, cease these *jars*, and rest your minds in peace. *Shak.*

5. *sing. or pl.* In deep well boring, a device consisting of two long flat links sliding freely within each other, for connecting a percussion drill to the rod or rope which works it, so that the drill is given a sharp blow or jar on the upward stroke to loosen it when jammed in the rock.

‖ **jar′di′nière′** (zhȧr′dē′nyâr′), *n.* [F., fem. of *jardinier* gardener. See GARDEN.] **1.** An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants, flowers, etc.
2. *Cookery.* A preparation of mixed vegetables stewed in a sauce with savory herbs, etc. ; also, a soup containing a variety of vegetables cut fine.

jar′gon (jär′gŏn), *n.* [F. *jargon*, OF. also *gargon* a chattering, warbling ; perh. of imitative origin.] **1.** Chatter or twitter, as of bird or beast. *Obs.*
2. Confused, unintelligible language ; gibberish ; hence (often contemptuously) : **a** A language, speech, or dialect that is barbarous or outlandish (in respect of a particular individual or another language) ; esp., a speech or dialect arising from a mixture of languages, as a lingua franca, or one artificially made up, as Volapük. Specif. [*cap.*], Yiddish. **b** Any form or part of language that uses many terms that are meaningless and strange to people in general, as the language of scholars, the cant of the tradesmen or other classes, the terminology of science, of slang, etc. ; a lingo. "The sounding *jargon* of the schools." *Cowper.*
Syn. — See CANT.

jar′gon, *v. i.* ; JAR′GONED (-gŏnd) ; JAR′GON-ING. [OF. *jargoner*, F. *jargonner*.] To utter jargon ; to emit confused or unintelligible sounds ; to talk unintelligibly, or in a harsh and noisy manner.

> The noisy jay,
> *Jargoning* like a foreigner at his food. *Longfellow.*

jar′gon, *v. t.* To utter, express, or discuss, in jargon.

jar′gon (jär′gŏn), **jar-goon′** (jär-gōōn′), *n.* [F. *jargon*, It. *giargone* ; perh. fr. Per. *zargūn* gold-colored, fr. *zar* gold, perh. through Ar. *zarqūn*. Cf. ZIRCON.] *Min.* A variety of zircon. See ZIRCON.

jar′gon-ize (-īz), *v. i. & t.* ; JAR′GON-IZED (-īzd) ; JAR′GON-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To utter jargon, or to utter in, or render into, jargon. — **jar′gon-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

jarl (yärl), *n.* [Icel., nobleman, chief. See EARL.] A Danish or Norse chieftain or headman below the king ; — used historically of the Scandinavian chiefs and those of Orkney, Shetland, etc. Cf. EARL (which in Anglo-Saxon was used of the Danish viceroys of Canute).

Jar′ley, Mrs. (jär′lĭ). The good-natured, kind-hearted proprietor of a waxwork show in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," who befriends Little Nell.

Jarn′dyce, John (järn′dīs). A character in Dickens's "Bleak House," distinguished for his philanthropy, easy good nature, and good sense, and for always saying, "The wind is in the east," when anything went wrong with him. The famous suit of Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce over the trusts under a will, in this novel, is a satire upon the methods of the English Court of Chancery.

jar′o-site (jăr′ō-sīt ; jȧ-rō′sīt ; 277), *n.* [From Barranco *Jaroso*, in Spain.] *Min.* An ocher-yellow or brown mineral occurring in minute rhombohedral crystals, or massive. It is a basic sulphate of ferric iron and potassium. H., 2.5–3.5. Sp. gr. of crystals, 3.15–3.26.

jar′rah (jăr′ȧ), *n.* [From native name.] An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus marginata*) ; also, its hard, durable wood, which resembles mahogany and is one of the most important of native Australian timbers.

jar′ring (jär′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JAR. Specif. : *vb. n.* **1.** A shaking ; a motion to and fro due to shock or concussion ; as, the *jarring* of a steamship, caused by its engines.
2. Discord ; a clashing of interests. "Endless *jarrings* and immortal hate." *Dryden.*

jar′vey (jär′vĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* JARVEYS (-vĭz). [From the name *Jarvis, Jervis.*] **1.** The driver of a hackney coach or of an Irish car. *Slang, Eng.* *Carlyle.*
2. A hackney coach. *Slang, Eng.* *Obsoles.*

ja′sey (jā′zĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* JASEYS (-zĭz). A wig, esp. a worsted one ; — so called, prob., from being made of, or resembling, Jersey yarn. *Colloq. or Humorous. Eng.* — **ja′seyed** (-zĭd), *a.*

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tĭn ; -tēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [*Japanese* + *aconite.*] *Chem.* A very poisonous alkaloid said to occur in Japanese aconite.

Ja-pan′i-cize (jȧ-păn′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To Japanize. *R.*

Ja-pan′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

Jap′a-nize (jăp′ȧ-nīz), *v. t.* To make Japanese or Japanesque. — **Jap′a-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn ; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

Ja-pan′ner (jȧ-păn′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A Japanese person or ship.
2. [*l. c.*] One who japans.

ja-pan′ner-y (-ĭ), *n.* A room or place where leather is japanned.

Ja-pan′nish, *a.* Japanesque.

Jap′a-nol′a-try (jăp′ȧ-nŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* See -LATRY.

Jap′a-nol′o-gy (-ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Japan* + *-logy.*] The study of things Japanese. — **Jap′a-nol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Ja-pan′o-phile (jȧ-păn′ō-fīl ; -fĭl), *n.* [*Japan* + *-phile.*] One who admires and is fond of the Japanese or their ways.

jap′er (jāp′ẽr), *n.* One that japes.

Jap′e-tus (jăp′ē-tŭs), *n.* [See IAPETUS.] *Astron.* See SATURN.

Ja′pheth (jā′fĕth), *n.* [L. *Japheth* or Gr. Ἰάφεθ, fr. Heb. *Yepheth.*] **1.** Lit., enlargement ; — masc. prop. name.
2. One of the sons of Noah. *Bib.*

Ja′pheth-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* Groups and races to the north of Palestine, called the "sons" of Japheth : namely, Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.

Ja-phet′i-an (jȧ-fĕt′ĭ-ăn ; -fē′tĭ-ăn), *a.* Japhetic. — *n.* A Japhetite.

Ja-phet′ic (jȧ-fĕt′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, Japheth, a son of Noah ; — formerly used vaguely as an ethnological epithet for the Caucasians of Europe and some adjacent parts of Asia.

Ja′phet-ite (jā′fĕt-īt), *n.* A descendant of Japheth.

Ja-phi′a (jȧ-fī′ȧ ; jăf′ĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*

Ja-phi′e (jȧ-fī′ē). *D. Bib.*

Japh′let (jăf′lĕt). *Bib.*

Japh′le-ti (jăf′lē-tī ; jăf-lē′tī). *Bib.*

Ja′pho (jā′fō). *Bib.* Var. of JOPPA.

jap′ing (jāp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JAPE. — **jap′ing-ly,** *adv.*

jap′ing-stick′, *n.* A laughing stock. *Obs.*

jap′ish (jāp′ĭsh), *a.* Jocular. — **jap′ish-ly,** *adv.* — **jap′ish-ness,** *n.* *All Rare.*

Japon. ✝ JAPAN.

Ja-po′ni-an, *a. & n.* [From *Japon*, obs. var. of JAPAN.] Japanese. *Obs.*

Ja-pon′i-cize (jȧ-pŏn′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

Jap′o-nite, *n.* A Japanese. *Obs.*

Jap′o-nize, *v. t.* To Japanize. *R.*

Jaq′ue-line (jăk′wē-lĭn), *n.* [F. See JACOB.] Fem. prop. name.

jaques. ✝ JAKES.

jaquet. ✝ JACKET.

ja-que′ta (hä-kā′tä ; 189), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *jaqueta* jacket.] The cow-pilot. *Sp. Amer.*

‖ **ja′quette′** (*F.* zhȧ kĕt′), *n.* [F.] *Dressmaking.* Jacket.

ja′qui-ma (hä′kē-mä ; hăk′ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Sp. *jáquima*, fr. Ar. *shakīm* bit. Cf. HACKAMORE.] The headstall of a halter. *Southwestern U. S.*

ja′ra-gua′ (jä′rä-gwä′), *n.* [Tupi *jara* master + *gua* (of the) field.] A tall forage grass (*Andropogon rufus*) of Brazil.

Ja′rah (jā′rȧ). *Bib.*

jar′ai (jăr′ī). Var. of JERROW.

Jar′a-moth (jăr′ȧ-mŏth ; -mōth). *D. Bib.*

ja′ra-ra′ca (jä′rȧ-rä′kȧ), *n.* [Pg., from native name.] A small poisonous serpent of Brazil (*Bothrops jararaca*), of a dusky brownish color, variegated with red and black spots ; also, a venomous snake of the genus *Trigonocephalus.*

jar bird. The European nuthatch. *Local, Eng.*

jar′ble (jär′b'l), *v. t.* To wet ; bemire. *Dial. Eng.*

jar′bot, *n.* *Veter.* Dilatation of the esophagus in the horse.

jard Jarred. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **jarde** (*F.* zhȧrd), *n.* [F.] *Far.* A callous tumor on the leg of a horse, below the hock. *Obs.*

‖ **Jar′din′ des Plantes′** (zhȧr′dăN′ dā plänt′). [F.] Garden of Plants ; — the celebrated botanical garden in Paris.

jardon, *n.* [F.] = JARDE. *Obs.*

Ja′reb (jā′rĕb ; jăr′ĕb). *Bib.*

Ja′red (jā′rĕd), *n.* [L. *Jared* or Gr. Ἰάρεδ, Ἰαρέδ, fr. Heb *Yered.*] Lit., descent ; — masc. prop. name.

ja-reed′. Var. of JEREED.

Jar′e-phel (jăr′ē-fĕl). *D. Bib.*

Jar′e-si′ah (jăr′ē-sī′ȧ). *Bib.*

jarfawcon. ✝ GYRFALCON.

jar′fly′, *n.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. JAR to sound harshly, NIGHTJAR.] A cicada or harvest fly.

jar′ful, *n.* ; *pl.* JARFULS. As much as a jar will hold.

jarg (järg ; jäg), *v. i.* To creak ; jar ; also, to flinch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jarg, *n.* A creaking or jarring. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jar′gle (jär′g'l), *v. i.* [OF. *jargoillier* to chatter, murmur, warble.] To emit a harsh, murmuring, or shrill sound, as one who croons, chatters, etc. *Obs.*

jargogle, *v. t.* To disarrange ; confuse. *Obs.*

jar′gon-al, -gon-ish, *a.* Of or like jargon.

jar′go-nelle′ (jär′gō-nĕl′), *n.* [F. *jargonelle* a gritty variety of pear. See JARGON zircon.] An early variety of pear.

jar′gon-er, *n.* One who utters jargon.

jar-gon′ic (jär-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to jargon, or gibberish.

jar-gon′ic, *a.* *Min.* Of or pertaining to the mineral jargon.

jar′gon-ist (jär′gŏn-ĭst), *n.* One addicted to jargon.

jar-goon′ (jär-gōōn′). Var. of 4th JARGON.

Jar′ha (jär′hȧ). *Bib.*

Ja′rib (jā′rĭb ; jăr′ĭb). *Bib.*

Jar′i-moth (jăr′ĭ-mŏth). *Bib.*

jark, *n.* [Cf. JERQUE.] A documentary seal. *Obs.* *Cant.*

jark′man, *n.* A beggar or vagabond counterfeiter of licenses, passes, etc. *Obs.*

jarl, *v. i.* To quarrel. *Obs.*

jarl′dom (yärl′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

jarl′ess, *n.* A jarl's wife. *Rare.*

jar′less, *a.* See -LESS.

jarl′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Jar′muth (jär′mŭth). *Bib.*

jarnsey. ✝ JERSEY.

jar′nut′ (jär′nŭt′), *n.* [Of Scand. origin : cf. Dan. *jordnöd.*] An earthnut.

Ja-ro′ah (jȧ-rō′ȧ). *Bib.*

ja-rool′ (jȧ-rōōl′), *n.* [Hind. *jarūl.*] A tropical Asiatic lythraceous tree (*Lagerstrœmia flos-reginæ*) having large purple flowers and valuable hard wood.

jar′-owl′, *n.* The European goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*

jarred (järd), *pret. & p. p.* of JAR.

jar′ret′ (zhä′rĕ′), *n.* [F.] Ham ; hock ; — chiefly used in cookery.

jar′ring-ly, *adv.* of JARRING.

jar′ring-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

jar′rit. Var. of JEREED.

jar′ry (jär′ĭ), *a.* That causes, or is full of, jars. *Rare.*

jar′sey (jär′zĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of JERSEY.

Jar′vie, Nic′ol (nĭk′ŭl jär′vĭ). A canny, prejudiced, conceited, but kind-hearted and sincere Glasgow bailie, a relative of Rob, in Scott's "Rob Roy."

jar′vy, jar′vie (jär′vĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). Vars. of JARVEY.

Jas. *Abbr.* James.

Ja′sa-el (jā′sā-ĕl ; jăs′ā-), *or* **Jas′a-e′lus** (jăs′ȧ-ē′lŭs). *Bib.*

K L M

jas′mine (jăs′mĭn), *n.* Also **jas′min.** [F. *jasmin*, Sp. *jazmín*, Ar. *yāsmīn*, Per. *yāsmīn*; cf. It. *gesmino*, *gelsomino*. Cf. JESSAMINE.] **a** Any oleaceous shrub of the genus *Jasminum*, the species of which are noted for their fragrant flowers. **b** [For this sense some prefer the form *jessamine*] The American plant *Gelsemium sempervirens*, usually distinguished as **Carolina**, *or* **yellow, jasmine** *or* **jessamine**. See GELSEMIUM. **c** With descriptive or qualifying word, any of numerous other plants having sweet-scented flowers, as Cape *jasmine*. **d** The papaw. *Local, U. S.*

Jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*).

Jas′mi-num (jăs′mĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL. See JASMINE.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical oleaceous woody vines or erect shrubs, the true jasmines, found esp. in the East Indies. They have mostly pinnate leaves and flowers with salver-shaped corollas and two included stamens. Many species are cultivated. *J. officinale* and *J. grandiflorum* yield an ethereal oil used in perfumery.

Ja′son (jā′sŭn), *n.* [L. *Iason*, fr. Gr. Ἰάσων; cf. ἰᾶσθαι to heal.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Son of Æson, and nephew of Pelias, king of Iolcus, who, to keep him from the throne, sent him in quest of the Golden Fleece, kept by Æëtes, king of Colchis. (See ARGONAUT, 1.) Æëtes set him the task of harnessing two fire-breathing, brazen-hoofed bulls to a plow, and of sowing dragon's teeth, and destroying the crop of armed men which would spring up. All this he accomplished, and secured the fleece, by the help of Æëtes's daughter Medea, whose love he had won. See MEDEA.
2. Used as a masc. prop. name.
3. *Bib.* The host of Paul on his visit to Thessalonica (*Acts* xvii. 5), who is probably the person mentioned in Rom. xvi. 21.

jas′per (jăs′pẽr), *n.* [ME. *jaspre*, *jaspe*, OF. *jaspre*, *jaspe*, F. *jaspe*, L. *iaspis*, Gr. ἴασπις; cf. Per. *yashp*, *yashf*, Ar. *yashb*, *yasb*, *yasf*, Heb. *yashpheh*.] **1.** Green chalcedony or any other bright-colored variety, except carnelian; — used to render L. *iaspis*, Gr. ἴασπις.
2. Now, an opaque, impure variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other dull colors, breaking with a smooth surface. It admits of a high polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff boxes, etc. The color is usually due to iron. Jasper is mentioned in Ex. xxviii. 20 as one of the stones in the breastplate of the high priest; in Rev. xxi. 18 as the foundation of the wall of the New Jerusalem. It is thought the substance meant was a dark green or opalescent stone.
3. Jasper ware.

jas′per-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; JAS′PER-IZED (-īzd); JAS′PER-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To convert into, or make to resemble, jasper.

jas′per-oid (-oid), *a.* [*jasper* + *-oid.*] Resembling jasper.

jasper opal. A yellow variety of opal resembling jasper.

jasper ware. A delicate kind of earthenware invented by Josiah Wedgwood. It is usually white.

jas′per-y (jăs′pẽr-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, jasper; mixed with, or containing, jasper.

jas-pid′e-an (jăs-pĭd′ē-ăn) } *a.* [L. *iaspideus*. See JASPER.] Of jasper; jaspery.
jas-pid′e-ous (jăs-pĭd′ē-ŭs) }

jas′pi-lite (jăs′pĭ-līt), *n.* Also **jas′pi-lyte.** [*jasper* + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* A compact siliceous rock resembling jasper.

jas′po-nyx (jăs′pō-nĭks), *n.* [L. *iasponyx*, Gr. ἰασπόνυξ. See JASPER; ONYX.] An onyx part or all of whose layers consist of jasper.

Jas′si-dæ (jăs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the genus named *Jassus*, fr. *Iassus*, the name given by Fabricius + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A large family of homopterous insects consisting of the true leaf hoppers (see LEAF HOPPER). *Jassus* is the type genus. In many recent classifications the group is raised to the rank of a superfamily and termed **Jas-soi′de-a** (jă-soi′dē-ȧ). — **jas′sid** (jăs′ĭd), *n.* — **jas′soid** (-oid), *a.*

Jat (jôt), *n.* [Hind. *Jāṭ*.] A member of an important tribe or caste, numbering over 7,000,000, and dwelling chiefly in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces. The Jats are Indo-Aryans of exceptionally dark skin, but of fine physique. They are industrious cultivators, brave and efficient soldiers, and not very stringent in their observances of the Hinduism which most of them profess.

Jat′e-o-rhi′za (jăt′ē-ō-rī′zȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἰατήρ, or ἰατής, physician (fr. ἰᾶσθαι to heal) + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* A small genus of menispermaceous woody vines, natives of Eastern Africa and Mauritius, having lobed leaves and long, loose racemes of flowers. *J. columba* yields the drug calumba.

Jat′ro-pha (jăt′rō-fȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἰατρός physician + τροφή nutrition.] *Bot.* A genus of euphorbiaceous herbs, shrubs, and trees, usually having lobed leaves and inconspicuous cymose flowers with petals present, at least in the staminate ones. They are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, but are most abundant in America. Nearly all the species yield medicinal oils, and *J. curcas* is official. See PHYSIC NUT.

ja-troph′ic (jȧ-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to physic nuts, the seeds of plants of the genus *Jatropha*.

jaun′dice (jän′dĭs; jôn′-; 277), *n.* [ME. *jaunis*, F. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune* yellow, orig. *jalne*, fr. L. *galbinus* yellowish, fr. *galbus* yellow.] **1.** *Med.* A morbid condition, characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, whiteness of the feces, constipation, loss of appetite, and general languor and lassitude. It is due to the presence of the coloring matter of the bile in the blood, caused by obstruction of the biliary passages and consequent absorption of bile into the blood, or, as in various severe intoxications and infections, by an increased production of biliary pigment in the liver and the absorption of bile into the circulation. Called also *icterus*.
2. *Bot.* A diseased condition of trees. *Obs.*
3. A state of disordered feeling or judgment, as through prejudice, jealousy, etc.

jaun′dice, *v. t.*; JAUN′DICED (-dĭst); JAUN′DIC-ING (-dĭ-sĭng). To affect with jaundice, or to make yellow as if with jaundice; hence, to color by prejudice or envy; to prejudice.

> The envy of wealth *jaundiced* his soul. *Ld. Lytton.*
> All looks yellow to the *jaundiced* eye. *Pope.*

jaunt (jänt; jônt; 277), *v. i.*; JAUNT′ED; JAUNT′ING. [Cf. E. dial. *jaunt* to jolt, shake, and E. JAUNCE.] **1.** To jaunce or (?) prance. *Obs.*
2. To go to and fro wearily; to trudge about. *Obs.*
3. To ramble here and there, esp. for pleasure; to stroll; to make an excursion.
4. To ride on a jaunting car.

jaunt, *v. t.* **1.** To jaunce or (?) prance. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To jolt; jounce; carry about with jolting. *Obs. or R.*

jaunt, *n.* **1.** A wearisome journey. *Rare.*
2. A short excursion for pleasure or refreshment; a ramble; a short journey.
Syn. — See JOURNEY.

jaunt′ing car. A kind of low-set open vehicle, common in Ireland, in which the passengers sit sidewise, back to back (**outside jaunting car**), or face to face (**inside jaunting car**).

jaun′ty (jän′tĭ; jôn′-), *a.*; JAUN′TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); JAUN′TI-EST. [Formerly spelt *janty*, fr. F. *gentil*. See GENTLE; cf. GENTY.] **1.** Genteel; gentlemanly. *Obs.*
2. Stylish; smart; showy.
3. Having an air of easy unconcern or sprightliness.

> Through thy torn brim's *jaunty* grace. *Whittier.*

Syn. — See FINICAL.

Ja′va (jä′vȧ), *n.* **1.** An island of the Malay Archipelago.
2. A variety of coffee. See COFFEE.
3. [*l. c.*] One of an American breed of domestic fowls having smooth yellow legs and a small single comb. Of the three varieties, black, white, and mottled, the black is commonest. The mottled have black and white plumage.
Java almond, the drupaceous fruit of an East Indian balsameaceous tree (*Canarium indicum*) somewhat resembling an almond in shape. It is eaten in Java, but is cathartic. Also, the tree itself, which yields Manila elemi. See CANARIUM, ELEMI **c**. — **J. canvas**, a loosely woven, even-meshed linen or cotton cloth used as a foundation in embroidery. — **J. cotton**. = KAPOK. — **J. kite**. = EDDY KITE. — **J. man**. = PITHECANTHROPUS. — **J. pepper**, cubebs. — **J. plum**, a large myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia jambolana*) of East India and Australia, cultivated in other tropical countries; also, its edible plumlike fruit, which is often preserved. The seeds and bark are strongly astringent, and are used as a drug in India. — **J. sparrow**, a finchlike weaver bird (*Munia oryzivora*), native of Java, but a common cage bird. The upper parts are glaucous gray and black, the under part pinkish, the cheeks white, and the large bill pink. A white variety is also common in captivity. — **J. tea**, the dried leaves of an East Indian mint (*Orthosiphon stamineus*), from which a powerful diuretic is obtained; also, the plant itself. — **J. wax**. = GETAH WAX.

Java Sparrow. (1/8)

Ja′van (jä′văn), *a.* & *n.* Javanese.
Javan ox, the domesticated banteng of Java. — **J. peacock**, a peafowl (*Pavo muticus*) of Indo-China and Java, having the neck and breast in the male golden green and the naked skin of the face blue and yellow. The crest feathers are completely webbed. — **J. rhinoceros**, a small one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*) of Java, Sumatra, and other parts of the Indian region. — **J. squirrel**, the jelerang.

Jav′a-nese′ (jăv′ȧ-nēz′; -nēs′; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Java or the people of Java.
Javanese seed. = AJOWAN.

Jav′a-nese′, *n.* **1.** *sing.* & *pl.* A native of Java. The *Sundanese* occupy the western end of the island; the *Madurese*, the extreme east; and the *Javanese* proper, the body of the island. All of these are of Malayan type and race. The Javanese are the most advanced, progressive, and cultured of all Malayan peoples. Besides these there are scattered Indonesian tribes, as well as Chinese, Malays, Arabs, Hindus, Europeans, and mixed bloods. The religion is almost exclusively Mohammedan, although formerly Buddhistic, Java containing in the temple of Boro-Bodor the greatest work of Buddhist architecture.
2. The language of the Javanese proper. It is closely akin to Malay, though of less simple structure, and is noteworthy as possessing a common and an aristocratic or court speech, the latter being used in addressing superiors, in official papers, etc. Its alphabet belongs to the Pali class, and is based upon the old Kavi alphabet, or "Alphabet of Buddha." The language contains Indian loan words, dating from the introduction of Buddhism, possibly as early as the 6th century. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

jave′lin (jăv′lĭn; jăv′ĕ-lĭn), *n.* [F. *javeline*; akin to Sp. *jabalina*, It. *giavelina*, and F. *javelot*. Cf. GAVELOCK.]
1. A sort of light spear, to be thrown or cast, usually by the hand, either as a weapon of war or in hunting the wild boar and other large game.
2. A thrusting weapon with a shaft, as a pike. *Obs.*
3. One who bears a javelin; a javelineer.

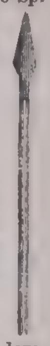
Javelin.

jave′lin, *v. t.* To pierce with a javelin. *Rare.*

jave′lin-eer′ (jăv′lĭn-ēr′), *n.* [OF. *javelinier*.] A man armed with a javelin.

jaw (jô), *n.* [Perh. akin to *chaw*, *chew*, influenced by F. *joue* the cheek.] **1.** One of the structures (in vertebrates supported by bones or cartilages and commonly bearing teeth, horny plates, or a horny sheath) which border the mouth and serve by their movements to open and close it for seizing, biting, or masticating. The term is not applied when the mouth is surrounded by only soft parts, unsupported by skeletal structures. The vertebrates (except some of the lowest) have two jaws, an upper and lower, the former often (in mammals always) firmly united with the rest of the skull, the latter movable. In invertebrates the term is applied to various structures about the mouth serving as biting or masticating organs, etc.; in arthropods, esp. to the mandibles, maxillæ, or other paired mouth appendages which close together sideways.
2. Fig.: Anything resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action; esp., *pl.*, the mouth or entrance; fauces; as, the *jaws* of a pass; the *jaws* of darkness or of death.
3. Any of various openings or objects more or less suggestive of the jaw of an animal; as: **a** Either of two or more opposing parts movable so as to open and close for holding, grasping, clamping, cutting, or crushing anything between them; as, the *jaws* of a vise, a lathe chuck, a measuring machine, a pair of pliers, a shearing machine, or a stone crusher; also, the space between the parts. **b** *Naut.* (1) The inner end of a boom or gaff forked or hollowed so as to partly encircle, and move freely on, the mast; — frequently in *pl.* (2) *pl.* Projections from a yard at the slings, often connected by the parrel. **c** A notched or forked part, adapted for holding an object in place, as a guide allowing vertical play to a railroad-car axle box.
4. Talk, esp. when offensive; impudent talk; scolding. *Low.*

jaw′bone′ (jô′bōn′), *n.* One of the bones of a vertebrate's jaw, esp. of the lower jaw.

jawed (jôd), *a.* Having jaws; — chiefly in composition; as, lantern-*jawed*. "*Jawed* like a jetty." *Skelton.*

jaw jerk. *Med.* Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of mastication, producing a jerking movement of the lower jaw when it is suddenly and involuntarily depressed, as by a blow or an object placed on the lower incisor teeth while the mouth is partially opened; chin jerk.

jay (jā), *n.* [F. *geai*, OF. *gai*, *jai*, perh. fr. OHG. *gāhi* quick, G. *jāh* sudden.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The European bird *Garrulus glandarius*, type of the subfamily Garrulinæ of the crow family; hence, any of numerous birds of this sub-

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Ja′shar (jā′shȧr; jăsh′ȧr) *or* **Ja′sher, Book of.** *Bib.* **1.** An old book of songs mentioned in Josh. x. 13 and 2 Sam. i. 18.
2. a Several forgeries purporting to be the original Hebrew book. **b** A ritualistic work by Jacob ben Meir (d. 1171).

Ja′shen (jā′shĕn; jăsh′ĕn), **Ja-sho′be-am** (jȧ-shō′bē-ăm), **Ja′shub** (jā′shŭb; jăsh′ŭb), **Ja-shu′bi-le′hem** (jȧ-shōō′bī-lē′hĕm), **Ja′shub-ites** (jā′shŭb-īts; jăsh′ŭb-), **Ja′si-el** (jā′sĭ-ĕl; jăs′ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

jas′mined (jăs′mĭnd), *a.* Overgrown or adorned with jasmine.

jasmine mango *or* **tree.** The red jasmine.

jasmine wood. The fragrant wood of the tree *Ochna mauritiana*: also, the tree.

jasmin oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

jasp (jăsp), *n.* [See JASPER.] Jasper. *Obs.*

Jasp. *Abbr.* Jasper.

jas′pa-chate (jăs′pȧ-kāt), **jasp′ag′ate**, *n.* [L. *iaspachates*, Gr. ἰασπαχάτης.] *Min.* Agate jasper. *Obs.*

‖ **ja′spé′** (zhȧ′spā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *jasper* to mottle. See JASPER.] *Ceramics.* Having the surface decorated with cloudings and streaks, somewhat as if imitating jasper.

jas′per, *v. i.* & *t.* To be, or to make, like jasper. *Obs.*

Jas′per (jăs′pẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Jaspar*, *Galpart*, F. *Gaspard*, and G. *Kaspar*.] Masc. prop. name. F. *Gaspard* (gȧs′pär′); It. *Gasparo* (gäs′pä-rō); Sp. *Gaspar* (gäs-pär′).

jas′per-at′ed (jăs′pẽr-āt′ĕd), *a.* Mixed with, containing, or mottled like, jasper.

jas′pered (jăs′pẽrd), *a.* Made like jasper; jasperated.

jas′per-ite, *n.* Jaspilite. *Obs.*

jas-pid′e-an, *a.* Jaspideous. *Obs.*

jas′pis, *n.* [L. See JASPER.] = JASPER, 1 & 2.

jas′poid, *a.* [Cf. F. *jaspoïde*. See JASPER; -OID.] Jasperoid. *Rare.*

jasp′-o′pal, *n.* = JASPER OPAL.

jas′pure (jăs′pūr), *n.* [F., fr. *jasper* to mottle. See JASPER.] Marbling veined or colored like jasper.

Ja′sub (jā′sŭb). *D. Bib.*

Ja-su′bus (jȧ-sū′bŭs). *Bib.*

Ja′ta-ka (jä′tȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *jātaka* relating to birth, fr. *jāta* born, fr. *jan* to beget.] A "birth story," or narration of one of the incarnations, of the Buddhas preceding Gautama. A collection of 550 such stories forms a part of the Buddhist sacred writings.

Ja′tal (jā′tăl). *Bib.*

jat′a-man′si (jăt′ȧ-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Singhalese *jaṭāmānsa*.] *India* **a** The nard. **b** Any of various East Indian grasses of the genus *Andropogon*.

Ja-than′a-el (jȧ-thăn′ā-ĕl). *D.* [*Bib.*

Jath′ni-el (jăth′nĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Jat′ki (jôt′kĭ), *n.* The language of the Jats, a dialect of Lahnda.

Jat′ni (-nĭ), *n.* A Jat woman.

jatropha oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

jat′ter, *v. i.* & *t.* To chatter, as teeth; to shatter. *Dial. Eng.*

Jat′tir (jăt′ẽr). *Bib.*

jaud (jäd; jôd). Scot. var. of JADE, person or animal.

jau′de-wine, *n.* Used as a term of reproach, with an uncertain sense. *Obs*

jau′die (jä′dĭ; jô′dĭ), *n.* [E. dial. also *chawdy*; cf. OF. *chaudun* entrails.] Edible entrails; esp., a pig's stomach, or a pudding made with it. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jaug (jăg; jôg) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of JAG, load, etc.

jauk (jäk; jôk), *v. i.* To dally; trifle. *Scot.*

jaul. † JOWL, *v.*

jaum (jäm; jôm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of JAM, *v.*; JAMB, *n.*

jaun (jôn), *n.* [Hind. & Bengali *yān*.] A small palanquin. *Calcutta.*

jaunce (jäns; jôns), *n.* A jolting; a tiring jaunt or journey. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

jaunce, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *jancer* to sweep; also JOUNCE, JAUNT.] Prob., to prance; to jounce. *Obs.*

jaun′der (jän′dẽr; -ẽr), *v. i.* & *n.* Prattle; gabble *Scot.*

jaun′ders (jän′dẽrz). Dial. Eng. var. of JAUNDICE.

jaundes. † JAUNDICE.

jaundice berry, jaundice tree. The barberry, — a supposed remedy for jaundice.

jaundice root. The orange-root.

jaun′dous, *a.* Jaundiced. *Obs.*

jaune (jôn; *as F.* zhōn), *a.* [F.] Yellow. *Obs. or French.*

jaun′er (jän′ẽr) Var. of JAUNDER. *Scot.*

jaun′es, jaun′is (*dial.* jôn′ĕs). Obs. or dial. var. of JAUNDICE.

jau-nette′. † JONET.

jaun′ti-ly (jän′tĭ-lĭ; jôn′-), *adv.* of JAUNTY. See -LY.

jaun′ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

jaunt′ing-ly, *adv.* of *jaunting*, p. pr. See -LY.

jaunty car. A jaunting car.

jaup (jäp; jôp), *v. i.* & *t.* To splash; bespatter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jaup, *n.* Splashing, as of water; a splash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Jav *Abbr.* Javanese.

Ja′van (jā′văn), *n.* [Heb. *yāvān*, prop., Ionia, Greece, the Greeks.] *Bib.* One of the sons of Japheth, supposed to represent the Ionians. [AJOWAN.

Jav′a-nee′ seed (jăv′ȧ-nē′). =

Jave. Var. of JAHWEH.

jav′el, *n.* [F. *javelle*. See 2d GAVEL.] A gavel, as of grain. *Obs.*

jav′el (jăv′′l), *n.* A vagabond or worthless fellow. *Obs. or R.*

javel, *n.* [Cf. JAIL.] A jail. *Obs.*

javeler, *n.* A jailer. *Obs.*

‖ **ja′ve-li′na** (hä′vĕ-lē′nä; 189), *n.* [Sp. *jabalina* wild sow, *jabalí* wild boar.] A peccary. *Texas & Mexico.*

javelin bat One of several large vampires of the genus *Phyllostoma*, esp. *P. hastatum*.

javelin fish. An Asiatic fish (*Pomadasis hasta*) of the family Hæmulidæ.

javelin man. A man armed with a javelin, as, *Eng. Hist.*, one of the judges' escort at assizes.

javelin snake. = DART SNAKE.

Ja-velle′ wa′ter (zhȧ-vĕl′). = EAU DE JAVELLE.

jav′e-lot, *n.* [F. Cf. JAVELIN.] A small javelin. *Obs.*

jav′e-lot-ier′, *n.* [OF.] A soldier armed with a javelot. *Obs.*

jav′er, jav′ver (jăv′ẽr), *n.* & *v.* [Cf JABBER.] Gabble; jabber. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

Ja′vert′ (zhȧ′vâr′), *n.* In Victor Hugo's novel "Les Misérables," a police officer who is the incarnation of devotion to his professional duty.

jaw, *v. i.* To talk, esp. offensively; to scold. *Low.*

jaw, *v. t.* **1.** To grasp with the jaws; to bite or devour. *Obs.*
2. To assail by scolding. *Low.*

jaw, *n.* A wave or dash of water or other liquid. — *v. t.* & *i.* To splash; dash; pour. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ja-wab′ (jȧ-wäb′; -wôb′), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *jawāb*.] *India.*
1. An answer; reply.
2 *Arch.* A building erected to correspond to, or balance, another, as the false mosque of the Taj Mahal.

ja-wab′, *v. t.* To answer. *India.*

ja-war′ (jȧ-wär′), **ja-wa′ri** (jȧ-wä′rē). Vars. of JOWAR, JOWARI.

jaw bit. *Railroads* A bar across the jaws of a pedestal underneath an axle box.

jaw′break′er, *n.* Lit., something that breaks the jaws, as, *Slang*, a word difficult to pronounce, or a hard kind of candy.

jaw breaker. *Mach.* A breaker or crusher for stone, etc., with two jaws, one fixed and one movable.

jaw′break′ing, *a.* Difficult to pronounce. *Slang.* — **jaw′break′ing-ly**, *adv.* *Slang.*

jaw chuck. *Mach* A chuck with jaws; a dog chuck.

jaw crusher = JAW BREAKER.

jaw′fall′, *n.* Depression of the jaw; hence, depression of spirits. *Rare.* [*Rare.*

jaw′fall′en, *a.* Chapfallen.

jaw′fish′, *n.* Any fish of the family Opisthognathidæ, which is composed of certain tropical marine spiny-finned fishes with a single dorsal fin, a single lateral line, and very large mouth.

jaw′foot′, *n.* *Zoöl.* A maxilliped. — **jaw′foot′ed**, *a.*

jaw′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of JAW. Specif.: *vb. n.* Clamorous or abusive talk; a scolding. *Low.*

jaw′less, *a.* See -LESS.

jaw′-locked′ (-lŏkt′), *a.* Having a locked jaw.

jawme. † JAMB.

jawn. † CHAUN.

jawnes. † JAUNDICE.

‖ **ja wohl′** (yä vōl′). [G.] Yes, indeed; quite so. [*Dial. Eng.*

jawp. Var of JAUP. *Scot. &*

jaw rope. *Naut.* A rope holding the jaws of a gaff to the mast.

jaw′smith′, *n.* A professional talker; demagogue. *Low, U. S.*

jaw strap. A narrow strap, long enough to go through a horse's mouth, having about six curb links on each end.

jaw′y (jô′ĭ), *a.* Pert. to the jaws; *Slang*, talkative.

jaxe. † JAKES.

ja-yan′ti, ja-yun′ti (jȧ-yŭn′tē), *n.* [Hind. *jayantī* Cf. JYNTEE.] = DHUNCHEE.

jay bird. **a** The European jay. **b** The blue jay. *Local.*

jay′hawk′, *n.* = JAYHAWKER, spider. *Western U. S.*

jay′hawk′, *v. t.* To infest or raid as a jayhawker does. *Slang, U. S.*

jay′haw′ker, *n.* *Slang, U. S.* **1.** A member of a band of guerrillas, esp. in Kansas and Missouri, before and during the

family, which is represented in most temperate and tropical regions. The jays are smaller and more arboreal than the crows, more gracefully formed, more highly colored (blue often predominating), and many species have a long tail and large erectile crest. They have roving habits, harsh voices, pugnacious dispositions, and are noted for destroying the nests, eggs, and young of weaker birds. The European jay has soft plumage of a fawn color with a black and white crest, and wings marked with black, white, and blue. The blue jays and Canada jay (see these terms) are the best-known North American forms.

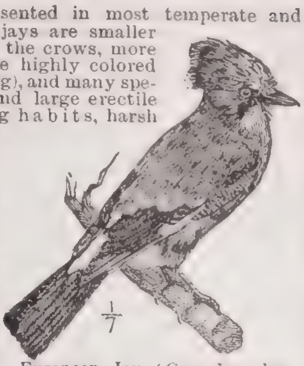

European Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).

2. Hence: **a** An impertinent chatterer. *Orf. E. D.* **b** A stupid, gullible, or gawky person; a simpleton; a gawk. *Slang.* **c** A gaudy or flashy woman. *Obs.*

jaz'er-ant (jăz'ẽr-ănt), *n.* [OF. *jazerant, jaserenc*; cf. Sp. *jacerina*, cota *jacerina*, fr. *jazarino* Algerine, fr. Ar. *jazāïr* Algiers.] A coat of defense made of small overlapping metal plates mounted on linen or other lining; also, this kind of armor taken generally; as, a coat of *jazerant*.

jeal'ous (jĕl'ŭs), *a.* [ME. *jalous, gelus*, OF. *jalous, gelos*, F. *jaloux*, LL. *zelosus* zealous, fr. *zelus* emulation, zeal, jealousy, Gr. ζῆλος. See ZEAL; cf. ZEALOUS.] **1.** Vehement; specif.: **a** Wrathful; ireful. *Obs.* **b** Zealous; devoted; solicitous. *Archaic.* "I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts." *1 Kings* xix. 10.
Naaman, who was *jealous* for Abana and Pharpar. *Stevenson.*
2. Apprehensively vigilant in care; anxious; suspiciously watchful; — often with *of*; as, I am *jealous* of my health.
The people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition. *Swift.*
3. Disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest and affection; apprehensive regarding the motives of possible rivals, or the fidelity of husband, wife, lover, or friend; distrustful; having morbid fear of rivalry in love or preference given to another.
If . . . he be *jealous* of his wife *Num* v. 14.
4. Exacting exclusive devotion; intolerant of rivalry.
Thou shalt worship no other God; for the Lord, whose name is Jealous, is a *jealous* God. *Ex.* xxxiv. 14.
5. Doubtful; distrustful; suspicious. *Obs. or Dial.*
6. Vigilant or exact in observation, scrutiny, or the like.
Syn. — Suspicious, anxious. See ENVIOUS.

jealous glass, glass translucent, but not transparent. *Obs.*

jea-louse' (jē-lōōs'), *v. t.* [See JALOUSE.] To suspect; mistrust; imagine. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jeal'ous-y (jĕl'ŭs-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *jalousie*. See JEALOUS; cf. JALOUSIE.] State or quality of being jealous (in any sense); now, esp.: **a** Earnest concern or solicitude; vigilant watchfulness or care. **b** Painful apprehension, suspicion, or resentment, arising from fear or mistrust of another; specif., painful apprehension of rivalship in cases nearly affecting one's happiness; painful suspicion of the faithfulness of husband, wife, or lover.
I was jealous for Zion with great *jealousy*. *Zech.* viii. 2.
Jealousy is the . . apprehension of superiority. *Shenstone.*
O, beware, my lord, of *jealousy*;
It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock
The meat it feeds on. *Shak.*

jean (jēn; jān; *see note below*), *n.* [Prob. named from F. *Gênes* (or an OF. form) Genoa. Cf. JANE a coin.] A twilled cotton cloth, used for undergarments, overalls, etc.; in the *pl.*, a garment of this material.
☞ The pron. jān is preferred in most dictionaries, but jēn has become more usual in actual good usage.

Jean-paul'i-a (jēn-pô'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. after *Jean Paul* Friedrich Richter, German author.] *Bot.* A genus of fossil gymnospermous plants of the family Ginkgoaceæ, having long, flat, longitudinally nerved and divaricately lobed leaves. They occur from the Trias to the Lower Cretaceous, and are regarded by many paleobotanists as the ancestral forms of *Ginkgo*. The genus is often known by the synonym *Baiera*.

jec'o-rin (jĕk'ō-rĭn), *n.* [L. *jecur, jecoris*, liver.] *Physiol. Chem.* A phosphorized substance soluble in ether, somewhat resembling lecithin, present in small amount in many of the organs of the body. Unlike lecithin, it reduces Fehling's solution.

jeer (jēr), *v. i.*; JEERED (jērd); JEER'ING. [Perh. a corrupt. of *cheer* taken ironically.] To utter sarcastic or scoffing reflections; to speak with mockery or derision; to use taunting language; to scoff; — with *at*; as, to *jeer* at one.
But when he saw her toy and gibe and *jeer* *Spenser.*

jeer, *v. t.* To treat with scoffs or derision; to address with jeers; to taunt; to flout; to mock at.
And if we cannot *jeer* them, we *jeer* ourselves. *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — See SCOFF.

jeer, *n.* **1.** A railing remark or reflection; a scoff; a taunt; a biting jest; flout; jibe.
2. Derision; mockery. *Obs.*

jeer (jēr), *n.* *Naut.* Usually in *pl.* An assemblage or combination of tackles, for hoisting or lowering the lower yards.

jeer'ing, *p. a.* Mocking; scoffing. — *n.* A mocking utterance. — **jeer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Jef'fer-so'ni-a (jĕf'ẽr-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Jefferson.*] *Bot.* A genus of berberidaceous herbs containing one species in the eastern United States and one in Manchuria. They have basal palmately lobed leaves, solitary white flowers, and capsular fruit. *J. diphylla*, the American species, is the twinleaf. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*). 1 Whole Plant, reduced; 2 Ripe Capsule.

Jef'fer-so'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, Thomas Jefferson (third President of the United States) or his political doctrines, which were those of the Republicanism of his time, as opposed to those of the Federalists. — *n.* An adherent of Jefferson or his doctrines. — **Jef'fer-so'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Jeffersonian simplicity, the absence of pomp or display which Jefferson aimed at in his administration as President (1801–1809), eschewing display or ceremony tending to distinguish the President from the people, as in going to the capital on horseback and with no escort, the abolition of court etiquette and the weekly levee, refusal to recognize titles of honor, etc.

jef'fer-son-ite (jĕf'ẽr-sŭn-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Jefferson.*] *Min.* A pyroxene of dark green or greenish black color, passing into brown. It contains manganese and zinc.

Jef'frey pine (jĕf'rĭ), *or* **Jef'frey's pine** (-rĭz). [After John *Jeffrey*, Scotch gardener and botanical explorer.] An American pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) native of Oregon and California. It is of pyramidal shape with short spreading or pendulous branches and very long leaves.

Je-ho'vah (jē-hō'vȧ), *n.* [Heb. usually *yĕhōvāh* (with the vowel points of *adōnāi* Lord), sometimes (to avoid repetition) *yĕhōvih* (with the vowel points of *ĕlōhīm* God); prob. properly *yahveh*.] The Supreme Being; God; the Almighty; the Lord; — a Christian form given to the tetragrammaton.

Je-ho'vic (-vĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jehovah.

Je-ho'vist (-vĭst), *n.* **1.** One who maintains that the vowel points of the Hebrew word translated *Jehovah* are the proper vowels of that word; — opposed to *Adonist*. *Hist.*
2. The author of the passages in the Old Testament in which God is styled Jehovah (more properly Yahweh); the Yahwist (which see).

Je'ho-vis'tic (jē'hō-vĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by the use of *Jehovah* (more properly *Yahweh*) as a name of God; Yahwistic (which see).

Je'hu (jē'hū), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Son of Jehoshaphat and king (B. C. 841–815 ?) of Israel. As captain of the host, he conspired against Jehoram, making a furious attack with chariots, during which Jehoram and Ahaziah, king of Judah, were killed. Jehu's reign was marked by the massacre of his enemies, the destruction of Baal worship, and war with Syria. *2 Kings* ix.
2. [*l. c.*] A driver; esp., a fast driver. *Humorous.*

je-ju'nal (jē-jōō'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the jejunum.

je-june' (jē-jōōn'; 277), *a.* [L. *jejunus* fasting, hungry, dry, barren; of unknown origin.] **1.** Foodless; hungry. *Obs.*
2. Lacking nourishing quality; empty; void of substance.
3. Void of interest or satisfaction; barren; meager; dry; insipid; as, a *jejune* narrative. *Boyle.*
Syn. — See INSIPID.
— **je-june'ly**, *adv.* — **je-june'ness**, *n.*

je-ju'no- (jē-jōō'nō-). *Med.* Combining form for *jejunum*.

je-ju'no-co-los'to-my, *n.* *Surg.* An operation for forming a permanent artificial opening between the jejunum and the colon.

je-ju'num (jē-jōō'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *jejunus* empty, dry.] *Anat.* The middle division of the small intestine, between the duodenum and ileum; — so called because formerly supposed to be empty after death. The first two fifths of the small intestine beyond the duodenum are regarded as constituting the jejunum, but it is not sharply distinguished from the ileum, though somewhat larger, thicker-walled, and more vascular, and having more numerous valvulæ conniventes and fewer Peyer's glands, esp. in the first part.

Je'kyll, Dr., *and* **Mr. Hyde** (jē'kĭl; hīd). The double hero of Robert Louis Stevenson's tale "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Dr. Jekyll is a benevolent and upright physician who at times by a potion transforms himself temporarily into a person of a brutal and animal nature, taking the name of Mr. Hyde, in which character he commits various crimes. For a time he retransforms himself into Dr. Jekyll by another potion, but finally his personality as Mr. Hyde fails to yield to the potion, and he poisons himself.

jel'lied (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* Brought to the state or consistence of jelly; furnished or covered with jelly.

jel'li-fy (jĕl'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; JEL'LI-FIED (-fīd); JEL'LI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To make, or to become, gelatinous; to jelly. — **jel'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Civil War; hence, an irregular soldier.
2. [*cap.*] A native or resident of Kansas; — a nickname.
3. A tarantula or other large or savage spider. *Local, U. S.*
Jayhawker State. Kansas; — a nickname.
jay'-pie', jay'-pi'et, *n.* **a** The European jay. **b** The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
jay teal. The European teal. *Local, Eng.*
jay'weed', *n.* Mayweed. *Dial. Eng.*
Ja'zar (jā'zȧr). *Bib.*
ja'zel, ja'zul, *n.* [Sp *azul* blue. *Oxf. E. D.*] A gem of an azure color. *Obs.*
Ja'zer (jā'zẽr). *Bib.*
Jaz'ia (jăz'yȧ). Var. of JEZIAH.
Ja'zi-el (jā'zĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
Ja'ziz (jā'zĭz). *Bib.*
J. C. *Abbr.* Jesus Christ; Justice Clerk; Julius Cæsar; Jurisconsult.
J. C. D. *Abbr.* Juris Civilis Doctor (L., Doctor of Civil Law).
J. C. L. *Abbr.* Juris Canonici Licentiatus (L., Licentiate in Canon Law).
J. D. *Abbr.* Junior Deacon; Jurum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).
Je. *Abbr.* June.
JE. *Abbr.* *Old Test. Criticism.* The document obtained by combining the texts called J and E (without period, *JE*).
Je-ab'a-rim (jē-ăb'ȧ-rĭm). *D. Bib.*
jeal'i-som, *a.* [See JEALOUS; 1st -SOME.] Jealous. *Obs.*
jeal'ous-hood (jĕl'ŭs-hŏŏd), *n.* An epithet applied by Capulet to his wife in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," IV. iv. 13: — so printed in the 4th folio and many modern editions, and hence taken by some as a single word with the meaning *jealousy*, but printed as two words in the quartos and first three folios, and probably to be taken as meaning *jealous woman*. Cf. MADCAP. *Obs.*
jeal'ous-ly, *adv.* of JEALOUS.
jeal'ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
jealouste, *n.* Jealousy. *Obs.*
Jeames (jēmz), *n.* **1.** Corrupt. of JAMES.
2. A footman; a flunky. *Slang.*
Jeames de la Pluche (jēmz dē lȧ plūsh). [Quasi F., Jeames of the Plush; — plush being a material worn by footmen.] The hero of Thackeray's "The Diary of C. Jeames de la Pluche, Esq." He is a footman who obtains wealth by a lucky speculation, only to lose it, after a brief experience of high life.
Jean (jēn). English of JEANNE.
Jean (zhäN), *n.* French equiv. of JOHN.
Jean Bap'tiste' (bȧ'tēst'). A French Canadian; — a nickname.
jean cherry (jēn). [Cf. GEAN.] The gean.
Jean Cra'paud' (zhäN krȧ'pō'). Johnny Crapaud. See CRAPAUD.
jean-ette', *n.* [*jean* + *-ette*.] A kind of jean (cloth) chiefly used for linings.
Jean Jacques (zhäN zhäk). Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–78).
‖ **jean'jean'** (zhäN'zhäN'), *n.* [F.] A conscript. *Colloq.*
Jeanne (jēn; *F.* zhän), *n.* [F. See JANE.] Fem prop name; — equiv. of JANE.
Jean-nette' (jē-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] Dim. of JEANNE; — fem. prop name.
Jean Po'tage' (zhäN pō'tȧzh'). [F. *potage* soup, stew.] A Frenchman; — a nickname.
jeant. † GIANT.
Jean Valjean. See VALJEAN.
jear. † JEER.
Je'a-rim (jē'ȧ-rĭm; jē-ā'rĭm). *D. Bib.*
jeast, jeaster. † JEST, JESTER.
jeat. † JET.
Je-at'e-rai (jē-ăt'ē-rī), *or* **Je-ath'e-rai** (jē-ăth'ē-rī). *Bib.*
Jeb'a-ar (jĕb'ā-är). *D. Bib.*
Jeb'a-har (jĕb'ȧ-här). *D. Bib.*
Jeb'a-ni'a (jĕb'ȧ-nī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
jeberd. † JEOPARD.
Je-ber'e-chi'ah (jē-bĕr'ē-kī'ȧ). *Bib.*
jebet, jebat. † GIBBET.
Jeb'la-am (jĕb'lā-ăm). *D. Bib.*
jeb'let. † GIBLET.
Jeb'na-el (-nā-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
Jeb'ne-el (-nē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
Jeb'u (jĕb'ōō), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of the Slave Coast.
Je'bus (jē'bŭs), *or* **Jeb'u-si** (jĕb'ū-sī), *n.* *Bib.* An ancient city on the site afterwards occupied by Jerusalem.
Judges xix. 10; *1 Chron.* xi. 4.
Jeb'u-site (jĕb'ū-zīt), *n.* [From Heb. *Yebus*, the name of the city.] An inhabitant of Jebus; also, a member of a tribe of the territory adjacent to Jebus or Jerusalem. — **Jeb'u-sit'ic** (-zĭt'ĭk), **Jeb'u-sit'i-cal**, **Jeb'u-sit'ish** (-zīt'ĭsh), *a.*
Jec'a-mi'ah (jĕk'ȧ-mī'ȧ). *Bib.*
Jec'e-mi'a (jĕk'ē-mī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jech'e-li'a (-lī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jech'i-li'ah (jĕk'ĭ-lī'ȧ), **Jech'o-li'ah** (jĕk'ō-), *or* **Jec'o-li'ah.** *Bib.*
Jech'o-ni'as (jĕk'ō-nī'ȧs). *Bib.*
Jec'ma-am (jĕk'mā-ăm). *D. Bib.*
Jec'ma-an (-ăn). *D. Bib.*
Jec'o-nam (jĕk'ō-năm). *D. Bib.*
Jec'o-ni'ah (-nī'ȧ). *Bib.* Var. of JEHOIACHIN.
Jec'o-ni'as (-ȧs). *Bib.*
Jec'te-hel (jĕk'tē-hĕl). *D. Bib.*
jec'ti-ga'tion (-tĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Trembling; vibration. *Obs.*
jed, jed'cock', jed'dock, *n.* The jacksnipe. *Local, Eng.*
Jed. *Abbr.* Jedediah.
JED. *Abbr.* *Old Test. Criticism.* The document obtained by combining the documents called JE and D (without period, *JED*).
Je-da'ia (jē-dā'yȧ; jē-dī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Je-da'iah (-yȧ; -ȧ). *Bib.*
Je-da'la (jē-dā'lȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jed'burgh ax *or* **axe** (jĕd'bŭr-ō). [From *Jedburgh*, a royal burgh in Scotland on Jed Water.] A weapon consisting of a stout pole, four feet long, with a steel head. *Scot.*
Jedburgh cast. A legal trial after punishment has been inflicted. *Scot.*
Jedburgh jury. A jury that tries a Jedburgh cast. *Scot.*
Jedburgh justice. Justice that punishes first and tries afterwards; also, wholesale punishment or acquittal. Hence, **Jedburgh law.** *Scot.*
Jedburgh staff. = JEDBURGH AX.
Jed'dart cast, justice (jĕd'ȧrt), etc. = JEDBURGH CAST, JUSTICE, etc. *Scot.*
jed'ding ax *or* **axe** (jĕd'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. JADDING.] *Masonry.* A kind of stone ax with a flat face and a pointed peen.
Jed-do'a (jĕ-dō'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jed'du (jĕd'ōō). *Bib.*
Jed-du'a (jĕ-dū'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jed'e-bos (jĕd'ē-bŏs). *D. Bib.*
Jed'e-di'ah (jĕd'ē-dī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yedīdeyāh*.] Lit., beloved of the Lord; — masc. prop. name.
Je-de'i (jē-dē'ī). *D. Bib.*
Je-de'iah (-yȧ), **Je-de'us** (-ŭs), **Je-di'a-el** (jē-dī'ā-ĕl), **Je-di'dah** (-dȧ), **Jed'i-di'ah** (jĕd'ĭ-dī'ȧ), **Je'di-el** (jē'dĭ-ĕl), **Je-du'thun** (jē-dū'thŭn). *Bib.*
Jed'wood ax *or* **axe**, **Jedwood justice**, etc. = JEDBURGH AX, JEDBURGH JUSTICE, etc. *Scot.*
jee. Var. of GEE.
jee, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. GEE, *v. & interj.*] To move; budge. *Scot.*
jee, *n.* Motion; — in phrase **on the jee**, ajee. *Scot.*
jeel (jēl), *n.* [Manx *jeeill, jeell*, havoc, waste, destruction.] Damage; mischief. *Isle of Man.*
jeel (jēl), *n. & v.* [OF. *giel, gel*, freezing, frost. Cf. JELLY.] Jelly. *Scot.*
jeel. Var. of JHEEL.
Je-e'li (jē-ē'lī). *Bib.*
Je-e'lus (-lŭs). *Bib.*
jeer capstan (jēr). *Naut.* An extra capstan sometimes placed between the foremast and mainmast in old-time sailing vessels.
jeerd. Jeered. *Ref. Sp.*
jeer'er, *n.* One who jeers.
jeet. † JET.
jee-te', jee-tee'. Var. of JETEE.
Je-e'zer (jē-ē'zẽr). *Bib.*
Je-e'zer-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
jeff, *n.* A rope. *Circus Slang.*
jeff, *v. i.* To throw em quadrats as dice. *Printers' Slang.*
jef'fer-is-ite, *n.* [After W. W. *Jefferis*, its discoverer.] *Min* A kind of vermiculite. See VERMICULITE.
Jef'frey (jĕf'rĭ), *n.* See GEOFFREY.
jeg (jĕg), *n.* *Mach.* A jig; a template.
Jeg'a-al (jĕg'ā-ăl). *D. Bib.*
Je'gar-sa'ha-du'tha (jē'gär-sā'hȧ-dū'thȧ). *Bib.* The Aramaic name given by Laban to the cairn marking the covenant between him and Jacob, meaning "the heap of witness."
Jeg'ba-a (jĕg'bā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jeg'e-de-li'as (jĕj'ē-dē-lī'ȧs; jĕg'ē-). *D. Bib.*
je-had' (jē-häd'). Var. of JIHAD.
Je-ha'le-el (jē-hā'lē-ĕl). *Bib.*
Je'ha-le'le-el (jē'hȧ-lē'lē-ĕl; jē-hăl'ē-lēl), *or* **Je-hal'e-lel** (jē-hăl'ē-lĕl). *Bib.*
Je-han'num (jē-hăn'ŭm). Corrupt. of GEHENNA.
Jeh-de'iah (jē-dē'yȧ; jā'dē-yȧ). *Bib.*
Je'he-de'ia (jē'hē-dē'yȧ). *D. Bib.*
Je-hez'e-kel (jē-hĕz'ē-kĕl), *or* **Je-he'zi-el** (jē-hē'zĭ-ĕl) *D. Bib.*
Je-hez'kel. *Bib.*
Je-hi'ah (jē-hī'ȧ). *Bib.*
Je-hi'as (-ȧs). *D. Bib.*
Je-hi'el (-ĕl). *Bib.*
Je-hi'e-li (jē-hī'ē-lī). *Bib.*
Je'hiz-ki'ah (jē'hĭz-kī'ȧ). *Bib.*
je ho. Var. of GEE HO. See 1st GEE.
Je-ho'a-dah (jē-hō'ȧ-dȧ), *or* **Je'ho-ad'dah** (jē'hō-ăd'ȧ). *Bib.*
Je'ho-ad'dan (-ăn), *or* **-din** (-ĭn). *Bib.*
Je-ho'a-haz (jē-hō'ȧ-hăz; jē'hō-ā'hăz), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Son of Jehu and king of Israel B. C. 814–797 (?), who was oppressed by the Syrians.
2. Son of Josiah and king of Judah B. C. 608 (?), who was carried as a captive into Egypt by Pharaoh-nechoh.
Je-ho'ash (jē-hō'ăsh), *n.* *Bib.* See JOASH.
Je'ho-ha'nan (jē'hō-hā'năn). *Bib.*
Je-hoi'a-chin (jē-hoi'ȧ-kĭn), *n.* *Bib.* Son of Jehoiakim and king of Judah B. C. 597, for three months, when he yielded to Nebuchadrezzar, who had besieged Jerusalem, and was carried captive to Babylon with many Jews.
Je-hoi'a-da (-dȧ), *n.* *Bib.* The high priest who revolted against Athaliah and made Joash king of Judah. See ATHALIAH, JOASH. — **Je-hoi'a-da box** [after *Jehoiada*, who set a box for contributions "at the gate of the house of the Lord" (*2 Chron.* xxiv. 8)], a box for savings, with a slit for money to pass through. *Rare.*
Je-hoi'a-kim (-kĭm), *n.* *Bib.* Second son of Josiah, and king of Judah B. C. 609–598 (?), who oppressed his people, restored idolatry, and rebelled against Nebuchadrezzar after paying tribute to him for three years.
Je-hoi'a-rib (-rĭb). *Bib.*
Je-hon'a-dab (jē-hŏn'ȧ-dăb). *Bib.*
Je-hon'a-than (-thăn). *Bib.*
Je-ho'ram (jē-hō'răm), *n.* *Bib.* **a** Second son of Ahab and king of Israel, who made war against Moab and Syria and was treacherously killed by his general Jehu. **b** Son of Jehoshaphat and king of Judah. He slew his six brothers, and was cursed by Elijah for his wickedness.
Je'ho-shab'e-ath (jē'hō-shăb'ē-ăth; jē-hŏsh'ȧ-bē'ăth), *or* **Je-hosh'e-ba** (jē-hŏsh'ē-bȧ; jē'hō-shē'bȧ), *n.* *Bib.* Wife of Jehoiada and sister of Ahaziah. She hid Joash when Athaliah destroyed the rest of Ahaziah's family. See JOASH.
Je-hosh'a-phat (jē-hŏsh'ȧ-făt), *n.* *Bib.* Son of Asa and king of Judah. He made peace with the kings of Israel and aided them in war. He strengthened his kingdom and had riches and honor in abundance, receiving tribute from the Philistines and Arabians.
Je-hosh'e-ba (-ē-bȧ). *Bib.*
Je-hosh'u-a (-ū-ȧ), *or* **-ah** (-ȧ). *Bib.* Vars. of JOSHUA.
Je-ho'vah-ji'reh (jē-hō'vȧ-jī'rē). *Bib.*
Je-ho'vah-nis'si (-nĭs'ī). *Bib.*
Je-ho'vah-sha'lom (-shā'lŏm) *Bib.*
Je-ho'vah-sham'mah (-shăm'ȧ). *Bib.*
Je-ho'vah-tsid'ke-nu (-tsĭd'kē-nū; -tsĭd-kē'nū). *Bib.*
Je-ho'vism (jē-hō'vĭz'm), *n.* Yahwism. *Obs.*
Je-hoz'a-bad (jē-hŏz'ȧ-băd; jē'hō-zā'băd). *Bib.*
Je-hoz'a-dak (-dăk). *Bib.*
je'hu (jē'hū), *v. t. & i.* To drive. *Rare.* *Orf. E. D.*
Je-hub'bah (jē-hŭb'ȧ). *Bib.*
Je-hu'cal (jē-hū'kăl). *Bib.*
Je'hud (jē'hŭd). *Bib.*
Je-hu'di (jē-hū'dī). *Bib.*
Je'hu-di'jah (jē'hū-dī'jȧ). *Bib* In A. V., 1 Chron. iv. 18, a fem. proper name; in R. V. translated "the Jewess."
Je-hu'el (jē-hū'ĕl). *D. Bib.*
je'hup, *v. t.* To gee up. *Rare.*
Je'hush (jē'hŭsh). *Bib.*
Je-i'el (jē-ī'ĕl). *Bib.*
jeig. † JIG.
jeis'ti-cor (jēs'tĭ-kŏr; jĕs'-). Scot. var. of JUSTAUCORPS.
jeit. † JET.
je'ju-na'tion, *n.* [L. *jejunatio.*] Fasting. *Obs.*
je'ju-na'tor (jē'jū-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] An observer of fasts. *Rare.*
je-ju'ni-ty (jē-jōō'nĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.* [L. *jejunitas.*] Quality or state of being jejune
je-ju'no-du'o-de'nal, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the jejunum and duodenum.
je-ju'no-il'e-i'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of both jejunum and ileum.
je-ju'no-il'e-os'to-my, *n.* *Surg.* An operation to form a permanent artificial opening between the jejunum and the ileum.
je'ju-nos'to-my, *n.* [*jejuno-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* Formation of a permanent artificial opening into the jejunum through the abdominal wall.
Je-kab'ze-el (jē-kăb'zē-ĕl; -zēl). *Bib.*
Jek'a-me'am (jĕk'ȧ-mē'ăm; jē-kăm'ē-ăm). *Bib.*
Jek'a-mi'ah (jĕk'ȧ-mī'ȧ). *Bib.*
jek'i-lik. Var. of YEKILIK. See COIN.
Je-ku'thi-el (jē-kū'thĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
Je'kyll's Act (jē'kĭlz). [After Sir Joseph *Jekyll* (1663–1738), English justice.] *Eng.* An act of 1736 restricting sale of spirituous liquors.
jel'ab, jel'lab (jĕl'ăb), *n.* [Ar. *jilbāb*, pl. *jalābīb*, wide shirt, tunic.] A cloak with a hood, worn by natives of Morocco.
jelacy. † JEALOUSY.
jel'er-ang (jĕl'ẽr-ăng), *n.* [Native name.] A large, handsome squirrel (*Sciurus bicolor*), of Java and southern Asia.
jel'ick (jĕl'ĭk; yĕl'ĭk), *n.* [Turk. *yelek.*] The bodice of a Turkish woman.
jell, *v. i. & n.* Jelly. *Colloq., U. S.*
jellaba. Var. of JELAB.
jel'li-ca (jĕl'ĭ-kȧ), *or, more commonly*, **jel'li-co** (-kō), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. ANGELICA.] **a** The wild angelica. *Dial. Eng.* **b** The water hemlock of St. Helena (*Sium helenianum*), whose stalks are eaten like celery.

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jel′ly (jĕl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [Formerly *gelly, gely*, F. *gelée* jelly, frost, fr. *geler* to freeze, L. *gelare*; akin to *gelu* frost. See GELID.] **1**. A food preparation, having a characteristic soft, somewhat elastic, homogeneous consistency due to its containing gelatin from any of various animal tissues, as bones, tendons, skin, antlers of deer, etc. It is readily dissolved by heat, and usually is semitransparent. Hence, a similar preparation made by boiling down fruit juice with sugar, as currant *jelly*, by thickening milk, water, etc., with Iceland moss, farina, etc.
2. Any gelatinous substance; anything of the consistency of jelly (in sense 1).
3. *Bot.* Any gelatinous blue-green alga of the genus *Nostoc*, found on damp ground, esp. after rains.

jelly of Wharton (hwôr′tŭn) [after Thomas *Wharton*, English anatomist], *Anat.*, the gelatinous mucoid connective tissue which invests the vessels of the umbilical cord.

jel′ly, *v. i.* & *t.*; JEL′LIED (-ĭd); JEL′LY-ING. To become jelly; to come, or to bring, to the consistency of jelly.

jelly bag. A bag, as of cheesecloth or flannel, through which the material for jelly is strained.

jel′ly-fish′ (jĕl′ĭ-fĭsh′), *n.* Any of various marine free-swimming cœlenterates having a more or less transparent body of a jellylike consistency; a medusa. They belong to the classes Ctenophora, Hydrozoa, and Scyphozoa, most of the large and more familiar forms being of the order Discomedusæ of the last-mentioned class. These have a saucer-shaped body termed the umbrella, on the lower side of which is the mouth. They swim by the contraction and relaxation of the umbrella or its marginal part. Many have long extensile marginal tentacles, which, on account of the stinging hairs they bear, often cause great annoyance to bathers. In spite of their considerable bulk (some attaining a diameter of several feet), their tissues are composed so largely of water that when they are dried very little solid matter is left.

Jellyfish (*Callinema ornata*) of the New England coast.

jelly plant. An Australian edible seaweed (*Eucheuma speciosum*), from which an excellent jelly is made.

jem′a-dar (jĕm′ȧ-där), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *jam′dār.*] In the native army of India, a native officer of a rank corresponding to that of lieutenant in the English army, and second to the subahdar; also, one of several Indian government police or other officials, or, sometimes, a head servant or employee of any kind who has charge of others.

je′ni-gua′na (hā′nē-gwä′nä; 189), *n.* [Prob. Amer. Sp.] A common West Indian grunt (*Hæmulon melanurum*) having part of the back and tail black.

Jen′kins (jĕŋ′kĭnz), *n.* **1**. A flatterer of persons high in social or official life. *Contemptuous, Colloq., Eng. & U. S.*
2. A form of game in which one side seeks to discover which one of the opposite side holds a coin which is passed from one to another; — so called from the words of command, *Up Jenkins* and *Down Jenkins*, used in the game.

jen′net (jĕn′ĕt), *n.* [F. *genet*, Sp. *jinete*, orig., a mounted soldier; cf. Ar. *zenāta* a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry.] A small Spanish horse; a genet.

jen′net-ing, *n.* [Prob. fr. dim. of F. *Jean* John (fr. L. *Johannes*), so named as being ripe about St. *John's* Day, June 24. See JOHN; cf. ZANY.] A variety of early apple.

jen′ny (jĕn′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JENNIES (-ĭz). **1**. [*cap.*] A familiar or pet form of the name *Jane*. Sometimes, derisively, a man who busies himself with women's affairs; a Betty.
2. With names of animals, often used to denote a female (as in *jenny* ass, *jenny* wren, *jenny* howlet, *jenny* hooper, etc.), or often loosely without reference to sex. Also short for JENNY ASS, JENNY WREN, etc.
3. **a** Short for SPINNING JENNY. **b** A traveling crane. **c** *Metal Work.* = MORPHIDITES. **d** *Eng. Billiards.* A losing hazard in which the object ball lies near the cushion and inside of a line joining the cue ball to the pocket (in the same side of the table). It is called **long jenny** when the ball is played in a corner pocket from the other end of the table, and **short jenny** when played in a middle pocket.

jenny wren. **1**. The wren; — popularly so called, and in folklore often made the sweetheart or mate of the robin redbreast, or cock robin.
2. The herb Robert. *Local, U. S.*

jeof′ail (jĕf′āl), *n.* [OF. *jeo fail* I mistake.] *Law.* A mistake or oversight in pleading or other legal proceeding, or the acknowledgment of such an error. *Obs. or Hist.*

jeop′ard (jĕp′ȧrd), *v. t.*; JEOP′ARD-ED; JEOP′ARD-ING. [From JEOPARDY.] To put in jeopardy; to expose to loss or injury; to imperil; hazard. *Sir T. North.*
A people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death. *Judg.* v. 18
Syn. — Hazard, risk, imperil, endanger, expose.

jeop′ard-ize (jĕp′ȧr-dīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). To expose to loss or injury; to risk; jeopard.

jeop′ard-ous (-dŭs), *a.* **1**. Perilous; hazardous; daring.
His goodly, valiant, and *jeopardous* enterprise *Fuller.*
2. Daring; venturesome. *Obs.*
— **jeop′ard-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **jeop′ard-ous-ness**, *n.*

jeop′ard-y (-dĭ), *n.* [ME. *jupartie, juperti, jeuparti*, OF. *jeu parti* an even game, a game in which the chances are even; OF. *jeu, ju*, F. *jeu* (L. *jocus* jest) + F. *partir* to divide, L. *partire* to divide. See JOKE; PART, *v.*] **1**. A problem or dilemma, as in a game; hence, a trick. *Obs.*
2. Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger.
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*. *Shak.*
3. *Law.* The danger that an accused person is subjected to when duly put upon trial for a criminal offense. Most authorities agree that "a person is in *jeopardy* when he is put upon trial before a court of competent jurisdiction, upon an indictment or information which is sufficient in form and substance to sustain a conviction, and a jury has been impaneled and sworn to try him" (*Cooley*); and that when for any reason of necessity or public policy it becomes necessary to stop the trial, or when the accused secures a reversal, he has not been put in jeopardy.
Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in *jeopardy* of life or limb. *U. S. Const., Amend.* 5.
4. A perilous deed. *Obs.*
Syn. — Peril, hazard, risk. See DANGER.

jeop′ard-y, *v. t.*; JEOP′ARD-IED (-dĭd); JEOP′ARD-Y-ING. To jeopardize. *Thackeray.*

je-quir′i-ty (jē-kwĭr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, *or* **jequirity bean**. [Prob. fr. a native name: cf. F. *jéquirity*.] The scarlet and black seed of the Indian licorice (*Abrus abrus*), used by the people of India for beads in rosaries and necklaces, as a standard weight, etc. Also, the plant itself.

jer-bo′a (jĕr-bō′ȧ; 277), *n.* [Ar. *yarbū′*.] Any of several social, nocturnal, jumping rodents of the family Dipodidæ inhabiting arid parts of the Old World; esp., *Dipus ægyptius* of northern Africa. They have long hind legs, long tail, and in some forms large leaflike ears; one (*Platycercomys*) has a flattened lancet-shaped tail. They are mostly buffy or yellowish brown with white under parts and black-tipped tail. One genus (*Dipus*) has five hind toes; another (*Alactaga*) three. Loosely, any jumping rodent.

Jerboa (*Dipus ægyptius*). (⅛)

je-reed′, *or* **jer-rid′** (jĕ-rēd′), *n.* [Ar. *jerīd*.] **a** A blunt javelin used in military games in Moslem countries. **b** A game played with it.

jer′e-mi′ad (jĕr′ē-mī′ăd), *n.* Also **jer′e-mi′ade**. [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet, alluding to the "Lamentations of Jeremiah" in the Old Testament: cf. F. *jérémiade*.] A tale of sorrow, disappointment, or complaint; a doleful story; a dolorous tirade.
He has prolonged his complaint into an endless *jeremiad*. *Lamb.*

Jer′e-mi′ah (jĕr′ē-mī′ȧ), **Jer′e-mi′as** (jĕr′ē-mī′ăs), *n.* [L. *Jeremias* (cf. Gr. Ἱερεμίας), fr. Heb. *Yirmeyāh.*] **1**. Lit., exalted of the Lord; — masc. prop. name. L. *Jeremias* (jĕr′ē-mī′ăs); F. *Jérémie* (zhā′rā′mē′); It. *Geremia* (jā′rā-mē′ä); Sp. *Jeremias* (hā′rā-mē′äs; 189); G. & D. *Jeremias* (yā′rĕ-mē′äs).
2. **a** A great Hebrew prophet of denunciation and judgment (? 650–? 585 B. C.), whose preaching is recorded in the "Book of the Prophet Jeremiah" and "The Lamentations of Jeremiah." **b** The Book of the Prophet Jeremiah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Jer′e-mi′an (jĕr′ē-mī′ăn), **Jer′e-mi-an′ic** (-mī-ăn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the prophet Jeremiah.

jerk (jûrk), *v. t.*; JERKED (jûrkt); JERK′ING. [Perh. of imitative origin.] **1**. To whip; to lash. *Obs.* *Florio.*
2 To give a quick and suddenly arrested thrust, push, pull, or twist, to; as, to *jerk* a rope; to *jerk* a coat off.
3. To throw with a quick motion suddenly arrested; as, to *jerk* a stone or a ball.
4. To utter in a snappy or sharply broken manner; to speak shortly; as, to *jerk* out words.

jerk, *v. i.* **1**. To make a sudden motion; to move with a start, or by starts. *Milton.*
2. To flout with contempt; to sneer; jibe. *Obs. or R.*
3. To call or cry out, as a bird. *Obs.*

jerk, *n.* **1**. A stroke as with a whip; a lash. *Obs.*
2. A sharp suddenly arrested pull, thrust, push, twitch, throw, jolt, shake, or motion.
His jade gave him a *jerk* *B Jonson.*
Lobsters . . . swim backwards by *jerks* or springs *Grew*
3. *Physiol.* An involuntary spasmodic muscular movement due to reflex action, esp. of an external stimulus. See KNEE JERK, JAW JERK. Also, in *pl.* with *the*, chorea or involuntary twitchings due to nervous excitement, as in the dancing mania.
4. A quick or sharp saying; a sally.
5. A bird's repeated call or cry. *Obs.*

jerk, *v. t.* [Corrupted from Peruv. *charqui* dried beef.] To cut into long slices or strips and dry in the sun; as, to *jerk* beef. See CHARQUI.

jer′kin (jûr′kĭn), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A jacket or short coat; a close waistcoat. *Hist. or Dial.*

jer′kin-head′, *n.* *Arch.* The hipped part of a roof which is hipped only for a part of its height, leaving a truncated gable. See ROOF, *Illust.*

jerk′y (jûr′kĭ), *a.*; JERK′I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); JERK′I-EST. Moving by jerks and starts; characterized by abrupt transitions; as, a *jerky* vehicle; a *jerky* style. — *n.* A wagon without springs. *Local, U. S.*

Je-ron′i-mo, *or* **Hi′er-on′y-mo** (jĕ-rŏn′ĭ-mō; hī′ẽr-ŏn′ĭ-mō), *n.* The principal character in the old tragedy of "Jeronimo," commonly attributed to Thomas Kyd, and in Kyd's "The Spanish Tragedy." He is an old Spanish marshal, crazed with grief at the loss of his son. His rant was ridiculed by dramatists contemporary with Kyd, and some of the expressions, as "Go by, *Jeronimo*," became current slang.

jerque (jûrk), *v. t.*; JERQUED (jûrkt); JER′QUING (jûr′kĭng). [Cf. OF. dial. *cherquier* to search, E. *search*.] To search or examine the papers of (a vessel) for unentered goods, etc. *Eng.*

jer′quer (jûr′kẽr), *n.* A customhouse officer who jerques vessels. *Eng.*

jer′ry (jĕr′ĭ), *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] Familiar form of *Jeremy* or *Jeremiah*; — masc. prop. name.
2. In cant or slang senses: **a** A cloth-shearing machine. **b** A noise made by hammering. *Printers' Slang.* **c** A beer shop or house. *Low Slang, Eng.* **d** A jerry-builder. **e** A jerry hat. *Slang, Eng.* **f** A chamber pot. *Slang, Eng.*

jer′ry, *a.* Flimsy; jerry-built. — **jer′ry-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Both Builders' Cant.*

jer′ry–build′, *v. t.*; JER′RY-BUILT′; JER′RY-BUILD′ING. [Prob. fr. the proper name *Jerry*.] To build cheaply and unsubstantially, as with cheap or insufficient materials.
Slander of a man's property, for example, of his house as *jerry-built*, may be actionable. *Erskine's Principles.*

jer′ry–build′er, *n.* A professional builder who erects

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jel′loped (jĕl′ŭpt), *a.* *Her.* Jolloped; wattled.
jel′ly, *a.* [Cf. F. *joli* pretty, E. *jolly*.] Good; upright; worthy. *Scot.* — **jel′li-ly**, *adv.* *Scot.*
jel′ly, *a.* Worthy, esp. in one's own conceit; "stuck-up." *Scot.*
Jel′ly-by, Mrs. (jĕl′ĭ-bĭ). In Dickens's "Bleak House," a woman who neglects her household duties and family for more or less impractical missionary and charitable work.
jel′ly-dom (jĕl′ĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. *Nonce Word Hawthorne.*
jel′ly-flow′er. Scot. & dial. Eng var. of GILLYFLOWER.
jel′ly-leaf′, *n.* Queensland hemp; — so called from its mucilaginous nature. *Australia.*
jelly lichen Any lichen having a gelatinous thallus, as *Collema*
jelly nut. *Commerce.* A young coconut.
jelly poke. A jelly bag.
jelly powder. = EXPLOSIVE GELATIN.
jelopher. † GILLYFLOWER.
jelose, etc. † JEALOUS, etc.
jel′ous, jel′ous-y. Jealous, jealousy. *Ref. Sp.*
jelt, *v. t.* To throw, as a ball, by striking the arm against the body with a jerk. *Dial. Eng.*
jel′tron. † SHELTRON.
jem. † GEM.
Jem. *Abbr.* Jemima.
Jem′a-i (jĕm′ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
‖ **je main tien drai′** (jē măɴ′-tyăɴ′drā′). [F.] I will maintain; — motto of Netherlands.
‖ **je main′tien′drai′ le droit′** (lē drwä′). [F.] I shall or will maintain the right.
jematrye. † GEOMETRY.
jem′ble. † GIMBAL. [an oath).
Jem′e-ny. Var. of GEMINI (as
jemew. † GEMEW.
Je′mez In′di-an (hā′mās; 189, 268). An Indian of the pueblo of Jemez, near Santa Fe, New Mexico, the inhabitants of which are industrious Tanoan agriculturists. See PUEBLO.
jem′i-dar. Var. of JEMADAR.
Je-mi′ma (jē-mī′mȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yemīmāh.*] Lit, a dove; — fem. prop. name.
Je-mi′mah (-mȧ). *Bib.*
Jem′i-ni (jĕm′ĭ-nī). *D. Bib.*
Jem′lah goat (jĕm′lȧ). The tahr.
jemme. † GEM. [JEMMY.
jem′mi-ly (jĕm′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
jem′mi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
jem′my (jĕm′ĭ), *n.* [i. e., *Jimmy*, a familiar form of *James*.] **1**. A conceited fellow; dandy. *Obs.*
2. A riding boot. *Obs.*
3. A greatcoat. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A short crowbar; a jimmy.
5. A sheep's head used for food. *Slang, Eng.*
jem′my, *a.* [Cf. GIM, JIMP.] Spruce; neat; handy *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Jem′my Don′nel-ly (jĭm′ĭ dŏn′ĕl-ĭ). Any of several Australian timber trees of various genera, as *Euroschinus falcatus* and *Myrsine variabilis*. *Colloq., Australia.*
Jem′na-an (jĕm′nā-ăn) *Bib.*
jemoglan, *n.* [Turk *'ajemi-oghlān*.] Lit., foreign boy; one of the sultan's pages or young guardsmen *Obs.*
Jem-shid′ (jĕm-shēd′). Var of JAMSCHID
Je-mu′el (jē-mū′ĕl). *Bib.*
Je′na glass (yā′nä). A superior quality of glass made at Jena, Germany, in several varieties for scientific instruments.
‖ **je ne cherche qu'un′** (zhē nē shĕrsh k′ŭɴ′). [F.] I seek but one.
jenepere. † JUNIPER.
‖ **je ne sais quoi′** (zhē nē sā kwä′). [F.] I know not what; an inexpressible something.
Jenever. † JANUARY.
jen′ful. † GINFUL.
jengle. † JINGLE.
jen′ip. Var. of GENIP.
‖ **je′ni-quen** (hā′nē-kān; 189), *n.* [Sp.] Henequen.
jen′ite (yĕn′īt). Var of YENITE (ilvaite).
jen′kin, *n.* *Mining.* An opening in a pillar of coal, or a slice from a pillar. *Dial. Eng.*
Jen′kins, Winifred (jĕŋ′kĭnz). In Smollett's "Expedition of Humphry Clinker," Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid and Humphry's beloved. She makes ridiculous blunders in speaking and writing.
Jen′kin-son, Ephraim (jĕŋ′kĭn-sŭn). In Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," a sharper who pretends to a venerable learning, and swindles Moses Primrose and Doctor Primrose. He later befriends the Doctor in prison, and reforms.
Jen-ne′ri-an (jĕ-nē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination
jenneting pear An early pear resembling the jenneting apple *Obs* [seal.
jennie harp The female harp
jenny ass. A female ass.
jenny cutthroat. The white-throat *Sylvia rufa*. *Local, Eng.* [*Eng.*
jenny howlet An owl. *Local,*
Jenny Lind. A kind of granite-polishing machine.
jenny scaffold. A scaffold made so that it may be taken to pieces and erected again. *Eng.*
jenoper. † JUNIPER.
‖ **je n'ou′blie′rai′ ja′mais′** (zhē nōō′blē′rā′ zhȧ′mĕ′). [F.] I shall (or will) never forget.
jenshen. Var. of GINSENG.
jen′ter-y. † GENTRY.
jen′tew. † GENTOO.
jent′ly. † GENTLY.
jent′man. † GENTLEMAN
jeobard, jeoberde. † JEOPARD.
jeop′ard, *n.* Jeopardy. *Obs.*
jeop′ard, *v. i.* To venture. *Obs.*
jeop′ard-er, *n.* One who jeopards. [*Obs.*
jeo-par′di-ous, *a.* Jeopardous.
jeop′ard-less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*
jep′ard. Jeopard. *Ref. Sp.*
jep′ard-y. Jeopardy. *Ref. Sp.*
Jeph-da′ia (jĕf-dā′yȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jeph′le-ti (jĕf′lē-tī). *D. Bib.*
Jeph′o-ne (jĕf′ō-nē). *D. Bib.*
Jeph′ta-hel (jĕf′tȧ-hĕl). *D. Bib.*
Jeph′thæ (jĕf′thē). Var. of JEPHTHAH
Jeph′thah (-thȧ), *n.* *Bib.* A judge of Israel who sacrificed his only daughter to Jehovah in fulfillment of his vow that if he returned victorious over the Ammonites he would offer up whatsoever came forth to meet him on his return. *Judges* xi. 30–40.
Je-phun′ne, *or* **Je-phun′neh** (jē-fŭn′ē). *Bib.*
‖ **je prends mon bien par′tout′ où je le trouve′** (zhē präɴ môɴ byăɴ pȧr′tōō′-tōō zhē lē trōōv′). [F.] I take my property wherever I find it: — response of Molière to his critics when accused of plagiarizing
je-quer′i-ty Var. of JEQUIRITY.
jer. † JAR.
Jer. *Abbr.* Jeremiah; Jeremy.
Jer′a-a (jĕr′ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Je′rah (jē′rȧ). *Bib.*
Je-rah′me-el (jē-rä′mē-ĕl), *n* *Bib.* A descendant of Judah.
Je-rah′me-el-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib* The clan or descendants of Jerahmeel, prob. Edomites or Amalekites absorbed by Judah
Je-ra′me-el (jē-rā′mē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
jer′ao (jĕr′ō) Var of JERROW.
jerboa kangaroo. A bettong.
jerboa mouse. **a** Any of various jumping rodents; a kangaroo rat. **b** A pocket mouse
jerboa rat. Any of numerous Australian jumping rodents of the genus *Conilurus*.
Jer′ca-am (jûr′kā-ăm). *D. Bib.*
jerck. † JERK.
Jer′e-chu (jĕr′ē-kū), *or* **Jer′e-chus** (-kŭs). *Bib.*
Je′red (jē′rĕd). *Bib* [*Bib.*
Jer′e-mai (jĕr′ē-mī; jĕr′ē-mā′ī).
jer′e-me′jev-ite (yĕr′ē-mā′yĕf-īt), *n.* Also **jer′e-me′if-fite, jer′e-me′i-ev-ite, jer′e-me′jef-fite**. [After *Eremyeev*, Russ. mineralogist.] *Min.* Borate of aluminium, $AlBO_3$, in colorless or yellowish hexagonal crystals. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.28. [jē-rē′-). *Bib.*
Jer′e-moth (jĕr′ē-mŏth; -mōth;
Jer′e-my (jĕr′ē-mĭ), *n.* A form of JEREMIAH, derived through F. *Jérémie*. [OLD TESTAMENT.
Jeremy, Epistle of. See under
Jeremy Diddler. See DIDDLER, JEREMY.
je′rez (hā′rās; *older* shā′rās), *n.* [From *Jerez* de la Frontera, *Xeres*, a town in Spain. See SHERRY.] Sherry. [FALCON.
jerfakoun, jerfaulcon. † GYR-
jer′fal′con (jûr′fô′k′n). Var. of GYRFALCON.
jer′far (jûr′fär), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar *jarafah* shad.] A large eel-like fish (*Gymnarchus niloticus*) related to Mormyridæ, found in the river Nile.
jer′guer. † JERQUER.
Je-ri′a (jē-rī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Je-ri′ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
Je-ri′as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
Je′ri-a′u (jē′rĭ-ā′ū). *D. Bib.*
je-rib′ (jē-rēb′), *n.* [Per., fr. Ar. *jarīb*.] See MEASURE. [*Bib.*
Jer′i-bai (jĕr′ĭ-bī; jĕr′ĭ-bā′ī).
je-rid′ (jē-rēd′). Var. of JEREED.
Je′ri-el (jē′rĭ-ĕl; jĕr′ĭ-). *Bib.*
Je-ri′jah (jē-rī′jȧ). *Bib* [*Bib.*
Jer′i-moth (jĕr′ĭ-mŏth; -mōth).
Jer′i-muth (-mūth). *D. Bib.*
Jer′i-oth (jĕr′ĭ-ŏth; -ōth). *Bib.*
jerk, *v. t.* To jerque. *Eng.*
jerk. Jerked meat; charqui.
jerk′er. Var. of JERQUER.
jerk′er, *n.* **1**. One who jerks; specif., one having "the jerks." **2**. A North American chub (*Hybopsis kentuckiensis*). *Local, U. S.*
jerk′i-ly (jûr′kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of JERKY. See -LY
jer′kin, *n.* A male gyrfalcon.
jer′kin, *a.* [See JERK, *v. t.*, of beef, CHARQUI.] Jerked; as, *jerkin* beef. *Obs* [*Ireland.*
jer′kin, *n.* A young salmon.
jer′kined (jûr′kĭnd), *a.* Provided with a jerkin.
jerk′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
jer′kin-et′, *n.* [Dim. of *jerkin* a jacket.] A jacket or blouse worn by women. *Obs. or Scot.*
jerk′ing-ly, *adv.* of *jerking*, p. pr. See -LY.
jerk′ish, *a.* Jerky. *R.* [*R.*
jerk′some (jûrk′sŭm), *a.* Jerky.
jerkt. Jerked. *Ref. Sp.*
jerk′y, *n.* [See CHARQUI; JERK, *v. t.*, of beef.] Jerked beef; charqui.
jerm (jûrm), *n.* A small Levantine vessel with one or two masts and lateen sails. [*Bib.*
Jer′ma-i (jûr′mā-ī; -mī). *D.*
jer′mo-nal′, jer′moo-nal′ (jûr′-mō-näl′; -nôl′), *n.* The Himalayan snow cock.
‖ **jer′nie**. A corruption of F. *Je renie Dieu*, I renounce God; — a profane oath. *Obs.* [*Bib.*
Je-rob′a-al (jē-rŏb′ā-ăl). *D.*
Jer′o-bo′am (jĕr′ō-bō′ăm), *n.* **1**. *Bib* **a** An Ephraimite, "a mighty man of valor," who led the ten northern tribes in revolt against Rehoboam and was first king of Israel (B. C. 937–915). He set up golden bulls in Bethel and Dan and established a priesthood, for which he was denounced by the unnamed prophet from Judah and by the prophet Ahijah. 1 *Kings* xii.–xiv. **b** Son of Joash and king of Israel (B. C. 790–749 ?), whose reign was prosperous. 2 *Kings* xiii.
2. [*l. c.*] [In allusion to *Jeroboam*, 1.] A very large bowl, goblet, or bottle. *Dial. Eng.*
Je-ro′ham (jē-rō′hăm). *Bib.*
Je-rome′ (jē-rōm′; *in England usually* jĕr′ōm), *n.* [F. *Jérôme*, L. *Hieronymus*, Gr. Ἱερώνυμος; cf. Gr. ἱερός holy, and ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] Lit., holy name; — masc. prop. name. L. *Hieronymus* (hī′ẽr-ŏn′ĭ-mŭs); F. *Jérôme* (zhā′rōm′); It. *Geronimo* (jā-rô′nē-mō), *Girolamo* (jē-rō′lä-mō); Sp. *Jerónimo* (hā-rō′nē-mō; 189), *Jeromo* (hā-rō′mō); Pg. *Jeronimo* (zhā-rō′-nē-mō); G. *Hieronymus* (hē′ā-rō′nē-mōōs).
Je-ron′y-mite (jē-rŏn′ĭ-mīt), *n.* [L. *Hieronymus* Jerome.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Hieronymite.
jer′o-pig′i-a, -pi′ga. Vars. of GEROPIGIA.
jerownde. † GYRONNY.
jer-reed′, jer-rid′. Vars. of JEREED, JERID.
jer′row (jĕr′ō), *n.* [Native name in the hill country of India.] The sambar deer.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, åsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

cheap buildings of poor materials and unsubstantial and slovenly construction.

jer'sey (jûr'zĭ), *n.; pl.* JERSEYS (-zĭz). [From *Jersey*, the largest of the Channel Islands.] **1**. The fine wool separated by combing. *Obs.*

2. A kind of knitted jacket; hence, in general, a close-fitting jacket or upper garment made of an elastic fabric (as stockinet). It is usually of lighter weight and of finer material than a *sweater*, and not, like the latter, worn merely for warmth.

3. [*cap.*] One of a breed of dairy cattle originating on the island of Jersey in the English Channel, but now widely distributed and very extensively raised in America. They are rather small, with short horns. The predominating color is usually yellowish brown or fawn, but may range from silvery gray or pale buff to black with occasional white markings. They are noted for the richness of their milk and excel as butter producers.

Jer'sey, *a.* **1**. Of, pert. to, or considered as relating to or coming from, Jersey or the State of New Jersey.

2. Made of, or characteristic of, Jersey cloth.

Jersey blue, one of an American breed of domestic fowls of large size with slaty blue plumage and blue legs. — **J. cloth**, a soft elastic cloth; stockinet. — **J. lightning**. Applejack. *Slang, U. S.* — **J. Lily**, Mrs. Hugo de Bathe, better known by her earlier name Mrs. Lillie Langtry (born 1852), an English actress born on the island of Jersey and noted for her beauty. — **J. pine**. = SCRUB PINE. — **J. red**, one of an American breed of hogs formerly much raised in the eastern United States. They were closely allied to, but larger and coarser than, the modern Duroc-Jersey breed. — **J. tea**. = NEW JERSEY TEA.

Je-ru'sa-lem (jē-rōō'sȧ-lĕm), *n.* [Gr. Ἰερουσαλήμ, fr. Heb. *Yĕrūshālaim.*] The chief city of Palestine, intimately associated with the glory of the Jewish nation and with the life and death of Jesus Christ.

Jerusalem artichoke [perh. a corrupt. of It. *girasole*, i. e., sunflower, or turnsole: see GYRE, SOLAR], a perennial American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*) widely cultivated and often occurring as an escape; also, the tuber of the plant, which is cooked and eaten as a vegetable. — **J. cherry**, either of two species of *Solanum* (*S. pseudo-capsicum* and *S. capsicastrum*), cultivated as ornamental house plants. They bear bright red berries of about the size of cherries. — **J. corn**, an annual variety of nonsaccharine sorghum. — **J. cowslip**, the lungwort. — **J. cross**, the scarlet lychnis. — **J. cucumber**. = JAMAICA CUCUMBER. — **J. haddock**, the opah. *Local, California.* — **J. letters**, tattooed letters commemorating a visit to Jerusalem. — **J. oak**. **a** An aromatic goosefoot (*Chenopodium botrys*), with oaklike leaves, common about houses and along roadsides. **b** Wormseed. — **J. pony**, an ass. — **J. potato**, the Jerusalem artichoke. — **J. sage**, a European mint (*Phlomis tuberosa*), having woolly tomentose leaves and dense axillary whorls of purple flowers. It is often cultivated. Also, any of various other species of *Phlomis*. — **J. Sunday**, Refreshment Sunday. — **J. Talmud**. See TALMUD. — **J. Targum I**. See TARGUM. — **J. tea**. = MEXICAN TEA. — **J. thorn**. **a** A spiny rhamnaceous Old World shrub (*Zizyphus spina-christi*), sometimes cultivated for its dark green foliage. It is often called *Christ's-thorn* (which see). **b** A cæsalpiniaceous shrub (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) of the southwestern United States, having pinnate leaves with small deciduous leaflets and sharp spines.

jer'vine (jûr'vĭn; -vēn; 184), *n.* Also **-vin**. [Prob. fr. Sp. *yerba* herb, OSp., the poison of the veratrum.] *Chem.* A weakly poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{37}O_3N$, found in white hellebore (*Veratrum album* and *V. viride*).

jess (jĕs), *n.* [OF. *gies, giez*, prop. pl. of *giet, get, jet*, F. *jet*, a throwing, jess. See JET a shooting forth.] *Falconry.* A short strap of leather, silk, etc., secured round the leg of a hawk and usually provided with a ring to which the leash or line, wrapped round the falconer's hand, was attached when used. See FALCON, *Illust.*

jess, *v. t.;* JESSED (jĕst); JESS'ING. To attach jesses to.

jes'sa-mine (jĕs'ȧ-mĭn), *n.* Var. of JASMINE. The *jessamine* of poetry is *Jasminum officinale*. See JASMINUM. The American plant *Gelsemium sempervirens* is usually distinguished as the **Carolina**, or **yellow, jessamine**. See GELSEMIUM.

jes'sant (jĕs'ănt), *a.* *Her.* **a** Springing up or emerging; shooting forth; — said of a charge depicted as issuing from another. **b** [OF. *gesant*, p. pr. of *gesir* to lie, L. *jacere.*] Of a charge, lying over so as partly to cover a charge or the field and the charge or charges on it.

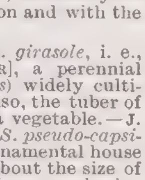

A Lion Jessant of a Fess.

jes'sant-de-lis' (-dē-lē'), *Her.*, jessant a fleur-de-lis; — said of a leopard's face.

Jes'se (jĕs'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰεσσαί, fr. Heb. *Yishay.*] **1**. Masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* The father of David.

3. A genealogical tree in which the descent of Christ from "the root of Jesse" (cf. *Is.* xi. 1) is represented in decorative art, as in stained glass or by a candlestick with many branches; — called also **tree of Jesse**.

jessed (jĕst), *a.* *Her.* Having jesses on, as a hawk.

Jes'si-ca (jĕs'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* The beautiful daughter of Shylock in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," who elopes with her Christian lover Lorenzo, taking some of her father's money and jewels.

jest (jĕst), *n.* [ME. *jeste, geste*, deed, action, story, tale, OF. *geste*, LL. *gesta*, orig., exploits, neut. pl. from L. *gestus*, p. p. of *gerere* to bear, carry, accomplish. Cf. GEST a gesture, REGISTER, *n.*] **1**. An act or deed; an exploit. *Obs.*

2. A story of action; a tale; a gest; hence, an idle or false tale. *Obs.*

The *jests* or actions of princes or captains. *Sir T. Elyot.*

3. A jeering or satirical remark; a taunt; a jeer. "Too bitter is thy *jest*." *Shak.* Also, something done or said in banter or raillery. Hence, sport or fun, as opposed to seriousness or earnest; merriment; as, truth spoken in *jest*.

The right honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his *jests*, and to his imagination for his facts. *Sheridan.*

4. A practical joke; a sportive trick; a prank. *Obs. or R.*

5. A mask; a pageant; an interlude. *Obs.*

6. The object of laughter or sport; a laughingstock.

Then let me be your *jest*; I deserve it. *Shak.*

Syn. — JEST, JOKE are often interchangeable. But JEST (less colloq. than *joke*) commonly implies raillery, sometimes taunting or ill-natured; JOKE more frequently suggests a sportive sally designed to promote good humor without wounding the feelings of its object; as, "a frantic fool, hiding his bitter *jests* in blunt behavior" (*Shak.*); "He was [never] so much in his element as when . . . sending [a wretched culprit] to Botany Bay or the gallows with an insulting *jest*" (*Ld. Cockburn*); "genial table-talk, or deep dispute, and graceful *jest*" (*Tennyson*); "a *joke* on Jekyl" (*Pope*): "He takes his chirping pint and cracks his *joke*" (*id.*); "We shall have our little *jokes*, like other people" (*T. Gray*). *Jest* (often contrasted with *earnest*) and *joke* are frequently applied to that which is not to be taken seriously; as, "given in earnest what I begged in *jest*" (*Shak.*); "Life is a *jest*" (*Gay*); he took the affair as a *joke*; cf. "'T is no *jest* that I do hate thee" (*Shak.*): the examination was no *joke*. See JOCULAR, LAUGHABLE, WITTY, WIT.

jest (jĕst), *v. i.;* JEST'ED; JEST'ING. **1**. To tell or recite a romantic tale. *Obs.*

2. To jeer, mock, or scoff. *Obs. or R.*

3. To make merriment by words or actions; to joke; to make light of anything.

He *jests* at scars that never felt a wound. *Shak.*

4. To make merry, as in playing. *Obs.*

Syn. — Joke, sport, rally.

jest, *v. t.* **1**. To make the subject of jesting; to rail at; to ridicule; banter; as, to *jest* one's companion. *Now Rare.*

2 To utter as a jest; to affect by jesting. *Rare.*

jest'er (jĕs'tẽr), *n.* **1**. One who tells tales or stories of exploit or romance. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A buffoon; a merry-andrew; a court fool.

This . . . was Yorick's skull, the king's *jester*. *Shak.*

3. A person addicted to jesting; one given to uttering jests, or joking remarks; a joker. "Shallow *jesters*." *Shak.*

jest'ing, *n.* The making of jests; joking; pleasantry.

jest'ing, *p. a.* Sportive; not serious; fit for jests.

He will find that these are no *jesting* matters. *Macaulay.*

Je'su (jē'sū; yā'sōō), *n.* [L., vocative and oblique cases of *Jesus.*] Jesus. *Poetical.*

Jesu, give the weary
Calm and sweet repose *S. Baring-Gould.*

Jes'u-ate (jĕz'ū-āt), **Jes'u-at**, *n.* [It. *Gesuato*, fr. *Gesù* Jesus.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an order founded by St. John Colombini of Siena and confirmed by Pope Urban V. in 1367, but suppressed by Clement IX. in 1668 because of its extensive manufacture and sale of distilled liquors.

Jes'u-it (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *Jésuite*, Sp. *Jesuita*, It. *Gesuita.*] **1**. *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, and approved by Paul III. in 1540, under the title of the Society (or Company) of Jesus. The order consists of novices, scholastics, the spiritual coadjutors, the temporal coadjutors or lay brothers, and the professed. The Jesuit novice after two years becomes a scholastic, and takes his first (simple) vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Some years after, at the close of a second novitiate, he takes his second vows and is ranked among the coadjutors: later he may become one of the professed, who furnish the high officials of the order. The professed are bound by a fourth vow, from which only the Pope can dispense, requiring them to go wherever the Pope may send them for missionary duty. The coadjutors teach in the schools, and are employed in general missionary labors. The Society is governed by a general who holds office for life. He has associated with him "assistants" (five at the present time), representing different provinces. They were driven out of France, Spain, Portugal, and other Roman Catholic countries before, in 1773, the order was suppressed by the Pope. They were permitted to remain as individuals in other countries, and in those, like Prussia and Russia, not in the Roman obedience, they even retained their organization. They were reëstablished in 1814. The Society was first established in the United States in 1807. The Jesuits have displayed in their enterprises a high degree of zeal, learning, and skill, but by their enemies have been generally reputed to use art and intrigue in promoting or accomplishing their purposes, whence the words *Jesuit, Jesuitical*, and the like, have acquired an opprobrious sense. Abbr. *S. J.*

2. A crafty person; an intriguer. See def. 1.

3. [*l. c.*] A form of woman's 18th-century morning gown.

Jes'u-it-ess, *n.* [Cf. F. *Jésuitesse.*] *R. C. Hist.* **a** A member of a society of women (Daughters of the Society of Jesus) founded at Rome by Isabella Rossella of Barcelona in 1545 and placed by Pope Paul III. under the spiritual leadership of Loyola. It soon disbanded. **b** A member of a congregation of women founded in 1609 at St. Omer, France, by an Englishwoman, Mary Ward, for the education of girls according to the principles of the Jesuit order. It soon spread to England, Belgium, and Germany, but was suppressed in 1631 by Pope Urban VIII. for insubordination.

Jes'u-it'ic (jĕz'ū-ĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *jésuitique.*] **1**. Of or
Jes'u-it'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles, practices, or methods.

2. [*l. c.*] Designing; cunning; deceitful; crafty; — an opprobrious use of the word.

Jes'u-it-ism (jĕz'ū-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *jésuitisme.*] **1**. The principles, doctrines, or religious organization and practice of the Jesuits.

2. [*l. c.*] The principles or practices ascribed to the Jesuits; Jesuitry; hence, a quibble; equivocal act or statement; — an opprobrious use of the word.

Jes'u-it-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make, or to become, Jesuitic.

Jes'u-it-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Such principles or practices as have been ascribed to the Jesuits; subtle or dissembling argument or practices, as the practice of mental reservation, action on the principle that the end justifies the means, etc.

Je'sus (jē'zŭs), *n.* [L. *Jesus*, Gr. Ἰησοῦς, fr. Heb. *Yēshūa'*; *Yāh* Jehovah + *hōshīa'* to help.] **1**. Lit., prob., Jehovah or Yahweh is salvation or deliverance; — Lat.-Gr. form of the Hebrew proper name *Joshua*, later *Jeshua*, used as a masc. personal name.

2. Specif.: *Bib.* The son of Mary, the founder of the Christian religion and object of the Christian faith; the Savior. *Luke* i. 31; ii. 21. He is believed by most Christians to be the incarnate Son of God, one of the three persons, or hypostases, of the Trinity, to have been miraculously born the child of a human mother, but not of a human father, and to be the Christ or promised Messiah and Savior of the world. Cf. CHRIST, 1 & 2.

Thou shalt call his name *Jesus*; for he shall save his people from their sins. *Matt.* i. 21.

☞ The names *Jesus* and *Christ* are often combined, *Jesus Christ* or *Christ Jesus*, as the appellation of Christ.

3. *Bib.* **a** Joshua, the son of Nun. *Acts* vii. 45 (*A. V.*), *Heb.* iv. 8 (*A. V.*). **b** A Jewish Christian, called Justus, of Rome. *Col.* iv. 11. **c** The son of Sirach, author of the deuterocanonical wisdom book commonly known as *Ecclesiasticus*.

jet (jĕt), *n.* [See GIST.] The main point; pith; gist. *Rare in U. S.*

jet, *n.* [OF. *jet, jayet*, F. *jaïet, jais*, L. *gagates*, fr. Gr. γαγάτης; — so called from Γάγας or Γάγγαι, a town and river in Lycia.] **1**. A very compact velvet-black mineral of the nature of coal, susceptible of a good polish. It has been much used for mourning jewelry, toys, buttons, etc., but is now largely replaced by a chalcedony artificially made black and called **black onyx**.

2. Black marble. *Obs.*

3. Velvet black, like that of jet.

jet, *a.* **1**. Made of jet; as, *jet* jewelry.

2. Black as jet; jet-black; as, *jet* hair.

jet, *n.* [OF. *get, giet*, a throw, a cast, F. *jet*, fr. *jeter* to throw. See JET, *v. i.*] **1**. A contrivance; artifice; fashion; manner. *Obs.*

2. A sudden, jerky, or conspicuous motion or wiggle, as if in display or affectation. *Obs.*

3. A projecting part; a jetty. *Obs.*

4. A shooting forth; a spouting; a spurt; a sudden rush or gush, as of water from a pipe, or of flame from an orifice; also, that which issues in a jet.

5. A spout or nozzle for a jet of gas, water, or the like.

6. *Pyrotechnics.* A firework for emitting a jet of fire the reaction of which is utilized to move a wheel, lever, etc.

7. *Founding.* **a** A pouring gate. **b** A piece of metal left attached to a casting from a gate or sprue.

8. A large ladle.

jet, *v. i.;* JET'TED; JET'TING. [F. *jeter*, fr. LL. *jectare* for L. *jactare*, freq. fr. *jacere* to throw. Cf. ABJECT, EJACULATE, GIST, JESS, JUT to project.] **1**. To walk with a lofty, pompous, or haughty gait; to strut; swagger; of a bird, to jerk or twitch the tail up and down repeatedly, as if in display or affectation. *Obs.* *Alexander Wilson.*

2. To go about; to stroll; walk. *Obs.*

3. To boast; vaunt; brag. *Obs.*

4. To live riotously; to make merry; to carouse. *Obs.*

5. **a** To shoot forward; to project; jut. *Obs.* **b** To obtrude; encroach. *Obs.* **c** To spring; dart; jerk; jolt. *Obs.*

6. To spout out in a stream; to shoot forth; to spurt; as, water *jets* from the earth.

jet, *v. t.* **1**. To go along ostentatiously; to parade. *Obs.*

2. To cause to project, or to make projections on. *Obs.*

3. To throw by or as by a jerk, as a ball. *Obs. or Dial.*

4. To spout; to emit in a stream or jet.

A dozen angry models *jetted* steam. *Tennyson.*

jet'-black', *a.* Black as jet; deep black.

‖**jet' d'eau'** (zhĕ' dō'), *pl.* JETS D'EAU (zhĕ' dō'). [F., a throw of water. See 4th JET.] A stream of water spouting, esp. upward, from a fountain or pipe for ornament; also, the fountain or pipe from which it issues.

je-tee' (jĕ-tē'), *n.* [Hind. & Bengali *jatī*, name of a plant.]

jerry hat. A round stiff felt hat. *Slang, Eng.* [RYMANDER.
jer'ry-man'der. Erron. for GER-
jerry shop. A beer shop or house. *Low Slang, Eng.*
Jer'sey-an (jûr'zĭ-ăn), *a.* *Geol.* Of or pert. to New Jersey. See GLACIAL PERIOD. — **Jer'sey-an**, *n.*
jer'seyed (jûr'zĭd), *a.* Wearing, or furnished with, a jersey.
Jer'sey-man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A native or resident of the State of New Jersey. *Colloq., U. S.*
Jer-si'a (jĕr-sī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
jert (*dial.* jûrt; jŭt), *n. & v.* Jerk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Jer'ub-ba'al (jĕr'ŭ-bā'ăl), *n.* *Bib.* A name of Gideon, meaning "let Baal plead or contend."
Jer'ub-be'sheth (jĕr'ŭb-bē'-shĕth: jē-rŭb'ē-shĕth), *or* **Jer-ub-e'sheth**. *Bib.* Equivs. of JERUBBAAL. [*Bib.*
Je-ru'el (jē-rōō'ĕl; jĕr'ōō-ĕl).
jer'u-pig'i-a (jĕr'ōō-pĭj'ĭ-ȧ). Var. of GEROPIGIA.
Je-ru'sa (jē-rōō'sȧ). *D. Bib.*
Je-ru'sha, *or* **Je-ru'shah** (jē-rōō'shȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yerūshāh.*] Lit., possessed; married; — a feminine proper name.
jer'vi-a (jûr'vĭ-ȧ), **jer-vi'na** (jĕr-vī'nȧ), *n.* = JERVINE.
jeryne, *n.* Prob., a garment or piece of armor. *Obs.*
Jes. *Abbr.* Jesus. [*D. Bib.*
Jes'a-ar-ites (jĕs'ā-ȧr-īts), *n. pl.*
Je-sa'ia (jē-sā'yȧ). *D. Bib.*
Je-sa'iah (-yȧ). *Bib.*
jesaine. ✝ GESINE. [*Bib.*
Je-sam'a-ri (jē-săm'ȧ-rī). *D.*
Jes'a-na (jĕs'ȧ-nȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jes'ba-am (jĕs'bā-ăm), **Jes'ba-ham** (-hăm). *D. Bib.* [*D. Bib.*
Jes'bi-be'nob (jĕs'bĭ-bē'nŏb).
Jes'bo-am (jĕs'bō-ăm). *D. Bib.*
Je-se'ias (jē-sē'yȧs). *D. Bib.*
Jes'e-ma (jĕs'ē-mȧ). *D. Bib.*
Je-se'si (jē-sē'sī). *D. Bib.*
Je-sha'iah (jē-shā'yȧ; -shī'ȧ). *Bib.* [shā'nȧ). *Bib.*
Jesh'a-nah (jĕsh'ȧ-nȧ; jē-
Jesh'a-re'lah (jĕsh'ȧ-rē'lȧ). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Je-sheb'e-ab (jē-shĕb'ē-ăb).
Je'sher (jē'shẽr). *Bib.*
Je-shi'mon (jē-shī'mŏn; jĕsh'ĭ-mŏn). *Bib.* [-shĭsh'ī). *Bib.*
Je-shish'a-i (jē-shĭsh'ā-ī;
Jesh'o-ha'iah (jĕsh'ō-hā'yȧ; -hī'ȧ). *Bib.* [shū'ȧ) *Bib.*
Jesh'u-a, *or* **-ah** (jĕsh'ū-ȧ; jē-
Jesh'u-run (jĕsh'ū-rŭn; jē-shū'rŭn), *n.* [Heb. *yĕshurūn*, fr. *yāshār* straight.] *Bib.* Lit., dearly beloved; — appellation for Israel (*Deut.* xxxiii. 5, 26).
Je-si'a (jē-sī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Je-si'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
Je-si'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
Je'si-el (jē'sĭ-ĕl; jĕs'ĭ-). *D. Bib.*
Je'si-el-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
Je-sim'i-el (jē-sĭm'ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
Jes'ma-chi'as (jĕs'mȧ-kī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
Jes'ma-i'as (-ī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
jes'mine. ✝ JASMINE.
jesp. ✝ JASP.
jes'sa-min. Jessamine. *Ref. Sp.*
jes'sa-my (jĕs'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* **1**. Jasmine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A fop or dandy, as scented with, or wearing, jasmine. *Obs.*
Jes'sa-my Bride (jĕs'ȧ-mĭ). Miss Mary Horneck, afterward Mrs. Gwynn, a friend of Goldsmith, who is supposed to have been in love with her.
Jes'se (jĕs'ē), *n.* Also **Jes'sie** *or* **Jes'sy**. A term used only in the phrases **to give one Jesse**, **to give one particular Jesse**, to scold one vigorously; to give one a beating. *Colloq., U. S.*
Jes-se'an (jĕ-sē'ăn), *a.* Pert. to Jesse, father of David. *Obs*
jessemyne. ✝ JASMINE.
jes'ser-ant (jĕs'ẽr-ănt), **jesseraunte** ✝ JAZERANT.
Jesse window. A decorative window in which the descent of Christ from Jesse (*Isaiah* xi.) is a principal subject of the design.
Jes'sie (jĕs'ĭ), *n.* [Scot.] Fem. prop. name. — Dim. *Jess.*
Jes'su-a (jĕs'ū-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jes'su-e (-ē). *Bib.*
Jes'su-i (-ī). *D. Bib.*
Jes'su-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
jes'sur (jĕs'ŭr), *n.* [Native name, Bengal.] A large and beautifully marked highly venomous viperine snake (*Daboia russellii*) of southern and southeastern Asia.
jest. ✝ GEST, GIST.
jest book. A book containing jests, jokes, etc.
jest-ee' (jĕs-tē'), *n.* A person subjected to jesting.
jestern. ✝ JAZERANT
jest'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
jest'ing-ly, *adv.* of JESTING.
jest'ing-stock', *n.* A laughing-stock. *Rare.*
jestour. ✝ GESTER.
jestres, *n.* A female jester. *Obs.*
jes'ture. ✝ GESTURE.
jest'word', *n.* One who is a byword for jests. *Rare.*
Jes'u-a (jĕs'ū-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jes'u-e (-ē). *D. Bib.*
Jes'u-i (-ī). *Bib.* [*Obs.*
Jes'u-ist (jĕz'ū-ĭst), *n.* Jesuit.
Jes'u-it (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *v. t.* To make into or like a Jesuit, or like things of the Jesuits.
Jesuit bark. **a** Peruvian bark. **b** The marsh elder. *Local, U. S.*
Jes'u-it-ed. *a.* Made Jesuit; Jesuitical. *Obs.*
Jes'u-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Jes'u-it'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of JESUITIC, JESUITICAL. See -LY.
Jes'u-it-ish. *a.* Jesuitical. *Obs.*
Jes'u-it-ist, *a.* Jesuitical.
Jesuit nut. The water chestnut.
Jes'u-it-oc'ra-cy (jĕz'ū-ĭt-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*Jesuit* + *-cracy.*] Government by Jesuits; also, the whole body of Jesuits in a country. *Rare.*
Jes'u-its' bark (jĕz'ū-ĭts). = JESUIT BARK. [SAM.
Jesuit's drops. = FRIAR'S BAL-
Jesuits' nut. = JESUIT NUT.
Jesuits' powder. Powdered cinchona bark. *Obs.*
Jesuits' tea. **a** = PARAGUAY TEA. **b** = MEXICAN TEA.
Jes'u-run (jĕs'ū-rŭn; jē-sū'rŭn). *Bib.*
Jesus Day. August 7, the festival of the Name of Jesus.
jet break. The mark left on a casting by removing a jet.
jet coal. Cannel coal. [*n.*, 2 e.
jet condenser. See CONDENSER,
Jet'e-ba (jĕt'ē-bȧ). *D. Bib.*
Je-teb'a-tha (jē-tĕb'ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.* [HINDU CALENDAR.
Jeth (jĕt), *n.* [Hind. *jēṭh.*] See
Jeth'e-la (jĕth'ē-lȧ). *D. Bib.*
Je'ther (jē'thẽr). *Bib.*
Je'theth (-thĕth). *Bib.*
Jeth'lah (jĕth'lȧ). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Jeth'ra-am (jĕth'rā-ăm). *D.*
Jeth'ra-hem (-rȧ-hĕm). *D. Bib.*
Je'thra-i (jē'thrā-ī; -thrī). *D. Bib.*

K L M

An East Indian asclepiadaceous fiber plant (*Marsdenia tenacissima*) used for bowstrings, rope, etc. Its latex furnishes a kind of caoutchouc.

jet pump. *Mach.* A device, on the principle of the injector, in which a small jet of steam, air, water, or other fluid, in rapid motion, lifts or otherwise moves, by its impulse, a larger quantity of the fluid with which it mingles.

jet′sam (jĕt′săm), *n.* [OF. *getaison* a throwing. See JETTISON; cf. FLOTSAM.] *Mar. Law.* **a** Jettison, or the throwing overboard of goods. *Obs.* **b** Goods cast overboard to lighten a vessel in distress; often specif., such goods when washed ashore. Cf. WRECK; also FLOTSAM, LIGAN. The sense of "goods thrown overboard and sunk at sea" is an error arising apparently in the attempt to distinguish *jetsam* from *flotsam*.

jet′ted (jĕt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having ornaments of jet.

jet′ti-son (jĕt′ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [OF. *getaison* a throwing, fr. *geter*, *jeter*, to throw. See JET, *v. i.*; cf. JETSAM.] *Mar. Law.* **a** The throwing overboard of goods, esp. in order to lighten a vessel in danger of being lost or wrecked. When the vessel is saved, necessary jettison gives a right of general average to the owner of the goods. **b** The goods so cast overboard. = JETSAM.

jet′ti-son, *v. t.* *Mar. Law.* To make jettison of (goods).

jet′ton (jĕt′ŭn), *n.* [F. *jeton*.] A metal counter used originally in casting accounts and later also in card playing; also, any of various kinds of counters or tokens of metal, ivory, bone, or other material, variously used. Jettons were used as early as the 10th century B. C.; their use was common in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. They often bear devices similar to those on coins, and were at times in common use as small change.

jet′ty (jĕt′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [F. *jetée* a pier, a jetty, a causeway. See JET, *v. i.*; cf. JUTTY.] **1. a** A structure, as a pier or mole of wood or stone, extended into a sea, lake, or river, to influence the current or tide or to protect a harbor; also, a starling, or protecting frame of a pier. **b** A landing wharf or pier, often of framed woodwork.

2. *Arch.* A part of a building that projects beyond the rest, and overhangs the wall below.

3. A protecting outwork; a bastion; a bulwark. *Obs.*

4. A narrow passage or side path. *Dial. Eng.*

jet′ty, *a.* Made of jet, or like jet in color.

‖ **jeu′nesse′ do′rée′** (zhû′nĕs′ dô′rā′). [F.] Lit., gilded youth; young people of wealth and fashion, esp. if given to prodigal living; — in the French Revolution, applied to young men of the upper classes who aided in suppressing the Jacobins after the Reign of Terror.

Jew (jū; jōō; 277), *n.* [ME. *Jew*, *Jeu*, *Giw*, OF. *Jüeu*, *Jüieu*, *Gieu* (two syllables), F. *Juif*, L. *Judaeus*, Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, fr. Ἰουδαία the country of the Jews, Judea, fr. Heb. *Yĕhūdāh* Judah, son of Jacob. Cf. JUDAIC.] Orig., one belonging to the tribe or kingdom of Judah; after the return from the Babylonish captivity, any member of the new Hebrew state; hence, any person of the Hebrew race or people or any one whose religion is Judaism. The Jews of to-day do not uniformly reveal a pure Semitic type, but show evidences of intermixture in the various countries where they dwell. As a rule they are shorter than the native populations and, especially in northern Europe, more brunet. They are characteristically distinguished mainly by their features, especially by the turn of the nostrils and a peculiar cast of the eyes and eyebrows.

The *Jews* are not a race, but only a people, after all. In their faces we read its confirmation; while in respect of their other traits we are convinced that such individuality as they possess — by no means inconsiderable — is of their own making from one generation to the next, rather than a product of unprecedented purity of physical descent — *W. Z. Ripley.*

jew′bush′ (-bŏŏsh′), *n.* A West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*), possessing powerful emetic and drastic qualities.

jew′el (jū′ĕl; jōō′ĕl; 277), *n.* [ME. *juel*, *jowel*, OF. *juel*, *joel*, F. *joyau*, dim of OF. *ju*, *jeu*, sport, L. *jocus*; hence orig., a toy, trinket, plaything. Cf. JOKE.] **1.** A costly ornament of gold, silver, enameled work, or the like; now, usually one for personal wear and having enamel or precious stones as a part of its design.

Plate of rare design, and *jewels*
Of rich and exquisite form. — *Shak.*

2. A precious stone; esp., a stone cut and polished for use as an ornament; a gem; as, crown *jewels*.

3. A bearing for a pivot in a watch, formed of a crystal or precious stone, as a ruby.

4. An object regarded with special affection; a precious thing. "Our prince (*jewel* of children)." *Shak.*

5. An ornamental boss of glass or glaze, as in a stained-glass window or in pottery.

6. *Naut.* A ring through which the ends of a rope that encircles something may be passed so that the grip of the rope may be tightened. *Obs.*

Syn. — See GEM.

jewel of Jamshid. See JAMSHID.

jew′el (jū′ĕl; jōō′ĕl; 277), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To dress, adorn, deck, or supply with jewels, as a dress, a sword hilt, or a watch; to bespangle as with jewels.

The long gray tufts . . . are *jeweled* thick with dew — *M. Arnold*

jew′el-er, jew′el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *juelier*, F. *joaillier*.] One who makes, or deals in, jewels, precious stones, etc.

jew′el-ing, jew′el-ling, *n.* **1.** Act or art of preparing jewels, or of applying jewels

2. Ornamentation with bosses, as of glass in a colored window or of glaze on pottery.

3. A dress trimming made of real or imitation jewels.

jew′el-ry (-rĭ), *or*, *British*, **jew′el-ler-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *juelerie*, F. *joaillerie*.] Art or trade of a jeweler; also, jewels collectively; as, a bride's *jewelry*.

jew′el-weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Impatiens*, esp. the native American species *I. aurea* and *I. biflora*; — prob. so called from a fancied resemblance of the flowers to earrings.

jew′el-y, jew′el-ly (jū′ĕl-ĭ; jōō′-), *a.* Having jewels; resembling jewels.

Jew′ess (jū′ĕs; jōō′ĕs), *n.* A female Jew.

jew′fish′ (jū′fĭsh′; jōō′-), *n.* Any of certain large marine serranoid fishes, some of which attain a length of six feet or more and a weight of 500 to 600 pounds. They are usually dusky green, thick-headed, and rough-scaled, with a voracious but sluggish disposition. They frequent deep water in warm seas, and, though not highly valued as food, are regarded as great prizes by anglers. The largest species (*Promicrops lanceolata* of the South Pacific) reaches a length of twelve feet. That of the West Indies and west coast of Mexico is *Promicrops itaiara*. The jewfish of California (*Stereolepis gigas*) attains six feet in length. (See also BLACK GROUPER.) Also, any of various large fishes of other families, as the Australian *Glaucosoma hebraicum* of the Lutianidæ and *Sciæna antarctica* of the Sciænidæ, and the fresh-water catfish *Copidoglanis tandanus* (see TANDAN); also, the tarpon.

1/40 Jewfish (*Promicrops itaiara*)

Jew′ish, *a.* Of or pert. to Jews or Hebrews; characteristic of, or resembling, Jews or their customs; Israelitish.

Jewish calendar, a lunisolar calendar in use among Hebraic peoples, reckoning from the year 3761 B. C., the date traditionally given for the Creation. It received its present fixed form from Hillel II. about 360 A. D. The present names of the months, which are Babylonian-Assyrian in origin, replaced older ones, as *Abib*, *Bul*, etc., at the time of the Babylonian Exile. Nineteen years constitute a lunar cycle, of which the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years are leap years. The year 5663 [1902-3 A. D.] was the first year of the 299th lunar cycle. The common year is said to be *defective*, *regular*, or *perfect* (or *abundant*) according as it has 353, 354, or 355 days. The leap year has an intercalary month, and a total of 383 (defective), 384 (regular), or 385 (perfect, or abundant) days. The calendar is complicated by various rules providing for the harmonious arrangement of festivals, etc., so that no simple perpetual calendar can be constructed. The following table gives the months in order, with the number of days assigned to each. Only three months vary in length. They are: Heshvan, which has 30 days in perfect years; Kislev, which has 30 days in regular and perfect years; and Adar, which has 30 days in leap years. The ecclesiastical year commences with Nisan and the civil year with Tishri. The date of the first of Tishri, or the Jewish New Year, is also given for the Jewish years 5661-5696 (1900-1935 A. D.). From these tables it is possible to transform any Jewish date into Christian, or vice versa, for the years 1900-1935 A. D.

MONTHS OF THE JEWISH YEAR.

1 **Tishri**.......30	5 **Shebat**.... 30	7 **Nisan** 30
2 **Heshvan** ....29 (*r.* & *d.*) or 30 (*p.*)	6 **Adar** ......29 or 30 (*l.*)	8 **Iyar**......29
3 **Kislev**.......29 (*d.*) or 30 (*r.* & *p.*)	— **Veadar**....29 (*occurring only in leap years*)	9 **Sivan**......30
		10 **Tammuz**...29
		11 **Ab**........ 30
4 **Tebet**.......29		12 **Elul** 29

JEWISH YEAR		A. D.	JEWISH YEAR		A. D.
5661 *p.*	begins	Sept. 24, 1900	5679 *d. l.*	begins	Sept. 7, 1918
5662 *d. l.*	"	" 14, 1901	5680 *r.*	"	" 25, 1919
5663 *p.*	"	Oct. 2, 1902	5681 *p. l.*	"	" 13, 1920
5664 *r.*	"	Sept 22, 1903	5682 *p.*	"	Oct. 3, 1921
5665 *p. l.*	"	" 10, 1904	5683 *d.*	"	Sept. 23, 1922
5666 *p.*	"	" 30, 1905	5684 *r. l.*	"	" 11, 1923
5667 *r.*	"	" 20, 1906	5685 *p.*	"	" 29, 1924
5668 *d. l.*	"	" 9, 1907	5686 *p.*	"	" 19, 1925
5669 *p.*	"	" 26, 1908	5687 *d. l.*	"	" 9, 1926
5670 *d. l.*	"	" 16, 1909	5688 *r.*	"	" 27, 1927
5671 *r.*	"	Oct. 4, 1910	5689 *p. l.*	"	" 15, 1928
5672 *p.*	"	Sept 23, 1911	5690 *d.*	"	Oct. 5, 1929
5673 *p. l.*	"	" 12, 1912	5691 *r.*	"	Sept. 23, 1930
5674 *r.*	"	Oct. 2, 1913	5692 *p. l.*	"	" 12, 1931
5675 *d.*	"	Sept. 21, 1914	5693 *p.*	"	Oct 1, 1932
5676 *p. l.*	"	" 9, 1915	5694 *r.*	"	Sept. 21, 1933
5677 *r.*	"	" 28, 1916	5695 *d. l.*	"	" 10, 1934
5678 *p.*	"	" 17, 1917	5696 *p.*	"	" 28, 1935

d. = defective year; *d. l.* = defective leap year; *p.* = perfect year; *p. l.* = perfect leap year; *r.* = regular year; *r. l.* = regular leap year.

— **Jewish Canon.** See 1st CANON, 4. — **J. day**, the time between sunset and sunset. — **J. Mundane Era.** See ERA, *n.* — **J. Plato** (plā′tō), Philo Judæus, a noted Alexandrian Jew and philosopher of the 1st century.

Jew′ry (jū′rĭ; jōō′-), *n.*; *pl.* JEWRIES (-rĭz). [ME. *Jewerie*, OF. *Juerie*, F. *Juiverie*.] **1.** Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews; Jews' quarter; ghetto (which see).

2. a Judaism. *Obs.* **b** The Jewish people or race.

Jew's′-ear′ (jūz′-; jōōz′-), *n.* **a** An edible ear-shaped or cup-shaped tremellaceous fungus (*Auricularia auriculajudæ*) growing on tree trunks in Europe. **b** Any of several fungi of the genus *Peziza*. *Local, Eng.* **c** The tomato. *Dial. or Local, Eng.*

jew's′-harp′, *or* **jews′′-harp′**, *n.* [*Jew* + *harp*.] **1.** *Music.* A small lyre-shaped instrument which, when placed between the teeth, gives tones from a bent metal tongue struck by the finger; — called also *jew's-trump* or *jews'-trump*. Modulation of tone is produced by changing the size and shape of the mouth cavity, so as to reënforce the various harmonics of the fundamental tone.

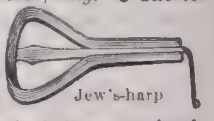

Jew's-harp

2. *Naut.* A shackle joining a chain cable to an anchor.

3. The nodding trillium (*Trillium cernuum*). See TRILLIUM.

Jew's, *or* **Jews', mallow**. A tiliaceous plant (*Corchorus olitorius*) cultivated in Syria and Egypt as a pot herb, and in India for its fiber, which is one of the forms of jute.

Jew's, *or* **Jews', pitch**. Asphalt; bitumen of Judea. See ASPHALT, 1.

Jew's′-stone′, Jews′′-stone′, *or* **Jew′stone′**, *n.* **a** A large clavate spine of a fossil sea urchin. **b** *Min.* Marcasite. **c** Usually *Jewstone*. A hard rock of uneven fracture; — applied locally to certain basalts, limestones, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

Jez′e-bel (jĕz′ĕ-bĕl), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* Daughter of Ethbaal, king of Tyre, and wife of Ahab, king of Israel. She introduced Baal worship, persecuted Elijah, instigated the murder of Naboth, and made her name a term of reproach. She was thrown from a window by order of Jehu and devoured by dogs, in fulfillment of Elijah's curse.

Jezebel . . . painted her face, and tired her head, and looked out at the window. — *2 Kings* ix. 30.

2. A wicked, bold, or abandoned woman, esp. one who paints her face. — **Jez′e-be′li-an** (-bē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Jez′e-bel-ish** (-bĕl-ĭsh), *a.*

jib (jĭb), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. named from its shifting from side to side. Cf. JIB to shift, GYBE.] **1.** *Naut.* A triangular sail set upon a stay or halyard extending from the head of the foremast or foretopmast to the bowsprit or the jib boom. Large vessels usually carry several jibs; as, inner *jib*, outer *jib*, flying *jib*, etc. See SAIL, *Illust.*

2. The under lip; mouth; face; hence, talk; jaw. *Dial.*

jib, *n.* [Perh. short for *gibbet*.] **1.** The projecting arm of a crane, from which the load is suspended; also, a derrick boom; a gib.

2. a A stand or rack, for barrels, etc. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A supporting or joining stick or bar. *Dial. Eng. or Mining.*

jib, *n.* **1.** One that jibs, or balks; a jibber.

2. A stationary condition; a standstill.

jib, *v. t. & i.*; JIBBED (jĭbd); JIB′BING. Also **jibb**. [Cf. JIB a sail, GYBE.] *Chiefly Naut.* To shift, or swing round, as a sail, boom, yard, etc., as in tacking.

jib, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. GYBE.] Of an animal in harness, to move restively backward or sidewise; to refuse to go; to balk; also, to shy; to stop short or back out.

When he told me yesterday to bring him the daughter of the Arab he killed . . . I *jibbed*. — *Sir G. Parker.*

jib boom. *Naut.* A spar or boom which serves as an extension of the bowsprit. It is sometimes extended by another spar called the *flying jib boom*.

Jeth′ro (jĕth′rō; jē′thrō), *n* *Bib.* Father of Zipporah, Moses's wife, and priest of Midian. — **Jeth-ro′ni-an**, *a.*

jet interrupter. *Elec.* A kind of interrupter in which electrical contact between a jet of mercury and a metal plate against which it impinges is continuously broken by the teeth of a revolving wheel.

‖ **je-ton′** (zhĕ-tôɴ′), *n.* [F.] A jetton.

jet propeller. *Naut.* A device for propelling vessels by means of a jet of water ejected from the vessel, as by a centrifugal pump

jet rock. A bituminous shale containing jet.

jet′son, jet′som. Vars of JETTISON.

jet′tage (jĕt′āj), *n.* [*jetty* + *-age*.] A due or dues levied for the use of a jetty or pier, as at Hull, Eng.

jet-teau′ (jĕ-tō′), *n.* A jet d'eau. *Obs.*

jet′tee. Var. of JETTY, JETEE.

jet′ter, *n.* One who digs jet.

jet′ter (jĕt′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *geteor* one who throws. See JET, *v. i.*] **1.** One who jets or struts; a swaggerer. *Obs.*

2. One that sends out a jet, as a geyser.

jet′tie, *a.* Jetting; swelling. *Obs.*

jet′tied (jĕt′ĭd), *a.* Having jetties *Rare.*

jet′ti-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

jet′ting-ly, *adv.* of *jetting*, p. pr.

jet′tish, *a.* Jet. *Obs.*

jet′to, *n.* [It. *getto* jet. Cf. *jet d'eau*.] A jet d'eau. *Obs.*

jet′ty, *v. t.* To furnish with a jetty. *Rare.*

jet′ty, *v. i.* To jut out; to project. *Obs.*

jet′ty-head′, *n.* The front or projecting part of a jetty or wharf. See JETTY, 1 b *Eng.*

Je′tur (jē′tŭr) *Bib.*

jet′wood′. Ebony. *Obs.*

‖ **jeu** (zhû), *n.*; *pl.* JEUX (zhû). [F.] Amusement; diversion; play; game. — ‖ **jeu′ de main′** (dĕ măɴ′) [F.], lit., play or game of hand; a kind of horseplay or rough game in which persons strike each other with the hand. — ‖ **j. de mots′** (mō′) [F.], a play on words; a pun. — ‖ **j. de rè′gle** (rĕg′l′) [F., play of rule], any hand at écarté on which it is sound play for a nondealer to stand without proposing or the dealer to refuse to give cards. — ‖ **j. d'es′prit′** (dĕs′prē′) [F., play of mind], a witticism.

Je-u′el (jē-ū′ĕl; jū′ĕl). *Bib*

jeuk. Obs. or Scot var. of JOUK

‖ **jeune′ pre-mier′** (zhûn′ prĕ-myā′); *fem* **jeune′ pre-mière′** (prĕ-myâr′). [F., lit., first young (person).] *Theat* An actor or actress who plays the rôle of a young, and usually enamored or fashionable, person

jeupardye, jeuparti. ✝ JEOPARDY.

jeuse. ✝ JUICE.

Je′ush (jē′ŭsh). *Bib.*

Je′uz (jē′ŭz). *Bib.*

jev′el (jĕv′′l). Scot. var. of JAVEL, knave.

jevellour. ✝ JAILER.

‖ **je vis′ en es′poir′** (zhĕ vē′-zăɴ-nĕs′pwȧr′). [F.] I live in hope.

jew (jū; jōō), *v. t.* To overreach by sharp practice, cheating, or trickery; to practice imposition or extortion upon: — used opprobriously in allusion to practices imputed to the Jews by those who dislike them, or now sometimes colloquially without conscious reference to the Jews.

jew crow. The chough. *Local, Eng.*

Jew′dom (jū′dŭm; jōō′-), *n.* See -DOM.

jewel block. *Naut.* A block at the extremity of a yard, through which the halyard of a studding sail is rove.

jew′el-ers′, *or* **jew′el-lers′**, **put′ty** = PUTTY POWDER

jew′el-ers′, *or* **jew′el-lers′**, **rouge**. See ROUGE.

jew′el-house′. *n* A house for jewels; specif., the room where the British crown jewels are kept in the Tower of London.

jew′el-less, *a* See -LESS.

jew′el-ly Var. of JEWELY.

Jew′ett (jū′ĕt; jōō′-), *n.*, *or* **Jewett red**. An American variety of apple, of round-oblate form, yellow color, and subacid flavor.

jewge. ✝ JUDGE.

Jew′hood, *n.* See -HOOD

jew′ing, *n.* [From resemblance to a *Jew's* hooked nose] = JEW WATTLE.

jewis ✝ JUICE.

jewise. ✝ JUISE.

Jew′ish-ly, *adv.* of JEWISH.

Jew′ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Jew′ism (jū′ĭz'm; jōō′-), *n.* Judaism; also, a thing characteristic of Jews. *Obs or R.*

Jewkes, Mrs. (jūks; jōōks). In Richardson's "Pamela," an old procuress under whose charge Pamela was put by her master.

Jew′less, *a* See -LESS

Jew′ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim*

Jew lizard. An Australian agamoid lizard (*Amphibolurus barbatus*); — so called because of its gular pouch, which, when inflated, suggests a beard.

Jew′ly, *adv.* As a Jew. *Obs*

Jew monkey. Any of several species of sakis and macaques.

Jews' apple. The eggplant.

Jew's eye. Something of indefinitely great value; — so used, as in the old saying "worth a Jew's eye," in allusion to the former torture for extortion practiced upon Jews in Christian Europe.

Jew's, *or* **Jews'**, **frankincense**. Storax.

Jew′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Jews' houses. Remains of ancient tin-smelting furnaces and miners' houses in Cornwall, England.

Jew's, *or* **Jews'**, **lime** *or* **slime** Jew's pitch; asphalt. *Obs*

Jew's, *or* **Jews'**, **manna**. The common European tamarisk or its resinous exudate.

Jew's, *or* **Jews'**, **myrtle**. **a** The butcher's broom. **b** A variety of the common myrtle.

Jews′-thorn, *n.* The Christ's-thorn.

Jews' tin. Slabs of tin found near the Jews' houses in Cornwall, England.

jew's, *or* **jews'**, **trump** = JEW'S-HARP. *Now Rare*

Jew wattle The wattle on the lower side of the base of the bill of a carrier pigeon.

Jez′a-bad (jĕz′ȧ-băd) *D Bib.*

Jez′a-bel (-bĕl) *D. Bib.*

je-zail′ (jĕ-zīl′), *n.* Also *juzail*. [Per. *jazāil*.] A long, heavy Afghan gun or rifle

Jez′a-ni′ah (jĕz′ȧ-nī′ȧ). *Bib.*

Jez′a-tha (jĕz′ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*

Je-ze′lus (jĕ-zē′lŭs; jĕz′ĕ-lŭs). *Bib.*

Je′zer (jē′zẽr). *Bib.*

Je′zer-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib*

Je-zi′a, Je-zi′ah (jĕ-zī′ȧ). *D. Bib*

jez′iah (jĕz′yȧ), *n.* Also **jez′ia**. [Ar *jiziah*.] A capitation tax on unbelievers authorized by Mohammedan law; specif., that imposed by the Mogul emperors in India

Je′zi-el (jē′zĭ-ĕl; jĕ-zī′ĕl) *Bib*

Jez-li′a, Jez-li′ah (jĕz-lī′ȧ). *D. Bib*

Je-zo′ar (jĕ-zō′ȧr). *Bib*

Jez′o-ni′as (jĕz′ō-nī′ȧs). *D. Bib.*

Jez′ra-hel (jĕz′rȧ-hĕl). *D. Bib.*

Jez′ra-hel-ite′ (-īt′). *D. Bib.*

Jez′ra-hel-it′ess (-īt′ĕs). *D. Bib.*

Jez′ra-hi′ah (jĕz′rȧ-hī′ȧ). *Bib.*

Jez′ra-i′a (-ī′ȧ). *D. Bib*

Jez′re-el (jĕz′rĕ-ĕl; -rēl). *Bib.*

Jez′re-el-ite′. *n.* *Bib.* An inhabitant of Jezreel

Jez′re-el-it′ess (-īt′ĕs). *Bib*

jezzeea ✝ JEZIAH.

J function *Math.* The Besselian function of the first kind.

J. G. W *Abbr.* Junior Grand Warden.

jham′pan, jham-pa′ni. Var. of JAMPAN, JAMPANI.

jha′ral (jä′răl), *n.* [Native name in India.] The tahr.

jheel, jhil (jēl), *n.* [Hind. *jhīl*.] A pool, marsh, or lake; specif., one left after an inundation *India*

jhoom, jhum (jōōm). Var. of JOOM.

‖ **jhow** (jou; j'hou), *n.* [Hind. *jhā'ū*.] Indian tamarisk. *India.*

JHS *Abbr.* = IHS

JHVH, *or* **JHWH**. See TETRAGRAMMATON.

jib (jĭb), *n.* At the University of Dublin (Trinity College), a freshman. *Slang.*

jib, *v. t.* To strip of possessions; to fleece; to drain dry, as in milking. *Scot.*

ji′ba-ro (hē′bä-rō; 133), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp. *jíbaro* wild.] A Porto Rican of mixed Spanish and Indian blood.

jibb. Var. of JIB, *n.* & *v.*

jib′bah (jĭb′ȧ), *n.* Also **jib′ba** (-ȧ), **jib′beh** (-ĕ). A kind of long outer coat worn by Egyptian Mohammedans; — an Egyptian var. of JUBBAH.

jibbed (jĭbd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of JIB.

jib′ber, *v. i.* To jabber. *Rare.*

jibber the kibber, to. [Cf. JIB to shift, or JIB to shy.] *Naut* To lure a vessel on shore by making a lantern rise and fall as if on a ship at sea.

jib′ber, *n.* One that jibs.

jib′bet. Obs. or Scot var. of GIBBET.

jib′bing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of JIB.

jib′bings, *n pl* [From JIB to drain.] The last drippings of a milking. *Scot.*

jib′bong (jĭb′ŭng). Var. of GEEBUNG.

jib′by horse. A showman's horse in gay trappings. *Dial. Eng.*

jib crane. *Mach.* A crane having a jib, esp. a horizontal jib on which a trolley moves, bearing the load. See CRANE, *Illust.*

jib door. *Arch.* A door made flush with the wall, without dressings or moldings; a disguised door.

jibe (jīb), *v. i.*; JIBED (jībd); JIB'ING (jīb'ĭng). [Of uncertain origin.] To agree; to harmonize; as, his words and actions do not *jibe*. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.* *Bartlett.*

jib topsail. *Naut.* A small jib occasionally used and set above and outside of all the other jibs.

jif'fy (jĭf'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JIFFIES (-ĭz). [Of unknown origin.] A moment; an instant; as, I will go in a *jiffy*. *Colloq.*

jig (jĭg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. imitative of a short quick movement (cf. JOG).] **1.** *Music.* A light, brisk dance movement, in a rhythm of triplets, commonly six eighths. It was often used as the last movement of the old suite.
2. A lively, springy dance, to such a movement.

> Hot and hasty, like a Scotch *jig*. *Shak.*

3. A lively ballad or song, esp. of a jocular, jesting, or mocking character; also, a lively or comical act at the end of a play or as an interlude. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. A piece of sport; a trick; a prank; — now chiefly in *the* (*his*, etc.) *jig is up*. *Obs., Slang, or Dial.*

> Is 't not a fine *jig*,
> A precious cunning, in the late Protector? *Beau. & Fl.*

5. a Any of several devices used in fishing, esp. a flattened and usually slightly curved piece of white bone or bright metal bearing at one end a hook or hooks, and attached to the line by the other end, commonly by a swivel. When trolled or drawn through the water its form causes it to spin around. It attracts the fish by its motion and brightness. See SPOON HOOK, SQUID. **b** *Mach.* A small machine or handy tool; esp.: *Metal Working.* A contrivance fastened to or inclosing a piece of work, and having hard steel surfaces to guide a tool, as a drill, or to form a shield or template to work to, as in filing. **c** *Dyeing.* A dye vat with the guide rollers, etc., by which the cloth is moved through it. **d** *Mining.* A machine or apparatus for jigging, dressing, or concentrating ore by vibratory motion assisted by jets of water.

jig, *v. t.*; JIGGED (jĭgd); JIG'GING (jĭg'ĭng). **1.** To sing, play, or dance as a jig.

> *Jig* off a tune at the tongue's end. *Shak.*

2. To trick or cheat; to cajole; delude. *Obs.* *Ford.*
3. To give a jerky motion to; to jerk or jolt up and down, or to and fro; as, to *jig* a fishhook.
4. *Mining.* To separate (heavier from lighter materials, as ore from gangue, or coal from slate) by agitation in water.
5. *Mach., Dyeing, etc.* To treat, cut, or form, in or with a jig, as a piece of metal in a jigging machine.
6. To catch (fish) with a jig, or by jerking a hook into one.
7. To drill (wells, etc.) with a spring pole. *U. S.*
8. To felt or condense by beating, as wool.

jig, *v. i.* **1.** To dance a jig; to execute a lively dance.

> You *jig*, you amble, and you lisp *Shak.*

2. To move with a skip or rhythm; to move with vibrations or jerks. "The fin would *jig* off slowly." *Kipling.*
3. a To fish with a jig. **b** *Mach.* To work with the aid of a jig, as in filing, or in separating ore.

jig'ger (jĭg'ẽr), *n.* Also *chigger*. [A corrupt. of *chigoe*.] **a** The chigoe. **b** In the southern United States, any of the six-legged larval forms of certain mites which burrow under the skin of man and animals. See HARVEST TICK.

jig'ger, *n.* [See JIG, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** One who dances a jig.
2. One who jigs something, as the strings of a puppet.
3. Specif.: *Mining.* A miner who sorts or cleans ore by the process of jigging.
4. Any of various mechanical devices or contrivances, esp. one that works with a jerky reciprocating motion; as: **a** A jig used to catch fish. **b** A jig for washing ore or coal. **c** A coupling hook for "tubs." **d** *Ceramics.* A machine carrying a revolving mold in which the clay is shaped by a tool called a *former*; also, a former or template for use with such a machine or on a potter's wheel. **e** *Leather Manuf.* = JACK, *n.*, 7 **j**. **f** A jig used in dyeing. **g** A kind of felting machine. **h** A device for smoothing a lithographic stone. **i** *Elec.* A small oscillation transformer or induction coil used esp. in wireless telegraphy. **j** A cooper's drawing knife. **k** A tool for polishing the edge of a boot sole. **l** A loose chain for hoisting, esp. when operated by hydraulic or steam power; hence, a hydraulic crane. **m** An electrically operated dial for indicating the prices of stock-exchange sales. *U. S.* **n** *Printing.* A device used by compositors to mark the place on their copy.

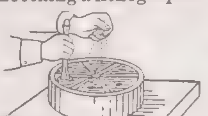

Jigger, 4 h

5. *Naut.* **a** A light tackle, usually consisting of a double and single block and fall, used for various purposes, as to increase the purchase on a topsail sheet in hauling it home; a watch tackle. **b** A small vessel, rigged like a yawl. **c** A small mast stepped in the stern, as in a yawl or ketch; also, the sail set on this mast. **d** The aftermost mast on vessels having four masts.
6. Any of various things so called by way of familiarity or contempt or in cant; as: **a** A one-horse street-railway car. *U. S.* **b** A bicycle. **c** A kind of cart; esp., a heavy very low-hung cart, *New Eng.*, or a light spring cart, *Eng.* **d** *Golf.* An iron-headed club with narrow blade and lofted face, a cross between a mid-iron and a mashie, used for approaching **e** *Billiards & Pool.* A kind of bridge. See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 **m**.
7. In various *Slang* uses: **a** A door. **b** A prison, or a prison cell. **c** A drink of liquor; a dram. *U. S.* **d** An illicit distillery. **e** A queer-looking person; a guy.

jigger mast. *Naut.* **a** The after mast of a four-masted vessel. **b** A small mast set at the extreme stern of a yawl-rigged or ketch-rigged vessel.

jig'ging (jĭg'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of JIG.

jigging machine. **a** *Mining.* A machine with which to jig ore. **b** *Metal Working.* A profiling machine.

jig'gle (-'l), *v. i.* & *t.*; JIG'GLED (-'ld); JIG'GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of JIG.] To move with quick little jerks, or lightly to and fro or up and down with repeated motions; to move with a light, quick, rocking or swaying motion. — *n.* Light, rapidly repeating, jerky motion.

jig saw. A sawing machine with a narrow, vertically reciprocating saw, used to cut curved and irregular lines, or ornamental patterns in openwork; a scroll saw; — called also *gig saw*. — **jig'-saw'**, *v. t.*

ji-had', je-had' (jē-häd'), *n.* [Ar. *jihād*.] *Moham.* A religious war against infidels or Mohammedan heretics; also, any bitter war or crusade for a principle or belief.

> [Their] courage in war . . . had not, like that of the Mohammedan dervishes of the Sudan, or of Mohammedans anywhere engaged in a *jehad*, a religious motive and the promise of future bliss behind it. *James Bryce.*

jill (jĭl), *n.* [See GILL sweetheart.] **1.** A young woman; a sweetheart. See GILL.
2. *Hunting.* A female ferret.

jilt (jĭlt), *n.* [Contr. fr. Scot. *jillet* a giddy girl, a gill-flirt, dim. of *jill* a jill.] **1.** An unchaste woman. *Obs.*
2. [Cf. JILT, *v.*] A woman (or rarely a man) who capriciously casts off one previously accepted as a lover. *Otway.*
3. A jillet, — in contempt. *Scot.*

jilt, *v. t.*; JILT'ED; JILT'ING. [Perh. fr. JILT, *n.*; or of uncertain origin.] **1.** To cast off capriciously or unfeelingly, as a lover; to deceive in love. *Locke.*
2. To deceive; cheat. *Obs.*

jilt, *v. i.* To play the jilt; to practice deception in love; to discard lovers capriciously. *Congreve.*

Jim (jĭm), *n.* Dim. or familiar for JAMES.

Jim Crow. **1.** A negro; — said to be so called from a popular negro song and dance, the refrain of which is "Wheel about and turn about and jump Jim Crow," produced in 1835 by T. D. Rice, a famous negro minstrel. *Slang, U. S.*
2. (**jim'-crow'**). *Mach.* **a** [*Jim* = *James* + *crow*, n.] A machine for bending or straightening rails. **b** [From the negro melody with allusion to the refrain. See def. 1.] A planing machine with a reversing tool, to plane both ways.
3. *Slang or Dial., Eng.* A street clown or merry-andrew.

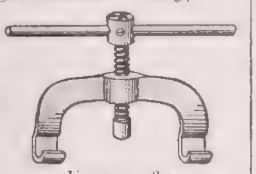

Jim-crow, 2 a.

jim'my (jĭm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JIMMIES (-ĭz). [Cf. JEMMY.] **1.** A short crowbar used by burglars.
2. The pinfish (*Diplodus holbrooki*). *Local, U. S.*

Jim'son weed (jĭm's'n). Orig., but now rarely, **James'-town' weed**. A solanaceous intensely poisonous weed (*Datura stramonium*) of Asiatic origin, now naturalized in many parts of the world. It is a tall coarse perennial, with rank-smelling foliage and large white trumpet-shaped flowers succeeded by globose prickly fruits. The leaves yield the official drug stramonium. See DATURA.

jin'gal (jĭn'gôl), *n.* Also **gin'gall**. [Hind. *jangāl* a swivel, a large musket.] A long, heavy musket, or rude cannon, fired from a rest, often with a swivel, used in China, Tibet, and northern India.

jin'gle (jĭŋ'g'l), *v. i.*; JIN'GLED (-g'ld); JIN'GLING (-glĭng). [ME. *gingelen*, *ginglen*; of imitative origin.] **1.** To sound with fine, sharp, continued clinking or varied and mingled tinkling sounds; as, sleigh bells *jingle*.
2. To rime or sound with a jingling effect. "*Jingling* street ballads." *Macaulay.*
3. To travel in a jingle, or two-wheeled car. *Eng.*

jin'gle (jĭŋ'g'l), *v. t.* To cause to give the noise of mingled sharp metallic sounds or tinklings, as a little bell, or as coins shaken together; to tinkle.

jin'gle, *n.* **1.** A clinking or tinkling sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.
2. That which makes a jingling sound, as the disks on a tambourine or the ornaments on the ends of lace bobbins.
3. A catchy repetition or correspondence of sounds in verse, esp. in trivial verse; hence, the verse itself.
4. A two-wheeled covered car used in parts of Ireland and Australia as a public conveyance. The jingle formerly common in Melbourne seated three on the front seat back to back with three on the rear seat.

Jin'gle, Mr. Alfred. A loquacious, impudent, swindling, strolling actor in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers." He is represented as usually speaking mere disjointed phrases. Mr. Pickwick rescues him from the Fleet Prison on promise of reformation, which is kept.

jin'gling (jĭŋ'glĭng), *n.* Act or process of producing a jingle; also, the sound itself; a clink.

jin'go (jĭŋ'gō), *n.*; *pl.* JINGOES (-gōz). **1.** A call word used by conjurers. *Obs.*
2. A word used as a jocular oath; — chiefly in *by jingo*. "By the living *jingo*." *Goldsmith.*
3. One who boasts of his country's preparedness to fight or who in general favors or supports an aggressive or bellicose policy in foreign affairs; a chauvinist.

☞ This sense arose in England, where the word was originally a nickname for a supporter or praiser of Lord Beaconsfield's action in sending a fleet to Turkish waters to oppose Russia's advance in 1878. It is derived from the chorus of a popular music-hall song of the time:

> We don't want to fight, but by *Jingo* if we do,
> We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too.

jin'go, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, jingoes; characterized by jingoism; as, the *jingo* spirit.

jin'go, *v. t.*; JIN'GOED (-gōd); JIN'GO-ING. To influence, effect, or force by jingoism.

jin'go-ish, *a.* Characteristic of jingoes or jingoism.

jin'go-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief, policy, or practice of, or characteristic of, jingoes.

jin'go-ist, *n.* A jingo; one given to jingoism. — **jin'go-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

jink (jĭŋk), *v. i.*; JINKED (jĭŋkt); JINK'ING. [Perh. imitative.] **1.** To move quickly, esp. with a sudden turn or to and fro, as in dancing; hence, to dodge; to escape by a quick turn. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*, except as a hunting term in pig-sticking.
2. To frolic; to play tricks. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. *Card Playing.* In the games of spoilfive and forty-five, to take all five tricks; also, to play to win all five tricks, after winning the first three. If unsuccessful in this the player loses the tricks already taken.

jink, *v. t.* To escape by dodging; also, to cheat; trick; defeat. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*, except in pig-sticking.

jink, *n.* **1.** Act of jinking.
2. *pl.* Pranks; frolics; — chiefly in phrase *high jinks*.

jink'er (jĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. 1st JINK.] A kind of two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicle much used in the bush for dragging or carrying logs, timber, etc. The four-wheeled jinker usually has a long reach from which the load is suspended. Also, a kind of racing sulky. *Australia.*

jinn (jĭn), *n.* **1.** *pl.* of JINNI, JINNEE, and of JINNIYEH, JINNEEYEH.
2. (*pl.* JINNS) Improperly, a jinni.

jin-ni', jin-nee' (jĭ-nē'), *n.*; *pl.* JINN (jĭn). [Ar. *jinnī*, pl. *jinn*; in English somewhat confused with *genie*, *genius*.] *Arabian & Mohammedan Myth.* **a** In the ancient belief of the heathen Arabs, a demon of the wilderness or of savage and deserted places.

> These *jinn* are not pure spirits, but corporal beings, more like beasts than men, for they are ordinarily represented as hairy, or have some other animal shape, as that of an ostrich or a snake. Their bodies are not phantasms, for if a *jinni* is killed a solid carcass remains; but they have certain mysterious powers of appearing and disappearing, or even of changing their aspect and temporarily assuming human form, and when they are offended they can avenge themselves in a supernatural way, e. g., by sending disease or madness. *W. Robertson Smith.*

b In Mohammedan belief and tradition, one of a class of supernatural beings including together with the jinn of the pagan Arabs their degraded pagan deities. In Mohammedan tales the jinn are represented as more or less subject to magic control, and are said to have been especially under the control of Solomon, who possessed a magic ring which gave him power over them. They are represented

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jibd. Jibbed. *Ref. Sp.*
jibe. Var. of GIBE, GYBE.
jib guy. *Naut.* One of two or more lateral stays running to the head of the jib boom.
jib'head', *n.* *Naut.* A small iron bar for stretching the head of a jib when the point has been cut off.
jib'-head'ed, *a.* *Naut.* Running up to a point at the head like a jib; — said of sails; as, a *jib-headed* topsail.
jib'-head'er, *n.* *Naut.* A jib-headed topsail.
ji'bi (jē'bē), *n.* A small extinct bird (*Hemignathus ellisianus*) of the Hawaiian island of Oahu. It was chiefly yellowish green.
jib iron. = JIB TRAVELER.
jib'let. Var. of GIBLET.
jiblet check, cheque, *or* **cheek**. Var. of GIBLET CHECK.
jib netting. *Naut.* A triangular safety netting occasionally rigged under a jib boom.
ji-bo'a (jĭ-bō'ȧ), *n.* Also **ji-bo'ya** (-yȧ). [Tupi *giboia*, *jiboia*, fr. *boya* snake.] Any of several large South American boas.
jib'-o-jib', *n.* *Naut.* A small jib, rarely used, set outside of the flying jib.
Jib'sam (jĭb'săm). *Bib.*
jib sheet. *Naut.* Either of two ropes, leading from the clew of a jib to port and starboard respectively, by which the sail is trimmed.
jib stay. *Naut.* A stay on which a jib is set.
jib traveler *or* **traveller**. *Naut.* An iron ring to which the tack of the jib on some cutters is made fast and which travels on the bowsprit.
Ji'ca-ril'la A-pa'che (hē'kä-rēl'yä; 189, 195). [*Jicarilla*, dim. of Sp. *jícara* earthenware vessel.] One of an Apache Indian tribe formerly roaming to the east of the mountains of New Mexico, and now gathered on a reservation in the northern part of that Territory.
ji-co'te (hē-kō'tā; 189), *n.* [Mex. Sp., fr. Mex. *xicotli*.] Any fossorial bee capable of stinging severely. *Sp. Amer.*
ji'co-te'ra (hē'kō-tā'rä; 189), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A nest of the jicote. *Sp. Amer.*
Jid'laph (jĭd'lăf). *Bib.*
jie. ‡ JEE, *v.*
jiff, *n.* A jiffy. *Colloq.*
jif'fle (jĭf''l), *v. i.* To move by fits and starts; fidget. *Dial. Eng.*
jig. Dial. var. of JOG.
jig'-a-jig', jig'-a-jog', *n.* & *adv.* Jig-jog.
jig'a-ma-ree', *n.* Something or other; "thing;" a "thingemajig." *Dial. or Colloq.*
jig brow. *Coal Mining.* A gravity plane underground; a jinny road.
jig'ga-lo'rum, *n.* A trifling conceit. *Obs.*
jig'gem-bob'. ‡ JIGGUMBOB.
jig'ger, *v. t.* [From JIGGER a prison.] To imprison. *Slang.*
jig'ger, *v. t.* [Cf. JIGGLE.] To move, send, or drive with a jerk, as a golf ball; to jerk. *Colloq.*
jig'ger, *v. i.* To make repeated jerks, as a struggling fish. *Colloq.*
jigger boom. *Naut.* A bumkin supporting a jigger. *Rare.*
jig'gered (jĭg'ẽrd), *p. a.* A word used in euphemistic oaths, *I 'm jiggered*, or *I'll be jiggered*.
jigger pump. **a** A portable garden force pump. **b** A pump to force beer into vats.
jigger saw. = JIG SAW.
jig'get. Obs. or Scot. var. of GIGOT.
jig'get (jĭg'ĕt; -ĭt), *v. t.* Also **jig'git**. [Cf. JIG, *v.*] To move in a jigging or jerky way; to go leisurely; to jig; fidget. *Colloq.*
jig'get-y, *a.* Jerky; unsteady. *Colloq.*
jig'gi-ness (jĭg'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [Cf. JIG, *n.* & *v.*] Jerkiness. *Rare.*
jig'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Playful; frisky.
2. Resembling, or suitable for, a jig, or lively movement.
jig'gum-bob (jĭg'ŭm-bŏb'), *n.* A jigamaree. *Colloq.*
jig'-jig', jig'-jog' (-jŏg'), *n.* A jolting motion; a jogging pace. — *adv.* Joltingly. — **jig'-jog'gy**, *a.*
jig indicator. An apparatus, resembling the steam-engine indicator, for drawing curves illustrating the action of jigs in ore dressing.
jig'ot (jĭg'ŭt) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of GIGOT.
jig pin. *Mining.* A pin to hold the turn beams and prevent them from turning.
jill'et (jĭl'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *Jill*, *Gill*, a woman's name.] A jilt or flirt; a giddy girl; contemptuously, girl; wench. *Scot*
jill'-flirt', *n.* A gill-flirt.
jil'li-flow'er. Var. of GILLYFLOWER.
jil'li-ver. Dial. Eng. var. of GILLYFLOWER.
jilt-ee', *n.* One who has been jilted.
jilt'er, *n.* One who jilts.
jilt'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
jim. ‡ GIM.
jim-bang', *n.* Company; jingbang. *Slang.*
jim'ber-jaw', *n.* [See GIMBAL, GIMMAL.] A projecting lower jaw. *Colloq., U. S.* — **jim'ber-jawed'** (-jôd'), *a.*
jim'crack'. Obs. or dial. var. of GIMCRACK.
jim-crow box. *Mach.* = REVOLVING TOOL BOX.
Jim Crow car. A car, as on a railroad, set apart for the separate use of colored persons. *Slang, Southern U. S.*
Jim'i-ny. Var. of GEMINI. *Obs.*, exc. in oaths.
jim'jam', *n.* **1.** A gimcrack. *Obs.* **2.** *pl.* Delirium tremens. *Slang & Vulgar, U. S.*
jim'mal. ‡ GIMMAL.
jim'mer. ‡ GIMMER.
Jim'mi-ny. Var. of GEMINI. *Obs.*, exc. in oaths.
jim'mo-glan. ‡ JEMOGLAN.
jim'my (jĭm'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Pet, familiar, or dial. form of JEMMY; also, often used [*cap.*] as a nickname for *James*. *U. S.*
2. [Cf. JIM CROW.] A coal car.
Jimmy legs. *Nav.* A sailor's nickname for a master-at-arms.
Jimmy Low (lō). [Origin unknown.] The redgum. *Local, Australia.*
Jim'na, *or* **Jim'nah** (jĭm'nȧ). *Bib.*
Jim'nites (-nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
jimp (jĭmp), *n.* & *v.* Jump. *Scot.*
jimp, *n.* [Cf. JIMP, *a.*] A subtle point or distinction; a quirk; also, a trick or jest. *Obs. Scot.*
jimp, *a.* [Orig. uncert.] Slender; spruce; trim; — also, scant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
jimp, *adv.* Barely; scarcely. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
jimp, *v. t.* [Cf. JIMP, *a.*] To cut short; to skimp. *Dial. Eng.*
jimp'ly, *adv.* of JIMP. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
jimp'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
jimp'ri-cute', *a.* Elegant, handsome, neat, or the like. *Local Slang, U. S.*
Jimp'son weed (jĭmp's'n; jĭm's'n). Var. of JIMSON WEED.
jim'sedge', *n.* A sedge of the western United States (*Carex jamesii*), used to some extent for forage.
Jim'son, *n.* Short for JIMSON WEED.
jin. Var. of JINN.
ji'na (jē'nä), *n.* [Skr.] See JAINISM.
jin-ca'mas (hēn-kä'mäs), *n.* [Tag.] The yam bean. *Phil. I.*
ji-ne'te (hē-nā'tā). Var. of GINETE.
jing, *n.* Jingo; — in the imprecation *by jing!* *Scot.*
jing, *v. i.* To ring. *Rare.*
jing'bang' (jĭng'băng'), *n.* Company; crowd; — only in *the whole jingbang*. *Slang.*
jing'ko (jĭng'kō), *n.* Corruption of GINKGO.
jin'gle, *n.* Short for JINGLE SHELL.
jin'gle-jan'gle, *n.* A jingling and jangling; also, something that makes such a noise, as an ornamental trinket. — **jin'gle-jan'gle**, *v. i.*
jin'gler (jĭŋ'glẽr), *n.* One that jingles.
jingle shell. The gold shell (*Anomia glabra*); — from the noise produced when the dried shells are shaken together.
jin'glet (jĭŋ'glĕt; -glĭt), *n.* [*jingle* + *-et*.] The loose clapper of a sleigh bell.
jin'gling-ly, *adv.* of *jingling*, p. pr.
jingling match. A game in which blindfolded persons try to catch one, not blinded, who keeps jingling a bell. *Dial. Eng.*
jin'gly (jĭŋ'glĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a jingle, esp. in verse.
jin'go-dom (jĭŋ'gō-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
jingo ring. A game in which children join hands and dance around one in the center *Scot.*
jin'ji-li (jĭn'jĭ-lĭ). Var. of AJONJOLI.
jink, *v. t.* To chink. *Dial. Eng.*
jink, *n.* A chinking sound; also, chink, or money. *Dial. Eng.*
jink'er, *n.* One that jinks.
jink'et (jĭŋ'kĕt; -kĭt), *v. i.* To junket; gad. *Scot.*
jink'le (jĭŋk''l), *v. i.* To jink, or move jerkily. *Rare.*
jin-nee'yeh. Var. of JINNIYEH.
jin'nes-tan' (jĭn'ĕs-tän'), *n.* [Per. *jinistān*.] In Oriental mythology, the ideal region in which jinn, or genii, reside.

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as capable of receiving the true (Mohammedan) faith, and are grouped as good and evil accordingly. They are said to be constituted of pure flame, and have the power of assuming various forms. See GENIUS, 2 **b**.

We can see why the Moslem camel driver should find it most natural to regard the whirling simoon as a malignant *jinni*. *John Fiske.*

jin'ny (jĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). **1.** [*cap.*] [Cf. JENNY.] Fem. proper name; — a dial. or pet name for *Jane* or *Jenny*. **2.** *Mining.* **a** A stationary engine for hauling on a jinny road, when not operated by gravity. **b** A jinny road.

jinny road. *Coal Mining.* An incline on which loaded cars usually descend by gravity, drawing up empty ones.

jin-rik'i-sha (jĭn-rĭk'ĭ-shä), *n.* Also **jin-rick'sha.** [Jap. *jin* man + *riki* power + *sha* carriage.] A small two-wheeled hooded vehicle drawn by one or more men, originally used in Japan, but now common in other Eastern countries.

Jinrikisha.

Jo'a-chim-ite (jō'ȧ-kĭm-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Joachim of Floris (d. 1202). He was a mystical writer who divided all time into three ages, of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, respectively, the first age lasting till Christ came, the second till 1260, and the third till the end of the world.

Jo'a-chims'thal's the'o-rem (yō'ȧ-kĭms'tälz). *Geom.* A theorem, first stated (1846) by F. Joachimsthal (1818-61), as follows: If a curve of curvature is plane, then its plane forms a constant angle with the planes tangent to the surface (along the curve).

Joan (jōn), *n.* **1.** Short for JOANNA; — fem. prop. name. **2.** A close-fitting woman's cap, worn late in the 18th century. *Obs. or Hist.*

job (jŏb), *v. t.;* JOBBED (jŏbd); JOB'BING. [ME. *jobben* to peck; prob. of imitative origin.] *Rare in U. S.* **1.** To strike, stab, or dig with something pointed, esp. a knife, dagger, or similar weapon; to jab.
2. To thrust in, as a pointed instrument.

job, *v. i.* To dart or thrust a pointed instrument, as for stabbing; also, of a bird, to peck; to jab. *Rare in U. S.*

job, *n.* [See JOB to strike.] A sudden thrust; a jab.

job, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. ME. *jobbe* a lump.] **1.** A piece; a lump; a stump. *Obs.*
2. An odd or occasional piece of work; specif., any definite work undertaken in gross, esp. for a fixed price; as, he did the *job* for a thousand dollars. In various trades, often specif., a piece of work of the small miscellaneous kind taken as it comes from the public, as the printing of bills, posters, letterheads, etc.
3. A piece of business done ostensibly in executing a public trust or official duty, but really for private gain; a corrupt piece of official business.
4. Any affair or event which affects one, whether fortunately or unfortunately; affair. *Colloq.*
5. A situation or employment; as, he lost his *job*. *Colloq.*
6. Short for *job horse*, *job carriage*, etc. *Eng.*
by the job, at a stipulated sum for the work, or for each piece of work done; — distinguished from *time work;* as, the house was built *by the job*.

job, *a.* For hire or sale by the job; as, a *job*, or livery, horse or carriage (*Eng.*), etc.
job lot, a quantity of goods, usually miscellaneous, sold out of the regular course of trade, at a certain price for the whole; as, these articles were included in a *job lot;* hence, depreciatively, any miscellaneous lot or group.

job (jŏb), *v. t.* **1.** To do or cause to be done by separate portions or lots; to sublet (work); as, to *job* a contract.
2. To hire or let by the job or for a period of service; as, to *job* a carriage. *Eng.* *Thackeray.*
3. *Com.* To buy and sell as a broker; to purchase of importers or manufacturers for the purpose of selling to retailers; to deal in as a middleman; as, to *job* goods.
4. To make a job of (a matter of public trust or duty); to deal with or effect by jobbery.

job (jŏb), *v. i.* **1.** To do odd or occasional pieces of work for hire; to work by the piece; to do petty work.

Authors of all work, to *job* for the season. *Moore.*

2. To seek private gain under pretense of public service; to direct or carry on public business so as to secure graft.

And judges *job*, and bishops bite the town. *Pope.*

3. To carry on the business of a jobber, or middleman.
4. To carry on or engineer jobbery in public positions.
5. To go about or ride in a job carriage. *Colloq., Eng.*

Job (jōb), *n.* [L. *Job* or Gr. Ἰώβ, fr. Heb. *Iyōb*.] **1.** Lit., afflicted; persecuted; — masc. prop. name.
2. a The Old Testament hero; the typical patient or poor man. **b** The Book of Job. See OLD TESTAMENT.

job'ber (jŏb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that works by the job or on job work.
2. One who jobs horses, etc.; a jobmaster. *Eng.*
3. One who buys goods from importers or producers and sells to other dealers; a middleman.
4. A dealer in stock exchange securities; a stockjobber; — distinguished from the *broker*, who acts between him and the public. *Eng.*
5. One who jobs in official or public business; hence, one who performs corrupt work in office, politics, or intrigue.
6. An apprentice; — so called among weavers and spinners. *Dial. Eng. & Australia.*

job'ber-y (-ĭ), *n.* Act or practice of jobbing; esp., the conduct of matters of public trust or duty for private gain or graft; official corruption; as, municipal *jobbery*.

job'bing (jŏb'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Doing chance work or odd jobs; as, a *jobbing* carpenter.
2. Acting as a middleman, or dealer between importers or producers and those who sell to the public.
3. Using opportunities of public service for private gain, or graft; as, a *jobbing* politician. *London Sat. Rev.*

job'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, jobbery.

job'ble (jŏb''l), *n.* [Cf. JABBLE.] A state of inquietude or agitation; as, a *jobble* of a sea. *Dial. Eng.*

job'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.*, *or* **job master.** One who lets out horses and carriages for hire, as for family use. *Eng.* — **job'mis'tress** (-mĭs'trĕs), *n.*, *or* **job mistress.**

job printer. One who does miscellaneous printing, esp. circulars, cards, billheads, etc.

Job's' com'fort-er (jōbz'). **1.** A false friend; a tactless or malicious person who, under pretense of sympathy, insinuates rebukes.
2. A boil. *Colloq.*

Job's'-tears', *n. pl.* **1.** The hard, pearly white, capsulelike seeds of an Asiatic grass (*Coix lacryma-jobi*) often sold as beads or strung in necklaces; also, the plant itself, which is frequently cultivated.
2. Olive-green grains of chrysolite found with garnets in some localities.

Job's-tears, L

jock'ey (jŏk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* JOCKEYS (-ĭz). [Dim. of *Jack*, Scot. *Jock;* orig., a boy who rides horses. See JACK.]
1. [*cap.*] A diminutive of *Jock*, with similar use. *Scot.*
2. A wandering minstrel; a vagabond. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. One who handles or deals in horses. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or U. S.*
4. A cheat; one given to sharp practice in trade.
5. One who rides or drives a horse. *Obs. exc.:* A professional rider of horses in races.
6. Short for JOCKEY BOOT, JOCKEY PULLEY, etc.
Jock'ey of Nor'folk (nôr'fŏk), John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, slain fighting for Richard III., in the battle (1485) of Bosworth Field.

Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold. *Shak.*

jock'ey, *v. t.* **1.** To play the jockey toward; to cheat, outwit, or overreach; as, he *jockeyed* us in that transaction.
2. To treat or manipulate trickily; to effect, put, or the like, by tricky management or dealing.
3. To hinder in a horse race by tricky riding. *Rare.*
4. To ride (a horse) as a jockey.

jock'ey, *v. i.* To play or act the jockey; to cheat; to take unfair advantage; also, to maneuver skillfully for a legitimate advantage, as in a yacht race.

jockey cap. A thin cap with a long visor, such as those worn by horse jockeys.

jockey club. An association of persons interested in horse racing, usually one regulating races in a certain district. It is often of incidental social exclusiveness.

jock'ey-ing (jŏk'ĭ-ĭng), *n.* Act or management of one who jockeys; trickery. *Beaconsfield.*

jock'ey-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of jockeys.

jockey pulley *or* **roller.** *Mach.* An idle pulley or roller for pressing against a belt, cable, or rope, to cause it to encompass more of the circumference of the driving or driven pulley; a belt tightener.

jockey weight. *Mach.* A weight that rides on the lever of a testing machine to vary the force at the shackles.

jockey wheel. **a** A jockey pulley. **b** *Teleg.* In a Wheatstone transmitter, a small wheel at the end of a flat spring by which it presses the marking rod against the contacts.

jock'o (jŏk'ō), *n.; pl.* JOCKOS (-ōz). [F., fr. the native African *n'djeko, n'chego.*] Orig., the chimpanzee; often, a familiar name for any monkey.

jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *a.* [L. *jocosus*, fr. *jocus* joke. See JOKE.] Given to jokes and jesting; of the nature of, or containing, a joke; abounding in jokes; merry; humorous.

All . . . *jocose* or comical airs should be excluded. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Facetious, merry, waggish, sportive. See JOCULAR.
— **jo-cose'ly**, *adv.* — **jo-cose'ness**, *n.*

Spondanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Broome*

jo'co-se'ri-ous (jō'kō-sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*jocose* + *serious.*] Mingling mirth and seriousness. *M. Green.*

jo-cos'i-ty (jō-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A jocose act or saying; jocoseness.

joc'u-lar (jŏk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *jocularis*, fr. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus* joke. See JOKE.] **1.** Given or disposed to jesting; acting in jest; jocose; as, a *jocular* person.
2. Said or done in joke; containing, or of the nature of, a joke; sportive; merry. "*Jocular* exploits." *Cowper.*

Syn. — Witty, facetious, waggish, sportive, playful, frolicsome, funny, comical, droll; festive, convivial, elated, gay, hilarious, mirthful, gleeful, lively, animated, sprightly, vivacious, airy, buoyant; glad, happy, cheerful, blithesome, gladsome, debonair.—JOCULAR, JOCOSE, JOCUND, JOVIAL, JOLLY, MERRY, BLITHE, JOYFUL, JOYOUS. That is JOCULAR which is sportive or given to jest; JOCOSE often adds the implication of waggishness or facetiousness; as, "his more solemn and stately brother, at whom he laughed in his *jocular* way" (*Thackeray*); "Nothing is more despicable than the airiness and *jocularity* of a man bred to severe science. . . . To trifle agreeably is a secret which schools cannot impart" (*Johnson*); "I would have the Lord Chancellor . . . good-humored, not *jocose*" (*Scott*); "sundry *jocose* proposals that the ladies should sit in the gentlemen's laps" (*Dickens*). JOCUND is chiefly poetical for *merry* or *cheerful;* JOVIAL (cf. JOVIAL, def. 4) connotes esp. good fellowship or conviviality; JOLLY often suggests higher spirits than *jovial;* as, "A poet could not but be gay, in such a *jocund* company" (*Wordsworth*); "those *jovial* meetings of company where the warmth of a social temper is discovered with least reserve" (*Shenstone*); "a *jolly* troop of huntsmen" (*Shak.*). MERRY suggests laughter and gayety; BLITHE (chiefly poetical) connotes rather freshness and buoyancy of spirit; as, "*Merry* Hebe laughs and nods" (*Keats*); "The milkmaid singeth *blithe*" (*Milton*); "the warm glow, *blithe* movement, and soft pliancy of life of the Attic style" (*M. Arnold*); "*blithe* enough to be Greek" (*M. Hewlett*). JOYFUL implies (esp. the expression of) keen pleasure; JOYOUS (often poetical) connotes greater spontaneity or lightheartedness; as, "In the day of prosperity be *joyful*" (*Eccl.* vii. 14); "All that ever was *joyous*, and clear, and fresh, thy music doth surpass" (*Shelley*). See JEST, LIVELY, LAUGHABLE, WITTY, CHEERFULNESS.

joc'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Jesting; jocosity; merriment.

joc'und (jŏk'ŭnd; 277), *a.* [ME. *jocunde, jocounde*, L. *jocundus*, better *jucundus*, orig., helpful, fr. *juvare* to help: cf. OF. *jocond*. See AID.] **1.** Feeling, exhibiting, or characteristic of, mirth or good cheer; merry; cheerful; gay; airy; lively; sportive. "*Jocund* day." *Shak.*

Rural sports and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

2. Feeling pleasure; joyful; glad.
Syn. — See JOCULAR.

jo-cun'di-ty (jō-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *jocunditas, jucunditas:* cf. OF. *jocondité*. Cf. JUCUNDITY.] State or quality of being jocund; gayety; sportiveness; also, a jocund action or speech.

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jin'ni-wink (jĭn'ĭ-wĭŋk), *n* Also **jin'ny-wink.** A kind of small movable derrick, used esp. in the erection of buildings.
jin-ni'yeh (jĭ-nē'yĕ), *n.* A female jinni.
jin-rick'shaw. Var. of JINRIKISHA.
jin-rik'i (jĭn-rĭk'ĭ). Short for [JINRIKISHA.]
jin-rik'i-man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who draws a jinrikisha.
jin'shang, jin'sing, *n.* Ginseng.
jip. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GYP.
Jiph'tah (jĭf'tȧ) *Bib.*
Jiph'thah-el (-thȧ-ĕl). *Bib.*
ji'pi-ja'pa (hē'pē-hä'pä), *n.* [Bolivian name; cf. *Jipijapa*, a town in Ecuador.] **a** A Central American and South American cyclanthaceous plant (*Carludovica palmata*), from the leaves of which the best quality of Panama hats are manufactured. **b** A hat made from this plant.
jip'per (jĭp'ẽr), *n.* Gravy; juice. *Naut. Slang.* [*Naut. Slang.*]
jip'per, *v. t.* To baste (meat).
jip'po. † GIPPO
jir'ble (jĭr'b'l; jûr'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To spill (a liquid) by jolting or shaking the vessel; hence, to pour from one vessel to another. *Scot.* [var. of JERK.]
jirk (*Scot.* jĭrk). Obs. or Scot.
jir'ki-net'. † JERKINET.
jir'mi-lik. Var. of YIRMILIK.
jirt. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of JERT, jerk.
Jis. † GIS.
jist. Dial. Eng. var. of GIST.
jiu-jit'su, jiu-jut'su. Vars. of JUJUTSU.
Jiu'ro-jin'. Var. of JUROJIN.
ji'va (jē'vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *jīva*. See QUICK, *a.*] *Theos.* The life energy; vital principle; individual soul.
Ji'va-ro (hē'vä-rō), *n.* [Sp. *jíbaro* wild.] An Indian of a group of tribes of eastern Ecuador, known as a brave, agricultural people, expert in preserving the heads of slain enemies, and having a drum language similar to that of West Africa. — **Ji'va-ro'an** (-rō'ăn), *a.* & *n.*
ji-vat'ma (jē-vät'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *jīvātman.*] *Theos.* The human spirit; the intellectual life of the ego.
jiz. † GIZZ.
JJ. *Abbr.* Justices.
Jl. *Abbr.* Joel; July.
Jla. *Abbr.* Julia.
Jlt. *Abbr.* Juliet.
Jmoud Var. of ZHMUD.
jn. *Abbr.* Junction.
jna'na (j'nyä'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *jñāna.*] *Theos.* Knowledge. Hence: **jna'na-mar'ga** (-mär'gȧ) [Skr. *mārga* way], way of knowledge. — **jna'na-sak'ti** (-sŭk'tē; -shŭk'tē) [Skr. *çakti* power], power of knowing. — **jna'na-yo'ga** [see YOGA], religion of knowledge.
jna-nen'dri-ya (j'nyä-nān'drē-yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *jñānēndriya.*] *Theos.* An organ of sense.
Jno. *Abbr.* John.
jo. Var. of JOE, coin. See JOHANNES. [URE.]
jo (jō), *n.* [Jap. *jō.*] See MEASURE.
jo (jō), *n.; pl.* JOES (jōz). [Etym uncertain; prob. the same word as E. *joy.*] **1.** Joy; pleasure. *Obs.* **2.** Sweetheart; darling. *Scot.*
Jo. *Abbr.* Joel.
Jo'ab (jō'ăb), *n.* [Heb. *Yōāb*, perh. through Gr. Ἰωάβ or L. *Joab.*] **1.** Lit., Jehovah is his father; — masc. prop. name. **2.** *Bib.* Chief captain of David's army, who was slain at the altar by order of Solomon.
Joac. *Abbr.* Joachim.
Jo'a-chaz (jō'ȧ-kăz). *Bib.* Var. of JEHOAHAZ, 2. [JEHOIAKIM.]
Jo'a-chim (-kĭm). *Bib.* Var. of
jo'a-chims-tha'ler (*G.* yō'ȧ-kĭms-tä'lẽr), *n.* See DOLLAR, *Etym.*
Jo'a-chin (jō'ȧ-kĭn). *D. Bib.*
Jo'a-cim (jō'ȧ-sĭm). *Bib.*
Jo'a-da (jō'ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jo'a-dan (-dăn). *D. Bib.*
Jo'a-da'nus (-dā'nŭs). *Bib.*
Jo'ah (jō'ȧ) *Bib.*
Jo'a-ha (-hȧ). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Jo'a-haz (jō'ȧ-hăz; jō-ā'hăz).
Jo'a-he (jō'ȧ-hē). *D. Bib.*
Jo'a-kim (-kĭm). *Bib.* Var. of JEHOIAKIM.
Joan, Pope. See POPE JOAN.
Jo-a'nan (jō-ā'năn). *Bib.*
Jo-an'na (jō-ăn'ȧ), *n.* [L. *Joanna, Johanna.* Cf. JANE.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Johanna* (jō-hăn'ȧ); F. *Jeanne* (zhän); It. *Giovanna* (jō-vän'nä); Sp *Juana* (hwä'nä: 189); Pg. *Jovanna* (zhō-vän'ä); G. *Johanna* (yō-hän'ä).
Jo-an'nan (jō-ăn'ăn). *Bib.*
Jo-an'nes. Var. of JOHANNES.
Jo-an'nite (jō-ăn'īt), *n.* **1.** A Johannite. *Obs.* **2.** *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent of John Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople, after he was deposed in A. D. 404.
joar. Var. of JOWAR.
Jo'a-rib (jō'ȧ-rĭb) *Bib.*
Jo'a-saph. See BARLAAM and JOSAPHAT.
Jo'ash (jō'ăsh), *or* **Je-ho'ash** (jē-hō'ăsh), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Son of Ahaziah and king of Judah, who was saved from Athaliah by Jehosheba and crowned when seven years old. He repaired the temple and paid tribute to the king of Syria. He was murdered by two servants. See ATHALIAH, JEHOSHEBA, JEHOIADA. **2.** Son of Jehoahaz and king of Israel, who recaptured Israelitish cities from the Syrians and conquered Judah.
Jo'a-tham (jō'ȧ-thăm). *Bib.* Var. of JOTHAM.
Jo'a-zab'dus (-zăb'dŭs). *Bib.*
Jo'bab (jō'băb). *Bib.*
Job'a-ni'a (jŏb'ȧ-nī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
job'ard, job'bard, *n.* [F. *jobard.*] Simpleton; booby. *Obs.*
jo-ba'tion (jō-bā'shŭn), *n.* [From a slang word *job* to scold, to reprove, fr. *Job*, the proper name, in allusion to Job's comforters.] A scolding; a long, tedious reproof. *Colloq*
job'ber, *n.* One that jobs, or jabs.
job'ber-nowl' (-noul'), *n* [ME. *jobarde* a stupid fellow (F. *jobard*) + E. *noll.*] A blockhead. *Colloq., Eng.*—**job'ber-nowl'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
job'bet (jŏb'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf 4th JOB, 1.] A small quantity, as of hay or straw. *Dial Eng.*
jobbing buddle. *Mining* A shallow, stone-lined pit in which galena is washed to remove adhering clay. *North Wales.*
jobbing pipe. Pipe irregular in form, as elbow and branch pipes.
job'ble (jŏb''l), *n.* A jobbet. *Dial. Eng.*
jobe, *v. t.* [See JOBATION.] To lecture; scold; reprove. *Obs.*
jobernolisme. † JOBBERNOWLISM. [*Obs.*]
joble, *v. i.* To jabble or shake.
job'less, *a.* See -LESS
job'man (jŏb'măn), *n.* **1.** A man who does job work. **2.** A jobmaster. *Eng.*
job'mon'ger (-mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* One who manages corrupt jobs. *R.*
jo'bo (hō'bō; 133, 189), *n.* [Sp.] *West Indies.* **a** The hog plum. **b** The gumbo limbo.
Job's Cof'fin (jōbz). See DELPHINUS, 2. [*Eng.*]
job'smith', *n.* A jobbing smith.
Job's news (jōbz). Bad news.
job'son, *n.* [From the name *Jobson.*] A countryman; a boor *Obs.*
Job's post (jōbz). One who brings bad news *Rare*
job type (jŏb). *Print.* Any ornamental or display type
job watch. *Naut.* A hack watch See 6th HACK, 7.
job work. See JOB, *a.*
jocalat. † CHOCOLATE.
jo'cant, *a.* [L. *jocans*, p. pr. of *jocari* to jest, fr. *jocus* a jest.] Jocund; merry *Obs.*
jo'cant-ry, *n.* Act or practice of jesting; merriment. *Obs.*
Jo-cas'ta (jō-kăs'tȧ), **Jo-cas'te** (-tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰοκάστη.] See ŒDIPUS.
joc'a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *jocari* to jest.] Jocular. *Obs.*
Joch (yōk), *n.* [G., lit., yoke, hence, area covered in a day by a yoke of oxen.] See MEASURE.
Joch'a-bed (jŏk'ȧ-bĕd). *D. Bib*
Joch'e-bed (-ē-bĕd) *Bib.*
‖ **jo'ci cau'sa** [L.] For the sake of the joke. *Cicero* (*Philippics*, II. 17).
jock, *n.* A jockey. *Colloq.*
jock, *n.* Food; provisions. *Dial. Eng.*
jock, *v. t. & i.* To hit or strike with a jolt or shock; as, to *jock* against a post. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Jock, *n.* A nickname for *John*, used like *Jack*. *Scot.*
jockey bar. The top bar of a kitchen grate. *Dial. Eng.*
jockey boot. A top-boot.
jockey box. A box for articles under the driver's seat in a wagon.
jockey coat A greatcoat, esp. one of broadcloth with wide sleeves. *Obs. or Scot.* [-DOM.]
jock'ey-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See
jockey gear. An arrangement of jockey pulleys; esp., one used in laying ocean cable.
jock'ey-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
jock'ey-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Jock o' Ha'zel-dean (hā'zĕl-dēn). The hero of a ballad by Sir Walter Scott. Jock's ladylove was, under her father's compulsion, about to marry another suitor, but on the wedding morning she was found to have gone "o'er the border and awa' wi' Jock o' Hazeldean."
jock'te-leg (jŏk'tē-lĕg), *n.* A large clasp knife. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
jocolatte. † CHOCOLATE.
jocond, jocounde. † JOCUND.
jo-co'que (hō-kō'kā), **jo-co'qui** (-kē), *n* [Mex. *xococ* anything sour.] Buttermilk. *Southwestern U. S.*
joc'te-leg. Var. of JOCKTELEG
jo'cu (hō'kōō: *Lat.* jō'kū), *n.* [Amer. Sp. (Cuba).] The dog snapper (*Lutianus jocu*). *Sp. Amer.*
joc'u-lar, *n.* [Cf. OF. *joculer*, LL. *jocularis*. See JUGGLER.] A jester or minstrel. *Obs.* See JUGGLER.
joc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of JOCULAR.
joc'u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
joc'u-la-ry, *a.* [L. *jocularius*. Cf. JOCULAR.] Jocular. *Obs.*
joc'u-la-ry, *n.* [See JOCULAR, JUGGLER.] Jugglery. *Obs.*
joc'u-la'tor (jŏk'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L. See JUGGLER.] A jester; a jongleur.
joc'u-la-to-ry, *a.* [L. *joculatorius.*] Droll; sportive; jocular. *Obs.* — **joc'u-la-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
joc'und, *adv.* Jocundly.
joc'und-a-ry, *a.* Jocund. *Obs.*
joc'und-ly, *adv.* of JOCUND.
joc'und-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Jo'el (jō'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Yōēl*, perh. through Gr. Ἰωήλ or L. *Joel.*] **1.** Lit., the Lord is God; — masc. prop. name.
2. a A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date, assigned by some to about 830 B. C.; by others, to a post-exilic period. **b** The Book of Joel. See OLD TESTAMENT.
Joe Mill'er (jō mĭl'ĕr). [From *Joseph Miller*, a comic actor, whose name was attached, after his death, to a popular jest book published in 1739.] A jest book; a jest or joke, esp. a stale one. — **Joe'-Mill'er-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Joe'-Mill'er-ize**, *v. t. Nonce Words.*
joe'-pye' weed (jō'pī'). Any of several tall asteraceous American weeds of the genus *Eupatorium*, as *E. maculatum* and *E. purpureum*, having whorled leaves and terminal clusters of pink or red tubular flower heads.
joe'wood' (jō'wo͝od'), *n.* A West Indian myrsinaceous shrub (*Jaquinia armillaris*), found also in Florida. Its leathery leaves are saponaceous.
jog (jŏg), *v. t.*; JOGGED (jŏgd); JOG'GING (jŏg'ĭng). [ME. *joggen*; perh. of imitative origin; cf. SHOG.] **1.** To push or shake, as with the elbow or hand; to jostle; nudge; esp., to push or touch, in order to give notice, to excite one's attention, or to warn.
2. To suggest to; to notify; to remind; to call the attention of; as, to *jog* the memory.
3. To cause to jog; to drive at a jog, as a horse.
jog, *v. i.* To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot; to move slowly, leisurely, or monotonously; — usually with *on*, *along*, sometimes with *over*.
Jog on, *jog* on, the footpath way. *Shak.*
jog, *n.* **1.** A slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention; a push; a jolt.
To give them by turns an invisible *jog*. *Swift.*
2. Act of moving with jogs, or jolts; hitching motion; a slow, steady progress.
3. [Cf. JAG a notch.] A projecting or retreating part in something; any irregularity of line or surface, as in a wall. *Now Chiefly U. S.*
4. *Theaters.* A narrow piece of scenery used to join together two flats or wings of an interior setting.
jog'ger (jŏg'ĕr), *n.* One that jogs; specif.: **a** A four-wheeled double-decked horse omnibus. *Colloq., Eng.* **b** A device for giving a slight push to a part in a machine.
jog'ging (jŏg'ĭng), *p. p. & vb. n.* of JOG. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of giving a jog or jogs; traveling at a jog.
jog'gle (jŏg''l), *v. t.*; JOG'GLED (-'ld); JOG'GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *jog.*] **1.** To shake slightly; to push suddenly but slightly, so as to cause to shake or totter; to jostle; jog.
2. *Arch.* To join by means of a joggle or joggles, so as to prevent sliding apart; sometimes, loosely, to dowel.
jog'gle, *v. i.* To have a shaking or jerking motion; to shake slightly to and fro; to totter.
jog'gle, *n.* **1.** A jog; a jolt; a jog trot. *Lowell.*
2. [Cf. JOG an irregularity in form.] *Arch.* A notch or tooth in the joining surface of any piece of building material to prevent slipping; loosely, a dowel for joining two adjacent blocks of masonry; also, a joggle joint.
joggle piece. *Arch.* Any vertical member in a truss supporting one end of a brace or strut by a shoulder or joggle.
jog'gly (jŏg'lĭ), *a.* Joggling; unsteady. *Colloq.*
jog trot. A slow, regular, jolting gait; hence, a routine habit or method persistently adhered to; a slow, easy-going way or course of action.
jo-han'nes (jō-hăn'ēz), *n.* Also **jo-an'nes** (jō-ăn'ēz). [NL. See JOHN.] *Numis.* A Portuguese gold coin worth about $8.81 (36s. 2½d.), issued from 1722 to 1835, and named from John V., in whose reign it was first coined. It was widely current and was well known in the American colonies, where it was called *half joe*, the *joe* being the dobra or double johannes. There were also half johannes.
Jo-han'nine (jō-hăn'ĭn; -īn), *a.* Of or pertaining to John, esp. the Apostle John or his writings.
John (jŏn), *n.* [L. *Joannes*, *Johannes*, Gr. Ἰωάννης, fr. Heb. *Yehōkhānān.* Cf. IVAN, JANE.] **1.** Lit., the gift of God; — masc. prop. name. L. *Johannes* (jō-hăn'ēz) or *Joannes* (-ăn'ēz); F. *Jean* (zhäN); It. *Giovanni* (jō-vän'nē); Sp. *Juan* (hwän); Pg. *João* (zhō-ouN'); G. *Johann* (yō'hän; yō-hän'), *Johannes* (yō-hän'ĕs), *Hans* (häns); D. *Jan* (yän); Russ. *Ivan* (ē-vän'). — Dim. *Johnny, Jack, Jock.* — Fem. *Joanna, Jane.* See JOAN.
2. a Any of various Biblical characters; esp.: (1) John the Baptist, who preceded Jesus, preaching repentance. See BAPTIST, 1, SALOME. (2) John the Apostle, whose name is attached to the Fourth Gospel, three Epistles, and the Book of Revelation. See NEW TESTAMENT. **b** (1) The Gospel of John. (2) One of the three Epistles of John, designated *First, Second*, and *Third John*. See NEW TESTAMENT.
John Bull. See in *Vocab.* — **J. Chinaman**, the Chinese nation personified, or the Chinese people collectively; also, a Chinaman. — **J. Company.** The English East India Company; — popularly so called. — **J.-go-to-bed-at-noon**, goatsbeard **a**; also, any of several other plants whose flowers close about noon. *Dial. Eng.* — **J. Paw**, the speckled hind (*Epinephelus drummond-hayi*). See HIND. — **J. Tamson's man.** Var. of JOHN THOMSON'S MAN. — **J. Thomas**, a liveried servant. *Eng.* — **J. Thomson's**, *or* **Tamson's, man**, a husband ruled by his wife. *Scot.* — **J. Trot**, a dull or uncultivated man; a bumpkin; a boor. *Obs. Eng.* — **Little J.** See LITTLE JOHN. — **Prester J.** See PRESTER JOHN.
John Bull. **1. a** In Arbuthnot's satire "The History of John Bull," a character representing the English nation. He is endowed with characteristics regarded as those of the typical Englishman. **b** Hence, the English nation personified; the English people collectively; also, the, or a, typical Englishman; an Englishman.
2. A game of chance consisting in pitching coins upon a board having sixteen numbered divisions.
3. *Mech.* A frame for a ratchet drill, consisting of a strong iron bar having a short movable bar along it, and a flat square foot at one end.
— **John'-Bull'ish**, *a.* — **John'-Bull'ism** (-bo͝ol'ĭz'm), *n.* — **John'-Bull'ist**, *n.*
John Dory, *also* **John Doree. 1.** See DORY, JOHN. **2.** [*l. c.*] **a** [*John* + *doree, dory*, the fish.] Any fish of the family Zeidæ, esp. *Zeus faber*, an oval, compressed European marine food fish, with long appendages on the dorsal fin. It is of a yellow and olive color, with golden, silvery, and blue reflections and a dark spot on each side. **b** The rosefish (*Sebastes marinus*).

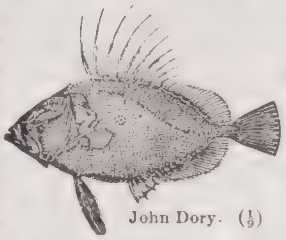
John Dory. (⅛)

John ma-rig'gle (mȧ-rĭg''l). The chiro (*Elops saurus*).
John'ny (jŏn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JOHNNIES (-ĭz). Also **John'nie.**
1. A familiar dim. of JOHN; — variously used as a humorous or contemptuous appellation; as for: **a** Along the Mediterranean, an Englishman. **b** Among the Federal soldiers in the Civil War in the United States, a Confederate. **c** A more or less vapid young dude given to idling in public resorts, dancing attendance on actresses, or the like. **d** A Chinaman. *Slang.*
2. = JOHNNY-JUMP-UP.
3. Any of various animals; as: **a** A small brightly colored sculpin (*Oligocottus maculosus*), rather common in tide pools on the Pacific coast of North America. **b** A penguin (*Pygoscelis tæniata*) widely distributed in the southern parts of the Southern Hemisphere.
Johnny Crapaud. See under CRAPAUD. — **J. Grin'dle** (grĭn'd'l), the bowfin. — **J.-jump-up. a** Any of several American violets, as the bird's-foot violet or the early blue violet. **b** The pansy, occasionally found as an escape from gardens. *U. S.* — **J. Raw**, a raw recruit; a greenhorn. *Slang.* — **J. Reb.** = JOHNNY, *n.*, 1 **b**. — **J. rook**, a hawk (*Senex australis*) of the Falkland Islands, related to the caracaras. — **J. verde** [cf. Sp. *verde* green], a medium-sized, shallow-water, serranoid food fish (*Paralabrax nebulifer*) of the coast of southern California. It is chiefly greenish with dark mottlings.
john'ny-cake' (jŏn'ĭ-kāk'), *n.* **1.** A kind of bread made of Indian corn meal, flour, eggs, milk, etc. *U. S.*
2. A cake of wheat meal baked or fried. *Australia.*
John'son-ese' (jŏn'sŭn-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* The diction or literary style of Dr. Samuel Johnson, or one formed in imitation of it; — used derogatorily of stilted or pompous style, affecting classical words.
John'son grass (jŏn'sŭn). [After W. *Johnson* of Alabama, who planted it about 1840–45.] A tall perennial grass (*Andropogon halepensis*), valuable in the southern and western United States for pasture and hay, though it often becomes a pest in cultivated lands, spreading by means of the rootstocks, which are eaten by hogs. In the Orient it is cultivated for its seed, and is often called *Australian millet, Arabian millet, Aleppo grass*, etc.
John-so'ni-an (jŏn-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Samuel Johnson or his style; derogatorily, pompous; inflated. — *n.* A follower or copier of Dr. Johnson. — **John-so'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **John'son-ism** (jŏn'sŭn-ĭz'm), *n.*

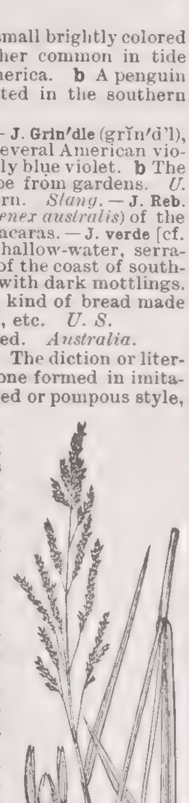
Johnson Grass.

join (join), *v. t.*; JOINED (joind); JOIN'ING. [ME. *joinen*, *joignen*, F. *joindre*, fr. L. *jungere* to yoke, bind together, join; akin to *jugum* yoke. See YOKE, and cf. CONJUGAL, JUNCTION, JUNTA.] **1.** To unite, connect, or associate physically so as to make, act, work, appear, hold together, or the like, as one; to fasten or put together by means of an intervening object; to couple; combine; unite.
2. Specif.: **a** To harness; to yoke. *Obs.* **b** *Geom.* To connect by a line, esp. by a straight line. **c** To bring into juxtaposition or contact; as, to *join* shoulder to shoulder.
3. To combine or unite in time, effort, action, consideration, or other immaterial manner; as, they *joined* their prayers in his behalf.
4. Specif.: **a** To associate one's self with; to be or become connected with; to league one's self with; to unite with; as, to *join* a party; to *join* the church.
We jointly vow to *join* no other head *Dryden.*
b To unite in marriage. *Wycliffe.*
5. To be adjacent to; adjoin; as, our farm *joins* hers. *Colloq.*
6. To accept, or engage in, as a contest; to come together in opposition upon; as, to *join* encounter, battle, issue.
7. To form or construct by uniting parts together; as, to *join* a frame.
Syn. — Coalesce, conjoin, connect; incorporate, compound, mix, mingle, blend, merge. — JOIN, COMBINE, UNITE, CONSOLIDATE, AMALGAMATE agree in denoting the association, with varying degrees of closeness, of two or more objects (see MINGLE). JOIN, the most general term, may express connection of any degree of closeness; as, to *join* hands, timbers (as by a mortise *joint*), forces; "Were there not an identity in the substance, man and woman might *join*, but they could never unify" (*Coleridge*). COMBINE, rather more than *unite*, keeps in mind the elements which are associated; UNITE lays slightly greater emphasis on the resulting unity; as, the *combined* fleets of England and Japan; "In the highest [organism] . . . a great number of parts *combine* to perform each function, each part doing its allotted share of the work" (*Huxley*); "All our family are collected here . . . discoursing each their separate concerns, but all *united* into one whole" (*E. FitzGerald*); the *United* States. CONSOLIDATE emphasizes the compactness or stability arising from the association of the parts (see CONDENSE); AMALGAMATE emphasizes the closeness of their union; as, to *consolidate* two railroads, to *amalgamate* two races; "Imagination also shapes and creates . . . by innumerable processes; and in none does it more delight than in that of *consolidating* numbers into unity, and dissolving and separating unity into number" (*Wordsworth*); "a thorough *amalgamation* of the Saxon, Norman, and scholarly elements of English" (*Lowell*). In the main, similar distinctions hold for the corresponding nouns. See ATTACH, UNION.
join (join), *v. i.* **1.** To come together so as to be united or connected; to be joined, lit. or fig.; to be contiguous, close, or in contact; to unite; to mingle; to form a union; to enter into association or alliance; as, two rivers *join.*
Whose house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts xviii. 7.*
Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people of these abominations? *Ezra ix. 14.*
Nature and fortune *joined* to make thee great. *Shak.*
2. To engage; to join battle. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Astrol.* To come, or to be, in conjunction. *Obs.*
join, *n.* Act of joining, or place where joining is made; specif., the line joining two points; the point common to two intersecting lines. *Henrici.*
join'der (join'dĕr), *n.* [F. *joindre*, inf. as n. See JOIN, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of joining; a putting together; conjunction.
Confirmed by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shak.*
2. *Law.* **a** A joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit. **b** Acceptance of an issue tendered. **c** A joining of causes of action or defense.
join'er (-ĕr), *n.* [ME. *joynour*, OF. *joigneor.*] **1.** One that joins; specif., *Colloq. & Humorous*, one who joins many secret and other organizations. *U. S.*
2. One whose occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood; a mechanic who does the woodwork (as doors, stairs, etc.) necessary for the finishing of buildings. "One Snug, the *joiner.*" *Shak.*
3. A wood-working machine, for sawing, planing, mortising, tenoning, grooving, etc.
Syn. — See CARPENTER.
join'er, *v. i.*; -ERED (-ĕrd); -ER-ING. To work as a joiner.
join'er-y (join'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Art or trade of a joiner; the work of a joiner; things made by a joiner.
joint (joint), *n.* [F. *joint*, OF. also *jointe* (LL. *juncta*), fr. L. *jungere, junctum*, to join. See JOIN.] **1.** The part, or the arrangement or mechanism of the part, where two bones of an animal's body, or parts of an invertebrate's body, are joined, esp. so as to admit of motion; an articulation (which see), whether movable or not; hence, a part in a plant where branches give off; as, the knee *joint*; a node or *joint* of a stem; a ball-and-socket *joint.*
To tear thee *joint* by *joint.* *Milton.*
2. The place or part where two things or parts are joined or united; the union of two or more smooth or even surfaces admitting of a close fitting or junction, whether movable or immovable; junction; as, a *joint* between two pieces of timber; a *joint* in a pipe. Specif.: **a** *Arch.* The space between the adjacent surfaces of two bodies joined and held together, as by means of cement, mortar, etc.; as, a thin *joint.* **b** *Geol.* A plane of fracture, or divisional plane, of a rock, other than the bedding planes. Joints occur in all firm, coherent rocks, dividing them into blocks. In horizontally stratified rocks they are as a rule vertical or nearly so. Igneous rocks sometimes show columnar jointing. Joints result both from tension, as that produced by stretching or by contraction on drying or cooling, and from compression. They are probably caused principally by crustal movements.

Joint, *Geol.* *a a* Surfaces formed by Strike Joint, or "Back;" *b b* Surfaces formed by Dip Joint, or "Cutter."

3. The part or space included between two articulations, knots, or nodes; as, a *joint* of the arm or leg; a *joint* of cane or of a grass stem.
4. Specif.: Any of the large pieces of meat as cut into portions by the butcher for roasting.
5. A place of low resort, as for smoking opium. *Slang.*
out of joint, dislocated, as when the head of a bone slips from its socket; hence, out of adjustment; disordered. "The time is *out of joint.*" *Shak.*
joint, *a.* [F., p. p. of *joindre.* See JOIN.] **1.** Joined;

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joc'und-ry, *n.* Jocund action or temperament; jocundity. *Obs.*
jod (jŏd) Var. of YOD, the tenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; — used as a heading to the 10th section of Ps. cxix. [*Obs.*]
jod, *v. t.* Prob., to knock; batter.
Jo'da (jō'dȧ). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Jo-da'ia (jō-dā'yȧ; -dī'ȧ). *D.*
jo'del (yō'dĕl), *v. & n.* = YODEL. — **jo'dler** (-dlĕr), *n.*
Jo'do (jō'dō), *n.* [Jap. *jō-do*, fr. Chin *ts'ing t'u* pure earth, i. e., holy land.] In Japanese Buddhism, the heaven presided over by Amida.
Joe (jō), *n.* **1.** Short for JOSEPH. **2.** A Joe Miller
3 [*l. c*] A joey, or fourpence. *Slang, Eng.* [the coin.]
joe, *n.* Short for JOHANNES,
joe, *n.* A sweetheart; a jo *Scot.*
joe bent. The marsh titmouse. *Scot.*
Jo'ed (jō'ĕd). *Bib.*
joefaile. ✝ JEOFAIL.
Jo-e'la (jō-ē'lȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jo-e'lah (-lȧ). *Bib.*
Joe rocker. See GREEN CRAB.
jo'ey (jō'ĭ), *n.* [Australian *joè. Oxf. E. D.*] The young of any animal; esp., a young kangaroo, such as is carried in its mother's pouch. *Australia.*
Jo'ey, *n.* **1** Dim. of JOE or JOSEPH. [*Slang, Eng.*]
2. [*l. c.*] A fourpenny piece.
Jo-e'zer (jō-ē'zĕr). *Bib.*
jog. Obs. or Scot. var. of JAG, to pierce.
Jog'be-hah (jŏg'bē-hä) *Bib.*
jo'gee, jo'gi (yō'gē), *n.* = YOGI.
jogel, jogelour. ✝ JUGGLE, etc.
jogged (jŏgd), *pret. & p. p* of JOG.
joggle beam. *Arch.* A built-up or flitch beam secured by joggle joints.
joggle post. *Arch.* **a** A joggle piece. **b** A post made of timbers joggled together.
jog'gle-ty (jŏg''l-tĭ), *a.* Joggly.
jog'gle-work', *n.* *Masonry.* Work of joggled courses.
joggling table. *Metal* A machine having an inclined table on which ore is separated according to density by joggling.
jo'gi (yō'gē). Var. of YOGI.
jog'-jog', *a. & adv.* Jogging; with jogging. [*Ref. Sp.*]
jog'l, jog'ld. Joggle, joggled.
Jog'li (jŏg'lī). *Bib.*
joglour, jogoler. ✝ JUGGLER.
jog'-trot'tism (jŏg'trŏt'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
Jo'ha (jō'hȧ). *Bib.*
Jo-ha'nan (jō-hā'năn). *Bib*
Jo-han'na, *n.* Fem. prop. name. See JOAN. [Johannine.]
Jo-han'ne-an (jō-hăn'ē-ăn), *a.*
Jo-han'nes (-ēz; -ĕs). *Bib*
Jo-han'nis-ber'ger (-ĭs-bûr'gĕr), *n.* [G., fr *Johannisberg*, castle and village on the Rhine, Prussia.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
jo-han'nite (jō-hăn'īt), *n.* [After Archduke *Johann*, of Austria.] *Min.* A green hydrous sulphate of uranium and copper, occurring in massive form.
Jo-han'nite (jō-hăn'īt), *n.* **1.** A Hospitaler, or Knight of St. John. *Obs.*
2. One of John the Baptist's disciples. *Obs.*
3. A Joannite. [idle fellow.]
John'a-dreams', *n.* A dreamy,
John A. Grin'dle, *also* **John'ny Grin'dle.** The bowfin (*Amia calva*). *Mississippi Valley.*
John'-a-Nokes'. See ROE, RICHARD. *Obs.*
John'-ap'ple, *n* = APPLE-JOHN.
John'-a-Stiles' *or* **-Styles'.** See ROE, RICHARD. *Obs.*
John Crow. The turkey buzzard. *British West Indies.*
John Day series. *Geol.* A Tertiary series of the John Day basin in Oregon.
John Demon. The crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*). *Indiana.*
John Doe. See DOE, JOHN.
John Down The fulmar. *Local, Newfoundland.*
John'i-an (jŏn'ĭ-ăn; jŏn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A member or graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.
John'ny-cranes', *n.* The marsh marigold. *Dial. Eng.*
Johnny darter. A small darter (*Boleosoma nigrum*), of the streams of the central United States. [See -DOM. *Slang.*]
john'ny-dom (jŏn'ĭ-dŭm), *n.*
John-of-all-trades, *n.* = JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES.
John o' Noakes. Var. of JOHN-A-NOKES.
Johns'mas (jŏnz'măs), *n.* [For *John's mass.*] Midsummer Day, June 24; St. John Baptist's Day. *Shetland.* [SONIAN.]
John so'ni-an-ly, *adv.* of JOHN-
John'son's mix'ture (jŏn'sŭnz). A fungicide composed of copper sulphate, ammonium carbonate, and water.
john'strup-ite (jŏn'strŭp-īt), *n* [After Prof. F. *Johnstrup* of Copenhagen.] *Min.* A complex silicate of cerium and other metals, in prismatic crystals. Sp. gr., 3.29. [John's-wort.]
John's'-wood', *n.* The St.
John to-whit' (tō̆-hwĭt'). [Prob. fr. its note.] A West Indian vireo (*Vireo sylva calidris*). *Jamaica*
Joi'a-da (joi'ȧ-dȧ). *Bib.*
Joi'a-kim (-kĭm). *Bib.*
Joi'a-rib (-rĭb). *Bib.*
joice. ✝ JOIST.
joice. Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of JUICE. [join. *Obs.*]
join, *v. t.* [For *enioin.*] To en-
join. *Abbr.* Joinery.
join'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
join'ant, *a.* [OF. & F. *joignant*, p. pr. of *joindre* to join.] Adjoining; conjoined. *Obs. or R.*
joind. Joined. *Ref. Sp.*
joiner's gauge *or* **gage.** A marking gauge. [*Obs.*]
join'hand', *n.* Cursive writing.
join'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JOIN.
joining hand. Joinhand. *Obs.*
join'ing-ly, *adv.* of *joining*, *p. pr.* *Rare.*

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united; combined; as, *joint* influences; specif., *Law*, of the lives of two or more persons, united in time; concurrent in time till one lapses.

2. Of or pert. to two or more at the same time; common to two or more; as: **a** Involving the united activity of two or more; done or produced by two or more working together.

I read this *joint* effusion twice over. *T. Hook.*

b Shared by, or affecting, two or more; held, or obligating, or obligated, in common; as, a *joint* account; a *joint* fine; *joint* indictment. "A *joint* burden laid upon us all." *Shak.* Specif., in diplomacy, designating an action or expression in which two or more governments unite (distinguished from an *identic* action or expression); as, *joint* intervention; a *joint* note. At the Common law a *joint obligation*, as a joint debt, bond, contract, etc., binds each of the obligors to the performance of the entire obligation, and a judgment against one merges the obligation in the judgment; and a suit to enforce such an obligation must be brought by the obligees jointly. At the Roman law the term *joint* is applied to the rights and obligations, and the parties, concerned in common in cases of correality or solidarity. In some of the systems founded on the Roman law, as the French law of Louisiana, the Roman-Dutch law of South Africa, etc., a joint obligation imposes only a pro-rata liability, unless there has been an express assumption of the liability in solido. See SOLIDARITY. Cf. *joint and several*, below.

3. United, joined, or sharing with another or with others; not solitary in interest or action; holding in common with an associate, or with associates; acting together; as, *joint* heir; *joint* creditor; *joint* debtor, etc. (Cf. def. 2, above.) "*Joint* tenants of the world." *Donne.*

4. *Hindu Law.* Of or pert. to a joint family (see below).

joint and several, *Law*, designating, or pertaining to, the debt, credit, obligation, etc., which is held in such a way that the parties in interest are engaged both together and individually; thus a *joint and several* debt is one for which all the debtors may be sued together or either of them individually. Cf. SOLIDARITY; also, see under def. 2 **b**. above. — **j. annuity.** See ANNUITY. — **j. committee**, *Parliamentary Practice*, a committee composed of members of the two houses of a legislative body, for the appointment of which concurrent resolutions of the two houses are necessary. — **j. family**, *Hindu Law*, a commune or body composed entirely of members descended actually or by assumption (as in case of adoption) from a common ancestor through males, together with their wives and unmarried daughters, and (in its complete form) having their food, property, and idols in common. The head or manager of the joint family is elective, and does not have patriarchal powers. — **j.-life policy**, *Insurance*, a policy insuring two or more lives and made payable to the survivor upon the death of the other or others. — **j. meeting.** See JOINT SESSION. — **j. resolution**, *Parliamentary Practice*, a resolution adopted jointly by the two branches of a legislative body. — **j. rule**, *Parliamentary Practice*, a rule of proceeding adopted by the concurrent action of both branches of a legislative assembly. — **j. session**, *or* **meeting**, *Parl. Law*, a session, meeting, or sitting, of two bodies met together and acting as one body. — **j. sitting.** See JOINT SESSION. — **j. stock**, stock or capital held in company; capital held as a common stock or fund. — **j.-stock company**, *Law*, a company or association consisting of a number of individuals organized to conduct a business for gain with a joint stock, the shares owned by any member being transferable without the consent of the rest. Less often called a *joint-stock association*. At common law such a company is a form of partnership differing from the ordinary form of partnership by the transferability of shares, as in a corporation, the death of a stockholder not dissolving the company, and by the fact that the managing of the company is limited to persons specially authorized. Statutes both in Great Britain and the States of the United States provide for the organization and registration of such companies, with the effect of assimilating the companies more or less to corporations. Under the British Companies Acts companies may be incorporated with limited or unlimited liability, those with unlimited liability corresponding essentially to the ordinary corporations formed in the United States under general corporation laws. See CORPORATION, LIMITED LIABILITY. — **j.-stock savings bank.** See SAVINGS BANK. — **j. tenancy**, *Law*, a tenure by two or more persons of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole.

In Dutch law there is no such tenure as *joint tenancy* or joint ownership in the English sense. Persons to whom the same thing has been bequeathed, movable or immovable, take it as coöwners without any right of survivorship. *Geo. T. Morice.*

— **j. tenant**, *Law*, one who holds an estate by joint tenancy.

joint (joint), *v. t.*; JOINT′ED; JOINT′ING. **1.** To unite by a joint or joints; to fit together; to prepare so as to fit together; as, to *joint* boards.

2. To join; connect; unite; combine. *Now Rare.*

Jointing their force 'gainst Cæsar. *Shak.*

3. To provide with a joint or joints; to articulate.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion. *Ray.*

4. To separate the joints of; to divide at the joint or joints; to disjoint; to cut up into joints, as meat. "He *joints* the neck." *Dryden.*

5. To file down (saw teeth) to a correct height.

joint, *v. i.* To fit as if by joints; to coalesce as joints do; as, the stones *joint* neatly.

joint′ed (join′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Having joints; articulated; full of nodes; knotty; as, a *jointed* doll.

jointed charlock, a brassicaceous weed (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) related to the common radish, having straw-colored, whitish, or purplish flowers, and jointed pods. — **j. glasswort**, the common glasswort.

joint′er (join′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that joints.

2. In various technical uses: **a** A plane for smoothing the surfaces of pieces which are to be accurately joined; esp.: (1) The longest plane used by a joiner. (2) *Coopering.* A long stationary plane, for planing the edges of barrel staves. **b** *Masonry.* (1) A bent piece of iron inserted to strengthen joints. (2) A tool for pointing joints. (3) A tool for marking out joints. **c** A kind of triangular knife or colter attached to the beam of a plow to cut turf. See PLOW, *Illust.* **d** *Wood-working Mach.* (1) A buzz planer. (2) A general-utility machine for planing, squaring, beveling, etc. **e** A tool used in jointing saws. **f** A kind of a mold or form fitted around at the junction of two water pipes to serve the purpose of a clay roll in pouring the lead to make the joint.

Jointer, 2 **b** (3). *a* Sectional View showing Working Edge.

joint evil. *Veter.* **a** A localized disease of the joints of young animals, esp. calves and foals, characterized by painful swelling with fever and inappetence. **b** = COLT EVIL **b**.

joint fir. **a** Any gnetaceous plant of the genus *Gnetum* or of the genus *Ephedra*; — so called from the leafless, jointed stems. **b** Any coniferous plant of the family Taxaceæ.

joint grass. **a** A coarse creeping grass (*Paspalum distichum*) which roots at the joints. *U. S.* **b** Any equisetum. *Dial. Eng.* **c** The yellow bedstraw. *Dial. Eng.*

joint′ing (join′tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JOINT. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act or process of making a joint; also, the joints thus produced.

jointing rule, *Masonry*, a long straight rule used by bricklayers for securing straight joints and faces.

joint′ly, *adv.* **1.** In a joint manner; together; unitedly; not separately; specif., so as to be or become liable to a joint obligation; so as to create a joint liability or right.

2. *Math.* As the product (of); as, *z* varies *jointly* as *x* and *y*; — with *as*.

joint′ress (join′trĕs), *n.* *Law.* A woman who has a jointure.

joint stool. **1.** A stool consisting of jointed parts; a folding stool. *Shak.*

2. A block supporting a joint; a joint chair.

joint tool. A kind of hand vise used by jewelers in filing the ends of joint wire, etc.

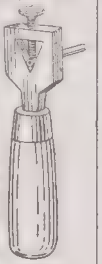

Joint Tool.

join′ture (join′tūr), *n.* [F. *jointure* a joint, orig., a joining, L. *junctura*, fr. *jungere* to join. See JOIN; cf. JUNCTURE.] **1.** A joining; union. *Obs.*

2. A joint; juncture. *Rare.*

3. *Law.* The joint tenancy of an estate, or the estate so held. *Obs.*, except specif.: Orig., an estate settled on a wife to be taken by her in lieu of dower; hence, under the Statute of Uses (27 Henry VIII., c. 10), as defined by Coke upon Littleton, a settlement upon the wife herself of "a competent livelihood of freehold for the wife, of lands or tenements, to take effect presently in possession or profit after the decease of the husband, for the life of the wife at least." The statute made such a jointure, known as a **legal jointure**, if made and expressed in the deed to be in satisfaction of the entire dower, a bar to dower (which had been revived by the statute). A settlement made otherwise than this is not a bar, except a provision made, and accepted by a woman (not being an infant) before her marriage, in lieu of dower, when equity will generally enforce it as a bar, and it is known as **equitable dower** *or* **jointure**.

join′ture, *v. t.*; JOIN′TURED (-tūrd); JOIN′TUR-ING. To settle a jointure upon.

joint vetch. Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Æschynomene*; — so called from the jointed pod.

joint′weed′ (joint′wēd′), *n.* **a** An American polygonaceous herb (*Polygonella articulatum*), with jointed spikelike racemes of small white flowers. *U. S.* **b** Any species of *Equisetum*. *Local, Eng.* **c** = MARE'S-TAIL, 2 **a**. *Local, Eng.*

joint′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* The larva of any of several small hymenopterous flies of the family Chalcididæ and genus *Isosoma*, which attack the stems of grain and cause gall-like swellings, usually at or just above the first joint. They are often numerous enough to cause great damage to the crop. The common jointworm of wheat is the larva of *Isosoma tritici*; *I. hordei* injures barley, and *I. hirtifrons* injures rye. Other species are also harmful.

Adult Fly (*Isosoma tritici*) of Jointworm.

joint′y (join′tĭ), *a.* **a** Having many joints. **b** Traversed by many natural fissures; — said of hard ground so broken up.

joist (joist), *n.* [ME. *giste*, OF. *giste*, F. *gîte*, fr. *gesir* to lie, F. *gésir*. See GIST.] **1.** **a** (1) Any of the small rectangular-sectioned timbers or rolled iron or steel beams (of various sections) ranged parallelwise from wall to wall in a building, or resting on beams, girders, etc., to support the planking, or pavement, tiling, or flagging of a floor, or the laths or furring strips of a ceiling; — called, according to its position or use, *binding*, *bridging*, *ceiling*, or *trimming joist*, etc. See DOUBLE-FRAMED FLOOR, *Illust.* (2) A similar timber supporting the floor of a bridge or other structure. **b** A stud or scantling about 3 by 4 inches in section. *U. S.*

2. A piece of wood laid under a barrel to keep it in place. *Obs.*

joist, *v. t.*; JOIST′ED; JOIST′ING. To furnish with joists.

joist′ing (jois′tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JOIST. Specif.: *vb. n.* Joists collectively, esp. when in position supporting a floor.

joke (jōk), *n.* [L. *jocus*. Cf. JEOPARDY, JEWEL, JOCULAR, JUGGLER.] **1.** Something said or done for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive (commonly indicating more of hilarity or humor than *jest*); the spirit, humor, or purpose in or with which things are said or done to provoke laughter or amusement; jest; witticism; as, to crack good-natured *jokes*; it was done in *joke*.

2. Something not said seriously, or not actually meant; something done in sport.

Inclose whole downs in walls, 't is all a *joke*. *Pope.*

3. An object of joking; a laughingstock; as, he is the *joke* of the town.

Syn. — See JEST.

joke, *v. t.*; JOKED (jōkt); JOK′ING (jōk′ĭng). To make merry with; to make jokes upon; to rally; banter; as, to *joke* a comrade.

joke, *v. i.* [Cf. L. *jocari*.] To do something for sport, or as a joke; to be merry in words or actions; to jest.

He laughed, shouted, *joked*, and swore. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Jest, sport, rally, banter.

jok′er (jōk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who jokes; a jester.

2. Hence: **a** A man; fellow; creature. *Slang.* **b** Something used to play a trick or win one's point or object with. *Slang.* **c** A clause that is ambiguous or apparently immaterial inserted in a legislative bill to render it inoperative or uncertain in some respect without arousing opposition at the time of its passage. *Political Cant.*

3. *Card Playing.* An extra card sometimes added to the pack, as in euchre, counting always as a trump, and usually as the highest; — in euchre often called *best bower*.

jol′li-fi-ca′tion (jŏl′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*jolly* + *-fication*. See -FY.] A merrymaking; jovial festivity. *Colloq.*

We have had a *jollification* or so together. *Scott.*

jol′li-fy (jŏl′ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). To make, or to be, jolly. *Colloq.*

jol′li-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *jolite*, *jolivete*, *jolifte*, OF. *jolieté*, *joliveté*, *jolifté*.] **1.** State or quality of being jolly; gayety; merriment or merrymaking; festivity; jovial enjoyment. *Chaucer.*

All now was turned to *jollity* and game. *Milton.*

Our . . . pretense of *jollity* at a threadbare joke. *Hawthorne.*

2. In obsolete senses: **a** Pleasure, esp. sexual. **b** Presumption; self-confidence; bravery. **c** Gayness; splendor; gracefulness. **d** Pleasantry; jest.

Syn. — Merriment, mirth, gayety, festivity, hilarity.

jol′ly (jŏl′ĭ), *a.*; JOL′LI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); JOL′LI-EST. [ME. *joly*, *jolif*, OF. *joli*, *jolif*, joyful, merry, F. *joli* pretty; perh. of Scand. origin and akin to E. *yule*; cf. Icel. *jōl* yule, Christmas feast. See YULE.] **1.** Full of spirits; high in spirits; joyful; as, he was very *jolly* over his good fortune.

2. In obsolete senses: Full of animal life; amorous; gallant; brave; arrogant; bold.

3. Full of life and mirth; displaying, or given to, social merriment or conviviality; jovial; joyous; merry.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntsmen. *Shak.*

"A *jolly* place," said he, "in times of old!" *Wordsworth.*

4. Expressing or inspiring mirth and gayety.

And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

5. Gay or brave in appearance; bonny. *Obs. or Dial.*

6. Of fine appearance; excellent; agreeable; pleasant. "A *jolly* cool wind." *Sir T. North.* *Now Mostly Colloq.*

Full *jolly* knight he seemed, and fair did sit. *Spenser.*

The coachman is swelled into *jolly* dimensions. *Irving.*

Syn. — See JOCULAR.

jolly boys, a number of drinking cups connected by a tube. *Slang.* — **j. jumper**, *Naut.*, the topmost sail alleged to have been carried by old-time ships, being the seventh from the deck. — **J. Roger.** = ROGER, a pirate flag.

jol′ly, *n.*; *pl.* JOLLIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. JOLLY, *a.*] **1.** A marine in the English navy. *Sailors' Slang.*

2. A cheer or round of applause. *Slang.*

3. Something said or done to keep a person or people in good humor or quiet; often something so said or done in insincerity, or to aid in a hoax or cheat. *Slang or Colloq.*

4. A potter's machine like a jigger used for flat ware, as plates, saucers, etc.

jol′ly (jŏl′ĭ), *v. t.*; JOL′LIED (-ĭd); JOL′LY-ING. To cause to be jolly; to make good-natured; to encourage to feel pleasant or cheerful; — often implying an insincere or bantering spirit; hence, to poke fun at. *Slang or Colloq.*

We want you to *jolly* them up a bit. *Brander Matthews.*

We . . . gently "*jollied*" the doctor's topography. *F. Remington.*

jol′ly, *v. i.* **1.** To be or act jolly; to make merry.

2. To jolly a person or people; to say or do things intended to keep people in good humor, often insincerely or when imposing on them. *Slang or Colloq.*

Jol′ly bal′ance (jŏl′ĭ; *properly* y ō l′ ē). [After its inventor, P. von *Jolly* (1809–84), German physicist.] *Physics.* A very delicate spring balance used esp. for the determination of densities by the method of weighing in air and in water.

jol′ly-boat′, *n.* [Perh. fr. Dan. *jolle* yawl, or D. *jol* yawl (influenced by E. *jolly*, and *boat*). See YAWL the boat.] *Naut.* A boat of medium size belonging to a ship, used for general rough or small work, and often carried hanging across the stern.

jolt (jōlt), *v. i.*; JOLT′ED; JOLT′ING. [Perh. fr. *jole*, *joll*, *jowl*, and orig. meaning to knock on the head. See JOWL head.] To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground; as, the coach *jolts*.

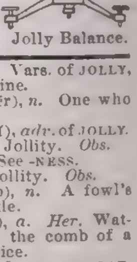

Jolly Balance.

jolt, *v. t.* **1.** To butt, or to nudge. *Obs.*

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joint′age (join′tāj), *n.* Joining or juncture. *R.*

joint′-awned′ (joint′ônd′), *a.* Having a jointed awn.

joint′-bed′ded, *a.* *Masonry.* Bedded in the wall so that its natural bed is set in a joint, generally vertical. Cf. FACE-BEDDED.

joint bolt. A bolt for fastening a T joint.

joint box. *Elec.* A tight iron box for inclosing splices or joints in electric wires or cables.

joint chair. *Railroad.* A chair supporting the ends of abutting rails.

joint clay. A clay which on drying is divided by shrinkage cracks into cuboidal blocks. See JOINT, 2 **b**.

joint coupling. A universal [coupling.

joint′ed-ly, *adv.* of JOINTED.

joint′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

join′tee (join′tē), *n.* [See JAYANTI.] = DHUNCHEE. *India.*

joint′er, *n.* Joint holder or possessor. *Obs.*

joint file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

joint hinge. A strap hinge.

joint ill. = JOINT EVIL.

joint′ist, *n.* A keeper of a joint, or low resort. *Local, U. S.*

joint′less, *a.* See -LESS.

joint′meal′, *adv.* [*joint* + *-meal*.] Joint by joint. *Obs.*

joint oil. *Anat.* Synovia.

joint pin. A pin on which the movable parts of a joint turn, as in a knuckle joint. [POOL.

joint-purse arrangement. See

joint ring. A gemel ring. *Obs.*

joint rod. *Bookbinding.* A rod used to hold a book in shape for pressing. [rule.

joint rule. A jointed measuring

joint saw. A saw with a curved face, used in making the joints of compasses, etc. [SENSATION.

joint sensation. See ARTICULAR

joint snake. A glass snake.

joint splice. A reënforce at a joint, to sustain the parts in their true relation.

joint′-stock′ism, *n.* See -ISM.

join′ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.

join′tur-ess, *n.* A jointress.

joint water. Synovia.

joint wire. Hollow wire for joints, as in watch cases.

joise, *v. i.* [OF. *joïr*, F. *jouir*. See REJOICE.] To rejoice. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To enjoy as a possession. *Obs.* [for GIST, agist.

joist (jīst; joist). Obs. or dial.

joist′less (joist′lĕs), *a.* See -LESS. [a jolt.

joitt, *n.* Obs. Scot. var. of JOT,

Jok′de-am (jŏk′dē-ăm). *Bib.*

joke. ✝ JOUK.

joke′less, *a.* See -LESS.

joke′let, *n.* A little joke. *Humorous.* [*Humorous.*

joke′smith′, *n.* A joke writer.

joke′some, *a.* Jocular. *Rare.* —

joke′some-ness, *n.* *Rare.*

joke′ster, *n.* A joker. *Rare.*

Jo′kim (jō′kĭm). *Bib.*

jok′ing-ly, *adv.* of *joking*, p. pr.

jok′ish (jōk′ĭsh), *a.* Jocular. *R.*

jok′ist (-ĭst), *n.* A joker.

Jok′me-am (jŏk′mē-ăm). *Bib.*

Jok′ne-am (-nē-ăm). *Bib.*

Jok′shan (-shăn). *Bib.*

Jok′tan (jŏk′tăn), *n.* *Bib.* Son of Eber and father of numerous Arabian tribes. [*Bib.*

Jok′the-el (jŏk′thē-ĕl; -thēl).

jo′kul (yō′kōōl), *properly* **jö′kul** (yû′kōōl), *n.* [Icel. *jökull* icicle, ice, glacier.] An ice-and-snow-covered mountain; a snow mountain. *Iceland.*

jokul, *interj.* Yes, sir. *Shetland.*

jok′y (jōk′ĭ), *a.* Jocular. *Colloq.*

Jo-la′ha (jō-lä′hä), *n.* [Hind. *julāhā* a weaver.] A member of a Mohammedan caste of weavers of India found chiefly in Bengal, the Punjab, United Provinces, and Hyderabad.

jole. Var. of JOWL.

‖ **jo′li′** (zhō′lē′), *fem.* ‖ **jo′lie′** (-lē′), *a.* [F.] Pretty; advantageous; agreeable; pleasant; piquant; amusing.

jolif. ✝ JOLLY.

jol′i-ous, *a.* Jolly. *Obs.*

jolite, jolivete. ✝ JOLLITY.

joll (jōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of JOWL.

joll (jōl), *v. t.* To move clumsily; to roll over; to lurch. — *n.* A lurch. *Both Dial. Eng.*

jol′ley, jol′lie. Vars. of JOLLY, a potter's machine.

jol′li-er (jŏl′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who jollies. *Slang.*

jol′li-ly (jŏl′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of JOLLY.

jol′li-ment, *n.* Jollity. *Obs.*

jol′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

jol′li-try, *n.* Jollity. *Obs.*

jol′lop (jŏl′ŭp), *n.* A fowl's dewlap, or wattle.

jol′loped (-ŭpt), *a.* *Her.* Wattled; — said of the comb of a cock or cockatrice.

jol′ly, *n.* Short for JOLLY-BOAT.

jol′ly, *adv.* Very; remarkably. *Slang.*

jol′ly-head, *n.* Jollity. *Obs.*

jol′ly-tail′ (jŏl′ĭ-tāl′), *n.* [From a Tasmanian name.] = INANGA. *Tasmania.*

Jo′lo-a′no (hō′lō-ä′nō; 189), *n.* A Moro of Sulu.

Jo′lof (yō′lŏf). Var. of WOLOF.

2. To cause to move with a sudden up and down motion, as in a carriage going over rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse; to transport with jolts; as, the horse *jolts* the rider; fast driving *jolts* the carriage and the passengers.

jolt (jōlt), *n.* **1.** A butt, or knock, as with the head. *Obs.*
2. A sudden shock or jerk; a jolting motion, as in a carriage moving over rough ground.

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out. *Swift.*

jolt′er-head′ (jōl′tẽr-hĕd′), *n.* [See JOLT, JOWL, *n.* (in va-
jolt′head′ rious senses).] A large, stupid, or clumsy head; also, a dunce; a blockhead. — **jolt′er-head′ed, jolt′-head′ed,** *a.* — **jolt′er-head′ed-ness, jolt′head′ed-ness,** *n.*

Jo′nah (jō′nȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yōnāh* dove.] **1.** Masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* According to the Book of Jonah, a Hebrew prophet, who, commanded to go to Nineveh and cry against it, disobeyed and fled in a ship going to Tarshish. During a tempest, sent by the Lord because of Jonah, the prophet told the sailors to cast him overboard, which done, the tempest ceased. Jonah was then swallowed by a great fish (in the New Testament, *Matt.* xii. 40, called a "whale") and was in its belly three days and three nights before he was cast out.
3. Hence, a person whose presence brings ill luck or causes misfortune.
4. The Book of Jonah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Jones, Tom (jōnz). The hero of Fielding's "The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling," good-hearted, frank, generous, and manly, but thoughtless and prone to lapses from virtue. He turns out to be an illegitimate nephew of Squire Allworthy, his benefactor, is made the Squire's heir, and in the end marries the fair Sophia Western.

jon′gleur′ (zhôn′glûr′; jŏŋ′glẽr), *n.* [F. *jongleur.* See JUGGLER.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, in France and Norman England, an itinerant minstrel who, for hire, recited or sang verses, usually of his own composition, told stories, etc., by way of entertainment, as at courts. Cf. TROUBADOUR.
2. A juggler, or conjurer. *Rare.*

jon′quil (jŏn′kwĭl; jŭŋ′-; 277), *n.* [F. *jonquille*, or NL. *jonquilla* (fr. F.), fr. L. *juncus* a rush, from its rushlike leaves.] **1.** A bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (*Narcissus jonquilla*), with long, rushlike leaves, and yellow or white single or double fragrant flowers, resembling those of the daffodil; also, a bulb or flower of the plant. See NARCISSUS.
2. A light yellow color like that of jonquil flowers.
3. A variety of the domesticated canary of a deep yellow color free from any greenish tinge.

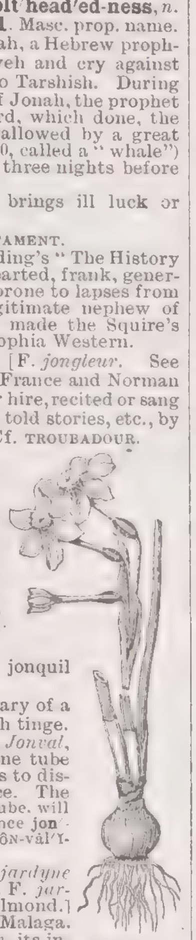
Jonquil, 1.

Jon val′ tube (zhôn′vål′). [After one *Jonval*, a French inventor.] A vertical turbine tube with drowned orifice and curved so as to discharge horizontally into the tailrace. The inclosed turbine, wherever it be in the tube, will utilize the whole fall of the water. — Hence **jon val′ize** (-īz), *v. t.* — **jon-val′i-za′tion** (zhôn-vål′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

Jor′dan al′monds (jôr′dăn). [ME. *jardyne almaunde*, where *jardyne* is prob. fr. F. *jardin* garden; hence prop., a cultivated almond.] In commerce, almonds imported from Malaga.

Jordan engine. [After Joseph *Jordan*, its inventor.] *Paper Making.* A pulping or refining engine, consisting essentially of a stationary hollow cone with projecting knives on its interior surface and fitting over a rapidly rotating cone having similar knives on its outside surface, the pulp passing between the two cones.

jo′rum (jō′rŭm; 201), *n.* [Perh. fr. *Joram*, in 2 Sam. viii. 10, who brought vessels of silver, etc.] A large drinking vessel, or its contents. *Colloq.*

Jos′eph (jō′zĕf), *n.* [Heb. *Yōsēph*, perh. through Gr. Ἰωσήφ or L. *Joseph, Josephus.*] **1.** Lit., he shall add; — masc. prop. name. L. *Josephus* (jō-sē′fŭs); F. *Joseph* (zhō′zĕf′); It. *Giuseppe* (jōō-sĕp′pā); Sp. *José* (hō-sā′; 189); Pg. *José* (zhō-zā′); G. *Joseph* (yō′zĕf). — Dim. *Jo, Joe.* — Fem. *Josepha, Josephine.*
2. *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew patriarch, the elder of Jacob's two sons by his favorite wife, Rachel. Because Joseph was the son of his old age, Jacob loved him above all his other sons and gave him a "coat of many colors." His envious brothers sold him to some Midianites, who in turn sold him into Egypt. His story is related in parts of Genesis, xxx. 23 to the end. **b** The husband of Mary, mother of Jesus. **c** The rich councilor of Arimathæa who took the body of Jesus and placed it in his tomb.
3. [*l. c.*] An outer garment worn in the 18th century; esp., a riding habit, chiefly worn by women, with a small cape and buttoned down the front.

Joseph-and-Mary, the lungwort. *Dial. Eng.* — **J. Andrews.** See ANDREWS, JOSEPH.

Jo-se′phi-a (jō-sē′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir *Joseph* D. Hooker, English botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian proteaceous shrubs and trees distinguished by the narrow, rigid leaves, which exhibit much diversity of form, and by the tetramerous apetalous woolly flowers, succeeded by a woody follicular fruit. They are sometimes cultivated under the name *Dryandra.*

Josh′u-a (jŏsh′ū-ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yehōshūa′.*] **1.** Lit., God of salvation; — masc. prop. name. L. *Josua* (jŏs′ū-ȧ); F. *Josué* (zhō′zü′ā′); G. & D. *Josua* (yō′zōō-ä). — Dim. *Josh.*
2. a The son of Nun, and successor of Moses, who led the Israelites in their invasion and settlement of Canaan. **b** The Book of Joshua. See OLD TESTAMENT.

joss (jŏs), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Pg. *deos* God, L. *deus.* Cf. DEITY.] A Chinese household divinity; a Chinese idol.

joss house. A Chinese temple, or house for the Chinese mode of worship. *Colloq.*

joss paper. Gold and silver paper burned by the Chinese, in the form of coins or ingots, in worship and at funerals.

joss stick. A reed covered with a paste made of the dust of odoriferous woods, or a cylinder made wholly of the paste. Joss sticks are burned by the Chinese as incense before idols, etc.

jos′tle (jŏs′'l), *v. t.*; JOS′TLED (-'ld); JOS′TLING (-lĭng). [A dim. of *joust, just*, v. See JUST to engage in combat.] **1.** To run against and shake; to push roughly or jarringly, as out of the way; to elbow; to hustle; to disturb by crowding; to crowd against. "Bullies *jostled* him." *Macaulay.*

Systems of movement, physical, intellectual, and moral, which are perpetually *jostling* each other. *I. Taylor.*

2. To cause to come into collision; to clash.

jos′tle, *v. i.* Orig., to run atilt (in the tournament); hence, to knock or come in contact so as to jar; to push; crowd roughly; hustle; specif., to push or crowd in passing, as formerly in contending for the wall (dry) side of the path.

None *jostle* with him for the wall. *Lamb.*

jos′tle, *n.* Orig., a shock or collision in the tournament; hence, a conflict by collisions; an encounter that jars or shocks; specif., a crowding or bumping together, as in passing on the street; interference.

The *jostle* of South African nationalities. *The Nation.*

jot (jŏt), *n.* [L. *iota*, Gr. ἰῶτα the name of the letter ι (E. *i*), of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *yōd.* It is the smallest letter of the Greek and Hebrew alphabets. Cf. IOTA.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the smallest particle. Cf. BIT, *n.*

Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. *Matt.* v. 18.

jot (jŏt), *v. t.*; JOT′TED; JOT′TING. To set down; to make a brief note of; — usually followed by *down.*

jot′ter (jŏt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who jots down memoranda.
2. A memorandum book.

jot′ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JOT. Specif.: *vb. n.* A brief note or memorandum.

Jo′tunn, Jo′tun (yō′tŏŏn), **Jö′tunn** (yû′tŏŏn), *n.* [Icel. *jötunn.*] *Norse Myth.* A giant. See GIANT, *n.*, 1.

Jo′tunn-heim *or* **-heimr, Jö′tunn-heim** *or* **-heimr** (yō′tŏŏn-hām; yû′tŏŏn-; -hām′r), *n.* [Icel. *jötunheimar*, pl.] *Norse Myth.* Abode of the giants, in the far northwest where the ocean joined the world's edge. See NINE WORLDS.

jougs (jōōgz), *n.* [F. *joug* a yoke, L. *jugum.* See YOKE.] An iron collar fastened to a wall or post, formerly used in Scotland as a kind of pillory.

joule (joul; *commonly* jōōl: *see note below*), *n.* [After James P. *Joule*, English physicist.] *Physics.* A unit of work or energy which is equal to 10^7 ergs, and is practically equivalent to the energy expended in one second by an electric current of one ampere in a resistance of one ohm. One *joule* is approximately equal to .738 foot pound, or 0.24 small calorie.

☞ The proper name is pronounced *joul* (*ou* as in *out*), and this is the correct pronunciation for the unit; but the incorrect *jōōl* is very common, esp. in the United States.

joul′e-an (-ē-ăn), *a.* [See JOULE.] *Physics.* Designating heat formed by conversion from some other form of energy, as electricity. — **joulean effect.** *Elec.*, heating, or loss of power (watts), due to ohmic resistance. See JOULE'S LAW, 1.

joule′me′ter (joul′mē′tẽr, jōōl′-; *see* JOULE), *n.* An integrating wattmeter for measuring the energy in joules expended in an electric circuit or developed by a machine.

Joule's cycle (joulz; jōōlz: *see* JOULE). *Thermodyn.* The cycle for the air engine proposed by Joule. In it air is taken by a pump from a cold chamber and compressed adiabatically until its pressure is equal to that of the air in a hot chamber, into which it is then delivered, thereby displacing an equal amount of hot air into the engine cylinder. Here it expands adiabatically to the temperature of the cold chamber into which it is finally exhausted. This cycle, reversed, is used in refrigerating machines.

Joule's equivalent. The mechanical equivalent of heat. See under MECHANICAL.

Joule's law. 1. *Elec.* The law that the rate at which heat is produced in any part of an electric circuit is measured by the product of the square of the current into the resistance of that part of the circuit. If the current (*i*) is constant for an interval of time (*t*), the energy (*H*) in heat units is equal to i^2Rt, *R* being the resistance.
2. *Thermodyn.* The law that there is no change of temperature when a gas expands without doing external work and without receiving or rejecting heat.

jounce (jouns), *v. t. & i.*; JOUNCED (jounst); JOUNC′ING (joun′sĭng). [Cf. JAUNCE; perh. influenced by *bounce.*] To fall, drop, or bump so as to shake; to jolt; to shake, esp. by rough riding or by driving over obstructions.

jounce, *n.* A shaking fall or bump; a jolt; a shake.

jour′nal (jûr′năl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *diurnalis* diurnal, fr.

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jolt′er, *n.* [See JOWTER.] A peddler. *Dial. Eng.*
jolt′er, *n.* One that jolts.
jolt′-head′ por′gy. A large porgy (*Calamus bajonado*) common about the Florida Keys and West Indies.
jolt′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JOLT. — **jolt′ing-ly,** *adv.*
jolt′less, *a.* See -LESS.
jolt′y, *a.* That jolts. *Colloq.*
joly. † JOLLY.
jol′y-vet, *n.* [OF. *jolivet*, dim. of *jolif.* See JOLLY.] A jolly or pretty little fellow. *Obs.*
jo-ma′da (jō-mä′dä). Var. of JUMADA.
jom′pon. Var. of JAMPAN.
Joms Vi′kings (yŏms). Norse Vikings of the colony of Jomsburg established in the country of the Wends. They were important in the 10th century, and aided the Swedes and Danes in overthrowing Olaf of Norway.
Jon. † JOHN.
Jon. *Abbr.* Jonathan.
Jo′na (jō′nȧ). *Bib.* Var. of JOHN.
Jona. *Abbr.* Jonathan.
Jon′a-dab (jŏn′ȧ-dăb). *Bib.*
Jo′nah (jō′nȧ), *v. t.*; JO′NAHED (-nȧd); JO′NAH-ING. To cause to have bad luck because of one's presence. *Slang.*
Jonah crab. A large crab (*Cancer borealis*) of the eastern coast of the United States, usually frequenting rather deep water.
Jo′nam (jō′năm), *or* **Jo′nan** (-năn). *Bib.*
Jo′nas (-nȧs), *n.* [L. *Jonas*, Gr. Ἰωνᾶς, fr. Heb.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. = JONAH.
2. *D. Bib.* = JONAH, 2, 4.
3. See ROLLO.
Jon′a-than (jŏn′ȧ-thăn), *n.* [Heb. *Yōnāthān* (perh. through Gr. Ἰωνάθαν), contr. fr. *Yehōnāthān.*] **1.** Lit., gift of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name.
2. a *Bib.* Son of Saul, and friend of David. See DAVID. **b** = BROTHER JONATHAN.
Jon′a-than-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Americanizing. *Rare.*
Jon′a-thas (-thăs). *Bib.*
Jo′nath-e′lem-re-cho′kim (jō′năth-ē′lĕm-rē-kō′kĭm). *Bib.* A phrase in the title of Psalm lvi., rendered in the R. V. margin "the silent dove of them that are afar off," or "the dove of the distant terebinths." "Like so many others of these enigmatical phrases, this is in all probability the name of a melody to which the psalm is to be sung." *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*
oncate. † JUNKET.
‖ **jond′la** (jŏnd′lȧ), *n.* [Telugu *jonna* great millet.] The Indian millet. *India.*
jone. † JOIN.
Jone. † JOAN, JOHN, JUNE.
Jones, Davy. See DAVY JONES.
Jo-ne′sian (jō-nē′zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jones. — **Jonesian system**, a system of transliterating Oriental words by English letters, invented by Sir William Jones.
jo-net′. † GENET, JENNET.
jo-net′, *n.* [F. *jaunet*, dim. of *jaune* yellow.] Any of various flowers, orig. various yellow flowers, as the marsh marigold. *Obs.*
jong (jŏng), *n.* [Tibetan *rdzoṅ* fortress.] A Tibetan prefecture.
jon′gler-y (jŏŋ′glẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *jonglerie.*] Recital of a jongleur. *Obs. or R.*
jon′jo-li′ (hōn′hō-lē′). Var. of AJONJOLI.
jonk. Var. of JONQUE.
jon′ket. † JUNKET.
jonque. Short for JONQUIL, 3.
jon′quille, *n.* [F.] A jonquil.
jonquil oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
Jon′val′ tur′bine (zhôn′vål′). See TURBINE.
joob′beh, *n.* Var. of JUBBAH.
jook. Var. of JOUK. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
joo′la (jōō′lä), *n.* [Hind. *jhūlā* a swing.] In the Himalayas, a rope suspension bridge. *India.*
joom, jum (jōōm), *n.* A method of cultivation by which forest land is cleared by burning and then sown with mixed crops, usually for one season only; also, a cleared tract. *Bengal.*
jop. Dial. Eng. var. of JAUP.
jopardie. † JEOPARDY.
jope. † JOWPY.
jop′per, *v. i.* To jolt. *Obs.*
jo′py. † JOWPY.
Jo′rah (jō′rȧ). *Bib.*
Jo′ra-i (jō′rā-ī). *Bib.*
Jo′ram (jō′răm). *Bib.*
jo′ram. Var. of JORUM. *Rare.*
Jord, *n.* = JORTH.
Jor′dan, *n.* Short for JORDAN ENGINE.
jor′dan, jor′den, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. fr. the river *Jordan*, and shortened fr. *Jordan bottle* a bottle of water from the Jordan, brought back by pilgrims.] **1.** A pot or vessel with a large neck, formerly used by physicians and alchemists. *Obs.*
2. A chamber pot. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Jor′dan′ curve (zhōr′dän′). [Named after Camille *Jordan*, a French mathematician.] *Math.* Any of the system of equivalent curves (intersecting neither themselves nor one another) joining any two points on a simply connected surface.
jor′dan-ite (jôr′dăn-īt; yôr′dan-), *n.* [After Dr. *Jordan*, of Saarbrücken, Prussia.] *Min.* A lead-gray monoclinic sulphide, $4PbS \cdot As_2S_3$, of lead and arsenic. Sp. gr., 6.39.
Jor′dan's trout, *n.* [After David S. *Jordan*, Am. biologist.] A cutthroat (*Salmo jordani*) occurring only in Lake Sutherland, Washington.
Jördh (yûrth). Var. of JORTH.
jo-ree′, *n.* The chewink. *Local, U. S.*
Jor′i-bas (jŏr′ĭ-băs), **Jor′i-bus** (-bŭs). *Bib.*
Jo′rim (jō′rĭm). *Bib.*
Jo′rist (jō′rĭst), *n.* = DAVIDIST b.
Jor′ke-am (jôr′kē-ăm), **-ko-am** (-kō-ăm). *Bib.*
jorn, *v. t. & i.* To adjourn. *Obs.*
jor-na′da (hōr-nä′thä; 189, 146), *n.* [Sp. See JOURNEY, *n.*] The toil, travel, or the like, of a day. Hence: **a** A journey. **b** As a land measure, as much land as can be plowed in a day. **c** A long stretch of desert region. *Mexico & Southwestern U. S.*
jornall. † JOURNAL.
jornay, jornee. † JOURNEY.
jornet, *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *journade* a sort of outer garment.] A cassock or traveling cloak, worn by men and women in the 15th and 16th centuries. *Obs.*
jorney. † JOURNEY.
jo′ro-ba′do (hō′rō-bä′thō; 133, 146, 189), *n.* [Sp., lit., humpbacked.] A moonfish. See MOONFISH, 1 **a** & **b**. *Sp. Amer.*
joroffis, *n. pl.* [See GILLYFLOWER.] Gillyflowers. *Obs. Scot.*
jor′ram (yŏŏr′ȧm), *n.* [Gael. *iurram.*] A Gaelic boat song; — sometimes loosely used of other songs. *Scot.*
Jorth (yôrth), **Jörth** (yûrth), *n.* [Icel. *Jörð.*] *Norse Myth.* The earth as a goddess or giantess.
Jos. *Abbr.* Joseph; Josiah.
Josa. *Abbr.* Josepha.
Jos′a-ba (jŏs′ȧ-bȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jos′a-bad (-băd). *Bib.*
Jos′a-beth (-bēth). *D. Bib.*
Jo′sab-he′sed (jō′săb-hē′sĕd). *D. Bib.*
Jos′a-bi′a (jŏs′ȧ-bī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jos′a-char (jŏs′ȧ-kär). *D. Bib.*
Jos′a-i′a (-ī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Jos′a-phat (jŏs′ȧ-făt). **1.** Var. of JEHOSHAPHAT.
2. See BARLAAM.
Jos′a-phi′as (jŏs′ȧ-fī′ăs). *Bib.*
Jose. *Abbr.* Josephine.
Jo-sé′ (hō-sā′; 189), *n.* In full **Po-e′ma de Jo-sé′** (pō-ā′mä dā hō-sā′). A Spanish poem of the aljamiado class, probably of the 16th century, dealing with the story of the Biblical Joseph.
Jo′se (jō′sē). *Bib.*
jo-se′a (hō-sā′ä), *n.* [Perh. fr. Sp. *José* Joseph.] The white mullet (*Mugil curema*).
Jos′e-dec, -dech, -dek (jŏs′ē-dĕk). *Bib.*
jo′se-ite (jō′zē-īt), *n.* [From *São José do Paraiso* in Brazil.] *Min.* A native telluride of bismuth, containing also sulphur and selenium.
Jo-se′pha (jō-sē′fȧ), **Jo′seph-ine** (jō′zē-fēn), *n.* [F. *Joséphine*, fr. *Joseph* Joseph. *Josepha* is NL. fem. of *Josephus.* See JOSEPH.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Joséphine* (zhō′zā′fēn′); It. *Giuseppina* (jōō′sĕp-pē′nä); Sp. *Josefina* (hō′sā-fē′nä; 189); Pg. *Josephina* (zhō′zā-fē′nä); G. *Josephine* (yō′zā-fē′nē). — Dim. *Jo, Jozy* (jō′zĭ), *Pheny* (fē′nĭ).
Jo′seph-ine (jō′zĕf-ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Joseph II., Holy Roman Emperor, or his reign. — **Jo′seph-in-ism** (-ĭz′m), **Jo′seph-ism,** *n.*
Jo′seph-ine knot (jō′zĕf-ēn). *Dressmaking.* A carrick bend used as a trimming knot. See *Illust.* of *carrick bend*, under KNOT.
jo′seph-in-ite (jō′zĕf-ĭn-īt), *n.* [From *Josephine* County, Oregon.] *Min.* A natural alloy of iron and nickel, occurring in stream gravel. Cf. AWARUITE.
Jo′seph's coat (jō′zĕfs). **1.** The coat of many colors of the patriarch Joseph.
2. (In this sense written **Jo′seph's-coat′.**) A garden amaranth (*Amaranthus gangeticus*) with variegated foliage.
Joseph's flower. The goatsbeard (*Tragopogon pratense*).
Jo se′phus (jō-sē′fŭs). *Bib.*
Jo′ses (jō′sēz; -zēz). *Bib.*
jo′sey (jō′zĭ), *n.* Contr. of JOSEPH, a garment.
josh (jŏsh), *v. t.* To make fun of; to chaff; banter. *Slang, U. S.* — *n.* A bantering joke. *Slang, U. S.*
Josh. *Abbr.* Joshua.
Josh′a-bad (jŏsh′ȧ-băd). *Bib.*
Jo′shah (jō′shȧ). *Bib.*
Josh′a-phat (jŏsh′ȧ-făt). *Bib.*
Josh′a-vi′ah (-vī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Josh′be-ka′shah (jŏsh′bē-kā′shȧ; -kăsh′ȧ). *Bib.*
josh′er, *n.* One who joshes. *Slang, U. S.*
jo′shi (jō′shē), *n.* [Hind. *jōshī.*] An astrologer; also, a native astronomer. *India.*
Josh′i-bi′ah (jŏsh′ĭ-bī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Joshua tree. A tree yucca (*Yucca arborescens*) of the southwestern United States. See YUCCA.
Jo-si′ah (jō-sī′ȧ), **Jo-si′as** (-ăs), *n.* [Heb. *Yōshīyāh*; cf. Gr. Ἰωσίας, L. *Josias.*] **1.** Lit., given of the Lord; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* Son of Amon, and king of Judah B. C. 639–608(?), during whose reign the Book of the Law was found in the temple, and religious reforms were made. He was killed in battle with Pharaoh-necho at Megiddo.
Jo-si′as (jō-sī′ăs). *Bib.* Var. of JOSIAH.
Jos′i-bi′ah (jŏs′ĭ-bī′ȧ). *Bib.*
jo′sie (jō′zĭ), *n.* Contr. of JOSEPH, a garment.
Jos′i-phi′ah (jŏs′ĭ-fī′ȧ). *Bib.*
jos′kin, *n.* A bumpkin; a boor. *Slang.*
Jos-phi′a (jŏs-fī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
joss (jŏs), *n.* A master; an employer or overseer. *Dial. Eng.*
joss, *v. i.* To jostle; crowd. — *n.* A jolt. *Both Dial. Eng.*
jos′sa, *interj.* Prob., down here. *Obs.*
joss block, jossing block. A horse block. *Dial. Eng.*
joss′er (jŏs′ẽr), *n.* A simpleton. *Slang, Eng.*
jos′tl, jos′tld. Jostle, jostled. *Ref. Sp.*
jos′tle-ment, *n.* Crowding; hustling.
jos′tler (jŏs′lẽr), *n.* One that jostles.
Jos′u-e (jŏs′ū-ē). *D. Bib.*
Josz. *Abbr.* Joszef.
jot, *n. & v.* Jolt; jog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
jot, *n.* Prob., an insignificant person. *Obs.*
‖ **jo′ta** (hō′tä; 189), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance in triple time, resembling a waltz.
jo′ta-cize (yō′tȧ-sīz), **jo′ta-cism** (-sĭz′m). Vars. of YOTACIZE, etc.
Jot′bah (jŏt′bȧ). *Bib.*
Jot′bath (jŏt′băth), **Jot′ba-thah** (-bȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*
Jo′tham (jō′thăm), *n.* [Heb. *Yōthām.*] **1.** Lit., the Lord is upright; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* **a** The youngest son of Gideon, who alone survived the slaughter of his brothers by Abimelech, and who rebuked the men of Shechem by the parable of the trees and the bramble. *Judges* ix. 7–16. **b** Son of Uzziah and king of Judah B. C. 751–735 (?), whose reign was troubled by the Syrians and Israelites.
jo′ti (jō′tē), *n.* = JOSHI.
jo′ti-sa′ru (jō′tē-sä′rōō), *n.* = JOSHI.
jo′ti-si (jō′tē-shē), *n.* [Hind. *jōtishī.*] = JOSHI.
jot′ter, *v. i.* [Cf. JOT to jolt.] To shake; tremble. *Scot.*
jot′ty (jŏt′ĭ), *a.* Having, or consisting of, jottings; fragmentary.
Jo′tun. Var. of JOTUNN.
Jo′tun-heim′. Var. of JOTUNNHEIM.
jo-tu′ro (hō-tōō′rō; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp. (in Havana).] A large, robust gray mullet (*Joturus pichardi*) of the mountain torrents of Cuba, eastern Mexico, and Central America.
jou′barb (jōō′bärb), *n.* [F. *joubarbe.*] = JUPITER'S-BEARD **b**. *Dial. Eng.*
joug. Sing. of JOUGS. *Scot.*
joug, *v. t.* To fasten in jougs. *Scot.*
jough (jōk), *n.* [Manx, drink.] Ale. *Isle of Man.*
jouissance, *n.* [F., fr. *jouir* to enjoy, fr. L. *gaudere* to rejoice.] **1** Use; enjoyment. *Obs.*
2. Jollity; merriment. *Obs.*
jouk (jōōk), *v. i.* [OF. *jouquier, joquier*, F. *jucher.*] To sleep (on a perch); to roost; perch; slumber. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
jouk (jōōk), *v. i. & t.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To dodge or duck; also, to dart; hide; skulk.
2. To bow, as in courtesy; also, to fawn or cringe.
jouk (jōōk), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Act of one who jouks.
2. Place of retreat or shelter.
jouk′er, *n.* One who jouks. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
jouk′er-y (jōōk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Jouking. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
jouk′er-y-pawk′er-y (jōōk′ẽr-ĭ-pôk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Trickery. *Scot.*
joul, joule. † JOWL.
Joule effect. = JOULEAN EFFECT.
joult. † JOLT.
jounke. † JUNK.
joupe. † JUPE.
jour. *Abbr.* Journal; journeyman.
jour (zhōōr), *n.* [F., lit., day.] *Lace Making.* = FILLING **e**.
Jour′dain′, M. (mē-syû′ zhōōr′dăN′). The hero of Molière's comedy "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," a rich tradesman who tries to set up as a gentleman, taking lessons from masters of dancing, music, language, etc. He comes to think himself highly accomplished, because, among other things, he has, as he learns, been talking prose all his life (without knowing it). His daughter's lover, Cléonte, secures his consent to their marriage by disguising himself as a son of the Grand Turk.
‖ **jour′ gras′** (zhōōr′ grä′). [F.] Lit., a fat day; a day on which a church permits meat to be eaten: — said esp. of the three days before Ash Wednesday.
‖ **jour′ mai′gre** (mâ′gr′). [F.

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diurnus belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day. See DIURNAL.] Daily; diurnal. *Obs.*

jour'nal (jûr'năl), *n.* [F. *journal.* See JOURNAL, *a.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A diurnal. *Obs.*
2. An itinerary. *Obs.*
3. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events. Specif.: **a** *Bookkeeping.* (1) A daybook. (2) In double entry, a book of accounts in which is entered a condensed and grouped statement of the daily transactions. **b** *Naut.* A log book; the log. **c** The record of transactions kept by a deliberative body or an assembly; specif., the record of daily proceedings of a legislative body, kept by the clerk. **d** A newspaper published daily; by extension, a weekly newspaper or any periodical publication, giving an account of passing events, the proceedings and memoirs of societies, etc.; a periodical; a magazine. **e** *Mining.* A record of strata through which a boring passes.
4. That which has occurred in a day; a day's work or travel; a day's journey. *Obs.*
5. *Mach.* That portion of a rotating shaft, axle, spindle, etc., which turns in a bearing; a gudgeon.

jour'nal, *v. t.*; JOUR'NALED (-năld) or JOUR'NALLED; JOUR'NAL-ING or JOUR'NAL-LING. **1.** To record in a journal.
2. *Mach.* **a** To support on, provide with, make into, a journal, or the like; to support on a bearing; as, to *journal* a pulley on a shaft; to *journal* a spindle in brackets. **b** To connect by means of a journal; as, a connecting rod *journaled* to one end of a working beam.

journal box. *Mach.* A box or bearing for a journal; a more or less frictionless lining interposed between a journal and the frame of a machine. See BEARING, 7 **b**.

jour'nal-ism (jûr'năl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *journalisme.*] **1.** The collection and periodical publication of current news; the business of managing, editing, or writing for, journals or newspapers; also, journals or newspapers collectively; the press; as, political *journalism.*
2. The keeping of a journal, or diary. *Rare.*

jour'nal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *journaliste.*] **1.** The conductor of a public journal, or one whose business it is to write for a public journal; an editorial or other professional writer for a periodical. *Addison.*
2. One who keeps a journal, or diary. *Mickle.*
— **jour'nal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **jour'nal-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

jour'nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; JOUR'NAL-IZED (-īzd); JOUR'NAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To enter or record in a journal, or book for accounts or records.

jour'nal-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To keep a journal of one's daily experiences or observations.
2. To follow the profession of a journalist.
3. *Bookkeeping.* To enter up the journal.

jour'ney (jûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [ME. *jornee, journee*, prop., a day's journey, OF. *jornée, jurnée*, a day, a day's work or journey, F. *journée*, fr. OF. *jorn, jurn, jor*, a day, F. *jour*, fr. L. *diurnus.* See JOURNAL.] **1.** A day. *Obs.*
2. A day's travel (which in the Middle Ages was estimated commonly at 20 miles); distance traveled during a day. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

We have yet large day, for scarce the sun
Hath finished half his *journey.* *Milton.*

3. Travel or passage from one place to another, whether distant or near; hence, fig., a passage through life.

We must all have the same *journey's* end. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

4. A military expedition; siege; campaign. *Obs.*
5. The labor of a day; a day's work or spell of work. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
6. Whatever is done on a given day; hence, business; affair; specif., a fight or battle. *Obs.*
7. The coins made in the British mint from 15 pounds troy of gold or 60 pounds of silver, the amount of a day's work when done by hand.
8. *Glass Making.* The round of work done in converting a quantity of material into glass.
9. *Mach.* *Obs.* **a** A journal. **b** A guide bar.

Syn. — JOURNEY, TOUR, TRIP, JAUNT, EXCURSION, PILGRIMAGE. JOURNEY often suggests somewhat prolonged traveling (now commonly on land; cf. *voyage*), esp. to a particular destination or for a specific object; TOUR implies a circuitous course from place to place, esp. for pleasure; a TRIP is a relatively brief or expeditious journey, whether for business or pleasure; a JAUNT is a pleasure trip, commonly short, often impromptu; EXCURSION suggests rather more formality than *jaunt*, and frequently implies a number of participants; PILGRIMAGE suggests a destination hallowed by religious or other associations. *Journey* and *pilgrimage* are often used fig. of the passage through life; as, "Here is my *journey's* end, here is . . . [the] very seamark of my utmost sail" (*Shak.*); "The days of the years of my *pilgrimage* are an hundred and thirty years" (*Gen.* xlvii. 9).

journeys accounts, *Eng. Law*, lit., days counted; that is, the number of days, usually 15, legally considered as the fewest within which a new writ could be obtained after the abatement of a previous one, the new writ in this case relating back as a quasi continuance of the first. The practice is now disused.

jour'ney (jûr'nĭ), *v. i.*; JOUR'NEYED (-nĭd); JOUR'NEY-ING. To travel from place to place; to go from home to a distance; to go on a journey. "Abram *journeyed.*" *Gen.* xii. 6.

jour'ney, *v. t.* **1.** To traverse; to travel over or through. *Obs. or R.* "I *journeyed* many a land." *Scott.*
2. To use, as a horse, on a journey. *Obs.*
3. To separate, as coins, into journeys. *Eng.*
4. To adjourn. *Obs.* *Scot.*

jour'ney-man (jûr'nĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** Formerly, a man hired to work by the day; now, commonly, a worker who has learned a handicraft or trade; — distinguished from *apprentice, foreman*, and *master.*
2. a A clock controlled electrically from a distance by a master clock. **b** A secondary clock in an observatory, used esp. as an intermediary in comparing standard clocks.

jour'ney-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Orig., work done by the day; work done by a journeyman at his trade; hence, routine or mechanical work; hack work.

joust (jŭst; jo͞ost; 277), *v. i.* To join battle; to run a tilt. — **joust,** *n.* — **joust'er** (jŭs'tẽr; jo͞os'-), *n.*, etc. See JUST, *v.* & *n.*, JUSTER, etc.

Jove (jōv), *n.* [L. *Jupiter*, gen. *Jovis*, OL. *Jovis*, nom. & gen. for *Djovis*: akin to E. *Tues*day. See TUESDAY; cf. JUPITER.] **1.** The chief divinity of the ancient Romans; Jupiter (which see).
2. a The planet Jupiter. *Poetic.* **b** *Her.* Azure, in the old method of blazoning by the heavenly bodies. *Obs.* **c** *Alchemy.* The metal tin.

jo'vi-al (jō'vĭ-ăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *Jovialis* pertaining to Jove. The planet Jupiter was thought to make those born under it joyful or jovial. See JOVE.] **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the god Jove, or Jupiter; Jovelike. *Rare.*
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the planet Jupiter.
3. [*cap.*] **a** *Alchemy.* Of or pertaining to the metal tin. **b** *Her.* Azure. *Rare.*
4. [*cap.*] *Astrol.* Having Jupiter as a natal planet; having the characteristics or destiny belonging to those whose natal planet is Jupiter, which was regarded as giving joy or mirth and serene happiness; also, having the benign aspect in which Jupiter is the ruling planet.
5. Joyous; jolly; mirth-inspiring; hilarious; characterized by mirth or jollity; merry; as, a *jovial* youth; a *jovial* company; a *jovial* poem.

Be bright and *jovial* among your guests. *Shak.*

Syn. — Merry, joyous, gay, festive, mirthful, gleeful, jolly, hilarious. See JOCULAR.

Jo'vi-al, *n.* Any supposed inhabitant of Jupiter.

jo'vi-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *jovialité.*] Quality or state of being jovial. *Sir T. Herbert.*

jo'vi-al-ize (jō'vĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* & *i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make, or to be, jovial.

Jo'vi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or like, Jove, or Jupiter (the deity or the planet).

Jo'vi-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [See JOVE; CENTER.] *Astron.* Revolving around the planet Jupiter; appearing as viewed from Jupiter. *J. R. Hind.* — **Jo'vi-cen'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Jo'vi-cen'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.* *All Rare.*

jo'vi-labe (jō'vĭ-lāb), *n.* [L. *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter* + *-labe* as in *astrolabe.*] *Astron.* An instrument for indicating the positions of Jupiter's satellites.

Jo-vin'i-an-ist (jō-vĭn'ĭ-ăn-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent to the doctrines of Jovinian, an Italian monk of the 4th century, who denied the perpetual virginity of Mary, opposed the asceticism of his time, and maintained the equality of all sins.

jov'ite (jōv'īt), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Jove* Jupiter.] A high explosive adapted esp. to use in armor-piercing shells. It consists of certain nitro compounds and sodium nitrate.

jowl (jōl; 277), *n.* [For older *chole, chaul*, AS. *ceafl* jaw. Cf. CHAPS.] **1.** A jaw, esp. the under jaw; a jawbone.
2. The cheek; a cheek.

jowl, *n.* [ME. *chol*, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *ceole* throat, G. *kehle.*] The hanging part of a double chin; the dewlap (of cattle); the wattle (of a fowl).

jowl, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** The head, of man or beast. *Obs.*
2. The head, or head and adjacent parts, of a fish, esp. of a salmon, sturgeon, or ling.

joy (joi), *n.* [ME. *joye*, OF. *joie*, F. *joie*, L. *gaudia*, pl. of *gaudium* joy, fr. *gaudere* to rejoice, to be glad; cf. Gr. *γαίειν* to rejoice, *γαῦρος* proud. Cf. GAUD.] **1.** The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; pleasurable feelings or emotions caused by a sense of well-being, by success, good fortune, and the like, or by a rational prospect of possessing what we love or desire; an experience of such emotion or feeling; gladness; exhilaration of spirits; delight.

Tears of true *joy* for his return. *Shak.*

2. State of happiness or felicity; bliss or beatitude.
3. That which causes joy or happiness.

A thing of beauty is a *joy* forever. *Keats.*

4. The sign or exhibition of joy; gayety; mirth; merriment; festivity.

Such *joy* made Una, when her knight she found. *Spenser.*

5. A jewel. *Obs.*
6. *Astrol.* Of a planet, position in a house of agreeable quality or condition.

Syn. — Gladness, delight, happiness, exultation, transport, felicity, ecstasy, rapture, bliss, gayety, mirth, merriment, festivity, hilarity. See PLEASURE.

joy (joi), *v. i.*; JOYED (joid); JOY'ING. [OF. *joir*, F. *jouir*, L. *gaudere.* See JOY, *n.*] To rejoice; be glad; delight; exult.

I will *joy* in the God of my salvation. *Hab.* iii. 18.

joy, *v. t.* **1.** To gladden; to make joyful; to exhilarate.

Neither pleasure's art can *joy* my spirits. *Shak.*

2. To address with marked joy or honor; to wish (one) joy; to congratulate. *Obs.*
3. To enjoy. *Obs. or Poetic.*

Who might have lived and *joyed* immortal bliss. *Milton.*

4. To rejoice at. *Obs.*

joy'ance (joi'ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *joiance.*] Enjoyment; delight; gayety; festivity; joyfulness. *Spenser.*

Some days of *joyance* are decreed to all. *Byron.*

joy'ant (-ănt), *a.* Joyful. *Rare.*

joy'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of joy; having or causing joy; very glad; as, a *joyful* heart. "*Joyful* tidings." *Shak.*
Syn. — See JOCULAR.
— **joy'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **joy'ful-ness,** *n.*

joy'less, *a.* Not having joy; not causing joy; unenjoyable. — **joy'less-ly,** *adv.* — **joy'less-ness,** *n.*

joy'ous (joi'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *joyous, joious, joios*, F. *joyeux.* See JOY.] Glad; gay; merry; joyful; also, affording or inspiring joy. — **joy'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **joy'ous-ness,** *n.*

Is this your *joyous* city? *Is.* xxiii. 7.
And *joyous* of our conquest early won. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Merry, lively, blithe, gleeful, gay, glad, mirthful, sportive, festive, joyful, happy, blissful. See JOCULAR.

Ju-bæ'a (jo͞o-bē'*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after *Juba*, a king of Numidia.] *Bot.* A genus of Chilean pinnate-leaved palms distinguished by their one-seeded fruit, lanceolate petals, and numerous included stamens. The coquito palm (*J. spectabilis*) is one of the two species.

ju'bate (jo͞o'bāt), *a.* [L. *jubatus* having a mane.] *Zoöl.* Fringed with long, pendent hairs; having, or like, a mane.

jub'bah (jŭb'*ȧ*), *n.* Also **jub'beh, joob'beh** (jŭb'ĕ, jo͞ob'ĕ). [Hind. *jubba*, fr. Ar. *jubbah.*] A long outer garment worn by both sexes of Mohammedans of the better class.

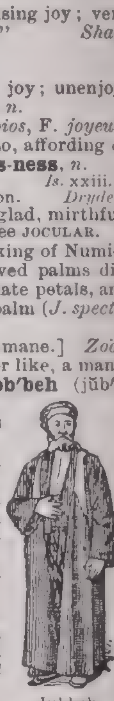

Jubbah.

ju'be (jo͞o'bē), *n.* [L. *jube*, the first word of a prayer, imper. of *jubere* to order.] *Arch.* **a** A chancel screen or rood screen. **b** The gallery above such a screen, from which certain parts of the service were formerly read. See ROOD LOFT.

ju'bi-lance (jo͞o'bĭ-lăns), **ju'bi-lan-cy** (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* State of being jubilant.

ju'bi-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *jubilans, -antis*, p. pr. of *jubilare* to shout for joy. See JUBILATE, *v.*] Uttering songs of triumph; shouting with joy; triumphant; exulting. "The *jubilant* age." *Coleridge.* — **ju'bi-lant-ly,** *adv.*

ju'bi-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [LL. *jubilarius.*] One who celebrates his jubilee; specif., a priest, monk, or nun who has served fifty years.

ju'bi-late (jo͞o'bĭ-lāt), *v. i.* & *t.*; JU'BI-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); JU'BI-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *jubilatus*, p. p. of *jubilare*, fr. *jubilum* a wild cry, shout.] To exult; rejoice. *De Quincey.*

Ju'bi-la'te (jū'bĭ-lā'tē; yo͞o'bē-lä'tā), *n.* [L., imper. of *jubilare* to shout for joy.] **1.** The 100th Psalm (99th in the Vulgate and the Douay Version); — so called from its opening word in the Latin version. It is sung or said as an alternative to the Benedictus after the Second Lesson in the Anglican service for Morning Prayer. Also, a musical setting of this psalm.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, a song or outburst of rejoicing.
3. The third Sunday after Easter; — so called from the first word in the Latin version of the introit, which is the 66th Psalm (65th in the Vulgate and the Douay Version).

ju'bi-la'tion (jo͞o'bĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jubilatio*: cf. F. *jubilation.*] A triumphant shouting; exclamation of joy; rejoicing; exultation. "*Jubilations* and hallelujahs." *South.*

ju'bi-la-to-ry (jo͞o'bĭ-l*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Showing jubilation.

ju'bi-lee (jo͞o'bĭ-lē; 243; 277), *n.* [F. *jubilé*, L. *jubilaeus*, Gr. *ἰωβηλαῖος*, fr. Heb. *yōbēl* the blast of a trumpet, also

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Lit., a lean day: a day on which a church prohibits the eating of meat; a fish day. [nal. *Obs.*
jour'nal-a-ry, *a.* Daily; diur-
journal bearing. = BEARING, 7 **b**.
jour'nal-ese' (jûr'năl-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* English of a style considered characteristic of newspaper writing. *Colloq.*
jour'na'lier' (*F.* zhōōr'nȧ'lyā'), *a.* [F., a.; as n., a day laborer.] Daily. *Obs.* — *n.* A journalist. *R.*
‖ **jour'nal' in'time'** (zhōōr'nȧl' ăN' tēm'). [F.] Private diary.
jour'nal-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
jour'nal-iz'er (jûr'năl-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who journalizes.
jour'nal-ly, *adv.* Daily. *Obs.*
journal turbine. = PARALLEL-FLOW TURBINE. See TURBINE.
‖ **Jour'née' des Bar'ri'cades'** (zhōōr'nā' dā bȧ'rē'kȧd'). [F.] See DAY OF BARRICADES.
‖ **Jour'née' des Dupes'** (düp'). [F.] See DAY OF DUPES.
jour'ney-bat'ed (-bāt'ĕd), *a.* Worn out with journeying. *Obs.*
jour'ney-er, *n.* One who journeys. [coins. *Eng.*
journey weight. A journey of
jour'ney-wom'an, *n.* A woman working by the day. *Rare.*
joutes, jowtes, *n. pl.* [OF. *jote, joute*, vegetable, beet.] Soup with herbs. *Obs.*
jove'ite. Var. of JOVITE.
jo-ven'cel, *n.* [OF., F. *jouvenceau.*] A youth. *Obs.*
Jove's'-beard' (jōvz'-), *n.* = JUPITER'S-BEARD.
Jove's'-fruit', *n.* **a** A spice-bush (*Benzoin melissæfolium*) of the southern United States. **b** The persimmon. [*Eng.*
Jove's nut. The acorn. *Dial.*
jo'vi-al-ist, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** One born under the planet Jupiter.
2. One of a jovial disposition or life.
3. One of Jupiter's satellites.
jov'i-al-is'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the planet Jove. *Rare.*
jo'vi-al-ly, *adv.* of JOVIAL.
jo'vi-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
jo'vi-al-ty, *n.* Joviality. *Rare.*
Jo-vin'i-an (jō-vĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl.* A Jovinianist.
Jo-vin'i-an-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
jo'vy, *a.* [L. *Jovius* of Jove.] Jovial. *Obs.*
jow. † JAW, JEW.
jow (jou; jō), *v. t.* [Cf. JOWL to strike.] **1.** To give a blow to; to strike. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
2. To ring (a bell); esp., to toll. *Scot.* [also, to sway. *Scot.*
jow, *v. i.* To ring; esp., to toll;
jow, *n.* A jowing; stroke. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
jow-ar' (jou-är'), **jow-a'ri** (-ä'rē), *n.* [Hind. *juwār, jawār.*] The durra, or Indian millet.
jow'der, *n.* A jowter. *Dial. Eng.*
jowel. † JEWEL.
jow'el, *n.* [Cf. F. *jouelle* a sort of yoke for supporting vines.] One of the piers, or of the arches, of a bridge. *Obs.*
jow'er (jou'ẽr), *v. i.* To scold: grumble; quarrel. — *n.* A quarrel. *Dial. Eng.* & *Local, U. S.*
jowk (jo͞ok). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of JOUK.
jowk'er-y-pack'er-y (jo͞ok'ẽr-ĭ-păk'ẽr-ĭ), **jowk'er-y-pawk'er-y.** Vars of JOUKERY-PAWKERY.
jowl (jōl; joul), *v. i.* & *t.* To strike; jolt; shake; toll (as a bell). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
jowl, *n.* [From JOWL to strike.] *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A stroke; knock; toll (of a bell).
2. *pl.* A game like hockey.
jowl (joul), *v. i.* To scold; talk; jaw. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
jowl (jōl; joul), *n.* An earthenware dish or pan. *Dial. Eng.*
jowl'er (jōl'ẽr; joul'ẽr), *n.* A dog having large jowls. *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
jowl'op, *n.* A jollop, or wattle.
jowl'y, *a.* Having large jowls, or cheeks. *Rare.*
jow'py, jo'py, *n.* [Prob. from *jow*, earlier form of *jaw* + *piece*, ME. *pece.* *Oxf. E. D.*] *Arch.* In Gothic timber-roof construction, a kind of cornice running between the principals, and generally carrying the feet of the secondary principals. *Obs.*
jowse. † JUICE. [*Local, Eng.*
jow'ser (jou'zẽr), *n.* A dowser.
jow'ter (jou'tẽr), *n.* A peddler, esp. of fish. *Dial. Eng.*
jowwe. † JAW. [ance. *Rare.*
joy'an-cy (joi'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Joy-
joyce. † JOIST, JUICE. [name.
Joyce (jois), *n.* Fem. proper
joyel. † JEWEL.
Joy'euse' (zhwȧ'yûz'), *n.* [F., OF. *Joiose*, lit., joyous.] The sword of Charlemagne; — in the romances of chivalry.
‖ **Joy'euse' Garde, la** (lȧ zhwȧ'yûz' gȧrd). Also **la Garde Joyeuse.** [F.] In medieval romance, the residence of Lancelot of the Lake, reputed to have been at or near Berwick. It was given to him by King Arthur for defending the Queen's honor against Sir Mador, who accused her of poisoning his brother.
joyf'ness, *n.* [OF. *joefnesce, jovenece, juenece*, F. *jeunesse.*] Youth. *Obs.* [pr. *Obs.*
joy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *joying*, p.
joy'let, *n.* See -LET.
joynour. † JOINER.
jo-you'si-tie, jo-yeu'si-ty, *n.* [F. *joyeuseté.*] Joyousness. *Obs.*
joyse. † JOIST, JUICE.
joy'some (joi'sŭm), *a.* Causing joyfulness. *Rare.*
Joy's piston (joiz). [After D. *Joy*, English engineer.] *Mach.* A simple piston into which the piston rod is screwed and pinned.
Joy's valve gear. See VALVE GEAR. [*Alternanthera.*
joy'weed', *n.* Any species of
Joz'a-bad (jŏz'*ȧ*-băd). *Bib.*
Joz'a-bed (-bĕd). *D. Bib.*
Joz'a-char (jŏz'*ȧ*-kär; jō-zā'kär). *Bib.*
Joz'a-dak (jŏz'*ȧ*-dăk; jō'z*ȧ*-). *Bib.* Var. of JEHOZADAK.
J. P. *Abbr.* Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. *Abbr.* Judge of Probate.
Jr. *Abbr.* Junior; juror.
J. R. *Abbr.* Jacobus Rex (L., King James).
Js. *Abbr.* Johannes.
Ju † JEW.
Ju. *Abbr.* June.
Juan, Don. See DON JUAN.
Ju-ang' (jo͞o-äng'), *n.*, *sing.* or *pl.* One of a primitive people of Kolarian stock in northern Orissa, India; also, their idiom. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA. [*India.*
ju-ar' (jo͞o-är'). Var. of JOWAR
jub, *n.* [Cf. JUPE.] A jacket, or short coat. *Obs.*
jub (*dial.* jo͞ob), *n.* [Prob. imitative; cf. *job* a thrust.] A knock; a jog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ju'ba (jo͞o'b*ȧ*), *n.* A breakdown danced by negroes to an accompaniment of clapping, patting the knees and thighs, stamping, and singing. *Southern U. S.*
ju'ba (jo͞o'b*ȧ*; 243), *n.*; *pl.* JUBÆ (-bē). [L., a mane.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A mane or manelike growth.
2. *Bot.* A loose panicle, the axis of which falls to pieces, as in certain grasses. *Obs. or R.*
ju'ba (ho͞o'bä; 133, 189), *n.* [Cuban Sp., prob. fr. native name.] Either of two harmless Cuban snakes, *Leionotus maculatus* and *Urotheca dumerilii.*
Ju'bal (jo͞o'băl), *n.* *Bib.* A son of Lamech. He is called the father of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen.* iv. 21. Cf. JABAL.
ju'barb (jo͞o'bärb), *n.* [F. *joubarbe.*] The houseleek. *Obs.*
ju-bar'tas, ju-bar'tes. † GIBBARTAS.
Ju'ba's-brush', or **Ju'ba's-bush'** (jo͞o'b*ȧ*z), *n.* An amaranthaceous plant (*Iresine paniculata*) of the United States and tropical America.
jubbe. † JUBBAH.
jubbe, *n.* A vessel for ale or wine; a jug. *Obs.*
jube, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *djūp* the deep sea, akin to E. *deep.*] The ocean deep. *Shet. Isl.*
ju'beb. † JUJUBE.
ju'ber-ous (jo͞o'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See DUBIOUS.] Dubious; hesitating. *Southern U. S.*
jubh'a (jŭb'*ȧ*). Var. of JUBBAH.
jubil, *v. i.* [F. *jubiler* or L. *jubilare.*] To jubilate. *Obs.*
ju'bi-lar, *a.* [Cf. F. *jubilaire.* Cf. JUBILEE.] Pert. to, or of the character of, a jubilee. *Obs.*
‖ **Ju'bi-la'te De'o.** [L.] Be joyful in the Lord; rejoice in God. See JUBILATE.
ju'bi-le. Var. of JUBILEE.
ju'bi-le'an (jo͞o'bĭ-lē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a jubilee. *Rare.*
ju'bi-list, *n.* A celebrator of, or participator in, a jubilee. *Rare.*
ju'bi-lize, *v. i.* To jubilate. *R.*

the grand sabbatical year, which was announced by sound of trumpet; confused in Latin with *jubilum* a shout.] **1.** In this sense spelt in the A. V. & R. V. of the English Bible, **jubile.** *Jewish Hist.* An institution, a sort of exalted sabbatical year, the record of whose ordination is contained in Lev. xxv. 8–17 (part of the so-called Law, or Code, of Holiness), and which was to be kept every fiftieth year (i. e., the year following the completion of the seventh sabbatical year), its announcement to be by the sound of the trumpet on the Day of Atonement. It was to be observed by the liberation of all slaves who were Hebrews, the restoration to their former owners of all lands which had been alienated during the whole period, and by omission of sowing and reaping of any kind and even of the gathering of grapes. It is very doubtful, on account of the difficulty involved in two successive fallow years, etc., if the institution, in this elaborate form, was ever observed. Cf. SABBATICAL YEAR.
2. *R. C. Ch.* A year of remission of the penal consequences of sin, proclaimed from time to time by the Pope. An ordinary jubilee now occurs at Rome every twenty-fifth year, from Christmas to Christmas, and is extended in the following year to the rest of the Church. As established by Boniface VIII. in 1300, an ordinary jubilee was to be granted every one-hundredth year, one of the original requirements being a pilgrimage to Rome. The interval between jubilees was reduced to fifty years, then to thirty-three years, and lastly, by Paul II. in 1470, who dispensed with the requirement of a personal pilgrimage to Rome, to the present number of years. An extraordinary jubilee may be granted at any time, to the whole Church or a part of it, and is not necessarily or even usually for a whole year. The usual conditions for gaining a jubilee, of whatever kind, are three days' fasting, visiting of certain churches, praying according to the intention of the Pope, giving of alms, confession, and communion.
3. The anniversary completing fifty (sometimes twenty-five) years in continuance, service, etc., or a joyful commemoration held on the fiftieth anniversary of any event; as, the *jubilee* of Queen Victoria's reign; the *jubilee* of the American Board of Missions.
4. A season or occasion of general joy.

The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts. *Dryden.*

5. A state or experiencing of joy or exultation; jubilation. "In the *jubilee* of his spirits." *Scott.*
6. A period of fifty years. *Obs.*
Jubilees, Book of. See APOCRYPHA, *Table.*
Ju-dæ′o-, Ju-de′o- (jōō-dē′ō-). Combining form for *Judean*, signifying *pertaining to the Jews* or *their language*, or denoting *a Jewish dialect*.
Ju′dah-ite (jōō′dȧ-īt; 243), *n.* One of the tribe of Judah; a member of the kingdom of Judah; a Jew.
Ju-da′ic (jōō-dā′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Judaicus*, fr. Gr. Ἰουδαϊκός: **Ju-da′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *Judaïque.* See JEW.] Of or pertaining to the Jews; Jewish. "The natural or *Judaical* [religion]." *South.* — **Ju-da′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Ju′da-ism (jōō′dā-ĭz'm; 277), *n.* [L. *Judaismus*, Gr. Ἰουδαϊσμός: cf. F. *judaïsme.*] **1.** The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; the Jewish religious system or polity.
2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.
3. A Jewry, or ghetto. *Rare or Hist.*
Ju′da-ist, *n.* One who believes in or practices Judaism; a Judaizer; specif., a Jew of the apostolic age who became a Christian but clung to the Jewish ritual, etc. — **Ju′da-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **Ju′da-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Ju′da-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Act of Judaizing.
Ju′da-ize (jōō′dā-īz), *v. i. & t.*; JU′DA-IZED (-īzd); JU′DA-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [L. *Judaizare*, Gr. Ἰουδαΐζειν.] To conform, or to convert, to the doctrines, observances, or methods of the Jews; to inculcate or impose Judaism.
Ju′da-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who Judaizes; a Judaist.
2. *pl.* See RASKOLNIK.
Ju′das (jōō′dȧs), *n.* **1.** The disciple who betrayed Christ.
2. A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship.
3. A peephole, as in a door or wall.
4. [More fully **Judas of the Paschal.**] A tall thick piece of wood painted so as to imitate a candle, which was put in the middle and highest branch of the paschal candlestick and on which the paschal candle was placed at Eastertide; — called also *Judas candlestick, Judas light, Judas torch,* etc. *Obs. or Hist.*
5. *Bib.* **a** One of the twelve apostles, not Iscariot, mentioned in John xiv. 22, and generally identified with Lebbæus in Matt. x. 3 and Thaddæus in Mark iii. 18. **b** A brother of James (see James, 2 **d**), by some identified with Judas, 5 **a**. *Matt.* xiii. 55. See JUDE.
Judas color *or* **colour.** Red; — so called from the medieval tradition that Judas Iscariot had red hair. — **Ju′das-col′ored, Ju′das-col′oured**, *a.*
Judas kiss. A treacherous kiss.
Judas tree. a Any cæsalpiniaceous tree of the genus *Cercis* (see CERCIS). Judas is said to have hanged himself on a tree of the European species (*C. siliquastrum*). **b** The European elder. *Local, Eng.*
Jude (jōōd), *or* **Ju′das** (jōō′dȧs), *n.* [L. *Judas*, Gr. Ἰούδας; the same name as *Judah*.] *Bib.* Author of the **Epistle of Jude** (see NEW TESTAMENT, *Table*).
Ju-de′an, Ju-dæ′an (jōō-dē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Judaeus.* See JEW.] Of or pertaining to Judea or the Jews. — *n.* A Jew.
Judean, *or* **Judæan, Prophetic Document.** = YAHWISTIC PROPHETIC DOCUMENT.
ju′dex (jōō′dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* JUDICES (-dĭ-sēz). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A private person appointed to hear and determine a case, having some of the functions of both the judge and the jury of English law, and corresponding most nearly to a modern arbitrator appointed by the court.
judge (jŭj), *n.* [ME. *juge*, OF. & F. *juge*, fr. L. *judex, judicis*, but influenced prob. by OF. *jugier* to judge; *jus* law + the root of *dicere* to say. See JUST, *a.*, DICTION; cf. JUDGE, *v.*, JUDICIAL.] **1.** A public officer who is invested with authority to determine litigated questions; one who gives a judgment; esp., the presiding magistrate in a court of justice. In its ordinary modern legal use the word *judge* means a presiding magistrate of a court of justice named as a "judge" in his commission; but, in wider senses, it is used to designate any person who performs one or more of the functions above mentioned, including a justice of the peace, a referee, or even a juryman, as the context indicates. In both the United States and Great Britain the term *judge* has become a general and often loose title applied informally to judicial officers of most descriptions, whatever their official designations. Thus where the members of a court are officially known as "Justices," one is often individually referred to as "Judge So-and-So" or "the Judge." So "Recorders," "Surrogates," "Chancellors," etc., are frequently called "Judge." In Great Britain "Judge" is never used as a title in social life. In America and some British possessions the custom of so using it is general.
2. a *Jewish Hist.* One of the supreme magistrates, with both civil and military powers, who governed Israel, with intermissions, for more than four hundred years after Joshua's death. **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] The seventh book of the Old Testament. It records the history of the judges, and is called in full the **Book of Judges.** See OLD TESTAMENT.
3. A person appointed to decide in a trial of skill, speed, etc., between two or more parties; an umpire; as, a *judge* in a horse race.
4. One who has skill, knowledge, or experience, sufficient to decide on the merits of a question, or on the quality or value of anything; one who discerns properties or relations with skill and readiness; a connoisseur; a critic.

A man who is no *judge* of law may be a good *judge* of poetry, or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting. *Dryden.*

5. *Mining.* A kind of measuring rod.
6. *Chess.* A rook, or castle. *Obs. & R.*
judge delegate, a judge with delegated authority. Cf. JUDGE ORDINARY. — **j. ordinary,** a judge having jurisdiction in his own right; specif., the judge of the English Court of Probate and Divorce prior to the Judicature Acts of 1875.
judge (jŭj), *v. t.*; JUDGED (jŭjd), JUDG′ING (jŭj′ĭng). [ME. *jugen*, OF. *jugier*, F. *juger*, L. *judicare*, fr. *judex* judge. See JUDGE, *n.*] **1.** To hear and determine the case of (a person or persons) in a court of justice; to pass sentence or judgment upon; to try.

God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked. *Eccl.* iii. 17

2. To render judgment against; to doom; condemn. *Obs.*
3. To hear and determine (a matter) judicially; to decide by judgment; to try; also, to decree or adjudge to be or be done. "Chaos [shall] *judge* the strife." *Milton.*
4. To arrogate judicial authority over; to sit in judgment upon; to be censorious toward.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged.* *Matt.* vii. 1.

5. To determine or pronounce upon inquiry or deliberation; to conclude or decide by the exercise of the judgment; to esteem; think; reckon.

If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord. *Acts* xvi. 15.

6. To exercise the functions of a (Hebrew) judge over; to govern. *Archaic.* "A king to *judge* us." 1 *Sam.* viii. 5.
Syn. — See ADJUDICATE.
judge, *v. i.* **1.** To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to decide as a judge; to pronounce judgment.

The Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Gen.* xvi. 5
Father, who art judge
Of all things made, and *judgest* only right! *Milton.*

2. To assume the right to pass judgment on another; to sit in judgment or condemnation; to criticize or pass adverse judgment upon others.

Forbear to *judge*, for we are sinners all. *Shak.*

3. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their relations and attributes, and thus distinguish truth from falsehood; to exercise the judgment; to make a judgment; to determine; to discern; to distinguish; to form an opinion.

Judge not according to the appearance. *John* vii. 24.

Judge Advocate. *Mil. & Nav.* In the United States, an officer, often, but not always, of the Judge-Advocate-General's department, appointed to act as prosecutor at a court-martial: he acts as the representative of the government, as the responsible adviser of the court, and also, to a certain extent, as counsel for the accused, when he has no other counsel. In Great Britain he represents the Judge-Advocate-General as legal adviser to the court, but does not act as prosecutor, that duty being assigned to an officer of the staff or of the prisoner's regiment.
Judge-Advocate-General, *n.* **a** In the United States, either of two officers, one attached to the War Department and having the rank of brigadier general, the other attached to the Navy Department and having the rank of colonel of marines or captain in the navy. The first is chief of the legal bureau of the army; the other performs a similar duty for the navy, and the department of each passes upon and revises the proceedings of courts-martial in its arm of the service. The Judge-Advocate-General of the army is also custodian of the titles to lands under the control of the War Department, with a few exceptions in the District of Columbia. **b** In England, one of His Majesty's judges who is the constitutional adviser of the crown as to the proceedings of courts-martial. His office has general oversight and control of all matters of military law.
judge′-made′, *a.* Created by judges or judicial decision; — applied esp. to law applied or established by the judicial interpretation of statutes so as to extend or restrict their scope, as to meet new cases, to provide new or more effectual remedies, etc., and often used opprobriously of acts of judicial interpretation considered as doing this.

The law of the 13th century was *judge-made* law in a fuller and more literal sense than the law of any succeeding century has been. *Sir Frederick Pollock.*

judg′ment, judge′ment (jŭj′mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *jugement*, F. *jugement*, LL. *judicamentum*, fr. L. *judicare.* See JUDGE, *v.*] **1.** The pronouncing of an opinion or decision of a formal or authoritative nature; also, the opinion or decision given.
2. *Law.* **a** The act of determining, as in courts, what is conformable to law and justice; also, the determination, decision, decree, or sentence of a court. **b** The obligation, esp. a debt, created by the decision or decree of a court; also, the official certificate evidencing such a decision or decree. Cf. QUASI CONTRACT, ESTOPPEL BY RECORD.
3. *Theol.* The mandate or sentence of God as the judge of all; esp., final award; the last sentence.
4. A calamity regarded as sent by God, by way of recompense for wrong committed; a providential punishment. "*Judgments* are prepared for scorners." *Prov.* xix. 29.
5. Justice; righteousness. *Obs. or Archaic.*

For I, the Lord, love *judgment.* *Is.* lxi. 8.

6. The mental act of judging; the operation of the mind, involving comparison and discrimination, by which knowledge of the values and relations of things, whether of moral qualities, intellectual concepts, logical propositions, or material facts, is mentally asserted or formulated; as, by careful *judgment* he avoided the peril; by a series of wrong *judgments* he forfeited confidence.

I oughte deme, of skilful *jugement*,
That in the salte sea my wife is deed. *Chaucer*

Judgment is the Yes-No consciousness: under it I include every mode and degree of affirmation and denial — everything in the nature of an acknowledgment explicit or implicit of objective existence. *G. F. Stout.*

Judgment is not, in relation either to impressions, ideas, or concepts, a mechanical combination of parts which remain outside each other. It is an expression — perhaps at bottom the only expression — of the unity in which consciousness consists. *B. Bosanquet.*

7. The power or faculty of performing such operations (see def. 6); esp., when unqualified, the faculty of judging or deciding rightly, justly, or wisely; good sense; as, a man of *judgment*; a politician without *judgment*.

He shall judge thy people with righteousness and thy poor with *judgment.* *Ps.* lxxii. 2.

8. The conclusion or result of judging; an opinion; a decision; specif. *Logic.* The formal expression embodying a logical conclusion; proposition; — emphasizing the fact that what is logically important is not the form, but the meaning of a proposition, not the words, but the thought.

She in my *judgment* was as fair as you. *Shak.*

Every *judgment* affirms an idea of reality, and therefore asserts the reality of an idea. *B. Bosanquet.*

9. A religious belief or opinion of a sectarian nature; a "persuasion;" as, the Presbyterian *judgment.* *Obs.*
10. *Obs.* **a** The office of a judge or ruler. **b** A jurisdiction.
Syn. — JUDGMENT, SENSIBILITY, TASTE, are here compared esp. in their æsthetic relations. JUDGMENT implies nice and discriminating perception or discernment; SENSIBILITY connotes delicacy and susceptibility of feeling; TASTE includes both; as, "the faculty of *taste* or correct *judgment*" (*Worsfold*); "A rectitude of *judgment* in the arts, which may be called a good *taste*, does in a great measure depend upon *sensibility*" (*Burke*); "Persons of much *sensibility* are always persons of *taste*" (*Cowper*); "*Taste*: a . . . noble sense of harmony and high propriety" (*Swinburne*); "that *taste* which is the conscience of polite society" (*Lowell*). See TASTE, SENSE, DISCERNMENT.
judgment, *or* **judgement, by default.** See DEFAULT, 5.
judgment, *or* **judgement, book.** *Law.* A book in which the clerk of a court of record is required to enter the judgments of the court.
judgment, *or* **judgement, creditor.** *Law.* One who is creditor by virtue of having a right to enforce in his own right a judgment for a sum of money, or directing the payment of a sum of money. Cf. QUASI CONTRACT.
judgment, *or* **judgement, day.** [*often cap.*] *Theol.* The day of the last judgment, or period of God's or Christ's final judgment or trial of mankind; the last day; doomsday.
judgment, *or* **judgement, debt.** *Law.* The obligation which rests upon a judgment debtor as such, and may be enforced by the judgment creditor. Cf. QUASI CONTRACT.
judgment, *or* **judgement, debtor.** *Law.* A person against whom a judgment for, or directing the payment of, a sum of money may be enforced.
judgment, *or* **judgement, hall.** A hall where courts are held; a tribunal.
judgment, *or* **judgement, note.** *Law & Com.* A promissory note upon which the holder is enabled to enter judgment and take out execution ex parte in case of default in payment, as by an accompanying warrant of attorney or confession of judgment. In some States of the United States judgment notes are made illegal by statute.
judgment, *or* **judgement, seat.** The seat or bench on which judges sit in court; hence, a court; a tribunal. "The *judgment seat* of Christ." *Rom.* xiv. 10.
judgment, *or* **judgement, summons.** *Eng. Law.* A summons issued (in a county court) upon a judgment citing the judgment debtor to appear and show cause why he should not be imprisoned.
Ju′di-ca (jōō′dĭ-kȧ; 243), *n.*, *or* **Judica Sunday.** [L. *judica* judge thou, imper. pr. of *judicare.* See JUDGE, *v.*] *Eccl.* The fifth Sunday in Lent; — so called from the first word of the Latin introit (Ps. xlii. in the Vulgate, xliii. in A.V.).
ju′di-ca-ble (-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *judicabilis.*] Capable of being, or liable to be, judged.
ju′di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *judicatus*, p. p. of *judicare* to judge.] To judge. *Rare.* — **ju′di-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*
ju′di-ca-tive (jōō′dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having power to judge; judicial; as, the *judicative* faculty.
ju′di-ca′tor (-kā′tẽr), *n.* One who judges; a judge. — **ju′di-ca-to′ri-al** (-kȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*
ju′di-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ; 243; 277), *a.* [L. *judicatorius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to judgment; exercising judicial functions; dispensing justice; judicial; as, *judicatory* tribunals.

Power to reject in an authoritative or *judicatory* way. *Bp Hall.*

2. Affording a basis for judgment; decisive; critical.
ju′di-ca-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *judicatorium.*] **1.** A court of justice; a tribunal. *Milton.*
2. Administration of justice; judicature.

The supreme court of *judicatory.* *Clarendon.*

ju′di-ca-ture (-tūr), *n.* [F., or LL. *judicatura.*] **1.** State,

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ju′bi-lose′, *a.* Jubilant. *Obs.*
Jubiter. ✝ JUPITER.
jub′jub′ bird. A fictitious bird mentioned in the Jabberwocky poem in "Through the Looking Glass" by Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson). "Beware the [illegible]"
ju′bon. [illegible]
Ju′ca-[illegible]
Ju′cal jōō′kăl [illegible]
Juc′c[illegible]
juce. [illegible]
‖ **Juch′ten** (yōōk′tĕn), *n.* [illegible] Cf. [illegible]
juck [illegible]**k), juke** [illegible] To m[illegible] (of which *juck* is suggestive), as the partridge. [und. *Obs.*]
ju-cund′, *a.* [L. *jucundus.*] Jocund.
‖ **ju-cun′di ac′ti la-bo′res.** [L.] Past labors (are) pleasant. *Cicero* (*De Finibus*, II., 32, 105).
ju-cun′di-ty (jū-kŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *jucunditas*, fr. *jucundus.*] Pleasantness; agreeableness; jocundity. *Obs. or R.*
Jud., *or* **jud.** *Abbr.* Judges; Judith; judicial.
J. U. D. *Abbr.* Juris Utriusque Doctor (L., Doctor of Both Laws, i. e., the Canon and the Civil Law).
jud, judd (jŏŏd), *n.* *Mining.* A large block of coal. *Dial. Eng.*
Ju′da (jōō′dȧ). *Bib.* Var. of JUDAH; JUDAS, esp. in sense 5 **b**.
Ju-dæ′o-Ger′man, *n.* Yiddish.
Ju-dæ′o-man-cy, *n.* [*Judæo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by a Jewish art. [JUDÆO-.]
Ju-dæ′o-Per′sian, *a.* & *n.* See
Ju′dæ-oph′i-lism (jōō′dē-ŏf′ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [See JUDÆO-; -PHILE.] Liking for Jews or Judaism.
Ju-dæ′o-phobe (jōō-dē′ō-fōb), *n.* [*Judæo-* + *-phobe.*] One who dislikes or fears Jews; a hater of Jews.
Ju-dæ′o-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Hatred or dislike of Jews.
Ju-dæ′o-Span′ish, *a.* & *n.* See JUDÆO-.
Ju′dah (jōō′dȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yehūdāh.*] **1.** Lit., praised; — masc. prop. name. **2.** Son of Jacob and ancestor of the tribe of Judah, anciently constituting a kingdom in southern Palestine.
Ju-da′ia (jōō-dā′yȧ; -dī′ȧ). *D. Bib.* [4. *Obs.*]
Judas candlestick. See JUDAS,
Ju′das-ear′, *n.* = JEW'S-EAR **a**.
Judas hole. A peephole; a Judas
Judas light. See JUDAS, 4.
Ju′das-ly, *a.* & *adv.* Like Judas. *Obs.*
jud′cock (jŭd′kŏk), **jud′dock** (jŭd′ŭk), *n.* [*jud* (cf. E. dial. *ged, gid*, a jacksnipe) + *cock.*] The European jacksnipe.
Ju-dee′ (jōō-dē′), *n.* Judea. *Dial.*
Ju-de′o-. Var. of JUDÆO-.
Ju-de′o-Ger′man, Ju-de′o-man′cy, etc. Vars. of JUDÆO-GERMAN, JUDÆOMANCY, etc.
Judg. *Abbr.* Judges.
judge′a-ble (jŭj′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [vocate.]
Judge-Adv. *Abbr.* Judge Advocate.
Judge Lynch. Lynch law, personified.
judge′ment, judgement day, etc. Vars. of JUDGMENT, etc.
judg′er (jŭj′ẽr), *n.* One who judges.
judge′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
judg′ess, *n.* A female judge. *R.*
judg′ing-ly, *adv.* of *judging*, p. pr. See -LY.
judg-mat′ic, judg-mat′i-cal, *a.* [*judge* + *-matic* as in *dogmatic.*] Showing good judgment; judicious. *Colloq.* — **judg-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Colloq.*
judgment, *or* **judgement, cap.** The black cap worn by a judge when passing sentence of death.
ju′di-cant, *n.* [L. *judicans*, p. pr.] A judge. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]
ju′di-ca-tiv. Judicative. *Ref.*

profession, or function of those employed in the administration of justice; also, the action of judging; the dispensing or administration of justice.

The honor of the judges in their *judicature*. *Bacon.*

2. Judges collectively; a court of justice; a judicatory.
3. The right of judicial action; jurisdiction; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

Judicature Acts. *Eng. Law.* Various acts (36 & 37 Vict. c. 66, 1873; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 77, 1875; and later ones) remodeling the judiciary and judicial procedure.

ju-di′cial (jōō-dĭsh′ăl; 243), *a.* [L. *judicialis*, fr. *judicium* judgment, fr. *judex* judge: cf. OF. *judicial*. See JUDGE.] **1**. Of or pertaining or appropriate to the administration of justice, or courts of justice, or a judge thereof, or the proceedings therein; as, *judicial* power; *judicial* proceedings; — distinguished in general from *legislative*, *executive*, *administrative*, *ministerial* (see these terms).

Not a moral but a *judicial* law, and so was abrogated. *Milton.*
In the commonwealths of the United States and England . . . *judicial* officers from time immemorial have been intrusted with . . . executive or administrative functions. *F. J. Goodnow.*
The distinction between the *judicial* and political powers has received recognition by English courts. *Quick & Garran.*

2. Specif.: **a** Practiced, or conformed to, in the administration of justice; sanctioned, ordered, or enforced, by a court; as, *judicial* sale. "*Judicial* massacres." *Macaulay.* **b** *Theol.* Arising from a judgment of God; coming as a divine punishment; as, a *judicial* pestilence. **c** Belonging or proper to a judge or the judiciary; as, a *judicial* act (see phrases below); the *judicial* ermine.
3. Fitted or apt for judging or deciding; exercising, involving, or relative to, judgment; as, a *judicial* mind.
4. Judicious. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
5. Of or pertaining to judgment concerning supposed influence of the heavenly bodies on things human; as, *judicial* astrology (see ASTROLOGY).

Syn. — JUDICIAL, JUDICIOUS. That is JUDICIAL which pertains to, or is characteristic of, a judge, or which implies the passing of a more or less formal judgment; that is JUDICIOUS (see WISE) which exercises or is in accord with sound judgment or good sense; as, "I cannot proceed with a stern, assured, *judicial* confidence, until I find myself in something more like a *judicial* character" (*Burke*); "[the] thrill of satisfaction in seeing your guest hold his wineglass to the light and look *judicial*" (*G. Eliot*); "She made very *judicious* abstracts of the best books she had read" (*Swift*); "He made reading useful by talking to her of what she read, and heightened its attraction by *judicious* praise" (*Jane Austen*); "Voltaire was often a graceful poet, and sometimes a *judicious* critic" (*Landor*). See FAIR.

judicial act, *Law*, an act that involves the exercise of judicial power, that is, the power to hear and determine controversies or to determine a question of right or obligation, as of a court, or of a board of tax commissioners in confirming an assessment; — opposed to *legislative act* and *ministerial act*. — **j. astrology**. See ASTROLOGY. — **j. combat**. *Law.* See TRIAL BY BATTLE. — **j. confession**. See CONFESSION, 2. — **j. declaration**, *Scots Law*, the statement as to material facts made under examination by a party to an action, and taken down in writing. — **j. discretion**, *Law*, the option that a court may exercise in determining questions in a case according to his personal judgment as to what are the equities. — **j. factor**, *Scots Law*, an administrator of an estate appointed, on petition, by the Court of Session in the exercise of its equity jurisdiction. The subject of judicial factors is governed by the Judicial Factors Act, 1849, as now amended, superseding in this matter the acts of sederunt. — **j. law**, *Law*, judge-made law. — **j. notice**, *Law*, the recognition by a court of the existence or truth of something for the purposes of the case as being self-evident or a matter of such common knowledge as not to require proof. — **j. oath**. See OATH. — **j. separation**, *Law*, a form of legal separation of man and wife. It answers to, and in Great Britain (under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1897, and amending acts) and in most of the United States has the same effect as, the separation a mensa et thoro, i. e., from bed and board. See DIVORCE. — **j. township**, in California, a subdivision into which counties are divided.

ju-di′ci-a-ry (jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ā-rĭ; 277), *a.* [L. *judiciarius*, fr. *judicium* judgment: cf. F. *judiciaire*. See JUDICIAL.] Of or pertaining to courts of judicature, or legal tribunals, or a judge thereof or the procedure therein; judicial; as, a *judiciary* proceeding. — **judiciary combat**. = JUDICIAL COMBAT.
☞ This word is obsolete in other senses corresponding to those (as 2 **a**, **b**, 3, etc.) of *judicial*.

ju-di′ci-a-ry, *n.* **1**. Art of divination. *Obs.*
2. A place of judicial action; a court. *Obs.*
3. That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the system of courts of justice in a country; the judges, taken collectively; judicature; as, an independent *judiciary*; the Senate committee on the *judiciary*. The theory which lies at the basis of most political organizations of the present day distinguishes three great powers of government, the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary, which ought to be distinct from, and independent of, each other. This theory was advanced by Montesquieu, but is now generally discarded in political science as inaccurate and impracticable of application except in a general way. Cf. EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATURE, 1st CHECK, 6.

The distinction between the departments undoubtedly is, that the legislature makes, the executive executes, and the *judiciary* construes, the law. 10 *Wheat.* 46 (per *Marshall C. J.*).
The Supreme Court of the United States has . . . asserted the power of the United States *judiciary* to . . . pronounce an act of the legislature null and void whenever it comes into conflict with such private rights or property as, according to the interpretation placed upon the Constitution by the *judiciary*, are guaranteed in that instrument (Civ. Rights Cas., 109 *U. S. Rep.*, 3). *J. W. Burgess.*

ju-di′cious (jōō-dĭsh′ŭs; 243), *a.* [F. *judicieux*, fr. L. *judicium* judgment. See JUDICIAL.] **1**. Directed or governed by sound judgment; having sound judgment; wise; prudent; sagacious; discreet.
2. Of or relating to a court; judicial. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Prudent, discreet, rational, skillful, discerning, sagacious, well-advised. See JUDICIAL, WISE.
— **ju-di′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ju-di′cious-ness**, *n.*

Ju′dith (jōō′dĭth), *n.* [L. *Judith* or Gr. Ἰουδίθ, fr. Heb. *Yehūdīth.*] **1**. Lit., praised; — fem. prop. name. F. *Judith* (zhü′dēt′); It. *Giuditta* (jōō-dēt′tä); G. *Judith* (yōō′dēt). — Dim. *Judy*.
2. The heroine of the book of the same name in the Apocrypha. She was a beautiful Jewess of Bethulia, who, when her town was besieged by Holofernes, the general of Nebuchadrezzar, attended him in his tent, and, when he was in his cups, killed him and cut off his head, whereupon her townsmen fell upon the Assyrians and defeated them with great slaughter. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Ju′dy (jōō′dĭ), *n.* [Familiar form of the proper name *Judith.*] A character in the modern puppet show of "Punch and Judy." See PUNCH. Hence, a woman considered to be like her in some way; — so called in contempt.

jug (jŭg), *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] A corruption of, or nickname for, *Joan*, or *Joanna*; hence [*l. c.*], in general, a woman, a servant, a mistress. *Now Rare.*
2. A pitcher or ewer; specif., in the United States, a deep vessel, usually large and of coarse earthenware, with a narrow mouth and a handle on one side; such a vessel and its contents; the contents of a jug. Cf. PITCHER, *n.*, 1.
3. A prison; a jail; a lockup. *Slang.*

jug, *v. t.*; JUGGED (jŭgd); JUG′GING (jŭg′ĭng). **1**. To seethe or stew, as a hare, in a jug or jar placed in water.
2. To commit to jail; to imprison. *Slang.*

ju′gal (jōō′găl; 243), *a.* [L. *jugalis*, fr. *jugum* yoke.] **1**. Relating to a yoke, or to marriage. *Obs.*
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a bone of the lateral part of the face below the eye. In mammals it forms part of the zygomatic arch, and in human anatomy is commonly termed the *malar* (which see), or *cheek, bone*. In birds it is slender and rodlike and connects the maxilla and quadratojugal. In teleost fishes, the term has been applied to the quadrate and suborbital.
jugal point, *Craniol.*, the point formed by the juncture of lines following the crests of the frontal and temporal processes of the malar bone. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

ju′gal, *n.* A jugal bone.

ju-ga′ta (jū-gā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. of L. *jugatus*, p. p. of *jugare* to join.] *Numis.* The figures of two or more heads on a medal or coin, side by side or overlapping.

ju′gate (jōō′gāt), *a.* [L. *jugatus*, p. p. of *jugare* to join.] **1**. *Biol.* Paired; specif., *Bot.*, having leaflets in pairs, as a pinnate leaf; — used chiefly in composition, as bi*jugate*, multi*jugate*, 20-*jugate*, etc.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a jugum or juga.
3. *Numis.* = JUGATED.

ju′gat-ed (-gāt-ĕd), *a.* **1**. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Jugate.
2. *Numis.* Joined side by side or overlapping; — said of two or more heads.

Jug′ger-naut (jŭg′ẽr-nôt), *n.* [See JAGANNATH.] **1**. *Hinduism.* A form of Vishnu. See JAGANNATH.
2. An object, as an institution or belief, of blind devotion or ruthless sacrifice.

jug′gle (jŭg′′l), *v. i.*; JUG′GLED (-′ld); JUG′GLING (-lĭng). [ME. *juglen*, fr. OF. *jogler*, *jugler*, F. *jongler*. See JUGGLER.] **1**. To perform the tricks of a juggler; to amuse or entertain people as does a juggler, by illusory tricks, dexterous feats, etc.
2. To practice artifice or imposture.

Be these *juggling* fiends no more believed. *Shak.*

jug′gle, *v. t.* **1**. To beguile or deceive, as by jugglery.
2. To perform juggling tricks with; as, to *juggle* knives.

jug′gle, *n.* **1**. [From JUGGLE, *v.*] An act or piece of juggling; a trick of magic, sleight of hand, or imposture.
2. An imposture; a deception. *Tennyson.*

A *juggle* of state to cozen the people. *Tillotson.*

jug′gler (-lẽr), *n.* [ME. *jogelour*, *juglur*, OF. *jogleor*, *jugleor*, *jongleor*, F. *jongleur*, fr. L. *joculator* a jester, joker, fr. *joculari* to jest, joke, fr. *joculus* a little jest or joke, dim. of *jocus* jest, joke. See JOKE; cf. JONGLEUR, JOCULATOR.] **1**. One who entertains or amuses people by trickery; specif.: **a** A jester or buffoon. *Obs.* **b** One skilled in tricks of illusion, esp. sleight of hand; a legerdemainist; as, the tricks of Hindu *jugglers*. "Nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye." *Shak.* **c** One skilled in feats of dexterity depending chiefly upon manipulation, the difficulty or picturesqueness rather than the illusoriness of the performance being characteristic.
2. A deceiver; a cheat.

Jugglers and impostors do daily delude them. *Sir T. Browne.*

jug′gler-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [OF. *joglerie*, F. *jonglerie.*] **1**. Art or act of a juggler; sleight of hand
2. Trickery; imposture; as, political *jugglery*.

jug′gling (-lĭng), *n.* Jugglery; underhand practice.

jug′gling, *p. a.* Cheating; tricky. — **jug′gling-ly**, *adv.*

Ju′glan-da′ce-æ (jōō′glăn-dā′sē-ē; 243), *n. pl.* [NL. See JUGLANS.] *Bot.* An important family of trees, the walnut family. They have odd-pinnate leaves and achlamydeous staminate flowers in aments, the pistillate flowers solitary or few, and having a perianth. The nutlike fruit is a drupe with a fibrous or woody exocarp. The family includes 6 genera, *Juglans* and *Hicoria* being the most important. See WALNUT, HICKORY. — **ju′glan-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ju′glan-da′les (jōō′glăn-dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous, dicotyledonous, monœcious trees, coextensive with the family Juglandaceæ.

jug′lan-din (jŭg′lăn-dĭn), *n.* [L. *juglans*, *-andis*, a walnut.] An extractive matter contained in the juice of the green shucks of the walnut (*Juglans regia*). It is used medicinally as an alterative, and also as a hair dye.

Ju′glans (jōō′glănz), *n.* [L., walnut.] *Bot.* A genus of valuable trees, the true walnuts, type of the family Juglandaceæ, and distinguished by the indehiscent husk of the fruit and the rugose or wrinkled nut. See WALNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, BLACK WALNUT, BUTTERNUT.

ju′glone (jōō′glōn), *n.* [L. *jugl*ans the walnut + *-one*.] *Chem.* A red crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_6O_3$, extracted from green shucks of the walnut (*Juglans regia*). It is a hydroxy derivative of naphthoquinone.

ju′gu-lar (jōō′gū-lȧr; 243, 277), *a.* [L. *jugulum* the collar bone, joining the shoulders and breast, the throat, akin to *jungere* to yoke, to join: cf. F. *jugulaire*. See JOIN.] **1**. *Anat.* **a** Of or pert. to the throat or neck; as, the *jugular* vein. **b** Of or pert. to the jugular vein; as, the *jugular* foramen.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** Having the ventral fins placed beneath the throat in front of the pectorals. **b** Of or pert. to a group (see JUGULARES **a**) having this character. **c** Designating a ventral fin so situated.
jugular foramen, the foramen lacerum posterius. — **j. fossa**, a depression on the basilar surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It lodges the lateral petrosal sinus and takes part in the formation of the jugular foramen. — **j. process**, a lateral process of the occipital bone near each condyle, articulating the temporal bone. A notch in its border forms part of the jugular foramen. — **j. vein**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, any of several veins of each side of the neck: esp., one of the large veins returning the blood from the head. In man the veins so called are: **a** The **internal jugular vein**, which collects the blood from the interior of the cranium, the superficial part of the face, and the neck. It is formed by the coalescence of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses, and runs down the neck on the outside of the internal and common carotid arteries and, uniting with the subclavian, forms the innominate vein. **b** The **external jugular vein**, a smaller and more superficial vein which collects most of the blood from the exterior of the cranium and deep parts of the face and opens into the subclavian vein. A tributary of it, commencing in the occipital region, is called the *posterior* external jugular. **c** The **anterior jugular vein**, which commences near the hyoid bone and joins the terminal part of the external jugular or the subclavian. It is sometimes wanting on one side.

ju′gu-lar, *n.* [Cf. F. *jugulaire*. See JUGULAR, *a.*] **1**. *Anat.* Short for JUGULAR VEIN.
2. *Zoöl.* A fish with jugular ventral fins; one of the Jugulares.

Ju′gu-la′res (jōō′gū-lā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** In the classification of Linnæus and other old classifications, a comprehensive group of fishes composed of those with jugular ventral fins. Now used only as a convenient collective name for such fishes. **b** In some recent classifications, a much more restricted group of fishes with jugular ventral fins, comprising the weavers, stargazers, dragonets, blennies, and allied forms.

ju′gu-late (jōō′gū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *jugulatus*, p. p. of *jugulare*, fr. *jugulum*. See JUGULAR.] To cut the throat of; to strangle.

ju′gu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* The sudden stoppage of a disease or an epidemic by prompt treatment.

ju′gu-lum (jōō′gū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] *Zoöl.* **a** The lower throat, or that part of the neck just above the breast, of a bird. **b** The jugum of an insect's wing.

ju′gum (jōō′gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GA (-gȧ), E. -GUMS (-gŭmz). [L., a yoke, ridge.] **1**. *Bot.* **a** One of the ridges commonly found on a mericarp. **b** A pair of the opposite leaflets of a pinnate plant.
2. *Zoöl.* A backwardly directed basal process on the inner margin of the fore wings of certain lepidopterous insects.

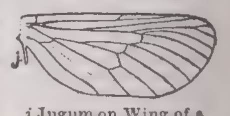
j Jugum on Wing of a Moth.

juice (jōōs; 243, 277), *n.* [ME. *juce*, *juse*, F. *jus* broth, gravy, juice, L. *jus*; akin to Skr. *yūsha*.]
1. The extractable fluid contents of plant cells or plant structures, consisting of water holding sugar or other substances in solution; as, the *juice* of grapes.

The *juice* of July flowers. *B. Jonson.*

2. The fluid content of animal flesh; esp., *pl.*, all the fluids in the body.

An animal whose *juices* are unsound. *Arbuthnot.*
Cold water draws the *juice* of meat *Mrs. Whitney.*

3. Any liquid extracted from a body; also, a spirit or essence.
4. The electric current, or "fluid." *Slang.*

juic′y (jōōs′ĭ), *a.*; JUIC′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); JUIC′I-EST (-ĭ-ĕst).
1. Abounding with juice; succulent. *Bacon.*
2. Of weather, wet; rainy. *Colloq. or Slang.*

ju′ju (jōō′jōō), *n.* A fetish, charm, or amulet of West African tribes, or the magic power attributed to it; also, the beliefs and superstitions connected with the use of jujus. — **ju′ju-ism** (-ĭz′m), **ju′ju-ist**, *n.*

ju′jube (jōō′jōōb; 243, 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *zizyphum*, Gr.

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ju-di′ci-a-ble (jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Judicable.
ju-di′cial, *n.* A law, judgment, or determination. *Obs.*
ju-di′ci-al′i-ty (jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being judicial. *R.*
ju-di′cial-ize (-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To consider judicially. *Rare.*
ju-di′cial-ly, *adv.* of JUDICIAL.
ju-di′cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ju-di′ci-a-ri-ly, *adv.* of JUDICIARY. See -LY.
‖**ju-di′ci-um De′i** (jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Judgment of God.
‖**ju-di′ci-um pa′ri-um aut le′ges ter′ræ.** [L.] Judgment of one's peers or laws of the land.
judo, *n.* = JUJUTSU.
Ju-doph′o-bism (jōō-dŏf′ō-bĭz′m), *n.* [L. *Jud*aeus (see JEW) + *-phobe* + *-ism*.] Opposition to Jews; anti-Semitism.
Jud′son pow′der (jŭd′s′n). [Patented by Egbert *Judson* of San Francisco.] An explosive containing sodium nitrate, sulphur, and coal, with a small proportion of nitroglycerin.
Judy cow. A ladybird. *Local, Eng.*
Jue. † JEW.
juel, etc. † JEWEL, etc.
Ju′el (jōō′ĕl). *Bib.*
‖**juez** (hwāth; 189, 268), *n.*; *pl.* JUECES (hwā′thās; 138). [Sp.] A judge. — **juez de paz** (dā päth). Justice of the peace.
juf′fle (jōōf′′l), *v. i.* To shuffle, as in walking. *Scot.*
juf′fles (jōōf′′lz), *n. pl.* Shoes with heels worn down. *Scot.*
juf′ti (yōōf′tĭ), **jufts** (yōōfts), *n. pl.* [Russ. *yuft′*.] Hides of Russia leather.
jug (jŭg; jōōg), *n.* An onomatopœic representation of the note of certain birds, esp. of the nightingale; hence, the note itself; — often in the reduplicated form **jug′-jug′**.
jug, *v. i.* To utter a sound represented by this word, as certain birds, esp. the nightingale.
jug, *v. i.* [Cf. JOUK to perch.] To nestle or collect in a covey, as quails and partridges. — *n.* A nestling place.
ju′ga, *n.*, *pl.* of JUGUM.
Ju-ga′tæ (jōō-gā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In Comstock's classification, a division of Lepidoptera consisting of the moths having the front wings provided with a jugum. Two families (Hepialidæ and Micropterygidæ) are usually included. Cf. FRENATÆ.
jug′-bit′ten, *a.* Intoxicated. *Slang.*
juge, etc. † JUDGE, etc.
‖**juge′ de paix′** (zhüzh′ dē pē′). [F.] Justice of the peace.
‖**juge′ d′in′struc′tion′** (zhüzh′ dăN′strük′syôN′). [F.] *French Law.* An official nearly corresponding to the English and American police magistrate, but with more arbitrary powers.
ju′ger (jōō′jẽr), **ju′ger-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *jugerum*.] See MEASURE.
jug′fish′, *n.* A West Indian puffer (*Lagocephalus pachycephalus*); — so called from its shape when distended.
jug′-fish′ing, *n.* Fishing with lines and hooks fastened to corked jugs. *U. S.*
jug′ful (jŭg′fōōl), *n.* As much as a jug will hold; — chiefly in the slang phrase "not by a *jugful*," not by a good deal.
jugg. Var. of JUG, to nestle.
jugged (jŭgd), *pret. & p. p.* of JUG.
jug′ger (jŭg′ẽr), *n.* [Hind. *jhagar*.] A luggar falcon, esp. the male.
Jug′ger-naut-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
jug′ging (jŭg′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JUG.
jug′gins, *n.* One easily victimized; simpleton. *Slang.* [*Eng.*
jug′gle, *v. & n.* Joggle. *Dial.*
jug′gle, *n.* [Cf. JOGGLE, *n.*, 2.] A block of timber cut to a length.
jug′gle-ment, *n.* Juggling. *R.*
jug′gler, *n.* [Cf. JUGGLE, a timber.] *Mining.* One of a number of timbers set obliquely against coal pillars, carrying a plank partition, and making a triangular passage. *Local, U. S.*
jug′gler-ess, *n.* A female juggler. *Rare.* [*Scot.*
juggs (jōōgz). Var. of JOUGS.
Jug′gur-naut. Var. of JUGGERNAUT, JAGANNATH.
jug′-jug′, *n.* Reduplicated form of JUG, note of a bird. [*R. Sp.*
jug′l, **jug′ld**. Juggle, juggled.
ju′gland, *n.* [L. *juglans*.] A walnut tree. *Obs.*
jug′lan-dine (jŭg′lăn-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. An alkaloid said to occur in the leaves of the English walnut (*Juglans regia*).
jugle. † JUGGLE. [*jug. Obs.*
jugle, *v. i.* To make the sound
juglur. † JUGGLER.
jugolori. † JUGGLERY.
ju′gu-la, *n.*, *pl.* of JUGULUM.
ju′gu-la-ry, *a.* = JUGULAR, *a.*, 1.
Ju-gur′thine (jōō-gûr′thĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to Jugurtha, King of Numidia (d. 104 B. C.); as, the *Jugurthine* war, in which the Romans captured Jugurtha and took him to Rome.
jugyl, *v. t.* [OF. *juguler*, or L. *jugulare*.] To slay. *Obs.*
Juhede, *n.* Jewhood. *Obs.*
juice (jūs), *v. t.* To moisten; to wet. *Obs. or R.*
juice′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
juice′less, *a.* See -LESS.
juice pear. The shadbush or its fruit. *U. S.* [-NESS.
juic′i-ness (jōōs′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
Juil, **Jule**. † JULY.
juise (*dissyllable, accent variable*), *n.* [OF. *juise*, L. *judicium*. See JUDICIAL.] Judgment; penalty; sentence. *Obs.*
jujube plum. = JUJUBE, 1.

ζίζυφον, Per. *zīzfūn, zīzafūn, zayzafūn*.] **1. a** The edible drupaceous fruit of any of several rhamnaceous trees of the genus *Zizyphus*, as *Z. jujuba, Z. vulgaris, Z. lotus*, and *Z. sativa* (the last two being united by some authors), natives of the Mediterranean region. **b** Any tree producing this fruit.
2. a A jelly made from jujubes. **b** A lozenge made of or in imitation of, or flavored with, the jujube fruit.
ju′jut′su (jōō′jōōt′sōō), *n.* Also **ju′jit′su** (jōō′jĭt′sōō), **jiu′-jut′su, jiu′jit′su** (jōō′-). [Jap. *jūjutsu*; *jū* soft (prob. because no weapons are used) + *jutsu* art.] The Japanese art of self-defense without weapons, now widely used as a system of physical training. It depends for its efficiency largely upon the principle of making use of an opponent's strength and weight to disable or injure him, and by applying pressure so that his opposing movement will throw him out of balance, dislocate or break a joint, etc. It opposes knowledge and skill to brute strength, and demands an extensive practical knowledge of human anatomy.
Jukes, the (jōōks). A pseudonym used to designate the descendants of two sisters, the "Jukes" sisters, whose husbands were sons of a backwoodsman of Dutch descent. They lived in the State of New York, and their history was investigated by R. L. Dugdale as an example of the inheritance of criminal and immoral tendencies, disease, and pauperism. Sixty per cent of those traced showed degeneracy, and they are estimated to have cost society $1,308,000 in 75 years.
ju′lep (jōō′lĕp; 243, 277), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *julepe*, fr. Ar. & Per. *julāb, jullāb*, fr. Per. *gulāb* rose water and julep; *gul* rose + *āb* water.] **1.** A refreshing drink flavored with aromatic herbs; esp., *Med.*, a sweet, demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture, used as a vehicle.
2. A beverage of brandy or whisky, with sugar, ice, and sprigs of mint; — called also *mint julep*. *U. S.*
Jul′ian (jōōl′yăn; 277), *a.* [L. *Julianus*, fr. *Julius*. Cf. JULY, GILLIAN.] Relating to, or derived from, Julius Cæsar.
Julian account, reckoning according to the Julian calendar; Old Style (see 1st CALENDAR, 1). — **J. calendar**. See CALENDAR, 1. — **J. Era**. See ERA, *n.* — **J. period**, a chronological period of 7,980 Julian years, combining the solar, lunar, and indiction cycles (28 × 19 × 15 = 7,980), being reckoned from the year 4713 B. C., when the first years of these several cycles would coincide. The Julian period was proposed in 1582 by Scaliger, to avoid ambiguities in chronological dates. — **J. year**, the year of exactly 365 days, 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar.
Jul′ian-ist (jōōl′yăn-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Julian, a Monophysite bishop of Halicarnassus, Asia Minor, in the 6th century, who was leader of the Aphthartodocetæ.
Ju′li-dæ (jōō′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *iulus* a catkin, Gr. ἴουλος + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of chilognath myriapods or millipedes. They have the cylindrical body composed of more than 30 rings and the many eyes crowded together in a cluster. When at rest or frightened they coil themselves into a spiral. The typical genus is *Julus*. — **ju′li-dan** (-dăn), **ju′loid** (-loid), *a.* — **ju-loi′di-an** (jōō-loi′dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*
‖ **ju′lienne′** (zhü′lyĕn′; jōō′lĭ-ĕn′), *n.* [F.] A clear soup containing thin strips of carrots, onions, etc.
Ju′li-et (jōō′lĭ-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *Juliette*.] **1.** Dim. of JULIA, fem. prop. name.
2. The heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." See ROMEO.
3. A kind of high-cut slipper, with elastic sides, for women.
Ju-ly′ (jōō-lī′; *formerly accented* Ju′ly, *as in Dr. Johnson's Dict.*), *n.*; *pl.* JULIES (-līz′). [L. *Julius*; — named from Caius *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month: cf. F. *Juillet*.] The seventh month of the year, having 31 days. Among the old Romans it was called *Quintilis*, or the *fifth* month, their year beginning with March.
July revolution, in French history, the revolution which took place in the last days of July, 1830, the government of Charles X. being overthrown and that of Louis Philippe (the **Government of July**) established in its stead.
jum′ble (jŭm′b'l), *v. t.*; JUM′BLED (-b'ld); JUM′BLING (-blĭng). [Perh. fr. *jump*, i. e., to make to jump, or shake.] **1.** To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order; — often followed by *together* or *up*.

> Why dost thou blend and *jumble* such inconsistencies together? *Burton.*

2. To stir, as by shaking; hence, *Colloq.*, to take for a drive. *Obs.*
jum′ble, *v. i.* **1.** To move, work, meet, or unite in a confused or agitated way; to mix confusedly. *Swift.*
2. To make discordant sounds. *Obs.*
jum′ble, *n.* **1.** A confused mingling or mixture; a mass or collection without order; as, a *jumble* of words.
2. A shaking or jolting; hence, *Colloq.*, a drive.
3. A small, thin, sugared cake, usually ring-shaped.
‖ **ju′melle′** (zhü′mĕl′; jōō-mĕl′), *a.* [F., fem. of *jumeau*, fr. L. *gemellus*. Cf. GEMEL, *a.*] Twin; paired; — said of various objects made or formed in pairs, as a binocular opera glass, a pair of gimmal rings, etc. — *n.* A jumelle opera glass, or the like.
jump (jŭmp), *n.* [Cf. F. *jupe* a long petticoat, a skirt. Cf. JUPON.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A kind of loose jacket for men.
2. *pl.* A kind of under bodice worn, usually instead of stays, by women in the 18th century and later.
jump (jŭmp), *v. i.*; JUMPED (jŭmpt); JUMP′ING. [Cf. Pr. *yumpa, jumpla, yumpola*, to shake, swing, F. dial. *iouper* to jump, *joper* to spring.] **1.** To spring free from the ground by the muscular action of the feet and legs or, in some animals, the tail; to project one's self through the air; to spring; bound; leap; as, the horse *jumped* high and far.
2. To move as if by jumping; to bounce; jolt. "The *jumping* chariots." *Nahum* iii. 2.
3. To change or pass abruptly as if by a leap; to come, or to pass, without intermediate steps; as, the price *jumped* to the highest; to *jump* to a conclusion.
4. To coincide; agree; accord; tally; — followed by *with*. "It *jumps* with my humor." *Shak.*
to jump at, to spring to; hence, fig., to accept suddenly or eagerly; as, a fish *jumps at* a bait; *to jump at* a chance. — **to j. upon** *or* **on**, to fall or pounce upon (a victim); also, *Colloq.*, to come down upon severely or crushingly.
jump, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over or across by a spring or leap; to overleap; as, to *jump* a stream; in checkers, or draughts, to pass a man over; as, a man *jumped* is removed.
2. a To leap aboard of; as, to *jump* a train, or jump aboard it. *U. S.* **b** To leave as if by a leap; as, to *jump* the track; to *jump*, or leave, a position.
3. To cause to jump; as, he *jumped* his horse across the ditch; to *jump* the price of gold.
4. *Sporting.* To cause to break cover; to start; flush.
5. To come down upon and seize; esp., to take possession of suddenly or fraudulently, as a mining claim, as on the plea of a flaw in the title of a former occupant.
6. To expose to danger; to risk; hazard. *Obs.*

> To *jump* a body with a dangerous physic. *Shak.*

7. *Smithwork.* **a** To join by a butt weld. **b** To thicken or enlarge by endwise blows; to upset.
8. *Quarrying.* To bore with a jumper.
to jump one's bail, to abscond while at liberty under bail bonds. *Slang, U. S.* — **to j. the besom.** = *to marry over the broomstick*, under MARRY. *Dial. Eng.*
jump, *n.* **1.** Act of jumping; a leap; spring; bound; hence, a transition as if by jumping over; as, a *jump* in the price of gold. "To advance by *jumps*." *Locke.*
2. The space or place cleared or traversed by a leap; also, something to be jumped over; as, to make a *jump* of twelve feet; a race course with *jumps*.
3. A sudden involuntary movement, as when startled; a start; a twitch; *pl.*, convulsive twitchings, as in chorea or delirium tremens; hence: (usually *the jumps*) *Slang*. **a** Chorea. **b** Delirium tremens.
4. In technical senses: **a** *Mining.* A dislocation in a stratum; a fault. **b** *Arch.* An abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brickwork or masonry. **c** *Ballistics.* The difference between the angle of elevation and the angle of departure, due to the slight movement, usually upward, of the muzzle of a gun when it is fired.
5. An effort; an attempt; a venture. *Obs.* *Shak.*
jump′er (jŭm′pẽr), *n.* [See 1st JUMP.] A loose upper garment; as: **a** A sort of blouse or loose jacket worn by workmen over their ordinary dress to protect it. **b** A fur garment worn by Eskimos and Arctic travelers. **c** In women's and children's dresses, a decorative, sleeveless, or short-sleeved low-necked waist worn over a guimpe. **d** Usually *pl.* An outer garment of waist and trousers, worn by young children as a protection to their clothing, esp. while at play. Called also *rompers*.

Jumper c.

jump′er, *n.* **1.** A person who jumps; specif.: **a** *Med.* A neurotic person with defective will power and lack of control of his lower extremities, so that involuntary jumping movements are made, esp. when he is excited. **b** [*cap.*] A name applied in the 18th century to certain Calvinistic Methodists in Wales whose worship was characterized by violent convulsions; — applied also to other sects, as Irvingites and Shakers.
2. A thing that jumps; esp., any of various tools or other contrivances operating with a jumping motion; as: **a** *Mining, Quarrying, etc.* An instrument for boring holes in rocks by percussion without hammering, consisting of a bar of iron with a chisel-edged steel tip at one or both ends, operated by striking it against the rock, turning it slightly with each blow. **b** Any of various kinds of sleds, as one used by boys in coasting or a sled for hauling light merchandise over bare ground. **c** *Horol.* A spring to impel the star wheel, also a pawl to lock fast a wheel, in a repeating timepiece. **d** *Elec.* A short wire used to close a break or cut out part of a circuit. **e** A plowshare specially fitted for rough soil, as by having an upturned colter to cut roots. *U. S.* **f** *Naut.* (1) A jumper stay. (2) A jolly jumper. **g** A swage or upset, as for spreading the points of saw teeth. **h** *Building.* = THROUGH STONE.

One Form of Jumper (2 a), made of 7/8 in. round bar and 8 ft. long.

3. The large-mouthed black bass.
jumper stay. *Naut.* A stay or tackle set up, esp. in heavy weather, to prevent a yard or boom from jumping from its place, or carrying away when the ship rolls or pitches.
jump′ing (jŭmp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JUMP, to leap.
jumping bean, the seed of any of several tropical American euphorbiaceous plants, as species of *Sebastiana* and *Croton*, containing the larva of a moth, as *Carpocapsa saltitans* or *Graptolitha sebastianæ*, which by its sudden movements causes the seed to roll and jump about as if animated. — **j. Betty**, the garden balsam. *Eng.* — **j. deer**, the mule deer. — **j. disease**, a convulsive tic similar to or identical with miryachit, observed among the woodsmen of Maine. See 2d JUMPER, 1 **a**. — **j. fish**, a mudskipper. — **j. hare**, a South African rodent (*Pedetes cafer*) about two feet long, of kangaroolike form, tawny brown color, and nocturnal and social habits; — called also *Cape jumping hare*. — **j. jack**. **a** A toy figure of a man, jointed and made to jump or dance by means of strings or a sliding stick. **b** The jackass penguin. *Falkland Islands. Obs.* — **j. mouse**, any of several mice of the genus *Zapus*, of northern North America, including parts of the United States. They are chiefly ochraceous mixed with blackish, and have large hind legs, a long tapering tail, and no cheek pouches. They undergo true hibernation in winter. Called also, erroneously, *kangaroo mouse*. — **j. mullet**. **a** A gray mullet. **b** (1) The jumprock. (2) A similar fish (*Moxostoma cervinum*) of the rivers of the South Atlantic States from the James to the Neuse. — **j. net**, a fire net. — **j. plant louse**, any of the numerous species of plant lice composing the family Psyllidæ. They have the general appearance of tiny cicadas, but their hind legs are formed for jumping and their antennæ have nine or ten joints. They subsist entirely on the juices of plants, and some of them cause serious injury. — **j. rabbit**, any of certain jerboas of the genus *Alactaga*. — **j. rat**, any of numerous jumping rodents, as the jerboas, jumping mice, and kangaroo rats. — **j. seed**. = JUMPING BEAN. — **j. shrew**, the elephant shrew. — **j. spider**, any spider of the family Attidæ (which see).
jump joint. **a** A butt joint. **b** A flush joint, as of plank in carvel-built vessels.
jump saw. *Sawmills.* A circular saw attached to a long narrow frame, raised from below by a small steam engine or other device, and used for crosscutting timbers, boards or slabs as they come from the band saw on the live rolls.
jump seat. A movable carriage seat; also, a carriage constructed with a seat which may be shifted so as to make room for a second or extra seat.
jump spark. A spark produced by the jumping of electricity across a permanent gap.
jum′py (jŭm′pĭ), *a.*; JUMP′I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); JUMP′I-EST. Jumping, or inducing to jump; characterized by jumps; hence, extremely nervous.
Jun-ca′ce-æ (jŭŋ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See JUNCUS.] *Bot.* A family of plants, order Liliales, containing 7 genera and about 200 species of wide distribution; the rush family. They are tufted grasslike herbs with variously clustered flowers having a 6-parted chaffy perianth, the fruit becoming a loculicidal capsule. — **jun-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Jun′co (jŭŋ′kō), *n.*; *pl.* JUNCOS (-kōz). [Sp. *junco* a rush, L. *juncus*.] **a** A genus containing numerous small American finches found from the arctic circle to Guatemala. They usually have a pink bill, ashy gray head and back, conspicuous white lateral tail feathers, and, in many cases, reddish brown on the back and sides. They breed in northern or mountainous localities. **b** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus; a snowbird (which see).

Junco (*J. hyemalis*). (1/4)

Jun-coi′des (jŭŋ-koi′dēz), *n.* [NL. See JUNCUS; -OID.] *Bot.* A large genus of juncaceous plants, the wood rushes, differing from *Juncus* in having closed leaf sheaths and 1-celled capsules with basal placentæ. The species are widely distributed; they flower mostly in early spring.
junc′tion (jŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *junctio*, fr. *jungere, junctum*, to join: cf. F. *jonction*. See JOIN.] **1.** Act of joining, or state of being joined; union; coalition; as, the *junction* of two armies; the *junction* of paths.
2. The place or point of union, meeting, or junction; specif., the place where lines of railway meet or cross.
junction box. *Elec.* A box through which the main conductors of a system of electric distribution pass, and where connection is made with branch circuits.

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juke. † JOUK, JUCK. [*Obs.*
jul, *n.* [See JULUS.] An ament.
Jul., *or* **jul.** *Abbr.* July; julep (in medicine); Jules; Julius.
J. U. L. *Abbr.* Juris Utriusque Licentiatus (L., Licentiate in Both Laws, i. e., the Canon and Civil Law).
ju-la′ceous (jōō-lā′shŭs), *a.* [See JULUS.] *Bot.* Amentaceous. *R.*
julet, *n.* A julio. *Obs.*
Jul′ia (jōōl′yȧ; jōō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. See JULIUS.] Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Julie* (zhü′-lē′); It. *Giulia* (jōōl′yä); Sp. *Julia* (hōōl′yä); Pg. *Julia* (zhōō′lē-ä); G. *Julie* (yōō′lē-ē).
Jul′ian (jōōl′yăn; jōō′lĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Julianus*.] Lit., sprung from, or belonging to, Julius; — masc. prop. name. L. *Julianus* (jōō′lĭ-ā′nŭs); F. *Julien* (zhü′-lyăɴ′); It. *Giuliano* (jōō-lyä′-nō); Sp. *Julián* (hōō-lyän′; 189); Pg. *Julião* (zhōō-lyouɴ′); G. *Julianus* (yōō′lē-ä′nōōs), *Julian* (yōō′lē-än). — Dim. *Jule*. — Fem. *Juliana*. — **Julian the Apostate**, the Roman emperor Julian (361-363), under whom there was a lapse into paganism.
Ju′li-an′a (jōō′lĭ-ăn′ȧ), *n.* [L. See JULIAN.] Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Julienne* (zhü′lyĕn′); It. *Giuliana* (jōō-lyä′nä); Sp. *Juliana* (hōō-lyä′nä; 189); Pg. *Juliana* (zhōō-lyä′nä); G. & D. *Juliana* (yōō′lē-ä′nä)
Ju′lie′ (zhü′lē′), *n.* [F.] The heroine of Rousseau's novel "La Nouvelle Héloïse," a wife who struggles hard against yielding to her affection for a former lover who is made an inmate of the family by her husband. She dies by an accident when about to give up the struggle.
ju-lif′er-ous, *a.* [*julus* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Amentiferous. *Obs.*
ju′li-form (jōō′lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*julus* + *-form*.] *Bot.* Having the shape or appearance of an ament.
jul′io (jōōl′yō), *n.* See COIN.
ju′lip. † JULEP.
Jul′ius (jōōl′yŭs; jōō′lĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] Lit., soft-haired: — masc. prop. name. L. id.: F. *Jules* (zhül); It. *Giulio* (jōōl′yō); Sp. *Julio* (hōōl′yō; 189); Pg. *Julio* (zhōōl′yō); G. & D. *Julius* (yōō′lē-ōōs). — Dim. *Jule*. — Fem. *Julia, Juliet*.
ju′lole (jōō′lōl), *n.* Also **ju′lol**. [Arbitrarily formed by A. Reissert.] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, $C_{12}H_{11}N$, certain derivatives of which are known. A hypothetical hydride, $C_{12}H_{13}N$, is called **ju′lo-line** (jōō′lō-lĭn; -lēn), **ju′lo-lin**.
Jul. Per. *Abbr.* Julian Period.
Ju′lus (jōō′lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See JULIDÆ
ju′lus, *n.*; *pl.* JULI (-lī). [Of the same origin as *iulus*.] *Bot.* An ament.
Ju-ly′-flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* **a** The gillyflower. **b** In Jamaica, the mesquite. [grass.
July-flower grass. Carnation
Ju-ma′da (jōō-mä′dä), *n.* [Ar. *jumādā*.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.
jum′a-dar, jum′mah-dar (jŭm′-ȧ-där). Vars. of JEMADAR.
ju′mart (jōō′märt), *n.* [F.] The fabled offspring of a bull and a mare or she-ass, or of a horse or ass and a cow.
jum′bal. Var. of JUMBLE, a cake.
jum′bl, jum′bld. Jumble, jumbled. *Ref. Sp.*
jumble bead. The jequirity.
jum′ble-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
jum′bler (jŭm′blẽr), *n.* One that jumbles.
jumble sale. A sale of miscellaneous articles. *Eng.*
jumble shop. A shop for selling miscellaneous articles. *Eng.*
jum′bling-ly, *adv.* of *jumbling*, p. pr. [confused. *R.*
jum′bly (jŭm′blĭ), *a* Jumbled;
jum′bo (jŭm′bō), *n.* **1.** A big, clumsy thing or person; esp. [*cap.*], an African elephant noted for its large size, belonging to the London Zoölogical Gardens, sold to P. T. Barnum in 1882, and afterwards exhibited by him in America.
2. *U. S.* **a** A homemade windmill for raising water. *Local.* **b** A large traveling carriage for transporting excavated material, as in tunnel driving.
jum′bo-esque′ (jŭm′bō-ĕsk′), *a.* See -ESQUE [See -ISM.
jum′bo-ism (jŭm′bō-ĭz'm), *n.*
jum′buck (jŭm′bŭk), *n.* [Native name.] A sheep; — so called by aborigines and bushmen. *Australia.* [GUMBY BIRD.
jum′by bird (jŭm′bĭ). Var. of
jume (jōōm), *n.* A South American glasswort (*Salicornia bergii* or *S. dœringii*). When burnt its ash yields 41 per cent of sodium carbonate.
ju′ment, *n.* [L. *jumentun* a beast of burden: cf. F. *jument* a mare, OF., a beast of burden.] A beast, esp. of burden. *Obs.*
Ju-men′ta (jōō-mĕn′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See JUMENT.] *Zoöl.* = PACHYDERMATA. *Obs.*
ju-men′tous (-tŭs), *a.* [See JUMENT.] *Med.* Like that of a horse; — of the odor of urine in certain abnormal conditions.
jum′mil. † JUMBLE, *v.*
jump, *a.* [See JUMP, *v.*] Nice; exact; matched; fitting; precise. *Obs.*
jump, *adv.* Exactly; pat. *Obs.*
jump′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
jump′-a-bout′, *n.* Goutweed *Local, Eng.*
jump′er, *v. t.* [Cf. JUMBLE or JUMP.] Jumble; confuse. *Obs.*
jump′er-ism (jŭm′pẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
jump frog. *Railroads.* A kind of frog, operated like a switch, having a piece lapping over the main or running rail so that the main line is left unbroken when the frog is set for straight track.
jump′i-ness (jŭm′pĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [p. pr.
jump′ing-ly, *adv.* of *jumping*,
jump′ly, *adv.* of JUMP. *Obs.*
jump′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
jump ring. A ring with ends lapping and not welded.
jump′rock′, jump′rocks′, *n.* A catostomid fish (*Moxostoma rupiscartes*) of the Atlantic coastal rivers from the Catawba to the Chattahoochee.
jump scrape. An implement consisting of a slightly curved plate of steel fastened to a standard and beam with handles like a plow, used to complete ridges or levees for the check system of irrigation.
jump′some (jŭmp′sŭm), *a.* Jumpy. *Rare.*
jump weld. A butt weld.
jump wire. *Elec.* = 2d JUMPER, 2 d. [Junior; Junius.
Jun., *or* **jun.** *Abbr.* June;
Junc. *Abbr.* Junction.
Jun-cag′i-na′ce-æ (jŭŋ-kăj′ĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of SCHEUCHZERIACEÆ. — **jun-cag′i-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **jun′ca-gin′e-ous** (jŭŋ′kȧ-jĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.*
Jun-ca′les (jŭŋ-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the rushes and allies. — **jun′cal** (jŭŋ′kăl), *a.*
jun′cate. † JUNKET.
jun′ci-form (jŭn′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *juncus* rush + *-form*.] Rushlike. *Rare.*
jun′cite (jŭn′sīt), *n.* [L. *juncus* rush.] A fossil rush. *Rare.*
jun′cous (jŭŋ′kŭs), *a.* [L. *juncosus*, fr. *juncus* a rush.] Full of, or resembling, rushes. *Rare.*
junct, *a.* [L. *junctus*, p. p.] Associated. *Obs.*
‖ **junc′ta ju′vant**. [L.] Things united assist (one another).
junc′tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to junction.

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junc'ture (jŭŋk'tūr), *n.* [L. *junctura*, fr. *jungere* to join. See JOINTURE.] **1.** A joining; union; junction. "Devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts." *Eikon Basilike.* **2.** The line or point at which, or that by which, two bodies are joined; a joint; articulation; connection; seam; as, the *junctures* of a vessel or of the bones. *Boyle.* **3.** A point of time, esp. one made critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances; hence, a crisis; exigency; conjuncture. "Extraordinary *junctures.*" *Addison.*

In such a *juncture*, what can the most plausible and refined philosophy offer? *Berkeley.*

Syn. — Conjuncture, pass, strait, pinch, quandary, predicament, extremity. — JUNCTURE, EXIGENCY, EMERGENCY, CRISIS agree in the idea of an important or crucial point of time or combination of circumstances. JUNCTURE emphasizes the concurrence or convergence of events; EXIGENCY implies urgency or the pressure of necessity; an EMERGENCY is an (esp.) sudden or unforeseen *exigency*; a CRISIS is a decisive *juncture*, or a turning point; it frequently implies suspense; as, "It happened that just at that *juncture* was published a ridiculous book against him" (*Warburton*); "[He] had conjured the king . . . not to insist too nicely upon terms in the present *exigency* of his affairs" (*Ludlow*); "Of all the public services, that of the navy is the one . . . which can worst be supplied upon an *emergency*" (*Burke*); "strength . . . to seize with power the *crisis* of a dark decisive hour" (*Cowper*); cf. "the *critical* event which was to decide for ever the fate of their religion" (*Hume*). See NEED.

Jun'cus (jŭŋ'kŭs), *n.* [L., a rush.] *Bot.* The typical genus of the family Juncaceæ, the true rushes. They are perennial, tufted, glabrous herbs having mostly terete or channeled leaves, with open leaf sheaths, and a 1-3-celled capsule with basal or parietal placentæ. Most of the numerous species are marsh plants of temperate regions. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

June (jōōn; 243, 277), *n.* [L. *Junius*: cf. F. *Juin.* So called from *Junius*, the name of a Roman gens.] The sixth month of the year, containing thirty days.

June beetle, June bug. **a** In the northern United States, any of several species of large brown melolonthine beetles of the genus *Lachnosterna* and related genera; — so called because they begin to fly in that region about the first of June. The larvæ live under ground, and feed upon the roots of grasses and other plants. Called also (in the south) *May bug* or *May beetle.* **b** In the southern United States, the figeater (*Allorhina nitida*). **c** In Europe, certain beetles of the genus *Rhizotrogus*, similar in appearance and habits to *Lachnosterna.*

June berry. The small berrylike pome fruit of the shadbush (*Amelanchier*); also, the tree itself.

Jun'ger-man'ni-a'les (jŭŋ'gẽr-măn'ĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., after Ludwig *Jungermann* (1572–1653), German botanist.] *Bot.* A large order of liverworts (Hepaticæ), of wide distribution. The majority, known as **scale mosses**, have a leafy stem with the leaves arranged in one ventral and two dorsal rows, and are commonly epiphytic. They are comprised in a suborder named *Acrogynæ* in allusion to the development of the archegonium from the apex of the archegonial shoot. The lower forms are classed in the suborder *Anacrogynæ*, the archegonia being dorsal. They have a simple or branching thallus or thalloid shoot and grow usually on the ground. The typical family is the **Jun'ger-man'ni-a'ce-æ** (-ā'sē-ē), of which the typical genus is **Jun'ger-man'ni-a** (-măn'ĭ-ȧ), the species of which are foliose. — **jun'ger-man'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

jun'gle (jŭŋ'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *jangal* desert, forest, jungle; Skr. *jaṅgala* desert.] **1.** Orig., uncultivated ground; hence, land overgrown with brushwood, etc. *India.* **2.** Now, any impenetrable thicket of tropical plants, esp. one which resembles those characteristic of the lowlands of India; hence, any tangled mass of vegetation. **3.** *London Stock Exchange.* The department of the London Stock Exchange dealing in West African stocks. *Slang.*

jungle bendy. A tall East Indian datiscaceous tree (*Tetrameles nudiflora*), having long-petioled leaves, and numerous small racemose flowers.

jungle fever. *Med.* A severe form of malarial fever occurring in the East Indian jungles.

jungle fowl. **a** Any of several Asiatic wild birds of the genus *Gallus*; esp., *Gallus bankiva* of India, from which domestic fowls are believed to have descended. They are similar to the domestic black-breasted games and have many of their familiar habits. **b** An Australian megapode, esp. *Megapodius tumulus.*

jun'gly (jŭŋ'glĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, jungles; abounding with jungles; of the nature of a jungle.

ju'ni-at'a (jōō'nĭ-ăt'ȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. the *Juniata* River in Pennsylvania.] An American fresh-water turtle (*Pseudemys rubriventris*) sold for food. It is olive-brown above and more or less marked or blotched with red beneath; it grows to a length of seven or eight inches.

jun'ior (jōōn'yẽr; 243, 277), *a.* [L., compar. of *juvenis* young. See JUVENILE.] **1.** Less advanced in age than another; younger. *Junior* is chiefly used to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name in the same family, esp. a son with the same Christian name as his father; — opposed to *senior* or *elder.* Abbr. *Jr.* or *jr.*; as, John Smith, *Jr.* **2.** Lower in standing or in rank; later in office; as, a *junior* partner; *junior* counsel; *junior* captain. **3.** Composed of juniors, whether younger or of a lower standing; as, the *junior* class; of or pertaining to juniors or a junior class. See JUNIOR, *n.*, 2. **4.** Younger or earlier in life; youthful. *Rare.*

Our first studies and *junior* endeavors. *Sir T. Browne.*

5. Of more recent date, and hence, of a mortgage, lien, or the like, inferior or subordinate as to right of preference; more modern; as, the Roman empire was *junior* to the Greek; his mortgage is *junior* to mine.

junior officers' quarters. See GUN ROOM. — **j. optime.** See OPTIME. — **j. right.** = ULTIMOGENITURE.

jun'ior (jōōn'yẽr; 243, 277), *n.* **1.** A younger person. **2.** Hence: One of a lower or later standing; specif., in American colleges and schools, one in the third year of a four-year course, or one in the second year of a three-year course, or, sometimes, one in the first year of a two-year or a three-year course, one in the last year being called a *senior.* Cf. FRESHMAN.

jun'ior-ate (-āt), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A two-year course of instruction for Jesuits in preparation for the priesthood; also, a seminary for this course.

jun-ior'i-ty (jōōn-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or relation of being junior.

ju'ni-per (jōō'nĭ-pẽr; 243), *n.* [L. *juniperus.* Cf. GIN the liquor.] **1.** Any evergreen pinaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Juniperus.* The blue, berrylike fruits of common juniper (*J. communis*) have a warm, pungent taste and are used to flavor gin. A resin exudes from the bark, which has erroneously been considered identical with sandarac, and is used as pounce. The oil of juniper is acrid, and is employed in medicine as a diuretic and stimulant, in the manufacture of varnish, etc. The wood of several species, esp. that of the red cedar (*J. virginiana*), is durable, and is used for lead pencils and in cabinetwork. **2.** **a** Loosely, any of several coniferous trees resembling the juniper, as the white cedar (*Chamæcyparis thyoides*) or the larch. *U. S.* **b** In the English version of the Old Testament, a leafless fabaceous shrub of Asia Minor (*Genista rætam*).

Ju-nip'er-us (jōō-nĭp'ẽr-ŭs), *n.* [L., juniper.] *Bot.* A large genus of pinaceous shrubs or small trees, the junipers, having leaves often of two kinds, scaly and acerose, and globose berrylike cones formed by the coalescence of the fleshy scales. They occur throughout the Northern Hemisphere. See JUNIPER, SAVIN, RED CEDAR.

juniper webworm. The larva of a destructive European orange-colored tortricid moth (*Conchylis rutilana*). It ties together and devours the foliage of the European juniper. It has been introduced into the United States.

Jun'ius (jōōn'yŭs; jōō'nĭ-ŭs; 243), *n.* The pseudonym under which a series of 69 remarkable political letters were published at intervals from Jan. 21, 1769, to Jan. 21 1772, in the "Public Advertiser," then the most popular newspaper in Great Britain. There are, besides, private and miscellaneous letters of Junius down to Jan. 19, 1773. The "Letters of Junius" attacked all the public characters of the day connected with the government, and did not spare even royalty itself. Their authorship has been attributed to no less than fifty different persons, but it is now generally believed that they were written by Sir Philip Francis.

junk (jŭŋk), *n.* [F. *jonc*, L. *juncus.*] **1.** A rush, or reed. *Obs.* **2.** *Surg.* A form of splint or cushion for a fracture.

junk, *n.* [Pg. *junco*; cf. Jav. & Malay *jong, ajong.*] *Naut.* Any of various characteristic vessels of Chinese and neighboring waters having as common features bluff lines, very high poop and overhanging stem, little or no keel, and pole masts, usually high, carrying lug sails with battens running entirely across. The leech of the lug is often much curved. The rudder usually drops below the keel.

Chinese Junk.

junk, *n.* [Perh. fr. Pg. *junco* junk, rush, L. *juncus* a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages. Cf. JUNKET.] **1.** A piece of worn or poor rope or cable. *Obs.* **2.** Pieces of old cable or old cordage used for making gaskets, mats, swabs, oakum, etc. **3.** Old iron, or other metal, glass, paper, cordage, or other waste or discarded material which may be treated or prepared so as to be used again in some form. **4.** *Naut.* Hard salted beef supplied to ships. **5.** A thick piece; a chunk; lump. **6.** A part of the head of a sperm whale between the case and the white horse, containing oil and spermaceti.

‖ **Jun'ker** (yŏŏŋ'kẽr), *n.* [G. Cf. YOUNKER.] A young German noble or squire; esp., a member of the conservative or reactionary aristocratic party in Prussia; — often used with an implication of narrow-minded conservatism, overbearing haughtiness, social exclusiveness, or the like.

jun'ket (jŭŋ'kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* [Formerly also *juncate*; cf. It. *giuncata* cream cheese, made in a wicker or rush basket, LL. *juncata*, F. (Rabelais, fr. Pr. *jouncado*) *joncade*, or F. dial. *jonquette*; all ultimately fr. L. *juncus* a rush.] **1.** A cream cheese, or a dish of curds and cream, or of milk coagulated with rennet, sweetened and flavored. **2.** A sweetmeat; any delicate food. *Obs.*

How Faery Mab the *junkets* eat. *Milton.*

3. A feast; a banquet; a picnic with feasting; often, esp. in the United States, opprobriously, an outing or a pleasure excursion at the public cost.

jun'ket, *v. i.*; JUN'KET-ED; JUN'KET-ING. To feast; to banquet; to make an entertainment; often, esp. in the United States, opprobriously, to go on an outing with feasting at the public cost.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often. *South.*

jun'ket, *v. t.* To give entertainment to; to feast.

jun'ket-ing, *n.* Feasting; feast; a going on an excursion or outing; a picnicking.

All those snug *junketings* and public gormandizings for which the ancient magistrates were equally famous. *Irving.*

junk ring. *Steam Engine.* **a** A packing of soft material round the piston. **b** A metallic ring for retaining a piston packing in place. **c** A follower.

Juno Sospita.

Ju'no (jōō'nō; 243), *n.*; *pl.* JUNOS (-nōz). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess, consort of Jupiter, whose attributes she largely shared. The calends of all the months were sacred to her, as the ides to Jupiter. As **Ju'no Re-gi'na** (rē-jī'nȧ) she shared with Jupiter and Minerva the Capitoline temple and the dominant state cult. As **Ju'no Cu-ri'tis** (kū-rī'tĭs), or **Qui-ri'tis** (kwĭ-rī'tĭs), she was represented as a war goddess armed with lance and shield. As **Ju'no Sos'pi-ta** (sŏs'pĭ-tȧ), the savior, similarly armed, she was originally the goddess of Lanuvium, where she retained a special priesthood. As **Ju'no Lu-ci'na** (lū-sī'nȧ) she was goddess of childbirth; as **Ju'no Pro'nu-ba** (prō'nū-bȧ), of marriage. In the latter functions appears the special character of Juno as a women's goddess, in connection with which she was worshiped by them at the **Matronalia**, March 1, and at the **Nonæ Caprotinæ**, July 7. Further, every woman was supposed to have an individual *Juno*, symbolizing sex activities or powers, as the man a *genius.* In Roman myth Juno was identified with the Greek *Hera.* **2.** *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

Juno iris. *Hort.* Any of a group of bulbous spring-blooming irises, as *Iris persica*, *I. orchioides*, etc.

Ju-no'ni-a (jōō-nō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *Junonia*, the generic name, fr. L. *Junonius* pertaining to Juno.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the North American peacock butterflies and many allied tropical forms.

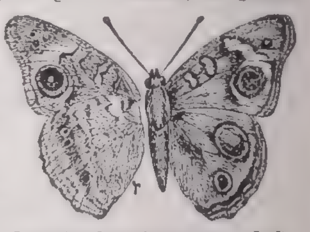

Junonia (*Junonia cœnia*). *r* Left Wings reversed (½)

jun'ta (jŭn'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TAS (-tȧz). [Sp., fr. L. *jungere*, *junctum*, to join. See JOIN; cf. JUNTO.] **1.** A council, tribunal, or committee, esp. one for legislation or for governmental administration, as in Spain and Spanish dependencies. Specif.: **a** *Spanish Hist.* Any of the local councils that organized the opposition to Napoleon in 1808, or a council (called the **Central Junta**, the **Supreme Junta**, or **the Junta**) of thirty-four members formed in September, 1808, to govern Spain in the name of Ferdinand, son of Charles IV. **b** In the Philippines under the Spanish, a provincial council which assisted the governor in the supervision of the province. **c** *Cuban Hist.* Any of various committees or councils that organized rebellions against Spain. **2.** A junto.

jun'to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Corrupt. of *junta.*] **1.** A number of men combined for some purpose, esp. a political one, as party intrigue; a self-appointed or self-elected political committee or council; a faction; cabal; clique; coterie; as, a *junto* of ministers. In English history *junto* has been applied to various groups, as: the Cabinet Council of Charles I.; the Rump Parliament; and, esp., a group of prominent Whigs in the reigns of William III. and Anne, including Russell, Somers, Montague, and Wharton. **2.** A Spanish or Italian junta. *Obs.*

Syn. — See COMBINATION.

ju'pa-ti' (jōō'pȧ-tē'; jōō'pȧ-tē), *n.*, or **jupati palm.** [Tupi *jubati, jupati.*] A tall Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (*Raphia tædigera*) the long leafstalks of which are used by the natives for the walls of houses, for boxes, baskets, etc.

Ju'pi-ter (jōō'pĭ-tẽr; 243), *n.* [L. *Jovis* the god Jove, fr. older *Djovis*, fr. a root prob. meaning to shine; occasionally appearing as nominative sing., while from the same stem are regularly formed the remaining cases of the declension of *Jupiter*, better *Juppiter*, which occurs only as nominative sing.; fr. *Jovis* or *Djovis* + *pater* father. From the same root as *Djovis* occur *Dius* (and *Diespiter* = *Juppiter*), originally a form of the same name, and the adj. *Dialis*, designating the flamen of Jupiter. Cf. DYAUS, ZEUS, DEITY, FATHER.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian god of the heavens; the divine personification of the heaven itself; the "light bringer;" — corresponding to the Greek *Zeus* (which see). The chief forms under which Jupiter was worshiped among the Romans were: (1) As primarily a heaven god, to whom the ides of all the months (time of the full moon) were sacred, as well as the festivals connected with the grape (noblest of heaven's gifts), namely, the **Vinalia rustica**, Aug. 19, for the vintage, the **Meditrinalia**, Oct. 11, for the new wine, the **Vinalia priora**, April 23, for the fully fermented wine. As various aspects of the heavens, he was **Ju'pi-ter Ful'gur** (fŭl'gŭr) and **Ju'pi-ter Ful'mi-na'tor** (fŭl'mĭ-nā'tŏr), the "lightning hurler," **Ju'pi-ter To'nans** (tō'năns), the "thunderer," **Ju'pi-ter Plu'vi-us** (plōō'vĭ-ŭs), the "rain giver," **Ju'pi-ter**

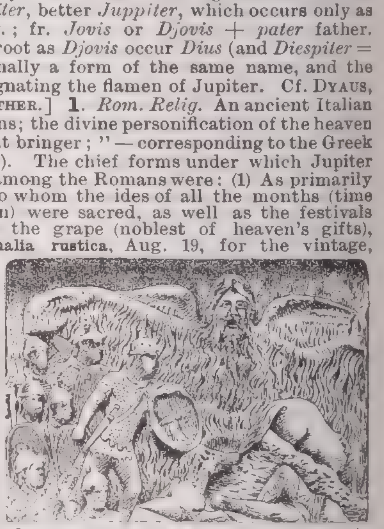

Jupiter Pluvius in a Battle Scene from the Column of Marcus Aurelius.

junction plate. *Boilers.* A covering plate for a butt joint.
junction rails. *Railroads.* Switch rails.
junct'ly, *adv.* Conjointly; closely. *Obs.*
jun'dy (jŭn'dĭ), *n.* Also **-die.** A jog; jostle; also, a jog trot. *Scot.*
jun'dy, *v. t. & i.* Also **jun'die.** To jostle; to jog. *Scot.*
June'-ap'ple, *n.* = JENNETING.
jun'eat-ing (jōōn'ēt-ĭng), *n.* Corrupt. of JENNETING.
June cold. *Med.* = ROSE COLD.
June flower. A summer-blooming American violet (*Viola canadensis*).
June grass. Kentucky blue grass. *Northeastern U. S.*
ju-nesse', *n.* [OF. *junesce, jonesce*, F. *jeunesse.*] Youth. *Obs.*
June sucker. The white sucker.
Jung. † JUNE.
jun'gar (jŭŋ'gär). Var. of JANGAR, a raft.
jun'gl. Jungle. *Ref. Sp.*
jungle bear. The sloth bear.
jungle cat. The chaus.
jungle cock. Male jungle fowl.
jun'gled (jŭŋ'g'ld), *a.* Overgrown with jungle.
jungle hen. Female jungle fowl.
jungle jack. The tree furnishing angili wood. See ANGILI.
jungle nail. An East Indian acacia (*Acacia tomentosa*).
jungle ox. The gaur, or the gayal.
jungle rice. = SHAMA MILLET.
jungle sheep. The muntjac.
Ju'ni-a (jōō'nĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
Ju'ni-an (jōō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Junius or the "Letters of Junius."
Ju'ni-as (jōō'nĭ-ăs). *D. Bib.*
‖ **ju'ni-o'res ad la-bo'res** (jōō'nĭ-ō'rēz ăd lȧ-bō'rēz; 201). [L.] The younger men for labors.
jun'ior-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ju'ni-per, *a.* Sharp; pungent; as, a *juniper* lecture. *Obs.*
juniper brandy. Gin. *Obs.*
ju'ni-per-ine, *n.* A juniper. *Obs.*
juniper oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
juniper tree. **a** A tree of the genus *Juniperus.* **b** The hackberry. *Local, U. S.*
junk (jŭŋk), *v. t.* To cut into pieces or chunks; to separate in a chunk. *Rare.*
junk bottle. A stout bottle of thick dark-colored glass.
junk dealer. A dealer in junk.
jun'ker-dom (yŏŏŋ'kẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
jun'ker-ish (-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
jun'ker-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
jun'ket, *n.* [Cf. JUNKET cheese.] A basket, esp. for fish. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
jun'ket-a'ceous, *a.* Disposed to junketing. *Obs.*
jun'ket-er, *n.* One that junkets.
jun'ket-ry, *n.* Sweetmeat. *Obs.*
junk hook. *Whaling.* A hook for hauling blubber on deck.
junk'man (jŭŋk'măn), *n.* One of the crew of a junk.
junk'man, *n.* A junk dealer.
junk shop. A shop where junk is kept for sale.
junk strap. *Whaling.* A chain used to hoist the junk.
junk vat. *Leather Manuf.* A large vat into which spent tan liquor or ooze is pumped.
junk wad. *Mil.* A wad of oakum and yarn used in proving old-fashioned cannon.
Ju'no-esque' (jōō'nō-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.
Ju-no'ni-an (jōō-nō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Lat. *Junonius.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Juno.
Ju-non'i-cal, *a.* Junonian. *Obs.*
Ju'no's rose (jōō'nōz). The white garden lily (*Lilium candidum*).
Ju'no's-tears', *n.* The European vervain.
jun'quil. † JONQUIL.
junr. Junior.
junt, *n.* [Cf. It. *gionta, giunta*, an addition, a cheating, a trick (*Florio*).] A trick; a fraud. *Obs.*
junt (jŭnt), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** Chunk. **2.** A chunky person.
jup, *n.* [See JUPE.] Jacket; bodice; kirtle. *Obs.*
juparte, jupartie. † JEOPARD, JEOPARDY.
jupati oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
ju'pa-ty (jōō'pȧ-tĭ). Var. of J[illegible]
j[illegible] (j[illegible]; F. zhüp), *n.* [OF., i[illegible] a skirt. See JUPON.] **1.** A m[illegible] coat, jacket, or tunic. *Obs.* **2** [illegible] woman's tunic, jacket, or b[illegible]e; *pl.*, stays. *Scot.* **3** [illegible] woman's skirt; — in this s[illegible]e a Gallicism.
j[illegible]arti. † JEOPA[illegible]
Jupiter Ammon. See AMON.

Ser′e-na′tor (sĕr′ē-nā′tŏr), the "clearer-up of storms," etc. (2) As primarily a god of the state and guardian of its official life, **Ju′pi-ter Op′ti-mus Max′i-mus** (often written "**Jupiter O. M.**"), "best and greatest," whose temple on the Capitoline (hence called also **Ju′pi-ter Cap′i-to-li′nus**) was founded by the Tarquins and dedicated in the first year of the Republic, 509 B. C. The flamen Dialis had charge of his cult, to which were attached both the augurs and fetiales. (3) As guardian of law, fidelity, and truth, he was called **Ju′pi-ter Fid′i-us** (= *Dius Fidius* ; see FIDES); while as protector of boundaries, he was **Ju′pi-ter Ter′mi-nus**. Closely connected were **Ju′pi-ter Fe-re′tri-us** (fĕ-rē′trĭ-ŭs), the giver of victories, to whom the best of the spoils were dedicated, and **Ju′pi-ter Sta′tor**, who gave the army its powers of resistance. In close connection with Jupiter Optimus Maximus were Juno and Minerva, forming a triad whose worship was the central cult of the Roman Empire. See DI ; cf. AMON, LIBER.

2. *Astron.* One of the planets, the brightest except Venus, and the largest of them all, its mean diameter being about 87,000 miles. It revolves around the sun in 4,332.6 days (11.86 years), at a mean distance of 5.2028 from the sun, the earth's mean distance being unity. Jupiter has four large satellites, discovered by Galileo in 1610, the first telescopic celestial objects ever found. They average in size rather larger than the moon, and revolve round the primary in periods varying from 42 h. (distance, 261,000 miles) to 16²/₃ days (distance 1,167,000 miles). Barnard in 1892 found a small, faint, fifth satellite interior to these; and exterior to them, three additional very faint satellites have since been found by photography.

3. Hence : **a** *Alchemy.* Tin. *Obs.* **b** *Her.* Azure, in the old method of blazoning by the heavenly bodies.

Jupiter process. A patented process for making cast steel by melting wrought-steel scrap with about 2 per cent of ferrosilicon, up to about 0.5 per cent of ferromanganese, and about 3 per cent of aluminium, and casting in molds of a special composition. The product is about as strong and ductile as forged steel. — **Jupiter steel**.

ju′pon (jōō′pŏn ; jōō-pŏn′ ; 277), *n.* [F. *jupon*, fr. *jupe* skirt, Sp. *aljuba* a Moorish garment, Ar. *jubbah*.] **1**. A surcoat or long sleeveless coat worn over the armor.
2. A woman's jacket or tunic. *Obs.*
3. A woman's skirt or upper petticoat.

Ju′ra (jōō′rȧ ; *F.* zhü′rá′), *n.* [F. & L.] **1**. A range of mountains between France and Switzerland.
2. *Geol.* The Jurassic period. See JURASSIC.

ju′ral (jōō′răl), *a.* [L. *jus, juris*, right.] Of or pert. to law ; juristic ; legal ; also, of or pert. to rights or obligations. — **jural person**, *Law*, a juristic person. *Rare.*

ju′rant (jōō′rănt), *a.* [L. *jurans, -antis*, p. pr. of *jurare* to swear.] Making oath ; swearing ; — specif. opposed to *nonjurant*. — *n.* One who makes oath.

Ju-ras′sic (jōō-răs′ĭk), *a.* [From the *Jura* mountains between France and Switzerland ; cf. F. *jurassique*.] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the period of the Mesozoic era succeeding the Triassic, and the corresponding system of rocks. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — *n.* The Jurassic period or system ; — called also the *Jura*. During the Jurassic there were extensive geographic changes, the sea invading great areas of Europe, Asia, and western North America, and lesser areas elsewhere in a later part of the period. The Jurassic seas were ruled by ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, and other reptiles adapted to aquatic life. On land, too, saurians (dinosaurs, pterosaurs, etc.) abounded, and many of them were of great size. Birds made their first appearance, so far as now known. Among plants, cycads reached their culmination. In the eastern half of North America Jurassic formations are not certainly known. If they exist, they constitute the lower part of the Potomac series. In the western interior of the United States the Jurassic formations are not always readily distinguished from the Triassic, and both are sometimes described under the name **Jura-Trias**.

ju′rat (jōō′răt ; *F.* zhü′rá′), *n.* [LL. *juratus*, fr. L. *juratus* sworn, p. p. of *jurare* to swear : cf. F. & Pr. *jurat*. See JURY, *n.*] **1**. A person under oath, as a juror. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Any of various public officials ; as : **a** A municipal officer similar to an alderman in some English towns, esp. the Cinque Ports. **b** A magistrate for life in the Channel Islands, Guernsey and Jersey each having twelve and Alderney six. **c** In France, etc. : (1) A municipal magistrate, as in Bordeaux. (2) A company or corporation officer sworn to enforce the corporate law.
3. [L. *juratum*, neut. p. p. of *jurare* to swear.] *Law.* A memorandum or certificate added to an affidavit or statement under oath, properly at the end, stating when, before whom, and (in British practice) where, it was made.

ju′ra-to-ry (jōō′rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *juratorius*, fr. *jurare* to swear.] Pert. to or comprising, or expressed in, an oath ; as, *juratory* obligation. — **juratory caution**, *Scots Law*, a security, sometimes used in judicial proceedings, consisting of a sworn inventory and pledge of the goods of the jurant.

Ju′ra–Tri′as, *n.* *Geol.* The Jurassic and Triassic, treated as one. See JURASSIC. — **Ju′ra–Tri-as′sic**, *a.*

ju-rel′ (hōō-rĕl′), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several carangoid food fishes of warm seas, as *Carangus chrysos* of the Atlantic and *C. caballus* of the Pacific.

ju-re′ma (jōō-rē′mȧ ; *Pg.* zhōō-rā′mä), *n.* [Pg., fr. Braz. *jurema*.] A mimosaceous Brazilian tree (*Acacia jurema*), from the astringent bark of which a narcotic decoction is prepared by the natives.

ju′ri-bal′i, **ju′ri-bal′li** (jōō′rĭ-băl′ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several meliaceous trees, esp. *Trichilia moschata*, *Soymida febrifuga*, and *Khaya senegalensis*, the astringent bark of which is used as a febrifuge.

ju-rid′i-cal (jōō-rĭd′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *juridicus* ; *jus, juris*, right, law + root of *dicere* to say : cf. F. *juridique*. See JUST, *a.* ; DICTION.] **1**. Of or pert. to the administration of justice, or the office of a judge ; acting or used in the administration of justice ; as, a *juridical* custom.

The body corporate of the kingdom, in *juridical* construction, never dies. *Burke.*

2. Of or pertaining to law in general, or jurisprudence ; juristic ; legal.
juridical days, days on which courts are open. — **j. person**, *Law*, a juristic person. See PERSON.

Ju′rin's law (jōō′rĭnz). [After James *Jurin* (1684-1750), English physician.] *Physics.* The principle that the height of a capillary column of a liquid at a particular temperature is inversely proportional to the diameter of the tube.

ju′ris-con′sult (jōō′rĭs-kŏn′sŭlt ; -kŏn-sŭlt′ ; 277), *n.* [L. *jurisconsultus* ; *jus, juris*, right + *consultus* skillful, p. p. of *consulere* to consult : cf. F. *jurisconsulte*.] A man learned in law, esp. in the Civil law ; a jurisprudent ; a jurist.

From about a century before Christ the existence of a class of professional *jurisconsults* may be dated. Any one that had confidence in his own knowledge gave legal advice to such persons as had confidence enough in him to become his clients. . . . During the republic it was entirely voluntary for a magistrate to accept, or for any one to submit to him, advice on points of law. Nevertheless, the ignorance of the prætor and of the judices naturally made them welcome . . . [such] assistance. . . . Augustus . . . established a privileged class of authorized *jurisconsults*, to whose decisions special weight should attach. *W. A. Hunter.*

ju′ris-dic′tion (-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *jurisdiccion, jurediccioun*, F. *juridiction*, OF. also *juredicion*, L. *jurisdictio* ; *jus, juris*, right, law + *dictio* a saying, speaking. See JUST, *a.* ; DICTION.] **1**. *Law.* The legal power, right, or authority to hear and determine a cause or causes, considered either in general or with reference to a particular matter ; power to exercise judicial authority, whether in civil or criminal matters ; legal power to interpret and administer the law in the premises. The jurisdictions of different courts are chiefly classified as : *original* or *appellate* ; *exclusive* or *concurrent* ; *civil* or *criminal* ; *common-law* or *equitable* ; *in rem* or *in personam* ; *ancillary*, etc.
2. Authority of a sovereign power to govern or legislate ; right to make or enforce laws ; power or right to exercise authority ; control. "Heaven's high *jurisdiction*." *Milton.*
3. Sphere of authority ; the limits within which any particular power may be exercised, or within which a government or a court has authority.

Syn. — JURISDICTION, AUTHORITY are often interchangeable. But JURISDICTION applies esp. to AUTHORITY as exercised within certain defined limits ; as, paternal *authority* is paramount within its *jurisdiction*. See POWER, INFLUENCE, ASCENDANCY.

ju′ris-dic′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to jurisdiction ; as, *jurisdictional* rights ; the *jurisdictional* facts, or those necessary to found jurisdiction. — **ju′ris-dic′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ju′ris-pru′dence (-prōō′dĕns), *n.* [L. *jurisprudentia* ; *jus, juris*, right, law + *prudentia* a foreseeing, knowledge of a matter, prudence : cf. F. *jurisprudence*. See JUST, *a.* ; PRUDENCE.] **1**. Knowledge of or skill in law. *Obsoles.*
2. The science or philosophy of law. See LAW.

The term *jurisprudence* is wrongly applied to actual systems of law, or to current views of law, or to suggestions for its amendment, but is the name of a science. This science is a formal, or analytical, rather than material one. It is the science of actual, or positive, law. . . . It may therefore be defined provisionally as "the formal science of positive law." *T. E. Holland.*

3. Law, or a system of laws ; a department of law ; as, medical *jurisprudence*. (See *Citation* above.)

Still less justifiable is the use, so frequent both in French and in English, of *jurisprudence* as the equivalent of law *T. E. Holland*

ju′ris-pru′dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [See JURISPRUDENCE.] Understanding law ; skilled in jurisprudence.

ju′ris-pru′dent, *n.* [Cf. F. *jurisprudent*.] One skilled in law or jurisprudence ; a jurist.

ju′ris-pru-den′tial (jōō′rĭs-prōō-dĕn′shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to jurisprudence. — **ju′ris-pru-den′tial-ist**, *n.* *Rare.* — **ju′ris-pru-den′tial-ly**, *adv.*

ju′rist (jōō′rĭst ; 243), *n.* [F. *juriste*, LL. *jurista*, fr. L. *jus, juris*, right, law. See JUST, *a.*] **1**. A lawyer. *Obs.*
2. One who professes the science of law ; one versed in the law, esp. in the Civil law.
3. A university law student. *Eng.*

ju-ris′tic (jōō-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a jurist or jurisprudence ; relating to, created by, or recognized in, law : legal.
juristic act, an act of a private individual directed to the origin, termination, or alteration of a right. The characteristics of a juristic act are : the **essentialia**, or those facts without which it cannot exist ; the **naturalia**, or those always presumed to be part of the transaction, though the presumption may be contradicted ; the **accidentalia negotii**, or those which are not presumed and must therefore be proved. *T. E. Holland.* — **j. person**. See PERSON.

ju-ris′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Juristic.

ju′ror (jōō′rẽr ; 243), *n.* [OF. *jureor* one who takes oath, F. *jureur*, L. *jurator* a swearer, fr. *jurare, jurari*, to swear. See JURY, *n.*] **1**. One of a number of men sworn to deliver a verdict as a body ; specif., *Law*, a member of a jury ; also, a person duly designated and summoned to serve on a jury ; a juryman.

"*Juror*" is uniformly used by the jurists most familiar with the subject as including persons designated or ordered to be summoned as *jurors*. For stronger reasons, it would include them after they are summoned and have appeared in court. 45 *C. C. A.* 443.

2. A false witness ; a slanderer. *Obs.*
3. A member of any jury for awarding prizes, etc.
4. One who takes oath, esp. of allegiance. *Obs. or Hist.*

ju′ry (jōō′rĭ ; 243), *n.* ; *pl.* JURIES (-rĭz). [OF. *jurée* an oath, juridical inquiry, fr. *jurer* to swear, L. *jurare, jurari* ; akin to *jus, juris*, right, law. See JUST, *a.* ; cf. JURAT, ABJURE.] **1**. *Law.* A body of men sworn to give a true answer, or verdict, upon some matter submitted to them ; esp., a body of men selected according to law, impaneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to render their true answer, or verdict, according to the evidence legally adduced. The bodies ordinarily meant by the term *jury* are the *grand jury*, the *coroner's jury*, and distinctively the *trial*, or *petit*, *jury* (see these terms), and it is used in these senses in the earliest known cases of its use in English ; the term is now historically applied to various earlier bodies (see *Citation*). It is the province of the trial jury to determine the truth of the alleged facts in a civil case, and the guilt or innocence of the accused in a criminal case. See, also, STRUCK JURY, VERDICT, CHARGE, *n.*, 15.

The essence of the *jury* — if we use the term *jury* in the widest sense that can be given to it — seems to be this : a body of neighbors is summoned by some public officer to give upon oath a true answer to some question. That question may take different forms : it may or may not be one which has arisen in the course of litigation ; it may be a question of fact or a question of law, or again what we should nowadays call a question of mixed fact and law. . . . The English *jury* has been so highly prized by Englishmen, so often copied by foreigners, that its origin has been sought in many different directions. At the present day, however, there can be little doubt as to the quarter to which we ought to look. We must look to the Frankish inquisitio, the prerogative rights of the Frankish kings. *Pollock & Mait.*

The decided weight of authority is that, where the right to trial by *jury* is secured by the constitution, the legislature cannot authorize a verdict by a less number than twelve ; that the constitutional reservation implies a right to the concurrent judgment of that number, and any statute limiting it is unconstitutional and void. *Bouvier's Law Dict.*

2. A committee for determining relative merit or awarding prizes at an exhibition or competition ; as, the *jury* on art.
3. **a** The body of dicasts of ancient Athens. See DICAST. **b** In Roman law, the judices acting in a trial. See JUDEX.
jury of inquest, a coroner's jury. — **j. of matrons** *or* **women**, *Law*, a jury of discreet women called to determine the question of pregnancy. — **j. of the vicinage**, *Law*, formerly, a jury drawn from the neighborhood ; now, a jury drawn from the county in which the court is held.

ju′ry (jōō′rĭ), *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* For temporary use, usually in an emergency ; as, a *jury* anchor.
jury mast. **a** A temporary mast, in place of one that has been carried away, or broken. **b** *Med.* An apparatus to support the trunk and head in spinal disease.

ju′ry-man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. One who is impaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror. See JUROR.
2. *Gr. Antiq.* A dicast ; — commonly, but inaccurately, so called in translations. See DICAST.

ju′ry-rigged′, *a.* *Naut.* Rigged for temporary service. See JURY, *a.*

‖ **jus** (jŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* JURES (jōō′rēz). [L.] *Law.* Law ; laws, collectively ; a rule or principle of law ; a law ; also, legal right ; legal power ; — dist. in Roman law from *fas* and *lex*. *Jus* is chiefly used in phrases, mostly of Roman or Civil law, some of which (as **jus o′bli-ga′ti-o′nis** (ŏb′lĭ-gā′shĭ-ō′nĭs), a right of obligation, a duty, **j. pos-ses′si-o′nis** (pŏ-zĕsh′ĭ-ō′nĭs), law or right of possession, **j. re-ten′ti-o′nis** (rē-tĕn′shĭ-ō′nĭs), right of retention) are near enough to corresponding English terms to be fairly self-explaining. Other important phrases, not so self-explanatory, are : **j. ac′cre-scen′di** (ăk′rē-sĕn′dī), *Rom. & Civil Law*, a right of accrual, as the right of survivorship, or of a coheir to lapsed portions. — **j. ad-mi′ni-stra′ti-o′nis** (ăd-mĭn′ĭ-strā′shĭ-ō′nĭs), *Scots Law*, the right of the husband to administrate his wife's affairs, except as excluded by statute or stipulation. — **j. ad rem**, *Civil & Canon Law*, a right to a thing ; a jus in personam. See IN PERSONAM **a.** — **j. æ′di-li′ci-um** (ē′dĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-ŭm) *or* **æ-di′li-um** (ē-dĭl′ĭ-ŭm). See JUS HONORARIUM and ÆDILE. — **j. al′-bi-na′gi-i** (ăl′bĭ-nā′jĭ-ī), the droit d'aubaine (which see). — **j. an-ga′ri-æ** (ăŋ-gā′rĭ-ē), *Internat. Law*, the right of angaria. — **j. ca-no′ni-cum** (kȧ-nŏn′ĭ-kŭm). = CANON LAW. — **j. ci-vi′le** (sĭ-vī′lē). = CIVIL LAW. — **j. com-mu′ne** (kŏ-mū′nē). *Canon Law.* = COMMON LAW. — **j. co-nu′bi-i** *or* **con-nu′bi-i** (kŏ-nū′bĭ-ī). **a** *Rom. Law.* The right of conubium. **b** Loosely, in modern writers, the body of rules and conventions of a people or community governing intermarriage. — **j. de-li′be-ran′di** (dē-lĭb′ẽr-ăn′dī) [L., right of deliberating], *Civil Law*, the right granted to an heir to take a certain time (*tempus deliberandi*) to decide whether to accept the inheritance or not (see INHERITANCE). This right formerly existed in Scots law, and the time set was at first a year (**annus deliberandi**), which was curtailed in 1858 and 1860 to six months ; and now, although not expressly abolished, the right no longer exists, since the heir is no longer personally liable for the debts of his ancestor. — **j. de′vo-lu′tum** (dĕv′ō-lū′tŭm), *Scots Law*, a right (to present to a benefice) that has devolved upon the presbytery upon failure of presentation by (formerly) the patron or (now) the congregation. — **j. dis′po-nen′di** (dĭs′pō-nĕn′dī), right of disposal, as of goods pending fulfillment of a condition which would vest a right to them in another. — **j. di-vi′num** (dĭ-vī′nŭm), divine law or right. — **j. e′di-cen′di** (ĕd′ĭ-sĕn′dī). See PRÆTOR. — **j. et nor′ma lo-quen′di**, the law and rule of speech. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 72). — **j. fe′ti-a′le** *or* **fe′ci-a′le** (fē′shĭ-ā′lē), the fetial law. — **j. gentium**. See in main *Vocabulary*. — **j. gla′-di-i** (glăd′ĭ-ī), right of the sword ; the right to put to death ; i. e., executory or supreme jurisdiction. — **j. ho′no-ra′ri-um** (hŏn′ō-rā′rĭ-ŭm), *Rom. Law*, the law established by the edicts of the magistrates, consisting chiefly of the prætorian law (**jus præ-to′-ri-um** [prē-tō′rĭ-ŭm]) and the law of the curule ædiles (**jus æ-di′-li-um** [ē-dĭl′ĭ-ŭm] *or* **æ′di-li′ci-um** [ē′dĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-ŭm]). — **j. ho-no′-rum** (hŏ-nō′rŭm), *Rom. Law*, the right to hold honors, that is, offices of public trust. — **j. in per-so′nam** (ĭn pẽr-sō′năm), a right in personam. See IN PERSONAM. — **j. in re** (rē), a right in rem. See IN REM. It is enforceable by an action in rem. — **j. in rem** (rĕm), a right in rem. See IN REM. — **j. in′ter gen′tes** (ĭn′tẽr jĕn′tēz), international law. — **j. La′ti-i** (lā′shĭ-ī), *Rom. Law*, the right of a Latin, that is, of a person who has certain rights of or to Roman citizenship. Prior to the bestowal of full Roman citizenship on all Latium many Latin towns and colonies enjoyed many, if not all, of the private rights of Roman citizenship, the most important of which were the commercium and the right to acquire full citizenship on holding a magistracy or post

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Jupiter fish. = GIBBAR. *Obs.*
‖ **Ju′pi-ter Plu′vi-us**. See JUPITER.
Ju′pi-ter's-beard′, *n.* **a** The red valerian. **b** The houseleek. **c** The fabaceous plant *Anthyllis barba-jovis*. **d** The fungus *Hydnum barba-jovis*.
Jupiter Scapin. Napoleon I. ; — so called by the Abbé de Pradt in allusion to his greatness combined with the trickery and intrigue of a Scapin.
Ju′pi-ter's-dis′taff, *n.* An unidentified yellow-flowered mint. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
Ju′pi-ter's-eye′, *n.* Houseleek.
Jupiter's flower. **a** The columbine *Obs.* **b** Any plant of the genus *Dianthus*. **c** The flower of Jove.
Jupiter's nut. The English [walnut.]
Ju′pi-ter's-staff′, *n.* The common mullein ; — from its long, rigid spike of yellow blossoms.
Ju′pi-ter To′nans. See JUPITER. [*Obs.*]
Jupiter whale. = GIBBAR.
jup′pon. Var. of JUPON.
jur (jûr), *n.* & *v.* Butt ; push ; knock. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **ju′ra**. *n. pl.* [L.] Rights ; — *pl.* of JUS (which see for most phrases). — **jura in bo′nis**. *Rom. Law.* See PATRON. — **j. re-ga′-li-a** (rē-gā′lĭ-ȧ), *Eng. Law*, royal rights ; royalties ; regalia.
ju′ral-ly, *adv.* of JURAL.
ju′ra-ment, *n.* [L. *juramentum*.] An oath. — **ju′ra-men′tal**. *a.* — **ju′ra-men′tal-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*
ju′ra-men-ta′do (hōō′rä-mĕn-tä′thō ; 146, 189), *n.* ; *pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp., bound by an oath.] A (Mohammedan) Moro who has taken an oath to die while engaged in killing Christians. Hence, *Colloq.* : **ju′ra-men-ta′-do-ing** (-ĭng), *n.*
ju′ra-men′tum (jōō′rȧ-mĕn′tŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Law.* An oath. — **ju′ra-men′tal** (-tăl), *a.* — **ju′ra-men′tal-ly**, *adv.*
ju-ra′ra (hōō-rä′rȧ), *n.* [Tupi *jurára*.] The arrau turtle.
ju-ra′re in ver′ba ma-gis′tri. [L.] To swear in the words of the master. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. 1. 14).
ju-ra′tion (jōō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *juratio*.] A swearing ; an oath.
ju′ra-tive, *a.* [L. *jurativus*.] Juratory. *Rare.*
ju-ra′tor, *n.* [L., a swearer.] A sworn witness or juror. *Obs. or R.*
ju′ra-to′ri-al (jōō′rȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a jury.
Jur′dan, **Jur′don**. ✝ JORDAN.
jurdiccion. ✝ JURISDICTION.
jure, *n.* [L. *jus, juris* ; prob. fr. abl. case *jure*.] Law ; jurisprudence ; also, a right ; jus. *Obs.*
jure, *v. t.* To make a juror of. *Nonce Word.* *Shak.*
‖ **ju′re**, *n.*, ablative of Latin *jus* ; — used in various Latin phrases. See JUS. — **ju′re co-ro′næ** (kō-rō′nē), *Law*, by or in the right of the crown. — **j. di-vi′no** (dĭ-vī′nō), by divine right or law. — **j. hu-ma′no**, by human right or law. — **j. ma-ri′ti** (mȧ-rī′tī), by a husband's right. — **j. pro-pin′-qui-ta′tis** (prō-pĭŋ′kwĭ-tā′tĭs), by right of relationship. — **j. san′gui-nis** (săŋ′gwĭ-nĭs), *Law*, by right of blood (relation).
Ju′ri (jōō′rē), *n. pl.* A tribe of Arawakan stock formerly dominant in northwestern Brazil, now nearly extinct.
ju-rid′ic, *a.* Juridical. [CAL.]
ju-rid′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of JURIDI-
ju′ri-di′cial (jōō′rĭ-dĭsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *juridicialis*.] Juridical. *Obs.*
jurie. ✝ JURY.
Jurie. ✝ JEWRY.
ju′ri-er, *n.* Juror. *Obs.*
jur′ing (jōōr′ĭng), *a.* Jurant. *R.*
‖ **ju′ris**, *n.*, genitive of Lat. *jus*. See JUS. — **ju′ris pe-ri′tus** (pē-rī′tŭs), skilled or versed in law. — **j. pri-va′ti** (prī-vā′tī), *Law*, of, or within the scope of, private right. — **J. U′tri-us′que Doc′tor** (ū′trĭ-ŭs′kwē dŏk′tŏr), Doctor of Both Laws, that is, of Civil and Canon Law.
ju′ris-con-sul′tor, *n.* Jurisconsult. *Obs.*
‖ **ju′ris-dic′ti-o′nis fun-dan′dæ cau′sa** *or* **gra′ti-a**. [L.] *Civil Law.* For the sake of establishing jurisdiction ; — used of a process of arrestment of effects or the person required to enable an action to be brought against a nonresident stranger.
ju′ris-dic′tive, *a.* Of or having jurisdiction. *Rare.*
jurisp. *Abbr.* Jurisprudence.
ju-ris′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of JURISTIC, JURISTICAL.
jur′nal, **jur′nal-ism**, **jur′nal-ist**, **jur′ney**, **jur′neyd**. Journal, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
jurne. ✝ JOURNEY.
jur′nut′, *n.* [Cf. F. *jarnote*.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The earthnut. **b** The pignut.
Ju′ro-jin′ (jōō′rō-jĭn′), *n.* [Jap.] See *Seven Gods of Happiness*, under SEVEN.
ju′ror-y, *n.* [From JUROR.] False witnessing ; slander. *Obs.*
jurr, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *djur* animal, beast.] A low woman ; a servant. *Scot.*
jurrour. ✝ JUROR.
Jurs (jōōrz), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of the upper Nile. [RUK.]
Ju′ruk (yōō′rŭk). Var. of YU-
jury box. *Law.* The place occupied by a jury during a trial.
jury chancellor. *Scots Law.* The foreman of a jury.
ju′ry-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ju′ry-wom′an, *n.* A member of a jury of matrons.
‖ **jus** (zhü), *n.* [F. See JUICE.] Broth ; soup ; juice ; gravy.

K L M

of honor in their own state. After the admission of all Latins to full citizenship, the same right (often called also **Latium**) was extended under the name *jus Latii* to remoter subjects not citizens, there being two degrees, called the **majus Latium**, entitling the holder of a local magistracy to citizenship for himself, parents, children, and wife, and the **minus Latium**, entitling the holder of a magistracy to citizenship for himself alone. — **jus ma-ri′ti** (mȧ-rī′tī), the right of the husband in the goods of his wife; specif., *Scots Law*, the right of a husband (under a marriage contracted prior to the 18th of July, 1881) to enjoy and dispose of all the community goods. — **j. me′rum** (mē′rŭm), a bare right or interest, apart from possession. — **j. na-tu′ræ** (nȧ-tū′rē) *or* **na′tu-ra′le** (năt′ū-rā′lē). = NATURAL LAW. — **j. pa-scen′di** (pȧ-sĕn′dī). *Civil Law*. See SERVITUDE. — **j. pa′tro-na′tus** (păt′rō-nā′tŭs), the right of a patron; patronage. — **j. per′so-na′rum** (pûr′sō-nā′rŭm). **a** The law of persons; — short for *jus quod ad personas pertinet* (below). **b** Erroneously, the rights of persons. — **j. pig′no-ris** (pĭg′nō-rĭs), *Civil Law*, right or law of pledge or hypothecation. — **j. pos′si-den′di** (pŏs′ĭ-dĕn′dī), the right of having possession of property: right (of an owner) to possess his property. — **j. post′li-mi′ni-i**. *Roman Law & Internat. Law*. See POSTLIMINIUM. — **j. præ-to′ri-um** (prē-tō′rĭ-ŭm). See JUS HONORARIUM, PRÆTOR. — **j. pro-pri′e-ta′tis** (prō-prī′ē-tā′tĭs), right of property; — disting. from **j. pos-ses′si-o′nis** (pŏ-zĕsh′ĭ-ō′nĭs), right of possession. — **j. pu′bli-cum** (pŭb′lĭ-kŭm), public law, including in Roman law the criminal and sacred law, as disting. from the law of contracts, etc. — **j. quæ-si′tum** (kwē-sī′tŭm), a right to demand or recover. — **j. quod ad per-so′nas per′ti-net**, the law that pertains to persons, that is, the law as determined by varieties or differences in the status of persons. — **j. quod ad res per′ti-net** (ăd rēz), the law that pertains to things, that is, the law as determined by the variations, or changes in the nature, of things. — **j. re-lic′tæ** (rē-lĭk′tē), *Scots Law*, lit., right of the widow, i. e., the widow's right to a share in the goods in communion on her husband's decease, being one third if there be children, otherwise one half. — **j. re-lic′ti** (rē-lĭk′tī), *Scots Law*, lit., the right of the widower, i. e., his right in the separate movable estate of his deceased wife, being now (under the Married Women's Property Act, 1881) one third in case of surviving children, otherwise one half, as in case of the jus relictæ, if no marriage contract interferes, but formerly two thirds in case of surviving children, otherwise one half. — **j. re′rum** (rē′rŭm). **a** The law of things; — short for *jus quod ad res pertinet*. **b** Erroneously, the rights of things. — **j. re′spon-den′di** (rē′spŏn-dĕn′dī), *Rom. Law*, the authority conferred on certain jurists of delivering legal opinions that should have a binding force as law. — **j. re-trac′tus**, lit., right of retraction; — used specif., *Civil Law*, of: **a** The right of certain relatives of one who has sold immovable property to repurchase it by preemption. This was not received as a part of general Roman Dutch law. **b** The right of a debtor on sale of his debt by his creditor to a third person to redeem it within a year for the price paid by the purchaser of the debt. This was received into Roman Dutch law, but is obsolete in South Africa. — **j. san′gui-nis** (săŋ′gwĭ-nĭs), lit., law or right of blood, or parentage; — used specif. of the rule that the allegiance or citizenship of the child is determined by the citizenship of its parents. Cf. JUS SOLI. — **j. so′li** (sō′lī), law or right of the soil or ground: — used of the rule of law that determines the allegiance or citizenship of a child by the place of its birth. This is the rule of the common law. See ALLEGIANCE; cf. JUS SANGUINIS. — **j. ter′ti-i** (tûr′shĭ-ī), right of a third person or stranger, as to a contract. — **j. u-ten′di** (ū-tĕn′dī). *Rom. & Civil Law*. See USE, *n.*

‖ **jus gen′ti-um** (jŭs jĕn′shĭ-ŭm). [L., law of aliens, nations.] *Law*. **a** *Rom. Law*. The body of legal rules prescribed by the peregrine prætor for the government of aliens subject to Rome and of the intercourse of Roman citizens with aliens. This body of law was based on the laws found to be generally observed among alien nations, and was gradually adopted by the action of the urban prætors and the jurists as a part of the general Roman law. Cf. NATURAL LAW. **b** In the Middle Ages, and in some modern law writers, the law of nations, or international law.

‖ **ju′si** (hōō′sē; 189), *n.*; *pl.* JUSIS (-sēs). Also **hu′si**. [Tag.] A delicate fabric for dresses, etc., made in the Philippine Islands, either from pure silk, or from a mixture of silk with hemp (or abacá), pineapple, or maguey fiber.

Jus′si-æ′a (jŭs′ĭ-ē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Bernard de *Jussieu*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of onagraceous plants of tropical and temperate regions. They are mostly herbs with alternate leaves and tetramerous yellow flowers, solitary in the axils. Several are ornamental.

jus′sive (jŭs′ĭv), *a.* [L. *jubere*, *jussum*, to command.] Expressing, or having the effect of, a command; — chiefly a grammatical term. — *n.* A word, or grammatical form, case, or mood, expressing command.

just (jŭst), **joust** (jŭst; jōōst; 277), *v. i.*; JUST′ED, JOUST′ED; JUST′ING, JOUST′ING. [ME. *justen*, *jousten*, OF. *juster*, *jouster*, *joster*, F. *jouter*, fr. L. *juxta* near to, nigh, from the root of *jungere* to join. See JOIN; cf. JOSTLE.] **1**. To join battle; to engage, esp. on horseback, as men at arms. *Obs.* **2**. To engage in combat with lances on horseback, as two knights in the lists; to engage in a just; to tilt

just, **joust**, *n.* [ME. *juste*, *jouste*, OF. *juste*, *jouste*, *joste*, F. *joute*. See JOUST, *v. i.*] A combat on horseback between two knights with lances, esp. in the lists or inclosed field; specif., a combat (often, mock) of this kind as part of a tournament or display; a tilt; often, in *pl.*, a tournament.

just (jŭst), *a.* [F. *juste*, L. *justus*, fr. *jus* right, law, justice. Cf. INJURY, JUDGE, JURY, GIUSTO.] **1**. Conforming to the spiritual law; righteous; specif., righteous before God. *Now Chiefly Biblical.*

How should man be *just* with God? — *Job* ix. 2.

2. Righteous, or conforming to what is righteous, in the dealing of one man with another; violating no right or obligation; giving to every man his due; equitable in action or judgment; fair; impartial; hence, as of punishments, merited; deserved. "O *just* but severe law." *Shak.*

Just balances, *just* weights . . . shall ye have. — *Lev.* xix. 36.

We know your grace to be a man
Just and upright. — *Shak.*

3. Conforming to, or consonant with, what is legal or lawful; legally right; lawful; as, a *just* title to property; a *just* grant; a *just* proceeding. "Rather scrupulously equitable than truly *just*." *Charlotte Brontë.*

4. Not transgressing the requirement of truth or propriety; conformed to the truth of things, or to a proper standard; conforming to, or grounded, in reason; reasonable; well-founded; correct; true; right; proper; due; as, a *just* statement; a *just* inference; a *just* suspicion.

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere. — *Pope.*
He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature. — *Bacon.*
His taste of books is a little too *just* for the age. — *Steele.*

5. Agreeing closely or exactly with a copy, pattern, model, description, or the like; exact; accurate; as, his measurements are *just*.

I am apt to think his calculation *just* to a minute. — *Swift.*

6. In various obs. uses: Exact or precise; well fitted; normal; regular; even; complete.

Syn. — Equitable, upright, honest, true, impartial, fair; proper, exact, normal, orderly, regular.

just intonation. *Music.* **a** The correct sounding of notes or intervals; true pitch. **b** The giving all tones at the mathematically exact intervals of their vibration ratios; — opposed to *tempered intonation*. See TEMPERAMENT.

just (jŭst), *adv.* **1**. Precisely; exactly; — in place, time, degree, number, quantity, resemblance, or other matter of correspondence or relation; neither more nor less than is stated.

And having *just* enough, not covet more. — *Dryden.*
The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart. — *Sir P. Sidney.*
To-night, at Herne's oak, *just* 'twixt twelve and one. — *Shak.*

2. Closely; nearly; almost.

Just at the point of death. — *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Precisely at the time referred to or implied; now, or but a moment ago; on the point (of being or of doing something); as, he *just* went; as he said *just* now.

4. Barely; merely; scarcely; only; by a very small space or time; as, he *just* missed the train; *just* too late; *just* wide enough to admit his hands; — often preceded by *but* or *only*; as, he is only *just* of age.

5. Simply; quite; — intensive. *Colloq.*

just now, the least possible time since; a moment ago.

‖ **just′au′corps′** (zhüs′tō′kôr′), *n.* [F., lit., close to the body.] A tight-fitting garment for the body; esp., in the dress of the 17th century and later, a variety of the doublet distinguished from others by fitting closely.

jus′tice (jŭs′tĭs), *n.* [ME. *justice*, *justise*, OF. id., F. *justice*, fr. L. *justitia*, fr. *justus* just. See JUST, *a.*] **1**. Quality of being just (in any sense).

2. The principle of rectitude and just dealing of men with each other; also, conformity to it; integrity; rectitude; — one of the cardinal virtues. Ideal justice was conceived by Plato to be obtained in perfect social harmony in beneficent activities. Aristotle held justice to be the practice of virtue toward others; he distinguished **distributive justice**, or distribution according to merit, from **corrective justice**, designed to rectify errors of distribution, and *equity* from mere *legality*. In modern ethics, the conceptions of *liberty* and *equality* as essential principles of justice are supplemented by the evolutional conception of justice as determined by social inheritance, esp. as involving *natural expectations* of human conduct. From **conservative justice**, based on natural expectation, Sidgwick has distinguished an **ideal justice**, based upon respect for the rights of the ideal member of an ideal society.

3. Righteousness; conformity to divine law. *Obs.*

4. Rightfulness; uprightness; equitableness; as, the *justice* of a cause.

5. Conformity to truth, fact, or right reason; fairness; rightfulness; truth; impartiality; as, the *justice* of a description or of a judgment; historical *justice*.

6. The maintenance or administration of that which is just; the rendering to every one his due or right; just treatment; requital of desert; also, merited reward or punishment; that which is due to one's conduct or motives. Justice when personified is usually represented as a goddess (the Roman *Justitia*) holding a sword or scales, often both. Her eyes are sometimes blindfolded or closed in token of impartiality. "This even-handed *justice*." *Shak.*

7. Administration of law; the establishment or determination of rights according to the rules of law or equity.

8. A court of justice, or its jurisdiction; also, punishment inflicted by law. *Obs. or R.*

9. Jurisdiction. *Obs.*

10. Infliction of punishment, esp. capital punishment; also, the place or instrument, as a gallows. *Obs.*

11. A person duly commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice; a judge or magistrate; a member of the judiciary; esp.: **a** In England, a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, formerly of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer; in the United States, a judge of a common-law court or a superior court of record. **b** A justice of the peace; an inferior magistrate; as, a police *justice*.

Syn. — JUSTICE, EQUITY. In ordinary usage (for legal distinctions, see defs.) JUSTICE implies the strict and judicial rendering of what is due; EQUITY emphasizes rather the idea of fairness or even-handed impartiality; as, "*Justice* is grave, decorous, and in its punishments rather seems to submit to a necessity than to make a choice" (*Burke*); "I come before you with the plain confidence of an honest servant in the *equity* of a candid and discerning master" (*id.*); "[In Homer] the Divine law of *justice* is conceived . . . clearly. . . . The supreme power is the . . . immortal lover of *justice* and . . . hater of iniquity" (*Froude*); "a future life . . . wherein the seeming shortcomings of the Divine administration will be carried out with larger *equity*" (*id.*). See HONESTY, RECTITUDE, FAIR, INJUSTICE.

justice of the peace, *Law*, a subordinate magistrate appointed (first in 1327) for the conservation of the peace in a specified district, with, esp. formerly in England, other incidental administrative and financial powers specified in his commission. In Great Britain and the United States his principal duties are to administer summary justice in minor cases, to commit for trial in a superior court on cause shown, and, in Great Britain, to grant licenses and act, if a county justice, as judge at Quarter Sessions. — **justices in eyre**. See EYRE. — **justice's justice**, that administered by petty or unpaid magistrates, esp. when unduly severe. *Ironical.* — **to do justice to**, to treat with fairness or according to merit: to render what is due to. — **to do (one) justice**, to pledge in drinking. *Obs.* — **to do one's self j.**, to acquit one's self in a way worthy of one's powers.

jus′tice (jŭs′tĭs), *v. t.*; JUS′TICED (-tĭst); JUS′TIC-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). [OF. *justicier*, *justisier*.] To administer justice to or in respect of. — *v. i.* To administer justice. *Obs.*

Jus-ti′ci-a (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after James *Justice*, Scotch gardener and botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical acanthaceous herbs of varied habit, having entire leaves and small white, violet, pink, or red flowers in loose cymes, the corolla bilabiate with a short limb, the lower anther cell spurred. Some species have astringent properties; others yield coloring matters; a few are cultivated for the flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

jus-ti′ci-a-ble (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ-b′l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *justitiabilis*, F. *justiciable*.] Liable to trial in a court of justice; subject to jurisdiction; judicable. — *n.* A person under (another's) jurisdiction.

jus-ti′ci-ar (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧr), *n.* [LL. *justitiarius*. See JUSTICE.] **1**. *Eng. Hist.* The chief political and judicial officer of the Norman and later kings until the office became obsolete in the 13th century, the judicial functions passing to the Lord Chief Justice. He was the king's official representative, was regent in his absence, and presided over the Curia Regis; — called in full *capital*, or *chief*, *justiciar*.

2. *Eng. Hist.* A high royal judicial officer, esp. a justice of one of the superior courts, orig. of the Court of Exchequer.

3. One who maintains that man can by his conduct attain to righteousness.

4 *Scot. Hist.* Under early kings, either of two chief judges, with jurisdiction north and south, respectively, of Forth.

jus′ti-fi′a-ble (jŭs′tĭ-fī′ȧ-b′l), *a.* [Cf. F. *justifiable*. See JUSTIFY.] **1**. Justiciable. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being justified, or shown to be just.

Just are the ways of God,
And *justifiable* to men. — *Milton.*

Syn. — Defensible, vindicable, warrantable, excusable, exculpable, authorizable.

justifiable homicide. See HOMICIDE.

— **jus′ti-fi′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **jus′ti-fi′a-bly**, *adv.*

jus′ti-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *justificatio*: cf. F. *justification*. See JUSTIFY.] **1**. Administration or execution of justice; also, an ordinance or decree. *Obs.*

2. Act of justifying, or state of being justified; also, that which justifies; defense; absolution; vindication; support; as, arguments in *justification* of the prisoner's conduct; his disobedience admits no *justification*.

3. *Law.* **a** The showing in court of a sufficient lawful reason why a party charged or accused did that for which he is called to answer; also, that which constitutes such a reason. **b** The justifying of sureties, as on a bail bond.

4. *Theol.* Act of justifying, or state of being justified, in respect to God's requirements.

Who was delivered for our offenses, and was raised again for our *justification*. — *Rom.* iv. 25.

5. Act of adjusting or arranging. Specif.: *Print.* Adjustment, as of type, by spacing it so as to make it exactly fill a line, or of a cut so as to hold it in the right place; also, the leads, quads, etc., used in justifying.

justification by faith, the doctrine that man can be justified only when by faith he accepts the righteousness of Christ which God imputes to him. It is maintained by Protestants against the Roman Catholic doctrine that justification and sanctification are parts of the same process whereby God really makes man just and ultimately holy.

jus′ti-fi-ca-tive (jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *justificatif*.] Having power to justify; justificatory.

jus′ti-fi-ca-to-ry (jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā-tō-rĭ; jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ; 277), *a.* Tending or serving to justify; vindicatory.

jus′ti-fi′er (jŭs′tĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that justifies; specif.: **a** One who vindicates, supports, defends, or absolves. **b** In printing, etc., a workman or machine that justifies type; also, a wedge or quoin, as one to fix an imposing stone in the coffin, etc. **c** In enamel work, a scauper having two cutting edges at an angle to each other.

jus′ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *justifier*, L. *justificare*; *justus* just + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See JUST, *a.*; -FY.] **1**. To administer justice to; to execute justice, or the law, upon; to rule. *Obs.*

2. To prove or show to be just; to vindicate; to maintain or defend as conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to afford a justification of or adequate grounds for; to warrant; as, the benefit *justifies* the cost.

I may assert eternal providence,
And *justify* the ways of God to men. — *Milton.*

3. Specif.: *Theol.* To make or cause the justification of. See JUSTIFICATION, 4.

By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. — *Acts* xiii. 39.

4. To pronounce free from guilt or blame; to declare or prove to have done that which is just, right, proper, etc.; to absolve; exonerate; clear.

I cannot *justify* whom the law condemns. — *Shak.*

5. To render, or to maintain or acknowledge as, true, lawful, or legitimate. *Obs.*

6. *Law.* **a** To show to have had a sufficient legal reason for an act made the subject of a charge or accusation. **b** To qualify (one's self) as a surety by taking oath to the ownership of sufficient property.

The production of bail in court, who there *justify* themselves against the exception of the plaintiff. — *Bouvier's Law Dict.*

7. To adjust or arrange exactly. Specif.: *Print.*, *etc.* To make even or true, as lines of type, by proper spacing; to adjust, as type; also, in type founding, to make level and square the body of (a drive).

Syn. — Vindicate, defend, maintain; sanction, authorize, support. — JUSTIFY, WARRANT. To JUSTIFY is to vindicate or to show sufficient grounds for; to WARRANT is to justify, esp. by sanction or authority; as, "It will be a good book, and one which, sooner or later, shall *justify* me in having

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jus. *Abbr.* Justice.
juse. † JUICE. [sĕd). *Bib.*
Ju′shab-he′sed (jōō′shăb-hē′-
‖ **jus′ju-ran′dum** (jŭs′jōō-răn′dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L.] An oath.
jus′lik. Var. of YUZLUK.
Jus. P. *Abbr.* Justice of the Peace.
jusquiam, *n.* [L. *jusquiamus*, for *hyoscyamus*: cf. F. *jusquiame*. See HYOSCYAMUS.] Henbane. *Obs.*
jus′sel, *n.* Also *jussal*, *jusshell*. [OF. *jussel*, L. *juscellum*, broth, soup, dim. of *jus* broth, juice.] A hodgepodge, as of meat. *Obs.*
Jus′si-æ′an (jŭs′ĭ-ē′ăn), **Jus′si-eu′an** (-ū′ăn), *a.* Also **Jus′si-e′an**. Pertaining to Bernard de Jussieu (1699-1777), or Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (1748-1836), eminent French botanists; as, the *Jussiæan* classification.
jus′sion (jŭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *jussio*.] Command. *Rare.*
jus′so-ry (jŭs′ō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to command. *Rare.*
just, *v. t.* To adjust. *Rare.*
just, *n.* [OF. *juste*, LL. *justa*: prop., a just measure. See JUST, *a.*] A pot or jug. *Obs.*
Just., *or* **just.** *Abbr.* Justice; Justin; Justinian; Justus.
‖ **jus′ta cau′sa**. [L.] A true or valid cause.
‖ **juste′-mi′lieu′** (zhüst′mē′lyû′), *n.* [F.] The just or golden mean; esp., in politics, government characterized by moderation and by laws intermediate between the claims of parties.
just′en, *v. t.* [From JUST, *a.*] Adjust; regulate. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
jus′ten-ing. Obs. form of JOUSTING, prob. influenced by *gestening*, entertainment. *Obs.*
just′er, **joust′er**, *n.* [OF. *josteor*.] One who justs.
jus′tice-a-ble, *a.* [Cf. OF. *justiçable*.] Justiciable. *Obs.*
Jus′tice-Clerk′, *n.*, *or*, *in full*, **Lord Justice-Clerk**. *Scots Law.* The vice president of the High Court of Justiciary, and Lord President of the Outer House of the Court of Session, — orig. the clerk of the Justice General.
justice eyre. = EYRE, *n.*, 2.
Justice General, *or*, *in full*, **Lord Justice General**. *Scots Law.* The president of the High Court of Justiciary. His office is now (by 1 Wm. IV. c. 69 §§ 18, 19) joined with that of the Lord President of the Court of Sessions. — **Jus′tice-Gen′er-al-ship′**, *n.* [*Obs. or R.*]
jus′tice-hood, *n.* Justiceship.
jus′tice-less, *a.* See -LESS.
jus′tice-ment, *n.* Administration of justice. *Obs.*
jus′tic-er (-tĭ-sẽr), *n.* [F. *justicier*.] One who maintains or administers justice; a judge. *Archaic.*
jus′tice-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
jus-ti′ci-a-bil′i-ty (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* See -ITY.
jus-ti′cial (jŭs-tĭsh′ăl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *justitialis*.] Of or pertaining to justice. *Rare.*
‖ **jus-ti′ci-a om′ni-bus** (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ). [L., better *justitia*.] Justice to or for all; — motto of District of Columbia.
jus-ti′ci-ar-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
jus-ti′ci-a-ry (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* = JUSTICIAR (in its various senses).
jus-ti′ci-es (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ēz), *n.* [LL., bring to trial, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *justiciare*, *-tiare*. See JUSTICE, *v.*] *Law.* A former writ of debt addressed to the sheriff, in cases not involving over 40 shillings.
jus′ti-co (jŭs′tĭ-kō), **jus′ti-coat′** (-kōt′). Vars. of JUSTAUCORPS.
jus′ti-fi′a-bil′i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being justifiable.
jus′ti-fi′a-bl. Justifiable. *R. Sp.*
jus′ti-fi-ca-ble, *a.* Justifiable. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
jus-tif′i-cal, *a.* Justificatory.
jus′ti-fi-ca′tor (jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [LL. *justificator*: cf.

chosen literature for my life pursuit" (*Southey*); "He knew how to talk, and had in him something which *justified* talking" (*Trollope*); "If I know more . . . than that which maiden modesty doth *warrant*" (*Shak.*); "So bred, no wonder if I took the bent that seemed even *warranted* by thy consent" (*Dryden*); cf. *unwarranted* confidence, an *unwarranted* intrusion. See VINDICATE, INSURE.

jus′ti-fy (jŭs′tĭ-fī), *v. i.* **1.** *Law.* **a** To show a sufficient lawful reason for an act done. **b** To qualify as bail or surety by taking oath to the ownership of sufficient property.
2. *Theol.* To accept and receive those as just or righteous who believe in Christ, or to make them righteous by infusing grace into them.
3. *Print.* To form an even surface or true line with something else; to fit exactly; — said of type.

jus′ti-fy′ing (jŭs′tĭ-fī′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JUSTIFY. — **justifying stick**, in some typesetting machines, an attachment for justifying the lines. — **j. velocity**, *Meteor.*, a wind velocity so high as to be dangerous to navigation and to justify the display of wind signals. This velocity, as determined by the United States Weather Bureau, varies at different stations according to the temperature, whether freezing or not, and the direction of the wind. Usually it must exceed twenty-five miles per hour.

Jus-tin′i-a′ni-an (jŭs-tĭn′ĭ-ā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Justinian (483–565 A. D.), the Byzantine emperor under whom much of the Western Empire was reconquered, Santa Sophia was built, and the laws codified in what is called the **Jus-tin′i-an** (jŭs-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *or, rarely,* **Justinianian, Code**. See CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS.

just′ly (jŭst′lĭ), *adv.* [From JUST, *a.*] In a just manner; in conformity to law, justice, or propriety; rightly; fairly; accurately; exactly; warrantably.

just′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being just; conformity to truth, propriety, accuracy, exactness, or the like; justice; reasonableness; fairness; equity.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Accuracy, exactness, correctness, propriety, fitness, reasonableness, equity, uprightness, justice.

jut (jŭt), *v. i.*; JUT′TED; JUT′TING. [A corrupt. of *jet*.] To shoot out or forward; to project beyond the main body; to protrude; — often with *out*, *forth*, *up*, etc.

In *jutting* rock and curved shore. *Wordsworth.*
It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem. *Sir T. Browne.*

jut, *n.* That which projects or juts; a projection. *Ruskin.*

jute (jōōt; 243, 277), *n.* [Bengali *jūt*, Skr. *jūṭa* matted hair; cf. *jaṭa* matted hair, fibrous roots.] **a** The glossy fiber of either of two East Indian tiliaceous plants (*Corchorus olitorius* and *C. capsularis*). Though somewhat tenacious, it is injured by moisture, and hence is used chiefly for sacking, burlap, and the cheaper varieties of twine; it is also made into wrapping paper, and is sometimes mixed with wool or silk in fabrics. **b** The plant producing this fiber; also, any other species of *Corchorus*. See CORCHORUS.

Jute, *n.* A member of one of the Low German tribes of Jutland, some of whom settled in Kent, England, in the 5th century. — **Jut′ish** (jōōt′ĭsh), *a.*

jut′ting (jŭt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JUT. Specif.: *p. a.* Projecting; protruding. — **jut′ting-ly**, *adv.*

jut′ty (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [See JETTY, JUT, JET.] A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty. *Shak.*

ju′ve-nal (jōō′vē-năl; 243), *a.* [L. *juvenalis* youthful, juvenile, fr. *juvenis* young.] Young; juvenile. *Rare.* — *n.* A youth. *Obs.*

juvenal plumage, *Zoöl.*, the plumage of a bird immediately succeeding the natal down. *Dwight.*

Ju′ve-na′li-an (-nā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Juvenal (60?–140? A. D.), the Roman satiric poet, whose style is marked by verve and crude realism.

ju′ve-nes′cence (jōō′vē-nĕs′ĕns; 243), *n.* A growing or becoming young; youth.

ju′ve-nes′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *juvenescens*, p. pr. of *juvenescere* to grow young again, fr. *juvenis* young.] Growing or becoming young.

ju′ve-nile (jōō′vē-nĭl; -nīl; 277: *the latter is usual in British usage; cf.* -ILE), *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, fr. *juvenis* young; akin to E. *young*: cf. F. *juvénile*, *juvénil*. See YOUNG.]
1. Young; youthful; immature or undeveloped; as, a *juvenile* appearance; a *juvenile* stage.
2. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for, youth; as, *juvenile* sports; a *juvenile* book.
Syn. — Puerile, boyish, childish. See YOUTHFUL.

ju′ve-nile, *n.* **1.** A young person or youth. *C. Brontë.*
2. *Theater.* An actor of youthful parts.
3. A book for children.

ju′ve-nil′i-ty (-nĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *juvenilitas.*]
1. Youthfulness or youthful manner or character.
2. Juveniles as a body; *pl.*, juvenile traits, acts, etc.

‖ **jux′ta** (jŭks′tȧ). [L.] Near; near by; in close proximity; — often used as a combining form, **juxta-**; as in **jux′ta-am′pul-la-ry**, by the side of an ampulla; **jux′ta-ma-rine′**, by the side of the sea, etc.

jux′ta-pose′ (jŭks′tȧ-pōz′), *v. t.*; -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [*juxta* + *pose*, v.] To place side by side, or in juxtaposition. *Huxley.*

jux′ta-po-si′tion (-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *juxta* near + *positio*: cf. F. *juxtaposition*. See JUST, *v. i.*; POSITION.] A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, or side by side; as, a *juxtaposition* of words. — **jux′ta-po-si′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

K

K (kā; *formerly also* kē). **1.** The eleventh letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiceless stopped, or mute, consonant, classed as a guttural although the position of the stop varies somewhat with the following or preceding sound. Its form and sound are from the Latin, which used the letter but little except in the early period of the language (cf. C). It came into the Latin from the Greek, which took it from the Phœnician and general Semitic letter *Kaph*. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically K is most nearly related to *c*, *g*, *h* (which see). In many words of one syllable *k* is used after *c*, as in *crack*, *check*, *deck*, being necessary in the derivatives, as *cracked*, *checked*, *decked*, *cracking*, since *c* before the vowels *e* and *i* is usually sounded like *s*. Formerly, *k* was added to *c* in certain words of Latin origin, as in *musick*, *publick*, *republick*, where it is now omitted. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 191.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The tenth or, when J is used for the tenth, the eleventh in a series; tenth (or eleventh) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral ten (or eleven); as, Company *K*; quire *k*. **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer spectral line caused (in part) by calcium. **c** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Potassium (Kalium). **d** *Math.* (1) One of three mutually perpendicular unit vectors, the other two being *i* and *j*. (2) A frequent constant coefficient. **e** *Cryst.* See MILLER SYMBOLS. **f** *Physics.* Centuple calorie (see CALORIE). **g** *Mech.* Modulus of cubic compressibility.
3. As a medieval Roman *numeral*, K = 250; K̄, 25,000.
4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **K.**: Various proper names, as Katherine, Kenneth, etc.; King; Kings; Knight. **b** In the form **k.** or **K.**: king (*Chess*). Often used for various words beginning with *c*, the German equivalents of which begin with *k*; as: capacity (*Elec.*); carat (*Assaying*, etc.); constant; the (solar) constant (*Astron.*); cumulus (*Meteor.*).

K, *or* **k** (kā), *n.*; *pl.* K's or Ks (kāz). The letter K, k, or its sound; also, something of the general shape of the letter, usually of capital K.

K, *adj.* Of the general shape of the letter **K**; as, a **K** frame, or **K**-frame.

Ka-byle′ (kȧ-bīl′), *n.* [Ar. *qabīlah* tribe, pl. *qabāïl*.] A Berber of Algeria or Tunis. The Kabyles are of two types, blond and brunet; the former may represent the blond Libyans depicted on ancient Egyptian monuments. They are an agricultural, communal people, now mainly Arabic speaking, and, though Mohammedan, have little of the Arab fanaticism. See BERBER.

Kad′dish (kăd′ĭsh), *n.* [Aramaic *kaddīsh* holy, because the prayer of the ritual begins with the words in Aramaic "extolled and holy be his great name."] *Jew. Ritual.* The doxology recited in the synagogue at the close of prayers, having five forms (for scholars, individuals, congregations, burials, and mourning), and composed of praise and invocation of blessings, esp. the establishment of God's kingdom.

Kad-iak′, *or* **Kod-iak′, bear** (käd-yăk′; kŏd-). A very large brown bear (*Ursus middendorffi*), found on Kodiak Island, Alaska. It is larger than the grizzly and has shorter, thicker claws. It feeds largely upon salmon. Closely related species or subspecies are found along the coast of Alaska from near Sitka to Bering Sea and in Kamchatka.

Kaf (kăf; käf), *n.* [Ar. *qāf*.] In Oriental legend, a mountain, composed of a single emerald, surrounding the world.

Kaf-fra′ri-a (kă-frā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* Also *Caffraria*. [See KAFIR.] *Zoögeog.* The South African province or subregion, including Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and adjacent provinces. — **Kaf-fra′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Ka′fir (kä′fēr) } **Kaf′fir** (kăf′ēr) } *n.* [Ar. *kāfir* infidel, pagan, fr. *kafara* to be skeptical in religious matters; — a name given to certain infidel races by the Mohammedans.]
1. An "infidel," that is, a non-Mohammedan.
2. A native of Kafiristan, which is inhabited by the **Presungalis**, a primitive peaceable race, remarkable for endurance and industry, probably the earliest immigrants, and speaking a language of which practically nothing is known; the **Waigulis**, of different language, but of whom little is known; and the **Siah-Posh**, the chief Kafir people, speaking an Indo-European language, mainly herdsmen, and brave warriors, who were only in 1895, after centuries of resistance, subdued by the Afghans and compelled to accept Islam in place of their former paganism.
3. A member of the most intelligent and powerful of the Bantu races of South Africa. The country of the Kafirs proper, including the Xosa, Tembu, and Mpondo tribes, is the region between Cape Colony and Natal, but the term is often understood to cover the Zulus of Natal, and various related tribes as well. The Kafirs are among the tallest peoples in the world, and are noted for their fine physique, warlike valor, and elaborate social organization. They are mostly agriculturists and herdsmen. See BANTU.
4. *pl. Eng. Stock Exchange.* South African stocks, esp. land or mining stocks.

Kafir, *or* **Kaffir, boom** (bōōm), a South African fabaceous tree (*Erythrina caffra*), the soft wood of which is used locally for shingles. — **K. bread**, the farinaceous pith of the Hottentot

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F. *justificateur*.] A justifier, or vindicator. [*ing*, p. pr.
jus′ti-fy′ing-ly, *adv.* of *justify-*
jus′til, jus′tle. ✝ JOSTLE.
just′i-ly, *adv.* Justly. *Obs.*
Jus′tin (jŭs′tĭn), *n.* [L. *Justinus*.] Lit., just; — masc. prop. name. L. *Justinus* (jŭs-tī′nŭs); F. *Justin* (zhüs′tăN′); It. *Giustino* (jōōs-tē′nō); Sp. *Justino* (hōōs-tē′nō; 189); G. *Justin* (yōōs′tēn).
Jus-ti′na (jŭs-tī′nȧ), *n.* [L. See JUSTIN.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Justine* (zhüs′tēn′); It. *Giustina* (jōōs-tē′nä); Sp. *Justina* (hōōs-tē′nä; 189); G. *Justine* (yōōs-tē′nē).
2. A sainted virgin who suffered martyrdom with Cyprian, her converted lover, at Nicomedia under Diocletian. Their relics are venerated at St. John Lateran, Rome (day, Sept. 26). Their story formed a widely read early Christian romance.
just′ing, joust′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JUST, JOUST.
Jus-tin′i-an-ist, *n.* One versed in the Institutes of Justinian; a student of civil law.
‖ **jus′ti-sis er-rauntz** (jōōs′tĭ-sĭs ĕr-rounts′). [AF.] See EYRE.
‖ **jus-ti′ti-æ i-ti′ne-ran′tes** (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ē ī-tĭn′ēr-ăn′tēz). [LL.] See EYRE.
‖ **jus-ti′ti-æ so′ror fi′des.** [L.] Faith (is) the sister of justice.
jus′tle. Var. of JOSTLE. [*Obs.*
just′less, *a.* Without justice.
just′ment. Var. of AGISTMENT. *Local, Eng.*
just′ment, *n.* [See JUST, *a.*] That which is due; *pl.*, due ceremonies, as for the dead. *Obs.*
just′ry, *n.* Justice; jurisdiction; justice eyre. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **jus′tum et te-na′cem pro-po′si-ti vi′rum** (prō-pŏz′ĭ-tī). [L.] A man just and tenacious of his purpose. *Horace* (*Od.*, III. iii 1).
‖ **jus′tum ma′tri-mo′ni-um** (măt′rĭ-mō′nĭ-ŭm). See CONUBIUM **a**.
Jus′tus (jŭs′tŭs), *n.* [L.] Lit., just; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Juste* (zhüst); It. *Giusto* (jōōs′tō); Sp. *Justo* (hōōs′tō; 189); G. *Justus* (yōōs′tōōs), *Just* (yōōst).
‖ **jus′tus ti′tu-lus** (jŭs′tŭs tĭt′ū-lŭs). [L., just title.] *Rom. Law.* = JUSTA CAUSA.
jut, *v. t. & i.* To jolt; to knock (against something); to push; to strike as in bumping, butting, etc.; to shove. — *n.* Act or instance of "jutting." *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [HUTIA.
ju-ti′a (hōō-tē′ä; 189). Var. of
‖ **ju-ti′a con′ga** (hōō-tē′ä kŏŋ′gä). Var. of HUTIA CONGA.
Jut′ic (jōōt′ĭk), *n.* The language of the Jutes, an idiom of Low German.
jut′ka (jŭt′kȧ), *n.* [Hind. *jhatkā* a jerk, shake.] In and near Madras, a kind of two-wheeled carriage with a top. *India.*
Jut′land-er (jŭt′lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Jutland in Denmark.
Jut′land-ish, *a.* Of or pert. to Jutland or the people of Jutland.
Jut′tah (jŭt′ȧ). *Bib.*
jut′ting-ly, *adv.* of JUTTING.
jut′ty, *v. t. & i.* To project beyond: to jut. *Obs.*
Ju-tur′na (jōō-tûr′nȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A water nymph, of Lanuvian origin, taken by the Romans as the presiding spirit of a spring near the temple of Vesta. Cf. FONS. [(L., young).
juv. *Zoöl.* Abbr. for *juvenis*
ju′va-ment, *n.* [L. *juvamentum*.] Help. *Obs.*
ju′vate, *v. t.* [From L. *juvare*.] To help. *Obs.*
ju′ve-nate (jōō′vē-nāt), *n.* [L. *juvenis* young man + *-ate*.] *R. C. Ch.* = JUNIORATE.
ju-ven′cle, *n.* [L. *juvencula*.] A young woman. *Obs.*
ju′ve-nen-cy, *n.* [From L. *juvenis*.] Youth. *Obs.*
ju′ve-nil. Juvenile. *Ref. Sp.*
ju′ve-nile-ly, *adv.* of JUVENILE.
ju′ve-nile-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ju′ve-nil′i-fy (jōō′vē-nĭl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make youthful. [IFY.
ju′ve-nil-ize, *v. t.* = JUVENIL-
ju′vent, *n.* [L. *juventa*: cf. OF. *juvente*, *jovente*.] Youth. *Obs.*
Ju-ven′tas (jōō-vĕn′tăs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* Youth personified as a goddess and identified with the Greek Hebe.
ju′ven-tude (jōō′vĕn-tūd), *n.* [L. *juventus*, *juventutis*, influenced by L. nouns in *-tudo*, *-tudinis*.] Youth. *Rare.*
ju′ven-tute, *n.* Also **juventy**. [L. *juventus*, *-tutis*.] Youth. *Obs.*
ju′vi-a (jōō′vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From a native name: cf. Pg. *juvia*.] The Brazil-nut tree. *S. Amer.*
ju′vyn, *a.* [L. *juvenis*.] Youthful. *Obs.*
Juw, ju′wel, etc. ✝ JEW, JEWEL, etc.
ju-wan′sa (jōō-wän′sä), *n.* [Hind. *jawāmsā*, *jawāsā*.] *Bot.* The camel's thorn. *Africa.*
ju-war′ree. Var. of JOWARI.
juwise. Var. of JUISE. *Obs.*
jux′ta-pos′it (jŭks′tȧ-pŏz′ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *juxta* near + *positus*, p. p. of *ponere* to put.] To juxtapose. [tropics.
jux′ta-trop′i-cal, *a.* Near the
juyse. ✝ JUICE, JUISE.
ju-yun′ti (jōō-yŭn′tē), *n.* = DHUNCHEE.
Ju′za (jōō′zȧ), *n.* = GIANSAR. See STAR, *Table*.
ju-zail′. Var. of JEZAIL.
J. V. D. *Abbr.* = J. U. D.
J. W. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Junior Warden.
Jy *Abbr.* July.
jyane. ✝ GIANT.
jym′old. ✝ GIMMALED.
jyn′tee (jĭn′tē). Var. of JAYANTI. *India.*
‖ **J'y suis′, j'y reste′** (zhē swē′, zhē rĕst′). [F.] I am here; here I remain; — an expression attributed to MacMahon in 1855 when advised to abandon the Malakoff.

K

ka (kô). Var. of CALL, CAW, KAE. *Obs. or Scot.* [quoth he. *Obs.*
ka (kȧ). Var. of QUO′, quoth,
ka (kȧ), **kae** (kā), *v. t.* Prob., to serve; oblige; — in *ka me and I'll ka thee*. Cf. *claw me, claw thee*, under CLAW, *v. t.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ka (kä), *n.* [Egypt., double.] *Egypt. Relig.* See BA.
ka. *Abbr.* Kathode.
K. A. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Andrew (in Russia). [of CAABA.
Ka′a-ba (kä′ȧ-bȧ; kä′bȧ). Var
kaak. ✝ CAKE. [*Obs.*
kaak, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To caw.
‖ **kaa′ma** (kä′mȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A hartebeest.
kaan (kän). Var. of KHAN.
kaat (kät). Var. of KAT.
kaa′va (kä′vȧ). Var. of KAVA.
kaave. ✝ CAVE.
kaa′wi yam (kä′vĭ; -wĭ). A yam (*Dioscorea aculeata*) with prickly stems and sweet tubers, cultivated in southern Asia and Polynesia. [URE.
kab. Var. of CAB. See MEAS-
kab′a-la, kab′a-list, kab′a-lis′tic, etc. Vars. of CABALA, etc.
kab′a-las′sou. Var. of CABALASSOU. [MEASURE.
ka-ban′. Var. of CABAN. See
ka′bar. Obs. or Scot. var. of CABER.
ka-ba′ra-go′ya (kä-bä′rä-gō′yä), *n.* A large water monitor (*Varanus salvator*) of southeastern Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and the Philippines. It reaches a length of seven feet, and by some is esteemed as food.
Ka-bard′ (kȧ-bärd′), **Ka-bard′i-an** (-bär′dĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of a Circassian tribe of the Caucasus mountains; also, their language. See CIRCASSIAN, *n.*, 1. — **Ka-bard′i-an**, *a.*
ka-bas′sou. Var. of CABASSOU.
ka-ba′ya (kȧ-bä′yȧ), *n.* [Ar. *qabāy*.] A loose tunic or surcoat worn in the East, esp. the cotton garment worn by Malays.
kab′ba-la, kab′ba-list, etc. Vars. of CABALA, etc.
Kab′bel-jaws (kăb′ĕl-jôz), *n. pl.* [Du. *kabeljauw* codfish.] Lit., codfish; — a name given to the party of the nobles in the Netherlands in the 14th and 15th centuries. See 1st HOOK, 9.
kab′be-low (kăb′ē-lō). Var. of CABILLIAU. [CABIRI.
Ka-bei′roi (kȧ-bī′roi). Var. of
ka-be′ru (kä-bā′rōō), *n.* [Amharic *qabero*.] An Abyssinian mountain wolf (*Canis simensis*).
ka-bik′ (kȧ-bēk′), *n.* See COIN.
Ka-bir′ic. Var. of CABIRIC.
Ka-bir′pan′thi (kȧ-bēr′pŭn′tē), *n.* A member of a unitarian reform sect of India originated in the 15th century.
ka-bob′. Var. of CABOB. [ite).
ka-book′. Var. of CABOOK (later-
Ka′bul clo′ver (kä′bōōl; kȧ-bōōl′). White melilot (*Melilotus alba*). [pert. to Kabul.
Ka-bu′li (kä-bōō′lē), *a.* Of or
Kab′ze-el (kăb′zē-ĕl; -zēl). *Bib.*
Ka-cha′ri (kȧ-chä′rē), *n.* A member of a Mongoloid tribe of Assam; also, the language of the Kacharis. See INDO-CHINESE.
kache, etc. ✝ CATCH, etc.
kacherel. ✝ CACHEREL.
kach′hi (käch′hē), *n.* [Hind. *kāchhī*.] A member of a caste of India, mostly market gardeners and flower growers.
Kach′in (kŭch′ĭn), *n.* One of a numerous Mongoloid people of northern Burma; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.
ka-chi′na (kä-chē′nȧ), *n.* Among the Pueblo Indians, the spirit of an ancient (which see); also, the representation of such a spirit in dramatic ceremonials, drawings, masks, etc.
kack′le. *Naut.* Var. of KECKLE.
Kad′a-rite (kăd′ȧ-rīt), *n.* [Ar. *qadar* predestination.] One of a Mohammedan sect asserting the power of man's free will.
Ka-da′yan (kä-dä′yăn), *n.* One of a tribe of Malay Mohammedans of coastal Borneo. [DOW.
kad′der (kăd′ẽr). Var. of CAD-
kade (kād). Var. of KED, tick.
ka′dee. Var. of CADI.
ka′dein′ (kä′dān′), *n.* [Turk. *qādein*.] In the imperial harem of Turkey, one of the ladies of the palace. [*Dial. Eng.*
kades (kādz), *n.* Dung of sheep.
Ka′des (kā′dēz; -dĕs). *Bib.*
Ka′desh (kā′dĕsh), *or* **Ka′desh-bar′ne-a** (-bär′nē-ȧ). *Bib.*
ka′di. Var. of CADI.
ka′di-ka′ne (kä′dē-kä′nā), *n.* Broom corn millet. [LESKER.
ka′di-les′ker. Var. of CADI-
ka-disch′i (kȧ-dĭsh′ē), *n.* [Ar. *kadīsh* cart horse.] A mixed breed of Arabian horses.
ka′dle dock (kăd′′l; kĕd′′l). *Dial. Eng.* **a** The European ragwort. **b** The wild chervil.
Kad′mi, Kad′mee (kăd′mē), *n.* See SHENSHAI.
Kad′mi-el (kăd′mĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
Kad′mon-ites (kăd′mŏn-īts), *n. pl. Bib.* A people, prob. Semitic. *Gen.* xv. 19 [MUS.
Kad′mos (-mŏs). Var. of CAD-
ka′dos (kā′dŏs), *n.* See CADUS.
Ka′du (kä′dōō), *n.* One of a tribe mainly a mixture of Burman and Shan, in Upper Burma.
kae (kā). Var. of KA, *v.*
kae (kā), *n.* [ME. *ca*; cf. Dan. *kaa*. Cf. CHOUGH.] The jackdaw. *Local, Scot.*
kæ′sar. ✝ KAISER. [CHAFF.
kaff (kȧf). Dial. Eng. var. of
Kaf′fir. Var. of KAFIR.
kaf-fis′. Var. of CAFIZ. See MEASURE.
kaf-fi′yeh (kȧ-fē′yĕ), *n.* [Ar.] A headdress worn by Arabs, esp. Bedouins. It is a kerchief, or square of cloth, bound with a cord on the head, usually so that a corner falls to each shoulder.
kaf′fle (kȧf′′l). Var. of COFFLE.
Kaf′fre. Var. of KAFIR, *n.*, 3.
ka′fi-la, -lah. Vars. of CAFILA.

L
M

breadfruit (*Encephalartos caffer*), used as food by the natives; also, the tree itself. — **Kafir**, *or* **Kaffir, chestnut**, a South African proteaceous tree (*Brabejum stellatifolium*); also, its esculent seed, used in place of coffee. — **K. circus**, the brokers, or place used for, operating in Kafirs. *Eng. Stock-Exchange Slang.* — **K. coral.** = KAFIR BOOM. — **K. corn**, a variety of durra, or Indian millet, cultivated for food throughout South Africa. — **K. cotton**, the fiber of a South African convolvulaceous plant (*Ipomœa digitata*); the plant itself. — **K. crane**, a slaty-gray South African crane (*Balearica chrysopelargus*) with a crown of velvety black plumes. — **K. date**, the Kafir plum. — **K. lily**, the crimson flag. — **K. piano**, a rude musical instrument made of pieces of iron of unequal length fastened in a frame. — **K. plum**, an African anacardiaceous tree (*Harpephyllum caffrum*) or its edible fruit. — **K. tea**, a South African everlasting (*Helichrysum nudifolium*). — **K.**, *or* **Kafir's**, *or* **Kaffir's, tree.** = KAFIR BOOM.

ka'gu (kä'gōō), *n.* [Native name.] A singular crested gruiform bird (*Rhinochetos jubatus*), confined to New Caledonia. It is slaty gray, with orange-red bill and feet, and concealed bars of black, white, and rufous on the wings. It shows similarities to the herons, rails, and sun bitterns.

ka'hi-ka-te'a (kä'hē-kä-tā'ä; *colloq.* kī'kä-tē'ȧ; kăk'ȧ-tē'ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand taxaceous tree (*Podocarpus dacrydioides*), valued for its tough wood. The natives eat its sweet, drupelike fruit.

ka'i-ka-wa'ka (kä'ē-kä-wä'kä), *n.* [Maori.] Either of two New Zealand pinaceous trees of the genus *Libocedrus*: **a** The kawaka (*L. doniana*). **b** Mountain pine (*L. bidwillii*).

kai'ma-kam' (kī'mȧ-käm'), *n.* [Turk. *qāimaqām.*] A lieutenant or deputy; a lieutenant colonel; a lieutenant governor who administers a district; a viceroy. *Turkey.*

kain (kān), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *cain* tribute, rent.] *Scots Law.* Orig., animals or produce of the land paid as a rent in kind; later, only poultry, eggs, and other small articles.

kai'nite (kī'nīt), *n.* Also **kai'nit** (-nĭt) (following the German spelling). [Gr. καινός recent.] *Min.* A natural salt containing when pure 35.1% of potassium sulphate, 24.2% of magnesium sulphate, 18.9% of magnesium chloride, and 21.8% of water of hydration. It occurs impure in irregular granular masses, esp. in the Stassfurt deposits of Germany, the color as determined by purity being white, gray, pink, violet, or black. The natural salt, averaging to contain 12.4% of potash (K_2O), is used as a fertilizer and as a source of potash and magnesium compounds.

kai'rine (kī'rĭn; kī'rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [Cf. Gr. καιρός the right time, opportunity.] An artificial alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{13}N$, got from quinoline. It has febrifuge properties.

kai'ro-line (kī'rō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** An artificial alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{13}ON$, closely related chemically to kairine.

kai'ser (kī'zēr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *Caesar*; cf. ME. *caisere*, *keiser*, emperor, Icel. *keisari*, D. *keizer*, AS. *cāsere*, Goth. *kaisar*, Gr. καῖσαρ; all from L. Cf. CZAR.] Emperor; — a title of: **a** Ancient Roman emperors. *Obs.* **b** Heads of the Holy Roman, or ancient German, Empire. *Obs. or Hist.* **c** Emperors of Austria (1804–1918). **d** Esp. [*cap.*], the German emperors (1871–1918).

Kaka (*Nestor meridionalis*).

ka'ka (kä'kȧ), *n.* [Maori *kaka* a parrot; — so named from its note.] A New Zealand parrot (*Nestor meridionalis*). It is olive-brown marked with gray on the crown, and red on the face, neck, abdomen, rump, and under wing coverts. It talks and mimics well in captivity. See NESTOR.

ka'ka-po' (kä'kä-pō'), *n.* [Maori.] A singular parrot (*Stringops habroptilus*), peculiar to New Zealand. Although having well-developed wings, it can fly but little, and is threatened with early extinction. On account of its soft green and brown barred plumage and nocturnal habits, it is called *owl parrot.*

Kakapo, or Owl Parrot.

ka'ka-ra'li (kä'kȧ-rä'lĭ) | **ka'ka-ral'li** (-răl'ĭ) } *n.* [Prob. fr. native name; cf. Tupi *caa* tree.] A lecythidaceous forest tree of British Guiana (*Lecythis ollaria*); also, its hard wood, which is resistant to the action of salt water, and is therefore employed for piles, shipbuilding, etc. The thin layers of bark are used for cigarette wrappers.

kak'is-toc'ra-cy (kăk'ĭs-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακιστος worst + *-cracy.*] Government by the worst men.

ka'la-da'na (kä'lȧ-dä'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *kālā* black + *dānah* grain, seed.] A widely distributed species of *Ipomœa* (*I. hederacea*), the seeds of which are used as a cathartic.

kal'a-mein (kăl'ȧ-mĭn), *n.* [Arbitrarily formed from CALAMINE, a substance similarly used.] An anticorrosive alloy of lead, tin, antimony, bismuth, and nickel, for coating iron. *Trade Name.* — *v. t.* To coat with kalamein.

Kal'an-cho'e (kăl'ăn-kō'ē), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. Chin.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical crassulaceous herbs or low shrubs, natives chiefly of Africa and Australia, and distinguished by the 4-parted calyx. Several species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

kal'and (kăl'ănd), *n.* [L. *calendae* calends, because their meetings originally occurred on the first day of the month.] One of the religious brotherhoods of the *fratres calendarii* (calendar brethren) devoted esp. to the burial of the dead, the care of the sick, and prayers for lost souls. They originated in Germany early in the 13th century.

kale (kāl), *n.* [Scot. *kale*, *kail*, *cale*, the northern form of *cole.* See COLE.] **1.** Cole or colewort; in Scotland, *Colloq.*, any plant of the cabbage tribe.
2. Specif., a variety of cabbage with curled, often finely cut, leaves which do not form a dense head. It is cultivated chiefly as a winter salad. By many it is supposed to represent the original form of *Brassica oleracea.*
3. A broth or soup of kale; hence, any vegetable soup; also, dinner, at which kale was long the chief food. *Scot.* **to give (one) his kale through the reek**, to give (one) a rating, scolding, upbraiding, or the like. *Scot.*

ka-lei'do-graph (kȧ-lī'dō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + εἶδος form + *-graph.*] A device for the projection of kaleidoscopic figures upon a screen.

ka-lei'do-phon (-fŏn) | **ka-lei'do-phone** (-fōn) } *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + εἶδος appearance, form + φωνή sound.] *Physics.* An instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone, consisting of a reflecting knob at the end of a vibrating rod or thin plate, for making visible, in the motion of a point of light reflected from the knob, the paths or curves corresponding with the musical notes produced by the vibrations.

ka-lei'do-scope (kȧ-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + εἶδος form + *-scope.*] An instrument invented by Sir David Brewster, which contains loose fragments of colored glass, etc., and reflecting surfaces so arranged that changes of position exhibit its contents in an endless variety of symmetrical varicolored forms. Its figures have been much employed in arts of design.

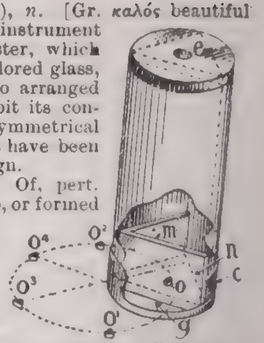

Kaleidoscope. *e* Eyepiece of Triangular Tube (shown dotted within the Cylindrical Case) ending in two Mirrors (*m*) and a transparent Glass Covering at *n.* *c* Cap, broken away to show one of the Colored Fragments (*o*) between *n* and the Ground Glass (*g*). o^1, o^2, etc., Images of *o*

ka-lei'do-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) | **ka-lei'do-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or formed by, a kaleidoscope; hence, varying; variegated. — **ka-lei'do-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Ka'le-va'la (kä'lā-vä'lä), *n.* [Finnish; from the country (Finland) of the giant hero *Kaleva.*] An epic poem, the chief monument of Finnish literature, consisting of about 23,000 lines of unrimed alliterative eight-syllabled trochaic verse, dealing with the popular mythology or folklore of the country. It owes its name, and for the most part its literary existence, to Elias Lönnrot, who, after spending years in going about among the peasants and taking down from their lips all they knew of the popular songs, published his final edition of it in 1849.

ka-lig'e-nous (kȧ-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*kali* alkali + *-genous.* See ALKALI.] Forming alkalies; — said of the alkali metals.

kal'i-nite (kăl'ĭ-nīt; kā'lĭ-), *n.* [Cf. KALIUM.] *Min.* Common, or potash, alum found in nature.

kal'lege (kăl'ĕj), *n.*, *or* **kallege pheasant.** [Hind. *kalij.*] Any of several species of crested Indian pheasants (genus *Gennæus*, syn. *Euplocamus*), allied to the silver pheasant.

Kal'mi-a (kăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Peter *Kalm*, Swedish botanist.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of North American ericaceous shrubs with evergreen leaves and handsome corymbose flowers, the saucer-shaped corollas having ten pouches, or depressions, into which the anthers fit until liberated by the elastic filaments. The foliage contains andrometoxin. *K. latifolia* is mountain laurel, *K. angustifolia* sheep laurel. **b** [*l. c.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

Kal'muck, Kal'muk (kăl'mŭk), *n.* **1. a** A member of any of a confederacy of Buddhist Mongol tribes orig. of Sungaria, whither most of them returned early in the 18th century after about two centuries' sojourn on the lower Volga. See MONGOL. **b** Their language (see URAL-ALTAIC). Its alphabet is a Mongol-Galik, brought by them to the lower Volga about 1600.
3. [*l. c.*] A kind of shaggy cloth, resembling bearskin.

Ka'ma (kä'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *kāma* love, the god of love.] **1.** The Hindu god of love, similar to Cupid. He is represented as a beautiful youth riding a parrot and attended by nymphs. He carries a bow of sugar cane with a bowstring of bees, and each arrow tipped with a distinct flower.
2. *Theos.* Desire; animal passion; — supposed to create the **ka'ma ru'pa** (rōō'pȧ) [Skr. *rūpa* shape, image], a kind of simulacrum or astral likeness of a man which exists after his death in an invisible plane of being called **ka'ma lo'ka** (lō'kȧ) [Skr. *lōka* space, world], until the impulses which created it are exhausted and it finally fades away.

kam'a-cite (kăm'ȧ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. κάμαξ, κάμακος, a vine pole.] *Min.* A nickel-iron alloy forming with tænite (a similar alloy richer in nickel) the mass of most meteoric iron. See METEORITE.

Ka-fi'ri (kä-fē'rē), *n.* The languages of the Kafirs of Kafiristan. See KAFIR, *n.*, 2. [MEASURE.
ka-fiz'. Var. of CAFIZ. See
kafsh (kȧfsh), *n.* [Per.] A kind of Persian slipper, having the heel folded down. [shrub.
kaf'ta (kăf'tȧ), *n.* = KAT the
kaf'tan. Var. of CAFTAN.
ka'go (kä'gō), *n.* [Jap.] A kind of litterlike palanquin. *Japan.*
ka-guan' (kä-gwän'), *n.* [Native name in New Caledonia.] A flying lemur.
ka'ha (kä'hä), **ka'hau** (kä'hou), *n.* [Native name in Borneo; — from its cry.] The proboscis monkey.
ka-ha'ni (kȧ-hä'nē), *n.* A kind of notary public, or attorney, in the Levant.
ka-har' (kȧ-här'), *n.* [Hind. *kahār.*] One of a numerous Hindu caste mostly fishermen, cultivators, and, by caste occupation, carriers.
ka'ha-wa, kah'wa. † COFFEE.
ka-ha'wai (kä-hä'wī), *n.* [Maori.] The fish *Arripis trutta.* See SALMON, 2 **a.** *New Zealand.*
ka'hi-ko'ma-ko (kä'hē-kō'mä-kō), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand icacinaceous tree *Pennantia corymbosa*; also, its white wood, used for tool handles and ornamental cabinetwork.
ka'hu (kä'hōō), *n.* [Maori.] A common harrier (*Circus gouldi*) of New Zealand, Australia, and part of the East Indies. It often feeds on carrion.
ka-hu'na (kä-hōō'nä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A native Hawaiian shaman, or medicine man.
kai. † KEY.
ka'i (kä'ē; *colloq.* kī), *n.* [Maori.] Food. *Australasia.*
kai'ak. Var. of KAYAK.
Kai apple. Var. of KEI APPLE.
kai-ba'bit (kī-bä'bĭt), *n.* One of a tribe of Shoshonean Indians of Nevada.
Kai-bar'tha, Kai-bart'ta (kī-bär'tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *kaivarta* fisherman.] A member of a low caste of Mongoloid origin, numerous in Assam and Bengal.
kaick. † CAIQUE.
kaid (kād). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KED. [CAYDE, 1.
kaid. Var. of CAID. See AL-
kaie. † KEY.
kaif (kīf). Var. of KEF.
ka ik' (kȧ'ēk'). Var. of CAIQUE.
ka'ik (kä'ēk), **ka'i-ka** (kä'ē-kä), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori village or community.
ka'i-ka'i (kä'ē-kȧ'ē; kī'kī'), *n.* [Maori *kai-ka* to eat much.] Feasting. *Australasia.*
kai-ka'ra (kī-kä'rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *karākī.*] The demoiselle crane.
ka'i-ko'ma-ko. Var. of KAHIKOMAKO.
kail. Var. of COLE, KALE.
kail (kīl), *n.* [Native name.] The Bhotan pine. *India.*
kail (kīl), *n.* [Kashmirian.] A Himalayan ibex (*Capra sibirica*). *Kashmir.*
kail runt. Var. of KALE RUNT.
kails. Dial. Eng. var. of KAYLES.
kail worm. Var. of KALE WORM.
kail'yard'. Var. of KALEYARD; — often applied to a type of fiction which describes Scottish life with much use of the vernacular. The writers of it, as Ian Maclaren and J. M. Barrie, are alluded to as the **kailyard school.**
kaim. Var. of COMB, KAME.
Kain, *or* **Cain** (kān). *Bib.*
ka'i-nga (kä'ē-ngä), *n.* = KAIK.
Kai'no-zo'ic (kī'nō-zō'ĭk; kā'nō-). Var. of CENOZOIC.
kai'no-zo-öl'o-gy (kī'nō-; kā'nō-). Var. of CENOZOÖLOGY.
kain'si (kīn'sē), *n.* The klipspringer.
ka'i-o (kä'ē-ō), *n.* Corrupt. of NGAIO. *Australasia.*
kaip. † CAPE, COPE.
kair (kīr). Var. of COIR.
kaire. † CAIR.
kairn. † CAIRN.
kai-ru'ni (kī-rōō'nē), *n.* [Tupi *tajasu* (peccary) *caaiuara* of the lesser forest.] The white-lipped peccary. See PECCARY. *Guiana.*
‖ **Kai'ser-blu'me** (kī'zēr-blōō'mē), *n.* [G.] The cornflower, or bluebottle, which, as the favorite flower of Emperor William I., is in a certain sense the national flower of Germany.
‖ **Kai'ser-in** (kī'zēr-ĭn), *n.* [G.] Empress, i. e. the Kaiser's wife.
kai'ser-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
kaist. Obs. pret. of CAST.
ka'i-ta'ka (kä'ē-tä'kä), *n.* [Maori.] A fine silky native mat, worn as a robe. *New Zealand.*
kai'tie-wake (kā'tĭ-wāk), *n.* The kittiwake. *Local, Scot.*
kait'tie (kāt'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. var. of *Katy.*] A wren. *Scot.*
kai'vel, kai'vle (kā'v'l; kĕv''l). Vars. of CAVEL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ka'i-whi'ri-a (kä'ē-hwē'rē-ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand monimiaceous tree (*Hedycarya dentata*); also, its handsome wood, used in cabinetwork.
ka'jak. Var. of KAYAK.
ka-ja'wah (kȧ-jä'wȧ), *n.* [Hind. *kajāwa*, fr. Per. *kajāwa.*] A kind of pannier used in pairs on camels and mules. *India.*
kaj'e-put. Var. of CAJUPUT.
ka-ju' ap'ple (kȧ-jōō'). [See CASHEW.] Cashew nut. *India.*
ka'ju-ga'ru (kä'yōō-gä'rōō), *n.* [Sundanese, fr. Malay *kayu* wood + *geharu* scented.] A Malayan tree (*Gonystylus bancanus*) or its hard wood.
ka'ka beak *or* **bill** (kä'kȧ). The glory pea: — so called from the shape of the corolla. *New Zealand.* [*Local, India.*
ka'kar (kä'kär), *n.* A muntjac.
ka'ka-ri'ki (kä'kȧ-rē'kē), *n.* [Maori. Cf. KAKAPO.] **a** Either of two green parrakeets of New Zealand, one (*Cyanorhamphus novæ-zealandiæ*) having a red crown, the other (*C. auriceps*) having a yellow crown. **b** A small green lizard of the genus *Lygosoma*, of New Zealand.
kakaroch. † COCKROACH.
ka'ka-wa-hi'e (kä'kä-wä-hē'ā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A bright scarlet bird (*Oreomyza flammea*) of Molokai Island, Hawaii.
ka'ka-wa-ri'ki (kä'kȧ-wȧ-rē'kē). Var. of KAKARIKI.
kake. † CAKE.
kakel. † COCKLE.
ka'ke-mo'no (kä'kā-mō'nō), *n.* [Jap.] *Japanese Art.* A picture, usually higher than wide, suitable for hanging on a wall; — disting. from *makimono.*
kak'er-lach (kăk'ēr-lăk), *n.* Also *kakkerlak.* [D. *kakkerlak* or G. *kakerlak.*] A cockroach. *Obs. Local, U. S.*
Ka'khyen. Var. of KACHIN.
ka'ki (kä'kē), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese persimmon.
ka'ki (kä'kē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand stilt (*Himantopus melas*) with black plumage.
kak'i-dro'sis (kăk'ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κακός bad + ἱδρώς sweat.] *Med.* Secretion of sweat of a disagreeable odor.
kak'kak' (kăk'kăk'), *n.* [Native name.] A small bittern (*Ardetta bryani*). *Guam.*
kak'ke (kȧk'kā), *n.* [Jap., dropsy of the legs.] Beriberi.
kako-. For words beginning *kako-*, see those in CACO-.
kak'o-dai'mon (kăk'ō-dī'mōn). Var. of CACODEMON.
kak'o-dyl, kak'o-dyl'ic. Vars. of CACODYL, CACODYLIC.
kak'o-gen'e-sis (kăk'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. κακός bad + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Lack of permanent fertility among differentiated branches; incapacity for hybridization.
ka-kox'ene. Var. of CACOXENE.
kal. Var. of CAL.
kal. *Abbr.* Kalends.
ka'la (kä'lä), *n.* [Hind. *kālā* black.] A black bulbul (*Molpastes pygæus*) of India often kept as a cage bird.
ka'la a-zar' (ā-zär'). [Hind. *kālā-āzār* black disease.] A virulent and infectious malarial fever prevalent in Assam and elsewhere in India; — called also *black sickness*, from the darkening of the skin.
kaladre. † CALADRIE.
ka-la'lan (kä-lä'län), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several species of curlews. *Guam.*
kal'am-dan' (kăl'ăm-dän'), *n.* [Per. *qalamdān*; Ar. *qalam* pen, reed + Per. suffix *-dān* containing.] A Persian case for writing materials. [*n.*, 2, & *v. t.*
kal'a-mine. Var. of CALAMINE,
ka-lan' (kä-län'), *n.* Sea otter.
Ka-lan'da-ri'yah (kȧ-lăn'dȧ-rē'yä), *n. pl.* [Ar. *qalandariyah.*] See DERVISH, 1.
Ka-langs' (kä-längz'), *n. pl.* A recently extinct Javanese race considered by some to have been the most apelike of men.
Kal'a-po'vi-an (kăl'ȧ-pō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating a small linguistic stock of Oregon Indians whose home was along the Willamette River.
ka'la-sie' (kä'lȧ-sē'), *n.* A long-tailed monkey of Borneo (*Presbytis rubicundus*). It has a tuft of long hair on the head.
kal'a-thos. Var. of CALATHUS.
kal'bans (kăl'bănz), *n.* [Bengali *kalbosu.*] A cyprinoid river fish (*Labeo calbasu*) of India.
kald. † COLD.
kale bell. The dinner bell. *Scot.*
kale brose. A broth of kale or vegetables. *Scot.* [LEGE.
ka-leege' (kȧ-lēj'). Var. of KAL-
kale gully. A large knife used to cut kale. *Scot.*
kal'en-dar. Var. of CALENDAR. — **kal'en-da'ri-al**, *a.*
kal'en-der. † CALENDAR.
kal'ends. Var. of CALENDS.
kalenge. † CHALLENGE.
kale runt *or* **stock.** The stem of kale. *Scot.* [KOHL-RABI.
kale turnip. Translation of
kale'wife', *n.* A woman who sells kale or vegetables. *Scot.*
kale worm. The larva of a cabbage butterfly. [*Scot.*
kale'yard', *n.* A kale garden.
kal'i (kăl'ĭ; kā'lĭ), *n.* [Ar. *qalī.* See ALKALI.] **1.** = GLASSWORT **b.**
2. Alkali; potash. *Obs.*
Kal'i (kăl'ē; kŭl'ē), *n.* [Skr. *kali.*] *Hindu Cosmog.* The last and worst of the four ages of the world; — considered to have begun B. C. 3102, and to last 432,000 years. See YUGA.
Ka'li (kä'lē), *n.* Called also **Ka'li-ka** (kä'lē-kä). [Skr. *Kālī.*] *Hindu Myth.* See DEVI.
kal-ian' (kȧl-yän'), *n.* [Per. *qalyān.*] A Persian form of the hookah.
kal'i-bo'rite (kăl'ĭ-bō'rīt; 201), *n.* [*kalium* + *boron* + *-ite.*] *Min.* = HEINTZITE.
ka-lid'i-um (kȧ-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καλίδιον, dim. of καλιά hut.] *Bot.* A cystocarp.
ka'lif. Var. of CALIPH.
kal'i-fate. Var. of CALIPHATE.
kal'i-form (kăl'ĭ-fôrm; kā'lĭ-), *a.* [*kali* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Formed like kali, or glasswort. *Rare.*
ka-lij' (kȧ-lēj'; kä'lĭj). Var. of KALLEGE.
Ka-lin'ga (kä-lēŋ'gä), *n.* An Igorrote tribe. See IGORROTE.
kal'i-on (kăl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* *Chem.* Ionic potassium, K⁺.
kal'i-oph'i-lite (kăl'ĭ-ŏf'ĭ-līt; kā'lĭ-), *n.* [See KALI; -PHILOUS.] *Min.* A colorless mineral of volcanic origin, occurring in acicular crystals or fine threads. It is a silicate of potassium and aluminium, $KAlSiO_4$. H., 6. Sp. gr., 2.5–2.6. [KALIAN.
kal-ioun' (kȧl-yōōn'). Var. of
Kal'i-spel (kăl'ĭ-spĕl), *n.* One of a Salishan tribe of Indians gathered on reservations in Washington and Montana.
ka'li-um (kā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See KALI.] *Chem.* Potassium.
Kal'i Yu'ga. See YUGA.
kalketrappe. † CALTROP.
Kal'ki (kăl'kē), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* The name of Vishnu in his tenth and last incarnation.
kall. † CALL, CAUL.
Kal'la-i (kăl'ā-ī; kăl'ī). *Bib.*
Kal'lan (kăl'ăn), *n.* [Tamil *kallan* thief.] One of the Collery.
kallaut. † KHILAT.
kal'li-lite (kăl'ĭ-līt), *n.* [*kalli-* = CALLI- + *-lite.*] A massive light gray mineral, containing bismuth, nickel, and antimony, combined with sulphur.
Kal'li-ma (kăl'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; prob. fr. Gr. κάλλιμος beautiful.] See LEAF BUTTERFLY.
kal'li-type, *n.* [*kalli-* = CALLI- + *-type.*] *Photog.* A little-used printing process using paper sensitized with a ferric salt and a silver-nitrate developer.
kallowe. † CALLOW.
Kal'lyn-te'ri-a, Cal'lyn-te'ri-a (kăl'ĭn-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. καλλυντήρια.] An Athenian festival held on the 19th of Thargelion, the temple of Athena being swept and cleansed preparatory to the Plynteria.
Kal-ma'ri-an (kăl-mā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Kalmar, in Sweden. — **Kalmarian Union**, a union of Norway and Sweden with Denmark effected at Kalmar about 1397 as a result of the marriage of Haakon VI. with the daughter of Valdemar of Denmark.
Kal'myck, Kal'myk (kăl'mĭk). Vars. of KALMUCK. [= TARO.
ka'lo (kä'lō), *n.* [Hawaiian.]
kal'og (kăl'ŏg), *n.* [Aleutian *kalugan.*] A large sculpin (*Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus*) of Alaska.
ka'long (kä'lŏng), *n.* [Malay *kālong.*] A fruit bat or flying fox.
kal'o-type. Var. of CALOTYPE.
ka-loy'er. Var. of CALOYER.
Kal'pa (kăl'pȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* One of the Brahmanic æons. See YUGA.
kal'pak. Var. of CALPAC.
kal'pis (kăl'pĭs), *n.* [Gr. κάλπις.] A later form of the hydria. See HYDRIA. [of CALCIMINE.
kal'so-mine (kăl'sō-mīn). Var.
Kal-war' (kăl-wär'), *n.* One of a Hindu trading caste chiefly of Bengal, the United Provinces, Central India, and Hyderabad.
ka-lym'mo-cyte (kȧ-lĭm'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. κάλυμμα hood, covering + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* In certain tunicates (the genus *Salpa*), one of the cells derived from the follicular epithelium surrounding the egg, which appear to perform important functions in the development of the embryo.
ka-lyp'tra (kȧ-lĭp'trȧ), *n.* [Gr. καλύπτρα.] *Gr. Antiq.* A veil.
kam. † CAME, pret. of COME; CHAM; KHAN. [of KAMICHI.
ka'ma-chi (kä'mȧ-shē). Var.

ka-ma′la (kȧ-mā′lȧ; kăm′ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *kamēlā, kamīlā*, and *kamulā* a species of orange; cf. Skr. *kamala* lotus, a medicine.] An orange-red powder from the capsules of an East Indian euphorbiaceous tree (*Mallotus philippinensis*). It is used for dyeing silks, and also as a vermifuge.

Ka-ma′ra-es (kȧ-mā′rȧ-ēz), *a.* *Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a type of Minoan pottery which reached its greatest excellence about 2500 B. C. It is gayly colored (white, black, yellow, and two reds being employed) and in some specimens is almost of eggshell thinness. It is so called after the locality of its discovery in Crete.

Kam′cha-dale (kăm′chȧ-dāl), *n.* Also **Kam′cha-dal** (-dăl). One of the principal native race of Kamchatka, of which it inhabits the southern part. They belong to a distinct linguistic family, and physically show traits slightly differing from the neighboring Mongols. They are hunters and fishermen, for the most part Christianized. Cf. KORYAK.

kame (kām), *n.* **1.** Scot. & Northern Eng. var. of COMB. **2.** A short ridge, hill, or hillock of stratified drift. See ESKER.

Ka′mi (kä′mē), *n. pl.* [Jap.] In Shinto, the "superior ones," the gods. They are the spirits of the dead, who, according to Shinto, become the rulers of the world.

ka′na (kä′nä), *n.* The Japanese system of syllabic writing, dating from the 8th or 9th century. The syllabary, of 47 purely phonetic characters (or with one for *n* final, 48) is written in either of two sets of symbols, the **katakana** or the **hiragana**, each character of the latter having several alternative forms. In ordinary writing of modern Japanese, kana characters of either set are used together with Chinese ideographs (see JAPANESE, 2). The katakana characters are derived from fragments of Chinese ideographs of the corresponding sounds, and are usually arranged in a systematic table of "fifty sounds." The hiragana symbols are extreme cursive forms of Chinese characters of the same sounds, and are arranged ordinarily in a verse of Buddhist poetry.

Kan′a-ka (kăn′ȧ-kȧ; kȧ-năk′ȧ), *n.* [Native name, prop., a man.] A member of the native race of Hawaii; hence, in extended use, a Polynesian or Melanesian.

Ka′na-rese′ (kä′nȧ-rēz′; -rēs′), *a.* Of or pertaining to Kanara, in India. — *n.* (*sing. & pl.*) One of a civilized Dravidian people occupying parts of Mysore, Bombay, Kanara, and adjoining regions in India; also, the language of this people. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

kan′chil (kăn′chĭl), *n.* [Malay *kanchīl.*] Any of several East Indian chevrotains, esp. *Tragulus kanchil*. See CHEVROTAIN, *Illust.*

Kan-de′li-a (kăn-dē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam *kandel.*] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian rhizophoraceous trees differing from the common mangrove (*Rhizophora*) in the laciniate petals and 5-6-parted calyx. The bark of the only species, *K. rheedii*, furnishes a reddish dye, and is also used medicinally.

kan′ga-roo′ (kăŋ′gȧ-rōō′), *n.*; *pl* -ROOS (-rōōz′). [Said to be the native name.] **1.** Any of the herbivorous leaping marsupial mammals of the family Macropodidæ, of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands; esp., those of the genus *Macropus*. The largest and best-known species are the giant kangaroo (*M. giganteus*) and the red kangaroo (*M. rufus*), which are about five feet long, excluding the tail. They have a small head, large ears, very long and powerful hind legs, and a long thick tail, which is used as a support in standing or walking. The relatively small fore legs are not used for progression. The two larger hind toes are armed with heavy nails, forming the animal's only means of defense. Kangaroos are often hunted with dogs, and their flesh was largely eaten by the aboriginal Australians. Related to the kangaroos of the genus *Macropus* are the wallabies, rock kangaroos, hare kangaroos, tree kangaroos, bettongs, and musk kangaroos (see these terms). See MARSUPIALIA. Cf. WALLABY, ROCK WALLABY, TREE KANGAROO, HARE KANGAROO. **2.** Hence, with some reference to the kangaroo: **a** *pl.* Wild young cattle. *Australia.* **b** A kind of chair. **c** A kind of bicycle approaching the type of the safety, in vogue in 1884. **d** An Australian. *Colloq., Eng.* **e** *pl. Stock Exchange.* Western Australian mining shares; also, those who deal in them. *Slang.*

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Giant Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*).

kangaroo apple. **a** The yellow, egg-shaped, edible fruit of a solanaceous herb (*Solanum aviculare*). It is mealy, with a subacid flavor. **b** The plant which yields this fruit. It is native of Australia and New Zealand.

Kangaroo Apple.

kangaroo grass. A perennial Australian forage grass (*Themeda forskalii*).

kangaroo mouse. **a** Pocket mouse. **b** A jumping mouse.

kangaroo rat. **a** A rat kangaroo. **b** Any of numerous pouched, nocturnal, jerboa-like, burrowing rodents of arid parts of the western United States and northern Mexico. Those of the genus *Dipodomys* are four-toed, those of *Perodipus* five-toed.

kan′ga-roo′s′-foot′ (kăŋ′gȧ-rōōz′-), *or* **kan′ga-roo′-foot′, plant**. An Australian amaryllidaceous plant (*Anigozanthos manglesii*); — so called from the long cleft perianth.

Kan′sas–Ne-bras′ka Act *or* **Bill**. *U. S. Hist.* A bill passed by Congress in 1854 for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. By its provision of local option or "squatter or popular sovereignty" on the slavery question, in abrogation of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, it reopened the contest over slavery between the North and the South, and by the bitter controversy and feeling it aroused doubtless hastened the Civil War. It destroyed the Whig party, and led to the formation of the Republican party on the principle of no extension of slavery.

kan-tar′ (kȧn-tär′), *n.* Also *cantar, cantaro*, etc. [Ar. *qinṭār*. Cf. QUINTAL.] A varying weight of Syria, Egypt, etc., and of southern Europe, corresponding to the hundredweight. It usually contains 100 rotls. See WEIGHT.

Kant′i-an (kăn′tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Immanuel Kant, the German philosopher; conformed or relating to the doctrines of Kant. — **Kantian philosophy**. = KANTIANISM.

Kant′i-an, *n.* A follower of Kant; one who holds or advocates the philosophical views of Kant or doctrines directly derived from them.

Kant′i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), founder of the Critical System of Philosophy, so called because it is presented in the form of three Critiques, that of the Pure Reason (1781); of the Practical Reason (1788); of the Judgment (1790). Kant tells that he was aroused from his dogmatic slumber by the skepticism of Hume, who explained the law of causality as originating in habit — "the habit of surveying things constantly conjoined with each other." Kant by a searching analysis of experience discovered that while its contents or matter comes from sense perception, its form is given a priori and comes from the activity of the mind itself. Time and space are thus given to sense impressions, to make possible their projection as objects in the form of things and events. Again, such categories of the understanding as unity, plurality, and totality; reality, negation, limitation; substance and cause, possibility, existence, and necessity, — all express activities of the mind itself, which we transfer to nature in the process of knowing it. A third coefficient is added by the ideas of the reason, God, freedom, and immortality, which relate to the unconditioned, and furnish ultimate presuppositions of the world of experience. Thus Kant opposes to Hume's explanation of causality, as resting on custom or habit, a theory which makes this important element of experience originate in the mind's own activity. But because of this doctrine he denies to the mind a knowledge of things-in-themselves. Experience, according to him, knows only phenomena. The mind furnished the forms of experience and the sense organs furnish only impressions. Our knowledge is therefore only subjective. But Kant in his Critique of the Practical Reason shows the utter indispensableness of a belief in God, freedom, and immortality, if we are to have the institutions of civilization And in the Critique of the Judgment he further shows that Art and Literature rest on an a priori idea of the Beautiful; and that without the a priori idea of intelligent purpose or design in nature we could not recognize any phenomena of life in plants or animals or other organisms. It follows from this that we could not interpret vocal or written signs, and therefore could not invent nor learn language. Even if we could think we could not express our thoughts nor participate in the thoughts of one another. It remained for the followers of Kant to see that his agnosticism was gratuitous. For he had endowed man so richly by making him the originator of all the forms to be found in experience — which make blind sensations into an organized world — that it occurred at once to such thinkers as Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel, who took an inventory of the sum of human knowledge by experience, that its entire wealth consisted in forms imposed by us upon a chaotic series of sense impressions void and formless until mind gives them time and space, quantity, causal relations, and a divine purpose. The world that we know as the world of experience is the same world that Kant analyzed in his Critiques, and it makes no difference, except a verbal one, whether we say that the world of our experience is subjective and phenomenal or that the world of our experience is objective and real. For in any case we divide the world of experience, such as it is, into subject and object and their union, and thus make an exhaustive inventory. We have no ground for setting up an objectivity other than the objectivity inventoried in our world of experience. The agnosticism of Kant and the systems of philosophy founded on the later interpretations of his results, taken together, make a modern philosophy based on psychology, while the ancient philosophy created and formulated by the Greek thinkers was ontological in method and results. But both systems agree (according to Hegel) in their ultimate views of man and nature See FICHTEANISM, SCHELLINGISM, HEGELIANISM. *W. T. Harris.*

Kan′to–He-ge′li-an (kăn′tō-hâ-gā′lĭ-ăn; -hē-gē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Kant and Hegel or their doctrines; broadly, designating, or pertaining to, the modern idealism which takes its rise from the teachings of Kant and Hegel.

Ka-nu′ri (kȧ-nōō′rĭ), *n.* One of the dominant race of Bornu. The Kanuris are of mixed Hamite, Arab, and Negro blood, the last predominating. Their civilization, though based upon slavery, is one of the most advanced of central Africa, the people being industrious traders and agriculturists, with some advance in native manufactures. The ruling classes are Mohammedans.

ka′o-lin } **ka′o-line** } (kā′ō-lĭn; kä′-; 277), *n.* [Chin. *kao^{1} $ling^{3}$*, prop. high hill; — from the place where it was found: cf. F. *kaolin.*] A very pure white clay, ordinarily in the form of an impalpable powder, used to form the paste of porcelain; china clay; porcelain clay. See CLAY. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, $H_4Al_2Si_2O_9$, and is derived from the decomposition of aluminous minerals, esp. feldspar. The name is now applied to all porcelain clays which endure the fire without discoloration.

ka′o-lin′ic (-lĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Min.* Pertaining to, allied to, or resembling, kaolin.

ka′o-lin-ite (kā′ō-lĭn-īt; kä′-), *n.* *Min.* Pure kaolin, occurring in white crystalline scales.

ka′o-lin-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To convert, as feldspar, into kaolin. — **ka′o-lin-i-za′tion** (-lĭn-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

‖ **Ka-pel′le** (kä-pĕl′ĕ), *n.* [G.] *Music.* In Germany, a chapel; hence, the choir or orchestra of a prince's chapel; now, a musical establishment, usually orchestral.

‖ **Ka-pell′meis′ter** (kä-pĕl′mīs′tĕr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., fr. *kapelle* chapel, private band of a prince + *meister* a master.] *Music.* The leader or conductor of a Kapelle or other musical establishment; an orchestra conductor.

Kapellmeister music. Music such as is written by Kapellmeister; — applied depreciatively to compositions of uninspired correctness.

ka′pok (kä′pŏk), *n.* [Javanese *kapok* tree cotton.] The mass of silky fibers investing the seeds of the silk-cotton tree (*Ceiba pentandra*). Under the name of *Java cotton*, it is used commercially as a filling for mattresses. See CEIBA.

Kapp line (käp). Also **kapp**. [After Gisbert *Kapp* (b. 1852), German electrician.] *Elec.* A unit of magnetic force equal to 6,000 C. G. S. lines. One Kapp line per square inch = 930 C. G. S. lines per square centimeter.

Ka′ra-ism (kā′rȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* [Heb. *qārā* to read.] The doctrine of a heretical Jewish sect which rejects rabbinism and Talmudism, basing its tenets on interpretation of the Scriptures. Karaism was founded in Bagdad about 765 A. D. by Anan ben David (see ANANISM), was formerly widespread in the eastern Caliphate, the Byzantine empire, and western Russia, but now has only some 12,000 adherents, chiefly in southern Russia. — **Ka′ra-ite** (-īt), *n.* — **Ka′ra-it-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ka-ra′ka (kä-rä′kä; *colloq.* krăk′ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand anacardiaceous tree (*Corynocarpus lævigata*), cultivated by the Maoris for its seeds, which form an important article of native diet when steamed and dried, though very poisonous when raw. The pulp of the orange-colored fruit was formerly also eaten.

Ka′ra–Kal′pak (kä′rȧ-käl′pȧk), *n.* [Mongol *kara* black + Russ. *kolpak, kalpak*, cap.] A member of a branch of the Turki family dwelling along Lake Aral near the mouth of the Oxus; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC.

Ka-ra′tas (kȧ-rā′tăs), *n.* [NL.; cf. Tupi *carauta.*] **a** *Bot.*

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ka-ma′hi (kä-mä′hē), *n.* [Maori.] = TOWAI. *New Zealand.*
ka-ma′o (kä-mä′ō), *n.* [Cf. Hawaiian *a-ma-ui.*] A bird (*Phæornis myadestina*) of the thrush family, of Kauai Island, Hawaii.
kam′ar-band (kŭm′ȧr-bŭnd). Var. of CUMMERBUND.
kam′as. Var. of CAMAS.
ka′mas (kä′mäs), *n.* The yam bean. *Phil. I.*
Ka′ma-sin′ (kä′mȧ-sēn′), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.
kam′ass. Var. of CAMAS.
ka-mas′si (kȧ-măs′ĭ), *n.* [Native name in Cape Colony.] A South African apocynaceous tree (*Gonioma kamassi*); also, its hard yellow wood.
kam-ba′la (kăm-bā′lȧ), *n.* [Burmese *kam-ba-la.*] An East Indian tree (*Sonneratia apetala*); also, its strong red wood.
kambe. † COMB.
kam′bi (kăm′bē), *n.* [Tamil & Telugu.] An aromatic gum resin derived from an East Indian rubiaceous tree (*Gardenia lucida*).
kam′bing u′tan (kăm′bĭng ōō′tăn). [Malay, lit., goat of the forest.] A kind of serow (*Næmorhedus sumatrensis*).
kam′boh (kŭm′bō), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *kumbī.*] A low caste in the Punjab, devoted chiefly to agriculture. *India.*
kam′bou (kăm′bōō), *n.* [Native name in Kurile Islands.] An edible brown seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*), of wide distribution, used extensively for food in Japan and elsewhere.
Kam-chat′kan (kăm-chăt′kăn), *a. & n.* Native of Kamchatka. See KAMCHADALE, KORYAK, CHUKCHI.
ka′me-chi. Var. of KAMICHI.
ka-meel′ (*Boer D.* kä-mēl′), *n.* [Boer D., giraffe, prop., camel.] The giraffe. *South Africa.*
ka-mees′. Var. of CAMISE.
Ka-me′ha-me′ha Day (kä-mā′hä-mā′hä). A Hawaiian holiday. See HOLIDAY.
kam′e-run′are′ (kăm′ē-rōōn′âr′), *n.*, **kam′e-run′ase′** (-āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
kame′ster (*Scot.* kām′stēr; kĕm′-). Var. of KEMPSTER *Obs. or Scot.*
ka′mias (kä′myäs), *n* [Bicol & Tag.] The bilimbi. *Phil. I*
ka′mi-chi (kä′mē-shē), *n.* [Galibi; cf. F. *kamichi.*] The horned screamer See SCREAMER.
ka-mi′la (kȧ-mē′lȧ). Var. of KAMALA. [MISE.
ka-mis′ (kȧ-mēs′). Var. of CA-
Kam′loops trout (kăm′lōōps). [From *Kamloops*, village in British Columbia.] An American trout (*Salmo kamloops*) of the upper Fraser and Columbia River basins.
kam-ma′lan (kă-mä′lăn), *n.* [Tamil *kammālan* artificer.] One of an artisan caste chiefly of Bombay, Madras, and Mysore, India.
kamme. † CAM.
kam′mer-band (kŭm′ĕr-bŭnd) Var. of CUMMERBUND.
käm′me-rer-ite (kĕm′ĕ-rĕr-īt), *n.* [After Dr. A. A. *Kämmerer* of St. Petersburg.] *Min.* A reddish variety of penninite. [*Bib.*
Ka′mon, *or* **Ca′mon** (kā′mŏn).
kam-pong′ (käm-pŏng′; käm′pŏng), *n.* [Malay *kampung*. Cf. COMPOUND an inclosure.] In Malaysia, a cluster of houses or houses and gardens; a compound.
kamp-tu′li-con (kămp-tū′lĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Said to be from Gr. καμπτός flexible + οὖλος woolly, thick]. A kind of warm and elastic floorcloth, invented about 1843, now largely superseded by linoleum. [LITE.
kam′py-lite. Var. of CAMPY-
kam′sin. Var. of KHAMSIN.
Kam′tcha-dale, **Kam′tcha-dale** Vars. of KAMCHADALE.
Ka′mu-i (kä′mōō-ē). Var. of KAMI
kan. † CAN, KHAN.
Kan. *Abbr.* KANSAS.
K. A. N. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Alexander Nevskoi (in Russia)
kan (kän), *n.* [D.] A Dutch liquid measure, now the same as the liter. [KANAKA.
Ka-nack′a (kȧ-năk′ȧ). Var. of
Kan′a-da. Var. of CANADA.
ka-na′e (kä-nä′ā; *colloq.* kä-nī′), *n.* [Maori.] A mullet, esp. *Mugil perusii*, found in large schools in the seas and tidal rivers of New Zealand.
Ka′nah (kā′nȧ). *Bib.*
ka-na′ri (kȧ-nä′rē), *n.* [Malay *kanārī.*] The Java almond.
kanari oil See OIL, *Table I.*
ka-nas′ter. Var. of CANASTER.
ka-nat′ (kȧ-nôt′), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar *akinnat*, pl. of *kinān* cover.] The wall of a tent. *India.*
Ka-nau′ji (kȧ-nou′jē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
ka-naut′. Var. of KANAT.
Ka-na′wa-ri (kȧ-nä′wȧ-rē), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
kand. Var. of CAND.
Kan′da Vo′gul (kän′dä vō′gōōl). See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.
kan′de (*Dan* kän′ĕ), *n.* [Dan. Cf. 3d CAN.] See MEASURE.
kandel. † CANDLE.
Kandh (känd), *n.* A Khond; also, the language of the Khonds. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.
kand′jar (kăn′jȧr). Var. of HANDJAR.
kan′dol, *n.* = CANADOL.
kane. † CANE, KHAN.
kane. Var. of KAIN.
ka′neh (kä′nĕ), *n.* [Heb. *kaneh.*] See MEASURE.
kanel. † CANAL, CANNEL.
kan′e-phore (kăn′ē-fōr; 201), *n.*, **ka-neph′o-ros** (kȧ-nĕf′ō-rŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -ROI (-roi). = CANEPHOROS.
kang (käng), *n.* [Chin. *$k'ang^{4}$.*] In northern China and Manchuria, a kind of brick platform built across one side or end of a room to sleep on. In winter it is warmed by a fire beneath.
kangaroo, *v. i.* To hunt kangaroos; to jump like a kangaroo.
kangaroo acacia. A thorny Australian acacia (*Acacia armata*) often used for hedges.
kangaroo bear. The koala.
kangaroo beetle. Any of certain brilliantly colored Old World chrysomelid beetles constituting the genus *Sagra*, having enlarged hind legs.
kangaroo dog. A large dog like a lurcher, for hunting kangaroos.
kan′ga-roo′er, *n.* A kangaroo hunter. *Australia.* [roo.
kangaroo hare. A hare kanga-
kangaroo jerboa. A bettong.
kangaroo thorn. The kangaroo acacia.
kangaroo vine. An Australian vitaceous climbing shrub (*Cissus baudiniana*).
kangue. Var. of CANGUE.
kan′i-ker, *n.* A seller of ale. *Obs.* Cf. GANNEKER.
Kan′ka-nay′ (käŋ′kä-nī′), *n.* An Igorrote tribe See IGORROTE. [KUNKUR.
kan′kar (kŭŋ′kŭr). Var. of
kan′ke-dort′, *n.* Critical state or affair. *Obs*
kan′kie (kăŋ′kĭ), *n.* Maize bread. *West Africa*
kan′kre. † CANKER.
kan′na (kän′ȧ), **kan′ne** (-ē), *n.* [Sw. *kanna*, G. *kanne.*] See MEASURE.
kanne. † CAN, KHAN.
kan-nu′me (kȧ-nōō′mĕ), *n.* [Ar *gannūmah.*] = SACRED FISH.
Ka′no (kä′nō), *a.* *Japanese Painting.* Designating a school of painting named after its founder, Kano Motonobu (1476?–1559? A. D.), in whose family the headship long continued
ka-noon′ (kä-nōōn′), *n.* [Ar. *qānūn.*] *Music.* An Arabian variety of dulcimer or zither with 50 or 60 strings.
Kans. *Abbr.* KANSAS.
Kan′sa (kăn′sô), *or* **Kan′sas** (-zȧs), **In′di-an**. = KAW
Kan′san (kăn′zăn), *a. & n.* [From *Kansas* See *Gaz.*] *Geol* See GLACIAL PERIOD.
kant. † CANT.
kantel. † CANTLE.
kan′te-let (kăn′tĕ-lĕt), *n.* [Finnish *kantele.*] *Music.* A Finnish harp or dulcimer of five strings.
kan′ten (kăn′tĕn), *n.* [Jap.] Japanese isinglass. [RUS.
kan′tha-ros. Var. of CANTHA-
kan′ti-koy (kăn′tĭ-koi), *n.* Also *canticoy, kintecoy*, etc. An Indian ceremonial dance; — apparently an Algonquian word.
Kant′ism (kăn′tĭz'm), *n* = KANTIANISM. — **Kant′ist**, *n.*
kan′try, *n.* † CANTREF.
Ka-nuck′, **Ka-nuk′** Vars. of CANUCK. [KANOON.
ka-nun′ (kȧ-nōōn′). Var of
ka′o-ri (kä′ō-rĭ; kou′rĭ). Var. of KAURI.
ka′pa (kä′pä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] Tapa. *Polynesia*
ka-pa′i (kȧ-pä′ē; kȧ-pī′), *a.* [Maori.] Good; as, a *kapai* gun. *New Zealand.*
kaph. Var. of CAPH.
kap′no-mar (kăp′nō-mär). Var. of CAPNOMOR. [*Table I.*
ka′pok oil (kä′pŏk). See OIL,
ka′pok tree. Silk-cotton tree.
kap′pa (kăp′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. κάππα.] The tenth letter (Κ, κ) of the Greek alphabet. It is equiv. to Eng. *k*, but often transliterated by *c*.
Ka′pu (kä′pōō), *n.* One of a numerous Dravidian caste, of the better class of Sudras, chiefly of Madras and Hyderabad.
kar. † CAR, CARE [Rifles.
K. A. R. *Abbr.* King's African
karabassary † CARAVANSARY.
ka′ra-be (kä′rȧ-bā), *n.* [F. *carabé*, fr Pg. *caraba*, fr. Per *kahrubā.*] Amber. *Obs.*
ka-rab′ic (kȧ-răb′ĭk), *a.* [From KARABE.] *Chem.* Succinic.
Ka′ra-bu-lo′ (kä′rȧ-bōō-lō′), *n.* A Tatar breed of horses.
Ka′ra-dagh′ (kä′rȧ-däk′), *n.* An Armenian breed of horses now used as draft and driving horses in Persia.
ka′ra-gan (kä′rȧ-gȧn), *n.* [Russ. *karagan*, prob of Tatar origin.] The corsak.
ka-rait′ (kȧ-rīt′), **ka-ri′at** (kȧ-rī′ăt). Vars. of KRAIT
ka-ra′ji (kȧ-rä′jē). Var of KORADJI [KIRGHIZ.
Ka′ra Kir-ghiz′ (kä′rȧ). See
ka′ra-kul′ (kä′rȧ-kōōl′), *n.* [Russ. *karakul'* curly fleece, of Bokhara and Khiva sheep.] Astrakhan, esp in the fine grades.
Ka′ra-ma′ni-a gum (kä′rä-mä′nĭ-ȧ). [From *Karamania*, region in Asia Minor.] **a** = BASSORA GUM. **b** = AMRAD GUM.
ka′ra-mu (kä′rä-mōō; *colloq.* kăr′ȧ-mōō), *n.* [Maori.] Any of several rubiaceous New Zealand trees of the genus *Coprosma*. See COPROSMA.
Ka-ran′ka-wa (kȧ-răŋ′kȧ-wȧ), *n.* One of a Texas coast tribe of Indians, now extinct.—**Ka-ran′ka-wan** (-wȧn), *a.*
‖ **ka-ra′o** (kȧ-rä′ō), *n.* [Hind. *karāō.*] *Hindu Law.* The marriage of a widow to her deceased husband's brother (cf. LEVIRATE); also, often, concubinage
Ka′ra riu (kä′rȧ ryōō). [Jap., fr. *Kara* China + *riu* style, manner.] *Japanese Painting.* The Chinese style or Chinese school; — applied rather to Japanese painting in the Chinese manner than to actual Chinese work.
kar′at. Var. of CARAT.
ka-rat′to (kȧ-răt′ō). Var. of KERATTO.

L

M

A genus of West Indian bromeliaceous plants differing from *Bromelia* in having the flowers in dense terminal heads. *K. karatas* yields the fiber known as *silk grass*. **b** [*l.c.*] Any plant of this genus, esp. of the species *K. karatas*.

kar′bi (kär′bĭ), *n.* [Native name among inland tribes in Queensland.] A small stingless wild bee of the genus *Trigona*, that makes a spiral mass of honeycomb. *Australia.*

Ka-ren′ (kȧ-rān′), *n.* One of a people of Burma living in small secluded villages in the mountainous districts; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.

Karen is a group of dialects, not of languages, for it includes only one language — *Karen* — spoken by the members of that tribe scattered over South Burma and the neighboring portion of Siam. The generally accepted theory regarding the language is that it is connected with Chinese, but not descended from it, and that the people are pre-Chinese. *Census of India*, 1901.

Ka-ren′i-na (kä-rĕn′yĭ-nȧ), *properly* **Ka-ren′in** (kä-rĕn′yĭn), **An′na**. The fascinating and gifted heroine of Tolstoy's novel of this name, a woman whose high ideals have been stunted by an early loveless marriage with an elderly unsympathetic man. She deserts her husband and child for a young soldier; but her life soon becomes wretched, she and her lover drift apart, and she commits suicide.

Karls′bad (kärlz′băd; *G.* kärls′bät), *n.* A city in Bohemia. — **Karlsbad decrees**, the reactionary measures passed by a congress of German states at Karlsbad in 1819, and confirmed by the Diet in the same year. They were instigated by Metternich. They placed the press under a censorship and the universities under police surveillance, and made the Burschenschaften unlawful. — **K. salt**, a mixture of mineral salts, obtained from the water of several springs in Karlsbad, Bohemia. It is extensively used as a mild aperient. — **K. twin**, *Cryst.*, a twin crystal of orthoclase, having the vertical axis as the twinning axis; — from its common occurrence in the Karlsbad trachyte. Hence, **K. twinning.**

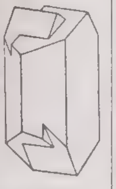
Karlsbad Twin.

kar′ma (kär′mȧ; *Skr.* kŭr′mȧ), *n.* [Skr.] Act or work; esp., an act of piety or religion, a rite or a duty; specif.: **a** *Buddhism.* The whole ethical consequence of one's acts considered as fixing one's lot in the future existence; the continuous working of every thought, word, or deed throughout eternity, in a kind of moral causal sequence. **b** *Theos.* The doctrine of fate as the inflexible result of cause and effect; the law of retribution.

Kar-ma′thi-an (kär-mā′thĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a Mohammedan sect, a branch of Ismaelians, founded about 890 A. D. by Al-Karmat, and in the 10th century ravaging Irak, Syria, and Arabia. — **Kar-ma′thi-an**, *n.*

kar′mic (kär′mĭk; kŭr′mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to karma; determined by, or resulting from, karma.

ka-roo′ (kȧ-rōō′), *n.; pl.* -ROOS′ (-rōōz′). [Hottentot *karó* dry, arid.] One of the dry table-lands of South Africa, which often rise terracelike to considerable elevations; esp. [*cap.*], the Great Karoo, in Cape Colony. See *Gaz.*

Ka-roo′, *a. Geol.* Designating, or belonging to, a great series (the **Karoo system**) of shales, sandstones, and conglomerates in South Africa, which includes the Permian and Triassic systems of that region. The Permian glacial formations (**Karoo formations**) of this region are a part of the system, which is rich in vertebrate remains.

Karoo ground, soil of a yellowish color due to iron, like that of the Great Karoo. *S. Africa.* — **karoo plant** *or* **thorn**, a thorny acacia (*Acacia horrida*), characteristic of the karoos. It yields the Cape gum.

ka-ross′ (kȧ-rŏs′), *n.* [Native name.] A square garment or rug of skins worn by the native blacks. *South Africa.*

Karst topography (kärst). *Phys. Geog.* Topography of the type found in the Karst, a limestone plateau on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. It is marked by sink holes, interspersed with abrupt ridges and irregular protuberant rocks, and by caverns and underground streams.

Kart-vel′i-an (kärt-vĕl′ĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of any of a group of related peoples of the Caucasus including the Georgians, Imeritians, Mingrelians, Lazes, Svanetians, etc. Cf. IBERIAN, *n.*, 3.

Kar-win′ski-a (kär-wĭn′skĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Wilhelm *Karwinsky* von Karwin, German traveler.] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican rhamnaceous shrubs or small trees having flowers with small, hooded, short-clawed petals, and fleshy drupes. *K. humboldtiana* is the ocotillo.

kar′y-o- (kăr′ĭ-ō-), **kar′y-** (kăr′ĭ-). Also *caryo-*, *cary-*. A combining form from Greek κάρυον, *nut*, used specif. in biology to denote *nucleus of a cell;* as in *karyo*kinesis, etc.

kar′y-om′i-tome (-ŏm′ĭ-tōm), *n.* [*karyo-* + *mitome.*] *Biol.* The network of fibers of which the nucleus of a cell is in part composed.

kar′y-o-plasm (kăr′ĭ-ō-plăz′m), *n.* [*karyo-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The protoplasm of the nucleus; nucleoplasm; — opposed to *cytoplasm.* — **kar′y-o-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*

kar′y-o-some′ (-ō-sōm′), *n.* [*karyo-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* **a** A nucleoluslike body in the chromatin network of the cell nucleus, as opposed to the true nucleolus, or plasmosome. **b** A chromosome. **c** The nucleus of a cell.

Kash-mi′ri (kăsh-mē′rĭ), *n.* The language of the Aryan Kashmirians, a Sanskritic tongue with many Arabic and Persian words, and a considerable literature. It is written in both a modified Persian and the Sarada alphabets. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Kash-mir′i-an (kăsh-mēr′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Kashmir or its people. — *n.* A native of Kashmir, northwestern India. The Kashmirians are perhaps the purest Aryans of India, noted for their light complexion, fine features, and the beauty of their women. They are acute and clever, but inclined to dishonesty and dissoluteness They are mostly Mohammedans.

Ka-su′bi-an (kȧ-sōō′bĭ-ăn), **Ka-shu′bi-an** (kȧ-shōō′-), *n.* A Slavonic language spoken in Danzig, Prussia, and closely akin to Polish. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

kat (kät), *n.* [Ar. *qāt.*] An Arabian celastraceous shrub (*Catha edulis*), cultivated by the Arabs for its leaves, which are used in preparing a stimulating beverage like tea.

ka-tab′a-sis (kȧ-tăb′ȧ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. κατάβασις, fr. καταβαίνειν to go down.] Lit., a going down; the return march to the sea of the Greek auxiliaries of the Anabasis. Hence, any similar retreat.

kat′a-bol′ic (kăt′ȧ-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, katabolism. — **kat′a-bol′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *a.*

ka-tab′o-lism (kȧ-tăb′ō-lĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. κατά down + βάλλειν to throw.] *Biol. & Physiol.* Destructive metabolism; the opposite of *anabolism.* Purely katabolic activities involve release of energy and result in true excretion products, but certain new substances are sometimes formed in metabolic processes which are mainly katabolic. Production of such substances is often called by botanists *constructive katabolism.* In plants most of the useful secretions, as nectar, are thus produced. See METABOLISM.

kat′a-plex′y (kăt′ȧ-plĕk′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κατάπληξις stupor; κατά down + πλήσσειν to strike.] *Zoöl.* The motionless and supposedly stupefied condition of an animal feigning death. — **kat′a-plec′tic** (-plĕk′tĭk), *a.*

ka-tas′tate (kȧ-tăs′tāt), *n.* [Gr. κατά down + ἱστάναι to cause to stand.] *Biol.* Any substance formed in the cell through the katabolic activity of the protoplasm; — opposed to *anastate.* — **kat′a-stat′ic** (kăt′ȧ-stăt′ĭk), *a.*

kat′a-to′ni-a (kăt′ȧ-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κατά down + τόνος tone.] *Med.* Progressive melancholia leading to mania and dementia.

Ka′ter's pen′du-lum (kā′tẽrz). [After Henry *Kater*, English army officer.] *Physics.* A compound pendulum with adjustable knife edges, one at the center of suspension and the other near the center of oscillation.

Kath′a-rine (kăth′ȧ-rĭn), *or* **Kath′a-ri′na** (-rī′nȧ), *n.* The heroine of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew." She is rich, young, and beautiful, but so ill-tempered that no one will marry her. Petruchio, however, does so and, assuming great severity, subdues her by rough treatment.

ka-thar′sis (kȧ-thär′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. κάθαρσις, fr. καθαίρειν to cleanse.] A word used by Aristotle in his famous definition of tragedy to describe the effects produced on the spectator: "Through pity and fear working a purification of these emotions." In 1857 Jacob Bernays published an essay on it which drew out seventy or more treatises from distinguished scholars on the meaning of the word *katharsis* in this place. The poet shows us tragic deeds followed by their necessary consequences, and thus produces pity for the well-intentioned tragic character and terror if his mistakes are such as we should commit under like circumstances. The world wisdom of a people is largely derived from its national poets, not as a moral philosophy, but as a vicarious experience. Aristotle held that tragedy purifies the spectator by showing him how his feelings and convictions will result when carried out. (See what he says of the tragic plot — "the soul of tragedy.") Without making the experience himself, he profits by participating in the world experience depicted for him by the poet. It is more or less in human nature to recoil against direct advice, especially moral advice. We do not like to have its application made personal; but in the work of art we see the moral energies of society acting upon ideal personages, and the lesson to the spectator is more impressive and more wholesome, because it is accepted by him in his freedom, and not imposed upon him by external authority. *W. T. Harris.*

kath′e-tal (kăth′ē-tăl), *a.* [See CATHETUS.] *Math.* Relating to a cathetus; perpendicular.

ka′ti-po (kä′tē-pō; *colloq.* kăt′ĭ-pō), *n.* [Maori.] A very venomous small spider (*Latrodectus hasselti*) of the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, etc. It is commonly black with a red abdominal band. *New Zealand.*

Ka′ti-pu-nan′ (kä′tē-pōō-nän′), *n.* [Tag., union, association.] A revolutionary secret society, now obsolete, founded for political purposes in the Tagalog provinces around Manila about 1890, and an outgrowth of the native Freemasonry lodges. It attained great power, and was a potent factor in the Cavite insurrection of 1896–97. Its aim was to "redeem the Philippines from its tyrants, the friars, and to found a communistic republic." The full Tagalog title of the society signifies literally, "The sovereign or worshipful association of the sons of the country."

ka′ty-did′ (kā′tĭ-dĭd′), *n.* **1.** Any of several large, green, arboreal, American orthopterous insects of the family Locustidæ. In the Southern and Western States *Microcentrum retinervis*, and in the East *Platyphyllum concavum*, are perhaps the best-known species. The males have stridulating organs at the bases of the front wings, with which, during the summer and fall, they make a peculiar, loud, shrill sound resembling the combination *katydid-katydid*.
2. *Logging.* A pair of logging wheels.

Katydid. $(\frac{2}{3})$

kau′ri (kou′rĭ), *n.* Also *kaori*, *kawry*, *kaury*, *kowrie*, *cowdi*, *cowdie*, *cowrie*, etc. [Native name.] **a** A pinaceous timber tree of New Zealand (*Dammara australis*), attaining a great height and furnishing logs of large dimensions. The fine white straight-grained wood is used for all forms of construction. **b** The wood of this tree. **c** Kauri resin. **d** By extension, any other species of *Dammara;* as, the red *kauri* (*D. lanceolata*).

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kar′at tree (kăr′ăt). An African fabaceous tree (*Erythrina abyssinica*), the seeds of which were supposed to have been used as carat weights.
Ka-ra′ya (kä-rä′yä), *n.* An Indian of a division of the Ges tribes of Matto Grosso, Brazil.
kar′boy. Var. of CARBOY.
karcasse. † CARCASS.
kar′cist (kär′sĭst), *n. Necromancy.* The operator who addresses the spirit evoked.
Ka-re′ah (kȧ-rē′ȧ; kä′rē-ȧ). *Bib.*
ka′re-a′o (kä′rā-ä′ō; -rā-ou′), **ka′re-au′** (-ou′), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand smilacaceous creeping plant (*Rhipogonum scandens*), often a source of annoyance to travelers.
karect. † CARAT.
karect. Var. of CARACT.
ka-ree′ta (kȧ-rē′tȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *kharītah*, fr. Ar.] A silken bag for letters, used in the correspondence of nobles; hence, a letter. *India.*
Ka-re′li-an (kȧ-rē′lĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of one of the principal divisions of the Finns. They are characterized by tall slender figures, regular features, gray eyes, and brown complexion. Cf. TAVASTIAN.
karemon. † CARMAN, man.
‖ **ka-re′wa** (kȧ-rā′wȧ), *n.* = KARAO.
kareyne. † CARRION.
karf. Obs. pret. of CARVE.
ka′ri (kä′rĭ). Var. of KARRI.
‖ **ka′ri′** (kä′rē′), *n.* Curry.
Ka-rib′dous. † CHARYBDIS.
karin. † CARRION.
‖ **kar′in-gho′ta** (kăr′ĭŋ-gō′tȧ), *n.* [Malay.] An East Indian simaroubaceous tree (*Samandura indica*). See NIEPA BARK, SAMANDURA.
karite. † CHARITY.
kar′i-te (kăr′ĭ-tē), *n.* [Native Sudanese name *karité.*] Shea tree.
kar′i-yat′ (kŭr′ĭ-yät′), *n.* [Hind. *kariyāt.*] An East Indian acanthaceous plant (*Justicia paniculata*) sometimes cultivated.
Kar′ka (kär′kȧ), *or* **Kar′ka-a** (-kā-ȧ). *Bib.*
karke. † CARK.
kar′kee, *n.* Corrupt. of KHAKI.
karkeis. † CARCASS.
kark′net. † CARCANET.
Kar′kor (kär′kŏr). *Bib.*
karle. † CARL.
karme. † CARME.
kar′mouth (kär′mouth), *n.* [Ar. (in Egypt).] Any of several African siluroid fishes of the genera *Clarias* and *Heterobranchus*, having an accessory breathing organ enabling them to live for a time out of the water.
karn (kärn). Var. of CAIRN.
Kar-na′im (kär-nā′ĭm). *Bib.*
karne. † KERN, a foot soldier.
kar′nel. † KERNEL.
kar′ob. † CAROB.
karoigne. † CARRION.
karol. † CAROL.
Ka′ron (kä′rōn), *n.* A member of a very primitive Negrito tribe of northwestern New Guinea.
karos. † CARUS.
kar′pho-lite. Var. of CARPHOLITE.
kar′ra-wan. † CARAVAN.
karrayne. † CARRION.
kar′ree (kär′ē), *n.* [Boer D.; of Hottentot origin.] A South African sumac (*Rhus viminalis*). Its wood is used for bows.
kar′ri (kăr′ĭ), **ka′ri** (kä′rĭ), *n.* [Native name.] The giant gum tree of Western Australia (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*); also, its hard red wood, often used for street pavements.
kar-roo′. Var. of KAROO.
kar′ru-sel′ (kăr′ōō-zĕl′), *n.* [Cf. CARROUSEL.] *Horol.* A form of tourbillon with a slow-moving rotary escapement carriage.
kar′sie. † KERSEY.
kar′sten-ite (kär′stĕn-īt), *n.* [After Dr. D. L. G. *Karsten*, German mineralogist.] = ANHYDRITE.
kart, etc. † CART, etc.
Kar′tah (kär′tȧ). *Bib.*
Kar′tan (kär′tăn). *Bib.*
kar′tel (kär′tĕl; kä′-), *n.* [Boer D. *katel*, fr. Malayalam *kattil* a cot.] A wooden hammock, used in wagons as a bed. *South Africa.*
Kar′tik (-tēk). Var. of KATIK. See HINDU CALENDAR.
kar-tom′e-ter (kär-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* = CURVOMETER.
Kart′vel (kärt′vĕl), *n.* = KARTVELIAN.
karve. Obs. or dial. var. of CARVE.
kar′vel. † CARVEL.
kar-war′ (kŭr-wär′), *n.* [Cf. Per. *kurūr* a crore.] See WEIGHT.
kar′y- (kăr′ĭ-). See KARYO-.
kar′y-as′ter (kăr′ĭ-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [*karyo-* + *aster.*] = ASTER, 4 b.
kar′y-en′chy-ma (-ĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL. See KARYO-; ENCHYMA.] *Biol.* Karyolymph.
karyne. † CARENE.
kar′y-o-ki-ne′sis (-ō-kĭ-nē′sĭs; -kĭ-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *karyo-* + Gr. κινεῖν to move.] *Biol.* = MITOSIS.
kar′y-o-ki-net′ic (-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* = MITOTIC.
kar′y-o-lymph′ (kăr′ĭ-ō-lĭmf′), *n.* [*karyo-* + *lymph.*] *Biol* The ground substance of a cell nucleus.
kar′y-ol′y-sis (-ŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *karyo-* + *-lysis*] *Biol.* The supposed dissolution of the nucleus in cell division. *Obs.* — **kar′y-o-lyt′ic** (-ō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
kar′y-o-mi′cro-some′ (-mī′krō-sōm′), *n.* [*karyo-* + *microsome.*] *Biol.* = NUCLEOMICROSOME.
kar′y-om′i-ton (-ŏm′ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = KARYOMITOME.
kar′y-o-mi-to′sis (-mĭ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Mitosis. — **kar′y-o-mi-to′ic** (-ĭk), **kar′y-o-mi-tot′ic** (-tŏt′ĭk), *a.*
kar′y-on (kăr′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. κάρυον. See KARYO-.] *Biol.* The nucleus of a cell. *Haeckel.*
kar′y-o-plas′ma (kăr′ĭ-ō-plăz′mȧ). Var. of KARYOPLASM.
kar′y-or-rhex′is (-ŏ-rĕk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *karyo-* + Gr. ῥῆξις a breaking.] *Med.* Disintegration of the cell nucleus.
kar′y-o-ste-no′sis (-stē-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *karyo-* + Gr. στένωσις a being straitened.] *Biol.* Amitosis. *Rare.* — **kar′y-o-ste-not′ic** (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*
kar′y-o-the′ca (-thē′kȧ). *n.* [NL. See KARYO-; THECA.] *Biol.* The nuclear membrane. *Haeckel.*
‖ **kas** (käs), *n.* [D.] A Dutch form of cupboard.
Ka-sack′ (kȧ-săk′). Var of COSSACK.
kas-beke′ (kȧs-bēk′), *n.* See COIN.
kas-cam′i-ol (kăs-kăm′ĭ-ŏl), *n.* The purple gallinule. *W. Indies.*
ka′ser, *n.* [AS. *casēre*, fr. L. *Caesar.* See KAISER.] Kaiser. *Obs.*
kash′ga (kăsh′gȧ), *or* **kash′i-ma** (-ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Eskimo *kazhga.*] An Eskimo house of assembly. "The *kashima* or *kashga* (the gathering place and common workshop of the men, the stranger's shelter, and the scene of masked dances and of the sweat bath) is a regular institution among the Kiatagmiut." *Rep. on Pop. of Alaska*
Kash′mir′ stag (kăsh′mēr′). A deer (*Cervus cashmirianus*) of northern India, similar to but larger than the red deer.
Ka-shoub′, **Ka-shoob′** (kȧ-shōōb′), *n.* A member of an agricultural people of Prussia, whose language is Kasubian.
Ka-shoub′ish (-ĭsh), **Ka-shub′i-an** (-ăn), *n.* = KASUBIAN.
ka-si′da (kȧ-sē′dȧ), *n.* [Ar *qaçīdah.*] In Persian and related Oriental literatures, a poem of a laudatory, elegiac, or satiric character.
Kas-kas′ki-a (kăs-kăs′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly powerful in Illinois. The few survivors are in Indian Territory.
Kas-kas′ki-a, *n.* [From the *Kaskaskia* River, Illinois.] *Geol.* The uppermost formation of the Mississippian (Subcarboniferous system), in the Mississippi River States; also, the epoch during which it was formed. See GEOLOGY. *Chart.*
kaske, *a.* [ME.; cf. Icel. *karskr.*] Vigorous; lively. *Obs.*
kas′sa-bah (kăs′ȧ-bä), *n.* [Ar. *qaçabah* reed, measure.] See MEASURE.
Kas-sak′ (kȧ-săk′), *n.* See KIRGHIZ.
kas-si′da. Var. of KASIDA.
Kas′sites, **Cas′sites** (kăs′īts), *n. pl.* An Elamite dynasty which ruled Babylon for a period of 576 years, 9 months, beginning, according to Sayce, 1806 B. C.
kas′su (kăs′ōō), *n.* [Cf. *kossa*, the native name in Mysore.] A concentrated astringent extract obtained from the betel nut, used like catechu.
kastainy, **kastand.** † CASTANE.
kaste. † CAST.
kaste, *n.* [OF *casteé*, var. of *chasteé*. Cf. CHASTITY.] Chastity. *Obs.*
kastel. † CASTLE.
kastin. † CASTE, chasten.
kastite. † CHASTITY.
kas-tu′ra (kăs-tōō′rȧ), *n.* [Hind. *kastūrī.*] The musk deer. *Local, India.*
kat (kăt; kät), *n.* See WEIGHT.
kat, **katch**, etc. † CAT, CATCH, etc.
kat′a-. *Chem.* See NAPHTHALENE.
Kat′a-ba′ni-an (kăt′ȧ-bā′nĭ-ăn), *n.* An ancient South Arabic language spoken by a cultured tribe dwelling north of Aden. See SEMITIC.
kat′a-bel′la (kăt′ȧ-bĕl′ȧ), *n.* The hen harrier. *Local, Eng.*
kat′a-both′ron (-bŏth′rŏn), *n.; pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [LGr. καταβόθρον; Gr. κατά down + βόθρος hole.] A chasm or channel underground made by water.
kat′a-crot′ic, **ka-tac′ro-tism.** Vars. of CATACROTIC, -ROTISM.
kat′a-gen′e-sis (kăt′ȧ-jĕn′ē-sĭs). Var. of CATAGENESIS.
ka′ta-ka′na (kä′tä-kä′nä), *n.* [Jap.] See KANA.
ka′ta-ki′ri-bo′ri (kä′tä-kē′rē-bō′rē), *n.* [Jap., lit., cutting mark chiseling.] A Japanese method of incised chiseling, in which the lines vary as in the brushwork of painting.
ka-tal′y-sis, **kat′a-lyt′ic**, etc. Vars. of CATALYSIS, -LYTIC, etc.
kat′a-mor′phism (kăt′ȧ-môr′fĭz′m), *n.* See METAMORPHISM.
ka′ta-na (kä′tä-nä), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese single-edged sword, esp the variety with a blade of $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet.
kat′a-pha′si-a. Var. of CATAPHASIA.
kat′a-phor′ic. Var. of CATAPHORIC.
ka-tar′ (kȧ-tär′), *n.* [Hind. *kaṭār.*] A short dagger having a handle consisting of two parallel bars joined by a crosspiece which the hand grips. *India.*
kat′a-to′ni-ac, *n.* *Med.* One affected with katatonia.
kat′a-type, **kat′a-typ′y**, etc. Vars. of CATATYPE, etc.
ka-ta′vo-thron (kȧ-tä′vō-thrŏn). Var. of KATABOTHRON.
katch′ung (kăch′ŭng), *n.* [Malay *kachang*, general name of *Arachis* and other leguminous plants.] **a** The peanut. **b** Peanut oil.
ka-tci′na. Var. of KACHINA.
kate, *n.* **a** The brambling. **b** The hawfinch. *Local, Eng.*
Kate. Contr. of CATHARINE, in its earlier pronunciation (*th* as *t*); — fem. prop. name.
katel. † CATTLE.
kat′e-lec-trot′o-nus. Var. of CATELECTROTONUS.
katereme. † QUATEREME.
katereyn. † QUATRIN.
ka-tex′o-chen † CATEXOCHEN.
Kath. *Abbr.* Katherine.
Kath′a-rine, **Kath′er-ine.** Vars. of CATHERINE.
ka-thar′tic, *a.* [See CATHARTIC.] Of, pert. to, or designating, ceremonial purification
ka-then′o-the-ism (kȧ-thĕn′ō-thē-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. καθ᾽ ἕνα one by one + *theism.* Cf. CATA-; HENOTHEISM.] That form of polytheism in which one god is worshiped as supreme. Cf. HENOTHEISM. *Max Müller.*
kath′e-tom′e-ter. Var. of CATHETOMETER.
kath′i-on (kăth′ī-ŏn). Var. of CATION.
Kath′leen, *n.* A form of the name CATHERINE. *Chiefly Irish.*
kath′o-dal, **kath′ode**, **ka-thod′ic**, etc. Vars. of CATHODAL, etc.
kat′i. Var. of CATTY.
Ka-tik′ (kä-tēk′), *n.* See HINDU CALENDAR.
kat′i-on. Var. of CATION.
‖ **Ka′ti-pu-ne′ro** (kä′tē-pōō-nā′rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] A member of the Katipunan. *Phil. I.*
Ka′tir (kä′tẽr), *n.* A member of the principal tribe of the Siah-Posh Kafirs.
‖ **kat′je-pie′ring** (kăt′yĕ-pē′rĭng; kä′tĭ-), *n.* [Boer D.] The Cape jasmine.
kat′o′gle (kăt′ō′g'l), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *katugle* the tawny owl.] The eagle owl. *Local, Eng.*
ka-top′tric, etc. Vars. of CATOPTRIC, etc.
kat′sup. Var. of CATCHUP.
kattair. † CATARRH.
Kat′tath (kăt′ăth). *Bib.*
kat′ted, *a.* [E. dial. *cat* a piece of soft clay mixed with straw.] Cemented with *cats*, or bits of clay mixed with straw. *Obs.*
kat′ti-mun′doo (kăt′ĭ-mŭn′dōō). Var. of CATTIMANDOO.
kat′ty. Var. of CATTY.
ka-tu′ka (kȧ-tōō′kȧ), *n.* A venomous viperlike snake (*Daboia elegans*) of India, Ceylon, and other parts of southeastern Asia. It is brown, with three rows of white-margined spots.
Ka′ty (kā′tĭ), *n.* Dim. of CATHERINE.
kauch (käk). Var. of KIAUGH. *Scot.*
kauke. † CAUK.
kaun Var. of KHAN.
Kau′ra-vas (kou′rȧ-vȧz), *n. pl.* [Skr. *Kaurava*, sing.] See MAHABHARATA.
kau′ret. † COWRY.

kauri resin, gum, *or* **copal.** A resinous product of the kauri, found in the form of yellow or brown lumps in the ground where the trees have grown. It is used for making varnish, and as a substitute for amber. See COPAL.
ka'va (kä'vȧ), *n.* Also *kawa, cava,* and *ava.* [Polynesian.] A shrubby species of pepper (*Piper methysticum*), from the root of which an intoxicating beverage is made by the Polynesians, the root being crushed, formerly by chewing; also, the beverage itself.
Kava is wholly nonalcoholic, and owes the particular effects of its use to an alkaloid. *Atlantic Monthly.*
ka-vass' (kȧ-vȧs'), *n.* [Turk. *qavvās.*] An armed constable; also, a government servant or courier. *Turkey.*
Ka'vi, Ka'wi (kä'vē), *n.* The ancient language of Java (about 800–1400 A. D.), parent of Javanese. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. It employs an old Pali alphabet, introduced into Java by Buddhist missionaries.
Kaw (kô), *n.* One of a tribe of Siouan Indians, allied to the Osages, formerly on the Kansas River, in Kansas, but now in Oklahoma.
ka-wa'ka (kä-wä'kȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand pinaceous timber tree (*Libocedrus doniana*); also, its hard, fine-grained reddish wood. The tree is often locally known as *arborvitæ*, from the general resemblance of its leaves to those of *Thuja.*
Kay, Sir (kā). A rude, boastful, and malicious knight of the Round Table, foster brother and seneschal of King Arthur.
kay'ak (kī'ăk), *n.* [Eskimo.] An Eskimo canoe, usually of sealskin and completely decked, the

Kayak and Paddle.

covering being laced about the paddler, who sits in an opening amidships. Kayaks are about 16 feet long and of about 16 inches beam amidships, and seat one or, rarely, two.
Ka'yasth (kä'yȧst), **Ka'yas-tha** (kä'yȧs-tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *kāyastha.*] A member of a high Hindu caste especially numerous in Bengal and the United Provinces. Their caste occupation is that of clerks, writers, accountants, etc., but they include also landed proprietors.
kayles (kālz), *n. pl.; sing.* KAYLE. [Prob. fr. D. *kegel*, akin to G. *kegel*, OHG. *kegil*, whence F. *quille.*] The set of bone or wooden pins used in playing a kind of ninepins or skittles; also, the game itself; rarely *sing.*, any of the pins composing the set of kayles. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*
ka'zi (kä'zē), *n.* [Ar. *qāḍī.*] A Mohammedan judge of civil and criminal jurisdiction. Under British rule in India the kazis have lost their judicial functions, but act as assessors to the courts, and as superintendents of legal ceremonies. Cf. CADI.
ka-zoo' (kȧ-zōō'), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A toy or rude musical instrument consisting of a tube inside of which is stretched catgut made to vibrate by singing or humming into it.
ke'a (kā'ȧ; *colloq.* kē'ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A large parrot (*Nestor notabilis*), chiefly dull green in color, of the mountains of the South Island of New Zealand. It has acquired the habit of killing sheep when pressed by hunger, for the sake of the fat about the kidneys, alighting on the back of the animal and digging its beak through the skin and flesh. In some districts it has done considerable damage, so that bounties are offered for its destruction.

Kea (*Nestor notabilis*).

keck (kĕk), *v. i.;* KECKED (kĕkt); KECK'ING. [Prob. imitative; cf. G. dial. *köken.*] **1.** To heave or to retch, as in an effort to vomit; to feel or show disgust.
2. To make a sound like *keck;* — said of a bird.
keck'le (kĕk''l), *v. t.;* -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). *Naut.* To wind with rope, chain, or the like, to prevent chafing.
keck'ling (kĕk'lĭng), *n. Naut.* That which is wound around something, as a cable, to prevent chafing.
ked'dah (kĕd'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *khĕdā.*] An inclosure constructed to entrap wild elephants. *India.*
kedge (kĕj), *v. t. & i.;* KEDGED (kĕjd); KEDG'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. *cadge* to carry.] *Naut.* To move (a vessel, raft, etc.) by carrying out a kedge in a boat, dropping it overboard, and hauling the vessel up to it.
kedge, *n.,* or **kedge anchor.** *Naut.* A small anchor, used in light work, as kedging. See ANCHOR, *n.*, 1.
Ke-dush'shah (kĕ-dōōsh'shä), *n.; pl.* -SHOT (-shōt). [Heb., holiness.] *Jewish Ritual.* The third benediction of the Amidah; also, the same including the responses in praise of God's holiness.
keel (kēl), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *kjölr* keel, akin to Sw. *köl*, Dan. *kjöl.*] **1.** *Shipbuilding.* A longitudinal timber, or series of timbers scarfed together, extending from stem to stern along the center of the bottom of a vessel. It often projects more or less below the bottom, esp. in wooden ships. It is the principal timber of the vessel, and, by means of the ribs attached on each side, supports the frame. In an iron vessel a combination of plates takes the place of the keel of a wooden ship. See SHIP, *Illust.*
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CARINA, 3.
3. A ship. *Poetic or Rhetorical.*
4. Something resembling a ship's keel in form, position, or function, as the bottom; specif.: **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Any ridgelike process; a carina, as the median ridge on the breastbone of most birds. **b** *Arch.* A keel molding, or the ridge of one.
on even keel. *Naut.*, in a horizontal position fore and aft, so that the keel is level or in its normal position.
keel, *v. t. & i.;* KEELED (kēld); KEEL'ING. **1.** To traverse with a keel; to navigate. *Rare. Poetic.*
2. To turn up the keel or bottom of; to turn over.
3. To provide with a keel.
to keel over, to upset; to capsize; to fall suddenly, as in a swoon. *Colloq.*
keel, *n.* [Cf. OD. *kiel* ship, boat, akin to OHG. *kiol*, Icel. *kjōll*, AS. *cēol.*] **1.** A flat-bottomed ship, esp. a kind of barge or lighter used on the Tyne for carrying coal from Newcastle; also, a barge load of coal. Hence, a British weight for coal, now 8 Newcastle chaldrons (21⅕ tons avoirdupois or 19.234 metric tons).
2. A long ship of the early Northmen. *Hist.*
keel (kēl), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *cil* ruddle.] A red ocher used for marking lumber, sheep, etc.; ruddle; also, a mark made with this material, as at either end of a warp of yarn, to show whether the weaver has used the full length.
keel (kēl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cēlan* to cool, fr. *cōl* cool. See COOL.] **1.** To cool; to become cool; to skim or stir, as to prevent boiling over. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*
While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shak.*
2. To make or become less ardent. *Obs.*
keel'age (kēl'āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *quillage*, fr. *quille* keel; prob. of Scand. origin. See 1st KEEL.] A duty or toll for a ship entering and anchoring or mooring in a port. Such a duty is imposed in certain ports of Great Britain.
keel boat. a A shallow covered freight boat, with a keel, but no sails, used on Western rivers. *U. S.* **b** A yacht or other sailing vessel having a keel, in distinction from one having a centerboard.
keeled (kēld), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a keel-like ridge.
keeled snake, a venomous Australian elapine snake of the genus *Tropidechis*, so called because of its keeled scales.
keel'er (kēl'ēr), *n.* [See KEEL to cool.] **1.** A small or shallow tub; esp., one used for holding materials for calking ships, or one used for washing dishes, etc.
2. A wooden box for the salt used in salting mackerel.
keel'fat' (kēl'făt'), *n.* [*keel* to cool + *fat* a large tub, a vat.] *Brewing.* A cooler; a vat for cooling wort, etc.
keel'haul' (-hôl'), *v. t.;* KEEL'HAULED' (-hôld'); KEEL'-HAUL'ING. Also *keelhale.* [1st *keel* + *haul:* cf. LG. & D. *kielhalen*, G. *kielholen.*] **1.** *Naut.* To haul under the keel of a ship, by ropes attached to the yardarms on each side. It was formerly a punishment in the Dutch and English navies and a method of torture used by pirates.
2. Fig.: To rebuke with great severity.
keel'son, kel'son (kĕl'sŭn; 277), *n.* [Perh. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *kölsvin*, Dan. *kjölsviin*, G. *kielschwein;* apparently compounded of the words *keel* and *swine;* but cf. Norw. *kjölsvill*, where *svill* is akin to E. *sill.* n.] *Shipbuilding.* A longitudinal structure incorporated with the framing of a ship to contribute stiffness, prevent local deformations, and distribute over a considerable length the effect of concentrated loads. Cf. LONGITUDINAL, *n.* Specif.: **a** In a wooden ship, a structure of timbers parallel with and above the keel and fastened to it by long bolts passing through the floor timbers. **b** In iron or steel vessels, a deep, continuous structure of plates and bars, usually in the form of a strong I girder, secured at its ends to the stem and the stern post and connected at its upper and lower edges to the reverse frames and keel plates, respectively; — called also *middle-line keelson*, or *vertical keel.* See also BILGE KEELSON, SIDE KEELSON, and SHIP, *Illust.*
keen (kēn), *a.;* KEEN'ER (-ēr); KEEN'EST. [ME. *kene* sharp, bold, AS. *cēne* bold, wise; akin to D. *koen*, OHG. *kuoni*, G. *kühn*, OSw. *kyn*, *kön*, Icel. *kœnn*, for *kœnn* wise; perh. akin to E. *ken*, *can* to be able.] **1.** Clever; daring; bold; mighty; fierce. *Obs.*
2. Sharp; having a fine edge or point; as, a *keen* razor, or a razor with a *keen* edge.
A bow he bare and arwes [arrows] bright and *kene.* *Chaucer.*
3. Affecting the sensibilities with pain like that from a cut; bitter; piercing; acrimonious; cutting; stinging; severe; as, *keen* satire or sarcasm. "*Keen* curses." *Shak.*
4. Affecting the sense as the cut of something sharp; specif.: **a** Piercing; penetrating; cutting; sharp; as, a *keen* wind; the cold is very *keen.* **b** Pungent or stinging to the touch or taste. **c** Vivid, shrill, or strong; as, a *keen* light, sound, or scent.
5. Actuated by sharpened feeling or desire; eager; vehement. "So *keen* and greedy to confound a man." *Shak.*
6. Having the sense penetrating as the edge of something sharp; acute; sensitive; — said of sight, hearing, smell, etc., and of the creatures possessing them.
Although his sense of the guilt is *keen*, it is less intense than his sense of the tyranny of sin. *G. P. Fisher.*
7. Acute of mind; sharp; penetrating; having or expressing mental acuteness; as, *keen* features; *keen* wits.
Before the *keen* inquiry of her thought. *Cowper.*
Syn. — Eager, ardent; acute, penetrating, piercing, shrewd; biting, cutting, sarcastic, satirical. See SHARP.
keen, *n.* The angle by which the point of a carding tooth is in advance of its base. It is usually about 3°. — **keened** (kēnd), *a.*

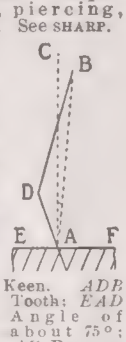

Keen. *ADB* Tooth: *EAD* Angle of about 75°; *AC* Perpendicular to *EF*; *D* Knee; *CAB* Keen.

keen (kēn), *v. t. & i.;* KEENED (kēnd); KEEN'ING. [Cf. Ir. *caoinim* I lament.] To wail, or bewail, with the keen.
Old women were *keening* the dead. *W. B. Yeats.*
keen, *n.* [Ir. *caoine.*] A lamentation or dirge for the dead, uttered in a loud wailing voice; sometimes, a wordless cry or wail; sometimes, a rhythmic recounting of the life and character of the dead or an exhortation to vengeance. Cf. CORONACH. *Ireland.*
kee'na (kē'nȧ), *n.* [Singhalese *kīna.*] The poon tree (*Calophyllum tomentosum*); its seeds, called **keena nuts,** yield **keena oil** (see OIL, *Table I.*). See POON TREE, CALOPHYLLUM.
keen'er (kēn'ēr), *n.* A professional mourner who wails the keen at a funeral. *Ireland.*
Keen's cement (kēnz). *Arch.* A cement or plaster prepared from plaster of Paris treated with alum water, used esp. for finishing, requiring a hard, polished surface.
keep (kēp), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* KEPT (kĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEEP'ING. [ME. *kepen*, AS. *cēpan* to keep, regard, desire, await, take, betake, of uncertain origin.] **1.** To seize; take in; watch; await; intercept; encounter. *Obs.*
2. To care; to desire. *Obs.*
I *kepe* not of armes for to yelp [boast]. *Chaucer.*
3. To observe (anything prescribed or obligatory); to adhere to; to fulfill; not to swerve from or violate; to practice or perform, as duty; not to neglect; to be faithful to.
I have *kept* the faith. *2 Tim.* iv. 7.
Him whom to love is to obey, and *keep*
His great command. *Milton.*
4. Specif.: **a** To observe duly (a rite, festival, or the like); to celebrate; to solemnize; as, to *keep* a fast.
A multitude that *kept* holyday. *Ps.* xlii. 4.
b To conform one's habits or conduct to (anything prescribed); to attend, as church or chapel.
5. To preserve or maintain; — in various senses, as: **a** To preserve from danger, harm, or loss; to guard; to defend.
Behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee. *Gen.* xxviii. 15.

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kauri pine. = KAURI **a.**
Kaus Aus-tra'lis (kôs ôs-trā'lĭs; kous). [Ar. *qaus* bow + L. *australis* southern.] See STAR.
Kaus Bo're-a'lis (bō'rē-ā'lĭs). [Ar. *qaus* bow + L. *borealis* northern.] See STAR.
kau'si-a (kô'sĭ-ȧ; kou'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. καυσία.] *Antiq.* A felt hat with low crown and broad brim worn in and near ancient Macedonia.
Kaus Me-rid'i-o-na'lis *or* **Me'-di-a.** See STAR.
kave. Obs. or dial. var. of CAVE.
kav'il. Var. of CAVEL, lot. *Obs. or R. Scot.*
Ka'vi-ron'do (kä'vē-rŏn'dō), *n.* A Bantu of a group of tribes dwelling to the northeast of Victoria Nyanza, Africa.
kavis. Obs. pl. of CALF.
kaw. ✝ CAW, KA. [*Dial. Eng.*
kaw. Var. of KAE. *Scot.* &
ka'wa (kä'vȧ). Var. of KAVA.
Ka'wi. Var. of KAVI.
Ka-wi'a (kä-wē'ȧ), *n.* One of a tribe of Shoshonean Indians in the neighborhood of Cahuilla Creek, southeastern California.
kawn. Var. of KHAN. [KAURI.
kaw'rie, kaw'ry. Vars. of
kay. ✝ KA. [var. of KEY.
kay (kā). Obs. or dial. Eng.
kay. Obs. or Scot. var. of KAE.
kay, *a.* [Cf. Dan. dial. *kei.*] Left. *Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*
kay, *n.* [See KAE.] Jackdaw.
ka'ya (kā'yȧ), *n.* A Chinese taxaceous timber tree (*Tumion grande*). [kayak.
kay'ak-er, *n.* One who uses a
Kay'an (kī'ăn), *n.* A member of the most important of the Dyak tribes. See DYAK.
Ka-ya'po (kä-yä'pō), *n.; pl.* -POS (-pōz). One of an important division of the Ges Indians dwelling between the Araguayá and Xingu rivers, Brazil.
kay'nard. ✝ CAYNARD.
ka-za' (kȧ-zä'), *n.* [Turk. *kazā*, Ar. *qaḍā.* Cf. ALCALDE.] A minor administrative district, a division of a sanjak. *Turkey.*
Ka-zak' (kȧ-zäk'), *n.* See KIRGHIZ.
Ka-zan' Ta'tar (kȧ-zän'). One of a group of Tatars descended from Kipchak immigrants into the Volga region in the 13th century, still keeping their native language. See URAL-ALTAIC.
ka'zy. Var. of KAZI.
K. B. *Abbr.* King's Bench; Knight Bachelor; Knight of the Bath.
K. B. E. *Abbr.* Knight of the Black Eagle (in Russia).
K. C. *Abbr.* King's College; King's Council; Knight Commander; Knight of the Crescent (in Turkey).
K. C. B *Abbr.* Knight Commander of the Bath. [London.
K. C. L. *Abbr.* King's College,
K. C. M. G. *Abbr.* Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (British Colonial Service).
K. C. S. I. *Abbr.* Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K. C. V. O. *Abbr.* Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
K. D. *Abbr.* Knockdown.
K. D. G. *Abbr.* King's Dragoon Guards
ke. ✝ KAE.
K. E. *Abbr.* Knight of the Elephant (in Denmark). [KEECH.
keach. Obs. or dial. var. of
keach, *v. t.* To scoop; ladle; sip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [KED.
kead. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
keak. Dial. Eng. var. of KECK.
keak, *v. & n.* [Imitative.] Cackle. *Obs.*
keal. Var. of KALE, KEEL.
keame. ✝ KEMB.
kearn (kûrn). Var. of KERN. *Now Dial. Eng. & Rare.*
keave. Var. of KEEVE.
keb (kĕb), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A ewe that has lost her lamb or has cast one stillborn.
2. A sheep tick.
keb. *v. i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To cast a stillborn lamb; to lose a lamb, as a ewe. — **to keb at,** to refuse to suckle (a lamb).
Keb, *n. Egypt. Myth.* = SEB.
ke-bab' (kē-bäb'), **ke-baub'** (-bôb'). Vars. of CABOB.
keb'ar Var. of CABER. *Scot.*
keb'back (kĕb'ŭk). Var. of KEBBUCK. *Scot.*
kebbe. *v. i.* To boast. *Obs.*
keb'bie (kĕb'ĭ), *n.* Cudgel; club; a rough, hook-headed walking stick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
keb'buck, keb'bock (kĕb'ŭk), *n.* A cheese, esp. a large one. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*
keb'by. Var. of KEBBIE.
Keb Coll. *Abbr.* Keble College (Oxford). [*Scot.*
keb'-ewe', *n.* = KEB, *n.*, 1.
Kebh'snauf' (kĕb'snouf'), *n. Egypt. Myth.* See AMENTI.
ke'bla, -blah. Vars. of KIBLAH.
ke-bob'. Var. of CABOB.
ke'bo'ri (kā'bō'rē), *n.* [Jap. *ke-bori* hair line.] A Japanese method of chiseling, in lines of uniform breadth and depth.
keche. ✝ CATCH.
kech'el, kech'il, *n.* [AS. *cœcil.*] A little cake. *Obs.*
kechene. ✝ KITCHEN.
Kech'u-a (kĕch'ū-ȧ), **Kech'u-an** (-ăn). Vars. of QUICHUA, QUICHUAN.
keck, *n.* = KEX.
keck, *n.* An effort to vomit; queasiness. *Rare.*
keck'ish, *a.* Kecklish. *Obs.*
keck'le (kĕk''l), *v. i. & n.* = KECK. *Dial. Eng.*
keck'le, *v. i.* To cackle; to chuckle. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*
keck'le, *n.* A chuckle. *Scot.*
keck'lish, *a.* [From KECK, KECKLE.] Inclined to vomit; squeamish. *Obs.*
keck'sy (kĕk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). = KEX. [kex.
keck'y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a
ked. ✝ KID, *p. a.*
ked, *n.* A sheep tick. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
ked'a-bek-ase' (kĕd'ȧ-bĕk-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Ke'dar (kē'dȧr), *n. Bib.* A tribe of tent dwellers of northern Arabia; later, a tribal confederacy ruled over by kings, destroyed by the Assyrians under Assurbanipal. — **Ke'dar-ite,** *a.*
kedde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of KITHE. [DOCK.
ked'dle dock. Var. of KADLE
kede. ✝ KID, *n.* [mȧ). *Bib.*
Ked'e-mah (kĕd'ē-mȧ; kē-dē'-
Ked'e-moth (kĕd'ē-mŏth; kē-dē'mōth) *Bib.*
Ke'desh (kē'dĕsh). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Ke'desh Naph'ta-li (năf'tȧ-lī).
kedge (kĕj), *a.* Brisk; lively. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
kedg'er, *n.* A kedge. *Obs.*
kedg'er-ee (kĕj'ēr-ē), *n.* [Hind. *khichaṛī.*] **1.** A dish composed of rice boiled with dal, butter, eggs, onions, spice, etc., much eaten in India; often in the Occident, a breakfast dish of fish recooked with rice, etc.
2. Hence, a medley; hodgepodge; jargon. *India.*
kedg'y. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CADGY. [KAJAWAH.
ked-ja'vé (kĕ-jä'wē). Var. of
ked'lock (kĕd'lŏk), *n.* [Cf. dial. G. *köddik*, *küdik*, *kettich*, *keck*, Dan. *kidike*, E. *charlock*, and AS. *cedelc* the herb mercury.] **a** = CHARLOCK. **b** = KEX.
kee. ✝ KEY.
kee (kē), *n.*, *pl.* of COW. Var. of KY. *Dial. Eng.*
keech. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KEACH, to ladle.
keech (kēch), *n.* A lump of fat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
keech, *v. t.* To thicken, as wax or melted fat. *Dial. Eng.*
ke-ef' (kē-ĕf'). Var. of KEF.
keek Dial. Eng. var. of KEAK.
keek (kēk), *v. & n.* [Cf. OD. & LG. *kiken*, D. *kijken.*] Peep. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*
kee'-kee'. Var. of KIE-KIE.
keek'er (kēk'ēr), *n.* One that peeps; specif., an overseer, esp. the inspector of coal as it is brought from the mine; *pl.*, the "peepers," or eyes. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
keek'ing-glass', *n.* A looking-glass. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
keel (kēl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KALE, KILN. [*U. S.*
keel, *n.* The guinea fowl. *Local,*
keel, *v. t.* To carry in keels, or barges. *Obs.*
keel, *v. t.* To mark with keel, or red ocher. *Scot.*
keel, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A brewer's cooling vat; a keelfat. *Obs.*
keel'a-vine. Var. of KEELIVINE.
keel'bill', keel'bird', *n.* [1st *keel* + 1st *bill.*] An ani.
keel'-bul'ly, *n.* A lighterman along the Tyne. See KEEL, a lighter. *Eng.*
keele. ✝ KILN.
keeleg. ✝ KILLICK.
keeles. ✝ KAYLES. [*Sp.*
keel'hauld'. Keelhauled. *Ref.*
kee'lie (kē'lĭ), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] The kestrel; also, a street loafer or urchin; a rough. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
kee'ling (kē'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *keila*, Sw. *kolja*, Dan. *kulle.*] A codfish *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
kee'li-vine' (kē'lĭ-vīn'), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *cil* ruddle.] A pencil of black lead; — called also *keely-vine pen.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
keel'less, *a.* See -LESS.
keel'-line', *n. Naut.* **a** The keel of a wooden vessel. **b** The lacing of a bonnet. [*Dial. Eng.*
keel'man, *n.* = KEEL-BULLY.
keel'man, *n.* *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.* **1.** One who deals in keel. **2** One of the illiterate Irish who used to mark their purchases with keel as a token of the price.
keel molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* A brace molding with a central projecting keel-like fillet.
keel petal. *Bot.* One of the two petals forming the keel, or carina, of a papilionaceous flower.
keel piece. One of the timbers or sections of a keel.
keel'rake', *v. t.* = KEELHAUL.
keel'-rope', *n.* = LIMBER ROPE.
keels. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KAYLES. [SON.
keelson rider. = RIDER KEEL-
keel staple. *Shipbuilding.* A staple used to connect the keel and false keel. [KEELFAT.
keel'vat' (kēl'văt'). Var. of
keel'y, *a.* Characterized by keel. *Rare.*
kee'ly-vine pen. = KEELIVINE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [KEMB.
keem. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
keen. ✝ KEN. [crack.
keen. Dial. Eng. var. of KIN, a
keen, *v. t.* To sharpen *Obs.*
keen'er, *n.* A driver of sharp bargains. *Western U. S.*
keen'ly, *adv.* of KEEN. See -LY.
keen'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

L
M

b To attend upon; to have the care of; to tend; to maintain in order.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to *keep* it. *Gen.* ii. 15.

In her girlish age, she *kept* sheep on the moor. *Carew.*

c To continue to hold; not to intermit or fall from; to maintain; as, to *keep* silence; to *keep* watch. **d** To cause to remain in a given place, situation, or condition; to maintain unchanged; to hold or preserve in any state or tenor.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*

Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on. *Addison.*

☞ In this sense *keep* is often used with prepositions and adverbs, as to *keep away*, to *keep down*, to *keep from*, to *keep in*, *out*, or *off*, etc. "To *keep off* impertinence and solicitation from his superior." *Addison.*

e To comport (one's-self); to behave. *Obs. Chaucer.* **f** To supply with necessaries of life; to support. **g** To have in one's service; to have and maintain, as an assistant, a servant, a mistress, a horse, etc. Also, to lodge or feed for pay; as, to *keep* boarders. **h** To maintain a record of transactions, accounts, or events in; as, to *keep* books, a journal, etc.; also, to enter (as accounts, records, etc.) in a book. **i** To have habitually in stock for sale.

6. To restrain from departure or removal; not to let go of; to retain in one's power or possession; to hold; retain; detain; as, to *keep* details in one's mind.

If we lose the field,
We cannot *keep* the town. *Shak.*

That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden.*

7. Hence: **a** To reserve; to withhold, as evil tidings. **b** To refrain from communicating, revealing, or betraying, as a secret; to conceal; as, to *keep* one's counsel.

Great are thy virtues . . . though *kept* from man. *Milton.*

c To confine one's self to; not to quit; to remain in; as, to *keep* one's house, room, bed, etc.; hence, to haunt; to frequent. Also, to continue in; as, to *keep* the road.

'T is hallowed ground;
Fairies, and fawns, and satyrs do it *keep*. *J. Fletcher*

8. To conduct or carry on (a court or other assembly, a war, disturbance, or the like); to maintain, as an establishment, institution, or the like; to manage; continue.

Like a pedant that *keeps* a school. *Shak.*

Every one of them *kept* house by himself *Hayward.*

9. To frighten or scare away (birds). *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Hold, withhold; confine, restrain; husband, preserve. — KEEP, RETAIN, DETAIN, RESERVE agree in the idea of holding. KEEP, as here compared (see CELEBRATE), is the generic term; RETAIN implies continued keeping, esp. as against threatened deprivation or inducements to surrender; to DETAIN (see DELAY) is to keep back or in custody; it often applies to that which is due, or which belongs, elsewhere; to RESERVE is to keep in store or to withhold from present use, esp. for some future or special need or purpose; as, to *keep* one's health, one's money; to *retain* one's vivacity in spite of old age, to *retain* a few trinkets from the sale of one's effects; to *detain* a servant's wages, to *detain* a vessel in quarantine, a busy man from his work; to *reserve* yearly a part of one's income, to *reserve* certain books for special use. See HAVE, CONSERVE.

to keep an eye on, to watch. — **to k. a stiff upper lip**, to keep up one's courage. *Slang.* — **to k.** (one) **at a distance**, to maintain toward (one) an attitude of reserve. — **to k. at arm's length**, to keep at a distance; to keep from close contact or familiar intercourse. — **to k. away**, *Naut.*, to make (a boat) sail not quite so close to the wind, when sailing close-hauled. — **to k. back**. **a** To reserve; to withhold. "I will *keep* nothing *back* from you." *Jer.* xlii. 4. **b** To restrain; to hold back. "*Keep back* thy servant also from presumptuous sins." *Ps.* xix. 13. — **to k. body and soul together**, to maintain life. — **to k.** (one) **company**, to pass time (with one) as for companionship or courtship; — often followed by *with*. — **to k.** (one's own) **counsel**, to keep (one's) thoughts, purposes, etc., undisclosed.

The players cannot *keep counsel*: they 'll tell all. *Shak.*

— **to k. cut with**, to follow the pattern of. *Obs.* — **to k. down**. **a** To hold in subjection; to restrain; to repress; to prevent from growth or increase. **b** *Fine Arts.* To subdue in tint or tone, as a subordinate detail. **c** *Print.* To set without a capital; to set in lower case. — **to k. early** (*or* **late**) **hours**. = TO KEEP GOOD (or BAD) HOURS. — **to k.** (one) **going**, to keep (one) supplied. — **to k. good** (*or* **bad**) **hours**, to be habitually early (or late) in returning home or in retiring to rest. — **to k. house**. **a** To occupy or maintain a separate house or establishment; — distinguished from *boarding*; also, to perform the duties of a housekeeper; to manage a domestic establishment. **b** *Eng. Bankrupt Law.* To seclude one's self in one's house in order to evade creditors. — **to k. in**. **a** To confine or restrain. **b** To withhold from the public. *Obs.* **c** To keep burning; — said of a fire. **d** *Print.* To set (type) closely. **e** To keep after hours at school. **f** To keep (one) supplied with. — **to k. in countenance**, to aid (another) to keep his countenance, as by showing moral support. — **to k. on**, to maintain or retain as formerly. — **to k. one's countenance**, to preserve a composed or natural look, undisturbed by passion or emotion. — **to k. one's distance**, to stand aloof; to refrain from familiarity. — **to k. one's eyes open**, to be watchful or alert. — **to k. one's foot**, *Bib.*, to preserve decorum. "*Keep thy foot* when thou goest to the house of God." *Eccl.* v. 1. — **to k. one's hand in**, to keep in practice. — **to k. one's head**, to retain command of one's faculties in spite of some perturbing cause. — **to k. one's head above water**, to keep afloat; fig., to avoid failure or sinking in the struggles of life. *Colloq.* — **to keep one's weather eye open**, to be on the lookout; to be alert or on one's guard. — **to k. open doors, house,** *or* **table**, to provide hospitality or entertainment for visitors generally. — **to k. out**, *Print.*, to expand by wide spacing. — **to k. pace with**, to keep step with; to keep on with, as in a race, without falling behind. — **to k. quarter**, to keep one's place; to keep on good terms. — **to k. step**, to march or to mark time in step; hence, to progress at the same rate; — often followed by *with*. — **to k. stroke**, to make strokes in unison.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes *kept stroke*. *Shak.*

— **to k. tab**, to note; to keep count (of). — **to k. term**. **a** *Eng. Universities.* To reside during a term. **b** To eat a sufficient number of dinners in hall to make the term count for the purpose of being called to the bar. See INNS OF COURT. *Eng.* — **to k. the ball rolling**, to keep conversation or action from flagging. — **to k. the field**. **a** *Mil.* To continue a campaign. **b** To maintain one's ground against an enemy. — **to k. (the land) aboard**, *Naut.*, to keep close to or alongside (the land). — **to k. the peace**, *Law*, to avoid or to prevent a breach of the peace. — **to k. the pot boiling**, to keep going on actively, as in certain games. *Colloq.* — **to k. the stage**, to continue to be represented on the stage. — **to k. the wolf from the door**, to keep away hunger or want. — **to k. time**. **a** To run on time. **b** To execute rhythmical movements in unison. — **to k.** (her) **to**, *Naut.*, to make (a boat) sail close to the wind. *Rare.* — **to k. touch**. **a** To be true or punctual to a promise or engagement (*Obs.*); hence, to fulfill duly a function.

My mind and senses *keep touch* and time. *Scott.*

b To keep in contact; to maintain connection or sympathy; — with *with* or *of*. — **to k. track of**, to keep one's self informed of. — **to k. under**, to hold in subjection; hence, to oppress. — **to k. up**. **a** To keep in confinement. *Obs. or R.* **b** To keep secret or in reserve. *Obs.* **c** To maintain; to prevent from falling, diminishing, or deteriorating; as, to *keep up* the price of goods; to *keep up* one's credit. **d** To maintain; to continue; to go on with; to prevent from ceasing. "In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it." *Locke.* **e** To keep from retiring to rest. **f** *Print.* To set, as a word, with a capital or entirely in capitals or small capitals (from the upper case).

keep (kēp), *v. i.* **1**. To take care; be solicitous; watch. *Obs.*
2. To reside for a time; lodge. *Now Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*

Knock at his study, where, they say, he *keeps*. *Shak.*

3. To remain in any position or state; to continue; abide.
4. To persevere or continue; as, to *keep* to the right.
5. To last; to endure; to remain unimpaired; not to sour; as, milk will not *keep* in such heat.
6. To be in session; as, school *keeps* to-day. *Colloq.*

to keep at it, to continue at what one is engaged on, as a task; to persist. *Colloq.* — **to k. away**, *Naut.*, to sail a little less close to the wind, when sailing close-hauled. — **to k. dark**, to reveal nothing. *Low.* — **to k. from**, to remain away from; to abstain or refrain from. — **to k. in**. **a** To remain within, as indoors. **b** To keep on good terms; — followed by *with*. *Now Colloq.* — **to k. on**, to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance. — **to k. shady**, to stay in concealment; also, to be reticent. *Slang.* — **to k. to**, to adhere strictly to; not to neglect or deviate from. — **to k. up**. **a** To remain unsubdued or unabated; to continue in action, operation, or the like. **b** To continue alongside; not to fall behind; to keep pace; — often followed by *with*. **c** Not to be confined to one's bed. **d** To keep indoors; to put up, as at an inn. *Obs.* — **to k. with**, to remain with; to associate with; to keep up with. — **to k. within bounds**, not to exceed or pass beyond assigned limits; to act with propriety or discretion.

keep (kēp), *n.* **1**. Act or office of keeping; custody; guard; care; heed; charge. *Archaic.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender lambkins takest *keep*. *Spenser.*

2. State of being kept; hence, the resulting condition; as, to be in good *keep*. *Now Rare.*
3. That which is kept in charge; a charge. *Obs.*

Often he used of his *keep*
A sacrifice to bring. *Spenser*

4. That which keeps or protects; a stronghold; a fortress; a castle; specif., the strongest and securest part of a medieval castle, often used as a place of residence, esp. during siege; the donjon. See CASTLE, *Illust.*

I think . . . the *keep* . . . was so called because the lord and his domestic circle *kept*, abode, or lived there. *M. A. Lower.*

5. The means or provisions by which one is kept; maintenance; support; as, the *keep* of a horse.
6. A thing that serves to retain or contain; specif.: **a** A clasp. *Obs.* **b** A safe for meat. *Obs.* **c** A water reservoir; a fish pound. *Rare.* **d** A large basket. *Dial. Eng.* **e** *Mining.* A kep. *Eng.* **f** *Mach.* A cap or other device for retaining anything in place; specif., a light iron casting, resting on the hanger, at the bottom of a locomotive axle box to keep the lubricating pad in position.

for keeps, for the recipient or winner to retain; hence, to stay permanently: for good. *Colloq., U. S.* — **out at keep**, grazing on hired pasture. *Dial. Eng.*

keep'er (kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1**. A person who keeps; one who watches, guards, maintains, etc.

The Lord is my *keeper*. *Ps.* xxiii. 1.

Discreet; chaste; *keepers* at home. *Titus* ii. 5.

2. Specif.: **a** One having custody; one who has care of a prison or charge of prisoners. **b** An officer charged with the control and protection of grounds or real estate; esp., in England, a gamekeeper. **c** One who keeps a mistress. *Obs.*
3. Any of various devices to keep something in position; as: **a** A lock nut. **b** The box on a door jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. **c** A guard ring for the finger. **d** The gripper for holding the flint in a flintlock. **e** A loop to receive the end of a strap passed through the buckle. **f** The mousing of a hook. **g** The keep in a locomotive axle box (see KEEP, *n.*, 6 **f**).
4. *Magnetism.* See ARMATURE, 2.
5. A fruit that keeps well.

Keeper of the Briefs. See CUSTOS BREVIUM. — **K. of the Great** (formerly **Broad**) **Seal**, a high officer of state in England and Scotland, who has custody of the Great Seal. The office is now held by the Lord High Chancellor. — **K. of the King's Conscience**. = LORD CHANCELLOR, 1. — **K. of the Privy Seal**. **a** = LORD PRIVY SEAL. *Eng.* **b** In Scotland and Cornwall, an officer analogous to the English Lord Privy Seal. — **K. of the Realm**. *Eng. Hist.* = CUSTOS REGNI. — **K. of the Rolls**. = CUSTOS ROTULORUM. — **K. of the Seal**. = KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL.

keep'ing (kēp'ĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of one who keeps; observance; custody; guard; caretaking; maintenance; also, the state of being so kept; retention; reservation; preservation.

His happiness is in his own *keeping*. *South.*

2. Means of maintenance; keep; support; provision; feed; as, the cattle have good *keeping*.

The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping*. *Milton.*

3. *Paint.* Harmony or correspondence between the different parts of a work of art; as, there is *keeping* in all these pictures.
4. Conformity; congruity; harmony; consistency.

But faces change so much, from hour to hour, that the same set of features has often no *keeping* with itself. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — Care, guardianship, custody, possession.

keep'sake' (kēp'sāk'), *n.* **1**. Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.
2. Specif., one of the gift books, usually of verse and illustrated, in vogue early in the 19th century; — often used attributively in the sense of pretty-pretty, namby-pamby. Hence, **keep'sak'y** (-sāk'ĭ), *a.*

keeve (kēv), *n.* [AS. *cȳf.*] A vat or tub, as a brewer's mash tub, a bleaching kier, or a washing or dolly tub, used in mining, in which finely divided ore is stirred in water and allowed to settle.

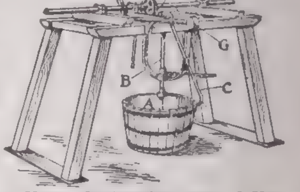

A Keeve for treating ores; *B* Vertical Axle for rotating blades to stir the ore and water; *C* Hammer worked by Cams, *D*, to shake Keeve by tapping; *E* Miter Gears; *F* Shaft; *G* Counterbalance.

keeve, *v. t.*; KEEVED (kēvd); KEEV'ING. To set in a keeve for fermentation.

kef (kĕf), *n.* [Ar. *kaif*, vulgarly *kef.*] **1**. Languor; dreamy tranquillity, as from drugs; dolce far niente.
2. The smoking material used to produce this state, esp. Indian hemp; — in this sense usually spelt *kief*, *keef*.

kef'ir (kĕf'ẽr), *n.* An effervescent liquor like kumiss, made from fermented milk, used as a food and as a medicine in the northern Caucasus. — **ke-fir'ic** (kĕ-fĭr'ĭk), *a.*

kefir grains. Small hard yellowish aggregations found in the Caucasus region, and containing various yeasts and bacteria. They are used as a ferment in preparing kefir.

keg (kĕg), *n.* [Earlier *cag*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *kaggi*, Sw. *kagge.*] A small cask, usually of ten gallons or less.

Kei apple (kī). Also *Kai apple.* [*Kei*, name of a river formerly separating Cape Colony from Kaffraria. *Oxf. E. D.*] The edible fruit of a South African flacourtiaceous shrub (*Dovyalis caffra*) resembling a small apple in shape, and used both for pickles and preserves; also, the shrub itself.

keil'hau-ite (kīl'hou-īt), *n.* [After B. M. *Keilhau* (1797–1858), Norwegian geologist.] *Min.* A brownish black mineral related to titanite in form. It is a titano-silicate of calcium, aluminium, iron, and the yttrium metals. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.52–3.77.

keit'lo-a (kīt'lō-*ȧ*; kāt'-), *n.* [Native name.] The two-horned rhinoceros of Bechuanaland, supposed by some to be a distinct variety or species (*Rhinoceros keitloa*).

Head of Keitloa. ($\frac{1}{40}$)

kelb'-el-bahr' (kĕlb'ĕl-bä'h'r), *n.* [Ar. *kalb-al-bahr* dog of the river.] Any of several species of large, formidable characinid fishes, constituting the genus *Hydrocyon* of the Nile and rivers and lakes of tropical Africa. They reach a length of about three feet, have strong sharklike teeth and strong jaws, and in form resemble a salmon.

ke'lis (kē'lĭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. κηλίς stain, spot.] *Med.* A keloid tumor.

kell (kĕl), *n.* [Cf. CAUL.] **1**. The caul; that which covers or envelops as a caul; a net; a film; a shroud. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. The cocoon or chrysalis of an insect. *Obs.*

ke'loid (kē'loid), *a.* [Gr. χηλή crab's claw + *-oid*: cf. F. *kéloïde*, *chéloïde.*] *Med.* Applied to a variety of tumor forming hard, flat, irregular excrescences upon the skin. — *n.* A keloid tumor.

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keep'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
keep'er-ess, *n., fem.* of KEEPER.
keep'er-ing, *n.* The occupation or work of a gamekeeper.
keep'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
keep'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
keeping room. A family sitting room. *New Eng. & Dial. Eng.*
keep nut. = LOCK NUT.
keep'-wor'thy, *a.* Worthy of being kept.
keer drag. A kind of fine-meshed drag net for collecting marine specimens. *Local, Eng.*
kee'rie (kē'rĭ). Var. of KERRIE.
kees (kēs), *n.* See COIN.
keesh. *Metal.* Var. of KISH.
kees'lip (kēz'lĭp; kĕz'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of KESLOP.
keest (kēst), *n.* [Cf. D. *keest.*] Sap; substance; marrow. *Scot.*
keet'lyng. † KITLING.
keeve, *v. t.* Var. of CAVE, to tilt or heave. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
keev'er (kēv'ẽr). † KIVER.
Kee-wa'tin se'ries (kē-wä'tĭn). [From *Keewatin* district, Canada.] *Geol.* A part of the Archæan in Canada.
kef'fe-kil (kĕf'ē-kĭl). † KIEFEKIL.
kef'fel (kĕf''l), *n.* [W. *ceffyl* a horse.] A horse, esp. when old or worthless; a clumsy good-for-nothing. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
kef-fi'yeh (kĕ-fē'yĕ). Var. of KAFFIYEH.
keft, *p. p.* [Cf. Icel. *keypt*, p. p. of *kaupa* to buy. *Oxf. E. D.*] Bought. *Obs.*
keg'er-ee (kĕj'ẽr-ē). Var. of KEDGEREE.
keg fig. = KAKI.
keg spring. A helical spring that bulges in the middle like a keg or barrel; — distinguished from *hourglass spring*.
Ke-ha'ma (kē-hä'mȧ), *n.* In Southey's "The Curse of Kehama," a tyrannical Hindu rajah who, by drinking the cup of immortality, obtains the "immortality of death," i. e., everlasting punishment, and whose curse after a time becomes a blessing to him who has incurred it.
ke-ha'ya (kē-hä'yȧ), *n.* [Turk. *kiahya.*] A Turkish lieutenant, deputy, or agent, as a viceroy, local governor, or village chief.
Ke-hei'lan (kē-hī'län), *n.* [Ar. *kuḥailān*, prob. fr. *kuḥl*, *koḥl*, antimony. Cf. KOHL.] A breed or strain of the Arabian horse.
Ke'he-la'thah (kē'hē-lā'thȧ; kē-hĕl'ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*
Ke'id (kā'ĭd; kē'ĭd), *n.* See STAR.
keie. † KEY.
keif. Var. of KEF.
keight. † CAUGHT.
keik (*Scot.* kēk). Obs. or Scot. var. of KEEK.
Ke-i'lah (kē-ī'lȧ). *Bib.*
keiles. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KAYLES.
keill. † KEEL, KILL.
keil'ling. Var. of KEELING.
keine. † KEEN.
keip (*Scot.* kēp). Obs. or Scot. var. of KEEP.
keir (kēr). Var. of KIER.
keir, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *keyra* to drive. *Oxf. E. D.*] To drive off. *Obs. Scot.*
kei'ri, *n.* [Prob. through LL. fr. Ar. *khīrī* wallflower.] The wallflower. *Obs.*
kei'ser. † KAISER.
keitching. † KITCHEN.
keke. † KEAK, KEEK, KICK.
kek'le (kĕk''l). Obs. or Scot. var. of KECKLE.
kek'sy. † KECKSY.
ke-ku'ne (kē-kōō'nē), *n.*, *or* **ke-kune oil**. [From native name.] See OIL, *Table I.*
Ke-la'iah (kē-lā'yȧ; -lī'ȧ). *Bib.*
kel'chin, **kel'chyn** (kĕl'chĭn), *n.* In Scottish tribal law, a payment that a homicide had to make in addition to the cro and galnes. Like the Cymric saraad, it did not go with the wergild proper to the kindred.
keld, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kelda*, Dan. *kilde.*] A spring or fountain; the still part of a body of water. *Dial. Eng.*
keld, *a.* [Cf. CAUL.] Having a kell, or covering; webbed. *Obs.*
kelde. † COLD
kel'der (kĕl'dẽr), *n.* [D., prop. cellar.] The womb. *Obs.*
kel'der, *n.* A large cooling vat or caldron, used esp. in brewing.
kele. † KEEL, KILL.
kele. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KALE.
kel'e-be (kĕl'ē-bē), *n.* [Gr. κελέβη.] *Archæol.* See CRATER, 1.
kel'ec-tome, *n.* [See -CELE; -ECTOMY.] *Med.* An instrument for extracting portions of a tumor for examination.
kel'eh (kĕl'ĕ), *n.* [Ar. *kdilah.*] See MEASURE.
kel'ek (kĕl'ĕk), *n.* [Ar. *kalak.*] A float of reeds, inflated sheepskins, or the like, used on rivers in Asiatic Turkey.
kel'ep (kĕl'ĕp), *n.* A Central American stinging ant (*Ectatomma tuberculatum*) which lives in small colonies in the ground, preferably near clearings. It has been introduced into the United States for destroying the cotton-boll weevil, on which it largely feeds.
kelf. † CALF.
ke'ling. Var. of KEELING.
kelit. Obs. pret. of KILL.
Kel'i-ta (kĕl'ĭ-tȧ; kē-lī'tȧ). *Bib.*
kelk, *n.* Fish roe. *Dial. Eng.*
kell. † KALE.
kell. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KILN.
kel'la, **kel'lah** (kĕl'lä), *n.* See WEIGHT.
kel-laut'. Var. of KHILAT.
kelle. † KELL, KILL.
kel'leck. Var. of KELEK.
kel'leg. Var. of KILLICK.
kel'lin (kĕl'ĭn), *n.* [Ar. *kell*, name of *Ammi visnaga* in Lower Egypt.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside occurring in the fruit of *Ammi visnaga*.
‖ **Kell'ner** (kĕl'nẽr), *n.*; *pl.* KELLNER. [G.] Waiter.
kel'lock. Var. of KILLICK.
Kel'logg's oak (kĕl'ŏgz). [Translation of the synonym *Q. kelloggii.*] The California black oak (*Quercus californica*).
kel'low. † KILLOW.
kel'lup-weed'. The oxeye daisy. *Local, U. S.*
kel'lus (kĕl'ŭs), *n.* = KILLAS.
kel'ly. Var. of KILLY, fish.
kel'ly, *n.* [Cf. CALLOW, *a.* & *n.*] *Brickmaking.* Top soil found above the clay. — *v. t.* To cover with kelly, as a molding floor for bricks.
Kel'ly-el'li-dæ (kĕl'ĭ-ĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of Tertiary and recent lamellibranch mollusks having small round shells, prolonged anal siphon, and no marked branchial orifice. **Kel'ly-el'la** (-*ȧ*) is the leading genus.
ke-loi'dal (kē-loi'dăl), *a.* *Med.* = KELOID.
ke-lot'o-my (kē-lŏt'ō-mĭ). Var. of CELOTOMY.

kelp (kĕlp), *n.* [Formerly *kilpe*, ME. *culp* or *culpe* (*Oxf. E. D.*); of unknown origin.] **1.** The ashes of seaweed, — formerly much used in the manufacture of glass and soap, now used in the manufacture of iodine.

2. a Any of various large brown seaweeds of the families Laminariaceæ and Fucaceæ, esp. the former. The giant kelp of the Pacific coast of North and South America is *Macrocystis pyrifera*. The seaweeds used in the manufacture of kelp in Great Britain and Ireland are species of *Laminaria* and *Fucus*. **b** The yellow pond lily. *Local, U. S.*

kelp crab. A California spider crab (*Epialtus productus*), found among seaweeds, which it resembles in color.

kel′pie, kel′py (kĕl′pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [Cf. Gael. *cailpeach, calpach, colpach*, a heifer, steer, colt, *colpa* a cow or horse.] *Scot. Myth.* A water spirit, usually horselike in form, superstitiously believed to warn, as by preternatural noises and lights, those who are to be drowned, or to assist in their drowning.

Kel′vin's law (kĕl′vĭnz). [After Wm. Thomson, Lord *Kelvin*, British scientist.] *Elec. Econ.* The law that the most economical cross-section area for an electric conductor is that for which the cost of energy lost in a given period equals the interest for the same period of the capital involved.

kel′y-phite | (kĕl′ĭ-fīt), *n.* [Gr. κέλυφος pod, sheath.]
kel′y-phyte | *Petrog.* A mantle or wreath of smaller mineral grains enveloping a larger crystal (as of pyroxene around garnet), — a structure occurring in igneous and metamorphic rocks and commonly called a **kelyphite rim.**

kemb (kĕm), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* KEMBED (kĕmd) or KEMPT (kĕmpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEMB′ING (kĕm′ĭng). [ME. *kemben*, AS. *cemban*, fr. *camb* comb.] To comb. *Now Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

kemp (kĕmp), *n.* **1.** [AS. *cempa*.] A champion; a formidable warrior or athlete; a bold or uncouth fellow. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. [From KEMP, *v.*] A contest or competition, as of reapers.

kemp, *v. i.* [ME. *kempen*. Cf. KEMP, *n.*, CAMP a contest, CAMP to contend.] To strive or contend. — **kemp′er** (kĕm′pẽr), *n.* *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kemp, *n.* A coarse hair, as of the eyebrow. *Obs.*, exc.: *pl.* Coarse inferior hairs mixed with the finer, esp. in mohair. Kemps do not take dye well, and must be separated for making fine goods.

With *kempe* heres on his browes stoute. *Chaucer.*

kemp′y (kĕm′pĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling kemp hair.

ken (kĕn), *v. t.*; KENNED (kĕnd); KEN′NING. [ME. *kennen* to teach, make known, know, AS. *cennan* to make known, proclaim, or rather from the related Icel. *kenna* to know; akin to D. & G. *kennen* to know, Goth. *kannjan* to make known; orig., a causative corresponding to AS. *cunnan* to know, Goth. *kunnan*. See CAN to be able, KNOW.] **1.** To cause to know; to declare; direct; to commend. *Obs.*

2. To recognize; descry; discern. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "We *ken* them from afar." *Addison.*

3. To know; to understand. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

4. To recognize or admit. *Obs.*, except specif.: *Scots Law.* To recognize as heir; usually, to recognize the right of (a widow) to her terce so as to invest her with it.

ken, *v. i.* **1.** To give instructions; to show the way (to, unto, etc.). *Obs.*

2. To look; see. *Archaic.*

3. To know (of or about). *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ken, *n.* **1.** = KENNING, 2. *Obs.*

2. Cognizance; sight; view; esp., reach of sight; range or faculty of perception or knowledge; insight.

Above the reach and *ken* of a mortal apprehension *South.*

kench (kĕnch), *n.* [Origin unknown; perh. a variant of *canch*.] A bin or inclosure in which fish or skins are salted. *U. S.* — *v. t.* To place or treat in a kench. *U. S.*

Ken′dal green (kĕn′dăl), or **Kendal,** *n.* A cloth colored green by dye obtained from the woodwaxen, formerly used by Flemish weavers at Kendal, in Westmorland, England; also, the color of this cloth.

Ken′il-worth i′vy (kĕn′ĭl-wûrth). [From *Kenilworth* Castle, the ruins of which it overruns.] A delicate trailing scrophulariaceous Old World plant (*Cymbalaria cymbalaria*), common in cultivation and occasionally introduced in the eastern United States. It has angled, somewhat ivylike leaves and small solitary lilac flowers.

Ken-ne′dy-a (kĕ-nē′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Lewis *Kennedy*, an English gardener.] *Bot.* A large genus of erect or trailing Australian fabaceous plants, having showy red or purple flowers, the corolla with a relatively long keel. Several species, as *K. rubicunda*, called the *bean flower*, and *K. prostrata*, the coral pea, are frequently cultivated.

ken′nel (kĕn′ĕl), *n.* [Cf. CANNEL a channel, CHANNEL.] The watercourse of a street; a little canal or channel; a gutter.

ken′nel, *n.* [ME. *kenel*, (assumed) OF. *kenil*, F. *chenil*, LL. *canile*, fr. L. *canis* a dog. Cf. CANINE.] **1.** A house for a dog or for dogs, or for a pack of hounds. Also (often in *pl.*), an establishment where dogs are bred.

2. A pack of hounds, dogs, or other animals. Also (*Obs.*), as applied to persons, a crew; a gang; canaille.

3. The hole of a fox or other beast. *Obs.*

4. An angular, kennel-shaped headdress for women, in vogue in England under Henry VII.

ken′nel, *v. i.*; KEN′NELED (-ĕld) or KEN′NELLED; KEN′NEL-ING or KEN′NEL-LING. To lie or lodge in a kennel, as a dog; to retire into a kennel or lair.

The dog *kenneled* in a hollow tree *L'Estrange.*

ken′nel, *v. t.* To put or keep in a kennel.

ken′ning (kĕn′ĭng), *n.* [See KEN, *v. t.*] **1** Act of one who kens; also, range of sight; ken. *Obs.*

2. *Chiefly Naut.* The distance within which land or ships may ordinarily be discerned; about 20 or 21 miles. *Obs.*

3. Recognition; cognition; also, a perceptible portion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. In Norse and early Teutonic literature, a periphrastic or metaphorical name having a more or less general use as a convention of poetic diction.

Of figurative terms [for the sea] we have such *kennings* as: the home of the whale, the realm of monsters, the sea fowl's bath, the pathway of the whale, [etc.] *F. B. Gummere.*

ke′no (kē′nō), *n.* [Cf. F. *quine* five winning numbers, fr. L. *quini* five each, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] A form of lotto used in gambling, in which numbered balls are taken one by one from the spout of a receptacle called a **keno goose**; — called also *American lotto.*

ke-no′sis (kē-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κένωσις an emptying, fr. κενός empty.] *Theol.* Christ's action of "emptying himself" on becoming man (*Phil.* ii. 7), in the sense that during his earthly life he humbled himself and put himself in man's place, even to suffering death; also, any of various Christological theories based upon this.

ke-not′ic (kē-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κενωτικός of or for emptying.] *Theol.* Of or pertaining to kenosis. — *n.* One who holds the doctrine of kenosis. — **ke-not′i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* — **ke-not′i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

ken′speck′le (kĕn′spĕk′'l), *a.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *kjennespak* quick at recognizing, Sw. *kännspak*.] Conspicuous; having a distinctive appearance. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*

Kent bugle (kĕnt). [Probably named after a Duke of *Kent*.] *Music.* The key bugle.

Ken′ti-a (kĕn′tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Wm. *Kent*, horticulturist, a companion of Reinvardt in journeys through the Indian archipelago, or after Miss *Kent*, author of "Sylvan Sketches," London, 1825.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of pinnate-leaved palms, natives of Australia and the East Indies, distinguished by the angled branchlets of the spadices and by the six stamens. None of the species are cultivated.

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any of several well-known house palms formerly referred to this genus, as *Howea belmoreana*, *H. forsteriana*, *Hedyscepe canterburyana*, etc.

Kentia (*Howea belmoreana*).

Kent′ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Kent, in England.

Kentish balsam, the dog's mercury. — **K. cousin,** a distant relative. — **K. crow,** a chough. *Local, Eng.* — **K. fire,** a prolonged demonstration of applause or of impatient dissent; — said to have originated in Kent in 1828-29 during the opposition to the Catholic Relief Bill. — **K. glory,** an orange-brown moth (*Endromis versicolor*) with black and white markings, rather common in parts of England. It constitutes a family, Endromidæ. The larva feeds on birch. — **K. Knocker,** a smuggler from Kent; — so called from the Kentish Knock, a sandbank at the mouth of the Thames. — **K. long-tails,** the wild oat. — **K. nightingale,** the blackcap. *Local, Eng.* — **K. plover,** a widely distributed ring plover (*Ægialitis alexandrina*) which sometimes breeds on the east coast of England. — **K. sheep,** one of a local English breed of white long-wooled sheep raised in the district of Romney Marsh.

kent′ledge (kĕnt′lĕj), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Pig-iron ballast.

2. *Mil.* In the British service, unserviceable cast-iron articles, such as condemned shot and shell, etc.

Ken-tuck′i-an (kĕn-tŭk′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Kentucky. — *n.* A native or citizen of Kentucky.

Ken-tuck′y (kĕn-tŭk′ĭ), *n.* One of the United States.

Kentucky blue grass, a valuable pasture and meadow grass (*Poa pratensis*), found in both Europe and America, but reaching its finest development in the central United States, esp. in Kentucky. It is of tall habit with slender bright green leaves, and is one of the chief constituents in mixtures of seed for lawns. In Great Britain it is more generally known as *June grass* or *smooth meadow grass.* — **K. coffee bean,** the seed of the Kentucky coffee tree; sometimes, also, the tree itself. — **K. coffee tree,** a tall North American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) with bipinnate leaves, showy white flowers in terminal racemes, and large woody brown pods, the seeds of which have been used as a substitute for coffee. The hard, durable wood is employed to some extent in cabinetwork. — **K. hemp,** the wood nettle. *Miller.* — **K. mahogany,** the Kentucky coffee tree or its wood. — **K. moss,** the portulaca. — **K. Resolutions,** *U. S. Hist.*, nine resolutions drafted by Thomas Jefferson, then Vice-President, and passed by the Kentucky Legislature in 1798. They affirmed the Union to be a compact, supported strict construction of the Constitution, emphasized State sovereignty, and denied the power of Congress to pass the Alien and Sedition Laws. A tenth resolution was passed the next year, affirming more strongly State sovereignty and declaring nullification of all unauthorized acts done under the Constitution to be rightful. — **K. warbler,** a warbler (*Geothlypis formosa*) rather common in parts of the eastern United States, having the upper parts olive-green, the under parts bright yellow, and the head and face marked with black. — **K. yellowwood.** See YELLOWWOOD.

Kentucky Blue Grass.

kep′i (kĕp′ē), *n.* [F. *képi*, of G. origin.] A military cap having a close-fitting band, a round flat top sloping toward the front, and a visor. As originally worn by the French in Algeria about 1830 it was tall and stiff with a straight visor. It is now lower, has a curved visor, and is frequently soft.

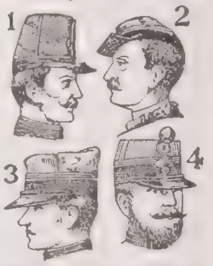

Various forms of Kepi. 1 Of 1830; 2 Of 1860; 3, 4 Soft and Stiff Kepis of the present.

Kep-le′ri-an (kĕp-lē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the astronomer John Kepler (1571-1630); as, *Keplerian* telescope.

Kep′ler's laws (kĕp′lẽrz). *Astron.* Three important laws or expressions of the order of the planetary motions, discovered by John Kepler. They are: (1) The orbit of a planet with respect to the sun is an ellipse, the sun being in one of the foci. (2) The areas swept over by a vector drawn from the sun to a planet are proportioned to the times of describing them. (3) The squares of the times of revolution of two planets are in the ratio of the cubes of their mean distances.

Kep′ler, or **Kep′ler–Poin′sot′, sol′id** (kĕp′lẽr-pwăN′sō′). A regular solid that envelops its center more than once. There are four, three noted by Kepler. See REGULAR.

Kep′ler's prob′lem (kĕp′lẽrz). *Math.* The problem of dividing a semicircular area in a given ratio by a line through a given point of the diameter, equivalent to solving the equation $a = x - b \sin x$; — proposed in 1609 by Kepler.

ker- (kẽr-). Also **ke-** (kĕ-). A prefix used in onomatopœic or echoic forms which imitate the noise or effect produced by the falling of some heavy object; as, **ker-plunk′, ker-slosh′, ker-chunk′, ker-slam′,** etc. *Colloq., U. S.*

Ker (kûr), *n.*; *pl.* KERES (kē′rēz). [Gr. Κήρ, pl. Κῆρες.] *Gr. Relig.* A ghost or disembodied soul, often represented as a winged manikin; frequently, an avenging spirit, a noisome or baleful spreader of disease and pollution; also, a man's fate or doom conceived as a sprite or personified as a goddess.

Ker (from a Greek Vase).

kelp, *n.* Prob., a sheath. *Obs.*
kelp. Var. of KILP *Dial. Eng.*
kelp′er, *n.* One who gathers or prepares kelp
kelp′fish′, *n.* Any of certain fishes inhabiting the kelp growths of the Pacific; as the labroid fishes *Halichœres semicinctus* and species of *Platyglossus* of the Californian coast, *Odax balteatus* of Tasmania, and *Coridodax pullus* of New Zealand; certain blennies, as *Heterostichus rostratus* and species of *Gibbonsia* of the Californian coast.
kelp goose. A goose (*Chloëphaga hybrida*) of littoral habits, found in the Falkland Islands and adjacent parts of South America. The male is white and the female brownish black marked with white.
kelp hen. A weka rail (*Ocydromus fuscus*) which feeds upon marine animals. *New Zealand.*
kelp pigeon. A sheathbill (*Chionis alba*). [kelp.
kelp raft. A mass of floating
kelp′ware′, *n.* = KELP, 2.
kelp′wort′ (kĕlp′wûrt′), *n.* = GLASSWORT **b.** [kelp.
kelp′y, *a.* Characterized by
kel′son. Var. of KEELSON.
kelt. ‡ KILT, *n.*
kelt, *n.* A salmon or sea trout after spawning. *Scot.*
kelt, *n.* Homespun frieze cloth, usually black wool with a mixture of white. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Kelt, Kelt′ic. Vars. of CELT, CELTIC.
kel′ter. Var. of KILTER.
kel′ter, *n.* Money. *Dial. Eng.*
kel′ter, *n.* Rubbish. *Dial. Eng.*
kelt′er, *n.* [Cf. dial. *kelt* frieze cloth.] A kind of coarse cloth; also, a garment made of it. *Obs.*
Kelt′i-be′ri-an (kĕl′tĭ-bē′rĭ-ăn). Var. of CELTIBERIAN.
Kelt′o-. Var. of CELTO-.
kel′ty, kel′tie (kĕl′tĭ), *n.* [Said to come from the name, *Keltie*, of a great drinker in Scotland.] A fine of a bumper for not drinking fair. Also *Keltie's mends.* *Obs. Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [KEMB.
kem. Obs. or dial. pret. of COME,
kem′bo. ‡ KIMBO.
keme, kemm. ‡ KEMB.
kem′e-lin. ‡ KIMNEL.
kemp, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *kampe, kjempe*, a kind of plantain, Sw. *kämpar*.] A flower stalk of the ribwort plantain, used in the children's game of cocks. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Kemp′er-hau′sen (kĕm′pẽr-hou′zĕn), *n.* Robert Pearse Gillies (1788-1858); — so called in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" of Christopher North and others, in which he is an interlocutor.
kemp′er-y-man, *n.* A fighting man; a kemp. *Obs.*
kem′ple (kĕm′p'l), *n.* A varying measure for straw, in the neighborhood of 400 pounds *Scot.* [A comber. *Obs.*
kemp′ster, *n.* [*kemb*, v. + *-ster*.]
kempt (kĕmpt), *pret. & p. p.* of KEMB. *Archaic.*
kemp′ty. Var. of KEMPY.
kemp′y, *n.* = KEMP, a champion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Kem′u-el (kĕm′ū-ĕl; kē-mū′ĕl). *Bib.* [KIN.
ken. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
ken. Obs. pl. of COW.
ken, etc. ‡ KEEN, etc.
ken, *v. t.* [AS. *cennan*. Cf. KIN.] To beget or conceive; to give birth to. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be conceived or born. *Obs.*
ken, *n.* [Perh. from *kennel*.] A house; esp., one resorted to by thieves, beggars, etc. *Slang, Eng.*
ken, *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE.
ken, *n.* [Jap., lit., the fist.] A Japanese game of forfeits.
ken, *n.* [Jap., power, authority.] A Japanese prefecture.
Ken. *Abbr.* Kentucky.
Ke-nai′ (kē-nī′), *n.* **a** An Alaskan Indian of the Kenai Peninsula. **b** *Geol* A thick Tertiary series, prob. Oligocene, in Alaska.
Ke′nan (kē′năn). *Bib.*
Ke′nath (kē′năth). *Bib.*
Ke′naz (kē′năz). *Bib.*
kench. Var. of CANCH.
kench, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *cancettan* to laugh loudly, *gecanc* a mock, gibe.] To laugh loudly. *Obs.*
kende. ‡ KIND.
kende. Obs. pret. of KEN.
ken′dle. ‡ KINDLE, *v.*
kene. ‡ KEEN, KEN, KIN, KINE.
kene, *v. t.* [ME. *kenien, kenen*. Cf. KEN to beget.] To beget or bear. *Obs.* — *v. i.* Be born. *Obs.*
kenebowe. In phrase with *in* or *on*, obs. form of AKIMBO.
kenel. ‡ KENNEL.
Ken′elm (kĕn′ĕlm), *n.* [AS. *Cenelm, Cenhelm, Coenhelm*; cf. *cēne* bold; *helm* helmet.] Masc. prop. name. [Brave. *Obs.*
kenely, *a.* [See KEEN, *a.*; -LY.]
kenet. ‡ KENNET.
Ke′nez-ite (kē′nĕz-īt), **Ke′nizzite,** *n.* *Bib.* One of a people mentioned in Gen. xv. 19. See KENITE and KADMONITES.
keng. ‡ KING.
Ke′nite (kē′nīt), *n.* *Bib.* One of a people mentioned in Gen. xv. 19. Cf. KADMONITES. [KINK.
kenk. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
ken′lore′, *n.* [*ken* to know + *lore*.] The theory of knowledge.
ken′mark′, *n.* A mark by which to know a thing.
ken′nah. ‡ HENNA.
kennattis. Obs. pl. of KENNET.
kenne. ‡ CAIN, KEN, KIN.
Ken′ne-bunk′er (kĕn′ē-bŭŋ′kẽr), *n.* [From *Kennebunk*, Maine.] A kind of large valise. *Chiefly Maine, U. S.*
ken′nel. Var. of CANNEL.
kennel coal. ‡ CANNEL COAL.
ken′nel-ly, *a.* Such as is characteristic of a gutter. *Rare.*
ken′nel-rak′er (kĕn′ĕl-rāk′ẽr), *n.* A scavenger of gutters. *Obs.*
Ken′ner-ly's salm′on (kĕn′ẽr-lĭz). A small variety of the blueback salmon (*Onchorhynchus nerka kennerlyi*) occurring only in certain small lakes of western North America.
ken′net, *n.* [OF. *kenet* little dog, var. of *chenet*, dim. of *chien* dog, L. *canis*.] A breed of small hunting dogs. *Obs.*
ken′net, *n.* [Cf. OF. *chenette* a kind of cloth.] A kind of gray cloth. *Obs.*
Ken′neth (kĕn′ĕth), *n.* [AS. *Cynath*.] Masc. prop. name.
Ken′ni-cott's white′fish′ (kĕn′ĭ-kŏts). A large whitefish (*Coregonus kennicotti*) of Alaska and western Canada.
Ken′ni-cott sys′tem. A system of softening water for steam boilers, by addition of soda and lime solutions and subsequent sedimentation in a special apparatus; — called after Mr. C. L. Kennicott, the inventor.
ken′ning, *n.* [Cf. KEN to beget.] The chalaza of a bird's egg. *Obs.*
ken′no (kĕn′nō), *n.* A cheese made for those gathered on the occasion of a birth. *Scot.*
ke′no-gen′e-sis (kē′nō-jĕn′ē-sĭs; kĕn′ō-). Var. of CENOGENESIS — **ke′no-ge-net′ic,** *a.* — **ke′no-ge-net′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ke-nog′e-ny (kē-nŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* *Biol.* Cenogenesis.
ken′o-tism (kĕn′ō-tĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine or theory of kenosis. — **ken′o-tist,** *n.*
kenrede. ‡ KINDRED.
kenschipe, *n.* Keenness. *Obs.*
Ken′sing-ton stitch (kĕn′zĭng-tŭn). = CREWEL STITCH.
ken′speck, ken′spac, *a.* = KENSPECKLE. *Dial. Eng.*
ken′sy, *n.* Brawler; rude fellow. *Obs. Scot.*
kent, *n. & v.* *Whaling.* Var. of CANT. [& p. p. of KEN.
kent. Scot. & dial. Eng. pret.
Kent, Earl of. In Shakespeare's "King Lear," Lear's plain-spoken and, although banished, ever faithful follower.
kent, *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. QUANT.] A staff or pole used, esp. by shepherds, as a walking stick, in vaulting, etc. *Chiefly Scot.*
kent, *v. t & i.* To push or propel with a kent; punt. *Chiefly Scot.*
ken′tal, ken′tall ‡ QUINTAL.
kent-al′len-ite (kĕnt-ăl′ĕn-īt), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Kentallen*, town in Argyllshire.] *Petrog.* A basic variety of syenite consisting of olivine, augite, orthoclase, and biotite. [of KANTIKOY.
ken′ti-kaw (kĕn′tĭ-kô). Var.
kent′ing, *n.* [Prob. from *Kent* County, Eng.] A kind of linen cloth. *Obs.* [man of Kent.
Kent′ish-man, *n.* An English-
ken′tle. ‡ QUINTAL.
ken′tro-lite (kĕn′trō-līt), *n* [Gr. κέντρον point + *-lite*.] *Min.* A silicate of lead and manganese of dark reddish brown color, found in minute prismatic crystals or massive. H., 5. Sp. gr., 6.19.
keorfen. ‡ CARVE.
kep (kĕp), *v. t. & i.* [Differentiated form of *keep*. *Oxf. E. D.*] To catch; also, to intercept. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.* [KEEP.
kep. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
kep (kĕp), *n.* **1.** A catch; a haul. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*
2. *Mining.* Any of two or more catches to support a cage at the top of a shaft. *Eng.*
kep′-ball′, *n.* The game of handball, or the ball used in playing it. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*
kepe. ‡ KEEP. [*Obs.*
kepeful, *a.* Watchful; careful.
keph′a-lin (kĕf′ȧ-lĭn). Var. of CEPHALIN.
keph′ir (kĕf′ẽr). Var. of KEFIR.
kep′per. ‡ KIPPER. [KEEP.
kept (kĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of
‖ **Kép′vi-se-lö-ház′** (kāp′vē-shĕ-lû-häz′), *n.* [Hung., fr. *képviselö* representative + *ház* house.] *Hungary.* See LEGISLATURE.
ker ‡ CARR, fen.

kera-. Combining form fr. Gr. κέρας, *horn*. See KERATO-.

ker'a-cele (kĕr'*ȧ*-sēl), *n.* [*kera-* + *-cele.*] *Veter.* A horny tumor on a horse's hoof.

ker'a-phyl'lo-cele (-fĭl'ō-sēl), *n.* [*kera-* + *phyllo-* + *-cele.*] *Veter.* A rare horn tumor on the inner surface of the wall of the horse's hoof, usually occurring at the toe. It results from chronic inflammation of the fleshy leaves, and in some cases causes lameness. On the plantar surface it appears as a crescent-shaped thickening of the white line with the convexity inward.

ker'a-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*kera-* + *phyllous.*] *Far.* Designating the inner layer of the horny part of the walls of the hoof of an animal. It forms a series of small plates projecting between the sensitive laminæ of the pododerm.

ker'a-tin (kĕr'*ȧ*-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. κέρας, -ατος, horn.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous substance forming the chemical basis of epidermal tissues, such as horn, hair, nails, feathers, and the like, and existing apparently in several varieties. Keratin is an insoluble substance, and, unlike elastin, is not dissolved even by gastric or pancreatic juice. Its sulphur can be partly removed by alkalies. It is related to the proteids, and by decomposition yields cystine, leucine, arginine, and other cleavage products.

ke-rat'i-nous (kĕ-răt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, keratin; horny.

ker'a-ti'tis (kĕr'*ȧ*-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cornea.

ker'a-to- (kĕr'*ȧ*-tō-), **kerat-**. Combining form from Greek κέρας, κέρατος, *horn*; — used specif., in *Anat. & Med.*, to signify *cornea*. Also written *cerato-*; cf. KERA-.

ker'a-to-der'mi-a (-dûr'mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See KERATO-; -DERM.] *Med.* A hornlike condition of the skin.

ker'a-tog'e-nous (kĕr'*ȧ*-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*kerato-* + *-genous.*] Producing horn.

ker'a-toid (kĕr'*ȧ*-toid), *a.* [*kerato-* + *-oid.*] Resembling horny tissue.

ker'a-tome (-tōm), *n.* [See KERATO-; -TOME.] *Surg.* An instrument for dividing the cornea in operating on cataract.

ker'a-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*kerato-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the curvature of the cornea. — **ker'a-tom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

ker'a-to-nyx'is (-tō-nĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + Gr. νύξις puncture.] *Surg.* The operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the cornea of the eye, and breaking up the opaque mass.

ker'a-to-phyre' (kĕr'*ȧ*-tō-fīr'), *n.* [*kerato-* + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* A compact porphyritic rock having anorthoclase as its prevailing feldspar; orig., any of certain rocks resembling hornfels, whence the name.

ker'a-to-scope' (-skōp'), *n.* [*kerato-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for examining the cornea. — **ker'a-tos'co-py** (kĕr'*ȧ*-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.*

ker'a-tose (kĕr'*ȧ*-tōs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Containing hornlike fibers; as, a *keratose* sponge. **b** Belonging to the Ceratosa.

ker'a-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* An affection of the skin marked by horny excrescences.

ke-rau'lo-phon (kĕ-rô'lō-fŏn), *n.* [*kera-* + Gr. αὐλός flute + φωνή sound, voice.] *Music.* A reedy-toned metal stop of small scale in some organs.

ke-rau'no-graph (-nō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. κεραυνός thunderbolt + *-graph.*] **1**. A figure or picture impressed by lightning upon the human body or elsewhere.

2. *Meteor.* An apparatus, consisting essentially of an antenna such as is used in wireless telegraphy, connected to a galvanometer or electroscope, for autographically recording the existence of a distant thunderstorm.

— **ke-rau'no-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **ker'au-nog'ra-phy** (kĕr'ô-nŏg'r*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.*

ke-rau'no-phone (kĕ-rô'nō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. κεραυνός thunderbolt + *-phone.*] *Meteor.* An apparatus, consisting essentially of a wireless telegraphic receptor connected to a microphonic or telephonic receiver, for audibly demonstrating the existence of more or less distant lightning flashes. — **ke-rau'no-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ker'chief (kûr'chĭf), *n.* [ME. *coverchef*, OF. *cuevrechief*, *couvrechef*, F. *couvrechef*, a head covering, fr. *couvrir* to cover + OF. *chief* head, F. *chef*. See COVER, CHIEF; cf. CURFEW.] **1**. A square cloth worn by women as a covering for the head; hence, a cloth similar in form or material worn or carried on the person for protection or ornament, as at the neck (nec*kerchief*) or breast (breast *kerchief*).

2. A handkerchief.

3. A lady who wears a kerchief. *Dryden.*

ker'chiefed, ker'chieft (-chĭft), *a.* Wearing, or covered with, a kerchief.

ke-re', ke-ri' (kē-rē'), *imperative singular.* Also *k'ri*, *queri*, *q'ri*. [Imperative of Heb. *qārā* to read.] *Bib.* Lit., read; — used in the margin of the Hebrew Bible to indicate that the reading given with it is to be substituted for that in the text. — *n.* The reading to be substituted. See KETHIB.

Ker'e-san (kĕr'ē-săn; kĕ-rĕs'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying Acoma, Laguna, San Felipe, and Santo Domingo, and other pueblos in New Mexico. See PUEBLO, 2.

kerf (kûrf), *n.* [AS. *cyrf* a cutting off, fr. *ceorfan* to cut, carve. See CARVE.] **1**. Act of cutting; a cut or stroke.

2. The slit or notch made in cutting, as the gap made by an ax in felling a tree or the track of a saw in sawing.

3. A cut place of a branch or tree.

4. Something cut off; a cutting, as of wool in shearing.

kerf, *v. t.*; KERFED (kûrft); KERF'ING. **1**. To make a kerf in, esp. by sawing.

2. *Carp.* To cut, as a beam, transversely along the under side in several places in order to bend it.

ke'rite (kē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax.] A compound of tar or asphaltum, animal or vegetable oils, and sulphur; — used as an insulating material in place of rubber.

ker'mes (kûr'mēz), *n.* [F. *kermès*, fr. Ar. & Per. *qirmiz*. See CRIMSON; cf. ALKERMES.] **1**. **a** The dried bodies of the females of certain scale insects, allied to the cochineal insect, which are found on several species of oak (esp. *Quercus coccifera*) of the Mediterranean region. They are round, about the size of a pea, contain coloring matter analogous to carmine, and are used in dyeing. They were long thought to be vegetable (being often called **kermes berries**), and were used in medicine.

Kermes of the Oak. Nat. size.

b [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the above insects.

2. A dwarf European evergreen oak (*Quercus coccifera*) on which kermes insects feed. Its bark is rich in tannin.

3. = KERMES MINERAL.

ker'mes-ite (-mē-zīt), *n.* *Min.* Native kermes mineral (Sb_2S_2O), occurring usually as tufts of cherry-red capillary crystals, and resulting from the alteration of stibnite.

kermes mineral. A soft reddish brown powder consisting essentially of antimony trisulphide, but usually containing also oxide and alkali, probably in the form of a pyroantimonate. It is prepared in various ways, and was formerly much used as an alterative, diaphoretic, and emetic. Kermesite is a native form.

ker'mis (kûr'mĭs), **ker'mess** (-mĕs), *n.* [D. *kermis*; cf. G. *kirmes*; prop., church mass. See CHURCH; MASS a religious service.] **a** In and near the Low Countries, a local outdoor festival and fair, orig. held annually on the feast day of the local patron saint or of the chief church. **b** In the United States, an indoor entertainment and fair.

kern, kerne (kûrn), *n.* [Ir. *ceatharnach* a foot soldier, *ceatharn* a band of soldiers. Cf. CATERAN.] **1**. **a** A light-armed foot soldier of the Celtic populations of Ireland or (by extension) Scotland; — used chiefly of medieval times; also, a body of kerns collectively. Cf. GALLOGLASS. **b** A rude peasant of the wilder parts of Ireland, such as those from whom the military kerns were largely recruited.

A bare-legged Irish *kerne*, whose only clothing is his ragged yellow mantle, and the unkempt "glib" of hair. *C. Kingsley.*

2. Any boor or rustic person. *Obs. or R.*

kern (kûrn), *n.* [Cf. D. & G. *kern* kernel, E. *kern* to harden, *kernel.*] Kernel; corn; grain. *Rare.*

kern, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *kernen*, *curnen*; akin to E. *corn*. See CORN, KERNEL.] To corn, or harden; to granulate; salt. *Chiefly Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir*

kern, *n.* [F. *carne* a projecting angle, L. *cardo*, *cardinis*, a hinge. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Type Founding.* A part of the face of a type which projects beyond the body, or shank.

kern, *v. t.*; KERNED (kûrnd); KERN'ING. *Type Founding.* To form with a kern; also, to smooth (type) about the kern.

kern, *n.* [G., prop., kernel.] *Math.* The area bounded by the curve whose envelope is the locus of the antipoles of the limits of the entire sectional area under consideration; — usually called a *central kern*.

ker'nel (kûr'nĕl), *n.* [ME. *kernel*, *kirnel*, *curnel*, AS. *cyrnel*, fr. *corn* grain. See CORN.] **1**. A seed, as that of an apple or grape. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A whole grain or seed of a cereal, as of wheat or corn.

3. The inner portion of a seed within the integuments, consisting of the embryo and endosperm or perisperm; — used generally of edible seeds, and hence of the endocarp in nuts, drupes, or other seedlike fruits; as, the *kernel* of a walnut; the *kernel* of a peach stone.

4. A gland or glandlike body; a tonsil. *Obs. or Dial.*

5. The central, substantial, or essential part of anything; the gist; the core; as, the *kernel* of an argument.

Kernel of Deuteronomy, *Old Test. Criticism*, the contents of the earliest form of Deuteronomy, probably comprising chapters v.-xxvi., and xxviii. (according to some, xii.-xxvi.), with which various critics include other passages.

ker'nel (kûr'nĕl), *v. i.*; -NELED (-nĕld) or -NELLED; -NELING or -NEL-LING. To harden or ripen into kernels; to produce kernels.

ker'nel, *v. t.* To inclose as a kernel.

ker'neled, ker'nelled (kûr'nĕld), *a.* Having a kernel.

ker'nel-ly (-nĕl-ĭ), *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels; of the nature of kernels.

ker'nos (kûr'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. κέρνος.] *Class. Archæol.* A vessel comprising several small cups or vases joined together. It appears to have been used at the Eleusinian mysteries for carrying first fruits.

ker'o-sene' (kĕr'ō-sēn'), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax.] An oil used for illuminating purposes, formerly obtained from the distillation of mineral wax, bituminous shale, etc., and hence called also *coal oil*. It is now produced in immense quantities by the distillation and purification of petroleum. See PETROLEUM. Chemically, kerosene is a mixture of several hydrocarbons, chiefly of the methane series. The oil is known in the trade as **water-white**, **superfine white**, **prime white**, **standard white**, or **good merchantable**, according as it is colorless or of increasing yellowish tint. The flashing point (which see), however, is of much more importance.

Ker'ri-a (kĕr'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after William *Kerr*, English gardener.] *Bot.* A genus of Japanese rosaceous shrubs related to *Spiræa*, consisting of a single species (*K. japonica*), which has slender branches and solitary bright yellow flowers. It is sometimes called the *Japanese rose*.

Ker'ry (kĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [From *Kerry*, county in Ireland.] One of an Irish breed of small, entirely black cattle, noted for the quality of their milk.

Kerry Hill. A mountain breed of English sheep having short wool and black and white speckled faces. They resemble the Downs.

ker'san-tite (kĕr'zăn-tīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A variety of diorite containing an abundance of biotite, often occurring in dikes. First from Kersanton, France.

ker'sey (kûr'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz). [Prob. from town of *Kersey* in Suffolk, Eng.] **1**. A kind of woolen cloth, usually coarse and ribbed, woven from wool of long staple. Kersey was manufactured in England as early as the 13th century. It was used esp. for hose.

2. *pl.* Varieties of kersey; trousers made of kersey.

ker'sey-mere (-mēr), *n.* [For *cassimere*, confounded with *kersey.*] A kind of woolen cloth. = CASSIMERE.

kes'trel (kĕs'trĕl), *n.* [Formerly also *castrel*; cf. F. *crécerelle*, OF. *quercerelle.*] A common small European falcon (*Cerchneis tinnunculus*, syn. *C. alaudarius*) noted for its habit of hovering in the air against a wind. It is about a foot long, and largely bluish gray above in the male and reddish brown in the female. Related species to which the name is applied are found throughout most of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. Its North American ally is the sparrow hawk.

Kestrel (*Cerchneis tinnunculus*). (⅛)

☞ This word is often used in contempt, as of a mean kind of hawk. "Kites and *kestrels* have a resemblance with hawks." *Bacon.*

ke'tate (kē'tāt), *n.* [*ketone* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* An ether from a ketone, of the general formula $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{X}{Y}{>}C{<}\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{OR}{OR}$.

ke'ta-zine (kē't*ȧ*-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin**. *Org. Chem.* A compound of the general formula $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{X}{Y}{>}C=N{\cdot}N=C{<}\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{R}{R'}$, got by treating a ketone with hydrazine.

ketch (kĕch), *n.* [See JACK KETCH.] A hangman. — *v. t.* To hang.

ketch (kĕch), *n.* [Prob. fr. *catch*, n. or v.] *Naut.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel with mainmast and small mizzen set

ker'a-lite (kĕr'*ȧ*-līt), *n.* [*kera-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* Hornstone.

ke-ram'ic (kĕ-răm'ĭk), **ke-ram'ics**, **ker'a-mog'ra-phy**, etc. Vars. of CERAMIC, etc.

ke-ra'na (kĕ-rä'n*ȧ*), *n.* [Per. *karranāy.*] *Music.* A kind of long Persian trumpet.

ke-rar'gy-rite (kĕ-rär'jĭ-rīt). Var. of CERARGYRITE.

ker'a-sin (kĕr'*ȧ*-sĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Homocerebrin.

ker'a-sine (kĕr'*ȧ*-sĭn), *a.* [Gr. κέρας horn.] Horny; corneous.

kerat-. See KERATO-.

ke-rat' (kĕ-rät'), *n.* [Ar. *qīrāṭ*. See CARAT.] See WEIGHT.

ker'a-tec-ta'si-a (kĕr'*ȧ*-tĕk-tā'zhĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *ectasia.*] *Med.* Protrusion of the cornea.

ker'a-tec'to-my (-tĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*kerato-* + *-ectomy.*] Excision of a part, or all, of the cornea.

Ker'a-ter'pe-ton (kĕr'*ȧ*-tûr'pē-tŏn), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + Gr. ἑρπετόν a creeping thing, a snake.] *Paleon.* A genus of large, broad-headed, salamanderlike amphibians of the Carboniferous of Ohio and Ireland.

ker'a-tin-ize (kĕr'*ȧ*-tĭn-īz), *v. i. & t.* To become, or to render, keratinous. — **ker'a-tin-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

ker'a-tin-ose' (-ōs'), *n.* [*keratin* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A proteose formed from keratin.

ker'a-to-an'gi-o'ma (-tō-ăn'jĭ-ō'm*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] = ANGIOKERATOMA.

ker'a-to-cele', *n.* [*kerato-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of Descemet's membrane through perforations of the cornea.

ker'a-to-co'nus, *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + Gr. κῶνος cone.] Conical protrusion of the cornea.

ker'a-tode (kĕr'*ȧ*-tōd), *n.* = KERATOSE.

ker'a-to-glo'bus, *n.* [NL.: *kerato-* + L. *globus* globe.] Globular protrusion of the cornea.

Ker'a-toi'de-a (kĕr'*ȧ*-toi'dē-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Ceratosa.

ker'a-to-i-ri'tis (-tō-ī-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *iritis.*] Inflammation of the cornea and iris.

ker'a-tol (kĕr'*ȧ*-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [Gr. κέρας, κέρατος, horn.] A kind of artificial leather having a hard surface. *Trade Name.*

ker'a-tol'y-sis (kĕr'*ȧ*-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Loosening or peeling off of the horny layer of the skin.

ker'a-to'ma (-tō'm*ȧ*), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (-tō'm*ȧ*-t*ȧ*). [NL.; *kerato-* + *-oma.*] **1**. *Med.* **a** Hypertrophy of the horny layers of the skin, esp. on the soles and palms. **b** A growth of horny tissue.

2. = KERAPHYLLOCELE.

ker'a-to-ma-la'ci-a (-tō-m*ȧ*-lā'shĭ-*ȧ*; -sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Morbid softening of the cornea, occurring chiefly in ill-nourished infants.

ker'a-to-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Disease of the cornea due to fungi.

ker'a-to-phyl'lous (kĕr'*ȧ*-tō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*kerato-* + *phyllous.*] Keraphyllous.

Ker'a-toph'y-ta (kĕr'*ȧ*-tŏf'ĭ-t*ȧ*), **ker'a-to-phyte'**. Vars. of CERATOPHYTA, CERATOPHYTE.

ker'a-to-plas'ty (-tō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*kerato-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the cornea. — **ker'a-to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

Ker'a-to'sa (-tō's*ȧ*). Var. of CERATOSA.

ker'a-tose (kĕr'*ȧ*-tōs), **ker'a-tode**, *n.* [Gr. κέρας, -ατος, horn.] *Physiol. Chem.* A tough, horny animal substance entering into the composition of the skeleton of sponges and other invertebrates. It is very close to, or identical with, spongin.

ker'a-to-tome' (-tō-tōm'), *n.* *Surg.* = KERATOME.

ker'a-tot'o-my (-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*kerato-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the cornea.

ke-rat'to (kĕ-răt'ō), *n.* Also *karatto*. Any of several West Indian agaves, esp. *Agave keratto*.

Ke-rau'ni-a (kĕ-rô'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [Gr. Κεραύνια.] See SEMELE.

ke-rau'no-pho'bi-a (-nō-fō'bĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κεραυνός thunderbolt + *-phobia.*] Morbid fear of thunder and lightning.

ke-rau'no-sco'pi-a (-skō'pĭ-*ȧ*), **ker'au-nos'co-py** (kĕr'ô-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [NL. *keraunoscopia*; Gr. κεραυνός + σκοπός a watcher.] Divination by thunder.

kerb (kûrb). Var. of CURB.

Ker'be-ros (kûr'bē-rŏs). Var. of CERBERUS.

kerb'stone'. Var. of CURBSTONE; — usual British spelling.

ker'cake' (kâr'-). Var. of CARCAKE.

kerch, *n.* = KERCHIEF, a head-dress. *Obs.*

ker'cher (kûr'chẽr), *n.* = KERCHIEF. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **ker'chered** (kûr'chẽrd), *a.* *Obs.*

ker-chunk'. See KER-.

kere. † CAIR, *v.*; CHOIR; COVER, recover.

ke-rec'to-my (kĕ-rĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* = KERATECTOMY.

ker'el (kĕr'ĕl), *n.* [D.] Chap; fellow. *So. Africa.*

Ker'en-hap'puch (kĕr'ĕn-hăp'ŭk; kē'rĕn-). *Bib.*

kerf. Obs. pret. of CARVE.

ker-flum'mox (kẽr-flŭm'ŭks). See KER-.

ke'ri-on (kē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. κηρίον, lit., honeycomb.] *Med.* A parasitic disease of the scalp.

Ke'ri-oth (kē'rĭ-ŏth; -ōth). *Bib.*

kerke. † KIRK.

kerl. † CARL.

ker'ling. † CARLINE.

ker'lock (kär'lŭk). Dial. Eng. var. of CHARLOCK.

kermes oak. = KERMES, 2.

kern (kĕrn). Var. (chiefly dial.) of KIRN, harvest home, etc.; KIRN, churn; QUERN. *Obs.*

ker'naugh, *n.* = KERN, soldier.

kerne. Var. of KERN, soldier.

ker'nel, *n.* [OF. See CRENEL.] A battlement; a crenel. *Obs.*

ker'nel, **ker'nel-late**, *v. t.* To crenelate. *Obs. or Archaic.*

kernel fruit. A fruit having seeds, as disting. from a stone fruit; a pome, as the apple. *Obs.*

ker'nel-less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*

ker'nel-wort' (-wûrt'). Figwort.

kern'er, *n.* One who kerns type.

ker-net'ty (kẽr-nĕt'ĭ), *n.* An arable-land tax formerly payable to petty princes in Ireland for the maintenance of the prince's mansion house.

kern'ish, *a.* [From KERN a boor.] Clownish; boorish. *Obs.*

Kern River trout (kûrn). A variety of rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus gilberti*) occurring only in Kern River, California.

kern surface (kĕrn). See HESSIAN SURFACE.

ker'o-lite (kĕr'ō-līt). Var. of CEROLITE.

Ke'ros (kē'rŏs). *Bib.*

ker'o-sene', *v. t.* To saturate with kerosene.

ker'o-so-lene' (kĕr'ō-sō-lēn'), *n.* [From *kerosene*, with *-ol-* inserted.] Rhigolene. See PETROLEUM, *Table*.

ker'o-wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* A mixture of kerosene and water used in spraying plants, the mixing being done by the pump.

ker-plunk'. See KER-.

kerr. † CARR.

ker'rie (kĕr'ĭ), *n.* = KNOBKERRIE.

ker'ri-ker'ri (kĕr'ĭ-kĕr'ĭ), *n.* = KNOBKERRIE.

ker'ril (kĕr'ĭl), *n.* [Bengali.] A sea snake (*Distira cyanocincta* or *D. jerdoni*) of the Asiatic coast from the Persian Gulf to Japan.

kerr'ite (kûr'īt; kĕr'īt), *n.* [After W. C. *Kerr* (1827–85), American geologist.] *Min.* A kind of vermiculite. See VERMICULITE.

ker'ry, *n.* = KNOBKERRIE.

ker'ry-mer'ry-buff', *n.* A kind of buffet. *Obs.*

kers, kerse (*dial.* kûrs; kärs). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CRESS.

ker'sen (kûr's'n). Dial. var. of CHRISTEN.

ker'sey, *a.* Made of kersey; *Obs.*, homespun.

ker'sey-nette'. Corrupt. of CASSINETTE.

ker-slam'. See KER-.

ker-slosh'. See KER-.

kersp. † CRISP.

kert. † CARTE.

ker'tel. † KIRTLE.

kerve, *v. t.* Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CARVE.

Ke-ry'ces (kē-rī'sēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. Κήρυκες.] See ELEUSINIAN; cf. DADUCHUS.

ke-ryg'ma (kē-rĭg'm*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-m*ȧ*-t*ȧ*). [Gr. κήρυγμα proclamation, fr. κηρύσσειν to proclaim.] Preaching; the proclamation of the gospel.

ke'ry-kei'on (kē'rĭ-kī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. κηρυκεῖον.] = CADUCEUS.

ke-rys'tic (kē-rĭs'tĭk) *a.* [From Gr. κηρύσσειν to preach.] Homiletic.

ke-rys'tics, *n.* *Theol.* Homiletics.

kes. † KISS.

ke'sar. † KAISER.

kesh. Dial. var. of KEX.

kes'lop (kĕz'lŭp). Dial. var. of CHEESELIP.

kest. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CAST.

keste. † KIST.

keste. Obs. pret. of KISS.

ket. Var. of KAT. See WEIGHT.

ket, *n.* [Of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *kjöt* flesh, Sw. *kött*, Dan. *kjöd.*] Carrion; any filth. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

ket, *n.* A sheep's fleece. *Obs. Scot.*

ke'ta (kē't*ȧ*), *n.* [Russ. *kita*, fr.

forward of the rudder post, usually with several jibs. Formerly the ketch often had square sails on one or both masts and had the mainmast stepped almost in the middle, leaving a long free forward deck. In this shape it was much used as a bomb vessel.

The difference between the *ketch* and the yawl is this: in the yawl the mizzenmast is stepped abaft the rudder post, and in the *ketch* forward of it. *T. F. Day.*

Ketch.

ketch′up (kĕch′ŭp), *n.* [Malay *kēchap*; perh. of Chin. origin.] Catchup.

ke′tene (kē′tēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A colorless gas, $H_2C{:}CO$, of penetrating odor, prepared by decomposition of acetone, ethyl acetate, or acetic anhydride by high heat, as in the electric arc.

ke-thib′ (kĕ-thēv′), *p. p.* Also *kethibh, ketib,* and *k'thibh.* [Heb. *kĕthīb.*] *Bib.* Lit., written; — used to note that a reading of the Hebrew Bible is that of the text. — *n.* The reading itself so noted. See KERE.

ke′tine (kē′tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [See KETONE.] *Chem.* Any of a series of bases got by reducing certain isonitroso compounds of the ketones, esp. $C_4H_2(CH_3)_2N_2$, got by reducing isonitroso-acetone. In general they are unstable oily substances of a pungent aromatic odor.

ke-tip′ic (kē-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* [*ketone* + *adipic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, $CO_2H{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO_2H$, obtained in the form of an ester by the action of sodium on a mixture of oxalic ester and acetic ester. The free acid is a white amorphous powder.

ke′to- (kē′tō-). *Org. Chem.* A combining form denoting *the presence of the ketone group*; as, *keto*hexose.

ke′tol (kē′tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*ketone* + *indol.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A compound which is both a ketone and an alcohol; as, methyl *ketol*, CH_3COCH_2OH. **b** = INDOL.

ke′tone (-tōn), *n.* [G. *keton* (*Oxf. E. D.*) Cf. ACETONE.] *Org. Chem.* A compound containing the carbonyl group (CO) united with two hydrocarbon radicals (or with a single bivalent radical). If these radicals are alike, the ketone is called *simple*; if unlike, it is called a *mixed* ketone. The ketones are in general colorless volatile liquids having a pungent ethereal odor, or (if of high molecular weight) crystalline solids. They are closely related to the aldehydes, and are obtained by the distillation of certain salts of organic acids, by the oxidation of secondary alcohols, and in other ways. Acetone is the best-known ketone. The simple ketones are named by adding *-one* to the stems of the organic acids from which they are derived; thus, *acetic* acid gives *acetone*, *butyric* acid, *butyrone*, etc.

ketone group. *Org. Chem.* The characteristic group of ketones; carbonyl, —CO—, united as in a ketone.

ke-ton′ic (kē-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, a ketone. — **ketonic acid,** a compound which is both a ketone and an acid, as pyroracemic acid, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CO_2H$.

ke′tose (kē′tōs), *n.* [*ketone* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A ketonic sugar. See MONOSACCHARIDE.

ke-tox′ime (kē-tŏk′sĭm; -sēm), *n.* *Chem.* A ketonic oxime; — distinguished from *aldoxime.*

ket′tle (kĕt′'l), *n.* [ME. *ketel*; cf. AS. *cetel, cetil, cytel*; akin to D. *ketel*, G. *kessel*, OHG. *chezzil*, Icel. *ketill*, Sw. *kittel*, Dan. *kjedel*, Goth. *katils*; all perh. fr. L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus* a deep vessel, bowl.] **1.** A metallic vessel for boiling liquids; a pot or cauldron; now, esp., a teakettle.
2. The contents of a kettle; a quantity or mess cooked or treated in a kettle at one time.
3. A shallow metal pail; as, a *kettle* of beer; a dinner *kettle.* *Local, U. S.*
4. a The box of a compass. **b** *Mining.* A shallow kibble to raise or lower miners or material in the shaft. *Scot.* **c** *Geol.* (1) A pothole. (2) = KETTLE HOLE.
5. Short for KETTLEDRUM.
kettle of fish. a Orig., *Scot.*, a kettle of fish cooked on a boating picnic; hence, a picnic. **b** Hence, a muddle; mess; a confused or awkward state of affairs; — usually in the phrase a *fine, nice, pretty,* etc., *kettle of fish.* — **k. of hats,** the hats dyed in a kettle at the same time. *Trade Term.*

ket′tle-drum′ (-drŭm′), *n.* **1.** A drum made of a hollow hemisphere of thin copper or brass with parchment stretched over the mouth, which can be tuned, usually by means of screws, to a definite pitch. *Kettledrums,* in pairs, were formerly used in martial music for cavalry, but are now chiefly confined to orchestras, where two or more, differently tuned, as to the tonic and dominant of the piece performed, are technically called *tympani.*
2. A kettledrummer. *Obs.*
3. An informal party at which a light collation is served, held in the afternoon or early evening. Cf. DRUM, *n.*, 6. *Colloq.*

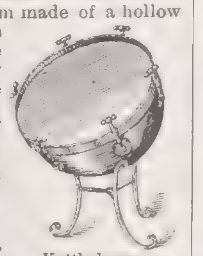

Kettledrum.

kettle hole. *Geol.* A steep-sided hollow, without surface drainage, esp. in a deposit of glacial drift.

kettle moraine. *Geol.* A terminal moraine the surface of which is marked by many kettle holes.

kettle stitch. [G. *kettelstich*; cf. *kette* chain.] *Bookbinding.* The chain stitch made at the head and tail of a book in fastening the threads of contiguous sheets.

ket′u-ba (kĕt′ōō-bä), *n.* [Heb. *kethubāh* document.] A Jewish marriage contract. It provides for a money settlement payable to the wife at divorce or at the husband's death. It was instituted by the rabbis to check divorce.

Keu′per (koi′pẽr), *n.* [G.] *Geol.* The upper division of the German Trias. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Keu′per,** *a.*

kev′el (kĕv′'l), *n.* Also *cavel, cavil.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. GAVEL a mallet.] A kind of hammer or ax hammer for roughly shaping stone. — *v. t.* To break (stone) with a kevel.

kev′el (kĕv′'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *keville*, dial. form of *cheville* peg; but cf. also Icel. *kefli* a stick.] *Naut.* A strong cleat or bollard to which sheets, etc., are belayed.

Ke′wee-naw′an (kē′wē-nô′ăn), *a.* [From *Keweenaw* Point, Michigan.] *Geol.* Designating a major division of the Proterozoic or Algonkian in the Lake Superior region. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The system includes a body of igneous rock of prodigious thickness, conglomerates, and sandstones. The copper-bearing rocks of the Lake Superior region are a part of the system. — **Ke′wee-naw′an,** *n.*

kex (kĕks), *n.* [Cf. W. *cecys*, pl., hollow stalks, *cegid* hemlock, Corn. *cegas*, L. *cicuta.*] **1.** The dry stalk of various hollow-stemmed plants, esp. certain tall umbellifers, as cow parsnip, wild chervil, etc. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
2. Hemlock. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
3. The covering or integument of a chrysalis. *Obs.*

key (kē), *n.* [Sp. *cayo*, of Celtic origin; cf. W. *cae* hedge, inclosure, Breton *kae* hedge, wall, embankment, quay. Cf. QUAY.] A low island or reef, as one of the coral islets on the southern coast of Florida.

key (kē), *n.* [ME. *keye, key, kay*, AS. *cǣg.*] **1.** An instrument by means of which the bolt of a lock is shot or drawn; usually, a removable metal instrument with wards shaped to fit to the mechanism of a particular lock and operated by turning or pushing. The possession of the keys of a town, a building, or the like, has been often made the symbol of authority, possession, official position, etc.
2. That which affords or prevents entrance, control, or possession, etc.; as, the *key* of a line of defense; the *key* of a country; the *key* of a political situation. Hence, that which serves to unlock, open, discover, or solve something unknown or difficult; as, the *key* to a riddle. Cf. POWER OF THE KEYS.
3. A simplified version or analysis which accompanies something as a clue to its explanation, as an outline map, a word-for-word translation, a book or table containing the solutions to problems, ciphers, allegories, or the like, or a table or synopsis of conspicuous distinguishing characters of members of a taxonomic group.
4. The mainstay; a leading person or principle; specif., in a pack, one of the best hounds. *Obs.*
5 A tool or other device resembling a key in form or function, as an instrument which is turned like a key in fastening or adjusting anything, as a watch *key*, a compass *key*, a tuning hammer, a spanner or wrench, or the like. Specif.: **a** A dentist's rotary extracting instrument. **b** *Ordnance.* A bolt for securing the cap square to the cheek in a gun carriage. **c** *Bookbinding.* Any of the metal U-shaped devices used to secure the bands in position in the sewing press.
6. *Mach.* **a** A comparatively small, slightly tapered piece with parallel sides, used for wedging pulleys, cranks, etc., on shafts. The three distinct types are: **saddle key,** concaved to fit a turned shaft; **key on flat,** which fits on a flattened seat on the shaft; **sunk key,** which fits into a keyway in the shaft. See CONE KEY, FEATHER KEY. **b** See GIB AND COTTER. **c** A cotter, split pin, or the like.
7. *Carp.* **a** A slightly tapered piece of wood driven in a mortise between the parts of a scarfed joint to bring them together. **b** A strip of wood inserted in a piece of timber across the grain to prevent casting. **c** The last board laid in a floor. **d** The rough surface on the "wrong" side of a veneer to hold the glue.
8. *Building.* **a** The plastering forced between the laths to hold the rest in place; the hold which plaster has on a wall, or the roughness of the wall affording this hold. **b** A hollow in a tile or the like to hold mortar or cement. **c** A keystone or similarly placed stone or voussoir in an arch.
9. A wedge to split a tenon in a mortise, or the end of a shaft in a hammer head, or the like, to tighten its hold.
10. *Masonry.* **a** A wedge of metal or the like used to make a dovetail joint in a stone. **b** A wedge driven between two feathers to break a stone. See PLUG AND FEATHER.
11. a In keyboard musical instruments, one of the levers, or esp. the exposed front end of it, by depressing which the player actuates the mechanism that produces the tones. It may be a finger lever or *digital*, or, when played by the foot, a *pedal.* See KEYBOARD, and ORGAN, *Illust. of Action.* **b** A valve lever by which the player's finger opens or stops a vent in the side of a flute, clarinet, or similar instrument; also, in a valve instrument, as the cornet, the projecting tip of a piston with a disklike cap for the finger to press on, or a similar valve disk or button on the accordion, etc.
12. *Music.* **a** The lowest note, or keynote, of a scale. *Obs.* **b** A system or family of tones based on their relation to a keynote, from which it is named; the tonality of a certain scale; as, the *key* of C major. Its diatonic tones in their ascending order in either major or minor mode are called: 1 (and 8), *keynote*, or *tonic*; 2, *supertonic*; 3, *mediant*; 4, *subdominant*; 5, *dominant*; 6, *submediant*; 7, *subtonic*, or *leading tone.* Chromatic tones, as temporary members of a key, are called by such names as "sharp

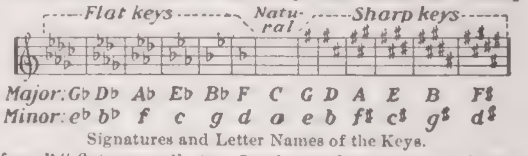

Signatures and Letter Names of the Keys.

four," "flat seven," etc. In the modern system of tempered scales, the keys of C major and *a* minor are called **natural,** because their scales are played on the "naturals," or white keys, of a keyboard. The other keys are **sharp keys** or **flat keys** according as their scales use one or more sharps or flats. A major and a minor key using the same signature are **relative keys,** as to each other. The triads on the dominant and subdominant, which bear the closest harmonic relation to the tonic, are, with the tonic triad, the principal chords of a key, comprising together its diatonic tones. **Related keys** are such as have keynotes in close relation, as of tonic, dominant, and subdominant. Keys in which this relation is distant or lacking are **remote keys,** as to each other. **c** The total harmonic and melodic relations of such a family of tones; tonality; as, a delicate sense of *key.*
13. General pitch or tone of the voice; also, a certain tone of voice; as, a plaintive *key.*

The *key* in which speakers pitch their utterances depends partly on their vocal organs, men naturally using a lower *key* than women and children. *L. Soames.*

14. Hence: Characteristic style, tone, or intensity of thought, feeling, or action, etc.; as, his writings are all in the same *key.*

You fall at once into a lower *key.* *Cowper.*

15. a In such instruments as the typewriter, linotype, etc., any of a set of levers analogous to the keys of a pianoforte. **b** *Elec.* Any device for closing or opening an electric circuit; specif., *Teleg.*, a metallic lever for rapidly and easily opening and closing the circuit of the sending or transmitting part of a station equipment.
16. *Bot.* = KEY FRUIT.
17. = KEY MONEY. *Eng.*
18. *Advertising.* The matter used to key an advertisement. See KEY, *v. t.*, 4.
key and Bible, a form of divination to discover a thief (or, in modern play, the name of a sweetheart, husband or wife to be, etc.), in which a Bible is suspended by a key placed at Ps. l. 18: "when thou sawest a thief." Names are read, and the turning or falling of the book designates the person. — **k. of art.** *Alchemy.* = ALEMBROTH. — **k. of life,** the ankh. — **K. of the North,** the ancient castle of Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, Eng., dismantled at the close of the Civil War. — **k. on flat.** See def. 6 **a**, above. — **to have the k. of the street,** to be locked out; to have no house to go to. *Humorous.* — **under k.,** under lock and key. *Obs.*

key (kē), *v. t.*; KEYED (kēd); KEY′ING. **1.** To lock or fasten with a key; to fasten firmly; to fix, adjust, or determine, the key of or keys of. See KEY, *n.*
2. Specif.: *Mech.* **a** To secure by means of a key, as a hammer head to a haft, a pulley on a shaft, or plaster to lathing. **b** To finish off (an arch) by inserting the keystone; — sometimes with *in* or *up.*
3. *Music.* To regulate the pitch of; as, to *key* the strings; — usually with *up.*
4. *Advertising.* To insert in (an advertisement) some direction or other matter intended to identify answers to it.
to key up, to produce or cause a nervous tension in; as, *keyed up* to company manners.

key block. *Quarrying.* A block blasted out to permit removal without injury of an adjacent block or blocks.

key′board′ (kē′bōrd′; 201), *n.* **1.** The bank or row of keys or an organ, clavichord, harpsichord, pianoforte, etc., on which the performer plays. With the modern system of tempered scales, the keyboard consists of a double row

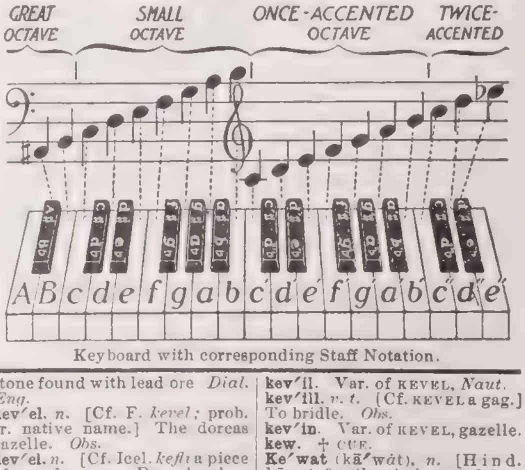

Keyboard with corresponding Staff Notation.

name in Kamchatka.] The dog salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).
ketch. Obs. or dial. var. of CATCH.
Ketch, Jack. See JACK KETCH.
ketch′craft′, *n.* The craft of Jack Ketch; hangman's craft.
ketchepillar, *n.* [Cf. OD. *caetsspel*, D. *kaatsspel*; D. *kaats* place where the ball falls (cf. CATCH, CHASE) + *spel* play, game.] A tennis player. *Obs. Scot.*
ketch′y (kĕch′ĭ), *a.* Changeable; — of the weather. *Dial. U. S.*
ket crow. A carrion crow. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
kete. † GET, KITE.
kete, *a.* [Perh. fr. (assumed) Scand. *kætr*, akin to Icel. *kātr* merry.] Bold; strong; brave; — used also adverbially. *Obs.*
ketel. † KETTLE.
ket′er-ing, keth′a-rin. † CATERAN. [*Obs. Scot.*]
kethat, *n.* A cassock; a robe.
kethe. † KITHE.
keth′er (kĕth′ẽr). Corrupt. of QUOTHA. *Dial.*
keththe. † KITH.
kethubah. Var. of KETUBA.
Kethubim. Var. of KETUBIM.
ke-tib′ (kĕ-tēv′). Var. of KETHIB.
ket′l. Kettle. *Ref. Sp.*
ket′ling. † KITLING.
ket′lock. Var of KEDLOCK. *Dial.*
ket′ly, *adv.* of KETE. *Obs.*
Ket′mi-a (kĕt′mĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of malvaceous plants commonly merged in *Hibiscus.* **b** [*l. c.*] = KETMIE.
ket′mie (kĕt′mē), *n.* [Ar. *khatmī, khitmī.*] Any of certain African species of *Hibiscus.*
ke′to-hex′ose (kē′tō-hĕk′sōs), *n.* *Org. Chem.* See HEXOSE.
ketone alcohol. See OXYKETONE.
ke′ton-im′ide (kē′tōn-ĭm′īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** [*ketone* + *imide.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound, as auramine, in which the oxygen of the ketone group is replaced by imidogen.
ketoun. † KITTEN.
kette. † CUT.
Ket′te (kĕt′ē), *n.*; *pl.* KETTEN (-ĕn). [G., chain.] See MEASURE.
Ket′ter (kĕt′ẽr). Corrupt of CATHARIST.
ket′ter-el, *n.* Wretch; vile fellow; — in contempt. *Obs. Scot.*
ket′ti-sal. † KITTYSOL.
ket′tle-case′, *n.* The male orchis. *Dial. Eng.*
ket′tled (kĕt′'ld), *a.* *Geol.* Having kettles.
ket′tle-dock′, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Golden ragwort. **b** Wild chervil. **c** Bitter dock. **d** Butterbur.
ket′tle-drum′, *v. i.* To play the kettledrum; to make a sound like that of a kettledrum. — **ket′tle-drum′mer,** *n.*
ket′tle-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
kettle hat. A kind of helmet worn in the 14th and 15th centuries.
kettle maw. The angler.
kettle net. A long fixed net used in mackerel fishing.
ket′tle-pins′. Var. of KITTLEPINS.
ket′tler (kĕt′lẽr), *n.* Maker or mender of kettles; tinker. *R.*
Ket′ton stone (kĕt′ŭn). A reddish brown oölitic limestone from Ketton, Eng.
ket′trin. Var. of CATERAN.
ket′ty, *a.* Like ket; foul; putrid; hence, mean; poor; of soil, peaty. *Dial. Eng.*
Ke′tu (kā′tōō), *n.* [Skr. *kētu.*] See RAHU.
Ket′u-bim (kĕt′ōō-bĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *kĕthubim*, pl. of *kathub* writing.] *Bib.* = HAGIOGRAPHA.
ke-tu′pa (kĕ-tōō′pȧ), *n.* **a** A fish owl. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus containing certain fish owls.
Ke-tu′rah (kĕ-tōō′rä), *n.* [Heb. *Qeṭūrāh.*] Lit., incense; — fem. prop. name. *Bib.*
keup (kûp), *n.* [Siamese *k'ŭp.*] See MEASURE.
keur′boom′ (kûr′bōōm′), *n.* [D. *keur* choice + *boom* tree.] A South African pinnate-leaved fabaceous shrub (*Virgilia capensis*), with rose-purple flowers, often cultivated in greenhouses.
keve. † KEEVE.
kev′el (kĕv′ĕl). Obs. or dial. var. of CAVEL, lot, *n. & v.*; CAVEL, a mean fellow.
kev′el, *n.* *Mining.* A calcareous stone found with lead ore *Dial. Eng.*
kev′el, *n.* [Cf. F. *kevel*; prob. fr. native name.] The dorcas gazelle. *Obs.*
kev′el, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kefli* a piece of wood, a gag, Dan *kievle* a roller.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** A gag (*Obs.*); also, a horse's bit.
2. A cudgel or rounded piece of wood. *Oxf. E. D.*
kev′el, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *cavie* to toss the head, walk affectedly, *cave* to toss the head, rear, dance about, stagger.] To move clumsily; to kick; sprawl; gambol. — **kev′el,** *n.* *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*
kevel head. *Naut.* A projecting end of a timber, esp. one above the gunwale, used as a kevel.
kevelle. † CAVEL, lot.
kev′en-hul′ler, *a.* [Perh. after L. A. von *Khevenhüller* (1683-1744), Austrian general.] Designating a high cock given to broad-brimmed hats about 1745-65, or a hat cocked so. *Obs.*
kev′er, etc. † COVER, etc.
kev′il. Var. of KEVEL, *Naut.*
kev′ill, *v. t.* [Cf. KEVEL a gag.] To bridle. *Obs.*
kev′in. Var. of KEVEL, gazelle.
kew. † CUE.
Ke′wat (kā′wȧt), *n.* [Hind. *kēwat*, fr. Skr. *kaivarta* fisherman.] One of an inferior Sudra caste of northeastern India, many of whom are fishermen.
keweri. † CURY.
kew-kaw, kewwaw, *adv* Upside down; awry. *Obs.*
kew owl (kū). Var. of CUE OWL.
kew tree. The ginkgo.
kex′y (kĕk′sĭ), *a.* Kexlike; dry; hollow. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
key (kī). Dial. Eng. pl. of cow.
key (kē). Rare var. & ref. sp. of QUAY.
key, *n.* [Prob. fr. confusion of L. *clavus* rudder with *clavis* key.] A rudder. *Obs.*
key′age (kē′āj), *n.* [OF. *caiage*, F. *quayage.* See QUAY.] = QUAYAGE.
ke-ya′ki (kĕ-yä′kĭ). Var. of [KIAKI.]
key bed. = KEYSEAT.
key bit. = 1st BIT, 3 **b.**

of keys, of which the lower are broad white keys, seven to the octave, and giving the "natural" scales of C major or *a* minor, while the upper row are shorter, narrow, black keys, five to the octave, giving the chromatic semitones of those scales. Certain instruments, as the harpsichord or organ, sometimes have two or more keyboards for special effects, the pipe organ often having separate manuals for the great, swell, choir, and solo organs, besides a pedal keyboard.
2. The whole arrangement, or one range, of the keys of an organ, typewriter, linotype, etc.
key bolt. A bolt secured by a key or cotter instead of a nut.
key bugle. A kind of bugle having six keys fitted at intervals upon its curved tube, by which a compass of about two octaves can be played chromatically.
keyed (kēd), *a.* **a** Furnished with keys, as a musical instrument. **b** Fastened or reënforced by a key or keystone. **c** Set to a key, as a tune. — **keyed bugle.** = KEY BUGLE.
key fruit. A samara or winged fruit, as that of the maple.
key'hole' (kē'hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole or aperture, in a door or lock, for receiving a key.
2. a *Carp.* A hole or groove, in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them. **b** *Mach.* A seating for a key or cotter.
keyhole saw. A narrow saw used in cutting keyholes, etc.; a kind of compass saw or fret saw. Cf. COMPASS SAW, *Illust.*
key'note' (kē'nōt'), *n.* **1.** *Music.* The tonic, or fundamental tone, of a key or tonality; — called also **key tone.**
2. The prevailing or fundamental fact or idea; that which gives the key; as, the *keynote* of a policy or a sermon.
key ring. **a** A finger ring having a small key combined with it. *Oxf. E. D.* **b** A ring to hold keys.
Keys (kēz), *n. pl.* The officials constituting the House of Keys. See under HOUSE. *Isle of Man.*
key seat. *Mach.* A bed or groove to receive a key.
key'seat' (kē'sēt'), *v. t.* *Mech.* To supply with a key seat; to make a key seat in.
key signature. *Music.* The sign, composed of one or more sharps or flats, placed after the clef at the beginning of a staff to designate the key. Each major key and its relative minor have the same signature. See KEY, SIGNATURE.
key'stone' (kē'stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The voussoir at the center of the crown of an arch, which, being the last set in place, is regarded as binding the whole together. See ARCH.
2. A thing having an analogous place or function; a part or force on which associated things depend for support.
3. In technical senses: **a** *Masonry.* A bond stone. **b** *Metal.* A filling-in block of cast iron used in some lead-smelting furnaces. **c** *Color Lithography.* An outline design serving as a guide in getting the colors in place.
key tail. The part of a manual key, on an organ or pianoforte, which is behind the key pin.
key'way' (kē'wā'), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A groove or channel for a key, as in a shaft or in the hub of a pulley; a key seat.
2. The aperture for the key in locks having flat steel keys, as distinguished from the *keyhole* of an ordinary lock.
kha'ki (kä'kē), *a.* [Hind. *khākī*, lit., dusty, dust-colored, fr. Per. *khāk* dust.] Of a dull brownish yellow, or drab color; — applied to cloth, originally to a stout brownish cotton cloth used in making uniforms in the Anglo-Indian army. In the United States service the summer uniform of cotton is officially designated *khaki*; the winter uniform of wool, *olive drab.*
kha'ki, *n.* Any kind of khaki cloth; hence, a uniform of khaki or, rarely, a soldier clad in khaki. In the United States and British armies khaki or cloth of a very similar color is almost exclusively used for service in the field.
khal'sa (käl'sȧ), *n.* Also **khal'sah.** [Hind., fr. Per. *khāliça*, Ar. *khāliçah*, fem. of *khāliç* pure, genuine.] **1.** In Indian states, the state exchequer, or revenue department. *India.*
2. The community and sect of the Sikhs.
kham'sin (kăm'sĭn; kȧm-sēn'), *n.* Also **kham-seen'.** [Ar. *khamsīn*, fr. *khamsūn*, oblique case *khamsīn*, fifty; — it blows for about fifty days, from March till May.] A hot southwesterly wind in Egypt, coming from the Sahara.
khan (kän; kăn; 277), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *khān.*] In the Orient, a caravansary or resthouse; an unfurnished building for the accommodation of traders and their trains.
khan (kän; kăn; 277), *n.* [Per. & Tatar *khān.*] Lit., lord; prince; — a Tatar title of sovereignty applied to the successors of Genghis Khan, the rulers of Mongol, Tatar, and Turkish tribes and of countries which they subjugated. It is now commonly applied to dignitaries of various rank in Persia, Afghanistan, etc.
khan'ate (-āt), *n.* Dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.
khan'sa-mah (kän'sȧ-mä; kän-sä'-), **khan'sa-man** (-män), *n.* [Hind. *khānsāmān*, fr. Per. *khānsāmān*; *khān* lord + *sāmān* stores.] A house steward or butler. *India.*
Khas (käs), *n. pl.* **1.** The dominant tribe of Nepal, of mixed Mongoloid and Indo-Aryan blood, an energetic military people of Kshatriya rank, who speak a Pahari dialect.
2. Aborigines of the Laos states of Indo-China, possibly of Caucasoid origin, who raise rice, the poppy, and maize, and are progressing from utter savagery toward civilization.
Kha'si (kä'sē), *n.* A member of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Khasi Hills, Assam. They are known for polyandry, survivals of matriarchal institutions, and megalithic monuments similar to those of western Europe. Their dialects show Mon-Khmer affinities. See INDO-CHINESE.
Kha'ya (kä'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the native name, Wolof *khaye.*] *Bot.* A genus of African meliaceous timber trees containing two species. *K. senegalensis* is the juribali, or African mahogany. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.
Kha-zar' (kȧ-zär'), *n.*; *pl.* KHAZARS (-zärz') or KHAZARES (-zȧ'rēz). Also **Cha-zar'.** One of a nation powerful from 600 to 950 A. D. north of the Black Sea, where they had been successively allies of the Persians, Romans, and Byzantines. In the 7th century many of them embraced the Jewish religion. They were finally overcome by the Russians, the last free remnants being driven to the Caucasus, where they joined the Georgians, prob. ethnical kindred. — **Kha-za'ri-an, Cha-za'ri-an** (kȧ-zä'rĭ-ăn), *a.*
khe-dive' (kĕ-dēv'), *n.* [F. *khédive*, Per. *khedīw* a prince.] The title granted in 1867 by the sultan of Turkey to the viceroy or governor of Egypt. — **khe-di'vi-al** (kĕ-dē'vĭ-ăl), *a.*
khe-di'vi-ah (-dē'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *khedīviah*, fr. Turk. *khedīv* khedive. See KHEDIVE.] The khedive's wife.
khe-di'vi-ate (kĕ-dē'vĭ-āt), *n.* The government of the khedive; position, power, or jurisdiction of a khedive.
Khmer (k'mĕr), *n.* One of the native race of Cambodia, a people taller than the neighboring Annamese, with hair often wavy and eyes straight, though brachycephalic, as the other Indo-Chinese. They are variously described by ethnologists as a primitive Caucasoid race, as having Dravidian affinities, or as a Mongoloid race mixed with Malay or Hindu blood. To them are generally ascribed the stupendous ruins of Angkor-Wat, etc., testifying to the great Hindu and Buddhistic civilization of the Middle Ages. The Khmers of to-day are a weak, lascivious race, of little more than savage culture. They are fervent Buddhists; their language is a principal member of the Mon-Khmer (which see) subfamily.
Khond (kŏnd), *n.* A Dravidian of a group of tribes of Orissa, India, a section of whom were formerly noted for their cruel human sacrifices to the earth goddess, murder of female infants, and marriage by capture.
khut'bah (kōōt'bȧ), *n.* [Ar.] An address or sermon read by the khatib, usually on Fridays at meridian prayer, from the second step of the mimbar in Mohammedan mosques.
ki-ang' (kĭ-ăng'), *n.* [Tibetan *rkyaṅ* wild ass.] A Tibetan wild ass (*Equus kiang*), similar to the onager, but darker.
kib'ble (kĭb''l), *n.* *Mining.* A hoisting bucket.
kib'blings (-lĭngz), *n. pl.* Portions of small fish used for bait on the banks of Newfoundland.
kibe (kīb), *n.* [Cf. W. *cibwst* chilblains.] **1.** A chap or crack in the flesh caused by cold; an ulcerated chilblain. *Shak.*
2. A sore on the hoof of a horse or sheep.
to gall, tread on, *etc.*, **one's kibes,** fig., to irritate one by too great insistence or pressure.
ki-bit'ka (kĭ-bĭt'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* KIBITKAS (-kȧz). [Russ.]
1. A Kirghiz circular tent of latticework and felt.
2. A rude Russian vehicle, on wheels or runners, with a round cover of cloth or leather.
kib'lah (kĭb'lȧ), *n.* [Ar. *qiblah*, prop., anything opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer. See CAABA.
ki'bosh (kī'bŏsh; kĭ-bŏsh'), *n.* **1.** Nonsense; stuff; also, fashion; style. *Slang.*
2. Portland cement when thrown or blown into the recesses of carved stonework to intensify the shadows.
to put the kibosh on, to do for; to dispose of. *Slang.*
ki'bosh, *v. t.* To throw or blow kibosh on.
kick (kĭk), *v. i.*; KICKED (kĭkt); KICK'ING. [ME. *kiken*, of unknown origin.] **1.** To thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to strike out with the foot or feet, as in defense or in bad temper, or at a ball in games; of a horse, ass, etc., to have a habit of kicking.
2. To show opposition, hostility, or ill temper; to object strenuously or in a grumbling manner; as, to *kick* against majority rule; to *kick* at a decision.
3. Of a firearm, to recoil when fired.
4. *Cricket.* **a** To cause the ball to rebound erratically in bowling, esp. so as to be dangerous to the batsman; — said of the pitch. **b** To rebound in this manner; — said of the ball. With *up.*
5. To die. *Slang.*
to kick against the pricks, to kick against something sharp or piercing; to oppose something to one's own harm. — **to k. back,** *Mech.*, to start backwards; — said of an internal-combustion engine in starting with the crank when the spark is advanced and a too early ignition is effected. — **to k. off,** *Football*, to kick the ball down the field from a mark in the exact center of the ground, the opposing teams being lined up in their respective halves. This is done at the commencement of each half or after a goal or a kick at goal from a touchdown. — **to k. out. a** *Rugby Football.* To take a free kick from the 25-yard line toward the farther goal after the defending side has touched down or after an unsuccessful kick at goal from a try by their opponents. **b** *Association Football.* To deliberately kick the ball over a side line, as when hard pressed or in order to waste time near the close of play to preserve a winning advantage. **c** *American Football.* To take a free kick from behind one's 25-yard line after a touchback or safety. — **to k. over the traces,** to kick so that the leg goes over the traces, as a horse; hence, to cast off restraint; to become insubordinate. — **to k. up. a** To die. *Obs. Dial.* **b** *Cricket.* See def. 4 **b**, above.
kick, *v. t.* **1.** To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot.
2. To work with the foot. *Cant.*
3. To strike violently as if with the foot, or as a gun does in recoiling; to impel or drive as by kicking.
4. To dismiss or reject; to jilt. *Slang, U. S.*
5. *Football.* To score (a goal) by kicking.
6 Of a wasp, to sting. *Dial. Eng.*
to kick downstairs, to eject; to turn out. — **to k. one's heels,** to wait idly. — **to k. the beam,** to fly up and strike the beam, — said of the lighter arm of a loaded balance; hence, to be found wanting in weight. — **to k. the bucket,** to die. *Slang.* — **to k. the clouds** *or* **wind,** to be hanged. *Slang.* — **to k. up a dust, row, shindy,** etc., to make or raise a disturbance. — **to k. up one's heels,** to die. *Slang.* — **to k. upstairs,** to remove by an ostensible promotion. *Humorous.*
kick, *n.* [From KICK, *v.*; in senses 6, 7, & 8 perh. a different word.] **1.** A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust with the foot; power or aptness to kick.
2. Any movement resembling a kick with the foot; a jerk or jolt; specif.: **a** The recoil of a musket or other firearm when discharged. **b** *Naut.* A sluing of the stern of a ship

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key chord. *Music.* The tonic triad.
key'-cold', *a.* Cold as a metal key; lifeless; apathetic. *Rare.*
key'cold', *n.* A heavy cold. *Obs.*
key color *or* **colour.** *Painting.* The color which determines the key of a picture.
key desk. = CONSOLE, 3.
key drift. See DRIFT, *n.*, 13 **c.**
key file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
key groove. = KEY SEAT.
key holder. An electric-lamp holder or socket containing a switch.
key'hole', *v. t.* & *i.* To hit sidewise so as to form a hole like a keyhole; — said of a bullet.
keyhole escutcheon. A metal plate, shaped like an escutcheon, surrounding a keyhole.
keyhole limpet. A marine gastropod of the genus *Fissurella* (which see) or an allied genus.
keyhole nebula. *Astron.* A nebula surrounding the southern star η (Eta) Argus, near the center of which is a dark region resembling a keyhole.
keyhole urchin. Any of numerous clypeastroid sea urchins, of the genera *Mellita*, *Rotula*, *Encope*, etc. They have one or more slitlike perforations.
keyhole whistler. = SKIPPER BIRD. *Slang.*
key'less, *a.* See -LESS.
key'let, *n.* See -LET.
key money. A payment required of a tenant on taking possession of the key. *Eng.*
key move. *Chess.* The move which is the key to the solution of a problem or combination.
key'nard. ☩ CAYNARD.
key pattern. *Arch.* A fret.
key pipe. A tubular opening in a lock for the shank of the key.
key plate. Keyhole escutcheon.
key'seat'er, *n.* A machine tool for cutting keyways.
key'-seat' rule. *Mech.* A rule of L section, used esp. for marking out key seats on shafts.
key'ser-lick (kī'zẽr-lĭk), *n.* [From an old spelling of G. *kaiserlich* imperial, perh. through D. *keizerlijk.* See KAISER.] *Hist.* A soldier in the imperial army of the Holy Roman Empire.
key shot. Shot consisting of pieces of metal. *Obs. or Hist.*
key'stoned' (kē'stōnd'), *a.* Surmounted by a keystone.
Keystone State. Pennsylvania; — a nickname alluding to its having been the central one of the 13 original United States.
key'-stop', *n.* *Music.* A key or digital fastened to a violin to govern the stopping of its strings.
key'-stringed', *a.* *Music.* Having strings sounded by keys.
keyth. ☩ KITHE.
key tone. *Music.* = KEYNOTE.
key trumpet. *Music.* A trumpet fitted with keys which control its pitch by opening and stopping holes in the side of its tube.
key'-turn'er, *n.* A turnkey. *Obs.*
keyway drill. *Mach.* = TRAVERSE DRILL.
key wrench. *Mach.* An adjustable wrench in which the movable jaw is made fast by a key.
Ke-zi'a, Ke-zi'ah (kē-zī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Qetsī'āh.*] Lit., cassia; — fem. prop. name. *Bib.*
Ke'ziz (kē'zĭz). *Bib.*
kg. *Abbr.* Kilogram.
K. G. *Abbr.* Knight of the Garter (in Great Britain).
K. G. C. *Abbr.* Knight Grand Commander (in Great Britain); Knight of the Golden Circle (in the United States).
K. G. C. B. *Abbr.* Knight Grand Cross of the (Order of the) Bath.
K. G. E. *Abbr.* Knight of the Golden Eagle (in Germany).
K. G. F. *Abbr.* Knight of the Golden Fleece (Spain, Austria).
K. G. H. *Abbr.* Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.
K. G. V. *Abbr.* Knight of Gustavus Vasa (in Sweden).
K. H. *Abbr.* King's Hussars; Knight of Hanover.
Khai'lan (kī'län). Var. of KEHEILAN.
khair (kīr), *n.* [Hind. *khair.*] The East Indian catechu tree.
kha-kan' (kä-kän'), *n.* [Tatar *khāqān* king.] = KHAN.
kha-kan'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
kha'kee. Var. of KHAKI.
kha'kied (kä'kĭd), *a.* Wearing khaki.
kha-lat' (kȧ-lät'). Var. of KHILAT.
kha'lif. kha-li'fa (kȧ-lē'fȧ), **khalifah. khaliff. khaleefate. khalifat. khal'i-fate.** Vars. of CALIPH, CALIPHATE.
Khal'kha (käl'kȧ), *n.* A Mongol of the hordes occupying northern Mongolia. While subject to China, they yet retain much of their native organization. See MONGOL.
kha'ma. Var. of KAAMA.
kha-mal', kha-maul'. Vars. of HAMAL.
Kha'mi (kä'mē), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
Kham'ti (käm'tē), *n.* A Shan of a tribe of Upper Burma and Assam. See INDO-CHINESE.
Khand (känd). Var. of KHOND.
khan-dait' (kŭn-dīt'), *n.* A member of a military (high) caste, descendants of the soldiers of the former rajas of Orissa.
khan'dge-a (kăn'jē-ȧ). Var. of CANGIA.
khan'djar. khan'jar (kăn'jȧr). Vars. of HANDJAR.
khan'jee (kän'jē), *n.* [Turk. *khānji.*] The keeper of a khan, or Eastern inn.
khan'kah (käŋ'kä), *n.* [Hind. *khānakah*, fr. Per. *khāna* house + *gāh* place.] A Mohammedan monastery; also, a resthouse.
kha'num (kä'nōōm), *n.* [Turk. *khānum*, fr. Ar. *khān* lord.] An Oriental lady of rank, as the chief lady of a harem; — a title corresponding to KHAN.
kha-raf' (kȧ-räf'), *n.* See COIN.
kha-raj' (kȧ-räj'), *n.* [Ar. *kharāj* tax.] *Moham. Law.* A capitation tax on unbelievers; now, usually, a land rent due to the state.
Khar'i-a (kŭr'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* A Dravidian of an animistic tribe of western Bengal, semicivilized agriculturists, some of whom speak Bengali. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.
kha-rif' (kȧ-rēf'), *n.* [Ar. *kharīf.*] The autumn crop, sown in June, consisting principally of rice, millet, maize, pulse, cotton, and sugar cane. *India.*
Kha'ri-jites (kä'rĭ-jīts), *n. pl.* [Ar. *khārijī* dissenter, fr. *khārij* excluded, separated.] A dissenting Moslem party which opposed dynastic succession and the doctrine of predestination.
khar'u-a (kär'ōō-ä), **khar'wa** (-wä), *n.* [Hind. *khāruā.*] A coarse dark red cotton cloth, used as a dress lining. *India.*
khar'var. Var. of KARWAR. See WEIGHT.
khas. Var. of KHASS.
Kha'sas (kä'sȧz). = KHAS, 1.
Kha'si-a (kä'sē-ȧ), **Kha'si-ya** (-yȧ). Vars. of KHASI.
khasnadar. ☩ HAZNADAR.
khass (käs), *a.* [Ar. *khāçç* special.] *Moham. Law.* **a** Lit., special; private; also, noble. **b** Designating an estate managed directly by the state, or land held and cultivated by zamindars for themselves.
Khas'si. Var. of KHASI.
khat (kät), *n.* [Ar. *khaṭṭ.*] See MEASURE.
kha-tib' (kȧ-tēb'), *n.* [Ar. *khaṭīb.*] A Mohammedan priest or preacher who sometimes occupies the place of an imam, as to read the khutbah.
khat'ri (kŭt'rē), *n.* [Hind. *khatrī, khattrī.*] A member of a Hindu caste much employed in trade and in occupations demanding adroit intelligence. They claim Kshatriya origin.
K. H. C. *Abbr.* Honorary King's Chaplain.
khed'ah (kĕd'ȧ). Var. of KEDDAH.
khe-di'va (kĕ-dē'vȧ), *n.*, **khe-div'al** (kĕ-dēv'ăl), *a.*, **khe-div'ate** (kĕ-dēv'āt), *n.* = KHEDIVIAH, KHEDIVIAL, KHEDIVIATE.
khe-laut' (kĕ-lôt'), **khel'ut** (kĕl'ŭt). Vars. of KHILAT.
khen'na (kĕn'ȧ). Var. of HENNA.
Khen'su (kĕn'sōō). = CHUNSU.
Khep'e-ri. Var. of CHEPERA.
khet, *n.* See MEASURE.
Khev-zur' (kĕv-zōōr'), *n.* One of a small Caucasian tribe related to the Georgians.
khid'mat-gar, khid'mut-gar (kĭd'mŭt-gär), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *khidmatgār*, fr. Ar. *khidmat* service + Per. *gār*, suffix of possession or agency.] A male waiter. *India.*
khil'at (kĭl'ăt; kĭ-lät'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *khil'at*, fr. Ar. *khil'ah* a robe.] A robe presented by a dignitary as a mark of distinction; hence, any ceremonial present. *India.*
khir (kēr), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *kshīra.*] A porridge of millet or rice boiled in milk. *India.*
khi-raj'. Var. of KHARAJ.
khir'ka. khir'kah (kēr'kä), *n.* [Ar. *khirqah.*] A dervish's robe or mantle, made of shreds and patches.
khit'mat-gar, khit'mut-gar. Vars. of KHIDMATGAR.
Khi'van (kē'văn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Khiva.
Khlys-ty' (klĭs-tĭ'), *n. pl.* [Russ.] A sect of Russian dissenters. See RASKOLNIK.
Khne'mu, Khnum (k'nōōm). Vars. of CHNEMU.
Khoi'-Khoin' (koi'koin'), *n. pl.* Men of men: — the autonym of the Hottentots.
kho'ja (kō'jȧ), *n.* Also *khojah, khodja, khaja, coja.* [Hind. *khōjā*, Per. *khōja*, fr. Per. *khwāja* master, gentleman.] In the East, a title of respect given to various classes, as eunuchs, wealthy merchants, etc.; also, a Mohammedan teacher or schoolmaster.
Kho'ja (kō'jȧ), *n.* [Panjabi, fr. Per. See KHOJA a title.] A member of a sect of Hindu converts to Mohammedanism who retain various Hindu customs, including an order of succession different from that prescribed by the Koran. They are chiefly in the Sind and western India.
‖ **khor** (kôr), *n.* [Ar. *khurr* channel.] Watercourse; ravine; gorge.
khot (kōt), *n.* [Marathi *khōt.*] A farmer of land revenue or customs; also, a contractor. *India.*
khout-tar' (kōō-tär'). Var. of KATAR.
Kho'war (kō'wär), *n.* The language of Chitral, northwestern India. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
Kho-zar' (kō-zär'). Var. of KHAZAR.
K. H. P. *Abbr.* King's Honorary Physician.
khran. Var. of KRAN.
K. H. S. *Abbr.* King's Honorary Surgeon.
khu-bab' (kŭ-bäb'). Rare var. of CABOB.
khub'ber (kŭb'ẽr), *n.* [Ar. *khabar.*] Report; news. *India.*
khud. khudd (kŭd), *n.* [Hind. *khadd*, fr. Ar. *khadd* crack in the ground, furrow.] A steep hillside; a deep valley. *India.*
khu'la (kōō'lȧ), *n.* [Ar. *khul'.*] *Moham. Law.* A divorce at the instance of the wife, who must surrender her dowry or some other property.
khur-reef'. Var. of KHARIF.
khus'khus (kŭs'kŭs). Var. of KUSKUS.
khut'try (kŭt'rĭ). Var. of KHATRI.
Ki. *Abbr.* Kings.
ki (kē). Var. of TI.
ki a-boo'ca, *or* **ky'a-bu'ka, wood** (kī'ȧ-bōō'kȧ). [Malay *kaya.* tree + *buku* knot.] **a** Amboyna wood. **b** Sandalwood.
ki-ack' (kĭ-ăk'), *n.* [Prob. of Burmese origin.] A Buddhist temple. *Burma.*
kia-ha'ya (kyȧ-hä'yȧ), **ki-a'ja** (kē-ä'yȧ). Vars. of KEHAYA.
ki'ak (kī'ăk). Var. of KAYAK.
ki-ak'i (kĭ-ăk'ĭ), *n.* [Jap. *keaki.*] A Japanese ulmaceous timber tree (*Zelkova acuminata*), with fine hard wood, used in cabinetwork, boat building, etc.
ki'a-lee' (kī'ȧ-lē'), *n.* [A local or native name.] The green heron. *West Indies.*
‖ **kiang** (kyäng). [Pekinese *chiang*[1].] Chinese for *river*; — frequent in place names.
‖ **ki'a o'ra** (kē'ä ō'rä). [Maori.] Be well; be happy; — used in toasts. *Australasia.*
kiaugh (kyäk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *cabhag* hurry, haste.] Trouble; anxiety. *Scot.*
ki-baab' (kē-bäb'). Rare var. of CABOB.
kib'bal. Var. of KIBBLE.
kib'ber (kĭb'ẽr), *n.* A word of unknown meaning used in *to jibber the kibber* (which see).
kib'ble (kĭb''l), *v. t.* To bruise or grind coarsely, as grain; chip roughly, as stone. — **kib'bler** (kĭb'lẽr), *n.* *Both Dial. Eng.*
kib'bo, *n.* A cudgel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
kibe, *v. t.* To affect with kibes. *Rare.*
kib'i-sis (kĭb'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. κίβισις.] *Class. Antiq.* A wallet.
Kib'roth-hat-ta'a-vah (kĭb'rōth-hă-tā'ȧ-vȧ; -rōth-). *Bib.*
kib'sey. ☩ KIPSEY.
kib'y (kĭb'ĭ), *a.* Affected with kibes.
Kib-za'im (kĭb-zā'ĭm; kĭb'zā-ĭm). *Bib.*
K. I. C. *Abbr.* Knight of the Iron Crown.
Ki-ché'. Var. of QUICHÉ.
kich'el, kich'il. ☩ KECHEL.
kich'en. Kitchen. *Ref. Sp.*
kichene. ☩ KITCHEN.
kich'ri (kĭch'rē), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *kachaurī.*] Rice and lentils with ghee poured over it. *India.*
kick, *v. t.* & *i.* To get by asking; to beg; borrow; dun. *Slang.*

away from the direction in which she is turning. The angle of kick is the angle between the line of the keel and the tangent to the turning circle.
3. A distinct objection or protest. *Colloq. or Slang.*
4. One who kicks, esp. in football ; as, a good *kick*. *Eng.*
5. *Eng. Slang.* **a** A sixpence. **b** *pl* A pair of trousers. **c** A pocket.
6. The indentation at the bottom of a molded glass bottle to lessen its holding capacity.
7. The projection on the tang of the blade of a pocketknife, which prevents the edge of the blade from striking the spring. See POCKETKNIFE, *Illust.*
8. *Brickmaking.* A projection on the stock board or mold to form a frog in the brick ; also, the frog so formed.
the kick. *Eng. Slang.* **a** The style ; the fashion. **b** Dismissal ; discharge.
kick′er (kĭk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that kicks ; specif. : **a** An animal having the habit of kicking. **b** One who protests, rebels, or objects ; esp., a chronic protester. **c** *Cricket.* A bowled ball that rebounds erratically from the pitch.
2. *Lumber Trade.* A device with pushing arms for throwing a log off a runway or skidway in a desired direction.
3. *Poker.* A third card retained with a pair at the draw.
4. [Perh. a different word.] **a** A mass of material left uncut, as in plowing. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *Mining.* A portion of the original rock, smaller than a pillar, left unbroken to support the side or roof of an opening.
kick′–off′, *n.* **a** *Football.* Act of kicking off, or an instance of this. **b** Fig., a commencement. *Colloq.*
kick′–out′, *n.* *Football.* Act of kicking out.
kick′shaw′ (-shô′), **kick′shaws′** (-shôz′), *n.* [F. *quelque chose* something, fr. L. *qualis* of what kind (akin to E. *which*) + suffix *-quam* + *causa* cause, in LL., a thing. See WHICH ; CAUSE.] **1.** Something fantastical ; any trifling, trumpery thing ; a toy. *Shak.*
2. A fancy dish ; a tidbit ; a delicacy.

A joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*. *Shak.*

3. A fantastic person. *Obs. or Dial.*
kid, *n.* **1.** A small wooden tub, esp. a sailors' mess tub.
2. On fishing vessels, a box or pen for fish.
kid (kĭd), *n.* [Of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *kið*, Dan. & Sw. *kid* ; akin to OHG. *kizzi*, G. *kitz*, *kitz*chen, *kitz*lein.] **1. a** A young goat. **b** A young antelope. **c** Formerly, a roe deer under one year old.
2. The flesh or skin of a kid ; also, a thing made of kid ; specif. : **a** A kind of leather made of the skin of the young goat, or of the skin of rats, etc. **b** *pl.* Kid gloves.
3. A child. *Colloq. or Slang.*
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* (*sing. or pl.*) A group of three small stars, forming a triangle, near Capella, in the constellation Auriga. Their rising was believed to portend hurricanes.
5. Among pugilists, thieves, etc., a youthful expert ; — chiefly used attributively ; as, *kid* Jones. *Cant.*
6. One of a class of indentured white servants bound for a period usually of four or five years. *Amer. Colonies.*
7. [From KID, *v. t.*, to hoax.] Humbug ; a hoax.
kid (kĭd), *v. i.* ; KID′DED ; KID′DING. To bring forth young ; — said of a goat or an antelope.
kid, *v. t.* To hoax ; to humbug ; to make fun of. *Slang.*
Kid′der-min′ster (kĭd′ẽr-mĭn′stẽr), *n.*, or **Kidderminster carpet.** Ingrain carpet ; — so called from the English town where formerly it was largely manufactured.
kid′dle (kĭd′'l), *n.* [Cf. OF. *quidel*, *cuidel*, F. *guideau*, LL. *kidellus*, G. *keutel*, *keitel*, *kiedel*, part of a net.] A kind of basketwork weir in a river, for catching fish ; also, a similar arrangement of stakes and network on a beach.
kid′dush (kĭd′ōōsh), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Jewish ceremony to proclaim the holiness of the Sabbath or a festival, consisting of a benediction in prayer, pronounced before the evening meal, usually over a glass of wine.
kid′–glove′, *a.* Wearing kid gloves ; hence, characterized by the fastidiousness, daintiness, or delicacy looked for in those who wear kid gloves. — **kid′–gloved′** (-glŭvd′), *a.*
kid′nap′ (kĭd′năp′ ; *formerly* kĭd′năp′), *v. t.* ; KID′NAPED′ (-năpt′) or KID′NAPPED′ ; KID′NAP′ING or KID′NAP′PING. [*kid* a child + E. dial. *nap* to seize, to grasp. Cf. NAB.]
1. Orig., to carry off (a child or other person) to enforced service or labor on the plantations of the British colonies in America. See KID, a servant. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*
2. To carry (any one) away by unlawful force or by fraud, and against his will, or to seize and detain him for the purpose of so carrying him away ; to steal (a person) away ; hence, as used in some statutes, to seize and detain (any one) by force, intimidation, or fraud, with the purpose of carrying him away, or confining him secretly, whether the purpose be effected or not. Cf. ABDUCTION, 1.
kid′nap′er (-ẽr), **kid′nap′per,** *n.* One who kidnaps any one ; a manstealer.

kid′ney (kĭd′nĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [ME. also *kidnere* ; of uncertain origin ; the last part perh. ME. *ey*, pl. *eyren*, egg, AS. *æg*. *Orf. E. D.*] **1.** In vertebrates, one of a pair of glandular organs, situated in the body cavity near the spinal column, which serve to excrete urea, uric acid, and various other harmful or superfluous substances ; a urinary or renal organ. In invertebrates, the term is extended to organs of similar function variously situated (cf. NEPHRIDIUM, ORGAN OF BOJANUS, GREEN GLAND, etc.). In man the kidneys are bean-shaped organs, about four inches long, situated in the back of the abdomen, behind the peritoneum, and embedded in a mass of fat. They consist chiefly of a mass of epithelium-lined tubules (the *uriniferous tubules*) which collect and discharge the secretion, urine, into the main cavity, or pelvis, of the organ, whence it is led by a long tube (the ureter) to the bladder to be periodically discharged. Each tubule terminates in the cortical part of the kidney in a filtering apparatus (the Malpighian capsule) to which blood is brought by a small branch of the renal artery. A plexus of capillaries also surrounds other parts of the tubules, and as the fluid which has filtered through the Malpighian capsule passes along the tubule, it is further modified by the secretory and absorbent activities of the epithelium. In the embryos of the higher vertebrates the excretory organ of each side consists of three parts, called from their situation the *pronephros*, *fore kidney* or *head kidney* ; the *mesonephros*, *mid kidney*, or *Wolffian body* ; and the *metanephros*, or *hind kidney*. The pronephros is rarely functional in the adult (only in a few of the lower vertebrates) and usually disappears. The mesonephros usually (or, as many believe, always) forms the functional kidney in adult fishes and amphibians (no metanephros being developed except perhaps in elasmobranchs), but in the reptiles, birds, and mammals the mesonephros, though functional in the embryo, atrophies and is superseded by the metanephros.

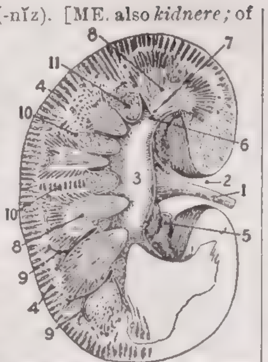

Longitudinal Section of Human Kidney. 1 Ureter ; 2 Hilum ; 3 Pelvis ; 4, 4 Tissue of Cortex, showing Medullary Rays ; 5 Branch of Renal Artery ; 6 An Infundibulum or Calyx into which extends a Papilla (7) ; 8, 8 Malpighian Pyramids ; 9, 9 Blood Vessels ; 10, 10 Columns of Bertin ; 11 Fatty Tissue. ⅔ nat. size.

2. Temperament ; disposition ; sort ; kind. *Shak.*

Spendthrifts, and other fools of that *kidney*. *Burns.*

3. A thing resembling a kidney ; specif., a kidney potato.
4. A waiter. *Old Cant.* *Tatler.*
kidneys of wheat, short for the Scriptural expression "the fat of *kidneys of wheat*" (*Deut.* xxxii. 14) to describe wheat as choice as the kidney fat of an animal.
kidney bean. a The common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) as disting. from the Lima bean (*P. lunatus*) ; — so called chiefly in England. **b** The scarlet runner (*P. multiflorus*).
kidney cotton. A long-stapled West Indian cotton (*Gossypium barbadense*) having kidney-shaped seeds.
kidney fern. An American spleenwort (*Asplenium angustifolium*) ; — so called from the shape of the sori.
kidney link. A link on the hames of the horse's collar to which the pole chains are fixed.
kidney ore. *Min.* A variety of hematite, occurring in compact kidney-shaped masses.
kidney stone. a A pebble or nodule roughly resembling a kidney. **b** Nephrite.
kidney vetch. A perennial fabaceous herb of Europe and Asia (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), with cloverlike heads of red or yellow flowers, once used as a remedy for renal disorders. It is frequently cultivated for sheep fodder.
kidney worm. Any of several species of nematode worms parasitic in the kidneys ; esp. : **a** The giant strongyle. **b** A common and very injurious parasite (*Stephanurus pinguicola*) in the kidney, lungs, etc., of the hog ; — called also *lardworm*, because found in leaf lard.
kid′ney-wort′ (kĭd′nĭ-wûrt′), *n.* **a** The navelwort. **b** A kind of saxifrage (*Saxifraga stellaris*) with reniform leaves.
Kien′may′er's a-mal′gam (kēn′mī′ẽrz). An amalgam of one part each of zinc and tin with two of mercury, used to coat the rubbing surfaces of frictional electric machines.
kier (kēr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ker* a tub.] A large vat in which goods are boiled, bleached, etc.
kie′sel-guhr′ (kē′zĕl-gōōr′), *n.* [G., fr. *kiesel* flint + *guhr* an earthy deposit or sediment in water.] A deposit of fine, usually white,

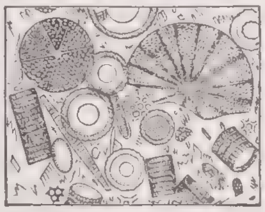

Kieselguhr showing Diatoms. Very much enlarged.

siliceous powder, composed chiefly or wholly of the remains of diatoms. It is used as an absorbent (esp. in dynamite), as a polishing material, etc. It is also called *diatomaceous earth* and *infusorial earth*, the latter name having been given before the true relationship of diatoms was known.
ki-ku′el (kĭ-kōō′ĕl), *n.* [Tamil *karkol.*] A solid oil or fat got from seeds of the toothbrush tree (*Salvadora persica*), used for food and somewhat in the arts. See OIL, *Table I.*
kik′u-mon (kĭk′ōō-mŏn), *n.* [Jap. ; *kiku* chrysanthemum + *mon* crest.] A Japanese imperial crest, resembling an open chrysanthemum. See KIRIMON.

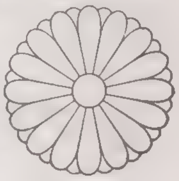

Kikumon.

kil′der-kin (kĭl′dẽr-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *kindeken*, *kinneken*, a small barrel ; perh. orig. a dim. of LL. *quintale*, *quintallus* (cf. QUINTAL).] A cask one half, or even one quarter, the size of a common barrel ; hence, an old English measure, usually equal to 18 (formerly beer, now imperial) gallons, or two firkins.
kil′erg′ (kĭl′ûrg′), *n.* [*kilo-* + *erg.*] *Physics.* A unit of work equal to one thousand ergs.
Kil′ham-ite (kĭl′ăm-īt), *n.* *Eccl.* A member of the Methodist New Connexion, an English body of Methodists, founded by Alexander Kilham (1762–98).
Kil-ken′ny cats (kĭl-kĕn′ĭ). Two cats fabled, in an Irish story, to have fought till nothing was left but their tails. It is probably a parable of a local contest between Kilkenny and Irishtown, which impoverished both towns.
kill (kĭl), *v. t.* ; KILLED (kĭld) ; KILL′ING. [ME. *killen*, *kellen*, *cullen*, to kill, strike ; perh. akin to *cwellen*, *quellen*, to kill (cf. QUELL).] **1.** To strike ; to beat. *Obs.*
2. To deprive of life ; to put to death ; to slay.

Ah, *kill* me with thy weapon, not with words ! *Shak.*

3. To deprive of vital or active quality ; to destroy or ruin ; to neutralize ; to suppress ; to put an end to.

Her lively color *kill'd* with deadly cares. *Shak.*

4. Specif. : **a** To consume (time). **b** To defeat or veto, as a parliamentary bill. **c** *Lawn Tennis, Rackets, etc.* To play (a ball) so hard that it cannot be returned. **d** To injure by overheating, as flour ; to destroy the vitality of, as seed. **e** *Print.* To mark or designate (matter) as not to be used.
5. In exaggerated expression : **a** To impress irresistibly ; to overwhelm with emotion. **b** To injure severely ; — an *Irishism*, and chiefly *p. p.*
6. *Steel Making.* = DEADMELT.
7. To slaughter (an animal for food) ; hence, to convert a food animal into (beef, pork, or the like) ; as, to *kill* beef.
8. = **knot**, *v. t.*, 5 **a**.
Syn. — KILL, SLAY, DISPATCH, SLAUGHTER, MURDER, ASSASSINATE. KILL is the general term for depriving of life ; SLAY is now elevated or poetic ; DISPATCH emphasizes the idea of making quickly away with ; to SLAUGHTER is to kill with savage or bloody violence ; to MURDER (see defs. for legal aspects) is to kill with malicious forethought and intention ; to ASSASSINATE is to murder suddenly, treacherously, or by stealth. See MASSACRE.
to kill by inches, to kill gradually, as by torture. — **to k. one's heart,** to discourage or utterly depress one. *Obs.* — **to k. the goods** *or* **stock,** *Soap Making*, to emulsify the melted fat by a partial saponification. — **to k. two birds with one stone,** to effect two things by the same means.
kill, *v. i.* **1.** To commit murder or slaughter.
2. To undergo killing, or slaughter, as an animal.
kill (kĭl), *n.* Act of killing ; also, an animal killed in the hunt, as by a beast of prey ; prey.

A cougar . . . come for its *kill*. *Jas. Lane Allen*

kill, *n.* [D. *kil.*] A channel ; creek ; river ; stream ; as, the *Kill* van Kull, or the *Kills*, between Staten Island and Bergen Neck ; — used also in comb. ; as, Cats*kill*. *Local, U. S.*
kill′–cow′ (kĭl′kou′), *n.* **1.** *Dial.* **a** A bully ; a great personage. **b** A serious matter.
2. An American spike rush (*Eleocharis tenuis*). *Local, U. S.*
kill′deer′ (-dēr′), *n.* [So named from its notes.] A plover (*Oxyechus*, or *Ægialitis*, *vociferus*) found throughout temperate North America (still abundantly in some places) and south in migration to South America. It is about ten inches long, grayish brown above and white below, with a rufous rump and two black bands on the breast and neck. Its much-repeated cry is plaintive and penetrating.

Killdeer. 1/6

kill′–dev′il, *n.* **1.** A reckless, terrible fellow. *Obs.*
2. West Indian rum. *Obs.*
3. *Angling.* A bait, made to spin like a wounded fish.

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kick′a-ble (kĭk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
kick′-a-bout′, *n.* Football played without set rules. *Colloq.*
Kick′a-poo′ (kĭk′ȧ-pōō′ ; kĭk′ȧ-pōō), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly of northern Illinois, but now living on reservations in Kansas and Oklahoma, and in Mexico.
kick′-ball′, *n.* A football ; also, the game of football. *Scot.*
kick′chose′ (kĭk′shōz′). † KICKSHAW.
kick-ee′, *n.* See -EE.
kicking, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KICK.
kicking coil. = CHOKING COIL.
kick′ing-colt′, *n.* The American spotted jewelweed (*Impatiens biflora*) ; — so called from its elastic pods.
kicking strap. A strap fastened to the shafts and passing over a horse's croup to prevent kicking.
kick′ish, *a.* Apt to kick ; irritable. *Dial. Eng.*
kick′seys, kick′sies (kĭk′sĭz), *n. pl.* [Cf. KICK, *n.* & *v.*] Trousers or breeches *Slang, Eng.*
kick′sey-win′sey, *n.* A fanciful device ; a whim. *Obs.* — *a.* Fantastic ; erratic. *Obs.*
kick′sy-wick′sy (kĭk′sĭ-wĭk′sĭ), **kick′y-wick′y** (-ĭ-wĭk′ĭ), *n.* A wife. *Contemptuous. Shak.*
kick′um-bob′, *n.* Prob., a thingumbob that kicks. *Obs.*
kick′-up′, *n.* **1.** A row ; a disturbance. *Slang.*
2. A stern-wheel steamboat. *Slang, Mississippi River.*
3. = KICK, in a bottle.
4. A water thrush. *Jamaica.*
kick wheel. A potter's wheel worked by a foot pedal.
kic′son, *a.* Made of kexes. *Obs.*
kid. † KITH.
kid. Obs. pret. & p. p. of KITHE.
kid, *n.* [Cf. W. *cidysen.*] **1.** A fagot ; a bundle of heath and furze. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
2. A bunch of sticks or part of a sapling used to enable a rider to keep his seat on a bucking horse ; — usually strapped across the saddle, the rider's knees going under it. *Australia.*
kid, *v. t.* To bind in bundles, as fagots ; also, to secure, as loose soil, by kids. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
kid, *n.* [Cf. COD.] The seed pod of a legume ; a cod ; rarely, any other seed vessel. *Dial. Eng.*
kid, *v. i.* To form pods ; — said of plants. *Dial. Eng.*
ki-dang′ (kĭ-dăng′), *n.* [Malay *kidjang* ; in Borneo *kidhang*, *kiedang.*] A muntjac.
kid′cote′, *n.* A prison ; a lockup. *Dial. Eng. Obs.*
kid′daw (kĭd′ô), *n.* A guillemot. *Local, Eng.*
kidde. † KID, *n.*
kidde. Obs. pret. of KITHE.
kid′ded, *p. a.* Covered with kid gloves. *Rare.* [MINSTER.
Kid′der, *n.* Short for KIDDER-
kid′der. Var. of KIDDIER.
kid′die (kĭd′ĭ). Var. of KIDDY. *Slang.*
kid′di-er (kĭd′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A huckster ; badger. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
kid′dish, *a.* Kidlike. [DAW.
kid′dow (kĭd′ō). Var. of KID-
kid′du-shin (kĭd′ōō-shĭn), *n.* [Chald pl. of *kiddush.*] Betrothal ; — name of an ancient Jewish treatise on betrothal and marriage.
kid′dy (kĭd′ĭ), *n.* [See KID a young goat, a child.] A little kid ; hence, young fellow ; also, a flash thief, pugilist, etc. *Slang.*
kid′dy, *v. t.* = KID. *Slang.*
kide. † KID, *n.* ; KITH.
kid′fell′, *n.* A kid's hide. *Obs.*
kid fox. Prob., a young fox. *Obs.* *Shak.*
kid-glove orange. Any tangerine or mandarin orange ; — so called because the peel is easily removed. *Cant or Colloq.*
ki-djah′wah. † KAJAWAH.
kid′ling, *n.* See -LING.
kid′mut-gar. Var. of KHIDMUTGAR. [*kidnaped*, p. p.
kid′napt. Obs. or ref. sp. of
kid′ney-bean′ tree. The wistaria. [*Obs.*
kid′ney-lipped′, *a.* Harelipped.
kidney potato. Any variety of potato having the general form of a kidney.
kid′ney-root′, *n.* **a** The joe-pye weed. **b** A Californian asteraceous shrub (*Baccharis pilularis*). Both plants are reputed medicinal in kidney diseases.
kid′ney-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.* Shaped like a kidney ; reniform.
kid point. Stitching in rows, used on the backs of gloves.
Kid′ron (kĭd′rŏn ; kī′drŏn). *Bib.*
kids. See KID, *n.*, 4.
kids′man (kĭdz′măn), *n.* One who lodges and trains young thieves. Cf. KID, *n.*, 5. *Slang, Eng.* [Eng. pl. of COW.
kie (*dial.* kī). Obs. or dial.
kie-bab′. † CABOB.
kief. Var. of KEF.
kie′fe-kil (kē′fĕ-kĭl), *n.* [Perh. fr. Per. *keff* scum + *gil* clay, mud.] = MEERSCHAUM.
Kief′fer (kēf′ẽr), *n.* An American variety of yellow pear with juicy, quincelike flesh.
‖ **Kie′gye-zés′** (kyĕd′yĕ-zās′), *n.* [Hung.] = AUSGLEICH.
ki′e-ki′e (kē′ā-kē′ā ; kē′kē′), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand pandanaceous climbing shrub (*Freycinetia banksii*) having edible berries borne in a spadix.
kiele. † KEEL, *v.* ; KILN.
kien. Obs. pl. of COW.
kie′ser-ite (kē′zẽr-īt), *n.* [After Prof. *Kieser*, of Jena.] *Min.* Hydrous magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4 \cdot H_2O$, white when pure, usually massive.
kieve. Var. of KEEVE.
kieye, *n.* The mooneye cisco.
kiff. Var. of KIEF.
Kif′fa Aus-tra′lis. [Ar. *kiffah* scale of a balance + L. *australis* southern.] See STAR.
Kif′fa Bo′re-a′lis. [Ar. *kiffah* + L. *borealis* northern.] See STAR.
kight. † KITE.
ki′kar (kē′kȧr ; kĭk′ȧr), *n.* [Hind. *kīkar.*] The Egyptian thorn, or gum-arabic tree.
kike. † KEEK, KICK.
kikelot. † RIKELOT.
kil. † KILN.
kil. *Abbr.* Kilderkin ; kilometer.
kil. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of KILL.
kil′am-pere′, *n.* *Elec.* = KILOAMPERE. [PETROGRAPHY.
ki′lau-ase′ (kē′lou-āz′), *n.* See
kil-brick′en-ite (kĭl-brĭk′ĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Kilbricken*, County Clare, Ireland.] *Min.* A sulphide of lead and antimony in lead-gray masses. Sp. gr., 6.41.
kil′buck′, *n.* Prob., a fierce-looking fellow. *Obs.*
kilch (kĭlsh), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss) *kilche.*] A small whitefish (*Coregonus hiemalis*), of Switzerland.
kild. Killed. *Ref. Sp.*
kild. *Abbr.* Kilderkin.
kilde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of KILL.
kile. † KYLE.
ki′le (kē′lĕ), *n.* [Turk. *kīleh*, Ar. *kailah.*] See MEASURE.
ki′leh (kē′lĕ), *n.* [See KILE, the measure.] See WEIGHT.
ki′ley (kī′lĭ), *n.* [Native name in Western Australia.] A kind of boomerang. *Australia.*
kil′hig (kĭl′hĭg), *n.* *Logging.* A short stout pole used to direct the fall of a tree. [MEASURE.
kil′i-are′ (kĭl′ĭ-âr′), *n.* [F.] See
ki′lin′ (kē′lēn′), *n.* [Pekingese *ch'i2 lin2.*] *Chinese Myth.* A horselike beast with the head of a crocodile or dragon, typically represented with flames and suggestions of cloud to indicate its nonnatural character. It is a creature of happy portent. See FĒNG-HWANG, *Illust.*
kilk, *n.* Charlock. *Dial. Eng.*
Kil-ken′ny, *or* **kil-ken′ny, coal** (kĭl-kĕn′ĭ). Anthracite. *Ireland.* [var. of KILN.
kill. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
kill, *n.* A wicker trap for fish, esp. eels. *Thames, Eng.*
kill′a-ble, *a.* Fit to kill ; that may be killed.
kil′la-dar (kĭl′ȧ-där), *n.* [Per. *qil'adār*, fr. Ar. *qal'ah* fort + Per. *dār* holding.] Commandant or governor of a fortress. *India.* [clay slate or shale.
kil′las (kĭl′ȧs), *n.* *Mining.* Soft
killat, *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *quilate*, fr. Ar. See CARAT.] A carat. *Obs.*
kill′-cour′te-sy, *n.* A boor. *R.*
kill′cow′, *v. t.* Terrify ; cow. *Obs.*
kill′crop′, *n.* [G. *kielkropf* or LG. *kilkrop*, changeling, stupid child, locally a voracious child.] A voracious infant, regarded as a fairy changeling.
kill′cu′, (kĭl′kū′), *n.* A yellowlegs. *Local, New Jersey.*
kill′dee′. Var. of KILLDEER.

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fo͞od, fo͝ot ; out, oil ; chair ; go ; sing, iŋk ; then, thin ; nature, verdure (250) ; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach (144) ; boɴ ; yet ; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

killed (kĭld), *p. p.* of KILL. — **killed spirits**, a solution of zinc chloride prepared by dissolving zinc in hydrochloric acid, used in soldering, etc.

kill'er (kĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that kills; specif.: **a** *Fishing.* An effective bait; also, a club to kill fish with. **b** An agent that neutralizes something, as a color, that removes or prevents stains, etc. **c** An animal to be killed.
2. Any of several rapacious gregarious cetaceans of the dolphin family found mostly in northern seas; esp., those of the genus *Orca.* The common Atlantic species (*Orca gladiator*), found also in the Southern Pacific Ocean, is from 20 to 30 feet long, with a high dorsal fin, powerful tail, and sharp strong teeth. It is black with yel-

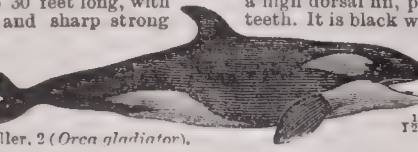
Killer, 2 (*Orca gladiator*). 1/120

lowish white areas on the sides and under parts. It preys upon large fish, seals, etc., and even succeeds by combined attack in killing whales much larger than itself.

kil'lick (kĭl'ĭk), *n.* A small anchor; also, a kind of anchor formed by a stone, usually inclosed by pieces of wood fastened together; sometimes, loosely, any anchor.

kil'li-fish' (kĭl'ĭ-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several small American cyprinodont fishes of the genus *Fundulus* and allied genera, some of which live equally well in fresh and brackish water, or even in the sea. They are usually striped or barred with black, and are much used as bait.

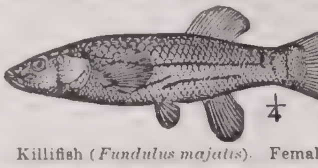
Killifish (*Fundulus majalis*). Female 1/4

kill'ing, *n.* Act of one who kills; esp., homicide; murder; as, this trouble will lead to a *killing* yet.

kill'ing, *p. a.* That kills or pertains to killing; also, *Colloq.*, captivating; overpowering; irresistible. — **kill'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **kill'ing-ness**, *n.*

Those eyes are made so *killing*. *Pope.*
Nothing could be more *killingly* spoken *Milton.*

killing time. A time appointed for killing, as, in the southern United States, the early winter, when swine are killed; specif., *Scot. Hist.*, the period of persecution of the Covenanters (1679–88), esp. in 1685.

kill'-joy', *n.* One who causes gloom; a dispiriting person.

Kil-mar'nock (kĭl-mär'nŭk), *a.* A burgh in Ayrshire, Scotland. — **Kilmarnock bonnet**, a kind of broad-topped woolen cap. — **K. cowl**, a kind of nightcap, originally made there.

kiln (kĭl; kĭln; 277), *n.* [ME. *kilne*, *kulne*, AS. *cyln*, *cylen*, L. *culina* kitchen. Cf. CULINARY.] A large stove or oven; a furnace of brick or stone, or a heated chamber, for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything; as, a *kiln* for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a *kiln* for drying grain, meal, lumber, etc.; often, specif., a brickkiln or a limekiln.

kiln, *v. t.;* KILNED (kĭld; kĭlnd); KILN'ING. To burn or bake in a kiln; as, to *kiln* brick or lime.

kiln'-dry', *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.

kiln'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* Mouth or opening of an oven or kiln.

kil'o (kĭl'ō), *n.; pl.* KILOS (-ōz). [F.] A kilogram; — shortened form.

kil'o- (kĭl'ȯ-). [F. *kilo-*. See KILOGRAM.] A prefix meaning *thousand*, used in forming the names of units of measurement; as in *kilo*gram, *kilo*meter, *kilo*watt, etc.

kil'o-cal'o-rie (-kăl'ȯ-rĭ), *n.* [*kilo-* + *calorie.*] *Physics.* A great calorie. See CALORIE.

kil'o-dyne (kĭl'ȯ-dīn), *n.* [*kilo-* + *dyne.*] *Physics.* A unit of force equal to one thousand dynes.

kil'o-gram, **kil'o-gramme** (-grăm), *n.* [F. *kilogramme*; *kilo-* (fr. Gr. χίλιοι a thousand) + *gramme.* See 2d GRAM.] A measure of weight, being 1,000 grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois (15,432.34 grains). See METRIC SYSTEM.

kil'o-gram-me'ter, *or* **-me'tre** (kĭl'ȯ-grăm-mē'tẽr), *n.* *Mech.* A unit of energy or work, being the amount expended in raising one kilogram through the height of one meter, in the latitude of Paris. It is nearly equal to 7¼ foot pounds.

kil'o-joule' (kĭl'ȯ-joul'; -jōōl'; *see* JOULE), *n.* [*kilo-* + *joule.*] *Physics.* A unit equal to 1,000 joules. See JOULE.

kil'o-li'ter, **kil'o-li'tre** (-lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *kilolitre.* See KILOGRAM; LITER.] A thousand liters, or a cubic meter. See MEASURE.

kil'o-me'ter, **kil'o-me'tre** (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *kilomètre.* See KILOGRAM; METER.] *Metric System.* A measure of length; one thousand meters (3,280.8 feet, or nearly five eighths of a mile). See MEASURE — **kil'o-met'ric** (-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

kil'o-volt' (-vōlt'), *n.* [*kilo-* + *volt.*] *Elec.* A unit of electromotive force equal to one thousand volts.

kil'o-watt' (-wŏt'), *n.* [See KILOGRAM; WATT.] *Elec.* A unit of power, equal to one thousand watts. Abbr. *kw.*

kilowatt hour. *Elec.* A unit of work or energy equal to that done by one kilowatt acting for one hour; — approx. = 1.34 horse-power hour.

kilt (kĭlt), *n.* [See KILT, *v.*] A kind of short plaited petticoat, usually of tartan, reaching from the waist to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland by men, and in the Lowlands by young boys; hence, any similar garment.

1 Kilt; 2 Plaid; 3 Brooch; 4 Sporran; 5 Glengarry Bonnet; 6 Dirk

kilt, *v. t.;* KILT'ED; KILT'ING. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Dan. *kilte op* to truss, tuck up.] **1**. To tuck up; truss up, as the clothes. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. To tie up; to fasten; hang.
3. To lay in plaits like those of a Highland kilt.

kilt'ed (kĭl'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.*
1. Wearing a kilt.
2. Plaited like kilting.
3. Tucked or fastened up; — said of petticoats, etc.

kil'ter (kĭl'tẽr), **kel'ter** (kĕl'tẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Order; proper condition; — chiefly in phrases, as *out of*, or *in*, *kilter.* *Colloq.*, *U. S.*, *& Dial. Brit.*

If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter* or out of tune, how can we pray? *Barrow.*

kilt'ing, *n.* *Dressmaking.* A series of perpendicular flat plaits, each plait being folded so as to cover about half of the preceding one.

kim'ber-lite (kĭm'bẽr-līt), *n.* *Petrog.* A greenish blue diamond-bearing claylike substance, consisting of altered peridotite. It occurs at Kimberley and elsewhere in South Africa. Called by miners *blue earth*, or *blue ground.*

kim'nel (kĭm'n'l), *n.* [ME. *kymnelle*, prob. dim. fr. AS. *cumb* a liquid measure. Cf. COOMB a vat.] A large tub used for various household purposes, as brewing, kneading, and salting meat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ki-mo'no (kĭ-mō'nō; *Jap.* kĭm'ō-nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Jap.] **1**. A kind of loose robe or gown tied with a sash, worn as an outer garment by Japanese men and women.
2. A similar gown worn as a dressing gown by women of Western nations.

Kimono.

kin (kĭn), *n.* *Music.* An ancient Chinese instrument of the cittern kind, with from five to twenty-five silk strings.

kin (kĭn), *n.* Also **kine** (kīn). [Gr. κινεῖν to move.] *Physics.* The unit velocity in the C. G. S. system — a velocity of one centimeter per second.

kin (kĭn), *n.* [ME. *kin*, *cun*, AS. *cynn* kin, kind, race, people; akin to *cennan* to beget, D. *kunne* sex, OS. & OHG. *kunni* kin, race, Icel. *kyn*, Goth. *kuni*, G. & D. *kind* a child, L. *genus* kind, race, L. *gignere* to beget, Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born, Skr. *jan* to beget. Cf. KIND, KING, GENDER kind, NATION.] **1**. A group of persons of the same stock, race, or family; a group of kinsfolk or kindred; a sept, clan, or tribe; in a more general sense, as applied to primitive peoples, a nation or people; as, the Gothic *kin.* *Archaic.*
2. Hence: **a** One's relatives collectively; kindred; kinsfolk; also, kinsman or relative. See CONSANGUINITY.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside. *Dryden.*

b Progeny; offspring; also, a generation of offspring. *Obs.* **c** Family; descent; ancestry. *Archaic.*

Lay my lady on the upper hand,
For she came of the better *kin.* *Old Ballad.*

3. Relationship, consanguinity, or affinity; connection by birth or marriage; kindred; near connection or alliance, as of those having common descent. See NEXT OF KIN.

You are of *kin*, and so a friend to their persons. *Bacon.*

4. A natural group or kind; a class, race, species, or the like; as, the ant *kin;* hence, sort; description. *Obs.*
5. Sex. *Obs.*
of kin. **a** Of the same kin or family; akin. **b** By birth; as, a gentleman *of kin.* *Obs.*

kin, *a.* Of the same nature or kind; kindred; related; akin. "*Kin* to the king." *Shak.*

-kin (-kĭn). [Of Low German origin; cf. G. *-chen*, LG. *-ken.*] A diminutive suffix; as, mani*kin;* lamb*kin.*

kin'æs-the'sis, **kin'es-the'sis** (kĭn'ĕs-thē'sĭs; kī'nĕs-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κινεῖν to move + αἴσθησις perception.] The sense of muscular effort; kinæsthetic sensations considered as a form of perception.

kin'æs-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), **kin'es-thet'ic**. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, kinæsthesis. — **kinæsthetic**, *or* **kinesthetic, equivalent**, *Psychol.*, any mental representation of a movement sufficient to induce its voluntary performance. The acquisition of voluntary control over the muscles is due to such kinæsthetic images. — **k. memory**, *Psychol.*, the sum of the images representing movements to the mind; also, the memory image of any particular movement. — **k. sensation**, *Psychol.*, sensation which accompanies, or informs us of, bodily movements. Such sensations may be groups or complexes of muscular, tactual, joint, and allied sensations arising from the moving member, or they may also include sensations of sight and hearing in which the movement is represented to the mind as seen, heard, etc.

ki'nah (kē'nȧ), *n.; pl.* KINOT (-nōt). [Heb.; cf. Ar. *qana* to form artistically.] A Semitic elegy, as in the Lamentations of Jeremiah, or a dirge, as sung by professional mourning women. Jewish ritualistic kinot are recited esp. on the 9th of Ab, commemorating the misfortunes of the race.

kin'ase (kĭn'ās; kī'nās), *n.* [*kinetic* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* A substance that converts a zymogen into an enzyme.

kin'cob (kĭŋ'kŏb), *n.* [Hind. *kamkhāb*, *kimkhwāb*, Per. *kimkhāb.*] A brocade of gold or silver or both. *India.*

kind (kīnd), *n.* [ME. *kinde*, *cunde*, AS. *cynd*, *gecynd*, *gecynde*, fr. the root of KIN. See KIN, KINDRED.] **1**. Nature; specif.: **a** Natural quality, character, state, or form of anything; also, a natural characteristic or property. *Obs.* **b** Nature regarded as a universal order or disposition; as, the law of *kind.* *Archaic.* **c** Nature as displayed in manner or style; character; style; mode of action. *Archaic.*

So manifold, all pleasing in their *kind*,
All healthful, are the employs of rural life *Cowper.*

2. Of a person or animal, that with which one is born or which belongs to one by birth; — in various uses: natural instinct or disposition; origin or descent; birthright or inheritance; sex or gender. *Obs.*

He knew by *kind* and by no other lore. *Chaucer.*

3. A natural group, class, or division; race; genus; species; as, the bird *kind* (cf. MANKIND, HUMANKIND).

Every *kind* of beasts, and of birds. *James* iii. 7.
She follows the law of her *kind.* *Wordsworth.*
Here to sow the seed of bread,
That man and all the *kinds* be fed. *Emerson.*

4. Family; kindred; progeny; generation; = KIN, 1, 2. *Obs.*
5. A class, whether natural or established by convention; sort; variety; description; as, several *kinds* of eloquence; many *kinds* of government; various *kinds* of soil, etc.

Diogenes was asked in a *kind* of scorn: What, etc.? *Bacon.*

6. *Logic.* **a** A class. **b** A natural or real class.

In a former place, it has been explained in some detail what is meant by the *kinds* of objects; those classes which differ from one another not by a limited and definite, but by an indefinite and unknown, number of distinctions. *J. S. Mill.*
Kind is dominant or characteristic quality. *B. Bosanquet.*

7. *Eccl.* Either of the elements, bread and wine, used in the Eucharist.

Syn. — Species, variety, genus, nature, class, style, character. — KIND, SORT are often used without distinction. But SORT sometimes carries a slight implication of disparagement or contempt; as, "lewd fellows of the baser *sort*" (*Acts* xvii. 5); one does not enjoy that *sort* of people.

in kind, in the produce or designated commodity itself, as distinguished from its value in money.

Tax on tillage was often levied *in kind* upon corn. *Arbuthnot.*

— **k. of**. **a** Something belonging to the class of; something like to; — said loosely or slightingly. **b** In a way; as it were; quasi. *Colloq.*

☞ From its adjectival force, *kind of* before nouns in the plural came to take incorrectly a construction with verbs, pronouns, demonstratives, etc., in the plural; as, these *kind of* knaves. *Still Colloq.*

— **to do one's k.**, to perform the sexual function. *Obs.*

kind (kīnd), *a.;* KIND'ER (kīn'dẽr); KIND'EST. [AS. *cynde*, *gecynde*, natural, innate. See KIND, *n.*] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or displayed by kind, or nature; natural; native; hence, appropriate; rightful; kindred. Cf. KINDLY, *a.* *Obs.*
2. Of good kind; of good nature; of good birth or breeding. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. Having feelings befitting our common nature; disposed to do good and confer happiness; benevolent; well-disposed; sympathetic; also, showing kindness or tenderness; benignant; gracious.

He is *kind* unto the unthankful and to the evil. *Luke* vi. 35.
A fellow feeling makes one wondrous *kind.* *Garrick.*

4. Proceeding from, or characterized by, goodness, gentleness, or benevolence; as, a *kind* act. "Manners so *kind*, yet stately." *Tennyson.*
5. **a** Pleasant; acceptable; also, grateful. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** Loving; affectionate. *Rare in literary use.*

Stiles where we stayed to be *kind.* *Tennyson.*

c Soft and yielding to the touch; as, *kind* wool.
6. Gentle; tractable; easily governed; as, a horse sound and *kind* in harness.

Syn. — Benevolent, benign, beneficent, bounteous, gracious, propitious, generous, forbearing, indulgent, tender, humane, compassionate, good, lenient, clement, mild, gentle, bland, obliging, friendly, amicable.

Kind'-Chau'dron' proc'ess (kĭnt'shō'drôɴ'). *Engin. & Mining.* A process for sinking shafts in which a small pit is bored in advance and subsequently enlarged to the full size of the shaft, when the tubbing or watertight lining with its moss box at the bottom is lowered or pressed down into position, and the tubbing backed up with an outside lining of concrete. Cf. TRIGER PROCESS.

kin'der-gar'ten (kĭn'dẽr-gär'tĕn), *n.* [G., lit., children's garden; *kinder* (pl. of *kind* child, akin to E. *kin* kindred) + *garten* garden.] A school for young children conducted on the theory that education should be begun by gratifying and cultivating the normal aptitude for exercise, play, observation, imitation, and construction; — a name given by Friedrich Froebel, a German educator, who introduced this method. The means employed are chiefly object lessons, games, songs, exercises with toys, etc.

kin'der-gart'ner (-gärt'nẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *gärtner* a gardener.] A kindergarten teacher.

kind'-heart'ed (-här'tĕd; -tĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having kind-

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kil-lee'kil-lee' (kĭ-lē'kĭ-lē'), *n.* [Imitative.] Sparrow hawk. *Local, West Indies.* [ER, a tub.
kill'er. Dial. Eng. var. of KEEL-
kil-lesse' (kĭ-lĕs'), *n.* [Cf. COULISSE.] **a** Gutter; groove; channel. **b** Hipped roof. *Dial. Eng.* — **kil-lessed'** (-lĕst'), *a.*
kill'hag', *n.* A hunter's wooden trap. *Dial. Amer.* [KINNICK.
kil'lick-in-nic'. Var. of KINNI-
kil'lie. Var. of KILLY, fish.
kil'lie-leep'sie (kĭl'ĭ-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* The common sandpiper. *Scot.*
kil'li-grew (kĭl'ĭ-grōō), *n.* A chough. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
kil'li-ki-nick' (-kĭ-nĭk'). Var. of KINNIKINIC.
kill'ing. Var. of KEELING.
kill'ing, *adv.* = KILLINGLY.
kil'lin-ite (kĭl'ĭn-īt), *n.* [From *Killiney* Bay, Ireland.] *Min.* A variety of pinite. See PINITE.
kil'loch-doe' (kĭl'ŭĸ-dō'), *n.* The blackcock. *Scot.*
kil'lock. Var. of KILLICK.
kil'lo'gie (kĭl'lō'gĭ), *n.* [*kiln* + dial. *logie* or *ogie* the open space before a kiln fire.] The sheltered space before a kiln fireplace. *Scot.* *Obs. or R.*
kil'low, *n.* Graphite. *Obs.*
kil'low. Var. of KILO. See MEASURE.
kill'-pot', *n.* A toper. *Obs.*
kil'lut. Var. of KHILAT.
kil'ly, *n.* Short for KILLIFISH.
killy hawk. The sparrow hawk. *Local, U. S.*
kil'ma-gore (kĭl'mȧ-gōr; 201), *n.* A blue parrot fish (*Scarus cæruleus*) of Bermuda and the West Indies.
Kil'man-segg', **Miss** (kĭl'măn-sĕg'). A rich heiress with a golden leg in Thomas Hood's humorous poem "Miss Kilmansegg and her Precious Leg: A Golden Legend." [*Dial. Eng.*
kiln (kĭln). Var. of KILL, trap.
kiln'eye' (kĭl'ī; kĭln'ī'), *n.* A kilnhole; in a limekiln, an opening for removal of the lime.
kiln'-lo'gie (kĭl'lō'gĭ; kĭln'-). Var. of KILLOGIE. *Scot.*
kiln'rib', **kiln'stick'**, *or* **kiln'-tree'**, *n.* One of the sticks to support grain in a kiln.
ki'lo (kē'lō), *n.* [See KILE.]
See MEASURE. [sand amperes.
kil'o-am-pere'. *n.* *Elec.* A thou-
kilom. *Abbr.* Kilometer.
kil'o-stere' (kĭl'ȯ-stēr'; -stâr'), *n.* [F. *kilostère.* See KILOGRAM, STERE.] See MEASURE.
kilovolt amperes, *or* **ampères**. *Elec.* The product of the kilovolts and amperes of a current: — used as a measure of the apparent power of an alternating current. See VOLT AMPERE.
kilp. Dial. Eng. var. of KELP.
kilp (kĭlp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kilpr* handle.] The detachable handle or support of a pot, kettle, or caldron; a hook. *Dial. Eng.*
kilt (kĭlt), *p. p.* of KILL. *Now Dial. or Humorous.*
kilt, *v. i.* To move nimbly or expeditiously. *Chiefly Scot.*
kilture. † KELTER.
kimbe. † KEMB.
kim'bo. *a.* [Cf. AKIMBO.] Set akimbo. *Obs.* — **kim'bo**, *v. t.* *Obs.*
kime. † COME. [son. *Obs.*
kime, *n.* A silly or stupid per-
kimelin. † KEMELIN.
Kim'er-idg'i-an Var. of KIMMERIDGIAN.
kim'-kam' (*dial.* kĭm'kȧm'), *a.* [Cf. CAM crooked.] Crooked; perverse. — *adv.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [CUMMER. *Scot.*
kim'mer (kĭm'ẽr). Var. of
Kim-me'ri-an (kĭ-mē'rĭ-ăn). Var. of CIMMERIAN.
Kim'mer-idg'i-an (kĭm'ẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Kimmeridge*, in Dorsetshire, England.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Upper Oölite (English Jurassic). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Kim'mer-idg'i-an**, *n.* [CYMRIC.
Kim'ric (kĭm'rĭk) Var. of
Kim'ry (-rĭ). Var. of CYMRY.
kin. † KING.
kin Obs. pl. of COW. [KIND.
kin (kĭn). Scot. & dial. var. of
kin (kĭn), *n.* [Jap. *kin*, Chin *chin*[1].] See WEIGHT.
kin, *n.* [Cf. CHINK a fissure.] A crack or slit; a chasm or crevice; a chap in the skin. *Dial. Eng.*
kin'æ-sod'ic (kĭn'ē-sŏd'ĭk; kī-nē-). Var. of KINESODIC.
kin'æs-the'si-a, **kin'es-the'si-a** (kĭn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ; kī'nĕs-), *n.* [NL.] = KINÆSTHESIS.
Ki'nah (kī'nȧ) *Bib.*
‖ **ki'na-ki** (kē'nȧ-kē), *n.* [Maori.] A relish to be eaten with food.
kin'ate. † QUINATE.
kin'bote', **-bot'**, *or* **-boot'**, *n.* *Old Law.* Bote given by a homicide to the kin of his victim.
kinch (kĭnsh), *n.* [Cf. KINK.] A noose or twist in a cord. *Scot.*
kinch, *v. t.* To fasten a noose on the tongue of (a horse). *Scot*
kin'chin (kĭn'chĭn), *n.* A child. *Thieves' Slang.*
kinchin cove A child or undersized man; also, a man who kidnaps or robs children. *Thieves' Slang.*
kinchin lay. The robbing of children *Thieves' Slang.*
kin'chin-mort', *n.* A girl or infant. *Thieves' Slang.*
kind, *adv.* Kindly. *Now Low.*
kind, *v. t.* [See KIND, *n.*] **1**. Prob., to treat as one's kind. *Obs.*
2. To beget. *Obs.*
kind'cough' (kĭnd'kôf'). Corrupt. of KINKCOUGH.
‖ **kin'der-be-weijs'** (kĭn'dẽr-bē-vĭs'), *n.* Also **kin'der-be-wys'**. [D. *kinder* children + *bewijs* proof, title.] *Roman Dutch Law.* A deed by a surviving spouse certifying and securing the amounts due to minor children out of the deceased's estate.
kin'der-gar'ten-er Var. of KINDERGARTNER.
Kin'der-hook (kĭn'dẽr-hŏŏk), *n.* [From *Kinderhook*, Pike County, Illinois.] *Geol.* The lowest formation of the Mississippian, or Subcarboniferous system, in the Mississippi River States; also, the epoch of its formation. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* [KIN.
kin'der-kin. Var. of KILDER-
kind gal'lows (kīn(d) gȧl'ŭs) The gallows at Crieff; — why so called is uncertain. *Scot*
kind'-heart'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [CONDIDDLE.
kin-did'dle. Dial. Eng. var. of
kin'dl. Kindle. *Ref. Sp.*
kind'laik, *n.* Kindness. *Obs*
kin'dld. Kindled. *Ref. Sp.*
kin'dle (kĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [ME.

ness of nature ; sympathetic ; characterized by a humane disposition ; as, a *kind-hearted* landlord or employer.

kin'dle (kĭn'd'l), *v. t.* ; -DLED (-d'ld) ; -DLING (-dlĭng). [Of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *kyndill* candle, torch, *kynda* to kindle.] **1.** To set on fire or set fire to ; to cause to begin burning ; to ignite ; light ; as, to *kindle* a fire, a match.
2. To inflame, as the passions ; to rouse ; provoke ; excite ; animate ; incite ; as, to *kindle* anger or wrath ; to *kindle* the flame of love, or love into a flame.

Nothing remains but that I *kindle* the boy thither. *Shak.*
Kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam. *Milton.*

3. To light up or inflame as if with flame.

Day had *kindled* the dewy woods. *Shelley.*
Bids a plague
Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin. *Cowper.*

Syn. — KINDLE, IGNITE, INFLAME. KINDLE is employed in both lit. and fig. senses ; to IGNITE is strictly to subject to intense heat ; it is now popularly used in the sense of *kindle*, and is rarely fig. ; to INFLAME (as here compared), now chiefly fig., is to kindle to excessive or violent heat or passion ; as, to *kindle* a fire, to *ignite* gunpowder ; "It is the property of goodness to *kindle* love" (*J. H. Newman*) ; "*inflamed* with lust" (*Milton*) ; "*inflamed* with rage" (*id.*). See MOVE, EXCITE.

kin'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To take fire ; to begin to burn with flame ; to start in burning, as a flame.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned ; neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Is.* xliii. 2.

2. To begin to be excited ; to grow warm or animated ; to be roused or exasperated.

On all occasions where forbearance might be called for, the Briton *kindles*, and the Christian gives way. *I. Taylor.*

3. To become lighted up or inflamed as with flame.

kin'dler (kĭn'dlẽr), *n.* **1.** One that kindles or sets on fire.
2. A thing that kindles (more or less) easily, as a piece of kindling wood or prepared fuel for starting combustion.

kind'less (kīnd'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of kindness ; also, *Obs.*, unnatural. — **kind'less-ly**, *adv.*

Out of the *kindless* dark. *W. E. Henley.*

kind'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being kindly ; benignity ; benevolence ; also, a kindly deed.

In kind a father, but not in *kindliness*. *Sackville.*

2. Propitious or favorable character, esp. as being mild, yielding, beneficent, etc.

Temper of the air and *kindliness* of seasons. *Whitlock.*
The steel of the future will be very different in *kindliness* of working. *W. Metcalf.*

kin'dling (kĭn'dlĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of causing to burn, or of exciting or inflaming the passions.
2. Material, easily lighted, for starting a fire ; — chiefly *pl.*

kind'ly (kīnd'lĭ), *a.* ; KIND'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr) ; KIND'LI-EST. [AS. *cyndelic*, *gecyndelic*. See KIND, *n.*] **1.** Natural ; of, pert. to, or derived by, nature or birth ; consonant with its kind or nature ; hence, native ; hereditary ; kindred. *Obs.*

The *kindly* fruits of the earth. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
Whatsoever as the Son of God he may do, it is *kindly* for Him as the Son of Man to save the sons of men. *L. Andrews.*

2. Rightful or lawful, as by reason of birth ; legitimate. *Now Chiefly Hist.*
3. Of a good kind, or good of its kind. *Archaic or Dial.*
4. Humane ; sympathetic ; hence, disposed to do good ; benevolent ; gracious ; kind ; as, *kindly* affections, acts, etc.
5. Favorable ; mild ; genial ; agreeable ; beneficent.

Should e'er a *kindlier* time ensue. *Wordsworth.*

6. Favorable or yielding favorably to treatment ; not harsh or resistant.
7. *Mining.* Promising good mineral value.

kindly tenant, *Scots Law*, a rentaler.

kind'ly, *adv.* [AS. *gecyndelice.*] **1.** Naturally ; properly ; fitly ; readily ; congenially ; spontaneously ; thoroughly. *Now Rare in literary use.*

Examine how *kindly* the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language. *Addison.*

2. In a kind manner ; affectionately ; sympathetically ; with good will ; with a disposition to make others happy, or to oblige ; agreeably ; pleasantly.

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another. *Rom.* xii. 10.

kind'ness (kīnd'nĕs), *n.* [From KIND, *a.*] **1.** State or quality of being kind ; specif., manifestation of kind feeling or disposition ; beneficence ; rarely, kind feeling ; affection ; fondness ; good will ; friendship.

The milk of human *kindness*. *Shak.*

2. A kind act ; an act of good will ; as, to do a *kindness*.

Syn. — Good will, benignity, grace, tenderness, compassion, humanity, clemency, mildness, gentleness, goodness, generosity, beneficence, favor.

kin'dred (kĭn'drĕd), *n.* [ME. *kinrede*, *kynrede*, *kunreden*, fr. AS. *cynn* kin, race + the termination *-rǣden*, as a distinct word, condition, stipulation, rule, reckoning ; prob. akin to E. *ready*. Cf. HATRED.] **1.** Relationship by birth or (improperly) by marriage ; consanguinity ; affinity ; kinship.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne. *Dryden.*

2. A group of persons interrelated by blood ; a family, clan, race, or the like ; — in this sense having a *pl.*
3. Family ; progeny or posterity ; a generation ; descent ; also, ancestral stock ; ancestry. *Obs.*
4. The family, or the like, to which one belongs ; relatives by blood or (improperly) by marriage ; collectively, relations ; persons related to each other.

I think there 's no man is secure
But the queen's *kindred*. *Shak.*

5. A relative ; a kinsman or kinswoman. *Obs.*

Syn. — Kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen ; relationship, affinity.

kin'dred, *a.* Belonging to the same family or race ; related ; congenial ; belonging to, existing between, or done by, kindred ; of the like nature or properties ; cognate ; as, *kindred* souls ; *kindred* skies ; *kindred* propositions.

Syn. — See CONGENIAL.

kine (kīn), *n. pl.* [For older *kyen*, formed like *oxen*, fr. AS. *cȳ*, itself pl. of *cū* cow. See COW.] Cows. *Archaic or Poetic.* — **kine of Bashan.** See BULL OF BASHAN.

kin'e-mat'ic (kĭn'ē-măt'ĭk ; kī'nē- ; 277) } *a.* Of or pert.
kin'e-mat'i-cal (kĭn'ē-măt'ĭ-kăl ; kī'nē-) } to kinematics. — **kin'e-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **kinematic curves**, curves produced by machinery, or a combination of motions, as distinguished from mathematical curves.

kin'e-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. κίνημα, κινήματος, motion, fr. κινεῖν to move.] *Physics.* The science which treats of motions considered in themselves, or apart from their causes ; the comparison and relation of motions ; also, the application of this science to mechanical contrivances.

Kinematics . . . differs from ordinary geometry only in introducing the idea of motion. *Encyc. Brit.*

kin'e-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. κίνημα motion + *-meter.*] *Mech.* A very sensitive kind of tachometer.

ki-ne'si- (kĭ-nē'sĭ- ; kī-). A combining form from Greek κίνησις, *movement*, *motion.*

ki-ne'si-at'rics (kĭ-nē'sĭ-ăt'rĭks ; kī- ; 277), *n.* [*kinesi-* + Gr. ἰατρικός pert. to medicine, fr. ἰατρός a physician.] *Med.* A mode of treating disease by appropriate muscular movements. — **ki-ne'si-at'ric** (-ăt'rĭk), *a.*

kin'e-sim'e-ter (kĭn'ē-sĭm'ē-tẽr ; kī'nē-), *n.* [*kinesi-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* **a** An instrument for testing the sensitiveness of the skin to heat and cold. **b** An instrument for measuring movements.

ki-ne'si-om'e-ter (kĭ-nē'sĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr ; kī-), *n.* [See KINESIMETER.] A kinesimeter (in sense **b**).

ki-ne'si-o-neu-ro'sis (-ō-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *kinesi-* + *neurosis.*] *Med.* Nervous affection marked by disorder of movement.

kin'e-sod'ic (kĭn'ē-sŏd'ĭk ; kī'nē-), *a.* [*kinesi-* + Gr. ὁδός way.] *Physiol.* Conveying motion ; as, *kinesodic* substance ; — applied esp. to the spinal cord, because capable of conveying both voluntary and reflex motor impulses, without itself being affected by motor impulses applied to it directly.

ki-net'ic (kĭ-nĕt'ĭk ; kī- ; 277), *a.* [Gr. κινητικός, fr. κινεῖν to move.] *Physics.* Of, pert. to, or due to, motion ; — often contr. with *potential* ; as, *kinetic* energy (see ENERGY, *n.*, 5). **kinetic symmetry.** *Math.* **a** A kind of symmetry which a rigid body has about its center of inertia when its moments of inertia about three principal axes through that point are equal. **b** A kind of symmetry which a rigid body has about an axis when this axis is one of the three principal axes through the center of inertia and the moments of inertia about the other two (and therefore about any line in their plane) are equal. — **k. theory**, *Biol.*, a theory of evolution in which the innate tendency of organisms to variation (responding to external conditions) is regarded as sufficient in itself to account for evolution. — **k. theory of gases**, *Physics*, a theory that gases consist of minute particles which move in straight lines with high average velocity, constantly encountering one another, and hence continually changing their individual velocities and directions. Many phenomena of gases are consistently explained by it.

ki-net'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to kinetics.

ki-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* *Physics & Mech.* That branch of dynamics which treats of the changes of motion produced by forces. See DYNAMICS.

ki-ne'to- (kĭ-nē'tō- ; kī-). A combining form from Greek κινητός, *movable.*

ki-ne'to-cam'er-a (-kăm'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [*kineto-* + *camera.*] A camera to take photographs of the movements of persons or objects, as for reproduction with the kinetoscope.

ki-ne'to-scope (kĭ-nē'tō-skōp ; kī-), *n.* [*kineto-* + *-scope.*] **1.** An instrument for producing curves by the combination of circular movements ; — called also *kinescope*.
2. A machine for producing animated pictures (on the principle of the cinematograph) in which a film carrying successive instantaneous views of a changing scene travels across the field of a magnifying glass. The observer sees each picture, momentarily, through a slit in a revolving disk.

ki-ne'to-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a kinetoscope.

king (kĭng), *n.* An ancient Chinese musical instrument, consisting of resonant stones or metal plates, hung according to pitch in a wooden frame, and struck with a hammer.

king (kĭng), *n.* [AS. *cyng*, *cyning* ; akin to OS. *kuning*, D. *koning*, OHG. *kuning*, G. *könig*, Icel. *konungr*, Sw. *konung*, Dan. *konge* ; formed with a patronymic ending, and fr. the root of E. *kin* ; cf. Icel. *konr* a man of noble birth, and AS. *cyne-* king (in comp.). See KIN.] **1.** A male sovereign ; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, country, or tribe, usually for life and by hereditary succession ; the monarch of a state distinctively called a kingdom, and usually independent, though sometimes subordinate to an empire. "Ay, every inch a *king*." *Shak.*

The *king*, according to the maxim . . ., can do no [legal] wrong. No action can be brought against him, nor indeed against a foreign sovereign, as such, or his ambassador. *T. E. Holland.*

☞ The title *king* is often applied to God or to Christ, esp. in various phrases, as *King of heaven*, *King of glory*, etc.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] Two historical books in the Old Testament ; — so entitled because they record the reigns of Jewish kings. Their titles, *First* and *Second Book of the Kings*, occur also for 1 and 2 Samuel, in which case the Books of the Kings are reckoned as four, the two first mentioned being the third and fourth. See OLD TESTAMENT.
3. A person occupying a position like that of a sovereign or playing the part of one ; — usually part of a real or mock title ; as, *King* of Heralds ; *King* of Misrule.
4. One that holds a supreme or preëminent position or rank ; a chief among competitors ; as, a railroad *king* ; a money *king* ; the *king* of the lobby ; the *king* of beasts.

The best *king* of good fellows. *Shak.*

5. In games : **a** *Chess.* The principal piece, moving ordinarily one square in any direction, but obliged never to enter or remain in check. Cf. CASTLING. **b** *Cards.* A card bearing a picture of a king. **c** A crowned man in the game of checkers, or draughts. **d** *Billiards.* A peg or cone of ivory formerly placed at one end of the table. *Obs.*
6. *pl.* A class of fuller's teasels.
7. A fully developed male termite.
8. *Freemasonry.* The second officer in a Royal Arch chapter.
9. Short for KING-PIN, KING-POST, etc.

king bird of paradise. See BIRD OF PARADISE. — **K. Charles spaniel**, one of a breed of English toy spaniels having a short nose, round head, large eyes, and glossy black coat with tan on the inside of the ears and legs, and a tan spot over each eye. — **K. George's War**, that part of the War of the Austrian Succession which was fought in America. It lasted from 1744 to 1748, and was marked by the capture of Louisburg in 1745 by New England troops. — **K. James Bible**, the Authorized Version. See under AUTHORIZED. — **k. of arms.** See KING-OF-ARMS. — **K. of Bath.** See BEAU NASH. — **k. of beasts**, the lion. — **K. of Beggars**, Bamfylde Moore Carew (1693-1770 ?), a famous English vagabond. He joined the gypsies and was made their king. — **k. of birds**, the eagle. — **K. of Courts** [a translation of L. *Rex Judiciorum*], Quintus Hortensius (B. C. 114-50), a distinguished Roman forensic orator. — **K. of Dunces**, in Pope's "Dunciad," Colley Cibber (1671-1757). — **K. of Heaven**, God or Christ ; — sometimes so called. — **K. of Kings**, a title of a monarch having other monarchs under him ; as : **a** A title assumed by or given to various Oriental sovereigns. **b** A title given to God or to Christ. — **K. of Men. a** In Homer's Iliad, Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ. **b** *Class. Myth.* Zeus, or Jupiter. **c** Odin. — **k. of metals**, gold. — **K. of Rome**, a title given, at his birth, to the son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, Napoleon (II.) François Charles Joseph (1811-32), Duke of Reichstadt. — **k. of terrors**, death. *Job* xviii. 14. — **k. of the anteaters**, a South American ant bird (*Grallaria varia*, syn. *G. rex*). — **K. of the French**, the title of Louis Philippe as king (1830-48), not by divine right, but by the will of the people. — **k. of the herrings. a** The chimæra (*Chimæra monstrosa*). **b** The opah *Lampris guttatus*. **c** An oarfish (*Regalecus glesne*). — **k. of the mackerels**, either of two large pelagic fishes, *Ranzania truncata* of the Atlantic and *R. makua* of the Pacific Ocean, closely related to and similar in form to the sunfish (*Mola*). — **K. of the Markets** [a translation of F. *Le Roi des Halles*], François de Vendôme, Duc de Beaufort (1616-69), grandson of Henry IV., and one of the leaders of the Frondeurs ; — so called on account of his popularity with the Parisians. — **k. of the mullets. a** The common European bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*). **b** A cardinal fish. — **k. of the salmon**, an oarfish (*Trachypterus rex-salmonorum*) of the Pacific coast. — **k. of the sea breams**, the braise. — **K. of Waters**, the Amazon River. — **K. of Yve'tot'** (ēv'tō'), in Béranger's humorous song (1813) of this name (F. *Le Roi d'Yvetot*), of which there is a well-known English translation by Thackeray, a model of potentates, a good little king without glory, who has taken pleasure for his code. He has become the type of the peaceable pleasure-loving king such as France, tired of military glory, wished for at the date of the song. Yvetot was in the Middle Ages a petty kingdom, a direct fief of the French crown, whence the name. — **K. Philip's War**, *Amer. Hist.*, a war (1675-76) between the New England colonists and the Indians under King Philip, sachem of the Wampanoags. — **Kings, Era of.** See ERA, *Table*. — **Kings of Brentford, the Two**, two characters in George Villiers's farce "The Rehearsal," who have become proverbial as walking hand in hand, dancing, singing, and otherwise acting every part together. — **Kings, the Do-nothing.** See ROIS FAINÉANTS, LES. — **King William's War**, *Amer. Hist.*, a contest waged by Great Britain and her colonies against the French and their Indian allies, beginning in the winter of 1689-90 and lasting until the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. It is the American part of the war between the Grand Alliance of European powers and Louis XIV. — **Three Kings of Cologne**, in medieval legend, the three magi who came to Bethlehem to present gifts to the infant Jesus, and whose bodies are said to have been brought by the Empress Helena to Constantinople, and thence transferred to Milan, and afterwards to Cologne. Their names were Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar.

king (kĭng), *v. t.* ; KINGED (kĭngd) ; KING'ING. To supply with a king ; to rule as a king over ; to make a king of. *Rare.*

Those traitorous captains of Israel who *kinged* themselves by slaying their masters and reigning in their stead. *South.*

king, *v. i.* To act the king ; to rule ; — usually with *it*.

King Arthur. A legendary king of Britain of the 6th century, who became the central figure of a great cycle of romance. He was said to have lived in state with his wife, Guinevere, at Caerleon on the Usk, whence knights set out on chivalrous exploits in various lands. He is supposed to have received mortal wounds from the invading Saxons on the battlefield of Camlan, although it was a tradition among the Britons that he was taken to be healed in Fairyland, and would reappear to reinstate his countrymen over Britain. Probably, in the mythical Arthur, a semihistorical personage was confounded with an ancient British god, thus forming a semidivine hero who may at one time have replaced the older Gwydion. See KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE, EXCALIBUR, GWYDION, MODRED, GUINEVERE.

king ball. *Bagatelle.* A red or black ball, placed on the white spot in front of the holes, which must be struck by one of the other balls before a score can be made.

king'bird' (kĭng'bûrd'), *n.* Any of several American tyrant flycatchers. The common kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) of the eastern United States, which is noted for its pugnacious defense of its nest, is chiefly blackish slate-color above and white below with a white-tipped tail and an erectile crest. The gray kingbird (*T. dominicensis*) is ashy gray above and lacks the white tail band. It inhabits the southeastern United States and parts of the West Indies. *T. verticalis* and *T. vociferans*, of the western United States, have the head and breast ashy gray, the wings reddish brown, and the belly yellow.

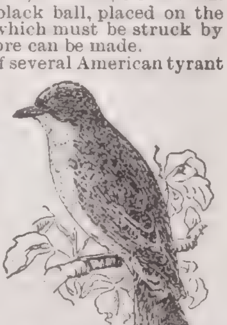

Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*). ($\frac{1}{8}$)

king'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* **1.** A vertical bolt by which the forward axle and wheels of a vehicle or the trucks of a railroad car are connected with the other parts.
2. *Roofs.* An iron tie-rod replacing a king-post.
3. *Mining.* A bolt supporting a cage in a shaft.

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kindlen, *cundlen*. See KIND.] To bring forth young. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
kin'dle (*dial.* kĭn'd'l ; kĭn''l), *n.* Young : also, a litter or brood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
kin'dle-coal', **kin'dle-fire'**, *n.* One who kindles strife. *Obs.*
kind'li-ly (kīnd'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of KINDLY. See -LY.
kin'dling (kĭn'dlĭng), *n.* [From KINDLE to bring forth young.] A litter or brood ; issue ; offspring ; also, a young animal. *Obs. or Dial.*
kin'dom, *n.* [AS. *cyne-* in comp., kingly.] Kingdom. *Obs.*
kin'dred-less, *a.* See -LESS.
kin'dred-ly, *adv.* of KINDRED.
kin'dred-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
kin'dred-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
kind'ship, *n.* Kindness ; good will. *Obs.*
kine. † KIN.
kine (kīn). Var. of KIN, a unit.
kine'dom. † KINDOM.
kin'e-mat'o-graph (kĭn'ē-măt'ō-grȧf ; kī'nē-), **kin'e-mat'o-graph'ic**, **-graph'i-cal.** Vars. of CINEMATOGRAPH, etc.
kin'e-neg'a-tive (-nĕg'ȧ-tĭv). Var. of CINENEGATIVE.
kin'e-o-graph' (kĭn'ē-ō-grȧf' ; kī'nē-). Var. of CINEOGRAPH.
kine'pox' (kīn'pŏks'), **kine'-pock'** (-pŏk'), *n.* = COWPOX.
kin'e-sal'gi-a (-săl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κίνησις motion + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain due to muscle action.
kin'e-scope (kĭn'ē-skōp ; kī'nē-), *n.* = KINETOSCOPE, 1.
ki-ne'si-æs-the'si-om'e-ter, or **-es-the'si-om'e-ter** (kĭ-nē'sĭ-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr ; kī-nē'sĭ-), *n.* [*kinesi-* + *æsthesiometer.*] *Physiol.* A kind of instrument used for testing kinæsthesis.
ki-ne'si-ol'o-gy (kĭ-nē'sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ ; kī-), *n.* [*kinesi-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* Theory of kinesiatrics.
kin'e-sip'a-thy (kĭn'ē-sĭp'ȧ-thĭ ; kī'nē-), *n.* [*kinesi-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* = KINESIATRICS.
ki-ne'sis (kĭ-nē'sĭs ; kī-), *n.* [Gr. κίνησις motion.] *Metaph.* Physical movement ; — correlative with *metakinesis*, which is its supposed psychical accompaniment, according to the theory which conceives the physical and psychical to be two aspects of a single underlying reality.
ki-ne'si-ther'a-py (kĭ-nē'sĭ-thẽr'ȧ-pĭ ; kī-), *n.* [*kinesi-* + *therapy.*] = KINESIATRICS.
kin'es-the'si-a, **-the'sis**, **-thet'ic.** Vars. of KINÆSTHESIA, etc.
ki-ne'tite (kĭ-nē'tīt ; kī-), *n.* [*kineto-* + *-ite.*] An explosive containing guncotton, nitrobenzene, a chlorate or nitrate, and sulphur.
ki-ne'to-gen'e-sis, *n.* [NL. ; *kineto-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Dynamical evolution ; the theory that evolution of animal structures has been produced by animal movements. *Cope.* — **ki-ne'to-ge-net'ic**, *a.* — **ki-ne'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ki-ne'to-gram, *n.* [*kineto-* + *-gram.*] A chronophotograph.
ki-ne'to-graph, *n.* [*kineto-* + *-graph.*] **a** A cinematograph (in either sense). **b** A biophotophone.
ki-ne'to-graph, *v. t.* *Photog.* To take chronophotographs of. — **kin'e-tog'ra-pher** (kĭn'ē-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr ; kī'nē-), *n.* — **ki-ne'to-graph'ic**, *a.* — **kin'e-tog'ra-phy**, *n.*
ki-ne'to-pho'no-graph, *n.* [*kineto-* + *phonograph.*] = BIOPHOTOPHONE.
king, *n.*, or **king apple.** A well-known variety of red fall apple.
king'-at-arms', *n.* *Her.* = KING-OF-ARMS.
king auk. **a** The great auk. *Obs. or Local.* **b** The rotche.

L
M

King Cam·by′ses (kăm-bī′sēz). The leading character of "A Lamentable Tragedy. . . . Containing the Life of Cambyses, King of Persia," by Thomas Preston (1537–98). An allusion to the play in Falstaff's speech in Shakespeare's 1 Henry IV., II. iv. 425, has made "*King Cambyses' vein*" synonymous with *rant*, but the language of the play is not especially extravagant.

king card. In whist, the best unplayed card of each suit.

king cobra. A large and very venomous snake (*Ophiophagus elaps*) closely allied to the true cobra, found from India to southern China and the Philippines. It attains a length of 12 feet, and is believed to feed entirely on snakes.

King Cole (kōl). A legendary king of Britain who reigned, as the old chronicles inform us, in the 3d century. He is the subject of a familiar nursery rime.

King Cotton. A popular personification of the great staple production of the southern United States. The expression "Cotton is King" seems to have been first used by James H. Hammond of South Carolina, in a speech in the United States Senate, March 4, 1858.

king crab. **1**. Any of several closely related species of large marine arthropods which are the only surviving members of the order Xiphosura and subclass Merostomata (which see); a horseshoe crab. They have a broad crescentic cephalothorax with a pair of large compound eyes and two simple eyes on the upper surface, and six pairs of legs arising from the lower surface about the centrally placed mouth. The small abdomen is articulated to the cephalothorax, its segments fused into a single piece. It bears swimming appendages to which the flat leaflike gills are attached, and a long, stiff, movably articulated caudal spine. The best-known species is *Xiphosurus sowerbyi*, syn. *Limulus polyphemus*, found on sandy and muddy bottoms on the coasts of North America from Maine to Mexico and the West Indies. It becomes nearly two feet long. Four other living species (either included in *Xiphosurus*, syn. *Limulus*, or placed in the related genera *Tachypleus* and *Carcinoscorpius*) are known from eastern Asia, as well as a number of more or less closely allied fossil forms.

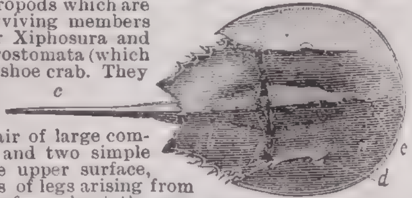

King Crab (*Xiphosurus sowerbyi*. ($\frac{1}{8}$)
a Cephalothorax; *b* Abdomen; *c* Pygidium, or Tail; *d* Compound Eye; *e* Simple Eyes.

2. A large European spider crab (*Maia squinado*).

king′craft′ (kĭng′kráft′), *n*. The craft of kings; the art of governing as a sovereign; royal policy.

king crow. A common and familiar drongo (*Dicrurus ater*) of India and southeastern Asia. It has lustrous black plumage. The name is extended to other drongos.

king devil. A European hawkweed (*Hieracium prealtum*), introduced into the northeastern United States, where it is locally a troublesome weed.

king′dom (kĭng′dŭm), *n*. [AS. *cyningdōm*. See 2d KING; -DOM.] **1**. The rank, quality, state, or attributes of a king; royal authority; dominion; monarchy; kingship. *Archaic.*

Thy *kingdom* is an everlasting *kingdom*. *Ps.* cxlv. 13.

2. A state or monarchy the head of which is a king.
3. The territory or country subject to a king or queen; the dominion of a monarch; the sphere in which one is king or has control; a realm; a domain.

Unto the *kingdom* of perpetual night. *Shak.*

4. The spiritual dominion of God or of Christ, or its sphere of extent; the spiritual realm having God as its head. "The gospel of the *kingdom*." *Matt.* ix. 35.
5. *Nat. Hist.* One of the three grand divisions, or primary groups, into which all natural objects are commonly classified. One of these, the **mineral kingdom**, comprises all unorganized and lifeless substance and objects. The other two comprise all organisms or objects possessed of life, the **vegetable kingdom** (or kingdom Plantæ) containing all plants, the **animal kingdom** (or kingdom Animalia) all animals, and in *Biol.* are the primary divisions of classification, being subdivided into *phyla*, or *branches*. See PHYLUM.

Syn.—Realm, dominion, monarchy, sovereignty, domain.

kingdom come. **a** The next world; heaven or paradise. *Slang.* **b** The millennium.—**k. of God**. See def. 4, above.

king′domed (kĭng′dŭmd), *a*. Having a kingdom; like a kingdom; also, consisting of (so many) kingdoms.

king eider. A circumpolar species of eider duck (*Somateria spectabilis*) having very large lateral gibbous processes at the base of the bill. See EIDER.

king′fish′ (kĭng′fĭsh′), *n*. **a** Any American marine sciænoid food fish of the genus *Menticirrhus*, esp. *M. saxatilis* of the Atlantic coast;—called also *whiting*, *surf whiting*, *barb*. **b** The opah. **c** The cero. **d** The pintado, or sierra. **e** In Sydney and New Zealand, a carangoid fish (*Seriola lalandi*). **f** In Melbourne, the sciænoid fish *Sciæna antarctica*. **g** In Tasmania, the fish *Thyrsites micropus*, of the family Trichuridæ. **h** In California, a sciænoid fish (*Genyonemus lineatus*). **i** In India, a threadfin (*Polynemus indica*).

Kingfish (*Menticirrhus saxatilis*).

king′fish′er (kĭng′fĭsh′ẽr), *n*. **1**. Any of numerous nonpasserine birds constituting the family Alcedinidæ. Most of them are crested and bright-colored, and have a rather short tail, long stout sharp bill, and weak syndactyl feet. Some 20 genera and about 150 species are known, most numerous in the East Indies, though represented in most parts of the world. They are divided into two subfamilies, the water kingfishers (Alcedininæ), which are largely piscivorous, and the wood kingfishers (Halcyoninæ, syn. Daceloninæ), which feed chiefly on insects, small reptiles, etc. Their habit is to sit quietly and dart out or plunge into the water after their prey. The belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*) of the United States is about a foot long and slate-blue above and white below with a chestnut band on the breast. The common European species (*Alcedo ispida*) is smaller and more brightly colored. Cf. LAUGHING JACKASS. Among the various beliefs formerly associated with this bird or the halycon in folklore was the notion that the beak of a dried specimen suspended freely would take the direction of the wind.

Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).

2. The water ouzel. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

King Horn. The hero and title of various old metrical romances in both English and French. He is a Christian prince driven from his realm to a foreign country, where the king's daughter and he fall in love. After some years, during which Horn performs wonderful exploits and the faithful lovers undergo many trials, they are finally united.

king′let (kĭng′lĕt), *n*. **1**. A little king; a weak or insignificant king; a kingling.
2. Any of several very small birds of the genus *Regulus*. They resemble the warblers, but have some of the habits of titmice. The European golden-crested kinglet, or goldcrest (*R. cristatus*), and the similar American golden-crested or golden-crowned kinglet (*R. satrapa*), are olive-green in color, with the crown yellowish orange or yellow bordered by black. The American ruby-crowned kinglet (*R. calendula*) has a bright red crown patch in the male and is noted for its superior song.

Golden-crested Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*).

king′like′ (-līk′), *a*. Kingly.—**king′-like′**, *adv.*

king′ling (-lĭng), *n*. A little or petty king.

King Log *and* **King Stork**. Characters in a celebrated fable of Æsop, which relates that the frogs, grown weary of living without government, petitioned Jupiter for a king. Jupiter accordingly threw down a log among them, which made a satisfactory ruler till the frogs recovered from their fright and discovered his real nature. They therefore entreated Jupiter for another king, whereupon he sent them a stork, who devoured them.

king′ly (kĭng′lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. Belonging to, suitable to, or becoming, a king; characteristic of, or resembling, a king; directed or administered by a king; monarchical; royal; sovereign; regal; kinglike; august; noble; grand. "*Kingly* magnificence." *Sir P. Sidney.*

The *kingliest* kings are crowned with thorn. *G. Massey.*

Syn.—Imperial, monarchical, sovereign, majestic, august.—KINGLY, REGAL, ROYAL, PRINCELY. *Kingly* (the Saxon word) and *regal* (the Latin word) are often interchanged. But KINGLY more frequently refers to the character of a king, or to dispositions, feelings, or purposes, which are kinglike; REGAL relates rather to the office of a king, or (esp.) to its external state or pomp; as, *kingly* courtesy, *kingly* condescension; *regal* state, cf. the *regalia*. *Regal* and ROYAL are frequently interchanged; but *royal* commonly applies to that which is in any way associated with the crown, and may or may not imply magnificence or display; as, the *royal* family, the *royal* residence, the *royal* domains, the *Royal* Society (under the patronage of royalty). Fig., *royal* applies to that which is of superlative excellence, esp. of its kind; as, a *royal* welcome, a *royal* feast, a *royal* time. PRINCELY (cf. *lordly*, under MASTERFUL) in its fig. use commonly connotes magnanimity, splendor, or munificence; as, a *princely* fortune.

king′ly, *adv.* In a kingly or kinglike manner.

king′mak′er (-māk′ẽr), *n*. One who makes or sets up a king or kings; specif. [*cap.*], Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick (1428–71), who was chiefly instrumental in deposing King Henry VI. and raising the Duke of York to the throne as Edward IV., and who afterward put Edward to flight and restored the crown to Henry.

king′-of-arms′, *or* **king′-at-arms′**, *n*. The chief heraldic officer of a country. In England the *kings-of-arms* are placed under the Earl Marshal. The Heralds' College now consists of three: **Garter King-of-Arms** (instituted about 1415), who regulates the arms of the peers and knights of the Garter; **Clarenceux King-of-Arms**, and **Norroy** (lit. *north roy* or *north king*) **King-of-Arms**, who have jurisdiction respectively south and north of the Trent. **Bath King-of-Arms**, created about 1725 for the order of the Bath and later constituted **Gloucester King-of-Arms**, takes precedence of the two provincial kings-of-arms. He has jurisdiction in Wales. In Scotland, **Lyon King-of-Arms**, ranking next to **Garter King-of-Arms**, holds office directly from the sovereign. He presides also over the order of the Thistle. He was prominent as early as about 1370. **Ulster King-of-Arms**, ranking next and instituted by Edward VI., presides over Ireland and over the order of St. Patrick.

king penguin. A very large penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonica*) of the Falkland Islands, Kerguelen Land, etc. See PENGUIN, *Illust.*

king′-pin′, *n*. **1**. In various bowling games: **a** A tall pin in the center of the frame. **b** The pin which stands at the front apex of the frame.
2. Hence, the principal or most important person in a group or an undertaking. *Colloq.*
3. A kingbolt.

king′-post′, *n*. *Carp.* A vertical member connecting the apex of a triangular truss with the base. In a common form of king-post roof truss there are struts, supporting the main rafters, and bearing upon the enlarged foot of the king-post. The king-post is usually strictly a tie intended to prevent the sagging of the tiebeam in the middle.

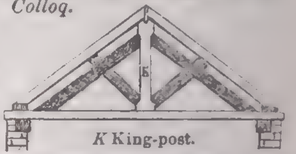

K King-post.

king rail. A rather large, long-billed North American rail (*Rallus elegans*) having plumage streaked above with black and tawny olive, and a rufous or cinnamon-red breast when in full plumage. It frequents fresh-water marshes.

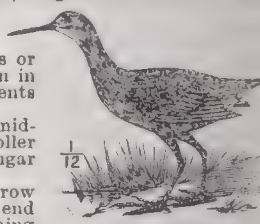

King Rail.

king roller. *Mach.* The middle and most prominent roller of the three rollers of a sugar mill.

king row. *Checkers.* The row of four squares at either end of the board, on reaching which a man from the other side becomes a king; also, the row of men occupying these squares at the beginning of the game.

King's, *or* **Queen's**, **Bench**. *Eng. Law.* A former court of record and the highest court of common law in England;—so called because the king used to sit there in person. It consisted of a chief justice and four puisne, or junior, justices. Like the Court of Common Pleas, it had its origin in the Curia Regis. Its jurisdiction was transferred by the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875 to the **King's**, *or* **Queen's**, **Bench Division** of the High Court of Justice.

King's Council. *Eng. Hist.* The permanent council composed of those members of the great council who were state officers and chief officials of the court, or the smaller privy council which grew out of it.

king's, *or* **queen's**, **counsel**. *Eng. Law.* Barristers selected to be the king's or queen's counsel; also, any barrister so selected. They answer in some measure to the *advocati fisci*, or advocates of the treasury, of Roman law. They cannot be employed against the crown without special license. The two principal king's or queen's counsel are called the attorney general and the solicitor general. King's or queen's counsel use K. C. or Q. C. after their names as a sort of title.

king's, *or* **queen's**, **demesne**. The demesne belonging to the king, esp. his ancient demesne; crown lands.

king's, *or* **queen's**, **English**. Correct or pure English.

king's, *or* **queen's**, **evidence**. *Eng. Law.* Evidence for the king or queen, that is, the crown or state; esp., the evidence voluntarily given by an accomplice who confesses the crime and testifies against his accomplices. One who has so testified is usually treated with lenience and pardoned, though without legal title to such clemency. It is called **state's evidence** in the United States.

king's evil. Scrofula;—so called because formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

king′ship (kĭng′shĭp), *n*. **a** State, office, or dignity of a king; reign; royalty. **b** Royal rule or government. **c** Personality of a king; majesty. **d** Territory or dominion of a king; kingdom.

king's man, *or* **kings′man** (kĭngz′măn), *n*. **1**. *Hist.* An adherent of the king; as: **a** A royalist. **b** *Feudalism.* A man who has commended himself directly to the king.
2. An officer of the customhouse.
3. A neckerchief or necktie. *London Slang.*

king's peace. *Eng. Law.* Orig., the special protection (called also the **king's grith** *or* **mund**) secured to the members of the king's household and others to whom it was accorded by him; the peace secured by the law administered by authority of the king. Hence, the general peace imposed by the law of the land.

The notion of the *king's peace* appears to have had two distinct origins. These were, first, the special sanctity of the king's house, which may be regarded as differing only in degree from that which Germanic usage attached everywhere to the homestead of a free man; and, secondly, the special protection of the king's attendants and servants, and other persons whom he thought fit to place on the same footing. *Pollock & Mait.*

king's yellow. A bright yellow pigment, arsenic trisulphide, As_2S_3. It occurs native as orpiment, and is also

King Bomba. See BOMBA.
king closer. *Building.* A closer bigger than half a brick.
king′cob′, *n*. = KINGCUP.
king conch. The queen conch.
king′cup′, *n*. **a** Any of several common buttercups, as *Ranunculus bulbosus* and *R. repens*. **b** The marsh marigold. *Dial. Eng.*
king′-cure′, *n*. The false wintergreen (*Pyrola*) or the pipsissewa (*Chimaphila*). *Dial. Eng.*
king′dom, *v. t.* To make into, or to provide with, a kingdom.
king′dom-ful, *a*. See -FUL.
king′dom-less, *a*. See -LESS.
king′dom-ship, *n*. A kingdom; a kingship.
king duck. The king eider.
king eagle. The imperial eagle.
King Est′mere (ĕst′mẽr). The hero of a certain ballad in Percy's "Reliques." He won the daughter of King Adland from a rival suitor, a "sowdan," or king, of the Spanish Moors.
king fern. The royal fern.
King Goldemar. See GOLDEMAR.
King Harry. The goldfinch. *Local, Eng.*
king′-head′, *n*. The enlarged head of a king-post.
kinghede, *n*. Kingdom; kinghood. *Obs.*
king herald. Garter King-of-Arms. See KING-OF-ARMS. *Obs.*
king′hood, *n*. See -HOOD.
king′ist, *n*. A follower of the king. *Obs.*
king′less, *a*. See -LESS.—**king′less-ness**, *n*.
king′li-hood (kĭng′lĭ-hŏŏd), *n*. Kingliness; royalty.
king′li-ness, *n*. See -NESS.
king lory. The king parrakeet.
king monkey. A guereza (*Colobus polycomus*) of Sierra Leone.
king mullet. The red goatfish. See GOATFISH.
king nut. = BIG SHELLBARK.
king ortolan. **a** King rail. **b** The Florida gallinule. *Local, U. S.*
king parrakeet *or* **parakeet**, **king parrot**. Any of several Australian birds of the genus *Aprosmictus*, of the parrot family, esp. *A. cyanopygius*. It is about 16 inches long, and chiefly bright scarlet on the head and under parts and green above.
King Pe′cheur′ (pâ′shûr′). [F. *pêcheur* a fisherman.] In one form of the Holy Grail legend, the uncle of Percivale and possessor of the Holy Grail and sacred lance;—so called from his celebrity as an angler.
King Pellenore. See PELLENORE.
King Pétaud. See PÉTAUD.
king′piece′, *n*. King-post. *Obs.*
king pine. **a** The pineapple. *Obs.* **b** The large Himalayan fir (*Abies webbiana*).
king plant. A Javanese orchid (*Anœctochilus setaceus*).
king′riche, *n*. [AS. *cyningrīce*.] Kingdom. *Obs.*
king′-rod′, *n*. = KINGBOLT, 2.
King Sacripant. See SACRIPANT, 1.
King's Advocate. *Scot.* = LORD ADVOCATE.
king salmon. The quinnat salmon.
King's beadsman (kĭngz). See BEADSMAN, 4.
king's beam. *Hist.* The public standard balance formerly in the custody of the Grocers' Company of London; fig., an authorized standard. *Oxf. E. D.*
king's bishop's gambit. See 1st CHESS.
king's′-bloom′, *n*. Peony. *Dial. Eng.*
king's blue. = SMALT.
king's book. *Eng. Law.* The crown taxation list. *Obs.*
king's brief. = BRIEF, *n.*, 5 c.
king's cattle (that is, chattels). *Eng. Hist.* The Jews;—because they or their estates were taxable at his will. *Obs.*
king's chair. A king's cushion.
king's champion. See *champion of the king*, under CHAMPION.
king's′-clo′ver, *n*. Yellow melilot. *Dial. Eng.*
king's′-con′sound, *n*. The field larkspur. *Dial. Eng.*
king's′-crown′, *n*. **a** King's-clover. **b** Guelder rose. *Dial. Eng.*
king's cup. Lemonade.
king's cure *or* **cure-all**. = KING-CURE.
king's cushion. = LADY CHAIR. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
king's ease. *Scots Law.* A fifth part deducted from the proved teind in favor of the proprietor, in certain valuations of teinds.
king's′-ell′wand, *n*. **1**. Orion's belt. *Dial. Eng.* **2**. The common foxglove. *Dial. Eng.*
king's farmer. *O. Eng. Law.* A farmer of a royal revenue.
king's′-feath′er, *n*. The London pride. *Dial. Eng.*
king's′-fern′, *n*. = KING FERN.
king's′-flow′er, *n*. A South African liliaceous plant (*Eucomis regia*) often cultivated for its large greenish involucrate flowers.
king's freeman. *Scots Law.* One having a royal privilege to trade as a freeman, though not a member of a guild. *Obs.*
king's friends. *Eng. Hist.* Supporters of George III. in his attempts to increase the power of the crown.
king's′-fruit′, *n*. The mangosteen.
king's grith. See KING'S PEACE.
king's′-hood′, *n*. Reticulum of a cow or other ruminant. *Scot.*
king's judge. A judge of a king's court; in England, a judge of the common law courts; in Scotland, one of the Lords of Justiciary.
king's keys. *Scots Law.* The crowbars and hammers used to force locks and doors in execution of the king's warrant; also, that part of the warrant authorizing the officer executing it to do this. *Colloq.*
king's′-knob′, *n*. = KINGCUP.
king's language. King's English. *Obs.*
king's letter. = BRIEF, *n.*, 5 c.
king's mark. See HALL MARK.
king's mund. See KING'S PEACE.
king snake. A large, nearly black, harmless snake (*Lampropeltis getulus*) of the southern United States;—so called because it is supposed to kill other snakes, even rattlesnakes.
king sora. The Florida gallinule. *Local, U. S.*
king's piece. A king-post.
king spoke. *Naut.* = MIDSHIP SPOKE. *Rare.*
King's (*or* **Queen's**) **Privy Council**. See EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
king's shilling. See under SHILLING.
king's silver. **1**. = POST-FINE. **2**. Silver blessed by the king, as for rings to avert disease. *Obs.*
king's′-spear′, *n*. The asphodel.
king's′-ta′per, *n*. The great mullein.
King′ston valve (kĭng′stŭn). A conical valve, opening outward, to close a pipe which passes through the side of a vessel below the water line.
King Stork. See KING LOG.
king's′-tree′, *n*. The spruce pine (*Pinus glabra*) of the southern United States.

made artificially. Owing to its poisonous properties and lack of durability, its use is decreasing.

king tody. A small fly-catching bird (*Onychorhynchus regius*) of tropical America, not a true tody. The head is adorned with a large fan-shaped crest, which is bright red, edged with black.

$\frac{1}{6}$ King Tody.

king truss. *Carp.* A truss framed with a king-post, as in roofs, bridges, etc.

king vulture. A large vulture (*Gyparchus papa*), ranging from Mexico to Paraguay; — so called because it drives away smaller vultures while feeding. The general color is creamy white. The wings, rump, and tail are black, and the carunculated head and the neck are brilliantly colored with scarlet, yellow, orange, and blue. It is exceeded in size by the condors.

king′wood′ (kĭng′wŏŏd′), *n.* A handsome Brazilian wood, called also *violet wood* from the color of its markings, used in fine cabinetwork; also, the fabaceous tree (*Amerimnon* sp.) from which this wood is probably derived.

kin′it (kĭn′ĭt), *n.* [Gr. κινεῖν to move.] *Physics.* A unit of force equal to the force which, acting for one second, will give a pound a velocity of one foot per second; — proposed by J. D. Everett, an English physicist.

kink (kĭŋk), *n.* [D. *kink* a bend or turn, or Sw. *kink.*] **1.** A twist, loop, or doubling in a rope, thread, etc., caused by a doubling or winding upon itself; a close loop.
2. A cramp or stiffness in some part of the body; a crick, as in the neck.
3. An odd or unreasonable notion; a crotchet; a whim; a caprice; also, an odd and clever method of doing something; a "wrinkle." *Cozzens.*

kink, *v. i.*; KINKED (kĭŋkt); KINK′ING. To wind into a kink; to form a kink, as a rope or thread.

kink, *v. t.* To cause to kink; to make a kink in.

kin′ka-jou′ (kĭŋ′kȧ-jōō′), *n.* [F. *kinkajou, quincajou,* from the native American name.] A nocturnal arboreal carnivorous mammal (*Potos,* syn. *Cercoleptes, caudivolvulus*) of the family Procyonidæ, inhabiting Mexico and Central and South America. It is about three feet long, and has a slender body, long prehensile tail, large lustrous eyes, and soft woolly yellowish brown fur. It may easily be tamed and kept as a pet.

$\frac{1}{8}$ Kinkajou.

kin′kle (kĭŋ′k'l), *n.* [From KINK.] A little kink; also, a kink, or "wrinkle."

kin′kled (-k'ld), *a.* Having kinkles; kinky, as hair.

kink′y (kĭŋk′ĭ), *a.*; KINK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); KINK′I-EST. **1.** Full of, or having, kinks; closely twisted; as, *kinky* hair.
2. Queer; eccentric; crotchety. *Colloq., U. S.*

Kin′mont Wil′lie (kĭn′mŏnt). William Armstrong, a notorious Scotch freebooter of the 16th century, the hero of a spirited ballad, in which his rescue in 1596 from prison in the English town of Carlisle is described. He was so called from his castle of Kinmont, in Dumfries County.

Kin′ners-ley's ther-mom′e-ter (kĭn′ẽrz-lĭz). *Elec.* An apparatus used to illustrate the sudden expansion of a gas produced by the electric discharge. It may also be used to show the heating effect of a brush discharge.

kin′ni-kin-nick′, kin′ni-ki-nic′ (kĭn′ĭ-kĭ-nĭk′), *n.* [Indian, lit., a mixture.] **1.** A mixture consisting of the dried leaves and the inner bark of certain plants (commonly sumac leaves and the inner bark of a species of dogwood), used by the American Indians for smoking either with or without the addition of tobacco.
2. Any of the various plants so used; specif.: **a** The red bearberry. **b** The silky cornel (*Cornus amomum*); sometimes also, the red-osier dogwood (*C. stolonifera*).

ki′no (kē′nō; kī′nō; 277), *n.* [From some native name: cf. F. *kino.*] A dark red or blackish tanniferous product similar to catechu, obtained from various tropical trees. It is commonly used in medicine as an astringent, but less often than catechu in tanning and dyeing. The principal varieties and sources of kino, arranged in the general order of their importance, are: **East India, Malabar,** *or* **Amboyna kino,** from *Lingoum marsupium;* **Botany Bay** *or* **Australian kino,** from any of numerous eucalypts, as *E. resinifera, E. corymbosa, E. stellulata,* etc., also from several species of *Angophora;* **Bengal kino,** *or* **butea gum** *or* **kino,** from *Butea frondosa;* **African** *or* **Gambia kino,** from *Lingoum erinaceum;* **Jamaica** *or* **West Indian kino,** from *Coccolobis uvifera;* **South American** *or* **Caracas kino,** probably also from *Coccolobis.*

kin′o-plasm (kĭn′ō-plăz'm; kī′nō-), *n.* [Gr. κινεῖν to move + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The more active elements of protoplasm as opposed to the trophoplasm, or nutritive plasm; — nearly equiv. to *archoplasm;* used more commonly of plant cells. — **kin′o-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*

kino red. *Chem.* A red coloring matter found in kino in company with kinoin, of which it is an anhydride.

kins′folk′ (kĭnz′fōk′), *n. pl.* Formerly also **-folks′** (-fōks′). Relatives; kindred; kin; persons closely related.

kin′ship (kĭn′shĭp), *n.* Quality or state of being kin; relationship; blood-relationship; consanguinity; relationship in qualities or character; affinity.

kins′man (kĭnz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man of the same race or family; one related by blood or (loosely) by marriage; a relation or relative.

kins′wom′an (-wŏŏm′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn). A female relative.

ki-osk′ (kē-ŏsk′), *n.* [Turk. *kiushk, kiöshk,* Per. *kūshk:* cf. F. *kiosque.*] **1.** A Turkish open summerhouse or pavilion, often supported by pillars.
2. A similar light ornamental structure used as a news stand, band stand, etc.

Ki′o-wa (kī′ō-wā; -wȧ), *n.* [From Kiowan *Gâ-i-gwŭ* or *Kâ-i-gwŭ,* principal people.] One of a warlike plains tribe of Indians apparently forming a distinct linguistic stock. According to their traditions, the Kiowas moved from the Rocky Mountains to the upper Platte, where they were allied with the Crows, and later south to Arkansas, where they formed an enduring alliance with the Comanches. They are now mostly citizens of Oklahoma. — **Ki′o-wan** (-wăn), *a.*

kip (kĭp), *n.* **1.** The hide of a young or small beast, as a calf, or leather made from it; kipskin.
2. A set of such hides, the number varying with the beast.

kip (kĭp), *n.* [Cf. G. *kippe.*] **1.** A sharp-pointed hill; a projecting point, as on a hill. *Scot.*
2. *Gymnastics.* A method or feat of raising the body when hanging or swinging by the arms, as for the purpose of mounting upon the horizontal bar. The legs are swung forward and upward by bending the hips, then suddenly down again, which gives the upward impulse to the body.

kip, *v. i.* *Gymnastics.* To perform the kip.

Kip-chak′ (kĭp-chăk′), *n.* **1.** One of the Mongolo-Tatars of the Golden Horde which conquered the greater part of Russia in the 13th century and established the Kipchak khanate, the capital of which was Sarai on the lower Volga; also, a Kirghiz tribe or clan of Central Asia.
2. The language of the Kipchaks, represented by the speech of the Kazan Tatars. See URAL-ALTAIC.

kip′per (kĭp′ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *cypera.*] **a** A male salmon or sea trout during or after spawning. **b** A landlocked salmon. **c** A kippered salmon or herring.

kip′per, *v. t.*; KIP′PERED (-ẽrd); KIP′PER-ING. To cure, by cleaning, salting (and often treating with pepper, spice, etc.), and then drying or smoking. Originally so termed because kipper salmon were commonly thus cured. The *kippered herring* of commerce are smoked for a much shorter time than the ordinary *red herring.*

kip′skin′ (kĭp′skĭn′), *n.* [*kip* + *skin.*] A kip, or hide, or leather made from it.

Kirch′hoff's law (kĕrĸ′hŏfs). [After G. R. *Kirchhoff,* German physicist.] **a** *Elec.* The law that: (1) In any branching network of wires the algebraic sum of the currents in all the wires that meet in any point is zero. (2) The total electromotive force around a circuit in which one or more electromotive forces are acting is equal to the sum of the resistances of its separate parts multiplied each by the strength of the current that flows through it. **b** *Optics.* The principle that a gas absorbs light of the same wave lengths as that which it is able to emit. See SPECTRUM.

Kir-ghiz′ (kĭr-gēz′), *n.*; *pl.* KIRGHIZ OR KIRGHIZES (-ĕz). A member of a widespread race of Turkic speech and Mongolian race, probably with some Caucasian intermixture, dwelling chiefly in the steppe regions of Central Asia, though a few are to be found in European Russia. The **Kara,** or **Black, Kirghiz,** who are nearest to the Mongol type, dwell chiefly in the Thian Shan highlands and the Great Pamir. The much more numerous **Kazak,** or **Kassak, Kirghiz** are steppe dwellers. Nearly all are nomadic herdsmen divided into small independent tribes and hordes. Many are Mohammedans, with shamanistic survivals, and poetic folklore. See URAL-ALTAIC.

ki′ri-mon (kē′rĭ-mŏn), *n.* [Jap. *kiri,* the tree *Paulownia tomentosa* + *mon* crest.] One of the two imperial badges or crests of Japan. It consists of three leaves of the paulownia surmounted by three budding stems. See KIKUMON.

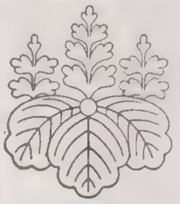
Kirimon.

kirk (kûrk), *n.* [Scot.; cf. Icel. *kirkja.* See CHURCH.] **1.** = CHURCH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. [Usually *cap.,* and with *the.*] Esp., in English (as opposed to Scottish) usage, the Church (before the Westminster Assembly, officially Kirk) of Scotland as distinguished from the Church of England or from the Scottish Episcopal Church.

kirk′er (kûr′kẽr), *n.* A member or adherent of the kirk, esp. of the Church of Scotland. *Obs. or Colloq.,* with qualifiers; as, *Auld Kirker,* an adherent of the Church of Scotland, or *Free Kirker,* of the Free Church of Scotland.

kirk′man (kûrk′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** An ecclesiastic; a churchman. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. A member or adherent of the Church of Scotland.

kirk session. *Scots Eccl. Law.* The lowest church court in the Church of Scotland and in other Presbyterian churches, consisting of the minister, as moderator, and a number of laymen called ruling elders. The corresponding court in the Free Church is the deacon's court.

kirk′town (kûrk′toun; -tŭn), *n.* Also **kirk′ton**. *Scot.* **a** The town where the parish church is. **b** A glebe.

kirn (kûrn; *Scot. also* kĭrn), *n.* [E. dial. *kirn* churn (see CHURN), harvest home (in this sense perh. a different word of uncertain origin).] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A churn.
2. The last handful or sheaf reaped at the harvest.
3. A merrymaking at the end of the harvest; a harvest home (which see). "At *kirns* and weddings." *Burns.*

ki-rom′bo (kĭ-rŏm′bō), *n.* [Native name in northwestern Madagascar.] A crested conspicuously colored picarian bird (*Leptosoma discolor*) of Madagascar, allied to the rollers. It hovers in the air and, while uttering a loud note, puffs out its throat and beats its wings against the body.

kirsch (kērsh), **kirsch′was′ser** (-väs′ẽr), *n.* [G. *kirsche* cherry + *wasser* water.] An alcoholic liquor made (chiefly in southern Germany and Switzerland) by distilling the fermented juice of the small black cherry. It has a bitter-almond flavor derived from the crushed stones.

kir′tle (kûr′t'l), *n.* [ME. *kirtel, curtel,* AS. *cyrtel;* akin to Icel. *kyrtill,* Sw *kjortel,* Dan. *kiortel.*] **1.** A man's tunic or coat; a man's garment varying in form and use at different times. *Archaic.*
2. A woman's gown or dress; a woman's outer petticoat or short skirt. *Archaic or Dial.*

ki′sel (kē′sĕl), *n.* [Russ. *kisel′,* fr. *kisly* sour.] A jelly of flour, water, and fruit juice, used in Slavic countries.

kish (kĭsh), *n.* [Cf. G. *kies* gravel, pyrites.] *Metal.* A graphitic powder that separates on slow cooling of molten iron rich in carbon. — **kish′y** (-ĭ), *a.*

kis′met (kĭs′mĕt), *n.* Also **kis′mat** (-mŭt). [Per. & Ar. *qismat.*] Destiny; fate. *Oriental.*

kis′ra (kĭs′rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *kisrah* slice of bread.] A kind of leavened bread made among some African tribes.

kiss (kĭs), *v. t.*; KISSED (kĭst) or, *Poet. or R.,* KIST; KISS′ING. [ME. *kissen, cussen,* AS. *cyssan,* fr. *coss* a kiss; orig. uncert.; akin to D. *kus,* G. *kuss,* Icel. *koss.*] **1.** To touch or press with the lips (which are compressed on contact and then separated), as a mark of affection, greeting, reverence, forgiveness, etc.; to salute or caress with the lips.
2. To give (a kiss) or express, as good-by, by kissing.
3. To cause (a person or thing) to be in a specified condi-

Kin′gu (kĭn′gōō), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* Consort of Tiamat, personifying primeval chaos.
kin′hed, *n.* Kinship. *Obs.*
kinhod, *n.* [See KIN; -HOOD.] Kindred. *Obs.*
kin′ic (kĭn′ĭk; kī′nĭk). Var. [of QUINIC.]
kink. ✝ KING.
kink, *n.* [Cf. CHINCOUGH, KINKHAUST.] A fit or paroxysm, as of coughing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
kink, *v. i.* To be taken with a kink; to gasp, as in laughing or coughing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
kink′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
kink′cough′, *n.* [*kink* a coughing + *cough.*] Whooping cough. *Dial. Eng.*
kin′khab (kĭŋ′käb; kĭŋ-käb′). Var. of KINCOB.
kink′host′ (kĭŋk′hōst′), *or* **kink′haust′** (-hôst′), *n.* [E. dial. *kink* to gasp (cf. CHINCOUGH) + *haust* a cough (akin to E. *wheeze*).] Whooping cough. *Obs. or Scot.*
kin′kin (*Scot.* kĭŋ′kĕn), *n.* [OD. *kyntken, kinneken, kindeken.* Cf. KILDERKIN.] A small barrel; a keg. *Obs. or Scot.*
kin′kind′ (kĭn′kīnd′), *n.* Kind; sort. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
kin′kob. Var. of KINCOB.
Kin′ko-zan ware (kĭn′kō-zän). A Japanese pottery made at Awata and bearing the signature of the family Kinkozan. The ware is noted for its rich brown overglaze on small bowls and jars. There is also a profusely decorated Awata ware signed "Kinkozan" in red.
kin′less, *a.* See -LESS.
kinne. ✝ KIN.
kinnerede. ✝ KINDRED. [*Obs.*]
kin′ning. Var. of KENNING.
kin′nor (kĭn′ôr), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew stringed instrument, probably a kind of lyre.
kin′o-drome (kĭn′ō-drōm; kī′nō-), *n.* [Gr. κινεῖν to move + *-drome.*] A cinematograph; — a local name.
ki-nof′lu-ous (kĭ-nŏf′lōō-ŭs), *a.* [*kino* + L. *fluere* to flow.] Yielding kino.
ki′no-in (kē′nō-ĭn; kī′-), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance found in kino.
ki-nol′o-gy (kĭ-nŏl′ō-jĭ; kī-), *n.* [Gr. κινεῖν to move + *-logy.*] Physics of motion. *Rare.*
kin′one (kĭn′ōn; kī′nōn). Var. of QUINONE.
Kin′o-rhyn′cha (kĭn′ō-rĭŋ′kȧ; kī′nō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κινεῖν to move + ῥύγχος snout, proboscis.] *Zoöl.* See ECHINODERES.
kin′o-spore (kĭn′ō-spōr; kī′nō-), *n.* [Gr. κινεῖν to move + *spore.*] *Bot.* Any form of spore which originates by comparatively simple processes of cell division and serves for rapid propagation. Zoöspores, conidia, stylospores, etc., are examples. Cf. CARPOSPORE, PAULOSPORE. *Klebs.*
Kin′o-ster′non (-stûr′nŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κινεῖν to move + στέρνον the breast.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small American freshwater turtles having both the anterior and posterior lobes of the plastron freely movable and capable of closing the shell. It is the type of a family, **Kin′o-ster′ni-dæ** (-nĭ-dē).
kin′o-tan′nic (-tăn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a tannic acid forming one of the chief constituents of kino.
ki-no′vic (kĭ-nō′vĭk), **ki-no′vin** (-vĭn), **kin′o-yl** (kĭn′ō-ĭl). Vars. of QUINOVIC, etc.
kin′rede, kin′rent. ✝ KINDRED.
kin′rick, *n.* [AS. *cynerīce.*] Kingdom. *Obs.*
kinsch, kinsh (kĭnsh). Vars. of KINCH. *Scot.* [*Obs.*]
kins′ing, *n.* Prob., twisting.
kins′man-ly, *a.* Befitting, or characteristic of, a kinsman.
kins′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
kins′peo′ple (kĭnz′pē′p'l), *n. pl.* Kinsfolk. *U. S.*
kin′tal. Var. of QUINTAL.
kin-tar′ (kĭn-tär′), *n.* [See KANTAR.] See WEIGHT.
kin′te-coy (kĭn′tē-koi). Var. of KANTIKOY.
kint′lage, kint′lidge. ✝ KENTLEDGE.
kin′tra (kĭn′trȧ), **kin′try** (-trĭ). Scot. vars. of COUNTRY.
Kin-tyre′ (kĭn-tīr′), *n.* [From *Kintyre,* Scotland.] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.
kin′zig-ite (kĭnt′sĭg-īt), *n.* [From *Kinzig* Valley in the Black Forest.] *Petrog.* A crystalline schistose rock composed of biotite, garnet, and plagioclase.
ki′o (kī′ō), *n.* Corrupt. of NGAIO.
ki′o-e′a (kē′ō-ā′ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] The bristle-thighed curlew. *Hawaii.*
Ki-o′ko (kē-ō′kō), *n.* A Bantu of the dominant peoples of the upper basins of the Kwango and Kassai Rivers, Belgian Kongo, famous for their enterprise and skill in the crafts.
Ki′o-no-cra′ni-a (kī′ō-nō-krā′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κίων pillar + κρανίον skull.] *Zoöl.* A division of lizards consisting of those which have a columella and an interorbital septum in the skull. *Obsoles.*
ki-osque′. Var. of KIOSK.
ki-o′te. Var. of COYOTE.
ki′o-tome (kī′ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. κίων pillar + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A knife used for removing the uvula or for dividing adhesions of the rectum or bladder.
Ki′o-wa-A-pa′che, *n.* One of a small tribe of Athapascan Indians closely associated with the Kiowas.
Ki′o-way. Var. of KIOWA.
kip (kĭp), *n.* A small piece of wood used in playing two-up (which see). *Cant, Australia.*
kip. Var. of KYP.
kip, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kippa* to pull, snatch, OD. *kippen* to seize.] To seize; catch. *Obs.* [cal, *Eng.*]
kip, *n.* The common tern. *Lo*-
kip, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *kippe* a brothel.] *Slang.* **a** A brothel. *Obs.* **b** A lodging house; a lodging or bed in one; hence, a bed.
kipe (*dial.* kīp), *n.* [AS. *cȳpe.*] A basket, as for a measure; specif., *Obs.,* an osier basket for catching fish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
kip′page (kĭp′āj), *n.* **1.** [F. *équipage.* See EQUIPAGE.] A ship's company. *Obs. Scot.*
2. Disorder; confusion; an excited or irritated state. *Scot.*
kippe. ✝ KIP.
kip-peen′ (kĭ-pēn′), **kip-pin′** (kĭ-pēn′; kĭp′ĭn), *n.* [Ir. *cipīn.*] A small stick; a twig. *Ir.*
kip′per, *n.* [Aboriginal *kippa.*] A young man of the Australian aborigines who has passed through the initiatory rite called *bora.* See BORA.
kip′per, *a.* [Cf. KIPPER, *n.*] Shaped like the jaw of a kipper salmon. [gay. *Dial. Eng.*]
kip′per, *a.* Frisky; lively;
kip′per-nut′, *n.* Any of various earthnuts. *Dial. Eng.*
kipper time. The close season in salmon fishing. *Obs.*
kip′sey (kĭp′sĭ), *n.* [Cf. KIPE.] A kind of wicker basket. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Colloq.*
Kip-tchak′. Var. of KIPCHAK.
kipte. Obs. pret. of KEEP, KIP.
Kir (kûr; kĭr). *Bib.*
Ki-ran′ti (kē-rän′tē), *n.* The language of the Rais of Nepal. See INDO-CHINESE.
kirat. ✝ CARAT.
kirf. ✝ KERF.
Kir-ghis′. **Kir-giz′** (kĭr-gēz′). Vars. of KIRGHIZ.
Kir′-har′a-seth (kûr′hăr′ȧ-sĕth; -hȧ-rā′sĕth; kĭr′-), **Kir-har′e-seth** (-hăr′ē-sĕth; -hȧ-rē′sĕth), **Kir-he′res** (-hē′rĕs; -rĕz), **Kir′-ha′resh** (-hā′rĕsh). *Bib.*
‖ **ki′ri** (kē′rē), *n.* [Jap.] The paulownia tree. *Japan.*
Kir′i-ath (kĭr′ĭ-ăth), **Kir′i-a-tha′im** (-ȧ-thā′ĭm), **Kir′i-ath′a′ri-us** (-ăth′ĭ-ā′rĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*
kiriel. ✝ KYRIELLE.
kiriel, *n.* Prob., short for KYRIE ELEISON. *Obs.*
Ki-ril′lit-sa (kĭ-rĭl′ĭt-sȧ), *n.* [Russ.] The Cyrillic alphabet.
Kir′i-oth (kĭr′ĭ-ŏth; -ōth). *Bib.*
Ki′ri-wi′na (kē′rē-vē′nȧ), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES.
Kir′jath (kûr′jăth; kĭr′-), **Kir′ja-tha′im** (-jȧ-thā′ĭm), **Kir′jath-ar′ba** (-är′bȧ), **Kir′jath-a′rim** (-jăth-ā′rĭm), **Kir′jath-ba′al** (-bā′ăl), **Kir′jath-hu′zoth** (-hū′zŏth; -zōth), **Kir′jath-je′a-rim** (-jē′ȧ-rĭm; -jē-ā′rĭm), **Kir′jath-san′nah** (-săn′ȧ), **Kir′jath-se′pher** (-sē′fẽr). *Bib.*
kirk, *v. t.* = CHURCH, *v.,* 1 & 2. [*Scot.*]
kirk′ale′, **kirke′hale′**, *n.* Church-ale. *Obs.*
kirked, *a.* Prob., crooked. *Obs.*
kirkemesse. ✝ KERMIS. [*Eng.*]
kirk garth. Churchyard. *Dial.*
kirk′i-fy (kûr′kĭ-fī), *v. t.* To imbue with Church-of-Scotland ideas; to make like a kirk. *R.*
kirk′in-head′, *n.* = JERKINHEAD; — apparently the orig. form.
kirk keeper. One who attends the kirk. *Scot.*
kirk master, **kirk maister**. **a** A churchwarden. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A church deacon or the deacon of an incorporated company. *Obs. Scot.*
kirk′-shot′, *n.* = CHURCH-SCOT.
kirk skail, kirk skailing. The dispersion of the congregation after kirk. *Scot.*
kirk-tul′lock (kûrk-tŭl′ŭk), *n.* The shoveler duck. *Scot.*
kirk′ward (kûrk′wẽrd), *adv. or a.* Churchward. *Scot.*
kirk′yard′, *n.* A churchyard. *Chiefly Scot.*
kirle. ✝ CURL.
kir′mess. Var. of KERMIS.
kir′mew (kûr′mū; kĭr′-), *n.* [G. *kirrmeve.* *Oxf. E. D.*] The common tern. *Eng.*
kirn (kûrn; kĭrn), *v. t. & i.* To churn. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
kirn. Var. of KERN.
kirn baby, doll, maiden. See HARVEST HOME.
kir′nel. ✝ KERNEL.
ki-roum′ba. Var. of KIROMBO.
kirre. ✝ QUARRY.
kir′sen, kir′sten (kûr′sĕn; kû′-) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CHRISTEN
kir′set. ✝ CRESSET
kir′some, *a.* Corrupt. of CHRISTIAN. *Obs.*
kir′tle, *v. t.* To cover or inwrap as in a kirtle
kir′tled (kûr′t'ld), *a.* Wearing a kirtle.
ki-rum′bo (kĭ-rŭm′bō). Var. of [KIROMBO.]
kirve (kûrv), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *cyrf* a cutting, *ceorfan* to cut. See CARVE.] To carve. *Obs.,* exc., *Mining,* to undercut.
kis, *n.* [Gr. κίς.] A weevil. *Obs.*
kisch′en (kĭsh′ĕn). Var. of KISHEN. See MEASURE.
kise. ✝ KISS.
kish (kĭsh), *n.* [Ir. *cis.*] A large basket, used for carrying turf, like gabions in pier building, etc. *Ir.*
Kish (kĭsh), *n.* The father of [Saul. *Bib.*]
Ki′shar (kē′shär), *n.* [See ANSHAR.] *Babylonian Cosmogony.* Consort of Anshar (which see).
kish′en (kĭsh′ĕn), **kish′on**, *n.* [Manx *kishan.*] See MEASURE.
Kish′i (kĭsh′ī). *Bib.*
Kish′i-Kon′go (kĭsh′ĭ-kŏŋ′gō), *n.* See ESHI-KONGO.
Kish′i-on (-ĭ-ŏn; -yŏn), **Ki′shon** (kī′shŏn; kĭsh′ŏn). *Bib.*
kis′ka-tom (kĭs′kȧ-tŏm), **kis′-ka-tom′as** (-tŏm′ȧs), *n.* Also **kis′ki-tom**, **kis′ki-tom′as**. [North Amer. Indian.] The hickory nut. *Local, U. S.*
kis′ky-Thom′as. Corrupt of KISKATOMAS.
Kis′lev (kĭs′lĕf), *n.* Also **Kis′leu**, **Kis′lew** (-lĕf). [Heb. *Kislēv.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.
kis′loz (kĭs′lŏz). Var. of KILO. See MEASURE.
Ki′son (kī′sŏn; kĭs′ŏn). *Bib.*

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tion by kissing; to put or effect by kissing; as, to *kiss* away a person's tears; to *kiss* a person awake.

4. To touch gently, as if fondly or caressingly; to touch or hit lightly or cause to do so; to just touch, as in tangency.

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees. *Shak.*

5. Specif.: **a** *Eng. Billiards.* To touch; as, the cue ball is *kissing* the red ball. **b** *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To collide very lightly with, as one ball with another.

to kiss the book, to touch with the lips the Bible, New Testament, or Gospels in taking an oath. — **to k. the cup**, to sip or drink. — **to k. the dust**, to suffer overthrow, humiliation, ruin, or death; to yield or submit abjectly. — **to k. the ground**. **a** To prostrate one's self as a sign of homage. **b** To be overthrown or humiliated. — **to k. the hand** *or* **hands**, to touch the hand or hands of a sovereign or superior with the lips as a ceremonial sign of homage or submission on meeting or parting, etc.; — formerly used also ("I *kiss your hand*") as a phrase of polite or respectful salutation or farewell in speech or writing. — **to k. the post**, to be shut out because of late arrival. — **to k. the rod**, to accept punishment or correction submissively.

kiss (kĭs), *v. i.* **1**. To make or give salutation with the lips in token of love, respect, etc.; to salute or caress one another with the lips; as, *kiss* and be friends.

2. To come in contact or touch gently.

Like fire and powder,
Which as they *kiss* consume. *Shak*

3. **a** *Eng. Billiards.* To be in contact; — said of two balls, esp. the cue ball and another. **b** *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To collide very lightly; — said of two balls. **c** *Nav.* To touch in tangency, as the limb of the sun to the horizon line, in making a sextant observation.

kiss, *n.* [ME. *kiss*, fr. the v.; cf. AS. *coss.* See KISS, *v.*] **1**. Act of kissing; a touch or pressure with the lips, as a token of affection, greeting, respect, etc.; a salute or caress with the lips; as, a parting *kiss;* a *kiss* of pardon.

2. A gentle touch or contact; a ticking; also, *Billiards, etc.*, a contact of balls in kissing (see KISS, *v. t.*, 5).

3. A sweetmeat made of beaten egg whites and sugar, baked lightly; a small piece of confectionery; a sugarplum.

4. A drop of sealing wax beside the seal on a letter; — a fanciful name.

5. *pl.* The heartsease. *Dial. Eng.*

kiss of peace, *Eccl.*, originally, a kiss given among the worshipers in the early church, at first promiscuously, but later sex by sex. The custom is preserved among the clergy of the Oriental and Roman Catholic Churches.

kiss′ing (kĭs′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KISS. — **kiss′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **kissing bug**, any of several species of blood-sucking, venomous Hemiptera that sometimes bite the lip or other parts of the human body, causing painful sores, as the cone-nose (*Conorhinus sanguisuga*) and *Melanolestes picipes.* — **k. comfit**, a perfumed comfit to sweeten the breath. *Obs.* — **k. crust**, the portion of the upper crust of a loaf which has touched another loaf in baking. *Colloq.* — **k. dance.** = CUSHION DANCE. — **k. gate**, a small swinging gate, allowing only one person to pass at a time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **k. kind**, friendly enough to kiss. — **k. strings**, cap or bonnet strings made long to tie under the chin.

kiss′-me′, *n.* **a** The wild pansy or heartsease. **b** Any of several other plants, as London pride, herb Robert, etc.

kiss′-me-quick′, *n.* **1**. A kind of small bonnet set well back on the head, formerly worn.

2. A ringlet of hair in front of the ear.

3. = KISS-ME **a**.

kit (kĭt), *n.* A kitten.

kit, *n.* A small violin. "A dancing master's *kit.*" *Grew.*

kit, *n.* *Photog.* A frame inserted in a plate holder to adapt it to a smaller size of plate.

kit, *n.* [Cf. D. *kit* a drinking vessel, OD. *kitte.*] **1**. A wooden tub, pail, or circular vessel made of staves bound with hoops, and of various sizes, kinds, and uses; as, a *kit* for butter, milk, water, or mackerel; by extension, a square box similarly used. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

2. A basket for fish; also, any kind of basket. *Dial. Eng.*

3. A set or collection of implements used in an occupation, or of necessaries or personal effects forming part of one's equipment, usually kept or carried, as when traveling, in a box, knapsack, bag, or the like: an outfit; also, the box, bag, etc., in which such a set of implements or articles is carried, or the box, bag, etc., with the contents; as, a soldier's, traveler's, or plumber's *kit.*

4. A group of separate parts, things, or individuals; a set or collection; — used with *whole*, and generally contemptuously; as, the whole *kit* of them. *Colloq.*

kit, *v. t.* To put or pack in kits, as fish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Kit′-cat′, *a.* **1**. Designating a club of Whig politicians and men of letters in London to which Addison and Steele belonged; — so called from Christopher Cat, keeper of a tavern in which the club met.

2. [Also *l. c.*] Designating a particular size or length of portrait, or a portrait of this size, which is somewhat less than half-length; — said to have been so called because used by Sir Godfrey Kneller for the portraits of the members of the Kit-cat Club, the room in which the portraits were to be hung being too low for half-lengths.

Kit′-cat′, *n.* The Kit-cat Club, or a member of it; also, a Kit-cat portrait.

kitch′en (kĭch′ĕn; -ĭn), *n.* [ME. *kichen, kichene, kuchene*, AS. *cycene*, L. *coquina*, fr. *coquere* to cook. See COOK to prepare food; cf. CUISINE.] **1**. A cookroom; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.

2 The cooking department; cookery; cuisine.

3. **a** A kind of oven for roasting meat, as before an open fire. *U. S.* **b** A tea urn *Obs. Scot.*

4. Food from the kitchen; hence, any food (orig. cooked food), as meat, fish, butter, cheese, etc., eaten as a relish to other food. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

5. **a** *Chem. Engin.* Any of a series of compartments in which sublimed arsenic fumes obtained by calcining mispickel are condensed. *Cornwall, Eng.* **b** *Metal.* The laboratory of a reverberatory furnace.

kitch′en, *v. t.;* -ENED (-ĕnd; -ĭnd); -EN-ING. **1**. To furnish food to; to entertain with kitchen fare. *Obs. & R.*

2. To serve as "kitchen," or relish, to; to make palatable; to season; also, to use or serve sparingly as "kitchen;" hence, to husband carefully. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

kitch′en, *v. i.* To do kitchen work. *Rare.*

kitch′en-er (kĭch′ĕn-ẽr), *n.* **1**. A kitchen servant; a cook.

2. In a monastery, an officer in charge of the kitchen.

3. **a** A cooking range. *Eng.* **b** A kettle with a faucet or tap instead of a spout *Brit.*

kitchen midden. [Dan. *kjökkenmöddings* kitchen leavings; cf. Scot. *midden* a dunghill.] *Archæol.* A refuse heap, mainly of the shells of edible mollusks, but usually containing fragments of bone, implements, etc., marking the site of a primitive human habitation. Kitchen middens were first studied in Denmark, but are found throughout the world and date from paleolithic to modern times.

kitch′en-ry (kĭch′ĕn-rĭ), *n.* **1**. **a** Kitchen servants collectively. *Obs.* **b** Cookery. *Obs.*

2. Kitchen utensils.

kitchen stuff. **1**. Food for cooking; kitchen requisites, as vegetables.

2. Kitchen refuse or waste, esp. fat collected from pots and pans; dripping; kitchen fee. *Donne.*

3. Refuse; scum; dregs. *Contemptuous.*

kite (kīt), *n.* [ME. *kyte*, AS. *cȳta.*] **1**. Any of certain birds of the hawk family, mostly of rather small or medium size, with long narrow wings. They are noted for their graceful and sustained flight. Their tail is often deeply forked, and the bill and feet are weak and adapted for taking small prey, such as insects, small reptiles, etc. They also feed on offal, and some species are well known as scavengers, as the common European kite (*Milvus ictinus*), a rather large species with the plumage chiefly reddish brown, was formerly in the cities of England, and the pariah kite (*M. govinda*) is to-day in parts of India. The Mississippi kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*), with plumbeous and blackish plumage, the white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), with black, white, and blue-gray plumage, and the swallow-tailed kite (*Elanoides forficatus*), which is white, with the back, wings, and deeply forked tail black, occur in the warmer and some of the central parts of the United States.

European Kite (*Milvus ictinus*).

2. One who is rapacious; a sharper, rogue, or rascal.

Detested *kite*, thou liest. *Shak*

3. A contrivance consisting of a surface or surfaces, usually of paper or cloth, stretched over and secured to a light framework of wood or other material, sometimes provided with a balancing tail, and intended to be flown in the air at the end (or ends) of a string (or strings). See BOX KITE, EDDY KITE, TETRAHEDRAL KITE.

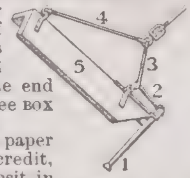

Kite (6 **a**) in towing position. When the Trigger (1) strikes the bottom, it releases the Catch (2) from Link 3, throwing the whole strain on Link 4. This upsets the Kite (5) so that it rises

4. A piece of fictitious commercial paper used for raising money or to sustain credit, as a check which represents no deposit in bank, or a bill of exchange not sanctioned by sale of goods, or an accommodation check or bill. *Cant.*

5. *Geom.* **a** A quadrilateral one of whose diagonals is an axis of symmetry; a deltoid. **b** *Mech.* A four-link mechanism in which adjacent links are equal.

6. *Naut.* **a** A form of drag to be towed under water at any depth up to about forty fathoms, which on striking bottom is upset and rises to the surface; — called also *sentry.* **b** *pl.* The lightest and, usually, the loftiest sails, supposed to be carried only in light breezes, such as skysails, flying-jib topsails, etc.

7. The brill. *Local, Eng.*

8. A variety of the almond tumbler pigeon of a bronzed black color.

kite (kīt), *v. i.;* KIT′ED (kīt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); KIT′ING (kīt′ĭng) **1**. To fly, soar, move, or glide like a kite. *Colloq.*

2. To fly over the haunts of partridges or grouse a hawk-shaped paper kite to frighten the birds into lying close.

3. To get money or credit by "kites;" as, *kiting* transactions. See KITE, *n.*, 4. *Cant.*

kite, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to soar like a kite.

2. To use, as a check, as a kite for the purpose of raising money or extending credit. *Cant.*

kite balloon. A device consisting of a captive balloon with a kite attached to aid in supporting it in a wind.

kite′-bar′, *n.* A bar of an undesirable color on the wing of a fancy pigeon.

kite′fly′ing (kīt′flī′ĭng), *n.* The use of kites (specif., see KITE, *n.*, 4); act or process of kiting. — **kite′fli′er** (-flī′ẽr), *n.*

kite track. *Racing.* A track with only one turn and with the stretches converging to a point; — so called from its shape.

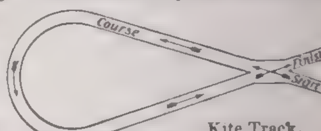

Kite Track.

kit fox. A small fox (*Vulpes velox*) of the plains of western North America. It is about three feet long and chiefly pale grizzled fulvous in color. A related species (*V. macrotis*), with larger ears, inhabits the southwestern United States.

kith (kĭth), *n.* [ME. *kith, cuððe*, AS. *cȳððe, cȳð*, native land, fr. *cūð* known. See UNCOUTH, CAN to be able.] **1**. Knowledge; specif., knowledge of etiquette. *Obs.*

2. Familiar place; fatherland; country; region. *Obs.*

3. Familiar friends, neighbors, fellow countrymen, or acquaintances, collectively; acquaintance; by confusion, kindred or kin. *Archaic*, except in *kith and kin.*

The sage of his *kith* and the hamlet. *Longfellow.*

kith and kin, kith or kin, orig., country and (or) kindred; later, acquaintances or friends and (or) kindred; now, often, kindred; relations; family connections.

kithe, kythe (kīth), *v. t.; pret.* KYDDE, KIDDE (kĭd′ẽ); *p. p.* KYTHED (kīthd), KID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KYTH′ING (kīth′ĭng). [ME. *kythen, kithen, cuðen*, to make known, AS. *cȳðan*, fr. *cūð*. See UNCOUTH, KITH.] **1**. To make known; manifest; show; declare. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To acknowledge, confess, or recognize. *Obs.*

kithe, kythe, *v. i.* To show or manifest one's self or itself; to become known; to appear. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kit′ling (kĭt′lĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ketlingr.* See CAT.] **1**. One of the young of an animal; a whelp. *Obs.*

2. A young cat; a kitten. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. A child or kittenish person. *Obs.*

kit′ling, *a.* Like, or like that of, a kitten; kittenish; petty; inexperienced.

kit′tel (kĭt′ĕl), *n.* [G. *kittel* blouse.] The white cotton gown in which orthodox Jews are buried.

kit′ten (kĭt′′n), *n.* [ME. *kiton*, prob. fr. an OF. dial. form of F. *chaton*, fr. *chat* cat, LL. *cattus.* See CAT.] A young cat; sometimes, a young rabbit or other animal.

kit′ten, *v. t. & i.;* KIT′TENED (-′nd); KIT′TEN-ING. To give birth to (a kitten or kittens).

kit′ten-ish, *a.* Resembling, or like that of, a kitten; playful; as, a *kittenish* disposition. — **kit′ten-ish-ly**, *adv.*

kit′ti-wake (kĭt′ĭ-wāk), *n.* [In imitation of its cry.] Any of several gulls of the genus *Rissa*, having the hind toe short or rudimentary; esp., *R. tridactyla* of both coasts of the North Atlantic, represented in the North Pacific by an allied variety. It is pure white with black feet, a pearl-gray mantle, and broadly black-tipped wings. The red-legged kittiwake (*R. brevirostris*) of the North Pacific has the legs and bill red.

Kittiwake. (⅛)

kit′tle (kĭt′′l), *v. t.* [Cf. a doubtful AS. *cytelian*, D. *kittelen*,

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kiss′a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **kiss′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **kiss′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **kiss′a-bly**, *adv.*

kiss′age (kĭs′āj), *n.* Act of kissing.

kis′sar (kĭs′*ȧ*r), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *qītārah* lyre.] A kind of five-stringed lyre used in northern Africa and Abyssinia.

kiss-ee′, *n.* One who receives a kiss. *Jocose.*

kiss′er (kĭs′ẽr), *n.* One who kisses.

Kiss process (kĭs). [After the inventor, named *Kiss.*] *Metal.* A modification of the Patera process for extracting silver, in which calcium thiosulphate is used instead of the sodium salt.

kist (kĭst), *pret. & p. p.* of KISS.

kist, *n.* [Ar. *qist.*] An installment, esp. of land revenue, or the time for paying it. *India.*

kist (kĭst), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kista*, Dan. *kiste.* See CHEST.] **1**. A chest; trunk; basket; treasury; coffin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Archæol.* = CIST.

kist, *v. t.* To put into a kist or coffin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kiste. ✝ KIST, chest.

kiste. Obs. pret. of CAST, KISS.

kist′ful, *n.* See -FUL. *Scot.*

kis′trell. ✝ KESTREL.

kist′vaen (kĭst′vīn). Var of CISTVAEN.

ki′sutch (kē′sŭch), *n.* [Native name in Kamchatka and Alaska.] The silver salmon.

Kis′wah (kĭs′wä), *n.* [Ar. *kiswah* robe.] The cloth covering of the Caaba.

Ki′swa-hi′li (kē′swä-hē′lē), *n.* [Swahili, fr. prefix *ki* + Ar. *sāhal*, pl. *swāhal*, Swahili coast.] The language of the Swahili Bantus, the lingua franca of East Africa from Cape Delgado to Port Durnford.

kit. ✝ CUT.

kit, *n.* [Maori *kete.*] A basket, as of green plaited flax. *N. Z.*

kit, *n.* [Cf. G. *kitte, kette.*] A flock of pigeons.

kit, *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (kittens, etc.); to kitten. *Rare.*

Kit, *n.* **1**. Shortened form of CATHERINE or KATE.

2. A girl or woman, esp. one of loose character. *Obs.*

Kit, *n.* Short for CHRISTOPHER — **Kit with the canstick** *or* **candlestick**, a jack-o'-lantern.

ki-tab′ (kē-täb′), *n.* [Ar. *kitāb* book.] *Mohammedan Law.* A book of revealed religion; i. e., usually, either the Old or New Testament or the Koran. Marriage with persons (called **ki-ta′bis** (kē-tä′bĭz)) believing in such a book is lawful.

Ki-tal′pha (kĭ-tăl′f*ȧ*), *n.* [Ar *al qit'ah al Faras* part of a horse, the constellation Equuleus.] See STAR.

ki-tar′ (kĭ-tär′), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *qītārah.*] A guitar or cithara

kit′cat′, *n.* **1**. = TIPCAT.

2. A kitcat roll.

kitcat roll. *Agric.* A bellied roller for rolling in furrows. *Dial. Eng.*

kitchen bob. A wood louse. [*Local, Eng.*

Kitchen Cabinet. A group of personal friends and supporters of President Jackson, who were generally supposed to be more influential with him than his Cabinet: — in derision by the Whigs, Jackson's opponents.

kitchen cordial. Kitchen physic. *Obs.*

kitch′en-dom (kĭch′*ĕ*n-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

kitchen Dutch. A corrupt Dutch used by colored servants at the Cape. *So. Africa.*

kitchen fee. Meat dripping; skimmings of fat: — so called as being a perquisite of the cook's. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

kitch′en-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

kitchen gain. Kitchen fee. *Obs*

kitchen garden A garden in which vegetables are cultivated.

kitch′en-gar′ten, *n.* [After *kindergarten.*] A school in which children are taught housework, as of the kitchen. *Local, U. S.*

kitchen garth, **kitchen ground**. A kitchen garden

kitch′en-ist, *n.* A cook. *Obs.*

kitchen Latin. [Trans. of G. *küchenlatein.*] Inferior Latin; dog Latin. [*Obs.*

kitchen lee. Dirty soapsuds.

kitch′en-maid′, *n.* A girl or woman employed in the kitchen.

kitch′en-man, *n.* A man employed in the kitchen. [*Obs.*

kitchen meat. = KITCHEN, 4.

kitchen physic. Cooked food, esp. for invalids. *Humorous.*

kitchen plot. A kitchen garden

kitch′en-y (kĭch′*ĕ*n-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to the kitchen. *Rare.*

kitch′er-y (kĭch′ẽr-ĭ) Var. of KEDGEREE.

kitch′in. ✝ KINCHIN, KITCHEN.

kitch′in-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the kitchen. *Obs.*

kite. ✝ CUT.

kite Var. of KYTE, belly.

Kite, Sergeant. The hero of Farquhar's comedy "The Recruiting Officer." He says of himself, "The whole sum is: canting, lying, impudence, pimping, bullying, swearing, drinking, and a halberd."

kite eagle. A nearly black East Indian eagle (*Neopus malayensis*) having a short crest and a very large claw on the inner toe.

kite falcon. Any of numerous aberrant crested falcons of the genus *Baza*, sometimes classed with the kites. They inhabit forests of India, the East Indies, Australia, and West Africa.

kite fish. Either of two European gurnards (*Trigla lucerna* and *T. obscura*) so called from their large pectoral fins.

kiteling. ✝ KITLING.

Kite′ly (kīt′lĭ), *n.* A jealous merchant in Ben Jonson's comedy of "Every Man in his Humor."

kite photograph. A photograph taken with a camera borne by a kite or kite balloon.

kite′-tailed′ widg′eon. The pintail duck. *Florida.*

kith. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of KITHE.

kith, *v. t.* [See KITH, *n.*] To cause to be familiar, acquainted, or friendly; — chiefly reflexively. *Obs.*

kit haddock. The smear dab

kith′a-ra (kĭth′*ȧ*-r*ȧ*). Var. of CITHARA.

kithe. ✝ KITH.

kith′less, *a.* See -LESS.

Kith′lish (kĭth′lĭsh). *Bib.*

kith′ly, *adv* Familiarly; manifestly *Obs.*

kit′ish (kīt′ĭsh), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a kite; greedy.

Kit′-kat′. Var. of KIT-CAT.

kit′lin Obs. or Scot var. of KITLING.

‖ **kit′mud-gar**, **kit′mut-gar**. Vars. of KHIDMUTGAR

ki-tool′. Var. of KITTUL.

kitoun. ✝ KITTEN.

Kit′ron (kĭt′rŏn). *Bib.*

kit′ser-y. ✝ KEDGEREE

Kit′son lamp (kĭt′sŭn). A lamp for outside lighting, invented by Arthur Kitson, in which petroleum vapor, mixed with air, is burnt under a mantle.

kitt. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of KIT.

kit′ta-sole. ✝ KITTYSOL.

Kit′ta-tin′ny (kĭt′*ȧ*-tĭn′ĭ), *n.* [From the *Kittatinny* Mountains, New Jersey & Pennsylvania.] **1** *Geol.* A limestone formation of Cambrian and Ordovician age, in northern New Jersey.

2. An excellent garden variety of blackberry.

kitte. ✝ CUT.

kit′ted, *pret. & p. p.* of KIT.

kit′tel. Var. of KITTLE.

kit′ten-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

kit′ten-heart′ed, *a.* Faint-hearted.

kit′ten-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

kit′ten-less, *a.* See -LESS.

kitten moth. A puss moth *Local, Eng.*

kit′ter-een′, *n.* **1**. In southwestern England, a kind of van or omnibus formerly used

2. In the West Indies, etc., a kind of one-horse top carriage.

kit′tie Var. of KITTY.

Kit′tim (kĭt′ĭm). *Bib.* [*Obs.*

kit′ti-sol. Var. of KITTYSOL.

kit′tle (kĭt′′l), *v. t.* [Cf Norw dial. *kjetla*, and E. KITLING.]

G. *kitzeln*, Icel. *kitla*, Sw. *kittla*. Cf. TICKLE.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. To tickle ; enliven ; please.
2. To puzzle ; perplex.

kit′tle (kĭt′'l), *a*. Ticklish ; troublesome ; difficult ; risky ; delicate. *Orig. Dial. Eng. & Scot.* — **kit′tle-ness**, *n*.

kit-tul′ (kĭ-tōōl′), *n*. [Singhalese *kitul*, the name of the plant.] The coarse, tough fiber yielded by the leafstalks of the Asiatic jaggery palm (*Caryota urens*), used in the manufacture of ropes, baskets, etc. ; also, the tree itself.

kit′ty (kĭt′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [Etym. uncert.] **1**. A jail, prison, or the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. or Slang.*
2. A supplementary pool for drinks, etc., made up by taking a certain amount from each pool, as in poker playing ; hence, a pool for a sort of Dutch treat.

kit′ty, *n*. A kitten ; also, a pet term or calling term for a cat.

kit′ty, *n*. [Cf. 4th KIT.] A wooden bowl or drinking vessel.

ki′va (kē′vȧ), *n*. [Hopi name, sacred chamber.] A large chamber built under, or in, the houses of a Pueblo village, used as an assembly room in religious rites or as a men's dormitory. It is commonly lighted and entered from an opening in the roof. Cf. ESTUFA.

Kiva.

ki′wi (kē′wĭ), *n*. [Maori.] Any bird of the genus *Apteryx* (which see).

Kjel′dahl meth′od (kĕl′däl). [After J. *Kjeldahl* of the Carlsberg laboratory, Denmark.] *Anal. Chem.* A method for determining the amount of nitrogen in a substance by (1) heating a sample in a long-necked flask (**Kjeldahl flask** ; see FLASK, *Illust.*) with concentrated sulphuric acid and other reagents, thereby converting the nitrogen into the form of ammonium sulphate ; (2) adding excess of alkali, distilling, and collecting the ammonia expelled ; (3) determining the ammonia by titration.

Kla′math (klä′măt), *n*. One of a tribe of Lutuamian Indians formerly living along the Klamath River, in California and Oregon, but now restricted to a reservation at Klamath Lake, where they are mostly stock raisers.

Klaus, Peter (*G.* pä′tẽr klous′). In German popular legend, a goatherd from Sittendorf, who found a party of silent knights playing skittles in a dell in the mountains, and drank a draft of wine which put him to sleep for twenty years. He is the prototype of Rip Van Winkle.

kleene′boc′ (klēn′bŏk′ ; klā′nē-bŏk′), *n*. [D. *kleen* little, small + *bok* buck.] The royal antelope.

Klein-ho′vi-a (klīn-hō′vĭ-ȧ), *n*. [NL., after M. *Kleinhof*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian sterculiaceous trees consisting of a single species (*K. hospita*), with a large panicle of pink flowers succeeded by inflated wing-margined fruits. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

Klein′i-an (klīn′ĭ-ăn), *a*. Of or pert. to Felix Klein (b. 1849), a German mathematician. — **Kleinian coördinates**, *Math.*, certain linear functions of the general line coordinates, connected by an identity in which the sum of their squares equals 0. — **K. functions**, *Math.*, automorphic functions whose defining group involves complex coefficients. — **K. group**, *Math.*, a discontinuous group of linear substitutions of the form $\left(Z, \frac{\alpha z+\beta}{\gamma z+\delta}\right)$ in which α, β, γ, and δ are complex quantities and in which $\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 1$. Cf. FUCHSIAN GROUP.

Klein solution (klīn). [After D. *Klein*, French chemist who proposed it.] *Min.* A solution of cadmium borotungstate, having a maximum density of 3.6. It is used for separating minerals and for determining specific gravities.

klepht (klĕft), *n*. [LGr. κλέφτης robber, fr. Gr. κλέπτης.] One of the Greeks who, after the Turkish conquest of Greece in the 15th century, formed communities of brigands in the mountain strongholds of Thessaly. — **klepht′ic** (klĕf′tĭk), *a*. — **klepht′ism** (-tĭz'm), *n*.

klep′to-ma′ni-a (klĕp′tō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n*. [Gr. κλέπτης thief + *mania*.] An insane propensity to steal ; insanity manifesting itself in an irresistible impulse to steal. In England and most of the United States it has been held that an irresistible impulse to steal is not a legal defense unless there is also inability to distinguish between right and wrong ; but there is a tendency to recognize it as a defense when the inability to control the actions is thoroughly established, and this is so recognized in some States.

klep′to-ma′ni-ac (klĕp′tō-mā′nĭ-ăk), *n*. A person having kleptomania.

Kling′sor (klĭng′zŏr), *n*. [G.] In Wagner's "Parsifal," a magician who, having been refused admission to the knighthood of the Grail, takes revenge by setting fair women to beguile the knights. By this means he takes the sacred spear from their chief, Amfortas ; but he eventually loses it, and is destroyed with his magic castle and garden, upon his failure to enthrall Parsifal (which see).

klip (klĭp), *n*. [D. See CLIFF.] A rock or stone ; a cliff ; a mountain. *South Africa.*

klip′spring′er (klĭp′sprĭng′ẽr), *n*. [D., lit., cliff springer.] A small antelope (*Oreotragus saltator*) somewhat like the chamois in habits, found in elevated rocky regions from Cape Colony to Somaliland. It is about two and a half feet high, and the male has small spikelike horns.

knack (năk), *n*. [Cf. KNACK, *v. t.*] **1**. A sharp sound, as that made by a fillip ; a snap ; a crack.
2. A sharp reply ; repartee ; a gibe. *Obs. Scot.*

knack, *v. t.* ; KNACKED (năkt) ; KNACK′ING. [Prob. of imitative origin ; cf. G. *knacken* to break, Dan. *knage* to crack, crash, and E. *knock*.] **1**. To strike together so as to make a knack, or sharp sound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To cause to crack or break sharply, as a nut. *Obs.*
3. To break (musical notes) ; sing briskly or ornately. *Obs.*
4. To mock ; to deride. *Obs.*

knack, *v. i.* **1**. To deliver sharp blows or raps. *Obs.*
2. To crack ; to make a sharp, abrupt noise ; to chink. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To speak finely or affectedly. *Dial. Eng.*

knack, *n*. [Cf. KNACK, *v. t.*] **1**. Something performed, or to be done, requiring aptness and dexterity ; a trick ; device ; also, a clever way of doing something ; an ingenious device or expedient ; formerly often, a crafty device ; a trick ; artifice. "The *knacks* of japers." *Chaucer.*
2. A readiness in performance ; aptness at doing something ; skill ; facility ; dexterity ; as, a *knack* at rime

The fellow . . . has not the *knack* with his shears *B Jonson.*

3. An object of ingenious device ; a clever contrivance ; a toy ; a trinket ; a knickknack. *Shak.*
4. A dainty article of food ; a junket ; a delicacy. *Obs.*
5. An ingenious literary form or device ; conceit. *Obs.*
Syn. — See GIFT.

knack′er (năk′ẽr), *n*. [Cf. Icel. *hnakkr* a saddle.] **1**. A harness or saddle maker. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. One who buys and slaughters worn-out or useless horses and sells their flesh for dog's meat, etc.
3. A buyer of old ships, houses, etc., for their materials.
4. An old worn-out horse. *Dial. Eng.*

knack′er, *n*. Something used to make a knack, or sharp sound or noise, as a castanet ; esp., one of two pieces of bone or wood held loosely between the fingers and struck together by moving the hand ; clapper ; — usually in *pl.*

knack′y (năk′ĭ), *a*. Having a knack ; ingenious ; clever.

knag (năg), *n*. [Cf. G. *knagge* a knot in wood, Sw. *knagg*, Dan. *knag* a hook to hang clothes on, a bracket.] **1**. A short projection or spur, esp. from a tree trunk or branch ; hence, a wooden peg for hanging things on. *Obs. or R.*
2. A prong of an antler ; a snag. *Obs.*
3. A knot in wood.

knag′gy (năg′ĭ), *a*. Knotty ; rough ; as, *knaggy* horns. — **knag′gi-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n*.

knap (năp), *n*. [AS. *cnæp*, *cnæpp*, top, knob, button ; cf. Icel. *knappr* knob, Sw. *knapp*, Dan. *knap* button, and E. *knop*.] A top or crest (of a hill) ; a summit ; hill ; knoll.

knap, *v. t. & i.* ; KNAPPED (năpt) ; KNAP′PING. [Cf. D. & G. *knappen* to bite, crack ; prob. of imitative origin.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. To strike smartly ; to rap ; snap.
2. To break or snap smartly ; to cut ; to shape or dress by breaking off pieces, as flints ; to chip ; to strike or knock off.

He . . . *knappeth* the spear in sunder. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

3. To speak, utter, or talk finely or affectedly ; to talk.
4. To bite smartly ; to snap ; nibble ; crop.

As lying a gossip in that as ever *knapped* ginger. *Shak*

knap (năp), *n*. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. A sharp or abrupt blow ; a rap or knock.
2. A kind of cheating throw of dice. *Obs.*

knap′per (-ẽr), *n*. One that knaps ; as : **a** One who breaks stones, or one who shapes flints for gunlocks. **b** An implement for use in such work ; specif., a knapping hammer.

knap′ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KNAP, to break. — **knapping hammer**, a long-handled hammer used by road makers for breaking stone or for dressing cubes.

knap′sack′ (năp′săk′), *n*. [D. *knapzak* ; *knappen* to eat + *zak* bag. See KNAP, *v. t.* ; SACK.] A case of canvas or leather for carrying on the back a soldier's necessaries or a traveler's clothing, etc. In armies the knapsack is largely replaced by the blanket roll or a similar contrivance.

knap′weed′ (năp′wēd′), *n*. [From KNAP a knob.] A plant of the genus *Centaurea* ; esp., *C. nigra*, a common European plant having knoblike heads of purple flowers with dark-colored involucres.

knar (när), *n*. [ME. *knarre* ; cf. LG. *knarre*, *knarren*, and E. KNUR.] **1**. A rough rock or stone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A knot or burr in wood.
3. A tough, thickset man. *Obs.*

knarred (närd), **knar′ry** (när′ĭ), *a*. [See KNAR.] Knotty ; gnarled. "*Knarred* and crooked cedar knees." *Longfellow.*

knave (nāv), *n*. [ME., boy, servant, knave, AS. *cnafa* boy, youth ; cf. G. *knabe* boy, *knappe* esquire, Icel. *knapi*, Sw. *knape* esquire, *knäfvel* knave, AS. *cnapa* boy, youth, D. *knaap*.] **1**. A man child ; a boy. *Obs.*
2. A boy servant ; hence, a male servant or menial ; a man of humble birth or position. *Archaic.*

Gentle *knave*, good night. *Shak.*

3. A tricky, deceitful fellow ; an unscrupulous person ; a rogue ; a rascal. "A pair of crafty *knaves*." *Shak.*
4. A playing card marked with the figure of a servant or soldier ; a jack.
Syn. — Cheat, rascal, rogue, scoundrel, miscreant.

knav′er-y (nāv′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. Practices of a knave ; petty villainy ; fraud ; trickery ; rascality ; knavish action. "This is flat *knavery*." *Shak.*
2. Roguishness ; mischievous sportiveness ; *pl.*, roguish or mischievous tricks. *Obs.*
3. Tricks of dress ; quaint ornaments ; trinketry. *Obs.*
4. The bog asphodel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knave′ship (nāv′shĭp), *n*. **1**. State or personality of a knave ; — used as a mock title.
2. *Scots Law.* A small customary due, in meal, paid to the miller's servant at a thirlage mill. *Obs.*

knav′ish (nāv′ĭsh), *a*. Like or characteristic of a knave : **a** Vulgar ; obscene. *Obs.* **b** Given to knavery ; trickish ; fraudulent ; dishonest ; rascally ; as, a *knavish* trick. "*Knavish* politicians." *Macaulay.* **c** Mischievous or roguish. *Obs.* "Cupid is a *knavish* lad." *Shak.* — **knav′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **knav′ish-ness**, *n*.

knaw′el (nô′ĕl), *n*. [Cf. G. *knauel*, *knäuel*, prop., a ball of thread, coil. Cf. CLEW.] A low, spreading silenaceous weed (*Scleranthus annuus*), with inconspicuous greenish flowers, common in sandy soil.

knead (nēd), *v. t.* ; KNEAD′ED ; KNEAD′ING. [ME. *kneden*, AS. *cnedan* ; akin to D. *kneden*, G. *kneten*, Sw. *knåda*, Icel. *knoða* ; cf. OSlav. *gnesti*.] **1**. To work and press into a mass, usually with the hands ; esp., to work, as by repeated pressure with the knuckles, into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, etc. ; to make thus, as bread ; as, to *knead* dough.
2. To treat or form as by kneading ; to mix, incorporate, manipulate, or operate on as if by kneading.

I will *knead* him : I 'll make him supple. *Shak.*

knead, *n*. An act of kneading, as in massage. *Rare.*

Knecht Rupert (k′nĕкt rōō′pẽrt). [G. *knecht* manservant, bondman.] In German legend, a hobgoblin, who, in shaggy clothing and carrying a switch and a sack, appears to children before Christmas, threatening the disobedient with blows, but throwing nuts to the well-behaved.

knee (nē), *n*. [ME. *kne*, *cneo*, AS. *cnéo*, *cnéow* ; akin to OS. *knio*, *kneo*, OFries. *knī*, G. & D. *knie*, OHG. *chniu*, *chneo*, Icel. *knē*, Sw. *knä*, Dan. *knæ*, Goth. *kniu*, L. *genu*, Gr. γόνυ, Skr. *jānu*. Cf. GENUFLECTION.] **1**. In man, the joint, or the region of the joint, in the middle part of the leg.

To bring forth young, as a cat ; to kitten ; hence, to generate ; arise. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kit′tle-pins′, *n. pl.* Skittles. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

kit′tles, *n. pl.* Skittles. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

kit′tling. Var. of KITLING.

kit′tlish (kĭt′lĭsh), **kit′tly**, *a*. Ticklish ; kittle. *Scot. & Dial.*

kit′tly-bend′ers, *n*. [Cf. KITTLE, *v. t. & a.* ; BEND, *v.*] Thin bending ice ; act of running over such ice. *Colloq., U. S.*

kit′tock (kĭt′ŭk), *n*. [*kit*, short for *Catherine* + *-ock*.] A wanton ; mistress. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

kit-tool′. Var. of KITTUL.

kit′ty, *n*. Short for KITTIWAKE.

kit′ty, *n*. [From KIT, short for *Catherine*.] **a** A girl ; wench. *Obs. Scot.* **b** = KITTY WREN.

Kit′ty, *n*. Dim. of KATE, KATHARINE. [term.

kit′ty-cat′, *n*. A cat ; — a pet

kit′ty-cor′nered. Corrupt. of CATER-CORNERED. *Dial. U. S.*

kitty needy. The common sandpiper. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

kit′ty-sol (kĭt′ĭ-sŏl), *n*. [Sp. *quitasol*.] A parasol or umbrella ; specif., a Chinese paper parasol or umbrella. *Obs.*

kitty witch. The kittiwake. *Local, Eng.* [Local, Eng.

kitty wren. The common wren.

Ki-tu′na-han (kĭ-tōō′nȧ-hăn), *a*. Designating a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising the Kootenay tribes.

kive. Var. of KEEVE. [COVER.

kiv′er. Obs. or dial. var. of

kiv′er (*dial.* kĭv′ẽr), *n*. [Cf. F. *cuvier* tub.] A shallow vessel or tub of wood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [of KIWIKIWI.

ki′vi-ki′vi (kē′vĭ-kē′vĭ). Var.

ki′vu (kē′vōō), *n*. [Cf. *kibu*, name, in the Nyanza region, of the moubata tick.] An African fly, related to the tsetse fly, thought to be the intermediate host of the organism which causes the sleeping sickness.

kiv′ver, *n*. A pumpkin seed or sunfish. *Local, U. S.* [HAGE.

kiw′ach (kū′ĭch). Var. of COW-

ki′wi-ki′wi, *n*. = KIWI.

kix. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KEX

ki-yang′. Var. of KIANG.

ki-yas′ (kē-yäs′), *n. pl.* [Ar. *qiyās* to compare, measure.] *Moham. Law.* A body of rules or principles deducible from the Sunnah, Hadith, and Ijmaa by interpretation and analogy

ki-ya′ya. Var. of KEHAYA.

ki′-yi′ (kī′yī′), *v. i.* ; KI′-YIED′ (-yīd′) ; KI′-YI′ING. To howl or yelp, as a dog. *Colloq., U. S.* — *n*. Act of ki-yiing ; a howl or yelp. *Colloq., U. S.*

Ki-zil′ (kĭ-zĭl′), *n*. A member of a Russianized Mongolo-Tatar tribe or horde of the southern part of Yeniseisk, Siberia

Ki-zil′bash′ (kĭ-zĭl′bäsh′), *n*. A Persianized Turk of a class devoted to business and professional pursuits, in Afghanistan ; also, a member of a community of Turkish or mixed race settled as colonists in Asia Minor.

K. J. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Joachim.

‖ **kjoek′ken-moed′ding** (kyûk′ĕn-mûd′ĭng), *n*. [Dan.] = KITCHEN MIDDEN.

k. k. *Abbr.* Kaiserlich-königlich (G., imperial-royal).

K. K. K. *Abbr.* Ku Klux Klan.

kl-. For various forms beginning *kl-*, see forms in CL-.

kl. *Abbr.* Kiloliter.

K. L., *or* **K. L. A.** *Abbr.* Knight of Leopold of Austria.

Klaf′ter (kläf′tẽr), *n.* ; *pl.* KLAFTERN (-tẽrn). [G.] See MEASURE.

‖ **Klang** (kläng), *n*. [G.] *Acoustics.* Clang or timbre.

‖ **Klang′far′be** (kläng′fär′bē), *n*. [G.] Tone color ; clang tint.

klap-ro′tho-lite (klăp-rō′tō-līt), *n*. [After M. H. *Klaproth*, Ger. chemist ; see -LITE.] *Min.* A steel-gray sulphide of copper and bismuth, $3Cu_2S \cdot Bi_2S_3$, in prismatic crystals. Sp. gr., 4.6.

klath. ✝ CLOTH.

K. L. B. *Abbr.* Knight of Leopold of Belgium.

Kleist′i-an (klīs′tĭ-ăn), *a*. Of or pertaining to Domherr von Kleist, one of the inventors of the Leyden jar, which is sometimes called the **Kleistian jar**.

klep′tic (klĕp′tĭk), *a*. [Gr. κλεπτικός thievish.] Thievish. *Rare.* [ing. *Rare.*

klep-tis′tic, *a*. Pert. to thiev-

klep-tom′a-nist (klĕp-tŏm′ȧ-nĭst), *n*. = KLEPTOMANIAC.

klick′et (klĭk′ĕt ; -ĭt), *n*. [Cf. CLICKET.] *Mil.* A small postern or gate in a palisade, for passage of sallying parties. *Obs. or R.*

Klik′i-tat (klĭk′ĭ-tăt), *n*. One of a small tribe of Shahaptian Indians on the Yakima Reservation, Washington.

klin′card. ✝ CLINKER.

Kling (klĭng), *n*. A Dravidian, prob. of Tamil origin, of the seaports of Farther India and Malaysia.

kling′stone′, *n*. Clinkstone. *Obs.*

klink′et (klĭŋk′ĕt ; -ĭt). Var. of KLICKET. [STONE.

klink′stone′. Var. of CLINK-

kli′no-. See CLINO-.

kli′no-ceph′a-ly (klī′nō-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n*. [*klino-* = CLINO- + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* A condition of the skull in which it shows a saddlelike depression due to the synosteosis of the parietal bones with the greater wings of the sphenoid, or of the parietal with the squamous portion of the temporal bone. — **kli′no-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a*. — **-ceph′a-lism** (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭz'm), *n*. — **-ceph′a-lous** (-lŭs), *a*.

kli-nom′e-ter (klī-nŏm′ē-tẽr). Var. of CLINOMETER.

kli′no-stat (klī′nō-stăt). Var. of CLINOSTAT.

klip′das′ (klĭp′däs′), **klip′dachs′** (-däks′), *n*. [D. *klip* cliff + *das* badger, akin to G. *dachs*.] The dassy.

klip′fish′, *n*. [Dan. *klipfisk*.] Fish, esp. cod, split open, salted, and dried.

kloke. ✝ CLOAK.

‖ **kloof** (*Cape D.* klōōf), *n*. [D. See CLOVE a cleft.] A deep glen ; ravine ; gorge. *South Af.*

klop (klŏp), *n*. Also **clop-clop**. The sound made by a solid object on striking a hard surface ; as, the *klop* of a foot. — *v. i.* To make a klop.

klo′pe-ma′ni-a (klō′pē-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n*. [Gr. κλοπή theft + *mania*.] = KLEPTOMANIA.

klosh (klŏsh), *n. sing. & pl.* [Prob. same as dial. *closh* a Dutchman, fr. the name *Klaas* Nicholas ; cf. Dan. *Claus* Nicholas, Sw. *Klas*.] Scandinavian sailor or sailors. *Naut. Slang.*

‖ **Klös′se** (klû′sē), *n. pl.* [G.] Dumplings.

klowet. ✝ CLOUT.

km. *Abbr.* Kilometer ; kingdom

K. M. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry* Knight of Malta. [of Holstein.

K. M. H. *Abbr.* Knight of Merit

K. M. J. *Abbr.* Knight of Maximilian Joseph (in Bavaria).

K. M. T. *Abbr.* Knight of Maria Theresa (in Austria).

K. N. *Abbr.* Know-nothing.

kna (nä). Dial. Eng. for KNOW.

knab. Var. of NAB.

knab (năb), *v. t.* [Cf. KNAP, *v. t.*] To bite gently ; to nibble ; to gnaw. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knab′ble (*dial.* năb′'l), *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *knab* to gnaw ; cf. D. *knabbelen*.] To knab ; nibble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knack′a-way′ (năk′ȧ-wā′). Var. of KNOCKAWAY. [*Obs. Scot.*

knackcatt, *n*. Prob., a nacket.

knack′er, *n*. A trickster. *Obs.*

knack′er-y (năk′ẽr-ĭ), *n*. The yard of a knacker (sense 2).

knack′ish, *a*. Trickish ; artful. *Obs.* — **knack′ish-ness**, *n* *Obs*

knafe. ✝ KNAVE.

knag. ✝ NAG. [*Obs.*

knag, *v. t.* To fasten ; to hang.

knag (năg), *n*. A small cask or barrel ; a keg. *Scot.* [*Obs. or R.*

knag′ged (-ĕd ; -ĭd), *a*. Knaggy.

knaif. ✝ KNAVE.

knaifatic, *a*. Knavish. *Obs. Scot.*

knaip. ✝ KNAPE. [KNACK.

knak. Obs. or Scot. var. of

knal, *n*. A knock. *Obs.*

knap. ✝ NAP.

knap (năp ; näp). Var. of KNOP.

knap′bot′tle (năp′bŏt′'l), *n*. [See KNAP, *v.*] Bladder campion

knape (*dial.* nāp), *n*. [AS. *cnapa* a boy, young man, servant.] **1**. A knave *Obs.*
2. [Perh. a different word.] A frame for carrying straw in thatching. *Dial. Eng.*

knap′pan (*dial.* năp′ăn), *n*. [W. *cnapen* a knob, a bowl ; cf. *cnap* knob, boss.] **1**. An old Welsh form of football ; also, the ball with which it was played.
2. Hockey. *Dial. Eng.*

knappe. ✝ KNOP.

knap′per (năp′ẽr), *n*. A knee ; — often *pl.* *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

knap′per-y (năp′ẽr-ĭ), *n*. A place where knapping, as of flints, is carried on.

knap′pish (năp′ĭsh), *a*. [See KNAP to strike.] Snappish ; peevish ; spiteful. — **knap′pish-ly**, *adv.* — **knap′pish-ness**, *n*. *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knap′ple, *n*. [Cf. KNAP, *v.* ; CLAPHOLT.] A clapboard. *Obs. Scot.*

knap′ple (năp′'l ; *dial.* năp′'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *knap*, v. ; cf. KNABBLE.] **1**. To gnaw ; bite ; nibble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To break off with an abrupt sharp noise. *Rare.*

knap′py (*dial.* năp′ĭ), *a*. Knoppy ; knobby. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knap′sacked′ (năp′săkt′), *a*. Provided with a knapsack.

knap′sack′ing, *n*. Traveling with a knapsack. [sprayer.

knapsack pump. A knapsack

knapsack sprayer. A form of spraying apparatus, in which the receptacle for the liquid is carried on the back of the user.

knaps′call′, **knaps′cap′**, *n*. A kind of helmet. *Obs. Scot.*

knark (närk), *n*. *Slang, Eng.* **a** A hard-hearted man. **b** A spy or informer for the police.

knarl, **knarled**. ✝ GNARL, GNARLED. [KNURLED.

knarled (närld). Variant of

knash. ✝ GNASH.

knast. ✝ GNAST.

‖ **Knas′ter** (k′näs′tẽr), *n*. [G.] Canaster (a kind of tobacco).

knat. ✝ GNAT.

knatch. ✝ KNETCH.

knatte. ✝ GNAT.

knau, etc. ✝ KNOW, etc.

knavate, *n*. Knave. *Obs.*

knave, *v. t.* **a** To call knave. **b** To make a knave of. **c** To rob as a knave **d** To make (one's way) as a knave. [child. *Obs*

knave bairn, **knave child**. A man

knave′ly, *adv.* As a knave. *Obs.*

knav′ess (nāv′ĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of KNAVE.

knaw. ✝ GNAW.

knaw (*dial.* nô ; nä). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KNOW.

kne. ✝ KNEE.

knead′a-ble (nēd′ȧ-b'l), *a* See -ABLE. — **-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n*.

knead′er (-ẽr), *n*. One that kneads.

knead′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KNEAD. — **knead′ing-ly**, *adv.*

kneaf, **kneave** Dial. Eng. vars. of NIEVE.

kne′bel-ite (nā′bĕl-īt), *n*. [After Major K. L. von *Knebel*, Ger. author.] *Min.* A variously colored mineral of the chrysolite group, being a silicate of iron and manganese, $(Fe,Mn)_2SiO_4$. Sp. gr., 4.1. [var. of KNEAD.

kned (nĕd). Obs. or dial. Eng.

knede. ✝ KNEAD, NEED.

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2. In animals: **a** The joint in the hind limbs of vertebrates homologous with the knee of man, formed by the femur above and the tibia, or tibia and fibula, below. In digitigrade animals this joint is much higher up on the limb than in man, hence in such animals, in popular usage, *knee* usually designates: **b** In the fore limb of hoofed quadrupeds, the carpal joint (corresponding to the wrist in man). **c** In birds, the tarsal joint (corresponding to the ankle, but nearly in the position of the heel, of man).
3. *Zoöl.* In insects, the joint between the femur and tibia.
4. A bending of the knee, as in respect or courtesy.

Give them title, *knee*, and approbation *Shak.*

5. That part of a garment which covers the knee.
6. Something resembling, or suggestive of, the human knee, esp. when bent, as a crook in a tree branch.
7. Specif.: **a** A piece of timber formed with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent; also, a metallic brace or stiffener having the same general form; in stair building, a vertical curve in a handrail convex on top. Cf. RAMP. **b** The point in a carding tooth where the inclination changes direction. See 2d KEEN, *Illust.* **c** *Railroads.* The throat of a frog (which see). **d** *Furniture.* In a cabriole, the part which curves out at the top.
8. *Bot.* **a** A joint or articulation, as in certain grasses. *Obs.* **b** A rounded or spurlike process rising from the roots of certain swamp-growing trees, notably the bald cypress (*Taxodium*) and the sour gum (*Nyssa*). They serve to aërate the roots proper, and are found most highly developed in trees growing in water. Cf. BUTTRESS ROOT.
on the knees of the gods, at the disposal of the gods; beyond human control or knowledge; unknown. *A Grecism.* "The future of Japanese art is still '*on the knees of the gods*.'" *Encyc. Brit.* — **to give** *or* **offer a knee (to)**, *Pugilism*, to give the support of the knee to, as a second customarily does to his principal between rounds; hence, to act as second to. *Cant.*

knee (nē), *v. i.*; KNEED (nēd); KNEE'ING. **1**. To go down on the knees; to bend the knee; to kneel; to bow.
2. To bend like a knee.

knee, *v. t.* **1**. To go over or traverse on the knees.

Fall down, and *knee*
The way into his mercy. *Shak.*

2. To supplicate by kneeling; to bend the knee to in supplication or deference. *Archaic.*
3. To strike or touch with the knee.
4. *Carp.* To secure by a knee or knees.
5. To bend into the form of the bent knee. *Scot.*
6. To cut the knee of so as to disable; as, to *knee* a steer.

knee'brush' (nē'brŭsh'), *n.* Usually *pl.* *Zoöl.* **a** A tuft or brush of hair on the knees of some antelopes and other animals. **b** A thick mass of hairs on the legs of bees, by which they carry the collected pollen to the hive or nest.

knee'cap' (nē'kăp'), *n.* **1**. The patella.
2. A cap or cover for the knee.

kneed (nēd), *a.* **1**. Having a knee or knees; — used chiefly in composition; as, in-*kneed*; out-*kneed*.
2. Bent like the bent knee; geniculate.
3. Bulged at the knee; — said of trousers.

knee'-deep', *a.* **1**. Rising to the knees; knee-high.
2. Sunk to the knees; as, men *knee-deep* in water.

knee'-high', *a.* Rising or reaching upward to the knees.

knee jerk. *Physiol.* A jerk or kick produced by a blow or sudden strain upon the patellar tendon of the knee, which causes a sudden contraction of the quadriceps muscle.

knee joint. **1**. The joint of the knee.
2. *Mach.* A toggle or toggle joint.

knee'-joint'ed, *a.* Geniculate; kneed.

kneel (nēl), *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* KNELT (nĕlt) or KNEELED (nēld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNEEL'ING. [ME. *knelen*, *cneolien*, AS. *cnēowlian*; akin to D. *knielen*, Dan. *knæle*. See KNEE.] To bend the knee; to fall or rest on the knees; — sometimes with *down*; as, he *knelt* down and asked pardon.

Kneel and say the Lord's Prayer. *Jer. Taylor.*

kneel'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who kneels, as in worship.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* **a** In the early Eastern Church, one of the third class of penitents, who during the service knelt between the ambo and the church door. **b** In the early church, one of the second class of catechumens, who were allowed to attend, kneeling, the prayer offered for them.
3. A cushion, stool, or board to kneel on.
4. *Arch.* **a** A stone cut so as to provide a change of direction, as for a coping where it takes the slope of a gable or follows the merlon of a battlement vertically, or for a wall course carried round the extrados of an arch. **b** A stone so cut as to support and retain the coping of the slope of a gable.
5. *Mining.* The quadrant or triangular lever which converts the horizontal movement of a piston rod into the up-and-down movement of pump rods.

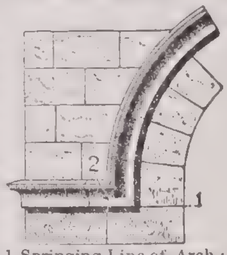

1 Springing Line of Arch; 2 Kneeler, 4 a.

kneel'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of KNEEL. Specif.: *vb. n.* A place or space for kneeling.— **kneeling rafter**. = KNEE RAFTER.

knee'pan' (nē'păn'), *n.* **1**. The patella.
2. In insects, a concavity at the distal end of the femur which receives the base of the tibia.

knee'piece' (nē'pēs'), *n.* **a** A piece of iron or wood shaped like a knee; a knee, as in a ship. **b** *Arch.* A knee rafter. **c** A genouillère.

knee plate. **1**. *Armor.* A broad steel plate covering the thigh and projecting on each side. It was used from the 15th to the 17th century in tilting, but perhaps only there, as being too bulky for war dress.
2. *Shipbuilding.* A plate to connect a beam or girder to the side of a ship.

knee rafter. *Arch.* A diagonal brace between a principal rafter and the tiebeam or collar beam.

knee'-sprung', *a.* *Far.* Having such a weakness or conformation of the knees that they are bent when they should normally be straight, as from straining, disease, etc.

knee'-tied', *a.* *Veter.* Having a poor conformation in the front legs, such that the anteroposterior diameter of the leg just below the knee is too narrow; — said of a horse.

knee timber. Timber with natural knees or angles in it; a piece of timber with a knee or angle in it.

Kneif'fi-a (nīf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Gotthard *Kneiff*, Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of North American onagraceous plants, often included in *Œnothera*, but distinguished by the diurnal flowers, stamens of unequal length, and a club-shaped four-angled ovary. Most species are called *sundrops*.

Kneipp'ism (k'nĭp'ĭz'm), *n.* Also **Kneipp's**, *or* **Kneipp cure** (k'nĭps). Treatment of disease by forms of hydrotherapy, as walking barefoot in the morning dew, baths, wet compresses, cold affusions, etc.; — so called from its originator, Sebastian Kneipp (1821–97), a German priest.

knell (nĕl), *v. t.*; KNELLED (nĕld); KNELL'ING. [ME. *knellen*, *knillen*, *knullen*, AS. *cnyllan*; cf. D. & G. *knallen* to clap, crack, MHG. *erknellen* to resound.] **1**. To ring, esp. to toll (a bell). *Obs.*
2. To summon by or as by a knell.

Each matin bell, the baron saith,
Knells us back to a world of death. *Coleridge*

3. To announce or proclaim by or as by a knell.

knell, *v. i.* To ring; esp., to toll at a death or funeral; to sound a knell; to give forth a sound like a knell; hence, to sound as a warning or evil omen.

Yet all that poets sing, and grief hath known,
Of hopes laid waste, *knells* in that word, "alone" *Ld. Lytton.*

knell, *n.* [ME. *knel*, *cnul*, AS. *cnyll*, fr. *cnyllan*. See KNELL, *v.*; cf. KNOLL, knell.] The stroke or sound of a bell, esp. when tolled at a funeral or at the death of a person; a death signal; a passing bell; hence, fig., a warning of, or a sound indicating, the passing away of anything.

The curfew tolls the *knell* of parting day. *T. Gray.*

knick'er (nĭk'ẽr), *n.* [D. *knikker*.] **1**. A small ball of clay, baked hard and oiled, used as a marble. *U. S.*
2. **a** A game similar to duck on the rock, played in Suffolk, Eng.; also, the stone thrown by a player. **b** A button, or disk, as of lead, used in a game like chuck farthing.

Knick'er-bock'er (nĭk'ẽr-bŏk'ẽr), *n.* [From Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, the pretended author of Irving's "History of New York," taken as typical of Dutchmen.] **1**. A descendant of the old Dutch settlers of New York; more widely, any New Yorker.
2. [*l. c.*] *pl.*, rarely in *sing.* A style of short breeches, fitting loosely and gathered at the knee; also, by extension, the whole costume of which these are a part.
3. [*l. c.*] A linsey-woolsey fabric having a rough knotted surface on the right side, used for women's dresses.

Knick'er-bock'er, Die'drich (dē'drĭk). The imaginary author of a humorous fictitious "History of New York," written by Washington Irving.

knick'knack' (nĭk'năk'), *n.* [See KNACK.] **1**. A petty trick or artifice. *Obs.*
2. A trifle or toy; a small or trivial article, as of furniture, dress, etc., intended rather for ornament than for use; a gimcrack; a bawble; a gewgaw.
3. A sound made up of alternate knicks and knacks; also, that which produces such a sound; — usually in *pl.*

knife (nīf), *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). [ME. *knif*, AS. *cnīf*; akin to D. *knijf*, Icel. *knīfr*, Sw. *knif*, Dan. *kniv.*] **1**. An

Knife, 1. 1 Knife Blade of flaked Jasper, California Indians; 2 Modern Pocket Knife; 3 Skinning Knife; 4 Bread Knife; 5 Table Knife; 6 Goldbeater's Knife; 7 Farrier's Knife; 8 Palette Knife; 9 Carving Knife; 10 Corn Knife; 11 Cane Knife; 12 Putty Knife; 13 Wood Carver's Knife; 14 Felt Knife; 15 Paper Hanger's Knife; 16 Hacking Knife; 17 Oyster Knife; 18 Hunting Knife; 19 Oilcloth Knife; 20, 21 Chopping Knives.

instrument consisting (in its modern form) of a thin blade, usually of steel and having a sharp edge for cutting, fastened to a handle; a longitudinally edged instrument operated by pressure. Knives are of many different forms for different uses; as, table *knife*, drawing *knife*, putty *knife*, pen*knife*, clasp *knife*, etc.
2. A weapon consisting of or resembling a knife; hence, a sword or dagger. *Chiefly Rhetorical or Poetic.* *Shak.*
3. *Mach.* A sharp cutting blade or tool in a machine, as in a hay cutter or a wood-planing machine.

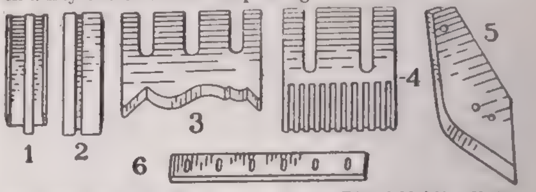

Machine Knives. 1, 2 Tongue and Groove Bits; 3 Molding Knife; 4 Excelsior Knife; 5 Miter Knife; 6 Loop-slot Planer Knife

knife and fork. **a** The knife and fork used at table; hence used as a phrase or in phrases with reference to eating; as, *to play a good knife and fork*, to eat heartily; *a poor knife and fork*, a poor eater; *a knife and fork*, a meal. **b** The herb Robert; also, the common club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). *Dial. Eng.* — **to be**, *or* **go**, **under the k.**, to be undergoing, or to submit to, a surgical operation. *Colloq.*

knife (nīf), *v. t.*; KNIFED (nīft); KNIF'ING (nīf'ĭng). **1**. To use a knife on; to cut or stab with a knife; to prune with a knife.
2. *Mech.* To cut or mark with a knife or knife tool; to shape or cut out with a knife, as leather for shoe uppers; to trim with a knife, as shoe soles; specif., to face-arbor.
3. Fig.: To stab in the back; to try to defeat by underhand means, esp. in politics; to vote or work secretly against (a candidate of one's own party). *Slang, U. S.*
4. To spread on with a knife, as paint or pigments.

knife'-bay'o-net, *n.* *Mil.* A bayonet with considerable breadth of blade and a handle that enables it to be used as a knife, dagger, intrenching tool, etc. See BAYONET, *Illust.*

knife'board' (nīf'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1**. A board on which knives are cleaned or polished.
2. A seat on an omnibus roof, consisting of or resembling two double benches placed longitudinally back to back. *Eng.*

knife'-edge', *n.* **1**. Edge of a knife, or one similarly sharp.
2. *Mech.* A sharp hardened steel wedge used as a fulcrum or axis of motion for a lever arm or beam in certain machines or instruments of precision, as scales, testing machines, pendulums, etc., to minimize friction.
3. *Gem Cutting.* The girdle of a brilliant.

knife grass. A tropical American sedge (*Scleria latifolia*), having leaves with a sharp knifelike edge.

Knife Money of about B. C. 300.

knife grinder. **1**. One that grinds knives or cutting tools; hence, a grindstone, emery wheel, etc., used for grinding knives, etc.
2. **a** The European goatsucker. **b** A cicada of Ceylon; — so called from its note.

knife money. Bronze money in the form of knives, anciently current in China.

knife plait *or* **pleat**. A narrow overlapping plait. — **knife'-plait'ed** *or* **-pleat'ed**, *a.* — **knife plaiting** *or* **pleating**.

knif'er (nīf'ẽr), *n.* One who knifes; esp., *Shoemaking*, one who trims soles and heels with a knife; an inferior master who cuts out shoes for workmen to make up.

knife'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* One who makes knives; a cutler.

knife switch. *Elec.* A switch consisting of one or more knifelike pieces hinged at one end and making contact near the other with flat gripping springs.

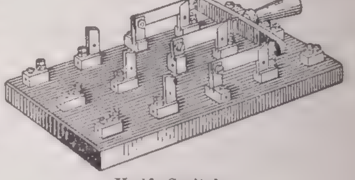
Knife Switch.

knife tool. A tool suggestive of a knife; as: **a** A knife-shaped graver. **b** A small wheel used in seal engraving for cutting fine lines. **c** A narrow, deep, flat-pointed lathe tool for cutting off work or finishing out sharp corners.

Knif'fin sys'tem (nĭf'ĭn). *Hort.* A system or method of training grapevines in which the trunk is carried to the uppermost wire or crosspiece of the trellis, along which the fruiting canes, which are annually renewed from the trunk, are tied, thus allowing the bearing branches to hang down. It is adopted in most American vineyards.

knight (nīt), *n.* [ME. *knight*, *cniht*, knight, soldier. AS. *cniht*, *cneoht*, boy, youth, attendant, military follower; akin to D. & G. *knecht* servant, and perh. to E. *kin*.] **1**. A young servant or attendant; any male servant or attendant. *Obs.*
2. A military attendant, servant, or follower; hence, one who devotes himself to the service of a lady as her attendant or champion.

In all your quarrels will I be your *knight*. *Tennyson.*

3. **a** In feudal times, a mounted man-at-arms serving a king or other superior, commonly in return for a tenure of land; esp., in the developed system of chivalry, one, generally of noble birth, who, after serving regularly as page and squire, was admitted to a special military rank. A man was "dubbed" knight by the king or other feudal superior with various ceremonies. (See KNIGHTHOOD.) As a knight he was solemnly bound to chivalrous conduct — bravery, courtesy, and the defense of the distressed, esp. women. See also BACHELOR, 1, BANNERET, 1. **b** In modern times, a man upon whom a corresponding

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knee bone. The patella.
knee breeches. Breeches coming to the knee; smallclothes. — **knee'-breeched'** (-brēcht'; -brĭcht'), *a.*
knee'-crook'ing, *a.* Obsequious; fawning; cringing.
kneed grass (nēd), *or* **knee'-grass'**, *n.* Foxtail grass.
knee drill. In the Salvation Army, a short special service of prayer, in which the participants kneel at a command.
knee halter. A form of halter fastened to the head and a knee of a horse or other animal. — **knee'-hal'ter**, *v. t.*
knee holly, **knee holm**. Butcher's-broom. *Dial. Eng.*
knee'let, *n.* A knee covering; a genouillère. *Rare.*
kneel'ing-ly, *adv.* of KNEELING.
knee pine. A dwarf variety (*Pinus montana pumilio*) of the Swiss mountain pine.
knee punch. A watchmaker's punch with the point bent over at right angles.
knee roof. = CURB ROOF.
knee stop. = KNEE SWELL.
knee'stone' (nē'stōn'), *n.* *Arch.* A kneeler for a gable slope.
knee strap. **1**. A strap to hold a shoe on a cobbler's knee.
2. An iron strap or facing for a knee timber.
knee swell. *Music.* In the harmonium and reed organ, a swell lever operated by the knee.
kneill. ✝ KNEEL.
‖ **Knei'pe** (k'nī'pē), *n.*; *pl.* KNEIPEN (-pĕn). [G.] *German Universities.* A social gathering of students, usually characterized by drinking bouts.
knel. Knell. *Ref. Sp.* [KNEEL.
knelt (nĕlt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of
kneo. ✝ KNEE.
kne-shen'e-ka (knyĕ-shĕn'ĕ-kȧ). [Russ. *knyazhenika*, *knyazhanka*, Rubus arcticus.] The Alaskan dewberry (*Rubus stellatus*).
knet (*dial.* nĕt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of KNIT.
knetch, *v. t.* [Cf. KNACK to strike.] To knock; crush; destroy. *Obs.*
knet'tle. ✝ KNITTLE.
kneu. Obs. pret. of KNOW.
kneulen. ✝ KNEEL. [NEVEL, *v.*
knev'el (k'nĕv''l). Scot. var. of
knew (nū), *pret.* of KNOW.
knez (k'nyĕz), **kniaz**, *or*, *better*, **knyaz**, *n.* [Russ. *knyaz*.] Prince or duke; — a Slavonic title.
knib. ✝ NIB
knicht. ✝ KNIGHT.
knick. ✝ NICK.
knick (nĭk), *v. t.* & *i.* To snap or crack lightly. *Scot.*
Knick. *Abbr.* Knickerbocker.
knick'er (nĭk'ẽr). Short for KNICKERBOCKER; — chiefly *pl.* or adjectively. *Colloq.*
knick'er-bock'ered (-bŏk'ẽrd), *a.* Furnished with, or clad in, knickerbockers.
Knickerbocker, Father. New York City; — often humorously so called. [erbockered.
knick'ered (nĭk'ẽrd), *a.* Knick-
knick'knack'a-to-ry (nĭk'năk'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A repository or collection of knickknacks.
knick'knacked' (nĭk'năkt'), *a.* Provided with knickknacks.
knick'knack'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A knickknack: knickknacks.
knick'knack'et (nĭk'năk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* Small knickknack. *Scot.*
knick'knack'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
knick'knack'y (-năk'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or devoted to, knickknacks: trifling.
knife bar. The bar to which the knives in a cutting machine are fastened; a cutter bar.
knife'-edged' (-ĕjd'), *a.* Having an edge like that of a knife.
knife file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
knife'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
knife'-han'dle, *n.* The razor clam. *Local, U. S.*
knife hook. A sickle. *Obs.*
knife key. A compass key having a knife at one end.
knife stone. A hone. [tool.
knif'ing tool (nīf'ĭng). A knife

FRATERNAL EMBLEMS

DRAWING BY JOSEPH FLEMING, NEW YORK

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dignity has been conferred by a sovereign in recognition of personal merit of some kind or other. In Great Britain the feudal knight ranked next below a baron; the modern knight ranks next below a baronet. He has the title *Sir* prefixed to his name; as, *Sir* Walter Raleigh. The dignity is not hereditary. In both medieval and modern knighthood, the knight may hold his rank either as an individual or as member of an organized order of knighthood, which again may be either a fraternity holding property and special rights as a body, or simply an honorary society. See ORDER, *n.* **c** A person of ancient history or mythology regarded as of a rank equivalent to that of knight; — often translating L. *miles*. *Obs.*, except specif.: (1) One of the Roman equites. (2) A Greek ἱππεύς (horseman), in Solon's constitution of Athens a citizen of the second class, having an income of 300 medimni.
4. Short for KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE. *Eng.*
5. **a** The title of a male member of the Primrose League. *Eng.* **b** A member of an order or society, or the holder of a degree or rank in such an order or society, the official title of whom is "knight;" as, a *Knight* Templar (*Freemasonry*); the *Knights* of Pythias; the *Knights* of Labor.
6. *Chess.* A piece, usually bearing a horse's head, having a move of two squares such that it must alight on a square of different color from that on which it is stationed. In the center of an unoccupied board, a knight has thus eight possible moves. See *Illust.* The presence of pawns or pieces on any of the squares immediately adjacent to the knight does not affect its liberty to move. See 1st CHESS.

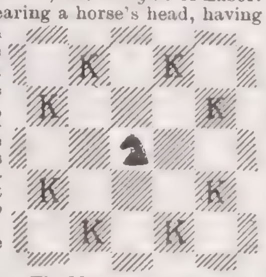

The Moves of a Knight in Chess.

7. *Playing Cards.* The knave or jack. *Obs.*
8. *Naut.* A piece of timber pierced with sheaves through which the halyards ran on old ships. *Obs.*
9. In various jocular or slang phrases, one belonging to a certain trade, business, or profession, or having a certain character, etc., as: **knight of the pestle**, an apothecary; **knight of the road**, a highwayman or a tramp; **knight of the whip**, a coachman; etc.
knight of commonty. = KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE. *Obs.* — **k. of industry**, a chevalier d'industrie. *Obs.* — **K. of La Mancha**, Don Quixote (which see). — **K. of Malta**. See HOSPITALER. — **k. of Parliament**. = KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE. *Obs.* — **K. of Rhodes**. See HOSPITALER. — **K. of St. John of Jerusalem**. See HOSPITALER. — **k. of the carpet**, a knight who is made such kneeling on a carpet before the sovereign; one who receives knighthood because of service or distinction other than military. — **k. of the chamber**, a knight of the carpet. *Obs.* — **k. of the community**, a knight of the shire. *Obs.* — **k. of the post**, one who gained his living by giving false evidence on trials, or false bail. "A *knight of the post*, . . . quoth he, for so I am termed; a fellow that will swear you anything for twelvepence." *Nash.* — **K. of the Rueful Countenance**, Don Quixote; — so called by Sancho Panza. — **k. of the shire**, in England, one of the representatives of a shire or county in Parliament, in distinction from the representatives of cities and boroughs. Most of the distinctive features of counties have now been abolished and the distinctions between knights of the shire and burgesses have disappeared, but the term is used technically to designate the members for counties or divisions of counties. — **Knights of Labor**, a secret organization formed in 1869 to secure and maintain the rights of workingmen as respects their relations to their employers. *U. S.* — **Knights of Pythias**, a secret order, founded at Washington, D. C., in 1864, for social and charitable purposes. — **Knights of the Golden Circle**, *U. S. Hist.*, a secret organization formed in 1855 to promote the interests of the South and the slavery cause. During the Civil War it had many members in the Northern States, and gave much "aid and comfort" to the South. — **Knights of the Holy Sepulcher** *or* **Sepulchre**. See ORDER, 1. — **Knights of the Round Table**, knights belonging to the legendary order instituted by King Arthur, and taking its name from the *Round Table* (which see) at which they sat. Various legends in French, English, and German verse and prose have come down, dealing with Gawain, Lancelot, Percivale, Galahad, Tristram (see these names), and other members of the order. — **Knight without Fear and without Reproach**. See CHEVALIER SANS PEUR ET SANS REPROCHE.
knight (nīt), *v. t.*; KNIGHT′ED; KNIGHT′ING. To dub or create (one) a knight, — done in England by the sovereign only, who taps the kneeling candidate with a sword, saying: "Rise, Sir ——."
knight′age (-âj), *n.* **1**. The body of knights, taken collectively; a body of knights.
2. A register and account of knights.
knight bachelor; *pl.* KNIGHTS BACHELORS. A knight of the most ancient, but the lowest, order of English knights, and not a member of any order of chivalry. See BACHELOR, 1.
knight companion; *pl.* KNIGHTS COMPANIONS. In certain honorary orders, a member of the lowest grade, as in the Order of the Bath, where **knights companions** are distinguished from **knights commanders**, who rank next above, and **knights grand cross**, those of the first class. See ORDER, 1.
knight′-er′rant, *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHTS-ERRANT. **1**. A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures in which to exhibit military skill, prowess, and generosity.
2. One likened to or resembling a knight-errant.
knight′-er′rant-ry, *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHT-ERRANTRIES (-rĭz). **1**. The character or actions of knights-errant; practice of wandering in quest of adventures; quixotic conduct; a quixotic or romantic adventure or scheme.
2. Knights-errant as a body. *Rare.*
knight′head′ (nīt′hĕd′), *n.* *Naut.* **a** One of two bollard timbers rising in the bows just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, which they support. **b** On some vessels, a triangular bulkhead just abaft the cutwater with a hole through which the bowsprit passes.
knight′hood (nīt′hŏŏd), *n.* [*knight* + *-hood*: cf. AS. *cnihthād* youth.] **1**. The rank, dignity, condition, profession, or vocation of a knight, or of knights as a class.
2. The character of a knight; qualities befitting a knight or knights as a class; knightliness; chivalry.
3. The whole body of knights; a body of knights.
4. Soldiery; host; also, military service. *Obs.*
knight′ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *cnihtlīc* boyish.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; chivalrous; as, a *knightly* combat; a *knightly* spirit.
2. Consisting, or made up, of knights; as, a *knightly* order.
knight′ly, *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.
knight marshal; *pl.* KNIGHTS MARSHALS. **1**. A former military officer analogous to the modern quartermaster.
2. *Eng. Law.* An officer of the royal household who had judicial cognizance of transgressions committed in the royal household or verge. The office was abolished in 1846.
knight service. Also **knight's service** (nīts). **1**. *Feud. Law.* The military service by rendering which a knight held his lands; also, the tenure of lands held on condition of performing military service.

By far the greater part of England [in the 13th century] is held of the king by *knight's service*. . . . In order to understand this tenure we must form the conception of a unit of military service. That unit seems to be the service of one knight or fully armed horseman (*servitium unius militis*) to be done to the king in his army for forty days in the year, if it be called for. . . . The limit of forty days seems to have existed rather in theory than practice. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. Service such as a knight can or should render; hence, good or valuable service.
knight's fee. *Feud. Law.* The fee of a knight; specif., the amount of land the holding of which imposed the obligation of knight service, being sometimes a hide or less, sometimes six or more hides.
knight's tour. *Chess.* A series of moves of the knight, by which it occupies successively each of the sixty-four squares of the chessboard.
Knight Templar; *pl.* KNIGHTS TEMPLARS (nīts′ tĕm′plẽrz). **1**. See TEMPLAR, 1.
2. A member of a certain order of Freemasonry. In the United States it is organized in local commanderies, grand commanderies (State organizations), and a grand encampment (national organization). The form of organization elsewhere is somewhat different, esp. in Scotland. Three degrees in the York rite are conferred in a commandery. The order is claimed to be a lineal descendant of the ancient order of Templars.
Knip-ho′fi-a (nĭp-hō′fĭ-ȧ; nī-fō′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Johann H. *Kniphof*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of showy African liliaceous plants, the torch lilies, or flameflowers, having spikes of reflexed scarlet or yellow flowers borne on tall scapes. The perianth is narrow and tubular, with short lobes, and the stamens are hypogynous. Several species are cultivated, usually under the name *Tritoma*.
knit (nĭt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* KNIT or KNIT′TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNIT′TING. [ME. *knitten*, *knutten*, AS. *cnyttan*, fr. *cnotta* knot; akin to Icel. *knȳta*, Sw. *knyta*, Dan. *knytte*. See KNOT.] **1**. To form into a knot, or into knots; to tie together, as cord; to fasten, join, etc., by or as by tying knots. *Archaic or Dial.*

A great sheet *knit* at the four corners. *Acts* x. 11.

2. To form, as a textile fabric, by the interlacing of yarn or thread in a series of connected loops, by means of needles, either by hand or by machinery; as, to *knit* stockings.
3. To bring or bind together as by knitting or knotting; to unite firmly or closely; to interlock, intertie, intertwine, or the like; as, to *knit* the hands; to conjoin, cement, consolidate; as, to *knit* the timbers of a vessel; to cause to grow together; as, to *knit* the parts of a fractured bone; often, to develop in strength or sturdiness; as, a well-*knit* man.
4. To draw together; to contract into wrinkles.

He *knits* his brow and shows an angry eye. *Shak.*

5. To bind by a social, legal, or similar tie; as, to *knit* persons together by marriage or by common interests; also, to form (such a tie); as, to *knit* a peace between nations.

Thy merit hath my duty strongly *knit*. *Shak.*

to knit up. **a** To tie, secure, or string up; to unite, make, or repair by knitting. **b** To make an end of; to wind up; to conclude; to end.

The tragedy was being *knitted up* in the deaths of the last actors in it. *Froude.*

knit, *v. i.* **1**. To form a fabric by interlacing yarn or thread; to weave by making knots or loops.
2. To become drawn together or contracted into wrinkles; also, to become compact; to consolidate.
3. To become united closely; to grow together; as, broken bones will in time *knit* and become sound.
4. To form fruit; to begin to grow or form; to set; — said of fruit, trees, blossoms, grain, or vegetables. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. To cluster; — said of bees. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
6. [Perh. a different word.] To effervesce; foam. *Rare.*
to knit up, to wind up; to conclude; to come to a close. *Obs.* "It remaineth *to knit up* briefly with the nature and compass of the seas." *Holland.*

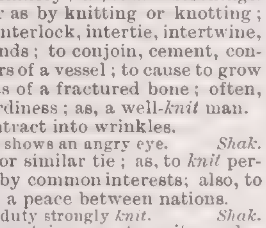
Position of the Hands in Knitting (a).

knit′ting (nĭt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KNIT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** The action of one who knits. **b** The work or product made by one who knits; as: (1) A fastening; a knot. *Obs.* (2) The network or fabric formed by knitting.
knitting case. **a** A knitting sheath. **b** A case in which knitting needles are kept. — **k. cup**, a cup of wine passed round at a wedding feast. *Obs.* — **k. machine**, a contrivance for mechanically knitting stockings, jerseys, and the like. — **k. needle**, a long thin rod, usually of steel or wood and having one or both ends bluntly pointed, used in knitting stockings, etc., by hand. — **k. pin**, a knitting needle with a knob at one end. — **k. sheath**, a sheath to receive the end of a needle to support it in knitting. — **k. stick**, a lengthened form of knitting sheath. — **k. wire**, a wire knitting needle.
knob (nŏb), *n.* [ME. *knobbe*; cf. LG. *knobbe*, and E. KNOP, NOB.] **1**. A rounded protuberance or mass; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; lump; boss; stud; bump; hump; as, a *knob* in the flesh, or on a bone.
2. A knoblike ornament or handle; as, the *knob* of a lock, door, or drawer; specif., *Arch.*, = KNOP.
3. A rounded hill or mountain, esp. an isolated one; — chiefly in place names; as, Pilot *Knob*.
4. **a** An incipient antler. **b** One of the rugosities of the burr of an antler.
5. A small lump, as of sugar.
6. The head; the nob. *Slang.*
7. *Old Ordnance.* The rounded rear portion of a cascabel.
knob, *v. i.*; KNOBBED (nŏbd); KNOB′BING. To grow into knobs or bunches; to become knobbed; to bulge.
knob, *v. t.* **1**. To form a knob or knobs upon.
2. To free from knobs, as by hammering; to roughdress (stone) by knocking off knobs.
3. To hit. *Slang.*
knobbed (nŏbd), *a.* Containing knobs; provided with a knob or knobs; ending in a knob.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom. *Grew.*

knobbed goose, the domestic Chinese goose.
knob′ble (nŏb′'l), *v. t. & i.*; KNOB′BLED (-'ld); KNOB′BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *knob*, v.] **1**. To free from knobs.
2. To strike lightly; to break or snap. *Dial. Eng.*
3. *Metal.* To shingle.
knob′by (-ĭ), *a.* [From KNOB.] **1**. Full of, or covered with, knobs, or protuberances like knobs; knotty.
2. Abounding in rounded hills or mountains; hilly. *U. S.*
knob′cone′ pine (-kōn′). A pine (*Pinus attenuata*), native of the Pacific coast of the United States, so called from the prominent umbos on the scales of the cone.
knob′ker′rie (-kĕr′ĭ), *n.* [Boer D. *knopkirie*, fr. D. *knophout*, knotty stick + Hottentot *kĭrri* club.] A short club with a knobbed end used as a missile weapon by Kafir and other native tribes of South Africa.
knob′stick′ (nŏb′stĭk′), *n.* **1**. A stick, cane, or club terminating in a knob; esp., such a stick or club used as a weapon or missile; a knobkerrie.
2. A workman who antagonizes a trade union in some way, as by refusing to join, or by withdrawing from, the union, by refusing to strike, by taking the place of a striker, etc.; a scab; also, an employer or master who employs men on terms not acceptable to a trade union. *Cant, Eng.*
knock (nŏk), *v. i.*; KNOCKED (nŏkt); KNOCK′ING. [ME. *knokken*, *knoken*, AS. *cnocian*, *cnucian*; prob. of imitative origin: cf. Icel. *knoka*. Cf. KNACK.] **1**. To strike a sharp or resounding blow or blows, as with something hard or heavy or with the fist; to rap; as, to *knock* with a club.

For harbor at a thousand doors they *knocked*. *Dryden.*
Knock, and it shall be opened unto you. *Matt.* vii. 7.

2. To drive or be driven against something; to strike against something; to collide; bump; clash; as, the waves *knock* against the rocks.
3. Of machinery, to rattle or make a knocking noise, as from loose parts knocking against each other, or, in an internal-combustion engine, from advancing the ignition too far, from one cylinder firing against another, or the like.
4. To go, travel, or bustle; — with an adverb or adverbial phrase. Cf. TO KNOCK ABOUT. *Colloq.*
5. To practice evil speaking or fault-finding; to criticize habitually or captiously. *Vulgar Slang, U. S.*
to knock about, to go or travel about, taking knocks or rough usage; to wander about; also, to lead an irregular life. *Colloq.* "*Knocking about* town." *Irving.* — **to k. in** *or* **into**, to knock on a college gate after it is closed, for the purpose of gaining entrance; to gain entrance thus. *Univ. Slang, Eng.* — **to k. off**, to cease, as from work; to desist; to stop working; *Slang*, to die. — **to k. on**, to drive on by or as by a blow or blows; specif., *Rugby Football*, to drive (the ball) on with hand or arm. — **to k. out**. **a** To knock on a college gate after it is closed, for the purpose of gaining exit; to gain exit thus. *Univ. Slang, Eng.* **b** *Fox Hunting.* To lose the scent; — said of the hounds. — **to k. over**, to succumb; to die. *Colloq. or Slang.* *Oxf. E. D.* — **to k. together**, to collide. — **to k. under**, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self conquered; — an expression shortened from **knock under board** *or* **table** (to fall under the table from intoxication; hence, to yield; succumb). "Colonel Esmond *knocked under* to his fate." *Thackeray.* — **to k. up**. **a** To be driven up so as to strike; with *against*, to collide with; to meet; to encounter. **b** To become wearied or worn out, as with labor; to give out; to break down. "The horses were beginning *to knock up* under the fatigue of such severe service." *De Quincey.*
knock (nŏk), *v. t.* **1**. To strike sharply or resoundingly, as with something hard or heavy; to beat; to hammer; to pound; to move by striking; to drive (a thing) against something; as, to *knock* a ball with a bat; to *knock* the head against a post.
2. Specif.: **a** To rap upon for admittance, as a door. **b** To rouse or summon (a person) by knocking. *Colloq.*
3. To impress strongly or forcibly; to astonish; to move to admiration or applause. *Slang, Eng.*

knight adventurer. A knight-errant.
knight banneret. See 2d BANNERET, 1.
knight baronet. = BARONET.
knight commander. See KNIGHT COMPANION.
knight′-cross′, *n.* = KNIGHT'S-CROSS.
knight′en-mil′foil (nīt′ĕn-), *n.* = KNIGHT'S-MILFOIL.
knight′en-yar′row, *n.* = KNIGHT'S-MILFOIL.
knight′-er′rant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
knight′ess, *n.* *Rare.* **a** A female knight; a woman who fights like a knight. **b** A woman who is a member of an order of knights. **c** A knight's wife.
knight′fish′, *n.* A pine-cone fish, esp. the Australian species *Monocentris gloriæ-maris*.
knight grand cross. See KNIGHT COMPANION & GRAND CROSS **b**.
knight′hed, *n.* Knighthood. *Obs.*
knight′hood-er′rant, *n.* The body of knights-errant.
Knight Hospitaler. See HOSPITALER, 3.
Knight′i-a (nīt′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after T. A. *Knight*, English plant physiologist.] *Bot.* Syn. of RYMANDRA.
knight′less, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Obs.*
knight′li-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
knight′like, *a. & adv.* Knightly.
knight′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
knight′ling (nīt′lĭng), *n.* See -LING.
knight's′-cross′, *n.* The scarlet lychnis. *Dial. Eng.*
knight′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
knight's′-mil′foil, *n.* A kind of yarrow (*Achillea*) with yellow-rayed flower heads. *Obs.*
knight's′-pond′wort′, *n.* The water soldier. *Obs.*
knight's′-spur′, *n.* The larkspur.
knight's′-star′, *or* **knight's′-star′-lil′y**, *n.* Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Hippeastrum*, esp. *H. equestre*.
knight's′-wa′ter-sen′green, **knights′wort′**, **knight's′-wound′wort′**, *n.* = KNIGHT'S-PONDWORT. *Obs.*
knightte, *n.* A knight's estate. *Obs.*
knill. † KNELL.
knip. Var. of NIP.
knip. Var. of KNAP, bite, crop.
knip′per. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIPPER.
Knip′per-dol′ling (nĭp′ẽr-dŏl′ĭng), *n.* A partisan of Bernhard Knipperdolling, a German Anabaptist of the 16th century; an Anabaptist; hence, a fanatic.
knit, *n.* **1**. Knitting or style of knitting; knitwork; texture. *Obs. or R.*
2. Contraction or wrinkling, as of the brow.
knit (nĭt), *n.* [Perh. same word as *nit* a louse's egg.] A small particle, as of ore. *Obs.*
knit′back′, *n.* The comfrey. *Obs.*
knitch (*dial.* nĭch; k'nĭch), *n.* [ME. *knytche*, fr. AS. *cnyccean* to tie; akin to G. *knocke* a bundle of flax.] A bundle; a fagot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
knitch′el (-ĕl), **knitch′et** (-ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* A small knitch; a handful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
knite, **knith**. † KNIGHT.
knit′ster, *n.* A knitter. *Obs.*
knit′tle (nĭt′'l), *n.* [From KNIT.] **1**. *Naut.* = NETTLE **a** & **b**.
2. A string for tying or drawing a purse, bag, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
knit′work′ (nĭt′wûrk′), *n.* Knitted work; knitting.
knive (nīv). Var. of KNIFE, *v.*
knived (nīvd), *a.* Furnished or armed with knives.
knives (nīvz), *n.*, *pl.* of KNIFE.
K. N. L. *Abbr.* Knight of the Netherland Lion.
kno. † KNOW.
knob′ber (nŏb′ẽr), *n.* A stag in its second year. *Eng.*
knob′bi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
knob′ble (nŏb′'l), *n.* [Dim. of *knob*.] A little knob.
knob′bler (-lẽr), *n.* = KNOBBER.
knob′bling fire (nŏb′lĭng). A bloomery fire. See BLOOMERY.
knob′bly (-lĭ), *a.* Knobby.
knob grass. = KNOBWEED **b**.
knob latch. A latch operated by turning a knob without using a key.
knob′ling (nŏb′lĭng). Var. of NUBBLING.
knob lock. A door lock with a knob which operates a spring bolt, in addition to the usual dead bolt operated by the key.
knob′-root′, *n.* = KNOBWEED **b**.
knob′weed′, *n.* **a** Var. of KNAPWEED. **b** The horse balm.
knob′wood′, *n.* The wild cardamom of South Africa (*Zanthoxylum capense*). *Local.*
knock (k'nŏk; nŏk), *n.* **1**. [Cf. Gael. *cnoc.*] Hill; hillock. *Scot. & Ir.*
2. [Cf. Dan. dial. *knok* hillock.] A sandbank. *Dial. Eng.*

4. To speak ill of or find fault with; to criticize severely; to decry; to run down. *Vulgar Slang, U. S.*
to knock about, to cause to move to and fro by repeated blows; to treat roughly and disrespectfully. — **to k. down. a** To strike down; to prostrate by a blow or by blows; to fell; hence, to vanquish. **b** To drive down by blows, as a stake; to secure by hammering the end flat, as a rivet. **c** To assign to a bidder at an auction, as by the fall of the hammer (see HAMMER); to knock, or strike, off. **d** To call upon; to name; — from a toastmaster, etc., doing this with a rap. *Colloq., Eng.* **e** To separate (a manufactured article) into parts for convenience of transportation or storage; — opposed to *to set up*. **f** To lower effectively; to tone down. *Colloq.* **g** To spend recklessly, esp. for drink; as, *to knock down* a bank note. *Slang, Australia.* **h** To appropriate or steal (railroad fares). *Slang, U. S.* **i** To introduce (a person or persons). *Vulgar, U. S.* — **to k. in the head**, *or* **on the head**, to stun or kill by a blow upon the head; loosely, to kill summarily; to dispatch; hence, to put an end to; to defeat, as a scheme or project; to frustrate; to quash. — **to k. into a cocked hat**, to overthrow or defeat completely; to demolish; to "use up." *Slang.* — **to k. off. a** To force off by a blow or by beating. **b** = TO KNOCK DOWN **c**. **c** To cause to stop working; also, to leave off (work, etc.). **d** To do quickly or hastily; to accomplish; to perform quickly; to dispatch. *Colloq.* **e** To deduct; as, *to knock off* five dollars from the amount of a bill. **f** To do away with; to remove; to put a stop to. — **to k. out. a** To force out by a blow or by blows; as, *to knock out* the brains. **b** To sell at a second auction or sale (goods just purchased at an auction or sale) for the purpose of dividing the profits from their sale at higher prices; — said of confederates who attend auctions or sales and make it possible for one of them to buy goods at a nominal price for this purpose. *Eng.* **c** Fig., to drive out of a contest; to defeat; to vanquish; to "do up;" to "use up;" specif., *Cant:* (1) *Pugilism*, more fully **to knock out of time**, to disable (an opponent) so that he cannot come to time. (2) *Baseball*, more fully **to knock out of the box**, to cause (a pitcher) to retire or be taken from the box by hitting the balls pitched by him hard or often. **d** To do or make roughly or hastily. *Colloq.* — **to k. the bottom out of**, to render ineffectual or invalid; to bring to naught; to make incapable of "holding water." *Colloq.* — **to k. together. a** To bring into contact or collision; to drive together. **b** To put together or build hastily. — **to k. up. a** To arouse by knocking. **b** To beat or tire out; to fatigue till unable to do more; as, the men were entirely *knocked up*. *Colloq., Eng.* **c** To drive, force, or fasten up by knocking or hammering; specif., *Bookbinding, etc.*, to make even at the edges, or to shape into book form, as printed sheets. **d** To get or make up hastily; to arrange offhand; as, to *knock up* a match or marriage; to put together or build hastily; to knock together. **e** To gain or make by labor or working; specif., *Cricket*, to get or make by batting (so many runs). **f** To ruin or destroy; to put an end to.

knock (nŏk), *n.* **1**. An act of knocking; specif.: **a** A sharp or resounding blow; a stroke with something hard or heavy, esp. a stroke on a door or gate for admittance; a rap. **b** *Mach.* A noise due to looseness or lack of adjustment of parts, or, in a gas engine, to misfire or the like. **2**. A clock. *Scot.*

knock′a-bout′ (nŏk′ȧ-bout′), *n.* **1**. *Naut.* A small yacht, generally from fifteen to twenty-five feet in length, having a mainsail and a jib. All knockabouts have ballast and either a keel or centerboard. The original type was twenty-one feet in length. The next larger type is called a *race-about*. **2**. A knockabout performer or performance *Theat. Slang.* **3**. A man hired on a sheep station to do odd jobs. *Colloq., Australia.*

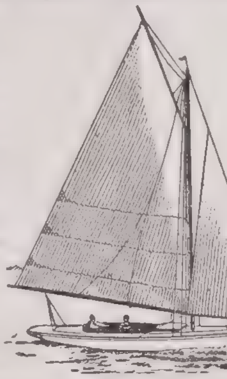
Knockabout.

knock′a-bout′, *a.* **1**. Marked by knocking about or roughness. **2**. Of noisy and violent character. *Theat. Slang.* **3**. Characterized by, or suitable for, knocking about, or traveling or wandering hither and thither. **4**. That does odd jobs; — said of a class of hands or laborers on a sheep station. *Colloq., Australia.*

knock′down′ (nŏk′doun′), *a.* **1**. Of such force as to fell or overthrow; overwhelming; as, a *knockdown* blow. **2**. Designating a rivet end to be formed into a head by upsetting in fastening. **3**. Of or pertaining to the act of knocking down at an auction; specif., designating the price below which an article will not be disposed of by the auctioneer. **4**. Made or constructed so as to be capable of being knocked down or taken apart, as for transportation.

knock′down′, *n.* **1**. That which knocks one down; something that overpowers or overwhelms, as strong liquor; specif., a kind of ale or beer that is very strong. *Slang.* **2**. A knocking down; a felling by a knock; a blow that overwhelms; also, a fist fight. **3**. Something that knocks down, or takes apart, for packing or removal, as a piece of furniture; also, state of being knocked down, or taken apart.

knock′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that knocks; specif.: **a** One who raps at a door. **b** A spirit or goblin supposed to dwell in mines and to show by knocking where ore is. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A person strikingly handsome, beautiful, or fine; one who wins admiration; a "stunner." *Slang.* **d** A knockdown blow. *Rare.* **e** A kind of hammer hinged to a door, to knock with for admittance. **f** A contrivance attached to a flour bolt, for shaking it so that the flour will not adhere to the meshes of the bolting cloth. **2**. A species of large cockroach, esp. *Blabera gigantea*, of semitropical America, which is able to produce a loud knocking sound.

Knocker, 1 e.

knock′-knee′, *n.* *Med.* A condition in which the knees bend in so as to touch each other in walking; inknee; *pl.*, knees that hit together because of this. — **knock′-kneed′**, *a.*

knock′-off′, *n.* Act or place of knocking off; that which knocks off; specif., *Mach.*, a cam or the like for disconnecting something, as a device in a knitting machine to remove loops from the needles. — *a.* That knocks off; of or pertaining to knocking off.

knock-off joint. *Mech.* A joint for the rods of deep-well pumps, in which the rod ends are notched and spliced together and confined by a clasp, the joint thus formed being made taper so as to tighten under tension.

knock′-out′, *a.* That knocks out; characterized by knocking out; as, a *knock-out* blow; a *knock-out* key for knocking out a drill from a collet; specif., *Eng.*, of or pertaining to a sale or auction at which knocking out is practiced.
knock-out drops, drops of some drug put in one's drink to stupefy him for purposes of robbery, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

knock′-out′, *n.* Act of knocking out, or state of being knocked out; esp., *Eng.*, a knock-out auction or sale or a similar transaction; a combination of bidders for knocking out.

knoll (nōl), *n.* [AS. *cnoll*; akin to G. *knolle, knollen*, clod, lump, knob, bunch, OD. *knolle* ball, bunch, Sw. *knöl*, Dan. *knold*.] **1**. Top of a hill or mountain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2**. *Naut.* The top or head of a submarine bank or shoal. **3**. A little round hill; a hillock of rounded form; a mound; a small elevation of earth. **4**. A lump; a large piece. *Scot.*

knoll (nōl), *v. t.*; KNOLLED (nōld); KNOLL′ING. [ME. *knollen*. See KNELL.] To ring, as a bell; to ring a knell for; to toll; to proclaim, or summon, by ringing. *Archaic & Dial. Eng.*

Heavy clocks *knolling* the drowsy hours. *Tennyson.*

knoll, *v. i.* To sound, as a bell; to knell; to toll; to give summons by ringing. *Archaic & Dial. Eng.*

For a departed being's soul
The death hymn peals, and the hollow bells *knoll*. *Byron.*

knoll, *n.* Act of knolling; stroke or sound of a tolling bell; a knell. *Archaic & Dial. Eng.* *Byron.*

knoll′y (nōl′ĭ), *a.* Abounding in knolls; as, *knolly* country.

knop (nŏp), *n.* [ME. *knop, knoppe*; cf. D. *knop, knoop*, G. *knopf*, Dan. *knop* bud, Sw. *knopp*. Cf. KNOB.] **1**. A knob, as upon the stem of a chalice; a bud; a stud, boss, or bunch; a button.

Four bowls made like unto almonds, with their *knops* and their flowers. *Ex.* xxv. 31.

2. *Arch.* Any boldly projecting sculptured ornament; esp., the ornamental termination of a pinnacle; a finial; — called also *knob*, and *knosp*. **3**. Any of a number of buttons or projections, often of different color from the rest, on a kind of yarn, called **knop yarn**, or on the cloth made from this yarn. **4**. **a** A flower bud, or a capitulum, as that of knapweed. *Archaic, Eng.* **b** The red clover. *Local, U. S.*

knopped (nŏpt), *a.* Having knops or knobs; knobbed; formed into a knop; as, *knopped* twist or yarn.

knop′per (nŏp′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *knopper*. See KNOP.] A gall formed by a cynipoid gallfly on the leaves and immature acorns of various oaks, used in Austria for tanning.

knop′ping (nŏp′ĭng), *n.* Act or process of producing knop yarn (see KNOP, *n.*, 3).

knor′haan′ (k′nōr′hän′), *n.* [D.; *knorren* to snarl + *haan* cock.] An African bustard (*Eupodotis afra*) well known as a game bird. It is nearly two feet long, and brownish black with a white half collar and stripe over the eye.

knot (nŏt), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] A sandpiper (*Tringa canutus*) which breeds in Arctic regions and migrates south in flocks along the coasts of both the Old and the New World. It is rapidly becoming rare in the United States. The knot is about ten inches long, and in summer has the under parts chiefly rich chestnut, whence it is called also **robin snipe**.

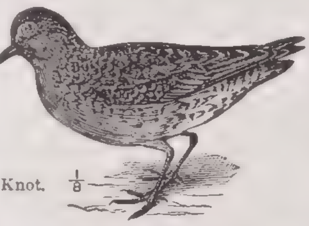
Knot. 1/8

knot (nŏt), *n.* [ME. *knot, knotte*, AS. *cnotta*; akin to D. *knot*, OHG. *chnodo, chnoto*, G. *knoten*, Icel. *knūtr*, Sw. *knut*, Dan. *knude*, and perh. to L. *nodus*. Cf. KNOUT, KNIT.] **1**. An interlacement of the parts of one or more slender and flexible bodies, as cordage, forming a lump or knob; any tie or fastening formed with a flexible cord, rope, or the like, including bends, hitches, splices, etc. Specif., esp. among seamen, a **knot** proper is a knob formed in a piece of cordage by interweaving its strands, serving as a stopper, button, etc.; as, a wall *knot*, Matthew Walker *knot*. A **bend** is a method of fastening one rope to another or to a ring, loop, etc., by passing the rope through a loop and fastening it back around itself; as, a sheet *bend*. A **hitch** is a temporary knot or noose by which one rope is fastened around another rope, spar, or post so as to be readily undone; as, a Blackwall *hitch*. These distinctions, however, are very loose in application. Many ties called *knots* in a general way have no characteristic of the knot proper, nor are they properly *bends* or *hitches*; as, a reef *knot*, bowline *knot*, etc. The same tie is called a sheet *bend*, weaver's *knot*, and weaver's *hitch*.

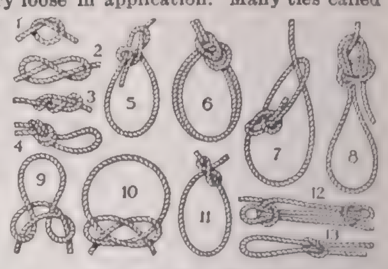

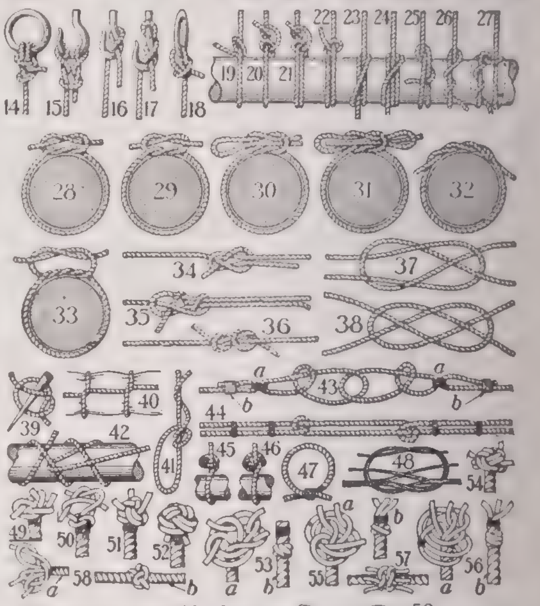

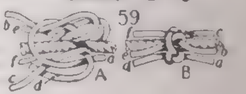

Principal Knots used by Seamen, Mechanics, and the like. See Table below. Several knots are shown loose and tightened, as 53 *a*, *b*. In 59, the *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., mark the same strands in each cut *A* and *B*.

Name of Knot	Used to Fasten, Characteristics, etc.	Fig.
anchor knot	= FISHERMAN'S BEND	14
becket bend	= SHEET BEND	34
Blackwall hitch, single	to hooks, temporary	16
" " **double**	more secure form	17
bowknot, single, double	easily untied	30, 31
bowline, bowline knot	does not slip or jam	5
bowline, running	strong running loop	7
" **on a bight**	double loop	6
" **with a bight**	single bowline formed without a loose end	8
builder's knot	= CLOVE HITCH	23
carrick bend, single, double	joining hawsers, etc.	37, 38
cat's-paw	rope to tackle	15
clinch, inside, outside	for hawsers, etc.	46, 45
clove hitch	rope to spar, spile, etc.	23
cuckold's neck	= HALF CROWN	47
diamond knot	ornamental	53 *a,b*
Englishman's tie	two ropes, esp. of different sizes; strong	36
figure-of-eight knot	prevents unreeving	2
fisherman's bend	hawser to anchor, etc.	14
flat knot	= REEF KNOT	28
French shroud knot	joining broken shrouds	59
German knot	= FIGURE-OF-EIGHT KNOT	2
granny knot	slips, jams	29
half crown	by seizing two parts together	47
half hitches, one, two		19, 20
harness hitch	fastening men to towline	9
hawser bend	= SHEET BEND	34
hawser fastening	joining hawsers	43
heaving-line bend	= CLOVE HITCH	23
inside clinch	See CLINCH, above.	
lanyard knot	prevents unreeving	53 *a,b*
loop knot	safe, but jams	4
magnus hitch		24
manrope knot	double wall with double crown. See below	52
marlinespike hitch	to draw seizing taut	39
marling hitch	for marling, lashing hammocks, etc.	40
Matthew Walker knot, single, double	for stoppers, etc.	55 *a,b*; 56 *a,b*
mesh knot	= SHEET BEND	34
midshipman's hitch		41
netting knot	= SHEET BEND	34
open hand knot	= LOOP KNOT (with loop cut).	
outside clinch	See CLINCH.	
overhand knot		1
prolonge knot		10
reef knot	tying reef points or two ropes, esp. of same size	28
reeving line bend	joining hawsers, etc.	44
rolling hitches	fastening line to spar	21, 42
rope-yarn knot	joining rope yarns	48
round seizing		43 *b*
round turn and half hitch	hawser to anchor	22
running bowline	strong running loop	7
" **knot**	= SLIP KNOT	13
sheepshank	shortening ropes	12
sheet bend	joining two ropes, esp. of different sizes	34
sheet bend, double		35
shroud knot	joining broken shrouds	57
single knot	= OVERHAND KNOT	1
slide knot		11
slip knot		13
square knot	= REEF KNOT	28
stevedore's knot	to prevent unreeving	3
stopper knot		54
studding-sail halyard bend		25
" **tack bend**		18
stunner hitch	= DOUBLE BLACKWALL H.	17
surgeon's knot	ligatures, etc.	32, 33
throat seizing		43*a*
timber hitch	fastening to a spar	26
" **and a half hitch**		27
wall knot single	to prevent raveling, serve as stopper, etc.	49
" " " **crowned**		50
" " **double, with single crown**		51
wall knot double, with double crown		52
weaver's hitch *or* **knot**	= SHEET BEND	34

knockada. † NAKHODA.
knock′a-way′, *n.* [Corrupt. or doublet of ANAQUA.] = ANAQUA.
knock′em-down′ (nŏk′′m-doun′), *n.* *Cant.* **a** A kind of bowling game with ten pins. **b** A cockshy surmounted by a coconut or the like. [1] **d**.
knock′er-off′, *n.* See 3d BURR,
knock′er-up′, *n.* One whose duty it is to waken work people early in the morning. *Eng.*
knock′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of KNOCK. Specif.: *n. pl. Mining.* Ore broken up with a hammer, esp. the large lumps which are picked out. *Dial. Eng.*
knock′le (nŏk′′l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KNUCKLE.
knock′-me-down′, *a.* That knocks one down; rough; prostrating. *Colloq.* — *n.* = KNOCKDOWN, 1. *Slang.*
knock′stone′ (nŏk′stōn′), *n.* A block on which ore is broken up.
knock′up′, *n.* *Mach.* An ejecting attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press.
knod′den. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of KNEAD.
knoit (k′noit; noit), *v. t.* & *i.* & *n.* Knock. *Scot.*
knoi′ter (k′noi′tẽr; noi′-), *v. i.* To knock. *Scot.*
knoke, knokke. † KNOCK.
knokel, knokil. † KNUCKLE.
knoll′er, *n.* One who tolls a bell. *Obs.*
knop. † KNAP.
knop (nŏp), **knap** (năp; nȧp), *n.* A wooden tub. *Dial. Eng.*
knop, *v. i.* To bud. *Scot.*
knop, *v. t.* To provide with knops; to fasten with or as with knops or buttons; to stud. *Obs.*
knop′ite (nŏp′īt), *n.* [After Prof. A. *Knop*.] *Min.* A black crystalline mineral closely allied to perovskite, but containing cerium.
knop′py (nŏp′ĭ), *a.* Abounding in knops; knobby. *Obs. or R.*
knop sedge. The bur reed; — so called from its globular clusters of seed vessels. *Dial. Eng.*
knop′weed′ (nŏp′wēd′). Var. of KNAPWEED.
knop yarn. See KNOP, *n.*, 3.
knor. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KNUR.
knorned, *a.* Knurred. *Obs.*
Knor′ri-a (nŏr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After Georg W. *Knorr* (1705–61), collector of petrified objects.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil lepidophytic stems of the Carboniferous age, intermediate in characters between the Lepidodendraceæ and the Sigillariaceæ.
knosp (nŏsp), *n.* [G. *knospe* bud, akin to E. *knop*.] A knop; a boss. — **knosped** (nŏspt), *a.*

2. Hence, fig.: **a** Something not easily solved; an intricacy; a difficulty; a perplexity; a problem.

Knots worthy of solution. *Cowper.*

b The main point of a problem, intricacy, or difficulty; the point of a story; the gist of a matter.

I shoulde to the *knotte* condescend,
And maken of her walking soon an end. *Chaucer.*

c A bond of union or a binding condition or spell; an obligation; a connection; a tie; specif., the marriage knot. "With nuptial *knot*." *Shak.*

3. An ornament, article of dress, or badge consisting of ribbon, etc., tied in a knot; a bow, cockade, or epaulet; specif., one of various forms of intertwined cord adopted as badges by noble families in the Middle Ages, and now sometimes used as heraldic bearings.

4. A cluster of persons or things; collection; group; band; clique; as, a *knot* of scheming politicians. "*Knots* of talk." *Tennyson.*

His ancient *knot* of dangerous adversaries. *Shak.*
Palms in cluster, *knots* of Paradise. *Tennyson.*

5. A knob, lump, swelling, or protuberance.

With lips serenely placid, felt the *knot*
Climb in her throat. *Tennyson.*

6. Hence: **a** Any swelling or protuberance in the tissues of a plant, as the node of a grass; hence, any unusual excrescence, esp. the hard, irregular lump formed at the point of insertion of a branch in a tree trunk. **b** A bud. *Obs.* **c** Any fungous disease of trees characterized by the development of abnormal excrescences; — usually with attributive, as *black knot*.

7. A carved or hammered knob or boss; a stud; also, *Arch.*, the carved foliage of a corbel, capital, or the like.

8. A knob-shaped hill; a moderately high rocky summit or peak. *Dial. Eng.*

9. A lump or concretion surrounded by different or softer material, as in glass, precious stones, rocks, etc.

10. A figure the lines of which are interlaced or interwoven, as in embroidery, etc. "Garden *knots*." *Bacon.*

11. A place or point where several or many lines, nerves, etc., meet or intersect and thus form a thickening; esp.: **a** The meeting place or intersection of several mountain chains; as, the *Knot* of Pasco in Peru. **b** *Mech.* = NODE.

12. *Math.* Any locking with itself of a closed n extent in a $(2n+1)$ extent, as of a curve with itself in ordinary space (where $n = 1$). See LOCKED EXTENTS.

13. *Naut.* **a** A division of the log line, serving to measure the rate of a vessel's motion. Each knot on the line bears the same proportion to a mile that twenty-eight seconds do to an hour. The number of knots which run off the reel in twenty-eight seconds, therefore, shows the number of miles the vessel is sailing in an hour. Hence: **b** A unit of speed, equivalent to one nautical mile, or 6,080.27 feet, an hour; as, when a ship goes eight nautical miles an hour, her speed is eight *knots*. **c** Loosely, a nautical mile; — only in such expressions as, a speed of nine *knots* an hour.

14. A quantity or measure of yarn, thread, etc., varying with the commodity and consisting of a definite number of coils; — so called from the knot tied when the required number of coils are reeled.

15. Short for PORTER'S KNOT.

a knot in a rush *or* **bulrush**, a difficulty that does not exist; as, to look for or seek *a knot in a rush*. *A Latinism.* *Obs.*

knot (nŏt), *v. t.*; KNOT'TED; KNOT'TING. **1**. To tie in or with, or form into, a knot or knots; to form a knot on or in; to do up or fasten with a knot. "*Knotted* curls." *Drayton.*

As light as I could *knot* the noose. *Tennyson.*

2. In fancy work, to form or make by knotting, or knitting knots.

3. To form knots or knobs in; to emboss; to knit (the brows).

4. To unite or bind closely or intricately; to entangle.

The deed *knots* us together for time and eternity. *Hawthorne.*

5. **a** *Painting.* To cover the knots of (wood) with a preparation, as of shellac, preparatory to painting, to prevent their appearance in the finish. **b** To coat (a metal) with a protective preparation of red lead, boiled oil, and turpentine. **c** To remove knots from (cloth), as with a small pair of pliers. **d** *Logging.* To limb (a tree). *Local, U. S.*

knot, *v. i.* **1**. To form knots, as in a cord; to become entangled; as, a wet line *knots* easily.

2. To knit knots for fringe or trimming; to do knotting.

3. To form joints or nodes; to bud; to form a close head; to set; — said of plants. *Obs.*

Cut hay when it begins to *knot*. *Mortimer.*

4. To unite or gather in a knot or group; to assemble; to become compact. *Obs.* "A cistern for foul toads to *knot* and gender in." *Shak.*

knot'grass' (nŏt'grȧs'), *n.* **a** A common cosmopolitan polygonaceous weed (*Polygonum aviculare*) having jointed stems, linear leaves, and minute greenish flowers. An infusion of knotgrass was once supposed to have the effect of stopping the growth of an animal, and hence it was called, as by Shakespeare, "hindering *knotgrass*." **b** Any of several grasses with geniculate stems, as fiorin, oat grass, etc.; specif., the tropical American grass *Paspalum distichum*, supposed to possess medicinal properties.

knot stitch. A stitch which is used in embroidery to form lines ornamented at intervals with knots, and in drawn work to tie the threads together in variously arranged patterns.

knot'ted (nŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1**. Tied in or with, or fastened with, a knot or knots; having a knot or knots.

2. Fig.: Entangled; puzzling; knotty.

They 're catched in *knotted* lawlike nets *Hudibras.*

3. Ornamented or formed with knots, knobs, or bosses; shaped or interlaced as if tied in a knot; as, a *knotted* arch, pillar, or shaft.

4. Having intersecting lines or figures; laid out in knots.

The west corner of thy curious *knotted* garden. *Shak.*

5. Full of, characterized by, or having, knots, knobs, or the like; knurled; gnarled; knitted; clotted; as, the *knotted* oak; *knotted* joints; *knotted* brows; *knotted* blood.

6. Formed into a knot, compact mass, or head; budded; headed, as clover. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knot'ter (nŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that knots; a machine or device, as in a harvester, for tying knots.

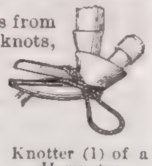

Knotter (1) of a Harvester.

2. A person employed to remove knots, as from yarn; a machine or device for removing knots, as, in paper making, a machine or contrivance consisting essentially of a sieve, by which the lumps, or knots, are removed from the pulp when it is strained.

knot'ti-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From KNOTTY.] **1**. Quality or state of being knotty. "*Knottiness* of his style." *Hare.*

2. *Math.* The minimum number of nodes in the projection of a knot upon a plane.

knot'ting (nŏt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KNOT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** The tying of a knot or knots; a tying or tangling in a knot. **b** Lacelike fancywork made by twisting and knotting threads. **c** Any of the various preparations to knot wood or metal. See KNOT, *v. t.*, 5.

knot'ty (-ĭ), *a.*; KNOT'TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); KNOT'TI-EST. **1**. Full of knots; tied in knots; knotted; having many knots; gnarled; as, *knotty* timber; a *knotty* rope.

2. Difficult; intricate; perplexing; puzzling.

A *knotty* point! to which we now proceed. *Pope.*

3. Hard and rough; rugged; as, a *knotty* head.

knot'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1**. Decorative work consisting of or representing cords or the like interlaced and knotted together in designs.

2. A kind of fancywork made by knotting fine silk or thread over crochet cotton or cord.

knout (nout; nōōt; 277), *n.* [Russ. *knut*; perh. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *knut* knot, knout, Icel. *knūtr* knot: cf. F. *knout*. See KNOT.] A kind of whip for flogging criminals, formerly much used in Russia. The lash, consisting of a tapering bundle of leather thongs twisted with wire and hardened, badly mangles the flesh.

knout, *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

know (nō), *v. t.*; *pret.* KNEW (nū); *p. p.* KNOWN (nōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOW'ING. [ME. *knowen, knawen*, AS. *cnāwan*; akin to OHG. *chnāan* (in comp.), Icel. *knā* to be able, Russ. *znat'* to know, L. *gnoscere, noscere*, Gr. γιγνώσκειν, Skr. *jnā*; fr. the root of E. *can*, v. i., *ken*. See KEN, CAN to be able; cf. ACQUAINT, COGNITION, GNOSTIC, IGNORE, NOBLE, NOTICE.] **1**. To perceive directly; to apprehend immediately by the senses or by the mind; esp., to perceive or apprehend as familiar or intelligible; to recognize; to discern the character of; hence, to recognize as distinct from something else; to distinguish; specif., *Obs.*, to recognize as having authority; to acknowledge.

Ye shall *know* them by their fruits. *Matt.* vii. 16.
And their eyes were opened, and they *knew* him. *Luke* xxiv. 31.

2. To perceive or apprehend as true; to recognize as valid or as fact on the basis of information possessed or of one's understanding or intelligence; to have mental certitude in regard to, together with clear comprehension of; to perceive with understanding and conviction. *Know* is used not only for a particular consciousness of knowing; as, I *know* that this solution is correct; but also for a consciousness of knowing conceived as at any time possible; as, I *know* that two and two make four; I *know* my multiplication tables. Sometimes, in a yet looser sense, we say: I *know* his name, but I cannot recall it.

O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shak*

There is a certainty in the proposition, and we *know* it. *Dryden.*

Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong. *Longfellow.*

A blind man may *know* all about the sky's blueness, and I may *know* all about your toothache, conceptually; tracing their causes from primeval chaos, and their consequences to the crack of doom. But so long as he has not felt the blueness, nor I the toothache, our knowledge, wide as it is, of these realities, will be hollow and inadequate. *Wm. James.*

3. To be convinced of the truth of; to be fully assured of; as, I *know* it, but I do not understand it; I *know* it, but I cannot explain it.

4. To be apprised of; to have or acquire information about; to have or gain cognizance of; as, to *know* the circumstances of a murder.

5. To have immediate experience of; to be acquainted with; to be no stranger to; to be more or less familiar with the person, character, etc., of; as, to *know* an author, to *know* the rules of an organization.

He hath made him to be sin for us, who *knew* no sin.
2 Cor. v. 21.

Not to *know* me argues yourselves unknown. *Milton.*

6. Specif.: **a** To have sexual commerce with.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Gen.* iv. 1.

b To be conversant with; to have practical knowledge or information of; to have technical acquaintance with; to be skilled in; as, to *know* the printer's craft.

7. To confess; disclose; reveal. *Obs.*

8. *Bib.* To care for; guard; also, to have heed for; regard.

☞ *Know* is often followed by an objective and an infinitive (with or without *to*) or a participle, a dependent sentence, etc.

And I *knew* that thou hearest me always *John* xi. 42.
The monk he instantly *knew* to be the prior. *Scott.*
In other hands I have *known* money do good. *Dickens.*

not to know a B from a battledore *or* **broomstick**, to be stupidly ignorant. — **to k. a hawk from a handsaw** [probably originally *hernshaw*, a heronshaw], to be able to discriminate or to perceive the obvious. *Shak.* — **to k. a thing or two**, to be mentally competent or informed; to have worldly knowledge and sagacity. *Colloq.* — **to k. how**, to understand the manner, way, or means; to have requisite information, intelligence, or sagacity. *How* is sometimes omitted. "If we fear to die, or *know* not to be patient." *Jer. Taylor.* — **to k. on which side one's bread is buttered**, to be keenly and capably alive to one's own interests or welfare. — **to k. the ropes**, to know the details of a business, the tricks of a trade, or the methods of an organization, etc., as well as a sailor understands the rigging of a vessel. *Colloq.* — **to k. what o'clock it is**, *or* **the time of day**, to be informed, ready for an emergency, or wide awake. *Colloq.* — **to k. what's what**, to be fully informed; to have up-to-date knowledge. *Colloq.* — **to k. where the shoe pinches**, to know where the cause of trouble or difficulty is.

know (nō), *v. i.* **1**. To have knowledge; to have a clear and certain perception; to possess wisdom, instruction, or information; — often with *of*.

Israel doth not *know*, my people doth not consider. *Is.* i. 3.
If any man will do his will, he shall *know* of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. *John* vii. 17.
The peasant folklore of Europe still *knows* of willows that bleed and weep and speak when hewn. *Tylor.*

2. To be certain; to feel confident.

3. To make confession. *Obs.*

4. To seek knowledge.

Know of your youth, examine well your blood. *Shak.*

5. To be acquainted. *Obs.*

You and I have *known*, sir. *Shak.*

6. To distinguish; — with *between*. *Rare.*

know (nō), *n.* Fact of knowing; knowledge. *Chiefly Colloq.*, in the phrase *in the know*, having special knowledge or information. *Slang.*

know'a-ble (nō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be known; capable of being discovered, understood, ascertained, or recognized.

Thus mind and matter, as known or *knowable*, are only two different series of phenomena or qualities. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

— **know'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **know'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

know'ing (nō'ĭng), *n.* **1**. Recognition; also, a sign by which something may be recognized. *Obs.*

2. Acquaintance; cognizance; knowledge; hence, experience. "In my *knowing*." *Shak.*

3. The act of attaining knowledge.

A *knowing* which sees the pure spiritual truth directly.
W. T. Harris.

know'ing, *p. a.* **1**. Having, or giving, knowledge; conscious; cognitive; perceptive; as, *knowing* faculties.

2. Informed; intelligent; as, a *knowing* dog.

The *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*

3. Displaying knowledge or skill. *Obs.*

4. Having or displaying discernment; artful; cunning; shrewd; wide-awake; often, having the air of being in, or indicating actual or pretended, possession of special information; as, a *knowing* rascal; a *knowing* look.

5. Displaying knowledge of what is proper or fashionable in dress, equipage, or the like; stylish; smart. *Colloq.*

In the "little Mother Isle" . . . bus drivers have quite a coaching air, with hat and coat of *knowing* form. *Eliot Gregory.*

6. Cognizant (of); informed (in); familiar (with).

Syn. — See SHREWD.

knowl'edge (nŏl'ĕj; -ĭj), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *knowlegen, knowlechen, knawlechen*; prob. fr. ME. *cnaw* acknowledgment, confession (*Oxf. E. D.*). The origin of the last part of the word is uncert.] To acknowledge or make acknowledgment; to confess; to recognize; also, to diagnose. *Obs.*

knowl'edge (nŏl'ĕj; -ĭj; *by some, esp. in British usage*, nō'lĕj, -lĭj), *n.* [ME. *knowlage, knowlege, knowleche, knawleche*, perh. fr. the v. See KNOWLEDGE, *v.*, KNOW.] **1**. Acknowledgment, avowal, recognition, or confession; as, to make *knowledge* of a debt. *Obs.*

2. Act or fact of recognizing or noticing; recognition; cognizance; — esp. in the phrase *to take knowledge of*; specif., *Obs.*, legal cognizance; judicial examination.

And they took *knowledge* of them, that they had been with Jesus. *Acts* iv. 13.
Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth* ii. 10.

3. Familiarity gained by actual experience; practical skill; technical acquaintance; as, a *knowledge* of life.

4. Specif.: **a** Personal intimacy; acquaintanceship; friendship; also, persons with whom one is acquainted, collectively. *Obs.* **b** Sexual intercourse; — usually in the phrase *carnal knowledge*.

5. Acquaintance with fact; the state of being aware of something or of possessing information; hence, scope of information; as, it has not come to my *knowledge*; also, *Obs.*, an item of information; something made known; news; intelligence.

6. The act or state of knowing; clear perception of fact, truth, or duty; certain apprehension, whether by the senses or the understanding; familiar cognizance; cognition. Knowledge acquired by the senses or by feeling or intuition (or the internal sense) has been variously called **knowledge of acquaintance**, or **immediate knowledge**, **intuitive knowledge**, **sensitive knowledge**, etc.; knowledge obtained by intellectual processes of abstraction and comparison has been variously called **knowledge about**, or **abstractive knowledge**, **intellective knowledge**, **representative knowledge**, etc.

7. That which is gained and preserved by knowing; instruction; acquaintance; enlightenment; learning; scholarship; erudition; also, in a general sense, the sum of information conserved by civilization; — often personified.

To give a name is for civilized thought the first step in *knowledge*. It at once depends upon, and in a sense creates, a recognizable arrangement of things, qualities, and relations.
B. Bosanquet.

But *Knowledge* to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll. *T. Gray.*

8. That which is or may be known; the subject to which an act of knowledge relates, whether a particular cognition or a branch of learning; — chiefly in the *pl.*

There is a great difference in the delivery of the mathematics, which are the most abstracted of *knowledges*. *Bacon.*
Kim's limitations were as curious and sudden as his *knowledges*. *Kipling.*

9. That by which something may be known; a mark or token; a cognizance. *Obs.*

Syn. — KNOWLEDGE, WISDOM, SCIENCE, INFORMATION. KNOWLEDGE denotes acquaintance with, or clear perception of, facts; WISDOM is the capacity of judging soundly and dealing broadly with facts, esp. in their practical relations to life and conduct; it often implies depth of insight or ripeness of experience; as, "*Knowledge* and intelligence . . . alone do not constitute *wisdom*; the word implies the application of . . . fittest means to the best . . . end" (*T. Gray*); "*Wisdom* consisteth not in knowing many things, nor even in knowing them thoroughly; but in choosing and in following what conduces the most certainly to our lasting happiness and true glory" (*Landor*); "*Knowledge* dwells in heads replete with thoughts of other men, *wisdom* in minds attentive to their own" (*Cowper*); "She [*knowledge*] is earthly of the mind, but *wisdom* heavenly of the soul" (*Tennyson*). SCIENCE, as here compared (see SCIENCE), in modern usage, is exact, organized, and classified knowledge, esp. in relation to

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knot. Dial. Eng. var. of NOT, hornless. [berry.

knot'ber-ry, *n.* The cloud-

knot bindweed. = BLACK BINDWEED b. [*Dial. Eng.*

knotch'ell. Var. of NOTCHEL.

knot'ful-ness, *n.* *Geom.* Lit., fullness with respect to knots; — used by Tait of the number of knots of lower orders (whether interlinked or not) of which a given knot may be composed.

knot'head', *n.* A variety of apple now known as the Jewett.

knot'horn', *n.*, *or* **knothorn moth**. Any moth of the family Phycitidæ, having the basal joints of the antennæ of the male swollen.

knot'less, *a.* See -LESS.

knot porter. A porter equipped with a porter's knot (which see). — **knot'-por'ter-ing**, *n.*

knot'root', *n.* **a** Chinese artichoke. **b** Horse balm. *Local, U.S.*

knot'ted-ness, *n.* *Math.* Character of possessing knots; the degree of implication with itself, as of a vortex ring. [KNOTTY.

knot'ti-ly (nŏt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

knot'tle, *n.* A little knot. *Obs.*

knot'weed', *n.* Knapweed; knotgrass; or, *Obs.*, knawel.

knot'wort' (nŏt'wûrt'), *n.* **a** = KNOTGRASS a. **b** Any of various apetalous plants, chiefly herbaceous weeds, formerly constituting a family, the *Illecebraceæ*. *Lindley.*

knoud. Var. of KNOWD.

knout. Var. of NOWT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [BERRY.

knout'ber-ry. Var. of KNOT-

know. † KNEE.

know. Var. of KNOWE, a knoll.

know'a-ble (nō'ȧ-b'l), *n.* A knowable thing: — usually *pl.*

know'-all' (nō'ôl'), *n.* One who knows everything: ironically, a pretender to great knowledge. *Chiefly Colloq.* [gurnard.

knowd (noud), *n.* The gray

knowe, **know** (nou; nō), *n.* [See 1st KNOLL.] A knoll or mound. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

know'er, *n.* One who knows.

know'ing-ly, *adv.* of KNOWING.

know'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

know'-it-all', *a.* Professing to know, or having the air of knowing, all about something. — *n.* A know-it-all person.

knowl (*dial.* nōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KNOLL.

know'leche, etc † KNOWLEDGE, etc.

the physical world ; as; "Innate faculty . . . must have the aid of organized *knowledge*. Only when Genius is married to *Science* can the highest results be produced" (*H. Spencer*); "Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all *knowledge*; it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all *science*" (*Wordsworth*). INFORMATION is knowledge communicated or acquired, esp. by reading or observation; as, "I look with sorrow on the habit . . . of making a considerable part of the education of the place to turn on the art of serving up gobbets of prepared *information* in essays. . . . It is the business of a university to . . . impart solid *knowledge*, not to turn out nimble penmen" (*F. Harrison*); a bureau of *information*. See WISE, LEARNING, SHREWD, DISCERNMENT.

knowl′edge-a-ble (nŏl′ĕj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That can be perceived or recognized. *Obs.*

2. Having or exhibiting knowledge or intelligence; intelligent; well-informed; knowing. *Colloq.*

You were always took for a *knowledgeable* man, doctor; but you 're talking nonsense now. *Hall Caine.*

— **knowl′edge-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **knowl′edge-a-bly**, *adv.*

known (nōn), *p. p.* of KNOW. — **known quantity**, *Alg., etc.*, a quantity whose value is given. Known quantities are usually denoted by the first letters of the alphabet, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, etc.

know′–noth′ing, *n.* **1.** A person who knows nothing; an ignoramus; also, an agnostic.

2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* A member of a secret political organization or party (called also the *American party*), the object of which was to render the foreign-born population politically powerless through very stringent naturalization laws and the exclusive choice of native Americans for office; — so called popularly because the members replied "I don't know" to any questions asked them in reference to the party. It showed its greatest strength from 1853 to 1856, but by 1860 had disappeared.

know′–noth′ing, *a.* **1.** Knowing nothing; extremely ignorant; also, agnostic.

We had read their *know-nothing* books, and we lean'd to the darker side. *Tennyson.*

2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the party of the Know-Nothings.

knub (nŭb), *n.* [Cf. KNOB, NUB, *n.*] **1.** A lump or protuberance; a swelling, as a boil; a knob. *Now Dial.*

2. Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon; — usually in the *pl.*

knuck′le (nŭk′'l), *n.* [ME. *knokel*, *knokil*, AS. *cnucel* (a doubtful word); akin to D. *knokkel*, *kneukel*, OFries. *knokele*, *knokle*, G. *knöchel*, Sw. *knoge*, Dan. *knokkel*, G. *knochen* bone, D. *knok*, *knook*.] **1.** The rounded prominence formed by the ends of the two adjacent bones at a joint; also, the joint itself; — in modern usage restricted to those at the joints and bases of the fingers.

2. *Cookery.* The knee or hock joint of a quadruped, with the adjacent parts, used chiefly for soups, stews, etc.; as, a *knuckle* of veal or ham.

3. The shoulder joint of a whale.

4. Something shaped or projecting like a knuckle; specif.: **a** A joint of a plant; a node. *Obs. Bacon.* **b** *Mech.* Any of the joining parts of a hinge through which the pin or rivet passes; also, a knuckle joint. **c** *Mach.* The rotating piece used for the coupling device in various forms of automatic car couplings. It is usually provided with a hole by means of which it may be used with the ordinary coupling pin. **d** *Shipbuilding.* That portion of the surface of a vessel where an abrupt change of direction occurs.

5. *pl.* A knuckle-duster; as, brass *knuckles*.

knuck′le, *v. i.*; KNUCK′LED (-'ld); KNUCK′LING (-lĭng). **1.** To place the knuckles on the ground in shooting a marble; — usually with *down*; as, to *knuckle* or *knuckle down* at the taw.

2. To yield; to submit; — usually with *down* or *under*.

The captain soon *knuckled* under *Stevenson.*

3. To bend the fingers, as in clenching the fist; hence, to be resistant.

How he *knuckled* tight and gave not back. *Walt Whitman.*

4. To project like a knuckle.

5. *Far.* To become affected with knuckling, or cocked ankles (which see).

to knuckle to. a To submit to in a contest; to yield to. *Colloq.* **b** To apply one's self earnestly to; — usually with *down*; as, *to knuckle to*, or *down to*, work. *Colloq.*

knuck′le, *v. t.* **1.** To apply the knuckles to; to beat, strike, rub, etc., with the knuckles.

2. To shoot (marbles, etc.) from between the knuckle of the thumb and the bent forefinger.

knuck′le-bone′ (nŭk′'l-bōn′), *n.* **1.** The bone of a knuckle joint; — in man, now only of a finger, formerly also of a knee or elbow; in an animal, a limb bone with a knob at the joint end, or the knob itself.

2. Specif.: **a** *Cookery.* = KNUCKLE, 2. **b** A metacarpal or a metatarsal bone of a sheep or similar animal, — used esp. for tossing up and catching as a game; hence, usually *pl.*, the game played with these.

In ordinary practice among the Greeks the highest throw of the *knucklebones* was named "Aphrodite." *A. S. Murray.*

knuck′le–deep′, *adv.* Up to the knuckles; to a very considerable extent; so as to be much involved; deeply.

knuck′le–dust′er, *n.* A metal device to slip on the four fingers, having a projecting surface or bar, sometimes spiked, covering the knuckles, used by criminals and others as a weapon of offense.

knuck′le–dust′er, *v. t.* To strike with a knuckle-duster.

knuckle gear. *Mach.* A gear with knuckle teeth. See KNUCKLE TOOTH. — **knuckle gearing.**

knuckle joint. a A joint forming a knuckle; a knuckle. **b** *Mach.* A hinge joint, in which a projection with an eye, on one piece, enters a jaw between two corresponding projections with eyes, on another piece, and is retained by a pin which passes through the eyes and forms the pivot.

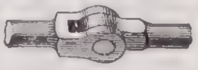

Knuckle Joint **b**.

knuck′le–joint′, *v. t.* To connect by a knuckle joint.

knuckle thread. *Mach.* A strong form of screw thread similar in section to that of a knuckle tooth, employed for screws subject to rough usage.

knuckle tooth. *Mach.* A strong though imperfect form of wheel tooth the profile of which consists of semicircular arcs, used for cranes and slow-moving machinery.

Knuckle Teeth in gear.

knuck′ling (nŭk′lĭng), *n.* *Veter.* The condition of having cocked ankles.

knuck′ly (-lĭ), *a.* Having prominent or large knuckles.

knul′ling (nŭl′ĭng), *n.* [Cf. KNURL, *n.* & *v.*] *Arch.* A breaking up of a rounded molding, as if for a bead and reel, but generally with more elaboration; also, molding so treated.

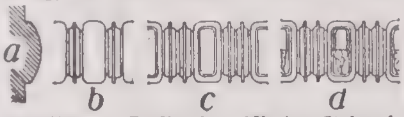

Knullings. *a* Profile; *b*, *c*, *d* Various Styles of Face.

knur (nûr), *n.* [ME. *knorre*; cf. D. *knor*, G. *knorre*, E. *knar*, *knurl*, and ME. *knurned* rough, knotty.] **1.** A hard excrescence, concretion, swelling, or kernel, as in a tree trunk, stone, etc.; a knot; a gnarl; a knurl.

2. A ball of wood, etc., used in the game, played in the north of England, of **knur and spell**, in which the object is to drive the knur from a trap, in which it is placed, as far as possible, or to make the longest drive, in a given number of strokes; also, a similar ball used in hockey and other games. *Eng.*

A *knur* and spell match for £5 . . . 15 rises . . . each . . . the longest knock to decide the match. *Sporting Chronicle.*

3. A dwarfish man; a rough, hard fellow. *Dial. Eng.*

knurl (nûrl), *n.* [Cf. KNUR, GNARLED.] **1.** A small protuberance or excrescence; a contorted knot in wood; a knob; a nodule; a boss or projection; a small ridge or bead, esp. one of a series of ridges or beads made on a metal surface, as on the rim of a circular nut, for assisting the grasp or for decorative purposes.

2. A knot or tangle, as of the hair. *Obs. or Scot.*

3. A dwarf; a short, thickset person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4 A tool for knurling, or milling.

knurl, *v. t.*; KNURLED (nûrld); KNURL′ING. To provide with knurls; to furnish with ridges or beading, as the edge of a knob, the handle of a tool, or a coin; to mill.

knurled (nûrld), *a.* [See KNURL, *v.* & *n.*] **1.** Full of knots; gnarled.

2. Provided with knurls; milled.

knurl′ing (nûr′lĭng), *n.* The making of knurls; the ridges on knurled work; knurled work.

knurl′y (-lĭ), *a.*; KNURL′I-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); KNURL′I-EST. [See KNURL, *n.*; cf. GNARLY.] **a** Full of knurls, or knots; gnarly. **b** Dwarfish.

ko′a (kō′ȧ), *n.* [Hawaiian, a barren tree.] A mimosaceous tree (*Acacia koa*) native of the Hawaiian Islands, where it is one of the most valuable forest trees, having a fine-grained wood used both for cabinetwork and for fuel. The bark is employed in tanning.

ko-a′la (kō-ä′lȧ; *the native name is pronounced* kōō′lȧ, koala *being perhaps originally a misspelling that has acquired a phonetic pronunciation*), *n.* [Native name; cf. *kūlā*, *weloe*, *walla*, *ouiloe*.] An Australian arboreal marsupial (*Phascolarctos cinereus*); — called also *bear* or *native bear*. It is about two feet long, with no obvious tail, large hairy ears, thick ashy gray fur, and sharp claws. It is awkward and sluggish, and feeds upon eucalyptus leaves. The single young is early removed from the pouch and carried on the parent's back.

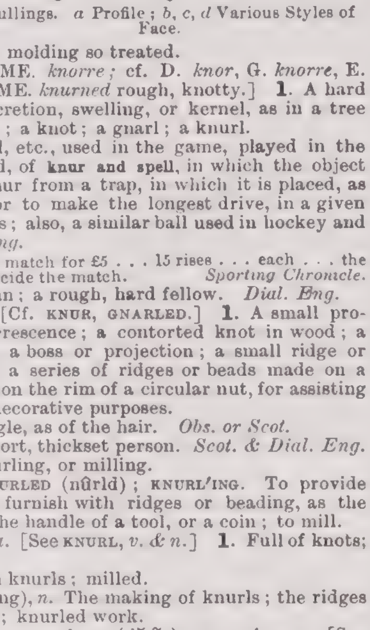

Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).

kob (kŏb; kōb), **ko′ba** (kō′bȧ), *n.* [Native name; cf. Wolof *koba*, Fulah *kōba*.] Any of numerous African antelopes of the genus *Kobus*, related to the water bucks, but smaller and usually more brightly colored.

ko′bang (kō′băng), *n.* Also **co′bang**. [Jap. *ko-ban*.] A Japanese gold coin of oblong, rounded shape, in general circulation up to 1870. It varied in value from $9.65 (first issue, 1609) to about $3.50, the usual value in the 19th century being about $5.62 or a little over 23s.

ko′bold (kō′bōld), *n.* [G., perh. orig., house god, house protector. See COBALT.] In German folklore: **a** A kind of domestic spirit who performs services for the inmates of the house, but is often mischievous. Cf. BROWNIE. **b** A kind of gnome or goblin haunting underground places, as mines or caves.

Koch (kōch), *n.* A member of a Hinduized Mongoloid people of Assam; also, their language. Many of the true Koches now speak Kachari. See INDO-CHINESE.

Koch has lost its original meaning, and now signifies a Hinduized Bodo. *Census of India*, 1901.

Ko′chi-a (kō′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after W. D. J. *Koch* (1771–1849), German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of chenopodiaceous herbs of wide distribution, distinguished by the turbinate perianth and broadly winged fruit. Several Australian species and the American *K. prostrata* are valuable fodder plants in arid regions. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Koch's lymph (kōks). [After Robert *Koch*, German bacteriologist, who first prepared it.] *Physiol. Chem.* A fluid resulting from the growth of the tubercle bacilli on a suitable culture medium, and containing the chemical products of such growth, the germs being removed by filtration through porcelain. The fluid is rich in albumoses of a peculiar kind, and has a marked physiological action. Called also *tuberculin*.

ko′dak (kō′dăk), *n.* [An invented name.] **1.** A kind of portable photographic camera, esp. adapted for snapshot work, in which a succession of negatives is made upon a continuous roll of sensitized film; — a trade-mark name of the Eastman Kodak Company, but now popularly applied to almost any hand camera. See CAMERA, *Illust.*

2. A photograph taken with a kodak.

ko′dak, *v. t. & i.*; KO′DAKED (-dăkt); KO′DAK-ING. To photograph with a kodak; hence, to describe or characterize briefly and vividly.

Koe′ber-lin′i-a (kē′bẽr-lĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. L. *Köberlin*, German clergyman and amateur botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of plants of Texas and Mexico, constituting the family Koeberliniaceæ (order Hypericales). The only species, *K. spinosa*, is a thorny, commonly leafless shrub, with small racemose white flowers.

ko′el (kō′ĕl), *n.* [Hind. *koīl*, *koēl*, *kōīl*; cf. Skr. *kōkila*.] Any of several cuckoos of the genus *Eudynamys*, of India, the East Indies, and Australia; esp., *E. honorata* of India. The male is usually black and the female rufous banded with black. They lay their eggs in nests of other birds.

Koel′li-a (kĕl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. L. C. *Kölle*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of North American menthaceous herbs, distinguished by the small white or purple-dotted capitate flowers with a 2-lipped corolla, having the upper lip entire, the lower 2-cleft. The species all possess aromatic herbage, and are called *basil* or *mountain mint*.

Koel′reu-te′ri-a (kĕl′rōō-tē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joseph G. *Kölreuter* (1733–1806), German naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic sapindaceous trees, having pinnate leaves, large panicles of yellow flowers, and inflated papery capsules. There are two species, one of which, *K. paniculata*, is widely cultivated in gardens and parks, being sometimes called *varnish tree*. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

koft′ga-ri′ (kŏft′gȧ-rē′; kŏft′gŭr-ē), *n.* [Hind. *koftgari* goldbeating, fr. Per. *koft* beating + *garī* trade.] Ornamental work produced by inlaying steel with gold, — a variety of damascening much used in the arts of India.

Ko-hel′eth (kō-hĕl′ĕth), *n.* [Heb. *qōheleth* preacher.] *Bib.* The book of Ecclesiastes; also, the name given to Solomon in that book and translated "the preacher."

Koh′–i–noor′ (kō′hĭ-nōōr′; kō′ĭ-), *n.* Also **Koh′–i–nur′** (-nōōr′), *or* **Koh′i-noor′**. [Per. *kōh-i-nūr*, lit., mountain of light.] A famous diamond, surrendered to the British crown on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849. It was found, according to Hindu legend, in a Golconda mine, and has been the property of various Hindu and Persian rulers. It is said to have weighed more than 790 carats when found, and weighed 186$\frac{1}{16}$ carats when obtained by the British, but it has been reduced by recutting to 106$\frac{1}{16}$ carats.

kohl (kōl; kō′h'l), *n.* [See ALCOHOL.] **1.** A preparation, as of soot and other ingredients, used by Egyptian and other Eastern women to darken the edges of the eyelids.

2. [*cap.*] The breed of horses known as the true Arabian. — **Kohl′an** (-ăn), *a.*

kohl′–ra′bi (kōl′rä′bĭ; kōl′rä′bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [G., fr. It. *cavoli rape.* (pl.). Cf. COLE; RAPE the plant.] A race of cabbage, in which the stem becomes greatly

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knowl′edged (nŏl′ĕjd), *a.* Having, or furnished with, knowledge. *Rare.*

knowl′edge-less, *a.* See -LESS.

knowl′edge-ment, *n.* Cognizance. *Archaic.*

knowl′edg-ing, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Acknowledgment; sometimes, *Bib.*, thanksgiving; praise. **b** Knowledge. **c** Meaning.

knowll, *n.* [Cf. LG. *knulle*, *knull*, lump, knot, G. *knollen* lump, swelling.] A knob or swelling. *Obs. Scot.*

Knowl-to′ni-a (nōl-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Knowlton* (1692-1782), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African ranunculaceous herbs related to *Anemone*, having greenish or yellow flowers. The acrid juice is a vesicatory.

know′-noth′ing-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [-NESS.

know′-noth′ing-ness, *n.* See

know′perts (nō′pẽrts), *n.* = CROWBERRY **a.** *Dial. Scot.*

Knox dolomite (nŏks). [From *Knox* County, Tennessee.] *Geol.* An Upper Cambrian formation of the Appalachian region, esp. in Tennessee.

Knox system. *Quarrying.* A system of blasting in which the blast holes are shaped so as to start the rifts in given directions.

Knox′ville (-vĭl), *n.* [From *Knoxville*, California.] *Geol.* The lower division of the California Comanchean or Shastan (Lower Cretaceous). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

knox′vil-lite, *n.* [See KNOXVILLE.] *Min.* A hydrous basic sulphate of chromium, iron, and aluminium, crystallizing in greenish yellow rhombic plates.

K. N. S. *Abbr.* Knight of the North Star (Sweden).

knt. *Abbr.* Knight.

knub, *v. t.* [Cf. KNAB.] To thump; nudge; jog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A thump; nudge; jog. *Dial. Eng.*

knub′ble (nŭb′'l). Dial. var. of KNOBBLE.

knub′bling. Var. of NUBBLING.

knub′bly (-lĭ), *a.* Knubby. *Dial. Eng.*

knub′by (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or covered with, knubs.

knub′let, *n.* See -LET.

knucche. ǂ KNITCH.

knuck′l. Knuckle. *Ref. Sp.*

knuck′ld. Knuckled. *Ref. Sp.*

knuckle bow *or* **guard.** In some swords, a curved guard on the hilt for protecting the knuckles and fingers. See HILT, *Illust.*

knuck′led (nŭk′'ld), *a.* Having knuckles. [BOW.

knuckle guard. See KNUCKLE

knuck′le-kneed′, *a.* Having projecting or bulging knees.

knuckle line. *Shipbuilding.* The line defined by a knuckle.

knuck′ler (nŭk′lẽr), *n.* **1.** A pickpocket. *Thieves' Slang.* **2.** A marble used in knuckling.

knuckle timber. *Naut.* A timber containing or forming a knuckle.

knuckylbonyard, *n.* [Cf. KNUCKLEBONE; -ARD.] A clumsy person. *Obs.*

knuff ǂ GNOF.

knull. ǂ KNELL. [knurl. *Scot.*

knurl′ing, knurl′in, *n* A dwarf;

knurr. Var. of KNUR.

knurred (nûrd), *a.* Knurly. *Obs. or R.* [ly; knotty. *Obs.*

knur′ry, *a.* [See KNUR.] Knur-

knush, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *cnyssan* to strike, dash.] To crush. *Obs.*

knutte. ǂ KNIT.

ko. ǂ QUOTH. [UBE.

ko (kō), *n.* [Chin.] See MEAS-

Ko′a (kō′ȧ). *Bib.*

ko′a′e (kō′ä′ā), *n.* [Hawaiian *ko-ae*.] A tropic bird *Hawaii.*

ko′a finch (kō′ȧ). Any of several peculiar finchlike Hawaiian birds of the genera *Pseudonestor* and *Rhodacanthis*, which inhabit koa forests.

ko′ai-ta′. Var. of COAITA.

Ko′a-sa′ti (kō′ȧ-sä′tē), *n.* See CREEK.

ko′balt. Var. of COBALT.

ko′bel-lite (kō′bĕl-īt), *n.* [After Franz von *Kobell*, Ger. mineralogist.] *Min.* A blackish gray sulphide of antimony, bismuth, and lead, $2PbS{\cdot}(Bi,Sb)_2S_3$.

ko′bil. ǂ COBLE.

ko′bird′ (kō′bûrd′), *n.* Also **kow′bird′**. [*ko*, *kow* (prob. of imitative origin) + *bird*.] The American rain crow, or yellow-billed cuckoo. *Local, U. S.*

ko′bong (kō′bŏng), *n.* Among the Australian aborigines, a totemic kindred.

Ko′bus (kō′bŭs), *n.* [NL.] The genus including the kobs and water bucks.

koc. ǂ COCK. [Oak Crown.

K. O. C. *Abbr.* Knight of the

kocatrice. ǂ COCKATRICE.

Ko′chab (kō′kăb), *n.* [Ar. *kaukab* star.] See STAR.

kochyn. ǂ KITCHEN.

kocks nownes. God's wounds *Obs. Corrupt.*

kod. ǂ COD, QUOTH.

ko′da (kō′dȧ), *n.*, *or* **koda millet**. Also **ko′do** (kō′dō), **kodo millet**. [Hind. *kōdō*.] The ditch millet. *India.*

Ko′da-gu (kō′dȧ-gōō), *n.* One of the aborigines of the mountainous region of Coorg, southwestern Hindustan. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

ko′dak-er, **ko′dak-ist**, *n.* One who kodaks. — **ko′dak-ry**, *n.*

Ko′da-shim (kō′dȧ-shĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb.] See MISHNA.

Koe′ber-lin′i-a′ce-æ (kē′bẽr-lĭn′ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See KOEBERLINIA. — **koe′ber-lin′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ko′e-ri (kō′ē-rē), *n.* One of an agricultural Aryo-Dravidian race of northeastern Hindustan.

kof. ǂ COF.

koff (kŏf), *n.* [D. *kof*.] A kind of two-masted vessel with spritsails, used by Dutch, Danes, etc.

kof′fry, *n.* [Cf. COFE a bargain.] Peddlery. *Obs. Scot.* [over.

K. of H. *Abbr.* Knight of Han-

K. of L. *Abbr.* Knight, or Knights, of Labor.

K. of P. *Abbr.* Knight, or Knights, of Pythias. [gari.

koft (kŏft), *n.*, **koft work**. Koft-

koft′gar (kŏft′gär), *n.* [Per., gilder.] A maker of koftgari.

kogge. ǂ COG.

Ko′gi-a (kō′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] The genus consisting of the pygmy sperm whales.

Ko′hath (kō′hăth). *Bib.*

Ko′hath-ite (-īt), *n.* *Bib.* Any of the descendants of the second of the three sons of Levi. In the census taken by Moses the Kohathites included four families, the Amramites, Izharites, Hebronites, and Uzzielites. During the wilderness wanderings they carried the sanctuary and its furniture.

ko′he (kō′hā), **ko′he-ko′he** (kō′hā-kō′hā), *n.* [Maori.] = WAHAHE.

ko′hemp′ (kō′hĕmp′), *n.* [Chin. & Jap. *ko* the kudzu + E. *hemp*.] A fiber for cloth making obtained from stems of the kudzu vine in China and Japan; also, the plant itself. See KUDZU VINE.

Ko′hi-sta′ni (kō′hĭ-stä′nē), *n.* The language of Kohistan. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

kohl (kōl), *n.* Short for KOHL-RABI.

enlarged, fleshy, and turnip-shaped, and is eaten like cauliflower; also, any plant of the kohl-rabi type, or its cooked stems as served.

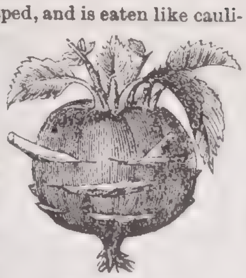
Vienna Kohl-rabi.

Kohl'rausch's law (kōl'roush-ĭz). [After Rudolf H. A. *Kohlrausch*, German physicist.] *Phys. Chem.* The principle that the velocity of an ion in a solution is dependent on the nature of the solvent and on the potential gradient, but not on the other ions present.

‖ **ko'ji** (kō'jē), *n.* [Jap.] A kind of yeast cake prepared in Japan from rice inoculated with the spores of a mold (*Eurotium orizæ*), which is permitted to develop a mycelium among the grains. The product is used in making bread, and in breweries for the manufacture of sake.

Ko-koo'na (kō-kōō'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese name.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian celastraceous trees distinguished by the 3-celled ovary and 3-angled fruit, containing numerous exarillate seeds. The seeds of the Ceylonese *K. zeylanica* yield an illuminating oil; its bark affords a kind of snuff.

ko'ko-pu (kō'kō-pōō; *colloq.* kŏk'ō-pōō), *n.* [Maori.] A fat, sluggish, fresh-water food fish of New Zealand (*Galaxias fasciatus*) having the general appearance of a trout. The name is extended to related species.

Kol (kōl), *n.* One of a native people of the wilder parts of Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, India; also, their language. They are of Dravidian or Mongolo-Dravidian race, and for the most part of little more than savage culture. Their religion is mainly animism, their language of Munda affinities. Cf. KOLARIAN.

The *Kol* language has . . . two main dialects, Mundari and Ho, the former of which is spoken to the north, mainly in Ranchi and Palamau, while Ho is spoken to the south in Singbhum and the neighborhood. *Census of India*, 1901.

ko'la (kō'lȧ), *n.* *Pharm.* The kola nut or an extract prepared from it.

kola nut. [See COLA.] The brown bitter nut of an African sterculiaceous tree (*Cola acuminata*), cultivated in the West Indies and Brazil. It is nearly the size of a chestnut, and contains a large proportion of caffeine and some theobromine. The nut is chewed as a condiment and stimulant, and the extract is used as a tonic drink. See COLA.

Ko-la'ri-an (kō-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A member of the race whose native speech is of the Munda subfamily; also, the Munda languages. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Kolarians, or pert. to or designating Kolarian. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Of late years the Munda subfamily has been called the *Kolarian*, the name being used both for the languages and for the tribes which speak them. Mr. Risley has proved the nonexistence of any such distinct race of men, the so-called "*Kolarians*" being simply members of the great Dravidian family. . . . The name *Kolarian* itself is objectionable. It was suggested first in the year 1866, although another name was already in the field, under the impression that the Kols, one of the principal of these tribes, were somehow connected with Colar in Southern India, a thing which has yet to be proved. *Census of India*, 1901.

Ko'li (kō'lē), *n.* A member of a low-caste tribe numerous in Haidarabad, the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, and the Punjab. They are engaged in agriculture, as fishermen, laborers, and in similar occupations. Formerly many of them were engaged in gang robberies.

ko-lin'sky (kō-lĭn'skĭ), *n.* [Russ. *kolinski* of Kola, a district in northeastern Russia where the finest minks abound.] Among furriers, any of several Asiatic minks; esp., *Putorius sibiricus*, the yellowish brown pelt of which is valued, esp. for the tail, used for making artists' brushes. Trade names for the fur are *red sable* and *Tatar sable*.

Ko-lusch'an, Ko-lush'an (kō-lŭsh'ăn), *a.* [From Russ. *kalyushka* piece of wood (worn in the nether lip).] Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising the Tlinkit tribes of the Alexander Archipelago of southeastern Alaska and adjacent coast lands. Their language bears some affinity to Mexican tongues.

kom'mos (kŏm'ŏs), *n.* [Gr. κομμός a beating of the head and breast in lamentation, fr. κόπτειν to strike.] *Gr. Drama.* In tragedy, a lament sung in parts alternating between the chief actor or actors and the chorus. See STASIMON. Cf. EPISODE, 1, EXODUS, 3.

ko'ni-ol'o-gy (kō'nĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κονία dust + *-logy*.] The scientific study of atmospheric dust and floating germs.

kon'i-scope (kŏn'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κόνις dust + *-scope*.] *Meteor.* An instrument for observing dust and other floating particles in the atmosphere.

koo'doo (kōō'dōō), *n.* [Hottentot *kudu*.] A large, handsome African antelope (*Strepsiceros strepsiceros*, syn. *S. kudu*), standing about four and a half feet high and having graceful spiral horns. The color is grayish brown, with vertical white stripes on the sides and white markings on the head and neck, which is fringed on the under side with long hairs. The lesser koodoo of Somaliland (*S. imberbis*) is similar, but smaller, and lacks the fringe on the neck.

Koodoo (*Strepsiceros strepsiceros*).

koo'li-man (kōō'lĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Native name.] A large vessel of wood or bark, used by Australian aborigines to hold water.

Koo'te-nay (kōō'tē-nā), *n.* Also **Koo'te-nai, Koo'ta-nie.** [From the *Kootenay* River, British Columbia.] *Geol.* A formation of Late Jurassic or Early Cretaceous age, in the Province of Alberta (Canada) and its surroundings.

‖ **kop** (kŏp), *n.* [South Afr. D., fr. D. *kop* head, akin to G. *kopf* and prob. to E *cop* top.] Hill; mountain. *South Africa.*

ko'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* Also **ko'pek, co'peck,** etc. [Russ. *kopeyka*.] A small Russian coin and money of account. See COIN. It was originally of silver.

‖ **kop'je** (kŏp'ĭ), *n.* [South African D., dim. of *kop*. See KOP.] A hillock; a small kop. *South Africa.*

☞ The colloquial Dutch pronunciation as here given is the usual one in South Africa.

kor (kōr), *n.* [Heb. *kōr*.] An ancient Hebrew measure; — called also, in dry measure, *homer*. See MEASURE.

Ko'rah-ite (kō'rȧ-īt), *n.* One of the descendants of the Levite Korah (*Num.* xvi.), prominent in the temple service. Twelve psalms are ascribed to them. 1 *Chron.* ix. 19. — **Ko'rah-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Ko-ran' (kō-răn'; kō'răn; 277), *n.* [Ar. *qorān*. Cf. ALCORAN.] The scriptures of the Mohammedans, containing the professed revelations to Mohammed. By Mohammed the name *Koran* was given to a single revelation or to a collection of revelations, but after his death, when his various utterances had been collected in writing, this name was applied to the whole book. The Koran is in Arabic, is divided into 114 suras, or chapters, and is the basis for the religious, social, civil, commercial, military, and legal regulation of the Mohammedan world.

Ko're (kō'rē), **Co'ra** (kō'rȧ), *n.* [L. *Cora*, fr. Gr. Κόρη, lit., the maiden.] *Gr. Relig.* The daughter of Demeter, Persephone; — the name under which she was worshiped, esp. in the Eleusinian mysteries. See PERSEPHONE.

Ko-re'an (kō-rē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Korea or the Koreans, or their language.

Ko-re'an, *n.* **1.** A member of the native race of Korea, a mixed race of Mongoloid type and of an adeptly imitative rather than profound intelligence. Their civilization is borrowed from that of China.

The *Koreans*, who take an intermediate position between the continental and insular Mongoloid peoples, are somewhat taller and more robust, with much lighter complexion and far more regular features, than the average Mongol. *A. H. Keane.*

2. The language of the Koreans, an agglutinative tongue related to Japanese and possibly ultimately derived from the Ural-Altaic family. Its alphabet is probably a primitive form of the Indian derived from an ancient Pali or Tibetan type. It contains eleven vowels and fourteen consonants, collectively called *Onmun*, that is, "vulgar characters." The differences between the book form and the spoken form of the language are such that the latter cannot be exactly recorded. Korean literature has been mostly written in Chinese.

Ko-reish' (kō-rīsh'), *n.* A powerful Arab tribe, of which Mohammed was a member, which from early in the 5th century formed a kind of religious hierarchy, having in charge the Caaba at Mecca, which was even in pre-Mohammedan times the chief Arab shrine. Members of the tribe hold highest rank among the Arab clans.

ko'ri (kō'rĭ), *n.* [Sechuana.] The largest of African bustards (*Eupodotis kori*). It is about four feet long and often weighs over 30 pounds. It has a black, crested head, mottled ashy gray upper parts, white breast and belly, black wings, and a black half collar.

ko'ro-mi'ko (kō'rō-mē'kō; *colloq.* kŏr'ō-), *n.* Also **ko'ro-mi'ka** (-kä). [Maori.] **a** Either of two scrophulariaceous shrubs of New Zealand (*Veronica salicifolia* and *V. parviflora*), both of which have handsome white flowers. **b** A drug prepared from these plants, used in diarrhea.

Kor-yak', Kor-iak' (kŏr-yăk'), *n.* One of a Mongolian race of northeastern Siberia, fishermen and hunters or reindeer herdsmen, linguistically related to the Kamchadales and Chukchis, and known for their gentleness with their women and children.

ko'sher (kō'shẽr), *a.* [Heb. *koshēr* fit, proper.] Ceremonially clean, according to Jewish law; — applied to food, esp. to meat of animals slaughtered according to its requirements. Opposed to *tref*. Hence, designating a shop, store, house, etc., where such food is sold or used.

ko'sher, *n.* Kosher food; also, a kosher shop.

ko'sher, *v. t.*; KO'SHERED (-shẽrd); KO'SHER-ING. To prepare in conformity with the Jewish law, as meat.

ko'sin (kō'sĭn), *n.* Also **kou'sin, koo'sin,** etc. [See CUSSO.] *Pharm.* A substance, $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$, obtained from cusso as a white flocculent precipitate which dries to a yellowish, acrid, bitter, resinlike substance. It is used as an anthelmintic.

Kos'te-letz'ky-a (kŏs'tē-lĕts'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after V. F. *Kosteletzky* (d. 1887), Bohemian botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of malvaceous herbs differing from *Hibiscus* in having a single ovule in each cell of the ovary. The species are chiefly natives of the southern United States and Mexico. *K. virginica* is cultivated for its pink flowers.

ko'to (kō'tō), *n.* [Jap.] *Music.* A long Japanese harp of thirteen silk strings, stretched over a sounding box, each with a separate bridge, by shifting which it is tuned.

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ko'hoi (kō'hŭl). Var. of KOHL, cosmetic.
ko'hu-a (kō'hōō-ä), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A native earth oven. **b** A large three-legged iron pot; — often called **go-ashore** by colonists and sailors. *New Zealand.*
Koi-bal' (koi-bäl'), *n.* A member of a Tatarized Samoyed tribe or horde of southern Yeniseisk, Siberia; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC.
koife. † COIF.
Koi-Koin. Var. of KHOI-KHOIN.
koi'lan-a-glyph'ic (koi'lăn-ȧ-glĭf'ĭk). Var. of CŒLANAGLYPHIC.
koi-lon' (kē-lōn'), *n.* [Modern Gr. κοιλόν bushel.] See MEASURE.
kointe. † QUAINT.
kointise. † QUAINTISE.
Koi-pa'to (koi-pä'tō), *n.* [Indian name of West Humboldt Range, Nevada.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Triassic system in western North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Ko'i-ri (kō'ē-rē). Var. of KOERI.
kok. † COCK, COOK.
ko-ka'ko (kō-kä'kō), *n.* [Maori.] A wattle crow. *New Zealand.*
ko-kam' (kō-käm'), *n.* [Malay *kūkang*.] The slow loris. See LORIS. *Phil. I.*
ko-ka'ma (kō-kä'mȧ), *n.* [Cf. Bechuana *kukama*.] Gemsbok.
kokatrice. † COCKATRICE.
koken, *a.* [Cf. F. *coquin*.] Prob., rogue. *Obs. Scot.*
koker. † COCKER.
koket. † COCKET.
ko'kil (kō'kĭl), **ko'ki-la** (-kĭ-lȧ), *n.* [See KOEL.] The koel (*Eudynamis honorata*). *India.*
ko'klas, ko'klass (kō'klȧs), *n.* [Nepalese *pokras*, locally *koklass*.] = PUKRAS.
‖ **ko'ko** (kō'kō), *n.* [Maori.] A bag net hung between two poles, used by native fishermen. *New Zealand.*
ko'ko, *n.* [Fanti *kōko*.] The taro plant. *Africa.*
ko'ko, *n.* [Maori.] The parson bird. *New Zealand.*
ko'ko, *n.* [Native name.] Any of several rails. *Guam.*
ko-koon' (kō-kōōn'), *n.* [Bechuana *kokūng*.] The brindled gnu. See GNU.
ko-koon', *n.* [From native name.] A tree of the genus *Kokoona*, esp. *K. zeylanica*.
ko'ko-wa'i (kō'kō-wä'ē), *n.* [Maori.] Red ocher; — so called by New Zealand Maoris, among whom it is a favorite pigment.
kok'ra (kŏk'rȧ), *n.*, *or* **kokra wood.** **a** = COCO WOOD **a**. **b** = COCUS WOOD.
ko'ku (kō'kōō), *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE.
ko'kum Var. of COCUM.
ko'la (kō'lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *kōlā*.] A jackal. *India.*
Ko-la'iah (kō-lā'yȧ; -lī'ȧ). *Bib.*
kold. † COLD.
kole. † COAL.
ko'le'a (kō'lā'ä), *n.* [Hawaii *kolea*.] A golden plover. *Hawaii.*
kolier. † COLLIER.
koll. † COLL.
kol-lox'y-lin. Var. of COLLOXYLIN.
ko-lo'a ma'pu (kō-lō'ä mä'pōō). [Hawaiian, floating duck.] The pintail duck. *Hawaii.*
ko-lo'a mo'ha (mō'hä). [Hawaiian, shining duck.] The shoveler duck. *Hawaii.*
kol-pi'tis. Var. of COLPITIS.
kol'po- (kŏl'pō-). Var. of COLPO-.
kol'sun (kōl'sŭn), *n.* The dhole.
Ko-lush'. = TLINKIT.
kolys. † CULLIS, a broth.
kom (kōm), *n.* [Ar. *qōm* elevation.] *Archæol.* A village.
ko'mal (kō'mȧl), *n.* [Native name in Afghanistan.] The hay plant (*Prangos pabularia*) of Tibet.
ko'march (kō'märk), *n.* [Gr. κωμαρχης.] *Antiq.* The headman or ruler of a village.
Ko'ma-ti (kō'mȧ-tĭ), *n.* [Kanarese *kōmatı*.] A member of an intelligent caste of traders and clerks of southern India.
kombe, kome. † COMB.
ko-me'nic (kō-mē'nĭk). Var. of COMENIC.
kom'ling. † COMELING.
‖ **Kom-mers'** (kō-mĕrs'), *n.*; *pl.* KOMMERSE (-mĕr'sē). [G.] Among students in German universities, a social gathering, as at the beginning and end of each semester, accompanied by songs, speeches, etc.; loosely, any similar gathering.
komse. † COMSE.
kom'tok (kŏm'tŏk), *n.* An African dipnoan fish (*Protopterus annectens*). See PROTOPTERUS.
kon, *v.* † CAN, CON.
kon (kŭn), *n.* [Korean *keun*.] See WEIGHT.
ko-nak' (kō-nȧk'), *n.* [Turk. *qonaq*.] An official residence or government house, or any large mansion, in Turkey.
Ko-na'ri-ot, Ko-na'ri-ote (kō-nä'rĭ-ōt), *n.* One of the Turks, orig. shepherds of the Koniah district of Asia Minor, settled in Macedonia.
Kondh. Var. of KHOND.
Kon'go (kŏŋ'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). One of a Bantu tribe dwelling to the south of the lower Kongo, between the Kwango and the coast.
Kongo Congress. See CONGRESS.
Kon'go-ese' (kŏŋ'gō-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* The Bantu language of the Kongos.
Kon'go-lese' (-lēz'; -lēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Belgian Kongo.
kongs'berg-ite (kŏngz'bĕrg-īt), *n.* [From *Kongsberg*, Norway.] *Min.* A native amalgam of silver and mercury.
ko'ninck-ite (kō'nĭŋk-īt), *n.* [After L. G. de *Koninck* (1809-87), Belgian scientist.] *Min.* A hydrous ferric phosphate, $FePO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$, occurring in yellow aggregates of radiated structure.
ko'ni-ni (kō'nē-nē, *colloq.* kō-nē'nē), *n.* [Maori.] = KOTUKUTUKU.
ko-nis'tra (kō-nĭs'trȧ), *n.* [Gr. κονιστρα.] *Archæol.* The orchestra of a Greek theater.
kon'jak (kŏn'jăk), *n.* [Jap. *konjaku*.] An araceous plant (*Amorphophallus rivieri konjak*) much grown in Japan for its large tuberous roots, used to make flour.
‖ **Kon'junc-tur'.** Var. of CONJUNCTUR.
Kon'ka-ni (kōn'kȧ-nē), *n.* An important dialect of Marathi.
konze (kŏnz), *n.* [Native name in Mashonaland.] An African hartebeest (*Bubalis lichtensteini*), of the Zambezi and Nyassa regions.
koo-. For various words beginning *koo-*, see the forms in KU-.
koo'ber-y (kōō'bẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian fresh-water percoid fish (*Terapon richardsoni*).
koo-cha'bee (kōō-chä'bē), *n.* Also **koochahbee.** [North Amer. Indian.] A food made by certain Indians of western North America from the dried larvæ and pupæ of brine flies of the genus *Ephydra*.
koo'kaam (kō'käm). Var. of KOKAMA.
kook'a-bur'ra (kŏŏk'ȧ-bŭr'ȧ; kŏŏk'ȧ-bŭr'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The laughing jackass. *Australia.*
kook'er-y (kŏŏk'ẽr-ĭ). **-er-ee, kook'ri, -ry.** Vars. of KUKRI.
koo'lah (kōō'lȧ). Var. of KOALA.
koo'li-bah. Var. of COOLIBAH.
koo'lo-kam'ba (kōō'lō-kăm'bȧ), *n.* [Native name on the Gabun River.] A West African anthropoid ape (*Simia tchego*, syn. *Troglodytes koolokamba*), similar to the chimpanzee, but having the head nearly bald and the face and hands black.
Koo-loo'ly, Coo-loo'ly (kōō-lōō'lĭ), *n.* An Algerine of mixed descent. *Oxf. E. D.*
koo'miss. Var. of KUMISS.
koom'kie (kōōm'kĭ), *n.* [Per. *kumakī* ally, supporter.] A trained female elephant used to decoy wild males. *India*
koom'rah. Var. of KUMRAH.
koon'ti (kōōn'tĭ). Var. of COONTIE.
‖ **koop** (kōp), *n.* [D.] Sale.
‖ **koop'brief'** (kōp'brēf'), *n.* [D.] *Dutch Law.* A deed of sale.
koo'ra-jong' (kōō'rȧ-jŏng'). Var. of KURRAJONG.
koor'bash. Var. of KURBASH.
Koord, Koord'ish. Vars. of KURD, KURDISH.
koor'haan' (kōr'hän'). Var. of KNORHAAN.
Koo-ril'i-an. Var. of KURILIAN.
koos'so (kōōs'ō). Var. of CUSSO.
koo'tcha (kōō'chä), *n.* More commonly, but erroneously, **koo'tchar** (-chä). [A native name on Stradbroke Island, Queensland.] A small, stingless, wild honeybee of the genus *Melipoma* or *Trigona*, that forms large colonies. *Australia.*
Koo'te-nai. Var. of KOOTENAY, KUTENAY.
koo-too'. Var. of KOTOW.
kop (kŏp), *n.* [D.] See MEASURE.
ko'pak (kō'pȧk). Var. of KAPOK.
koph, qoph (kōf), *n.* [Heb. *kōph*.] The nineteenth letter (ק) of the Hebrew alphabet, representing the sound of English *k*, or *q* in *qu*. Its numerical value is 100.
kop'i-o'pi-a. Var. of COPIOPIA, asthenopia.
kop'kops' (kŏp'kŏps'), *n.* Inferior grade of ioqua shells.
kop'pa (kŏp'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. κόππα; cf. KOPH.] A letter of the primitive Greek alphabet corresponding to the Semitic koph (Latin *Q, q*). It fell into disuse as a phonetic symbol, kappa only being retained, but in its later form (ϙ) was retained as a numeral = 90.
Kop'pe-schaar's so-lu'tion (kŏp'ē-skärz). *Chem.* A decinormal solution of bromine, used in testing carbolic acid.
kopp'ite (kŏp'īt), *n.* [After Prof. Hermann *Kopp* (1817-92), German chemist.] *Min.* A cerium mineral closely allied to pyrochlore, occurring in minute brown crystals.
kop'ra, kop'rah. Vars. of COPRA.
kop-ros'ter-in (kŏp-rŏs'tẽr-ĭn), *n.* [Gr κοπρος dung + στέαρ fat.] *Chem.* An alteration product of cholesterin, $C_{27}H_{48}O$, formed from cholesterin of the bile in the intestine.
Kopt, Kop'tic. Vars. of COPT, COPTIC.
Ko'ra (kō'rȧ). Var. of KORE.
ko'ra, *n.* The water cock.
kor-adj'i (kŏr-ăj'ē), *n.* Among the aborigines of New South Wales, a sorcerer, wise man, or doctor.
Ko'rah (kō'rȧ), *n.* *Bib.* A Hebrew who led a rebellion against Moses because of his preferring the Levites, and was destroyed.
ko-rait' (kō-rīt'). Var. of KRAIT.
ko-ran' (kō-rän'). Var. of KNORHAAN.
Ko-ra'na (kō-rä'nä), *n.* A Hottentot of a group of tribes, preserving a degraded native dialect, that dwell along the Orange, Vaal, and Modder rivers, South Africa.
Ko-ran'ic (kō-răn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Koran.
Ko-ran'ist, *n.* See -IST.
Ko-ran'na. Var. of KORANA.
ko'ra-ri (kō'rȧ-rē), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand flax.
Ko'rath-ites (kō'răth-īts), **Ko'rah-ites** (-rȧ-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
kor'ban. Var. of CORBAN.
Kor'do-fan' gum (kôr'dō-făn'). [From *Kordofan*, country in E. Sudan, Africa.] One of the commercial varieties of gum arabic.
Ko're (kō'rē). *Bib.*
korect. † CARACT.
Ko-reish'ite, *n.* A member of the Koreish tribe.
ko-re'ro (kō-rā'rō), *n.* [Maori.] Conference; conversation; talk. *New Zealand.*
Ko-resh'an (kō-rĕsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Koresh, or Cyrus. — **Koreshan Ecclesia** *or* **Church.** See CHURCH TRIUMPHANT c.
Ko'resh-an'i-ty (kō'rĕsh-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The doctrines of the Koreshan Ecclesia.
Ko-reysh'. Var. of KOREISH.
korhane. Var. of KNORHAAN.
Kor'hite (kôr'hīt). *Bib.*
ko'ri (kō'rĭ), *n.* [Kanarese *kōri*.] One of a low Hindu caste numerous in the Central and United Provinces and in Central India.
Kor-iak'. Var. of KORYAK.
koriaus. † COURAGEOUS.
ko'ri-ma'ko (kō'rē-mä'kō; *colloq.* kŏr'ĭ-), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand bell bird.
ko'rin (kō'rĭn), *n.* [Native name on the Senegal River.] A gazelle (*Gazella rufifrons*) of Senegambia.
Kor'ku (kōr'kōō), *n.* See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.
korn. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CORN.
Kor-neph'o-rus (kŏr-nĕf'ō-rŭs), *n.* [Gr. κορυνηφόρος club bearer.] See STAR.
kor'ne-ru'pine (kôr'nē-rōō'pĭn), *n.* [After A. N. *Kornerup*, Danish geologist.] *Min.* A silicate of magnesium and aluminium, $MgAl_2SiO_6$, resembling fibrolite in appearance.
kor'o-plast. Var. of COROPLAST.
ko-ros'co-py (kō-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* = SKIASCOPY.
kor'rel (kŏr'ĕl), *n.* [D.] See WEIGHT.
kor'ri-gum (kŏr'ĭ-gŭm), *n.* [Native name *kurgum*.] A West African antelope (*Damaliscus corrigum*). It is reddish gray, with a black face, and a black stripe on the outside of the legs above the knees.
kor'um-bur'ra (kŏr'ŭm-bŭr'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] **a** An Australian tabanid fly (*Tabanus fraterculus*). **b** A maggot.
Kor'wa (kôr'wä), *n.* A member of a tribe in the western part of Chota Nagpur apparently related to the Mundas; also, their language. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.
kor'y-bant. Var. of CORYBANT.
kos (kōs), *n.* [Hind. *kōs*, fr. Skr. *krōça*.] See MEASURE.
kosche, *a.* [Cf. Gael. *cosach* full of holes, fr. *cos* hole, cave.] Hollow. *Obs. Scot.*
kos'mic, kos'mi-cal-ly, etc. Vars. of COSMIC, etc.
kos'mos. Var. of COSMOS.
Kos'mos (kŏs'mŏs). See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.
koso. Var. of CUSSO.
koss (kŏs). Var. of KOS. See MEASURE.
Kos-sæ'ans, Kos-se'ans (kŏ-sē'ănz), *n. pl.* = KASSITES.
kosse. † KISS.
kos'so. Var. of CUSSO.
koste. † COAST.
kot. † COAT, COT, CUT.
Ko'ta (kō'tȧ), *n.* See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.

ko-tow′ (kō-tou′), *v. i.*; KO-TOWED′ (-toud′); KO-TOW′ING. [Chin. *k'o*¹ *t'ou*² knock head.] To kneel and knock the forehead on the ground by way of homage, worship, or deep respect. *Chinese.*

ko-tow′, *n.* The prostration made by kneeling and knocking the forehead on the ground. In worship, and in the imperial presence, it is performed with three kneelings, and three knockings of the head to each kneeling. *Chinese.*

ko′wha-i (kō′hwä-ē; kō′hwī), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand fabaceous shrub (*Sophora tetraptera*), with handsome yellow flowers resembling those of the laburnum. It has been acclimatized in England as a garden ornamental.

kraal (kräl; 277), *n.* [D., a village, inclosure, park, fr. Pg. *curral* a cattle pen; the same word as Sp. *corral.* See CORRAL.] **1.** A village of South African natives, esp. Hottentots or Kafirs, typically consisting of an outer stockade, a row of huts, and an inner stockade inclosing a space for the retention of cattle; also, the social unit or organization which the kraal represents; the native village community.

The wandering tribes of Hottentots are subdivided into villages, communities, or *kraals*, of from two hundred to four hundred people each. These *kraals* are endogamous. *F. H. Giddings.*

2. Hence: **a** Loosely, a single hut or group of huts. *South Africa.* **b** An inclosure, or stockade or pen, for cattle or sheep. *South Africa.* **c** An inclosure into which are driven wild elephants which are to be tamed and educated. *Ceylon.* **d** *Sponge Fishing.* A pen built of wattled stakes for holding gathered sponges.

kraal, *v. t.* To confine in a kraal.

Krag′–Jör′gen-sen ri′fle (kräg′yûr′gĕn-sĕn). [After Capt. O. *Krag* and E. *Jörgensen* of Norway, the inventors.] A breech-loading rifle having a magazine of the box type underneath the chamber, holding five cartridges, which it feeds up and into the left side of the receiver. The cartridges are loaded into the magazine through a hinged gate, either singly or from a clip. There is a cut-off, allowing the magazine to be held in reserve. It is used by Denmark and Norway, and with modifications was the standard arm of the United States army from 1892 to 1898.

krait (krit), *n.* [Hind. *karait.*] A very venomous snake of India (*Bungarus cæruleus*), allied to the cobra. Its upper parts are bluish or brownish black, often with narrow white streaks; the belly is whitish. The krait often enters houses, and is believed to be the cause of more deaths than any other snake of India.

kra′ken (krä′kĕn; krā′-), *n.* [Norw. dial. *krake* (the final *n* is the article).] A fabulous Scandinavian sea monster, often represented as resembling an island, but sometimes as resembling an immense octopus.

kra′ma (krā′mȧ), *n.* [From Gr. κρᾶμα, fr. κεραννύναι to mix.] *Eccl.* The wine mingled with water used in Oriental churches in celebrating the Eucharist.

Kra-me′ri-a (krȧ-mē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the German botanists J. G. H. & W. H. *Kramer.*] *Bot.* A genus of American shrubs sometimes referred to the Polygalaceæ, but usually regarded as the type of a distinct family. They have flowers with five irregular petals and a 1-celled ovary becoming an indehiscent prickly fruit. *K. triandra* is the rhatany. Some Mexican species are ornamental.

kran (krän), *n.* [Per. *qrān.*] A silver coin of Persia, formerly equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents), now to about 8 cents. See COIN.

krau-ro′sis (krô-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κραῦρος brittle, dry.] *Med.* Atrophy and shriveling of the skin and mucous membrane of a part.

krem′lin (krĕm′lĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *kreml'.*] The citadel of a town or city; esp. [*cap.*], the citadel of Moscow, a large inclosure which contains imperial palaces, cathedrals, churches, an arsenal, etc. *Russia.*

Krem′nitz white (krĕm′nĭts). [From *Kremnitz*, Hungary.] A pure white lead made by treating litharge and lead acetate with carbon dioxide, and formed into tablets. It is used in fine painting.

kreng (krĕng), *n.* [D., a carcass.] The carcass of a whale after the blubber, baleen, etc., have been removed.

kreng′ing hook (krĕng′ĭng). *Whaling.* A hook for holding the blubber while cutting it away.

kreut′zer (kroit′sẽr), *n.* Also **kreu′zer** (kroit′sẽr). [G. *kreuzer.*] A small copper coin worth about half a cent, or one farthing, formerly used in South Germany; also, an Austrian copper coin of about the same value. See COIN.

krieg′spiel′ (krēg′spēl′), *or* ‖ **Kriegs′spiel′** (krēgz′spēl′; *G.* krēks′shpēl′), *n.* [G. *kriegsspiel; krieg* war + *spiel* play.] A game in which blocks representing contending forces, guns, etc., or miniature ships, are moved about on maps or a table according to elaborate rules representing conditions of actual warfare. It is designed to instruct in the principles, etc., of military or naval operations.

Kriem′hild (krēm′hĭlt), *n.* [MHG. *Chriemhilt, Kriemhilt.*] In the Nibelungenlied, the beautiful sister of King Gunther, who becomes the wife of Siegfried. After his death she is married to Etzel and instigates the treacherous slaughter of her kinsmen, the Burgundians, in revenge for Hagen's murder of Siegfried. Cf. GUDRUN, GUTRUNE, ILDICO. See BRUNHILD.

Krish′na (krĭsh′nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Kṛshṇa.*] *Hindu Myth.* The eighth avatar of Vishnu and one of the most widely worshiped of the Hindu deities. In the epic literature he is the hero of innumerable exploits; the Bhagavad-Gita is put into his mouth, as recited to Arjuna. He is reputed to have been brought up as a cowherd, and under this form is celebrated at the Holi festival. He personates the fructifying and reproductive aspect of nature.

In a patch of clear moonlight stood revealed the young herd, the darling of the Gopis, the idol of dreaming maids and of mothers ere their children are born — *Krishna* the Well-beloved. *Kipling.*

Krishna.

Kriss Krin′gle (krĭs krĭŋ′g'l). [G. *Christkindl*, *-del*, Christ child, Christmas gift, a dim. of *Christkind.*] St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus.

kro′ne (krō′nĕ), *n.*; *pl.* KRONER (-nẽr). [Dan.] The Scandinavian gold monetary unit, or the corresponding silver coin; — so called in Denmark and Norway. Called also, by translation, *crown.* See COIN.

kro′ne (krō′nĕ), *n.*; *pl.* KRONEN (-nĕn). [G. See 1st CROWN.] A German gold coin; also, the monetary unit of Austria-Hungary or the corresponding coin; — called also, by translation, *crown.* See COIN.

Kro-pat′schek ri′fle (krō-pät′shĕk). [After A. *Kropatschek*, Austrian artillerist.] A breech-loading rifle having a tubular magazine under the barrel, now modified and known as the *Lebel rifle* (which see).

Kru′man (krōō′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of an indigenous Liberian tribe of Negroes, noted for skill as boatmen. They are stalwart and industrious, and are much employed on vessels in West African waters. Their native Mandingan tongue is being replaced in part by English.

‖ **Krumm′holz** (krōōm′hōlts), *n.* [G., fr. *krumm* crooked + *holz* wood.] **1.** The knee pine. **2.** *Phytogeog.* A type of forest characteristic of certain alpine regions of southern Europe in which the knee pine or the mountain pine is the predominating tree. In this sense sometimes translated *elfinwood.*

krumm′horn′, **krum′horn′** (krōōm′hôrn′), *n.* [G. *krummhorn* cornet; *krumm* crooked + *horn* horn.] *Music.* **a** A reed wind instrument with a curved tube. **b** A reed stop in the organ with clarinetlike tones; — sometimes called *cremona.*

Krupp gun (krōōp). A breech-loading steel cannon manufactured at the Krupp works, founded by Friedrich Krupp, at Essen in Prussia. The early model was a solid casting, but experience proved the necessity of building up all guns with exception of the lighter field pieces. For a period, the central tube comprised the greater mass of the gun, received the fermeture, and was depended upon to supply all the strength requisite for the chase. Later, for the heavier calibers a jacket was used to receive the breechblock, and the chase was hooped to the muzzle. The metal is crucible cast steel, and the system has a cylinder-prismatic fermeture which works in a transverse slot.

Krupp′ize (krōōp′īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ-ING (-īz-ĭng). *Metal.* To treat by, or subject to, the Krupp process.

Krupp process. [After Alfred *Krupp*, German steel maker.] *Metal.* **a** A process for dephosphorizing pig iron differing from the Bell process in using manganese as well as iron oxide, and performed in a Pernot furnace; — called also the *Bell-Krupp process.* **b** A process for manufacturing armor plate. See ARMOR, *n.*, 5.

kry′o-fin (krī′ō-fĭn), *or* **kry′o-fine** (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{15}O_3N$, a derivative of phenetidine, used as an antipyretic and antineuralgic.

kry-ok′o-nite (krī-ŏk′ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. κρύος frost + κονία dust + *-ite.*] *Geol.* Dust of volcanic or cosmic origin, found on the ice and snow of polar regions.

kryp′sis (krĭp′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. κρύψις concealment.] *Theol.* The secret use, as maintained by certain theologians, by Christ while on earth of the divine attributes of omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence; also, the theory, maintained by some, that he made such use of them. Cf. KENOSIS. — **kryp′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

kryp′ton (krĭp′tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρυπτόν, neut. of κρυπτός hidden.] *Chem.* An inert gaseous element of the argon group, occurring in air (1 volume in 20 millions) and in gases from hot springs. It was discovered by Ramsay and Travers in 1898. Liquefying point, −152° C.; at. wt., 82.92. Symbol, *Kr.* No compounds of it are known.

Kshat′ri-ya (kshăt′rē-yȧ), *n.* Also **Kshat′ru-ya** (-rŭ-yȧ). [Skr. *kshatriya.*] One belonging to the military caste, the second of the four great Hindu castes. See CASTE, 2.

kud′zu vine (kōōd′zōō). [Jap. *kudzu.*] A fabaceous plant of China and Japan (*Pueraria thunbergiana*) widely cultivated for its ample foliage and spikes of fragrant purple flowers. The stems yield the fiber known as kohemp.

Kufic Writing.

Ku′fic (kū′fĭk), *a.* Also **Cu′fic.** Of or pertaining to Kufa, or Cufa (Arabic *al-Kūfah*), a town on the Euphrates; — applied esp. to an Arabic alphabet and its angular characters, early employed there in preparing costly copies of the Koran and later in architectural ornamentation.

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kot-schu′be-ite (kŏt-shōō′bē-īt), *n.* [After P. A. v. *Kochubey. Chester.*] A rose-red chromiferous variety of clinochlore.
Kot′ta (kŏt′ȧ), **Kott**, **Kot′te** (-ē), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES. [COTTABUS.
kot′ta-bos (kŏt′ȧ-bŏs). Var. of
köt′tig-ite (kût′ĭg-īt), *n.* [After O. *Köttig*, who first described it. *Chester.*] *Min.* A light red mineral occurring massive or in crusts. It is hydrous zinc arsenate, $Zn_3As_2O_8{\cdot}8H_2O$.
Kötts′torf-er val′ue (kûts′tôr-fẽr). *Analyt. Chem.* = SAPONIFICATION VALUE.
ko-tu′ku (kō-tōō′kōō), *n.* [Maori.] A white heron (*Herodias timoriensis*) of eastern Asia and Australasia. *New Zealand.*
ko-tu′ku-tu′ku (kō-tōō′kōō-tōō′-kōō; *colloq.* kō-tōō′kōō-tōōk), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand native fuchsia or its fruit.
kot′wal (kŏt′wäl), *n.* [Per. *kotwāl.*] A chief police officer of a city or town; also, a native town magistrate. *East Indies.*
kot′y-le. Var. of COTULA.
kot′y-los (kŏt′ĭ-lŏs), *n.* = KOTYLE.
Ko′tys. Var. of COTYS.
Kotz′e-bu-ism (kŏt′sē-bōō-ĭz'm), *n.* Style or characteristic of or as of Kotzebue, a German dramatist of the Sturm und Drang period.
ko′u (kō′ōō), *n.* A South African fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum anatomicum*) which after fermentation is used by the natives for chewing.
koude. † COULD. [KOODOO.
kou′dou (kōō′dōō). Var. of
kouhubis. Obs. pl. of COWHUBY.
ko′u-ko′u (kō′ōō-kō′ōō), *n.* [Maori.] = MOREPORK **b.**
kou′lan (kōō′lăn), *n.* [Kirghiz *kulan.*] A wild ass of the Kirghiz Steppe usually considered identical with the onager.
kou′miss, **kou′myss.** Vars. of KUMISS.
Kou′myk. Var. of KUMYK.
koundee. † CONDUE, conduct.
kourbash. Var. of KURBASH.
Kou-re′tes (kōō-rē′tēz). Var. of CURETES. [of KURGAN.
Kour-gane′ (kōōr-gȧn′). Var.
Kou-rot′ro-phos (kōō-rŏt′rō-fŏs), *n.* [Gr. κουροτρόφος nourisher of children.] See HERA.
kours. † CURSE.
kou′sin (kōō′sĭn), **kous′se-in** (kōōs′ē-ĭn), **kous′sin** (kōōs′ĭn). Vars. of KOSIN.
kous′kous′. Var. of COUSCOUS.
kous′so (kōōs′ō). Var of CUSSO.
kouth, etc. † COUTH, etc.
kou′za (kōō′tsȧ), *n.* [In Cyprus called *kuts* or *guts*] See MEASURE.
kow. Var. of COW, a phantom
kow′bird′ (kō′bûrd′). Var. of KOBIRD.
kowe. † CHOUGH, COUGH, COW.
kowe, *n.* [OF. *coue*, *coe*, tail, F. *queue.* Cf. QUEUE.] A short line forming a tail to verses. *Obs.*
kown′nage. † COINAGE.
kow′rie. † COWRIE.
kow′rie, **kow′ry** (kou′rĭ). Vars of KAURI.
kow′schot. † CUSHAT.
kow-tow′ (kō-tou′). Var. of KOTOW.
koy. † COY, quiet; QUEY.
ko-yan′ (kō-yăn′), *n.* [Malay.] See WEIGHT.
Koz (kŏz). *Bib.*
K. P. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Patrick (Ireland); Knight, or Knights, of Pythias.
kr. *Abbr.* Kreutzer; krona; krone; kronen; kroner.
Kr. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Kr*]. Krypton.
kra (krȧ), *n.* [Malay *kera.*] *Zoöl.* A long-tailed ape (*Macaca cynomolga*) of the Indian region. It is grizzled dusky brown or rufescent, with naked face, ears, and callosities, and lives near the coast, feeding largely on crustaceans.
Krafft's alloy (krȧfts). An alloy of bismuth 63 per cent, lead 25 per cent, and tin 12 per cent. It melts at 104° C. (220° F.).
Krag (kräg), *n.* *Mil.* A Krag-Jörgensen rifle. *Colloq.*
Kra-ko′wi-ak (krȧ-kō′vĭ-ăk), *n.* [Pol., prop. a Cracovian (dance).] *Music.* = CRACOVIENNE.
krame. Var. of CRAME. *Scot.*
Kra-me′ri-a′ce-æ (krȧ-mē′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* A family of shrubs (order Rosales) consisting of the genus *Krameria.* — **kra-me′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
krane. † CRANE.
krang (krăng). Var. of KRENG.
‖ **krantz** (krănts), *n.* [South African D., fr. D. *krans* garland, cornice, crown. Cf. CRANTS.] Cliff; precipice. *South Africa.*
krantz′ite (krănts′īt), *n.* [After Dr. A. *Krantz*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* A fossil resin similar to amber.
krany. † CRANNY.
kras (kräs), *n.* [Native name *krās.*] The serow. *Kashmir.*
kra′sis (krā′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. κρᾶσις mixing.] The act or practice of adding water to the Eucharistic wine; mixed chalice.
krass (kräs). Var. of KAROSS.
kra′ter. Var. of CRATER, 1.
Kra-tim′ (krȧ-tēm′), *or* **Krat′i-mer** (krăt′ĭ-mẽr), *n.* [See AL RAKIM.] *Moham. Legend.* The watchdog of the Seven Sleepers. It was endowed with prophecy and was to be admitted to Paradise. Cf. AL RAKIM.
kratometer, **-metric**, **-metry.** Vars. of CRATOMETER, etc.
krau′rite (krô′rīt), *n.* [Gr. κραῦρος brittle.] *Min.* = DUFRENITE.
Krau′se's cor′pus-cles (krou′-zēz). [After W. *Krause* (b. 1833), German anatomist] *Anat.* End bulbs of sensory nerves in the conjunctiva and other mucous membranes, the genitals, etc.
Krause's membrane. *Anat.* See INTERMEDIATE DISK.
kraut (krout), *or* **kraut′weed′**, *n.* [G. *kraut* herb, cabbage.] Charlock; jointed charlock.
kravers. † CREVICE.
krayer. † CRAYER
K. R. C. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Knight of the Red Cross, or Rose Croix.
K. R. E. *Abbr.* Knight of the Red Eagle (Prussia).
kre′a-sote. Var. of CREOSOTE.
kre-at′ic, **kre′a-tine**, etc. Vars. of CREATIC, etc. [turer. *Obs.*
kreek′er, *n.* A soldier adven-
kreel. Var of CREEL.
kreese. Var. of CREESE.
kreit′to-nite (krī′tō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. κρείττων, compar. of κρατύς strong.] A black variety of gahnite [of CREAM.
kreme. Obs or dial. Eng. var.
krem′ers-ite (krĕm′ẽrs-īt), *n.* [After Dr. P. *Kremers*, who described it.] *Min.* A volcanic product in red octahedrons. It is a hydrous chloride of potassium, ammonium, and ferrous iron, $KCl{\cdot}NH_4Cl{\cdot}FeCl_2{\cdot}H_2O$.
krems (krĕms), **krems lead**, *or* **krems white.** = KREMNITZ WHITE.
kren′ner-ite (krĕn′ẽr-īt), *n.* [After J. A. *Krenner*, Hungarian mineralogist.] *Min.* A telluride of gold and silver, $(Au,Ag)Te_2$, found in silver-white or pale brass-yellow orthorhombic crystals. Sp. gr., 8.35.
kre′o-sote. Var. of CREOSOTE.
kres-am′ine. Var. of CRESAMINE.
kre′sol. Var. of CRESOL.
krevys. † CRAWFISH.
k'ri, *n.* = KERE. *Bib.*
krie′ker (krē′kẽr), *n.* [Perh. fr. D. *kricken* to chirp, peep.] The pectoral sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*
Krim′mer (krĭm′ẽr), *n.* [Ger.] Also **Crim′mer.** A gray or black fur resembling astrakhan or Persian lamb, made from the pelts of young lambs raised in or near the Crimean Peninsula
kri′na (krē′nȧ), *n.* [Bulgarian.] See MEASURE.
krink. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRINK, *n.* & *v.* [SPHINX.
kri′o-sphinx′. Var. of CRIO-
kris. Var. of CREESE.
Krish′na-ism (krĭsh′nȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of Krishna. — **Krish′na-ist**, **Krish′na-ite**, *n.*
kris′u-vig-ite (krĭs′ōō-vĭg-īt), *n.* [From *Krisuvig*, Iceland.] *Min.* = BROCHANTITE.
krit′arch-y (krĭt′är-kĭ), *n.* [Gr κριτής judge + *-archy.*] The rule of the judges over Israel. *Nonce Word.*
Krit′a Yu′ga (krĭt′ȧ yōō′gȧ). [Skr. *kṛta* the first age. See YUGA.] *Hindu Myth.* See YUGA.
krit′ri-ma (-rĭ-mȧ), *a.* [Skr *kṛtrima* factitious.] *Hindu Law.* Lit., factitious; — used to designate a form of adoption without religious ceremonies in which the adopted child is openly brought up with a view to inherit.
kri-ya′-sak′ti (krē-yä′sŭk′tĭ; -shŭk′tĭ) *or* **-shak′ti** (-shŭk′tĭ), *n.* [Skr. *kriyāçakti.*] *Theos.* The power of thought which produces results on the objective plane.
Kri′zik's core (krĭt′sĭks). *Elec.* A core for an electromagnet so proportioned that the pull is uniform as it is drawn into the coil.
krock′et, *n.* The oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*
krohn′kite (krûn′kīt), *n.* [After B. *Kröhnke*, who analyzed it.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of copper and sodium, $CuSO_4{\cdot}Na_2SO_4{\cdot}2H_2O$, occurring massive, in color azure-blue.
kro-kid′o-lite (krō-kĭd′ō-līt). Var. of CROCIDOLITE.
kro′mar-o-graph′ (krō′mȧr-ō-gráf′; krō-mär′ō-), *n.* [L. *Kromar*, name of the inventor + *-graph.*] A machine for automatically recording improvised music on the pianoforte.
kro′me (krō′mē), *n.* = CROMA.
‖ **kro′mes-ki**, **kro′mes-ky** (krō′mĕs-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KIS or -KYS (-kĭz). [Russ. *krómochki* slices (of bread).] A kind of croquette wrapped in sliced bacon or calf's udder, dipped in butter, and fried.
krom′skop (krōm′skōp), *n.* [See CHROMO-; -SCOPE.] A kind of chromoscope. [See COIN.
kro′na (krō′nȧ), *n.* = 1st KRONE.
kronch′ka (krŏnch′kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *kruzhka* a small glass or cup, fr. G. *krug* a pitcher.] See MEASURE.
Kronos, *n.* = CRONOS.
Kroo, **Kroo′man.** Vars. of KRU, KRUMAN.
kro′sa (krō′sȧ), *n.* [Skr. *krōça.*] A kos. See MEASURE.
kross. Var. of KAROSS
Kru (krōō), *n.* = KRUMAN.
krul′ler Var. of CRULLER.
Krum′holtz oil (krōōm′hōlts). See OIL, *Table I.*
kru-no′dal, **kru′node.** Vars. of CRUNODAL, CRUNODE.
Krupp (krōōp), *v. t.* To Kruppize. [KRYPSIS.
krup′sis (krōōp′sĭs). Var. of
kry′o-lite. Var. of CRYOLITE.
kry-om′e-ter. Var. of CRYOMETER.
kry′o-scop′ic, **kry-os′co-py.** Vars. of CRYOSCOPIC, etc.
kryp′to-. Var. of CRYPTO-.
kryp′tol (krĭp′tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [Cf. CRYPTO-.] A granular mass or powder consisting of graphite, carborundum, and clay, used to develop heat by its resistance to an electric current.
krys′tic. Var. of CRYSTIC.
K. S. A. *Abbr.* Knight of St Anne (Russia).
ksar. † CZAR.
K. S. E. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Esprit (France).
K. S. F. *Abbr.* Knight of San Fernando (Spain).
K. S. F. M. *Abbr.* Knight of San Ferdinand and Merit (Naples).
K. S. G. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Gregory; Knight of St. George (Russia).
K. S. H. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Hubert (Bavaria).
Kshat′ri-ya-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
K S. I. *Abbr.* Knight of the Star of India.
K. S. M. and S. G. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Michael and St. George (Ionian Is.).
K. S. P. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Stanislaus of Poland; Knight of St. Patrick (Ireland)
K. S. S *Abbr.* Knight of the Sword of Sweden; Knight of the Southern Star (Brazil).
kt. *Abbr.* Carat.
Kt. *Abbr. Chess.* Knight.
K. T. *Abbr.* Knight Templar; Knight of the Thistle (Scotland). [elor.
Kt. Bach. *Abbr* Knight Bach-
k'thibh (k'thēv). Var. of KETHIB.
K. T. S. *Abbr.* Knight of the Tower and Sword (Portugal).
ku. † COW, CUE. [CALENDAR.
Kuar (kwär), *n.* See HINDU
ku′ba (kōō′bȧ), *n.* See MEASURE.
Ku-ba′chi (kōō-bä′chĭ), *n.* A Caucasian tribe of Dagestan; also, their language, not known to be related to any other.
Ku-be′ra (kōō-bā′rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Kubēra.*] *Vedic Myth.* God of wealth.
Ku′bu (kōō′bōō), *n.* One of a primitive Malayan forest tribe of south central Sumatra.
kuchene. † KITCHEN.
Ku-chin′. Var. of KUTCHIN.
kud, **kudde.** † KID, *p. a.*
ku′da (kōō′dȧ), *n.* The Malayan tapir. [KITHE.
kudde. Obs pret. & p. p. of
kude. † CUD.
ku′dize (kū′dīz), *v. t.* [From KUDOS.] To praise; to glorify.
‖ **ku′dos** (kū′dŏs; kōō′dŏs), *n.* [Gr. κῦδος glory.] Glory; fame; renown; praise. *Colloq.*
ku′dos, *v. t.* To praise; extol.
ku′du (kōō′dōō). Var. of KOODOO.
kue. † CUE, half farthing.
kuead, etc. † QUED, etc.
kueme. † QUEME.
kufr (kōōf'r), *n.* [Ar.] *Moham. Law.* Infidelity.
ku′gel func′tions (kōō′gĕl). [G. *kugel* sphere.] See SPHERICAL HARMONIC ANALYSIS.
kuggel. † CUDGEL.
kuhl (kōōl). Var. of KOHL.
Küh′le-born (kü′lĕ-bôrn), *n.* [G.] In De la Motte Fouqué's "Undine," a water spirit, the soulless and malicious uncle of Undine.
Kuh-li′i-dæ (kōō-lī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the genus name *Kuhlia*, prob. after Heinrich *Kuhl* (1797-1821), German naturalist.] A family of marine and fresh-water fishes related to the fresh-water sunfishes, esp. abundant in Polynesia. **Kuh′li-a** (kōō′lĭ-ȧ), the only genus, includes several important food fishes.
Ku′i (kōō′ē), *n.* **1.** One of a primitive people of Cambodia and Siam related to the Khmer, known as skillful smiths; also, one of a people of the Shan States related to the Lolos.

Ku′-Klux′, *or* **Ku′klux′** (kū′klŭks′), *n.* *U. S. Hist.* **a** A secret political organization in the Southern States, active for several years after the close of the Civil War, and having for its chief aim the repression of the political power of the freedmen; — called also **Ku-Klux Klan**. After this organization had come to be chiefly made up of the more restless and lawless elements and had committed numerous outrages, the government, in 1871, by the passage of the Enforcement Act (popularly known as the **Ku-Klux Act** or Force Bill) took steps to suppress it, and thereafter its activity gradually ceased. **b** Hence, a member of the Ku-Klux.

kuk′ri (kŏŏk′rē), *n.* [Hind. *kukrī.*] A curved knife or short sword with a broad blade used by the Gurkhas. *India.*

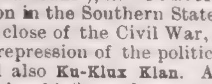

Kukri.

Kul-tur′kampf′ (kōōl-tōōr′kämpf′), *n.* [G., fr. *kultur, cultur*, culture + *kampf* fight.] *Ger. Hist.* Lit., culture war; — a name, originating with Virchow (1821–1902), given to a struggle between the Roman Catholic Church and the German government, chiefly over the latter's efforts to control educational and ecclesiastical appointments in the interests of the political policy of centralization. The struggle began with the passage by the Prussian Diet in May, 1873, of the so-called **May laws**, or **Falk laws**, aiming at the regulation of the clergy. Opposition eventually compelled the government to change its policy, and from 1880 to 1887 laws virtually nullifying the May laws were enacted.

ku′miss, **kou′miss** (kōō′mĭs), *n.* [Russ. *kumys*; of Mongolian origin.] An intoxicating fermented (sometimes distilled) liquor originally made by the Tatars from mare's or camel's milk. It can be prepared from any kind of milk, and is now largely made from cow's milk in Europe and the United States with a very slight percentage content of alcohol, as a food drink or beverage.

Kumiss is mare's or cow's milk, with or without the addition of sugar (sucrose), which has undergone alcoholic fermentation. *U. S Dept Agric*

küm′mel (küm′ĕl), *n.* [G. *kümmel* cumin, caraway seed, L. *cuminum*. Cf. CUMIN.] A liqueur flavored with caraway seed, anise, etc. It is made chiefly at Riga, a city in Russia. *Allasch*, or *doppel-kümmel*, is a rich quality of kümmel.

kum′quat (kŭm′kwŏt), *n.* [Chin. *kam-kwat*, Cantonese pron. of *kin kü* (Pekinese *chin¹ chü²*) gold orange.] **a** A Chinese citrous fruit extensively cultivated in Japan, Florida and California, also in English glasshouses. It is of small size, round or oblong in shape, and has a sweet rind and acid pulp, and is chiefly used for making preserves and confectionery. **b** The tree (*Citrus japonica*) which bears this fruit.

Ku′myk (kōō′mĭk), *n.* A member of a Turkish tribe of the Caucasus; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC.

Kun′dry (kōōn′drĭ), *n.* [G.] In Wagner's "Parsifal," a mythical woman who, having laughed at Jesus while he was carrying his cross, is doomed to wander for ages in helpless remorse. She serves the Grail knights, but, falling under Klingsor's power, is forced against her will to beguile Amfortas, and to attempt the seduction of Parsifal, whose resistance enables him to lift the curse from her. See PARSIFAL, KLINGSOR.

kun′kur (kŭŋ′kŭr), *n.* [Hind. *kankar.*] A kind of limestone, found sometimes in thick strata, but usually occurring in the form of nodules distributed through the topsoil. It is used for making lime and as a material for building roads. *India.*

kunz′ite (kōōnts′it), *n.* [After George F. *Kunz*, American gem expert.] *Min.* A variety of spodumene occurring in beautiful amethystine crystals. It phosphoresces strongly when subjected to the action of radium or the Röntgen rays.

kur′bash (kōōr′bàsh; kōōr-bàsh′), *n.* [Turk. *qirbāch.*] A lash or whip of hide used as an instrument of punishment in Turkey, Egypt, etc. — *v. t.* To lash with the kurbash.

Kurd (kōōrd), *n.* A member of a race numbering over two millions and dwelling chiefly in Kurdistan, though Persia and Caucasia each contains a considerable Kurdish population. They are of moderate stature, very dark, and very dolichocephalic, hard-featured, and savage in aspect. Many of them are nomadic, and they are fierce and vindictive, esp. toward Armenians. Their language is Iranian.

kur-dai′tcha (kōōr-dī′chȧ), *a.* [Native name.] A kind of shoe, made of matted emu feathers, worn by Australian aborigines, the two ends being of the same shape, so that the direction of the wearer's course cannot be detected from his trail. The wearer is supposed to be intent on murder. As used by the blacks the word denotes the wearer, not the shoes.

Kurd′ish (kōōr′dĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Kurds. — *n.* The language of the Kurds.

Kur-gan′ (kōōr-gàn′), *n.* [Russ., fr. Turki *qūrgān* fortress.] *Archæol.* A barrow or sepulchral tumulus of the Russian or Siberian steppes.

Ku-ril′i-an (kōō-rĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Kurile Islands, a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending from the southern extremity of Kamchatka to Yezo. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Kurile Islands.

kur′ra-jong′ (kŭr′ȧ-jŏng′), *n.* Also **koo′ra-jong′**, **cur′ra-jong′**. [Native name.] Any of several malvaceous and sterculiaceous trees or shrubs from whose bark or fiber the Australian aborigines make cordage, nets, or matting; esp., any of several species of *Sterculia*; as, the black *kurrajong* (*S. diversifolia* and *S. quadrifida*); green *kurrajong* (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*), etc.

ku-rung′ (kōō-rōōng′), *n.* [Hind. *kurung.*] An East Indian fabaceous tree (*Galedupa indica*), with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers in axillary racemes.

ku′si-man′sel (kōō′sĭ-mȧn′sĕl), **ku′si-man′se** (-sȧ), *n.* A dark brown burrowing animal (*Crossarchus obscurus*), native of West Africa, allied to and about the size of the mongoose.

ku-tee′ra gum (kŭ-tē′rȧ). [Hind. *katīrā.*] A kind of gum resembling tragacanth obtained from the East Indian shrub *Maximiliana gossypium*, also from several species of *Sterculia*, as *S. urens*, *S. tragacantha*, etc. It is closely allied to Bassora gum, and is probably only a variety of it.

Kut′ter's for′mu-la (kōōt′ĕrz). *Hydraulics.* A formula for estimating the flow of water in open rivers and canals, and sometimes modified for estimating the flow through long pipes of water with low velocity and entrance head. The formula was devised by E. Ganguillet and W. R. Kutter, Swiss engineers.

Kwa′ki-u′tl (kwä′kē-ōō′t′l), *n. sing. & pl.* A group of Wakashan Indian tribes dwelling upon the Queen Charlotte Islands, Vancouver, and the adjacent mainland, among whom tribal authority is in the hands of a series of secret societies, the highest society being the *Hamatsa*, or cannibal society.

Kwan′non′ (kwăn′ŏn′), *n.* [Jap. *kuwan-on.*] In Japanese Buddhism, a feminine bodhisat worshiped as the incarnation of compassion and often called the "goddess of mercy." She is the same as the *Kwan-Yin* of Chinese Buddhists and corresponds to a male bodhisat of the Tibetan and other western Buddhists.

ky′an-ize (kī′ăn-īz), *v. t.*; KY′AN-IZED (-īzd); KY′AN-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [From J. H. *Kyan*, the inventor of the process.] To render (wood) proof against decay by saturating with a solution of corrosive sublimate in open tanks, or under pressure. — **ky′an-i-za′tion** (kī′ăn-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

ky′mo-graph (kī′mō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + *-graph.*] An automatic apparatus consisting of clockwork revolving a drum covered with smoked paper, on which curves of pressure, etc., may be traced, as in the recording of pulse waves, respiratory movements, etc. — **ky′mo-graph′ic** (kī′mō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

ky′nu-ren′ic (kī′nū-rĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κύων, κυνός, dog + οὖρον urine.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_5N(OH)CO_2H{\cdot}H_2O$, which is obtained from the urine of dogs. It is a derivative of quinoline.

ky-nu′rine (kī-nū′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin**. *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous base, C_9H_9ON, which is a hydroxy derivative of quinoline. It may be obtained artificially by heating kynurenic acid.

ky-pho′sis (kī-fō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύφωσις, fr. κυφός humpbacked.] *Med.* Angular curvature of the spine; the condition of one who is humpbacked. — **ky-phot′ic** (-fŏt′ĭk), *a.*

Kyr′i-e e-lei′son (kĭr′ĭ-ē ē-lī′sŏn; kē′rĭ-ā ē-lā′ĭ-sŏn). [Gr. κύριε ἐλέησον.] **1.** *Eccl.* Greek words, meaning "Lord, have mercy upon us," and forming: **a** A short petition, used in various offices of the Eastern and Roman churches, as, in the latter, with the additional petition *Christe eleison, Christ, have mercy upon us*, in the Mass, the breviary offices, the litany of the saints, etc. **b** *Chs. of the Anglican Communion.* (1) The response, *Lord, have mercy upon us*, etc., to the Ten Commandments. (2) The petitions, *Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us*, as in the Communion Service when the Decalogue has been omitted.
2. A musical setting of either of the foregoing.

ky′rine (kī′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **ky′rin**. [From Gr. κῦρος authority, validity, because considered a basic protein nucleus.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of basic substances resembling the protamines, obtained by hydrolysis of gelatin, casein, etc.

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2. The Kandh language. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.
kuic. † QUICK.
kuich′ua (kwĭch′wȧ), *n.* A South American spotted cat (*Felis macrurus*) similar to the ocelot, but having a longer tail.
kuich′un-chul′li (kwĭch′ŭn-chŭl′ĭ), *n.* [Quichua, name of the plant.] The root of an Ecuadorian violaceous plant (*Calceolaria parviflora*).
kuithe. † KITHE.
ku′kang (kōō′kăng), *n.* [Malay *kūkang.*] The slow loris.
kuk′er-i (kŏŏk′ĕr-ĭ). Var. of KUKRI.
kukewald. † CUCKOLD.
Ku′ki (kōō′kĭ), *n.* A member of any of a group of Mongoloid hill tribes of southern Assam and eastern Burma; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.
Ku′ki-Chin′ (-chĭn′), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
Ku′-Klux′, *or* **Ku′klux′**, *v. t.* To maltreat or outrage after the manner of the Ku-Klux. — **Ku′-Klux′ism**, **Ku′klux′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
kukstole. † CUCKSTOOL.
ku′ku (kōō′kōō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand fruit pigeon (*Hemiphaga novæseelandiæ*). It is found on both islands, and is highly esteemed as a game bird.
ku′ku-i (kōō′kōō-ē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] The candlenut tree.
ku′ku-lu-a-e′o (kōō′kōō-lōō-ä-ā′ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A stilt (*Himantopus knudseni*). *Hawaii.*
ku′kung (kōō′kŭng). Var. of KUKANG.
ku′ku-pa (kōō′kōō-pȧ), *n.* The kuku.
ku′la (kōō′lä), *n.* See MEASURE.
ku′la-ite (kōō′lȧ-īt), *n.* [From *Kula*, town of Asia Minor.] *Petrog.* A rare variety of basalt, rich in alkalies and containing much hornblende.
ku′lan (kōō′lăn). Var. of KOULAN.
Ku-la′na-pan (kōō-lä′nȧ-păn), *a.* Designating a North American Indian linguistic stock formerly holding considerable territories upon the Pacific coast north of San Francisco.
ku-lang′ (kōō-lŭng′), *n.* [Hind. *kulang* crane.] The common crane (*Grus grus*). *India.*
Ku′li (kōō′lē), *n.* = KOLI.
ku′lin-ism (kōō′lĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* The practice of Brahman families of Bengal of giving their daughters as plural wives to the **Kulin Brahmans**, deemed of very pure descent, for the credit of the alliance.
ku′li seeds (kōō′lĭ). The seeds of an East Indian species of *Croton* (prob. *C. oblongifolius*) used locally as a purgative.
kul-kar′ni (kōōl-kŭr′nē), *n.* [Marathi *kulkaranī.*] A village accountant. *Local, India.*
kull. † CULL, to hug; KILL.
kulm (kŭlm), *n.* [Native name *kallam* in the Deccan.] The demoiselle crane. *Local, India.*
kulne. † KILN.
kul′vre. † CULVER.
ku′ma-ra (kōō′mä-rä), *n.* Also **ku′mer-a** (-mĕr-ȧ). [Polynesian.] Sweet potato.
ku′ma-scope (kōō′mȧ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + *-scope.*] A cymoscope: — the word orig. employed by Prof. Fleming for this instrument.
Ku-mas′si (kōō-mȧs′ĭ), *n.* A Negro of the Gold Coast town of Kumassi. See ASHANTI.
kume. † COME.
kumeerbund. † CUMMERBUND.
kumeling. † COMELING.
kumen. † COME.
ku′mer-a. Var. of KUMARA.
kum-har′ (kōōm-här′), *n.* [Marathi *kumbhār* potter.] One of a potter caste of India, numerous in many provinces.
ku′mish (kōō′mĭsh). Var. of KUMISS.
kum′mer-bund′. Var. of CUMMERBUND.
Kum′mer's sur′face (kōōm′ĕrz). [After Ernst *Kummer* (1810–93), Ger. mathematician, who discovered it (1864).] *Math.* A quartic surface with sixteen conical points and sixteen singular tangent planes.
kum′rah (kōōm′rä), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *himār*, fem. *himārah*, ass.] A wild horse found in the Niger territories, Africa, but descended from domestic stock.
ku′mu-ku′mu (kōō′mōō-kōō′mōō), *n.* [Maori.] A gurnard (*Trigla kuma*) of New Zealand.
kumurbund. † CUMMERBUND.
ku′mys. Var. of KUMISS.
kun. † CAN, CON, KIN.
kun′bi (kōōn′bĭ), *n.* [Marathi *kuṇabī* peasant.] One of a numerous and respectable agricultural caste of central and western India.
kun′dah oil (kōōn′dȧ). See OIL, *Table I.*
kunde. † KIND.
kundede, kundhede, *n.* Kinship; kindness. *Obs.*
kunerike. † KINRICK.
kun′gu cake (kōōŋ′gōō; *native* kōō′ngōō). [Native name of the fly *kungu* in Uganda.] A food prepared by the natives about Lake Nyassa from larvæ of a fly of the genus *Corethra*
kunne. † CAN, CON.
kunreden. † KINDRED.
kunsenten. † CONSENT.
kunsiler. † COUNSELOR.
‖ **Kunst′lied′** (kōōnst′lēt′), *n.*; *pl.* KUNSTLIEDER (-lē′dĕr). [G.] *Music.* See LIED.
kup, *n.* Var. of KEUP. See MEASURE.
kup′fer-nick′el (kōōp′fĕr-nĭk′ĕl), *n.* [G. See COPPER; NICKEL.] *Min.* = NICCOLITE.
kupf′fer-ite (kōōp′fĕr-īt), *n.* [After Prof. A. T. *Kupffer*, Russian physicist.] *Min.* A deep green aluminous variety of amphibole.
kuph′ar (kōōf′ȧr), *n.* [Ar. *kaufān* anything round, or Syr. *gaupha* net.] A small round boat of willow covered with skins, used on the Euphrates.
kup′per (kŭp′ĕr), *n.* A small East Indian viper (*Echis carinata*).
Ku-ran′. Var. of KORAN.
kurche. † KERCH.
kurch′ie. Var. of KERCHIEF. *Obs. or Scot.*
‖ **Kur′haus′** (kōōr′hous′), *n.*; *pl.* -HÄUSER (-hoi′zĕr). [G., lit., cure house.] = KURSAAL.
Ku′rin, Ku′rine (kū′rĭn) Vars. of KYURIN.
kurk. Var. of KIRK.
kurm-bur′ra (kŭrm-bŭr′ȧ). Var. of KORUMBURRA.
Kur′mi (kōōr′mĭ), *n.* [Hind.] One of an agricultural caste numerous in northeastern Hindustan.
kurn (kûrn). Dial. Eng. var. of KIRN.
kur′nel. † KERNEL.
Ku′ro-Si′wo (kōō′rō-shē′wō), *n.* Also **Ku′ro-shi′wo** [Jap. *kuroshio*; *kuro* black + *shio* tide.] The Japan Current. See under JAPAN, *a.*
‖ **Kur′saal′** (kōōr′zäl′), *n.*; *pl.* -ZÄLE (-zâ′lĕ). [G., fr. *kur* cure + *saal* hall.] A public hall or room for visitors at watering places or health resorts.
kur′til. † KIRTLE.
Kur′u-ba (kōōr′ōō-bȧ). = KURUMBA.
Kur′ukh (kōōr′ōōk), *n.* The language of the Oraons; Oraon. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.
Kur′um-ba (kōōr′ōōm-bȧ), *n.* One of a numerous shepherd race or caste of southern India, known for an especial variety of blanket which they weave.
kur′um-bur′ra (kŭr′ŭm-bŭr′ȧ). Var. of KORUMBURRA.
ku-rung′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
kur-vey′or (kŭr-vā′ĕr), *n.* [Boer D. *karweier* driver of a dray, fr. D. *karwei* hard work, fr. F. *corvée*. See CORVÉE.] A traveling trader who carries goods about in a large ox wagon. *So. Africa.*
kus, kusse. † KISS.
Ku′san (kōō′zăn), *a.* Designating a small linguistic stock of North American Indians, now gathered on the Siletz Reservation, Oregon.
Kush Var. of CUSH.
Ku-sha′iah (kū-shā′yȧ; -shī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Kush′ite, Kush-it′ic. Vars. of CUSHITE, CUSHITIC.
kus′kos (kŭs′kŏs), **kus′kus** (-kŭs), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *khaskhas.*] = VETIVER.
kus′si-er (kōōs′ĭ-ĕr), *n.* Also **kus′sir** (kōō′sĭr). [Turk. *kyūs* kettledrum.] *Music.* A Turkish instrument with a body like a kettledrum, over which five strings are stretched.
kus′so Var. of CUSSO.
kus-ti′ (kōōs-tē′), *n.* The sacred woolen cord worn as a girdle by the Parsis.
‖ **kus′ting** (kŭs′tĭng), *n.*; *pl* KUSTINGEN (-ĕn). [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* A purchase-money mortgage on real property.
kustume. † CUSTOM.
kutch. Var. of CUTCH.
kutch′a (kŭch′ȧ), **cutch′a**, *a.* [Hind. *kachchā.*] Crude; raw; makeshift. *Colloq., Anglo-Ind.*
kutch′erry. Var. of CUTCHERY.
Ku-tchin′ (kū-chĭn′), *n.* An Indian of a group of Athapascan hunting tribes of central Alaska and northwestern British America.
Ku′te-nay, Ku′te-nai (kōō′tĕ-nā), *n.* An Indian of a Kitunahan tribe dwelling in British Columbia and Montana.
kuthe. † COULD, COUTH, KITH, KITHE.
kuttar, kuttaur Vars. of KATAR.
kutte. † CUT.
kut′wal. Var. of KOTWAL.
kuvele. † COWL.
kuvent. † CONVENT.
kuvertur. † COVERTURE.
kuy. Obs. pl. of COW.
Kuy. Var. of KUI, *n.*, 1
kuyte. † KITE.
Kuz′zil-bash′. Var. of KIZILBASH.
kvass (kvȧs), *n.* Also **kvas**, **quass**, etc. [Russ. *kvas.*] A thin, sour beer, much used in Russia, commonly made by pouring warm water on rye or barley and letting it ferment.
kvint (kvĭnt), *n.* [Dan.] See WEIGHT.
kw-. For words beginning *kw-*, see corresponding forms beginning QU-; as, for *kwene*, see QUEEN.
kw., KW, K. W. *Abbr.* Kilowatt; kilowatts.
K. W. *Abbr.* Knight of William (the Netherlands).
kwan (kwän), *n.* [Jap. *kuwan.*] See WEIGHT.
Kwan′-Yin′ (kwän′yĭn′), *n.* See KWANNON.
kwa′zo′ku (kwä′zō′kōō), *n. pl.* [Jap. *kuwazoku.*] The nobility of modern Japanese society; — disting. from the *shizoku*, or *samurai*, and the *heimin.*
‖ **kwist′goed′** (kvĭst′gōōt′), *n.* [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* A prodigal or spendthrift.
‖ **kwi′tan-tie′.** Var. of QUITANTIE.
ky (*dial.* kī). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. pl. of COW.
Ky. *Abbr.* Kentucky.
ky′a-bo′ca, ky′a-bu′ka. Vars. of KIABOOCA.
ky′ack, ky′ach, *n.* The summer herring. *Local, U. S.*
kyah (kyä), *n.* [Bengali.] An Indian partridge (*Francolinus gularis*), similar in color to the English partridge, but having a strong spur.
ky′ak (kī′ăk), **ky′ak-er.** Vars. of KAYAK, KAYAKER
ky′al-lie′. Var. of KIALEE.
kyang. Var. of KIANG.
ky′a-nite (kī′ȧ-nīt). Var. of CYANITE.
ky′a-nol (-nōl; -nŏl), **ky′a-nole**, *n.* [See CYANITE.] Aniline. *Obs.*
ky-an′o-phyll (kī-ăn′ō-fĭl). Var. of CYANOPHYLL.
ky′a-nop′si-a (kī′ȧ-nŏp′sĭ-ȧ). Var. of CYANOPSIA.
kyar (kyär), *n.* Coconut fiber, or cordage made of it. See COIR.
kyat (kyät′), *n.* [Burmese.] See WEIGHT.
Ky′a-thos (kī′ȧ-thŏs). Var. of CYATHUS.
‖ **kyaung** (kyoung), *n.* [Burmese.] A Buddhist monastery. *Burma.*
Kyb′e-le (kĭb′ē-lē) Var. of [CYBELE.]
ky′bosh. Var. of KIBOSH.
kyd, kydde. † KID.
kyd, kydde, *v. t.* To know. *Obs.*
kye (*dial.* kī). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pl. of COW.
ky-es′te-in (kī-ĕs′tē-ĭn), *n.* [Gr κύησις pregnancy + *-tein* as in *protein.*] *Med.* A substance forming the whitish pellicle occasionally seen on urine kept for several days, — formerly supposed to be a sign of pregnancy.
kyke (*dial.* kīk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KEEK.
kyle (kīl), *n.* [Gael. *caol.*] A sound; a strait. *Scot.*
kyle (*dial.* kīl), *n.* [From Scand.: cf. Icel. *kýli.*] A sore; ulcer; boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
kyle, *n.* [Cf. G. *keil*, Dan. *kile.*] A wedge. *Dial. Eng.*
kyle (kīl), *n.* [Ir. *ceile* associate, servant.] *Ir. Tribal Law.* One who is the vassal, or man, of a ceile, or chief.
kylevene, kylevine. Vars. of KEELIVINE.
ky′lie (kī′lĭ), *n.* A kind of boomerang. *West Australia.*
ky′lin′ (kē′lēn′). Var. of KILIN.
ky-lin′drite (kĭ-lĭn′drīt). Var. of CYLINDRITE.
ky′lix. Var. of CYLIX.
Ky′loe (kī′lō), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] One of a breed of Highland cattle of western Scotland and the Hebrides.
ky-mat′i-on (kī-măt′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* = CYMATIUM.
ky′ma-tol′o-gy (kī′mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα, κύματος, wave + *-logy.*] The science of waves and wave motion.
kym′ba-lon (kĭm′bȧ-lŏn), *n.* = CYMBAL.
kym′nel. † KIMNEL.
ky′mo-graph′i-on (kī′mō-grăf′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] = KYMOGRAPH.
Kym′ri, Kym′ry (kĭm′rĭ). Vars. of CYMRY.
Kym′ric (kĭm′rĭk). Var of CYMRIC.
ky-nan′thro-py (kĭ-năn′thrō-pĭ). Var. of CYNANTHROPY.
kynse, *v. i.* To wince. *Obs.*
ky-nu′ric (kī-nū′rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_5ON(CO_2H)_2{\cdot}H_2O$, formed by oxidation of kynurenic acid and in other ways.
kyp (kĭp), *n.* The gristly prolongation on a male salmon's lower jaw in the breeding season. *Eng. & Scot.*
ky′pho-sco′li-o′sis (kī′fō-skō′lĭ-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.: *kyphosis* + *scoliosis.*] *Med.* Backward and lateral curvature of the spine. — **ky′pho-sco′li-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk), *a.*
Ky-phos′i-dæ (kī-fŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: Gr. κυφός crooked, humpbacked + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of basslike fishes containing numerous species of chiefly herbivorous habits, mostly of warm seas.
kyp′per (kĭp′ĕr). † KIPPER.
kyr, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *keeren*, G. *kehren.*] To turn. *Obs.*
Kyr′i-e (kĭr′ĭ-ē; kē′rĭ-ā), *n.* Short for KYRIE ELEISON.
kyr′i-elle′ (-ĕl′), *n.* [F. *kyrielle.*] **1.** = KYRIE ELEISON, 1. *Obs.* **2.** An old species of French octosyllabic verse, divided into little couplets ending in the same word.
kyr′i-o-lex′y (kĭr′ĭ-ō-lĕk′sĭ; kī′rĭ-), **kyr′i-ol′o-gy** (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κυριολεξία, κυριολογία. See CURIOLOGIC.] The use of literal or simple expressions.
kyr′i-o-log′ic (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), **kyr′i-o-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Vars. of CURIOLOGIC.
kyte. † KITE.
kyte (kīt), *n.* [Cf. OD. *kijte*, *kuyte*, calf of the leg, D. *kuit*, LG. *kut* entrails.] Stomach; belly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
kyto-. Var. of CYTO-.
ky-tom′i-tome (kī-tŏm′ĭ-tōm). *Biol.* Var. of CYTOMITOME.
ky′to-plasm (kī′tō-plăz′m). Rare var. of CYTOPLASM.
kytral. † KETTEREL.
Kyu′rin (kyōō′rĭn), *n.* One of a Lezghian tribe of the Caucasus Mountains.

K
L
M

L

L (ĕl). **1**. The twelfth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced, or sonant, "liquid" consonant. Its form and value are from the Greek, through the Latin, the form of the Greek letter (*lambda*) being from the Phœnician, and the ultimate origin perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically, *l* is most closely related to *r* and *u*; as in pi*l*grim, pe*r*egrine, cou*ch* (fr. co*l*locare), au*b*urn (fr. LL. a*l*burnus). At the end of monosyllables containing a single vowel, *l* is often doubled, as in *fall, full, tell, bell*; but not after diphthongs and digraphs, as in *foul, fool, prowl, growl, foal*. In English words the final syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* is syllabic, as in *able, eagle*, pronounced ā'b'l, ē'g'l. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 193-4.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The eleventh or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the twelfth in a series; eleventh (or twelfth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral eleven (or twelve); as, Company *L*. **b** *Astron.* Heliocentric longitude. **c** [*cap.*] *Physics.* In formulas for the dimensions of units, length. **d** [*cap.* or sometimes *l. c.*] In electricity, coefficient of inductance. **e** *Cryst.* See MILLER SYMBOLS. **f** *Astron.* Terrestrial longitude.
3. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **L.**: Various proper names, as Louis, Lucy, etc.; Lady; Latin: in chess, Läufer (Ger., bishop); Law; Liber (L., book); Liberal; Licentiate; Linnæus; Lodge (*Freemasonry*); London; in the log book, long rolling sea (*Naut.*); Lord, *Obs.*; Lordship, *Obs.*; Low. **b** In the form **l** or **L.**: lævo-; as, *l*-tartaric acid (*Chem.*; *l. c.* and often *ital.*); lake; land; latitude; launch; lawful (money), *Obs.*; league; leagues; leaf; leaves; left; left fielder (*Baseball*); length; libra (pound money [now usually £], formerly also weight [now *lb.*]); in the log book, lightning (*Naut.*); line; lines; link; links; lira, lire (It.); liter; livre (Fr.); loco, locus (L., place).
4. As a *numeral*, L stands for 50, L̄ for 50,000. It was derived and corrupted from the Greeks, who used N for 50.

L, *or* **l**, *n.*; *pl.* L's or Ls (ĕlz). **1**. The letter L, l, or its sound; an ell.
2. Something shaped like, or making a shape like, the letter **L**; specif.: **a** An extension at right angles to the length of a main building, giving to the ground plan a form resembling the letter **L**; sometimes, less properly, a narrower, or lower, extension in the direction of the length of the main building; a wing. **b** *Mech.* A short right-angled pipe fitting, used in connecting two pipes at right angles.

L, *a.* **1**. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **L**; as, an **L** beam, or **L**-beam.
2. Elevated; — a symbol for *el.* as an abbreviation of *elevated* in *elevated road* or *railroad*. — *n.* An elevated road; as, to ride on the *L*. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*
L bar, **L beam**, etc., *or* **L-bar**, **L-beam**, etc., an iron bar, beam, etc., used in building, having in cross section the general shape of the capital letter L. Cf. ANGLE IRON. — **L square** *or* **L-square**, *Mech. & Join.*, a carpenter's square. See SQUARE, *n.*, *Illust.* — **three L's of navigation**, *Naut.*, lead, lookout, and latitude; sometimes, lead, log, and lookout.

la (lō; lä), *interj.* [Cf. LO.] **1**. Look; behold; — an exclamation of emphasis, asseveration, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. An exclamation of surprise; — commonly followed by *me*; as, La me! *Dial. or Uncultivated.*

la (lä), *n.* *Music.* **a** A syllable applied to the sixth tone of the diatonic scale in solmization (which see). **b** The tone A (as sixth in the scale of C); — sometimes so called, esp. among the French and Italians.

laa'ger (lä'gẽr; lō'gẽr), *n.* [D. (in South Africa), also *leger*. Cf. LEAGUER a camp, LAIR.] A camp, esp. one with a defensive barrier of travelers' wagons. *South Africa.*

laa'ger, *v. t. & i.*; LAA'GERED (-gẽrd); LAA'GER-ING. To form into, or camp in, a laager. *South Africa.*

La bar raque's' so-lu'tion, flu'id, *or* **liq'uor** (là'bà'ràks'). [After A. G. *Labarraque* (1777-1850), a Parisian apothecary.] A solution containing sodium hypochlorite, similar in properties and uses to eau de Javelle. It is employed as a stimulant, antiseptic, resolvent, and disinfectant.

lab'a-rum (lăb'ȧ-rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [L.; cf. Gr. λάβαρον.] The standard adopted by the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity. It is described as a pike bearing a silk banner hanging from a crosspiece, and surmounted by a golden crown. It bore a monogram of the first two letters (XP) of the name of Christ in its Greek form. Later the name was given to various modifications of this standard. Also, any symbolical standard or banner.

lab'da-num (lăb'dȧ-nŭm), *n.* Also **lad'a-num**. [L. *ladanum, ledanum*, Gr. λάδανον, λήδανον, fr. λῆδον name of a shrub, mastic; cf. Per. *lādan, lēdan*. Cf. LAUDANUM.] A soft dark brown or black oleoresin derived from various species of *Cistus*, or rock rose, as *C. ladaniferus*, *C. creticus*, etc. It has a fragrant odor and bitter taste, and is now used only in plasters.

lab e-fac'tion (lăb'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See LABEFY.] Act of labefying; state of being weakened; decay; ruin. *Rare.*

lab'e-fy (lăb'ē-fī), *v. t.*; LAB'E-FIED (-fīd); LAB'E-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *labefacere*; *labare* to totter + *facere* to make. See -FY.] To weaken or impair. *Rare.*

la'bel (lā'bĕl), *n.* [OF. *label* sort of ribbon or fringe, label in heraldry, F. *lambeau* shred, strip, rag; of uncertain origin; cf. G. *lappen* flap, patch, rag, tatter (cf. LAP of a dress).] **1**. A band, fillet, tassel, lappet, or the like; specif., the infula of a miter; also, a rider or codicil to a document. *Obs. or R.*
2. A brass rule with sights used, in connection with an astrolabe or a circumferentor, to take altitudes, etc. *Obs.*
3. *Her.* A barrulet, or, rarely, a bendlet, with pendants, or points, usually three, esp. used as a mark of cadency to distinguish an eldest or only son during his father's life. This charge seldom or never appears by itself. Either there are other charges on the field, or the label itself is surcharged.

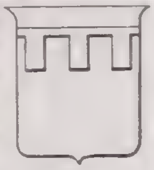
Label, 3.

4. A slip of ribbon, parchment, etc., attached to a document to hold the appended seal.
5. A slip of silk, paper, parchment, etc., affixed to anything, and indicating, usually by an inscription, the contents, ownership, destination, etc.; as, the *label* on a bottle.
6. An adhesive stamp, as for postage, or for a bill; — now only in official use. *Eng.*
7. *Arch.* A projecting molding by the sides, and over the top, of an opening; a dripstone. It properly has a square form, and is characteristic of late Gothic work, esp. in England.
8. In medieval art, the representation of a band or scroll containing an inscription.

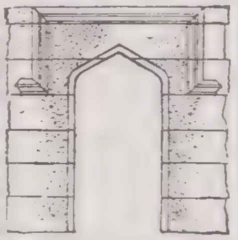
Doorway, with Label, 7.

la'bel, *v. t.*; LA'BELED (-bĕld) or LA'BELLED; LA'BEL-ING or LA'BEL-LING. **1**. To affix a label to; to mark with a name, etc.; as, to *label* a bottle or a package.
2. To describe or designate as by a label; to tag.

la-bel'lum (lȧ-bĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L., dim. of *labrum* lip.] **1**. *Bot.* The lip, or median member of the inner perianth or corolla, of an orchidaceous plant, often differing markedly from the other two petals in shape and size, and occasionally spurred. Morphologically it is posterior, but by torsion of the ovary it has become the anterior or lower member.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** A small fleshy appendage beneath the labrum of certain insects, prob. representing the epipharynx. **b** Usually in *pl.* One of the expanded and flattened lobes of the proboscis sheath (labium) of certain Diptera.

la'bi-al (lā'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *labialis*, fr. L. *labium* lip: cf. F. *labial*. See LIP.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the lips, or labia.
2. *Phon.* **a** Articulated, as a consonant, mainly by the lips, as *b, p, m*. **b** Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lip opening, as o͞o (fo͞od), ō (ōld), etc., and as *eu* and *u* in French, and ö, ü in German. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 46.
3. *Music.* **a** Furnished with lips; as, a *labial* organ pipe. **b** Giving its tones from impact of an air current on a lip or liplike edge; — applied to a flute, an organ flue pipe, etc.
4. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a labium or labia.
labial glands, *Anat.*, small glands (resembling in structure the salivary glands) between the orbicularis oris muscle and the mucous membrane of the lips. — **l. palpus**, *Zoöl.* **a** One of a pair of jointed appendages of the labium of an insect. **b** A palpus of a lamellibranch mollusk.

la'bi-al, *n.* **1**. *Phon.* A labial consonant.
2. *Music.* An organ pipe furnished with lips; a flue pipe.
3. *Zoöl.* A labial scale or plate, as of a reptile.

la'bi-al-ism (lā'bĭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* *Phon.* Quality or characteristic of being labial; as, the *labialism* of an articulation; conversion into a labial; tendency to labialize sounds.

la'bi-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Phon.* To make labial; to modify by contraction of the lips; to round (a vowel). — **la bi-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-).

la'bi-ate (-āt), *a.* [NL. *labiatus*, fr. L. *labium* lip.] Having lips; lipped; specif.: **a** *Bot.* (1) Having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth, as in the snapdragon, sage, catnip, etc. See RINGENT, *Illust.* (2) Belonging to the Menthaceæ (Labiatæ), or mint family. **b** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Like a lip or labium in structure or function; having thickened, fleshy margins.
labiate bear, the sloth bear.

la'bi-ate (lā'bĭ-āt), *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the Labiatæ; a mint.

la'bile (lā'bĭl; lăb'ĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *labilis* apt to slip, fr. *labi* to slip.] **1**. Liable or prone to slip, err. or lapse. *Rare.*
2. Hence: **a** *Law.* Liable to forfeiture; lapsable. *Rare.* **b** *Elec.* Gliding; passing or slipping over; as, a *labile* application of an electrode is made by passing it over the track of a nerve. **c** *Chem. & Physics.* Readily undergoing change, as in cleavage or molecular rearrangement; unstable.
labile equilibrium, *Physics*, a kind of fluid equilibrium maintained by a continuous slipping or shifting of material.

la-bil'i-ty (lȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being labile.

la'bi-o- (lā'bĭ-ō-). [See LABIUM.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the lips, the labia*, or *a labium* (some other related part being indicated by the second element of the word); as in **la bi-o-al-ve'o-lar**, pert. to the lips and alveoli; **la bi-o-den'tal**, **la bi-o-lin'gual**, **la bi-o-gut'tur-al**, **la bi-o-pal'a-tal**, **la bi-o-ve'lar**, etc.

la bi-o-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* [*labio-* + *dental*.] Of or pert. to the lips and teeth; specif., *Phon.*, formed or articulated with the coöperation of the lips, or one lip, and the teeth, as *f* and *v*. — *n.* A labiodental consonant.

la'bi-o-graph (lā'bĭ-ō-grȧf), *n.* [*labio-* + *-graph*.] An instrument for recording movements of the lips in speech.

la bi-o-na'sal (lā'bĭ-ō-nā'zăl), *a.* [*labio-* + *nasal*.] *Phon.* Formed or uttered with the joint use of the lips and the nasal passage, as *m*. — *n.* A labionasal consonant.

la'bi-o-plas ty (-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*labio-* + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* A plastic operation for making or restoring a lip.

la'bi-um (lā'bĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* LABIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1**. A lip.
2. Specif.: **a** *pl.* *Anat.* The folds of integument at the opening of the vulva. Cf. LABIA MAJORA, LABIA MINORA. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) The lower lip of an insect, formed by the second pair of maxillæ united in the middle line. In different insects it is variously modified, but typically it consists of a basal, hard, undivided **submentum**, which bears in front another median piece, the **mentum**, and a terminal part, the **ligula**. On this, or on the front of the mentum, two jointed appendages, the **labial palpi**, are borne. In beetles, the basal part, or *submentum*, is very often called the *mentum*; the second piece, when present, is then termed the *hypoglottis*. (2) The deutomala of a myriapod. (3) The coalescent pedipalps of an arachnid. (4) A liplike part of a neuropodium in the Polychæta. (5) The metastoma of a crustacean. (6) The columellar part of the aperture of a gastropod shell. **c** *Bot.* (1) The lower lip of a labiate corolla. Cf. GALEA **a**. (2) The liplike lower margin of the foveola in species of *Isoëtes*. **d** *Music.* The lip of an organ pipe.

lab'lab (lăb'lăb), *n.* [Local name in Egypt.] The hyacinth bean (*Dolichos lablab*); also, any of several other fabaceous vines of this or a nearly allied genus. *India.*

la'bor, **la'bour** (lā'bẽr), *n.* [ME. *labour*, OF. *labour*, *labor*, *labur*, F. *labeur*, L. *labor*.] **1**. Physical or mental toil; bodily or intellectual exertion, esp. when fatiguing, painful, irksome, or unavoidable; work.
2. Specif.: *Econ.* Human effort, bodily or mental, made wholly or partly for some end other than the pleasure directly arising from its performance.
3. Specif.: Bodily exertion or effort directed to supplying society with the required material things; the service rendered or part played by the laborer, operative, and artisan in the production of wealth, as distinguished from the service rendered by capitalists or by those whose exertion is primarily and almost entirely mental; also, laborers, operatives, and artisans as a body or class; the laboring class.

L

la. ∔ LAW, LAY, LO.
la (lä). Dial. Eng. var. of LOW.
la. Obs. pret. of LIE, to be recumbent.
‖ **la** (lȧ), *fem. definite article.* [F., fem. of *le* the, L. *illa*, fem. of *ille* that.] The: — used in various French phrases.
la. *Abbr.* Last, the weight.
La. *Abbr.* Lanthanum (no period, *La*), *Chem.*; Louisiana.
L. A. *Abbr.* Law Agent; leasehold area, *New South Wales*; Legislative Assembly; Library Association; Literate in Arts.
laa (lä). Dial. Eng. var. of LAW.
La'a-bim (lā'ȧ-bĭm). *D. Bib.*
laach. ∔ LASH, *a.*
laache. ∔ LATCH, to catch.
laad (läd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LADE, LOAD.
La'a-da (lā'ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
La'a-dah (-dȧ). *Bib.*
La'a-dan (-dăn). *Bib.*
‖ **laag'te** (läk'tĕ; lōk'tĕ), *n.* [D., fr. *laag* low. See LOW, *a.*] A valley; bottom; abandoned river bed. *South Africa.*
laak. ∔ LACK; LAKE, a body of water. [LAKE, sport.]
laak (läk). Dial. Eng. var. of
la-an' (lȧ-än'), *n.* [Ar. *la'n* rebuke, blame, curse.] *Moham. Law.* A proceeding, now obsolescent, by which either husband or wife challenges the other to sustain a charge of infidelity by oath before the kazi.
laane. ∔ LAWN, linen attire.
laap (läp). Var. of LERP.
laap insect. See LERP.
laarp (lärp). Var. of LERP.
laas (*dial.* läs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LACE.
lab (lăb), *n.* [G.] Rennet.
lab (lȧb), *n.* A piece or portion. — *v. i.* To eat in gulps. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lab (lăb), *n. & v. t. & i.* [Cf. OD. *labben* to babble.] Blab. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Lab. *Abbr.* Labrador.
Lab'a-dist (lăb'ȧ-dĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610-74), who left the Roman Catholic Church and taught, as primitive Christianity, a kind of mysticism and the obligation of community of property among Christians, etc. — **Lab'a-dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.*
La'ban (lā'bȧn), *n.* [Heb. *Lābān*.] **1**. Lit., white; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* Son of Bethuel and father of Leah and Rachel, the wives of Jacob.
Lab'a-na (lăb'ȧ-nȧ). *Bib.*
Lab'a-nath (-năth). *D. Bib.*
la'bant (lā'bȧnt), *a.* [L. *labans*, p. pr.] Sliding; labent. *Rare.*
labarde. ∔ LEOPARD.
lab'a-rinth. ∔ LABYRINTH.
la-bar'ri (lȧ-băr'rē), *n.* A South American elapine venomous snake (*Elaps lemniscatus*). It is brilliantly colored, and reaches a length of eight feet.
lab'ba (lăb'ȧ), *n.* The paca. *Guiana.*
labbe. ∔ LAB, blab; LET BE.
lab'ber (lăb'ẽr; lȧb'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To splash; daub. *Dial. Eng.*
lab'da-cism (lăb'dȧ-sĭz'm), **lab'da-cis'mus** (-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL. *labdacismus*, fr. Gr. λαβδακισμός.] Lambdacism.
La'be, Queen (lā'bā). The magic queen of the City of Enchantments, in the story of Beder, Prince of Persia, in the "Arabian Nights," who changed men into horses and other animals.
lab'e-fact, *v. t.* [L. *labefactus*, p. p. of *labefacere* to make totter.] To labefy. *Obs.*
lab'e-fact (lăb'ē-făkt), *p. a.* [L. *labefactus*, p. p.] Shaken; weakened. *Rare.*
la be-fac'tate, *v. t.* [L. *labefactus*, p. p.] To labefy. *Obs.* — **lab e-fac-ta'tion** (lăb'ē-făk-tā'shŭn), *n.*
la'bel (lā'bĕl), *n.* *Bot.* A labellum. *Obs.*
la'beled, **la'belled** (lā'bĕld), *p. a.* Furnished with a label or labels.
la'bel-er, **la'bel-ler**, *n.* One who labels.
la-bel'la, *n.*, *pl.* of LABELLUM.
la-bel'late (lȧ-bĕl'ăt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Provided with labella.
la belle dame sans mer ci' (lȧ bĕl dȧm säɴ mĕr'sē'). [F.] The beautiful lady without mercy: — title and subject of poems by Alain Chartier and Keats.
la-bel'loid, *a.* [*labellum* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Lip-shaped; resembling a labellum.
label stop. *Arch.* A boss; esp., a finishing boss at either end of a sill, sill course, label, or the like.
la'bent (lā'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *labens*, p. pr.] Slipping; gliding. *Rare.*
la'be-on, **-bi-on**, *n.* [L. *labeo*, *labio*.] A large-lipped person. *Obs.*
lab'ey (lăb'ĭ). Var. of LABIE.
la'bi-a (lā'bĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of LABIUM. — ‖ **la'bi-a ce're-bri** (sĕr'ē-brī), *Anat.*, the margins of the inner surface of the cerebral hemispheres which overlap the corpus callosum. — ‖ **l. ma-jo'ra** (mȧ-jō'rȧ), *Anat.*, the outer lips of the vulva. — ‖ **l. mi-no'ra** (mĭ-nō'rȧ), *Anat.*, the inner lips of the vulva.
la'bi-al-is'mus (-ăl-ĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Phon.* Labialism.
la'bi-al-ly, *adv.* of LABIAL.
La bi-a'tæ (lā'bĭ-ā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LABIATE, *a.*] *Bot.* Syn. of MENTHACEÆ.
la'bi-ate, *v. t.* To labialize.
la'bi-at ed (lā'bĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Labiate.
la bi-a ti-flo'ral (lā'bĭ-ā'tĭ-flō'răl), **la bi-a ti-flo'rous**, *a.* [*labiate* + L. *flos, floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Having a labiate corolla, as the snapdragon.
lab i-dom'e-ter (lăb'ĭ-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λαβίς, -ίδος, a forceps + *-meter*.] *Med.* A forceps with an attachment for measuring the fetal head.
lab i-doph'o-rous (-dŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. λαβίς, -ιδος, forceps + *-phorous*.] *Zoöl.* Having forcepslike organs.
Lab i-du'ra (-dū'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λαβίς, -ίδος, forceps + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of earwigs.
Lab i-du'ra, *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* The Dermaptera.
lab'ie (lăb'ĭ), *n.* The flap or skirt of a shirt or coat. *Scot.*
la bi-el'la (lā'bĭ-ĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *labium* lip.] *Zoöl.* A median organ of the mouth of myriapods. *Packard.*
la-bim'e-ter (lȧ-bĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *labimètre*.] *Med.* = LABIDOMETER.
la bi-o-cho-re'a, *n.* [NL. See LABIO-; CHOREA.] A choreic affection of the lips causing stammering. — **la bi-o-cho-re'ic**, *a.*
la bi-o-glos so-la-ryn'ge-al, *n.* [*labio-* + *glosso-* + *laryngeal*.] *Med.* Pert. to, or affecting, the lips, tongue, and larynx. — **labioglossolaryngeal paralysis**, bulbar paralysis.
la bi-o-glos so-pha-ryn'ge-al, *a.* [*labio-* + *glosso-* + *pharyngeal*.] *Med.* Pert. to, or affecting, the lips, tongue, and pharynx.
la bi-o-gut'tur-al, *a.* [*labio-* + *guttural*.] *Phon.* Formed or articulated between the root of the tongue and the soft palate, with coöperation of the lips, as *w*. — *n.* A labioguttural vowel or consonant.
la'bi-o-man cy, *n.* [*labio-* + *-mancy*.] Lip reading.
la bi-o-men'tal, *a.* [*labio-* + 1st *mental*.] Pert. to lip and chin.
la'bi-ose (lā'bĭ-ōs), *a.* [From LABIUM.] *Bot.* Having a polypetalous corolla which appears bilabiate. *Rare.*
la bi-o-te-nac'u-lum, *n.* [*labio-* + *tenaculum*.] *Surg.* A tenaculum for holding the lip.
la bi-o-ve'lar, *a.* [*labio-* + *velar*.] = LABIOGUTTURAL.
la'bis (lā'bĭs), *n.* [NGr. λαβίς, fr. Gr. λαβίς handle, holder, λαβεῖν to take.] *East. Ch.* The spoon wherewith the wine-soaked bread of the Eucharist is administered to communicants.
la'ble. ∔ LABEL.

4. That which requires or has required bodily or intellectual exertion or effort for its accomplishment; an act of laboring; a work; a task.

Being a *labor* of so great a difficulty. *Hooker.*

5. The product or result of labor or work. *Obs. or Archaic.*
6. Trouble; pains. *Obs.* "There 's for thy *labor*." *Shak.*
7. Exertion of influence or favor. *Obs.*
8. Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.
9. Anything distressing or difficult. *Obs.* *Shak.*
10. *Naut.* Heavy pitching or tossing of a vessel.
11. Spelt only *labor* (*Sp. pron.* lä-bōr′; 133), *pl.* LABORES (*Sp.* lä-bō′rās). [Sp. *labor.*] **a** A measure of land in Mexico and Texas, equivalent to an area of 177¼ acres. **b** *Mining.* A stope or set of stopes. *Sp. Amer.*

Syn. — Toil, drudgery, exertion, industry. See WORK.

labor, *or* **labour, of love,** a labor undertaken out of regard for some person, or through pleasure in the work itself, without expectation of reward.

la′bor, la′bour (lā′bẽr), *v. i.*; LA′BORED, LA′BOURED (lā′bẽrd); LA′BOR-ING, LA′BOUR-ING. [ME. *labouren*, F. *labourer*, L. *laborare*. See LABOR, *n.*] **1.** To exert one's powers of body or mind, esp. with painful or strenuous effort; to perform labor; to exert one's self; to work; toil; strive; take pains; as, he *labored* to understand me.

Learn to *labor* and to wait. *Longfellow.*

2. To be oppressed with difficulties or disease; to do one's work under conditions which make it hard, wearisome, or grievous; to move slowly, as against opposition, or under a burden; — often with *under*, and formerly with *of*, etc.

The line too *labors*, and the words move slow. *Pope.*
To cure the disorder under which he *labored*. *Scott.*

3. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of childbirth.
4. To address one's influence or favor (to a person). *Obs.*
5. *Naut.* To pitch or roll heavily, as a ship.

la′bor, la′bour, *v. t.* [F. *labourer*, L. *laborare*.] **1.** To expend labor on; to work at; to work or work upon; specif., to till; cultivate. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

Lands . . . only *labored* by children. *W. Tooke.*

2. To form, produce, perform, or bring, with labor. *Archaic.* "To *labor* arms for Troy." *Dryden.*
3. To beat, rub, pound, or the like; to belabor. *Obs.*
4. To treat or work out with effort and in detail; to elaborate; as, to *labor* a point or argument. *Macaulay.*
5. To labor to effect or achieve; work for. *Obs. or Archaic.*

I am *laboring* your reconcilement. *Dryden.*

6. To use one's influence or favor with or for; urge. *Obs.*
7. To cause to labor; to work; tire; distress. *Obs.*

la′bor-age, la′bour-age (lā′bẽr-āj), *n.* [F. *labourage*.] **1.** Working; cultivation; also, cultivated land. *Obs.*
2. Labor; work. *Obs.*
3. Payment for labor; wages; pay.

lab′o-rant (lăb′ō-rănt), *n.* [L. *laborans*, p. pr. of *laborare* to labor.] A worker in a laboratory, as a chemist. *Obs.*

lab′o-ra-to-ry (lăb′ō-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. LL. *laboratorium*, and E. ELABORATORY. See ELABORATE, LABOR.] **1.** Orig., the workroom of a chemist; hence, a place devoted to experimental study in any branch of natural science, or to the application of scientific principles in testing and analysis or in the preparation of drugs, chemicals, explosives, etc.; as, a chemical, physical, or biological *laboratory*; by extension, a place where something is prepared or some operation is performed.
2. *Metal.* The hearth of a reverberatory furnace.

la′bored, la′boured (lā′bẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of LABOR. Specif.: *p. a.* Produced or performed with labor; bearing marks of labor and effort; elaborately wrought; not easy or natural; as, *labored* poetry; a *labored* style.

la′bor-er, la′bour-er (lā′bẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who labors; specif.: **a** One who does physical labor; one who works at a toilsome occupation; esp., a person who does work that requires strength rather than skill, as distinguished from *artisans* and from the *professional* classes. **b** A person who performs labor of any kind; a worker.

Syn. — See WORKMAN.

la′bor-ing, la′bour-ing, *vb. n.* of LABOR. Specif.: **1.** Exertion of the physical powers; physical work; toil.
2. A farm. *Scot.*

la′bor-ing, la′bour-ing, *p. pr.* of LABOR. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Doing coarse, heavy work, esp. such as does not require artistic or special skill.

The sleep of a *laboring* man is sweet. *Eccl.* v. 12.

b Suffering in childbirth; travailing. **c** Struggling against trouble, distress, or impediment; bearing up under difficulties or suffering; also, heaving; throbbing; of a ship, rolling or pitching heavily. **d** Eclipsed; — said of the moon. *A Latinism. Obs.*

laboring, *or* **labouring, oar,** the oar requiring most strength and exertion; — used figuratively; as, to have, or pull, the *laboring oar* in some difficult undertaking.

la-bo′ri-ous (lȧ-bō′rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [OF. *laborios*, F. *laborieux*, L. *laboriosus*, fr. *labor* labor.] **1.** Requiring or involving labor, or much work or elaboration; toilsome.

Dost thou love watchings, abstinence, or toil,
Laborious virtues all? Learn these from Cato. *Addison.*

2. Devoted to labor; diligent; industrious; hard-working; as, a *laborious* mechanic.
3. Doing unskilled labor; laboring. *Rare.*
— **la-bo′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **la-bo′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

labor, *or* **labour, party.** A political party claiming to represent especially the economic interests of wage earners; as, the "Independent *Labour party*" of Great Britain.

la′bor–sav′ing, *or* **la′bour–,** *a.* Saving labor; adapted to supersede or diminish the labor of men.

la′bor-some, la′bour-some (lā′bẽr-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Given to labor; industrious; hard-working; also, made with, requiring, or attended with, labor. *Obs., R., or Dial. Eng.*
2. Apt to pitch or roll; — said of a ship at sea. *Obs. or R.* — **la′bor-some-ly, la′bour-some-ly,** *adv.* — **la′bor-some-ness, la′bour-some-ness,** *n.*

La-boul′be-ni-a′ce-æ (lȧ-bōōl′bē-nĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., after the entomologist *Laboulbène*.] *Bot.* A remarkable family of minute ascomycetous fungi living as parasites upon insects. It constitutes the order **La-boul′be-ni-a′les** (-lēz). The thallus consists of only a few cells, and develops sexual organs resembling those of the red algæ. — **la-boul′be-ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lab′ra-dor′ (lăb′rȧ-dôr′; lăb′rȧ-dôr), *n.* A region of northeastern British America.

Labrador blue, the blue tint commonly seen on labradorite. — **L. current,** *Phys. Geog.*, a current from the Arctic Ocean, moving southward along the north part of the east coast of North America; — called also *arctic current*. — **L. dog,** either of two varieties of the Newfoundland dog, one large and long-haired, the other smaller and shorter-haired. — **L. duck,** a black and white sea duck (*Camptolæmus labradorius*) allied to the eider ducks. It was formerly common on the coast of New England, but is now extinct, no specimens having been reported since 1878. — **L. feldspar,** *Min.*, labradorite. — **L. pine,** the jack pine. — **L. spar** *or* **stone,** *Min.*, labradorite. — **L. tea,** any ericaceous evergreen shrub of the genus *Ledum*, esp. *L. palustre* and *L. grœnlandicum*. The leaves are used in Canada for tea, and in northern Europe as a substitute for hops. See LEDUM. — **L. whitefish,** a whitefish (*Coregonus labradoricus*) of northeastern North America closely allied to the common whitefish.

lab′ra-dor′ite (lăb′rȧ-dôr′īt; lăb′rȧ-dôr′īt), *n.* *Min.* A triclinic feldspar commonly showing a beautiful play of blue, green, and other colors, and hence much used for ornamental purposes. The finest specimens come from Labrador. See FELDSPAR. — **lab′ra-dor-it′ic** (-dō-rĭt′ĭk), *a.*

la′bral (lā′brăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a labrum.

la′bret (lā′brĕt), *n.* [L. *labrum* lip.] A piece, as of wood, shell, or stone, worn in a perforation of the lip, as among various widely separated peoples of low culture, as the Eskimos, Botocudos, and certain Negroes of West Africa.

Lab′ri-dæ (lăb′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *labrus*, *labros*, a sort of fish.] *Zoöl.* A large and important family of acanthopterygian fishes having the palate toothless, the anterior teeth of the jaws separate, and usually strong, and the lower pharyngeals completely united into one bone with conical or tubercular teeth; the wrasse family. The type genus, *Labrus*, includes the wrasses of European seas. The tautog and cunner are well-known American examples. The species are very numerous in warm seas, esp. in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and are often brilliantly colored. They are fairly good food fishes. — **la′broid** (lā′broid), *a. & n.*

la′brum (lā′brŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* LABRA (-brȧ). [L.] **1.** A lip or edge, as of a basin.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** The upper or anterior lip of insects and crustaceans and other arthropods, consisting of a single median piece or flap immediately in front of the mandibles. **b** The external margin of a gastropod shell. **c** Sometimes, incorrectly, the labium of an arachnid.

La-bur′num (lȧ-bûr′nŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of European fabaceous poisonous shrubs having trifoliolate leaves and pendulous racemes of bright yellow flowers.
2. [*l. c.*] **a** A plant of this genus; esp., *L. laburnum*, often cultivated for Easter decoration. **b** Any of several similar plants of related genera, as species of *Cytisus*.

lab′y-rinth (lăb′ĭ-rĭnth), *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*, Gr. λαβύρινθος: cf. F. *labyrinthe*.] **1.** An edifice or place full of intricate passageways which render it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance, or from the entrance to the central compartment; a maze: specif., in Greek myth, the labyrinth constructed by Dædalus for Minos, king of Crete, in which the Minotaur was confined.
2. Any intricate or involved inclosure; esp., a maze of paths in a park or garden. Hence: A representation of such a maze, as in a print, intended as a kind of puzzle, or as inlaid in a pavement (a piece of significant decoration often used in medieval churches).
3. Any object or arrangement of an intricate or involved form, or having a very complicated nature; an inextricable or bewildering state of things, etc.; a perplexity; a maze.

The *labyrinth* of the mind. *Tennyson.*
I' the maze and winding *labyrinths* o' the world. *Denham.*

4. In various technical senses: **a** *Mining.* A series of canals through which a stream of water is directed for sorting ground ore according to its specific gravity. **b** *Anat.* (1) The internal ear or its bony or membranous part; — so called from its complex shape. See EAR. (2) The portions of the cortex of the kidney consisting of tortuous uriniferous tubules. **c** *Dry Distilling.* A system of tortuous passages through which vapors are passed for condensation. **d** *Zoöl.* = TRACHEAL TYMPANUM. See TRACHEA, 1.

Syn. — LABYRINTH, MAZE are often used with little distinction. LABYRINTH emphasizes the idea of structural intricacy; MAZE, which often applies to what is shifting, heightens the implication of confusion or bewilderment; as, "Thou shalt not . . . hear through *labyrinths* of ears" (*Donne*); "A *maze* of life and light and motion is woven" (*Shelley*); "Love in these *labyrinths* his slaves detains" (*Pope*); "Some are bewildered in the *maze* of schools" (*id.*). See COMPLEX.

lab′y-rinth (lăb′ĭ-rĭnth), *v. t.*; LAB′Y-RINTHED (-rĭntht); LAB′Y-RINTH-ING. To inclose in or as in a labyrinth; to give the form or arrangement of a labyrinth to.

lab′y-rin′thi-an (lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭ-ăn), *a.* Labyrinthine.

lab′y-rin′thic (-thĭk) }
lab′y-rin′thi-cal (-thĭ-kăl) } *a.* [L. *labyrinthicus*.] Labyrinthine.

Lab′y-rin′thi-ci (-thĭ-sī), *n. pl.* [NL. See LABYRINTH.] *Zoöl.* A division of acanthopterygian fishes including the Anabantidæ (which see), Osphromenidæ, and allied families. Most members of this order have labyrinthine accessory organs more or less like those of *Anabas*.

lab′y-rin′thi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*labyrinth* + *-form*.] Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.

lab′y-rin′thine (-thĭn; 277), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or like, a labyrinth; of the nature of a labyrinth; labyrinthian; intricate; involved; inextricable.
2. *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, the Labyrinthici.

Lab′y-rin′tho-don (-rĭn′thō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λαβύρινθος labyrinth + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* The typical genus of the Labyrinthodonta (which see), known from fragmentary remains in the Upper Triassic of England.

lab′y-rin′tho-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* *Paleon.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Labyrinthodonta. **b** Having teeth in which there is a labyrinthine arrangement of the dentine. — *n.* One of the Labyrinthodonta.

Lab′y-rin′tho-don′ta (-dŏn′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A division of extinct amphibians of the order or subclass Stegocephali, distinguished by the infolding of the dentine of the teeth, so as to form, in typical genera, a more or less complex pattern in cross sections of the teeth. They occurred in the Carboniferous and Permian, but attained their largest size and greatest specialization in the Trias. The labyrinthodonts were large (sometimes almost gigantic), flat-headed, heavy-bodied, salamander-like animals of predatory and more or less terrestrial habits. Their remains are generally fragmentary. *Mastodonsaurus* (which see) is the largest and best-known genus.

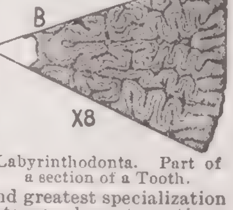

Labyrinthodonta. Part of a section of a Tooth.

Lab′y-rin′thu-la (-rĭn′thū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *labyrinthus* labyrinth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of rhizopods consisting of a mass of small nucleated cells or corpuscles connected by a homogeneous substance. In the active state the connecting substance forms a network of fine threads in which the cells travel to and fro. With the related genus *Chlamydomyxa*, in which the corpuscles are not nucleated, it forms an order **Lab′y-rin′thu-lid′e-a** (-lĭd′ē-ȧ) of some classifications.

lac, lakh (lăk), *n.* [Hind. *lak*, *lākh*, *lāksh*, Skr. *laksha* mark, sign, lac.] One hundred thousand; also, a vaguely great number; specif., 100,000 rupees. See COIN. *Anglo-Ind.*

lac (lăk), *n.* [Per. *lak*, or perh. fr. a dialect in India; akin to Skr. *lākshā*: cf. F. *laque*, It. & LL. *lacca*. Cf. LAKE a color, LACQUER, LITMUS.] **1.** A resinous substance secreted by a scale insect (*Carteria lacca*) which lives on the twigs of various trees, esp. certain species of the genus *Ficus*. The insects are extensively cultivated, esp. in northern India. **Stick-lac** is the substance in its natural state, incrusting the insects and small twigs. When broken off, and the coloring matter, **lac dye**, partly removed, the granular residuum is called **seed-lac**. When melted, and reduced to a thin crust, it is called **shellac** or **shell-lac**. Lac is an important ingredient in sealing wax, dyes, varnishes, and lacquers.
2. Lacquer. *Rare.*
3. The color of lac; crimson; also, lac dye. *Obs.*

lac′case (lăk′ās), *n.* [See 2d LAC; -ASE.] *Chem.* An enzyme occurring in many plants, as the beet, turnip, apple, pear, clover, etc., and having the property of inducing the oxidation of certain polyatomic phenols. It was first found in the crude sap of the lac, or lacquer, tree, and it is by its action that the lacquer is produced from the sap. The activity of laccase seems to be associated in some way with the presence of manganese.

lac′col (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [See 2d LAC; 1st -OL.] *Chem.* A substance occurring in the sap of the lac, or lacquer, tree and yielding on oxidation natural lacquer. It is apparently a polyatomic phenol.

lac′co-lith (lăk′ō-lĭth), **lac′co-lite** (-līt), *n.* [Gr. λάκκος a cistern + *-lith*, *-lite*.] *Geol.* A mass of igneous rock intruded between sedimentary beds and resulting in a mammiform bulging of the overlying strata. — **lac′co-lith′ic** (-lĭth′ĭk), **lac′co-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

lace (lās), *n.* [ME. *las* a cord, tie, snare, OF. *laz*, F. *lacs*, dim. *lacet*, fr. L. *laqueus* noose, snare; prob. akin to *lacere* to entice. Cf. DELIGHT, ELICIT, LASSO, LATCHET.] **1.** A noose, snare, or gin; a net. *Obs.*
2. A cord, band, or line, esp. one that holds by being tied or interwoven. *Obs. or R.*, except specif.: A string, cord, or band, passing through eyelet or other holes, and used in drawing and holding together parts of a garment, of a shoe, of a machine belt, etc.

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la′bor-a-ble, la′bour-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs.*

‖ **la′bo-ra′re est o-ra′re.** [L.] To work is to pray.

lab′o-ra′tion, *n.* [L. *laboratio*.] Laboring; work. *Obs.*

lab′o-ra-to′ri-al (lăb′ō-rȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a laboratory.

lab′o-ra-to′ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Laboratorial. — *n.* A laboratory worker.

la′bord. Labored. *Ref. Sp.*

Labor, *or* **Labour, Day.** In most of the States and Territories of the United States, a day, usually the first Monday of September, set aside as a legal holiday, in honor of, or in the interests of, workingmen as a class. Also, a similar holiday in Canada, Australia, etc. See HOLIDAY, 3.

la′bored-ly, la′boured-ly, *adv.* of LABORED. See -LY.

‖ **la-bo′re et ho-no′re.** [L.] By or with labor and honor.

la′bor-ess, la′bour-ess, *n.* A female laborer. *Obs.*

labor, *or* **labour, exchange.** An exchange, such as flourished in England in 1832–34, for the direct exchange of the products of labor according to the amount of labor expended in making them, without the intervention of money or the expenses of the ordinary machinery of distribution. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

la′bor-hood, la′bour-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

la′bor-ing-ly, la′bour-, *adv.* of [LABORING.

la-bo′ri-ose (lȧ-bō′rĭ-ōs; 201), *a.* [L. *laboriosus*.] Laborious. *Rare.* — **la-bo′ri-os′i-ty** (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

‖ **la′bor ip′se vo-lup′tas.** [L.] Labor itself (is) a pleasure.

la′bor-ism, la′bour-ism (lā′bẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* Principles, policies, etc., of labor organizations. — **la′bor-ite, la′bour-ite,** *n.*

la′bor-less, la′bour-less, *a.* See [-LESS.

labor, *or* **labour, note.** One of the notes or drafts used in connection with the labor exchanges (which see) and taking labor as the measure of value.

‖ **la′bor om′ni-a vi′cit im′pro-bus.** [L.] Persistent labor has conquered all things. *Vergil* (*Georgics*, I. 145).

‖ **la′bor om′ni-a vin′cit.** [L.] Labor conquers all things; — motto of Oklahoma.

la′bor-ous (lā′bẽr-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *laboros*.] Laborious. — **la′bor-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **la′bor-ous-ness,** *n.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

labor, *or* **labour, pains.** The pains of childbirth.

‖ **la-bo′rum dul′ce le-ni′men.** [L.] Sweet solace of labors. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. xxxii. 14).

labor, *or* **labour, union.** A trade union of laborers.

lab′o-rynth. † LABYRINTH

‖ **la′bra-dor′** (lä′brä-thōr′; 146), *n* [Sp., fr. *labrar* to labor, till.] Farmer; countryman. *Sp. Amer.*

lab′ra-dor′ase′ (lăb′rȧ-dôr′āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Lab′ra-dor′e-an, Lab′ra-dor′i-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Labrador. — *n.* An inhabitant of Labrador.

la′bras, *n. pl.* Lips; — for *labra*, pl. of *labrum*. *Obs.* *Shak.*

la′bret-if′er-y (lā′brĕt-ĭf′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*labret* + *-fer* + 1st *-y*.] The wearing of labrets. *Rare.*

lab′rinth. † LABYRINTH.

La-broi′de-a (lȧ-broi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a superfamily of fishes, including the wrasses, parrot fishes, and their near allies.

Lab′ro-sau′rus (lăb′rō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λάβρος fierce + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of dinosaurs, related to *Megalosaurus*, from the Colorado Jurassic.

la′brose (lā′brōs), *a.* [L. *labrosus*, fr. *labrum* lip.] Having thick lips.

La′brus (lā′brŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See LABRIDÆ, WRASSE.

la′brys (lā′brĭs), *n.* [Gr. λάβρυς.] = BIPENNIS.

labur. † LABOR, LABOUR.

la-bu′yo (lä-bōō′yō), *n.* [Tag.] A jungle fowl. *Phil. I.*

lab′y-rin′thal (lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thăl), *a.* Labyrinthine; labyrinthian. *Rare* — **lab′y-rin′thal-ly,** *adv.*

labyrinth bearing. *Mach.* A bearing containing recesses and collars, like a thrust block, used in some steam turbines to permit slight lateral play while insuring steam-tightness.

lab′y-rin′the-an. Var. of LABYRINTHIAN.

lab′y-rin′thi-al, *a.* Labyrinthine. *Obs.*

Lab′y-rin′thi-bran′chi-i (lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭ-brăŋ′kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See LABYRINTH; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A division of fishes more or less nearly equiv. to Labyrinthici. — **lab′y-rin′thi-branch** (-rĭn′thĭ-brăŋk), **lab′y-rin′thi-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

lab′y-rin′thi-cal-ly, *adv.* of LABYRINTHIC, LABYRINTHICAL.

lab′y-rin-thi′tis (-thī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the labyrinth of the ear.

Lab′y-rin′tho-don′ti-a (-rĭn′thō-dŏn′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Var. of LABYRINTHODONTA. — **lab′y-rin′tho-don′ti-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

lac. † LACK, LAKE.

lac, *v. t.* To lacquer. *Obs.*

lac. [L.] *Pharm.* Milk.

L. A. C. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company. *Eng.*

La′can-don′ (lä′kän-dōn′), *n.*; *pl.* -DONES (-dō′nās). One of a tribe of Mayan Indians still forming an independent community on the borderland between Guatemala and Yucatan.

‖ **la′ca-tan′** (lä′kä-tän′), *n.* [Tag.] A superior kind of banana. *Phil. I.*

lac-ca′ic (lă-kā′ĭk), *a.* Also **lac′ca-in′ic** (lăk′ȧ-ĭn′ĭk). *Chem.* Designating a brownish red crystalline acid from lac dye, resembling carminic acid.

lac′cate (lăk′āt), *a.* [See 2d LAC.] *Bot.* Appearing as if varnished; as, *laccate* leaves.

lacche, lacchet. † LATCH, LATCHET.

lac′cic (lăk′sĭk). [Cf. F. *laccique*.] Laccaic.

lac′cin (-sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *laccine*.] *Chem.* A yellow amorphous substance got from lac.

lac dye. A scarlet coloring matter, resembling cochineal, obtained from lac. See LAC. It has been largely superseded in dyeing by artificial dyestuffs.

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3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A brooch or fibula. **b** A baldric or belt. **c** In building, a tie beam; a brace; also, a paneled ceiling. *Oxf. E. D.*
4. An ornamental braid for trimming men's hats, coats, uniforms, etc., or an ornament made of it; — now only in *gold lace* or *silver lace* (which see).
5. An openwork fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, cotton, etc., made with a needle, bobbins, or machinery, and usually figured; as, pillow *lace*, point *lace*, etc.; a delicate tissue of thread, much worn as an ornament of dress.
6. A dash of spirits (or formerly sugar) added to coffee or some other beverage.

lace (lās), *v. t.*; LACED (lāst); LAC′ING (lās′ĭng). **1**. To noose or snare; to insnare. *Obs.*
2. To fasten or unite with or as with a lace or laces; to draw together with a lace passed through eyelet holes.
3. To compress the waist of (a person) by tightening the laces; or to compress (a person's waist) by lacing; — often with *in* or *down*.
4. To twine, draw, thread, or pass as a lace; to interlace; to intertwine.
5. To adorn or trim with or as if with lace or narrow braids of decorative material; as, cloth *laced* with silver.
His silver skin *laced* with his golden blood. *Shak.*
6. To beat; to lash; to make stripes on.
I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*
7. To pierce (a ship) with shots. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
8. *Cookery.* To gash repeatedly (the breast of a bird); — with *down*. *Obs.*
9. To add a dash of spirits, or formerly sugar, to (a beverage); to dash or flavor.

lace, *v. i.* **1**. To be fastened, or to admit of being fastened or tightened, with a lace or laces; as, these boots *lace*.
2. To use lacing for compression of the waist; to effect compression by lacing.

lace′bark′ (-bärk′), **lac′ey-bark′** (lās′ĭ-), *n.* **a** A West Indian thymelæaceous shrub (*Lagetta lintearia*); — so called from the interlacing fibers of the bast, which is used for making fancy articles. **b** One of the Australian kurrajongs (*Sterculia acerifolia*), having similar bast fiber. **c** = RIBBON TREE.

laced (lāst), *pret. & p. p.* of LACE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Fastened, tightened, decorated, trimmed, furnished, etc., with a lace or laces, or with lace. **b** Streaked; marked with streaks of color, as a flower or a bird; specif., *Poultry*, edged or bordered with a band of color differing from the body color; — said of a feather. **c** *Mech.* Crossing, as bicycle spokes near the hub. — **laced beam**, *Mech.*, a lattice beam. — **l. mutton**, a prostitute. *Old Slang.* *Shak.*

Lac′e-dæ-mo′ni-an (lăs′ē-dē-mō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Lac′e-de-mo′ni-an**. [L. *Lacedaemonius*, Gr. Λακεδαιμόνιος, fr. Λακεδαίμων Lacedæmon.] Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the chief city of Laconia. — *n.* A Spartan.

lace fern. **a** Any of several American ferns of the genus *Cheilanthes* having finely dissected bipinnate fronds, as *C. gracillima*. **b** Any filmy fern of the genus *Hymenophyllum*.

lace piece. *Shipbuilding.* The main timber supporting the beak or head projecting beyond the stem in a wooden ship.

lace′pod′ (lās′pŏd′), *n.* Any Californian brassicaceous plant of the genus *Thysanocarpus*, with indehiscent pods perforated with fine meshes and often semitransparent.

lac′er-a-ble (lăs′ēr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *lacerabilis.*] That can be lacerated. — **lac′er-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

lac′er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *laceratus*, p. p. of *lacerare* to lacerate, fr. *lacer* mangled, lacerated; cf. Gr. λακίς a rent, rending, λακίζειν to tear; perh. akin to E. *slay.*] To tear; to rend; to separate by tearing; to mangle; as, to *lacerate* the flesh. Hence: To afflict; to harrow; as, to *lacerate* the heart.

lac′er-ate (lăs′ēr-āt) } *p. a.* [L. *laceratus*, p. p.] **1**. Rent;
lac′er-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) } torn; mangled; hence, harrowed; distracted; as, a *lacerated* wound.
By each other's fury *lacerate*. *Southey.*
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the margin or apex deeply and irregularly cut or incised.
lacerated foramen. *Anat.* = FORAMEN LACERUM.

lac′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *laceratio*: cf. F. *lacération.*]
1. Act of lacerating.
2. A breach or wound made by lacerating.

lac′er-a-tive (lăs′ēr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Lacerating, or tending to lacerate; as, *lacerative* humors. *Harvey.*

La-cer′ta (lȧ-sûr′tȧ), *n.* [L., a lizard. See LIZARD.] **1**. *Zoöl.* A genus of lizards. Formerly it included nearly all the known lizards, but it is now restricted to certain typical Old World species, like the green lizard (*Lacerta viridis*) and the sand lizard (*L. agilis*) of Europe. It is the type of a family, **La-cer′ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē), which with related families composes a suborder, **La-cer′tæ** (-tē). The latter contains all the Lacertilia with the exception of the geckos and chameleons. See LIZARD, *Illust.*
2. *gen.* -TÆ. *Astron.* A galactic constellation north of Pegasus. It has no stars brighter than the fourth magnitude.

la-cer′ti-an (-shĭ-ăn; -tĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Like, or of or pert. to, the Lacertilia. — *n.* One of the Lacertilia; a lizard.

la-cer′ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Lacerta* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Lizardlike; having the form of a typical lizard.

Lac′er-til′i-a (las′ēr-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lacertus* a lizard.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of reptiles comprising the ordinary lizards, chameleons, geckos, and various allied limbless forms. Structurally they are nearly allied to the snakes, and like them are a group of modern origin, no fossil forms earlier than the Cretaceous being known. The typical members of the order (see LIZARD) have an only moderately elongated body, a tapering tail, well-developed pentadactyl limbs, a scaly or tuberculated skin, movable eyelids, an auditory tympanum, and a nondilatable mouth, the halves of the mandible being always united by a sutural symphysis, not by an elastic ligament as in the snakes. Many of the Lacertilia (see BLINDWORM, GLASS SNAKE) approach the snakes in the elongation of the body, and reduction or complete loss of the limbs, while others (see AMPHISBÆNA) are blind, wormlike, burrowing animals with a nearly scaleless skin. The Lacertilia inhabit the tropical, and less abundantly the warm temperate, parts of the world, and are mostly terrestrial or arboreal in habits, feeding on insects, snails, fruits, etc. They are all harmless with the exception of one genus (see GILA MONSTER).

lac′er-til′i-an (lăs′ēr-tĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or belonging to the Lacertilia. — *n.* One of the Lacertilia; a lizard.

lac-et′ (lās-ĕt′), *a.* [Dim. of *lace.*] Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of braid of various widths and patterns, used with crochet work to make trimming, or with lace stitches to form a design.

lace′wing′ (lās′wĭng′), *n.* Any of certain neuropterous insects of *Chrysopa*, *Hemerobius*, and allied genera (see these terms). They have delicate, lacelike wings and brilliant eyes. Their larvæ are useful in destroying aphids.

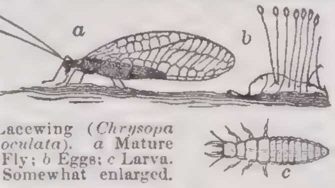

Lacewing (*Chrysopa oculata*). *a* Mature Fly; *b* Eggs; *c* Larva. Somewhat enlarged.

Lach′e-na′li-a (lăk′ē-nā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after W. de *Lachenal*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African bulbous liliaceous plants. having several ligulate basal leaves and scapes of pendulous, tubular, red and yellow flowers. They are sometimes known as *Cape cowslips*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

lach′es (lăch′ĕz), *n.* [OF. *laschesse*, fr. *lasche* lax, indolent, F. *lâche*, fr. *laschier* to loose, F. *lâcher*, ult. fr. L. *laxus* loose, lax. See LAX.] **1**. Laxness; remissness; negligence; neglect. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* Neglect to do a thing at the proper time; undue delay in asserting a right, or in claiming or asking for a privilege.
3. Loosely, culpable negligence; carelessness. *Rare.*

Lach′e-sis (lăk′ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάχεσις, lit., lot, fr. λαγχάνειν, λαχεῖν, to obtain by lot.] **1**. One of the Fates. See FATE, 4.
2. *Zoöl.* A genus of American and Asiatic snakes allied to the rattlesnakes, but with no rattle and with the head covered with very small shields or scales. See BUSH MASTER, FER-DE-LANCE.

Lach′no-ster′na (lăk′nō-stûr′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λάχνη, or λάχνος, soft hair, down + στέρνον breast.] *Zoöl.* A genus of beetles including the common June bugs of the northern United States. See JUNE BEETLE.

lach′ry-mal (lăk′rĭ-măl), *a.* The better, but unusual, spelling is **lac′ri-mal**. [Cf. F *lacrymal.* See LACHRYMOSE.] **1**. Of or pert. to tears; as, *lachrymal* effusions.
2. Characterized by tears; indicative of weeping. *Rare.*
3. *Anat.* Designating, pertaining to, or situated near, the organs producing tears. — **lachrymal bone**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a bone of the face situated, in man, within the orbit at the inner side of the eye. In fishes the name has been applied to the prefrontal and preorbital. — **l. canals**, two short ducts leading from minute orifices on small papillæ, the **lachrymal papillæ**, on each eyelid near the inner angle of the eye and opening (after uniting) into the nasal duct. — **l. caruncle**, a small, reddish follicular elevation at the inner canthus of the eye. — **l. duct**, the nasal duct. — **l. gland**, an oval gland, about the size and shape of an almond, and situated at the outer and upper part of each orbit, which secretes the tears. — **l. papillæ**. See LACHRYMAL CANALS. — **l. sac**, the dilated upper extremity of the nasal duct. — **l. sinus**, a suborbital sac or tear bag developed by certain ruminants. — **l. vase**, a lachrymatory.

lach′ry-mal, *n.* Better, but unusual, spelling, **lac′ri-mal**.
1. *pl.* Lachrymal organs; also, fits of weeping.
People go to the theaters to have . . . their risibles and *lachrymals* set agoing. *The Lutheran.*
2. *Anat.* The lachrymal bone.
3. = LACHRYMATORY, 1.

lach′ry-mate (-māt), *v. i.* To weep. *Rare.*

lach′ry-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *lacrimatio.*] A weeping. *Rare.*

lach′ry-ma-to-ry (lăk′rĭ-mȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *lacrymatoire.*] **1**. A vase designed to contain tears; esp., *Archæol.*, a "tear bottle;" one of a class of narrow-necked vessels found in sepulchers of the ancient Romans and so called from a former notion that the tears of the deceased person's friends were collected in them.
2. A handkerchief. *Humorous.*

lach′ry-ma-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to tears; tending to make tears flow; designed to contain tears; lachrymal.

lach′ry-mose (lăk′rĭ-mōs), *a.* [L. *lacrymosus*, better *lacrimosus*, fr. *lacrima*, *lacruma* (also badly spelt *lachryma*) a tear, for older *dacrima*, akin to E. *tear.* See TEAR the secretion.] **1**. Generating or shedding tears; given to shedding tears; suffused with tears; tearful.
You should have seen his *lachrymose* visnomy. *Lamb.*
2. *Bot.* Bearing tear-shaped appendages, as the gills of certain fungi.
—**lach′ry-mose-ly**, *adv.* —**lach′ry-mos′i-ty** (-mŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Lac′i-na′ri-a (lăs′ĭ-nā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See LACINIA. So named in allusion to the fringed appearance of the heads.] *Bot.* A large genus of American asteraceous herbs having spicate showy red or purple heads of tubular flowers, narrow leaves, and thick, often tuberous, roots. The bracts of the involucre are in several series, often squarrose, and the achenes are ribbed. The numerous species are commonly called *blazing-star*, or *button snakeroot*; several are cultivated.

lac′ing (lās′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LACE. Specif.: *vb. n.*
1. Action of one that laces, in securing, fastening, or tightening, compressing, beating, etc.
2. Any of various things that lace or fasten or that are of the nature of a lace or of lace; specif.: **a** A lace or fastening, as a shoestring. **b** *Mach.* A thong of thin leather, or a kind of metal clip, used to unite the ends of belts. **c** Ornamental braid for uniforms, etc. **d** A dash of spirits in a beverage; a lace. **e** A colored border or margin of a flower, esp. when fimbriate, as in the carnation, or of a feather. **f** See LATTICING, 2. **g** A rope or line passing through eyelet holes or the like along the edge of a sail or an awning to attach it to a yard, gaff, etc. **h** *Math.* An inseparable complex of three or more endless cords (of infinitesimal cross section), no two of which are interlocked.

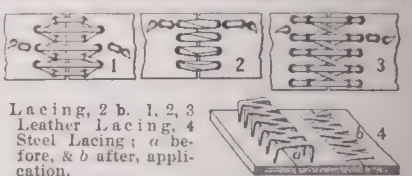

Lacing, 2 b. 1, 2, 3 Leather Lacing, 4 Steel Lacing; *a* before, & *b* after, application.

la-cin′i-a (lȧ-sĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. LACINIÆ (-ē), E. LACINIAS (-ȧz). [L., the lappet or flap of a garment.] **1**. *Bot.* Any narrow incised segment in a foliage or floral leaf.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** The inner process of the stipes of the maxilla of an insect. **b** A slender fleshy process on the head in certain fishes.

la-cin′i-ate (-āt) } *a.* [See LACINIA.]
la-cin′i-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) } Fringed; having a fringed border; specif., *Bot.*, cut into deep irregular lobes; narrowly incised, the divisions coarser than when fimbriate.

Laciniate Petals.

la-cin′i-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* A lacinia; also, state or quality of being laciniate.

la-cin′i-ose (lȧ-sĭn′ĭ-ōs), *a.* [L. *laciniosus.*] Laciniate; fringed.

la-cin′u-la (-ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-lȧz). [NL.] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small lacinia. **b** *Bot.* The inflexed mucronate point of the petal in many apiaceous plants.

la-cin′u-late (-lāt) }
la-cin′u-lose (-lōs) } *a.* Finely laciniate; having lacinulæ.

Lac′i-ste′ma (lăs′ĭ-stē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λακίς a rent + στῆμα stamen.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American shrubs constituting the family **Lac′i-ste-ma′ce-æ** (-stē-mā′sē-ē) of the order Piperales (hence **lac′i-ste-ma′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*). They have flowers in aments; the fruit is a small 3-valved capsule.

lack (lăk), *n.* [ME. *lac*; cf. D. *lak* slander, *laken* to blame, Icel. *lakr* lacking, defective.] **1**. Defect; blame; cause of blame; fault; crime; offense. *Obs.*
2. A fault entailing disgrace; disgrace. *Obs.* *Scot.*
3. Fact or state of being deficient or wanting; deficiency; want; need; as, *lack* of reason; a *lack* of food.
She swooneth now and now for *lack* of blood. *Chaucer*
Let his *lack* of years be no impediment. *Shak.*
4. Fact or state of being in want or straitened circumstances; need; famine; starvation.
5. That which is lacking; thing needed; as, green forage is a *lack* of desert regions.
Syn. — LACK, WANT (which are often interchangeable) agree in the idea of deficiency. But LACK often merely states the fact of absence or defect; WANT commonly heightens the implication that what is lacking is desirable or necessary; as, "Good counselors *lack* no clients" (*Shak.*); "like an angry hive of bees that *want* their leader" (*id.*); "tinged with wan from *lack* of sleep" (*Tennyson*); "I must die for *want* of one bold word" (*id.*). See DESIRE, NEED, POVERTY.

lack, *v. i.*; LACKED (lăkt); LACK′ING. **1**. To be wanting, missing, or deficient; — now chiefly used in the *p. pr.*; as, fruit was not *lacking*.
Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty. *Gen.* xviii. 28.
2. To have need; to be short; — with *of* or sometimes *in*. Specif., to be in want or need.
The young lions do *lack*, and suffer hunger. *Ps.* xxxiv 10.
What hour now?
I think it *lacks* of twelve. *Shak.*

lack (lăk), *v. t.* **1**. To be without, destitute of, or deficient in; not to have: as, we *lack* rifles for the troops.

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lace bug. Any of the small bugs constituting the hemipterous family Tingitidæ, the body and wings of which are covered with a lacelike network of white lines. They live on plant juices.
lace button. The daisy fleabane. *U. S.*
lace coral. Any member of the family Fenestellidæ, extinct bryozoans whose zoaria form lacelike expansions.
laced, *p. a.* *Her.* Lessened. *Obs.*
lace flower. The wild carrot.
lace fly. A lacewing fly.
lace glass. Venetian glass having patterns resembling lace.
lace head. A lace headdress. *Obs.* *Scot.*
lace′leaf′, *n.* The lattice plant.
lace lizard. A large aquatic monitor (*Varanus giganteus*) of Australia.
lace′man (lās′măn), *n.* A man who makes or deals in lace.
lace paper. Paper with an openwork design in imitation of lace.
lace pigeon. A domestic pigeon having the webs of the feathers disunited; esp., a white fantail with this peculiarity.
lace pillow. A cushion used in making pillow lace.
lace plant. = LATTICE PLANT.
lac′er (lās′ēr), *n.* One who laces.
lac′er-ant (lăs′ēr-ănt), *a.* [L. *lacerans*, p. pr.] Lacerating; harrowing. *Rare.*
lac′er-ate-ly, *adv.* of LACERATE.
lacert, *n.* [OF. *lacerte.* See LACERTUS.] A muscle. *Obs.*
lacert, *n.* [L. *lacerta* or *lacertus* lizard.] A lizard. *Obs. & R.*
la-cer′ti-loid (lȧ-sûr′tĭ-loid), *a.* [*Lacertilia* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or belonging to, the Lacertilia.
la-cer′tine (-tĭn; -tīn; 183), *a.* *Zoöl.* Lacertian.
la-cer′toid (-toid), *a.* [*Lacerta* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Lacertiform.
la-cer′tose (-tōs), *a.* Also **lacer′tous** (-tŭs). [L. *lacertosus*, or OF. *lacertos.*] Muscular.
lace runner. In the Nottingham lace trade, an embroiderer with the needle. *Local, Eng.*
lac′er-y (lās′ēr-ĭ), *n.* Work having the appearance of lace.
lace stitch. = HALF STITCH **b**.
lace tree. = LACEBARK **b**.
lace′-winged′ (lās′wĭngd′), *a.* Having thin, transparent, reticulated wings. — **lace-winged fly**. = LACEWING.
lace′wom′an (-wŏŏm′ăn), *n.* A woman who makes, or deals in, lace.
lace′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* = LACEBARK **b**.
lace′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Work consisting or suggestive of lace.
lace′y (lās′ĭ). Var. of LACY.
lach. † LAUGH.
lach. Obs. or ref. sp. of LATCH.
lache. † LATCH, LASH.
lache (lăch). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LETCH, a pond.
lache, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *laschier* to slacken, F. *lâcher*.] To neglect; slight; be negligent; loiter. *Obs.*
lache, *a.* [F. *lâche.*] Lax; slack; lacking courage. — *n.* A coward; a craven; an effeminate, indolent man. *Both Obs.*
lach′ed-ness, *n.* Laxness. *Obs.*
lachenes. † LASHNESS.
lach′es, *a.* [Cf. LACHES, *n.*] Lewd; wanton; also, lax. *Obs.*
lach′es, *v. t. & i.* [See LACHES, *n.*] To neglect or slight; to be idle or careless. *Obs.*
lach′et. † LATCHET.
La-chi′as (lȧ-kī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
La′chish (lā′kĭsh). *Bib.*
Lach′lan pine (lŏk′lăn). [From the *Lachlan* River, N. S. Wales.] = CAMPHORWOOD.
Lach-nan′thes (lăk-năn′thēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάχνη, or λάχνος, soft hair, down + ἄνθος flower.] Syn. of GYROTHECA.
lach′ous, *a.* [Cf. LACHES, *n.*] Negligent. *Obs.* — **lach′ousness**, *n.* *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
lach′ry-ma (lăk′rĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L. See LACHRYMOSE.] **1**. A tear.
2. [*cap.*] Short for LACHRYMA CHRISTI.
lach′ry-ma-ble, *a.* [L. *lacrimabilis*, fr. *lacrima* a tear.] Lamentable; tearful. *Obs.*
Lach′ry-ma Chris′ti (lăk′rĭ-mȧ krĭs′tĭ; -tĭ). Also **Lach′ry-mæ Chris′ti** (-mē). [L., lit., Christ's tear.] A rich, sweet Neapolitan wine.
lach′ry-mæ-form′, *a.* Incorrect var. of LACHRYMIFORM.
lach′ry-ma-ry (lăk′rĭ-mā-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* Lachrymatory. [*Obs.*]
lach′ry-men′tal, *a.* Tearful.
lach′ry-mi-form′ (-mĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [L. *lacrima* tear + *-form.*] Tear-shaped.
lach′ry-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One given to weeping; a weeper.
lach′ry-mo-na′sal (lăk′rĭ-mō-nā′zăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the lachrymal and nasal bones or structures.
lach′ry-mo′sal (-mō′săl), *a.* [Tearful.]
lach′ry-mous (lăk′rĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *lacrimeus.*] Lachrymose. *Rare.*
lacht. † LAW.
lacht. Latched. *Ref. Sp.*
lacing course. *Masonry.* A band of regular, or flat-bedded, masonry, used in a wall or pier of rough masonry as a bond course; also, several such adjacent courses taken collectively.
Lac′i-ni-a′ri-a (lăs′ĭ-nĭ-ā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Var. of LACINARIA.
la-cin′i-a′tion (lȧ-sĭn′ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* A lacinia; also, state of being laciniate.
la-cin′i-form (lȧ-sĭn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See LACINIA; -FORM.] Fringelike.
lac′i-ni′o-la (lăs′ĭ-nĭ′ō-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OLÆ (-lē). [NL. See LACINIA.] *Bot.* = LACINULA **a**.
la-cin′i-o-late (lȧ-sĭn′ĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* [See LACINIA.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* = LACINULATE.
la-cin′i-ous, *a.* Laciniate; full of windings: labyrinthine. *Obs.*
la′cis (lā′sĭs), *n.* An old form of lace having a foundation of netting on which a pattern was darned or figures were applied. It was often made in squares joined by ornamental stitches.
lack. Var. of LAC, LECK.
lack, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *lakr.* See LACK, *n.*] Wanting; missing; defective. *Obs.*
lack, *interj.* [Cf. ALACK.] An exclamation of regret or surprise; — used only in *good lack*. *Obs. or Dial.*
lack, *v. t.* To pierce with shots,

2. To want; need; require; — formerly esp. in the salesman's cry, *What d' ye lack?*

If any of you *lack* wisdom, let him ask of God. *James* i. 5.

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To do without. **b** To feel the absence of; miss. "Your noble friends do *lack* you." *Shak.* **c** To blame; abuse; reproach. **d** To depreciate; disparage.
to lack, to be blamed; blameworthy; as, he is *to lack*. *Obs.*

lack′a-dai′si-cal (lăk′ȧ-dā′zĭ-kăl), *a.* [From LACKADAISY, *interj.*] Affectedly languishing or languid; listless; languidly sentimental. — **lack′a-dai′si-cal′i-ty** (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), **lack′a-dai′si-cal-ness**, *n.* — **lack′a-dai′si-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See SENTIMENTAL.

lack′a-dai′sy (lăk′ȧ-dā′zĭ), *interj.* = LACKADAY. — *n.* The utterance of "lackadaisy!" — *a.* Lackadaisical. *All Rare.*

lack′ey (lăk′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). [F. *laquais*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *lacayo*; of uncertain origin.] **1**. A footman; a valet; fig., a servile follower; a toady.
2. A hanger-on; a (camp) follower. *Obs. or Archaic.*

lack′ey, *v. i.*; LACK′EYED (-ĭd); LACK′EY-ING. To act or serve as lackey; to pay servile attendance. *Now Rare.*

lack′ey, *v. t.* To attend as a lackey; to wait upon.

A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her. *Milton.*

lack′lus′ter, **lack′lus′tre** (lăk′lŭs′tẽr), *n.* A want of luster. — *a.* Wanting luster or brightness.

lac lake. The coloring matter of lac when precipitated from its solutions by some metallic compound, as alum.

lac′moid (lăk′moid), *n.* [*lacmus* litmus + *-oid.*] A violet-blue dyestuff made from resorcin, much used as an indicator for acid salts and free acid. Its colors are like litmus.

La-co′ni-an (lȧ-kō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Laconia, the southeastern part of the Peloponnesus. Its capital was Sparta. — *n.* One of the people of Laconia.

La-con′ic (lȧ-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Laconicus* Laconian, Gr. Λακωνικός, fr. Λάκων a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, or Spartan: cf. F. *laconique.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Laconian; Spartan; characteristic of, or like, the Laconians, or Spartans. *Now Rare.*
2. [*l. c.*] Expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Laconians, or Spartans; brief and pithy; concise; epigrammatic; sententious.

His sense was strong and his style *laconic*. *Welwood.*

Syn. — Short, brief, succinct, pointed, pithy. See CONCISE.

la-con′ic, *n.* **1**. A laconic person. *Obs.*
2. Laconic, or concise, speech or writing; laconism; *pl.*, laconic sentences. *Addison.*
3. A laconicum. *Obs.*

la-con′i-cum (lȧ-kŏn′ĭ-kŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CA (-kȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *Laconicus* Laconian. See LACONIC.] *Rom. Antiq.* A room in which dry hot-air baths are taken to induce perspiration; — so named by the Romans because supposed to have been introduced by the Spartans.

lac′o-nism (lăk′ō-nĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. Λακωνισμός, fr. Λακωνίζειν to imitate Lacedæmonian manners, to speak laconically: cf. F. *laconisme.*] **1**. Disposition to favor, or practice of favoring, the Laconians, or Spartans. *Rare.*
2. A vigorous, brief manner of expression; laconic style.
3. An instance of laconic style or expression.

lac′o-nize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.*; LAC′O-NIZED (-nīzd); LAC′O-NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [Gr. Λακωνίζειν. See LACONIC.] To imitate the manner of the Laconians, esp. in brief, pithy speech, or in frugality and austerity; [*cap.*] to favor the Laconians; to render Laconian, as in government.

lac′quer (lăk′ẽr), *n.* Also *lacker*. [F. *lacre* a sort of sealing wax, Pg. *lacre*, fr. *lacca* lac. See LAC the resin.]
1. = LAC, the resin. *Obs.*
2. **a** A varnish consisting of a solution of shellac in alcohol, often colored with gamboge, saffron, or the like. It is used for varnishing metals, esp. brass, papier-maché, wood, etc. **b** Any of various varnishes with a resin as the base; specif., the natural varnish obtained in Japan by tapping the *Rhus vernicifera*, or varnish tree, and drying the sap in the air. Various varnish preparations are made by adding pigments or other substances to the natural varnish. These varnishes form a remarkably tough and durable coat. In ordinary lacquer work at least 15 coats are applied, each coat being thoroughly polished. Lacquer work is also produced in China, India, and Persia, but is greatly inferior to the best Japanese work.
3. A decorative article made of wood coated with Japanese or other Oriental lacquer and often inlaid with ivory, metal, etc.; collectively, such work or articles: lac.

lac′quer, *v. t.*; -QUERED (lăk′ẽrd); -QUER-ING. To cover or coat with lacquer; to varnish. — **lac′quer-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

lac′quer-ing, *n.* Act or business of putting on lacquer; varnishing; also, the lacquer put on.

lac′ri-mo′so (lăk′rĭ-mō′sō), *a.* [It. See LACHRYMOSE.] *Music.* Plaintive; — a term applied to a mournful or pathetic movement or style.

la-crosse′ (lȧ-krŏs′; 205), *n.* [F. *la crosse*, lit., the crosier, hooked stick. Cf. CROSIER.] A game of ball, originating among the North American Indians, now the popular field sport of Canada, and played also in England and the United States. Each player carries a long-handled racket, called a *crosse*. The ball is not handled, but caught, carried, and thrown with the crosse, the object being to throw it through the opponent's goal. There are twelve players on each side.

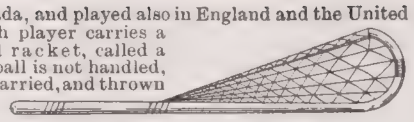

Lacrosse Racket, or Crosse

lac′tal-bu′min (lăk′tăl-bū′mĭn), *n.* [*lacto-* + *albumin.*] An albumin present in milk, similar to serum albumin.

lac′tam (lăk′tăm), *n.* [*lac*tone + *am*ino.] *Org. Chem.* An inner anhydride of an amino acid, formed by the loss of a molecule of water from the amino and carboxyl groups, and of the general formula $R''<^{CO}_{NH}>$. Lactams correspond to lactones of hydroxy acids. See LACTONE, LACTIM.

lac′ta-rene (lăk′tȧ-rēn), **lac′ta-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] A preparation of casein from milk, used as a fixing agent in calico printing.

Lac-ta′ri-us (lăk-tā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lactarius* milky.] *Bot.* A large genus of agaricaceous fungi exuding abundant white milky juice when cut or broken. Some, as *L. deliciosus*, are edible; others have a hot, peppery taste, and are poisonous. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

lac′ta-ry (lăk′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *lactarius*, fr. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] **a** Of, pertaining to, or connected with, milk. **b** Milky; full of white juice like milk. *Obs.*

lac′tase (-tās), *n.* [See LACTOSE; -ASE.] *Chem.* An enzyme, found in certain yeasts and in the animal body, which decomposes lactose into glucose and galactose.

lac′tate (-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); -TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [L. *lactare*, *lactatum*, fr. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] To secrete milk; also, to suckle young.

lac′tate, *v. t.* To make milky. *Rare.*

lac′tate, *n.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of lactic acid.

lac-ta′tion (lăk-tā′shŭn), *n.* The secretion and yielding of milk by the mammary gland; act of giving suck.

lac′te-al (lăk′tē-ăl), *a.* [L. *lacteus* milky, fr. *lac*, *lactis*, milk. Cf. GALAXY, LETTUCE.] **1**. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, milk; milky; as, the *lacteal* fluid.
2. *Anat.* Conveying or containing chyle; as, the *lacteal* vessels. See LACTEAL, *n.*
lacteal fever, *Med.*, milk fever. — **l. gland**, *Anat.*, a lymphatic gland situated upon a lacteal vessel.

lac′te-al, *n.* **1**. *Anat.* One of the lymphatic vessels of the small intestine which convey the chyle from the intestine through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct. They begin in the central lymphatic radicles of the villi.
2. *Bot.* A laticiferous duct. *Obs.*

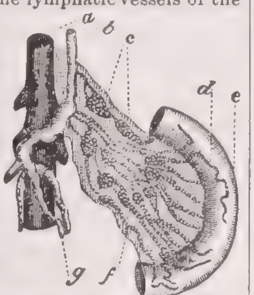

Lacteals and Adjacent Parts. *a* Aorta; *b* Thoracic Duct; *c* Lymphatic Glands in the Mesentery, connected with each other and with the Thoracic Duct by the Lacteals *f*; *d* Radicles of the Lacteals in the wall of the Intestine *e*; *g* Large Lacteals separated from the Mesentery.

lac-tesce′ (lăk-tĕs′), *v. i.* [L. *lactescere.*] To become milky. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lac-tes′cence (-tĕs′ĕns), *n.* **1**. A becoming milky; milklike appearance or state; milkiness.
2. *Bot.* An abundant flow of sap, esp. white. *Rare.*

lac-tes′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *lactescens*, p. pr. of *lactescere* to turn to milk, incho. fr. *lactere* to be milky, fr. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.]
1. Having a milky look; becoming milky.
2. **a** Secreting, or concerned in the secretion of, milk. **b** *Bot.* Yielding a milky juice, or latex.

lac′ti- (lăk′tĭ-). Combining form from Latin *lac*, *lactis*, meaning *milk*. See LACTO-.

lac′tic (lăk′tĭk), *a.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk: cf. F. *lactique*. See LACTEAL; cf. GALACTIC.] Of or pertaining to milk; procured from sour milk or whey; as, *lactic* fermentation.
lactic acid, *Chem.*, a colorless sirupy acid, $CH_3CH(OH)CO_2H$, called also α-hydroxy-propionic acid. There are three optically different modifications: (1) **dextrolactic acid** (called also **sarcolactic**, or **paralactic, acid**), found chiefly in dead muscular tissue; (2) **levolactic acid**, produced in the decomposition of cane sugar by a certain ferment; (3) **inactive lactic acid**, which is ordinary lactic acid, or **lactic acid of fermentation**, formed in the souring of milk, etc. Lactic acid is isomeric with hydracrylic acid, and the two are sometimes distinguished respectively as *ethylidene* (or *ethidene*) *lactic acid* and *ethylene lactic acid*. — **l. bacteria**, bacteria (as *Bacterium acidi-lactici*) which produce lactic fermentation. — **l. fermentation**, transformation of any of various organic substances, as milk sugar, or lactose, glucose, or mannite, into lactic acid. It is the cause of the souring of milk. It is produced by many organisms, oftenest by *Bacterium acidi-lactici*.

lac′ti-cin′i-a (lăk′tĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *R. C. Ch.* Food consisting of, or prepared from, milk. By papal dispensation, the use of lacticinia on most fasting days has been made lawful for the faithful.

lac′tide (lăk′tīd; -tĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-tid**. [*lac*tic + an*hydride.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, obtained by heating lactic acid, and regarded as an anhydride formed by union of two molecules of acid, with the loss of two molecules of water; by extension, any analogous substance. Lactides are formed from α-hydroxy acids, that is, acids having hydroxyl and carboxyl groups attached to the same carbon atom. Cf. LACTONE.

lac-tif′er-ous (lăk-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk + *-ferous.*] **1**. Secreting or conveying milk.
2. *Bot.* Laticiferous.

lac′ti-fi-ca′tion (lăk′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Production or secretion of milk. *Obs.*
2. Act or process of lactifying.

lac′ti-fy (lăk′tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*lacti-* + *-fy.*] To transform by lactic fermentation; as, *lactifying* bacteria.

lac′tim (lăk′tĭm), *n.* [*lac*tone + *im*ido.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of anhydrides isomeric with the lactams, but of an imido type, having the general formula $R''<^{C\cdot OH}_{\overset{\|}{N}}$.

lac-tim′ide (lăk-tĭm′īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*lac*tic + *imide.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_{10}O_2$, obtained as an anhydride of alanine, and regarded as an imido derivative of lactic acid.

lac′to- (lăk′tō-), **lac′ti-** (lăk′tĭ-), **lact-**. Combining forms from Latin *lac*, *lactis*, meaning *milk*.

lac′to-bu′ty-rom′e-ter (-bū′tĭ-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*lacto-* + *butyrometer.*] An instrument for determining the amount of butter fat in a sample of milk.

lac′to-den-sim′e-ter (-dĕn-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*lacto-* + *densimeter.*] A special hydrometer for finding the density of milk to discover whether it has been mixed with water or some of the cream has been removed.

lac′to-glob′u-lin (-glŏb′ū-lĭn), *n.* [*lacto-* + *globulin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific globulin contained in small amount in milk, perhaps the same as serum globulin.

lac-tom′e-ter (lăk-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*lacto-* + *-meter.* Cf. GALACTOMETER.] An instrument for estimating richness of milk, as a measuring glass, a specific-gravity bulb, etc.

lac′tone (lăk′tōn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* **a** A colorless liquid formerly stated to accompany lactide as a product of the action of heat on lactic acid. **b** Any of a series of anhydrides of certain hydroxy acids, formed by the elimination of water from the hydroxyl and carboxyl groups of the same molecule. The lactones may hence be regarded as intramolecular esters. In general, they are colorless liquids, having a weak aromatic odor. Lactones are formed most easily from γ-hydroxy acids, that is, those in which the hydroxyl is attached to the third carbon atom of the chain, counting that one as first which is in union with the carboxyl group. Such lactones are called **γ-lactones**. **δ-lactones** and **ε-lactones** are also known. — **lac-ton′ic** (lăk-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*

lac′to-phe′nin (lăk′tō-fē′nĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder, $C_{11}H_{15}O_3N$, a lactyl (see LACTYL **b**) derivative of *p*-phenetidine. It is antipyretic, analgesic, and hypnotic.

lac′to-pro′te-id (-prō′tē-ĭd), *n.* [*lacto-* + *proteid.*] *Chem.* Any of the proteids in milk, as lactoalbumin.

Lac′to-ris (lăk′tō-rĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of milky plant, fr. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the family **Lac′to-ri-da′ce-æ** (-rĭ-dā′sē-ē) (hence, **lac′to-ri-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*) of the order Ranunculales, and consisting of the single species *L. fernandeziana*, a low shrub with jointed branches, fleshy leaves, and small axillary inflorescence, native of the island of Juan Fernandez.

lac′to-scope (lăk′tō-skōp), *n.* [*lacto-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for estimating the amount of cream contained in milk by its relative opacity.

lac′tose (-tōs), *n.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk + *-ose.*] *Chem.* **a** A hard, crystalline sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \cdot H_2O$, present in milk, and separable from the whey by evaporation and crystallization. It is slightly sweet, dextrorotatory, and much less soluble in water than cane sugar or glucose. Called also *milk sugar*, *sugar of milk*, and, formerly, *lactin*. Lactose is used as a vehicle for medicines, and as an article of diet. Chemically, it is a disaccharide, yielding on hydration *d*-galactose and *d*-glucose. **b** = GALACTOSE.

lac′to-su′ri-a (lăk′tō-sū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lactose* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of lactose in the urine.

lac tree (lăk). **a** = LACQUER TREE. **b** An Asiatic euphorbiaceous tree (*Croton aromaticus*). It yields an aromatic resin, and is also one of the sources of shellac.

Lac-tu′ca (lăk-tū′kȧ), *n.* [L., lettuce. See LETTUCE.]

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as a ship. "We are *lacking* her through and through every shot." *C. Kingsley.*
"Captain, they *lack* us through and through:
The chilled steel bolts are swift." *Kipling.*
☞ This is a spurious word mistakenly evolved by Kingsley from *lact*, an obs. pret. of *lace*, *v. t.*, used in this sense in Sir Richard Hawkins's "Voyage into the South Sea" (*Oxf. E. D.*). In later editions of Kipling the word has been changed in the line quoted above.

lack′a-day′, *interj.* Short for ALACKADAY. *Obs. or Archaic.*

lack′all′, *n.* A person who lacks everything.

lack′brain′, *n.* One deficient in understanding. *Shak.*

lacke. † LAC, LACK.

lack′er, *n.* One who lacks.

lack′er, lack′er-er, lack′er-ing, etc. Var. of LACQUER, etc.

lack′et, *n.* [F. *laquais*, formerly also *lacquet*. See LACKEY.] A lackey. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lack′ey-an, *a.* Pertaining to a lackey. *Obs.*

lackey caterpillar. The caterpillar of a European moth (*Clisiocampa neustria*) of the family Lasiocampidæ, striped with blue, yellow, and red, with a white line on the back.

lack′eyed (lăk′ĭd), *p.a.* Having, or attended by, lackeys.

lack′ey-ism (-ĭ-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

lackey moth. The adult of the lackey caterpillar.

lack′ey-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

lack′ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LACK.

lack′land′ (lăk′lănd′), *n.* A person who has or rules over no territory. — *a.* Having no land; — an epithet of younger sons not of sufficient age to hold fiefs; esp., *Hist.*, a surname of King John of England, who inherited no territory.

lack′-Lat′in, *n.* A person ignorant of Latin; as, Sir John *Lack-Latin*, a term for an ignorant priest. *Obs.* — *a.* Not knowing Latin; unlearned.

Lack′-learn′ing Par′lia-ment. = UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT.

lack′less, *a.* Faultless; blameless. *Obs.*

lack′-lin′en, *a.* Having no linen or shirt.

lack′lus′trous (lăk′lŭs′trŭs), *a.* Lackluster.

lackt. Lacked. *Ref. Sp.*

lack′y. † LACKEY.

lack′y. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LACK, *v.*

lac′mus (lăk′mŭs), *n.* = LITMUS.

la-con′i-cal, *a.* Laconic. *Obs.*

la-con′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of LACONIC, LACONICAL. See -LY.

la-con′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

la-con′i-cism (lȧ-kŏn′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* = LACONISM.

Lac′o-som′i-dæ (lăk′ō-sŏm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λάκκος pond, tank + σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* A family of moths including the sack bearers.

lacque. † LAC.

lac′que-ian. † LACKEYAN.

lacquer plant *or* **tree**. Any tree yielding lacquer, or Japanese wax; specif., the tree *Rhus vernicifera*. See VARNISH TREE.

lacquer ware. = LACQUER, 3.

lac′quey (lăk′ĭ). Var. of LACKEY.

lac′ri-ma, lac′ri-mal, lac′ri-mous, etc. Obs. or ref. sp. vars. of LACHRYMA, etc.: — the theoretically correct spelling.

‖ **la′cri-mæ**, *or* **la′chry-mæ, re′rum** (lăk′rĭ-mē). [L.] The tears of things. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 462).

‖ **la′cri-man′do** (lä′krē-män′dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Lamenting; lacrimoso.

la-cross′er (lȧ-krŏs′ẽr), *n.* A lacrosse player.

lacrosse stick. A crosse.

lac′ry-ma, lac′ry-mal, lac′ry-ma-ry, lac′ry-ma-to-ry, -ry-mose, etc. Vars. of LACHRYMA, etc.

Lac′ry-ma, *or* **-mæ**, **Chris′ti**. Var. of LACHRYMA CHRISTI.

lacryme, *v. i.* [L. *lacrimare*: cf. OF. *lacrimer.*] Weep. *Obs.*

Lac′ry-mo′sa (lăk′rĭ-mō′sȧ), *n.* **a** A stanza (the last but one) of the hymn "Dies Iræ," forming a part of the requiem Mass — beginning "Lacrymosa dies illa." **b** A musical setting of this stanza.

lac sumac *or* **sumach**. = LACQUER TREE.

lact-. See LACTO-.

lac-ta′ceous (lăk-tā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] Milky. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lac′tage (lăk′tāj), *n.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk. See LACTEAL.] Produce of milk. *Obs.*

lac′ta-gogue (lăk′tȧ-gŏg), *a. & n.* [*lacto-* + *-agogue.*] *Med.* = GALACTAGOGUE.

lac-tam′ic (lăk-tăm′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating alanine, an amino acid related to lactic acid.

lac-tam′ide (lăk-tăm′īd; -ĭd; lăk′tȧ-mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-id**; [*lactic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A neutral white crystalline substance, $CH_3CH(OH)CONH_2$, the amide of lactic acid.

lac-tam′ine (lăk-tăm′ĭn; lăk′tȧ-mēn′), *n.* Also **-in**. [*lacto-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* = ALANINE. Cf. LACTAMIC.

lac′tant (lăk′tănt), *a.* [L. *lactans*, p. pr. of *lactare* to suck, fr. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] Suckling; giving suck. *Rare.*

lac-ta′ri-ous (lăk-tā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* *Bot.* Yielding a milky juice like that of species of *Lactarius*; — applied to fungi. *Rare.*

lac-ta′ri-um (lăk-tā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *lactarius* of milk.] A place for selling milk; dairy.

lac′ta-ry (lăk′tȧ-rĭ), *n.* A dairy house. *Rare.*

lac′te-an (-tē-ăn), *a.* [See LACTEAL.] Milky; lacteal. *Rare.*

lac′te-in (-ĭn), *n.* [L. *lacteus* milky.] Solidified or condensed milk.

lac′te-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See LACTEAL.] **a** Milky; resembling milk. **b** *Anat.* Lacteal. *Rare.* — **lacteous circle**, the Milky Way, or Galaxy. *Obs.* — **l. star**, a star of the Milky Way. *Obs.*

lac-tes′cen-cy (lăk-tĕs′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* A lactescent appearance or condition; lactescence.

lac-tess′. † LACTESCE.

lac-tif′er-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lac-tif′ic (-tĭf′ĭk), **lac-tif′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*lacti-* + *-fic.*] Producing milk.

lac′ti-flo′rous (lăk′tĭ-flō′rŭs; 201), *a.* [*lacti-* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having milk-white flowers. *R.*

lac-tif′lu-ous (lăk-tĭf′lōō-ŭs), *a.* [*lacti-* + L. *fluere* to flow.] Flowing with, or full of, milk.

lac′ti-form (lăk′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*lacti-* + *-form.*] Milklike. *Obs.*

lac′ti-fuge (lăk′tĭ-fūj), *n.* [*lacti-* + L. *fugare* to expel.] *Med.* A medicine to check the formation or secretion of milk.

lac′ti-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), **lac-tig′e-nous** (lăk-tĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*lacti-* + *-genic*, *-genous.*] Causing or promoting production of milk.

lac′tin, *n.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] *Chem.* Lactose. *Obs.*

lac-tiv′o-rous (lăk-tĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*lacti-* + *-vorous.*] Feeding upon milk.

lac′to-al-bu′min. Var. of LACTALBUMIN.

lac′to-bi-on′ic (lăk′tō-bī-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{12}$, obtained by action of bromide on lactose.

lac′to-bi′ose, *n.* [*lacto-* + *biose.*] = LACTOSE.

lac′to-cele, *n.* [*lacto-* + *-cele.*] A galactocele.

lac′to-chrome, *n.* [*lacto-* + *-chrome.*] A nitrogenous coloring matter said to be in milk.

lac′to-crit (lăk′tō-krĭt), *n.* Also **lac′to-crite** (-krīt). [*lacto-* + Gr. κριτής judge.] *Med.* A kind of lactometer for testing the amount of fat in milk.

lac-ton′ic (lăk-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [From LACTOSE.] *Chem.* Designating an acid better called *galactonic* acid. See GALACTONIC.

lac′to-phos′phate, *n.* A combination of a phosphate and a lactate.

lac′to-pro′te-in, *n.* [*lacto-* + *protein.*] *Chem.* **a** A substance formerly thought to exist in milk, now known to be a mixture produced by artificial chemical action. **b** = LACTOPROTEID.

lac-tos′a-zone (lăk-tōs′ȧ-zōn).

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fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

M

Bot. A large genus of cichoriaceous plants, the lettuces, distinguished by the beaked achene and the soft white multiseriate pappus. They are widely distributed in temperate regions, several, as the prickly lettuce (*L. scariola*), being troublesome weeds. The garden lettuce is *L. sativa.*

lac′tu-ca′ri-um (lăk′tū-kā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lactuca* lettuce.] The inspissated juice of the common lettuce. It is a mild hypnotic and antispasmodic, sometimes used in place of opium. Various unimportant substances, of more or less doubtful composition, have been described as obtained from lactucarium; as, **lac-tu′cer-in** (lăk-tū′-sẽr-ĭn) or **lac-tu′cone** (-kōn), **lac-tu′cer-ol** (*α* and *β*) (lăk-tū′sẽr-ōl; -ŏl), **lac-tu′cic acid** (-sĭk), **lac-tu′cin** (-sĭn), and **lac-tu′co-pi′crin** (-kō-pĭ′krĭn).

lac′tyl (lăk′tĭl), *n.* [*lactic* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A bivalent radical, $CH_3CH'CO'$, of which lactic acid is the hydroxide. **b** A univalent radical, $CH_3CH(OH)CO'$, of which lactic acid is the hydroxide.

la-cu′na (là-kū′nȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [L., ditch, pit, lake, orig., anything hollow. See LAGOON.] **1.** A blank space, as in a manuscript; a hiatus; a small opening; a small pit or depression; a gap; break.

The scientific treatment of existing *lacunæ* in our empirical knowledge. *James Ward.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Biol.* An intercellular space. **b** *Zoöl.* One of the spaces, among the tissues of lower animals, which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the body fluids. **c** *Anat.* (1) One of the follicles in the mucous membrane of the urethra. (2) One of the minute cavities in bone occupied by the bone cells. **d** *Bot.* One of the small pits on the surface of the thallus in lichens.

la-cu′nal (là-kū′năl), **la-cu′nar** (-nȧr), *a.* Lacunary.

la-cu′nar (là-kū′nȧr), *n.; pl.* E. LACUNARS (-nȧrz), L. LACUNARIA (lăk′ū-nā′rĭ-ȧ; 115). [L.] *Arch.* **a** = CAISSON, 3. **b** A ceiling, esp. one of the ancient Roman type made up of caissons or sunk panels.

Lacunar in the Dome of the Pantheon, Rome.

lac′u-na-ry (lăk′ū-nā-rĭ; là-kū′nȧ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lacuna; having lacunæ. — **lacunary function**, *Math.*, a function that has an essential singularity at every point of an assigned space (called **lacunary space**) of the plane, and hence loses all definition and ceases to exist in that space. — **l. region**, *Math.*, a region over no part of which a certain function can be continued analytically.

la-cu′nose (là-kū′nōs; 277), *a.* [L. *lacunosus* full of holes or hollows. See LACUNA.] Having, or full of, lacunæ. — **lac′u-nos′i-ty** (lăk′ū-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

la-cus′trine (là-kŭs′trĭn), *a.* [L. *lacus* lake: cf. F. *lacustral*, *lacustre.*] Of or pertaining to lakes; formed in, growing in, or inhabiting, lakes; as, *lacustrine* flowers; *lacustrine* deposits.

lacustrine dwellings. See LAKE DWELLINGS. — **l. period**, *Paleëthnol.*, the period characterized by lake dwellings.

lac′work′ (lăk′wûrk′), *n.* Ornamentation with lacquer painted or carved, or simply colored, sprinkled with gold, or the like; — used esp. of Oriental work of this kind.

lac′y (lās′ĭ), *a.;* LAC′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); LAC′I-EST. Resembling, or consisting of, lace; lacelike.

lad (lăd), *n.* [ME. *ladde*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A manservant; male attendant; a man of low station; varlet. *Obs.* **2.** A boy; youth; stripling; often, in familiarity or endearment, a man of any age. "Cupid is a knavish *lad.*" *Shak.* **3.** A male sweetheart. *Scot.*

lad′der (lăd′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *laddre*, AS. *hlǣder*, *hlǣdder;* akin to OFries. *hladder*, D. *ladder*, OHG. *leitara*, G. *leiter*, and from the root of E. *lean*, v. See LEAN, *v. i.;* cf. CLIMAX.] **1.** An appliance of wood, metal, or rope, usually portable, consisting, in its simplest form, of two long side pieces, usually parallel, joined at short intervals by crosspieces, called *rounds*, *rundels*, or, more commonly, *rungs*, on which a person may step in ascending or descending. See AËRIAL LADDER, STEPLADDER.

2. The gallows steps. *Obs.*

3. A thing like a ladder in form or use; hence, that by which one attains to eminence.

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder.* *Shak.*

4. *Railroads.* = BACKBONE, 3 **b.**

5. A fish ladder.

ladder of Jacob. = JACOB'S LADDER.

Ladder Beetle, slightly enlarged.

ladder beetle. An American leaf beetle (*Chrysomela scalaris*). The elytra are silvery white, striped and spotted with green; the under wings are rose-colored. It feeds on the linden tree.

ladder chain. A kind of chain like a ladder in shape.

Ladder Chain.

ladder shell. A spiral marine shell of the genus *Scalaria;* — so called because of the prominent ribs.

ladder stitch. An embroidery stitch with crossbars to resemble a ladder, sometimes having a finished edge of buttonhole stitch with the material cut away (then called **ladder point**), sometimes worked on the surface of the material (then called **Jacob**, or **ship**, **ladder**).

lad′der-way′ (lăd′ẽr-wā′), *n.* *Mining.* Any series of ladders for passage up or down in a mine; the compartment in which the ladders are.

lad′die (lăd′ĭ), *n.* A lad; a male sweetheart; — a term of affection. *Chiefly Scot.*

lade (lād), *v. t.; pret.* LAD′ED (lād′ĕd); *p. p.* LAD′ED, LAD′EN (lād′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAD′ING (lād′ĭng). [AS. *hladan* to heap, load, draw (water); akin to D. & G *laden* to load, OHG. *hladan*, *ladan*, Icel. *hlaða*, Sw. *ladda*, Dan. *lade*, Goth. *afhlaþan*, Russ. *klad'* a load, *klast'* to lade. Cf. LADLE, LATHE for turning, LAST a load.] **1.** To load; to put a burden or freight on or in, or to put or place as a load or cargo; to charge; to ship; as, to *lade* a vessel; to *lade* goods on a vessel.

And they *laded* their asses with the corn. *Gen.* xlii. 26.

2. To throw or lift in or out, with a ladle, dipper, or the like; to dip; draw; drain; bail; as, to *lade* water out of a tub, or into a cistern.

3. *Plate Glass Manuf.* To transfer (the molten glass) from the pot to the forming table.

4. To take in (water) by leaking; — said of a ship. *Obs.*

lade, *v. i.* **1.** To load; to do loading; to take on cargoes. **2.** To draw water by dipping; to take up water, etc., with a ladle or the like.

lad′en (lād′'n), *p. a.* [From LADE, *v. t.*] Loaded; freighted; burdened; as, a *laden* vessel; a *laden* heart.

lad′en, *v. t.;* LAD′ENED (-'nd); LAD′EN-ING. To lade.

La-din′ (là-dēn′), *n.* [From L. *Latinus* Latin. See LATIN.] A Rhæto-Romanic dialect spoken in parts of Switzerland and the Tyrol; also, one speaking it as a mother tongue.

lad′ing (lād′ĭng), *n.* **1.** A loading; also, a bailing or ladling. **2.** That which lades; load; cargo; freight; burden; as, the *lading* of a ship.

Syn. — See FREIGHT.

La-di′no (lä-dē′nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Sp., cunning, learned, lit., Latin, fr. L. *Latinus* Latin.] **1.** The mixed Spanish and Hebrew language spoken by Sephardim. **2.** In Spanish America and Spanish colonies: **a** One not of pure Spanish blood or nativity, as a negro, Indian, or halfbreed, who speaks Spanish or a Spanish dialect with approximate fluency. **b** Hence, a mestizo. **3.** [*l. c.*] A cunningly vicious horse. *Southeastern U. S.* **4.** A Ladin.

la′dle (lā′d'l), *n.* [AS. *hlædel*, fr. *hladan* to load, drain. See LADE, *v. t.*] A cuplike spoon, often of large size, with a long handle, used in lading or dipping. Hence: **a** *Metal. & Founding.* A vessel for conveying liquid metal from a blast furnace, open-hearth furnace, converter, or cupola to any other apparatus for further treatment or to a mold or molds for casting. **b** A waterwheel floatboard. **c** *Ordnance.* (1) A copper scoop, attached to a staff, formerly used with muzzle-loading cannon to withdraw the projectile and charge from a loaded piece. (2) A ring with handles formerly used for carrying spherical shot. **d** A long-handled box for taking up collections in church. *Scot.*

la′dle (lā′d'l), *v. t.;* LA′DLED (-d'ld); LA′DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To take up and convey in a ladle; to dip with or as with a ladle; as, to *ladle* soup. **2.** To furnish wheels with ladles, or floatboards.

la-drone′ (là-drōn′), *n.* [Sp. *ladrón*, L. *latro* robber.] **1.** A rogue or rascal; a blackguard. *Scot.* **2.** A thief or robber; esp., a highwayman; brigand; marauder; — used in Spanish-speaking countries or regions.

la-dron′ism (là-drōn′ĭz'm), *n.* Robbery or intimidation by ladrones; land piracy; brigandage; — used chiefly with respect to the Philippines.

la′dy (lā′dĭ), *n.; pl.* LADIES (-dĭz). [ME. *ladi*, *læfdi*, AS. *hlǣfdige*, *hlǣfdie;* AS. *hlāf* loaf + a root of uncertain origin, possibly akin to E. *dairy.* See LOAF; cf. LORD.] **1.** A woman who looks after the domestic affairs of a family; the female head of a household; a mistress. *Obs.* **2.** A woman having proprietary rights, rule, or authority; a woman to whom obedience or homage is owed as a ruler or feudal superior; mistress; — a feminine correlative of *lord.* "Lord or *lady* of high degree." *Lowell.*

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this, . . .
We make thee *lady.* *Shak.*

3. A woman to whom the particular homage of a knight was paid; a woman to whom one is devoted or bound; a sweetheart; a ladylove.

The soldier here his wasted store supplies,
And takes new valor from his *lady's* eyes. *Waller.*

4. [*cap.*] Specif., the Virgin Mary; — usually with *Our.* **5.** A woman of social distinction or position; a woman conventionally or courteously regarded as of a superior social position or as more or less above a certain rather indefinite but not necessarily high social status; — now correlative of *gentleman.* Often used in courtesy of any woman, esp. in reference to one present.

☞ In addressing women, the *sing.*, *lady*, is now confined to poetic, rhetorical, or uneducated use, the ordinary form being *madam;* but in the *pl.*, *ladies* is the ordinary term.

6. A woman of refined or gentle manners, sentiments, etc.; a well-bred woman; — fem. correlative of *gentleman.*

Yes, . . . if a *lady* be one who is gracious and quiet in all things. *A. J. Munby.*

7. [*cap.*] In England, a title prefixed to the name of women of certain ranks, as to that of: (1) A marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness; thus, the Countess (of) A is spoken to, or informally referred to, as *Lady* A. (2) The daughter of a nobleman not lower than earl has *Lady*, or, more formally, *The Lady*, before her Christian name. (3) The wife of one who has *Lord* prefixed by courtesy to his Christian name; thus, (*The*) *Lady* Charles D. (4) The wife of a baronet or knight; — thus, the wife of Sir John E is *Lady* E. See also DAME. *Oxf. E. D.*

8. The triturating apparatus in the stomach of a lobster.

9. Wife. *Obs. or Uncultivated.* *Goldsmith.*

10. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.

11. *Nav.* In old men-of-war, a gunner's mate detailed in charge of the lady's hole.

Syn. — See FEMALE, *n.*

Ladies of Loreto. = LORETO NUNS. — **Lady Allworth, Blarney, Bountiful**, etc. See ALLWORTH, BLARNEY, BOUNTIFUL, etc. — **L. Am′herst's pheas′ant** (ăm′ẽrsts), a pheasant native of western China and Tibet (*Chrysolophus amherstiæ*), related to the golden pheasant, but having a green crown, red crest, black-barred white cape, and a white breast and abdomen. By many it is considered the handsomest of the pheasants. — **l. in waiting**, a lady of a queen's or a princess's household, appointed to wait upon or attend her. — **L. of Babylon**, the Roman Catholic Church; — so called abusively by Protestants with reference to the former Protestant interpretation of the "scarlet woman" of Rev. xvii. — **l. of dower**, a dowager. — **L. of England**, Matilda, daughter of Henry I. and wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet; — a title conferred on her by a council held at Winchester in 1141. — **l. of honor** *or* **honour**, **l. of presence**, a lady in waiting. *Obs.* — **l. of pleasure**, a courtesan; a prostitute. — **L. of Rome.** See LADY OF BABYLON, above. — **L. of Sha-lott′** (shȧ-lŏt′), the beautiful heroine of Tennyson's poem of the same name. She sees the outside world only in a mirror under pain of incurring a curse involving death, to which she finally falls victim on leaving her magic web to look at Lancelot as he passes before her window on the road to Camelot. — **l. of the bedchamber**, one of the ladies, always peeresses, holding the official position of personal household attendant on the British queen. — **L. of the Chair.** *Astron.* = CASSIOPEIA. — **L. of the Lake. a** In Arthurian legend, Nimuë or Vivian, mistress of the enchanter Merlin. See MERLIN, LANCELOT, 2. **b** The heroine of a poem of this name by Sir Walter Scott. She is Ellen, daughter of King James's former favorite, Douglas, who lives in banishment with his daughter in secret near Loch Katrine. Her favorite haunt is an island in the lake, called **Ellen's Isle**. **c** A nymph. *Obs.* **d** A kept mistress. *Obs.* — **L. of the Mercians**, Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred and ruler of Mercia after the death (912) of her husband, Ethelred. — **L. of the Sun**, Alice Perrers (d. 1400), a beautiful mistress of Edward III. of England.

la′dy (lā′dĭ), *a.* **1.** Belonging or becoming to, or characteristic of, a lady or ladies; consisting of ladies; ladylike. "Some *lady* trifles." *Shak.* **2.** Female; as, *lady* doctor, *lady* president, *lady* friend, etc., or humorously of animals, as *lady* dog. **3.** Designating a woman taking or engaged in employment usually considered as menial or involving inferiority in social position, but who is, or stipulates to be treated as, a lady; as, *lady* help, *lady* cook, *lady* housekeeper. *British.*

la′dy-bird′ (-bûrd′), *n.* [Equiv. to, bird of Our Lady.] **1.** Any of the small, more or less hemispherical, often brightly colored beetles constituting the family Coccinellidæ. They are distributed throughout temperate and tropical regions. With the exception of a few herbivorous forms, they are predaceous both in the larval and adult stages, feeding upon small insects and the eggs of larger ones, and are therefore of great value to man in destroying plant lice and other insect pests. The Australian ladybird (*Novius cardinalis*), imported into California, holds in check the cottony-cushion scale (*Icerya purchasi*). **2.** = LADYFOWL.

Ladybird (*Megilla maculata*). Slightly enlarged.

la′dy-bug′ (-bŭg′), *n.* A ladybird. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

Lady chapel. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as in a cathedral or large church eastward of the high altar.

lady crab. a A handsomely spotted swimming crab (*Platyonichus ocellatus*) very common on the sandy shores of the Atlantic coast of the United States. **b** A similar crab (*Portunus puber*) of the English coasts.

lady fern. A widely distributed polypodiaceous fern (*Athyrium filix-fœmina*) with slender bipinnate fronds showing considerable variation in form.

lady finger. 1. *Bot.* = LADY'S-FINGER.

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n. [*lacto-* + *osazone.*] *Chem.* The osazone of lactose.

lac′tuce. † LETTUCE.

lac′tu-ram′ic (lăk′tū-răm′ĭk), *a.* [*lactic* + *urea* + *-amic.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating a crystalline amido acid, $C_3H_7ON_2 \cdot CO_2H$, regarded as a derivative of lactic acid and urea.

lac-tu′ric (lăk-tū′rĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* = LACTURAMIC.

la-cune′ (là-kūn′), *n.* [Cf. F. *lacune.*] A lacuna. *Rare.*

lac′u-no′so-ru′gose (lăk′ū-nō′sō-rōō′gōs), *a.* [*lacunose* + *rugose.*] *Bot.* Marked by deep wrinkles or pits, as a peach stone.

la-cu′nous, *a.* Lacunose.

la-cu′nule (là-kū′nūl), *n.* A small lacuna.

la-cu′nu-lose (-nū-lōs), *a.* *Bot.* Having minute lacunæ. *Rare.*

La-cu′nus (là-kū′nŭs). *Bib.*

la-cus′cu-lar (là-kŭs′kū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *lacusculus*, dim. of *lacus* lake.] Of, pert. to, or frequenting, pools.

la-cus′tral (là-kŭs′trăl), *a.* [Lacustrine.

la-cus′tri-an (là-kŭs′trĭ-ăn), *a.* [See LACUSTRINE.] Lacustrine. — *n.* A lake dweller.

‖ **lac vir′gi-nis.** [L., virgin's milk.] **1.** *Alchemy.* Water of mercury: "the female menstruum, or mercury" (*Edward Kelley*). *Obs.* **2.** Virgin's milk, an old cosmetic. *Obs.*

La′cy's knot (lā′sĭz). See HERALDIC KNOT.

lacyvyte. † LASCIVITY.

lad. † LODE.

lad. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of LEAD, to guide.

La-da′khi (là-dä′kē), *n.* A Tibetan dialect of Ladakh distinguished from the standard dialect chiefly in its want of tones and more archaic pronunciation. See INDO-CHINESE.

lad′a-kin, *n.* = LADKIN.

La′dan (lā′dăn). *Bib.*

lad′a-nig′er-ous (lăd′ȧ-nĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ladanum* + *-gerous.*] Bearing labdanum. *Obs.*

ladanum. † LAUDANUM.

lad′a-num (lăd′ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [L.] = LABDANUM.

ladde. † LAD; obs. pret. & p. p. of LEAD, to guide.

ladder. † LATHER.

lad′der, *v. t.* To provide with a ladder or ladders; to scale by a ladder. *Obs.*

lad′der-backed′ (-băkt′), *a.* Having ladderlike bars on the back; — said of several American woodpeckers, esp. *Dryobates nuttalli* of California.

ladder dredge. A dredging machine with buckets attached to a kind of ladder chain.

lad′dered (lăd′ẽrd), *a.* Provided with a ladder; also, *Obs.*, fashioned into a ladder.

ladder point. See LADDER STITCH.

ladder rack. *Mountain Railways.* A ladderlike rack of bars.

ladder road. *Mining.* = LADDERWAY.

lad′der-y (lăd′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Like a ladder.

lad′dess, *n.* A lass. *Rare.*

lad-dit′ (lä-dēt′), *n.* A primitive machine used by the Filipinos for cleaning cotton. It consists of two parallel wooden cylinders, revolving in opposite directions, between which the cotton is passed.

lad′dre. † LADDER.

lade (*dial.* lād). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LODE.

lade (lād). Obs. or Scot. var. of LOAD.

lade, *n.* [E., dial., a ditch or drain. Cf. LODE, LEAD to conduct.] **1.** A mill race. Chiefly *Scot.* **2.** The mouth of a river; a watercourse.

lade, *n.* Also **lade rail.** A projecting framework used on a wagon to give it greater width; — usually in *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*

la′-de-da′. Var. of LA-DI-DA.

ladel. ladelle. † LADLE.

lade′man (lād′măn), *n.* A miller's carter. *Scot.*

laden. † LEAD, *v.*

laden, *n.* A load. *Obs. Scot.*

lad′er (lād′ẽr), *n.* One who lades.

ladesterne. † LODESTAR.

lad′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

ladi. † LADY.

la′-di-da′ (lä′dē-dä′), *n.* A swell; a dandy. *Slang.*

la′died (lā′dĭd), *a.* Ladylike; gentle. *Obs.*

la′dies (lā′dĭz), *n., pl.* of LADY.

ladies'-bedstraw, ladies'-bower, ladies'-clover, etc. = LADY'S-BEDSTRAW, etc.

ladies' cloth. = LADY'S CLOTH.

ladies' man. = LADY'S MAN.

Ladies' Peace. [A trans. of F. *La paix des dames.*] The treaty of peace concluded at Cambrai, in 1529, between Francis I. of France and Charles V., Emperor of Germany. So called because it was chiefly negotiated by Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of Charles.

la′dies'-pock′et, *n.* The spotted jewelweed or touch-me-not. *U. S.*

la′dies'-tress′es. *or* **la′dies'-trac′es**, *n.* **a** Any orchid of the genus *Gyrostachys;* — so called from the slender twisted spikes. **b** Quaking grass. *Local, Eng.*

la′di-fy. Var. of LADYFY.

la′di-ly. Var. of LADYLY.

Lad′is-law (lăd′ĭs-lô), *n.* See BROOKE, DOROTHEA.

lad′kin, *n.* A little lad.

lad′kin, *n.* *Lead Glazing.* A simple wood or bone tool for opening cames; — called also *ladakin* or *latterkin.*

ladle board. = LADLE, *n.*, 2 **b.**

la′dled, *pret. & p. p.* of LADLE. Specif.: *p. a.* *Dairying.* Designating butter obtained by working together, and washing at the same time, several different lots of country-made butter, coloring the whole to a uniform shade.

la′dle-ful (lā′d'l-fŏŏl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). See -FUL.

ladle furnace. A furnace, esp. a gas furnace, for melting metal in a ladle.

la′dler (lā′dlẽr), *n.* One who ladles.

la′dle-wood′ (lā′d'l-wŏŏd′), *n.* The hard wood of a South African celastraceous tree (*Cassine capensis*); also, the tree itself.

lad′ner. † LARDINER.

La′don (lā′dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάδων.] *Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian river god, father of Daphne.

ladp. *Abbr.* Ladyship.

la-dron′ize (là-drōn′īz), *v. i.* To live by ladronism.

lad′ry, *n.* [F. *ladrerie* leprosy.] Obscene talk. *Obs.*

lad's′-love′, *n.* = BOY'S-LOVE.

‖ **l'ad′ver′si′té′ fait les hommes et le bon′heur′ les mon′stres** (lȧd′vĕr′sē′tā′ fĕ lā-zŏm′ ā lē bō′nûr′ lā môn′str'). [F.] Adversity makes men, and prosperity monsters.

la′dy, *v. t.* To make a lady of, or to make ladylike. *Obs.*

la′dy, *v. i.* To play the lady; — with indefinite object *it.* *R.*

Lady altar An altar in a Lady chapel.

lady apple. A small red variety of apple.

lady beetle A ladybird.

Lady bell. A bell rung for the Angelus.

lady bracken. The common brake. *Dial. Eng.*

lady brake. The common brake. [*U. S.*

lady chair. A kind of seat formed by the hands of two persons crossed and grasping each other by the wrists.

la′dy-clock′, *n.* A ladybird. *R.*

lady cockle. Either of two bivalve mollusks: **a** In the Hebrides, *Mya truncata.* **b** In Ireland, *Mactra subtruncata.*

lady court. The court of a lady of the manor. [*Local, Eng.*

la′dy-cow′, *n.* A ladybird.

la′-dy-da′. Var. of LA-DI-DA. *Slang.*

Lady Day. A day kept in commemoration of some event in the life of the Virgin Mary; now only, the Annunciation, March 25; formerly also, the Conception, Dec. 8; the Nativity, Sept. 8; or the Assumption, Aug. 15.

la′dy-dom (dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

Lady eve *or* **even.** The eve or day preceding a Lady Day.

2. *Cookery.* A variety of small cake of a shape somewhat suggestive of a finger.

la′dy-fish′ (lā′dĭ-fĭsh′), *n.* **a** An isospondylous fish (*Albula vulpes*) occurring in all warm seas, on the American coasts as far north as San Diego and Long Island, and reaching a length of three feet. **b** A labroid fish (*Bodianus rufus*, syn. *Harpe rufa*) of Florida and the West Indies.

la′dy-fy, la′di-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*lady* + *-fy.*] To make a lady of; to call "Lady;" *Colloq.*, to make ladylike. *Massinger.*

la′dy-kill′er, *n.* A man who captivates, or has the reputation of fascinating, women. "A renowned dandy and *lady-killer.*" *Blackw. Mag.* — **la′dy-kill′ing**, *a.* & *n.*

la′dy-like′ (lā′dĭ-līk′), *a.* **1.** Like a lady in appearance or manners; well-bred; sometimes, sarcastically, effeminate; tender; as, a very *ladylike* young man.

She was *ladylike*, too, after the manner of the feminine gentility of those days. *Hawthorne.*

Too *ladylike* a long fatigue to bear. *Dryden.*

2. Becoming or suitable to a lady; sarcastically, womanish; effeminate; as, *ladylike* manners. "With fingers *ladylike.*" *Warner.*

Syn. — See FEMALE, *a.*

la′dy-love′ (-lŭv′), *n.* **1.** A sweetheart or mistress.
2. Love for ladies. *Rare.*

la′dy's-bed′straw′ (lā′dĭz-), *n.* **a** A common European bedstraw (*Galium verum*) with small panicled yellow flowers. **b** An East Indian aizoaceous shrub (*Pharnaceum mollugo*) with umbellate white flowers.

lady's cloth. A kind of broadcloth of light weight, for women's dresses, cloaks, etc.

la′dy's-comb′, *n.* A European apiaceous plant (*Scandix pecten*) with slender pointed fruits suggestive of the teeth of a comb.

la′dy's-fin′ger, *n.* **1.** *Sing. & pl.; Dial. Eng.* **a** The kidney vetch. **b** Bird's-foot trefoil **a**. **c** The meadow pea.
2. a A variety of potato. *U. S.* **b** A kind of grape. *Australia.* **c** A variety of banana. **d** A kind of apple.
3. Var. of LADY FINGER, 2.

la′dy-ship (lā′dĭ-shĭp), *n.* **1.** Rank, position, or personality of a lady; — used (when preceded by *her* or *your*) to designate or address one having the ranking title of *Lady.*

Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity. *B. Jonson.*

2. *Obs.* **a** = LADY. **b** Ladylike kindness or benefaction.

lady's maid. A maid who dresses and waits upon a lady.

lady's, *or* **ladies', man** (lā′dĭz). A man who affects the society of ladies, is marked in his attentions to them, etc.

la′dy's-man′tle, *n.* A common European rosaceous herb (*Alchemilla vulgaris*). The plant possesses astringent properties and has been used medicinally.

la′dy's-slip′per, *n.* **a** Any orchid of the genus *Cypripedium*, the pouch-shaped labellum, or lip, of which somewhat resembles a slipper. **b** Any of certain other orchids having flowers somewhat resembling a slipper, as *Cytherea bulbosa* and *Epipactis gigantea.* **c** Less commonly, the garden balsam. *U.S.* **d** The bird's-foot trefoil **a**. *Local, Eng.*

Læ′li-a (lē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Caius *Lælius*, Roman statesman.] *Bot.* A large genus of Central and South American orchids having solitary or racemose flowers with a 3-lobed labellum, and pseudobulbs bearing one or two oblong leaves. Their beautiful flowers are of varied colors and markings. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

læ′mo- (lē′mō-), **le′mo-**. Combining form fr. Greek λαιμός, *throat*, denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the esophagus* or *pharynx.*

La-er′tes (lā-ûr′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαέρτης.] **1.** In Greek legend, a king of Ithaca, father of Odysseus.
2. The impetuous and resolute son of Polonius, and brother of Ophelia, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet." He treacherously poisons his rapier and, after wounding Hamlet, is, by an exchange of weapons, himself wounded with it, dying repentant just before Hamlet.

læt (lăt), *n.* [AS.] *Eng. Hist.* In Kentish tribal law, one of a class prob. entirely or mostly freedmen, having a status between the tribesmen and slaves, and divided into three grades. They prob. corresponded to the Norse leysing, to the brehon fuidhir, and to the litus and libertus of Gallo-Roman law.

Læ-ta′re Sun′day (lē-tā′rē; 115). The fourth Sunday of Lent; — from the Latin word *Lætare* (rejoice), the first word in the antiphon of the introit then sung in the Mass.

lag (lăg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *lagg.*] **1.** A stave of a cask, drum, etc.; esp., *Mach.*, one of the narrow boards or staves covering a cylindrical object, as a boiler, the cylinder of a carding machine, an arch, etc.
2. *Weaving.* Any of a number of drilled pieces of wood linked into a chain and having pegs inserted in the holes according to a definite pattern to act as risers or sinkers, the whole acting as a substitute for cards.

lag, *v. t.*; LAGGED (lăgd); LAG′GING (lăg′ĭng). [From LAG a stave.] *Mach.* To cover, as the cylinder of a steam engine, with lags or lagging.

lag, *n.* *Cant.* **a** One who has been transported or sentenced to penal servitude; a convict; a jailbird. **b** A term of transportation or penal servitude.

lag, *v. t.* **1.** To take feloniously; to steal. *Obs.*
2. *Cant.* **a** To transport for crime; to send to penal servitude. **b** To apprehend; to arrest.

lag (lăg), *a.* [Orig. uncert.: cf. Gael. & Ir. *lag* weak, feeble, faint, W. *llag, llac*, slack, loose, remiss, sluggish.] **1.** Last; hindermost. *Obs.*, exc. in *lag end.* "The *lag end* of my life." *Shak.*
2. Coming tardily after or behind; belated; sluggish; slowly passing; slow; tardy; short; late. *Obs. or R.*

Came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shak.*

3. Last made, as lags, or dregs. *Obs.*

lag (lăg), *n.* **1.** One who lags; that which is last or hindermost. *Now Rare.* "The *lag* of all the flock." *Pope.*
2. *pl.* Lees; dregs. *Obs.*
3. The lowest class. *Obs.* "The common *lag.*" *Shak.*
4. Act or condition of lagging; hence: **a** *Physics.* Falling behind or retardation of one phenomenon with respect to another to which it is closely related; as, the *lag* of magnetization compared with the magnetizing force (hysteresis); the *lag* of the current in an alternating circuit behind the impressed electromotive force which produces it. **b** The amount of retardation of anything, as of a valve in a steam engine, in opening or closing. **c** *Mech.* (1) Apparent permanent strain, disappearing in time, of a material subjected to a stress well within the elastic limit; — called also *elastic lag.* (2) Retardation of a metal in recovering its microstructure during a change in temperature.

lag of the tide, the interval by which the time of high water falls behind the mean time, in the second and fourth quarters of the moon; — opposed to *priming* of the tide, or acceleration of the time of high water, in the first and third.

lag (lăg), *v. i.* To walk or move slowly; to stay or fall behind; to linger or loiter. "I shall not *lag* behind." *Milton.*

Syn. — Loiter, saunter, delay, be tardy. See LINGER.

la-ge′na (lȧ-jē′nȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., a flask; cf. Gr. λάγηνος, λάγυνος.] *Zoöl.* **a** The terminal part of the cochlea, esp. in birds and reptiles; a knoblike appendage of the sacculus, corresponding to the cochlea, in fishes and amphibians. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of Foraminifera having a single-chambered, often flask-shaped, test.

Lag′e-na′ri-a (lăj′ē-nā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See LAGENA.] *Bot.* A genus of cucurbitaceous plants consisting of a single species, *L. lagenaria*, the bottle gourd. The fruit varies greatly, being bottle-shaped in the typical form, and in cultivation also shaped like a calabash or dipper or elongated like a club, whence the names *calabash gourd, dipper gourd*, and *Hercules'-club.*

lager beer, *or* **lager** (lä′gẽr), *n.* [G. *lager* bed, storehouse + *bier* beer. See LAIR; BEER.] A kind of beer made orig. in Germany, but now also in other countries; — so called from its being laid up or stored for some months before use. See BREWING.

La′ger-strœ′mi-a (lā′gẽr-strē′mĭ-ȧ; lä′gẽr-), *n.* [NL., after Magnus von *Lagerström*, Swedish merchant.] *Bot.* A genus of lythraceous shrubs of tropical Asia and Africa. The 6-merous flowers are usually showy and borne in large terminal panicles; they are followed by capsular fruits with winged seeds. *L. indica* is the crape myrtle.

La-get′ta (lȧ-jĕt′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *lagetto.*] A genus of West Indian thymelæaceous shrubs or small trees having large alternate leaves, and tetramerous spicate or racemose white flowers. *L. lintearia* is the lacebark.

la-get′to (lä-gĕt′ō), *n.* [Native name in Jamaica.] The lacebark tree. *W. Indies.*

lag′gard (lăg′ȧrd), *a.* [7th *lag* + *-ard.*] Slow; lagging; sluggish; backward; loitering.

lag′gard, *n.* One who lags; a loiterer.

lag′ging (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAG, *v. t.*, to cover with lags. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Action of covering something, as a boiler, a carding-machine cylinder, or a wall, with lags, strips, planks, or the like, or with a covering of felt, asbestos, or other nonconducting material. **b** The material so used; also, a single strip of material; a lag; esp., horizontal boarding or strips to carry weight in more or less temporary structures; as: *Mining*, laths to support a roof, etc.; *Arch.*, bearing strips in an arch or vault centering. See CENTERING, *Illust.*

la-goon′ (lȧ-gōōn′), *n.* [It. or Sp. *laguna*, L. *lacuna* ditch, pool, pond, *lacus* lake. See LAKE; cf. LACUNA.] **1.** A shallow sound, channel, pond, or lake, esp. one near, or communicating with, the sea; as, the *lagoons* of Venice; the *lagoon* of a coral island. See ATOLL.
2. [Cf. It. *lagone.*] A pool, esp. in a basin formed by a hot spring; as, the *lagoons* of Tuscany. See BORAX.

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lady fluke. The halibut. *Local, Eng.*

la′dy-fly′, *n.* A ladybird.

lady fowl. **a** The widgeon. **b** The pintail duck. **c** The smew. *Local, Eng.*

lady grass. The reed canary grass. *U. S.*

lady hair-grass. Quaking grass. *U. S.*

ladyhede, *n.* [*lady* + *-hede* = *-head.*] Ladyship. *Obs.*

la′dy-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

Lady Huntingdon Connexion. [After Selina Hastings, Countess of *Huntingdon* (1707-91).] See CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.

la′dy-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

la′dy-ism (lā′dĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

lady key. The cowslip. *Dial. Eng.*

la′dy-kin, *n.* [*lady* + *-kin.*] A little lady; — sometimes used as a term of endearment.

la′dy-kind′ (lā′dĭ-kīnd′), *n.* Ladies, collectively; the women of a party. *Rare.*

la′dy-lac′es (-lās′ĭz), *n.* Lady's-laces. *Obs.*

lady laurel. The spurge laurel.

la′dy-less, *a.* See -LESS.

la′dy-like′, *adv.* In the manner or appearance of a lady. *Obs.*

la′dy-like′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

la′dy-ling, *n.* A little lady. *Rare.*

la′dy-lin′ty-white′ (-lĭn′tĭ-), *n.* The whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

la′dy-ly, *a. & adv.* Ladylike. *Obs.*

Lady Mass. A Mass said in honor of the Virgin Mary.

Lady meat. Alms or food given in honor of the Virgin Mary. *Obs.*

la′dy-mon′ger, *n.* A ladies' man. *Obs.*

Lady psalter. *R. C. Ch.* The psalter of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Lady quarter. The quarter in which Lady Day (March 25) occurs. *Eng.*

Lady quire. Lady chapel. *Obs.*

la′dy's-bow′er, *n.* The English clematis (*Clematis vitalba*); also, any of several related species of *Clematis.* *Dial. Eng.*

lady's chair. = LADY CHAIR.

la′dy's-clo′ver, *n.* The white wood sorrel. *Dial. Eng.*

lady's companion. A small bag or case for needles, thread, etc.

la′dy's-cush′ion, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The plant thrift, which grows in dense tufts. *Obs.* **b** A tufted species of saxifrage (*Saxifraga hypnoides*).

la′dy's-de-light′, *n.* The pansy.

la′dy's-ear′drop′, *or* **la′dy's-ear′drops′**, *n.* **a** The small-flowered fuchsia (*Fuchsia coccinea*); also, any of several related species. **b** The spotted jewelweed, or touch-me-not. *Local, U. S.*

lady's foxglove. The mullein. *Dial. Eng.*

Lady's Friend. The officer of the House of Commons who (until the act of 1857 abolished parliamentary divorces) protected the interests of a wife against whom a divorce bill was pending in Parliament. *Colloq.*

la′dy's-gar′ters, *n.* Ribbon grass. *Dial. Eng.*

la′dy's-glass′, *or* **la′dy's-look′ing-glass′**, *n.* **a** The corn violet. *Eng.* **b** = VENUS'S-LOOKING-GLASS. *U. S.*

la′dy's-glove′, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Foxglove. **b** Fleawort. **c** Bird's-foot trefoil **a**. **d** Lungwort. *Obs.*

lady's gown. *Scots Law.* A present made by a purchaser of real estate to the wife of the grantor on her renouncing her life interest in the property. This present becomes her separate property.

la′dy's-grass′, *n.* The crab grass *Syntherisma sanguinalis.* *Australia.*

la′dy's-hair′, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The small quaking grass. **b** The Venus's-hair fern.

lady's hole. *Nav.* In old-time men-of-war, a place where gunner's small stores were kept.

lady's hood. The omentum of a pig as an article of food. *Local, Eng.*

la′dy's-lac′es (-lās′ĭz), *n.* Ribbon grass. *Dial. Eng.*

lady's ladder. *Naut.* Shrouds in which the ratlines are placed unusually close together.

la′dy's-lint′, *n.* The greater stichwort. *U. S.*

la′dy-slip′per. Var. of LADY'S-SLIPPER.

la′dy's-long′ing, *n.* A kind of apple. *Obs.*

la′dy's-look′ing-glass′, *n.* = LADY'S-GLASS.

la′dy's-milk′wort′, *n.* Lungwort. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

la′dy's-mint′, *n.* Spearmint. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

la′dy-smock′, *n.* = LADY'S-SMOCK.

la′dy's-na′vel, *n.* The navelwort. *Dial. Eng.*

la′dy's-nee′dle-work′, *n.* The hedge parsley. *U. S.*

la′dy's-paint′brush′, *n.* The orange hawkweed. *U. S.*

la′dy's-purse′, *n.* The shepherd's-purse. *U. S.*

la′dy's-seal′, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The European Solomon's-seal (*Salomonia verticillata*). **b** The black bryony.

la′dy's-shoes′, *n.* The European columbine. *Dial. Eng.*

la′dy's-shoes′-and-stock′ings, *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil **a**. *Dial. Eng.*

la′dy's-sig′net, *n.* = LADY'S-SEAL. *Dial. Eng.*

la′dy's-smock′, *n.* **a** The cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*); also, any of several related species. **b** The hedge bindweed. *Local, Eng.*

la′dy's-sor′rel, *n.* The lady's-clover. *Dial. Eng.*

la′dy's-thim′ble, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The harebell **a**. **b** Foxglove **a**.

la′dy's-this′tle, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The blessed thistle. **b** The milk thistle.

la′dy's-thumb′, *n.* The common persicary; — so called from the dark marking on the leaf. *U. S.*

la′dy's-to-bac′co, *n.* Any of various everlastings, esp. *Antennaria plantaginifolia, Anaphalis margaritacea*, and species of *Gnaphalium.* *U. S.*

la′dy's-tress′es, *or* **la′dy's-trac′es** (lā′dĭz-trĕs′ĕz; -trās′ĭz). Vars. of LADIES'-TRESSES, LADIES'-TRACES.

Lady's Way. *Astron.* = OUR LADY'S WAY. *Obs.*

lady's woman. A lady's maid.

lady terrapin. The spotted turtle (*Chelopus guttatus*). *N. Carolina.*

La′dy-tide′ (lā′dĭ-tīd′), *n.* The time about Lady Day (March 25). *Eng.*

Lady Washington geranium. *Hort.* A pelargonium.

læche. † LEECH.

læfde Obs. pret. of LEAVE.

læfdi. † LADY.

La′el (lā′ĕl). *Bib.*

Læ′laps (lē′lăps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λαῖλαψ a dark, furious storm; cf. L. *Laelaps*, name of a dog.] Syn. of DRYPTOSAURUS.

laem′mer-gey′er. Var. of LAMMERGEIER.

Læ′mo-dip′o-da (lē′mō-dĭp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *læmo-* + Gr. δίς twice + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* A division of amphipod Crustacea, in which the abdomen is small or rudimentary and the legs are often reduced to five pairs. The whale lice and *Caprella* are examples. — **læ-mod′i-pod** (lē-mŏd′ĭ-pŏd), **læ′mo-dip′o-dan** (lē′mō-dĭp′ō-dăn), *a. & n.* — **læ′mo-dip′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

læ′mo-dip′o-di-form′ (-dĭp′ō-dĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [*læmodipod* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Having the form of a læmodipod; specif., applied to the larvæ of certain phasmids and stick insects. *Kirby.*

læ′mo-pa-ral′y-sis, *n.* [*læmo-* + *paralysis.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the esophagus.

læ′mo-ste-no′sis (-stē-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *læmo-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Stricture of the esophagus.

læn (lăn), *n.* [AS. *læn* loan, lease, fief. See LOAN.] *A.-S. Law.* The beneficiary interest of a person holding lænland (which see).

læn′land′, *n.* [AS. *lænland.*] *A.-S. Law.* See cit., below. "In the later Anglo-Saxon period, land held of a superior, whether much or little, is called *lænland.* It is not clear whether this term extended to customary tenures (those for example which would result from a grant of bookland as between the new lord and the occupiers) or was limited to interests created by an express agreement." *Pollock & Mait.*

læ′o-trop′ic (lē′ō-trŏp′ĭk), **læ-ot′ro-pous** (lē-ŏt′rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. λαιός left + *-tropic, -tropous.*] *Zoöl.* Sinistral; — opposed to *dexiotropic.*

‖ **læ′sa ma-jes′tas** (lē′sȧ mȧ-jĕs′tăs). [L.] Lese majesty.

laesie. † LAZY.

‖ **læ′si-o e-nor′mis** (lē′shĭ-ō ē-nôr′mĭs). [L., enormous injury.] *Roman & Civil Law.* The injury suffered by a vendor who has sold something for less than half its value, or, in some Civil-law systems, the injury suffered by a purchaser who has bought something at more than double its price. In most cases this gives the right of rescinding the sale. This right was abolished in South Africa by Act 8, 1879.

Læs-tryg′o-nes (lĕs-trĭg′ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαιστρυγόνες.] In the Odyssey, a race of cannibalistic giants by whom many of the comrades of Odysseus were slain.

Læ-ta′re Med′al. A medal conferred once a year by the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana. It is awarded to some distinguished Roman Catholic who has rendered signal service to the Church. The custom is in imitation of the golden rose given once a year by the Pope.

læ-ta′tion, *n.* [L. *laetare* to fertilize.] Manuring; manure. *Obs.*

læten. † LET.

Læ′ti-a (lē′shĭ-ȧ; lē′tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jan de *Laet*, a Belgian patron of botany.] *Bot.* A small genus of flacourtiaceous shrubs or trees of Mexico and South America. Some of them yield a drastic resin.

læ′tic (lē′tĭk), *a.* [L. *laeticus.*] Designating the **læ′ti** (-tī), a class of non-Roman cultivators under the later Roman Empire, who occupied lands for which they paid tribute. *Oxf. E. D.*

læ-tif′i-cant (lē-tĭf′ĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *laetificans, -antis*, p. pr. of *laetificare* to make glad: *laetus* glad + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] Cheering; stimulating; — chiefly of medicines.

læ-tif′i-cate, *v. t.* [L. *laetificatus*, p. p. of *laetificare* to make glad.] To make glad; to cheer. — **læ′ti-fi-ca′tion**, *n.* — **læ-tif′i-ca-tive**, *a.* *All Obs.*

læt′ter. † LATTER.

læven. † LEAVE.

læv′i-gate. † LEVIGATE.

Læ′vi-gra′da (lē′vĭ-grā′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *levis* light + *gradi* to walk.] = PYCNOGONIDA.

læ′vo-. Var. of LEVO-.

læ′vo-duc′tion (lē′vō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [*lævo-*, var. of LEVO- + L. *ductio* a leading.] Movement to the left, esp. of an eye.

læ′vo-ro-ta′tion, læ′vo-ro′ta-to-ry. Vars. of LEVOROTATION, etc.

læv′u-lin (lĕv′ū-lĭn; lē′vū-), **læv′u-lin′ic** (-lĭn′ĭk), **lævulose**, etc. Vars. of LEVULIN, etc.

laf. † LOAF.

laf, laf′a-ble. Laugh, laughable. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **la fa′me non a** (*or* **co-no′sce**) **leg′gi** (lä fä′mā nōn ä (kō-nō′shā) lād′jē). [It.] Hunger has (or recognizes) no laws.

la′fa-yette′ (lä′fȧ-yĕt′), *n.* [From the proper name.] **a** The butter fish. **b** The spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

La′fa-yette′ dollar. A souvenir United States silver dollar issued in 1900 in honor of Marquis de Lafayette.

La′fa-yette′ formation. [From *Lafayette* County, Mississippi.] *Geol.* A thin formation of gravel, sand, clay, etc., forming the youngest subdivision of the Pliocene system in the eastern and southern United States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

lafde. Obs. pret. of LEAVE.

lafe. Var. of LAVE, *n.*, residue.

‖ **l'af′faire′ s'ache′mine′** (lȧ′fâr′ sȧsh′mēn′). [F.] The affair or business is progressing.

La′fite′ (lȧ′fēt′), *n.* Also **La′fitte′**. See BORDEAUX, *n.*

la flèche′ (lȧ flĕsh′). One of a breed of medium-sized domestic fowls having black plumage, smooth bluish black legs, a small V-shaped comb, and fleshy protuberances near the nostrils.

laft (lȧft). Scot. var. of LOFT.

laft (lȧft). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of LEAVE.

laft. Laughed. *R. Sp.*

laf′ter. Laughter. *Dial. or R. Sp.*

lag. Var. of LAGE.

lag, *n.* A wash or washing; — only in *lag of duds.* *Obs. Cant.*

lag, *v. t. & i.* To make or become wet and soiled; to draggle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lag, *n.* A defect or rift in timber. *Obs.*

lag, *v. t.* To cause to lag; to slacken; tire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lag. *Abbr.* *Pharm.* Lagena.

La-ga′do (lȧ-gā′dō; lăg′ȧ-dō), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," the capital city of Balnibarbi, a continent subject to the King of Laputa. Lagado has a grand academy of projectors, who try to extract sunbeams from cucumbers, to calcine ice into gunpowder, etc.

la′gan (lā′găn). Var. of LIGAN.

‖ **la garde meurt et ne se rend pas** (lȧ gȧrd mûr-tā n' sē räN pä). [F.] The guard dies, and does not surrender; — said to have been uttered, at least in substance, by General Cambronne at Waterloo.

la-gar′to (lȧ-gär′tō), *n.* [See ALLIGATOR.] **1.** An alligator. **2.** A lizard fish. *Span. Amer.*

lag bolt. A lag screw.

lag′-bolt′, *v. t.* To secure or fasten with a lag bolt.

lage, *n.* Water; urine. *Obs. Cant.* — *v. t. & i.* To adulterate (spirits) with water; to wash (off); to make water. *Obs. Cant.*

la′gen (lā′gĕn). Scot. var. of LAGGIN.

la′gen, *n.* [L. *lagena* a flask.] An obsolete liquid measure.

la-ge′na (lȧ-jē′nȧ), *n.* [L., flask.] *Pharm.* A flask or bottle.

lag′e-na′ri-ous (lăj′ē-nā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lagena* flask.] Like a flagon. *Obs.*

lag′end (lăg′ĕnd). Rare var. of LIGAN.

la′gene (lā′gĕn). Scot. var. of LAGGIN.

la-ge′ni-form (lȧ-jē′nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See LAGENA; -FORM.] Flask-shaped; dilated below and tapering to a slender neck above.

lag′gar (lŭg′ȧr), *n.* [See LUGGAR.] A luggar falcon, esp. the female.

lag′gard, *v. i.* To play the laggard.

lag′gard-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

lag′gard-ly, *adv.* of LAGGARD.

lag′gard-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lagge. † LAG, LAGE.

lagged (lăgd), *pret. & p. p.* of LAG.

lag′gen. Var. of LAGGIN.

lag′ger, *v. i.* [From LAG, *v. i.*] To lag; to loiter. *Obs.*

lag′ger (lăg′ẽr), *n.* One who lags; a laggard; a loiterer.

lag′ger, *n.* A convict who has been transported or sentenced to penal servitude; a lag. *Cant.*

lag′gin (lăg′ĭn), **lag′gen**, *n.* [Cf. LAG a stave.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** *pl.* Staves, as of a barrel. **b** The bottom hoop of a hooped vessel. **c** The inside angle between the side and bottom of a wooden vessel or dish.

lag′ging (lăg′ĭng), *n.* A term or sentence of imprisonment, transportation, or penal servitude. *Cant.*

lagh, laghe. † LAUGH, LAW, LOW.

laght. † LAW.

laght. Obs. pret. & p. p. of LATCH.

lag′last′, *n.* One who lags or lingers to the last.

la-gniappe′ (lăn-nyăp′), **la-gnappe′** (lăn-yăp′), *n.* [Louisiana F., prob. fr. *la* the + Sp. *ñapa, yapa*, in the same sense.] In Louisiana, a trifling present given to customers by tradesmen; a gratuity.

lag-no′sis (lăg-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάγνος lustful.] *Med.* Satyriasis.

Lag′o-mor′pha (-môr′fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λαγῶς a hare + μορφή form.] = DUPLICIDENTATA. — **lag′o-morph** (lăg′ō-môrf), *n.* — **lag′o-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), **lag′o-mor′phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

Lag′o-my′i-dæ (-mī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of OCHOTONIDÆ.

Lag′o-mys (lăg′ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λαγῶς hare + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OCHOTONA.

lag′o-nite (lăg′ō-nīt), *n.* [It. *lagone* lagoon. See LAGOON, 2.]

M

lag′oph-thal′mi-a (lăg′ŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **lag′oph-thal′mus** (-mŭs), **-mos** (-mŏs). [NL.; Gr. λαγώς hare + ὀφθαλμός eye; — from the notion that a hare sleeps with his eyes open.] *Med.* A morbid condition in which the eye stands wide open, due to paralysis of the orbicularis muscle, giving a peculiar staring appearance. — **lag′oph-thal′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

La-go′pus (lȧ-gō′pŭs), *n.* [L. *lagopus* a bird of the grouse kind, Gr. λαγώπους; λαγώς hare + πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the ptarmigans and red grouse.

La′grange′s′ e-qua′tion (lȧ′grănzh′ĭz). *Math.* [See LAGRANGIAN.] The equation $\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R}$, where P, Q, R are functions of x, y, z; — used in solving **Lagrange's linear equation** $P\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + Q\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = R$.

La-gran′gi-an (lȧ-grăn′jĭ-ăn), **La-gran′ge-an** (-jē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the French mathematician Joseph Louis, Comte de Lagrange (1736–1813), or his mathematical discoveries. — **Lagrangian equation** (of motion). *Math.* **a** An equation of the form $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k}\right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_k} = Q_k$, where T is the kinetic energy, the Q's are generalized components of force, and the q's generalized coördinates. See HAMILTONIAN EQUATIONS. **b** In *Hydrodynamics*, a general equation that follows out the motion of the definite particles. See EULERIAN. — **L. function**, *Math.*, the difference between the energies of motion and stress (or what corresponds to the latter in case of variable forces).

lag screw. A screw such as is used for fastening lags; a coach screw.

Lag Screw.

Lahn′da (län′dȧ), *n.* An important language of northwestern Hindustan. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Lahnda is a language the existence of which has long been recognized, but under many names. In the last Census Report it was called Jatki, but this, like Multani, Western Panjabi, and other titles given to it, has the disadvantage of not being sufficiently comprehensive. It is not spoken only by Jats; it is not peculiar to Multan; and it is not a western dialect of the Panjabi of the Manjh. I therefore think it best to give it the name which is indicated by the natives of the Punjab themselves, i. e., *Lahnda* or the Language of the West (Panjabi, *Lahnde-di Boli*). *Census of India*, 1901.

la′ic (lā′ĭk), *a.* [L. *laicus*: cf. F. *laïque*. See LAY laic.] Of or pert. to a layman or the laity; lay; secular.

An unprincipled, unedified, and *laic* rabble. *Milton.*

la′ic, *n.* A member of the laity; a layman.

la′i-cal (lā′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Laic; lay. *Lowell.*

la′i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To render laic or lay; to secularize; to put under the direction of, or throw open to, laymen. — **la′i-ci-za′tion** (-sĭ-zā′shŭn; -sī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **la′i-ciz′er** (-sīz′ẽr), *n.*

laid (lād), *pret. & p. p.* of LAY.

laid embroidery. = GIMPED EMBROIDERY. — **l. paper**, paper marked with parallel lines or water marks, as if ribbed, from parallel wires in the mold. — **l. stitch**, **l. work**, *Embroidery*, couching stitch or work. — **l. wool**, tarry wool.

lair (lâr), *n.* [ME. *leir*, AS. *leger*; akin to D. *leger*, G. *lager* couch, lair, OHG. *legar*, Goth. *ligrs*, and to E. *lie*. See LIE to be prostrate; cf. LEAGUER.] **1.** Act of lying; a lying fallow. *Obs.*

2. A place for a corpse to lie; a grave or tomb. *Obs.* exc., *Scot.*, a burying place, esp. in a graveyard; a burial lot.

3. A place in which to lie or rest; a bed or couch; esp., the bed or couch of a wild beast. *Milton.*

4. A pen or shed for cattle on the way to market or kept for slaughtering. *Eng.*

5. *Agric.* Kind or character of soil, as for crops or pasture.

lair (lâr), *v. i.*; LAIRED (lârd); LAIR′ING. To make, or go to, one's lair; to lie or rest.

Bagheera and I *lair* in the house of the Brahman. *Kipling.*

lair, *v. t.* To provide with, or put in, a lair. *Lowell.*

laird (lârd), *n.* [See LORD.] Landholder; *Obs.*, a tenant in chief of the crown. *Scot.* — **laird and lady.** See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

La′is (lā′ĭs), *n.* [Gr. Λαΐς.] *Gr. Hist. & Lit.* **a** A hetæra (prob. of Corinth), notorious for avarice and caprice, who lived in the time of the Peloponnesian war and was regarded as the most beautiful woman of her age. **b** A hetæra, a contemporary and rival of Phryne, who accompanied a lover to Thessaly and was there stoned to death in the temple of Aphrodite by Thessalian women jealous of her beauty.

‖ **lais′sez′ faire′** (lĕ′sā′ fâr′). [F.] Lit., let (people) do, or make (what they choose); hence, noninterference; — a phrase used in economics, esp. by the Physiocrats, deprecating governmental interference intended to foster or regulate labor, commerce, manufactures, etc., whether by bounties, restrictions, or other provisions. The expression in its full form, **Laissez faire, laissez passer**, or **aller** (lit., let do, or make, let pass, or go), is generally credited to Gournay. The same principle is sometimes expressed by the parallel phrase (not attributed to Gournay) **Le monde va de lui-même**, or in its Italian form, **Il mondo va da se**, lit., "The world goes of itself."

Their [the physiocrats'] favorite phrase *Laissez faire, laissez aller*, is commonly misapplied now. *Laissez faire* means that any one should be allowed to make what things he likes, and as he likes; that all trades should be open to everybody. . . . *Laissez aller* (or *passer*) means that persons and goods should be allowed to travel freely from one place to another, and especially from one district of France to another, without being subject to tolls and taxes and vexatious regulations. *Alfred Marshall.*

As a maxim for guidance in public affairs, *laissez faire* was genuinely relevant at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, when the statute book was cumbered with vexatious and obsolete laws. As an explanation of what has taken place during the last sixty years, or of the actual economic life of the present day, it is ludicrously inadequate. *Encyc. Brit.*

la′i-ty (lā′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See LAY, *a.*] **1.** State of a layman; nonclerical condition. *Ayliffe.*

2. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders; laymen collectively.

3. Those who are not of a certain profession, as law or medicine, in distinction from those belonging to it.

lake (lāk), *v. i.*; LAKED (lākt); LAK′ING (lāk′ĭng). [AS. *lācan* to spring, jump, *lāc* play, sport, or fr. Icel. *leika* to play, sport; both akin to Goth. *laikan* to dance.] To play; to sport; to idle; to loaf; to take a holiday; to be out of employment. *Dial. Eng.*

lake (lăk), *n.* [F. *laque*, fr. the same source as *lac* a resinous substance.] A purplish red pigment prepared from lac or cochineal by precipitation of the coloring matter with a metallic compound; also, the color of this pigment. By extension, any of a large number of insoluble metallic compounds of coloring matter; as, madder *lake*, Florentine *lake*, etc. Lakes are prepared by precipitating them from solutions of the dyestuffs, usually with salts of aluminium or of tin. In dyeing, the reaction is commonly conducted upon the fiber, and the metallic salts are called *mordants*.

lake, *v. t.* To render laky, as the blood.

lake, *n.* [OF. *lac*, L. *lacus*; akin to AS. *lagu* lake, sea, Icel. *lögr*, OIr. *loch*; cf. Gr. λάκκος pond, tank. Cf. LAGOON, LOCH, LOUGH.] **1.** A considerable body of standing water in a depression of the land; also, an expanded part of a river. When a body of standing water is so shallow that aquatic plants grow in most of it it is usually called a *pond*; when the pond is mostly filled with vegetation it becomes a *marsh*. Lake basins have originated in many ways, but mostly through glaciation.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A pond or pool. **b** A pit or den; a dungeon or prison; a grave. **c** A wine vat.

lake dweller. One whose habitation is a lake dwelling; often, specif., one of a prehistoric race or people of Europe, esp. Switzerland, who occupied lake dwellings.

lake dwelling. A dwelling built over a lake, either on piles or on a rude foundation kept in place by piles; specif., such a dwelling of prehistoric times. Cf. CRANNOG.

lake fly. **a** Any of numerous species of dipterous flies of *Chironomus* (which see) and allied genera. **b** A May fly (*Ephemera simulans*) which occurs in myriads about the Great Lakes in summer. *Local, U. S.*

lake herring. A whitefish (*Argyrosomus artedi*) found from Lake Memphremagog to Lake Superior and northward. It is the most abundant species of the group, esp. in Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, and, though only of fair quality as food, is caught in enormous numbers for the market. It is called also *cisco*.

Lake poets, Lake school. Southey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth, who lived in the lake district of Cumberland and Westmorland, England; — orig. so called in derision. Hence, **Lake poetry.**

lak′er (lāk′ẽr), *n.* One connected with a lake or lakes, as in habitation, toil, etc.; as: **a** A visitor to the English Lake District. *Obs.* **b** [*cap.*] A poet of the Lake school. See LAKE POETS. **c** A fish living in, or taken from, a lake, esp. a lake trout. **d** A vessel for lake navigation. **e** *Logging.* An expert at driving logs on lakes. *North. U. S. & Can.*

lake sturgeon. A sturgeon (*Acipenser rubicundus*), found in the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. It becomes four to six feet long, and is used as food.

lake trout. Any of certain trout and salmon found in lakes. The common European form is *Salmo fario*. Esp., in America, the namaycush (which see); also, locally, any of various varieties or species, closely allied to the cutthroat trout and found in lakes of the western United States.

lak′y (lāk′ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to lake, the pigment; lake-colored; — said specif. of blood in which the hæmoglobin of the corpuscles has been made to pass into solution, as by adding chloroform, ether, an excess of water, etc.

lak′y, *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a lake.

La′lande′-Cha′pe-ron′ cell (lȧ′lănd′shȧ′prôn′). [After F. de *Lalande* and G. *Chaperon*.] *Elec.* A voltaic cell containing zinc and copper in a 30 per cent solution of caustic potash. Copper oxide in contact with the copper prevents polarization. E. M. F., 0.85 volt.

Lal′la Rookh′ (lăl′lȧ rōōk′). An Indian princess, heroine of Thomas Moore's poem of the same name. While on her way to Cashmere to be married, a young poet, called Feramorz, to beguile the tedium of the journey, recites to her the tales which form the bulk of the poem. She falls in love with him, and is overjoyed when he turns out to be her betrothed, the Sultan of Bucharia, in disguise.

lal-la′tion (lăl-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *lallare* to sing lalla, or lullaby: cf. F. *lallation*.] **1.** Infantile manner of utterance or a similarly defective articulation.

2. An imperfect enunciation of the letter *r*, whereby it sounds like *l*. Cf. LAMBDACISM.

lall′ing (lăl′ĭng), *n.* Utterance characterized by lallation.

lal′o- (lăl′ō-). [Gr. λαλεῖν to speak.] A combining form used in medicine to signify *connection with*, or *relation to*, *speech*; as, *lalo*pathy, *lalo*phobia, etc.

la-lop′a-thy (lȧ-lŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*lalo-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* Any disorder or defect in the power of speech.

Min. A hydrous ferric borate found as a yellow incrustation.

lagoon island. An atoll.

lagoon nebula. See NEBULA.

lag′oph-thal′my, *n.* *Med.* Lagophthalmia. *Obs.*

lag′o-pode, *n.* [See LAGOPODOUS.] A ptarmigan. *Rare.*

la-gop′o-dous (lȧ-gŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. λαγῶς hare + *-podous*.] *Zoöl.* Having feet thickly covered with hair or feathers.

la-go′pous (lȧ-gō′pŭs), *a.* [See LAGOPUS.] *Bot.* Having hairy rhizomes suggestive of the foot of a hare. *Rare.*

Lag′or-ches′tes (lăg′ŏr-kĕs′tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λαγῶς hare + ὀρχηστής a dancer.] *Zoöl.* See HARE KANGAROO.

la-gos′to-ma (lȧ-gŏs′tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λαγῶς hare + *-stoma*.] *Med.* Harelip.

La-gos′to-mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of VISCACCIA.

Lag′o-thrix (lăg′ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λαγῶς hare + θρίξ hair.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South American prehensile-tailed monkeys.

‖ **la′gri-man′do** (lä′grē-män′dō), *a.* [It.] = LACRIMANDO.

‖ **la′gri-mo′so** (-mō′sō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* = LACRIMOSO.

‖ **la grippe** (lȧ grēp; *commonly* grĭp), *a.* [F.] = GRIPPE.

Lag′thing (läg′tĭng), *n.* [Norw. *lagting*, *lagthing*; *lag* company, society (akin to E. *law*, *lay*) + *ting*, *thing*, parliament. See THING.] See LEGISLATURE.

‖ **la-gu′na** (lä-gōō′nä), *n.*; *pl.* It. -NE (-nā), Sp. -NAS (-näs) [It. & Sp.] A lagoon.

La-gun′cu-la′ri-a (lȧ-gŭŋ′kū-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *laguncula* a small bottle; — in ref. to shape of the calyx.] *Bot.* A small genus of combretaceous trees having coriaceous leaves and spicate flowers with five small caducous petals and a persistent turbinate calyx. *L. racemosa* is the white mangrove of Florida and the West Indies.

la-gune′. Var. of LAGOON.

lag′wort′ (lăg′wûrt′), *n.* Coltsfoot. *Dial. Eng.*

lah (*dial.* lä). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOW.

L. A. H. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall.

La′had (lā′hăd). *Bib.*

La-hai′roi (lȧ-hī′roi; -hā′roi). *Bib.*

La′he-la (lā′hē-lȧ). *D. Bib.*

Lah′mam (lä′măm). *Bib.*

Lah′mas (-măs). *Bib.*

Lah′mi (lä′mī). *Bib.*

lahter. † LAUGHTER.

La′hu-li (lä′hōō-lē), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

lahure. † LANHURE.

lai. † LAY, *n.* & *v.*; LAY, pret. of LIE.

Lai (lī), *n.*; *pl.* LAIS (līz). A member of a Mongoloid tribe of the Chin Hills, Burma, whose dialect is widely used in the vicinity. See INDO-CHINESE.

‖ **lai** (lā), *n.*; *pl.* LAIS (lāz: *mod.* F. lā). [F. See LAY, *n.*] *F. Lit.* **a** A medieval type of short tale, esp. in octosyllabic verse, dealing especially with subjects of Celtic origin often connected with Arthur or the Round Table; as, the *Lais* of Marie de France (c. 1200). **b** A medieval type of lyric poem composed in unsymmetrical couplets each sung to its own melody. A twelve-strophe form was known as early as the 14th century. The form was revived, with free treatment, in the 17th century.

la′i-cal′i-ty (lā′ĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of a layman.

la′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of LAICAL, LAIC.

laich. Var. of LAIGH.

lai′chee′ (lī′chē′). Var. of LITCHI.

la′i-cism (lā′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

la-ic′i-ty (lā-ĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Laicality.

laid (lād). Obs. or Scot. var. of LADE.

laid, laide (lād). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOAD.

laid′ly, *a.* [See LOATHLY.] Ugly; loathsome; repulsive. *Dial. Eng. & Scot. or Archaic.*

laie. Obs. pret. of LIE.

laier. † LAIR, LAYER.

laif. † LAVE, *n.*

lai′full. † LEEFUL.

laigh (lāκ), *n.* A lowland or bottom; a hollow. *Scot.*

laigh (lāκ), *a.* & *adv.* Low. *Scot.*

laik. † LACK; LAIC; LAKE, water.

laik, laike. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of LAKE, sport.

laill. † LEAL.

lai′ly. † LAIDLY.

lain. † LAYNE, to hide.

lain (lān). Scot. var. of LONE.

lain, *p. p.* of LIE.

lain, *n.* A layer; a stratum. *Obs.*

lain, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *leyni*.] Concealment; disguise. *Obs.*

lainch (lānsh; 140). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAUNCH.

laine (lān), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** One of a number of divisions of arable land divided for sowing in rotation. *Obs.* **b** In Sussex, an open tract of arable land at the foot of the Downs.

lain′er (lān′ẽr), *n.* [F. *lanière*. See LANYARD.] A thong; lash; strap. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

lai′ose (lā′ōs), *n.* [Gr. λαιός left.] *Physiol. Chem.* An amorphous levorotatory substance found in certain diabetic urines.

laip (lāp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAP.

lair. † LERE.

lair. Obs. or Scot. var. of LAYER.

lair (*dial.* lâr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LORE.

lair, *n.* [Cf. F. *l'aiguière*. Cf. EWER.] A ewer. *Obs.*

lair (lâr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *leir*, Dan. *leer*.] Mud; mire; quagmire. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* & *t.* To stick, sink, or wade in lair. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lair′age (lâr′āj), *n.* *Eng.* **1.** Act of putting cattle in lairs. See LAIR, *n.*, 4.

2. A place for cattle to lie down and rest, or an establishment where cattle are placed in lairs.

laird′ess, *n.* The wife of a laird.

laird′ie (lâr′dĭ), *n.* A petty laird.

laird′ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to lairds; of the dignity of lairds.

laird-oc′ra-cy (lâr-dŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*laird* + *-cracy*.] Rule of lairds.

laird′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

laired (lârd), *pret. & p. p.* of LAIR.

lairge. † LARGE.

lair′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAIR.

lair′ock (lâr′ŭk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LARK.

lair′wite′ (lâr′wīt′), *n.* [AS. *legerwīte*; *leger* a lying + *wīte* fine.] *O. Eng. Law.* A fine for fornication or adultery, esp. with an unfree woman.

lair′y (lâr′ĭ), *a.* [*lair* mud + 3d *-y*.] **a** Earthly; filthy. *Obs.* **b** Miry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

La′i-sa (lā′ĭ-sȧ). *D. Bib.*

lai′sar, lai′ser. † LEISURE.

La′ish (lā′ĭsh). *Bib.*

La′ism (lā′ĭz′m). Var. of LAMAISM.

‖ **lais′ser′-al′ler′**, *n.*, *or* **lais′ser′ al′ler′** (lĕ′sā′ ȧ′lā′). [F.] Lit., a letting go; lack of restraint; unconstraint; abandon.

‖ **lais′sez′ al′ler′** (lĕ′sā′-zȧ′lā′). [F.] **1.** Lit., let go; laisser-aller. **2.** *Economics.* See LAISSEZ FAIRE.

lais′sez′-faire′ism (lĕ′sā′fâr′ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

‖ **lais′sez′ pas′ser′** (lĕ′sā′ pä′sā′) [F.] *Economics.* See LAISSEZ FAIRE.

laist. Obs. pret. of LASH.

laist (*Scot.* lāst). Obs. or Scot. var. of LAST

lait. † LET, *v.*

lait. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LATE.

lait, *n.* [AS. *līeget*, *līegetu*, *lēgetu*, fr. *līeg* flame.] Lightning; flash. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To lighten; to flash. *Obs.*

lait (*dial.* lāt), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Icel. *leita*.] Search (for); examine. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lait (lāt), **laithe** (lāth), *n.* The pollack, esp. immature. *Scot.*

‖ **lai′tance′** (lĕ′täɴs′), *n.* [F., prop., milt.] A pulpy gelatinous fluid which exudes from cement deposited under water.

laith (lāth). Var. of LATHE, a barn; LATHE, loom batten.

laith (lāth), **laith′some**, etc. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOATH, LOATHE, etc.

laith′ly. † LAIDLY.

lait′ing, *n.* [See LAIT lightning.] Lightning. *Obs.*

La′i-us (lā′ĭ-ŭs; lā′yŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάϊος.] See ŒDIPUS.

laive. Var. of LAVE, remainder.

lak. † LACK; var. of LAC, one hundred thousand.

lak (lăk), *n.* The performance of the male capercaillie during courtship, in which it struts with drooping wings and spread tail before the females, uttering noisy cries; — hence, **laking place**, place frequented for such performances.

la-ka′o (lȧ-kä′ō), *n.* Sap green. *China.*

lakayn. † LAKIN.

lake. † LACK.

lake, *n.* [AS. *lāc*.] Gift; offering. *Obs.*

lake, *n.* [Cf. D. & G. *laken*.] A kind of fine linen. *Obs.*

lake (lāk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *lacu*, or Icel. *lækr* brook, rivulet.] A small stream or channel; brook; rivulet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lake, *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *leikr*, akin to AS. *lāc*. Cf. LAKE to sport.] **1.** Play; sport; fun; a game. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A fight or contest. *Obs.*

Lake Ag′as-siz (ăg′ȧ-sē). [After L. J. R. *Agassiz*, Swiss naturalist in America.] *Geol.* An extinct lake which in Glacial times occupied parts of North Dakota and Minnesota, and a large area farther north. It was some 700 miles long, and had an area of 110,000 square miles. The Red River Valley of the North is a part of its former bed.

lake bass. The large-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS.

Lake Bonne′ville (bŏn′vĭl). [After B. L. E. *Bonneville*, American traveler.] *Geol.* A great fresh-water lake of the Quaternary period, of which Great Salt Lake and Utah Lake are remnants.

lake carp. A large carp sucker (*Carpiodes thompsoni*) occurring in the Great Lakes and those of the St. Lawrence drainage.

lake club-rush. The sedge *Scirpus lacustrus*.

Lake Country. = LAKE DISTRICT.

La-ke′di-on, Isaac (lȧ-kē′dĭ-ŏn). One of the names given to the Wandering Jew.

Lake District. A picturesque mountainous region with many lakes, in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, Eng.

lake fever. Malarial fever. *Local, U. S.*

Lake La′hon′tan′ (lȧ′ôɴ′täɴ′), *n.* [After Baron de *La Hontan*, French explorer in America.] *Geol.* A large, irregular lake which, after the beginning of the Quaternary, occupied part of what is now western Nevada.

lake′land′, *n.* A land or region abounding in lakes; specif [*cap.*], the Lake District. — **lake′land′er**, *n.*

lake lawyer. The burbot. *Local, U. S.*

lake′less, *a.* See -LESS.

lake′let, *n.* A little lake.

laken. † LACK, LAKIN.

La′ken-feld cat′tle (lä′kĕn-fĕlt), *n.* Dutch belted cattle.

lake pitch. *Com.* The softer variety of Trinidad asphalt.

lak′er. † LACQUER.

lak′er (lāk′ẽr), *n.* [From LAKE to play.] One who plays; a player; an actor. *Dial. Eng.*

lake settlement. A settlement of lake dwellers.

lake shad. A dried or pickled fish of an inferior kind. *U. S.*

lake sheepshead. The fresh-water drumfish. See DRUMFISH.

lake′side′, *n.* The side or shore of a lake.

Lake State. Michigan, which is largely surrounded by the Great Lakes, and has thousands (estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000) of lakes; — a nickname.

lake′wake′. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of LICHWAKE.

lake′ward, *a.* See -WARD.

lake′weed′, *n.* The water pepper. *Eng.*

lake whiting. The Labrador whitefish.

lakh (lăk). Var. of LAC, one hundred thousand.

la′kie (lā′kĭ), *n.*, *or* **lakie tide.** A temporary retrograde movement of the tide, observed in the Frith of Forth. *Scot.*

la′kin (lā′kĭn). Obs. contraction of LADYKIN.

lak′in (lāk′ĭn), **lak′ing**, *n.* [Cf. AS. *lācan* to play?] Toy; plaything; trifle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lak′ing (lāk′ĭng), *n.* Playing; amusement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lak′ing (lāk′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Visiting of lakes, as the English or Irish lakes. *Brit.*

2. The writing of poetry like that of the Lake poets. *Rare.*

lak′ish (lāk′ĭsh), *a.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Full of lakes or pools. **b** Lacustrine.

2. Of, pert. to, or in the style of, the Lake poets; like the Lake poetry. — **lak′ish-ness**, *n.*

lak′ist (lāk′ĭst), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One of the Lake poets or of their adherents.

2. A dweller in a lake region. — **lak′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

lakke. † LACK.

Lak′kum (lăk′ŭm). *Bib.*

lak′moid. Var. of *lacmoid*. = RESORCIN BLUE.

lak′mus (lăk′mŭs), *n.* = LITMUS.

Laksh′mi (lăksh′mē), *n.* [Skr. *Lakshmī*.] *Hindu Myth.* Goddess of fortune and wife of Vishnu. She is sometimes represented with four arms, but oftener with two, as she is considered the type of Indian beauty.

La′kum (lā′kŭm). *Bib.*

lal (*dial.* läl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LILE, little.

la′-la′ (lä′lä′), *a.* So-so. *Colloq.*

la′lang (lä′läng), *n.* [Malay.] A kind of coarse grass, flourishing in barren regions of the Malay Archipelago.

‖ **la-la′qui** (lä-lä′kē), *n.* & *a.* [Tag.] Male; masculine.

La′li-ta Vis′ta-ra (lăl′ĭ-tȧ vĭs′tȧ-rȧ; *Skr.* lŭl′-). [Skr. *lalita* pleasing + *vistara*, *vistāra*, extent, extension.] A Sanskrit narrative of the life and doctrines of Buddha, one of the chief works of Buddhistic literature.

lall (*dial.* lâl), *v. i.* To cry out. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Lal′lan (lăl′ăn), **Lal′land** (-ănd), *a.* [Dial. form of *lowland*.] *Scot.* Of or pertaining to the Lowlands of Scotland. — *n.* The Lowland Scotch dialect.

‖ **l'al-le′gro** (läl-lā′grō). [It.] The cheerful or merry (one); — esp. [*cap.*], the title of a famous minor poem by Milton, a companion piece to "Il Penseroso."

la′lo (lä′lō), *n.* [Name of gumbo in Réunion.] The powdered leaves of the baobab tree, used in Africa as an ingredient of soups. Cf. COUSCOUS.

lal′o-neu-ro′sis (lăl′ō-nū-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See LALO-; NEUROSIS.] *Med.* A defect in speech, of nervous origin, marked by want of

lal′o-pho′bi-a (lăl′ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lalo-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Dread of speaking or of attempting to speak.
lal′o-ple′gi-a (-plē′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lalo-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Loss of power of speech due to paralysis of muscles other than those of the tongue.
la′ma (lä′mȧ), *n.* [Tibetan *blama* (pronounced *lä′mä*) a chief, a high priest.] In Tibet, Mongolia, etc., a priest or monk of the belief called Lamaism; — so called by Chinese and other foreigners. The Tibetans themselves restrict the term to monks famed for wisdom and saintliness.

Lama with Prayer Wheel.

la′ma-ic (-ĭk; lȧ-mā′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Lamaism.
La′ma-ism (lä′mȧ-ĭz′m), *n.* The Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia, the tenets of which are those of the Mahayana, or Northern Buddhism (introduced into Tibet in the 7th century), coupled with corrupted Sivaism and native shamanistic beliefs and practices. It is noteworthy for its ritualistic practices (including the use of prayer wheels, prayer flags, rosaries, bells, etc., and the rites of baptism and confirmation), and esp. for its elaborate hierarchal organization, at the head of which is the **Grand**, or **Dalai**, **Lama** (lit., the *Ocean Lama*) and the almost equally exalted **Teshu**, or **Bogodo**, **Lama**. Below these are several monastic orders, both monks and nuns. Members of the higher orders are looked upon as reincarnations of departed saints. — **La′ma-ist**, *n.* — **La′ma-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*
La-marck′i-an (lȧ-mär′kĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the theories of Lamarck. See LAMARCKISM. — *n.* A supporter of these theories.
La-marck′ism (lȧ-mär′kĭz′m), *n.* *Biol.* The theory of organic evolution proposed and maintained by the French naturalist Lamarck (1744–1829). Lamarck was the founder of the theory of evolution in its modern sense, as opposed to the separate creation of species; the term *Lamarckism* is, however, restricted to his particular ideas in regard to it. These were: that changes in environment cause changes in structure of animals and plants, esp. by inducing new or increased use of certain organs or parts, resulting in adaptive modification or greater development, and inducing also disuse and final atrophy of other organs; that such acquired characters are transmitted to offspring. Cf. EVOLUTION, DARWINISM, NEO-LAMARCKISM.
la′ma-ser-y (lä′mȧ-sĕr-ĭ; lȧ-mä′sĕr-ĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -SERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *lamaserie.* See LAMA.] A monastery or convent of lamas, in Tibet, Mongolia, etc.
lamb (lăm), *n.* [AS. *lamb*; akin to D. & Dan. *lam*, G. & Sw. *lamm*, OS., Goth., & Icel. *lamb.*] **1**. A young sheep.
2. A person innocent, gentle, meek, or weak as a lamb.
3. A simple, unsophisticated person; one who is cheated; *Stock Exchange Cant*, one who speculates amateurishly.
4. Ironically, a cruel or ferocious person; a rough or ruffian, as one of a gang or body employed to commit deeds of violence at elections in England; as, in *Eng. Hist.*, Kirke's *Lambs*, the bloodthirsty and rapacious soldiers of Col. Kirke's regiment in 1684–86.
5. The flesh of the lamb.
6. Short for: **a** LAMBSKIN. **b** *Bot.* SCYTHIAN LAMB.
Lamb of God, the Lamb, *Bib.*, Christ, in allusion to the paschal lamb. "Behold the *Lamb of God*, which taketh away the sin of the world." *John* i. 29.
lamb (lăm), *v. i.*; LAMBED (lămd); LAMB′ING. To bring forth a lamb or lambs, as sheep.
lamb, *v. t.* **1**. To bring forth (a lamb); — only in *p. p.*
2. To tend (ewes) at lambing time; — also with *down.*
lamb′da (lăm′dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάμβδα.] **1**. The eleventh letter, Λ, λ, of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English L, l.
2. *Anat.* The point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures of the skull. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*
lamb′da-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* Also **lamb′da-cis′mus** (-sĭz′mŭs). [L. *lambdacismus*, Gr. λαμβδακισμός, fr. λάμβδα the letter lambda (Λ).] **a** Overfrequent use of *l* in speaking or writing. **b** Imperfect pronunciation of *l*, as by giving it a *mouillé* sound (*y* or *ly*) when doubled. **c** Substitution of *l* for *r* in pronunciation; lallation.
lamb′doid (lăm′doid), *a.* [Gr. λαμβδοειδής, fr. λάμβδα the letter lambda (Λ) + εἶδος shape.] Of the general shape of the Greek lambda (Λ); hence, *Anat.*, designating the suture connecting the occipital and parietal bones of the skull.
lam′ben-cy (lăm′bĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality, state, or fact of being lambent; that which is lambent.
lam′bent (lăm′bĕnt), *a.* [L. *lambens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *lambere* to lick; akin to E. *lap.* See LAP to drink by licking.] **1**. Lit., licking; hence, playing lightly on or over a surface; touching lightly; gliding over; wavering; twinkling; flickering. "A *lambent* flame." *Dryden.*
2. Softly bright or radiant; as, *lambent* eyes; a *lambent* sky. "The *lambent* purity of the stars." *Irving.*
3. Characterized by lightness of touch and brilliance; as, *lambent* humor. "A *lambent* style." *Beaconsfield.*
Syn. — See RADIANT.
Lam′beth Quad′ri-lat′er-al (lăm′bĕth). [From *Lambeth* Palace, London, city residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.] *Eccl.* The summary of a basis for the reunion of Christendom embodied in a resolution put forth by the Lambeth Conference of bishops of the Anglican Communion in 1888. It is comprised under four heads, (1) the Holy Scripture, (2) the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, (3) the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and (4) the Historic Episcopate. The resolution of the Conference reaffirmed a declaration made by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the General Convention of 1886 held in Chicago. The summary is known in the United States as the **Chicago-Lambeth Quadrilateral**.
lamb′kin (lăm′kĭn), *n.* **1**. A small or young lamb.
2. A child, or a young or tender person; — chiefly a term of endearment.
lamb′like′ (-līk′), *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; meek.
lam′boys (lăm′boiz), *n. pl.* **a** A kind of medieval skirt hanging in vertical folds from the waist. **b** In armor of the Tudor period, a steel skirt with vertical flutings imitative of the preceding. Cf. BASE, *n.*, 20.
lam′bre-quin (lăm′brē-kĭn; lăm′bĕr-; 277), *n.* [F.] **1**. A kind of pendent scarf or covering attached to the helmet, to protect it from wet or heat. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. *Her.* = MANTLING.
3. A piece of ornamental drapery or short decorative hanging, pendent from a shelf or from the casing above a window, hiding the curtain fixtures, or the like. *U. S.*
4. *Ceramics.* A decorative band of solid color having a jagged or scalloped lower edge, as on some Chinese vases.
lamb′skin′ (lăm′skĭn′), *n.* **1**. A lamb's skin, or leather made from it; esp., a skin dressed with the wool on, or material consisting of such skin, used for mats, clothing, etc.; often, in the leather trade, a sheepskin of small size and fine grade.
2. A kind of woolen cloth imitating lambskin fur.
3. *Freemasonry.* A white leather apron worn as a badge by a Freemason.
lamb's′-quar′ters (lămz′-), *n.* **a** A goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*), naturalized in the United States from Europe, and sometimes used as a pot herb; also, any of several related species. **b** Spreading orach (*Atriplex patula*).
lamb's′-tongue′, *n.* **1**. A European plantain (*Plantago media*); — so called from the shape of its hoary leaves.
2. A carpenter's plane with a deep narrow bit, for making curved grooves.
3. A kind of molding having a tapering tongue-shaped section, or, loosely, one having half such a section, much used on sash bars; also, in the United States, an ovolo, followed by a fillet, as worked along the edge of a board.
lamb's wool. **a** The wool of a lamb, or material made of it. **b** A drink made of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, and sugared and spiced; — prob. from the resemblance of the pulp to lamb's wool.
lame (lăm; *F.* lȧm), *n.* [F., a thin plate, L. *lamina.*] **a** A thin plate, as of metal; a lamina. Specif.: **b** *pl.* Small steel plates combined together so as to slide one upon the other and form a piece of armor.
lame (lām), *a.*; LAM′ER (lām′ēr); LAM′EST (-ĕst). [ME. *lame*, AS. *lama*; akin to D. *lam*, G. *lahm*, OHG., Dan., & Sw. *lam*, Icel. *lami*, Russ. *lomat′* to break, *lomota* rheumatism.]
1. Physically disabled or weakened in any way; feeble; infirm; paralyzed; helpless.
2. Disabled by reason of the imperfect action of a limb through injury or defect; specif., disabled in the leg or foot so as to be deprived partly or wholly of the power of walking; having a perceptible abnormal variation in the movement or gait, due to an alteration of the organs of locomotion; crippled; as, a *lame* man or horse.
3. Hence, hobbling; limping; halting; inefficient; defective, as metrical feet. "A *lame* endeavor." *Barrow.*
O, most *lame* and impotent conclusion! *Shak.*
lame duck, a disabled person or thing; specif., *Stock Exchange Cant*, a person unable to fulfill his engagements.
lame (lām), *v. t.*; LAMED (lāmd); LAM′ING (lām′ĭng). To make lame; to cripple or disable.
If you happen to let the child fall and *lame* it. *Swift.*
lame, *v. i.* To go or become lame. *Kipling.*
la-mel′la (lȧ-mĕl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-ē), E. -LAS (-ȧz). [L. *lamella*, dim. of *lamina* plate, leaf, layer. Cf. LAMINA, OMELET.] A thin plate, leaf, or layer; a platelike organ, process, or part; as: **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* (1) In lamellibranch mollusks, one of the thin plates composing the gills. (2) In bone, one of the bony concentric layers surrounding the Haversian canals. **b** *Bot.* (1) In fungi of the order Agaricales (mushrooms and their allies), a gill. (2) One of the scales or appendages at the base of the petal in some corollas, as that of the pink.
la-mel′lar (lȧ-mĕl′ȧr; lăm′ĕ-lȧr; 277), *a.* Composed of, arranged in, or characterized by, lamellæ; lamellate.
lamellar vector, *Math.*, the gradient of a potential function.
lam′el-late (lăm′ĕ-lāt; lȧ-mĕl′āt) } *a.* [See LAMELLA.]
lam′el-lat′ed (lăm′ĕ-lāt′ĕd) } **a** Composed of, or furnished with, thin plates or lamellæ. **b** Composed of a flat plate or leaf. — **lam′el-late-ly**, *adv.*
la-mel′li-branch (lȧ-mĕl′ĭ-brăŋk), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Lamellibranchiata. — *a.* Lamellibranchiate.
La-mel′li-bran′chi-a (-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMELLA; -BRANCHIA,
La-mel′li-bran′chi-a′ta (-ā′tȧ) } BRANCHIATE.] *Zoöl.* A class of mollusks, including the clams, oysters, mussels, etc., distinguished by having the body bilaterally symmetrical, compressed, and more or less completely inclosed within the mantle, which secretes a bivalved shell whose parts are connected by a hinge over the animal's back. There is no distinct head, and there are usually two lamelliform gills on each side of the body. In most of the forms, as in the common clam, the ventral region of the body is differentiated into a muscular plowshare, or tongue-shaped foot, by means of which the animal burrows or moves about, but in some, as the oyster, the foot is rudimentary or wanting. In such cases the animal is generally stationary. In the burrowing species the posterior margins of the mantle lobes commonly form tubes (*siphons*) through which water passes into and out of the mantle cavity. Called also *Acephala*, *Conchifera*, *Bivalvia*, *Pelecypoda*.

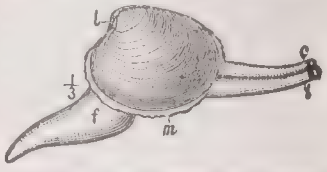

One of the Lamellibranchiata (*Callista convexa*). *c* Opening of Exhalant Siphon; *i* Opening of Inhalant Siphon; *f* Foot; *m* Mantle; *l* Lunule.

la-mel′li-bran′chi-ate (-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Belonging to the Lamellibranchiata. — *n.* One of the Lamellibranchiata.
la-mel′li-corn (lȧ-mĕl′ĭ-kôrn), *a.* [*lamella* + L. *cornu* a horn. See LAMELLA.] *Zoöl.* Having or designating antennæ of the type characteristic of the Lamellicornia; pertaining to that group. — *n.* One of the Lamellicornia.

Lamellicorn Antenna of a Beetle. Enlarged.

La-mel′li-cor′ni-a (-kôr′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMELLICORN.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or superfamily of beetles having five-jointed tarsi, and three or more of the terminal segments of the antennæ expanded into flattened plates, which when pressed together give the antenna a club-shaped appearance. It includes the families Lucanidæ (stag beetles), Passalidæ, and Scarabæidæ (dung beetles and leaf chafers) or is restricted to the last only.
lam′el-lif′er-ous (lăm′ĕ-lĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*lamella* + *-ferous.*] Bearing, or composed of, thin layers, plates, or scales.
la-mel′li-form (lȧ-mĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*lamella* + *-form.*] Having the form of a lamella; thin and flat; scalelike.
la-mel′li-ros′tral (-rŏs′trăl), *a.* [*lamella* + *rostral.*] *Zoöl.* Having a lamellate bill; pert. to the Lamellirostres.
La-mel′li-ros′tres (-rŏs′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMELLA; ROSTRUM.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds embracing the ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, and usually the flamingos; — so called from the transverse toothlike ridges or lamellæ just inside the edges of the bill. Cf. ANSERES.
lam′el-lose (lăm′ĕ-lōs; lȧ-mĕl′ōs; 277), *a.* Composed of, having, or arranged in, lamellæ; lamellar.
la-ment′ (lȧ-mĕnt′), *v. i.*; LA-MENT′ED; LA-MENT′ING. [L. *lamentari*, fr. *lamentum* a lament: cf. F. *lamenter.*] To express or feel sorrow; to weep or wail; to mourn greatly.
Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah. 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 25.
la-ment′, *v. t.* **1**. To express deep sorrow for or about; to mourn for; to bemoan; bewail.
One laughed at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryden.*
2. To cause to lament; to distress. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Mourn, bewail. See DEPLORE.
to lament one's self, to lament. *Archaic.*
la-ment′, *n.* [L. *lamentum.* Cf. LAMENT, *v.*] **1**. Expression of grief or sorrow in complaints or cries; lamentation; a lamenting; a wailing; a weeping.
Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milton.*
2. An expression of lamentation in a literary or conventional form, as an elegy, mournful ballad, or dirge; also, the air to which it is sung or played.
lam′en-ta-ble (lăm′ĕn-tȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *lamentabilis*: cf. F. *lamentable.*] **1**. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing grief; doleful; as, a *lamentable* countenance.
2. Fitted to awaken lament; to be lamented; sorrowful; pitiable; deplorable; as, a *lamentable* misfortune, or error. "*Lamentable* helplessness." *Burke.*
3. Miserable; pitiful; paltry; — in a contemptuous or ridiculous sense. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*
— **lam′en-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **lam′en-ta-bly**, *adv.*

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muscular coördination, as in stammering.
lam. † LAME, LOAM.
lam. Obs., Scot., dial. Eng., or ref. sp. of LAMB.
lam (lăm), *v. t.* & *i.*; LAMMED (lămd); LAM′MING. [Cf. Icel. *lemja* to beat, akin to E. *lame.*] To beat soundly: to thrash; strike; whack. *Obs.*, *Vulgar*, *or Dial.*
Lam., *or* **lam**. *Abbr.* Lamentations; *Bot.*, Lamarck; Liberalium Artium Magister (L., Master of the Liberal Arts).
L. A. M. *Abbr.* London Academy of Music.
la′ma (lä′mȧ), *n.* **a** Var. of LLAMA. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the llama, alpaca, etc.
‖ **la′ma**, *n.* [Sp.] A kind of cloth, orig. Spanish, made with gold or silver threads. [MAIST.]
La′ma-ite (lä′mȧ-īt), *n.* = LA-
‖ **la mal er′ba cre′sce pre′sto** (lä mäl ĕr′bä krā′shā prā′stō). [It.] The bad herb (weed) grows fast. [Lamaism. *R.*]
La′man-ism (lä′mȧn-ĭz′m), *n.*
la-man′tin (lȧ-măn′tĭn), *n.* [F. *lamantin*, *lamentin*, prob. fr. its name in the Antilles. Cf. MANATEE.] A manatee.
lam′ar (läm′ȧr). † LAMBER.
La-marck′i-an-ism (lȧ-mär′kĭ-ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* *Biol.* Lamarckism.
la′ma-sa-ry, la′ma-se-rai′, la′-mas-ser-y. Vars. of LAMASERY.
Lamasse. † LAMMAS.
la′ma-ster-y, la′me-ster-y, *n.* = LAMASERY.
lamb, *v. t.* Var. of LAM, to beat. *Obs.*, *Dial. Eng.*, *or Slang.* — **to lamb down**. *Slang, Australia.* **a** To spend recklessly; to knock down. See under KNOCK, *v. t.* **b** To induce to spend money recklessly; to "bleed;" — said esp. of the keepers of public houses.
lam-back′, *v. t.* To beat; thrash. — *n.* Blow; whack. — **lam-back′er**, *n.* *All Obs.*
lamb′ale′ (lăm′āl′), *n.* A feast formerly held at the time of shearing lambs, about Whitsuntide. *Eng.*
lam′bar-dar′ (lăm′bȧr-där′). Var. of LUMBERDAR.
lam-baste′ (lăm-bāst′), *v. t.* [*lam* + *baste* to beat.] To beat; thrash. *Slang or Dial.*
Lam′bath-ism, *n.* Prob., a manifesto from Lambeth Palace, the London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. *Obs.*
lam′ba-tive. † LAMBITIVE.
lamb-doi′dal (lăm-doi′dăl), *a.* Lambdoid.
lambeake. † LAMBACK.
‖ **lam′beau** (lăm′bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BEAUX (lăm′bōz; -bō). [F., shred, tatter.] A dependent strip or fillet; specif., *Her.*, a point of a label, or the label itself.
‖ **lam′bel′** (läN′bĕl′), *n.* [F.] *Fr. Her.* A label.
lam′bel (lăm′bĕl), *n.* [OF., a hanging strap. F. *lambeau*, *lambel*, a term in heraldry. Cf. LABEL.] *Medieval Armor.* **a** A rectangular piece of stuff, forming part of a dress: a part of the housings of a horse, hanging at the breast or flank; hence, *Her.*, one tongue or pendant of a label serving as a difference. **b** *pl.* = LAMBOYS.
lam′bent-ly, *adv.* of LAMBENT.
lam′ber, *n.* [See AMBER. The *l* is the F. article.] Amber. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lamb′er (lăm′ĕr), *n.* **1**. One who tends ewes at lambing time.
2. A ewe that is lambing.
Lam′bert (lăm′bĕrt), *n.* [F., of G. origin; cf. OHG. *Landberht*, *Lambreht*, and AS. *Landbeorht*, also E. *land* and *bright.*] Lit., illustrious with landed possessions; — masc. prop. name. F. *Lambert*, *Lanbert* (läN′bâr′); It. *Lamberto* (läm-bâr′tō); G. *Lambert* (läm′bĕrt), *Landbert* (länt′bĕrt).
Lam′bert pine (lăm′bĕrt). [After A. B. *Lambert* (1761-1842), English botanist.] The sugar pine of California and Oregon (*Pinus lambertiana*).
Lambeth Articles. See ARTICLES OF RELIGION.
Lambeth Conference. See ANGLICAN COMMUNION.
lam′be-tive. † LAMBITIVE.
lamb′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
lamb′ie (lăm′ĭ), *n.* A lamb; — a term of endearment for a lamb or a young or weak person.
lamb′i-ness, *n.* Quality of being lamblike. *Nonce Word.*
lamb′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of LAMB.
lamb′ish, *a.* Lamblike.
lam′bi-tive, *a.* [L. *lambere* to lick. See LAMBENT.] Taken by licking with the tongue. *Obs.* — *n.* A lambitive medicine; a lincture. *Obs*
lamb′kill′, *n.* **a** Sheep laurel. *U. S.* **b** The staggerbush.
lamb′ling, *n.* = LAMBKIN.
lamb′ly (lăm′lĭ), *a.* Lamblike. *Nonce Word.*
Lamb′messe. † LAMMAS.
lamb′-pie′, *n.* **1**. A pie of lamb. 2. A beating; a thrashing; — with punning allusion to LAM, *v.*
lam′bre. † LAMBER, amber.
lam′bren. Obs. pl. of LAMB.
lamb's′-cress′, *n.* The European cress *Cardamine hirsuta*.
lamb's fry. *Cookery.* A fried testicle of a lamb.
lamb′skin′, *v. t.* [Cf. LAM to beat, SKIN, *n.*] To beat; thrash. *Obs.* — *n.* A blow, as with a cudgel. *Obs.* [LANSQUENET.]
lamb′skin′net′. Erroneous for
lamb's′-let′tuce, *n.* Corn salad.
lamb's′-tails′, *n. pl.* **a** Catkins of the hazel. *Eng.* **b** The spore-bearing spikes of the club moss *Lycopodium clavatum*. *U. S.*
lamb's′-toe′, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Bird's-foot trefoil **a**. **b** Kidney vetch. **c** Black medic.
lamb succory. A small European cichoriaceous herb (*Arnoseris minima*).
lamb's′-wool′ sponge. A soft-fibered commercial sponge, esp. *Hippospongia gossypina*.
lam′da, lam-doi′dal. † LAMBDA, LAMBDOIDAL.
lame. † LAMB. [of LOAM.]
lame (lām). Obs. or Scot. var.
lame, *n.* Lameness. *Obs.*
La′mech (lā′mĕk), *n.* *Bib.* A descendant of Cain, and father of Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-cain.
la′medh, **la′med** (lä′mĕd), *n.* [Heb., lit., ox goad.] The twelfth letter [ל] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to Eng. L. As a numeral, 30. [*Rare.*]
lam′el (lăm′ĕl), *n.* = LAMELLA.
La-mel′la-ri′i-dæ (lȧ-mĕl′ȧ-rī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMELLA.] *Zoöl.* A family of tænioglossate mollusks having a delicate shell, which in the type genus, **Lam′el-la′ri-a** (lăm′ĕ-lā′rĭ-ȧ), is completely inclosed within the mantle. Some species are semiparasitic, depositing their eggs on compound ascidians
la-mel′lar-ly, *adv.* of LAMELLAR.
la-mel′la-ry (lȧ-mĕl′ȧ-rĭ; lăm′ĕ-lā-rĭ), *a.* Lamellar. *Rare.*
la-mel′li-cor′nate (lȧ-mĕl′ĭ-kôr′nāt), *a.* Lamellicorn. *Rare.*
La-mel′li-cor′nes (-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Lamellicornia.
la-mel′li-cor′nous (-nŭs), *a.* Lamellicorn. *Rare.*
la-mel′li-ped (lȧ-mĕl′ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*lamella* + *-ped.*] *Zoöl.* Having a flattened or compressed foot. *Obs.* — *n.* One of the **La-mel′li-pe′di-a** (-pē′dĭ-ȧ), a group of lamellibranch mollusks so characterized. *Obs.*
la-mel′li-ros′trate (-rŏs′trāt), *a.* Lamellirostral.
lam′el-los′i-ty (lăm′ĕ-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being lamellose.
la-mel′lule (lȧ-mĕl′ūl), *n.* [L. *lamellula*, dim. of *lamella.*] A small plate, scale, or lamella.
lame′ly, *adv.* of LAME. See -LY.
lamen. † LEMAN.
la′men. Var. of LAMIN.
lame′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lam′en-ta′cious, *a.* Characterized by lamentation. *Obs.*

M

lam′en-ta′tion (lăm′ĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *lamentation*, L. *lamentatio.*] **1.** Act of lamenting or bewailing; audible expression of sorrow; wailing; a lament. *Matt.* ii. 18.
2. [*cap.*] **a** *pl.* A book of the Bible attributed to the prophet Jeremiah; — so named from the nature of its contents. See OLD TESTAMENT. **b** *R. C. Ch.* Any of certain lessons in the office of Tenebræ taken from the Book of Lamentations.

la-ment′ed (lȧ-mĕn′tĕd), *p. a.* Mourned for; bewailed.
This humble praise, *lamented* shade! receive. *Pope.*

la-ment′ing, *n.* Lamentation.

la-ment′ing, *p. a.* Mourning; grieving deeply; bewailing. — **la-ment′ing-ly**, *adv.*

la′mi-a (lā′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάμια.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of a class of man-devouring monsters, commonly represented with the head and breast of a woman and the body of a serpent. They were believed to assume the forms of beautiful women to allure young men.
2. Hence, a vampire; witch; sorceress.
3. [*cap.*] In Keats's poem of this name, a bride who reverts to her original serpent form.
4. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The type genus of Lamiinæ.

La′mi-i′næ (lā′mĭ-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMIA.] *Zoöl.* A large subfamily of cerambycid beetles distinguished by having the fore tibiæ grooved on the inner side and the tips of the palpi acute. The group is also called **La-mi′i-des** (lȧ-mī′ĭ-dēz), or, when ranked as a family, **La-mi′i-dæ** (-dē). — **la′mi-id** (lā′mĭ-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

lam′in (lăm′ĭn), *n.* A lamina, or thin plate, as one of metal used as an astrological instrument or as a charm.

lam′i-na (lăm′ĭ-nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [L. Cf. LAMELLA.] **1.** A thin plate or scale; a layer; a flake; as: **a** *Zoöl.* & *Anat.* Specif., in a vertebra, the part of the neural arch extending from the pedicle to the median line. **b** *Far.* One of the numerous narrow thin parallel plates (more fully called **sensitive laminæ** or, collectively, **laminar tissue**) of soft, vascular, sensitive tissue, which cover the pododerm of the walls of the hoof of an animal. They fit between corresponding **horny laminæ** on the inside of the wall of the hoof. **c** *Bot.* Usually, the blade or expanded part of a foliage leaf as distinguished from the petiole or the similar part of a petal; also, any foliose expansion, as of the thallus in many algæ. **d** *Geol.* A very thin layer of a stratified rock. Laminæ are usually separable and produced by intermittent deposit; but some are recognizable only by differences of color or texture. **e** *Math.* An element of volume, a section (commonly plane) of a body, viewed as having infinitesimal thickness.
‖ **la′mi-na ci-ne′re-a** (sĭ-nē′rē-ȧ) [L. *cinerea* ash-colored], *Anat.*, a thin layer of gray matter extending backward from the corpus callosum above the optic commissure. — ‖ **l. cri-bro′sa** (krĭ-brō′sȧ). [NL. *cribrosa* cribriform.] *Anat.* **a** The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. **b** The portion of the scleroid coat of the eye penetrated by the fibers of the optic nerve. **c** A perforated plate which closes the internal auditory meatus. — ‖ **l. spi-ra′lis** (spī-rā′lĭs). [NL. *spiralis* spiral.] See COCHLEA.

lam′i-na-ble (lăm′ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being formed into a lamina or laminæ, as by splitting or by being extended under pressure. — **lam′i-na-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

lam′i-nal (-năl), **lam′i-nar** (-nȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *laminaire.* See LAMINA.] Arranged in, or consisting of, thin plates or layers; having the form of a lamina.
laminar tissue. *Far.* See LAMINA, 1 b.

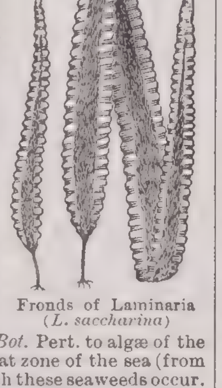
Fronds of Laminaria (*L. saccharina*)

Lam′i-na′ri-a (lăm′ĭ-nā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See LAMINA.] *Bot.* A large genus of brown seaweeds typifying the Laminariaceæ. The flat thallus is either simple or divided into ribbonlike segments, and in some species attains a length of fifty feet. Several are used for food; others in the manufacture of kelp.

Lam′i-na′ri-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LAMINARIA.] *Bot.* A family of seaweeds of the class Phæophyceæ, comprising many species of gigantic size. The tough leathery thallus is simple or branched, showing great complexity of form. Reproduction is by zoöspores. *Laminaria*, *Macrocystis*, *Nereocystis*, and *Alaria* are the most important of the many genera. — **lam′i-na′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

lam′i-na′ri-an (-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a. Bot.* Pert. to algæ of the genus *Laminaria*, or designating that zone of the sea (from two to ten fathoms in depth) in which these seaweeds occur.

lam′i-nate (lăm′ĭ-nāt), *a.* [See LAMINA.] Shaped like, or consisting of, a lamina or laminæ, or thin plates or layers; also, bearing or covered with laminæ.

lam′i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [See LAMINA.] **1.** To cause to separate or divide into laminæ, thin plates, or layers.
2. To form, as metal, into a thin plate, as by rolling.
3. To cover or construct with laminæ; to plate.

lam′i-nate (lăm′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To divide into laminæ.

lam′i-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Consisting of, or arranged in, layers or thin plates, one upon the other; laminate.
laminated arch, *Arch. & Engin.*, an arch made of thin layers of planks, boards, or the like, bent to the curve and secured together. Such an arch has very little thrust. — **l. armature, pole piece**, etc., *Elec.*, an armature, pole piece, etc., built up of sheet-iron laminæ, usually less than 50 mils in thickness, insulated from each other to avoid the effect of eddy currents. The planes of the laminæ should be parallel to the magnetic flux and to the direction of motion. — **l. beam**, a beam made of flitches (see FLITCH, 3); a flitch beam. — **l. spring**, a spring made of superposed strips, plates, or leaves.

lam′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Process of laminating; state of being laminated; also, a laminated structure; a lamina.

lam′i-nec′to-my (-nĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [See LAMINA; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of the posterior arches of one or more of the vertebræ.

lam′i-nif′er-ous (lăm′ĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*lamina* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or having laminæ.

lam′i-ni-plan′tar (-nĭ-plăn′tȧr), *a.* [*lamina* + L. *planta* sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having the side of the tarsus covered with a single horny plate, those of the two sides meeting behind in a ridge, as in most singing birds except the larks. — **lam′i-ni-plan-ta′tion** (-plăn-tā′shŭn), *n.*

lam′i-ni′tis (-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lamina* + *-itis.*] *Veter.* Inflammation of the fleshy laminæ of the horse's foot, resulting from overfeeding, drafts, or undue drinking of cold water; founder. It is characterized by fever, excessive tenderness of the affected feet, and often serious pathological changes within the horny hoof.

La′mi-um (lā′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., dead nettle.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World menthaceous plants, the dead nettles, having cordate, dentate leaves and showy pink, purple, yellow, or white galeate flowers, with basal style, shorter posterior stamens, and 3-sided nutlets. A few species, as *L. maculatum*, the spotted dead nettle, and *L. amplexicaule*, the henbit, are naturalized in the United States.

Lam′mas (lăm′ȧs), *n.* [AS. *hlāmmesse*, *hlāfmæsse*, loaf Mass, bread feast, or feast of first fruits; *hlāf* loaf + *mæsse* Mass. See LOAF; MASS religious service.] The first day of August; also, the time of year about Lammas Day; — called also *Lammastide.* In early times, in England, this day was kept as a harvest festival, loaves of bread from the first ripe grain being consecrated at Mass. In Scotland it is a quarter day. In the Roman ecclesiastical calendar it is the feast of St. Peter in Chains (*Acts* xii. 4-10).

Lammas lands, Lammas meadows. *Eng. Law.* Lands or meadows held in severalty during the crop-raising period, but subject to rights of common at other times.
There are now few traces left of the *Lammas lands* and *meadows.* "The usual time for the resumption of common rights was Lammas Day, . . . for arable lands, and July 6th for meadows. In some cases the common rights lasted till November, in some till the middle of February." *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

lam′mer-gei′er } (lăm′ẽr-gī′ẽr), *n.* Also *lammergeir.*
lam′mer-gey′er } [G. *lämmergeier*; *lamm*, pl. *lämmer*, lamb + *geier* vulture.] The largest European bird of prey (*Gypaëtus barbatus*), found in mountainous regions from the Pyrenees to northern India, but nearly extinct in the Alps. It is about three and a half feet long and often nearly ten feet in extent of wings. The back, wings, and tail are grayish black with white shaft streaks, the under part tawny, and the head chiefly white. A bristly, beardlike tuft on the chin gives it the name *bearded vulture.* It resembles both the eagles and the vultures, and feeds largely on carrion, as well as on small animals. A related species (*G. ossifragus*) inhabits northern Africa.

Lammergeier.

Lam′ni-dæ (lăm′nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάμνα a fish of prey.] *Zoöl.* A family of large, fierce pelagic sharks, known as **mackerel sharks** from their form, including the porbeagle and its allies. They have a stout body, wide mouth, large teeth, wide gill openings, large first and small second dorsal, and the tail has a prominent keel on each side. **Lam′na** (-nȧ) is the type genus. — **lam′noid** (-noid), *a.* & *n.*

lamp (lămp), *n.* [F. *lampe*, L. *lampas*, *-adis*, fr. Gr. λαμπάς, -άδος, torch, fr. λάμπειν to give light, to shine. Cf. LAMPAD, LANTERN.] **1.** A vessel with a wick used for the combustion of oil or other inflammable liquid to produce artificial light; by extension, any of various vessels, instruments, or devices for producing light or heat; as, an arc *lamp*; an incandescent *lamp*; a safety *lamp*.
2. A torch. *Rare or Poetic.*
3. a A heavenly body, as the sun, moon, or a star; also, a flash. **b** *pl.* The eyes. *Now Slang.*
4. *Founding.* A temporary drying apparatus for molds during construction.
5. Fig., anything which enlightens intellectually or morally; anything regarded metaphorically as giving light.
Thy word is a *lamp* unto my feet, and a light unto my path. *Ps.* cxix. 105.
Ages elapsed ere Homer's *lamp* appeared. *Cowper.*

lamp (lămp), *v. t.*; LAMPED (lămpt); LAMP′ING. To furnish with lamps or lamplight; to light. — *v. i.* To shine like a lamp. *Rare.* *Browning.*

lam′pad (lăm′păd), *n.* [Gr. λαμπάς, λαμπάδος. See LAMP.] A lamp or candlestick; — only with reference to Rev. iv. 5. *Poetic & Rare.* "Golden *lampads.*" *Trench.*

lam′pa-ded′ro-my (lăm′pȧ-dĕd′rō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [Gr. λαμπαδηδρομία; λαμπάς, -άδος, torch + δρόμος course, race, akin to δραμεῖν to run.] *Gr. Antiq.* A race run in honor of Prometheus, Athene, Hephæstus, etc., by men with lighted torches in their hands, usually on foot. In one form there were lines of runners, and a lighted torch was handed from runner to runner in each line.

lam-pad′e-phore (lăm-păd′ē-fōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. λαμπαδηφόρος. See LAMPAD; -PHORE.] *Gr. Antiq.* A torchbearer; specif., a contestant in a torch race.

lam-pad′e-pho′ri-a (-fō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [Gr. λαμπαδηφορία.] *Gr. Antiq.* A torch race; a lampadedromy.

lam′pas (lăm′păs), *n.* [F.] An ornamental textile fabric with a somewhat elaborate pattern, as a flowered silk or a woolen damask for furniture covering.

lam′pas (lăm′păs), *n.* [F.] In horses, a congestion of the mucous membrane of the hard palate just posterior to the incisor teeth. The condition is physiological and requires no treatment.

lamp′black′ (lămp′blăk′), *n.* [*lamp* + *black.*] The fine impalpable soot obtained from the smoke of carbonaceous substances only partly burned, as in the flame of a smoking lamp. Cf. GAS BLACK. It consists of finely divided carbon, with sometimes a very small proportion of impurities. It is used as an ingredient of printers' ink, and as a black pigment.

lamp′black′, *v.*; -BLACKED′ (-blăkt′); -BLACK′ING. To cover, coat, or daub with lampblack.

lamp foot. *Elec.* The current taken by one electric lamp at a distance of one foot (from the end of a main); — a conventional unit used in finding electrical centers. Cf. AMPERE FOOT.

lamp hour. *Elec.* The energy required to maintain one lamp during one hour.

lamp′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of LAMP, *v.* Specif.: *p. a.* [Cf. It. *lampante.*] Shining; brilliant; flashing. "*Lamping* eyes." *Spenser.*

lam′pi-on (lăm′pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *lampe* lamp.] A small lamp or vessel of oil with a wick, as used at illuminations.

lamp′light′ (lămp′līt′), *n.* Light from a lamp or lamps.

lamp′light′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lights a lamp; esp.: **a** A person who lights street lamps. **b** *U. S.* A spill of paper, wood, or the like, for lighting lamps.
2. The calico bass. *Local, U. S.*

lamp oil. Oil used in lamps; fig., night work or study.

lam-poon′ (lăm-pōōn′), *n.* [F. *lampon*, prob. orig. a drinking song, fr. *lampons* let us drink, — the burden of such a song, fr. *lamper* to guzzle, to drink much and greedily; of G. or D. origin, and akin to E. *lap* to drink.] A personal satire in writing, usually malicious or abusive.
Like her who missed her name in a *lampoon*,
And grieved to find herself decayed so soon. *Dryden.*
Syn. — LAMPOON, PASQUINADE. A LAMPOON is a malicious and abusive satire directed against an individual; a PASQUINADE (see etym.) is commonly a *lampoon* to which especial publicity or notoriety is given; as, "a lust to . . . make satire a *lampoon*" (*Pope*); cf. "Till you informed me of it, I did not know that Lord Byron had amused himself with *lampooning* me" (*Southey*); "The white walls of the barracks were covered with . . . *pasquinades* leveled at Cortez" (*Prescott*); cf. "a quondam cobbler . . . who, becoming stage-mad, had attempted the *rôle* of Xerxes . . . and been notoriously *pasquinaded* for his pains" (*Poe*). See CARICATURE, IRONY, ABUSE.

lam-poon′, *v. t.*; LAM-POONED′ (-pōōnd′); LAM-POON′ING. [Cf. OF. *lamponner.*] To subject to abusive ridicule expressed in writing; to make the subject of a lampoon.
Ribald poets had *lampooned* him. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Libel, defame, satirize, lash.

lam-poon′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Act or practice of lampooning; lampooning quality.

lamp′-post′, *n.* A post, generally of iron, supporting a lamp or lantern for lighting a street, park, etc.

lam′prey (lăm′prĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PREYS (-prĭz). [ME. *lampreie*, F. *lamproie*, LL. *lampreda*, *lampetra*, perh. fr. L. *lambere* to lick + *petra* stone, influenced by the source of F. *proie* prey (see LAMBENT, PETRIFY, PREY). Cf. LIMPET.] Any of certain eel-like aquatic vertebrates constituting

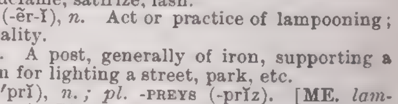
Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).

la′men-ta′do, *n.* Lament. *Obs.*
lam′en-ta′tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to lamentation. [ED.
la-ment′ed-ly, *adv.* of LAMENT-
la-ment′er, *n.* One who laments.
la-ment′ful, *a.* Mournful. *Rare.*
la-men′tin (lȧ-mĕn′tĭn). Var. of LAMANTIN.
‖ **la men-ti′ra no tie′ne pies′** (lä mān-tē′rä nō tyā′nā pyās′). [Sp.] The lie has no feet (i.e., cannot be maintained). [amber.
lam′er. Scot. var. of LAMBER,
La′mé's′ for′mu-la (lȧ′māz′). [After G. *Lamé* (1795-1870), French mathematician.] *Strength of Materials.* Either of two mathematical formulas giving the radial and hoop stresses in a thick cylinder subjected to internal and external pressures.
lame′-skirt′ing, *n.* *Mining.* Removal of coal from the side of an excavation to widen it. *Local, Eng.*
lame′ster, *n.* [*lame* + *-ster.*] A lame person; a cripple.
lam′e-ter, lam′i-ter (lām′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LAME, *a.*] A lame person; cripple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
la-met′ta (lȧ-mĕt′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *lametta*, dim. of *lama* a thin plate.] Foil or wire of gold, silver, or brass.
lam′i-ger (lăm′ĭ-jẽr), *n.* [Cf. LAMETER.] A lame person; a cripple. *Dial. Eng.*
lam′i-na′ri-oid (lăm′ĭ-nā′rĭ-oid), *a.* [*Laminaria* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or related to, the genus *Laminaria.*
lam′i-na-rite (lăm′ĭ-nȧ-rīt), *n.* *Paleobot.* A fossil plant supposed to represent a seaweed allied to *Laminaria*, and designated by the generic name *Laminarites.*
lam′i-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *a.* Laminar. [*n.* of LAME.
lam′ing (lām′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb.*
Lam′ing proc′ess (-ĭng). [After R. *Laming*, who introduced it in 1847.] A process for removing hydrogen sulphide and carbon dioxide from coal gas by passing it over a mixture (**Laming's mass**) of ferric hydroxide, lime, and cinders or sawdust.
la-min′i-form (lȧ-mĭn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*lamina* + *-form.*] Resembling a lamina.
lam′i-nose (lăm′ĭ-nōs), *a.* [L. *laminosus.*] Platelike; laminate.
lam′i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Laminose.
lam′ish (lām′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat lame. [LAMETER.
lam′i-ter (lām′ĭ-tẽr). Var. of
Lam′kin (lăm′kĭn), *or* **Lam′mi-kin**, *n.* The hero of a Scottish ballad, a mason who built a castle for a lord, and, getting no pay, murdered the lord's wife and child, or children. "He has been celebrated under the names of Lammikin, Lamkin, Linkin, Belinkin, Bold Rankin, and Balcanqual, and has become . . . the prime terror of the Scottish nursery." *Aytoun.*
lamm. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAM, to beat.
lamm. † LAMB; LAME, a lamina.
Lam′mas-tide′, *n.* See LAMMAS.
Lammas wheat. A tender winter wheat, cultivated in the south of England.
lam′mer (lȧm′ẽr). Var. of LAMBER, amber. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Lam′mer-moor′, Bride of (lăm′ẽr-mōōr′). See ASHTON, LUCY.
Lam′mi-kin, *n.* See LAMKIN.
lam′my, lam′mie (lăm′ĭ), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *lamb.*] *Naut.* A quilted woolen frock or jumper worn by seamen. *Rare.*
lam-nec′to-my (lăm-nĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* = LAMINECTOMY.
‖ **l'a′mour′ et la fu′mée′ ne peuvent se ca′cher′** (lȧ′mōōr′-ā lȧ fü′mā′ nē pûv′ sē kȧ′shā′). [F.] Love and smoke cannot be hidden.
lamp (lămp), *n.* [ME. (with excrescent *p*), fr. F. *lame*, or L. *lamina.* See LAMINA.] A thin plate or lamina. *Obs.*
lamp (lȧmp; lămp), *v. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *lampa* to beat, to go.] To beat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lamp. *v. i.* To go quickly with long strides. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lam′pa-da-ry (lăm′pȧ-dā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *lampadarius*, or LGr. λαμπαδάριος: cf. F. *lampadaire.* See LAMP a light.] **1.** *East. Ch.* An officer having charge of the lamps in a church; one who carries a taper or candelabrum in processions. **2.** An ornamental lamp-post, as of bronze, terminated by branches carrying lamps. *Rare.*
lam′pa-dist (-dĭst), *n.* [Gr. λαμπαδιστής, fr. λαμπάς, -άδος, torch. See LAMP.] *Gr. Antiq.* A lampadephore.
lam′pa-dite (-dīt), *n.* [After W. A. *Lampadius*, German metallurgist.] *Min.* A variety of wad containing copper oxide, and often cobalt oxide as well.
lam-pad′o-man′cy (lăm-păd′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [See LAMPAD; -MANCY.] Divination by the flame of a lamp or torch.
lampatram, *n.* A word of unknown meaning. *Obs. Skelton.*
lamp′er, *n.* A person who makes a business of going about taking care of lamps. *Local, U. S.*
lam′per (lȧm′pẽr; lăm′-), *v. i.* [Cf. LAMP to go quickly.] To walk or go heavily; to stride. *Dial. Eng.*
lam′per eel (lăm′pẽr). [Dial. *lamper* lamprey + *eel.* Cf. LAMPREY.] **a** Any lamprey. **b** The eelpout (*Zoarces anguillaris*). *Local, U. S.*
lam′per-i′na (lăm′pẽr-ē′nȧ), *n.* A Californian hagfish (*Polistotrema stouti*). *U. S.*
lam′pern (lăm′pẽrn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *lamprion*, *lamproyon.* See LAMPREY.] A European river lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*).
lam′pers (lăm′pẽrz), *n.* *Veter.* = LAMPAS. [of LIMPET.
lam′pet (lȧm′pĕt). Scot. var.
lamp fish. A lantern fish.
lamp′fly′, *n.* A firefly.
lamp′ful, *a.* Full of lamps or stars. *Poetic.*
‖ **L'Am′phi′try′on′ où l'on dîne′** (läɴ′fē′trē′ôɴ′-ōō lôɴ dēn′). [F.] The Amphitryon with whom one dines; one's host. See AMPHITRYON.
lam′pic (lăm′pĭk), *a.* [See LAMP.] *Chem.* Designating a supposed acid formed by the slow combustion of ether, as in a lamp with a platinum spiral. It is a mixture of formic and acetic acids, aldehyde, etc.
lamp′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of LAMP, to scamper. *Scot.*
lamp′ist, *n.* [F. *lampiste.*] A person skilled in, or engaged in, the making or care of lamps.
lam′pis-try (lăm′pĭs-trĭ), *n.* [F. *lampisterie.*] Plastic art suitable for lamp decoration. *Rare.*
lam′pit (lȧm′pĭt). Scot. var. of LIMPET. [& s. *U. S.*
lamp jack. See 3d JACK, *n.*, 7 l
lamp′less, *a.* See -LESS.
lamp′let, *n.* A small lamp.
lamp′-lit′, *a.* Lit by lamps.
Lam-pong′ (lăm-pŏng′), *n.* One of a mixed Malay people of southern Sumatra, noteworthy for their village communities. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.
lam-poon′er, *n.* One who lampoons.
lam-poon′ist, *n.* A lampooner.
lam′pre, lampreie. † LAMPREY.
lam′prel (lăm′prĕl), *n.* **a** A lamprey. **b** Also **lam′pret.** A young lamprey. *Obs.*
lamprey eel. A lamprey.
lamprey stock. A hollow wooden

the order Hyperoartia, syn. *Petromyzontes*, of the class Cyclostomata (which see). The mouth is large, circular, suctorial, and jawless, with numerous small conical teeth in its cuplike cavity, and one to three larger ones on the palate. The single nostril is a blind sac. The gill pouches, seven on each side, open internally into a canal situated below the esophagus and communicating with it near the mouth. The eggs are small and hatch into a toothless, eyeless larval form, known as **ammocœtes**. Lampreys are widely distributed in temperate regions both in fresh and salt water, but the marine species run up rivers to spawn. Some are esteemed as food. The larger species feed by attaching themselves to fishes, rasping off the flesh by means of their horny teeth. They are usually regarded as constituting a single family, Petromyzonidæ.

lam′pro- (lăm′prō-). A combining form from Greek λαμπρός, *bright*.

lam′pro-phyre (lăm′prō-fīr), *n.* [*lampro-* + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* Any of a series of dark traplike rocks of basaltic habit, usually occurring in narrow dikes and sheets. They often contain glittering plates of biotite, whence the name. — **lam′pro-phyr′ic** (-fĭr′ĭk), *a.*

Lamp′si-lus (lămp′sĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; perh. fr. *lampro-* + Gr. ψιλός smooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water mussels. *L. anodontoides* of the Mississippi Valley and southeastern States (called **yellowback** by fishermen) has a heavy shell covered with yellow periostracum, and is highly valued for its mother-of-pearl. *L. ventricosus* (called **pocketbook**) and *L. ligamentinus* (called **mucket**) are species of the Mississippi Valley which also yield mother-of-pearl.

Lam-pyr′i-dæ (lăm-pĭr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lampyris* glowworm, Gr. λαμπυρίς.] *Zoöl.* A family of beetles of medium or small size, having usually an elongate form and rather soft wing covers which do not embrace the sides of the abdomen. Many of the species, as the common fireflies, are nocturnal and are provided with luminous organs. In some the females are wingless (see GLOWWORM). The type genus, **Lam′py-ris** (lăm′pĭ-rĭs), includes the common European fireflies. — **lam′py-rid** (lăm′pĭ-rĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **lam′py-rine** (-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.* & *n.*

la′nate (lā′nāt), *a.* [L. *lanatus*, fr. *lana* wool, down.] Woolly; covered with fine, long hair, or hairlike filaments.

Lan′cas-te′ri-an (lăŋ′kăs-tē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the monitorial system of instruction followed by Joseph Lancaster (1778–1838), of England, in which advanced pupils in a school teach pupils below them.

Lan-cas′tri-an (lăŋ-kăs′trĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eng. Hist.* Of or pert. to the English royal house of Lancaster. — *n.* A member or supporter of the English royal house of Lancaster, derived from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III., esp. in the Wars of the Roses, in which its symbol was the red rose. The reigning members of this house were Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI. See YORKIST, WARS OF THE ROSES.

lance (lȧns), *n.* [ME. *launce*, F. *lance*, fr. L. *lancea*. Cf. LAUNCH.] **1.** A weapon of war, consisting of a long shaft or handle and a sharp steel head, carried by light cavalry, and often decorated with a small pennon. The medieval lance used in war and personal combat by knights was very long and heavy, and usually supported on a rest. The modern cavalry lance is about 9 or 10 feet long and comparatively light, and is supported while in use only by a sling or strap passing over the arm, if at all. Its value as a cavalry weapon in modern warfare is a subject of dispute, its moral effect on infantry being claimed to be great.
2. A soldier armed with a lance; a lancer; in medieval times, a knight with his retinue.
3. Any of various sharp or pointed objects suggestive of a soldier's lance: as: **a** A surgeon's lancet. *Obs. or R.* **b** A spear with sharp point and keen cutting edges used by whalers to reach a vital part of a harpooned whale; also, a similar implement used to spear fish. **c** *Founding.* A small iron rod which suspends the core of the mold in casting a shell. **d** *Pyrotech.* One of the small paper cases, filled with combustible composition, used to mark the outlines of a figure, or in other ways. **e** A shoot of a tree. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **f** *Carpentry.* A pointed blade in a router or other tool to cut the grain along or around the path of the tool.

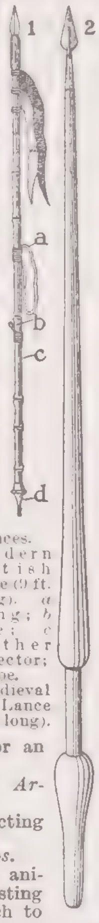

Lances. 1 Modern British Lance (9 ft. long). *a* Sling; *b* Dee; *c* Leather Protector; *d* Shoe. 2 Medieval War Lance (16 ft. long).

lance, *v. t.*; LANCED (lȧnst); LANC′ING (lȧn′sĭng). [OF. *lancier*, F. *lancer*. See LANCE, *n.*] **1.** To pierce with a lance, or similar weapon; to pierce; to cut.

Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanced*
Her back. *Dryden.*

2. To open with or as with a lancet; to make an incision in; as, to *lance* a vein or an abscess.
3. To throw; hurl; fling; launch; put forth. *Archaic or Poetic.*

lance corporal. *Mil.* A private appointed acting corporal without change of pay.

lance′let, *n.* [*lance* + *-let.*] **1.** A lancet. *Obs.*
2. Any of certain small transparent marine animals which are the lowest and simplest existing vertebrates. They become from half an inch to four inches long, and are found burrowing in the sand in shallow water on the coasts of warm and warm-temperate seas in many parts of the world. *Branchiostoma*, commonly called *Amphioxus*, is the typical and best-known genus (see AMPHIOXUS for description). *B. lanceolatum* occurs north to Chesapeake Bay, and *B. californiense* on the Californian coast. The remaining genera, *Assymetron*, *Epigonichthys*, and *Heteropleuron*, belong to one family, *Branchiostomidæ*, which constitutes a class (*Leptocardii*) and subphylum (*Acrania*) of the Vertebrata.

Lan′ce-lot (lȧn′sē-lŏt), *n.* [F. *Lancelot.*] **1.** Masc. prop. name. F. *Lancelot* (läɴ′s'lō′); It. *Lancilotto* (län′chē-lôt′tō); Pg. *Lancelote* (läɴ′sȧ-lō′tȧ).
2. The most famous knight of King Arthur's Round Table, and the paramour of Queen Guinevere. Although the handsomest, most generous, and bravest knight in the world, he fails in the quest of the Holy Grail because of his sin. He was called also **Lan′ce-lot du Lac** (dü lăk′) (i. e., of the Lake) because he was reared by the Lady of the Lake. See ELAINE, GUINEVERE.

lan′ce-o-late (lăn′sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *lanceolatus*, fr. *lanceola* a little lance, dim. of *lancea* lance.] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Lance-shaped; narrow, tapering to a point at the apex, and sometimes at the base also; as, a *lanceolate* leaf. — **lan′ce-o-late-ly**, *adv.*

Lanceolate Leaf.

lance′pe-sade′ (lȧns′pē-sād′; lȧns′pĕ-zäd′), *n.* Also **lance′pri-sa′do** (lȧns′prē-zä′dō). [F. *lancepessade*, *lanspessade*, *anspessade*, It. *lancia spezzata* a broken lance or demilance, a demilance man, a light horseman, bodyguard.] An acting corporal; a private, or outsider, performing the duties of a corporal; — called also *lance corporal*. *Obs. or Hist.*

lance′pod′ (lȧns′pŏd′), *n.* [*lance* + *pod.*] Any Australian fabaceous plant of the genus *Lonchocarpus*.

lanc′er (lȧn′sẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *lanceor* one who lances; in some senses from F. *lancier* one who carries a lance.] **1.** **a** One who lances. **b** One who carries a lance; specif., a light cavalry soldier armed with the lance, esp. one of a regiment officially called *lancers*; as, the 16th (Queen's) *Lancers*. There are no *lancers* in the United States army.
2. A lancet. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* Also *lanciers*. *Dancing.* A set of quadrilles of a certain arrangement; also the music for these dances.

lance sergeant. *Mil.* A corporal appointed to perform temporarily the duties of a sergeant; an acting sergeant.

lan′cet (lăn′sĕt; -sĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* lance. See LANCE.] **1.** A lance, esp. a small lance. *Obs.*
2. A surgical instrument of various forms, commonly sharp-pointed and two-edged, used in venesection, etc.

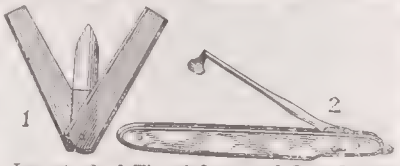

Lancets, 2. 1 Thumb Lancet; 2 Gum Lancet.

3. *Metal.* An iron bar for tapping a melting furnace.
4. A lancet window or arch; also, a lancet-shaped light of a traceried window.

lancet architecture, period, *or* **style.** The early Gothic in England, in which lancet arches are common. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

lancet fish. **a** A large, voracious, deep-sea fish (*Plagyodus ferox*) having long, lancetlike teeth and a long high dorsal fin; also, any of various allied species. **b** = DOCTOR FISH.

lancet window. A lancet-shaped window.

lance′wood′ (lȧns′wo͝od′), *n.* **a** A tough, elastic wood, often used for shafts, archery bows, fishing rods, cabinetwork, etc. **b** Any of several trees yielding this wood. The tropical American annonaceous tree *Aberemoa quitarensis* furnishes most of the lancewood of commerce. Other trees known by this name are: in Florida, the lauraceous *Ocotea catesbyana*; in South America, several species of *Rollinia*; in South Africa, the cornaceous *Curtisia faginea* and the annonaceous *Guatteria caffra*; in Australia, the myrtaceous *Backhousia australis*, or gray myrtle; in New Zealand, the araliaceous *Panax crassifolium*.

lan′ci-form (lăn′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*lance* + *-form.*] Having the form of a lance or lancet.

lan′ci-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; LAN′CI-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); LAN′CI-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *lancinatus*, p. p. of *lancinare* to tear.] To tear; to lacerate; to pierce or stab. *De Quincey.*

lan′ci-nat′ing (-nāt′ĭng), *p. a.* Piercing; — chiefly used of darting or shooting pains; as, *lancinating* pains.

lan′ci-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* A tearing; laceration; cutting into; hence, sharp, piercing pain. "*Lancinations* of the spirit." *Jer. Taylor.*

land (lănd), *n.* [AS. *land*, *lond*; akin to D., G., Icel., Sw., Dan., and Goth. *land*, Ir. *lann* land, house, church, W. *llan* yard, churchyard. Cf. LAWN.] **1.** The solid part of the surface of the earth, as distinguished from water constituting a part of such surface, esp. from oceans and seas; as, to sight *land* after a long voyage. The proportion of the area of the land to that of the water is about 1 to 2.6, or, roughly, 3 to 8. The area of the land is roughly 55,000,000 square miles; that of the water, 142,000,000 square miles.
2. Any portion of the surface of the earth, considered by itself, or as belonging to an individual or a people, as a country, estate, farm, or tract; hence, the people of a country; a nation; a people; — used also figuratively.

Ill fares the *land*, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay. *Goldsmith.*
These answers, in the silent night received,
The king himself divulged, the *land* believed. *Dryden.*
There is a *land* of pure delight. *I. Watts.*

3. Ground, esp. in respect to its situation, nature, or quality; soil; as, wet *land*; good or bad *land*; mountain *land*; timber *lands*; *land* under water.
4. *Law.* **a** Any ground, soil, or earth whatsoever, regarded as the subject of ownership, as meadows, pastures, woods, etc., and everything annexed to it, whether by nature, as trees, water, etc., or by man, as buildings, fences, etc., extending indefinitely vertically upwards and downwards. **b** An interest or estate in land; loosely, any tenement or hereditament (as in the *Citation*, below). Cf. REAL ESTATE.

Land, unless a contrary intention appears, includes *land* of any tenure, and tenements and hereditaments, corporeal or incorporeal, and houses and other buildings, also an undivided share in *land*. [*British*] *Conveyancing Act of* 1881 (*Sect.* 2).

5. *Econ.* All those elements in the wealth of a nation which are supposed to be furnished by nature; — as distinct from those *improvements* which owe their value to the labor and organizing power of man.

There are other utilities [than those creatable by man] over the supply of which he [man] has no control; they are given as fixed quantity by nature and have therefore no supply price. The term "*land*" has been extended by economists so as to include the permanent sources of these utilities; whether they are found in land, as the term is commonly used, or in seas and rivers, in sunshine and rain, in winds and waterfalls. *Alfred Marshall.*

6. The ground or floor. *Obs.*

Herself upon the *land* she did prostrate. *Spenser.*

7. *Agric.* **a** The ground left unplowed between furrows. **b** Any of several portions into which a field is divided for convenience in plowing. **c** The unplowed portion of a field being plowed. **d** A strip of land, marked off by deep furrows; hence, a measure of surface or length, varying locally. *Eng.*
8. The country as distinguished from the town; in the phrases *on*, or *in*, *land*, in, or into, the country. *Obs.*
9. A building having a common entry, but several flats or tenements each containing one household and being called a *house*; a tenement house. *Scot.*
10. In any surface prepared with indentations, perforations, or grooves, any part of the surface which is not so treated, as the level part of a millstone between two furrows, the surface of the bore of a rifle between consecutive grooves, or the full cylindrical part between two furrows in a twist drill, that bears against the sides of the hole.
11. A body or tract of land. *Obs.*
12. *Shipbuilding.* The lap of the strakes in a clinker-built boat, or of plates in an iron vessel; a landing.

how the land lies, how the condition or circumstances are in some (given) respect; — in such phrases as: he carefully investigated *how the land lay*; that will depend on *how the land lies*. — **L. o' Cakes**, Scotland; — so called because oatmeal cakes are a common national dish. — **L. of Beu′lah** (bū′lȧ), in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a land of rest and quiet (symbolizing the Christian's peace of mind), represented as lying upon the hither side of the river of Death. The pilgrims tarry there till their summons comes to cross the stream and enter the Celestial City. The name occurs in Isaiah lxii. 4. — **l.,** *or* **house, of bondage**, in Bible history, Egypt; by extension, a place or condition of special oppression. — **L. of Nod**, the state of sleep; — so called in allusion to the word *nod*, as denoting the motion of the head in drowsiness, but possibly also with a reference to the Biblical passage reading, "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the *land of Nod*" (*Gen.* iv. 16). — **L. of Promise**, in Bible history, Canaan; hence, a better country or condition of which one has expectation. — **L. of Regrets**, India. — **L. of Steady Habits**, the State of Connecticut, in allusion to the moral character of its inhabitants, implied by the rigid laws (see BLUE LAWS) of the early period; — a nickname. — **l. of the leal**, heaven. *Scot.* — **L. of the Rose**, England, as having that flower for its national emblem. — **L. of the Shamrock**, Ireland, as having that plant for its emblem. — **L. of the Thistle**, Scotland, as having that flower for its emblem.

land (lănd), *v. t.*; LAND′ED; LAND′ING. **1.** To set or put on shore from a ship or other water craft, esp. after a voyage or water trip; to disembark; debark.

I'll undertake to *land* them on our coast. *Shak.*

2. To catch and bring to shore or into a boat or the like; to capture; as, to *land* a fish.
3. Fig.: **a** To bring (a person) to act as one desires; as, to *land* a legislator (to vote for a bill). *Colloq.* **b** To win, gain, or secure (a person or thing), usually as the result of artful effort, competition, or gambling; as, the detective *landed* the criminal after a long chase. *Colloq.*
4. To set down after conveying; to cause to reach, or come to rest in, a particular place, position, or condition; to bring to the end of a course; as, he *landed* the quoit near the stake; to be unhorsed and *landed* in the mud; to *land* one in difficulties; the cab *landed* him at the station.
5. To establish (a person) in a good or desired place; to make secure or set up; as, the gift *landed* him. *Slang, Eng.*

to land up, to fill, surround, cover, or block, with earth.

land, *v. i.* **1.** To go ashore from a ship or boat; to disembark; also, of a ship or boat, to touch at a place on shore; to come to shore.

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cylinder for trapping lampreys.

Lam′pri-dæ (lăm′prĭ-dē), **Lam-prid′i-dæ** (lăm-prĭd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λαμπρός bright.] See OPAH.

lam′pron. ✝ LAMPERN.

lam-proph′o-ny (lăm-prŏf′ō-nĭ; lăm′prō-fō′nĭ), *n.* [Gr. λαμπροφωνία; λαμπρός bright, clear + φωνή voice.] Speaking with a loud ringing voice.

lam′pro-type, *n.* [*lampro-* + *-type.*] A kind of glazed photographic print.

Lamp′sa-can (lămp′sȧ-kăn), **Lamp′sa-cene** (-sēn), *a.* [L. *Lampsacenus* of Lampsacus.] Of or pert. to Lampsacus, in Asia Minor, the mythic birthplace of Priapus; hence, Priapic.

Lamp′sa-cens (lămp′sȧ-sĕnz), *n. pl.* The people of Lampsacus. *Obs.*

Lamp′sa-cus (-kŭs). *D. Bib.*

Lamp′sa-na (-nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of LAPSANA.

lamp shade. A shade for a lamp.

lamp shell. Any brachiopod shell of *Terebratula* or an allied genus. The name refers to the shape of one of the valves, which is like that of an antique lamp.

lamp wick. **1.** A wick for a lamp. **2.** Preferably **lamp′-wick′**. The European mint *Phlomis lychnitis*. Its leaves are said to have been used as wicks for lamps.

La-mu′el (lȧ-mū′ĕl). *D. Bib.*

La-mut′ (lȧ-mo͞ot′), *n.* One of a Tungus tribe dwelling about the Sea of Okhotsk. See URAL-ALTAIC.

lan. ✝ LEAN, reward: LOAN.

lan (lȧn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAND.

‖ **la′na** (lā′nȧ), *n.* [L.] Flannel. — ‖ **la′na ca-pri′na** [L.], goat's wool (a thing not existing, as goats have hair): a trifle. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. xviii. 15).

‖ **la′na** (lä′nȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The hard tough wood of the genip tree *Genipa americana*. See GENIP.

la′na dye (lā′nȧ; lä′nȧ). A pigment yielded by the fruit of the genip tree.

‖ **la-na′i** (lä-nä′ē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A veranda; porch.

lanar. ✝ LANNER.

La-nar′ki-a (lȧ-när′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of ostracophores of the group Heterostraci from the Silurian beds of Lanarkshire, Scotland, having the body covered with small, pointed, hollow spines.

lan′ark-ite (lăn′ȧrk-īt), *n.* [From *Lanark*shire, a county in Scotland.] *Min.* A basic sulphate of lead, Pb_2SO_5, massive or in monoclinic crystals.

la′na-ry, *n.* [L. *lanaria*, fr. *lanarius* belonging to wool, *lana* wool.] A place for storing wool. *Obs.*

la′nat-ed (lā′nāt-ĕd), *a.* Lanate.

Lan′ca-shire as′pho-del (lăŋ′kȧ-shĭr; -shẽr). [From *Lancashire*, Eng.] Bog asphodel.

Lancashire boiler. See BOILER, 3.

Lan′ca-shire-fin′ished, *a.* Black with cutting edges bright; — said of tools, as pliers, etc. *Eng.*

Lancashire wrestling. See WRESTLING.

lance. Var. of LAUNCE.

lance, *n.* [From LANCE, *v.*] A leap or bound. *Obs.*

lance bucket. See BUCKET, 2 d.

lanced (lȧnst), *a.* Shaped and pointed like a lance.

lance fish. = SAND LAUNCE.

lance′gay′, **lance′gaye′** (lȧns′gā′), *n.* [OF. *lancegaie*, corrupted from the same source as E. *assagai*, under the influence of F. *lance* lance. See ASSAGAI.] A kind of lance. *Obs. or Hist.*

lance′-knight′, *n.* A lansquenet. *Obs. or Hist.*

lance′-leaved′ (lȧns′lēvd′), *a.* Having lanceolate leaves.

lance′-lin′e-ar, *a.* *Bot.* Narrowly lanceolate.

lance′ly, *a.* Like a lance; suitable to a lance. *Rare.*

lance′man, *n.* **a** A highwayman. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **b** A soldier armed with a lance or pike.

lan′cent (lȧn′sĕnt), *a.* [F. *lançant*, p. pr.] That lances. *Obs.*

lance′-ob′long, *a.* *Bot.* Oblong-lanceolate.

lan′ce-o-lar (lăn′sē-ō-lȧr), *a.* [L. *lanceola* a little lance, dim. of *lancea* lance.] Lanceolate. *R.*

lan′ce-o-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Lanceolate. *Rare.*

lan′ce-o-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* State of being lanceolate.

lance′-o′val, *a.* *Bot.* Between lanceolate and oval; broadly lanceolate or narrowly oval.

lance′-o′vate, *a.* *Bot.* Between lanceolate and ovate; narrowly ovate.

lan′ces (lăn′sēz), *pl.* of LANX.

lance snake. The fer-de-lance.

lancet arch. *Arch.* See POINTED ARCH; ARCH, *Illust.* (7).

lan′cet-ed, *a.* Having a lancet arch or windows.

lan′cet-eer′, *n.* [*lancet* + *-eer.*] A surgeon. *Rare.*

lance tooth. See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.*

lanch (*dial.* lȧnsh). Obs., rare, or dial. Eng. var. of LAUNCH.

lan′cha (lăn′chȧ), **lan-cha′ra** (lăn-chä′rȧ), *n.* Also **lan′tcha.** [Pg. *lanchara*, fr. Malay *lancharan* a swift ship of war, fr. *lanchar* quick-darting.] A light sailing vessel largely used for trading in the East Indian archipelago, the Philippines, etc.

lancht. Lanched. *Ref. Sp.*

lan′ciers (lȧn′sẽrz), *n. pl.* See LANCER, *n.*, 3.

lan-cif′er-ous (lăn-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*lance* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a lance. *Obs.*

lanck. ✝ LANK.

Lancs. *Abbr.* Lancashire.

land. ✝ LANT, *n.*; LAUND. *Illit.*

land′age, *n.* Landing. *Obs.*

land agent. A person employed to manage landed property, as in selling or letting it, collecting rents, etc. Hence, **land agency.**

‖ **Land′am-man** (lănd′ăm-ăn), *n.* [G. *landamman*; *land* land, country + *ammann* for *amtmann* bailiff.] A title given to the chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons, or, formerly, in one of the cantonal districts.

land anchor. An anchorlike contrivance to be sunk into the ground to hold fast one end of a guy rope or the like.

2. To come to the end of a course, to a stage in a journey, or to a particular position; to come to rest; to arrive; alight; as, towards evening he *landed* at an inn; he fell and *landed* in a heap; he *landed* from the train.

lan′dau (lăn′dô; lăn′dou), *n.* [Fr. the town *Landau* in Germany; cf. F. *landau*.] A four-wheeled covered vehicle with a top divided into two sections, which can be let down or thrown back.

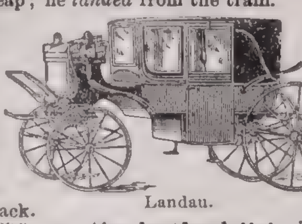

Landau.

lan′dau-let′ (-dô-lĕt′), *n.* Also **lan′dau-lette′**. [Cf. F. *landaulet*, dim. of *landau*. See LANDAU.] A small landau; a coupé with a folding or landau hood; a demi-landau.

land blink. An atmospheric glow, slightly yellower than ice blink, seen in Arctic regions over snow-covered land.

land breeze. A gentle breeze blowing, generally at night, upon the sea from the land, caused by the rapid cooling of the ground as compared with that of the water.

land crab. Any of certain crabs of the coasts and islands of warm countries, which live mostly upon land, visiting the sea for breeding. They feed chiefly on vegetable matter. Some of them may often be found several miles from the sea. Many species attain considerable size and are eaten by man, as *Gecarcinus ruricola* of the West Indies, which is highly esteemed. Most of them belong to the family Gecarcinidæ and have the form of ordinary crabs. Certain hermit crabs and the purse crabs are also land crabs.

(⅛)

Land Crab (*Gecarcinus ruricola*).

land′drost′ (lănd′drŏst′; lăn′-), *n.*; *pl.* -DROST′EN (-drŏs′tĕn). Sometimes incorrectly **landtrost**. [D., fr. *land* land + *drost* a kind of official; akin to G. *truchsess*.] In Cape Colony: **a** A chief magistrate in rural districts. He was replaced in 1827 by "resident magistrates." **b** The president of the Heemraad (which see).

land′ed (lăn′dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Having an estate in land; as, *landed* men. *Addison.*
2. Consisting in land or real estate, or its possession; derived from land; as, *landed* property; *landed* security.
landed interest, persons owning, or having interest in, land collectively, or their interest considered as a whole.

land′er (-dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lands, or makes a landing. "The *lander* in a lonely isle." *Tennyson.*
2. *Mining.* A person who waits at the mouth of the shaft to receive the ore sent up and see to its unloading.

land′fall′ (lănd′fôl′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Sighting or making land when at sea. When the point of land is sighted when and where the navigator had calculated, he is said to make a good *landfall*.
2. A sudden acquirement of property in land by the death of its owner.
3. A landslide.

land′flood′ (-flŭd′), *n.* An overflowing of land by a river; an inundation; a freshet.

land′-grab′ber, *n.* One who seizes land illegally, unfairly, or selfishly; specif.: **a** One who secures public land by misrepresentation or fraud. **b** In Ireland, one who takes the holding of an evicted tenant. — **land′-grab′bing**, *n.* & *a.*

land′grave′ (lănd′grāv′), *n.* [G. *landgraf*; *land* land + *graf* earl, count; cf. D. *landgraaf*, F. *landgrave*.] **1.** A German count having a certain territorial jurisdiction; later, the title of certain German princes. The title was first adopted by some German counts in the 12th century, to distinguish themselves from the inferior counts under their jurisdiction. Three were princes of the empire.
2. *U. S. Hist.* In the Fundamental Constitution of the colony of Carolina, a county noble.
The nobility below the Proprietors was to consist of *landgraves*, one for every county, to hold four baronies each, and caciques. *J. A. Doyle.*

land-gra′vi-ate (lănd-grā′vĭ-ât), *n.* [Cf. F. *landgraviat*.] Office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

land′gra-vine (lănd′grȧ-vēn), *n.* [G. *landgräfin*; cf. D. *landgravin*.] The wife of a landgrave, or a woman holding the rank and position of a landgrave.

land′hold′er (lănd′hōl′dẽr), *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land. — **land′hold′ing**, *n.* & *a.*

land ice. A field of ice adhering to the coast, in distinction from a floe; also, glaciers and other forms of ice on the land.

land′ing, *n.* **1.** A landing; a going or bringing on or to shore or land; act of alighting or falling on the earth.
2. A place for landing or discharging persons or things, as from a ship, a carriage, etc.; specif.: **a** *Lumbering.* A place or platform where logs are collected preparatory to further transportation by water or rail. **b** *Mining.* A place, usually at the mouth of a mine, where the ore is discharged; — called also a *bank*.
3. *Arch.* The level part of a staircase, at the end of a flight of stairs, or connecting one flight with another.
4. The platform of a furnace at the charging height.
5. = LAND, 12.

landing net. A small bag-shaped net at the end of a handle, used in fishing to take the fish from the water after being hooked.

Landing Net.

landing stage. A stage or platform, usually floating and anchored at the end of a pier or wharf, for the landing and embarking of passengers and freight from or to vessels.

land′la′dy (lănd′lā′dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Cf. LANDLORD.]
1. A woman having real estate which she leases.
2. The mistress of an inn, lodging house, or boarding house.
3. The mistress of a house; a hostess. *Scot.*

Land League. In Ireland, a combination of tenant farmers and others, organized, with Charles Stewart Parnell as president, in 1879 with a view to the reduction of farm rents and a reconstruction of the land laws. — **Land′-lea′guer** (lănd′lē′gẽr), *n.* — **Land′-lea′guism** (-gĭz′m), *n.*
The *Land League*, of which Michael Davitt was the founder, originated in Mayo in August, and at a meeting in Dublin in October the organization was extended to all Ireland, with Parnell as president. *Encyc. Brit.*

land leech. Any of certain blood-sucking leeches, as those of the genus *Hæmadipsa*, which, in moist, tropical regions, live on land, and are often troublesome to man and beast.

land′less, *a.* **a** Having no property or estate in land **b** Without land; as, the *landless* sea. — **land′less-ness**, *n.*

land′locked′ (lănd′lŏkt′), *a.* **1.** Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, by land, as a bay, a harbor, etc.
2. Confined to fresh water by reason of some barrier; cut off from the sea; — said of fishes that would naturally seek the sea after spawning.
landlocked salmon, any of certain varieties of the Atlantic salmon which cannot or do not descend to the sea; specif., *Salmo salar sebago*, smaller and somewhat stouter than the migratory form, which occurs in lakes from New Hampshire to New Brunswick.

land′lord′ (-lôrd′), *n.* [See LAND; LORD.] **1.** The lord of land; hence, one who lets land to another; the owner or holder of land or houses which he leases to a tenant or tenants; the person of whom any tenement is held.
2. The master of an inn or lodging house. See INNKEEPER.
3. A host in a private house. *Obs. or Scot.*

land′lord′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* State of being a landlord; characteristics of a landlord in action, opinions, or speech; the relations of landlords to tenants, esp. as to leased agricultural lands; the system or doctrine of the ownership of the soil being vested in one who leases it to the cultivators.

land′lord′ly (-lĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a landlord; as, a *landlordly* manner. "The king had not parted with all his *landlordly* rights." *Pollock & Mait.*

land′loup′er (-loup′ẽr; -lōōp′ẽr), *n.* Also **land′lop′er** (-lŏp′ẽr). [Cf. D. *landlooper*, lit., landrunner; *land* land + *loopen* to run; but also ME. *landelepere* a vagabond, and E. dial. *lope*, *loup*. See LAND; LEAP, ELOPE.] A vagabond; a vagrant. "Bands of *landloupers*." *Motley.*

land′loup′ing (-loup′ĭng; lōōp′ĭng), *a.* Also **land′lop′ing** (-lŏp′ĭng). Vagabond; wandering about.

land′lub′ber (-lŭb′ẽr), *n.* [Prop. fr. *land* + *lubber*, or possibly corrupted fr. *landlouper*.] *Naut.* One who passes his life on land; hence, any one who is clumsy on shipboard; — a term used in ridicule or contempt among sailors. — **land′lub′ber-ish, land′lub′ber-ly**, *a.*

land′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *landmann*.]
1. One of a particular or specified country. *Obs.*
2. A farmer; rustic; countryman. *Obs. or R. Brit.*
3. A man who lives or serves on land; — opposed to *seaman*.
4. One who has property in land. *Obs.*

land′mark′ (-märk′), *n.* [AS. *landmearc*. See LAND; MARK a sign.] **1.** A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object (as a monument of any sort, a marked tree, a stone, a ditch) by which the limits of a farm, a town, or other portion of territory may be known and preserved.
Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's *landmark*. *Deut.* xix. 14.
2. Any conspicuous object on land that marks a locality or serves as a guide, esp. as a guide to navigation at sea.
3. Fig., any event, characteristic, or modification, which marks a turning point or a stage; as, the adoption of the Constitution is the greatest *landmark* in American history.

land measure. A system of square measure used for measuring land; also, a table of areas used in such measurement. In English land measure, 30¼ square yards make 1 square rod, 160 square rods make 1 acre, 640 acres make 1 square mile (cf. SECTION). See also METRIC SYSTEM.

land office. A government office in which the entries upon, and sales of, public land are registered, and other business respecting the public lands is transacted; as, the General *Land Office* at Washington, D. C. *U. S. & British Colonies.*

Lan-dol′phi-a (lăn-dŏl′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Captain *Landolphe*.] *Bot.* A genus of apocynaceous climbing shrubs having large yellow or white cymose flowers with narrow corolla lobes succeeded by large berrylike fruits. They are natives of the tropics of the Old World. *L. florida* yields African rubber or caoutchouc.

land′own′er (lănd′ōn′ẽr), *n.* An owner of land.

land′own′ing, *n.* The owning of land. — *a.* Having property in land; of or pertaining to landowners.

land plaster. Gypsum or gypsiferous rock ground fine for use as a fertilizer.

land′-poor′, *a.* Pecuniarily embarrassed through, or while, owning much unprofitable or encumbered land. *Colloq.*

land rat. **1.** A rat that lives only on the land.
2. A sly thief or marauder working on land. *Cant.*

land′scape (lănd′skāp), *n.* Formerly also **land′skip**. [D. *landschap*; *land* land + *-schap*, equiv. to E. *-ship*; akin to AS. *landsceap*, *landscipe*, G. *landschaft*, Sw. *landskap*, Dan. *landskab*. See LAND; -SHIP.] **1.** A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all the objects it contains, esp. in its pictorial aspect.
The *landscape* of his native country had taken hold on his heart. *Macaulay.*
2. A picture representing natural scenery, actual or fancied, the chief subject of which is the general aspect of nature, as fields, hills, forests, water, etc.; — distinguished from a portrait, a figure painting, and the like, and, generally, from a marine painting or seascape.
3. *Obs.* **a** A prospect; general view. **b** A plan; description; sketch. **c** An epitome; compendium. *Oxf. E. D.*
That *landscape* of iniquity — who now calls himself our Protector. *Clarendon.*

landscape architect. One whose profession is to so arrange and modify the effects of natural scenery over a given tract as to produce the best æsthetic effect considering the use to which the tract so treated is to be put, as by the arrangement of trees and shrubbery, opening or closing of vistas, arrangement of roads and paths, etc. Hence, **landscape architecture**.

landscape gardener. A landscape architect.

land′scap-ist (lănd′skāp-ĭst), *n.* A painter of landscapes.

land scrip. A certificate entitling the holder to obtain a certain portion of the public land either by entry or the payment of a certain portion of the regular price. It is given to reward services, as those of soldiers, to encourage improvements, or in exchange for relinquishment of privileges, etc. *U. S.*

land side, or **land′side′** (-sīd′), *n.* **1.** **a** [Usually written as two words] That side of anything near water which is turned toward the land. **b** The shore. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
2. *Agric.* **a** In plowing, the side of a furrow next to the "land." **b** [Always written **landside**] A sidepiece opposite to the moldboard, making a V-shaped point with the bottom front end of a plowshare, and pressing against the unplowed land so as to steady the plow. Not all plows have it. See PLOW, *Illust.*, *fig.* 4.

land′slide′ (-slīd′) | *n.* The slipping down of a considerable
land′slip′ (-slĭp′) | mass of earth or rock on a mountain or any steep slope; also, the mass which slips down.
☞ *Landslide* is the word more common in the United States; *landslip* the word usually used in England.

lands′man (lăndz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *landesmann*; *landes* is gen. of *land*.] **1.** A native of the land; a native of the same land; a fellow countryman. *Obs. or R.*
2. One who lives on the land; — opposed to *seaman*.
3. *Naut.* **a** A sailor on his first voyage. *Obs.* **b** A sailor who has had little experience and is rated below an ordinary seaman; in the United States navy, a sailor of the lowest rate in the artificer or special branches.

land snail. Any terrestrial gastropod. The land snails belong chiefly to the Pulmonata.

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land′art (lán′dȧrt). Scot. var. of LANDWARD.
land bank. A bank which bases its currency on real estate.
land board. In Australia, an official board that manages public lands rented for sheep raising, etc.
land boat. A wheeled vehicle propelled by sails.
‖ **land′-boc′** (lănd′bōk′), *n.* [AS. *landbōc*.] = LAND-BOOK. *Obs. or Hist.*
land′-book′, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A charter that grants land. "The Anglo-Saxon *land-book* is of Italian origin." *Pollock & Mait.*
land′-born′, *a.* Native. *Obs.*
land′-bred′, *a.* **a** Native. **b** Not seafaring.
land′-brist′, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *brestr* outburst, crash.] Surf. *Obs. Scot.*
land′-cast′, *n.* Act of taking one's bearings. *Dial.*
land chain. A surveyor's chain.
land cod. A catfish (*Ameiurus lacustris*) of the Great Lakes and northern waters of America. *Local, Brit. Amer.*
land crake. The corn crake. *Eng.*
land cress. **a** The winter cress. **b** The lamb's-cress.
land crocodile. The sand monitor.
land-damn, *v. t.* A word, possibly a misprint, occurring only in the passage below; authorities offer only guesses at the meaning.
"You are abus'd, and by some putter-on,
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him."
Shak. (*Winter's Tale*, II. i. 143.)
land drake. The corn crake. *Eng.*
land′-dum′my, *v. t.* To dummy government land for another. *Australia.*—**land′-dum′mi-er**, *n.*
‖ **lande** (länd), *n.* [F. See 2d LAWN.] An infertile moor; specif., *pl.*, barren lowlands bordering the sea in southwestern France.
land′-end′, *n.* Ground at the end of a land in a plowed field. *Dial. Eng.*
lan′der (lân′dẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAUNDER, *n.*
land′fang′, *n.* [*land* + *fang*.] *Naut.* Firm holding ground for an anchor. *Obs.*
land′-fast′, *n.* *Naut.* A hold on shore to which to fasten a ship *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
land feather An inlet or narrow bay of the sea. *Obs.*
land fish. A fish on land; a person wholly out of place.
land′folk′, *n. pl.* The people of a country or land. *Archaic.*
land force. A military force serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.
‖ **land′gaf′ol**, *n.* [AS.] = LAND-GAVEL. *Obs. or Hist.*
land′gate′, *n.* [*land* + *gate* a way.] Passage by land. *Obs.*
land′gates′, *adv.* Toward the interior (of a land). *Obs.*
land′-gav′el (-găv′ĕl), *n.* *Eng Hist.* Land rent.
land′grav′ate (lănd′grāv′ăt), *n.* = LANDGRAVIATE.
land′grave′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
land′grav′ess (lănd′grāv′ĕs), *n.* A landgravine.
land′hold′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
land′-horse′, *n.* The horse on a plow's land side. *Oxf. E. D.*
land hunger. Greedy longing for the acquisition of land. — **land′-hun′gry**, *a.* [*Obs. Scot.*
landier, *n.* [F.] An andiron.
lan′di-mere (*Scot.* lăn′dĭ-mẽr), *n.* [AS. *landgemǣre*.] A boundary of land. *Obs. or Scot.* — **Lan′di-mere's Day** (-mẽrz), the day for beating the bounds in certain Scottish shires.
landing charges. Charges or fees paid on goods unloaded from a vessel; landing rates.
landing place. = LANDING, *n.*, 2 and 3.
landing rates. See LANDING CHARGES.
landing strake. In a boat, the strake next to the upper one.
landing surveyor. A British customs officer who appoints and oversees the landing waiters.
landing waiter. A British customs officer who oversees the landing of goods, etc., from vessels; a land waiter.
land′i′ron, *n.* [F. *landier*. See ANDIRON.] An andiron; a landier. *Obs.*
land′ish, *a.* Of the land; native; of the common people. *Obs.*
‖**Land′jun′ker** (länt′yŏŏŋ′kẽr), *n.* [G.] A country squire.
land′la′dy-dom (lănd′lā′dĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
land′la′dy-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
land′la′dy-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
land′la′dy-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
land law. **1.** Law of the land. *Rare.* **2.** Law relating to property in land.
land lead (lēd). A passage of water through an ice field.
land′leap′er (lănd′lēp′ẽr), *n.* A landlouper.
land′lock′, *n.* Landlocked state or place. *R.*
land′look′er, *n.* *Lumbering.* One employed to search for, or estimate the value of, tracts of valuable timber; a cruiser. *U. S.*
land′lop′er (-lŏp′ẽr), *n.* **a** Var. of LANDLOUPER. **b** A landlubber. *Obs.*
land′lord′ry, *n.* State of a landlord; landlords collectively. *Obs.*
land′lord′ship, *n.* See SHIP.
land mail. *Eng. Feudal Law.* A mail, or rent, charged upon land. [*Obs. or Scot.*
land′-march′, *n.* Frontier land.
land′mate′, *n.* A farmer working on the same piece of land with another. Cf. SHIPMATE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
land′-mere′, *n.* [*land* + *mere* a bound.] A boundary. *Obs. or R.*
land′-me′ter, *n.* A land measurer, or surveyor. *Obs.*
land′-met′ster, *n.* A land-meter. *Scot*
land-oc′ra-cy (lănd-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*land* + *-cracy*.] A class gaining prominence or power through possession of land. — *Jocular.* — **land′o-crat** (lăn′dō-krăt), *n.* *Jocular.*
land′-of′fice busi′ness. Extensive and rapid business; — from the rush of applicants to a land office when new territory is opened to settlers. *Colloq., U. S.*
land′own′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
land pike. The hellbender.
land pirate. One who robs on land; specif.: **a** A highwayman. **b** A swindler or robber of sailors ashore. **c** A literary pirate. *Obs*
land pitch. *Com.* The harder variety of Trinidad asphalt.
land rail. **a** The corn crake. See CRAKE. **b** An Australasian rail (*Hypotænidia phillipinensis*).
land′rak′er (-rāk′ẽr), *n* Short for *foot landraker*, a footpad or vagabond. *Obs.* *Shak.*
‖ **Land′rat′**, or **Land′rath′** (länt′rät′), *n.*; *pl.* -RÄTE or -RATHE (-râ′tĕ). [G.] **1.** In Prussian local government, the chief official of the circle (*kreis*), who acts as the agent of the central administration and as the executive for the current local administration of the circle. He corresponds in some respects to the English sheriff.
2. In some of the cantons of Switzerland, the legislature.
land′reeve′, *n.* [*land* + *reeve* an officer.] A subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as the steward's assistant.
lan′dresse. † LAUNDRESS.
land′right′, *n.* *Early Eng. Hist* The law of the land; right or obligation connected with, or issuing out of, occupation of, or property in, land.
land rock. See PHOSPHATE ROCK.
Lan′dry's pa-ral′y-sis (lăn′drĭz), *n.* *Med.* A form of motor paralysis beginning in the legs and rapidly extending to the trunk and arms, finally to the muscles of respiration and deglutition. It is usually fatal.
land′-sale′, *a.* Applied to small collieries supplying coal only to the neighborhood. *Eng.* — *n* Coal sold in the neighborhood of the pit. *Eng.*
Lands′bor-ough grass (lăndz′bŭr-ō). [After William *Landsborough*, Australian explorer.] Barcoo grass.
land′scape, *v. t.* To draw a landscape of; to depict. *Rare.*
landscape lens. A lens specially adapted to photographing landscapes.
landscape marble. A close-grained limestone with dark dendritic markings suggesting natural scenery.
landscape mirror = CLAUDE LORRAIN GLASS.
land scurvy. A severe form of purpura.
land seal. The harbor seal.
Landseer Newfoundland. [After Sir Edwin H. *Landseer*, English animal painter.] A black and white variety of the Newfoundland dog.
land's end. **a** A land-end. *Obs.* **b** The extreme point of a country or region.
land service. Military service on land, as distinguished from naval service.
land′shard (-shȧrd), *n.* [*land* + *shard*.] A linchet *Dial. Eng.*
land shark. **a** A swindler of sailors on shore; a land pirate. **b** A land-grabber. *Rare.*
land shell. **a** The shell of a land snail. **b** A land snail.
land′sick′, *a.* **1.** Longing for land. Cf. HOMESICK.
2. Uneasy, or hampered, in movement because of the proximity of land; — said of a ship, usually with strong sense of personification.
land′skip. Obs. or archaic var. of LANDSCAPE.
‖**Lands′knecht′** (länts′k′nĕkt′), *n.* [G.] See LANSQUENET.
land′-slat′er, *n.* A wood louse or sow bug. See 2d SLATER.
land sole. A large slug (*Arion rufus*). *Local, Eng.*

long mostly to the suborder Stylommatophora of the Pulmonata, but many of those of warm countries belong to the suborder Tænioglossa of the Prosobranchiata.

land spout. A phenomenon like a waterspout, but occurring over land. There is no descent of water from above, and the spout is merely a cylindrical cloud at the axis of a tall whirlwind. It is a modified form of tornado cloud.

Land′sturm′ (länt′stōōrm′; -shtōōrm′), *n.* [G. See LAND; STORM.] In Germany and other European nations, and Japan: **a** A general levy in time of war. **b** The forces called out on such a levy, composed of all men liable to service who are not in the army, navy, or Landwehr; the last line of defense, supposed to be called out only in case of invasion or other grave emergency. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

land tie. A tie-rod or chain used to connect a retaining wall, an outside flight of steps, or the like, to an anchor plate embedded in the earth behind it.

land tortoise, land turtle. Any of certain tortoises, usually slow and clumsy in their movements and provided with a large very convex shell, which habitually live on dry land. With the exception of the box tortoises of North America, they mostly belong to the family Testudinidæ.

land waiter. In England, the customs officer who takes account of imports for purposes of taxation and watches over, and certifies to, the observance of the prescribed form in the shipping of exports; a searcher.

land′ward (lănd′wẽrd), **land′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the land. — **to,** *or* **in, landward,** in the country; inland; in the rural districts. *Obs. or Scot.* — **to landward,** towards land; towards or on the land side (of).

land′ward, *a.* **1**. Country; rural; rustic. *Scot.*

Any *landward*, or country, parish. *Erskine's Principles.*

2. Lying or being towards the land; pertaining to the side towards the land.

land warrant. A certificate from the Land Office, authorizing a person to assume ownership of public land. *U. S.*

Land′wehr′ (länt′vār′), *n.* [G.; *land* land, country + *wehr* defense.] That part of the army, in Germany and other European nations and Japan, which has (usually) completed the required service with the colors and is exempt from duty in time of peace, except that it is called out occasionally for drill. It constitutes the second line of defense, and corresponds generally to the militia of Great Britain and in less degree to the National Guard of the United States. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

lane (lān), *n.* [ME. *lane, lone,* AS. *lane, lone;* akin to D. *laan,* OFries. *lana, lona.*] **1**. A narrow passageway between fences or hedges which is not traveled as a highroad; an alley between buildings; a narrow way among trees, rocks, or other objects; hence, in a general sense, a narrow passageway or track; as, a *lane* between lines of men.

Go out quickly into the streets and *lanes* of the city. *Luke* xiv. 21.

Like a *lane* of beams athwart the sea. *Tennyson*

2. The throat; gullet; — often called the *red lane.* *Slang.*
3. A route across an ocean, esp. the Atlantic, between specified degrees of latitude or longitude, in which all steamers traveling in the same direction are supposed to keep, in order to avoid collisions. Called also **lane route**.
4. A sluggish stream or part of a stream. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See WAY.

lane snapper. A small snapper (*Lutianus synagris*) found from Florida to northern Brazil.

lan-ga′ha (läŋ-gä′hä), *n.* [From a native name; cf. Malagasy *raharaha.*] A curious colubriform snake (*Langaha nasuta*) from Madagascar. It is brownish red, and its nose is prolonged in the form of a sharp flexible blade.

lan′ga-ray′ (läŋ′gä-rī′), *n.* A silvery percoid fish (*Ambassis urotenia*) of the Philippines.

lang′-lay′ (lăng′lā′), *a.* Designating a wire rope in which the wires in each strand are twisted in the same direction as the strands in the rope.

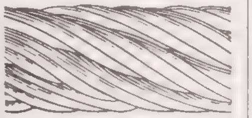
Lang-lay Rope.

lan′grage (lăŋ′grāj) } *n.* A kind
lan′grel (lăŋ′grĕl) } of shot
formerly used at sea for tearing sails and rigging. It consisted of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together or inclosed in a canister.

Langs-dorf′fi-a (lăngz-dôr′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. H. von *Langsdorff,* German traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of balanophoraceous parasitic herbs consisting of a single species, *L. hypogæa,* native of South America. The plant is fleshy, yellow in color, with diclinous purple flowers.

Lang′shan (lăng′shăn), *n.* [Chin. *Lang*[2] *shan*[1] (Wolf Hill), a place near Shanghai.] One of a breed of large single-combed domestic fowls originating in China. They resemble slightly the cochins, but have longer neck and tail and longer and less feathery legs. There are two principal varieties, the black and the white Langshans. Buff and mottled varieties are also bred.

lang′syne′ (lăng′sīn′), *adv. & n.* [Scot. *lang* long + *syne* since.] Long since; long ago. *Scot.*

lan′guage (lăŋ′gwāj), *n.* [ME. *langage,* F. *langage,* fr. L. *lingua* the tongue, hence speech, language; akin to E. *tongue.* See TONGUE; cf. LINGUAL.] **1**. The body of words and methods of combining words used and understood by a considerable community, esp. when fixed and elaborated by long usage; a tongue; as, the Latin *language.*

Wherever a *language* is alive, it grows. *Lowell.*

2. Any means of expressing or communicating feeling or thought. In the usual sense, *language* means a system of conventionalized signs; that is, words or gestures having fixed meanings. But not all intelligible expressions are fixed, nor are all used exclusively for communication, since language plays a large rôle in our thinking processes. Hence *language* may mean (1) expression that conveys ideas, (2) expression that symbolizes ideas. Bodily expression, whether gesture or articulation, and inscription, as printing, writing, etc., are its chief forms, but any systematic symbolism, in a more or less transferred sense, is called *language;* as, the *language* of art.

Identical reference or rational convention is thus the root and essence of the system of signs which we call *language* *B. Bosanquet.*

Language is the depository of the accumulated body of experience to which all former ages have contributed their part, and which is the inheritance of all yet to come. *J. S. Mill.*

3. Specif.: **a** The faculty of verbal expression and the use of words in human intercourse, or the words themselves in their grammatical relationships as given or preserved in literary embodiments. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES, INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES, ISOLATING LANGUAGES.

We infer the spirit of the nation in great measure from the *language,* which is a sort of monument to which each forcible individual in a course of many hundred years has contributed a stone. *Emerson*

b The inarticulate sounds by which animals inferior to man express their feelings or their wants.
4. The power, use, or manner of use of expression, esp. verbal expression; specif.: **a** Form or manner of expression; characteristic mode of arranging words, peculiar to an individual speaker or writer; style.

Others for *language* all their care express *Pope*

b The vocabulary and phraseology belonging to an art or department of knowledge; as, medical *language;* the *language* of chemistry or theology. **c** Ability to speak or understand foreign languages. **d** The suggestion, by objects, actions, or conditions, of ideas associated therewith; as, the *language* of flowers.

There was . . . *language* in their very gesture. *Shak.*

5. Talk; speaking; esp., censure; abuse. *Obs.*
6. A race, as distinguished by its speech. *Rare.*

All the people, the nations, and the *languages,* fell down and worshiped the golden image. *Dan.* iii. 7.

7. A national division of an international order; as, the *language* of Aragon of the Hospitalers.

Syn. — LANGUAGE, SPEECH are often interchangeable. But SPEECH retains more explicitly than *language* the fundamental suggestion of articulate or vocal utterance; LANGUAGE has acquired a more generalized application; as, "The *language* of the age is never the *language* of poetry" (*T. Gray*); "Thou art a Galilean, and thy *speech* agreeth thereto" (*Mk.* xiv. 70). See DICTION, CANT.

lan′guage (lăŋ′gwāj), *v. t.;* -GUAGED (-gwājd); -GUAG-ING (-gwā-jĭng). To express in language. *Archaic or Dial.*

Others were *languaged* in such doubtful expressions that they have a double sense *Fuller.*

lan′guaged (-gwājd), *a.* **1**. Skilled, or learned, in a language or languages.
2. Having a language; — chiefly used in composition.
3. Using (a specified kind of) speech; in composition, spoken; as, he is a fair-*languaged* man. *Obs.*
4. Expressed in language or a language.

langued (lăngd), *a.* [F. *langue* tongue. See LANGUAGE.] *Her.* Tongued; having the tongue visible and of a distinct (specified) tincture.

‖**langue′ de bœuf′** (läng′ dẽ bûf′). [F., lit., ox tongue.] **1**. A pike with a blade very wide at the head and tapering rapidly to a point, used in the 15th century and later. **2**. A form of short sword or dagger used in Italy, esp. by the Venetians.

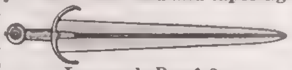
Langue de Bœuf, 2.

‖**langue′ d'oc′** (läng′ dŏk′). [F., prop., language of yes, Pr. *oc* yes.] The Romance dialects of the southerly provinces of France; — so called, from the end of the 13th century, owing to the use of *oc* in expressing affirmation, in contrast with the *langue d'oïl* [OF. *oïl* yes, F. *oui*] of the north, and the *langue de si* [It. *sì* yes], or Italian. What chiefly distinguishes the *langue d'oc* from the *langue d'oïl* is the retention of a free tonic *a,* when not preceded by a palatal, which the *langue d'oïl* changes to *e;* thus, Latin *mare* becomes in Provençal *mar,* in French *mer.* See FRENCH.

‖**langue′ d'o′ïl′** (läng′ dō′ēl′). The Romance dialects of France spoken in the basin of the Loire and north; — so called in reference to the use of *oïl* as the expression of affirmation. See LANGUE D'OC, FRENCH.

lan-gues′cent (lăŋ-gwĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *languescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *languescere,* v. incho. fr. *languere* to be languid.] Becoming languid or fatigued. *Rare.*

lan′guet, lan′guette (lăŋ′gwĕt; 277), *n.* [F. *languette,* dim. of *langue* tongue, L. *lingua.*] Anything resembling the tongue in form or office; as: **a** A tonguelike pendant. **b** A shoe latchet. *Obs.* **c** A tongue of land. **d** A long narrow plaster or bandage for a wound. **e** A part of a sword hilt that overlaps the scabbard. **f** A strip or projection of metal on various instruments. **g** A hood formerly worn by women. **h** *Music.* (1) The reed of a woodwind instrument, as a clarinet, oboe, or bassoon. (2) The tongue of a harmonium or organ reed. (3) The tongue, or flat plate opposite the mouth, of an organ flue pipe. See FLUE PIPE, *Illust.* (4) The finger key of a wind instrument. **i** *Zoöl.* (1) One of the small tonguelike processes on the median line of the branchial sac of certain ascidians. (2) The ligula of an insect. *Rare.* (3) The organ by which the byssus of a bivalve is shaped. *Obs.*

lan′guid (lăŋ′gwĭd), *a.* [L. *languidus,* fr. *languere* to be faint or languid: cf. F. *languide.* See LANGUISH.] **1**. Drooping or flagging from exhaustion; without energy or vigor; weak. "*Languid,* powerless limbs." *Armstrong.*
2. Sluggish in character or disposition, or characteristic of a person having such a disposition; disinclined to exertion; expressive of languidness; apathetic; dull; listless.

Fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*
Their idleness, aimless flirtations, and *languid* airs. *W. Black*

3. Slow; without force; lacking vividness; as, he took but a *languid* interest in the subject. "No motion so swift or *languid.*" *Bentley.*

Syn. — Feeble, weak, faint, sickly, pining, heavy, dull, torpid, sluggish; heedless, careless, spiritless, supine, indolent. — LANGUID, LISTLESS are often used without distinction. But LANGUID more frequently emphasizes the idea of weakness or faintness; LISTLESS, that of mere indifference or inertia; as, "a sick bird, with *languid* eye" (*G. Eliot*); "The *languid* sun faint from the west emits his evening ray" (*Thomson*); "that *listless* mood when your mind is half on your book, half on something else" (*Scott*); "His *listless* length at noontide would he stretch" (*T. Gray*). See INERT, PASSIVE, IDLE, SLOW, LASSITUDE.
— **lan′guid-ly**, *adv.* — **lan′guid-ness**, *n.*

lan′guish (lăŋ′gwĭsh), *v. i.;* LAN′GUISHED (-gwĭsht); LAN′GUISH-ING. [ME. *languishen, languissen,* F. *languir,* L. *languere;* cf. Gr. λαγγάζειν to slacken, λαγαρός slack, Icel. *lakra* to lag behind; prob. akin to E. *lax,* and perh. to E. *slack.* See 2d -ISH.] **1**. To become languid; to lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine, wither, or fade; to lose force or vividness.

We . . . do *languish* of such diseases. 2 *Esdras* viii. 31.
For the fields of Heshbon *languish.* *Is.* xvi. 8.
Visibles and audibles . . . do *languish* and lessen by degrees, according to the distance of the objects from the sensories. *Bacon.*

2. To be or live in a state of lessened or lessening strength or vitality because of outward circumstances; to droop or pine with longing; as, he *languished* years in prison.
3. To assume an expression of weariness or tender grief or emotion, appealing for sympathy. *Tennyson.*

Eyes that *languished,* lengthening, just like love. *Landor.*

Syn. — Pine, wither, fade, droop, faint.

lan′guish, *n.* Act or state of languishing; languishment; also, a languishing, tender look or expression.

The warm, dark *languish* of her eyes. *Whittier.*

Lan′guish, Miss Lyd′i-a. The sentimental heroine of Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals." She is distinguished for the extravagance of her romantic notions.

lan′guish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who languishes; esp., one who affects a tenderly drooping attitude.

lan′guish-ing, *p. a.* **1**. Becoming languid and weak; pining; losing health and strength.
2. Amorously pensive; as, *languishing* eyes, or look.
3. Slow; without force or interest; causing or manifesting boredom.
4. Lingering; as, a *languishing* illness. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
— **lan′guish-ing-ly**, *adv.*

lan′guish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act or state of languishing; illness; weakness; sadness; lassitude; loss of vigor; depressed longing. "Lingering *languishment.*" *Shak.*
2. Tenderness of look or mien; amorous pensiveness.

lan′guor (lăŋ′gẽr; -gwẽr; 277), *n.* [ME. *langour,* OF. *langour,* F. *langueur,* L. *languor.* See LANGUISH.] **1**. Enfeebling disease; suffering; sorrowful estate. *Obs.*
2. A state of the body or mind caused by exhaustion and characterized by a languid feeling; lassitude.
3. Listless indolence; a tender dreaminess. *Pope.* "German dreams, Italian *languors.*" *Century Mag.*
4. Dullness; sluggishness; lack of vigor or life; stagnation; as, the *languor* of the stock market.
Syn. — See LASSITUDE.

lan′guor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [From LANGUOR: cf. F. *langoureux.*] **1**. Grievous; sorrowful. *Obs.*

Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint. *Spenser.*

2. Producing, or tending to produce, languor; characterized by languor.

To wile the length from *languorous* hours *Tennyson.*

lan-gur′ (lŭŋ-gōōr′), *n.* [Hind. *langūr,* fr. Skr. *lāngūlin.*] Any of many species of Asiatic long-tailed monkeys of the genus *Presbytis,* syn. *Semnopithecus.* They are of slender build, usually gray or brownish gray in color, and have

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land spring. A spring of water lying near the surface, and hence affected quickly by rain or drought. *Eng.* — **land′-spring′y** (-sprĭng′ĭ), *a.* *Eng.*
land steward. A person who acts for another in management of land, collection of rents, etc.
Lands′thing′ (läns′tĭng′), *n.* [Dan *landsthing, landsting,* fr. *land* land + *thing, ting,* parliament. See LAND; THING.] *Denmark.* See LEGISLATURE.
Land′storm′ (län′stōrm′), *n.* [Sw.] See VÄRNPLIGTIGE.
land′streight′, *n.* [See STRAIT.] A narrow slip of land. *Obs.*
lands′wom′an, *n.* A woman unfamiliar with the sea.
‖ **Land′tag′** (länt′täk′), *n.* [G. See LAND; DAY.] *Prussia.* See LEGISLATURE.
land tax. A tax upon land. — **land′-tax′ par′ish**. See PARISH.
land trash. Broken ice near shore. *Arctic Cant.* [DROST.
landt′rost′. Var. of LAND-
land urchin. A hedgehog.
Land′vi′di (länd′wē′thē), *n.* = LANDVITHI.
Land′vi′thi (-thē), *n.* [Icel. *land* land + *Viði,* name of the plain or heath where Vitharr rides.] See ASGARD.
‖ **Land′vogt′** (länt′fōkt′), *n.* [G.] The governor of a medieval German royal province or territory. [*Scot.*
land′ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
land′-wash′, *n.* **a** The line of high tide. **b** The wash of the sea on the shore. [By land. *R.*
land′ways′ (lănd′wāz′), *adv.*
land whin. The rest-harrow.
land wind. = LAND BREEZE.
land′-wine′, *n.* Native wine. *Obs.*
land′wrack′, **land′wreck′**, *n.* The wreck of anything on land, or the thing wrecked.
land yard, *or* **land′yard′**, *n.* A measure of length equal to a rod or a little more. *Dial. Eng.*
lane. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAIN, LONE.
lane. † LAWN, linen; LAYNE, to hide; LOAN.
lane (lān), *a.* [See LONE.] Lone; alone. *Scot.* — **his lane**, by himself; himself alone. [*Rare.*
lane′-born′, *a.* Country-born.
lane′ly. Scot. var. of LONELY.
laner. † LANNER.
lane route. See LANE, 3.
Lane's electrometer (lānz). An electrometer which measures charges by the number of sparks produced between a Leyden jar and the knob of a horizontal metal rod connected with the jar's outer coating.
Lane's law. *Astron.* The law (first formulated by J. H. Lane of Washington) that gaseous bodies may by contraction grow hotter as they cool, the heat generated by the contraction exceeding that lost by radiation.
la-ne′te (lä-nē′tē), *n.* [Tag. *laniti.*] The hard yellow straight-grained wood of the loganiaceous trees *Geniostoma crassifolium* and *G. cumingianum,* native in the Philippine Islands.
lane′y (lān′ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to a lane. *Nonce Word.*
lang (lȧng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LONG.
langage. † LANGUAGE.
langaon. † LONGANON.
lan′gate (lăŋ′gāt), *n.* [See LANGUET.] *Surg.* A linen roller used in dressing wounds.
lång′ban-ite (lăng′băn-īt; lông′-), *n.* [From *Långban,* Sweden.] *Min.* A hexagonal mineral occurring in iron-black prismatic crystals. It is a silicate of manganese, with ferrous antimonate. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 4.92.
lang′bein-ite (lăng′bīn-īt), *n.* [After A. *Langbein* of Leopoldstall.] *Min.* A double sulphate of potassium and magnesium, $K_2Mg_2(SO_4)_3$, in colorless isometric crystals. Sp. gr., 2.83.
lang-ca′, lang-ka′ (läng-kä′), *n.* [Tag.] The fruit of the jack tree *Phil. I.* [LONG.
lange. † LANGUE, LAUNCH,
lan′gel. Var. of LANGLE.
lang′er, *adv.* [*lang* long + *ere.*] Long before. *Obs.*
lan′get (*dial.* lȧn′gĕt). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of LANGUET.
lang′fad′, *n.* [Gael. *long-fhada; long* ship + *fhada, fhad, fad,* long.] A kind of ship of war. *Obs. Scot.*
langhalde. † LANGLE.
Lan′ghi-an (lăŋ′gĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the hills of *Langhi,* Italy.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the South European Miocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
‖ **lang-is′** (läng-ēs′), *n.* [Tag.] Oil. *Phil. I.*
lang′ite (lăng′īt), *n.* [After P. von *Lang,* Austrian physicist.] *Min.* A basic hydrous sulphate of copper closely allied to brochantite.
lang′-kail′ (lȧng′kāl′), *n.* A kind of borecole. *Scot.*
lan′gle (*dial.* lȧŋ′g'l), *n.* A hobble. — *v. t.* To hobble; fetter. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Lan′go-bard (lăŋ′gō-bärd), *n.* [L. *Langobardi* a Germanic people, Lombards.] = LOMBARD. — **Lan′go-bar′dic** (-bär′dĭk), *a.*
lan-goon′, *n.* [From *Langon,* France.] A French white wine. *Obs.*
lan-goo′ty (lŭŋ-gōō′tĭ), *n.* [Hind. *laṅgōṭī.*] A piece of cloth hanging in front from a waistband worn by lower-class natives in India.
langore, langour. † LANGUOR.
lan-gour′. Var. of LANGUR.
lan′gre. † LANGUOR. [die. *Obs.*
lan′gret′, *n.* A kind of loaded
lan′gridge (lăŋ′grĭj). Var. of LANGRAGE. [LANSEH.
lang′sat (lăng′sāt). Var. of
lang′sen (lȧng′sĕn). Dial Eng. var. of LANGSYNE.
lang′set′tle (lȧng′-), *n.* A long settle, or bench. *Dial. Eng.*
lang′spiel (lăng′spēl), *n.* [Norw. dial. *langspel,* lit., long play.] A kind of harp played in the Shetland Islands.
Lang′stroth hive (lăng′strŏth). A form of beehive named after the inventor, L. L. Langstroth, having separable stories and movable frames and fixtures.
lang′ter-a-loo′. † LANTERLOO.
lang′toe′, *n.* = LANT. *Obs.*
lan′guage-less, *a.* See -LESS.
lan′guag-er (lăŋ′gwā-jẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *langageur.*] *Obs.* **1**. A talkative person; a prater. **2**. One skilled in languages.
‖ **langue** (läng), *n.* [F., tongue.] **1**. A language; tongue. *Obs.* **2**. A national division of a military order; a language. See LANGUAGE.
‖ **langue′ de si′** (läng′ dẽ sē′). See LANGUE D'OC.
Langue′doc′ (läng′dŏk′), *n.* Wine produced in the old French province of Languedoc.
Lan′gue-do′cian (lăŋ′gē-dō′shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the province of Languedoc. — *n.* **a** A native of Languedoc. **b** The Languedoc dialect.
Langue′doc′ mar′ble (läng′dŏk′). A brilliant red marble blotched with white, from the French Pyrenees.
lan′gue-fy, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. L. *languefacere.*] To make, or become, languid. *Obs.*
lan′guent, *a.* [L. *languens.*] Sick; weak. *Obs.*
‖ **lan-guen′te** (läŋ-gwĕn′tā), *adv.* [It., p. pr. of *languire.* See LANGUISH.] *Music.* In a languishing manner; pathetically.
lan′guet, *v. i.* [OF. *langueter* to talk.] To chatter. *Obs.*
lan′guid (lăŋ′gwĭd). Corrupt var. of LANGUET. [guish. *Obs.*
lan′guish, *v. t.* To cause to lan-
lan′guish-ness, *n.* Languidness. *Obs.* [*Sp.*
lan′guisht. Languished *Ref.*
lan′guor, *v. i.* [OF. *langorer, -ir.*] To languish. *Obs.*
lan′guor-ment, *n.* Languishment. *Obs.*

bushy eyebrows and a chin tuft. Their activity and leaping powers are exceptional. The best-known species is the *entellus* (which see). One species (*P. schistaceus*) lives in cold regions in the Himalayas, but the majority live in the tropical forests of India and the East Indies.

la'ni-a (lä'nē-ä; lā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A brightly colored parrot fish (*Callyodon lania*) highly esteemed as a food fish by the natives of the Hawaiian Islands. The fish is eaten raw.

la-nif'er-ous (lȧ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lanifer*; *lana* wool + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing wool.

la-nig'er-ous (lȧ-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *laniger*; *lana* wool + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing wool; woolly.

La-ni'i-dæ (lȧ-nī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LANIUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of dentirostral oscine birds to which various limits have been assigned, consisting of the true shrikes, which constitute the subfamily **La'ni-i'næ** (lā'nĭ-ī'nē), and allies.

la'ni-oid (lā'nĭ-oid; lăn'ĭ-), *a.* [*Lanius* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the shrikes.

La'ni-us (lā'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., a butcher.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical shrikes.

lank (lăŋk), *a.*; LANK'ER (-ẽr); LANK'EST. [AS. *hlanc*; cf. G. *lenken* to turn, *gelenk* joint, OHG. *hlanca* hip, side, flank, and E. *link* of a chain.] **1.** Slender and thin; not well filled out; not plump; shrunken; lean.

Meager and *lank* with fasting grown. *Swift.*

Who would not choose . . . to have rather a *lank* purse than an empty brain? *Barrow.*

2. Languid; drooping. *Obs. & R.*

Who, piteous of her woes, reared her *lank* head. *Milton.*

3. Of hair, without curl or wave (see HAIR).

Syn. — See THIN.

lank, *n.* **1.** Lankness; leanness; a scarcity or lack; — in proverbial phrases contrasted with *bank.* *Obs.*

2. A lanky person. *Rare.*

lank'y (lăŋk'ĭ), *a.* Lank; somewhat lank; esp., of a person, tall, spare, and, usually, loose-jointed.

lan'ner (lăn'ẽr), *n.* [F. *lanier.*] **a** A falcon (*Falco feldeggi*, syn. *F. lanarius*) of southern Europe, represented by varieties in southern Asia and northern Africa. It is very similar to the American prairie falcon, which is often called the **American lanner**. **b** *Falconry.* Specif., the female lanner falcon, the male (which is smaller) being termed **lan'ner-et** (-ĕt) [F. *laneret*, dim. of *lanier*].

lan'o-lin, lan'o-line (lăn'ō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *lana* wool + 2d *-ol* + *in.*] Wool fat or wool grease, esp. in a purified condition. It is a fatlike substance consisting chiefly of the esters of cholesterin with certain higher fatty acids. Lanolin is prepared commercially from wool as a yellowish white, unctuous mass, miscible to a certain extent with water. It is much used as a basis for ointments.

lans'downe (lănz'doun), *n.* A fine, closely woven dress fabric of silk and wool.

Lan'si-um (lăn'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. native name.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic meliaceous trees, having odd-pinnate leaves and small flowers with five imbricated petals and ten stamens. The fruit is a berry. See LANSEH.

lans'que-net (låns'kĕ-nĕt), *n.* [F., fr. G. *landsknecht* a foot soldier, also a game of cards introduced by these foot soldiers; *land* country + *knecht* boy, servant. See LAND; KNIGHT.] **1.** A German foot soldier in foreign service in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries; a mercenary foot soldier, esp. one armed with a pike; — a term used in France and western Europe.

2. A gambling game at cards in which any number play against a banker.

lant (lănt), *n.* [AS. *hland*, akin to Icel. *hland.*] Urine, esp. stale urine used (but less than formerly) for various manufacturing purposes.

lant, *n.* [See LAUNCE, LANCE.] A sand launce (which see).

Lan-ta'na (lăn-tā'nȧ; lăn-tä'nȧ; *the former esp. as a Lat. generic name*), *n.* [NL., viburnum; cf. It. *lantanna*, *lantana*, G. *latte* in *sommerlatte* sprout, shoot.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical verbenaceous shrubs having umbellate heads of small bright-colored flowers with membranaceous calyx, 4–5-lobed corolla, and juicy drupaceous fruit. Several species are common in cultivation. *L. involucrata* occurs in southern Florida, and *L. camara* is widely naturalized, sometimes becoming a troublesome weed, as in Australia, where it forms the lantana shrub. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

lan'ta-nin (lăn'tȧ-nĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A substance, said to be antipyretic, obtained from the herb *Lantana brasiliensis.*

lan'ta-nu'ric (lăn'tȧ-nū'rĭk), *a.* [G. *lantanursäure*, name of the acid; prob. arbitrarily formed from *allantoin* allantoin + *urin* urine (see URIC).] *Org. Chem.* Designating an acid probably identical with allanturic acid.

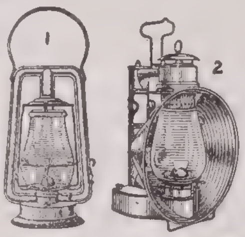

Lanterns, 1. 1 Barn Lantern; 2 "Searchlight" Lantern.

lan'tern (lăn'tẽrn), *n.* [F. *lanterne*, L. *lanterna*, *laterna*, fr. Gr. λαμπτήρ light, torch, λάμπειν to shine. See LAMP.] **1.** Something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, etc.; — **sometimes portable**, as a closed vessel or case of horn, perforated tin, glass, oiled paper, or other material, having a light within; sometimes fixed, as the glazed inclosure of a street light or of a lighthouse. Hence, a person or thing that affords light as if being a lantern.

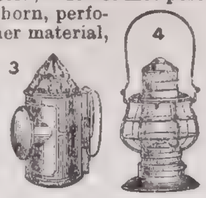

Lanterns, 1. 3 Dark, Police, or "Bullseye" Lantern; 4 Conductor's Lantern.

2. *Arch.* **a** An open structure of light material set upon a roof, to give light and air to the interior. **b** A cage or open chamber of rich architecture. **c** A smaller cupola or tower-like member crowning a larger one, for ornament, or to admit light. The lantern of the cupola of the Capitol at Washington and that of the Florence cathedral are examples.

Octagonal Tower and Lantern (2 **c**) of Ely Cathedral.

3. Any of various lantern-like constructions, as: **a** *Mach.* A lantern pinion or trundle wheel. **b** *Founding.* (1) = LAMP. (2) = CORE BARREL. **c** A chamber in which the print colors of fabrics are fixed by steam. **d** *Elec.* The part of the case, consisting of a brass plate with its lantern-shaped cover, surrounding the mirror and suspension fibers in a quadrant electrometer. **e** *Steam Engine.* A kind of cage inserted in a stuffing box and surrounding a piston rod, to separate the packing into two parts and form a chamber between for the reception of steam, etc.; — called also **lantern brass**.

4. *Zoöl.* Short for ARISTOTLE'S LANTERN.

5. Short for MAGIC LANTERN.

6. [F. *lanterne.*] *Fr. Hist.* A street lamp, to the cords or chains of which many "aristocrats" were hanged in the French Revolution. Cf. ÇA IRA.

Country of Lanterns, *or* **Lan'tern-land'** [a translation of F. *Pays des Lanternes* or *de Lanternois*], in Rabelais's "Pantagruel," an imaginary island inhabited by false pretenders to knowledge, called *Lanternois.* This name was probably suggested by the "City of Lanterns" in the Greek romance of Lucian. — **lantern and candle man**, a bellman; — formerly so called in allusion to the old customary cry of the London bellman at night, "Lantern and candle light." *Oxf. E. D.* — **l. of the dead**, a small slender tower having a small opening near the top in which a light was kept at night, formerly common in French cemeteries.

lan'tern (lăn'tẽrn), *v. t.*; LAN'TERNED (-tẽrnd); LAN'TERN-ING. [Cf. F. *lanterner* to hang at the lamp-post, fr. *lanterne.* See LANTERN.] **1.** To furnish with a lantern; to light the way with a lantern; as, to *lantern* a lighthouse.

2. To hang to a lamp-post or the support of a street light; — used with reference to the French Revolution. *Rare.*

lantern fish. Any of numerous small fishes constituting the family Myctophidæ, syn. Scopelidæ, which have a large mouth and large eyes and usually numerous luminous spots or glands upon the body. They mostly inhabit the deep sea, but some species come to the surface at night or in stormy weather. By extension, any member of the order Iniomi, to which the Myctophidæ belong, though they are not all luminous.

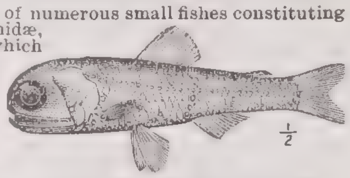

Lantern Fish (*Myctophum mulleri*).

lantern fly. Any of several species of hemipterous insects, mostly of large size and handsome coloration, of the genera *Laternaria*, *Fulgora*, and allies, of the family Fulgoridæ. They have the front of the head prolonged into a large, hollow structure formerly supposed to be luminous.

Great Lantern Fly (*Laternaria phosphorea*).

lantern gurnard. A European gurnard (*Trigla obscura*) having a brilliant silvery band along the sides.

lantern jack. A jack-o'-lantern, or ignis fatuus.

lantern jaws. Long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage. — **lan'tern-jawed'** (-jôd'), *a.*

lantern light. **a** The light of a lantern or from a lantern. **b** A transparent pane in a lantern. **c** *Arch.* A comparatively small lantern, or raised skylight. See LANTERN, 2.

lantern pinion. *Mach.* A kind of pinion or wheel having cylindrical bars or trundles, instead of teeth, inserted at their ends in two parallel disks or plates; — so called as resembling a lantern in shape; — called also *wallower*, or *trundle.*

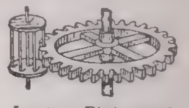

Lantern Pinion and Spur Wheel.

lantern shell. Any translucent marine bivalve shell of the genus *Anatina* or an allied genus.

lan'tha-na (lăn'thȧ-nȧ), *n.* Also **lan'tha-ni-a** (lăn-thā'nĭ-ȧ). *Chem.* Oxide of lanthanum, La_2O_3.

lan'tha-num (lăn'thȧ-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λανθάνειν to lie hid, to be concealed.] *Chem.* A rare element of the group of the earth metals, allied to aluminium. It occurs combined in certain rare minerals, as cerite, gadolinite, orthite, etc., and was so named from the difficulty of separating it from cerium and other rare elements with which it is usually associated. Metallic lanthanum is lead-gray, and easily oxidizable, and has the sp. gr. 6.15–6.19. Symbol, *La.* At. wt., 139.0. It melts at 810° C. (1490° F.).

la-nu'gi-nose (lȧ-nū'jĭ-nōs) } *a.* [L. *lanuginosus*, fr. *la-*
la-nu'gi-nous (lȧ-nū'jĭ-nŭs) } *nugo*, *-ginis*, woolly substance, down, fr. *lana* wool.] Covered with down, or fine soft hair; downy. — **la-nu'gi-nous-ness**, *n.*

la-nu'go (lȧ-nū'gō), *n.* [See LANUGINOSE.] A dense cottony or downy growth; specif., *Anat.*, the soft woolly hair which covers the human fetus and that of some other mammals, and is shed before or soon after birth.

With only a *lanugo* about the chin. *Evelyn.*

lanx (lăŋks), *n.*; *pl.* LANCES (lăn'sēz). [L.] *Rom. Archæol.* A large flat dish, a platter, usually of metal. The oblong tablet so common in Roman architecture is thought to be derived from the lanx, it being the custom to suspend lances, like clypei, for decorative purposes.

lan'yard, lan'iard (lăn'yẽrd), *n.* [F. *lanière* thong, strap, OF. *lasniere*, fr. *lasne* strap, thong; cf. ME. *laynere*, fr. OF. Cf. LAINER.] **1.** A lainer; a thong or strap. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* **a** A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships; as, a *lanyard* of a gun port or a buoy; esp., one of the pieces passing through deadeyes and used to extend shrouds, stays, etc. **b** A cord worn around the neck by sailors, to which is usually attached a knife; — called also *knife lanyard.*

3. *Mil.* A strong cord with a hook at one end used in firing cannon with a friction tube.

La'o (lä'ō), *n.*; *pl.* LAOS (lä'ōz). One of an important branch of the Tai race, dwelling chiefly in the Laos States. The Laos comprise an eastern and a western division, distinguished by methods of tattooing and by temperamental differences, the eastern Laos being less vivacious and more musical. Their religion is Buddhism; their language is a dialect of Siamese, though the western Laos use an alphabet of Burmese origin. See INDO-CHINESE.

La-oc'o-ön (lā-ŏk'ō-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαοκόων.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A priest of Apollo at Troy, who incurred the enmity of Athena for hurling a spear at the wooden horse which the Trojans were about to take into their city. As he was offering a sacrifice to Poseidon, he was destroyed, with his two sons, by two huge serpents, which the goddess caused to come out of the sea.

2. A group in Pentelic marble in the Cortile del Belvedere of the Vatican, representing Laocoön and his sons in the coils of serpents. It was ascribed by Pliny to the Rhodian sculptors Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus, and was found in 1506 in the Esquiline Hill in Rome.

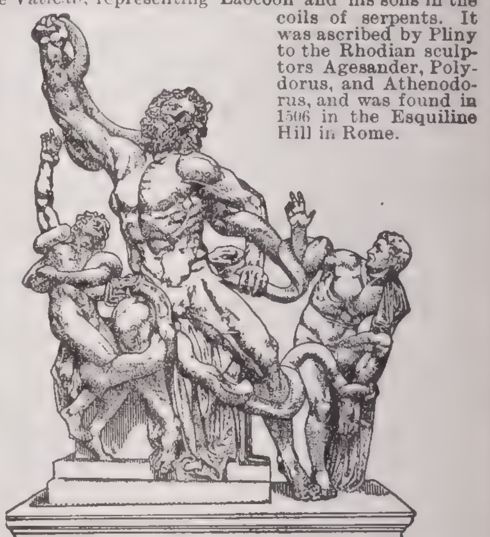

Laocoön, 2.

La-od'a-mi'a (lā-ŏd'ȧ-mī'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαοδάμεια.] In Greek legend, the wife of Protesilaus, who after his death had an image made of him which she kept ever in her sight. When her father had it burned to divert her thoughts from her loss, she threw herself into the flames

lan'gure, *v. i.* ✝ LANGUOR.
langwisshe. ✝ LANGUISH.
lang'y (lăng'ĭ), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng.*
lang'ya (lăng'yȧ), *n.* Any of several species of East Indian and Asiatic fresh-water fishes of the genus *Ophiocephalus*, remarkable for their power of living out of water.
lanhure, *adv.* [ME.; cf. ME. *la* lo, and *hure* at least, AS. *hūru.*] At least. *Obs.*
lan'iard, *n.* See LANYARD.
la'ni-ar'i-form (lā'nĭ-ăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*laniary* + *-form.*] Shaped like a laniary tooth.
la'ni-a-ry (lā'nĭ-ā-rĭ; lăn'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *laniarius*, fr. *lanius* butcher, *laniare* to tear in pieces: cf. F. *laniaire.*] Lacerating or tearing; as, the *laniary*, or canine, teeth.
la'ni-a-ry, *n.* [L. *laniarium.* See LANIARY, *a.*] **1.** A shambles; a place of slaughter. *Obs.* **2.** A laniary, or canine, tooth.
la'ni-ate (lā'nĭ-āt; lăn'ĭ-), *v. t.* [L. *laniatus*, p. p. of *laniare.*] To tear in pieces. *Rare.* — **la'ni-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
lanier. ✝ LANNER.
la-nif'ic (lȧ-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lanificus* that works in wool.] **1.** Bearing wool. *Obs.* **2.** Spinning wool. *Rare.*
la-nif'i-cal, la-nif'i-cous, *a.* [L. *lanificus*; *lana* wool + *facere* to make.] Working in wool. *Obs.*
lan'i-fice (lăn'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *lanificium*: cf. OF. *lanifice.*] The spinning of wool; anything made of wool. *Obs.*
lan'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lana* wool + *-form.*] Having, or consisting of, wool-like fibers.
la-ni'i-form (lȧ-nī'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Lanius* + *-form.*] = LANIOID.
la-nis'ta (lȧ-nĭs'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A trainer of gladiators; a fencing master.
la-ni'te. Var. of LANETE.
lank, *v. t. & i.* To make lank; to become lank. *Obs.*
lan'ket (lăŋ'kĕt), *v. t.* [Cf. E. dial. *langet*, *langle.*] To hobble. *Dial., Isle of Man.*
lank'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lank'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
lank'ly, *adv.* of LANK. See -LY.
lank'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lan'nard. ✝ LANNER.
la'nose (lā'nōs), *a.* [L. *lanosus.*] Lanate; woolly. — **la-nos'i-ty** (lȧ-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
lan'seh (lăn'sĕ), *n.* Also **lan'sa.** [Malay *lansat* or *langsat.*] The edible yellow berry of an East Indian meliaceous tree (*Lansium domesticum*). It has a slightly acid white pulp.
lans'ford-ite (lănz'fẽr-dīt), *n.* [From *Lansford*, Pennsylvania.] *Min.* A native hydrous basic carbonate of magnesium resembling paraffin when first taken out, but altering, on exposure, to nesquehonite.
lanskenet. ✝ LANSQUENET.
lans'knecht'. Var. of LANSQUENET.
lant (lånt). Scot. & dial. Eng. [var. of LAND.]
lant (lănt), *v. t.* To wet, treat, or mix with lant, or urine. *Obs. or R.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
lant, *n.* Short for LANTERLOO.
lan-ta'ca, lan-ta'ka (län-tä'kä), *n.* [Native name.] A piece of native artillery like a culverin. *Phil. I.*
lan-ta'ni-um (lăn-tā'nĭ-ŭm), **lan'ta-num** (lăn'tȧ-nŭm). Vars. of LANTHANUM.
lan'tcha. Var. of LANCHA.
lante. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of LEND.
lan'ter-loo', *n.* [See LOO.] An early form of the game of loo (which see). *Obs.*
lantern bellows. Bellows shaped like a collapsible lantern.
lantern brass. = LANTERN, 3 e.
lantern carrier. A lantern fly.
lan'tern-er, *n.* A lantern maker. *Obs.*
lantern flounder. A small European flounder (*Arnoglossus laterna*) allied to the turbot.
lantern gear. = LANTERN PINION.
lan'tern-ist, *n.* One who operates a magic lantern.
Lan'tern-land', *n.* See *Country of Lanterns*, under LANTERN.
lan'tern ler'ry. Some trick of producing artificial light. *Nares.*
lan'tern-man, *n.* A man who carries a lantern; specif., formerly, a night-soil scavenger.
lantern pump. A pump having a collapsible cylinder with disk ends to replace the usual barrel and piston, bucket, or plunger.
lantern sprat. The common sprat (*Pomolobus sprattus*) when infested with a phosphorescent lernean parasite (*Lerneonema monilaris*).
lantern stairs. Winding tower stairs. *Obs.*
lantern wheel. = LANTERN PINION.
lant'grave. ✝ LANDGRAVE.
lan'tha-nin (lăn'thȧ-nĭn), *n.* [Gr. λανθάνειν to escape notice.] *Biol.* = LININ.
lan'tha-nite (-nīt), *n.* *Min.* Hydrous carbonate of lanthanum, $La_2(CO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$, in tabular white crystals or earthy. Sp. gr., 2.60.
lan-tha'ni-um (lăn-thā'nĭ-ŭm). Var. of LANTHANUM.
Lan'tha-no'tus (lăn'thȧ-nō'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λανθάνειν to escape notice + οὖς, ὠτός ear.] *Zoöl.* A genus of stout-bodied pleurodont lizards composing the family **Lan'tha-not'i-dæ** (-nŏt'ĭ-dē), related to *Heloderma*, but probably not poisonous. It is represented by a single species, *L. borneënsis*, of Borneo.
lant'hern. Var. of LANTERN.
lan'tho-pine (lăn'thō-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **lan'tho-pin.**
lan-tho'pi-a (lăn-thō'pĭ-ȧ). [Gr. λανθάνειν to lie hid + E. *opium.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{25}O_4N$, found in opium.
lant'horn (lănt'hôrn; lăn'tẽrn). Archaic var. of LANTERN.
lan'ti-fy, *v. t.* [From LANT.] To wet or mix with lant. *Obs.*
lan'tron (lăn'tŭrn; *cf.* APRON). ✝ LANTERN.
lant'skip, lant'skop. ✝ LANDSCAPE.
lan'tum (lăn'tŭm), *n.* *Music.* A kind of accordion or concertina like a hurdy-gurdy in shape and manipulation.
lan'u-gin'ic (lăn'ū-jĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lanugo*, *lanuginis*, a woolly substance.] Designating an organic acid containing sulphur, obtained as a yellowish powder by the action of alkalies on wool.
La-nu'vi-an (lȧ-nū'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Lanuvium, now Lavigna, an ancient town in Latium. — *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
lanyard knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.
lan'yer. Var. of LANNER.
lan'yer, *n. & v.* [See LANYARD.] Strap; whip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lan-zon' (län-thōn'; -sōn').

and perished. According to another tradition, the gods restored life to her husband for three hours, and when he had to return to the underworld she accompanied him.

La-od'i-ce'an (lā-ŏd'ĭ-sē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Laodicea, a city in Phrygia Major; like the Christians of ancient Laodicea, who were reproached for their lukewarmness (*Rev.* iii. 14-16); lukewarm in religion; hence, lukewarm or indifferent generally. "*Laodicean* cant of tolerance." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.* — **La-od'i-ce'an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

La-od'i-ce'an, *n.* An inhabitant of Laodicea, esp. one of the early Christian inhabitants, who were supposed to be lukewarm in their religion; hence, one indifferent or lukewarm.

Laodiceans, Epistle to the. See APOCRYPHA, *Table.*

lap (lăp), *n.* [ME. *lappe*, AS. *læppa*; akin to D. *lap* patch, piece, G. *lappen*, OHG. *lappa*, Dan. *lap*, Sw. *lapp.*] **1.** A loose part or lower part of a garment that plays freely and may be folded over; a lappet; specif., a skirt of a coat or a similar part of a gown. *Chaucer.*
2. A fold of a garment used as a receptacle; specif., *Obs. or Hist.*, of ancient Classical or Oriental costumes, the fold over the breast, often used as a pocket; hence, the bosom.
3. The part of the clothing that lies on the knees, thighs, and lower part of the body when one sits down; that part of the person thus covered; fig., a place of rearing and fostering; as, to be reared in the *lap* of luxury.
Men expect that happiness should drop into their *laps.* *Tillotson.*
4. A loose or limp free part of the body, as a lobe of the liver or the lungs, etc. *Obs.*, exc. in *earlap, dewlap.*

lap, *v. t.*; LAPPED (lăpt) or, *Rare*, LAPT; LAP'PING. [ME. *lappen* to fold (see LAP, *n.*, a loose part); cf. also ME. *wlappen*, perh. another form of *wrappen*, E. *wrap.*] **1.** To fold; to bend and lay (over or on something); to wrap, or wind (around something); as, to *lap* a piece of cloth.
About the paper . . . I *lapped* several times a slender thread. *Sir I. Newton.*
2. To wrap; to wrap up; to tie; bind; cover; clothe; as, to *lap* a babe in linen. *Archaic.*
3. To infold; to hold as in the lap; to cuddle.
For peace her soul was yearning,
And now peace *laps* her round. *M. Arnold.*
And the kindly earth shall slumber, *lapt* in universal law. *Tennyson.*
4. To shut in; to hem in; entangle; involve; include. *Obs.*
5. To lay or place over or alongside of anything so as to partly or wholly cover it; as, to *lap* one shingle over another; to lay together one partly over another; as, to *lap* weatherboards; also, to be partly over, or by the side of (something); as, the hinder boat *lapped* the foremost one.
6. *Carding & Spinning.* To lay together one over another, as fleeces or slivers for further workings; to form into a lap; to convert (cotton, wool, or flax fiber) into a lap. See 4th LAP, *n.*, 6.
7. *Mach.* To cut or polish with a lap, as glass, gems, cutlery, etc. See 4th LAP, *n.*, 7.
8. *Racing.* To get or be a lap in the lead of (one's competitor). See 4th LAP, 4.
9. *Carp.* To unite, as beams or timbers, so as to preserve the same breadth and depth throughout, as in scarfing.

lap, *v. i.* **1.** To be turned or folded; to lie partly on or by the side of something, or of one another; to project (over, beyond, or into something); as, the cloth *laps* back; the boats *lap*; the edges *lap.*
2. Of a score in various games, to amount in points to more than is necessary to win one game, the surplus being credited on the next game.

lap, *n.* [From LAP, *v.*, to fold, wrap.] **1.** That part of any substance or fixture which extends over, or lies upon, or along the side of, a part of another; as, the *lap* of a board; also, the measure of such extension over or upon another thing.

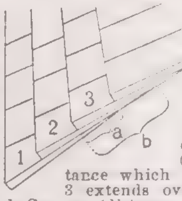

a Lap (distance which course 3 extends over 1); *b* Cover (distance which course 3 extends over 2).

2. Specif.: **a** *Roofing.* The distance one course of shingle or slate extends over the second one below. **b** *Steam Engines.* The distance by which a slide valve in its mid position projects beyond an edge of a port in the cylinder face; specif., outside lap (see below). The lap on the outside or steam edge of the valve, being equal to the distance the valve must move from its mid position to begin to open the port to steam, is **outside lap**; that on the inside, or exhaust, edge of the valve is **inside**, or **exhaust, lap**, and equals the distance the valve must move from its mid position before exhaust begins. In some valves with an early cut-off exhaust lap is dispensed with, and a small opening, called **negative lap**, is given to exhaust when the valve is at mid stroke.
3. State of being in part extended over, or by the side of, something else, or the extent of the overlapping; as, the second boat got a *lap* of half its length on the first.
4. One circuit around a race track, when such a circuit is a fraction of the distance to be traversed; as, to run twenty *laps*; to win by three *laps.*
5. In various games, the points won in excess of the number necessary to complete a game; — so called when by agreement counted in the score of the following game.
6. A sheet, layer, or bat, of cotton, wool, or flax, resembling a fleecy or feltlike web and usually wrapped on a cylinder, being the state in which the substance appears at certain stages of its manufacture.
7. *Mach.* A piece of brass, lead, wood, leather, or other material, usually in the form of a disk revolving rapidly on a vertical axis, used to hold an abrasive powder on its surface for cutting glass, gems, etc., or in polishing cutlery, etc.
8. *Railroads.* A portion of track common to two or more railroads. *U. S.*
9. *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A longitudinal defect of considerable length caused by a portion of the metal being folded over on itself, as by bad hammering or careless rolling, and the walls becoming oxidized so that they cannot unite.

lap (lăp), *v. i.* [ME. *lappen, lapen*, AS. *lapian*; akin to LG. *lappen*, OHG. *laffan*, Icel. *lepja*, Dan. *labe*, Sw. *läppja*, L. *lambere*, Gr. λάπτειν. Cf. LAMBENT.] **1.** To take up drink or liquid (rarely, solid) food with the tongue something after the manner of cats or dogs.
2. To make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue.
I heard the ripple washing in the reeds,
And the wild water *lapping* on the crag. *Tennyson.*

lap, *v. t.* **1.** To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up with a quick motion of the tongue.
They 'll take suggestion as a cat *laps* milk. *Shak.*
2. Of water, waves, etc., to flow against, or wash, with a sound as of licking up liquid; to splash gently upon; as, the sea *laps* the base of the rock.

lap, *n.* [From LAP to lick.] **1.** Act of lapping with or as with the tongue; as, to take milk with a *lap.*
2. A sound of lapping or as of lapping; as, the *lap* of the waves on the shore.
3. That which is lapped; specif.: **a** Food for dogs in liquid form. **b** Any drink, esp. a weak or mean drink. *Slang.* **c** A taste of anything. *Colloq. Rare.*

Lap'a-ge'ri-a (lăp'ȧ-jē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joseph de *la Pagerie*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants consisting of a single Chilean species (*L. rosea*), having handsome pink flowers. It is often called by florists the *Chilean bellflower.*

lap'a-ro- (lăp'ȧ-rō-). A combining form from Greek λαπάρα, *loins*, used to denote *connection with the flank*, or *the abdominal wall.*

lap'a-ro-cele' (-sēl'), *n.* [*laparo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia in the lumbar regions.

lap'a-ros'co-py (-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*laparo-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of the abdomen.

lap'a-ro-tome' (lăp'ȧ-rō-tōm'), *n.* *Surg.* A cutting instrument used in laparotomy.

lap'a-rot'o-mize (-rŏt'ō-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). *Surg.* To perform the operation of laparotomy upon. — **lap'a-rot'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

lap'a-rot'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*laparo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the abdominal cavity.

lap'board' (lăp'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A board used on the lap as a substitute for a table, as by tailors, seamstresses, etc.

lap dog. A pet dog of any of various small breeds, which may be held in the lap.

la-pel' (lȧ-pĕl'), *n.* [Dim. of *lap* a fold.] That part of a garment which is turned back; specif., the fold of the front of a coat in continuation of the collar; — usually *pl.*

la-pelled' (lȧ-pĕld'), *a.* **1.** Furnished with lapels. **2.** Made in the form of a lapel.

Lap'ey-rou'si-a (lăp'ā-rōō'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jean François de Galaup de *La Peyrouse* or *La Pérouse*, French naval officer.] *Bot.* A genus of South African bulbous iridaceous plants having blue or red flowers with a slender perianth tube, the stamens inserted on the throat. *L. cruenta* is a favorite in cultivation. In the United States the species are sold under the synonymous name *Anomatheca.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

lap'i-da'ri-an (lăp'ĭ-dā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to stones; inscribed on stone; as, a *lapidarian* record.

lap'i-da-rist (lăp'ĭ-dȧ-rĭst), *n.* A connoisseur of gems and precious stones and the art of cutting and mounting them.

lap'i-da-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *lapidarius*: cf. F. *lapidaire.* See LAPIDARY, *a.*] **1.** An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones and gems.
2. A virtuoso skilled in gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidary work.
3. A treatise dealing with gems and precious stones. *Obs. or Hist.* *Oxf. E. D.*
4. Jewelry. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lap'i-da-ry (lăp'ĭ-dā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *lapidarius* pertaining to stone, fr. *lapis* stone: cf. F. *lapidaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the art of cutting stones, or engraving on stones, either gems or monuments; as, *lapidary* ornamentation.
2. a Of, pertaining to, or suitable for, monumental inscriptions; as, *lapidary* adulation. **b** Engraved upon stone.
3. Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, stones.
lapidary's lathe, mill, *or* **wheel,** a machine consisting essentially of a revolving lap on a vertical spindle, used by a lapidary for grinding and polishing.

lap'i-date (-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [L. *lapidatus*, p. p. of *lapidare*, fr. *lapis* stone.] To stone; to kill by stoning.

lap'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lapidatio.*] Act, process, or punishment, of stoning.

la-pid'e-ous (lȧ-pĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lapideus*, fr. *lapis* stone.] Of the nature of stone; stony; cut on stone.

lap'i-des'cence (lăp'ĭ-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* State or quality of being lapidescent; petrification. *Rare.*

lap'i-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *lapidescens*, p. pr. of *lapidescere* to become stone, fr. *lapis*, *-idis*, stone.] Petrifying or tending to petrify. *R.* — *n.* A lapidescent substance. *R.*

lap'i-dif'ic (-dĭf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *lapis*, *-idis*, stone + *facere*
lap'i-dif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to make.] Forming or converting into stone; adapted to making stones. *Rare.*

la-pid'i-fy (lȧ-pĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; LA-PID'I-FIED (-fīd); LA-PID'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [Cf. F. *lapidifier.* See LAPIDIFIC; -FY.] To convert or be converted into stone or stony material; to petrify. — **la-pid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

la-pil'lus (lȧ-pĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a little stone, dim. of *lapis* stone.] A small stone. Specif.: **a** *Geol. pl.* Small stony or glassy fragments of lava thrown out in volcanic eruptions. **b** *Anat.* An otolith.

‖ **la'pis** (lā'pĭs; lăp'ĭs; 277), *n.*; *pl.* LAPIDES (lăp'ĭ-dēz). [L.] A stone; — chiefly used in Latin phrases; as: **la'pis Ar-me'nus** (är-mē'nŭs) [NL.] = ARMENIAN STONE **a**. — **l. ca'la-mi-na'ris** (kăl'ȧ-mĭ-nā'rĭs; 115) [NL.], calamine. — **l. caus'ti-cus** (kôs'tĭ-kŭs) [L., caustic stone], caustic potash. — **l. in'fer-na'lis** (ĭn'fĕr-nā'lĭs) [L., infernal stone], fused nitrate of silver; lunar caustic. — **l. laz'u-li** (lăz'ū-lī) [F. & NL. See LAZULI], a stone whose characteristic color is a rich azure blue, occurring usually in small rounded masses, and frequently showing spangles of iron pyrites; also, the color of this stone. Lapis lazuli is probably the sapphire of the ancients, and it is still much valued for ornamental purposes. It is also used (now to a very limited extent) for making ultramarine. Mineralogically it is complex, being essentially lazurite, but containing haüynite, sodalite, and other minerals. — **l. lazuli ware**, Wedgwood pebbleware of blue veined with gold. — **l. ol-la'ris** (ŏ-lā'rĭs; 115) [L. *ollaris* pert. to a pot], potstone.

Lap'i-thæ (lăp'ĭ-thē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαπίθαι.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thessalian people whose king, Pirithous, invited the centaurs to his wedding with Deidamia, or Hippodamia. The centaurs, inflamed with wine, endeavored to seize the bride and other maidens, but in the fight that arose were defeated by the Lapithæ aided by Theseus.

La-place's' e-qua'tion (lȧ-plás'ĭz). [See LAPLACIAN.] *Math.* The equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$, often written $\nabla^2 u = 0$. It is exceedingly important in physics.

La-plac'i-an (lȧ-plās'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **La-plac'e-an.** Of or pert. to Pierre Simon de Laplace (1749-1827), French astronomer and mathematician, or his writings or theories, esp. the theory of development of the solar system from a primitive nebula. See NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.
Laplacian coefficient, *Math.*, the expression $P_m(\cos\gamma)$, where γ is the angle made by a radius vector with a fixed axis through the origin. — **L. distribution** (of electricity), distribution both irrotational and solenoidal.

Lap'land-er (lăp'lăn-dẽr), *n.* A Lapp.

Lap-lan'di-an (lăp-lăn'dĭ-ăn), **Lap-lan'dic** (-dĭk), **Lap'land-ish**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lapland, the Laplanders, or the Lapp language.

Lapp (lăp), *n.* **1.** One of a Mongoloid race of northern Scandinavia and adjacent parts of Russia, characterized by very short stature and extreme brachycephaly. Formerly they lived chiefly as nomads, subsisting upon their reindeer herds, but now they are settling among the Swedes and Norwegians, whose mode of life they assume.
The hair of the *Lapps*, most aberrant of all the western Mongoloid peoples, is at present generally brown or light chestnut, whereas in Linné's time it was normally black. *A. H. Keane.*
2. The language of the Lapps. See FINNO-UGRIC.

lap'pet (lăp'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *lap* a fold.] **1.** A loose fold or flap of a garment or headdress; specif.: **a** The skirts of a coat. **b** A lapel. **c** One of the streamers of a woman's headdress. **d** The bands of clerical vestments.
2. Anything hanging or lying in a fold or loosely pendent; as: **a** A keyhole guard. **b** A flap or lap of flesh; a fold; lobe, as of the ear, lungs, etc. **c** The wattle of a bird.
3. Short for LAPPET MOTH.

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268), *n.*; *Sp. pl.* -ZONES (-thō'nās; -sō'nās). [Sp. *lanzón.*] **a** The sapodilla plum. **b** In the Philippines, the lanseh.

La-od'i-ce (lā-ŏd'ĭ-sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαοδίκη.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra mentioned by Homer and usually identified as the Electra (which see) of the tragic poets.

La-od'i-ce'a (-sē'ȧ). *Bib.*

La-od'i-ci'a (-sī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

La-om'e-don (lā-ŏm'ē-dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαομέδων.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Troy, father of Priam and Hesione.

La-o'mim (lā-ō'mĭm). *D. Bib.*

La'o-sau'rus (lā'ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λᾶας, λᾶος, stone + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of rather large iguanodont dinosaurs from the Upper Jurassic of Wyoming and Colorado.

La-o'tian (lā-ō'shăn), *n.* = LAO.

lap. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of LEAP.

la-pac'tic (lȧ-păk'tĭk), *a. & n.* [Gr. λαπακτικός, fr. λαπάσσειν to empty.] Cathartic; laxative.

lap angle. *Slide Valves.* The portion of the angular advance corresponding to the lap.

lap'a-rec'to-my (lăp'ȧ-rĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*laparo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a part of the abdominal wall.

lap'a-ro-co-lot'o-my, *n.* [*laparo-* + *colotomy.*] *Surg.* Colotomy.

lap'a-ro-en'ter-ot'o-my, *n.* [*laparo-* + *enterotomy.*] *Surg.* Incision through the abdominal wall into the intestine.

lap'a-ro-hys'ter-ec'to-my, *n.* [*laparo-* + *hysterectomy.*] *Surg.* Removal of the uterus through the abdominal wall.

‖ **la pa'role' a é'té' don'née' à l'homme pour dé'gui'ser' sa pen'sée'** (lȧ pá'rōl' ȧ ā'tā' dō'nā' ȧ lôm pōōr dā'gē'zā' sȧ päN'sā'). [F.] Speech has been given to man to conceal his thought; — attributed to Talleyrand, but said in substance by Voltaire in the tale *Le Chapon et la Poularde.*

lap'a-ro-ne-phrec'to-my, *n.* [*laparo-* + *nephrectomy.*] *Med.* Laparotomy to remove a kidney.

lap'a-ro-ne-phrot'o-my, *n.* [*laparo-* + *nephrotomy.*] *Surg.* Nephrotomy by incision of the abdominal wall.

Lap'a-ro-stic'ti (lăp'ȧ-rō-stĭk'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *laparo-* + Gr. στικτός, fr. στίζειν to prick.] *Zoöl.* A group equiv. to Coprinæ, distinguished by having the abdominal spiracles in the connecting membranes. Cf. PLEUROSTICTI. — **lap'a-ro-stict'** (lăp'ȧ-rō-stĭkt'), *a. & n.*

lap'a-thum, *n.* [L.] Sorrel. *Obs.*

‖ **la pa'tience' est a'mère', mais son fruit' est doux'** (lȧ pá'syäN'-sē-tȧ'mâr', mē sôN frwē'-tē dōō'). [F.] Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.

lap box coupling. See BOX COUPLING.

lap'-but'ted, *a.* Designating a lap and butt joint in riveted work. See BUTT JOINT, *Illust.*

lap dovetail. *Carp.* A dovetail in which the recesses in one piece are cut only part way through, so that part of the thickness of one board overlaps the end of the other. Sometimes called **drawer dovetail.**

lape. Obs. pret. of LEAP.

lape (*dial.* lāp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAP, *v.*

lap'el-hout' (lăp'ĕl-hout'), *n.* [D. *lepelhout*, lit., spoon wood.] = LADLEWOOD.

la-pelle'. Rare var. of LAP.

laperkin. ✝ LATTERKIN.

lap'ful (lăp'fōōl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fōōlz). As much as the lap can contain.

Lap'ham, Silas (lăp'ăm). The hero of "The Rise of Silas Lapham," a novel by William Dean Howells. He is portrayed as a typical self-made American, whose home is Boston. The story deals with the effects of large wealth upon himself and his family.

Laph'ri-a (lăf'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λαφρία, an epithet of Artemis; cf. λάφυρα, pl., spoils, plunder.] *Zoöl.* A genus of flies of the family Asilidæ, containing species which superficially resemble bumblebees and wasps.

lap'i-cid'a-ry, *n.* A lapicide. *Obs.* — **lap'i-ci-da'ri-al**, *a.* *Obs.*

lap'i-cide (lăp'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *lapicida*; *lapis* stone + *caedere* to cut.] A stonecutter.

lapidary bee. A European bumblebee (*Bombus lapidarius*) which nests in stony places.

lap'i-da'tor (lăp'ĭ-dā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who stones. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

lapidement, *n.* [F.] Lapidation.

la-pid'e-on (lȧ-pĭd'ē-ŏn), *n.* [L. *lapis*, *-idis*, stone.] *Music.* An instrument comprising a series of flint stones hung in a frame and graduated to a scale, and played on with hammers.

lap'i-des'cen-cy (lăp'ĭ-dĕs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Lapidescence; also, a lapidescent thing. *R.* [*Obs.*]

la-pid'i-an, *a.* Pert. to stones.

lap'i-dic'o-lous (lăp'ĭ-dĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *lapis*, *-idis*, stone + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Living under stones; specif., designating certain blind carabid beetles of *Anophthalmus* and allied genera.

lap'i-dist (lăp'ĭ-dĭst), *n.* [L. *lapis*, *-idis*, a stone.] A lapidary.

la-pid'i-ty (lȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *lapis*, *-idis*, stone + *-ity.*] Stoniness. *Obs* or *R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lap'i-dose (lăp'ĭ-dōs), *a.* [L. *lapidosus* stony, fr. *lapis*, *lapidis*, stone.] **1.** Stony. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Bot* Growing in stony places. *Rare.* [*Bib.*]

Lap'i-doth (lăp'ĭ-dŏth; -dōth).

lap'il-la'tion (lăp'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See LAPILLUS.] Act or capacity of making stony. *Obs.*

la-pil'li, *n.*, *pl.* of LAPILLUS.

la-pil'li-form (lȧ-pĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See LAPILLUS; -FORM.] Having the form of small stones.

la-pil'lo (lȧ-pĭl'ō; *It.* lä-pēl'lō). [It.] *Geol.* Lava in the form of lapilli.

‖ **la'pis a'ma-ti'ta** (lä'pēs ä'mä-tē'tä). [It.] A red hematite pigment.

Lap'ith (lăp'ĭth), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* One of the Lapithæ.

lap joint. A joint made by one layer, part, or piece, overlapping another, as in the scarfing of timbers. — **lap'-joint'ed**, *a.*

Laplace's coefficient. = LAPLACIAN COEFFICIENT.

Laplace's functions. *Math.* Spherical harmonics. [SPUR.]

Lapland longspur. See LONG-

lap'-lap', *n. & v.* Duplication of LAP, a sound, etc.

lap'ling, *n.* [*lap* of a garment + *-ling.*] One fond of reclining on ladies' laps. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lap'lol'ly. ✝ LOBLOLLY.

lap machine. = LAPPING MACHINE.

la-pon' (lȧ-pōn'), *n.* A scorpion fish (*Scorpæna mystes*) of the Pacific coast of Middle America. It reaches a length of 15 inches.

La-por'te-a (lȧ-pōr'tē-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of URTICASTRUM. [Syn. of ARCTIUM.]

Lap'pa (lăp'ȧ), *n.* [L., a bur.]

lap-pa'ceous (lă-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *lappaceus* burlike, fr. *lappa* a bur.] *Bot.* Resembling a burdock bur; echinate.

lap'pare' (lăp'âr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

lappe. ✝ LAP.

lapped, *pret. & p. p.* of LAP. — **lapped'-butt' joint** (lăpt'bŭt'). A lap-butted joint.

lap-pel'. Var. of LAPEL.

lap'per (lăp'ẽr), *n.* [From LAP to fold.] One that wraps or folds; specif., *Textiles*, a lapping machine. [idary's lap.]

lap'per, *n.* One who uses a lap-

lap'per, *n.* [From LAP to drink.] One who laps with his tongue.

lapper gowan. The globeflower. *Scot.*

lap'per-milk' (lăp'ẽr-), *n* Curdled milk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lap'pet, *v. t.* To provide with or as with a lappet. *R.* [MOTH.]

lappet caterpillar. See LAPPET

lap'pet-ed. *a.* Having or provided with a lappet or lappets.

lap'pet-head', *n.* A headdress with ornamented lappets. *Obs.*

lappet loom. A loom for lappet weaving.

M

lappet moth. One of several species of lasiocampid moths, which have stout, more or less flattened, hairy caterpillars, bearing small lobes or lappets at the sides of the body, and hence called **lappet caterpillars.** Two common American species (*Phyllodesma americana* and *Tolype velleda*) feed upon the apple tree.

1/2 Lappet Moth (*Tolype velleda*). Female.

Lap′pic (lăp′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lapland or the Lapps. — *n.* The language of the Lapps. See LAPP.

lap′ping (lăp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAP; as: **a** Act of licking up with the tongue. **b** Gentle splashing of water.

lap′ping, *n.* **1.** Act or process by which anything is lapped or wrapped; also, that used to lap or wrap something. **2.** A kind of machine blanket or wrapping material used by calico printers. *Ure.*

Lap′pu-la (lăp′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. of L. *lappa* bur.] *Bot.* A large genus of rough-pubescent herbs having small blue or white flowers in terminal racemes, the corolla with five scales at the throat. The four nutlets constituting the fruit are armed with barbed prickles. The species occur in temperate regions, several being troublesome weeds. They are known as *stickseeds.*

laps′a-ble (lăp′sȧ-b'l), **laps′i-ble** (-sĭ-), *a.* Liable to lapse.

Lap′sa-na (lăp′sȧ-nȧ), *n.* [L., also *lampsana,* charlock, Gr. λαψάνη, λαμψάνη.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World cichoriaceous herbs having pinnatifid leaves and yellow-rayed heads of flowers. *L. communis* is the nipplewort.

lapse (lăps), *n.* [L. *lapsus,* fr. *labi,* p. p. *lapsus,* to slide, to fall: cf. F. *laps.* See SLEEP.] **1.** A slip, as of the tongue or pen; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth, accuracy, or rectitude.

To guard against those *lapses* and failings to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers.*

2. *Theol.* A fall or apostasy.

3. *Law.* The termination or failure of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within some limit of time, or through failure of some contingency; thus, a *lapse* of a legacy or devise is its failure to vest or take effect; the *lapse* of a life insurance policy is the termination of it by failure duly to pay the premium. Cf. EXPIRY.

4. A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling; a gradual progress or passing, esp. from a higher to a lower state, or in time; — restricted usually to immaterial things, or to figurative uses; as, the *lapse* of centuries.

The *lapse* to indolence is soft and imperceptible. *Rambler.*
Liquid *lapse* of murmuring streams. *Milton.*

5. A falling into ruin or disuse; as, the temporary *lapse* of a custom.

lapse, *v. i.;* LAPSED (lăpst); LAPS′ING. [L. *lapsare,* fr. *labi, lapsus,* to slide, fall. See LAPSE, *n.*] **1.** To pass or slip gradually and smoothly downward, backward, or away; — chiefly restricted to figurative uses. "The slowly *lapsing* current." *Century Mag.*

A tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended. *Swift.*

2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to fall from virtue; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake. *Shak.*

3. *Law.* To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, or from the original destination, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one, as a patron, a legatee, etc.; thus, a legacy is said to *lapse* which fails to vest; an insurance policy *lapses* when it terminates, with forfeiture of value under it, solely from nonpayment of a premium when due.

If the archbishop shall not fill it [a benefice] up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king. *Ayliffe.*

4. To fall into disuse or ruin.

lapse, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to slip; to let slip; to allow to pass; to suffer the lapse of; hence, to forfeit. *Obs. or R.*

An appeal may be deserted by the appellant's *lapsing* the term of law. *Ayliffe.*

2. To surprise or apprehend in a fault or error; — the probable sense in the nonce use in the citation. *Obs.*

For which, if I be *lapsed* in this place,
I shall pay dear. *Shak.*

lapsed (lăpst), *p. a.* **1.** Having slipped downward, backward, or away; having lost position, privilege, use, etc., by neglect; — restricted to figurative uses.

Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* powers, though forfeit. *Milton.*

2. Ineffectual, void, or forfeited. See LAPSE, *v. i.,* 3.
3. Fallen into sin or a lower spiritual state or from a religious faith.

lap′stone′ (lăp′stōn′), *n.* A stone held in the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather.

lap′streak′ (-strēk′), *a.* Built with boards whose edges lap one over another; clinker-built; — said of boats. — *n.* A boat so built.

lap′sus (lăp′sŭs), *n.* [L. See LAPSE.] A slip; error; inadvertence; — chiefly in Latin phrases; as: ‖ **lap′sus ca′la-mi** (kăl′ȧ-mī), a slip of the pen. — ‖ **l. lin′guæ** (lĭŋ′gwē), a slip of the tongue. — ‖ **lapsus me-mo′ri-æ** (mē-mō′rĭ-ē; 201), a slip of the memory.

lap weld. A joint made by welding together overlapping edges or ends.

lap′-weld′ (lăp′wĕld′), *v. t.;* LAP′-WELD′ED; LAP′-WELD′ING. To unite by a lap weld; as, a *lap-welded* pipe or tube.

lap winding. *Elec.* A method of winding armatures of alternating-current dynamos, in which the wire laps over or loops back towards the point at which the winding began; loop winding.

lap′wing′ (lăp′wĭng′), *n.* [ME. *lapwynke, leepwynke,* AS. *hlēapewince;* cf. *hlēapan* to leap, jump, E. LEAP, and AS. *wincian* to wink, E. WINK, AS. *wancol* wavering, G. *wanken* to stagger, waver; but also AS. *læpewince.*] An abundant crested plover (*Vanellus vanellus,* syn. *V. cristatus*) of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, noted for its slow irregular flapping flight and its shrill wailing cry. Its upper parts, including the crest, are bronzy green, the throat and breast black, and the sides of the head and neck and most of the under parts white. Great numbers of its eggs are gathered and sold as delicacies, the "plover's eggs" of the London market. Also, any of various related species, some of which occur in South America and South Africa.

Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*). (⅛)

Lar′a-mide (lăr′ȧ-mīd; -mĭd), *a.* *Geol.* Of or pert. to the Laramie series. — **Laramide system,** the Rocky Mountain system; — sometimes so called because its initial development occurred at about the end of the Laramie epoch.

Lar′a-mie (lăr′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [From the *Laramie* Mountains, Colorado & Wyoming.] *Geol.* The youngest series of the Cretaceous system in the western interior of North America, containing much coal; also, the epoch when this series was deposited. The later part of the epoch was characterized by extensive mountain-forming movements in the western part of the United States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

lar′board (lär′bōrd; -bẽrd), *n.* [ME. *laddeborde.* The first part is of uncertain origin. *Oxf. E. D.* See BOARD, *n.,* 8.] *Naut.* The left-hand side of a ship to one on board facing toward the bow; port; — opposed to *starboard.*

☞ *Larboard* has been, in actual use, superseded by *port,* to avoid liability of confusion with *starboard.*

lar′board, *a.* On or pertaining to the left-hand side of a vessel; port. *Now Rare.* — **lar′board,** *adv.*

lar′ce-ner (lär′sē-nẽr) } *n.* One who commits larceny.
lar′ce-nist (lär′sē-nĭst) }

lar′ce-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *larrecinos.*] Having the character of larceny; committing larceny; thievish; as, a *larcenous* act or person. — **lar′ce-nous-ly,** *adv.*

lar′ce-ny (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *larcin,* OF. *larrecin,* L. *latrocinium,* fr. *latro* robber, mercenary, hired servant; cf. Gr. λάτρις hired servant. Cf. LATROCINY.] *Law.* The unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the rightful owner of the same; theft. To constitute larceny there must be a taking without the owner's consent, and it must be unlawful or felonious; every part of the property stolen must be removed, however slightly, from its former position; and it must be, at least momentarily, in the complete possession of the thief (cf. EMBEZZLEMENT). Larceny at the common law was distinguished as **grand larceny** and **petit,** or **petty, larceny,** according as the value of the property stolen was over or under twelvepence; but this distinction is abolished by statute in England, and in most of the United States, a difference, similar in theory, being made in the punishment, based upon the amount stolen or the circumstances of the theft. Larceny is also sometimes distinguished as **simple larceny,** and as **mixed, compound,** or **aggravated, larceny,** according as it is not, or is, attended with aggravating circumstances, such as a taking from a building or from the person.

larch (lärch), *n.* [Cf. OF. *larice,* also *larege* (Cotgr.), It. *larice,* Sp. *lárice, alerce,* G. *lärche;* all fr. L. *larix, -icis;* cf. Gr. λάριξ.] **1. a** Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Larix.* The larches are of graceful habit, distinguished by their short fascicled leaves, which differ from those of most other conifers in being deciduous. The wood is usually tough and durable. *L. europæa,* the European larch, is a favorite in cultivation. See LARIX. **b** The wood of any of these trees.

Branch of Larch (reduced) showing Leaves and mature Cones.

2. Any of several coniferous trees of related genera, as certain firs (*Abies amabilis* and *A. nobilis*), the Corsican pine (*Pinus laricio*), the Chinese or golden larch (*Pseudolarix kæmpferi*), etc.

lard (lärd), *n.* [F., bacon, pig's fat, L. *lardum, laridum;* cf. Gr. λαρινός fattened, fat.] **1.** The fat or fat flesh of swine; fat bacon or pork. *Obs.*
2. The rendered fat of swine, esp. the internal fat of the abdomen. It is a soft white solid or semisolid, and is used in cookery, in pharmacy for unguents, in soap making, etc.

lard, *v. t.;* LARD′ED; LARD′ING. [F. *larder.* See LARD, *n.*] **1.** To stuff or enrich with pork or bacon; esp., to insert lardons of bacon or pork in the surface of, before cooking; as, to *lard* poultry.
2. To fatten; to enrich with fat.

[The oak] with his nuts *larded* many swine. *Spenser.*

3. To smear with lard, fat, or grease.*
4. To mix or garnish with something, as by way of improvement; to bedeck; strew; line; interlard. *Shak.*

Let no alien Sedley interpose
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epsom prose. *Dryden.*
White his shroud as the mountain snow, —
. . . *Larded* with sweet flowers. *Shak.*

lar-da′ceous (lär-dā′shŭs), *a.* [From LARD; cf. F. *lardacé.*] Consisting of, or resembling, lard or lardacein.
lardaceous degeneration. *Med.* = AMYLOID DEGENERATION.

lard′er (lär′dẽr), *n.* [OF. *lardier.* See LARD, *n.*] A room or place where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked.

larder beetle. A dark brown or nearly black beetle (*Dermestes lardarius*) about one third of an inch long, having a yellowish brown band across the fore part of the elytra. Its larva feeds on dried meats, skins, feathers, etc., and is often a household pest.

lard′er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One in charge of a larder.

Lar′di-zab′a-la′ce-æ (lär′dĭ-zăb′ȧ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., after Michael *Lardizábal* y Uribe (b. 1744), Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly climbing shrubs (order Ranunculales), differing from the Berberidaceæ in the palmate leaves, extrorse anthers, and other characters. There are 7 genera and about 12 species, chiefly Asiatic. See AKEBIA. — **lar′di-zab′a-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

lard oil. An oil expressed from chilled lard, and used as a lubricant and illuminant, in soap making, etc. It consists almost entirely of olein.

lar′don (lär′dŏn) } *n.* [F. *lardon,* fr. *lard* lard.] A
lar-doon′ (lär-dōōn′) } slice or strip of fat pork or bacon inserted into meat in larding.

lard′y (lär′dĭ), *a.* Containing, or resembling, lard; of the character or consistency of lard.

Lar′en-ta′li-a (lăr′ĕn-tā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival celebrated Dec. 23. In celebrating it the pontifices and the Flamen Quirinalis made an offering to the dead at the grave shrine of **La-ren′ta** (lȧ-rĕn′tȧ) — in myth, **Ac′ca Lar′en-ti′na** (ăk′ȧ lăr′ĕn-tī′nȧ), or **La-ren′ti-a** (lȧ-rĕn′shĭ-ȧ), mistress of Hercules, nurse of Romulus and Remus — a goddess probably to be identified with the Sabine **La-run′da** (lȧ-rŭn′dȧ) brought to Rome by T. Tatius. The goddess was also known as **De′a Tac′i-ta** (dē′ȧ tăs′ĭ-tȧ).

‖ **la′res** (lā′rēz; 115), *n. pl.; sing.* LAR, *E. pl.* LARS (lärz). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Gods or spirits of particular localities; tutelaries of the house, the fields, etc.; hence, in later thought, regarded as beneficent ancestral spirits, or as the equivalents for the dead of the genii of the living (see GENIUS; cf. LEMURES). The **lar fa-mil′i-a′ris** (lär fȧ-mĭl′ĭ-ā′rĭs) was the household tutelary, protector of the family, including slaves. The **la′res com′pi-ta′les** (kŏm′pĭ-tā′lēz) were the guardians of the crossroads and the junctions of fields, in whose honor was held the **la-ra′li-a** (lȧ-rā′lĭ-ȧ), or *compitalia* (see COMPITUM). The **la′res præs′ti-tes** (prĕs′tĭ-tēz), orig. tutelaries of the public common, became guardians of the city as a whole. There were also **la′res vi-a′les** (vī-ā′lēz), of roads, **la′res per′ma-ri′ni** (pûr′mȧ-rī′nī), of the sea, etc. See PENATES, MANES.

The lars and lemures moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.*

large (lärj), *a.;* LARG′ER (lär′jẽr); LARG′EST (-jĕst). [F., fr. L. *largus.* Cf. LARGO.] **1.** Liberal in giving or expending; generous; prodigal; lavish. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Abundant; ample in quantity or extent; also, broad; wide. *Obs. or Archaic.* "We have yet *large* day." *Milton.*
3. Of time and measures, full; complete; as, a *large* mile; *large* daylight. *Obs.*
4. Having more than usual power, capacity, range, or scope; comprehensive; capacious; — said of the mind, heart, or immaterial things; as, *large* liberty; a *large* treatment of a subject; a *large* sympathy.

Take heed, dear heart, of this *large* privilege. *Shak.*

5. Exceeding most other things of like kind in bulk, capacity, quantity, superficial dimensions, or number of constituent units; of considerable magnitude; big; great; — opposed to *small;* as, a *large* horse; a *large* house or room; a *large* meal; a *large* army; a *large* sum.

☞ For linear dimensions or extent, *great,* and not *large,* is used as a qualifying word; as, *great* length, breadth, depth; a *great* distance; a *great* height.

6. Full in statement; lengthy; diffuse; prolix. *Archaic.*

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education. *Felton.*

7. Lax; unrestrained; of speech or language, loose; licentious; broad; also, *Obs.,* free. *Archaic.*

Some *large* jests he will make. *Shak.*
Of burdens all he set the Paynim *large.* *Fairfax.*

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lappet weaving. A kind of figure weaving, imitating embroidery, in which an extra warp or whip yarn is introduced by a needle attachment.
lappet wheel. *Weaving.* A cylindrical drum having grooves or a series of varying indentations cut in its front face to act as a cam in a lappet loom.
Lap′pi-doth (lap′ĭ-dŏth; -dōth) *Bib.*
lapping block. A grooved cast-iron block, faced with emery powder and benzine, used in linotype work.
lapping engine. = LAPPING MACHINE **b.**
lapping machine. *Mach.* **a** A machine containing a lap for grinding, polishing, etc. **b** *Textiles.* A machine for forming cotton, etc., into a lap.
lapping tool. *Mech.* A tool for lapping (grinding or polishing); esp., a device consisting of a spider with arms, each bearing a copper lap, for cleaning the grooves in a gun barrel.
Lapp′ish, *a. & n.* = LAPPIC.
Lap-po′ni-an (lă-pō′nĭ-ăn), **Lap-pon′ic** (lă-pŏn′ĭk), *a. & n.* = LAPPIC.
lapp owl. A large owl (*Scotiaptex lapponica*) of northern Europe and Asia, very similar to the American great gray owl.
lap plate. *Mech.* A strap for a butt joint.
lap riveting. Riveting in which the ends or edges of plates overlap and are riveted together.
lap′ron, *n.* [F. *lapereau.*] A young rabbit. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **la pro′pri-é′té′, c'est le vol′** (lȧ prō′prē-ā′tā′ sĕ lē vōl′). [F.] Property is robbery. *Proudhon.*
laps. Lapse. *Ref. Sp.*
laps′a-bil′i-ty (lăp′sȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **laps′i-bil′i-ty,** *n.* Liability or tendency to lapse. *Rare.*
laps′er, *n.* One who lapses.
lap shaver. A machine for shaving leather to a thickness.
lap′si (lăp′sī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *lapsus,* p. p. of *labi* to slip, fall.] *Eccl. Hist.* Those who lapse from the church; esp., those who fell away in the persecutions, local or general, under the Roman Empire, prior to Constantine's conversion.
laps′i-ble, laps′i-bil′i-ty. Vars. of LAPSABLE, LAPSABILITY.
lap′sid′ed (lŏp′sīd′ĕd). Var. of LOPSIDED.
laps′ing-ly, *adv.* of LAPSING.
lapst. Lapsed. *Ref. Sp.*
lapstar. ✝ LOBSTER.
lap′streaked′ (lăp′strēkt′), *a.* Lapstreak.
lap′streak′er, *n.* One who uses a lapstreak. *Local, U. S.*
lapt. Obs., rare, poetic, or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of LAP.
lap table. A lapboard.
La-pu′ta (lȧ-pū′tȧ), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a flying island, whose inhabitants are philosophers, devoted to mathematics and music. They neglect all useful occupations to spend their time in working on various visionary schemes.
La-pu′tan (-tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Laputa; hence, fanciful; preposterous; absurd in science or philosophy. — *n.* A dweller in Laputa; a visionary.
la-pu′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* Chimerically. *Nonce Word.*
lapwing gull. The black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). *Eng.*
lap′work′ (lăp′wûrk′), *n.* Work in which one part laps over another.
‖ **la′quais′ de place′** (lȧ′kĕ′ dē plȧs′). [F.] On the continent of Europe, a temporary servant hired by a visitor in a city.
laquay. ✝ LACKEY.
laq′ue-ar (lăk′wē-är), *n.; pl.* LAQUEARIA (-ā′rĭ-ȧ; 115). [L.] *Arch.* A lacunar.
laq′ue-a′ri-an (-ā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Laqueary. *Rare.*
laq′ue-a-ry, *a.* [L. *laqueus* a noose.] Using a noose, as a gladiator. *Obs.* — *n.* A laquear. *Obs.*
laq′ue-at, *a.* [L. *laqueatus,* p. p.] Insnared. *Obs. Scot.*
la queche (lȧ kĕsh′; kwĕsh′). The toothed herring.
laquies. Obs. pl. of LACKEY.
lar. ✝ LORE.
lar (lär), *n.; pl.* L. LARES (lā′rēz; 115), sometimes E. LARS (lärz). [L.] **1.** See LARES. **2.** [*pl.* LARS.] A gibbon (*Hylobates lar*) of the Malay Peninsula. Its color varies from dull white to black, the hands and feet always being white.
Lar (lär), **Lars** (lärz), *n.* [L., of Etruscan origin.] *Hist.* A title, equiv. to *Lord,* given to the eldest son of a noble Etruscan family.
La′ra (lä′rä), *n.* The hero of Byron's poem of the same name, a gloomy and mysterious outlaw chief, identical with Conrad in the same poet's "Corsair."
la′rach (lä′răĸ), *n.* [Gael.] A site of a building. *Scot.*
La-ra′li-a (lȧ-rā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See LARES.
la-ra′ri-um (lȧ-rā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RARIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A niche, usually in the atrium, serving as a shrine for the household gods.
lar′bar, *a.* Exhausted; lean. *Obs.* — *n.* One who is lean or worn out. *Obs.*
lar′bo-lins (lär′bō-lĭnz), **lar′bow-lines,** *n. pl.* [Cf. LARBOARD.] *Naut.* The port, or larboard, watch. *Obs. or Archaic.*
lar-cen′ic (lär-sĕn′ĭk), *a.* Larcenous. *Rare.*
lar′ce-nish (lär′sē-nĭsh), *a.* Inclined to larceny.
lar′cer-y, *n.* Larceny. *Obs.*
larch′en, *a.* Pert. to, resembling, or composed of, the larch.
larch sawfly. A very destructive red and black sawfly (*Nematus erichsonii*) whose whitish larva often defoliates the larch.
lar′cin, *n.* [F., larceny.] Larceny; a larcener. *Obs.*
lar′cin-ry, *n.* Larceny. *Obs*
lard. ✝ LAIRD, LORD.
lard, *v. i.* To grow fat; to ooze fat. *Obs.*
lar-da′ce-in (lär-dā′sē-ĭn), *n.* [See LARDACEOUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* Amyloid (in sense 2).
lardarie. ✝ LARDRY.
lardenere. ✝ LARDINER.
lard′er, *n.* One who lards.
lar′de-rel′lite (lär′dē-rĕl′īt), *n.* [After Count F. de *Larderel,* of Tuscany.] *Min.* Hydrous ammonium borate, occurring as a white crystalline powder.
lard′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
lard′er-y. ✝ LARDRY.
lard′i-form, *a.* [*lard* + *-form.*] Lardaceous.
lard′ine (lär′dēn), *n.* An artificial lard substitute, containing cottonseed oil.
lar′di-ner (lär′dĭ-nẽr), *n.* **1.** A larder. *Obs.* **2.** A larderer; a steward. *Obs. or R.*
lard insect. The larder beetle.
lard′ite, *n.* [See LARD.] **a** = STEATITE. *Obs.* **b** Agalmatolite.
lard′ry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *larderie.*] A larder. *Obs.*
lard stone. Steatite.
lard′worm′ (lärd′wûrm′), *n.* See KIDNEY WORM **b.**
lar′dy-dar′dy (lär′dĭ-där′dĭ), *a.* Languidly and affectedly dandyish. Cf. LADIDA. *Slang.*
lare. ✝ LERE, LORE.
lare. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAIR. [LAYER.]
lare (lâr). Obs. or Scot. var. of
lare, *n.* A turner's lathe. *Obs.*
larefather, *n.* [*lare* lore + *father.*] An instructor. *Obs.*
‖ **la′res et pe-na′tes** (lā′rēz ĕt pē-nā′tēz). [L.] The lares and penates; household gods.
‖ **lar′ga-men′te** (lär′gä-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It., adv. fr. *largo* broad.] *Music.* With breadth of style.
‖ **lar-gan′do** (lär-gän′dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Tending toward largo.
large, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *largir.*] To enlarge; to increase. *Obs.*
large, *v. i.* **1.** To get free or away

8. *Naut.* Of the wind, free; fair; favorable, esp. when on the quarter or abeam.

Syn. — Big, bulky, huge, capacious, comprehensive, ample, abundant, plentiful, copious, liberal. See GREAT.

large bond, *Stock Exchange,* a bond of a par value of over $1,000. *Colloq.* — **l. intestine.** See INTESTINE. — **l. pole,** *Forestry,* any tree with a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches. — **l. post,** a size of paper. See PAPER. — **l. sapling,** *Forestry,* any tree over 10 feet high and 4 inches or less in diameter.

large (lärj), *adv.* **1.** Amply; fully; quite; liberally; freely; licentiously. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **2.** *Naut.* **a** With the wind free, or abaft the beam; as, to go, or sail, *large.* **b** At a distance; wide of a course, another ship, the shore, etc. *Rare.* **3.** Pompously; extravagantly; boastfully. *Colloq.*

large, *n.* **1.** Liberality; generosity; bounty. *Obs.* **2.** Liberty; freedom. *Obs.,* exc. in *at large.* **3.** *Music.* A medieval note equal to 2 longs (3 in perfect time; see MENSURABLE MUSIC), 4 breves, or 8 semibreves. See NOTE, *n.*

Forms of the Large.

at large. **a** Without restraint or confinement; as, to go *at large.* **b** Diffusely; fully; to the full extent; at length; as, to speak on a subject *at large.* **c** Unsettled; not fixed; open. *Obs. or R.* **d** Of full size; not reduced in scale. *Obs.* **e** In general; as a whole; altogether.

Ten thousand rovers in the world *at large* *Cowper.*

f In a general or indefinite way; hence, random; without definite direction or aim. **g** Not close together; spread apart; covering a considerable area. *Obs.* **h** Of electors, representatives, etc., representing, or chosen to represent, the whole of a State, county, or other political or social division having subdivisions, in distinction from those chosen to represent particular districts or subdivisions. Representatives to Congress are chosen *at large* by the voters of a whole State when the State has only one representative, or when the State is entitled to more representatives than it has Congressional districts, or the like. *U. S.* — **at one's large,** at liberty; not confined or in custody. *Obs.* — **in l.,** on a large scale.

large′-hand′ed (-hăn′dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having large hands. Fig.: **a** Grasping; rapacious. *Obs.* "*Large-handed* robbers your great masters are." *Shak.* **b** Openhanded; liberal. — **large′-hand′ed-ness,** *n.*

large′-heart′ed (-här′tĕd; -tĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having a large or generous heart or disposition; sympathetic; charitable; liberal. — **large′-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

large′ly, *adv.* In a large manner; esp.: **a** Extensively; abundantly; to a large extent. **b** Generally; comprehensively; in a general or wide sense; on a large scale. **c** Pompously. **d** Fully; at length; freely; loosely; widely. *Obs.*

large′-mind′ed (-mīn′dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Liberal in ideas; characterized by breadth of view; not narrow. — **large′-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

larg′en (lär′jĕn), *v. i. & t.* To grow or make large or larger; to enlarge. *Poetic.*

large′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being large; esp.: **a** Large size; magnitude; bulk; bigness; extensiveness. **b** Comprehensiveness; breadth; large scope or range. **c** Liberality; *Obs.,* diffuseness or prolixity. **d** Pompousness.

lar′gess } (lär′jĕs), *n.* [F. *largesse,* fr. *large.* See LARGE, **lar′gesse** } *a.*] **1.** Liberality; generosity; bounty. *Obs.*

Fulfilled of *largesse* and of all grace *Chaucer.*

2. Liberal giving; a liberal gift; a bounty bestowed.

The heralds finished their proclamation with their usual cry of "*Largesse, largesse,* gallant knights!" *Scott.*

3. Liberty; freedom; leave. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lar′get (-jĕt), *n.* [F. *larget.*] A short piece of bar iron for rolling into a sheet; a small billet.

‖ **lar-ghet′to** (lär-gĕt′tō), *a. & adv.* [It., dim. of *largo* largo.] *Music.* Somewhat slow or slowly, but less so than *largo,* and rather more so than *adagio.* — *n.* A larghetto movement.

‖ **lar′go** (lär′gō), *a. & adv.* [It., L. *largus.* See LARGE.] *Music* Slow or slowly; — more so than *adagio;* next in slowness to *grave,* and also weighty and solemn in style. — *n.* A largo movement or piece.

lar′i-at (lăr′ĭ-ăt), *n.* [Sp. *la reata* the rope; *la* the + *reata* rope. Cf. REATA.] **a** A long, small rope of hemp or strips of hide with a running noose, used for catching cattle, horses, etc.; a lasso. **b** A similar rope, with or without the noose, used for picketing horses or mules while grazing.

lar′i-at (lăr′ĭ-ăt), *v. t.;* LAR′I-AT′ED (-ăt′ĕd); LAR′I-AT′ING (-ăt′ĭng). To secure with a lariat fastened to a stake, as a horse or mule for grazing; also, to lasso or catch with a lariat. *Western U. S.*

Lar′i-dæ (lăr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LARINE.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the gulls, terns, and jaegers. See 4th GULL.

Lar′i-mer col′umn (lăr′ĭ-mẽr). *Arch. & Engin.* A (patented) built-up column made by bending two **I**-beams at right angles in the middle of the webs and riveting them together with a small **I**-shaped filler between.

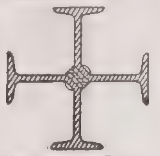

Section of Larimer Column.

lar′ine (lăr′ĭn; lā′rĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *larus* a sea bird, perh. gull.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the gull family (Laridæ).

Lar′ix (lăr′ĭks; lā′rĭks), *n.* [L., larch. See LARCH.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, the larches, having fascicles of small deciduous leaves, and reflexed cones with persistent scales. Three species are found in North America and five in Europe and Asia. See LARCH and TAMARACK. **b** [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

lark (lärk), *n.* [ME. *larke, laverock,* AS. *lāwerce, lāferce;* akin to D. *leeuwerik,* LG. *lewerke,* OHG. *lērahha,* G. *lerche,* Sw. *lärka,* Dan. *lerke,* Icel. *lævirki.*] **1.** Any of numerous species of singing birds of the family Alaudidæ, esp. the skylark (which see). They mostly inhabit Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. In America they are represented by the horned larks.

2. In an extended sense, and esp. in combination, or with limiting term, any of many birds of other families having some real or fancied resemblance to a true lark in appearance or habits; as, the *meadow larks, titlarks,* etc.

lark, *v. i.;* LARKED (lärkt); LARK′ING. [Orig. uncert.; perh. fr. LARK, the bird.] To sport; to frolic; also, to ride across country or over obstacles. *Colloq.*

lark, *v. t.* **a** To make sport of; to tease. **b** To jump, on horseback; as, to *lark* the hedge. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** To ride (a horse) across country. *Oxf. E. D.* *All Colloq.*

lark, *n.* [Cf. LARK to sport.] A frolic; a merry adventure. *Colloq.*

lark′spur (lärk′spûr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Delphinium,* many species of which are cultivated for their showy irregular flowers with spurred calyx. *D. consolida* is the field larkspur, or king's consound. See DELPHINIUM.

Larkspur (*Delphinium trollifolium*).

lark′y (lär′kĭ), *a.* Sportive; ready for a lark. *Colloq.*

lar′ri-kin (lăr′ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *larrikin* a mischievous or frolicsome youth, *larrick* lively, careless, *larack* to frolic, to romp.] A rowdy street loafer; a rowdyish or noisy ill-bred fellow; — variously applied, as to a street blackguard, a street Arab, a youth given to horseplay, etc. *Australia & Eng.* — *a.* Rowdy; rough; disorderly. *Australia & Eng.*

Mobs of unruly *larrikins.* *Sydney Daily Telegraph.*

☞ *Larrikin* is often popularly explained by the following anecdote (which is without foundation): An Irish policeman at Melbourne, on bringing a notorious rough into court, was asked by the magistrate what the prisoner had been doing, and replied, "He was *a-larrikin'* [i. e., a-larking] about the streets."

lar′ri-kin-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The conduct of a larrikin; disorderly or ruffianly behavior; rowdyism. *Australia & Eng.*

lar′rup (lăr′ŭp), *v. t.;* LAR′RUPED (-ŭpt); LAR′RUP-ING. [Cf. D. *larpen* to thresh, *larp* a whip, blow.] To beat or flog soundly. *Colloq.*

lar′va (lär′vȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -VÆ (-vē). [L. *larva* ghost, specter, mask.] **1.** A ghost; a spirit. *Obs.,* exc.: **a** *Rom. Relig.* A ghost or specter; a hobgoblin. See LEMURES. **b** *Occultism.* A species of supernatural monster or goblin.

2. *Zoöl.* The immature, wingless, and often wormlike form in which metabolous insects hatch from the egg, and in which they remain with increase in size and other minor changes until they assume the pupa or chrysalis stage. Various kinds are known as *caterpillars, grubs, maggots,* etc. In many lower groups of insects the larvæ differ but little from the adult in form, but they are wingless.

3. *Zoöl.* Hence, the early form of any animal which, while immature, is unlike its parent and must pass through more or less of a metamorphosis before assuming the adult characters. The term is applied to later stages than *embryo,* designating those in which organs for the performance of many or most of the bodily functions (usually excepting reproduction) are already formed. The tadpole of a frog or toad is a familiar example. In animals which are permanently attached in the adult stage the larvæ are commonly capable of locomotion, thus providing for widely scattering the individuals.

Lar-va′ce-a (lär-vā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *larva* + *-acea.*] *Zoöl.* An order of small, free-swimming, pelagic tunicates, including *Appendicularia* and allied genera; — equivalent to Larvalia and Copelata of some authors. They have a permanent caudal appendage, supported by a skeletal axis or notochord, and the test of other tunicates is represented by a relatively large, transparent, temporary envelope, the "house," which is rapidly formed as a secretion from the ectoderm and frequently thrown off and renewed. They are usually hermaphroditic, reproduce by means of eggs, and do not pass through a metamorphosis.

lar-va′ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *larva* mask.] *Med.* Covering like a mask; — said of some skin diseases affecting the face.

lar′val (lär′văl), *a.* [L. *larvalis* ghostly. See LARVA.] **1.** Of or pert. to a larva, or specter. *Obs. or Rom. Relig.* **2.** Of, pertaining to, or in the stage of, a larva. **3.** *Med.* Larvate.

lar-va′ri-um (lär-vā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* L -RIA (-ȧ), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL. See LARVA.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A nest or shelter made by the larvæ of some insects. **2.** A box or cage for the rearing of insect larvæ.

lar′vate (lär′vāt), *a.* [L. *larva* mask.] Masked; hence, concealed; obscure; — applied to doubtful cases of some diseases; as, *larvate* pneumonia; *larvate* epilepsy.

lar′vat-ed (lär′vāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *larvatus* bewitched. See LARVA.] Masked; clothed as with a mask; concealed.

larve (lärv), *n.* [Cf. F. *larve.*] **1.** A ghost; a specter; a larva. *Obs. or Rom. Relig.* **2.** A mask. *Obs.* **3.** *Zoöl.* A larva. *Obs. or R.*

lar′vi-form (lär′vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*larva* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a larva; larval.

la-ryn′ge-al (lȧ-rĭn′jē-ăl; lăr′ĭn-jē′ăl; 277), *a.* [From LARYNX.] Of or pert. to, or used on, the larynx; as, *laryngeal* forceps. — *n.* A laryngeal artery or nerve.

laryngeal arteries, the arteries of the larynx. The *inferior* and *superior* ones are branches of the inferior and superior thyroid arteries respectively. — **l. nerves,** the branches of the pneumogastric nerve supplying the larynx. The **superior laryngeal** arises above the larynx and descends along the pharynx. It is the sensory nerve of the larynx. The **inferior,** or **recurrent, laryngeal** (the motor nerve) arises below the larynx and, winding around the subclavian artery (on the right side), or the arch of the aorta (on the left side), runs upward to the larynx. — **l. pouch, sac, saccule,** a pouchlike expansion of the lateral wall cavity of the larynx, between the true and false vocal cords. Its walls secrete a mucus which lubricates the vocal cords. In certain monkeys, as the orang, it is greatly developed, extending over the throat and upper chest.

lar′yn-gec′to-my (lăr′ĭn-jĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the larynx.

lar′yn-gis′mus (lăr′ĭn-jĭz′mŭs; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λαρυγγισμός a croaking. See LARYNX.] *Med.* A spasmodic state of the glottis, giving rise to contraction or closure of the opening. — **lar′yn-gis′mal** (-măl), *a.*

lar′yn-gi′tis (-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *laryngo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the larynx. — **lar′yn-git′ic** (-jĭt′ĭk), *a.*

la-ryn′go-, laryng-. A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the larynx.*

la-ryn′go-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for recording the larynx movements in speech.

lar′yn-gol′o-gy (lăr′ĭŋ-gŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-logy.*] Systematized knowledge of the action and functions of the larynx; in pathology, the department which treats of the diseases of the larynx. — **la-ryn′go-log′i-cal** (lȧ-rĭŋ′gō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lar′yn-gol′o-gist** (lăr′ĭŋ-gŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

lar′yn-goph′o-ny (lăr′ĭŋ-gŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-phony.*] The sound of the voice as heard through a stethoscope when the latter is placed upon the larynx.

la-ryn′go-scope (lȧ-rĭŋ′gō-skōp), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-scope.*] An instrument or apparatus for examining the interior of the larynx. Usually two mirrors are employed, the laryngoscope proper, or laryngeal mirror, a small circular mirror mounted at an angle of from 120° to 150° on a long handle, which is introduced into the throat, and a large reflecting head mirror, which concentrates the rays from a light upon the laryngeal mirror and has a central opening through which the observer looks at the image on that mirror. — **la-ryn′go-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), **la-ryn′go-scop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lar′yn-gos′co-pist** (lăr′ĭŋ-gŏs′kō-pĭst), *n.*

(from); as the ship *larged* from the lee shore. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** *Naut.* Of the wind, to shift so as to blow abaft the beam. *Rare.*

large′-a′cred (-ā′kẽrd), *a.* Possessing much land; broad-acred.

large′-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* **a** Having a large eye or large eyes. **b** Having the eyes wide open, as in surprise, terror, or the like

large′-mouthed′ bass (-mouthd′; -moutht′), *or* **large′mouth′,** *n.* See BLACK BASS.

‖ **l′ar′gent′** (lär′zhäɴ′). [F.] Lit., (the) silver; money.

‖ **l′ar′gent′ est un bon passe′-par′tout′** (lär′zhäɴ′-tĕ-tûɴ bôɴ päs′pȧr′to͞o′). [F] Money is a good master-key.

largeour, *n.* [F. *largeur.*] Width; largeness. *Obs.*

large′ous, *a.* [*large* + *-ous*] Liberal; generous. *Obs.*

larger catechism. See CATECHISM, 2. [*Obs.*

larg′er-ly, *adv.* More largely.

lar-gif′i-cal (lär-jĭf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *largificus; largus* large + *facere* to make.] Generous; ample; liberal. *Obs.*

lar-gif′lu-ent (-lo͞o-ĕnt). Abundant; copious. *Obs.*

lar-gif′lu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L *largifluus; largus* abundant + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing copiously. *Obs*

lar-gil′o-quent (lär-jĭl′ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [Cf. L. *largiloquus.*] Grandiloquent. *Obs.*

larg′ish (lär′jĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.

lar-gi′tion (lär-jĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *largitio,* fr. *largiri,* p. p. *largitus,* to give bountifully.] Bestowal of largess or gifts; bounty; a gift. *R.* — **lar-gi′tion-al,** *a.* *R.* [largely. *Obs.*

larg′y (lär′jĭ), *a. & adv.* Large;

la-ri′ (lä-rē′), **lar′in** (lăr′ĭn; lä-rēn′), *n.* Also **lar-ree′,** etc. [Per. *lārī.*] A piece of Persian hook money, worth in the 17th century about tenpence (20 cents). [Sindhi.

La′ri (lä′rē), *n.* A dialect of

la-ric′ic (lȧ-rĭs′ĭk), *a.* [L. *larix, -icis,* larch.] Larixinic.

lar′ick (lăr′ĭk; lȧr′ĭk), *n.* [L. *larix.*] A larch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [Larine. *Rare.*

lar′i-dine (lăr′ĭ-dĭn; -dīn), *a.*

la-ri′go (lȧ-rē′gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Prob. of Sp. origin.] A ring at each end of the cinch through which the latigos pass. *Western U S. & Sp. Amer*

lar′i-got (lăr′ĭ-gŏt), *n.* [F.] *Music.* **a** A kind of shepherd's pipe or flageolet. **b** A shrill organ stop of metal pipes, tuned two octaves and a fifth above the diapasons; the nineteenth.

lar′in. See LARI, coin

La-ri′næ (lȧ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LARINE.] *Zoöl.* See 4th GULL.

Lar′i-o-sau′rus (lăr′ĭ-ō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λάρος a kind of sea bird + *saurus.*] A genus of extinct sauropterygian reptiles related to *Nothosaurus* (which see), one to three feet long, known from skeletons from the Triassic of northern Italy

lariot. ✝ LORIOT.

lar′ix-in′ic (lăr′ĭk-sĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid obtained from the bark of the larch (*Larix*).

lark, *v. i.* To catch larks; as, to go *larking.* [Ho, Kol.

Lar′ka Kol′ (lŭr′kȧ kōl′). See

lark bunting. **a** A large finch (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) found on the plains of the western United States. The male is black with a large white wing patch. **b** A longspur.

lark′-col′ored, *or* **-col′oured,** *a.* Having the sandy brown color of the European larks.

lark′er, *n.* A catcher of larks.

lark′er, *n.* One who indulges in a lark or frolic. *Colloq.*

lark finch. The lark sparrow.

lark′-heel′, *or* **lark's′-heel′,** *n.* **1. a** The larkspur. **b** The Indian cress. [of certain negroes. **2.** The long heel characteristic

lark′-heeled′ (-hēld′), *a.* Having the claw of the hind toe long and straight, as certain birds.

larking glass. A contrivance with a revolving top set with small mirrors, to attract larks.

lark′ing-ly, *adv.* of LARKING.

lark′ish, *a.* Like a lark, or frolic; frolicsome. *Colloq.* — **lark′ish-ness,** *n.* *Colloq.*

lark mirror. A larking glass.

lark plover. A seed snipe.

lark's′-claw′, *n.* The larkspur. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*

lark's′-foot′, *n.* The larkspur.

lark's′-head′ knot. A knot used for attaching a rope to a ring or hook on a tackle.

lark silver. An annual payment due to the crown from tenants of the honor of Clare. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lark′some (lärk′sŭm), *n.* Frolicsome; fond of larking. *Colloq.*

lark sparrow. A sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), found in the Mississippi Valley and the western United States. It is streaked above and white below, with the head varied with black, grayish white, and chestnut.

lark's′-toes′, *n.* Larkspur. *Dial*

larm, *n. & v. t.* Alarm. *Obs*

‖ **larme** (lärm), *n.* [F., lit., a tear.] **1.** A unit of design or an ornamental appendage suggestive of a tear, used in glaze of ceramic ware, and in lace design. **2.** *Her.* A tear; a drop argent.

lar′mi-er (lär′mĭ-ẽr; lȧr′myā′), *n.* [F., fr *larme* tear, drop, L. *lacrima.* See LACHRYMOSE.] **1.** = TEARPIT. **2.** *Arch.* A drip, as of a cornice.

lar-moy′ant (lär-moi′ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] Lachrymose.

larn, larn′ing. Obs. or dial. vars. of LEARN, LEARNING.

lar′oid (lăr′oid; lā′roid), *a.* [*Larus* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or pert. to, gulls (Laridæ). [*Obs.*

laron, *n.* [F. *larron.*] Robber.

La-rose′ (lȧ-rōz′), *n.* [From the château Gruan-*Laroze,* near Bordeaux.] See BORDEAUX, *n.*

larp. Var. of LERP.

Lar′re-a (lăr′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. A. H. de *Larrea,* a Spaniard.] Syn. of COVILLEA.

lar′ree. ✝ LARIN.

lar′ri-gan (lăr′ĭ-găn), *n.* An oil-tanned moccasin with legs, used by lumbermen and trappers. *U. S. & Canada.*

lar′ri-kin-a′li-an (lăr′ĭ-kĭ-nā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, or pert. to, larrikins; rowdy. *Rare* *Australia.*

lar′ri-kin-ess, *n.* A female larrikin. *Australia & Eng.*

lar′ry (lär′ĭ). Var. of LORRY.

lar′ry (lȧr′ĭ; lär′ĭ), *n.; pl.* LARRIES (-ĭz). Confusion; excitement; noise. *Dial. Eng.*

lar′ry (lăr′ĭ; lär′ĭ), *n.* *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A long-handled hoe for mixing mortar, or grout. **b** Liquid mortar; grout.

lar′ry, *v. t.* To fill in with liquid mortar, or grout, sometimes with bricks or spalls in it; — sometimes with *in.* *U. S & Dial. Eng.*

lar′son. ✝ LARCIN.

larspaal, larspel. ✝ LORESPELL.

larspelundre, *n.* [AS *lārspell* sermon. Cf. LORE; SPELL.] Preacher. *Obs.*

lar′um (lăr′ŭm; lā′rŭm), *n.* Short for ALARUM *Archaic.*

lar′um, *v. t.* To sound loudly; to alarm. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lar′um, *v. i.* **1.** To go noisily. *Obs.* [*Eng.* **2.** To talk incessantly *Dial.*

La-run′da (lȧ-rŭn′dȧ), *n.* [L.] See LARENTALIA.

La′rus (lā′rŭs; 115), *n.* [L., a sea bird, prob. gull.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the typical gulls.

lar′væ (lär′vē), *n., pl.* of LARVA.

Lar-va′li-a (lär-vā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LARVAL.] *Zool.* = LARVACEA.

lar′vi-cide (lär′vĭ-sīd), *n.* [*larva* + *-cide.*] A substance for killing insect larvæ. — **lar′vi-cid′al** (-sīd′ăl), *a.*

lar-vig′er-ous (lär-vĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*larva* + *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Covered with the larval skin; — said of the pupæ of dipterous insects

lar-vip′a-rous (lär-vĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a* [*larva* + *-parous.*] *Zoöl.* Depositing living larvæ, instead of eggs; — said of certain insects.

lar-viv′o-rous (-vĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*larva* + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on larvæ; as, *larvivorous* birds or insects.

lar′vule (lär′vūl), *n.* [*larva* + *-ule.*] The earliest larval stage of certain ephemerid insects, in which the respiratory, circulatory, and nerve systems do not appear to be developed.

Lar′wick pal′ings (lär′wĭk pāl′ĭngz). [From *Larvik,* seaport in Norway.] *Lumber Trade.* Batten ends. *Eng.*

la′ry (lā′rĭ; 115). = LAVY.

laryng-. See LARYNGO-.

la-ryn′gal (lȧ-rĭŋ′găl), *a.* Produced in the larynx, as a sound.

lar′yn-gal′gi-a (lăr′ĭŋ-găl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *laryngo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the larynx.

la-ryn′ge-an (lȧ-rĭn′jē-ăn; lăr′ĭn-jē′ăn), *a.* Laryngeal.

la-ryn′ges (lȧ-rĭn′jēz), *n., L. pl.* of LARYNX. [GEAL.

la-ryn′gic (-jĭk), *a.* = LARYN-

lar′yn-gis′mus strid′u-lus (strĭd′ū-lŭs). [L. *stridulus* stridulous.] = CHILDCROWING.

la-ryn′go-cen-te′sis (lȧ-rĭŋ′gō-sĕn-tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *laryngo-* + *centesis.*] *Surg.* Incision of the larynx.

la-ryn′go-pa-ral′y-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paralysis of the larynx.

lar′yn-gop′a-thy (lăr′ĭŋ-gŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the larynx.

la-ryn′go-phan′tom, *n.* [*laryngo-* + *phantom.*] *Med.* An artificial larynx used for demonstration, etc.

la-ryn′go-pha-ryn′ge-al (lȧ-rĭŋ′gō-fȧ-rĭn′jē-ăl; -făr′ĭn-jē′ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to both larynx and pharynx.

la-ryn′go-phthi′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Phthisis of the larynx.

la-ryn′go-plas′ty, *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation upon the larynx.

la-ryn′go-ple′gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *laryngo-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Laryngoparalysis.

lar′yn-gos′co-py (lăr′ĭŋ-gŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* Art of using the laryngoscope; investigation with the laryngoscope.

la-ryn′go-tome (lȧ-rĭŋ′gō-tōm), *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for performing laryngotomy.

lar′yn-got′o-my (lăr′ĭŋ-gŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. λαρυγγοτομία; λάρυγξ, -υγγος, the larynx + τέμνειν to cut.] *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the larynx, from the outside of the neck, for assisting respiration or for removing foreign bodies.

la-ryn′go-tra′che-al (lȧ-rĭŋ′gō-trā′kē-ăl), *a.* [*laryngo-* + *tracheal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the larynx and trachea.

la-ryn′go-tra′che-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *tracheotomy.*] *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the larynx and the upper part of the trachea.

lar′ynx (lăr′ĭŋks; 277), *n.; pl.* LARYNGES (lȧ-rĭn′jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. λάρυγξ, -υγγος.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The modified upper part of the trachea. In man and other mammals, and in amphibians, it is the organ of voice, but in birds the vocal organ is the syrinx (or *lower larynx*), at the lower end of the trachea. The larynx contains folds of membrane, the *vocal cords* (which see), and is connected with the pharynx by an opening, the *glottis*, which in mammals is protected by a lidlike organ, the *epiglottis*. The framework of the human larynx consists of nine cartilages, controlled by numerous muscles. The largest cartilage, the *thyroid*, is V-shaped in horizontal section, its point making the protuberance on the front of the neck known as Adam's apple, and its posterior ends being produced into upwardly and downwardly directed cornua. It is articulated below to the ringlike *cricoid* cartilage. This is narrow in front and high behind, where, extending up within the thyroid, it is surmounted by the two *arytenoid* cartilages, from which the vocal cords pass forward to be attached together to the inner surface of the front of the thyroid cartilage.

Description of Illustration: A Outside view from the right. *a* Hyoid Bone; *b* Thyroid Cartilage; *c* Thyrohyoid Ligament; *d* Lower Horn of Thyroid articulating with Cricoid Cartilage; *e f* Cricoid Cartilage; *g* Cricothyroid Membrane; *h* Cricothyroid Muscle, which pulls the Cricoid and Thyroid Cartilages together in front, and stretches the Vocal Cords; *i* The three upper Cartilaginous Rings of the Trachea.

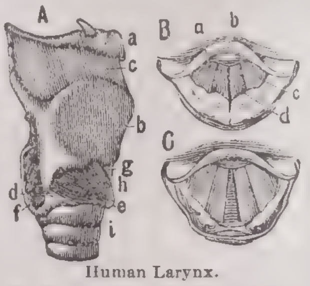

Human Larynx.

B View from above, as seen by the aid of the laryngoscope while the voice is being produced. *a* Root of Tongue; *b* Epiglottis, very much foreshortened; *c* False Vocal Cords, or Folds of Mucous Membrane, above the Vocal Cords, *d*.

C Similar view when no voice is being produced.

las′car (lăs′kȧr; lăs-kär′; 277), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *lashkar* an army.] **1.** An East Indian native sailor.
2. An East Indian native army servant. *Anglo-Indian.*
3. An East Indian native artilleryman of a low grade in the British army. *Anglo-Indian.*

las-civ′i-ous (lă-sĭv′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lascivia* wantonness, fr. *lascivus* wanton.] **1.** Wanton; lewd; lustful; as, *lascivious* men; *lascivious* desires. *Milton.*
2. Tending to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute. *Shak.*

— las-civ′i-ous-ly, *adv.* **— las-civ′i-ous-ness**, *n.*

la′ser (lā′sẽr), *n.* [L.] **a** A drastic purgative gum resin obtained from laserwort, and much used by the ancients as a medicine. **b** = ASADULCIS.

Las′er-pi′ti-um (lăs′ẽr-pĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., better *laserpicium*, laserwort.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous perennial herbs, the laserworts, natives of the Old World, having compound umbels of yellow or white flowers and 8-winged fruits.

la′ser-wort′ (lā′sẽr-wûrt′), *n.* [See LASER.] Any plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, esp. the herb frankincense (*L. latifolium*), whose root yields a purgative gum resin.

lash (lăsh), *n.* [ME. *lasche* a whiplash, a blow; cf. D. *lasch* piece set in, joint, seam, G. *lasche* latchet, a bit of leather, gusset, stripe, *laschen* to furnish with flaps, to lash or slap, and E. LASH to whip.] **1.** A stroke with a whip, or anything pliant and tough; as, he received ten *lashes*; hence, a sudden swinging blow; a sweeping stroke.

Trampling down as many as they could strike prostrate with the *lash* of their fore legs. *De Quincey.*

2. The flexible part of a whip, esp. the thong or cord with which the blow is given; also, anything used for whipping.

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison.*

3. A stroke of satire, sarcasm, denunciation, or the like; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain; a cut.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*

4. An eyelash.
5. In carpet weaving, a group of strings for lifting simultaneously certain yarns, to form the figure; also, a similar device used in silk weaving.
6. A lasso. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lash (lăsh), *v. t.;* LASHED (lăsht); LASH′ING. [ME. *laschen* to flash, rush, strike; orig. uncert.; perh. imitative. Cf. LASH, *n.*] **1.** To strike with a lash; to whip or scourge with a lash, or with something like one.

We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

2. To strike forcibly and quickly, as with a lash; to beat, or beat upon, with a swinging or sweeping motion like that of a lash; as, a whale *lashes* the sea with his tail.
3. To belabor with words; to berate; to satirize; to censure with severity; as, to *lash* vice.
4. To drive, impel, or incite as with a lash; as, she *lashed* herself into a fury.
5. To throw with a jerk or quickly and impetuously; as, to *lash* out scornful words. *Obs. or R.*

He falls, and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryden.*

6. To lavish recklessly; to squander. *Obs.*

lash, *v. i.* **1.** To move suddenly; to rush; dash; of rain, tears, etc., to pour; of light, to flash; as, the rain *lashes* down.
2. To ply the whip; to strike; to direct a blow; to direct censure or sarcastic language.

To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden*

to lash out, to strike or kick out wildly or furiously.

lash (lăsh), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *lasschen* to fasten together, *lasch* piece, joint, Sw. *laska* to stitch, Dan. *laske* stitch; or OF. *lachier*, dial. form of *lacier* to lace (see LACE, *v. & n.*). See LASH, *n.*] **1.** To lace. *Obs.*
2. To bind with a rope, cord, thong, or chain, so as to fasten; as, to *lash* something to a spar; to *lash* a pack on a horse's back.

to lash a hammock, *Naut.*, to roll a hammock up, usually lengthwise, with the bedding inside and bind it with a hammock lashing in marling hitches.

lash′er (lăsh′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lashes or whips.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The Khlysty; — from their practice of lashing themselves. See RASKOLNIK.
3. The water rushing through the opening of a weir; the opening or the weir itself; also, the pool receiving the water from the weir. *Eng., Chiefly Local.*

lash′er, *n.* One who lashes, or fastens with cords, etc.; also, a cord or the like used for lashing.

lash′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) LASH. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1. a** Act of one that lashes or binds. **b** That which is used to bind anything, as the cord used in tying up a sailor's hammock. **c** *Mining.* Any of a number of planks nailed inside of several frames or sets in a shaft to keep them together; — called also *listing*.
2. a Act of one who lashes; castigation; chastisement. **b** *pl.* Great abundance; a profusion; "lots." *Orig. Anglo-Irish.* "*Lashings* of drink." *C. Lever.*

La′si-o-cam′pi-dæ (lā′sĭ-ō-kăm′pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λάσιος hairy + καμπή a caterpillar.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of moths including the tent caterpillars, eggers, and lappet moths. They are of medium size, stout-bodied, usually grayish in color, and have pectinate antennæ in both sexes; their hind wings lack a frenulum, but have the humeral angle strengthened by extra veins. — **la′si-o-cam′pid** (-pĭd), *a. & n.*

lask′ing (lȧs′kĭng), *a.* [Etym. uncert.; cf. OF. *lasquier* to loosen, slacken; dial. form of *laschier*, F. *lâcher*.] *Naut.* Large; free; esp., quartering; as, a *lasking* wind; a *lasking* course, or one made in sailing large.

lass (lȧs), *n.* [ME. *lasse*, *lasce*; orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *löskr* weak, idle, OSw. *löska* wandering, unsettled, wanton, *lösker* unmarried.] **1.** A young woman; girl; sweetheart.
2. A maidservant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

las′sie (lăs′ĭ), *n.* A young girl; a lass. — **las′sie-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* — **las′sie-ish**, *a.* *All Chiefly Scot.*

las′si-tude (lăs′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *lassitudo*, fr. *lassus* faint, weary; akin to E. *late*: cf. F. *lassitude*. See LATE.] Condition of body or mind when its voluntary functions are performed with difficulty, and only by strong exertion of will; a fact or instance of this; languor; debility; weariness.

Syn. — LASSITUDE, LANGUOR are often interchangeable. But LANGUOR is apt to imply real or affected want of energy or interest; LASSITUDE suggests rather relaxation or flagging of energy; as, "make *languor* smile, and smooth the bed of death" (*Pope*); "steeped in golden *languors*" (*Tennyson*); "the weary butterflies that droop their wings, the dreamy nightingale that hardly sings, and all the *lassitude* of happy things" (*E. Gosse*); "I am weary; and that weariness is best described by the word *lassitude*, which of all weariness in the world is the most oppressive" (*Cowper*). See LANGUID, LETHARGY, TIRE.

las′so (lăs′ō), *n.; pl.* LASSOS (-ōz). [Sp. *lazo*, L. *laqueus*. See LACE.] **1.** A rope or long thong of leather with a running noose, used for catching horses, cattle, etc. Cf. LARIAT. *Chiefly Sp. Amer. or Southwestern U. S.*
2. *Mil.* A surcingle and trace used when an extra horse is hitched to a gun; — called also **lasso harness**. *Eng.*

las′so, *v. t.;* -SOED (-ōd); -SO-ING. **1.** To catch with a lasso.
2. To draw (a gun) with an extra horse in a lasso harness.

lasso cell. *Zoöl.* A nematocyst.

last (lȧst), *n.* [AS. *hlæst*, fr. *hladan* to lade; akin to OHG. *hlast*, G., D., Dan., & Sw. *last*. See LADE.] **1.** A load; a cargo. *Obs.*
2. A certain weight or measure, often estimated at 4,000 lbs., but varying for different articles and in different countries. It was formerly much used in commerce. The *last* seems to have been originally the quantity carried at one time. In England, a *last* of codfish, white herrings, meal, or ashes, is 12 barrels; a *last* of corn, 10 quarters, or 80 bushels, in some parts of England 10½ quarters or 84 bu.; of gunpowder, 24 bbls., each containing 100 lbs.; of herrings, 10,000, 13,200, or even 20,000; of hides, 12 dozen; of leather, 20 dickers; of pitch and tar, 14 bbls.; of wool, 12 sacks; of flax or feathers, 1,700 lbs., etc. In the Netherlands a *last* of grain is 30 hectoliters (85.24 U. S. bu.).
3. A unit of ship capacity, either one or two tons.

last (lȧst), *n.* [AS. *lǣst* trace, track, footstep; akin to D. *leest* a last, G. *leisten*, Sw. *läst*, Dan. *læst*, Icel. *leistr* the foot below the ankle, Goth. *laists* track, way; from a root signifying, to go. Cf. LAST, *v. i.*, LEARN, DELIRIUM.] A wooden block shaped like the human foot, on which boots or shoes are formed.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last*. *L'Estrange.*

last, *v. t.;* LAST′ED; LAST′ING. To shape with a last; to fasten or fit to a last; as, to *last* a boot.

last (lȧst), *a.* [ME. *last*, *latst*, contr. of *latest*, superl. of *late*; akin to OS. *lezt*, *lazt*, *last*, D. *laatst*, G. *letzt*. See LATE; cf. LATEST.] **1.** Being or remaining after all the others, similarly classed or considered, in time, place, or order of succession; following all the rest; final; only remaining; hindmost; remotest; farthest; as, the *last* year of a century; the *last* man in a line of soldiers; the *last* page in a book; his *last* chance.
2. Next before the present; most recent; as, *last* week.

Your worship was the *last* man in our mouths. *Shak.*

3. Lowest in rank or degree; as, the *last* prize. *Pope.*

Many that are first shall be *last*. *Matt. xix. 30.*

4. Furthest of all from a given quality, character, or condition; most unlikely; having least fitness; as, he is the *last* person to be accused of theft.
5. Conclusive; final; authoritative. "The *last* word of experience." *M. Arnold.*
6. Supreme; highest in degree; utmost.

Contending for principles of the *last* importance. *R. Hall.*

Syn. — LAST, LATEST, FINAL, ULTIMATE, EVENTUAL, EXTREME. That is LAST which follows all others, esp. of the same sort or class; that is LATEST which is furthest advanced toward a given or set time, or which is nearest to the present time; as, the *last* page of a book, the *last* letter of the alphabet, the *last* rose of summer; the *latest* train (which is also the *last* train on a given day), the *latest* novel (i. e., the *last* up to the present time), have you heard his *latest* adventure? That is FINAL which definitely closes a series or process; that is ULTIMATE which comes, or is attained, at last, whether because of what precedes or in spite of it; as, the *final* chapter (which is the *last* chapter, regarded as bringing the book to a close), his *final* injunction; "I think he settles many questions . . . on which a *final* verdict is what we now want" (*E. FitzGerald*); whatever conduces to his *ultimate* success; the obstacles which he met with did not prevent his *ultimate* success; "Daniel . . . declared that he felt no fear of the *ultimate* issue" (*Eden Phillpotts*); "The merit of great books is to be estimated . . . by their . . . *ultimate* result" (*Johnson*). But *ultimate* is also used of that beyond which one cannot go in tracing a process or series backwards; as, the *ultimate* cause (that beyond which one can find no other; cf. the *final* cause — i. e., the end for which the thing exists or is done), the *ultimate* constituents. That is EVENTUAL which ultimately falls out or results; as, "Thou . . . didst ne'er engage in work for mere work's sake — hadst ever in thy heart the luring hope of some *eventual* rest atop of it" (*R. Browning*); "baskets in which they collected the materials for some *eventual* patchwork quilt" (*H. James*). EXTREME is now synonymous with *last* only in the phrase "*extreme* unction." See CONCLUSIVE, CLOSE.

at last, *or* **at the last**, at the end of a certain period; after delay; finally, as, the time has *at last* arrived. "Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome *at the last*." *Gen.* xlix. 19. — **in the l.**, at the end; at the last. *Obs. Shak.* — **L. Assize**, the Last Judgment. — **l. cast, the** (usually with *at*). **a** The last throw of the dice or last effort, on which everything is ventured; the last chance. **b** The last extremity; the last gasp. *Obs. or R.* — **l. day** [*often cap.*], **the**, judgment day. — **l. days** *or* **times, the**, the period just before death or before the judgment day. — **l. enemy**, death. — **l. hand**, the finishing touches; the final polish or finish. *Obs.* — **l. heir**, the person to whom lands escheat for want of an heir. *Eng.* — **l. honors** *or* **honours**, funeral or memorial observances before or at a burial. — **L. Inquest**, the Last Judgment. — **L. Judgment**, *Theol.*, God's or Christ's final judgment or trial of mankind; also, the time of it. — **l. multiplier**, the integrating factor multiplication by which renders possible the integration of the differential equation (of first order between two variables) to which a system of differential equations of motion may sometimes be reduced. — **L. of the Fathers**, St. Bernard (1091-1153). — **L. of the Goths**, Roderic (d. 711), the last of the Visigothic kings in Spain. — **L. of the Greeks**, Philopœmen (d. 183 B. C.), who tried to preserve the independence of the Achæan League against Roman encroachments. — **L. of the Knights**, Maximilian I. (1459-1519), Emperor of Germany; — so called because of his gallant exploits in tournament and battle. — **L. of the Mo-hi′cans** (mō-hē′kănz), in Cooper's novel of this name, the Indian chief Uncas. — **L. of the Romans**, the Roman general Aëtius, who defeated Attila in a battle at Chalons in 451, and with whose death, which occurred in 454, the last support of the Western Empire fell; — so called by the historian Procopius. Also applied to Marcus Junius Brutus, Caius Cassius Longinus (so called by his friend Brutus), Cola di Rienzi (by Byron), and others, and allusively to various men of modern times. — **L. of the Tribunes**, Cola di Rienzi (d. 1354), who endeavored to revive the tribunician power in the city of Rome. — **L. Sigh of the Moor**, a spot in the Alpujarras, Spain, from which, according to legend, Boabdil, the last Moorish king of Granada, looked back on the kingdom that he had lost, bursting into tears. — **L. Supper**, the supper which was partaken of by Christ and his disciples on the night of his betrayal. — **on one's l. legs**, at, or near, the end of one's resources; hence,

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la-ryn′go-spasm, *n.* [*laryngo-* + *spasm.*] Spasm of the larynx.
la-ryn′go-ste-no′sis, *n.* [NL.; *laryngo-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Narrowing of the larynx.
la-ryn′go-strob′o-scope′ (lȧ-rĭŋ′gō-strŏb′ō-skōp′), *n.* *Physics.* A stroboscope for observing the larynx, and esp. the movements of the vocal cords within it.
la-ryn′go-ty′phoid, *n.* *Med.* Typhoid fever connected with disease of the larynx.
la-ryn′go-ty′phus, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Typhus complicated with disease of the larynx.
las. † LACE, LASS, LESS.
las (lȧs), *interj.* Short for ALAS. *Obs. or R.*
L. A. S. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries; Lord Advocate of Scotland.
‖ **la-sa′gne** (lä-sän′yā), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *lasagna.*] Italian paste for soups, in ribbonlike strips.
La-sa′ni-us (lȧ-sā′nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* See BIRKENIA.
lasar. † LEISURE.
las′ca-ree′ (lăs′kȧ-rē′), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *lashkarī* soldier, sailor.] A lascar. *Obs. & R.*
las′ca-rine′, *n.* [See LASCAREE.] An East Indian soldier or constable. *Obs.*
lasce. † LASS.
lasche. † LASH.
laschety, *n.* [OF. *lascheté.*] Laxity; laches; negligence. *Obs.*
‖ **la-scia′te o′gni spe-ran′za, vo′i ch′ en-tra′te** (lä-shä′tā ō′nyē spā-rän′tsä, vō′ē kĕn-trä′tā). [It.] All hope abandon, ye who enter here. *Dante* (*Inferno*, III., 9).
las-civ′i-ate, *v. i.* To be lascivious. *Obs.*
las-civ′i-en-cy (lă-sĭv′ĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See LASCIVIENT.] Lasciviousness; wantonness. *Obs.*
las-civ′i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *lasciviens*, p. pr. of *lascivire* to be wanton, fr. *lascivus*. See LASCIVIOUS.] Lascivious; wanton. *Obs.* — **las-civ′i-ent-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
las-civ′i-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *lascivité*, L. *lascivitas.*] Lasciviousness. *Obs.*
lase. † LACE, LASS, LESS.
La-se′a (lȧ-sē′ȧ). *Bib.*
la′ser-tree′, *n.* Laserwort. *Obs.*
laset. † LASSET.
lash, *a.* [OF. *lasche*, F. *lâche*. Cf. LAX.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Lax; negligent; careless. *Obs.* **b** Loose; relaxed. *Obs.* **c** Chilly; wet; raw. **d** Soft and watery; flabby. [*Dial. Brit.*]
lash, *v. t.* To comb (the hair).
La′sha (lā′shȧ), **La-sha′ron** (lȧ-shā′rŏn; -shâr′ŏn). *Bib.*
lash comb. A wide-toothed comb. *Dial. Brit.*
lashed (lăsht), *a.* Having eyelashes, usually of a specified kind; as, soft-*lashed* eyes.
lash′ing-ly, *adv.* of LASHING.
‖ **lash′kar** (lăsh′kȧr), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *lashkar.*] **1.** A camp or army of native East Indian soldiers. *Obs.*
2. A body of Afridi soldiers. *Oxf. E. D.*
lash′less, *a.* Without eyelashes.
lash′lite, lash′light, *n.* [AS *lahslit*. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. LAW; SLIT.] Among the Danes, a fine for breaking the law. *Obs.*
lash′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being lash; remissness; slackness. *Obs.*
Lash steel process. A process for the manufacture of steel by the fusion in an open-hearth furnace of a finely powdered mixture of pig iron and iron ore.
lasht. Obs. or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of LASH, *v.* Lashed.
La′si-us (lā′shĭ-ŭs; -sĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάσιος hairy, woolly.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ants of the family Formicidæ, containing some of the brown and black species of North America and Europe. They form large colonies, nesting in rotten wood or in the ground.
lask (lăsk), *n.* = LAST (a piece of fish used as bait).
lask, *n.* [Cf. OF. *lasche* relaxation, a loosing.] **1.** A diarrhea or flux. *Obs. exc. Veter.*
2. A laxative. *Obs.*
lask, *a.* [Cf. LAX, *a.*, LASK, *v. t.*] Relaxed; loose. *Obs.*
lask, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To have diarrhea.
2. *Naut.* To sail large, or with wind abeam or on the quarter.
lask, *v. t.* [Cf OF. *lasquier*, var. of *laschier* to loosen, relax, F. *lâcher.*] To lessen; relax; attenuate; abridge. *Obs.*
laske. † LISK.
las′ket (lăs′kĕt; -kĭt), *n.* [Cf. LASH to bind, LATCHING.] *Naut.* A latching.
las′pring (lȧs′prĭng), *n.* [Perh. for *laxpink*; *lax* salmon + dial. *pink* a young salmon. *Oxf. E. D.*] A young salmon. *Eng.*
lasque (lȧsk), *n.* Also **lask**, **laske**. A flat, thin diamond, usually cut from a thin, irregular, or inferior stone, much used in native Hindu work.
las′sate, *a. & v. t.* [L. *lassatus*, p. p. of *lassare.*] Weary. *Obs.* — **las-sa′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
lasse. † LASS, LESS.
las′set (lăs′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [G. *lasset*, *lassitz*, of Slavic origin; cf. Pol. *lasica* weasel, Bohem. *lasyce.*] Miniver.
(ŏn). *Bib.*
Las-sha′ron (lȧ-shā′rŏn; -shâr′-)
lasshe. † LASH.
las′si-ky (lȧs′ĭ-kĭ), *n.* A little lass; girlie. *Scot.*
lass′lorn′ (lȧs′lôrn′), *a.* Forsaken by one's lass.
las′sock (lăs′ŭk), *n.* [*lass* + *-ock.*] A little girl; lassie. *Scot.*
las′so-er, *n.* One who lassoes.
lasso harness. See LASSO, 2.
lassun. † LESSEN.
last. † LEAST, LEST.
last. Obs. pret. of LASH.
last, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *löstr.*] A sin; fault; blemish. *Obs.*
last, *v. t.* [AS. *gehlæstan*. See LAST a load.] To load; to burden. *Obs.*
last, *v. t.* [See LAST to endure.] To carry out; perform; maintain. *Obs.*
last, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *lasta.*] To blame; curse. *Obs.*
last, *n.* In Kent, England, a

on the verge of failure, exhaustion, or ruin; as, the insurrection was *on its last legs;* the bank is *on its last legs.* *Colloq.* — **to the last. a** To the utmost. **b** To the end; till the conclusion.

And blunder on in business *to the last.* *Pope.*

last (låst), *adv.* [See LAST, *a.*] **1.** After all others in time, place, succession, etc.; at the end. "Love thyself *last.*" *Shak.* "*Last* came anarchy." *Shelley.*

2. At a time or on an occasion which is the latest of all those spoken of or that next preceded the present time; the last time; as, I saw him *last* in New York.

3. In conclusion; lastly

First my fear; then my courtesy; *last* my speech. *Shak.*

4. In the end; finally; at last.

Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and, *last,* the thing adored desires. *Dryden.*

last, *n.* That which is last in time, place, succession, etc.; that which is final; the end; as, to the *last* of one's life; brave to the *last;* we have seen the *last* of him.

last, *v. i.* [ME. *lasten,* AS. *lǣstan* to perform, execute, follow, last, continue, fr. *lāst, lǣst,* trace, footstep, course; akin to G. *leisten* to perform, Goth. *laistjan* to follow. See LAST mold of the foot.] **1.** To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence.

Let him go while the humor *lasts.* *Shak.*
That man may *last,* but never lives,
Who much receives, but nothing gives. *Gibbons.*

2. To endure in a given use, state of existence, or the like; to continue unimpaired, unexpended, unexhausted, or the like; as, this cloth *lasts* well; the fuel will *last* until spring; his strength will *last* until we arrive.

3. To continue in existence, action, or the like (through a specified period or time or as long as something else); to endure; — usually with *out;* as, this will *last* out my life.

Old families *last* not three oaks. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. To extend; to stretch. *Obs.* *Sir T. Malory.*

last, *n.* [From LAST to continue.] **1.** Duration. *Obs. or R.*

2. Power or quality of lasting; endurance.

It's a fair trial of skill and *last.* *T. Hughes.*

last'age (lås'tāj), *n.* [F. *lestage* ballasting, fr. *lest* ballast, of G. or D. origin. See LAST a load.] **1.** A duty or toll exacted of traders in some fairs or markets. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. a Ballast of a ship. *Obs. or R.* **b** A port duty payable for the privilege of loading a ship. **c** An obsolete impost levied on the catch of herrings.

3. Room for stowing goods, as in a ship.

last'er (lås'tẽr), *n.* A workman whose business it is to shape boots or shoes, or place leather smoothly, on lasts; a tool for stretching leather on a last.

last'ing, *n.* Act or process of shaping on a last.

last'ing, *n.* **1.** Continuance; endurance. *Locke.*

2. A species of very durable woolen stuff, used for women's shoes, for covering buttons, etc.; everlasting; durance.

last'ing, *p. a.* Existing or continuing a long while; enduring; durable; as, a *lasting* good or evil; a *lasting* color. — **last'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **last'ing-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Enduring, abiding, fixed, steadfast, constant. — LASTING, PERMANENT, DURABLE, STABLE. LASTING (sometimes practically equivalent to *everlasting*) implies long continuance; that is PERMANENT (opposed to *temporary*) which is fixed or established, esp. in a given state or position; as, "who . . . sings his soul and body to their *lasting* rest" (*Shak.*); "matter too soft a *lasting* mark to bear" (*Pope*); a *permanent* office, a *permanent* arrangement; "What is excellent, as God lives, is *permanent*" (*Emerson*). DURABLE commonly implies power of resistance to destructive agencies; as, a *durable* pavement, *durable* color; "more *durable* than brass" (*Francis*). That is STABLE which is firmly fixed (see FIRM); as, "the *stable* earth and the changing day" (*G. Eliot*); a *stable* government. See ETERNAL, CONTINUAL.

last'ly, *adv.* **1.** In the last place; in conclusion; at the end.

2. Finally; conclusively. *Obs.*

3. Recently; just before the present time. *Obs.*

lat (lät), *n.* [Hind. *lāṭh.*] **1.** In some Buddhist buildings in India, a separate column, pillar, or upright shaft, corresponding to the Greek stele, but usually larger.

The *lat* pillars of Northwestern India have been made famous . . . from having engraved on them ancient characters, now known as the *lat* character. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

2. A pole. *Rare.*

la'ta, la'tah (lä'tȧ), *n.* [Malay.] A convulsive tic or hysteric neurosis prevalent among Malays, similar to or identical with miryachit and jumping disease, the person affected performing various involuntary actions and making rapid inarticulate ejaculations in imitation of the actions and words of another person.

Lat'a-ki'a (lăt'ȧ-kē'ȧ), *n.* [Turk.] A superior kind of Turkish smoking tobacco, so called from the place where produced, the ancient Laodicea.

La-ta'ni-a (lȧ-tā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *alattani.*] *Bot.* A small genus of fan-leaved palms of the Mascarene Isles and the adjacent coast. The familiar Chinese fan palm of cultivation, generally sold under the name of *Latania borbonica,* is *Livistona chinensis.*

latch (lăch), *v. t.*; LATCHED (lăcht); LATCH'ING. [ME. *lacchen,* AS. *læccan.*] **1.** To seize; grasp; lay hold of; take; also, fig., to comprehend. *Obs.*

2. To catch; get; receive; as, to *latch* a ball; to *latch* milk in the pail; to *latch* bad news. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

latch, *n.* [ME. *lacche,* prob. fr. *lacchen* to seize, AS. *læccan;* or cf. OF. *lache* a fastening, and E. LACE, LATCHET.] **1.** That which fastens or holds; a latchet; snare; noose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A movable piece which holds anything in place by entering a notch or cavity; specif., the catch which holds a door or gate when closed, though it be not bolted. The early and simple form of latch was a bar falling into a notch and raised from the outside by a string or by a lever pressed by the thumb or lifted in the hand. Spring latches operated by a key or knob are now made in many forms.

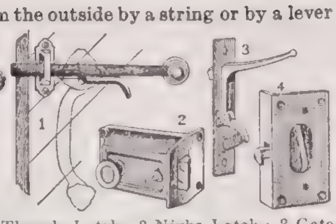

1 Thumb Latch; 2 Night Latch; 3 Gate Latch; 4 Elevator Sliding-door Latch.

3. A crossbow with a trigger working like a door latch. *Obs.*

4. *Naut.* A latching. *Rare.*

5. *Knitting Machine.* The piece hinged to the needle, which holds the engaged loop in position while the needle is penetrating another loop; — called also *fly.*

latch (lăch), *v. t.* [From LATCH, *n.*] To catch or fasten by means of a latch. "The door was only *latched.*" *Locke.*

latch, *v. i.* To latch itself; to shut so that the latch catches; — said of a door or gate; as, the gate will not *latch.*

latch'et (lăch'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *lachet,* fr. OF. *lachet,* dial. form of F. *lacet* plaited string, lace, dim. of *lacs.* See LACE.] **1.** A thong; loop. *Obs.*

2. The thong or string that fastens a shoe; a shoelace.

3. A fastening for a shutter bar.

latch'key' (lăch'kē'), *n.* A key used to lift or pull back a latch of a door; loosely, a front-door key.

latch'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A string fastened to the latch and either passed out through a hole above it in the door to permit the raising of the latch from the outside, or drawn inside to prevent intrusion. — **the latchstring is out,** the door is ready to open; a welcome is assured. *Colloq.*

late (lāt), *a.*; LAT'ER (lāt'ẽr), or LAT'TER (lăt'ẽr); LAT'EST (lāt'ĕst), or LAST (låst). [ME. *lat* slow, slack, AS. *læt;* akin to OS. *lat,* D. *laat* late, G. *lass* weary, lazy, slack, Icel. *latr,* Sw. *lat,* Dan. *lad,* Goth. *lats,* and to E. *let,* v. See LET to permit; cf. ALAS, LASSITUDE.] **1.** Slow; sluggish; also, tedious. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Coming, or doing, after the due, usual, or proper time; not early; tardy; long-delayed; as, the train is *late; late* fruits; a *late* riser; a *late* spring.

3. Far advanced toward the end or close, as of the day, night, life, or other period; as, a *late* hour of the day; a *late* period of life; it is *late.*

4. Existing, or holding some position or relationship, not long ago, but not now; lately deceased, departed, or gone out of office; as, the *late* bishop of London; the *late* administration; our *late* residence.

5. Not long past; happening not long ago; recent; as, the *late* rains; we have received *late* intelligence.

Deeds long past or *late.* *Milton.*

6. Continuing or doing until an advanced hour; as, *late* revels; a *late* watcher. "*Late* wassailers." *Milton.*

Syn. — See NEW, SLOW.

late bag, a mail bag for letters received after the advertised time of collection or closing of a mail. *British.* — **l. blight,** the potato blight. — **l. fee,** a special fee paid for sending a letter in a late bag. *British.* — **l. hours,** hours of the night time usually given to sleep; hence, the custom of not going to bed until late; as, *late hours* injured his health. — **L. Latin, Low Latin,** terms used indifferently to designate the latest stages of the Latin language; also including the barbarous coinages from the French, German, and other languages into a Latin form made after the classic Latin had become a dead language for the people. — **l. unpleasantness,** the American Civil War; — somewhat jocularly so called. *U. S.*

late (lāt), *adv.* [AS. *late.* See LATE, *a.*] **1.** After the usual or proper time, or the time appointed; after delay; as, he arrived *late;* — opposed to *early.*

Better *late* than never. *Tusser.*

2. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period; as, to lie abed *late;* to sit up *late* at night.

3. Not long ago; lately; recently.

of late, during a time not long past, or near the present; lately; as, the practice is *of late* uncommon; *of late* he has seemed ill.

la-teen' (lȧ-tēn'), *a.* [F. voile *latine* a sail in the shape of a right-angled triangle; cf. It. & Sp. vela *latina;* prop. *Latin* sail. See LATIN.] *Naut.* Designating, or pertaining to, a peculiar rig characteristically used in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters, esp. on the northern coast of Africa; as, *lateen* rig; *lateen* yard. — **lateen sail,** *Naut.,* a triangular sail, extended by a long yard, which is slung, at a considerable distance from the lower end, to the mast, which is usually low. The lower end of the yard is brought close to the deck or, occasionally, extended by a short spar or sheet, and the other is elevated at a sharp angle, usually overtopping the mast. The rig is chiefly used on the Mediterranean and by the Arabs. See DHOW, *Illust.*

la-teen' (lȧ-tēn'), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A lateen-rigged vessel; — called also **la-teen'er** (-ẽr). **b** A lateen sail.

late'ly (lāt'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Slowly; after the proper time; behind time. *Obs.*

2. Not long ago; recently; of late; as, he has *lately* arrived from Italy; we have not seen him *lately.*

lat'en (lāt'ĕn), *v. t. & i.*; LAT'ENED (-ĕnd); LAT'EN-ING. To make or become late.

la'tence (lā'tĕns) } *n.* [See LATENT.] State or quality
la'ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } of being latent; concealed being, or nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

late'ness (lāt'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being late; as, the *lateness* of his arrival; the *lateness* of a date; the *lateness* of the hour; the *lateness* of the season.

2. Slowness. *Dial. Eng.*

la'tent (lā'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *latens, -entis,* p. pr. of *latere* to lie hid or concealed: cf. F. *latent.*] **1.** Not visible or apparent; hidden; concealed; secret; dormant; as, *latent* motives; *latent* springs of action.

The evils *latent* in the most promising contrivances. *Burke.*

2. Disguised; being (something) in reality without having the appearance (of it). *Rare.*

I had been a *latent* emigrant, now I was to be branded once more, and put apart with my fellows. *Stevenson.*

Syn. — LATENT, DORMANT, QUIESCENT, POTENTIAL, SUSPENDED, IN ABEYANCE. LATENT (see etym.) applies to that which is present without showing itself; DORMANT (see etym.), to that which is present without manifesting activity; as, "Dante often has a *latent* meaning by the side of an evident one" (*Landor*); "A religious pretext had brought into sudden evidence all the *latent* ferocities of a corrupt though dainty civilization" (*W. Pater*); "if that can be said to revive, which at the most has only been *dormant* for want of employment" (*Cowper*); "the dramatic artist, that lies *dormant* or only half awake in most human beings" (*Stevenson*). QUIESCENT emphasizes rather the cessation of action than the presence of energy; as, "In historical composition all the grandest powers of the human mind are *quiescent*" (*Johnson*). That is POTENTIAL which, though not actually existing now, may come into existence at some future time (which exists, not *in esse,* but *in posse*); as, a *potential* artist, *potential* energy; "The apple already lies *potentially* in the blossom" (*Lowell*). SUSPENDED and IN ABEYANCE imply temporary inactivity or nonexistence; as, *suspended* animation; "In Mr. Brooke the hereditary strain of Puritan energy was clearly *in abeyance*" (*G. Eliot*). See SECRET, CONSTRUCTIVE; cf. LURK.

latent ambiguity, *Law,* an uncertainty which does not appear upon the face of an instrument, but arises from evidence aliunde, that is, one which is not involved in the words themselves, but arises from outside matters; thus, a conveyance to "John Smith, living on Fifth Avenue," when it appears that there are two or more John Smiths so living, contains a *latent ambiguity;* — opposed to *patent ambiguity.* — **l. bud,** *Bot.,* a concealed bud which may remain dormant indefinitely, but which under certain conditions develops into a shoot. — **l. heat,** *Physics,* the thermal equivalent of the energy expended in melting unit mass of a solid or vaporizing unit mass of a liquid; or, conversely, the thermal equivalent of the energy set free in the process of solidification or of liquefaction; — called respectively the **latent heat of fusion** and **latent heat of vaporization,** or, by nearly all modern writers, simply **heat of fusion** and **heat of vaporization.** — **l. period. a** *Med.* The regular time in which a disease is supposed to be existent without manifesting itself. **b** *Physiol.* One of the phases in a simple muscular contraction, in which invisible preparatory changes are taking place in the nerve and muscle.

-later. [Cf. Gr. λατρης (as in εἰδωλολάτρης idolater), fr. λατρύειν to serve.] A suffix, denoting *worshiper,* forming agent nouns; as in biblio*later.* Cf. -LATRY.

lat'er-al (lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *lateralis,* fr. *latus, lateris,* side: cf. F. *latéral.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, directed towards, or coming from, the side; as, the *lateral* branches of a tree; a *lateral* view.

2. Being, moving, or acting, side by side; of winds, blowing from the same general direction. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

3. a *Anat. & Zoöl.* Lying at, or extending toward, the right or left side; away from the mesial plane; — opposed to *mesial* or *median.* **b** *Zoöl.* (1) In bivalve shells, situated before or behind the middle of the hinge; as, the *lateral* teeth; — contrasted with *cardinal.* (2) In gastropod mollusks, designating one of the teeth, or rows of teeth, on the radula between the central and marginal rows.

4. *Bot.* Pert. to, characteristic of, or borne upon, the side of any organ or of the axis; — opposed to *terminal* (as buds), to *median* (as the veins of a leaf), or to *basilar* (as a style).

5. *Phon.* Articulated with emission of the breath at the sides, or on one side, of the oral passage when it is partly closed by contact of the tip of the tongue with the gums or palate; as, *l* is a *lateral* letter; — called also *side,* and *divided.*

lateral cleavage, *Min.,* cleavage parallel to the lateral planes. — **l. column,** *Anat.,* the column of the spinal cord between the dorsal and ventral roots of the spinal nerves. The latter boundary is poorly defined, and the lateral and anterior columns are often regarded as a single column, the *antero-lateral column.* — **l. ethmoid.** *Zoöl.* = ECTETHMOID. See ETHMOID. — **l. fin,** *Zoöl.,* in fishes, one of the paired fins; a pectoral or ventral fin. — **l. fissure,** *Anat.,* the fissure of Sylvius. — **l. line,** in most fishes, a longitudinal line along each side of the body, usually distinguished by modified and often differently colored scales. It marks the position and orifices of an organ (the **lateral line organ**) presumably of a sensory nature, consisting in typical cases of a mucus-secreting epithelium-lined tube or system of tubes buried in the skin or scales, but in primitive fishes of an open groove. It is continued on the head by branching grooves or canals, and receives branches from the pneumogastric nerve (on the head also from other cranial nerves). Two or more lateral lines may occur on each side. Organs of a similar nature occur in cyclostomes and some amphibians. — **l. moraine.** *Geol.* See MORAINE. — **l. nerve,** *Zoöl.,* the nervus lateralis. — **l. operation,** *Surg.,* a method of lithotomy in which the incision is made in the left side of the perineum, extending through the prostate gland to the neck of the bladder. — **l. plane,** *Bot.,* a vertical plane passing through a leaf, flower, or other organ at right angles to the median or anteroposterior plane. — **l. plate,** *Embryol.,* in embryos of craniate vertebrates, the lateral part of the mesoblast. It divides by a conspicuous horizontal cleft into an upper and a lower portion, the former uniting with the epiblast to form the somatopleure, and the latter uniting with the hypoblast to form the splanchnopleure. — **l. sinus,** *Anat.,* either of a pair of large venous channels in the dura mater situated partly in the attached margin of the tentorium cerebelli. They turn abruptly downward to reach the jugular foramen and terminate in the internal jugular vein. — **l. system,** *Bridge Building,* the system of horizontal braces (as between two vertical trusses) by which lateral stiffness is secured. — **l. temporal fossa.** *Zoöl.* See TEMPORAL FOSSA. — **l. veins.** *Zoöl.,* in some of the lower vertebrates, as elas-

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lathe; also, the court (chiefly administrative) or assembly of the lathe. *Obs. or Hist.*

last, *n.* [Cf. OD. *lasche* triangular piece as of cloth, D. *lasch-*groin. Cf. LASK in same sense.] A portion of a fish, cut usually from near the tail, used as bait. *Local, Eng.*

laste. Obs. pret. of LAST, to [endure.]

last'er, *n.* One that endures.

Las'the-nes (lăs'thē-nēz). *Bib.*

last'less, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *löstr* fault, vice.] Without blame. *Obs.*

last'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

last'-spring', *n.* = LASPRING.

last'y (lås'tĭ), *a.* Durable; lasting. *Dial., U. S.*

lat. ✝ LATE. [LATH.]

lat. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

lat. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LET.

Lat., *or* **lat.** *Abbr.* Latin; lati[tude.]

L. A. T. *Abbr.* Linseed Association Terms; local apparent time

lata. ✝ LEWTY.

La Tâche' (lȧ täsh'). [F., lit., the task.] A kind of Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY.

La'tax (lā'tăks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάταξ a water quadruped, prob. a beaver.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sea otter.

latch, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *lachier,* var. of *lacier* to lace, F. *lacer.*] *Building.* To cover with interlaced work. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*

latch (lăch), *n.* [Cf. LETCH a bog.] Mud; mire. *Scot.*

latch, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. AS. *leccan* to moisten, wet, and E. LEACH, *v. t.*] To moisten; anoint. *Obs. & R.*

latch, *v. i.* [Cf. LATCH to catch, seize.] To alight. *Dial. Eng.*

latch bolt. A self-acting spring bolt with a beveled head.

latch'-draw'er, *n.* One who lifts the latch for an evil purpose; a thief. *Obs.*

latchesse. ✝ LACHES.

latch'et, latch'ett (lăch'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* The sapphire gurnard.

latch'ing, *n.* Mine surveying; dialing. *Local, Eng.*

latch'ing, *n.* *Naut.* An eye formed on the head rope of a bonnet, by which it is attached to the foot of a sail; — called also *latch* and *lasket;* — usually in *pl.*

latch needle. A knitting-machine needle the hook of which is closed by a latch.

latch'-pan', *n.* A dripping pan See LATCH, *v. t.,* 2. *Dial. Eng.*

lat'cy (lăt'sĭ). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of LETCH, a pond.

lat. dol. *Abbr. Pharm.* Lateri dolenti (L., to the painful side)

late. ✝ LET. [LAIT.]

late. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of

late, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lāt* manners, uproar, *læti* manner, sound, voice.] *Obs.* **a** Look or appearance; *pl.,* manner or behavior. **b** Sound; voice

late, *a.* [L. *latus.*] Broad. *Obs.*

la'te (lä'tĕ), *n.* [Tag. *lati* to grow any plant.] An abacá, or hemp, plantation. *Phil. I.*

la'te-at scin-til'lu-la for'san [L.] Perhaps a small spark (of life) may lie hid; — motto of the Royal Humane Society of England, a society for the rescue of drowning persons

lat'e-bra (lăt'ē-brȧ), *n.* [L., hiding place.] *Embryol.* The flask-shaped mass of white yolk extending from the cicatricula of a bird's egg to the center of the yellow yolk.

la-teb'ri-cole (lȧ-tĕb'rĭ-kōl), *a.* [L. *latebricola.*] *Zool* Living or hiding in holes.

lat'e-brous, *a* [L. *latebrosus,* fr. *latebra,* hiding place.] Full of holes to hide in. *Obs* [Poetic.]

lat'ed (lāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Belated.

late'ful, *a.* Late. *Obs.*

late'li-ness, *n.* State of being slow or recent. *Obs.*

late'ly, *a.* Late; recent. *Obs.*

late'most, *a.* [AS. *lætemest,* superl. of *læt.* See LATE, *a.*] Last. *Obs.*

laten. ✝ LATTEN.

laten. Obs. p. p. of LET.

Lat'en. ✝ LATIN.

la'tent-ly, *adv.* of LATENT.

la'tent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

later. ✝ LATTER. [LATE.]

lat'er (lāt'ẽr), *a., compar.* of

‖ **la'ter** (lā'tẽr), *n.; pl.* -TERES (lăt'ẽr-ēz). [L.] A brick or tile.

lat'er-a (lăt'ẽr-ȧ), *n., pl* of LATUS.

lat'er-ad (lăt'ẽr-ăd), *adv.* [L. *latus, lateris,* side + 1st *-ad.*] *Anat* Toward the side.

mobranchs, a pair of large veins running in the lateral body walls and opening in front either directly or indirectly into the ducts of Cuvier. — **lateral ventricle**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the internal cavity of each cerebral hemisphere (see BRAIN). In man it consists of a central part, or *body*, and three horns, or *cornua*: an *anterior* one, curving forward and outward; a *posterior* one, curving backward and inward; and a *middle* one, curving downward.

lat′er-al (lăt′ẽr-ăl), *n.* Anything having a lateral situation, growth, or extension; specif.: **a** In irrigation and sewer systems, a side ditch, canal, pipe, or conduit, as distinguished from a *main*. **b** *Elec.* An offset from a conduit system. **c** *Zoöl.* A lateral tooth or other lateral part. See LATERAL, *a.* **d** *Bot.* Any organ having a lateral situation, growth, or extension, as a branch or root.

lat′er-al′i-ty (lăt′ẽr-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being lateral, or sideways, or of having sides. *Rare.*
2. *Med.* Excess of development on one side.

lat′er-al-ize (lăt′ẽr-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To direct to, or localize on, one side, as in the lateral operation. — **lat′er-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

lat′er-al-ly, *adv.* By, to, or from, the side; sidewise.

Lat′er-an (-ăn), *n.* [L. *Lateranus.* Said to have been named from the *Laterani* family, who possessed a palace on or near the spot where the church now stands.] **1.** The church of St. John Lateran, which is the cathedral church of Rome and the highest in rank of all churches in the Catholic world. In this church several ecclesiastical councils, hence called *Lateran* councils, have been held.
2. The Palazzo del Laterano, adjoining the basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome, containing the museum of pagan and Christian antiquities named, after Pope Gregory XVI., the "Museum Gregorianum Lateranense." The present palace, dating from about 1586, replaces the ruins of one (destroyed by fire in 1308) in which the popes had resided since the time of Constantine.

lat′er-i- (lăt′ẽr-ĭ-). Combining form from Latin *latus, lateris*, meaning *side.* Cf. LATERO-.

lat′er-i-grade′ (-grād′), *a.* [*lateri-* + L. *gradi* to step.] *Zoöl.* Running sidewise, as crabs and certain spiders. — *n.* A laterigrade animal, as the spiders of the group **Lat′er-ig′ra-dæ** (-ĭg′rȧ-dē), which includes the crab spiders. They usually run sideways or backwards, and live in crevices or nests made by bringing together the edges of a leaf.

lat′er-ite (-īt), *n.* [L. *later* brick, tile.] *Petrog.* A porous reddish clay formed by decomposition of certain rocks in tropical regions, consisting mainly of hydrargillite, not of kaolin like ordinary clay; by extension, any surface soil formed in a similar way. — **lat′er-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*

lat′er-i′tious (-ĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *latericius*, fr. *later* a brick.] Like bricks; of the color of red bricks.
lateritious sediment, *Med.*, brick-dust deposit.

lat′er-o- (lăt′ẽr-ȯ-). Combining form from Latin *latus, lateris*, meaning *side*; — used in various technical terms; as: **lat′er-o-ab-dom′i-nal**, *a.* Of or pert. to the sides of the abdomen. — **lat′er-o-cau′dal**, *a. Zoöl.* Posterior and lateral; posterolateral. — **lat′er-o-cer′vi-cal**, *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the sides of the neck. — **lat′er-o-dor′sal**, *a.* Of or pert. to the sides of the back. — **lat′er-o-flex′ion**, *a.* A bending to one side. — **lat′er-o-fron′tal**, *a.* Anterolateral. — **lat′er-o-mar′gin-al**, *a.* Situated on the margin at the side. — **lat′er-o-nu′chal**, *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the sides of the nape. — **lat′er-o-pul′sion**, *n. Med.* A tendency to one side occurring in nervous disease, esp. in shaking palsy. — **lat′er-o-stig′ma-tal**, **lat′er-o-stig-mat′ic**, *a. Zoöl.* Situated on the sides (of an insect, esp. a larva) above the stigmata. — **lat′er-o-ver′sion**, *n.* A turning to one side.

La′tes (lā′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάτος a fish of the Nile.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large percoid food fishes, of which one species (*Lates niloticus*) inhabits the Nile.

la-tes′cence (lȧ-tĕs′ĕns), *n.* Fact, quality, or state of being latescent. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

la-tes′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *latescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *latescere* to be concealed, fr. *latere* to be hid.] Becoming concealed, hidden, or latent, as from view or knowledge; as, a *latescent* meaning. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

lat′est (lăt′ĕst), *a.* [A later superl. of *late*; cf. LAST, *a.*]
1. Last. *Archaic.*
2. Superlative of LATE.
Syn. — See LAST.
at latest, at the time named as the latest possible; at the last possible date or hour.

‖ **la′tex** (lā′tĕks), *n.* [L., a fluid.] **1.** A plasma or other watery fluid of the body. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* A milky, usually white, fluid found in certain specially differentiated cells (**laticiferous cells**) in some families of seed plants. It is prominent in the Asclepiadaceæ, or milkweed family, also in the Apocynaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Moraceæ, and Cichoriaceæ. The latex contains various gum resins, fats, wax, and often a complex mixture of other substances, frequently including poisonous compounds. Caoutchouc is its chief important commercial product. See CAOUTCHOUC, RESIN.

latex cell, l. tube, l. vessel. *Bot.* = LATICIFEROUS CELL.

lath (lȧth), *n.*; *pl.* LATHS (lȧthz). [ME. *laththe, latthe, latte*, AS. *lætt*; akin to D. *lat*, G. *latte*, OHG. *latta*; cf. W. *llath* a rod, staff, yard. Cf. LATTICE.] **1.** *Building.* Any of a number of thin narrow strips of wood, nailed to rafters, ceiling joists, or other framework of a building to make a groundwork or key for slates, tiles, plastering, etc., or in constructing light frameworks, as trellises, and the like. They are made in three thicknesses: **single lath**, the thinnest; **lath and half lath**, usually ¼ inch thick; and **double lath**, about ½ inch thick.
2. *Building.* **a** Expanded or otherwise perforated metal in sheets, stiffened wire cloth, or the like, used as a substitute for wooden laths in plastering. See EXPANDED METAL, *Illust.* **b** Any of the small angle irons to support the covering of an iron roof.
3. *Mining.* A board or plank, sharpened at one end like sheet piling, used in roofing levels or in protecting the sides of a shaft through a stratum of unstable earth.

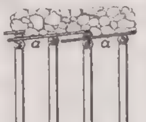

a, a Laths, 3.

4. Laths collectively, or lath work; as, it was lightly built with *lath* and plaster.
5. The bow, or bending, part of a crossbow. *Obs.*
lath and half lath. See LATH, *n.*, 1, above.

lath (lȧth), *v. t.*; LATHED (lȧthd); LATH′ING. To cover or line with laths.

lathe (lāth), *n.* [AS. *lǣð*; orig. uncert.] One of the administrative divisions (formerly 6, now 5) into which Kent, England, is divided, each containing several hundreds.

lathe, *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. dreje*lad* (*Oxf. E. D.*); perh. orig., a frame to hold something, and akin to E. *lade* to load.] **1.** *Mach.* A machine by which a piece of wood, metal, or other hard material is held and rotated while a cutting tool is being presented to it. The work is held between centers contained in a headstock and tailstock, or is secured to a faceplate chuck or to a mandrel attached to the live spindle. The tool is fulcrumed against a rest, in a hand-turning lathe, or is held in a slide rest which can be moved either by hand or automatically, as in the **engine lathe**, which traverses the slide rest by means of the lead screw as when set for screw cutting. In the **capstan, monitor**, or **turret lathe**, employed esp. for repetition work, a number of tools are fixed in a **capstan head, monitor**, or **turret**, a tool holder pivoted so as to revolve and present any of various tools to the work. In many automatic lathes and screw-cutting machines the motions of the work and turret are directed by a cam wheel, and the finished pieces of work are dropped out continuously at one end, while a bar from which the pieces are formed is fed in at the other. Cams and guides are employed in other special lathes, as in the **backing-off** or **relieving lathe**, a machine used esp. to give clearance to taps, having for this purpose a device to give the cutting tool such a transverse motion as to cause it to gradually deepen its cut. (See BLANCHARD LATHE, POLE LATHE, etc.) Lathes are used in turning, screw cutting, drilling, boring, chasing, engraving, polishing, slotting, etc.

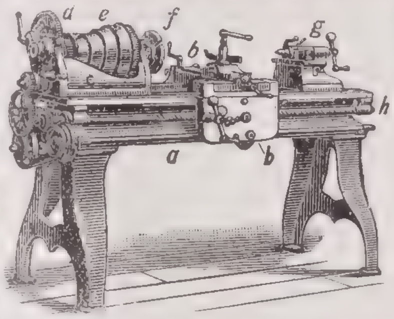

Engine Lathe. *a* Bed or Shears; *bb* Carriage, with Cutting Tool; *c* Headstock; *d* Back Gear; *e* Cone; *f* Face Plate; *g* Tailstock; *h* Feed Screw, or Lead Screw

2. A form of potter's wheel.

lathe, *v. t.*; LATHED (lāthd); LATH′ING (lāth′ĭng). To cut, or shape, with a lathe.

lathe, *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *lad*, G. *lade.*] The movable swing frame of a loom, carrying the reed for separating the warp threads and beating up the weft; — called also *lay* and *batten.*

lath′er (lăth′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *lēaðor* washing soda; akin to Icel. *lauðr*, L. *lavare* to wash, Gr. λούειν, and prob. to E. *lye.* Cf. LAVE, LYE.] **1.** Foam or froth made by soap agitated with water.
2. Foam from profuse sweating, as of a horse.
3. Act or process of lathering.

lath′er, *v. t.*; LATH′ERED (-ẽrd); LATH′ER-ING. [Cf. AS. *lēðrian* to lather, anoint. See LATHER, *n.*] **1.** To spread over with lather; as, to *lather* the face. *Smollett.*
2. To beat severely, as with a strap; to flog. *Colloq.*

lath′er, *v. i.* **1.** To form lather, or a froth like lather; to accumulate foam from profuse sweating, as a horse.
2. To beat; thrash; strike. *Colloq.*

lath′ing (lȧth′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LATH, to cover with laths; specif.: *vb. n.* Act or process of placing laths so as to form a foundation for plaster, tiling, etc.; laths, collectively; lath work. See LATH, *n.*, 1.

lathing hammer *or* **hatchet.** A hammer having a hatchet blade, used to trim and nail laths. See HATCHET, *Illust.*

lath nail. A form of slender nail for fastening laths.

lath′y (lȧth′ĭ), *a.* Like a lath; long and slender; thin.
A *lathy* horse, all legs and length. *R. Browning.*

lath′y-rism (lăth′ĭ-rĭz′m), *n.* [From LATHYRUS.] *Med.* A morbid condition produced by the use as food of the seeds of certain species of *Lathyrus*, and characterized by paraplegia with tremor. — **la-thyr′ic** (lȧ-thĭr′ĭk), *a.*

Lath′y-rus (lăth′ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάθυρος a kind of pulse.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of fabaceous plants, including many varieties of pea, but differing from *Pisum*, the garden pea, in having the style not sulcate. They have paripinnate leaves terminated by tendrils, and axillary, often large and showy, flowers. The sweet pea is *L. odoratus*; the everlasting pea is *L. latifolius.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See PEA, SWEET PEA, BEACH PEA.

La′ti-an (lā′shĭ-ăn; -shăn; 7), *a.* Belonging, or relating, to Latium, a country of ancient Italy; Latin. See LATIN.

lat′i-cif′er-ous (lăt′ĭ-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *latex, laticis*, a liquid + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Containing latex. — **laticiferous cell, tube**, *or* **vessel**, one of the peculiar thin-walled cells containing latex in certain families of seed plants. They are remarkable for the great length and branching development which they attain.

lat′i-clave (lăt′ĭ-klāv), *n.* [L. *laticlavus, laticlavium*; *latus* broad + *clavus* nail, a purple stripe on the tunica: cf. F. *laticlave.*] *Rom. Antiq.* One of two broad stripes of purple on the fore part of the tunic, or both together considered as a badge, worn by senators and others of high rank as an emblem of office. Cf. ANGUSTICLAVE.

lat′i-fun′di-um (-fŭn′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *latus* broad + *fundus* estate.] A large landed estate; as, the *latifundia* of ancient Romans. — **lat′i-fun′di-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Lat′in (lăt′ĭn), *a.* [L. *Latinus* belonging to Latium, Latin, fr. *Latium* a country of Italy, in which Rome was situated: cf. F. *latin.* Cf. LADIN, LATEEN.] **1.** Of or pert. to Latium or the Latins, a people of Latium; as, the *Latin* language.
2. Of, pertaining to, or composed in, the language used by the Romans or Latins; as, a *Latin* grammar; a *Latin* composition or idiom.
3. Designating, or belonging to, the Roman Catholic Church, its rites, priests, members, etc., esp. as opposed to the Greek Church; as, the *Latin* fathers.
4. Designating the peoples, nationalities, or countries, such as the French, Italian, Spanish, etc., whose languages are descended from the Latin and whose culture is most directly derived from that of ancient Rome; of or pertaining to such peoples; as, *Latin* civilization; *Latin* sentiment; the *Latin* races of South America.
5. *Eng. Law.* Designating the common-law side of Chancery (which see, def. 2).

Latin alphabet. See LATIN, *n.*, 1. — **L. American**, a citizen of any American nation in which the official or chief language is Romance; often, specif., a citizen of such a nation descended from Europeans of Romance speech. — **L. cross.** See CROSS, *Illust.* — **L. kingdom**, the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem under French or Latin kings from 1099 to 1187. — **L. Monetary Union**, *or* **L. Union**, a union formed in 1865 by France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland (Greece joined in 1868) for the uniform regulation of their coinage. Nominally on a double standard, the agreement having provided for the unlimited coinage of gold and five-franc silver pieces of full legal-tender value at the ratio of 15½ to 1, the Union really had a limping standard (*étalon boiteux*) after 1873, when it so limited silver coinage as virtually to adopt the single gold standard. France ceased silver coinage in 1876, Belgium and Switzerland having already done so; and the Union now has the gold standard. — **L. right**, *Rom. Law*, the jus Latii. — **L. square**, *Math.*, the problem of filling all the n^2 compartments of a lattice of n columns and n rows with n different elements, no element occurring twice in the same column or same row. It is solved by the method of differential operators. — **L. versions** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Lat′in (lăt′ĭn), *n.* **1.** The language of ancient Latium and of Rome, and until the 17th century practically the universal language of learning and diplomacy throughout western Europe. Latin, with the Romance languages developed from it, is the chief member of the Italic subfamily, intermediate between the Hellenic and Celtic subfamilies, of the Indo-European languages (which see). Its history comprises an archaic period, previous to the middle of the 3d century B. C., represented by a few inscriptions; and a literary period, often divided into developmental stages as follows: the *ante-classical*, from 240 to 80 B. C., which includes the writings of Plautus and Terence; the *classical*, comprising, (1) the *golden age*, from 80 B. C. to 14 A. D., during which Cicero, Cæsar, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Sallust, Catullus, Livy, and others, brought the language to its finest and most characteristic expression, (2) the *silver age*, from 14 to 180 A. D., in which Tacitus, Martial, Juvenal, the two Plinys, and others wrote; and the *post-classical*, marked by the spread of Latin throughout the world as the language of learning and statecraft and by decay of its classical purity and style, the language only occasionally, as in the Italian Renaissance, again approaching Ciceronian elegance. In its inflections Latin is less complex than Greek, and it also lacks the euphony, variety, grace, and subtle suggestion of Greek. The classical Latins themselves, however, deemed it of greater stateliness and power, and centuries of usage in legal, philosophical, and scientific terminologies have shown its admirable precision and compactness. The **Latin**, or **Roman, alphabet**, originally of 21 letters, was developed from that of the Chalcidian Greek colonies in Italy. About 50 B. C. two letters (Y, Z) were added, but used only in foreign (chiefly Greek) words. I served both as vowel (i) and consonant (j), as did V (u, v); otherwise, excepting W, which the Romans lacked, the alphabet was the same as the English, which is descended from it. The Romans regularly used only capitals, which were gradually replaced, except in headings, titles, etc., by uncials, and these again by minuscules, the small letters familiar to us not coming into general use until about the close of the 8th century A. D. Cf. ROMANCE LANGUAGES.
2. a One of the people of ancient Latium, who formed a part of the Itali. See ITALIAN, *n.*, 1. **b** *Rom. Hist.* One of those having the jus Latii (which see); also, one of the

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lat′er-a′lis (-ā′lĭs), *n.* [L.] *Zoöl.* Short for NERVUS LATERALIS.
la′ter-an (lā′trŭn). Scot. var. of LECTERN.
Lateran Councils. See COUNCIL, *Table.*
lateratour. † LITERATURE.
latere. † LATTER.
latered. † LATREDE. [LATER, *n.*]
‖ **la′te-res** (lăt′ẽr-ēz), *n.*; *pl.* of
lat′er-i-cum′bent, *a.* [*lateri-* + *cumbent.*] Lying on the side.
lat′er-i-flex′ion, *n.* [*lateri-* + *flexion*; cf. F. *latériflexion.*] Lateral curvature.
lat′er-i-flo′ral, **lat′er-i-flo′rous**, *a.* [*lateri-* + *floral, -florous.*] *Bot.* Having lateral flowers. *R.*
lat′er-i-fo′li-ous, *a.* [*lateri-* + *folius.*] *Bot.* Axillary. *Rare.*
lat′er-i-nerved′ (lăt′ẽr-ĭ-nûrvd′), *a.* [*lateri-* + *nerved.*] *Bot.* Having lateral veins
lat′er-i-typ′y (-tĭp′ĭ), *n.* [See LATERI-; -TYPE.] *Zoöl.* Bilateral symmetry. *Rare.* — **lat′er-i-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*
lat′er-i-ver′sion, *n.* [*lateri-* + *version.*] A turning, bending, or deviation, to one side.
lat′er-math. † LATTERMATH.
lat′er-more, *a.* Later; secondary. *Obs.*
Lat′er-na′ri-a (lăt′ẽr-nā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL.; L. *laterna*, var. of *lanterna*, lantern + *-aria.*] *Zoöl.* See LANTERN FLY.
late′some (lāt′sŭm), *a.* [AS. *lætsum.* See LATE, *a.*; 1st -SOME.] Slow; tardy. — **late′some-ness**, *n.* Both *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **la′tet an′guis in her′ba.** [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, III. 93).
late′wake′. Scot. & dial. Eng. corrupt. of LICHWAKE.
late′ward, *a. & adv.* Late; backward. *Obs.*
late′ward-ly, *a. & adv.* Lateward; lately. *Obs.* [Lately.]
late′while′, **late′whiles′**, *adv.*
lath. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOATH, LOATHE.
lath brick. A long, slender brick, used esp. in making the floor on which malt is placed in the drying kiln.
lathe. † LOATH, LOATHE.
lathe (*dial.* lāth). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEATH.
lathe (lāth), *n.* [ME. *lathe*; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel *hlaða* a storehouse, barn, akin to Sw. *lada*, Dan. *lade*, G *lade* a chest, and to E. *lade*, v. See LADE to load.] A granary; a barn. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
lathe, *v. t.* [AS. *laðian.*] To invite. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lathe bearer. A lathe dog or carrier. [lathe.]
lathe′-bore′, *v. t.* To bore in a
lathe cheeks *or* **shears.** The sides of a lathe bed.
lathe chuck. See 5th CHUCK, 4.
la-thee′ (lȧ-tē′), *n.* Also **la-thi′** (-tē′). [Hind. *lathī.*] A heavy stick, often of bamboo bound with iron. *Anglo-Indian.*
lathely. † LAIDLY. [lath. *R.*]
lath′en (lȧth′'n), *a.* Made of
lath′er (lȧth′ẽr). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of LADDER.
lath′er. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LEATHER.
lath′er (lȧth′ẽr), *n.* One who places laths for the plaster.
lathe race. Var. of LAY RACE.
lath′erd. Lathered. *Ref. Sp.*
lathe′reeve′, **lath′reeve′**, *n.* Formerly, in Kent, England, the head officer of a lathe.
lath′er-er, *n.* One who lathers.
lath′er-in, **lath′er-on.** Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. for LADRONE.
lath′er-y (lăth′ẽr-), *a.* Covered with or as with lather; like lather in consistency; frothy.
lathes′man (lāths′măn), *n.* A workman who operates a lathe.
lathe work. See ROSE ENGINE.
lath′ie (lȧth′ĭ), *n* Laddie. *Scot.*
lath′ing (lāth′ĭng), *n.* [From LATHE to invite.] An invitation; a calling; an urging. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Lath-ræ′a (lăth-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λαθραῖος secret, hidden.] *Bot* A small genus of Old World orobanchaceous parasitic and often carnivorous plants. *L. squamaria* is the toothwort.
Lath′ri-di′i-dæ (lăth′rĭ-dī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λαθρίδιος secret + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive and widely distributed family of very small clavicorn beetles, having three-jointed tarsi and elytra which usually completely cover the abdomen. They are thought to live mostly on fungoid matter, but some species inhabit ants' nests. — **lath-rid′i-id** (lăth-rĭd′ĭ-ĭd), *n.* — **lath-rid′i-oid** (-oid), *a.*
laththe. † LATH. [Lathing.]
lath′work′ (lȧth′wûrk′), *n.*
La′ti-al (lā′shĭ-ăl), *a.* Latian. *Obs.* — **La′ti-al′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
la-tib′u-lize (lȧ-tĭb′ū-līz), *v. i.* [L. *latibulum* hiding place, fr. *latere* lie hid.] To hibernate. *R.*
‖ **la-tib′u-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] A hiding place.
lat′i-cos′tate (lăt′ĭ-kŏs′tāt), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + E. *costate.*] Broad-ribbed.
lat′i-den′tate (-dĕn′tāt), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + E. *dentate.*] Broad-toothed.
lat′i-fo′li-ate (-fō′lĭ-āt), **lat′i-fo′li-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *latifolius*; *latus* broad + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having broad leaves. *Rare.*
‖ **la′ti-go** (lä′tē-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (*Sp.* -gōs). [Sp. *látigo.*] A long strap attached to the saddletree to tighten and fasten the cinch; — called also *latigo strap.* *Western U. S. & Sp. Amer.*
La-til′i-dæ (lȧ-tĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Latilus*, fr. L. *latus* broad.] *Zoöl.* A small family of marine acanthopterygian fishes having an elongated body, long dorsal and anal fins, and thoracic or subjugular ventral fins. It includes the tilefish and blanquillos.
lat′i-mer, *n.* [OF. *latinier, latimier*, prop., one knowing Latin.] An interpreter. *Obs.*

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class of manumitted slaves (the **Latini Juniani**) whose manumission failed to comply with all the requisites for Roman citizenship, but who by the **Lex Junia Norbana** were placed on the same footing as the Latins proper.

3. a A citizen or inhabitant of western Europe; — so called at the time of the Crusades in contrast to the Greeks. *Now Chiefly Historical.* **b** A member of the Latin, or Roman, Church. **c** A Latin author. *Obs.* **d** A school exercise in Latin; a translation into Latin. *Obs.*

Lat′in (lăt′ĭn), *v. t.*; LAT′INED (-ĭnd); LAT′IN-ING. To turn or render into Latin; to interlard with Latin; with *it*, to write or speak Latin.

La-tin′i-an (lȧ-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, Latin and a number of kindred dialects forming a branch of the Italic languages.

Lat′in-ism (lăt′ĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to Latin; also, a mode of speech in another language, as English, formed on a Latin model.

☞ The term is also sometimes used by Biblical scholars to designate a Latin word in Greek letters, or the Latin sense of a Greek word in the Greek Testament.

2. A Latin mode of thought or feeling. *Rare.*

Lat′in-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *latiniste.*] One skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar. "He left school a good *Latinist.*" *Macaulay.*

Lat′in-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to Latinism;
Lat′in-is′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } in the Latin style or idiom. "*Latinistic* words." *Fitzed. Hall.*

La-tin′i-ty (lȧ-tĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *latinitas*: cf. F. *latinité.*] **1.** The use of the Latin tongue, style, or idiom; style in writing or speaking Latin. "His elegant *Latinity.*" *Motley.*

2. The status or right of a person having the jus Latii.

Lat′in-i-za′tion (lăt′ĭn-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* The act, process, or result, of Latinizing, as a word, language, or country.

The Germanization of Britain went far deeper than the *Latinization* of France. *M. Arnold.*

Lat′in-ize (lăt′ĭn-īz), *v. t.*; LAT′IN-IZED (-īzd); LAT′IN-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [L. *latinizare*: cf. F. *latiniser.*] **1.** To translate into Latin; to give Latin terminations or forms to, as to foreign words, in writing Latin; rarely, to print, or write, in Latin letters.

2. To bring under the power or influence of the Romans or Latins; to affect with the usages of the Latins, especially in speech. "*Latinized* races." *Lowell.*

3. To make like the Roman Catholic Church or diffuse Roman Catholic ideas in; as, to *Latinize* the Church of England.

Lat′in-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To use Latinisms.

2. To come under the influence of the Romans, or of the Roman Catholic Church.

lat′i-ros′tral (lăt′ĭ-rŏs′trăl), **lat′i-ros′trate** (lăt′ĭ-rŏs′trāt), *a.* [See LATIROSTRES.] *Zoöl.* Having a broad beak.

Lat′i-ros′tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *latus* broad + *rostrum* beak.] A group of birds usually including only the swallows.

la-tis′si-mus dor′si (lȧ-tĭs′ĭ-mŭs dôr′sī). [NL., lit., the broadest (muscle) of the back.] *Anat.* A broad, flat superficial muscle of the lower part of the back. In man it arises from the spinous processes of the six inferior dorsal vertebræ, the lumbar fascia, the iliac crest, and the three or four lower ribs. Its fibers converge, and it is inserted by a short, thick tendon into the bicipital groove of the humerus. It draws the arm backward and downward and rotates it inward.

la′tite (lā′tīt), *n.* [From *Latium*, Italy, where its occurrence was first described.] Lava or volcanic rock intermediate between andesite and trachyte; trachyandesite.

lat′i-tude (lăt′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *latitudo* breadth, fr. *latus* broad, wide, for older *stlatus*: cf. F. *latitude.*] **1.** Extent or distance from side to side; breadth; width. *Obs. or R.*

Provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Extent; amplitude; scope; range; esp., extent of signification, application, etc. *Rare.*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude. Locke.*

3. Freedom from confinement or narrow limits; independence of action, thought, opinion, etc.; as, great *latitude* is allowed an admiral at sea.

4. Deviation from a standard; laxity; looseness of morals or conduct. *Obs.*

5. *Geog.* Angular distance measured on a meridian; now, distance, north or south, from the equator. The length of a degree of latitude varies somewhat on different parts of a meridian, on account of the flattened figure of the earth, being 68.704 statute miles at the equator, and 69.407 at the poles.

6. A region or locality as marked by its latitude; — often in *pl.*; as, cold *latitudes*; corn will grow in these *latitudes.*

7. *Astron.* More fully, **celestial latitude**. Angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic.

lat′i-tu′di-nal (lăt′ĭ-tū′dĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to latitude, esp. geographical latitude; in the direction of latitude. — **lat′i-tu′di-nal-ly**, *adv.*

lat′i-tu′di-na′ri-an (lăt′ĭ-tū′dĭ-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [Cf. F. *latitudinaire.*] **1.** Indifferent, or opposed, to a strict application of any particular standard, or norm, of belief or opinion, esp. in matters of religion; hence, deviating more or less widely from such standard; tolerant of variations in opinion or doctrine; as, *latitudinarian* divines; *latitudinarian* theology.

Latitudinarian sentiments upon religious subjects. *Allibone.*

2. Lax in moral principles or conduct. *Rare.*

lat′i-tu′di-na′ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who is broad and liberal, or not restrained by precise settled limits, in his standards of belief and conduct; one who indulges freedom in thinking, esp. in religious matters, and who cares little about mere forms of creed, worship, or church government.

2. *Eng. Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of those members of the Church of England, in the latter part of the 17th century, who advocated toleration of opinions as to authority, government, and doctrine varying from those then generally received in that church, as being matters of minor importance.

They were called "men of latitude;" and upon this, men of narrow thoughts fastened upon them the name of *latitudinarians.* *Bp. Burnet.*

b Later, one of the Broad Church party in the Church of England.

lat′i-tu′di-na′ri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A latitudinarian system or condition; latitudinarian beliefs, doctrines, or attitude; liberality of opinion, esp. in religious matters.

Fierce sectarianism bred fierce *latitudinarianism. DeQuincey.*

lat′i-tu′di-nous (-tū′dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Having latitude, or breadth; having latitude of thought or interpretation.

la-tri′a (lȧ-trī′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λατρεία, fr. λατρεύειν to serve.] In the Roman Catholic Church, the highest kind of worship, or that paid to God only; — distinguished from *dulia*, or the inferior worship paid to saints, and from *hyperdulia*, or the worship paid to the Virgin Mary. — **la-tri′al** (-ăl), *a.* *Obs.* — **la-tri′an** (-ăn), *a.* *Obs.*

la-trine′ (lȧ-trēn′), *n.* [L. *latrina*: cf. F. *latrines.*] A privy, esp. in a camp, hospital, or the like.

lat′ro-cin′i-um (lăt′rō-sĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See LARCENY.] **1.** *Roman Law.* Highway robbery; brigandage.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The heretical council held at Ephesus, A. D. 449; — a name given to it, first by Leo the Great in 451, because of its disorderly and irregular proceedings. It declared in favor of the doctrine of one nature in Christ. Called also *Robber Synod.*

-latry. [Gr. -λατρεία (as in εἰδωλολατρεία idolatry), fr. λατρεία service.] A suffix denoting *worship of*; as in angel*olatry*, bibli*olatry*.

lat′ten (lăt′ĕn), *n.* [ME. *latoun, laton*, OF. *laton*, F. *laiton.*] **1.** A kind of brass or brasslike alloy hammered into thin sheets, formerly much used for church utensils, as candlesticks, crosses, etc.; — called also **black latten** *or* **latten brass**. "A cross of *latoun* full of stones." *Chaucer.*

2. Sheet tin; iron plate, covered with tin (called **white latten**); also, any metal in thin sheets; as, gold *latten.* Specif., *pl.*: Metal sheets between $\frac{1}{64}$ and a little less than $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch in thickness; trebles. Sheets thinner than this are called **extra lattens**.

lat′ter (lăt′ẽr), *a.* [ME. *later, lætter* (AS. *lætra*), compar. of *lat* late. See LATE; cf. LATER (a more recent formation).] **1.** Slower. *Obs.*

2. Being more recent or more advanced in time; coming or happening after something else; later; now usually, specif., being, or belonging or pertaining to, the end of a period of time; as, the *latter* part of the week.

3. Of two things, being the one mentioned second; — opposed to *former.*

The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *I. Watts.*

4. Last; latest; final. "My *latter* gasp." *Shak.* *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. in "latter days."

latter end, the end of life; death. — **l. Lammas**, a day that will never come, there being only one Lammas. — **l. Mary day**, one of the festivals of the Virgin Mary, later than the Annunciation, as the Nativity, Sept. 8, or the Assumption, Aug. 15. *Obs.* — **L. Prophets**. See OLD TESTAMENT. — **l. spring**, the last part of the spring of the year. *Obs.* *Shak.*

lat′ter-day′, *a.* Belonging to present times or those recent by comparison.

Latter-day Saint, a Mormon. See MORMON.

lat′ter-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* Lately; of late; recently; at a later, as distinguished from a former, period.

Latterly I find myself getting weary. *Hawthorne.*

lat′tice (lăt′ĭs), *n.* [ME. *latis*, F. *lattis* lathwork, fr. *latte* lath, of G. origin. Cf. 1st LATH.] **1.** A kind of framework or structure of wood or metal, made by crossing laths or other thin strips so as to form a network; as, the *lattice* of a window; — called also *latticework*; hence, any window, door, gate, or the like, having a lattice.

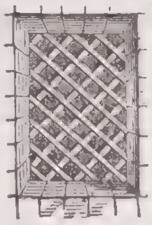

Lattice, 1.

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice. Judg.* v. 28.

2. A lattice (in sense 1) or an imitation of a lattice, usually painted red, used as the sign of an alehouse or inn, as was formerly common. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. A representation or semblance of a lattice; as: **a** *Her.* The representation of a lattice used as a bearing, the bands being vertical and horizontal. **b** *Math.* A rectangle cut up into (equal) small rectangles by parallels to the sides.

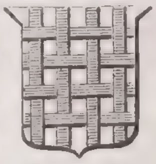

Lattice, Her.

lat′tice (lăt′ĭs), *v. t.*; LAT′TICED (-ĭst); LAT′TIC-ING (-ĭ-sĭng). **1.** To make a lattice of; to give the appearance of a lattice to; as, to *lattice* timber.

Dim, leaf-*latticed* windows of the grove. *Longfellow.*

2. To close or inclose, as an opening, with latticework; to furnish with a lattice; as, to *lattice* a window; — often with *up*.

Therein it seemeth he [Alexander] hath *latticed* up Cæsar. *Sir T. North.*

lattice bridge. A bridge supported by lattice girders, or lattice trusses.

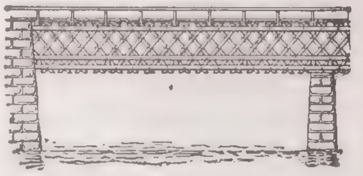

Lattice Bridge.

lat′ticed (lăt′ĭst), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a lattice or latticework.

2. Marked or arranged so as to represent or suggest a lattice; specif., clathrate or cancellate, as a leaf.

latticed cell, *Bot.*, a sieve tube.

lattice girder *or* **truss**. One with top and bottom flanges connected by a latticework web. See TRUSS, *n.*, 7, *Illust.*

lattice plant, *or* **lattice-leaf**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Aponogeton*; — so called from the leaves, in which the parenchyma between the veins is wanting. See APONOGETON.

lat′tice-work′ (lăt′ĭs-wûrk′), *n.* A lattice, or work made of lattices; lattices collectively.

lat′tic-ing (lăt′ĭ-sĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making a lattice, or of fitting a lattice.

2. A lattice; latticework; as, the *latticing* of a lattice girder. In a compound strut or girder, formed of two channel bars or the like, connected by short diagonal bracing bars forming a triangulation but not crossing, the bracing bars, while often called *latticing*, are more strictly *lacing*. See GIRDER, *Illust.*, HALF-LATTICE GIRDER.

lat′ti-ci′nio (lät′tē-chē′nyō), *n.* [It., lit., a food prepared from milk, fr. L. *lacticinium*, fr. *lac, lactis*, milk.] A kind of glass or glassware containing milk-white canes or threads. It is principally made in Murano near Venice.

la′tus (lā′tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LATERA (lăt′ẽ-rȧ). [L.] Side. — ‖ **la′tus rec′tum** (rĕk′tŭm) [L., the right side], *Conic Sections*, the intercept made by a conic on the chord through a focus parallel to a directrix; the parameter of the principal axis. See FOCUS, PARAMETER. — ‖ **l. trans-ver′sum** (trăns-vûr′sŭm) [L., the transverse side], *Math.*, in conics, the transverse diameter. *Obs.*

laud (lôd), *n.* [L. *laus, laudis*: cf. F. *laude.* See LAUD, *v. t.*] **1.** High commendation; praise; exaltation. "*Laud* be to God." *Shak.*

So do well and thou shalt have *laud* of the same. *Tyndale.*

2. *pl. Eccl.* In the Roman Catholic Church and with some Anglicans, a religious service used as a monastic or devotional office and constituting with matins the first of the canonical hours. It usually comes at daybreak. So called from the repeated ascriptions of praise to God in the psalms used, which always end with Psalms cxlviii.–cl. sung as one and technically called *laudes.*

3. An ascription or hymn of praise to God.

4. A song in praise of any one.

5. A cause or subject for praise. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

laud, *v. t.*; LAUD′ED; LAUD′ING. [L. *laudare*, fr. *laus, laudis*, praise. Cf. ALLOW.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate; to extol.

With all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

laud′a-bil′i-ty (lôd′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *laudabilitas.*] Quality of being laudable; praiseworthiness.

laud′a-ble (lôd′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *laudabilis*: cf. OF. *laudable.* See LAUD, *v. t.*] **1.** Worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy; commendable; as, *laudable* motives; *laudable* actions; *laudable* ambition.

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lat′in. † LATTEN.
latin. Obs. p. p. of LET.
Lat′in-ate, *a.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, Latin. *Rare.*
‖ **La′ti-ne dic′tum** (lăt′ĭ-nē). [L.] Spoken in Latin.
Lat′in-er, *n.* [From LATIN.] **1.** A Latin scholar; a Latinist. *Colloq.* **2.** [*l. c.*] [ME. *latymere*, OF. *latinier.* See LATIMER.] An interpreter; a latimer. *Obs. & R.*
Lat′in-esque′, *a.* See -ESQUE.
La-tin′ic, *a.* Latin.
latinier, *n.* [See LATINER, 2.] An interpreter. *Obs.*
La-tin′i-form, *a.* Latin in form; Latinized.
‖ **La-ti′ni Ju′ni-a′ni** (lȧ-tī′nī jōō′nĭ-ā′nī). [L.] See LATIN, *n.*, 2 **b**.
La-tin′i-sa′tor, *n.* Latinist. *Obs.*
La-tin′i-tas′ter (lȧ-tĭn′ĭ-tăs′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. POETASTER.] One who has a smattering of Latin.
Lat′in-iz′er (lăt′ĭn-īz′ẽr), *n.* **a** One who Latinizes. **b** A Latinist. [Latin.]
Lat′in-less, *a.* Ignorant of
Lat′in-ly, *adv.* In the Latin language; in correct Latin. *Obs.*
La-ti′nus (lȧ-tī′nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* King of Latium, father of Lavinia.
la′tion (lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *latio*, fr. *latus* borne. See TOLERATE.] A moving; translation. *Obs. or Astrol.*
lat′i-pen′nate (lăt′ĭ-pĕn′āt), **lat′i-pen′nine** (-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + *penna* wing.] *Zoöl.* Broad-winged.
lat′i-plan′tar (-plăn′tȧr), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + *planta* sole of the foot.] Having the hinder part of the tarsus rounded, as certain birds: — opposed to *acutiplantar*. [Latirostral. *R.*]
lat′i-ros′trous (-rŏs′trŭs), *a.*
La-ti′rus (lȧ-tī′rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάθυρος a sort of plant.] *Zoöl.* A genus of rachiglossate gastropods of the family Fasciolariidæ, having a somewhat fusiform shell with a costate spire and oblong aperture whose columellar border has two or three oblique folds.
latis. † LATTICE.
lat′i-sep′tate (lăt′ĭ-sĕp′tāt), *or* **lat′i-sept** (-sĕpt), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + E. *septate.*] *Bot.* Having a broad dissepiment: — said of certain siliques. [late.]
lat′ish (lāt′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat
lat′i-ster′nal (lăt′ĭ-stûr′năl), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + E. *sternal.*] Having a broad sternum.
lat′i-tan-cy (lăt′ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [See LATITANT.] State of being latitant. *Rare.*
lat′i-tant (lăt′ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *latitans*, p. pr. of *latitare* to lie hid, to lurk, v. intens. fr. *latere* to be hid.] Lying hid; concealed; latent; hibernating. *R.* — *n.* One in hiding. *R.*
lat′i-tat (-tăt), *n.* [L., he lies hid.] *O. Eng. Law.* A writ based on presumption that the person summoned was hiding.
lat′i-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *latitare.*] To lurk. *Obs.* — **lat′i-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
lat′i-tu′di-na-ry (lăt′ĭ-tū′dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Latitudinarian.
lat′i-tu′di-nism, *n.* Latitudinarianism. *Obs.* [= JUS LATII.]
‖ **La′ti-um** (lā′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.]
latli. † LOATHLY.
lat-mar′ (lăt-mär′), *n.* [Panjabi *lat mār.*] One who has raised embankments to irrigate lands for cultivation, thereby acquiring an inheritable estate in the lands cultivated. *India.*
Lat′mi-an (lăt′mĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Latmus (Gr. Λάτμος), a mountain in ancient Caria, made in mythology the scene of the story of Selene, or Luna (the moon), and Endymion (which see).
lat′o-my (lăt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. λατομία; λᾶας, λᾶς, stone + -τομία cutting. See -TOMY.] A stone quarry. *Obs.*
laton. † LATTEN.
La-to′na (lȧ-tō′nȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* Leto. — **La-to′ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *a.*
latony. † LITANY. [*Obs. Scot.*]
latour, *n.* [L. *lator.*] A carrier.
La′tour′ (lȧ′tōōr′), *n.* A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*
la′tra-bil′i-ty (lā′trȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *latrabilis* barking.] Faculty of barking. *Obs.*
la′trant (lā′trănt), *a.* [L. *latrans*, p. pr. of *latrare.* See LATRATE.] Barking; — chiefly used fig. [barking.]
la-tra′tion (lȧ-trā′shŭn), *n.* A
la-tra′tor, *n.* [L.] One that barks, as a dog or a scoffer. *Obs.*
latrede, *a.* [AS. *lætræde.* See LATE, *a.*; REDE.] Inclined to tardiness; dilatory. *Obs.*
la-treu′tic (lȧ-trōō′tĭk), **la-treu′ti-cal** (-kăl), *a.* [Gr. λατρευτικός, fr. λατρεύειν to serve, to worship.] Of or pertaining to latria. *Rare.*
la′tri-al-ly, *adv.* In the way of latria. *Obs.*
Lat′ri-di′i-dæ (lăt′rĭ-dī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = LATHRIDIIDÆ.
la-trobe′ (lȧ-trōb′), *n.* [After J. H. B. *Latrobe*, its inventor.] = BALTIMORE HEATER.
la-trob′ite (lȧ-trōb′īt), *n.* [After Rev. C. I. *Latrobe.*] *Min.* A pink variety of anorthite.
la-troc′i-nate, *v. i.* [L. *latrocinatus*, p. p.] To rob; to thieve. *Obs.* — **la-troc′i-na′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
lat′ro-cin′y, *n.* [L. *latrocinium.* Cf. LARCENY.] Highway robbery; brigandage or plundering; also, a robber band. *Obs.*
Lat′ro-dec′tus (lăt′rō-dĕk′tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiders which includes several very venomous species, as the katipo and malmignatte. [TERN.]
la′tron. Obs. Scot. var. of LEC-
la′tron, *n.* [L. *latro, latronis*, hireling.] A brigand; robber; plunderer. — **la′tron-age**, *n.* Both *Obs. or R.*
latschipe, *n.* [See LATE, *a.*; -SHIP.] Lateness; slowness. *Obs.*
latst. † LAST.
latt, latte. † LATH, strip of wood.
lat′tace. † LATTICE.
lat-teen′. Var. of LATEEN.
lat′ten-er, *n.* One who makes, or works in, latten.
lat′ter, *adv.* More slowly; later. *Obs.*
lat′ter-kin, *n.* = LADKIN.
lat′ter-math, *n.* [Cf. AFTERMATH.] Aftermath. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lat′ter-most, *a.* Last; hindmost.
lat′ter-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*
lat′tew, lat′tow, *n.* [AS. *lādtēow, lādþēow*; *lād* a way, carrying + *þēow* servant.] Leader. *Obs.*
latthe. † LATH.
lattice beam *or* **frame**. = LATTICE GIRDER.
lattice moss. A moss of the genus *Cinclidotus.* A perforated membrane attaches the peristome to the columella.
lattice point. *Math.* Any corner (not in either coördinate axis) in a system of unit squares formed by dividing the plane by equidistant parallels to the *x* and *y* axes.
lattice stitch. *Embroidery.* A kind of stitch made with opposite diagonal interlacing lines.
lat′tice-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
lat′tin. Var. of LATTEN.
La-tu′sim (lȧ-tū′sĭm). *D. Bib.*
latys. † LATTICE.
lau. † LAW, LOW.
la-uan′ (lä-wän′), *n.* [Tag. *lauaan.*] A tall dipterocarpaceous tree (*Anisoptera thurifera*) of the Philippine Islands; also, its soft light-colored wood, used for canoes. The tree yields a white strong-scented resin, used as incense and in varnish.
lau′ban-ite (lô′băn-īt), *n.* [From *Lauban*, Silesia.] *Min.* A snow-white hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $Ca_2Al_2Si_5O_{15}\cdot 6H_2O$, resembling stilbite. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 2.23.
laubour. † LABOR.
lauch (läĸ). Scot. var. of LAUGH, LAW.
lauch. † LAIGH, LATCH, LAW, LOW.
lauchtane, *a.* [Gael. *lachdan, lachdun.*] Dull in color; swarthy. *Obs. Scot.*
lauch′ter. † LAUGHTER.
laud, *n.* [LL. *laudum.*] Judgment. *Obs.*
laud′a-bl. Laudable. *Ref. Sp.*
laud′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
laud′a-bly (lôd′ȧ-blĭ), *adv.* of LAUDABLE. See -LY.
lau-dan′i-dine (lô-dăn′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. *Chem.* A crystalline opium alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{25}O_4N$, isomeric with, and resembling, laudanine.

2. Satisfactory; good. *Obs.*, exc.: *Med.* Healthy; not noxious; as, *laudable* pus.

lau′da-nine (lô′dȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [From LAUDANUM.] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{25}O_4N$, obtained from opium. It melts at 166° C.

lau′da-num (lô′dȧ-nŭm; lŏd′'n-ŭm; 277), *n.* [Prob. orig. same word as *ladanum, labdanum*: cf. F *laudanum*, It. *laudano, ladano*. See LABDANUM.] **1**. Formerly, any of various preparations of opium; now, only, tincture of opium. **2**. Labdanum. *Obs.*

lau-da′tion (lô-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *laudatio*: cf. OF. *laudation*. See LAUD, *v. t.*] Act of lauding, or state of being lauded; praise; high commendation.

laud′a-tive (lôd′ȧ-tĭv), *a. & n.* [L. *laudativus* laudatory.] Laudatory.

laud′a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *laudatorius*.] Of or pertaining to praise or the expression of praise; expressing praise; as, *laudatory* verses; the *laudatory* powers of Dryden. *Sir J. Stephen.* — **laud′a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

Laud′i-an (lôd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Archbishop Laud (1573–1645), or supporting his principles or practice; instituted by Laud. Laud, a High Churchman, was opposed to the dogmatism of the Calvinists, upheld in a sharp irritating way the doctrine of the divine right of episcopacy, and maintained the continuity of the Church of England with the church of the Middle Ages. He had no sympathy with the doctrines and ceremonial of the Roman Church, but labored for uniformity in public worship, without which he held that unity could not long continue, and for conformity to the Prayer Book. He especially offended the Puritans by insisting that the communion table be at the east end of the church. — *n.* A follower of Laud or a supporter of his principles or practices. — **Laud′i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

laugh (läf), *v. i.*; LAUGHED (läft); LAUGH′ING. [ME. *laughen, laghen, lauhen*, AS. *hlehhan, hlyhhan, hliehhan*; akin to OS. *hlahan*, D. & G. *lachen*, OHG. *hlahhan, lahhan, lahhēn*, Icel. *hlæja*, Dan. *lee*, Sw. *le*, Goth. *hlahjan*; perh. of imitative origin.] **1**. To show mirth, satisfaction, or derision, by peculiar movement of the muscles of the face, particularly of the mouth, usually accompanied by a lighting up of the face and eyes, and by the emission of explosive or chuckling sounds from the throat; to indulge in, or experience the emotions characteristic of, laughter; — often with *over, about, at*, etc.

Queen Hecuba *laughed* that her eyes ran o'er. *Shak.*
He *laugheth* that winneth. *Heywood's Prov.*

2. To be or appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, mirthful, lively, or brilliant; to sparkle; to sport. *Poetic.*

Then *laughs* the childish year, with flowerets crowned. *Dryden.*

laugh and lay, *or* **lie, down**, an obsolete game at cards. — **to l. at**, to make an object of laughter or ridicule; to make fun of; to deride; as, he *laughed at* the idea.

No wit to flatter left of all his store,
No fool *to laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

— **to l. in the sleeve**, to laugh privately or unperceived, esp. while preserving a grave or serious demeanor toward the person or persons laughed at; that is, perhaps, orig., by hiding the face in the wide sleeves of former times. — **to l. out of** (*or* **on**) **the other corner** (*or* **side**) **of the mouth**, to weep or cry; to feel sorrow, vexation, or disappointment after hilarity or exaltation. *Colloq.*

laugh, *v. t.* **1**. To affect, influence (in a specified manner), or to effect, by means of laughter or ridicule; — often with *out, away, down*, etc.

Will you *laugh* me asleep, for I am very heavy? *Shak.*

2. To express by, or utter with, laughter; as, he *laughed* consent. "*Laughs* out a loud applause." *Shak.*

3. To laugh at; to deride. *Obs. & R.* *Spenser.*

to laugh away, to drive away, dismiss, or get rid of, by, or with, laughter; as, *to laugh away* regret. "Pompey doth this day *laugh away* his fortune." *Shak.* — **to l. down**. **a** To cause to cease or desist by laughter; as, *to laugh down* a speaker. **b** To cause to be given up on account of ridicule; as, *to laugh down* a reform. — **to l. to scorn**, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn; to ridicule as utterly absurd. — **to l. with alien jaws** *or* **lips**, to laugh forcedly or unnaturally; — a Hellenism (*Odyssey* XX. 347).

It is *with* very *alien jaws* that we *laugh* at the tedious horseplay . . . of our "humorous" songs. *W. H. Hadow.*

laugh (läf), *n.* Act of laughing; an expression of mirth, joy, gayety, scorn, ridicule, etc., peculiar to the human species; the sound heard in laughing; laughter or laughing; — often with *the* in various phrases, as in *to have the laugh of* or *on, to be on the laugh*, etc. See LAUGH, *v. i.*

And the loud *laugh* that spoke the vacant mind. *Goldsmith.*
That man is a bad man who has not within him the power of a hearty *laugh*. *F. W. Robertson.*
He laugh'd a *laugh* of merry scorn. *Tennyson.*

laugh′a-ble (läf′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite laughter; as, a *laughable* story; a *laughable* scene.

Syn. — Amusing, diverting, humorous, witty, merry, facetious, waggish, sportive, burlesque; queer, odd, strange. — LAUGHABLE, LUDICROUS, RIDICULOUS, COMICAL, COMIC, DROLL, FUNNY. LAUGHABLE is the general term for whatever is fit to provoke laughter; LUDICROUS commonly suggests laughable absurdity or incongruity; RIDICULOUS frequently adds the implication of contempt or derision; as, "[Mrs. Kemble] would have contributed magnificent *laughable* touches, in the wonderful tone in which she used to read her Falstaff, . . . to any picture of her peculiarities" (*H. James*); "As to originality, all pretensions are *ludicrous*" (*Byron*); "a sense of the *ludicrous* contrast between what men might be . . . and what they are" (*Lowell*); "Good manners at the court are as *ridiculous* in the country as the behavior of the country is most mockable at the court" (*Shak.*); "alive, *ridiculous*, — and dead, forgot!" (*Pope*). COMICAL and COMIC apply to that which is mirth-provoking, *comic* (as here compared) being chiefly used of literary compositions whose object is to excite laughter; as, his look of utter astonishment was *comical*; a *comic* paper, a *comic* song. DROLL implies laughable oddity; as, "Thackeray's names, though often *ludicrous*, are always happy, and often inimitably *droll*" (*Athenæum*); cf. "a *drollery* and lurking waggery of expression that was irresistible" (*Irving*). FUNNY applies in general to that which is amusing, and it is frequently used colloq. in the sense of "queer, strange, odd;" as, an irresistibly *funny* story, a *funny* mistake; "His wife is the *funniest* thwarting little animal!" (*Lamb*). See WITTY, JOCULAR, WIT, JEST, FOOLISH.

— **laugh′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **laugh′a-bly**, *adv.*

laugh′er (läf′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who laughs. **2**. A variety of the domestic pigeon from Arabia having a hoarse gurgling coo.

laugh′ing (läf′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAUGH; specif.: *p. a.* Fit to be treated or accompanied with laughter; — in phrases such as *this is no laughing matter* or *occasion*.

laughing bird, the green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.* — **l. crow**, a laughing thrush. — **l. falcon**, a South American hawk (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*). Its notes resemble a shrill laugh. — **l. gas**, *Chem.*, nitrous oxide, N_2O, a colorless transparent gas having a sweetish taste and odor, and the property of supporting combustion. When inhaled it sometimes produces exhilaration and laughter. It is much used as an anæsthetic agent in dentistry. — **l. goose**, the white-fronted goose. — **l. gull**. **a** The common European black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). **b** An American gull (*L. atricilla*). In summer the head is nearly black, the back ashy slate color, and the five outer primaries black. — **l. hyena**, the spotted hyena. — **l. jackass**. **a** A kingfisher (*Dacelo gigas*), of Australia, about the size of a crow and having the upper parts dull brown and the under parts dirty white. It has a call resembling loud laughter. It feeds in part on reptiles, including small snakes. Cf. CLOCKBIRD. **b** The laughing owl. — **l. muscle**, the risorius muscle. — **l. owl**, a peculiar reddish brown owl (*Sceloglaux albifacies*) of the mountains of the South Island of New Zealand, said to be on the verge of extinction. The name alludes to its notes. — **L. Philosopher**, Democritus of Abdera, a contemporary of Socrates. He is said to have made a jest of the follies and weaknesses of mankind, in contrast with the seriousness of Heraclitus, "the Weeping Philosopher." — **l. thrush**, any of several Asiatic singing birds, esp. those of the genera *Garrulax* and *Trochalopteron*, often kept as cage birds.

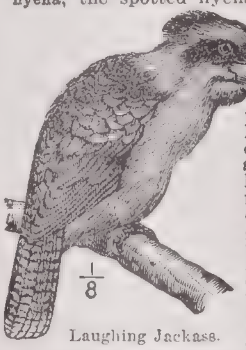

Laughing Jackass.

laugh′ing-stock′ (-stŏk′), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt.

When he talked, he talked nonsense, and made himself the *laughingstock* of his hearers. *Macaulay.*

laugh′ter (läf′tẽr), *n.* [AS. *hleahtor*; akin to OHG. *hlahtar*, G. *gelächter*, Icel. *hlātr*, Dan. *latter*. See LAUGH, *v. i.*] **1**. A movement (usually involuntary) of the muscles of the face, particularly of the lips, usually accompanied with a peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment, satisfaction, or derision, and attended by an interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs; also, an expression of the eyes or countenance indicative of merriment or keen amusement. See LAUGH, *v. i.*

Archly the maiden smiled, and with eyes overrunning with *laughter*. *Longfellow.*

2. A laugh. *Obs. or Archaic.* *R. Browning.*

3. A cause of, or subject for, laughter; as, he's the *laughter* of the town.

lau′mont-ite (lō′mŏnt-īt), *n.* Also **lau′mon-ite**. [After Dr. *Laumont*, the discoverer.] *Min.* A white monoclinic mineral of vitreous luster, a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $H_4CaAl_2Si_4O_{14}·2H_2O$. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.25–2.36. Exposed to the air, it loses water, becomes opaque, and crumbles.

launch (länch; lônch; 140, 277), *v. t.*; LAUNCHED (läncht; lôncht); LAUNCH′ING. [ME. *launchen* to throw as a lance, OF. *lanchier* another form of *lancier*, F. *lancer*, fr. *lance* lance. See LANCE.] **1**. To pierce or wound with or as with a lance or lancet; to lance. *Obs.*

Launch your hearts with lamentable wounds. *Spenser.*

2. To throw, as a lance or dart; to propel vigorously or violently; to hurl; as, the church *launched* its anathemas.

At him he *launch'd* his spear and pierc'd his breast. *Dryden.*

3. To cause to slide from the land into the water; to set afloat; as, to *launch* a ship; to *launch* a boat from a ship. **4**. To send out; to start (one) on a career; to set going; to give a start to (something); to put in operation; as, to *launch* a son in the world; to *launch* an enterprise.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and *launch* presbytery in England. *Eikon Basilike.*
Haste, *launch* thy chariot, thro' yon ranks to ride. *Pope.*

5. *Naut.* **a** To send up, or set (a yard). *Obs.* **b** To move by shoving or pushing. *Obs. or R.*

launch, *v. i.* **1**. To move with force and swiftness as if hurled; to leap; jump; rush. *Obs. or R.*

2. To move with force and swiftness like a ship sliding into the water; to plunge; — often with *into, out*, etc.; as, to *launch* into eulogy; to *launch* into a discussion; to *launch* into extravagance; to *launch* out in society.

3. To set out, as upon sea; — often with *forth* or *out*.

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets. *Luke v. 4.*

4. *Naut.* **a** To be launched. **b** To cease hoisting; — usually as a word of command, followed by *ho*. *Obs.*

to launch it out, to flaunt. *Obs.*

launch (länch; lônch; 140, 277), *n.* **1**. Act of lancing; a prick. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. A launching or springing; a jump; stride; skip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. The movement of a vessel from the land into the water, esp. the sliding into the water on ways from the stocks on which it is built; the act or process which causes this movement; — often used fig.

4. *Shipbuilding.* The ways and appurtenances used in launching a vessel. *Obs. or R.*

5. [Cf. Sp. *lancha*.] *Naut.* **a** The boat of the largest size belonging to a ship of war, used for carrying stores and men and often fitted with a light gun in the bow. **b** An open, or largely undecked, boat of any size driven by steam, naphtha, electricity, or the like, used as a pleasure craft or for carrying passengers short distances.

laun′der (län′dẽr; lôn′-; 277), *n.* [Contracted fr. ME. *lavender*, F. *lavandière*, OF. also *lavandier*, masc., fr. L. *lavandus* to be washed, fr. *lavare* to wash. See LAVE.] **1**. A washerwoman or washerman. *Obs.*

2. A conduit or trough for water; specif., *Ore Dressing*, a box conduit conveying middlings or tailings, suspended in water.

laun′der, *v. t.*; LAUN′DERED (-dẽrd); LAUN′DER-ING. **1**. To wash, as clothes; to wash, and to smooth with a flatiron or mangle; to wash and iron; as, to *launder* shirts.

2. To sweat (gold or silver coins or plate). *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

laun′dress (-drĕs), *n.* [*launder*, n. + *-ess*.] **1**. A woman whose employment is laundering.

2. "A caretaker of chambers in the London Inns of Court." *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

laun′dry (län′drĭ; lôn′-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -DRIES (-drĭz). [ME. *lavendrie*, OF. *lavanderie*. See LAUNDER.] **1**. Act of laundering; a washing.

2. An establishment or place where laundering is done.

3. Clothes or other articles sent to a laundry to be washed; as, your *laundry* has been returned. *Colloq.*

laun′dry-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who follows the business of laundering.

Laun′fal, Sir (län′făl; lôn′-). One of the knights of the Round Table, the steward of King Arthur. His ladylove gave him an inexhaustible purse. He is the subject of a metrical romance by Thomas Chestre (flourished 1430). The name has also been adopted as that of the hero of Lowell's "The Vision of Sir Launfal."

Lau′ra (lô′rȧ), *n.* [It. *Laura*; cf. F. *Laure*, and L. *laurus* laurel.] **1**. Fem. prop. name. F. *Laure* (lōr); It. & G. *Laura* (lou′rä).

2. The lady whose praises are sung by Petrarch in his "Rime," or sonnets and canzoni. She is identified with Laura de Noves, an Avignonese lady who died of the plague in 1348, and who was already married to Hughes de Sade when, in 1327, Petrarch is said to have first seen her.

Lau-ra′ce-æ (lô-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAURUS.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Ranunculales), embracing about 45 genera and over 900 species of wide distribution; the laurel family. They have flowers with definite stamens in several series of three, more or less united sepals, no petals, and a single pistil. The plants are noted for their aromatic or medicinal properties, among the most important genera being *Laurus, Sassafras, Cinnamomum*, and *Persea*. — **lau-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

lau′re-ate (lô′rē-āt), *a.* [L. *laureatus*, fr. *laurea* laurel tree, fr. *laureus* of laurel, fr. *laurus* laurel. Cf. LAUREL.] Crowned, or decked, with laurel as a mark of honor; hence, distinguished; worthy of honor, esp. for poetic excellence; also, of a wreath, composed of laurel. *Chaucer.*

To strew the *laureate* hearse where Lycid lies *Milton.*
Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines *Pope.*

lau′re-ate, *n.* **1**. One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate. "A learned *laureate*." *Cleveland.*

2. One who wins a high, usually the highest, prize, as in European schools of art.

lau′re-ate (lô′rē-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1**. To honor by crowning with a wreath of laurel, as formerly was done in the case of distinguished poets, soldiers, etc., and in bestowing a degree at the English universities.

2. To appoint to the office of poet laureate.

lau′re-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of crowning with laurel; act of conferring an academic degree, or honorary title, with a wreath of laurel, as in some British universities.

lau′rel (lô′rĕl; lŏr′ĕl; 277), *n.* [ME. *lorel, laurer, lorer*, OF. *lorier, laurier*, F. *laurier*, (assumed) LL. *laurarius*, fr. L. *laurus*.] **1**. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Laurus*; specif., the bay laurel, or bay tree, of southern Europe (*L. nobilis*). Its foliage was used by the ancient Greeks to crown the victors in the Pythian games,

Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). Reduced.

lau′da-ni-ster, *n.* [*laudanum* + *-ster*.] One who uses laudanum as a sovereign specific. *Obs.*

lau-dan′o-sine (lô-dăn′ō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin**. [From LAUDANUM.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_2\text{-}O_4N$, obtained from opium. M. P., 89° C.

lau′da-num, *v. t.* To administer opium to.

‖ **lau-da′ri . . . a lau-da′to vi′ro**. [L.] To be praised by a man (who is himself) praised. Quoted from Nævius in (*Cicero, Ep. ad Fam.*, V. 12 and XV. 6.

lau-da′tor (lô-dā′tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who lauds or eulogizes.

‖ **lau-da′tor tem′po-ris ac′ti**. [L.] A praiser of time past. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 173).

laud′a-to-ry, *n.* A eulogy. *R.*

Laud′e-an. Var. of LAUDIAN.

laud′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lauds; a laudator.

Laudian Codex. = CODEX LAUDIANUS.

laud′i-fi-ca′tion, *n.* Laudation. *R.*

laud′i-fy, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *laudificare*.] To laud. *Obs.*

Laud′ism (lôd′ĭz'm), *n.* Laudian belief or practices. *Rare.*

Laud′ist, *n.* A Laudian. *Rare.*

laud′ist, *n.* A writer of lauds, or hymns of praise.

‖ **lau-dum′que im-men′sa cu-pi′do**. [L.] And boundless desire of praises (or for praise). *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 823).

laue. † LAW, LOW.

lau′ge-nase (lô′gē-nāz), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY, *Class* I, 7.

laugh. † LAW.

laugh-ee′, *n.* One who is laughed at. *Nonce Word.*

laugh′ful, *a.* Laughing; mirthful. *Rare.*

laugh′ing-ly, *adv.* of LAUGHING.

laugh′ing-post′, **laugh′ing-stake′**, *n.* Laughingstock. *Obs.*

laugh′some (läf′sŭm), *a.* **a** Laughable. *Archaic.* **b** Addicted to laughter; merry. *R.*

laught. Obs. pret. & p. p. of LATCH.

laught (läft). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOFT.

laugh′ter (läf′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lātr, lāttr*, the place where animals lay their young; akin to E. *lay*, v.] A clutch of eggs. *Dial. Brit.*

laugh′ter-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

laugh′ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

laugh′wor′thy (läf′wûr′thĭ), *a.* Deserving of laughter; laughable. *Rare.* *Nonce Word.*

laugh′y, *n.* Inclined to laugh.

lauhe. † LAUGH.

lauk. Var. of LAWK.

L. A. U. K. *Abbr.* Library Assoc. of the United Kingdom.

laumbre. † LAMBER, amber.

laumpe. † LAMP.

laumperey. † LAMPREY.

laum′pron, laum′prun. † LAMPERN.

laun, *n.* **1**. Obs. var. of LAWN. **2**. *Ceramics.* A sieve or silken net with a fine mesh, through which the clay is passed.

launce, launse. † LANCE.

launce, *n.* [L. *lanx, lancis*, plate, scale of a balance: cf. It. *lance*. Cf. BALANCE.] A balance. *Obs.*

launce, lance. *n.* [ME. *launce, lance*, lance. See LANCE; cf. LANT.] A fish of the family Ammodytidæ; a sand launce.

Launce (läns), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," a clownish servant to Proteus. He is usually accompanied by Crab, "the sourest-natured dog that lives," to which he addresses amusing remarks.

launce′gay′. Var. of LANCEGAYE. *Obs. or Hist.*

Laun′ce-lot. Var. of LANCELOT.

launch′ant, *a.* [OF. *lanchant*, p. pr. of *lanchier*, var of *lancier*. See LAUNCH, LANCE.] Leaping. *Obs.*

launch′er, *n.* One who launches.

launching ways, *or* **launch′-ways′**, *n.* *Naut.* See WAY, *n.*

launcht. Launched. *Ref. Sp.*

laund (lônd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAWN.

laund, *n.* [See LAWN of grass.] An open space or plain among trees; a glade. *Obs. or Archaic.*

laun′der-er, *n.* One who launders.

laundon, *n.* [OF. *landon*. Cf. 2d LAWN.] Field; — in phrase *o* [on] *laundone*. *Obs.*

laun′dress, *v. i. & v. t.* To act as a laundress; to furnish or act as laundress to. *Obs.*

laun′dry, *v. t.* To launder. *Colloq., U. S.*

laundry stove. A stove esp. arranged for quick and simultaneous heating of many irons.

launterne. † LANTERN.

Laur. *Abbr.* Laurence.

lau′ra (lô′rȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. λαύρα lane, defile, also, a kind of monastery.] *Eccl. Hist.* In early times, in parts of the East, an aggregation of detached cells occupied by anchorites who were under the same superior and who met only on the first and last days of the week in the refectory and the chapel.

lau′rate (lô′rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of lauric acid.

laur′da-lase′ (lôr′dȧ-lāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

laur′dal-ite (lôr′dȧl-īt), *n.* [From the *Laurdal*, Norway.] *Petrog.* A variety of nephelite syenite from south Norway, noted for the many rare minerals it affords.

laure, *n.* [L. *laurus*.] Laurel; a wreath of laurel or bay. *Obs.*

laureat. † LAUREATE.

lau′re-ate-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

lau′rel, *a.* Laureate; crowned with laurel; honored. *Obs.*

and also as a mark of distinction for certain offices and functions. Later a crown of laurel was used to indicate academic honors. Also, the leaves of this tree, which yield a fragrant oil, **oil of bay**, not to be confused with the commercial oil which is used in making bay rum (see BAY OIL **a**; BAY RUM).
2. Any of various trees or shrubs more or less resembling the true laurel; as: **a** Any of numerous trees having lanceolate leaves, as the cherry *laurel* (*Laurocerasus*). **b** The spurge laurel. *Obs.* **c** In the United States, loosely, any of the ericaceous shrubs of the genera *Kalmia* and *Rhododendron*, esp. the mountain *laurel* (*K. latifolia*) or the great rhododendron (*R. maximum*); also, the madroña (*Arbutus menziesii*). **d** In Australia, any of several evergreen trees of the genera *Cryptocarya*, *Pittosporum*, etc.
3. A crown of laurel; hence, honor; distinction; fame; — esp. in the *pl.;* as, to win *laurels*. Hence, the dignity of poet laureate. *Rare.*
4. A gold coin. See UNIT, 4.

lau′rel (lô′rĕl; lŏr′ĕl; 277), *v. t.;* LAU′RELED (-rĕld; -ĕld) or LAU′RELLED; LAU′REL-ING or LAU′REL-LING. To deck or crown with laurel.

laurel bay. **a** The berry of the laurel. *Obs.* **b** The bay laurel, or true laurel. **c** In the United States, the evergreen magnolia (*Magnolia fœtida*).

lau′reled, lau′relled (lô′rĕld; lŏr′ĕld), *a.* **1**. Crowned with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate; honored.
2. Composed of laurel; covered with growing laurel.

laurel oak. **a** An oak of the southern United States (*Quercus laurifolia*) having glossy laurel-like leaves. **b** The shingle oak (*Q. imbricaria*).

laurel water. Water distilled from the fresh leaves of the cherry laurel, containing prussic (hydrocyanic) acid and other products carried over in the process.

Lau-ren′ti-an (lô-rĕn′shĭ-ăn; -shăn; 7), *a.* [See LAURENCE, LORENZO.] **1**. Of or pertaining to Laurentius (Lorenzo) de' Medici or the library named after him in Florence.
2. Pertaining to, or near, the St. Lawrence River; as, the *Laurentian* hills. Hence, *Geol.*, pertaining to or designating a series of granitoid rocks included in the Archæan. These rocks were formerly regarded as the oldest known, but are now recognized to be, at least in many cases, intrusions into still older schists. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
3. Pertaining to Laurentum, an ancient town of Latium.

Lau-ren′tide (-tīd; -tĭd), *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the region of the St. Lawrence River; as, the *Laurentide* (or Labradorean) ice sheet of the glacial period.

lau′ric (lô′rĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline fatty acid, $C_{11}H_{23}\cdot CO_2H$, occurring in the form of its glyceryl ester in the berries of the European bay or laurel (*Laurus nobilis*) and in various fats.

lau′rin (lô′rĭn), *n. Chem.* **a** A white crystalline substance extracted from the fruit of the bay (*Laurus nobilis*), and consisting of glyceryl esters of several organic acids. **b** The glyceryl ester of lauric acid; a fat similar to palmitin.

Lau′rus (lô′rŭs), *n.* [L., laurel.] *Bot.* A genus of trees typifying the family Lauraceæ, and including only two species, *L. nobilis*, the true laurel, and the larger *L. canariensis* of Madeira and the Canary Islands. They have small tetramerous involucrate flowers and alternate entire leaves; the fruit is an ovoid berry. As established by Linnæus, the genus included the sassafras, cinnamon, and other trees now placed in separate genera. See LAUREL.

lau′rus-tine (lô′rŭs-tĭn), *n.* [NL. *laurustinus*, fr. L. *laurus* the laurel + *tinus* laurustine. See LAUREL.] A European caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum tinus*) with white or pink fragrant flowers, produced in spring.

lau′ryl (lô′rĭl), *n.* [*lauric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_{11}H_{23}CO$, the radical of lauric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

‖ **Laut′ver-schie′bung** (lout′fĕr-shē′bōōng), *n.; pl.* -SCHIEBUNGEN (-ĕn). [G.; *laut* sound + *verschiebung* shifting.] *Philol.* **a** The regular changes which the primitive Indo-European stops, or mute consonants, underwent in the Teutonic languages, probably as early as the 3d century B. C., often called the *first Lautverschiebung*, *sound shifting*, or *consonant shifting*. **b** A somewhat similar set of changes taking place in the High German dialects (less fully in modern literary German) from the 6th to the 8th century, known as the *second Lautverschiebung*, the results of which form the most striking differences between High German and the Low German languages. The statement of these changes is commonly regarded as forming part of Grimm's law, because included in it as originally framed. See GRIMM'S LAW.

la′va (lä′vȧ), *n.* [It. *lava* lava, orig. in Naples, a torrent of rain overflowing the streets, fr. It. & L. *lavare* to wash. See LAVE.] Fluid rock such as that which issues from a volcano or a fissure in the earth's surface; also, the same material solidified by cooling. Lava is commonly regarded as molten rock, but more exactly it is mineral matter dissolved in mineral matter, the solution taking place at high temperatures only. The fluidity of lava depends to some extent on its composition, and on the presence of water vapor and other gases dissolved in it, but more on its temperature. Basic lavas are commonly more fluid than acid ones. Lava flows out in streams, sometimes miles in length, or it may overflow large areas in sheets, forming beds such as the great lava field of Washington and Idaho. The texture of solid lava is influenced by the manner of cooling. Rapid cooling produces a glass, as obsidian; very slow cooling results in a crystalline rock. The solidification of lava when full of expanded gases produces a cellular texture, as in pumice. According to its constituent material, lava is classed as basaltic, trachytic, etc.

la-va′bo (lȧ-vā′bō), *n.* **1**. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A portion (verses 6–12) of Psalm xxv. in the Vulgate and Douay versions (xxvi. in modern English Bibles other than the Douay) recited by the priest in the Mass, after the offertory, while washing his hands; — so called from L. *lavabo*, I will wash, the first word in the Vulgate version. **b** More esp., the ritual act which this recitation accompanies. **c** The towel used in this rite. **d** The basin used for this washing.
2. A large washing basin or trough in old monasteries; also, the room in which it was. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. A wash basin with its necessary fittings, esp. one set in place and supplied with running water and a waste pipe.

lav′age (lăv′āj; *F.* lȧ-vȧzh′), *n.* [F. See LAVE to wash.] A washing; esp., *Med.*, the operation of washing or washing out, esp. the stomach.

La-van′du-la (lȧ-văn′dū-lȧ), *n.* [LL., lavender. See LAVENDER.] *Bot.* A large genus of menthaceous herbs or shrubs, the lavenders, natives of the Mediterranean region, having small spicate flowers with tubular 5-toothed calyx and bilabiate corolla. *L. vera* is the common lavender.

lav′a-ret (lăv′ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [F.] A European whitefish (*Coregonus laveretus*), found in the mountain lakes of Sweden, Germany, and Switzerland.

Lav′a-te′ra (lăv′ȧ-tē′rȧ; lȧ-vā′tē-rȧ), *n.* [NL., named by Tournefort after his friend *Lavater*, Swiss physician and naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of malvaceous herbs, shrubs, and trees, with large and conspicuous flowers subtended by an epicalyx of 6-10 bractlets. Several species are confined to the small islands off the coast of California; one is Australian, one Asiatic, two natives of the Canary Islands, and the rest European. Several are cultivated. See TREE MALLOW.

la-vat′ic (lȧ-văt′ĭk), *a.* Like, or composed of, lava; lavic.

la-va′tion (lȧ-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *lavatio.*] A washing, washing out, or cleansing; lavage; also, water for washing. — **la-va′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

lav′a-to-ry (lăv′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to washing, or cleansing by washing.

lav′a-to-ry (lăv′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). [L. *lavatorium.* See LAVE to wash; cf. LAVER.] **1**. A basin or other vessel for washing; specif.: *Eccl.* **a** A piscina. **b** A water basin or drain, as in a cathedral porch or a sacristy, in which a priest washes his hands before performing divine service.
2. *Eccl.* A ritual washing of the hands by a celebrant of the Eucharist: **a** During the service, at the offertory. Cf. LAVABO, 1 **b**. **b** After the service, following the cleansing of the vessels used in the Eucharist. *Obs.*
3. A wash or lotion for a diseased part. *Obs. or R.*
4. A place for washing; as: **a** A room with conveniences for washing the hands and face, often with water-closets; — chiefly used of public or semipublic places, as hotels, schools, etc. **b** A lavadero. **c** A laundry. *Rare.* **d** A place, trough, or tub, in which bodies are washed before burial; specif., such a place or appliance in an old monastery.

lave (lāv), *v. t.;* LAVED (lāvd); LAV′ING (lāv′ĭng). [ME. *laven*, AS. *lafian*. See LAVE to wash.] **1**. To lade or pour, as with or from a ladle.
2. To dip up or out, as with a ladle; to lade. *Obs.*

lave, *v. t.* [F. *laver*, L. *lavare*, akin to *luere* to wash, Gr. λούειν: cf. also AS. *lafian* to lave, pour water on (see LAVE to dip, pour out). Cf. ABLUTION, DELUGE, LATHER, LAUNDER, LAVA, LOTION.] To wash; to bathe; to wash or flow along or against; as, to *lave* a bruise.

> As one that museth where broad sunshine *laves*
> The lawn by some cathedral. *Tennyson.*

lave (lāv), *v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self.

> In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves*. *Pope.*

lave′ment (lāv′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *lavement*, fr. *laver* to wash.] A washing or bathing; also, lavage; a clyster.

lav′en-der (lăv′ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [ME. *lavendre*, prob. through OF. fr. LL. *lavendula*, of uncert. origin.] **1**. A European mint (*Lavandula vera*) with narrow leaves and spikes of small lilac-purple flowers, extensively cultivated for its aromatic oil, known as **oil of lavender** (see OIL, *Table I*).
2. The dried leaves and flowers of this plant, commonly used to perfume clothing, bed linen, etc.
3. Any of several other plants, as the sea *lavender.*
4. The pale purplish color of lavender flowers, paler and more delicate than lilac.

lav′en-der, *a.* Of the color of lavender.

lav′en-der, *v. t.;* LAV′EN-DERED (-dẽrd); LAV′EN-DER-ING. To sprinkle, or perfume, with lavender.

lavender cotton. A branching asteraceous shrub of the Mediterranean region (*Santolina chamæcyparissus*). Its strong-scented foliage is used to drive away moths.

lavender grass. A European tufted perennial grass (*Molinia cœrulea*), with narrow flat leaves and purple panicles.

lavender water. A perfume consisting of an alcoholic solution of oil of lavender and, usually, of other odorous substances, as oil of bergamot.

la′ver (lā′vẽr), *n.* [L., a water plant.] **a** Any of several common purple seaweeds of the genus *Porphyra*, as *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*. The fronds are eaten in Europe, either pickled or stewed. **b** Any dish composed of the above. **c** The sea lettuce (*Ulva*), similarly used.

la′ver (lā′vẽr), *n.* [ME. *lavour*, OF. *laveoir*, F. *lavoir*, L. *lavatorium* a washing place. See LAVATORY.] **1**. A vessel, trough, or cistern for washing; a basin or bowl for water. *Obs. or Poetic.*
2. *Jewish Antiq.* **a** A large brazen vessel in the court of the Jewish tabernacle where the priests washed their hands and feet. **b** One of several vessels in Solomon's Temple in which the offerings for burnt sacrifices were washed.
3. That which washes or cleanses; esp., the water of baptism. *J. H. Newman.*

lav′ish (lăv′ĭsh), *a.* [From LAVISH, n., fr. OF. *lavasse*, *lavache*, a deluge of rain (*Oxf. E. D.*), prob. fr. L. *lavare* to wash. Cf. LAVE to wash.] **1**. Expending or bestowing profusely; profuse; prodigal; as, *lavish* of money or praise.
2. Expended or produced profusely; very abundant; characterized by profusion; as, *lavish* expenditures.

> Let her have needful, but not *lavish*, means. *Shak.*

3. Unrestrained; impetuous; wild. *Obs. or R.* "Lewd and *lavish* act of sin." *Milton.* "His *lavish* tongue." *Shak.*
4. Luxuriant; rank; — said of grass or grain. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Prodigal, wasteful, extravagant, exuberant, immoderate, unstinted. See PROFUSE.

lav′ish, *v. t.;* LAV′ISHED (-ĭsht); LAV′ISH-ING. To expend or bestow with profusion; to use with prodigality; to squander; as, to *lavish* money, praise, blood, affection.

la-vol′ta (lȧ-vŏl′tȧ), *n.* [It. *la volta* the turn, turning, whirl.] An old dance, for two persons, a kind of waltz consisting largely in making high springs or bounds. *Obs. or Hist.* *Shak.*

law (lô), *n.* [ME. *lawe*, *laghe*, AS. *lagu*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *lög* (pl. of *lag* layer, due place) law, Sw. *lag*, Dan. *lov*, akin to OS. *lag;* all fr. the root of E. *lay*, v., *lie*. A *law* is that which is *laid*, set, or fixed; like *statute*, fr. L. *statuere* to make to stand. See LIE to be prostrate.]
1. The binding custom or practice of a community; rules or mode of conduct made obligatory by some sanction which is imposed and enforced for their violation by a controlling authority; also, any single rule of conduct so imposed and enforced. In primitive legal systems, as that of the ancient Hebrews, the sanction is usually one imposed by, and enforced in accordance with, tribal custom, or is one conceived as imposed by divine power, or by a king, or other person or persons, ruling as a supreme head. In more highly developed societies the law becomes chiefly of special enactment or of statutory origin, and the authority imposing the sanction is the sovereign state.
2. Hence: *Law & Polit. Science.* **a** Specif.: A rule of (external) conduct or action which is prescribed, or is formally recognized as binding, by the supreme governing

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lau′rel, *n.* A salmon which has remained all summer in fresh water. *Local, Eng.*
laurel camphor. Ordinary camphor.
laurel cherry. = CHERRY LAUREL **b**.
laurel hawthorn. The toyon, or California holly.
lau′rel-leaved′, *or* **laurel magnolia**. The evergreen magnolia.
laurel oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
lau′rel-ship, *n.* Laureateship. *R.*
laurel thyme. The laurustine.
lau′rel-wood′, *n.* The madroña.
Lau′rence, Law′rence (lô′rĕns), *n.* [OF. *Lorenz*, F. *Laurent*, L. *Laurentius*, fr. *Laurentum* a town in Latium; cf. L. *laurus* laurel. Cf. LORENZO.] **1**. Masc. prop. name. L. *Laurentius* (lô-rĕn′shĭ-ŭs); F. *Laurent* (lō′-räN′); It. *Lorenzo* (lō-rĕn′zō); Sp. *Lorenzo* (lō-rĕn′thō; 268); Pg. *Laurencho* (lou-rĕn′shō); G. *Lorenz* (lō′rĕnts). — Dim. *Larry* (*Larkin*, *Obs.*), *Lawrie*, *Laurie* (lô′rĭ), Scot., *Larry* (lăr′ĭ), Ir. — Fem. *Laura*.
2. Idleness or indolence personified: as, he 's a lazy *Laurence*.
3. A fox; — used like *Reynard*. *Obs.*
Laurence, *or* **Lawrence, bids wages**, idleness offers inducements. [LAURENCE.]
Laurence, Friar. See FRIAR
Lau-ren′ti-an, *n.* The Laurentian period or formation.
Lau′rent's′ the′o-rem (lō′-räNz′). [After Hermann *Laurent*, French mathematician.] *Math.* The expansion of a function ($f(z)$) holomorphic between two concentric circles of finite radii, with center c, in a series infinite both in rising and in falling powers of $(z-c)$ and converging uniformly and unconditionally within the ring.
lau′re-ole, *n.* [F. *lauréole.*] Spurge laurel. *Obs.*
lau′rer. † LAUREL.
lau′res-tine (lô′rĕs-tĭn). Var. of LAURUSTINE.
lau′res-ti′nus (lô′rĕs-tī′nŭs). Var. of LAURUSTINUS.
lauriat. † LAUREATE.
lau-rif′er-ous (lô-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *laurifer;* *laurus* laurel + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing laurel. *R.*
lau′ri-fo′li-ous, *a.* Evergreen, as the laurel. *Obs.*
lau-rig′er-ous (lô-rĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lauriger.*] Bearing or wearing laurel garlands.
Lau-rin′da (lô-rĭn′dȧ). Var. of LAURA, fem. prop. name.
laurine, *a.* [OF. *laurin*, or L. *laurinus.*] Of laurel; — only in *oil laurine*. *Obs.*
lau′ri-nol (lô′rĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*laurin* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* Ordinary camphor.
lau′ri-nox′y-lon (lô′rĭ-nŏk′sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; L. *laurus* laurel + Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Paleobot.* Any fossil dicotyledonous wood of uncertain relationship.
lau′ri-ol. † LAUREOLE.
lau′ri-on-ite (lô′rĭ-ŭn-īt), *n.* *Min.* A basic chloride of lead, PbClOH, found in prismatic crystals in ancient lead slags at Laurion, Greece.
lau′rite (lô′rīt), *n.* [G. *laurit;* orig. uncert.] *Min.* An iron-black sulphide of osmium and ruthenium found in minute crystals or grains. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 6.99.
lau′rize, *v. t.* To laurel. *Obs.*
lau′ro-cer′a-sus (lô′rō-sĕr′ȧ-sŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *laurus* laurel + *cerasus* cherry tree.] The cherry laurel.
lau′rone (lô′rōn), *n.* [*lauric* + *-one.*] *Chem.* Lauryl ketone, $(C_{11}H_{23})_2CO$, a solid melting at 69° C.
lau′ro-ste′a-rin, *n.* [L. *laurus* laurel + *stearin.*] = LAURIN **b**.
lau′ro-tet′a-nine, *n.* Also **-nin**. [L. *laurus* laurel + *tetanine.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid found in several lauraceous plants.
lau′rus-ti′nus (lô′rŭs-tī′nŭs), *n.* [NL.] The laurustine.
laur′vik-ite (lôr′vĭk-īt), *n.* [From *Laurvig* (Larvik), Norway.] *Petrog.* A variety of syenite containing a large proportion of soda feldspar.
lau′ry, *n.* Laurel. *Obs.*
laus. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOOSE.
Laus De′o. [L.] Praise (be) to God.
‖ **laus pro′pri-a sor′det**. [L.] Self-praise is base.
laus tibi. [L., praise to thee.] The poet's narcissus. *Obs.*
lau′ta-rite (lô′tȧ-rīt), *n.* [From Oficina *Lautaro*, Chile.] *Min.* Calcium iodate, $Ca(IO_3)_2$, occurring in colorless or yellowish prismatic crystals.
Lauth's′ vi′o-let (lōts). [After Charles *Lauth*, French chemist.] = THIONINE.
lau′tious, *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *lautus*, p. p. of *lavare* to wash.] Luxurious. *Obs.* — **lau′tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
lau-ti′tious (lô-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *lautitia* magnificence, fr. *lautus*, p. p.] Sumptuous. *Obs.*
‖ **Laut′leh′re** (lout′lā′rē), *n.* [G.] = PHONOLOGY.
lau′wine (lô′wĭn; *G.* lou-vē′-nē), ‖ **La-wi′ne** (lä-vē′nē), *n.;* *G. pls.* LAUWINEN (lou-vē′-nĕn), LAWINEN (-nĕn), *n.* [G.] An avalanche.
la-va′cre, *n.* [L. *lavacrum* bath, fr. *lavare* wash: cf. OF. *lavacre.*] A bath; bathtub; font; also, bathing. *Obs.*
‖ **la′va-de′ro** (lä′vä-thā′rō; 146), *n.* [Sp., fr. *lavar* to wash.] *Mining.* A portion of a stream arranged for washing gold from placers. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
lava flow, lava stream. A stream of lava, whether flowing or congealed.
lav′a-ment, *n.* [L. *lavare* to wash.] A washing; a wash. *Obs. or R.*
lava millstone. A hard and coarse basaltic millstone from the neighborhood of the Rhine.
lav′an-der. † LAVENDER.
‖ **la′van-de′ro** (lä′vän-thā′rō; 146), *n. masc.*, **la′van-de′ra** (-rä), *n. fem.;* *pl. masc.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs), *fem.* -RAS (*Sp.* -räs). [Sp.] Washerman; washerwoman.
‖ **la′vange′** (lȧ′väNzh′), *n.* [F.] An avalanche. *Rare.*
lav′ant (lăv′ănt), *n.* A spring or stream dry at some seasons. *Dial. Eng.*
lavar. † LAVER.
lavas, lavasse. † LAVISH.
lav′a-to′ri-al (lăv′ȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Lavational.
lavatur, *n.* [OF. *lavatoire*. Cf. LAVATORY.] A laver. *Obs. Scot.*
lav′a-ture, *n.* A wash or lotion. *Obs.*
lava ware. Fine pottery or stoneware without enamel or lustrous surface, usually of uniform color of some shade of gray or drab.
lave (lāv). Dial. var. of LEAVE.
lave, *a.* [See LAVE to droop.] Drooping; — said of ears. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lave, *v. i.* [Cf. LAVE-EARED.] To droop; to hang down; — said of ears. *Obs.*
lave, *n.* [AS. *lāf* the remainder, what is left. See LEAVE.] The remainder; the others; the rest. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lave, *n.* [See LAVE to wash.] **1**. A body of water; the sea. *R.* **2**. A flowing or laving. *Rare.*
lavedy. † LADY.
lave′-eared′, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *lafa* to dangle.] Having pendent ears. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
la-veer′ (lȧ-vēr′), *v. i.* [D. *laveren.*] To beat against the wind; to tack. *Obs. or R.*
lavell, *n.* The epiglottis. *Obs.*
la-vel′lan, *n.* A kind of weasel. *Obs. or R.* *Scot.*
lav′en-der, *n.* [See LAUNDER.] A washer; a washerwoman; laundress. *Obs.*
lav′en-der, *v. t.* To launder; to wash.
lavender oil. See LAVENDER, *n.*, 1.
lavender sugar. Lavender-scented candy.
lavender thrift. The sea lavender.
lav′en-dry, *n.* Laundry; laundress. *Obs.*
lave net. A salmon net used in shallow estuaries. *Brit.*
‖ **l′a′ve-nir′** (lȧv′nēr′). [F.] The future.
lav′en-ite (lăv′ĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Laven* rocks, in the Langesund fiord, Norway.] *Min.* A complex silicate of zirconium, calcium, manganese, etc., occurring in yellow or brown prismatic crystals.
laver, *a.* Prob., lave; pendulous. *Obs.*
la′ver (lā′vẽr), *v. i.* [From LAVER a basin.] To wash; bathe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lav′er (lāv′ẽr), *n.* [From LAVE to wash.] One who laves; a washer. *Obs. or R.*
la′ver (lā′vẽr), *n.* *Her.* A colter or plowshare used as a bearing.
Lav′e-ra′ni-a (lăv′ē-rā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. L. A. *Laveran* (b. 1845), French physician.] *Zoöl.* A subgenus of *Plasmodium*, or a distinct genus, containing the parasite of æstivo-autumnal fever (*P. falciferum*).
laverd. † LORD.
laverke. † LARK.
lav′er-ock (lȧv′ẽr-ŭk; lȧv′rŭk; lāv′rŭk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LARK.
la′ver-wort′ (lā′vẽr-wûrt′), *n.* = LAVER, the plant.
la′vic (lä′vĭk), *a.* = LAVATIC.
La-vin′i-a (lȧ-vĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] **1**. Fem. prop. name. **2**. In Roman legend, daughter of Latinus and wife of Æneas King Turnus, to whom she had been betrothed, made war upon Æneas and was slain by him.
lav′ish, *n.* [See LAVISH, *a.*] Lavishness: extravagance; profusion. *Obs.*
lav′ish-er, *n.* One who lavishes.
lav′ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *lavishing*, p. pr. *Rare.*
lav′ish-ly, *adv.* of LAVISH.
lav′ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
lav′ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
la-volt′, la-vol′to, etc. Vars. of LAVOLTA.
la-vol′ta, *v. i.* To dance a lavolta, or as in a lavolta. *Obs.*
la-vol′ta-teer′, la-vol′te-teer′, *n.* A dancer of the lavolta. *Obs*
lavor, lavour. † LAVER, basin.
lav′rock (lȧv′rŭk; lāv′rŭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LARK.
lav′rov-ite, lav′roff-ite (lăv′rŏf-īt), *n.* [After N. von *Lavrov.*] *Min.* A variety of pyroxene colored green by vanadium.
lavtefull, *a.* [See LEWTY.] Loyal. *Obs.* *Scot.*
la′vy (lā′vĭ; lăv′ĭ), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Brit.*
law. † LAVE, *n.*
law, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lag* market price, tax.] A charge to be paid; share of expense. *Obs.*
law (lô), *n.* [Cf. LOW a hill.] A rounded hill; mound. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

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authority and is enforced by a sanction. In this sense the term *law* includes any edict, decree, rescript, order, ordinance, statute, resolution, rule, judicial decision, usage, etc., which is made, or recognized, and enforced, by the controlling authority. **b** The whole body of such rules constituting the organic rule prescribing the nature and conditions of existence of a state or other organized community; also, the control or regulation, or state of society, effected or brought about by the existence and enforcement of such rules.

Reason is the life of the *law;* nay, the common *law* itself is nothing else but reason. *Coke.*

c Laws considered as a human institution or department of knowledge; legal science; jurisprudence.

Law is beneficence acting by rule. *Burke*

d The action of these rules considered as a means of redressing wrongs; specif., trial or remedial justice under or by the laws of the land; judicial remedy; litigation; as, to go to *law.*

He found *law* dear and left it cheap. *Brougham*

e In England and many of her colonies, the system of rules expounded and remedies administered by the common-law courts, as distinct from courts of *equity* (which see). **f** The legal profession as a whole; — usually with *the;* as, the *law* and the clergy supported the measure. Also, legal learning or knowledge; as, he has little Latin and less *law.*

3. The Jewish or Mosaic law, contained in the Hexateuch (Pentateuch and Joshua) and in Ezekiel xl.-xlviii.; also, this part of the Scriptures; — often distinguished from the *prophets*, and *gospel* (cf. TORAH **c**, MISHNA, HEXATEUCH). Hence, the Old Testament. One school of Biblical critics finds in the Jewish law three main systems, shaped at different periods and successively combined, namely: The **Covenant Code** (included in *JE*), the primitive Hebrew law representing the customary law, as notably in Exodus xx.-xxiii., so called as being based on the covenant with God; the **Deuteronomic Code** (designated *D*), marking a transition between the Covenant Code and the Priestly Code; the **Priestly Code** (designated *P*), including the Law of Holiness (see below), characterized by ceremonialism, statistical details, and a formal style, esp. in Leviticus and Numbers, and by being suited to the period of Babylonian exile or later.

4. A divine commandment or a revelation of the will of God; collectively, the whole body of God's commandments or revelations; the will of God, whether expressed in Scripture, implanted in instinct, or deduced by reason; specif., *Obs.*, a religion or religious faith or dispensation.

5. Collectively, the whole body of rules relating to one subject, or emanating from one source; — including usually the writings pertaining to them, and judicial proceedings under them; as, divine *law;* English *law;* Roman *law;* the *law* of real property; insurance *law.*

6. Customary habit; practice; way or usual manner of action. *Obs.*

7. Right custom or practice; specif.: **a** *Morals.* In an obsolete sense, right or just conduct; in modern usage, a specific or general rule of right living; esp., such a rule when conceived as having the sanction of God's will, of conscience or the moral nature, or of natural justice as revealed to reason. **b** In arts, works, games, etc.: The rules of construction, or of procedure, conforming to the conditions of success; a principle, maxim, or usage; as, the *laws* of poetry, of architecture, of courtesy, or of whist.

Anything from the harmony of nature to the strains of a song was for the Greek *law.* *Karl Pearson.*

8. *Philos. & Science.* A statement of an order or relation of phenomena which, so far as known, is invariable under the given conditions. See LAW OF NATURE, below.

A *law* is simply a rule or ascertained order of succession among phenomena, whereby one becomes the premonitory sign of another. *J. Martineau.*

Complex uniformities which . . . are mere cases of simpler ones, and have, therefore, been virtually affirmed in affirming those, may with propriety be called *laws.* *J. S. Mill.*

9. *Math.* The rule or formula according to which anything, as the change in value of a variable or the terms of a series, proceeds or comes into being; thus, the equation of a curve is a *law* of form, both algebraic and geometric.

10. In certain sports, an allowance of time or distance given to a weaker competitor, an animal in the chase, or the like; as, a *law* of eighty yards given to a hare before the hounds are slipped; hence, in a transferred sense, mercy or indulgence.

Syn. — Justice, equity.

law of absorption, *Logic*, the proposition that if of two aggregants one contains the other as a component, the aggregate is identical with the latter. *Dict. of Philos.* — **l. of acceleration**, *Embryol.*, the principle that the development of an organ is accelerated in proportion to its importance. — **l. of action and reaction**, Newton's third law of motion. See LAWS OF MOTION. — **l. of areas**, Kepler's second law. See KEPLER'S LAWS. — **l. of A′van-zi′ni** (ä′vänt-sē′nē) [after G. *Avanzini* (1753-1827), Italian mathematician], the law that a falling plate encounters a resistance greatest at the center and decreasing to a minimum at the margin when it is falling vertically, and that when falling obliquely it encounters the maximum resistance near the fore end, thus causing it to tilt up. — **l. of Avogadro.** *Chem.* See AVOGADRO'S HYPOTHESIS. — **l. of Ba′bo** (bä′bō) [after L. von *Babo*, German chemist], *Phys. Chem.*, the law that the diminution of vapor pressure of a liquid due to dissolving in it a nonvolatile solid is nearly proportional to the amount dissolved. — **l. of causation** *or* **causality**, the law or principle that every change in nature is produced by some cause; the principle of universal causation. — **l. of Charles.** = CHARLES'S LAW. — **l. of constant angles**, *Crystallog.*, the law, discovered by Romé de l'Isle, that the angles between the various faces of a crystal remain unchanged throughout its growth. — **l. of constant proportion.** = LAW OF DEFINITE PROPORTIONS. — **l. of continuity**, the principle, formulated by Leibnitz, that there is no break in nature, and that nothing passes from one state to another without passing through all the intermediate states. — **l. of contradiction.** *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT. — **l. of cosines**, *Math.*, in plane trigonometry, $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, and in spherical trigonometry, $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$, where a, b, c are the sides and A, B, C the opposite angles of a triangle. — **l. of definite proportions**, *Chem.*, the essential law of chemical combination that every definite compound always contains the same elements in the same proportions by weight; and, if two or more elements form more than one compound with each other, the relative proportions of each are fixed. Compare LAW OF MULTIPLE PROPORTIONS. — **law of diminishing return**, *Econ.*, the observed fact or law that in any given stage of the arts an increase of labor or capital applied beyond a certain point in the cultivation of land causes a less than proportionate increase in the produce raised from a given area. — **l. of Du′long′ and Pe-tit′** (dü′lôɴ′, pẽ-tē′) [after P. L. *Dulong* (1785-1838), French physicist and chemist, and A. T. *Petit* (1791-1820), French physicist], *Chem.*, the principle that the elements in the solid state have nearly the same atomic heat, that is, that the specific heat multiplied by the atomic weight is nearly a constant (about 6.4). It has been valuable for determining atomic weight. — **l. of error.** See ERROR, *n.*, 6; also, NORMAL LAW OF ERROR. — **l. of excluded middle.** *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT. — **l. of gravitation.** See GRAVITATION, 2. — **l. of great numbers**, *Math.*, the principle that the sum of elements, each varying in frequency according to its own law, tends to vary according to the normal law of error (see under NORMAL) as the number of elements increases indefinitely. — **l. of Guld′berg and Waa′ge** (gōōlt′bĕrĸ, vä′gē). = LAW OF MASS ACTION. — **l. of gyration**, *Meteor.*, a law, formulated by Heinrich Dove, a German physicist, that the wind generally shifts in its direction with the sun. — **L. of Holiness**, a substantially older body of laws (*Lev.* xvii-xxvi), hortatory in character, and having "as its dominant note holiness," incorporated at a later day with the Priestly Code. Besides the above chapters (xvii-xxvi) some include also parts of *Lev.* xi. It is designated as *H* or P^1. — **l. of homogeneity**, *Math.*, the dogma asserted by Vieta, but denied by moderns, that only magnitudes of the same kind can be added. — **l. of honor** *or* **honour.** = CODE OF HONOR — **l. of identity.** *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT. — **l. of intensity.** = FECHNER'S LAW. — **l. of kind.** = LAW OF NATURE **a**. — **l. of mass action**, *Chem.*, the law (established by Guldberg and Waage of Christiania) that the chemical action of a reacting substance is proportional at any moment to its active mass. The "active mass" is usually considered as measured by the molecular concentration, but sometimes, for dissolved substances, by the osmotic pressure. — **L. of Moses.** = PENTATEUCH. — **l. of multiple proportions**, *Chem.*, the generalization that when the same elements unite in more than one proportion, forming two or more different compounds, the higher proportions of the elements in such compounds are simple multiples of the lowest proportion, or the proportions are connected by some simple common factor; thus, iron and oxygen unite in the proportions FeO, Fe_2O_3, Fe_3O_4, in which compounds, considering the oxygen, 3 and 4 are simple multiples of 1. — **l. of nations.** **a** See JUS GENTIUM. *Shak.* **b** = INTERNATIONAL LAW. — **l. of nature.** **a** A natural instinct or a natural relation of human beings or other animals due to native character or condition; also, in a general sense, with *the.*

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason in the *law of nature* but I may snap at him. *Shak.*

b A generalized statement of natural processes; in the *pl.*, the chief generalizations attained or hoped for by science. J. S. Mill interpreted *the laws of nature* as "the fewest and simplest assumptions, which being granted, the whole existing order of nature would result." The invariability of natural processes was originally interpreted as imposed by the creator or ruler of the universe. Natural law was thus conceived as having an extrinsic necessity, or a causality underlying the phenomena themselves. Eventually appeared the idea of natural necessary causes, which in the generalization "like causes produce like effects" foreshadowed Mill's doctrine of the uniformity of nature, which he held to be the fundamental assumption underlying the statement of all natural law. But in fact not all the so-called "natural laws" are in actual experience invariable; some of them are generalizations which hold good only as a general rule or within indeterminate limits. Such exceptions, however, are considered as due either to inaccurate statement of the law or to ignorance of some of the conditions involved. Many philosophers consider all natural laws as subject to some uncertainty, and hence affirm that such law is necessarily hypothetical and must be stated in the form, If A is or is valid, B is or is valid. This statement applies equally well to laws concerned with the order of phenomena in time, that is, to laws concerned with natural causes and to those which express internal relationships or purely formal sequences, as mathematical laws. See CAUSE, UNIFORMITY OF NATURE.

We find *laws of nature* used in two very different senses by scientific writers. Sometimes such laws are spoken of as self-existent and as independent of the phenomena which they are said to govern and which of necessity conform to them. . . . Nevertheless, the thoroughgoing naturalist, as we well know, will not defend this usage of law: . . . he claims to use law in quite another sense *Laws of nature* are for him only uniformities of coexistence and succession Orderly relation of the parts of a whole is here the outcome. But if we pitch upon any concrete thing or fact as possibly one of these parts, it is straightway itself resolved into coexistence and successions: indeed, so long as we can single out a definite "this" or "that" the analytic process continues *James Ward.*

The expression *laws of nature* means nothing but the uniformities which exist among natural phenomena (or, in other words, the results of induction) when reduced to their simplest expression. *J. S. Mill.*

— **l. of octaves**, the generalization, announced by Newlands, that when a number of the elements are arranged in order of their atomic weights, each one resembles the eighth one before or after it. See PERIODIC LAW. — **l. of parsimony** *or* **parcimony**, *Logic*, a principle of explanation which may be stated as follows: Do not assume more than is necessary to account for the facts. — **l. of partial pressures**, the law that in a mixture of gases each gas exerts the same pressure that it would exert if it alone occupied the space; — called also *Dalton's law.* — **l. of recapitulation.** *Embryol.* = THEORY OF RECAPITULATION. — **l. of relativity**, *Psychol.*, the law that every phase of an experience is influenced by all other phases of it and by all the past consciousness of the individual. — **l. of sines**, in plane trigonometry, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2r$, and in spherical trigonometry, $\frac{\sin a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin b}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin c}{\sin C} = k$, where a, b, c are the sides and A, B, C the opposite angles of a triangle. — **l. of sufficient reason.** = PRINCIPLE OF SUFFICIENT REASON; — sometimes classed as a law of thought. — **l. of tangents**, in plane trigonometry, $a + b : a - b = \tan \frac{1}{2}(A + B) : \tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$, to which correspond Napier's Analogies in spherical trigonometry. (For a, A; b, B, see LAW OF SINES, above.) — **l. of the apex**, *U. S. Mining Law*, a law passed in 1872, the principle of which has been adopted in later Federal legislation, by which title to a given tract of mineral land with certain defined mining rights was granted to the locator of the surface covering the outcrop or apex. (See APEX, *n.*, 2.) — **law of the land**, the general law of the land; the law as duly administered by the machinery provided therefor. — **l. of the Medes and Persians**, frequently used in phrases as a type of the unalterable and irrevocable.

Know, O king, that the *law of the Medes and Persians* is, That no decree nor statute which the king establisheth may be changed *Daniel* vi 15.

— **l. of thermoneutrality**, *Phys. Chem.*, the law that when dilute solutions of neutral salts are mixed and no precipitate is formed, no thermal effect is produced. — **l. of the staple.** See STAPLE. — **l. of Ti′ti-us** (tēt′sē-ōōs; tĭsh′ĭ-ŭs). = BODE'S LAW. — **l. of uses.** *Law.* See USE, *n.* — **l. of volumes.** = GAY-LUSSAC'S LAW **a**. — **l. of von Baer.** = VON BAER'S LAW. — **laws of association.** See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS. — **laws of Faraday.** = FARADAY'S LAWS. — **Laws of Manu.** See MANU, LAWS OF. — **laws of motion**, *Physics*, three laws defined by Sir Isaac Newton. (1) Every body perseveres in its state of rest or of moving uniformly in a straight line, except so far as it is made to change that state by external force. (2) Change of motion is proportional to the impressed force, and takes place in the direction in which the force is impressed. (3) Reaction is always equal and opposite to action, that is to say, the actions of two bodies upon each other are always equal and in opposite directions. — **Laws of O′lé′ron′** (ō′lā′rôɴ′), an important medieval (12th century) code of maritime laws consisting of a compilation of the customary laws of the sea in force in the island of Oléron and the judicial decisions of the maritime court of the island. They were published by Eleanor, Duchess of Guienne (Aquitaine), and were one of the sources of the similar code called the **Laws of Wis′by** (wĭz′bĭ), after the town of Wisby, or Visby, on the island of Gotland, Sweden, which was made the basis of the ordinances of the Hanseatic League. — **laws of planetary motion.** See KEPLER'S LAWS. — **laws of thermodynamics.** *First Law:* In any thermodynamic change, a definite amount of heat is expended or goes out of existence for every unit of mechanical work done, and vice versa. *Second Law:* It is impossible for a self-acting machine, working entirely independently of any external agency, to convey heat from one body to another at a higher temperature. — **laws of thought**, *Logic*, the three laws of identity, contradiction, and excluded middle. The *law of identity* is stated by the formula "A is A," variously interpreted to mean that any judgment in which the subject and predicate terms are the same is a true judgment, that the copula affirms some existence or reality of which the judgment is true, or that the judgment expresses an abstract identity, symbolized by *A*, which is the basis of the predication of one meaning of another. The *law of contradiction* is stated "A is not not-A," or, "No A is not-A," and it means that a contradiction cannot represent any real existence or conceivable thought. See CONTRADICTION. The *law of excluded middle* is stated, "Everything is either A or not-A," or, "A either is or is not B," meaning that between two contradictory statements there is no middle ground, both cannot be false, if one is denied the other must be affirmed. Bosanquet holds that it "ultimately affirms that reality is not merely one and self-consistent, but is a system of reciprocally determinate parts." The *law of sufficient reason* is sometimes included as one of the laws of thought. Many logicians prefer *principle* to *law* in designating the *laws of thought* separately; as, *principle* of identity, etc. — **laws of war**, *International Law*, the rules governing the rights and duties of belligerents. They affect chiefly prisoners, spies, traitors, private property, blockades, rights of capture, etc. — **to take**, *or* **have, the law of**, *or* **on**, to take or institute legal proceedings against; as, *to take the law of* one's neighbor. *Now Rare or Uncultivated.*

law (lô), *v. t.;* LAWED (lôd); LAW′ING. [AS. *lagian* to make a law, ordain.] **1.** To enact or decree as law; to ordain. *Obs. or R.*
2. To sue or prosecute at law. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To effect or bring by litigation. *Rare.*

Two of my neighbors have been at law about a house till they have both *lawed* themselves into a jail. *H. Fielding.*

4. To maim (an animal) to prevent its doing harm, as in expeditating a dog. *Obs. or Hist.*

law′-a-bid′ing, *a.* Abiding by the law; obedient to the law; as, *law-abiding* people. — **law′-a-bid′ing-ness**, *n.*

law agent. *Scots Law.* In Scotland, a legal practitioner who is either a writer to the Signet, a solicitor to the Supreme Court, or procurator in the sheriff courts, answering in general to the English solicitor.

law book. A book containing, or treating of, laws.

law French. The form of Norman French which was used in judicial proceedings and law books in England from the days of William the Conqueror to the thirty-sixth year of Edward III. Some of its words and phrases still survive.

law′ful (lô′fōōl), *a.* **1.** Conformable to law; allowed or permitted by law; legitimate; competent.
2. Constituted, authorized, or established, by law; rightful; as, the *lawful* owner; a *lawful* day to hold court.
3. Law-abiding; dutiful; loyal; faithful. *Obs.*

My *lawful* sword. *Shak.*

4. Allowable; not forbidden; proper. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Syn. — LAWFUL, LEGAL, LEGITIMATE, LICIT. That is LAWFUL which is in conformity with (or, frequently, not opposed to) the principle or spirit of the law, whether moral or juridical; that is LEGAL which is in conformity with the letter or rules of the law as it is administered in the courts; as, "All things are *lawful* unto me, but all things are not expedient" (1 *Cor.* vi. 12); *lawful* prize, *lawful* heir; *legal* interest, *legal* rights. LEGITIMATE (originally applied to children lawfully begotten) has extended its meaning to anything which is sanctioned by known authority, or which is logically admissible, or which is in conformity with accepted standards; as, a *legitimate* conclusion, the *legitimate* consequences of one's folly; "'The Traveler' at once raised [Goldsmith] to the rank of a *legitimate* English classic" (*Macaulay*); the *legitimate* drama. LICIT, as a synonym for *lawful*, is rare; its opposite, *illicit*, is a term of strong reproach.

lawful age, the age of full legal rights; majority. See AGE, 4. — **l. money**, money which is a legal tender, whether currency or notes. *U. S.*

— **law′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **law′ful-ness**, *n.*

law′giv′er (lô′gĭv′ẽr), *n.* One who makes or enacts a law or system of laws; a legislator.

law′giv′ing, *a.* Enacting laws; legislative. — *n.* Legislation.

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law, laws (lôz), *interj.* [Cf. LA.] An exclamation of mild surprise. *Archaic or Vulgar.*

law, *v. i.* To go to law; to litigate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

L. A. W. *Abbr.* League of American Wheelmen.

La′wa (lä′wä), *n.* = LAO.

lawage. ✝ LAVISH.

law Bible. The version of the Bible authorized in the Church of England; — so called by Irish Roman Catholics. *Oxf. E. D.*

law′-bid′ing, *a.* *Obs. Scot.* **a** Awaiting the regular course of the law. **b** Having a good standing in law.

law binding. A plain style of binding in light brown calf or sheep, much used for law books. See LAW CALF, LAW LAMB, & LAW SHEEP.

law′-bor′row, law′-bur′row, *n.* *Scots Law.* A caution, or security, to keep the peace; — usually in *pl.*

law′break′er, *n.* One who violates the law. — **law′break′ing**, *n. & a.* [law.

law′-bred′, *a.* Trained in the

law calf. A fine grade of calfskin, for binding law books, etc.

law canon. Canon law. *Obs.*

lawch. ✝ LAIGH.

law Church. The Established Church (of England). *Disparaging.* [LORD.

lawd. ✝ LAD, LAUD, LEWD,

law day. **a** Formerly, a day of holding court, esp. a sheriff's court or a court-leet: also, the session of the court. **b** The day named in a bond or mortgage for the payment of the money to secure which it was given. See FORECLOSURE.

law′-driv′er, *n.* A lawyer. *Obs.*

lawe. ✝ LAUGH, LAVE, LOW.

lawed. ✝ LEWD. [of LAWYER.

law′er. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

lawes. Obs. pl. of LAY, lake.

law′-fa′ther, *n.* A father-in-law. *Obs.*

law′-hand′, *n.* The peculiar style of handwriting used in engrossing old legal documents.

‖ **La-wi′ne**, *n.* See LAUWINE.

law′ing, *n.* [*law* a charge + *-ing.*] A reckoning, or bill, at a tavern. *Scot.*

law′ing (lô′ĭng), *n.*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAW; specif.: *vb. n.* **1**. Going to law; litigation.
2. Expeditation. *Obs. or Hist.*

law Latin. That kind of late, or low, Latin, used in statutes and legal instruments; — often barbarous.

law′less (lô′lĕs), *a.* **1**. Without law; not based on, or regulated by, law; having no laws; as, the *lawless* desert.
What could be free, when *lawless* beasts obeyed? *Pope.*
2. Not subject to the law; exempt from the operation of law. *Obs. or R.*
You shall find you are not *lawless* and that your moneys
Cannot justify your villainies. *Massinger*
3. Not restrained or controlled by the law of morality or society; unruly; disorderly; licentious; sometimes, illegal; as, *lawless* passions.
4. *O. Eng. Law.* Not under, or entitled to the benefits of, the law; outlawed.
The outlaw's life is insecure . . . He is a "*lawless*" man, and a friendless man. *Pollock & Mait.*

law′less-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being lawless.
Syn. — See ANARCHY.

law list. *Law.* In England, a semi-official list of those connected with the legal profession, including all, from the highest to the lowest, in the profession.

law lord. **1**. Any of those members (**Lords of Appeal**) of the English House of Lords qualified to take part in its judicial business, including the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (members specially appointed by the Crown to aid the House of Lords in the hearing of appeals, and entitled to rank as barons during life), and such peers as have held high judicial office.
2. In Scotland, a judge having the courtesy title of "Lord." *Colloq.*

law′mak′er (lô′māk′ẽr), *n.* A legislator; a lawgiver.

law′mak′ing (-māk′ĭng), *a.* Enacting laws; legislative. — *n.* The enacting of laws; legislation.

law′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Law.* **a** One whose function was to declare the law. *Hist.* **b** A lawyer. *Obs.* **c** In Orkney and Shetland, the president of the supreme court.

law merchant. **a** Orig., the legal rules which were applied to cases arising in mercantile transactions, esp. by the courts piepoudrous, the staple courts, and merchants' courts. These rules, which largely came directly from the Roman Civil law and later codes, have become assimilated in the common law and equity.
Before the end of the 13th century "the *law merchant*" was already conceived as a body of rules which stood apart from the common law. . . It would we think have been found chiefly to consist of what would now be called rules of evidence. *Pollock & Mait.*
Hence: **b** Loosely, the legal rules and principles which have to do particularly with mercantile transactions, largely arising from the foregoing; commercial law; mercantile law. Under this term have been included the subjects of: partnership, joint-stock companies, agency, negotiable paper, contracts with carriers, insurance, sale, bottomry and respondentia, debt, guaranty, stoppage in transitu, lien, and bankruptcy

lawn (lôn), *n.* [Earlier *laune lynen*, i. e., *lawn linen*; prob. from the town *Laon* in France.] **1**. A very fine linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric with a rather open texture. It is used for the sleeves of a bishop's official dress in the English Church, and the word *lawn*, fig., stands for the office. "A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*." *Pope.*
2. A lawn sieve.

lawn, *n.* [ME. *laund*, *launde*, F. *lande* heath, moor; of Celtic origin; cf. W. *llan* an open, clear place, Armor. *lann* or *lan* (in comp.) territory, country, *lann* a prickly plant, pl. *lannou* heath, moor. See LAND earth.] **1**. An open space between woods; a glade. *Archaic or Poetic.* "Orchard *lawns* and bowery hollows." *Tennyson.*
2. Ground covered with grass and not tilled. *Obs. or R.*
3. Ground covered with fine grass kept closely mown, esp. in front of or about a house or as a part of a garden, park, or the like.

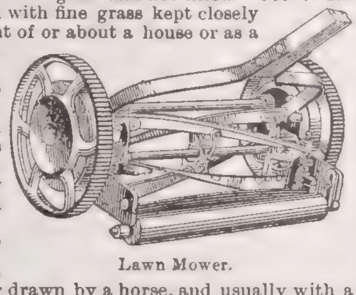
Lawn Mower.

lawn, *v. t.*; LAWNED (lônd); LAWN′ING. **a** To change from arable to grass land. *Obs. or R.* **b** To make into or like a lawn. See 2d LAWN, 3.

lawn mower. One that mows a lawn; specif., a machine pushed by hand or drawn by a horse, and usually with a spiral blade or blades revolving against a tangential horizontal knife, used to clip the grass on lawns.

lawn tennis. A variety of the game of tennis, played in the open air upon a court of turf or some even surface. There are no side walls, and the ball is struck before touching the ground or upon the first bound. See TENNIS. The scoring is as follows: The first point is scored as **fifteen**, the second point won by the same side makes its score **thirty**, the third makes its score **forty**, the fourth, unless the score has been at deuce, wins the game. Nothing, or no point, is termed **love**. If each side has scored 15 the score is **fifteen all**, and for 30, **thirty all**. If each side has scored 40 the score is **deuce** (rarely, **forty all**). The first point won after the score is at deuce is called **vantage**, or **advantage**, for the side making it, but the score becomes deuce thereafter as often as a tie in the number of strokes won occurs, until one side wins two successive strokes following a tie or deuce, which decides the game. A side which first wins six games wins the **set**, except that if each side has won five games the score becomes **deuce set** (sometimes called **five all**, or **games all**) and reverts to deuce set, or games all, whenever a tie in the number of games won occurs, until one side wins two successive games following such a tie, which decides the set. The scoring is the same in tennis (specifically called **court tennis**).

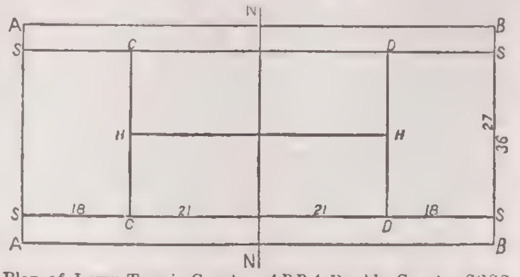

Plan of Lawn-Tennis Court. *ABBA* Double Court; *SSSS* Single Court; *AA*, *BB* Base Lines; *AB*, *AB*, *SCDS*, *SCDS* Side Lines; *CC*, *DD* Service Lines; *HH* Half-Court Line; *NN* Net. The figures indicate measurement in feet.

lawn′y (lôn′ĭ), *a.* Made of, wearing, or resembling, lawn; fig., of or pertaining to a bishop. *Bp. Hall.*

lawn′y (lôn′ĭ), *a.* Having, or characterized by, a grass lawn or lawns; like a lawn. *T. Warton.*

law sheep. *Bookbinding.* A fine grade of sheepskin, bark-tanned or acid-tanned, used esp. on law books. It is made from the outside of the skins, and is light-colored.

Law-so′ni-a (lô-sō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. John *Lawson*, Scottish naturalist.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of lythraceous shrubs distinguished by the tetramerous flowers and 4-celled capsule bursting irregularly. *L. inermis* is the henna plant.

law′son-ite (lô′s′n-īt), *n.* [After Prof. A. C. *Lawson*.] *Min.* A pale or grayish blue mineral in prismatic orthorhombic crystals. It is a hydrous silicate, $H_4CaAl_2Si_2O_{10}$, of calcium and aluminium. Sp. gr., 3.09.

law′suit′ (lô′sūt′), *n.* A suit in law; a case before a court; — used loosely to include any of the various proceedings technically called a suit, action, prosecution, etc.

law′yer (lô′yẽr), *n.* [From LAW, like *bowyer*, fr. *bow*.] **1**. One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to conduct lawsuits for clients, or to advise as to the prosecution or defense of lawsuits, or as to legal rights and obligations in other matters. It is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, sergeants, advocates, etc.
2. **a** A lawgiver. *Obs.* **b** A professor of law. *Obs. Scot.*
3. **a** A bramble, or the thorny stem of a brier. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Any of various trailing brambles of New Zealand (esp. *Rubus australis*), which impede progress in the bush. **c** In Australia, the climbing plant *Flagellaria indica*.
4. **a** The black-necked stilt. See STILT. **b** The bowfin (*Amia calva*). **c** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*). **d** The mangrove snapper.

law′yer-like′ (-līk′), **law′yer-ly** (-lĭ) } *a.* Like, or becoming, a lawyer; as, *lawyerlike* sagacity. "*Lawyerly* mooting of this point." *Milton.*

lawyer palm. An Australian climbing palm (*Calamus australis*) with slender, prickly stems and long, spinose, pinnate leaves. It scrambles over bushes by means of the hooked tips of the leafstalks.

lawyer vine. **a** = LAWYER, 3 **b**. **b** = LAWYER PALM.

lax (lăks), *a.*; LAX′ER (lăk′sẽr); LAX′EST. [L. *laxus*. Cf. LACHES, LANGUISH, LEASE, *v. t.*, LEASH.] **1**. Of the bowels, loose; open; also, having the bowels loose.
2. Not tense, firm, or rigid; loose; slack; relaxed; not of close texture; as, a *lax* bandage; *lax* fiber.
The flesh of that sort of fish being *lax* and spongy. *Ray*
3. Not rigid, strict, or stringent; slack; not exact; loose; vague. "The discipline was *lax*." *Macaulay.*
"Æternus" itself is sometimes of a *lax* signification. *Jortin.*
4. *Bot.* Loose; scattered; open; — said esp. of an inflorescence; as, a *lax* panicle.
5. *Phon.* Wide.
Syn. — Loose, relaxed; unconfined, unrestrained; dissolute, licentious, free; remiss, backward, inactive, slow, tardy, dull. — LAX, SLACK, here compared in their fig. senses, are often interchangeable. But LAX more frequently implies the opposite of strictness, severity, or precision; SLACK suggests rather a contrast with vigor, promptitude, or briskness; as, "stiff in the letter, *lax* in the design" (*Cowper*); *lax* morals, a *lax* interpretation; "Leonine was so *slack*, so slow" (*Shak.*); "a *slack* workman" (*G. Eliot*); trade is *slack*. See LIMP; cf. TENSE, RIGID.

lax (lăks), *n.* **1**. An aperient; a laxative. *Obs.*
2. Looseness of the bowels; diarrhea. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. A loosening of a bond; relief. *Rare.*

lax′ate (lăk′sāt), *v. t.* [L. *laxatus*, p. p. of *laxare*, fr. *laxus* loose, slack.] To loosen; relax; release. *Obs.*

lax-a′tion (lăk-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *laxatio*.] Act of loosening, slackening, or relaxing, or state of being loosened, slackened, or relaxed.

lax′a-tive (lăk′sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *laxatif*, L. *laxativus* mitigating, assuaging. See LAX, *a.*] **1**. Having a tendency to loosen, relax, or relieve. *Rare.* *Milton.*
2. *Med.* **a** Having the effect of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation; — opposed to *astringent*. **b** Subject to looseness or free movement; — said of the bowels. **c** Subject, as a person, to, or characterized by, looseness of the bowels.
3. Free; loose; incontinent; as, a *laxative* tongue. *Obs.*

lax′a-tive (lăk′sȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1**. A laxative medicine.
2. Laxativeness; looseness of the bowels. *Obs.*

lax′ist (lăk′sĭst), *n.* [*lax*, a. + *-ist*.] *R. C. Theol.* One who holds that even a slightly probable opinion may guide conduct or belief. This view was condemned by Innocent XI. Cf. PROBABILISM. — **lax′ism** (-sĭz′m), *n.*

lax′i-ty (lăk′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *laxitas*, fr. *laxus* loose, slack: cf. F. *laxité*. See LAX, *a.*] State or quality of being lax, or loose; want of tenseness, strictness, or exactness; looseness of structure or texture; want of firmness, decision, or regulation.

lay (lā), *pret.* of LIE, to recline.

lay (lā), *n.* [OF. *lai*, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *laoi*, *laoidh*, song, poem, OIr. *loid*, *laid*, Gael. *laoidh* poem, verse; but cf. also G. *leich* a sort of poem (cf. LAKE to sport).] **1**. A song; a simple lyric or short narrative poem; a ballad. "*Lays* of Ancient Rome." *Macaulay.*
Many a mystic *lay* of life and death *Tennyson.*
2. A melody; any musical utterance; esp., a bird's song.
The throstle cock made eke his *lay* *Chaucer.*

lay, *a.* [F. *lai*, L. *laicus*, Gr. λαϊκός of or from the people, lay, fr. λαός, λεώς, people. Cf. LAIC.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the laity, as distinct from the clergy; as, a *lay* preacher; a *lay* corporation; a *lay* sermon; *lay* habits.
2. Not educated or cultivated; ignorant. *Obs.*
3. Not of or from a particular profession; unprofessional; as, a *lay* opinion; a *lay* judge.
4. Unspiritual; worldly; as, the *lay* part of man. *Obs.*
lay abbot, an abbot who is a layman. The first abbots were such, but later ordination became almost universal. From the 8th century on, many laymen, esp. great nobles or soldiers, became abbots in commendam, the revenues of monasteries being handed over to them. This was done at first for the protection of the ecclesiastics in their enjoyment of their revenues, but later the revenues were applied to the lay abbot's own purposes. Such abbots were called **abbacomites** (**abbot counts** *or* **nobles**) *or* **abbates milites** (**abbots knights** *or* **soldiers**). — l. **baptism**, *Eccl.*, baptism administered by a lay person. — l. **brother**, *R. C. Ch.*, one received into a convent of monks under the three vows, principally engaged in manual services and exempt from the duties in the choir, or the studies, required of other members. — l. **chattels**, things suitable for common, as distinguished from holy, uses. *Obs.* — l. **clerk**. *Ch. of Eng.* **a** A layman who assists in the church service; a parish clerk. **b** A singing man in some cathedrals and college chapels. — l. **communion**, *Eccl.*, the state of being in communion with the church as a layman as distinguished from a clergyman; also, the sacrament of the Eucharist participated in by laymen. — l. **corporation**. See CORPORATION, 3. — l. **deacon**, *Eccl.*, one in deacon's orders who engages in secular occupations. — l. **elder**. *Eccl.* See 2d ELDER, 4. Hence, **lay eldership**. — l. **impropriator**, an impropriator. — l. **judge**, a judge who is a layman, that is, not a lawyer. — l. **lord**, a British peer who is not a lawyer and who seldom, if ever, takes part when the House of Lords sits as a court of appeal. — **L. Parliament**. = UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT. — l. **reader**, *Eccl.*, a layman authorized to read parts of the public service of the church. — l. **rector**, *Eccl.*, a layman who receives the tithes of a parish or in whom the rectory is vested. — l. **sister**, a woman member of a religious order whose position is analogous to that of a lay brother in a monastery. — l. **vicar**. *Eccl.* See CLERK VICAR.

lay, *n.* The laity; the common people; a layman. *Obs.*
The learned have no more privilege than the *lay*. *B. Jonson.*

lay (lā), *v. t.*; LAID (lād); LAY′ING. [ME. *leien*, *leggen*, AS. *lecgan*, causative, fr. *licgan* to lie; akin to D. *leggen* to lay, G. *legen*, Icel. *leggja*, Goth. *lagjan*. See LIE to be prostrate.] **1**. To bring or cast down, as with force; to beat down; to strike prostrate.
Brave Cæneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain. *Dryden.*
Like flaws in summer *laying* lusty corn. *Tennyson.*
2. To assist as midwife or accoucheur. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To cause to be still; to calm; allay; suppress; to cause to subside or disappear; as, to *lay* the dust; to *lay* one's fears; to *lay* a ship below the horizon; to *lay* a blister.
After a tempest when the winds are *laid*. *Waller.*
4. To place in a recumbent or lower position resting on or in something; to put or set down; to deposit; as, to *lay* a book on the table; to *lay* a body in the grave.
Now I *lay* me down to sleep. *New England Primer.*
The Son of man hath not where to *lay* his head. *Matt.* viii. 20.
5. *Gardening.* To layer (plants, etc.). *Obs. or R.*
6. To bring forth and deposit (an egg or eggs).
7. **a** To deposit as a pledge or hostage; to mortgage. *Obs.* **b** To deposit as a wager or stake; to wager; bet.
I 'll *lay* my head to any good man's hat,
These oaths and laws will prove an idle scorn. *Shak.*
8. To impose as a duty, burden, punishment, or something disagreeable; as, to *lay* a tax upon land; to *lay* a command on one; to *lay* a scourge on one's back; formerly, of soldiers, to billet or quarter (upon).
The Lord hath *laid* on him the iniquity of us all. *Is.* liii. 6.
9. To impose a tax on; to impose a blow, or, jocularly, a kiss, upon; as, to *lay* one over the head, on the lips, etc. *Obs.*
10. To impute; charge; ascribe.
God *layeth* not folly to them. *Job* xxiv. 12.
11. To place; to place or put in position or in operation or action; to apply; put; set; as, to *lay* an ocean cable; to *lay* bricks; the artilleryman *laid* the gun; the ship was *laid* alongside; he *laid* an ambush; the dogs were *laid* on the scent; he *laid* the ax to the tree.
Lay not that flattering unction to your soul. *Shak.*
12. **a** *Print.* (1) To place and arrange (pages) for a form upon the imposing stone. (2) To place (new type) properly in the cases. **b** *Rope Making.* To put (strands) in place

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law′ing-free′, *a.* Scot-free. *Scot.*
law′ish, *a.* Pert. to, decreed by, or suggesting, the law. *Obs.*
lawit. ✝ LEWD. — **lawitness**, *n.*
lawk, lawks, *interj.* Vulgar euphemism for *Lord*, used esp. as an exclamation of surprise.
law lamb. *Bookbinding.* A grade of sheepskin, made from the younger and finer-grained skins, used on law books, etc. See LAW SHEEP.
law′lan (lô′lăn). Scot. var. of [LOWLAND.]
lawleit. Scot. pret. of LOWLY. *Obs.*
law′less-ly, *adv.* of LAWLESS.
lawlie. ✝ LOWLY. — **lawliness**, *n.* *Obs.*
law′like′, *a.* Like the law, as in methods, principles, or terms; also, having respect for law.
law′ly, *a. & adv.* Lawful; lawfully. *Obs.*
law′mon′ger, *n.* One who practices law as if it were a matter of barter and sale. *Obs.* — **law′mon′ging**, *a.* *Obs.*
lawn billiards. See TROCO.
lawnd. ✝ LAUND. [*Obs.*]
law neckcloth. The pillory.
lawned (lônd), *a.* Wearing lawn, as a bishop. [*temptuous. Obs.*]
lawn′-man′, *n.* A bishop. *Con-*
lawn meet. A meet of a hunt on the lawn of a private house or club.
lawn sieve. A fine sieve, often of lawn or silk, used in straining potter's slip, in cooking, etc.
lawn sleeves. A bishop's sleeves of lawn; hence, the office of a bishop, or a bishop or bishops. — **lawn′-sleeved′** (-slēvd′), *a.*
law office. A lawyer's office. *U. S.*
law officer. A public officer employed to administer or advise in legal matters; specif., the attorney-general, or solicitor-general, called in full **law officer of the crown**. *Eng.*
Lawr. *Abbr.* Lawrence.
lawrean, *n.* Laurel. *Obs. Scot.*
lawreat. ✝ LAUREATE.
lawree. ✝ LARIN.
law′rel. ✝ LAUREL.
Law′rence. Var. of LAURENCE
law′renc-ite (lô′rĕns-īt), *n.* [After one J. *Lawrence* Smith.] *Min.* Ferrous chloride, $FeCl_2$, often found in meteoric iron.
law′rer. ✝ LAUREL.
lawriat. ✝ LAUREATE.
law′right′man, *n.* *Law.* A kind of constable charged with the execution of justice or supervision of weights and measures. *Orkney & Shetland Islands. Obs. or Hist.*
law′ri-ol. ✝ LAUREOLE.
law′ry. ✝ LAURY.
laws. Var. of LAW, *interj.*
Law's Bubble. See MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.
Law′son cy′press (lô′sŭn), **Law′son's cy′press** (-sŭnz), The white cedar of the western United States (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*).
Law′son-eve′, **Law′son-e′ven**, *n.* [That is *Low Sunday eve*. *Oxf. E. D.*] The Saturday after Easter.
law speaker. In the early Norse republic in Iceland, the president of the Althing.
law stationer. A dealer in paper, forms, and other stationer's supplies used by lawyers. In Great Britain and Ireland law stationers also make fair or engrossed copies of legal instruments.
law′steed′, *n.* A standing still of the law; — used in rendering L. *justitium*, a vacation held by the law courts. *Obs.*
law′suit′ing, *n.* Act of proceeding against any one by a lawsuit. *Rare.*
law′ter. Dial. Eng. var. of [LAUGHTER.]
law′tie, law′ty. ✝ LEWTY.
Law′ton (lô′tŭn), *n.* See BLACKBERRY, 2.
law′-wor′thy, *a.* Also **law′-worth′**. Entitled to, or coming within, the benefits or rules of law or legal procedure. *Hist.* Cf. LAWLESS.
law writer. A writer on law.
lawyer cane. **a** = LAWYER, 3 **b**. **b** = LAWYER PALM.
law′yer-ess, *n.* **a** The wife of a lawyer. *Rare.* **b** A female lawyer. *Rare.* [as a lawyer.]
law′yer-ing, *a. & n.* Practicing
law′yer-ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim.*
law′yer-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
law′yer-y (-ĭ), *n.* Lawyers collectively or as a class. *Rare.*
lax, *v. t.* [L. *laxare*, fr. *laxus*.] To relax; to loosen or purge. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lax, *n.* [AS. *leax*; akin to G. *lachs*, Icel. & Dan. *lax*.] A salmon.
lax′a-tiv. Laxative. *Ref. Sp.*
lax′a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS
lax′i-flo′rous (lăk′sĭ-flō′rŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *laxus* loose + *-florous*.] *Bot.* Having scattered flowers *Rare.*
lax′i-fo′li-ate, or **lax′i-fo′li-ous**, *a.* [L. *laxus* loose + *foliate*, *-folious*.] *Bot.* Having scattered leaves. *Rare.*
lax′ly, *adv.* of LAX. See -LY.
lax′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lay. ✝ LEE.
lay. Var. of LEA, *n. & a.*
lay, *n. & v. t.* [Cf. ALLOY.] Alloy. *Obs.*
lay, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *leiga*, Dan. *leie*.] Pay; hire. *Obs.*
lay, *n.* [OF. *lei* faith, law, F.

M

and twist to form a rope, a cable, or the like; also, to make (a rope, cable, cordage, yarn, or the like) by so doing. **c** To spread on a surface; as, to *lay* plaster or paint. **d** To coat; to cover or spread; as, to *lay* a room with tapestry; to *lay* a cloth with embroidery.

13. To add; to annex. *Obs.* "Woe unto them that join house to house, that *lay* field to field." *Is.* v. 8.

14. To place or repose (something immaterial) in or on something or some one; to put; as, he *lays* stress on correct grammar. "I will *lay* trust upon thee." *Shak.*

15. To put into, cause to be in, or place in, a given position, condition, or state; as, to *lay* waste a region; to *lay* a town under contribution; to *lay* bare one's breast or one's plans; to *lay* a ship's yards aback.

16. To present, offer, or put forward as true, valid, or the like, or for consideration; specif.: **a** *Law.* To state; allege; as, to *lay* damages; to *lay* the venue. **b** With *before*, to submit for examination and judgment; as, he *laid* his arguments before the senate. **c** To prefer or assert; as, he *laid* claim to the estate. **d** *Law.* To present, as an indictment or information.

17. To set a watch or ambush in (a place); also, to set a watch or spy upon. *Obs.*

These five days have I hid . . . and durst not peep out, for all the country is *laid* for me. *Shak.*

18. To prepare; to put in order; to arrange; as, to *lay* a table, a meal, a fire, a plan, a conspiracy.

19. To express or couch, as language. *Obs. or R.*

☞ For various other phrases, see the noun, adjective, or other main word of the phrase sought.

to lay (a ship) aboard, to place a ship close alongside of (a ship) for fighting, often for boarding. — **to l. a,** *or* **one's, course**, *Naut.*, to sail toward the point intended without tacking; also, sometimes, loosely, to sail in a certain direction; to head (for); — in this sense with *to*, *for*, etc. — **to l. a,** *or* **one's, finger on.** **a** To touch, however lightly; as, he had not *laid a finger on* him. **b** To discover and point out with accuracy; as, he *laid his finger on* the point of disagreement at once. — **to l. an anchor to the windward**, fig., to adopt precautionary or anticipatory measures for success or security. — **to l. apart**, to lay aside; as, *lay it apart*, and take it up later. — **to l. aside**, to put away or on one side; to set apart; to discard; to abandon for a time or permanently; to give up; as, to *lay aside* one's hat; to *lay aside* one's savings; to *lay aside* an hour a day for reading; to *lay aside* a vice. — **to l. at**, to attack; to strike at; to assail. — **to l. away**. **a** To lay aside; to put off. **b** To store for preservation or future use. **c** To bury; inter. *Local, U. S.* — **to l. by.** **a** To lay aside; to put away or discard.

Let brave spirits . . . not be *laid by* *Bacon*

b To store; to save; to reserve for future use. **c** To harvest; to finish the gathering, storing, etc., of (a crop). *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to l. by the heels**, to put in the stocks; to fetter; to shackle; to cause the downfall of; to overthrow; prostrate. *Shak.* — **to l. down.** **a** To put off or away; to discard; to relinquish; to give up; as, *to lay down* one's arms, i. e., to surrender; *to lay down* the cares of office. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man *lay down* his life for his friends." *John* xv. 13. **b** To put down, or stake, as a wager, pledge, or payment. **c** To force, or throw, down; esp., *Naut.*, to force (a vessel) over until it lies on its side. **d** To construct or put in place the foundation or main framework or features of; to form the rudiments of, as in development of organisms; to frame; to delineate; hence, fig., to establish; affirm; prescribe; as, *to lay down* a battleship or a railroad; *to lay down* a river on a map; *to lay down* the law, i. e., to assert, or command, dogmatically. **e** To embroider; to lay embroidery on. *Archaic.* **f** *Agric.* To plant or sow (a field) with a certain crop. **g** To store, esp. to store (wine, etc.) in a cellar. **h** To calm; to allay. *Obs. or R.* — **to l. eyes on**, to see; to catch sight of. — **to l. forth.** **a** To extend or lay at length; to bring forth; to display; to lay out (a corpse). *Obs.* **b** To expound; to set forth; reflexively, to expatiate (upon). *Obs.* **c** To expend; to pay out. *Obs.* **d** To ornament; to deck. *Obs. or Dial.* — **to l. hands on.** **a** To seize; to get hold of. **b** To commit violence upon; reflexively, to commit or attempt suicide. **c** To ordain, bless, or the like, by imposition of hands. — **to l.,** *or* **put, heads together**, to consult. — **to l. hold of,** *or* **to l. hold on**, to seize; to catch; to grasp; to grasp as a pretext or opportunity. — **to l. in.** **a** To provide; to store up; to lay by. **b** To assert as a claim or pretension. **c** *Art.* To paint in the first instance, subject to finishing, elaboration, or addition. **d** *Coal Mining.* To shut down, or cease work in (a colliery, working, etc.). **e** *Hort.* (1) To heel in. (2) To train, as an espalier. — **to l. in balance**, to put in jeopardy; to risk; stake. *Obs.* — **to l. in lavender.** **a** To lay away, as clothing, with sprigs of lavender; hence, to lay away carefully. **b** To pawn. *Slang.* **c** To put in custody. *Obs.* — **to l. it on**, to do anything with vigor, lavishness, or extravagance, as to charge exorbitantly, flatter grossly, be unduly severe, etc. — **to l. off.** **a** *Naut.* To steer (a vessel) away from the shore, another ship, etc. **b** To mark or measure off; to lay out, as streets or distances. **c** *Shipbuilding.* To trace on the mold-loft floor in full dimensions (the plans of a vessel). **d** To cease (work); to cease to operate or employ, esp. to cease to employ, or discharge (a workman), often temporarily. *Colloq.* **e** To set forth or explain vigorously. *Rare.* — **to l. on.** **a** To apply with force; to inflict; as, *to lay on* blows. **b** To apply or spread on a surface; to lay; as, *to lay on* paint. **c** To gain or take on (flesh). "He *laid on* flesh." *Stevenson.* **d** To distribute (water, gas, etc.) from a main supply or reservoir through pipes. — **to l. one's account with, on,** *or* **for**, to count; expect; anticipate. — **to l. one's self out**, to strive earnestly. *Colloq.* — **to l. on load**, to lay on blows; to strike violently; hence, to be vigorous or extravagant in speech or act. — *Obs. or Archaic.* — **to l. on the shelf**, to lay aside as unnecessary or useless; to dismiss; to discard; to confine or disable by illness; to lay up. — **to l. on the table**, in parliamentary usage, to lay, as a report, motion, etc., on the table of the presiding officer; to postpone, by a vote, the consideration of, until called up, or indefinitely. — **to l. out.** **a** To extend or stretch out at length; to spread out; to prepare (a corpse) for burial. **b** To expend; to spend, as money. **c** To plan in detail; to map out; to arrange, as grounds or plans. **d** To display; to exhibit; to show forth; to expound. *Obs. or Archaic.* **e** To exert; to exercise; reflexively, *Colloq.*, to exert one's self greatly. — **to lay over.** **a** To spread over; to overlay. **b** To postpone; as, the meeting was *laid over* for a week. — **to l. pipes**, to make preparations for obtaining something. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **to l. posts**, to establish a series of posts, or men appointed to forward dispatches. *Obs.* — **to l. siege to**, to besiege; to encompass with an army; also, fig., to beset pertinaciously, as in wooing. — **to l. to.** **a** To place close; to apply. *Obs.* **b** To use upon something; to bring to bear.

Not one stroke can labor *lay to* without some new acquaintance with nature. *Emerson.*

c To assault; attack; press. *Obs.* **d** *Naut.* To bring (a ship) into the wind and hold stationary except for drifting. — **to l. to heart**, to feel deeply; to consider earnestly. — **to l. unto.** **a** = TO LAY TO. **b** To put before. *Hos.* xi. 4. — **to l. up.** **a** To store; to lay by; to deposit for future use; as, *to lay up* money or trouble. **b** To confine; to disable, as with illness; also, formerly, to imprison. **c** To put by or aside from active service, as a ship. **d** To excel; to lay over. *Obs.* **e** *Agric.* To reserve, or leave (a field, land, etc.) in a certain condition or for planting something. **f** In a trotting race, to drive (a horse) in a heat so as neither to win nor to be distanced. **g** *Rope Making.* = LAY, 12 **c**. **h** *Mech.* To form (a hot rivet) by striking it several hard blows while in position. — **to l. wait**, to prepare an ambuscade; to lie in wait. — **to l. waste**, to destroy; to make desolate; as, *to lay waste* the land.

lay (lā), *v. i.* **1**. To produce and deposit eggs.

2. *Naut.* To place one's self in a specified and indicated position; to go or come; as, to *lay* aloft; to *lay* forward.

3. To lay a wager; to bet.

4. To apply one's self vigorously; as, to *lay* to one's oars, or to one's work.

5. To plan; prepare; scheme; as, he is *laying* for a chance to escape; he *laid* to catch him at the ferry. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Colloq., U. S.*

6. To lie (be prostrate, etc.). *Now Dial. or Vulgar. Shak.*

☞ Originally this seems to have been a reflexive use which continued in reputable usage into the 18th century.

7. *Agric.* = LODGE, *v. i.*

to lay about, *or* **to lay about one.** **a** To strike vigorously in all directions; to act vigorously. *J. H. Newman.* **b** To plan; scheme; seek. — **to l. by**, *Naut.*, to lay to. — **to l. for**, to prepare to capture or assault; to lay wait for. *Now Colloq. Bp. Hall.* — **to l. in**, to scheme; to plan; with *for*, to plan to gain. *Obs.* "I have *laid in* for these." *Dryden.* — **to l. into**, to attack; to beat; to pitch into. *Slang.* — **to l. off**, to cease work temporarily. *Colloq.* — **to l. on**, to strike; beat; attack. *Shak.* — **to l. out.** **a** To purpose; to plan; as, he *lays out* to make a journey. **b** To seek; to scheme (to get). "*To lay out* for human praise." *J. H. Newman.* — **to l. over.** **a** To stop over; to break a journey; as, on the way we *laid over* for a day at Chicago. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** To excel; to surpass; as, it *lays over* anything else of the kind. *Slang.* — **to l. to**, *Naut.*, to lie head to windward without moving except for drift. — **to l. up**, in a trotting race, to drive in a heat so as neither to win nor be distanced. — **to l. up for**, *Naut.*, to shape the course for.

lay (lā), *n.* **1**. A wager; a stake; hence, a chance. *Obs. or R.* "My fortunes against any *lay* worth naming." *Shak.*

2. A lair; a resting place; covert. *Rare, or Dial. Eng.*

3. That which lies or is laid or as if laid; a row; stratum; layer; as, a *lay* of stone or wood. *Obs. or R. Addison.*

4. In carriage and harness making, any of several contrivances consisting of a strip or layer of leather or felt laid upon or beneath another for reënforcement, to cover a buckle, to prevent chafing, etc

5. A tax; a rate or impost; also, its imposition. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. **a** Price; terms of sale or employment; as, he sold his farm at a good *lay*. *Obs. or R. U. S.* **b** A share of the profit of a venture, esp. on whaling and sealing vessels; a percentage of the proceeds of the catch given to a member of the crew wholly or partially in lieu of wages; hence, employment on shares. A small percentage of the profits of a whaling voyage is called a **long lay**, and a large percentage, such as that received by officers, a **short lay**.

7. A plan, or field, of operations or business; a special line of activity; a job; as, he gave up the gambling *lay* and followed the *lay* of smuggling. *Slang or Cant.*

8. The way in which a thing lies or is laid in relation to something else; the position or arrangement of a thing; specif.: **a** Topographical features and situation, as in the *lay* of the land or country. **b** The direction (to left or right) in which the strands of a rope are twisted; also, the degree of tightness with which the strands are twisted, or the division between the strands **c** *Print.* The relative position of the sheet to be impressed and the type or plate on the press; also, a mark defining this position.

9. *Textile Manuf.* **a** Var. of LEA, a measure of yarn. **b** [Cf. LATHE, in this sense.] The lathe or batten of a loom.

lay days. The days allowed by the charter party for loading or unloading a vessel. Delay beyond that time involves the payment of demurrage.

lay′er (lā′ẽr), *n.* [See LAY to cause to lie flat; in some senses prob. a corrupt. of *lair*.] **1**. One that lays; specif.: **a** *Racing.* One who lays odds against the various horses, as distinguished from a *backer*, who bets on one horse. *Cant.* **b** A mason. *Obs.* **c** A machine for twisting strands into rope, cable, etc.

2. That which is laid; a stratum; a bed; one thickness, course, or fold laid over or under another; as, a *layer* of clay or of sand in the earth; a *layer* of bricks, or of plaster; the *layers* of an onion.

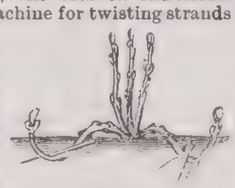

Layers, 4.

3. *Geol.* Specif.: A single member of stratified rock. Cf. STRATUM.

4. *Hort.* A shoot or branch of a plant, which for purposes of propagation is usually bent down and fastened on the ground, a portion being covered with two or three inches of earth. This is done in case of plants whose cuttings do not root easily, and after the formation of roots the layer is detached from the parent plant.

5. *Tanning.* A pit of strong tanning liquor, into which hides are put on coming from the handler. Cf. HANDLER.

6. Land in grass or clover.

7. An oyster bed. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

8. Young hedgewood. *Dial. Eng.*

lay′er (lā′ẽr), *v. t.;* LAY′ERED (-ẽrd); LAY′ER-ING. *Hort.* To propagate by layers.

lay′er, *v. i.* *Agric.* To lodge, or be laid flat, as grain.

lay′er-age (-āj), *n.* *Hort.* Propagation by means of layers.

lay-ette′ (lā-ĕt′), *n.* [F.] A complete outfit of clothing, blankets, etc., for a newborn infant.

lay fee. [See LAY, *a.*] **1**. *Law.* A fee in land held on condition of the rendering of secular services. Cf. ALMS FEE.

2. The laity. *Obs.*

lay figure. [For older *layman*, D. *leeman*, *ledemann*; OD. *lede* a limb, joint, D. *lid* (akin to G. *glied* limb, for *gelied*, OHG. *gilid*, *lid*, AS. *lið*, Goth. *lipus*). Cf. LIMB.] **1**. A jointed model of the human body that may be put in any attitude, used by artists as a model, for showing the disposition of drapery, etc.

2. A puppet; one who serves the will of others without independent volition; a person or fictitious character of no marked individuality.

lay′ing (lā′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAY, *v.* Specif.: *vb. n.*

1 Act of one that lays, or sets, puts, places, fixes, etc.

2. Act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid for one incubation; a clutch.

3. Something that is laid or put in position; as: **a** The first coat on laths of plasterer's two-coat work. **b** A stratum of anything. **c** An artificial oyster bed. *Eng.*

laying hook, *Rope Making*, one of the hooks on which the strands are hung while being twisted. — **l. on of hands**, a form used in consecrating to office, in the rite of confirmation, and in blessing persons. The hands are put upon the head of the recipient. — **l. out**. See FLOATING, *n.*, **c**. — **l. panel**, *Carp.*, a panel in which the grain runs horizontally. *Eng.* — **l. press**, *Bookbinding*, a lying press. — **l. top**, *Rope Making*, a top-shaped, grooved piece of wood put between the strands of a rope while it is being twisted.

lay′man (lā′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*lay* + *man.*] One of the people, in distinction from the clergy; one of the laity; sometimes, one not belonging to some particular profession or not expert in some branch of knowledge or art, in distinction from those who do or are.

Being a *layman*, I ought not to have concerned myself with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

lay′out′ (lā′out′), *n.* *Chiefly Colloq.* **1**. Act or process of laying out, or planning in detail; the arrangement or plan of what is so laid out.

2. That which is laid or spread out; specif.: **a** An outfit or supply, as of tools or apparatus; as, a miner's *layout;* an opium *layout*. **b** Something displayed; a spread; as, the dinner was a fine *layout*. *Slang or Cant.* **c** *Faro.* The cards of a suit fastened or painted on a table, or the leather table top on which they are painted, on which the players lay out their stakes.

lay race. That part of a lay on which the shuttle travels in weaving; — called also *shuttle race*.

lay shaft, *or* **lay′shaft′** (lā′shȧft′), *n.* *Mach.* A secondary shaft, as in a sliding change gear for an automobile; a cam shaft operated by a two-to-one gear in an internal-combustion engine. It is generally a shaft moving more or less independently of the other parts of a machine, as, in some marine engines, a shaft, driven by a small auxiliary engine, for independently operating the valves of the main engine to insure uniform motion.

la′zar (lā′zȧr), *n.* [From *Lazarus* the beggar (*Luke* xvi. 20); cf. F. *Lazare* Lazarus, *ladre* leper.] A person infected with a filthy or pestilential disease, esp. a poor person or beggar so afflicted; a leper. *Chaucer.*

Like loathsome *lazars*, by the hedges lay. *Spenser.*

laz′a-ret′ (lăz′ȧ-rĕt′), *n.* A lazaretto.

laz′a-ret′to (-rĕt′ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [F. *lazaret*, or It. *lazzeretto*, fr. *Lazarus*. See LAZAR.] **1**. A public hospital or pesthouse for the reception of diseased persons, particularly those affected with contagious diseases, esp. lepers.

2. A building or vessel used for detention in quarantine. *Obs. or R.*

3. *Naut.* (*By seamen, often called* lăz′ȧ-rēt′). A space between decks, usually near the stern, in some merchant vessels, used as a storeroom.

la′zar house (lā′zȧr). A lazaretto.

Laz′a-rist (lăz′ȧ-rĭst) } *n.* *R. C. Ch.* One of the Congre-
Laz′a-rite (lăz′ȧ-rīt) } gation of the Priests of the Mission, a religious institute founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624; — popularly so called from the College of St. Lazare in Paris, which was occupied by them until 1792.

Laz′a-rus (-rŭs), *n.* [L. *Lazarus* or Gr. Λάζαρος, fr. the same Heb. name as *Eleazer*.] **1**. Masc. prop. name. F. *Lazare* (lȧ′zär′); It. *Lazaro* (lät′sä-rō); Sp. *Lazaro* (lä′thä-rō; 268); Pg. *Lazaro* (lä′sä-rō); G. *Lazarus* (lät′sä-ro͞os).

2. *Bib.* **a** A citizen of Bethany, brother of Mary and Martha, whom Jesus raised from the dead (*John* xi.). **b** The beggar in the parable of the rich man and beggar in Luke xvi. The old belief that he was a leper arose from his being described as "full of sores."

3. [*sometimes l. c.*] A diseased, esp. a leprous, beggar.

laze (lāz), *v. i.;* LAZED (lāzd); LAZ′ING (lāz′ĭng). [See LAZY.] To be lazy or idle; to act or lie lazily.

laze, *v. t.* **1**. To waste in sloth; to spend, as time, in idleness; as, to *laze* away whole days.

2. To indulge (one's self) in laziness. *Obs.*

laze, *n.* Act or state of lazing; idleness; laziness. *Colloq.*

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lēi law. See LEGAL.] Law; faith; creed; religious vow. *Obs.*
lay, *n.* [AS. *lagu* water, sea; akin to L. *lacus* lake.] A lake; pond; pool. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*
lay′-bed′, *n.* That in which something is embedded; specif., a grave. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lay′-by′, *n.* **1**. A still or slack portion of a stream, as by a weir. **2**. Something laid by, as savings. *Colloq.*
lay′-down′, *a.* Turned or folded over, instead of standing; — said of a collar. *Colloq.*
laye. † LAY, LEYE. [LEA.]
laye. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
layer. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAIR.
layer board. A board support for leaden roof gutters.
lay′ered (lā′ẽrd), *a.* Having layers; arranged in, or divided into, layers; covered in layers.
lay′er-ing, *n.* *Hort.* Propagation by layers. See LAYER, 4.
lay′er-on′, *n.; pl.* LAYERS-ON. One that lays on, as: **a** One who feeds a printing machine. *Eng.* **b** *Mech.* An automatic device that feeds blanks to a die press.
lay′er-o′ver, *n.* A whip or something with which to punish; — a name given jocularly to something impertinently inquired about, often called a *layer-over for meddlers*. Called also *lay over*. *Local, Brit. & U. S.*
layer stool. *Hort.* The stock from which layers are taken.
lay′er-y (lā′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Growing in, or consisting of, layers. *Rare.*
layick. † LAIC. [*Obs. Scot.*]
layit, *a.* [Cf. LEWD, LAY.] Lay.
lay′land′ (lā′lănd′). Var. of LEALAND. [LILAC.]
lay′lock. Obs. or dial. var. of
lay′man, *n.* [See LAY FIGURE.] A lay figure. *Obs.*
layne, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *leyna* to hide, conceal; akin to G. *läugnen* to deny, AS. *lȳgnian*, also E. *lie* to speak falsely.] To hide; to conceal; to refrain from telling; to disguise. *Obs.*
layne. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAIN.
lay′ner. † LAINER.
lay′-o′ver, *n.* = LAYER-OVER.
lay′-o′ver, *n.* Lay-down. *Rare.*
lay′rock. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LARK.
lay′ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.*
lay′stall′ (lā′stôl′), *n.* **1**. A place where rubbish, dung, etc., are laid or deposited; also, formerly, a burial place. *Eng.* **2**. A place where milch cows are kept, or cattle on the way to market are lodged. *Rare. Eng.*
lay′stow′, *n.* [*lay*, v. + ME. *stowe* a place, AS. *stōw*.] A laystall. *Obs.*
lay′sy. † LAZY.
lay′wom′an (-wo͝om′ăn), *n.*, *fem.* of LAYMAN.
Laz (läz), **La′ze** (lä′zē), **La′zi** (lä′zē), *n.* One of a Moslem Kartvelian tribe of Caucasia.
Laz. *Abbr.* Lazarus.
la′zar-cote′, *n.* [*lazar* + *cote*.] A small lazaretto. *Obs.* [fever.]
lazaret fever. *Med.* Typhus
laz′a-rette′. Error for LAZARET.
la′zar-like′, **la′zar-ly**, *a.* Full of sores; leprous. — **la′zar-ly**, *adv.*
laz′a-role (lăz′ȧ-rōl), *n.* [It. *lazzeruola*.] The medlar tree.
laz′a-ro′ne. Incorrect for LAZZARONE. [rous.]
laz′ar-ous (lăz′ȧr-ŭs), *a.* Lep-
laz′ar-ous, *n.* A lazar. *Obs.*
la′zar's click′et, clap′per, *or* **snap′per** (lā′zȧrz). A lazarus clapper.
lazarus clapper. A rattle or clapper sounded by a leper to give warning of his approach.
lazarus house. A leper hospital.
laz′ar-wort′. Var. of LASERWORT.
laz′a-ry, *n.* Leprosy. *Obs.*

laz′u-lite (lăz′ū-līt), *n.* [From LAZULI: cf. F. *lazulite*, G. *lazulith.*] *Min.* A mineral of an azure blue color, occurring in small masses, or in monoclinic crystals; blue spar. It is a hydrous phosphate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 3.06–3.12. — **laz′u-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
laz′u-rite (-rīt), *n.* [LL. *lazur* lapis lazuli. Cf. AZURE.] *Min.* A sodium aluminium silicate containing sulphur, $Na_4(NaS_3Al)Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, a constituent of lapis lazuli.
la′zy (lā′zĭ), *a.*; LA′ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); LA′ZI-EST. [Orig. uncert.; cf. LG. *losig*, *lesig*, OLG. *losich*, *lasig*, weak, exhausted.] **1**. Disinclined to action or exertion; averse to labor; indolent; idle; slothful. *Bacon.*
2. Characteristic or suggestive of the action of a lazy person; inactive; slow; sluggish; as, a *lazy* stream. "The night owl's *lazy* flight." *Shak.*
3. Wicked; vicious. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — Indolent, sluggish, slothful. See IDLE.
lazy bar, a bar across a furnace opening to rest the fire tools on while raking and slicing the fire. — **l. bird**, the cowbird. *Local, U. S.* — **l. board**, formerly, a projecting board at the left of a wagon, between the wheels, used by the teamster as a seat. *U. S.* — **l. crab**, a large oxyrrhinchid crab (*Parthenope horrida*) of the East and West Indies, having long, heavy chelipeds and an unusually rough and spiny shell. It is of sedentary habits. — **l. Dick**, an African passerine bird (*Sphenœacus africanus*) related to the fern-bird of New Zealand. *South Africa.* — **l. guy**, *Naut.*, a guy to steady the boom of a fore-and-aft sail. — **l. jack**. **a** *Mech.* A device consisting of two knee-shaped pieces, like bell cranks, with supplementary angles, pivoted at their angles and connected by a short link, used as a compensating device against expansion or contraction. **b** *pl. Naut.* Lines, often forked, reaching from above, sometimes from the topping lift, on each side of a fore-and-aft sail to about the middle of the boom, to confine the sail when it is lowered. — **l. painter**, *Naut.*, a small painter used to secure a boat in smooth water. — **l. pinion**. = IDLE WHEEL **a**. — **l. scissors**. = LAZY TONGS. — **l. strap**. See HARNESS, *Illust.* — **l. tongs**, a system of jointed bars capable of great extension, orig., such a device for picking up something at a distance; now, often, any of various such devices used in machinery, etc. — **l. weight**, scant weight. *Colloq.*

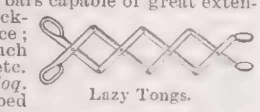

Lazy Tongs.

la′zy-bed′, *n.* *Agric.* A bed about six feet wide, in which potatoes are grown by laying them on the surface and covering them with earth dug from trenches at the sides. *Eng.*
laz′za-ro′ne (lăz′ȧ-rō′nā; *It.* läd′zä-rō′nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It. *lazzarone*, pl. *-ni.*] One of the homeless idlers of Naples who live by chance work or begging; — chiefly in *pl.*
-le. [ME. *-len*, AS. *-lian.*] A suffix forming verbs, orig. frequentative and diminutive; as, jogg*le*, nest*le*, sprink*le*, etc. In many words the frequentative or diminutive force is no longer felt.
-le. The modern representative in a number of nouns and adjectives of different old suffixes. The most important of these in NOUNS are: (1) a dim. suffix, in AS. *-el* (cf. KERNEL), as in *icicle, knuckle, hurdle;* (2) a suffix expressing the agent, as in AS. *bydel* (cf. BEADLE); hence (3) a suffix, in AS. *-el*, expressing the instrument, as in *girdle, ladle, beetle*, a mallet. Nouns with this ending may come from verbs in *-le*, as *gabble.* In ADJECTIVES the most important source is, in AS. form, *-ol*, indicating a tendency to the action expressed by the verb from which the adjective is formed, as in *brickle, brittle, fickle.*
In words from French which are thoroughly naturalized in English this ending may come from various French endings or suffixes of Latin origin; as in: *couple*, n.; *mantle; pestle, trestle; bottle; cattle; battle; able, humble; gentle.* Cf. also -EL, -AL.
The ending *-le* occurs also as part of other suffixes; cf. for example -ABLE, and the words NEEDLE, RIDDLE, a puzzle.
lea (lē), *n.* [ME. *ley, lay*, AS. *léah, léa;* cf. G. dial. *loh* bog, grove, and L. *lucus* grove.] Pasture or grassland, as arable land laid down with grass; a pasture, or meadow. "Plow-torn *leas.*" *Shak.*
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the *lea.* *T. Gray*
lea (lē), *a.* [Cf. LEA pasture, LEA RIG.] Fallow; unplowed. *Eng.*
lea (lē), *n.* [Perh. for *leas*, taken as pl., fr. OF. *laissier* to leave, F. *laisser*, or a derived noun *laisse.* Cf. LEASE.] *Textile Manuf.* **a** A varying measure of yarn; for linen, usually 300 yards; for cotton and silk, 120 yards; a lay. **b** A set of warp threads carried by a loop of the heddle.
leach (lēch), *v. t.*; LEACHED (lēcht); LEACH′ING. [Cf. AS. *leccan* to moisten, wet, E. LETCH.] **1**. To wet; moisten.
2. To percolate (a liquid) through something, as ashes.
3. To subject to the action of percolating water or other liquid in order to remove the soluble parts; to lixiviate; as, to *leach* ashes or coffee.
4. To dissolve out by the action of a percolating liquid: — often used with *out;* as, to *leach* out alkali from ashes.
leach, *v. i.* **1**. To become fluid or melt. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To part with soluble constituents under the effect of a percolating liquid.
leach, *n.* Also *letch.* [See LEACH, *v. t.*] **1**. A perforated vessel to hold wood ashes through which water is to be passed to extract the lye.
2. *Tanning.* A pit or tub in which ooze or tan liquor, subsequently transferred to the tan pits, is made by steeping tan bark in water.
3. *Salt Making.* The saturated brine that is drained from the salt, or left in the pan when the salt is drawn out.
leach′y (-ĭ), *a.* Permitting liquids to pass by percolation; not capable of retaining water; porous; pervious; — said of gravelly or sandy soils, and the like.
lead (lĕd), *n.* [ME. *led, leed, lead*, AS. *léad;* akin to D. *lood*, MHG. *lōt*, G. *loth* plummet, sounding lead, small weight, Sw. & Dan. *lod*, Ir. *luaidhe* lead.] **1**. A metallic element, heavy, pliable, and inelastic, having a bright, bluish color, but easily tarnishing to dull gray; symbol, *Pb* (L. *plumbum*); **at. wt.**, 207.20; sp. gr., 11.4; weight of a cubic foot about 710 lbs. It rarely occurs native, being usually found in the form of the sulphide, galena, its chief ore. Other lead minerals are cerussite and anglesite (also used as ores), bournonite, pyromorphite, crocoite, wulfenite, etc. Lead is reduced usually by heating with coke or iron in a blast furnace, but also by partial roasting and self-reduction in a reverberatory. The crude product is often treated for the silver and gold which it contains. See PARKES PROCESS, PATTINSON PROCESS. Refined lead is malleable and ductile, though with little tenacity, and is rolled into sheets and drawn into tubes and pipes. It is easily fusible, melting at about 330° C. (626° F.), and hence is easily cast into bullets. Lead is a valuable constituent of alloys, as solder, type metal, Babbitt metal, and pewter, and is very extensively used in making white lead, litharge, minium, etc. Chemically, lead is bivalent (as in litharge and the series of lead salts) and quadrivalent (as in the dioxide). Its salts are poisonous.
2. An article made of lead or an alloy of lead; as: **a** A pot, kettle, caldron, or pan of lead, or, later, of any material. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** A plummet or mass of lead, as one used in sounding at sea. See SOUNDING LINE. **c** *Print.* A thin strip of type metal, used to separate lines of type in printing; hence, a similar strip of brass. Leads vary in thickness from one point ($\frac{1}{72}$ of an inch) to three points ($\frac{1}{24}$) (from twelve to four to pica). The commonest in use is the 2-point; thinner ones are called *thin leads* and thicker ones *thick leads.* **d** *pl.* In England, a familiar term for a flat roof which may be treated as a floor. Not in use in U. S., where lead is sometimes used for church roofs, but tin plate for flat roofs, almost universally. (Cf. PLUMBER, who in England is a roofer; in U. S. not so.) **e** *pl.* Lead framing for panes, as in windows of latticework or stained glass. **f** A lead or tin socket to hold one or more needles in a knitting machine by their shanks. **g** *pl. Salt Making.* A very shallow lead pan used for evaporating brine.
3. **a** Short for BLACK LEAD. **b** A thin cylinder of black lead, or plumbago, used in pencils.
lead (lĕd), *v. t.*; LEAD′ED; LEAD′ING. **1** To cover, or line the inside of, with lead; to clog with lead, as the grooves of a rifle with continuous firing; also, to weight with a piece of lead; to attach lead to.
2. To fix (window glass) in position with leads. Also with *in, up.* See LEAD, *n.* (the metal), 2 **e**.
3. To secure with melted lead, as a bolt or railing into stonework; — often with *in.*
4. To glaze (pottery) with a glaze of which lead or one of its compounds is the chief constituent.
5. *Print.* To place leads between the lines of; — often with *out;* as, to *lead* a page; *leaded* matter.
6. *Mech.* To smooth with a lead lap, as the bore of a gun.
lead (lĕd), *v. i.* **1**. *Naut.* To take soundings with the lead. *R.*
2. To become coated or clogged with lead, as a gun barrel.
lead (lēd), *v. t.*; LED (lĕd); LEAD′ING. [ME. *leden*, AS. *lǣdan* (akin to OS. *lēdian*, D. *leiden*, G. *leiten*, Icel. *leiða*, Sw. *leda*, Dan. *lede*), properly a causative fr. AS. *līðan* to go; akin to OHG. *līdan*, Icel. *līða*, Goth. *leiþan* (in comp.). Cf. LOAD, LODE.] **1**. To cause to go with one's self; to bring or take; as, to be *led* up to heaven. *Obs.*
2. To carry or convey, as in a vehicle; to cart; as, to *lead* teinds. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To bring forward; to introduce, as testimony; to bring. *Obs., except in Scots Law.*
4. To guide or conduct with the hand or by means of some physical contact or connection; as, a father *leads* a child; a jockey *leads* a horse with a halter; a dog *leads* a blind man.
5. To guide or conduct in a certain course, or to a certain place or end, by making the way known; to show the way, esp. by going with or going in advance of; to mark out or show the way to; to serve as a way for. Hence, fig.: To direct in action, thought, opinion, etc.; counsel; instruct; as, this road will *lead* a traveler to Rome; to *lead* a pupil.
The Lord went before them by day in a pillar of a cloud, to *lead* them the way. *Ex* xiii. 21.
6. To conduct or direct in motion or action with authority; to have direction or charge of; to take the directing part, or have the initiative, in; as, to *lead* an army or a search; to *lead* a political party; to *lead* an orchestra.
7. To go or to be in advance of; to precede and direct in movement; hence, to be foremost or chief among; to have precedence of; as, the big sloop *led* the fleet; the Guards *led* the attack; Demosthenes *leads* all orators.
And lo! Ben Adhem's name *led* all the rest. *Leigh Hunt*
8. To draw or direct by influence, good or bad; to prevail on; to induce; entice; allure; as, to *lead* one to espouse a righteous cause; to *lead* one astray.
9. To direct, or serve as a way or channel for, the course of (an inanimate thing); to guide or constrain in its passage or course: as, the gutter *leads* the water from the roof; the rope is *led* round the curve by two pulleys.
10. To conduct or carry on; to manage or govern. *Obs.*
11. To guide or conduct one's self in, through, or along (a certain course); hence, to proceed in the way of; to follow the path or course of; to pass; spend. Also, to cause (one) to proceed or follow in (a certain course).
That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life. 1 *Tim.* ii. 2.
The life he used to *lead* his wife and daughter *Dickens.*
12. To engage in carrying on or performing (dances, songs, etc.); to take part in. *Obs.*
13. *Cards, Dominoes, etc.* To begin a game, round, or trick, with; as, to *lead* trumps; the double five was *led.*
to lead (one) **a chase**, to elude (a pursuer) so as to cause him to chase with effort. — **to lead** (one) **a dance**, to cause one to go through a series of movements or experiences as if guided by a partner in a dance not understood. — **to l. apes in**, *or* **into, hell**, to die unmarried, — old maids being playfully asserted to be so occupied in the future life. *Obs. Shak.* — **to l. by the nose**, to lead at pleasure, or to cause to follow servilely; to lead blindly, as a person leads a beast. *Shak.* — **to l. captive**, to carry or bring into captivity. — **to l. off**, to begin or take the lead in; to open; as, he *led off* the dance. — **to l. out**, to lead off (a dance, or the like); also, to take as a partner for a dance. — **to l. the way**, to show the way by going in front; to guide. — **to l. to the altar**, to marry (a woman). — **to l. up**, to lead off (a dance). *Obs.*
lead (lēd), *v. i.* **1**. To guide or conduct, as by accompanying, going before, showing, directing with authority, etc.; to have precedence or preëminence; to be first; — used in most of the analogous senses of *lead*, v. t.
2. To be led; to suffer leading; to admit of being led; as, this horse *leads* hard.
3. To tend or reach in a certain direction, or to a certain place; to take its course; as, all roads *lead* to Rome; gambling *leads* to other vices.
to lead off *or* **out**, to go first; to begin.
lead (lēd), *n.* **1**. Action of one that leads or conducts; guidance; direction; as, to take the *lead;* to be under the *lead* of another.
At the time I speak of, and having a momentary *lead*, . . . I am sure I did my country important service. *Burke*
2. Precedence; advance position; also, the measure of precedence; as, the white horse had the *lead;* a *lead* of a boat's length, or of half a second.
3. *Cards, Dominoes, etc.* Act or right of playing first in a game, round, or trick; the card, suit, or piece so played; as, your partner has the *lead;* his *lead* was the ace; also, *Curling*, the first player.
4. That which leads or acts as a guide; as: **a** An artificial waterway, as to a mill. **b** A path or alley. *Rare.* **c** An open way or channel in an ice field. **d** A leading string, or leash. **e** *Railroads.* A piece of track leading from a switch to a frog. **f** *Logging.* A snatch block designed to be fastened to a convenient stationary object, used for guiding the hauling cable.
5. In various technical senses: **a** *Theat.* A rôle for a leading man or leading woman; also, one who plays such a rôle. *Colloq.* **b** *Naut.* The course of a rope from end to end; as, he knows the *lead* of each halyard. **c** *Music.* (1) The announcement by one voice part of a theme to be repeated by the other parts. (2) A mark or a short passage in one voice part, as of a canon, serving as a cue for the entrance of others; a presa. **d** *Mining.* (1) A lode. (2) An alluvial deposit in an old river bed. **e** (1) *Steam Engines, etc.* The width of port opening at the end of the stroke; — called **outside lead** when producing preadmission, and **inside**, or **exhaust, lead** when connecting with the release or exhaust. (2) In an internal-combustion engine, the distance, measured in actual length of piston stroke or the corresponding angular displacement of the crank, of the piston from the end of the compression stroke when ignition takes place; — called in full **lead of the ignition**. When ignition takes place during the working stroke the corresponding distance from the commencement of the stroke is called **negative lead**. **f** *Mach.* The excess above a right angle in the angle between two consecutive cranks, as of a compound engine, on the same shaft. **g** *Civil Engin.* The distance of haul, as from a cutting to an embankment. In computations of cost of earthwork, *lead* is often reckoned as the sum of the horizontal and vertical distances covered. **h** *Mach.* In spiral screw threads, worm wheels, or the like, the amount of advance of any point in the spiral for a complete turn. **i** *Elec.* (1) A conductor conveying electricity, as from a dynamo. (2) The angle between the line joining the brushes of a continuous-current dynamo and the diameter symmetrical between the poles. (3) The advance of the current phase in an alternating circuit beyond that of the electromotive force producing it.
lead of the ignition. See LEAD, *n.*, 5 **e** (2).
lead acetate (lĕd). *Chem.* **a** A colorless or white crystalline salt, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$, with a sweet, astringent, and metallic taste; — called also **sugar of lead**. It is made by dissolving lead in vinegar, and in other ways, and is used chiefly as a mordant in dyeing and calico printing. It is an irritant poison, producing burning pains, vomiting, etc., and finally collapse. Its antidotes are: any soluble sulphate, common salt, soap, or an alkali. In medicinal doses it is a powerful sedative astringent. **b** Any of several basic salts, one of which, called **tribasic lead acetate**, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2(PbO)_2 \cdot H_2O$, is used to precipitate tannin, gum, etc., from vegetable infusions. See also GOULARD'S EXTRACT.
lead burning (lĕd). *Plumbing.* Act or process of joining two pieces of lead by fusion, either by pouring superheated melted lead around the joint or, more commonly, by fusing together the adjoining surfaces by a blowpipe flame. — **lead burner**.
lead carbonate (lĕd). *Chem.* A compound, $PbCO_3$, occurring native as cerussite, and manufactured as a white powder. There are also basic carbonates. See WHITE LEAD.
lead chromate (lĕd). *Chem.* A compound, $PbCrO_4$, occurring native as crocoite, and obtained artificially as a yellow powder (the pigment chrome yellow).
lead colic (lĕd). A violent form of intestinal colic, associated with obstinate constipation, produced by chronic lead poisoning; — called also *painter's colic.*
lead color *or* **colour** (lĕd). A deep bluish gray color, like tarnished lead.
lead dioxide (lĕd). *Chem.* A compound, PbO_2, occurring native as plattnerite and obtained artificially as an amorphous, dark brown powder.

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laz′er-a (lăz′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [From Ar. name.] A catfish (*Clarias lazera*) of Syria and Africa
la′zi-ly (lā′zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LAZY.
la′zi-ness, *n* See -NESS.
la′zo (lä′thō; -sō; 268). Var. of LASSO.
lazre † LAZAR. [*or R.*]
laz′ule, *n.* Lapis lazuli. *Obs.*
laz′u-li (lăz′ū-lī), *n.* Lapis lazuli. — **laz′u-line** (-līn; -lĭn), *a.*
lazuli bunting, **lazuli finch**. A finch (*Cyanospiza amœna*) of the western United States, having the head, neck, and upper parts blue, a band of buff on the breast, and a white belly.
laz′ure, *a.* Azure. *Obs.*
la′zy (lā′zĭ), *v. t. & i.* To laze. *Colloq.*
la′zy-back′, *n.* A support for the back, attached to the seat of a carriage. *Colloq., U. S.*
la′zy-bones′ (-bōnz′), *n.* Also, *Rare*, **la′zy-bone′**. A lazy person. *Colloq.* [*Colloq.*]
la′zy-boots′, *n.* A lazy person.
la′zy-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
la′zy-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
la′zy-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **laz′za-ro** (läd′zä-rō), *n.*; *pl* -RI (-rē). [It.] A lazzarone.
Lb., **lb.**, *or* **℔**. *pl.* LBS. *Abbr.* Libra (L., pound, in weight).
L. B. *Abbr.* Baccalaureus Literarum (L., Bachelor of Letters); Lectori benevolo (L., to the kind reader); leg bye (*Cricket*); Local Board.
l. b. s. *Abbr.* Lectori benevolo salutem (L., to the benevolent reader, greeting).
l.b.w., *or* **l-b-w**. See 4th CRICKET.
L/C. *Abbr.* Letter of Credit.
l. c. *Abbr.* Left center: lower case; loco citato (L., in the place before cited).
L. C. *Abbr.* Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor; Lower Canada.
L. C. B. *Abbr.* Lord Chief Baron.
L. C. J. *Abbr.* Lord Chief Justice. [common multiple.]
L. C. M. *Abbr.* Lowest, or least,
L. Corp. *Abbr.* Lance Corporal.
L. C. P. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the College of Preceptors (in London, Eng.). [of credit).]
l. cr. Lettre de crédit (F., letter
Ld., *or* **ld.** *Abbr.* Limited; Lord.
LD. *Abbr.* Low Dutch.
l. d. *Abbr.* Litera dominicalis (L., dominical letter).
L. D., *or* **l. d.** *Abbr.* Lady Day; left door: lepide dictum (L., elegantly said); Light Dragoons; London Docks; Low Dutch.
Ldf. *Abbr.* Ludolf.
Ldp., *or* **Lp.** *Abbr* Lordship.
L. D. S. *Abbr.* Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
L. D. S. I. *Abbr.* Licentiate in Dental Surgery, Ireland.
le. † LAY, LEA, LEE, LIE, LYE.
L:e. *Abbr.* Louise.
l. e. *Abbr. Football.* Left end.
lea (lē: lā). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LEAVE.
lea (lē: lā), *n.* [Of Scand. origin: cf. Dan. *lee*, Icel. *lē.*] A scythe. *Dial. Eng.*
lea. *Abbr.* League
leace. † LEASE, *a.* & *n.*; LEASH; LEECH, physician.
leach (lēch). Var. of LEECH, edge of a sail
leach, *n.* [OF. *lesche*, F. *lèche.*] A slice; hence, a food served in slices, as a jelly containing meat, eggs, fruits, and spices. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To slice *Obs.*
leach brine. = LEACH, *n.*, 3. *Obs. or R.*
leach′er. † LECHER.
leach′er, *n.* One that leaches.
Leach's petrel (lēch′ĭz). See PETREL.
leach tub A wooden tub in which ashes are leached.
lead. Dial. Eng. var. of LADE.
lead. Obs. or Scot. var. of LEED.
lead′a-ble (lēd′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
lead′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lead′age (lēd′āj), *n.* [4th *lead* + *-age.*] The distance that coal must be hauled from the mine to a railroad or a vessel. *Eng.*
lead angle (lēd). *Slide Valves.* The portion of the angular advance corresponding to the lead.
lead arming (lĕd). = ARMING, *n.*, 3 **a**. [arge.]
lead ash *or* **ashes** (lĕd). Lith-
lead′back′ (lĕd′-), *n.* The American dunlin. *Local, U. S.*
lead bar. = LEADING BAR.
Lead′beat′er's cock′a-too′ (lĕd′bēt′ẽrz). [After *Leadbeater*, an

M

lead'en (lĕd''n), *a.* [AS. *léaden.*] **1.** Made of lead; of the nature of lead; as, a *leaden* ball; — often used with special allusion to its qualities (as softness, heaviness, etc.) or implication of effects as arising from them, as ineffectualness (in "*leaden* sword"), heaviness of sleep, or soporific effect, in "*leaden* scepter," "*leaden* key," etc.

2. Hence: **a** Like lead in color; dull gray; dun; as, a *leaden* sky. **b** Base in quality; not precious; cheap; as, the *leaden* age; — opposed to *precious* or *golden*. **c** Heavy or dull, as in action, feeling, understanding, etc.; burdensome or oppressive; sluggish; dragging; benumbing; as, a *leaden* appetite; a *leaden* poem. **d** Inert or irresponsive to stimulus; spiritless; unfeeling; — in allusion to the inelasticity of lead.

Has he such a lumpish, *leaden*,
Aching thing in place of a heart? *J. T. Trowbridge.*

3. Heavy; dull; sluggish. "*Leaden* slumber." *Shak.*

4. Hence, various compound words in which *leaden* has one of these senses; as: **lead'en-heart'ed**, having an unfeeling or a spiritless heart; **lead'en-step'ping**, stepping sluggishly; **lead'en-pat'ed**, **lead'en-skulled'**, heavy-witted.

— **lead'en-ly**, *adv.* — **lead'en-ness**, *n.*

lead'er (lēd'ẽr), *n.* One that leads; as: **1.** A person or animal that goes before to guide or show the way, or that precedes or directs in some action, opinion, or movement; esp.: **a** A guide; conductor. **b** One having authority to precede and direct; a chief; a commander; a captain. **c** A driver of a vehicle. *Obs., exc. Dial. Eng.*, a carter. **d** One who precedes and is followed by others in conduct, opinion, undertaking, etc.; the chief of a party, sect, or following; in England, specif., the counsel in a legal proceeding who is entitled to precedence over his associates. **e** *Music.* A conductor or director of a band or choir; in an orchestra, the player at the head of the first violins. Also, the first soprano in a chorus, or the first cornetist in a band. **f** *Methodist Ch.* The presiding or directing member of a "class." **g** The front or foremost person in a file or advancing body. **h** The first player in various games. **i** A horse placed in advance of others, — as either of a forward pair of horses, or the front horse of a tandem team.

2. A thing that leads, or serves to lead, guide, or direct; as: **a** A remark or question intended or likely to bring a response, esp. of a particular kind; a leading remark, question, or the like. **b** *Bot.* The upper portion of the primary axis of an excurrent trunk, esp. when extending beyond the rest of the head and forming the apex of the tree. **c** *Hort.* Any vigorous shoot which surpasses in growth others on the same branch or stem; esp., in fruit growing, the shoot from the terminal or uppermost bud. **d** A tendon or sinew. **e** *Mining.* A branch or small vein leading to a larger one. **f** *Mach.* The principal wheel in any kind of machinery; also, a part to guide exactly the motion of another piece. **g** *pl. Print.* A row of dots or hyphens, used in tables of contents, indexes, etc., to lead the eye across a space to the right word or number; hence, type, or, *sing.*, a type, having a row of dots or hyphens on the face. **h** *Fishing.* A net, fence, or wall for leading fish into a pound, weir, etc.; also, a line of gut to which the snell of a fly hook is attached, or any similar leading piece of line. **i** *Naut.* A block of hard wood pierced with suitable holes for leading ropes in their proper places; a fair-leader. **j** A pipe for conducting water or other fluid to some particular place, as a rain-water pipe from a roof to a cistern or the ground, or a hot-air pipe in a heating system for a building. **k** A thin paper tube containing a quick match to propagate ignition rapidly, as in pyrotechnics from one firework to another. **l** *Railroads.* = 6th LEAD, 4 **e**. **m** A chief article of trade, esp. one sold at a low price to bring trade. **n** An editorial article; a leading article. *Chiefly Eng.*

Syn. — Chieftain, commander, head. See CHIEF.

lead glance (lĕd). *Min.* = GALENA.

lead'hill-ite (lĕd'hĭl-īt), *n.* [From *Leadhills*, Scotland.] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral of a yellowish or greenish white color, consisting of sulphate and carbonate of lead. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 6.26–6.44.

lead'ing (lĕd'ĭng), *n.* Lead, or articles of lead, collectively; lead work.

lead'ing (lēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Action of one who leads; act of guiding, directing, governing, etc.; guidance.

2. A thing that leads, as a passage, etc.; a leader, as to an ore vein.

3. Suggestion; hint; example; esp., as among the Quakers, a spiritual prompting.

lead'ing (lēd'ĭng), *p. a.* Guiding; directing; controlling; foremost; serving to lead; as, a *leading* motive; a *leading* man; a *leading* example.

leading article, an editorial article; a leader. — **l. bar**, *Vehicles*, a whippletree for a leading horse, as in a four-in-hand team. — **l. block**, a pulley block for guiding a rope or fall. — **l. buoy**, *Naut.*, a buoy placed as a guide to sailors. — **l. case**, *Law*, a case the decision in which has come to be regarded as settling the law of the question involved, so that it is made a precedent for other like or analogous cases. — **l. hose**, the section of a fire-engine hose next to the discharging nozzle. — **l. light**, *Naut.*, a light which serves as a guide, as in entering or leaving port, etc. — **l. man** *or* **woman** (*or* **lady**), *Theat.*, the actor or actress who plays a rôle second only to the star's, and in stock companies replaces the star. — **l. mark**, *Naut.*, any conspicuous object which serves as a guide, as in entering or leaving port, etc. — **l. melody**, *Music*, the controlling melody in the structure of a piece at any point. — **leading motive**. *Music.* **a** A guiding theme. **b** = LEITMOTIF. — **l. note** *or* **tone**, *Music*, the seventh note or tone ascending in the modern major and minor scales; — so called from its tendency to lead up to the tonic. It is also (rarely) called the *subtonic*. — **l. question**, a question so framed as to guide the person questioned in making his reply; a leader. Leading questions are not allowed in proceedings at law in the examination of one's own witnesses (unless the witness is hostile). — **l. rein**, a rein used for leading an animal. — **l. screw**. *Mach.* See FEED SCREW. — **l. seventh**, *Music*, the first inversion of the dominant major ninth chord. *E. Prout.* — **l. strings**, strings by which children are sometimes supported when beginning to walk; hence, **to be in l. strings**, to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or under the guidance of others. — **l. wheel**, any of the wheels situated before the driving wheels of a locomotive engine. — **l. wind**, *Naut.*, a free or fair wind. — **l. wire**, *Elec.*, a lead.

— **lead'ing-ly**, *adv.*

lead pencil (lĕd). A pencil of which the marking material is graphite (black lead).

lead plant (lĕd). Any of several American fabaceous shrubs of the genus *Amorpha*, esp. *A. canescens*, found throughout the western United States, where its presence is supposed to indicate lead ore. It has hoary-canescent pinnate leaves and dull-colored racemose flowers.

lead poisoning. *Med.* A diseased condition produced by the absorption of lead into the system, common among workers in this metal or in its compounds, as among painters, typesetters, etc.; plumbism. It is characterized by various symptoms, such as anæmia, disturbed nutrition, severe colicky pains, the blue lead line on the gums, local muscular paralysis (wrist drop), etc.

leads'man (lĕdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Naut.* The man who heaves the lead.

lead tree (lĕd). **1.** *Chem.* Lead crystallized in arborescent forms from a solution of some lead salt, as by suspending a strip of zinc in lead acetate.

2. A tropical American mimosaceous tree (*Leucæna glauca*); — prob. so called from the glaucous leaves.

lead wash *or* **water**. A dilute solution of basic acetate of lead, used in medicine as an external application, esp. in inflammatory conditions arising from sprains, bruises, burns, blisters, etc.

lead'wort' (lĕd'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Plumbago*, esp. *P. europæa*; — so called from the lead-blue flowers; also, any plant of the family Plumbaginaceæ.

lead'y (-ĭ), *a.* Containing, or resembling, lead.

leaf (lēf), *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES (lēvz). [ME. *leef*, *lef*, *leaf*, AS. *léaf*; akin to OS. *lōf*, OFries. *lāf*, D. *loof* foliage, G. *laub*, OHG. *loub* leaf, foliage, Icel. *lauf*, Sw. *löf*, Dan. *löv*, Goth. *laufs*. Cf. LODGE.] **1.** **a** One of the lateral outgrowths of a stem, produced in definite succession from the growing point of the latter; esp., in popular usage, one of the ordinary green expanded organs (**foliage leaves**) which make up most of the external covering of a plant, and serve for the elaboration of sap into food materials, as distinguished from floral leaves, scales, and bracts, which perform other than vegetative functions. The relation of foliage leaves to light (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS) results in great diversity of form. Generally, but not always, they consist of three parts: a flat expansion, or **blade**, a stalk, or **petiole**, and a pair of appendages, or **stipules**, at the base. The blade may be simple, or compound, when it is divided into many segments often resembling separate leaves. True foliage leaves are confined to the ferns and seed plants; among the latter they often exhibit special modifications, as insect traps, climbing organs (tendrils), etc. Most ordinary foliage leaves are dorsiventral, though sometimes centric or isobilateral. A section of a typical leaf exhibits on both surfaces a layer of epidermal cells, penetrated by apertures or **stomata**, generally on the under surface; beneath the epidermis a layer of columnar **palisade cells**, rich in chloroplasts; and beneath these a spongy tissue, or **mesophyll**, with numerous intercellular spaces, through which transpiration and gaseous interchange is facilitated. The parenchyma of the leaf is strengthened and supported by a system of **veins**, which are continuations of the vascular bundles in the stem. Technically the term *leaf* includes, besides *foliage leaves*, all foliar structures of the higher plants, as scales and bracts (protective leaves), the perianth of a flower and the sporophylls (floral leaves). Every form of leaf originates from embryonic rudiments and differs from a shoot in that its growth is limited. Arising in definite acropetal or basipetal succession, leaves mark the internodes of a stem and fix the position of the normal branches. See PHYLLOTAXY. **b** A petal; as, a rose *leaf*. *Colloq.*

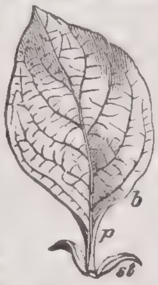

Foliage Leaf. *b* Lamina or Blade; *p* Petiole, or Leaf-stalk; *st* Stipule.

2. Tobacco leaves collectively; also, the leaf form of tobacco; — generally with attributive, as Connecticut seed *leaf*.

3. Collectively, the leaves of any plant as an article of commerce, as those of the tea plant.

4. Leaf sickness. *Obs.*

5. Something suggestive of a leaf, as in being wide and thin, or in being attached to a larger body by one edge or end; as: **a** A part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages, one on each side; also, the written or printed matter thereon. **b** A side, division, or part that slides or is hinged, as of window shutters, folding doors, etc. **c** The movable part of a table top, whether hinged, or separate, as in an extension table. **d** Metal in thin layers, usually thinner than foil. **e** A thin sheet or plate of any substance, natural or made artificially; a lamina; as, the *leaves* in a hoof. **f** One of the layers of fat (**leaf fat**) about the kidneys of a hog, from which leaf lard is made; also, a similar layer of fat in other animals. **g** A hat brim. **h** *Weaving.* A loom harness. **i** *Mach.* (1) Any of the teeth of a pinion, esp. when the pinion is small and comparatively thick. (2) Any of the cylindrical pieces serving as the teeth of a lantern or trundle. **j** *Founding.* A molder's leaf-shaped trowel or tool. **k** *Firearms.* = LEAF SIGHT. **l** *Math.* A loop of a leaf-shaped curve. **m** One of the laminæ of a laminated spring. **n** One of the thin layers formed by the blisters that form on soap when boiled for evaporation.

to take a leaf out of one's book, to follow, or learn from, one's example.

leaf (lēf), *v. i.*; LEAFED (lēft); LEAF'ING. To shoot out or produce leaves; to leave; as, the trees *leaf* in May.

leaf, *v. t.* To turn or separate the leaves of, as of a book.

leaf'age (lēf'āj), *n.* Foliage; leaves collectively.

leaf beetle. Any beetle of the family Chrysomelidæ.

leaf blade. *Bot.* The expanded portion of a leaf; lamina.

leaf blight. A fungous disease of various cultivated plants, causing decay and fall of the leaves; also, any of the numerous parasitic fungi causing it.

leaf bridge. A drawbridge having a platform, or leaf, which swings vertically on hinges.

leaf bug. Any of various bugs, esp. of the heteropterous families Tingitidæ and Capsidæ. See CAPSIDÆ.

leaf butterfly. Any of certain butterflies which mimic leaves, esp. those constituting the nymphalid genus *Kallima*, found in southern Asia and the East Indies; — so called because they are so shaped and colored that when settled on a twig, with wings closed, the appearance is almost exactly that of a dry leaf.

leaf climber. *Bot.* A climbing plant that supports itself by means of its leaves, these either having petioles which twist round the support, as in the clematis, or developing tendrils, as in the pea. — **leaf'-climb'ing**, *a.*

leaf'cup' (lēf'kŭp'), *n.* A coarse American asteraceous weed of the genus *Polymnia* (*P. uvedalia* and *P. canadensis*); — so called from the leafy, cup-shaped involucre.

leaf curl. A very common and destructive disease caused by the parasitic fungus *Exoascus deformans*, affecting the leaves of stone fruits, esp. the peach.

leaf cutting. *Hort.* A cutting consisting of a leaf instead of a shoot. Many plants, as the begonia, gloxinia, etc., are commonly propagated by this means.

leaf'-cut'ting, *a.* That cuts leaves. **leaf-cutting ant**, any of several tropical American ants, mostly of the genus *Atta*, which cut and carry off the leaves of certain trees. They live in large colonies, and utilize the material cut from the leaves to cultivate a certain fungus, their chief food. — **l. bee**, any of various wild bees of the genus *Megachile*, which cut rounded pieces from the edges of leaves, or petals, to be used in building their nests, which are made in holes and crevices, or in a rolled-up leaf. Among the common American species are *M. brevis* and *M. centuncularis*.

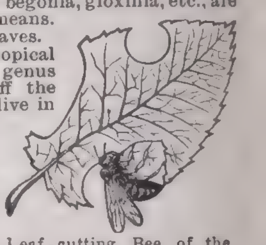
Leaf-cutting Bee of the Rose (*Megachile centuncularis*). (⅔)

leaf folder. Any of several moths whose larvæ make shelter cases by folding the leaves of plants, as the apple *leaf folder* (*Alceris minuta*).

leaf'-foot'ed, *a.* Having leaflike expansions on the legs. — **leaf-footed bug**, *also* **leaf-foot bug**, any large sap-sucking bugs of the genus *Leptoglossus*, having leaflike expansions on the legs; esp.: **a** *L. oppositus*, injurious to the cucumber, melon, and squash. **b** *L. phyllopus*, very injurious to the orange, peach, pear, etc.

Leaf-footed Bug (*Leptoglossus phyllopus*). × 1½.

leaf hopper. Any of numerous small leaping homopterous insects which constitute the family Jassidæ or superfamily Jassoidea (see JASSIDÆ). They are usually of slender rather elongated form, holding the wings, when at rest, in a sloping position on the back like the sides of a gable roof, and having a row of spines on the hind tibiæ. They suck the juices of plants, and on account of their abundance do considerable damage to grass, fruit trees, etc. See GRAPE-LEAF HOPPER.

leaf insect. Any of certain orthopterous insects of the family Phasmidæ, esp. of the genus *Phyllium*, in which the wings, and sometimes expansions upon the legs, resemble leaves in color and form. They are common in southern Asia and the East Indies.

Leaf Insect (*Phyllium siccifolium*).

leaf'let (lēf'lĕt), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* **a** A sepal. *Obs.* **b** One of the divisions of a compound (pinnate or palmate) leaf.

2. Popularly, a small or young foliage leaf.

3. A leaflike organ or part; esp., *Human Anat.*, one of the three divisions (right, middle, and left) of the diaphragm.

explorer.] An Australian cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*) which is white with a red and yellow crest and a pinkish tinge to the head and under parts.

lead eater (lĕd). India rubber; — an obs. popular name alluding to its use in erasing marks of black lead pencil from paper.

lead'ed (-ĕd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of LEAD to cover, etc., with lead. — **leaded glass** *or* **sash**. sash in which the glass is held together by lead bars of I-shaped section.

lead'en, *v. t.* To make like lead.

lead'er-ess (lēd'ẽr-), *n.* See -ESS.

lead'er-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* A short editorial paragraph in a periodical. *Eng.*

lead'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

lead'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

lead glass (lĕd). Glass containing lead. See FLINT GLASS.

lead glaze. An earthenware glaze containing lead, mostly disused because poisonous.

lead'ish, *a.* Like lead. *Obs.*

lead lap (lĕd). *Mach.* A lap of lead charged with emery and oil.

lead'less, *a.* See -LESS.

lead light (lĕd). A leaded light; a window or part of a window (see LIGHT) of leaded glass.

lead line (lĕd). **a** *Med.* A dark line along the gums due to deposition of metallic lead, in lead poisoning. **b** *Naut.* A sounding line.

lead line (lēd). **1.** *Engin.* The vertical line to the left of an indicator diagram, showing by its distance from the diagram the amount of lead.

2. *Logging.* A wire rope, with an eye at each end, used to anchor the snatch block in setting a lead.

lead'man (lĕd'măn), *n.* A worker or a dealer in lead; also, a lead miner.

lead mill. A lapidary's lead lap for polishing.

lead monoxide. See LITHARGE.

lead nail (lĕd). A nail to secure sheet lead to a roof.

lead nitrate. *Chem.* A soluble, white, crystalline salt, $Pb(NO_3)_2$, obtained by dissolving lead or lead oxide in dilute nitric acid. It is used in dyeing.

lead ocher *or* **ochre**. = MASSICOT.

lead'-off' (lēd'ôf'), *n.*; *pl.* -OFFS (-ôfs'). A beginning or leading action, as, in boxing, a hit made in offense.

lead palsy (lĕd). *Med.* Paralysis due to lead poisoning.

lead peroxide. *Chem.* Lead dioxide.

lead plaster. *Pharm.* A plaster containing lead salts of the fatty acids; diachylon.

lead rail (lēd). Either of the rails of a lead. See LEAD, *n.*, 4 e.

lead reins (lēd). The reins of leading horses.

lead screw (lēd). *Mach.* See FEED SCREW.

leads'man, *n.* Lodesman. *Obs.*

lead soap (lĕd). A soap consisting of the lead salt of a fatty acid; specif., lead plaster.

lead spar (lĕd). *Min.* = CERUSSITE.

lead'stone' (lēd'-), *n.* = LOADSTONE.

lead sulphate (lĕd). *Chem.* A compound, $PbSO_4$, occurring native as anglesite, and obtained artificially as a white crystalline powder.

lead sulphide. *Chem.* A compound, PbS, occurring native as galena, and obtained artificially as a black precipitate.

lead track (lēd). *Railroads.* An extended track connecting either end of a yard with the main line; a drilling track.

lead vinegar (lĕd). A solution of basic acetate of lead.

lead vitriol (lĕd). = ANGLESITE.

lead'way' (lēd'wā'), *n.* A way that leads to a particular place.

lead white. = WHITE LEAD **a**.

lead work. = FILLING **e**.

lead'work' (lĕd'wûrk'), *n.* Anything made of lead, or work that is done with lead.

lea'e (lē). Scot. var. of LEAVE.

leaf. ✝ LEVE, LIVE.

leaf bud. A bud which develops into a leafy shoot and does not produce flowers.

leaf bundle. *Bot.* A leaf trace.

leaf chafer. Any of numerous scarabæid beetles which when adult feed on foliage, as the cockchafer and May beetles.

leaf comb *Poultry.* See COMB, 3.

leaf crumpler. Any of several species of small American moths or their caterpillars, which form a nest by crumpling and fastening leaves together in clusters. The best-known species (*Mineola indiginella*) feeds on the apple and related trees.

leaf cutter. A leaf-cutting ant or bee.

leaf'dom (lēf'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

leafed (lēft), *a.* Having (such) a leaf or (so many) leaves; — used in composition.

leaf'en (lēf''n), *a.* Leaflike, or made of leaves. *Obs. or R.*

leaf'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Leafage. *R.*

leaf fat. See LEAF, *n.*, 5 f.

leaf finch. The bullfinch. *Local, Eng.*

leaf flea. A jumping plant louse of the family Psyllidæ.

leaf'ful, *a.* [AS. *léafful*, *geléafful*. Cf. BELIEF.] Believing; faithful. *Obs.*

leaf gap. *Bot.* A break in the conjunctive tissue of a hollow stele, caused by the separation of the vascular bundle of a leaf.

leaf green. Chlorophyll.

leaf'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

leaf'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of LEAF.

leaf'it, *n.* [Dim. of *leaf*.] A leaflet. *Obs.*

leaf lard. See LARD, LEAF, 5 f.

leaf'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **leaf'less-ness**, *n.*

leaf lichen. A foliaceous lichen.

leaf louse. An aphid.

leaf manna. = LERP.

4. *Print.* A sheet of small pages which are folded, but not stitched ; a folder.

leaf metal. Metal in thin leaves, as gold, silver, or tin.

leaf miner. Any of various small insects, mostly Lepidoptera and Diptera, which, in the larval stages, burrow in and eat the parenchyma of leaves ; as, the pear-tree *leaf miner* (*Ornix geminatella*).

leaf mosaic. *Bot.* The closely interwoven pattern or mosaic exhibited by the leaves of many plants through adjustment to the light relations. The tendency to expose as large a leaf surface as possible to sunlight results in the close fitting of one leaf to the space between its neighbors. The common ivy affords an example of a *leaf mosaic.*

leaf′–nosed′ (lēf′nōzd′), *a.* Having a leaflike membrane on the nose ; — said of certain bats, esp. of the families Phyllostomatidæ, Rhinolophidæ, and Nycteridæ.

leaf notcher. A pale bluish green beetle (*Artipus floridanus*), which, in Florida, eats the edges of the leaves of orange trees ; — called also *orange-leaf beetle.*

leaf roller. The larva of any insect (esp. certain tortricid moths) which makes a nest by rolling up plant leaves.

leaf rust. Any disease of leaves due to parasitic fungi of the order Uredinales ; also, a fungus causing the disease.

leaf sewer. A tortricid moth, or its caterpillar, which makes a nest by rolling up a leaf and fastening the edges together with silk, as if sewn ; esp., *Ancylis nubeculana*, which feeds upon the apple tree.

leaf sheath. **a** = SHEATH, 2 **a**. **b** = OCREA. **c** The sheathing base of a petiole, as that of the grasses.

leaf sickness. A digestive disorder of sheep, esp. young lambs, confined to localized sections and supposed to be caused by the ingestion of certain leaves.

leaf sight. *Firearms.* A hinged sight on a firearm, which can be raised or folded down, usually carrying a sliding bar with the peephole or notch. See SIGHT, *Illust.*

leaf spine. *Bot.* A spine developed from a leaf instead of from a branch, as that of the barberry.

leaf spot. Any disease of plants causing discolored spots upon leaves, due to parasitic fungi of the genera *Phyllosticta*, *Septoria*, etc. ; also, any fungus causing the disease.

leaf′stalk′ (lēf′stôk′), *n.* A petiole.

leaf′ ti′er (tī′ẽr). A tortricid moth whose larva makes a nest by fastening the edges of a leaf together with silk ; esp., *Alceris cinderella*, found on the apple tree.

leaf trace. *Bot.* One of the vascular bundles passing from a leaf into a stem, continuing distinct for some distance before it fuses with the stele.

leaf′work′ (lēf′wûrk′), *n.* Any ornamental work resembling leaves.

leaf′y (-ĭ), *a.* ; LEAF′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; LEAF′I-EST. **1**. Furnished with, or abounding in, leaves ; clothed with leaves ; as, the *leafy* forest. "The *leafy* month of June." *Coleridge.*
2. Having broad-bladed leaves ; broad-leaved.
3. Made or consisting of leaves. "A *leafy* bed." *Byron.*
4. Of the nature of a leaf ; laminate ; as, a *leafy* layer.

league (lēg), *n.* [Cf. OF. *legue*, commonly *liue*, *lieue*, a measure of length, F. *lieue*, Pr. *lega*, *legua* ; all fr. LL. *leuga*, *leuca*, of Celtic origin : cf. Armor. *leo*, *lev* (perh. from French), Ir. *leige* (perh. from English).] **1**. A measure of distance varying for different times and countries from about 2.4 to 4.6 miles (3.9–7.4 kilometers). In English-speaking countries it is estimated at three miles, either statute (land league, 4.83 km.) or nautical (marine league, 5.56 km.), but is usually employed indefinitely or poetically. In France the league (*lieue*) is now 4 km. (2.49 mi.). The old Spanish land league (*legua*) of 4.23 km. (2.63 mi.) is used in the Philippines, Mexico, Texas, etc. Other values are : Argentina, 5.20 km. (3.23 mi.) or 5 km. (3.11 mi.); Brazil, 6.17 km. (3.84 mi.) or 6.60 km. (4.10 mi.) ; Bolivia, about 5.60 km. (3.50 mi.) ; Paraguay, 4.33 km. (2.69 mi.).
2. A measure of area ; a square league (5,760 acres for the English land league ; about 4,409 acres, or 1,785 hectares, for the old Spanish land league).
3. A stone erected near a public road to mark the distance of a league. *Obs.*

league (lēg), *n.* [F. *ligue*, It. *liga*, var. of *lega*, fr. L. *ligare* to bind ; cf. Sp. *liga.* Cf. ALLY a confederate, LIGATURE.] **1**. An agreement or covenant between two or more nations, parties, or persons, for the accomplishment of some purpose by their coöperation, as for mutual defense, or for furtherance of commercial, religious, or political interests, etc. ; also, the alliance or combination so formed, or the parties to it taken collectively ; a confederacy.

And let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league*, nor amity. *Denham.*

Among the more celebrated *leagues* are the following :

NAME.	PARTIES & DATE.	PURPOSE, OUTCOME, ETC.
Achæan L.	Greek towns; 280 B. C.	Overthrown by Rome in 146 B. C.
Ætolian L.	Greek districts or tribes; 338 B. C.	People became Roman citizens by treaty in 189 B. C.
Catholic L. of Ratisbon	Rom. Catholics of Germany ; 1524	To enforce edict of Worms against Luther; ineffectual.
Catholic L.	Rom. Cath. States of Germany ; 1530	To defend the ancient faith.
Catholic L.	Rom. Catholics of Germany; 1609.	To check a league of Protestants, called the Union.
Catholic L.	See HOLY, or	CATHOLIC, LEAGUE.
Hanseatic L.	German free towns & many foreign towns; 1241	Commercial; very successful for a time; dissolved in 1630.
Holy L.	Venice, Henry VIII. of England, Pope Julius II., & Ferdinand V. of Spain; 1511	Against Louis XII. of France, to drive him from Italy; unsuccessful and dissolved in 1513 (Pope's death).
Holy L.	Pope Clement VII. & Francis I.; 1526.	Against Charles V.; his forces sacked Rome and made the Pope a captive.
Holy L.	R. Cath. princes of Germany; 1538	To counteract the League of Schmalkalden.
Holy L.	Pius V., Spain, & Venice; 1570	Against Turks; won at Lepanto; Venice withdrew in 1573.
Holy, *or* Catholic, L. (*The League*)	Rom. Catholics of France; 1576	To prevent succession of Henry of Navarre, enthrone Duke of Guise, crush the Huguenots; ended by Henry's abjuration of Protestant faith in 1593.
Holy L.	Innocent XI., Emp. Leopold I., Venice, Poland, & Russia; 1684	Against Turks; drove them from Hungary and Greece; Russians took Azov.
L. of Augsburg	European States; 1686	Against Louis XIV. of France; unsuccessful war, 1688-97.
L. of Cambrai	Louis XII. of France, Emperor Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and Ferdinand V. of Spain; 1508	Partition of Venice's provinces; failed through dissensions.
L. of Schmalkalden *or* Smalkald	Protestant princes & imperial cities; 1531	Against Charles V. and the Catholic League (1530); Charles V. won in Schmalkaldic War (1546–47).
L. of the Gueux *or* Beggars	Nobles and gentlemen of Netherlands; 1566	Against estab. of Inquisition; broken up in 1567; many executed.
Lombard L., *or* L. of Lombardy	Northern Italian cities; 1167	Against Emperor Fredk. I.: gained independence (1183); successfully revived in 1226 against Fredk. II.

2. Any agreement, compact, or covenant. *Rare.*

Syn. — Combination, compact, covenant, coalition, confederacy, confederation. See ALLIANCE.

The League, the Holy League of 1576–93. See above.

league (lēg), *v. i. & t.* ; LEAGUED (lēgd) ; LEA′GUING (lē′gĭng). [Cf. F. *se liguer.* See 2d LEAGUE.] To unite in a league or confederacy ; to combine for mutual support ; to confederate. *South.*

lea′guer (lē′gẽr), *n.* A member of a league ; specif. [*cap.*], *F. Hist.*, a member of the Holy League.

lea′guer, *n.* [D. *leger* camp, bed, couch, lair. See LAIR ; cf. BELEAGUER.] **1**. The camp of a besieging army ; a camp in general. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A siege or beleaguering. *Rare.* *Scott.*

leak (lēk), *n.* [Akin to D. *lek* leaky, a leak, G. *leck*, Icel. *lekr* leaky, Dan. *læk* leaky, a leak, Sw. *läck* ; cf. AS. *hlec* full of cracks or leaky (perh. not a kindred word). Cf. LEAK, *v.*] **1**. A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole which (contrary to what is intended) admits water or other fluid, or lets it escape ; as, a *leak* in a roof ; a *leak* in a gas pipe. "One *leak* will sink a ship." *Bunyan.* Also fig. ; as, a *leak* in the treasury.
2. Act of leaking ; leakage ; as, the *leak* gained on the ship's pumps ; the *leak* of a secret.
3. *Elec.* A loss of electricity through imperfect insulation ; also, the point at which such loss occurs.

leak, *v. i.* ; LEAKED (lēkt) ; LEAK′ING. [Akin to D. *lekken*, G. *lecken*, *lechen*, Icel. *leka*, Dan. *lække*, Sw. *läcka* ; cf. AS. *leccan* to wet, moisten. See LEAK, *n.*] **1**. To let water or other fluid in or out (contrary to what is intended) through a hole, crevice, etc. ; as, the cask *leaks ;* the boat *leaks.*
2. To enter or escape (contrary to what is intended), as a fluid, through a hole, crevice, etc. ; to pass gradually into, or out of, something ; also, fig., to be divulged gradually or clandestinely ; to become public ; — usually with *in* or *out ;* as, the facts *leaked* out.
3. To urinate. *Obs.*
4. Of dynamite, to sweat.

leak, *v. t.* **1**. To permit to enter or escape through a leak ; as, to *leak* water or gas. *Hooke.*
2. To permit or cause to flow or escape little by little, as if by a leak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leak′age (lēk′ā̆j), *n.* [Cf. D. *lekkage*, for sense 1.] **1**. A leaking ; an entering or escaping by a leak.
2. *Com.* An allowance, or tare, of a certain rate per cent for loss by leaking.
3. *Elec.* A leak ; leakage flux.
4. That which, or the amount that, leaks in or out.

leakage coefficient. *Elec.* A coefficient, variously defined, for indicating the amount of magnetic leakage, as the ratio of leakage flux to useful or total flux, or the ratio of total to useful flux.

leakage conductance. *Elec.* The reciprocal of insulation resistance, measuring the imperfection of insulation.

leakage conductor. *Elec.* A conductor providing a direct path for leakage currents in order to prevent leakage into neighboring lines.

leakage flux. *Elec.* Lines of force which do not follow a useful path, as the lines which pass between the pole pieces of a dynamo without passing through the armature, or the lines which fail to pass through both primary and secondary windings of a transformer or induction motor ; — called also *magnetic leak* or *leakage.*

leakage reactance. *Elec.* Reactance due to leakage flux.

leak′y (lēk′ĭ), *a.* ; LEAK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; LEAK′I-EST. **1**. Permitting water or other fluid to leak in or out ; as, a *leaky* roof or cask.
2. Apt to disclose secrets ; tattling ; not close. *Colloq.*
3. Incontinent of urine ; obliged to urinate often.

leal (lēl), *a.* [OF. *leial*, another form of *loial*, F. *loyal.* See LOYAL.] **1**. Faithful ; loyal ; true. *Now Poetic or Dial.*

All men true and *leal*, all women pure. *Tennyson.*

2. True ; genuine ; correct ; accurate ; real ; as, *leal* truth ; a *leal* shot ; *leal* testimony. *Obs.*
3. Legal ; lawful ; just. *Obs.*

lean (lēn), *v. i.* ; LEANED (lēnd), sometimes LEANT (lĕnt) ; LEAN′ING. [ME. *lenen*, AS. *hlinian*, *hleonian*, v. i. ; akin to OS. *hlinōn*, D. *leunen*, OHG. *hlinēn*, *linēn*, G. *lehnen*, L. *inclinare*, Gr. κλίνειν, L. *clivus* hill, slope. Cf. DECLIVITY, CLIMAX, INCLINE, LADDER.] **1**. To lie down or recline ; to rest. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. To incline or bend so as to receive support ; to cast one's weight by inclining or bearing down to one side ; as, *lean* on me as we walk ; he *leaned* on his staff.
3. To incline, deviate, or bend from a vertical position ; to be in a position thus inclining or deviating ; as, she *leaned* out at the window ; a *leaning* column.
4. To incline in opinion or desire ; to conform in conduct ; to tend ; — with *to*, *toward*, etc.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs. *Spenser.*

5. To rest or rely for support, comfort, and the like ; — with *on*, *upon*, or *against.*

He *leaned* not on his fathers but himself. *Tennyson.*

6. To go in haste, as one leaning over in running. *Rare.*

lean (lēn), *n.* Act of leaning ; slope or inclination.

lean, *v. t.* To cause to lean ; to incline ; to support or rest.

His fainting limbs against an oak he *leant.* *Dryden.*

lean (lēn), *a.* ; LEAN′ER (-ẽr) ; LEAN′EST. [ME. *lene*, AS. *hlæne ;* perh. akin to E. *lean* to incline.] **1**. Wanting flesh ; destitute of, or deficient in, fat ; not plump ; meager ; thin ; lank ; as, a *lean* body ; a *lean* man ; *lean* cattle.
2. Having little fat, or free from fat ; chiefly or wholly of muscle ; — said of flesh ; as, he eats only *lean* meat.
3. Wanting fullness, richness, sufficiency, or productiveness ; deficient in quality or contents ; slender ; scant ; barren ; bare ; mean ; — used lit. and fig. ; as, the *lean* earth ; *lean* ores ; a *lean* harvest ; a *lean* purse ; a *lean* discourse ; *lean* wages. "No *lean* wardrobe." *Shak.*
4. Hence : **a** Of clays, deficient in plasticity. **b** Of coal, deficient in volatile matter. **c** Of lime, not slaking freely. **d** Of ore, containing little valuable mineral.
5. *Print.* **a** Of a character that prevents the earning of good wages, as by using or having type thinner than a standard, through illegibility of copy, etc. ; as, *lean* work ; *lean* matter. **b** Thin ; slender ; as, type with a *lean* face ; a *lean*, or light, stroke in a letter. See TYPE.
6. *Shipbuilding.* Sharp or clean cut ; not bluff. *Rare.*

Syn. — Slender, spare, meager, lank, gaunt. See THIN.

lean (lēn), *n.* **1**. That part of flesh which consists principally of muscle without the fat ; lean meat.
2. *Print.* Unremunerative copy or work.

Le-an′der (lē̆-ăn′dẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λειανδρος, Λέανδρος ; cf. for the last part of the word Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] **a** Masc. prop. name. F. *Léandre* (lā′äɴ′dr') ; It. & Sp. *Leandro* (lā-än′drō). **b** See HERO AND LEANDER.

lean′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEAN, *v.* ; specif. : *vb. n.* Act or state of inclining ; inclination ; tendency ; as, a *leaning* towards Calvinism. — **leaning note**, *Music*, an appoggiatura. — **l. thread**, *Mech.*, a screw thread not symmetrical about a line perpendicular to the axis of the helix. — **l. tower**, any of many towers which are out of the true vertical, having a visible slant. The most celebrated is that of Pisa, Italy, which is the campanile of the Cathedral, being 13 feet out of the perpendicular in a height of 179 feet. Two at Bologna, three at Venice, and one at Zaragoza have a still greater inclination. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

lean′–to′ (lēn′to͞o′), *a.* *Arch.* Having only one slope or pitch ; — said of a roof. See ROOF, *Illust.* — *n.* A wing or extension of a building having a single-pitched roof, and usually projecting from a higher structure with a double pitch or complete roof. Thus, an aisle of a church is commonly a *lean-to*, and the narthex or porch often is. Called also *penthouse*, and *to-fall.*

Lea, *or* **Lea's, oak** (lē ; lēz). A peculiar American oak (*Quercus leana*), now generally regarded as hybrid between the shingle oak (*Q. imbricaria*) and the quercitron (*Q. velutina*).

leap (lēp), *v. i.* ; LEAPED (lēpt) or LEAPT (lĕpt) ; LEAP′ING (lēp′ĭng). [ME. *lepen*, *leapen*, AS. *hléapan* to leap, jump, run ; akin to OS. *āhlōpan*, OFries. *hlapa*, D. *loopen*, G. *laufen*, OHG. *louffan*, *hlauffan*, Icel. *hlaupa*, Sw. *löpa*, Dan. *löbe*, Goth. *ushlaupan.* Cf. ELOPE, INTERLOPER, LOPE.] **1**. To run ; rush ; as, to *leap* home. *Obs.*, exc. in to *leap* into the fray, combat, etc.
2. To spring clear of the ground with the feet ; to jump ; to vault ; as, to *leap* over a fence, or upon a horse.

Leap in with me into this angry flood. *Shak.*

3. To spring or move suddenly as if by a jump or by jumps ; to bound ; to move swiftly. Also fig.

My heart *leaps* up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky. *Wordsworth.*

4. Specif. : **a** Of a fish, to spring out of water. **b** Of the heart, pulse, etc., to throb ; to beat high.
5. To pass abruptly, as from one topic or time to another.

leap, *v. t.* **1**. To pass over by a leap or jump ; as, to *leap* a wall, or a ditch.
2. To copulate with (a female beast) ; to cover.
3. To cause to leap ; as, to *leap* a horse across a ditch.

leap, *n.* **1**. Act of leaping ; a jump ; spring ; bound ; sudden move or transition.

Wickedness comes on by degrees, . . and sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Estrange.*
Changes of tone may proceed either by *leaps* or by glides. *H. Sweet.*

2. A place that is, or must be, leaped over ; the distance covered by a leap ; specif., a place in a waterfall where fish can shoot up in ascending the stream.
3. Copulation with, or coverture of, a female beast.
4. *Mining.* A fault. See FAULT, 8.
5. *Music.* A passing from one note to another by an interval of two, or more usually several, diatonic steps.

a leap in the dark, an act whose consequence cannot be foreseen ; a venture made blindly.

leap day. The day added in a leap year ; February 29.

leap′frog′ (lēp′frŏg′), *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him, placing his hands on the shoulders of the former.

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leaf mold *or* **mould**. Soil composed mainly or wholly of decayed leaves ; humus.
leaf′-op-posed′, *a.* Opposite-leaved. *Rare.*
leaf plant. A foliage plant.
leaf′-red′, *n.* Erythrophyll.
leaf scar. *Bot.* The scar, or cicatrix, left by the fall of a leaf.
leaf soil. = LEAF MOLD.
leaf spring. = LAMINATED SPRING.
leaf′-tailed′ geck′o. An Australian gecko (*Gymnodactylus platurus*) having a broad, flat tail.
leaf tendril. *Bot.* A tendril morphologically a leaf or a part of a leaf, as that of the pea.
leaf tobacco. Tobacco in the entire leaves.
lea′full. † LEEFUL.
leaf valve. A valve which moves on a hinge.
leaf wasp. A sawfly. [*Ref. Sp.*
leag, leagd. League, leagued.
lea′guer (lē′gẽr), *n.* [D. *ligger*, *legger*, cask.] An old Dutch liquid measure equivalent to about 128 imperial gallons (153.7 U. S. gallons or 5.82 hectoliters), still in use locally, as in Cape Colony. *Obs.* See MEASURE, *Table.*
lea′guer, *v. t.* To besiege ; to beleaguer. [trooper. *Obs.*
lea′guer-er, *n.* A besieger ; a
leaguer lady. A female camp follower : — called also **leaguer lass**, **l. laundress**. *Obs. or Hist.*
Le′ah (lē′ȧ). *Bib.* See LABAN.
leak, *a.* [See LEAK, *n.*] Leaky. *Obs.* [CITING CURRENT.
leakage current. *Elec.* = EX-
leakage factor. *Elec.* = COEFFICIENT OF LEAKAGE.
leak′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
leak′less, *a.* See -LESS.
leakt. Leaked. *Ref. Sp.*
leal, *adv.* In a leal manner. *Obs. or Scot.* [authorize. *Obs.*
leal, *v. t.* To make lawful ; to
lea′land (lē′lănd ; lā′-), **ley′-land** (lā′-), **lay′land** (lā′-), *n.* [See LEA, *n.* ; LAND.] = LEA, grassland.
leal′ly (lēl′lĭ), *adv.* of LEAL.
leal′ness, *n.* See -NESS
le′al-ty (lē′ăl-tĭ ; lēl′tĭ), *n.* Loyalty. *Obs. or R.*
leam (lēm). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LYAM, leash.
leam (lēm), *n.* A drain in a fen. *Dial. Eng.*
leam, *n.* The husk of a nut. *Dial. Eng.*
leam, *v. t. & i.* To take, or to come, out of the husk, as nuts. *Dial. Eng.*
leam, *n. & v. i.* [ME. *leem*, *leme*, *leome*, AS. *léoma* light, brightness ; akin to E. *light*, n.] Flash ; glimmer ; gleam. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
leame. † LOAM.
leam′er, *n.* [See LEAM a husk.] A nut with a husk. *Dial. Eng.*
leam′er. Var. of LIMER, hound.
lean. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAYNE, to conceal.
lean, *n.* [AS. *léan.*] Reward. *Obs.*
lean, *v. i.* To become lean. *Obs.*
lean, *v. t.* **1**. [AS. *hlænian.*] To make lean, or thin. *Colloq.*
2. [From LEAN, *a.* & *n.*] *Whaling.* To cut the lean from (blubber).
leand (lēnd), **lent** (lĕnt). Leaned. *Ref. Sp.*
leane. † LEND.
lean′er, *n.* One that leans.
lean′-face′, *a.* Designating type with a lean face. See TYPE.
lean′-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Having a lean face. [TAEL.
le-ang′. Var. of LIANG. See
lean′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
lean′ly, *adv.* of LEAN. See -LY.
lean′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Le-an′noth (lē̆-ăn′nŏth ; -nōth). *Bib.* Part of the title of Ps. lxxxviii. translated in R. V. margin "for singing." See MAHALATH. [LEAN.
leant (lĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of
lean′-wit′ted, *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness.
lean′y, *a.* Lean. *Obs.*
leap. Dial. Eng. var. of LEEP.
leap (lēp), *n.* [AS. *léap.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A basket. **b** A weel or wicker trap for fish.
leap′er. † LEPER.
leap′er, *n.* [AS. *hléapere.*] **1**. One that leaps.

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leap′ing (lēp′ĭng), *p. pr.* of LEAP. — **leaping cucumber**, the squirting cucumber. — **l. fish.** = JUMPING FISH. — **l. spider.** = JUMPING SPIDER.

leap′ing, *n.* [AS. *hlēapung.*] Act of one that leaps. — **leaping head**, *or* **horn**, the third pommel of a sidesaddle, pressed by the knee in mounting. See SIDESADDLE, *Illust.* — **l. house**, a brothel. *Obs.* — **l. pole**, a pole used in leaping. — **l. time**, youth. *Obs.* — **l. weir**, *Hydraul. Engin.*, a weir before an aqueduct intake to cause flood water to overshoot the opening while permitting an ordinary flow to enter.

leap year. **a** A year containing 366 days; every fourth year, in which any fixed date after February *leaps* over a day of the week and falls on the next week day but one to that on which it fell the year before. Centesimal years exactly divisible by 400, as 2000, and others exactly divisible by 4, as 1908, are leap years. See the *Julian* and *Gregorian calendars*, under CALENDAR, *n.*, 1. **b** By extension, a year (in any calendar) in which there is intercalation; an embolismic year.

Lear (lēr), *n.* A legendary king of Britain, and the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy "King Lear." In the play, Lear seeks to test his daughters' love for him by the strength of their protestations of it, with a view to relieving himself of the cares of state in his old age. His elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, so outshine their younger sister, Cordelia, that he divides his kingdom between them and disinherits Cordelia, who is none the less taken to wife by the king of France. Once in power, the elder daughters drive the old man to madness by their neglect and abuse of him, and he wanders away to the seacoast, where he is found and cared for by Cordelia, who with her husband has entered England with an army to rescue her father and restore his kingdom. In the battle that ensues, however, the sisters are successful, and, Cordelia being captured, they cause her to be hanged in prison. Lear slays the hangmen and rescues her body, but dies of grief when unable to restore her to life. (See GONERIL, REGAN.) Geoffrey of Monmouth, in whose "History" the Lear story is given at length, relates that "Leir" (son of Bladud) is restored to his throne by "Cordeilla," who defeats her sisters and succeeds her father. See LLYR.

learn (lûrn), *v. t.*; LEARNED (lûrnd) or LEARNT (lûrnt); LEARN′ING. [ME. *lernen, leornen*, AS. *leornian*; akin to OS. *līnōn*, for *lirnōn*, OHG. *lirnēn, lernēn*, G. *lernen*; fr. the root of AS. *lǣran* to teach, akin to OS. *lērian*, OHG. *lēran*, G. *lehren*, Goth. *laisjan*, also to Goth. *lais* I know, *leis* acquainted (in comp.); all prob. from a root meaning, to go, go over, and hence, to learn. Cf. LAST a mold of the foot, LORE.] **1.** To gain knowledge or understanding of, or skill in, by study, instruction, or investigation; to receive instruction concerning; to fix in the mind; as, to *learn* a lesson; to *learn* dancing; to *learn* to skate; to *learn* the violin. "*Learn* to do well." *Is.* i. 17.

Now *learn* a parable of the fig tree. *Matt.* xxiv. 32.

2. To acquire information or intelligence about; to find out about; to ascertain; to hear.

3. To teach. *Formerly common; now a vulgarism.*

Hast thou not *learned* me how
To make perfumes? *Shak.*

4. To inform (one) of. *Obs.*

learn, *v. i.* To acquire knowledge or skill; to make progress in acquiring knowledge or skill; to receive instruction or information; as, this child *learns* quickly.

Take my yoke upon you and *learn* of me. *Matt.* xi. 29.

learn′ed (lûr′nĕd), *a.* Of or pertaining to learning; possessing, or characterized by, learning, esp. scholastic learning; erudite; well-informed; as, a *learned* scholar, writer, or lawyer; a *learned* book; a *learned* theory.

Learned Blacksmith, Elihu Burritt (1810–79), a Connecticut blacksmith, who became a distinguished linguist.

— **learn′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **learn′ed-ness**, *n.*

learn′ing, *n.* [AS. *leornung.*] **1.** Acquisition of knowledge or skill or of information; as, the *learning* of languages; the *learning* of telegraphy.

2. Knowledge or skill received by instruction or study; acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature; erudition; as, a man of great *learning*.

Syn. — LEARNING, LORE, SCHOLARSHIP, ERUDITION, PEDANTRY. LEARNING is knowledge esp. as acquired by study; it is frequently contrasted with knowledge or wisdom gained by experience; as, "*Learning* is the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others, and which we can only derive at second hand from books or other artificial sources. The knowledge of that . . . which appeals to our experience, passions, and pursuits, to the bosoms and businesses of men, is not *learning*" (*Hazlitt*); "He is a man . . . of deep *learning*, but totally ignorant of life and manners" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); cf. "centuries less *learned* than ours, but with more light in them" (*M. Arnold*). LORE (often poet. for *learning*) is esp. the body of knowledge (often traditional) pertaining to a particular subject; as, "the *lore* of bards and sages old" (*Shelley*); folk*lore*, plant *lore*. SCHOLARSHIP (see SCHOLARLY) implies proficiency or adeptness in the learning of the schools; as, "Though his [Browning's] reading was wide and appreciative, it lacked . . . the touch of *scholarship* . . . which distinguished Tennyson" (*Saintsbury*). ERUDITION is esp. profound or recondite learning; as, "I arrived at Oxford with a stock of *erudition*, that might have puzzled a doctor" (*Gibbon*); cf. "a most *erudite* sermon on the rites and ceremonies of Christmas" (*Irving*); "He was too *erudite* and bookish" (*E. L. Godkin*). PEDANTRY is an obtrusive or ostentatious display of learning, or a narrow or finical insistence upon technical rules or conventions; as, "*Pedantry* is the too frequent or unseasonable obtruding our own knowledge in common discourse" (*Swift*); "the lapse of grace into affectation, of *learning* into *pedantry*" (*W. Pater*); cf. "It looks to me to be narrow and *pedantic* to apply the ordinary ideas of criminal justice to this great public contest" (*Burke*). See KNOWLEDGE.

lease (lēs), *v. t.*; LEASED (lēst); LEAS′ING (lēs′ĭng). [F. *laisser*, OF. *laissier, lessier*, to leave, transmit, L. *laxare* to loose, slacken, from *laxus* loose, wide. See LAX; cf. LESSEE, LEASH.] **1.** To grant or convey to another by lease; to let; demise; — sometimes with *out*.

Some [houses] that were *leased* out for three lives. *Addison.*

2. To hold under a lease; to take a lease of; as, a tenant *leases* his land from the owner.

lease (lēs), *n.* [OF. *lais*, F. *legs* legacy, fr. the v. See LEASE, *v. t.*] **1.** A contract by which one conveys lands, tenements, or hereditaments for life, for a term of years, or at will, or for any less interest than that of the lessor, usually for a specified rent or compensation; also, the act of such conveyance, the instrument by which it is made, or the term for which it is made. Properly, a *lease* is distinguished from a *license* (which see).

2. A piece of land that is leased, esp. for mining. *Australia.*

lease and release. *Law.* **a** A common-law mode of conveyance of freehold estates by means of a lease (which upon actual entry by the lessee vested a leasehold estate in him) and a subsequent release of the reversion to the lessee, thus vesting the fee in the lessee without livery of seizin. **b** A mode of conveyance under the Statute of Uses by means of a bargain and sale for a leasehold interest, conventionally for a year (which under the statute vested the leasehold estate without entry), with a subsequent release, vesting the fee in the lessee without entry or livery of seizin. These modes of conveyance are practically obsolete.

lease (lēs), *n.* [Perh. orig. the same word as *leash*, n.] **1.** A certain quantity of thread. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. *Weaving.* **a** A system of crossing warp threads, alternately at one end and in groups at the other, to keep the threads in position during beaming and weaving. **b** = LEASH, *n.*, 5 **a**.

lease′hold′ (lēs′hōld′), *a.* Held by lease. — *n.* A tenure by lease, or the land held; specif., land held as personalty under a lease for years. — **lease′hold′er** (-hōl′dẽr), *n.* — **lease′hold′ing**, *a.* & *n.*

leash (lēsh), *n.* [ME. *lese, lees, leece*, OF. *lesse*, F. *laisse*, LL. *laxa*, fr. L. *laxus* loose. See LAX.] **1.** A thong of leather, or a long cord, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog. *Shak.*

2. Coursing of hounds. *Obs.*

3. In sporting, a brace and a half; a tierce; three; three creatures, esp. greyhounds, foxes, bucks, or hares; hence, three in general. "A *leash* of days." *B. Jonson.*

Then were I wealthier than a *leash* of kings. *Tennyson.*

4. A trap; a snare; a noose. *Obs.*

5. *Weaving.* **a** A string with a loop at the end for lifting warp threads in a loom. **b** = LEASE, *n.*, 2 **a**.

leash, *v. t.*; LEASHED (lēsht); LEASH′ING. **1.** To tie together, or hold, with a leash.

2. To lash, or whip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leas′ing (lēz′ĭng), *n.* [AS. *lēasung*, fr. *lēas* destitute of, false, deceitful. See -LESS, LOOSE, *a.*] Act of lying; a lie or lies. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Spenser.*

Thou shalt destroy them that speak *leasing*. *Ps.* v. 6.

least (lēst), *a.* [ME. *last, lest*, AS. *lǣsast, lǣsest*, superl. of *lǣssa* less. See LESS, *a.*] Used as the superlative of *little*. Smallest, either in size or degree; shortest; little beyond all others; slightest; lowest; most unimportant; as, the *least* insect; the *least* mercy; the *least* space.

I am the *least* of the apostles. 1 *Cor.* xv. 9.

at least, *or* **at the least**, at the least estimate, consideration, chance, etc.; leastwise; hence, at any rate; at all events.

He who tempts, though in vain, *at least* asperses
The tempted with dishonor. *Milton.*

— **in l.**, **in the l.**, in the least degree, manner, etc. "He that is unjust *in the least* is unjust also in much." *Luke* xvi. 10. — **l. auk** *or* **auklet**. See AUKLET. — **l. bittern**. See BITTERN. — **l. common multiple**. *Math.* **a** The lowest common multiple. See COMMON MULTIPLE. **b** The assemblage of all the different elements of the unconnected parts of an assemblage. — **l. flycatcher**, a small plainly colored flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) common in eastern North America. — **l. sandpiper**, the smallest American species of sandpiper (*Actodromas minutilla*). It breeds in the colder regions, migrating southward through the United States (both inland and along the coasts) and into South America, frequenting marshes and muddy shores. — **l. squares**, *Math.*, a method of deducing from a number of carefully made yet slightly discordant observations of a phenomenon the most probable values of the unknown quantities. It takes as its fundamental principle that the most acceptable value of a single unknown is the arithmetic mean of its observed values, and therefore that of unknown quantities more than one the most acceptable values are those that make the sum of the squared residual errors of the observations a minimum. — **l. tern**, a very small tern (*Sterna antillarum*) of temperate North America and Middle America. It was formerly very common on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

least (lēst), *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others or less than on any other occasion; as, to reward those who *least* deserve it.

leath′er (lĕth′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *lether*, AS. *leðer*; akin to D. *leder, leer*, G. *leder*, OHG. *ledar*, Icel. *leðr*, Sw. *läder*, Dan. *læder.*] **1.** The skin of an animal, or some part of such skin, tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed for use; also, dressed hides, collectively. See TAN, *v. t.*, 1.

2. The skin; specif., the pendulous part of the ear of a dog, esp. of a bloodhound. *Now Ironical, Sports, or Slang.*

3. An article or part made of leather, as a rein, a baseball, football, cricket ball, billiard-cue tip, etc.

4. Short for CUP LEATHER, HAT LEATHER, etc.

leath′er, *v. t.*; LEATH′ERED (-ẽrd); LEATH′ER-ING. **1.** To apply or supply leather to; to bind or cover with leather; to form into leather.

2. To beat with a thong of leather; hence, to castigate; thrash. *Colloq. or Slang.* *G. Eliot.*

leath′er-back′ (-băk′), *n.* The largest existing sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), distinguished by its flexible carapace, composed of a mosaic of small bones embedded in a thick leathery skin. It occurs in all warm seas, but is most common in the Atlantic, and sometimes weighs over a thousand pounds.

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Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

leath′er-board′ (-bōrd′; 201), *n.* An imitation of sole leather, made of leather scraps, rags, paper, etc.

leather cloth. **1.** A cloth having a waterproof coating, as of varnish, on one side, often used in place of leather.

2. A composition fabric made of leather scraps reduced to pulp, molded, and rolled.

leath′er-et (lĕth′ẽr-ĕt), **leath′er-ette′** (lĕth′ẽr-ĕt′), *n.* [*leather* + *-et.*] A paper product, embossed in imitation of the grain of leather, used in bookbinding and in the manufacture of various fancy articles, etc.

leather flower. The rather large reddish purple bell-shaped flower of a species of clematis (*Clematis viorna*) of the southeastern United States; also, the plant itself. It has leathery recurved sepals.

leath′er-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of forming, applying, or furnishing with leather; also, a covering or furnishing of leather.

2. A flogging. *Colloq. or Slang.*

leather jack. A carangoid fish (*Oligoplites saurus*) of the West Indies and the southern Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, having the scales greatly reduced and embedded in the skin.

leath′er-jack′et (-jăk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* **1.** **a** = LEATHERFISH. **b** = LEATHER JACK.

2. The tough-skinned burrowing larva of any of several crane flies. They are injurious to the roots of grass and cereals. *Brit.*

3. Any of several unrelated Australian trees so called from the very tough, smooth bark; as, *Alphitonia excelsa, Cryptocarya meissneri, Eucalyptus punctata, Cupania semiglauca, Ceratopetalum apetalum*, and others.

leath′er-leaf′ (-lēf′), *n.* An ericaceous shrub (*Chamædaphne calyculata*) with evergreen coriaceous leaves and small white cylindrical flowers. It is found throughout the north temperate zone.

leath′ern (-ẽrn), *a.* [AS. *leðeren.*] **1.** Made of leather; consisting of leather; as, a *leathern* purse.

2. Of the nature of, or like, leather; as, *leathern* ears.

leath′er-oid (-ẽr-oid), *n.* [*leather* + *-oid.*] A tough fibrous material made in boards or sheets, from paper stock, leather scraps, etc., used in making suit cases, trunks, etc.

leath′er-side′ (-sīd′), *n.* A small minnow (*Leuciscus aliciæ*) of Utah, used as bait; — called also **leath′er-sid′ed min′now**.

Leath′er-stock′ing (-stŏk′ĭng), *n.* A sobriquet of Natty, or Nathaniel, Bumppo, the central character in Cooper's series of novels hence called "The Leatherstocking Tales." He is a brave and resourceful pioneer, of remarkable skill in woodcraft and as a scout and Indian fighter.

leath′er-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** In the United States: (1) A small thymelæaceous tree or shrub (*Dirca palustris*), with tough, pliant stems and small yellow flowers; — called also *moosewood*. (2) The ironwood. **b** In Australia: (1) The coachwood. (2) A Tasmanian gum-yielding tree (*Eucryphia billardieri*) or its red wood.

leath′er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling leather in appearance or consistence; tough. "A *leathery* skin." *Grew.*

leave (lēv), *n.* [ME. *leve, leave*, AS. *lēaf*; akin to *lēof* pleasing, dear, E. *lief*, D. oor*lof* leave, G. ur*laub*, and er*lauben* to permit, Icel. *leyfi* permission. See LIEF.] **1.** Lib-

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2. A kind of hooked instrument for untwisting old cordage.

leap′frog′, *v. i.* & *t.* To vault as in leapfrog. *Rare.* — **leap′frog′ger**, *n.* *Rare.*

leap′ful, *n.* [*leap* basket + *ful.*] A basketful. *Obs.*

leap′ing-ly, *adv.* of LEAPING.

leap month February in a leap year. *Obs.*

leapt (lĕpt: *Ref. Sp.* lēpt, lĕpt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of LEAP. *Chiefly Poetic & Ref. Sp.*

leapyeat, *n.* [See LEAP; 1st GATE.] A gate low enough for some animals, as deer, to leap over. *Obs.*

lear. ✝ LERE, LIAR. [LAIR.

lear. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

lear. Var. of LEER, an oven.

lear. Dial. Eng. var. of LEER, empty; LEER, glance.

lear (lēr), *n.* Color, as of cattle. *Dial. Eng.*

lear, *n.* [OF *lieure* a binding, a fastening, L. *ligatura*. See LIGATURE. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Obs.* **1.** Binding tape.

2. A thick sauce or gravy, or thickening for sauce, etc.

lear (*dial.* lēr), *n.* [Cf. LORE.] Learning; lore; doctrine; lesson *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lear (lēr), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. LERE.] To learn; to teach. *Obs. or Dial.*

lear board. A layer board.

lea rig (lē rĭg; lā). [AS. *lǣghrycg*; *lea* is perh. akin to E. *lay*, v., *lie*. Cf. LEA fallow; RIDGE.] A grassy ridge or piece of land; a ridge left unplowed in a cultivated field. *Scot.*

learn′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

learn′er, *n.* One who learns.

learn′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

learn′less, *a.* Without learning. *Obs.* [VANEY, TERENCE.

Lea′royd (lē′roid), *n.* See MUL-

learwite. ✝ LAIRWITE.

lear′y. Var. of LEERY, knowing. *Slang.*

leas. Obs. pret. of LEESE, lose.

leas′a-ble (lēs′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

lease. ✝ LEASH; LEESE, lose.

lease, leaze, *a.* [See LEASING, *n.*] Lying; untrue. *Obs.* — *n.* A lie; untruth. *Obs.* — *v. i.* [AS. *lēasian.*] To tell lies. *Obs.*

lease (*dial.* lēz; lāz), *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *lesan* to gather: akin to D. *lezen* to gather, read, G. *lesen*, Goth. *lisan* to gather: cf. Lith. *lesti* to peck.] To gather what harvesters have left behind; to glean. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leasehold area. In New South Wales, the half permitted to be retained by former pastoral lessees when the runs, or older pastoral leases, were divided under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

lease′less, *a.* See -LESS.

lease′mon′ger (lēs′mŭŋ gẽr), *n.* A dealer in leases. *R.* [*Obs.*

leas′er, *n.* [AS. *lēasere.*] A liar.

leas′er (*dial.* lēz′ẽr; lāz′-), *n.* One who leases, or gleans. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leas′er (lēs′ẽr), *n.* A lessee. *R.*

lease rod (lēs). *Weaving.* One of the rods, usually two, that form and keep the lease at one end.

lease system. *Penology.* The system of hiring out prisoners at a fixed rate per day to a contractor who takes direct charge of them and assumes the responsibility for their care, getting all the work he can out of them.

leash. Scot. var. of LISH.

leash. Dial Eng. var. of LASH.

leas′ing (lēs′ĭng), *a.* *Weaving.* That forms, or is used in forming, a lease; as, *leasing* comb, motion, etc.

leas′ing mak′ing (lēz′ĭng māk′ĭng). Speaking lies; esp., the speaking evil of the king, his family, etc. *Obs.*, exc. perh. in Scots Law. This form of "verbal sedition," as it was called, is fallen into desuetude, and it is doubtful if it survived the Union. — **leasing maker**.

leas′ing-mon′ger, *n.* A liar. *Obs.*

lea′son (lē′z'n), *n.* *Cookery.* Erroneous for LIAISON.

lea′sow, *n.* & *v. t.* [AS. *lǣs*, gen. *lǣswe.*] Pasture; meadowland. *Obs.*

least. Leased. *Ref. Sp.*

least. ✝ LEST.

least′ways′ (lēst′wāz′), *adv.* Leastwise. *Dial. or Illit.*

least′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* At least; — orig. two words in the phrase *at least wise*. *Obsoles.*

leasure. ✝ LEISURE.

leat. Obs. pret. of LOUT.

leat (lēt), *n.* [AS. *gelǣte* a going out, meeting, outlet: akin to E. *let*, v.] An artificial water trench, esp. one to or from a mill. *Eng.*

leate. ✝ LAIT.

leath (*dial.* lāth: lēth). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOATH, *a.*

leath (*dial.* lēth; lāth), *n.* **1.** Stoppage; rest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*

2. *Mining.* A soft part in a vein.

leath (*dial.* lēth; lāth), *v. t.* & *i.* To give, or to have, rest or relaxing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leath′er, *v. i.* To lash with a thong; hence, to work hard. *Colloq. or Slang.*

leath′er-bark′, *n.* Any tree of the genus *Thymelæa*.

leather beetle. A beetle (*Dermestes vulpinus*) which feeds on leather, etc. [BROWN.

leather brown. = BISMARCK

leath′er-bush′, *n.* = LEATHERWOOD.

leather carp. See CARP.

leath′er-coat′, *n.* A russet apple. *Dial. Eng., now Rare.*

leath′er-ear′, *n.* The long-eared sunfish (*Lepomis megalotis*). *Local, U. S.*

leath′er-fish′, *n.* Any of various filefishes: — so called from their leathery skin.

leath′er-head′, *n.* **a** A blockhead; a thickhead. *Slang.* **b** A friar bird. — **leath′er-head′ed**, *a.* *Slang.*

leath′er-ing, *n.* The yellow perch. *Local, U. S.*

leath′er-ize, *v. t.* To convert into leather; to treat so as to resemble leather.

leather lap. *Mach.* A leather-covered polishing lap.

leather mouse. A bat.

leath′er-neck′, *n.* A soldier. *Sailors' Slang.*

leather paper. Paper finished with a leatherlike surface.

leather plant. Any of several asteraceous plants of the genus *Celmisia*, with thick tomentose leaves. *New Zealand.* [**b** (2).

leather tree. = LEATHERWOOD

leather turtle. **a** The leatherback. **b** A soft-shelled turtle of the family Trionychidæ. *Local, U. S.* [of leather.

leath′er-ware′, *n.* Goods made

leath′er-wing′, *n.* A bat.

leath′er-winged′ (-wĭngd′), *a.* Having leatherlike wings.

leathery turtle. = LEATHERBACK.

leath′wake′ (*dial.* lēth′wāk′), *a.* [AS. *liðewāc, leoðuwāc*. Cf. LITH limb; WEAK.] Flexible; lithe; limber. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leattre. ✝ LETTER.

‖ **l'eau′ en vient′ a la bouche′** (lō′ äN vyăN′-tȧ lȧ bŏŏsh′). [F.] It makes one's mouth water.

leaute. ✝ LEWTY.

leav. Leave. *Ref. Sp.*

leave (*dial.* lāv). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAVE, *n.*

erty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed; permission; allowance; license; specif., leave of absence, as from military duty.

No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead. *Dryden.*

2. A formal parting; farewell; adieu; departure; — used chiefly in the phrase *to take leave*, i. e., lit., to take permission to go. "A second *leave*." *Shak.*

And Paul after this tarried there yet a good while, and then took his *leave* of the brethren. *Acts* xviii. 18.

Syn. — See PERMISSION.

leave and license, *Law*, a plea in defense in an action of trespass, setting up the permission of the plaintiff. — **l. of absence**, permission to be absent, esp. as granted to a military officer or an official. — **on l.**, free or absent under leave.

leave (lēv), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LEFT (lĕft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAV′ING (lēv′ĭng). [ME. *leven*, AS. *lǣfan;* akin to *lāf* remnant, heritage, *lifian*, *libban*, to live, orig., to remain, be*līfan* to remain, G. b*leiben*, Goth. bi*leiban*. See LIVE, *v.*] **1**. To allow or cause to remain; to cause to remain, or be followed by, after passing away or cessation; to have remaining at death; hence, to bequeath or devise; as, he *left* a widow; he *left* a good name; he *left* a legacy to his niece; a burn often *leaves* a scar; — often with *behind*, *after*, etc. **2**. To let remain unremoved or undone; to refrain from or neglect taking, doing, or changing; to let stay or continue, in distinction from what is removed or changed: as, seven from ten *leaves* three. Often with *out*, *in*, *with*, etc.; as, he took the basket, but *left* out the provisions; he was *left* in the house; it was *left* over.

If grape gatherers come to thee, would they not *leave* some gleaning grapes? *Jer.* xlix. 9.

3. To let be without interference; to suffer to remain subject to another's action, control, or the like; to commit; refer; also, to suffer to be undisturbed in action; to refrain from interfering with the control, action, or the like of; as, he will *leave* it to arbitrators; I *left* him to his reflections; he was *left* to himself; I *leave* my hearers to judge. **4**. To put, place, deposit, deliver, or the like, so as to allow to remain; — with a sense of withdrawing one's self from; as, *leave* your hat in the hall; we *left* our cards.

Leave there thy gift before the altar and go thy way. *Matt.* v. 24.

5. To take leave of; to withdraw one's self from; to go away from; to depart from; as, to *leave* the house; hence, *Astron.*, to arrive at the position of the last exterior contact (which see, def. 6) with; as, the moon *leaves* the earth's shadow in a lunar eclipse.

Therefore shall a man *leave* his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife. *Gen.* ii 24.

6. To desert; abandon; forsake; hence, to give up; to relinquish. "The heresies that men do *leave*." *Shak.*

Lo, we have *left* all, and have followed thee. *Mark* x. 28.

7. To cease from; desist from; abstain from; stop.

Now *leave* complaining and begin your tea. *Pope.*

Syn. — Withdraw from, depart from, go away from; abandon, desert, forsake; relinquish, resign, surrender, forego. — LEAVE, QUIT. LEAVE is the more general term, and signifies merely an act of departure; QUIT implies a going without intention of return, or a final abandonment. See RELINQUISH, ABANDON, LET.

Well, we will *leave* you then till dinner time. *Shak.*
So, boy, you 're minded . . .
To *quit* this very miserable world? *R. Browning.*

to leave alone. **a** To leave in solitude. **b** To desist or refrain from having to do with: to let alone; as, *to leave* dangerous chemicals *alone*. — **to l. in the lurch.** **a** In various games, to leave behind so as to beat by a certain score, as in cribbage by scoring 61 before the loser has scored 31. See LURCH. **b** To leave behind in adverse circumstances; to desert or abandon in need. *Denham.* — **to l. no stone unturned**, to leave nothing untried for accomplishing one's purpose.

[He] *left unturned no stone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

— **to l. off.** **a** To desist from; forbear; stop: as, *to leave off* work at six o'clock. **b** To cease wearing or using; to omit to put in the usual position; as, *to leave off* a garment. **c** To forsake; as, *to leave off* a bad habit. — **to l. one in**, *or* **out in, the cold**, to overlook or neglect him. *Colloq.*

leave (lēv), *v. i.* **1**. To remain; stay. *Obs.*

2. To depart; to set out. *Colloq.*

By the time I *left* for Scotland. *Carlyle.*

3. To cease; to desist; to leave off. "He . . . began at the eldest, and *left* at the youngest." *Gen.* xliv. 12.

to leave off, to cease; desist; stop.

Leave off, and for another summons wait. *Roscommon.*

leave (lēv), *v. i.;* LEAVED (lēvd); LEAV′ING. [See LEAF.] To send out leaves; to leaf; — often with *out*. *G. Fletcher.*

leaved (lēvd), *a.* [From LEAF.] *Bot.* Having (such or so many) leaves; — chiefly used in composition; as, coriaceous-*leaved;* two-*leaved*.

leav′en (lĕv′'n), *n.* [ME. *levain*, *levein*, F. *levain*, L. *levamen*, alleviation, mitigation; but taken in the sense of a raising, that which raises, fr. *levare* to raise. See LEVER, *n.*] **1**. Any substance acting or used to produce fermentation (which see), as in dough or liquids; esp., a portion of fermenting dough reserved for this use; yeast; barm. **2**. Sometimes, any ferment, or, occasionally, the zyme of zymotic diseases.

3. Anything which makes a general assimilating change in a mass or aggregate; an admixture or element that modifies or tempers the whole; as, a *leaven* of wit.

Beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy. *Luke* xii. 1.

leav′en, *v. t.;* LEAV′ENED (-'nd); LEAV′EN-ING. **1**. To make light by the action of leaven; to cause to ferment.

A little leaven *leaveneth* the whole lump. 1 *Cor* v. 6.

2. To mingle or permeate with a transforming or tempering element or admixture; to imbue, impregnate, alloy, or the like; — sometimes implying corruption.

With these and the like deceivable doctrines, he *leavens* also his prayer. *Milton.*

leav′en-ing (-'n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEAVEN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1**. Act of making light, or causing to ferment, by means of leaven.

2. That which leavens, or makes light; leaven. *Bacon.*

leav′ing (lēv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEAVE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1**. Thing left; remnant; relic; residue; — usually in *pl.* **2**. *pl.* Refuse; offal.

Le-bel′ ri′fle (lẽ-bĕl′). [After Col. Nicolas *Lebel* (1838–91), French officer.] *Mil.* A magazine rifle of .315-inch caliber adopted by France. It is a bolt gun with a tubular magazine under the barrel, holding eight cartridges and provided with a cut-off.

Le-blanc′ proc′ess (lẽ-blän′). [After Nicolas *Leblanc* (1742–1806), French chemist.] The process of manufacturing soda by heating in furnaces a mixture of sodium sulphate (salt cake), calcium carbonate (limestone or chalk), and carbon (coal, charcoal), the main products being sodium carbonate and calcium sulphide. The dark-colored, ball-like product is called **black ash**, or **soda ball**. It is separated by lixiviation into an insoluble residue, called **soda waste**, **alkali waste**, etc. (consisting chiefly of calcium sulphide and hydroxide), and a solution of sodium carbonate, which by removal of the water by heating is converted into soda ash. Cf. SOLVAY PROCESS.

Le Bou′len′gé′ chron′o-graph (lẽ bōō′län′zhā′). [After P. E. *Le Boulengé* (b. 1832), Belgian artillery officer.] An electrical instrument used to determine the time of passage of a projectile between two screens, in order to compute the initial or other desired velocity. It records the distance through which a rod falls while the projectile is passing between the screens. The time is then computed from the laws of falling bodies.

Le-ca′ni-um (lẽ-kā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεκάνιον, dim. of λεκάνη dish, pan.] A genus of naked, soft-bodied, and somewhat hemispherical scale insects, the type of a subfamily, **Lec′a-ni-i′næ** (lĕk′ȧ-nī-ī′nē). Also [*l. c.*], an insect of any of the various species, which are also called **soft scales**. They are abundant and often nearly cosmopolitan, living on a great variety of plants, and many are extremely destructive, as *Lecanium oleæ*, the **black scale** of the olive, orange, and other trees, and *L. hesperidum*, the soft scale, of the orange, ivy, and numerous other plants. The last mentioned and also *L. hemisphæricum* are common on hothouse plants. — **le-ca′ni-id** (lẽ-kā′nĭ-ĭd), *n.* — **lec′a-nine** (lĕk′ȧ-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.*

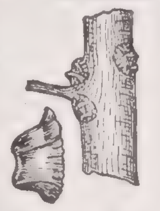

Lecanium (*Lecanium oleæ*). Nat size on Twig; Single Scale enlarged.

Lec′a-no′ra (lĕk′ȧ-nō′rȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λεκάνη basin + ὥρα beauty; — from the form and color of the apothecium.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of crustaceous lichens. Some, as *L. tartarea*, are used in dyeing. *L. esculenta* and other species of the Mediterranean region are occasionally used as food. See CUDBEAR.

Lech′e-a (lĕk′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Johan *Leche*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of North American cistaceous, mostly coastal, herbs or subshrubs, the pinweeds, having much-branched stems and minute greenish or purplish trimerous flowers. The radical shoots often differ greatly in appearance from the cauline ones.

lech′er (lĕch′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *lechur*, *lechour*, OF. *lecheor*, *lecheur*, gourmand, glutton, libertine, parasite, fr. *lechier* to lick, F. *lécher;* of Teutonic origin. See LICK.] A man given to lewdness or sexual excesses; a debauchee.

lech′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *lecheros.* Cf. LICKERISH.] Like a lecher; addicted to lewdness or lust; lustful; characteristic of, or of the nature of, lechery; also, lust-provoking. "A *lecherous* thing is wine." *Chaucer.* — **lech′er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **lech′er-ous-ness**, *n.*

lech′er-y (lĕch′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [ME. *lecherie*, OF. *lecherie.* See LECHER.] **1**. Free indulgence of lust; lewdness.

2. Selfish pleasure; delight. *Obs.* *Massinger.*

lec′i-thin (lĕs′ĭ-thĭn), *n.* [Gr. λέκιθος the yolk of an egg.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several complex, waxy, crystallizable substances widely distributed among animal and vegetable products, and esp. conspicuous in the brain and nerve tissue, in yolk of eggs, and in the white blood corpuscles. On boiling with baryta water they yield glycerophosphoric acid, fatty acids, and choline. Commercial lecithin is obtained from egg yolk, and is used in medicine for its phosphorous content.

Le-clan′ché′ cell (lẽ-klän′shā′). [After Georges *Leclanché*, French physicist.] *Elec.* A zinc-carbon cell whose exciting liquid is a solution of sal ammoniac. A rod of carbon is tightly packed in a porous cup with a mixture of manganese dioxide and graphite, and the whole is placed in a glass vessel containing the sal ammoniac solution and a rod of zinc. The Leclanché cell is esp. adapted to intermittent work, as for operating an electric bell.

lec′tern (lĕk′tẽrn), *n.* Also **lec′turn**, **let′tern.** [ME. *lettorne*, *lettron*, *lectorn*, OF. *letrun*, LL. *lectrum;* cf. F. *lutrin*, OF. *letrin*, and LL. *lectrinum*, fr. *lectrum;* fr. L. *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] **1**. A choir desk, or reading desk, in some churches, from which the lections, or Scripture lessons, are chanted or read.

2. A reading or writing desk; an escritoire. *Chiefly Scot.*

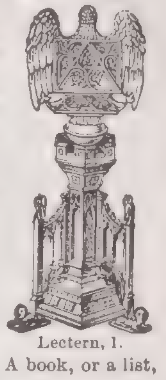

Lectern, 1.

lec′tion (lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *lectio*, fr. *legere*, *lectum*, to read. See LESSON, LEGEND.] **1**. Act of reading. *Obs.*

2. A reading; a variation in the text.

We ourselves are offended by the obtrusion of the new *lections* into the text. *De Quincey.*

3. *Eccl.* A lesson or selection, esp. of Scripture, read in divine service.

4. Election. *Obs.*

lec′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *lectionarium*, *lectionarius.*] *Eccl.* A book, or a list, of lections, for reading in divine service.

lec′ti-ster′ni-um (lĕk′tĭ-stûr′nĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [L.; *lectus* couch + *sternere* to spread.] *Class. Antiq.* A solemn sacrificial festival at which a banquet was spread before images of the gods placed on couches.

lec′tor (lĕk′tŏr), *n.* [L. See LECTION.] **1**. *Eccl.* Orig., one whose chief duty was to read the lessons in the church service; a reader; now, specif., *R. C. Ch.*, one ordained to a minor order, the second, at present regarded chiefly as a step to the priesthood. In the Eastern Church the lector, or reader, is called *anagnost* (which see).

2. A reader of lectures, as at a college. *Obs. or Hist.*

lec′tor-ate (-āt), *n.* [LL. *lectoratus.*] The office or order of lector.

lec′ture (lĕk′tūr), *n.* [LL. *lectura*, fr. L. *legere*, *lectum*, to read: cf. F. *lecture.* See LEGEND.] **1**. Act of reading, or what is read; a lection; as, the *lecture* of Scripture. *Obs.*

2. A discourse on any subject; esp., a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction; sometimes, a familiar discourse, or one delivered on an irregular occasion, in contrast with a sermon.

3. A course of lectures; a lectureship. *Obs. or R.*

4. A lesson in class; an example. *Obs.*

5. A reprimand or formal reproof from one in authority.

lec′ture, *v. i.;* LEC′TURED (-tūrd); LEC′TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To deliver a lecture or lectures.

lec′ture, *v. t.* **1**. To read or deliver a lecture or lectures to; specif., to instruct by lectures.

2. To reprove formally; to rebuke; reprimand.

lec′tur-er (lĕk′tūr-ẽr), *n.* One who lectures, as to classes in a college, or before the public.

lec′ture-ship, *n.* Office or function of a lecturer; also, a course of lectures or the foundation for it.

Lec′y-thi-da′ce-æ (lĕs′ĭ-thĭ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LECYTHIS.] *Bot.* A family of large tropical trees (order Myrtales), embracing 18 genera and about 220 species. They differ from the related Myrtaceæ in baving alternate leaves and large fruit with a woody exocarp. *Bertholletia excelsa* is the Brazil nut tree. Several genera yield valuable timber. — **lec′y-thi-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lec′y-this (lĕs′ĭ-thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λήκυθος an oil flask.] *Bot.* A genus of gigantic South American trees, type of the family Lecythidaceæ, distinguished by the

leave (*dial.* lēv). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LIEF.
leave, *v. t* [F. *lever*. See LEVY.] To raise; to levy. *Obs.*
leave′less, *a.* Leafless. *Obs.*
leave′less, *a.* Without leave, or permission. *Rare.*
leave′look′er, *n.* A municipal inspector of markets in some English towns, as in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales.
leav′en-ish (lĕv′'n-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
leav′en-less (-lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.
leav′en-ous, *a.* Containing, or having the properties of, leaven *Obs.*
leav′er (lēv′ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. compar. of LIEF.
leaver. ✝ LEVER. [leaves.
leav′er (lēv′ẽr), *n.* One who
leaves (lēvz), *n., pl.* of LEAF.
leave′-tak′ing, *n.* Taking of leave; parting compliments; adieu.
leavie. ✝ LEVY, *v.*
leav′i-ness, *n.* [See LEAF.] Leafiness. *Obs.*
leav′ing shop. An unlicensed pawnshop. *Slang.*
leav′y (lēv′ĭ), *a.* Leafy.
leawede. ✝ LEWD.
lea′will (lē′wĭl), *n.* [Native name.] A leeangle. *Australia.*
leb′an (lĕb′ăn), *n.* Also **leb′ban** [Ar. *laban.*] A beverage of the Arabs consisting of coagulated sour milk, often diluted with water.
Leb′a-non man′na (lĕb′ȧ-nŏn). A kind of manna obtained from the cedar of Lebanon [*Bib.*
Le-ba′oth (lẽ-bā′ŏth; -ōth).
lebarde. ✝ LEOPARD. [*Bib.*
Leb-bæ′us, **Leb-be′us** (lẽ-bē′ŭs).
leb′bek (lĕb′ĕk), *n*, *or* **lebbek tree** An Old World tropical mimosaceous tree (*Albizzia lebbek*), much planted, esp. in Egypt, as a shade tree. It yields useful timber.
leb′es (lĕb′ēz), *n.; pl.* LEBETES (lẽ-bē′tēz). [Gr. λέβης.] *Class. Archæol* A vessel shaped like the deinos, used as a kettle.
‖ **Leb′ku chen** (lāp′kōō′кĕn), *n.; pl.* -KUCHEN. [G.] A cake of flour and honey or sirup, variously flavored; also, a kind of gingerbread.
‖ **le bois tor′tu′ fait le feu droit′** (lẽ bwä tôr′tü′ fĕ lẽ fû drwä′). [F.] Crooked stick makes straight fire; it is allowable to resort to indirect means to arrive at an honest end.
Le-bo′na (lẽ-bō′nȧ). *D. Bib.*
Le-bo′nah (-nȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **le bon temps vien′dra′** (lẽ bôɴ täɴ vyăɴ′drȧ′). [F.] The good time will come; there 's a good time coming.
‖ **Le Bour′geois′ Gen til homme′** (lẽ bōōr′zhwȧ′ zhäɴ′tē′yōm′). [F.] See JOURDAIN, M.
le-bran′cho (lā-brän′chō), *n.* [Cuban Sp., perh fr. a native name.] A common mullet (*Mugil brasiliensis*) of the West Indies and east coast of South America. *Cuba.*
lecage. ✝ LEAKAGE.
Le′cah (lē′kȧ). *Bib.*
lecam. ✝ LICHAM, body.
le-ca′ma (lā-kä′mȧ), *n.* [Basuto *leqāla.*] A hartebeest.
lec′a-no-man′cy (lĕk′ȧ-nō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. λεκάνη basin + *-mancy.*] Divination by inspection of water in a basin. — **lec′a-no-man′cer** (-sẽr), *n.* — **lec′a-no-man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a.*
lec′a-no′rate (-nō′rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of lecanoric acid.
lec′a-nor′ic (-nŏr′ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_7$, from several lichens (*Lecanora*, *Roccella*, etc.), regarded as an anhydride formed by elimination of one molecule of water from two of orsellinic acid.
lec′a-no′rin (-nō′rĭn), *n. Chem.* Lecanoric acid.
lec′a-no′rine (-rĭn), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Lecanora*. [rine.
lec′a-no′roid, *a.* *Bot.* Lecano-
lecche. ✝ LEACH, LEECH.
leccherie. ✝ LECHERY.
lece. ✝ LEASH. [*Obs.*
lech, *n.* [Cf. AS. *lēc.*] A look.
lech ✝ LEECH, *n.*, physician. *v.*, to cure. [LEACH, a tub.
lech (lēch). Dial. Eng. var. of
lech (lĕk), *n.* [W. *llech.*] *Archæol.* A slab or monumental stone: specif., the capstone of a cromlech.
Le Cha′te-lier′ py-rom′e-ter (lẽ shȧ′t'l-yā′). [After H. *Le Chatelier*, French chemist.] A thermoelectric pyrometer whose couple consists of platinum and a platinum-rhodium alloy.
Le Cha′te-lier's′ law (-yāz′). *Phys. Chem.* The law that the equilibrium of a system, when displaced by a stress, is displaced in such a way as to tend to relieve the stress.
leche. ✝ LEACH, LEECH
le′chee (lē′chē), *n.* [Basuto *letsa.*] An antelope (*Kobus lechee*), discovered by Livingstone in South Central Africa. It is nearly as large as the water buck, chiefly fulvous, with white belly and blackish legs.
lech′er, *a.* Lecherous: lewd; vile. *Obs.* [ness. *Obs.*
lech′er, *v. i.* To practice lewd-
lech′er-er, *n.* A lecher. *Obs.*
lechia. ✝ LITCHI.
lechne, *v. t.* [AS. *lǣcnian*. Cf. LEECH a physician.] To heal or minister to as a physician. *Obs.*
lechour. ✝ LECHER.
lech′ri-o-dont′ (lĕk′rĭ-ō-dŏnt′), *a.* [Gr. λέχριος slantwise + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having the teeth of the vomer and pterygoids in a nearly transverse row.
lech′u-guil′la (lĕch′ōō-gēl′yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *lechuga* lettuce.] Any of several Mexican agaves yielding ixtle fiber, as *Agave lechuguilla*, *A. heteracantha*, etc.
lechur. ✝ LECHER. [LECHEE.
le′chwe (lē′chwē). Var. of
Le-cid′e-a (lẽ-sĭd′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεκίς, λεκίδος, dim. of λέκος a dish.] *Bot.* A large genus of crustaceous lichens having a patelliform apothecium. They are found on rocks and tree trunks, and, being usually small, resemble stains or weathered patches.
Le-cid′e-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of lichens typified by the genus *Lecidea*. — **le-cid′e-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
le-cid′e-i-form′ (lē-sĭd′ē-ĭ-fôrm′; lĕs′ĭ-dē′ĭ-), *a. Bot.* Having an apothecium like that of *Lecidea*. [cideiform.
le-cid′e-ine (-ĭn), *a* *Bot.* Le-
le-cid′i-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Lecidea* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling *Lecidea*. [LYSIMACHIA.
Lecimachus. Obs. form of
lec′i-thal′bu-min (lĕs′ĭ-thăl′bū-mĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A compound of lecithin and albumin, or other proteid, said to be present in the gastric mucous membrane and in various organs of the body.
lec′i-tho-blast′ (lĕs′ĭ-thō-blăst′), *n.* [Gr. λέκιθος the yolk of an egg + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* In developing meroblastic eggs, the yolk-containing blastomeres considered collectively, as distinguished from the blastoderm.
leck. ✝ LAC
leck, *n.* A tough hard clay; clay stone: flag. *Dial. Eng.*
leck′er. Obs. or dial Eng var of LIQUOR.
leck′stone′, *n.* A stone resistant to heat, as trap or greenstone, used for the lining of ovens.
‖ **le clé′ri′ca′lisme′. voi′là′ l'en′ne-mi′** (lẽ klā′rē′kȧ′lĭs'm′ vwȧ′lȧ′ lĕn′mē′). [F.] Clericalism, there 's the enemy; — a famous expression of Gambetta's before the Chamber of Deputies, May 4, 1877.
lec′-lex′ (lĕk′lĕks′), *n.* A tenebrionid beetle (*Asida sordida*) of the western United States
le-cont′ite (lẽ-kŏn′tīt), *n.* [After John L. *Le Conte*, American scientist] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of sodium, potassium, and ammonium, $(Na,NH_4,K)_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, found in bat guano
le-cot′ro-pal, *a.* [Gr. λέκος dish + *-tropal.*] *Bot.* Horseshoe-shaped, as certain campylotropous ovules. *Rare.*
lecour. ✝ LIQUOR.
‖ **le coût fait per′dre le goût′** (lẽ kōō fĕ pĕr′dr' lẽ gōō′) [F.] The cost causes the taste to be lost.
lec-ti′ca (lĕk-tī′kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of litter, or portable couch.
lec′tor. ✝ LECTURE.
‖ **lec′tor be-ne′vo-le** (lĕk′tŏr bē-nĕv′ō-lē). [L.] Kind reader; gentle reader.
lec′torn. ✝ LECTERN.
lec′to-ry, *n.* [L. *alectoria gemma*, fr. Gr. ἀλέκτωρ a cock.] An alectorian. *Obs.*
lec′to-ry, *n.* [LL. *lectorium.*] A reading place. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
lec′tress, *n.* A female reader.
lec′trice (lĕk′trĭs), *n.* [F.] A female reading companion. *R.*
lec′tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [LL. *lectualis*, fr. L. *lectus* bed.] *Med.* Confining to the bed; as, a *lectual* disease. [An electuary. *Obs.*
lec′tu-a-ry, *n.* [See ELECTUARY.]
lect′uce. ✝ LETTUCE.
lec′tur-ess, *n.* A female lecturer. *Rare.* [ture. *Rare.*
lec′tur-ette′, *n.* A short lec-
lec′turn. Var. of LECTERN.
lec′yth (lĕs′ĭth; lē′sĭth), **lec′y-thid** (lĕs′ĭ-thĭd), *n.* [See

woody operculate capsular fruit. *L. ollaria* is the monkey-pot tree. See MONKEY-POT, SAPUCAIA NUT.

lec′y-thoid (lĕs′ĭ-thoid), *a.* Like a lecythus.

lec′y-thus (-thŭs), *or* **lek′y-thos** (lĕk′ĭ-thŏs), *n.; pl.* -THI (-thī), *or* -THOI (-thoi). [L. *lecythus*, fr. Gr. λήκυθος.] *Class. Archæol.* A jug or vase for oils, ointments, etc., in the older form of a cylindrical body, in the later, of a round and squat body. The lecythus was a favorite with the Athenian vase painters, the white variety with polychrome decorations, much used as a funeral offering, being the most famous. Cf. POLYCHROME.

Lecythus.

Le′da (lē′dȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λήδα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The wife of the Spartan king Tyndareus, and mother of Castor and Pollux, Clytemnestra, and Helen of Troy. According to the usual account, the father of Helen and Pollux was Zeus, who took the form of a swan. Other accounts make Castor and Pollux both sons of Zeus or both sons of Tyndareus.
2. *Zoöl. & Paleon.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of the order Protobranchiata The shell is elongate, concentrically striate, and provided with two series of small teeth and an external ligament. It has existed since Silurian time, and is represented by several living species. By some it is made the type of a family **Led′i-dæ** (lĕd′ĭ-dē).

ledge (lĕj), *n.* [ME. *legge* a bar; prob. akin to *leggen* to lay. See LAY, *v.*, LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** A strip or bar attached across or along a surface, or from point to point; a projecting ridge or raised edge; a shelf. Specif.: **a** *Joinery.* (1) A strip or side of a rabbet against which something, as a door or window, closes. (2) A large cleat. **b** A chair rail. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A strengthening or supporting timber, joist, iron beam, or the like, running athwartships, beneath the deck or about a hatchway between the main beams. **d** *Arch.* A small horizontal molding; a stringcourse; a fillet. **e** *Founding.* = INGATE.
2. A narrow flat surface or shelf, esp. one that projects, as from a wall or declivity of rock.
3. A layer or stratum; a course. *Obs. or R.*

The lowest *ledge* or row should be of stone. *Sir H. Wotton*

4. *Mining.* A limited mass of rock bearing valuable mineral; a lode or vein.

ledged (lĕjd), *a.* Having or furnished with a ledge or ledges.
ledged door, a door made by nailing boards on battens, or large cleats (ledges). *Eng.*

ledg′er (lĕj′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *legger* layer, daybook (fr. *leggen* to lay, *liggen* to lie), E. *ledge*, *lie*. See LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** Any book kept always in one place, as a breviary or a register. *Obs.*
2. *Bookkeeping.* A book in which a summary of accounts is laid up or preserved; the final book of record in business transactions, in which all debits and credits from the journal, etc., are placed under appropriate heads.
3. *Arch.* **a** A large flat stone, esp. one laid over a tomb. **b** A horizontal piece of timber secured to the uprights supporting the putlogs in a scaffolding, or the like.
4. A nether millstone. *Dial. Eng.*
5. (In this sense sometimes **leger**) A ledger bait, line, or tackle; as, to fish with a *ledger*.
6. A resident minister or ambassador or agent. *Obs.*

ledg′er, *v. i.*; LEDG′ERED (-ẽrd); LEDG′ER-ING. Also **leger**. *Fishing.* To fish with a ledger.

ledg′er, leg′er (lĕj′ẽr), *a.* Lying or remaining in a place; hence, resident; stationary. *Obs.*, exc. in phrases, below.
ledger, *or* **leger, bait**. fishing bait attached to a floating line fastened to the bank of a stream, pond, etc. — **l. blade**, a stationary shearing blade in a machine for shearing the nap of cloth. — **l. board**, a horizontal board forming the top rail of a simple fence, the hand rail to a balustrade, or the like; also, any of the flooring boards of a scaffolding. — **l. line**. **a** *Music.* A line added above or below the staff to extend its compass; — called also *added line*. **b** See LEDGER TACKLE. — **l. space**, *Music*, a space next to a ledger line. — **l. tackle, line**, etc., *Fishing*, a tackle, line, etc., arranged so that the lead rests upon the bottom. — **l. wall**, *Mining*, the wall under a vein; the foot wall.

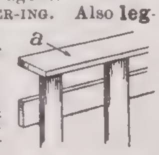

a Ledger Board.

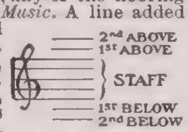

Ledger Lines (*Music*).

ledg′ment, ledge′ment (lĕj′mĕnt), *n.* *Arch.* **a** A stringcourse or horizontal suit of moldings, such as the base moldings of a building. **b** The development of the surface of a body on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained.

ledg′y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in ledges; consisting of a ledge or reef; as, a *ledgy* island.

Le′dum (lē′dŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λῆδον mastic. See LABDANUM.] *Bot.* A small genus of ericaceous shrubs of arctic and north temperate distribution, having a deciduous corolla composed of wholly separate petals, unappendaged anthers, and a septicidal capsule. The species are commonly called *Labrador tea*.

lee (lē), *n.* [ME. *lee* shelter, AS. *hléo*, for *hléow*, shelter, protection, akin to Icel. *hlē*, OS. *hleo*, Sw. *lä*. Dan. *læ*; cf. D. *lij*.] **1.** Shelter or protection; also, a sheltered place; esp., *Chiefly Naut.*, a place protected from the wind by some object; the side sheltered from the wind; as, the *lee* of a mountain or an island.

We lurked under *lee*. *Morte d'Arthure*
Desiring me to take shelter in his *lee* *Tyndall*

2. *Naut.* The quarter towards which the wind blows; that side, as of a ship, that is farthest from the point from which the wind blows; hence, the sheltered side; as, the rocks were close on our *lee*; the lifeboat succeeded in coming under the *lee* of the land into still water. See LEE, *a.*
3. Sheltered state or position; peace; tranquillity. *Obs.*
by the lee, the situation of a vessel, going free, when she has fallen off so much as to bring the wind round her stern, and to take her sails aback on the other side.

lee, *a.* **1.** Sheltered. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. *Naut.* Of or pertaining to the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows, or farthest from the point from which the wind blows; — opposed to *weather*; as, the *lee* side or *lee* rail of a vessel.
3. *Geol.* Facing in the direction of motion of an overriding glacier; — said of the side of a hill or a knob of rock. Opposed to *stoss*.
lee anchor. *Naut.* **a** The anchor on the lee side when the vessel is under weigh. **b** When a vessel has two anchors down, the one to which she is not riding. — **l. gauge** *or* **gage**. See GAUGE, *n.*, 4 **a**. — **l. helm**. See 1st HELM, 1. — **l. shore**, a shore on the lee side of a vessel, — a source of danger in stormy weather; hence, *to be on a lee shore*, to be in difficulties. — **l. tide**, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. — **l. wheel**, *Naut.*, the share in the steering done by the man on the lee side when there are two men at the wheel. He is said to have the **lee wheel** and merely assists in putting the helm over, while the man on the weather side is said to have the **weather wheel** and is responsible for the steering. Hence, **l. wheelsman**. — **on the l. beam**, *Naut.*, on the beam to leeward.

lee (lē), *n.*; *pl.* LEES (lēz). [F. *lie*, perh. of Celtic origin.] That which settles at the bottom, as of a cask of liquor (esp. wine); sediment; dregs; — used now only in *pl. Lees* occurs also as a singular. "The *lees* of wine." *Holland.*

A thousand demons lurk within the *lee*. *Young*

lee′an′gle, li′an′gle (lē′ăŋ′g'l), *n.* [From native name.] A heavy weapon of the Australian aborigines with a sharp-pointed end, about nine inches in length, projecting at right angles from the main part.

lee′board′ (lē′bōrd′; 201), *n.* A board, or frame of planks, lowered over the lee side of a vessel when close-hauled, to lessen her leeway by giving her greater draft.

leech (lēch), *n.* [Cf. LG. *leik*, Icel. *līk*, Sw. *lik* boltrope, *stående liken* the leeches, D. *lijk* boltrope.] *Naut.* Either edge of a square sail; the after edge of any fore-and-aft sail. In England, and rarely in the United States, the leech of a fore-and-aft sail is called the *after leech* and the luff the *forward leech*.

leech, *n.* [ME. *leche*, *læche*, physician, AS. *lǣce*; akin to Fries. *lētza*, OHG. *lāhhī*, Icel. *lǽknari*, Sw. *läkare*, Dan. *læge*, Goth. *lēkeis*, AS. *lācnian* to heal, Sw. *läka*, Dan. *læge*, Icel. *lækna*, Goth. *lēkinōn*.] **1.** A physician or surgeon; one who practices healing. *Archaic, or Dial.* for a veterinarian. "*Leech*, heal thyself." *Wycliffe* (*Luke* iv. 23).
2. a Any of numerous carnivorous or blood-sucking annulate worms constituting the class Hirudinea. The typical leeches have a flattened segmented body of lanceolate outline, broader near the posterior end, and exhibit externally well-marked annulations, which greatly exceed the true segments in number. At each end of the body there is a sucker, the mouth being within that of the anterior end. The stomach is large and produced at the sides into capacious pouches. Leeches are hermaphrodite and the development is usually direct. Most of them inhabit fresh water, a few are marine, and some tropical forms are terrestrial. They progress by means of their suckers, looping the body like a measuring worm, or swim with an undulating movement. Some permanently attach themselves to fishes. The class is divided into two orders, Rhynchobdellida and Gnathobdellida (see these terms), the latter including the medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*), a European fresh-water species two or three inches long, which is used, less than formerly, by physicians for bleeding patients. **b** An insect larva superficially resembling a leech.

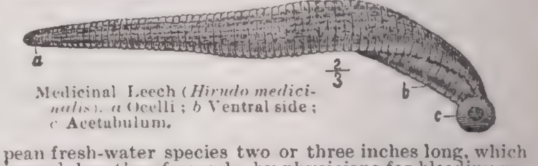

Medicinal Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*). *a* Ocelli; *b* Ventral side; *c* Acetabulum.

3. *Med.* An apparatus consisting of a scarifier and glass tube, for drawing blood from a scarified part by suction, — called also **artificial**, *or* **mechanical, leech**.
4. One who clings to another to draw gain from him; a bloodsucker.

leech (lēch), *v. t.*; LEECHED (lēcht); LEECH′ING. **1.** To cure; heal; to treat as a physician; to doctor; as, to *leech* wounds. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To bleed by the use of leeches.

Lee′-En′field ri′fle (lē′ĕn′fēld). [After James P. *Lee* (b. 1831), American inventor, and *Enfield*, a town near London, England.] A short repeating rifle of .303-inch caliber adopted by Great Britain in 1904 for both infantry and cavalry. It has a detachable magazine holding ten cartridges. It has a muzzle velocity of 2,025 foot seconds, is sighted to 2,000 yards, and is fitted with a knife bayonet.

leek (lēk), *n.* [AS. *lēac*; akin to D. *look*, G. *lauch*, OHG. *louh*, Icel. *laukr*, Sw. *lök*, Dan. *løg*. Cf. GARLIC.] **a** A commonly cultivated liliaceous plant (*Allium porrum*) distinguished from the onion by its smaller cylindrical bulb and broadly linear succulent leaves, which are eaten as a relish, esp. in Europe, or cooked in soups, etc. The flavor resembles that of the onion, but is more pungent. **b** Any of several other species of *Allium*; — usually with qualifying adjective or attributive, as wild *leek*, etc.

Lee magazine rifle. [After James P. *Lee* (b. 1831), American inventor.] *Mil.* An American .45-inch caliber rifle introduced in 1879 and in modified form since adopted by many first-class and minor powers. It had the then new feature of a detachable box magazine under the receiver, holding five or more cartridges raised by a spring at the bottom.

Lee process (lē). *Metal Work.* A process for shaping any of the softer metals or alloys, such as copper, brass, zinc, tin, or aluminium, by simply squeezing it cold through or into a suitably shaped hole. By the use of a very short punch or projection on the squeezing plunger, hollow work, such as tubes of any length, can be made in a single operation. Called also **extrusion**, *or* **squirting, process**.

leer (lēr), *a.* [ME. *lere*; akin to G. *leer*, OHG. & OS. *lāri*.] Empty; void; unladen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leer (lēr), *v. i.*; LEERED (lērd); LEER′ING. [Cf. LEER cheek, appearance.] **1.** To look askance or obliquely; to look with a suggestive expression, as of hatred, contempt, lust, etc.; to cast a sidelong lustful or malign look.

I will *leer* upon him as a' comes by. *Shak.*

2. To move furtively; to sneak or slink. *Obs.*

leer, *v. t.* **1.** To use in leering; as, to *leer* the eye.
2. To entice with leers; as, to *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryden.*

leer, *n.* [Prob. fr. LEER, *v.*] A gaze askance; a look or cast of the eye conveying a sly, sinister, or immodest suggestion. "She gives the *leer* of invitation." *Shak.*

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil *leer*. *Pope*

leer, *n.* An oven in which glassware is annealed.

lees (lēz), *n. pl.* Dregs. See 3d LEE.

leet (lēt), *n.* [LL. *leta*; orig. uncert.] *Eng. Hist.* A court-leet (see COURT-BARON); the district within the jurisdiction of a court-leet; the day on which a court-leet is held. *Shak.*

leet, *n.* [Cf. AS. *hlēt* share, lot.] A list; esp., a list of those eligible or candidates for an office. *Chiefly Scot.*

LECYTHIS.] Any plant of the family Lecythidaceæ. *Lindley.*
led. ✝ LEAD, LEDE, LID.
led. Obs. or ref. sp. of LEAD, the metal.
led (lĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAD.
led. *Abbr.* Ledger.
ledar. ✝ LEADER.
led captain. An obsequious follower or attendant. *Obs.*
ledde. ✝ LEAD.
led′den. ✝ LEADEN.
led′den. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEDEN, language.
led′der Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LADDER.
led′der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEATHER. [var. of LADY.
led′dy. Obs. or Scot. & dial.
lede. ✝ LEED. [LEAD.
lede. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of
lede, *n.* [AS *léod*, and *léode*, pl., people, nation, *léod* man, chief; akin to OS. *liud*, OHG. *liut*, pl. *liuti*, G. *leute*, pl.; cf. also AS. *léodan* to grow, Goth. *liudan*, OS. *liodan*, OHG. *liotan*, Skr. *ruh*.] A people; a nation; a person. *Obs.*
leden. Obs. or ref. sp. of LEADEN.
led′en (lĕd′'n), *n.* [AS. *lēden*, *lȳden*, language, speech; confused in ME. with L. *Latinus* Latin. Cf. LEDE.] Language; speech; voice; cry; noise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
leder. ✝ LEADER, LEATHER.
led′er-ite (lĕd′ẽr-īt), *n.* [After Baron Louis von *Lederer*, Austrian diplomat.] *Min.* A brown variety of titanite.
ledesman. ✝ LEADSMAN.
led farm. A farm held with another, and on which the tenant does not reside. *Scot.* [LAY, *v.*
ledge Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
ledge, *v. t.* To allege *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ledge, *v. t. & i.* To form as, or supply with, a ledge or ledges. *Rare.*
ledge′less, *a.* See -LESS.
ledge′ment. Var. of LEDGMENT
ledg′ing, *n.* Ledges collectively, or a ledge. *Rare.*
ledg′it (lĕj′ĭt), *n.* [Cf. LEDGE.] A projecting slip or label, as in a book *Scot.*
led horse. A sumpter horse, or a spare horse, that is led along.
‖**Le Dia′ble Boi′teux′** (lē dyä′bl′ bwȧ′tû′). [F.] See ASMODEUS
Led′i-dæ (lĕd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See LEDA. [people. *Obs.*
ledish, *a.* Pert. to the lede, or
le′di-tan′nic (lē′dĭ-tăn′ĭk), *a.* [See LEDUM; TANNIC.] *Chem.* Designating a tannic acid found in the leaves of the marsh tea.
ledne ✝ LEDEN.
ledron. ✝ LIDDERON.
Le-duc′ cur′rents (lē-dük′). Intermittent electric currents of low potential and constant direction, demonstrated by one Leduc, a French scientist, as being capable of producing total or partial anæsthesia.
le′dum camphor. *Chem.* A white crystalline alcohol, $C_{15}H_{26}O$, contained in ledum oil.
le′dum oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
lee. ✝ LYE. [var. of LEA.
lee. Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng.
lee. Obs. or Scot & dial Eng. var. of LIE. [of LEAD
lee′ad (lē′ŭd). Dial. Eng. var.
lee′board′, *n.* The lee side. *Obs.*
lee′-bow′ (-bou′), *v. t.* *Naut.* To get under one's lee bow, as a vessel, or to strike (a wave) with the lee bow; hence, *Slang*, to put at a disadvantage; to get the better of. *Rare.*
leece. ✝ LEASH.
leech (lēch), *n.* The part of a sheep's fleece that was next to the skin before shearing; also, a bundle of human hair.
leech. ✝ LEACH.
leech. Dial. Eng. var. of LETCH, a bog; LEACH, a tub.
leech′craft′, *n.* [AS. *lǣcecræft*.] Art of healing; skill of a physician. *Archaic.*
leech′dom (lēch′dŭm), *n.* [AS. *lǣcedōm* medicine.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** Art or science of medicine. [cine.
2. A medical formula; a medi-
leeche. ✝ LITCHI.
leech′eat′er. *n.* **a** The crocodile bird. **b** The spur-winged plover.
lee′chee′. Var. of LITCHI
leech′er. *n.* One who draws blood by the use of leeches; a physician. *R.* [craft *R.*
leech′er-y (lēch′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Leech-
leech extract. *Physiol.* An extract obtained from leeches, retarding the clotting of blood when injected into the body.
leech′fin′ger, *n.* [AS *lǣcefinger*.] The finger next to the little finger. *Obs.*
leech gaiter. A gaiter worn in Ceylon to protect against leeches
leech line *Naut* One of the lines attached to the leech rope of sails, esp. courses, passing up through blocks on the yards, to haul the leeches up and taut by.
leech′man, *n.* A physician. *Obs.*
leech rope That part of the boltrope to which the leech of a sail is sewed.
leech worm. A leech *Rare*
leed. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of LEAD.
leed (lēd), *n.* [See LEDEN.] *Obs. or Scot.* **a** Leden, or language; speech. **b** Song; tune; tale.
Le′e-dan (lē′ē-dăn). *D. Bib.*
leef. ✝ LEAF, LEAVE.
leef. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of LIEF. [LOOF.
leef. Scot. & dial. Eng var. of
lee′fang′, lee′fange′, *n.* [Prob. *lee* shelter + *fang*, n.] *Naut.* **a** A rope fastened to a cringle of a sail, esp. a jib, to haul it in, as for attaching a bonnet. *Rare.* **b** A horse on the deck on which travel the sheets of a fore-and-aft sail. *Eng.*
leefekye. ✝ LYFKIE.
leef′er. Obs or Scot & dial. Eng. compar. of LIEF.
leefsel. ✝ LEVESEL.
leef′tail. *a.* [Cf. AS. *léoftæle* loving, high in favor (see LIEF, *a.*; TELL, TALE).] Much called for; quick-selling. *Dial. Eng.*
leeftenaunt. ✝ LIEUTENANT.
lee′ful. *a.* [*leve*, var. of *leave* + *-ful*.] Lawful — **lee′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **lee′ful-ness.** *n.* *All Obs*
leege. ✝ LIEGE.
leek. *n.* = GREEN-LEEK.
leek cress. The hedge garlic.
leeke. ✝ LIKE.
leek′-green′, *a.* Of a bluish green color, like leek leaves.
leek′ish. *a.* See -ISH.
leek′y, *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a leek; made of leeks.
leel Obs. or Scot var. of LEAL.
lee′lane (lē′lān), *adv.* [The second part is dial. *lane* for *lone*.] All alone. *Scot.* [LONG.
lee′lang′. Scot var. of LIVE-
leem (lēm). Obs. or Scot & dial Eng var. of LEAM.
leem. Scot. var. of LOOM, *n.* & *v.*
Lee′man's Act (lē′mănz). *Eng. Law.* An act (1867, 30 *Vict.* c 29) requiring a seller of the shares or stocks of joint-stock banks to state in the contract or agreement of sale as a requisite of validity the number of shares he is selling. It is generally ignored on the Stock Exchange, and appears to be applicable only to shares or stocks not possessed by the vendor at the time of sale.
Lee′-Met′ford ri′fle. [After James P. *Lee*, American inventor, and William E. *Metford* (1824–99), English inventor.] A bolt gun of .303-inch caliber having a detachable magazine holding eight cartridges. It succeeded the Martini-Henry and was succeeded by the Lee-Enfield as the British service rifle
leen. ✝ LEND; LIN, cease.
leenge. ✝ LING.
‖**lee′nings-plaats′** (lā′nĭŋks-pläts′), *n.*; *pl* -PLAATSEN (-plät′sĕn) [D. *leening* loan + *plaats* place.] *Roman Dutch Law.* A piece of land held from the government on payment of an annual quitrent *So. Africa*
‖**leen′recht′** (lān′rĕĸt′), *n.* [D., feudal right.] *Roman Dutch Law.* The right by which land is held in feudal tenure
leep (lēp), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *hleypa* to put in motion, to curdle (milk), Norw. dial *løypa* to scorch (milk).] To boil; scald; to toast one's self. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [LEAP.
leep. Obs. or dial. Eng pret. of
leep′full ✝ LEAPFUL.
leep′it, *p. a* [See LEEP.] *Scot.* **1.** Scorched; parboiled. **2.** Fond of heat; cold-blooded; chilly; meager.
leepwynke. ✝ LAPWING.
leer. ✝ LEAR, tape; LERE, learn.
leer. *a* [From LEER, *v.*] Looking askance, as in slyness or malignity. *Obs.*
leer, *n.* [ME. *lere* cheek, face, look, AS. *hléor* cheek, face; akin to OS. *hlear*, *hlior*, OD. *lier*, Icel. *hlȳr*.] The cheek; also, complexion; aspect; appearance. *Obs.*
leer, *n.* [Cf. dial. and ME. *lire* flesh, and Icel. *lær* the thigh.] The loin; the flank. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
leerd. Leered. *Ref. Sp.*
leere ✝ LERE.
leerebord. ✝ LARBOARD.
leer′i-ly (lēr′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Knowingly. *Slang.* [pr.
leer′ing-ly, *adv.* of *leering*, p.
leerne. ✝ LEARN.
leer′ness. *n.* See -NESS.
leer′y (lēr′ĭ). *a.* [From LEER looking askance.] Knowing; suspicious. *Slang.*
leer′y, *a.* Leer, or empty. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
leerypoope. ✝ LIRIPIPE.
lees. ✝ LEACH, LEASH, LESS.
leese Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng var. of LEASE.
leese (lēz), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *léosan* (in comp.). See LOSE.] To lose; to ruin, or be ruined *Obs*
leese, *v. t.* [AS. *lēsan*, *lȳsan*, *liesan*, fr. *léas*. See LOOSE, *a.*, -LESS.] To loosen; release. *Obs.*
lees′er, *n.* One who leeses. *Obs*
lees′ing. ✝ LEASING.
lees′ing, *n.* [See LEESE to lose.] Loss; ruin *Obs.*
lees′ing, *n.* [See LEESE to loosen.] Release. *Obs*
lee′some (lē′sŭm), *a.* [See LIEF, *a.*; 1st -SOME.] Pleasant. *Obs. or Scot.*
lee′some, *a.* [See LEAVE, *n.*; 1st -SOME] Lawful; just. *Obs.*
lee′some-ly, *adv.* of LEESOME, lawful *Obs. or Scot.*
leest. ✝ LEAST, LEST.
lees′ter (lēs′tẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of LEISTER.
leet. Obs. pret. of LET, to allow
leet Var. of LEAT.
leet (lēt) Dial. Eng. var. of LIGHT, *v.* [pollack
leet. Dial. Eng. var. of LAIT,
leet. Obs. or Scot. var. of LEED.
leet, *n* [AS. *gelǣte*.] A place where roads meet or cross. *Obs.*
leet, *n.* Light. *Dial. Eng.*
leet, *n.* [Perh. orig. an allotment; cf. AS. *hlíet*, *hlēt*, lot.] A pile; stack. *Dial. Eng.*
leet, *v. t.* [From LEET a list.] To nominate; to list as a candidate. *Scot.* [*Obs.*
leet ale. A feast in time of leet.
leeth Var. of LEATH.
lee′tle, *a.* & *n.* Little. *Dial. or Humorous.*
leet′man, *n.* One subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.
leeve. ✝ LEVE.
leeve (lēv). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LIEF

āle, sen**ā**te, c**â**re, **ă**m, **ă**ccount, **ä**rm, **å**sk, sof**ȧ**; **ē**ve, **ē**vent, **ĕ**nd, rec**ĕ**nt, mak**ẽ**r; **ī**ce, **ĭ**ll; **ō**ld, **ō**bey, **ô**rb, **ŏ**dd, s**ŏ**ft, c**ŏ**nnect; **ū**se, **ū**nite, **û**rn, **ŭ**p, circ**ŭ**s, men**ü**;
‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

lee'ward (lē'wẽrd; *naut.* lū'ẽrd), *a.* *Naut.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part or side opposite to the direction from which the wind blows; — opposed to *windward*; as, a *leeward* berth; a *leeward* ship. — *n.* The lee side; the lee. — *adv.* Toward the lee.
leeward tide, a tide running in the same direction in which the wind blows; also, the condition so created.
lee'ward-ly, *a.* *Naut.* Tending to fall off to leeward or to make leeway; — opposed to *weatherly*.
lee'way' (lē'wā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course; the deviation from the course indicated by the line of her keel which she makes by drifting to leeward.
2. Fig.: A falling off from the line of progress; as, I fear he is making *leeway* mentally and physically.
3. Fig.: Margin or room for action or the like; as, you have an hour's *leeway* to catch the train; he asked his creditors to allow him a little *leeway*. *Colloq.*
☞ This use of the word, now very common, arises from a confused idea of *leeway* as meaning room to leeward.
left (lĕft), *a.* [ME. *left, lift, luft*; akin to Fries. *leeft*, OD. *lucht, luft*; orig., weak, fr. AS. *left* (equiv. to L. *inanis*), *lyftādl* palay; cf. also AS. *lēf* weak.] **1.** Designating, or of or pertaining to, that side of the body on which in man the muscular action of the limbs is, with most individuals, weaker than on the other side; — opposed to *right*; as, the *left* hand, or arm; the *left* ear.
2. Situated so that the left side of the body is toward it; as, the *left* side of a deliberative meeting is that to the left of the presiding officer (see LEFT, *n.*, 3); the *left* wing of an army is that to the left of the center to one facing an enemy.
left bank of a river, that which is on the left hand of a person whose face is turned downstream. — **l. center** *or* **centre**, in European legislatures, the members whose sympathies are, in the main, with the members of the left, but who do not favor extreme courses, and on occasions vote with the government. They sit between the center and the extreme left (see LEFT, *n.*, 2). [As used of a particular group usually *cap.*] — **l. field, l. fielder.** See BASEBALL. — **l. shoulder arms**, *Mil.*, a position in the United States manual of arms like that of *right shoulder arms* (which see) except that the piece is held in the left hand and rests on the left shoulder. — **over the l. shoulder**, *or* **over the left**, an expression used as an aside to indicate negation of what is said; as, he said it, and it is true — *over the left*. *Colloq.* or *Slang.*
left, *n.* **1.** A mean or contemptible creature. *Obs.*
2. That part of surrounding space toward which the left side of one's body is turned; the part of a body which is on the left side; as, the house is on the *left* when you face north; the *left* of an army; move the vase to the *left*.
3. *Politics.* Those members of a European legislature who have seats to the left of the presiding officer; hence, the liberal, radical, or democratic party, whose representatives commonly occupy those seats. [As used of a particular group usually *cap.*]
4. In games, etc., the person, place, or action, at or to the left side; as: **a** *Baseball.* The left field or left fielder. **b** *Boxing, etc.* A blow with the left hand.
5. Of things in pairs, as gloves, etc., the one for use on the left side.
left'-hand', *a.* **1.** Situated on the left; nearer the left hand than the right; as, the *left-hand* side or road.
2. Left-handed; using, or done with, the left hand; as, a *left-hand* blow.
left-hand rope, rope laid up and twisted left-handed; — called also *water-laid rope*. See CORDAGE. *Illust.*
left'-hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 87; 151), *a.* **1.** Having the left hand or arm stronger and more dexterous than the right; using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right.
2. Done or made with the left hand instead of the right; as, *left-handed* action.
3. Specif., designating, pert. to, or derived from, a marriage in which the bridegroom gives his left instead of his right hand to the bride, as in morganatic marriages; hence, morganatic; as, a *left-handed* wife; a *left-handed* son.
4. Clumsy; awkward; unlucky; insincere; sinister; malicious; as, a *left-handed* compliment.
5. Having a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch when seen in front; contraclockwise; — said of a twist, a rotary motion, etc., as seen from a given direction.
left-handed screw, a screw constructed to advance away from the observer when turned with a left-handed rotation. An ordinary wood screw is right-handed.
left'-hand'ed-ness | *n.* State or quality of being left-
left'-hand'i-ness | handed; awkwardness.
An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain *left-handiness* (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education. *Chesterfield.*
leg (lĕg), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *leggr*, Dan. *læg* calf of the leg, Sw. *lägg*.] **1.** A limb or member of an animal used for supporting the body, and in running, climbing, or swimming; sometimes, specif., that part of the limb between the knee and foot.
2. That which resembles a leg in form or use; esp., any long and slender support of an object; as: **a** One of the comparatively long supports of a piece of furniture. **b** One of the branches or sides of a pair of compasses or dividers. **c** A pole or bar serving as a support, as in a shear legs or as a prop or shore to a ship or building.
3. The part of any article of clothing which covers the leg; as, the *leg* of a stocking or of a pair of trousers.
4. One of the divisions or branches of an object that is forked, jointed, or the like.
5. A bow or obeisance; a scrape; esp. in the phrase *to make a leg*; prob. from drawing the leg backward in bowing. *Obs., Archaic, or Jocular.*
6. Any of various objects suggestive of a leg; as: **a** *Naut.* The course and distance made by a vessel on one tack to windward; as, she reached the mark in one long and one short *leg*. **b** *Math.* Either side of a triangle as distinguished from the base or, in a right triangle, from the hypotenuse; also, an indefinitely extending branch of a curve, as of a hyperbola. **c** *Steam Boiler.* An extension of the boiler downward, in the form of a narrow space between vertical plates, sometimes nearly surrounding the furnace and ash pit, and supporting the boiler; — called also *water leg*. **d** *Grain Elevator.* The case containing the lower part of the belt which carries the buckets. **e** *Telephony.* A branch or lateral circuit connecting an instrument with the main line. **f** *Mining.* Either of the two inclined sides of an arch-formed, or saddle, deposit. *Australia.* **g** *Elec.* A branch circuit; one phase of a polyphase system.
7. *Cricket.* **a** That part of the on side of the field near, and in a line with, the batsman. Chiefly in phrase *to leg*. **b** Short for *long leg, short leg, leg before wicket*, etc. See CRICKET, *n.*
8. Short for BLACKLEG. *Slang, Eng.*
leg before, or **l. before wicket.** See CRICKET, *n.* — **to have legs**, *Chiefly Naut.*, to be fast or speedy. *Slang.*
leg (lĕg), *v. i. & t.*; LEGGED (lĕgd); LEG'GING (lĕg'ĭng). To use the legs, as in walking or running (usually with *it*); to affect or effect by action on or with a leg or legs.
leg'a-cy (lĕg'ȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [OF. *legacie* the office of a legate, fr. *legat* a legate, L. *legatus*. See LEGATE.]
1. The dignity, office, or function of a legate, delegate, or deputy; also, a body of delegates. *Obs.*
2. The business committed to a delegate; commission; as, his dying *legacy*. *Obs. or R.*
He came and told his *legacy*. *Chapman*
3. A gift of property by will, esp. of money or other personal property; a bequest. Legacies are variously classified according to their nature as a **cumulative legacy** (one additional to a previous legacy given in the same will), *demonstrative, modal, specific*, etc. See these terms.
4. Something coming from an ancestor or predecessor; as, a *legacy* of shame.
le'gal (lē'găl), *a.* [L. *legalis*, fr. *lex, legis*, law; perh. orig., that which lies or is fixed (cf. L. *lectus* bed), and if so akin to E. *lie, law*; or perh. to L. *legere* to gather, read, Gr. λέγειν to gather, count, say (cf. LEGEND): cf. F. *légal*. Cf. LOYAL, LEAL.] **1.** Of or pert. to law; arising out of or by virtue of, or included in, law; based upon, or governed by, law — whether (1) law in general (as, *legal* knowledge, *legal* literature, *legal* authority, *legal* capacity, etc.); or (2) specif., the system of legal rules called *law*, as distinguished from *equity*, in English law, or any analogous system (cf. QUIRITARIAN); as, he is entitled to *legal* but not equitable relief. See phrases below; also LAW.
2. In conformity with, or permitted by, law; lawful; as, the act was entirely *legal*; — opposed to *illegal, unlawful*.
3. Enforced, protected, given effect to, or the like, in courts of law; — distinguished from *equitable*; as, *legal* assets, a *legal* right, *legal* remedy, etc.
4. *Civil Law.* Specif.: Arising by operation of law, as distinguished from that which arises by agreement or act of the parties; as, tacit hypoth cs are sometimes called *legal*.
5. Under the Mexican customs laws, designating the weight of articles which, for the levying of duties, are weighed with the wrapping, covering, envelope, box, or the like, which is inside the outer case or covering, if any.
6. *Theol.* **a** According to the old or Mosaic dispensation; in accordance with the law of Moses. **b** According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; resting on works for salvation.
Syn. — Legitimate, licit, authorized. See LAWFUL.
legal cap, a kind of folio writing paper, made for the use of lawyers, in long narrow sheets which have the fold at the top or narrow edge. See PAPER, *Table*. — **l. estoppel, l. foreclosure, l. fraud.** See ESTOPPEL, FORECLOSURE, FRAUD, 2. — **l. heir**, an heir at law; one who takes as heir by operation of law. — **l. hypothec**, *Law*, a tacit hypothec. *So. Africa.* — **l. jointure.** See JOINTURE, 3. — **l. man** *or* **person**, *Law*, a person of full legal rights, that is, not debarred of any of his rights in court by outlawry, excommunication, infamy, or disqualification. Such a person was said to be *rectus in curia*. — **l. medicine.** = FORENSIC MEDICINE. See MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. — **l. memory**, the legal recognition of past events or facts as affecting rights. Cf. TIME IMMEMORIAL.
In English jurisprudence "*legal memory*" is said to extend as far as, but no farther than, the coronation of Richard I. (Sept. 3, 1189). *Encyc. Brit.*
— **l. quay**, in England, a wharf which is licensed to receive and store bonded goods. — **l. representative.** *Law.* See REPRESENTATIVE. — **l. reversion.** *Scots Law.* See REVERSION. — **l. separation.** *Law.* See A MENSA ET THORO. — **l. tender.** *Law.* **a** The act of tendering in the performance of a contract or satisfaction of a claim that which the law prescribes or permits, and at such time and place as the law prescribes or permits. **b** That currency, or money, which the law authorizes a debtor to tender and requires a creditor to receive in payment of money obligations. It differs in different countries. Gold coins are legal tender in both Great Britain and the United States at their nominal value to any amount when not below the limit of weight and tolerance, and when below that in proportion to weight. In the United States standard silver dollars and treasury notes are legal tender to any amount unless the contrary is stipulated in the contract; subsidiary silver coins for sums not over $10, minor (nickel or bronze) coins for not over 25c. No other form of money is legal tender for debts to private parties. In Great Britain silver coins are legal tender for not over 40s., the farthing for not over 6d., and other bronze coins for not over 12d. — **legal-tender bond**, *Finance*, a bond made payable in any form of money that is legal tender for the payment of debts. — **legal terms.** See TERM. *Scot.* — **l. year.** See YEAR.
le'gal (lē'găl), *n.* A legal requirement, formality, right, or the like; specif., *Scots Law*, short for *legal reversion* (see REVERSION).
le'gal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Strictness, or the doctrine of strictness, in conforming to law, or, in theology, in adhering to the doctrine of justification by works (see LEGAL, 6). — **le'gal-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **le'gal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*
le-gal'i-ty (lē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *legalitas*, F. *légalité*. Cf. LOYALTY.] **1.** Conformity or attachment to law, or observance of law; specif., *Theol.*, conformity to, or reliance upon, the letter of the law (see LEGAL, 6).
2. Quality or state of being legal; lawfulness.
3. A peculiarity of speech, opinion, or custom characteristic of the legal profession. *Rare.*
le'gal-i-za'tion (lē'găl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of legalizing.
le'gal-ize (lē'găl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *légaliser*.] **1.** To make legal; to give legal validity or sanction to.
2. *Theol.* To interpret or apply in a legal spirit.
leg'a-ta-ry (lĕg'ȧ-tā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *legatarius*, fr. *legatarius* enjoined by a last will. See LEGACY.] **1.** A legatee. *Obs. or R.*
2. A legate. *Rare.*
leg'a-ta-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being, a legacy.
leg'ate (lĕg'āt), *n.* [ME. *legat*, L. *legatus*, fr. *legare* to send with a commission or charge, to depute, fr. *lex, legis*, law: cf. F. *légat*. See LEGAL.] **1.** An ecclesiastic representing the Pope and invested with the authority of the Holy See. Legates are of three kinds: **a Legati a latere**, designated by the Pope as "*fratres nostri*," and by a decree of Innocent IV. always chosen from the rank of cardinals. They are called *ordinary* or *extraordinary* legates, the former governing provinces, and the latter class being sent to foreign countries on extraordinary occasions. **b Legati missi**, who correspond to the ambassadors of temporal governments. **c Legati nati**, or *legates by virtue of their office*, as the archbishops of Salzburg and Prague.
2. Ambassador or envoy; a delegate or messenger.
3. *Rom. Hist.* **a** An official assistant given to a general or to the governor of a province. **b** Under the emperors, a governor sent to a province.
Syn. — LEGATE, ENVOY, AMBASSADOR, when used figuratively, always carry more or less distinct reference to their official senses.
leg'a-tee' (lĕg'ȧ-tē'), *n.* [See LEGATE, LEGACY.] *Law.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.
leg'a-tine (lĕg'ȧ-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a legate; as, *legatine* power; *legatine* commission. *Holinshed.*
legatine constitution, an ecclesiastical law enacted in a legatine synod, as those held under cardinals Otho and Othobon, legates of Gregory IX. and Clement IV. — **l. synod**, *Eccl.*, a synod presided over by a legate.
le-ga'tion (lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *legatio*: cf. F. *légation*. See LEGATE.] **1.** The sending forth or commissioning one person to act for another; also, the errand on which one is sent. "The Divine *legation* of Moses." *Bp. Warburton.*
2. A legate or envoy and the persons associated with him in his mission; an embassy; or, in stricter usage, a diplomatic minister and his suite (esp. when not of the first rank); a deputation. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT.
3. The place of business or official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court or seat of government.
4. A district under the jurisdiction of a legate, as, formerly, one of the papal provinces.
5. The office and dignity of a legate; legateship.
‖ **le-ga'to** (lā-gä'tō), *a. & adv.* [It., tied, joined.] *Music.* Smoothly connected; without breaks between the successive tones. It is often indicated by a *tie*, thus ⁀, ‿, or ——, ——, written over or under the notes to be so performed; — opposed to *staccato*. — *n.* A smoothly connected manner of playing, or a passage so played.
leg bridge. A type of bridge for small spans in which the floor girders are rigidly secured at their extremities to supporting steel legs, driven into the ground as piling, or resting on mudsills.

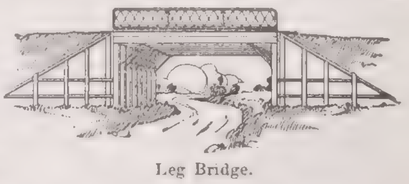

Leg Bridge.

leg'end (lĕj'ĕnd; lē'jĕnd; 277), *n.* [ME. *legende*, OF. *legende*, F. *légende*, LL. *legenda*, fr. L. *legendus* to be read, fr. *legere* to read, gather; akin to Gr. λέγειν to gather, speak. Cf. COLLECT, DIALOGUE, LESSON, LOGIC.]
1. A story of life, as of a saint, or a collection of such stories; specif. [*cap.*], the Golden Legend. Hence, a narrative or history; story. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A list; a record; a roll. *Obs.*
3. *Eccl.* A book containing Scripture lessons and a chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins, and in the refectories of religious houses. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. Any story coming down from the past, esp. one popu-

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lee-wan' (lē-wän'; lē'wän), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *līwān* anteroom.] In the Levant (Egypt, Palestine, etc.) the raised floor on which is placed the cushion forming the divan. It often fills almost the whole room or alcove.
lee'ward-most (-mōst; -mŏst), *a.* Most leeward.
lee'ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lee'will (lē'wĭl), *n.* [Native name.] A leeangle. *Australia.*
leeze me (lēz' mē). [For *lief is me*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A phrase of congratulatory endearment; I am happy in thee, or proud of thee. *Scot.*
lef. † LIEF, LIVE.
lef. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEAF, LEAVE.
Lef'a-na, *or* **-nah** (lĕf'ȧ-nȧ). *Bib.*
lefdi. † LADY. [LIEF, LIVE.
lefe. † LEAF, LEAVE, LEVE,
Le Fev're (lē fĕv'r'). A poor lieutenant whose story is told in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."
lefnesse. *n.* [Cf. BELIEVE; -NESS.] Belief; faith. *Obs.*
lef'sel. † LEVESEL.
lef'sum. † LEESOME.
left (lĕft), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAVE.
left, *adv.* On or to the left.
lefte. † LIFT.
leftenaunt. † LIEUTENANT.
left'-eyed', *a.* Having the left eye much stronger than the right; using the left eye by preference.
left'-foot'ed, *a.* Having the left foot or leg stronger and more dexterous than the right; using the left foot or leg by preference. — **left'-foot'ed-ness**, *n.*
left'-hand'ed-ly, *adv.* of LEFT-HANDED. See -LY.
left'-hand'er, *n.* A left-handed person; a thing used in the left hand; an action by, or thing done by, the left arm.
left'most (lĕft'mōst), *a.* Farthest off on the left.
left'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
left'-off', *a.* Laid aside; cast-off.
left'ward (lĕft'wẽrd), *adv. & a.* Toward or on the left side.
left'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the left.
le'ful † LEEFUL.
leg. *Abbr.* Legal; legate; legato; legend; legislative; legislature; legit (L., he, or she, reads); legunt (L., they read).
legacine. † LEGATINE.
leg'a-cy, *v. t.* *Obs. or R.* **1.** To send as legate.
2. To give as a legacy. [DUTY.
legacy duty. *Law.* See DEATH
legacy hunter. One who flatters and courts some one for the sake of procuring a legacy.
le'ga-de'ro (lā'gä-thā'rō; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *legar, ligar*, to fasten, L. *ligare*. See LIGATURE.] A stirrup strap. *Southwestern U. S. & Mex.* [= LEGAL MAN.
‖ **le-ga'lis ho'mo.** [L.] *Law.*
le'gal-ly, *adv.* of LEGAL.
le'gal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
legand. † LEGEND.
leg'an-tine, *a.* Legatine. *Obs.*
leg'ate, *n.* [L. *legatum*, p. p. neut. of *legare* to bequeath.] A legacy. *Obs.* [or R.
le-gate', *v. t.* To bequeath. *Obs.*
leg'ate-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **le-ga'ti**, *n.*, *pl.* of LEGATUS.
le-ga'tion-a-ry (lē-gā'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to a legation. *Rare.*
leg'a-tive (lĕg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *legativus*.] Of or pert. to a legate or deputy. *Rare.*
le-ga'tor (lē-gā'tŏr; lĕg'ȧ-tôr'), *n.* [L., fr. *legare*. See LEGACY.] *Law.* One who bequeaths a legacy; a testator. *Rare.* — **leg'a-to'ri-al** (lĕg'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Rare.*
‖ **le'ga-tu'ra** (lā'gä-tōō'rä), *n.*; *pl.* LEGATURE (-rā). [It. See LIGATURE.] *Music.* A tie or brace; a slur; a syncopation.
leg'a-ture, *n.* Legateship. *Obs.*
‖ **le-ga'tus** (lē-gā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tī). [L.] Legate. — **le-ga'tus a la'te-re** (ā lăt'ē-rē). [L.], lit., a legate from the side: a confidential legate. See LEGATE, 1 a. — **l. mis'sus.** See LEGATE, 1 b. — **l. na'tus.** [L.] See LEGATE, 1 c.
leg bail. Escape by flight. *Slang.*
leg boot. A boot for a horse's leg.
leg break. *Cricket.* A break from on to off.
leg bye. *Cricket.* A bye made on a ball that glances off the body (except the hand or wrist).
leg dollar. See COIN.
lege. † LEAGUE, LEDGE, LIEGE.
legeance. † ALLEGEANCE, LIGEANCE. [dance. *Obs.*
lege de moy. Prob. an old
‖ **le'gem po'ne** (lē'jĕm pō'nē). [L.] Lit., place the law; — first words of the Latin version (and hence used as the heading) of the 5th division of Psalm cxix. (cxviii. in the Vulgate and Douay Bibles). As this division begins the Psalter for the 25th morning of the month, the words came to be associated with March 25th, a quarter day, and hence were used allusively for payment of money; cash down; ready money. *Obs.*
legen. † LAGGIN.
le'gend. Erron. for LEGION. "A *legend* of angels." *Shak.*

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larly taken as historical though not verifiable by historical record ; a tradition.

5. An inscription, motto, or title, esp. one surrounding the field in a medal or coin, or placed upon a heraldic shield or beneath an engraving or illustration.

Syn. — See MYTH.

leg′end (lĕj′ĕnd ; lē′jĕnd), *v. t.* ; LEG′END-ED ; LEG′END-ING. **1.** To describe, tell, or narrate in or as a legend. *Bp. Hall.* **2.** To supply with a legend, or inscription.

leg′end-a-ry (lĕj′ĕn-dā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *légendaire*, LL. *legendarius.*] Of or pertaining to a legend or legends ; consisting of legends ; like a legend ; fabulous ; as, *legendary* writers. — *n.* A legendary writer or book.

Syn. — See TRADITIONAL.

Le-gen′dri-an (lē-jĕn′drĭ-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Of or pertaining to A. M. Legendre (1752–1833), the French mathematician, or his discoveries. — *n.* = ZONAL HARMONIC.

Legendrian coefficient *or* **function.** = ZONAL HARMONIC. — **L. symbol**, *or* **Le-gen′dre's** (lē-zhäɴ′d'rz) **symbol**, *Math.*, the symbol $\left(\frac{n}{p}\right)$, where n is any positive or negative integer not divisible by the positive prime odd integer p, introduced by Legendre to denote +1 or −1 according as n is, or is not, a quadratic residue of p.

leg′end-ry (lĕj′ĕn-drĭ), *n.* Legends collectively ; legendary story.

leg′er (lĕj′ẽr), *a.* Remaining in place ; permanent, etc. Var. of LEDGER. — **leger line**, etc. See LEDGER, *a.*

leg′er, *a.* [F. *léger*, fr. LL. (assumed) *leviarius*, fr. L. *levis* light in weight. See LEVITY.] Light ; slender ; slim ; trivial. *Obs.*

leg′er-de-main′ (lĕj′ẽr-dē-mān′), *n.* [F. *léger* light, nimble + *de* of + *main* hand, L. *manus.* See LEGER ; MANUAL.] Sleight of hand ; a trick of sleight of hand ; hence, any artful deception or trick. — **leg′er-de-main′ist**, *n.*

legged (lĕgd ; *in comb.*, -lĕg′ĕd *or* -lĕgd), *a.* [From LEG.] Having legs ; — chiefly in comb. ; as, a long-*legged* man ; a two-*legged* animal. "*Legged* like a man." *Shak.*

legged dollar. = LEG DOLLAR. See COIN, *Table.*

‖ **leg-gie′ro** (lĕd-jā′rō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Light or graceful ; in a light, delicate, and brisk style.

leg′ging (lĕg′ĭng), *n.* Also **leg′gin.** [From LEG.] A cover for the leg, like a long gaiter ; — chiefly in *pl.*

leg′horn (lĕg′hôrn ; 277), *n.* **1.** A plaiting, used for hats and bonnets, made from leghorn straw grown for the purpose in Tuscany, Italy, and cut green and bleached ; — so called from Leghorn, the place of exportation.

2. A hat or bonnet of this plaiting.

3. [*cap.*] One of a breed of rather small hardy domestic fowls originating in Italy, but now widely kept and valued as prolific layers. The principal varieties are the brown, black, white, buff, and silver duckwing leghorns. All have smooth yellow legs, white ear lobes, and usually single combs, though rose-combed strains are bred.

leghorn straw. The straw of a variety of wheat (*Triticum sativum turgidum*) used extensively for plaiting.

leg′i-bil′i-ty (lĕj′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being legible ; legibleness.

leg′i-ble (lĕj′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *legibilis*, fr. *legere* to read. See LEGEND.] **1.** Capable of being read or deciphered ; distinct to the eye ; plain ; — used of writing or printing ; as, a fair, *legible* manuscript.

> The stone with moss and lichens so o'erspread,
> Nothing is *legible* but the name alone. *Longfellow.*

2. Capable of being discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications ; as, the thoughts of men are often *legible* in their countenances.

— **leg′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **leg′i-bly**, *adv.*

le′gion (lē′jŭn), *n.* [ME. *legioun*, OF. *legion*, F. *légion*, fr. L. *legio*, fr. *legere* to gather, collect. See LEGEND.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A body of soldiers forming the principal unit of the army and varying in number from 3,000 foot soldiers and 300 knights, or cavalrymen, in early times to 5,000–6,000 foot soldiers under the empire. Under the republic until the time of Marius, the normal strength of a legion was 300 knights and 4,200 foot soldiers, 3,000 heavy-armed and 1,200 light-armed. In early times a formation like the Greek phalanx was used ; about B. C. 390, the formation by maniples was introduced, which latter prevailed until the time of Marius, who substituted the cohort formation and made other changes, such as the removal of the cavalry and the light-armed infantry. The heavy-armed soldiers were divided into three classes, according to their length of service and familiarity with warfare, which under the manipular formation formed three divisions, the first and second of 1,200 men each and the third of 600, drawn up in ranks in open order, the distance between the ranks corresponding to the breadth of each maniple in front. The maniple was a tenth of each division, and thus consisted of 120 men in the first two divisions and 60 men in the third. The cohort was a tenth of the legion, and in each were three maniples of the three classes of soldiers. The customary battle array under the cohort formation was in three divisions, the first of four cohorts and the second and third of three each.

2. A military force ; an army ; military bands.

3. A great number ; a multitude.

> Where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

4. *Zoöl.* A category of varying rank (sometimes corresponding to a superfamily, and sometimes nearly equivalent to a class) used in some systems of classification.

Legion of Honor *or* **Honour**, an order instituted by the French government in 1802, when Bonaparte was First Consul, as a reward for meritorious services, both civil and military.

le′gion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *legionarius.*] Belonging to a legion ; consisting of a legion or legions, or of an indefinitely great number ; as, *legionary* soldiers ; a *legionary* force. "The *legionary* body of error." *Sir T. Browne.*

le′gion-a-ry, *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A member of a legion.

leg′is-late (lĕj′ĭs-lāt), *v. i.* ; LEG′IS-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd) ; LEG′IS-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [See LEGISLATOR.] To make or enact a law or laws.

> Solon, in *legislating* for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect constitution than he gave them. *Bp. Watson* (1805).

leg′is-late, *v. t.* To cause to be, become, go, pass, or the like, by legislation ; as, to *legislate* a nation into ruin.

leg′is-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *legis latio* : cf. F. *législation.* See LEGISLATOR.] Act of legislating ; preparation and enactment of laws ; in a wide sense, *Jurisprudence*, the making of laws by express decree or enactment, either by the supreme lawmaking power, as a king, council, legislature, etc., or by any person or body exercising the lawmaking power by delegation or in subordination, as judges, committees, town or city councils, health boards, various executive officials, etc. (in this wide sense practically including all written law). Also, the laws that are so enacted.

2. The function or act of legislating. *Obs.*

leg′is-la-tive (lĕj′ĭs-lā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *législatif.*] **1.** Making, or having the power to make, a law or laws ; lawmaking ; as, a *legislative*, as distinguished from a judicial, act ; a *legislative* body ; the *legislative* department ; — opposed to *executive* or *administrative*, and *judicial.*

> The supreme *legislative* power of England was lodged in the king and great council, or what was afterwards called the Parliament. *Hume.*

2. Of or pert. to the making of laws, or the body which makes the laws ; suitable to, or involved in, legislation ; legislational ; as, *legislative* business ; the *legislative* style.

Legislative Assembly, *Fr. Hist.*, the legislative body of 1791–92, following the National Assembly ; also, that of 1849–51, following the Constituent Assembly. — **l. council**, the upper house of a legislature, often called the *senate*. — **L. Union**, *Eng. Hist.*, the union of Great Britain and Ireland, which took place Jan. 1, 1801.

leg′is-la-tive, *n.* The legislative power, body, or department ; collectively, those who make the laws of any politically organized body of people ; the legislature ; — opposed to *executive.*

leg′is-la′tor (lĕj′ĭs-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *legis lator*, prop., a proposer of a law ; *lex*, *legis*, law + *lator* a proposer, bearer, fr. *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear : cf. F. *législateur.* See LEGAL ; TOLERATE.] A lawgiver ; one who makes laws for a state or community ; a member of a legislative body.

leg′is-la-to′ri-al (-lȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl : 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislature. — **leg′is-la-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

leg′is-la′ture (lĕj′ĭs-lā′tūr), *n.* [See LEGISLATOR.] **1.** The body of persons in a state, or politically organized body of people, invested with power to make, alter, and repeal laws ; a legislative body. The *legislature* of Great Britain consists of the Lords and Commons, with the king or queen, whose sanction is, in theory, necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The *legislature* of the United States is usually distinctively called *Congress* (which see). In the various States the *legislature* is often specifically called the *General Assembly*. It is a bicameral body, of which the lower house is usually called the *Assembly* or *House of Representatives*, and the upper house the *Senate*. The signature of the executive is required to a bill before it becomes a law, unless it is again passed over his veto usually by more than a bare majority. See GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ASSEMBLY, REPRESENTATIVE, SENATE, VETO, EXECUTIVE, JUDICIARY.

☞ The legislatures of some of the more important states having constitutional government are as follows, the general name of the legislative body collectively being given under the heading *legislature, or parliament* :

STATE.	LEGISLATURE, OR PARLIAMENT.	UPPER HOUSE — NAME.	UPPER HOUSE — NO. OF MEMBERS — HOW CHOSEN OR COMPOSED — TERM OF OFFICE.	LOWER HOUSE — NAME.	LOWER HOUSE — NO. OF MEMBERS — SUFFRAGE — TERM OF OFFICE.
Argentina	National Congress	Senate	30 — 2 from each province and 2 from capital — 9 years	House of Deputies	120 (1 to 33,000) — Manhood — 4 years
Austria	Reichsrath	Herrenhaus	About 150 — Princes; nobles: prelates; life members chosen by emperor — For life	Abgeordnetenhaus	425 — Five classes : manhood; special interests; and property qualification — 6 years, or until dissolution.
Belgium	The Chambers	Senate	110 — Direct or indirect — 8 years	Chamber of Representatives	166 (1 to 40,000 pop in 1904) — Manhood, with plural votes on taxpaying or educational basis — 4 years — Proportional representation of parties.
Brazil	National Congress	Senate	63 — Direct, elected, 3 for each State, 3 for Federal District — 9 years	Chamber of Deputies	212 (1 to 70,000) — Manhood — 3 years.
Chile	National Congress	Senate	1 to 3 Deputies — Direct — 6 years	Chamber of Deputies	1 to 30,000 pop. — Manhood and limited education — 3 years.
Denmark	Rigsdag	Landsthing	66 — 54 indirect ; 12 nominated by crown for life — 8 years	Folkething	114 (1 to 16,000) — Manhood — 3 years.
France	National Assembly	Senate	300 — Indirect — 9 years	Chamber of Deputies	584 — Manhood — 4 years.
German Empire	Imperial Legislature	Bundesrat	58 — Appointed by the governments of the states — Annual session	Reichstag	397 — Manhood — 5 years.
***Great Britain**	Parliament	House of Lords	About 640 — See HOUSE OF LORDS	House of Commons	About 670 — See HOUSE OF COMMONS — 5 years, or until dissolution.
Greece		Boule	235 (1 to 12,000) — Manhood suf. — 4 yrs		[One house only.]
Hungary	Országgyülés	Főrendiház	Varies, about 330 — Archdukes; nobles; many other classes, hereditary, elected, etc. — For life, and other terms	Képviselőház	453 — Small property qualification except for certain special classes — 5 years.
Italy	Parliament	Senate	324, but no limit in theory — Royal princes : life members nominated by the crown — Hereditary or life	Chamber of Deputies	508 — Small property or educational qualification except for certain classes — 5 years, or until dissolution.
Japan	Imperial Diet	House of Peers	Not fixed, about 370 — Royalty; nobility; many various classes — For life or 7 years	House of Representatives	369 — Small property qualification — 1 year.
Mexico	Congress	Senate	56 — Direct, 2 elected from each State — 2 years	House of Represent atives]	1 to 40,000 pop. — Manhood — 2 years.
Netherlands	States-General	First Chamber	50 — Elected by provincial states from largest taxpayers, etc. — 9 years	Second Chamber	100 — Manhood, in effect — 4 years.
†Norway	Storthing	Lagthing	One fourth of Storthing. See Note	Odelsthing	Three fourths of Storthing. See Note
Portugal	Cortes Geraes (General Assembly)	Camara dos Pares (Chamber of Peers)	About 100 — Royal princes; bishops; not more than 90 life peers nominated by the crown — For life	Camara dos Deputados (Chamber of Deputies)]	155 — Small property or educational qualification — 4 years or until dissolution.
Prussia	Landtag	Herrenhaus	No limit — Very various classes — For different terms	Abgeordnetenhaus	433 — Indirect election, general suffrage § — 5 years, or until dissolution
Spain	Cortes	Senate	Not more than 360 — Royalty ; life senators nominated by the crown; various classes — For different terms	Congress	431 (1 to 50,000) — Manhood — 5 years, or until dissolution.
Sweden	Diet	First Chamber	150 — Elected by provinces or municipal corporations — 9 years	Second Chamber	230 — Small property qualification, 80 elected by towns, 150 by rural districts — 3 years.
Switzerland	Bundes-Versammlung	Ständerath	44 — Elected, 2 from each canton, method of election and term left to each canton — For different terms	Nationalrath	167 (1 to 20,000) — Manhood — 3 years.
United States	Congress	Senate	96 (1915) — See SENATE — 6 years	House of Representatives	435 (1915) — See HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — 2 years.

*In the self-governing colonies of Great Britain the legislative body usually consists of two chambers, the names of the legislature and its chambers varying. Thus in Australia the FEDERAL PARLIAMENT is composed of the SENATE and the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, in Canada the PARLIAMENT is composed of the SENATE and the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in New Zealand the GENERAL ASSEMBLY is composed of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, etc.

†Members of the Storthing are chosen for three years by direct election by manhood suffrage, forty-one being elected from the towns and eighty-two from the rural districts. The Storthing on assembling divides into the Lagthing including one fourth and the Odelsthing including three fourths of the total membership of the Storthing. All new laws are laid first before the Odelsthing. If the two houses do not agree they vote in joint session, a majority of two thirds of those voting being necessary to a decision.

§While theoretically general, the suffrage is so classified as often practically to disfranchise those who are not property holders.

le′gist (lē′jĭst), *n.* [F. *légiste*, or LL. *legista*, fr. L. *lex*, *legis*, law. See LEGAL.] One skilled in the laws, esp. the written laws of the Roman civil law.

leg′i-tim (lĕj′ĭ-tĭm), *n.* [F. *légitime*, fr. *légitime* legitimate, L. *legitimus.* See LEGITIMATE, *a.*] *Roman & Civil Law.* The portion of the estate to which, upon the death of the father, the children are entitled, or, in the later Roman law, in default of children, ascendants, or in some cases brothers and sisters. *Legitim* includes both real and personal property in Roman law and in some modern systems where no distinction is made in the descent of the two kinds ; but in Scots law, and as it formerly existed in English law, it includes only movables. In South Africa legitim was abolished by Cape Act 23, 1874, § 2, and (for the Transvaal) by Proclamation 28, 1902. In Roman law the legitim was at first one fourth, later, under Justinian, one third, and in some cases one half. In Scots law it is one third, and is due from both the father's and (since 1881) the mother's estate. It cannot be affected by any testamentary provision made by the decedent without cause. Cf. DEAD'S PART.

le-git′i-ma-cy (lē-jĭt′ĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See LEGITIMATE, *a.*] State or quality of being legitimate ; as, the *legitimacy* of a child, a sovereign or his right to rule, a reason, etc. Any child born during coverture or after coverture has ceased by reason of the husband's death is presumed to be legitimate, except upon proof of a sufficient time since cohabitation or death to preclude the possibility of the husband being the father of the child. The length of time necessary is not fixed, but in general is not more than nine calendar months or 40 weeks. Cf. GESTATION.

le-git′i-mate (-māt), *a.* [LL. *legitimatus*, p. p. of *legitimare* to legitimate, fr. L. *legitimus* legitimate. See LEGAL.]

le-gen′da (lē-jĕn′dȧ), *n. pl.* [LL., in L., things to be read.] *Eccl.* Things to read, as the lessons in the legend.
leg′en-da′ri-an, *n.* A writer of, or believer in, legends. *Obs.*
leg′end-ist, *n.* See -IST.
leg′end-less, *a.* See -LESS.
Le-gen′dre's co′ef-fi′cient *or* **func′tion** (lē-zhäɴ′d'rz). [See LEGENDRIAN.] *Math.* = ZONAL HARMONIC.
legent. ✝ LEGEND.
legenyd. Obs. p. p. of LIKEN.
leger. Var. of LEDGER, *n.* & *v.*
le′ger, *n.* A Londoner who bought coal by the sack of country colliers, and sold it dishonestly in smaller sacks. *Obs.*
legerdeheele, *n.* [From LEGERDEMAIN, with substitution of *heel* for the last syllable.] Light-heeled, or wanton, tricks. *Obs.*
‖ **lé′gè′re-té′** (lā′zhĕr′tā′). [F.] Lightness ; levity.
le-ger′i-ty, *n.* [F. *légèreté.* See LEGER.] Lightness; nimbleness. *Obs.*
leg′er-wite′. Obs. or hist. var. [of LAIRWITE.]
‖ **le′ges** (lē′jēz), *n.*, *pl.* of LEX.
‖ **le′ges bar′ba-ro′rum.** [L.] = FOLK LAWS.
leg evil. *Veter.* = LEG ILL.
legg. ✝ LEAGUE.
leggaunce. ✝ LIGEANCE.
legge. ✝ LAY, LEDGE.
legge, *v. t.* [Abbr. fr. *alegge.*] To allay. *Obs.*
legger. ✝ LEDGER.
leg′ger (lĕg′ẽr), *n.* [See LEAGUER a measure.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
leggiadrous, *a.* [From It. *leggiadro* light.] Sprightly ; graceful. *Obs.*
leg′gi-ness (lĕg′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [of LEG.]
leg′ging (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*
leg′gy (lĕg′ĭ), *a.* Having long legs ; hence, of plants, *Colloq.* or *Cant*, having long, slender stems or branches ; spindling.
legh. ✝ LEE, LIE.
leg harness. Leg armor. *Obs.*
leghe. ✝ LEAGUE, LIE.
leg hit. *Cricket.* A hit sending the ball to leg.
legiar. ✝ LEAGUER.
leg′i-bl. Legible. *Ref. Sp.*
legier. ✝ LEDGER, LEGER.
legierdemain. ✝ LEGERDEMAIN.
le′gi-fer, *n.* [L.: *lex*, *legis*, law + *ferre* to bear.] A lawmaker. *Obs.*
le-gif′ic (lē-jĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *lex*, *legis*, law + *-fic.*] Of or pert. to making laws. *R.* [*Obs.* & *R.*]
le′gi-for′mal, *a.* Of legal form.
leg ill. *Veter.* A disease of sheep marked by swelling of the legs and lameness.
Legion, Thundering. See THUNDERING LEGION.
le′gioned (lē′jŭnd), *p. a.* Formed into a legion or legions; legionary. [*Obs.*]
le′gion-et, *n.* A small legion.
le′gion-ize, *v. t.* To arrange in legions. *Obs.*
le′gion-ry (lē′jŭn-rĭ), *n.* A body of legions ; legions collectively. *Rare.*
‖ **le′gis ac′ti-o** (lē′jĭs ăk′shĭ-ō). [L., action of law.] *Rom. Law.* See ACTIO.
leg′is-la′tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. [to legislation.]
leg′is-la-tiv. Legislative. *Ref. Sp.*
leg′is-la-tive-ly, *adv.* of LEGIS- [LATIVE.]
leg′is-la′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
leg′is-la′tress (lĕj′ĭs-lā′trĕs),
leg′is-la′trix (-lā′trĭks), *n.* A woman who makes laws. *Rare.*
leg′is-ter, *n.* [OF. *legistre*, var. of *legiste.*] A legist. *Obs.*
‖ **le′git**, *n.* [L., he reads or he has read, pr. or p. tense, 3d pers. sing. of *legere* to read.] A right to claim benefit of clergy. *Obs.*
‖ **le-gi′ti-ma por′ti-o** *or* **pars** (lē-jĭt′ĭ-mȧ pōr′shĭ-ō, pärz). [L., legitimate portion or part.] *Roman Law.* = LEGITIM.

1. Lawfully begotten; born in wedlock; having, or involving, full filial rights and obligations by birth; as, a *legitimate* child; *legitimate* descent. Cf. ILLEGITIMATE, NULLIUS FILIUS, LEGITIMATION, ADOPTION.
2. Real; genuine; not false, counterfeit, or spurious; as, *legitimate* poems of Chaucer; *legitimate* inscriptions.
3. Accordant with law or with established legal forms and requirements; lawful; as, *legitimate* government; *legitimate* rights; a *legitimate* proceeding of an officer. Hence, existing or ruling by virtue of, or based upon, a hereditary right; as, a *legitimate* monarch.
4. Conforming to recognized principles, or accepted rules or standards; as, *legitimate* reasoning; a *legitimate* standard, or method; a *legitimate* combination; *legitimate* drama. "A *legitimate* English classic." *Macaulay.*
5. Following by logical sequence; reasonable; as, a *legitimate* result; a *legitimate* inference.
Syn. — See LAWFUL.
legitimate portion. *Law.* = LEGITIM. — **l. tutor**. See TUTOR.
le-git'i-mate (lē-jĭt'ĭ-māt), *v. t.*; LE-GIT'I-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); LE-GIT'I-MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). To make legitimate; specif.: **a** To make lawful or legal; to give legal force or authorization to; as, to *legitimate* silver. Hence, to authorize or justify. "Even to *legitimate* vice." *Milton.* **b** To put (a bastard) in the position or state of a legitimate child before the law, by legal means; — distinguished from *adopt*, which has no reference to blood-relation. By the common law, as it still exists in England and Ireland and in some of the United States, bastards cannot be legitimated; but in Scotland and on the Continent of Europe generally, and by statute in many States of the United States, children are now legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents, provided the parents might legally have married at the time of the child's birth. Other means of legitimation formerly were recognized in some jurisdictions.
le-git'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *légitimation*.] **1**. Act or process of making legitimate; as, the *legitimation* (see LEGITIMATE **b**) of a child.

The coining or *legitimation* of money. *East.*

2. State of being legitimate; lawful birth. *Rare. Shak.*
le-git'i-ma-tize (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-tīz), *v. t.*; LE-GIT'I-MA-TIZED (-tīzd); LE-GIT'I-MA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To legitimate.
le-git'i-mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* The principles or plans of legitimists.
le-git'i-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *légitimiste*.] One who supports legitimate authority, esp. a monarchy, on the ground of hereditary right. Specif. [*cap.*], a supporter of the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty to the crown of France. See CARLIST, 1. — **le-git'i-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.*
le-git'i-mize (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.*; LE-GIT'I-MIZED (-mīzd); LE-GIT'I-MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To legitimate. — **le-git'i-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
leg'let (lĕg'lĕt), *n.* [*leg* + *-let*.] **1**. A small leg.
2. An ornamental band or ring for the leg above the calf.
leg'-of-mut'ton, *a.* Having the general shape or outline of a leg of mutton. — **leg-of-mutton sail**, *Naut.*, a triangular sail with its apex at the masthead, much used on small boats; — called also *shoulder-of-mutton sail*. See SHARPIE, *Illust.*
leg'u-le'ian (lĕg'ū-lē'yăn; -ăn), *a.* [L. *leguleius* pettifogger, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law.] Lawyerlike; legal; — used derogatorily. *Rare.* "*Leguleian* barbarism." *De Quincey.* — *n.* A lawyer. — **leg'u-le'ious** (-yŭs; -ŭs), *a.*
leg'ume (lĕg'ūm; lē-gūm'; 277), *n.* [F. *légume*, L. *legumen*, fr. *legere* to gather. So called because they may be gathered without cutting. See LEGEND.] **1**. The fruit or seed of a leguminous plant, as peas, beans, etc., used for food; hence, rarely, any esculent vegetable; — chiefly in *pl.*
2. A leguminous plant.
3. *Bot.* A superior one-celled monocarpellary fruit usually dehiscent into two valves, having the seeds attached along the ventral suture. It is commonly called a *pod*, as in the bean, pea, etc., and is the characteristic fruit of the plants comprised in the old order Leguminosæ. Indehiscent legumes are often jointed, and are then called *loments*.

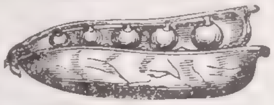
Dehiscent Legume of Pea.

le-gu'me-lin (lē-gū'mē-lĭn), *n.* [See LEGUME.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid contained in the pea and many other leguminous seeds.
le-gu'min (-mĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid resembling casein, found as a characteristic ingredient of the seeds of leguminous and grain-bearing plants; vegetable casein.
Le-gu'mi-no'sæ (lē-gū'mĭ-nō'sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LEGUMINOUS, LEGUME.] *Bot.* A large group of dicotyledonous plants, variously regarded as an order or family, and distinguished by the characteristic fruit (see LEGUME). Many botanists now divide the group into the three families Mimosaceæ, Fabaceæ, and Cæsalpiniaceæ, and include them in the order Rosales (see these terms).
le-gu'mi-nous (lē-gū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *legumen*, *-minis*, pulse.] **1**. Pert. to, or consisting or of the nature of, peas or other legumes.

The butterfly blooms of *leguminous* plants *Sir T. Browne.*

2. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the Leguminosæ.
Leib-nitz'i-an-ism }
Leib-niz'i-an-ism } (līp-nĭt'sĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibnitz, or Leibniz, or Lubeniecz (1646–1716). When Locke published his famous book on the understanding, there was much talk of a dictum wrongly referred to Aristotle: nothing in the intellect that was not previously in sense perception. Leibnitz replied "nihil nisi intellectus ipse," intimating that some knowledge is derived by the intellect from its own structure. This thought was expanded in one of the longest books of Leibnitz, the Nouveaux Essais, wherein he calls this knowledge, derived from the structure of the self, *apperception* (which see), to distinguish it from that derived from sense perception. This furnished Kant the vital point of his first Critique, viz., his "transcendental unity of apperception" (see KANTIANISM), from which he deduced his categories Leibnitz shows on every occasion the deep impression made on his mind by the philosophy of Aristotle, taught him at school and university. Particularly, the thought of entelechy (see ARISTOTELIANISM and ENTELECHY) as living being in the world, is mentioned by him in the monadology to explain his monads, which are self-active beings or substances which have different degrees of perfection; the highest have reached to thought, and are human souls; the next degree have as animals attained sense perception and locomotion; the next lower as plants, to nutrition and reproduction; still lower are minerals, which have crystallization, and below them elements, that have chemical affinities. In general all beings in the world are monads or groups of monads, and every one possesses, in greater or less degree, the power of reflecting, in itself, by its own activity, the rest of the universe. One thinks of gravitation as in some sense a reflection or representation in an inorganic body of all other bodies, and of light as another activity of inorganic bodies, constituting a higher order of representation, and as having a sort of potency that reaches its fuller reality in vegetation, animal life, and the human soul Plotinus in his third Ennead (§ 8) says: "The plants and even the soil that bears them aspire to attain to a vision of true being (to Aristotle's highest order of self-activity, *theorein*, θεωρεῖν, called the Beatific Vision). Nature produces inorganic things as a sort of object to herself, dreaming in the plant, feeling in the animal, and thinking in man." Each monad thus mirrors the entire universe of monads according to its own style and degree of development in self-activity. All that have attained the stage of thought and of "eternal truths become a sort of society with God and are members of the City of God." This thought dawned early in the mind of Leibnitz and led him to efforts to unite all Christendom, just then sundered by the Thirty Years' War and its causes. His creation of the differential calculus was a stroke of genius, showing how firm was his grasp of science even in the realms of the inorganic and of pure mechanism. *W. T. Harris.*
Leib'nitz's se'ries (līp'nĭt-sĭz). *Math.* The formula for the *n*th derivative of a product: $(uv)_n = u_0v_n + nu_1v_{n-1} + \ldots + nu_{n-1}v_1 + u_nv_0$, where the subscripts denote derivation and the coefficients are the binomial coefficients.
Leices'ter (lĕs'tẽr), *n.* [From *Leicester*, county seat of Leicestershire, England.] One of an important breed of white-faced sheep originating in England, but now widely kept elsewhere. The fleece is white, moderately long, and very fine. There are two principal strains, the English Leicester and the Border Leicester.
lei'o- (lī'ō-), **li'o-**. Combining forms fr. Greek λεῖος, *smooth.*
lei'o-der'ma-tous (-dûr'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*leio-* + Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin.] Having a smooth glossy skin.
lei'o-der'mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leio-* + *-derm* + *-ia*.] *Med.* A disease characterized by abnormal glossiness of the skin.
lei'o-my-o'ma (-mĭ-ō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *leio-* + *myoma*.] *Med.* A tumor containing unstriped or involuntary muscle fibers.
Lei-ot'ri-chan (lī-ŏt'rĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Leiotrichi. — *n.* One of the Leiotrichi.
Lei-ot'ri-chi (-kī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *leio-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Anthropol.* The smooth-haired races. See HAIR. — **lei-ot'ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*
Lei-po'a (lī-pō'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λείπειν to leave + ᾠόν egg; i. e., deserter of its eggs.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of Australian mound-building megapodes including only one species (*L. ocellata*), which is so named from its ocellated plumage of black, white, brown, and gray. It is about two feet long and has a short crest. **b** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus.

Leipoa (*L. ocellata*). (1/10)

lei'sur-a-ble (lē'zhûr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See LEISURE.] **1**. Leisurely. *Obs.*
2. Vacant of employment; not occupied; idle; leisure; as, *leisurable* hours. *Rare.* — **lei'sur-a-bly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
lei'sure (lē'zhŭr; lĕzh'ŭr; 277), *n.* [ME. *leisere*, *leiser*, OF. *leisir*, F. *loisir*, orig., permission, fr. L. *licere* to be permitted. Cf. LICENSE.]
1. Opportunity; freedom (to do something). *Obs.*
2. Freedom or opportunity afforded by exemption from occupation or business; time free from employment.

The desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Time at one's command, free from engagement; a period of unengaged time; hence, convenience; ease.

He sighed, and had no *leisure* more to say. *Dryden.*

at one's leisure, when one has leisure; at one's convenience.
lei'sure, *a.* Unemployed; as, *leisure* hours.
lei'sured (lē'zhŭrd; lĕzh'ŭrd), *a.* Having leisure.
lei'sure-ly (lē'zhŭr-lĭ; lĕzh'ŭr-), *a.* Characterized by leisure; taking abundant time; not hurried; as, a *leisurely* manner; a *leisurely* walk.
leit'mo-tif' (līt'mō-tēf'), *or* ‖ **Leit'mo-tiv'** (-tēf'), *n.* [G. *leit-* leading + *motiv* motive.] *Music.* In the Wagnerian music drama, a marked melodic phrase or short passage, expressive of, or associated with, a certain idea, person, or situation, and accompanying, by way of expression or allusion, its reappearance in the course of the play.
Leit-ne'ri-a (līt-nē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after E. F. *Leitner*, German-American naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the family **Leit-ne'ri-a'ce-æ** (-ā'sē-ē) and order **Leit-ne'ri-a'les** (-lēz). The only species, *L. floridana*, the corkwood, is a small tree related to the Juglandaceæ and Myricaceæ. It has shining deciduous leaves, diœcious apetalous flowers borne in aments, and a drupaceous fruit. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this species.
lek'a-ne (lĕk'ȧ-nē), *n.*; *pl.* LEKANAI (-nī). [Gr. λεκάνη dish, pot.] *Class. Archæol.* **a** A basin-shaped vessel or large bowl. **b** A late form of painted vase, of southern Italy, resembling a stamnos, but provided with upright handles and often with covers of elaborate form.
lem'an (lĕm'ăn; lē'măn), *n.* [ME. *lemman*, *lefman*; AS. *léof* dear + *mann* man. See LIEF; MAN.] **1**. A sweetheart or lover, of either sex; specif., one who is loved illicitly; a paramour; esp., in later use, a mistress. *Archaic.*
2. A husband or a wife. *Obs.*
3. A devotional title of Christ or of the Virgin Mary. *Obs.*
lem'ma (lĕm'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MATA (-ȧ-tȧ), E. -MAS (-ȧz). [L. *lemma*, Gr. λῆμμα anything received, an assumption or premise taken for granted, fr. λαμβάνειν to take, assume. Cf. SYLLABLE.] **1**. A preliminary or auxiliary proposition demonstrated or accepted for immediate use in a demonstration (the development of which its insertion interrupts) of some other proposition. In early Greek logic it is the premise of a syllogism; with the Stoics, a major premise.
2. The argument or theme of a composition, prefixed as a title or introduction; also, the title or theme of a gloss or annotation.
lem'ming (lĕm'ĭng), *n.* [Norw. *lemming*, *lemende*; cf. Sw. *lemel*, Lapp. *luomek*.] Any of several small rodents of circumpolar distribution belonging to the genera *Lemmus* (syn. *Myodes*) and *Dicrostonyx* (syn. *Cuniculus*). They are four or five inches long, and have a very short tail, furry feet, and small ears. Tawny yellowish is the prevailing color, varied with black and reddish. The best-known European species (*L. lemmus*) is notable for having made devastating migrations in enormous numbers at long and irregular intervals. The species of the genus *Dicrostonyx*, which are chiefly North American, are called **pied lemmings**, and are remarkable for turning white in winter.
lemming mouse. Any of several species of small rodents of the genus *Synaptomys*, confined to northern North America. They resemble the voles of the genus *Microtus*, but have a very short tail and peculiar teeth. One species (*S. cooperi*) reaches the northern United States.
Lem'na (lĕm'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λέμνα a kind of water plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of aquatic herbs, type of the family Lemnaceæ, including some of the smallest examples of seed plants. They have fronds with a single root.

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le-git'i-mate-ly, *adv.* of LEGITIMATE. See -LY.
le-git'i-mate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
le-git'i-ma-tist (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-tĭst), *n.* A legitimist. *Rare.*
leg'i-time, *n.* Less usual spelling of LEGITIM.
legitisme. ✝ LEGITIME.
legiun. ✝ LEGION.
leg'len, leg'lin, *n.* [Cf. LG. *legel* a wooden vessel.] A milk pail. *Scot.*
leg'less, *a.* See -LESS.
leg muff. The fluffy feathering on some humming birds' legs.
le'go-lit'er-a-ry (lē'gō-), *a.* Pert. to the literature of law.
leg piece. *Mining.* An upright timber supporting the cap of a timber set.
‖ **le grand' Châ'te-let'** (lē grän' shä'tlĕ'). See CHATELET.
‖ **le grand' Mo'narque'** (mō'nȧrk'). [F.] The Great Monarch, that is, Louis XIV.
Le-gree' (lē-grē'), *n.* In Mrs. Stowe's novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin," an extremely brutal slave dealer.
leg shield. *Armor.* A shield for the leg, as one to protect a knight's leg against collision with a barrier in justing.
leg stump. *Cricket.* The stump on the leg, or "on," side.
‖ **le'gua** (lā'gwä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish league (area measure).
le-guan' (lē-gwän'), *n.* [Cf. IGUANA.] An iguana or other large lizard.
Leg'u-a'ti-a (lĕg'ū-ā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after François *Leguat*, Huguenot exile.] *Paleon.* A genus including an extinct giant rail (*L. gigantea*) of the Mascarene Islands, which was about six feet high.
le-gu'men (lē-gū'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MINA (-gū'mĭ-nȧ), E. -MENS (-mĕnz). [L.] *Bot* A legume.
le-gu'mi-nar (-mĭ-nȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Characteristic of, or resembling, a legume.
leg'u-min'i-form (lĕg'ū-mĭn'ĭ-fôrm; lē-gū'mĭ-nĭ-), *a.* Having the shape of a legume.
le-gu'mi-nose (lē-gū'mĭ-nōs), *a.* Leguminous.
leg vise. A bench vise having a leg which extends to the floor.
leg wood. The wood of large branches. *Dial Eng.*
leg worm. The guinea worm.
Le-ha'bim (lē-hā'bĭm). *Bib.*
Le'he-man (lē'hē-măn). *D. Bib.*
Le'hi (lē'hī). *Bib.*
‖ **Lehm** (lām), *n.* [G., loam] *Geol.* Loam.
lehr. Var. of LEER, an oven.
lehr'bach-ite (lār'bäĸ-īt), *n.* [From *Lehrbach* in the Harz Mountains.] A lead-gray or iron-black selenide of lead and mercury occurring in granular masses. Sp. gr., 7.8.
lehter. ✝ LAUGHTER.
lehter, *n.* [AS. *leahter*.] A vice; a sin. *Obs.*
lei Obs. pret. of LIE.
‖ **lei** (lā), *n.*, *pl.* of LEU.
leiance. *n.* [OF.] Alliance. *Obs.*
Leib-nitz'i-an (līp-nĭt'sĭ-ăn), **Leib-niz'i-an** (-nĭt'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Leibnitz or to Leibnitzianism. — *n.* An adherent of Leibnitzianism.
Leices'ter red (lĕs'tẽr). A kind of heavy compressed brick. *Eng.*
Leices'ter wil'low. The Bedford willow.
leich. ✝ LEASH, LEECH.
Leich'hardt's bean (līĸ'härts). [After Ludwig *Leichhardt*, Australian explorer.] The snuffbox bean.
Leich'hardt's pine. An Australian rubiaceous tree (*Sarcocephalus cordatus*). *Australia.*
Leich'hardt's tree. The Indian mulberry. *Australia.*
leid. ✝ LEAD, LEDE.
leid (*Scot.* lēd). Obs. or Scot. var. of LEED.
leide. ✝ LEAD.
Lei'den-frost's phe-nom'e-non (lī'dĕn-frŏsts). [After Johann G. *Leidenfrost* (1715–94), German scientist.] *Physics.* The phenomenon of the spheroidal state. See SPHEROIDAL STATE.
leidger. leiger. ✝ LEDGER.
leie. ✝ LAY, *v.*
leif. ✝ LEAF, LEAVE, LEVE, LIVE.
leif (*dial.* lēf). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of LIEF.
leige. ✝ LIEGE
leigeance. ✝ LIGEANCE.
leigeritie. ✝ LEGERITY.
Leigh, Au-ro'ra (ô-rō'rȧ lē'). The heroine of Mrs. Browning's poem of the same name, "the representative of the spiritual and æsthetic spirit of the age, through whom are exemplified the noble ends and the high office of true art."
Leigh. Sir Amyas. In Kingsley's "Westward Ho," the chief character, a type of knightly adventurer and sailor.
leighe. ✝ LAUGH, LEYE.
leigh'ster, *n.* [See LIE to speak falsely; -STER.] A woman liar. *Obs.*
leight (lēt). Dial. Eng. var. of LIGHT.
leigh'ton, *n.* [AS *léahtūn*, fr *léactūn*. See LEEK; TOWN.] A garden. *Obs.*
leihter. ✝ LEHTER.
leihtren. Obs. pl. of LAHTER.
leik. ✝ LEEK, LICH, LIKE.
leil, leill (lēl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of LEAL.
Leilah, *n.* See MEJNOUN AND LEILAH.
leime ✝ LEAM.
leim'type' (līm'tīp'), *n.* [Cf. G. *leim* glue] A form of collotype.
lein. leine. ✝ LEAN
leind. ✝ LEND.
leind, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *leynd* secrecy, hiding. Cf. LAYNE.] A place of refuge. *Obs.*
leint. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LANT, *v.*
leinte. ✝ LENT.
lei'o-ceph'a-lous, *a.* [*leio-* + *cephalous*.] Smooth-headed.
lei'o-come (lī'ō-kōm), *n.* [*leio-* + F. *gomme* gum.] *Chem.* Dextrin.
lei'o-phyl'lous (-ŭs), *a.* [*leio-* + *phyllous*.] *Bot.* Smooth-leaved. *Rare.*
Lei'o-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *leio-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Syn of DENDRIUM
Lei-ot'ri-ches (lī-ŏt'rĭ-kēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = LEIOTRICHI
lei'o-trop'ic (lī'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Læotropic.
leip. ✝ LEAP.
Leip. *Abbr.* Leipzig, Leipsic.
lei'po- (lī'pō-), **lei'po-thym'ic** (-thĭm'ĭk). Vars. of LIPO-, LIPOTHYMIC.
Leip'zig, *or* **Leip'sic, green** (līp'sĭk; *G.* līp'tsĭk). = PARIS GREEN.
Leipzig, *or* **Leipsic, Interim.** See INTERIM, *n.*, 2.
Leipzig, *or* **Leipsic, yellow.** = CHROME YELLOW.
leir. ✝ LAIR, LEAR, LERE.
leisch. ✝ LEASH.
leiser. ✝ LEISURE.
leish. ✝ LEASH.
leish (lēsh). Dial. Eng. var. of LISH.
leisk. ✝ LISK.
leis'pound. Obs or local Scot. var. of LISPOUND.
leiss. ✝ LEASE, *a.* & *n.*, lying; LEESE; LOOSE.
leisshe. ✝ LEASH.
leist. ✝ LEAST, LEST, LIST.
Lei'sten (lī'stĕn), *n.* [G. *Leistenwein*, from the Leistenberg, near Würzburg.] A Franconian wine See RHINE WINE.
leis'ter (lēs'tẽr; lĭs'-), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *ljóstr*, Sw. *ljuster*.] A spear armed with three or more prongs, for striking fish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
leis'ter, *v. t.* To spear with a leister. *Scot.* — **leis'ter-er**, *n.* *Scot.*
lei'sure-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
lei'sure-less, *a.* See -LESS.
lei'sure-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lei'sure-ly, *adv.* In a leisurely manner.
lei'sure-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
leit. ✝ LAIT, LET.
leit. Obs. pret of LIE, to speak falsely.
leith ✝ LOATH, *a.*
leith (lēth). Var. of LITH.
Leith'ner's blue (līt'nẽrz). [Perh. a corrupt. of a G. *Leydner blau*, Leyden blue.] = COBALT BLUE.
Leit-ne'ri-a'ce-æ (līt-nē'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See LEITNERIA. — **leit-ne'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Leit-ne'ri-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See LEITNERIA.
leitourgie. ✝ LITURGY.
leityng. ✝ LAITING.
leive. ✝ LIVE.
‖ **le jeu' ne**, *or* **n'en, vaut' pas la chan'delle'** (lē zhû' nē (näN) vō' pä lȧ shäN'dĕl'). [F.] The game is not worth the candle.
lek. ✝ LAC, LEAK, LEEK.
lek. Var. of LAK.
lek, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *lek* play, sport, *leka* to play.] To gather, as grouse. — *n.* A gathering. *Both Dial. Eng.*
le-kai' salm'on (lē-kī'). The dog salmon.
leke. ✝ LAKE, LEAK, LEEK, LIKE.
lek'ene (lĕk'ēn), *n.* [From Cheleken, an island in the Caspian Sea, where its source is found.] A crystalline hydrocarbon, melting at 79° C., obtained from ozocerite.
lek'ha, *n.* [Bulgarian *lekha*.] See MEASURE.
le'kin'. Less correct var. of LIKIN.
lek'y-thos (lĕk'ĭ-thŏs), *n.* = LECYTHUS.
lel. ✝ LEAL.
le'land. ✝ LEALAND.
lele. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LEAL.
lelely, lelily. ✝ LEALLY.
lell. lelle. ✝ LEAL.
lelly. ✝ LEALLY.
lely. ✝ LEALLY, LILY.
Lem. *Abbr.* Lemuel.
lemand, lemant, *p. pr.* of LEAM, to shine; gleam. *Obs.*
le'man-ry, *n.* Unlawful love. *Obs.*
leme. ✝ LIMB.
leme. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LEAM.
le'mel (lē'mĕl), *n* [See LIMAIL.] Metal filings.
lemer. ✝ LIMER.
lemett. ✝ LIMIT.
lem'ma (lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. λέμμα, fr. λέπειν to peel.] *Pharm.* The husk of a fruit. *Obs.* — **lem-mat'i-cal**, *a.* *Obs.*
lem'man (lĕm'ăn). Obs. or Scot. var. of LEMAN.
lem'mar. ✝ LIMMER.
lem'mon. ✝ LEMAN, LEMON.
Lem'mus (lĕm'ŭs), *n.* [NL.]

Lem-na'ce-æ (lĕm-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of aquatic plants, the duckweeds (order Arales), including three widely distributed genera, *Lemna*, *Wolffia*, and *Spirodela*. All the species are free-floating, consisting of a single flat or thickened frond bearing a root or roots below and one or two naked monœcious flowers on the edge or center of the upper surface. They are often regarded as reduced aroids. — **lem-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lem'ni-an (lĕm'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Lemnius*, fr. *Lemnus*, Gr. Λῆμνος.] Of or pert. to the isle of Lemnos. — **Lemnian bole**, **L. earth**, a grayish yellow aluminous earth; sphragide. It was formerly sold as medicine, being astringent. — **L. reddle**, a reddle, or red ocher, of firm consistence and deep color. — **L. smith**, Vulcan; Hephæstus.

Lem'ni-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lemnos; also, *Poet.*, Hephæstus.

lem-nis'cate (lĕm-nĭs'kāt), *n.* Also **lem'nis-ca'ta** (lĕm'nĭs-kā'tȧ). [L. *lemniscatus* adorned with ribbons, fr. *lemniscus* a ribbon hanging down, Gr. λημνίσκος.] **1.** *Geom.* The locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the center of a conic on its tangent; a unicursal bicircular quartic, called elliptic or hyperbolic according to the conic. It is called **Bernoulli's lemniscate** and shaped like ∞ when the conic is an equilateral hyperbola, when it is also a *Cassinian oval* (which see). More generally, any crunodal curve of fourth degree with only one real branch consisting of four finite congruent quadrants.

2. *Astron.* The dark opening in the great nebula in Argo, sometimes called the **keyhole nebula**.

lemniscate function. *Math.* A variety of elliptic functions appearing in formulæ expressing the properties of lemniscates.

lem'nis-cat'ic (lĕm'nĭs-kăt'ĭk), *a.* *Math.* Designating any plane curve represented by the equation $\rho^n = C\sin(n\theta)$.

Le-moine' piv'ot (lē-mwăn'; -moin'). *Automobiles.* A steering pivot in which each of the swiveling axles carrying the fore wheels moves on a vertical standard at either end of the dead axle. Cf. ELLIOT PIVOT.

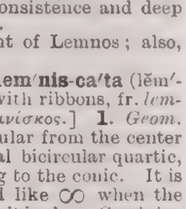

Lemoine Pivot.

lem'on (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* [F. *limon*, Per. *līmūn*; cf. Ar. *laimūn*, Sp. *limón*, It. *limone*. Cf. LIME a fruit.] **1.** The well-known acid fruit of the rutaceous tree *Citrus medica limon*. Botanically the lemon is a syncarpous, polycarpellary, many-seeded, pale yellow berry, of oblong form, usually umbonate at the apex. The rind, or exocarp, contains the fragrant oil of lemon, and is often candied or preserved. Lemon juice is the chief source of citric acid, and is also used in cookery, in beverages, and as an antiscorbutic.

2. The tree which bears this fruit. It has flowers often tinged with pink. Numerous varieties are cultivated. The so-called *bitter lemon* grows, half wild, on the Florida Keys, but its fruit is useless. See CITRON, LIME, CITRUS.

3. With attributive or qualifying word, any of numerous trees and shrubs of other families having lemonlike fruit, as wild *lemon*, native *lemon*, etc.

4. The color of a lemon; = LEMON YELLOW **a**.

lem'on, *a.* Lemon-colored.

lem'on-ade' (lĕm'ŭn-ād'), *n.* [F. *limonade*; cf. Sp. *limonada*, It. *limonata*. See LEMON.] A beverage consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

lemon geranium. A common garden pelargonium (*Pelargonium limonium*) having lemon-scented foliage.

lemon grass. Any of several East Indian grasses of the genus *Andropogon*, as *A. schœnanthus*, *A. citratus*, and *A. nardus*. They yield fragrant oils used in perfumery. See *citronella oil*, under OIL, *Table I.*

Le-mo'ni-as (lē-mō'nĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λειμωνιάς a meadow nymph, fr. λειμών meadow.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small, often brightly colored American butterflies, most abundant in the tropics, in which the palpi are short and the males have the front pair of legs rudimentary. It is the type of a subfamily, **Le-mo'ni-i'næ** (-ĭ'nē), of the family Lycænidæ, or of a family **Lem'o-ni'i-dæ** (lĕm'ō-nī'ĭ-dē).

lemon scab. A destructive disease of citrous fruits in Florida, caused by the parasitic fungus *Cladosporium citri*. It results in numerous warts or excrescences on the leaves and fruit. Also, the fungus itself.

lem'on-scent'ed, *a.* Having the scent of lemon. **lemon-scented gum**, a fragrant-leaved variety (*Eucalyptus maculata citriodora*) of the spotted gum, often planted for ornament in California.

lemon sole. A small European sole (*Solea lascaris*); also, any of several other flatfishes, as the smear dab of Europe, *Ammotretis guntheri* of New Zealand, and *Symphurus unicolor* of Australia.

lemon thyme. A variety of the common thyme with lemon-scented foliage.

lemon tree. **a** A tree that bears lemons. **b** Lemon verbena.

lemon verbena. A small verbenaceous shrub (*Lippia citriodora*), with narrow verticillate leaves exhaling a lemonlike fragrance when crushed. It is an old garden favorite.

lem'on-y (lĕm'ŭn-ĭ), *a.* Having a lemon flavor.

lemon yellow. **a** The color of lemons; an unmixed or slightly greenish light yellow. **b** A pigment of lemon-yellow color, esp. a preparation of barium chromate, or a mixture of this with zinc chromate. See BARIUM CHROMATE.

le'mur (lē'mŭr), *n.* [L., a ghost, specter.] **1.** *pl.* = LEMURES. *Rare.*

2. [So called on account of its habit of going abroad by night.] Any of numerous arboreal, chiefly nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, but usually regarded as constituting a distinct suborder, Lemuroidea. In general form and habits they resemble monkeys, but nearly all have a sharp foxlike muzzle, large eyes, and very soft woolly fur. The tail, though sometimes rudimentary, is usually long and furry, but never prehensile. The brain is relatively small, and differs from that of monkeys in having the cerebellum exposed. The placenta is nondeciduate. As in monkeys, the mammæ are pectoral and the thumbs and toes opposable. Most lemurs are confined to Madagascar and adjacent islands, but representatives occur in Africa and the Oriental region. Fossil forms have been found in Europe, Asia, and America. The so-called *flying lemur* is now classed with the Insectivora. See AYE-AYE, TARSIER, GALAGO, POTTO, LORIS, etc.

Lemur (*Lemur albifrons*). ($\frac{1}{18}$)

lem'u-res (lĕm'ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L. See LEMUR.] *Rom. Relig.* Spirits of the dead; ghosts. In the later conception the name was sometimes regarded as a generic term covering the *lares*, regarded as beneficent spirits, the *larvæ*, as maleficent, and the *manes*, as indeterminate. The chief feast of the lemures was the **Le-mu'ri-a**, held May 9, 11, and 13, when the temples were closed and midnight offerings made by the head of the house. Cf. LARES, MANES.

The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.*

Le-mu'ri-dæ (lē-mū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of all the living Lemuroidea except the aye-aye and the tarsier. It is divided into four subfamilies, one, **Lem'u-ri'næ** (lĕm'ū-rī'nē), containing the typical lemurs.

lem'u-rine (lĕm'ū-rĭn; -rīn) } *a.* [*lemur* + *-ine*, *-oid*.]
lem'u-roid (lem'ū-roid) } Like, or pertaining to, the lemurs or the Lemuroidea. — *n.* One of the Lemuroidea.

Lem'u-roi'de-a (-roi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LEMUR; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Primates consisting of the lemurs.

Le-næ'a (lē-nē'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Λήναια, prop. neut. pl. of ληναῖος pertaining to the wine press, fr. ληνός wine press.] *Gr. Relig.* An Attic festival of Dionysus, celebrated in the month Gamelion (January–February). After a great banquet the people went in procession through the city, with the usual jesting and mockery, to the theater, to witness plays. Cf. DIONYSIA. — **Le-næ'an** (-ăn), *a.*

Le-nard' rays (lē-närt'). *Physics.* Rays emanating from the outer surface of a plate composed of any material permeable by cathode rays, as aluminium, which forms a portion of a wall of a vacuum tube, or which is mounted within the tube and is exposed to radiation from the cathode. Lenard rays are similar in all their known properties to cathode rays, but do not emanate from the cathode itself. So called from the German physicist Philipp Lenard (b. 1862), who first described them.

Lenard tube. *Elec.* A tube for producing Lenard rays.

lend (lĕnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LENT (lĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEND'ING. [ME. *lenen*, AS. *lǣnan*, fr. *lǣn* loan; akin to G. *lehnen* to lend. See LOAN.] **1.** To allow the custody and use of, on condition of the return of the same; to grant to another for temporary use, on the expressed or implied condition that the thing itself shall be returned; as, to *lend* a book; — opposed to *borrow*.

2. To allow the possession and use of, on condition of the return of an equivalent in kind; as, to *lend* money, flour, etc.

Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor *lend* him thy victuals for increase. *Lev.* xxv. 37.

3. To afford; grant; furnish; as, to *lend* assistance.

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience. *Addison.*

Mountain lines and distant horizons *lend* space and largeness to his compositions. *J. A. Symonds.*

4. To let, or put out, for hire or compensation; as, to *lend* a horse or gig. *Rare*, except of money.

5. To deliver (a blow). *Obs. or Dial.*

6. To devote or to accommodate (one's self or itself) to; as, to *lend* one's strength to an enterprise; he *lends* himself to illusory hopes.

Syn. — LEND, LOAN. LOAN, for LEND, though common in the United States, is not in approved use, except sometimes in financial language.

to lend a hand, to give assistance; to help. *Colloq.* — **to l. an ear** or **one's ears**, to hearken; to give attention.

lend, *v. i.* To make a loan or loans.

le'ne (lē'nē), *a.* [L. *lenis* smooth.] *Phon.* **a** Smooth; as, the *lene* breathing (spiritus lenis). **b** Voiceless (surd) and nonaspirate, as *p*, *k*, and *t*; — applied by some to all the stopped (mute) consonants. — *n.* **a** The smooth breathing. **b** Any of the lene consonants. *Rare.*

length (lĕngth), *n.* [ME. *lengthe*, AS. *lengð*, fr. *lang*, *long*, long; akin to D. *lengte*, Dan. *længde*, Sw. *längd*, Icel. *lengd*. See LONG, *a.*] **1.** The longest, or longer, dimension of any object, in distinction from *breadth* or *width*; extent from end to end; the longest straight line that can be drawn through a body, parallel to the general direction of its sides; the extent of the greatest principal axis of a figure; as, the *length* of a church, or of a ship; the *length* of a rope.

2. Extent in time, number, or quantity; the duration or the series from a beginning to an end; as, an hour's *length*; the *length* of a lifetime; the *length* of a list.

3. Quality or state of being long, in space or time; extent; duration; as, some sea birds are remarkable for the *length* of their wings; he was tired by the *length* of the sermon, and the *length* of his walk.

4. A portion of space or of time considered as a measure; as, the race was won by two *lengths* (of a boat, horse, etc.); in archery, a *length* is the distance an arrow is shot; an arm's *length*; a cable's *length*.

5. **a** *Brewing.* The quantity of wort drawn from a certain quantity of malt. **b** *Theat.* Forty-two lines, as a portion of an actor's part. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** *Cricket.* The correct distance for a bowled ball to go before it hits the ground; as, he bowls a good *length*. **d** *Phon. & Pros.* Of a vowel, consonant, or syllable, quantity or quality as long or short. See LONG, *a.*, 7.

6. A single piece or subdivision of a series, or of a number of long pieces which may be connected together; as, a *length* of pipe; a *length* of fence.

7. Detail or amplification; unfolding; continuance; as, to pursue a subject to a great *length*.

8. Distance. *Obs. or Scot.*

at length. **a** At or in the full extent; without abbreviation; as, let the name be inserted *at length*. **b** At the end or conclusion; after a long period.

Syn. — AT LENGTH, AT LAST agree in implying a result reached after considerable delay. AT LENGTH lays stress on the period of waiting, AT LAST emphasizes rather the final consummation or attainment; as, "A second deluge Learning thus o'errun, and the monks finished what the Goths begun. *At length* Erasmus, that great injured name, . . . stemmed the wild torrent" (*Pope*); "I can but trust that good shall fall *at last* — far off — *at last*, to all" (*Tennyson*). See LAST.

— **l. of days**, long life.

length'en (lĕng'th'n), *v. t.*; LENGTH'ENED (-th'nd); LENGTH'EN-ING (-th'n-ĭng). To extend in length; to make longer in extent or duration; as, to *lengthen* a line or a road; to *lengthen* life; — sometimes followed by *out*.

What if I please to *lengthen* out his date? *Dryden.*

length'en, *v. i.* To become longer.

length'wise' (lĕngth'wīz'), *adv. & a.* In the direction of the length; longitudinally.

length'y (lĕng'thĭ), *a.*; LENGTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); LENGTH'I-EST. Having length; specif.: **a** Rather long or too long; prolix; not brief; — said chiefly of discourses, writings, etc. "*Lengthy* periods." *Washington.* "These would be details too *lengthy*." *Jefferson.* **b** Of animals, long from head to tail; of a person, tall. *Chiefly Colloq.*

le'ni-ence (lē'nĭ-ĕns; lēn'yĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of
le'ni-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ; -yĕn-sĭ) } being lenient; lenity.

Syn. — See MERCY.

le'ni-ent (lē'nĭ-ĕnt; lēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *leniens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *lenire* to soften, fr. *lenis* soft, mild.] **1.** Relaxing; emollient; softening; assuasive; — sometimes followed by *of*.

"*Lenient* of grief." *Milton.*

Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand. *Pope.*

2. Mild; clement; merciful; not rigorous or severe; as, a *lenient* disposition; a *lenient* judge or sentence.

len'i-fy (lĕn'ĭ-fī; lē'nĭ-), *v. t.* [L. *lenis* soft, mild + *-fy*.] To assuage; soften; mitigate; alleviate. *Now Rare.*

len'i-gal'lol (lĕn'ĭ-găl'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [L. *lenis* soft, mild + pyrogallol.] *Pharm.* A white insoluble powder, triacetate of pyrogallol, used locally in psoriasis and eczema.

len'i-ro'bin (-rō'bĭn), *n.* [L. *lenis* mild + chrysarobin.] *Pharm.* A yellowish crystalline tetra-acetyl derivative of chrysarobin, used locally and internally in skin diseases.

len'i-tive (lĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *lénitif*. See LENIENT.] **1.** Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient.

2. Lenient; mild; gentle. *Obs.*

len'i-tive, *n.* **1.** *Med.* **a** A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain or protecting from the action of irritants. **b** A mild purgative; a laxative.

2. That which softens or mitigates; that which tends to allay passion, excitement, or pain; a palliative.

There is one sweet *lenitive* at least for evils, which Nature holds out; so I took it kindly at her hands, and fell asleep. *Sterne.*

len'i-ty (lĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *lenitas*, fr. *lenis* soft, mild: cf. OF. *lenité*. See LENIENT.] State or quality of being lenient; mildness of temper or disposition; gentleness of treatment; softness; tenderness; clemency; also, a lenient act or action; — opposed to *severity* and *rigor*.

Syn. — Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, softness, mildness, humanity, clemency. See MERCY.

Len'ni-Len'a-pe (lĕn'ĭ-lĕn'ȧ-pē), *n. pl.* The Delaware Indians; sometimes, the Delawares and allied Algonquian tribes of the eastern United States.

Zoöl. The genus consisting of the typical lemmings.

lem'nad (lĕm'năd), *n.* [*Lemna* + 2d *-ad*.] *Bot.* Any plant of the family Lemnaceæ. *Lindley.*

Lem'nis-ca'ti (lĕm'nĭs-kā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See LEMNISCATE.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a group of fishes, mostly with ribbonlike form and translucent structure. Most of the included species are now known to be the larval forms of various fishes. Cf. LEPTOCEPHALUS.

lem-nis'coid (lĕm-nĭs'koid), *n.* = LEMNISCATE.

lem-nis'cus (lĕm-nĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LEMNISCI (-nĭs'ī). [NL. See LEMNISCATE.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Either of two club-shaped organs hanging into the body cavity from the base of the proboscis in the Acanthocephala.

2. *Anat.* = FILLET.

le'mo- See LÆMO-.

lemon. ✝ LEMAN.

lem'on, *v. t.* To flavor with lemon. *R.* [Lemonade. *Obs.*

lem'on-a'do, *n.* [Sp. *limonada*.]

lemon balm. = BALM, *n.*, 1.

lemon chrome. A pale variety of chrome yellow, best made by admixing lead sulphate.

lemon dab. The smear dab.

‖ **le monde' est le li'vre des femmes'** (lĕ môɴ'-dĕ lĕ lē'vr' dā fȧm'). [F.] The world is women's book. *Rousseau.*

‖ **le monde' sa'vant'** (sȧ'väɴ'). [F.] The learned world.

‖ **le monde' va de lui-même'** (vȧ dē lwē mâm'). [F.] See LAISSEZ FAIRE.

lem'on-grass' oil. See OIL, *Table I.* [guava.

lemon guava. The common

lem'on-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

lemon lily. A day lily (*Hemerocallis flava*) with lemon-yellow flowers. See HEMEROCALLIS.

lemon lobelia. The lemon balm.

lemon oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

lemon plant. Lemon verbena.

lemon scurvy grass The common scurvy grass.

lemon squash. Soda water with lemon juice and sugar. *Eng.*

lemon vine. = BARBADOS GOOSEBERRY.

lemon walnut. The butternut.

lem'on-weed', *n.* = SEA MAT.

lem'on-wood', *n.* The tarata. *New Zealand.*

le'mo-pa-ral'y-sis. *Med.* Var. of LÆMOPARALYSIS.

Lem'o-vi'ces (lĕm'ō-vī'sēz), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Gallic tribe occupying what became the French province of Limousin

lem'pet. ✝ LIMPET.

‖ **l'em'pire' c'est la paix'** (läɴ'-pēr' sĕ lȧ pĕ'). [F.] The empire, it is peace: — an expression of Prince Louis Napoleon, President of France, at a banquet at Bordeaux, Oct. 9, 1852.

Lem'u-el (lĕm'ū-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Lemūēl*.] *Bib.* Lit., created by God: — masc. prop. name.

Le-mu'ri-a (lē-mū'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See LEMURES.

Le-mu'ri-a, *n.* [So named from the supposition that it was the original home of the *lemurs*.] A hypothetical land, or continent, supposed by some to have existed formerly in the Indian Ocean, and to be now represented only by Madagascar and a few adjacent islands.

Le-mu'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Lemuria. — **Lemurian region**. *Zoögeog.* = MALAGASY REGION.

le'mur-i-form' (lē'mŭr-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* *Zoöl.* Resembling a lemur.

lemyre, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *léoma* light, brightness.] To glimmer. *Obs.* [var. of LEND.

len. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

le'na (lē'nȧ), *n.* [L.] A procuress. *Obs.* [wood. *Texas.*

‖ **le'ña** (lā'nyä), *n.* [Sp.] Fire-

Le'na (lē'nȧ), *n.* Dim. of HELENA or MAGDALENE; — fem. prop. name.

len'ad (lĕn'ăd), *n.* [Prob. *leucite* + *nephelite* + 2d *-ad*.] *Petrog.* *Quantitative System.* One of the standard minerals, leucite, nephelite, sodalite, or noselite.

Le-næ'us (lē-nē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ληναῖος.] See DIONYSUS.

lenage. ✝ LINEAGE.

len'ard (lĕn'ärd), *n.* = LINNET. *Local & Obs. Eng.*

Len'ca (lĕŋ'kȧ), *n.* = CHONTAL. — **Len'can** (-kăn), *a.*

Len'cau'chez' gas (läɴ'kō'shĕ'). = DOWSON GAS. [stoop. *Obs.*

lench, *v. i.* Prob., to walk with a

lench (lĕnch), **len'cheon** (lĕn'chŭn), *n.* A shelf of rock in a mining shaft. *Dial. Eng.*

lend, *n.* A loan. *Dial. or Colloq.*

lend, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *lendan*, prop., to land.] *Obs.* **1.** To arrive; alight; also, to depart.

2. To stay; remain; abide.

3. To cause to come.

lend'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

lend'er, *n.* One who lends.

lend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEND.

lending library. A library from which books are lent out. *Eng.*

len'do-fel'ic (lĕn'dō-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

lends, **lendes**, *n. pl.* [AS. *lenden* (in comp.), *lendenu*, pl.; akin to D. & G. *lende*, OHG. *lentin*, Icel. *lend*, and perh. to E. *loin*.] Loins; buttocks. *Obs.*

Len'du (lĕn'dōō), *n. sing. & pl.* A native people of Uganda, probably of mixed Negro and Pygmy blood. They are of normal stature, but short-legged and unusually prognathous.

lene. ✝ LAYNE, LEAN, LEND.

lenefie. ✝ LENIFY.

lenesse. ✝ LEANNESS.

len-fel'ic, *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

leng, *adv.* [AS.] Longer. *Obs.*

leng, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *lengan*, fr. *lang* long.] To lengthen; delay; linger; abide. *Obs.*

lenge. ✝ LING.

lenger. ✝ LINGER.

lenger, **lengest**, *a. & adv.* Longer; longest; — compar. and superl. of LONG. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

lengh, *n.* [AS. *lengu*.] Length.

length, *v. t. & i.* To lengthen. *Obs.* [lengthens.

length'en-er, *n.* One that

length'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

length'i-ly (lĕng'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LENGTHY. See -LY.

length'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

length'some (lĕngth'sŭm), *a.* Lengthy. *Rare.*

length'some-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

length'way', **length'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.* Lengthwise.

Len'gua (lĕŋ'gwä), *n.* One of a wild tribe of Paraguayan Indians.

le'ni-ate, *v. t.* [L. *lenis* mild + *-ate*.] To alleviate; soften. *Obs.*

len'ic (lĕn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [an emollient. *Obs.*

le'ni-ent, *n.* *Med.* A lenitive;

le'ni-ent-ly, *adv.* of LENIENT.

‖ **le'nis** (lē'nĭs), *a.* [L.] Soft; smooth, as a sound.

len'i-tiv. Lenitive. *Ref. Sp.*

len'i-tive-ly, *adv.* of LENITIVE.

len'i-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

len'i-tude (lĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *lenitudo*.] Lenity. *Rare.*

lenketh. ✝ LENGTH.

len'net. ✝ LINNET.

Len′no-a′ce-æ (lĕn′ō-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fleshy parasitic herbs (order Ericales), natives of California and Mexico, comprising three genera, *Lennoa*, *Pholisma*, and *Ammobroma*, the last two of which are monotypic. They are destitute of green foliage, and have small flowers and a 2-celled fruit. — **len′no-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

le′no (lē′nō), *n.* [F. *linon.*] A light open cotton fabric, used for window curtains, etc.

Le-nore′ (lē-nōr′ ; *G.* lĕ-nō′rē), *n.* [G.] The heroine of a popular ballad composed by Gottfried August Bürger (1748–94), a German lyric poet. The subject of this ballad is an old tradition, which recounts the ride of a spectral lover, who reappears to his mistress after death, and carries her on horseback behind him to the graveyard. The name is used also by Poe, in his "The Raven" and "Lenore," as that of a lady whose death is lamented.

lens (lĕnz), *n.* [L. *lens* a lentil ; — from the resemblance in shape of a double convex lens to the seed of a lentil. Cf. LENTIL.] **1. a** A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, having two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved and the other plane, and commonly used, either singly or combined, in optical instruments, for changing the direction of rays of light. In practice, the curved surfaces are usually spherical, though rarely cylindrical, or of some other figure. Of spherical lenses there are six varieties, as shown in section in figure 1 : viz., *a* plano-concave ; *b* double concave, or biconcave ; *c* plano-convex ; *d* double convex, or biconvex ; *e* converging concavo-convex, or converging meniscus ; *f* diverging concavo-convex, or diverging meniscus. All simple lenses are subject to chromatic aberration, and those of spherical surface show in addition spherical aberration ; but these defects can be obviated by a proper combination of lenses. **b** A combination of two or more simple lenses. Figure 2 shows a section of a double anastigmatic photographic lens, consisting of a combination of two achromatic lenses. **c** A device used, on the same principle, for some form of radiation other than light ; as, sound waves may be converged by a convex *lens* of the gas carbon dioxide inclosed in a thin membrane.

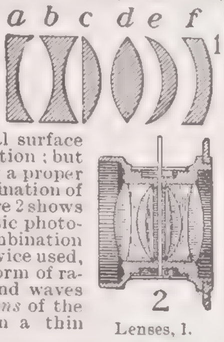

Lenses, 1.

2. Specif. : *Anat. & Zoöl.* In the eyes of animals with well-developed visual organs, a transparent body of biconvex (in many cases nearly spherical) form, whose function it is to bring the rays of light to a focus upon the retina ; the crystalline lens (which see). See EYE. In vertebrates and some invertebrates (mollusks) it is composed of modified cells ; in other cases (arthropods) it may be formed of noncellular cuticle.

3. Any object resembling a lentil or the double-convex optical lens in form ; as, a *lens* of ore ; a *lens* of sandstone.

4. [*cap.*] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of LENTILLA. **b** A genus of mimosaceous climbing shrubs having pinnate leaves and large woody-valved pods. *L. phaseoloides* is the snuffbox bean.

lens joint. A pipe joint in which a gun-metal ring with spherical surfaces is gripped between the two pipe sections. It is self-adjustable to slight lateral play.

Lent (lĕnt), *n.* [ME. *lente*, *lenten*, *leynte*, AS. *lengten*, *lencten*, spring, lent ; akin to D. *lente*, OHG. *lenzin*, *langiz*, G. *lenz*, and perh. fr. AS. *lang* long, E. *long*, because at this season of the year the days lengthen.] **1.** [*l.c.*] Springtime. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* The annual season of fasting in the spring, observed by many churches as a preparation for the great feast of Easter and as a time of special penitence, and in the Western Church since the early Middle Ages fixed in duration at forty days, which have been established as the forty week days preceding Easter, the first being Ash Wednesday. The six Sundays occurring in this period are excluded from Lent, for the reason that Sunday is always a feast, and hence are called **Sundays in** (not *of*) **Lent.** In the early church, the duration of Lent either was not fixed or varied in the churches in different places, but from the early part of the 4th century the period of fasting appears to have approximated more or less closely in most places to forty days, the fast being extended over six weeks or seven weeks, according as Sundays only or Sundays and Saturdays were excepted. In the Eastern Church, *Lent*, called often **Great Lent** or the **Great Fast** to distinguish it from three other periods of fasting to which the name *Lent* (see def. 5) is applied by Western writers, begins on the Monday after Quinquagesima. The forty days are regarded as being kept after the example of Moses (*Ex.* xxxiv. 28) and Elijah (1 *Kings* xix. 8), and above all as commemorating the fasting of Christ (*Matt.* iv. 2). Also, with *a*, one instance of this season ; any particular season of Lent. In the Middle Ages, when *Lent* was applied to other seasons of fasting, the spring fast was called **Great Lent** or **Clean Lent**, the latter name probably alluding to the preceding confession and absolution.
3. Fig. : Any period likened to Lent.
4. *pl.* The boat races at Cambridge University in Lent.
5. A period of fasting, as : in the Middle Ages, one before Christmas (**Lent of St. Martin**) or one before St. John Baptist's Day, June 24 (**Lent of St. John Baptist**) ; in the Eastern Church, one between St. Philip's Day (Nov. 14) and Christmas, one after All Saints' Sunday (corresponding to the Western Trinity Sunday), and one from Aug. 1 to 14.

‖ **len′ta-men′te** (lĕn′tȧ-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Slowly.

‖ **len-tan′do** (lĕn-tän′dō), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *lentare* to make slow. Cf. LENT, *a.*] *Music.* Slackening ; retarding. = RALLENTANDO.

Lent′en (lĕn′tĕn), *a.* [*often l. c.*] [From ME. *lenten* lent. See LENT, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the fast called Lent ; used in, or suitable to, Lent ; as, the *Lenten* season.
2. Spare ; meager ; plain ; somber ; unostentatious ; not abundant or showy. "*Lenten* entertainment." "*Lenten* answer." *Shak.* "*Lenten* suit." *Beau. & Fl.*
Lenten color *or* **colour**, black or violet. — **L. corn** *or* **grain**, grain sown in Lent. *Eng.* — **L. fig**, a dried fig or a raisin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

len′ti-cel (lĕn′tĭ-sĕl), *n.* [F. *lenticelle*, dim. fr. L. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil. Cf. LENTIL.] *Bot.* One of the cortical pores in the stems of woody plants by means of which air penetrates to the interior. Lenticels consist of a loose mass of corky cells developed in a special phellogen layer, and are almost always directly beneath the stomata in the epidermis, which is ruptured by their growth. On the surface they appear as lens-shaped spots, or warts, being prominent on young shoots of apple, pear, and other trees.

len′ti-cle (lĕn′tĭ-k'l), *n.* *Geol.* A lenticular bed or formation ; a lentil.

len-tic′u-la (lĕn-tĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L. Cf. LENTICEL.] **1.** *Med.* = LENTIGO.
2. *Optics.* A lens of small size.
3. *Bot.* **a** A lenticel. *Rare.* **b** A spore case in certain fungi. *Lindley.* *Obs.*

len-tic′u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [L. *lenticularis.* See LENS, LENTIL.] **1.** Resembling a lentil in size or form ; having the form of a double-convex lens.
2. Of or pertaining to a lens, the crystalline lens, or the lenticular nucleus.
lenticular bone. *Zoöl.* = LENTICULARE. — **l. fever.** *Med.* = MILIARY FEVER. *Obs.* — **l. ganglion**, *Anat.*, the ciliary ganglion. — **l. iron ore**, an argillaceous hematite composed of small flattened grains. — **l. knife** *or* **instrument**, *Surg.*, a scraping instrument used in trepanning and osteotomy. — **l. nucleus**, *Anat.*, the larger and external nucleus of the corpus striatum. It is an oval or lens-shaped mass of gray matter, continuous in front with the caudate nucleus, but elsewhere separated from the latter and from the optic thalamus by the internal capsule, and is divided into three divisions, the outer and larger of which (the *putamen*) is reddish in color, while the two inner are of a pale yellow tint and constitute the **globus pallidus.** — **l. process**, *Anat.*, the tip of the long process of the incus which articulates with the stapes. In some mammals it forms a separate **lenticular ossicle.** In the human fetus it is a separate piece, called the **orbicular bone.** — **l. truss**, *Arch. & Engin.*, a truss having both top and bottom chords "broken," or made up of short lengths, so as to approach a curved form, the whole resembling a section or profile of a lens.

len-tig′i-nose (lĕn-tĭj′ĭ-nōs), *a.* [See LENTIGINOUS.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bearing numerous dots resembling freckles; speckled.

len-tig′i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *lentiginosus.* See LENTIGO.] Of or pert. to lentigo ; freckly ; scurfy ; also, lentiginose.

len-ti′go (lĕn-tī′gō), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIGINES (-tĭj′ĭ-nēz). [L., fr *lens*, *lentis*, lentil.] A freckly eruption on the skin ; freckle.

len′til (lĕn′tĭl), *n.* [F. *lentille*, fr. L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, *lentis*, lentil. Cf. LENS.] **1. a** A fabaceous annual plant (*Lentilla lens*) widely cultivated in southern Europe and the Orient for its flattened lens-shaped seeds, which are cooked like peas or beans and are also ground into meal. The leafy stalks are used also for fodder. The *lentil* of the Scriptures probably included several other vetchlike plants. **b** The seed of this plant, either whole or split in halves.
2. Duckweed. *Obs.*
3. *Geol.* A thin-edged stratum of limited extent inclosed by strata of different material.

Len-til′la (lĕn-tĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World fabaceous herbs related to the vetches. *L. lens* is the common lentil.

‖ **len′to** (lĕn′tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Slow ; slowly.

len′toid (lĕn′toid), *a.* [See LENS ; -OID.] Lens-shaped.

Lenz's law (lĕnt′sĭz). *Elec.* The law that in electromagnetic induction the direction of the induced current is such as to oppose the motion producing it. It was first stated by H. F. E. Lenz, a German physician and physicist.

Le′o (lē′ō), *n.* ; *gen.* LEONIS (lē-ō′nĭs). [L. See LION.] *Astron.* **a** A northern constellation east of Cancer, containing the bright star Regulus at the end of the handle of the Sickle ; the Lion. A line drawn south through the Pointers passes through this constellation (see *Illust.* below). **b** The fifth sign of the zodiac. See SIGN.

Leo a.

Leo Minor, *Astron.*, a small constellation between Leo and Ursa Major.

Le′o-nar-desque′ (lē′ō-när-dĕsk′), *a.* After the style of the painter Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519), whose work is remarkable for draftsmanship, but is devoid of the charm of color and marked by excess of contrast in light and shade. — *n.* An imitator or follower of Leonardo ; also, a Leonardesque picture.

Le′o-nese′ (lē′ō-nēz′ ; -nēs′), *a.* Of or pertaining to Leon, a former kingdom in northwestern Spain including the present provinces of Salamanca, Zamora, and Leon. It was permanently joined to Castile in 1230. — *n.* **a** (*sing. & pl.*) A native of Leon. **b** The Spanish dialect spoken in Leon.

Le′o-nid (lē′ō-nĭd), *n.* ; *pl.* E. LEONIDS (-nĭdz), L. LEONIDES (lē-ŏn′ĭ-dēz). [From LEO : cf. F. *léonides*, pl. See 1st -ID.] *Astron.* One of the shooting stars which constitute the star shower that recurs near the 14th of November at intervals of about 33 years, and less prominently each intervening year : — so called because these shooting stars appear on the heavens to move in lines directed from the constellation Leo. The shower of 1899 was much less striking than that of 1866, and calculations indicate that the course of the Leonids has been disturbed by the attraction of Jupiter.

le′o-nine (-nīn ; 277), *a.* [L. *leoninus*, fr. *leo*, *leonis*, lion : cf. F. *léonin.* See LION.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the lion ; as, *leonine* rapacity. — **le′o-nine-ly**, *adv.*
leonine partnership, *Law*, a partnership in which one partner is made liable for a share in the losses, but is not entitled to share in the profits. Such a partnership is illegal.

Le′o-nine, *a.* Of or pertaining to a person named Leo or Leoninus, as one of the thirteen popes named Leo.
Leonine city, the part of Rome containing the Vatican. — **L. Sacramentary.** See SACRAMENTARY, *n.*, 1. — **L. verse**, a kind of Latin verse, consisting of hexameters, or alternating hexameters and elegiac pentameters, in which the end of the line rimes with the word just before the middle cæsura ; as, "Gloria *factorum* temere conceditur *horum* ;" — said to be so named from Leo, or Leoninus, a Benedictine and canon of Paris in the 12th century, who, though not its inventor, wrote largely in this verse.

le′on-ti′a-sis (lē′ŏn-tī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεοντίασις an early stage of elephantiasis, fr. λέων, λέοντος, lion.] *Med.* A form of leprosy affecting the face and giving it a leonine appearance. — **le′on-ti′a-sis os′si-um** (ŏsh′ĭ-ŭm) [NL., leontiasis of the bones], *Med.*, a disease of the bones producing nodules, or causing partial hypertrophy.

le-on′to-ceph′a-lous (lē-ŏn′tō-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. λέων, λέοντος, lion + κεφαλή head.] Having a lion's head.

Le-on′to-don (lē-ŏn′tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. λέων, λέοντος, lion + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth. Cf. LION'S-TOOTH, DANDELION.] *Bot.* A large genus of European cichoriaceous plants distinguished by the smooth achenes and naked receptacle. *L. autumnalis* is the fall dandelion.

Le-on′to-po′di-um (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεοντοπόδιον a kind of plant, lit., lion's foot ; λέων, λέοντος, lion + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* A small genus of woolly asteraceous herbs, natives of mountains of Europe and the Andes of South America. *L. leontopodium* is the edelweiss.

Le′o-nu′rus (lē′ō-nū′rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. λέων lion + οὐρά tail.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World menthaceous plants having axillary whorls of flowers, incised leaves, and angled nutlets. *L. cardiaca* is the motherwort ; this and *L. sibirica* are sometimes cultivated.

leop′ard (lĕp′ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *leopart*, *leparde*, *lebarde*, *libbard*, OF. *leopard*, *liepart*, F. *léopard*, L. *leopardus*, fr. Gr. λεόπαρδος ; λέων lion + πάρδος pard. See LION ; PARD.] **1.** A large and ferocious spotted cat (*Felis*

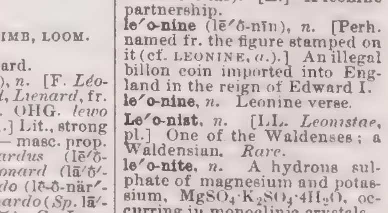

Leopard (*Felis pardus*).

len′ni-lite (lĕn′ĭ-līt), *n.* [From *Lenni*, Pennsylvania ; see -LITE.] *Min.* A kind of vermiculite. See VERMICULITE.
Len′no-a (lĕn′ō-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican plants typifying the family Lennoaceæ, and distinguished mainly by irregular stamens.
len′now (*dial.* lĕn′ō), *a.* Limp ; pliant ; lissome. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To make flexible ; to soften. *Dial. Eng.*
le′no bro-cade′. A fabric with brocade figure on gauze ground.
le-noc′i-nant (lē-nŏs′ĭ-nănt), *a.* Also **le-noc′i-nat′ing** (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *lenocinans*, p. pr. of *lenocinari* to pander, cajole ; akin to *leno* pimp.] Given, or alluring, to lewdness. *Obs.*
le-noc′i-ny, *n.* [L. *lenocinium* enticement, fr. *leno* pander.] A tempting medicament. *Obs.*
lens′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **lensless camera**, a pinhole camera.
lens star. *Anat.* A stellate figure formed by the radiating fibers of the crystalline lens.
lent (lĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of LEND.
lent, *n.* Act of lending ; loan. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lent, *n.* Lass ; maid. *Obs. Scot.*
lent, *n.* [L. *lens*, *lentis.*] Lentils. *Obs.*
lent, *a.* [L. *lentus* : cf. F. *lent.*] **1.** Slow ; mild ; gentle. *Obs.* **2.** *Music.* = LENTO. *Now Rare.*
len′tal-ly, *a.* [Cf. F. *entaillé*, p. p. of *entailler* to notch.] *Her.* Party per bend. *Obs.* *Clark.*
lent′ed, *a.* Emaciated. *Obs.*
Lent′en, *n.* Lent. *Obs.* [Lent.]
Lent′en-tide′, *n.* The season of
Len′tern, *n.* Lenten. *Obs. Scot.*
lenth (lĕnth). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LENGTH.
Len-tib′u-la′ri-a′ce-æ (lĕn-tĭb′ū-lā′rĭ-ā′sē-ē ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Lentibularia*, syn. of *Utricularia*, said to be fr. L. *lens*, *lentis*, lentil + *tubulus* tubule.] *Bot.* Syn. of PINGUICULACEÆ. — **len-tib′u-la′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
len′ti-cel′late (lĕn′tĭ-sĕl′āt), *a.* Having, or producing, lenticels.
len′ti-co′nus (-kō′nŭs), *n.* [L. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil + *conus* cone. See LENS.] *Med.* A rare abnormal condition of the crystalline lens in which the surface, esp. on the posterior side, is conical.
len-tic′u-lar, *n.* **1.** A lenticular glass or lens. **2.** *Surg.* A lenticular knife. *Obs.*
len-tic′u-la′re (lĕn-tĭk′ū-lā′rē ; 115), *n.* [L., neut. sing. of *lenticularis* like a lentil.] *Zoöl.* A bone in the carpus of certain reptiles (crocodilians), representing the magnum and unciform of man. [TICULAR.]
len-tic′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of LEN-
len-tic′u-late (lĕn-tĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Lenticular. [LENTICULA.]
len′ti-cule (lĕn′tĭ-kūl), *n.* =
len′ti-cule, *n.* [See LENTICULA.] *Geol.* A small lentil.
len′ti-form, *a.* [L. *lens*, *lentis*, lentil + *-form.*] Lenticular
len-tig′er-ous (lĕn-tĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lens*, *lentis*, lentil + *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Having a crystalline lens.
‖ **len′tille** (lĕn′tĭl ; *F.* läɴ′tē′y'), *n.* [F.] = LENTIL.
lentil pulse. Lentil. *Obs.*
lentil shell. A small bivalve shell of the genus *Ervilia.*
lentil weevil. A small Old World weevil (*Bruchus lentis*) which injures lentil seeds.
lent′i-ner, **lent′ner**, *n.* [Prob. *lenten* + *-er.*] A hawk captured in Lent. *Obs.*
len-tis′cine (lĕn-tĭs′ĭn), *a.* [L. *lentiscinus.* See LENTISCUS.] Pertaining to the mastic tree.
len-tis′cus (-kŭs), *or* **len′tisk** (lĕn′tĭsk), *n.* [L. *lentiscus*, *lentiscum* : cf. F. *lentisque.*] The mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*).
len′ti-tude (lĕn′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *lentitudo*, fr. *lentus* slow : cf. OF. *lentitude.* See LENT, *a.*] Slowness ; sluggishness. *Obs. or R.* — **len′ti-tu′di-nous** (-tū′dĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Rare.*
Lent lily. The daffodil ; — from its blossoming in spring. *Dial. Eng.*
lent′ner. Var. of LENTINER.
len′to, *n.* [It. or Sp.] A slow or lazy fellow. *Obs.*
lenton, **lentone.** † LENTEN.
len′tor (lĕn′tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *lentus* pliant, tough, slow. See LENT, *a.*] *Now Rare.* **1.** Tenacity ; viscidity, as of fluids. **2.** Slowness ; sluggishness.
len′tous (lĕn′tŭs), *a.* [L. *lentus.* See LENTOR.] **1.** Viscid ; viscous ; tenacious. *Obs.* **2.** Gentle ; soft; gradual *Obs.*
len′tren, **len′tron**, **lentroun.** † LENTEN.
len′trin-ware, *n.* [Cf. dial. (Scot.) *lentrins* lambs that die in the spring soon after birth, *lentren* Lent ; see WARE article of merchandise.] Skins of very young lambs. *Obs.* *Scot.*
Lent rose. The Lent lily.
‖ **l'en-voi′**, *or* **l'en-voy′** (lĕn-voi′ ; *F.* läɴ′vwȧ′), *n.* [F. *le* the + *envoi* a sending. See ENVOY.] **1.** = 2d ENVOY, *n.*, 1 & 2 **2.** A conclusion ; a result. *Obs.*
lenvoy, *v. t.* To bid farewell. *Obs.*
len′ye, *a.* [Cf. OF. *lingne* of linen.] Fine ; thin. *Obs.* *Scot.*
lenynde, *n.* [Prop., p. pr. fr. AS. *lǣnan* to lend. See LEND.] A (money) lender. *Obs.*
lenyt. Obs. pret. of LEAN.
lenx. † LYNX.
leo. † LEE, LION, LO.
leocht. † LIGHT.
leo-croc′u-ta. † LEUCROCUTA.
leod. † LEAD, LEDE.
leode. † LEAD, LEDE.
leodene. † LEDEN.
leof. † LEAF, LIEF.
leofen † LIVE.
leoflich † LIEFLY.
leofmon. † LEMAN.
leofte. † LIFT, sky.
leoful. † LEEFUL.
leoghen † LIE.
leoht. † LIGHT.
leome. † LEAM, LIMB, LOOM.
leon. † LION.
Leon. *Abbr.* Leonard.
Leon′ard (lĕn′ȧrd), *n.* [F. *Léonard*, OF. *Leonard*, *Lienard*, fr. G. *Leonhard* ; cf. OHG. *lewo* lion, and *hart* hard.] Lit., strong or brave as a lion ; — masc. prop. name. L *Leonardus* (lē′ō-när′dŭs) ; F. *Léonard* (lā′ō′-när′) ; It. *Lionardo* (lē-ō-när′-dō); Sp. & Pg. *Leonardo* (*Sp.* lā′-ō-när′dō : *Pg.* -dōō) ; G. *Leonhard* (lā′ōn-härt) ; D *Leonard* (lā′ō-närt).
Leon′ard pow′der (lĕn′ȧrd). [After M. E. *Leonard*, its inventor.] A smokeless powder composed of nitroglycerin, insoluble nitrocellulose, lycopodium powder, and urea. [onced.]
le′onced (lē′ŏnst), *a.* *Her.* Li-
le′on-ci′to (lē′ŏn-sī′tō), *n.* [Dim. fr. Sp *león* lion.] The lion monkey. [Leonine. *Obs.*]
leonell, *a.* [From L. *leo* lion.]
le′on-har′dite (lē′ŏn-här′dīt), *n.* [After Karl C. von *Leonhard*, Ger. geologist.] *Min.* A laumontite altered by loss of water.
Le-on′i-das (lē-ŏn′ĭ-dăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λεωνίδας ; cf. λέων lion.] Lit., lionlike ; — masc prop. name.
‖ **le′o-ni′na so-ci′e-tas** (lē′ō-nī′nȧ sō-sī′ē-tăs). [L.] A leonine partnership.
le′o-nine (lē′ō-nīn), *n.* [Perh. named fr. the figure stamped on it (cf. LEONINE, *a.*).] An illegal billon coin imported into England in the reign of Edward I.
le′o-nine, *n.* Leonine verse.
Le′o-nist, *n.* [LL. *Leonistae*, pl.] One of the Waldenses ; a Waldensian. *Rare.*
le′o-nite, *n.* A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and potassium, $MgSO_4 \cdot K_2SO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, occurring in monoclinic crystals.
Le′on-noys′ (lē′ō-nois′), *n.* [OF.] See LYONNESSE
Le′o-no′ra (lē′ō-nō′rȧ ; 201), *n.* [It. *Leonora*, *Eleonora.*] Fem. prop. name. = ELEANOR. It. *Leonora* (lā′ō-nō′rä) ; G. *Leonore* (lā′ō-nō′rē), *Lenore* (lā-nō′rē).
Le-on′tes (lē-ŏn′tēz), *n.* The jealous king of Sicilia in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." See HERMIONE, 2, PERDITA.
le′on-ti′a-sis os′se-a. [NL.] *Med.* = LEONTIASIS OSSIUM.
Le-on′to-ce′bus (lē-ŏn′tō-sē′-bŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. λέων, λέοντος, lion + κῆβος a long-tailed monkey.] *Zoöl.* The genus of

pardus) of southern Asia and Africa. Its color is tawny or buff with black spots arranged in broken rings or rosettes, but not inclosing smaller central black spots, as in the jaguar. It is somewhat arboreal, and often lies in ambush for its prey, which consists of almost all animals weaker than itself. Sometimes even human beings are attacked. A black phase is known, usually showing the spotted pattern in certain lights. Called also *panther*. The **American leopard** is the jaguar. See also SNOW LEOPARD, HUNTING LEOPARD.

2. *Her.* A lion depicted as walking and looking about him after the manner of a leopard; a lion passant gardant.

3. A gold coin bearing the image of a crowned lion, struck by Edward III. for use in France. Value, $2.31. See COIN.

leopard cat. A small spotted cat (*Felis bengalensis*) of southern Asia and the East Indies, about the size of the domestic cat; also, the ocelot or other spotted cat.

leopard flower. The blackberry lily; — so called from the spotted perianth.

leopard frog. A common American frog (*Rana pipiens*). It is usually bright green and has large irregular black, white-margined blotches on the back. The limbs are barred and the belly is pale. See FROG, *Illust.*

leopard lily. **a** A Californian lily (*Lilium pardalinum*) with mottled orange-colored flowers. **b** The South African liliaceous plant *Lachenalia pendula*, with spotted flowers.

leopard lizard. A large lizard (*Crotaphytus wislizenii*) of the southwestern United States; — so called because of its numerous black spots and bars.

leopard moth. A large European moth (*Zeuzera pyrina*), with white wings thickly spotted with black. Its larva does great damage by boring in fruit and shade trees.

leop'ard's-bane' (lĕp'ērdz-bān'), *n.* **a** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Doronicum.* **b** Arnica. **c** Herb Paris. All these plants were once thought poisonous to animals.

leopard shark. **a** A small California shark (*Triakis semifasciatum*) with black spots on the body. **b** A tiger shark.

leopard toadfish. A spotted toadfish (*Opsanus pardus*), of the Gulf coast of the United States.

leopard tree. An Australian meliaceous tree (*Flindersia maculata*); — so called from the spotted bark.

leop'ard-wood' (lĕp'ērd-wŏŏd'), *n.* The handsomely mottled hard wood of a South American moraceous tree (*Brosimum aubletii*), used for veneering; the tree itself.

Le'o-pol-din'i-a (lē'ō-pŏl-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Leopoldine*, wife of Dom Pedro I., of Brazil.] *Bot.* A small genus of Brazilian pinnate-leaved palms. They yield a useful fiber, *L. piassaba* being one of the sources of piassaba.

Lep'ar-gy-re'a (lĕp'är-jĭ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λεπίς a scale + ἄργυρος silver.] *Bot.* A small genus of American elæagnaceous shrubs distinguished by the silvery or scurfy foliage, small diœcious flowers, and baccate fruit. The species are called *buffalo berry*.

lep'er (lĕp'ēr), *n.* [ME. *lepre* leprosy, F. *lèpre*, L *leprae*, *lepra*, fr. Gr. λέπρα, fr. λεπρός scaly, fr. λέπος scale, λέπειν to peel.] **1.** Leprosy. *Obs.*

2. A person affected with leprosy.

lep'ered (-ērd), *a.* Affected or tainted with leprosy.

lep'id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *lepidus.*] Pleasant; jocose; also, charming; elegant. *Obs. or R.*

lep'i-dine (lĕp'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [From the botanical genus *Lepidium.* See LEPIDIUM.] *Org. Chem.* An oily, nitrogenous base, $C_9H_6{\cdot}N{\cdot}CH_3$, found in coal tar, and obtained by the distillation of cinchonine and by other methods. It is a methyl derivative of quinoline.

Le-pid'i-um (lē-pĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a plant, prob. peppergrass, Gr. λεπίδιον, dim. of λεπίς a scale.] *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous herbs, the peppergrasses, having small white, sometimes apetalous, flowers, the fruit being an oblong flattened silicle, with one seed in each cell. The species are widely distributed as weeds. *L. sativum* is the common garden pepper cress.

lep'i-do- (lĕp'ĭ-dō-). A combining form from Greek λεπίς, λεπίδος, *scale.*

Lep'i-do-den-dra'ce-æ (-dĕn-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LEPIDODENDRON.] *Paleobot.* A family of fossil pteridophytic plants of the order Lycopodiales, containing several genera represented by remains of stems, leaves, roots, etc. They were trees with dichotomously branching stems showing evidences of secondary growth in thickness like those of modern dicotyledons; they are found from the Lower Devonian throughout the Carboniferous. — **lep'i-do-den-dra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

lep'i-do-den'droid (-dĕn'droid), *a.* *Paleobot.* Pert. to, or resembling, *Lepidodendron* or allies. — *n.* A lepidodendrid.

Lep'i-do-den'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *lepido-* + Gr. δένδρον a tree.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil trees typifying the family Lepidodendraceæ, distinguished by the prominent rhomboidal leaf scars arranged quincuncially on the stem. The leaves were slender or subulate, closely set like those of modern club mosses, which these plants also resembled in their fructification (see LEPIDOSTROBUS). The numerous species of this genus contributed largely to the formation of coal.

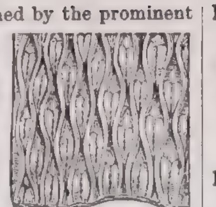

Portion of surface of Lepidodendron (*L. modulatum*). Reduced.

lep'i-do-lite (lĕp'ĭ-dō-līt), *n.* [*lepido-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A species of mica containing lithia. It usually occurs in lilac or rose-colored masses consisting of small scales. H., 2.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.8–2.9. See MICA.

lep'i-do-me-lane' (-mē-lān'), *n.* [*lepido-* + Gr. μέλας, gen. μέλανος, black.] *Min.* A variety of mica, resembling biotite, but containing much ferric iron. See MICA.

lep'i-do-phyte' (lĕp'ĭ-dō-fīt'), *n.* [*lepido-* + *-phyte.*] *Paleobot.* Any Paleozoic fern or fern ally. — **lep'i-do-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Lep'i-dop'ter-a (-dŏp'tēr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepido-* + Gr. πτερόν a feather, wing.] The order of insects which consists of the butterflies and moths. The Lepidoptera when adult have four broad wings which are usually entirely covered with minute, overlapping, often brightly colored scales. The females of a few forms are wingless. Except in a few genera there is a long, tubular proboscis composed of the maxillæ, and usually capable of being coiled spirally between the labial palpi. The mandibles are wanting or very rudimentary in the adult insects, and they usually feed chiefly on the nectar of flowers, but the wormlike larvæ, commonly called caterpillars, have well-developed mandibles and feed chiefly on leaves (very rarely on animal matter), many of them doing great damage to vegetation. The metamorphosis is complete. The pupas are usually completely obtected, and are frequently inclosed in a cocoon composed partly of silk secreted by glands opening on the head. The order is a very large one. Probably 50,000 species have been described. — **lep'i-dop'ter-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **lep'i-dop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

lep'i-dop'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Lepidoptera.

Lep'i-do-si'ren (-dō-sī'rĕn), *n.* [*lepido-* + Gr. σειρήν a siren.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dipnoan fishes containing only one species (*Lepidosiren paradoxa*), inhabiting the swamps of the Amazon and its tributaries; also [*l. c.*], the fish itself. With the mudfishes of Africa, genus *Protopterus* (the species of which aresometimes loosely called *lepidosirens*), it constitutes the family **Lep'i-do-si-ren'i-dæ** (-sī-rĕn'ĭ-dē). The lepidosiren is eel-shaped, has a short, blunt head, long, tapering, and laterally compressed strong tail, and slender paired fins. It is covered with smooth skin inclosing small cycloid scales, and reaches a length of three feet. — **lep'i-do-si'ren-oid** (-sī'rĕn-oid), *a.* & *n.*

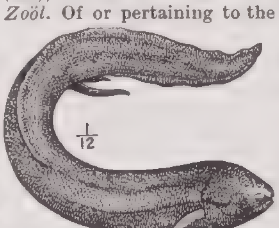

Lepidosiren (*L. paradoxa*).

Lep'i-dos'te-i (-dŏs'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepido-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* & *Paleon.* A group of ganoid fishes including the Lepisosteidæ and several related extinct families. — **lep'i-dos'te-oid** (-oid), *a.* & *n.*

Lep'i-dos'tro-bus (-dŏs'trō-bŭs), *n.* [NL.; *lepido-* + Gr. στρόβος a twisting round.] *Paleobot.* A conelike fossil described originally as a genus, but now held to represent the fructification of *Lepidodendron.* It consists of a large cluster of spirally arranged imbricated sporophylls.

lep'i-dote (lĕp'ĭ-dōt), *a.* [Gr. λεπιδωτός covered with scales, fr. λεπίς, -ίδος, a scale.] *Bot.* Covered with scurfy scales, as the leaves of the oleaster.

Lep'i-do'tes (-dō'tēz), *n.* [NL. See LEPIDOTE.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Mesozoic fishes of the group Lepidostei, having a somewhat fusiform body, large blunt teeth, and thick rhombic scales. **Lep'i-do'tus** (-tŭs) is a synonym. The genus is the type of a family, **Lep'i-dot'i-dæ** (-dŏt'ĭ-dē).

Le-pi'o-ta (lē-pī'ō-tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λέπιον, dim. of λεπίς scale.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed agaricaceous fungi having white spores, a prominent annulus on the stipe, and free gills; — sometimes called **parasol mushrooms**, from the flat expanded pileus. Several species, as *L. procera*, are edible; others, as *L. morgani*, are usually regarded as poisonous. Also [*l. c.*], a fungus of this genus.

Le-pis'ma (lē-pĭz'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λέπισμα peel, fr. λεπίς, -ίδος, a scale.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wingless insects of the group Thysanura having an elongated flattened body, covered with shining scales and terminated by seven unequal bristles. See FISH MOTH. It is the type of a family, **Lep'is-mat'i-dæ** (lĕp'ĭs-măt'ĭ-dē), syn. **Le-pis'mi-dæ** (lē-pĭz'mĭ-dē). Cf. FIREBRAT. — **le-pis'moid** (-moid), *a.*

Lepisma (*L. saccharina*). Enlarged.

Le-por'i-dæ (lē-pŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *lepus*, *leporis*, hare + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the hares and rabbits. With the pikas (Ochotonidæ) it constitutes the order Duplicidentata.

lep'o-ri-form' (lĕp'ō-rĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *lepus*, *leporis*, hare + *-form.*] Like a hare in form.

lep'o-rine (-rīn; -rĭn), *a.* [L. *leporinus*, fr. *lepus*, *leporis*, hare. See LEVERET.] Of, like, or pertaining to, a hare.

lep'o-spon'dy-lous (-spŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. λέπος a scale, husk + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, vertebra.] *Paleon.* Designating, or having, vertebræ each consisting of a cylinder of bone (hourglass-shaped in longitudinal section) inclosing the notochord. The condition obtains in a number of amphibians and gives name to a group, **Lep'o-spon'dy-li** (-lī), of extinct amphibians, containing the Aistopoda and certain small salamander-like forms.

lep'o-thrix (lĕp'ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λέπος a scale, husk + θρίξ hair.] *Med.* A bacterial affection in which the hairs of the axilla and scrotum are beaded, dry, and scaly.

lep'ra (lĕp'rȧ; lē'prȧ), *n.* [L. See LEPER.] *Med.* Leprosy; — formerly any of various skin diseases, the *leprosy* of modern authors being *lepra arabum.* See LEPROSY.

Le-pral'li-a (lē-prăl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπρός scaly.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cheilostomatous polyzoans. They form a broad, flattened colony, which in *L. foliacea*, a European species, may reach a circumference of several feet. — **le-pral'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

lep're-chaun' (lĕp'rē-kôn'), *n.* [Ir. *lupracān*, *lugharcān*, earlier *luchrupān.*] *Irish Folklore.* A sprite or goblin often conceived as a little wrinkled old man.

lep'ric (lĕp'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. λεπρικός, fr. λέπρα leprosy.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, lepra.

lep'rose (-rōs), *a.* [See LEPROUS.] *Nat. Hist.* Covered with thin, scurfy scales.

lep'ro-sied (lĕp'rō-sĭd), *a.* *Med.* Affected with leprosy.

lep'ro-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [See LEPROUS.] *Med.* A chronic endemic infectious disease caused by a specific microörganism, *Bacillus lepræ*, and characterized by the formation of tubercular nodules, ulcerations, and disturbances of sensation; lepra. It is with rare exceptions fatal. Two main varieties are distinguished, the **tubercular** or **nodular leprosy** and the **anæsthetic leprosy**. The former is characterized by the appearance of small red areas on the skin, which later become pigmented and develop into tubercles. The disease also affects the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and larynx. In addition there may be falling out of the hair and nails, and distortion of the hands and feet with destruction of the bones and joints. When the disease is fully developed the face assumes the characteristic leonine look from thickening of the skin. The *anæsthetic* variety, the most common tropical form, is marked by degeneration of the peripheral nerves, resulting at first in hyperæsthesia, followed soon by complete loss of sensation. Among the ancients, *leprosy* appears to have been a generic name for many varieties of skin disease (including the modern leprosy, psoriasis, etc.), some of which, among the Hebrews, rendered a person ceremonially unclean. A variety of leprosy of the Hebrews (probably identical with modern leprosy) was characterized by the presence of smooth, shining, depressed white patches or scales, the hair on which participated in the whiteness, while the skin and adjacent flesh became insensible. It was an incurable disease.

lep'rous (-rŭs), *a.* [OF. *leprous*, *lepros*, F. *lépreux*, fr. L. *leprosus*, fr. *lepra*, *leprae*, leprosy. See LEPER.] **1.** Infected with leprosy; pertaining to or resembling leprosy; also, *Obs.*, causing or inducing leprosy.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Leprose.

— **lep'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **lep'rous-ness**, *n.*

-lep'sy (-lĕp'sĭ), **-lep'si-a** (-lĕp'sĭ-ȧ). [NL. *-lepsia*, Gr. -ληψία, as in ἐπιληψία epilepsy.] Suffixes denoting *a seizing*, esp. in medicine *a violent* or *paroxysmal attack*; as, andro*lepsy*, epi*lepsy*, methi*lepsia*, etc.

Lep-tam'ni-um (lĕp-tăm'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr., ἀμνίον a covering membrane.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of

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marmosets consisting of the tamarins. *Midas* is a synonym.

leop'ar-dé' (lĕp'ȧr-dā'; -dē'), *a.* *Her.* Passant gardant; — said of a lion. See LEOPARD, 2. [ARD.

leop'ard-ess. *n.*, *fem.* of LEOP-

leopard fish. A wolf fish (*Anarhichias minor*) of the North Atlantic. [= LEOPARDÉ.

leop'ar-die (lĕp'ȧr-dē), *a.* *Her.*

leop'ard-ized, *a.* *Her.* = LEOPARDÉ. *Obs.*

leop'ard li'on-né (lē'ō-nā; -nē). *Her.* A lion rampant gardant.

leopard marmot, leopard spermophile. A striped spermophile or gopher. See SPERMOPHILE.

leopard seal. A sea leopard.

leopard tortoise. A black, yellow-spotted African land tortoise (*Testudo pardalis*).

leope. ✝ LEAP.

Le'o-pold (lē'ō-pōld; *formerly* lĕp'ōld), *n.* [F. *Léopold* or G. *Leopold*, ultimately fr. OHG. *Leutpald*, *Liuthald*, *Luitpald*, *Luitpold*; cf. G. *leute* people and E. *bold*, OHG. *bald.*] Lit., bold for the people; — masc. prop. name. F. *Léopold* (lā'ō'-pōld'); It. & Sp. *Leopoldo* (lā'-ō-pōl'dō); Pg. *Leopoldo* (lā'ō-pōl'dŏŏ); G. *Leopold* (lā'ō-pōlt), *Luitpold* (lōō'ĕt-pōlt).

le'o-pold-ite (lē'ō-pōld-īt), *n.* [From *Leopoldshall*, Prussia.] = SYLVITE. [tȧ). See BIBLE.

Le-op'o-li'ta Bi'ble (lē-ŏp'ō-lē'-

leor. ✝ LEER.

leornen, leornien. ✝ LEARN.

leose. ✝ LEESE.

leothewok. ✝ LEATHWAKE.

leothi. ✝ LITHY.

leou. ✝ LO.

leoun. ✝ LION. [superl. of LIEF.

leover, leovest. Obs. compar. &

lep (lĕp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAP, LEAP.

le'pa (lā'pȧ), *n.* [Skr. *lēpa*, lit., a smearing.] *Hindu Relig. & Law.* See PINDA.

Le-pad'i-dæ (lē-păd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LEPAS.] *Zoöl.* The family containing the stalked barnacles. See 3d BARNACLE, 2. — **lep'a-doid** (lĕp'ȧ-doid), *a.* & *n.*

lep'ard. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of LEOPARD. [*Chem.* = AZELAIC.

lep'ar-gyl'ic (lĕp'ȧr-jĭl'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **le pas'** (lē pä'). [F., lit., the step.] Precedence; preëminence; superiority.

Le'pas (lē'păs), *n.* [L., a limpet, fr. Gr. λεπάς.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical goose barnacles. See BARNACLE.

le-pas'te (lē-păs'tē), *n.* [Gr. λεπαστή.] *Class. Archæol.* A cup resembling in shape the limpet shell; hence, properly, a bowl without foot or handle.

Lep'cha (lĕp'chȧ), *n.* One of a Mongoloid people of Sikkim, India, mostly Buddhists; also, their Indo-Chinese language, which employs a peculiar writing, invented in the 17th century.

lepe. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEAP. [-DOM.

lep'er-dom (lĕp'ēr-dŭm) *n.* See

leperesse, *n.* [See LEAPER; -ESS.] A woman dancer. *Obs.*

leperhede, leperhode, *n.* [See LEPER; -HEAD.] Leprosy. *Obs.*

lep'er-ize, *v. t.* To afflict with leprosy. *Obs.*

lep'er-ous. ✝ LEPROUS.

lep'er's herb (lĕp'ērz). A kind of speedwell (*Veronica serpyllifolia*). *Obs.*

lep'ful. ✝ LEAPFUL.

lepi, *a.* [AS. *-lepig* in comp., prob. akin to E. *leap.* Cf. ONLEPY.] Single. *Obs.*

lep'i-a'na (lĕp'ĭ-ä'nȧ), *n.* [Prob. of Mex. origin.] A small asteraceous herb (*Hymenatherum micropoides*) of southern Texas, used by the Indians as a remedy for catarrh.

le-pid'i-ty, *n.* [From LEPID, *a.*] Pleasantry. *Obs.*

lep'id-ly, *adv.* of LEPID.

lep'i-do-den'drid (lĕp'ĭ-dō-dĕn'-drĭd), *n.* *Paleobot.* A fossil plant of the genus *Lepidodendron* or one of its allies.

Lep'i-do-ga-noi'de-i (-gȧ-noi'-dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepido-* + *ganoid.*] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, an order or suborder of ganoid fishes including those forms, both recent and extinct, which have the body covered with scales. Its members are now referred to various orders. — **lep'i-do-gan'oid** (-găn'oid), **lep'i-do-ga-noi'de-an** (-gȧ-noi'dē-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Lep'i-doi'de-i (-doi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepido-* + *-oid*: cf. Gr. λεπιδοειδής scalelike.] *Paleon.* In certain old classifications, a group of extinct ganoid fishes, having the body covered with rhomboid enameled scales. — **lep'i-doid** (lĕp'ĭ-doid), *a.* & *n.*

Lep'i-do-phloi'os (-dō-floi'ŏs), *n.* [NL.: *lepido-* + Gr. φλοιός bark.] *Paleobot.* A genus of lepidodendraceous fossil stems which exhibit overlapping or imbricated scars.

Lep'i-do-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.: *lepido-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Paleobot.* A genus of lepidodendroid fossils, probably representing leaf remains of *Lepidodendron.*

Lep'i-dop'i-dæ (-dŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* Also **Lep'i-do-pod'i-dæ** (-dō-pŏd'ĭ-dē). [NL. See LEPIDO-; -POD.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the scabbard fishes and a few allied deep-sea forms.

lep'i-do-por'phy-rin (-dō-pôr'-fĭ-rĭn), *n.* [*lepido-* + Gr. πορφύρα purple + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A purple substance obtained by warming lepidotic acid with dilute sulphuric acid.

lep'i-dop'ter (-dŏp'tēr), *n.* One of the Lepidoptera.

lep'i-dop'ter-ist, *n.* One who studies the Lepidoptera.

lep'i-dop'ter-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Lepidoptera* + *-logy.*] The branch of entomology which deals with the Lepidoptera. — **lep'i-dop'ter-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* — **lep'i-dop'ter-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Lep'i-do-sau'ri-a (-dō-sô'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: *lepido-* + Gr. σαῦρος a lizard.] *Zoöl.* = SQUAMATA (order of reptiles). — **lep'i-do-sau'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

lep'i-do'sis, *n.* [NL.; *lepido-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Any scaly skin disease, as ichthyosis or psoriasis.

Lep'i-do-sper'ma (-dō-spûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lepido-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* A large genus of sedges (Cyperaceæ), natives of the tropics of the Old World, distinguished from *Rynchospora* by the subdistichous scales.' *L. gladiatum* is the sword sedge of Australia.

Lep'i-do-ste'i-dæ (-stē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: *Lepidosteus* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEPISOSTEIDÆ. — **lep'i-dos'te-id** (-dŏs'tē-ĭd), *n.*

Lep'i-dos'te-oi'de-i (-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Lepidosteus* + Gr. εἶδος form.] The Lepidostei. — **lep'i-dos'te-oid** (-dŏs'tē-oid), *a.* & *n.*

Lep'i-dos'te-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL; *lepido-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEPISOSTEUS.

lep'i-dot'ed (lĕp'ĭ-dōt'ĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Lepidote.

lep'i-dot'ic (-dŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid related to uric acid, and found as a yellow pigment in the wings of certain Lepidoptera.

Lep'i-du'rus (-dū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *lepido-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of phyllopod crustaceans of the family *Apodidæ*, having a spatulate telson. *L. couesi* is common in western North America.

Lep'i-le'mur, *n.* [NL.; L. *lepidus* pleasing, pretty + E. *lemur.*] *Zoöl.* A small genus of rare and little-known lemurs of the subfamily Lemurinæ, known as **sportive lemurs.**

lepir. ✝ LEPER.

Lep'i-sos-te'i-dæ (lĕp'ĭ-sŏs-tē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See GARFISH.

Lep'i-sos'te-us (lĕp'ĭ-sŏs'tē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λεπίς scale + ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* The genus of ganoid fishes containing the fresh-water garfish (which see).

lep'o-cyte (lĕp'ō-sīt), **le-poc'y-ta** (lē-pŏs'ĭ-tȧ), *n.* [NL. *lepocyta*, fr. Gr. λέπος husk, scale + κύτος hollow vessel.] *Zoöl.* An infusorian having a distinct cell membrane.

Le-po'mis (lē-pō'mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λέπος scale.] *Zoöl.* A genus of North American sunfishes, of the family Centrarchidæ, containing the bluegill, the long-eared sunfish, and other well-known species.

lep'o-ride (lĕp'ō-rīd), *n.* [L. *lepus*, *leporis*, hare.] The Belgian hare; — so called when supposed to be a hybrid between the European rabbit and hare.

leppe. ✝ LEAP.

lep'ra (lĕp'rȧ), *n.* [Gr. λέπρα leprosy. See LEPER.] *Bot.* A mealy or farinaceous epidermal coating in certain plants. *Rare.*

lepre. ✝ LEPER.

lepresse, *n.* A woman leper. *Obs.*

lep'rey. ✝ LEPRY.

lep-rol'o-gy (lĕp-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. λέπρα leprosy + *-logy.*] Study of leprosy and its treatment. — **lep-rol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

lep-ro'ma (-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λέπρα leprosy + *-oma.*] *Med.* A leprous tumor or lesion. — **lep-rom'a-tous** (-rŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -rō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

lep'rosed. *a.* Leprosied. *Obs.*

lep'ro-ser-y (lĕp'rō-sēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SERIES (-ĭz). [F. *léproserie.*] A hospital for lepers.

lep-ros'i-ty, *n.* Leprous state or quality. *Obs.* [rosy. *Obs.*

lep'ry, *n.* [See LEPER.] Lep-

Lep'si-us al'pha-bet (lĕp'sĭ-ŏŏs). A scientific alphabet on a physiological basis, invented by Prof. Lepsius of Berlin; — called also *standard alphabet.*

lept-. See LEPTO-.

lept. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of LEAPT. [TON.

lep'ta (lĕp'tȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of LEP-

orobanchaceous leafless herbs, purplish or yellowish in color, with small sessile dimorphous flowers. The species, *L. virginianum*, is the *beechdrops*.

Lep-tan′dra (lĕp-tăn′drȧ), *n.* [NL. See LEPTO- ; -ANDROUS.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous herbs, distinguished from *Veronica* by the tubular or salver-shaped nearly regular corolla, and by the ovoid capsule, which is not emarginate. There are two species, *L. virginica*, the Culver's root of North America, and *L. tubiflora* of Asia.

2. *Pharm.* The roots and rootstock of *L. virginica*, used in medicine as a cathartic.

Lep′ti-dæ (lĕp′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτός slender, thin.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed family of dipterous flies having usually a rather slender tapering body, long slender legs, and sometimes a conspicuous, downward-projecting proboscis, whence the common name **snipe flies**. They are predaceous, but only a few species are troublesome to man. — **lep′tid** (-tĭd), *n.*

Lep′ti-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. λεπτός small, in allusion to the small heads.] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic asteraceous plants, closely related to *Erigeron*. They are annuals or biennials, with racemes or panicles of small-rayed flowers. *L. canadense* is the horseweed.

lep′to- (lĕp′tō-), **lept-**. [Gr. λεπτός small.] Combining form signifying *slender*, *narrow*, *small*, *weak*, *thin*, and the like.

Lep′to-car′di-i (-kär′dĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. καρδια the heart.] *Zoöl.* The lowest class of true vertebrates, containing only the lancelets. See AMPHIOXUS. — **lep′to-car′di-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

lep′to-ce-pha′li-a (-sē-fā′lĭ-ȧ), **lep′to-ceph′a-ly** (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *leptocephalia*; *lepto-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* Abnormal narrowness of the skull, due to synosteosis of the frontal and sphenoid bones.

lep′to-ceph′a-lous (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* **1**. *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a leptocephalus.

2. *Craniol.* Characterized by leptocephalia.

lep′to-ceph′a-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] **1**. *Zoöl.* Any of a number of small, band-shaped, minute-headed, hyaline, pelagic fishes of wide distribution, formerly classified as the genus *Leptocephalus*, but now known to be the larval forms of various fishes, esp. certain eels. The first-described species, *Leptocephalus morrissi*, is the larva of the conger eel; hence *Leptocephalus* is the correct generic name of the conger eels, and the type of a family, **Lep′to-ce-phal′i-dæ** (-sē-făl′ĭ-dē), consisting of the conger eel and its allies.

2. *Craniol.* = LEPTOCEPHALIA.

lep′to-cer′cal (-sûr′kăl), *a.* [*lepto-* + *cercal.*] *Zoöl.* In fishes, designating, or having, the form of tail which tapers off to a long slender point, as in the sting rays.

lep′to-der′mic (-dûr′mĭk), *a.* [*lepto-* + *dermic.*] *Med. & Anat.* Thin-skinned.

lep′toid (lĕp′toid), *n.* [*lepto-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* One of the cells constituting leptome; a sieve tube.

Lep′to-li′næ (lĕp′tō-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of hydrozoans in which there is a fixed zoöphyte or polyp form or generation (often alternating with a more or less well-developed, sometimes free-swimming, medusa or jellyfish generation) and in which the sense organs are exclusively ectodermal. It consists chiefly of the hydroids (see HYDROMEDUSA) and their medusæ. It is divided into the suborders Leptomedusæ and Anthomedusæ (which see).

lep′tome (lĕp′tōm), *n.* [Gr. λεπτός fine, delicate.] *Bot.* Food-conducting tissue; phloëm.

Lep′to-me-du′sæ (lĕp′tō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepto-* + *medusa.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of hydrozoans of the order Leptolinæ (which see), in which the hydranths are protected by hydrothecæ and the reproductive zooids by gonothecæ, and the medusæ (when such are developed) bear the gonads in connection with the radial canals and usually have lithocysts. *Thecata*, *Thecophora*, and *Calyptoblastea* are synonyms. — **lep′to-me-du′san** (-săn), *a.* & *n.*

lep′to-men′in-gi′tis (-mĕn′ĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + *meningitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pia mater and the arachnoid membrane.

lep-tom′e-ter (lĕp-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*lepto-* + *-meter.*] An oil-testing instrument in which the viscosity of an oil is compared with that of a standard oil by observing the number of drops falling through similar orifices in a given time.

lep′ton (lĕp′tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [Gr. λεπτόν.] **a** A coin of ancient Greece (the New Testament "mite") worth about ⅓ of a farthing. **b** A small bronze coin of modern Greece and Crete, equivalent to the centime. See COIN.

Lep-tor′chis (lĕp-tôr′kĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + *Orchis.*] *Bot.* A large genus of epiphytic or terrestrial orchids having small racemose flowers, the anthers with four pollinia. They are chiefly natives of tropical regions. *L. lilifolia* and *L. lœselii*, the twayblades, occur in North America.

lep′tor-rhin′i-an (lĕp′tŏ-rĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*lepto-* + *rhino-* + *-ian.*] *Anthropom.* Having a long narrow nose, or a low nasal index (which see). — *n.* A leptorrhinian person. — **lep′tor-rhin** (lĕp′tŏ-rĭn), *n.* — **lep′tor-rhin-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

Lep′to-sper′mum (lĕp′tō-spûr′mŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australasian myrtaceous shrubs, or small trees, having small rigid alternate leaves and white flowers with included stamens. See TEA TREE.

lep′to-spo-ran′gi-ate (-spō-răn′jĭ-āt), *a.* [*lepto-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* Having each sporangium formed from a single epidermal cell, as in most ferns. Cf. EUSPORANGIATE.

Lep-tos′y-ne (lĕp-tŏs′ĭ-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτοσύνη fineness, delicacy.] *Bot.* A small genus of Californian asteraceous herbs, with yellow radiate flower heads and finely divided leaves; — in cultivation sometimes called **sea dahlia**. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

lep′tus (lĕp′tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτός thin, small.] *Zoöl.* The six-legged larva of certain mites; — sometimes [*cap.*] used as a generic name. See HARVEST TICK.

Le′pus (lē′pŭs), *n.* [L., a hare.] **1**. *Zoöl.* The genus including most of the hares and rabbits. See LEPORIDÆ.

2. *Astron.* A southern constellation between Orion and Columba; the Hare.

Ler-næ′a (lẽr-nē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Lernaeus* Lernæan. See LERNÆAN.] *Zoöl.* A genus of copepod crustaceans, which in certain stages are parasitic (usually externally) on fishes. Until the time of fecundation the sexes are similar. The male then dies and the female degenerates into a wormlike creature with a curiously lobed anterior end, the maxillæ become adapted for piercing the skin of the host, and only vestiges of feet are left. *Lernæa* and related forms constitute a family, **Ler-næ′i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē), sometimes made the type of a higher group, **Ler′næ-a′ce-a** (lûr′nē-ā′shē-ȧ) or **Ler′næ-oi′des** (-oi′dēz). — **ler-næ′i-form** (lẽr-nē′ĭ-fôrm), **ler-næ′oid** (-oid), *a.*

Ler-næ′an (lẽr-nē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Lernaeus*, Gr. Λερναῖος, fr. L. *Lerna*, Gr. Λέρνη.] **1**. Of or pertaining to Lerna, a lake or swamp near Argos; as, the *Lernæan* hydra.

2. *Zoöl.* [*l. c.*] Of or related to the genus *Lernæa*.

lerp (lûrp), *n.* Also **laap**, **laarp**. [Native name, lit., sweet.] A sweet secretion found in Australia and Tasmania on the leaves of a shrub (*Eucalyptus dumosa*). It is produced by the young of a psyllid plant louse of the genus *Spondyliaspis*, as a covering or protection. The insect producing it is called **lerp**, or **laap, insect**.

Les′bi-a (lĕz′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Clodia, the favorite of Catullus; — so called by him in his poems.

Les′bi-an (lĕz′bĭ-ăn; lĕs′-; 277), *a.* [L. *Lesbius*, Gr. Λέσβιος.] **1**. Of or pertaining to Lesbos, now Mytilene.

2. Erotic; — in allusion to the reputed sensuality of the Lesbian people and literature; as, *Lesbian* novels.

Lesbian love. See LESBIANISM. — **L. rule**, a standard that may be made to fit varying circumstances; — from the use by Lesbian masons of a pliant rule made of lead.

Les′bi-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* Unnatural sexual relations between women.

lese maj′es-ty (lēz măj′ĕs-tĭ). Also **leze majesty**. [F. *lèse-majesté*, fr. L. *laesus*, fem. *laesa*, injured (see LESION) + *majestas* majesty; that is, *crimen laesae majestatis.*] *Law.* Any crime committed against the sovereign power; often, specif., any of various offenses violating the dignity of a ruler as the representative of the sovereign power, as in Germany against the Kaiser. See TREASON.

le′sion (lē′zhŭn), *n.* [F. *lésion*, L. *laesio*, fr. *laedere*, *laesum* to hurt, injure.] A hurt; an injury. Specif.: **a** *Civil & Scots Law.* Loss from another's failure to fulfill a contract; injury arising from failure of consideration in a commutative contract. **b** *Med.* Any morbid change in exercise of functions or texture of organs.

Les′lie's cube (lĕs′lĭz). [After Sir John *Leslie* (1766–1832), Scottish natural philosopher.] *Physics.* A cubical vessel used, when filled with hot water, as a source of heat in certain experiments, as on the reflecting power of different substances.

Les′pe-de′za (lĕs′pē-dē′zȧ), *n.* [NL., after D. *Lespedez*, Spanish governor of Florida.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous plants, the bush clovers, distinguished by the exstipulate leaves and one-seeded, one-jointed pod. The species are natives of America, Asia, and Australia. Several are forage plants. *L. striata* is the Japan clover.

Les′que-rel′la (lĕs′kwē-rĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Leo *Lesquereux*, Swiss-American paleobotanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of western American brassicaceous herbs known as *bladderpods*. They are low annuals or perennials of mountain regions, with stellate pubescence, simple leaves, yellow racemose flowers, and inflated pods.

less (lĕs), *a.* [ME. *lesse*, AS. *lǣssa*; akin to OFries. *lēssa*; a compar. from a lost positive form; cf. Lith. *lësas* thin. Cf. LESSER, LEST, LEAST.] Used as the comparative of *little*. **1**. Smaller; not so large or great; not so much; shorter; inferior; as, a *less* quantity or number; a horse of *less* size or value; in *less* time than before. The substantive which *less* qualifies is often omitted; as, the purse contained *less* (money) than ten dollars. See LESS, *n.*

> Thus in *less* [time] than a hundred years from the coming of Augustine, all England became Christian. *E. A. Freeman.*

2. Reduced by subtraction or omission; as, nine *less* six; a week *less* one day; — a quasi prepositional use. Cf. MINUS, *a.* 1.

3. In respect to age, rank, station, importance, etc.: Secondary; inferior; minor. *Obs. or R.*, except as in "James the *Less*."

Syn. — LESS, SMALLER, FEWER. LESS (opposed to *greater*, *more*) refers esp. to degree, value, or amount; SMALLER (opposed to *larger*), esp. to size, dimensions, or amount; FEWER (opposed to *more*), esp. to number; as, *less* noise, *less* trouble, one is *less* than two, to receive *less* coal than one pays for; the *smaller* (not *less*) of two rooms, apples, dogs, to receive a *smaller* quantity (number, size) than one bargained for; he has *fewer* (not *less*) pupils than formerly, no *fewer* than fifty persons were present; cf. he received no *less* than fifty dollars (i. e., than that sum); he would speak to no *smaller* audience than fifty.

less, *adv.* [AS. *lǣs.* See LESS, *adj.*; cf. LEST.] Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree; as, *less* bright.

less, *n.* **1**. A smaller portion or quantity.

> The children of Israel did so, and gathered, some more, some *less*. *Ex.* xvi. 17.

2. The inferior, younger, or smaller.

> The *less* is blessed of the better. *Heb.* vii 7.

less, *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, less; to lessen. *Obs.*

less, *conj.* [Cf. UNLESS.] Unless. *Obs.*

-less (-lĕs). [AS. *-léas*, also separately *léas* free from, without, deceitful, false; akin to OS. *lōs* loose, false, D. *los* loose, *loos* false, sly, G. *los* loose, Icel. *lauss* loose, vacant, Goth. *laus* empty, vain, and also to E. *loose*, *lose*. See LOSE; cf. LOOSE, LEASING.] A privative adjective suffix, denoting: **a** With nouns, *without*, *destitute of*, *not having*; as in wit*less*, child*less*, father*less*. **b** With verbs, *unable* or *without power* (to be acted on, or to act, as indicated by the verb); as in resist*less*, not to be resisted, daunt*less*, quench*less*, tire*less*, fade*less*, not fading, cease*less*.

☞ The reference "See -LESS" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-less*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

les-see′ (lĕs-ē′), *n.* [Cf. F. *laissé*, p. p. of *laisser*. See LEASE, *v. t.*; -EE.] *Law.* One to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease; a tenant under a lease.

less′en (lĕs′′n), *v. t.*; LESS′ENED (-′nd); LESS′EN-ING. [From LESS, *a.*] **1**. To make less; to reduce; to make smaller, or fewer; to diminish; lower; as, to *lessen* a kingdom, or a population; to *lessen* speed, rank, fortune.

> Charity . . . shall *lessen* his punishment. *Calamy.*

2. To represent as less than it is or is regarded as being; esp., to disparage.

> St. Paul chose to magnify his office when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — Diminish, decrease, reduce; lower, impair, weaken.

less′en, *v. i.* To become less; to be diminished; to shrink; contract; decrease; as, the apparent magnitude of objects *lessens* with distance; his care, or his wealth, *lessened*.

> The objection *lessens* much, and comes to no more than this: there was one witness of no good reputation. *Atterbury.*

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lep-tan′drin (lĕp-tăn′drĭn), *n.* [From LEPTANDRA.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside from Culver's root; also, less properly, a resinous matter precipitated from the tincture of this root.

lepte. † LEAPT.

lep′ti-form, *a.* [*leptus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a type of active insect larva having three pairs of legs.

lep′tin-ite. Var. of LEPTYNITE

lep-tin′o-lite, *n.* [*lepto-* + Gr. suffix -ινος + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* A highly micaceous schist, resulting from contact metamorphism, produced by granite.

Lep′to-car′di-a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = LEPTOCARDII.

lep′to-cen′tric, *a.* [*lepto* + *centric.*] *Bot.* Designating a concentric bundle.

lep′to-ceph′a-lan (lĕp′tō-sĕf′ȧ-lăn), *a.* Leptocephalous. — *n.* A leptocephalus (larval fish).

lep′to-ceph′a-li (-lī), *n.*, *pl.* of LEPTOCEPHALUS.

lep′to-ce-phal′ic (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.* = LEPTOCEPHALOUS.

Lep′to-ce-phal′i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See LEPTOCEPHALUS.

lep′to-ceph′a-loid (-sĕf′ȧ-loid), *a.* [*leptocephalus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a leptocephalus; leptocephalous. — *n.* A leptocephaloid fish.

lep′to-chlo′rite, *n.* [*lepto-* + *chlorite.*] *Min.* Any of several chlorites of indistinct crystallization; — opp. to *orthochlorite*.

lep-toch′ro-a (lĕp-tŏk′rō-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. χροιά, χρόα, color.] The condition of having thin delicate skin. — **lep-toch′rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

lep′to-dac′tyl (lĕp′tō-dăk′tĭl), *n.* [*lepto-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl.* A bird or other animal having slender toes. — *a.* = LEPTODACTYLOUS.

lep′to-dac′ty-lous, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having slender toes, as some birds.

lep′to-der′ma-tous, *a.* *Bot.* Leptodermous.

lep′to-der′mous (lĕp′tō-dûr′mŭs), *a.* [*lepto-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] *Bot.* Thin-skinned; — said of the theca of a moss. *R.*

Lep-tod′o-ra (lĕp-tŏd′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. δορά skin, hide.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American and European fresh-water entomostracans of the order Cladocera, having an elongate, slender body and a much-reduced shell present in the female only. It is the type of a family, **Lep′to-dor′i-dæ** (lĕp′tō-dŏr′ĭ-dē).

Lep′to-gen′e-sis, *n.* [*lepto-* + *Genesis.*] The Book of Jubilees See APOCRYPHA, *Table*.

Lep′to-lep′i-dæ (lĕp′tō-lĕp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. generic name *Leptolepis*; *lepto-* + Gr. λεπίς scale.] *Paleon.* A family of extinct, mostly Triassic isospondylous fishes of the Upper Lias and Lower Cretaceous, having thin enameled cycloid scales, more or less enameled membrane bones on the head, a single dorsal fin, and small conical teeth. **Lep-tol′e-pis** (lĕp-tŏl′ē-pĭs), the type genus, is small and has been found only in Europe.

lep-tol′o-gy, *n.* [Gr λεπτολογία; λεπτός small, subtile + λόγος discourse.] Quibbling or tedious discourse. *Obs.*

lep′tom. Var. of LEPTOME.

lep′to-me-nin′ges, *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepto-* + *meninges.*] *Anat.* The pia mater and the arachnoid. *R.*

Lep′ton (lĕp′tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτόν, neut. of λεπτός, fine, delicate.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellibranch mollusks having the mantle extending beyond the small, orbicular, compressed shell, and bearing a fringe of filaments of which one in front is very large The foot is thick and flat, forming a creeping disk. The genus is regarded by some as the type of a family, **Lep-ton′i-dæ** (lĕp-tŏn′ĭ-dē).

Lep′to-phis (lĕp′tō-fĭs), *n* [NL.: *lepto-* + Gr. ὄφις a serpent.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very slender harmless neotropical tree snakes. The best-known species, *Leptophis liocerus*, is bright green above, yellow or white beneath, and reaches a length of six feet.

lep′to-phlo′ëm, *n* [*lepto-* + *phloëm.*] *Bot.* Undeveloped or rudimentary phloëm, as that found in the tissues of certain mosses *Vaisey.*

lep′to-pho′ni-a (-fō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. φωνή sound.] *Med.* Weakness of the voice. — **lep′to-phon′ic** (-fŏn′ĭk), *a.*

lep′to-phyl′lous (-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [Gr. λεπτόφυλλος; λεπτός thin + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Having slender leaves. *Rare.*

lep′to-pro-sop′ic (-prō-sŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*lepto-* + Gr. πρόσωπον face.] *Craniol.* Having a long narrow face. — **lep′to-pros′ope** (-prŏs′ōp), *n.* — **lep′to-pros′o-pous** (-prŏs′ō-pŭs), *a.*

Lep-top′ti-lus (lĕp-tŏp′tĭ-lŭs), *n* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. πτίλον feather.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the adjutants and marabous.

lep′to-rhin, **lep′to-rhin′i-an**, etc. Vars. of LEPTORRHIN, etc.

lep′tor-rhine (lĕp′tŏ-rīn), *n.* & *a.* = LEPTORRHINIAN.

lep′to-sperm, *n.* [*lepto-* + *sperm.*] A plant of the genus *Leptospermum*.

Lep-tos′tra-ca (lĕp-tŏs′trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PHYLLOCARIDA. — **lep-tos′tra-can** (-kăn), *a.* & *n.* — **lep-tos′tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

Lep′to-thrix (lĕp′tō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. θρίξ hair.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of higher bacteria of the family Chlamydobacteriaceæ, consisting of unbranched filaments in which the division of the cells takes place in only one direction.

lep′to-xy′lem (lĕp′tō-zī′lĕm), *n.* [*lepto-* + *xylem.*] *Bot.* Undeveloped or rudimentary xylem, as that found in the tissues of certain mosses. *Vaisey.*

lep′ty-nite (lĕp′tĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. λεπτύνειν to make thin.] *Petrog.* = GRANULITE **a**.

lepur. † LEPER.

ler. † LEER, LERE.

Ler (lâr), *n.* [OIr. *lir* sea.] *Celt. Myth.* A Gaelic god of the sea, in Irish legend one of the Tuatha De Danann. Cf. LLYR.

lerd. † LERED.

lerd work. = FILLING **e**.

lere. † LEAR, learning; LEER; LURE, loss.

lere, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *leeren*, *leren*, AS. *lǣran*. See LORE, LEARN.] To learn; teach; guide; study. *Obs.* [Learned *Obs.*]

lered, *a.* [From LERE, *v. t.*]

lerer, *n.* [From LERE, *v.*] Teacher *Obs.*

le-re′sis (lē-rē′sĭs), *n* [Gr λήρησις.] *Med.* Excessive loquacity, esp. of insane persons.

lerge. † LARGE.

lerges. † LARGESSE. [*Obs.*]

ler′ing, *n.* Learning; teaching.

lerion, *n.* [Cf. F. *liron.*] Prob., dormouse. *Obs. Scot.*

lerk. Var. of LIRK.

lerm, *v. i.* [OF. *lermer*, L *lacrimare.*] To weep. *Obs.* [LEARN.]

lern. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of

lerne. † LEARN

Ler-ne′an. Var. of LERNÆAN.

lern′ed, **lernd**. Learned. *Ref. Sp.*

ler-ne′i-form, **ler-ne′oid**. Vars. of LERNÆIFORM, LERNÆOID.

lern′ing. Learning. *Ref. Sp.*

lernt. Learnt. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **le roi′ est mort′, vive le roi′!** (lē rwä′ ē mōr′, vēv lē rwä′). [F.] The king is dead, long live the king!

‖ **le roi′ et l'é′tat′** (ā lā′tȧ′). [F.] The king and the state.

‖ **le roi le veut′** (lē vû′). [F.] The king wills it.

‖ **le roi′ règne′ et ne gou′verne′ pas′** (rĕn′y′ ā nē gōō′vĕrn′ pä′). [F.] The king reigns and does not govern; — said by Thiers in 1830 of Louis Philippe.

‖ **le roi′ s'a′vi′se-ra′** (sȧ′vēz′-rȧ′). [F.] The king will consider.

ler′ot (lĕr′ŏt), *n.* [F *lérot.*] Any of several dormice of the genus *Eliomys* of southern Europe and northern Africa, smaller than the loir (which see) and having a less bushy tail.

ler′ret (-ĕt), *n.* A powerful sea boat, used in the English Channel near the Isle of Portland. *Dial. Eng.*

ler′rie. † LURRY.

ler′roch. Var. of LARACH.

ler′ron. Prob., corrupt. of LERION. *Obs.*

ler′rup (lŭr′ŭp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LARRUP.

Ler′wa (lĕr′wȧ), *n.* [Native name in Bhutan; cf. *larwa* in Nepal.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the snow partridge.

les. † LACE, LEASE, LEASH, LEESE, LESS, LISSE.

‖ **les ab′sents′** (*old pl.* **absens**) **ont tou′jours′ tort′** (lā-zȧp′-säN′-zôN tōō′zhōōr′ tŏr′). [F.] The absent are always wrong.

‖ **les af′faires′ font les hommes′** (lā-zȧ′fâr′ fôN lā-zŏm′). [F.] Experience in business makes men, i. e., gives aptitude.

lesard. † LIZARD.

Les′ath (lĕs′ăth), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *las'ah* sting.] See STAR.

Les′bi-an (lĕz′bĭ-ăn; lĕs′-), *n.* The Æolic dialect used in Lesbos. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

‖ **les bras′ croi′ses′** (lā brȧ′ krwä′zā′). [F.] The arms folded; with folded arms; inactive; indifferent. [LESCAUT.]

Lescaut, Manon. See MANON

les′che (lĕs′kē), *n.* [Gr. λέσχη, fr. λέγειν to speak.] *Gr. Antiq.* A place for social gathering, as a club house or banqueting hall.

‖ **les con′ve-nances′** (lā kôN′-v′-näNs′). [F.] The proprieties.

lescun. † LESSON.

lese. † LEACH, LEASE, LEASH, LEESE, LESS.

‖ **lèse′-a′mour′** (lĕz′ȧ′mōōr′), *n.* [F.] Violated or wronged love.

lesed (lēzd), *p. a.* [L. *laesus*, p. p. of *laedere* to hurt.] Damaged; injured. *Scot.*

leseo. † LEASOW.

‖ **lèse′-ma′jes′té′** (lĕz′mȧ′zhĕs′-tā′), *n.* [F.] Lese majesty.

lesewe. † LEASOW.

Lesgh. = LEZGHIAN.

Les′ghi-an. Var. of LEZGHIAN.

lesh. † LEACH, LEASH

Le′shem (lē′shĕm). *Bib.*

leske. † LISK.

leskyd. Obs. p. p. of LASK.

‖ **les larmes′ aux yeux′** (lā lȧrm′-zō-zyû′). [F.] Tears in the (or one's) eyes.

Les′le-ya (lĕs′lē-yȧ), *n.* [After J. P. *Lesley*, American geologist.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil fernlike plants of the Carboniferous age, having ribbon-shaped pinnæ.

lesnesse, *n.* [AS. *lēsness*, *līsness*, fr. *lēsan*, *lȳsan*, to loose.] Remission; absolution. *Obs.*

lesoue. † LEASOW.

‖ **Les Rois Fainéants**. [F.] See ROIS FAINEANTS, LES. [LESS.]

lesse. † LEACH, LEASE, LEESE,

les-see′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

less′end. Lessened. *Ref. Sp.*

less′en-er, *n.* One that lessens.

less′er, *adv.* Less. *Obs.*

less′er (lĕs′ẽr), *a.* [Formed by adding the compar. suffix *-er* to *less.* See LESS, *a.*; -ER.] **1.** Less; smaller; inferior; as, *Lesser* Asia, Asia Minor; the *lesser* light, the moon. "*Lesser* breaches of the law." *Locke.*

The more my prayer, the *lesser* is my grace *Shak.*

2. *Music.* = MINOR; as, a *lesser* third. *Now Rare.*

lesser adjutant. See ADJUTANT, *n.*, 3. — **l. Asclepiadean.** See ASCLEPIADEAN. — **L. Bear.** *Astron.* = URSA MINOR. — **l. black-backed gull.** See BLACK-BACKED GULL. — **l. brooklime,** the water speedwell. — **l. burnet,** the salad burnet. — **l. celandine,** the pilewort. — **l. centaury,** the common European centaury, *Erythræa centaurium.* — **l. civet,** the rasse. — **L. Dog.** *Astron.* = CANIS MINOR. — **l. duckweed,** a species of duckweed (*Lemna minor*) having small fronds. — **l. florican.** See FLORICAN. — **l. George.** See GEORGE, 2. — **l. hemlock,** the fool's parsley. — **l. hours,** *Eccl.*, the little hours. — **l. koodoo.** See KOODOO. — **L. Lion.** *Astron.* = LEO MINOR. — **L. Litany.** *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* The Litany of Saints when chanted on the three Rogation days. **b** The Kyrie eleison, *Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us;* — sometimes so called. **c** *Chs. of the Anglican Communion.* That part of the Litany which may be, and often is, at the discretion of the minister, omitted. At the beginning, preceded by the petition, "O Christ, hear us," the Kyrie eleison (as in **b**) occurs. — **l. prairie chicken.** See PRAIRIE CHICKEN. — **l. scaup duck.** See SCAUP DUCK. — **l. snipe,** the European jacksnipe. — **l. snow goose.** See SNOW GOOSE. — **l. spearwort,** either of two creeping species of *Ranunculus* having lanceolate or linear leaves and small yellow flowers: in England *R. flammula,* in the United States *R. pusillus.* — **l. trochanter.** *Anat.* See TROCHANTER. — **l. yellowlegs, l. whitethroat,** etc. See YELLOWLEGS, etc.

les′son (lĕs′'n), *n.* [ME. *lessoun,* F. *leçon* lesson, reading, fr. L. *lectio* a reading, fr. *legere* to read, collect. See LEGEND; cf. LECTION.] **1.** A reading; a lecture. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* A portion of Scripture read in divine service for instruction; as, here endeth the first *lesson.*

3. A reading or exercise assigned to a pupil to be studied, learned, or prepared as a single task.

4. That which is learned or taught by an express effort; instruction derived from precept, experience, observation, or deduction; a precept; as, to take or give a *lesson* in drawing. "A smooth and pleasing *lesson.*" *Milton.*

Emprinteth well this *lesson* in your mind. *Chaucer.*

5. A severe lecture; reproof; rebuke; warning.

She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late. *Sir P. Sidney.*

6. *Music.* **a** An exercise; a composition serving an educational purpose; a study. **b** A piece for performance. *Obs.*

les′son, *v. t.;* LES′SONED (-'nd); LES′SON-ING. To give a lesson or lessons to; to teach; instruct; also, to lecture or rebuke; hence, to punish as a lesson.

To rest the weary, and to soothe the sad,
Doth *lesson* happier men, and shame at least the bad. *Byron.*

les′sor (lĕs′ŏr; lĕs-ôr′), *n.* [See LESSEE, LEASE, *v. t.*] *Law.* One who leases; one who lets to farm, or gives a lease.

lest (lĕst), *conj.* [ME. *leste,* fr. AS. *ðȳ lǣs ðe* the less that, where *ðȳ* is the instrumental case of the definite article, and *ðe* is an indeclinable relative particle, *that, who, which.* See THE, LESS, *a.*] **1.** For fear that; that . . . not; in order that . . . not.

Love not sleep, *lest* thou come to poverty *Prov* xx. 13.

2. That (without the negative particle); — after certain expressions denoting *fear* or *apprehension.* "I feared *lest* I might anger thee." *Shak.*

Les′to-sau′rus (lĕs′tō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λῃστής robber + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large aquatic pythonomorphous reptiles of the Upper Cretaceous of North America and Europe.

let (lĕt), *v. t.* [ME. *letten,* AS. *lettan* to delay, to hinder, fr. *læt* slow; akin to D. *letten* to hinder, G. *verletzen* to hurt, Icel. *letja* to hold back, Goth. *latjan.* See LATE.] To hinder; impede; prevent. *Archaic.*

He was so strong that no man might him *let.* *Chaucer.*

let, *n.* **1.** A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; impediment; delay; — common in the phrase *without let or hindrance,* but elsewhere archaic.

Consider whether your doings be to the *let* of your salvation or not. *Latimer.*

2. *Lawn Tennis, Rackets, etc.* An obstruction of the ball in some way specified as such in the rules, as a served ball otherwise good which touches the net, or a ball which a player is prevented from serving or returning by an accident. It results in the replaying of the stroke.

let, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LET (LET′TED, *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LET′TING. [ME. *leten, læten* (past tense *lat, let,* p. p. *laten, leten, lete*), AS. *lǣtan* (past tense *lēt,* p. p. *lǣten*); akin to OFries. *lēta,* OS. *lātan,* D. *laten,* G. *lassen,* OHG. *lāzzan,* Icel. *lāta,* Sw. *låta,* Dan. *lade,* Goth. *lētan,* and L. *lassus* weary. The original meaning seems to have been to let loose, let go, let drop. Cf. ALAS, LATE, LASSITUDE, LET to hinder.] **1.** To leave; relinquish; abandon. *Archaic,* except when followed by *alone* or *be.* See below.

He . . . prayed him his voyage for to *let.* *Chaucer.*
Yet neither spins nor cards, ne cares nor frets,
But to her mother Nature all her care she *lets.* *Spenser.*

2. To consider; think; esteem. *Obs.*

3. To cause; make; — formerly often used with the infinitive in the active form, but in the passive sense; as, *let* make, i. e., cause to be made; *let* bring, i. e., cause to be brought. *Obs.,* except in *to let* (one) *know.* Cf. next def.

This irous, cursed wretch
Let this knight's son anon before him fetch. *Chaucer.*
Anon he *let* two coffers make. *Gower.*

4. To permit; allow; suffer; — either affirmatively, by positive act, or negatively, by neglecting to restrain or prevent. An infinitive following *let* in this sense is commonly without the sign *to,* which now occurs chiefly when *let* is in the passive; as, to *let* us walk, i. e., to permit or suffer us to walk. Sometimes there is entire omission of the verb; as, to *let* [to be or to go] loose.

Pharaoh said, I will *let* you go *Ex.* viii. 28.

5. To make escape, as a fluid or sound; to discharge (a gun); — now chiefly *Obs. or Dial.,* except in *to let blood,* to bleed.

6. To allow to be used or occupied for a compensation; to lease; to rent; to hire out; also, to give or assign, as a work or contract; — often with *out;* as, to *let* a farm; to *let* a house; to *let* out horses; to *let* the building of a bridge; to *let* out the lathing and the plastering.

☞ The active infinitive of *let,* as of many other English verbs, is often apparently used in a passive sense; as, a house *to let* (i. e., for letting, or to be let). This form of expression conforms to the use of the Anglo-Saxon dative infinitive (see INFINITIVE), which was commonly so employed. "Your elegant house in Harley Street is *to let.*" *Thackeray.* The imperative *let* is often used before a noun or pronoun to form an imperative of the 1st and 3d person; as, "*Let* the earth rejoice." "Rise up, *let* us go." *Mark* xiv. 42. "*Let* us seek out some desolate shade." *Shak.*

Syn. — LET, LEAVE. The use of LEAVE for LET in such phrases as "to *leave* (one) be," "to *leave* go (of)," is contrary to good usage.

let a-be, let be; let alone. *Scot.* — **to l. alone.** **a** Literally, to leave alone. **b** To withdraw from; to refrain from interfering with. "*Let* me *alone* in choosing of my wife." *Chaucer.* The imperative has the following colloquial uses: (1) *Let* (me, him, etc.) *alone to* (do something), trust (me) to (do it). (2) *Let alone,* not to mention; as, he could n't hit a barn, *let alone* a target. — **to l. be,** to leave untouched or without meddling with; to let alone. Specif., in the imperative: *Let be,* let alone; also, leave off; leave out of consideration; omit. "*Let be,* therefore, my vengeance to dissuade." *Spenser.* — **to l. bygones be bygones,** to let the past be forgotten. — **to l. daylight into one,** to shoot or stab one. *Slang.* — **to l. down.** **a** To lower. **b** To soften in tempering; as, *to let down* tools, cutlery, and the like. **c** The passive, *to be let down,* is said of a horse with a broken sinew. *Far.* — **to l. down the bars,** to remove a restriction or barrier. — **to l. drive,** to aim a blow; to strike with force; to discharge with violence, as an arrow, or stone. "Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me." *Shak.* — **to l. fly.** **a** To throw or drive with violence; to discharge, as an arrow. **b** *Naut.* To let go suddenly and entirely (sheets of a sail). — **to l. go by.** See *go by,* under GO, *v. i.* — **to l.** (one) **have** (one's) **head.** See *to give* (one) *the head,* under GIVE, *v. t.* — **to l. in** *or* **into.** **a** To permit or suffer to enter; to admit. **b** To insert, or embed, as a piece of wood, in a recess formed in a surface for the purpose. **c** To cheat; deceive. — **to l. loose,** to remove restraint from; to permit to wander at large. — **to l. off.** **a** To discharge; to let fly, as a gun. **b** To release, as from an engagement or obligation. *Colloq.* — **to l. out.** **a** To allow to go forth; as, *to let out* a prisoner. **b** To extend or loosen, as the folds of a garment; to enlarge; to suffer to run out, as a cord. **c** To lease; to give out for performance by contract, as a job. **d** To divulge. — **to l. run,** *Naut.,* to allow to pass or move freely; to slacken or loosen. — **to l. slide,** to let go; to cease to care for. *Colloq.* "*Let* the world *slide.*" *Shak.* — **to l. slip,** to loose from the slip or noose, as a hound; to allow to escape.

Cry, "Havoc," and *let slip* the dogs of war. *Shak*

— **to l. the cat out of the bag,** to tell a secret, carelessly or willfully. *Colloq.*

☞ Other phrases with *let,* esp. as a variable part, are entered under their respective nouns, adjectives, etc.

let (lĕt), *v. i.* **1.** To omit; to forbear. *Obs.*

Lat not for nyce shame. *Chaucer.*

2. To act or behave; as, she *let* as if asleep. *Obs.*

3. To delay. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

4. To be let or leased; as, the farm *lets* for $500 a year.

to let go, to quit one's hold or action. — **to l. on.** **a** To tell; to tattle; to divulge something. *Slang.* **b** To pretend. *Slang.* — **to l. out.** *Colloq.* **a** To tell something; to speak out. **b** To aim blows; to strike out. **c** To throw off restraint; to break loose. **d** To be dismissed; as, school *lets out* at twelve. — **to l. up,** to become less severe; to diminish; cease; as, when the storm *lets up.* *Colloq.*

-let (-lĕt). [From two French dim. endings *-el* (L. *-ellus*) and *-et,* as in brace*let.*] A noun suffix having a diminutive force; as in stream*let,* a little stream, wave*let,* arm*let.*

☞ The reference "See -LET" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-let,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

let′-a-lone′ (lĕt′ȧ-lōn′), *a.* Letting alone.

the let-alone principle, doctrine, *or* **policy.** *Econ.* See LAISSEZ FAIRE.

letch (lĕch), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. LECHER.] Strong desire; passion. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Some people have a *letch* for unmasking impostors, or for avenging the wrongs of others. *De Quincey.*

le′thal (lē′thăl), *a.* [L. *lethalis,* better *letalis,* fr. *letum* death: cf. F. *léthal.*] **1.** Deadly; mortal; fatal. "The *lethal* blow." *W. Richardson.*

2. Of or relating to death or deathliness.

lethal chamber, a room in which animals are put to death by the use of gases.

le-thal′i-ty (lē̇-thăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lethal state or quality; deadliness.

le-thar′gic (lē̇-thär′jĭk) } *a.* [L. *lethargicus,* Gr. ληθαργικός: cf. F. *léthargique.* See
le-thar′gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } LETHARGY.] Pertaining to, affected with, causing, or resembling, lethargy; morbidly drowsy; dull; heavy.

Syn. — See SLEEPY.

leth′ar-gize (lĕth′ȧr-jīz), *v. t.;* LETH′AR-GIZED (-jīzd); LETH′AR-GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To make lethargic.

leth′ar-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [ME. *litargie,* OF. *litargie,* F. *léthargie,* L. *lethargia,* Gr. ληθαργία, fr. λήθαργος forgetful, fr. λήθη forgetfulness. See LETHE.] **1.** Morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awakened.

2. A state of inaction or indifference.

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy.* *Atterbury.*

Syn. — LETHARGY, TORPOR, STUPOR. LETHARGY connotes drowsiness or apathy; TORPOR is stronger, and suggests extreme sluggishness or suspended animation; STUPOR denotes, even more emphatically, heaviness and deadening of the faculties, amounting even to complete unconsciousness; as, "Sure there 's a *lethargy* in mighty woe; tears stand congealed and cannot flow" (*Dryden*); "awakening the mind's attention from the *lethargy* of custom" (*Coleridge*); "that *torpor* deep wherein we lie asleep" (*M. Arnold*); "to shake this *torpor* of assurance from our creed" (*R. Browning*); "the narcotic vapors, the opium-like hallucinations, the placid *stupor* of contemplative indifference" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See INERT, SLEEPY, LASSITUDE, BLUNT, *a.*

Le′the (lē′thē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λήθη, prop., forgetfulness; akin to λανθάνεσθαι to forget, λανθάνειν to escape notice.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A river of Hades whose water when drunk caused forgetfulness of the past. See HADES.

2. Oblivion; a draft of oblivion; forgetfulness.

3. [Cf. LETHAL.] Death. *Rare.* *Shak.*

Le-the′an (lē̇-thē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Lethaeus,* Gr. λήθαιος or ληθαῖος.] Of or pertaining to Lethe; resembling in effect the water of Lethe.

le-thif′er-ous (lē̇-thĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lethifer, letifer,* fr. *letum* death + *ferre* to bear, to bring.] Deadly; bringing death or destruction.

Le′to (lē′tō), *n.* [Gr. Λητώ.] *Gr. Myth.* The mother of Apollo and Artemis by Zeus, to whom, according to Hesiod, she was married before Hera. In later story she is only the mistress of Zeus, and is made to wander about by the persecutions of Hera until she comes to Delos, where her children are born. She is called *Latona* by the Romans.

let′-off′, *n.* **1.** Act of letting off, as an ebullition of high spirits, a display of festivity or the like. *Colloq.*

2. *Mach.* A device for letting off, releasing, or giving forth, as the warp from the cylinder of a loom.

Lett (lĕt), *n.* One of a people whose main habitat is the Kurland peninsula of western Russia. They are closely related to the Lithuanians both in language and race, though in religion the majority are Lutherans. Nearly all are peasants, kept unprogressive by Russian coercion.

let′ten (lĕt′'n), *p. p.* of 3d LET. Rented; demised; let. *Obs.,* except as used in legal documents.

let′ter (-ẽr), *n.* [From LET to permit.] One who lets or permits; one who lets anything for hire.

let′ter, *n.* [ME. *lettre,* F. *lettre,* OF. *letre,* fr. L. *littera, litera,* a letter; pl., an epistle, a writing, literature; orig. uncert. Cf. LITERAL.] **1.** An alphabetic symbol; one of the characters used in writing or print to represent speech sounds. Letters are phonetic signs which have usually developed from earlier hieroglyphic signs by a long process of evolution (cf. ACROLOGY, ACROPHONY, ALPHABET). A letter may represent a simple sound, as do Eng. *p, b,* etc., any of a certain group of sounds, as do Eng. *e, a,* etc., or a compound sound (usually developed from a simple sound), as do Eng. *j* (= *dzh*), *ī* (= *ai*), etc., or it may be combined with other letters to represent sounds often different from those which either has separately, as in Eng. *ph, ou,* etc.

2. Something written or printed; specif.: **a** A written or printed communication of a direct or personal nature, whether addressed to an individual or to a body; a written message or an epistle; as, a business *letter;* a *letter* of recommendation; an open *letter,* that is, a letter addressed to an individual or a body, usually upon a public matter, which is meant and given out for publication. Hence, esp., a written communication, usually sealed, such as those forming the main body of the first class of mail matter; — often distinguished from a *postal* or *post card;* as, *letter* postage, that is, the postal rate for mail of this class. The plural was formerly used in the singular sense, and still remains in use in many phrases, as *letters* missive, *letters* of administration, etc. (see below). **b** *Rom. & Civil Law.* A rescript replying to a magistrate. See RESCRIPT. **c** Usually *pl.* Literature; belles-lettres; hence, learning; erudition; as, a man of *letters;* the republic of *letters,* that is, the body of educated people. Cf. BELLES-LETTRES. **d** A writing; an inscription; *pl.,* writings; records. *Obs.*

None could expound what this *letter* meant. *Chaucer.*

3. Verbal expression; literal statement or meaning; exact signification or requirement.

For the *letter* killeth, but the spirit giveth life 2 *Cor* iii. 6
I broke the *letter* of it to keep the sense. *Tennyson.*

4. *Print.* A single type; type, collectively; a style of type; a supply of type.

Under these buildings . . . was the king's printing house, and that famous *letter* so much esteemed *Evelyn.*

5. A size of paper. See PAPER.

letter avocatory, a letter or proclamation issued by the sovereign of a state recalling its subjects from the territory or service of a state with which it is at war, or bidding them cease certain unlawful or proscribed acts. — **l.,** *or* **letters, dimissory.** See DIMISSORY. — **l. of advice,** a letter, as from an agent to a principal or from a consignor to a consignee, giving some special information; specif., the letter (often called simply *advice*) by which the drawer of a bill of exchange notifies the drawee that the bill has been issued. —

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lesses, *n. pl.* [OF. *laisses;* cf. F. *laissées,* fr. *laisser* to leave.] Dung of a beast of prey. *Obs.*
less′est, *a.* Least. *Obs. or Dial.*
Les′si-an, *a.* Pert. to (Leonard) Lessius, who prescribed a rigidly abstemious diet. *Obs.*
less′ing, *n.* Lessening. *Obs.*
lessinge. ✝ LEASING.
les′sive (lĕs′ĭv), *n.* [F. Cf. LIXIVIAL.] Lye. *Rare.*
less′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lest. ✝ LAST, LEAST, LIST.
lest. Obs. or Scot. var. of LAST.
lest. Obs. pret. & p. p. of LEESE.
lestage. ✝ LASTAGE.
‖ **les′te** (lĕs′tā), *n.* [Pg., prob. fr. F. *l'est* the east. Cf. EAST.] *Meteor.* A dry sirocco in the Madeira Islands.
les′ter-cock′, *n.* [Corn. *lester* a vessel, a ship + E. *cock* a boat.] *Fishing.* A floating contrivance provided with a small sail, used in rough weather to carry a boulter seaward. *Dial Eng.*
Les′to-don (lĕs′tō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λῃστής robber + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct South American ground sloths.
les′trad (lĕs′trăd), *n.* [W. *llestraid.*] A Welsh measure equivalent to $2^3/_4$ imperial, or 2.84 U. S., bushels, or almost exactly one hectoliter. *Committee Rep., House of Commons.* See MEASURE.
Les′tri-gon, Les′tri-go′ni-an, *n.* [L. pl. *Laestrygones,* fr. Gr. Λαιστρυγών, pl. Λαιστρυγόνες.] A cannibal. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]
lest′y, *a.* Skillful; canny. *Obs.*
‖ **le style′ c'est l'homme′** (lē stēl′ sĕ lŏm′). [F.] The style, it is the man, i. e., exhibits his character; — altered form of a thought of Buffon's, *Le style est l'homme même* (the man himself) or *Le style est de l'homme* (of the man), by which he meant that a writer's style is personal to him, while his facts and ideas are common property.
lesue. ✝ LEASOW.
lesum. ✝ LEESOME.
lesure, *n.* [L. *laesura.*] Harm; hurt; injury. *Obs.*
leswa, leswe. ✝ LEASOW.
let. ✝ LATE.
let. Obs. 3d per. pr. ind. of LEAD.
let, *n.* Act of leasing or renting. *Colloq., Eng.*
let′a-bund, *a.* [L. *laetabundus.*] Joyful. *Obs. Scot.*
letacamp, letdecamp, *n.* [F. *lit* bed + *de* of + *camp* camp.] Camp bed. *Obs. Scot.*
letany. ✝ LITANY.
letargie. ✝ LETHARGY.
‖ **l'é′tat′, c'est moi′** (lā′tȧ′, sĕ mwȧ′). [F.] The state, it is I; I am the state; — an assertion formerly reputed to have been made by Louis XIV. before the Parliament of Paris, but which has been found to be legendary.
letating, *a.* [From L. *laetare* to make glad.] Making glad. *Obs.*
letch. Var. of LEACH, a vessel.
letch. Dial. var. of LEECH, a tub.
letch, *n.* [Cf. AS. *leccan* to wet, E. LEACH, *v.*] A muddy ditch; a bog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
letch′er-ous. ✝ LECHEROUS.
letch′y (lĕch′ĭ), *a.* Leachy. *R.*
lete. ✝ LATE, LEET, LET.
lete, *n.* An obscure term in cookery. *Obs.*
letews. ✝ LETTUCE.
let′game′, *n.* [*let* to hinder + *game.*] A spoilsport. *Obs.*
leth. ✝ LEATH.
leth. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LITH. [*Obs.*]
leth, *n.* [AS. *lǣððu.*] Hatred.
le′thal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
le′thal-ly, *adv.* of LETHAL.
le-thar′gi-a (lē̇-thär′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A sluggishness of development in seeds or buds. *R.*
le-thar′gi-cal-ly, *adv.* of LETHARGIC. See -LY.
le-thar′gi-cal-ness, le-thar′gic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
le-thar′gious, *a.* Lethargic. *Obs.*
leth′ar-gy, *v. t.* To lethargize.
lethe. ✝ LEATH.
le′the-o-ma′ni-a (lē′thē̇-ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *Lethe* + *mania.*] *Med.* Morbid desire for narcotics, esp. for ether.
le′the-on (lē′thē̇-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. See LETHE.] *Med.* Sulphuric ether used as an anæsthetic agent. *Rare.* — **le′the-on-ize′** (-īz′), *v. t.* *Rare.*
leth′er. ✝ LITHER.
leth′er (lĕth′ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LADDER.
leth′er. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. and ref. sp. of LEATHER.
leth′ern. Leathern. *Ref. Sp.*
le′thied, *a.* Lethean. *Obs.*
le-thu-ga-dor′, *n.* [Sp. *lechuga* lettuce, frill.] A ruff. *Obs.*
lethur. ✝ LITHER.
lethy. ✝ LITHY.
le′thy, *a.* Lethean. *Obs.* [CANT.]
le-tif′i-cant. Var. of LÆTIFICANT.
letificacion. ✝ LÆTIFICATION.
le-ti′gious. ✝ LITIGIOUS.
let′-in′, *a.* *Print.* Cut-in; as, *let-in* notes.
Le-ti′ti-a (lē̇-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; -tĭsh′ȧ), *n.* [L. *laetitia* gladness.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Lætitia* (lē̇-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ); It. *Letizia* (lā-tēt′sē-ä).
‖ **l'é′toile′ du nord′** (lā′twȧl′ dü nôr′). [F.] The star of the north; — motto of Minnesota.
‖ **le tout′ en′sem′ble** (lē too′-täN′säN′bl'). [F.] The whole taken or considered together.
Lett. *Abbr.* Lettish.
let′ta-ble (lĕt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
lette. ✝ LET.

letter of allotment and regret. See ALLOTMENT AND REGRET. — **l. of credence.** See CREDENCE, 3. — **l. of credit.** **a** A letter of credence. *Obs.* **b** *Com.* (1) A letter or notification addressed by a banker to one or more of his correspondents certifying that the person named therein is entitled to draw on him or his credit up to a certain sum; — often called a *traveler's letter of credit.* When addressed to several correspondents it is called a *circular letter of credit* or *circular note.* (2) A letter addressed by a banker to the person to whom the credit is given authorizing him to draw on the maker up to a certain sum, and guaranteeing to accept the drafts if duly made; — often called *commercial letter of credit*, or *confirmed letter of credit.* — **l. of delegation**, *Com.*, a letter delegating authority, specif. one conferring authority to collect an amount due. — **l. of indication**, *Com.*, a letter of identification given to the purchaser of a circular letter of credit or circular note. — **l. of license**, a paper by which creditors extend a debtor's time for paying his debts. — **l.**, *or, usually*, **letters, of marque (and reprisal)**, orig., a letter granted by a sovereign authorizing a subject to seize the subjects of a foreign state, or their goods, by way of retaliation or reprisal for injuries; later, specif., a license or extraordinary commission granted by a government to a private person to fit out an armed vessel to cruise as a privateer or corsair at sea and make prize of the enemy's ships and merchandise. Under such a commission the acts so committed are not piracy; though letters of marque are now condemned among the civilized nations, and there is a tendency towards declaring acts committed under them piracy. — **letters missive**, letters conveying the permission, command, or advice of a superior authority, as a sovereign. They are addressed and sent to some certain person or persons, and are distinguished from *letters patent*, which are addressed to the public. — **letters of administration**, *Law*, the instrument by which an administrator or administratrix is authorized to administer the goods or estate of a deceased person. — **letters of fire and sword**, *Scots Law*, an order, obsolete since 1706, authorizing the sheriff to proceed against a person by any means in his power. — **letters of horning.** See HORNING **b**. — **letters of orders**, *Eccl.*, a formal certification of ordainment to orders made by a bishop. — **letters of request**, *Eng. Eccl. Law*, the instrument or writ by which an inferior court waives jurisdiction over a cause, and requests a higher court to hear it. — **letters of supplement**, *Scots Law*, a citation, now obsolete, out of the Court of Sessions requiring a person residing out of the jurisdiction of a court to appear in an action before it. — **letters overt.** = LETTERS PATENT. — **letters pacifical**, *Eccl.*, orig., letters commending their bearer to the church in another place, as a person in peace and communion with the church; also, letters commending the bearer to the charity of the faithful. — **letters patent**, *Eng. Law*, a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right. See PATENT, *a.*, 1. — **letters testamentary**, *Law*, an instrument granted by the proper officer to an executor of a will, authorizing him to act as executor.

let'ter (lĕt'ẽr), *v. t.;* -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. To impress with letters; to mark with letters or words, as a book.

let'ter. *v. i.* To make, write, or carry letters. *Rare.*

letter book. A book in which copies of letters are kept.

letter carrier. A person who carries letters; a postman; specif., an employee of the post office who carries letters to the places of address, and collects letters to be mailed.

let'tered (lĕt'ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Literate; educated. "Are you not *lettered?*" *Shak.*
2. Of or pertaining to learning or literature; learned. "A *lettered* education." *Collier.*
3. Inscribed, stamped, or marked with or as with letters.

let'ter-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A heading printed or engraved on letter paper; paper having such heading.

let'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or business of making, or marking with, letters, as by cutting or painting.
2. The letters made; as, the *lettering* of a sign.

let'ter-leaf' (lĕt'ẽr-lēf'), *n.* A Malayan orchid (*Grammatophyllum speciosum*), having curiously variegated leaves.

letter lichen. Any lichen in which the apothecium assumes a form like written characters, as in the genera *Graphis, Opegrapha*, etc.

letter name. *Music.* An alphabetic name used in notation to designate notes, degrees, keys, etc.

let'ter–per'fect, *a.* Knowing the words or lines of a (player's) part, recitation, or the like, perfectly.

letter press. **1.** A paper weight. *Rare.*
2. A press for copying letters.

let'ter-press' (lĕt'ẽr-prĕs'), *n.* Print; words impressed on paper or other material by types; — often used of the reading matter in distinction from the illustrations.

letterpress printing. Printing directly from type, in distinction from printing from plates.

Let'tic (lĕt'ĭk), *a.* **a** Designating, or belonging to, a branch of the Balto-Slavic subfamily of the Indo-European languages (which see). **b** = LETTISH, *a.* — **Let'tic**, *n.*

Let'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the Letts or their language.

Let'tish, *n.* The language of the Letts, a member of the Lettic branch of Indo-European languages, closely related to Lithuanian, but representing a stage of greater inflectional decay, with an accession of Finnish and Slavic loan words.

Let'to- (lĕt'ō-). Combining form for *Lett* or *Lettic;* as in **Letto-Lithuanian, Letto-Slavonic.**

let'tre de ca'chet' (lĕt'r' dẽ kȧ'shĕ'). [F.] A sealed letter, esp. a letter or missive emanating from the sovereign. Arbitrary orders of imprisonment were often given by lettres de cachet in France before the Revolution.

let'tuce (lĕt'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *letuce, letuse, letus*, prob. fr. OF. *laitues*, pl. of OF. & F. *laitue*, fr. L. *lactuca* lettuce, which, according to Varro, is fr. *lac, lactis*, milk, on account of the milky white juice which flows from it when it is cut. Cf. LACTEAL, LACTUCIC.] **a** Any cichoriaceous plant of the genus *Lactuca;* specif., the common garden species *L. sativa*, the crisp, succulent leaves of which are used as a salad, and of which there are many distinct horticultural varieties. See LACTUCA. **b** Any of several other plants having succulent foliage, as *Claytonia, Valerianella*, etc.

lettuce mildew. A destructive disease of the garden lettuce caused by the mildew fungus *Bremia lactucæ;* also, the fungus itself. It attacks chicory, artichoke, cultivated cinerarias, and many wild cichoriaceous plants.

lettuce saxifrage. A saxifrage (*Saxifraga micranthidifolia*) of the eastern United States, with lettucelike foliage.

let'–up', *n.* [See LET to forbear.] Abatement; relaxation; cessation; as, it rained a week without *let-up.* *Colloq.*

le'u (lĕ'o͞o), *n.; pl.* LEI (lā). Also **ley** (lā). [Roumanian *leŭ*, pl. *leĭ*, lit., lion. See LION; cf. LEV.] The gold monetary unit of Roumania, equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents); also, a silver coin of this value.

Leu'ca-den'dron (lū'kȧ-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. λευκός white + δένδρον tree.] *Bot.* A genus of evergreen proteaceous shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, having silvery white leaves and diœcious capitate flowers. *L. argenteum* is the silver tree.

Leu-ca'di-an (lū-kā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [From Gr. Λευκαδία.] Of or pertaining to Leucadia, now Cape Ducato, Ionian Isles, where Sappho was said to have leaped from a rock.

Leu-cæ'na (lū-sē'nȧ), *n.* [Gr. λευκός white; cf. λευκαίνειν to make or grow white.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical mimosaceous trees, having flowers with ten stamens like those of *Mimosa*, but having a pod resembling that of *Acacia.* *L. glauca* occurs in southern Florida.

leu-cæ'thi-op (lū-sē'thĭ-ŏp), *n.; L. pl.* -OPES (lū'sē-thī'ō-pēz). [Gr. λευκός white + Αἰθίοψ Ethiopian.] **a** A member of one of the North African peoples described by Pliny, probably Berbers or related Hamites. **b** A Negro albino. — **leu-cæ'thi-op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Some have written *leucœthiop*, perhaps influenced by the transliteration *leucœ Æthiopes* (for λευκοί Αἰθίοπες) in the ordinary text of Pliny, *N. H.* v. viii. *Oxf. E. D.*

leu-can'i-line (lū-kăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*leuco-* + *aniline.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless crystalline nitrogenous base, $C_{20}H_{21}N_3$, obtained from rosaniline by reduction, and from other sources. It forms colorless salts.

leu'ce-ine (lū'sē-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [See LEUCINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a series of amino acids formed in the decomposition of proteids and having the general formula $C_nH_{2n-1}O_1N$.

leu'cine (lū'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** [Gr. λευκός white.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance formed in the decomposition of albuminous matter by pancreatic digestion, by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid, and by putrefaction. It is also found as a constituent of various tissues and organs, as the spleen, pancreas, etc., and likewise in plants. Chemically, leucine is an amino acid, $C_5H_{10}(NH_2)CO_2H$ (α-amino-isobutyl-acetic acid, occurring in three optically different modifications). **b** By extension, any amino acid corresponding to the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}O_2N$.

leu'ci-nu'ri-a (lū'sĭ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leucine* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of leucine in the urine, occurring in certain specific fevers.

Leu-cis'cus (lū-sĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λευκίσκος the white mullet.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cyprinoid fishes including numerous American, European, and Asiatic species known as dace, chub, minnows, shiners, etc., most of them of small size. It is sometimes the type of a subfamily, **Leu'cis-ci'næ** (lū'sĭ-sī'nē). — **leu-cis'ci-form** (lū-sĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **leu-cis'cine** (-īn; -ĭn), *a. & n.*

leu'cite (lū'sīt), *n.* [Gr. λευκός white: cf. F. *leucite*, G. *leucit*, earlier *leuzit.*] **1.** *Min.* A white or gray mineral, usually in trapezohedral crystals with a glassy fracture, found in igneous rocks, esp. recent lavas. It is a silicate of potassium and aluminium, $KAl(SiO_3)_2$, and below 500° C. is pseudo-isometric. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.45–2.50.
2. *Bot.* A leucoplast.

leucite basalt. *Petrog.* A basaltic rock composed of leucite, augite, and olivine with some magnetite.

leu-cit'ic (lū-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, leucite.

leu'ci-toid (lū'sĭ-toid), *n.* [*leucite* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* The trapezohedron or tetragonal trisoctahedron; — sometimes called *leucitohedron.* Leucite usually occurs in this form.

leu'co- (lū'kō-), **leuc-.** [Gr. λευκός white.] Combining form signifying *white, colorless;* specif., *Chem.*, denoting an extensive series of *colorless* organic compounds, got by reduction from certain *colored* compounds; as, *leuc*aniline, *leuc*aurine, etc. Also used adjectively; as, *leuco* base.

Leu-cob'ry-um (lū-kŏb'rĭ-ŭm; lū'kō-brī'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + Gr. βρύον moss.] *Bot.* A genus of dicranaceous mosses with tufted habit and peculiar leaves, consisting entirely of the costa. *L. glaucum*, the white moss, the most common species, forms dense grayish white cushions in woods.

leu'co-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [*leuco-* + Gr. κρατεῖν to rule.] *Petrog.* Designating the feldspathic dikes, sheets, etc., usually of a light color, which accompany large abyssal intrusions of igneous rock. They are held to have been derived from the magma of the latter by differentiation. Cf. MELANOCRATIC. See also COMPLEMENTARY.

Leu-coc'ri-num (lū-kŏk'rĭ-nŭm; lū'kō-krī'nŭm), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + Gr. κρίνον lily.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants of the western United States. The only species, *L. montanum*, the **sand lily**, is a low acaulescent herb having a short rootstock, leaves resembling those of a crocus, and large white umbellate flowers with a salver-shaped perianth. It is said to be poisonous to stock.

leu'co-cyte (lū'kō-sīt), *n.* [*leuco-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* A white or colorless blood corpuscle; one of the nucleated amœbalike cells capable of change of shape and locomotion which occur in the blood (see BLOOD). In man they are mostly between $\frac{1}{2000}$ and $\frac{1}{2500}$ of an inch in diameter, though many are considerably smaller, and their normal number is usually stated at 10,000 to 12,000 to the cubic millimeter of blood, but is subject to much variation, and in certain diseases (notably in leucocythæmia) it may be greatly increased. Several varieties (see POLYMORPHONUCLEAR, EOSINOPHILE, LYMPHOCYTE, etc.) are present in healthy blood in fairly constant proportions. Some of these forms are probably stages in the development of the cells. A large proportion of the leucocytes undoubtedly originate as lymph cells in the spleen and lymphatic tissues and pass into the blood from the thoracic duct. They are not confined to blood and lymph, but make their way by their own movements through most of the soft tissues of the body. In these situations various names have been applied to them (as *wandering cell, phagocyte*). Leucocytes are considered to play an important part in the coagulation of the blood. They consume degenerating tissue in the case of retrogressive changes, and also destroy foreign bodies in the tissues, including disease germs and other bacteria.

leu'co-cy-thæ'mi-a } (lū'kō-sī-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-*
leu'co-cy-the'mi-a } + *-cyte* + *-hæmia* (see -ÆMIA).] *Med.* A disease in which the white corpuscles of the blood are largely increased in number, with enlargement of the spleen or the lymphatic glands, and with pathologic changes in the bone marrow. It is due mainly to derangement of the blood-making organs, esp. the spleen, and is attended with progressive anæmia and a tendency to hemorrhage. — **leu'co-cy-thæ'mic, -the'mic** (mĭk), *a.*

leu'co-cyt'ic (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol. & Med.* Of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by an excess of leucocytes.

leu'co-cy'to-pen'ic (-sī'tō-pĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*leucocyte* + Gr. πένης poor.] *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a phase of the blood in which the leucocytes are reduced in number. The phase may be induced by injection of any of many substances, and is usually followed by leucocytosis.

leu'co-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *leucocyte* + *-osis.*] *Physiol. & Med.* An increase in the number of leucocytes in the blood. It may be induced by the injection of any of certain substances, as peptones or nucleins, or may result from certain pathological conditions. Cf. LEUCOCYTOPENIC. — **leu'co-cy-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.*

leu'co-cy-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leucocyte* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of leucocytes in the urine.

leu'co-der'ma (-dûr'mȧ) } *n.* [NL. See LEUCO-; -DERM.]
leu'co-der'mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ) } *Med.* Abnormal whiteness of the skin in spots, due to absence or deficiency of the pigment. — **leu'co-der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

Leu-co'jum (lū-kō'jŭm), *n.* [Gr. λευκόϊον; λευκός white + ἴον violet.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, the snowflakes, natives of the Old World, characterized by the regular perianth and long filaments of the stamens. See SNOWFLAKE.

leu-co'ma (-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεύκωμα, fr. λευκός white.] *Med.* A white opacity in the cornea of the eye, usually produced by inflammation or ulceration; albugo.

leu-co'ma-ine (-mȧ-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*leuco-* + *-maine*, as in *ptomaine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any basic substance normally produced in the living animal body as a decomposition product of proteid matter, as distinguished from *alkaloid, ptomaine*, and *toxine.*

leu-com'a-tous (lū-kŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -kō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, leucoma.

leu'co-mel'a-nous (lū'kō-mĕl'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [*leuco-* + Gr.

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let'ter. † LATTER, LITTER.
let'ter, *n.* A hinderer. *Obs.*
letter blindness. = ALEXIA **b**.
letter board. *Print.* A board for storage of composed type.
let'ter-bound', *a.* Bound to follow the letter, or literal construction, as of a law.
letter box. A box for letters, as for mailing.
letter card. A folding postal card. *Brit.*
let'ter-er (-ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who makes, inscribes, or engraves alphabetical letters. *Rare.*
let'ter-et', *n.* A short letter.
letter founder. A type founder. *Rare.*
let'ter-high', *a.* *Print.* = TYPE-HIGH.
let'ter-learn'ed, *a.* Book-learned. — **let'ter-learn'ing**, *n.*
let'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
letter lock. A combination lock using letters on the dial.
letter money. *Eng. Hist.* Money sent in response to letters from Charles II. during the Civil War.
let'tern. Scot. var. of LECTERN.
letter office. Post office; — the earlier name.
letter paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
letter plant. = LETTERLEAF.
letter sheet. A sheet of paper for a letter; specif., a stamped sheet of letter paper issued by the government, to be folded and sealed for transmission by mail without an envelope.
let'ter-ure. † LETTRURE.
letter weight. A paper weight. *R.*
let'ter-winged', *a.* Designating an Australian kite (*Elanus scriptus*) having letterlike marks on the wings.
let'ter-wood', *n.* = LEOPARDWOOD.
letter writer. **a** One who writes letters. **b** A machine for copying letters. **c** A book giving directions and forms for the writing of letters.
let'tice. † LATTICE, LETTUCE.
let'tice, *n.* [OF. *letice, laitice.*] A white or gray fur worn up to the middle of the 16th century, a cap of which was thought to act as a soporific. *Obs.*
Let'tice (lĕt'ĭs), *n.* An Anglicized form of LETITIA.
let-ti'ga (lĕt-tē'gä), *n.* [It., fr. L. *lectica.*] A litter; a lectica. *Obs. or R.*
let'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LET.
lettorne. † LECTERN.
let'tred. † LETTERED.
‖ **let'tre d'a'vis'** (lĕt'r' dȧ'vē'). [F.] Letter of advice. Abbr. *l. a.*
‖ **let'tre de change'** (dẽ shäɴzh'). [F.] A bill of exchange.
‖ **let'tre de cré'ance'** (krā'äɴs'). [F.] A letter of credit.
let'tron. † LECTERN.
lettrure, *n.* [OF. *letreüre*, L. *litteratura.*] Learning; knowledge; a writing. *Obs.*
lett'som-ite (lĕt'sŭm-īt), *n.* [After Dr. W. G. *Lettsom*, English mineralogist.] *Min.* = CYANOTRICHITE.
lettuce bird. The American goldfinch. *Local, U. S.*
lettuce earth louse. A small plant louse (*Rhizobius lactucæ*) which feeds on lettuce roots.
lettuce opium. = LACTUCARIUM.
lettuce shark. The shark moth (*Cucullia lactucæ.*
let'tur. † LETTER.
Let'tus (lĕt'ŭs). *Bib.*
let'ty, *a.* Hindering. *Dial. Eng.*
letuarie. † LECTUARY.
letuce. † LETTUCE.
letuse. † LETTICE.
Le-tu'shim (lē-tū'shĭm). *Bib.*
leuc- (lūk-). See LEUCO-.
leu-cæ'mi-a, leu-ce'mi-a (lū-sē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *-æmia.*] LEUCOCYTHÆMIA. — **leu-cæ'mic, -ce'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
leu-cæ'thi-o'pi-a (lū-sē'thĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Albinism in a Negro race.
Leu-can'the-mum (lū-kăn'thē-mŭm), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. λευκάνθεμον, lit., white-flower; λευκός white + ἄνθεμον flower.] *Bot.* A former genus of asteraceous herbs now generally regarded as a section of *Chrysanthemum* and having the oxeye daisy (*C. leucanthemum*) as its type.
leu-can'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [*leuco-* + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* With white flowers. *Rare.*
leu-cas'mus (lū-kăz'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λευκαίνειν to make or grow white.] Leucoderma.
leu-cau'gite (lū-kô'jīt), *n.* [*leuco-* + *augite.*] *Min.* A white or grayish variety of augite, resembling diopside in appearance. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.19.
leu-cau'rine (lū-kô'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*leuco-* + *aurine.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{19}H_{16}O_3$, obtained by reduction of aurine. It is a trihydroxy derivative of triphenylmethane.
leuch (lūĸ). Scot. pret. of LAUGH.
leuch (lūĸ). Obs. or Scot. var. of LOW.
leu-chæ'mi-a, leu-che'mi-a (lū-kē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See LEUCÆMIA.] *Med.* = LEUCOCYTHÆMIA. — **leu-chæ'mic, -che'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
leuch'ten-berg-ite (loiĸ'tĕn-bûrg-īt), *n.* [After Maximilian, Duke of *Leuchtenberg.*] *Min.* A white, greenish, or yellowish variety of clinochlore, often resembling talc. It contains little or no iron.
leu'cic (lū'sĭk), **leu-cin'ic** (lū-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_5H_{10}(OH)CO_2H$, obtained from leucine. It is a hydroxy derivative of caproic acid.
Leu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. Bad formation for *Lucifer.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of free-swimming macruran crustaceans having a slender body and long appendages. It is the type of a family, **Leu'ci-fer'i-dæ** (-fĕr'ĭ-dē).
leu-cin'di-go (lū-sĭn'dĭ-gō), *n.* [*leuco-* + *indigo.*] *Chem.* = INDIGO WHITE.
Leu-cip'pus (lū-sĭp'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λεύκιππος.] See DAPHNE, 1.
leu'cism (lū'sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. λευκός white.] = ALBINISM. *R.*
leu-ci'tis (lū-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *-itis.*] = SCLEROTITIS.
leu'ci-tite (lū'sĭ-tīt), *n.* [*leucite* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A basaltic rock chiefly composed of leucite with augite and some magnetite.
leu'ci-to-he'dron (-tō-hē'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *leucite* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] See LEUCITOID.
leu-cit'o-phyre (lū-sĭt'ō-fīr), *n.* [*leucite* + Gr. φύρειν to mix.] *Petrog.* A porphyry with leucite phenocrysts.
leu'co-blast, *n.* [*leuco-* + *-blast.*] *Anat.* A developing leucocyte.
leu'co-car'pous, *a.* [Gr. λευκόκαρπος. See LEUCO-; -CARPOUS.] *Bot.* Having white fruit.
leu'co-chal'cite (lū'kō-kăl'sīt), *n.* [*leuco-* + Gr. χαλκός copper.] *Min.* A basic arsenate of copper crystallizing in the form of white silky needles.
leu'co-chol-y (lū'kō-kŏl-ĭ), *n.* [*leuco-* + Gr. χολή gall, bile; cf. MELANCHOLY.] A nonce word which is used by the poet Thomas Gray, and defined by him as "white melancholy."
leu'co-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *a.* [*leuco-* + *-chroic.*] White or whitish in color or complexion.
leu'co-cism (lū'kō-sĭz'm). Var. of LEUCISM. *Rare.*
leu'co-cy'an (-sī'ăn), *n.* [*leuco-* + Gr. κύανος dark blue.] *Bot.* A bluish green pigment in certain brown algæ and diatoms.
leu'co-cy'to-gen'e-sis (-sī'tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*leucocyte* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol.* The formation of leucocytes.
leu'co-cy-to'ma (-sī-tō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leucocyte* + *-oma.*] A tumor composed of leucocytes.
leu'co-dex'trin, *n.* [*leuco-* + *dextrin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A compound mass produced in changing starch into sugar.
leu'co-e'thi-op (-ē'thĭ-ŏp). Var. of LEUCÆTHIOP; — sometimes erroneously written *leucœthiop.* — **leu'co-e'thi-op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.*
leu'co-ker'a-to'sis, *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *keratosis.*] *Med.* = LEUCOPLAKIA.
leu'col (lū'kōl; -kŏl), **leu'co-line** (lū'kō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*leuco-* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* = QUINOLINE. *Obs.*
leu-col'y-sis (lū-kŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Decomposition of white blood corpuscles. — **leu'co-lyt'ic** (lū'kō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
leu'co-me-lan'ic (lū'kō-mē-lăn'ĭk), *a.* Leucomelanous.

μέλας, -ανος, black.] Of a fair complexion with dark hair or dark hair and eyes.

leu'con (lū'kŏn), *n.*; *pl.* LEUCONES (lū-kō'nēz). [NL., fr. Gr. λευκός white.] *Zoöl.* A type of calcareous sponge in which the choanocytes are limited to saclike cavities in the much thickened mesoderm and communicate with the exterior and the cloaca by branching canal systems. The genus **Leu-cet'ta** (lū-sĕt'ȧ) and its allies are examples.

leu-con'ic (lū-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*leuco-* + croconic.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $(CO)_5 \cdot 4H_2O$, obtained by the oxidation of croconic acid. It crystallizes in small colorless needles, and has a sweet taste.

leu'co-pe'ni-a (lū'kō-pē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + Gr. πενία poverty.] *Med.* Leucocytopenic condition; hypoleucocytosis. — **leu'co-pen'ic** (-pĕn'ĭk), *a.*

leu'co-pla'ki-a (-plā'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + Gr. πλάξ, πλακος, anything flat.] *Med.* Diseased condition marked by the formation of white patches upon a surface, esp. upon the buccal mucous membrane and the tongue.

leu'co-plast (lū'kō-plăst), *n.* [*leuco-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* One of the colorless plastids in the cytoplasm of plants in the interior of tissues where light cannot penetrate, as in tubers, roots, etc. They serve as nuclei for starch grains, which are built up in successive layers on them. Exposure to light converts them into chloroplasts.

leu'cor-rhe'a, **leu'cor-rhœ'a** (lū'kŏ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [*leuco-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* A discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish, viscid mucus, resulting from inflammation or congestion of the membrane lining the genital organs of the female; the whites. — **leu'cor-rhe'al, -rhœ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

leu-co'sis (lū-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεύκωσις whiteness.] *Med.* Abnormal whitening, as of the skin or cornea.

Leu-coth'o-ë (lū-kŏth'ō-ē), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* Daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon. She is fabled to have been changed by Apollo into an incense shrub.
2. *Bot.* A large genus of American and Asiatic ericaceous shrubs, having white bell-shaped flowers, borne in terminal and axillary one-sided racemes. The corolla is 5-lobed, the anther sacs dehiscent by terminal pores, and the capsule 5-valved. Five species occur in the eastern United States, several being ornamental. The herbage contains a poisonous substance similar to that found in *Kalmia.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

lev (lĕf), *n.*; *pl.* LEVA (lĕv'ȧ). Also **lew** (lĕf). [Bulgarian *lew.* Cf. LEU.] The gold monetary unit of Bulgaria, worth 19.3 cents; also, a silver coin. Cf. LEU; see COIN.

Le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *n.* [It. *levante* the point where the sun rises, the east, the Levant, fr. *levare* to raise, *levarsi* to rise, L. *levare* to raise: prob. through F. *levant.* See LEVER.]
1. The East; the Orient. *Obs.* except, specif., the countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.
2. [*l. c.*] A levanter (the wind so called).
3. [*l. c.*] Levant morocco.

Le-vant' (lē-vănt'; *in earlier senses also* lĕv'ănt), *a.* [Often *l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the Orient; Oriental; East; east; eastern. *Obs.* or *Archaic*, except with reference to the Mediterranean Levant.

> Forth rush the *levant* and the ponent winds. — *Milton.*

Levant Company, an English trading company first chartered by Elizabeth in 1581. Its second charter, granted by James I. in 1605, as confirmed by Charles II. and supplemented by statutes and usage, formed the basis of British consular jurisdiction in the East until the company's dissolution in 1825. — **L. dollar**, an Austrian silver coin. See DOLLAR, 8. — **L. morocco**, a large-grained variety of morocco leather, highly prized for bookbinding. It was originally obtained from the Levant. — **L. soaproot**, a silenaceous herb (*Gypsophila struthium*) the root of which possesses detergent properties. — **L. wormseed**, the buds of a European species of wormwood (*Artemisia pauciflora*) used as an anthelmintic; also, the plant itself.

lev'ant (lĕv'ănt), *n.* [F., p. pr. of *lever* to raise.] *Law.* Used only in the phrase **levant and couchant**, lit., rising up and lying down; — said of trespassing beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land to lie down and rise up to feed, — such time being held to include a day and night at the least.

Le-vant'er (lē-văn'tẽr), *n.* [From LEVANT, *n.*] **1.** One living in, or a ship trading with, the Levant. *Rare.*
2. [*Usually l. c.*] A strong easterly wind peculiar to the Mediterranean.

> The "tempestuous wind" (Acts xxvii. 14) called Euroclydon . . . is the E. N. E gale now called *levanter.* — *Dict of Bible* (*Hastings*).

Le-vant'ine (lē-văn'tĭn; lĕv'ăn-tĭn; 277), *a.* [F. *levantin*, or It. *levantino.* See LEVANT, *n.*] Of or pert. to the Levant. — **Levantine dollar.** = LEVANT DOLLAR.

Le-vant'ine. *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the Levant.
2. [*l. c.*] [F. *levantine*, or It. *levantina.*] A stout twilled silk fabric, formerly made in the Levant.

le-va'tor (lē-vā'tŏr), *n.*; *pl.* LEVATORES (lĕv'ȧ-tō'rēz; 201). [NL., fr. L. *levare* to raise. See LEVER, *n.*] **1.** *Anat.* A muscle that serves to raise some part; as: the ‖ **le-va'tor an'gu-li o'ris** (ăŋ'gū-lī), elevating the corner of the mouth; the ‖ **l. an'gu-li sca'pu-læ** (skăp'ū-lē), arising from the upper cervical vertebræ and inserted into the upper inner angle of the scapula; ‖ **l. a'ni** (ā'nī), supporting the rectum, vagina, etc; ‖ **l. cau'dæ** *or* **coc-cy'gis** (kô'dē, kŏk-sī'jĭs), present in birds and tailed mammals, and serving to elevate the tail; ‖ **l. la'bi-i in-fe'ri-o'ris** (lā'bĭ-ī), or ‖ **l. men'ti** (mĕn'tī), raising the lower lip; ‖ **l. la'bi-i su-pe'ri-o'ris**, raising the upper lip; ‖ **l. pa'la-ti** (păl'ȧ-tī), raising the soft palate; ‖ **l. pal'pe-bræ** (păl'pē-brē), raising the upper eyelid, etc.: the ‖ **le'va-to'res cos-ta'rum** (lĕv'ȧ-tō'rēz kŏs-tā'rŭm), a series of twelve muscles on each side, arising from the transverse processes of the eleven upper dorsal and last cervical vertebræ and passing obliquely down to the rib below.
2. *Surg.* A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

lev'ee (lĕv'ē; lĕv-ē'; 277), *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise. See LEVER; cf. LEVY.] **1.** An embankment to prevent inundation; as, the *levees* along the Mississippi; also, a landing place, pier, or quay. *Southern & Western U. S.*
2. The very low ridge sometimes built up by streams on their flood plains, on either side of their channels. It is composed of alluvium which is deposited by the stream in time of flood.

lev'ee (lĕv'ē; lĕv-ē'), *v. t.*; -EED (lĕv'ēd; lĕv-ēd'); -EE-ING. To make levees on. as for keeping within a channel. *U. S.*

lev-ee' (lĕv-ē'; lĕv'ē; 277: *the first prevails in the U. S., the second in England, where it is the court pron.*), *n.* [F. *lever*, fr. *lever* to raise, *se lever* to rise. See LEVER, *n.*]
1. **a** A reception held by a person of distinction on rising from bed; a morning reception or assembly. **b** In Great Britain and Ireland, an assembly held (in the early afternoon) by the sovereign or his representative, at which men only are received. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** Any miscellaneous gathering of guests, irrespective of the hour; — in the United States applied especially to the President's receptions.
2. The persons attending a levee. *Obs.*
3. The act of rising. *Obs.* "The sun's *levee.*" *T. Gray.*

lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *level*, *livel*, OF. *livel*, F. *niveau*, fr. LL. (assumed) *libellum*, L. *libella* level, water level, a plumb level, dim. of *libra* pound, measure for liquids, balance, water poise, level. Cf. LIBRATE, LIBELLA.] **1.** *Mech. & Surv.* **a** An instrument for finding a horizontal line or

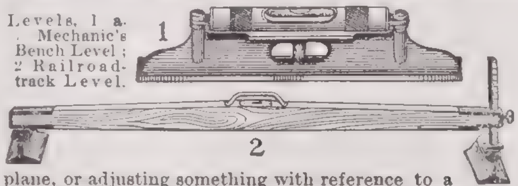

Levels, 1 a Mechanic's Bench Level; 2 Railroad-track Level.

plane, or adjusting something with reference to a horizontal line. See DUMPY LEVEL, SURVEYOR'S LEVEL. **b** A measurement of the difference of altitude of two points by means of a level; as, to take a *level.*
2. Horizont l state or condition; uniform altitude; as, to bring a tilted surface to a *level*; esp., of fluids, a condition of equilibrium characterized by a rizontal surface · · even altitude; as, water tries to find its own *level.*
3. A surface practically or exactly horizontal; as, ·› build upon a *level*; hence, specif., an area of country unbroken by noticeable elevations or depressions; as, the Great *Level* in the fen district of eastern England.
4. An approximately horizontal line or surface taken as an index of altitude, or distance from the sea level; as, the *level* of the coast; the *level* of a plateau.
5. Hence, fig., a certain position, rank, standard, degree, quality, character, etc., conceived of as in one of several planes of different elevation; — often in the phrase *to find one's level*, that is, one's fit rank or place.

> Somebody there of his own *level.* — *Swift.*
> Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid
> As temperance wills and prudence may persuade. — *Prior.*

6. A line or surface that cuts perpendicularly all plumb lines that it meets, and hence would everywhere coincide with a surface of still water. This is strictly the *geoid*, or **true level**, but commonly the tangent plane at any point of this geoid is meant, or the plane of the horizon, or a line in it, called accordingly the **apparent level.**
7. An open stretch of water in a canal, river, etc., as between two canal locks.
8. *Mining.* **a** A horizontal passage in a mine, intended for regular working and transportation. Cf. ADIT. **b** The horizontal plane containing a main level and other workings, as crosscuts, drifts, etc.; as, the 4th *level*; the 700-foot *level.* **c** A gutter for carrying away water.
9. A state of equality; as, to play an opponent to a *level* in a match. *Colloq.*
10. Act of leveling, or aiming, a missile weapon; also, the mark aimed at; hence, aim; purpose. *Obs.*

> Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun. — *Shak.*

level of the sea. = SEA LEVEL. — **on the level**, on a basis of even-handed justice; honestly; fairly.

lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *a.* **1.** Having no part higher than another; having, or conforming to, the curvature of the undisturbed liquid parts of the earth's surface; as, a *level* field; *level* ground.
2. Coinciding or parallel with the plane of the horizon; horizontal; as, the telescope is now *level.*
3. *Physics.* Perpendicular to all lines of force in a field of force, so that no energy is transformed in moving a mass along it; equipotential.
4. Of the same rank, grade, condition, or the like; equal; even; specif.: **a** Even with anything else; of the same height; on the same line or plane; on the same footing; of equal importance; — followed by *with*, sometimes by *to.*

> Young boys and girls
> Are *level* now with men; the odds is gone. — *Shak.*
> Everything lies *level* to our wish. — *Shak.*

b *Sports.* On equal conditions; without handicap; as, a *level* event or race. **c** *Phon.* Of even tone or stress; without rising or falling inflection or accent.

> A kind of *level* whine. — *R. Browning.*

d *Dyeing.* Even; evenly distributed; as, a *level* color.
5. Well balanced; just; steady; impartial; as, a *level* head or understanding. *Colloq.* "A *level* consideration." *Shak.*
6. Straightforward; direct; clear; open.

> A very plain and *level* account. — *M. Arnold.*

Syn. — LEVEL, FLAT, EVEN, SMOOTH are here compared esp. as applying to surfaces. That is LEVEL which is without inclination; FLAT emphasizes rather the absence of marked curvature, prominences, or depressions, and often implies monotony (see INSIPID); as, *level* as a floor, as a railroad track; the *flat* surface of a table, *flat* and uninteresting country. EVEN suggests esp. uniformity; SMOOTH (see SMOOTH) implies such evenness as is without appreciable break to sight or touch; a surface may be either *even* or *smoot* without being *level* or *flat*; as, the *even* top of a well-trimmed hedge, *smooth* as a mirror. See EQUABLE.

level bearin 1. **course.** *Mining.* = STRIKE, *n.*, 6. — **l. crossing**, a grad crossing. *Eng.* — **l. line**, *Shipbuilding*, the outline of a ship made by the intersection of a ship's outside with any horizontal plane. — **l. premium.** See PREMIUM.

lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *adv.* In a straight or level line; directly.

lev'el, *v. t.*; LEV'ELED (-ĕld) or LEV'ELLED; LEV'EL-ING or LEV'EL-LING. **1.** To make level; to make horizontal; to bring the condition of a level line or surface; hence, to make flat even; as, to *level* a road, a walk, or a garden.
2. To bring to a horizontal position, as a gun; hence, to point in taking aim; as, to *level* a crossbow.
3. Hence, ' aim or direct; as, to *level* one's gaze or remarks at a certain person.

> For all his mind on honor fixed is,
> To which he *levels* all his purposes. — *Spenser.*

4. To bring to a common level or plane, esp. in respect of rank, condition, character, privilege, etc.; as, to *level* all the ranks and conditions of men; also, to bring to a level with; as, to *level* a slave with his master; to *level* one's remarks with the capacity of one's hearers.
5. To bring to a lower level; to overthrow; to topple down; to reduce to a flat surface; to lower.

> And their proud structures *level* with the ground. — *Sandys*

6. *Surv.* To find the heights of different points in (a piece of land), as with a surveyor's level; to make a contour of by means of a level; — sometimes with *over*, *up.*
7. To make even, equal, or uniform, as in color; specif., *Philol.*, to bring into the same class, as word forms, etc.

lev'el, *v. i.* **1.** To be level; to be on a level with something; hence, to accord; agree; suit. *Obs*

> With such accommodation and besort
> As *levels* with her breeding. — *Shak.*

2. To aim a gun, spear, etc., horizontally; hence, to aim or point a weapon in direct line with the mark; fig., to direct the eye, mind, or effort directly to an object.

> She *leveled* at our purposes. — *Shak.*

3. To bring persons or things to a level.

> Your levelers wish to *level* down as far as themselves; but they cannot bear *leveling* up to themselves. — *Johnson.*

lev'el-er, lev'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that levels, or brings to a level, or even or equal state.
2. One who would remove social or political inequalities or distinctions; specif. [*cap.*]: *Eng. Hist.* One of a party which arose in the army of the Long Parliament about 1647, and advocated the leveling of all ranks and the establishment of a more democratic government.

lev'el-ing, lev'el-ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEVEL. Specif.: *vb. n. Surveying.* Art or operation of using a leveling instrument to find a horizontal line, to ascertain the differences of level between points of the earth's surface, to establish grades, etc., as in locating a line of railroad, etc. Leveling is usually performed by a **leveling party**, consisting of

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leu'co-my'e-li'tis, *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *myelitis.*] *Med* Inflammation of the white substance of the spinal cord.
leu'co-ne-cro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *necrosis.*] *Med.* Gangrene with a white slough.
leu'co-path'i-a, *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *-pathia.*] = LEUCODERMA.
leu-cop'a-thy (lū-kŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*leuco-* + *-pathy.*] Albinism.
leu-coph'a-nite (lū-kŏf'ȧ-nīt), **leu'co-phane** (lū'kō-fān), *n.* [Gr. λευκοφανής appearing bright or white; λευκός white + φαίνειν to show: cf. G. *leukophan.*] *Min.* A mineral occurring in glassy greenish tabular crystals. It is a silicate of beryllium, sodium, and calcium, with fluorine, $Na(BeF)Ca(SiO_3)_2$. H., 4. Sp. gr., 2.96.
leu'co-phleg'ma-cy (lū'kō-flĕg'mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. λευκοφλεγματία; λευκός white + φλέγμα phlegm.] *Med.* A dropsical condition of the body. *Obs.* — **leu'co-phleg-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), **leu'co-phleg-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
leu'co-phleg-ma'si-a (flĕg-mā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PHLEGMASIA DOLENS.
leu'co-phyll, -phyl. *n.* [*leuco-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A colorless substance supposed to exist in the leucoplasts, corresponding to chlorophyll and capable of conversion to it.
leu'co-phyl'lous (lū'kō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. λευκόφυλλος; λευκός white + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Having white or silvery foliage.
leu'co-pla'ci-a (-plā'shĭ-ȧ). Var. of LEUCOPLAKIA.
leu'co-plas'tid, *n.* *Bot.* A leucoplast.
leu-cop'y-rite (lū-kŏp'ĭ-rīt), *n.* [*leuco-* + *pyrite.*] *Min.* A variety of löllingite, corresponding in composition to the formula Fe_3As_4.
leu'co-ryx (lū'kō-rĭks), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + Gr. ὄρυξ a kind of gazelle.] A large chiefly pale brownish antelope of North Africa (*Oryx leucoryx*), allied to the gemsbok.
leu'co-sar-co'ma, *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* Unpigmented sarcoma.
leu'co-scope, *n.* [*leuco-* + *-scope.*] An instrument, devised by Helmholtz, for light and color analysis.
leu'co-sin (lū'kō-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. λευκός white.] An albumin found in wheat, rye, barley, etc.
leu'co-sper'mous, *a.* [*leuco-* + *-spermous.*] Having white seeds.
leu'co-sphere, *n.* [*leuco-* + *sphere.*] *Astron.* The inner corona. *Rare.* — **leu'co-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*
Leu'co-stic'te (lū'kō-stĭk'tē), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + Gr. στικτός pricked.] *Zoöl.* **a** The genus consisting of the rosy finches. **b** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus.
Leu-coth'e-a (lū-kŏth'ē-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λευκοθέα.] See INO.
leu'co-thi'on-ine, *n.* Also -in. *Chem.* See LEUCO-; THIONINE.
leu'co-tin (lū'kō-tĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *leuco-* + *coto* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A neutral crystalline substance, the chief constituent of the extract of paracoto bark.
leu'co-tu'ric (-tū'rĭk), *a.* [*leuco-* + allantoic + *uric.*] *Chem.* Designating a so-called acid known as *oxalantin.* See OXALANTIN.
leu'cous (lū'kŭs), *a.* [Gr. λευκός.] White or blond; — applied esp. to albinos
leu-cox'ene (lū-kŏk'sēn), *n.* [*leuco-* + Gr. ξένος stranger.] *Min.* A white substance, in part identical with titanite, occurring in some igneous rocks from the alteration of ilmenite.
leu-croc'u-ta, *n.* [L.] A fabulous beast, said to counterfeit a man's voice. *Obs.*
leud (lūd), *n.*; *pl.* E. LEUDS, L. LEUDES (lū'dēz). [LL. *leudes*, pl.: cf. F. *leudes.*] A feudal tenant or vassal. *Obs. or Hist.*
leude. † LEDE, LEWD.
leudlez, *a.* [*lede* people + *-less.*] Alone. *Obs.*
leuf (lūf). Dial. Eng. var. of LOOF.
leugh. † LOW.
leugh (lūκ), **leughe.** Obs. or Scot. pret. & p. p. of LAUGH
leuk (lūk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOOK.
leu-kæ'mi-a, leu-ke'mi-a (lū-kē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Leucocythæmia.— **leu-kæ'mic, -ke'mic** (-mĭk), *a*
leuke. † LUKE.
leu'ko-, leuk-. Vars. of LEUCO-, LEUC-; as, **leu'ko-blast, leu'ko-cyte, leu'ko-cy-thæ'mi-a**, etc., for LEUCOBLAST, etc.
Le-um'mim (lē-ŭm'ĭm). *Bib.*
leure. † LURE.
leuse. † LOOSE.
leute. † LEWTY.
Lev. *Abbr.* Leviticus.
levable. *a.* [OF.] Leviable. *Obs.*
lev'ain. † LEAVEN.
le-val'to. † LAVOLTA.
Le-va'na (lē-vā'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *levare* to raise.] *Rom. Relig.* A goddess who protected newborn infants.
lev'ance (lĕv'ăns) *or* **lev'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* *Eng. Law.* Fact of being levant: — used in the phrases *levance and couchance*, *levancy and couchancy.*
‖**le'vans et cu'bans.** [LL.] *Law.* = LEVANT AND COUCHANT.
le-vant', *v. t.* To make like Levant morocco. *Rare.*
le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *v. i.* [Cf. Sp. *levantar* to raise, go from one place to another. Cf. LEVANT, *n.*] To run away from debts; to decamp. *Eng.*
le-vant', *n.* [See LEVANT, *v. i.*] A wager made without intent to pay if lost. *Obs.*
le-vant'er, *n.* [From LEVANT, *v. i.*] One who levants, or decamps. *Slang, Eng.*
levar. Obs. compar. of LIEF.
‖ **le-va'ri fa'ci-as** (lē-vā'rī fā'shĭ-ăs; 115). [Law L., cause to be levied.] A common-law writ f execution for the satisfaction f a judgment debt out of the goods and the profits of the lands of the debtor. Elegit and fieri facias (which see) have practically superseded it.
le-va'tion, *n.* [L. *levatio.*] Act of raising; elevation, esp. of the Host. *Obs*
lev'a-tive, *a.* [L. *levare* to lighten.] Soothing. *Obs.* — *n.* A soothing medicine. *Obs.*
leve. † LAVE, LEAF, LEAVE, *v.*, LEVY, LIFE, LIVE.
leve Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LIEF.
leve, *n.* [AS. *lēfan*, v., abbr. fr. *gelēfan.* See BELIEVE.] Belief. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To believe. *Obs.*
leve, *n & v.* [ME. *leven*, v., AS. *lēfan*, *lȳfan.* See LEAVE permission.] Leave; permission; permit; grant. *Obs.*
leve. *v. t.* [F. *lever.*] To raise; lift. *Obs.*
leveable, *a.* Believable. *Obs.*
‖ **le-ve'che** (lā-vā'chā), *n* [Sp. Cf. LIBECCIO.] *Meteor.* A dry sirocco of Spain.
levedi. † LADY.
lev'ee, *v. t.* To court by attending levees. *Obs.*
‖ **le've fit, quod be'ne fer'tur, o'nus.** [L.] The burden which is well borne becomes light. *Ovid* (*Amores*, I. ii. 10).
leve'ful. † LEEFUL.
levein. † LEAVEN [*Dial. Eng.*
lev'el, *v. t.* To levy. *Obs. or*
lev'el-age, *n.* Leveling *Rare.*
lev'el-coil', *n.* [F. *lever le cul* to lift the buttock; cf. F. *jouer à lève-cul* or *à cul levé* to play level-coil.] A game in which seats were scrambled for; hence, any noisy fun. *Obs.*
lev'eld. Leveled. *Ref. Sp*
leveles. † LEAVELESS, *adv.*
lev'el-head'ed, *a* Having sound judgment.
lev'el-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
lev'el-ism (lĕv'ĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* Disposition or endeavor to level distinctions of rank. *Rare.*
lev'el-jawed', *a.* Having the front teeth of both jaws meeting evenly: — said of a dog.
lev'el-ly. *adv.* of LEVEL.
lev'el-man, *n.* See LEVELING.
lev'el-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
levelode. † LIVELIHOOD.
level-sice, *n.* [Cf. LEVEL-COIL. *Sice* may be an alteration of F. *sus* up.] Level-coil *Obs.*
level staff. = LEVELING ROD.
lev'en. Var. of LEVIN.
lev'en. Obs. var or ref. sp. of LEAVEN.
lev'end. Leavened. *Ref. Sp.*
lever. † LIVER.
lever Var. of LIVER, bird.
le'ver (*dial.* lē'vẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. compar. of LIEF.

a levelman, who has charge of the leveling instrument and directs the party, a **rodman**, who holds the rod, and an **axman**, who clears the line of sight.
leveling, *or* **levelling, instrument.** = SURVEYOR'S LEVEL. — **l. pole.** = LEVELING ROD. — **l. rod** *or* **staff**, *Surv.*, a graduated rod used in measuring the distance between points on the ground and the line of sight of a leveling instrument. There are two general types of rod: the **self-reading**, or **speaking, rod**, with graduations distinct enough to be read from the leveling instrument, and the **target rod**, which has an adjustable target generally provided with a vernier and is adjusted and read by the rodman. Three common American forms of rod are the **Boston rod** (fig. 3), a form of light target rod, the **New York rod** (fig. 2), a somewhat heavier, more elaborate target rod, and the **Philadelphia rod** (fig. 1), a self-reading rod, also provided with a target. — **l. screw**, any of a number (usually three or four) of screws on which a support or stand, as of an instrument, rests so that it can be leveled by them. — **l. stand** *or* **support**, a stand or support resting on leveling screws.

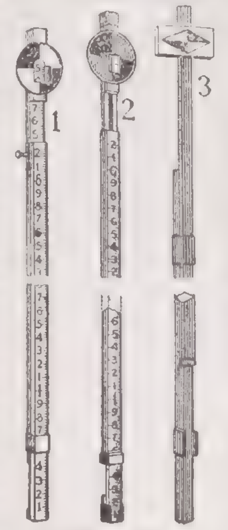

Leveling Rods.

le'ver (lē'vẽr; lĕv'ẽr; 277), *n.* [ME. *levour*, OF. *leveor*, prop., a lifter, fr. F. *lever* to raise, L. *levare*; akin to *levis* light in weight, E. *levity*: cf. F. *levier*. Cf. ALLEVIATE, ELEVATE, LEAVEN, LEGERDEMAIN, LEVEE, LEVY, *n.*] **1.** *Mech.* A rigid piece which is capable of turning about one point, or axis (the fulcrum), and in which are two or more other points where forces are applied; — used for transmitting and modifying force and motion. Specif., a bar of metal, wood, or other rigid substance, used to exert a pressure, or sustain a weight, at one point of its length, by the application of a force at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a *fulcrum*. A lever is said to be of the first, second, or third kind, according as either the *fulcrum*, F, the *weight*, W, or the *power*, P, is situated between the other two, as in the figures. In all cases the two *arms* of the lever (*ac* and *ab* respectively in the *Illust.*) are the distances from the fulcrum to the power and to the weight, and the *principle of the lever* is that, when the lever is in equilibrium, the power and weight are to each other inversely as their respective arms.

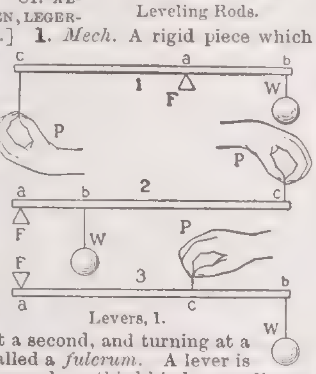

Levers, 1.

2. *Mach.* **a** A bar, as a capstan bar, applied to a rotatory piece to turn it. **b** An arm on a rockshaft, to give motion to the shaft or to obtain motion from it. **c** A starting bar in an engine. **d** A piece to open or close the barrel of a breech-loading firearm.
3. *Arch.* A naturally cambered timber forming one of the couples of principals of a roof.
4. *Locksmithing.* A lever tumbler; also, erron., a tumbler.
5. Either of the branches of a horse's bit.
le'ver, *v. t.*; LE'VERED (lē'vẽrd; lĕv'ẽrd); LE'VER-ING. **1.** To prize, or pry, up, raise, move, etc., with a lever; — often with *over*, *up*, etc.
2. To force into a given position with a lever.
le'ver, *v. i.* To use, or work with, a lever.
le'ver-age (lē'vẽr-āj; lĕv'ẽr-āj; 277), *n.* The action of a lever, or the mechanical advantage gained by the lever; also, an arrangement or system of levers.
leverage of a couple, *Mech.*, the perpendicular distance between the lines of action of the two forces. — **l. of a force**, *Mech.*, the perpendicular distance from the line in which a force acts upon a body to a point about which the body turns or tends to turn.
lever boarding. **a** Louver boarding, esp. when movable as in ordinary window blinds, this latter being a recent modification. **b** Any boarding laid overlapping, like louver boards or clapboards.
lever crank. *Mech.* A jointed four-bar mechanism with one link fixed and one side link shorter than the other, so that while the former turns through a complete revolution the latter merely performs a double oscillation through a definite angle; — called also *lever-crank chain*.
lever drill. *Mach.* A small vertical drilling machine in which the drill spindle has a feather key along its length so that it can be advanced toward the work by means of a lever. Colloquially called *chip-potato machine*, from its resemblance to a machine for chipping potatoes. *Eng.*
lev'er-et (lĕv'ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of F. *lièvre* hare; cf. F. *levraut*, dim. of *lièvre* hare, L. *lepus*. Cf. LEPORINE.]
1. A hare in its first year.
2. A woman paramour, or mistress. *Obs.*
lever watch. A watch having a vibrating lever to connect the action of the escape wheel with that of the balance.
lev'i-a-ble (lĕv'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From LEVY to assess.] Capable of assessment and collection; that may be levied, as a duty; also, that may be levied upon, as goods.

le-vi'a-than (lē-vī'ȧ-thăn), *n.* [L. (Vulgate), fr. Heb. *livyāthān*.] **1.** An aquatic animal or animals mentioned in several places (*Job* xli. 1–8; *Ps.* lxxiv. 14; *Ps.* civ. 26; *Job* iii. 8 (R.V. and A.V. margin); *Is.* xxvii. 1). The description and context are generally considered to indicate that Job xli. 1–8 and Ps. lxxiv. 14 refer to the crocodile; Ps. civ. 26, probably to the whale; and the other passages to the dragon popularly supposed to be invoked by enchanters to cause eclipses of sun or moon.
2. Hence, fig., something huge and formidable of its kind; — applied esp. to ships.
3. The political organism; the commonwealth, or the organized whole people of a state in their collective capacities; — introduced by Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679) in his treatise on the state entitled "Leviathan" (1651).
Leviathan of Literature, Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709–84).
leviathan canvas. A kind of coarse open canvas used in worsted work.
leviathan stitch. An elaboration of cross stitch used on leviathan canvas; — called also *railway stitch*.
leviathan wool. A soft, many-stranded wool used on leviathan canvas.

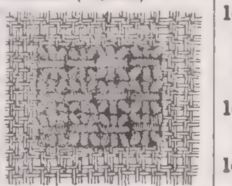
Leviathan Stitch.

lev'i-ga-ble (lĕv'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [See LEVIGATE, *v. t.*] Capable of being levigated.
lev'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *levigatus*, p. p. of *levigare* to make smooth, fr. *levis* smooth; akin to Gr. λεῖος.] To make smooth, in various senses: **a** To free from grit; to reduce to an impalpable powder or paste. **b** To mix thoroughly, as liquids or semiliquids. **c** To polish. **d** To make smooth in action. "When use hath *levigated* the organs." *Barrow.* **e** Technically, to make smooth by grinding to fine powder while in a moist condition; sometimes, merely to stir with water so as to separate the finer particles from the coarser.
lev'i-gate, *a.* [L. *levigatus*, p. p.] Smooth, as if polished.
lev'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *levigatio* a smoothing.] Act or operation of levigating.
lev'in (lĕv'ĭn), *n.* [Etym. uncertain. Cf. LEVEN.] Lightning. — *v. i.* To lighten; flash. *Now literary only.*
Is there naught in the heaven above, whence the hail and the *levin* are hurl'd? *Sir Alfred Lyall.*
le'vir (lē'vẽr), *n.* [L.] A husband's brother or one who assumed his place in the custom of levirate.
lev'i-rate (lĕv'ĭ-rāt; lē'vĭ-), *n.* [L. *levir* a husband's brother, brother-in-law; akin to Gr. δαήρ.] A custom or law of marriage among the ancient Hebrews, according to which the brother of a man who died leaving a widow but no children (or no male child) was obliged to marry the widow (*Gen.* xxxiii., *Deut.* xxv.). Her children (or, under the later law, the firstborn male child) from such marriage were considered as heirs to the dead brother's estate and perpetuators of his name. Release from this obligation could, under the later law, be obtained by a special ceremony, and it was finally abolished (*Lev.* xviii., xx.). Like and analogous customs (sometimes called *levirate*) have been found among many peoples. Cf. NIYOGA.
— **lev'i-rate, lev'i-rat'i-cal** (-răt'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
Le-vis'ti-cum (lē-vĭs'tĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., lovage. See LOVAGE.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of apiaceous plants distinguished from *Ligusticum* by its dorsally flattened fruit and yellow flowers. *L. levisticum* is the garden lovage.
lev'i-tate (lĕv'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [See LEVITY.] To rise, or tend to rise, by or as if by lightness or buoyancy; to become buoyant; — opposed to *gravitate*.
lev'i-tate, *v. t.* To produce levitation in.
lev'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See LEVITY.] **1.** Act or process of levitating; also, state or quality of being buoyant, or relatively light.
2. The phenomenon or illusion of maintaining or moving heavy objects, as the human body, in the air without support; also, the subjective illusion of rising into or moving through the air without support, as in dreams.
lev'i-ta-tive (lĕv'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or capable of, levitation.
Le'vite (lē'vīt), *n.* [L. *Levites*, Gr. Λευίτης, fr. Heb. *Lēvī*, one of the sons of Jacob.] **1.** *Bib. Hist.* One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi, esp. one designated to aid the priests (who were of the same tribe) in the care of the tabernacle and the sacred vessels, and later of the temple. See *Num.* i. 49-54, ii. 14–37, iv. 1–33, viii. 5–26, xviii. 1–6; 1 *Chron.* xv. 1–28, xvi. 4–6, xxiii. 24–32.
2. Hence: **a** A deacon in the earlier Christian church. *Obs.* **b** A priest or a private chaplain; — in contempt. *Obs. or R.*
3. A loose belted gown for women worn in the latter part of the 18th century. *Obs.*
Le-vit'ic (lē-vĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Leviticus*, Gr. Λευϊτικός.]
Le-vit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Of or pert. to a Levite or Levites.
2. Of or pertaining to, or designating, the law contained in the book of Leviticus.
3. Pertaining to dogma or ritual; as, *Levitical* questions.
Levitical degrees, the degrees of relationship within which marriage is forbidden in Leviticus xviii. See FORBIDDEN DEGREES.
—**Le-vit'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. R.* —**Le-vit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Le-vit'i-cus (-ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [See LEVITIC.] The third book of the Pentateuch, containing the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites, or the body of the ceremonial law. See OLD TESTAMENT.
lev'i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *levitas*, fr. *levis* light in weight; akin to *levare* to raise. See LEVER, *n.*]

1. Quality or state of being light; lightness; buoyancy.
2. A tendency opposite to that of gravity, formerly supposed to be a characteristic of certain bodies; — sometimes called *positive* or *absolute levity*.
He gave the form of *levity* to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity. *Raleigh.*
3. Lightness of body or spirit; agility; cheerfulness. *Obs.*
4. Lack of gravity and earnestness in deportment or character; trifling gayety; unseemly frivolity or jocularity. "A spirit of *levity* and libertinism." *Atterbury.*
5. Lack of steadiness or constancy; disposition to change; fickleness; volatility.
The *levity* that is fatigued and disgusted with everything of which it is in possession. *Burke.*
Syn. — Inconstancy, thoughtlessness, unsteadiness, inconsideration, volatility, flightiness. See LIGHTNESS.
le'vo-, læ'vo- (-lē'vō-). **1.** A combining form from **L.** *laevus*, meaning *left*, *on the left side*.
2. *Chem.* Specif., indicating that the compound to whose name it is attached is *levorotatory*; — sometimes used attributively; as, *levo* compound; a *levo* acid. See DEXTRO-.
le'vo-gy'rate, læ'vo-gy'rate (-jī'rāt), **le'vo-gyre, læ'vo-gyre** (-jīr), **le'vo-gy'rous, læ'vo-gy'rous** (-jī'rŭs), *a.* Levorotatory.
le'vo-ro-ta'tion, læ'vo-ro-ta'tion (-rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*levo-* + *rotation*.] *Physics & Chem.* Left-handed or counterclockwise rotation; — applied chiefly to the turning of the plane of polarization of light.
le'vo-ro'ta-to-ry, læ'vo-ro'ta-to-ry (-rō'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [*levo-* + *rotatory*.] *Physics & Chem.* Turning or rotating the plane of polarization towards the left; — said of certain compounds, of crystals, etc. See POLARIZATION, 2.
le'vo-ver'sion, læ'vo-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [*levo-* + *version*.] Movement of both eyes directly to the left.
lev'u-lin'ic (lĕv'ū-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline ketonic acid, $CH_3CO(CH_2)_2CO_2H$, obtained by action of dilute acids on hexoses, as levulose, and on substances which yield hexoses by hydrolysis. It is the acetyl derivative of propionic acid.
lev'y (lĕv'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LEVIES (-ĭz). [A contr. of *elevenpence* or *elevenpenny bit*.] Formerly, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, etc., the Spanish real, current at one eighth of a dollar (or 12½ cents); — so called because valued at eleven pence when the dollar was rated at 7s. 6d. Farther north the same coin was called a *shilling*, and in the south a *bit*. Cf. FIPPENNY BIT.
lev'y, *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise. See LEVER; cf. LEVEE.] **1.** Act or process of levying; as: **a** A collecting or exacting by authority or superior force; specif., the taking of property on executions to satisfy judgments, or on warrants for the collection of taxes; a collecting by execution. **b** The mustering or calling into service of troops.
A *levy* of all the men left under sixty. *Thirlwall.*
2. That which is levied, as an army, force, tribute, money to satisfy a judgment, etc.; as, the new *levies*.
3. A meeting of scholars to act upon some matter affecting the school. *Eng. Public Schools.*
levy in mass, *Mil.*, a levy of all able-bodied men; also, the body of men liable to service in the final reserve, in countries where the system of a regular army with various classes of reserves prevails. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.
lev'y, *v. t.*; LEV'IED (-ĭd); LEV'Y-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). **1.** To raise or collect, as by assessment, execution or other legal process, etc.; to exact or impose by authority; as, to *levy* taxes, toll, tribute, or contributions; — often used with *on*, *upon*, and formerly *of*.
Levy great sums of money through the realm
For soldiers' pay in France. *Shak.*
2. *Law.* **a** To lift up as a formality. *Hist.* **b** In the phrase **to levy a fine**, to establish a fine, or compromise, esp. of a suit for lands. See FINE, *n.*
The curious term "levy" soon [after 1200] comes into use. It may take us back to the Frankish *levatio cartæ*, the ceremonial lifting of a parchment from the ground; but the usual phrase is, not that the litigants *levy a fine*, but that a fine levies between them. *Pollock & Mait.*
3. To erect; construct; build; raise; cast up; as, to *levy* a mill, dike, ditch, a nuisance, etc. *Obs.*
4. *Law.* To seize for the purpose of collecting money; also, to enforce (an execution, *for* a certain sum).
5. To raise or collect, (as troops) for service; to form (men) into an army by enrollment, conscription, etc.; also, to muster the troops of (a place).
Augustine . . . inflamed Ethelbert, king of Kent, to *levy* his power, and to war against them. *Fuller.*
6. To make or carry on (war); to wage.
7. To raise or break up, as a siege. *Obs.*
lev'y, *v. i.* To seize property, real or personal, or subject it to an execution; to make a levy; as, to *levy* on property.
lev'y court. *Law.* In the State of Delaware (and formerly in Maryland and the District of Columbia), a body, chiefly administrative, whose functions are those which in other States belong to county commissioners, overseers of the poor, county supervisors, and the like.
lewd (lūd), *a.*; LEWD'ER (-ẽr); LEWD'EST. [ME. *lewed*, *lewd*, lay, ignorant, vile, AS. *lǣwede* laical, belonging to the laity; orig. uncert.] **1.** Not clerical; lay; laical; hence, unlearned; unlettered. *Obs.*
For if a priest be foul, on whom we trust,
No wonder is a *lewed* man to rust. *Chaucer.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the common and illiterate people; vulgar; rude; stupid; clumsy. *Obs.*
3. Wicked; lawless; bad; vicious; worthless; base; also, of things, poor; wretched; useless. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Lewd fellows of the baser sort. *Acts* xvii. 5.
Too *lewd* to work, and ready for any kind of mischief. *Southey.*

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le'ver, *n.* Believer. *Obs.*
lever arm (of a force). *Mech.* = LEVERAGE OF A FORCE.
levere. ✝ LIVERY.
lever engine. **a** = BEAM ENGINE. *Obs.* **b** = SIDE-LEVER ENGINE. [ESCAPEMENT, 3.]
lever escapement. *Horol.* See
leveret skin. A Japanese pottery glaze, often black with thin lines of silver.
‖ **le vé'ri'ta'ble Am'phi'try'on' est l'Am'phi'try'on' où l'on dîne'** (lē vā'rē'tá'bl' äɴ'fē'trē'ôɴ' ĕ läɴ'fē'trē'ôɴ' ōō lôɴ dēn'). The true Amphitryon is the Amphitryon where one dines.
Molière (*Amphitryon*, III. 5).
lev'er-ock. ✝ LARK.
le'vers (lē'vẽrz), *n.* [AS. *læfer*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** The yellow iris. *Lyte.* **b** Any sword-leaved plant, as the corn flag.
lever safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE. [hop hornbeam.]
le'ver-wood', *n.* The American
leves. Obs. pl. of LEAF.
lev'e-sel, *n.* [AS. *léaf* a leaf + *sæl*, *sel*, a room, a hall.] A leafy shelter or bower. *Obs.*
le'vest. Obs. superl. of LIEF.
levet, *n.* [Cf. F. *lever* to raise.] A reveille. *Obs.*
levetenaunt. ✝ LIEUTENANT.
levettis, *n. pl.* Leavings. *Obs.*
Le'vi (lē'vī), *n.* [Heb. *Lēvī*.] Lit., adhesion; — masc. prop. name. In the Bible, one of the sons of Jacob. See LEVITE.
le'vi-ate, *v. t.* To alleviate. *Obs.*
lev'i-a'tion (lĕv'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of levying; a levy. *Obs.*
lev'i-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who levies.
lev'i-fy, *v. t.* [L. *levis* light + *-fy*.] To make light or active. *Obs.*
lev'i-gate (lĕv'ĭ-gāt), *a.* [L. *levigatus*, p. p. of *levigare* to lighten, fr. *lĕvis* light.] Lightened; alleviated *Obs.*
lev'i-gate, *a.* [L. *levigatus*, p. p. of *levigare* to smooth, fr. *lēvis* smooth.] *Bot.* Smooth; glabrous. *Rare.*
lev'i-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* An instrument used in levigating, as a lithographer's grinding jigger.
lev'ill. ✝ LEVEL.
levin bolt *or* **brand.** A thunderbolt. [LIMER.]
lev'in-er. Obs. corrupt. of
lev'in-ing, *n.* Lightning. *Obs.*
levir. Obs. compar. of LIEF.
lev'i-ra'tion (lĕv'ĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Levirate marriage.
levis. Obs. pl. of LEAF.
Le'vis (lē'vĭs). *Bib.*
lev'i-tant (lĕv'ĭ-tănt), *n.* A practicer of levitation. *Rare.*
lev'i-ta'tor (-tā'tõr), *n.* A believer in, or practicer of, levitation. *Rare.*
Le-vit'i-cal-ism (lē-vĭt'ĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
Le-vit'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Le-vit'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Levitism. *Rare.*
Le'vit-ism (lē'vīt-ĭz'm), *n.* The dogmas, practices, and rites of the Levites, or an example of them. *Rare.*
le-vol'to. ✝ LAVOLTA.
le'vo-lac'tic, *or* **læ'vo-**, *a.* See LACTIC; LEVO-, 2.
le'vo-tar-tar'ic, *or* **læ'vo-**, *a.* See TARTARIC ACID; LEVO-.
levour. ✝ LEVER.
‖ **le vrai' peut' quel'que-fois' n'ê'tre pas vrai'sem'bla'ble** (lē vrĕ' pû' kĕl'kē-fwä' nâ'tr' pä vrĕ'säɴ'blá'bl'). [F.] The true may sometimes not be probable.
Boileau (*Art Poétique*, II.).
lev'u-lin (lĕv'ū-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A substance resembling dextrin, got from dahlia bulbs, the artichoke, and other sources, as a colorless, spongy, amorphous material; — so called because by decomposition it yields levulose.
lev'u-lose (-lōs), *n.* [See LEVO-.] *Chem.* = FRUIT SUGAR.
lev'u-lo-su'ri-a (-lō-sū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *levulose* + *-uria*.] *Med.* Presence of levulose in urine.
lev'yn-ite (lĕv'ĭn-īt), **lev'yne** (lĕv'ĭn), *n.* [After A. *Lévy*, Fr. mineralogist.] *Min.* A white or light-colored mineral in rhombohedral crystals, being a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $CaAl_2Si_3O_{10}\cdot 5H_2O$. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 2.09–2.16.
lew. Var. of LUE.
lew, *n.* [F. *louis*.] A French gold coin. *Obs. Scot.* [= LEV.]
lew (lĕf), *n.* A coin of Bulgaria.
lew, *interj.* Lo! *Obs.*
lew (lōō), *a.* [Cf. AS. *hléowe*, E. *lee* a calm or sheltered place, *lukewarm*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Lukewarm; tepid.
2. Snug; sheltered from wind.
lew, *n. & v. t.* [Cf. AS. *hlȳwan* to warm.] Warmth; shelter. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lew, *a.* [Orig. uncert.] Weak; mild; thin; diluted. *Dial. Eng.*
lewan. Var. of LEEWAN.
lewar, lewer. ✝ LOUVER.
lew'ard. ✝ LEEWARD.

M

4. Lustful; libidinous; lascivious; unchaste; as, a *lewd* man; *lewd* thoughts. "*Lewd*, unhallowed eyes." *Shak.*
Syn. — Lustful, libidinous, licentious, dissolute, sensual, unchaste, impure, lascivious, lecherous, debauched.
— **lewd′ly**, *adv.* — **lewd′ness**, *n.*

lew′is (lū′ĭs), *n.* [Perh. fr. the personal name.] **1**. An iron dovetailed tenon, made in sections, which can be fitted into a dovetail mortise; — used in hoisting large stones, etc. Called also *lewisson.*

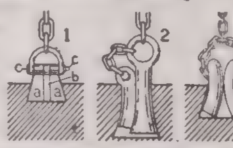

1-3 Various forms of Lewis. *a a* Dovetail Sections; *b* Key; *c c* Bolt.

2. A kind of shears used in cropping woolen cloth.

Lew-is′i-a (lū-ĭs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Capt. Meriwether *Lewis*, American explorer.] *Bot.* A genus of portulacaceous herbs having linear woolly leaves and large pink flowers with 5-8 sepals and 8-12 petals. The only two species are native of western North America; *L. rediviva* is the bitterroot. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Lew-is′i-an (-ăn), *a.* [From *Lewis* Island in the Outer Hebrides.] *Geol.* Designating the Archæan, or a part of it, in Great Britain. The rocks are largely of gneiss. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

‖ **lex** (lĕks), *n.; pl.* LEGES (lē′jēz). [L. See LEGAL.] **1**. *Rom. Law.* **a** A statute or law enacted by the Roman people (called in full a *lex publica*); strictly: (1) An enactment of the comitia curiata or, in later times, of the comitia tributa. (2) An enactment of the comitia centuriata. **b** Hence later, loosely, almost any written law, as a plebiscitum, a senatus consultum, or an imperial constitution; also, the law; positive law (the distinction between *lex* and *jus* being practically lost). **c** A provision, as a restriction or obligation, of a private contract; — called in full a *lex privata.*

2. In modern usage, a law; the law.

lex Æ-bu′ti-a (ē-bū′shĭ-ȧ), *Rom. Law*, a law, prob. of 170 B. C., which authorized the urban prætor to direct the formulary procedure to be used in any action between Roman citizens. — **l. a′na-sta′ti-a′na** (ăn′ȧ-stā′shĭ-ā′nȧ), a Roman law of about A. D. 498 which precluded the assignee of an obligation from recovering more from the debtor than the assignee had paid for the obligation, with interest at the ordinary rate. — **l. com′mis-so′ri-a** (kŏm′ĭ-sō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *Rom. & Civil Law*, a condition annexed to a contract whereby the contracting party is to suffer a penalty in case of failure to perform his contract; esp., a condition that a pledge for a loan shall be forfeited in case of nonpayment, or money paid on a contract of sale shall be forfeited and the sale rescinded in case of default in payment. — **l. Cor-ne′li-a**, *Rom. Law*, either of several laws of which the chief one was the **lex Cor-ne′li-a de e-dic′tis**, of B. C. 67, forbidding the prætors to vary, or to depart from, the rules laid down in their perpetual edicts. — **l. do′mi-ci′li-i** (dŏm′ĭ-sĭl′ĭ-ī), the law of the domicile, by which the rights of persons are sometimes governed, as where a person dies leaving personal property. — **l. Fal-ci′di-a** (făl-sĭd′ĭ-ȧ). See FALCIDIAN LAW. — **l. fo′ri** (fō′rī; 201), the law of the forum, or court. — **l. Fu′fi-a Ca-ni′ni-a** (fū′fĭ-ȧ kȧ-nĭn′ĭ-ȧ), a Roman law, of A. D. 8, which forbade the manumission by a testator of more than a certain percentage of his slaves. It was repealed by Justinian. — **l. Hor-ten′si-a**, a Roman law, of B. C. 287, giving plebiscita the force of leges, without confirmation by the senate. — ‖ **l. Ju′ni-a Nor-ba′na**. *Rom. Law.* See LATIN, *n.*, 2. — **l. lo′ci** (lō′sī), the law of the place; — used in various phrases, as: **lex lo′ci contrac′tus**, the law of the place of contracting (in which sense simply **lex loci** is commonly used); **lex lo′ci re′i si′tæ** (rē′ī sī′tē) *or* **lex si′tus** (sī′tŭs), the law of the place where the thing is situated; **lex lo′ci ac′tus** *or* **lex ac′tus**, the law of the place where the act was done; **lex lo′ci ce′le-bra′ti-o′nis** (sĕl′ē-brā′shĭ-ō′nĭs), the law of the place of celebration (of the contract); **lex lo′ci so-lu′ti-o′nis** (sō-lū′shĭ-ō′nĭs), the law of the place of performance. — **l. mer ca-to′rum** (mûr′kȧ-tō′rŭm; 201) *or* **mer′ca-to′ri-a** (-rĭ-ȧ). = LAW MERCHANT. — **l. non scrip′ta**, unwritten law; esp., the common law. — **l. pri-va′ta** (prī-vā′tȧ). *Rom. Law.* See LEX, 1 **c**. — **l. pu′bli-ca** (pŭb′lĭ-kȧ). *Rom. Law.* See LEX, 1 **a**. — **l. rei sitæ**. Short for *lex loci rei sitæ*, above. — **L. Ro-ma′na Vi′si-go-tho′rum** (rō-mā′nȧ vĭz′ĭ-gō-thō′rŭm; 201). = BREVIARY OF ALARIC. — **l. Sa′li-ca** (săl′ĭ-kȧ), the Salic law. — **L. Sca′ni-a An-ti′qua**. See SCANIAN. — **l. scrip′ta**, written law; the statute law. — **l. ta′li-o′nis** (tăl′ĭ-ō′nĭs), the law of retaliation. — **l. ter′ræ** (tĕr′ē), the law of the land. — **L. The′o-do-si-a′na** (thē′ō-dō′shĭ-ā′nȧ). = BREVIARY OF ALARIC.

lex′i-cal (lĕk′sĭ-kăl), *a.* **1**. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, words, or the vocabulary of a language, as distinguished from its grammar and construction.
2. Of or pertaining to a lexicon or lexicography.
— **lex′i-cal′ic** (-kăl′ĭk), *a. R.* — **lex′i-cal′i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n. R.*

lex′i-cog′ra-pher (-kŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. λεξικογράφος; λεξικόν dictionary + γράφειν to write. See LEXICON.] An author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

Every other author may aspire to praise; the *lexicographer* can only hope to escape reproach; and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few. *Johnson.*

lex′i-co-graph′ic (lĕk′sĭ-kō-grăf′ĭk), **lex′i-co-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or according to, lexicography. — **lex′i-co-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lex′i-cog′ra-phy (-kŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art, process, or occupation of making a lexicon or dictionary; the art or general principles of making dictionaries.

lex′i-col′o-gy (-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν lexicon + *-logy.*] The science of the derivation and signification of words; that branch of learning which treats of the signification and application of words. — **lex′i-co-log′i-cal** (-kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lex′i-col′o-gist** (-kŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

lex′i-con (lĕk′sĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν (sc. βιβλίον), neut. of λεξικός of or belonging to words, fr. λέξις a speaking, speech, a way of speaking, a single word or phrase, fr. λέγειν to say, to speak. See LEGEND.] A vocabulary, or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language or of a considerable number of them, with the definition of each; a wordbook; a dictionary; esp., a dictionary of the Greek, Hebrew, or Latin language.

lex′i-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk), **lex′i-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to lexigraphy. — **lex′i-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lex-ig′ra-phy (lĕk-sĭg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. λέξις word + *-graphy.*] **1**. Art or practice of defining words; definition of words. *Rare.*
2. A system of writing in which each character represents a word, as that of the Chinese.

lex′i-phan′ic (lĕk′sĭ-făn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λεξιφάνης a phrase monger; λέξις speech + φαίνειν to show.] Using, or interlarded with, pretentious words; bombastic; as, a *lexiphanic* speaker. — **lex′i-phan′i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.*

Ley′den jar (lī′dĕn). Also **Leyden bottle**, **phial**, *or* **vial**. *Elec.* A glass jar or bottle used to accumulate electricity; — so named from having been invented in Leyden, Holland. In its common form, it is coated with tin foil, within and without, well up towards its top, and is surmounted by a brass knob which communicates with the inner coating. To charge the jar, the knob is connected with an electric source and the outer coating with the ground. Electricity of the same kind as the source is then accumulated on the inner coating, and the opposite kind on the outer.

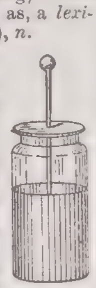

Leyden Jar.

Lez′ghi-an (lĕz′gĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the hardy mountaineers of Dagestan, eastern Caucasia, a tall and brachycephalic people divided into a number of tribes or communities speaking more or less diverse languages. They are of low culture, but efficient in smith work, shawl weaving, etc. Also, their language (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES). — **Lez′ghi-an**, *a.*

lherz′o-lite (lûr′zō-līt), *n.* [*Lherz*, a lake in the Pyrenees + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite, composed of olivine, enstatite, and diopside with some spinel.

li′a-bil′i-ty (lī′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. State or quality of being liable; as, the *liability* of an insurer; *liability* to accidents; *liability* to the law.
2. That which one is under obligation to pay, or for which one is liable. Specif., in the *pl.*, one's pecuniary obligations, or debts, collectively; — opposed to *assets.*

li′a-ble (lī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From F. *lier* to bind, L. *ligare*. Cf. ALLY, *v. t.*, LIGATURE.] **1**. Bound or obliged in law or equity; responsible; answerable; as, the surety is *liable* for the debt of his principal; also, now rarely, with *to*; as, all his property is *liable* to pay his debts and to taxes.
2. Exposed to a certain contingency or casualty, more or less probable and, in modern use, of an undesired or harmful character; — with *to* and an infinitive or noun; as, *liable* to slip; *liable* to accident; *liable* to be injured.
3. Subject; belonging or pertaining; — with *to*. *Obs.* "*Liable* to our crown and dignity." *Shak.*
4. Suitable; fit; apt. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Accountable, answerable; subject, obnoxious, exposed. See APT, RESPONSIBLE.

‖ **li′ai′son′** (lē′ā′zôɴ′; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ligatio*, fr. *ligare* to bind. See LIGATURE; cf. LIGATION.] **1**. *Cookery.* A thickening, usually of eggs, for sauces, soups, etc.
2. An intimacy, esp. illicit, between a man and a woman.
3. *Phon.* In the reading or speaking of French, the joining of two adjacent words, one ending in a consonant and the other beginning with a vowel or an *h* not "aspirate," by carrying over the consonant (otherwise usually silent) of the first to the beginning of the second. Also, rarely, in any other language, a similar linking of two words.

li-a′na (lē-ä′nȧ; lĭ-ăn′ȧ; 277), *n.* [F. *liane*; prob. akin to *lien* a band, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare* to bind. Cf. LIEN, *n.*] Any climbing perennial plant having woody stems. Lianas are very characteristic of certain tropical phytogeographical regions, as the forests of the Amazon, the jungles of India, etc. In the temperate zone the grapevine is a characteristic example.

li′ar (lī′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *liere*. See LIE to falsify.] A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who lies.

Li′as (lī′ăs), *n.* [F. *liais* sort of limestone, OF. also *liois.*] *Geol.* The oldest division of the European Jurassic system. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Li-as′sic** (lī-ăs′ĭk), *a. & n.*

li-bate′ (lī-bāt′; lĭ′bāt), *v. t.*; -BAT′ED (-bāt′ĕd; lĭ′bāt-); -BAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *libatus*, p. p. of *libare*. See LIBATION.] **a** To pour out as a libation. **b** To make libation to. *R.* "A son of Israel has no gods whom he can *libate.*" *L. Wallace.*

li-ba′tion (lī-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *libatio*, fr. *libare* to take a little from anything, to taste, to pour out as an offering.] **1**. Act of pouring a liquid or liquor, as wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of a deity; also, the wine or liquid thus poured out; a drink offering.

A heathen sacrifice or *libation* to the earth. *Bacon.*

2. A potation; a drink; a drinking. *Affected or Humorous.*

‖ **li-bec′cio** (lē-bĕt′chō), *n.* Incorrectly written also **libecchio**. [It. *libeccio*, fr. Gr. λίψ, λιβός. Cf. LEVECHE.] The southwest wind. *Milton. Shelley.*

li′bel (lī′bĕl), *n.* [L. *libellus* a little book, pamphlet, libel, lampoon, dim. of *liber* the liber, or inner bark, of a tree; also (because the ancients wrote on this bark), paper, parchment, or a roll of any material used to write upon, and hence, a book or treatise: cf. F. *libelle.*] **1**. A brief writing of any kind, esp. a declaration, bill, certificate, request, supplication, etc. *Obs.*

A *libel* of forsaking [divorcement]. *Wycliffe (Matt. v. 31).*

2. Any public defamatory writing, esp. in the form of a handbill, circular, or the like; a lampoon. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Law.* Any statement or representation, published without just cause or excuse, expressed either in print or in writing, or by pictures, effigies, or other signs, tending to expose another to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule; defamation of a person by means of written statements, pictures, or other visible signs; in a more extended sense, the publication of such writings, pictures, or the like, as are of a blasphemous, treasonable, seditious, or obscene character; also, the act, tort, or crime of publishing such a statement or representation. A libel upon a person is a tort, and as such is ground for a civil action for damages; when malicious it is a crime subject to indictment at common law. The truth of the libel, or the fact that it was a privileged communication, or fair comment (on public acts of public men), is a defense in a civil action; and by statute a proper apology is a defense in some jurisdictions in case of newspaper libels. In criminal prosecutions the truth of the libel is not a defense at common law, but is now by statute generally a defense in certain cases. See PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION, PUBLISH, SLANDER.

Libel is said to violate not only the right of an individual not to be defamed, but also the right of the state that no incentive shall be given to a breach of the peace. *T. E. Holland.*

4. *Law.* In Civil-law practice, and in that of admiralty and ecclesiastical courts, the written statement made by the plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks. Cf. DECLARATION. In criminal cases in Scots law the libel is the part of the indictment, or formerly of the criminal letters, stating the grounds of the charge, and once, also, the punishment attached to the offense. The ecclesiastical use of *libel* and *libelant* for the complaint and the complainant in divorce proceedings is often used in the secular courts. Cf. LIBELLARY.
5. Loosely, any defamatory statement, in writing or oral; also, any representation or suggestion of a person or material or immaterial thing that conveys an unjustly unfavorable impression of him or it; as, the photograph is a *libel* on Miss X; this account of New York is a *libel.*

li′bel, *v. t.*; LI′BELED (-bĕld) *or* LI′BELLED; LI′BEL-ING *or* LI′BEL-LING. **1**. To defame, or expose to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule, by a writing, picture, sign, etc.; to make or publish a libel against.

Some wicked wits have *libeled* all the fair. *Pope.*

2. *Law.* To proceed against by filing a libel, as against a ship or goods; also, to allege or set up in a libel.

li′bel, *v. i.* **1**. To spread defamation; — with *against*, *on*, or *by*. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To institute proceedings by a libel, or complaint.

li′bel-ant, **li′bel-lant** (lī′bĕl-ănt), *n.* **1**. One who institutes a suit by a libel. See LIBEL, *n.*, 4.
2. One who makes or publishes a libel; a libeler.

li′bel-ee′, **li′bel-lee′** (lī′bĕl-ē′), *n.* *Law.* One against whom a libel has been filed; — corresponding to *defendant* in common law.

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lewd′ster, *n.* A lewd person. *Obs.*
le′wen. Var. of LEWAN.
lewer. † LOUVER, LURE.
lewidheed, *n.* [See -HOOD.] Ignorance. *Obs.*
Lew′is (lū′ĭs), *n.* [See LOUIS.] Masc. prop. name.
Lewis Baboon. Louis XIV. See HOCUS, HUMPHREY.
lewis bolt. A bolt with an enlarged head, leaded into masonry as a foundation bolt, or into a stone for use as a lewis.
lewis hole. **a** A hole wider at the bottom than at the mouth, into which a lewis is fitted. **b** In quarrying, an elongated cavity made by drilling a series of holes and then breaking down the partitions between them.
lew′is-ing, *n.* The process of making a lewis hole.
lew′is-ite. *n.* [After Prof. W. J. *Lewis* of the University of California.] *Min.* A mineral crystallizing in small yellow or brown octahedrons. It contains calcium, titanium, and antimony combined with oxygen.
lew′is-son. *n.* = LEWIS, *n.*, 1.
lewke. † LUKE, *a.* & *v.*
Lewkes. † LUKES, *a.*
lewme. † LEAM.
lewn (lūn), *n.* A tax or rate, esp. a church rate. *Dial. Eng.*
lewre. † LURE.
lewse. † LOOSE.
lewth (*dial.* lōōth), *n.* [AS. *hlēowþ.*] Warmth; shelter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lew′ty, *n.* [OF. *leiauté.* See LEAL.] Loyalty. *Obs.*
lew′-warm′ (lū′-), *a.* Lukewarm. *Obs. or Local, Brit.*
lewyne. † LEVIN.
lex. *Abbr.* Lexicon.
lex′i-a (lĕk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *lejia* lye, for earlier *lexia*, L. *lixiria*, *lixivum.*] *Commerce.* A kind of Malaga raisin which is dipped before drying in a mixture of oil, ashes, and water.
lex′ic, *a.* Lexical.
lexicog. *Abbr.* Lexicography.
lex′i-cog′ra-fer. Lexicographer. *Ref. Sp.*
lex′i-cog′ra-fy. Lexicography. [*Ref. Sp.*]
lex′i-co-graph′i-an (lĕk′sĭ-kō-grăf′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Lexicographical.
lex′i-cog′ra-phist (-kŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A lexicographer. *Rare.*
lex′i-con-ist, *n.* A writer of a lexicon. *Rare.*
lex-iph′a-nes (lĕk-sĭf′ȧ-nēz), *n.* [See LEXIPHANIC.] A lexiphanic person. *Rare.*
lex′i-phar′mic, *n.* = ALEXIPHARMIC. *Obs.*
Lex Merc. *Abbr.* Lex Mercatoria.
ley. † LEYE, LIE.
ley (lī). Var. of LYE.
ley. Var. of LAY, a tax.
ley (*dial.* lā; lī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAY.
ley (lā), *n.* [OF.] Law. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [= LEU.]
ley (lā), *n.* A coin of Roumania.
ley (lē; lā). Dial. Eng. var. of LEA.
ley (lā), *n.* [Sp.] *Mining.* Proportion of metal in ore; assay value. *Sp. Amer.*
leyde. † LEAD.
Leyden blue. = COBALT BLUE.
Ley′dig's or′gans, *or* **Ley-dig′i-an or′gans** (lī′dĭks, lī-dĭg′ĭ-ăn). [After F. *Leydig* (b. 1821), German zoölogist.] Minute structures on the antennæ of insects, crustaceans, etc., regarded by Leydig as organs of smell.
leye, *n.* [AS. *lēg*, *līg.*] Flame; fire. *Obs.*
leye. † LAY, LEA, LEE, LIE, LYE.
leyer. † LAYER.
leyhtunward, *n.* [See LEIGHTON; WARD, *n.*] Gardener. *Obs.*
leyk. † LAKE, *n.*, sport.
ley′land. Var. of LEALAND.
leyme. † LEAM.
leyn. † LAY, *v.*, LEAN.
leyne. † LAYNE. [layer. *Obs.*]
leyne, *n.* [See LAIN layer.] A
leynit. Obs. pret. of LEAN.
leynte. † LENT.
ley pew′ter (lā). *Metal.* A variety of pewter containing a relatively large percentage of lead.
leyre. † LAIR, LERE.
leyre′wite, **leyr′wite.** Obs. or hist. vars. of LAIRWITE.
leyryt. † LERED.
leyser. † LEISURE.
ley′sing (lā′sĭng), *n.* [Icel. *leysingi*, *leysingr.*] *Scandinavian Tribal Custom.* A freedman who has not acquired full tribal rights. Cf. LÆT.
leze. † LEESE, LOSE.
leze maj′es-ty. Var. of LESE MAJESTY.
LG., *or* **L. G.** *Abbr.* Low German.
L. G. *Abbr.* Life Guards.
LGr., *or* **L. Gr.** *Abbr.* Low Greek.
L. H. A. *Abbr.* Lord High Admiral.
lhapwynche. † LAPWING.
L. H. C. *Abbr.* Lord High Chancellor.
L. H. D. *Abbr.* Litterarum Humanarum Doctor, or In Litteris Humanioribus Doctor (L., Doctor of Humanities).
lheape. † LEAP.
lherz′ase′ (lĕrts′āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
‖ **lhi-am′ba**, **li-am′ba** (lyē-äm′bä), *n.* [Native name: cf. Pg. *liamba.*] Hemp. *African.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Lho′-ke′ (lō′kā′), *n.* The Bhotia dialect of Bhutan. See INDO-CHINESE.
Lho′ta (lō′tä), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE.
L. H. T. *Abbr.* Lord High Treasurer.
li (lē), *n.* [Chin. *li*[3].] See MEASURE, *Table.*
li (lē), *n.* [Chin.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
Li. *Abbr.* *Chem.* (without period, *Li*). Lithium.
L. I. *Abbr.* Long Island; Light Infantry.
li′a-bl. Liable. *Ref. Sp.*
li′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Li′a Fail′ (lē′ä fĭl′). [Ir.] Stone of Destiny: the Coronation Stone (which see).
li-a′naed (lē-ä′nȧd; lĭ-ăn′ȧd), *a.* Covered, or draped, with lianas.
li-ane′ (lĭ-ȧn′). [F.] A liana.
li-ang′ (lē-äng′), *n.* [Chin. *liang*[3].] = TAEL.
li′an′gle (lē′ăŋ′g'l). Var. of LEEANGLE.
liard. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LYARD.
liard (lyär), *n.* [F.] See COIN.
li-ard′ (lē-ärd′), *n.* [F. dial., a kind of poplar, in OF. gray.] The balsam poplar. *Canada.*
Liatico, *n.* [It. *liatico*, *aleatico.*] A Tuscan red wine. *Obs.*
Li-a′tris (lī-ā′trĭs), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot* Syn. of LACINARIA.
lib, *n.* & *v. i.* Sleep. *Obs. Slang.*
lib, *v. t.* [Cf. GLIB to geld.] To castrate; geld. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lib. *Abbr.* Liber (L., book); librarian; library.
lib. Obs. abbr. of LIBRÆ, pounds [(money).]
lib′a-ment (lĭb′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *libamentum.*] Libation. *Archaic.*
lib′a-nif′er-ous (-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *libanus* incense + *-ferous.*] Libanophorous.
lib′a-no-man-cy (lĭb′ȧ-nō-măn-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. λίβανος incense + *-mancy.*] Divination by burning incense. *Obs. or R.*
lib′a-noph′o-rous (-nŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. λιβανοφόρος, fr. λίβανος incense + -φόρος bearing, fr. φέρειν to bear.] Yielding, or producing, incense.
lib′a-no′tis, **lib′a-no′tus**, *n.* Frankincense. *Obs.*
lib′a-no-toph′o-rous (-nō-tŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. λιβανωτοφόρος; λιβανωτός incense + -φόρος bearing.] Libanophorous.
li′bant (lī′bănt), *a.* [L. *libans*, p. pr. of *libare* to taste, touch.] Sipping; touching lightly. *R.*
Lib′a-nus (lĭb′ȧ-nŭs). *Bib* Var. of LEBANON.
libard. † LEOPARD.
li-bate′ (lī-bāt′; lī′bāt), *v. i.* To pour out a libation. *Rare.*
li′ba-to-ry (lī′bȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *libatorium.*] A vessel for pouring libations. *D. Bib.*
li′ba-to-ry, *a.* Of or pert. to libation.
libatour, *n.* Libation. *Obs.*
Li-ba′vi-us (lĭ-bā′vĭ-ŭs), *n.* [After A. *Libavius* (d. 1616), German chemist.] = FUMING LIQUOR OF LIBAVIUS.
lib′bard. Obs. or archaic var. of LEOPARD.
lib′bege, *n.* [From LIB to sleep.] A bed. *Obs. Slang.*
lib′ber, *n.* [From LIB to castrate.] One who gelds or castrates. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
libberla, *n.* A cudgel. *Obs. Scot.*
lib′bet. Scot. p. p. of LIB, to geld.
lib′bet. *n.* A billet; a stick or club. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lib′bet, *n.* A flap: a hanging strip; a rag. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lib′bra (lēb′brä), *n.* [It.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
li′beld. Libeled. *R. Sp.*
li′bel-er, **li′bel-ler.** *n.* One who libels.
li′bel-ist, **li′bel-list.** *n.* A libeler.
li′bel-ize, **lib′el-lize**, *v. t.* To libel. *Obs.*
‖ **li-bel′la** (lī-bĕl′ȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *libra* balance. See LEVEL, *n.*] A small balance; also, a leveling instrument.

li′bel-la-ry (lī′bĕl-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *libellarius.*] Pertaining to, or making use of, a libel or libels.

Li′bel-lu′li-dæ (lī′bĕ-lū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Libellula*, perh. fr. L. *libella* level, with ref. to the horizontal extension of the wings.] *Zoöl.* A family of dragon flies, comprising in older classifications all the dragon flies, and coextensive with the order Odonata. In most recent classifications it is used in a restricted sense, but still designates a large family, whose members are of large or medium size and commonly have the abdomen of somewhat triangular cross section. The wings, which often have dark bands or markings, are held horizontally when at rest. **Li-bel′lu-la** (lī-bĕl′ū-lȧ), a Linnæan genus which in old classifications included all the dragon flies, is the type. — **li-bel′lu-lid** (lī-bĕl′ū-lĭd), *n.* — **li-bel′lu-loid** (-loid), *a.*

li′bel-ous, li′bel-lous (lī′bĕl-ŭs), *a.* Including or involving a libel; defamatory. — **li′bel-ous-ly, li′bel-lous-ly**, *adv.*

Li′ber (lī′bẽr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian god of fructification (perh. orig. Jupiter Liber) and, after his identification with Bacchus, of the grape. A feminine **Lib′er-a** (lĭb′ẽr-ȧ) (see CERES) was associated with him, their festival, the **Lib′er-a′li-a** (-ā′lĭ-ȧ), falling on March 17.

lib′er-al (lĭb′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [F. *libéral*, L. *liberalis*, from *liber* free. Cf. DELIVER.] **1.** Befitting, or worthy of, a man of free birth; free; not servile or mean; not restricted; esp., not narrowly restricted by pecuniary or utilitarian considerations; as, a *liberal* manner. "*Liberal* education." *Macaulay.* "The *liberal* arts." *Shak.*

2. Bestowing in a large and noble way, as a freeman; generous; bounteous; open-handed; as, a *liberal* giver. "*Liberal* of praise." *Bacon.*

3. Bestowed in a large way; hence, abundant; bountiful; ample; large; as, a *liberal* gift; a *liberal* discharge of matter; a *liberal* offer.

His wealth doth warrant a *liberal* dower. *Shak.*

4. Free from restraint; uncontrolled; hence, regardless of legal or moral restraints; licentious. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Most like a *liberal* villain." *Shak.*

5. Not strict or rigorous; not confined or restricted to the literal sense; free; as, a *liberal* translation of a classic, or a *liberal* construction of law or of language.

6. Not narrow or contracted in mind; broad-minded; catholic; free from bigotry.

7. Not bound by authority, orthodox tenets, or established forms in political or religious philosophy; independent in opinion; not conservative; inclined to welcome new ideas; friendly to suggestions, or experiments, of reform in the constitution or administration of government; often, specif., having tendency toward democratic or republican, as distinguished from monarchical or aristocratic, forms; as, *liberal* thinkers; *liberal* Christians; *liberal* ideas in politics; hence [*cap.*], adopted as the designation of political parties in some countries, notably England. In England the designation of *Liberal* was first applied in the first quarter of the 19th century to the more radical element in the *Whig* party, with an implication of reproach, but soon supplanted *Whig* both as adjective and noun, as, about 1830, *Conservative* supplanted *Tory*, the earlier names being reserved for the more conservative minority in each party. See CONSERVATIVE, *a.*, 3, RADICAL, TORY, WHIG.

Respectable politicians usually lay claim to both names; thus a Conservative government "professes to pursue a truly *liberal* policy;" and a *Liberal* government assures us that its measures are "conservative in the best sense of the word." *T. Raleigh.*

I confess I see nothing *liberal* in the "order of thoughts," as Hobbes elsewhere expresses it. *Hazlitt.*

A cheerful Christian from the *liberal* fold. *O. W. Holmes.*

Syn. — LIBERAL, GENEROUS, BOUNTIFUL, MUNIFICENT. As applied to giving, LIBERAL suggests freedom or abundance, GENEROUS emphasizes the idea of warm-hearted readiness to give; as, a *liberal* (cf. a *generous*) provision for one's needs; a *liberal* offer, a *generous* portion. *Liberal* also suggests freedom from prejudice or narrowness; *generous*, magnanimity, esp. in judging; as, *liberal* opinions, *liberal* in one's religious views; a *generous* opponent; "He was the most *generous* man I have ever known; the most forward to praise what he thought good, the most willing to admire, the most free from all thought of himself in praising and admiring" (*M. Arnold*). BOUNTIFUL suggests abounding liberality; MUNIFICENT, splendid or princely generosity; as, "a worthy gentleman . . . as *bountiful* as mines of India" (*Shak.*); "Lady *Bountiful*" (*Farquhar*); a *munificent* endowment. See PLENTIFUL, PROFUSE.

liberal arts (*artes liberales*, the higher arts, which, among the Romans, only freemen were permitted to pursue), in the Middle Ages, the seven branches of learning, — grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. In modern times the *liberal arts* include the sciences, philosophy, history, etc., which compose the course of academical or collegiate education. Hence, degrees in the *arts*; master and bachelor of *arts*. — **L. Conservative**, a progressive member of the Conservative party. Hence, **L. Conservatism.** — **L. Imperialism**, a term used to designate their political principles by some English Liberals who are opposed to home rule for Ireland and who in general agree with the imperialistic views of the Conservatives. They do not form a recognized party. Hence, **L. Imperialist.** — **L. party.** See def. 7, above. — **L. Republican party**, *U. S. Hist.*, a party composed of former Republicans not in accord with President Grant's first administration, who in 1872 nominated Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown for President and Vice President. These nominees were indorsed by the Democrats, but were defeated, receiving only 63 electoral votes to 286 for U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, nominated by the Republicans. — **L. Unionist**, one of a large group of members of the Liberal party in England which in 1886 refused to follow the lead of Gladstone in the matter of home rule for Ireland. For a time the Liberal Union party had an independent organization, but later its members joined, or habitually acted with, the Conservatives. Hence, **L. Unionism.**

lib′er-al (lĭb′ẽr-ăl), *n.* One liberal in thought or principles; one who favors greater freedom in political or religious matters; specif. [*cap.*], in politics, esp. in England, a member of the Liberal party. See LIBERAL, *a.*, 7.

lib′er-al-ism (lĭb′ẽr-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *libéralisme.*] Liberal principles and theories; the principles of the liberals in politics or religion; specif. [*cap.*], the principles of the Liberal party. — **lib′er-al-ist**, *n.* — **lib′er-al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

lib′er-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *libéralité*, L. *liberalitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being liberal in giving, granting, or yielding; generosity; as, the *liberality* of a gift or giver.

2. A gift; a gratuity; as, a prudent man will not impoverish himself by his *liberalities.*

3. Quality or state of being liberal in mind; broad-mindedness; catholicity; lack of bigotry or prejudice.

4. Liberalism or liberals collectively. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

lib′er-al-i-za′tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of liberalizing, or condition of being liberalized.

lib′er-al-ize (lĭb′ẽr-ăl-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *libéraliser.*] **1.** To make, or become, liberal; to free, or become or be free, from narrow views or prejudices; to enlarge scope, range, or freedom in.

To open and to *liberalize* the mind. *Burke.*

2. To make or be liberal in political affiliation or sympathy.

lib′er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *liberatus*, p. p. of *liberare* to free, fr. *liber* free. See LIBERAL, *a.*; cf. DELIVER.] **1.** To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; to free; as, to *liberate* a slave or prisoner; to *liberate* the mind from prejudice.

2. To disengage; to separate; to free from combination; as, to *liberate* gases.

Syn. — Deliver, emancipate, manumit, free. See RELEASE.

lib′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *liberatio*: cf. F. *libération.* Cf. LIVRAISON.] A liberating; state of being liberated.

lib′er-a′tion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Principles or theories of those opposed to a state, or established, church and who, esp. in England, advocate disestablishment. — **lib′er-a′tion-ist**, *n.*

lib′er-a′tor (lĭb′ẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who liberates; a deliverer. — **Liberator, the. a** A surname given to: (1) Simon Bolivar (1783–1830), who established the independence of Peru and other Spanish colonies of South America. (2) Daniel O'Connell (1775–1847), a celebrated Irish political agitator, from his endeavors to bring about a repeal of the Articles of Parliamentary Union between Great Britain and Ireland. **b** A celebrated antislavery newspaper conducted by William Lloyd Garrison and issued weekly from 1831 to 1865. — **L. Czar**, Alexander II., who in 1861 emancipated the serfs. — **L. of Italy**, Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–82), who devoted his life to Italian independence and unity.

Li-be′ri-an (lī-bē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, Liberia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Liberia.

lib′er-o-mo′tor (lĭb′ẽr-ō-mō′tẽr), *a. Physiol.* Liberating motor energy; as, a *liberomotor* nerve ganglion.

lib′er-ta′ri-an (lĭb′ẽr-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of free will; also, one who upholds the principles of liberty, esp. individual liberty of thought and action. — **lib′er-ta′ri-an**, *a.* — **lib′er-ta′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

li-ber′ti-cid′al (lĭ-bûr′tĭ-sīd′ăl; lĭb′ẽr-tĭ-), **li-ber′ti-cide** (-sīd), *a.* Destroying, or tending to destroy, liberty.

li-ber′ti-cide (-sīd; 277), *n.* [L. *libertas* liberty + *-cide*: cf. F. *liberticide.*] **1.** The destruction of liberty.

2. A destroyer of liberty.

lib′er-tin-age (lĭb′ẽr-tĭn-āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *libertinage.* See LIBERTINE.] **1.** Libertinism in conduct.

And then *libertinage*, disease, the grave. *R. Browning.*

2. Libertinism in religious thought; freethinking.

lib′er-tine (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *libertinus* freedman, fr. *libertus* one made free, fr. *liber* free: cf. F. *libertin.* See LIBERAL.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A manumitted slave; a freedman; also, the son of a freedman.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of an antinomian sect in the 15th and early part of the 16th century, who rejected many of the customs and decencies of life, and at one time practiced community of goods and of women.

3. A freethinker; — used derogatorily. *Obs. or R.*

4. One free from restraint; one who acts according to his impulses and desires; now, specif., one who gives rein to lust; a rake; a debauchee.

Like a puffed and reckless *libertine*,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads. *Shak.*

lib′er-tine (-tĭn), *a.* [L. *libertinus* of a freedman: cf. F. *libertin.* See LIBERTINE, *n.*] **1.** Manumitted; freed from slavery. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. Freethinking in religion; — used derogatorily. *Obs. or R.*

3. Free from restraint; uncontrolled. *Obs. or R.*

You are too much *libertine.* *Beau. & Fl.*

4. Dissolute; licentious; profligate; loose in morals.

lib′er-tin-ism (-tĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The state of a libertine, or freedman; freedom from restraint; liberty. *Rare.*

2. Licentious conduct; debauchery; lewdness.

3. Freedom of thought, principle, or opinion in religious matters, regarded as excessive or blameworthy; irreligion; freethinking. *Obsoles.*

lib′er-ty (lĭb′ẽr-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *liberte*, F. *liberté*, fr. L. *libertas*, fr. *liber* free. See LIBERAL.] **1.** State or fact of being a free person; exemption from subjection to the will of another claiming ownership of the person or services; freedom; — opposed to *slavery, serfdom, bondage, subjection*, etc.

Delivered fro the bondage of corruption into the glorious *liberty* of the sons of God. *Bible*, 1551 (*Rom.* viii. 21).

2. The state, or the sum of the rights and immunities, of those whose rights and privileges are protected by an organized civil community (**civil liberty**), or of those who are invested with the right effectually to share in framing and conducting the government under which they are politically organized (**political liberty**), or of those who are free from external restraint in the exercise of the rights that are considered as without the province of a government to control (**individual liberty**). Individual liberty under modern constitutional governments in general involves freedom of the person in going and coming (**personal liberty**), equality before the courts, security of private property, freedom of opinion and its expression, and freedom of conscience.

They that can give up essential *liberty* to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither *liberty* nor safety. *B. Franklin.*

3. Freedom from external restraint or compulsion; power to do as one pleases; also, with *of* and *to*, leave, permission, or opportunity; as, the *liberty* of the air; *liberty* to come and go; large *liberty* of action.

There is full *liberty* of feasting. *Shak.*

4. The power of choice; freedom from necessity; freedom from compulsion or constraint in willing.

This *liberty* of judgment did not of necessity lead to lawlessness. *J. A. Symonds.*

5. A privilege or license in violation of the laws of strict etiquette or propriety; as, to permit, or take, a *liberty*; he would not venture so great a *liberty.*

6. The place within which certain immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised; specif., in England, any of certain districts within which by grant from the crown the exclusive privilege, or franchise, of executing legal process was vested in one or more persons, exempting them from the jurisdiction of the sheriff. Under the Sheriff's Act, 1887, s. 34, these liberties are recognized, but are placed under the supervision of the sheriff, who in certain cases may be ordered to execute a writ.

Brought forth into some public or open place within the *liberty* of the city, and there . . . burned. *Fuller.*

7. Privilege; exemption; franchise; right or immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; as, the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe.

8. A certain amount of freedom; permission to go freely within certain limits; also, the place or limits within which such freedom is exercised; as, the *liberties* of a prison.

9. *Man.* An upward curve in a bit to accommodate the tongue; the port; — called also *liberty of the tongue.* *Rare.*

10. *Naut.* Permission to go on shore for a holiday granted to a sailor, esp. in the navy.

Syn. — Leave, permission, license. See FREEDOM.

at liberty. a Unconfined; free; as, they set the captive *at liberty.* **b** At leisure; unoccupied or unused; as, he will be *at liberty* presently. **c** Free (to do something); as, he is *at liberty* to say what he thinks. — **at one's** (*or* **some one's**) **l.**, at one's will or choice. *Obs.* — **L. Enlightening the World**, a colossal bronze statue on Bedloe Island in New York harbor, the work of the French sculptor Bartholdi and the gift of the French people to the United States. It is the figure of a woman bearing a torch aloft in her right hand, is 151 feet high, and rests on a granite pedestal 155 feet high, provided by popular subscription in the United States. The statue, which was designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence, was placed in position in 1885 and unveiled in 1886. — **l. of the press**, the free right of publishing books, pamphlets, or papers, without previous restraint or censorship, subject only to punishment for libelous, seditious, or morally pernicious matters.

lib′er-ty (lĭb′ẽr-tĭ), *a.* Designating a kind of thin, soft, satin-finished silk; — so called from the name of the inventor.

Liberty Bell. The famous bell of the Philadelphia State House (Independence Hall), which was rung when the Continental Congress declared the independence of the United States, in 1776. It was orig. cast in England, was recast in Philadelphia in 1753, and upon it are the words "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." It was cracked in 1835.

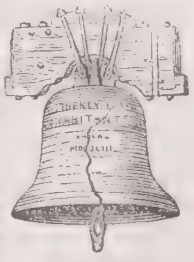

Liberty Bell.

liberty cap. The Roman *pilleus*, or limp, close-fitting cap shaped somewhat like the half of an egg, which was given to a slave at his manumission. It was adopted as the cap of the French Revolutionists, and is often used as a symbol of liberty on flag poles, on the head of the figure of the goddess of liberty, etc.

Liberty party. *U. S. Hist.* **a** The party, in the early days of the American Revolution, which favored independence of England. **b** A political party organized in 1839–40 whose chief principle was the abolition of slavery. It nominated candidates for President and Vice President in 1840, 1844, and 1848, but gradually became submerged in the Free-soil, and later the Republican, party.

liberty pole. A tall flagstaff surmounted by a liberty cap, the flag of a republic, or other symbol of liberty.

liberty tree. A tree in some public place dedicated to liberty; esp. [*cap.*], in American history, an elm tree which formerly stood on Washington Street in Boston, Mass., and on which unpopular persons were hanged in effigy during the Stamp Act agitation.

li-beth′en-ite (lĭ-bĕth′ĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Libethen*, in Hungary, where it was first found.] *Min.* An olive-green orthorhombic mineral, occurring in small prismatic crystals, or in globular or reniform masses. It is a basic phosphate of copper, $Cu_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot Cu(OH)_2$. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.6–3.8.

li-bid′i-nous (lĭ-bĭd′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *libidinosus*, fr. *libido*, *libidinis*, pleasure, desire, lust, fr. *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases: cf. F. *libidineux.* See LIEF.] Having lustful desires; characterized by lewdness; lustful; lascivious.

Syn. — Lewd, lustful, lascivious, unchaste, impure, sensual, licentious, lecherous, salacious.

— **li-bid′i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **li-bid′i-nous-ness**, *n.*

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li′bel-lant. Var. of LIBELANT.
li′bel-late, *n.* [See LIBEL; -ATE, 3.] *Law.* A libellee. *Obs.*
li′bel-lat′ic (lī′bĕ-lăt′ĭk), *n.* [L. pl. *libellatici*, fr. *libellus.* See LIBEL.] *Eccl. Hist.* An early Christian who obtained by bribery or otherwise a forged or genuine magistrate's certificate of worship of the heathen gods, to protect himself from persecution. *Oxf. E. D.*
li′bel-lat′ic, *a.* Libeling: libel-[ous. *Obs.*]
li′bel-lee, li′bel-list, li′bel-lize, etc. Vars. of LIBELEE, etc.
li-ben′tious-ly, *adv.* [L. *libens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Willingly. *Obs.*
li′ben-tis′si-mal-ly, *adv.* [L. *libentissimus*, superl. of *libens* willing + *-al* + *-ly.*] Most willingly. *Obs.*
li′ber (lī′bẽr), *n.* [L. See LIBEL.] *Bot.* = BAST. *Rare or Obsoles.*
‖ **li′ber** (lī′bẽr), *n.*; *pl.* LIBRI (-brī). [L.] A book. — **Li′ber A ni-a′ni** (ăn′ĭ-ā′nī). = BREVIARY OF ALARIC. — **Li′ber At**[illegible] — **Li′ber Le′gum** = B[illegible] OF ALARIC. — **Li′ber Se**[illegible] See C[illegible] JURIS CANONICI. — **Li-bri** [illegible]**ro-li′ni** (lĭ′brī kăr′ō-lī′nī) [illegible] — **Li-bri Ex′tra De-cre′tum** (ĕks′trȧ d[illegible] krē′tŭm). *Canon Law.* See CORPUS JURIS [illegible]
Lib′er-a′li-a (lĭb′ẽr-ā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [illegible]
lib′er-al-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that liberalizes.
lib′er-al-ly, *adv.* of LIBERAL.
lib′er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lib′er-ate, *a.* [L. *liberatus*, p. p.] Liberated; free. *Archaic.*
lib′er-a′te (lĭb′ẽr-ā′tē), *n.* [LL., deliver ye, in L., free.] *Eng. Law.* Any of several obsolete writs.
Liberation Society. The popular name of the "Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control," in England, which advocates disestablishment.
lib′er-a-tive (lĭb′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Liberating, or tending towards liberation. *Rare.*
lib′er-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending, or serving, to liberate. *Rare.*
lib′er-a′tress (-ā′trĕs), **lib′er-a′trice** (-ā′trĭs), **lib′er-a′trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female liberator.
‖ **li′be-ra′vi a′ni-mam me′am** (lĭb′ē-rā′vī ăn′ĭ-măm). [L.] I have freed (or relieved) my mind.
liber cell. *Bot.* A bast cell.
liberde. ✝ LEOPARD.
‖ **li′be-ri co-lo′ni** (lĭb′ē-rī kō-lō′nī). [L., free coloni.] See COLONUS.
liberos, *n. pl.* [L., acc. case of *liberi.*] Children. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **li′ber-tad′ y or′den** (lē′bĕr-tāth′ ē ôr′dān; 133, 146). [Sp.] Liberty and order; — motto of Colombia.
‖ **li-ber′tas et na-ta′le so′lum.** [L.] Liberty and native land.
lib′er-tin. Libertine. *Ref. Sp.*
lib′er-tin′i-ty, *n.* Libertinism. *Obs.*
libertinous, *a.* Libertine. *Obs.*
‖ **li′ber-ti′nus** (lĭb′ẽr-tī′nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A freedman in relation to the state. See FREEDMAN.
lib′er-tism (lĭb′ẽr-tĭz′m), *n.* Libertinism. *Rare.*
‖ **li-ber′tus** (lĭ-bûr′tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tī). [L.] A Roman freedman considered in relation to his patron. See FREEDMAN.
lib′er-ty, *v. t.* **1.** To grant liberties, or privileges, to. *Obs.*
2. To set free; to allow liberty to. *Dial. Eng.*
Liberty Boys. = SONS OF LIB-[ERTY.]
liberty hall. A place where one can do as one likes, esp. a house where a guest is encouraged to indulge his whims.
lib′er-ty-less, *a.* See -LESS.
liberty man. *Naut.* A sailor who has shore leave.
liberty ticket. *Naut.* A written leave of absence ashore for a specified purpose and time. *Now Rare.*
lib′er-ty-wife′, *n.* Mistress. [*Obs.*]
‖ **li′be-rum ar-bi′tri-um** (lĭb′ē-rŭm är-bĭt′rĭ-ŭm). [L.] Free will or choice.
‖ **li′be-rum ma′ri-ta′gi-um** (măr′ĭ-tā′jĭ-ŭm). [LL.] See FRANK-MARRIAGE.
lib′i-dib′i, *or* **lib′i-div′i**, *n.* = [DIVIDIVI.]
li-bid′i-nist (lĭ-bĭd′ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [See LIBIDINOUS.] Lecher. *Obs.*
li-bid′i-nos′i-ty (-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Libidinousness. *Rare.*
lib′ken, lib′kin, *n.* [*lib* sleep + *ken* house. *Oxf. E. D.*] A lodging or sleeping place. *Old Slang.*
Lib′nah (lĭb′nȧ). *Bib.*
Lib′ni (-nī). *Bib.*

Lib′o-ce′drus (lĭb′ō-sē′drŭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. λίβανος frankincense tree, κέδρος cedar.] *Bot.* A small genus of pinaceous trees, with leaves resembling those of *Sequoia*, but opposite; the cone has six scales. They are natives of America, Asia, Australia, etc.; *L. decurrens*, the California white cedar, is a lofty forest tree with soft but durable wood. *L. chilensis* is the alerce, or Chilean arborvitæ.

Li′bra (lī′brȧ), *n.*; *gen.* LIBRÆ (-brē). [L., a balance, the Roman pound.] *Astron.* **a** A southern zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Scorpio, represented on pictorial charts by a pair of scales; the Balance. **b** The seventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September. See SIGN.

li-bra′ri-an (lī-brā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [See LIBRARY.] **1.** One who has the care or charge of a library.
2. One who copies manuscript books. *Obs.*
3. A bookseller. *Obs. & R.*

li′bra-ry (lī′brā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *librairie*, F. *librairie* bookseller's shop, book trade, formerly, a library, fr. *libraire* bookseller, L. *librarius*, from *liber* book; cf. *libraria* bookseller's shop, *librarium* bookcase. See LIBEL.] **1.** An apartment, a series of apartments, or a building, devoted to a collection of books; as, the *library* of a private house or of a club; a college *library*; also, an institution for the custody and control of a collection of books; as, a city *library*; the *Library* of Congress.
2. A collection of books kept for study or reading and not as merchandise; as, a private *library*; a physician's *library*; a *library* of mechanics; — usually designating a collection of considerable size or one devoted to a given field.
3. A commercial establishment for the renting of books, esp. on the plan of a circulating library, or for providing reading rooms and books to patrons.
4. A series of books of some similarity issued by the same publisher.

li′brate (lī′brāt), *v. i.*; LI′BRAT-ED (lī′brāt-ĕd); LI′BRAT-ING (-brāt-ĭng). [L. *libratus*, p. p. of *librare* to balance, to make even, fr. *libra* balance. Cf. LEVEL, DELIBERATE, EQUILIBRIUM.] To vibrate as a balance does before resting in equilibrium; hence, to be poised.

Their parts all *librate* on too nice a beam. *Clifton.*

li′brate, *v. t.* To balance; weigh; cause to librate. *Obs.*

li′brate, *n.* [LL. *librata*. See LIBRA.] *Eng. Hist.* The value of a pound a year (in land).

li-bra′tion (lī-brā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *libratio*: cf. F. *libration*.] **1.** Act or state of librating, or of being balanced or poised.
2. *Astron.* A real or apparent oscillatory motion, like that of a balance before coming to rest.
3. Act or process of weighing. *Obs.*

libration of the moon, a slow apparent axial swinging of the visible half of the moon's surface, causing parts near the limb or edge to be alternately visible and invisible. **a** *L. in longitude* has a period of a month, depending on the moon's place in its elliptic orbit. **b** *L. in latitude* is the alternate disappearance and reappearance of the poles. **c** *Diurnal*, or *parallactic*, *libration* is characterized by visibility of narrow areas on the upper limb, at rising and setting, and invisibility of corresponding parts on the lower limb.

li′bra-to-ry (lī′brȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

li-bret′tist (lĭ-brĕt′ĭst), *n.* A libretto writer.

li-bret′to (lĭ-brĕt′ō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TOS (-ōz), It. -TI (-tē). [It., dim. of *libro* book, L. *liber*. See LIBEL.] *Music.* **a** The text, or words, of an opera or for an extended piece of music. **b** The book containing the text.

li′bri-form (lī′brĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*liber* + *-form*.] *Bot.* Having the form of liber, or resembling liber, or bast.

libriform cell, *Bot.*, a slender, thick-walled, and often pitted wood cell, usually without protoplasmic contents.

Li-bur′ni-an (lī-bûr′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Liburnia, an ancient country on the northeast coast of the Adriatic.

Liburnian galley, a fast, light, large-sailed, sharp-prowed galley invented by the Liburnian pirates and used by the Romans at the battle of Actium.

Lib′y-an (lĭb′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Libya, the part of northern Africa west of Egypt, or its inhabitants; also, designating, or pertaining to, the Hamitic languages spoken in this area. — *n.* A native of ancient Libya, inhabited by Hamitic peoples, some of whom are represented in Egyptian paintings (1500–1300 B. C.) as light of skin, with blue eyes and reddish hair; also, the Libyan dialects, or one of them (see HAMITIC).

Libyan horse, the stock or race of horses to which belong the barb, the Arabian, and from which the modern thoroughbreds are in part derived.

Lib′y-the-i′næ (-thē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. Λίβυς a Libyan, African + θέα aspect.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies consisting of the snout butterflies, distinguished by their long palpi, which they carry extended in front of the head. A common North American representative, *Libythea bachmanii*, is reddish brown with black and white markings. Its larva feeds on the hackberry.

Li-ca′ni-a (lī-kā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., perh. fr. the Galibi name *caligni*, by transposition of letters.] *Bot.* A large genus of rosaceous trees having alternate simple leaves and small panicled flowers with a 1-celled ovary. Most of the species are natives of the West Indies and South America, many of them being noted for their hard wood. *L. guianensis* is the Cayenne rose, or pottery-bark tree.

li′cense, li′cence (lī′sĕns), *n.* [F. *licence*, L. *licentia*, fr. *licere* to be permitted. Cf. ILLICIT, LEISURE.] **1.** Authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act; permission to do something (specified); esp., a formal permission from the proper authorities to perform certain acts or to carry on a certain business which without such permission would be illegal; also, the document embodying such permission; as, a *license* to preach, to practice medicine, to sell gunpowder or intoxicating liquors.
2. Specif.: **a** *Real Estate Law.* An authority granted to a person to do an act or acts on the land of another without having an interest therein. A license is not an *easement*.

A *license*, as has been authoritatively stated, "passeth no interest, nor alters, or transfers property in anything, but only makes an action lawful which without it had been unlawful" (Thomas v. Sorrell, Vaughan, 351). *T. E Holland.*

b *Patent Law.* An authority to exercise one or more of the privileges secured by a patent.
3. Any permitted unusual freedom of action; as, considerable *license* must be allowed to a general in the field.
4. Excess of liberty; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum; disregard of law or propriety.

License they mean when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

5. That deviation from strict fact, form, or rule in which an artist or writer indulges, assuming that it will be permitted for the sake of the advantage or effect gained; as, poetic *license*; grammatical *license*.
6. Leave to depart; hence, leave; as, to take one's *license* of a country. *Obs.*

Syn. — See FREEDOM.

li′cense, li′cence, *v. t.*; LI′CENSED or LI′CENCED (-sĕnst); LI′CENS-ING or LI′CENC-ING (-sĕn-sĭng) **1.** To permit or authorize, esp. to permit or authorize by formal license; to give license to; as, to *license* a man to preach; to *license* a theater; to *license* the sale of liquor.
2. To give to (one) permission to depart; to dismiss. *Obs.*

li′censed, li′cenced (lī′sĕnst), *p. a.* **1.** Having a license; permitted or authorized by license; as, a *licensed* traffic.
2. Permitted an unusual freedom; privileged; allowed; as, he is a *licensed* jester.

licensed, *or* **licenced**, **victualer**, one who has a license to keep an inn or eating house; esp., a victualer who has a license to sell intoxicating liquors.

li′cen-see′, li′cen-cee′ (lī′sĕn-sē′), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a license is given.

li′cens-er, li′cenc-er (lī′sĕn-sẽr), *n.* One who licenses.

li′cen-sor (lī′sĕn-sẽr), *n.* One who grants a license; — the usual word in law books, and not *licenser*.

li-cen′ti-ate (lī-sĕn′shĭ-āt), *n.* [LL. *licentiatus*, fr. *licentiare* to allow to do anything, fr. L. *licentia* license. See LICENSE, *n.*] **1.** A friar authorized to receive confessions and grant absolution in all places. *Obs.*
2. One who has a license to exercise a profession, esp. one granted by a university or other degree-conferring body; as, a *licentiate* in medicine or theology; also, in some churches, as the Presbyterian, one licensed to preach but not yet installed as a pastor.
3. One who takes license, or acts without restraint. *Obs.*
4. On the continent of Europe, a university degree intermediate between that of bachelor and that of doctor.

li-cen′ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To give liberty, permission, scope, or a license to. *Obs. or R.*
2. To dismiss; discharge. *Rare.*

li-cen′tious (lī-sĕn′shŭs), *a.* [L. *licentiosus*: cf. F. *licencieux*. See LICENSE.] **1.** Characterized by license; unrestrained by law or morality; lawless; immoral; as, a *licentious* press or stage. "*Licentious* wickedness." *Shak.*
2. Specif.: Lewd; lascivious; offending against chastity; as, a *licentious* man; *licentious* behavior.
3. Unrestrained by strict rules of correctness; as, a *licentious* manner of writing, of painting. "A very *licentious* translator." *Johnson.*

Syn. — Unrestrained, uncurbed, uncontrolled, unruly, ungovernable, wanton, profligate, dissolute, lax, loose, sensual, impure, unchaste, lascivious, immoral. — **li-cen′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **li-cen′tious-ness**, *n.*

lich (lĭch), *n.* [AS. *līc* body. See LIKE, *a.*] **a** Body; trunk. *Obs.* **b** Corpse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

li′chen (lī′kĕn; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λειχήν.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan genus of plants including the lichens and liverworts.
2. One of a group of thallophytic plants growing as epiphytes, on rocks, bark, etc. They have a flat or branching thallus, not differentiated into stem and leaf, but varying greatly in texture, being foliaceous, crustaceous, fruticose, or gelatinous (see these terms). A lichen is a composite organism, consisting of an ascomycetous (rarely basidiomycetous) fungus living symbiotically with an alga. The hyphæ of the fungus envelop the algal cells, called *gonidia*, and derive organized food materials from them; while the algæ are in turn protected from external injury or exposure. Lichens resemble ascomycetous fungi in their mode of sexual reproduction; they also develop *soredia*, or vegetative brood bodies. Before their structure was definitely ascertained they were ranked as a class coördinate with the Algæ and Fungi, but are now included among the latter. Many lichens are of commercial importance as furnishing dyes or articles of food. See ICELAND MOSS, REINDEER MOSS, ARCHIL, LITMUS, also GONIDIA, SYMBIOSIS.

Lichens are perennial; they grow very slowly, but they attain an extreme age. Some species, grown on the primitive rocks of the highest mountain ranges in the world, are estimated to have attained an age of at least a thousand years. *M. C. Cooke.*

3. *Med.* A name given to several varieties of skin disease, esp. to one characterized by the eruption of small, conical or flat, reddish pimples, which, if unchecked, tend to spread and produce great and even fatal exhaustion.

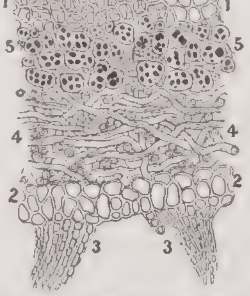

Lichen. Transverse Section of Thallus of *Sticta fuliginosa*, highly magnified. 1 Upper, and 2 Lower, Epidermal Layer; 3 Rhizoids; 4 Medullary Layer; 5 Gonidial Layer, showing numerous Gonidia.

Li-che′nes (lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A former class of Thallophyta coördinate with the Algæ and Fungi, and including the lichens; — now regarded as a subdivision of the Fungi, and generally treated under the names *Ascolichenes* and *Basidiolichenes* (see these words).

li-chen′ic (lī-kĕn′ĭk), *a.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, lichens. **b** *Chem.* Fumaric. *Obs.*

li′chen-in (lī′kĕn-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A gelatinous carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, isomeric with starch, extracted from several species of moss and lichen, esp. from Iceland moss.

li′chen-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [*lichen* + *-ism*.] *Bot.* The symbiotic union between certain algæ and fungi, resulting in the production of lichens.

li′chen-oid (-oid), *a.* [*lichen* + *-oid*.] **1.** *Bot.* Resembling, or characteristic of, lichens.
2. *Med.* Resembling lichen.

li′chen-oid, *n.* *Med.* A disease of the tongue marked by a spreading eruption.

li′chen-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*lichen* + *-logy*.] The study of lichens; botany that treats of lichens. — **li′chen-o-log′ic** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), **-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **li′chen-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

li′chen-ose (lī′kĕn-ōs) } *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Pertaining to, or re-
li′chen-ous (lī′kĕn-ŭs) } sembling, lichens; abounding in, or covered with, lichens.
2. *Med.* Like, or pertaining to, lichen.

lich gate (lĭch). A covered gate through which the corpse is carried to the church or burial place, and where the bier is placed to await the clergyman. Though sometimes of architectural importance, it is commonly an ordinary gate with a hoodlike structure over it. *Archaic or Dial.*

lich path, road, *or* **way.** The path by which a corpse has been carried to the grave. *Archaic or Dial.*

Lich′ten-berg's fig′ures (lĭk′tĕn-bĕrks). *Elec.* Figures produced by moving a charged body over the surface of a dielectric and then sprinkling upon the latter a mixture of powdered red lead and sulphur. The sulphur will adhere to the positive parts of the dielectric, and the red lead to the negative parts. A mixture of vermilion and lycopodium powder may be so used. So called because first observed by the German physicist Georg C. Lichtenberg.

lich′wake′ (lĭch′wāk′), *n.* [*lich* + *wake*.] The night watch kept over a corpse. Cf. WAKE. *Archaic or Dial.*

Li-cin′i-an (lī-sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Rom. Hist.* Of or pert. to C. Licinius Calvus, surnamed Stolo, tribune of the people B. C. 376–367, who with his colleague, L. Sextius, introduced compromise measures in favor of the rights of the plebeians.

Licinian laws *or* **rogations.** See AGRARIAN, *a.*

lic′it (lĭs′ĭt), *a.* [L. *licitus* permitted, lawful, fr. *licere*: cf. F. *licite*. See LICENSE.] Lawful; permitted. — **lic′itly**, *adv.* — **lic′it-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See LAWFUL.

lick (lĭk), *n.* [See LICK, *v.*] **1.** Act of licking; a stroke of the tongue in licking. "A *lick* at the honey pot." *Dryden.*
2. A small quantity or amount of anything such as might be taken upon the tongue; as, a *lick* of flour.
3. A quick and careless application of anything, as if by a stroke of the tongue; as, to put on a *lick* of paint. Also, a small quantity of any substance so applied. *Colloq.* "A *lick* of court whitewash." *T. Gray.*
4. **a** A place where salt is found on the surface of the earth, to which wild animals resort to lick it up; — often, but not always, near salt springs. **b** An artificial saline preparation given to sheep and cattle to lick.
5. **a** A slap; a quick stroke. *Colloq.* "A *lick* across the face." *Dryden.* **b** *pl.* A whipping or beating.
6. A burst of speed or energy; a spell (of work); as, men and horses put in their best *licks* at bringing up the guns; he has n't done a *lick* of work for a week. *Dial. or Colloq.*

a lick and a promise, a slovenly performance of a task as if giving a dab at it and promising to return. *Colloq.*

lick, *v. t.*; LICKED (lĭkt); LICK′ING. [AS. *liccian*; akin

Lib′nites (lĭb′nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
li′bra (lē′brä), *n.* [Sp.] See COIN.
li′bra (lī′brȧ), *n.* [L. *libra*, or Sp. & Pg. *libra*.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
‖ **li braire′** (lē′brâr′), *n.* [F.] A bookseller.
li′bral (lī′brăl), *a.* [L. *libralis*, fr. *libra* the Roman pound.] Of a pound weight.
librament, *n.* [L. *libramentum*.] Fall; escape. *Obs.*
li-bra′ri-an-ess, *n.* A female librarian.
li-bra′ri-an-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
li-bra′ri-er, *n.* [L. *librarius*.] A custodian of, or dealer in, books. *Obs.*
li-bra′ri-ous (lī-brā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *librarius*, a.] Pertaining to books or their use *Rare.*
library case. A bookcase; — formerly so called. Library cases usually included accommodations for writing.
li′bra-ry-ize′, *v. t.* To put in a library. *Nonce Word.* [*Obs.*]
library keeper. A librarian.
li′bra-ry-less, *a.* See -LESS.
li′bre, *a.* [F., fr. L. *līber* free.] Free. *Obs.*
li′bri, *n.*, *pl.* of LIBER, book.
libriar. ✝ LIBRARY.
lib′ri-cide (lĭb′rĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *liber*, *libri*, book + *-cide*.] The slaughter of a book. *Humorous.*
‖ **li′bri-pens** (lĭb′rĭ-pĕnz), *n.* [L., paymaster.] *Rom. Law.* See MANCIPATION, 2.
‖ **Libs** (lĭbz), *n.* [L., also *Lips*, Gr. λίψ, λιβός.] The west-southwest wind. *Rare.*
lib′stick′, *n.* [Fr. a LL. form. See LOVAGE.] Lovage. *Obs.*
Lib′y-a (lĭb′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr Λιβύη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Mother of Agenor and Belus by Poseidon. **2.** *Astron.* An equatorial region of Mars which showed great changes at the latter oppositions of the 19th century.
Libyc, Libycan, *a.* [Gr. Λιβυκός.] Libyan. *Obs.*
Lib′y-the′i-dæ (lĭb′ĭ-thē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Libytheinæ regarded as a family.
lic ✝ LICH, LIKE.
lic′ca (lĭk′ȧ), *n.*, *or* **licca tree.** [Native name in Jamaica.] A West Indian rutaceous tree (*Fagara spinosa*). *Jamaica.*
licchere. Obs. compar. of LIKE.
lice (līs), *n.*, *pl.* of LOUSE.
li cen-cee′. Var. of LICENSEE.
li′cenc-er Var. of LICENSER.
li′cens-a-ble (lī′sĕn-sȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
li′censt. Licensed. *Ref. Sp.*
li′cen-sure (lī′sĕn-shŭr), *n.* A licensing, esp. to preach.
li′cent, *n.* & *v. t.* License. *Obs.*
li′cent, *a.* [Cf. L. *licens*, p. pr. See LICENSE.] Licensed. *Obs.*
li-cen′ti-ate, *a.* *Obs.* **a** Permitted; licensed; licensed to preach. *Scot.* **b** Ungoverned; licentious; disorderly. — **li-cen′ti-ate-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
li-cen′ti-ate-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
li-cen′ti-a′tion (lī-sĕn′shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of licensing, esp. to practice medicine.
‖ **li-cen′ti-a va′tum.** [L.] The license of the poets; poetical license.
‖ **li′cet** (lī′sĕt). [L.] It is permitted, i. e., lawful.
lich (lĭch). Archaic var. of LIKE.
lich′am, *n.* [AS. *līchama*: *līc* body + *hama* (in comp.) a covering.] The body; a lich. *Obs.*
lich′am-ly, *a.* & *adv.* [AS. *līchamlīc*, a., *-līce*, adv.] Bodily. *Obs.*
lich′a-nos (lĭk′ȧ-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. λίχανος the string struck with the forefinger, and its note.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*
lich bird (lĭch). The European goatsucker.
liche. ✝ LEECH, a worm, LIKE.
liche, *n.* [AS. *-līca* (in comp.). See LICH, LIKE, *a.*] Likeness; form; shape. *Obs.*
li chee′ (lē′chē′). Var. of LITCHI.
li′chen (lī′kĕn), *v. t.* To cover with lichens.
li′chen-a′ceous (-ā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or like, a lichen.
Li′chen-a′les (-lēz), *a.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the lichens. — **li′chen-al** (lī′kĕn-ăl), *a.* & *n.* *Obs.*
li′chen-ate, *n.* [*lichen* + *-ate*.] *Chem.* A fumarate. *Obs.*
li′chened (lī′kĕnd), *a.* Having lichens growing on its surface.
li-che′ni-an (lī-kē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Lichenic. *Rare.*
li′che-ni′a-sis (lī′kē-nī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lichen* + *-iasis*.] *Med.* Development of lichen; lichenization.
li′chen-ic′o-lous (lī′kĕn-ĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [*lichen* + *-colous*.] Living upon lichens.
li-chen′i-fi-ca′tion (lī-kĕn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*lichen* + *-fication*.] *Med.* Condition marked by an eruption of the skin similar to that occurring in lichen.
li′chen-i-form′ (lī′kĕn-ĭ-fôrm′; lī-kĕn′ĭ-), *a.* Lichenoid
li′chen-ist, *n.* [*lichen* + *-ist*.] A lichenologist.
li′chen-iv′o-rous (lī′kĕn-ĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*lichen* + *-vorous*.] Eating or subsisting on lichens.
li′chen-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
li′chen-og′ra-phy (lī′kĕn-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*lichen* + *-graphy*.] A systematic treatment of lichens; descriptive lichenology. — **li′chen-og′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **li′chen-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), **-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **li′chen-og′ra-phist** (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.*
lichen starch. A starchlike substance obtained from lichens, containing lichenin as its chief ingredient.
li′chen-y (lī′kĕn-ĭ), *a.* = LICHENED.
lichewake. Var. of LICHWAKE.
lich fowl (lĭch). The European goatsucker.
lich′-house′ (lĭch′-), *n.* A mortuary.
li′chi′ (lē′chē′). Var. of LITCHI.
Li Chi (lē chē). [Chin. *li*³ rite + *chi*⁴ to record.] See FIVE CLASSICS.
lichit, *a.* Prob., silly. *Obs. Scot.*
lich′or-ous, lich′or-y. ✝ LECHEROUS, LECHERY.
lichour ✝ LECHER.
lich owl (lĭch). The barn owl. *Local, Eng.*
lich′-rest′, *n.* [*lich* a corpse + *rest*.] Burial place. *Obs.*
lich stone. A stone on which a coffin is rested at the lich gate. *Archaic or Dial.*
licht (*Scot.* lĭkt). Obs. or Scot. var of LIGHT.
Lich′ten-berg's al-loy′ (lĭk′tĕn-bĕrks). See FUSIBLE METAL.
licht′lie. ✝ LIGHTLY, *v.*
lichtlines, *n.* [See LIGHTLY, *a.*, frivolous.] Scornfulness; disdain *Obs. Scot.*
lich′wale′, *n.* The gromwell. [*Obs.*]
lich wall. The wall of a burying ground. *Archaic or Dial.*
lich′wort′, *n.* The wall pellitory. *Obs.*
lichy, *a.* Like. *Obs.*
licious, *a.* Delicious. *Obs.*
lic′i-ta′tion (lĭs′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *licitatio*, fr. *licitari*, *liceri*, to bid, offer a price.] Act of offering for sale to the highest bidder; also, raising of prices by bids at an auction. *Rare.*

to OS. *likkōn*, D. *likken*, OHG. *lecchōn*, G. *lecken*, Goth. *bi-laigōn*, Russ. *lizat'*, OIr. *ligim* I lick, L. *lingere*, Gr. *λείχειν*, Skr. *lih*, *rih*. Cf. LECHER, RELISH.] **1**. To draw or pass the tongue over; as, a dog *licks* his master's hand.
2. To lap; to take in with the tongue. *Obs. or R.*
3. To pass, or play, over or about, like a tongue; as, the flames *licked* the woodwork.
4. **a** To strike with repeated blows for punishment, to thrash; flog. *Colloq.* **b** To whip or conquer, as in a pugilistic encounter; to overcome; vanquish. *Colloq.*
to lick into shape, to give proper form to; — from a notion that the bear's cubs are born shapeless and subsequently formed by licking. *Hudibras.* — **to l. one's chops** *or* **lips**, to manifest, or feel, greedy anticipation of delightful food or other pleasure. — **to l. spittle**, to fawn with disgusting obsequiousness; to toady. — **to l. the dust**. **a** To be slain; to fall in battle. "His enemies shall *lick the dust.*" *Ps.* lxxii. 9. **b** To show abject servility. "They shall *lick the dust* like a serpent." *Micah* vii. 17. — **to l. up**, to take all of by licking; to devour; to consume entirely. *Num.* xxii. 4. *Shak.*
lick (lĭk), *v. i.* **1**. To dart, as a tongue in licking.
I saw a sword *lick* out . . like a snake's tongue. *Kipling.*
2. To conquer; win; as, our side *licked*. *Slang.*
3. To work or move with energy; — only in such phrases as, he rode away as fast as he could *lick*.
lick′er–in′, *n.* The drum, or cylinder, in a carding machine, which takes the lap from the feed rollers.
lick′er-ish, liq′uor-ish (lĭk′ẽr-ĭsh), *a.* [From an OF. dial. form, influenced by E. *lick*. Cf. LECHEROUS.] **1**. Eager; craving; desirous; esp., eager to taste or enjoy; greedy for dainty fare. "The *lickerish* palate of the glutton." *Bp. Hall.* "*Liquorish* affection to gold." *Swift.*
2. Tempting the appetite; dainty. *Obs. or R.* "*Lickerish* baits, fit to insnare a brute." *Milton.*
3. Lecherous; lustful. *Robert of Brunne.*
lick′ing, *n.* **1**. A lapping with the tongue.
2. A flogging; a thrashing. *Colloq.*
3. A putting into shape.
4. Act or process of taking the lap from the feed rollers in a carding machine by the licker-in.
lick′pen′ny (lĭk′pĕn′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A devourer or absorber of money. "Law is a *lickpenny*." *Scott.*
lick′–spit′, lick′–spit′tle, *n.* An abject parasite or toady.
lic′o-rice, liq′uo-rice (lĭk′ô-rĭs), *n.* [ME. *licoris*, through Old French (cf. OF. *ricolice*, F. *réglisse*), fr. L. *liquiritia*, corrupted fr. *glycyrrhiza*, Gr. *γλυκύρριζα*, *γλυκύς* sweet + *ῥίζα* root. Cf. GLYCERIN, GLYCYRRHIZA; WORT.] **1**. **a** A European fabaceous plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers. **b** Any other species of this genus. **c** Any of various plants more or less resembling the above; — usually with qualifying adjective or attributive; as, Indian *licorice*.
2. The dried root of the plant (*G. glabra*) or an extract from it, used in medicine (chiefly in bronchial affections), also in brewing, in flavoring tobacco, in confectionery, etc. The evaporated extract is commonly called **stick**, or **Spanish, licorice**. It has a very sweet, slightly astringent, and sometimes nauseating taste.
licorice, *or* **liquorice, root**. **a** The root of licorice. **b** The wild licorice (*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*). *U. S.*
licorice, *or* **liquorice, vetch**. A European milk vetch (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*); — so called from its sweet root.
lic′tor (lĭk′tŏr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* An officer who bore the fasces (which see) as the insignia of his office. His duty was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to clear the way, and cause due respect to be paid to them, also to apprehend and punish criminals.
Lic′u-a′la (lĭk′ū-ā′lȧ), *n.* [Makassar.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic fan palms having prickly leafstalks and large branching spikes of perfect flowers. See PENANG-LAWYER.
lid (lĭd), *n.* [AS *hlid*, akin to *hlīdan* (in comp.) to cover, shut, OS. *hlīdan* (in comp.), D. *lid* lid, OHG. *hlit*, G. augen*lid* eyelid, Icel. *hlið* gate, gateway.] **1**. That which covers the opening of a vessel, box, or other hollow contrivance; a movable cover; as, the *lid* of a chest; stove *lid*.
2. The cover of the eye; an eyelid.
3. Anything used to close an opening; as, a window *lid*; pocket *lid*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. *Bot.* **a** In mosses, the operculum. **b** The upper half of a pyxis. **c** The top of the calyx in myrtaceous plants.
5. Each of the covers of a book. *Colloq.*
6. *Mining.* A flat or slightly wedge-shaped cap between the top of a prop and the roof of a working.
lid cell. *Bot.* **a** One of the terminal cells closing the neck of an archegonium until the maturation of the egg cell. **b** The uppermost cell of the antheridium in ferns.
lid′ded, *a.* Covered with, or having, a lid or lids.
lid′flow′er (lĭd′flou′ẽr), *n.* The flower of any myrtaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Chytraculia*; — so called from the lidlike calyx. Also, the plant itself.
lid′less (lĭd′lĕs), *a.* Having no lid; not covered with the lids, as the eyes; hence, sleepless; watchful.
A *lidless* watcher of the public weal. *Tennyson.*
lie (lī), *n.* [AS. *lyge*; akin to D. *leugen*, OHG. *lugin*, G. *lüge*, *lug*, Icel. *lygi*, Dan. & Sw. *lögn*, Goth. *liugn*. See LIE to utter a falsehood.] **1**. A falsehood uttered or acted for the purpose of deception; an intentional statement of an untruth designed to mislead another. The use of the word *lie* usually implies strong moral censure and a charge of intention to affect wrongfully the acts, opinions, or affections of another. Thus the false statements of a sleight-of-hand performer intended to deceive his audience would not be termed *lies*.
The proper notion of a *lie* is an endeavoring to deceive another by signifying that to him as true, which we ourselves think not to be so. *S. Clarke.*
2. Anything which misleads or deceives; as, his cordiality was a *lie*. "Wishing this *lie* of life was o'er." *Trench.*
3. A charge of lying; as, he would take a *lie* from no man. Cf. *to give the lie*, under GIVE.
Syn. — Untruth, falsehood, deception. See FALSITY.
lie (lī), *v. i.*; LIED (līd); LY′ING (lī′ĭng). [ME. *lien*, *lizen*, *lezen*, *leozen*, AS. *léogan*; akin to D. *liegen*, OS. & OHG. *liogan*, G. *lügen*, Icel. *ljūga*, Sw. *ljuga*, Dan. *lyve*, Goth. *liugan*, Russ. *lgat'*.] **1**. To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to tell or act a lie. See LIE, *n.*
2. To create a false or misleading impression; to convey an untruth; as, many tombstone inscriptions *lie*.
to lie in one's throat, to lie flatly or abominably.
lie, *v. t.* **1**. To charge with lying; to give the lie to. *Obs.*
2. To affect in a specified way by lying; as, he *lied* their character away; he *lied* himself out of trouble.
lie, *v. i.*; *pret.* LAY (lā); *p. p.* LAIN (lān), or, *Obs.*, LIEN (lī′ĕn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LY′ING. [ME. *lien*, *liggen*, AS. *licgan*; akin to D. *liggen*, OHG. *ligen*, *licken*, G. *liegen*, Icel. *liggja*, Sw. *ligga*, Dan. *ligge*, Goth. *ligan*, Russ. *lezhat'*, L. *lectus* bed, Gr. *λέχος* bed, *λέξασθαι* to lie. Cf. LAIR, LAW, LAY, *v. t.*, LITTER, LOW, *adj.*] **1**. To have or assume a position as of rest extended on the ground, a bed, or any support; to be, or to put one's self, in a recumbent position; to be prostrate; to be stretched out; — often with *down*; also, *Archaic*, with a reflexive pronoun.
The watchful traveler . . .
Lay down again, and closed his weary eyes. *Dryden.*
2. To be in a position implying helplessness, as of one recumbent; as, he *lies* in prison or at the mercy of foes.
3. Of inanimate things: To be or remain in a flat or horizontal position upon any broad support; as, the book *lies* on the table; snow *lies* on the fields.
4. To be still or quiet; to subside. *Obs.*
The wind is loud and will not *lie*. *Shak*
5. To be, or remain for a time, in a condition, esp. one of inactivity, concealment, disuse, or the like; as, he *lay* in ambush; the field *lies* fallow; the grouse *lie* well to-day.
6. To be situated; to occupy a certain place or position; as, Ireland *lies* west of England; the meadows *lie* along the river; the ship *lay* in port; the difficulty *lies* here.
The light that *lies* in woman's eyes *T Moore.*
That way madness *lies*. *Shak.*
7. **a** To have direction; to extend; to stretch out; as, the road *lies* open before you; his taste does not *lie* in that direction; the path *lies* along the coast. **b** *Naut.* Of a ship, to direct its course; as, this craft can *lie* close to the wind.
8. To reside, esp. temporarily; to sojourn; lodge; sleep; specif., of an army, fleet, ship, or commander, to be in camp or quarters or temporarily stationed.
Mr. Quinion *lay* at our house that night *Dickens.*
9. To be or exist; to belong or pertain; to consist; — with *in*; as, the remedy *lies* in perfect rest; his greatness *lay* in his character; it does not *lie* in an accomplice's mouth to rebuke him.
10. **a** To continue (doing something). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* **b** With *at* or *about*, to engage in some occupation or live in a specified way. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
11. *Law.* To be sustainable or admissible; to be capable of being maintained. "An appeal *lies* in this case." *Parsons.*
12. To appertain; belong. *Obs.*
☞ The forms of *lie* are often ignorantly or carelessly confounded with those of the transitive verb *lay*.
to lie along. **a** To lie flat or at full length; to be prostrate. *Archaic.* **b** *Naut.* Of a ship, to careen under pressure of the wind. *Obs. or R.* — **to l. along the shore**, *Naut.*, to coast, keeping land in sight. *Rare.* — **to l. at**, to importune; to urge. *Obs.* — **to l. athwart**, *Naut.*, to ride, with head to the wind, across the tide; — said of a vessel at anchor. — **to l. at one's door**. See under DOOR. — **to l. at the heart**, to be an object of affection, desire, or anxiety. — **to l. back**, to lean backwards; as, he *lay back* in his chair and laughed. — **to l. by**. **a** To remain with or near, to be at hand; as, he has the manuscript *lying by* him; the ship *lay by* the wreck till morning. **b** To rest; to intermit labor, activity, progress, etc.; to be in a state or condition of disuse; as, his guns and dogs *lay by* that season; we *lay by* during the heat of the day. **c** To keep a mistress. *Obs.* — **to l. down**. **a** To go to bed for the night. *Obs., Dial., or Affected.* "Then my mistress used to rise what time she now *lies down*." *Sheridan Knowles.* **b** To lie on a bed or couch for a brief rest. *Colloq.* **c** To be brought to bed of a child; to lie in. *Obs.* **d** To submit abjectly to defeat or disappointment; to yield without further struggle; as, he *lay down* like a coward. *Colloq.* — **to l. hard** *or* **heavy upon**, to press or weigh upon; to bear hard upon; to oppress. — **to l. in**. **a** To be in childbed. **b** To cost; as, it *lay* me *in* five shillings. *Obs.* **c** *Naut.* To come in from the yards; — commonly *lay in*. — **to l. in grant**, *or* **to l. in livery**, to be within the class of things which may be disposed of by grant, or by livery. — **to l.**, *or* **l. up, in lavender**, to be in jail or confinement. *Obs.* — **to l. in one**, to be in the power of one; to depend on one; as, all their hopes *lie in* him. "As much as *lieth in you*, live peaceably with all men." *Rom.* xii. 18. — **to l. in wait**, to wait in concealment; to lie in ambush. — **to l. low**. **a** To lie prostrate, overthrown or abased. **b** To remain in hiding, or to live very inconspicuously. *Colloq.* **c** To hide one's purposes or intentions. *Slang.* — **to l. off**. **a** *Naut.* To keep a little away from the shore or a vessel. **b** To cease work for a time; to rest during a period of exertion. **c** To hold back in the early part of a race. *Slang.* — **to l. on**. **a** To depend on; as, his life *lies on* the result. **b** To bear or weigh on, as a burden; as, this trouble *lies on* my heart. **c** To rest upon as an obligation, duty, or responsibility. — **to l. on one's head**, to be imputed to one.
When he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie on my head*. *Shak.*
— **to lie**, *or* **rest, on the oars**, to cease rowing and, usually, raise the oar blades out of water by bearing down upon the handles; hence, to cease from work of any kind; to be idle; to rest. — **to l. over**. **a** To remain unpaid when overdue, as a note. **b** To be deferred to some future occasion, as a resolution in a deliberative body. **c** *Naut.* Of a ship, to heel under the pressure of wind or sea. — **to l. the course**, *Naut.*, to sail in the desired direction. — **to l. to**. **a** *Naut.* Of a vessel, to lie as nearly stationary as feasible with head to windward. **b** To direct all one's strength and skill to the doing or using of (one's work, implements of toil, etc.); as, the crew *lay to* their oars. — **to l. under**, to be subject to; to suffer; as, *to lie under* suspicion; *to lie under* the necessity of doing anything. — **to l. up**. **a** To rest from work or activity; to keep to one's bed, room, den, or the like. **b** *Naut.* Of a ship, to go into, or remain in, a dock or the like, as for the winter. **c** To shape a course in a specified direction. *Obs. or R.* — **to l. upon**. **a** = TO LIE AT. *Obs.* **b** = TO LIE ON. — **to l. with**. **a** To lodge, or sleep, with. *Archaic.* **b** To have sexual intercourse with. *Archaic.* **c** To rest with; to belong to as a duty or the like; as, it *lies with* you to make amends.
lie (lī), *n.* [From 4th LIE.] **1**. The position or manner in which anything lies; the lay, as of land or country.
He surveyed with his own eyes . . . the *lie* of the country on the side towards Thrace. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
2. The haunt of an animal; covert; as, a fine trout *lie*.
3. *Golf.* **a** The position of a ball on the course. **b** The inclination of a club held on the ground in a striking position.
4. A layer. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
5. *Railroads.* A side track for loading and unloading cars.
lie′ber-kühn (lē′bẽr-kün), *n.* [After the inventor, J. N. *Lieberkühn*, German anatomist.] *Optics.* An annular metallic mirror, usually concave, attached to the object-glass end of a microscope, to throw light on opaque objects.
Lie′ber-mann's re-ac′tion (lē′bẽr-mänz). [After *Liebermann*, German chemist.] *Chem.* **a** A reaction resulting in a blue or violet coloration, produced by warming a nitrosamine or a nitrate with phenol and sulphuric acid, diluting, and adding alkali. **b** A reaction resulting in a deep blue coloration, produced by heating an albumin with hydrochloric acid.
‖ **Lied** (lēt), *n.*; *G. pl.* LIEDER (lē′dẽr). [G.] *Music.* A German lyric or lay; a German song. The *Lied* includes the **Volkslied**, or traditional folk song of forgotten origins; the **Volkstumliches Lied**, written by an individual composer in the manner of folk song; and the artistically elaborated **Kunstlied**. Its music is either strophic or *durchcomponirt*, i. e., differing for each stanza. Cf. CANZONE, CHANSON.
lief (lēf), *a.*; LIEF′ER (-ẽr); LIEF′EST. [ME. *leef*, *lef*, *leof*, AS. *léof*; akin to OS. *liof*, OFries. *liaf*, D. *lief*, G. *lieb*, OHG. *liob*, Icel. *ljūfr*, Sw. *ljuf*, Goth. *liubs*, and E. *love*. See LOVE; cf. BELIEVE, LEAVE, *n.*, FURLOUGH, LIBIDINOUS.]
1. Dear; beloved; precious *Archaic.*
As thou art *lief* and dear. *Tennyson*
2. (Used with a form of the verb *to be*, and the dative of the personal pronoun.) Pleasing; agreeable; acceptable; preferable. *Obs.* See LIEF, *adv.*
Full *lief* me were this counsel for to hide *Chaucer.*
Death me *liefer* were than such despite *Spenser.*
3. Willing; disposed; glad; desirous; fain. *Archaic.*
I am not *lief* to gab *Chaucer.*
He up arose, however *lief* or loth. *Spenser.*
lief, *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely; — now used only in the phrases, *had as lief*, *would as lief*, *had* or *would liefer*, etc.; as, I had, or would, as *lief* go as not.
All women *liefest* would
Be sovereign of man's love. *Gower*
I had as *lief* the town crier spoke my lines. *Shak*
Far *liefer* by his dear hand had I die. *Tennyson.*
☞ The comparative *liefer* with *had* or *would*, and followed by the infinitive, either with or without the sign *to*, signifies *prefer*, *choose as preferable*, *would* or *had rather*. In the 16th century *rather* was substituted for *liefer* in such constructions in literary English, and has continued to be generally so used. See HAVE, *Note*, for *had as lief*, etc.
lief, *n.* **1**. A dear one; a sweetheart. *Archaic.*
2. Used as a title of respect in addressing a superior. *Obs.*
liege (lēj), *a.* [ME. *lege*, *lige*, OF. *liege*, *lige*, F. *lige*; prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *leudicus*, fr. LL. *leudes* (whence F. *leudes*) fief holders, great vassals, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *liut* people, G. *leute*, OS *liud*, AS. *léod*, *léode* (cf. LEDE). F. *lige* and LL. *ligius*, liege, are due to confusion with L. *ligare* to bind. Cf. the origin of the feudal term *homage*, fr. L. *homo* man.] **1**. *Feudalism.* Prob. lit., fief-holding: hence: **a** Having the right to receive, or pertaining to, allegiance and service; as, a *liege* lord; *liege* homage.
He reverenced his *liege* lady there. *Tennyson*
b Bound to service and allegiance, as to a liege lord; as, a *liege* man; a *liege* subject.
2. Bound to loyalty or fidelity; hence, loyal; faithful.
liege, *n.* **1**. A liege lord; a feudal superior to whom allegiance and service are due; a lord paramount.
Liege of all loiterers and malcontents. *Shak.*
2. A liege subject; a vassal bound to feudal service and allegiance; a liegeman.
liege man, *or* **liege′man** (lēj′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A vassal serving his lord under a solemn obligation and entitled to receive protection from him; hence, a devoted adherent and follower. — **liege′–man-ship**, *n.* *Rare.*
liege pou′stie (lēj pou′stĭ). [OF. *lige* + *poesté* power, L. *potestas*.] *Scots Law.* Perfect, i. e., legal, power; specif., health requisite to do legal acts.
The term properly opposed to deathbed is *liege poustie*, by which is understood a state of health; and it gets that name because persons in health have . the lawful power of disposing of their property at pleasure. *Erskine's Principles*
Lie line coördinates (lē). *Math.* The expressions $xdy - ydx$, $xdz - zdx$, $ydz - zdy$, $-dx$, dy, $-dz$, resulting from viewing a line as determined by a pair of consecutive points; — after the Norwegian mathematician Sophus Lie (1842–99).

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lick. ✝ LIKE.
lick′-dish′, *n.* A parasite. *Obs.*
lickely. ✝ LIKELY
lick′en. Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var of LIKEN.
lick′er, *n.* One that licks.
lick′er-ing, *a.* Prob., lickerish. *Obs.*
lick′er-ish-ly, liq′uor-ish-ly, [*adv.* of LICKERISH.]
lick′er-ish-ness, liq′uor-ish-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
lick′er-ous, *a.* Lickerish. — **lick′er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **lick′er-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
lickestre, *n.* A woman lecher. [*Obs.*]
lick′e-ty-cut′ (lĭk′ē-tĭ-), *adv.* Also **lickity-cut**. Lickety-split. *Slang, U. S.*
lick′e-ty-split′, *adv.* Also **lickity-split**. With a rush; at great speed. *Slang, U. S.*
licking disease. *Veter.* See PICA, [*n.*, 2.]
lick′ly, *adv.* [Cf LIKELY.] Gladly; with a will. *Obs. Scot.*
lickor. Obs. compar. of LIKE.
lick′or-ice. Var. of LICORICE.
lick′-spig′ot, *n.* **a** A tapster. *Obs. or R.* **b** A parasite. *Obs.*
lick′spit′tling, *n.* Servile flattering; toadying. [*Obs.*]
lick′-trench′er, *n.* A lick-dish.
Lic. Med. *Abbr.* Licentiate in Medicine.
licne. ✝ LIKEN.
licor. ✝ LIQUOR.
licorice, *or* **liquorice, fern**. Any of several ferns of the genus *Polypodium*, having rootstocks of a sweetish flavor.
licorice, *or* **liquorice, sugar**. Glycyrrhizic acid.
licorice, *or* **liquorice, weed**. Broomweed a.
licorn, licorne, *n.* [F. *licorne*.] *Mil.* = UNICORN, howitzer *Hist.*
licorous. ✝ LICKEROUS
licour. ✝ LIQUOR
lict. ✝ LIGHT.
licter. ✝ LITTER. [lictor. *R.*]
lic-to′ri-an, *a.* Of or pert to a
licur. ✝ LIQUOR
lid, *v. t.* To put a lid on.
lidde. ✝ LID. [LITHER.]
lid′der. Obs. or Scot var. of
lid′der-on, *n.* [See LITHER, *a.*] A scoundrel; rascal. *Obs.*
lide. ✝ LEDE, LID.
Lide (līd), *n.* [AS. *hlȳda*.] The month of March. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Lide flower (līd), *or* **Lide lily** The daffodil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lidene. ✝ LEDEN
lid′gate (*dial* lĭd′gāt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hlidgeat*. See LID; GATE a door.] A gate, esp. a swinging gate *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lidge. ✝ LEDGE.
lidger. ✝ LEDGER [DERON.]
lidrone. Obs or Scot. var. of LID-
lie. ✝ LEE.
lie′-a-bed′, *n.* One who lies in bed late in the morning.
lie′ben-er-ite (lē′bĕn-ẽr-īt), *n.* [After L. *Liebener*] *Min.* A variety of pinite See PINITE
Lie′ber-kühn's crypts *or* **glands** (lē′bẽr-künz). [See LIEBERKÜHN.] *Anat.* = CRYPTS OF LIEBERKÜHN
Lieb′frau-milch′ (lēp′frou-mĭlk′), **Lieb′frau-en-milch′** (lēp′-frou-ĕn-), *n.* [G.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
Lie′big bulbs (lē′bĭg). [See LIEBIGITE.] A form of potash bulb.
lie′big-ite (-īt), *n.* [After Baron Justus von *Liebig*, Ger chemist.] *Min.* An apple-green mineral occurring as concretions or coatings. It is a hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium.
lie′-by′, *n.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng* **1**. A bedfellow; a mistress. **2**. One held in reserve; a neutral.
‖ **Lie′der-kranz** (lē′dẽr-kränts), *n.*; *pl* -KRÄNZE (krĕn′tsē). [G. See LIED; CRANTS.] *Music.* Lit., wreath of songs; — used as the title of a group of songs, and esp. as a name for German vocal clubs of men.
‖ **Lie′der-ta′fel** (-tä′fĕl), *n.*; *pl* -TAFELN (-fĕln). [G., lit., a song table.] *Music.* A men's choral society or club; also, a meeting or rehearsal of such a society; — a popular name.
‖ **lie′-de-vin′** (lē′dē-văn′), *n.* [F., lit. lees of wine.] A color of silk, pottery, etc., usually a dusky red, like lees of wine
lief. ✝ LEAF, LIFE.
‖ **lief′-heb′ber**, *n.* [D. *liefhebber*, orig a lover. Cf. LIEF, *a.*; HAVE.] An amateur; — also used mistakenly for *lover*. *Obs.*
lief′ly, *a.* [AS. *léoflīc*.] Dear; delightful; lovely *Obs.*
lief′ly, *adv.* [AS. *léoflīce*.] Dearly; willingly; gladly. *Obs*
lief′some. ✝ LEESOME
liegeaunce. ✝ LIGEANCE. [-DOM.]
liege′dom (lēj′dŭm), *n* See
liege′ful-ly, *adv.* Loyally. *Rare.*
liege′less, *a.* *Rare.* **1**. Not bound to a superior. [superior.]
2. Disloyal; not faithful to a
lieger ✝ LEDGER.
liege woman, *or* **liege′wom′an** (lēj′wŏŏm′ăn), *n.*, *fem.* of LIEGE MAN.

‖li'en (lē'ĕn; lēn; 277), *n.* [F. *lien* band, bond, tie, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare* to bind. Cf. LEAGUE a union, LEAM a string, LEAMER, LIGAMENT.] *Law.* A legal claim; a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty; a right in one to control or to hold and retain or enforce a charge against the property of another until some claim of the former is paid or satisfied. The **common-law lien** arises only in cases of possession of personal property, usually under a bailment, and confers only the right to retain the property until the claim is paid (though equity early afforded the relief of a foreclosure). It may be either for the satisfaction only of an obligation contracted in respect of the property itself (a **particular**, or **specific, lien**) or for the satisfaction of a balance due from the owner of the property to the lienor (**general lien**) not confined to the amount due in respect of the property itself. An **equitable lien** is one which is given effect in courts of equity, and arises usually constructively. It may be on real or personal property, and does not require possession of the property, being usually in effect a constructive trust, as in case of a vendor's lien, the lien of lis pendens, etc. A **maritime lien**, like the equitable lien, does not require possession of the property, and is enforced by a libel in admiralty, as the lien of sailors for wages on vessel and cargo. A **statutory lien** is given in certain cases by statutory provisions, as a **mechanic's lien, for material (materialman's lien)** or for labor supplied; a **judgment lien**, arising on a judgment, usually only on filing of the judgment in the county where the real estate lies; an **agricultural lien**, securing loans made on the strength of growing crops, etc.

li'en-ee' (lē'ĕn-ē'; lēn'ē'), *n.* *Law.* One whose property is subject to a lien.

li'e-ni'tis (lī'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lieno-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the spleen.

li-e'no- (lī-ē'nō-). A combining form from Latin *lien, lienis*, meaning *spleen.*

li'en-or (lē'ĕn-ŏr; lēn'-), *n.* *Law.* One having a lien.

No lien without privity between *lienor* and lienee. *Wyatt Paine.*

li'en-ter'ic (lī'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lientericus*, Gr. λειεντερικός. See LIENTERY.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a lientery. — *n.* A lientery.

li'en-ter-y (lī'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. λειεντερία; λεῖος smooth, soft + ἔντερον an intestine: cf. F. *lienterie.*] *Med.* Diarrhea in which the food is discharged imperfectly digested.

li'er (lī'ẽr), *n.* [From 4th LIE.] One who lies down; one who rests or remains, as in concealment. *Josh.* viii. 14.

‖li-erne' (lĭ-ûrn'). [F.] *Arch.* In Gothic vaulting, any rib which does not spring from the impost and is not a ridge rib, but passes from one boss or intersection of the principal ribs to another.

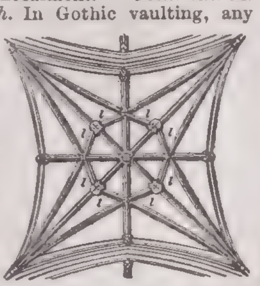

l l Liernes in Stellar Vault of Oxford Proscholium.

lie'-tea' (lī'tē'), *n.* [*lie* a falsehood + *tea.*] An imitation, or highly adulterated, tea prepared and colored for the foreign market by Chinese dealers.

lieu (lū; 277), *n.* [F., OF. also *liu, leu*, fr. L. *locus* place. See LOCAL, LOCUS.] Place; room; stead; — used chiefly in the phrase **in lieu of**, that is, *instead of;* rarely in the phrase **in lieu**, that is, *instead;* as, since he could not get this, he took that *in lieu.*

The plan of extortion had been adopted in *lieu* of the scheme of confiscation. *Burke.*

lieu-ten'an-cy (lū-tĕn'ăn-sĭ; 277: *see* LIEUTENANT), *n.* **1. a** Office, rank, or commission, of a lieutenant. **b** Authority or command delegated to a lieutenant or agent. *Obs.* **2.** The body of lieutenants or subordinates. *Obs.*

The list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton.*

3. The term of office, or jurisdiction, of a lieutenant.

lieu-ten'ant (lū-tĕn'ănt; *in British usage usually, in the U. S. occas.*, lĕf-tĕn'ănt), *n.* [F., fr. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.* See LIEU, TENANT; cf. LOCUM TENENS.] **1.** An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; a representative of, or substitute for, another in the performance of any duty.

The vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God. *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. a A commissioned officer in an army or marine corps next below a captain. There are two grades in the United States army and Marine Corps, called *first* and *second lieutenant*, the former being higher in rank. A lieutenant is rarely addressed or referred to by his title, but is called "Mr." In the United States army and Marine Corps the insignia on shoulder straps of a first lieutenant are one silver embroidered bar at each end. A second lieutenant wears plain shoulder straps. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **b** A commissioned officer in the British navy, in rank next below a commander. **c** A commissioned officer in the United States navy, in rank next below a lieutenant commander. There are two grades, called **lieutenant** and **lieutenant junior grade.** In the United States navy the insignia of the rank of a lieutenant on epaulets and shoulder straps are a silver foul anchor in the center with two silver bars at each end; for a **lieutenant junior grade**, a silver foul anchor in the center with one silver bar at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

lieutenant colonel. An officer in the army or Marine Corps next in rank above major and below colonel. In the United States his insignia on shoulder straps are a silver embroidered leaf at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* — **lieu-ten'ant-colo'nel-cy**, *n.*

lieutenant commander. An officer in the United States navy, in rank next below a commander and next above a lieutenant. The insignia of his rank on epaulets and shoulder straps are a silver foul anchor in the center with a gold oak leaf at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

lieutenant general. [Cf. F. *lieutenant général.*] An army officer in rank next below a general and next above a major general. In the United States, before the Civil War, this rank had been conferred only on George Washington and (in brevet) on Winfield Scott. In 1864 it was revived by Congress and conferred on Ulysses S. Grant, and subsequently, by promotion, on William T. Sherman and Philip H. Sheridan, each of whom was advanced to the rank of *general of the army.* When Sheridan was made general (in 1888) the rank of lieutenant general was suffered to lapse. In 1895 it was revived and conferred on John M. Schofield, but lapsed the same year. In 1901 it was again revived and conferred on Nelson A. Miles, and has since been conferred on S. B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, John C. Bates, Henry C. Corbin, and Arthur MacArthur. In the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps are three silver embroidered stars. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

lieutenant governor. A deputy governor; specif.: **a** An officer of a State, next in rank to the governor, and himself succeeding to the governorship in case of the vacancy of that office. He generally presides over the State Senate. *U. S.* **b** An acting governor of a district or province under a governor-general. *British.* — **lieu-ten'ant-gov'er-nor-ship'**, *n.*

life (līf), *n.; pl.* LIVES (līvz). [AS. *līf;* akin to D. *lijf* body, G. *leib* body, MHG. *līp* life, body, OHG. *līb* life, Icel. *līf*, life, body, Sw. *lif*, Dan. *liv*, and E. *live*, v. See LIVE, *v. i.;* cf. ALIVE.] **1.** The quality or character which distinguishes an animal or a plant from inorganic or from dead organic bodies and which is especially manifested by metabolism, growth, reproduction, and internal powers of adaptation to environment; the property by which the organs of an animal or a plant, or the organism as a whole, are conceived as maintained in the performance of their functions, or the state in which all or any of the organs of a plant or animal are capable of performing all or any of their functions. **2.** The state of that which is alive, or the fact of being a living being; specif.: **a** Exercise of vital activities; animate existence; as, a matter of *life* and death; to bring to *life.* **b** A vital or living being; esp., a person. **c** Living beings collectively or in the aggregate; living organisms collectively; as, marine *life.*

Full nature swarms with *life.* *Thomson.*

3. The quality or fact of animate existence conceived as a part of an animal's being or as a separable attribute of his body; hence, the principle or force by which animals and plants are conceived as maintained in the performance of their organic functions; the vital force, whether regarded as physical or spiritual, the presence of which distinguishes organic from inorganic matter. The *animism* universal among primitive peoples makes all matter living matter, that is, ascribes *life* to all things. It does not, therefore, distinguish a vital or organic form from an inorganic. This distinction is first made explicit in the doctrine of Plato and Aristotle that *life* is due to or represents the action of formal or form-giving causes upon plastic or passive matter (see CAUSE). The Scholastics advanced the conception of vital force as the unique principle of *life*, but this has not found favor with those who seek a mechanical explanation, and it cannot be (or has not been) properly aligned with the doctrine of physical force (see FORCE). Modern biologists, as a rule, define *life* by its effects, considering it as a form of organization explainable by mechanical or chemical principles; as embodying a growth force (see BATHMISM); as a directive, as opposed to an originative, force; or as a property or capacity of adaptation to environment. In primitive thought the *life* is often identified with the breath or the blood, and is sometimes the same as, sometimes different from, the soul. This sense survives in, or influences, many modern phrases. Cf. SOUL.

But flesh with the *life* thereof, which is the blood thereof, you shall not eat. *Gen.* ix. 4.

The warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

4. Existence, esp. conscious existence, conceived as a quality of the soul or as the soul's nature and being; as, spiritual *life;* the immortal *life* of man; also, the state of spiritual beatitude or felicity conceived as the natural destiny of the soul and distinguished from evil as a state of spiritual death.

She shows a body rather than a *life.* *Shak.*

5. The series of experiences, of body and mind, which make up the history of an animal from birth to death, or the cycle of development of a plant from germination to decay; the totality of actions and occurrences constituting an individual experience; as, his was a happy *life.*

The web of our *life* is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together. *Shak.*

6. Hence: **a** An individual human existence, or human existence personified; as, each day of one's *life.*

Life 's but a walking shadow, a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage. *Shak.*

b A history of the acts and events of a life; a biography; as, Johnson wrote the *life* of Milton.

7. The duration of a life, whether considered as the total period from birth to death or as the period from a given date until death; as, the average human *life* is forty years.

8. Way or manner of living with respect to conditions, circumstances, character, conduct, occupation, etc.; hence, human affairs; also, lives, considered collectively, as a distinct class or type; as, low *life;* the *life* of Indians, or of miners; one's daily *life.*

9. In various transferred and figurative senses: **a** Something essential to life, whether spiritual or physical.

The words that I speak unto you . . . they are *life.* *John* vi. 63.

b The living form or semblance; as, a drawing from the *life;* also, animation; spirit; — ascribed to works of art themselves; as, drawings characterized by *life* and vivacity.

That gives thy gestures grace and *life.* *Wordsworth.*

c That which imparts or excites spirit or vigor; that upon which enjoyment or success depends; as, he was the *life* of the company, or of the enterprise. **d** Something dear to one as one's existence; a darling; — used as a term of endearment. **e** The period of duration of anything that is conceived of as resembling a natural organism in structure or functions; as, the *life* of a state, a machine, or a book. Specif., the period during which a material object is fit for use or during which it efficiently performs its functions; — measured in actual time; as, the *life* of an iron girder is 40 years; or the number of times it may be used; as, the *life* of a gun barrel is 9,000 rounds. **f** The period during which a statute or other legal enactment is in force; as, the *life* of an execution, the period when an execution is in force. **g** The characteristic effectiveness or sound condition of an inanimate substance.

10. *Sports & Games.* **a** *Pool.* In some games, a point scored or one of a limited number of opportunities to score. **b** *Cricket & Baseball.* An opportunity given a batter to continue at bat by missing a chance to put him out, as by dropping a fly.

11. *Insurance.* The person whose life is insured. *Cant.*

for life. **a** For the term of one's life; until death; as, imprisonment *for life;* a devise *for life.* **b** To save life or as if to save life; as, to gallop *for life.* — **L. and Advent Union.** See ADVENTIST. — **on life**, *or* **on live**, alive; living; — also with other prepositions, as *upon, at, of, in, to*, in the same sense. In these phrases the form *live* (occasionally *lives*) is common. See ALIVE, *etymol.;* cf. LIVE, *a.*, LIVES. *Obs.* — **to the l.**, with lifelike resemblance or fidelity to the subject; as, the portrait was drawn *to the life.*

life (līf), *v. t.* To give existence, or life, to; to vivify. *Rare.*

life belt. A life preserver in the form of a buoyant belt.

life'blood' (-blŭd'), *n.* **1.** The blood necessary to life. **2.** Fig., that which gives strength and energy.

Money [is] the *lifeblood* of the nation. *Swift.*

3. An involuntary twitching or pulsation, as of the eyelid. *Colloq., Eng.*

life'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* **a** A strong, buoyant boat especially designed for saving the lives of shipwrecked people. **b** *Nav.* A quarter boat, usually of whaleboat type, kept in readiness for lowering in an emergency.

Lifeboat. Beebe-McLellan self-bailing Surf-boat, mounted on Boat Wagon.

life box. *Micros.* A small, flat box or tank with thin glass sides, used in microscopy in observing living objects.

life breath. The breath that sustains life; the vivifying principle. Cf. SOUL, *n.*, 1.

life buoy. A float, usually in the form of a ring of buoyant material, intended to support persons who have fallen into the water until a boat can be dispatched to save them.

life car. A water-tight boat or chamber traveling on a rope from a wrecked vessel to the shore. In it persons are hauled through the waves and surf.

life estate *or* **interest.** *Law.* An estate or interest held during the term of some certain person's life, but not passing by inheritance. A life estate in land is a freehold.

life'ful (līf'fōōl), *a.* Full of, or giving, vitality. — **life'fully**, *adv.* — **life'ful-ness**, *n.*

life'-giv'ing, *a.* Giving life or spirit; having power to give life; invigorating. — **life'-giv'er**, *n.*

life guard. **1.** A body of select troops attending the person of a prince or high officer; specif. [*cap.*], *pl.*, two cavalry regiments (First and Second *Life Guards*) in the British army, composing, with the Royal Horse Guards, the household cavalry, a bodyguard of the sovereign. **2.** [Usually *lifeguard.*] A safeguard; specif., a straight vertical guard in front of each of the forward leading wheels of a locomotive to throw off small obstructions. *Eng.* **3.** An expert swimmer employed at public bathing resorts to save those in danger of drowning. *U. S.*

life history. *Biol.* The series of changes which an organism passes through in the course of its development from the egg, spore, or other primary stage until its natural death. In organisms exhibiting alternation of generations or a succession of different generations, it includes all the changes until the reappearance of the original form.

life'hold' (līf'hōld'), *a.* Held for life; held as a life estate. — *n.* A lifehold estate. — **life'hold'er** (-hōl'dẽr), *n.*

life insurance *or* **assurance.** A contract of insurance based upon the life of a person. See INSURANCE.

life'less, *a.* [AS. *līfléas.*] Destitute of life, or deprived of life; not containing, or inhabited by, living beings or vegetation; dead, or apparently dead; not giving or sustaining life; hence, spiritless; powerless; dull; as, a *lifeless* wine; a *lifeless* story. — **life'less-ly**, *adv.* — **life'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Inert, inactive, torpid, dull, heavy, unanimated, spiritless, frigid, vapid, flat, tasteless. — LIFELESS, DEAD, INANIMATE. Lit., *lifeless* and *dead* often differ merely in emphasis, LIFELESS laying stress on the (sometimes only apparent) absence of life, DEAD, on the presence of death; INANIMATE (less frequently *lifeless* and *dead*) often applies to that which has never had life; as, his *lifeless* (cf. *dead*) body; *inanimate* objects. Fig., *lifeless* and (the stronger) *dead*, less frequently *inanimate*, connote absence of vitality, spirits, or activity; as, an utterly *lifeless* sketch, the place is *dead* in the summer. See DEADLY, DEATHLY, INERT, BLUNT; cf. LIVELY.

life'like' (līf'līk'), *a.* [Cf. LIVELY.] **1.** Likely to live; — in such phrases as *living and lifelike.* *Obs.* or *R. Oxf. E. D.* **2.** Like a living being or a real object; resembling life; accurately representing or imitating real life; as, a *lifelike* portrait.

life line. **1.** A line shot over a vessel in distress, by which a hawser can be taken aboard, etc. **2. a** A line attached to a vessel or buoy to make it more easy to reach or cling to. **b** A line stretched along the deck or yards of a vessel, to be clung to in rough weather. **c** A rope stretched through surf for bathers to cling to. **3.** *Palmistry.* = LINE OF LIFE.

life'long' (līf'lŏng'; 205), *a.* [*life* + *long.*] Lasting or continuing through life; as, a *lifelong* sorrow.

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li'en (lī'ĕn). Obs. p. p. of LIE.
li'en, *n.* [L.] The spleen. *Obs.*
li-e'nal (lī-ē'năl), *a.* [L. *lien* the spleen.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.
li-en'cu-lus (lī-ĕŋ'kū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -CULI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *lien* the spleen.] *Anat.* A small accessory or supplementary spleen.
li-en'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Lienal. *Rare.*
li-e'no-cele (lī-ē'nō-sēl), *n.* [*lieno-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the spleen.
li-e'no-in-tes'ti-nal, *a.* [*lieno-* + *intestinal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the spleen and intestine.
li-e'no-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *lieno-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Softening of the spleen.
li-e'no-my'e-log'e-nous (-mī'ē-lŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*lieno-* + *myelo-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Originating in the spleen and bone marrow.
li-e'no-pan'cre-at'ic, *a.* [*lieno-* + *pancreatic.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the spleen and pancreas.
li-e'no-re'nal, *a.* [*lieno-* + *renal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the spleen and kidney; designating a fold of the peritoneum between the spleen and the left kidney through which the splenic artery and vein pass.
li'en-te'ri-a (lī'ĕn-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LIENTERY.
lie'pot', *n.* A small vessel to hold lye for the hair. *Obs.*
li'er-by', *n.* A mistress. *Obs.*
liere. † LIAR.
lierne. † LEARN.
liesh (lēsh). Dial. Eng. var. of LISH.
lies'ter. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LEISTER.
Lieut. *Abbr.* Lieutenant.
Lieut. Col. *Abbr.* Lieutenant Colonel.
lieu-ten'ant cap'tain. An officer immediately under a captain in the army; — called also *captain lieutenant.* *Obs.* or *Hist.*
lieu-ten'ant-ry, *n.* Lieutenancy. *Obs.*
lieu-ten'ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Lieut. Gen. *Abbr.* Lieutenant General.
Lieut. Gov. *Abbr.* Lieutenant Governor.
Lieu'vain' lu'bri-ca'tor (ly ȗ'văN'). *Mach.* A lubricator in which the needle valve controlling the flow of oil works by vibration of the machinery.
lieve. † LEAVE.
lieve (lēv). Archaic or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LIEF.
liev'rite (lēv'rīt), *n.* [After C. H. *Lelièvre*, French mineralogist.] *Min.* = ILVAITE.
lif. † LIFE, LIVE.
lif. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LIEF.
Lif (lēf), *n.* [Icel. *Līf*, fr. *līf* life.] *Myth.* See RAGNAROK.
life. † LIEF, LIVE, *v.*
life annuity. See ANNUITY.
life arrow. An arrow for carrying an attached line to a vessel in distress.
life assurance. = LIFE INSURANCE.
life class. A class of art students who draw, paint, or model from life.
life'cord', *n.* A cord or nerve considered necessary to life; a vital cord; a lifestring.
life'-day', *n.* Lifetime; all the days of a life; — often in *pl.* *Obs.* or *Archaic.*
life drop. A drop of vital or heart's blood.
life everlasting. Cudweed.
life'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
Life'-guards'man, *n.* A soldier of the Life Guards.
life honey. † LIVE HONEY.
life'hood, live'hood, *n.* [*life* + *-hood.*] Livelihood. *Obs.*
life jacket. A life preserver in the form of a sleeveless jacket.
life kite. A kite to carry a line to or from a vessel in distress.
life land. *Law.* Land held for the term of a life or lives.
life lease. Something held on a lease for life. *Rare.*
life'like'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lifelode. † LIVELIHOOD.
life'long', *n.* A lifetime; the length of a life. *R.*
life'long', *adv.* As long as life lasts. *R.*

life net. A strong net or blanket held by firemen or others to catch persons jumping from burning buildings.

life peer. In Great Britain, a peer whose title is not hereditary. — **life peerage**.

life plant. Any crassulaceous plant of the genus *Bryophyllum*, esp. *B. pinnatum*, the severed leaves of which develop new plants on their margins.

life policy. *Insurance.* A policy not payable until the death of the one whose life is insured, being called a **whole-life**, or **limited-payment life, policy**, according as premiums are paid during the entire lifetime of the insured or for a limited term only.

life preserver. **1**. An apparatus, made in various forms, of which the sleeveless cork-filled jacket is, perhaps, the most common, and of various materials, for saving one from drowning by buoying up the body while in the water. **2**. A short bludgeon, usually of flexible cane, whalebone, or the like, loaded with lead at one end.

life raft. A very buoyant raft made in various shapes for use in life saving. A very common form consists of two long water-tight cylinders connected by a platform of wooden or metal slats.

life′rent′ (līf′rĕnt′), *n.* [*life* + *rent.*] *Scots Law.* A right to use and enjoy a thing during life, the substance of it being preserved. This right is a personal servitude or usufruct, generally applied to heritable subjects.

life′rent′, *v. t.*; LIFE′RENT′ED; LIFE′RENT′ING. To grant a liferent of; — usually in the *p. p.*

Money may be *liferented*, the interest, but not as a rule any bonus, being due to the liferenter. *Erskine's Principles*

life′rent′er (-rĕn′tẽr), *n.* *Scots Law.* A person owning a liferent. — **life′rent′rix** (-trĭks), *n.*

life′-sav′er (līf′sāv′ẽr), *n.* A member of the life-saving service. *Colloq.*

life′-sav′ing (-sāv′ĭng), *a.* That saves life, or is suited to save life, esp. from drowning.

life-saving gun *or* **mortar**, a gun or mortar used to fire a projectile with a light line attached from shore to a vessel in distress. The effective range is from 600 to 800 yards. — **Life-saving Service**, a Federal organization forming a division of the Treasury Department. It has many stations along the coasts and lake shores, equipped with life-saving apparatus, etc., manned by crews who patrol the beach.

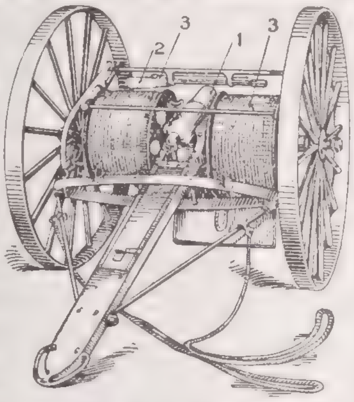

Life-saving Gun Lyle Gun, mounted on Rear Axle of McLellan Beach-apparatus Wagon 1 Gun; 2 Rammer; 3, 3 Reels with Line for hauling Breeches Buoy.

life′-size′, *a.* Of the size of the living original; hence, of natural size; as, a *life-size* portrait or statue.

life′some (līf′sŭm), *a.* Animated; sprightly. *Poetic.* — **life′some-ly**, *adv.* — **life′some-ness**, *n.*

life table. A table showing the probability of life at different ages; a mortality table (which see).

life tenant. *Law.* A tenant of a life estate. — **life tenancy**.

life′time′ (līf′tīm′), *n.* **1**. The time that life continues. **2**. Life; the course or current of life. *Rare.*

Friends whose *lifetime* was twisted with your own. *Hawthorne.*

lift (lĭft), *n.* [AS. *lyft* air. See LOFT.] The sky; the atmosphere; *pl.*, the heavens. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lift (lĭft), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LIFT′ED or (*Archaic*), LIFT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIFT′ING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lypta*, fr. *lopt* air; akin to Sw. *lyfta* to lift, Dan. *löfte*, G. *lüften*; — prop., to raise into the air. See LOFT; cf. 1st LIFT.] **1**. To move in a direction opposite to that of gravitation; to bring up from a lower place to a higher one; to raise; elevate; upheave; as, to *lift* the foot or the hand; to *lift* a chair; to *lift* the eyes; — sometimes implying a continued support or holding in the higher place; as, the mountain *lifts* its peak in air.

2. To exalt or improve in rank, condition, estimation, character, spirits, etc.; also, to exalt unduly; to puff up; as, he did much to *lift* the poor out of their squalor; it *lifted* a sorrow from his heart; — often with *up*.

Lest, being *lifted* up with pride. 1 *Tim* iii. 6.

3. To bear; support. *Obs. & R.* *Spenser.*

4. To pick up, as a ball from the ground. *Scot. & Golf.*

To *lift* a ball is to take it out of a hazard and drop or tee it behind. *Hutchinson*

5. To collect, as moneys due; to raise. *Obs., Dial., or R.*

6. **a** To steal; to take off or away dishonestly; to carry off by theft (esp. cattle); as, to *lift* a drove of cattle. *Colloq.* **b** To rob. *Colloq.* *Obs.*

7. To remove or take away rightfully; specif., to drive (cattle) from one place to another.

8. To pay and so take up (a mortgage, bond, etc.). *U. S.*

9. To take out of the ground; hence: **a** *Hort.* To take up or transplant. **b** To dig (potatoes). **c** *Cricket, etc.* To play (a ball) up into the air.

10. To carve (a swan). *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See RAISE.

to lift at, to rise in, or stir up, hostility or opposition to. *Obs.* — **to l.**, *or* **l. up, the eyes, face**, etc., to look up; to raise the eyes, as in prayer. *Ps.* cxxi. 1. — **to l.**, *or* **l. up, the hand**. **a** To take an oath. *Gen.* xiv. 22. **b** To pray, implore, etc. **c** To make any effort; to engage in work. *Colloq.* — **to l.**, *or* **l. up, the hand against**, to rebel against; to assault; attack; injure; oppress. *Job* xxxi. 21. — **to l. up one's head**, to feel renewed pride, self-respect, or energy. — **to lift up the head of**, to cause to be exalted or freed; to cause to rejoice. *Gen.* xl. 13. *Luke* xxi. 28. — **to l. up the heel against**, to treat with harshness or unkindness. *John* xiii. 18. — **to l. up the voice**, to cry aloud; to call out. *Gen.* xxi. 16.

lift (lĭft), *v. i.* **1**. To try to raise something; to exert the strength for raising or bearing; as, you should avoid *lifting*.

Strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy. *Locke*

2. To rise; to become or appear raised or elevated; as, the fog *lifts*; the land *lifts* to a ship approaching it; also, of clouds and, rarely, rain, to disappear or cease.

3. *Naut.* To shake slightly; — said of sails when the ship is so close to the wind that they will not stand full.

4. To warp, as a floor.

5. To practice theft. *Spenser.*

lift, *n.* **1**. Act of lifting, or raising; as, the slow *lift* of plodding feet; also, the act of rising as if lifting something; upward movement; as, the *lift* of the bowsprit; hence, elevated carriage; as, the proud *lift* of her head.

2. Hence: **a** A rise in position or condition; a favorable advance; a promotion; as, this achievement brought about a *lift* in his fortunes; a *lift* in prices. **b** Assistance, as by lifting; aid towards attainment; help; as, to give one a *lift* in a wagon; to give a poor boy a *lift*. **c** Lifting power or force; hence, fig., elevating power, influence, or effect; elevation of spirit or utterance.

The traveler feels the ennobling *lift* of such society *Lowell*

3. That which is lifted; specif.: **a** A load, burden, or weight; as, the trunk was a big *lift*. **b** *Founding.* The cope of a mold, which is lifted to extract the pattern.

4. That by means of which something lifts or is lifted; specif.: **a** *Naut.* A rope leading from the masthead to the extremity of a yard below, — used for raising, supporting, or squaring, the yard. **b** *Shoemaking.* A layer of leather in the heel. **c** *Mach.* One of the steps of a cone pulley. **d** A hoisting machine; an elevator; a dumb-waiter. *Chiefly Eng.* **e** An elevator worked by machinery in a canal, as a substitute for a lock. **f** A set of pumps in a mine. **g** A handle, knob, or the like, used in raising a window, etc. **h** An exercising machine on which weights are lifted.

5. The distance through which something is lifted; specif., the distance between the flanges or ends of a bobbin on which yarn or thread is wound; also, the traverse of a piece of mechanism in winding a bobbin.

6. Extent to which a thing rises or is raised; degree of elevation; rise; as, the *lift* of a canal lock; hence, a rise or elevation, esp. a comparatively slight one in the ground.

7. *pl. Mining.* **a** A series of stepped workings or levels. **b** A series of sections or slices successively removed from a temporary pillar, as in the bord and pillar system.

8. *Brickmaking.* A stack of bricks in the kiln, usually from 15 to 20 courses in height.

9. *Horology.* That portion of the vibration of a balance during which the impulse is given. *Saunier.*

10. A gate that is opened by lifting; — called also *lift gate.*

11. A particular cut of meat. *Dial. Eng.*

12. **a** Act, or proceeds, of stealing; a theft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A thief. *Obs.* *Slang.*

on the lift. *Dial. U. S.* **a** Improving, esp. in health; convalescent. **b** About to remove; on the point of departure. **c** Fig.: About to die; very ill.

lift bridge. A kind of drawbridge, the movable part of which is lifted. See BASCULE BRIDGE, *Illust.*

lift′er (lĭf′tẽr), *n.* **1**. One that lifts; specif.: **a** A thief. **b** *Founding.* A tool for lifting loose sand from the mold; also, a contrivance which is attached to a cope, to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted. **c** *Mining.* Any of the wooden beams used as stems for stamps in old-fashioned stamp mills. **d** *Steam Engines.* The arm or toe used on a lifting rod for opening and closing a valve in some kinds of engines. **e** *Mach.* A lifting cam. **f** A hoisting apparatus, or elevator, as a bucket wheel in a paper mill for raising pulp from the reservoir to the trough, or a device in a harvesting machine for elevating grain from the platform to the binder. **g** A kind of removable handle for lifting lids in a kitchen range or stove. **h** An ejector for lifting large volumes of liquid through a short distance. **i** The keeper for a horseshoe magnet. See ARMATURE, 2. **j** A piece in a kind of lever-tumbler lock that moves the tumblers, when the master or pass key is inserted and turned, exactly as they are moved by the ordinary key.

2. Any of the bottom holes drilled in the working face in driving a tunnel or heading.

lift′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LIFT. Specif.: *vb. n.* *Walking Races.* The raising of the rear foot from the ground before the foremost foot touches the ground. It is a transgression of the rules of heel-and-toe walking.

lifting bridge, a lift bridge. — **l. day**. = HEAVING DAY. — **l. irons**, *Founding*, iron strips attached to a pattern for use as handles in lifting it from the mold. — **l. plan**. *Weaving.* = TIE-UP PLAN. — **l. plate**, *Founding*, an iron plate with tapped holes, secured to a deep wooden pattern, to facilitate withdrawal from the mold. Rods, called **lifting rods** or **screws**, can be screwed into the holes for lifting or for rapping. — **l. pump**. = LIFT PUMP. — **l. rod**. **a** *Mach.* A vertical rod lifted by a rock shaft, and imparting motion to a poppet valve: also, the arm on this actuating the valve. It is used in the engines of side-wheel steamboats. **b** *Founding.* See LIFTING PLATE. — **l. sail**, *Naut.*, a sail the pressure of the wind on which tends to lift the bow, as one of the jibs. *Rare.* — **l. screw**. See LIFTING PLATE. — **l. set**, the series of pumps used to lift the water out of a deep mine. — **l. strips**. = LIFTING IRONS.

lift mount. *Ordnance.* A mount in which the carriage is secured to a hydraulic lift which lowers the gun behind the parapet for loading and raises it for firing; — now generally superseded by the disappearing carriage.

lift pump. *Mach.* A pump that lifts a fluid and discharges it without forcing it out under pressure; — distinguished from *force pump.*

lift tenter. *Windmills.* A governor for regulating the speed by adjusting the sails, or for adjusting the action of grinding machinery according to the speed.

lift valve. *Mach.* A valve which rises perpendicularly to or from its seat.

lig′a-ment (lĭg′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, fr. *ligare* to bind. Cf. LIEN, *n.*, LIGATURE.] **1**. Anything that ties or unites one thing or part to another; a bandage; a bond.

2. *Anat.* A tough band of tissue serving to connect the articular extremities of bones or to support or retain an organ in place. Most ligaments connecting bones are composed of coarse bundles of very dense, white, fibrous tissue placed parallel or closely interlaced, and are pliant and flexible, but inextensile, so as to hold the parts in proper relation. A few ligaments, however, as the **ligamenta subflava** of man and the **ligamentum nuchæ** of many mammals, are composed of yellow elastic tissue, and are very elastic. Certain folds or bands of the pleura and peritoneum connecting parts or organs are also called *ligaments.*

3. *Zoöl.* In bivalve mollusks, a chitinous elastic band connecting the valves along a line adjacent to the umbones, and serving to open the valves when the adductor muscles relax. It is usually posterior to the umbones, but may extend in front of them, and is often divided into an elastic portion, the *resilium* (which see), internal to the hinge line, which is compressed when the valves close, and an external less elastic part, the *ligament* proper.

ligament of Cooper. *Anat.* = COOPER'S LIGAMENT. — **l. of Henle**. *Anat.* = HENLE'S LIGAMENT. — **l. of Hesselbach**. *Anat.* = HESSELBACH'S LIGAMENT. — **l. of the ovary**, *Anat.*, a rounded cord of fibrous and muscular tissue extending from each superior angle of the uterus to the inner extremity of the ovary of the same side. — **l. of the patella**, *Anat.*, the ligamentum patellæ. — **l. of Winslow** (vĭns′lō) [after J. B. *Winslow* (1669–1760), Danish anatomist], a ligament of the posterior surface of the knee, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the semimembranosus and other muscles. — **l. of Zinn** (tsĭn) [after J. G. *Zinn* (1727–59), German anatomist], the common tendon of the inferior rectus and the internal rectus muscles of the eye.

lig′a-men′tous (lĭg′ȧ-mĕn′tŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a ligament; forming, or formed of, a ligament. — **lig′a-men′tous-ly**. *adv.*

lig′a-men′tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] Ligament.

lig′a-men′ta fla′va (flā′vȧ), **lig′a-men′ta sub-fla′va** [L. *flavus* yellow, *subflavus* yellowish], *Anat.*, a series of ligaments of yellow elastic tissue connecting the laminæ of adjacent vertebræ from the axis to the sacrum. — **lig′a-men′tum ar′cu-a′tum** (är′kū-ā′tŭm) [L. *arcuatus* curved], one of the aponeurotic arches to which the posterior border of the diaphragm is attached. — **l. ar-te′ri-o′sum** (är-tē′rĭ-ō′sŭm), *Anat.*, the remains of the ductus arteriosus of the fetus. — **l. nu′chæ** (nū′kē) [LL. gen. *nuchae* of the back of the neck], *Zoöl. & Anat.*, a median ligament of the back of the neck, rudimentary in man, but highly developed and composed of yellow elastic tissue in many quadrupeds, where it assists in supporting the head. It extends from the spine of the last cervical vertebra to the occipital bone, giving off slips to the other cervicals. — **l. pa-tel′læ** (pȧ-tĕl′ē) [LL. gen. *patellae* of the patella], *Anat.*, a strong, flat ligamentous band extending from the patella to a point about three inches down on the tibia. It is the direct continuation of the common tendon of the extensor muscles which lie upon the front of the thigh. — **l. te′res** (tē′rēz) [L. *teres* rounded, smooth], *Anat.*, a round ligament (which see); esp., a triangular ligament of the hip joint implanted by its apex into a depression near the middle of the head of the femur, and by its broad base into the margins of the cotyloid notch of the innominate bone.

li′gan (lī′găn), *or better, but less commonly*, **lag′an** (lăg′ăn), *n.* [OF. *lagan*, *lagand.*] *Law.* Goods sunk in the sea with a buoy attached in order that they may be found again. See JETSAM **b**, FLOTSAM.

li′gate (lī′gāt), *v. t.*; LI′GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); LI′GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *ligatus*, p. p. of *ligare.*] To tie with a ligature; to bind around; to bandage.

li-ga′tion (lī-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ligatio*, fr. *ligare* to bind. Cf. LIAISON.] Act or process of binding, or state of being bound; also, that which binds; ligature; bond; connection

Tied with tape, and sealed at each fold and *ligation.* *Scott.*

li-ga′tor (-tŏr), *n.* [See LIGATE.] *Surg.* An instrument for ligating, or for placing and fastening a ligature.

lig′a-ture (lĭg′ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *ligatura*, fr. *ligare*, *ligatum*, to bind: cf. F. *ligature.* Cf. ALLY, LEAGUE, LEGATURA, LIABLE, LIGAMENT.] **1**. Act of binding or tying.

2. Anything that binds; a band or bandage; a bond.

3. Specif.: *Surg.* **a** A thread or string for tying the blood vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage. **b** A thread or wire used to remove tumors, etc.

4. A ligament of the body. *Obs. or R.*

5. **a** *Medieval Music.* One of a system of compound note forms used to indicate a continuous tone running over two or more staff degrees, equivalent to a group of slurred notes in modern notation.

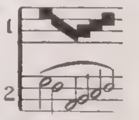

1 Medieval Ligature; 2 Modern Equivalent.

Ligatures are either with propriety, without propriety, or with opposed propriety. And this is with regard to the beginning of the *ligature*, for the latter part is either with perfection or without: and note that these differences are essential to the *ligatures*; for a *ligature* with propriety differs from one that is without, as a rational animal differs from an irrational one. *Franco of Cologne* (13th cent.) *trans.*

b *Music.* A curve or line connecting notes; a tie; a slur; also, a group of notes connected by a slur, or, in counterpoint, a syncopation.

6. *Print.* A double character, or a type consisting of two or more letters or characters united, as *æ, fi, ffl*; also, a connecting line or stroke; a tie.

7. The state of being bound or stiffened; stiffness; suspension of faculties; as, the *ligature* of a joint.

lig′a-ture (lĭg′ȧ-tūr), *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To bind, fasten, or furnish with a ligature; specif., *Surg.*, to ligate; tie.

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life′ly. † LIVELY. **life′mate′**, *n.* Companion for [life.

life mortar. A mortar for throwing a life line or life rocket.

lif′en (lĭf′'n), *v. t.* To make like life. *Obs.*

life office. A life insurance office or company.

life′-of-man′, *n.* Any of several plants, as spikenard, bush honeysuckle, garden orpine, and mountain ash. *U. S.*

lif′er (lĭf′ẽr), *n.* *Slang.* **a** One sentenced to imprisonment, transportation, or similar punishment, for life. **b** A life sentence.

life rail. *Naut.* A chain or rail run through stanchions above low gunwales to lessen danger of being swept overboard.

life rate. The rate of premium for insuring a life.

life rocket. A rocket carrying a line to be shot over, or to, a ship in distress. The effective range reaches 1,000 yards or more.

life root. The golden ragwort.

life′-safe′, *n.* A safe-conduct; a document guaranteeing personal safety. *Rare.* *Scot.*

life seat. A seat in a boat so constructed as to float and serve as a life preserver in case of need.

life shot. A shot with a light line attached to be fired over, or to, a vessel in distress.

life signal. A flare light attached to a life buoy, which is lighted automatically when the buoy is thrown into the water.

life slide. *Micros.* = LIFE BOX.

life spot. The point behind the fin on a whale at which the lance is plunged into a vital spot.

life′spring′, *n.* Source of life.

life′string′, *n.* A lifecord.

life′thraw′, *n.* Lifetime. *Obs.*

life′-tide′, *n.* The tide of life or vitality.

life tree. The tree of life. *Rare.*

life′ward (līf′wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD, adverbial suffix.

life′-wea′ry, *a.* Weary of living.

life′-while′, *n.* Lifetime. *Rare.*

life′-writ′ing, *n.* Biography. *R.*

lif′ey (lĭf′ĭ), *a.* Full of life; lively. *Obs. or Scot.*

life zone. = ZONE, *Biogeog.*

liflade, lifode. † LIVELIHOOD.

lif′ly † LIVELY.

lift, lifte. † LEFT.

lift, *a.* Lifted. *Obs.*

lift′a-ble (lĭf′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

lift hammer. A kind of tilt [hammer.

Lif′thra-sir (lēf′thrā-sẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Lifþrasir.*] See RAGNAROK.

lift′like′, *a.* [See LIFT sky.] Like the sky. *Obs., Scot., or Poetic.*

lift lock. A canal lock.

lift ram. *Mach.* The ram in a hydraulic elevator which does the actual lifting, as distinguished from the pistons which automatically balance the moving parts.

lift′soms, *adv.* [Cf. LEFT, *a.*; 1st -SOME.] Leftwards. *Obs.*

lift wall. The cross wall at the head of a canal lock.

lig (lĭg). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LIE.

lig′a-ble, *a.* [L. *ligare* to bind.] *Music.* Capable of being tied; — said of two or more notes. *Obs.*

lig′a-ment, *v. t.* To bind. *Rare.*

lig′a-men′ta (lĭg′ȧ-mĕn′tȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of LIGAMENTUM.

lig′a-men′tal (-tăl), *a.* Ligamentous.

lig′a-men′ta-ry, *a.* Ligamen-[tous.

li-gas′ (lē-gäs′), *n.* [Tag.] An anacardiaceous tree of the Philippines (*Semecarpus perottetii*). It yields an illuminating resin.

lig′a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *ligare* to bind.] Binding; obligatory. *Obs.*

lig′-by′, *n.* [Dial. *lig* to lie.] A lie-by. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lige, *v. t. & i.* To lie; tell lies. [*Obs.*

lige. † LIEGE.

li′geance (lī′jăns; lē′-), *n.* [OF. *ligeance.* See LIEGE.] **1**. The obligation of the feudal vassal to his liege lord; hence, the duty or relationship existing between sovereign and subject, entitling the latter to protection and to receive justice, the former to faithful service; allegiance (which see).
2. The jurisdiction or territory of a liege lord or of a sovereign; as, an alien is one born out of the *ligeance* of the king. See ALLEGIANCE. *Now Chiefly Law.*

light (līt), *n.* [ME *light, liht,* AS. *lēoht;* akin to OS. *lioht,* D. & G. *licht,* OHG. *lioht,* Goth. *liuhaþ,* Icel. *ljōs,* L. *lux* light, *lucere* to shine, Gr. λευκός white, Skr. *ruc* to shine. Cf. LUCID, LUNAR, LUMINOUS.] **1**. The essential condition of vision; the opposite of darkness. "And God said, Let there be *light,* and there was *light.*" *Gen.* i. 3. While primarily regarded as simply the condition of visibility, in special connections *light* denotes: **a** An emanation from a light-giving body, often regarded as an object of perception; as, flames give *light;* we see the sun's *light.* **b** The sensation aroused by stimulation of the visual centers; primarily, sensation of visual form, brought out by more or less light in the different parts. When color reference is intended it is customary to qualify, as *white light* or *colored light.* **c** *Physics.* (1) That form of energy which, by its action upon the organs of vision, enables them to perform their function of sight. (2) By extension, radiation or radiant energy incapable of affecting the retina, but resembling true light in other respects. The **corpuscular, emission,** or **Newtonian theory** of light, which regarded it as consisting of material particles, or corpuscles, sent off in all directions from luminous bodies, has long been abandoned. According to the **undulatory,** or **wave, theory** at present accepted, light is transmitted from luminous bodies to the eye and other objects by the undulatory or vibrational movement of the ether (see ETHER). The velocity of this transmission is about 186,300 miles a second, and the vibrations of the ether are transverse to the direction of propagation of the wave motion. The waves vary in length from 3.9 to 7.6 ten-thousandths of a millimeter, approximately. The color impression produced varies with the wave length, and the brightness is proportional to the square of the amplitude of vibration. Waves of a similar character whose lengths fall above or below the limits mentioned are not perceptible to the eye. Those between 3.9 and about 1.0 ten-thousandth of a millimeter constitute ultra-violet light and are manifested by their photographic or other chemical action. Those exceeding 7.6 ten-thousandths in length are the infra-red waves and are detected by their thermal effects. The **electromagnetic theory** of light, originating with Maxwell, holds that these waves, including those of light proper, are the same in kind as those by which electromagnetic oscillations are propagated through the ether, and that light is an electromagnetic phenomenon. The most important phenomena of light are: reflection, refraction, dispersion, interference, and polarization. See these terms; also COLOR, *n.*, 1, PHOTOMETRY, and SPECTRUM.
2. The sun's light; daylight; also, the time during which the light of the sun is visible; day; esp., the dawn of day.

And God called the *light* Day. *Gen.* i. 5.
The murderer, rising with the *light,* killeth the poor. *Job* xxiv. 14

3. A particular or local illumination (the source of which is named or understood); a radiance; a brightness; a shining; a glowing; as, we had a good *light* from the moon; the picture hung in a good *light.*

The *light* that never was, on sea or land,
The consecration, and the poet's dream. *Wordsworth.*
What *light* through yonder window breaks? *Shak.*

4. The brightness or sparkle of the eye or eyes.

The *light* that lies
In woman's eyes. *Moore.*

5. That which furnishes, or is a source of, light, as the sun, a star, a candle, a lighthouse, a firework, etc.; as, he put *lights* in the windows; Hatteras *light* is one of the most brilliant on the coast; they burned flare *lights.*

And God made two great *lights;* the greater *light* to rule the day, and the lesser *light* to rule the night. *Gen.* i. 16.

6. Mental or spiritual illumination or enlightenment or its source; that which illumines or makes clear to the mind; as, to throw *light* on a subject; the *light* of religion and conscience; a good man according to his *lights.*

He shall never know
That I had any *light* of this from thee. *Shak.*

7. One who is conspicuous or noteworthy; a model or example; as, the *lights* of the age or of antiquity.
8. **a** Visible state or condition; hence, state of exposure to public observation.

The duke yet would have dark deeds darkly answered; he would never bring them to *light.* *Shak.*

b The power of perception by vision; eyesight. *Poetic.*

The *light* of my eyes, it also is gone from me. *Ps.* xxxviii 10.

c *pl.* Eyes. *Slang.*
9. The medium through which light is admitted, as a window, or pane in a window, greenhouse, or the like; a skylight; in architecture, one of the compartments of a window made by a mullion or mullions; sometimes, an opening or aperture; as, each window had ten *lights.*
10. Appearance due to the particular facts and circumstances presented to view; aspect from a particular point of view; as, to state things fairly and put them in the right *light;* circumstances put him in a false *light.*

Frequent consideration of a thing . . . shows it in its several *lights* and various ways of appearance. *South.*

11. *Paint.* That part of a picture which represents those objects upon which the light is supposed to fall; the more illuminated part of a landscape or other scene; — opposed to *shade.* Cf. CHIAROSCURO.
12. *Law.* The natural light unobstructed by erections, or a right to it; specif., an ancient light.
13. Something with which a light may be produced, or by which something, as a cigar, may be lighted; specif., *pl., Chiefly Eng.,* matches; as, a box of *lights.*
14. One of the key words in an acrostic puzzle.
light of nature, *Philos.,* natural insight; — distinguished from *revelation.* — **l. of one's eyes,** some one greatly beloved. — **l. of the countenance,** favor; grace; kindness; smiles.

Lord, lift thou up *the light of thy countenance* upon us. *Ps.* iv. 6.

— **L. of the World,** Jesus Christ. *John* viii. 12.

light (līt), *a.;* LIGHT′ER (-ẽr); LIGHT′EST. [AS. *lēoht.* See LIGHT, *n.*] **1**. Bright; luminous. *Obs.*
2. Having light; not dark or obscure; bright; clear; as, the apartment is *light;* he waked before it was *light.*
3. White or whitish; pale in color; not of a deep shade; moderately colored; blond; as, a *light* color; a *light* brown; a *light* complexion.
light red, a pale red ocher used as a pigment. — **l. red silver ore,** *Min.,* proustite. — **on, of,** or **in, a l. fire,** burning briskly; in a blaze. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

light, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LIGHT′ED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151) or LIT (lĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIGHT′ING. [AS. *lȳhtan, līhtan,* to shine. See LIGHT, *n.*] **1**. To set fire to; to cause to burn; to set burning; to ignite; kindle; as, to *light* the gas; — sometimes with *up.*

If a thousand candles be all *lighted* from one. *Hakewill.*
And the largest lamp is *lit.* *Macaulay.*
Absence might cure it, or a second mistress
Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addison.*

2. To give light to; to illuminate; to fill with light or furnish with lights; as, the town is *lighted* by electricity; hence, to cause to gleam or glow; to animate; brighten; — often with *up;* as, joy *lighted* up his eyes.

One hundred years ago, to have *lit* this theater as brilliantly as it is now *lighted* would have cost . . . fifty pounds. *F. Harrison.*
Sometimes a chance story *lights* up for us this work of emancipation *J. R. Green.*

3. To attend or conduct with a light; to show the way to by means of a light.

His bishops lead him forth, and *light* him on. *Landor.*

Syn. — See ILLUMINATE.
to light a fire, to kindle the material of a fire.

light, *v. i.* **1**. To emit light; to shine; to be burning. *Obs.*
2. To become, or grow, light; to lighten. *Obs.*

The day, whene'er it *lights.* *Shak.*

3. To become ignited; take fire; as, the match will *light.*
4. To be illuminated; to receive light; to brighten; — usually with *up;* as, the room *lights* up well; his face *lighted* up at the news.
to light up, to light a cigar, pipe, or cigarette; to begin to smoke. *Colloq.*

light, *a.* [ME. *ight, liht,* AS. *līht, lēoht;* akin to D. *licht,* G. *leicht,* OHG. *līhti,* Icel. *lēttr,* Dan. *let,* Sw. *lätt,* Goth. *leihts.*] **1**. Having little, or comparatively little, weight; not heavy; as, a *light* load; a *light* overcoat; the problem of making artillery *light* without sacrifice of strength.
2. Of small specific gravity; having little, or comparatively little, weight in proportion to bulk; as, as *light* as thistledown; wood floats, being *lighter* than water.

These weights did not exert their natural gravity, . . . insomuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy. *Addison.*

3. Below the legal, standard, or usual weight; as, *light* coin.
4. Not heavy or massive in construction or appearance; as, a *light* bridge was thrown over the river; *light* tracery; the beautifully *light* spire of Salisbury cathedral.
5. **a** Slight; not important; as, a *light* error or sin; he was held in *light* esteem. "Trifles *light* as air." *Shak.* **b** Cheap; of little worth; little esteemed. *Archaic.*
6. Not burdensome; easy to be endured, performed, understood, or the like; not severe; not difficult; as, a *light* affliction; *light* work; *light* novels; *light* taxes.

Light sufferings give us leisure to complain. *Dryden.*

7. **a** Easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; hence, moderate; slight; as, *light* food; a *light* lunch. **b** *Cookery.* Well leavened; not soggy or heavy; as, *light* biscuit, pastry, etc. **c** Of wines, beers, etc., not heavy or strong; having a relatively small percentage of alcohol.
8. Not heavily burdened or encumbered; carrying a relatively small cargo, equipment, or load, or none at all; as, *light* cavalry and infantry; the ship returned *light;* the experienced traveler goes *light.*
9. Not burdened or oppressed by care or suffering; buoyant; happy; as, a *light* heart; a *light* spirit.

Had she been *light,* like you,
Of such a merry, nimble, stirring spirit,
She might ha' been a grandam ere she died. *Shak.*

10. Not heavy or violent in movement, action, or pressure; as, a *light* touch; a *light* breeze; a *light* sleep.
11. Moving or acting as if clear of impediments; hence, active; nimble; swift; as, *light* of foot or hand.
12. Indulging in, inclined to, or marked by, levity; wanting dignity; trifling; frivolous; as, a *light,* vain person; *light* jests; a *light* mind.

Her laughing eyes and *light* replies. *C. F. Lummis.*
Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light.* *Shak.*
New England humor laboriously *light.* *Hawthorne.*

13. Easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unsettled; volatile; fickle; as, a girl's *light* fancy.

To a fair semblance doth *light* faith annex. *Spenser.*

14. Wanton; unchaste; as, a girl of *light* character.

A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak.*

15. **a** Not copious or heavy; not dense; inconsiderable; as, a *light* rain; a *light* snow; *light* vapors. **b** Loose; porous; easily pulverized; as, a *light* soil.
16. Having a sensation of lightness or instability; dizzy; giddy; flighty; delirious; as, his illness made him *light* in his head. "Is he not *light* of brain?" *Shak.*
17. **a** *Phon. & Pros.* Of a syllable, unaccented, weak; of a vowel, unaccented and lightly or obscurely pronounced. **b** *Sanskrit Gram.* Containing a short vowel; — said of a syllable. Cf. LONG, *a.,* 7.
light artillery, a nontechnical name for the more mobile forms of field artillery. — **l. battery,** a battery of light artillery. — **l. bob,** a light infantry soldier. *Slang, Eng. Thackeray.* — **l. bread,** wheat bread, as distinguished from corn bread. *Local, Southern U. S.* — **l. cavalry,** a nontechnical name for cavalry lightly armed, equipped, or horsed, and so especially mobile. With the passing of armor the distinction became unimportant. Hence, **l. cavalryman.** — **l. displacement,** *Naut.,* the displacement of a ship completely equipped, but unladen. — **l. gymnastics.** See GYMNASTICS. — **l. harness,** a term applied to a trotting race horse, a trotting race or meeting, etc., as disting. from *running* horse or race. *U. S.* — **l. heavyweight,** *Boxing,* a man weighing not more than 175 pounds. *U. S.* — **l. horse,** light cavalry; formerly, also, a light cavalryman. — **l. infantry,** a nontechnical name for lightly armed or equipped infantry. Hence, **l. infantryman.** — **l. locomotive,** under British statutory laws (59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 36, 1896, and later acts), any vehicle (including a motor car or automobile) which is propelled by mechanical power, is under three (long) tons in weight unladen (not including the weight of any water, fuel, or accumulators used for the purposes of propulsion), is not used for the purpose of drawing more than one vehicle (such vehicle with its locomotive not to exceed in weight unladen four (long) tons, and is so constructed that no smoke or visible vapor is emitted therefrom except from any temporary or accidental cause. The speed limit may not exceed 14 miles per hour, but may be locally fixed at less. — **light marching order,** *Mil.,* an equipment of troops destined for rapid and temporary service, consisting of, at most, a canteen and haversack, besides arms and ammunition. — **l. metals,** *Chem.,* the metallic elements of the alkali and alkaline earth groups, as sodium, lithium, calcium, magnesium, etc.; also, sometimes, the metals of the earths, as aluminium. — **l. of love, l. o' love.** See LIGHT-O'-LOVE. — **l. oil,** *Chem.,* an oily product, lighter than water, obtained by the distillation of coal tar or wood tar. That from coal tar consists largely of benzene and toluene, with their homologues, and phenols, etc. The light oil from wood tar is used as a substitute for oil of turpentine. — **l. pressure,** *Physics,* according to Maxwell's electromagnetic theory, a pressure proportional to the light energy in a unit of space, exerted by light on bodies upon which it impinges — a pressure which, in the case of very minute bodies, may overpower the attraction of gravitation. — **l. railroad** *or* **railway. a** Technically, any railroad not properly equipped for ordinary heavy traffic. **b** Legally, in Great Britain, any railway constructed under the provisions of the Light Railways Act, 1896 (59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 48), and the rules made under that act by the Board of Trade. — **l. sails,** *Naut.,* the sails carried on a vessel only in light winds, including skysails, royals, studding sails, flying jibs, and sometimes the topgallant sails and staysails.

light (līt), *adv.* [AS. *lēohte.*] Lightly; cheaply; easily.

light, *v. t.* [AS. *līhtan.* See LIGHT not heavy; cf. LIGHT to alight.] **1**. To lighten; to ease of a burden or load; also, to remove (something burdensome). *Obs.*

From his head the heavy burgonet did *light.* *Spenser.*

2. To deliver of a child. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To comfort; relieve. *Obs.*
4. *Naut.* To haul or move; as, *light* that cable aft.
5. To cheapen; to lessen the value or effect of; to slight. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

light, *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* LIGHT′ED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151) or LIT (lĭt); LIGHT′ING. [AS. *līhtan* to alight, orig., to relieve (a horse) of the rider's burden, to make less heavy, to alleviate, fr. *līht* light. See LIGHT not heavy; cf. ALIGHT, LIGHTEN to make light.] **1**. To dismount; to descend, as from a horse or carriage; to alight; — with *from, off, on, upon, at, in.*

When she saw Isaac, she *lighted* off the camel *Gen.* xxiv. 64.
Slowly rode across a withered heath,
And *lighted* at a ruined inn. *Tennyson.*

2. To descend and rest, perch, or settle, as a bird or an insect, snow, or the like; as, a cat always *lights* on its feet; he jumped and *lit* heavily on his side on the pavement.

On the tree tops a crested peacock *lit.* *Tennyson.*

3. To come down suddenly and forcibly; to fall, as a blow, good or bad fortune, etc.; — usually with *on* or *upon.*

On me, me only, as the source and spring
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due. *Milton.*
I do prophesy the election *lights*
On Fortinbras. *Shak.*

4. To come; to arrive; to reach a place, condition, position, etc.; as, to *light* at an agreement. *Obs.*
5. To come by chance; to happen; — with *on* or *upon;* formerly with *into* and *of.*

The several degrees of vision, which the assistance of glasses (casually at first *lit* on) has taught us to conceive. *Locke.*
They shall *light* into atheistical company. *South.*
And here we *lit* on Aunt Elizabeth. *Tennyson.*

6. To occur; to happen; to fall out; to prosper; as, how does it *light* that you are here? how does John *light* in the city? *Obs. or Dial.*
7. To mount (on a horse, etc.). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
8. To feel, or be made, happy or better. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
to light into, to attack; to set upon; as, he *lit into* him with both fist and tongue; you should have seen him *light into* the food. *Slang, U. S.* — **to l. out,** to go away, or depart, esp. with haste; to start suddenly; as, on the first discovery of gold he *lit out* for the diggings. *Slang, U. S.*

light′-armed′ (-ärmd′; 87), *a.* Armed with light weapons or accouterments.

light box. a *Nav.* The case or box for a lantern used to illuminate a magazine or shell room on a man-of-war. **b** *Nav.* A lightroom. **c** The box holding the chemical by which the early matches were ignited.

light curve. *Astron.* A curve expressing graphically the fluctuations in light of a variable star.

light due, light duty. A toll levied on ships in certain waters, for the upkeep of lighthouses and lightships.

light′en (līt′'n), *v. i.;* LIGHT′ENED (-'nd); LIGHT′EN-ING. [ME. *lightenen.* See LIGHT to illuminate.] **1**. **a** To flash or shine brightly; to gleam or glow with light. **b** To grow lighter or less dark; to brighten; to clear, as the sky.
2. To shine with, or like, lightning; to display a flash or flashes of lightning.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens,* opens graves, and roars. *Shak.*

light′en, *v. t.* **1**. To make light or clear; to light; to illuminate; to throw light on; also, to brighten or cause to be come bright; as, to *lighten* one's expression by good news.

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

2. To illuminate intellectually or spiritually; to enlighten.

Lighten my spirit with one clear heavenly ray. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. To flash out or disclose in or as in lightning.

His eye . . . *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shak.*

4. To give or restore sight to (the eyes). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
5. To give fire to; to ignite. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — See ILLUMINATE.

light′en, *v. t.* [See LIGHT not heavy.] **1**. To relieve of a load or burden in whole or in part; to make lighter, or less heavy; to reduce in weight; as, to *lighten* a ship by unloading; to *lighten* one's conscience; to *lighten* a load.
2. To make less burdensome or afflictive; to alleviate; as, to *lighten* the cares of life or the burden of grief.
3. To cheer; to make joyous; to gladden; also, to make sprightly or agile; as, to *lighten* a horse.

Lightens my humor with his merry jests. *Shak.*

light′en, *v. i.* [See LIGHT to alight.] **1**. To alight.

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us.
Bk. of Com. Prayer [*Eng. Ed.*].

2. To become light or less heavy, as the heart. *Obs. or R.*

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li′gean-cy (lī′jăn-sĭ; lē′-), *n.* Ligeance. *Obs. or R.*
ligge. † LIE, to recline.
lig′ger, *n.* [Cf. LIE to be prostrate, LEDGER.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A counterpane; a coverlet. **b** = LEDGER, 3 **b**. **c** A footbridge. **d** A baited line with a float for night fishing. **e** One who places material on a carding machine; — called also *ligger-on.*
lig′ger, *v. i.* To fish with a ligger. See LIGGER **d**. *Dial. Eng.*
ligh′en. † LIE.
light, *a.* Lighted. *Obs.*
light, *adv.* [AS. *lēohte.* See LIGHT bright.] Brightly; clearly; luminously. *Obs.*
light′a-ble (līt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
light ball. *Mil.* A ball of combustible materials, used to afford light; — sometimes fired from a cannon or mortar, or carried up by a rocket.
light barrel. *Mil.* A barrel pierced and filled with combustibles, sometimes used to light up a ditch or a breach.
light′boat′, *n.* Lightship. *R.*
light′-bolt′, *n.* Thunderbolt. *Obs.*
light century. *Astron.* Distance that light travels in a century.
light′-cheap′, *a.* Cheap as light.
lighte. Obs. pret. of LIGHT, to alight.

light equation. *Astron.* The coefficient of the time required by light (499 s.) in traversing a distance equal to the mean radius of the earth's orbit.

light'er (līt'ẽr), *n.* One that lights or ignites; as, a *lighter* of lamps; specif., a slender taper twist of paper, or the like, or an electrical device, used for lighting gas, a fire, etc.

light'er, *n.* [D. *lichter*, fr. *lichten* to make light, to unload. See LIGHT not heavy.] **1**. *Naut.* A large boat or barge, usually flat-bottomed, mainly used in unloading or loading vessels not lying at wharves, or in transporting freight about a harbor.

2. *Woolen Manuf.* Any of the layers of wool bedded on a floor one above the other to form a mixture for blending.

light'er, *v. t.;* LIGHT'ERED (-ẽrd); LIGHT'ER-ING. To convey by or as by a lighter, as to or from the shore; as, to *lighter* the cargo of a ship. — *v. i.* To convey goods in a lighter.

light'er-age (-āj), *n.* **a** Price paid for lightering. **b** Act of unloading into a lighter, or of conveying by a lighter.

light'-fin'gered (līt'fĭŋ'gẽrd; 87), *a.* **a** Having a light and dexterous touch. *Rare.* **b** Dexterous in stealing, esp. by picking pockets; thievish; pilfering. **c** Ready with one's fists; pugnacious. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **light'-fin'gered-ness**, *n.*

light flux. *Physics.* The luminous energy, from any source, which traverses a given surface in one second.

light'-foot', **light'-foot'ed** *a.* Having a light, springy step; nimble-footed; active. — **light'-foot'ed-ly**, *adv.*

light'ful (līt'fŏŏl), *a.* Full of light; bright. "*Lightful* presence." *Marston.* — **light'ful-ness**, *n.*

light'-hand'ed, *a.* **a** Having a light or delicate hand or touch. **b** Having little to carry. **c** *Chiefly Naut.* Not having a full complement of hands; as, a vessel *light-handed.* — **light'-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

light'head', *n.* **1**. Levity; lightness. *Obs.*

2. A light-headed, or frivolous, person.

light'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* **1**. Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious.

2. Thoughtless; heedless; frivolous; unsteady; fickle. "*Light-headed*, weak men." *Clarendon.* — **light'-head'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **light'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

light'-heart'ed, *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry. — **light'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **light'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

light'-heeled' (-hēld'; 87), *a.* **1**. Lively in walking or running; brisk; light-footed.

2. Unchaste; — said of a woman. *Obs.*

light'-horse'man (-hôrs'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A soldier of light cavalry.

2. The spadefish (*Chætodipterus faber*).

3. One of a class of Thames River thieves. *Slang, Eng.*

light'house' (līt'hous'), *n.* A tower or other building with a powerful light at the top, erected to serve as a guide to sailors at night; a pharos. Consecutive lighthouses along a coast are often varied in type, with respect to duration or (rarely) the color of the light, to facilitate their identification by mariners. The chief types are: **fixed lights**, in which the light is continuous and uniform; **flash lights**, in which the light appears and disappears so suddenly and in such rapid alternation as to seem to scintillate; **intermittent lights**, whose appearances and disappearances are as sudden, but with longer intervals; **revolving lights**, which appear and disappear gradually and, usually, at fixed intervals. *Flash* and *intermittent lights* are rare; *revolving lights* are often called **flash lights**.

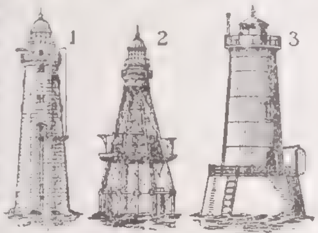

1 Stone Tower Lighthouse; 2 Iron Pile Lighthouse; 3 Iron Cylinder Lighthouse.

Lighthouse Board. In the United States, a board (composed of two officers of the navy of high rank, two officers of the Corps of Engineers of the army, two civilians of high scientific attainments, officers of the navy and of the Corps of Engineers of the army as secretaries, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as president) in charge of all administrative duties relating to lighthouses, beacons, etc.

light'ly (līt'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *lēohtlīce.*] **1**. With little weight; with little force; as, to tread *lightly*; to press *lightly*; hence, gently; not severely or burdensomely; as, his years and cares rested *lightly* upon him.

Him thus intent Ithuriel with his spear
Touched *lightly.* *Milton.*

At the first he *lightly* afflicted the land of Zebulun . . . and afterward did more grievously afflict her. *Is* ix. 1.

2. In a small degree or quantity; to no great extent or amount; as, he ate and drank *lightly*; he was *lightly* equipped. "They are but *lightly* rewarded." *Shak.*

3. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight.

Tears not *lightly* shed. *Shak.*

4. With little effort or difficulty; easily; readily. *Archaic.* "That *lightly* come, shall *lightly* go." *Old Proverb.*

5. Swiftly; nimbly; with agility.

So mikle was that barge, it might not *lightly* sail. *R. of Brunne.*
Watch what thou seest and *lightly* bring me word. *Tennyson.*

6. Without heed or care; with levity; airily; indifferently; slightingly; as, he treated the argument *lightly.*

Matrimony . . . is not by any to be enterprised . . . unadvisedly, *lightly*, or wantonly. *Bk. of Com. Prayer [Eng. Ed.].*

7. Without dejection; cheerfully; gayly. "Seeming to bear it *lightly.*" *Shak.*

8. Commonly; usually; possibly; perhaps. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

9. Not chastely; wantonly. *Swift.*

light'-mind'ed, *a.* Frivolous; thoughtless; volatile; trifling. — **light'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

light money. Money paid or payable for light dues.

light'ness (līt'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *līhtnes.*] **1**. State or quality of illumination, or degree of illumination.

2. Absence of depth or of duskiness in color; as, the *lightness* of a tint; *lightness* of complexion.

light'ness, *n.* [From LIGHT not heavy.] State or quality of being light, or not heavy; hence: buoyancy; levity; fickleness; wantonness; nimbleness; delicacy; grace, etc.

Syn. — Thoughtlessness, inconstancy, unsteadiness, instability, giddiness, gayety, airiness. — LIGHTNESS, LEVITY, FRIVOLITY, FLIPPANCY, VOLATILITY, FLIGHTINESS. LIGHTNESS, as here compared, implies a general lack of weight or seriousness in character, conduct, or speech; LEVITY usually suggests more specifically trifling or unseasonable gayety; as, "There is a *lightness* about the feminine mind — a touch and go" (*G. Eliot*); "Ponderous works produce no effect. . . . This is in part an answer to what you say about treating with *lightness* what is matter of life and death to so many people" (*M. Arnold*); "her *levity*, her frivolous laughter, her unwomanly jests" (*J. R. Green*); "My readers will hardly have begun to laugh, before they will be called upon to conceal that *levity*, and peruse me with a more serious air" (*Cowper*). FRIVOLITY adds to *lightness* the implication of empty or idle speech or conduct; FLIPPANCY is esp. unbecoming levity or pertness in speaking of serious or sacred things; as, "gay without *frivolity*" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "Its purport is so *frivolous*, so very remote from all aim at instruction or utility" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "I am afraid that this sounds *flippant*" (*Byron*); "What is meant to be easy and sprightly is vulgar and *flippant*" (*Macaulay*); "He [Tennyson] was always reverent — hating all *levity* or *flippancy* in thought or language about divine things" (*Duke of Argyll*). VOLATILITY is such lightness or fickleness of disposition as precludes long or serious dwelling upon any one idea or plan; FLIGHTINESS is extreme volatility; it sometimes implies lack of mental balance; as, "'Bird-witted' [*Bacon*]: incapable of fixed attention, *volatile*" (*W. A. Wright*); "A brain of feather! Very right, with wit that's *flighty*, learning light" (*Goldsmith*); "A horse is a fine lady among animals, *flighty*, timid" (*Stevenson*). See EBULLITION.

light'ning (līt'nĭng), *n.* [For *lightening*, fr. *lighten* to flash.] The flashing of light produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; hence, the discharge itself. The chief forms are; *ball*, or *globular*, *lightning*; *chain*, or *forked*, *lightning*; *heat lightning*; *sheet lightning* (see these terms). Cf. THUNDER.

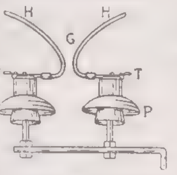

The Horn Lightning Arrester. A Gap (*G*) is formed by diverging Horns (*H H*) supported by Petticoat Insulators, *P P*. The Horns are connected by the Terminals (*T T*), one with the ground, and the other with the line.

lightning arrester. *Elec.* Any of various devices for protecting electrical apparatus and their operators from injury by abnormal rise of voltage caused by lightning or otherwise. It usually consists of one or more air gaps in series between the line wires and ground, and, in power circuits, of some means for suppressing the arc to prevent the power current from following a discharge. Called also *lightning discharger* or *protector.*

lightning brace. A straight brace for bits the shank of which consists of a screw (usually having four distinct threads) of very coarse pitch sliding within a correspondingly threaded tube having a handle at the end, the tool being actuated by pushing the handle.

Lightning Brace.

lightning bug. A firefly.

lightning pains. *Med.* Intense lancinating pains observed in locomotor ataxia; fulgurating pains.

lightning rod. A metallic rod set up on a building, or on the mast of a vessel, and connected with the moist earth or water below, to protect the building or vessel from lightning.

lightning stone. **a** A fulgurite; — called also **lightning tube**. **b** A popular name for a primitive stone implement such as an arrow point or hatchet.

light'-o'-love', *a.* Inconstant in love.

light'-o'-love' (līt'ō-lŭv'), *n.* **1**. A light or wanton woman.

2. An old tune of a dance, the name of which made it a proverbial expression of levity, esp. in love matters. *Nares.* "Best sing it to the tune of *light-o'-love.*" *Shak.*

light, *or* **radiation**, **pressure**. *Physics.* The mechanical pressure exerted by the ether waves which constitute radiation upon bodies exposed to their action. *Radiation pressure*, or as it is frequently called, *light pressure*, was predicted by Maxwell in 1873, who showed that it should be numerically equal to the energy stored in unit volume of the ether. The effect, which is very small, was first experimentally measured by E. F. Nichols and Hull and independently by Lebeden in 1901.

light ratio. *Astron.* The number 2.512, by which the light of a star of any given magnitude must be multiplied to equal the light of a star exactly one magnitude brighter.

light'room' (līt'rōōm'), *n.* **1**. *Nav.* A small room from which the magazine of a naval vessel is sometimes lighted, being separated from the magazine by heavy glass windows.

2. The chamber in a lighthouse containing the lamp.

lights (līts), *n. pl.* [So called from their *lightness.*] The lungs. Now *Obs. or Vulgar* as used of the lungs of a human being.

light'ship' (līt'shĭp'), *n.* *Naut.* A vessel carrying at the masthead or mastheads a brilliant light or lights, and moored off a shoal or place of dangerous navigation where a lighthouse is impracticable, as a guide for sailors. They are usually fitted with fog signals, some having submarine bells.

light'some (līt'sŭm), *a.* **1**. Having light; lighted; luminous; not dark or gloomy; also, light of color or hue.

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bacon.*
With *lightsome* green of ivy and holly *Lowell.*

2. Lucid; perspicuous; clear. *Rare.*

light'some, *a.* **1**. Light; airy; graceful; agile; nimble. "*Lightsome* as a bird." *Wordsworth.*

2. Cheerful; gay; cheering; merry.

That *lightsome* affection of joy. *Hooker.*

3. Frivolous; fickle; unsteady.

light'-struck', *a.* *Photog.* Damaged by accidental exposure to light; fogged by light.

light'weight' (līt'wāt'), *n.* One of less than average weight; specif.: **a** In boxing, wrestling, etc., one weighing not more than 133 pounds (U. S. amateur rules 135 pounds, Eng. 140 pounds). **b** A person of little importance or mental ability. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*

light'weight', *a.* Light in weight, as a coin; specif., applied to a man or animal who is a lightweight.

light'wood' (līt'wŏŏd'), *n.* **1**. Pine wood abounding in pitch, used for torches and kindlings; hence, any dry wood that burns readily. *Southern U. S.*

2. **a** A species of Acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*); — so called from the light weight of its wood. Called also *blackwood.* *Australia* **b** Any of several trees containing inflammable volatile substances, as the candlewoods. **c** = COACHWOOD **a**.

light year. *Astron.* The distance over which light can travel in a year's time; — used as a unit in expressing stellar distances. It is more than 63,000 times as great as the distance from the earth to the sun.

lign'-al'oes (lĭn'ăl'ōz; lĭg-năl'ōz; 277), *n.* [OF. *lignaloes*, L. *lignum* aloēs, wood of aloe.] **1**. **a** Agalloch, or aloes wood. **b** = LINALOA.

2. The drug aloes.

lig'ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ligneus*, fr. *lignum* wood. Cf. LIGNOUS.] Of, of the nature of, or like, wood; woody. **ligneous marble**, wood treated so as to resemble marble.

lig-nes'cent (lĭg-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*ligno-* + *-escent.*] *Bot.* Somewhat woody, or becoming woody.

lig'ni- (lĭg'nĭ-). Combining form from Latin *lignum*, meaning *wood.* Cf. LIGNO-.

lig'ni-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See LIGNIFY.] *Bot.* The process of becoming ligneous, or woody. It is a chemical alteration of constituents of the cell wall, converting them into lignin. Cf. CUTICULARIZATION, SUBERIZATION.

lig'ni-fy (lĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.;* LIG'NI-FIED (-fīd); LIG'NI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*ligni-* + *-fy.*] *Bot.* To convert into wood. — *v. i.* To become wood; to undergo lignification.

lig'nin (lĭg'nĭn), *n.* [*ligni-* + *-in.*] *Bot.* A substance or mixture of substances which, with cellulose, constitutes the essential part of woody tissue. It is related physiologically to cellulose, but its chemical nature is not yet clear.

lig'nite (-nīt), *n.* [L. *lignum* wood: cf. F. *lignite.*] *Min.* A variety of coal intermediate between peat and bituminous coal, esp. one in which the texture of the original wood is distinct; — called also *brown coal*, *wood coal.* See COAL, 3. It is of comparatively recent origin, is noncaking, contains much volatile matter, and is usually brownish black.

lig-nit'ic (lĭg-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Containing lignite; resembling, or of the nature of, lignite; as, *lignitic* clay.

lignitic formation, *Geol.*, a formation of the lower part of the Eocene system in Alabama and adjacent States.

lig'no- (lĭg'nō-), **lign-**. Combining form from Latin *lignum*, meaning *wood.* Cf. LIGNI-.

lig'no-cel'lu-lose (-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [*ligno-* + *cellulose.*] *Bot.* Any of several closely related substances constituting the essential part of woody tissue. They are regarded as compounds of lignin with simple celluloses.

lig'no-cer'ic (-sĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*ligno-* + L. *cera* wax.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$, of the formic acid series, found in the tar, wax, or paraffin obtained by distilling certain kinds of wood, as the beech. Its glyceryl ester occurs in peanut oil.

lig'nose (lĭg'nōs), *n.* [*ligno-* + *-ose.*] **1**. *Bot.* Cellulose, or a variety of lignin.

2. An explosive compound of the dynamite class, consisting of wood fiber and nitroglycerin.

lig'no-sul'phite (lĭg'nō-sŭl'fīt), *n.* [*ligno-* + *sulphite.*] A liquid obtained by treating crude cellulose with a solution of calcium bisulphite, which dissolves lignin and other substances. It is used in medicine as an inhalant in certain laryngeal and pulmonary affections.

lig'num (lĭg'nŭm), *n.* [L., wood.] **1**. Woody tissue. *Obs.*

2. Any of various trees; — chiefly in combination, as *lignum* aloes, *lignum*-vitæ, etc.

lig'num-vi'tæ (-vī'tē), *n.* [L., wood of life; *lignum* wood + *vita*, gen. *vitae*, life.] **a** Any tropical American zygophyllaceous tree of the genus *Guaiacum*, esp. *G. officinale* and *G. sanctum*; also, the very hard, heavy wood of these trees, used for many purposes. **b** In Australia and New Zealand, any of various other hard-wooded trees, as species of *Metrosideros*, *Acacia*, *Eucalyptus*, and *Vitex.*

lig'ro-ine, lig'ro-in (lĭg'rō-ĭn), *n.* A volatile inflammable liquid used as a solvent in chemistry and pharmacy and to a limited extent as an illuminant. See PETROLEUM.

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light'en, *n.* Lightning. *Obs.*
light'en-er, *n.* One that lightens.
light'en-ing, *n.* [See 1st LIGHTEN.] *Assaying.* = FULGURATION, 2.
ligh'ter. Dial. Eng. var. of LAUGHTER.
light'er-man (līt'ẽr-măn), *n.* A person employed on, or who manages, a lighter.
light'er-screw', *n.* A screw for adjusting the distance between the stones in a grinding mill.
light'er-staff', *n.* *Milling.* A lever to regulate the height of one end of a bridgetree. Cf. LIGHTER-SCREW.
light filter. = COLOR SCREEN.
light'foot', *n.* The deer; also, the hare. *Obs.*
light'-heels', *n* A loose, unchaste woman. *Obs.*
Light'-Horse' Har'ry. A sobriquet conferred upon General Henry Lee (1756–1818), the father of General Robert E. Lee, on account of the great rapidity of his cavalry movements in the Revolutionary War.
light'house'man, *n.* The keeper of, or a worker at, a lighthouse.
light'ing, *n.* *Metal.* Annealing.
lighting load. See POWER LOAD.
light iron. An iron support or holder for a lamp or candle.
light'ish, *a.* Rather light.
light keeper. One in charge of a lighthouse or lightship.
light'-leg'ged (līt'lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot. *Obs. or R.*
light'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **light'less-ness**, *n.*
light'-limbed' (-lĭmd'), *a.* Having slight limbs; hence, agile.
light'ly, *a.* [AS. *lēohtlīc* of little weight or value.] *Obs.* **a** Light; frivolous; trivial; contemptible. **b** Contemptuous. **c** Easily influenced.
light'ly, *v. t.* To treat lightly or slightingly; to scorn; to disparage. *Rare or Scot.*
light'man (-măn), *n.* **a** A man who carries or takes care of a light. **b** A linkman. *Obs.*
light'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
light mill. A radiometer.
light'n. Lighten. *Ref. Sp.*
light'nd. Lightened. *Ref. Sp.*
light'ning (līt'nĭng), *n.* Lightening. *Rare.*
lightning conductor. A lightning rod.
lightning discharger. = LIGHTNING ARRESTER.
lightning file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
light'ning-proof', *a.* Safe, or protected, from lightning.
lightning protector. = LIGHTNING ARRESTER.
lightning tooth. See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.*
light scot. *O. Eng. Law.* A scot, or tax, of half a penny per hide of land for church candles, payable at Candlemas, Easter eve, and Allhallow eve. *Obs.*
light'shot', *n.* = LIGHT SCOT.
light'-skirt'ed, *a.* Wanton; loose; light; — said of a woman. *Obs.* — **light'-skirt'ed-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
light'-skirts', *n.* A wanton: a loose woman.
light'some-ly, *adv.* of LIGHTSOME. See -LY.
light'some-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
light'-tight', *a.* Impervious to light.
light tower. A lighthouse.
light vessel. A lightship.
light'wards (līt'wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.
light'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Having light and active wings; swift; fleeting.
light'-wit'ted, *a.* Weak in intellect.
light'wort', *n.* Lungwort. *Obs.*
light'y, *a.* Illuminated; enlightened. *Obs.*
ligiament, *n.* [LL. *ligiamentum.* See LIEGE.] An act of allegiance. *Obs.*
ligier du maine. † LEGERDEMAIN.
lign-. See LIGNO-.
lignage. † LINEAGE.
lig'na-tile (lĭg'nȧ-tĭl), *a.* [*ligno-* + *-atile*, as in *saxatile*.] *Bot.* Lignicoline. *Rare.*
ligne. † LINE, cord.
ligne (lēn'y'), *n.* [F.] A line. See MEASURE, *Table.* [*Obs.*
lignee, *n.* [F. *lignée.*] Lineage.
lig'ni-cole (lĭg'nĭ-kōl), **lig-nic'o-line** (lĭg-nĭk'ō-līn; -lĭn), *a.* [*ligni-* + *-coline.*] Growing or living on wood, as certain fungi.
lig-nic'o-lous (lĭg-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*ligni-* + *-colous.*] Lignicoline.
lig-nif'er-ous (lĭg-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ligni-* + *-ferous.*] Yielding or producing wood.
lig'ni-form, *a.* [*ligni-* + *-form.*] Like wood.
lig'ni-per'dous (lĭg'nĭ-pûr'dŭs), *a.* [*ligni-* + L. *perdere* to destroy.] Wood-destroying, as certain insects, mollusks, etc.
lig'ni-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*lignite* + *-ferous.*] Producing or containing lignite; lignitic.
lig'ni-tize (lĭg'nĭ-tīz), *v. t.* To convert into lignite.
lig-niv'o-rous (lĭg-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*ligni-* + *-vorous.*] Eating wood.
lig'nose (lĭg'nōs), **lig'nous** (lĭg'nŭs), *a.* [L. *lignosus*, fr. *lignum* wood. Cf. LIGNEOUS.] Ligneous. *Rare.* — **lig-nos'i-ty** (lĭg-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
lig'num (lĭg'nŭm), *n.* A corruption of *Polygonum*; — applied to any of various polygonaceous plants. *Local, Australia.*
lignum aloes. = LIGN-ALOES.
‖ **lig'num a'qui-læ** (ăk'wĭ-lē). [L., wood of the eagle; *lignum* wood + *aquila*, gen. *aquilae*, eagle. See EAGLEWOOD.] Aloes wood.
‖ **lig'num rho'di-um** (rō'dĭ-ŭm). [NL.; L. *lignum* wood + Gr.

lig′u-la (lĭg′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-lȧz). [L., a little tongue. See LIGULE.] **1.** *Bot.* A ligule.
2. *Anat.* A band of white matter in the wall of the fourth ventricle of the brain.
3. *Zoöl.* **a** The distal segment or part of the labium of insects, consisting in typical cases of a median **glossa** (termed *lingua* by some) which in Hymenoptera forms a long tonguelike process, and a pair of lateral pieces or processes, the **paraglossæ**. In many beetles the paraglossæ are not distinguishable as separate pieces. **b** = LIGULE, 2.
lig′u-late (lĭg′ū-lāt) } *a.* [See LIGULE; cf. LINGULATE.]
lig′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } **1.** Strap-shaped; — applied esp. in botany to the narrow flat corollas of the ray flowers in a composite plant.
2. Furnished with ligules, as a grass, or with ligulate corollas, as a composite plant.
lig′ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *ligula*, *lingula*, little tongue, dim. of *lingua* tongue.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A thin appendage of a foliage leaf at the junction of blade and petiole. It is characteristic of the leaves of grasses. **b** A ligulate corolla of a ray floret in a composite head. **c** A membranous scale borne on the leaf above the sporangium in *Selaginella* and *Isoëtes*.
2. *Zoöl.* A tonguelike lobe of the parapodia of annelids.
lig′u-li-flo′rous (lĭg′ū-lĭ-flō′rŭs; 201), *a.* [*ligule* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Bearing only ligulate flowers; — said of plants of the family Cichoriaceæ.
Li-guo′ri-an (lĭ-gwō′rĭ-ăn; 201), **Li-guo′rist** (-rĭst), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A disciple of the great casuist and doctor of the Roman Catholic Church Alfonso Maria de (or de') Liguori (1696–1787); also, a member of the order of Redemptorists which he founded. See REDEMPTORIST.
lig′ure (lĭg′ūr), *n.* [L. *ligurius*, Gr. λιγύριον, λιγγούριον, λιγκούριον, λυγκούριον, equiv. to Heb. *leshem.*] A kind of precious stone, perhaps the jacinth. *Ex.* xxviii. 19, xxxix. 12.
Li-gu′ri-an (lĭ-gū′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Liguria or the Ligurians. — *n.* A native of Liguria, either the ancient country so called, including a portion of southeastern Gaul as well as northeastern Italy, or the later Italian province centering about Genoa. The ancient Ligurians, a race of hardy mountaineers, were subjugated by the Romans after long resistance. Little is known about their racial affinities.
Li-gus′ti-cum (-gŭs′tĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., lovage. See LOVAGE.] *Bot.* A large genus of apiaceous herbs of temperate regions, distinguished by fruit with numerous oil tubes. *L. scoticum* is the Scotch lovage. *L. canadense* is the nondo.
Li-gus′trum (-trŭm), *n.* [L., privet.] *Bot.* A genus of oleaceous shrubs, natives of the Old World, having smooth entire leaves and terminal panicles of white flowers with induplicate corollas. *L. vulgare* is the common privet.
lik′a-ble, like′a-ble (līk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be liked; such as to attract liking. — **lik′a-bil′i-ty, like′a-bil′i-ty** (līk′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **lik′a-ble-ness, like′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
like (līk), *a.*; LIK′ER (līk′ẽr); LIK′EST (-ĕst). [ME. *lik*, *ilik*, *gelic*, AS. *gelīc*, fr. *ge-* + *līc* body, and orig. meaning, having the same body, shape, or appearance, and hence, like; akin to OS. *gilīk*, D. *gelijk*, G. *gleich*, OHG. *gilīh*, Icel. *līkr*, *glīkr*, Dan. *lig*, Sw. *lik*, Goth. *galeiks*, OS. *lik* body, D. *lijk*, G. *leiche*, Icel. *līk*, Sw. *lik*, Goth. *leik*. Cf. ALIKE, -LY, EACH, SUCH, WHICH.] **1.** Having the same, or nearly the same, appearance, qualities, or characteristics; similar; as, a man of *like* passions with us; two plants with *like* flowers; a face *like* to an angel's; what is he *like?* Cf. LIKE, *adv. or prep.*, 1. Also, now rarely, alike; as, no two were *like*.

'T is as *like* you
As cherry is to cherry. *Shak.*

He scattereth the hoarfrost *like* ashes. *Ps.* cxlvii. 16.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war than ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat.*

2. Specif.: **a** Closely resembling its original; — said of a portrait, etc.; as, the photograph is not at all *like*. **b** Suiting; befitting; — now only in the sense of: characteristic of; as, such behavior was just *like* him. **c** Indicative of; as, it looks *like* good fishing. **d** Inclined toward; disposed to; as, to feel *like* taking a walk. **e** In illiterate use, such as; as, pies *like* mother used to make.
☞ **Like . . . like** are used correlatively with the force of *as . . . so*; as, "*Like* master, *like* man."
3. = LIKELY. Now *Archaic or Dial.*, exc., chiefly in colloquial use, with the infinitive; as, they 're *like* to meet again. See HAD LIKE TO.

But it is *like* the jolly world about us will scoff. *South.*

☞ The phrases **anything like, nothing like, something like**, with the sense of *anything, nothing, something approximating in character or amount*, are also used adverbially; as, the second copy is *nothing like* so well drawn. *Something like*, both as adjective and adverbial phrase, has colloquially an elliptical sense of *something like what*, or *somewhat as (he, it, etc., should be)*; as, this looks *something like*.
☞ *Like* is used at will as a suffix with nouns to form adjectives expressing resemblance; as, man*like*, like a man; child*like*, like a child; god*like*, like a god, etc. Combinations which would otherwise be typographically objectionable, as *bell-like*, *ball-like*, etc., are hyphened. Such compounds in *-like* are not entered in the Vocabulary of this book except for special reasou, as frequency of usage, the existence of secondary senses, etc.
like as we lie, *Golf*, having each played an equal number of strokes; — said of opposing players. — **l. figures**, *Geom.*, similar figures.
like (līk), *n.* **1.** That which is equal or similar to another; the counterpart; an exact resemblance; a copy; an equal. "Mingle with your *likes*." *Tennyson.*

I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shak.*

2. *Golf.* The stroke which when played will make the number of strokes played by the opposing players or sides equal; as, to play the *like*.
in like, alike. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **of**, *or* **by, l.**, belike; perhaps. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **the l.**, something similar or of the same kind; anything having a resemblance; as, dairy products such as butter, cheese, and *the like*. "Did you ever hear *the like?*" *Shak.* — **the l.**, *or* **likes, of**, a person or thing like, or equal to; as, did you ever see *the likes of* that boy?

Are there no harems left in Stamboul for *the likes of* thee to sweep and clean? *Du Maurier.*

like (līk), *adv. or prep.* [AS. *gelīce*. See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** In a manner or to an extent like that of; as, do not act *like* him. By the omission of *to*, *like* is often construed as a preposition; as, wool *like* snow in whiteness; you are *like* him.

He maketh them to stagger *like* a drunken man. *Job* xii. 25.

2. Alike; equally; as, both *like* ill-advised. *Archaic.*
3. In a manner according with. *Obs.* *Sidney.*
4. In the manner of one that is; — now only in *like mad*, in a furious manner.
5. Likely; probably. *Rare*, exc. in the idiomatic phrases, "like enough," "very like," and *Colloq. or Dial.*, "as like as not." "*Like* enough it will." *Shak.*
6. Parenthetically in dialect and illiterate speech, as it were; as, he seemed so friendly *like*.
Syn. — LIKE, AS. The use of LIKE as a conjunction meaning *as* (as, Do *like* I do), though occasionally found in good writers, is a provincialism and contrary to good usage.
like as, in a like manner as; just as.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. *Ps.* ciii. 13.

like, *conj.* As; like as; as if. See *Syn.*, under LIKE, *adv.*

Like an arrow shot
From a well-experienced archer hits the mark. *Shak.*

like (līk), *v. t.*; LIKED (līkt); LIK′ING (līk′ĭng). [From LIKE, *a.*] **1.** To liken; to compare. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To represent; to make a likeness of. *Obs.*
like, *v. i.* **1.** To have an appearance or expression; to look; to seem to be (in a specified condition). *Obs.*

You *like* well and bear your years very well. *Shak.*

2. To come near; to avoid with difficulty; to escape narrowly; as, he *liked* to have been too late. Cf. *had like to*, under HAD. *Now Dial. or Uncultivated.*

We had *liked* to have had our two noses snapped off. *Shak.*

like, *v. i.* [ME. *liken* to please, AS. *līcian*, *gelīcian*. See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** To be suitable, pleasing, or agreeable; — chiefly with dative object. *Archaic.*

Cornwall him *liked* best. *R. of Gloucester.*

I willingly confess that it *likes* me much better when I find virtue in a fair lodging. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To be pleased; to choose; to feel inclined; as, you may do as you *like*; — formerly with *of*. Cf. PLEASE, *v. i.*, 2.

He may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*

3. To thrive; to prosper; to get on well. *Obs.*
like (līk), *v. t.* To be attracted towards or pleased with; to regard with favor; to have a liking for; to enjoy; as, would you *like* me to do anything for you? he *likes* to hunt; he would not *like* the horses exercised to-day.

He proceeded from looking to *liking*; and from *liking* to loving. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Syn. — LIKE, LOVE. As applied to persons, LIKE suggests varying degrees of attraction; LOVE implies deep or strong attachment. The habitual use of *love* for *like*, with reference to trivial objects (as, I *love* ice cream), is a vulgarism; but *love* is often used for *like* in humorous hyperbole; as, "old Sarah Battle, . . . who, next to her devotions, *loved* a good game of whist" (*Lamb*); cf., "I *like* a church; I *like* a cowl; I *love* a prophet of the soul" (*Emerson*). See ATTACHMENT, FOND.
like, *n.* A liking; a preference; an inclination; a fancy; — usually in *pl.*; as, our *likes* and dislikes.
like′li-hood (līk′lĭ-ho͝od), *n.* [*likely* + *-hood.*] **1.** Likeness: resemblance; similitude. *Obs.* *Raleigh.*
2. Probability; as, it will rain in all *likelihood*. "What *likelihood* of his amendment?" *Shak.*
3. Something probable; a probability; also, a sign; an indication. "*Likelihoods* and tendencies." *F. W. H. Myers.*

What of his heart perceived you in his face
By any *likelihood* he showed to-day? *Shak.*

4. Appearance of probable success; promise. *Archaic.* "A fellow of no mark nor *likelihood*." *Shak.*
like′ly (-lĭ), *a.*; LIKE′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); LIKE′LI-EST. [See LIKE, *a.*; -LY.] **1.** Similar; like; verisimilar. *Obs.*
2. Appearing like truth; seeming to justify belief, conjecture, or expectation; probable; credible; as, a *likely* story. "A *likely* guess." *Shak.* "*Likely* peril." *Shak.*

It seems *likely* that he was in hope of being busy. *Johnson.*

3. Of such a nature or so circumstanced as to render something probable; — followed by an infinitive; as, he is *likely* to go; it is *likely* to rain; the fate is *likely* to befall them.
4. Appearing fit or adapted; suitable or qualified (for something expressed or implied); as, this is a *likely* place to fish; old wells are *likely* sources of contagion.
5. Having such qualities as make success, capability, or excellence probable; promising; as, a *likely* young man; a *likely* servant; a *likely* colt.
6. Agreeable; comely; seemly. *Rare or Dial.*
Syn. — LIKELY, PROBABLE. That is LIKELY (the stronger word) which there is good reason to expect or believe; that is PROBABLE which there is more reason to expect or believe than not; as, he is *likely* to come soon, the report is *likely* to be true; his coming is possible and even *probable*, the *probable* origin of the rumor. See APT.
like′ly, *adv.* **1.** In a similar manner; also, with verisimilitude. *Obs.*
2. In all probability; probably; — now usually with *most*, *quite*, *very*, etc.; as, you are very *likely* right.

While man was innocent he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanvill.*

3. Suitably; fitly. *Obs.*
like′-mind′ed (-mīn′dĕd; -dĭd; 87), *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose; of the same mind or habit of thought.
like′-mind′ed-ness, *n.* The quality of minds by which they are able to see things in the same way, to agree, and to act in common, — the basis of social agreement.
lik′en (līk′'n), *v. t.*; -ENED (-'nd); -EN-ING. [ME. *liknen*. See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** To allege, or think, to be like; to represent as like; to compare; as, to *liken* life to a pilgrimage.

Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will *liken* him unto a wise man. *Matt.* vii. 24.

2. To make or cause to be like. *Rare.*
lik′en, *v. i.* To be or become like. *Obs. or R.*
like′ness (līk′nĕs), *n.* [AS. *gelīcnes.*] **1.** State or quality of being like; resemblance; similarity; similitude; as, the *likeness* of the one to the other is remarkable.
2. Appearance or form; guise; semblance; shape.

An enemy in the *likeness* of a friend. *L'Estrange.*

Also out of the midst thereof came the *likeness* of four living creatures. They had the *likeness* of a man. *Ezek.* i. 5.

3. That which represents something; a copy; an effigy; a portrait; as, it is a good, or bad, *likeness*.

[How he looked] the *likenesses* of him which still remain enable us to imagine. *Macaulay.*

4. A comparison; parable. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (*Luke* iv. 23).
Syn. — Similarity, parallel, similitude, representation, portrait, effigy. See RESEMBLANCE.
like′wise′ (līk′wīz′), *adv. & conj.* [See WISE, *n.*] In like manner; also; moreover; too. See ALSO.

Go, and do thou *likewise*. *Luke* x. 37.

For he seeth that wise men die; *likewise* the fool and the brutish person perish. *Ps.* xlix. 10.

Syn. — See ALSO.
— **like′wise′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **like′wise′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
li′kin′ (lē′kĭn′), *n.* [Chin., from (Pekinese) *li*[2] one thousandth of a tael + *ch'ien*[2] money.] A Chinese provincial tax levied at inland stations on imports or articles in transit.
lik′ing (līk′ĭng), *n.* [AS. *līcung*. See LIKE to suit.] **1.** State or fact of being pleasing; a suiting. See ON LIKING, below. *Obs.*
2. Pleasure; a delight; also, sensuality; lust. *Obs.*
3. State of being pleased with, or attracted toward, some thing or person; hence, inclination; desire; preference; — often with *for*, sometimes with *to*; as, an amusement I have no *liking* for; fastidious in his *likings*.

If the human intellect hath once taken a *liking* to any doctrine, . . . it draws everything else into harmony with that doctrine, and to its support. *Bacon.*

4. Appearance; esp., good appearance; state of body as to health or condition. *Rare.* "In good *liking*." *Job* xxxix. 4.
on liking, on condition of pleasing or suiting; also, on condition of being pleased with; as, to hold a place of service *on liking*; to engage a servant *on liking*. *Rare or Dial.*

Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line . . . to be a king *on liking* and on sufferance? *Hazlitt.*

lik′ing (līk′ĭng), *p. a.* **a** In, or of, a specified condition or appearance; as, better or worse *liking*. *Obs.*

Why should he see your faces worse *liking* than the children which are of your sort? *Dan.* i. 10.

b In good condition; comely; pleasing. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
li′lac (lī′lăk), *n.* [Sp. *lilac*, *lila*, Ar. *līlak*, fr. Per. *līlaj*, *līlanj*, *līlang*, *nīlaj*, *nīl*, the indigo plant (akin to Skr. *nīlī* indigo, *nīla* blue), or from the kindred *līlak* bluish, the flowers being named from the color: cf. F. *lilas*, earlier *lilac*. Cf. ANIL, NILGAI.] **1.** A well-known garden shrub (*Syringa vulgaris*) with ovate cordate leaves and large panicles of pink-purple fragrant flowers; also, any other species of the genus, as *S. persica*, from which the white-flowered garden lilac has been derived.
☞ The lilac should not be confused with the plant to which the name *syringa* is commonly applied. The latter belongs to the genus *Philadelphus*. See SYRINGA.
2. A plant having lilac-purple flowers, as the China tree (*Melia azedarach*) and other species of *Melia*. *Australia.*
3. A light purplish color like that of the flower.
li′lac, *a.* Of the color of the purplish lilac.
li-la′ceous (lī-lā′shŭs), *a.* [From LILAC, influenced by *-aceous.*] Of, or like, the color of the purplish lilac.
Lil′i-a′ce-æ (lĭl′ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of monocotyledonous plants, the lily family, typifying the order Liliales, and characterized by the regular perianth of separate segments, the loculicidal capsular fruit, and the usually bulbous base of the stem. It includes many genera cultivated for ornament, as *Lilium*, *Hemerocallis*, *Fritillaria*, *Tulipa*, *Yucca*, *Hyacinthus*, etc.; one (*Allium*) including the onion and related vegetables; and several, as *Aloe*, which yield drugs. Some extend the Liliaceæ to include the Melanthaceæ, Convallariaceæ, and Smilacaceæ.
lil′i-a′ceous (-ā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *liliaceus*, fr. *lilium* lily. See LILY.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the family Liliaceæ. **b** Having a regular corolloid perianth similar to that of *Lilium*; — said of the flowers of plants of related families.
2. Like, or pertaining to, lilies.
Lil′i-a′les (-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lilium* lily.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the lilies and allies. **b** A large order of monocotyledonous plants containing 11 families, of which the most important are the Liliaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Iridaceæ, and Dioscoreaceæ. The order is characterized in general by the complete and perfect trimerous or hexamerous flowers and the compound ovary. — **lil′i-al** (lĭl′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Obs.*
lil′ied (lĭl′ĭd), *a.* **1.** Like a lily; fair as a lily.

Clasping the soft *lilied* fingers. *Warren.*

2. Covered or decorated with, or having many, lilies; as, the *lilied* flag of France. "*Lilied* banks." *Milton.*
Lil′ith (lĭl′ĭth; lī′lĭth), *n.* [Heb. *Līlīth*, prob. of Assyrian origin.] *Jewish Folklore.* A female demon, possibly an Assyrian goddess of night, worshiped by the Jews during

ῥόδον a rose.] Candlewood. *Obs.*
lig′sam (lĭg′săm), *n.* [Cf. D. *liggen* to lie, E. *lie* to be prostrate, and E. *flotsam*, *jetsam*, or *ligan.*] *Law.* Ligan.
lig′u-lar (lĭg′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Ligulate.
Lig′u-li-flo′ræ (-lĭ-flō′rē; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CICHORIACEÆ.
li-gu′li-form (lĭ-gū′lĭ-fôrm; lĭg′ū-), *a.* [*ligule* + *-form.*] Ligulate; strap-shaped.
lig′u-lin (lĭg′ū-lĭn), *n.* [From LIGUSTRUM.] *Chem.* A crimson coloring matter from berries of various species of *Ligustrum*.
lig′u-loid (-loid), *a.* [*ligula* + *-oid.*] Like a ligula.
lig′u-rite (lĭg′ū-rīt), *n.* [From *Liguria*, district of Italy.] An apple-green variety of titanite.
lig′u-ri′tion (-rĭsh′ŭn), **lig′ur-ri′tion** (lĭg′ŭ-), *n.* [L. *ligur(r)itio* a fondness for dainties.] Greedy licking or devouring. *R.*
li-gus′tre, *n.* Privet. *Obs.*
li-gus′trin (lĭ-gŭs′trĭn), *n.* [L. *ligustrum* privet.] *Chem.* A bitter principle found in the bark of the privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), perh. identical with syringin.
liht. † LIGHT.
Lih-yan′ite (lē-yän′īt), *n.* The language represented by ancient inscriptions from western Arabia, related to Minæan and Sabæan. See SEMITIC.
li′ja (lē′hä; 189), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several species of unicorn fishes and leatherfishes.
lijflode. † LIVELIHOOD.
lik. † LICH, LICK.
lik. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LIKE.
lik′ance, *n.* [*like*, v. + *-ance.*] Liking; taste. *Obs.*
like. † LICH, LICK.
like′a-ble, like′a-bil′i-ty, like′a-ble-ness. Vars. of LIKABLE, etc.
liked, *a.* Beloved. *Obs.*
like′ful, *a.* Pleasing. *Obs.*
like′hood, *n.* Likelihood. *Obs.*
like′less, *a.* Unlike. *Obs.*
like′li-head, *n.* [*likely* + *-head.*] Likelihood; probability; also, resemblance. *Obs. or Archaic.*
like′li-ness, *n.* = LIKELIHOOD. *Obs. or R.* [or attractive. *Obs.*
like′ly, *v. t.* To make comely
li′ken′. Less correct var. of LIKIN.
lik′er (līk′ẽr), *n.* One who likes.
likerous. † LICKEROUS.
like′some (līk′sŭm), *a.* [*like* to suit + 1st *-some.*] Pleasant; agreeable. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
like′wake′. Var. of LICHWAKE.
like′ways′, *adv.* Likewise. *Obs.*
like′worth′, **like′worth′y**, *a.* [AS. *līcwyrðe.*] Agreeable. *Obs.*
Lik′hi (lĭk′hī). *Bib.*
likien. † LIKE, *v.*
lik′ing, *n.* Resemblance. *Obs.*
lik′ing-ly, *adv.* Pleasingly; pleasantly. *Obs.*
lik′ing-ly, *adv.* Likely; probably. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
lik′ing-ness, *n.* Pleasingness.
likke. † LICK, LIKE.
likne. † LIKEN.
Lik-ni′tes (lĭk-nī′tēz), *n.* [Gr. λικνίτης, fr. λίκνον.] See DIONYSUS.
lik′non (lĭk′nŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [Gr. λίκνον.] *Gr. Antiq.* A shovel-shaped basket used as a winnowing fan, as a cradle, and as a religious emblem.
lik′pot′, *n.* [*lick*, v. + *pot.*] The index finger. *Obs.*
lil. Var. of LILE, *a.*
lil. Dial. var. of LITTLE.
lil, lill (lĭl), *n.* [Gypsy.] A book; a pocketbook. *Cant.*
li′lach. † LILAC.
li′la-cin (lī′lȧ-sĭn; lĭl′ȧ-), *n.* *Chem.* = SYRINGIN.
lilac mildew. A mildew (*Microsphæra friesii*) which attacks the leaves of the lilac.
li′lac-throat′, *n.* A humming bird of the genus *Phæolema*.
lilburne, *n.* Prob., dolt; lubber. *Obs.*
lile, *n.* [From *Lille*, city in France. Cf. LISLE.] Prob., a kind of grogram. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
lile (lēl), *n.* [Tamil *matti-lile.*] A sardine of India (*Clupea lile*).
lile (lĭl: lēl), *a.* [Cf. Dan. *lille*. See LITTLE.] Little. *Dial. Brit.*
Lil′i-an (lĭl′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. LILY.] Fem. prop. name.
lil′i-at′ed, *a.* [L. *lilium* lily + *-ate.*] Decorated with fleurs-de-lis. *Obs.*
lil′i-form (lĭl′ĭ-fôrm), **lil′i-formed** (-fôrmd), *a.* Shaped like a lily.
Lil′i-i-flo′ræ (lĭl′ĭ-ĭ-flō′rē; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *lilium* lily + *flos*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Syn. of LILIALES.
Lil′i-put, Lil′i-pu′tian. Vars. of LILLIPUT, LILLIPUTIAN.
Lil′is. Var. of LILITH.

the Babylonian Captivity. The Hebrew word is translated in Isaiah xxxiv. 14, A. V., by "screech owl," and in R. V. by "night-monster." In post-Biblical Jewish literature she is represented as a night demon or vampire in the form of a seductive woman, often as having baneful powers over children. Cf. ASMODEUS. According to a story, apparently of recent origin, she was the first wife of Adam, who was compelled to repudiate her, Eve being then created for him. In the demonology of the Middle Ages Lilith was a famous witch, and she is introduced as such in the Walpurgis-night scene in Goethe's "Faust."

Lil'i-um (lĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., lily. See LILY.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbaceous plants, type of the Liliaceæ, having scaly bulbs, whorled or scattered leaves, showy flowers with a perianth of six similar segments, versatile anthers, and 3-lobed stigma. The 50 or more species are widely distributed in temperate regions. See LILY.

lil'li-bul-le'ro (lĭl'ĭ-bŭ-lē'rō), *n.* Part of the refrain of a song mocking the Irish Catholics, popular in England during the revolution of 1688; hence, the song itself.

Lil'li-put (lĭl'ĭ-pŭt), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," an imaginary island peopled by a race of tiny men.

Lil'li-pu'tian (-pū'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lilliput or its inhabitants; hence, of very small size; diminutive; dwarfed. — *n.* One of the people of Lilliput; hence, a tiny creature or an insignificant person, esp. a self-important or pompous one. Cf. MINIM.

lilt (lĭlt), *n.* **1.** A lively, buoyant, cheerful tune, song, or air. "A well-known rollicking Irish *lilt*." *Lover.*
2. Rhythmical swing, flow, or cadence.

The *lilt*, and the subtle charm of the verse. *F. Harrison.*

3. A swinging or springy motion or movement; as, her step had a *lilt* that day.

lilt (lĭlt), *v. i.*; LILT'ED; LILT'ING. [Cf. Norw. *lilla*, *lirla*, to sing in a high tone.] **1.** To sing cheerfully; to sing a lilt.
2. To do anything with animation and quickness, as to skip, fly, or hop. *Dial. Eng.* *Wordsworth.*

lilt, *v. t.* **a** To sing with spirit, animation, or gayety. **b** To strike up (a musical instrument or a song).

lil'y (lĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [AS. *lilie*, L. *lilium*, Gr. λείριον. Cf. FLOWER-DE-LUCE.]
1 Any plant, flower, or bulb belonging to the genus *Lilium*. Lilies have been in cultivation since the earliest times, and their erect or nodding funnel-shaped flowers, with perianth segments often elegantly recurved, are familiar objects in decorative art. The flowers exhibit a wide range of color, from pure white through shades of pink to yellow, orange, scarlet, and crimson, often mottled or striped. Many of the commonly cultivated species, as the gold-banded lily (*L. auratum*), have developed distinct horticultural varieties. Among the most popular garden lilies are the tiger lily (*L. tigrinum*); Madonna lily (*L. candidum*); garden Turk's-cap (*L. martagon*); coral lily (*L. tenuifolium*); and forms of *L. speciosum* and *L. elegans*. See EASTER LILY, etc.

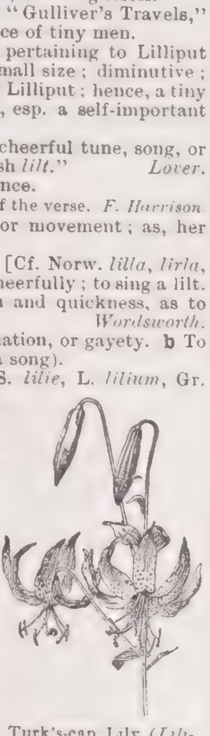
Turk's-cap Lily (*Lilium superbum*).

2. Any of a large number of plants belonging to the Liliaceæ and related families, or even to the Amaryllidaceæ and Iridaceæ; also, the flowers of these plants; — so called from a real or fancied resemblance to the lily in color or form; as, atamasco *lily*, belladonna *lily*, corn *lily*, etc.
3. The conventional, or heraldic, fleur-de-lis considered as the symbol of France or its kings; — usually in the *pl.*

I saw our flag replace the golden *lilies* of France on the citadel. *Sir G. Parker.*

4. That end of a compass needle which should point to the north; — so called as often having the figure of a lily, or fleur-de-lis. *Obs.*

lily, *or* **lilies, of France.** See FLEUR-DE-LIS, 2. — **l. of the Nile,** the agapanthus. — **l. of the palace,** an amaryllidaceous plant (*Hippeastrum aulicum*) often cultivated in greenhouses for its large red lilylike flowers. — **l. of the valley,** a low perennial herb (*Convallaria majalis*), having usually two large oblong-lanceolate leaves and a raceme of very fragrant nodding bell-shaped white flowers. It is found wild in the Allegheny Mountains, also in Europe, and is common in cultivation.

Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

lil'y (lĭl'ĭ), *a.* Like a lily; pure, white, pale, or delicate, as a lily. — **lily maid of As'to-lat** (ăs'tō-lăt). See ELAINE.

lily hyacinth. A liliaceous plant of southern Europe (*Scilla lilio-hyacinthus*), sometimes cultivated.

lily iron. A kind of harpoon with a detachable head of peculiar shape, used in swordfishing, etc.; also, its head.

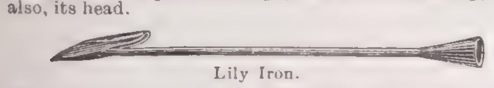
Lily Iron.

lil'y-liv'ered (-lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

lily pad. One of the floating leaves of the water lily. *U. S.*

Lil'y-white', *n.* *U. S. Politics.* One of a faction of Republicans in the South which desires to exclude negroes from the party and from political life generally.

lil'y-white', *a.* **1.** White as a lily.
2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Politics.* Of or pertaining to the Lily-whites.

Li'ma (lē'mä; lī'mȧ), *n.* The capital of Peru.

Lima bark, Peruvian bark. — **L. bean** (*pron.* lī'mȧ), a common variety of bean; also, its flat, usually white seed, much used for food. The true Lima bean is a climbing plant, considered a variety of the Sieva, or civet, bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*), common throughout the tropics. Both the species and the variety have given rise to bush or dwarf types which have largely supplanted the climbing type. See BEAN, PHASEOLUS. — **L. wood,** an important soluble red wood used in dyeing. It is related to sapan wood.

Li'ma-ci'na (lī'mȧ-sī'nȧ; lĭm'ȧ-), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *limax*, *limacis*, a slug.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small pteropods having a delicate sinistrally coiled shell. They are very common in the Arctic and Antarctic seas, and contribute to the food of the right whales. The genus is the type of a family, **Li'ma-cin'i-dæ** (-sĭn'ĭ-dē). — **li-mac'i-nid** (lĭ-măs'ĭ-nĭd; lī'mȧ-sī'nĭd; lĭm'ȧ-), *n.*

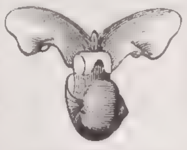
Limacina (*L. antarctica*). Nat. size.

lim'a-cine (lĭm'ȧ-sĭn; -sīn; lī'mȧ-), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the slugs, or the genus *Limax* and its allies.

li'ma-çon' (lē'mȧ-sôN'; lĭm'ȧ-sŏn), *n.* [F., lit., a snail.] *Geom.* A quartic curve, invented and named by Pascal. Its polar equation is $r = a\cos\theta + b$; that is, it is formed by adding the constant b to all chords drawn in a circle of diameter a from one point of the circle.

Li'ma oil (lī'mȧ). The dark, heavy petroleum of the Lima field, in northern Ohio and eastern Indiana. It is found in the Trenton limestone, and is difficult to refine because of its sulphur content. It is much used as a fuel.

li-ma'tion (lī-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *limatus*, p. p. of *limare* to file, fr. *lima* file: cf. F. *limation*.] **1.** A filing or polishing.
2. *Astron.* Rectification of errors in theory or observation. *Obs.*

Li'max (lī'măks), *n.* [L., a slug, snail.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical slugs (see SLUG). In old classifications it included all or most of the land snails having the shell rudimentary or absent. In its modern restricted sense it includes several of the common and troublesome garden slugs. It is the type of a family, Limacidæ, now defined rather by the dentition and anatomical characters than by the development of the shell, and hence including also some genera having an external spiral shell.

Limax (*L. campestris*). Nat. size.

limb (lĭm), *n.* [ME. *lim*, AS. *lim*; akin to Icel. *limr* limb, *lim* branch of a tree, Sw. & Dan. *lem* limb; cf. also AS. *lið*, OHG. *lid*, *gilid*, G. *glied*, D. *lid*, *gelid*, Goth. *lipus*. Cf. LITH, LAY FIGURE.] **1.** Any organ or member of the body. *Obs. or Dial.* "A man has no *limb* that he is warier with than with his eye." *Hampole.*
2. A leg or arm of a human being; a leg, arm, or wing of an animal; sometimes, in affected or prudish use, specif., the leg of a person.

But strong of *limb*
And swift of foot misfortune is *Bryant.*

3. A thing or person regarded as a part, member, or agent of something else; as, a *limb* of the law.

Children of God, and *limbs* of the reign of God. *Chaucer.*

4. Hence, a limb of the Devil; a mischievous and usually childish person; a young scamp; an imp. *Colloq.*
5. A large primary branch or bough of a tree.
6. A branch, spur, wing, or arm of anything; as, a *limb* of the sea; a *limb* of a cross.
7. *Geol.* One of the two parts of an anticline or syncline on either side of the axis.
Syn. — See BOUGH.

limb of the devil, limb of Satan, an agent of the devil: hence, an evildoer; — commonly used lightly of mischievous children.

limb, *v. t.*; LIMBED (lĭmd); LIMB'ING (lĭm'ĭng). **1.** To supply with limbs. *Rare.*
2. To dismember; to cut or tear off the limbs of.

limb, *n.* [L. *limbus* border. Cf. LIMBO, LIMBUS.] A border or edge, in certain special uses, as: **1.** *Bot.* **a** The upper more or less spreading portion of a gamopetalous corolla or of a gamosepalous calyx, as disting. from the basal *tube*. **b** The margin of the leaf in mosses when different in color or structure from the median portion.
2. *Astron.* The border or edge of the disk of a heavenly body, as of the sun, moon, and planets.
3. The graduated margin of an arc or circle in an instrument for measuring angles; also, the graduated staff of a leveling rod.
4. Limbo. *Obs. Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lim'bat (lĭm'băt), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A cooling periodical northwest wind in Cyprus, blowing from eight o'clock A. M. to the middle of the day or later.

lim'bate (lĭm'bāt), *a.* [L. *limbatus*, fr. *limbus* border, edge. See LIMBO.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bordered, as when one color is surrounded by an edging of another; — in botany applied chiefly to the leaves of mosses.

limbed (lĭmd), *a.* Having limbs; — chiefly in comb.; as, long-*limbed*. "Creatures . . . *limbed* and full grown." *Milton.*

lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *a.*; LIM'BER-ER (-ẽr); LIM'BER-EST. [Perh. akin to *limp*, a.] **1.** Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding. "Long and *limber* oar." *Turbervile.*
2. Bending easily; supple; lithe; as, a *limber* athlete.
3. Limp; flabby. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.

limber pine, a pine (*Pinus flexilis*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. It is of pyramidal habit with stout horizontal branches, and is sometimes cultivated.

lim'ber, *v. t.*; LIM'BERED (-bẽrd); LIM'BER-ING. To cause to become limber; to make flexible or pliant.

lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. F. *limonière* wagon with shafts, *limon* shaft.] **1.** The shaft or thill of a wagon or carriage; — usually in *pl.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Mil.* The detachable fore part of a gun carriage, consisting of two wheels, an axle, and a pole to which the horses are attached. The frame also supports one or more ammunition chests on which, usually, two artillerymen sit. It is hitched to the gun carriage proper by a hook called a pintle, over which slips a ring in the trail.

lim'ber, *v. t. & i.* *Mil.* To attach the limber to (the gun carriage) preparatory to moving to a new position; — often with *up*; as, to *limber* a gun; *limber* up lively, men!

limber board. *Shipbuilding.* One of the short removable boards in a ship's flooring above the limbers.

limber box *or* **chest.** *Mil.* A box or chest on the limber for carrying ammunition.

limber rope. *Shipbuilding.* A rope passing through the limbers of a ship, by which they may be cleared of dirt.

lim'bers (lĭm'bẽrz), *n.pl.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. fr. F. *lumière* prop. light, hence hole admitting light. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Shipbuilding.* Gutters or conduits on each side of the keelson to afford a passage for water to the pump well, including the holes cut in the lower part of the floor timbers near the keelson. Used attributively in the sing.; as, *limber* hole.

lim'bic (lĭm'bĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or forming, a limbus, or border; marginal. — **limbic lobe.** *Anat.*, a lobe of each hemisphere of the brain comprising the callosal, hippocampal, and dentate convolutions, with certain adjacent structures, and nearly surrounding the corpus callosum.

lim-bif'er-ous (lĭm-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *limbus* hem, border + *-ferous*.] Having a border or margin.

lim'bo (lĭm'bō), *or* **lim'bus** (-bŭs), *n.* [L. *limbus* border, edge, *in limbo* on the border. Cf. LIMB a border.] **1.** [*often cap.*] A region supposed by some of the Scholastic theologians to lie on the edge or confines of hell. Of this belief Milton has made use in his "Paradise Lost" (see Book III. 440–497). Dante has fixed his limbo, in which the distinguished spirits of antiquity are confined, as the outermost circle of hell. The ‖ **lim'bus pa'trum** was considered as a place for the souls of good men who lived before the coming of Christ. The ‖ **lim'bus in-fan'ti-um** was said to be a similar place for the souls of unbaptized infants. To these was added, in the popular belief, the ‖ **lim'bus fa'tu-o'rum** (făt'ū-ō'rŭm), or fools' paradise.

As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss. *Shak.*
A *limbo* large and broad, since called
The paradise of fools. *Milton.*

2. Hence: A place of restraint or confinement, or a place or condition of neglect or oblivion.

Some chaotic dust heap beyond the fixed stars, a sort of *limbo* for manufactured articles spoilt in the making. *James Ward.*

Lim'burg cheese, **Lim'burg-er**, *n.*, **Lim'burg-er cheese** } (lĭm'bûrg; -ẽr). A soft cheese made in the Belgian province of Limburg (Limbourg), and usually not eaten until the curing has developed a peculiar and, to most people, unpleasant odor.

lim'burg-ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Limburg*, a hill in the Kaiserstuhl on the Rhine.] *Petrog.* A volcanic basaltic rock consisting essentially of olivine and augite in a glassy ground mass.

lime (līm), *n.* [AS. *līm*; akin to D. *lijm*, G. *leim*, OHG. *līm*, Icel. *līm*, Sw. *lim*, Dan. *liim*, L. *limus* mud, *linere* to smear, and E. *loam*. Cf. LOAM, LINIMENT.] **1.** Birdlime.
2. A caustic, highly infusible substance, white when pure, obtained by calcining limestone, shells, or other forms of calcium carbonate; — called also *quicklime*. Chemically, lime is calcium oxide, CaO, carbon dioxide being driven off in the calcining process. Quicklime develops great heat when treated with water, forming a crumbly mass of **slaked lime**, which is calcium hydroxide, $Ca(OH)_2$. By exposure to the air, however, it is slowly converted into powdery carbonate, and is then said to be **air-slaked lime**. Lime is much used in the preparation of cements and mortars, in various chemical industries, in medicine, etc. The salts of calcium were formerly considered to be binary compounds of lime with an acid oxide; hence the phrases *carbonate of lime*, *lime feldspar*, etc., still in common use.
3. = RAUPENLEIM.
4. *Leather Manuf.* A vat or pit in which skins are limed.

lime, *v. t.*; LIMED (līmd); LIM'ING (līm'ĭng). [Cf. AS. *gelīman* to glue together. See 1st LIME.] **1.** To cement.

Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together. *Shak.*

2. To smear with a viscous substance, as birdlime.
3. To entangle or insnare, as if with birdlime.

We had *limed* ourselves
With open eyes, and we must take the chance. *Tennyson.*

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lill, *n.* [Cf. D. *lul* pipe, tube.] *Music.* One of the holes of a pipe or other wind instrument. *Scot.*
lill, *n.* A very small pin.
lill, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. LOLL.] To loll; — said of the tongue. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lille, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *lillen*.] Prob., to tremble; quiver. *Obs.*
Lille (lēl), *n.* [F.] A city of France. Hence *Lille lace*, etc. See LISLE.
lill for loll, lill for law. Tit for tat. *Obs.*
Lil'li-an. Var. of LILIAN.
lil'li-an-ite (lĭl'ĭ-ăn-īt), *n.* [From the *Lillian* mine, near Leadville, Colo.] *Min.* A steel-gray sulphide of lead, bismuth, and antimony.
Lil'li-pu'tian-ize, *v. t.* To dwarf.
lil'ly-low', *n.* [See LOW flame.] A bright flame. *Dial. Eng.*
lil'ly-pil'ly (lĭl'ĭ-pĭl'ĭ), *n.* An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia smithii*), having smooth ovate leaves, and panicles of small white flowers. The wood is hard and fine-grained.
lilt'ing horn A kind of trumpet. *Obs.*
lilt'ing-ness, *n.* A lilting quality. *Rare* [*Scot.*]
lilt pipe. Prob., bagpipe. *Obs.*
lily asphodel. The amaryllis.
lily bell, *or* **lily cup**. The flower of the lily of the valley.
lily bind, *or* **lily bine** Bindweed. *Dial. Eng.*
lily daffodil. = LILY ASPHODEL.
lily flower. **a** The flower of the lily. **b** The fleur-de-lis.
lil'y-fy (lĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make like a lily. *Rare.*
lily grass. The corn flag. *Obs*
lil'y-hand'ed, *a.* Having white, delicate hands; effeminate.
lily leek. The moly. *Obs*
lil'y-liv'er, *n.* One who is lily-livered. *Rare.*
lily narcissus. The tulip. *Obs.*
lily pink. A liliaceous plant of the genus *Aphyllanthes*.
lily pot. A pot holding a growing lily, or a representation of one, as in paintings of the Annunciation; an ornamental jar or vase like a lily pot.
lily thorn. A tropical rubiaceous shrub (*Catesbæa spinosa*).
lil'y-white'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lil'y-wort' (lĭl'ĭ-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the lily family. *Lindley.*
lim. ✝ LINE.
lim, *n.* Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. or ref. sp. of LIMB.
‖ **li'ma** (lē'mä), *n.* [Sp.] **a** The lime (*Citrus*). **b** In the Philippines, a kind of yam (*Dioscorea pentaphylla*). [LIMA BEAN.
Li'ma (lī'mȧ), *n.* Short for
Li'ma, *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lima* file.] *Zoöl.* A genus of monomyarian bivalve mollusks having equal edentulous gaping valves of obliquely oval outline with pointed umbones and radial sculpture. It is the type of a family, Limidæ. The species can swim after the manner of scallops, and sometimes make a sort of nest of refuse and threads of byssus.
limace, *n.* [F.] A snail. *Obs.*
Li-ma'ce-a (lī-mā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *limax* slug.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a group including all the naked terrestrial gastropods, or slugs.
lim'a-cel', **lim'a-celle'** (lĭm'ȧ-sĕl'), *n.* [F. *limacelle*.] *Zoöl.* The small internal shell of *Limax* and other slugs.
li-ma'ceous (lī-mā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *limax*, *limacis*, slug, snail.] *Zoöl.* Limacine.
Li-mac'i-dæ (lī-măs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See LIMAX.
li-mac'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *limax*, *limacis*, a slug + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a slug.
Li'ma-cod'i-dæ (lī'mȧ-kŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = COCHLIDIIDÆ. — **li'ma-co'did** (lī'mȧ-kō'dĭd), *n.*
lim'a-coid (lĭm'ȧ-koid; lī'mȧ-), *a.* [L. *limax*, *limacis*, slug + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Sluglike; limacine.
‖ **li'mæ la'bor et mo'ra.** [L.] The labor and delay of the file: the slow and laborious polishing of a literary composition. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 291).
li'mail, **li'maille** (lē'mĕl), *n.* [F. *limaille*, fr. *limer* to file. See LIMATION.] Filings of metal. *Obs. or R.*
li-man' (lē-män'), *n.* [Russ.] A marsh, or marshy lake, at the mouth of a river; a lagoon.
li'ma-ture (lī'mȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *limatura*. See LIMATION.] Filings of metal *Obs. or R.*
lim-ba'tion (lĭm-bā'shŭn), *n.* [From LIMBATE.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A limbus.
lim'bec, *v. t.* To distill, extract, or treat, as in an alembic. *Obs.*
lim'bec, **lim'beck**, *n.* Short for ALEMBIC. *Obs. or R.*
limber chain. *Naut.* A chain used as a limber rope.
lim'ber-ham', *n.* [*limber*, a. + *ham*.] *Obs.* **1.** A supple-jointed or obsequious person. **2.** The type of Dryden's character Limberham, a keeper whose mistress is inconstant.
limber hole. *Shipbuilding.* One of the holes in the flooring or partitions along the course of the limber, to admit bilge water to the pump well.
limber hook. *Mil.* A pintle on a limber, to which the trail of the gun carriage is hooked.
limber kentledge. Pig iron ballast in place of limber boards.
lim'ber-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
limber pit. *Mil.* An excavation to protect a gun limber.
limber strake *Shipbuilding.* The first course of inside planking next the keelson.
limb girdle. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The hip girdle or shoulder girdle.
limb'ie (lĭm'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of LIMB. *Scot.*
limb'less (lĭm'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.
limb light. *Astron.* The circlet of faint illumination at the limb of a planet indicating absorption by the planet's atmosphere.
limb'meal' (-mēl'), *adv.* [*limb* + *-meal*.] Piecemeal; limb from limb. *Obs. or Dial.*
lim'bous (lĭm'bŭs), *a.* [See LIMBO.] *Anat.* With slightly overlapping borders; — said of a suture.
Lim'bu (lĭm'bōō), *n.* One of a Mongoloid people chiefly of Nepal, animists with a veneer of Buddhism, speaking an Indo-Chinese language.
lim'burg-ase' (lĭm'bûrg-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
lim'bus (lĭm'bŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** [*often cap.*] = LIMBO. **2.** *Zoöl. & Bot.* A border distinguished by color or structure.
lime. ✝ LIMB, LYAM.

4. To treat with lime (in sense 2); to manure with lime; as, to *lime* hides for removing the hair; to *lime* sails to whiten them; also, formerly, to whitewash.
5. To defile. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

lime (līm), *n.* [Formerly *line*, for earlier *lind*. See LINDEN.] The linden tree.

lime, *n.* [F. *lime*, the fruit; cf. Sp. & Pg. *lima*; fr. Ar. *līmah*. See LEMON.] A rutaceous tree (*Citrus medica acida*); also, its small, globose, greenish yellow fruit, containing a juicy, very acid pulp. The lime is closely related to the lemon and is similarly used.

lime′ade′ (līm′ād′), *n.* [*lime* + *-ade*.] A beverage consisting of lime juice mixed with water and sweetened.

lime berry. A spiny rutaceous shrub (*Triphasia trifoliata*) cultivated throughout the tropics for its small pleasantly flavored red berries; also, the fruit itself; — called also *orange berry* and *limoncito*.

lime′kiln′ (līm′kĭl′; -kĭln′), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burned and reduced to lime.

lime′light′ (-līt′), *n.* **1**. An intense light produced by the incandescence of a stick or ball of lime in the flame of a combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases, or of oxygen and coal gas; — called also *calcium light*, *Drummond light*.
2. **a** *Theat.* That part of the stage upon which the limelight is cast, usually where the most important action is progressing or where the leading player or players are placed and upon which the attention of the spectators is therefore concentrated. **b** Hence, conspicuous position before the public; as, politicians who are never happy except in the *limelight*.

lime pit. **a** A limestone quarry. **b** A pit where lime is made. **c** A pit where lime is used, as in liming hides.

Lim′er-ick (lĭm′ẽr-ĭk), *n.* [Said to be from a song with the same verse construction, current in Ireland, the refrain of which contains the place name *Limerick*.] A nonsense poem of five anapæstic lines, of which lines 1, 2, and 5 are of three feet, and rime, and lines 3 and 4 are of two feet, and rime; as —

> There was a young lady, Amanda,
> Whose *Ballades Lyriques* were quite *fin de*
> *Siècle*, I deem;
> But her *Journal Intime*
> Was what sent her papa to Uganda.

lime′stone′ (līm′stōn′), *n.* **1**. A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate and yielding lime when burned. It sometimes contains also magnesium carbonate, and is then called **magnesian**, or **dolomitic, limestone**. Crystalline limestone is called *marble*. Limestone is sometimes formed by chemical precipitation, but chiefly by accumulation of organic remains such as shells, coral, etc. Its color, texture, and purity vary greatly.
2. One of an English breed of black-faced sheep, raised chiefly in Westmorland.

lime tree. **a** The linden tree. **b** A tupelo, or sour gum (*Nyssa ogeche*), of the southern United States, the fruit of which is sometimes used for preserves.

lime twig. A twig smeared with birdlime; hence, a snare.

lime′wash′ (līm′wŏsh′), *v. t.* To wash with a solution of lime; to whitewash. — **lime′wash′**, *n.*

lime′wa′ter (-wô′tẽr), *n.* **1**. A water solution of slaked lime used in medicine as an antacid and industrially.
2. Natural water containing considerable amounts of calcium carbonate or sulphate in solution.

Li-mic′o-læ (lī-mĭk′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *limicola* a dweller in the mud; *limus* mud + *colere* to dwell.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of grallatorial birds including those generally known as shore birds, as the sandpipers, snipes, plovers, curlews, avocets, godwits, stilts, turnstones, and oyster catchers. Recent classifications include the aberrant Jacanidæ and several other families.

li-mic′o-line (-līn; -lĭn), *a.* Shore-inhabiting; of or pertaining to the Limicolæ.

lim′i-nal (lĭm′ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *limen*, *liminis*, threshold.] *Psychol.* Pertaining to the limen, or threshold (which see).

lim′it (lĭm′ĭt), *n.* [From L. *limes*, *limitis*: cf. F. *limite*. Cf. LINTEL.] **1**. That which terminates, circumscribes, restrains, or confines; the bound, border, or edge; the utmost extent; as, the *limit* of a walk, of a town, of a country; the *limits* of human knowledge or endeavor; the *limit* of one's credit; the *limit* of one's desires.
2. That which terminates a period of time; hence, the period itself; the full time or extent.

> The dateless *limit* of thy dear exile. *Shak.*

3. The space or thing defined by limits. *Obs. or R.*

> The archdeacon hath divided it
> Into three *limits* very equally. *Shak.*

4. *Math.* **a** A boundary or region of value or position continuous with and separating two other regions of value or position of higher dimensionality; as, a circle is the *limit* of the plane surface within it and without it, a sphere surface of the space within it and without it. **b** A fixed value or form to which a varying value or form may according to the law of its variation be brought and kept (during all following stages of variation) close at will; as, 1 is the *limit* of the sum of *n* terms of the series $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\dots$; the circle is the *limit* of its inscribed and circumscribed polygons of an indefinitely increasing number of sides.
5. *Logic.* A determining feature; a differentia.
6. In poker and other betting games, the sum agreed on as the greatest by which stakes may be increased at one time.
Syn. — Boundary, termination, restriction, confine.
limit of a variable f(x) (at a point a), a constant L from which the variable differs by less than a preassigned arbitrary infinitesimal ϵ for all values of x that differ from a by less than a discoverable value h. — **limits of integration**, the extremes or end values (first and last) assumed by the variable of integration.

lim′it (lĭm′ĭt), *v. t.*; -IT-ED; -IT-ING. [F. *limiter*, L. *limitare*, fr. *limes*, *limitis*, limit.] **1**. To assign to or within certain limits; to fix, constitute, or appoint definitely; to allot; as, the time *limited* in a contract. *Obs. or R., exc. in Law.*

> I 'll draw the form and model of our battle,
> *Limit* each leader to his several charge. *Shak.*

2. To apply a limit to, or set a limit or bounds for; to terminate, circumscribe, or restrict, by a limit or limits; as, to *limit* the acreage of a crop, the issue of paper money; to *limit* one's ambitions; to *limit* the meaning of a word.
3. To be, or act as, the limit to; to mark off; as, four rivers *limit* the estate. *Obs. or R.*

lim′it-al (lĭm′ĭ-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a limit.

lim′i-ta′ri-an (lĭm′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who limits or restricts; specif., *Theol.*, one who defends the thesis that Christ died only for the elect. — **lim′i-ta′ri-an**, *a.*

lim′i-ta-ry (lĭm′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *limitaris*. See LIMIT.]
1. Confined within limits; limited, as in extent, authority.

> The poor, *limitary* creature calling himself a man of the world. *De Quincey.*

2. Of or pertaining to a boundary; serving as, or being on, a boundary; limiting; restrictive. "The *limitary* ocean." *Trench.* "Proud *limitary* cherub." *Milton.*

> Doctrines *limitary* . . . of the papal power. *Milman.*

3. Of friars, licensed to beg within limits. *Orf. E. D.*

lim′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *limitatio*: cf F. *limitation*. See LIMIT, *v. t.*] **1**. Act of limiting, or state or condition of being limited; as, the *limitation* of his authority.
2. That which limits; restriction; qualification; a restraining condition, defining circumstance, or qualifying conception; as, *limitations* of thought; his *limitations* as a writer.
3. An assigned district, as the precinct within which friars, auditors, etc., were allowed to exercise their functions; also, the territory under the jurisdiction of a nation. *Obs.*
4. A limited time for something. *Obs. or R.*

> You have stood your *limitation*, and the tribunes
> Endue you with the people's voice. *Shak.*

5. *Law.* **a** The limiting or marking out of an estate in property; as, the grant by deed of real estate without words of *limitation* will convey only a life estate. Also, the creation by deed or devise of a lesser estate or estates out of a fee, as in the gift of a life estate to A, remainder for life to B, remainder to C. **b** A restriction of power; as, a constitutional *limitation*. **c** A certain period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit. The statutes of limitation of Great Britain and of the States of the United States are based, with slight modifications, on the Act 21 James I. c 16 (1623). The periods in many jurisdictions are: 20 years for actions affecting title to real estate or founded on sealed contracts; 6 years for actions affecting title to personal property, or contracts not under seal; 2 years for actions of tort
6. A boundary; dividing line; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.*
Limitation of the Crown Act, *Eng.*, an act (12 & 13 William III. c. 2, 1701) limiting the Crown to members of the House of Hanover, being Protestants. Also called *Act of Succession* and *Act of Settlement*.

lim′i-ta-tive (lĭm′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Limiting; tending to limit; restrictive. — **limitative judgment**, *Logic*, an affirmative infinitated judgment; — applied by some logicians as a third quality of judgment besides affirmative and negative.

lim′it-ed, *p. a.* **1**. Allotted; fixed. *Obs.*
2. Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed; restricted; as, our views of nature are very *limited*.
3. Of a railroad train, accommodating a limited number or class of passengers; as, a *limited* mail, express, or train. In the United States a *limited* train is usually a fast express train carrying, besides baggage and mail cars, only sleeping, parlor, dining, observation, or similar cars on which extra fare is charged.
4. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a government in which constitutional limitations are placed upon the scope of action of one or more of its branches or parts; as, a *limited* monarchy, *limited* government, etc.
limited company, *or* **limited-liability company**, a company in which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his stock or shares (called **limited by shares**), or to an amount fixed by a guarantee (called **limited by guarantee**). Generally it is required (as by Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133, s. 1) that "Limited" shall be the last word in the company's name; but there are exceptions, as that made by Act of 1867, s. 23, in favor of certain companies not organized for individual gain. *Eng.* — **limited liability**, *Corporation Law*, the liability of a limited company (see above). — **l. negative**, *or* **l. veto**. See VETO. — **l. owner**, *Law*, a person having an ownership in fee for a limited period, as a life tenant in distinction from a usufructuary. — **l. partnership**. See PARTNERSHIP.
— **lim′it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **lim′it-ed-ness**, *n.*

lim′it-ed (lĭm′ĭ-tĕd), *n.* A limited train. See LIMITED, *a.*, 3.

lim′it-er (-tẽr), *n.* **1**. One that limits.
2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district. *Obs. or Hist.*

lim′it-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LIMIT.
limiting friction. See FRICTION, *n.*, 2. — **l. point**. *Math.* **a** A point that has the same polar with respect to all circles having a common radical axis. There are two such points (*Poncelet*). **b** = LIMIT POINT.

lim′it-less, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded; boundless; not restricted.—**lim′it-less-ly**, *adv.*—**lim′it-less-ness**, *n.*

lim′i-trophe (lĭm′ĭ-trōf), *a.* [F., L. *limi(to)trophus* set apart to furnish subsistence (Gr. τρεφειν to support, nourish) to troops stationed on the frontiers (L. *limes*; see LIMIT).] On the borderland or frontier; frontier; adjacent; — said of territory lying next to another country; as, the *limitrophe* districts of Alsace and Lorraine.

limit system. *Manuf.* The system of manufacturing interchangeable parts by making them correct to a certain size within very small (assigned) limits, as determined by high and low gauges (**limit gauges**). See GAUGE, *n.*, 3 **e**.

lim′ma (lĭm′ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* LIMMATA (-tȧ). [L., a semitone, Gr. λεῖμμα a semitone, a remnant, fr. λειπειν to leave.]
1. *Pros.* A pause equivalent to one mora, as at the end of a catalectic verse, — indicated by Λ, λ, or ⋀.
2. *Anc. Music.* In the Pythagorean system, a smaller half step, the difference between a perfect fourth and two whole steps, or $\frac{256}{243}$; the Pythagorean semitone.

lim′mer (lĭm′ẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1**. A low fellow; a rascal; a rogue. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A hussy; minx; also, a loose woman. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

limn (lĭm), *v. t.*; LIMNED (lĭmd); LIM′NING (lĭm′nĭng; lĭm′ĭng) [ME. *limnen*, fr. *luminen*, for *enluminen*, F. *enluminer* to illuminate, to limn, LL. *illuminare* to paint, cf. OF. *luminer* to illumine. See ILLUMINATE, LUMINOUS.]
1. To illuminate, as books or parchments, with ornamental letters, borders, etc.; also, to decorate in colors. *Obs.*
2. To draw or paint, as a picture; to portray; hence, to depict, delineate, or express in any way.

> Let a painter carelessly *limn* out a million of faces, and you shall find them all different. *Sir T. Browne.*

limn, *v. i.* To paint or sketch; esp., to paint in water color. *Obs. or R.*

Limnæa (*L. columella*). Nat. size.

Lim-næ′a (lĭm-nē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιμναῖος pertaining to a marsh, fr. λίμνη a marsh.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water pulmonate gastropods very widely distributed, esp. abundant in ponds and streams of the Northern Hemisphere. They have an ovate or often rather elongate spiral shell, and the eyes are at the base of the broad, nonretractile tentacles. — **lim-næ′an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

lim-næ′mic, lim-ne′mic (-mĭk), *a.* [*limno-* + Gr. αἷμα blood.] *Med.* Pert. to, designating, or characterized by, a morbid condition, properly of the blood, due, or ascribed, to marshy exhalations, or malarial influences; as, *limnæmic* cachexy, or chronic malarial cachexia.

Lim′nan-tha′ce-æ (lĭm′năn-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *limno-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Sapindales) having pinnate leaves and long-peduncled small flowers, the stamens twice as many as the petals, the fruit polycarpellary. The two genera, *Limnanthes* and *Flœrkea*, are American. — **lim′nan-tha′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lim-nan′the-mum (lĭm-năn′thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL.; *limno-* + Gr. ἄνθεμον flower.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed menyanthaceous aquatic herbs, the floating hearts, having simple, floating leaves and yellow or white umbellate flowers borne near the ends of the branches.

lim′ner (lĭm′nẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *enlumineur*, LL. *illuminator*. See LIMN.] **1**. An illuminator of books, etc. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. One who draws or paints; esp.: **a** A portrait painter. *Archaic.* **b** A painter in water color. *Obs.*

lim-net′ic (lĭm-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λίμνη pool, marsh: cf λιμνήτης living in marshes.] Pertaining to, or living in, fresh water; as, *limnetic* organisms.

lim′no- (lĭm′nō-). Combining form from Greek λίμνη, *pool*, *marsh*, *marshy lake*.

lim-nol′o-gy (lĭm-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*limno-* + *-logy*.] The scientific study of fresh waters, esp. that of ponds and lakes. In its broadest sense it deals with all physical, chemical, meteorological, and biological conditions pertaining to such a body of water. — **lim′no-log′ic** (lĭm′nō-lŏj′ĭk), **-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lim′no-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lim-noph′i-lous (-nŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*limno-* + *-philous*.]

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lime, *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. LINE, in this sense, or OF. *limer* to lick] To impregnate (a bitch): to copulate. *Obs.*

lime′-ash′, *n.* Ashes and lime mixed for flooring *Dial. Eng*

lime ball A ball of lime for the limelight; hence, a limelight.

lime boil. Also **lime bowk** *Bleaching.* A process of boiling with water containing lime.

lime burner. One who burns limestone, etc., to make lime.

lime′-bush′, *n.* A bush limed for birds: hence, a snare.

lime chalk. Quicklime. *Obs.*

lime′-fin′gered, *a.* [See 1st LIME.] Thievish; pilfering. *Obs.*

lime harmotome. Phillipsite.

lime′hound′. † LYAM-HOUND.

lime juice. The juice of the lime.

lime′-juic′er (līm′jōōs′ẽr), *n.* **a** A British ship or sailor, because on British ships the use of lime juice, to prevent scurvy, is compulsory. *Sailors' Slang, U. S.* **b** One newly arrived in the country. *Slang, Australia.*

lime′less, *a.* See -LESS.

lime liniment. A liniment composed of a solution of lime and an equal amount of linseed or olive oil, useful for recent burns and scalds; carron oil.

lime myrtle. = LIME BERRY.

li′men (lī′mĕn), *n.* *Psychol.* [L.] = THRESHOLD.

Li-men′e-an (lē-mĕn′ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert to Lima or inhabitants of Lima, Peru. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lima.

lime oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

lime phial. = LIME VIAL.

lime plant. May apple. *Eng.*

lime powder. Air-slaked lime.

lim′er (līm′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who snares birds with birdlime.
2. One who uses lime, or that with which lime is applied.

lim′er (lĭm′ẽr), *n.* [F. *limier*, OF. *liëmier*, fr. L. *ligamen* band, bandage + suffix *-ier*, L. *-arius* See LIEN.] A leash hound; esp., a bloodhound; sometimes, a mongrel. *Archaic.*

Lim′er-ick hook (lĭm′ẽr-ĭk). A fishhook first made in Limerick, Ireland. See FISHHOOK, *Illust.*

Limerick lace. [From *Limerick*, Ireland.] A kind of embroidery made in Ireland, consisting of tambour work in chain stitch on a net foundation.

lime′rock′, *n.* Limestone.

lime rod. = LIME TWIG.

lime room. One of the middle series of shallow vats used in the manufacture of solar salt. In them the clear brine deposits most of its sulphate of lime.

‖ **li′mes** (lī′mēz), *n.*; *pl.* LIMITES (lĭm′ĭ-tēz). [L.] Boundary.

lime sour. **a** = GRAY SOUR. **b** An acid beverage made of limes.

limestone sink See SINK, *n.*, 5.

lime′-twig′, *v. t.* To insnare; to catch. *Obs. or R.*

lime uranite. *Min.* = AUTUNITE

lime vial. A vessel of quicklime attached to an arrow, intended to blind the enemy or for incendiary purposes. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

lime′-white′, *v. t.* To limewash.

lime′wort′ (līm′wûrt′), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** A kind of catchfly (*Silene armeria*). *Obs.* **b** The childing pink.

lime′y. Var. of LIMY.

lime′yard, *n.*, *or* **lime yard**. = LIME TWIG. *Obs.*

li-mic′o-lous (lī-mĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* Living in mud

Lim′i-dæ (lĭm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See LIMA.

lim′i-na-ry (lĭm′ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [F. *liminaire* placed at the beginning of a book, or L. *liminaris*, prop., belonging to a threshold.] Preliminary; introductory. *Obs. or R.* [-NESS.

lim′i-ness (līm′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

lim′ing (līm′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LIME.

lim′it, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1**. To beg within a limited region.
2. To border (upon).

lim′it-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **lim′it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

lim′i-ta′ne-ous, *a.* [L. *limitaneus*. See LIMIT.] Limital. *Obs.*

lim′i-ta-ry (lĭm′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl* -RIES (-rĭz). **1**. A limit; a boundary; borderland. *Obs.*
2. A limiter. See LIMITER, 2.

lim′i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *limitatus*, p. p. of *limitare* to limit See LIMIT, *v. t.*] Bounded by a distinct line; limited.

lim′i-tate, *v. t.* To limit or bound. *Obs.*

lim′i-ta-tive, *n* [Cf. F. *limitatif*, a.] *Logic.* A limitative judgment. *Rare.*

limit gauges *or* **gages**. See LIMIT SYSTEM. [tive. *Rare.*

lim′i-tive (lĭm′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Limita-

limit line. The form a circle tends to assume as the radius increases without limit in the plane in Lobachevskian space

limitour, *n.* = LIMITER, 2. *Obs.*

limit point. *Math.* Of an assemblage, any point in whose immediate neighborhood there is one point (and therefore an infinity of points) belonging to the assemblage. The limit point itself may or may not belong to the assemblage.

lim′i-trophe (lĭm′ĭ-trōf), *n.* Territory along the border or frontier. *Obs.*

limit surface. The form that a sphere tends to assume as the radius increases without limit in Lobachevskian space.

limit switch. *Elec.* A circuit breaker adjusted to open the circuit when the current exceeds a certain value.

lim′i-ty, *n.* A limit. *Obs.*

li-miv′o-rous (lī-mĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *limus* mud + *-vorous*.] *Zoöl.* Swallowing mud for the organisms and organic matter therein Many aquatic animals so feed.

limme. † LIMB, LIMN.

lim′mer † LIMER, a hound.

lim′mer (lĭm′ẽr) Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng var. of LIMBER.

lim′mer, *n* *Naut.* A manrope at the side of a ladder. *Rare.*

lim′mer, *a.* Rascally; base. *Scot. & Dial Eng.* [*Obs.*

lim′mer-ful, *a.* Rascally; low.

lim′mer-y, *n.* Rascality. *Obs.*

lim′mock (lĭm′ŭk), *a* Flexible; limber; limp. *Dial. Eng*

Lim-næ′us (lĭm-nē′ŭs), *n* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn of LIMNÆA.

lim′nanth (lĭm′nănth), *n.* [See LIMNANTHACEÆ.] **a** A plant of the genus *Limnanthemum*. **b** A plant of the genus *Limnanthes*.

lim-ne′mic. Var. of LIMNÆMIC.

lim′ner-y (lĭm′nẽr-ĭ), *n.* Painting or decorating. *Rare.*

Lim-ne′tis (lĭm-nē′tĭs), *n* [NL., fr Gr λιμνῆτις, fem of λιμνήτης. See LIMNETIC.] *Zoöl.* A genus of phyllopod crustaceans of the family Estheriidæ, including a number of small, almost spherical forms having only the first pair of feet in the male provided with a clasping organ. It is sometimes the type of a subfamily, **Lim′ne-ti′næ** (lĭm′nē-tī′nē).

lim′ni-ad (lĭm′nĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr λίμνη a pool] A lake nymph. *R.*

lim-nim′e-ter (lĭm-nĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Better **limnometer**. [*limno-* + *-meter*.] A sensitive form of tide gauge for measuring variations of level in lakes. — **lim′ni-met′ric** (lĭm′nĭ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

lim′nite (lĭm′nīt), *n.* [Gr. λίμνη a marshy lake + *-ite*; in imitation of its G. name *sumpferz* or *morasterz*.] *Min.* Bog iron ore, esp. that containing more water than limonite proper.

lim′no-bi-ol′o-gy (lĭm′nō-bī-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*limno-* + *biology*.] *Biol.* That department of biology which treats of the life of fresh water. — **lim′no-bi′o-log′ic** (-bī′ō-lŏj′ĭk), **-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lim′no-bi′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lim′no-bi′os (-bī′ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιμνόβιος living in lakes; λίμνη pool + βίος life.] *Biol.* The collective plant and animal life of fresh water.

lim′no-graph, *n.* [*limno-* + *-graph*.] A limnimeter.

lim-nom′e-ter (lĭm-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* A limnimeter.

Zoöl. Living in fresh-water ponds or marshes; — applied esp. to fresh-water snails and insects.

Li′mo-do′rum (lĭ′mō-dō′rŭm; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιμόδορον, λειμόδωρον, a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous orchidaceous plants, chiefly American, having handsome pink racemose flowers with a two-winged column and bearded lip. The species are known as *grass pink.*

Li-moges′ (lē-mōzh′), *n.* **a** A city of southern France. **b** Limoges enamel or ware. — **Limoges enamel**, a kind of enamel ware in which the enamel is applied to the whole surface of a metal plaque, vase, or the like, and painted in enamel colors. The art was highly perfected in Limoges in the 16th century. — **L. ware.** **a** Limoges enamel. **b** Articles of porcelain, etc., made at Limoges.

lim′o-nene (lĭm′ō-nēn), *n.* [NL. *Limonum* (see LIMONIN) + *-ene.*] *Org. Chem.* A widely distributed terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in three optically different modifications, all of which are liquids of agreeable lemonlike odor. The dextro variety, or *d*-limonene, occurs in the oils of orange, lemon, dill, celery, etc.; the levo variety, *l*-limonene, in the oils of pine needles, fir cones, and peppermint. Inactive limonene, *i*-limonene, or dipentene, occurs in oil of elemi, in certain turpentines, etc., and is formed artificially by mixing *d-* and *l*-limonene, and by other methods.

lim′o-nin (-nĭn), *n.* [From NL. Citrus medica *limon,* the scientific name of the lemon.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance found in orange and lemon seeds.

li′mo-nite (lī′mō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. λειμών any moist grassy place, a meadow: cf. F. *limonite,* G. *limonit.*] *Min.* Hydrous ferric oxide, $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, an important ore of iron, occurring in stalactitic, mammillary, or earthy forms, of a dark brown color, and as a yellowish brown powder. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 3.6–4.0. Also called *brown hematite.* Limonite includes bog ore and ochers, in which impurities are common. It is the usual coloring matter of yellowish brown rocks and clays. — **li′mo-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

li-mo′ni-um (lĭ-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λειμώνιον sea lavender, fr. λειμών meadow.] **1**. Any plant of the genus *Pyrola.* *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of plumbaginaceous maritime herbs, natives chiefly of the Old World. A few, as *L. carolinianum,* occur in the United States. The plants are known as sea lavender, or marsh rosemary. They are distinguished by the cymose-paniculate flowers, which form one-sided spikes.

li′mo-ther′a-pi′a (lĭ′mō-thĕr′ȧ-pī′ȧ) | *n.* [NL. *limotherapia*; Gr. λιμός hun-
li′mo-ther′a-py (lĭ′mō-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ) | ger + θεραπεία medical treatment.] *Med.* Treatment by reducing the amount of food; nestitherapy.

li′mou-sine′ (lē′mōō-zēn′), *n.* [Cf. F. *limousine* a kind of cloak, fr. *Limousin,* an old province in central France.] An automobile having an inclosed compartment seating three or more passengers and a driver's seat outside but covered by a roof. Cf. BROUGHAM. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*

limp (lĭmp), *a.*; LIMP′ER; LIMP′EST. [Cf. Icel. *limpa* limpness, weakness, and G. dial. *lampen* to hang loosely.] **1**. Lacking stiffness; flaccid; flexible; as, a *limp* cravat; *limp* covers on a book.
2. Fig.: Lacking firmness or strength; as, a *limp* character; his will was *limp.*
Syn. — Limber, loose, drooping, soft, inelastic; thin, unsubstantial. — LIMP, FLACCID, FLABBY, FLIMSY. LIMP implies lack of stiffness; FLACCID, want of firmness or elasticity; that is FLABBY which hangs loose of its own weight, — the word applies esp. to flesh or tissues; that is FLIMSY which is loose and unsubstantial in texture or structure; as, his broken arm hung *limp,* a *limp* collar; *flaccid* muscles; "the bladder . . . again *flaccid* and wrinkled as before" (*Boyle*); "Brow and head were round, and of massive weight, but the face was *flabby* and irresolute" (*Carlyle*); "*flimsy* old black muslin" (*Mary Wilkins*). All four words are used fig.; as, a *limp* attempt at discipline; "[He] dropped off gorged from a scheme which had left us *flaccid* and drained" (*Tennyson*); a *flabby* character; "superficial talk . . . which appeared still *flimsier* in the drawing-room" (*G. Eliot*). See LAX, FLEXIBLE, PENDENT.

limp, *v. i.*; LIMPED (lĭmpt); LIMP′ING. [Cf. AS. *lemp*healt lame, MHG. *limphen* to limp.] To halt; to walk lamely.

limp, *n.* A halt in one's walk; the act of limping.

lim′pet (lĭm′pĕt; -pĭt; 151), *n.* [AS. *lempedu,* fr. LL. *lampreda* lamprey. Cf. LAMPREY.] In a general sense, any marine gastropod mollusk having a low conical shell, broadly open beneath, and found adhering to rocks or timbers, chiefly between tide marks. The true limpets (as distinguished from the bonnet limpets, keyhole limpets, etc.) belong to the families Patellidæ and Acmæidæ, and have a conical shell with an uncoiled, imperforate apex. Their distribution is almost world-wide, and some, as the European species of *Patella* (esp. *P. vulgata*), are extensively used as food or fish bait. The common New England limpet is *Acmæa testudinalis.*

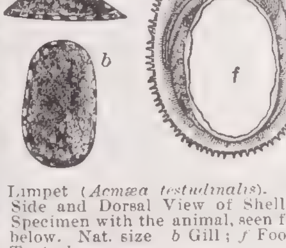

Limpet (*Acmæa testudinalis*). *a b* Side and Dorsal View of Shell. *c* Specimen with the animal, seen from below. Nat. size *b* Gill; *f* Foot; *t* Tentacle.

lim′pid (lĭm′pĭd), *a.* [L. *limpidus*: cf. F. *limpide.*] Characterized by clearness or transparency; translucent; pellucid; clear; as, a *limpid* stream.

Springs which were clear, fresh, and *limpid.* *Woodward.*

Syn. — Clear, pellucid, lucid, pure, crystal, translucent, bright. See TRANSPARENT.
— **lim′pid-ly**, *adv.* — **lim′pid-ness**, *n.*

lim-pid′i-ty (lĭm-pĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *limpiditas*: cf. F. *limpidité.*] Quality or state of being limpid.

Limpidity of language. *J. A. Symonds.*

limp′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of LIMP. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Halting; going lamely. **b** *Money.* Designating, or pertaining to, the standard (called **limping standard**) which exists when both gold and silver are legal tender but only one metal is given free coinage. — **limp′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **limp′ing-ness**, *n.*

limp′sy (lĭmp′sĭ) | *a.* [See LIMP, *a.* Cf. FLIMSY.] Limp;
lim′sy (lĭm′sĭ) | flexible; flimsy. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

lim′u-loid (lĭm′ū-loid), *a.* [*Limulus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pertaining to, the king crabs. — *n.* A king crab.

Lim′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LIMULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *limus* sidelong, askance.] *Zoöl.* The commonly used generic name of the king, or horseshoe, crab of the American coast, in all but the most recent classifications including also the other existing king crabs. The name is antedated by, and properly only a syn. of, *Xiphosurus.* See KING CRAB. Also [*l. c.*], a king crab.

lim′y (līm′ĭ), *a.*; LIM′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); LIM′I-EST. [See 1st LIME.] **1**. Smeared with, or consisting of, lime; viscous. "*Limy* snares." *Spenser.*
2. Containing lime; as, a *limy* soil.
3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

lin′a-ble, line′a-ble (lĭn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Lying, or placed, in a straight line.

Li-na′ce-æ (lĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LINUM.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Geraniales), having regular pentamerous flowers, the stamens as many as the petals, the capsule 2–5-celled; the flax family. There are 4 genera and about 150 species, of wide distribution. — **li-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

lin′a-lo′a (lĭn′ȧ-lō′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *lináloe* aloe, E. *lignaloes.*] The wood of a Mexican tree (*Terebinthus delpachiana*), which yields a perfume, and is also used to some extent in furniture and cabinetwork.

lin′a-lo′öl (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*linaloa* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated tertiary alcohol, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, having an open-chain structure, but closely related to the terpenes. It is a liquid, boiling at 197–199° C., and is found in various essential oils, as those of linaloa, lavender, coriander, etc. Both the dextro and the levo varieties are known.

lin′a-ment (lĭn′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *linamentum,* fr. *linum* flax.] *Surg.* Lint; esp., lint made into a tent for insertion into wounds or ulcers.

Li-nan′thus (lī-năn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λίνον flax + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A large genus of delicate Californian polemoniaceous herbs, distinguished from *Gilia* by opposite, usually palmately divided, leaves. They have pretty flowers of many shades, and are often grown as garden annuals.

Li-na′ri-a (lī-nā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See LINUM. So named from an outward resemblance to flax.] *Bot.* A large genus of scrophulariaceous herbs and undershrubs, related to *Antirrhinum,* having a personate, spurred corolla. The species are natives of both temperate and tropical regions. *L. linaria* is the common toadflax.

linch′pin′ (lĭnch′pĭn′; 140), *n.* [AS. *lynis* the axletree; akin to D. *luns* linchpin, OS. *lunisa,* LG. *lunse,* G. *lünse,* OHG. *lun* peg, bolt.] A pin inserted in an axletree outside of the wheel to prevent the latter from slipping off.

Lin′coln (lĭŋ′kŭn), *n.* [From *Lincoln,* England.] One of an important English breed of sheep similar to the Leicesters, but heavier and having a larger and bolder head.

Lincoln green. A color — prob. that of bright green leaves — of cloth formerly made in Lincoln, England, and much worn by those frequenting the woods, as hunters or outlaws; also, the cloth itself.

linc′ture (lĭŋk′tūr), *n.*, **-linc′tus** (-tŭs). [L. *lingere, linctum,* to lick.] A sirupy medicine to be taken by licking.

Lin-dab′ri-des (lĭn-dăb′rĭ-dēz), *n.* A female character in the romance "The Mirror of Knighthood." Her name came to be a common euphemism for a mistress or courtesan.

lin′den (lĭn′dĕn), *n.* [Orig. an adj. from *lind* linden tree, AS. *lind*; akin to D. & G. *linde,* OHG. *linta,* Icel., Sw., & Dan. *lind.* Cf. LIME linden.]
1. Any tree of the genus *Tilia,* esp. in Europe the species *T. europæa,* and in the United States *T. americana.* Lindens are trees of fine proportions, with large cordate leaves and cymose yellow flowers which abound in honey. They are favorite shade trees.
2. A shield of linden wood. *Hist.*

linden borer. A common spotted longicorn beetle (*Saperda vestita*) whose larva bores in the linden. The imago eats the twigs and petioles, causing the leaves to fall.

Linden Borer (*Saperda vestita*). *a* Imago (¾); *b* Larva (4/5).

linden inchworm. The yellow black-lined larva of a geometrid (*Erannis tiliaria*) which defoliates the linden. The adult female is wingless.

Linden Inchworm (*Erannis tiliaria*). *a* Larva; *b* Wingless Female. (½)

Lind′ley-an (lĭnd′lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the English botanist John Lindley (1799–1865); as, the *Lindleyan* system of classification.

line (līn), *n.* [ME. *lin.* See LINEN.] **1**. Flax; — in various senses: the flax plant; the fiber of flax; flaxseed; also, spun or woven flax; hence, linen; a linen cloth or garment; linen thread. *Obsoles. or Dial.*
2. *Tech.* The principal part of flax left after hackling.

line, *v. t.*; LINED (līnd); LIN′ING (līn′ĭng). [See LINE flax.]
1. To cover the inner surface of; as, to *line* a cloak with silk or fur; to *line* a box with paper or tin.
2. To put something in the inside of; to fill; to supply, as a purse with money.

And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon *lined.* *Shak.*

3. To place persons or things along the side of for security or defense; to strengthen by adding anything; to aid; to fortify; as, to *line* works with soldiers; to *line* one's cause. *Obs.* Cf. 4th LINE, 6.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage and with means defendant. *Shak.*

4. To cover the outer surface of; to pad. *Obs. or R.*
5. In a passive sense, to serve as the lining of; as, silk hangings *lined* the walls.
to line one's jacket, to eat or drink, esp. to excess. *Obs. or R.*

line, *n.* [ME. *line,* AS. *līne* cable, hawser, fr. *līn* flax; akin to L. *linea* a linen thread, string, line, fr. *linum* flax, thread, linen, cable; but the English word was influenced by F. *ligne* line, from L. *linea.* See LINEN.] **1**. A thread, string, cord, or rope; esp., a comparatively slender and strong cord; as, a fishing *line*; a *line* for snaring birds; a clothes*line*; a tow*line.* Specif.: **a** *Naut.* A rope used in towing, or in hauling something aboard. **b** A clothesline. **c** *pl.* The reins used in driving. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* **d** A cord, wire, steel tape, or the like, used in measuring or leveling or as a guide. "He marketh it out with a *line.*" *Is.* xliv. 13. **e** A fishing line. In the English fisheries *short, small, great* or *long, line* is used, often attributively, to designate the depth of water in which the boats fish; as, a *long-line* yawl; *small-line* fishermen.
2. A more or less threadlike mark, as of pen or graver; any long mark or threadlike formation or appearance; as, a chalk *line*; specif., *Spectroscopy,* a Fraunhofer line.
3. Something distinct and marked as if drawn by a pencil or graver; as, the *lines* in stratified rock; specif., a threadlike crease on the face or the hand; specif., *Palmistry,* such a line on the hand (see PALMISTRY).

Though on his brow were graven *lines* austere. *Byron.*

4. A series of related positions which are or may be represented by a line; a mark of division or demarcation, of outline or contour, as on a map; hence, a limit or boundary; often, fig., any more or less definite division or limitation; as, to overstep the *line* of good taste; to draw a sharp *line* between liberty and license; also, *Obs.,* position; rank.
5. *Geog.* **a** A circle of latitude or of longitude, as represented on a map. **b** The equator; — usually called *the line,* or *equinoctial line*; as, to cross *the line.*
6. *Math.* That which has length, but not breadth nor thickness; the intersection of two surfaces; a continuous extent of only one dimension.
7. A straight line; — constantly so used where no confusion with *curve* is possible.
8. A straight line, real or imaginary, as determined by the position of persons or things; as, the infantry reserves advanced to the *line* of the guns, but farther to the right; follow the *line* of those two trees; all three boats seemed to be in *line*; also, fig., agreement; harmony; as, the recalcitrant senators were brought into *line* with their party.
9. *Sports.* The demarcation of a limit with reference to which the play is regulated; as, the back *lines* of a tennis court; a goal *line*; specif.: **a** *Fives.* As played at Eton, a ledge 4 ft. 6 in. from the floor, running across the front wall of the court; as played at Rugby, a line on the back wall, 2 ft. 10 in. from the floor. **b** *Fencing.* One of four imaginary areas on a fencer's body when confronting an opponent, determined as being the quarter of defense and attack in a given position of the blades.

There are four *lines* in fencing; two upper and two lower, the blades in the first case being pointed high, in the second low. The upper *lines* are called inside and outside; the inside being to the left of the blade, the outside to the right. The lower *lines* are called lower and exterior; lower to the left of the fencer's blade, exterior to the right. *Badminton Library.*

10. *Music.* One of the straight horizontal and parallel prolonged strokes of the staff, on and between which the notes are placed.
11. Lineament; figure; outline; contour; as, the *lines* of a face; specif.: **a** *pl. Naut.* The form of a vessel as shown by the outlines of vertical, horizontal, and oblique sections. **b** Fig.: A plan or method of making or doing something; as, an epic poem on the *lines* of the Iliad; the President explained the *lines* of his policy to his cabinet.
12. *Fine Arts*: **a** A mark made by a pencil, brush, graver's

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lim′no-plank′ton, *n.* [NL.; *limno-* + NL. & E. *plankton.*] *Biol.* The plankton of fresh waters, esp. of lakes; — disting. from *haliplankton.*

Lim′no-ri′a (lĭm′nō-rī′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Λιμνώρεια a Nereid, fr. λίμνη a pool.] *Zoöl.* A genus of isopod crustaceans containing the gribble (which see). It is the type of a family, **Lim′no-ri′i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **lim′no-ri′oid** (-rī′oid). *a.*

li′moid (lī′moid), *a.* [*Lima* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the genus *Lima* or the Limidæ.

limon, etc. ✝ LEMON, etc.

‖ **li′mon-cil′lo** (lē′mōn-sēl′yō; 138, 194), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *limon* lemon.] Any of several West Indian plants, as the bayberry *Amomis caryophyllata, Eugenia stahlii,* etc. *Porto Rico.*

‖ **li′mon-ci′to** (-sē′tō; 138), *n.* [Sp.] The lime berry. *Phil. I.*

li-mo′ni-ad (lī-mō′nĭ-ăd), *n.* [L. *limoniades,* pl., Gr λειμωνιάδες, fr. λειμών meadow.] *Class. Myth.* A nymph of the meadows.

Li-mo′sa (lī-mō′sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *limosa,* fem of *limosus* muddy.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the godwits.

li′mose (lī′mōs), *a.* [See LIMOUS.] Of, pert to, or growing in, mud. *Rare.*

li-mo′sis (lī-mō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιμός hunger.] *Med.* Excessive and morbid hunger.

li′mous (lī′mŭs), *a.* [L. *limosus,* fr. *limus* slime, mud.] Muddy; slimy; thick. *Obs. or R.*

limp, *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *limpan* to befall, to happen, to belong.] To happen; befall; pertain; belong; also, to meet with; to come upon. *Obs.*

limp, *n.* *Mining.* A scraper for removing poor ore or refuse from the sieve in jigging ore.

limp′ard, *n.* [*limp* + *-ard.*] One who limps; a lame person. *Obs.*

limp′er, *n.* One that limps.

limpet hammer. *Archæol.* A stone implement used to knock limpets loose from the rocks.

limphault, *a.* [AS. *lemphealt.* See LIMP, *v.*; HALT, *a.*] Limping; lame. *Obs.*

lim′pin (lĭm′pĭn), *n.* A limpet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

limp′ish, *a.* [See LIMP, *a.*] See -ISH.

limp′i-tude, *n.* [L. *limpitudo.*] Limpidity. *Obs.*

limp′kin (lĭmp′kĭn), *n.* [Cf. LIMP to halt.] See COURLAN.

limp′ly, *adv.* of LIMP. See -LY.

limp′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

limpt. Limped. *Ref. Sp.*

limp′wort′ (lĭmp′wûrt′), *n.* = LIMEWORT. [*Scot.*]

lim′schoch′, *n.* The loin. *Obs.*

li′mu (lē′mōō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A seaweed, esp. one which is edible. *Hawaii.*

Li-mu′li-dæ (lĭ-mū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of XIPHOSURIDÆ. See KING CRAB. — **lim′u-lid** (lĭm′ū-lĭd), *n.*

Lim′u-loi′de-a (lĭm′ū-loi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LIMULUS; -OID.] *Zoöl.* = XIPHOSURA.

lin. ✝ LIE, *v.*, LINN. [LINE.]

lin. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

lin (lĭn), *v. i.* [AS. *linnan.* See LITHE.] To stop; cease; desist. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lin, linn (lĭn), *n.* The linden.

linage. ✝ LINEAGE.

lin′age (līn′āj), **line′age**, *n.* [*line* + *-age.*] **a** Alignment. **b** Payment for literary work at so much a line; also, literary work estimated by the number of lines *Oxf. E. D.*

lin-al′oe. Var. of LIGN-ALOES.

lin′a-ma′rin (lĭn′ȧ-mā′rĭn; 115), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *linum* flax + *amarus* bitter + *-in.*] *Chem* A bitter crystalline glucoside obtained from young flax

li′na-rite (lī′nȧ-rīt), *n.* [So called because formerly supposed to occur at *Linares,* in Spain.] *Min.* A basic sulphate of lead and copper occurring in deep blue monoclinic crystals.

lin′a-ry, *n.* [See LINARIA.] Toadflax. *Obs.*

lince. ✝ LYNX.

linch. Var. of LINGE.

linch, *n.* A linchpin. *Obs.*

linch (*Scot.* lĭnsh), *v. i.* To limp. *Obs. or Scot.*

linch (lĭnsh), or **lin′chet** (lĭn′shĕt), *n.* [AS. *hlinc* a hill. Cf. LINK rising ground.] A terrace or ridge on the face of a down; also, a ridge or a strip of unplowed land forming a boundary between fields. *Dial. Eng.*

linch′bolt′ (lĭnch′bōlt′; 140), *n.* A bolt used as a linchpin.

linch hoop. A kind of washer secured in place by a linchpin.

linch′pinned′ (-pĭnd′), *a.* Supplied or secured with linchpins.

lin′ci-ous, *a.* Lyncean. *Obs.*

lin′cloth′, *n.* [ME. *lin* (see LINEN) + *cloth.*] Linen cloth; *pl.,* bed sheets. *Obs*

Lin′coln's finch, Lin′coln's spar′row (lĭŋ′kŭnz). [After Robert *Lincoln.*] A small North American sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) similar to the song sparrow, but having a buff band on the breast. [The unknown.]

‖ **l'in′con′nu′** (lăN′kō′nü′). [F.]

‖ **l'in′cro′ya′ble** (lăN′krwä′yȧ′bl'). [F.] The incredible.

lind, *n.* The linden. *Obs.*

lin-dack′er-ite (lĭn-dăk′ẽr-īt), *n.* [After J. *Lindacker.*] *Min.* A light green mineral occurring in tabular crystals or massive. It is a hydrous sulphate and arsenate of nickel and copper

lin′den, *a.* Made of lind or linden. *Obs.*

linden leaf beetle. = LADDER BEETLE.

lin′der, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lindi* a belt, girdle.] A woolen undershirt or vest *Scot. & Dial. U. S. & Can.*

Lin′der-a (lĭn′dẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Linder,* Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* = BENZOIN, 2.

Lin-der′ni-a (lĭn-dûr′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after F. B. *Lindern,* German botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of VANDELLIA.

lindge ✝ LINGE.

lin′do (lĭn′dō), *n.* [Sp., pretty.] Any of several bright-colored South American tanagers

lin′dor (lĭn′dôr), *n.* A poetical name for a lover, esp. a typical Spanish lover who serenades.

line. ✝ LIND. [var. of LIN.]

line (līn). Scot. & dial. Eng.

tool, etc., forming a part of the formal design of a picture, as distinguished from shading or coloring; as, the *lines* of an etching; a *line* drawing; a *line* engraving. **b** The general character or style of a composition with respect to its formal elements; — chiefly in *pl.*
13. *pl.* The boundary lines of an estate, inheritance, or the like; fig., fortune; lot. Cf. HARD LINES.
The *lines* are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage. *Ps* xvi 6.
14. A series or rank of objects that are, or are counted as, of the same kind; as, a *line* of houses or street lights; a *line* of barriers; a *line* of type.
15. A row of letters, words, etc., written or printed; esp., a row of words extending across a page or column; — often used for that expressed by the words; as, the general's report included a *line* of praise of his gallantry. Specif.: **a** A verse; those words forming part of a poetic composition which usually are arranged in one row and contain, or form, a certain number of metrical feet or syllables, the number giving a prosodical name to the line.
Marlowe's mighty *line* *B. Jonson*
b A short letter or other piece of writing; a note; as, a *line* from a friend. **c** *pl.* Marriage lines; that is, a marriage certificate. *Colloq.* **d** *pl.* A number of lines, usually of classic verse, assigned to a schoolboy to write out as a punishment. *Eng.* **e** *pl. Drama.* The spoken words of a play or of an actor's part.
16. **a** A number of public conveyances, as carriages or vessels, plying regularly under one management over a certain route; as, a *line* of stages; the American *Line* to Southampton. **b** Any system of transportation or the equipment by which it is carried on; also, the company or business organization owning or operating it; as, the main *line* of the Old Dominion *Line;* he works for the Pennsylvania *line;* the branch *lines* are out of repair. Cf. def. 24 **a** below.
17. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A trench or rampart. **b** *pl.* Dispositions made to cover extended positions and presenting a front to the enemy, — usually comprising more or less substantial field works, but not always; as, the spy got inside the enemy's *lines.* **c** A body of troops abreast in extended order, either in touch or with intervals; — opposed to *column.* **d** The regular troops of an army, as distinguished from militia, guards, volunteers, etc. The use of the term is somewhat loose. It is most common in Great Britain as distinguishing the regular numbered organizations from the guards, household cavalry, and other special troops. **e** *pl.* A row or block of tents or small buildings for troops in a cantonment *Brit.* **f** In an army, the purely combatant forces as distinguished from the staff corps and supply departments, and in Great Britain from the special troops. **g** In the United States navy, the officers who have to do with the fighting of a war vessel and with its motive power (line officers performing the noncombatant duties of engineers since the act of amalgamation of 1899). In other navies *line* usually means the forces of the regular navy. **h** Ships arranged in a regular order; a regular arrangement of ships; usually, specif., an arrangement of ships abreast.
18. A series or succession of ancestors or descendants of a given person; a family or race; hence, a chronological series; as, the ascending or descending *line;* the *line* of descent; the male *line;* a *line* of kings; a long *line* of precedents. "First of his noble *line.*" *Tennyson.*
Of his lineage am I, and his offspring
By very *line*, as of the stock real. *Chaucer.*
19. Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy; method of argument; as, statesmen favored a *line* of conciliation; to follow this *line* of thought.
20. A rule or standard of conduct; a precept; instruction in doctrine. *Obs.*
Their *line* is gone out through all the earth *Ps* xix 4
21. A department of industry, trade, or intellectual or spiritual activity.
He is uncommonly powerful in his own *line*, but it is not the *line* of a first-rate man *Coleridge.*
22. *Trade.* **a** A supply or stock of various qualities and values of the same general class of articles; as, a full *line* of hosiery; a *line* of stocks; a *line* of merinos, etc. **b** An order for goods given to a commercial traveler or agent; also, the goods for which the order is given.
23. The course or direction, followed by anything in motion or regarded as in motion; hence, a road or route; as, the arrow descended in a curved *line;* the place is remote from *lines* of travel; the battery was moved out of the *line* of fire and sight of the enemy.
24. **a** The track and roadbed of a railway; railroad; as, the accident happened on a branch *line.* **b** The wire connecting one telegraph or telephone station with another, or the whole of a system of such wires under one management and name.
25. *Meas.* **a** A measure of length, usually one twelfth of an inch. **b** A millimeter. **c** *Button Measure.* The fortieth of an inch. *U. S.* **d** = MANZANA. **e** A Paraguayan square measure. See MEASURE.
26. *Mach.* = LINE SHAFT.
by line, with exactness and accuracy. — **in one's l.**, such as one likes, is accustomed to, is capable of, etc.; as, after-dinner speaking was hardly *in his line.* Cf. *out of one's line*, below. — **l. ahead.** *Nav.* See COLUMN, 6 **b**. — **l. and l.**, *Mach.*, having no exhaust lead; — said of slide valves, or the engines using such valves. — **l. of Apollo** or **the sun.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of apsides.** See under APSIS. — **l. of a vector**, *Math.*, a line whose tangent at every point has the direction of the vector at that point. Its equations are $\frac{dx}{x}=\frac{dy}{y}=\frac{dz}{z}=\frac{dF}{F}$. — **l. of battle.** **a** *Mil. & Nav. Tactics.* The position of troops or ships arranged for, or as for, the immediate delivery or reception of a charge or attack against or by the enemy. In the case of attacking troops the typical *line of battle* has consisted of three extended rows, for the most part, but the modern long-range magazine rifle has made frontal attacks in regular formation uncommon. — **l.-of-battle ship.** See SHIP OF THE LINE. — **l. of beauty**, *Fine Arts*, an abstract line supposed to be beautiful in itself and absolutely; — differently represented by different authors, often as a kind of elongated *S* (like the one drawn by Hogarth).

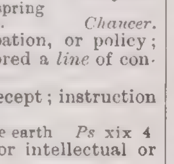

Line of Beauty (delineated on a palette).

— **line of centers** or **centres.** *Mach.* **a** A line joining two centers, or fulcra, as of wheels or levers. **b** A line which determines a dead center. — **l. of chords**, one of the scales on a sector by which angles are measured. The scale consists of two diagonal lines, one on each leg of the sector, divided into 60 equal parts and marked C. — **l. of circumvallation.** See CIRCUMVALLATION. — **l. of collimation**, *Astron. & Physics*, the telescopic line of sight through the center of the objective and the intersection of the middle threads of the reticle. — **l. of columns**, *Mil. & Nav.*, a number of parallel columns whose heads or fronts are in a straight line. — **l. of defense.** **a** *Mil.* Any artificial or natural barrier which can be readily employed for defense against invasion or attack, as a line of fortifications, a river, or a mountain chain. **b** *Fort.* See BASTIONED FRONT. **c** See ARMY ORGANIZATION. — **L. of Demarcation** or **Partition**, *Hist.*, an imaginary line running due north and south one hundred leagues west of the Azores, fixed by a papal bull of Alexander VI., May 5, 1493, to delimit the possessions of Spain and Portugal in the New World. All lands discovered east of this line were to fall to Portugal and all west of it to Spain. By the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) between Spain and Portugal, the line was shifted 270 leagues farther west. — **l. of departure**, *Gun.*, the actual direction in which a projectile leaves the bore of a firearm; — called also *line of fire.* — **l. of dip**, *Geol.*, direction of dip. See DIP. — **l. of direction.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **l. of distance**, the line from the eye to the principal point in the plane, in perspective. — **l. of fate.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of fire.** See LINE OF DEPARTURE. — **l. of flotation**, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it. — **l. of flow.** *Math.* **a** The line of a velocity vector, *q.* See *line of a vector*, above. **b** The path of any point in an assemblage of points moving under some one law. — **l. of force**, *Physics*, any line in a space in which forces are acting, so drawn that at every point of the line its tangent is the direction of the resultant of all the forces. It cuts at right angles every equipotential surface which it meets. Specif., *Magnetism*, a line in proximity to a magnet or electrical conductor carrying current, so drawn that any point in it is tangential with the direction of a short compass needle held at that point. The intensity of different parts of the field is conventionally indicated by the number of lines per unit area. These lines are commonly termed C. G. S., or unit, lines, there being one line per sq. cm. in a unit magnetic field. See LINE OF INDUCTION. — **l. of fortune.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of fracture**, *Mech.*, a line along which a substance is most liable to break. — **l. of (the) head.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of health.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of (the) heart.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of incidence**, the line in the direction of which a surface is struck by a body, ray of light, or the like. — **l. of induction**, *Physics*, a line of magnetic flux or induction; also, a line of force (which see). A magnetizing force produces or sets up a magnetic induction. In a nonmagnetic medium, as air, with unit permeability, the two are equal; i. e., the lines of induction are numerically equal to the lines of force. In a magnetic material, as iron, with higher permeability, the lines of induction are proportionately greater than the lines of force. Frequently no distinction is made between *lines of induction* and *lines of force.* — **l. of level**, a line on a level surface; a line that intersects all lines of flow orthogonally. — **l. of levels**, *Surv.*, a connected series of levels, as that showing the profile of the ground along a railroad. — **l. of life.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of lines.** = GUNTER'S LINE **a**. — **l. of (the) liver.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of Mars.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of Mercury.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of metal**, *Mil.*, in sighting a gun, the line of sight passing along the upper surface of the barrel, no elevated sight being used. *Rare* — **l. of no declination.** *Surv.* = AGONIC LINE. — **l. of nodes**, *Astron.*, a straight line joining the two opposite nodes of an orbit, or points of intersection with the ecliptic. — **l. of no variation.** *Navig.* See LINE OF NO DECLINATION. — **l. of numbers.** = GUNTER'S LINE **a**. — **l. of pressure**, *Arch. & Engin.*, a broken line joining the points of resultant pressure between the voussoirs of an arch. — **l. of rectification**, the intersection of two consecutive planes of rectification. — **l. of regard**, *Optics*, a straight line from the fixation point, or point of regard, to the center of rotation of the eye. See VISION, *Illust.* — **l. of Saturn.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of scrimmage**, *Amer. Football*, for each side, an imaginary line, parallel to the goal lines, passing through that point of the ball nearest the side's own goal line when the ball is laid on the ground preparatory to a scrimmage. — **l. of sight.** **a** *Firearms.* The line which passes through the front and rear sight, at any elevation, when they are sighted at an object. **b** *Optics.* = LINE OF VISION. **c** See PERSPECTIVE, *Illust.* **d** *Astron.* The line which joins the earth and any heavenly body; as, motion in the *line of sight* = motion toward or from the earth. — **l. of spherical curvature**, a line whose points are all umbilics of a surface. — **l. of striction** (of a ruled surface), *Geom.*, the locus of the centers of the elements. — **l. of supply**, *Mil.*, the roads, railways, rivers, or the like, in the rear of an army, by which its supplies are brought to the front. — **l. of swiftest descent**, the brachistochrone — **l. of syzygies**, *Astron.*, the straight line connecting earth, sun, and moon (or a planet) when the latter is in conjunction or opposition; — used chiefly of the moon. — **l. of virtual slope.** = HYDRAULIC GRADIENT. — **l. of vision**, a straight line joining the fovea of the eye with the fixation point. It makes an angle of about five degrees with the optic axis, and is nearly coincident with the line of regard. See VISION. — **on the line**, on a level with the eye of the spectator (the most favorable position); — said of a picture, as hung in an exhibition of pictures. — **out of one's l.**, unsuited to one's liking, ability, etc. Cf. *in one's line*, above.

line (lĭn), *v. t.* [From LINE a cord: cf. F. *ligner.*]. **1.** To measure, sound, or examine by means of a line; also, to reach, or extend, to. *Obs. or R.*
2. To represent by lines; delineate; draw; portray, esp. in outline; hence, to outline. "Pictures fairest *lined.*" *Shak.*
3. To mark with a line or lines; to cover with lines; as, to *line* a copy book.
His face, though *lined*, bore few traces of anxiety. *Dickens.*
4. To read aloud line by line so that the congregation may sing the words; as, to *line* out a hymn. See DEACON, *v. t.*, 1.
5. To form into a line; to align; hence, rarely, to assign (to a place or work), as, to *line* troops.
6. To place, be placed, or be, in a line along; also, to place a line or lines along; as, wharves *line* the harbor; to *line* the streets with troops. Cf. 2d LINE, defs. 3 & 5.
7. *Baseball, etc.* To throw or hit (the ball) so that it travels swiftly and not far above the ground. *Cant.*
8. To track (wild bees) to their nest by following their line of flight. *U. S.*
to line off, to mark off; to lay off by, or within, lines. — **to l. out.** **a** *Mech.* To mark (a casting or other piece of work) with lines to indicate the amount of material to be taken off by the bench hand, machinists, etc. **b** *Forestry.* To transplant (seedlings) to rows in the nursery. **c** = LINE, *v. t.*, 4, above. — **to line up**, *Mach.*, to put in alignment; to put in correct adjustment for smooth running.

line (lĭn), *v. i.* **1.** **a** To take position in a line; to form a line; — usually with *up;* as, the soldiers *lined* up. **b** To be on the same line; to adjoin; as, the farms *line. Rare.*
2. **a** To measure or sound with a line. **b** To fish with a line. *Local, U. S.*

line, *v. t.* [F. *ligner.* Cf. LIME in this sense.] To copulate with; — said of dogs, wolves, etc.

‖ **li′ne-a** (lĭn′ē-ȧ), *n.; pl.* LINEÆ (-ē). [L.] *Anat.* A line. — **li′ne-a al′ba** (ăl′bȧ), a median tendinous line on the abdomen visible externally as a furrow. It separates the two rectus abdominis muscles, whose external borders are also marked by similar but curved lines, the **li′ne-æ se′mi-lu-na′res** (sĕm′ĭ-lū-nā′rēz). Several transverse lines, the **lin′e-æ trans-ver′sæ** (trăns-vûr′sē), cross the same muscles. — **li′ne-a as′per-a** (ăs′pẽr-ȧ), a prominent longitudinal ridge or crest on the posterior surface of the middle third of the femur.

lin′e-age (lĭn′ē-āj), *n* [ME. *linage*, F. *lignage*, fr. L. *linea* line. See 3d LINE.] Descent in a line from a common progenitor, race; family; descending line of offspring or ascending line of parentage.
Both the *lineage* and the certain sire
From which I sprung, from me are hidden yet *Spenser.*

lin′e-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *linealis* belonging to a line, fr. *linea* line: cf. F. *linéal.* See 3d LINE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a line or lines; measured on, or ascertained by, a line; having the direction of a line; linear; as, *lineal* magnitude.
2. Composed of lines; delineated; as, *lineal* designs.
3. Consisting of, or being in, a direct line of ancestry or descendants; — opposed to *collateral;* as, a *lineal* descent; a *lineal* descendant; his *lineal* ancestors.
4. Relating to, or derived from, ancestors in the direct line; hereditary; as, a *lineal* feud.
5. Descended in a direct line; in the line of succession through lineage. "*Lineal* to the throne." *Dryden.*
Queen Isabel . . .
Was *lineal* of the Lady Ermengare *Shak.*
lineal measure. = LINEAR MEASURE. — **l. promotion**, the promotion of an officer by seniority according to his lineal rank. — **l. rank**, *Mil.*, the rank of any officer in his arm of the service; — distinguished from *relative rank* in the entire army; as, the *lineal rank* of officers of infantry.

lin′e-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being lineal.

lin′e-al-ly (lĭn′ē-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a lineal manner; as: **a** By descent in a direct line; as, he is *lineally* descended from the Conqueror. **b** In a line, esp. in a straight line; as, he went a mile *lineally* to the east. **c** By a line or lines; as, it was *lineally* depicted. *Rare.* **d** As concerns lines; as, the boat is *lineally* graceful. **e** By line, or line by line.

lin′e-a-ment (-ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *lineamentum*, fr. *linea* line: cf. F. *linéament.* See 3d LINE.] **1.** One of the outlines, exterior features, or contours of a body or figure, particularly of the face; distinctive feature; form; mark; outline; — usually in the *pl.;* often fig. "The *lineaments* of the body." *Locke.* "*Lineaments* in the character." *Swift.*
2. A rudiment; a trace; a small portion. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
3. *Seismology.* An essentially rectilinear topographic feature resulting from a fault.

lin′e-ar (-ē-ȧr), *a.* [L. *linearis*, *linearius*, fr. *linea* line: cf. F. *linéaire.* See 3d LINE.] **1.** Of or pert. to a line or lines; consisting of lines; in a straight direction; lineal.
2. Resembling a line; narrow; uniform in width and comparatively long; threadlike; as, a wire is a *linear* conductor; a *linear* leaf.
linear algebra, that in which every expression equals an expression linear in certain units. — **l. complex**, *Math.*, a complex of lines in space comprising in each plane all and only the lines through one point, and through each point all and only the lines in one plane. The *point* is then the pole of the *plane*, and the *plane* the *polar* of the *point.* See POLE. — **l. content**, length. — **l. demonstration**, a pure synthetic geometric demonstration. — **l. differential equation**, *Math.*, an equation of the first degree only in the dependent variables and their differential coefficients. — **l. equation**, *Math.*, an equation of the first degree between two variables; — so called because every such equation in Cartesian coördinates represents a right line. — **l. function**, *Math.*, one in which the variables appear only in the first degree, multiplied by constants, and combined only by addition and subtraction. — **l. hieroglyphic.** See HIEROGLYPHIC, *n.*, 1. — **l. integral**, one whose path of integration in the plane of the complex variable consists of line segments. — **l. measure**, measurement of length; also, a system for such measurement. In English *linear measure* 12 lines make 1 inch, 12 inches 1 foot, 3 feet 1 yard, 5½ yards 1 rod or pole, 40 rods 1 furlong, 8 furlongs 1 mile. See also METRIC SYSTEM. — **l. micrometer.** = SCALE MICROMETER. — **l. momentum.** See MOMENTUM. — **l. numbers**, *Math.*, numbers used to express length or one-dimensional extent; as, the radius of a circle or side of a square is 2, that is, 2 units of length. — **l. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **l. problem**, *Geom.*, a problem that may be solved geometrically by the use of right lines alone. — **l. segment**, *Math.*, the set of all values of x between a and b, for which $a < x < b$. — **l. substitution.** *Math.* **a** The substitution for each of n variables $x, y, \ldots$ of a linear homogeneous function of n other variables, $X, Y, \ldots$, thus: $x=lX+mY\ldots, y=l'X+m'Y+\ldots$, etc. **b** The transformation of the plane of the complex number z by the substitution of $w=\frac{az+b}{cz+d}$; — called also *homographic substitution*, and *homographic, linear*, or *bilinear, transformation.* — **l. transformation.** = LINEAR SUBSTITUTION **b**.

lin′e-ar′i-ty (lĭn′ē-ăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n* The fact or character of being linear.

lin′e-ar-lan′ce-o-late, *a.* *Bot.* Intermediate in form between linear and lanceolate; narrowly lanceolate.

lin′e-ate (lĭn′ē-āt), *a.* [L. *lineatus*, p p. of *lineare* to reduce to a straight line, fr. *linea* line.] Marked with lines or stripes.

lin′e-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *lineatio* the drawing of a line.] **1.** Delineation; act of marking with lines or outlining; hence, an outline.
2. An arrangement of lines; markings.
3. Arrangement by lines (of verse or prose).

lin′e-a-ture (lĭn′ē-ȧ-tūr), *n.* **1.** Anything having outline; an outline. *Obs.*
2. A screen such as is used in half-tone work.

lin′a-ble Var. of LINABLE. ‖ **li′ne-a e-las′ti-ca** (lĭn′ē-ȧ ē-lăs′tĭ-kȧ) [NL.] = ELASTIC CURVE. **line′age.** Var. of LINAGE. **lin′e-a-men′tal**, *a.* Of or pert. to outline or features. *Obs.* — **lin e-a-men′tal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* **lin e-a-men-ta′tion** (lĭn′ē-ȧ-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of bestowing or determining form. *Rare.* **lin e-am′e-ter** (-ăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*linea* + *-meter.*] A line-measuring device. **lin e-ar-en′sate**, *a.* *Bot.* Shaped like a long slender sword. **lin′e-ar-ize** (lĭn′ē-ȧr-īz), *v. t.* To make linear; to give a linear form to. — **lin e-ar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* **lin′e-ar-ly**, *adv.* of LINEAR. **lin′e-ar-ob′long**, *a.* *Bot.* Narrowly oblong. **lin′e-a-ry**, *a.* Linear. *Obs.* **lin′e-ate** (lĭn′ē-āt), *v. t.* [See LINEATE, *a.*] To delineate; to mark with lines. *Obs. or R.* **lin′e-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.* Lineate. **line bait.** Bait used in fishing with a hand line. **line breeding.** Breeding from stock of one strain or variety; specif., breeding of successive generations inter se for accomplishing particular results. **line conch.** A spiral marine

lined (lĭnd), *p. a.* Having a lining; specif., *Her.*, having a lining of specified tincture; as, a mantle gules, *lined* ermine.
lined blade, a blade, usually of iron, with a steel cutting edge attached, as in some large shears. — l. **gold**, gold having a lining, or backing, of another metal.
lined (lĭnd), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with lines.
2. *Her.* Having a line, often of specified tincture, attached to its collar; — said of an animal.
line engraving. **a** Engraving in which the effects are produced by lines of different width and closeness, cut into copper or similar material; also, a plate so engraved. **b** A picture produced by printing from such an engraving.
line fishing. Fishing with a line, usually a hand line, as distinguished from fishing with a net, trawl, or the like.
line geometry. The Plückerian geometry, which assumes the line, instead of the point, as the element of space.
line′man (lĭn′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who carries the line in surveying, etc.
2. A man employed to examine the rails of a railroad to see if they are in good condition.
3. A man employed to set up or repair telegraph or telephone lines, or electric light or power wires.
lin′en (lĭn′ĕn; -ĭn; 151), *n.* [Prop. an adj. from ME. *lin* flax, AS. *līn* flax, whence *linen* made of flax; akin to OS., Icel., & MHG. *līn* flax and linen, G. *lein*, *leinen*, linen, Sw. *lin* flax, Goth. *lein* linen, L. *linum* flax, linen, Gr. λίνον. Cf. LINE a cord, LINSEED.] **1.** Thread or cloth made of flax or (rarely) of hemp; — used in a general sense to include articles made of linen, cambric, shirting, sheeting, tablecloths, etc. "In *linen* white as milk." *Robert of Brunne.*
2. Garments usually or chiefly of linen, esp. shirts, collars, cuffs, and (rarely) other underclothing.
lin′en, *a.* [ME. fr. *lin* linen. See LINEN, *n.*] **1.** Made of flax or linen; as, *linen* cloth; a *linen* stocking.
2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale. *Rare.* "Those *linen* cheeks of thine." *Shak.*
linen draper. A retail dealer in linen goods. — **linen draperess.** — **linen drapery.**
linen fold. *Arch.* A carved or molded ornament representing a fold or scroll of linen.

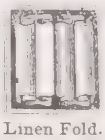
Linen Fold.

linen prover. A small microscope for counting the threads in a given space in a fabric in order to determine its fineness.
lin′e-o-late (lĭn′ē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea* line.] *Zoöl. & Bot.* Marked with fine lines.
lin′e-o-lin′e-ar (-lĭn′ē-ăr), *a.* [L. *linea* line + E. *linear.*] *Geom.* Linear in each separately, but not necessarily in both together, of two variables or sets of variables; thus, $ax + ky$ is linear in both x and y together, but xy is lineo-linear only, being of second degree in x and y together.
lin′e-o-po′lar (-pō′lȧr), *a.* [L. *linea* line + E. *polar.*] *Math.* Resulting from taking the $(n-1)$th polar of a locus with respect to another locus of nth order, wherein the polar of a point is a line.
lin′er (lĭn′ẽr), *n.* [From 2d LINE.] **1.** One who lines.
2. A slab on which small pieces of marble, tile, etc., are fastened for grinding.
3. Something used to line or back up another part; specif.: **a** *Mach.* (1) A replaceable tube to fit inside an engine cylinder, a bushing for a bearing, or the like. (2) A shim. **b** *Shipbuilding.* A narrow strip of plate to fill in between a frame and an outer strake. **c** A long narrow casing for a bore hole, as of an oil well.
lin′er, *n.* [From 3d LINE.] **1.** A vessel belonging to a regular line of vessels; as, a transatlantic *liner*; also, now rarely, a line-of-battle ship; a ship of the line.
2. *Baseball.* A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground.
3. In Scotland, an official who traces the boundaries of estates. *Oxf. E. D.*
4. One who paints, or otherwise makes, lines on anything; also, anything with which lines are made, as a sable brush used by coach painters, or a house painter's fitch.
5. A soldier of the line. *Obs. or R.*
6. A penny-a-liner. *Rare.*
7. A marble, quoit, or the like, that rests on a line in play.
8. A man or boat engaged in fishing with a line. *Rare.*
9. A picture hung "on the line." See under LINE. *Colloq.*
line shaft. *Mach.* A main shaft of considerable length, in a shop or factory, usually bearing a number of pulleys by which machines are driven, commonly by means of countershafts; — called also *line*, or *main line*.
lines′man (lĭnz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A soldier of the line. *Rare.*
2. A lineman, on a railroad, telegraph, or telephone line.
3. **a** *Lawn Tennis.* An umpire who determines whether a ball falls on one side or the other of the lines in the court which he watches. **b** *American Football.* An official who marks the distances gained or lost in the progress of the play, keeps the time, and reports to the umpire certain violations of the rules. He has two assistants. **c** *Association Football.* An official who assists the referee by noting where the ball crosses the touch line or goal line, etc.
line squall, line thunderstorm. *Meteor.* A squall or thunderstorm of long front and little breadth.
line′-up′, line′up′ (līn′ŭp′), *n.* The formation of football players before the start or a restart of play; hence, *Colloq.*, any arrangement of persons (rarely, of things), esp. when having a common purpose or sentiment; as, the *line-up* at a ticket-office window; the *line-up* of political factions.
ling (lĭng), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lyng*, Dan. *lyng*, Sw. *ljung.*] Heather. "Turves and *ling.*" *M. Hewlett.*
He trod the *ling* like a buck in spring. *Kipling.*
ling (lĭng), *n.* [ME. *lenge*; akin to D. *leng*, G. *länge*, Dan. *lange*, Sw. *långa*, Icel. *langa*. So named from its being *long*. See LONG, *a.*] **a** A large marine gadoid fish (*Molva molva*) of northern Europe and Greenland. Valued as food, it is largely salted and dried. **b** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*) of Lake Ontario. **c** An American hake of the genus *Urophycis*. *Canada.* **d** A New Zealand ophidioid food fish (*Genypterus blacodes*). **e** Locally, any of various other fishes, as the buffalo cod and sergeant fish.

European Ling (*Molva molva*).

-ling (-lĭng). [AS. *-ling*; akin to OHG. *-ling*, Goth. *-liggs.*] A noun suffix, commonly having a *diminutive* or a *depreciatory* force; as in duck*ling*, gos*ling*, hire*ling*, foster*ling*, first*ling*, under*ling*.
-ling. [AS. *-ling*, a suffix expressing direction; perh. akin to E. *long*, *a.* An adverbial *s*, orig. a genitive ending, is sometimes added, making *-lings.*] A suffix used to form adverbs of manner; as, dark*ling*, flat*ling*.
lin′ga (lĭŋ′gȧ), **lin′gam** (-găm), *n.* [Skr. *liṅga.*] The phallic symbol under which Siva is principally worshiped.
lin′gel, lin′gle (lĭŋ′g'l), *n.* [Cf. L. *ligula*, *lingula*, a shoe latchet, ladle, skimmer; dim. fr. *lingua* tongue.] **1.** A little tongue or thong of leather; a lacing for belts.
2. A flat-bladed utensil, as a skimming spoon. *Obs.*
lin′ger (lĭŋ′gẽr), *v. i.*; LIN′GERED (-gẽrd); LIN′GER-ING. [Freq. of ME. *lengen* to tarry, AS. *lengan* to prolong, put off, fr. *lang* long. See LONG, *a.*] **1.** To delay; to loiter; to tarry; to remain or wait long; to be slow or reluctant in parting or in quitting anything.
Nor cast one longing, *lingering* look behind. *T. Gray.*
Perhaps thou *linger'st*, in deep thoughts detained. *Milton.*
2. To be slow to act; to procrastinate; dawdle; hesitate.
Why *lingereth* she to clothe her heart with love? *Tennyson.*
3. To remain alive or existent, although suffering, waning, or dying; as, the winter *lingered* long; old customs *linger* in quiet places; the wounded man *lingered* for hours.
I would not have thee *linger* in thy pain. *Shak.*
4. To move slowly; to saunter; to be tardy or slow in going or coming; as, they were *lingering* homeward.
5. To long; crave; hanker; — with *after* or followed by infinitive. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — LINGER, LOITER, LAG. To LINGER is to remain long or to be slow in going, esp. from reluctance to depart; to LOITER is to linger idly or aimlessly, esp. on the way; to LAG is to hang back or linger behind; as, "Vital spark of heavenly flame! quit, oh quit this mortal frame: trembling, hoping, *lingering*, flying" (*Pope*); "But they must go, the time draws on; . . . they rise, but *linger*" (*Tennyson*); "There was nothing to do but to eat without being hungry, and *loiter* about without anything to see" (*Jane Austen*); "The vocal parts generally *lagging* a little behind the instrumental, and some *loitering* fiddles now and then making up for lost time" (*Irving*). See HESITATE, SAUNTER.
lin′ger, *v. t.* **1.** To protract; to prolong; to draw out; — often with *out*, *forth*, etc. *Now Rare.*
She *lingers* my desires. *Shak.*
2. To spend or pass in a lingering manner; — often with *out*; as to *linger* out one's days on a sick bed.
3. To defer; to put off; to postpone. *Obs.*
‖ **lin′ge-rie′** (lăn′zh′-rē′), *n.* [F.] Linen goods collectively; linen underwear, esp. of women; the clothing of linen and cotton with its lace, etc., worn by a woman.
Ling′ism (lĭng′ĭz'm), *n.* A mode of treating certain diseases, as obesity, by gymnastics; movement cure; — proposed by Pehr Henrik Ling, a Swede. See KINESIATRICS.
lin′go (lĭŋ′gō), *n.*; *pl.* LINGOES (-gōz). [From Pr. *lingo*, *lengo*, language, or Pg. *lingoa*; both fr. L. *lingua* tongue, language. See LINGUAL.] Language; speech; dialect; — usually a humorous or contemptuous designation of a foreign language or a style of speech strange to the one using the word; as, I understand philosophers' *lingo* no better than I do Choctaw *lingo*.
Syn. — See CANT.
lin′go, lin′goe (lĭŋ′gō), *n.* [Cf. F. *lingot* ingot, slug, lead.] *Weaving.* Any of a number of pieces of round wire or lead, used to hang at the end of each coupling to keep the twine in tension.
lin′go (lĭŋ′gō), *n.* [Malay.] A tree of the genus *Lingoum*, esp. *L. indicum*, or its wood. *India.*
Lin-go′um (lĭŋ-gō′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *lingo*. See LINGO a tree.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous tropical trees, distinguished by the alternate pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and large broad legume with membranous-winged margin. Most of the species yield valuable hard wood, which in some cases affords a red dye. Some produce kino. Among the important species are *L. erinaceum*, the African rosewood or molompi; *L. marsupium*, the Amboyna kino or bija; and *L. santalinum*, the red sandalwood. See KINO, AFRICAN ROSEWOOD, etc.
lin′gua (lĭŋ′gwȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* LINGUÆ (-gwē). [L., the tongue.] A tongue or tonguelike organ; specif.: *Zoöl. Entomol.* **a** The glossa **b** The proboscis of a butterfly or moth. **c** See HYPOPHARYNX.
lin′gua-den′tal (lĭŋ′gwȧ-dĕn′tăl), *a.* & *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue + E. *dental.*] *Phon.* Dentilingual.
lin′gua fran′ca (lĭŋ′gwȧ frăŋ′kȧ). [It., prop., language of the Franks.] **a** A hybrid language used by the Latin races in intercourse with Greeks, North Africans, and Orientals. **b** Any hybrid or other language used over a wide area as a common or commercial tongue among peoples of different speech.
lin′gual (lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue. See TONGUE; cf. LANGUAGE.] Of or pertaining to the tongue or a tonguelike organ or part; glossal; tonguelike; specif., *Phon.*, formed with the aid of the tongue; — applied esp. to the dentals, as *t*, *d*, *n*, and to the cerebrals.
lingual artery, *Anat.*, an artery arising from the external carotid, between the superior thyroid and facial arteries, and supplying the tongue, within which it continues, as the ranine artery, to the tip. — l. **bone**, the hyoid bone. — l. **gyrus**, l. **lobule**. = SUBCALCARINE CONVOLUTION. — l. **nerve**, any nerve supplying the tongue, esp. the gustatory nerve (which see). — l. **ribbon**, *Zoöl.*, the radula of a mollusk.
lin′gual, *n.* A lingual sound or letter.
‖ **lin-gua′lis** (lĭŋ-gwā′lĭs), *a.* & *n.* *Anat.* Latin form of LINGUAL, designating esp. the intrinsic muscles of the tongue considered collectively as constituting one muscle.
Lin′gua-tu′li-da (lĭŋ′gwȧ-tū′lĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lingua* tongue; cf. *linguatus* gifted with a tongue, eloquent, *linguatulus* somewhat eloquent.] *Zoöl.* A group of wormlike, degraded, parasitic arthropods, regarded sometimes as a distinct class, sometimes as an order of the Arachnida. The body of the adult is superficially annulated, and may become three or four inches long. The only appendages are two pairs of hooks near the mouth. The larvæ have two pairs of short legs and live in the bodies of herbivorous animals, as hares and rabbits. The adults live in the frontal or maxillary sinuses of dogs or wolves, or in the lungs of snakes which feed upon the infested animals. The group consists of one genus, *Pentastomum*, syn. **Linguat′u-la** (lĭŋ-gwăt′ū-lȧ). — **lin-guat′u-loid** (-loid), *a.*

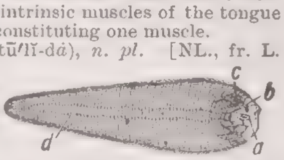

One of the Linguatulida (*Pentastomum tænioides*, young). *a* Mouth; *b*, *c* Hooks; *d* Intestine. Enlarged.

lin′gui-form (lĭŋ′gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue + *-form.*] Having the form of the tongue; tongue-shaped.
lin′guist (-gwĭst), *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue, speech, language: cf. F. *linguiste.*] **1.** A master of the use of language; a talker. *Obs.* *J. Webster.*
2. A person skilled in languages, esp. living languages.
There too were Gibbon, the greatest historian, and Jones, the greatest *linguist*, of the age. *Macaulay.*
3. An interpreter. *Obs. or Local.*
lin-guis′tic (lĭŋ-gwĭs′tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *linguistique.*] Of
lin-guis′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or pert. to language or the knowledge or study of languages; relating to linguistics, or to the affinities of languages. — **linguistic area**, the area over which any linguistic or phonetic law holds good.
lin-guis′tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *linguistique.*] The science of languages, or of the origin, signification, and application of words; glossology.
lin′gu-la (lĭŋ′gū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a little tongue.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A tonguelike process or part; as: **a** A ridge of bone in the angle between the body and the greater wing of the sphenoid. **b** A tonguelike prominence of the vermiform process of the cerebellum on the dorsal surface of the valve of Vieussens.
2. [*cap.*] A genus of lyopomatous brachiopods having a thin, nearly equivalve, spatulate shell attached by its narrow or hinge end to a flexible, extensile, tubular stalk. The genus has existed since the Ordovician, and closely related though now extinct genera, as **Lin′gu-lel′la** (-lĕl′ȧ), occur in the Lower Cambrian. The living species form a vertical tube in sand in which the stalk is fixed.

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shell (*Fasciolaria distans*), of Florida and the West Indies. It is marked by narrow, dark, spiral lines. [NATE, *n.*, 2.
line coördinates. See COÖRDI-
line drawing. Drawing done with a pointed instrument, as a pen or pencil.
line equation. An equation connecting line coördinates.
line filling. An ornamental figure or flourish filling up an incomplete line of writing or printing. [*Obs. or R.*
line firing. *Mil.* Volley firing.
line fish. Any fish which is captured by hook and line.
line fisherman. One who engages in line fishing.
line hunting. Following game by scent alone. — **line hunter.**
lin′e-i-form′ (lĭn′ē-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [*line* + *-form.*] Linear in shape or form; composed of lines.
line integral. See INTEGRAL.
line′less, *a.* See -LESS.
line′let, *n.* See -LET.
lin′en-ar′mor-er, -ar′mour-er. *n.* A maker of garments, esp. of linen, worn with armor; hence, a tailor. *Obs. or Hist.* — **lin′en-ar′mor-ess, -ar′mour-ess**, *n.*
linen decency. Commonplace and prosperous conventionality as symbolized by fine linen, such as the stiff and elaborate collars of the Stuart period. *Milton.*
lin′en-er, *n.* A dealer in linen; a linen draper or shirt maker. *Obs*
lin′en-ette′ (lĭn′ĕn-ĕt′), *n.* [*linen* + *-ette.*] A kind of cotton fabric made in imitation of linen.
linen floss. = FLOSS THREAD.
linen hall. A hall where linen goods are sold. *Obs.*
lin′en-less, *a.* See -LESS.
lin′en-man′, *n.* A linener. *Obs.*
linen panel. *Wood Carving.* A panel containing a linen fold.
linen pattern. = LINEN FOLD.
linen scroll. = LINEN FOLD.
lin′e-o-cir′cu-lar (lĭn′ē-ō-sûr′kū-lȧr), *a.* Converting linear and circular motions into each other; — said of a straight-line motion.
line officer. See LINE, *n.*, 17 g.
lin′e-o-graph′ (lĭn′ē-ō-grȧf′), *n.* [L. *linea* line + *-graph.*] A kind of instrument for drawing lines.
lin′e-oid (-oid), *n.* [*line* + *-oid.*] *Math.* An ordinary three-dimensional space, conceived as immersed in a four-dimensional space. [eolate.
lin′e-o-lat′ed (-ō-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Lin-
line′-out′, *n.* *Rugby Football.* The formation of the players as lined up for play. *Eng.*
line pin. *Bricklaying.* A pin to support a mason's guiding lines by which he aligns his work.
lin′er (lĭn′ẽr), *v. t.* *Shipbuilding.* To strengthen with liners.
line′-rid′ing (-rĭd′ĭng), *n.* See *to ride the line*, under RIDE, *v. t.*
line′-right′, *a.* & *adv.* Straight; in a straight line. *Obs.*
line rocket. A rocket so connected with a line or wire as to run along it when discharged
line series. A single system of lines; a system having only one parameter; a regulus; a skew.
line singularity. A singularity characterizing a curve as an envelope of lines.
line spectrum. See SPECTRUM.
line storm. An equinoctial storm. *New Eng.* [GARETH.
Li-net′ (lĭ-nĕt′), *n.* See
linet. ✝ LINNET.
lin′et (lĭn′ĭt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LINT.
line trotter. A horse whose hind and fore feet in trotting are in the same line.
line weaver. Any of various sedentary spiders which spin irregular webs in which the threads cross in all directions. In some classifications they constitute a tribe, Retitelæ.
line′work′ (līn′wûrk′), *n.* Line drawing or engraving
lin′ey (līn′ĭ). Var. of LINY.
ling. ✝ LENG, *v.*, LINE.
ling. *n.* [Chin. *ling*².] The water chestnut or its edible fruit. *China.*
lin′ga sa-ri′ra (lĭŋ′gȧ sȧ-rē′rȧ). [Skr. *liṅgaçarīra.*] *Theos.* The astral body, which is created before, and is disintegrated after, the physical body
Lin-ga′yat (lĭŋ-gä′yăt), *n.* [Kanarese *liṅga-āyata.*] One of a Hindu caste originally a reform sect of Sivaites, mostly in western and southern India
ling′ber-ry, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The fruit of the ling. **b** The mountain cranberry. **c** The bog strawberry. **d** The bilberry. **e** The partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*). **f** The crowberry **a**.
ling bird. The meadow pipit. *Local, Eng.*
linge (*dial.* lĭnzh), *v. t.* [Cf. F. dial. *lincher* to strike with a whip.] To cudgel; thrash; flog *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lin′gel, lin′gle (lĭŋ′g'l), *n.* [F. *ligneul*, dim. of L. *linea* a linen thread.] A shoemaker's thread. *Obs. or Dial.*
lin′gel (lĭŋ′g'l: lĭng′'l), *v. t.* [See LINGEL a thong.] To fasten, or buckle, as with a thong. *Scot.* [A lincture. *Obs*
lin′gence, *n.* [L. *lingere* to lick.]
lin′ger, *n.* Lingering *Obs.*
lin′ger-er, *n.* One that lingers.
lin′ger-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of LINGER. — **lin′ger-ing-ly**, *adv.*
lin′get (lĭn′jĕt), *n.* [Cf. LINT.] Linseed. *Obs. Scot.*
ling honey. Wild honey, from ling, or heather.
lin′gle. Var. of LINGEL.
lin-go′a wood (lĭŋ-gō′ȧ). [Malay *lengkok.*] Amboyna wood.
lin′got (lĭŋ′gŏt), *n.* [F., prob. for *l'ingot* the ingot, fr. English. See INGOT.] An ingot of metal; also, the mold in which it is cast. *Obs. or Archaic.*
ling pink. = LING.
ling′ster (lĭng′stẽr). Var. of LINGUISTER.
ling′thorn′ (-thôrn′), *n.* [Etym. of 1st part uncertain.] A European deep-water starfish (*Luidia fragilissima*).
ling′tow′, *n.* [Cf. Scot. *ling* line, F. *ligne.*] *Archaic. Scot.* A rope used by smugglers for packing burdens. — **ling′tow′man**, *n.*
lin-gua′cious (lĭŋ-gwā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *linguax*, *-acis*, loquacious, fr. *lingua* tongue.] Loquacious. *Obs.* — **lin-gua′cious-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
lin′guæ-form (lĭŋ′gwē-fôrm), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl* Linguiform.
‖ **Lin′gua in′ter-na′tio-nal′** (lĭŋ-gwä ĭn′tẽr-nät′syō-näl′). See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.
lin-gua′le (lĭŋ-gwā′lē), *n.* [NL. *os linguale.* See LINGUAL, *a.*] *Craniol* The upper end of the inner side of the symphysis of the jaw.
lin-gual′i-ty (-gwăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being lingual.
lin′gual-ize (lĭŋ′gwăl-īz), *v. t.* *Phon* To make lingual; to change into a lingual.
lin′gual-ly, *adv.* of LINGUAL
lin′gua-na′sal (lĭŋ′gwȧ-nā′zăl), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue + E. *nasal.*] *Phon.* Combining lingual and nasal pronunciation, as the sound of *n*. — *n.* A linguanasal consonant.
‖ **lin′gua tos-ca′na in boc′ca ro-ma′na** (lēn′gwä tōs-kä′nä ēn bōk′kä rō-mä′nä). [It.] The Tuscan tongue in the Roman mouth; — proverbially designating the best spoken Italian
Lin-guat′u-li′na (lĭŋ-gwăt′ū-lī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lingua* tongue.] *Zoöl.* = LINGUATULIDA. — **lin-guat′u-line** (-gwăt′ū-lĭn: -līn: 183), *a.* & *n.*
lin′guet (lĭŋ′gwĕt), *n.* A languet.
lin′gui-den′tal (lĭŋ′gwĭ-dĕn′tăl), *a.* & *n.* Linguadental.
lin-guip′o-tence (lĭŋ-gwĭp′ō-tĕns), *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue + *potentia* power.] Mastery of languages. *Rare.*
lin′guist, lin′guished, *a.* Accomplished in languages. *Obs.*
lin′guist-er, *n.* Also **ling′ster**. [*linguist* + *-er.*] An interpreter; a linguist. *Obs. or Local, U S*
lin-guis′tic, *n.* Linguistics.
lin-guis′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of LINGUISTIC. See -LY.
lin′guis-ti′cian (lĭŋ′gwĭs-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* [*linguistic* + *-ian.*] A student of linguistics. *Rare.*
lin′guist-ry, *n.* [*linguist* + *-ry.*] Knowledge, or study, of languages. *Rare.*

M

Lingula flags. *Geol.* A group of slates, flags, and sandstones of the Upper Cambrian of Wales. Some of the layers contain vast numbers of a species of *Lingula*.

lin′gu-late (lĭŋ′gū-lāt), **lin′gu-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *lingulatus*, fr. *lingula* a little tongue. Cf. LIGULATE.] Shaped like the tongue or like a strap; ligulate.

ling′y (lĭng′ĭ), *a.* Covered with, abounding in, or resembling, ling, or heather; heathy; heathery.

lin′i-ment (lĭn′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *linimentum*, fr. *linire*, *linere*, to besmear, anoint: cf. F. *liniment*. Cf. LIME a viscous substance.] A liquid or semiliquid preparation of a consistence thinner than an ointment, applied to the skin by friction, esp. one used as a sedative or a stimulant.

li′nin (lī′nĭn), *n.* [See LINUM.] **1.** *Chem.* A bitter white crystallizable substance, with purgative qualities, derived from the purging flax (*Linum catharticum*).
2. *Biol.* The substance of the achromatic fibrous network of a cell nucleus. The chromatin granules are interspersed through it.

lin′ing (līn′ĭng), *n.* [See LINE to cover the inside.] **1.** That which covers, or lines, the inner surface of anything, as of a garment or a box; also, the contents of anything.

There does a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night *Milton*

2. *Naut.* Extra canvas sewed on a part of a sail exposed to chafing; — called also *lining cloth*.
3. Act of one who lines; act or process of inserting, or providing, a lining.
4. *pl* Underclothes, esp. drawers. *Dial. Eng. Oxf. E. D.*
5. A kind of Babbitt metal (which see).

lin′ing (līn′ĭng), *n.* [See LINE, *v.*, to mark with a line.]
1. An arrangement in a line or lines; alignment. *Obs. or R.*
2. In Scotland, fixing of boundaries of estates in a burgh by the lines; also, the erection or alteration of a building by permission of a dean of guild.
3. Act or process of lining; specif.: **a** Marking or tracing lines on a surface. **b** Line fishing. **c** Measuring, fitting, or laying in place by means of a guiding line. **d** Reading a line or two of a hymn, etc., preparatory to its being sung.

lining bar. *Railroads.* Any of several kinds of crowbar; esp., one in which the working end is of square section and whose "point" is in the form of an oblique pyramid with its apex in one of the sides of the bar.

lining sight. *Mining Surv.* An instrument consisting essentially of a plate with a longitudinal slot in the middle, and the means of suspending it vertically. It is used in conjunction with a plumb line for directing the courses of underground drifts, headings, etc.

Lining Sight.

link (lĭŋk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. corrupted fr. the first part of *linstock*.] **1.** A torch made of tow and pitch, or the like. "Give me the loan of the *link*, Dick." *Stevenson.*
2. A linkboy. *Rare.*
3. A kind of blacking. *Obs.*

link, *n.* [Cf. LINCH.] **1.** A bank or ridge. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. *pl.* Sand hills with the surrounding level or undulating land, as along the seashore. *Scot.*

Golf may be played on any park or common, but its original home is the "*links*" or common land which is found by the seashore, where the short close turf, the sandy subsoil, and the many natural obstacles in the shape of bents, whins, sand holes, and banks, supply the conditions which are essential to the proper pursuit of the game. *Encyc. of Sport*

3. *pl.* [Sometimes construed as a singular.] A tract of ground laid out for the game of golf; a golf course.

link, *n.* [ME. *linke*, of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *länk* ring of a chain, Dan. *lænke* chain, Icel. *hlekkr*; akin to AS. *hlence* a link of a coat of mail, G. *gelenk* joint, link, ring of a chain, *lenken* to bend.] **1.** A single ring or division of a chain; specif., one of the links of a surveyor's chain used as a measure of length, 7.92 inches. See CHAIN, *n.*, 5.
2. Hence, something which binds together, or connects, separate things; a part of a connected series; a tie; a bond. "The *link* of brotherhood." *Cowper.*
3. Anything analogous to a link of a chain in form, function, or arrangement; specif.: **a** A sausage or pudding as a division of a chain; *pl.*, a chain or chains of sausages, etc. *Colloq. or Dial.* **b** A section of fishing line. **c** A winding of a river or watercourse; also, the ground along such a winding; a meander; — usually in *pl.* *Scot.*

The windings or "*links*" of the Forth. *Encyc. Brit.*

d *Mach.* Any intermediate rod or piece for transmitting force or motion; esp., a short connecting rod with a hole or pin at each end; specif., *Steam Engine*, the slotted bar to the opposite ends of which the eccentric rods in a link motion are jointed. See LINK MOTION. **e** *Kinematics.* A constructive part of a mechanism, having at least two elements belonging to different pairs. See CHAIN, *n.*, 8. **f** *Chem.* = BOND, 9. **g** A small chip of silver solder.

link (lĭŋk), *v. t.*; LINKED (lĭŋkt); LINK′ING. To connect or unite with or as with a link; to join; attach; couple.
to link up, *Mach.*, to change the gear of (a steam engine) by pushing over the hand lever of the link motion or valve gear. — **linked regiments**, *Mil.*, in the British service, two regiments, or two battalions, of the regular army which are associated together in a military district, one usually serving at home while the other is abroad. — **linked vein**, *Geol.*, a steplike vein in which the ore follows one fissure for a certain distance, then passes by a cross fissure to another nearly parallel, and so on. *S. F. Emmons.*

link, *v. i.* To be connected, coupled, or joined.

No one generation could *link* with the other. *Burke.*

link′age (lĭŋk′āj), *n.* **1.** Act of linking, or state of being linked; also, a system of links.
2. *Chem.* Manner of linking or of being linked; — said of the union of atoms or radicals in the molecule.
3. **a** *Mech.* Any system of links or bars jointed together and more or less constrained by having a link or links fixed, by means of which straight or approximately straight lines, or other point paths, may be traced. A linkage is said to be **complete** when the motion is completely defined; **primary**, **secondary**, etc., when it has one, two, etc., degrees of freedom respectively more than this; and **plane** or **solid** according as the movement is in a plane or in space. See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION. **b** *Geom.* An ideal conception of points and lines in a plane or in space, representing the foregoing, designed to trace loci by arbitrary movements.
4. *Elec.* The linking together of magnetic lines of force and the coils or turns of the conductor through which they pass. The number of linkages (called also *flux turns*) is the product of the magnetic flux by the number of turns.

link block. *Steam Engine.* In a link motion, the block which slides in or on the link and carries the pin from which the valve rod is worked.

link′boy′ (lĭŋk′boi′) } *n.* [See 1st LINK.] A boy or man
link′man (-măn) } that carries a link, or torch, to light passengers.

link motion. **1.** *Mach.* A kind of valve gear or reversing gear for a steam engine, in which the valve rod is connected to a block (called the **link block**) capable of sliding in a slotted link controlled by a system of links, two eccentrics, and a drag link. The original and still commonest variety is **Stephenson's link motion** (stē′vĕn-sŭnz), in which the slotted link forms a circular arc equal or nearly equal in radius to the length of the attached eccentric rods. The position of the slotted link is determined by a drag link worked by a hand lever which can be fixed in any position on a notched arc (hence the expression **to link up** or **notch up**). The engine is in full forward gear, or full backward gear (and thus reversed in direction), according as the slotted link is pulled clear over one way or the other (see *in full gear*, under FULL, *a.*). When the link is in mid position neither eccentric operates and the engine stops. For intermediate positions the valve rod is influenced by both eccentrics; and the point of cut-off, and therefore the speed of the engine, can be varied at will. The eccentric rods may be open (see *Illust.*) or crossed. **Gooch's link motion** (gōōch′ĭz) has a curved link convex towards the eccentric rods to suit the length of the radius rod connecting it to the valve rod, the gear being changed by raising or lowering this rod, keeping the lead constant for all gears. **Allan's link motion** uses a straight link, and the gear is changed by moving the link and also a radius rod. Many similar gears without slotted links, properly called *radial gears*, are sometimes called *link motions*. See VALVE GEAR.
2. *Geom.* A complete linkage.

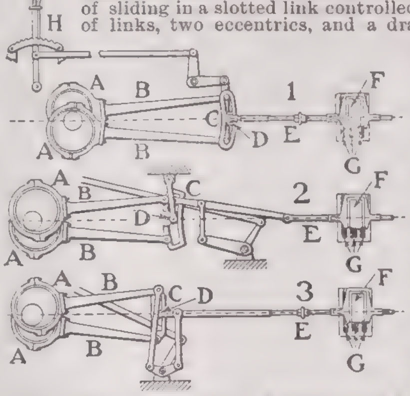

Link Motion 1 Stephenson's, 2 Gooch's, and 3 Allan's Link Motions, all shown in mid gear. *AA* Eccentrics; *BB* Eccentric Rods; *C* Link; *D* Link Block; *E* Valve Rod; *F* Slide Valve shown partly broken away to expose *G*, the Steam and Exhaust Ports. *H* A common arrangement of Hand Lever and Notch

link′work′ (lĭŋk′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** A fabric of links of metal or other material fastened together; also, a chain.

And thou shalt make hooks of gold, and two chains of fine gold; *linkwork* and wreathed. *Udall*

2. **a** *Mech.* Mechanism in which links, or intermediate connecting pieces, are employed to transmit motion from one part to another. **b** *Geom.* A linkage.

linn (lĭn), *n.* [Ir. *linn*, or Gael. *linne*; akin to W. *llyn* a pool, pond, lake, but in senses 2 and 3 prob. from AS. *hlynn* torrent.] *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** A pool or collection of water, particularly one above or below a fall of water.
2. A waterfall, or cataract; as, a roaring *linn*.
3. A steep ravine; a precipice.

Lin-næ′a (lĭ-nē′ȧ). [NL., named by Gronovius after *Linnæus*.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of caprifoliaceous plants having trailing stems, small evergreen leaves, and nodding pink flowers with a tubular-campanulate corolla, borne in pairs at the summits of erect peduncles. *L. borealis*, the twinflower, is found in the colder parts of the temperate zone. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

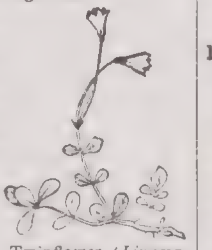

Twinflower (*Linnæa borealis*).

Lin-næ′an, **Lin-ne′an** (lĭ-nē′ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or after the method of, Karl von Linné, Latinized *Linnæus* (1707–78), the celebrated Swedish naturalist who established the system of binomial nomenclature (see NOMENCLATURE).
Linnæan classification, *Bot.*, the system of classification proposed by Linnæus in his "Systema Naturæ" (1735), and thenceforward adopted as the standard by botanists until the ultimate establishment of the natural system founded by Jussieu in 1789. All plants were divided by Linnæus into 24 *classes*, of which the first twenty were based on the number or arrangement of the stamens; the next three classes included plants having monœcious, diœcious, and polygamo-diœcious flowers respectively; while the last class included all known cryptogams. These classes were again divided into *orders*, based on characters taken from the gynœcium or the fruit. This system is known as **artificial**, because it gives no clew to the relationship of species or genera, but merely affords a key to their rapid determination. Being based almost exclusively on the sporophylls (formerly thought to be sexual organs), it has also been called the **sexual system**. Other artificial systems of classification were proposed before the time of Linnæus, but none were so extensively adopted. — **Linnæan system**. *Bot.* = LINNÆAN CLASSIFICATION.

lin-næ′ite (lĭ-nē′īt), *n.* [See LINNÆAN.] *Min.* A mineral of pale steel-gray color and metallic luster, occurring in isometric crystals, and also massive. It is essentially a sulphide of cobalt, Co_3S_4. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 4.8–5.

lin′net (lĭn′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [OF. *linette*, F. *linot*, *linotte*, fr. L. *linum* flax; — so called because it feeds on the seeds of flax and hemp. See LINEN.] **a** A common small finch (*Linota cannabina*), of the Old World, the male of which, in summer plumage, is chestnut brown with the forehead, fore neck, and breast crimson and the belly buffy white. Its plumage varies greatly according to age, sex, and season, sometimes being pied or nearly white, and various names are applied to these phases, as *gray linnet*, *red linnet*, etc. With qualifying terms, the name is extended to species of the related genera *Acanthis*, *Chrysomitris*, and *Chloris*; as, the redpoll *linnet*, pine *linnet*, green *linnet*, etc. **b** The house finch. *Local, Western U. S.*

li-no′le-ate (lĭ-nō′lē-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of linoleic acid.

lin′o-le′ic (lĭn′ō-lē′ĭk; lĭ-nō′lē-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an unsaturated acid, $C_{17}H_{31}CO_2H$, a thin yellow oil, occurring in the form of its glyceryl ester in various drying oils, as those of linseed, poppy, hemp, and certain nuts.

li-no′le-in (-ĭn), *n.* The glyceryl ester of linoleic acid.

lin′o-len′ic (lĭn′ō-lĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*linoleic* + (*n*) + *-ic*.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated acid, $C_{17}H_{29}CO_2H$, accompanying linoleic acid in drying oils.

li-no′le-um (lĭ-nō′lē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *linum* flax + *oleum* oil.] **1.** Linseed oil brought to various degrees of hardness by some oxidizing process, as by exposure to heated air, or by treatment with chloride of sulphur, and used as a substitute for India rubber, as a cement, etc.
2. A kind of floor cloth made by laying hardened linseed oil mixed with ground cork on a canvas backing.

lin′o-type (lĭn′ō-tīp′; līn′ō-), *n.* [See 3d LINE; TYPE.] *Print.* **a** A kind of typesetting machine which produces castings, each of which corresponds to a line of separate types. By pressing upon keys like those of a typewriter the matrices for one line are properly arranged; the stereotype, or slug, is then cast and planed, and the matrices are returned to their proper places, the whole process being automatic. **b** The slug produced by the above machine, or matter composed in such lines. — **lin′o-typ′ist** (-tīp′ĭst), *n.*

Lin′sang (lĭn′săng), *n.* [Jav. *lingsang*.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus (called also *Prionodon*) of long-tailed viverrine mammals of catlike habits, inhabiting southern Asia and the East Indies, differing from the civets and genets in the absence of the second upper molar. The species are variously marked with black on a whitish or yellowish ground color. **b** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus or of the related African genus *Poiana*, containing only *P. poensis*.

lin′seed′ (lĭn′sēd′), *n.* [AS. *linsǣd*. See LINEN; SEED.] The seeds of flax; flaxseed.

linseed cake. The solid mass or cake which remains when oil is expressed from flaxseed.

linseed meal. Linseed cake reduced to powder.

linseed oil. A yellowish drying oil expressed from flaxseed. Sp. gr., .931–.937. It is the most important oil for painting, and is used also in making printer's ink, linoleum, etc., and in medicine as a laxative. In painting it is used either raw or boiled. See BOILED OIL; OIL, *Table I.*
linseed-oil caoutchouc. = LINOLEUM, 1.

lin′sey-wool′sey (lĭn′zĭ-wŏŏl′zĭ; lĭn′sĭ-wŏŏl′sĭ; 277), *n.* [ME. *lin* linen. The syllable *sey* is of uncert. origin (cf. SAY a kind of cloth). See LINEN; WOOL.] **1.** Coarse cloth made of linen and wool, or cotton and wool.
2. Jargon; nonsense. *Obs.* *Shak.*

lin′sey-wool′sey, *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, unsuitably variegated; neither one thing nor the other.

lin′stock (lĭn′stŏk), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. D. *lontstok*; *lont* lunt + *stok* stock, stick. See LUNT; STOCK.] A pointed forked staff, shod with iron at the foot, to hold a lighted match for firing cannon. *Obs. or Hist.*

lint (lĭnt), *n.* [ME. *lynt*, also *lynnet*, *lynete*; L. *linteum* a linen cloth, linen, fr. *linteus* linen, a., fr. *linum* flax, lint; or OF. *linette* flaxseed, *lin* flax, fr. L. *linum*; or AS. *līn* flax. See LINEN.] **1.** Flax. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. Linen scraped or otherwise made into a soft, downy, or fleecy substance for poultices and for dressing wounds; also, fine ravelings, fluff, or loose short fibers from yarn or fabrics.
3. Netting as material for fishing nets. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*
4. The fiber, or staple, of cotton, also, raw cotton after the process of ginning. *Southern U. S.*

lin′tel (lĭn′tĕl), *n.* [OF. *lintel*, F. *linteau*, LL. *lintellus*, for *limitellus*, a dim. fr. L. *limes* limit. Cf. LIMIT.] *Arch.* A horizontal member spanning an opening to carry a superstructure.

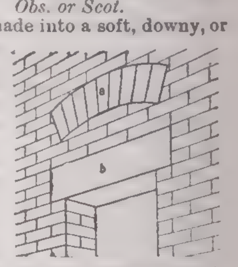

Lintel (*b*) over Doorway in Brick Wall. *a* Discharging Arch.

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lin′gu-lif′er-ous (lĭŋ′gū-lĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Lingula* + *-ferous*.] *Paleon.* Containing shells of *Lingula*, or allied brachiopods.

lin′guo-den′tal (lĭŋ′gwō-dĕn′tăl), *a.* & *n.* Linguadental.

lin′guo-pal′a-tal (-păl′ȧ-tăl), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue + E. *palatal*.] *Phon.* Pronounced with the place of articulation between the tongue and the palate; palatal, as *y* in *yes*, *k* in *king*.

ling′wort′ (lĭng′wûrt′), *n.* The American white hellebore.

lin′gy (lĭn′jĭ), *a.* Limber; springy; limp; lazy. *Dial. Brit.*

lin′hay (lĭn′ĭ), *n.* A shed or outhouse open to the front, often with a lean-to roof. *Local, Eng.*

li-nig′er-ous (lĭ-nĭj′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *linum* flax + *-gerous*.] Bearing flax. *Rare.*

‖ **lin′i-men′tum** (lĭn′ĭ-mĕn′tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Liniment.

lin′i-ness (lĭn′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See [-NESS.]

lin′ing brush (līn′ĭng). A fine brush for marking lines, as by actors to make imitation wrinkles

lining nail. A cup-headed nail used by upholsterers; also, a short sharp-pointed wire nail with a flat round head.

lining paper. Any paper used as a lining: specif. = END PAPER.

lin′in-o-plast′, *n.* [*linin* + *-plast*.] *Biol.* A true nucleolus or plasmosome.

li-ni′tis (lĭ-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λίνον flax, a net + *-itis*.] *Med* Perivascular inflammation in the stomach wall.

link, *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *linka* to make a toss or bend with the body.] To trip along; to do anything smartly and quickly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

linkage formula. See FORMULA.

link belt. = CHAIN BELT (both senses). — **link belting**.

link′er, *n.* One that links.

link′ing, *n.* *Phon.* Liaison.

lin′kis-ter, **link′ster** Corrupt. of LINGUISTER. *Dial., Southern U. S.*

link polygon. = FUNICULAR [POLYGON c.]

links (lĭŋks). See LINK, *n.* (a bank, etc.), 3.

link′um twine (lĭŋk′ŭm). Pack [thread. *Scot.*]

link′y (lĭŋk′ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of links. [*Eng.*]

linn (lĭn), *n.* The linden. *Dial.*

Linn. *Abbr.* Linnæan; Linnæus.

Lin-næ′an-ism (lĭ-nē′ăn-ĭz′m), [*n.* See -ISM.]

lin′-nail′, *n.* [Cf. LINCHPIN; NAIL.] A linchpin *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

linne ÷ LIN, to cease, fail.

Lin-né′ (lĭ-nā′), *n.* A small lunar crater which became very much reduced in size about 1865.

lin′nen. ÷ LINEN.

lin′net hole [F. *lunette*.] *Glassmaking.* A hole in the side of a furnace, to admit smoke and flame to the arch.

lin′ney, **lin′ny** (lĭn′ĭ). Dial var. of LINHAY.

li′no. ÷ LENO.

li′no (lī′nō), *n.* **a** Linoleum. **b** A linotype *Cant.*

li-no′le-umed (lĭ-nō′lē-ŭmd), *a.* Covered with linoleum, as a floor.

li-no′lic (lĭ-nō′lĭk), *a.* *Chem.* [= LINOLEIC.]

lin-om′e-ter (līn-ŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [See LINE; -METER.] An attachment for a linotype machine to count the number of ems set up.

lin′on (lĭn′ŏn; *F.* lē′nôɴ′), *n.* [F.] Lawn (fabric); — trade name

Li-nop′ter-is (lĭ-nŏp′tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λίνον net, fishing line, linen + πτερίς fern; — from its netlike structure.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil ferns abundant in the coal measures, differing from *Neuropteris* by the anastomosing nervation. It is often called *Dictyopteris*.

lin′eous (līn′ŭs), *a.* Relating to, or in, a line. *Rare.*

li-nox′in, **li-nox′yn** (lĭ-nŏk′sĭn), *n.* [*linoleic* + *oxygen*.] A resinous substance obtained by oxidation of linoleic acid.

lin′pin′, *n.* A linchpin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **lin-quen′da tel′lus et do′mus et pla′cens ux′or.** [L.] Land and house and charming wife must be forsaken.

Horace (*Odes*, II. xiv. 21).

lin′quish, *v. t.* [L. *linquere* to leave behind + 2d *-ish*.] To relinquish; abandon. *Obs*

lin′sel, *n.* [Cf. F. *linceul* winding sheet, sheet.] A shawl or mantle. *Obs.*

lin′sey, *n.* Linsey-woolsey.

lint, *n.* = LENTIL. *Dial. Eng.*

lint doctor. *Calico-printing Mach.* A scraper to remove lint from a printing cylinder.

lin′tel. ÷ LENTIL.

lin′teled, **lin′telled** (-tĕld), *a* Having a lintel or lintels.

lin′tel-ing, **lin′tel-ling**, *n.* Material for lintels.

lint'er (lĭn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A machine for removing short-staple fiber still adhering to cotton seed after ginning. *U. S.*
2. *pl.* The fiber removed by this machine.
An average of 22 pounds of short-lint is taken from a ton of the seed. This product, called "*linters,*" is used in the manufacture of cotton batting. *Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric.*
lint'white' (lĭnt'hwīt'), *n.* [AS. *līnetwige ;* cf. AS. *līn* flax, and E. LINNET.] The common European linnet.
lint'y (lĭn'tĭ), *a.* Like lint ; full of, or covered with, lint.
Li'num (lī'nŭm), *n.* [L., flax.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs typifying the family Linaceæ, having small sessile leaves and pentamerous yellow or blue flowers with a somewhat fugacious corolla. *L. usitatissimum* is the common flax. About 90 species occur in temperate and warm regions ; several are cultivated in gardens. See FLAX.
Li'nus (lī'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λίνος.] **1.** Lit., flaxen-haired ; — masc. prop. name.
2. Also **Li'nos** (lī'nŏs). *Gr. Myth.* A poet or musician, sometimes given as a son of Apollo and a Muse, said to have been torn to pieces by dogs ; also, a dirge ; a lamentation ; a "Linus song," probably a lament for the departing summer sung at the harvest home.
lin'y, lin'ey (līn'ĭ), *a.* Like a line or streak ; marked with, or full of, lines.
li'on (lī'ŭn), *n.* [F. *lion*, L. *leo*, *-onis*, fr. Gr. λέων, perh. of Egyptian or Semitic origin. Cf. CHAMELEON, DANDELION, LEOPARD.] **1.** A large carnivorous mammal of the cat family (*Felis leo*) inhabiting sandy or rocky wastes of Africa and southern Asia to western India.

Lion. ($\frac{1}{40}$)

It is distinguished by the shaggy blackish or brownish mane of the male, the tufted tail, and the plain tawny yellowish body color. On account of its large size, imposing appearance, and legendary history, it has long been called **king of beasts**. The average lion is eight to ten feet long from tip of nose to tip of tail, but individuals measuring nearly eleven feet are recorded, which is slightly less than the largest tigers. Lions are chiefly nocturnal, and never climb trees, but habitually lie in wait for their prey, which consists largely of antelopes and other herbivorous animals. They will also attack human beings and sometimes contract the "man-eating" habit. They breed well in captivity.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation, or sign, Leo. See LEO.
3. Any of several coins, so called from bearing the effigy of a lion, as the gold mail or the copper hardhead of Scotland.
4. An object of interest and curiosity, esp. a person who is so regarded ; as, he was quite a *lion* in London at that time.
Such society was far more enjoyable than that of Edinburgh, for here he was not a *lion*, but a man *Prof. Wilson.*
a lion in the way, *or* **path,** a dangerous obstacle or difficulty. — **l. of England,** *Her.*, a lion passant gardant, as on the shield of England. — **L. of God,** the caliph Ali (d. 661), Mohammed's cousin and son-in-law, who was distinguished for his eloquence and valor in defense of Islam. — **l. of Lucerne,** a famous sculptured lion at Lucerne, Switzerland, designed by Thorwaldsen and dedicated in 1821 as a memorial to the Swiss Guards who fell defending Louis XVI. in the attack of the mob on the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792. The animal, which is hewn out of the face of a rock, is represented as transfixed with a broken spear and dying, but still trying to protect with its paw a shield bearing the fleur-de-lis of France. — **Lion of St. Mark,** a winged lion, the emblem of the evangelist Mark, especially that of bronze surmounting a granite column in the Piazzetta at Venice, and holding in its fore paws an open book representing St. Mark's Gospel. — **L. of the North,** Gustavus Adolphus (1594-1632), King of Sweden, the hero of the Protestant faith in the Thirty Years' War.

Lion of Lucerne.

li'onced (lī'ŏnst), **le'onced** (lē'-) *a.* *Her.* Adorned with lions' heads ; having arms terminating in lions' heads ; — said of a cross.
li'on-cel (lī'ŏn-sĕl), *n.* [OF., F. *lionceau*, dim. of *lion.*] *Her.* A small or young lion, esp. one of several borne in the same coat of arms.
lion dragon. *Her.* A beast with fore part like a lion and hind part like a wivern.
li'on-ess (lī'ŭn-ĕs), *n.* [OF. *lionesse.*] A female lion.

Lioness and Whelps. ($\frac{1}{40}$)

li'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *lion.*] A young or small lion.
li'on-heart', *n.* A lion-hearted person ; esp. [*cap.*], Richard I. of England, called *Cœur de Lion.*
li'on-heart'ed, *a.* Very brave ; courageous and magnanimous. — **li'on-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*
li'on-ism (lī'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice of lionizing, or state of being lionized.
li'on-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of lionizing.
li'on-ize (lī'ŭn-īz), *v. t. ;* LI'ON-IZED (-īzd) ; LI'ON-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To treat or regard as a lion, or object of great interest ; esp., to make a social "lion" of (a person).
2. To show the lions, or objects of interest, to ; to conduct about among objects of interest ; also, to visit or view the "lions," or objects of interest, of (a place).
li'on-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To visit or view the "lions," or sights, of a place.
2. To be a social "lion ;" also, to pay attentions to a "lion," or celebrity.
li'on-like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a lion ; brave as a lion.
li'on' pois'son' (lē'ôn' pwȧ'sôn'). [F. ; *lion* lion + *poisson* fish.] *Her.* A sea lion. *Cussans.*
li'on's-ear' (lī'ŭnz-), *n.* **a** Any mint of the genus *Leonotis.* **b** Any South American asteraceous plant of either of the genera *Culcitium* and *Espeletia.*
li'on's-foot', *n.* Any of several plants so called from the shape or lobation of the leaves ; specif. : **a** Any of several American asteraceous plants of the genus *Nabalus ;* esp., gall of the earth (*N. serpentarius*). **b** The black hellebore. **c** The lady's-mantle. **d** Edelweiss ; — so called from the shape of the woolly clustered heads.
li'on's-leaf', *n.* A South European berberidaceous plant (*Leontice leontopetalum*), having racemes of small yellow 6-merous flowers and compound leaves with six leaflets, supposed to resemble the footprint of a lion. The tuberous root is sometimes used as a substitute for soap.
lion's provider. **a** The jackal ; — so called because supposed to drive prey to the lion. **b** A person serving as another's foil or sycophant.
lion's share. All, or nearly all ; the best or largest part ; — from Æsop's fable of the lion hunting in company with smaller beasts, and appropriating to himself all the prey.
li'on-tailed' (lī'ŭn-tāld'), *a.* Having a tufted tail like that of a lion. — **lion-tailed monkey,** an Indian macaque (*Macaca ferox*, syn. *M. silenus*) which is black, with a pale gray ruff of long hairs around the face and a tuft at the tip of the tail. Often called *wanderoo.*
Li-ou'ville's' sur'fac-es (lyōō'vēlz'). *Math.* Those surfaces on which lie an isothermal system of geodesic ellipses and hyperbolas ; — so called from Joseph Liouville (1809-84), a French mathematician.
lip (lĭp), *n.* [ME. *lippe*, AS. *lippa ;* akin to D. *lip*, G. *lippe*, *lefze*, OHG. *lefs*, Dan. *læbe*, Sw. *läpp*, and prob. to L. *labium*, *labrum.* Cf. LABIAL.] **1.** Either of the two fleshy folds which surround the orifice of the mouth in man and many other animals. In man the lips are organs of speech essential to certain articulations. Hence, chiefly in *pl.*, fig., this part of the mouth considered as an organ of speech. "Thine own *lips* testify against thee." *Job* xv. 6.
Patriotism survived in the *lips.* *J. A. Froude.*
2. Speech ; words ; language. *Obs.*, exc. *Vulgar Slang,* saucy or impudent speech.
3. The edge or margin of a hollow vessel or cavity, esp. where it shows a slight flare ; as, the *lip* of a cup ; the *lip* of a bell ; the *lip* of a crater ; also, any edge, rim, or margin, esp. when projecting or overlapping.
4. An edge of a wound.
5. A kind of short open spout or drip.
6. The sharp cutting edge on the end of an auger.
7. *Music.* **a** The shaping of the lips to a mouthpiece ; = EMBOUCHURE, 2 **b.** **b** See FLUE PIPE, *Illust.*
8. *Railroads.* The lateral projection of a rail end at a joint. It may be caused between switch and lead rails by improper setting of the switch stand or of the head shoes, by improper throw, or by the switch rail becoming loose through wear in the head-rod connection. *W. M. Camp.*
9. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any liplike part or structure, as, in mollusks, one of the edges of the aperture of the shell.
10. *Bot.* **a** = LABIUM. **b** = LABELLUM.
11. [Cf. LIP, *v. i.*, 3.] The lapping of water at the margin. "The *lip* of the tide." *C. G. D. Roberts.*
lip of a slide valve, *Mach.*, the width of its flange face.
lip (lĭp), *a.* Belonging to the lip or lips ; specif. : **a** Of utterance or expression, coming from the lips only, and hence insincere ; not sustained by conduct or character, or not justified by feeling ; as, *lip* comfort, devotion, service, worship, etc. **b** *Phon.* Formed or pronounced with the aid of the lips ; labial ; as, *p* is a *lip* consonant. Hence : **lip-back,** labio-guttural ; formed by narrowing the lip opening and raising the back of the tongue, as *w ;* **lip-open,** bilabial and continuant ; **lip-teeth,** labiodental. *H. Sweet.*
lip, *v. t. ;* LIPPED (lĭpt) ; LIP'PING (-ĭng). **1.** To touch with the lips ; to put the lips to ; hence, to kiss.
A hand that kings
Have *lipped* and trembled kissing. *Shak.*
2. To utter ; to speak. *Rare.*
3. *Golf.* To strike the ball so that it stops just at the edge of (a hole).
4. To notch the edge of ; as, to *lip* a sword. *Scot.*
5. To fill in the chinks of ; as, to *lip* a wall. *Scot.*
6. [Cf. LIP, *v. i.*, 3.] Of water : To lap or lave.
A stone is flung into some sleeping tarn,
The circle widens till it *lip* the marge. *Tennyson.*
lip, *v. i.* [See LIP, *n.*] **1.** To form, or take the form of, a lip.
2. To use the lips, as in playing a wind instrument.
3. [Partly imitative.] To lap with a splashing noise; to plash.
The sound of the lip, lip, *lipping* of the water. *W. C. Russell.*
li'pa (lī'pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λίπα, acc., oil, fat.] *Med.* Fat.
li-pac'i-dæ'mi-a, li-pac'i-de'mi-a (lĭ-păs'ĭ-dē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *acidæmia.*] *Med.* Condition marked by the presence of fatty acids in the blood.
li-pac'i-du'ri-a (-dū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; 1st *lipo-* + *acid* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Presence of fatty acids in the urine.
li-pæ'mi-a, li-pe'mi-a (lĭ-pē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A condition in which fat occurs in the blood.
Lip'a-rid'i-dæ (lĭp'ȧ-rĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *Liparis*, fr. Gr. λιπαρός oily, shining + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a family of fishes containing the sea snails.
lip'a-ro-cele' (lĭp'ȧ-rō-sēl'), *n.* [Gr. λιπαρός oily + *-cele.*] *Med.* A small fatty tumor protruding through the abdominal wall and resembling a hernia.
lip'a-roid (-roid), *a.* [Gr. λιπαρός oily + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling fat ; fatty ; as, *liparoid* ointments.
lip'a-rous (-rŭs), *a.* *Med.* Fatty ; obese.
lip'ase (lĭp'ās), *n.* [Gr. λίπος fat.] *Chem.* A lipolytic enzyme found in the blood, in the pancreas, in various seeds, etc.
lip'-born', *a.* Coming only from the lips ; insincere.
lip cell. *Bot.* One of the narrow lignified cells of the sporangia in some ferns, at the point where dehiscence begins.
lip'-deep', *a.* **1.** Plunged in to or as if to the lips.
2. No deeper than the lips ; insincere ; shallow.
lip drill. A flat drill with a cutting edge bent forward.
lip fern. Any fern of the genus *Cheilanthes*, characterized by the liplike indusium which is composed of the reflexed margin of the frond. See CHEILANTHES.
lip'o- (lĭp'ō-), **lip-.** Combining form from Greek λίπος, *fat*, used in medicine, physiology, etc.
lip'o- (lĭp'ō- ; lī'pō-), **lei'po-** (lī'pō-). [Gr. λείπεσθαι to be lacking.] Combining forms used to indicate *lack, absence, deficiency, defect.*
Lip'o-ceph'a-la (lĭp'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ ; lī'pō-), *n. pl.* [NL. ; 2d *lipo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of mollusks coextensive with Lamellibranchia ; — opposed to *Glossophora.* — **lip'o-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
li-pog'e-nous (lĭ-pŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [1st *lipo-* + *-genous.*] *Physiol.* Producing, or tending to produce, fat.
lip'o-gram (lĭp'ō-grăm ; lī'pō-grăm ; 277), *n.* [2d *lipo-* + *-gram.*] A writing composed of words not having a certain letter or letters ; — as in the Odyssey of Tryphiodorus there was no *a* in the first book, no *b* in the second, and so on. — **lip'o-gram-mat'ic** (-grȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **lip'o-gram'ma-tism** (-grăm'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* — **lip'o-gram'ma-tist,** *n.*

lin'ter (lĭn'tẽr). Colloq. corrupt. of LEAN-TO. *U. S.*
lin'tern (lĭn'tẽrn), *n.* A lintel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
linth. ✝ LENGTH.
‖ **lin-tic'** (lĭn-tēk'), *n.* [Tag.] A thunderbolt. *Phil. I.*
lin'tie, *n.* [Cf. LINTWHITE.] A linnet. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
lin'tie-white'. Var. of LINTWHITE.
lin'ton-ite (lĭn'tŭn-īt), *n.* [After Miss Laura A. *Linton.*] *Min.* A green variety of thomsonite.
lin tree. The linden.
lint'seed', *n.* Linseed ; esp., the seed of flax plants grown for fiber, which is inferior in quality to commercial linseed.
lint'stock. ✝ LINSTOCK.
lin'ty. Var. of LINTIE, linnet.
lin'ty, *a.* [Dial. also *lenty ;* cf. F. *lent* slow.] Lazy. *Dial. Eng.*
lin'ty-white'. Var. of LINTWHITE.
li'o-. See LEIO-.
li'o-der'mi-a. Var. of LEIODERMIA.
li'o-my-o'ma. Var. of LEIOMYOMA.
lion ant. An ant lion.
li'on-ceau', *n.* [F.] A lioncel. *Obs.*
li'on-drunk', *a.* Loud and quarrelsome in drunkenness. *Obs.*
li'on-el (lī'ŭn-ĕl), *n.* [OF., dim. of *lion.*] = LIONCEL.
Li'on-el, *n.* [F.] Lit., young lion ; — masc. prop. name. It. *Lionello* (lē-ō-nĕl'lō).
Li'o-nès' (lē'ō-nĕs'), *n.* See GARETH.
li'on-esque' (lī'ŭn-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.
Li'o-nesse' (lī'ō-nĕs'), *n.* Var. of LYONNESSE.
li'on-fish', *n.* Either of two scorpænoid fishes, one (*Scorpæna grandicornis*) of the West Indies and neighboring regions, the other (*Pterois volitans*) of the tropical Pacific.
li'on-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
lion hunter. One who hunts lions ; fig., one who seeks the society of social lions.
li'on-iz'er (lī'ŭn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who lionizes.
lion leopard. *Her.* = LEOPARD.
lion lizard. A basilisk.
li'on-ly, *a.* Like a lion ; fierce. *Obs. or R.*
lion monkey. A South American long-maned tamarin (*Leontocebus leoninus*).
li'on's-claw', *n.* Black hellebore. *Obs.*
lionse, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. LIONCEL.] To whelp : — said of a lioness. *Obs.*
li'on's-heart', *n.* The false dragonhead.
li'on-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
li'on's-mouth', *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The common garden snapdragon. **b** The foxglove, 1.
li'on's-paw', *n.* = LION'S-FOOT.
li'on's-snap', *n.* = LION'S-MOUTH.
li'on's-tail', *n.* **a** = LION'S-EAR a. **b** The motherwort.
li'on's-tooth', *or* **li'on's-teeth',** *n.* **a** The dandelion. **b** The fall dandelion.
li'on's-tur'nip, *n.* The root of the lion's-leaf.
Li'o-thrix (lī'ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL. : *lio-*, var. of LEIO- + Gr. θρίξ hair.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the family **Li'o-trich'i-dæ** (-trĭk'ĭ-dē) or subfamily **Li'o-tri-chi'næ** (-trĭ-kī'nē), which includes thrushlike Asiatic hill tits that are strictly arboreal and have the sexes differently colored. — **li-ot'ri-chine** (lī-ŏt'rĭ-kīn ; -kĭn), *a.*
Li-ot'ri-chi (lī-ŏt'rĭ-kī), **li-ot'ri-chous** (-kŭs), etc. Vars. of LEIOTRICHI, LEIOTRICHOUS, etc.
liour. ✝ LEAR.
lip. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEAP.
lip, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.] To clip ; trim ; shear. *Obs.*
L. I. P. *Abbr.* Life insurance policy.
Li-pan' (lē-pän'), *n.* One of a tribe of Athapascan Indians of northern Mexico.
lip'a-nin (lĭp'ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [Cf. Gr. λίπα or λίπος oil.] *Pharm.* A mixture of olive oil and oleic acid, used as a substitute for cod-liver oil.
lip'a-rase' (lĭp'ȧ-rāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
li-pa'ri-an (lĭ-pā'rĭ-ȧn ; 115), *a.* [Gr. λιπαρής persisting, obstinate.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Liparidæ (syn. of *Lymantriidæ*). — *n.* One of the Liparidæ.
Li-pa'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lipari Islands.
Li-par'i-dæ (lĭ-păr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LIPARIAN.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of LYMANTRIIDÆ. **b** Syn. of LIPARIDIDÆ. — **lip'a-rid** (lĭp'ȧ-rĭd), *a. & n.*
Lip'a-ris (lĭp'ȧ-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιπαρός oily, fr. λίπος fat, grease.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of LEPTORCHIS.
2. *Zoöl.* The type and principal genus of the Liparididæ.
lip'a-rite (-rīt), *n.* [Gr. λιπαρός moist, shining, beautiful, because the mineral combines these three qualities.] A variety of fluorite ; also, a ferruginous variety of talc. *Obs.*
liparite, *n.* [From the *Lipari* Islands.] *Petrog.* = RHYOLITE.
lip'-back', *a.* *Phon.* See LIP, *a.* **b.**
lip berry. Any small red berry. *Dial. Eng.*
lip bit. = POD AUGER.
lip bolt. A bolt with a head overhanging on one side and flush with the shank on the other.
lip comfort. See LIP, *a.*, **a.**
lip devotion. See LIP, *a.*, **a.**
lipe (*dial.* lĭp), *n.* A piece. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lipe (*dial.* lĭp), *n.* A fold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lipe, *n.* A jerking motion. *Obs.*
li-pe'mi-a. Var. of LIPÆMIA.
lipet, *n.* [Dim. of *lipe* a piece.] A small portion. *Obs.*
Li-peu'rus (lĭ-pū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λίπος fat + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of biting lice, the species of which are troublesome parasites of various birds.
lip'fish', *n.* [*lip*, n. + *fish.*] Any labroid fish ; a wrasse.
lip'-good', *a.* Good in assertion, but not in action.
lip'-head bolt = LIP BOLT.
lip homage. See LIP, *a.*, **a.**
lip hook. A hook for the lip, as the top one in a gang of fishhooks, passed through the lips of live bait, or a grapnel to catch in the lip of a whale for towing.
lip'ic (lĭp'ĭk), **li-pin'ic** (lĭ-pĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λίπος fat.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid formerly supposed to be obtained by the oxidation of oleic acid, tallow, etc.
lip'i-tude. ✝ LIPPITUDE.
lip labor *or* **labour.** See LIP, *a.*, **a.**
lip language. Language communicated by lip movement. See LIP READING.
lip'less, *a.* See -LESS.
lip'let, *n.* See -LET.
lip'-lip', *a.* *Phon.* Bilabial.
lip loyalty. See LIP, *a.*, **a.**
Li-po'a. Var. of LEIPOA.
Lip'o-brach'i-a (lĭp'ō-brăk'ĭ-ȧ; lī'pō-), *n. pl.* [NL. ; 2d *lipo-* + L. *brachium* arm.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the sea urchins and holothurians. *Haeckel.* — **lip'o-brach'i-ate,** *a.*
Lip'o-bran'chi-a (-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; 2d *lipo-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* A group of Arachnida including the mites, harvestmen, etc., which breathe by tracheæ when respiratory organs are developed. *Lankester.*
lip'o-chrome (lĭp'ō-krōm), *n.* [1st *lipo-* + *-chrome.*] = LUTEIN.
lip'o-chro'mo-gen (-krō'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*lipochrome* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The antecedent of a lipochrome, or lutein.
lip'o-fi-bro'ma (lĭp'ō-fī-brō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; 1st *lipo-* + *fibroma.*] *Med.* A lipoma containing fibrous tissue.
lip'o-gas'tri-a (lĭp'ō-găs'trĭ-ȧ ; lī'pō-), *n.* [NL. ; 2d *lipo-* + Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] Atrophy of the archenteron.
lip'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [1st *lipo-* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol.* The formation of fat.
lip'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* = LIPOGENOUS.

lip′oid (lĭp′oid), *a.* [1st *lipo-* + *-oid.*] Fatlike. — *n.* A substance, as cholesterin, resembling the fats proper.

lip′o-lyt′ic (-ō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* [1st *lipo-* + *-lytic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Capable of decomposing fats; as, lipase is *lipolytic.*

li-po′ma (lĭ-pō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., 1st *lipo-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of fatty tissue. — **li-pom′a-tous** (-pŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -pō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

li-po′ma-to′sis (lĭ-pō′mȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [See LIPOMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* Abnormal production of fat; fatty degeneration.

li′po-thym′i-al (lĭ′pō-thĭm′ĭ-ăl; lĭp′ō-) } *a.* [Gr. λειποθυμικός, λιποθυμικός.] Tending to swoon; fainting.
li′po-thym′ic (lĭ′pō-thĭm′ĭk; lĭp′ō-) }

li-poth′y-my (lĭ-pŏth′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. λιποθυμία: cf. F. *lipothymie.*] A fainting; a swoon.

li-pox′e-nous (lĭ-pŏk′sē-nŭs; lĭ-pŏk′-), *a.* [2d *lipo-* + Gr. ξένος host.] *Bot.* Abandoning the host; — said of certain parasitic fungi which separate from the host after a certain period, completing their development by means of food material stored up. The common ergot affords an example. — **li-pox′e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.* *De Bary.*

lipped (lĭpt), *a.* **1.** Having a lip or lips; having a raised edge resembling the lip; — often used in combination.
2. *Bot.* Labiate; — usually in combination with a definite numeral, as *2-lipped, 3-lipped,* etc.

lip′per (lĭp′ẽr), *n.* *Naut.* A slight roughness or ruffling of the sea; also, a light spray from small waves.

lip′per, *n.* *Naut.* A thin piece of blubber used to wipe the decks of a whaler. — *v. t.* To wipe with a lipper.

lip′per-ings (-ĭngz), *n.* *Whaling.* Oil and refuse cleaned from a ship's deck with a lipper; slumgullion.

Lip′pi-a (lĭp′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Augustin *Lippi,* French physician and traveler.] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical American verbenaceous shrubs having small spicate flowers with a regular 4-lobed corolla. *L. citriodora,* the lemon verbena, and some other species are cultivated.

lip′pi-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *lippitudo,* fr. *lippus* blear-eyed: cf. F. *lippitude.*] Soreness of eyes; blearedness.

lip′pi-tu′do (-tū′dō), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sebaceous glands along the margin of the eyelids, accompanied by a waxlike secretion; lippitude.

lip reading. The catching of the words or meaning of a speaker by watching the movements of his lips without hearing his voice. First taught in Germany, it is now widely used in the instruction of the deaf, and forms the basis of the so-called *oral method.* It is sometimes called *speech reading,* since the whole facial expression aids in conveying the thought.

lip salve. A salve for lips; also, flattery.

lip strap, *also* **lip′strap′** (lĭp′străp′), *n.* A small strap passing through a loose ring in the curb chain of a harness and buckled to the lever of the bit on each side.

li-pu′ri-a (lĭ-pū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of fat in the urine.

li′quate (lĭ′kwāt), *v. t.*; LI′QUAT-ED (-kwāt-ĕd); LI′QUAT-ING (-kwāt-ĭng). [L. *liquatus,* p. p. of *liquare* to melt.] **1.** To melt; liquefy. *Obs.*
2. *Metal.* To subject to the process of liquation; to separate by liquation; — sometimes with *out.*

li′quate, *v. i.* To melt; to become liquid. *Obs.*

li-qua′tion (lĭ-kwā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *liquatio:* cf. F. *liquation.*] **1.** Liquefaction. *Obs.*
2. *Metal.* The process of separating a fusible substance from one less fusible, by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt one and not the other, as with an alloy of copper and lead; eliquation.

liq′ue-fa′cient (lĭk′wē-fā′shĕnt), *n.* [L. *liquefaciens,* p. pr. of *liquefacere.* See LIQUEFY.] **1.** That which serves to liquefy.
2. *Med.* An agent, as mercury, iodine, etc., which promotes the liquefying processes of the system, and increases the secretions.

liq′ue-fac′tion (-făk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *liquefactio.* See LIQUEFY.] Act or process of making or becoming liquid; esp., conversion of a solid into a liquid by heat, or of a gas into a liquid by cold or pressure; also, state of being liquid.

liq′ue-fac′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, or causing, liquefaction.

liq′ue-fi′a-ble (lĭk′wē-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *liquéfiable.* See LIQUEFY.] Capable of being liquefied.

liq′ue-fi′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that liquefies, as an apparatus for liquefying gases.

liq′ue-fy (lĭk′wē-fī), *v. t.*; LIQ′UE-FIED (-fīd); LIQ′UE-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *liquéfier,* L. *liquere* to be liquid + *-ficare* (in comp.), to make. See LIQUID; -FY.] **1.** To reduce to the liquid state; — said both of solids and of gases.
2. *Phon.* To palatalize. Cf. MOUILLÉ.

liq′ue-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To become reduced to the liquid state.
2. To dissolve (in a liquid). *Obs.*
3. To drink liquor. *Jocular.*

li-ques′cent (lĭ-kwĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *liquescens,* p. pr. of *liquescere* to become liquid, incho. fr. *liquere* to be liquid.] Becoming, or tending to become, liquid; melting. — **li-ques′cence** (-ĕns), **li-ques′cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

li-queur′ (lē-kûr′; lĭ-kūr′), *n.* [F. See LIQUOR.] **1.** A spirituous liquor flavored with various aromatic substances and usually sweetened. Liqueurs are usually made by steeping the flavoring material in the spirit, and afterward distilling. They were originally prepared for medicinal use, but are now chiefly used as beverages.
2. An alcoholic sirup, as that added to champagne during the process of manufacture.

li-queur′ (lē-kûr′; lĭ-kūr′), *v. t.*; LI-QUEURED′ (lē-kûrd′; lĭ-kūrd′); LI-QUEUR′ING. To treat or mix with a liqueur.

liq′uid (lĭk′wĭd), *a.* [L. *liquidus,* fr. *liquere* to be fluid or liquid.] **1.** Flowing freely like water; fluid; not solid.

The plane and *liquid* water which will receive no step. *Tyndale.*

2. *Physics.* Characterized by free movement of the constituent molecules among themselves, but without the tendency to separate from one another characteristic of gases; neither solid nor gaseous; as, *liquid* mercury; *liquid* state.
3. Flowing or sounding smoothly or without abrupt transitions or harsh tones. "*Liquid* melody." *Crashaw.* Specif.: *Phon.* Of consonant sounds, free from any abruptness or harshness; smooth; flowing; vowel-like, as the sounds of *l* and *r.*

In many open voiced consonants there is no audible friction, and such "vowel-like" or "*liquid*" consonants have quite the effect of vowels. *H. Sweet.*

4. Of assets, securities, etc., such as are cash, or as can be promptly converted into cash.
5. Fluid and transparent; as, the *liquid* air.
6. Clear; definite in terms or amount, as a document; specif., of a debt, account, or the like, made certain by agreement or written acknowledgment or by decree of the court; hence, of or pertaining to such a debt or account. *Obs.,* except in *Scots Law* and *Roman Dutch Law,* etc.; as, a *liquid* case; a *liquid* proof of a demand.

Mutual debts cancel one another, when they are of a *liquid* description, i. e., of a readily calculable kind. *G. T. Morice.*

Syn. — See FLUID.

liquid air, air in the liquid state. It is a transparent, limpid, and intensely cold liquid, slightly blue in color and of about the same density as water, and is prepared by subjecting air to great pressure and then cooling it by its own expansion to a temperature below the boiling point of its constituents (nitrogen, −194° C.; oxygen, −183° C.). Its chief use is as a refrigerant. — **l. compass,** a compass in which the card and magnets rest on a pivot in a bowl filled with liquid (alcohol and water). The bowl is tight and fitted with an expansion chamber so that it is filled with the liquid at all temperatures. The card is fitted with an air chamber which reduces the weight on the pivot to a minimum (60 to 100 grains). — **l. crystal.** = CRYSTAL, 5. — **l. glass.** = WATER GLASS. — **l. glue.** See GLUE. — **l. measure,** the measurement of liquids, or a unit or system for such measurement. In Great Britain and the United States, 4 gills make 1 pint, 2 pints make 1 quart, 4 quarts make 1 gallon. See GALLON. See also METRIC SYSTEM. — **l. storax.** **a** See STORAX, 2. **b** See LIQUIDAMBAR, 2.

liq′uid, *n.* **1.** A substance in the liquid state. Liquids differ from gases in being only slightly compressible, and in being incapable of indefinite expansion. They differ from solids in the ease with which their particles move upon one another, causing them to adapt themselves to the shape of the containing vessel. Some liquids are very viscous, however, and no sharp line can be drawn between liquids and solids. *Liquid* and *fluid* are terms often used synonymously, but *fluid* has the broader signification, including both liquids and gases.
2. *Phon.* A consonant having a smooth, flowing, or vowel-like sound. The term is indefinite, by some limited to *l* and *r,* by others to *l, r, m, n,* while others make it still more inclusive. Cf. LIQUID, *a.,* 3.

Liq′uid-am′bar (lĭk′wĭd-ăm′bȧr; *as Lat.* -bär), *n.* [NL. See LIQUID; AMBER.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of hamamelidaceous trees having heads of small monœcious flowers succeeded by a globose fruit composed of many woody carpels. *L. styraciflua* is the North American sweet gum, and *L. orientalis* is found in Asia Minor. Also [*l. c.*], any tree of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] A yellowish fragrant balsamic liquid exuding from the trunk of *Liquidambar styraciflua;* — called also erroneously *liquid storax,* which it resembles, and for which it is often substituted.

liq′ui-date (lĭk′wĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; LIQ′UI-DAT′ED (-dāt′ĕd); LIQ′UI-DAT′ING (-dāt′ĭng). [LL. *liquidatus,* p. p. of *liquidare* to liquidate, fr. L. *liquidus* liquid, clear. See LIQUID.] **1.** *Law.* To determine by agreement or by litigation the precise amount of (indebtedness or damages); or, where there is an indebtedness to more than one person, to determine the precise amount of (each indebtedness); to make the amount of (an indebtedness or damages) clear and certain, or to settle the data from which it may be calculated.

A debt or demand is *liquidated* whenever the amount due is agreed on by the parties, or fixed by the operation of law. *15 Ga. Rep.* 321

2. To discharge; to pay off, as an indebtedness.

Friburg was ceded to Zurich by Sigismund to *liquidate* a debt of a thousand florins. *W. Coxe.*

3. To ascertain the amount, or the several amounts, of the liabilities of (a corporation, an estate, etc.) and apportion the assets toward the discharge of the indebtedness, as in winding up a corporation; to settle the accounts and distribute the assets of (a corporation or estate) in the process of winding up, esp. through a receiver or trustee.
4. To make clear and intelligible.

Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system. *A. Hamilton.*

5. To make liquid; to melt. *Obs.*

liq′ui-date (lĭk′wĭ-dāt), *v. i.* To liquidate one's debts or accounts; to go into liquidation.

liq′ui-da′tion (-dā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *liquidation.*] Act or process of liquidating, or state of being liquidated; as, to go into *liquidation.*

liq′ui-da′tor (lĭk′wĭ-dā′tẽr), *n.* One that liquidates; esp.: **a** A person appointed to conduct the winding up of a company. In English law the liquidator is distinct from the receiver; in the United States his functions are ordinarily mostly performed by the receiver. **b** An officer who settles the amounts of customs duties due on goods. *U. S.*

li-quid′i-ty (lĭ-kwĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *liquiditas,* fr. *liquidus* liquid: cf. F. *liquidité.*] State or quality of being liquid.

liq′uid-ize (lĭk′wĭ-dīz), *v. t.*; LIQ′UID-IZED (-dīzd); LIQ′UID-IZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). To render liquid.

liq′ui-dus curve, *or* **liq′ui-dus** (lĭk′wĭ-dŭs), *n.* [L. *liquidus* liquid.] *Phys. Chem.* The freezing-point curve in a diagram representing the relations of concentration to temperature for a system comprising a solid solution phase and a liquid solution phase. In such a system the melting-point curve is distinct from the above, and is called the **solidus curve,** or **solidus.**

liq′uor (lĭk′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *licour, licur,* OF. *licur,* F. *liqueur,* fr. L. *liquor,* fr. *liquere* to be liquid. See LIQUID; cf. LIQUEUR.] **1.** Any liquid substance, as water, milk, blood, sap, juice, or the like; sometimes, specif.: **a** Any beverage; as, temperance *liquors,* or those not intoxicating. **b** The solution of soap used in scouring wool.
2. Specif., an alcoholic beverage, as brandy, wine, whisky, beer, etc.; — often limited to such as are strong or distilled; as, beer, wines, and *liquors.*
3. *Pharm.* A solution of a medicinal substance in water; — distinguished from *tincture* and *aqua.* The U. S. Pharmacopœia includes in this class of preparations all *aqueous* solutions without sugar, in which the substance acted on is wholly soluble in water, excluding those in which the dissolved matter is gaseous or very volatile, as in the aquæ, or waters. *U. S. Disp.*
4. Oil or grease. *Obs. Dial.*

☞ See also phrases in small type at foot of page.

in liquor. Intoxicated. **b** In a state of infusion. — **l. of flints,** *or* **l. silicum,** *Old Chem.,* soluble glass. It was formerly made from powdered flints. See WATER GLASS. — **l. of Libavius.** *Old Chem.* See FUMING LIQUOR OF LIBAVIUS.

liq′uor (lĭk′ẽr), *v. t.*; LIQ′UORED (-ẽrd); LIQ′UOR-ING. **1.** To cover or dress with oil or grease. *Obs. or R.*

Liquor fishermen's boots. *Shak.*

2. To treat with a liquor or solution, as sugar by passing a sugar solution through the molds.
3. To supply or ply with liquor; to treat; — often with *up. Slang.*

liq′uor, *v. i.* To drink liquor; — often with *up. Slang.*

liq′uor-ish (-ĭsh), *a.* [*liquor,* n. + 1st *-ish.*] Inclined to drink liquor; showing an appetite for liquor. — **liq′uor-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **liq′uor-ish-ness,** *n.*

‖ **li′quor san′gui-nis** (lĭ′kwŏr săŋ′gwĭ-nĭs). [L., liquor of the blood.] *Anat.* The blood plasma. See BLOOD.

liq′uor thief (lĭk′ẽr). A tube for taking samples of liquor from a cask through the bunghole.

li′ra (lē′rä), *n.*; *pl.* LIRE (-rā). [It., fr. L. *libra* the Roman pound. Cf. LIVRE.] **a** A silver coin and monetary unit of Italy, since 1862 equivalent to the franc. See COIN. **b** A gold coin and monetary unit of Turkey. See COIN. **c** A former silver coin of Austria. See COIN.

Lir′i-o-den′dron (lĭr′ĭ-ō-dĕn′drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -DRA (-drȧ). [NL.; Gr. λείριον lily + δένδρον tree.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of North American magnoliaceous trees. The species, *L. tulipifera,* known as the tulip tree, has 4-lobed smooth, shining leaves, and large greenish yellow tuliplike flowers. Its soft fine-grained white or light-colored wood, known as *whitewood* or *white poplar,* is one of the most valuable commercial timbers. The genus represents a decadent type, the living tree being the sole representative of no less than 20 fossil species of various Cretaceous formations. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

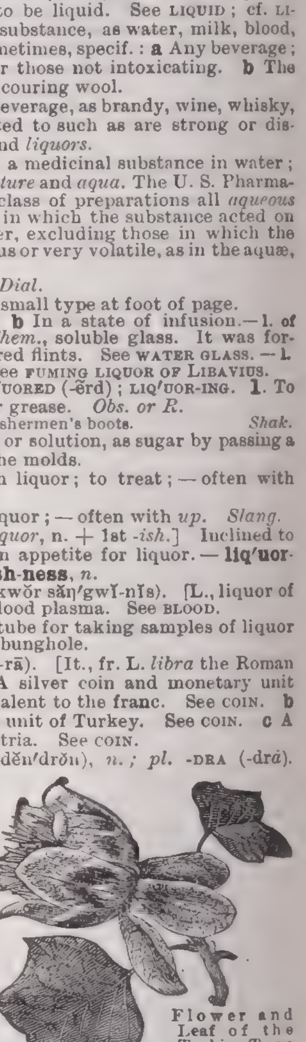

Flower and Leaf of the Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

li-pog′ra-phy (lĭ-pŏg′rȧ-fĭ; lĭ-), *n.* [2d *lipo-* + *-graphy.*] Omission of a letter, syllable, etc., in writing.

lip′o-hæ′mi-a (lĭp′ō-hē′mĭ-ȧ). Var. of LIPÆMIA.

li-pol′y-sis (lĭ-pŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *-lysis.*] *Physiol.* Decomposition of fat.

lip′o-morph (lĭp′ō-môrf; lĭ′pō-), *n.* [2d *lipo-* + *-morph.*] *Biogeog.* = LIPOTYPE.

lip′o-myx-o′ma (lĭp′ō-mĭk-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *myxoma.*] *Med.* Myxoma containing fatty tissue.

lip′-o′pen, *a.* *Phon.* See LIP, *a.,* **b.**

lip′o-phre′ni-a, *n.* [NL.; 2d *lipo-* + *phreno-* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Deficiency of the mental powers.

Li-pop′o-da (lĭ-pŏp′ō-dȧ; lĭ-pŏp′-), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *lipo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A primary division of rotifers composed of those which have no footlike appendages. — **lip′o-pod** (lĭp′ō-pŏd; lĭ′pō-), *a.* & *n.*

li-po′sis (lĭ-pō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* = LIPOMATOSIS.

Li-pos′to-ma (lĭ-pŏs′tō-mȧ), **Lip′o-sto′ma-ta** (lĭp′ō-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ; lĭ′pō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See 2d LIPO-; -STOMA.] *Zoöl.* A group of mouthless protozoans including the classes Sporozoa and Gregarinida. *Lankester.*

lip′o-sto′mi-a (lĭp′ō-stō′mĭ-ȧ), **lip′o-sto-mo′sis** (-stō-mō′sĭs), **li-pos′to-my** (lĭ-pŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *lipostomia, lipostomosis.* See 2d LIPO-; -STOMA.] The condition of having no mouth, or, in sponges, no osculum. — **lip′o-stom′a-tous** (-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* — **li-pos′to-mism** (lĭ-pŏs′tō-mĭz'm), *n.* — **li-pos′to-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

li′po-thym′i-a (lĭ′pō-thĭm′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = LIPOTHYMY.

li-poth′y-mous (lĭ-pŏth′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [2d *lipo-* + Gr. θυμός soul, life.] = LIPOTHYMIAL. *Obs.*

lip′o-type (lĭp′ō-tīp; lĭ′pō-), *n.* [2d *lipo-* + *-type.*] *Biogeog.* A type of animal or plant the absence of which is characteristic of a given region.

Lip′o-witz's al-loy′ *or* **met′al** (lĭp′ō-vĭt-sĭz). See FUSIBLE METAL.

lip′pen (lĭp′ĕn), *v. i.* & *t.* To trust or intrust; to rely or rely upon; to confide; also, to expect fully. *Chiefly Scot.*

lip′per. ✝ LEPER.

lip′per, *v. i.* [Cf. LIP, *v.,* of the sound of water.] To ripple. *Obs. or R.*

lip′per, *v. i.* [See LIP to touch with the lips, LIP, *n.*] To be sunk to the lip, or gunwale, as a boat. *Dial. Eng.*

lip′per, *n.* An implement for making a lip on a glass vessel.

lip′pets (lĭp′ĕts), *n. pl.* Scraps. *Dial. Eng.*

lip′pie. Var. of LIPPY.

lip′pir. ✝ LEPER.

Lipp′mann′ proc′ess (lĕp′män′). [After G. *Lippmann* (b. 1846), F. physicist.] A process of photography in natural colors in which the light is reflected back on itself and standing waves are formed in the photographic film. The strata of reduced silver so produced give, by light interference, the desired colors.

lip′py (lĭp′ĭ), *a.* [*lip* + 3d *-y.*] Saucy; impudent. *Colloq.*

lip′py, lip′pie (lĭp′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. LEAP a basket.] The fourth part of a peck. *Scot.*

lip′sa-no-the′ca (lĭp′sȧ-nō-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λείψανον relic + θήκη box.] *Eccl.* A relic holder.

lipse. ✝ LISP.

lip service. See LIP, *a.,* **a.**

Lip′si-an, *a.* Resembling the manner of (Justus) Lipsius. *Obs.*

lip speaking. Speaking with reference esp. to movements of the lips. See LIP READING.

lip spreading. *Phon.* Chinking.

lipt. Lipped. *Ref. Sp.*

lip′-teeth′, *a.* *Phon.* See LIP, *a.* **b.**

liptote, *n.* Litotes. *Obs.*

lip wisdom. See LIP, *a.,* **a.**

lip work. **a** Talk. **b** Kissing. *Humorous.*

lip worship. See LIP, *a.,* **a.**

lip′yl (lĭp′ĭl), *n.* [1st *lipo-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical radical of glycerin. *Obs. Berzelius.*

liq. *Abbr.* Liquid; liquor.

liq′ua-ble (lĭk′wȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *liquabilis.* See LIQUATE, *v. t.*] Liquefiable. *Obs.* — *n.* A liquefiable substance. *Obs.*

li-qua′men (lĭ-kwā′mĕn), *n.* [L., a liquid mixture, fr. *liquare.* See LIQUATE, *v. t.*] A liquefied or liquid substance, esp. garum. *Obs.*

liquative, *a.* Pertaining to liquation. *Obs.*

liq′ue-fac′ti-ble (lĭk′wē-făk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *liquefactus,* p. p. of *liquefacere* to liquefy.] Liquefiable.

liquefaction factor. *Steam Engines.* A factor which, multiplied by the weight of dry steam, gives the total steam consumption.

li-quesce′ (lĭ-kwĕs′), *v. i.* [See LIQUESCENT.] To become liquid.

liq′uid-a-ble (lĭk′wĭd-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for liquidation.

liq′uid-am′ber. Var. of LIQUIDAMBAR, 2.

liq′ui-da′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

liq′uid-less, *a.* See -LESS.

liq′uid-ly, *adv.* of LIQUID.

liq′uid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

liq′uid-y, *a.* Liquid.

liq′ui-form (lĭk′wĭ-fôrm), *a.* Liquid. *Rare.*

liquirice. ✝ LICORICE.

‖ **li′quor am′ni-i** (lĭ′kwŏr ăm′nĭ-ī). [NL.] The amniotic fluid. See AMNION.

‖ **li′quor Co-tun′ni-i** (kō-tŭn′ĭ-ī). [NL., after D. *Cotugno* (1736–1822), Italian anatomist.] *Anat.* The perilymph of the ear.

liq′uor-er (lĭk′ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who liquors.

‖ **li′quor fol-lic′u-li** (lĭ′kwŏr fŏ-lĭk′ū-lī). [L., liquor of the follicle.] *Anat.* See GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE.

liq′uor-ice (lĭk′ẽr-ĭs). Var. of LICORICE.

liq′uor-ish. Var. of LICKERISH.

liq′uor-ist, *n.* [F. *liquoriste.*] A maker of liqueurs. *Rare.*

liq′uor-less, *a.* See -LESS.

liq′uor-ous. ✝ LICKEROUS.

‖ **li′quor Scar′pæ** (lĭ′kwŏr skär′pē). [NL., after A. *Scarpa,* Italian anatomist.] *Anat.* The endolymph of the ear.

‖ **li′quor si′li-cum** (sĭl′ĭ-kŭm). [L.] See LIQUOR OF FLINTS.

liq′uor-some (lĭk′ẽr-sŭm), *a.* [Cf. LICKERISH; 1st -SOME.] Lickerish. *Obs.* — **liq′uor-some-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

li′ra (lē′rȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A lyre, or, formerly, also, an instrument of its class; also, loosely, any of certain instruments of the viol class, or of others having either a viol-like resonance box or a lyre-shaped rim.

li′rate (lī′rāt), *a.* [L. *liratus,* p. p. of *lirare* to plow.] *Nat. Hist.* Marked with parallel grooves and ridges.

lire. ✝ LEER, LURE, LYRE.

‖ **li′re,** *n., pl.* of LIRA, coin.

lire (*dial.* lĭr, lēr), *n.* [AS. *līra.*] Flesh; brawn; lean beef. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

li-rel′la (lĭ-rĕl′ȧ; lī-), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lira* a furrow.] *Bot.* In lichenology, a linear furrowed apothecium. — **li-rel′late** (-āt), **li-rel′line** (-ĭn), **li-rel′lous** (-ŭs), *a.*

li-rel′li-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*lirella* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Lirellate.

liriconfancy, liricumfancy, *n.*

lir'i-pipe (lĭr'ĭ-pīp), **lir'i-poop** (-pōōp), *n.* [LL. *liripipium.*] **1**. A pendent part of the old clerical or academic tippet; afterwards, a tippet; a scarf. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Something to be learned for repetition, acting, or the like; a lesson; rôle; part. *Obs.*
3. A smart trick or stratagem. *Obs.*
4. A silly person; a dotard. *Obs.*

li-roc'o-nite (lī-rŏk'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. λειρός pale + κονια powder.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of aluminium and copper, occurring in monoclinic crystals of a sky-blue or verdigris-green color. H., 2.–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.88–2.99.

Lis'bon (lĭz'bŏn), *n.* A sweet, light-colored species of wine, produced in the province of Estremadura, and so called as being shipped from Lisbon, in Portugal.

Lisle (līl; *F* lēl), *n.* **1**. The former spelling of Lille, a manufacturing city of France.
2. [*l. c.*] Short for LISLE THREAD, or a fabric or article, as a glove or stocking, woven of it.
Lisle lace, a pillow lace made at Lille, France, noted for its clear ground, on which the simple pattern is outlined with heavy thread. — **L. thread**, a hard twisted thread, originally of linen and produced at Lille, but now often of cotton specially prepared.

lisle, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lisle lace; as, a *lisle* ground.

lisp (lĭsp), *v. i.*; LISPED (lĭspt); LISP'ING. [ME. *lispen*, *lipsen*, AS. *wlisp* stammering, lisping; akin to D. & OHG. *lispen* to lisp, G. *lispeln*, Sw. *läspa*, Dan. *lespe.*] **1**. To pronounce the sibilants *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving them the sounds of *th* (as in *thin*, *then*); — a speech defect due to imperfect adjustment of the organs of speech (as in children), to organic imperfection, or to affectation.
2. Hence, to speak imperfectly or falteringly.
Lest when my *lisping*, guilty tongue should halt. *Drayton.*

lisp, *v. t.* To pronounce or speak with a lisp or in an imperfect or faltering manner; hence, to express by the use of simple, childlike language.

lisp, *n.* **1**. The habit or act of lisping; also, a lisping sound; as, her *lisp* was rather attractive.
2. A lisping or sibilant sound; as, the *lisp* of feet.

‖ **lis pendens** (lĭs pĕn'dĕnz). [L.] A pending suit; — used esp. with reference to the doctrines that a court has control over the property involved in a suit from the time of its institution until final judgment, and that at common law a lis pendens, or pending suit, is due notice to a purchaser during the pendency of a suit. By statute in many jurisdictions a formal notice of pendency of an action is required to be filed.

Lis'sa'jous' curves *or* **fig'ures** (lē'sȧ'zhōō'). [After Jules A. *Lissajous* (1822–80), French scientist.] Curves due to the combination of two simple harmonic motions. They are commonly exhibited by the successive reflections of a beam of light from the prongs of two tuning forks or by the mechanical tracing of the resultant motion of two pendulums, as in the harmonograph or by means of Wheatstone's rods.

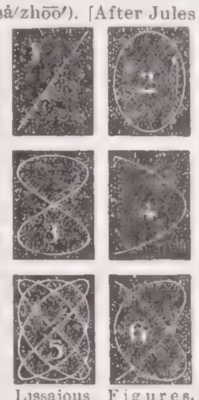

Lissajous Figures, given by a horizontal and a vertical tuning fork vibrating simultaneously. 1, 2 When forks are in unison, 1 with difference of phase 0, 2 with difference of phase ¼; 3, 4 Forks one octave apart, difference of phase 0 in fig. 3, ¼ in fig. 4; 5, 6 Forks with vibration numbers as 3 to 4, difference of phase 0 in fig. 5, $\frac{1}{12}$ in fig. 6.

lis'sen-ceph'a-lous (lĭs'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. λισσός smooth + ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] **a** Having a smooth cerebrum, without convolutions. **b** Of or pertaining to the Lissencephala.

lis'som, **lis'some** (lĭs'ŭm), *a.* [For *lithesome.*] Limber; supple; flexible; lithe; hence, nimble; agile.
Straight, but as *lissome* as a hazel wand. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.

lis'some, *adv.* Supply; lithely.

Lis-sot'ri-ches (lĭ-sŏt'rĭ-kēz), **Lis-sot'ri-chi** (lĭ-sŏt'rĭ-kī) *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λισσός smooth + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Anthropol.* Those races having long smooth hair. See HAIR, 2.

lis-sot'ri-chous (-kŭs), *a.* Having smooth hair.

list (lĭst), *n.* [AS. *līst* a list of cloth; akin to D. *lijst*, G. *leiste*, OHG. *līsta*, Icel. *lista*, *listi*, Sw. *list*, Dan. *liste*. In sense 5 fr. F. *liste*, of G. origin, and thus ultimately the same word. Cf. LISTS.] **1**. A bordering strip; a margin; edging. *Obs.*, except specif.: A strip forming the border or selvage of cloth; as, cloth a yard wide within the *lists* (inside the selvages); hence, selvage regarded as a material.
2. A strip or band of cloth; hence, a strip or band of other material. "Gartered with a red and blue *list.*" *Shak.*
3. **a** A stripe, band, or belt, of color, as on an animal's body. **b** A division of the hair or beard, formed by parting. **c** A filter consisting of a strip of cloth. *Obs.* **d** A narrow fillet; a listel. **e** *Carp.* (1) A narrow strip of wood, esp. sapwood, cut from the edge of a plank or board. (2) The uppermost rail in a railing. **f** *Rope Making.* A piece of woolen cloth with which the yarns are grasped by a workman. **g** *Tin-plate Manuf.* (1) The first thin coat of tin. (2) A wirelike rim of tin left on an edge of the plate after it is coated. See LIST POT.
4. A limit or boundary; also, an inclosure. Cf. LISTS.
The very *list*, the very utmost bound,
Of all our fortunes. *Shak.*
5. A roll or catalogue, as of names or items; a register, inventory, or classified record or memorandum; as, a *list* of books; a tax *list*; a price *list*; a *list* of voters; a *list* of real estate; to be on the sick *list* (primarily *Mil. & Nav.*). Cf. ACTIVE LIST, RETIRED LIST.
6. *Agric.* One of the ridges made in listing. *North Amer.*
Syn. — LIST, ROLL, CATALOGUE, REGISTER, INVENTORY, SCHEDULE. LIST, the general term, denotes a simple series of names, whether of persons or of objects (as, a *list* of articles to be purchased, of guests to be invited); a ROLL is esp. a list of the members of some body (as, a class *roll*, a muster *roll*); a CATALOGUE is an ordered, and often detailed, list or roll (as, a library *catalogue*, a college *catalogue*, a bookseller's *catalogue*; "the *Catalogue* of Ships" in the Iliad); REGISTER emphasizes the formal or official character of the document (as, a *register* of voters); an INVENTORY is an itemized list of articles on hand (as, an *inventory* of the estate of a deceased person, the annual *inventory* of a merchant's stock); a SCHEDULE is esp. a list in tabular form (as, a *schedule* of trains, of passenger rates, of courses offered in a college). See RECORD.
list of the ear, lobe of the ear. *Obs.*

list (lĭst), *a.* Made of selvage or other strips of cloth, usually woolen; as, *list* slippers, or carpet.

list, *v. t.*; LIST'ED; LIST'ING. [From LIST a strip.] **1**. To put a list, or border, on; as, to *list* a garment; also, to put on as a list or border. "The showery arch with *listed* colors gay." *J. Philips.*
2. Specif., to cover with list, or with strips of cloth; to put list on; as, to *list* a door; to stripe as if with list.
The tree that stood white-*listed* through the gloom. *Tennyson.*
3. To inclose as with a rail or barriers; to bound. *Obs.*
4. *Carp.* To cut away a narrow strip, as of sapwood, from the edge of; as, to *list* a board.
5. To enter or enroll in a list or catalogue; esp.: **a** To enter in an official list or schedule; as, to *list* property for taxation. **b** To enter in a price list, as, goods *listed* above the market price. **c** To engage, as a soldier; to enlist. "I will *list* you for my soldier." *Scott.*
6. *Agric.* **a** To prepare, as land, for a crop by making alternating beds and alleys, as in growing cotton, etc. See LISTING, *n.*, 5 **a**. *Southern U. S.* **b** To put (land, a field) in maize with a lister. See LISTING. *North America.*
to list a stock *or* (other) **security**, *Stock Exchange*, to enter a stock or other security in the list of those officially admitted to dealings on the exchange as having furnished proof of legal existence, title to property, and other essentials to good standing. The same privileges in dealings are accorded to the securities (*unlisted securities*) not included in this list.

list, *v. i.* To enlist in the army or navy.

list, *v. i.*; *pret.* LIST'ED, *Archaic* LIST; *p. p.* LIST'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIST'ING. [ME. *listen*, *lusten*, to be pleasing, to desire, AS. *lystan* to be pleasing, fr. *lust* pleasure. See LUST.] **1**. To please; suit; choose; like; desire; wish; incline (to). *Archaic.*
The wind bloweth where it *listeth*. *John* iii. 8.
Them that add to the Word of God what them *listeth*. *Hooker*
2. [Perh. a different word.] *Naut.* To lean over to one side; to careen; — said of a ship; as, she *lists* to port.
Syn. — See TIP.

list, *n.* **1**. Pleasure; joy. *Obs.*
2. Inclination; desire; wish. *Archaic.*
3. An inclination to one side; — mostly nautical; as, the ship has a *list* to starboard.

list, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *listen*, *lusten*, AS. *hlystan*, fr. *hlyst* hearing, listening. See LISTEN.] To hearken; attend; listen; listen (to). *Archaic.*

lis'tel (lĭs'tĕl), *n.* [F. *listel*, fr. It. *listello*, dim. fr. *lista* strip, list. Cf. LIST the edge.] *Arch.* A list, or narrow fillet. See IONIC, *Illust.*

lis'ten (lĭs''n), *v. i.*; LIS'TENED (-'nd); LIS'TEN-ING. [ME. *listnen*, *lustnen*, fr. *listen*, *lusten* (cf. LIST to listen), AS. *hlystan*, fr. *hlyst* hearing; akin to OS. *hlust*, Icel. *hlusta* to listen, *hlust* ear, AS. *hlosnian* to wait in suspense, OHG. *hlosēn* to listen, G. *lauschen*, Gr. κλύειν, and E. *loud*. See LOUD.] **1**. To give close attention with the purpose of hearing; to give ear; to hearken.
2. To give heed; to yield to advice or admonition.
Listen to me, and by me be ruled. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — See ATTEND, HEAR.
to listen after, to take an interest in. *Obs.*
Scholars *listen after* libraries. *Fuller*

lis'ten, *v. t.* To hear with attention; to hearken to. *Archaic.*

lis'ten, *n.* Act of listening.
I listened, and with each *listen* the game grew clearer. *Kipling.*

lis'ten-ing (lĭs''n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LISTEN.
listening cam, key, *or* **plug**, *Telephony*, a cam or plug switch or other device by which an operator connects his own receiver in the circuit of a subscriber. — **l. gallery**, *Mil. Mining*, a gallery which is run out from a fortification to detect any mining operations of a besieger.

list'er (lĭs'tẽr), *n.* **1**. One that lists; esp., one who makes a list or roll.
2. [Cf. LIST a strip, border, prob. applied to the furrow or the ridge of earth along the furrow.] A double-moldboard plow which throws a deep furrow, and at the same time plants and covers grain, generally Indian corn, or maize, in the furrow. *North America.*

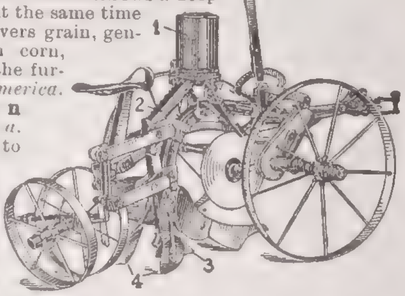

Tricycle Riding Lister. 1 Seed Can; 2 Seed Spout; 3 Subsoiler; 4 Covering Shovels.

Lis-te'ri-an (lĭs-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Listerism.

lis'ter-ine (lĭs'tẽr-ēn; 183), *n.* [After Sir Joseph *Lister.*] An antiseptic solution containing benzoic and boric acids, essential oils, etc. *Trade Name.*

Lis'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Surg.* The systematic use of an antiseptic, as a carbolic-acid spray, on the field of operation, a method formerly practiced; — so called from Sir Joseph (Lord) Lister, an English surgeon, who was the originator of the practice. See ANTISEPTIC, *a.*, 2.

Lis'ter-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Med.* To make antiseptic. See LISTERISM.

list'ing (lĭs'tĭng), *n.* **1**. The selvage of cloth; list.
2. *Carp.* The sapwood cut from the edge of a board.
3. *Mining.* A plank lashing.
4. Enlistment; enrollment.
5. *Agric.* **a** The throwing up of the soil into beds or ridges, on which the seed is planted, — a method adopted in the culture of cotton, beets, and some garden crops. *North America.* **b** The method of planting corn (maize) by means of a lister (which see). *North America.*

list'less (lĭst'lĕs), *a.* [*list* desire + *-less.*] Having no desire or inclination; indifferent; heedless; spiritless.
Benumbed with cold, and *listless* of their gain. *Dryden.*
I was *listless*, and desponding. *Swift.*
Syn. — Heedless, careless, indifferent, vacant, uninterested, spiritless, supine, indolent. See LANGUID.
— **list'less-ly**, *adv.* — **list'less-ness**, *n.*

list price. The price named in a schedule or announced authoritatively.

lists (lĭsts), *n. pl.*; *Rare in sing.* [Prob. fr. *list* a border, confused with OF. & F. *lice* the lists, inclosing barrier, LL. *liciae*, pl., perh. fr. L. *licium* thread, girdle (cf. DRILLING a fabric). See LIST border.] **1**. The barriers of a tilting field; hence, the field itself; the field or arena for a tournament, or knightly combat; sometimes, an arena for wrestling, bull baiting, or the like.
In measured *lists* to toss the weighty lance *Pope.*
2. Hence, a place of combat or contest; an arena; — esp. in *to enter the lists*, to join in a contest.
3. The starting place of a race. *Obs.*

list'work' (lĭst'wûrk'), *n.* Ornamental embroidery of rough and strong character made by applying pieces of list, usually in patterns, to the surface of cloth.

lit'a-ny (lĭt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *letanie*, OF. *letanie*, F. *litanie*, L. *litania*, Gr. λιτανεία, fr. λιτανεύειν to pray, akin to λίτεσθαι, λίσσεσθαι, to pray, λιτή prayer.] **1**. *Eccl.* **a** In liturgical churches, a solemn form of supplication, consisting of a series of invocations, deprecations, obsecrations, intercessions, supplications, and prayers, in most of which the clergy and congregation join, the former leading and the latter responding in alternate sentences or clauses, several of the responses being repeated a number of times. A litany is usually of a penitential character, and though a separate service, often said in procession, it is frequently used as a part of the service for the day. See also GREATER LITANY, LESSER LITANY.
Supplications . . . for the appeasing of God's wrath were of the Greek church termed *litanies*, and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker.*
b [*cap.*, with *The*] *More fully* **The Litany and Suffrages**. The general supplication of this form contained in the Book of Common Prayer. As given in the English Book of Common Prayer, it was compiled in 1544.
2. Any similar form of supplication, as in non-Christian worship; also, a continued repetition or recounting.
Litany of the Saints, *R. C. Ch.*, a litany a part of which invokes the intercession of many of the saints. It is the most ancient and most used litany.

li'tchi' (lē'chē'), *n.* [Chin. li^4 chih^1.] **1**. The fruit of *Litchi chinensis* (see def. 2). It has a somewhat aromatic, agreeably flavored pulp containing a single seed, and in-

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[An alteration of L. *lilium convallium* lily of the valleys.] The lily of the valley *Obs.*
lir'i-pip'i-o-nat'ed (lĭr'ĭ-pĭp'ĭ-ō-nāt'ĕd), *a.* [Cf. F. (Rabelais) *lyripipion* a graduate's hood.] Invested with a liripipe. *Obs.*
lirk (lûrk), *n. & v. i.* Wrinkle; crease. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lirp, *v. i.* To snap the fingers. *Obs.* — *n.* A snap. *Obs.*
lir'rup (lĭr'ŭp). Dial. Eng. var. of LARRUP.
lir'ry. ☩ LURRY.
lirt, *n.* [Cf. MHG. *lürzen* to deceive.] A trick. *Obs.* [out. *Obs.*
lirylong, *adv.* Prob., stretched
lis (lēs), *n.*; *pl.* LIS (lēs) or LISSES (lēs'ĕz). [F., lily.] *Her.* Fleur-de-lis.
lis, **liss** (lĭs), *n.* [Ir. *lios.*] *Irish Antiq.* A circular inclosure or fortification, with an earth wall.
‖ **li'sa** (lē'sȧ). Var. of LIZA.
lis'bon-nine, *n.* [Pg. *lisbonina.*] See COIN.
lische. ☩ LEASH.
liser, *n.* [OF. *lisiere*, F. *lisière.*] A list; a strip of cloth. *Obs.*
li-sette', *n.* [F., dim. of Christian name *Élise*. Cf. LIZZY.] A French maidservant. *Obs.*
lish, *a.* Active; agile; nimble; quick. *Dial. Eng.*
lisible, *a.* [F. *loisible.*] Lawful. *Obs.*
‖ **li'sière'** (lē'zyâr'), *n.* [F.] **1**. *Fort.* A berm. *Obs. or R.* **2**. *Silk Manuf.* A selvage warped on a separate bobbin.
li-si'ta (lē-sē'tȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *liza* mullet, or of Sp. *lisa* a kind of loach.] A small mullet (*Mugil hospes*) of the Pacific coast of Mexico.
lisk (lĭsk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *lyske.*] The flank, loin, or groin. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lis-keard'ite (lĭs-kär'dīt), *n.* [From *Liskeard*, Cornwall.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of aluminium and iron in white or bluish crusts.
‖ **lis li'tem ge'ne-rat** (lĭs lī'tĕm jĕn'ē-răt). [L.] Strife begets strife.
Lis'ma-ha'go, Captain (lĭs'mȧ-hā'gō). A superannuated officer who, in Smollett's "Expedition of Humphry Clinker," is the favored suitor of Miss Tabitha Bramble. He is a Scot of most singular dress and manners, conceited, pedantic, rude, and disputatious. [hollow.
lisne, *n.* ☩ LISSEN, a cleft or
lisnisse. ☩ LESNESSE. [*Obs.*
lisoun, *n.* Prob., trace; glimpse.
lisp'er, *n.* One who lisps.
lisp'ing-ly, *adv.* of *lisping*, p.pr.
lispound, **lispund**, *n.* [LG. *lispunt*, *livespunt*, *livesch punt*, lit., Livonian pound.] A weight of the Shetland and Orkney Islands, Denmark, Sweden, etc., varying from 12 to 30 or more pounds avoirdupois. Cf. SHIP POUND. See WEIGHT, *Table*.
lispt. Lisped. *Ref. Sp.*
liss, **lisse** (lĭs), *n.* [AS. *liss*, *līþs*. See LITHE.] Release; remission; cessation; peace; rest. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
liss, **lisse**, *v. t.* [AS. *lissan.*] To free; relieve; assuage; — of care or pain. *Obs. or Scot.*
liss, **lisse**, *v. i.* To be relieved; to cease. *Obs. or Scot.*
Lis'sam-phib'i-a (lĭs'ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λισσός smooth + *Amphibia.*] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a prime division of amphibians containing the existing orders; — contrasted with *Phractamphibia*.
Lis-sau'er's col'umn, **Lis-sau'er's tract** (lē-sou'ẽrz). *Anat.* = COLUMN OF LISSAUER. See COLUMN, 5.
‖ **lisse** (lēs), *n.* [F.] A kind of smooth gauze, for ruchings, etc.
‖ **lisse** (lēs), *n.* [F.] *Weaving.* A lease. [LISSOM.
lis'sen (lĭs'ĕn). Dial. var. of
Lis'sen-ceph'a-la (lĭs'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of placental mammals having a brain with few or no cerebral convolutions, and including the edentates, bats, insectivores, and rodents *Owen*
Lis'so-flag'el-la'ta (lĭs'ō-flăj'ĕ-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λισσός smooth + *Flagellata.*] *Zoöl.* A division of the flagellate protozoans comprising all having no collarlike structure at the oral pole; — contrasted with *Choanoflagellata*. — **lis'so-flag'el-late**, *a.*
lis'som (lĭs'ŭm), *n.* [E. dial. *lissen*, *lisne*, a cleft in a rock.] *Dial. Eng.* **1**. A cleft in a rock. **2**. A layer or stratum; a raised platform. [straw plait.
3. A strand of rope, or a row of
lis'some-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lis-son'e-oid (lĭ-sŏn'ē-oid), *n.* [Gr. λισσός smooth + νεῖν to swim + *-oid.*] *Mech.* A stream line of least resistance.
lis-sot'ri-chan (lĭ-sŏt'rĭ-kăn), **lis'so-trich'i-an** (lĭs'ō-trĭk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Lissotrichous.
‖ **lis sub ju'di-ce** (lĭs sŭb jōō'dĭ-sē). [L.] A suit or case under the judge, i. e., not yet decided.
list, *n.* [AS. *list*; akin to D., G., & Icel. *list*, Goth. *lists*, Goth. *lais* I know, and E. *learn.*] Cunning; craftiness. *Obs.*
list, *n.* [Cf. Fries. *lēst* loin.] The flank, as of pork. *Dial. Eng.*
list (lĭst), *a.* [Perh. akin to *list* to please.] Agile; active; quick. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
list, *n.* [AS. *hlyst*. See LIST to listen, LISTEN.] Hearing; the ear. Hence *to have or give list*, to give ear; to listen. *Obs.*
list'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
‖ **lis-tel'lo**, *n.* [It.] A listel. *Obs.*
lis'tend. Listened. *Ref. Sp.*
lis'ten-er, *n.* One who listens.
lis'ter. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEISTER.
list'er, *n.* [OF. *listre*, for *litre* (nom. case), L. *lector.*] A reader; a lector; also, a preaching friar. *Obs.*
Lis'ter-a (lĭs'tẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Martin *Lister*, English physician.] Syn. of OPHRYS **b**.
list'ful, *a.* Attentive. *Obs.*
list'ly, *a.* List. *Dial. Eng.*
list'ly, *adv.* [AS. *listelīce.*] Cunningly. *Obs.*
listne. ☩ LISTEN.
list pot. *Tin-plate Manuf.* A shallow pan containing a thin layer of molten tin into which the edge of a tin plate is dipped to remove the list.
lis'tred, *n.* [See LESTRAD.] See MEASURE, *Table*.
list'y, *a.* [Cf. LIST to please.] Lusty; quick. *Obs.*
lisure. ☩ LISER.
lit. ☩ LIGHT; LITE, *n. & v.*
lit (lĭt). Var. of LITE, little.
lit, *pret. & p. p.* of LIGHT.
lit, *n. & v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *litr* color, dye.] Dye; stain; dyestuff. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lit. *Abbr.* Liter; literally; literary; literature.
lit'a-neu'ti-cal (lĭt'ȧ-nū'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. λιτανευτικός, fr. λιτανεύειν to pray.] Pertaining to a litany. *Rare.* [ARGE.
litarge. ☩ LETHARGY, LITH-
li-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *litatio.*] Act of sacrificing; a sacrifice. *Obs.*
litch, *n.* A bundle or handful, as of tangled straws. *Dial. Eng.*
litch owl. Var. of LICH OWL.
Lit. D. *Abbr.* Literarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Literature).
‖ **lit' de jus'tice'** (lē' dē zhüs'tēs'). [F.] *Fr. Hist.* Bed of justice; the platform on which the king sat when he held a formal session of the French Parliament; also, the session itself.

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closed loosely in a rough papery shell or exocarp. It is eaten both fresh and dried, and is often made into preserves.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of Chinese sapindaceous trees, the species (*L. chinensis*) being often cultivated in the Philippines, India, and elsewhere for its fruit.
lite (*dial.* līt), *a.*, *adv.*, & *n.* [AS. *lȳt* or Icel. *lītt*, adv.] Little ; small ; few. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
-lite (-līt). [Cf. F. *-lithe.* See -LITH.] Combining form from Greek λίθος, *a stone ;* — used in naming minerals, rocks, stone objects, etc.
li'ter, li'tre (lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *litre*, fr. *litron*, an old measure, Gr. λίτρα a silver coin, a pound.] A measure of capacity in the metric system, being a cubic decimeter, equal to 61.022 cubic inches, or 0.880 imperial quart, or 0.908 U. S. dry quart, or 1.0567 U. S. liquid quarts. It is equal in volume to one kilo of water at maximum density. See METRIC SYSTEM.
lit'er-a-cy (lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* State of being literate.
lit'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [OF. *literal*, F. *littéral*, L. *litteralis*, *literalis*, fr. *littera*, *litera*, a letter. See LETTER.] **1.** According to the "letter," or the natural or usual construction and implication of a writing or expression ; following the ordinary and apparent sense of the words ; not allegorical or metaphorical ; as, the *literal* meaning of a passage ; the *literal* execution of a command.
2. Hence : **a** Literally so termed ; so called without inaccuracy ; as, a *literal* transformation ; the *literal* destruction of an army. **b** True to the fact ; not exaggerated or embellished ; as, a *literal* description. **c** Giving a strict or literal construction ; unimaginative ; matter-of-fact ; — applied to persons.
3. Of translations, transcriptions, etc., representing or following the letter or exact words ; not free.
A middle course between the rigor of *literal* translations and the liberty of paraphrasts. *Hooker.*
4. Of or pertaining to, consisting of, or expressed by, letters, or alphabetic characters ; as, a *literal* error, as one due to a fault in transcription, printing, or the like ; a *literal*, as distinguished from a numerical, notation.
The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers. *Johnson.*
5. Consisting of writing ; written ; as, a *literal* contract.
6. Of or pertaining to letters ; literary ; epistolary. *Obs.*
literal contract, *Law*, a contract fully evidenced by writing ; — said in Roman law of the contract evidenced by an expensilation or by syngraphs or chirographs. — **l. equation**, *Math.*, an equation expressing some or all of the known quantities by letters ; — disting. from a *numerical equation*.
lit'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice or theory of following the letter, or literal sense, or the tendency to adopt literal interpretations ; hence, *Fine Arts*, extreme realism in portrayal. — **lit'er-al-ist**, *n.* — **lit'er-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*
lit'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being literal ; also, a literal meaning or interpretation.
lit'er-al-ize (lĭt'ẽr-ăl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make literal ; to interpret or put in practice according to the literal meaning. — **lit'er-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **lit'er-al-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*
lit'er-al-ly, *adv.* of LITERAL. Esp. : **a** According to the primary and natural import of words ; not figuratively ; as, a man and his wife cannot be *literally* one flesh ; — often used hyperbolically ; as, he *literally* flew. **b** With close adherence to words ; word by word.
So wild . . . a poet cannot be translated *literally*. *Dryden.*
lit'er-a-ry (lĭt'ẽr-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *litterarius*, *literarius*, fr. *littera*, *litera*, a letter : cf. F. *littéraire*. See LETTER.]
1. Of or pertaining to letters, or literature (often esp. belles-lettres) ; pertaining to learning, esp. as transmitted by books and writings, or learned men ; as, *literary* fame ; a *literary* history ; *literary* conversation.
2. Versed in, or acquainted with, literature ; occupied with literature as a profession ; connected with literature or with men of letters ; as, a *literary* man.
In the *literary* as well as fashionable world. *Mason.*
3. = LITERAL, *a.*, 4, 6. *Obs.*
literary language *or* **dialect**, a language or dialect used mainly or characteristically in written expression and differing more or less in diction, idiom, or construction from the vernacular ; also, a language having a literature. — **l. property**, property which is constituted by the right of an author or those who claim under him to the enjoyment and use of his literary productions to the exclusion of others. Cf. COPYRIGHT.
lit'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *litteratus*, *literatus*. See LETTER.]
1. Instructed in letters ; educated ; specif., able to read and write.
2. Pertaining to, or learned in, literature ; literary.
lit'er-ate, *n.* **1.** A learned or literary person.
2. One who can read and write.
3. *Church of Eng.* One admitted to holy orders without having a university degree.

‖ **lit'e-ra'ti** (lĭt'ē-rā'tī), *n. pl.* Men of letters. See LITERATUS.
‖ **lit'e-ra'tim** (-tĭm), *adv.* [LL., fr. L. *littera*, *litera*, letter.] Letter for letter.
lit'er-a'tor (lĭt'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *litterator*, *literator*. See LETTER.] **1.** A smatterer ; a sciolist. *Obs.*
2. A literary man, esp. a critic ; a littérateur.
3. One devoted to bibliography, textual criticism, etc. *R.*
lit'er-a-ture (lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-tūr), *n.* [F. *littérature*, L. *litteratura*, *literatura*, learning, grammar, writing, fr. *littera*, *litera*, letter. See LETTER.] **1.** Literary culture ; acquaintance with letters ; "book knowledge." *Now Rare.*
He [Milton's father] had probably more than common *literature*. *Johnson.*
2. Production of literary work, esp. as an occupation.
Literature is a very bad crutch, but a very good walking stick. *Lamb.*
3. Literary productions as a collective body ; specif. : **a** The total of preserved writings belonging to a given language or people. **b** The class or the total of writings, as of a given country or period, which is notable for literary form or expression, as distinguished, on the one hand, from works merely technical or erudite, and, on the other, from journalistic or other ephemeral literary writing ; belles-lettres. **c** The body of writings having to do with a given subject ; as, philosophical *literature ;* chemical *literature*.
4. *Music.* The aggregate of compositions for any particular instrument or group of instruments ; as, the *literature* of the organ or of the string quartet.
5. Any kind of printed matter, as advertising matter. *Colloq. or Cant.*
Syn. — LITERATURE, BELLES-LETTRES. LITERATURE is now used chiefly of writings distinguished by artistic form or emotional appeal ; as, "*Literature* consists of all the books . . . where moral truth and human passion are touched with a certain largeness, sanity, and attraction of form" (*J. Morley*) : "Such is the matter of imaginative or artistic *literature* — this transcript, not of mere fact, but of fact in its infinite variety, as modified by human preference in all its infinitely varied forms" (*W. Pater*). But the word is often applied to the whole body of writings on a particular subject, without regard to their literary excellence. BELLES-LETTRES emphasizes the purely æsthetic aspects of literature. See SCIENCE.
‖ **lit'e-ra'tus** (lĭt'ē-rā'tŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -TI (-tī). [L. *litteratus*, *literatus*.] A man of letters ; an erudite or learned person ; — chiefly in *pl.*
Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a *literatus* may chance to be maimed. *De Quincey.*
lith (lĭth), *n.* [AS. *liþ*. Cf. LIMB.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A joint or limb ; a member ; — often in the phrase *lith and limb.* **b** A division or segment, as of an orange. **c** A ring around the base of a cow's horn. *Scot.*
-lith (-lĭth). [Cf. F. *-lithe.*] A suffix from Greek λίθος, *stone.* Cf. -LITE.
li-thæ'mi-a, **li-the'mi-a** (lĭ-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *lithic* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A condition in which uric (lithic) acid is present in the blood. — **li-thæ'mic**, **li-the'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
lith'an'ode (lĭth'ăn'ōd), *n.* [*litho-* + *anode.*] Lead dioxide in porous, coherent masses, used in storage batteries.
lith'arge (lĭth'ärj), *n.* [ME. *litarge*, F. *litharge*, L. *lithargyrus*, Gr. λιθάργυρος, the scum or foam of silver ; λίθος stone + ἄργυρος silver. Litharge is found in silver-bearing lead ore.] A yellowish red substance, obtained in hard or scaly crystalline masses by heating lead moderately in presence of air or by calcining lead nitrate or carbonate. It is sold in the form of flakes or powder, and is used in making flint glass, in glazing earthenware, in preparing compounds of lead, in drying oils, etc. Chemically, litharge has the same composition as massicot, both being lead monoxide, PbO. The difference between the two is the result of the greater heat used in making litharge, which produces fusion of the oxide.
lithe (līth), *a.* ; LITH'ER (līth'ẽr) ; LITH'EST. [AS. *līðe* tender, mild, gentle ; akin to G. *lind*, *gelind*, OHG. *lindi*, Icel. *linr*, L. *lentus* flexible, and AS. *linnan* to yield.]
1. Mild ; calm ; gentle ; serene ; hence, comfortable ; agreeable. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. Capable of being easily bent ; pliant ; flexible ; limber ; as, the elephant's *lithe* proboscis ; a *lithe* dancer.
Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.
li-thec'ta-sy (lĭ-thĕk'tȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. ἔκτασις extension.] *Surg.* Extraction of a calculus through the dilated neck of the bladder and urethra.
lithe'some (līth'sŭm), *a.* [See LITHE, *a.* ; cf. LISSOM.] Pliant ; limber ; flexible ; supple ; nimble ; lissom.
li'thi (lē'tē), *n.* [Araucanian *liti*, *litre.*] A poisonous Chilean anacardiaceous shrub (*Lithræa caustica*), the hard wood of which is used in cabinetwork.
lith'i-a (lĭth'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. λίθος stone.] **1.** *Med.* Lithiasis.
2. *Chem.* The oxide of lithium, Li_2O, a white crystalline substance obtained by burning lithium in oxygen, by heating lithium nitrate, etc. Salts of lithium were formerly regarded as binary compounds of lithia with an acid oxide ; hence the phrases *carbonate of lithia*, *lithia water*, etc.
li-thi'a-sis (lĭ-thī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιθίασις, fr. λίθος stone.] *Med.* The formation of stony concretions, or calculi, in any part of the body, esp. in the bladder and urinary passages or in the Meibomian glands.
lithia water. A mineral water characterized by the presence of lithium salts, esp. the carbonate and bicarbonate.
lith'ic (lĭth'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to lithium.
lith'ic, *a.* [Gr. λιθικός of or belonging to stones, fr. λίθος stone.] **1.** Of or pert. to stone ; as, *lithic* architecture.
2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, the formation of uric-acid concretions (stone) in the bladder or other parts of the body ; as, *lithic* diathesis.
lithic acid. *Med. Chem.*, uric acid.
lith'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; LITH'I-FIED (-fīd) ; LITH'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*litho-* + *-fy.*] *Geol.* To consolidate (sediments, etc.) into stone. — **lith'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
lith'i-oph'i-lite (-ŏf'ĭ-līt), *n.* [*lithium* + Gr. φίλος friend.] *Min.* A pink, yellow, or brown orthorhombic mineral, commonly massive. It is a phosphate of lithium and manganese with a little iron, $Li(Mn,Fe)PO_4$. Cf. TRIPHYLITE.
lith'ite (lĭth'īt), *n.* [Gr. λίθος stone.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A calcareous concretion, esp. one of those in a tentaculocyst or lithocyst.
lith'i-um (lĭth'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λίθος stone ; — from its having been discovered in a mineral.] *Chem.* A soft, silver-white metallic element of the alkali group, the lightest metal known (sp. gr., 0.59). Symbol, *Li ;* at. wt., 6.94. It occurs (always in combination) in several minerals, as amblygonite, petalite, spodumene, and lepidolite, and otherwise widely disseminated, though in small quantities, as in many mineral waters and in plant ashes. Metallic lithium is obtained by electrolyzing the fused chloride. It oxidizes readily in air. Melting point, 186° C. (367° F.). Chemically, lithium resembles sodium. Its salts color flame red. Certain of its salts were formerly much used in medicine as a solvent for uric acid.
lith'o- (lĭth'ō-). A combining form from Greek λίθος, *stone.*
lith'o-chro'my (-krō'mĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. χρῶμα color + 1st *-y.*] **1.** The art of painting on stone.
2. = CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY.
lith'o-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*litho-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* **1.** A sac containing small calcareous concretions (*lithites*), found in many medusæ and other invertebrates and supposed to be an auditory organ.
2. *Bot.* A cell which includes a cystolith. *Rare.*
Li-thod'o-mus (lĭ-thŏd'ō-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιθοδόμος a mason ; λίθος stone + δέμειν to build.] *Zoöl.* A genus of elongated bivalve shells, allied to the true mussels (genus *Mytilus*), and remarkable for their ability to bore holes for shelter in solid limestone, shells, etc.

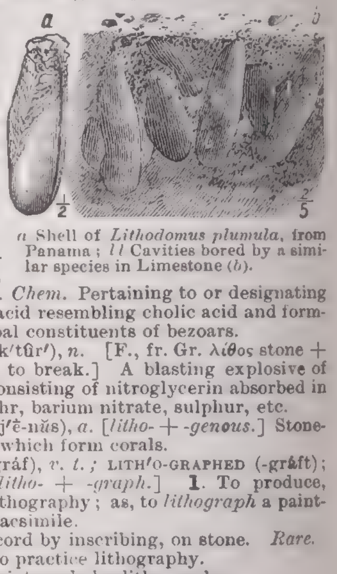

a Shell of *Lithodomus plumula*, from Panama ; *l l* Cavities bored by a similar species in Limestone (*b*).

lith'o-fel'lic (lĭth'ō-fĕl'ĭk), **lith'o-fel-lin'ic** (lĭth'ō-fĕ-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*litho-* + L. *fel*, *fellis*, gall.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline organic acid resembling cholic acid and forming one of the principal constituents of bezoars.
lith'o-frac'teur' (-frăk'tûr'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. λίθος stone + L. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] A blasting explosive of the dynamite class, consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed in a mixture of kieselguhr, barium nitrate, sulphur, etc.
li-thog'e-nous (lĭ-thŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*litho-* + *-genous.*] Stone-producing, as polyps which form corals.
lith'o-graph (lĭth'ō-gráf), *v. t.* ; LITH'O-GRAPHED (-gráft) ; LITH'O-GRAPH'ING. [*litho-* + *-graph.*] **1.** To produce, copy, or portray by lithography ; as, to *lithograph* a painting ; a *lithographed* facsimile.
2. To inscribe, or record by inscribing, on stone. *Rare.*
lith'o-graph, *v. i.* To practice lithography.
lith'o-graph, *n.* A print made by lithography.
li-thog'ra-pher (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* **1.** A writer about stones. *Obs.*
2. One who lithographs ; one engaged in lithography.
lith'o-graph'ic (lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), **lith'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *lithographique.*] Of or pertaining to lithography ; made by lithography ; as, the *lithographic* art ; a *lithographic* picture. — **lith'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
lithographic limestone *or* **stone.** See LITHOGRAPHY.
li-thog'ra-phy (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + *-graphy :* cf. F. *lithographie.*] **1.** A treatise on stones or rocks. *Obs.*

‖ **lit' de re-pos'** (lē dē rē-pō'). [F., bed of repose.] = CHAISE LONGUE.
lite. † DELIGHT ; ELITE, *n.* ; LEET, list ; LIGHT, alight.
lite (*dial.* līt), *n.* Delay ; wait. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *hlīta* to rely on.] To wait ; delay ; expect ; trust ; rely or count (on). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
litel. † LITTLE.
litelwhat. † LITILLWHAT.
‖ **li'tem li'te re-sol've-re.** [L.] To settle dispute by dispute ; to remove one difficulty by creating another. Adapted from *Horace* (*Satires*, II. iii. 103).
‖ **li'te pen-den'te.** [L.] Pending the suit. [*Obs.*]
lit'er-al, *n.* 1. Literal meaning.
2. *Print.* A literal error.
lit'er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lit'er-a'ri-an (lĭt'ẽr-ā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *n.* A person devoted to literary pursuits. *Rare.*
lit'er-a-ri-ly, *adv.* of LITERARY.
lit'er-a-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lit'er-a-ry-ism (lĭt'ẽr-ā-rĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
lit'er-at'ed, *a.* Literate. *Obs.*
lit'er-a'tion (lĭt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *littera*, *litera*, letter.] Representation by letters.
lit'er-a-tist (lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-tĭst), *n.* A writer ; an author. *Rare.*
lit'er-a'to (-ā'tō), *n.* [It. *letterato.*] A literatus. *Rare.*
lit'er-a-tured, *a.* Well read. *Obs.*
litere. † LITTER.
lit'er-ose (lĭt'ẽr-ōs), *a.* [L. *litterosus.*] Markedly literary. *R.* — **lit'er-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *R.*
lites. † LIGHTS.
litestere. † LITSTER. [*Obs.*]
lith, *n.* [AS. *hlip.*] A slope.
lith, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lið.*] A band of men ; also, succor ; help. *Obs.*
lith, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lȳðr.*] People ; subjects. *Obs.*
lith. † LIGHT, LITHE.
lith. lithe. † LIETH, 3d pers. sing. pres. of LIE, to recline.
Lith., *or* **lith.** *Abbr.* Lithograph ; lithographic ; lithography ; Lithuanian.
lith'a-gogue (lĭth'ȧ-gŏg), *a.* [*litho-* + *-agogue.*] *Med.* Having the power to remove calculi. — *n.* A medicine having, or supposed to have, this power.
li-than'thrax (lĭ-thăn'thrăks), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. ἄνθραξ coal.] Mineral coal ; — opposed to *xylanthrax*, or charcoal. *Obs.*
li-thar'gy-rum (lĭ-thär'jĭ-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See LITHARGE.] *Old Chem.* Litharge.
lith'ate (lĭth'āt), *n.* [*lithic* + *-ate.*] *Med. Chem.* A urate. — **li-that'ic** (lĭ-thăt'ĭk), *a.*
lithe. Var. of LITH. [go. *Obs.*]
lithe, *v. i.* [AS. *līðan.*] To pass ;
lithe, *n.* [From LITHE, *a.*] Calm (weather) ; a lull. *Obs.*
lithe (līth), *v. t.* [AS. *līðian.* See LITHE, *a.*] **1.** To make lithe ; to relieve ; smooth ; soften ; palliate. *Obs.*
2. To thicken, as broth. *Obs. or Dial. Brit.*
lithe (līth), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *hlȳða.* See LISTEN.] To listen ; hearken. *Archaic or Dial.*
lithe (līth), *n. & v. t.* Shelter ; a sheltered place. *Scot.*
li-thec'to-my (lĭ-thĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + *-ectomy.*] Lithotomy.
lithe'ly, *adv.* of LITHE. See -LY.
li-the'mi-a, li-the'mic. Vars. of LITHÆMIA, LITHÆMIC.
lithe'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lith'er (līth'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *lȳðre* bad, wicked.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Bad ; wicked ; false ; worthless. *Obs.*
2. Slothful ; lazy.
3. Supple ; flexible ; agile. — **lith'er-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **lith'er-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
lith'er, *n. & v. t. & i.* [AS. *liðere*, n.] Sling. *Obs.*
lith'er-ly, *a.* Crafty ; cunning ; mischievous ; wicked ; treacherous ; lazy. *Obs.*
lithe'some-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lithia emerald. *Min.* = HIDDENITE. [LITE.]
lithia mica. *Min.* = LEPIDO-
lith'i-as'tic (lĭth'ĭ-ăs'tĭk), *n.* Affected with lithiasis. *Rare.*
lith'i-ate. † LITHATE.
lith'i-ate (lĭth'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* **a** To combine with "lithic," or uric, acid. *Obs.* **b** To combine or impregnate with lithia.
lith'i-on, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λίθειον, neut. of λίθειος of stone ; — because discovered in the mineral kingdom.] Lithia. *Obs.*
lith'less (lĭth'lĕs), *a.* Cheerless ; comfortless. *Scot.*
lith'o (lĭth'ō), *n. & a.* Short for LITHOGRAPH, LITHOGRAPHIC.
lith'o-bil'ic (-bĭl'ĭk ; -bī'lĭk), *a.* [*litho-* + *bile.*] Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid said to occur with lithofellic acid in Oriental bezoar.
Li-tho'bi-us (lĭ-thō'bĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *litho-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Zoöl.* A genus of chilopod myriapods having the body composed of nine long and six short segments, each of which, excepting the last, bears a pair of legs. There are many species, usually brown in color, which mostly live under stones or logs. It is the type of a family, **Lith'o-bi'i-dæ** (lĭth'ō-bī'ĭ-dē). — **li-tho'bi-oid** (lĭ-thō'bĭ-oid), *a.*
lith'o-carp (lĭth'ō-kärp), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Paleobot.* A carpolite. *Obs.*
lith'o-ce-no'sis (-sē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *litho-* + Gr. κένωσις an emptying.] *Surg.* The removal from the bladder of small pieces of calculi after lithotrity.
lith'o-chro-mat'ics (-krō-măt'ĭks), **lith'o-chro'mics** (-krō'mĭks), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] = CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY. — **lith'o-chro-mat'ic**, **lith'o-chro'mic**, *a.*
lith'o-chro'ma-to-graph'ic, **-tog'ra-phy.** [*litho-* + *chromato-* + *-graphic*, *-graphy.*] = CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC, etc.
lith'o-clast (lĭth'ō-klăst), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] A stone breaker ; a lithotrite.
lith'o-clas'ty (-klăs'tĭ), *n.* = LITHOTRITY. — **lith'o-clas'tic**, *a.*
lith'o-clys'mi-a (-klĭz'mĭ-ȧ), **lith'o-clys'my** (-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *lithoclysmia* ; *litho-* + Gr. κλύσμα a clyster.] = LITHOLYSIS.
lith'o-den'dron, *n.* [Gr. λιθόδενδρον ; λίθος stone + δένδρον tree.] Coral. *Obs.*
Li-tho'des (lĭ-thō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιθώδης like stone.] *Zoöl.* A genus of anomuran crabs having the body globular and spiny and the fifth pair of legs reduced in size and folded in the gill chambers. They live in cold water toward the poles or in the deep sea. It is the type of a family, **Li-thod'i-dæ** (lĭ-thŏd'ĭ-dē).
lith'o-des'ma (lĭth'ō-dĕs'mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *litho-* + Gr. δέσμα bond.] *Zoöl.* A small shelly plate connected with the resilium in many bivalve shells.
lith'o-di-al'y-sis, *n.* [NL. ; *litho-* + *dialysis.*] **a** Litholysis. **b** Lithotrity. — **lith'o-di'a-lyt'ic**, *a.*
li-thod'o-mous (lĭ-thŏd'ō-mŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Burrowing in rock.
lith'o-frac'tor, *n.* [*litho-* + L. *fractor* a breaker.] A lithotrite.
lith'o-gen'e-sis (lĭth'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), **lith'o-gen'e-sy** (-sĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. γένεσις origin, generation : cf. F. *lithogénésie*. See GENESIS.] **a** The science of the formation of rocks. = PETROGENESIS. **b** *Med.* The formation of calculi. — **lith'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*
lith'o-glyph (lĭth'ō-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. λιθογλυφία ; λίθος stone + γλύφειν to engrave.] An engraving on stone, esp. on a gem ; an engraved stone. — **li-thog'ly-pher** (lĭ-thŏg'lĭ-fẽr), *n.* — **lith'o-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), *a. & n.*
lith'o-glyp'tic (-glĭp'tĭk), *a.* Lithoglyphic.
lith'o-glyp'tics (-glĭp'tĭks), *n.* Gem engraving.
lith'o-graf, **li-thog'ra-fer**, **lith'o-graft**, **li-thog'ra-fy.** Lithograph, -pher, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
li-thog'ra-phize (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fīz), *v. t.* = LITHOGRAPH.
lith'o-gra-vure' (lĭth'ō-grȧ-vūr' ; -grā'vūr), *n.* [*litho-* + *gravure.*] A process of photoengraving on stone.

2. The art or process of putting writing or designs on stone with a greasy material, and of producing printed impressions therefrom; also, any process based on the same principle, using zinc, aluminium, or some other substance instead of stone. Lithography was invented by Senefelder about 1796. The process depends, in the main, upon the antipathy between grease and water, which prevents a printing ink containing oil from adhering to wetted parts of the stone not covered by the design. The stone used is a compact, fine-grained limestone of yellowish or grayish color, the best variety of which is found at Solenhofen, Bavaria, in the Jurassic system. The greasy material for making the design is called **lithographic ink** or **lithographic crayon** or **chalk**, according to its consistency; it contains tallow, wax, soap, etc., with coloring matter. The design may be drawn directly on the stone, or may be transferred to the stone from paper. The completed design is "etched" by treatment with dilute acid and gum water, which renders the fatty matter more nearly insoluble and enables the blank portions to retain moisture. The stone is then, after washing, ready for the printing process. Owing to the cost of good lithographic stone, the use of substitutes is increasing. See CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY, ALUMINOGRAPHY, ZINCOGRAPHY.

lith′oid (lĭth′oid) } *a.* [*litho-* + *-oid*: cf. Gr. λιθοειδής.] Like a stone; having a stony structure.
li-thoi′dal (lĭ-thoi′dăl) }

li-thol′o-gy (lĭ-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *lithologie.*] **1.** The science of rocks. See PETROLOGY. *Obsoles.* **2.** *Med.* A treatise on calculi. — **lith′o-log′ic** (lĭth′ō-lŏj′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lith′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **li-thol′o-gist** (lĭ-thŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

li-thol′y-sis (lĭ-thŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *litho-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Solution of a calculus in the bladder by the use of injections or drugs. — **lith′o-lyt′ic** (lĭth′ō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

lith′o-marge (lĭth′ō-märj), *n.* [*litho-* + L. *marga* marl.] *Min.* A smooth, compact variety of common kaolin.

lith′on-trip′tic (-ŏn-trĭp′tĭk), *a.* [For *lithonthryptic*, confused with Gr. τρίβειν to rub, grind.] *Med.* Having the quality of, or used for, dissolving or destroying stone in the bladder or kidneys. — *n.* A lithontriptic remedy or agent, as distilled water.

lith′o-phane (lĭth′ō-fān), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show, reveal.] Porcelain impressed with figures which are made distinct by transmitted light, as in a lamp shade. — **lith′o-phan′ic** (-făn′ĭk), *a.* — **li-thoph′a-ny** (lĭ-thŏf′ȧ-nĭ), *n.*

lith′o-phy′sa (lĭth′ō-fī′sȧ) } *n.* [NL. *lithophysa*; *litho-* + Gr. φῦσα a flatus, air bubble.] *Petrog.* A spherulitic cavity, often with concentric chambers, observed in some rhyolitic lavas. It is supposed to be produced by expanding gas. — **lith′o-phy′sal** (-fī′săl), *a.*
lith′o-physe (lĭth′ō-fīs) }

lith′o-phyte (lĭth′ō-fīt), *n.* [*litho-* + *-phyte.*] **1.** A plant or plantlike organism having a hard stony structure or skeleton, as coralline algæ, corals, etc. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Phytogeog.* A plant which grows on the surface of rocks, as a lichen; — opposed to *chasmophyte.* — **lith′o-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **li-thoph′y-tous** (-fĭ′tŭs), *a.*

lith′o-pone (-pōn), *n.* A mixture of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate, prepared by precipitation and used extensively as a white pigment. It is also used in the manufacture of linoleum, rubber tires, etc.

lith′o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*litho-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for examining calculi in the bladder.

Lith′o-si′i-dæ (-sī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Lithosia*, the typical genus, fr. Gr. λίθος a stone.] *Zoöl.* A large family of moths closely allied to the Arctiidæ, and by some made a subfamily, called **Lith′o-si-i′næ** (-sĭ-ī′nē), of that group. They are rather slender, with long fore wings; the larvæ of many feed on lichens. The footmen moths are examples. — **li-tho′si-an** (lĭ-thō′sĭ-ăn), **li-tho′si-id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

Lith′o-sper′mum (-spûr′mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιθόσπερμον gromwell; λίθος stone + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* A large genus of North American and African boraginaceous plants having regular tubular corollas and smooth nutlets. The flowers are of various colors, and are either solitary or borne in bracted racemes. A red pigment is obtained from the roots of certain species. See PUCCOON.

lith′o-sphere (lĭth′ō-sfēr), *n.* [*litho-* + *sphere.*] The solid part of the earth; — distinguished from *hydrosphere* and *atmosphere.*

lith′o-tint (-tĭnt), *n.* [*litho-* + *tint.*] A kind of lithography, no longer in use, by which the effect of a tinted drawing is produced, as if made with India ink; also, a picture produced by this process.

lith′o-tom′ic (-tŏm′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. λιθοτομικός stone-cutting.] Pertaining to, or performed by, lithotomy.
lith′o-tom′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

li-thot′o-mist (lĭ-thŏt′ō-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *lithotomiste.*] One who performs the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder, or one who is skilled in the operation.

li-thot′o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). *Surg.* To perform the operation of lithotomy on.

li-thot′o-my (lĭ-thŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [L. *lithotomia*, Gr. λιθοτομία.] *Surg.* The operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lith′o-trite (lĭth′ō-trīt), **lith′o-tri′tor** (-trī′tŏr), *n.* [See LITHOTRITY.] An instrument for performing lithotrity.

li-thot′ri-ty (lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tĭ; 277), *n.* [*litho-* + L. *terere*, *tritum*, to rub, grind. Cf. LITHONTRIPTIC.] *Surg.* The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces capable of being voided. — **lith′o-trit′ic** (lĭth′ō-trĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **li-thot′ri-tist** (lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tĭst), *n.*

lith′o-type (lĭth′ō-tīp), *n.* [*litho-* + *-type.*] **1.** A stereotype plate made of a composition of shellac, fine sand, tar, and linseed oil; also, that which is printed from it. **2.** An etched stone surface for printing, having the design in relief; also, the process of printing from such a surface, or that which is printed from it. **3.** A machine, with a keyboard like that of a typewriter, for making a lithographic transfer sheet. It produces a perforated strip of paper which controls the printing. — **lith′o-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* — **lith′o-typ′y** (lĭth′ō-tīp′ĭ; lĭ-thŏt′ĭ-pĭ), *n.*

lith′o-type (lĭth′ō-tīp), *v. t.*; LITH′O-TYPED (-tīpt); LITH′O-TYP′ING (-tīp′ĭng). To prepare for printing by lithotype.

lith′ous (lĭth′ŭs), *a.* [Gr. λίθος a stone.] *Med.* Having the nature or composition of a calculus.

Lith′u-a′ni-an (lĭth′ū-ā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lithuania or the Lithuanians or their language.

Lith′u-a′ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native, or one of the people, of Lithuania. The Lithuanians approach more nearly the Teutonic than the Slavic racial type, being tall, dolichocephalic, and for the most part blond. In religion they are mainly Roman Catholics. **2.** The language of the Lithuanians, one of the most archaic and highly inflected of the Indo-European languages.

lith′u-re′sis (lĭth′ū-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *litho-* + *uresis.*] *Med.* The passing of gravel in the urine.

li-thu′ri-a (lĭ-thū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *litho-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Excess of uric acid, or of its salts, in the urine.

lith′y (lĭth′ĭ; lĭth′ĭ; 277), *a.* [Cf. ME. *lethy*, and E. *lithe.*] Easily bent; pliable.

lit′i-ga-ble (lĭt′ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be litigated.

lit′i-gant (-gănt), *a.* [L. *litigans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *litigare*: cf. F. *litigant.* See LITIGATE.] Disposed to litigate; contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit; as, the parties *litigant.* — *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit.

lit′i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; LIT′I-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); LIT′I-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *litigatus*, p. p. of *litigare*; *lis*, *litis*, dispute, lawsuit.] To make the subject of a lawsuit; to contest in law; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, evidence, and debate in a court; as, to *litigate* a cause. Also fig.

> Whether it was composed as early as 180, or as late as the middle of the 3d century, is still a *litigated* point. *G. P. Fisher.*

litigated motion, a motion of which the opposing party is entitled to notice to give him an opportunity to be heard against it; — opposed to *ex parte.*

lit′i-gate, *v. i.* To carry on a legal contest by judicial process.

lit′i-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *litigatio*, fr. *litigare* to dispute, litigate.] Act or process of litigating; a suit at law; a judicial contest; also, fig., dispute; discussion.

lit′i-ga-to-ry (lĭt′ĭ-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, litigation.

li-ti′gi-os′i-ty (lĭ-tĭj′ĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being litigious. *Chiefly Civil Law.*

li-ti′gious (-tĭj′ŭs), *a.* [L. *litigiosus*, fr. *litigium* dispute, quarrel, fr. *litigare*: cf. F. *litigieux.* See LITIGATE.] **1.** Inclined to judicial contest; given to the practice of contending in law; quarrelsome; contentious; fond of litigation.

> Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out still
> *Litigious* men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

2. Subject to contention; disputable; controvertible. *Obs.* **3.** Subject to, or involved in, dispute at law; involved, or liable to be involved, in a lawsuit. In the Civil law said esp. of property involved in litigation, and therefore not alienable. Cf. LITISCONTESTATION. **4.** Of or pertaining to litigation.

Syn. — See BELLIGERENT.

li′tis-con-test′ (lī′tĭs-kŏn-tĕst′), *v. t.* [See LITISCONTESTATION.] *Scots Law.* To bring to litiscontestation.

li′tis-con′tes-ta′tion (-kŏn′tĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* Usually, as used of Roman law, in the Latin form, **li′tis con′tes-ta′ti-o** (lī′tĭs kŏn′tĕs-tā′shĭ-ō). [L. *litis contestatio.* See LITIGATE; CONTEST.] *Roman & Civil Law.* The act or the stage of proceedings by or at which an action is legally begun. At Roman law, under the formulary procedure, the litis contestatio was the last act in jure, i. e., before the cause was sent to the judex by the prætor; later, under the extraordinary procedure, it was fixed at some point in, or prior to, the course of the pleadings. Its effect was, in part, to prevent the bringing of another action for the same cause, and to merge the rights of the parties in a new obligation of the parties to abide the result of the action. In *Scots Law* litiscontestation was formerly not effected until an act had been extracted admitting the libel or defenses to proof, but it is now brought about by lodging defenses. — **li′tis-con′tes-ta′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

lit′mus (lĭt′mŭs), *n.* [D. *lakmoes*; *lak* lacquer + *moes* a thick preparation of fruit, pap, prob. akin to E. *meat.* See LAC a resinous substance.] *Chem.* A dyestuff obtained from certain lichens (*Roccella tinctoria*, *Lecanora tartarea*, etc.) by exposure to the air in presence of ammonia, potassium carbonate, etc. It appears in commerce as a blue amorphous lumpy mass containing chalk or gypsum. Its essential coloring matter is a red organic acid, forming blue salts, and related to orcein. It is turned red by acids and restored to its blue color by alkalies.

litmus paper. *Chem.* Unsized paper saturated with litmus, — used in testing for acids or alkalies.

li′to-tes (lī′tō-tēz; lĭt′ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιτότης, from λιτός plain, simple.] *Rhet.* A diminution or softening of expression to avoid censure or increase the effect by moderation shown in understatement; the expression of a strong affirmative merely by the negative of its opposite; as, "a citizen of no mean city," that is, of an illustrious city.

lit′ter (lĭt′ẽr), *n.* [F. *litière*, LL. *lectaria*, fr. L. *lectus* bed. See LIE to be prostrated; cf. COVERLET.] **1.** A bed. *Obs.* **2.** A couch with shafts, usually covered and provided with curtains, used for carrying passengers. The use of litters, esp. as a conveyance for persons of note, prevailed in Europe until recent times. **3.** A bed or stretcher so arranged with poles at the sides that a person, esp. a sick or wounded person, may be easily carried in or on it, either by men or beasts of burden.

> There is a *litter* ready; lay him in 't. *Shak.*

4. Straw, hay, etc., used as bedding, formerly for man or beast, but now only for animals, or for other uses, as for a thatch, or a covering for plants; also, something like such bedding; as, the *litter* of leaves on the ground.

> To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks. *Shak.*

5. Specif., *Forestry*, the upper, only slightly decomposed portion of the forest floor, under which lies the humus. **6.** Things lying scattered about in a manner indicating slovenliness; scattered rubbish. **7.** Disorder or untidiness resulting from rubbish, or from things lying about; as, a room in a state of *litter.* **8.** The young brought forth at one time by a sow or other multiparous animal, taken collectively. Also fig.

> Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of strange, senseless opinions that crawl about the world. *South.*

9. Act of giving birth to a litter. *Obs.*

lit′ter (lĭt′ẽr), *v. t.*; LIT′TERED (-ẽrd); LIT′TER-ING. **1.** To supply with litter, as cattle; to cover with litter, as the floor of a stall. "Well *littered* was the floor." *Dryden.* **2.** To put into a confused or disordered condition; to strew with scattered articles; as, to *litter* a room.

> The room with volumes *littered* round. *Swift.*

3. To give birth to; to bear a litter of; — said, primarily, of brutes; contemptuously, of human beings.

> The son that she did *litter* here,
> A freckled whelp hagborn. *Shak.*

lit′ter, *v. i.* **1.** To be supplied with litter as bedding; to sleep or make one's bed in litter. *Rare.* **2.** To produce a litter, or young.

> A desert . . . where the she-wolf still *littered.* *Macaulay.*

‖ **lit′té′ra′teur′** (lē′tā′rȧ′tûr′), *n.* [F.] One who occupies himself with literature; a literary man; a literatus.

lit′ter-y (lĭt′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Covered or encumbered with litter; consisting of or constituting litter.

lit′tle (lĭt′'l), *a.*; LIT′TLER (-lẽr); LIT′TLEST: both chiefly dial. or familiar, comparison being regularly made by LESS or LESSER, LEAST, except in some special applications. [ME. *litel*, *lutel*, AS. *lȳtel*; akin to AS. *lȳt*, OS. *luttil*, D. *luttel*, LG. *lütt*, OHG. *luzzil*, MHG. *lützel*; and perh. to AS. *lytig* deceitful, *lot* deceit, Goth. *liuts* deceitful, *lutōn* to deceive, and E. *lout* to bend, bow; but not to Icel. *lītill* little, Sw. *liten*, Dan. *liden*, *lille*, Goth. *leitils*, which have a different root vowel.] **1.** Small in size or extent; diminutive; — the opposite of *big*, *large*, or *great*; as, a *little* body; a *little* animal; a *little* hill; a *little* distance; a *little* child.

> He sought to see Jesus who he was; and could not for the press, because he was *little* of stature. *Luke* xix. 3.

2. Short in duration; brief; as, a *little* sleep; a *little* time. **3.** Small in quantity, amount, or degree; not much; as, a *little* food; a *little* air or water; *little* hope. **4.** Small in dignity, power, importance, or scope; not great; as, the *little* farmers, those farming on a small scale; — now less commonly applied to persons.

> When thou wast *little* in thine own sight. 1 *Sam.* xv. 17.

5. Small in force or efficiency; not strong; weak; slight; inconsiderable; as, *little* attention, effort, or care. **6.** Specif.: **a** Small in a way that excites amusement, sarcasm, etc.; as, I know his *little* scheme and her *little* ways. **b** Small in extent of views or sympathies; narrow; shallow; mean; illiberal; as, men of *little* natures. **7.** = FEW. *Obs.*

Syn. — See SMALL.

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lith′o-labe (lĭth′ō-lāb), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, to seize.] An instrument formerly used in lithotrity.
lith′o-la-pax′y (lĭth′ō-lȧ-păk′sĭ; lĭ-thŏl′ȧ-), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. λάπαξις evacuation.] *Surg.* The operation of rapid lithotrity with immediate removal of the fragments of calculus.
li-thol′a-try (lĭ-thŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + *-latry.*] Worship of stones. — **li-thol′a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*
li-tho′le-in (lĭ-thō′lē-ĭn), *n.* [*litho-* + 2d *-ol.*] An oily liquid derived from petroleum, used as an antiseptic in skin diseases.
lith′o-lyte, *n.* [*litho-* + *-lyte.*] *Med.* An instrument for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder.
lith′o-man′cy (lĭth′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of stones, as by meteorites.
lith′o-ne-phri′tis, *n.* [NL.; *litho-* + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Calculous nephritis.
lith′o-ne-phrot′o-my, *n.* [*litho-* + *nephrotomy.*] *Surg.* Operation of removing a renal calculus by incision into the kidney.
lith′on-thrip′tic, -thryp′tic (lĭth′ŏn-thrĭp′tĭk), *a.* & *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. θρύπτειν to crush: cf. F. *lithontriptique.* Cf. LITHONTRIPTIC.] = LITHONTRIPTIC.
lith′on-tri′bon, *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. λίθον τρῖβον that which rubs down stone.] A lithontriptic. *Obs.*
lith′on-trip′ti-cal, *a.* Lithontriptic. *Obs. or R.*
lith′on-trip′ti-con, *n.* [NL.] A lithontriptic. *Obs.*
lith′on-trip′tist, *n.* = LITHOTRITIST.
lith′on-trip′tor, *n.* *Surg.* = LITHOTRITE.
lith′o-pæ′di-on, -pe′di-on (lĭth′ō-pē′dĭ-ŏn), **-pæ′di-um, -pe′di-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., *litho-* + Gr. παιδίον, dim. of παῖς, παιδός, child.] *Med.* A fetus calcified in the body of the mother.
li-thoph′a-gous (lĭ-thŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*litho-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] **a** Swallowing stones or gravel, as many birds. **b** Burrowing in rock, as some mollusks.
Li-thoph′a-gus, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LITHODOMUS.
li-thoph′i-lous (lĭ-thŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*litho-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Growing in stony places.
lith′o-phone (lĭth′ō-fōn), *n.* [*litho-* + *-phone.*] *Med.* An instrument for detecting calculi by the sound when struck
lith′o-phos′phor, *n.* [*litho-* + *phosphor.*] A stone that becomes phosphorescent by heat. *Obs. or R.* — **lith′o-phos-phor′ic** (-fŏs-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* *Obs. or R.*
lith′o-pho-tog′ra-phy, *n.* [*litho-* + *photography.*] = PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY.
lith′o-phthi′sis (lĭth′ō-thī′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *litho-* + *phthisis.*] *Med.* Phthisis accompanied by formation of calcareous concretions in the lungs or bronchial tubes.
lith′o-phyl, lith′o-phyll (lĭth′ō-fĭl), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. φύλλον a leaf.] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf.
lith′o-sperm, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lithospermum.*
lith′o-sper′mon (lĭth′ō-spûr′mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιθόσπερμον.] The gromwell.
lith′o-sper′mous (-mŭs), *a.* [See LITHOSPERMUM.] *Bot.* Having hard stonelike seeds or fruits. *R.*
Lith′o-stro′tos (lĭth′ō-strō′tŏs) *D. Bib.*
lith′o-tome (lĭth′ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. λιθοτόμος cutting stones; λίθος stone + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *lithotome.*] **1.** A stone so formed as to appear as if cut by art. **2.** *Surg.* = CYSTOTOME **a.**
lith′o-tre′sis (-trē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *litho-* + Gr. τρῆσις perforation.] Act of perforating a calculus.
lith′o-trip′sy (lĭth′ō-trĭp′sĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub, grind.] *Surg.* = LITHOTRITY.
lith′o-trip′tic (-trĭp′tĭk), *a.* & *n.* = LITHONTRIPTIC.
lith′o-trip′tist (lĭth′ō-trĭp′tĭst), *n.* = LITHOTRITIST.
lith′o-trip′ton (-trĭp′tŏn), *n.* [NL.] A lithontriptic.
lith′o-trip′tor (-tŏr), *n.* *Surg.* = LITHOTRITE.
li-thox′yl, li-thox′yle (lĭ-thŏk′sĭl), **li-thox′y-lite** (lĭ-thŏk′sĭ-līt), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr ξύλον wood.] Petrified wood.
liths′man (lĭths′măn), *n.* [AS *liðsmann*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *liðsmaðr*, prop., man of the host.] A sailor in the navy under the Danish kings of England. *Oxf. E. D.*
Lith′u-an′ic (lĭth′ū-ăn′ĭk) = LITHUANIAN.
Lit. Hum. *Abbr.* Litteræ humaniores (L., the humanities).
lith′wort′ (lĭth′wûrt′), *n.* [AS. *liðwyrt.*] The dwarf elder of Europe. *Obs.*
lithy tree (lĭth′ĭ; lĭth′ĭ). **a** The European wayfaring tree; — so named from its tough and flexible stem **b** The lithi.
‖ **li′ti**, *n.*, *pl* of LITUS.
li′ti-con′tes-ta′tion (lī′tĭ-), *n.* = LITISCONTESTATION. *Rare.*
lit′i-ga′tor (lĭt′ĭ-gā′tẽr), *n* [L] One who litigates.
li-ti′gious-ly, *adv.* of LITIGIOUS.
li-ti′gious-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
litillwhat, *n.* Somewhat. *Obs*
litilmele, *adv.* [See LITTLE; -MEAL.] Little by little. *Obs.*
Li-ti′o-pa (lĭ-tī′ō-pȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λιτός plain, simple + ὀπή opening, hole.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small tænioglossate gastropods having a conical shell with a smooth aperture and a truncated columella. They live on sargassum weed, suspended by a long filament.
lit′l. Little. *Ref. Sp.*
litle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LITTLE.
lit′lum, *adv.* [AS. *lȳtlum*, prop., dat. pl. of *lȳtel* little.] Little by little. *Obs.*
litmus milk. *Bacteriol.* Milk colored with litmus.
Li′top-ter′na (lī′tŏp-tûr′nȧ), *n.* [NL.: Gr. λιτός smooth + πτέρνα heel.] *Paleon.* The suborder of ungulates constituted by the genus *Macrauchenia* (which see).
li-tram′e-ter (lĭ-trăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λίτρα a silver coin, also a pound + *-meter.* See LITER.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.
li′tre (lē′trā). Var. of LITHI.
li′tre (lē′tẽr). Var. of LITER.
lit′ster (lĭt′stẽr), *n.* [*lit* to dye + *-ster.*] A dyer. *Obs. or Dial.*
litt. *Abbr.* Littérateur.
Litt. B. *Abbr.* Litterarum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Letters).
Litt. D. *Abbr.* Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters).
litte. ✝ LIT, LITE, little.
lit′ten, *v. i.* [From LITE little.] To become few. *Obs.*
lit′ten, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *līta* to look.] To rely (on). *Obs.*
lit′ten (lĭt′ĕn), *n.* [AS. *līctūn.* See LICH body; TOWN.] A churchyard or cemetery. *Obs or Dial. Eng*
lit′ten, *p. a.* Lighted. *Rare.*
‖ **lit′te-ra ca-ni′na** (lĭt′ĕ-rȧ kȧ-nī′nȧ). [L.] = DOG'S LETTER.
‖ **lit′te-ræ clau′sæ** (lĭt′ĕ-rē klô′zē). [LL.] *Law.* Close writs.
‖ **lit′te-ræ di-vi′næ** (dĭ-vī′nē). [L.] The divine letters, or learning; hence, divinity; theology.
‖ **lit′te-ræ hu-ma′ni-o′res** (hū-măn′ĭ-ō′rēz; 201). [L.] The humaner or politer letters, or learning. See HUMANITY, *n.*, 3.
lit′ter-al. ✝ LITERAL, LITTORAL.
‖ **lit′te-ra scrip′ta ma′net.** [L.] The written letter remains.
‖ **lit′té′ra′trice′** (lē′tā′rȧ′trēs′), *n.* [F.] A literary woman. *Rare.*
littillaike, *n.* [Cf. Icel. suffix *-leikr*, *-leiki.*] Littleness. *Obs.*
Litt. L. *Abbr.* Litterarum Licentiatus (L., Licentiate in Letters).
lit′tle, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *lȳtlian.*] To make, or to become, little; to diminish; belittle. *Obs.*

little auk, the rotche. — **L. Bear.** *Astron.* = URSA MINOR. — **l. bittern**, any bittern of the genus *Ardetta*, esp. the European species. See BITTERN. — **l. blue heron.** See HERON. — **L. Book of the Covenant**, *Bib.*, in the analysis of the Pentateuch, the section Exodus xxxiv. 11-26, regarded as containing a brief summary of the covenant. — **l. brain**, *Anat.*, the cerebellum. — **l. cassino**, *Card Playing*, in the game of cassino, the two of spades, which counts one. — **l. chief hare**, the pika (*Ochotona princeps*) of the northern Rocky Mountains, Alaska, etc. See PIKA, *Illust.* — **L. Christmas.** Epiphany. *Dial.* — **L. Church around the Corner**, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration in New York City, on 29th street near Fifth Avenue; — so called from the remark of the rector of another church, who, refusing to read the burial service over the body of an actor, directed the friends to this church as "a little church around the corner where they did that sort of thing." — **L. Comedy**, Miss Catharine Horneck, afterward Mrs. Bunbury, the sister of the Jessamy Bride and a friend of Goldsmith. — **L. Corporal**, Napoleon; — so called by his soldiers after the battle of Lodi (1796), on account of his juvenile appearance and low stature. — **L. Dipper.** *Astron.* See DIPPER. — **L. Domesday.** See DOMESDAY. — **L. Dor'rit** (dŏr'ĭt), Amy Dorrit, the heroine of the novel of this name by Dickens. She is the daughter of a prisoner for debt in the Marshalsea Prison, where she is born and brought up. She devotes herself unselfishly to the support and protection of her weak and selfish father. — **L. Dutchmen.** *Painting*, a group of masters of the second and lower ranks in Holland, the name signifying a certain inferiority as well as diminutiveness of their works. Gerard Dou, Adriaan van Ostade, Terburg, Jan Steen, are classed among the *Little Dutchmen.* Cf. LITTLE MASTERS. — **L. Egypt**, the imaginary country which the gypsy hordes that entered Europe in the 15th century, adopting the widespread mistaken belief as to their origin, invented as their home. They gave themselves out to be pilgrims to Rome on account of apostasy, and their chiefs posed as kings, dukes, counts, lords, etc., of this country. — **L. Em''ly** (ĕm'lĭ), the niece and adopted daughter of Mr. Peggotty in Dickens's "David Copperfield." She is betrothed to her cousin Ham, but seduced by Steerforth. — **l. end**, *Mach.*, the end of a connecting rod containing the bearing for the crosshead pin. *W. C. Unwin.* — **L. Englander**, an Englishman opposed to territorial expansion of the British empire. See ANTI-IMPERIALISM. Hence, **L. Eng'land-ism** (ĭŋ'glănd-ĭz'm). — **L. E'va** (ē'vȧ), in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the little daughter of Mr. St. Clare, a wealthy gentleman of Louisiana. She is a pet of Uncle Tom, who rescues her from drowning, and her early death is a pathetic feature of the story. — **l. finger**, the fourth and smallest finger of the hand. — **L. Fox.** *Astron.* = VULPECULA. — **L. Genesis.** = BOOK OF JUBILEES. See APOCRYPHA. — **L. Giant**, Stephen A. Douglas (1813-61); — so nicknamed in allusion to his small size and great intellectual powers. — **l. glebe**, the European dabchick. — **l. go. a** A private illegal lottery. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** *Eng. Universities.* A public examination about the middle of the course, less strict and important than the final one; — called also *smalls.* Cf. GREAT GO. *Slang.* — **l. guillemot**, the rotche. *Local, Eng.* — **l. gull**, a European black-headed gull (*Larus minutus*), the smallest of the true gulls. It is about eleven inches long. — **l. habit**, *East. Ch.*, the dress of ordinary monks who have passed through the novitiate. — **L. Horse.** *Astron.* = EQUULEUS. — **l. hours**, *R. C. Ch.*, the offices of prime, tierce, sext, and nones. Vespers and complin are sometimes included. — **l. house fly**, either of two small dipterous flies (*Homalomyia canicularis* or *H. brevis*) which are frequently found in houses. They breed in decaying vegetable matter and manure. — **L. Hungary**, **Italy**, etc., the Hungarian, Italian, etc., quarter in a city; — so called in various cities of the United States. *Colloq.* — **L. John**, a lieutenant of Robin Hood, of great strength and of great skill in archery. His surname is traditionally said to have been Nailor. — **l. king. a** The European wren. **b** A kinglet. — **L. Mac** (măk), General George B. McClellan (1826-85), who was short in stature; — affectionately so called by his soldiers. — **L. Magician**, President Van Buren (1782-1862); — so called in allusion to his political sagacity and talents. — **l. magpie**, the magpie lark. — **l. master**, a subcontractor, as in tailoring, or a manufacturer working as a journeyman. *Eng.* — **L. Masters**, a group of German engravers of the 16th century distinguished for fine design and delicate execution of minute detail in plates of small size. Chief among them are Albrecht Altdorfer of Regensburg; the brothers Hans Sebald Beham and Barthel Beham, Georg Penez, and the engraver with the monogram I. B. of Nuremberg; and Heinrich Aldegrever of Soest in Lower Germany. — **l. men** *or* **people**, fairies. — **L. Nell**, a child in Dickens's "The Old Curiosity Shop," distinguished for the purity of her character, though living amid scenes of selfishness, shame, and crime. She and her grandfather, who has lost everything by gambling, leave London and wander about, Little Nell at length dying in a country cottage. — **l. office**, *R. C. Ch.*, an office recited in honor of the Virgin Mary. — **l. owl**, a small owl of continental Europe (*Carine noctua*), which has been introduced into England. It is grayish brown marked with white above and streaked brown and white below. Related varieties occur in central Asia and northern Africa. — **L. Parliament**, Barebone's Parliament; — so called from the fewness of its members. — **l. peach**, a disease of peaches in which the fruit is much dwarfed, and the leaves grow small and thin. — **L. Phil**, General Philip H. Sheridan (1831-88). — **l. piked whale.** = PIKED WHALE. — **l. pox**, smallpox. *Obs.* — **L. Red Rid'ing-hood'** (rĭd'ĭng-ho͝od') [cf. F. *Le Petit Chaperon Rouge*, G. *Rothkäppchen*], in a well-known nursery tale, a child with a red cloak, who, sent to carry provisions to her sick grandmother, discloses her errand to a wolf she meets in the forest. After her arrival at her destination she is devoured by the wolf, who has run on ahead, eaten the grandmother, and taken her place in bed. In some accounts a hunter then comes in, rips open the wolf, and the child and her grandmother revive. — **L. Rhod'y** (rōd'ĭ), Rhode Island, the smallest State of the United States; — popularly so called. — **L. Russian.** See RUSSIAN. — **L. Sisters of the Poor**, *R. C. Ch.*, an order of women who care for old men and women and infirm poor, for whom special houses are built. It was established at St.-Servan, Brittany, France, in 1840, by the Abbé Le Pailleur. — **l. slam**, *Bridge Whist*, the winning of 12 of the 13 tricks. It counts 20 points on the honor score. — **l. summer of St. Luke.** See INDIAN SUMMER. — **l. tern**, a very small tern (*Sterna minuta*) of parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. — **l. tunny.** See TUNNY. — **L. Vehicle.** See HINAYANA. — **l. whaup**, the whimbrel. — **l. world**, a microcosm.

lit'tle (lĭt''l), *adv.* **1.** In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly; somewhat; — not very commonly modifying adjectives of quality; as in, it is *little* desirable.
2. For a little time; for a brief while. *Obs.*
3. When preceding a verb: Not at all; — chiefly before *think, imagine, guess, know*, etc.

lit'tle (lĭt''l), *n.* **1.** That which is little; a small amount, time, distance, or the like; as, *little* to be said or done.

> Much was in *little* writ. *Dryden.*

2. A small degree or scale; miniature. "His picture in *little.*" *Shak.*

☞ The phrase *a little*, in many cases equivalent to a prepositional phrase, as *to a little degree, extent*, etc., is commonly used adverbially. Cf. 1st DEAL.

> The painter flattered her *a little.* *Shak.*

by little and little, *or* **l. by little**, by degrees; piecemeal; gradually.

lit'tle-head' por'gy. A brilliantly colored porgy (*Calamus proridens*) of the West Indies and the Florida Keys.

lit'tle-mouth' por'gy. A porgy (*Calamus penna*) common from southern Florida to Brazil.

lit'tle-neck' clam. The young of the round clam, or quahog, when of a proper size to be eaten raw. The name is said to have been derived from Little Point, a locality on Long Island, but it is very generally supposed to refer to the siphon, or neck, which is small in comparison with that of the soft clam.

lit'to-ral (lĭt'ō-răl), *a.* [L. *littoralis, litoralis*, fr. *littus, litus*, the seashore: cf. F. *littoral.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a shore, esp. of the sea.
2. *Biol.* Inhabiting the seashore, esp. the littoral zone.
Littoral race, a tall, dark, mesocephalic race, distinguished by J. Deniker, found on the Bay of Biscay and along the shores of the Mediterranean from the Tiber to beyond Gibraltar. — **l. zone**, *Zoögeog.*, the marine area characterized by forms of life found only near the shore. It is the region of the greatest abundance of marine life.

lit'to-ral, *n.* [Cf. F. *littoral.*] A coastal region.

> An extensive *littoral*, with numerous harbors. *Robert T. Hill.*

Lit'to-ri'na (lĭt'ō-rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See LITTORAL.] *Zoöl.* The genus of tænioglossate gastropods containing the true periwinkles. They have a short, thick, spiral shell, broad proboscis, slender tentacles, long radula, and horny operculum, and inhabit rocky shores, feeding on seaweed. The genus is type of a family, **Lit'to-rin'i-dæ** (-rĭn'ĭ-dē) — **lit'to-ri'noid** (-rī'noid), *a.*

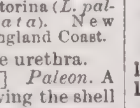
X2
Littorina (*L. palliata*). New England Coast.

Lit'tre's glands (lē'tr'z). [After A. *Littre* (1658-1725), French physician.] *Anat.* Mucous glands in the submucous tissue of the urethra.

Lit'u-i'tes (lĭt'ū-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL. See LITUUS.] *Paleon.* A genus of Ordovician nautiloid cephalopods having the shell coiled in a flat spiral except the last part, which is straight and often much prolonged. It is the type of a family, **Lit'u-it'i-dæ** (-ĭt'ĭ-dē). — **lit'u-i-toid** (lĭt'ū-ĭ-toid), *a.*

li-tur'gic (lĭ-tûr'jĭk) } *a.* [Gr. λειτουργικός.] Pert. to, or
li-tur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } of the nature of, a liturgy; of or pert. to public prayer and worship. — **li-tur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lit'ur-gi'cian (lĭt'ŭr-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* A student of liturgics.

li-tur'gics (lĭ-tûr'jĭks), *n.* The science of worship; history, doctrine, and interpretation of liturgies.

li-tur'gi-ol'o-gy (-jĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*liturgy* + *-logy.*] The science of, or a treatise on, liturgies. — **li-tur'gi-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **li-tur'gi-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

lit'ur-gist (lĭt'ŭr-jĭst), *n.* **a** One who favors or adheres strictly to a liturgy. **b** A student or compiler of liturgies. **c** One who leads in liturgical worship. — **lit'ur-gis'ti-cal** (-jĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

lit'ur-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. *liturgie*, or LL. *liturgia*, fr. Gr. λειτουργία a public service, the public service of God, public worship; (assumed) λεῖτος, λέϊτος, belonging to the people, public (fr. λαός, λεώς, the people) + the root of ἔργον work. See LAY, *a.*; WORK.] **1.** The celebration of the Eucharist; the Holy Communion or Mass; — so called (usually with the epithet the *divine*) in the Eastern Church; a form of service for this; a **Mass**; a communion office; — applied specif. to any of the different forms of service now or formerly in use. The use of a liturgy goes back to very early times, as the Didache (about 130) and the description of the Christian worship given by Justin Martyr (about 150) testify. There are five main groups of liturgies, known (either by the names of apostles with whom they are traditionally connected or by the names of the countries or cities in which they are known or believed to have been once or always in use) as: I. *St. James, West Syrian, Jerusalem*, including the Greek **Liturgy of St. James**, the oldest; the Syriac **Liturgy of St. James** and a number of later Syriac liturgies based on it; the Armenian **Liturgy of St. Gregory the Illuminator**; the **Liturgy of St. Basil**, used in the Eastern Church on the first five Sundays in Lent, Thursday and Saturday in Holy Week, the vigils of Christmas and Epiphany and St. Basil's Day; the **Liturgy of St. Chrysostom**, used in the Eastern Church except when the Liturgy of St. Basil or the Liturgy of the Presanctified (see below) is used; the **Clementine**, or **Pseudo-Clementine**, **Liturgy**, found in the 8th Book of the Apostolic Constitutions, — so called because attributed (erroneously) to St. Clement, — which, apparently, was never in use. II. *St. Mark, Egyptian, Alexandria*, including the Greek liturgies of St. Mark, St. Basil, and St. Gregory; the Coptic liturgies of St. Cyril, St. Basil, and St. Gregory; the Ethiopic liturgy known as the "**Canon Universalis**," or "**Liturgy of all the Apostles**;" and many other subordinate Ethiopic liturgies. III. *St. Adæus, East Syrian, Edessa*, including three extant liturgies, that of SS. Adæus and Maris, that of Theodore of Mopsuestia, and that of Nestorius, now used only by Nestorian Christians; three lost liturgies, that of Narses, that of Barsumas, and that of Diodorus of Tarsus; the liturgy of the Christians of St. Thomas, almost completely assimilated to the Roman liturgy by the Portuguese Jesuits in 1599. IV. *St. John, Hispano-Gallican, Ephesus*, including a number of Latin liturgies once used throughout Spain, France, northern Italy, and Great Britain and Ireland, but later almost universally superseded by, or assimilated to, the liturgy of the Church of Rome. *Ephesine, Ephesian, Ephesus*, and *St. John* have been applied to this group because of certain Eastern characteristics, on the hypothesis that they originated in Ephesus, the residence of St. John. The chief members of this group are: (1) The **Mozarabic Liturgy**, which was the national liturgy of Spain until the close of the 11th century, when the Roman liturgy superseded it, and which was revived by Cardinal Ximenes in the 16th century and survives, but with certain Roman modifications, in a few churches in Spain. Its origin is unknown. (2) The **Gallican Liturgy**, which was the national liturgy of France until the beginning of the 9th century, when, under Charlemagne, it was superseded by the Roman liturgy. (3) The **Ambrosian**, or **Milanese**, **Liturgy**, now largely assimilated to the Roman liturgy. (4) The **Celtic Liturgy**, that used by the churches of the British Isles before the Anglo-Saxon conquest. V. *St. Peter, Italian, Rome.* There is now only one liturgy in this group, that of the Church of Rome, which, although originally local, has come to be almost coextensive with that church. Its date, origin, and early history are obscure. Earlier representatives are contained in the so-called **Leonine**, **Gelasian**, and **Gregorian Sacramentaries** (see SACRAMENTARY, *n.*, 1). This liturgy was introduced into England in the 7th, into France in the 9th, and into Spain in the 11th, century. In England during the Norman period various local diocesan uses grew up, the most noted of which is the *Sarum Use*, compiled by Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, 1078-99, from which much of the Communion service of the Anglican Prayer Book is taken. There are various vernacular liturgies, compiled after the Reformation, which are or were in use in the Reformed churches, such as Luther's German Mass (1526), the Communion service set forth by Zwingli in 1525, and the liturgy of the churches of the Anglican Communion.
2. Hence, a form of public worship; a ritual.
3. *Gr. Antiq.* Any of various public services or offices imposed in rotation at Athens upon its wealthy citizens; as, ordinary *liturgies*, such as the equipment of choruses for the public festivals, were often voluntarily borne.
Liturgy, *or* **Mass, of the Presanctified**, *Eccl.*, a eucharistic service in which the elements used have been consecrated at a previous service. Such a service is performed in the Eastern Church on week days in Lent excepting Saturdays and Annunciation Day, and in the Roman Catholic Church on Good Friday. Also [*l. c.*], an office or form for this.

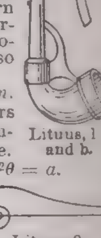

Lituus, 1 a and b.

lit'u-us (lĭt'ū-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -UI (-ī). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A curved staff used by the augurs in quartering the heavens. **b** A kind of trumpet of a somewhat curved form and shrill note.
2. *Math.* A spiral whose polar equation is $r^2\theta = a$.

liv'a-ble } (lĭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Such as can
live'a-ble } be lived; endurable; as, to make life *livable.*

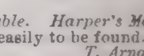
Lituus, 2.

2. Such as is pleasant, fit, or suitable, to live in or with; conducive to, or implying, comfortable living.

> Here the aspect was friendly, *livable.* *Harper's Mag*
> A more delightful or *livable* region is not easily to be found. *T. Arnold.*

live (lĭv), *v. i.*; LIVED (lĭvd); LIV'ING (lĭv'ĭng). [ME. *liven, livien*, AS. *libban, lifian*; akin to OS. *libbian*, D. *leven*, G. *leben*, OHG. *lebēn*, Dan. *leve*, Sw. *lefva*, Icel. *lifa* to live, to be left, to remain, Goth. *liban* to live; also to E. *leave* to forsake, and *life*, Gr. λιπαρεῖν to persist, λιπαρός oily, shining, sleek, λιπος fat, lard, Skr. *lip* to anoint, smear; — the first sense prob. was to cleave to, stick to; hence, to remain, stay; and hence, to live. Cf. LEAVE to quit, LIFE.] **1.** To be alive; to have life, as an animal or a plant. See LIFE, 1, 3.

> Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones; Behold, I will . . . lay sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you, and cover you with skin, and put breath in you, and ye shall *live* *Ezek.* xxxvii. 5, 6.

2. To continue in life; as, to *live* to a great age; the soul *lives* on after the body's death; not all peoples believe that their gods *live* forever. Hence, of inanimate objects, ideas, etc.: To continue in existence or activity; esp., to continue to be effective; to continue characteristic development or activity; as, prehuman instincts still *live* in men; fire *lives* long in smothered coals. Also, to continue in human memory or record; as, the dead *live* on in the hearts of their friends.
3. To be maintained in life; to get a livelihood; to subsist; — with *on* or *by*; as, to *live* on spoils; to *live* by one's wits, that is, to get a livelihood by shifts or tricks; also, to be nourished; to feed; as, horses *live* on grass and grain.

> Those who *live* by labor. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. To pass life in a certain manner, as to habits, conduct, or circumstances; as, to *live* in ease or affluence; to *live* happily or usefully. Hence, in idiomatic phrases; as, **to live well**, that is, comfortably or luxuriously; **to live high**, to live luxuriously, esp. as regards food; **to live fast**, to lead a life of unhealthy pleasure; **to live in clover**, to live in ease or abundance; **to live within one's self**, to be preoccupied with one's own thoughts and activities; **to live to one's self**, to live selfishly.
5. To live a life rich in experience; to live vigorously in respect to activity or emotions.

> What greater curse could envious fortune give
> Than just to die when I began to *live?* *Dryden.*

6. To make one's abiding place or home; to dwell; reside.

> Jacob *lived* in the land of Egypt seventeen years. *Gen* xlvii. 28.

7. With *together* or *with*, to cohabit.
8. To outlast danger; to float; — said chiefly of a vessel; as, no ship could *live* in such a storm.

> A strong mast that *lived* upon the sea *Shak.*

Syn. — See RESIDE.
to live at heck and manger, to live in comfort and plenty. *Dial. Eng.* — **to l. at rack and manger**, to live on the best at another's expense. *Colloq.* — **to l. in a glass house**, to live so as to be open to the charge of doing what one criticizes in others, or what is equally bad; as, the proverb, "They who *live in glass houses* should not throw stones." — **to l. on** (another person), to live at the expense of (another).

> The other had *lived on* him — drinking his wine, smoking his cigars, driving his dogcart, and winning his money. *T. Hughes.*

— **to l. on one's capital**, to consume one's capital without producing or accumulating anything to replace it. — **to l. out**, to be at service; to live away from home as a servant.

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lit'tle-ease', *n.* A pillory, the stocks, etc. *Obs. Slang. Eng.*
Lit'tle-end'i-an (-ĕn'dĭ-ăn), *n.* See BIG-ENDIAN. [*Scot.*]
Lit'tle-good', *n.* The Devil.
littlehed, *n.* [See -HOOD.] Littleness. *Obs.*
lit'tle-meal, *adv.* [*little* + *-meal.*] Little by little. *Obs.*
lit'tle-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lit'tling, *n.* A young or little child or animal. *Dial. Eng.*
lit'tlish, *a* Somewhat little.
littour. † LICTOR, LITTER.
lit'tre. † LITTER.
lit'tress (lĭt'rĕs), *n.* A smooth kind of cartridge paper used for making cards
lit'u-ate (lĭt'ū-āt), *a.* [See LITUUS.] *Bot.* Forked, with outwardly spreading points. *Rare.*
lit'u-i-form' (lĭt'ū-ĭ-fôrm'; lĭ-tū'-), *a.* Formed like a lituus.
lit'u-ite (lĭt'ū-īt), *n.* A fossil of the genus *Lituites.*
Li-tu'o-la (lĭ-tū'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lituus* a curved staff.] *Zoöl.* A genus of imperforate Foraminifera having the shell composed of sand grains, etc., cemented together and divided into cells. — **lit'u-o-line** (lĭt'ū-ō-līn; -lĭn), **lit'u-o-loid** (-loid), *a.*
li-tu'ra (lĭ-tū'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., a blur.] *Zoöl.* An obscure color spot which is paler at one edge. *Rare.*
lit'u-rate (lĭt'ū-rāt), *a.* [L. *lituratus*, p. p. of *liturare* to erase, fr. *litura* a blur.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Marked with lituræ. *Rare.* **2.** *Bot.* Spotted, as if from abrasions of the surface. *Rare.*
li-turge' (lĭ-tûrj'), *n.* [Gr. λειτουργός: cf. L. *liturgus* a public servant.] A liturgist, or leader in worship. *Rare.*
‖ **li'tus** (lī'tŭs), *n.; pl.* LITI (-tī). [LL.] In the early medieval law of Europe, a freedman.
Lit'y-er'ses (lĭt'ĭ-ûr'sēz), *n.* [Gr. Λιτυέρσης.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Midas accustomed to challenge wayfarers to a reaping contest and to bind their heads in the sheaves; also, a reapers' song. Cf. LINUS.
liue. † LIEU, LIVE.
liuish. † LOVAGE.
Liu'kiu' (lyo͞o'kyo͞o'), *n.* See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.
liv. Live. *Ref. Sp.*
Liv, *n.* A Livonian.
liv. *Abbr.* Livraison; livre.
liv'a-no-man'cy. Erron var. of LIBANOMANCY.
Li'va'rot' cheese (lē'vȧ'rō'). [From *Livarot* in Normandy.] A soft French cheese.
livd. Lived. *Ref. Sp.*
live. † LEVE, believe. [of LIEF.]
live (lĭv). Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

U. S. — **to live tally**, to live as man and wife. *Dial. Eng.* — **to l. up to**, to live or act in accordance with; as, *to live up to* one's promises or principles.

live (lĭv), *v. t.* **1.** To experience, pass, or spend, as one's life; to continue in or through; as, to *live* an idle life; to *live* old memories over; to *live* (one's or its) natural life, that is, to live to a normal age or to pass through the normal changes of a life history.
2. To act habitually in conformity with; to practice; as, to *live* new ideas. "To *live* the Gospel." *Fore.*
Franks who *lived* Salic or Ripuarian law *Pollock & Mait.*
to live down, to live, or last, so as to subdue, overcome, or refute, or cause to be forgotten; as, *to live down* slander. — **to l. out**, to live or last until the end of.

live (līv), *a.* [Abbr. from *alive*: see *on life*, under LIFE See ALIVE, LIFE.] **1.** Having life; alive; living; not dead; as, a *live* man or animal.
2. Of or pertaining to the living state or a living being or group of beings; as, the *live* weight of an animal; a *live* fence, or growing hedge; *live* hair, feathers, down, etc., or such as is plucked from the living animal.
3. Full of life; specif.: **a** Teeming or swarming with living beings; springing from, or characteristic of, teeming life.
All the *live* murmur of a summer's day. *M. Arnold.*
b Full of, or characterized by, vigor, energetic activity, or alert interest; wide awake; as, a *live* man; a *live* town; a *live* debate; also, of current interest or moment; as, a *live* topic; a *live* issue. *Chiefly U. S.*
4. In a state of activity; having or showing its characteristic operation, force, or efficiency; specif.: **a** Of fire, fuels, etc.: Burning; glowing; flaming; as, a *live* blaze; *live* coals; hence, fig., ardent; as, a *live* hatred. **b** *Engin.* Imparting power; having motion; as, a *live* spindle, or the *live* axle of an automobile. **c** Having an electric current passing through; as, a *live* circuit, rail, or wire.
5. Of color, bright; vivid; also, of timber, lumber, etc., of normal brightness or luster; not "dead," or opaque.
6. In its pure or native state; of a mineral, native; virgin; of rock, unwrought; not quarried.
7. *Print.* Ready for use; not dead: as, *live* matter or copy; — applied esp. to type set up and kept for printing.
8. *Gunnery.* Unexploded, and therefore still charged, as a shell, cartridge, etc.
live birth, birth in such a state that acts of life are manifested after the extrusion of the whole body. *Dunglison.* — **l. box. a** A cell for holding living objects under microscopical examination. **b** A box kept immersed in water and perforated to admit water freely, used by fishermen for keeping their catch alive. — **l. car.** = LIVE BOX **b**. — **l. gang**, a gang of saws for cutting the round log into boards at one operation. *Western U. S.* — **l. hole**, *Brickmaking*, one of the flues in a clamp. — **l. honey**, honey that drops freely from the comb. *Obs.* — **l. load**, *Arch. & Engin.*, a load variable in position or amount; a load producing a varying strain; thus, a train passing over a bridge constitutes a *live* load, whereas the weight of the bridge itself, with its fixtures, constitutes the *dead* load. — **l. oak. a** In the southern United States, an evergreen oak (*Quercus virginiana*) having smooth glossy coriaceous leaves and hard heavy wood, much used in shipbuilding. **b** On the Pacific coast, any of several evergreen oaks with similar hard wood, esp. *Q. wislizeni*. **c** The cañon live oak; — often called *black live oak*.

Live Oak a. Leaves and Mature Acorns.

— **l. ring**, *Mach.*, a contrivance consisting essentially of a ring of conical rollers arranged radially and supported between an outer and an inner ring of iron, used for carrying a horizontal revolving device, as a turntable. — **l. roller**, *Mach.*, a roller free to move in its path or race. — **l. steam**, steam direct from the boiler, having its full power of expansion; — distinguished from *exhaust steam*, which has been deprived of its available energy. — **l. stock**, horses, cattle, and other domestic animals kept for profit. — **l. trap**, a trap for catching animals, etc., alive and uninjured.

lived (līvd), *a.* Having life; — used only in composition; as, long-*lived*; short-*lived*.

live′-for-ev′er (lĭv′-), *n.* **a** See ORPINE. **b** The garden everlasting.

live′li-hood (līv′lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* [*lively* + *-hood*.] Liveliness; appearance of life. *Obs.*
The tyranny of her sorrows takes all *livelihood* from her cheek. *Shak.*

live′li-hood, *n.* [ME. *livelode*, *liflode*, prop., course of life, life's support, maintenance, fr. AS. *līf* life + *lād* road, way, maintenance. Confused with *livelihood* liveliness. See LIFE; LODE.] **1.** Course of life. *Obs.*
2. Means of supporting life; the goods which maintain one; subsistence; support; sustenance; maintenance; as, to gain an honest *livelihood*.
3. Income; revenue; income-yielding property; estate. *Obs.*
Syn. — See LIVING.

live′long′ (lĭv′lŏng′; 205), *a.* [ME. (the) *lefe longe*, *leve longe*. See LIEF, *a.*; LONG.] **1.** Whole; entire; long in passing; — used of time, as day or night, and usually with a sense of tediousness.
The obscure bird
Clamored the *livelong* night. *Shak.*
2. Lasting; durable. *Obs.*
Thou hast built thyself a *livelong* monument. *Milton.*

live′ly (līv′lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [AS. *līflīc* living. See LIFE, -LY; cf. LIFELIKE.] **1.** Living; also, pertaining or essential to life; vital. *Obs.*
Chaplets of gold and silver resembling *lively* flowers and leaves. *Holland.*
2. Full of life; — in various senses: vigorous; energetic; active; brisk; as, a *lively* step; a *lively* debate; animated; spirited; vivacious; as, *lively* music; *lively* repartee; vivid; keen; as, a *lively* anticipation; a *lively* interest.
His faith must be not only living, but *lively* too. *South*
3. Representing life; lifelike. *Now Rare.*
I spied the *lively* picture of my father. *Massinger.*
4. Indicating or imparting activity, vigor, or zest; enlivening; as, a *lively* voice or manner; *lively* air; a *lively* liquor.
5. Bright; vivid; brilliant; as, *lively* coloration.
The colors of the prism are manifestly more full, intense, and *lively* than those of natural bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*
6. Responding quickly to outer forces; rebounding quickly; as, a *lively* ball; having a quick and easy action; as, a *lively* keyboard; riding lightly on the sea; as, a *lively* boat.
Syn. — Spirited, brisk, vigorous, energetic, buoyant, airy, blithe, light-hearted, sportive, frolicsome. — LIVELY, ANIMATED, VIVACIOUS, SPRIGHTLY, GAY apply to that which is full of life. LIVELY (as here compared) suggests esp. briskness, alertness, or energy; ANIMATED applies esp. to that which is also spirited or bright; as, a *lively* (cf. *animated*) discussion; "from grave to gay, from *lively* to severe" (*Pope*); "Nothing is cold or languid; the whole is airy, *animated*, and vigorous" (*Johnson*). VIVACIOUS and (esp.) SPRIGHTLY suggest greater lightness of spirits or quickness of wit; as, "Richardson looks like a plump white mouse in a wig, at once *vivacious* and timid" (*Leslie Stephen*); "She had a constant flow of good spirits, and the charming talent of making every trifle a source of amusement; . . . she was *sprightly* without being frivolous" (*Miss Edgeworth*). GAY implies exuberant or overflowing spirits; as, "Strike up the fiddles, let us all be *gay!*" (*Cowper*); "*gay*, harum-scarum young men" (*Barham*). See SPIRITED, JOCULAR, CHEERFULNESS, ELASTIC.

live′ly (līv′lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *līflīce*.] **1.** As a living being. *Obs.*
2. In a lively or animated manner; actively; briskly; vigorously; zestfully; vividly.
3. With strong resemblance of life. *Obs. or R.*
Thou counterfeitest most *lively* *Shak.*
4. Clearly; distinctly. *Obs.*

li′ver (lī′vẽr), *n.* [Back formation from *Liverpool*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A bird figured on the arms of the city of Liverpool, originally intended to represent the eagle of St. John the Evangelist, the patron saint of the corporation.

liv′er (lĭv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lives.
And try if life be worth the *liver's* care. *Prior.*
2. A resident; a dweller; as, a *liver* in Brooklyn.
3. One whose course of life has some marked characteristic (expressed by an adjective); as, a free *liver*.

liv′er, *n.* [AS. *lifer*; akin to D. *lever*, G. *leber*, OHG. *lebara*, Icel. *lifr*, Sw. *lefver*, Dan. *lever*; cf. Armenian *leard*.] **1.** In vertebrates, a large, very vascular, glandular organ which secretes bile and causes important changes in many of the substances contained in the blood which passes through it, esp. by converting sugars into glycogen (which it stores up until required), and in forming urea from ammonia and amine compounds. In man it is the largest gland in the body, weighing from forty to sixty ounces. It is of a dark red color, and occupies the upper right portion of the abdominal cavity immediately below the diaphragm, to the curvature of which its upper surface conforms, and is divided by fissures into five lobes. It receives blood both from the hepatic artery and the portal vein (which see). The blood is carried away by the hepatic veins. In the higher vertebrates the liver consists of small lobules, or masses of secreting cells and capillaries surrounding the branches of the hepatic vein; the afferent blood vessels and also the branches of the bile duct run in the interlobular tissue. In the lower vertebrates the structure approaches more nearly to that of an ordinary compound gland. In many invertebrates the term *liver* or *hepatic gland* is applied to large compound glands discharging into the alimentary canal. (Cf. PYLORIC CÆCA.) Their secretion is probably usually a digestive fluid; in many cases it contains substances analogous to those of the bile of vertebrates.
2. The liver regarded as the seat of passion or desire, esp. amorous desire. A *white liver* is traditionally the characteristic of a coward.
3. A liver-colored substance. *Obsoles.*
4. Disease of the liver.
liver of antimony. = HEPAR ANTIMONII. — **l. of sulphur.** = HEPAR a.

liver color *or* **colour**. The color of liver, a dark, reddish brown. — **liv′er-col′ored**, **liv′er-col′oured**, *a.*

liv′ered (lĭv′ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Coagulated or clotted. *Obs.*
2. Having (such) a liver; — used in composition.
3. Heavy; — said of bread. *Dial. Eng.*

liv′er-ied (lĭv′ẽr-ĭd), *a.* Wearing a livery. See LIVERY, 3.

liver rot. *Veter.* A disease of sheep due to the presence of the liver fluke in the bile passages.

liver spots. Yellowish brown patches or spots of chloasma.

liv′er-wort′ (lĭv′ẽr-wûrt′), *n.* **1.** Any bryophyte of the class Hepaticæ, related to and resembling the mosses, but differing in reproduction and development, and in the structure of the thallus. See HEPATICÆ, BRYOPHYTA.
2. Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Hepatica*; — so called from the shape of the leaves. See HEPATICA.
3. Agrimony. *Obs.*

Liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*). Portion of Thallus of Female Plant, showing Gemmæ Cups (1) and four Archegoniophores of different ages.

liv′er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling liver, as in appearance or flavor.

liv′er-y, *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *livere*, F. *livrée*, formerly, a gift of clothes made by the master to his servants, prop., a delivery, dispensing, fr. *livrer* to deliver, L. *liberare* to set free, in LL., to deliver up. See LIBERATE.] **1.** Act or fact of delivering; delivery; hence, a dealing or giving, as of a blow; a freeing or deliverance. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: **a** The dispensation or allowance of food, clothing, etc., to retainers or their animals. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** *Law.* The act of delivering legal possession of property, as of lands or tenements, property transferable by such delivery being said to *lie in livery*. (Cf. GRANT, *n.*, 3.) See LIVERY OF SEIZIN. **c** Specif.: *Eng. Law.* The delivery of the possession of lands released from the court of wards; — usually in the phrase to *sue*, *sue for*, or *sue out*, *one's livery*. Also, the writ by which possession is obtained.
2. That which is delivered out statedly or formally; specif.: **a** An allowance of food statedly given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, etc. *Obs. or R.* **b** The uniform clothing issued by feudal superiors to their retainers, and serving as a badge when in military service. **c** The peculiar dress by which the servants of a person of some fashion are often distinguished; as, a claret-colored *livery*. **d** Quarters; lodging; billeting. *Obs.*
3. Hence: **a** Persons in livery; retainers; followers; — used as a collective noun. **b** The peculiar dress or garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use; as, the *livery* of the London tradesmen, of a priest, of a charity school, etc.; also, the whole body or company of persons wearing such a garb, and entitled to the privileges of the association; a livery company.
A Webbe [weaver], a Dyer, and a Tapicer [upholsterer],
Were with us eke, clothed in one *livery*
Of a solemn and great fraternity. *Chaucer*
4. Characteristic dress or outward appearance. "April's *livery*." *Sir P. Sidney.*
5. Of horses: **a** The feeding, stabling, and care of horses for pay; boarding; as, to keep one's horses at *livery*. **b** The keeping of horses in readiness to be hired temporarily for riding or driving; the state of being so kept. **c** A livery stable. *U. S.*
6. A low grade of wool.
livery of seizin, *Eng. Law*, the method by which the ceremonial conveyance of land was formerly made. See SEIZIN.

livery company. One of the guilds of London.

liv′er-y-man (lĭv′ẽr-ĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who wears a livery, as a servant. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. A freeman of the city in London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the distinguishing dress, or livery, of the company to which he belongs, and also to enjoy certain other privileges, as the right of voting in an election for the lord mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, etc.
3. One who keeps a livery stable.

livery stable. A stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

liv′id (lĭv′ĭd), *a.* [L. *lividus*, fr. *livere* to be of a bluish color, to be black and blue: cf. F. *livide*.] Black and blue; bluish or grayish blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion. — **li-vid′i-ty** (lĭ-vĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

liv′ing (lĭv′ĭng), *n.* **1.** The state of one that lives; the fact of being or of continuing in life; life viewed as a condition, endowment, or function.
2. The passing of one's life (in a specified manner); manner or rule of life; as, riotous *living*; penurious *living*; earnest *living*. "A vicious *living*." *Chaucer.*
3. Time of living; lifetime. *Obs.*
4. Possibility of living, esp. of living a comfortable or profitable life.
There is no *living* without trusting somebody. *L'Estrange.*
5. Means of living; livelihood; maintenance; subsistence; sustenance. "She can spin for her *living*." *Shak.*
6. Specif.: **a** Estate; property. *Archaic.*
He divided unto them his *living*. *Luke* xv. 12
b *Eccl.* A benefice; — termed in full *ecclesiastical living*, or *spiritual living*. *Eng.*
Syn. — LIVING, LIVELIHOOD, SUBSISTENCE, SUSTENANCE. LIVING and LIVELIHOOD refer to maintenance in general, without special limitation to the mere support of animal life. *Living* is now rare except in the phrases, to make, or earn, a *living*; *livelihood* (often exactly synonymous with *living*) sometimes suggests more definitely the actual means of support; as, his trade is his only *livelihood*. SUBSISTENCE and SUSTENANCE refer more specifically to that which actually sustains animal life. *Subsistence* is the more general term; *sustenance* is commonly limited to food; as, to earn a bare *subsistence*; "one that sucks his *sustenance* . . . through a quill" (*Lamb*).

liv′ing, *p. a.* [From LIVE, *v. i.*] **1.** Alive; live; that lives or has life; as, a *living* being; the *living* God; that now lives; not dead; contemporary; as, *living* statesmen; alive (at a given time); as, that one of the family then *living*.
2. Active; operative; not "dead;" not quenched, outworn, or exhausted; as, *living* ideas; a *living* faith; specif.: **a** Issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing; as, a *living* spring. **b** Ignited; burning; live.
Then on the *living* coals red wine they pour. *Dryden*
3. Of or pertaining to a living being or group of beings; as, within *living* memory.
4. Producing life, action, animation, or vigor; enlivening; quickening; refreshing. "*Living* light." *Shak.*
5. Full of, or true to, life; lively; vivid; vivacious.
living force. See VIS VIVA. — **l. gale**, *Naut.*, a heavy gale. — **l. language**, a language in use as a vernacular. — **l. picture**, a tableau in which persons take part; also, specif., such a tableau as imitating a work of art. — **l. pledge** [a trans. of LL. *vivum vadium*], *Law*, the conveyance of an estate to another for money borrowed, to be held by him until the debt is paid out of the rents and profits; — opposed to *dead pledge*. See MORTGAGE. — **l. rock. a** Rock in its native or original state or location; rock not quarried. "Steps . . . cut out of the *living rock*." *Moore.* **b** The mescal button cactus; — so called from the color and appearance of its stems. — **l. room**, a room, in a residence, designed for, or appropriated to, the general occupancy of the dwellers and not devoted to any special function; a sitting room. — **l. wage**, *Economics*, a wage sufficient to live on; that is, generally, a wage which enables the laborer to meet fairly well the reasonable mental, moral, and physical needs of a person in his station in life, or, as stated by some, to live in such a manner as to maintain a good grade of efficiency in his work. Often opposed to *starvation wages*. — **the l.**, those who are alive, or one who is alive.

live, *v. t.* To make alive. *Obs.*
live, *n.* Obs. var. of LIFE; — formerly frequent in the phrases *on live*, etc., alive. See LIFE.
live′a-ble, *a.* See LIVABLE
livel. ✝ LEVEL. [HOOD.]
livelade, **livelaid**. ✝ LIVELI-
live′li-head, *n.* Liveliness; livelihood. *Obs.*
live′li-ly, *adv.* of LIVELY.
live′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
livelode. ✝ LIVELIHOOD.
live′long′ (lĭv′lŏng′), *n.* **a** The orpine. **b** The pearly everlasting.
liv′en (līv′'n), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. LIVE, *a.*, ENLIVEN.] To enliven; to become lively. *Colloq.*
livenath, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lífnaðr* conduct of life.] Means of sustenance; food. *Obs.* [livens.]
liv′en-er (līv′'n-ẽr), *n.* One that
live′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
liver. ✝ DELIVER, *a.*
liv′er (lĭv′ẽr), *v.t.* [Cf. F. *livrer*. See DELIVER, *v.*] To deliver. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
liver, *a.* Liver-colored.
liv′er-ance (-ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *livrance*, E. *deliverance*.] Deliverance; delivery. *Obs. or Dial.*
liv′er-ber′ry, *n.* The twisted-stalk or its fruit.
liv′er-er, *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *livrer*, inf. used as n.; or cf. OF. *livreüre* delivery.] Livery. *Obs.*
liver fluke. See 1st FLUKE, 2.
liver fungus. Beefsteak fungus.
liv′er-grown′, *a.* Having an enlarged liver. *Obs.*
liv′er-ing, *n.* A pudding or sausage of liver or pork. *Obs.*
liv′er-ish, *a.* **1.** Like liver. *Rare.* **2.** Having liver trouble. *Colloq.*
liverisoun, *n.* [OF. *livreison*, F. *livraison*.] Liverance. *Obs.*
liv′er-leaf′, *n.* = LIVERWORT, 2.
liv′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
liver lily. The iris, or blue flag, of the eastern United States.
liver ore. Hepatic cinnabar.
Liv′er-pool bit *or* **slide** (lĭv′ẽr-pōōl). [From *Liverpool*, England.] A coach or carriage bit the bar of which slides or plays within the guards.
Liv′er-pud′li-an (lĭv′ẽr-pŭd′lĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Liverpool* (with substitution of *puddle* for *pool*).] Of or pertaining to Liverpool, Eng. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Liverpool. *Both Jocular.*
liver shark. The basking shark.
liverwort lettuce. The false wintergreen, or pyrola. [ery.]
liv′er-y, *v. t.* To attire in liv-
livery cupboard. A bread-and-cheese cupboard. [man's gown.]
livery gown. A London livery-
liv′er-y-less, *a.* See -LESS.
lives (līvz), *n.*, *pl.* of LIFE.
lives (līvz), *a.* [Orig. a genitive sing. of *life*.] Alive; living. *Obs.* — *n.* The living. *Obs.*
live′some. ✝ LIFESOME.
Live′yere (lĭv′yẽr), *n.* [Said to be from *live*, v. + dial. *yere* for *here*.] An inhabitant of the Labrador coast. *Dial.*
liv′id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
liv′ier (lĭv′yẽr), *n.* [For *liver* one who lives.] A holder for life, or for lives, as a tenant. *Dial. Eng.*
liv′ing-less, *a.* See -LESS.
liv′ing-ly, *adv.* of LIVING.
liv′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
liv′ing-stone-ite (lĭv′ĭng-stŭn-īt), *n.* [After David *Livingstone*, the explorer.] *Min.* A lead-gray sulphide of mercury and antimony, $HgS{\cdot}2Sb_2S_3$, resembling stibnite. H., 2. Sp. gr., 4.81.
Liv′ing-ston for-ma′tion. [From *Livingston*, Montana.] *Geol.*

M

Liv'i-sto'na (lĭv'ĭ-stō'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Patrick Murray (1703–78), of *Livistone*, Scotland.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic, Malaysian, and Australian fan palms. *L. chinensis*, known to horticulturists as *Latania borbonica*, is the common fan palm cultivated in houses.

Li-vo'ni-an (lĭ-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Livonia, a district of Russia near the Baltic Sea. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Livonia; also, the recently extinct Finnic language of the Livonians. See FINNO-UGRIC.

li'vre (lē'vẽr; *F.* lē'vr'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *libra* a pound of twelve ounces. Cf. LIRA.] **1. a** A former French money of account, which was originally the value of a pound (*libra*) of silver (or gold), but gradually became reduced. The *livre tournois*, or livre of Tours, was equivalent to 20 sous of 12 deniers each. The *livre parisis*, or livre of Paris, was worth one fourth more than that of Tours. In 1667 the livre tournois was made the only legal one; at the time of its replacement by the franc in 1795 it was worth about 19.1 cents (9⅜ d.). **b** A silver coin of the value of a livre, coined in 1720.
2. A pound. See WEIGHT, *Table*.

lix-iv'i-al (lĭk-sĭv'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *lixivius*, fr. *lix* ashes, lye.] *Old Chem.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or resembling, lixivium, or lye; obtained by lixiviation; alkaline.

lix-iv'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; LIX-IV'I-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); LIX-IV'I-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **a** To subject to the process of lixiviation. **b** To treat with a lixivium, or lixivial solution.

lix-iv'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *lixiviation*.] The process of separating a soluble substance from one that is insoluble, by washing with some solvent, as water; leaching.

lix-iv'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *lixivium*, *lixivia*. See LIXIVIAL.] Any solution obtained by lixiviation, esp. the solution of alkaline salts so extracted from ashes; lye.

liz'ard (lĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *lesard*, *lesarde*, OF. *laisart*, *laisarde*, *lesarde*, F. *lézard*, L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*. Cf. ALLIGATOR, LACERTA.] **1. a** In popular usage, any of the numerous four-legged reptiles, characterized by small or moderate size, and having a moderately long body, usually ending in a tapering tail, and covered with a scaly or tuberculated skin, which form the majority of the group Lacertilia. In a broad and loose sense the term is extended to other reptiles, living and extinct, more or less similar to the true lizards in form, but many of them of large size, as dinosaurs, crocodilians, rhynchocephalians, etc., and, incorrectly, to similarly shaped amphibians, as salamanders and newts. **b** In *Zoöl.* usage, any member of the group Lacertilia. See LACERTILIA, IGUANA, CHAMELEON, GECKO, GILA MONSTER.

European Green Lizard (*Lacerta viridis*). (⅛)

2. A variety of the domestic canary, of a greenish bronze color with a yellow crown.
3. *Naut.* A rope with a thimble or block spliced into one or both of the ends, used as a leader.
4. A piece of timber with a forked end used in dragging a heavy stone, a log, or the like.
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LACERTA, 2.

liz'ard's-tail' (lĭz'ẽrdz-), *n.* **a** A North American herbaceous perennial plant (*Saururus cernuus*) with cordate leaves and small white apetalous flowers in a slender drooping spike. **b** In the West Indies, the piperaceous plant *Heckeria peltata*.

Lizard's-tail *a*. Leaves and Inflorescence.

lla'ma (lä'mȧ; *Sp.* lyä'mä; 195), *n.* [Peruv.: cf. Sp. *llama*.] **1.** Any of several wild and domesticated South American ruminants allied to the camels, but smaller and without a hump; esp., the domesticated variety of the guanaco (*Lama huanacos*), used for centuries as a beast of burden in the Andes. It is about three feet high at the shoulder and varies in color from black to white. Its coat is long and woolly, but coarser than in the alpaca, which is otherwise very similar. See ALPACA, GUANACO, VICUÑA.

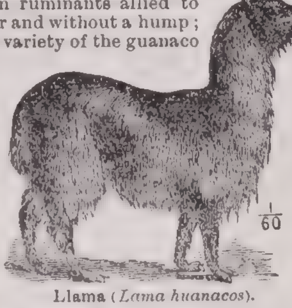
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Llama (*Lama huanacos*).

2. Cloth made from the llama's hair.

lla'no (lä'nō; *Sp.* lyä'nō; 195), *n.*; *pl.* LLANOS (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Sp., plain, even, level, L. *planus*. See PLAIN.] An extensive plain with or without vegetation. *Sp. Amer.*

Lloyd's (loidz), *n.* **1.** A corporation with its offices at present located in the Royal Exchange, London, Eng., and having for its objects, as defined by the Parliamentary act of incorporation in 1871: (1) The carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society. (2) The protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping, cargoes, and freights. (3) The collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information with respect to shipping. Other insurance is also incidentally carried on. Lloyd's originates from the coffee shop opened by Edward Lloyd, in 1688, in Tower Street, London, which became a resort for shipping men. Lloyd founded a shipping newspaper, and his shop became a meeting house for shipping underwriters.
2. The part of the Royal Exchange appropriated to the use of the underwriter and insurance brokers connected with Lloyd's (see above); — called also *Lloyd's Rooms*.
3. (Also **Lloyd**.) Any of various other societies associated with enterprises similar to those of Lloyd's in London; — used with an attributive limiting term; as, Germanischer *Lloyd*, at Berlin, Germany.

Lloyd's agents, persons employed in various parts of the world by the association called Lloyd's. — **L. characters**, certain characters describing the hulls and equipments of ships according to Lloyd's requirements for registry. — **L. List**, a publication of the latest news respecting shipping matters, with lists of vessels, etc., made under the direction of Lloyd's. — **L. marks**. = LLOYD'S CHARACTERS. — **L. numbers**, *Naval Arch.*, certain numbers chosen to regulate the scantlings, or size of the framing and plating, of a vessel in order that it may be classified in Lloyd's "Register of British and Foreign Shipping." The **first**, or **framing, number** determines the size of the frames, reverse frames, bulkheads, etc., and is the sum of the vessel's depth, half the beam, and half the girth, in feet. The **second**, or **plating, number** regulates the scantlings of the keel stem, stringer plates, outside plating, etc., and is the product of the first number by the length of the vessel, in feet. *Eng.* — **L. Register**, an annual register, issued by Lloyd's, containing a list of all vessels of 100 tons and upwards (with some minor exceptions), their age, build, tonnage, dimensions, ownership, and classification as to seaworthiness. — **L. Rooms**. = LLOYD'S, 2.

lo (lō), *interj.* [ME. *lo*, AS. *lā*; perh. influenced by another ME. *lo*, of different origin; perh. akin to E. *look*.] Look; see; behold; observe. "*Lo*, here is Christ." *Matt.* xxiv. 23.

loach (lōch), *n.* [ME. *loche*, F. *loche*.] **a** Any of certain small Old World fresh-water fishes of *Cobitis*, *Nemachilus*, and allied genera, constituting the family Cobitidæ, or included in the carp family. They habitually lie on the bottom, often burying themselves. **b** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

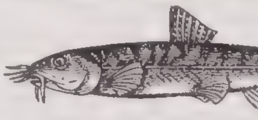
Loach (*Nemachilus barbatulus*). (¼)

load (lōd), *n.* [ME. *lode* load, way; properly the same word as *lode*, but confused with *lade*, *load*, v. See LADE, LEAD, *v.*, LODE.] **1.** Carriage; conveyance. *Obs.*
2. That which is, or is to be, laid on or put in anything for conveyance; anything taken up and carried; a burden; as, a heavy *load*; the *load* of a river is the sediment it carries; hence, the proper or customary quantity which can be carried or drawn in a specified way, as in a cart, car, or vessel, or on a pack animal; a cargo; lading; pack.
3. A particular measure for certain articles, being as much of the article as may be carried at one time by the conveyance commonly used. It varies according to the substance and the locality. According to fairly general usage, a load for a wagon in England is: wheat, 40 bu.; oats, 80 bu.; lime, 64 bu. or 32 bu.; new hay, 2,160 lbs (36 trusses of 60 lbs.); old hay, 2,016 lbs. (18 cwts.); straw, 1,288 lbs. (11½ cwts.); square timber, 50 cu. ft.; unhewn timber, 40 cu. ft.; inch boards, 600 sq. ft.; earth or gravel, 1 cu. yd.; bulrushes, 63 bundles; fagots, 100. For a pack horse, a load is: wheat, 5 bu. (sometimes 3 bu.); potatoes, about 4½ bu.; oats, 7½ bu.; oatmeal, 240 to 280 lbs., 2 bolls (Scot.) of 140 lbs. each.
4. That which is upborne or sustained; a weight or quantity of anything upon something else regarded as its support or foundation; as, the roof bears a *load* of snow.
5. That which burdens or weighs down the mind or spirits; as, a *load* of care. "A . . . *load* of guilt." *Ray.*
6. The charge of a firearm; as, a *load* of powder.
7. *Mech.* **a** Amount of pressure due to superimposed weight, whether stationary or moving. **b** External resistance overcome by a machine or prime mover, as by a planing machine, a dynamo, or a steam engine.
8. Weight or violence of blows; as, to lay on *load*. *Obs.*
9. Liquor enough to intoxicate; a "jag." *Slang or Dial.*
10. *pl.* A great deal; very much; quantities. *Colloq.*

Syn. — LOAD, BURDEN. Lit., a LOAD is that which is carried, whether with or without particular difficulty; BURDEN commonly adds the implication of difficulty or labor; as, "He from the stack carves out the accustomed *load*" (*Cowper*); "With *burden* of our armor here we sweat" (*Shak.*). Fig., both *load* and *burden* connote oppression, *burden* often suggesting a load long or habitually borne; as, "with *loads* of learned lumber in his head" (*Pope*); "the clogging *burden* of a guilty soul" (*Shak.*). But *load* and *burden* are often interchanged. See FREIGHT, DIFFICULTY, HEAVY.

load, *v. t.*; LOAD'ED (LOADEN, *Obs. or Dial.*); LOAD'ING. **1.** To lay a load or burden on or in, as on a horse or in a cart; to charge with a load, as a gun; to furnish with a lading or cargo, as a ship; hence, to add weight to so as to oppress or embarrass; to heap something burdensome upon; as, to *load* one's stomach; to *load* one with work.
2. To place on or in something, as for carriage; as, to *load* a cargo of flour.
3. To supply abundantly or excessively, as a person with something, or something to a person; as, to *load* one with honors; to *load* gifts on one.

> Those honors deep and broad, wherewith
> Your majesty *loads* our house. *Shak.*

4. To adulterate or drug; as, to *load* wine. *Cant.*
5. To increase in weight by addition of some heavy substance; as, to *load* sugar, sponges, etc.; to *load* a cane or a whip is to weight the end; *loaded* dice are weighted so as to influence their position on settling after a throw.
6. *Paper Making.* To incorporate kaolin, talc, or the like, with (paper) so as to increase its weight and produce a smooth surface. Paper is often loaded to produce certain desired qualities in texture, as in half-tone paper.
7. *Life Insurance.* To increase (the net premium) by the amount called loading (which see); to charge, as a life or policy, with a loading in addition to the net premium.
8. To add a sum to the selling price of (something, as a publication), after profits and expenses are accounted for.
9. *Painting.* **a** To make opaque, as a color, by mixing in white. **b** To apply heavily, as a pigment, or to color thickly, as a painting.

load (lōd), *v. i.* **1.** To give or receive a load.
2. To insert the charge in a firearm.
to load up, to accumulate in loads or quantities. — **to l. up on**, to buy or partake freely of (anything). *Colloq.*

load displacement. *Naut.* The displacement of a ship when loaded to the extent for which she was designed.

load'ed (lōd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of LOAD. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Charged, laden, burdened, etc. **b** Weighted, as, esp., with lead; as, a *loaded* whip; increased in weight (see LOAD, *v. t.*, 5), esp. unfairly; as, *loaded* sugar; *loaded* dice. **c** Adulterated so as to appear full-bodied; — said of wine. **d** *Med.* (1) Furred or coated; — said of the tongue. (2) Excessively charged with bile; — said of the liver. (3) Full of undigested food or accumulated feces; — said of the bowels. (4) Excessively charged with salts, etc.; — said of the urine. **e** Drunk. *Slang, U. S.*
loaded governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

load'er (lōd'ẽr), *n.* [From LOAD, *v.*] One that loads; a mechanical contrivance for loading a gun, a wagon, etc.

load factor. The ratio of the average power of a machine, plant, or system during a certain period of time to the maximum power used during that time; also, the ratio of average power to full rated power.

load'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOAD. Specif.: *vb. n.* *Life Insurance.* An amount added to the net or pure premium to provide for business expenses, future contingencies, and profits or bonuses; — called also *margin*. The loading is usually a percentage of the net premium.
loading chain. = DECKING CHAIN. — **l. jack**, *Logging*, a platformed framework upon which logs are hoisted from the water for loading upon cars. *Northern U. S. & Can.* — **l. tongs**, *Ordnance*, shot hooks or shell hooks. *Rare.* — **l. tray**, *Ordnance*, a metal tray placed in the screw box of a large gun during loading, to prevent the projectile burring the screw threads, and also to prevent the powder bags from being torn by the threads. — **l. tripod**, a tripod made of three long timbers joined at their tops, having a pulley block in position to load logs on to cars.

load line. **1.** *Naut.* The line on the outside of a vessel indicating the depth to which it sinks in the water when properly loaded; — called also *load water line*.
2. *Engin. Construction.* A line so drawn that the ordinates to it from a given base will represent the fixed or varying loads at the different points on a structure.

load'stone', **lode'stone'** (lōd'stōn'), *n.* [*load*, *lode* + *stone*.] *Min.* A piece of magnetite possessing polarity like a magnetic needle. See MAGNETITE.

loaf (lōf), *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). [ME. *lof*, *laf*, AS. *hlāf*; akin to G. *laib*, OHG. *hleip*, Icel. *hleifr*, Goth. *hlaifs*; cf. Russ. *khlieb*, Lith. *klëpas*. Cf. LADY, LAMMAS, LORD.]
1. Bread. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A regularly shaped or molded mass of bread; hence, a shaped mass of cake or sugar.

> Half a *loaf* is better than no bread. *Proverb.*

3. Any thick lump or mass. *Obs.*
4. A head, as of cabbage. *Eng.*
loaves and fishes, material gain; political spoil; — alluding to the miracle of feeding the people, and the Savior's charge (*John* vi. 26) that some of them followed him only for a selfish purpose. — **loaves of proposition**, *Jewish Antiq.*, the showbread. *Wycliffe* (*Luke* vi. 4).

loaf, *v. i.*; LOAFED (lōft); LOAF'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. G. dial. *loofen* to run, to go, equiv. to G. *laufen*.] To spend time in idleness; to lounge or loiter about.
to loaf on (one), to idle at his expense. *Colloq.*

loaf, *v. t.* To spend in idleness; — with *away*; as, to *loaf* time away.

loaf'er (lōf'ẽr), *n.* One who loafs; a lazy lounger; hence, one who has the bad habits typical of street loafers.

loaf sugar. Refined sugar that has been formed into conical loaves in a mold.

The uppermost division of the Cretaceous in Montana.
liv'ish, *a.* Living. *Obs.* — **liv'ish-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
liv'long'. Livelong. *Ref. Sp.*
li'vor (lī'vŏr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Malignity; spite. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* **a** Lividity. **b** Livid spots appearing on a cadaver before decomposition.
‖ **li'vrai'son'** (lē'vrā'zôN'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *liberatio* a setting free, in LL., a delivering up. See LIBERATION.] A fascicle, part, or number (of a work published in parts).
livre. ✝ LIVER, LIVERY.
livrere. ✝ LIVERER.
liv'ver. Var. of LIVER, to deliver.
liwe. ✝ LIVE.
lix'ive, *n.* Lixivium. *Obs.*
lix-iv'i-ate (lĭk-sĭv'ĭ-āt), *a.* [From LIXIVIUM.] Lixivial; lixiviated. *Obs.*
lix-iv'i-ate, *n.* An alkali. *Obs.*
lix-iv'i-ous (lĭk-sĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Lixivial. *Rare.*
lixt (lĭkst). Obs. 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of LIGE, to lie.
‖ **li'za** (lē'sȧ; 268), *n.* [Sp.] Any of certain mullets. *Sp. Amer.*
lizard fish. **a** Any of certain slender marine fishes having a scaly lizardlike head and large mouth, which constitute the family Synodontidæ. See GALLIWASP, *Illust.* **b** The saury.
lizard orchis. Any of several European species of *Orchis*.
lizard seeker. A West Indian ground cuckoo that feeds on lizards; esp., *Saurothera vetula*.
lizard stone. A kind of serpentine from near Lizard Point, Cornwall, England.
liz'ard-tail', *n.* **a** Var. of LIZARD'S-TAIL. **b** An asteraceous plant of the western United States (*Eriophyllum stœchadifolium*). *Calif.*
liz'a-ri, **liz'a-ry**. Vars. of ALIZARI.
li-zi'ta (lē-sē'tȧ; 268). Var. of LISITA.
Liz'zie, **Liz'zy**, *n.* Short for ELIZABETH or ELIZA.
L. J.; *pl.* **L. JJ.** *Abbr.* Lord Justice.
'll. Contraction of *will*, after pronouns ending in a vowel, and of *shall* after *I* and *we*.
LL. *Abbr.* Late Latin; Law Latin; leaves; leased line (used on the tape of stock tickers); leges (L., laws); *Freemasonry*, lodges; Lordships, *Obs.*; Low Latin.
L. L., *or* **l. l.** *Abbr* Loco laudato (L., in the place cited); Lord Lieutenant.
L. L. A. *Abbr.* Lady Literate in Arts.
lla'ga-re'ta (lyä'gä-rā'tä; 195), *n.* A gallinule. *Porto Rico.*
llan-dei'lo (lăn-dī'lō), *n.* [From *Llandeilo*, Wales.] A subdivision of the Lower Silurian in Europe. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.
llan-dov'er-y (lăn-dŏv'ẽr-ĭ; -dŭv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [From *Llandovery*, Wales.] A subdivision of the Upper Silurian in Europe. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.
lla-ne'ro (lyä-nā'rō; 195), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A dweller on the llanos of South America.
L. Lat. *Abbr.* Late Latin; Law Latin; Low Latin.
LL. B. *Abbr.* Legum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Laws).
L. L. C. M. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the London College of Music.
LL. D. *Abbr.* Legum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).
Lle'u (lĕ'ü; tlĕ'ü), *n.* [Cf. LUGH.] *Celt. Myth.* The Cymric sun god, son of Gwydion and Arianrod, probably the same as the Gaelic *Lugh*.
Llew-el'lyn (lōō-ĕl'ĭn), *n.* [W. *Llywelyn*.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. **2.** A legendary Welsh prince in the Gellert story. See GELLERT.
llewyne. ✝ ELEVEN.
L. L. I. *Abbr.* Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
LL. M. *Abbr.* Legum Magister (L., Master of Laws).
llownyt. Obs. p. p. of LOWN.
Lloyd (loid), *n.* = LLOYD'S, *n.*, 3.
Lloyd's bond. A form of bond of a corporation, esp. a railroad, for securing an existing indebtedness, consisting in an acknowledgment under seal of the indebtedness for a certain sum with a covenant to pay it with interest on a certain day. It was devised by one Horace Lloyd, but is now seldom used. *Eng.*
Lludd (lüth; hlüth), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric god of the sky, probably the same as the Gaelic *Nuada*. A variant of his name is *Nudd*. He is the "King Lot" of medieval tradition.
llu'me (lyōō'mā; 195), *n.* A tall, slender pinnate-leaved palm (*Aëria attenuata*) common on the northern coast of Porto Rico.
Llyr (lür; hlür), *n.* [Cf. LER.] *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric god of the sea, doubtless the same as the Gaelic *Ler*, and thought to be the original of the "King Lear" of early chronicles and Shakespeare's tragedy.
L. M. *Abbr.* Long meter.
LMC. *Abbr.* Lloyd's machinery certificate.
l. m. c. *Abbr.* Low middling clause (*cotton*).
L. M. D. *Abbr.* Long meter double.
L. M. T. *Abbr.* Local mean time.
lo. Var. of LOOR, LOW.
Lo, *n.* A North American Indian, or, abstractly, the Indian; — used as a proper name. *Humorous perversion* of Pope's "Lo, the poor Indian!"
Loa, *n.* = LAO.
lo'a (lō'ȧ), *n.* [Guyot says it is a native word in Angola.] An African worm (*Filaria loa*) which infests the eye.
loac. ✝ LAKE, gift.
load. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of LODE.
load'age (lōd'āj), *n.* See -AGE.
load'en. Obs. p. p. of LOAD.
load'en, *v. t.* To load. *Obs. or Dial. Brit.* — *p. a.* Loaded; laden. *Obs.*
load'er, *n.* [Fr. LOAD, *n.*] Pack horse. *Obs.*
load'less, *a.* See -LESS.
load'man'age, **loads'man'age**. Erroneous for LODEMANAGE.
load'pen'ny, *a.* A tax levied on loads for market in ancient English towns. *Obs. or Hist.*
loads'man. ✝ LODESMAN.
load'some, *a.* [*load* + 1st *-some*.] Burdensome. *Obs. or R.*
load'star'. Var. of LODESTAR.
load'um, *n.* A card game. *Obs.*
load water line. = LOAD LINE, 1.
loaf, *v. t.* = LOAVE. *Eng.*
loaf, *n.* A time of loafing; idle spell. *Colloq.*
loaf bread. Bread in loaves. *Dial. Eng.*
loaf cabbage. A head of cabbage. *Dial. Eng. Obs.*
loaf'-eat'er, *n.* A servant, as eating bread furnished by the master. Cf. MAINPAST. *Obs. or Hist.*
loaf'er-dom (lōf'ẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
loaf'er-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
loaf'ing-ly, *adv.* of *loafing*, p. pr.
loaf'let, *n.* See -LET.

loam (lōm), *n.* [ME. *lam*, AS. *lām*; akin to D. *leem*, G. *lehm*, and E. *lime*. See 1st LIME.] **1.** Clayey earth; also, any earth or soil. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Earthy matter composed either of clay and sand, enough of the latter being present to counteract the cohering property of the clay, or of particles intermediate in size between those of clay and sand, as loess. *Clay loam* and *sandy loam* denote an excess of one of these constituents. In popular use *loam* implies the presence of considerable decomposed organic matter with accompanying fertility.
3. *Founding.* A mixture of sand, clay, and other materials, used in making molds for large castings, often without a pattern.
loam, *v. t.*; LOAMED (lōmd); LOAM'ING. To cover, smear, or fill with loam.
loam'ing (lōm'ĭng), *n.* A method of prospecting for gold, used in Australia, in which earth is washed in places from the base and slope of a hill until the increase of specks of gold leads to the outcrop of the lode or vein that gave them.
loam plate. *Founding.* An iron plate upon which a section of a loam mold rests, or from which it is suspended.
loam'y (lōm'ĭ), *a.*; LOAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); LOAM'I-EST. Consisting of, like, or partaking of the nature of, loam.
loan (lōn), *n.* [ME. *lone, lane*, AS. *lān*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lān*, akin to AS. *lǣn*, fr. *léon* to lend, D. *leen* loan, fief, G. *lehen* fief, G. *leihen* to lend, OHG. *līhan*, Icel. *ljā*, Goth. *leihwan*, L. *linquere* to leave, Gr. λείπειν, Skr. *ric*. Cf. DELINQUENT, ECLIPSE, ELEVEN, ELLIPSE, LEND, RELIC.] **1.** A gift or grant by a superior of property to be held of him upon certain conditions. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Act of lending; a lending; permission to use; as, the *loan* of a book, money, services.
3. That which one lends or borrows, esp. a sum of money lent at interest; as, he repaid the *loan*.
loan, *v. t. & i.*; LOANED (lōnd); LOAN'ING. To lend; — sometimes with *out*.

By way of location or *loaning* them out. *J. Langley* (1644).

Syn. — See LEND.
loan god. A deity adopted from a foreign religion.
loan'mon'ger (lōn'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A negotiator of loans.
loan office. a An office at which loans are negotiated, or at which the accounts of loans are kept, and the interest paid to the lender. **b** A pawnbroker's shop.
loan word. A word adopted from another language.
Lo'a-sa (lō'ȧ-sȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a South American name.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American prickly herbs typifying the family Loasaceæ, distinguished by the pentamerous flowers having ten staminodia, numerous stamens, and a 3–5-valved capsule.
Lo'a-sa'ce-æ (-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of mainly herbaceous, sometimes climbing, tropical plants (order Hypericales) covered with bristly hairs which yield an acrid juice producing a painful stinging sensation. The flowers are regular and pentamerous, with numerous stamens. There are about 19 genera and 200 species. *Mentzelia*, the most important genus, is largely represented in the western United States. — **lo'a-sa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
loath, loth (lōth), *a.* [ME. *looth, loth*, AS. *lāð* hostile, odious; akin to OS. *lēð*, G. *leid*, Icel. *leiðr*, Sw. *led*, and perh. to OHG. *lēwes, lēs*, alas, and AS. *lā* (cf. LO).] **1.** Hateful; repulsive; odious; disliked. *Obs.*
2. Filled with disgust or aversion; averse; unwilling; reluctant; as, *loath* to part.

Why, then, though *loath*, yet must I be content. *Shak.*

Syn. — See RELUCTANT.
loathe (lōth), *v. t.*; LOATHED (lōthd); LOATH'ING (lōth'ĭng). [AS. *lāðian* to be hateful. See LOATH.] **1.** To excite to disgust or aversion. *Obs.*
2. To dislike greatly; to feel aversion for or reluctance to; now, esp., to have extreme disgust at, or abhorrence for; to detest; abhor.

Loathing the honeyed cakes, I longed for bread. *Cowley.*
The secret which I *loathe*. *Waller.*

Syn. — Abhor, detest, abominate. See HATE.
loathe, *v. i.* To feel, or to cause, disgust or nausea. *Obs.*
loath'ful (lōth'fōōl), *a.* **1.** Causing a feeling of loathing; disgusting. *Now Rare.* "*Loathful*, sinful lust." *Spenser.*
2. Shrinking; reluctant; bashful. *Obs. or Scot.*
— **loath'ful-ly**, *adv. Rare.* — **loath'ful-ness**, *n. Rare.*
loath'ing (lōth'ĭng), *n.* Extreme disgust; a feeling of aversion, abhorrence, or detestation.

The mutual fear and *loathing* of the hostile races. *Macaulay.*

loath'ly (lōth'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *lāðlic*.] Loathsome; repulsive.
loath'ly (lōth'lĭ; lōth'-), *adv.* [AS. *lāðlīce*.] **1.** (*pron.* lōth'lĭ) So as to cause loathing. *Obs. or R.*
2. Unwillingly; reluctantly. *Rare.*

This shows that you from nature *loathly* stray. *Donne.*

loath'some (lōth'sŭm), *a.* Fitted to cause loathing; exciting abhorrence; disgusting; hateful; detestable.

The most *loathsome* and deadly forms of infection. *Macaulay.*

— **loath'some-ly**, *adv.* — **loath'some-ness**, *n.*
lob (lŏb), *n.* [Cf. Fries. *lobbe, lob*, a short, thick, hanging lump or mass of flesh or fat, OLG. *lobbe* a lump, Norw. dial. *lubb* a rotund, plump figure, mostly of animals, Dan. *lub, lubbe*, pollack.] **1. a** A lugworm. **b** A pollack. *Brit.*
2. A dull, heavy person. *Obs. or Dial.* *Gauden.*
3. Something thick and heavy, as a nugget. *Chiefly Dial.*
4. [Cf. G. *lab* rennet.] *Brewing.* A ferment made of yeast mixed with wort and warmed; — also *lobb*.

lob (lŏb), *v. t.*; LOBBED (lŏbd); LOB'BING. **1.** To let fall heavily or lazily; to droop. *Obs. or R.*

And their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shak.*

2. To throw, toss, or the like heavily or slowly; as: **a** *Cricket.* To bowl underhand. **b** *Lawn Tennis.* To return (a ball) in a high curve, esp. to avoid an opponent at the net.
3. *Brewing.* To mix with lob.
lob, *v. i.* **1.** To go heavily or lumberingly.
2. *Lawn Tennis.* To make a lob.
lob, *n.* [From LOB, *v.*] A lobbing; specif.: **a** *Cricket.* A slow underhand ball pitched well up in the air, usually with considerable spin. **b** *Tennis.* A ball returned in a high curve.
Lo'ba-chev'ski-an (lō'bȧ-chĕf'skĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Russian geometer Nicolái Ivánovich Lobachévski (1793–1856) or his mathematical discoveries.
Lo'ba-chev'ski's for'mu-la (lō'bȧ-chĕf'skĭz). *Non-Euclidean Geom.* The formula $\tan \frac{1}{2}\Pi(p) = e^{-p}$, where $\Pi(p)$ is the angle between a parallel and a perpendicular to a line, when p is the length of the perpendicular (intercepted between the parallels).
lo'bar (lō'bȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to a lobe; having or like a lobe or lobes. — **lobar pneumonia.** See CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA.
lo'bate (lō'bāt) } *a.* [See LOBE.] Having lobes or rounded
lo'bat-ed (-bāt-ĕd) } divisions; lobed; as, a *lobate* leaf; specif.: *Zoöl.* **a** Having the integument continued on the bases of the fin rays; — said of the fins of certain fishes. **b** Furnished with lateral membranous flaps, as the toes of a coot. See BIRD, *Illust.*
lo-ba'tion (lō-bā'shŭn), *n.* **a** State of being lobed; formation of lobes or lobules. **b** A lobe or lobule.
lob'by (lŏb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [LL. *lobium, lobia*, the same word as *laubia* a covered portico fit for walking, fr. OHG. *louba*, G. *laube*, arbor. See LODGE.] **1.** A passage or hall of communication, esp. when large enough to serve also as a waiting room, etc., as in the British House of Commons, and in capitols in the United States. It differs from an *antechamber* in that a *lobby* communicates with several rooms, an *antechamber* with one only; but this distinction is not carefully preserved.
2. The persons, collectively, who frequent the lobbies of a legislative house to transact business with the legislators; specifically, persons not members of a legislative body, who strive to influence its proceedings by personal agency, whether in the lobby or elsewhere. See LOBBY, *v. i.*
3. *Naut.* An apartment or passageway in the fore part of an old-fashioned cabin under the quarter-deck. *Obs.*
4. *Agric.* A confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing, near the farmyard.
lob'by, *v. i.*; LOB'BIED (-ĭd); LOB'BY-ING. To address or solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere with intent to influence their votes by personal agency. *Chiefly U. S.*

Efforts have been made to check the practice of *lobbying*, both in Congress and in State legislatures. . . . It has been repeatedly held by the courts that "contracts which have for their object to influence legislation in any other manner than by such open and public presentation of facts, arguments, and appeals to reason, such as are recognized as proper and legitimate with all public bodies, must be held void." *James Bryce*

lob'by, *v. t.* To urge or procure the passage of (a bill, measure, etc.) by personal influences addressed to the individual legislators; also, to influence (a legislator) by such means. See LOBBY, *v. i.* *Chiefly U. S.*
lob'by-ist, *n.* A member of the lobby; a person who solicits members of a legislature to influence their votes. See LOBBY, *v. i.* *Chiefly U. S.* — **lob'by-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
lobe (lōb), *n.* [Gr. λοβός: cf. F. *lobe*.] **1.** A projection or division of a somewhat rounded form.
2. Specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* A membranous flap on the sides of the toes of certain birds, as the coot. **b** *Paleon.* In cephalopod shells, a portion of a suture which forms an angle or curve whose convexity is directed away from the orifice; — opposed to *saddle*. **c** *Anat.* A more or less rounded projection of an organ or part; a division of an organ marked off by a fissure on the surface, as those of the brain, lungs, liver, etc. **d** *Bot.* Any rounded division or projection of an organ, esp. of a leaf. **e** *Geol.* A great marginal projection from the body of a continental ice sheet. **f** *Mach.* The projecting part of a cam wheel or of a noncircular gear wheel.
lobed (lōbd), *a.* Having lobes; lobate; specif., *Bot.*, having rounded divisions extending less than halfway to the center or midrib.
Lo-be'li-a (lō-bē'lĭ-ȧ; lō-bēl'yȧ; 7), *n.* [NL., after M. *Lobel*, botanist and physician to King James I.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants usually referred to the Campanulaceæ, but sometimes made the type of a distinct family. They have red, blue, or white flowers with a very irregular corolla, the tube split almost to the base, often 2-lipped; stamens monadelphous, the anthers also united into a ring. There are about 225 species, widely distributed, a number being cultivated. Some of the native American species, as *L. cardinalis*, the cardinal flower, and *L. syphilitica*, the great blue lobelia, are very ornamental in flower.

Lobelia (*L. syphilitica*). Inflorescence, with Detached Flower (*a*); Calyx (*b*); Section of Fruit (*c*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant or flower of this genus.
3. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The leaves and tops of *L. inflata*, used as an antispasmodic and expectorant, esp. in asthmatic affections.
Lo-be'li-a'ce-æ (lō-bē'lĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Campanulales), the lobelia family, including about 30 genera and nearly 600 species, characterized by the extremely irregular corolla and syngenesious anthers. They are widely distributed, but especially abundant in the Hawaiian Islands. Some botanists regard the Lobeliaceæ as a subfamily of Campanulaceæ. — **lo-be'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
lo'be-lin (lō'bē-lĭn; lō-bē'lĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A yellowish green resin from *Lobelia*, used as an emetic and diaphoretic.
lo'be-line (-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A poisonous narcotic alkaloid extracted from the leaves of Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*) as a yellow oil, having a tobaccolike taste and odor.
lob'lol'ly (lŏb'lŏl'ĭ), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] **1.** Thick gruel.
2. *Naut. Slang.* Medicine. *Obs.*
3. A clownish fellow; a lout. *Obs.*
4. a A pine of the southern United States (*Pinus tæda*) distinguished by its thick, flaky bark, long leaves in threes, and spiny-tipped cones. The wood resembles that of the shortleaf pine of the same region. **b** Any of several related pines, as *P. serotina*, *P. bahamensis* of the Bahamas, etc.
loblolly bay. a An ornamental evergreen theaceous shrub or small tree (*Gordonia lasianthus*), of the southern United States. It has large white flowers and glossy leaves. The bark is used in tanning. **b** A West Indian tree of the same family (*Laplacea hæmatoxylon*). *Jamaica.*
loblolly boy. 1. A surgeon's attendant on shipboard.
2. An errand boy, or a man of all work. *Dial. Brit.*
loblolly tree. Any of several West Indian trees having more or less leathery leaves, as *Pisonia subcordata*, *Cordia alba*, and *Cupania glabra*.
Lo-bo'sa (lō-bō'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LOBE.] *Zoöl.* An order of Rhizopoda, in which the pseudopodia are thick and irregular in form, as in *Amœba*.
lob'scouse' (lŏb'skous'), *n.* Also **lob'scourse'**, from which *lobscouse* is perh. corrupted. *Naut.* A combination of meat with vegetables, ship biscuit, etc., usually stewed, sometimes baked.
lob'ster (lŏb'stẽr), *n.* [AS. *loppestre, lopystre*, fr. L. *locusta* a marine shellfish, a kind of lobster, a locust, perh. under the influence of AS. *loppe* a spider. Cf. LOCUST.] **1.** Any large macrurous crustacean used as food, esp. those of the genus *Homarus*; as, the American lobster (*H. americanus*), and the European lobster (*H. vulgaris*) of the Atlantic coasts. The Norwegian lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) is similar in form. They have a pair of stalked compound eyes, two pairs of antennæ, and five pairs of legs, of which the first two are modified into enormous chelæ, or pincers, one being much heavier than the other, with blunt teeth for crushing shells, etc. There are also abdominal swimming legs, but the chief swimming organ is the tail, by means of which they can make sudden backward movements. Lobsters feed on animals, both living and dead, and are usually caught in traps (called *lobster pots*) baited with animal refuse. Owing to its excellence as food, the American species is becoming scarce. The spiny lobsters, or sea crayfishes, of *Palinurus* and allied genera lack the large chelæ. The common European species is *P. vulgaris*. *Palinurus argus* is a large species, common and used as food at Bermuda.

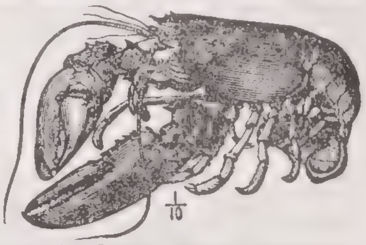

American Lobster (*Homarus americanus*).

2. As a term of opprobrium or contempt: A gullible, awkward, bungling, or undesirable person. *Slang.*

Spiny Lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*).

lobster pot. A trap for catching lobsters, commonly an oblong cage with slat sides and a funnel-shaped net opening inward at each end.
lob'u-lar (lŏb'ū-lȧr), *a.* Like a lobule; pert. to a lobule or lobules. — **lobular pneumonia.** See CATARRHAL PNEUMONIA.
lob'u-late (-lāt) } *a.* Made up of, or divided into, lob-
lob'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } ules.
lob'ule (-ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *lobule*, dim. of *lobe*. See LOBE.] A small lobe; as, the *lobule* of the ear; also, a subdivision of

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loam board. *Founding.* A board of definite profile used to strickle a mold in loam, or to strike up a loam core on a core barrel (which see).
loam cake. *Founding.* A loam cover for a loam mold, having pouring gates, vent holes, etc.
loam'i-ly (lōm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LOAMY. See -LY.
loam'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
loam'less, *a.* See -LESS.
Lo-am'mi (lō-ăm'mī), *n.* [Heb. *Lō-Ammī*.] *Bib.* Lit., not my people; — masc. prop. name.
loam mold *or* **mould.** *Founding.* A mold made with loam. See LOAM, *n.*, 3.
loam work. *Founding.* Loam molding or loam molds.
loan. ✝ LONE.
lo-an' (lō-än'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *loán*.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
loan (lōn), *n.* [Gael. *lon*.] Provisions. *Scot.* [LOANIN. *Scot.*]
loan (lōn), *n.* [See LANE.] =
loan'a-ble (lōn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [borrower. *R.*]
loan'ee', *n.* [*loan*, v. + *-ee*.] A
loan envelope. *Banking.* An envelope in which is kept the collateral for a loan, bearing on its face a list of the securities with their values, etc.
loan'er, *n.* One that loans.
loange, *n.* [OF., F. *louange*.] Praise; approbation. *Obs.*
loan'in, loan'ing, *n.* [From Scot. *loan*, E. *lane*.] An open space or yard where cows are milked; also, a lane. *Scot.*
loan value. *Life Insurance.* The amount of money which will be loaned upon a policy as collateral by the company issuing it. It is usually the same as the cash value, sometimes less.
loape. ✝ LOPE, *v.*
lo'a-sad (lō'ȧ-săd), *n.* A plant of the family Loasaceæ. *Lindley.*
loath (lōth), *n.* [AS. *lāð*.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** Harm, or that which harms; annoyance.
2. Dislike; loathing; disgust.
loath'er (lōth'ẽr), *n.* One who loathes. [p. pr.]
loath'ing-ly, *adv.* of *loathing*,
loath'li-ness (lōth'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Loathsomeness. *Obs. or R.*
loath'ly, *v. t.* To loathe; to make loathly. *Obs.* [-NESS.]
loath'ness (lōth'nĕs), *n.* See
loath'sum. Loathsome. *Ref. Sp.*
loath'y (lōth'ĭ), *a.* Loathsome. *Archaic.*
loave. ✝ LAVE, *n.*
loave (lōv), *v. i.* [Cf. LOAF, *n.*] To form a head; — said of plants of the cabbage tribe. *Eng.*
loaves (lōvz), *n.*, *pl.* of LOAF.
lob (lŏb), *v. t.* *Mining.* = COB, *v. t.* [*Slang.*]
lob, *n.* A box; a till. *Thieves'*
lob, *n.* *Mining.* A step or stair; — applied also to veins which descend like steps.
Lo-ba'ta (lō-bā'tȧ), **Lo-ba'tæ** (-tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LOBE.] *Zoöl.* An order of ctenophores, having the body compressed in the vertical plane and produced into two large oral lobes and four pointed processes.
lo'bate-ly, *adv.* of LOBATE.
lobb. Var. of LOB.
lobbe. ✝ LOB, LOBE.
lob'bish, *a.* Like a lob; countrified; clownish. *Obs.*
lob'by-er, *n.* A lobbyist. *U. S.*
lobby member. A lobbyist. *Humorous Cant, U. S.*
lob'coat', *n.* A lobcock. *Obs.*
lob'cock', *n.* A dull, sluggish person; a lubber; a lob. *Now Dial.* [*Obs.*]
lob'cokt', *a.* Like a lobcock.
lobe'foot' (lōb'fōōt'), *n.* A bird having lobate toes; esp., the northern phalarope. — **lobe'-foot'ed**, *a.*
lobe'less, *a.* See -LESS.
lobe'let, *n.* See -LET.
lo-be'li-ad (lō-bē'lĭ-ăd), *n.* A lobeliaceous plant. *Lindley.*
lob'el-lat'ed (lŏb'ĕ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Lobulate.
Lo'bel's catch'fly' (lō'bĕlz). [See LOBELIA.] The Deptford pink.
lob'fig', *n.* [Turk. *lubb injīr* superior fig.] A superior variety of Smyrna fig.
lob'-grass', *n.* The soft chess (*Bromus mollis*). *Dial. Eng.*
lob'i-form (lŏb'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a lobe.
lo-big'er-ous (lō-bĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*lobe* + *-gerous*.] Bearing lobes.
lob'i-lin, *n.* [Cf. LOB a rustic, also the name *Lobbin* in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar, November."] A rustic. *Obs.*
lo'bi-ped (lō'bĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*lobe* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] Having lobate toes. — *n.* A lobiped bird.
loblolly pine. = LOBLOLLY, 4.
loblolly sweetwood. A West Indian araliaceous tree of the genus *Sciadophyllum*. *Jamaica.*
loblolly whitewood. The lauraceous tree *Nectandra sanguinea*. *Jamaica.* [TREE.]
loblolly wood. = LOBLOLLY
lo'bo (lō'bō: 133), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *lupus*. See WOLF.] The gray wolf. *Western U. S.*
lo'bo-la (lō'bō-lȧ), *n.* In South Africa, the native marriage by purchase.
lo'bose (lō'bōs), *a.* Having lobes; pertaining to the Lobosa.
lobre. ✝ LUBBER. [*Slang.*]
lob'scous'er, *n.* A sailor. *Naut.*
lob'sid'ed (lŏb'sīd'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Lopsided.
lob's pound. [*lob* a lout + *pound* a prison.] A prison; a disgrace; a difficulty. *Obs. or Dial.*
lobster caterpillar. The caterpillar of the lobster moth.
lobster crab. A porcelain crab.
lobster flower. Barbados pride a.
lob'ster-ing, *n.* Act or practice of catching lobsters.
lobster moth. A European moth (*Stauropus fagi*) of the family Notodontidæ. Its larva, which has long legs and two long caudal processes, feeds on the beech.
lob'ster's-claw', *or* **lob'ster-claw'**, *n.* **a** The glory pea of Australia. **b** *pl.* A marine red seaweed (*Polysiphonia elongata*), with tufted filaments.
lob'ster-tail', *n.* Armor for the lower part of the body, jointed like a lobster's tail. — **lob'ster-tailed'**, *a.*
lob'tail', *v. i.* To beat with the flukes; — said of a whale. *Sailors' Slang.*
lob'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of LOBULAR.
lob'u-la'tion (lŏb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.*

M

a lobe; specif., *Anat.*, one of the small masses of tissue of which certain organs, as the liver, are built up.

‖ **lo′bu-lus** (lŏb′ū-lŭs), *n.* [L.] A lobe or lobule. — **lo′bu-lus cen-tra′lis** (sĕn-trā′lĭs), *Anat.*, a small square lobe situated on the anterior median portion of the cerebellum.

‖ **lo′bus** (lō′bŭs), *n.* [NL.] A lobe. — **lo′bus cau-da′tus** (kô-dā′tŭs) [NL. *caudatus* tailed], *Human Anat.*, a small lobe of the liver extending from the lower extremity of the lobus Spigelii to the under surface of the right lobe. — **l. cu′ne-a′tus** (kū′nē-ā′tŭs). = CUNEATE LOBE. — **l. quad-ra′tus** (kwŏd-rā′tŭs). [L. *quadratus* squared.] *Human Anat.* **a** A small lobe of the liver on the under surface of the right lobe, to the left of the fissure for the gall bladder. **b** A convolution formed by that part of the parietal lobe which appears on the mesial surface of the cerebral hemisphere. — **l. Spi-ge′li-i** (spĭ-jē′lĭ-ī) [after A. *Spigelius* (1578-1625), Flemish anatomist], *Human Anat.*, a small lobe of the posterior part of the liver, to the left of the fissure for the vena cava.

lo′cal (lō′kăl), *a.* [L. *localis*, fr. *locus* place: cf. F. *local*. See LIEU, LOCUS.] **1**. Characterized by, or relating to, place, or position in space; having a definite spatial form; as, a *local* body or presence; a *local* heaven and hell.

Give to airy nothing
A *local* habitation and a name *Shak*

2. Characterized by, relating to, or occupying, a particular place or places; characteristic of, or confined to, a particular place or places; not general or widespread; as, *local* customs or politics; a *local* government; *local* celebrities; *local* settlements; a *local* contact.
3. Hence, relating to what is local; not broad or general; as, a person of *local* ideas; a *local* point of view.
4. Occupying, or relating to, position in other than a spatial series. Cf. LOCAL VALUE.

local action. **a** *Law.* An action which by its nature must have arisen in a particular place, as an action of trespass, an action on the case for nuisance, an action of replevin, etc. Such actions must be brought in the county or jurisdiction where the cause arose. Distinguished from *transitory actions.* **b** *Elec.* Action between different parts of a plate in an electric battery producing local currents, as distinguished from the general action of the battery. — **l. affection**, *Med.*, a disease or ailment confined to a particular part or organ, and not directly affecting the system. — **l. allegiance.** See ALLEGIANCE. — **l. attraction.** *Physics.* **a** An attraction near a compass, causing its needle to deviate from its proper direction, esp. on shipboard. **b** Attraction due to a mountain or other irregularity in the earth's crust, producing a deviation of the plumb line. — **l. battery**, *Elec.*, the battery which actuates the recording instruments of a telegraphic station, as distinguished from the battery furnishing a current for the line. — **l. circuit**, *Teleg.*, the circuit of the local battery. — **l. color** *or* **colour.** **a** *Paint.* The color belonging to an object and not caused by accidental influences, as of reflection, shadow, etc. **b** *Literature.* Peculiarities of the place and its inhabitants where a scene is laid. — **l. current**, *Elec.*, in a galvanic cell, a current flowing from one part of the negative or zinc plate to another, due to a difference of potential in different parts; sometimes, also, an eddy, or Foucault, current. — **l. death.** See DEATH, 1, *Cit.* — **l. flux.** *Elec.* = LEAKAGE FLUX. — **l. government**, *Polit. Sci.*, self-government in local affairs by a city or other limited area, as distinguished from the regulation of such affairs by the government of a larger territory, as the State, of which it is a part; also, the governing body or person of such a city or locality; specif., in India, a governor in council, lieutenant governor, or chief commissioner or commissioners, authorized to administer executive government in any part of British India. — **L. Government Board**, a department of English administration having duties relating to the administration of the poor law, sanitary work, vaccination, adulteration of food, pollution of rivers, and the control of the finance of the various local authorities and the auditing of their accounts. It consists of the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a president, who, as the board never meets, is in fact the head of his department. There is a separate Local Government Board for Scotland and another for Ireland. — **l. horizon.** See HORIZON, 1. — **l. metamorphism.** *Geol.* See METAMORPHISM. — **l. option**, the right or obligation of determining by popular vote within certain districts, as in each county, city, or town, whether the sale of alcoholic beverages within the district shall be allowed; also, a similar right with respect to other matters. In the States of the United States **a local-option law** is a law which by its term is, or is not, to take effect in particular localities according to the will of each locality as determined by ballot or otherwise. Such laws are now generally considered as valid, and not an unconstitutional delegation of the legislative power. Cf. ORIGINAL PACKAGE. — **l. optionism, l. optionist.** — **l. preacher**, *M. E. Ch.*, a layman licensed to preach in a certain district. — **l. probability.** = GEOMETRICAL PROBABILITY. — **l. sign**, *Psychol.*, a quality of a sensation whereby it is referred to a definite position on the body or in space. Local signs are an important factor in perception of space. — **l. time**, the time of a place on the earth, as the local solar, or local sidereal, time of Rome or of Paris. — **l. traffic**, *Railroads*, traffic confined to a single road. — **l. train**, *Railroads*, a train to accommodate a certain limited district, or in the case of a *local express*, the chief places in that district; — disting. from a *through train*, which is arranged for long distance traffic. — **l. value**, *Arith.*, the value belonging to the place of a digit in Arabic notation; thus, the *local value* of the place of the 3 in 5,317 is 100. — **l. vent**, *Plumbing*, a pipe connected directly with a closet or urinal for carrying off odoriferous gases.

lo′cal (lō′kăl), *n.* A local person or thing; as: **a** *Railroads.* Short for LOCAL TRAIN. **b** In newspaper cant, an item of news relating to the place where the paper is published; also, collectively, local news. **c** *pl.* A local company or team, as of ball players. *Colloq.*

lo′cal (lō′kăl), *v. t.*; LO′CALED (-kăld) or LO′CALLED; LO′CAL-ING or LO′CAL-LING. *Scots Law.* To impose as a local charge; as, this stipend is *localed* on my land.

lo′cale′ (lō′kȧl′), *properly* **lo′cal′**, *n.* [F. *local.*] A place or locality, esp. with reference to some feature characteristic of, or peculiar to, it, as a principle, practice, idiom; also, sometimes, the feature itself.

The freedom of opinion manifested was as noteworthy as the peculiarly Catholic atmosphere of the *locale.* *Wilfrid Ward.*

lo′cal-ism (lō′kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being local; affection for a particular place; concernment with local affairs; also, a local idiom or peculiarity of speaking or acting. — **lo′cal-ist** (lō′kăl-ĭst), *n.* — **lo′cal-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

lo-cal′i-ty (lō-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *localitas*: cf. F. *localité.*] **1**. Fact or state of being local.
2. Specif., limitation to a county, district, or place; as, *locality* of trial. Specif., *Scots Law*, the apportionment or allocation of a charge or burden on a certain locality or area of land, as where a life rent in certain land is secured to a wife, or a stipend is allotted to landholders according to certain rules.
3. Position; situation; a place; a spot; esp., a geographical place or situation, as of a mineral or plant.
4. *pl.* Local features or peculiarities. *Rare.*
5. **a** *Phren.* The faculty concerned with remembering places and their relative positions. **b** Space or place reference; localization in space; as, the sense of *locality.*

lo′cal-i-za′tion (lō′kăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of localizing, or state of being localized.
2. *Psychol.* **a** The reference of a sense impression to some particular locality in the body, or of the object of a perception to a definite locality in space; also, the reference of an event to a particular position in a temporal series. **b** The doctrine of the localization of functional centers, as sight, smell, speech, etc., in the cerebrum. See BRAIN.

lo′cal-ize (lō′kăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [See LOCAL.] To make local; to fix in, or assign or confine to, a definite place, or locality. — **localized vector**, a rotor.

lo′cal-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that localizes; specif., a small resistance coil at each station of an electric fire-alarm system, which is brought into circuit when an alarm is rung in, to indicate its place of origin to the central station.

lo′cate (lō′kāt), *v. t.*; LO′CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); LO′CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *locatus*, p. p. of *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place. See LOCAL.] **1**. To designate the site or place of; to define the location or limits of; as, to *locate* a public building; to *locate* a mining claim; to *locate* (the land granted by) a land warrant. *Chiefly U. S.*
2. To set or establish in a particular spot or position; to settle; station; place.

The captives and emigrants whom he brought with him were *located* in the trans-Tiberine quarter *B. F. Westcott*

3. To search for and discover the position of; as, to *locate* an enemy; to *locate* a fire.
4. To find the place of, or to assign a place to, in any series; as, to *locate* the reign of an Assyrian king.
5. To refer to a place as its proper seat or origin; as, to *locate* a pain in a tooth; also, *passive*, to have place or seat.

That part of the body in which the sense of touch is *located* *H. Spencer*

6. *Civil Law.* To let out by location.
to locate a root (of an equation), *Math.*, to determine the first significant figure in its numerical expression.

lo′cate, *v. i.* To place one's self; to take up one's residence; to settle; as, he *located* in Ohio. *Colloq.*

‖ **lo-ca′ti-o** (lō-kā′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A letting; a leasing. — **lo-ca′ti-o con-duc′ti-o** (kŏn-dŭk′shĭ-ō), *or* **locatio et conductio.** [L.] A contract of letting and hiring.

lo-ca′tion (lō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *locatio*, fr. *locare.*] **1**. Act or process of locating, or fact or condition of being located, or of having position.
2. Situation; place; locality; specif., place of residence or settlement; as, to have a desirable *location.*
3. That which is located; esp., a tract of land designated in respect to place and purpose, as a mining claim in the United States, natives' quarters in South Africa, a farm or station in Australia.
4. A subdivision of a county, in some of the United States.
5. *Civil Law.* A letting for hire; a contract for the use of a thing, or service of a person, for hire, including in the broadest application the leasing of land.

A tack is a contract of *location*, whereby the use of land, or any immovable subject, is set to the lessee. *Erskine's Principles.*

loc′a-tive (lŏk′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a case denoting place, or the place where, or wherein; as in cenabo *domī*, I shall dine *at home.*

loc′a-tive, *n.* The locative case, or a word in that case.

lo′ca-tor (lō′kā-tẽr; lō-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L., one who lets, a contractor.] **1**. *Civil Law.* One who locates, or lets for hire; — opposed to *conductor.* See LOCATIO CONDUCTIO.
2. One who locates land or a mining claim. *U. S.*

lo-cel′late (lō-sĕl′āt), *a.* *Bot.* Divided into locelli.

lo-cel′lus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a compartment, dim. of *locus* place.] *Bot.* **a** A secondary compartment, or cell, of a unilocular ovary, formed by a false partition. It is found in the legumes of many species of *Astragalus* and related genera. **b** One of the two cavities of a pollen sac.

loch (lŏk), *n.* [F. *looch*, Ar. *la′ūq* an electuary, or medicine which may be licked or sucked.] *Med.* A lincture.

loch (lŏκ), *n.* [Gael. & OIr. *loch.* See LAKE of water; cf. LOUGH.] A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea, esp. when nearly landlocked. *Scot.*

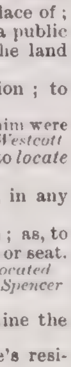

Lochaber Ax of about the time of Henry VIII.

Loch-a′ber ax *or* **axe**, *or* **Loch-a′ber** (lŏκ-ä′bẽr), *n.* [From *Lochaber*, in Scotland.] A weapon consisting of a pole with a long ax head, often provided with a hook, at its end, used by Scotch Highlanders. *Obs. or Hist.*

lo′chi-a (lō′kĭ-ȧ; lŏk′ĭ-ȧ; 277), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λόχια, pl., fr. λόχιος of childbirth, λόχος a lying in, childbirth.] *Med.* The discharge from the womb and vagina after childbirth. — **lo′chi-al** (lō′kĭ-ăl), *a.*

Loch′in-var′ (lŏκ′ĭn-vär′), *n.* The hero, "so faithful in love and so dauntless in war," of a ballad represented as sung by Lady Heron in Scott's "Marmion."

lo′chi-o- (lō′kĭ-ō-; lŏk′ĭ-ō-). [Gr. λόχια lochia, λόχιος pertaining to childbirth.] A combining form used to denote *connection with*, or *relation to, the lochia* or *childbirth.*

lo′cho- (lō′kō-; lŏk′ō-). Combining form from Greek λόχος, *childbirth.*

lock (lŏk), *n.* [AS. *locc*; akin to D. *lok*, G. *locke*, OHG. *loc*, Icel. *lokkr*, and perh. to Gr. λυγίζειν to bend, twist.] **1**. A tuft, tress, or ringlet of hair, as it grows; hence, *pl.*, the hair of the head.

These gray *locks*, the pursuivants of death. *Shak.*

2. A tress of false, or artificial, hair. *Obs.*
3. A naturally cohering bunch of wool, cotton, flax, or the like; a tuft; flock; specif., *pl.*, the shortest and poorest wool from a sheep, obtained after the removal of the fleece.
4. A handful, armful, or small bundle, esp. of hay or straw. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lock (lŏk), *n.* [AS. *loc* inclosure, an inclosed place, the fastening of a door, akin to AS. *loca* fastening, prison, *lūcan* to lock, fasten, OS. *lūkan* (in comp.), D. *luiken*, OHG. *lūhhan*, Icel. *lūka*, Goth. *lūkan* (in comp.); cf. OHG. *loh* prison, fastening, hole, G. *loch* hole, and Skr. *ruj* to break. Cf. LOCKET.] **1**. A fastening, as for a door, a box or trunk lid, a drawer, or the like, in which a bolt is secured by any of various mechanisms and can be released only by inserting and turning a key, or, in combination and letter locks, by manipulating according to a predetermined plan; also, such a fastening having a dead bolt (i. e., one turned by a knob). Locks, except of the padlock type, are usually fixed permanently. See PADLOCK, DEAD BOLT, LATCH BOLT.

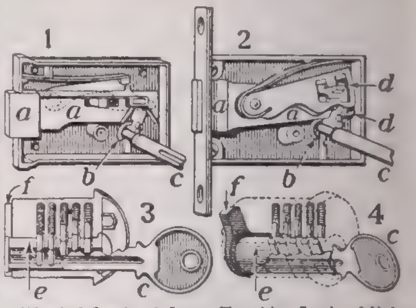

1 Warded Lock; 2 Lever Tumbler Lock; 3 Yale Cylinder Lock, with Key partly inserted; 4 Same with Key inserted and turned. *a* Bolt; *b* Ward; *c* Key; *d* Tumblers; *e* Revolving Plug; *f* Cam to operate Bolt.

2. Hence, a means or device for fastening or, fig., for restraining; specif.: **a** A hobble; a shackle. *Obs.* **b** *Mech.* A cotter; a forelock. **c** *Sheet-Metal Working.* A joint made by folding over two or more lapped edges. **d** *Plastering.* Plaster forced through laths to form a key; clinch.
3. **a** *Wrestling.* Any of various holds in wrestling; esp., one in which a limb of one contestant is twisted in some way around a limb of the other; as, a leg *lock* or a waist *lock.* See HAMMER LOCK. **b** Hence, a stratagem; a trick; also, a difficulty; a "fix;" dilemma. *Obs.*
4. That part or apparatus of a firearm by which the charge is exploded; as, a match*lock*, flint*lock*, percussion *lock*, etc. See GUNLOCK, *Illust.*
5. A locking or fastening together; a closing of one thing upon another; also, a state of being locked or fixed.

Albemarle Street closed by a *lock* of carriages. *De Quincey*

6. *Vehicles.* **a** Freedom of the wheels of a forecarriage in turning. **b** A device to lock a wheel in descending a hill.
7. A movable barrier across a river; also, the water space between bridge piers. *Obs.*
8. An inclosure in a canal, river, dock, etc., with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from level to level.

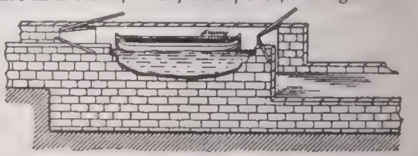

Canal Lock.

9. A chamber with air-tight doors connecting a compartment where the air is under pressure (as a ship's stokehole under forced draft) with places having normal air pressure. See AIR LOCK.
10. In various shortened and slang expressions: **a** A lock keeper. **b** A lock hospital. **c** A lockup. **d** Work or duty of locking up. *Dickens.* **e** A receiver, or place for receipt, of stolen goods. *Thieves' Slang.*

lock-and-block system, *Railroads*, a block system in which the signals permitting a train to enter a block are locked while a train is in the block and automatically unlocked as it leaves the block. — **lock, stock, and barrel**, the whole of a matter; the entirety of a thing; also, as a whole; completely. *Colloq.* Also, *Colloq.*, *Australia*, **l., stock, and poppet legs.**

lock, *v. t.*; LOCKED (lŏkt); LOCK′ING. **1**. To fasten or secure the lock or locks of; to make fast with or as with a lock or locks; as, to *lock* a door, a gate, a lid; to *lock*, or *lock* up, a room, a house, a yard, a trunk.
2. To fasten in or out, or to make secure or inaccessible by means of, or as with, locks; to confine, or to shut in or out; — often with *up*; as, to *lock* one's self in; to *lock* up prisoners; to *lock* up one's silver; to *lock* intruders out; to *lock* a child in one's arms; to *lock* a secret in one's breast.
3. To make fast or rigid, as by the engaging of parts or the action of any restraint, as friction; as, to *lock* the wheels of a carriage; to *lock* up a form of type, that is, to fasten the type in the chase.
4. To make fast by the interlinking or interlacing of parts; as, to *lock* arms. "*Lock* hand in hand." *Shak.*
5. In old fencing, to seize, as the sword arm of an antagonist, by turning the left arm around it, to disarm him.
6. Fig.: **a** To join in close embrace; to grapple in combat. **b** To invest (funds, capital) where it is not easily convertible into money; to tie; — with *up.* **c** To hold inactive; to overcome; as, the senses are *locked* in sleep.
7. *Engin., etc.* **a** To move (a vessel) or permit it to pass, by raising or lowering it in a lock; — also with *in, out, down, up,* or *through.* **b** To provide with locks, as a canal. **c** To divide off (a portion of a river) by a lock; — with *off.*
to lock out, to withhold employment from (a body of employees) as a means of bringing them to accept the employers' terms. Cf. LOCKOUT.

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a State or process of division into lobules. **b** A lobule.
lob′u-lette′ (lŏb′ū-lĕt′), *n.* [Dim. of *lobule.*] A lobule.
lob′u-lose (lŏb′ū-lōs), **lob′u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Having lobules.
lob′worm′ (lŏb′wûrm′), *n.* A lugworm.
loby. † LOOBY.
loc. † LAKE, sport; LOCK; LOHOCK; LOOK.
lo′ca-ble (lō′kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *locare* to place.] Fit for a situation. *Rare.* [*a.* See -ABLE.]
lo′cal-iz′a-ble (lō′kăl-īz′ȧ-b'l),
lo′cal-ly, *adv.* of LOCAL.
lo-can′da (lō-kăn′dȧ), *n.* [It.] An inn; a lodging house. *Rare.*
loc. cit. *Abbr.* Loco citato (L., in the place cited).
loce. † LOSE.
loch (lŏk), *n.* A small unfilled natural cavity or fissure in a vein. *Wales & I. of Man.*
loch′age (lŏk′āj), *n.* Also
loch-a′gus (lŏk-ā′gŭs). [Gr. λοχαγός.] *Gr. Antiq.* The commander of a lochus.
loch′an (lŏκ′ăn), *n.* [Gael. See 2d LOCH.] A small loch; a pond *Scot.*
loche, *n.* † LOACH.
lo′chi-o-me′tra (lō′kĭ-ō-mē′trȧ; lŏk′ĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *lochio-* + Gr. μήτρα womb.] *Med.* Collection of lochia in the uterus.
lo′chi-o-me-tri′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LOCHOMETRITIS.
lo′chi-op′y-ra (lō′kĭ-ŏp′ĭ-rȧ; lŏk′ĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *lochio-* + Gr. πῦρ fire, fever.] *Med.* Puerperal fever.
lo′chi-or-rhe′a, -rhœ′a (-ō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lochio-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Excessive flow of the lochia.
Loch Le′ven trout (lŏκ lē′vĕn). A variety of the salmon trout (*Salmo trutta levenensis*) found in Loch Leven and other lakes of southern Scotland and northern England.
lo′cho-me-tri′tis, *n.* [NL.; *locho-* + *metritis.*] *Med.* Puerperal metritis.
lo′cho-per′i-to-ni′tis, *n.* [NL.; *locho-* + *peritonitis.*] *Med.* Peritonitis following childbirth.
lo-chop′y-ra (lō-kŏp′ĭ-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *locho-* + Gr. πῦρ fire, fever.] *Med.* Puerperal fever.
lo′chus (lŏk′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LOCHI (-ī). [Gr. λόχος.] *Gr. Antiq.* A small division of the army, as in Sparta, usually 100 men.
loch′y (lŏκ′ĭ), *a.* Having lochs, or lakes. *Rare.*
lo′ci (lō′sī), *n.*, *pl.* of LOCUS.
lock, *v. t.* [D. *lokken.*] To allure; seduce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lock (lŏk), *v. i.* **1**. To become locked, as a door; to become fixed or fast, as by means of a lock.

When it *locked* none might through it pass. *Spenser.*

2. To interlock or interlink.

3. Of a vehicle, to permit the fore wheels to swivel round with more or less freedom in turning; of the wheels, to have such freedom of motion.

4. *Engin*, *etc.* **a** To build locks to facilitate navigation. **b** To go or pass by means of a lock, as of a canal, a caisson, etc.; — used with *in*, *into*, *out*, *through*, etc.

lock′age (lŏk′āj), *n.* **a** Act or process of passing a vessel through a lock. **b** Materials for locks, as in a canal, or the works forming a lock or locks. **c** Toll paid for passing through a lock or locks, as of a canal. **d** Amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal.

lock bay. *Canals.* The body of water in a lock chamber.

lock chamber. The inclosed space between the gates of a canal lock or the doors of an air lock.

locked (lŏkt), *p. a.* **1**. Fastened or united by locking.

2. In the position assumed when the leg is straightened; — said of the knee.

locked-coil wire rope. = LOCKED-WIRE ROPE. — **locked extents**, *Math.*, two extents so related that through neither can there be laid an extent one higher in dimension without cutting the other. Two dual extents may thus be locked like the links of a chain, as two sphere surfaces in five-dimensional space. — **l.-wire rope**, a rope, esp. adapted for haulage and rope transmission, having a smooth cylindrical surface, and made by drawing the outer wires to such shape that each one interlocks with the other so that the wires lie in concentric layers about a wire core instead of in strands. — **l. jaw**. = LOCKJAW.

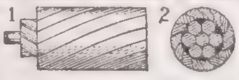

1 Locked-wire Rope; 2 Cross Section.

lock′er (lŏk′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that locks, as, in the British customs service, one in charge of locking a warehouse.

2. A drawer, cupboard, compartment, or chest, that may be closed with a lock, esp. a cupboard for individual use.

3. *Naut.* Any chest or compartment for stowing anything snugly; as, a chain *locker*; a boatswain's *locker*.

lock′et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *loquet* latch, dim. of OF. *loc* latch, lock; of Teutonic origin. See LOCK a fastening.]

1. A crossbar of a window. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* A part of a scabbard where a belt hook fastens. It is usually strengthened by a metal plate.

3. A group of set jewels. *Obs.*

4. A catch or spring, as to fasten a necklace. *Obs.*

5. A little case for holding a miniature or lock of hair, usually suspended from a necklace or watch chain.

lock′fast′ (lŏk′fȧst′), *a.* Made fast by a lock. — *n.* A lockfast place or receptacle. *Chiefly Scot.*

Lock′i-an (lŏk′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to John Locke or to Lockianism. — **Lock′i-an**, *n.*

Lock′i-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Philos.* The philosophical system of John Locke (1632-1704), set forth in his "Essay Concerning Human Understanding." Locke, denying the existence of innate ideas, and incorrectly representing the Cartesian view of such ideas, asserts that the mind originally resembles a blank tablet. All our knowledge comes from experience, that is, from sense perception, and from reflection, or immediate apprehension of psychical phenomena. Most of our sensations have no actual counterpart in the physical world; the *primary* or *real qualities* of things are bulk, figure, number, situation, and motion or rest. Perceptions of other qualities, the *secondary qualities* such as color, sound, odor, etc., are caused by physical bodies, but do not resemble them. The soul has immediate knowledge of its own being, but the existence of God is an inference of the reason.

lock′ing (lŏk′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOCK. — **locking bar**, *Railroads*, in an interlocking frame for signals, any of a system of parallel bars each of which is driven longitudinally by a shaft (called a *locking shaft*) when a corresponding lever is pulled, so as to lock such levers of the conflicting routes as are not already locked by some other lever. — **l. bed**. = LOCKING BOARD. — **l. board**, *Railroads*, the system of locking bars and cross locks in an interlocking frame for signals. *W. M. Camp.* — **l. hoop**, *Gun Construction*, in built-up guns, one of the key rings or half hoops laid with scores cut to receive them, being partly in the tube or over layers of hoops and partly in the next superposed layer. These prevent the longitudinal working of the hoops on the tube or inner layer. — **l. plate**. **a** *Horol.* A count-wheel. **b** *Vehicles.* A rub plate. **c** *Mech.* A plate fitting over or against a nut to lock it. — **l. ring**, *Ordnance*, a screw collar connecting the tube and jacket of a Hotchkiss gun and of some other types of guns of minor caliber. — **l. shaft**. See LOCKING BAR. — **l. wheel**. **a** A count-wheel. **b** A rub plate.

lock′jaw′ (lŏk′jô′), *n.* *Med.* A variety of tetanus in which the jaws are locked rigidly together; **trismus**.

lock nut, *or* **lock′nut′** (-nŭt′), *n.* *Mech.* **a** A nut screwed down hard on another to prevent it from slacking back. **b** A nut so constructed that it locks itself when screwed up tight.

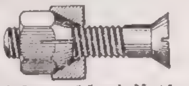

A form of Lock Nut **b**.

lock′out′ (-out′), *n.* Act of locking out; refusal of an employer to furnish work to employees, used as a means of coercion. See *to lock out*, under LOCK, *v. t.*

lock piece. **1**. *Mining.* A timber supporting a working. **2**. *Ordnance.* A metal block near the vent in old-time guns, for attaching the lock. *Obs. or Hist.*

lock plate. A plate to which, in certain firearms, the several parts of the lock are attached, and by which the whole is fastened to the stock by screws.

lock rail. **a** The rail of a door in or to which the lock is fixed. **b** A transom under a light in a door or window frame.

lock′ram (lŏk′răm), *n.* [F. *locrenan*, *locronan*; from *Locronan*, in Brittany, where it is said to have been made.] A kind of linen cloth formerly in use in England.

lock seat. **a** The excavation for a canal lock. **b** A car seat that may be reversed and fastened in either position.

lock′smith′ (lŏk′smĭth′), *n.* An artificer who makes or mends locks. — **lock′smith′er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), **lock′smith′ing**, *n.*

lock′spit′ (lŏk′spĭt′), *n.* [Cf. LOCK to fasten; SPIT a spadeful.] A small trench cut to indicate the line to be followed in making a railroad, a fortification, etc. *Eng.*

lock′spit′ (lŏk′spĭt′), *v. t.*; LOCK′SPIT′TED; LOCK′SPIT′TING. To mark with a lockspit. *Eng.*

lock step. A mode of marching by a body of men going one after another as closely as possible, in which the leg of each moves at the same time with the corresponding leg of the person before him.

lock stitch. A peculiar sort of stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, as in the work done by some sewing machines. See STITCH.

lock string. A string fastened to the hammer of a lock on an old-time cannon in such a way that, when pulled, the hammer descends on the primer. *Obs. or Hist.*

lock′up′ (lŏk′ŭp′), *n.* **1**. Act of locking up, or state of being locked up.

2. A place where persons under arrest are temporarily locked up; a jail; a watchhouse.

3. One who locks up anything, as a building; specif., *Print.*, a special hand who locks up forms; a stonehand.

lock′up′ (lŏk′ŭp′), *a.* *Mech.* Capable of being locked up or of being so fixed as not to be easily tampered with; as, a *lockup* cap or valve. See SAFETY VALVE.

lock weir. A waste weir for a canal, discharging into a lock chamber.

lock′work′ (lŏk′wûrk′), *n.* Work or mechanism on or in locks; the parts of a lock, or locks collectively.

‖ **lo′co** (lō′kō), *adv* [It.] *Music.* A direction in written or printed music to return to the pitch designated by the notes, after having played an octave above them.

lo′co (lō′kō), *v. t.*; LO′COED (-kōd); LO′CO-ING. To poison with loco weed; to affect with the loco disease; hence, *Colloq.*, to render insane or mad.

loco disease. [Sp. *loco* insane.] *Veter.* A chronic nervous affection of cattle, horses, and sheep, caused by eating the loco weed and characterized by a slow, measured gait, high step, glassy eyes with defective vision, delirium, and gradual emaciation.

lo′co-fo′co (lō′kō-fō′kō), *n.*; *pl.* -FOCOS (-kōz). [Of uncertain etymol.; perh., according to Bartlett, so called from a self-lighting cigar, with a match composition at the end, invented in 1834 by John Marck of New York, and called *locofoco cigar*, in imitation of the word *locomotive*, which by the uneducated was supposed to mean self-moving; cf. It. *fuoco* fire.] **1**. A friction match. *Obs.* *U. S.*

2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* Orig., a member of the antimonopolist wing of New York City Democrats, so called because at one of their meetings, in 1835, the regular, or Tammany, Democrats put out the lights and the meeting proceeded by the light of candles and locofocos. The faction later organized the State *Equal Rights party*, but its members were generally known as *Locofocos*, and the nickname was for a time applied by the Whigs to any Democrat.

lo′co-mo′bile (lō′kō-mō′bĭl), *a.* [L. *locus* place + E. *mobile*: cf. F. *locomobile*.] Having the power to move about; as, a *locomobile* crane.

lo′co-mo′bile, *n.* A locomobile engine, vehicle, or the like; specif.: **a** A traction engine. *U. S.* **b** A steam automobile or motor car; — orig. a trade name.

lo′co-mo′tion (-mō′shŭn), *n.* [L. *locus* place + *motio* motion. See LOCAL; MOTION.] Act or power of moving from place to place; progressive movement; hence, travel.

lo′co-mo′tive (lō′kō-mō′tĭv), *a.* [See LOCOMOTION.] **1**. Of or pert. to locomotion, or travel; as, *locomotive* power.

2. Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as, a *locomotive* animal.

3. Used in locomotion; as, *locomotive* organs of an animal.

4. Of, pert. to, or designating, a machine, esp. an engine, that moves about by operation of its own mechanism.

lo′co-mo′tive, *n.* A locomotive engine; a self-propelled vehicle; an automobile; a locomobile. Specif., a steam engine mounted with its boiler and accessories on a truck or trucks designed to run on gauged rails, for hauling cars, wagons, etc., for the conveyance of passengers or freight;

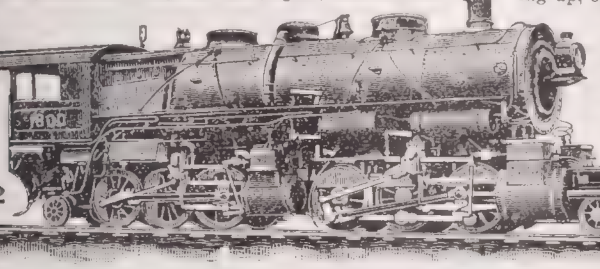

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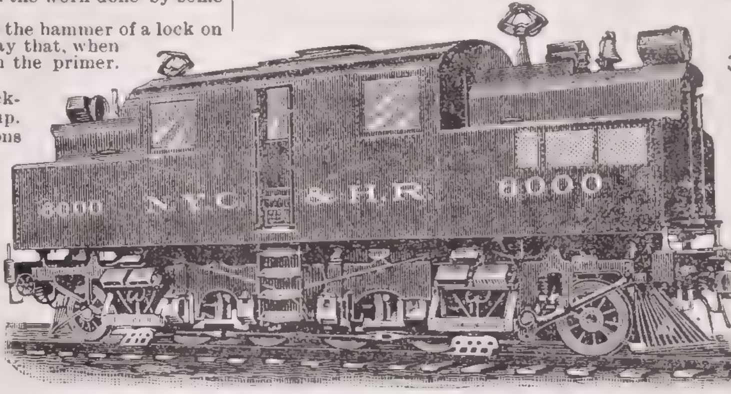

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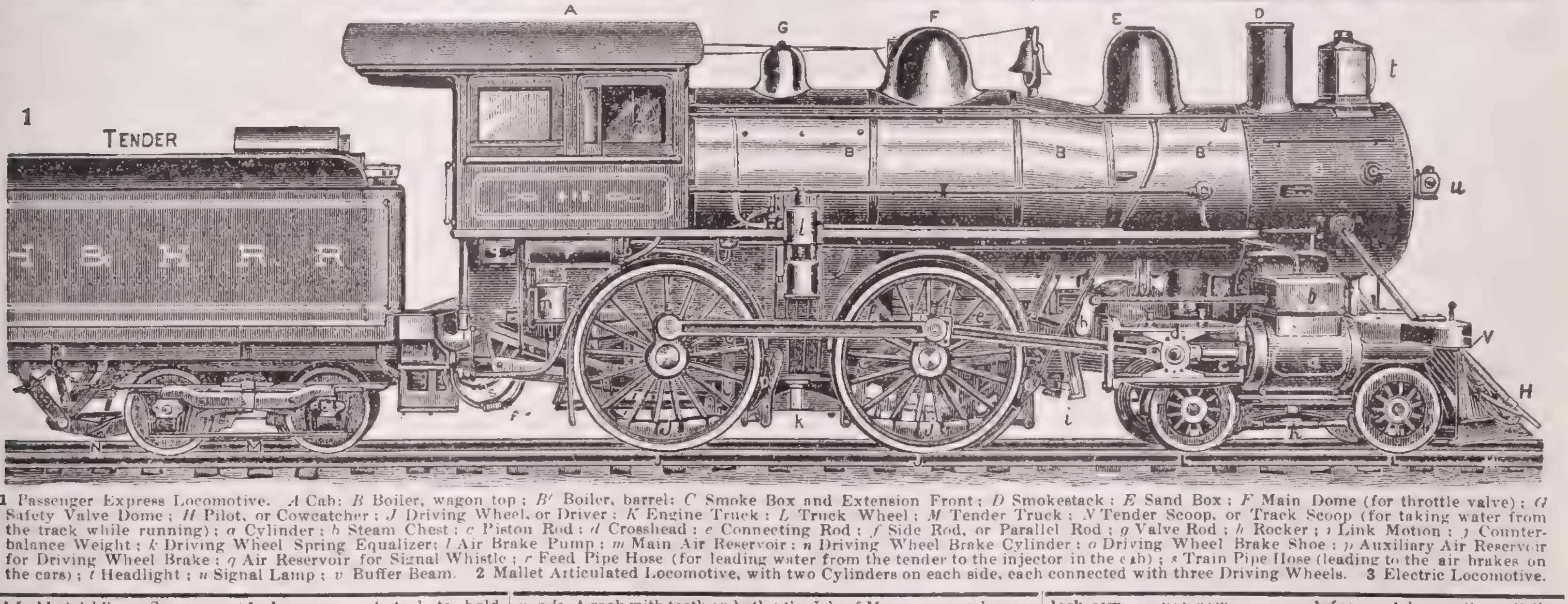

1 Passenger Express Locomotive. *A* Cab; *B* Boiler, wagon top; *B′* Boiler, barrel; *C* Smoke Box and Extension Front; *D* Smokestack; *E* Sand Box; *F* Main Dome (for throttle valve); *G* Safety Valve Dome; *H* Pilot, or Cowcatcher; *J* Driving Wheel, or Driver; *K* Engine Truck; *L* Truck Wheel; *M* Tender Truck; *N* Tender Scoop, or Track Scoop (for taking water from the track while running); *a* Cylinder; *b* Steam Chest; *c* Piston Rod; *d* Crosshead; *e* Connecting Rod; *f* Side Rod, or Parallel Rod; *g* Valve Rod; *h* Rocker; *i* Link Motion; *j* Counterbalance Weight; *k* Driving Wheel Spring Equalizer; *l* Air Brake Pump; *m* Main Air Reservoir; *n* Driving Wheel Brake Cylinder; *o* Driving Wheel Brake Shoe; *p* Auxiliary Air Reservoir for Driving Wheel Brake; *q* Air Reservoir for Signal Whistle; *r* Feed Pipe Hose (for leading water from the tender to the injector in the cab); *s* Train Pipe Hose (leading to the air brakes on the cars); *t* Headlight; *u* Signal Lamp; *v* Buffer Beam. 2 Mallet Articulated Locomotive, with two Cylinders on each side, each connected with three Driving Wheels. 3 Electric Locomotive.

lock′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

Lock′a-tong (lŏk′ȧ-tŏng), *n.* [From *Lockatong* Creek, New Jersey.] A subdivision of the Newark series (Trias) in New Jersey. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

lock band *or* **bond**. *Masonry.* A course of bond stones.

lock box. A box that locks; as, a *lock box* in a post office.

lock chain. **a** A chain to lock a wheel of a vehicle. **b** A padlock chain.

lock′chest′, **lock′chest′er**. *n.* [Cf. LOCK to fasten; CHEST.] A pill bug. *Obsoles. Dial. Eng.*

lock cramp. A tool to hold back the spring of a gunlock.

lock′-down′, *n.* *Logging.* A piece of wood with holes in the ends through which rafting pins are driven to bind together the logs in a raft. *Northern U. S.*

Lock′e-an (lŏk′ē-ăn; lŏk-ē′ăn), **Lock-e′ian** (lŏk-ē′yăn). Vars. of LOCKIAN.

lock′er, *v. i.* [Cf. LOCK of hair.] To curl; entangle. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

locker goulons. † LUCKEN GOWAN.

locker rack. *Mountain Railroads* A rack with teeth on both sides gearing with a pair of horizontal wheels, one on each side.

lock file. See FILE, tool.

lock′ful. *n.* See -FUL.

lock′hole′, *n.* **a** A keyhole. *Obs. or R* **b** The recess in a gunstock for the lock.

lock hospital. A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. *Eng.*

lockier. † LOCKYER.

Lock′ist, *n.* A Lockian.

lock′less, *a.* See -LESS.

lock′man (-măn), *n.* **a** A public executioner. *Obs. Scot.* **b** In the Isle of Man, a coroner's summoner. **c** A man employed at a canal lock.

lock pen A lock chamber. *Eng.*

Lock′port (lŏk′pōrt), *n.* [From *Lockport*, N Y.] A subdivision of the (Upper) Silurian in New York. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

lock pulley. *Mach.* A pair of pulleys that can be worked separately or together.

lock′ram. **lock′rum** (lŏk′rŭm), *n.* Nonsense; gibberish. *Dial. & Colloq.*

lock rand. *Masonry.* A range of bond stones.

lock saw = PAD SAW.

Locks′ley (lŏks′lĭ), *n* In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the assumed name of Robin Hood.

locks′man (lŏks′măn), *n.* **1**. A lockman; a turnkey. *Obs. Scot.* **2**. A lock keeper

lockt. Locked *Ref. Sp.*

lock turtle, **lock tortoise.** A box tortoise

lock′y (lŏk′ĭ), *a.* Having, or characterized by, locks or tufts.

lock′yer, *n.* [*lock* + *-yer.*] A locksmith. *Obs.*

lo′co, *n.* [Sp. *loco* insane.] **a** = LOCO WEED. **b** = LOCO DISEASE.

lo′co, *n.* A locomotive. *Colloq.*

Lo′co, *n.* A Locofoco. *U. S.*

‖ **lo′co ab-sen′tis**. [L.] In place of an absent (person).

‖ **lo′co ci-ta′to**. [L.] In the place cited; in the passage quoted; — abbr *loc. cit.*

lo′co-de-scrip′tive, *a.* [L. *locus* place.] Describing a locality. *R.*

lo′co-ism (lō′kō-ĭz′m), *n.* *Veter.* = LOCO DISEASE.

lo′co-mote′ (lō′kō-mōt′), *v. i.* [Back formation from *locomotion*.] To move about. *Colloq.*

lo′co-mo-til′i-ty (-mō-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = LOCOMOTIVITY.

M

hence, any motor running on tracks for hauling; as, an electric *locomotive*. Locomotives may be classified: (1) According to the kind of service, as **passenger, freight** *or* **goods, logging, switching, shunting,** etc. (2) According to the total number of wheels, as **eight-wheeled**, etc. (3) According to the number and arrangement of the driving wheels (connected together by axles in pairs), as **single-driver** (with one pair), **four-coupled** (with two pairs), **six-coupled**, etc. (4) According to the number of cylinders, as **three-cylinder**, etc. (5) According to the manner of propulsion, as **electric, gasoline, liquid air, steam,** etc. (6) According to the position of the cylinders, locomotives carrying them entirely inside the framing being designated as **inside-cylinder**, those which have their two outermost cylinders (often the only two) with connecting rods cranked directly to a pair of driving wheels being known as **outside-cylinder locomotives**. Locomotives whose wheels are all coupled to act as driving wheels are known as **total-adhesion locomotives**. **Compound locomotives** have their cylinders compounded as in the compound engine. Flexibility with great size and strength is attained in the **Mallet**, or **articulated, locomotive** by having two separate engines on separate trucks, each operating its own set of drivers. The **rack locomotive** is used on rack railroads, while the **tank locomotive** carries its fuel and water on its own frame, the others being dependent upon tenders. Many special types of locomotives are called after the names of the designers, as the **Forney type**, a four-coupled locomotive containing a small tank and fuel box on the same frame, supported over a two- or four-wheeled trailing truck. It is largely used on elevated roads and suburban lines. Special types of locomotives classified according to wheel arrangement are shown in the table, the larger circles [◯] denoting driving wheels, the smaller ones [o] trailers (to the right) and pilot-truck wheels (to the left), the wheel to which the driving rod is usually attached being indicated by a dot [⊙]. The arrangement of pilot-truck wheels, driving wheels, and trailing truck wheels respectively is usually stated by numbers, taken in order, in a formula. Thus 4-6-2 designates the Pacific type, which has 4 pilot-truck wheels, 6 driving wheels, and 2 trailing truck wheels.

SPECIAL TYPES OF LOCOMOTIVES

TYPE.	KIND OF SERVICE.	WHEEL ARRANGEMENT. ⟵
American	Passenger	o o ⊙ ◯
Atlantic	High-speed passenger	o o ◯ ⊙ o
Columbia	Passenger	o ◯ ⊙ o
Consolidation	Low-speed freight	o ◯ ◯ ⊙ ◯
Decapod	Heavy freight	◯ ◯ ⊙ ◯ ◯ (*or* o ◯ ◯ ⊙ ◯ ◯)
Mastodon	Freight	o o ◯ ◯ ⊙ ◯
Mikado	Heavy freight	o ◯ ◯ ⊙ ◯ o
Mogul	Passenger or freight	o ◯ ⊙ ◯
Pacific	Passenger	o o ◯ ⊙ ◯ o
Prairie	Passenger or freight	o ◯ ⊙ ◯ o
Ten-Wheeled	High-speed passenger	o o ◯ ⊙ ◯

locomotive car. A locomotive and a car combined in one vehicle; a dummy engine. *U. S.*

lo′co-mo-tiv′i-ty (lō′kō-mō-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The power of changing place.

lo′co-mo′tor (-mō′tŏr; 277), *a.* [See LOCOMOTION.] Of or pertaining to movement or locomotion.

locomotor ataxia, *Med.*, a disease of the nervous system characterized by sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord and attended with peculiar disturbances of gait, difficulty in coördinating voluntary movements, loss of reflexes, and disorders of sensation, nutrition, and vision; tabes dorsalis.

lo′co-mo′tor, *n.* One that has power of locomotion; specif.: *Elec.* A traveling motor as disting. from a stationary motor.

loco weed. Any of a number of fabaceous herbs, as *Astragalus mollissimus*, *A. bigelovii*, *Aragallus spicatus*, and *A. splendens*, of the western United States, so called from the peculiar effect which they produce on sheep and horses feeding upon them (see LOCO DISEASE).

loc′u-lar (lŏk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [See LOCULUS.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having, or composed of, cells, or loculi; — usually with a limiting prefix, as uni*locular*, bi*locular*.

loc′u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *loculatus*.] *Bot.* Having loculi.

loc′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* State of being loculate; development of locelli.

loc′u-li-cid′al (lŏk′ū-lĭ-sīd′ăl), *a.* [L. *loculus* cell + *caedere* to cut: cf. F. *loculicide*.] *Bot.* Dehiscent along the dorsal suture of a carpel or loculus; — said of capsular fruits. — **loc′u-li-cid′al-ly**, *adv.*

loc′u-lus (lŏk′ū-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* LOCULI (-lī). [L., little place, a compartment.] A small chamber or cavity; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* (1) One of the spaces between the septa of the theca in the Anthozoa. (2) One of the chambers in the shell of a foraminifer. **b** *Bot.* (1) One of the cells of a compound ovary. (2) The cavity of a pollen sac. (3) The peridium in some fungi. *Obs. Lindley.* **c** A recess or cell, as the cell of an ancient tomb or a burial niche in a catacomb.

‖ **lo′cum te′nens** (lō′kŭm tē′nĕnz). [L., holding the place; *locus* place + *tenens*, p. pr. of *tenere* to hold. Cf. LIEUTENANT.] A substitute or deputy; one filling an office for a time. — **lo′cum te′nen-cy** (tē′nĕn-sĭ).

lo′cus (lō′kŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* LOCI (-sī), & LOCA (-kȧ). [L., place. Cf. ALLOW, COUCH, LIEU, LOCAL.] **1**. A place; a locality. **2**. *Rhet.* A head; topic. *Rare.*

3. *Math.* The path of a point or curve moving according to some law; the assemblage of all possible positions of the moving or generating element; the envelope of a system of lines, curves, or surfaces. The law is commonly stated by an equation or equations connecting the coördinates of the moving element. Hence, any assemblage of elements determined by equations among their coördinates.

☞ *Locus* is used in numerous Latin phrases; as: ‖ **lo′cus ci-ta′tus** (sī-tā′tŭs), the passage quoted — ‖ **l. clas′si-cus** (klăs′ĭ-kŭs); *pl.* LOCI CLASSICI (lō′sī klăs′ĭ-sī), a classical passage; a standard passage which is of especial importance to the elucidation or understanding of a word or subject. — ‖ **l. com-mu′nis** (kŏ-mū′nĭs); *pl.* LOCI COMMUNES (lō′sī kŏ-mū′nēz), lit., a common place; as: **a** The place of the dead. **b** A public place Esp., fig and usually *pl.*, a general argument, i. e., one applicable to any class of cases. — ‖ **l. con-trac′tus, cri′mi-nis, de-lic′ti** (krĭm′ĭ-nĭs, dē-lĭk′tī) (or the like), *Law*, the place of the contract, crime, offense (or the like). Cf. LEX LOCI. — ‖ **l. in quo** (kwō), the place in which or where. — ‖ **l. pœn′i-ten′ti-æ** (pĕn′ĭ-tĕn′shĭ-ē), lit., place or opportunity of repentance; specif., *Law*, opportunity to withdraw, or resile, from an inchoate obligation before it is completed, as where a person withdraws a consent given by message before the message arrives. — ‖ **l. re′git ac′tum**, the place governs the transaction — ‖ **l. si-gil′li** (sĭ-jĭl′ī), the place of the seal; — usually abbrev. to *L. S.* — ‖ **l. so-lu′ti-o′nis** (sō-lū shĭ-ō′nĭs), *Law*, the place of performance (of a contract). — ‖ **l. stan′di** (stăn′dī), a place of standing; *Law*, a right to appear in a court or before a legislative body on a given question; a right to be heard. In England *locus standi* is often used with reference to appearance before Parliament of parties in interest in any matter, esp. as to the passage of private bills, the reports of the court of referees on the right of parties to be heard being called the **locus standi reports**.

lo′cust (lō′kŭst), *n.* [L. *locusta* locust, grasshopper: cf. F. *locuste*. Cf. LOBSTER.] **1**. In a broad sense, any grasshopper of the family Acrididæ (see GRASSHOPPER), but in common usage designating especially certain species having migratory habits, often traveling in vast swarms which destroy the vegetation of the places they visit. Among the more destructive are *Pachytylus cinerascens*, common in Europe, Asia, the East Indies, etc.; *P. migratorius* of

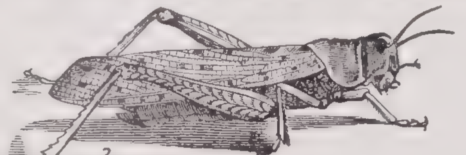

2/3

Migratory Locust (*Pachytylus migratorius*)

eastern Europe and Turkestan; *Schistocerca peregrina* of northern Africa, probably the locust of the plagues of Egypt as related in the Bible; and *Melanoplus spretus* of America (see GRASSHOPPER). Some species are eaten in Eastern countries.

2. A harvest fly or cicada. See CICADA.

3. [Prob. named from *locust*, the insect.] **a** An American fabaceous tree (*Robinia pseudacacia*) with pinnate leaves and drooping racemes of handsome white flowers; also, its hard and exceedingly durable wood, used for posts, canes, etc.; — often called *black locust*. **b** Any other species of *Robinia*; — usually with qualifying adjective, as *clammy locust* (*R. viscosa*), etc **c** = HONEY LOCUST **a**. **d** The carob tree. **e** In the West Indies, any of several trees, as the courbaril (*Hymenæa courbaril*) and species of *Byrsonima*. **f** In New Zealand, the kowhai.

lo-cus′ta (lō-kŭs′tȧ), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *locuste*. See LOCUST.] *Bot.* The inflorescence of grasses and sedges; a spikelet.

locust beetle, locust borer. A longicorn beetle (*Cyllene robiniæ*) which, in the larval state, bores in the wood of the locust tree. It is brownish black, barred with yellow.

lo-cu′tion (lō-kū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *locutio*, fr. *loqui* to speak: cf. F. *locution*.] **1**. Utterance; speech; discourse; also, style of discourse; phraseology. *Obsoles.*

> I hate these figures in *locution*,
> These about phrases forced by ceremony. *Marston*

2. A particular form of expression; a peculiarity or particularity of phrasing; as, odd or figurative *locutions*.

loc′u-to-ry (lŏk′ū-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *locutorium*.] In a monastery or convent, a room reserved for conversation; also, a reception room for visitors where they may converse with the inmates through a grille.

lode (lōd), *n.* [AS. *lād* way, journey, akin to *līðan* to go. See LEAD to guide; cf. LOAD a burden.] **1**. A course; path; road; also, a waterway; a canal; a drain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

> Down that long, dark *lode* he and his brother skated home in triumph. *C Kingsley*

2. Leading; guidance; pilotage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. A loadstone; hence, something which draws or attracts.

4. *Mining.* **a** Strictly, a fissure in the country rock, filled with mineral (in general usage, metalliferous mineral) of later deposition; also, the body of mineral filling the fissure. **b** A tabular or sheetlike deposit later in formation than the inclosing rocks and produced either by the filling of a fissure or by the alteration, impregnation, or replacement of the original rock near a fissure or system of fissures. **c** In general American miners' usage, and according to the judicial construction of the United States mining statutes, any ore deposit occurring "in place" within definite boundaries, separating it from the rocks. According to some decisions, these boundaries may be determined either by the occurrence of walls of country rock, or by the impoverishment of the mass beyond the limit of profitable extraction. In this sense, a legal *lode* might be a sedimentary bed later in origin than the stratum below it and older than the one above it, since the United States law, apart from its specific exceptions as to coal, saline springs, etc., recognizes only two classes of valuable mineral deposits in the public domain, namely, *lodes* and *placers* — including in the former class all deposits of rock in place carrying valuable minerals, and in the latter (according to the practice of the United States Land Office) all other valuable mineral deposits, such as auriferous alluvium or cement, diamonds, and even petroleum, marble, kaolin, borax, phosphates, etc.

☞ *Lode, ledge, vein, lead* (lēd), and *reef* are practically synonymous, the first three being so used in the United States Rev. Statutes. *Ledge* and *reef* (the Australian term) refer to the projection of the outcrop of a vein above the surface; *lead* denotes a channel of auriferous gravel; and *vein* has been limited by some writers to a subordinate fissure within a *lode*.

lode formation. *Mining.* A composite vein consisting of a fissure filled with rock which is intersected by numerous bunches and threads of auriferous quartz. *Australia.*

lode′star′, load′star′ (lōd′stär′), *n.* [*lode*, *load* + *star*. See LODE.] A star that leads; a guiding star; esp., the polestar; the cynosure. "Your eyes are *lodestars*." *Shak.* "The pilot can no *lodestar* see." *Spenser.*

lode′stuff′ (lōd′stŭf′), *n.* *Mining.* The valueless portions of a lode; gangue; matrix; veinstone.

lodge (lŏj), *n.* [ME. *loge, logge*, F. *loge*, LL. *laubia* porch, gallery, fr. OHG. *louba*, G. *laube*, arbor, bower, fr. *laub* foliage. See LEAF; cf. LOBBY, LOGGIA.] **1**. A small or temporary dwelling house; primarily, a rude or mean shelter or abode; a hut; hovel; cabin; booth; tent; hence, any abode or place of sojourn.

2. Hence: **a** A house set apart for residence in the hunting or other special season. **b** A house on an estate occupied by a gamekeeper, caretaker, porter, or the like. **c** A shelter for the gatekeeper or porter of an institution, factory, etc. **d** An outhouse *Dial.* **e** A place of confinement; a prison. *Obs.* **f** At Cambridge University, the residence of the head of a college. *Oxf. E. D.*

3. **a** The workshop of a body of freemasons. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** In Masonic and other secret societies, the hall or meeting place of a local branch; hence, the body of members composing such a branch.

4. A cabin, hut, or tent of the North American Indians; a wigwam, tepee, earth lodge, or the like; hence, a family of Indians, or the persons who usually occupy an Indian lodge, — as a unit of enumeration, reckoned from four to six persons; as, a tribe of two hundred *lodges*, that is, of about a thousand individuals.

5. The den or lair of a wild animal or gregarious group of animals; especially, one involving constructive work; a "house;" as, a beaver's *lodge*.

6. A collection of objects lodged together. *Obs.*

> The Maldives, a famous *lodge* of islands *De Foe.*

7. *Mining.* The space at the mouth of a level next the shaft, widened to permit wagons to pass, or ore to be deposited for hoisting; — called also *platt*.

8. **a** = LOGGIA. *Obs.* **b** *Theater.* = LOGE. *Rare.*

9. A storage place, esp. for wine. *Rare.*

10. A reservoir for water. *Local, Eng.*

lodge, *v. t.*; LODGED (lŏjd); LODG′ING (lŏj′ĭng). [ME. *loggen*, OF. *logier*, F. *loger*. See LODGE, *n.*] **1**. Of an army, troops, etc.: To encamp. *Obs.*

2. To provide quarters for; to give a sleeping place or a place of abode to, esp. temporarily; as, to *lodge* a friend in one's house; also, to serve as a lodging or shelter for.

> Every house was proud to *lodge* a knight *Dryden*

3. Hence, to receive as a guest or denizen; to accommodate; harbor; shelter; entertain; specif., to take as a lodger, or paying guest.

> Memory can *lodge* a . . . store of images *Cheyne.*

4. To establish or settle (one's self) in a place; as, the troops *lodged* themselves in the enemy's outworks.

5. To bring to an intended or to a fixed position, as by casting, discharging, thrusting, or the like; as, to *lodge* a sword or bullet in one.

> He *lodged* an arrow in a tender breast *Addison.*

6. To place or deposit for safeguard or preservation; as, to *lodge* money or records in a place of deposit.

7. To place or vest as in a source, means, or agent; — usually with *in* or *with*; as, to *lodge* administrative powers in a person or with a board.

8. To lay or deposit (a complaint, information, or the like) before a proper authority; as, to *lodge* information against a swindler.

9. *Hunting.* To drive or track (a deer) to covert.

> The deer is *lodged*; I have tracked her to her covert *Addison.*

10. To throw or beat down, as growing grain.

> Though bladed corn be *lodged*, and trees blown down *Shak.*

lodge, *v. i.* **1**. To encamp. *Obs.*

2. To occupy or dwell in a place temporarily; to have lodging or sleeping quarters; as, to *lodge* at a hotel; to *lodge* out of doors. "*Lodge* by me this night." *Shak.*

3. To have one's (or its) abode; to dwell; reside; specif., to reside as a paying guest, or lodger.

> Something holy *lodges* in that breast. *Milton*

locomotive boiler. See BOILER, 3.

lo′co-mo′tive-ly, *adv* of LOCOMOTIVE. See -LY.

lo′co-mo′tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lo′co-mo-to′ri-um (lō′kō-mō-tō′rĭ-ŭm: 201), *n.* [NL. See LOCUS; MOTOR, *a.*] *Biol.* The motive apparatus of an organism. — **lo′co-mo-to′ri-al**, *a.*

lo′co-mo′to-ry (-mō′tō-rĭ), *a.* Locomotive. *Rare.*

lo′co-mu-ta′tion, *n.* [*loco-* as in *locomotion* + *mutation*.] Change of place. *Rare.*

lo′co pa-ren′tis. = IN LOCO PARENTIS.

‖ **lo′co pri′mo ci-ta′to**. [L.] In the place first cited; — abbr. *loc. primo cit.*

‖ **lo′co su′pra ci-ta′to**. [L.] In the place before cited; — abbr. *l. s. c.*

‖ **lo′co tu-to′ris**. [L.] In place of a tutor.

Lo-cren′sian, *n.* [L. *Locrensis*.] A Locrian. *Obs.*

Lo′cri-an (lō′krĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Λοκρός.] Of or pert. to Locris, in ancient Greece, or the city of Locris founded by Greek colonists in southern Italy [1 **a** (2).

Locrian mode. *Music.* See MODE,

Lo-crine′ (lō-krīn′; lō′krīn), *n.* In British legend, a son of Brut (which see) By his father's death he became king of Loëgria, or England. See LOËGRIA, SABRINA

loc′rum. † LOCKRAM.

loc′u-la-ment (lŏk′ū-lȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *loculamentum* case, box, fr. *loculus* a compartment, dim. of *locus* place.] *Bot* A loculus. — **loc′u-la-men′tose** (-mĕn′tōs), **loc′u-la-men′tous** (-tŭs), *a*

loc′u-la-men′tum (-mĕn′tŭm), *n.* [L., case, box.] *Bot.* A loculus.

loc′u-lat′ed (lŏk′ū-lāt′ĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Loculate.

loc′ule (lŏk′ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *locule* See LOCULUS.] A loculus.

loc′u-les (lŏk′ū-lēz), *n. pl.* [L. *loculi*.] Coffers. *Obs.*

loc′u-li, *n.*, *pl.* of LOCULUS.

loc′u-lose (lŏk′ū-lōs), **loc′u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *loculosus*. See LOCULAMENT.] *Bot* Divided into compartments by internal partitions, as the pith of certain plants. *Rare.*

locumtenent, *n* [See LOCUM TENENS, TENANT.] A lieutenant. *Obs.*

locupletate, *v t.* [L. *locupletatus*, p. p. of *locupletare* to enrich.] To enrich *Obs.* — **loc′u-ple′ta-tive** (lŏk′ū-plē′tȧ-tĭv). *a.* *Rare.*

loc′u-plete (lŏk′ū-plēt), *a.* [L. *locuples*, *-etis*.] Rich. *Rare* — **loc′u-plete-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

lo′cus, lo′cust, *n.* A stupefying dose, as a drug. *Slang.* — *v. t.* To drug. *Slang.*

locust bean Carob pod or seed.

locust berry. The fruit of the West Indian malpighiaceous shrub *Byrsonima spicata*; also, the plant itself.

locust bird. **1**. In India, the rose-colored starling. **2**. In South Africa: **a** A grackle or wattled starling (*Creadion carunculatus*). **b** The white stork, usually distinguished as the *great locust bird*. **c** A pratincole (*Glareola nordmanni*); — called *little locust bird*.

locust eater. **a** The dial bird **b** The rose-colored starling.

lo′cus-tel′le (lō′kŭs-tĕl′ē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *locusta* a locust.] A grasshopper warbler

lo-cus′tic (lō-kŭs′tĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid formerly supposed to exist in the locust tree.

Lo-cus′ti-dæ (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of orthopterous insects. (See GRASSHOPPER, 1.) The typical genus is *Locusta*. This family does not include the locusts — **lo-cus′tid** (-tĭd), *n.*

lo′cust-ing, *p. a.* Swarming and devastating like locusts. *R.*

locust mite. A small red mite (*Trombidium locustarum*) that destroys the eggs of grasshoppers and locusts in America.

locust moth A small reddish moth (*Depressaria robiniella*) whose larva eats locust leaves.

locust pod. See CAROB **b**.

locust sawfly. A sawfly (*Nematus similaris*) whose larva defoliates the locust tree.

locust shrimp. A squilla.

locust tree See LOCUST, 3.

lo-cu′tor (lō-kū′tŏr), *n* [L.] A speaker. *Rare.*

loc′u-to′ri-um (lŏk′ū-tō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] A locutory. *Rare.*

lo-cu′tor-ship, *n.* Office of spokesman. *Rare.*

lod (lōth), *n.* [Dan.] See WEIGHT, Table.

Lod′a-bar (lŏd′ȧ-bär). *D. Bib*

lod′de (lŏd′ĕ), *n.* The capelin.

lod′der, *a.* [Akin to AS. *loddere* beggar.] Wretched. *Obs* — **lod′der-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

Lod′di-ge′si-a (lŏd′ĭ-jē′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A remarkable genus of humming birds containing one species, *L. mirabilis*, of Peru, in which the two outer tail feathers are very long and devoid of webs except at the ends. These feathers are curved and at rest cross each other twice, but in flight are commonly raised at right angles to the body

lod′din, *a* Prob., overcooked. *Obs. Scot*

lode. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of LOAD.

lode. Obs pret. of LADE.

Lo′-de′bar (lō′dē′bär; lō′dē-bär′) *Bib*

lode light. A will-o'-the-wisp that happens to appear over a mineral lode. *Cornwall, Eng.*

lode′man, *n* [AS. *lādmann*.] A pilot. *Obs.*

lode′man-age (lōd′măn-āj), *n.* [ME *lodemenage*, fr AS. *lādmann* guide. See LODE; MAN.] Pilotage. *Obs. or Hist*

lod′er (lōd′ĕr), *n.* Loadstone. *Obs.*

lode′-ship′, *n.* A pilot boat. *Obs*

lodes′man, *n.* [See LODE.] Leader; guide: pilot. *Obs*

lodes′mate′, *n.* Ringleader. *Obs.*

lode′some. † LOADSOME

lode′stone′. Var. of LOADSTONE

4. To come to a rest; to stop and remain; as, the bullet *lodged* in the bark of a tree.
5. *Hunting.* To seek covert, as a deer.
6. *Agric.* To fall or lie down, as grass or grain when weakened or beaten down by a storm.
Syn. — See RESIDE.

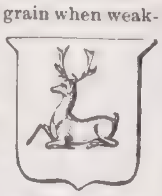
A Stag Lodged.

lodged (lŏjd), *p. a.* *Her.* Lying down; — used of beasts of the chase, as *couchant* is of beasts of prey.
lodge′pole′ pine (lŏj′pōl′). A pine (*Pinus murrayana*) of the western United States. It is a small or medium-sized tree with rather hard wood.
lodg′er (lŏj′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lodges; specif., one who occupies a hired room in another's house. A *lodger* is distinguished from a *lessee* by the fact that he does not have the rights attaching to the tenancy of a lessee; he is distinguished from a *guest* by the fact that the keeper of a lodging does not have an innkeeper's liability for the lodger's goods. See LODGING HOUSE; INN, *n.*, 2.
2. One that provides lodging; a host. *Obs*
lodger franchise. *Eng. Law.* The voting franchise in boroughs and counties conferred by statute (in 1867 and 1884) upon persons occupying (for a certain period) lodgings of an annual rental value unfurnished of £10.
lodg′ing (lŏj′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LODGE. Specif.; *vb. n.* **1.** Dwelling; abode; habitation; esp., temporary abode; sleeping place; quarters.
2. *pl.* **a** Quarters for soldiers; camp. *Obs.* **b** A room or rooms in the house of another, as a place of residence. **c** An official residence; specif., the residence of the head of certain of the Oxford colleges. *Brit.* *Oxf. E. D.*
lodging house. A house where lodgings are provided and let. The rights and duties of lodging-house keepers are now generally more or less regulated by statute. See LODGER.
lodging knee. *Shipbuilding.* A horizontal wooden knee for securing a deck beam to a ship's side.
lodg′ment, lodge′ment (lŏj′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *logement.* See LODGE, *v.*] **1.** A lodging place; lodgings; a lodging house; also, the accommodations provided in a lodging house or place. *Now Rare.*
2. Act, fact, or manner of lodging; esp., a placing, depositing, or coming to rest; as, the *lodgment* of a balloon in a tree; also, the fact or state of being lodged.
3. *Mil.* **a** The occupation and holding of a position in hostile or disputed territory; as, to effect a *lodgment.* **b** An intrenchment or other defensive work thrown up to make good a lodgment. *Obs.* **c** Quarters for soldiers, whether in citizens' houses or barracks. *Obs.*
4. An accumulation or collection of something deposited in a place or remaining at rest.
lod′i-cule (lŏd′ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *lodicula*, dim. of *lodix*, *lodicis*, a coverlet: cf. F. *lodicule.*] *Bot.* In the flowers of grasses, one of the delicate membranous scales borne on the torus outside of the stamens, and supposed to represent a perianth.
Lod′o-ic′e-a (lŏd′ō-ĭs′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. for *Laodicea*, fr. *Laodice*, name of a daughter of Priam, king of Troy.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of lofty fan palms. The species (*L. callipyge*) is the *double coconut*, or *sea coconut.*
lo′ess (lō′ĕs; lûs; 277), *n.* [G. *löss.*] *Geol.* A peculiar deposit of loam, ranging to clay at the one extreme and to fine sand at the other, usually of a buff or yellowish brown color, covering extensive areas in North America (esp. in the Mississippi basin), Europe (esp. north central Europe and Russia), and Asia (esp. eastern China), and now generally believed to be an æolian deposit chiefly. There is evidence, however, that some of the material classed as loess is fluidal, or at least aqueous. It is usually calcareous, and often contains shells, chiefly of land (also marsh and pond) snails, and bones and teeth of mammals; also concretions of calcium carbonate, and occasionally of iron oxide. It makes an excellent soil where adequately watered. In many parts of the Mississippi basin the loess has its best development on valley bluffs (to which it is believed to have been blown from the valley flats below), whence it was formerly called the *Bluff formation.* In Europe and America, at least, it is thought to have originated chiefly after the retreat of the ice sheets, before the land became clothed with vegetation.
lo′ess-oid (lō′ĕs-oid; lûs′oid), *n.* [*loess* + *-oid.*] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, loess. *Rare.*
loft (lŏft; 205), *n.* [ME. *loft* air, height, loft; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lopt* air, heaven, loft, upper room, Dan. *loft* loft; akin to AS. *lyft* air, G. *luft*, Goth. *luftus.* Cf. LIFT, *v. & n.*] **1. a** The upper regions; the sky; the air. *Archaic.* **b** In various phrases: as, *on* or *upon loft*, or *the loft*, on high; aloft; *by loft*, in height. *Obs.*
2. A room or floor above another; an upper room or a story; esp., an attic room or an attic.

Eutychus . . . fell down from the third *loft.* *Acts* xx. 9.

3. Hence: **a** An upper room or attic of a barn; a hayloft. **b** One of the upper floors of a warehouse or business building, especially when open, without partitions. *U. S.* **c** A gallery in a church, hall, etc.; as, the organ *loft.* **d** *Theaters.* = RIGGING LOFT. **e** = SAIL LOFT.
4. The branches of a tree at any height or level. *Obs.*
5. A ceiling. *Obs.*
6. A pigeon house; hence, a flock (of pigeons).
7. *Golf.* **a** Pitch or slope of the face of a club (tending to drive the ball upward). **b** Act of lofting, or a lofting stroke.
loft, *v. t.*; LOFT′ED; LOFT′ING. **1.** To make or furnish with a loft; as, a *lofted* house.
2. To place or store in a loft; as, to *loft* pigeons.
3. To cause to have loft; a *lofted* golf-club head.
4. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so that it goes over an obstacle.
loft (lŏft; 205), *v. i.* *Golf.* To loft the ball.
loft′-dried′, *a.* Dried by hanging in a loft; dried under cover; as, *loft-dried* paper.
loft′er (lŏf′tẽr), *n.* *Golf.* An iron club used in lofting the ball; — called also *lofting iron.*
loft′ing, *n.* *Mining.* Timber, usually old, laid across the caps of steel frames or sets in a working to support the roof.
lofts′man (lŏfts′măn; 205), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who lays down the lines of a ship in a shipbuilding loft.
loft′y (lŏf′tĭ; 205), *a.*; LOFT′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); LOFT′I-EST. [From LOFT.] **1.** Extending or rising high; high; esp., having great or imposing height; towering.

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance. *Pope*

2. Haughty; proud; arrogant.

Lofty and sour to them that loved him not. *Shak.*

3. Elevated in character, rank, dignity, spirit, bearing, language, etc.; exalted; noble; stately.

The high and *lofty* One, that inhabiteth eternity. *Is* lvii. 15

4. Full-bodied; — said of wool.
Syn. — Tall; exalted, dignified, stately, majestic, sublime; proud, haughty. See HIGH.
lofty pine, the Bhutan pine.
log (lŏg), *n.* [Perh. orig. imitative of the sound of something bulky and heavy. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A bulky piece or length of unshaped timber; esp., a tree trunk or a length of a trunk or branch trimmed of offshoots and ready for sawing.
2. Hence, fig.: Something inert, inactive, heavy, senseless, or stupid. Cf. KING LOG.
3. A heavy piece of wood used as a clog; hence, a former military punishment by means of a clog.
4. *Mining.* A weight or block near the free end of a hoisting rope to prevent it from being drawn through the sheave.
5. *pl.* A lockup, esp. one of rude construction; — so called prob. from the jail of logs used at Sydney, New South Wales, when it was a penal settlement. *Australia.*
6. [Prob. the same word as in sense 1; cf. LG. *log*, *lock*, Dan. *log*, Sw. *logg.*] *Naut.* An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water. The common log, or chip, consists of the *log chip*, or *log ship* (often exclusively called the *log*, fig. 1 in the *Illust.*), and the *log line*, the former being commonly a thin wooden quadrant of five or six inches' radius, loaded with lead on the arc to make it float point up. It is attached to the log line by cords from each corner. This line, from a point about 15 fathoms from the log chip, is divided into equal spaces, called *knots*, each bearing the same proportion to a mile that the time during which the run-out of the line is measured bears to an hour. This period, generally measured by the *log glass*, is 28 seconds in American and British naval practice, elsewhere usually 30 seconds, these time intervals corresponding to knots of 47 ft. 3 in. and 50 ft. 8 in. respectively. The line runs freely from the *log reel* (fig. 2), so that when the log is thrown the water holds it from being drawn forward, and the speed of the vessel is shown by the number of knots run out. Improved logs, called *patent* or *taffrail logs*, consist of a mechanism which, being towed astern, or from a boom projecting at the ship's side, shows the distance traveled (through the water) by the ship by registering the revolutions of a fly (fig. 4) either, in a **taffrail log** (fig. 3), on a dial plate at the inboard end of the line, or on the log itself in a **harpoon log**. Where the water is shallow, and tidal currents strong, the log chip is often replaced by a lead, or sinker, the apparatus then being known as a **ground log**.

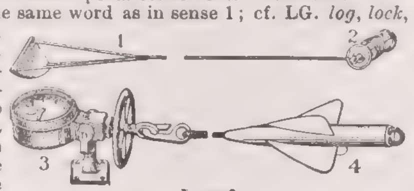

Logs, 6.

7. Hence: The record of the rate of a ship's speed or of her daily progress; also, the full nautical record of a ship's cruise or voyage; a log slate; a log book.
8. *Mech.* The record of an engine, boiler, or other trial, in which a series of observations have been taken.
9. *Tailoring.* A scale for computing time credit on different kinds of work. *Brit.* *Oxf. E. D.*
log (lŏg), *v. t.*; LOGGED (lŏgd); LOG′GING (lŏg′ĭng). **1.** To fell and lop (a tree); to cut (timber) into logs; to fell the timber on (a tract of land).
2. *Naut.* To enter in a log book; as, to *log* the miles run.
log, *v. i.* **1.** To engage in the business of cutting or transporting logs for timber; to get out logs.
2. To lie or be like a log; to be inert or sluggish. *Rare.*
to log up, to make a log support for a windlass. *Australia.*
lo′gan ap′ple (lō′găn). The small acid fruit of an Australian rutaceous tree (*Acronychia acidula*); also, the tree.
lo′gan-ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [After Judge J. H. *Logan* of California, who produced it in 1881.] A hybrid between the raspberry and blackberry.
Lo-ga′ni-a (lō-gā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after James *Logan*, an Irish botanist, secretary to William Penn.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs and undershrubs, typifying the family Loganiaceæ, natives of Australia and New Zealand. They have small pentamerous flowers in axillary or terminal cymes.
Lo-ga′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Gentianales), distinguished from the Gentianaceæ by the presence of stipules. It includes about 32 genera and over 360 species, most of them possessing poisonous properties. See GELSEMIUM, BUDDLEIA, STRYCHNOS. — **lo-ga′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
log′a-œ′dic (lŏg′ȧ-ē′dĭk), *a.* [Gr. λογαοιδικός, lit., prose-poetic; — so called because the mixed rhythm resembles that of prose; λόγος discourse, prose + ἀοιδή song.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Composed of dactyls and trochees, or of anapæsts and iambi, combined in the same cola, or metrical series. — *n.* A logaœdic verse. The dactyls and anapæsts of logaœdic verse are *cyclic* (which see). Other frequent characteristics are the irrational foot, and the protraction of a long syllable to fill an entire foot. The term *logaœdic* is sometimes applied to mixed meters generally.
log′a-rithm (lŏg′ȧ-rĭth′m; -rĭth′m; 277), *n.* [Gr. λόγος word, account, proportion + ἀριθμός number: cf. F. *logarithme.*] *Math.* The exponent of that power of a fixed number (called the *base*) which equals a given number (called the *antilogarithm*); thus if $B^l = N$, then l is the logarithm of N (to the base B). If $B = 10$, the logarithms are called **common**, or **Briggsian**, from their proposer, Henry Briggs (1561-1630). These are universally used in computation. If $B = e$ (the fundamental transcendent) the logarithms are **natural**, universally used in theoretic investigations. This so-called *natural base e* is defined thus: $e = \text{Limit}\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ for n infinite, or $e = 1 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \ldots = 2.71828 \ldots$; it is the *amount* of a unit for the unit time at the unit rate (100%) when the interest falls due and is compounded continually. **Napierian logarithms** are those calculated by John Napier, Laird of Merchiston, Scotland (1550-1617), who invented them and expounded them (1614) in his "Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio" (in British science next to Newton's "Principia"), which are often confounded with natural logarithms, with which they are connected by the relation $\text{Nap. log } n = 10^7 \left\{\text{nat. log. } \left(\frac{10^7}{n}\right)\right\}$. **Proportional logarithms** are the remainders left on subtracting the logarithms of numbers (of seconds) from the logarithm of 3,600 (the number of seconds in an hour). — Tables of natural logarithms were published by John Speidell (London, 1619); of common logarithms by Briggs (1624, 1633) and Vlacq (1628, 1633); Napier's logarithms (1614) were only of sines for every minute of the quadrant and to seven or eight places. Corresponding antilogarithms and logarithms form corresponding geometric and arithmetic progressions; thus, in common logarithms,

$$N = 1, 10^1, 10^2, 10^3, 10^4, \ldots$$
$$\log N = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots$$

hence, instead of forming the product or quotient of two numbers we may form the sum or difference of their logarithms, on which fact depends the practical utility of the invention. The **arithmetical complement of a logarithm** is the remainder when the logarithm is subtracted from 10. See also LOGARITHMIC SINES, etc.
log′a-rith′mic (-rĭth′mĭk; -rĭth′mĭk) } *a.* *Math.* Of
log′a-rith′mi-cal (-rĭth′mĭ-kăl; -rĭth′mĭ-) } or affecting the logarithm; as, a *logarithmic* decrement, derivation, etc. **logarithmic curve**, *Math.*, a curve in which one rectangular coördinate of any point is the logarithm of the other; its equation is $y = \log x$; — called also **logistic curve** or **line.** — **l. decrement**, the natural logarithm of the ratio of one oscillation to the next when a vibrating body is damped by fluid or similar friction, or $\log \frac{I}{I_2} = \frac{at}{2}$, where a is a constant and t the periodic time. — **l. ellipse**, *Math.*, the intersection of a paraboloid and an elliptic cylinder. — **l. series**, one whose terms depend on logarithms; also, the expansion $\log(1 + x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \ldots$ — **l. sines, cosines, tangents, etc.**, the logarithms of sines, cosines, tangents, etc. With 10 added, to make them positive in sign, they appear as **tabular logarithms** in logarithmic tables. — **l. singularity**, *Math.*, a point in the neighborhood of which a function behaves like a logarithm. — **l. spiral.** = EQUIANGULAR SPIRAL.
log′a-rith′mi-cal-ly (-mĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* By the use of logarithms; as a logarithm.
log board. *Naut.* A board consisting of two parts shutting together like a book, with columns in which are entered the direction of the wind, course of the ship, etc., during each hour, these entries being later transferred to the log book. It has been superseded by a folding log slate, and in the United States navy by a deck log.
log book, *or* **log′book′**, *n.* *Naut.* A book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea, as indicated by the log, with notes on the weather and incidents of the voyage; a sea journal; — usually called simply *log.*
log cabin, **log house.** A cabin or house made of logs.
Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign. *U. S. Hist.* See HARD CIDER CAMPAIGN.
log′cock′ (lŏg′kŏk′), *n.* **a** The pileated woodpecker. **b** The ivory-billed woodpecker.
loge (lōzh), *n.* [F. See LODGE.] A booth or stall; specif., a box or stall, as in a theater or opera house.
log frame. *Mach.* A sawing machine; specif., one having a gang of saws for slitting a log into boards, or deals.
log′gat (lŏg′ăt), **log′get**, *n.* [Cf. LOG, *n.*] *Obs. or Hist.*
1. A small log; a stake.
2. *pl.* An old English game played by throwing pieces of wood at a stake in the ground. *Shak.*
logged (lŏgd), *p. a.* **1.** Made slow and heavy in movement; water-logged.
2. Cleared, as land, by cutting logs.
log′ger-head′ (lŏg′ẽr-hĕd′), *n.* [Dial. *logger* a log or block of wood (cf. LOG, *n.*) + *head.*] **1.** A blockhead; numskull; also, a head that is large, thick, or clumsy.
2. An iron tool consisting of a long handle terminating in a ball or bulb used, when heated, to melt tar, to heat liquids, as flip, etc.

The *loggerhead*, whose hissing dip,
Timed by wise instinct, creamed the bowl of flip. *Lowell.*

3. *Naut.* An upright piece of round timber, in a whaleboat, around which a turn of the line is taken when it is running out too fast.

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lodge′a-ble (lŏj′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
Lodge Federal Election Bill. [After Henry C. *Lodge.*] See FORCE BILL **b**.
lodge′ment. Var. of LODGMENT.
lodging money. *Mil.* An allowance at one time granted to officers and soldiers in the British army in lieu of quarters.
Lo′dha (lō′dä; 147), *n.* [Hind. *lōdhā* agriculturist.] One of a low caste numerous in the Central and United Provinces and in central India.
lodh bark (lōd). [Hind. *lōdh.*] The bark of an East Indian symplocaceous tree (*Symplocos racemosa*), used in dyeing; also, the tree itself.
lod′i-cle (lŏd′ĭ-k'l). Var. of LODICULE. *Rare.*
lo-dic′u-la (lō-dĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. See LODICULE.] *Bot.* A lodicule.
lod′ly. † LOATHLY.
lod′o-my (lŏd′ō-mĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAUDANUM.
Lo′do-wic (lō′dō-wĭk), *n.* = LOUIS, masc. prop. name.
Lo′dur, *n.* = LOKI.
loe. † LOVE.
loe. † LO, LOW.
Lo-ë′gri-a (lō-ē′grĭ-ȧ), *or* **Lo′gres** (lō′grĕs), *n.* Also **Lo-ë′gra** (lō-ē′grȧ). [OF. *Loengre*, *Logres*, or LL. *Loegria*; cf. W. *Lloegr.*] England; — so called in the old romances and histories, from the legendary king Locrine, or Logris.
loel′ling-ite. Var. of LÖLLINGITE.
lœ-mog′ra-phy (lē-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ). Var. of LOIMOGRAPHY.
lœ-mol′o-gy (lē-mŏl′ō-jĭ). Var. of LOIMOLOGY.
loenge. † LOANGE.
loes. † LOSE. [of LOVESOME.]
loe′some (lōō′sŭm). Scot. var.
‖ **Loess′kind′chen** (lûs′kĭnt′-shĕn), *n.* [G. *lösskindchen*; *löss* loess + *kindchen*, dim. of *kind* child.] *Geol.* A small calcareous concretion occurring in loess.
loe′we-ite, loe′wig-ite. Vars. of LÖWEITE, LÖWIGITE.
lof, *n.* [G. *lof*, in the Baltic provinces.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
lof, *n.* [AS.] Praise; value. *Obs.*
lofe. † LOAF, LOF, LOOF, LOVE, LUFF.
loffe. † LAUGH.
lof′som. † LOVESOME.
loft, *a.* [Cf ALOFT, LOFTY.] Lofty; proud. *Obs.*
loft′i-est, *a.*, *superl.* of LOFTY.
loft′i-ly (lŏf′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LOFTY. See -LY.
loft′i-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
lofting iron. *Golf.* = LOFTER.
loft′less, *a.* See -LESS.
loft′ly, *adv.* Loftily. *Obs.*
log (lŏg; lōg), *n.* [Heb. *lōg.*] A Hebrew measure of capacity, about a pint. See MEASURE, *Table.*
log, *v. t. & i.* To rock; to oscillate. *Dial. Eng.*
log, *n.* A lugworm. *Dial. Eng.*
log [no period]. *Abbr.* Logarithm.
log′a-nin (lŏg′ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [From LOGANIACEÆ, family to which nux vomica belongs.] *Org. Chem.* A glucoside obtained from nux vomica
log′an, *or* **log′gan, stone** (lŏg′-ăn). [For *logging*, fr. dial. *log* to rock.] = ROCKING STONE
log′a-rism, *n.* A logarithm. *Obs.*
log′a-rith′mal (lŏg′ȧ-rĭth′măl; -rĭth′măl), *a.* Logarithmic.
log′a-rith-met′ic (-rĭth-mĕt′-ĭk), **log′a-rith-met′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* = LOGARITHMIC. — **log′a-rith-met′i-cal-ly**, *adv*
log′a-rith′mo-man′cy (lŏg′ȧ-rĭth′mō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*logarithm* + *-mancy.*] Divination by logarithms.
log′a-rith′mo-tech′ny (-tĕk′nĭ), *n.* [*logarithm* + Gr. τέχνη art.] Art of calculating logarithms.
log canoe. A dugout canoe.
log chip *Naut* See LOG, *n.*, 6.
loge. † LODGE.
loge, *n.* A watch. *Obs.* *Cant.*
log′fish′, *n.* The rudder fish (*Palinurichthys perciformis*)
log fixer. = ROSSER **a**.
log′gage. † LUGGAGE.
log′gan stone See LOGAN STONE.
logge. † LODGE, LOG, LUG, *v.*
log′ger, *a.* [Cf. LOGGERHEAD.] Heavy; stupid. *Obs. or Scot.*
log′ger (lŏg′ẽr), *n.* One engaged in logging.
log′ger, *n.* A clog; a clod; lumpy meat. *Dial. Eng.*
log′ger, *v. i.* To hang or move loosely. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
loggerand, *p. a.* Prob., sprawling or straddling. *Obs.* *Scot.*
log′ger-head′ed, *a.* Having a loggerhead; thick-headed.
log′ger-heads′ (lŏg′ẽr-hĕdz′), *n.*

M

4. **a** A very large marine turtle (*Caretta caretta*) common in the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean, from Brazil to Cape Cod. The same or a similar species occurs in the Pacific and Indian oceans. It is carnivorous and less valued for food than the green turtle. **b** The alligator turtle **a**.

5. **a** An American shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). See SHRIKE, *Illust.* **b** The steamer duck. **c** In the West Indies, any of certain large flycatchers.

to be at, to fall to, *or* **to go to, loggerheads,** to quarrel.

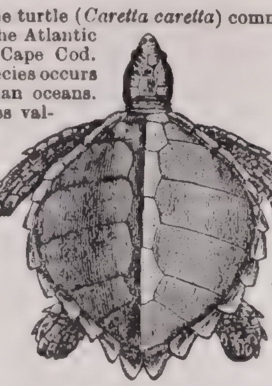

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Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*).

loggerhead sponge. A massive sponge of the West Indies and Florida, of inferior quality and little value; — probably named from the loggerhead turtle, which eats it.

log′gia (lŏj′*ȧ*; lô′jĭ-*ȧ*; *It.* lôd′jä), *n.*; *pl* E. LOGGIAS (lŏj′*ȧ*z; lô′jĭ-*ȧ*z), It. LOGGE (lôd′jā). [It., of G. origin. See LODGE.] *Arch.* A roofed open gallery. It differs from a *veranda* in being more architectural, and in forming more decidedly a part of the main edifice; from a *porch*, in being intended not for entrance, but for an out-of-door sitting room.

log′ging (lŏg′ĭng), *n.* **1.** The business of felling trees, cutting them into logs, and transporting the logs to sawmills or to market.
2. Logrolling. *Obs.*

log glass. *Naut.* A small hourglass used to time the running out of a chip log line. See LOG, *n.*, 6.

log′ic (lŏj′ĭk), *n.* [ME. *logike*, F. *logique*, L. *logica*, *logice*, Gr. λογική (sc. τέχνη), fr. λογικός belonging to speaking or reason, fr. λόγος speech, reason, λεγειν to say, speak. See LEGEND; cf. -LOGY.] **1.** The science or art of exact reasoning, or of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the processes of pure thinking should be conducted, the science of the formation and application of general notions; the science of generalization, judgment, classification, reasoning, and systematic arrangement. Logicians have never agreed upon the definition of *logic*. Even in medieval times there was doubt as to whether it is a mode of knowing or an instrument of knowledge, a science or an art. The works of modern logicians are in three main groups: (1) those that follow the *traditional* or *formal logic* of Aristotle and the Schoolmen, and also commonly recognize the *empirical* or *inductive logic* of Bacon and Mill (see ARISTOTELIAN LOGIC, INDUCTIVE LOGIC); (2) those that endeavor to construct an *algebraic*, *exact*, or *symbolic logic*, on the analogy of mathematics (see SYMBOLIC LOGIC); (3) those that follow Hegel in making *logic* a criticism of the understanding practically identical with metaphysics.

Logic is the science of the laws of thought, as thought: that is, of the necessary conditions to which thought, considered in itself, is subject. — *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Logic, then, is the science of the operations of the understanding which are subservient to the estimation of evidence: both the process itself of advancing from known truths to unknown, and all other intellectual operations in so far as auxiliary to this. — *J. S. Mill.*

In Hegelianism, *logic* is the science of the principles, method, and system of what is universal and necessary in thought. — *W. T. Harris.*

I entertain no doubt that in content *logic* is one with metaphysics, and differs if at all simply in mode of treatment — in tracing the evolution of knowledge in the light of its value and import, instead of attempting to summarize its value and import apart from the details of its evolution. — *B. Bosanquet.*

We return then to the old view of Aristotle's Analytics that *logic* analyzes inference as a means to knowledge, and to the old definition of *logic*, Logica est ars ratiocinandi, ut discernatur verum a falso [Logic is the art of reasoning, to the end that truth may be discerned from falsity]. — *Encyc. Brit.*

2. A treatise on logic; also, the methodology or formal principles of any branch of knowledge; as, the *logic* of art.
3. Reasoning or argumentation; esp., sound reasoning. Also, something that tends to convince as completely as reasoning; anything that as an antecedent determines what must follow; as, the *logic* of the situation made surrender inevitable; you reason well, but the *logic* of facts is against you; artillery has been called the *logic* of kings.

The grape, that can with *logic* absolute
The two and seventy jarring sects confute. — *E. FitzGerald.*

log′ic (lŏj′ĭk), *a.* **1.** = LOGICAL.
2. Pertaining to the Logos. *Rare.*

log′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *logique*, L. *logicus*, Gr. λογικός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to logic; used in logic.
2. According to the rules of logic; as, a *logical* argument or inference; the reasoning is *logical*.
3. Skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; as, he is a *logical* thinker.
4. In accordance with the inferences reasonably to be drawn from preceding or surrounding events or circumstances; reasonable or to be expected under all the circumstances; as, the *logical* depression of the stock market after a panic; a *logical* candidate for an office in view of the issues and his record; the *logical* result of an act.

logical accent *or* **stress**, *Phon.*, accent or stress placed on the most important words of sentences, and upon the most important syllable (usually the root syllable) in words. It is characteristic of German, English, etc., as contrasted with French, etc. — **l. impossibility**, a condition or statement involving contradiction or absurdity. — **logical interpretation.** *Law.* See DOCTRINAL INTERPRETATION. — **l. necessity.** See NECESSITY. — **l. piano**, *Math. Log.*, a machine devised by Jevons, which, being charged with any number of premises, may be made to give forth all possible correct logical combinations of the same, as conclusions. — **l. product**, *Math. Log.*, the class of elements common to two classes, denoted by uniting their symbols consecutively; as, *xy* is the *logical product* of the two classes *x* and *y*. — **l. reason.** See REASON, *n.*, 6. — **l. stress.** See LOGICAL ACCENT. — **l. sum**, *Math. Log.*, the class formed of all members of two (or more) classes (overlapping or not); as, *x* + *y* is the *logical sum* of the two classes *x* and *y*. — **l. unity.** See UNITY. — **l. whole.** See WHOLE.

-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), **-log′ic** (-ĭk). A suffix of adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-logy*.

lo-gi′cian (lō-jĭsh′ăn), *n.* [F. *logicien.*] A person skilled in logic.

log′i-co- (lŏj′ĭ-kō-). A combining form meaning *logic* or *logical*; as, *logico*-metaphysical.

log′i-on (lŏg′ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* LOGIA (-*ȧ*). [Gr. λόγιον saying, fr. λόγος word.] A saying or maxim of a religious teacher; specif. [*often cap.*], a saying of Jesus; — applied esp., chiefly in the *pl.*, to such sayings contained in collections which were early current and are supposed to have been used by Matthew and the other evangelists, and to Agrapha (which see). One such collection formed the basis of an elaborate commentary by Papias (2d century). Also, *pl.* [*cap.*], the title given by Grenfell and Hunt to the fragment of a collection of sayings of Jesus found by them at Oxyrhynchus, Egypt, 1897. In 1903 they discovered new sayings (published 1904) at the same place. See APOCRYPHA.

-logist. A compound suffix, from *-logy* + *-ist*.

lo-gis′tic (lō-jĭs′tĭk), **lo-gis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. λογιστικός skilled in calculating, λογίζεσθαι to calculate, fr. λόγος word, number, reckoning: cf. F. *logistique.*] **1.** Pert. to reasoning; logical; also, pert. to reckoning. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Math.* Sexagesimal.

logistic curve, *Math.*, the logarithmic curve. — **l.**, *or* **proportional, logarithms.** See LOGARITHM.

lo-gis′tics (-tĭks), *n.* **1.** The art of elementary numerical calculation, as by the four fundamental operations.
2. *Math.* Logistic, or sexagesimal, arithmetic.
3. *Mil.* That branch of the military art which embraces the details of transport and supply.

log′o- (lŏg′ō-). Combining form from Greek λόγος, *word*, *thought*, *speech*, *discourse*; also, sometimes, *ratio*.

log′o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*logo-* + *-gram.*] **1.** A word letter; a phonogram that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word; as, |, i. e., *t*, for *it*. Cf. GRAMMALOGUE.
2. A logogriph.
— **log′o-gram-mat′ic** (-gră-măt′ĭk), *a.*

log′o-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*logo-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A character or sign representing a word; a logogram.
2. *Print.* A logotype. *Rare.*
3. A sensitive form of phonautograph invented by W. H. Barlow, about 1874.

lo-gog′ra-pher (lō-gŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A chronicler; a prose historian; also, a professional speech writer.
2. One skilled in logography.

log′o-graph′ic (lŏg′ō-grăf′ĭk), **log′o-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. λογογραφικός of writing speeches: cf. F. *logographique.*] Of or pertaining to logography. — **log′o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lo-gog′ra-phy (lō-gŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. λογογραφία a writing of speeches; λόγος word, speech + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *logographie.*] **1.** Use of logotypes in printing.
2. A mode of reporting speeches in long hand, a number of reporters taking three or four words each in succession.

log′o-griph (lŏg′ō-grĭf), *n.* [*logo-* + Gr. γρῖφος a fishing net, a dark saying, a riddle: cf. F. *logogriphe.*] **a** A sort of riddle in which it is required to discover a chosen word from various combinations of its letters, or of some of its letters, which form other words, or from verses containing synonyms of words that can be made from the one to be guessed; — thus, to discover the chosen word *chatter* from *cat*, *hat*, *rat*, *hate*, *rate*, etc. **b** An anagram, or any rearrangement of letters. — **log′o-griph′ic** (-grĭf′ĭk), *a.*

lo-gom′a-chy (lō-gŏm′*ȧ*-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. λογομαχία; λόγος word + μάχη fight, battle, contest.] **1.** Contention in words merely, or a contention about words; a war of words.

The discussion concerning the meaning of the word "justification" . . . has largely been a mere *logomachy*. — *L. Abbott.*

2. A game of word making.
— **log′o-mach** (lŏg′ō-măk), **lo-gom′a-chist** (lō-gŏm′*ȧ*-kĭst), *n.* — **log′o-mach′ic** (lŏg′ō-măk′ĭk), **log′o-mach′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lo-gom′a-chize** (lō-gŏm′*ȧ*-kīz), *v. i.*

log′o-man′cy (lŏg′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*logo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of magical words or formulæ.

log′o-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *logo-* + *mania.*] *Med.* Morbid garrulousness; abnormal talkativeness, esp. of insane persons, often involving coining of words.

lo-gom′e-ter (lō-gŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λόγος ratio + *-meter.*] **1.** *Math.* A logarithmic scale.
2. *Chem.* A logometric scale. See LOGOMETRIC.

log′o-met′ric (lŏg′ō-mĕt′rĭk), **log′o-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. λόγος word, ratio + μέτρον measure.] *Chem.* Serving to measure, or represent graphically, chemical equivalents; — applied by Wollaston to a scale invented by him. — **log′o-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

log′o-neu-ro′sis (lŏg′ō-nū-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *logo-* + *neurosis.*] *Med.* A disorder of thought accompanied by loss of word memory and impairment of speech.

log′o-ple′gi-a (-plē′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *logo-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Inability to pronounce certain words, as a result of paralysis; — a form of aphasia. — **log′o-pleg′ic** (-plĕj′ĭk), *a.*

Log′os (lŏg′ŏs), *n.*; *L. pl.* LOGOI (-oi). [NL., fr. Gr. λόγος the word or form which expresses a thought, also, the thought, fr. λέγειν to speak.] **a** *Theol.* Christ, the divine word; — used by St. John, and thence passing into theological use, under the influence of the philosophies of Plato and Philo Judæus, as a name for the second person of the Trinity considered as the expression or incarnation of the Divine Reason, esp. as the mediator between God and man. **b** *Early Gr. Philos.* The rational principle of the universe.

log′o-thete (lŏg′ō-thēt), *n.* [LL. *logotheta*, fr. Gr. λογοθέτης; λόγος word, account + τιθέναι to put.] **1.** *Hist.* Lit., an accountant; any of various officers of the Byzantine empire, as a receiver of revenue or an administrator of a department; also, a chancellor, as in Sicily.
2. A lay officer of the patriarchate of Constantinople, who represents the patriarch at the Porte and elsewhere.

log′o-type (-tīp), *n.* [*logo-* + *-type.*] *Print.* A single type containing two or more letters frequently associated, or a syllable or word of common occurrence, as *the*, *and*; — distinguished from *ligature*, in which the letters are united to form a single character. — **log′o-typ′y** (-tīp′ĭ), *n.*

log perch. A darter (*Percina caprodes*) found in lakes and streams of the United States from Lake Superior southward and eastward. It becomes about six inches long.

log′roll′ (lŏg′rōl′), *v. i.* & *t.* To engage in logrolling; to affect or further by logrolling. See LOGROLLING, 2. *U. S.*

log′roll′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who logrolls. *U. S.*

The jobbers and *logrollers* will all be against it. — *The Nation.*

2. A sawmill device for loading logs.

log′roll′ing, *n.* **1.** *Logging.* Act or process of rolling logs from the place where they were felled to the stream which floats them to the sawmill or to market. In this labor neighboring camps of loggers sometimes combine to assist each other in turn. *U. S. and Canada.*
2. A combining to assist another in consideration of assistance in return; — commonly used opprobriously of certain modes of accomplishing political ends. *Chiefly U. S.*

log rule. **a** A table giving the number of board feet that can be sawed from logs of given sizes. **b** = SCALE RULE.

log scale. **a** The cubic contents of a log or logs. **b** = SCALE RULE.

log slate. *Naut.* A folding slate on which the progress and events of a day are first noted, before being copied into the log book. In the United States navy it is not used, the original entries being made in the deck log.

log washer. *Mining.* A disintegrator, consisting of a cylinder carrying knives or paddles and revolving in a trough, for separating ore from clay and earth, the detritus being washed away by a stream of water.

log′wood′ (lŏg′wŏŏd′), *n.* [So called from being imported in *logs.*] **1.** **a** The heartwood of a Central American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*). It is very hard, and of a brown or brownish red color. It contains the coloring principle hæmatoxylin, and is much used in dyeing wool, silk, cotton, and leather, esp. for producing blacks. The strongly astringent extract obtained from it is employed in medicine. **b** The tree itself.
2. The rhamnaceous tree *Condalia obovata*. *Texas.*

logwood black. A black formed by mordanting with a salt of iron and dyeing with logwood.

logwood paper. *Chem.* Test paper impregnated with extract of logwood, or with hæmatoxylin.

log′work′ (lŏg′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** The keeping of a log book.
2. The assembled logs in a structure.

lo′gy (lō′gĭ), *a.* [Cf. dial. *loggy*, or D. *log.*] Heavy or dull, esp. in motion or thought; as, a *logy* horse. *U. S.*

-logy. [Gr. -λογια, fr. λόγος word, discourse, fr. λέγειν to speak. See LOGIC.] A combining form denoting *a speaking*, or *saying*; as, eu*logy*, tauto*logy*; hence, a *discourse*, *treatise*, *doctrine*, *theory*, *science*; as, theo*logy*, geo*logy*.

Lo′hen-grin (lō′ĕn-grĭn), *n.* [G.] The Knight of the Swan, a hero of medieval German romance and of a music drama by Richard Wagner. In the drama the Princess Elsa of Brabant is falsely accused of the murder of her brother by her guardians, Count Telramund and his wife, Ortrud, and in response to her prayer Lohengrin, who is a knight of the Holy Grail and the son of Parsifal, comes in a boat drawn by a swan to champion her. Stipulating only that Elsa promise not to ask his name, he fights and defeats Telramund, and marries her. Her foes, however, by trickery induce her to break her promise. Lohengrin sadly tells his name, and the swan reappears to carry him off. The swan, who is Elsa's brother, changes to his original form, and a dove descends and bears Lohengrin away in the boat, Elsa fainting as he disappears.

loin (loin), *n.* [ME. *loine*, OF. *logne*, F. *longe*, from (assumed) LL. *lumbea*, L. *lumbus* loin. Cf. LUMBAR, NUMBLES.] **1.** That part of a human being or quadruped which extends on either side of the spinal column between the hip bone and the false ribs; — used chiefly in *pl.*, without change of sense, and often, in Biblical and poetic diction, denoting: **a** The part of the body to be clothed or girded; as, to gird up the *loins* for effort. **b** The seat of generation or procreation, or, rarely, of strength.

A multitude like which the populous North
Poured never from her frozen *loins*. — *Milton.*

His strength is in his *loins*. — *Job* xl. 16.

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a Knapweed. **b** Corn bluebottle. *Dial. Eng.*

log′gers, *n. pl.* Leggings. *Dial. Eng.*

log′ger-y, *a.* Coarse; rank. *Obs.*

log′get. Var. of LOGGAT.

log′gin (lŏg′ĭn), *n.* A bundle, as of straw. *Dial. Eng.*

logging wheels. A pair of wheels, usually about 10 feet in diameter, for transporting logs.

log′gy (lŏg′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. LOGY.] **1.** Grown high, as grass. *Obs.* **2.** Dull; stupid; sluggish. *Rare.*

logh, loghe. ✝ LOUGH; LOW, obs. pret. of LAUGH.

log′head′, *n.* A loggerhead. *R.* — **log′head′ed**, *a.* *Obs. or R.*

log′i-a, *n.*, *L. pl.* of LOGION.

log′i-cal-ist, *n.* A logician of the metaphysical group.

log′i-cal′i-ty (lŏj′ĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Logical character.

log′i-cal-ize, *v. t.* To make logical. — **log′i-cal-i-za′tion** (-kăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

log′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of LOGICAL.

log′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

log′i-cals (lŏj′ĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* The subjects or topics studied in logic. *Obs.*

log′ic-as′ter, *n.* [*logic* + 2d *-aster.*] A dabbler in logic.

lo-gi′cian-er (lō-jĭsh′ăn-ẽr), *n.* A logician; student of logic. *Obs.*

log′i-cize (lŏj′ĭ-sīz), *v. i.* & *t.* To use logic; to reason; also, to convert to logical form. *Rare.*

log′ics (lŏj′ĭks), *n.* Logic. *Obs.*

lo′gie (lō′gĭ), *n.* Killogie. *Scot.*

lo′gie (lō′gĭ), *n.* [Said to be after David *Logie*, the inventor. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Theat.* A piece of mock jewelry.

logike. ✝ LOGIC.

lo′gin (lō′gĭn), *n.* [Of Amer. Ind. origin.] A stretch of still water in a river or bay. *Dial. U. S.*

logis, *n.* [F.] A lodging place. *Obs.*

lo′gism (lō′jĭz′m), *n.* [Gr λογισμός.] Reasoning. *Obs.*

lo′gis-mog′ra-phy (lō′jĭs-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. λογισμός calculation + *-graphy.*] A form of double-entry bookkeeping.

lo′gist (lō′jĭst), *n.* [Gr. λογιστής.] An expert accountant. *Obs.*

lo-gi′tion-er. ✝ LOGICIANER.

log jack. *Logging.* = GANGWAY.

log line. *Naut.* See LOG, *n.*, 6.

log′man (lŏg′măn), *n.* A man who carries or supplies logs.

lo-goc′ra-cy (lō-gŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*logo-* + *-cracy.*] Government by words. *Rare.*

log′o-cyc′lic (lŏg′ō-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *n.* [Gr. λόγος ratio + *cyclic.*] *Math.* The crunodal circular cubic curve whose equation is $(x^2 + y^2)(2a - x) = a^2x$; — used in representing numbers and their logarithms, and recalling the circle in many of its properties (*Booth*). — **log′o-cyc′lic**, *a.*

log′o-dæd′a-ly (-dĕd′*ȧ*-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. λογοδαιδαλία. See LOGOS; DÆDAL.] Verbal legerdemain; a playing with words. *Rare* — **log′o-dæd′a-list**, *n.* *Obs.*

log′o-graph (lŏg′ō-gráf), *v. t.* To print with logotypes.

Log′oi, *n.*, *L. pl.* of LOGOS.

lo-gol′a-try (lō-gŏl′*ȧ*-trĭ), *n.* [*logo-* + *-latry.*] Undue regard to literalness of words. *Rare.*

lo-gol′o-gy (-ō-jĭ), *n.* [*logo-* + *-logy.*] Philology. *Rare.*

log′o-ma′ni-ac (lŏg′ō-mā′nĭ-ăk), *n.* One who has a mania for verbal quibbling. *Rare.*

log-om′e-ter (lŏg-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*log* + *-meter.*] A patent log for a ship. *Rare.*

log′o-pan′do-cie, *n.* [*logo-* + Gr. πανδοκεία the trade of an innkeeper.] Receptivity of all words. *Obs.*

log-op′a-thy (lŏg-ŏp′*ȧ*-thĭ), *n.* [*logo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* = LOGONEUROSIS.

log′or-rhe′a, log′or-rhœ′a (lŏg′ō-rē′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *logo-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Excessive loquacity.

logrand. ✝ LOGGERAND.

log reel *Naut.* See LOG, *n.*, 6.

Lo′gres, Lo′gri-a, *n.* = LOËGRIA.

Lo′gris, *n.* **1.** = LOCRINE. **2.** = LOËGRIA.

log′-run′ner, *n.* Any of several small Australian oscine birds of the genus *Orthonyx*, of terrestrial habits. [See LOG, *n.*, 6.]

log ship. Var. of LOG CHIP.

log tooth. A chain link with one or more projecting teeth used in a chain for transporting logs. Cf JACK CHAIN, 2.

log watch. *Logging.* A man stationed where a jam is feared in driving logs. *U. S.*

log′way′, *n.* *Logging.* = GANGWAY.

Lo-ha′na (lō-hä′nä), *n.* One of an Indian caste chiefly of Sind, orig. Rajputs, but, having taken to commerce, reduced in rank. They are energetic and industrious, and many are employed in administrative functions.

Lo-har′ (lō-här′), *n.* [Hind. *lōhār* blacksmith, fr. Skr. *lōha* iron.] One of a numerous Hindu caste whose characteristic occupation is blacksmithing.

lo′hock (lō′hŏk) Var of LOCH, a medicine.

loif. ✝ LOF

loif, *n.* Living; food. *Obs. Scot.*

loik ✝ LOOK, LUKE

loik, *n.* Prob., amount; quantity. *Obs Scot.*

loikman. ✝ LOCKMAN.

loi′mic (loi′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. λοιμικός, fr. λοιμός plague.] *Med.* Pertaining to the plague or contagious disorders.

loi-mog′ra-phy (loi-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. λοιμός plague + *-graphy.*] *Med.* Description of the plague or pestilential diseases.

loi-mol′o-gy (-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr.

2. A cut of meat from the loins, chiefly that which includes the vertebræ of the loins ; as, a *loin* of veal.
loin cloth. A primitive garment consisting of a cloth worn about the loins. Cf. G STRING.
loir (lwär ; loir), *n.* [F., fr. L. *glis, gliris.*] A large European dormouse (*Myoxus glis*). It has small orbicular ears and a bushy squirrel-like tail.
loi'ter (loi'tẽr), *v. i.* ; LOI'TERED (-tẽrd) ; LOI'TER-ING. [D. *leuteren* to delay, loiter ; cf. G. dial. *lottern* to be loose, *lotter* loose, slack, unsettled, vagrant, OHG. *lotar.*] **1**. To be slow in moving ; to delay ; to linger ; to be dilatory ; to spend time idly ; to saunter ; to lag behind.

Sir John, you *loiter* here too long *Shak*
If we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace *Rogers*

2. To wander as an idle vagrant. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
Syn. — Delay, lag, saunter, tarry. See LINGER.
loi'ter, *v. t.* **1**. To neglect. *Obs.*
2. To waste, as time ; — with *away*.
lo-ka'o (lō-kä'ō), *n.* [Chin. *lo-kao.*] A green vegetable dye obtained from the bark of certain Chinese species of *Rhamnus*. It has been largely replaced by artificial dyestuffs. Called also *Chinese green*. The coloring matter of lokao is stated to be **lo'ka-on'ic ac'id** (lō'ka-ŏn'ĭk), occurring in the commercial product as the calcium and aluminium salts. This acid yields on decomposition **lo-kan'ic ac'id** (lō-kăn'ĭk), a violet-black crystalline powder, and **lo-ka'ose** (lō-kä'ōs), an inactive sugar.
Lo'ki (lō'kē), *n.* [Icel. *Loki*, prob. he that closes, akin to E. *lock* a fastening.] *Norse Myth.* A god, contriver of discord and mischief, sometimes classed with the Æsir, sometimes with the giants or Jotunns. He is adroit and cunning, and able to transform himself into innumerable shapes, under some of which he gives birth to the underworld monsters. He contrives the death of Balder, and is overcome by Thor, who chains him up, while Skathi fastens over him a venom-dripping snake (see SKATHI, SIGYN). At the twilight of the gods he will lead forth the hosts of Hel. See RAGNAROK; cf. ANGERBODA, HEIMDALL, ITHUNN, FREYA.
Lol'i-um (lŏl'ĭ-ŭm ; lō'lĭ-), *n.* [L., darnel.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses characterized by the two-ranked, many-flowered spikelets. It includes about 10 species of the Old World. Several are naturalized as weeds or are cultivated in America, as darnel (*L. temulentum*) and rye grass (*L. perenne*).
loll (lŏl), *v. i.* ; LOLLED (lŏld) ; LOLL'ING. [Cf. Icel. *lolla* to act lazily, *loll*, *lolla*, laziness, OD. *lollen* to sit over the fire, and E. *lull*. Cf. LILL, LULL.] **1**. To hang loosely or laxly ; to droop ; dangle.
2. Of the tongue, to protrude ; also, of an animal, to let the tongue loll, as when heated by labor.
3. To move or recline in a lax, lazy, or indolent manner ; to lean or lie at ease.

Void of care, he *lolls* supine in state *Dryden*
The lily *lolls* upon the wave *Poe*

loll, *v. t.* To let loll ; to let droop or dangle ; to let or cause to rest lazily ; of the tongue, to let hang protruded.
to loll away, to waste in lolling ; to idle away.
loll, *n.* **1**. Act of lolling ; also, one that lolls ; an idle person or an idle tongue.
2. A spoiled child. *Dial. Eng.*
Lol'lard (lŏl'ärd), *n.* [LL. *Lollardi*, pl., or OD. *lollaerd* a mumbler, i. e., of prayers or psalms ; fr. LG. & D. *lollen* to mumble, to hum, to sing in a murmuring strain. Cf. LOLL, LULL.] *Hist.* One of a certain sect in England and Scotland in the 14th and 15th centuries, who were religious and economic reformers and followers of Wycliffe, and so condemned by the church.
löl'ling-ite (lûl'ĭng-īt), *n.* [From *Lölling*, in Austria.] *Min.* A tin-white arsenide of iron, essentially $FeAs_2$, isomorphous with arsenopyrite. It usually occurs massive. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., about 7.
lol'li-pop (lŏl'ĭ-pŏp), *n* [Cf. dial. *lolly* a sweetmeat, and *pop.*] A kind of sugar confectionery intended to be dissolved in the mouth, often in the form of a lump on the end of a stick ; *pl.*, sweets ; candies.
lol'lop (lŏl'ŭp), *v. i.* ; LOL'LOPED (-ŭpt) ; LOL'LOP-ING. [From LOLL.] **1**. To loll, lounge, or go loungingly. *Colloq., Brit.*
2. To go with bounds or leaps ; also, to bound or bob up.
Lo'lo (lō'lō), *n.* One of a race, by some classed as Caucasians, occupying a large part of southern Szechwan, China. They are independent of the Chinese government, and are divided into tribes under hereditary chieftains. They have an alphabet of their own, and possess some skill in metal working Women hold an exceptionally high position among them
Lom'bard (lŏm'bărd ; lŭm'-; 277), *n.* [F. *Lombard*, fr. the *Longobardi* or *Langobardi*, a people of northern Germany, west of the Elbe, and afterward in northern Italy. Cf. LUMBER.] **1**. One of a Teutonic tribe which dwelt in the 1st and 2d centuries on the Elbe, in the 5th on the Danube, and after their invasion of Italy, in 568, chiefly in the valley of the Po, which was the seat of the Lombard kingdom lasting until overthrown by Charlemagne in 774. Hence, a person descended from the Teutonic Lombards, or a native of the part of Italy which derived its name from them.
2. [Also *l. c.*] **a** A money lender or banker ; — so called in allusion to the bankers or money lenders of Lombardy, who became famous throughout Europe. **b** The place of business of a Lombard ; a bank ; a pawnshop. *Obs. or Hist.*
Lom'bard (lŏm'bărd ; lŭm'bărd ; 277), *a.* Lombardic.
Lombard architecture. **a** Round-arched architecture of northern Italy, assumed to date from the time of the Lombard kingdom, about 570-774 A. D. **b** The architecture of Lombardy (taken in its largest sense and often as including Liguria, and even Piedmont and the greater part of Venetia), embracing the Lombard style (see def. **a**), and the later Romanesque, Gothic, etc., of Lombardy.
Lom'bard-esque' (-băr-dĕsk'), *a.* [It. *Lombardesco.*] Of or pert. to a Lombard type or school. Also, of or pert. to any of certain Italian Renaissance artists called Lombardo, esp. Antonio (active from 1505 to 1525), Pietro (d. 1512), and Tullio (d. 1523) ; also, of or pert. to any of the artists of the later Italian Renaissance called the Lombardi, esp. Alfonso (1487-1537).
Lom-bar'dic (lŏm-bar'dĭk), *a.* **a** Of or pert. to Lombardy or the Lombards. **b** = LOMBARDESQUE ; — so used by Ruskin. *Rare.*
Lombardic alphabet, a script alphabet derived from the cursive Roman, used in medieval Italian manuscripts.
Lombard Street. The principal street in London for banks and the offices of note brokers ; hence, the money market and money interests of London.
Lom'bard-y pop'lar (lŏm'băr-dĭ ; lŭm'-). A well-known variety of the black poplar (*Populus nigra italica*) extensively planted as a border and shade tree. It forms a tall, narrow crown and sends up suckers freely from the base.
lo'ment (lō'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *lomentum* a mixture of bean meal and rice, used as a cosmetic wash, bean meal, fr. *lavare, lotum*, to wash.] *Bot.* An indehiscent legume which breaks at maturity into one-seeded joints. It is the characteristic fruit of the tick trefoils (*Meibomia*) and related genera of the family Fabaceæ.

Loment.

lo'men-ta'ceous (lō'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [From LOMENT.] *Bot.* Of the nature of, or resembling, a loment ; having fruits which are loments.
Lon'cho-car'pus (lŏŋ'kō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. λογχη spear + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American fabaceous trees and shrubs, distinguished by having red or white flowers with the wings and keel of the corolla adherent. A few are ornamental in cultivation. *L. latifolius* is the bitchwood of the West Indies.
Lon'don (lŭn'dŭn), *n.* The capital of England.
London Bridge, any of several bridges which have successively spanned the Thames about a half mile above the Tower. The present stone bridge was built 1824-31, and is about 200 feet farther up the river than its famous predecessor, which, also of stone, was completed in 1209, was lined on either side with houses (removed 1756), and was pulled down in 1832. — **L. broil**, a false fillet (piece under the kidney) rare broiled. — **L. clause**, *Com.*, a clause in a bill of lading imposing on the shipper the payment of handling or dock charges on landing at London. *Colloq.* — **L. Company**, a company with headquarters at London, constituting one branch or division of a twofold joint-stock company chartered by King James I. in 1606 to plant colonies in America. To it was assigned the territory between 34° and 38° N. latitude, and it founded Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. The company was dissolved in 1624 by the king. — **L. ivy**, the smoke or the thick fog of London. — **L. lace**, *or* **L. lace grass**, reed canary grass. — **L. particular**, a London fog. *Colloq., Eng.* — **L. paste**, *Med.*, a paste made of caustic soda and unslaked lime, used as a caustic. — **L. Polyglot**. See POLYGLOT. — **L. pride**. **a** A hardy perennial saxifrage, native of Great Britain, and long cultivated, esp. in European gardens. It has a rosette of thick basal leaves and a raceme of delicate pink flowers. **b** The sweet William. *Dial. Eng.* **c** The scarlet lychnis. *Dial. Eng.* — **L. purple**, *Chem.*, a purple powder obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of aniline dyes. It contains arsenic and is much used as an insecticide. — **L. rocket**, a European brassicaceous plant (*Sisymbrium irio*) which is stated to have sprung up in London abundantly after the great fire of 1666. — **L. smoke**, a dull gray color, as that often given to spectacles, shade glasses for optical instruments, etc., which reduces the intensity without materially changing the color of the transmitted light. — **L. tuft**, the sweet William. — **L. white**. = WHITE LEAD **a**.
Lon'dres (lōn'drĕs), *n.* [F., London.] A medium-sized or large cigar cylindrical in shape.
lone (lōn), *a.* [Abbr. fr. *alone.*] **1**. Without company or companionship ; solitary ; as, a *lone* traveler ; *lone* wandering ; hence, affected by lack of companionship ; lonesome.

When I have on those pathless wilds appeared,
And the *lone* wanderer with my presence cheered. *Shenstone.*

2. Single ; unmarried, or in widowhood. *Now Chiefly Humorous.* "Queen Elizabeth being a *lone* woman." *Collection of Records* (1642).
3. Situated apart from other things of the kind ; by itself ; also, apart from human resort ; unfrequented ; hence, giving a feeling of loneliness; lonely. "A *lone* isle." *Pope.*
4. Alone ; only. *Obs.*
Syn. — See SOLITARY.
lone hand, *Euchre*, a hand played without a partner's aid. — **one's lone**, *or* **by one's lone**, by one's self. *Scot. & Dial.*
lone'li-ness (lōn'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1**. Character or state of being lonely ; esp., state of being cheerlessly solitary.
2. Dejection or depression from being alone.
3. Love of retirement ; disposition to solitude.

The mystery of your *loneliness.* *Shak*

lone'ly (lōn'lĭ), *a.* ; LONE'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr) ; LONE'LI-EST. [Shortened fr. *alonely.*] **1**. Without company ; alone ; lone ; as, a *lonely* traveler.
2. Sequestered from company or neighbors ; solitary ; retired ; as, a *lonely* situation ; a *lonely* cell.
3. Not frequented by human beings ; as, a *lonely* wood.
4. Having a feeling of depression or sadness resulting from the consciousness of being alone ; lonesome.

I am very often alone. I don't mean I am *lonely.* *H. James.*

5. Giving a feeling of loneliness; desolate; as, a *lonely* sky.
Syn. — Lone, lonesome, retired, unfrequented, sequestered, secluded. See SOLITARY.
lone'some (-sŭm), *a.* ; LONE'SOM-ER (-ẽr) ; LONE'SOM-EST. **1**. Secluded from society ; not frequented by human beings ; solitary ; alone ; hence, causing a feeling of loneliness, or depression.

Like one that on a *lonesome* road
Doth walk in fear and dread. *Coleridge*

2 Conscious of, and somewhat depressed by, solitude ; having a feeling of forlornness.
Syn. — See SOLITARY.
— **lone'some-ly**, *adv.* — **lone'some-ness**, *n.*
lone'-star' tick. A tick (*Amblyomma americana*) of the southern United States which infests cattle ; — so called because of a prominent spot on the back.
long (lŏng; 205), *a.* ; LONG'ER (lŏŋ'gẽr) ; LONG'EST (lŏŋ'gĕst). [AS. *long, lang* ; akin to OS., OFries., D., & G. *lang*, Icel. *langr*, Sw. *lång*, Dan. *lang*, Goth. *laggs*, L. *longus*. Cf. LENGTH, LING a fish, LINGER, LUNGE, PURLOIN.]
1. Of great or considerable extent from end to end ; specif. : **a** Of distance, a line, or anything thought of in linear dimension : Considerably extended ; not short ; as, a *long* road, shaft, string ; *long* hair ; a *long* beard. **b** With reference to shape : Forming the chief linear dimension ; as, the *long* side of anything ; hence, considerably greater in this dimension than in any other ; as, a *long* building or boat ; a *long* blade ; a bird with a *long* tail ; also, comparatively great in the dimension of its axis ; not broad ; as, a *long* skull or head. **c** Specif. : Of great or unusual extent from base to top ; tall ; as, a *long* tree ; a *long* person ; — formerly often an epithet prefixed to a proper name ; as, *Long* Tom Coffin. *Now Chiefly Jocular.*
2. Of great or considerable extent from beginning to end ; specif. : **a** Of time or that which is in time : Having a great or considerable duration ; not brief ; as, a *long* era ; a *long* debate ; a *long* illness ; a *long* sentence, that is, a sentence to a long term in prison. **b** Hence, tiresomely long or seeming so ; tedious ; as, the *long* hours. **c** Of a series or anything measured serially or numerically : Containing many items, counts, or members ; as, a *long* list ; to give *long* odds ; a *long* word or sentence ; a *long* poem.
3. Extended to (a specified) measure, or to (a greater or less) degree, of length, in space or time or in any series ; as, a mile *long*, that is, extended to the measure of a mile ; *longer* by a span ; a sermon an hour *long* ; a drama five acts *long* ; the *longest* word in English.
4. Designating a measure of a greater length or quantity than the standard ; as, a *long* mile ; a *long* dozen ; given three minutes to speak, he made it a *long* three minutes.
5. Extending over a great or considerable reach of space or time ; directed to what is distant in space, time, or accessibility ; far-reaching ; as, *long* sight (farsightedness) ; a *long* view of anything ; a *long* farewell ; a *long* memory ; hence, involving more than ordinary liability to error ; somewhat random ; as, a *long* guess or inference.
6. Occurring or due after an extended interval ; distant in time ; far away ; as, a *long* date ; a *long* note.

That we may us reserve both fresh and strong
Against the tournament, which is not *long.* *Spenser.*

7. *Phon. & Pros.* Of a relatively great duration ; — said in phonetics esp. of a vowel sound (sometimes a consonant sound) as compared with another called *short* ; in prosody, esp. of a syllable. Properly the *short* sound corresponding to a given letter is the same, or practically the same, as the *long* sound, but of less duration. In current English usage, however, a "long" vowel sound, as of *a, e, i, o, u*, is that used as its alphabetic name, the corresponding "short" sound being that which it most commonly has in a short (closed) accented syllable, the pairs of vowel sounds thus contrasted no longer corresponding phonetically. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 72-77. In Greek and Latin prosody a *long* syllable is conventionally supposed to occupy two time units (*moræ*) ; a *short* syllable, one. In Latin, long syllables are : (1) those containing a long vowel or a diphthong ; (2) those containing a short vowel followed by two consonants (except a mute followed by *l* or *r*) or by a double consonant (*x, z*), such syllables being called **long by position**, although their vowel is pronounced *short*. Syllables of

λοιμός plague + *-logy.*] *Med.* The science of the plague or pestilential diseases
loin. † LINE, *v.*
loined (loind), *a.* Having loins.
loip. † LOUP, to leap
loir. † LORE.
Lo'is (lō'ĭs), *n.* [L *Lois*, Gr Λωΐς.] *Bib.* Fem. prop. name.
loisible. † LISIBLE.
loiss. † LOSE, LOSS.
loi'terd. Loitered. *Ref. Sp.*
loi'ter-er, *n.* One who loiters.
loi'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *loitering*, p. pr. See -LY.
loi'ter-ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
loi'ter-sack', *n.* A lazy idle fellow. *Obs.*
lo'ja bark (lō'jȧ ; lō'hȧ ; 189). Var. of LOXA BARK.
lok. † LAKE, LOCK, LOOK.
Lok. Var. of LOKI.
lo-kan'ic, **lo'ka-on'ic**, *a.*, **lo-ka'-ose**, *n.* See LOKAO.
lokar, **lok'ker**, *a.* [Prob. fr. LOCK a curl.] Curled. *Obs. Scot.*
loke † LAKE, gift, LOOK.
loke (lōk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOCK.
loke. Var. of LAWK.
loke, *n.* [AS. *loca*. See LOCK a fastening.] A private road : a lane ; a blind alley. *Dial. Eng.*
Lo'ke. Var. of LOKI.
loken. † LOOK.
loken. *p. a.* [AS *locen*, p. p of *lūcan* to close.] Locked. *Obs.*
lok'er-am. † LOCKRAM.
Lokes, *n.* [Prop. pl. of *lock*, in imitation of OF. *close Pentecouste*, LL *clausum Pentecostes* (or *Pentecosten*), the Sunday after Pentecost : the name being transferred to Whitsunday. For the pl., cf. OF. *Pasques closes* the Sunday after Easter.] Whitsunday. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
lokin. Obs. p. p. of LOUK.
Lo-kin'dra (lō-kĭn'drȧ), *n.* Lit., protector of the world, a title of the chiefs of Datia and Dholpur. *India.*
lokke. † LOCK. [heal. *Obs.*]
lok'ken. *v. t.* [AS. *lācnian.*] To
Lok-man' (lŏk-män'), *n.* [Ar *Luqmān.*] Traditional author of Arabian fables, verses, and proverbs, said to have lived in the time of David.
lokne. † LOKKEN.
lokorys. † LICORICE.
loks Scot. var. of LAWKS.
lok'yer † LOCKYER.
Lo-li'go (lō-lī'gō), *n.* [L., cuttlefish.] *Zool.* A genus of squids, including species common on the coasts of America and Europe. It is the type and leading genus of a widely distributed family, **Lol'i-gin'i-dæ** (lŏl'ĭ-jĭn'ĭ-dē).
lol'lard, *n.* [Cf. LOLLER, LOLLARD.] An idle fellow ; a loller. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Lol-lar'di-an (lō-lär'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lollards.
Lol'lard-ism (lŏl'ărd-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. — **Lol'lard-ist**, *n. & a.*
Lol'lard-ize. *v. i.* See -IZE.
Lol'lard-ry, **Lol'lard-y**. *n.* Lollard tenets. *Obs. or Hist.*
Lol'lard-y, *a.* Lollardlike. *R.*
Lolle, *v. t.* To call (one) Lollard. *Obs.* — *v. i* To Lollardize. *Obs.*
loll'er, *n.* [See LOLL.] One who lolls.
Lol'ler, *n.* A Lollard. *Obs.*
Lol'lerd-y. † LOLLARDY.
Lol'ler-y, *n.* Lollardry. *Obs.*
loll'ing-ly, *adv.* of *lolling*, p. pr.
Lol'li-us (lŏl'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* An unknown or fictitious author to whom Chaucer refers as a source of the Troy story.
lol'lop (lŏl'ŭp), *n.* Act of lolloping. *Colloq., Brit.* [*loq., Brit.*]
lol'lop-y (-ĭ), *a.* Lolling. *Col-*
loll shraub (lŏl shrôb) *or* **shrob**. [Hind. *lāl-sharāb*; Per. *lāl* red + Ar. *sharāb* wine.] Claret. *India.*
lol'lup. Var. of LOLLOP.
lol'ly (lŏl'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). **1**. **a** A lollipop. *Colloq.* **b** In Australia, any kind of candy.
2. Soft ice, or ice and snow, caused by the grinding together of floes. *Dial. North America.*
lol'ly-pop. Var. of LOLLIPOP.
lol'poop, *n.* [Cf. LOLL to recline, LIRIPOOP, NINCOMPOOP.] A loller. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To loll. *Obs.*
lo'ma (lō'mȧ), *n.* ; *L. pl.* LOMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. λῶμα, λώματος, a fringe.] *Zoöl.* A membranous fringe or flap.
‖ **lo'ma** (lō'mȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A broad-topped hill. *S. W. U. S.*
lo'ma-stome, *a.* [*loma* a lobe + *-stome.*] *Zoöl.* Having a reflected lip around the aperture, as some shells.
lo'ma-ta, *n.*, *L. pl.* of LOMA.
lo'ma-tine (lō'mȧ-tīn), **lo-mat'i-nous** (lō-măt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See LOMA a lobe.] Margined or lobed, as the toes of certain birds.
lomb, **lombe**. † LAMB, LOOM.
lom'bard, *n.* [Sp. *lombarda.*] A cannon used in the 16th century. *Obs. or Hist.*
Lom'bard-eer' (lŏm'băr-dēr' ; lŭm'-), *n.* A pawnbroker. *Obs.*
Lombard house. [F. or D. *lombard*. See LOMBARD, *n.*] A bank ; a pawnbroker's shop ; specif., = MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ. *Obs. or Hist.*
Lom-bar'di-an (lŏm-bär'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Lombard. — **Lombardian leprosy** *or* **erysipelas**. *Med.*, pellagra.
Lombard League. See 2d LEAGUE.
Lombard loan. *Banking.* A loan on stock-exchange securities : — so called on the continent of Europe. [HOUSE.]
Lombar house. † LOMBARD
lom-boy' (lŏm-boi'), *n.* [Tag. *lumboi.*] The Java plum.
lome. † LAMB, LAME, LOAM, LOOM. [*Obs.*]
lome, *adv.* [AS. *gelōme.*] Often.
‖ **lo-men'tum** (lō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A loment.
lome'pit', *n.* A clay pit. *Obs.*
lo'mi-lo'mi (lō'mĭ-lō'mĭ), *n.* [Hawaiian, to press, to rub.] *Med.* A kind of massage used by the Polynesians.
lo-mi'ta (lō-mē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *loma*. See LOMA a hill.] A low broad hill. *Southwestern U. S.* [A lummox. *Dial.*]
lom'mock (lŏm'ŭk ; lŭm'ŭk), *n.*
lom'o-nite (lŏm'ō-nīt). Var. of LAUMONTITE.
lomp. † LUMP.
lom'per, *v. i.* [Cf. LAMPER to walk heavily.] To lounge or walk clumsily. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [longitude.]
Lon, **lon**. *Abbr.* London ;
Lond. *Abbr.* London.
lond, **londe** (lŏnd). Obs or dial. Eng. vars. of LAND.
Londenoys, *n.* [Cf LONDONESE, and F. *-ois*, OF. *-eis, -ois*, E. -ESE.] A Londoner. *Obs.*
Lon'di-nen'sian (lŏn'dĭ-nĕn'shăn), *a.* [L *Londinium* London + *-ensis*, E *-ese.*] Londonese. *Rare.*
londisse. † LANDISH.
Lon'don-er (lŭn'dŭn-ẽr), *n* A native or inhabitant of London
Lon'don-ese' (lŭn'dŭn-ēz' ; -ēs'), *a.* Pertaining to London : cockney. — *n.* The dialect or speech of London ; esp., cockney language. [-ESQUE.]
Lon'don-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* See
Lon-do'ni-an (lŭn-dō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A Londoner. *R.* [See -ISM.]
Lon'don-ism (lŭn'dŭn-ĭz'm), *n.*
Lon'don-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE. — **Lon'don-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'-), *n.*
lone. † LANE. [var. of LOAN]
lone Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
lone, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *laun.*] Concealment. *Obs.*
lone'ful, *a.* Lonely. *Obs.*
lone'li-hood, *n.* Loneliness *R.*
lone'li-ly, *adv.* of LONELY.
lone'ling, *n* A child born alone, i. e., without a twin. *Obs. & R.*
lone'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Lone-Star State. Texas ; — a nickname alluding to the single star on its coat of arms, being

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either of these classes are designated as *heavy* in Sanskrit grammar, and sometimes in general phonetics, those containing a short vowel, except as in class (2), being called *light*. In English verse, accented (stressed) syllables have been called *long* through confusion between the principles of quantitative and those of accentual verse. Cf. FOOT, *n.*, 14.
8. *Finance & Com.* Having a supply of stocks or goods; prepared for, or believing in, advance in prices; as, *long* of cotton. Hence, the phrases: *to be, or go, long of the market, to be on the long side of the market*, to hold products or securities for a rise in price, esp. when bought on a margin. See SHORT.
9. By metonymy: **a** Consisting of, or containing, long straw or the like; as, *long* dung, or unrotted manure; *long* fodder, that is, straw or green fodder. **b** Served in a tall glass; hence, of large measure; as, a *long* drink.
☞ *Long* is used in many idiomatic or elliptical expressions, chiefly denoting time; as: **at long**, at length (*Obs.*); **at the longest**, at the outside limit of time; **before**, or **ere, long**, soon; **for long**, for a long period of time; **long ago**, at a time long past; **long since**, or, *Obs.*, **of long**, since, or at, a time long past. Also, **the long and the short**, the whole; the gist; the sum and substance.
at long weapons, at long range; without closing in combat. *Now Rare.* — **by a l. chalk.** See under CHALK. — **l. and short haul clause**, *Railroads*, a clause in laws regulating railroad rates providing that the total rate for a distance less than and included in a longer distance shall never be higher than that for the longer distance. *U. S.* — **l.-and-short work**, *Arch.*, ashlar quoins arranged alternately horizontally and vertically, as sometimes used to finish off rubblework. — **l. appoggiatura.** See APPOGGIATURA. — **L. Barnaby.** = BARNABY DAY. *Eng.* — **l. barrow.** See BARROW. — **l. bean**, the kidney bean. *Obs.* — **l. bill.** See LONG, *a.*, 6. and FOREIGN BILL. — **l. bone**, *Anat.*, any of the elongate, cylindrical bones in the skeleton of the limbs. They consist of a hollow shaft of dense compact tissue and expanded extremities of spongy bone with only a thin coating of compact tissue. Cf. EPIPHYSIS. — **l. bowls. a** Ninepins. *Obs.* **b** A game directed to bowling a skittle ball in the fewest bowls for any given distance. **c** In *at long bowls*, said of ships cannonading at a distance. — **l. bullets.** = LONG BOWLS **b**. — **l. butt.** See HALF BUTT. — **l. cards**, *Whist*, cards held by a player in a suit of which the other players have none. — **l. clam. a** The soft clam (*Mya arenaria*). **b** The razor clam. — **l. cloth.** See in *Vocab.* — **l. clothes**, clothes worn by a young infant, extending below the feet. — **l. coats**, long clothes. *Eng.* — **l. column**, *Arch. & Engin.*, a column at least twenty times as long as it is broad, so as to fail by bending instead of crushing when unduly stressed. — **l. division**, division in which the partial operations are indicated and their results written down step by step, — used chiefly when the divisor exceeds 10 or 12. See DIVISION. — **l. dozen**, one more than a dozen: thirteen. — **l. drop**, a gallows with a trapdoor. — **l. ear**, a kind of barley. *Obs.* — **l. ells**, a kind of coarse woolen cloth. — **l. face**, an expression of solemn concern, esp. without due cause. *Colloq.* — **l. field**, *Cricket*, the part of the field farthest from and opposite to the batsman at the wicket. — **l. field off.** = LONG-OFF. — **l. field on.** = LONG-ON. See 4th CRICKET. — **l. finger**, the middle finger. — **l. firm**, a sham firm or company of swindlers who obtain goods on credit, dispose of them, and decamp to evade payment. *Eng.* — **l. four**, a candle weighing a quarter of a pound. *Obs.* — **L. Friday**, Good Friday. *Obs.* — **l. green**, paper money, esp. greenbacks. *Slang, U. S.* — **l. head. a** See LONGHEAD. **b** Foresight; sagacity. *Colloq.* — **l. home**, the grave. — **l. hop**, *Cricket, etc.*, a ball that pitches short and hence takes a long flight after rebounding. — **l. house**, the communal dwelling of some tribes of North American Indians. "The famous '*long houses*' of the Iroquois." *J. Fiske.* — **l. hundred**, six score; one hundred and twenty. — **l. jack**, an Australian tree (*Flindersia oxleyana*) or its yellowish wood. — **l. jenny.** *Eng. Billiards.* See JENNY, 3 **d**. — **l. jump**, *Athletics*, the jump for distance, whether from a standing position or from a running start, as opposed to the jump for height. Taken from a running start, it was one of the events in the Greek pentathlon, and is included in most modern athletic meets. — **l. knife**, a white man; — formerly so called by American Indians. — **l. lay.** *Naut.* See LAY, *n.*, 6 **b**. — **l. leek**, the common leek. — **l. leg.** See 4th CRICKET. — **l. line.** See LINE, 1 **e**. — **l. mark**, the macron (¯); — placed over a vowel to show that it is long. — **l. measure.** = LINEAR MEASURE. — **l. meter** or **metre**, *Hymnol.*, iambic meter composed entirely of four-foot lines, usually four to the stanza; — commonly indicated by the initials L. M. — **l. moss**, a bromeliaceous epiphytic plant (*Strepsia usneoides*) with filiform stems, forming pendent tufts upon the trunks and branches of live oaks and other trees in the southern United States and the West Indies. Its copious growth and the pale silvery gray color of its foliage are characteristic. — **l. nine**, a long claypipe. *Slang.* — **l. nutmeg.** = MAKASSAR NUTMEG. — **L. Parliament**, *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliament which assembled Nov. 3, 1640, and was expelled by Cromwell April 20, 1653. It was reassembled in 1659, after Cromwell's death, and finally dissolved in 1660. See PRIDE'S PURGE, RUMP PARLIAMENT. — **l. parsnip**, a race of parsnip with many cultural varieties, characterized by a long slender root. It is less valued as a vegetable than other varieties. — **l. particular meter** or **metre**, *Hymnol.*, iambic meter of six four-foot lines to the stanza. — **l. pepper. a** An East Indian pepper (*Piper longum*); also, the condiment yielded by its berries. **b** = KAVA. — **l. pig**, the human victim of a cannibal feast; — from the terms employed by Maori and Polynesian cannibals. — **l. price**, the full price without discount. — **l. primer.** See in *Vocabulary.* — **l. purples. a** The male orchis. *Dial. Eng.* **b** The purple loosestrife. — **l. purse**, or **heavy purse**, wealth; riches. — **l. robe**, a robe worn by lawyers; hence, the legal profession. — **l. roll**, *Mil.*, a prolonged roll of the drums, as the signal for troops to fall in immediately, as upon the sudden appearance of the enemy. — **l. room**, the room in the London customhouse where dues are paid. — **l. run**, the whole process or course of things taken together; — in the phrase **in** (*or* **at**) **the l. run**, in the final result; in the end; finally.

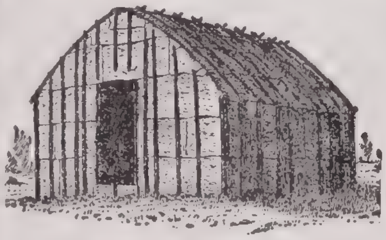
Iroquois Long House of Bark.

[Man] starts the inferior of the brute animals, but he surpasses them *in the long run*. *J. H. Newman.*

— **l. scale**, a scale insect (*Mytilaspis gloveri*) injurious to the orange and other fruit trees. — **l. sea**, a sea characterized by the uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves. — **l. ship**, one of the long, galleylike vessels of the old Northmen. *Hist.* — **l. shunt**, *Elec.*, the method of connecting a compound dynamo or motor so that the shunt coil is in parallel with both the armature and series coil, these two being in series with each other. Cf. SHORT SHUNT. — **l. six**, a candle weighing a sixth of a pound. *Obs.* — **l. sleever**, a long drink, or a tall glass. *Slang, Australia.* — **l. slip**, **l. stop.** See 4th CRICKET, *Illust.* — **l. splice.** See SPLICE. — **l. staff**, *Navig.*, the graduated pole of the cross staff, along which the observer sights. — **l. stay.** *Naut.* See ASTAY. — **l. stitch.** See SATIN STITCH. — **l. sugar**, molasses. *Southern U. S.* — **l. suit**, *Whist*, a suit, esp. a plain suit, of which one holds originally four or more cards. — **l. sweetening.** See SWEETENING. *Local, U. S.* — **L. Tom. a** *Naut.* A long pivot gun, carried on deck; also, sometimes, any large gun of long range, esp. when used ashore. **b** *Mining.* A long trough for washing gold-bearing earth. *Western U. S.* **c** A long cigar. *Slang.* **d** [*l. c.*] The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.* **e** [*l. c.*] A garfish of the genus *Tylosurus*, as *T. ferox* and *T. macleayana*. *Australia.* — **L. Tom Cof'fin** (kŏf'ĭn), a daring, ever-faithful, simple-hearted, sea-loving sailor in Cooper's novel "The Pilot." — **l. ton.** See TON, 1. — **l. vacation**, the summer vacation of schools and law courts. — **l. writ.** = PREROGATIVE WRIT.

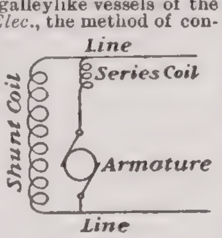

Long Shunt.

long (lŏng; 205), *n.* **1.** *Music.* A medieval note one half (one third in "perfect" time; see MENSURABLE MUSIC) the length of a large, twice that of a breve. See NOTE.
2. *Phon. & Pros.* A long sound or syllable.
3. *Com.* One who is on the long side of the market. See LONG, *a.*, 8.
4. Short for LONG VACATION. *Brit.*

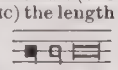
Forms of Long, 1

longs and shorts. = *long-and-short work*, under LONG, *a.*
long, *adv.* [AS. *lange.*] **1.** For or during a long time. Hence, often in elliptical expressions: (Acting, protracting, delaying) for a long time; as, to be *long* in deciding; to be *long* coming; to be *long* on the way; not to be *long* for this life or world, that is, to be near death.

When the trumpet soundeth *long*. *Ex.* xix. 13

2. Throughout an extent of time indicated or approximately indicated; as, as *long* as he lives; you stayed too *long*; he works *longer* than I; day *long* they waited.

The bird of dawning singeth all night *long*. *Shak.*

3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; as, *long* before the foundation of Rome; *long* after the Conquest.
4. In the comparative: After or beyond the indicated time; as, to stay *longer*; to hold out *longer*; it continued a while *longer*; we are no *longer* friends.
5. At or to a long distance or a distance of (the specified) length; far; as, *long* and broad (far and near). *Obs.*, exc. with participial adjectives.
as, *or* **so, long as**, on condition that; under the circumstances that: since; as, so *long* as you desire it, we will do it. — **so long**, good-by. *Colloq. or Slang.*
long, *v. t.* **1.** To lengthen; prolong; also, with *away*, to put away. *Obs.*
2. To pass or forward (anything) to a distance. *Dial. Eng.*
3. In impersonal constructions, with accusative pronoun, as *me longs*, to have a longing. *Obs.*
4. To wish (one's self), or express the wish that (one's self) might be. *Rare.*

As if prescient of the not far distant end, the singer *longs* himself back to Scotland. *Richard Burton.*

long, *adv. & prep.* [Aphetic form of *along.*] = ALONG; — only in the archaic or dial. phrases *long of*, *long on*, by means or on account of (see 3d ALONG), and the U. S. dial. *long of*, along with (see 1st ALONG).
long (lŏng; 205), *v. i.*; LONGED (lŏngd); LONG'ING (lŏng'ĭng). [AS. *langian* to grow long, to long (impersonal), prob. fr. *lang* long; cf. G. *verlangen* to long, to demand; or perh. both words are akin to G. *gelingen* (impersonal) to succeed. Cf. LONG, *a.*, LONG to belong.] **1.** To become or grow longer; also, with *away*, to depart. *Obs.*
2. To feel a strong desire or craving; to wish for something with eagerness or yearning; — followed by an infinitive, or by *after* or *for*.

I *long* to see you. *Rom.* i. 11.
I have *longed* after thy precepts. *Ps.* cxix. 40.
I have *longed* for thy salvation. *Ps.* cxix 174

3. To long, or desire, to go. *Obs.*
Syn. — LONG, YEARN, HANKER, CRAVE. LONG expresses strong desire or earnest wish; YEARN (chiefly elevated or poetical) implies eager or restless, often tender, longing; HANKER (chiefly colloq. or familiar) suggests the uneasiness, CRAVING, the urgency, of appetite; as, "My soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh *longeth* for thee" (*Ps.* lxiii. 1); "I *long* to talk with some old lover's ghost" (*Donne*); "In his loneliness . . . he *yearneth* toward the journeying moon" (*Coleridge*); "Enoch *yearned* to see her face again" (*Tennyson*); "She . . . still *hankered*, with a natural *hankering*, after her money" (*Trollope*); "The vulgar intellectual palate *hankers* after the titillation of foaming phrase" (*Lowell*); "lambs . . . *craving* comfort from the swollen udders of their bleating dams" (*Walton*); "no *craving* void left aching in the breast" (*Pope*). See DESIRE, AMBITION.

long (lŏng; 205), *v. i.* [ME. *longen, langen*, fr. AS. *gelang* belonging, dependent, consequent, owing (to). Cf. 3d ALONG, LONG to desire.] **1.** To be suitable or meet (to, unto, or for); to befit; beseem; pertain; to be appurtenant, appendant, or the like; as, rights that *long* to a king. *Archaic.*
2. To belong as property. *Obs.*
lon'gan (lŏŋ'găn), *n.* [Chin. *lung*^{2} *yen*^{3} the dragon's eyes, name of the plant.] A pulpy fruit related to the litchi, and produced by an East Indian sapindaceous tree (*Nephelium longan*); also, the tree itself.
lon'ga-nim'i-ty (lŏŋ'gá-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *longanimitas*; *longus* long + *animus* mind: cf. F. *longanimité.*] Disposition to bear injuries patiently; forbearance; patience; long-suffering. — **lon-gan'i-mous** (lŏŋ-găn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.*
long'-armed' (lŏng'ärmd'), *a.* Having long arms.
long'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a long bill.
long-billed curlew. See CURLEW. — **l. dowitcher**, the western dowitcher. — **l. marsh wren.** See MARSH WREN.
long'boat' (lŏng'bōt'), *n.* *Naut.* The largest boat carried by a merchant sailing vessel, corresponding to the sailing launch of a naval vessel.
long bow, *or* **long'bow'** (-bō'), *n.* The bow drawn by hand and discharging an arrow, as distinguished from the crossbow. The English long bow, the national arm from the 14th century until replaced by firearms, was approximately of the height of the archer. Cf. BOWSHOT.
to draw (pull, use, etc.) the long bow, to tell large stories; to make exaggerated statements.
long'-breathed' (-brĕtht'; 87), *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; long-winded.
long cloth, *or* **long'cloth'** (-klŏth'; 205), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth of superior quality.
☞ In usage both forms occur, but *long cloth* is preferred, though analogy with *broadcloth* gives *longcloth*.
long'-dis'tance, *a.* *Telephony.* Of, pert. to, or designating, communication with points connected with a distant exchange, esp. one in another city or town; — contrasted with *local*. — *n.* The operator or exchange which gives long-distance connections.
long-distance transmitter. See MICROPHONE.
long'-drawn', *a.* Extended to a great length, usually of time; as, the *long-drawn* strains of the cicada.
longe (lŭnj), *n.* [F. *longe* halter, rope used in training horses.] *Man.* **a** A long rope used to lead or guide a horse in training or exercise. **b** The use of the longe. **c** A place, usually a ring, for training or exercising horses.
longe, *v. t.*; LONGED (lŭnjd); LONGE'ING. To guide or exercise (a horse) by means of a longe, or guide rope, or in a longe, or ring.
long'-eared' (lŏng'ērd'), *a.* Having long ears or earlike processes or tufts.
long-eared bat, any of several bats having very long ears, as the European species of the genus *Plecotus* and the American species of *Corynorhinus*. — **l. owl. a** A European owl (*Asio otus*) having conspicuous ear tufts. **b** A similar American species (*Asio wilsonianus*), about fifteen inches long and irregularly streaked, barred, and mottled with black, brown, white, and tawny. — **l. sunfish**, a sunfish (*Lepomis megalotis*) of the streams of the central and southern United States, brilliantly colored with blue and orange and having an unusually long opercular flap.
lon-gev'i-ty (lŏn-jĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *longaevitas*. See LONGEVOUS.] Long duration of life; length or period of life.

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly amongst the abstemious *Arbuthnot.*

1/12
European Long-eared Owl.

longevity pay. *Mil. & Nav.* Extra pay for long service granted to commissioned officers of the army, navy, and marine corps below the rank of brigadier general, being ten per cent for every five years of service, but in no case aggregating more than forty per cent of the pay of the grade. *U. S.*
lon-ge'vous (lŏn-jē'vŭs), *a.* [L. *longaevus*; *longus* long + *aevum* lifetime, age. See LONG; AGE.] Long-lived.
long'hand' (lŏng'hănd'), *n.* The characters used in ordinary writing; handwriting; — opposed to *shorthand*.
long'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A dolichocephalic person.
long'-head'ed, *a.* **a** Having unusual foresight or sagacity. **b** Dolichocephalic. — **long'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*
long'horn' (lŏng'hôrn'), *n.* A long-horned animal.
long'-horned' (-hôrnd'), *a.* Having long horns or antennæ.
long-horned beetle, any beetle of the family Cerambycidæ; a longicorn. — **l. cattle**, any cattle having long horns; specif., any of an English breed of beef cattle having long horns, reputed to fatten on less food than other breeds. They are now seldom raised. — **l. grasshopper**, any grasshopper of the family Locustidæ. See GRASSHOPPER.
lon'gi- (lŏn'jĭ-). A combining form from Latin *longus*, meaning *long*.
lon'gi-corn (-kôrn), *a.* [*longi-* + L. *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Having long antennæ; pertaining to the Longicornia. — *n.* One of the Longicornia; a cerambycid beetle.
Lon'gi-cor'ni-a (-kôr'nĭ-á), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a group of beetles, equiv. to Cerambycidæ.
lon-gil'o-quence (lŏn-jĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [*longi-* + L. *loquentia* a talking.] Long-windedness. *Fitzed. Hall.*
lon-gim'e-try (-jĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*longi-* + *-metry.*] Art or practice of measuring distances or lengths. — **lon'gi-met'ric** (lŏn'jĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*
long'ing (lŏng'ĭng; 205), *n.* An eager desire; a craving; earnest wish; aspiration. "Immortal *longings*." *Shak.*
lon'gi-pen'nate (lŏn'jĭ-pĕn'ât), *a.* [*longi-* + *pennate.*] Having long wings or quills.
lon'gi-ros'tral (-rŏs'trăl), *a.* Having a long bill; of or pertaining to the Longirostres.

the device used on its flag and seal when it was a republic.
long. † LUNG.
long. *Abbr.* Longitude.
‖ **lon'ga** (lŏŋ'gá), *n.* [It. *lunga* (sc. *nota*), fem. of *lungo* long, formerly also *longo*, L. *longus.*] *Music.* = LONG.
long'a'cre, *n.* Estate; patrimony. *Obs.*
longage. † LANGUAGE.
long'-a-go' (lŏng'á-gō'), *a.* Belonging to a time long gone.
‖ **lon'ga ma'nu** (lŏŋ'gá mā'nū). [L.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* Lit., with a long hand: — used of a form of delivery in which the object of delivery is merely placed in sight of the transferee.
lon'ga-non, *n.* [L.] The rectum. *Obs.*
long'-arm', *a.* Having a long arm: as, a *long-arm* balance (see BALANCE, *n.*, 1 **a**).
longart. † LONQUHARD.
long'beak', *n.* A dowitcher.
long'beard', *n.* **1.** A man having a long beard.
2. A kind of stoneware jug. See BELLARMINE.
3. *Bot.* The long moss.
long'bill', *n.* A bird with a long bill, as a snipe.
long'-cou'pled (-kŭp''ld), *a.* See COUPLED, 2.
long'-dis'tance, *v. t.* *Telephony.* To equip (a line, etc.) for long-distance work.
longe. Var. of LUNGE, thrust, etc.
longe (lŭnj), *n.* [See MUSKELLUNGE.] The namaycush.
‖ **lon'ge ab-er'rat sco'po.** [L.] He wanders far from the goal; he shoots wide of the mark.
long'ear', *n.* **1.** An unbranded calf. *Local, Western U. S.*
2. An ass. *Colloq.*
longee, *n.* Lunge. *Obs.*
long'er (lŏng'ẽr), *n.* One who longs.
lon'ger (lŏŋ'gẽr), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] *Naut.* One of the water casks stowed next to the keelson; also, a row of such casks. *Rare.*
lon-ge'val (lŏn-jē'văl), *a.* Longevous. *Rare.*
lon-geve', *a.* Longevous. *Obs.*
long'fin', *n.* Either of two long-finned serranoid fishes of Australia, esp. *Caprodon longimanus*.
long'ful, *a.* [From LONG, *a.*] Lengthy. *Dial. Eng.*
long'ful, *a.* [From LONG, *v.*] Longing. *Dial. Eng.*
long'ful-ly, *adv.* of LONGFUL.
long'-hair' plume grass. See GRASS, *Table II.*
longi. † LUNGI.
lon'gi-cau'dal, **lon'gi-cau'date**, *a.* [*longi-* + *caudal, caudate.*] *Zoöl.* Having a long tail.
lon'gi-cone, *a.* [*longi-* + *cone.*] Straight and gradually tapering.
long'ie. Var. of LUNGIE.
lon'gi-lat'er-al, *a.* [*longi-* + *lateral.*] Having long sides, as, esp., a long parallelogram. *R.*
lon'gi-lin'gual, *a.* [*longi-* + *lingual.*] Having a long tongue.
lon-gim'a-nous (lŏn-jĭm'á-nŭs), *a.* [L. *longimanus*; *longus* long + *manus* hand.] Having long hands. *Rare.*
long'ing-ly, *adv.* of *longing*, p. pr.
long'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
long'ings, *n.* Belongings. *Obs.*
lon-ginque', *a.* [L. *longinquus.*] Distant. *Obs.*
lon-gin'qui-ty (lŏn-jĭŋ'kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *longinquitas*, fr. *longinquus* extensive, remote, fr. *longus* long.] Remoteness. *Rare.*
Lon'gi-pal'pi (lŏn'jĭ-păl'pī), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *longipalpe*. See LONG, *a.*; PALP.] *Zoöl.* A group of beetles having long maxillary palpi. It included several genera now assigned to the family Staphylinidæ. — **lon'gi-palp**, *n.*
Lon'gi-pen'nes (-pĕn'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *longi-* + L. *penna* wing.] *Zoöl.* A group of long-winged sea birds, including the gulls and petrels and their relatives.
lon'gi-pen'nine (-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Longipennes; longipennate.
lon'gi-ros'ter (-rŏs'tẽr), *n.* One of the Longirostres.
lon'gi-ros'trate, *a.* Longirostral.
Lon'gi-ros'tres (lŏn'jĭ-rŏs'trēz)

long′ish (lŏng′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.
lon·gis′si·mus dor′si (lŏn-jĭs′ĭ-mŭs dôr′sī). [NL., lit., the longest (muscle) of the back.] *Anat.* The middle and largest division of the erector spinæ. It arises with the iliocostalis from the lumbar vertebræ and the lumbar fascia, and is inserted by long thin tendons into the transverse processes of all the dorsal vertebræ and into from seven to ten of the lower ribs.
lon′gi·tude (lŏn′jĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *longitudo*, fr. *longus* long: cf. F. *longitude*.] **1**. Length; measure or distance along the longest line. *Now Chiefly Jocular.*

The *longitude* of their cloaks. *Scott.*
Mine [shadow] spindling into *longitude* immense. *Cowper.*

2. *Geog.* The arc or portion of the equator intersected between the meridian of a given place and the prime meridian, as from Greenwich, England, or sometimes from the capital of a country, as from Washington or Paris. The longitude of a place is expressed either in degrees (*longitude in arc*) or in time (*longitude in time*); as, the *longitude* of New York is 74° or 4 h. 56 min. west of Greenwich. The length of a degree of longitude varies as the cosine of the latitude, being at the equator 69.65 statute miles and at 40° latitude 53.43 miles.
3. *Astron.* More fully, **celestial longitude**. The distance, in degrees, reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinox to the ecliptic meridian passing through the point or body; as, the *longitude* of Capella is about 80°.
longitude by account (*or* **by dead reckoning**), *Navig.*, the approximate longitude of a ship as calculated from the last known position, in distinction from the accurate longitude as given by observation. — **l. of node**, *Astron.*, the angular distance of the node eastward along the ecliptic from the vernal equinox. — **l. of perihelion**, *Astron.*, the heliocentric longitude of the perihelion point of a planet's or comet's orbit, usually measured along the ecliptic to the orbit's node and thence along the orbit to the perihelion point.
longitude stars. *Astron.* Certain stars whose right ascensions are very accurately known, used in finding terrestrial longitude, as by lunar distances or, esp., in finding local time by a transit instrument for longitude purposes.
lon′gi·tu′di·nal (-tū′dĭ-năl), *a.* [Cf. F. *longitudinal*.] **1**. Of or pertaining to longitude or length; as, *longitudinal* direction or distance.
2. Extending in length; placed or running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse*; as, the *longitudinal* diameter of a body; pertaining to the lengthwise dimension; axial; as, *longitudinal* stability; proceeding in the direction of length; as, *longitudinal* vibrations.
3. *Biol.* Extending along, or pertaining to, the anteroposterior (usually the longest) axis of a body or part.
longitudinal framing, *Shipbuilding*, the structural parts of a vessel running in a fore-and-aft direction. — **l. metacenter**, *Nav. Arch.*, the point in a vertical line through the center of gravity of a vessel where this line is intersected by a second vertical line through the center of buoyancy when the ship shall have been inclined at a very small angle in a fore-and-aft direction. — **l. metacentric height**, *Nav. Arch.*, the distance between the center of gravity of a ship and the longitudinal metacenter. — **l. sinus**, *Anat.*, either of two venous sinuses of the falx cerebri, the *superior* occupying its attached margin, the *inferior* its free margin. — **l. system**, *Shipbuilding*, a method of constructing iron or steel ships in which the required strength and stiffness in a fore-and-aft direction is obtained by working in longitudinals. See LONGITUDINAL, *n.*, 2. — **l. valley**, *Geol. & Phys. Geog.*, a valley parallel to associated folds or mountain ridges; a strike valley.
lon′gi·tu′di·nal, *n.* **1**. A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail. Longitudinals are chiefly used in Germany.
2. *Shipbuilding.* One of the fore-and-aft continuous girders in large merchant vessels and in nearly all war vessels. They are worked at short intervals from the vertical keel to about the turn of the bilge and normally to the surface of the vessel. They give the required strength and stiffness in a longitudinal direction.
long′jaw′ (lŏng′jô′), **long′jaws′** (-jôz′), *n.* **a** The bloater whitefish. **b** A needlefish or billfish.
long′-leaf′ wil′low. A willow (*Salix fluviatilis*) with slender linear leaves, common along river banks throughout the United States.
long′-leaved′ (-lēvd′), *a.* Having elongated, linear leaves; — used as a distinguishing epithet in many vernacular names of plants, as *long-leaved* magnolia, *long-leaved* pine, etc.
long-leaved pine, the Georgia pine.
long′-lived′ (-līvd′; 87), *a.* Having a long life; having constitutional peculiarities making long life probable; lasting long; as, a *long-lived* tree; a *long-lived* family; *long-lived* prejudices. — **long′-lived′ness** (-līvd′nĕs), *n.*
long′-nosed′ (-nōzd′), *a.* Having a long nose, or long jaws or snout. — **long-nosed gar** *or* **garfish**. See GARFISH. — **l. sucker**, the northern sucker.
long′pod′ (-pŏd′), *n.* **a** = CAT'S-CLAW **a** (2). **b** A long-podded variety of the common broad bean.
long prim′er (prĭm′ẽr). *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

☞ This line is printed in *long primer.*

long′shore′ (lŏng′shōr′; 201), *a.* [Abbr. fr. *alongshore*.] Belonging to the seashore or a seaport; along the shore.
long′shore′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Abbr. fr. *alongshoreman*.] One of a class of laborers about the wharves of a seaport, esp. in loading or unloading vessels.
long′-sight′ed, *a.* **a** Able to see objects at a great distance; hence, having foresight; sagacious; farseeing. **b** Hypermetropic. — **long′-sight′ed-ness**, *n.*
long′some (lŏng′sŭm), *a.* [AS. *langsum*.] Extended in length; hence, tediously long; tiresome. — **long′some·ly**, *adv.* — **long′some·ness**, *n.* *All Archaic or Dial.*

long′spun′ (lŏng′spŭn′), *a.* Spun out, or extended, to great length; hence, long-winded; tedious.

The *longspun* allegories fulsome grow,
While the dull moral lies too plain below. *Addison.*

long′spur′ (-spûr′), *n.* [So called from the length of the hind claw.] Any of several long-clawed fringilline birds, chiefly of the genus *Calcarius*, inhabiting the Arctic regions and the Great Plains of North America. The males are usually strikingly marked with black, white, and ochraceous, the females being streaked and duller. During migration they travel in immense flocks, singing as they fly. The four species found in North America are the Lapland longspur (*C. lapponicus*), also native of Europe and Asia, the chestnut-collared (*C. ornatus*), Smith's (*C. pictus*), and McCown's (*Rhynchophanes mccownii*).

1/5

Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*).

long′-suf′fer·ing, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long-suffering*, and abundant in goodness and truth. *Ex.* xxxiv. 6

long′-suf′fer·ing, *n.* Long patience of offense.
long′tail′ (lŏng′tāl′), *n.* **1**. An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail. See CURTAL, *a.*, 1.
2. A native of Kent, England; — prob. alluding to an old story that they had tails. *Obs.*
3. **a** The old squaw. **b** A tropic bird.
long′-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having a long tail.
long-tailed cuckoo, a koel. — **l. duck**, the old squaw. — **l. fowl**. See under JAPANESE. — **l. shrew**. See SHREW. — **l. tiger cat**, the margay. — **l. titmouse**, any of several allied species or varieties of small, long-tailed parine birds of the genus *Ægithalos* (syn. *Acredula*); esp., *Æ. roseus* of Great Britain and southern Europe or *Æ. caudatus* of northern Europe. Called also *bottle tits*, from the shape of their nests.
long′-tongued′ (-tŭngd′), *a.* Having a long tongue; talkative; babbling; loquacious.
‖ **lon′gus col′li** (lŏŋ′gŭs kŏl′ī). [NL., lit., long (muscle) of the neck.] *Anat.* Either of a pair of long flat muscles lying on each side on the front surface of the spine between the atlas and the third dorsal vertebra, and serving to bend the neck forward or downward. It is most highly developed in certain birds.
long′-vis′aged (lŏng′vĭz′ājd), *a.* Having a long face or rueful countenance.
long′-waist′ed (-wās′tĕd; -tĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having a long waist; long from the armpits to the waist line.
long′wall′ (-wôl′), *n.* *Coal Mining.* A long working face.
longwall system. A method of coal mining in which the whole seam is removed as the working faces are advanced, except where pillars of coal are sometimes left standing to serve instead of pack walls or timbering as supports for the gangways, etc., the place of the excavated coal being filled in with rubbish or by the roof caving in; — called specifically **longwall advancing system** or **longwall retreating system** according as the work proceeds outward from the shaft or from the boundary of the winning toward the shaft. See MINE, *Illust.*
long′-wind′ed (-wĭn′dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Long-breathed; hence, tediously long in speaking; consuming much time; as, a *long-winded* talker. — **long′-wind′ed·ly**, *adv.* — **long′-wind′ed·ness**, *n.*
long′-winged′ (-wĭngd′), *a.* Having long wings; specif., *Falconry*, designating the true falcons (*Falco* and allies) as disting. from the short-winged goshawks and their allies.
long′-wooled′ (lŏng′wŏŏld′; 87), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a class of domestic sheep having long but coarse wool, kept chiefly in rich lowland pastures, and including the Leicester, Cotswold, and Lincoln breeds.
Lo·nic′er·a (lō-nĭs′ẽr-ȧ; lŏn′ĭ-sē′rȧ), *n.* [NL., after Adam *Lonicer* (1526–86), German botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of erect or climbing caprifoliaceous shrubs, the true honeysuckles, natives of both temperate and tropical regions. The flowers are usually fragrant, with an irregular, often bilabiate corolla; the fruit is a several-celled berry. See HONEYSUCKLE, 2.
loo (lōō), *n.* [For older *lanterloo*, F. *lanturelu*, *lanturlu*, name of the game; orig., the refrain of a vaudeville.] **1**. A game played for stakes with three, or sometimes five, cards dealt to each player from a full pack. When five cards are used the highest is generally the knave of clubs, called *pam*; with three, the cards rank as in whist.
2. The money played for, or each stake, at loo.
3. Failure to win a trick at loo.
loo, *v. t.*; LOOED (lōōd); LOO′ING. To cause to deposit a new stake at loo, as for failure to win a trick, etc.
loo′fah (lōō′fȧ), *n.* [See LUFFA.] Any plant of the genus *Luffa*; also, its fruit or, esp., the fibrous interior of the fruit, used as a sponge, etc. See LUFFA.
look (lŏŏk), *v. i.*; LOOKED (lŏŏkt); LOOK′ING. [ME. *loken*, AS. *lōcian*; akin to OS. *lōcōn*; cf. also G. *lugen*, OHG. *luogēn*.] **1**. To have or exercise the visual sense; to see. *See* is the word now commonly used where the fact or faculty, rather than the exercise, of vision is in mind or where the element of attention is not emphasized; *look*, however, is still employed occasionally of the faculty; as, it is the eye that *looks*.

The blind he made *look*. *O. Eng. Misc*

2. To give or direct visual attention; — with the object of attention denoted by an adverb, a phrase, or the context; as, to *look* about; to *look* forward or behind; to *look* into a mirror; to *look* on the sun.

3. With primary reference to the eyes: To turn, direct, or hold the eyes as for viewing; as, to *look* down; to *look* to the right or away; *look* at me; also, with reference to expression; as, to *look* viciously; to *look* keenly.

Wherefore *look* ye so sadly to-day? *Gen.* xl. 7.

4. To direct the eyes or vision with a certain manner, purpose, or feeling, as in order to perceive, note, or ascertain (as, *look* where they go; *look* what time it is), or with judgment, favor, desire, etc.

Look if it be my daughter. *Talfourd.*
Look then upon me, and be merciful unto me. *Ps.* cxix. 132.
Look not then upon the wine when it is red. *Prov.* xiii. 31.

5. **a** To gaze in wonder or surprise; to stare; as, you should have seen them *look*. *Colloq.* **b** To appear or show one's self to see or as if to see; — usually with *out*; as, her face *looked* out at the window.

My toes *look* through the overleather. *Shak.*

6. To direct or pay attention; to give attentive consideration or observation; as, new ways of *looking* at things; *look!* the sun is up; often, esp., to give heed; to take care; as, *look* how you behave; *look* that you do not fall; — often with adverbs or phrases denoting the object or manner; as, to *look* well to one's steps (cf. LOOK AFTER **e**); also, in colloq. phrases, chiefly imperative: as, **look sharp**, heed what you are about, be quick; **look lively** or **alive**, be alert, be quick; **look out**, beware, be watchful; **look here**, pay attention, — used esp. as preface to a reprimand or the like.

Look, how much we thus expel of sin, so much we expel of virtue. *Milton.*

7. To expect; to look forward (to); to anticipate (that); as, we *look* to profit by the investment; we *look* that he may yet come. Cf. LOOK FOR **a**.

I can *look* to quiet in my old age. *Froude.*

8. To turn, go, or resort (to); as, to *look* to a friend for help or comfort.

The children of Israel who *look* to other gods. *Hosea* iii. 1.

9. To present an appearance; to seem to a percipient; to appear; as, the patient *looks* better; the clouds *look* rainy; the hat *looks* well on you; the depth *looked* to be about five feet; it *looks* as if trouble were brewing; she *looked* like Patience on a monument; hence, with *like*, to show promise of; as, it *looks* like snow; the investment *looked* like sure profit.

She moves a goddess, and she *looks* a queen *Pope.*
It would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*
Observe how such a practice *looks* in another person. *I. Watts.*

10. To have (an indicated) direction or to afford (an indicated) outlook; to be directed or to open (on, into, toward, etc.); to face; front.

The inner gate that *looketh* toward the north *Ezek.* viii. 3.

11. To show a tendency; to indicate; point; as, the evidence *looks* to acquittal.
Syn. — See SEE, SEEM.
to look about one, to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded. — **to l. after**. **a** To look at while moving away. **b** To seek; to search for. **c** To expect with a feeling of concern or doubt. *Obs.*

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke* xxi. 26.

d To pay heed to; to consider. **e** To attend to; to take care of; as, *to look after* one's interests; *to look after* children. — **to l. again**, to look back. *Obs.* — **to l. black**, to frown; to scowl; to have a threatening appearance. — **to l. blue**, to look disheartened or dejected. — **to l. down on** *or* **upon**, to treat with indifference or contempt; to regard as an inferior; to despise. — **to l. for**. **a** To expect; as, *to look for* news by the arrival of a ship. "*Look* now *for* no enchanting voice." *Milton.* **b** To seek for; to search for; as, *to look for* lost money, or lost cattle. — **to l. forth**. **a** To look out of something, as from a window. **b** To threaten to come out. *Jer.* vi. 1 (*Rev. Ver.*). — **to l. forward**, to look into the future; with *to*, to anticipate. Cf. def. 7, above. — **to l. in**, to go in for a short call; as, the doctor *looked in* frequently. — **to l. into**, to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine; as, *to look into* one's conduct or affairs. — **to l. of**, to look at. *Obs.* — **to l. on**, to be a spectator. "I 'll be a candleholder, and *look on*." *Shak.* — **to l. on** *or* **upon**. **a** To regard; esteem.

Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*

b To consider; view; conceive of; think of.

I *looked on* Vergil as a succinct, majestic writer *Dryden.*

— **to l. through**. **a** To see through. **b** To examine thoroughly. **c** To show through. *Rare.* — **to l. to** *or* **unto**. **a** To watch; to take care of. "*Look* well *to* thy herds." *Prov.* xxvii. 23. **b** To resort to with expectation of receiving something; as, the creditor may *look to* the surety for payment. "*Look unto* me, and be ye saved." *Is.* xlv. 22. **c** To expect, or to count on; as, *to look to* a quiet time. — **to l. toward**, to drink the health of. *Obs. or Vulgar.* — **to l. up**, to aspire; also, to rise; to improve; as, prices are *looking up*. — **to l. up to**, to respect; to regard with deference.
look (lŏŏk), *v. t.* **1**. To look at or into; to observe; perceive; inspect; examine; of a book or the like, to consult. *Obs. or Dial.*, except in *look over* (see below).
2. To look after or out for; to guard; heed; watch; also, to provide; ordain. *Obs.*
3. To look for; specif.: **a** To look forward to; to expect. **b** To seek; to search for. *Obs.*, except with *out* or *up*; as, to *look* out pleasant companions; to *look* up information.

Looking my love, I go from place to place. *Spenser.*

4. To give a look to; as, to *look* a man in the eyes; to give (a look). Hence the phrase *to look one's last* (look).
5. To influence or bring by looking; as, to *look* down opposition; to *look* one to shame.

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden.*
Thou hast *looked* thyself into my grace. *Shak.*

n. pl. [NL.: *longi-* + L. *rostrum* beak; cf. F. *longirostre*.] *Zoöl.* An old group of birds characterized by their long slender bill. It contained the ibises and shore birds.
lon′gi·tu′di·nal·ly, *adv* of LONGITUDINAL. [pine.
long-leaf pine. The Georgia
long′-leg′ged duck. A tree duck. *Texas.*
long′legs′, *n.* A stilt (bird); also, a daddy longlegs. [*U. S.*
long′lick′, *n.* Molasses. *Slang,*
long′-lin′ing (lŏng′līn′ĭng), *n.* Fishing with a long line. See LINE, 1 e. [while. *Obs.*
long′ly, *adv.* **1**. For a long
2. At length; in extenso. *Scot.*
3. To a considerable (spatial) length. *Rare.*
long′neck′, *n.* **a** The pintail duck. *Local, Eastern U. S.* **b** The little bittern. *Local, Eng.*
long′ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
long′nose′, *n.* A garfish.
Lon′go·bard (lŏŋ′gō-bärd), *n.* & *a.* [L. *Longobardi*. See LOMBARD.] = LOMBARD. — **Lon′go·bar′di·an** (-bär′dĭ-ăn), **Lon′go·bar′dic** (-dĭk), *a.*
Lon′go·bar′di (lŏŋ′gō-bär′dī), *n. pl.* [L.] Lombards.
long′-off′, *n.* See CRICKET.
‖ **lon′go in′ter·val′lo** (lŏŋ′gō ĭn′tẽr-văl′ō). [L.] By, or with, a long interval.
long′-on′, *n.* See CRICKET.
long′-reed′ reg′is·ter. See REGISTER, *n.*, 7.
longs (lŏngz), *prep.* [*long* + *-s*, an adverbial, orig. a genitive, ending.] Long; along. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
long′shanks′ (lŏng′shăŋks′), *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] Surname given to Edward I., King (1272–1307) of England, because of his long legs.
2. A stilt (bird). [pine.
long′shucks′, *n.* The loblolly
long′sought′. ✝ LUNGSOUGHT.
longst, *prep.* [Abbr. of *alongst*.] Along. *Obs.* [continuance.
long′-stand′ing, *a.* Of long
long′-stop′, *v. t. & i.* *Cricket.* To field behind (a wicket keeper) as long stop. [gia pine.
long′-straw′ pine. The Georgia
long′-suf′fer·ance, *n.* Long-suffering. *Archaic.*
Long′sword′ (lŏng′sōrd′), *n.* A surname of William, third Earl of Salisbury (d. 1226), natural son of Henry II. [BURTON.
long′-tac′kle, *n.* *Naut.* = TOP
long′-tongue′ (-tŭng′), *n.* The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*
longue. ✝ LONG, LUNG.
‖ **lon′gueur′** (lôɴ′gûr′), *n.* [F.] Tedious prolixity; a tedious passage or interval.
lon′gu·lite (lŏŋ′gū-līt), *n.* [L. *longulus* rather long + *-ite*.] *Min.* A crystallite of elongated form.
long′wall′, *adv.* *Coal Mining.* By the longwall system; as, to work coal *longwall*. [WALL.
long′way′, *a.* *Mining.* = LONG-
long′ways′ (lŏng′wāz′), *adv.* Lengthwise. [wise.
long′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* Length-
long′wool′, *n.* A long-wooled sheep.
long′work′ (lŏng′wûrk′), *n.* *Mining.* Longwall work.
long′wort (-wûrt′). Var. of LUNGWORT. [LOANING, lane.
lon′ing (lōn′ĭng). Dial. var. of
lonk (lŏŋk), *n.* One of an English breed of large black-faced sheep.
lonquhard, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *longphort* a harbor, palace, camp, tent.] A small lodge or cottage. *Obs* [LAND.
lont. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
lontaigne, *a.* [OF. *loin(g)tain*, fem. *-aine*, F. *lointain*.] Distant. *Obs.*
lonye. ✝ LUNYIE.
loo. ✝ LO. [LOOK.
loo (lōō). Dial. Eng. var. of
loo. Var of LEW, *n. & v.*, shelter; *a.*, warm.
loo, *interj.* Halloo.
loo, *v. t.* To halloo *Obs.*
loo, *n.* [F. *loup*.] A half mask, to protect the complexion. *Obs.*
loo, *n.* Love. *Scot.*
loob (lōōb), *n.* *Tin Mining.* **a** Clay or slimes washed from tin ore in dressing. **b** A pit or vessel into which dross is delivered. **c** *pl.* Slime containing ore. *Dial. Eng.*
loo′bi·ly, *a.* Like a looby. *Obs.*
loo′by (lōō′bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LOOBIES (-bĭz). [Cf. LOB.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.
lo′och (lō′ŏk). Var. of LOCH, medicine. [WEIGHT, *Table.*
lood (lōd), *n.* [D.] See LOTH and
loode. ✝ LOAD.
loode sterre. ✝ LODESTAR.
loo′er. Var. of LURE, brush.
loof. ✝ LOAF
loof (lōōf). Var. of LUFF.
loof (lōf). Var. of LOF. See MEASURE.
loof, *adv.* Aloof. *Obs.*
loof (lōōf), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lōfi*, akin to Goth *lōfa*.] The palm of the hand. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
loof (lōōf), **loo′fa** (lōō′fȧ). [Ar. *lūf*.] = LUFFA **b** & **c**.
loof′ness, *n.* Aloofness. *Rare.*
looft. ✝ LOFT.

M

6. To express or manifest by a look.

Soft eyes *looked* love to eyes which spake again. *Byron.*

to look a gift horse in the mouth, to examine the mouth of a horse which has been received as a gift, in order to ascertain his age; hence, to criticize a gift that has been received. — **to l. daggers**, to look threateningly or angrily (at). — **to l. (one) in the face**, to face or meet with boldness or confidence; hence, sometimes, to meet for combat. — **to l. over. a** To examine; as, *to look over* an account, or *look* an account *over*. **b** To overlook; to disregard or to pardon. *Now Rare.*

look (lo͝ok), *n.* **1.** Act of looking; a glance; a sight; a view; as, to have, get, take, throw, or cast, a *look*.

Threw many a northward *look* to see his father
Bring up his powers; but he did long in vain. *Shak.*

2. Appearance or expression of the countenance; as, a proud, a defiant, a mild, *look*; appearance or expression (as specified); as, a face of kindly *look*; a fierce *look* of the eyes; hence, personal aspect; as, his long coat gave him the *look* of a clergyman; — often in *pl.*, as in *to be in good looks*, to be looking well. "Gentle *looks*." *Shak.*

3. Hence: Appearance; aspect; as, the house has a gloomy *look*; the affair has a bad *look*.

look′er–on′, *n.; pl.* **look′ers–on′** (-ẽrz-). A spectator; one that looks on, but has no agency or part in an affair.

Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,
Yet sattest thou an idle *looker-on?* *Fairfax.*

Syn. — LOOKER-ON, SPECTATOR, BEHOLDER, OBSERVER. LOOKER-ON frequently suggests greater detachment or more casual observation than SPECTATOR, which often implies presence at a spectacle for the purpose of seeing it. BEHOLDER is now chiefly poetical or elevated; OBSERVER implies close and directed attention. See GAZE, SEE.

look′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOOK. Esp.: *p. a.* Having a certain look or appearance; as, good-*looking*; ill-*looking*. **looking for**, anticipation; expectation. *Obs. or R.* "A certain fearful *looking for* of judgment." *Heb.* x. 27.

look′ing–glass′, *n.* A mirror made of glass with a backing of some reflecting substance, as silver or mercury.

There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass* *South*

looking–glass plant. An Asiatic sterculiaceous tree (*Heritiera littoralis*), whose leaves are silvery beneath.

look′out′ (lo͝ok′out′), *n.* **1. a** A careful looking or watching for any object or event. **b** The place from which such observation is made. **c** A person engaged in watching.

2. *Arch.* A short wooden bracket or cantilever to support an overhanging portion of a roof, or the like, which often conceals it from view.

3. View; outlook; prospect. *Chiefly Eng.*

4. Object of care or concern. *Colloq.*

loom (lo͞om), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* Moderate; gentle; — said of a wind, now only of a gale.

loom (lo͞om), *n.* [See LOON, the bird.] **a** A loon. **b** An auk, guillemot, or puffin.

loom, *v. i.*; LOOMED (lo͞omd); LOOM′ING. [Orig. uncert.; prob. not connected with Fries. *lōmen* to move slowly and stiffly, to limp, Sw. dial. *loma* to walk with slow and heavy steps.] **1.** To rise and fall, as the sea or a vessel. *Obs.*

2. To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear enlarged, or distorted and indistinct, as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain, esp. from atmospheric influences; as, the ship *looms* large; the land *looms* high.

3. Hence, fig., to appear or come into appearance in an exaggerated or an impressively great form.

On no occasion does he [Paul] *loom* so high, and shine so gloriously, as in the context. *J. M. Mason*

loom, *n.* An appearance of exaggerated elevation or size of anything, as of land or of a ship, seen in fog or darkness; also, a looming shadow or reflection, as of land or a light on clouds.

loom, *n.* [ME. *lome*, AS *gelōma* utensil, implement.] **1.** An implement; a tool. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. An open vessel; a receptacle. *Obs. or Scot.*

3. A frame or machine for interweaving yarn or threads into a fabric, the operation being performed by laying lengthwise a series called the warp, and weaving in across this other threads

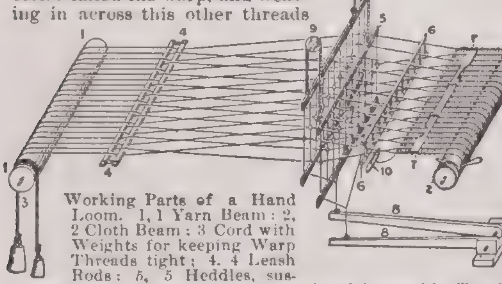

Working Parts of a Hand Loom. 1, 1 Yarn Beam; 2, 2 Cloth Beam; 3 Cord with Weights for keeping Warp Threads tight; 4, 4 Leash Rods; 5, 5 Heddles, suspended from Pulleys (9, 9), and raised and lowered by Treadles (8, 8) to form the Shed; 6, 6 Reed; 7, 7 Temple; 10 Shuttle

called the *weft*, *woof*, or *filling*. The warp threads are wound on a yarn beam and passed through heddles and reed, and the weft is shot across them in shuttles and settled in place by the reed and batten, and the finished fabric is wound on a cloth beam.

4. Hence: The art or occupation of weaving; manufacture by the loom.

Hector when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terror sends her for consolation to the *loom* and distaff. *Rambler.*
A splendid silk of foreign *loom*. *Tennyson*

5. *Naut.* **a** That part of an oar which is inboard from the rowlock, usually including the handle, but sometimes excluding it. **b** That part of an oar between the blade and handle. *Obs.*

loom, *v. t.* To weave. — **to loom the web**, *Weaving*, to mount the warp on the loom. *Oxf. E. D.*

loom′ing, *n.* A coming dimly into view, esp. with a vague and magnified outline. See LOOM, *v. i.*, 2. Cf. MIRAGE.

loon (lo͞on), *n.* Also, *Obs. or Dial. & Scot.*, **lown**. [Scot. *loun*, *lown*, *loon*, for an older *lown*; cf. OD. *loen* a stupid man.] **1.** A worthless person; a lout; a rascal or scamp; an idler; a boor or clown; a fool or dolt.

Hold off! unhand me, graybeard *loon!* *Coleridge*

2. Hence: **a** A man of low station; a fellow; a menial *Archaic.* "Lord and *lown*." *Shak.* **b** *Chiefly Scot.* (1) A boy; lad; as, *loon* and lass. (2) A mistress; harlot.

loon (lo͞on), *n.* [For older *loom*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lōmr*, Dan. & Sw. *lom*.] **a** Any of several fish-eating diving birds of the genus *Gavia* (syns. *Colymbus* and *Urinator*) widely distributed in the northern part of the Northern Hemisphere. The common, or great northern, diver or loon (*G. immer*), is nearly three feet long, and has when adult an iridescent black head, white-spotted black back and wings, and white under parts. The black-throated loon (*G. arctica*) and the red-throated (*G. stellata*) are allied smaller species. **b** A grebe. *Obs. or Local.*

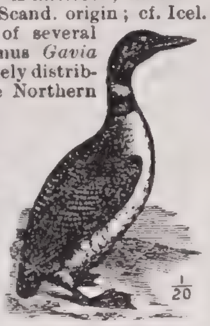

Loon (*Gavia immer*).

loon′y, lun′y (lo͞on′ĭ), *a.* Crazy; daft; foolish. *Slang.* — *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A loony person; a lunatic. *Slang.*

loop (lo͞op), *n.* [ME. *loupe*; orig uncert.; cf. OD. *lupen* to lie in wait, D. *luipen*.] **1.** A small, narrow opening; a loophole. *Archaic*

2. *Fort.* A crenel; an embrasure. *Obs.*

loop, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *lub* loop, noose, fold, thong, bend, *lub* to bend, incline.] **1.** A fold or doubling of a thread, cord, rope, etc., through which another thread, cord, etc., can be passed, or into which a hook can be hooked; sometimes, a fold of cord or ribbon serving as an ornament, as on a uniform. Hence, a ring or fold forming a catch, often one of metal or wood; an eye, staple, noose, bight, or the like.

That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*
To hang a doubt on *Shak.*

2. A loop-shaped figure, course, bend, or the like; as, the *loop* of the written letter "h"; the *loop* of a river.

3. In technical use: **a** *Math.* The path from a noncritical point A nearly to a critical point B, round B on an infinitesimal circle, and back to A on the original path. A loop is supposed to cross neither itself nor another loop. **b** *Physics.* The portion of a vibrating string, air column, etc., between two nodes, — called also *ventral segment*; also, the middle point of such a portion; an antinode. See NODE, *Illust.* **c** *Railroads.* A line turning off from the main line and returning to it. **d** The part of a centrifugal railway which forms an upright circle. See under CENTRIFUGAL. **e** *Elec.* A complete electric circuit; a multiple or branch circuit; hence, **on the loop**, having the controller so adjusted that the motors are in multiple and move at the greatest speed. **f** *Needlework.* A stitch in crocheting, knitting, netting, and tatting. **g** *Mining.* A sling at the end of a hoisting rope. **h** *Harness.* A loose-hanging looped strap serving as a support. **i** A loop of metal serving as a brace, attachment, etc.; as, the body *loop* of a carriage, to which the spring is fixed.

loop of Hen′le (hĕn′lĕ) [after F. G. J. *Henle*, German physiologist], *Anat.*, that part of a uriniferous tubule which leaves the cortex of the kidney and descends into the medullary tissue, then bends back and reënters the cortex. — **l. of regression** *or* **retrogression**, *Astron.*, the loop in a planet's apparent path described about the time when its motion among the stars changes from direct to retrograde and back again.

loop, *v. t.*; LOOPED (lo͞opt); LOOP′ING. **1.** To make a loop or loops of or in; to fasten with a loop or loops; — often with *up*; as, to *loop* a string; to *loop* up a curtain.

2. To place within a loop; to make a loop or loops on or about; as, to *loop* one's finger with cord.

3. To provide (a garment or the like) with loops.

4. *Elec.* To connect (electric conductors) so as to complete a circuit in a loop.

to loop in, *Elec.*, to connect in circuit, as a telegraph instrument. — **to l. the loop**, to traverse a centrifugal railway.

loop, *v. i.* **1.** To make a loop.

2. To crawl after the manner of a measuring worm.

loop (lo͞op), *n.* [F. *loupe*; cf. G. *luppe* iron lump.] *Iron Works.* A mass of iron in a pasty condition gathered into a ball for the tilt hammer or rolls. — *v. i.* To form a loop.

loop cut. *Math.* A section (as with scissors) from any interior point of the surface back to the same point (or to a point of the cut) without crossing itself or meeting the boundary of the surface. See CROSSCUT.

loop′er (lo͞op′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that loops; a device for forming loops, as in yarn, or for looping things together, as a shuttle in a double-thread sewing machine or a bodkin.

2. A measuring worm; the larva of a geometrid moth.

loop′hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* [*loop* an opening + *hole*.] **1.** *Mil.* A small opening, as in a wall or parapet, through which small arms or other weapons may be discharged.

From Majuba time onwards I have always held the opinion that *loopholes* double the value of any cover, and all I have seen since has tended to confirm me in this view. *Lt. Gen Ian Hamilton.*

2. A similar opening in any wall or partition for the admission of light or air or to permit observation.

3. A hole or aperture that gives a passage, or the means of escape or evasion; — chiefly used fig. of a method of evading the intent of a statute, contract, or obligation.

loop′hole′, *v. t.*; LOOP′HOLED′ (-hōld′); LOOP′HOL′ING (-hōl′ĭng). To make loopholes in.

loop′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOOP. — **looping mill**, *Metal.*, a mill, for rolling rods or wires not over ¾ inch in diameter, in which the rods are looped over from one set of rolls to another so as to be acted upon by several rolls at the same time; — called also *Belgian wire mill*. — **l. snail**, any land snail of the genus *Truncatella*; — so called because it creeps like the measuring worms. — **l. worm.** = LOOPER, 2.

loop′ing (lo͞op′ĭng), *n.* [See LOOP a mass of iron.] *Metal.* The running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is heated only for calcination.

loop integral. *Math.* An integral taken over a loop circuit as path of integration.

loop stitch. *Embroidery.* A chain stitch fastened at the loop end by a short stitch; — called also *picot stitch*.

loop test. *Elec.* A method of locating a fault in a wire or cable by connecting both ends to the testing point so as to form a loop.

loop′y (lo͞op′ĭ), *a.*; LOOP′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); LOOP′I-EST. **1.** Having, or characterized by, loops.

2. Deceitful; cunning; sly. *Scot.*

loose (lo͞os), *a.*; LOOS′ER (-ẽr); LOOS′EST. [ME. *loos*, *lous*, *laus*; of Scand. orig., cf. Icel. *lauss*; akin to OD. *loos*, D. *los*, AS. *lēas* false, deceitful, G. *los* loose, Dan. & Sw. *los*, Goth. *laus*, and E. *lose*, *-less*. See LOSE; cf. LEASING falsehood.] **1.** Not fastened, secured, or retained so as to be fixed, rigid, firm, or tight; specif.: **a** Only lightly secured or made fast, esp. as having worked partially free from its attachments; as, a *loose* blade; a *loose* tooth; a *loose* binding; *loose* lacings; a *loose* bundle; *loose*, or mortarless, masonry; hence, easily altered or removed; not fast; as, a *loose* dye or color. **b** Having relative freedom of movement or arrangement, as from being only locally restrained or fixed; as, *loose* ribbons fluttering; the slamming of a *loose* shutter; a *loose* pulley (see below). **c** Of clothing, not tight-fitting; of the hair, not braided or otherwise secured.

Her hair, nor *loose*, nor tied in formal plat. *Shak*

d Not tightly drawn or braced; lax or slack; as, to drive with *loose* reins; a *loose* belt; a *loose* stay or sail; a *loose* joint; hence, of a person, having loose joints; lacking compactness of build; as, a *loose* lout of a man.

2. Free; unattached or unrestrained; — said esp. of things ordinarily confined, or in contrast with an expressed or understood state of confinement; as: **a** Free from bonds, fetters, or confining limits; as, a lion *loose* in the city; a horse *loose* of his tether; a *loose* criminal; a *loose* boat (see below). **b** Free from constraint or obligation; not bound by duty, habit, etc.; — often with *from* or *of*.

Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addison.*

c Not assigned to special use or service; subject to free disposal; having no assigned place or employment; as, a *loose* half hour; *loose* funds. **d** Not brought together in a bundle, package, binding, or the like; not secured in a setting or not joined in a fixed combination; as, *loose* pebbles; coins *loose* in the pocket; *loose* papers; the *loose* leaves of a book; *loose* gas fittings; the *loose* parts of a machine. Hence, disconnected; detached; random; as, *loose* information; *loose* paragraphs.

Vario will spend whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages. *I. Watts*

3. *Man.* Allowing freedom of movement; — said of a stable or the like; as, a *loose* box, that is, a box stall. *Brit.*

4. Loosely clad or unclad; wholly or partly nude. *Obs.*

5. Composed of free particles; not cohering; as, *loose* earth or sand; *loose* particles.

6. Not dense, close, or compact, in structure or arrangement; having wide meshes or interstices; as, a cloth of *loose* texture; wood of *loose* fiber; *loose*, or fluffy, wool; not in close order; not serried; as, a *loose* array or assault.

7. Wanting in restraint or power of restraint; lax; free; open; as, a *loose* tongue; *loose* bowels.

8. Wanting in moral restraint; incontinent; dissolute; as, a *loose* life; a *loose* woman; hence, characterized by immorality; unchaste; lewd; as, a *loose* epistle.

The *loose* morality which he had learned. *Scott*

9. Wanting in precision, exactitude, or care; inaccurate or indeterminate in construction; lacking in system or logic; not strict, close, or rigid; as, a *loose* style; *loose* reasoning; a *loose* essay.

The comparison employed . . . must be considered rather as a *loose* analogy than as an exact scientific explanation *Whewell.*

10. *Sports.* **a** Not according to rigid rule; without special care; as, *loose* practice. **b** In football and similar games: Open; as, *loose* play; — opposed to *tight*. *Eng.*

loose boat, *Whale Fishing*, a boat not attached by the line to a whale. — **l. constructionist**, an advocate of a loose or liberal construction, as of a constitution, as a Federalist or Whig in early United States politics. — **l.-coupled circuit.** *Elec.* See CLOSE-COUPLED CIRCUIT. — **l. eccentric**, *Mach.*, an eccentric restrained by either of two stops, but otherwise loose on the shaft. When the eccentric is turned round from one stop to the other the engine is reversed. This device for reversing steam engines is now almost entirely replaced by a link motion or radial gear. — **l. end. a** Something unused, unemployed, or disconnected; an end; remainder; a disregarded part. **b** Hence, the state of being ready to accept a casual employment or of being unemployed. *Eng.* **c** In **at l. ends**, in disorder or confusion, as from being unfinished. — **l. fish**, *Whale Fishing*, a fish not attached to a boat. See FAST FISH. — **l. headstock.** See HEADSTOCK, 1 **a**. — **l. piece**, *Pattern Making*, a piece of an awkwardly shaped or intricate pattern, made loose so that it can be left in the sand when the bulk of the pattern is withdrawn and afterwards removed in a different direction to avoid breaking the mold. — **l. pulley**, *Mach.*, a pulley that can turn independently of the shaft on which it is journaled. See FAST AND LOOSE PULLEYS. — **l. sentence**, *Rhet.*, a sentence which is grammatically complete at one or more points before its end. — **l. smut**, a smut fungus of the genus *Ustilago*. See SMUT. — **l. tongue**, *Carp.*, a feather fixed in the edge of a board. See FEATHER, *n.*, 8 **b**. — **l. wall** *Veter.* = SEEDY TOE. — **l. work**, an old style of embroidery in which some parts, as leaves, are left free to move.

loose, *adv.* Loosely; not so as unduly to bind or constrain or seriously affect; — esp., in **to sit** (formerly **to hold, hang**) **loose**; as, his crimes *sit loose* on his conscience.

loose (lo͞os), *v. t.*; LOOSED (lo͞ost); LOOS′ING (lo͞os′ĭng). [From LOOSE, *a.*] **1.** To make loose; to unbind, untie, unfasten, undo, unpack, etc.; as, to *loose* a knot, a door, a package, the hair.

Canst thou . . . *loose* the bands of Orion? *Job* xxxviii 31

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look′down′, *n.* The moonfish (*Selene vomer*).

looked (lo͝okt; lo͝ok′ĕd), *a.* Looking; as, lean-*look'd*. *Obs.*

look′er, *n.* One who looks; specif., *Obs.* or *Local, Eng.*, a keeper or steward, as a herdsman, (formerly) a guardian of children, etc.

look′-in′, *n.* [*look*, n. + *in*, adv.] A prospect of success. *Slang.*

looking-glass bush. The karamu.

looking-glass carp. A mirror carp. See CARP, *n.*, 1.

looking-glass tree. = LOOKING-GLASS PLANT.

lookt (lo͝okt). Obs., poetic, or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of LOOK.

loo′kum (lo͞o′kŭm), *n.* A penthouse or similar shelter for a hoisting wheel and its tackle.

loom. ✝ LOAM.

loomb. ✝ LAMB.

loomd. Loomed. *Ref. Sp.*

loom′er, *n.* One who prepares warp for the loom.

loom′er-y, *n.* [From LOOM a loon.] A breeding place of guillemots or other sea birds. *Local Eng.*

Lo-o′mim (lō-ō′mĭm). *D. Bib*

loom mounting. The series of operations that yarn passes through from the spinning frame to the loom, as warping, sizing, beaming, etc.

loon. ✝ LOAN.

loon, *n.* [Cf. LAND.] A land, or strip of ground. *Dial. Eng.*

loon′er-y, *n.* [From 1st LOON.] Roguery. *Obs.*

loon′er-y, *n.* [From 2d LOON.] A breeding place of loons.

loon′ey. Var. of LOONY.

loon′gee, -ghee, -ghie, -gi. Vars of LUNGI.

loon′-slatt′, *n.* The Scottish mark (in 17th c. equiv. to 13½d.), the proverbial fee of the hangman. *Obs. Slang.* *Oxf. E. D.*

loop. Var. of LOUP, *v.*

loop, *n.* A length or panel of paling in a fence. *Dial. Eng.*

looped (lo͞opt), *a.* Having loopholes. *Obs. or R.*

loop′ful, *n.* The amount held in a loop, esp. of platinum wire.

loop′ie. Var. of LOOPY.

loop knot. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1.

loop′let, *n.* See -LET.

loop′light′, *n.* A small narrow opening in a wall, esp. one to admit light. *Rare.*

loop line. = LOOP, *n.*, 3 **c**.

loop peg. A double plug to put a telegraph instrument in circuit.

loopt. Looped. *Ref. Sp.*

loop winding. = LAP WINDING.

loop window. *Arch.* A window resembling a loophole.

loop′work′, *n.* Work made of loops or looped stitches.

loop yarn. A yarn on which loops and curls are formed. It is used largely in fancy fabrics, esp. in making a curly surface.

loor (lo͞or), *n.* Footrot. *Dial. Eng.*

loord. ✝ LOURD.

loore. ✝ LORE.

loors (lo͞orz), *n.* *Mining.* Refuse sludge from washing tin ores.

loo′ry. Var of LORY.

loos ✝ LOSE, LOSS.

loose. Obs. or dial. var. of LOSE.

2. To let or set loose; to remove the bonds of; to free from restraint; to release; as, to *loose* a horse in a field.

The captive exile hasteneth that he may be *loosed*. *Is.* li. 14.

3. To release from anything obligatory or burdensome; to disengage; hence, to absolve; remit.

Art thou *loosed* from a wife? seek not a wife. *1 Cor.* vii. 27.
Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth shall be *loosed* in heaven *Matt.* xvi. 19.

4. To cast loose; to let go; to detach; to cast off; as, to *loose* a sail; to *loose* a boat from its moorings. *Chiefly Naut.* Hence, *Obs.*, **to loose the anchor**, to weigh anchor.

5. To discharge (an arrow, a gun); hence, to send forth as a missile; as, Jove *loosed* his thunderbolts.

6. To relax; loosen; slacken; to make less rigid, tight, or strict. "The joints of his loins were *loosed*" *Dan.* v. 6.

7. To make or render loose or dissolvent; to break up the firmness or coherence of; as, to *loose* the sod with a plow.

8. To violate (peace, a vow). *Obs.*

9. To solve; interpret. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

10. To free or obtain by payment of a fee or price. *Scot.*

11. *Scots Law.* To discharge or withdraw (an arrestment).

loose (lōōs), *v. i.* 1. To become loose; to loosen.
2. To weigh anchor; to set sail.
3. To discharge an arrow, gun, etc.; to shoot.
4. To give absolution; — alluding to Matt. xvi. 19. *Rare.*

loose, *n.* 1. *Archery.* The release of the arrow. See ARROW RELEASE.
2. Conclusion; outcome; issue; end; — often in phrase *in*, or *at*, *the loose*, at the last moment. *Obs.*
3. Looseness; laxity; esp., freedom from or abandonment of moral restraint. *Obs. or R.*
4. Liberation; release; a freeing; also, of horses, a free course; free rein. *Obs.*

loose′-bod′ied, *a.* 1. Loosely fitted in the body, as a gown.
2. Morally loose. *Obs.*

loose′-joint′ed, *a.* Having joints apparently not closely articulated; hence, capable of unusually free movements.

loose′ly (lōōs′lĭ), *adv.* In a loose manner; without firmness, fixity, cohesion, etc.; without strictness, care, or exactitude; without restraint, esp. moral restraint; laxly; freely; slackly; negligently.

loos′en (lōōs′'n), *v. t.*; LOOS′ENED (-'nd); LOOS′EN-ING. [See LOOSE, *v. t.*] 1. To set or let loose; to free; release.

It *loosens* his hands, and assists his understanding. *Dryden.*

2. To make loose or looser; to free from binding, tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness; to make less dense or compact; as, to *loosen* a string or a knot.

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good by *loosening* of the earth. *Bacon.*

3. To remove costiveness from; to relax (the bowels).
4. To permit to become less strict; as, to *loosen* discipline.

loos′en, *v. i.* To become loose, or looser.

loose′strife′ (lōōs′strīf′), *n.* [*loose*, v. + *strife*; as a trans. of the L. name *Lysimachia*. See LYSIMACHIA.] **a** Any primulaceous plant of the genus *Lysimachia*, esp. *L. vulgaris*. See LYSIMACHIA. **b** Any plant of the genus *Lythrum*, esp. *L. salicaria*, the purple loosestrife (which see).

loose′-tongued′ (-tŭngd′; 87), *a.* Free or inconsiderate of speech; given to free talk; not close-mouthed.

loot (lōōt), *n.* [Hind. *lūṭ*, prob. fr. Skr. *lōtra*, *lōptra*, booty, *lup* to break, spoil.] Plunder; booty; spoils; esp., the booty taken in war, or the gains of corrupt officials.

The belts of them all simply bulge with *loot*. *Kipling.*

Syn. — See BOOTY.

loot, *v. t. & i.*; LOOT′ED; LOOT′ING. To plunder or sack (a conquered city or the like); to rob, esp. by corruption; as, to *loot* the treasury; also, to carry off as loot.

Looting parties . . . ransacking the houses. *L. Oliphant.*

lop (lŏp), *n.* [Perh. imitative.] *Naut.* A choppy condition of the sea. — *v. i.* To become loppy.

lop (lŏp), *v. t.*; LOPPED (lŏpt); LOP′PING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. G. dial. *luppen*, *lubben*, to cut, geld, OD. *luppen*, D. *lubben*, also Icel. *hleypa* to cut off (bark of trees), prop. to cause to leap.] 1. To hew or cut branches, twigs, or dead or superfluous parts, from (a tree, vine, etc.); to trim; to shorten by cutting; hence, to cut off the head or limbs of (a person).

2. To cut off, or remove, as superfluous parts; as, to *lop* twigs from a tree; to cut off (the head or limbs, of a person).

Expunge the whole, or *lop* the excrescent parts. *Pope.*

lop, *v. i.* To perform the act of lopping, or trimming.

lop, *n.* 1. A part or parts of a tree, etc., lopped off; esp., parts not measured for timber; trimmings.
2. The lopping of a tree; a lopped tree or branch. *Obs.*

lop, *v. i.* [Cf. 1st LAP, or LOB.] 1. To hang downward; to be pendent; to droop; hence, to flop or sway about loosely or limply.

The señora . . . could only *lop* about in her saddle *Cent. Mag.*

2. To move or act lazily or slouchily.
3. To bound; to go with short leaps.

lop, *v. t.* To let hang down; to droop, as the ears.

lop, *a.* Hanging down; pendent; as, *lop* ears.

lope (lōp), *v. i.*; LOPED (lōpt); LOP′ING (lōp′ĭng). [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hlaupa*. See LEAP.] 1. To leap; to dance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To go or move with a lope; as, a *loping* pony.

There, a coyote skulked from cover to *lope* away the next instant. *Scribner's Mag.*

lope (lōp), *v. t.* To cause (a horse, pony, etc.) to lope.

lope, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaup*. See LOPE, *v.*] 1. = LEAP. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. An easy gait, resembling a canter, characteristic of the saddle ponies of the western United States.

The mustang goes rollicking ahead, with the eternal *lope*, . . a mixture of two or three gaits, as easy as the motions of a cradle. *T. B. Thorpe.*

3. Hence, an easy bounding gait capable of being sustained for a considerable period; as, the *lope* of a wolf.

The easy *lope* of the 'rickshaw coolie. *Kipling.*

lop′-eared′ (lŏp′ērd′), *a.* Having ears that droop.
lop-eared rabbit, one of a fancy variety of rabbit having very long and broad pendulous ears.

lop′er (lōp′ẽr), *n.* 1. One that lopes; esp., a saddle animal trained to the loping gait.
2. *Rope Making.* A swivel, at one end of a ropewalk, used in laying the strands.

Lo-pe′zi-a (lō-pē′zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. *Lopez*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of Mexican and Central American onagraceous herbs and subshrubs, with alternate leaves and small irregular, mostly red, flowers having four sepals, four petals, and two stamens.

Lo′pez root (lō′pĕz). [After Juan *Lopez* Pinheiro, the discoverer of an East African species.] The root of a prickly East Indian rutaceous climbing shrub (*Toddalia aculeata*), formerly valued as a cure for diarrhea and as a tonic.

Lo-phi′i-dæ (lō-fī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Lophius*, fr. Gr. λόφος crest + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of fishes including in old classification all the Pediculati (sometimes also the toadfishes), but now only the anglers constituting *Lophius* and allied genera. See ANGLER. — **lo′phi-id** (lō′fĭ-ĭd), *n.*

lo′phine (lō′fĭn; lō′fēn; lŏf′-; 184), *n.* Also **lo′phin**. [Prob. fr. Gr. λόφος a tuft or crest of feathers.] *Org. Chem.* A nitrogenous base, $C_{21}H_{16}N_2$, obtained in the form of white crystalline tufts by the oxidation of amarine and by other methods. It is a triphenyl derivative of glyoxaline. It phosphoresces when treated with caustic alkali.

Lo-phi′o-mys (lō-fī′ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λοφιά a mane, bristly ridge + μῦς a mouse.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar rodents having the temporal fossæ of the skull bridged by plates of bone. It consists of one species (*L. imhausi*) of northeastern Africa, about the size of a small rabbit with a long hairy tail and a crest of stiffened hairs along the back. It is the only genus of a family, **Lo′phi-o-my′i-dæ** (lō′fĭ-ō-mī′ĭ-dē), or subfamily, **Lo′phi-o-my-i′næ** (-mī-ī′nē).

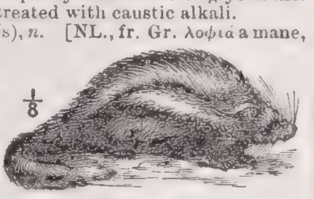

Lophiomys imhausi.

lo′pho- (lō′fō-). A combining form fr. Gr. λόφος, *crest, tuft.*

Lo′pho-bran′chi-i (-brăŋ′kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr. βράγχια gill.] *Zoöl.* An order of small teleost fishes having the gills in tufts on the branchial arches, a long tubular snout, and an armor of bony plates for the body. It includes the sea horses and pipefishes. — **lo′pho-branch** (lō′fō-brăŋk). **lo′pho-bran′chi-ate** (-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

lo′pho-dont (lō′fō-dŏnt), *a.* [*lopho-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Designating or having molar teeth with transverse ridges on the grinding surface, as in most ungulates and rodents; — opposed to *bunodont.* — *n.* An animal having lophodont teeth.

Lo-phoph′o-ra (lō-fŏf′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr. -φόρος bearing.] *Bot.* A genus of spineless cacti, natives of the southwestern United States and Mexico, having hemispherical joints divided into distinct tubercles, and pink or whitish flowers. *L. williamsii* is the mescal button.

lo′pho-phore (lō′fō-; lŏf′ō-fōr), *n.* [*lopho-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* In polyzoans, an organ (usually circular or horseshoe-shaped) surrounding the mouth and bearing the tentacles. Similar structures, often also called *lophophores*, exist in *Phoronis*, and in brachiopods, the *arms* of the latter being prolongations of the lophophore. — **lo-phoph′o-ral** (lō-fŏf′ō-rȧl), *a.*

Lo-pho′tes (lō-fō′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λοφωτός crested, fr. λόφος crest.] *Zoöl.* A remarkable genus of deep-sea acanthopterygian fishes of elongate compressed form, having the forehead developed as a high triangular crest. It is the type of a small family, **Lo-phot′i-dæ** (lō-fŏt′ĭ-dē). — **lo′pho-toid** (lō′fō-toid; lŏf′ō-), *a. & n.*

lop′ping (lŏp′ĭng), *n.* A cutting off, as of branches; also, chiefly in *pl.*, that which is cut off; trimmings.

The *loppings* made from that stock whilst it stood. *Burke.*

lop′seed′ (-sēd′), *n.* [Cf. LOP to hang.] A perennial herb (*Phryma leptostachya*); — so called from its spike of strongly reflexed fruits.

lop′sid′ed (-sīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* [5th *lop* + *side.* Cf. LOBSIDED.] Leaning to one side, as from a defect of structure; as, a *lopsided* barn; hence, unsymmetrical; unbalanced; poorly proportioned; full of idiosyncrasies. — **lop′sid′ed-ly** (lŏp′sīd′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **lop′sid′ed-ness**, *n.*

lo-qua′cious (lō-kwā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *loquax*, *-acis*, talkative, fr. *loqui* to speak; cf. Gr. λάσκειν to rattle, shriek, shout.] Given to talking; talkative; garrulous; chattering.

Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Garrulous, voluble. See TALKATIVE.
— **lo-qua′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **lo-qua′cious-ness**, *n.*

lo-quac′i-ty (lō-kwăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *loquacitas*: cf. F. *loquacité.*] The habit of talking excessively; garrulity.

Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

lo′quat (lō′kwŏt; -kwăt), *n.* [Chin. (of Canton) *lo kwat* the medlar.] **a** A Japanese evergreen malaceous tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*) with large oblong leaves and fragrant white flowers. It is often cultivated for ornament in mild climates. **b** The edible fruit of this tree, resembling a small yellow pear. It is extensively used in Japan for preserves and confections.

lo′quence (lō′kwĕns), **lo′quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *loquentia*, fr. *loqui* to speak.] Speech; discourse. *Rare.* "Beheld Nural-Din and heard his *loquence.*" *R. F. Burton.*

lo′quent (lō′kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *loquens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Given to, or apt in, speech; speaking. *R.* — **lo′quent-ly**, *adv. R.*

lo′ral (lō′răl; 201), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the lore. — *n.* A loral plate.
loral pit, a pit, of unknown function, in the loral region of certain venomous snakes, as the Crotalidæ. — **l. plate**, in snakes and lizards, a plate in the loral region, in front of and below the preæbular, when this is present.

Lo′ran-tha′ce-æ (lō′răn-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LORANTHUS.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs (order Santalales), the mistletoe family, comprising about 13 genera and over 500 species, natives chiefly of tropical regions. They are fleshy, yellowish green parasitic plants having small apetalous flowers with a 1-celled inferior ovary. The principal genera are *Loranthus*, *Viscum*, and *Phoradendron.* — **lo′ran-tha′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lo-ran′thus (lō-răn′thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. LGr. λῶρος, λῶρον, thong (fr. L. *lorum*) + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of parasitic plants, typifying the family Loranthaceæ, distinguished by the baccate or drupaceous fruit. The flowers are small but brilliantly colored. The species are widely distributed in the tropics of both hemispheres.

lo′rate (lō′rāt; 201), *a.* [L. *loratus*, fr. *lorum* thong.] *Bot.* Having the form of a thong or strap; ligulate.

lor′cha (lôr′chȧ), *n.* [Pg.] *Naut.* A light two- or three-masted vessel used in Chinese, Siamese and Philippine waters, having the hull built on a European model, and the rigging like that of a Chinese junk with batten lug sails.

lord (lôrd), *n.* [ME. *lord*, *laverd*, *loverd*, AS. *hlāford*, for *hlāfweard*, i. e., bread keeper; *hlāf* bread, loaf + *weard* keeper, guard. See LOAF, WARD a guard; cf. LAIRD, LADY.] 1. One who has power and authority, as from headship or leadership; a master; ruler; governor; prince; one who has authority as from possession or property rights; a proprietor; as, the *lord* of a mansion.

Man over men
He made not *lord.* *Milton.*

2. Any man of rank or high position; specif., a tenant in chief of the crown. Cf. BARON, 1. *Now Chiefly Hist.*

3. **a** A titled nobleman, whether peer of the realm or not; — applied in England: (1) by way of regular conventional designation, to a baron; formerly, to a baron as distinguished from a higher nobleman; (2) less formally, to any temporal peer from baron to marquis; (3) by courtesy, to the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl; (4) by right or courtesy, to a bishop; (5) as a judicial title, to a Scottish Lord of Session **b** Specif., *pl.* [*cap.*], usually with *the*, the House of Lords (see under HOUSE).

4. A title of reference or address prefixed to the names of the persons mentioned in 3 **a**, and forming part of certain official titles; as, *lord* advocate, *lord* chamberlain, etc. Its use as a prefixed title is now as follows: (1) In less formal use for "Marquis," "Earl," "Viscount," with *of* omitted when it occurs in the full title; thus, "Earl Grey," "the Earl of Derby," become *Lord* Grey, *Lord* Derby. (2) A baron, whether actual or by courtesy, has *Lord* before his title of peerage (surname or territorial); as, *Lord* Tennyson, the Christian name, if mentioned, coming first; thus, Alfred, *Lord* Tennyson. The territorial titles of courtesy given to judges in Scotland are treated in the same way. (3) The younger sons of dukes and marquises have (by courtesy) *Lord* before their name and surname; as, *Lord* James Alton.

5. A husband. *Archaic or Humorous.* *Gen.* xviii. 12.

6. *Feudalism.* One of whom a fee or estate is held; the proprietor of feudal land; as, the *lord* of the soil; the *lord* of the manor. See PARAMOUNT, MESNE, MANOR.

7. [*cap.*] **a** The Supreme Being; Jehovah. When *Lord*, in the Old Testament, is printed in small capitals, it is usually equivalent to *Jehovah*, and might with more propriety be so rendered. **b** The Savior; Jesus Christ.

8. *Astrol.* A planet having controlling power or influence.

9. A humpbacked person; — so called sportively. *Eng.*

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loose′-kir′tle, *n.* A wanton. *R.*
loos′end. Loosened. *Ref. Sp.*
loos′en-er, *n.* One that loosens.
loose′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
loos′er, *n.* One that looses.
loos′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOOSE. Esp.: *vb. n.* Absolution; discharge, as of a debt; remission, of a sin: specif., *Eng.*, a payment for release from obligation.
loos′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
loo′some (lōō′sŭm). Obs. or dial. var. of LOVESOME.
loost. Loosed. *Ref. Sp.*
loot. ☩ LOT.
loot. Scot. pret. of LET.
loot. Var. of LUTE, *n. & v.*
loot (lōōt). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of LOUT.
loot, *n.* [Cf. LUTE in brickmaking.] A brine ladle. *Dial. Eng.*
loo′ta, **loo′tah** (lōō′tȧ). Vars. of LOTA.
loot′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
loot′en (lüt′ĕn), *p. p.* of LET. *Scot.*
loot′er, *n.* One who loots.
loothe. ☩ LOATH, LOATHE.
loo′tie (lōō′tĭ), *n.* [Hind. *lūṭī.*] One who engages in looting or marauding, esp as a member of a band; — usually in *pl.* *India.*
loo′tie-wal′lah (-wä′lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *lūṭī-wālā.*] A lootie. *India.*
loove. ☩ LOOF, LOVE.
loove, *n.* [AS. *lāf* widow, lit., what is left, remainder, survivor.] A widow. *Obs.*
loov′er (*dial.* lōōv′ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOUVER.
lop, *n.* [Cf. LOP to hang.] A lobe *Obs.*
lop (lŏp), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *loppe*, Sw. *loppa.*] A flea *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
lop, *v. i.* [Cf. LOPPER, *v.*] To curdle. *Dial. Eng.*
lop, *n.* [Cf. LOP to hang down.] Short for LOP-EARED RABBIT.
lope. ☩ LOOP.
lope. Var. of LOUP, *v.*
lope. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of LEAP.
lop′-ear′, *n.* A lop-eared rabbit.
lope′man, *n.* Prob., leaper or runner. *Obs.*
lope′skonce′, *n.* [D. *loopschans.* Cf. LEAP, *v.*; SCONCE a fort] A fortification. *Obs*
lope′staff′, *n.* A pole to leap with. *Obs.*
lope′way′, *n.* A footpath or bridle path. *Dial. Eng.*
-loph. [Gr. λόφος crest] *Zoöl.* See TRITUBERCULY.
lop′heav′y, *a.* So heavy as to lop, or droop. *Obs.*
Lo-phi′o-don (lō-fī′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL; Gr. λόφιον, dim. of λόφος crest + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Eocene perissodactyls believed to be ancestral to the horse and the tapir. It is the type of a family, **Loph′i-o-don′ti-dæ** (lŏf′ĭ-ō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), in which *Hyracotherium* (which see) is often included.
loph′i-o-dont′ (lŏf′ĭ-ō-dŏnt′), *a.* *Paleon.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Lophiodon* or family Lophiodontidæ. — *n.* One of the Lophiodontidæ. — **loph′i-o-don′toid** (-dŏn′toid), *a.*
Loph′i-o-don-toi′de-a (lŏf′ĭ-ō-dŏn-toi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* A superfamily constituted by the living Tapiridæ and the extinct Lophiodontidæ.
lo′phi-oid (lō′fĭ-oid), *a.* [*Lophius* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Lophiidæ. — *n.* A lophioid fish.
lo′phi-os′to-mate (-ŏs′tō-māt), *a.* [Gr. λόφιον, dim. of λόφος crest + *-stoma* + *-ate.*] *Bot.* Having the ostiolum crested, as fungi of the genus *Lophiostoma*
lo′phi-os′to-mous (-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Lophiostomate.
Lo′phi-us (lō′fĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of angler fishes.
loph′o-cer′cal (lŏf′ō-sûr′kăl), *a.* [*lopho-* + *cercal.*] Protocercal.
Lo′pho-come (lō′fō-kōm), *n.* One of the Lophocomi.
Lo-phoc′o-mi (lō-fŏk′ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.: *lopho-* + Gr κόμη hair.] *Anthropol.* See HAIR, 2.
lo-phoph′o-rine (lō-fŏf′ō-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{17}O_3N$, obtained in an oily state from *Lophophora lewinii.*
Lo-phoph′o-rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL. See LOPHOPHORE.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the monals or Impeyan pheasants. It is the type of a subfamily, **Lo-phoph′o-ri′næ** (-rī′nē), which includes also the tragopans and pukras pheasants.
lo-phoph′y-to′sis (-ĭ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lopho-* + *phytosis.*] *Veter.* Comb disease.
Lo-phop′o-da (lō-fŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lopho-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* = PHYLACTOLÆMATA.
Lo-phor′nis (lō-fôr′nĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr. ὄρνις bird.] *Zoöl.* The genus of humming birds consisting of the coquettes.
Lo-phor′tyx (-tĭks), *n.* [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr. ὄρτυξ quail.] *Zoöl.* See HELMET QUAIL.
lo-phos′te-on (lō-fŏs′tē-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TEA (-ȧ), E. -TEONS (-ŏnz). [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] *Zoöl.* The keel-bearing part of a bird's sternum.
lo-phot′ri-chous (lō-fŏt′rĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*lopho-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Biol.* Flagellate, as certain microörganisms.
Lo-phu′ra (lō-fū′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pheasants consisting of the firebacks
lop′lol′ly. Var. of LOBLOLLY.
lop′pard (lŏp′ȧrd), *n.* [2d *lop* + *-ard.*] A pollard. *R.*
loppe. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of LOP.
loppe, *n.* [AS.] A spider. *Obs.*
lop′per, *n.* One who lops
lop′per, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaupa* to run, *hleypa* to curdle, prop. to cause to leap or run.] Of milk, to curdle; clabber. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*
lop′per, *a* Curdled. *Obs. or Scot.*
lop′per, *n.* [From LOPPER, *v.*] Curdled milk: a clot, as of blood: also, slush. *Obs. or Scot.*
loppestere. ☩ LOBSTER.
lop′pet (lŏp′ĭt), *v. i.* [Dial. *loppet* to run in a one-sided way; cf. LOP to hang down.] To walk or run clumsily: also, to lounge or loll. *Dial. Eng.*
lop′py (lŏp′ĭ), *a.* [From 1st LOP.] Of the sea, choppy.
lop′py, *a.* Hanging loose; limp.
lopred. ☩ LOPPERED.
lop′star, **lop′ster.** ☩ LOBSTER.
lopt. Obs., poetic, or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of LOP.
lopwebbe, *n.* [*loppe* spider + *web.*] A spider's web. *Obs*
lopyn, *n.* [F. *lopin.*] A morsel. *Obs.*
loq. *Abbr.* Loquitur.
loquel, *n.* [L. *loquela.*] A speech. *Obs*
‖ **lo′qui-tur** (lŏk′wĭ-tŭr), *v. i.* [L.] He (she) speaks.
lor. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LORD.
Lor. *Abbr* Lorenzo.
‖ **lo′ra** (lō′rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = LORUM or LORE.
lo′rain, *n* [OF. *lorain.* Cf. LORIMER.] A bridle strap *Obs.*
lor′an-dite (lŏr′ăn-dīt), *n.* *Min.* A cochineal-red monoclinic mineral, a sulpharsenide of thallium, $TlAsS_2$.
lorane, *n.* Laurel *Obs. Scot.*
lo′ranth (lō′rănth; 201), *n.* [See LORANTHUS.] Any plant of the family Loranthaceæ.
lo-ran′thad, *n.* = LORANTH. *R.*
Lor-brul′grud (lŏr-brŭl′grŭd), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," metropolis of Brobdingnag. It is humorously said to mean "Pride of the Universe."
lorch′er. ☩ LURCHER.

M

Lord Bicorned, Alexander the Great as Jupiter Ammon; — from the two horns decorating his head on certain ancient coins. — **L. Brough'am's Act** (brōō'ŭmz; brōōmz), *Eng.*, an act (13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 21, 1850) abolishing the effect which repeal of a subsequent statute has at common law of reviving a previous statute, and providing for abbreviation of the language of statutes. — **L. Camp'bell's Act** (kăm'ĕlz; -bĕlz), *Eng.*, an act (6 & 7 *Vict.* c. 96, 1843) making any person who maliciously publishes a defamatory libel liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both. — **L. Chief Justice of England**, *or, formerly*, **of the King's Bench**, in England, the presiding judge of the King's Bench, now of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. He is also a judge of the Court of Appeals. The Lord High Chancellor is the only higher judicial dignitary. — **L. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas**, the judge who (formerly) presided over the Court of Common Pleas. *Eng.* — **L. Clerk Register**, *or* **Clerk Register**, in Scotland, an officer of state who has custody of the archives. — **L. Commissioner of Admiralty**, one of the Lords Commissioners who discharge the duties of Lord High Admiral. These are the **First Lord of the Admiralty**, who is a member of Parliament and usually a cabinet minister; the **Senior** and **Second Naval Lords**; the **Third Naval Lord and Controller**; the **Junior Naval Lord**; and the **Civil Lord**. — **L. Commissioner of the Great Seal**, *Eng. Hist.*, one of the Lords Commissioners who at times executed the office of Lord High Chancellor or Lord Keeper. — **L. Commissioner of the Treasury**, one of the Lords Commissioners who discharge the duties of Lord High Treasurer. The **First Lord of the Treasury** is usually a cabinet minister. — **L. Cran'worth's Act** (krăn'wŭrths), *Eng.*, an act (23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 145, 1860) giving additional powers to mortgagees and trustees. — **L. Den'man's Act** (dĕn'mănz), *Eng.*, an act (6 & 7 *Vict.* c. 85, 1843) abolishing the witnesses' incapacity arising from interest in crime. — **L. Deputy of Ireland.** = LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND. — **L. El'len-bor'ough's Act** (ĕl'ĕn-bŭr'ōz), *Eng.*, an act (43 *Geo. III.* c. 58, 1803) regulating offenses against the person. — **L. Great Chamberlain of England**, a great officer of state, whose duties, originally financial, are now of grand sergeanty. Among other duties, he waits upon and attires the sovereign for coronation. The office is inherited from the DeVeres and Berties by the families of Cholmondeley and Willoughby d'Eresby. — **L. Gren'ville's Act** (grĕn'vĭlz), *Eng.*, an act (10 *Geo. III.* c. 50, 1770) restricting exemptions from action due to parliamentary privileges. — **L. Hard'wicke's Act** (härd'wĭks; här'dĭks), *Eng.*, an act (26 *Geo. II.* c. 33, 1751) regulating marriage contracts and disabilities. — **L. High Admiral**, a great officer of state formerly at the head of the naval administration of Great Britain. His duties are now performed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the High Court of Admiralty. — **L. High Almoner of England**, an ecclesiastical officer of the royal household in Great Britain, who distributes deodands and forfeited goods of a felo-de-se as alms. — **L. High Chancellor of Great Britain**, *or* **Lord High Chancellor**. = LORD CHANCELLOR. — **L. High Commissioner**, the commissioner who represents the crown at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. — **L. High Constable**, a great officer of state in England, now appointed only to serve at rare occasions, esp. coronations. — **L. High Steward**, an English officer of state, since the 15th century only occasionally appointed, as to bear the crown at a coronation or to serve at the trial of a peer or peeress for treason or felony. — **L. High Treasurer of Great Britain and Ireland**, formerly, the third great officer of the crown. His office is now executed by five persons styled the **Lords Commissioners of the Treasury**. — **L. in Waiting**, one of the (eight) personal attendants in the household of the King of England or of the Prince of Wales. The office is chiefly honorary. — **L. Justice of Appeal**, in England, one of the judges of the Court of Appeal. — **L. Justice of Ireland**, *Eng. Hist.*, one of the English commissioners in Ireland appointed with vice-regal authority in the early 18th century. — **L. Keeper of the Great Seal.** = LORD CHANCELLOR, 1. — **L. Keeper of the Privy Seal.** = LORD PRIVY SEAL. — **L. Lieutenant of Ireland**, the English viceroy in Ireland. — **L. Lynd'hurst's Act** (lĭnd'hŭrsts). See *deceased wife's sister bill*, under DECEASED. — **L. Mayor's Day**, in London, November 9, on which day the Lord Mayor goes in procession to and from Westminster, where the assent of the crown to his election is given. — **L. of Appeal in Ordinary**. See LAW LORD. — **L. of Council**, formerly in Scotland, one of the members of the Privy Council, who discharged judicial business during the vacation of Parliament. — **L. of Council and Session**, in Scotland, one of the judges of the Court of Sessions. — **L. of Crazy Castle**, John Hall Stevenson (1718-85), author of "Crazy Tales," whose residence, Shelton Castle, was nicknamed Crazy Castle. — **l. of erection**, *Scots Law*, the lord or superior of a temporal lordship created by secularization (at the time of the Reformation) of an ecclesiastical benefice. — **L. of hosts**, Jehovah as supreme over all, including the hosts of heaven; — a title often used in the Old Testament. — **L. of Misrule**, the master of revels, as at Christmas; — in Scotland called the *Abbot of Unreason*. *Obs. or Hist.* — **L. of Regality**, *Scot. Hist.*, one to whom the king granted rights of regalities. See REGALITY. — **L. of Session.** = LORD OF COUNCIL AND SESSION. — **L. of the Admiralty.** = LORD COMMISSIONER OF ADMIRALTY. — **L. of the Articles**, *Scot. Hist.*, one of a standing committee of Parliament to whom was intrusted the drafting and preparation of the acts, or bills for laws. — **l. of the ascendant.** See ASCENDANT, *n.*, 1. — **L. of the Bedchamber.** *Eng.* **a** A lord in waiting; — formerly so called under a male sovereign. **b** One of two lords so called in the household of the Prince of Wales. — **L. of the Congregation**, *Scot. Hist.*, one of the nobles and prominent men who subscribed to the National Covenant. — **L. of the Isles**, a title assumed by various Scottish chieftains, esp. by John Macdonald of Isla, a ruler of the Hebrides in the 14th century, and by his son Donald, his grandson Alexander, and his great-grandson John, the fourth and last. The title is now one of the titles of the Prince of Wales. — **Lord of the Treasury.** = LORD COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY. — **L. Ordinary on the Bills.** See BILL CHAMBER. — **l. paramount**, a lord superior or overlord; specif., the supreme lord of a fee, himself having no overlord, as the king in England. — **L. President of the Council**, in England, the presiding member of the Privy Council, a member of Parliament and usually a cabinet minister. The office is largely one of dignity. — **L. Privy Seal**, an English officer of state, usually a cabinet minister, whose regular duty is to affix the privy seal to patents. — **L. St. Leon'ard's Acts** (sânt lĕn'ărdz), *Eng.*, acts (22 & 23 *Vict.* c. 35, and 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 38, 1840) relieving trustees, amending property laws, etc. — **lords-and-ladies. a** The cuckoopint. **b** The harlequin duck. *Local, U. S.* — **lord spiritual**, one of the ecclesiastics (bishops and archbishops) who have seats in the House of Lords. Before the Reformation mitered abbots were so classed. See PEER. — **L. Steward of the Household**, the highest officer of the royal household of England, a peer, privy councilor, and minister. He presides at the Board of Green Cloth (see GREEN CLOTH), and has charge of the hall, kitchen, pantry, ewery, cellars, and almonry; but his duties are usually discharged by the Master of the Household. Formerly he presided over the Palace Court, the Lord Steward's Court, and the Court of Marshalsea. — **l. temporal**, one of the peers (other than ecclesiastics) who have the right to sit in the English Parliament, including the peers of England, sixteen representative peers of Scotland, and twenty-eight representatives of the Irish peerage. See PEER. — **L. Ten'ter-den's Act** (tĕn'tẽr-dĕnz), *Eng.*, an act (*Geo. IV.* c. 14, 1828) requiring certain promises validating obligations to be in writing. — **L. Warden (of the Cinque Ports)**, the highest officer of the Cinque Ports, having jurisdiction as admiral of the ports, and as governor of Dover Castle. — **The Lords' Act**, *Eng.*, an act (32 *Geo. II.* c. 28, 1759) relieving insolvents from imprisonment. — **The Lord's Anointed**, Christ or the Messiah; also, a Jewish or other king by "divine right." 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 9. — **The Lord's Day**, Sunday; the Christian Sabbath, on which Christ rose from the dead. — **The Lord's Prayer**, the prayer which Christ taught his disciples. *Matt.* vi. 9-13. — **The Lord's Supper. a** The supper partaken of by Jesus the night before his crucifixion. **b** The sacrament of the Eucharist; the Holy Communion. — **The Lord's Table. a** The altar or table from which the sacrament is dispensed. **b** The sacrament itself.

lord (lôrd), *v. i.;* LORD'ED; LORD'ING. To play the lord; to domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; — sometimes with *over;* and sometimes with *it.*

> I see them *lording* it in London streets. *Shak.*
> And *lorded* over them whom now they serve. *Milton.*

lord, *v. t.* *Rare.* **1**. To rule or preside over as a lord.
2. To invest with the dignity, power, etc., of a lord.

Lord Baltimore. An artificial fly for bass fishing, so called on account of the predominance of black and orange in the feathers of which it is made.

Lord Chamberlain, *or* **Lord Chamberlain of the Household**. The second officer of the royal household in England, a peer, a privy councilor, and member of the ruling government. He appoints professional men and tradesmen for the court, regulates the royal theaters and chapels royal, licenses plays, examines claims for presentation, issues invitations, etc. There is also a Lord Chamberlain in the court of the queen.

Lord Chancellor. **1**. In Great Britain, the first great officer of state, whose official title is Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland, being historically the same as the king's chancellor. He ranks next after the blood royal and the Archbishop of Canterbury. As a great officer of state he acts for England and Scotland and in some matters for the United Kingdom; as an administrative and judicial officer he acts only for England. He is Keeper of the Great Seal, privy councilor, president and prolocutor of the House of Lords. He was formerly prime minister, and is usually an important member of the cabinet. He is president of the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature and of the Court of Appeal; he appoints justices of the peace; is visitor to colleges and hospitals, patron of church livings of less than twenty marks, guardian of infants, the insane, etc. He is variously called **Lord High Chancellor, Chancellor of England, Keeper of the King's Conscience, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal**, and **Lord Keeper, Lord Speaker**.
2. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, an officer in Ireland having duties similar to those of the Chancellor of England.

lord'ing, *n.* [*lord* + *-ing*, 3.] **1**. A lord; — frequent as a form of address; esp., *pl.*, sirs; masters. *Archaic.*

> Therefore, *lordings* all, I you beseech. *Chaucer.*

2. A little or petty lord; — often contemptuous.

lord'ling (lôrd'lĭng), *n.* [*lord* + 1st *-ling.*] A little or insignificant lord.

lord'ly (lôrd'lĭ), *a.;* LORD'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); LORD'LI-EST. [*lord* + *-ly.* Cf. LORDLIKE.] Suitable for a lord; of or pertaining to a lord; resembling a lord; specif.: **a** Grand; noble; dignified; honorable.

> *Lordly* sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*
> The maidens gathered strength and grace
> And presence, *lordlier* than before. *Tennyson*

b Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

> Lords are *lordliest* in their wine. *Milton.*

Syn. — Imperious, haughty, overbearing, tyrannical, despotic, domineering, arrogant. See MASTERFUL.

lord'ly, *adv.* In a lordly manner.

lor-do'sis (lŏr-dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λόρδωσις, fr. λορδός bent so as to be convex in front.] *Med.* **a** A curvature of the spine forward, usually in the lumbar region. **b** Any abnormal curvature of the bones. — **lor-dot'ic** (-dŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Lord Protector. *Eng. Hist.* **a** A protector or regent. **b** The title of Oliver Cromwell as the head of the British Commonwealth (1653-58), and of Richard Cromwell (1658-59).

lord'ship (lôrd'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *hlāfordscipe.*] **1**. The rank or position of a lord; hence (with *his* or *your*), a title applied to a lord (except an archbishop or duke, who is called *his* or *your Grace*) or a judge (in Great Britain), etc.
2. Seigniory; domain; the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a manor.
3. Dominion; power; authority. Specif., in *pl.*, rendering Gr. κυριότητες (see ANGEL, 1).

> They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise *lordship* over them. *Mark* x. 42.

lore (lōr; 201), *n.* [L. *lorum* thong: cf. F. *lore.*] *Zoöl.* **a** The space between the eye and bill in birds, and the corresponding region in reptiles and fishes. **b** The anterior portion of the gena of an insect.

lore, *n.* [ME. *lore*, *lare*, AS. *lār;* akin to AS. *lǣran* to teach, D. *leer* teaching, doctrine, G. *lehre*, Dan. *lære*, Sw. *lära*, and E. *learn.* See LEARN.] **1**. Act of teaching, or that which is taught; hence, instruction; wisdom; advice; counsel. *Archaic or Dial.*

> If please ye, listen to my *lore.* *Spenser.*

2. That which is or may be learned; knowledge; learning; erudition; often, the whole body of knowledge possessed by a people or class, or pertaining to a particular subject, esp. when such knowledge is regarded as of a traditional or anecdotal description or as lacking in scientific organization or foundation; as, the *lore* of the Egyptians; legal *lore;* bird *lore;* folk*lore.* "The *lore* of war." *Fairfax.*

> His fair offspring, nursed in princely *lore.* *Milton.*

3. Information; story. *Obs.*
Syn. — See LEARNING.

Lo're-lei' (lō'rĕ-lī; lŏr'ĕ-), **Lur'lei** (lōōr'lī), *n.* [G.] In German legend, a siren who haunted the rock of that name on the right bank of the Rhine, about halfway between Bingen and Koblenz. By her beauty and singing she enticed sailors to destruction on the reef of rocks below.

lo-re'tin (lō-rē'tĭn), *n.* [Of unknown origin. The discoverer, Claus, says he chose the name as a commercial convenience.] *Chem.* A yellow, odorless, crystalline iodine compound, $C_9H_4NI(OH)SO_3H$, derived from quinoline. It is used as an antiseptic dusting powder in place of iodoform.

Lo-ret'o (lō-rĕt'ō; *Ital.* lō-rā'tō), *or* **Lo-ret'to** (lō-rĕt'ō), **nuns**. [From *Loreto*, a city in Italy famous for its Holy House, said to be that in which Jesus lived, brought by angels from Nazareth.] *R. C. Ch.* Members of a congregation of nuns founded by Mrs. Mary Teresa Ball, near Dublin, Ireland, in 1822, and now spread over Ireland, India, Canada, and the United States. The nuns are called also *Ladies of Loreto*. They are engaged in teaching girls.

Lo'ret-tine' (lō'rĕ-tēn'; lō-rĕt'ĭn), *n.* [From *Loreto* in Italy.] *R. C. Ch.* **a** One of an order of nuns founded in 1812 at Loretto, in Kentucky. The members of the order (called also *Sisters of Loretto*, or *Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross*) devote themselves to the cause of education and the care of destitute orphans, their labors being chiefly confined to the western United States. **b** A Loreto nun.

lor'gnette' (lôr'nyĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1**. An eyeglass or eyeglasses with a long handle.
2. An opera glass.

lo-ri'ca (lō-rī'kă), *n.;* *L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L., lit., a corselet of thongs, fr. *lorum* thong.] **1**. *Anc. Armor.* A cuirass, originally of leather, afterward of plates of metal or horn sewed on linen or the like.
2. *Old Chem.* Lute for protecting vessels from the fire.
3. *Zoöl.* A hard protective case or shell, esp. that of certain infusorians and rotifers.

Lor'i-ca'ta (lŏr'ĭ-kā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See LORICATE, *v.*] *Zoöl.* **1**. Any of various groups of animals with a lorica; as: **a** The armadillos. **b** The crocodilians. **c** An order of choanoflagellate protozoans. **d** A suborder of rotifers including those Ploima having the cuticle hardened into a lorica.
2. = LORICATI **b**.

lor'i-cate (lŏr'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* LOR'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); LOR'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *loricatus*, p. p. of *loricare* to clothe in mail, to cover with plastering, fr. *lorica* a leather cuirass, a plastering, fr. *lorum* thong.] To cover with some protecting substance, as with lute, a crust, coating, or plates.

lor'i-cate, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a lorica; of the nature of a lorica. — *n.* A member of the Loricata.

Lor'i-ca'ti (-kā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See LORICATE, *v.*] **a** = LORICATA, 1, in any of various senses. **b** A large and important group of acanthopterygian fishes, the scorpænoids, greenlings, sculpins, gurnards, and their allies, characterized by a process of the third suborbital plate extending backward to or towards the preopercle, whence the name *mailed-cheeked fishes*, sometimes applied to them.

lor'i-keet (lŏr'ĭ-kēt; lŏr'ĭ-kēt'; 277), *n.* [See LORY; cf. PARRAKEET.] Any of numerous small, usually brush-tongued parrots or lories, found mostly in Australia, New Guinea, and the adjacent islands. They are arboreal, and feed largely upon the honey of flowers. They belong mostly to *Loriculus*, *Charmosyna*, *Coriphilus*, and allied genera.

lor'i-mer (lŏr'ĭ-mẽr), **lor'i-ner** (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *loremier*, fr. LL. (assumed) *loramen* bridle, fr. L. *lorum* thong, the rein of a bridle.] A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles; hence, a saddler. *Obsoles.*

Lord Admiral. = LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.
Lord Advocate. *Scot.* The public prosecutor of crimes, and principal crown lawyer. Prior to the Union (1707) he sat in Parliament ex officio. He is appointed by the crown.
Lord Almoner. = LORD HIGH ALMONER OF ENGLAND.
lor'dan. ✝ LURDAN.
lord'dom (lôrd'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
lor'dein. ✝ LURDAN.
lord'hed, *n.* Lordship. *Obs.*
Lord Justice-Clerk. See JUSTICE-CLERK.
Lord Justice General. See JUSTICE GENERAL.
Lord Keeper. = LORD CHANCELLOR, 1. *R.*
lord'kin, *n.* See -KIN.
lord'less. [AS. *hlāfordlēas.*] Having no lord: specif., of a woman, without a husband.
lord'let, *n.* See -LET.
lord'-lieu-ten'an-cy, *n.* A lord lieutenant's office.
lord lieutenant. a Short for *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*, under LORD. **b** In English counties, a deputy of the sovereign who from the 16th century till 1871 had extensive military powers. He still nominates justices of the peace, and keeps records at quarter sessions.
lord'like', *a.* & *adv.* [*lord* + *like.* Cf. LORDLY.] Befitting or like a lord; lordly. *Now Rare.* — **lord'like'ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
lord'li-ly (lôrd'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Lordly. *Rare.*
lord'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Lord Lov'el (lŭv'ĕl). The hero of an ancient ballad. He leaves his ladylove for a long journey, but returns, after a short stay, to die of grief when he finds she has just died for love of him.
Lord Ly'on. The Lyon King-of-Arms. See KING-OF-ARMS.
Lord Marcher; *pl.* LORDS MARCHERS. In England, the lord or officer who defended the marches. *Obs.*
Lord Marshal. = EARL MARSHAL.
Lord Mayor. The mayor of any of several large cities, as London, York, or Dublin. *British.*
lord-ol'a-try (lôrd-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*lord* + *-olatry*, as in *idolatry.*] Adulation paid to a lord merely because of his station or title. *Jocose.* *Thackeray.*
lor-do'ma (lŏr-dō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LORDOSIS.
Lord Ordinary In Scotland, one of the five judges of the Court of Session who constitute the Outer House.
lor'do-sco'li-o'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Lordosis with scoliosis.
Lord Peter. The Pope: — in Arbuthnot's "John Bull."
Lord President. In Scotland, the Lord President of the Court of Session. See JUSTICE GENERAL.
Lord Provost. The chief magistrate of any of various large cities in Scotland.
Lord Rector. The elected chief in certain universities in Scotland, as St. Andrews; — an honorary title.
Lord Register. = LORD CLERK REGISTER.
Lords Auditors. *Scot. Hist.* The former judicial committee of Parliament.
lord'ship, *v. t.* & *i.* To control or govern as lord. *Obs.* — **lord'ship-per**, *n.* *Obs.*
lordship marcher. The territory held by a Lord Marcher.
Lord Speaker. = LORD CHANCELLOR, 1. *Eng.*
lord's room. *Theater.* A stage box for spectators of rank. *Obs*
Lord Strutt (strŭt). Charles II. of Spain: — so called in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull."
lordswike, *n.* [AS. *hlāfordswica.*] A traitor to his lord. *Obs.*
Lord Treasurer. = LORD HIGH TREASURER OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
lord'wood', *n.* Oriental liquidambar tree.
lord'y (lôr'dĭ), *interj.* A minced oath or exclamation, chiefly of surprise. *Uncultivated.*
lore. Obs. pret. & p. p. of LEESE, lose.
lore, *n.* [AS. *lor.* Cf. LOSE.] Loss. *Obs.*
lo're-al (lō'rē-ăl; 201), *a.* & *n.* *Zoöl.* Loral.
lored, *a.* Learned. *Obs.*
lo'rein. ✝ LORAIN.
lor'el. ✝ LAUREL.
lor'el, *n.* [Cf. LORN, LOSEL.] A worthless person; vagabond; losel. *Obs.* — **lor'el-ship**, *n.* *Obs.*
lore'less, *a.* See -LESS.
lor'el-y, *adv.* Like a lorel. *Obs.*
lorem. ✝ LORAIN.
lore'mas'ter, *n.* A teacher. *Obs.*
lor'en (lŏr'ĕn). Obs. p. p. of LEESE, lose.
Lo-ren'zo (lō-rĕn'zō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *Laurentius.*] **1**. = LAURENCE, masc. prop. name.
2. A young man in love with Jessica in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."
lor'er. ✝ LAUREL.
lores'man, *n.* [*lore* learning + *man.*] An instructor. *Obs.*
lore'spell', *n.* [*lore* learning + *spell*, n.] A sermon. *Obs.*
‖ **lo-rette'** (lō-rĕt'), *n.* [F.] A courtesan of a class formerly living near the church of Notre Dame de Lorette, in Paris. — **lo-ret'tism** (-rĕt'ĭz'm), *n.*
‖ **lor'gnon'** (lôr'nyôɴ'), *n.* [F.] A lorgnette.
lo'ri (lō'rĭ; 201), *n.* A loris.
Lor'i. Var. of LURI.
lor'ic (lŏr'ĭk), *n.* A lorica, or cuirass. *Rare.*
Lor'i-ca-ri'i-dæ (lŏr'ĭ-kȧ-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Loricaria*, fr. L. *loricarius* pertaining to a corselet. See LORICA.] *Zoöl.* A family of small South American fresh-water nematognathous fishes having the sides and back covered with angular bony plates, the air bladder with a bony capsule, and the mouth small and with thick fringed lips. Certain allied unarmored forms are sometimes included. — **lor'i-ca'ri-an** (-kā'rĭ-ăn; 115), **lor'i-ca'ri-oid** (-oid), *a.* & *n.*
lor'i-cat'ed (lŏr'ĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Loricate.
lor'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *loricatio.*] **a** State of having a lorica. **b** A loricate covering.
lor'i-coid (lŏr'ĭ-koid), *a.* [*lorica* + *-oid.*] Loricate.
Lo'ri-i'næ (lō'rĭ-ī'nē), **Lo-ri'næ** (lō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See LORIUS.
Lo-rin'da (lō-rĭn'dȧ). Var. of LAURINDA.

lor'i-ot (lŏr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *l'orion, l'oriol, oriol, l'* being the article. The same word as *oriole*. See ORIOLE.] The golden oriole of Europe. See ORIOLE.

lo'ris (lō'rĭs ; 201), *n.* [F. *loris, lori*, fr. Flem. *lorrias, lorrijas*, lazy, the sloth ; the orig. name given to the animal by the Dutch (Seba, 1734) was *luiaardt* sloth.] Either of two small nocturnal slow-moving lemurs, esp. the slender loris (*Loris gracilis*) of southern India and Ceylon. It has long slender limbs, large eyes, and soft, woolly, yellowish gray fur. The tail is rudimentary and the index finger short. It is arboreal, and feeds on fruits, leaves, and small animals. The slow loris (*Bradycebus coucang*), of which there are several varieties throughout India and the East Indies, is similar, but has shorter, heavier limbs and a dusky dorsal stripe.

lorn (lôrn), *a.* [See LOSE, FORLORN.] **1.** Lost ; ruined. *Archaic.* "If thou readest, thou art *lorn*." *Scott.*
2. Forsaken ; abandoned ; desolate ; bereft ; forlorn.

Lor'na Doone' (lôr'nȧ dōōn'). The heroine of Blackmore's romance of this name, daughter of a noble Scottish house, stolen in childhood by the outlaw Doones and brought up by them as their princess. She is rescued by John Ridd, a stalwart and chivalrous farmer, who is eventually knighted by the king and marries the lady Lorna.

lor'ry (lŏr'ĭ ; lŭr'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Prob. from dial. *lurry* to pull or lug.] **1. a** A large, low horse truck with its flat low-rimmed platform slightly overhanging the four small heavy wheels, used esp. in Liverpool, Eng., for transporting loads up to about 10 tons in weight. **b** An automobile truck built along similar lines. *Brit.*
2. Any of various trucks or other vehicles running on rails ; as : **a** A light, easily movable, flat car for workmen's use on railroads. *Local, Eng.* **b** *Mining.* A wheeled platform or bridge on a level with the bank, to be run over the mouth of a pit shaft for the bowk to be placed on for emptying. *Eng.* **c** [More usually *larry.*] Any of various trucks, commonly made of steel, electrically propelled, and provided with a dumping apparatus, used esp. for transporting loose material through limited distances, as in a large manufacturing establishment. *U. S.*

lo'ry (lō'rĭ ; 201), *n.* ; *pl.* LORIES (-rĭz). [Malay *lūrī, nūrī.*] **1.** Any of numerous parrots generally having the tongue papillose or brushlike at the tip, and the mandibles less toothed than in other parrots. They are found in Australia, New Guinea, and the adjacent islands, and belong mostly to the genera *Lorius, Eclectus, Trichoglossus, Chalcopsittacus*, and *Eos.* They feed mostly on soft fruits and on the honey of flowers. Red often predominates in their usually brilliant colors.
2. A touraco (*Turacus corythaix*). *South Africa.*

Lory (*Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ*).

lose (lōōz), *v. t.* ; *pret. & p. p.* LOST (lŏst ; 205) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOS'ING (lōōz'ĭng). [ME. *losien* to be lost, lose, AS. *losian* to become lost, to perish, *los* destruction ; akin to ME. *leosen* to lose, p. p. *loren, lorn*, AS. *lēosan*, p. p. *loren* (in comp.), D. *verliezen*, G. *verlieren*, Dan. *forlise*, Sw. *förlisa, förlora*, Goth. *fraliusan*, also to E. *loose*, a. & v., L. *luere* to loose, Gr. λύειν, Skr. *lū* to cut. The pronunciation has been influenced by *loose*. Cf. ANALYSIS, PALSY, SOLVE, FORLORN, LEASING, LOOSE, LOSS.] **1.** To bring to destruction ; to ruin ; to destroy ; to damn, or occasion the spiritual death of (the soul) ; — now rare except in the passive ; as, the ship was *lost* on the ledge ; the whole crew was *lost*.

The woman that deliberates is *lost*. *Addison.*

2. To suffer the loss of ; to be deprived of ; to part with (something of value), esp. in an accidental or unforeseen manner ; as, to *lose* baggage on a journey ; to *lose* property in a panic ; to *lose* an investment ; to *lose* an eye, a limb, one's senses ; they *lost* many cattle from disease.

☞ Sometimes, indicating loss of rights, powers, etc., followed by an infinitive with ellipsis of the object. *Obs.*

I have not *lost* to love. *Milton.*

3. To suffer loss through the death or removal of, or final separation from (a person) ; as, to *lose* a son ; the town *lost* many citizens by emigration ; she *lost* her husband by divorce ; also, of a physician, to fail to cure (a patient) ; to fail of success with (a case) ; of a commander or leader, to suffer loss of strength through the killing, wounding, capture, or desertion, of (troops, etc.) ; as, the victors *lost* more men than the vanquished ; to suffer loss through the defection of ; as, the boss *lost* his following after election ; the candidate is *losing* votes in his own party.
4. To fail to keep, sustain, or maintain (something precarious or uncertain) ; as, to *lose* one's balance ; to *lose* health, strength, skill ; to *lose* one's temper, that is, control over temper ; to *lose* one's patience ; to *lose* one's senses ; to *lose* caste (see below for this and other phrases). Also, with the thing as subject ; as, this work *loses* interest.

If the salt hath *lost* his savor, wherewith shall it be salted ? *Matt.* v. 13.

5. To fail to keep at hand or accessible ; to miss from one's possession ; to miss from its customary or supposed place, as having been mislaid or (of an animal) having strayed ; as, to *lose* one's coat or spectacles ; *lost*, a cocker spaniel.
6. To fail to keep in sight or mind ; to be deprived of the view or memory of ; as, he kept his companion in sight till he was *lost* in the crowd.

Like following life thro' creatures you dissect,
You *lose* it in the moment you detect. *Pope.*

7. To wander from ; to miss, so as not to be able to find ; to go astray from ; as, to *lose* one's way ; the vessels *lost* one another in the fog ; also, to draw away from ; to outstrip ; distance ; as, the runner *lost* all his competitors.

He hath *lost* his fellows. *Shak.*

8. Not to employ or enjoy ; to employ ineffectually ; to throw away ; to waste ; squander ; to let slip ; as, to *lose* a day ; to *lose* the benefits of instruction.
9. To fail to obtain or enjoy ; to fail to gain or win ; as, to *lose* a prize or a stake ; to *lose* a game, a lawsuit ; hence, to fail to catch with the mind or senses ; to miss ; as, I *lost* a part of what he said.

He shall in no wise *lose* his reward. *Matt.* x. 42.

10. To cause the loss of ; specif. : **a** To deprive of.

How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion ? *Sir W. Temple.*

b To prevent from obtaining.

O false heart ! thou hadst almost betrayed me to eternal flames, and *lost* me this glory. *Baxter.*

11. To cause or suffer (one's self, a person) to lose his way or bearings ; — chiefly reflexive or passive ; as, they were *lost* in the wilds ; he *lost* himself in the city streets. Hence, to suffer loss of (one's, or his, its, etc., identity, self-control, clearness of thought, etc.) ; as, to *lose* one's self in reverie ; they were *lost* in contemplation.
12. Of things, to hide or obscure (itself) ; as, the path *loses* itself in the sands ; to become hidden or obscured ; as, the peaks are *lost* in the clouds.

to lose caste, to be degraded from the caste to which one has belonged ; to lose social position or consideration. — **to l. ground**, to fall behind ; to suffer gradual loss or disadvantage. — **to l. heart**, to lose courage ; to become timid. "The mutineers *lost heart*." *Macaulay.* — **to l. one's head**, to be thrown off one's balance ; to lose the use of one's good sense or judgment. — **to l. one's heart**, to fall in love. — **to l. one's market**, to lose one's opportunity of buying or selling. — **to l. one's mind**, to become insane, or imbecile. — **to l. sight of**, to overlook ; to forget ; to fail to perceive ; as, he *lost sight of* the issue. — **to l. the bell.** See under BELL. — **to l. the exchange.** *Chess.* See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 1 **d**. — **to l. the number of one's mess**, *Nav. & Mil. Slang*, to die or be killed.

lose (lōōz), *v. i.* To suffer loss ; specif. : **a** To suffer deprivation of something of value, or deterioration in a valuable quality ; as, the invalid is *losing* ; to suffer financial loss ; as, the investors *lost* heavily ; to suffer loss of military strength ; as, no commander can afford to *lose* indefinitely. **b** To suffer disadvantage or defeat ; to be worsted in any kind of contest. "Who *loses* and who wins ; who 's in, who 's out." *Shak.*

lo'sel (lō'zĕl ; lōōz'ĕl ; *dial. also* lŏz'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *losel, lorel* ; cf. ME. *loren*, p. p. of *leosen* to lose. Cf. LOSE, LOSS, LORN, LOREL.] A worthless person ; a lorel.

One sad *losel* soils a name for aye. *Byron.*

— *a.* Worthless ; good-for-naught. *Both Archaic or Dial.*

los'ing (lōōz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOSE. Specif. : *vb. n., pl.* Money lost, as in gambling or speculation.
losing game. a A game in which one loses. **b** A give-away game. — **l. hazard.** *Eng. Billiards.* See HAZARD, *n.*, 5 **b**.

lo'so-phan (lō'sō-făn), *n.* [Trade name.] *Pharm.* A substance obtained by the action of iodine upon cresotic acid in the presence of a given quantity of alkali, and used locally in cases of eczema, prurigo, etc.

loss (lŏs ; 205), *n.* [AS. *los* destruction (in the phrase *to lose*) influenced by *lose* for the sense, and for the pronunciation perh. by *lost*, p. p. of *lose* (cf. ME. *lost* loss) ; akin to AS. *lēosan* to lose. See LOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** State or fact of being lost or destroyed ; ruin ; destruction ; perdition ; as, the *loss* of a vessel at sea ; the *loss* of a soul.
2. Act or fact of suffering deprivation ; failure to keep a possession ; esp., the unintentional parting with something of value ; as, the *loss* of property ; a business *loss* occurs when resources decrease, or liabilities increase, in value ; *loss* of health or reputation ; also, the privation, defect, misfortune, harm, etc., which ensues from such loss.

Though thou repent, yet I have still the *loss*. *Shak.*

3. Act or fact of failing to win, gain, obtain, or utilize, or the state resulting from such failure ; as, the *loss* of a race or battle ; the *loss* of a victory ; *loss* of time or opportunity.
4. A cause of loss. *Rare.*

Woman was the *loss* of all mankind *Chaucer.*

5. That which is lost ; that of which anything is deprived or from which something is separated, usually unintentionally and to disadvantage ; as, the firm's *losses* were heavy ; specif., waste ; as, *loss* of liquor by leakage.
6. *Mil.* The losing of soldiers in battle or by surrender ; also, chiefly in *pl.*, killed, wounded, or captured soldiers.
7. *Insurance.* The destruction of, or damage to, the subject insured, or the death or injury of an insured person, by the perils insured against, in such a manner as to charge the insurer with a liability under the terms of the policy. Losses are designated as *partial*, or *average* (see AVERAGE, *n.*, 4), *total*, and *constructive total*. A loss is *total* when it makes the property practically valueless to the insured ; it is a *constructive total* loss, as in marine insurance, when the costs of repairing the damage would exceed the value of the property to the insured after repairs.
8. *Mech. & Elec.* Power or energy wasted in a machine, apparatus, or system ; — designated according to its cause, as loss due to friction, windage, hysteresis, eddy currents, resistance, etc. ; designated also according to location, as armature *loss*, field *loss*, primary *loss*, core *loss*, etc.
9. Lack ; default. *Rare.* "In the *loss* of question." *Shak.*

Syn. — Privation, detriment, injury, damage.

at a loss, puzzled ; unable to determine ; uncertain.

lost (lŏst ; 205), *p. a.* [P. p. of LOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Ruined or destroyed, physically or morally ; as, a *lost* ship ; a *lost* soul.
2. Parted with ; gone out of one's possession ; as, a *lost* book or sheep ; a *lost* limb ; *lost* honor.
3. Having wandered from, or unable to find, the way ; bewildered ; perplexed ; as, a *lost* child ; also, no longer visible ; as, an island *lost* in a fog ; a person *lost* in a crowd.
4. Occupied with, or under the influence of, something, so as to be insensible of external things ; as, *lost* in thought.
5. Not gained or won ; as, a *lost* prize ; a *lost* battle ; not employed, or employed ineffectually ; wasted ; squandered ; as, a *lost* day, opportunity, benefit.
6. Followed by *to*, specif. : **a** Taken from the possession of, or denied to the efforts of ; as, hope was forever *lost* to him ; the victory was *lost* to them. **b** Of persons : Hardened beyond sensibility or recovery ; alienated ; insensible ; as, *lost* to shame ; *lost* to all sense of honor.

lost motion, *Mach.*, the difference between the motion of a driver and that of a follower, due to yielding or looseness. — **L. Sunday**, Septuagesima ; — so called in the Middle Ages as having no peculiar name. — **l. tribes**, those members of the ten tribes constituting the ancient kingdom of Israel who were carried into captivity by Sargon, King of Assyria, after his capture of Samaria, 722 B. C., and who never returned in a body to Palestine. They probably mingled with the people of Mesopotamia and Media, among whom they had been settled, a few perhaps returning with those of the kingdom of Judah who returned to Palestine. — **the L. Cause**, *Amer. Hist.*, the cause of the Southern Confederacy in the Civil War.

lot (lŏt), *n.* [AS. *hlot* ; akin to *hlēotan* to cast lots, OS. *hlōt* lot, D. *lot*, G. *loos*, OHG. *lōz*, Icel. *hlutr*, Sw. *lott*, Dan. *lod*, Goth. *hlauts* : cf. F. *lot*, of G. origin. Cf. ALLOT, LOTTO, LOTTERY.] **1.** An object (as a slip of wood, pebble, die, or the like) used as one of the counters or checks in determining a question by the chance fall or choice of one or more of them ; a sort. See SORTILEGE, DIVINATION. In *drawing lots*, each competitor may place his lot (marked) in a receptacle from which a disinterested person draws one, on the owner of which the chance falls ; or, each competitor may draw one of a series of lots, the chance falling upon the person who draws one previously specified. In *casting lots*, the lots are placed by the competitors in a receptacle which is then shaken until one falls out, the chance falling on its owner.

The *lot* is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. *Prov.* xvi. 33.

2. Hence : **a** The use of lots as a means of deciding anything ; sortilege ; as, to choose by *lot*. **b** Often *pl.*, any game of chance. *Obs.*
3. What comes to or befalls one upon whom a choice by lot has fallen ; that which is conveyed by a lot ; hence, a share ; part ; allotment.

Thou hast neither part nor *lot* in this matter. *Acts* viii. 21.

4. Hence, that which comes or happens without human design or forethought ; hazard ; fortune ; fate ; esp., the part or fate which falls to one by the choice or will of the powers overruling man's destiny, — in Christian conception, by Divine Providence.

But save my life, which *lot* before your foot doth lay. *Spenser.*
The *lot* of man — to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

5. A tax, duty, or customs fee. Cf. *scot and lot*, under SCOT. *Chiefly Brit.*
6. A lottery prize or a prize-drawing ticket. *Obs.*
7. An allotment of land, as to a settler ; hence, a distinct portion or plot of land. The term *lot* may refer to a large piece, such as is usually called a *field, tract, parcel, block*, etc. ; or it may be used as the distinctive name for one of the smaller portions of land (as a division of a *block*) into which cities, towns, or villages are laid out, the size varying with the locality.
8. A separate portion ; a number of persons or things taken collectively ; as, a *lot* of stationery ; a miscellaneous *lot* ; goods in *lots* ; a *lot* of cattle.
9. A considerable quantity or number ; a great deal ; "quantities ;" as, a *lot* of bother ; a *lot* of money ; *lots* of people. *Colloq.*

Lots of my mother's people have been in the navy. *H. James.*

10. Kind or sort (of person, etc.) ; as, he is a bad or a sorry *lot* ; that schooner is a fast *lot*. *Colloq.*

lot (lŏt), *v. t.* ; LOT'TED ; LOT'TING. **1.** To form or divide into lots ; as, to *lot* land ; to *lot* goods for the market ; also, with *out*, to portion ; as, to *lot* out goods in parcels.
2. To assign as a lot or portion ; to allot ; apportion.
3. To cast lots for ; to choose or divide by lot.

lot, *v. i.* To cast or draw lots.
to lot on *or* **upon**, to count or reckon upon ; to expect with pleasure. *Obs. or Colloq., U. S.*

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lor'ing (lōr'ĭng), *n.* [See LORE learning.] Teaching. *Obs.*
Lo'ri-us (lō'rĭ-ŭs ; 201), *n.* [NL. See LORY.] *Zoöl.* A genus of parrots. It is the type of the subfamily, Loriinæ or Lorinæ, which includes all of those usually called lories.
lorke. † LURK.
lor'mer-y (lôr'mẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *lormerie*, fr. *lormier, loremier*. See LORIMER.] Articles made by lorimers. *Obs.*
lorn'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lo'ro (lō'rō), *n.* [Sp., lit., parrot.] **a** The monk parrot. **b** A parrot fish. *Sp. Amer.*
Lor-raine' (lŏ-rān'), *n.* [From *Lorraine*, New York.] A subdivision of the Ordovician in the eastern United States, esp. New York See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Lorraine cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*
Lor-rain'er (lŏ-rān'ẽr), *n.* A native or citizen of Lorraine.
Lor'rain-ese' (lŏr'ā-nēz' ; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lorraine.
lorre. † LAURE, laurel ; LOREY.
lorrel. † LAURY.
lor'rel, lor'rell. † LOREL.
lor'rer. † LAUREL.
lor'rie (lŏr'ĭ). Var. of LORRY.
lor'ri-ker (lŏr'ĭ-kẽr), *n.* The tongue ; the mouth. *Dial. Eng.*
lor'ry. Var. of LURRY, *v.*
lors (lôrz ; lôz), *interj.* Lord, or laws. *Vulgar.*
lor'thew, *n.* [AS. *lār* teaching (see LORE) + *þeow* servant.] A teacher. *Obs.*
Lo'-ru-ha'mah (lō'rōō-hā'mȧ ; -hä'mȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **lo'rum** (lō'rŭm ; 201), *n.* ; *pl.* LORA (-rȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** = LORE. **b** In the proboscis of certain bees, a piece in which the base of the submentum rests.
lor'y-mer. † LARMIER.
los. † LOSE, LOSS.
los'a-ble (lōōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **los'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
losange. † LOZENGE.
los'an-ger. † LOSENGER.
los'ard, *n.* A losel. *Obs.*
lose. † LOOSE, LOSS.
lose, *n.* [ME. *los*, fr. OF. *los*, L. *laus.*] Praise ; fame ; reputation *Obs.* — *v. t.* To praise ; to make renowned. *Obs*
lose'a-ble. Var. of LOSABLE.
los'eld, *a.* Losel. *Obs.*
lo'sel-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
los'el-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Character or action of a losel. *Obs.*
los'enge. † LOZENGE.
losenge, *v. t.* [OF. *losengier* to deceive, flatter, *losenge* flattery, Pr. *lauzenga*, fr. L. *laus* praise.] To flatter. *Obs.*
losenger, *n.* [OF. *losengeor.*] A flatterer ; deceiver ; also, a sluggard. *Obs.* — **losengery**, *n.* *Obs.*
los'er (lōōz'ẽr), *n.* One that loses ; specif., *Eng. Billiards*, a losing hazard.
losery, *n.* Loss ; losing. *Obs.*
losh (lŏsh), *interj.* [An alteration of *lord.*] An exclamation of wonder, surprise, or admiration *Scot.*
losh (lŏsh), *n.* [F. *loche* loach. Cf. LOACH.] The burbot *Lota maculosa*. *Alaska & Brit. Amer.*
losh, *v. i.* To splash, as water running over stones. *Dial. Eng.*
losh (lŏsh), *n.* [Russ. *los'.*] **1** Also **loshe.** An elk. *Obs.* **2.** Short for **losh hide**, **losh leather**, orig., elk hide ; hence, a hide dressed only with oil ; wash leather.
losie. † LOSE, *v.*
los'in. † LOZEN.
losinge † LOZENGE. [LOSING.]
los'ing-ly (lōōz'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of
‖ **los ni'ños y los lo'cos di'cen las ver-da'des** (lōs nē'nyōs ē lōs lō'kōs dē'thān läs vĕr-dä'thās ; 138, 146). [Sp.] Children and fools speak the truth.
los'o-pher, **los'o-phy**. Shortened forms of PHILOSOPHER, PHILOSOPHY. *Obs.*
loss. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Brit var. of LOSE.
loss, *v. t.* [D. *lossen*, fr. *los* loose. *Oxf. E. D.*] To unload ; — with reference to a ship. *Obs.*
löss (lûs). Var. of LOESS.
losse, *n.* [D. *los*, akin to G. *luchs*, AS. *lox*, E. *lynx.*] A lynx. *Obs.*
losse. † LOOSE, LOSE, LOSS.
los'sel. Obs. or Scot. var. of LOSEL.
losselesse, *a.* Without loss. *Obs.*
lossenge. † LOZENGE.
los'sen-ite (lŏs'ĕn-īt), *n.* [After Prof. C. A. *Lossen.*] *Min.* A brownish red orthorhombic mineral, a hydrous arsenate and sulphate of iron and lead.
loss'ful, *a.* Detrimental. *Obs.*
loss'less, *a.* See -LESS.
loss'-sup-ply' meth'od. *Elec.* = PUMPING-BACK METHOD.
los'sum. † LOVESOME.
lost. † LUST.
lost, *n.* [Cf LOST, *a.* & *p. p.*] Loss *Obs.* — *v. t.* To lose. *Dial. Eng.*
loste. Obs. pret. of LUSH.
lostell, *n.* [OF. *a l'ostel* to the lodgings.] A military call to disperse. *Obs.*
lost'hope', *n.* [Cf. FORLORN HOPE.] A desperate person. *Obs.*
lost'ling, *n.* [*lost* + 1st *-ling.*] One that is lost. *Rare.*
lost'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
losungeous, *a.* [See LOSENGE.] Flattering. *Obs.*
losy. † LOSHE.
lot (lŏt), *n.* [Siamese.] See COIN, *Table.*
lot, **loth** (lōt), *n.* ; *pl.* LOTE, LOTHE (lō'tē). [G.] A weight of Germany, Russia (*lot*), the Netherlands (*lood*), etc., formerly always $1/32$ of the local pound, now, in Germany and the Netherlands, equiv. to one decagram. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
Lot (lŏt), *n.* [Heb. *Lōt.*] Lit., a veil ; covering ; — masc. prop. name. In the Bible, the son of Haran and nephew of Abraham, who escaped the destruction of Sodom. His wife is said to have been turned into a pillar of salt because she looked back when fleeing from the city.
Lo'ta (lō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *lota*, a kind of fish.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the burbots.
lo'ta, **lo'tah** (lō'tȧ), *n.* [Hind. *lōtā.*] A small vessel for water, usually globular and of brass or copper. *India.*
Lo'tan (lō'tăn). *Bib.*
lotarie. † LOTTERY.
lo'tase' (lō'tāz'), *n.* [*lotus* + *-ase.*] *Org. Chem.* An enzyme found in *Lotus arabicus*. It will decompose lotusin.
lote. † LATE, LOT, LOTH.
lote (lōt), *n.* = LOTUS.
lote, *v. i.* [Prob. akin to AS. *lūtian*, and E. *lout*, v.] To lurk ; to lie hidden. *Obs.*

M

Lo-tha'ri-o (lō-thā'rĭ-ō; 115), *n.*; *pl.* LOTHARIOS (-ōz). **1.** In Rowe's drama "The Fair Penitent," a gay and unscrupulous rake, who seduces Calista.

Is this that haughty, gallant, gay *Lothario?* *Rowe.*

2. A seducer or deceiver of women; a rake.

lo'tion (lō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lotio*, fr. *lavare, lotum*, to wash: cf. F. *lotion*. See LAVE to wash.] **1.** Act of washing; ablution. *Obs.*

2. A liquid medicinal preparation for bathing the skin or an injured or diseased part.

Lo-toph'a-gi (lō-tŏf'ȧ-jī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. λωτοφάγοι; λωτος the lotus + φαγ. ιν to eat.] In the Odyssey, a people visited by Odysseus, who subsisted on the lotus and lived in the dreamy indolence it was supposed to induce (see LOTUS, 1); hence, in later story, a people of North Africa identified as the Homeric lotus-eaters. — **lo-toph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* *Rare.* — **lo-toph'a-gous-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

lot'ter-y (lŏt'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. It. *lotteria*. See LOTTO, LOT, *n.*] **1.** A scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot or chance; esp., a scheme by which one or more prizes are distributed by chance among persons who have paid or promised a consideration for a chance to win them, usually as determined by the numbers on tickets as drawn from a lottery wheel. Three principal forms of lottery have been used: **lotto**, or the **Genoese**, or **number, lottery**; the **class**, or **Dutch, lottery**; and the **interest lottery**. In the Genoese lottery (originating, about 1530, from a form of political election at Genoa) the player wins by choosing one (**simplum**), two (**ambo**), three (**terno**), four (**quaterno**), or five (**quinto**) out of five numbers which draw prizes out of the total of 95 tickets drawn. In class lottery (originating early in the 16th century in Holland) the tickets are drawn in certain *classes* or *series*, for each of which certain prizes are fixed, increasing in number and value with each class. An **interest lottery** is one that issues bonds for borrowed money at less than the normal rate of interest, giving chances as the consideration for the low interest. All lotteries are now unlawful under the laws of Great Britain and those of the Federal governments and most of the State governments in the United States.

2. Fig., an affair of chance.

3. Allotment by chance; thing allotted. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. A game in which prizes are given from a pool to holders of cards matching others reserved for that purpose.

lottery wheel. The wheel bearing the drum in which the lottery tickets are placed to be drawn.

lot'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOT. Specif., *vb. n.*, the assorting of goods, etc., into lots.

lot'to (lŏt'ō), *n.* [It. *lotto*, prop., a lot, of G. origin: cf. F. *loto*, fr. It. See LOT.] **1.** A game played with cards bearing numbers, five in each line, the holder covering a number when it is called by one who draws numbered balls from a bag. The game is won by the player who first covers a line of numbers.

1		21	32		57		74	
	14		36	44		63		81
3		29		47		69		90

A Card such as is used in Lotto.

2. Genoese, or number, lottery. See LOTTERY.

lo'tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* [L. *lotus*, Gr. λωτός.] **1.** In legendary Greek history, the fruit which served as the food of the Lotophagi, or lotus-eaters; also, the tree bearing this fruit. It is usually identified with *Zizyphus lotus*, one of the jujube trees, but has also been referred to *Rhamnus lotus*, to the nettle tree (*Celtis australis*), and other species. The fruit, as well as the wine made from it, was supposed to cause a state of dreamy content and complete forgetfulness of home and friends.

2. Short for LOTUS TREE.

3. Any of several flowering water plants represented in ancient Egyptian and Hindu art (see ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*): **a** The Indian, or sacred, lotus (*Nelumbo nelumbo*); hence, esp. in American horticulture, any plant of the genus *Nelumbo*. **b** Either of the Egyptian water lilies *Castalia lotus* and *C. cærulea*. See EGYPTIAN LOTUS, NELUMBO.

4. *Arch.* An ornament much used in ancient decoration, notably in certain types of Egyptian capitals, generally asserted to have been suggested by the Egyptian water lily. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

5. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs or subshrubs having pinnate leaves and red, pink, or white umbellate flowers. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions, many occurring in the western United States. Some are cultivated for ornament, while others, as the bird's-foot trefoil (*L. corniculatus*), are used for fodder and forage. The mention of the lotus in the Iliad as affording food for horses, and the citations from the early herbalists, probably refer to species of this genus.

lotus berry. The yellow edible fruit of a West Indian malpighiaceous tree (*Byrsonima lucida*); also, this tree.

lo'tus–eat'er, lo'tos–eat'er, *n.* One of the Lotophagi; hence, one who gives himself up to indolence and daydreams. — **lo'tus–eat'ing**, *a. & n.*

The mild-eyed melancholy *Lotos-eaters* came. *Tennyson.*

lo'tus-in (lō'tŭs-ĭn), *n.* [*lotus* + *-in*.] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline glucoside obtained from *Lotus arabicus*. On hydrolysis it yields hydrocyanic acid, glucose, and a yellow coloring matter called *lotoflavin*.

lotus tree. **1.** Any of several trees reputed to have furnished the lotus eaten as food by the ancients; specif.: **a** The jujube tree *Zizyphus lotus* of northern Africa (see JUJUBE). **b** The somewhat similar tree *Rhamnus lotus*. **c** The nettle tree of southern Europe (*Celtis australis*). **d** A desert shrub (*Nitraria tridentata*) of the goosefoot family, having tonic succulent berries.

2. The date plum *Diospyros lotos* or the American persimmon (*D. virginiana*).

loud (loud), *a.*; LOUD'ER (-ẽr); LOUD'EST. [ME. *loud, lud*, AS. *hlūd*; akin to OS. *hlūd*, D. *luid*, OHG. *lūt*, G. *laut*, L. *-clutus*, in *inclutus, inclitus*, celebrated, renowned, *cluere* to be called, Gr. κλυτός heard, loud, famous, κλύειν to hear, Skr. *çru*. Cf. CLIENT, LISTEN.] **1.** Of sound: Marked by intensity, or relative intensity; not low, soft, or subdued; as, a *loud* noise or tone; also, with reference to the stimulus, giving an intense or relatively intense auditory impression; as, a *loud* voice or cry; *loud* thunder. See HEARING.

They were instant with *loud* voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke* xxiii. 23.

2. Giving or making a loud sound or sounds; having a loud tone; as, the *loud* surf; a *loud* trumpet; hence, noisy; as, the *loud* machines; *loud* streets.

3. Hence, fig.: Striking or impressive as from clamor, turmoil, vehemence, emphasis, or the like; unrestrained in expression; outspoken; "crying;" as, *loud* admiration; a *loud* offense, a *loud*, or obvious, lie. "*Loud* reason." *Shak.* "The *loud* world." *Sir H. Taylor.*

4. Of other than auditory impressions: Offensive in quality or intensity; esp., offensively vivid or strong; as, a *loud* perfume; *loud* colors; often, offending æsthetic sensibility or the sense of propriety; ostentatious; showy; as, a *loud* pattern; *loud* jewelry; hence, crass; unrefined; as, *loud* manners. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Noisy, boisterous, vociferous, clamorous, obstreperous, turbulent, blustering, vehement.

loud, *adv.* [AS. *hlūde*.] With loudness; loudly.

To speak *loud* in public assemblies. *Addison*

loud'–mouthed' (-moutht'; -moutht'; 87), *a.* Having a loud voice; talking or sounding noisily; blatant.

loud'–voiced' (-voist'; 87), *a.* Loud of voice; noisy.

‖ **lou'is d'or'** (lōō'ĭ dôr'). [F., gold louis.] **a** A French gold coin varying in value from about $4 to $4.79, first struck in 1640, and superseded by the new system of 1795. The latest ones were worth $4.516 or 18s. 6.7 d. **b** A current gold coin of France, the 20-franc piece (worth $3.86); — so called esp. under the Bourbon Restoration and Louis Philippe.

Louisiana Purchase. The vast territory purchased in 1803 for $15,000,000 by the United States, then under the presidency of Jefferson, from France, then governed by Napoleon as First Consul. It extended westward from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and northward from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

lou'i-sine' (lōō'ĭ-zēn'), *n.* [From *Louis* or *Louise*, a proper name. *Oxf. E. D.*] A thin, soft, twilled silk, usually woven in checks or stripes, and used for dresses.

Lou'is Qua-torze' (lōō'ĭ kȧ-tôrz'). [F., Louis fourteenth.] Of or pertaining to Louis XIV. of France or his reign (1643–1715); designating, resembling, or pertaining to, the style in architecture, decorative art, furniture, etc., prevailing in his time. The architecture was of a more imposing character than that of the preceding reign, with a completer return to the ancient orders and details, which gave to it a cold and regular aspect, with great richness of interior decoration. In furniture, elaborate carving and gilding, inlay as in buhl work, Roman motives in ornamentation, and a combination of straight and curved lines in design are characteristic features. Decorative art was beginning to be florid, and the style called *rococo* and *rocaille* was beginning to take shape.

Lou'is Quinze' (kănz'). [F., Louis fifteenth.] Of or pertaining to Louis XV. of France or his reign (1715–74); designating, resembling, or pertaining to, the French styles in architecture, furniture, etc., prevailing in his times. In interior ornamentation the straight line and plane surface are often replaced by the irregular curved line and surface. In furniture, curved lines and rich upholstery are characteristic features. See ROCAILLE, ROCOCO. See also ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

Lou'is Seize' (sâz'). [F., Louis sixteenth.] Of or pertaining to Louis XVI. or his reign (1774–93); designating, resembling, or pertaining to, the style in architecture, furniture, etc., prevailing in his times. Architecture approached more and more the antique, while taking on a greater lightness. Decoration took up again the straight line. Interior ornamentation shows the influence of the recently discovered frescoes of Pompeii and Herculaneum. In furniture, straight lines, light and simple construction, and pastoral motives in ornamentation are characteristic.

Lou'is Treize' (trâz'). [F., Louis thirteenth.] Of or pertaining to Louis XIII. or his reign (1610–43); designating, resembling, or pertaining to, the French styles in architecture, furniture, etc., prevailing in his time. The architecture was of developed Renaissance style, but retained much of the Gothic picturesqueness. The designs in furniture are square and angular, and an appearance of podginess, usually accentuated by a horizontal division above the middle, is characteristic.

lounge (lounj), *v. i.*; LOUNGED (lounjd); LOUNG'ING (loun'jĭng). [Perh. fr. *lungis* a tall, slow, awkward fellow. Cf. LUNGIS.] **1.** To move or act in a lazy or listless way.

2. To spend time lazily, whether lolling or idly sauntering; to stand, sit, or recline, in an indolent manner.

We *lounge* over the sciences, dawdle through literature, yawn over politics. *J. Hannay.*

lounge, *v. t.* To waste by lounging; to fritter; — with *away*; as, to *lounge* one's time away.

lounge, *n.* **1.** An idle gait or stroll, or the state of reclining indolently.

2. A place of lounging.

She went with Lady Stock to a bookseller's, whose shop served as a fashionable *lounge*. *Miss Edgeworth.*

3. A piece of furniture resembling a sofa, upon which one may lie or recline. Often, in the furniture trade, a *couch* is distinguished as having one arm, or raised end, and no back; a *lounge*, as having one arm and a back; a *sofa*, as having two arms and a back.

loung'ing (loun'jĭng), *p. a.* Of, pertaining to, or suited for, a lounger; idling; lazy; as, a *lounging* attitude; a *lounging* life. — *n.* Act of lounging. — **loung'ing-ly**, *adv.*

loupe (lōōp), *n.* [F.] **1.** A gem, esp. a sapphire, of imperfect brilliancy.

2. A magnifying glass.

3. *Iron Works.* Var. of LOOP.

‖ **loup'–ga'rou'** (lōō'gȧ'rōō'), *n.*; *pl.* LOUPS-GAROUS (lōō'gȧ'rōō'). [F., fr. *loup* wolf + a Teutonic word akin to E. *werewolf*.] A werewolf; a lycanthrope.

loup'ing ill (loup'ĭng; lōp'ĭng). [From LOUP to leap.] *Veter.* An enzoötic, often fatal, disease of sheep and other domestic animals, of unknown cause. It is characterized by muscular tremors and spasms, followed by more or less complete paralysis. The principal lesion is an inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.

louse (lous), *n.*; *pl.* LICE (līs). [ME *lous*, AS. *lūs*, pl. *lȳs*; akin to D. *luis*, G. *laus*, OHG *lūs*, Icel. *lūs*, Sw. *lus*, Dan. *luus*.] **1.** Any of certain small, wingless, usually flattened insects, parasitic on warm-blooded animals. They constitute two groups: **a** The true lice, or sucking lice, forming the suborder Anoplura, syn. *Parasita*, of the order Hemiptera, which live upon mammals and suck their blood. Numerous species infest domestic animals, and three are found upon man: the head louse (*Pediculus capitis*), living among and attaching its eggs, or *nits*, to the hairs of the head; the body louse (*P. vestimenti*), living on the body and clothes and laying its eggs on the latter; and the *crab louse* (*Phthirius inguinalis*), infesting chiefly the body. **b** The *biting lice*, or *bird lice*, forming the order Mallophaga. Some of these infest mammals, but the majority live on birds, and feed chiefly on the skin, feathers, etc., the mouth parts being adapted for biting, not sucking. They are very annoying and often injurious to their hosts. A number of species occur on domesticated birds, as *Menopon pallidum* on the fowl, *Lipeurus polytrapezius* on the turkey, and *L. squalidus* on ducks.

Head Louse (*Pediculus capitis*) Much enlarged.

2. Hence, any of various insects or small arachnids, crustaceans, etc., which live on animals or plants and suck their blood or juices (see FISH LOUSE, CARP LOUSE, WHALE LOUSE, BEE LOUSE, etc.). The *plant lice* belong to the Aphididæ and Psyllidæ, the *bark lice*, or scale insects, to the Coccidæ (see APHID, SCALE INSECT). The name is extended to certain forms not parasitic (cf. WOOD LOUSE, BOOK LOUSE), on account of their appearance.

louse'wort' (lous'wûrt'), *n.* **a** The stinking hellebore; also, the stavesacre. *Obs.* The seeds of both these plants were used in ancient times to destroy lice. **b** The yellow rattle. **c** Now, generally, any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Pedicularis*, formerly reputed to cause sheep feeding upon them to be subject to vermin; wood betony.

lous'y (louz'ĭ), *a.*; -I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Infested with lice.

2. Mean; contemptible; dirty; vulgar; vile.

Such *lousy* learning as this is. *Bale.*

lout (lout), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *louten, luten*, AS. *lūtan*; akin to Icel. *lūta*, Dan. *lude*, OHG. *lūzēn* to lie hid.] To bend; bow; stoop; to make obeisance. *Archaic or Dial. Brit.*

He fair the knight saluted, *louting* low *Spenser.*

lout, *n.* [Prob. akin to *lout* to bow; cf. Icel. *lūtr* bent down, stooping, or the kindred AS. *lūtian* to lie hid, to lurk.] **1.** A clownish, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.

2. *Rugby Slang.* A common fellow.

lou'ter (lōō'tẽr; lou'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λουτήρ.] *Class. Archæol.* A Greek bath basin, or laver, having a high stem.

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lote, *v. t.* [Cf. LOTION.] To apply a lotion to. *Obs.*

lote, *n.* [Cf. F. *lotte*.] The European burbot.

lote'by, *n.* [*lote*, v., to lurk + *by*.] A paramour *Obs.*

lo'ter (lō'tẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert] A gobioid fish of the genus *Eleotris*.

lote tree. = LOTUS TREE.

loth. † LOT.

loth, loth'ly, loth'some, etc. Vars. of LOATH, LOATHLY, etc.

loth. Var. of LOT, weight.

Loth'a-su'bus (lŏth'ȧ-sū'bŭs). *Bib.* [LOATHE.

lothe. † LEWTH, LOATH,

lothene, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *loðinn*.] Shaggy. *Obs.* [var. of LATHER.

loth'er (lŏth'ẽr). Dial. Eng.

loth'i-nesse, *n.* [From LOATHY, *a.*] Disinclination. *Obs.*

Lo-thrin'gi-an (lō-thrĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Lothringen (Lorraine).

lotie. † LOTE, *v.*

lo'ti-form (lō'tĭ-fôrm), *a. Arch.* Having the form of a lotus. *R.*

lo'ti-um, *n.* [L., urine.] Urine used by hairdressers as a cosmetic. *Obs.*

lot'les, *a* Scathless. *Obs.*

lot'ment, *n.* [*lot*, v. + *-ment*.] An allotment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lo'to. Var. of LOTA, LOTTO.

lo'to-fla'vin (lō'tō-flā'vĭn), *n.* [*lotus* + *flavin*.] See LOTUSIN.

lo'tos. Var. of LOTUS.

Lot'te (lŏt'ē), *n.* [G.] = CHARLOTTE, 2.

lot'ted, *p a.* Assorted in lots; as, *lotted* goods; also, assigned or chosen by lot.

lot'ter-ell, *n.* [Cf. LOITER.] A term of contempt. *Obs.*

lot'-tree', *n.* The whitebeam.

lo'ture, *n.* [L. *lotura*. See LOTION.] *Obs.* **a** Washing, or water used in washing. **b** A lotion.

lotus bird. A jacana (*Hydralector gallinaceus*). *Australia*

lotus grass. = BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL, **a**.

lotus lily. Water chinkapin. *U S.*

lou. † LO, LOVE.

louch. † LOCH.

louch (louch; lōōch), *n. & v.* Slouch. *Scot or Dial. Eng.*

lou-chettes' (lōō-shĕts'), *n. pl.* [F.] Goggles for strabismus, permitting only front vision.

Lou'cheux' (lōō'shû'), *n. pl.* [F., squinters.] The Kutchins.

loud'en, *v. i. & t.* [See LOUD.] To become, or make, louder. *R.*

loud'er-ing, *n. & a.* Smuggling. *Dial. Eng.*

loud'ish. *a.* See -ISH.

loud'ly, *adv.* of LOUD. See -LY.

loud'ness, *n.* See NESS.

louge. † LODGE.

lough. † LOOR, LOW. [of LAUGH.

lough Obs. or dial. Eng. pret.

lough (lŏĸ), *n.* [Ir. *loch*. See 2d LOCH.] A lake; a pool; water; sea. *Obs.* exc. as, in *Ir. & Scot.*, = LOCH.

lough diver. The European gull (*Larus canus*). *Local, Eng.*

lough'een (lŏĸ'ēn), *n.* [Ir. *lochān*, fr. *loch* lake.] A small lake. *Ireland.*

lought. † LOATH.

louh. † LOUGH, LOW.

louhschipe, *n.* [See LOW: -SHIP.] Lowness. *Obs.*

Lou'is (lōō'ĭs; lōō'ĭ), *n.* [F. *Louis*, OF. *Loöis, Loeis*, OHG. *Hluthawig*, whence LL. *Ludovicus*, G. *Ludwig*.] **1.** Lit., famous warrior; — masc. prop. name L. *Ludovicus* (lū'dō-vī'kŭs); F. *Louis* (lōō'ē'); It. *Lodovico* (lō'dō-vē'kō), *Luigi* (lōō-ē'jē); Sp *Clodoreo* (klō'dō-vā'ō), *Luis* (lōō-ēs'); Pg. *Luiz* (lōō-ēs'; -ēsh'); G. *Ludwig* (lōōt'vĭĸ). — Dim. *Lewie, Louie* (lōō'ĭ), *Lew, Lou* (lōō), *Lu'kin*, Obs.

2. [*l. c.*] Short for LOUIS D'OR.

Lou-i'sa (lōō-ē'zȧ), **Lou-ise'** (lōō-ēz'), *n.* [F. *Louise*, fem. of *Louis*; cf. It. *Luisa*, fr. F.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Louise* (lōō'ēz'); It. *Luisa* (lōō-ē'zä); Sp. *Luisa* (-sä); Pg. *Luiza* (-zä); G. *Luise* (-zē), *Ludovika* (lōō'dō-vē'kä). — Dim. *Lou, Lou'ie.*

Lou'i'sette' (lōō'ē'zĕt'), *n.* [F.] A guillotine. See GUILLOTINE, *etym.* *Obs.* [GRASS.

Louisiana grass. = CARPET

Lou-i'si-an'i-an (lōō-ē'zĭ-ăn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A native or citizen of Louisiana. [AUSTRORIPARIAN.

Lou-i'si-an'i-an, *a.* *Biogeog.* =

louk (*dial.* lōōk), *v. t.* [AS *lūcan* to pull up.] To pull up; uproot; weed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

louk, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *lūcan*. Cf. LOCK.] To lock: close. *Obs.*

louk (louk; lōōk), *v. t.* To thrash; whip. *Dial Eng.* — *n.* A blow. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*

louke, *n.* An accomplice; "pal."

lou'ker. † LUCRE.

lou'koum' (lōō'kōōm'), *n.* [Turk. *lukum*.] Fig paste.

loun. Var. of LOON.

loun (loun; lōōn), **lound** (lound; lōōnd). Vars of LOWN. *Scot.*

loun'der (lōōn'dẽr), *n.* A severe blow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

loun'der, *v. t.* To beat severely. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

loun'der-er, *n.* [Cf. D. *lunderaar* an idler, *lunderen* to idle.] A skulker or shirker *Obs.*

lounge. † LUNG.

lounge. Var. of LUNGE, thrust.

loung'er (loun'jẽr), *n.* One who lounges; an idler.

lou'nie. † LUNYIE.

loun'ry. † LOONERY.

loup. Var. of LOOP.

loup (loup; lōp), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaupa*. See LEAP.] To leap — *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaup*.] A leap. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

loup (lōō), *n.* [F.] A silk or velvet mask.

Loup (lōō), *n.* [F., prop., a wolf.] An Indian of one of the chief divisions of the Pawnees.

loup'-cer'vier' (lōō'sẽr'vyā'), *n.* [F.] The Canada lynx.

loupe. † LOOP.

Loup Fork formation (lōōp). [From *Loup Fork* River, Nebraska.] *Geol.* A Miocene formation in Nebraska and adjacent States.

loup-the-dyke (loup-; lōp-), *a.* [From LOUP to leap.] Giddy; unsettled. *Scot.* [etc.

lour. Var. of LOWER, frown,

lour. † LOWER, reward.

lour. Obs. contract. of *lo where*.

lour (lour), *n.* Money. *Slang.*

lour (lōōr), *n.* An Asiatic sardine (*Clupea neohowii*), valued for its oil. [LOWER, etc.

lour, lour'ing, etc. Vars. of

lourd (lōōrd), *adv.* [Alteration of *lever* liefer. *Oxf. E. D.* See LIEF.] Rather; — in phrase *had*, or *wad, lourd*. *Obs. Scot*

lourd (lōōrd), *a.* [F., heavy.] Dull; sluggish. *Obs* — *n.* A lourd fellow. *Obs.* [DAN.

lour'dan. Archaic var. of LUR-

lourd'ish, *a.* Lourd. *Obs.*

lourd'y (lōōr'dĭ), *a. & n.* Lourd. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

loure, *n.* [F.] An old dance, generally in six-four time, slower than the gigue, and occurring in 18th-century suites, notably in Bach's fifth French Suite.

Lourence. † LAURENCE.

lou'ri (lōō'rĭ). Var. of LORY.

lour'ing. Var. of LOWERING.

lour'y. Var. of LOWERY.

louse. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of LOOSE.

louse (louz), *v. t. & i.* To clean from lice; to remove lice; also, to be infested with lice. *Obs. or R.*

louse'ber'ry (lous'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [*louse* + *berry*.] The European spindle tree (*Evonymus europæus*), the berries of which were formerly supposed to drive away insects.

louse bur *or* **burr.** Cocklebur.

louse herb. = LOUSEWORT **b**.

lousewort foxglove. The common lousewort, or wood betony.

lous'i-ly (louz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LOUSY. See -LY.

lous'i-ness, *n* See -NESS.

lousious. † LUSCIOUS.

lous'ter (lous'tẽr), *v. i.* To bustle or scramble about; to work actively. — *n.* Confusion; litter. *Both Dial. Eng.*

lout, *v. t.* To treat as a lout; to flout. *Obs.*

lout, *n.* A bow; a bend. *Obs.*

lout, *v. i.* To sneak; lurk *Obs.*

lout (lout), *n.* A hit. *Dial. Eng.*

lou'ther (lōō'thẽr), *v. i.* [Also dial. to loiter, cf. dial *lowter* to idle, and D *leuteren* to idle.] To be involved in mire or snow; to walk or work with difficulty. *Scot.* [idler. *Scot.*

lou'ther, *n.* A dawdler; an

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lout'ish (lout'ĭsh), *a.* Clownish ; rude ; awkward.
Syn. — See BOORISH.
— **lout'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lout'ish-ness**, *n.*

lou-troph'o-ros (lōō-trŏf'ō-rŏs ; lou-), *n.* [Gr. λουτροφόρος.] *Class. Archæol.* A tall long-necked water vase, used at Athens for bringing water for the ceremonial bath on the eve of marriage. It was often buried in the grave of one dying in betrothal.

lou'ver (lōō'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *lover*, OF. *lovier.*] **1.** *Medieval Arch.* A roof lantern, or turret, for the escape of smoke, or the admission of light and air.
2. A dovecote. *Obs.*
3. An outlet for smoke ; a chimney. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. A louver board, or an aperture or frame with louver boards fitted in ; a slatted panel, as in a ship's bulkhead, for ventilation.

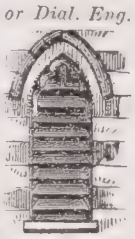
Louver Boards

louver boards *or* **boarding**. The sloping boards set to shed rainwater outward in openings which are to be left otherwise unfilled, as belfry windows, the openings of a louver, etc. ; an abat-vent.

lou'vered (lōō'vẽrd), *a.* *Arch.* **a** Set sloping in the manner of the boards or slats in the sides of a louver. **b** Furnished with a louver ; as, a *louvered* lantern.

Lou'vre (lōō'vr'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *lupara.*] An ancient palace in Paris, which, with additions, is occupied by a museum of art and public offices. The original Louvre was a royal castle of the Gothic period. This was replaced by the buildings about the court of the Louvre, 400 feet square, completed in the 16th century, and to this were made various additions, the last under Napoleon III. It is one of the largest groups of buildings in the world, being 1,891 feet long.

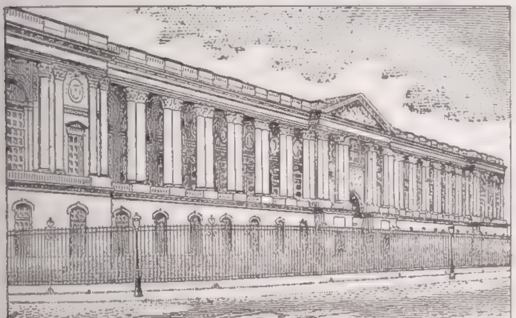
Louvre The Corinthian Colonnade built by Louis XIV.

lov'a-ble (lŭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Having qualities that excite, or are fitted to excite, love ; worthy of love. — **lov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **lov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **lov'a-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. — LOVABLE, AMIABLE. LOVABLE is the more positive term, and applies to that which inspires or is worthy of love ; AMIABLE (often a somewhat negative word) is frequently applied to that which is felt as pleasing, engaging, or attractive ; as, "In a higher, because in a sweeter and more *lovable* form than Colet, More is the representative of the religious tendency of the New Learning" (*J. R. Green*) ; "that charming — that *lovable* book" (*Jowett*) ; "The whole figure and air, good and *amiable* otherwise, might be called flabby and irresolute" (*id.*) ; "Werther, that *amiable*, cultivated, and melancholy young man" (*M. Arnold*). See AMICABLE, LIKE, ATTACHMENT.

lov'age (lŭv'āj), *n.* [F. *livèche*, fr. L. *levisticum*, *ligusticum*, a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage, fr. *Ligusticus* Ligustine, Ligurian, *Liguria* a country of Cisalpine Gaul.] **a** A European apiaceous herb (*Levisticum levisticum*) cultivated in old gardens as a domestic remedy. **b** Any plant of the related genus *Ligusticum*, esp. *L. scoticum*. **c** Formerly, any of several other plants of this family, as *Smyrnium olusatrum* and *Œnanthe crocata*.

love (lŭv), *n.* [ME. *love*, *luve*, AS. *lufu* ; akin to E. *lief*, *believe*, L. *lubet*, *libet*, it pleases, Skr. *lubh* to be lustful. See LIEF.] **1.** A feeling of strong personal attachment induced by that which delights or commands admiration, by sympathetic understanding, or by ties of kinship ; ardent affection ; as, the *love* of brothers and sisters.
2. Manifestation of desire for, and earnest effort to promote, the welfare of a person, esp. as seen in God's solicitude for men and in men's due gratitude and reverence to God.
Keep yourselves in the *love* of God. *Jude 21.*
3. Strong liking ; fondness ; good will ; — usually applied to persons, as in greetings and the like ; to objects of ideal regard ; as, *love* of learning ; *love* of freedom ; or to objects having a more or less ideal significance ; as, *love* of country ; *love* of money.
Love, and health to all. *Shak.*
4. Tender and passionate affection for one of the opposite sex ; as, to marry without *love ;* also, an instance of love ; a love affair ; as, the days of his first *love ;* the *loves* of the gods.
5. Sexual passion or, *Rare*, its gratification.
6. The object of affection ; — often employed in endearing address. "Trust me, *love.*" *Dryden.*
Open the temple gates unto my *love.* *Spenser.*
7. [*cap.*] Cupid, or Eros, as the god of love ; sometimes, Venus.
Therefore do nimble-pinioned doves draw *Love.* *Shak.*
8. A thin silk stuff. *Obs.*
9. The virgin's-bower. *Dial. Eng.*
10. *Games & Sports.* **a** *Tennis, etc.* Nothing ; no points scored ; — used in counting the score.
He won the match by three sets to *love* *The Field.*
b A form of euchre. **c** = MORA. *Obs.*
Syn. — Affection, fondness, tenderness, liking, friendship, devotion. See ATTACHMENT.
for love, without stakes. "A game at piquet *for love.*" *Lamb.* — **in l.**, in the act of loving ; — said esp. of the love of the sexes ; as, to be *in love ;* to fall *in love.* — **l.-and-idle**, obs. or dial. var. of LOVE-IN-IDLENESS. — **l.-in-a-chain**, a European yellow-flowered stonecrop (*Sedum reflexum*). — **l. in a cottage**, marriage with insufficient income, love making amends for privation. — **l.-in-a-mist.** **a** A European ranunculaceous garden plant (*Nigella damascena*) having the flowers enveloped in a number of finely dissected bracts. **b** A West Indian passion flower (*Passiflora fœtida*) with similar bracts. — **l.-in-a-puzzle.** = LOVE-IN-A-MIST. — **l.-in-idleness.** The heartsease, or wild pansy. — **l.-lies-bleeding**, any cultivated amaranth, esp. *Amaranthus caudatus*, having spikes of crimson flowers and sometimes reddish leaves. The name refers to the fact that the plants often topple over on account of their slender fibrous roots. — **of**, *or* **for, all loves**, for the sake of all love ; by all means. *Obs.* — **there's no love lost between them** (**us**, etc.). **a** They (we, etc.) love one another sincerely. *Obs.* **b** They (we, etc.) have no love or liking for one another.

love (lŭv), *v. t. ;* LOVED (lŭvd) ; LOV'ING (lŭv'ĭng). [AS. *lufian.* See LOVE, *n.*] **1.** To have love for ; to experience or manifest love for ; to devote one's love to ; to be in love with.
Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. *Matt.* xxii 37.
Thou shalt *love* thy neighbor as thyself. *Matt.* xxii 39.
There's none I *love* like thee. *Tennyson.*
2. To give or experience (love). *Rare.*
3. To take delight or pleasure in ; to have a strong liking or desire for, or interest in ; to be pleased with ; to like ; as, to *love* books ; to *love* adventures.
Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *loved.* *Cowley.*
4. To show love for by caressing ; — a childish use.
5. To thrive in ; as, the rose *loves* sunlight.
Syn. — See LIKE.

love, *v. i.* To have the feeling of love ; esp., to experience or manifest love for one of the other sex ; to be in love.
'T is better to have *loved* and lost,
Than never to have *loved* at all. *Tennyson.*

love bird. Any of numerous small parrots that show great affection for their mates ; esp., those of the genera *Agapornis*, inhabiting Africa, and *Psittacula*, of South America. They are usually largely green or delicate gray, often marked with red and blue. Many are kept as cage birds. If one dies its mate sometimes pines away.

love feast. A meal or banquet in token of brotherly love ; specif. : **a** *Eccl. Antiq.* = AGAPE. **b** Among some religious denominations, as the Moravians and Methodists, a religious service, held at intervals, in imitation of the *agapæ* of the early Christians. They are characterized by the partaking of a simple meal (usually only of bread and water) and the relation of religious experiences freely and familiarly by those present. **c** Any banquet or gathering held for the purpose of rejoicing in common or characterized by great good feeling.

love game. A game, as in tennis, in which the vanquished person or party does not score.

love grass. Any grass of the genus *Eragrostis*.

love knot. A knot or bow of ribbon as a token of love.

Love'lace' (lŭv'lās'), *n.* The hero of Richardson's novel "Clarissa Harlowe," an unscrupulous rake, devoting his talents to the ruin of women. See HARLOWE, CLARISSA.

love'less, *a.* **1.** Without love ; unloved or unloving.
2. Unlovely ; unattractive. *Obs. & R.*
— **love'less-ly**, *adv.* — **love'less-ness**, *n.*

love'lock' (lŭv'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** A long lock of hair hanging prominently by itself ; an earlock ; — worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.
A long *lovelock* and long hair he wore. *Scott.*
2. Hence, a curl or tress parting from the mass of the hair.

love'lorn' (-lôrn'), *a.* Forsaken by one's love. "The *lovelorn* nightingale." *Milton.* — **love'lorn'ness**, *n.*

love'ly (lŭv'lĭ), *a. ;* LOVE'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr) ; LOVE'LI-EST. [AS. *luflīc.*] **1.** Loving ; tender ; amorous. *Obs.* "A *lovely* kiss." *Shak.*
Many a *lovely* look on them he cast. *Chaucer.*
2. Lovable ; amiable. *Obs. or R.*
A most *lovely* gentlemanlike man. *Shak.*
3. Lovable because of beauty ; beautiful ; esp., having a delicate or exquisite beauty ; as, a *lovely* flower ; a *lovely* woman ; a *lovely* lake.
If I had such a tire, this face of mine
Were full as *lovely* as is this of hers. *Shak.*
4. Beautiful in character ; of a refined moral or spiritual quality ; as, a *lovely* character ; one of the plainest but *loveliest* of old ladies.
Not one so fair of face, of speech so *lovely*. *Robert of Brunne.*
5. Very pleasing ; — applied loosely to what is not grand or merely pretty ; as, a *lovely* view ; a *lovely* melody.
Syn. — Beautiful, charming, delightful, delectable, enchanting, lovable, amiable.

love plant. **a** Any portulacaceous plant of the genus *Anacampseros*, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses for their showy flowers. **b** The Australian blue creeper (*Bredemeyera volubilis*).

love potion. A compounded draft intended to excite sexual love, or desire ; — a philter.

lov'er (lŭv'ẽr), *n.* One who loves ; specif. : **a** One held in affection by, or holding affection for, another ; a friend.
I slew my best *lover* for the good of Rome. *Shak.*
b One who is in love with one of the other sex ; usually, *sing.*, a male lover ; *pl.*, a pair in love with each other.
Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit. *Shak.*
c A paramour. *Jer.* iii. 1. **d** One who has a strong liking for anything. "A *lover* of knowledge." *T. Burnet.*

lov'er-ly (lŭv'ẽr-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Like a lover. — **lov'er-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

love set. *Tennis.* A set in which the defeated person or side does not win a game.

love'sick' (lŭv'sĭk'), *a.* Languishing with love ; expressive of languishing love. — **love'sick'ness**, *n.*
To the dear mistress of my *lovesick* mind. *Dryden.*
Where nightingales their *lovesick* ditty sing. *Dryden.*

love'some (-sŭm), *a.* [AS. *lufsum.*] Lovely ; lovable ; loving. — **love'some-ly**, *adv.* — **love'some-ness**, *n.* *All Archaic or Dial.*

love'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of love. — **love'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*

lov'ing (lŭv'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Feeling love ; affectionate.
The fairest and most *loving* wife in Greece. *Tennyson.*
2. Expressing love or kindness ; as, *loving* words.
Syn. — See FOND.

loving cup. A large ornamental drinking vessel having two or more handles.

lov'ing-kind'ness, *n.* Tender regard ; mercy ; favor.

low (lō), *v. i. ;* LOWED (lōd) ; LOW'ING. [ME. *lowen*, AS. *hlōwan ;* akin to D. *loeijen*, OHG. *hluojen.*] To make the calling sound of cows and other bovine animals ; to moo.
The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea. *T. Gray.*
— *v. t.* To utter with a lowing sound.

low, *n.* The calling sound ordinarily made by cattle.
Talking voices and the *low* of herds. *Wordsworth.*

low (lō), *a. ;* LOW'ER (-ẽr) ; LOW'EST. [ME. *low*, *louh*, *lah*, of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *lāgr*, Sw. *låg*, Dan. *lav ;* akin to D. *laag* and E. *lie.* See LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** Having small elevation ; extending upward or outward relatively little ; as, *low* stature ; a *low* building, fence, or wall ; *low* relief ; situated or placed, or passing, but little above the point, line, or plane, with relation to which reckoning is made ; as, a *low* bridge ; a *low* shelf ; a bird of *low* flight.
2. Hence, in various transferred and special senses : **a** Of less than normal stature. "A *low*, broad-chested . . . fellow." *Jas. Lane Allen.* **b** Dead ; — now only as a predicate adjective.
The last great Englishman is *low.* *Tennyson.*
c Passing far downward ; as, a *low* swoop ; a *low* obeisance. **d** Of a dress : Low-necked ; décolleté. **e** Situated relatively below the normal level, surface, or base of measurement, or the mean elevation ; as, *low* ground ; the *low* levels in a mine. **f** Having less than, or being below, or farthest below, the usual or normal height ; as, the water is *low* in the reservoir. Cf. LOW TIDE, LOW WATER. **g** Near, or not very distant from, the equator ; as, in the *low* northern latitudes. **h** Near the horizon ; as, the afternoon sun is *low* at four o'clock in winter, and at six in summer. **i** With reference to historic time : Comparatively recent ; as, a relic of *low* antiquity ; a coin of *low* date.
3. Of relatively little importance or of inferior standing ; inferior ; commonplace ; mean ; specif., humble in rank or station ; as, men of *low* condition ; the *lower* classes.
Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant ? *Milton.*
4. Hence, humble in spirit ; lowly ; meek. *Now Rare.*
5. Deficient, inferior, or unusually small in quantity, intensity, value, etc. ; specif. : **a** Moderate ; not intense ; not inflammatory ; less than normal ; as, *low* heat ; a *low* temperature ; a *low* fever. **b** Numerically small ; as, a *low* number. **c** Beneath the usual or remunerative rate or amount, or the ordinary value ; cheap ; as, the *low* price of corn ; *low* wages. **d** Relatively small, or too small ; moderate ; as, a *low* estimate. **e** Nearly exhausted ; as, the fuel supply is *low*.
6. Of sounds, etc., specif. : **a** Not loud ; as, a *low* voice ; a *low* sound. **b** *Music.* Depressed in the scale of pitch ; grave ; as, a *low* pitch ; a *low* note. **c** *Phon.* Of vowels, formed or articulated with a relatively low position (in relation to the palate) of that part of the tongue which is employed in forming the place of articulation or narrowing, as *ă* (ăm), contrasted with the "high" *ē* (mē). See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 42, 43.
7. Deficient or inferior in strength, energy, or the like ; specif. : **a** Deficient in vital energy ; feeble ; weak ; as, a *low* pulse ; made *low* by sickness. **b** Wanting animation ; depressed ; dejected ; as, *low* spirits ; *low* in spirits.
8. Deficient or inferior in quality : esp., not rich, high-seasoned, or nourishing ; plain ; simple ; as, a *low* diet.
9. Lacking elevation or advanced or high character ; specif. : **a** Wanting dignity or exaltation in thought or diction ; as, a *low* comparison.
In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton.*
b Mean ; base ; coarse ; vulgar ; as, a person of *low* mind ; a *low* trick ; a *low* remark ; a *low* fellow.
10. Deficient or inferior in development ; not advanced in the scale of organization, evolution, civilization, etc. ; as, *low* organisms ; a *low* type of mind ; the *low* races.
11. In respect to an opinion, disparaging ; unfavorable.
12. Holding Low-Church doctrines. See HIGH CHURCH.
Syn. — See HUMBLE.
low area. *Meteor.* = LOW, *n.* — **l.-area storm.** *Meteor.* = CYCLONE, 1 **b**. — **low balm**, bee balm or Oswego tea. *U. S.* — **l. birch**, a dwarf birch (*Betula pumila*) found in bogs throughout the northern part of North America, distinguished by the rounded leaves, which are densely pubescent when young. — **l. blackberry**, the dewberry. — **l. blueberry**, a common American blueberry (*Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*) with serrulate leaves and bluish black, very sweet berries ; also, the fruit of this species, which is the leading early blueberry of the markets. — **L. Church.** See HIGH CHURCH. — **l. comedy.** **a** Comedy bordering on farce, characterized

lou'var (lōō'vär), *n.* [It. (Sicilian) *lúvaru.*] A large, plump, voracious scombriform fish (*Luvarus imperialis*) of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the Mediterranean Sea.
louver work. Slatted work.
lou'vre. Erron. var. of LOUVER.
lov'a-ble, *a.* Commendable. *Obs.* — **lov'a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
lov'age, *n.* [Perh. for F. *louange.*] Commendation. *Obs.*
lov'ance, *n.* [See LOVE to praise.] Praise ; approval. *Obs. Scot.*
lov'a-nen'ty (lŭv'ȧ-nĕn'tĭ), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise. *Scot.*
love. † LOF, LOOF, LUFF.
love, *v. t.* [ME. *loven*, AS. *lofian*, fr. *lof* praise ; akin to G. *loben*, and E. *love* to hold dear.] To commend ; praise ; also, to appraise. *Obs.*
love'a-bil'i-ty, **love'a-ble**, etc. Vars. of LOVABILITY, etc.
love apple. [Cf. F. *pomme d'amour* tomato.] **a** The eggplant. *Obs.* **b** The tomato. [*Eng.*]
love bind. Virgin's-bower. *Dial.*
love broker. A person who acts as agent between lovers.
love child. A bastard.
love'cop, luf'cop, *n.* [Orig. uncert. ; cf. D. *koop* purchase, or Icel. *kaup.*] *Eng. Law.* Some kind of local market duty. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
love dart. A calcareous dart or arrowlike structure found in the dart sac of certain snails.
love day. A day appointed for adjustment of differences. *Obs.*
love drink. = LOVE POTION.
lov-ee' (lŭv-ē'), *n.* One who is loved. *Rare.*
love'-en-tan'gle, love'-en-tan'gled, *n.* Love-in-a-mist.
love'flow'er (lŭv'flou'ẽr), *n.* The African lily, or agapanthus.
love'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
love'-hood', *n.* = LOVE, 8. *Obs.*
love juice. Juice of a plant, supposed to produce love. *Obs.*
love lad. A lover. *Obs.*
love lass. A sweetheart. *Obs.*
love'li-head (lŭv'lĭ-hĕd), *n.* Loveliness. *Rare.*
love'li-ly (lŭv'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LOVELY. See -LY.
love'-lil'y, *n.* = LOVEFLOWER.
love'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
love'ling, *n.* See -LING.
love'ly, *adv.* [AS. *luflīce.*] Lovingly ; lovably ; gladly. *Obs.*
love'-mak'er (lŭv'māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes love.
love'-mak'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Courtship.
love'mate', *n.* A participant in mutual love. *Rare.*
love money. A piece of a divided coin as a token of love.
love'mon'ger (lŭv'mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* One dealing in love affairs. *Obs.*
love parrakeet *or* **parakeet, love parrot**. A love bird.
lov'er (*dial.* lōōv'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOUVER.
lov'er, *n.* [From LOVE to praise.] One who praises. *Obs.*
loveraden, *a.* [See LOVERED, *n.*] Loved. *Obs.* — **loveradenly**, *adv.* Lovingly. *Obs.*
loverd. † LORD.
lov'ered (lŭv'ẽrd), *a.* Having a lover.
love'red, *n.* [AS. *lufrǣden.* See LOVE ; cf. HATRED.] The state or emotions of a lover. *Obs.*
lov'er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
love ribbon. A narrow satin-striped gauze ribbon.
loverie. † LOUVER.
lov'er-ing, *n.* Lovemaking.
lov'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
love rose. The guelder-rose.
lov'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Lov'er's Leap (lŭv'ẽrz). Cape Ducato, the promontory from which Sappho is fabled to have thrown herself into the sea for love of Phaon.
lov'er-wise' (lŭv'ẽr-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
lovery. † LIVERY.
loves. Obs. pl. of LOAF, LUFF.
love tree. The European Judas tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*).
love vine. The dodder.
love'-well', *n.* A kind of little jam tart.
love'word', *n.* [AS. *lof* praise. Cf. LOVE to praise.] Praise. *Obs.*
love'worth', *a.* Loveworthy. *Obs.*
love'-worth', *n.* One worthy of love. *Obs.*
love'worth (lŭv'wûrth), *n.* State of being loveworthy. *R.*
love'y (lŭv'ĭ), *n.* My love ; — in familiar address.
lov'ing, *n.* [From LOVE to praise.] Praise. *Obs.*
lov'ing-ly, *adv.* of LOVING.
lov'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lov'yer. † LOVER.
low. † LO, LOVE.
low. † LOUGH, loch, lake.
low. Var. of LOOR.
low. Obs. pret. of LAUGH.

by the production of laughable effects by means of burlesque, horseplay, or the representation of low life. **b** A player in low comedy. *Theat. Slang.* — **low country. a** A low-lying country or region. **b** *pl.* [*caps.*] The district forming the present kingdoms of the Netherlands and Belgium and the grand duchy of Luxemburg; the former Netherlands, which included the territories named. — **l. day,** a day other than Sunday or a church festival day. *Obs.* — **L. Dutch.** = Low GERMAN. — **L. Easter Day,** Low Sunday. *Obs.* — **l. fever,** a slight fever; specif., a fever marked by a feeble pulse, clammy skin, and nervous depression. — **l. gauge** *or* **gage.** *Mech.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 3 **e.** — **L. German. a** The group of Teutonic languages which includes Gothic, Dutch, English, etc. See GERMAN, *n.*, 2. **b** Plattdeutsch. — **L. Latin.** = LATE LATIN. — **l. life,** humble or lowly life; — as contrasted with the *high life* of courtly or aristocratic circles. — **L. Mass,** Mass which is said by the priest throughout, without music. — **l. milling,** a process of making flour from grain by a single grinding and by siftings. — **l. relief.** See RELIEF. — **l. side window,** *Arch.*, a peculiar form of window common in medieval churches, and of uncertain use. Windows of this sort are narrow, near the ground, and out of the line of the other windows. Also called *lychnoscope.* — **l. steam,** *or* **l.-pressure steam,** steam of which the pressure is not greatly above that of the atmosphere. — **l. steel,** steel low in carbon; mild steel; ingot iron. — **L. Sunday,** the Sunday next after Easter; — popularly so called as of less importance than Easter. — **l. tea,** a plain evening meal. *U. S.* — **l. tide,** the farthest ebb of the tide; the tide at its lowest point; low water. — **l. to paper,** *Print.*, lower than the standard height, as type. — **l.-warp tapestry,** tapestry woven on a basse-lice loom. — **l. water,** the lowest point of the ebb tide; a low stage of the water in a river, lake, etc. — **l.-water alarm** *or* **indicator,** *Steam Boiler,* a contrivance of various forms attached to a boiler to give warning of low water. — **l.-water mark,** that part of the shore to which the waters recede when the tide is lowest. — **L. Week,** *Eccl.*, the week beginning with Low Sunday. — **l. wine,** *Distilling,* a weak liquor produced by the first distillation of wash; first run of the still; — often in *pl.*

low (lō), *n.* **1.** *Card Playing.* The lowest trump, usually the deuce; the lowest trump dealt or drawn.
2. *Meteor.* An area of low barometric pressure; — opposed to *high.* About such an area the air moves spirally inward from all directions. See CYCLONIC STORM.

low, *adv.* **1.** In or to a low position; in a low manner; not aloft; not on high; near the ground.
2. Specif.: **a** *Astron.* Near the equator, or near the horizon; as, the moon runs *low.* **b** In subjection, poverty, or disgrace; as, to be brought *low* by oppression, by want, or by vice. **c** In a low or mean condition; humbly; meanly. **d** Under the usual price; cheaply; as, he sold his wheat *low.* **e** In time approaching our own. "As *low* down as Abraham's time." *Locke.* **f** With a low voice or sound; not loudly; gently; as, to speak *low.* *Addison.*

The . . . odorous wind
Breathes *low* between the sunset and the moon. *Tennyson.*

g With a low musical pitch or tone.

Can sing both high and *low.* *Shak.*

low′bell′ (lō′bĕl′), *n.* [Perh. fr. *low* a flame + *bell.*] *Obs.*
1. A bell used in fowling at night, to frighten birds, and, with a sudden light, to make them fly into a net.
2. A small bell, as for the neck of a sheep or cow.

A *lowbell* hung about a sheep's . . . neck *Howell.*

low′born′ (lō′bôrn′), *a.* Born in a low condition or rank; — opposed to *highborn.*

low′boy′ (lō′boi′), *n.* **1.** A Whig and Low Churchman. *Obs.*
2. *Furniture.* A chest of drawers, usually not more than four feet high, standing on short legs; sometimes, the lower part of a double highboy from which the upper part has been removed. *U. S.* Cf. HIGHBOY, 2.

low′bred′ (lō′brĕd′), *a.* Bred, or like one bred, in a low condition of life; characteristic or indicative of such breeding; rude; vulgar; as, a *lowbred* man or remark.

low′-browed′ (-broud′), *a.* Having a low brow; hence, beetling; gloomy.

low′er (lou′ẽr), **lour** (lour), *v. i.*; LOW′ERED (-ẽrd), LOURED (lourd); LOW′ER-ING, LOUR′ING. [ME. *lowren, luren*; cf. D. *loeren,* LG. *luren,* G. *lauern* to lurk, to be on the watch, and E. *lurk.*] **1.** To frown; to look sullen

But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face. *Dryden.*

2. To be dark, gloomy, and threatening, as clouds; to be covered with dark and threatening clouds, as the sky; to show threatening signs of approach, as a tempest.

All the clouds that *lowered* upon our house. *Shak.*

3. To lie in wait; to spy; lurk. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FROWN.

low′er, lour, *n.* [From LOWER, *v.*] A lowering look; a frown; also, a lowering or gloomy sky or aspect of weather.

low′er (lō′ẽr), *a., compar.* of LOW. Specif.: **a** Designating, or pertaining to, something of popular or inferior origin or rank; as, the *lower* chamber, or legislative house. See LEGISLATURE. **b** *Biol.* Less differentiated in structure; less highly advanced in the scale of development through evolution; — applied commonly as an epithet of primitive types of plants and animals; as, the *lower* fungi, *lower* vertebrates, etc.; frequently applied to all animals except man considered collectively. **c** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Designating an earlier period or formation (of the period named); — contrasted with *Upper,* and so called because the strata are normally below those of the later formations.

lower apsis. See APSIS. — **L. Austral.** *Biogeog.* See AUSTRAL. — **l. band,** *Firearms,* a band about a rifle between the upper band and the breech. — **l. boom,** *Naut.*, a spar run out from each side of a war vessel at anchor to secure boats clear of the side. It was formerly used to extend the foot of a lower studding sail. — **L. Chalk,** *Geol.*, a subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous in Britain. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **l. classes,** the classes of people who are conventionally considered to belong to the inferior ranks socially. The term is loosely used, generally of the class constituting the unskilled laborers, and is purely relative, not implying any particular state of culture. — **L. Cretaceous.** *Geol.* See CRETACEOUS, COMANCHEAN. — **l. criticism,** textual criticism, or criticism which aims to reconstruct the autograph texts, of the Bible. — **l. deck.** See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **L. Empire,** the Byzantine Empire. — **l. larynx,** *Zoöl.*, the syrinx. — **l. limb. a** A leg (of a person); — an affected usage. **b** *Astron.* The limb of a heavenly body which is nearest the horizon. — **l. pair.** *Kinematics.* See PAIR, *n.*, 7. — **l. platform.** See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **L. Silurian.** *Geol.* = ORDOVICIAN. — **L. Sonoran.** *Biogeog.* See SONORAN. — **l. transit** *or* **culmination,** *Astron.*, the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian below the pole. — **l. world. a** The earth. **b** = NETHER WORLD.

low′er (lō′ẽr), *v. t.*; LOW′ERED (lō′ẽrd); LOW′ER-ING. [From LOWER, compar. of *low,* a.] **1.** To let descend by its own weight, as something suspended; to let down; as, to *lower* a bucket into a well; to *lower* a sail or a boat; sometimes, to pull down; as, to *lower* a flag.

Lowered softly with a threefold cord of love
Down to a silent grave. *Tennyson*

2. To reduce the height of; as, to *lower* a wall.
3. a To depress the surface of, as by carving. **b** To remove (a part) in so doing; — sometimes with *out.*
4. To depress as to direction; as, to *lower* the aim of a gun; to make less elevated as to object; as, to *lower* one's ambition, aspirations, or hopes.
5. To reduce the degree, intensity, strength, etc., of; as, to *lower* the temperature of anything; to *lower* one's vitality; to *lower* distilled liquors.
6. To bring down; to humble; as, to *lower* one's pride.
7. To reduce in value, amount, etc.; as, to *lower* the price of goods, the rate of interest, etc.
8. *Phon.* To pronounce with a lower tongue position. Cf. LOW, *a.*, 6, **c.**

low′er, *v. i.* **1.** To become lower or less; to move to a lower station or to fall to a lower stage; to diminish; decrease; as, the river *lowered* as rapidly as it rose.
2. *Naut.* To lower a boat, a sail, etc.

low′er-case′, *a. Print.* Pert. to, or kept in, the lower case; small (not capital); as, *lower-case* letters. See CASE, *n.*, 4. — *v. t.* To change (capitals or small capitals) to small letters.

low′er-ing (lou′ẽr-ĭng), **lour′ing** (lour′ĭng), *p. a.* Frowning; dark and threatening; gloomy; sullen; as, *lowering* looks; *lowering* clouds or sky. — **low′er-ing-ly, lour′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **low′er-ing-ness, lour′ing-ness,** *n.*

low′er-mast′ (lō′ẽr-màst′), *n.* *Naut.* The lowest mast, as distinguished from the topmast and higher masts.

low′er-most (lō′ẽr-mōst), *a.* [Irreg. *superl.* of LOW. Cf. UPPERMOST, FOREMOST, etc.] Lowest.

low′er-y (lou′ẽr-ĭ), **lour′y** (lour′ĭ), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy; lowering; as, a *lowery* sky; *lowery* weather.

low′ing (lō′ĭng), *n.* The calling sound made by cattle, or a sound likened to it; mooing.

low′land (lō′lănd), *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country; — opposed to *highland.*

the Lowlands, the southern and eastern part of Scotland.

low′land-er (-lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the lowlands, esp. [*cap.*] of Scotland. Cf. HIGHLANDER.

low′-lived′ (lō′līvd′), *a.* Characteristic of, or like, one bred in a low and vulgar condition of life; mean; dishonorable; contemptible; as, *low-lived* dishonesty.

low′ly (lō′lĭ), *a.*; LOW′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); LOW′LI-EST. [*low,* a. + *-ly.*] **1.** Belonging to a low rank; hence, unpretending; modest; humble; meek; not proud or ambitious.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matt.* xi. 29.
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain. *Dryden.*

2. Low in position or development; inferior; secondary. "*Lowly* lands." *Dryden.* "*Lowly* organisms." *Darwin.*
3. Of a low or mean nature; base. *Rare.*
Syn. — See HUMBLE.

low′ly (lō′lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a lowly manner; humbly; meekly; modestly. "Be *lowly* wise." *Milton.*
2. In a low position, manner, or degree.
3. Slightly; poorly; meanly. *Obs.*

I will show myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught. *Shak.*

low′-mind′ed (lō′mīn′dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Inclined in mind to low or unworthy things; showing a base mind. — **low′-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

low′-necked′ (lō′nĕkt′), *a.* Cut low in the neck; décolleté; — said of a woman's dress.

low′-pres′sure (lō′prĕsh′ûr; 250), *a.* Having, employing, or exerting, a low degree of pressure.

low-pressure cylinder. See COMPOUND ENGINE. — **l. steam engine,** a steam engine in which low steam is used; — often applied to a condensing engine even when steam at high pressure is used. See STEAM ENGINE.

low′-spir′it-ed, *a.* Deficient in animation and courage; dejected; depressed. — **low′-spir′it-ed-ness,** *n.*

low′-stud′ded (lō′stŭd′ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Furnished or built with short studs; as, a *low-studded* house or room.

low′-thought′ed, *a.* Having one's thoughts directed toward mean or insignificant subjects.

lox′ic (lŏk′sĭk), *a.* [Gr. λοξός slanting.] *Med.* Having an unnatural position or direction; loxotic.

loxo-, lox-. Combining form from Greek λοξός, *oblique.*

lox′o-cosm (lŏk′sō-kŏz′m), *n.* [*loxo-* + Gr. κόσμος world.] A device to show how the inclination of the earth's axis causes the day's length to vary from season to season.

lox′o-drome (-drōm), *n.* A loxodromic curve.

lox′o-drom′ic (-drŏm′ĭk), *a.* [*loxo-* + *drome*: cf. F. *loxodromique.*] Pertaining to sailing on rhumb lines.

loxodromic curve *or* **line,** *Geom.*, a line on the surface of a sphere, which makes equal oblique angles with all meridians; the rhumb line. It is a spiral coiling round but never reaching the poles; its stereographic projection from a point on the line of the poles is a logarithmic spiral. It is the path of a ship sailing always oblique to the meridian in the direction of one and the same point of the compass.

lox′o-drom′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The art or method of sailing on the loxodrome.

loy (loi), *n.* [Ir. *laighe, laidhe.*] **a** A long, narrow spade. *Ireland.* **b** A similar tool with a broad chisel point for digging post holes; a slick. *U. S.*

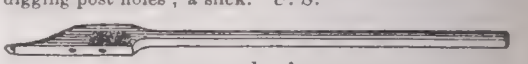

Loy b.

loy′al (loi′ăl), *a.* [F. *loyal,* OF. *loial, leial,* L. *legalis,* fr. *lex, legis,* law. See LEGAL; cf. LEAL.] **1.** Faithful to law; faithful and true to the lawful government, or to the prince or sovereign to whom one is subject; unswerving in allegiance; as, the army is *loyal.*
2. True to any person or persons to whom one owes fidelity, esp. as a wife to her husband, lovers to each other, friend to friend, a servant to his employer; constant; faithful to a cause or a principle.

Your true and *loyal* wife. *Shak.*
Unhappy both, but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden*

3. Of, pert. to, or showing loyalty; as, *loyal* expressions.
4. Lawful; legitimate. *Obs.*

Loyal Legion, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, founded in 1865, originally composed of commissioned officers of the Union army, navy, and marine corps, in the Civil War, afterward admitting their eldest male descendants and some civilians of proved loyalty.

loy′al-ist, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign, or to the lawful authority; esp., one who maintains his allegiance to his prince or government, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution. — **loy′al-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

loy′al-ty (loi′ăl-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *loialte, loiaute, leialté,* F. *loyauté.* See LOYAL; cf. LEGALITY.] State or quality of being loyal; fidelity to a superior, or to duty, love, etc.

Syn. — Fidelity, faithfulness, constancy, devotion. — ALLEGIANCE, LOYALTY, FEALTY, HOMAGE. ALLEGIANCE emphasizes the idea of objective obligation or duty owed; LOYALTY, in modern usage, oftener connotes the feeling or sentiment (often strong or even enthusiastic) accompanying a sense of allegiance; as, "To one of her simple and faithful heart, *allegiance* to any sovereign but the one was impossible" (*Thackeray*); "The passion of love, of *loyalty,* of admiration . . . throbbed . . . intensely through the veins of her [Elizabeth's] meanest subjects" (*J. R. Green*); "from all neighbor crowns alliance and *alle-*

low, lowe (lō), *n.* & *v. i.* [Of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *logi*; akin to E. *light,* n.: for the v. cf. Icel. *loga.*] Flame; blaze; glow; light. *Obs. or Dial. Brit.*

low (lō), *n.* [AS. *hlāw*; akin to Goth. *hlaiw* a grave, *hlains* a hill, and to E. *lean* to incline.] A hill; a mound; a burial mound. *Obs. or Archaic.*

low, *v. i.* [See ALLOW.] To allow *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* — *n.* Allowance. *Obs. Scot.*

low, *v. t.* To depress; lower; abate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lo′wa (lō′wȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Marathi.] A bush quail of the genus *Perdicula* [illegible].

low′a-ble, *a.* [F *louable* praiseworthy. Cf. LAUDABLE.] Allowable; commendable. *Obs.*

low′an (lō′ăn), *n.* [Native name.] The leipoa.

low′ance (lou′ăns). Aphetic form of ALLOWANCE. *Dial.*

low′bell′ (lō′bĕl′), *v. t.* **1.** To frighten with, or capture by the use of, a lowbell. *Obs.*
2. To deride by jangling of tins, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

lowce. † LOUSE.

Low′-Church′ism (-chûrch′ĭz′m), **Low′-Church′ist, Low′-Church′man** (-măn), **Low′-Church′man-ship,** *n.* See -ISM, -IST, etc.

lowde. † LOUD.

low′der (lōō′dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. & Sw dial. *lur*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A support for a mill or millstone.
2 A lever or spoke to lift millstones; also, any stout stick.

low′-down′, *a* Very low, mean, or base. *Colloq.*

low′-down′, *n.* A ravine or gully. *Western U. S.*

low′-down′er, *n.* A poor white. *Southern U. S.*

lowe. † ALLOW.

lowe. † LO; LOO, *interj.*; LOUGH; LOVE; LOW.

lowe. Var. of LOW, blaze.

lowe (lō). Dial. Eng. var. of LOW, a hill.

lowe. Obs. pret & p. p. of LIE, to speak falsely.

lö′we-ite (lû′vĕ-īt), *n.* [After A. *Löwe* of Vienna.] *Min.* A double sulphate of magnesium and sodium. $MgSO_4 \cdot Na_2SO_4 \cdot 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, occurring in pale yellow cleavable masses.

loweouss, *a.* [See LOVE, *n.*] Amorous *Obs. Scot.*

low′er, *n.* [OF *loier,* F. *loyer.*] Reward; compensation. *Obs.*

low′er-a-ble (lō′ẽr-ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.

low′er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that lowers.

low′er-ing (lō′ẽr-ĭng), *p. a* Making lower, as in moral quality; as, *lowering* influences.

lowgh, lowh. Obs. pret. of LAUGH.

lö′wig-ite (lû′vĭk-īt), *n.* [After K. J. *Löwig.*] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of potassium and aluminium, occurring in rounded masses.

low′ish, *a.* See -ISH.

lowiss. † LOOSE.

lowke. † LOOK, LOUK.

lowland fir. = WHITE FIR, 1 b.

low′li-head (-hĕd), **low′li-hood** (lō′lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* Lowly state. *Archaic.*

low′li-ly (lō′lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LOWLY. *Obs. or R.*

low′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

low′ly, *v. t.* To humble *Obs.*

low′men (lō′mĕn), *n. pl.* Dice loaded to turn up low numbers.

low′most (lō′mōst), *a* & *adv.* Lowest. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lown. Var of LOON.

lown (loun), *a., n.,* & *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf Icel. *logn* calm, n., Sw *lugn,* a. & n] Calm; quiet. *Scot. & Dial Eng*

lownd (lound). Var. of LOWN.

low′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lown′ly, *adv.* of LOWN. *Scot.*

lowp. Var. of LOUP, *v.*

lowpe. † LOOP

lowr. For *lo where.* *Obs.*

lowre. † LOUR, LOWER.

low′rie (lou′rĭ), *n.* [Short for *Laurence*] A fox, or a foxy person. *Scot.*

lowrier. † LAUREL

low′ry, *n.* [Cf. LAUREL.] The spurge laurel. *Dial. Eng. Obs.*

low′ry (lou′rĭ), *n.* [Cf. LORRY.] *Railroads.* An open box car. Cf. LORRY. *U. S.*

lowse. † LOUSE. [var. of LOSE.

lowse (lōz). Scot. & dial. Eng.

lowse (*dial. adj,* lōs; *vb.* lōz) Obs. or dial. Eng var. of LOOSE.

lowte. † LOUT.

lowth (*dial.* lōth), *n.* [*low,* a. + 1st *-th.*] Lowness, or that which is low, as lowland. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Low′ville (lou′vĭl), *n.* [From *Lowville,* New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Middle Ordovician (Lower Silurian) of New York. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

low′-wood′, *n.* Copsewood.

low′y (lō′ĭ), *n.* [OF. *loée, louée, luée, lieuée,* prop. the space of a league (*lieue*).] *Eng Hist* The territory, usually about a league in extent, about the walls of a castle, monastery, town, etc., but within its legal jurisdiction; a banlieue.

lox-. See LOXO-.

lox′a bark (lŏk′sȧ; lō′hȧ; 189). [From *Loja,* a province in Ecuador] *Pharm.* = PALE BARK.

lox-ar′thron (lŏk-sär′thrŏn), **lox-ar′thrus** (-thrŭs), *n* [NL.; *loxo-* + Gr ἄρθρον joint.] *Med.* Distortion of a joint without luxation, as in clubfoot.

lox′i-a (lŏk′sĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.: *loxo-* + *-ia.*] **1.** *Med.* Wryneck.
2. [*cap.*] The genus constituted by the crossbills. It is the type of a subfamily **Lox′i-i′næ** (lŏk′sĭ-ī′nē) of the Fringillidæ.

lox′o-clase (lŏk′sō-klās; klāz), *n.* [*loxo-* + Gr. κλάσις fracture.] *Min.* An orthoclase containing considerable sodium.

lox′o-cy-e′sis (-sī-ē′sĭs), *n* [NL.; *loxo-* + Gr. κύησις pregnancy.] *Med.* Displacement of the pregnant uterus.

lox-od′o-graph (lŏk-sŏd′ō-gráf), *n.* [*loxo-* + Gr. ὁδός way, course + *-graph.*] An apparatus for recording a ship's course by magnetism and photography or other registering device

Lox′o-don (lŏk′sō-dŏn), *n.* *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Syn. of LOXODONTA

lox′o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*loxo-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl. & Paleon* Having shallow hollows between the ridges of the molar teeth, as the African elephant. — *n.* An elephant with loxodont teeth.

Lox′o-don′ta (-dŏn′tȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* A genus or subgenus of mammals including the African elephant and certain related extinct species.

lox′o-don′tous (-tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl. & Paleon.* = LOXODONT.

lox′o-drom′i-cal-ly, *adv* of LOXODROMIC. See -LY.

lox-od′ro-mism (lŏk-sŏd′rō-mĭz′m), *n.* Tracing a loxodrome; motion as if in a loxodrome.

lox-od′ro-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *loxodromie.*] = LOXODROMICS

Lox′o-loph′o-don (lŏk′sō-lŏf′ō-dŏn), *n* [NL. See LOXOLOPHODONT.] *Paleon* A genus of extinct ungulates, as usually employed, equiv. to *Uintatherium*

lox′o-loph′o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*loxo-* + *lophodont.*] *Paleon.* Having molar teeth with oblique crests connecting the anterior inner tubercle with the two outer tubercles, and with the posterior inner tubercle rudimentary or absent, as in the family Uintatheriidæ. — *n.* An animal of that family.

Lox-om′ma (lŏk-sŏm′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *loxo-* + Gr. ὄμμα eye.] *Paleon.* A genus of large stegocephalians having very large orbits and teeth of irregular size, found in the coal measures of England and Bohemia.

lox′oph-thal′mous (lŏk′sŏf-thăl′mŭs), *a.* [*loxo-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός the eye.] Affected with strabismus; squinting. *Rare.*

lox′op-ter′y-gine (-sŏp-tĕr′ĭ-jĭn; -jēn; 184), *n.* Also **-gin.** [NL. *Loxopterygium* (*loxo-* + Gr πτερύγιον wing), syn. of *Quebrachia,* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem* A white, bitter alkaloid extracted from red quebracho bark.

Lox′o-so′ma (-sō-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *loxo-* + 2d *-soma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of entoproctous polyzoans peculiar in not forming colonies, the buds becoming detached as soon as mature.

lox-ot′ic (-sŏt′ĭk), *a.* = LOXIC.

lox-ot′o-my (lŏk-sŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*loxo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Oblique section in amputation.

loy, *n.* [See ALLOY.] Alloy. *Obs.*

‖ **lo′yal′ en tout′** (lwȧ′yȧl′ äɴ tōō′). [F.] Loyal in every thing.

loy′al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

loy′al-ly, *adv.* of LOYAL.

loy′al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **lo′yau′té′ m′o′blige′** (lwȧ′yō′tā′ mō′blēzh′). [F.] Loyalty binds me.

loyn. † LINE.

loyn, *n.* [OF. *loigne.*] A length of line; a hawk's leash. *Obs.*

loyne. † ALOYNE.

Loy′o-list (loi′ō-lĭst), *n.* A Loyolite. *Obs.*

Loy′o-lite (-līt), *n.* [After Ignatius *Loyola.*] A Jesuit. — **Loy′o-lism** (-lĭz′m), *n.*

lo′zel. Var. of LOSEL.

lo′zel-ly, *a.* Like a losel. *Obs.*

lo′zen (*dial.* lō′zĕn, lŏz′ĕn), *n.*

giance" (*Tennyson*); "Her feeling partook of the *loyalty* of a clansman, the hero worship of a maiden aunt, and the idolatry due to a god" (*Stevenson*). But *allegiance* and *loyalty* are often used with little distinction; as, "Because [the theory] seemed inconsistent with some received observations on light, he gave it up, in *allegiance*, as he says, to nature" (*Coleridge*); "absolute *loyalty* to truth, involving complete self-abnegation in the face of evidence" (*J. Fiske*). FEALTY, in modern usage, implies fidelity in allegiance; HOMAGE is a dutiful or deferential acknowledgment of superior power, merit, or excellence of whatever sort; as, "the old feudal and chivalrous spirit of *fealty*" (*Burke*); "Abolitionism, to which I swore *fealty* in 1839" (*Lowell*); "Esmond, kneeling again, . . . performed his *homage*" (*Thackeray*); to pay *homage* to learning. See CONSTANCY, ATTACHMENT.

loz'enge (lŏz'ĕnj; -ĭnj; 151), *n.* [F. *losange*, orig. uncert.] **1.** A figure with four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; diamond; rhomb.

Lozenge.

2. Something having the form of a lozenge; specif.: **a** *Her.* A diamond-shaped figure, usually with the upper and lower angles slightly acute, borne upon a shield or escutcheon; also, a form of the escutcheon used by women instead of the shield which is used by men. **b** A small cake, as of sugar and starch, flavored, and often medicated, originally having the form of a lozenge. **c** *Jewelry.* One of the diamond-shaped facets on a cut gem, esp. a brilliant or rose; a quoin. **d** A lozenge molding. **e** A lozenge-shaped window pane. **f** *Geom.* A rhombus; esp., an equilateral spherical quadrilateral.

loz'enged (lŏz'ĕnjd; -ĭnjd; 151), **loz'enge-shaped'** (-shāpt'), *a.* Having the form of a rhomb.

The *lozenged* panes of a very small latticed window. *C. Brontë.*

lozenge molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* A kind of molding, used in Norman architecture, characterized by lozenge-shaped ornaments.

Lozenge Molding

loz'enge-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In a lozenge pattern; specif., *Her.*, lozengy.

loz'en-gy (-ĕn-jĭ), *a.* [F. *losangé*. See LOZENGE.] *Her.* Divided into lozenge-shaped compartments, as the field or a bearing, by lines drawn in the direction of the bend and bend sinister.

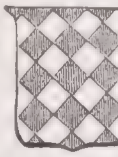

Lozengy.

lub'ber (lŭb'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *lubber*. Cf. LOOBY, LOB, *n.*] **1.** A big, clumsy, awkward fellow, esp. a drone; a clown; a lout.

Lingering *lubbers* lose many a penny. *Tusser.*

2. *Naut.* A clumsy or unskilled seaman. Cf. LANDLUBBER.

lub'ber, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a lubber; clumsy; lubberly.

2. Thick; blubber; — said of the lips.

lubber grasshopper. Either of two large, stout, clumsy, short-winged North American grasshoppers, *Rhomaleum micropterum* of the southeastern United States, and *Brachypterus magnus* of the Southwest.

Lub'ber-land' (lŭb'ĕr-lănd'), *n.* The land of Cockaigne; an imaginary land of plenty and idleness or of laziness.

lub'ber-ly (-lĭ), *a.* & *adv.* Like a lubber. "A great *lubberly* boy." *Shak.* — **lub'ber-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

lubber's hole. *Naut.* A hole in the floor of the "top," next the mast, through which one may go farther aloft without going over the rim by the futtock shrouds. It was considered by seamen as fit to be used only by lubbers.

lubber's line. Also **lubber line.** In a mariner's compass, a vertical line on the inner surface of the bowl from which the readings are made. The compass is set up with the lubber's line towards the ship's head, and so that a line joining the pivot and the lubber's line is parallel to the keel.

Lu'beck (lū'bĕk), *a.* Also, *Obs. or Hist.*, **Lu'bish** (lū'bĭsh), **Lubs** (lŭbz), etc. Of or pert. to Lübeck, a German free city and center of Baltic trade; as, the *Lubeck* mark, a silver coin and money of account equal to about 30 cents, or the *Lubeck* shilling, worth one sixteenth of the preceding. *Obs. or Hist.*

lu'bri-cant (lū'brĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *lubricans*, p. pr. of *lubricare*. See LUBRICATE.] Lubricating.

lu'bri-cant, *n.* That which lubricates; specif., a substance, as oil, grease, plumbago, etc., interposed between moving parts of machinery to reduce the friction.

lu'bri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; LU'BRI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); LU'BRI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *lubricatus*, p. p. of *lubricare* to lubricate. Cf. LUBRIC.] **1.** To make smooth or slippery; as, mucilaginous remedies *lubricate* the parts treated.

Supples, *lubricates*, and keeps in play,
The various movements of this nice machine. *Young.*

2. To apply a lubricant to, as oil, tallow, graphite, etc.

lu'bri-cate (lū'brĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To act as a lubricant.

lu'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of lubricating, or state of being lubricated.

lu'bri-ca'tor (lū'brĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* One that lubricates; a lubricant; specif.: **a** A device for lubricating, as: (1) An oil vessel, often having a more or less automatic regulating device, for supplying a lubricant to machinery. (2) A machine to wrap bullets. (3) A wad attached to a bullet. **b** *Photog.* A substance, as of wax and turpentine, with which prints are coated before burnishing.

lu-bric'i-ty (lū-brĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *lubricité*, L. *lubricitas*, slipperiness.] **1.** Smoothness; freedom from friction; also, property that diminishes friction; as, the *lubricity* of oil.

2. Slipperiness; instability; as, the *lubricity* of fortune.

3. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness.

lu'bri-cous (lū'brĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *lubricus*.] **1.** Having a smooth surface; slippery.

2. Unstable; elusive; tricky.

3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd. *Rare.*

Lu'can, Lu'kan (lū'kăn), *a.* [L. *Lucas* Luke + *-an*.] Of or pert. to St. Luke, the evangelist; as, a *Lucan* phrase.

Lu-can'i-dæ (lū-kăn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. generic name *Lucanus*, fr. L. *lucanus* (var. *lucavus*) a scarab mentioned by Pliny.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the stag beetles. **Lu-ca'nus** (lū-kā'nŭs) is the type genus. — **lu-ca'nid** (-nĭd), *a.* & *n.*

lu-carne' (lū-kärn'), *n.* [F., OF. *lucane*. Cf. LUTHERN.] *Arch.* A dormer window.

lu'cence (lū'sĕns), **lu'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being lucent.

lu'cent (lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *lucens*, p. pr. of *lucere* to shine, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Shining; bright; also, clear; translucent. "The sun's *lucent* orb." *Milton.* "*Lucent* sirups." *Keats.* — **lu'cent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — See TRANSPARENT.

lu-cern', **lu-cerne'** (lū-sûrn'), *n.* [F. *luzerne*, Pr. *luserno*.] A European fabaceous plant (*Medicago sativa*) with trifoliolate leaves and bluish purple cloverlike flowers in loose heads. It is useful for pasture and forage, and is widely cultivated in the western United States, where it is more often called *alfalfa*, and is of great value, being drought-resistant and yielding a crop even on alkali soils. In England it is often called *purple medic*.

Lucern, reduced.

lu-cer'nal (lū-sûr'năl), *a.* [L. *lucerna* a lamp.] Of or pert. to a lamp.

lucernal microscope, a form of microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp, and its image is thrown on a plate of ground glass connected with the instrument, or on a screen independent of it.

Lu'cer-na'ri-a (lū'sĕr-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lucerna* a lamp.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Scyphozoa having a bell-shaped body prolonged at the margin into eight lobes each with a group of short tentacles. They either swim after the manner of other jellyfishes, or attach themselves by an aboral pedicle. It is the type of a family, **Lu'cer-na-ri'i-dæ** (-nȧ-rī'ĭ-dē). — **lu'cer-na'ri-an** (-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

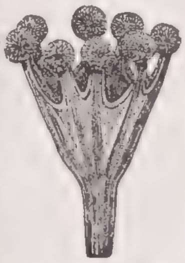

Lucernaria (*L. quadricornis*). (½)

Lu-cerne' ham'mer (lōō-sûrn'). [From *Lucerne*, Switzerland, because used by the Swiss.] A long-handled mace or war hammer used in medieval warfare by infantry soldiers.

Lu'ci-an'ic (lū'shĭ-ăn'ĭk), **Lu'ci-an'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Lucian, a Syrian (?120–200 A. D.), who in middle life dwelt at Athens and there composed satirical dialogues, representing perhaps the best post-classical Greek, and affording models for satiric writings of later times. — **Lu'ci-an'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Lu'cian-ist (lū'shăn-ĭst), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A follower of Lucianus (or Lucanus), a Marcionite of the 2d century, who probably lived in Rome, and who taught that neither body nor soul would rise at the general resurrection, but something representing both. **b** A Collucianist.

2. An imitator of Lucian, the satirist. See LUCIANIC. *Obs.*

lu'cid (lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *lucidus*, fr. *lucere* to shine, *lux*, *lucis*, light. See LIGHT, *n.*] **1.** Shining; bright; resplendent; lucent. "*Lucid*, like a glowworm." *Sir I. Newton.*

A court compact of *lucid* marbles. *Tennyson.*

2. *Astron.* Visible to the naked eye, that is, of a stellar magnitude brighter than the sixth.

3. Clear; translucent; pellucid; as, *lucid* streams.

4. Designating, or characterized by, a sane or normal state of the faculties; as, a *lucid* interval (see phrase below); a *lucid* patient.

5. Presenting a clear view; easily understood; clear.

A *lucid* and interesting abstract of the debate. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Luminous, bright, sane, reasonable. See TRANSPARENT, CLEAR.

lucid interval. **a** *Med.* A temporary period of sanity between paroxysms of insanity or delirium. **b** Hence, a period of rest from confusion, or a period of normal or desirable activity.

lu'ci-da (lū'sĭ-dȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -DÆ (-dē). [NL., fr. L. (sc. *stella* star), fem. sing. of *lucidus*; see LUCID.] *Astron.* The brightest star of a constellation or other group.

It would be outshone, not only by the *lucida* of the group, but also by five of its companions. *A. M. Clerke.*

lu-cid'i-ty (lū-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *lucidité*. See LUCID.] Quality or state of being lucid.

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fĕr), *n.* [L., bringing light, n., the morning star, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light + *ferre* to bring.] **1.** The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; — the Latin rendering of the Hebrew *helel* (R. V., day-star), metaphorically applied in Isaiah to a king of Babylon.

2. Satan as identified with the rebel archangel before his fall; — now used chiefly in the phrase *as proud as Lucifer*. According to a Semitic myth, the morning star fell from heaven, and it is to this that the fate of the King of Babylon is compared in Is. xiv. 12: "How art thou fallen from heaven, O *Lucifer*, son of the morning!" The legend of the fall of angels, and such passages as Luke x. 18, Rev. ix. 7-10, led to the identification of Lucifer with Satan, as by Tertullian, Origen, and others. The misconception was widespread, and, in English, was fostered by the poetry of Milton.

3. [*l. c.*] A friction match; — originally applied as a trade name to a particular kind invented in England in 1827, whose active substances were antimony sulphide and potassium chlorate. Called also **lucifer match.** See MATCH.

4. [NL.] Syn. of LEUCIFER. — **lu-cif'er-oid** (lū-sĭf'ĕr-oid).

Lu'ci-fe'ri-an (-fē'rĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari, in the 4th century, who separated from the orthodox churches because they would not go so far as he did in opposing the Arians.

Lu'ci-fe'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Lucifer; having the pride of Lucifer; satanic; devilish.

2. Of or pertaining to the Luciferians or their leader.

lu-cif'er-ous (lū-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See LUCIFER.] Giving light; affording mental illumination; illuminating. *Rare.* — **lu-cif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **lu-cif'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

lu-cim'e-ter (lū-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light + *-meter*.] **a** An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer. **b** An apparatus for recording the evaporative effect of sunlight in a given time.

Lu-ci'na (lū-sī'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. fem. of adj. *lucinus*, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light.] **1.** *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of childbirth. See JUNO; cf. EILEITHYA.

2. Hence, a midwife.

3. As identified with Diana, the moon. *Obs. Poetic.*

4. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellibranch mollusks, mostly of temperate and tropical seas, having a white, orbicular shell and a very long cylindrical foot, which when retracted is folded back on itself between the gills. It is the type of a family, **Lu-cin'i-dæ** (-sĭn'ĭ-dē), and in some classifications of a superfamily, **Lu'ci-na'ce-a** (lū'sĭ-nā'shē-ȧ).

luck (lŭk), *n.* [LG. or D. *luk*, for *geluk*, akin to G. *glück*; orig. uncert.; cf. G. *locken* to entice.] **1.** That which happens to one seemingly by chance; an event, good or ill, affecting one's interests or happiness, and which is deemed casual; a course or series of such events regarded as occurring by chance; chance; hap; fate; fortune; often, one's habitual or characteristic fortune; as, good, bad, ill, or hard *luck*; down on one's *luck*, that is, in ill luck.

If thou dost play with him at any game,
Thou art sure to lose; and of that natural *luck*,
He beats thee 'gainst the odds. *Shak.*

[Cf. OF. *loseingne*, var of *losange*, E. *lozenge*.] A lozenge, esp. a window pane. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lozenge coach. The coach of a dowager, having her coat of arms painted on a lozenge. *Obs.*

lozenge file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

loz'eng-er (lŏz'ĕn-jĕr), *n.* A lozenge. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

loz'enge-ways', *adv.* = LOZENGEWISE. *Rare.*

Lo'zon (lō'zŏn). *Bib.*

Lp. *Abbr.* Ladyship; Leopold; Lordship.

L. P., *or* **l. p.** *Abbr.* Large paper; large post; long primer; Lord Provost; low pressure.

L. P. C. *Abbr.* Lord of the Privy Council.

L. P. M. *Abbr.* Long particular meter.

L. P. S. *Abbr.* Lord Privy Seal

Lr. *Abbr.* Laurence; Laurent; Lawrence; Lorenz.

L. R. *Abbr* Lloyd's Register.

L. R. A. M. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music.

L. R. C. P. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

L. R. C. S. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.

L. R. C. V. S. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

L. S., *or* **l. s.** *Abbr* Left side; Linnæan Society; locus sigilli (L., place of the seal)

L. S. A. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.

l. s. c. *Abbr.* Loco supra citato. (L., in the place cited above.)

L. S. D., **£ s. d.**, *or* **l. s. d.** *Abbr.* Libræ, solidi, denarii (L., pounds, shillings, pence).

Lt. *Abbr.* Lieutenant.

l. t. *Abbr. Football.* Left tackle.

L. T. *Abbr.* Lira Turca (Turkish pound).

Lt. Col. *Abbr.* Lieutenant Colonel.

Lt. Comdr. *Abbr.* Lieutenant Commander.

Ltd., *or* **ltd.** *Abbr.* Limited.

Lt. G. C. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Lieutenant Grand Commander.

Lt. Gen. *Abbr.* Lieutenant General.

Lt. Gov. *Abbr.* Lieutenant Governor.

L. Th. *Abbr.* Licentiate in Theology.

Lt. Inf. *Abbr.* Light Infantry.

L. U *Abbr.* Liberal Unionist.

Lu *Chem.* Symbol for LUTECIUM.

Lu'a (lū'ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient goddess, associated with Saturn, to whom were devoted captured arms.

‖ **lu-a'u** (lōō-ä'ōō; lōō-ou'), *n.* [Hawaiian, the young *kalo* leaves cooked.] A native feast. *Hawaii.*

lub'ba (lŭb'ȧ), *n.* Coarse grass *Shetland & Orkney*

lub'bar Var. of LUBBER.

lub'bard, lub'bart (*dial.* lōōb'ĕrt), *n.* & *a.* = LUBBER. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lub'ber, *v. i.* To act in a lubberly or clumsy manner, esp. when managing a boat.

lub'ber-cock', *n.* A turkey cock. *Local, Eng*

lubber fend *or* **fiend.** A house elf, or brownie.

lub'ber-hole', *n.* = LUBBER'S HOLE.

lub'ber-lift', *v. t.* To raise, with a pry, using weight instead of strength. *Colloq.* — *n.* Act of lubber-lifting. *Colloq.*

lub'ber-like', *a.* & *adv.* See -LIKE.

lub'bert. Var. of LUBBARD.

Lu'beck-er (lū'bĕk-ĕr), *n.* A Lübeck merchant vessel *Obs. or Hist.*

Lu'bim (lū'bĭm), **Lu'bims** (-bĭmz), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Lu'bin (-bĭn), *n.* [Cf. AS. *Leofwine* (*léof* dear + *wine* friend), and OHG. *Lubin*, *Leubin*, containing a word akin to AS. *léof*. Cf. also F. *Lubin*.] Lit., beloved friend; — masc. prop. name.

Lu'bish (lū'bĭsh), *a.* [G *Lübisch*.] = LUBECK.

lu'bra (lōō'brȧ), *n.* [Native name in Tasmania] A girl or woman of the aborigines. Cf. 2d GIN, 1. *Australia.*

lu'bric (lū'brĭk), **lu'bri-cal** (-brĭ-kăl), *a.* [F. *lubrique*, L. *lubricus* slippery.] Lubricous. *Obs. or R.*

lu'bri-can. ✝ LEPRECHAUN.

lu'bri-cate (lū'brĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *lubricatus*, p. p.] Smooth and slippery. *Rare.*

lu'bri-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Acting, or capable of acting, as a lubricant

lu-bri'cious (lū-brĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Lubricous. *R.*

lu-bric'i-tate (lū-brĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* = LUBRICATE. *Obs.*

lu'bri-fi-ca'tion (lū'brĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), **lu'bri-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lubricus* lubric + *facere* to make.] = LUBRICATION. *Rare.*

lu'bri-fy (lū'brĭ-fī), *v. t* [F. *lubrifier*.] = LUBRICATE. *Rare.*

Lu'cas (lū'kȧs), *n.* See LUKE, masc. prop. name. *Bib.*

Lu-cas'ta (lū-kăs'tȧ), *n.* [*Lucy* + L. *casta*, fem. of *castus* chaste.] A poetical name given to Lucy Sacheverell by Richard Lovelace (1618–58), who sang her praises in a volume of poems bearing this name as a title.

luc-ban' (lōōk-bän'), *n.* [Tag.] The shaddock or pomelo

Luc-chese' (lū-kēz'; -kēs'), *a.* [It.] Of or pert. to Lucca in Tuscany. — *n.*, *sing.* & *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Lucca.

luce. *n.* Fleur-de-lis. *Obs.*

luce (lūs), *n.* [OF. *lus*, L. *lucius* a kind of fish.] A pike, esp when full grown.

lu-cern' (lū-sûrn'), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. G. *lüchsern* lynxlike, fr. *luchs* lynx (cf. LYNX). *Oxf. E. D.*] **a** The lynx; lynx fur. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A hunting dog. *Obs. & R.*

Lu'cer-nar'i-da (lū'sĕr-nâr'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LUCERNARIA.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group equivalent to *Scyphozoa* in its modern sense. — **lu'cer-nar'i-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.*

lu-cerne' (lū-sûrn'), *n.* [L. *lucerna*.] A lamp. *Obs or Hist.*

lucerne. ✝ LUCARNE.

lucert. ✝ LIZARD. *Obs.*

lucet, *n.* [OF.] A pike (the fish).

luch. luche. Obs. pret. of LAUGH.

luchrie. ✝ LECHERY.

Lu-chu'an (lū-chū'ăn), *n.* A native of Riu Kiu (written also *Liukiu*, *Liuchiu*, and *Luchu*), related to the Japanese, though with Malay or Ainu admixture, in both race and language.

Lu'ci-a (lū'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *Lucius*: cf. It. *Lucia*. Cf. LUCY.] Fem. prop. name

Lu'ci-an (lū'shĭ-ăn; lū'shăn), *n.* [L. *Lucianus*, fr. *Lucius*: cf. F. *Lucien*. See LUCIUS.] Lit., belonging to, or sprung from, Lucius; — masc. prop. name. L. *Lucianus* (lū'shĭ-ā'nŭs); F. *Lucien* (lü'syăN'); It. *Luciano* (lōō-chä'nō).

lu'ci-ble (lū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *lucibilis*.] Lucent. *Rare.*

lu'ci-dent. *a.* [From L. *lucidus* lucid.] Lucent. *Obs.*

lu'cid-ly, *adv.* of LUCID.

lu'cid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **lu'ci-dum in'ter-val'lum** (lū'sĭ-dŭm ĭn'tĕr-văl'ŭm); *pl.* LUCIDA INTERVALLA (-dȧ; -ȧ). [L.] Lucid interval.

‖ **lu'ci-dus or'do.** [L.] Clear, or perspicuous, arrangement. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 41).

lu'ci-fee (lōō'sĭ-fē). Var. of LUCIVEE.

Lu'ci-fer-a'ni-an, *a.* *Eccl.* Luciferian. *Obs.*

lu'ci-fer-ase' (lū'sĭ-fĕr-ās'), *n.* [*luciferin* + *-ase*.] *Chem.* A supposed enzyme, to whose reaction with an accompanying substance, *luciferin*, the production of light in certain organisms has been ascribed.

Lucifer humming bird. The star humming bird *C. lucifer*.

Lu'ci-fe'ri-al, *a.* Luciferian. *Obs.*

Lu'ci-fer'i-dæ (lū'sĭ-fĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEUCIFERIDÆ.

lu-cif'er-in (lū-sĭf'ĕr-ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*lucifer* + *-in*.] *Chem.* See LUCIFERASE.

Lu-cif'er-ine, *a.* [*Lucifer* + *-ine*.] Luciferian. *Obs.*

Lu-cif'er-ous, *a.* Luciferian. *Obs.*

lu-cif'ic (lū-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lucificus*; *lux*, *lucis*, light + *facere* to make.] Producing light. *R.*

lu'ci-form (lū'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light + *-form*.] Of the nature of light; resembling light. *Rare.*

Lu-cif'ri-an. ✝ LUCIFERIAN.

lu-cif'u-gal (lū-sĭf'ū-găl), *a.* *Biol.* Lucifugous. *Rare.*

lu-cif'u-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *lucifugus*; *lux*, *lucis*, light + *fugere* to flee.] *Biol.* Avoiding, or turning away from, light.

lu'ci-gen (lū'sĭ-jĕn), *n.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light + *-gen*.] A kind of lamp or torch which gives a brilliant light by burning a spray of oil mixed with hot air.

Lu-cin'da (lū-sĭn'dȧ), *n.* [See LUCY.] = LUCY; — fem. name.

Lu'ci-o (lū'shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* A garrulous and dissolute fantastic in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

lu'ci-um (lū'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lux* light: — from its use in the incandescent lights of Auer's system.] *Chem.* A supposed element of the yttrium group, announced in 1896, and in 1897 shown by W. Crookes to be impure yttrium.

Lu'ci-us (lū'shĭ-ŭs; lū'shŭs), *n.* [L.; cf. *lux* light.] Masc. prop. name. F. *Luce* (lüs); It. *Lucio* (lōō'chō); Sp. *Lucio* (lōō'thyō; -syō: 138); Pg. *Lucio* (lōō'sē-ō). — Fem. *Lucia*, *Lucy*.

lu'ci-vee (lōō'sĭ-vē), *n.* Corrupt. of LOUP-CERVIER. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

luck (*dial.* lōōk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOOK.

luck. Dial. Eng. var. of LOCK, flock, etc.

luck (lŭk; *dial. also* lōōk), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. D. *lukken*, *v. i.* See LUCK, *n.*] To be, or to make, lucky; to happen; to chance. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

luck'en (lŭk'ĕn; lōōk'-), *a.* [AS. *locen*, p. p. of *lūcan* to lock.

M

2. Good luck; favorable fortune; as, *luck* sometimes wins where craft fails; to be out of *luck*, that is, unlucky; in *luck*, that is, lucky.

3. A thing that brings good luck while it is kept; — first used of a large goblet belonging to the Musgrave family of Edenhall, in Cumberland, England, alluding to the saying: "If that glass either break or fall, farewell the luck of Edenhall."

4. An omen; a portent. *Obs.*

5. The kidney vetch. *Local, Eng.*

luck'less (lŭk'lĕs), *a.* **1**. Being without luck; having ill success or bad fortune; unfortunate; as, a *luckless* gamester; a *luckless* maid. "A *luckless* hour." *Dryden.*

2. Ominous of ill luck. *Obs.*

— **luck'less-ly**, *adv.* — **luck'less-ness**, *n.*

luck'y (lŭk'ĭ), *a.*; LUCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); LUCK'I-EST. **1**. Favored by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success or good fortune; — said of persons; as, a *lucky* adventurer. "*Lucky* wight." *Spenser.*

2. Producing, or resulting in, good by chance, or unexpectedly; favorable; auspicious; fortunate; happy; as, a *lucky* mistake; a *lucky* cast; a *lucky* hour; — used of things thought to bring luck; as, a *lucky* coin; a *lucky* stone.

We doubt not of a fair and *lucky* war. *Shak.*

3. Determined by, or depending on, luck; chanceful. *Rare.*

4. Ample; full, or overfull. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — LUCKY, FORTUNATE, HAPPY. LUCKY, in modern usage, emphasizes more strongly than FORTUNATE the element of chance; HAPPY often suggests rather that which is auspicious or felicitous, and is sometimes equivalent to *opportune*; "some *lucky* hit, which took with everybody" (*Locke*); a *lucky* player; "In friendships I had been most *fortunate*" (*Shelley*); a *fortunate* circumstance; a *happy* omen, a *happy* accident; "a *happy* issue out of all their afflictions" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "the *happy* inadvertence of medieval art" (*Lowell*). See PROPITIOUS.

lucky stone, any stone supposed to bring good luck, as a perforated pebble; hence, an otolith, or ear stone, of a fish.

lucky bag. **1**. A bag containing a variety of articles from which to select without sight, as at a fair, etc.

2. *Nav.* A general receptacle for property of an enlisted man found out of place on a war vessel. If the owner is found he is punished; if not, the property is auctioned.

lu'cra-tive (lū'krā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *lucrativus*, fr. *lucrari* to gain, fr. *lucrum* gain: cf. F. *lucratif*. See LUCRE.]

1. Yielding lucre; gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods; as, a *lucrative* business or office.

2. Of persons: Greedy; avaricious. *Obs.*

3. *Civil Law.* Acquired, received, or had without a valuable consideration; as, a *lucrative* title to goods.

lucrative interest. See INTEREST, *n.*, 8. — **1. succession**, *Scots Law*, the succession of an heir who has, during the lifetime of the ancestor, accepted without adequate consideration any part of the estate which he would otherwise have inherited. This makes him liable for all debts of the estate antedating the gift to him.

lu'cre (lū'kẽr; lōō'-; 277), *n.* [F. *lucre*, L. *lucrum*, prob. akin to AS. *lēan* reward, G. *lohn*, Goth. *laun*.] **1**. Gain in money or goods; profit; riches; — now in an ill sense.

The lust of *lucre* and the dread of death. *Pope.*

2. Acquisition; process of gaining; — formerly frequent in the phrase *lucre of gain*. *Archaic.*

Lu-crece' (lū-krēs'; lū'krēs) } *n.* **1**. [L. *Lucretia*, fem. of **Lu-cre'ti-a** (lū-krē'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) } LUCRETIUS. The form *Lucrece* is from F. *Lucrèce*, fr. L.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Lucretia* (lū-krē'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ); F. *Lucrèce* (lü'krĕs'); It. *Lucrezia* (lōō-krāt'sē-ä).

2. In Roman legend, the virtuous wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. She was raped by Sextus Tarquinius and, after telling her husband and father what had happened and enjoining them to avenge her dishonor, stabbed herself. In revenge the Tarquins were expelled from Rome, the republic being established in place of the kingdom.

Lu-cre'tian (lū-krē'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lucretius, the Roman Epicurean philosopher and poet, or the atomic philosophy as developed by him.

A tempest of souls, whirled like *Lucretian* atoms or gold dust in sunbeams by the celestial forces. *J. A. Symonds.*

lu'cu-brate (lū'kū-brāt), *v. i.*; -BRAT'ED (-brāt'ĕd); -BRAT'ING (-brāt'ĭng). [L. *lucubrare* to work by lamplight, fr. *lux* light. See LIGHT, *n.*] To work by artificial light; hence, to "burn the midnight oil;" to produce lucubrations.

lu'cu-brate, *v. t.* To compose by laborious effort. *Rare.*

lu'cu-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lucubratio*.] **1**. Act of lucubrating; laborious study. "After long *lucubration* I have hit upon such an expedient." *Goldsmith.*

2. That which is produced by study or meditation in retirement; hence (loosely), any elaborate literary composition, esp. an overlabored or artificial work.

lu'cu-bra-to-ry (lū'kū-brȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *lucubratorius*.] Composed by candlelight, or by night; of or pertaining to night studies; laborious or painstaking.

lu'cule (lū'kūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *lux*, *lucis*, light: cf. F. *lucule*.] *Astron.* A small light fleck in the general surface of the sun. Cf. FACULA.

lu'cu-lent (lū'kū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *luculentus*, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light.] **1**. Lucid; clear; transparent; shining.

2. Clear; evident. "Most *luculent* testimonies." *Hooker.*

3. Brilliant; beautiful; illustrious. *Obs.*

Lu-cu'li-a (lū-kū'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. native Nepalese name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic rubiaceous trees, having cymes of fragrant tubular pink flowers, the corolla with imbricated lobes. *L. gratissima* is often cultivated.

Lu-cul'lan (lū-kŭl'ăn), **Lu-cul'li-an** (-ĭ-ăn), **Lu'cul-le'an** (lū'kŭ-lē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Lucullianus*, *Lucullеus*.] Of, pert. to, or resembling, L. Licinius Lucullus, a wealthy Roman general famous for his banquets. — **Lucullan marble**, lucullite.

lu-cul'lite (lū-kŭl'īt), *n.* [After *Lucullus*, a Roman consul. See LUCULLAN; cf. F. *lucullite*.] *Min.* A variety of marble colored black by carbon, obtained from Egypt.

Lud'dite (lŭd'īt), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* One of a band of workmen who (1811–17) tried to prevent the use of labor-saving machinery by breaking it, burning factories, etc.; — said to have been so called from Ned Lud, a half-witted man who about 1779 broke stocking frames.

Lü'ders' line (lü'dẽrz). *Mech.* A line, or any of a definite system of line markings, appearing on the smooth surface of metal or other tough material strained beyond its elastic limit; — discovered originally by L. Lüders of Magdeburg in 1859 and later the subject of much experimentation by Hartmann of Paris, hence often called *Hartmann's line.*

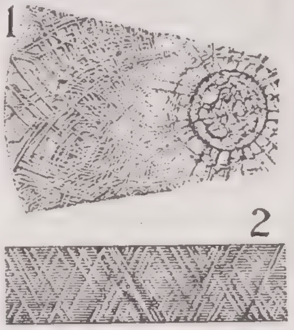

Lüders' Lines. 1 Portion of circular Mild-steel Plate which has been supported on a ring, and pressed down by a punch; 2 Portion of Annealed-steel Test Piece after subjecting to tension.

lu'di-crous (lū'dĭ-krŭs), *a.* [L. *ludicrus*, or *ludicer*, fr. *ludus* play, sport, fr. *ludere* to play.] **1**. Pertaining to, or characterized by, play or jest; sportive; jocular; sometimes, of a person, witty; mirth-provoking. *Obs.*

2. Adapted to excite laughter, esp. from incongruity or exaggeration; ridiculous; absurd; broadly comical.

Syn. — Burlesque, comic, droll, ridiculous. See LAUGHABLE. — **lu'di-crous-ly**, *adv.* — **lu'di-crous-ness**, *n.*

lu'do (lū'dō), *n.* [L. *ludo* I play.] A game for two, three, or four people, in which counters are advanced on a board a number of squares determined by the throw of a die.

Lud-wig'i-a (lŭd-wĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. G. *Ludwig*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of onagraceous herbs having alternate leaves and bright yellow flowers with the four stamens in a row. They are mainly American.

lud'wig-ite (lŭd'wĭg-īt), *n.* [After Prof. E. *Ludwig*, of Vienna.] *Min.* A borate of iron and magnesium, occurring in fibrous masses of a blackish green color.

lu'es (lū'ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* **a** Any pestilential disease. **b** Syphilis; — called also ‖ **lu'es ve-ne're-a** (vē-nē'rē-ȧ).

lu-et'ic (lū-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, lues; specif., affected with syphilis.

luff (lŭf), *n.* [ME. *lof*, prob. a sort of timber by which the course of a ship was directed, perh. a sort of paddle; cf. OF. *lof*, D. *loef* luff, *loeven* to luff. Cf. ALOOF.] *Naut.* **a** The side of a ship toward the wind. *Obs. or R.* **b** The act of sailing a ship closer to the wind. **c** The forward or weather leech of a fore-and-aft sail. **d** The fullest and roundest part of a ship's bow. *Obs. or R.*

luff upon luff, *Naut.*, a luff tackle on the fall of another.

luff (lŭf), *v. i.*; LUFFED (lŭft); LUFF'ING. *Naut.* To turn the head of a vessel towards the wind; to sail nearer the wind. When the order "luff!" is given, the helmsman puts the helm down and awaits further orders. The luff may be merely temporary, as to clear an obstacle, when it is often called a *half board* or *pilot's luff*, or continued into a tack. — **to luff round**, to tack. *Rare.*

luf'fa (lŭf'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *lūfah*.] *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A small genus of tropical cucurbitaceous plants having white flowers, the staminate borne in racemes, and large fruits with a dry fibrous pericarp. The fruit of several species and the species themselves, esp. *L. ægyptiaca*, are called *dishcloth gourds*. **b** Any plant of this genus, or its fruit. **c** The fibrous skeleton of the fruit, used as a sponge and in the manufacture of caps and women's hats; — written also *loofah*.

lug (lŭg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *lugg* the forelock.] **1**. A flap to cover the ear. *Obs.*

2. The ear, or its lobe. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

I'll take ye back to my faither by the *lug*. *W. Black.*

3. That which projects like an ear, esp. that by which anything is supported, carried, or grasped, or to which a support is fastened; an ear; as, the *lugs* of a kettle; the *lugs* of a founder's flask; the *lug* (handle) of a jug; the *lug* of a composing rule.

A A Lugs, 3.

4. Any small projecting part of a larger member; esp., in a windowsill or doorsill, that part which tails into the masonry on either side of the opening. When the sill is cut with a wash, the top bed of the lug is still left horizontal to receive the superincumbent masonry.

5. The leather loop or ear on a harness saddle, through which the shaft passes.

6. *pl.* The lower leaves of a tobacco plant, the poorest of the three grades of leaves in the trade.

lug (lŭg; *dial. also* lŏŏg), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] **1**. A rod or pole; specif., a chimney lug. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

2. A varying measure of length, usually 16½ feet; a rod, pole, or perch; also, a square pole or perch. *Now Dial.*

lug (lŭg), *v. t.*; LUGGED (lŭgd), LUG'GING (lŭg'ĭng). [ME. *luggen*, cf. Sw. *lugga* to pull by the hair, fr. *lugg* the forelock.] **1**. To pull, as the hair or ear, or by the hair or ear; hence, to worry; to bait, as an animal. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To pull with force; to haul; to drag along; to carry with difficulty, as something heavy or cumbersome.

They must divide the image among them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

3. Hence, to bring in or introduce in a forced or unnatural manner; as, to *lug* a story into conversation.

lug, *v. i.* **1**. To pull with effort; to tug; as, to *lug* at the oars; specif., of a horse, to bear down or pull on the bit.

2. To move heavily, or by jerks; as, printers' rollers *lug* when sticky.

to lug out, to draw or take out one's sword, purse, or the like; also, fig., to speak out. *Obs. or Archaic.*

lug, *n.* [Cf. LUG to drag.] **1**. A big or clumsy bow. *Obs.*

2. Act of lugging; as, a hard *lug*; that which is lugged; as, the pack is a heavy *lug*. *Colloq.*

3. *pl.* Proud or haughty affectation; airs; as, a person who puts on *lugs*; also, showy clothing. *Colloq.*

lug bolt. *Mach.* A bolt terminating in a long, flat extension which takes the place of a head; a strap bolt.

lug foresail. *Naut.* A foresail without a boom, the clew being hauled aft by a sheet, set on a schooner, often as a substitute for the usual working sail.

lug'gage (lŭg'āj), *n.* [From LUG to drag.] That which is lugged; anything cumbrous and heavy to be carried; esp., the articles taken by a traveler for his use while traveling; a traveler's personal equipment or baggage. See BAGGAGE.

Syn. — LUGGAGE, BAGGAGE. LUGGAGE is the usual term in Great Britain, BAGGAGE in America.

lug'gar (lŭg'ȧr), *n.* [Hind. *lagar*, *lagur*.] Any of several large Asiatic falcons of dull brown color; esp., *Falco* (subgenus *Gennaia*) *jugger* of India, which is related to the lanner.

lug'ger (lŭg'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. LUGSAIL; or fr. D. *logger*.] *Naut.* A vessel carrying a lugsail or lugsails. It may have one, two, or three masts with or without jibs, topsails, or both.

Lugger.

See LOUK to lock.] Locked; closed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

luck'en, *v. t.* To lock, close, or fasten. *Scot.*

luck'en-booths', *n.* A group of booths that may be locked or closed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lucken gowan *or* **golland**. The globeflower. *Dial. Eng.*

luck'ie (lŭk'ĭ), *n.* = LUCKY

luck'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LUCKY.

luck'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

luck'ly, *a.* Lucky. *Obs.* — *adv.* Luckily. *Obs.*

luck penny *or* **money**. A small sum given back for luck to one who pays money. *Dial. Eng.*

luck'y, luck'ie, *n.* [Prob. fr. *lucky*, a.] A woman, esp. an elderly woman; — often with special application, shown in context, as to a midwife, a grandmother, a wife or mistress, a landlady, a witch. *Scot.*

luck'y, *adv.* Generously; as, *lucky* long. *Scot.*

luck'y, *n.* That which is lucky; — esp. in the phrase *to cut*, or *make*, *one's lucky*, to escape, or get away. *Slang or Colloq.*

lucky dad *or* **daddy**. A grandfather. *Scot.* [fem. *Dial. Eng.*]

luck'y-hands', *n.* The male

lucky minnie. A grandmother. *Scot.* [lasher. *Scot.*]

lucky proach. The father-

lu-cra'tion, *n.* [L. *lucratio*.] Act of gaining. *Obs.*

lu'cra-tiv. Lucrative. *Ref. Sp.*

lu'cra-tive-ly, *adv.* of LUCRATIVE. See -LY.

lu'cra-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lu'cre, *v. i.* To gain. *Obs.*

Lucretia dewberry. A popular cultivated variety of the dewberry, or running blackberry, with large juicy fruit.

‖ **lu'cri cau'sa**. [L.] For the sake of gain or advantage

lu-crif'er-ous (lū-krĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lucrum* gain + *-ferous*.] Gainful; profitable. *Obs.* — **lu-crif'er-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

lu-crif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *lucrificus*; *lucrum* gain + *facere* to make.] Producing profit; gainful. *Obs.*

lu'cri-fy, *v. t.* [L. *lucrificare*.] To gain; to use for gain. *Obs*

lu'crine (lū'krĭn), *a.* [L *lucrinus*.] Designating, or pert. to, Lake Lucrinus, in Campania, which was filled by a volcanic eruption *Obs. or Hist.*

lu'crous, *a.* [L. *lucrosus*, fr *lucrum* gain.] Gainful; eager for gain. *Obs.* [INTEREST, *n.*, 8.]

‖ **lu'crum ces'sans**. [L.] See

luc-ta'tion (lŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *luctatio*, fr. *luctari* to wrestle, strive.] Effort to overcome; struggle; endeavor. *Rare*

luc-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *luctifer*; *luctus* sorrow + *ferre* to bring.] Mournful; sorry. *R.* — **luc-tif'er-ous-ness**, *n.* *R.*

luc-tis'o-nant (-tĭs'ō-nănt), **luc-tis'o-nous** (-nŭs), *a* [L. *luctisonus*.] Mournful-sounding. *R.*

luc'tu-al (lŭk'tū-ăl), *a.* [L. *luctus* mourning, sorrow, fr. *lugere*, *luctum*, to mourn.] Sorrowful; saddening. *Obs*

lu'cu-bra'tor (lū'kū-brā'tẽr), *n* One who lucubrates

lu'cu-lent-ly, *adv.* of LUCULENT.

lu'cu-lus (-lŭs). [L.] = LUCULE.

Lu-cu'ma (lū-kū'mȧ; lū'kū-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. native name of the fruit of the tree in a region north of Peru; cf. Sp. *lúcumo*.] *Bot.* See ACHRAS, *Note.*

lu-cu'mi-a (lū-kū'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Loukoum.

Lu'cu-mo (lū'kū-mō), **Lu'cu-mon** (-mŏn), *n* [L. *lucumo*, *lucmon*, of Etruscan origin.] *Hist.* One of the Etruscan nobles, who possessed both priestly and princely powers.

lu'cu-mo-ny (-mō-nĭ), *n*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Cf. F. *lucumonie*. See LUCUMO.] A state of the ancient federation or league of twelve cities of Etrurin.

‖ **lu'cus a non lu-cen'do**. [L.] Lit., a grove from not being light; — a playful derivation of *lucus*, grove, from *lucere*, to shine. Hence, an absurd derivation or etymology; anything inconsequent or illogical; a non sequitur. Sometimes abbr. to **lucus a non**. [*Her.* A luce.]

lu'cy (lū'sĭ), *n.* [L. *lucius*.]

Lu'cy (lū'sĭ), *n.* [L. *Lucia*, perh. through F. *Lucie*. Cf. LUCIA.] Fem prop. name. F. *Lucie* (lü'sē'); It. *Lucia* (lōō-chē'ä); Sp. *Lucía* (lōō-thē'ä; -sē'ä: 138); Pg. *Lucia* (lōō'sē-ä); G. *Lucia* (lōō'tsē-ä), *Lucie* (lōō'tsĭ-ē).

lud ✝ LEDE, LIDE, LOUD.

lud (lŭd), *n.* Lord: in vulgar English speech, or representing a hurried pronunciation.

Lud (lŭd). *Bib.* [of Britain.]

Lud (lŭd), *n.* A legendary king

ludby. ✝ LOTEBY.

lud'den, *n* [Perh the same word as ME. *leden* speech, language, AS *lǣden*. Cf. LEDEN.] A refrain. *Obs.*

lud'dis, *n. pl.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *ludden* thick, broad, swelling.] Buttocks. *Obs.* *Scot.*

Lud'dism (lŭd'ĭz'm), *n.* Belief or acts like those of the Luddites. [dism. *R.*]

Lud'dit-ism (-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* Lud-

lud'dock, *n.* [ME., of uncertain origin.] Loin. *Obs*

lud'dy (lŭd'ĭ), *interj.* Lord; — a minced oath. [LOUD]

lude. ✝ LEDE, LEWD, LIDE,

lude. Obs. pret. of LOVE

lu'dent, *n.* [L *ludens*, *-entis*, fr. *ludere* to play.] A player *Obs.*

‖ **lu'de-re cum sa'cris**. [L.] To sport with sacred things.

Lud'gate (lŭd'gāt), *n.* [Prob fr. the legendary British king *Lud*. Cf. LL. *Ludesgata*.] A gate in the old wall of London, west of St. Paul's Cathedral, destroyed in 1760; also, a debtors' prison near Ludgate

Lud-ga'thi-an, -ti-an, *n.* [See LUDGATE.] A bankrupt; — so called from the debtors' prison in London near the city gate of the same name. *Obs*

lu-dib'ri-ous (lū-dĭb'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ludibrium* mockery, fr. *ludere* to play.] Sportive or fit for sport: mocking. *Obs.*

lu'di-bry, *n.* [L. *ludibrium*.] Mockery; a thing derided *Obs*

lu'di-bund, *a.* [L. *ludibundus*.] Sportive. — **lu'di-bund-ness**, *n* *Both Rare.*

lu'di-cros'i-ty (lū'dĭ-krŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See LUDICROUS; -OSITY.] State of being ludicrous. *Rare.*

lu'di-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ludificatio*, fr. *ludificare* to make sport of; *ludus* sport + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Act of deriding. *Rare*

lu-dif'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* [L. *ludificatorius*.] Delusive. *Obs.*

lu'di-fy, *v. t.* [See LUDIFICATION.] To delude. *Obs.*

Lu'dim (lū'dĭm). *Bib.*

lu'ding, *n.* [AS. *hlȳdan* to sound, clamor, fr. *hlūd* loud.] Noise. *Obs.*

ludisch. ✝ LEDISH.

lud'lam-ite (lŭd'lăm-īt), *n* [After Mr. H *Ludlam* of London.] *Min.* A mineral occurring in small, green, transparent, monoclinic crystals. It is a hydrous phosphate of iron, $2Fe_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot Fe(OH)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$.

Lud'low, *n.* [From *Ludlow*, Shropshire, England.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Upper Silurian in Britain See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation consists chiefly of shales.

Lu-dol'phi-an num'ber (lū-dŏl'fĭ-ăn). The perimetric ratio ordinarily denoted by π, approximately 3.14159+, so called from Ludolph von Ceulen (d. 1610), who computed it and had it inscribed on his tombstone (in St. Peter's, Leyden) correct to 35 places.

Lu'do-vic (lū'dō-vĭk), *n* [See LOUIS.] Masc prop name

lu'drick (lōō'drĭk), *n* [Native name.] A variety of the blackfish *Girella simplex*. *Australia*

ludus. Obs. pl. of LEDE

lue. ✝ LEE, LIEU, LOO.

lue, *v. t.* *Mining.* To sift or bolt. *Dial Eng.*

luerdrie, *n.* [F. *lourderie*, fr. *lourd*.] Stupidity. *Obs.*

lu-ettes', *n. pl.* [OF.] *Games* Little pieces of ivory, the player trying to take one up without shaking the rest. *Obs.*

lue'-warm'. Var. of LEW-WARM. *Obs or Dial. Brit.*

luf. ✝ LIEF, LIVE, LOVE.

luf. Obs. or ref. sp. of LUFF

lufare, lufer. ✝ LOVER

lufe. ✝ LIVE, LOVE, LUFF.

lufe (*dial.* lōōf, lüf). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOOF.

luff. ✝ LOVE.

luff (*dial.* lōōf). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOOF. [*Brit.*]

luff. *n.* Lieutenant. *Colloq.*,

luffage. ✝ LOVAGE.

luffer ✝ LIVER, LOVER.

luf'fer (lōōf'ẽr; lōōv'ẽr). Var. of LOUVER

luff'sum. ✝ LOVESOME.

luff tackle. See TACKLE.

lufraye ✝ LIVERY.

lufrent. ✝ LOVERED.

luf'sum ✝ LOVESOME.

luft. ✝ LEFT, LIFT

luft. Luffed. *Ref. Sp.*

luftenand. ✝ LIEUTENANT.

lug (lŭg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. LURG.] A lugworm

lug, *n* *Naut.* = LUGSAIL.

Lug, *or* **Lugh** (lōōĸ; lōō), *n.* [Orig uncert] *Celt Myth.* The Gaelic sun god, who aided the Tuatha De Danann to overthrow the Fomors Lug was a grandson of Diancecht and Balor.

lug'-a-leaf', *n.* A fish, the brill. *Cornwall, Eng.* [LODGE.]

luge Obs or dial Eng. var. of

lug'gage-less, *a.* See -LESS

luggage van. A van for carrying luggage; a baggage car. *Eng.*

lug'gard, *n.* [*lug* to drag + *-ard*.] A sluggard. *Obs.*

lugge ✝ LUG.

lugged (lŭgd), *a.* [From LUG ear.] Having a lug or lugs.

lug'ger. Var of LUGGAR.

lug'ger (*dial.* lŭg'ẽr, lōōg'ẽr), *v. t.* To carry or lug about; to be a burden or trouble to *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

lug'ger (lŭg'ẽr), *n.* One that lugs or is used in lugging.

lug'gie (lōōg'ĭ; lŭg'ĭ), *n.* [See LUG ear.] A small wooden pail or dish with a handle. *Scot.*

lug'gish, *a.* [Cf. Fries. *lug*

lug hook. A device consisting of a pair of pointed dogs pivoted at the middle of a short bar, for carrying small logs, railroad ties, or the like; — called also **lug hooks**.

Lug Hook.

lug′mark′ (lŭg′märk′), *n.* [From LUG ear.] A mark cut into the ear of an animal to identify it; an earmark.

Lug′nas-ad, Lug′nas-sad (lo͞o′năs-ȧd), *n.* [Ir. *lugnasad* the games of Lug or Lugh.] The Gaelic feast of the midsummer sun, held in honor of Lug, the sun god, on August 1st and, like Bealtine (which see), celebrated with bonfires and jollity. Cf. SAMHAIN.

lug′sail′ (lŭg′sāl′), *or* **lug**, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. LUG, *v.*] *Naut.* A four-sided sail bent to a yard which hangs more or less obliquely on a mast, being slung at about a third or quarter of its length from the forward end, and is hoisted and lowered with the sail. There are four varieties of lugsails, or lugs.

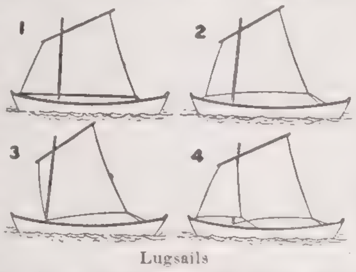

Lugsails

In a **balance lug** (fig. 1 in the *Illust.*) the foot of the sail is laced to a boom extending forward of the mast or, rarely, there being no boom, the tack is fitted to travel on a horse set in the deck forward of the mast. In either case the sail is not lowered in tacking. In a **dipping lug** (fig. 2), which is the most common form in large boats, the tack is made fast to the deck forward of the mast and the yard must be dipped and hoisted again on the other side of the mast in tacking. In a **standing lug** (fig. 3) the tack is made fast to the mast and the yard is not dipped in tacking. In a **split lug** (fig. 4) the sail is divided below the yard along the line of the mast, the forward portion then being practically a jib or foresail with its tack made fast in the bows and its clew shifted by sheets.

lu-gu′bri-ous (lū-gū′brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lugubris*, fr. *lugere* to mourn; cf. Gr. λυγρός sad, Skr. *ruj* to break.] Mournful; indicating sorrow, often ridiculously or feignedly; doleful; as, a whining tone and a *lugubrious* look.

Crossbones, scythes, hourglasses, and other *lugubrious* emblems of mortality. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See DOLEFUL.

— **lu-gu′bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **lu-gu′bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

lug′worm′ (lŭg′wûrm′), *n.* [*lug* a lugworm + *worm.*] Any of several large marine polychætous annelids having a row of tufted gills along each side of the back, which constitute the genus *Arenicola*. They burrow in sandy beaches between tide marks, both in America and Europe, and are used for bait.

Lugworm (*Arenicola marina*). (½)

Luke (lūk), *n.* [L. *Lucas*, fr. Gr. Λουκᾶς: cf. F. *Luc.*] **1**. Masc. prop. name. L. *Lucas* (lū′kȧs); F. *Luc* (lük); It. *Luca* (lo͞o′kä); Sp.& Pg. *Lucas* (lo͞o′käs); G. *Lukas* (lo͞o′käs). **2**. **a** The Evangelist, a physician and companion of St. Paul, — probably a Gentile. **b** The Gospel of Luke. See NEW TESTAMENT.

luke′warm′ (lūk′wôrm′; 87), *a.* [Cf. LUKE, *a.*] Moderately warm; neither cold nor hot; tepid; not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent. "*Lukewarm* blood." *Spenser.* "*Lukewarm* patriots." *Addison.*

An obedience so *lukewarm* and languishing that it merits not the name of passion. *Dryden.*

— **luke′warm′ly**, *adv.* — **luke′warm′ness**, *n.*

lull (lŭl), *v. t.*; LULLED (lŭld); LULL′ING. [Akin to OD. *lullen* to sing to sleep, G. *lullen*, Dan. *lulle*, Sw. *lulla*; all imitative of low and soothing sounds. Cf. LOLL, LOLLARD.] To cause to rest by soothing influences; to compose; calm, soothe; quiet. "To *lull* him soft asleep." *Spenser.*

lull, *v. i.* To become gradually calm; to subside; to cease or abate for a time; as, the storm *lulls*.

lull, *n.* **1**. The power or quality of soothing; that which soothes; a lullaby. *Rare.*

2. A temporary cessation of storm or confusion.

lull′a-by′ (lŭl′ȧ-bī′), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES′ (-bīz′). [From LULL, *v. t.*] **1**. A song to quiet babes or lull them to sleep; a soothing refrain.

2. Hence, good night; good-by. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Lul′li-an (lŭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Scholastic philosopher Raymond Lully (1235?-1315), or his teachings, in which he endeavored to show that all truth may be demonstrated by reason. — **Lul′li-an-ist, Lul′list**, *n.*

lu′ma-chel (lū′mȧ-kĕl), **lu′ma-chel′la** (-kĕl′ȧ), **lu′ma-chelle′** (-shĕl′), *n.* [It. *lumachella*, fr. *lumachella* a little snail, dim. of *lumaca* a snail, fr. L. *limax*, *-acis*.] A grayish brown limestone, containing fossil shells, which reflect a beautiful play of colors; — called also *fire marble*.

lum-ba′go (lŭm-bā′gō), *n.* [L., fr. *lumbus* loin. See LUMBAR.] *Med.* Rheumatic pain in the loins and the small of the back. — **lum-bag′i-nous** (lŭm-băj′ĭ-nŭs; -bā′jĭ-), *a.*

lum′bar (lŭm′bȧr), *a.* [L. *lumbus* loin. See LOIN.] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or near, the loins. — *n.* A lumbar vertebra or nerve.

lumbar aponeurosis, *Anat.*, the posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis abdominis muscle, consisting of three layers. The space between the posterior and middle layers is occupied by the erector spinæ muscle, that between the middle and anterior layers by the quadratus lumborum. — **l. arteries**, *Anat.*, four or five pairs of arteries arising from the back of the aorta opposite the lumbar vertebræ, supplying the muscles of the loins, the skin of the sides of the abdomen, and the spinal cord. — **l. fascia**. = LUMBAR APONEUROSIS. — **l. ganglion**, *Anat.*, one of the small ganglia of the lumbar portion of the sympathetic nerves. — **l. glands**, a large group of lymphatic glands in front of the lumbar vertebræ. — **l. nerves**, *Anat.*, the spinal nerves of the lumbar region. In man there are five pairs, one pair passing out below each lumbar vertebra. The upper four are united by connecting branches forming the **l. plexus**. — **l. prurigo**, *Veter.*, a fatal disease of sheep in France, similar to louping ill. Its cause is unknown. It is characterized by nervous symptoms and the frequent appearance of an intense pruritis of the hind quarters. — **l. region**. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS. — **l. veins**, *Anat.*, four pairs of veins collecting blood from the muscles and integument of the loins and the walls of the abdomen, etc., and emptying into the vena cava. The veins of each side are connected by a longitudinal vein, the ascending lumbar vein. — **l. vertebræ**, *Anat.*, the vertebræ situated between the dorsal vertebræ above and the sacrum below. In man there are five such vertebræ.

lum′ber (lŭm′bẽr), *n.* [From *Lombard*. See LOMBARD, 2.] **1**. A pawnbroker's shop or storeroom; a lombard; hence, a pledge, or pawn, or money lent on it. *Obs.*

2. [Perh. orig. of articles put in pawn and stored away; or cf. LUMBER, *v. i.*] Old or refuse household stuff; things cumbrous, or bulky and useless, or of small value; anything superfluous or needlessly cumbrous; sometimes, specif., superfluous flesh.

The heap of Custom-House *lumber*. *Hawthorne.*

3. Timber, esp. that sawed or split into boards, planks, staves, etc., and of comparatively small dimensions. In England it is called *timber*. *Chiefly U. S.*

lum′ber, *v. i.*; LUM′BERED (-bẽrd); LUM′BER-ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. Fries. *lomen* to limp, to move slowly and stiffly, Sw. dial. *loma* to walk with slow and heavy steps.] **1**. To move heavily or clumsily; to move as if burdened. **2**. [Cf. dial. Sw. *lomra* to resound.] To make a rumbling sound; to rumble.

3. [From LUMBER timber.] To cut logs in the forest, or prepare timber for market. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum′ber, *v. t.* [From LUMBER, *n.*, 2.] **1**. To heap together in disorder. "Stuff *lumbered* together." *Rymer.*

2. To fill or encumber with lumber; as, to *lumber* a room with tables; to *lumber* up a story with details.

3. [From LUMBER a pledge.] To pawn, or pledge. *Obs.*

lum′ber-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LUMBER. Specif.: *vb. n.* The business of cutting or getting timber or logs from the forest for lumber. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum′ber-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who is engaged in lumbering. *U. S. & Canada.*

lumber room. A room in which unused furniture or other lumber is kept.

lum′ber-yard′ (lŭm′bẽr-yärd′), *n.* A yard where a stock of lumber is offered for sale. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum′bo- (lŭm′bō-). [L. *lumbus* loin.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the loins* or *the lumbar vertebræ*.

lum′bo-sa′cral (-sā′krăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the lumbar and sacral regions or parts; designating a ligament connecting the last lumbar vertebra and sacrum.

lumbosacral cord *or* **nerve**, a nerve formed by the fifth and a branch of the fourth lumbar, which joins the sacral plexus.

lum′bri-ca′les (lŭm′brĭ-kā′lēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* LUMBRICALIS (-lĭs). [NL., fr. L. *lumbricus* earthworm.] *Anat.* Small muscles in the palm of the hand and sole of the foot, four in number in each case, each arising from, and accessory to, one of the tendons of the deep flexor, and inserted at the base of the digit to which the tendon passes.

lum′bri-coid (lŭm′brĭ-koid), *a.* [*Lumbricus* + *-oid*.] Like an earthworm; specif., designating a nematode worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, parasitic in the human intestine. See ASCARIS. — *n.* The worm *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

lum′bri-co′sis (-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *lumbricus* roundworm + *-osis*.] Infestation of the intestines with roundworms (esp. *Ascaris lumbricoides*).

Lum′bri-cus (lŭm′brĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L. *lumbricus* earthworm.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oligochætous worms, including the common earthworms. See EARTHWORM.

lu′men (lū′mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. LUMINA (-mĭ-nȧ), E. LUMENS (-mĕnz). [L., light, an opening for light.] **1**. *Photom.* **a** A unit of light flux; the flux through one square centimeter of surface, normal to the lines of flow and situated at a distance of one meter from a light source of unit intensity; the total light flux from a source of unit intensity, divided by $4\pi \times 10^4$. **b** The light flux through a unit of solid angle, that is, through one square centimeter of surface at one centimeter's distance from a source of unit intensity; the total light flux from a unit source divided by 4π. **2**. **a** *Bot.* The cavity of a cell within the walls. **b** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The cavity or passageway of a tubular organ, as the lumen of a blood vessel or tubular gland.

Lu·mière′ proc′ess (lü′myâr′). A process of color photography, invented by Auguste and Louis Lumière of Paris, which uses (in an ordinary camera) a plate having a layer of mixed green, violet, and orange-colored starch grains in front of the sensitive film. The plate, developed as a positive, shows the picture in its original colors. A green object in the field, e. g., reduces the silver of the film behind the green grains only (since the other grains do not transmit green light), and, by developing, this part becomes transparent behind the green grains, but opaque and black behind the violet and orange. Each plate becomes the finished picture, and no reproductions can be made from it.

lu′mi-nal (lū′mĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lumen.

lu′mi-na-rist (-nȧ-rĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *luminariste*, fr. *luminaire* illumination.] An artist skillful in light and shade.

lu′mi-na-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *luminaire*, OF. also *luminarie*, LL. *luminarium*, L. *luminare* a light or lamp, which was lighted in the churches, a luminary, fr. *lumen*, *luminis*, light, fr. *lucere* to be light, to shine, *lux*, *lucis*, light. See LIGHT.] **1**. A body that gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies. "Radiant *luminary*." *Skelton.* **2**. An artificial light; an illumination.

3. A source of intellectual "light" or progress.

lu′mi-nate (lū′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *luminatus*, p. p. of *luminare* to illumine, fr. *lumen* light. Cf. LIMN.] To illuminate. — **lu′mi-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

lu′mi-nesce′ (lū′mĭ-nĕs′), *v. i.* To exhibit luminescence.

lu′mi-nes′cence (-nĕs′ĕns), *n.* [See LUMINESCENT.] *Physics.* Any emission of light not ascribable directly to incandescence, and therefore occurring at low temperatures. It may be produced by physiological processes, as in the firefly; by chemical action (**chem′i-lu′mi-nes′cence** or **chem′i-co-lu′mi-nes′cence**); by friction (**tri′bo-lu′mi-nes′cence**); by electric action (**e-lec′tro-lu′mi-nes′cence**, such as the glow of gases in vacuum tubes when subjected to electric oscillations of high frequency, or **cathode luminescence**, as the glow of certain bodies when subjected to cathode rays); by certain bodies while crystallizing (**crys′tal-lo-lu′mi-nes′cence**); by suddenly warming certain bodies previously exposed to light (**ther′mo-lu′mi-nes′cence**); or by exposure to light (**pho′to-lu′mi-nes′cence**, called **fluorescence** if observed during excitation, **phosphorescence** if observed after excitation). Luminescence occurring without exposure to light or to any of the forms of external excitation usually necessary to its production is called **au′to-lu′mi-nes′cence**, and is confined to radioactive substances. See PHOSPHORESCENCE, FIREFLY.

luminescence lamp. *Elec.* A kind of fluorescent lamp whose illumination is due to an electric discharge in a highly exhausted space.

lu′mi-nes′cent (lū′mĭ-nĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *luminare* to illumine + *-escent*.] *Physics.* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or adapted for the production of, luminescence.

lu′mi-nif′er-ous (-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lumen* light + *-ferous*.] Producing light; yielding light; transmitting light; as, the *luminiferous* ether.

lu′mi-nist (lū′mĭ-nĭst), *n.* Also F. **lu′mi′niste′** (lü′mē′-nēst′). *Paint.* A painter who studies especially the effects of light on colored objects; an impressionist or plein-airist.

lu′mi-nos′i-ty (-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being luminous; also, a luminous thing.

Luminosity means the brightness with which a color appears to the eye compared with a white surface, which is illuminated simultaneously by the same white light. *C. G. Zander.*

This word *luminosity* is also often used by artists in an entirely different sense, they calling color in a painting luminous simply because it recalls to the mind the impression of light, not because it actually reflects much light to the eye. *O. N. Rood.*

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tired, lazy, heavy.] Dull; heavy; stupid. *Dial. Eng.*

Lugg′nagg (lŭg′năg), *n.* In "Gulliver's Travels," an imaginary island. See STRULDBRUG.

lug′gur. Var. of LUGGAR.

Lugh. *Celt. Myth.* Var. of LUG.

lug′loaf′, *n.* A term of contempt for a rustic. *Obs.*

lug pole. [From *lug*, in *chimney lug*, prop., a pole. See LUG a pole.] = CHIMNEY LUG.

lug stick. [See LUG POLE.] = CHIMNEY LUG.

lu-gu′bre, *a.* [F. *lugubre*.] Lugubrious. *Obs.*

lu-gu′bri-os′i-ty (lū-gū′brĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *lugubris* mourning + *-osity*.] Lugubriousness. *R.*

lu-gu′brous, *a.* Lugubrious. *Obs.*

lu-hin′ga (lŏ-hĭŋ′gȧ), *n.* [Hind. *lahañga*, *lahṅga*.] A petticoat. *India.*

Lu′hith (lū′hĭth). *Bib.*

luif. † LOVE, LUFF.

luif (*dial.* lüf). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOOF, palm.

luiffandlie, *a.* [From a dial. form of the p. pr. of *love* + *-ly*.] Affectionate. *Obs. Scot.*

luif′sum. † LOVESOME.

luik (lūk; lük). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOOK.

luir, *n.* Prob., light. *Obs.*

luite. † LITE, *a.*

luitel. † LITTLE.

lu′ja-vrase′ (lo͞o′yȧ-vrāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

lu-ju′la, *n.* [Cf. It. *luggiola*.] Wood sorrel. *Obs.*

luk. † LOOK, LOUK, LUCK.

lu′kar. † LUCRE.

luke. † LOUK, LUCK.

luke (lūk). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of LOOK.

luke (lūk), *n.* Nothing. *Slang.*

luke (lūk), *a.* [Prob. fr. *lew*, perh. influenced by some other word. Cf. LEW.] Lukewarm. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **luke′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **luke′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

luke, *v. t.* To make lukewarm. *Obs.*

Luke, **Lukes**, *a.* [See LUCCHESE.] Lucchese. *Obs.*

lu′ker. † LOOKER, LUCRE.

Lukes, *a.* [D. or Flem. *Luiksch*, fr. *Luik* Liege.] Pertaining to, or made at, Liége; as, *Lukes* velvet. *Obs.*

lu′ket, *n.* [OF. *luquet*.] A (window) casement. *Obs.*

lukeward, *n.* A kind of cherry. *Obs.*

luke′warm′ish, *a.* See -ISH.

luke′warmth′, *n.* Lukewarmness. *Rare.*

luk′kin. † LUCKEN.

lul. Lull. *Ref. Sp.*

luld. Lulled. *Ref. Sp.*

Lu′le (lo͞o′lā), *n.* One of a wild Indian tribe of the Gran Chaco, Argentina. — **Lu′le-an** (-ăn), *a.*

lull, *n.* [Cf. D. *lul* tube.] *Whaling.* A tube through which blubber is passed to tubs in the hold.

lull′a-by′, *v. t.* To soothe with a lullaby. *Rare.*

lull′ay, *interj.* Lullaby. *Obs.*

lull′er, *n.* One that lulls.

lull′i-loo (lŭl′ĭ-lo͞o), *v. i. & t.*; LULL′I-LOOED (-lo͞od); LULL′I-LOO′ING. [Of imitative origin.] To shout joyously; to welcome with cries of joy; — from the native cry of joy among some African peoples.

lull′ing-ly, *adv.* of *lulling*, p. pr.

lull′y, *interj.* Lullaby. *Obs.*

lulte. † LILT.

lu′lu (lo͞o′lo͞o), *n.* [Samoan *lūlu*.] A barn owl. *Samoa.*

lum (lo͞om; lŭm), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. W. *llumon* chimney, *llum* that shoots up or ends in a point.] A chimney. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lum, **lumb** (lŭm; lo͞om), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] **1**. A sink; pond; pool. *Dial. Eng.*

2. An area of softness in a coal seam. *Local, Eng.*

3. An area of woody bottom lands. *Dial. Eng.*

lu′ma-ny, *n.* *Alchemy.* Prob., erron. for LUNARY. *Obs.*

lumb. Var. of LUM.

lumb, *n.* [L. *lumbus*.] The loin. *Obs.*

lum′bal, *a. & n.* Lumbar. *Obs.*

lum-bang′ (lo͞om-bäng′), *n.* [Tag.] The candlenut; also, the oil extracted from its seeds.

Lumbarde. † LOMBARD.

lum′ber-dar′ (lŭm′bẽr-där′), *n.* Also **lum′bar-dar′**. [Hind. *lambardār*; fr. Hind. *lambar* (fr. E. *number*) rank + Per. *-dār* possessing.] A village headman. *India.*

lum′ber-er, *n.* **a** One employed in lumbering. *U. S. & Canada.* **b** A pawnbroker. *Obs. or Slang.* **c** A swindler. *Slang.* **d** A blunderer. *Obs.*

lum′ber-ing-ly, *adv.* of *lumbering*, p. pr.

lum′ber-ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lumber iron. *Naut.* A stanchion with a crotch fixed in a gunwale, upon two of which spare spars, furled sails, etc., may be laid. *Local, Eng.*

lum′ber-jack′, *n.* A lumberman. *Northwestern U. S.*

lumber kiln. A room in which timber or lumber is dried by artificial heat. *U. S.*

lum′ber-less, *a.* See -LESS.

lum′ber-ly (lŭm′bẽr-lĭ), *a.* Lumbering; clumsy.

lumber pie. [Prob. for *Lombard pie*.] A pie in which balls of minced meat or fish are baked with butter and eggs. *Obs.*

lum′ber-some, *a.* Clumsy. *Rare.*

Lumber State. Maine. *A Nickname. U. S.*

Lum′bert. † LOMBARD.

lumber wagon *or* **waggon**. A long box wagon, characteristically springless, for miscellaneous hauling, esp. in farm work. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum′bo-ab-dom′i-nal, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the loins and abdomen.

lum′bo-co-los′to-my, *n.* Colostomy through the lumbar region.

lum′bo-co-lot′o-my, *n.* *Surg.* Colotomy in which the incision is made in the lumbar region.

lum′bo-cos′tal, *a.* [*lumbo-* + *costal*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the lumbar region and ribs.

lum′bo-dor′sal, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the lumbar and dorsal regions.

lum′bo-dyn′i-a (lŭm′bō-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lumbo-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Lumbago.

lum′bo-il′i-ac, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the lumbar vertebræ and the ilium.

lum′bo-in′gui-nal, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the lumbar and inguinal regions.

lum′bric, *n.* A worm. *Obs.*

lum′bri-cal (lŭm′brĭ-kăl), *a.* [See LUMBRICALES.] *Anat.* Designating the lumbricales muscles. — *n.* One of these muscles.

lum-bric′i-form (lŭm-brĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lumbricus* worm + *-form*.] Resembling an earthworm; vermiform.

lum′bri-cine (lŭm′brĭ-sĭn; -sīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the earthworms.

Lum′bri-co-mor′pha (-kō-môr′fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LUMBRICUS; -MORPH.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, an order of oligochætous worms containing the earthworms and their allies.

lum′brous (lŭm′brŭs), *a.* [See 1st LUMBER.] Lumbering. *Rare.*

lume (*Scot.* lo͞om, lüm). Obs. or Scot. var. of LOOM.

‖ **lu′men gra′ti-æ** (grā′shĭ-ē). [L.] Light of grace; insight derived from divine assistance.

‖ **lu′men na′tu-ra′le** (năt′ū-rā′lē). [L.] Light of nature; natural insight or wisdom.

lu′mière′ (lü′myâr′), *n.* [F.] *Armor.* An opening for sight in a visor.

‖ **lu′mière′ cen′drée′** (säɴ′drā′). [F., pale light.] *Astron.* The moon's ashy light; the part of the lunar disk faintly visible although not illuminated by direct sunlight.

luminair, *n.* [F. *luminaire*.] Luminary. *Obs. Scot.*

lu′mi-nance (lū′mĭ-năns), *n.* Luminant state. *Rare.*

lu′mi-nant (lū′mĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *luminans*, p. pr.] Luminous. *Rare.* — *n.* An illuminant. *Rare.*

lu′mi-na′ri-ous (-nā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* Luminous. *Rare.*

lu′mi-na-ry, *a.* Pert. to light. *R.*

luminat, *a.* [L. *luminatus*, p. p.] Illuminated. *Obs. Scot.*

lu′mi-na′tor (lū′mĭ-nā′tẽr), *n.* [LL., prob. orig. one who attended to the lighting of lamps.] A student in St. Andrew's University rendering service to other students in return for dues and lecture privileges. *Obs. or Hist.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lu′mine (lū′mĭn), *v. t.* [Cf. LIMN.] To illumine. *Obs. or R.*

lu′min-er, *n.* An illuminator. *Obs.*

lu′mi-nol′o-gist (lū′mĭ-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [L. *lumen*, *luminis*, light + *-logist*.] A student of luminescence.

lu′mi-nom′e-ter (-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *lumen*, *luminis*, light + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring illumination.

M

lu'mi-nous (lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *luminosus*, fr. *lumen* light: cf. F. *lumineux*. See LUMINARY, ILLUMINATE.] **1**. Shining; emitting, reflecting, or suggesting, light; brilliant; bright; as, the sun is a *luminous* body; a *luminous* color.

Fire burneth wood, making it . . . *luminous*. *Bacon.*

2. Illuminated; full of light, as a room.

3. Enlightened; intelligent; also, clear; intelligible; as, a *luminous* mind. "*Luminous* eloquence." *Macaulay.* "A *luminous* statement." *Brougham.*

Syn. — Lucid, clear, shining. See TRANSPARENT.

luminous paint, a paint made with a phosphorescent substance, as sulphide of calcium or of barium, which after exposure to a strong light is luminous in the dark for a time. — **lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

lump (lŭmp), *n.* [Cf. OD. *lompe* piece, mass, D. *lomp* coarse, rude, Sw. dial. & Norw. dial. *lump* a lump, block, ODan. *lump* a lump.] **1**. A piece or mass of indefinite or irregular shape; as, a *lump* of coal or ore. "A *lump* of cheese." *Piers Plowman.* "This *lump* of clay." *Shak.*

2. A protuberance, as a swelling or excrescent growth.

3. **a** A mass or aggregation of things; a cluster. *Obs.* **b** The whole aggregation, collection, lot. Cf. IN THE LUMP.

4. A great amount or number; a heap. *Colloq. or Dial.*

5. **a** A sluggish or dull person. *Colloq.* **b** A heavy-set or sturdy person; as, a *lump* of a boy. *Colloq.*

6. A dockyard barge.

7. A large-sized tile. *Brit.*

8. *Firearms.* **a** The nipple seat on a gun barrel. **b** A steel projection under the barrel on a break-joint breechloader, which engages in the face of the breech action.

in the lump, in a lump, the whole together; in gross.

They may buy them *in the lump*. *Addison.*

— **to have a l. in its speed**, *Mach.*, to be designed so that the change produced by throwing in the back gear does not conform to the regular geometric ratio of the steps of the cone; — said of a lathe.

lump, *v. t.*; LUMPED (lŭmpt); LUMP'ING. **1**. To make into a lump; also, to make lumps on or in.

2. To throw into a mass; to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars.

The expenses ought to be *lumped* together. *Ayliffe.*

3. To take in the gross; to speak of collectively.

Not forgetting all others, . . . whom for brevity, but out of no resentment to you, I *lump* all together. *Sterne.*

lump, *v. i.* **1**. To form into a lump or lumps; become lumpy.

2. To grow by accretion; to bulk.

He *lumped* so large in the popular fear that he was taken for an emblem and ensign of Satan himself. *H. B. M. Watson.*

3. To move or fall heavily; to stump; thump.

Here is a cart run away in the road
Lumping along with man and load. *Stevenson*

4. To act as a lumper, or laborer.

lump, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.] To be or look sulky. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To get along with as one can, although displeased; as, if he does n't like it he can *lump* it. *Colloq.*

lump coal. Coal in large lumps; — the largest size brought from the mine.

lump'er (lŭm'pẽr), *n.* **1**. One who lumps things together.

2. A laborer employed to load or unload vessels.

3. *Slang, Eng.* **a** A river thief. **b** A militiaman. **c** A middleman in contracting.

4. A large variety of potato. *Ireland.*

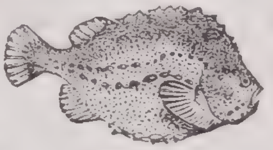

Lumpfish. (1/8)

lump'fish' (lŭmp'fĭsh'), *n.* [Prob. fr. LUMP, on account of its bulkiness: cf. G. & D. *lump*, F. *lompe.*] A soft, thick, clumsy, marine fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) of both coasts of the northern North Atlantic. The color is usually translucent sea-green, sometimes purplish above and white below, or, in the males, brilliant red and yellow. It has tubercles on the skin, but no scales. The united ventral fins form a sucker for adhesion to stones and seaweeds. A few related species are known from northern seas.

lump'ish, *a.* Like a lump; inert; gross; heavy; dull; spiritless. "*Lumpish*, heavy, melancholy." *Shak.* — **lump'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lump'ish-ness**, *n.*

lump sum. A gross sum without a specification of items; as, to award a *lump sum* in satisfaction of all claims.

lump-sum freight, freight paid for at a given sum whether the full amount is shipped or not.

lump'y (lŭm'pĭ), *a.*; LUMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); LUMP'I-EST. **1**. Covered with, or full of, lumps; as, a *lumpy* surface; *lumpy* bread. Hence, of water: Rough; choppy.

2. Like a lump; specif., of a gem, cut thick.

3. Drunk. *Brit. Slang.*

lumpy jaw, *Med. & Veter.*, actinomycosis. *Colloq.*

lu'na (lū'nȧ), *n.* [L.; akin to *lucere* to shine. See LIGHT, *n.*; cf. LUNE.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The moon goddess, represented as driving two horses, and hence patron of races between teams of two. Cf. SOL, SELENE, DIANA, 3 **a**.

2. **a** *Alchemy.* Silver. **b** *Her.* Argent; — so called in the blazonry of princes.

3. *Eccl.* A lunette.

lu'na-cy (lū'nȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See LUNATIC.] **1**. Orig., the kind of insanity which is interrupted by lucid intervals, formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon; now, any form of unsoundness of mind, except (usually) idiocy (which see); mental derangement or alienation; insanity; madness.

Your kindred shuns your house
As beaten hence by your strange *lunacy*. *Shak.*

2. A fit or attack of lunacy. *Obs.*

Hazard so near us as doth hourly grow
Out of his *lunacies*. *Shak.*

3. Wild foolishness; extravagant folly; madness; — often used hyperbolically.

The world will never be rid of religious *lunacies*. *Dr. H. More.*

Syn. — Derangement, craziness, mania, insanity.

Luna Moth (*Tropæa luna*) (3/8)

Luna moth. A large and beautiful American moth (*Tropæa*, syn. *Actias, luna*), having long tails to the hind wings. Its wings are delicate light green, with a stripe of purple along the front edge of the anterior wings, the other margins being edged with pale yellow. Each wing has a transparent spot surrounded by rings of light yellow, blue, and black. The caterpillar commonly feeds on the hickory, sassafras, maple, sweet gum, etc., and spins a thin cocoon in a crumpled leaf.

lu'nar (lū'nȧr), *a.* [L. *lunaris*, fr. *luna* the moon. See LUNA; cf. LUNARY.] **1**. Of or pert. to the moon; resembling the moon; orbed or crescent; lunate.

2. Measured by the moon's revolutions; as, a *lunar* day.

3. Influenced by the moon, as in properties. *Obs.*

4. [See LUNA, 2.] Pertaining to or containing silver.

lunar bone, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the second bone of the proximal series of the carpus; — called also *semilunar*, and *intermedium*. — **l. caustic**, *Med. Chem.*, silver nitrate, $AgNO_3$, which is prepared to be used as a cautery. — **l. consonant**. See SOLAR CONSONANT. — **l. cycle**, the Metonic cycle or the Callippic cycle (see these terms). — **l. day**. See DAY, *n.*, 2 & 3. — **l. dial**, an obsolete instrument for showing the hour of night by the shadow of a gnomon in moonlight, similarly to that of the sun on a sundial. — **l. distance**, the angular distance of the moon from the sun, a star, or a planet used (now rarely) in finding longitude. — **l. ecliptic limit**, *Astron.*, the space of 12° on the moon's orbit from the node, within which, if the moon happens to be at full, it will be eclipsed. — **l. equation**, in the Gregorian calendar, the correction for the error of the lunar cycle, as in the epact. — **l. horoscope**, *Astrol.*, the region where the moon appears when the sun is at the ascending point of the east; the part of fortune. — **l. hour**, the twenty-fourth part of a lunar day. — **l. inequality**. **a** One of many variations in the moon's motion from a true ellipse, caused by the perturbative action of the sun, the planets, etc. **b** One of the small and nearly inappreciable fluctuations of the magnetic needle from its mean position due to the moon. — **l. mansion**, any of the 28 divisions of the ecliptic, each of which contains the moon on successive days. — **l. method**, the method of finding longitude (as of a ship) by comparing the local time of taking a given lunar distance with the Greenwich (or other standard) time as ascertained by "working the lunar." — **l. month**. See MONTH. — **l. observation**, an observation of a lunar distance by means of a sextant or circle, with the altitudes of the bodies, and the time, for computing the longitude. — **l. star**, a star whose geocentric distances from the moon are given in nautical almanacs, to be used in computing longitudes. — **l. tables**. **a** *Astron.* Mathematical data, or tables, for computing the moon's position at any past or future time. **b** *Navig.* Tables for correcting an observed lunar distance on account of refraction and parallax. — **l. theory**, *Astron.*, the theory of the moon's motion as deduced from the law of gravitation. — **l. wind**, a tidal breeze with a period of half a lunar day, whose source of energy is in the lunar attraction applied through the tides. — **l. year**. See YEAR.

lu'nar, *n.* **1**. A satellite. *Obs.*

2. A lunar distance or observation.

lu'nar–di-ur'nal, *a.* Relating to, or occasioned by, the position of the moon in its daily revolution round the earth.

lu-na're (lū-nā'rē; 115), *n.*; *pl.* LUNARIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The lunar bone.

Lu-na'ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See LUNAR, *a.*] *Bot.* A small genus of European brassicaceous plants distinguished by the cordate leaves and broad silicles. The species are cultivated under the name of *satinpod* or *honesty.*

lu-na'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or living in, the moon.

lu-na'ri-an, *n.* [See LUNAR, LUNA.] **1**. A supposed inhabitant of the moon.

2. A student of the moon; formerly, one who ascertained longitude by observing the moon.

lu'nate (lū'nāt) } *a.* [L. *lunatus* crescent-shaped, fr. **lu'nat-ed** (-nāt-ĕd) } *luna* the moon.] Crescent-shaped; as, a *lunate* spot or marking. — **lu'nate-ly**, *adv.*

lu'na-tic (lū'nȧ-tĭk), *a.* [L. *lunaticus*, fr. *luna* the moon: cf. F. *lunatique*. See LUNAR.] **1**. Affected with lunacy; moonstruck; now, insane; mad; — used in popular and legal language, but rarely in technical medical language.

Lord, have mercy on my son; for he is *lunatic*.
Wyclif (*Matt.* xvii. 15).

2. Evincing lunacy or insanity; crazy; as, *lunatic* talk.

3. Affected or influenced by the moon. *Obs.*

4. *Far.* Moonblind; moon-eyed. *Obs.*

5. [Attrib. use of the noun.] Appropriated to, or used by, insane persons; as, a *lunatic* asylum. Cf. INSANE, *a.*, 2.

lu'na-tic, *n.* A person affected with lunacy; an insane person, orig. one who had lucid intervals (see LUNACY, 1); a madman, lit. or fig.; a person of unsound mind.

The *lunatic*, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact. *Shak.*

lu-na'tion (lū-nā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *lunatio*. Cf. LUNATE.] *Astron.* The period of time elapsing between two successive new moons; a synodical month. Its average length is 29 d., 12 h., 44 m., 2.7 s.

lu-na'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* LUNATA (-tȧ). [L., anything crescent-shaped. See LUNATE.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The lunar bone. **b** In certain amphibia, a carpal bone probably representing the radiale.

lunch (lŭnch: 140), *n.* [See LUNCHEON.] **1**. = LUNCHEON, 1. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A luncheon, or light repast. *Colloq. & Informal.*

3. A portion of food prepared for a lunch.

lunch (lŭnch; 140), *v. i.*; LUNCHED (lŭncht); LUNCH'ING. To take lunch. — *v. t.* To provide lunch for.

lunch'eon (lŭn'chŭn), *n.* [E. dial. *luncheon, lunchion, lunshin*, a large lump of food, fr. dial. *lunch* a lump, perh. an alteration of *lump*.] **1**. A piece, esp. of food; a hunk or hunch. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. **a** A portion of food, or light repast, taken between meals or as an irregular meal. **b** An informal or light repast between breakfast and dinner.

lune (lūn), *n.* [L. *luna* moon: cf. F. *lune*. See LUNA.] **1**. Anything in the shape of a half moon. *Rare.*

These dark bands often occupy the greater part of the ring, and appear as "*lunes*" or sickle-shaped figures
U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull.

2. *Geom.* A crescent-shaped figure bounded by two intersecting arcs of circles, on a plane or a sphere, famous as the first curvilinear figure whose area was accurately determined (by Hippocrates, about 440 B. C., when the central angles of the arcs are as 1 : 2, or 1 : 3, or 2 : 3).

lunes (lūnz), *n. pl.* [See LUNATIC.] Fits of lunacy or frenzy; crazy or unreasonable freaks. *Archaic.*

These dangerous, unsafe *lunes* i' the king. *Shak.*

lu-nette' (lū-nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *lune* moon, L. *luna*. See LUNE a crescent.] **1**. A little moon; a satellite. *Obs.*

2. A crescent, or half moon. *Obs.*

3. A crescent-shaped object; as: **a** An opening in a vault, esp. for a window. **b** That surface at the upper part of a wall which is partly surrounded by a vault which the wall intersects. This space is often filled by a window, or by several windows; when without windows, it often receives mural painting. **c** *Fort.* A fieldwork consisting of two faces, forming a salient angle, and two parallel flanks. **d** *Farriery.* A horseshoe having the front semicircular part only. **e** A blinker or blinder, esp. for a vicious horse. **f** A watch crystal flattened in the center. **g** *pl.* Spectacles. *Obs.* **h** A species of convexo-concave lens for spectacles. **i** *Glass Making.* = LINNET HOLE. **j** The hole in a guillotine for the victim's neck. **k** A crescent-shaped ornament.

4. *Ordnance.* A ring in the trail plate of a gun carriage, which is passed over the pintle when the gun is limbered up. See MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY, *Illust.*

5. *Eccl.* A round crystal case to hold the consecrated Host, and placed in the monstrance; — called also *luna*.

6. *Polish Draughts.* The position of two pawns of one color so placed that there is a vacant space behind each and a vacant square between them, where the adversary can place himself.

lung (lŭng), *n.* [ME. *lunge*, AS. *lungen*; akin to D. *long*, G. *lunge*, Icel. & Sw. *lunga*, Dan. *lunge*, all prob. from the root of E. *light*. See LIGHT not heavy.] **1**. One of the compound saccular organs (usually two in number, sometimes only one) which form the special respiratory organ of air-breathing vertebrates (see RESPIRATION; cf. GILL). In man the lungs are of flattened, somewhat conical shape, suspended freely in and normally occupying the entire lateral parts of the thorax, being attached only at the *root*, or place where the bronchus, or air tube, and the pulmonary arteries and veins enter. The right lung is divided into upper, middle, and lower lobes; the left lung into only two. Each lung has a broad base resting on the diaphragm, and tapers above to a narrow apex, and is enveloped in a serous coat derived from the pleura. The bronchus, having entered the lung, divides repeatedly, the ultimate branches ending in cavities (*infundibula* and *air cells*). The blood vessels form a dense network upon the walls of the air cells, and through their thin walls respiration takes place. The lungs develop as a hollow diverticulum from the ventral wall of the alimentary canal. In the lower vertebrates, as amphibians, they retain more nearly the saclike condition, the subdivisions of the interior being much less complex than in mammals and birds (see AIR BLADDER, 1).

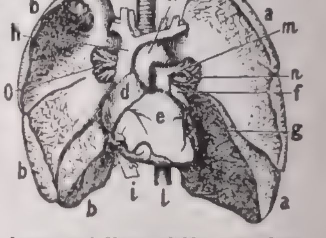

Lungs and Heart of Man seen from in front

Description of Illustration: The lungs are shown turned away from the middle line, with the pericardium and fat removed to show the heart and great blood vessels. *a a* Upper and Lower Lobes of Left Lung; *b b b* Upper, Middle, and Lower Lobes of Right Lung; *c* Windpipe or Trachea, dividing below into Bronchi going to Right and Left Lung; *d* Right Auricle; *e* Right Ventricle; *f* Left Auricle; *g* Left Ventricle; *h i* Superior and Inferior Vena Cava; *k* Arch of Aorta; *l* Descending Aorta; *m* Pulmonary Artery; *n* Left Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus; *o* Right Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus.

2. A somewhat analogous saccular respiratory organ of certain air-breathing invertebrates, as in pulmonate gastropods (see PULMONATA), and in spiders and scorpions, where they contain vascular lamellæ (see BOOK LUNG). These organs are invaginations of the body surface, not connected with the alimentary canal.

lunge (lŭnj), *n.* [Also spelt *longe*, fr. *allonge*. See ALLONGE, LONG.] **1**. A sudden thrust or pass, as with a sword. See *Illusts.* of CARTE, SECONDE, SEPTIME, TIERCE.

2. Act of plunging forward; a leap; as, a *lunge* of a ship.

lunge, *v. i. & t.*; LUNGED (lŭnjd); LUNG'ING (lŭn'jĭng). **1**. To make, cause to make, or move with, a lunge.

2. To lounge; loiter. *Dial. Eng.*

lunged (lŭngd), *a.* Having lungs; pulmonate.

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lumm. Var. of LUM, chimney. *Scot.*

lum'mack (lŭm'ăk). Var. of LUMMOX.

lumme. Var. of LOOM.

Lum'mi (lōōm'ĭ), *n.* One of a self-supporting tribe of Salishan Indians gathered on reservations in Washington.

lum'mox (lŭm'ŭks), *n.* A clumsy, stupid person; an awkward bungler. *Colloq. & Dial.*

lum'my (lŭm'ĭ), *a.* Quick; ready; cute. *Thieves' Slang.*

lump, *n.* Short for LUMPFISH.

lump (lōōmp; lŭmp), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *lamp* to beat, Norw. dial. *lampa*, also OD. *lompen*, and E. *lump*, n.] To thresh; to beat severely. *Dial. Eng.*

lumpen, *p. p.* of LIMP. *Obs.*

lump'er (lŭm'pẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. LOMPER to walk heavily.] To stumble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lump'et, *n.* A little lump. *Rare.*

lump'i-ly (lŭm'pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LUMPY. See -LY.

lump'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lump'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LUMP. Esp.: *p. a.* Bulky; heavy. *Colloq.*

lump'ing-ly, *adv.* of LUMPING.

lump'kin (lŭmp'kĭn), *n.* A gawk like Tony Lumpkin.

Lump'kin, To'ny (tō'nĭ). In Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," Mrs. Hardcastle's son by a former marriage. He is a rough, awkward, ignorant, and idle, but good-hearted, young fellow, spoiled by his indulgent mother and fond of low society and rough practical jokes.

lump'suck'er, *n.* A lumpfish.

lump sugar. Cube sugar.

lumpt. Lumped. *Ref. Sp*

lump work. Work undertaken for a lump sum.

lu'na cor'ne-a (lū'nȧ kôr'nē-ȧ) *Old Chem.* Horn silver, or fused silver chloride, AgCl.

‖**lu'næ cor'nu-a** (-nē kôr'nū-ȧ). [L.] *Old Chem.* = LUNA CORNEA.

lu-nam'bu-lism (lū-năm'bū-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *luna* moon + *somnambulism*.] Somnambulism induced by the moon. *Rare.*

lu-nar'di. *n.* [Said to be after the balloonist V. *Lunardi*.] A kind of bonnet. *Obs. Scot*

lu'nar-ist. *n.* [*lunar* + *-ist*.] One who thinks the moon influences weather. *Rare.*

lu-na'ri-um (lū-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L *lunaris* lunar.] An apparatus for illustrating the motion and phases of the moon.

lu'na-ry (lū'nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *lunaire*.] = LUNAR *Obs. or R.*

lu'na-ry, *n* [Cf. F. *lunaire*.] **a** Any species of Lunaria **b** Moonwort.

lu'na-ry, *n.* A volvelle; also, a half moon. *Obs.*

lu'na-tel'lus (lū'nȧ-tĕl'ŭs), *n.* [L. *luna* moon + *tellus* earth.] An apparatus for illustrating the astronomical relations of the moon and earth.

lu-nat'i-cal (lū-năt'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* = LUNATIC. — **lu-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lunch'eon (lŭn'chŭn), *v. i.* To take luncheon.

lunch'eon-less, *a.* See -LESS.

lunch'er, *n.* One who lunches.

lund, *n* [Cf. Icel. *lund* mind, temper.] Nature; disposition; behavior. *Obs.*

Lun'da (lōōn'dȧ), *n.* One of a Bantu tribe which established a kingdom in the 17th century in the southern basin of the Kongo. They are now mostly subject to the Belgian Kongo.

Lun'di-na'ri-um (lŭn'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [F. *lundi* Monday.] = MONDAYLAND.

lun'dy (lōōn'dĭ), *a.* Heavy; clumsy; hard. *Dial. Eng.*

lun'dy-foot' (lŭn'dĭ-fōōt'), *n.* Snuff of a kind so called after a tobacconist named Lundy Foot.

lune (lūn), *n.* [See LOYN a leash.] A hawk's leash.

Lu-nel' (lū-nĕl'), *n.* A kind of rich sweet muscatel wine from Lunel, France.

lu'net, *n.* A lunette. *Obs.*

lunette window. *Arch.* A window in a lunette.

lung. † LUNGI.

lung (lōōng). Dial. Eng var. of LONG

lung book. *Zoöl.* = BOOK LUNG.

lunge (lŭnj). *Man.* Var. of LONGE, *n.* & *v.*

lunge (lŭnj). *n.* [See MUSKELLUNGE; cf. LONGE.] The namaycush.

lun'geous (lŭn'jŭs), *a.* [*lunge* a thrust + *-ous*.] Given to lunging, or thrusting; hence, spiteful; mischievous *Dial. Eng.*

lung'er (lŭn'jẽr), *n* One that lunges.

lung'er (lŭng'ẽr), *n.* A person having tuberculosis *Slang, U.S.*

lungeteyn, *a.* [OF. *loin(g)tain*, F. *lointain*.] Distant. *Obs.*

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lung'fish' (lŭng'fĭsh'), *n.* Any fish of the group Dipnoi; — so called because they have a lung or lungs.
lung'-grown', *a.* Having lungs that adhere to the pleura.
lung plague. *Veter.* Pleuropneumonia of cattle.
lung sac. The lung of an invertebrate. See LUNG, 2.
lung'-sick', *a. Veter.* Affected with a form of pneumonia which is chiefly observed in oxen. *South Africa.*
lung'worm' (lŭng'wûrm'), *n.* Any of certain nematode worms which infest the lungs and air passages of cattle and other animals.
lung'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** Any of several plants once thought helpful in pulmonary diseases, as the black hellebore, the mullein, and the wall hawkweed. *Obs. Eng.* **2. a** A European boraginaceous plant (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) with hispid leaves and small blue flowers. Its white-spotted leaves were fancied to resemble a diseased lung, and hence the plant, which possesses demulcent properties, came to be used in medicine. **b** In the United States, the Virginia cowslip, a closely related plant. **3.** A foliaceous lichen (*Sticta pulmonaria*) with a flat, expanded, somewhat lung-shaped thallus, growing on trees and rocks. It has been used as a remedy.
lu'ni-form (lū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + *-form.*] Resembling the moon in shape.
lu'ni-so'lar (lū'nĭ-sō'lȧr), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + E. *solar*: cf. F. *lunisolaire.*] Resulting from the united action, or pertaining to the mutual relations, of sun and moon.
lunisolar period *or* **year**, a period of time at the end of which, in the Julian calendar, the new and full moons and the eclipses recur on the same days of the week and month and year as in the previous period. It consists of 532 common years, being the least common multiple of the numbers of years in the cycles of sun and moon. — l. **precession**, *Astron.*, that portion of the annual precession of the equinoxes which depends on the joint action of sun and moon.
lu'ni-stice (lū'nĭ-stĭs), *n.* [L. *luna* moon + *sistere* to cause to stand. Cf. SOLSTICE.] *Astron.* The point of the moon's greatest northing or southing, in its monthly revolution. — **lu'ni-sti'tial** (-stĭsh'ăl), *a.*
lu'ni-tid'al (lū'nĭ-tīd'ăl), *a.* Pert. to tidal movements dependent on the moon. — **lunitidal interval**, the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of the lunar high tide next following. See ESTABLISHMENT, 5.
lu'nu-lar (lū'nū-lȧr), *a.* Lunulate; of or pert. to a lunule.
lu'nu-late (-lāt) } *a.* [See LUNULE.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Re-
lu'nu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } sembling a small crescent; having crescent-shaped markings.
lu'nule (lū'nūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.] **1.** *Zoöl. & Anat.* **a** A crescent-shaped part or marking, as the whitish mark at the base of the finger nails. **b** An impressed or modified area in front of the beak on the outside of many bivalve shells. **c** A small area above the antennæ on the forehead of cyclorrhaphous Diptera. **2.** *Geom.* A lune. See LUNE.
Lu'per-cal (lū'pēr-kăl; 277), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A grotto at the foot of the Palatine Hill, sacred to Lupercus. **b** The Lupercalia. *Rare.* — **Lu'per-cal**, *a. Rare.*
Lu-per'ci (lū-pûr'sī), *n. pl.* [L. *Lupercus* the Lycean Pan, so called fr. *lupus* a wolf, because he kept off (*arcere*) the wolves.] *Rom. Relig.* The priests of Faunus (apparently worshiped under the name **Lu-per'cus** (-kŭs), with a wife, **Lu-per'ca** (-kȧ), regarded as the deified form of the she-wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus). At the **Lu'per-ca'li-a** (-lū'pēr-kā'lĭ-ȧ), Feb. 15, clad only in goatskins, they made a circuit of the Palatine Hill, striking with goatskin thongs all women encountered, a rite believed to insure fertility and easy delivery. Cf. FAUNUS. — **Lu'per-ca'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*
lu-pet'i-dine (lū-pĕt'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [Arbitrarily formed from *lutidine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of the dimethyl derivatives, $C_5H_8(CH_3)_2NH$, of piperidine. They are colorless alkaline liquids.
lu'pin-as'ter (lū'pĭn-ăs'tēr), *n.* [NL.; *lupine* + 2d *-aster.*] A Siberian species of clover (*Trifolium lupinaster*) having large purple or white flowers, and leaves somewhat resembling those of lupine.
lu'pine (lū'pĭn; 277), *n.* [L. *lupinus, lupinum*; cf. F. *lupin.*] **a** A plant of the genus *Lupinus.* **b** The seed of this plant, esp. of the white lupine of Europe (*L. albus*), used as food from earliest times.

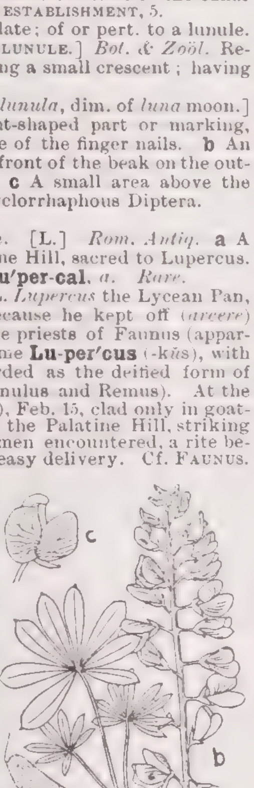

Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*). *a* Leaves; *b* Raceme; *c* Detached Flower; *d* Pod. *a*, *b*, and *d*, ⅓; *c*, ½.

lu'pine (lū'pīn; 277), *a.* [L. *lupinus*, fr. *lupus* wolf. See WOLF.] Wolfish; ravenous.
lu-pin'i-dine (lū-pĭn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* An oily, weakly poisonous alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}N$, in the yellow and black lupines.
lu'pin-in (lū'pĭ-nĭn), *n. Org. Chem.* A glucoside found in the seeds of several species of lupine, and extracted as a yellowish white crystalline substance. By hydrolysis it yields glucose and lupigenin.
lu'pin-ine (-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A crystalline, weakly poisonous alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{19}ON$, in the yellow and black lupines.
lu'pi-no'sis (lū'pĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lupine* + *-osis.*] *Veter. & Med.* A disease, marked by fever and prostration, attributed to poisoning by eating lupine.
lu'pin-ous (lū'pĭ-nŭs), *a.* Relating to the lupines.
lupinous cirrhosis, *Veter.*, a condition of the liver marked by increase of fibrous tissue, due to eating lupine. A similar affection results from eating ragwort and rattlesnake weed.
Lu-pi'nus (lū-pī'nŭs), *n.* [L., lupine. See LUPINE, *n.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of fabaceous herbs, the lupines, distinguished by their digitate or rarely unifoliolate leaves and handsome white, yellow, blue, or purple flowers in long racemes. The species are found throughout North and South America and in the Mediterranean region, but are most abundant in the western United States, where they are frequently poisonous to stock. See LUPINE **b.**
lu'pous (lū'pŭs), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or affected with, lupus.
lu'pu-lin (lū'pū-lĭn), *n.* [NL. *lupulus* the hop, fr. L. *lupus* the hop: cf. F. *lupulin.* Cf. LUPULINE.] **a** *Bot.* The fine yellow resinous powder on the strobiles of hops, consisting of small detachable glands attached to the bracts. It is a sedative and digestive tonic. **b** *Chem.* A crystalline bitter principle obtained from this powder.
lu'pu-lin'ic (-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or obtained from, hops. **lupulinic acid**, *Chem.*, lupulic acid.
lu'pus (lū'pŭs), *n.* [L., a wolf. See WOLF.] **1.** *Med.* A cutaneous disease occurring in several forms, of which **lupus erythematosus** and **lupus vulgaris** are the most important varieties; esp., lupus vulgaris. *Lupus erythematosus* is characterized by an eruption of red patches on the face, esp. in the region of the nose, which become incrusted, leaving superficial scars. The disease spreads slowly and shows no tendency to ulceration. It occurs in middle life and affects most commonly the female sex. *L. vulgaris* is marked by the development of nodules, esp. on the face, which often ulcerate deeply and produce great deformity. The affection is of a tuberculous nature and is most common in early life. **2.** [*cap.*] *gen.* LUPI (lū'pī). *Astron.* A constellation situated south of Scorpio, represented on pictorial charts by the figure of a wolf held by the hand of the Centaur. Its brightest stars are two of the third magnitude.
lurch (lûrch), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; prob. not connected with *lurch* to lurk.] **1.** A sudden roll of a ship to one side, as in heavy weather; hence, a swaying or staggering movement to one side, as that by a drunken man. **2.** A mental inclination or propensity. *U. S.*
lurch, *v. i.*; LURCHED (lûrcht); LURCH'ING. To roll or sway suddenly to one side, as a ship or a drunken man; to make lurches; to move with a lurch or lurches.

The buffaloes . . *lurched* out across the sand bars. *Kipling.*

lurch, *n.* [OF. *lourche* name of a game; as adj., deceived, embarrassed; orig. uncert.] **1.** An old game played with dice and counters, perhaps like backgammon. *Obs.* **2.** A conclusion of a game or set of games with one player far ahead or with one failing to score; specif.: **a** *Cribbage.* A game in which the winner scores 61 before his opponent has made 31, or loss by such a score. **b** *Whist.* A treble. **c** *Card Playing.* A slam.

Lady —— has cried her eyes out on losing a *lurch.* *Walpole.*

3. Embarrassment; disadvantage; discomfiture. *Obs.* except in the phrase *to leave one in the lurch.* **4.** [From LURCH to get the start of.] An act of cheating; a swindle. *Obs.*
lurch, *v. t.* To defeat by a lurch, as in cribbage, etc.; also, to leave in the lurch; to disappoint; deceive.

Never deceive or *lurch* the sincere communicant. *South.*

lurch, *v. i.* To win a game, as of cribbage, by a lurch.
lurch, *n.* **1.** Act of lurching, or lurking, or a lurking place; — in the phrases *in, at,* or *upon, the lurch. Obs.* **2.** Act of lurching, or getting the start in procuring goods or benefits.

It is a skillful Canadian *lurch* for a subsidy. *Harper's Weekly.*

lurch, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. ME. *lorchen, lurchen*, to lurk, hence also to get the start of, etc.; perh. akin to *lurk. Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** To move or stay about a place furtively; to prowl; hence, to dodge about; sneak. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* **2.** *Sports.* Of a greyhound: To shirk in coursing so as to throw most of the work on the other dog. **3.** To engross; cheat; steal. *Archaic.*
lurch (lûrch), *v. t.* [See LURCH to lurk.] To get the start of (a person) so as to prevent his getting a fair share, as of food; also, to get the start in laying hold of or securing (food, etc.); to consume or monopolize (food, goods, etc.), to the disadvantage of others; hence, to cheat or rob (a person); to filch or steal (goods). *Archaic.* *Shak.*
lurch'er (lûr'chēr), *n.* [See LURCH to lurk.] **1.** One who lurches food; a glutton. *Obs.* **2.** One that lurches, or lies in wait; one who watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap; a poacher. **3.** One of a mongrel breed of dogs, esp. a cross between the collie and greyhound, often used by poachers. *Brit.*
lurch'line' (lûrch'līn'), *n.* [Cf. LURCH to lurk.] The line by which a fowling net is pulled over the birds.
lur'dan, lur'dane (lûr'dăn), *n.* [OF. *lourdin*, fr. *lourd* heavy, dull, thick-headed.] A lazy, stupid person; a blockhead. — *a.* Stupid and lazy; worthless. *Both Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Tennyson.*
lure (lūr), *n.* [OF. *loire, loirre, loerre*, F. *leurre* lure, decoy; of G. origin; cf. MHG. *luoder*, G. *luder* lure, carrion.] **1.** A contrivance somewhat resembling a bird, made of a bunch of feathers attached to a long cord, and often baited with raw meat; — used by falconers in recalling hawks. **2.** *Her.* A figure of two wings joined and pendent, with a leash attached. **3.** That which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure; an allurement; enticement. **4.** A decoy or bait for animals or fish.
in lure, *Her.*, of wings, represented conjoined with the tips downward, as a hawk's lure. See CONJOINED IN LURE.
lure (lūr), *v. t.*; LURED (lūrd); LUR'ING (lūr'ĭng). [OF. *loirer, loirier*, F. *leurrer.* See LURE, *n.*] **1.** To draw to the lure; hence, to allure or invite by means of anything that promises pleasure or advantage; to entice; attract.

I am not *lured* with love. *Piers Plowman.*
And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay.*

2. To teach to answer the call to the lure. *Obs.*
Syn. — See ALLURE.
lure, *v. i.* **1.** To call a hawk to the lure. **2.** To call out as in summoning. *Obs.*
lure (lūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *velours* velvet.] A silk or velvet pad, a brush, or the like, used for smoothing hats.
lurg (lûrg), *n.*, *or* **lurg worm.** [Dial. also *lurgan*, orig. uncert.; cf. LUG a lugworm.] A marine polychætous worm of the genus *Nephthys.* Two species (of whitish color with a pearly luster) occur on sandy shores in Europe, one of them (*N. cæca*) also on the American coast.
lu'rid (lū'rĭd), *a.* [L. *luridus.*] **1.** Pale yellow; ghastly pale; wan; gloomy; dismal.

There is a leaden glare peculiar to clouds, which makes the snow and ice more *lurid.* *J. A. Symonds.*

2. Appearing like glowing fire seen through or combined with cloud or smoke; as, *lurid* lightning.

Fierce o'er their beauty blazed the *lurid* flame. *Thomson.*
Wrapped in drifts of *lurid* smoke. *Tennyson.*

3. Harshly or ominously vivid; ghastly; sensational; grimly terrible; often, marked by violent passion or crime; as, a *lurid* life; a *lurid* story. **4.** Brown tinged with red.
Syn. — See GHASTLY.
lurk (lûrk), *v. i.*; LURKED (lûrkt); LURK'ING. [ME. *lurken, lorken*, prob. a derivative from the source of E. *lour* to frown; cf. Fries. *lurken* to shuffle along. See LOWER; cf. LURCH to lurk.] **1.** To lie hidden, as in ambush; to lie in wait; to stay in or about a place secretly or furtively.

Like wild beasts, *lurking* in loathsome den. *Spenser.*
Let us . . . *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov.* i. 11.

2. To escape notice or to exist secretly or latently; as, a *lurking* passion. **3.** To move or go furtively; to sneak or steal; — with *along, away, about*, etc.
Syn. — LURK, SKULK, SLINK, SNEAK. To LURK is to lie concealed in a place or to move furtively about it; SKULK adds to *lurk* the implication of shame, cowardice, or fear; to SLINK is to steal away meanly or abjectly; SNEAK heightens the implication of meanness or servility; as, "a young lion *lurking* in secret places" (*Ps.* xvii. 12); "There . . . ugly treasons *lurk*" (*Shak.*); "Gaming and Grub Street *skulk* behind the king" (*Pope*); "What . . . can a lord do nowadays, that is lost in a great old solitary castle, but *skulk* about, and get into the first hole he finds, as a rat would do in like case?" (*T. Gray*); "A weasel once made shift to *slink* in at a corn loft through a chink" (*Pope*); "The Commons *slink* away with lowered shoulders" (*Landor*); "sick in the world's regard, wretched and low, a poor unminded outlaw *sneaking* home" (*Shak.*); "meanly to *sneak* out of difficulties into which they had proudly strutted" (*Burke*). See GROVEL, FAWN, LATENT.
lurk, *n.* **1.** Act of lurking. **2.** A trick or dodge as of a beggar or swindler. *Cant, Eng.*
lur'ry (lŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Shortened fr. *liripoop. Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** Something, as a formula or a canting speech, repeated by rote. *Archaic.*

To turn prayer into a kind of *lurry.* *Milton.*

2. A confused throng or aggregation; as, a *lurry* of people or of opinions. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** A jumble of sounds; hubbub; tumult. *Archaic or Dial.*

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lung fever. *Med.* Pneumonia.
lung'flow'er (lŭng'flou'ēr), *n.* The marsh gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*); — a translation of the specific name.
lung'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
lun'gi, lun'gee (lo͝oŋ'gē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *lungī.*] A long piece of cloth, often richly ornamented, worn as a scarf, loin cloth, turban, etc. *India.*
lung'ie (lŭng'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *langve, langvie*, a sort of sea bird, Icel. *langvē.*] The common guillemot. *Local, Brit.*
lun'gis, *n.* [OF. *longis*, fr. *Longinus*, in an apocryphal gospel the centurion who pierced the body of Christ; but with reference also to L. *longus* long. See LOUNGE.] A lout; a lingerer; a dull, drowsy fellow. *Obs.*
lung'less, *a.* See -LESS.
lung lichen. = LUNGWORT, 3.
lun-goor'. Var. of LANGUR.
lungout, *n.* [F. *langouste.*] A locust. *Obs.*
lung sickness. *Veter.* = LUNG PLAGUE.
lung'sought', *n.* [The second part is AS. *suht*, akin to *séoc* sick. See LUNG; SICK.] Disease of the lungs. *Obs.*
lung tester. A spirometer.
lung'y (lŭng'ĭ). Var. of LUNGIE.
lung'y (lŭng'ĭ), *a.* Consumptive. *Slang.*
lu'ni-cur'rent (lū'nĭ-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + E. *current.*] Having relation to changes in currents that depend on the moon's phases.
lu-nif'ic, *a.* [*luna* (sense 2) + *-fic.*] Yielding silver. *Obs.*
‖ **l'u'nion' fait' la force'** (lü'nyôN' fĕ' lä fôrs'). [F.] Union makes strength; — motto of Belgium.
lu'nist, *n.* [L. *luna* moon + *-ist.*] *Astrol.* A person born under the moon's influence. *Obs.*
lun'kah (lŭŋ'kȧ), *n.* [Said to be fr. Hind. *lañka* island, the cheroots being made in the islands of the Godavari delta.] A cheroot. *India.*
lunk'head', *n.* A thick-witted person. *Colloq., U. S.*
lunn, *n.* = SALLY LUNN.
lu'noid (lū'noid), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + *-oid.*] Crescent; lunate.
lunt (lŭnt; lo͞ont), *n.* [D. *lont*; akin to Dan. & G. *lunte*, Sw. *lunta.* Cf. LINSTOCK.] *Scot.* **a** A slow match; a link, or torch. **b** Smoke, esp. of a pipe; also, hot vapor. — *v. t. & i.* To kindle; light; to smoke. *Eng.*
lunt, *a.* Surly; snappish. *Dial.*
lu'nu-la (lū'nū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a little moon. See LUNULE.] **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A lunule. **b** *Astron.* A satellite. *Obs.*
lu'nu-let (-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *lunule.*] *Zoöl.* A small crescent-shaped spot.
lu'nu-lite (-līt), *n.* [*lunule* + *-ite.*] *Paleon.* A fossil of the genus *Lunulites.*
Lu'nu-li'tes (-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cheilostomatous polyzoans which form a convex or low conical colony with rows of zooids radially arranged. It is abundant in the Cretaceous and Tertiary, and a few species survive.
lun'y. Var. of LOONY.
lun'yie (lo͞on'yĭ; -ĭ). Scot. var. of LOIN, *n.*
Lun' Yu' (lŭn' yü'). [Chin. *lun*[4] discourse + *yü*[3] dialogue.] See FOUR BOOKS.
Lup. = LUBECK. *Obs.*
‖ **lu'pa** (lo͞o'pä), *n.* [Tag.] The earth, land, or ground.
lu-pa'nar (lū-pā'nȧr), *n.* [L.] A brothel.
lu'pa-na'ri-an (lū'pȧ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to brothels.
lu'pa-nine (lū'pȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*Lupinus* + *-ine*; *-an-* used arbitrarily for *-in-* to distinguish the term from *lupinine* already in use.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{24}ON_2$, found in the blue, white, and wild lupines.
lu'pard, lu'part. ✝ LEOPARD.
lupe. ✝ LEAP.
lu'pe (lo͞o'pā), *n.* [Samoan.] A Polynesian fruit pigeon (*Globicera pacifica*). *Samoa.*
lu'pe-ol (lū'pē-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*lupine* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A cholesterinlike substance found in certain lupines.
Lu'per-ca'li-a (lū'pēr-kā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See LUPERCI.
Lu-per'cus, *n.* See LUPERCI.
lu'pi-form (lū'pĭ-fôrm), *a. Med.* Resembling lupus.
lu-pig'en-in (lū-pĭj'ĕn-ĭn), *n.* [*lupinin* + *-gen* + *-in.*] *Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline body. See LUPININ.
lu'pin. English var. of LUPINE.
lu'pin-o-tox'in, *n.* [*lupine* + *toxin.*] A poisonous aromatic principle derived from lupine, supposed to cause lupinosis.
lu-pis' (lo͞o-pēs'), *n.* [Native name.] The finest quality of abacá, or Manila hemp. It is lustrous pearly white, and is used for delicate fabrics. *Phil. I.*
lu'poid (lū'poid), *a.* [*lupus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling lupus.
lu-pu'lic (lū-pū'lĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid said to be obtained from lupulin.
lu'pu-line (lū'pū-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [Cf. F. *lupuline.* See LUPULIN.] *Chem.* An alkaloid said to occur in hops.
lu'pu-line (-līn; -lĭn), *a.* [See LUPULUS.] *Bot.* Resembling a head of hops.
lu'pu-li'nous (-lī'nŭs), *a.* Lupuline.
lu'pu-li'num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* = LUPULIN.
lu'pu-lite (lū'pū-līt), *n.* [*lupulus* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* Lupulin.
lu'pu-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL. & LL., dim. of L. *lupus* hop plant, prob. the same word as *lupus* wolf.] The hop.
‖ **lu'pus in fa'bu-la** *or* **ser-mo'ne** (făb'ū-lȧ). [L.] The wolf in the fable; — said of a person's appearing when spoken of. *Cicero* (*Atticus*, xiii. 33), *Terence* (*Adelphi*, IV. i. 21), *and elsewhere.*
‖ **lu'pus pi'lum mu'tat, non men'tem.** [L.] The wolf changes his coat (lit., hair), not his disposition.
lu'ra (lū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lura* mouth of a bag or wineskin.] *Anat.* The orifice of the infundibulum of the brain. — **lu'ral** (-răl), *a.*
lurch'ing-ly, *adv.* of *lurching*, p. pr.
lurck. ✝ LURK.
lure. ✝ LEER, cheek; LOUR.
lure. *Obs.* compar. of LIEF.
lure, *n.* [AS. *lyre*, akin to E. *lose.*] Loss. *Obs.*
lure (lūr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. EWER udder.] An animal's udder. *Obs. or Scot.*
lure, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lūðr*, Dan. *luu.*] A long curved trumpet for calling cattle.
lure'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
lure'ful-ly, *adv.* of LUREFUL.
lure'ment, *n.* = ALLUREMENT. *Rare.*
lur'er (lūr'ēr), *n.* One that lures.
lure'some (-sŭm), *a.* See -SOME.
Lu'ri (lo͞o'rē), *n.* **a** One of a nomadic race of western Persia, closely related to the Kurds. **b** One of a Negro tribe on the upper Nile.
lu-rid'i-ty (lū-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lurid quality. *R.*
lu'rid-ly, *adv.* of LURID. See -LY.
lu'rid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lur'ing-ly (lūr'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *luring*, p. pr. See -LY.
luripup. ✝ LIRIPOOP.
lurk. Var. of LIRK.
Lur'ka Kol. Var. of LARKA KOL.
lurk'er, *n.* One that lurks.
lurk'ing-ly, *adv.* of *lurking*, p. pr.
lurk'y, *a.* Lurking. *Rare.*
Lur'lei. Var. of LORELEI.
lur'ry (lŭr'ĭ). Var. of LORRY.
lur'ry (-ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To pull or drag; to worry; hurry. *Dial. Eng.*
lur'ry, *n.* Valuables. *Obs. Cant.*
lu'sard, *n.* = LUCERN, lynx. *Obs.*
lusarde. ✝ LIZARD.

M

Lu-sa'tian (lū-sā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Lusatia or its inhabitants. — *n.* The language spoken by the Slavic inhabitants of Lusatia. Sorbian and Wendish are dialects of it.

lus'cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *a.* [Perh. an alteration of *delicious.*] **1.** Grateful to taste or smell, esp. from sweetness; delicious; richly fragrant; sometimes, excessively sweet or rich; — by metonymy applied to the organ of taste.

And raisins keep their *luscious*, native taste *Dryden.*
Nor roll thy viands on a *luscious* tongue *Tennyson.*

2. Deliciously sensuous; often, cloying; honeyed; as, *luscious* coloring; *luscious* sounds; *luscious* verse.

He had a tedious, *luscious* way of talking. *Jeffrey.*

3. Voluptuous; lascivious; wanton. *Obs.*
— **lus'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **lus'cious-ness,** *n.*

lush (lŭsh), *a.* [Cf. ME. *lusch* loose, lax, or E. dial. *lash* soft and watery (of fruit or grass feed); the latter word is fr. OF. *lasche*, F. *lâche*, fr. OF. *laschier* to loosen, F. *lâcher*, ultimately fr. L. *laxus.* Cf. LAX, *a.*] **1.** Limber; flexible; soft; mellow. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. Full of juice or succulence; luxuriant.

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green! *Shak*

3. Characterized by, or covered with, lush growth or vegetation; as, *lush* meadows; a *lush* season.

Rolling country, . *lush* with wild oats. *Atlantic Monthly.*

Lu-shai' (lōō-shī'), *n.* One of a group of Indo-Chinese tribes of the border between Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma, long noted for their forays. They are organized under feudal chiefs, and are now under British control.

Lu-shei' (lōō-shā'), *n.* The language of the Lushais. See INDO-CHINESE.

As Lai bids fair to become the lingua franca of the Chin Hills, so *Lushei* has become that of the Lushai Hills. *Census of India*, 1901

Lu'si-ta'ni-an (lū'sĭ-tā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Lusitania, the ancient Latin name of the region almost coinciding with Portugal. — *n.* One of the people of Lusitania.

Lusitanian Church, a reformed body of Christians in Portugal, originating in Lisbon in 1867 and organized under this name in 1878. In 1897 it requested the bishops of the Church of Ireland to consecrate a bishop for it, but no action was taken, as its prayer book was considered defective.

lu'so-ry (lū'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *lusorius.* See ILLUSORY.] Used in play; sportive; playful; composed in a playful style.

lust (lŭst), *n.* [AS. *lust* pleasure, longing; akin to OS., D., G., & Sw. *lust*, Dan. & Icel. *lyst*, Goth. *lustus*, and perh. to Gr. λιλαιεσθαι to long, Skr. *lash* to desire. Cf. LIST to please, LISTLESS.] **1.** Pleasure, delight; liking. *Obs.*

Lust and jollity. *Chaucer*

2. That which yields pleasure. *Obs.* *Gower.*
3. Inclination; desire. *Obs.*

For little *lust* had she to talk of aught. *Spenser.*

4. Sensuous desire; bodily appetite; specif., and most commonly, sexual desire, as a violent or degrading passion.
5. Longing or passionate desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; — usually in a bad sense; as, the *lust* of gain; the blood *lust* of a murderer. "The *lust* of reigning." *Milton.*
6. Virility; vigor; fertility. *Obs.*

lust, *v. i.*; LUST'ED; LUST'ING. [From the n. See LUST, *n.*; cf. LIST to choose.] **1.** To list; desire; choose. *Obs.* "Do so if thou *lust.*" *Latimer.*
2. To have an eager, passionate, and especially an inordinate or sinful desire, as for the gratification of the sexual appetite or of covetousness; — often with *after.*

Whosoever looketh on a woman to *lust* after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. *Matt* v. 28.
The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *James* iv. 5.

lus'ter, lus'tre (lŭs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *lustre*; cf. It. *lustro*; both fr. L. *lustrare* to illuminate, akin to L. *lucere* to be light or clear, to shine. See LUCID; cf. ILLUSTRIOUS.] **1.** Fact or quality of shining with reflected light; shine or sheen; gloss; as, a metallic or pearly *luster*; the *luster* of silk; the iridescent *luster* of a humming bird's plumage.
2. Hence: **a** A substance which imparts luster to a surface, as plumbago and some of the glazes. **b** A fabric of wool and cotton with a lustrous surface. **c** A metallic brilliancy characteristic of coarse long wool; hence, wool of this quality. **d** *Pottery.* Specif., a peculiar surface, **metallic luster**, sometimes iridescent and always metallic in appearance, given to some richly adorned pottery, as the Persian potteries of the 15th century A. D., Hispano-Moresque wares of about the same epoch, and the richer varieties of majolica. A common luster is *copper luster*, which is of deep red color, with brilliant iridescence. **e** *Min.* The appearance of the surface of a mineral as affected by, or dependent upon, peculiarities of its reflecting qualities. The principal kinds of luster are: *metallic, adamantine, vitreous, resinous, greasy, pearly*, and *silky.* With respect to intensity, *luster* is characterized as *splendent, shining, glistening, glimmering*, and *dull.*
3. Fact or quality of shining with, or as with, a self-originated light; brilliancy; splendor; brightness; glitter; as, the *luster* of the stars or of a diamond.
4. A luminous center or a light-giving object; specif., a hanging group of lamps or candle sockets, or gas burners, or the like, united to form a decorative object; chandelier.
5. Radiance of beauty or renown; splendor; distinction.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *luster.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

Syn. — Polish, brightness, brilliancy, splendor, iridescence. — LUSTER, SHEEN, GLOSS. LUSTER denotes the brilliancy (often soft or iridescent) of objects which shine esp. by reflected light; fig., it suggests splendid renown or distinction; SHEEN is chiefly poetical; as, "The sun . . . shining on her glossy hair . . . gave it a metallic *luster*" (*T. Watts-Dunton*); "the green dome, to which it lent a faint and pallid *luster*" (*Shelley*); the *luster* of his achievements; "The *sheen* of their spears was like stars on the sea" (*Byron*). GLOSS denotes the superficial luster esp. of a smooth or polished surface; fig., it suggests specious appearance, or (often) newness; as, "*gloss* of satin, and glimmer of pearls" (*Tennyson*); "Beauty is but . . . a shining *gloss*" (*Shak.*); "The fresh *gloss* of the intellect and imagination endows them with a false brilliancy" (*Hawthorne*). See SMOOTH, TRANSPARENT, IRIDESCENT.

lus'ter, lus'tre (lŭs'tẽr), *v. t.*; LUS'TERED or LUS'TRED (-tẽrd); LUS'TER-ING or LUS'TRING. [Cf. L *lustrare.* See LUSTER brilliancy.] **1.** To make lustrous or illustrious. *R.*

Flooded and *lustered* with her loosened gold. *Lowell*

2. To make or finish with a lustrous gloss, as cotton by mercerizing, or silk by steaming while under tension, or pottery by adding a glaze.

lus'ter, lus'tre, *v. i.* To have luster; to become lustrous.

lus'ter, lus'tre, *n.* [L. *lustrum*: cf. F. *lustre.*] A period of five years; a lustrum.

Both of us have closed the tenth *luster.* *Bolingbroke.*

lus'ter-ing (-tẽr-ĭng), **lus'tring** (lŭs'trĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of LUSTER, LUSTRE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Process of imparting a luster, as to pottery. **b** The brightening of a metal in the crucible when it becomes pure, as in certain refining processes. **c** A substance used to give luster, as a stove polish.

luster, *or* **lustre, mottling.** *Petrog.* The peculiar mottling seen in poikilitic rocks.

luster, *or* **lustre, ware.** Earthenware decorated by applying to the glazing metallic oxides, which acquire brilliancy in the process of baking.

lust'ful (lŭst'fōōl), *a.* [Cf. AS. *lustfull* desirous.] **1.** Full of, or excited by, lust; as, a *lustful* man; characterized by lust; provocative of lust. "*Lustful* orgies." *Milton.*
2. Strong; lusty. *Obs.* "*Lustful* health." *Sackville.*
Syn. — Sensual, fleshly, carnal, licentious, lewd, unchaste, impure, libidinous, lecherous.
— **lust'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **lust'ful-ness,** *n.*

lus'ti-hood (lŭs'tĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* [*lusty* + *-hood.*] State of being lusty; vigor of body. *Archaic.* *Tennyson.*

lust'less (lŭst'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Lacking vigor; spiritless. *Obs.*
2. Without pleasure; joyless. *Obs.*
3. Free from sexual lust.

lus'tral (lŭs'trăl), *a.* [L. *lustralis*, fr. *lustrum*: cf. F. *lustral.* See LUSTRUM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or used for, purification; as, *lustral* days; *lustral* water.
2. Of or pertaining to a lustrum.

lus'trate (-trāt), *v. t.*; LUS'TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); LUS'TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [L. *lustratus*, p. p. of *lustrare* to lustrate, fr. *lustrum.* See LUSTRUM.] **1.** To make clear or pure by means of a propitiatory offering; to purify.

We must . . . *lustrate* the whole city. *Hammond.*

2. To pass around or through; to survey. *Obs.*

lus-tra'tion (lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lustratio*: cf. F. *lustration.*] **1.** A purificatory ceremony, performed as a preliminary to entering a holy place, as a means of removing bloodguiltiness, on the occasion of a birth, marriage, or death, or as a means of ceremonially cleansing a house, a city, army, or a whole people on some special occasion; sometimes, specif., the lustrum.

Holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, a washing; ablution. *Chiefly Jocular.*
3. A survey; review; inspection. *Rare.*
4. = LUSTRUM, 2. *Rare.*

lus'tring (lŭs'trĭng), *n.* [F. *lustrine*, It. *lustrino.* See 1st LUSTER; cf. LUTESTRING.] A kind of glossy silk fabric.

lus'trous (-trŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *lustreux.* See 1st LUSTER.] Having luster, or sheen or brilliancy; shining; luminous; hence, radiant; illustrious. "Good sparks and *lustrous.*" *Shak.* — **lus'trous-ly,** *adv.* — **lus'trous-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — See TRANSPARENT.

lus'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. LUSTRUMS (-trŭmz), L. LUSTRA (-trȧ). [L., prob. akin to *lavare* to wash. Cf. 4th LUSTER.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A purification of the whole Roman people made at the time of the quinquennial census, the suovetaurilia being the sacrifice offered. The last lustrum took place A. D. 74. See MARS. **b** Hence, the census.
2. A quinquennium; a period of five years; a luster.

lust'y (lŭs'tĭ), *a.*; LUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); LUST'I-EST. [From LUST. See LUST, *n.*] **1.** Merry; gay; cheerful; joyous. *Obs.*
2. Pleasant of aspect; handsome; beautiful; hence, pleasant; agreeable. *Obs.* "*Lusty* learning." *Skelton.*
3. Lustful; desirous; esp., having sexual desire. *Obs.*
4. Exhibiting, or characterized by, a healthy vitality; full of life and vigor; sturdy; strong; vigorous; robust; healthful; as, *Lusty* Juventus (Youth), a morality play.

Neither would their old men, so many as were yet vigorous and *lusty*, be left at home *Milton*

5. Hence: **a** Courageous; valiant; also, insolent; haughty. *Obs.* **b** Active; powerful; as, a *lusty* drug. *Obs.* **c** Indicating a healthy or vigorous constitution; energetic; vigorous; as, a *lusty* box on the ear. **d** Of a ship, handy. *Obs.*
6. Of large size or build; massive; substantial; stout; hence, of persons, fat; fleshy. *Now Rare or Dial.*

lut'a-nist (lūt'ȧ-nĭst), *n.* [LL. *lutanista*, fr. *lutana* lute. See LUTE the instrument.] A lute player.

lute (lūt), *n.* [L. *lutum* mud, clay. cf. OF. *lut.*] **1.** A cement of clay or other tenacious infusible substance for sealing joints in apparatus, or the mouths of vessels or tubes, or for coating the bodies of retorts, etc., when exposed to heat; — called also *luting.*
2. A packing ring, as of rubber, for fruit jars, etc.
3. = SEAL, a stop or trap for air or gas.
4. [D. *loet.*] *Brickmaking.* A straight-edged piece of wood for striking off superfluous clay from a mold.

lute, *v. t.*; LUT'ED (lūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); LUT'ING (lūt'ĭng). To close or seal, or to cover, with lute; as, to *lute* on the cover of a crucible; to *lute* a joint.

lute, *n.* [OF. *leüt*, F. *luth*; akin to Pr. *laüt*, It. *liuto*, *leuto*, Sp. *laúd*, Pg. *alaude*; all perh. fr. Ar. *al'ūd*; *al* the + *'ūd* wood, timber, trunk or branch of a tree, staff, stick, wood of aloes, lute or harp.] *Music.* A stringed instrument with a large pear-shaped body built up of pine or cedar staves like the divisions of a melon, a neck with a fretted finger board, and a head with screws for tuning. It is played by plucking the strings with the fingers. The instrument is of Oriental origin, and was popular in Europe from the 14th to the 17th century. See THEORBO.

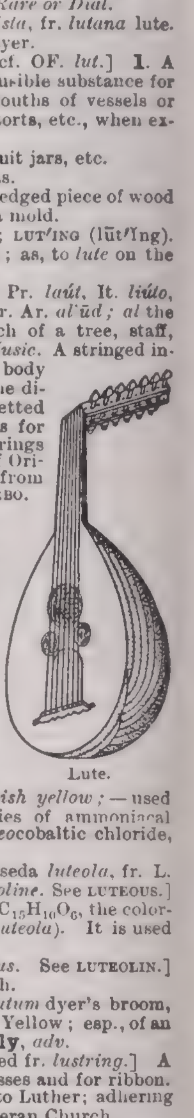

Lute.

lute, *v t.* & *i.* To play on, or to sound, a lute. *Tennyson.*

lu-te'ci-um (lū-tē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Lutetia* a town in Gaul, now Paris, or F. *Lutèce.*] *Chem.* A metallic element separated from ytterbium in 1907. Symbol, *Lu*; at. wt. 175.0.

lu'te-in (lū'tē-ĭn), *n.* [From corpus *luteum.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several pigments, usually yellow or yellowish red, found in egg yolk, blood serum, the corpus luteum, fatty tissues, etc., and in plants; a lipochrome.

lu'te-o- (lū'tē-ō-). [See LUTEOUS.] A combining form (also used adjectively) signifying *orange yellow* or *brownish yellow*; — used specif. in chemistry in naming a series of ammoniacal cobaltic salts of yellow color; as, *luteo*cobaltic chloride, $Co_2(NH_3)_{12}Cl_6$ or $Co(NH_3)_6Cl_3$.

lu'te-o-lin (-ō-lĭn), *n.* [From NL. Reseda *luteola*, fr. L. *luteolus* yellowish, fr. *luteus*: cf. F. *lutéoline.* See LUTEOUS.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, the coloring principle of dyer's weed (*Reseda luteola*). It is used in dyeing, esp. for silk.

lu-te'o-lous (lū-tē'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *luteolus.* See LUTEOLIN.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Slightly yellow; yellowish.

lu'te-ous (lū'tē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *luteus*, fr. *lutum* dyer's broom, weld, which is used as a yellow dye.] Yellow; esp., of an orange or reddish yellow. — **lu'te-ous-ly,** *adv.*

lute'string' (lūt'strĭng'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *lustring.*] A plain, stout, lustrous silk, used for dresses and for ribbon.

Lu'ther-an (lū'thẽr-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Luther; adhering to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church.

Lu'ther-an, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One who accepts or adheres to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church. The system of faith held by Lutherans is set forth in the Augsburg Confession and in a number of other symbols, known as Luther's catechisms, the Apology of the Augsburg Confession, the Schmalkalden Articles, and the Formula of Concord. The cardinal doctrine is that of justification by faith alone. The sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper are held to be channels of grace. They believe that "in the Holy Supper there are present with the elements and are received sacramentally and supernaturally the body and blood of the Lord Jesus Christ," but reject both transubstantiation and consubstantiation, which latter view is attributed to them by some writers. They observe the Christian year, have a liturgy, and are in polity, except in the Scandinavian countries, where they are episcopal, fundamentally congregational, the synodical system, which prevails, being characterized by the conferring of a measure of judicial and executive authority upon the synods by the congregations. The Lutherans constitute a large part of the Protestants of Germany. In Prussia and some of the other German states, the Lutheran and Reformed Churches are united as the Evangelical Church which is established as the state religion. The Lutheran

luschbald, *n.* ? A sluggard *Obs. Scot.*
Lusch'ka's gland (lōōsh'käz). [After H. von *Luschka* (1820-75), German anatomist.] *Anat.* = COCCYGEAL GLAND.
Lusch'ka's ton'sil. *Anat.* = PHARYNGEAL TONSIL.
lu-sern'. ✝ LUCERN, LUCERNE.
lush (lŭsh). Var. of LOSH.
lush, *n.* [Origin uncert.] Liquor, esp. intoxicating liquor; drink; also, a drunken person. *Slang*
lush, *v.i.&t.* [From LUSH liquor.] To drink liquor, or to give drink to. *Slang.*
lush, *a.* Intoxicated. *Slang.*
lush, *v. t.* [ME. *luschen, luyschen*, to strike, to rush; orig uncert.; perh. imitative.] To strike or beat. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* [*Obs.*
lush, *n.* [ME. *lussche.*] A blow.
lush (*dial.* lōōsh), *v. i.* [Cf. LUSH to strike.] To rush; dash; splash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lush'bor'ough. ✝ LUSHBURG.
lush'burg (lŭsh'bûrg), *n.* [Anglicized form of *Luxemburg*] A light-weight imitation of the English silver penny, imported into England from Luxemburg in the reign of Edward III. *Obs.*
lush'ing-ton (lŭsh'ĭng-t'n), *n* [From the name of a convivial society, the *City of Lushington.* Cf. LUSH liquor. *Oxf. E. D.*] A drunkard. *Slang, Eng.*
lush'ly, *adv.* of LUSH. See -LY.
lush'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lush'y, *a.* Drunk. *Slang.*
lush'y, *a.* Lush; succulent *Rare.* [LUSITANIAN.
Lu'si-an (lū'sĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n* =
‖ **lu'sin-gan'te** (lōō'zēn-gän'tā), *adv.* [It., flattering, p. pr. of *lusingare* to flatter.] *Music.* Coaxingly, with the idea of tenderness. [Lusitanian. *Obs.*
Lu'si-tan, *a.* [L. *Lusitanus.*]
Lu'si-ta'no-A-mer'i-can (lū'sĭ-tā'nō-), *n.* A Brazilian of Portuguese descent
lusk (*dial.* lōōsk), *n.* A lazy fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Lazy; slothful. *Obs.*
lusk, *v. i.* To idle; skulk. *Obs.*
luskard, *n.* A laxative grape. *Obs.*
luskin, *n.* A lusk. *Obs.*
lusk'ish, *a.* Inclined to be lazy. *Obs.* — **lusk'ish-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.* — **lusk'ish-ness,** *n.* *Obs*
lusk'y (*dial.* lōōs'kĭ), *a.* Lazy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **lu-song'** (lōō-sông'), *n.* [Tag.] A large wooden mortar in which rice is pounded to remove the husk. *Phil. I.*
lu-so'ri-ous, *a.* = LUSORY. *Obs.*
lusseburgh, lusshebourne ✝ LUSHBURG.
lus'sum. ✝ LOVESOME.
lust. ✝ LIST
lust, *v. t.* To gratify; please; also, to desire *Obs.*
lust'er, *n.* One who lusts.
lus'ter, *n.* [L. *lustrum* slough, bog, den of beasts.] A cave *Obs.*
lus'ter-ful, lus'tre-ful, *a.* See -FUL. [-LESS.
lus'ter-less, lus'tre-less, *a.* See
luster, *or* **lustre, pottery.** = LUSTER WARE.
lust'house', *n.* [G *lusthaus*, or D. *lusthuis*, lit., pleasure house.] A country home; a villa; also, a tavern *Rare*
lus'tick (lŭs'tĭk), *a.* Lusty; merry. *Obs.* — *adv.* Merrily. *Obs.*
lus'ti-head' (lŭs'tĭ-hĕd'), *n.* = LUSTIHOOD. *Archaic.*
lus'ti-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of LUSTY.
lus'ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lustique. ✝ LUSTICK
lust'ly, *a.* **a** Pleasing. *Obs. or Archaic* **b** Lustful. *Obs.*
lust'ly, *adv.* [AS. *lustlīce*] Lustfully; lustily. *Obs*
lustne. ✝ LISTEN.
lus'tra, *n.*, *L. pl.* of LUSTRUM
lus'trant, *a.* [L. *lustrans, -antis*, p. pr.] Shining; illustrious. *Obs.* [tion. *Rare.*
lus'trant, *a* Serving for lustra-
lus'trate, *v. t.* To luster. *Obs.*
lus'trate, *v. i.* To go about. *Obs.*
lus'tra-tive (lŭs'trȧ-tĭv), *a.* Purifying; cleansing. *Rare.*
lus'tra-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a* Expiatory. *Rare.*
lus'tre. Var. of LUSTER.
lus'tre, *v. t.* To lustrate. *Obs.*
lus'tri-cal, *a.* [L *lustricus*, fr. *lustrum.* See LUSTRUM.] = LUSTRAL, 1. *Obs.*
lus'tri-fy (lŭs'trĭ-fī), *v.t* [*luster* + *-fy.*] To give luster to — **lus-trif'ic** (lŭs-trĭf'ĭk), *a.* — **lus'tri-fi-ca'tion** (lŭs'trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *All Rare.* [LUSTRING.
lus'trine (lŭs'trĭn), *n.* [F.] =
lus'tri-ous, *a.* Lustrous. *Obs*
lust'sum, *a.* Prob., given to lust or self-will. *Obs.* [dew. *Obs.*
lust'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Sun-
lusty gallant. An old dance, or its tune; also, a light red color. *Obs*
lu'sum-ly. ✝ LOVESOMELY
Lu'sus (lū'sŭs), *n.* Eponym of ancient Lusitania, now Portugal, a mythical hero, companion or son of Bacchus, fabled to have visited this region and to have founded a colony there.
‖ **lu'sus na-tu'ræ** (lū'sŭs nȧ-tū'rē). [L., fr *lusus* sport + *naturae*, gen of *natura* nature.] A sport or freak of nature
lus'wart. ✝ LUSARD. [LOUT.
lut. ✝ LITE, *a.*; obs. p. p. of
Lu-tang'a (lōō-täng'ä), *n.* One of a Mohammedan mixed race of Olutanga and adjacent parts of Mindanao. [music. *R.*
lu'ta-ny (lū'tȧ-nĭ), *n.* Lute
Lu-ta'o (lōō-tä'ō), **Lu-ta'yo** (-yō), *n* = ILLANO.
lu-ta'ri-ous (lū-tā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *lutarius*, fr. *lutum* mud.] Living in mud. *Obs*
lu-ta'tion (lū-tā'shŭn), *n* [L. *lutare, lutatum*, to bedaub with mud, fr. *lutum* mud: cf. F. *lutation.*] Process or agent used in luting *Obs.*
lut'by. ✝ LOTEBY.
lutch (*dial.* lōōch), *v. t.* To lift. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
lute. ✝ LITE, *a.*, LOUT.
lute'-backed (-băkt'), *a.* Having a curved spine.
lu-te'ic (lū-tē'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid resembling luteolin, but obtained from the flowers of the cypress spurge (*Euphorbia cyparissias*).
lutel. ✝ LITTLE
lute'let, *n.* See -LET.
lutenand ✝ LIEUTENANT.
lute'ner, lut'e-nist (lūt'ē-nĭst), *n* = LUTANIST. *Rare.*
lu'te-o-ful'vous, *a.* [*luteo-* + *fulvous.*] Tawny yellow
lu'te-o-fus-ces'cent, *a.* [*luteo-* + *fuscescent.*] Dusky yellow.
lu'te-o-fus'cous, *a.* [*luteo-* + *fuscous.*] Dull yellow
lu'te-o-ru-fes'cent, *a.* [*luteo-* + *rufescent.*] Rufous yellow.
lu'te-ous (lū'tē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *luteus*, fr. *lutum* mud.] Like mud or clay. *Obs. or R.*
lu'te-o-vi-res'cent, *a.* [*luteo-* + *virescent.*] Greenish yellow.
lut'er (lūt'ẽr), *n.* [From 1st LUTE.] One who applies lute
lut'er, *n.* A lute player.
lu-tes'cent (lū-tĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *luteus* yellow.] Yellowish.
Lu-te'tian (lū-tē'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lutetia, the Gallic town of Cæsar's time, chief seat of the Parisii, which about the 4th century began to be called Paris; Parisian.
lutewiht, *n* [ME. *lut* a little (AS. *lȳt*) + ME. & AS. *wiht* thing, creature, wight.] A little *Obs.* [back turtle.
‖ **luth** (lüt), *n.* [F.] The leather-
Luth. *Abbr.* Lutheran.
luth'er Obs. or Scot. var of LITHER.
Lu'ther (lū'thẽr), *n.* [G., OHG. also *Chlodochar, Chlothachar, Chlothar, Hlotar, Hludher*; from a word akin to E. *loud* + OHG. *hari* army.] Lit., illustrious warrior; — masc. prop name. L. *Lutherus* (lū-thē'rŭs); F. *Lothaire* (lō'târ'); It. *Lotario* (lō-tä'rē-ō); Sp. *Clotario* (klō-tä'rē-ō); G. *Luther* (lōō'tẽr), *Lothar* (lō'tär).

Church is also established in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The Lutherans in the United States are divided into several general bodies, numerous independent synods, and a number of independent congregations. The general bodies are: (1) the **General Synod**, the oldest general body (organized in 1820), standing for less strictness in confessionalism than most other Lutherans; (2) the **United Synod in the South**, organized in 1886 by a union of the General Synod, South (constituted 1863), and two independent synods, and similar in confessionalism to the General Synod, but perhaps a little stricter; (3) the **General Council**, organized in 1866 and having a confessionalism stricter than that of the General Synod and less strict than that of the Synodical Conference; (4) the **Synodical Conference**, whose members are commonly called *Missourians*, organized in 1872 and having the strictest confessionalism of all Lutheran bodies; (5) the **United Norwegian Lutheran Church**, organized in 1889 by the union of a number of the smaller divisions of Norwegian Lutherans.

lu'thern (lū'thẽrn), *n.* [Cf. LUCARNE.] A dormer window.

Lu'ther's, *or* **Lu'ther-an, Bi'ble** (lū'thẽrz). A version in German by Martin Luther, about 1521–34, influential in versions in other languages, as English, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Finnish, and epoch-marking in the history of the German language.

Lu'ti-an'i-dæ (lū'shĭ-ăn'ĭ-dē; lū'tĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. *Lutianus;* named by Bloch from the words *ikan lutjang* on the label attached to a specimen, prob. fr. a Malay dialect; cf. Malay *ikan* fish, and (perh.) *lōding*, a kind of marine fish.] *Zoöl.* A large important family of active, carnivorous, acanthopterygian fishes related to the basses, mostly living near the shores in warm seas. It includes the snappers, many of which are important food fishes. The type and largest genus is **Lu'ti-a'nus** (-ā'nŭs). See SNAPPER. — **lu'ti-an'id** (-ăn'ĭd), *n.* — **lu'ti-an'oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

lu'ti-dine (lū'tĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [From *toluidine*, by transposition.] *Org. Chem.* Any of numerous isomeric liquid bases, C_7H_9N, of peculiar pungent odor, obtained from bone oil, coal tar, and other sources. All are either ethyl or dimethyl derivatives of pyridine.

lu'ti-din'ic (-dĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid formed by the oxidation of a lutidine, and of other pyridine derivatives. See PYRIDINE.

lut'ist (lūt'ĭst), *n.* A lute player.

lu'tose (lū'tōs), *a.* [L. *lutosus*, fr. *lutum* mud.] Covered with clay; miry.

lux (lŭks), *n.* [L., light. See 1st LIGHT.] *Photom.* A unit of illuminating power, being the illumination received by a surface one meter distant from a source of light of unit intensity. Cf. CANDLE METER.

lux'ate (lŭk'sāt), *v. t.;* LUX'AT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); LUX'AT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). [L. *luxatus*, p. p. of *luxare* to dislocate.] To displace, or remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate.

lux-a'tion (lŭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *luxatio:* cf. F. *luxation.*] Act of luxating, or state of being luxated.

luxe (lŭks), *n.* [L. *luxus:* cf. F. *luxe.*] **1.** Luxury. *Obs.*
2. (*F. pron.* lüks) Elegance; sumptuous quality or make; — usually preceded by *de* (of); as, articles *de luxe.* Cf. ÉDITION DE LUXE.

lux-ul'li-an-ite (lŭk-sŭl'ĭ-ăn-īt), *n.* [From *Luxullian* in Cornwall.] *Petrog.* A kind of granite in which feldspar has been partly changed to tourmaline and quartz by contact metamorphism.

lux-u'ri-ance (lŭks-ū'rĭ-ăns; lŭg-zhōō'-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *luxuriance.*] State or quality of being luxuriant; rank, vigorous growth; excessive abundance produced by rank growth. "Tropical *luxuriance.*" *B. Taylor.*

lux-u'ri-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Luxuriance. "Flowers grow . . . in the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion." *Spectator.*

lux-u'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *luxurians*, p. pr. of *luxuriare:* cf. F. *luxuriant.* See LUXURIATE.] **1.** Exceedingly fertile or prolific; as, *luxuriant* soil.
2. Exuberant in growth; rank; excessive; very abundant; as, a *luxuriant* growth of grass; *luxuriant* foliage.

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine. *Pope.*

3. Hence, characterized by profuse and intricate design, great fertility in invention, or vivid or florid figures; as, *luxuriant* ornamentation; *luxuriant* speech.
4. Excessive in prosperity; hence, luxurious. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See LUXURIOUS.

lux-u'ri-ate (-āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *luxuriari*, *-are*, to luxuriate. See LUXURY.] **1.** To grow exuberantly, to grow to superfluous abundance. "Corn *luxuriates* in a better mold." *Burton.*
2. To feed or live luxuriously.
3. To indulge with unrestrained delight and freedom; as, to *luxuriate* in description.

lux-u'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of luxuriating.

lux-u'ri-ous (lŭks-ū'rĭ-ŭs; lŭg-zhōō'-; 277), *a.* [L. *luxuriosus:* cf. F. *luxurieux.* See LUXURY.] **1.** **a** Lascivious. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** Extravagant; excessive or given to excess. *Obs.* **c** Excessively desirous. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to luxury; ministering to luxury; supplied with the conditions of luxury; as, a *luxurious* life; a *luxurious* table; *luxurious* ease; *luxurious* cities.
3. = LUXURIANT. *Obsoles.*
Syn. — LUXURIOUS, LUXURIANT, RANK. *Luxurious* and *luxuriant*, in modern usage, are somewhat sharply distinguished. That is LUXURIOUS which is given to luxury or pertains to it; LUXURIANT implies exuberance or profuseness, esp. of growth or display; as, "*luxurious* and pleasure-loving" (*J. R. Green*); a *luxurious* couch; *luxuriant* foliage, a *luxuriant* imagination. RANK (see RANK) adds to *luxuriant* the implication of coarseness or excess; as, "We regard the *rank* excrescences of Mr. Southey's poetry . . . as the unweeded growth of a *luxuriant* and wandering fancy" (*Hazlitt*); "His *rank* unweeded eloquence . . . was akin to the heady wines, the sweet, coarse odors, of that fiery, volcanic soil" (*W. Pater*). See PLENTIFUL.

lux'u-ry (lŭk'shōō-rĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *luxuria*, fr. *luxus:* cf. F. *luxure*, OF. also *luxurie.*] **1.** Lechery; lust. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Luxury is in wine and drunkenness. *Chaucer.*

2. Luxuriance; exuberance. *Obs.*
3. A free indulgence in costly food, dress, furniture, or anything expensive which gratifies the appetites or tastes; also, a mode of life characterized by material abundance and gratification of expensive tastes.

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury.* *Spectator.*

4. Anything which pleases the senses, and is also costly, or difficult to obtain; an expensive rarity; as, silks, jewels, and rare fruits are *luxuries.*

He cut the side of a rock for a garden, and, by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

5. An experience, esp. of a mental or emotional sort, which is marked by exclusiveness, lack of utility, and usually intense pleasure; as, the *luxury* of idle hours; the *luxury* of poetic dreams.

True poetry . . . is the *luxury* of learning. *Howell*

lux'us (lŭk'sŭs), *n.* [L.] Excess; also, something excessive or superfluous. *Wm. James.*

luxus consumption. *Physiol.* Consumption of food material, or of proteids, in excess of the amount necessary to maintain the body tissues.

-ly (-lĭ). **1.** [ME. *-lich.* AS. *-līc*, *-lic*, orig. the same word as *līc* body. See LIKE, *a.*] A suffix forming adjectives, now mostly from nouns, and denoting: **a** *Like in appearance, manner, or nature; characteristic of;* as in queen*ly*, father*ly*, coward*ly*, love*ly*; sometimes specif., in a good sense, *befitting;* as in man*ly*, woman*ly*. (Cf. mann*ish*, woman*ish*, and see -ISH **b**.) **b** With nouns of time, *every* (so often); as, dai*ly*, month*ly*.
2. [ME. *-liche*, AS. *-līce*, *-lice.*] A suffix forming adverbs from adjectives, participles, and (rarely) nouns; as in slow*ly*, bad*ly*, smiling*ly*, unexpected*ly*, part*ly*.

☞ A majority of English adverbs are so formed. Other adverbial suffixes are *-ward*, *-wards*, *-wise;* as, home*ward*, up*wards*, clock*wise*. Some adverbs are formed by means of the prefixes *a-*, *be-*, *per-*, or *to-*, or other prepositions used as prefixes; as in *a*board, *a*far, *be*forehand, *per*haps, *to*-morrow, *above*board. Some are derivatives or imitations of old genitives; as, *needs*, *always*, *eftsoons*. Many adjectives may be used adverbially without change of form (see FLAT, *a.*, 12); as, *little*, *fain*, *sheer;* so also certain prepositions and conjunctions; as, *off*, *after*, *therefore*, *why*. Adverbs may be classified by their meaning, according to the following categories, as adverbs of: **a** Time; as, come *to-morrow;* he followed *later;* failing *daily*. **b** Place (with direction); as in, *here* endeth; *outward* bound; converging *centrally;* *vertically* placed. Also, serial place or position; as, *thirdly*, *fourteenthly*. **c** Cause; as, *why* it happened is not known. **d** Manner (or quality); as, *well* done; *sparklingly* white; flowing *swiftly*. **e** Quantity (with number or degree); as, soon *enough;* *triply* strong; *intolerably* bad. **f** Modality; as, *perhaps* so; *not* alone. **g** Specific relation; as, *ceremonially* unclean.

☞ The reference "See -LY" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ly*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word. See also *Introd.*, *Rules for Spelling*, § 9.

Ly-cæn'i-dæ (lī-sĕn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λύκαινα she-wolf, fem. of λύκος wolf + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A very large and widely distributed family of butterflies having the fore legs short in the male, including the blues, coppers, hairstreaks, etc. They are usually of small size, often brilliantly colored, and the hind wings are frequently provided with small tails. The larvæ are short and sluglike, with minute feet and retractile head. The pupa is short, and is usually supported by a silk thread girdling the middle. — **ly-cæ'nid** (lī-sē'nĭd), *a. & n.*

ly'can-thrope (lī'kăn-thrōp; lī-kăn'-; 277), *n.* [Gr. λυκάνθρωπος; λύκος a wolf + ἄνθρωπος a man.] **1.** One affected with lycanthropy.
2. A werewolf. See LYCANTHROPY, 2.

ly'can-throp'ic (lī'kăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to lycanthropy.

ly-can'thro-pist (lī-kăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* One affected with lycanthropy.

ly-can'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. λυκανθρωπία.] **1.** A form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a wolf (or some other animal) and imitates its actions.
2. *Folklore.* Assumption of the form and traits of a wolf by witchcraft or magic. Cf. BERSERKER, WEREWOLF.

Ly-ca'on (lī-kā'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκάων.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian king who, when Zeus came in disguise, set before the god a dish of human flesh to test his divinity. Zeus transformed him into a wolf (in other versions, struck him dead by lightning).
2. [NL., fr. *Lycaon*, with reference to Gr. λύκος wolf. Cf. LYCANTHROPY.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the Cape hunting dog.

Ly-cas'te (lī-kăs'tē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Λυκάστη, a fem. name.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American terrestrial or epiphytic orchids distinguished by the long column, appendaged lip, and erect sepals. The flowers are usually large and showy. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

‖ **ly'cée'** (lē'sā'), *n.* [F. Cf. LYCEUM.] A French lyceum, or secondary school supported by the government, for preparing students for the university.

ly-ce'um (lī-sē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. LYCEUMS (-ŭmz), L. LYCEA (-ȧ). [L. *lyceum*, Gr. λύκειον, after the neighboring temple of Ἀπόλλων Λύκειος Apollo the wolf slayer, prob. fr. λύκειος belonging to a wolf, fr. λύκος wolf. See WOLF.] **1.** [*cap.*] A place of exercise with covered walks, in the suburbs of Athens, where Aristotle taught philosophy.
2. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions.
3. An association for debate and literary improvement.

Lyceums played a prominent part in the educational and intellectual development of the United States, esp. the less settled districts, about the middle of the 19th century. Lectures by famous men were usually a marked feature.

4. = LYCÉE.

Lych'nis (lĭk'nĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of red flower, Gr. λυχνίς; cf. λύχνος a lamp.] *Bot.* A large genus of silenaceous plants, widely distributed in temperate regions, distinguished by the five styles and 10-nerved calyx. They have terminal cymes of showy, mostly red or white, flowers; several species, as *L. chalcedonica*, the scarlet lychnis, and *L. coronaria*, the rose campion, are old garden favorites. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

lych'no-scope (lĭk'nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. λύχνος a lamp + *-scope.*] *Arch.* A low side window. See under LOW.

lych'no-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a lychnoscope.

Lyc'i-an (lĭs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Lycius*, Gr. Λύκιος.] Of or pertaining to ancient Lycia, a district centering about Mount Taurus in southern Asia Minor. Little is known of its history, save that it fell into the hands of the Persians in the time of Cyrus, and later was conquered by the Greeks. In arts and civilization it borrowed largely from the latter race

Lyc'i-an, *n.* A citizen or one of the people of ancient Lycia; also, their language, supposedly an Indo-European tongue related to Iranian. Its alphabet resembles the Greek Doric, but was probably independent of it in origin.

Lyc'i-das (lĭs'ĭ-dăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκίδας.] **1.** A shepherd in the ninth Eclogue of Vergil.
2. Edward King, fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, who was drowned on his passage from Chester to Ireland, August 10, 1637; — a poetical name given to him by Milton in lamenting him in a celebrated monody.

Lyc'i-um (lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm; lĭs'-), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. L. *Lycius* pertaining to Lycia, of Asia Minor, Gr. Λύκιος; but cf. λύκιον a kind of thorn from Lycia.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly South American solanaceous shrubs or trees, occasionally thorny, with simple leaves and tubular campanulate flowers of various colors. *L. vulgare* is the matrimony vine; *L. barbarum* is the common boxthorn.
2. [*l. c.*] A juice extracted from the boxthorn.

ly-coc'to-nine (lī-kŏk'tō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [NL. *lycoctonum*, the specific name (fr. Gr. λυκοκτόνον wolfsbane, aconite) + *-in.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, less poisonous than aconitine, obtained from wolfsbane (*Aconitum lycoctonum*).

Ly'co-per-da'ce-æ (lī'kō-pẽr-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* *Bot.* [NL.] A family of basidiomycetous fungi, the puffballs, having a fleshy, often globose sporophore, which when mature is filled with dustlike spore masses mixed with fine threads forming a capillitium. The principal genera are *Lycoperdon*, *Bovista*, and *Geaster.* — **ly'co-per-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lu'ther-an'ic (lū'thẽr-ăn'ĭk), *a.* = LUTHERAN. *Rare.*

Lu'ther-an-ism (lū'thẽr-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines taught by Luther or held by the Lutheran Church.

Lu'ther-an-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE. — **Lu'ther-an-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.* [*Obs.*]

Lu-the'ri-an, *a. & n.* Lutheran.

Lu'ther-ism (lū'thẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Luther* + *-ism.*] Lutheranism, or a peculiarity or characteristic of Luther. — **Lu'ther-ist**, *n.*

Lu'ther-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*Luther* + *-latry.*] Extreme devotion to Luther. *Rare.* — **Lu'ther-ol'a-trist**, *n.* *Rare.*

lu'thi-er (lū'tĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F.] A lute maker.

‖ **lu'tin'** (lü'tăN'), *n.* [F.] A goblin. [LUTE, a cement.]

lut'ing (lūt'ĭng), *n.* *Chem.* =

lu'ti-nist. ✝ LUTANIST.

Lut-jan'i-dæ, Lut-ja'nus. [NL.] *Zoöl.* Incorrect vars. of LUTIANIDÆ, LUTIANUS.

lutlen. ✝ LITLUM.

‖ **lu-tong'** (lōō-tŏng'), *n.* [Malay *lūtong.*] Any of several East Indian langurs, esp. *Presbytis maurus* and *P. cristatus.* *Java.*

Lu'tra (lū'trȧ), *n.* [L. *lutra*, *lytra*, otter.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the common otters of Europe and America. It is the type of a subfamily, **Lu-tri'næ** (lū-trī'nē), which includes all otters except the sea otter. — **lu'trine** (lū'trĭn; -trīn), *a.*

Lu-tra'ri-a (lū-trā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lutra* an otter.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the otter shells.

lu'trin (lū'trĭn; *F.* lü'trăN'), *n.* [F., choir desk, LL. *lectrinum.* Cf. LECTERN.] = LECTERN.

lutte. ✝ LITE, *a.*; LUTE; obs. p. p. of LOUT.

lut'tered, *a.* Prob., bowed. *Obs.*

Lu'tu-am'i-an (lōō'tōō-ăm'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of Indians dwelling in the region of Klamath Lakes and Sprague River, Oregon, and including the Klamath and Modoc tribes.

lu'tu-lent (lū'tū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *lutulentus*, fr. *lutum* mud.] Muddy; turbid; thick. — **lu'tu-lence** (-lĕns), *n.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

luv. luvabl. luvd. Love, etc.

luve. ✝ LEAVE.

luve (*dial.* lōōv) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOVE.

luven. ✝ LEVE, believe.

luver. ✝ LOUVER, LOVER.

luvie. ✝ LOVE, *v.*

luv'ly. Lovely. *Ref. Sp.*

luv'ver (lōōv'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of LOUVER [ATE. *Obs.*]

lux, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *luxer.*] = LUX-

lux'ate, *a.* [L. *luxatus*, p. p.] Luxated. *Obs.*

Lux'em'bourg' Pal'ace (lük'säN'bōōr'). [After the Duke of Piney-*Luxembourg.*] A famous palace in Paris, built about 1616 by Marie de Médicis.

‖ **lux et ve'ri-tas** (lŭks ĕt vĕr'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Light and truth; — motto of Yale University.

lux'ive, *a.* Voluptuous. *Obs.*

lux'ur, *n.* [Cf. LUXURY, LUXURIOUS.] Lecher. *Obs.*

luxure, *n.* [F.] Luxury. *Obs.*

lux-u'ri-ant-ly, *adv.* of LUXURIANT. See -LY.

lux-u'ri-ant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lux'u-ri'e-ty, *n.* Luxuriance. *Obs.* [RIOUS.]

lux-u'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* of LUXU-

lux-u'ri-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lux'u-rist (lŭk'shōō-rĭst), *n.* One given to luxury.

lux-u'ri-ty, *n.* [Irreg. fr. *luxurious* + 1st *-ty.*] Lasciviousness; also, luxuriance. *Obs.*

lu'yong (lōō'yŏng), *n.* [Tag.] A kind of ebony obtained from *Diospyros nigra;* also, the tree itself. *Phil. I.*

luyte, *n.* [OF. *luite*, F. *lutte*, L. *lucta.*] Wrestling. *Obs.*

luz (lŭz), *n.* [Heb. (Talmud) *lūz* almondlike bone, fr. Heb. *lūz* almond.] A bone of the human body which was supposed by certain Rabbinical writers to be indestructible. Its location was a matter of dispute.

Luz (lŭz). *Bib.*

lu-zon'ite (lū-zŏn'īt; lū'zŏn-), *n.* *Min.* A variety of enargite found in Luzon copper veins.

Lu'zu-la (lū'zū-lȧ; 250), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *luzziola*, *erba lucciola*, name of *Ophioglossum vulgatum.*] *Bot.* Syn. of JUNCOIDES.

lv. *Abbr.* Livres. [victualer.]

l. v. *Abbr.* Legal volt; licensed

L. W. L. *Abbr.* Load water line.

L. W. P. *Abbr.* Load water plane.

LXX. Lit., seventy; — the Roman numeral often used to designate the Septuagint.

ly ✝ LIE, LYE.

Ly-æ'us (lī-ē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυαῖος deliverer from care.] An epithet of Dionysus. Hence, wine.

ly'am (lī'ăm), **lyme**, *n.* [F. *lien*, L. *ligamen.* Cf. LIMER, LIEN.] *Obs. or Her.* **1.** A leash; also, *Her.*, a representation of a leash.
2. = LYAM-HOUND. *Obs.*

lyam-hound, lyme-hound, *n.* A bloodhound. Cf. LIMER. *Obs. or Hist.*

lyance, *n.* [OF. *liance*, prop. a binding, fr. *leier*, *lier*, to bind, F. *lier*, L. *ligare.*] Allegiance; also, alliance. *Obs.*

ly'ard, ly'art (*dial.* lī'ẽrd, -ẽrt), *a.* [OF. *liart*, LL. *liardus* gray, dapple.] Gray, or streaked with gray; also, variegated. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ly'art. ✝ LIARD.

Lyb'i-an, Lyb'ic, Lyb'ic-an, *a.* Libyan. *Obs.*

ly-cac'o-nine (lī-kăk'ō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*lycoctonum* + *Aconitum* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid formed from lycaconitine by heating it with water under pressure.

ly'ca-con'i-tine (lī'kȧ-kŏn'ĭ-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [*lycaconine* + *Aconitum.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{2?}H_{34}O_6N_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, found in the root of *Aconitum lycoctonum* (wolfsbane).

Ly-cæ'na (lī-sē'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See LYCÆNIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of lycænid butterflies, containing small slender species largely blue above and popularly called *blues*.

ly'can-thro'pi-a (lī'kăn-thrō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = LYCANTHROPY. [THROPY. *Obs.*]

ly-can'thro-pism, *n.* = LYCAN-

ly-can'thro-pous (lī-kăn'thrō-pŭs), *a.* Lycanthropic.

ly-can'thro-pus (-pŭs), *n.; pl.* -THROPI (-pī). Late Latin form of LYCANTHROPE.

Lyc'a-o'ni-an (lĭk'ȧ-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Lycaonius.*] Of or pertaining to an ancient province of Asia Minor, north of Mount Taurus, or its inhabitants. — **Lyc'a-o'ni-an**, *n.*

lyc'e-tol (lĭs'ē-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* *Pharm.* A white powder, a derivative of piperazine, used as a remedy for gout and lithæmia.

lych Var. of LICH. [LITCHI.]

ly'chee' (lē'chē'). Var. of

lych gate Var. of LICH GATE.

lych'-house' Var. of LICH-HOUSE.

Lych-nap'si-a (lĭk-năp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. λυχναψία lighting of lamps.] *East. Ch.* Seven prayers forming a part of the Lychnic.

Lych'nic (lĭk'nĭk), *n.* [Gr. λυχνικόν time of lamplighting, fr. λύχνος lamp.] *East. Ch.* The introductory part of vespers, which comprises the psalms and prayers accompanying the lighting of lamps.

lych-nid'e-a (lĭk-nĭd'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lychnis*, *-nidis.*] *Eng. Hort.* The phlox. *Rare.*

lych-nid'i-ate (-āt), *a.* [Gr. λυχνίς, -ίδος, a phosphorescent gem, λύχνος lamp.] *Zool.* Phosphorescent; luminous.

lych'no-bite (lĭk'nō-bīt), *n.* [Gr. λύχνος a lamp + βίος life.] One who turns day into night.

lych'no-man'cy (-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. λύχνος a lamp + *-mancy.*] Divination by lamps.

lychtliful, *a.* [AS. *léohtlīc* of little weight or value; cf. -FUL.] Contemptuous. *Obs. Scot.*

lyc'ine (lĭs'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A weak base identical with betaine; — so called because found in the boxthorn (*Lycium barbarum*).

lyciske, *n.* [L. *lyciscus*, fr. Gr. λύκος wolf.] *Her.* A hybrid of a dog and a wolf. *Obs.*

Ly-co'des (lī-kō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λυκώδης wolflike.] *Zoöl.* See EELPOUT.

Ly-cod'i-dæ (lī-kŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ZOARCIDÆ. See EELPOUT. — **ly-co'doid** (lī-kō'doid), *a. & n.*

Lyc'o-me'des (lĭk'ō-mē'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκομήδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A king in the island of Scyros to whose court Achilles was sent, disguised as a maiden, by Thetis, to prevent his going to the Trojan war.

Ly'co-per-da'les (lī'kō-pẽr-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of fungi coextensive with the family Lycoperdaceæ.

ly'co-per'doid (-pûr'doid), *a.* [*Lycoperdon* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Per-

M

Ly′co-per′don (lī′kō-pûr′dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λύκος wolf + πέρδεσθαι to break wind.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Lycoperdaceæ, characterized by a double peridium, the outer layer of which is fragile, often warty or spiny, the peridium also opening by an apical mouth. The genus includes mostly small forms. None of the species are poisonous and many are edible.

Ly′co-per′si-con (-pûr′sĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λυκοπέρσιον an Egyptian plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American solanaceous herbs closely allied to *Solanum*, but differing in the shape of the anthers. *L. lycopersicum*, the tomato, is now cultivated in all parts of the world.

ly′co-pin (lī′kō-pĭn), *n.* [*Lycopus* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* An astringent, styptic, and sedative precipitate obtained from a tincture of a species of *Lycopus*, the bugleweed.

ly′co-pod (-pŏd), *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the genus *Lycopodium*; hence, by extension, a plant of the order Lycopodiales; a club moss.

Ly′co-po′di-a′ce-æ (-pō′dĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of homosporous fern allies, the club mosses, containing four living genera, of which *Lycopodium* is much the largest and most important. They are terrestrial mosslike plants with simple distichous or many-ranked leaves. — **ly′co-po′di-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ly′co-po′di-a′les (-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of pteridophytic plants comprising the living families Lycopodiaceæ, Selaginellaceæ, and Isoetaceæ, and represented by two families of fossil plants in the coal measures. The order is distinguished by having the sporangia borne in the axils of tubular or scalelike leaves. See LEPIDODENDRON, SIGILLARIA.

Ly′co-po′di-um (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λύκος wolf + πούς, ποδός, a foot.] **1.** *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of plants, typifying the family Lycopodiaceæ. They are erect or creeping, with evergreen 1-nerved leaves in four to many ranks. The sporangia are borne in the axils of ordinary leaves or aggregated in strobilelike sporophores. Many species, as *L. clavatum*, *L. complanatum*, and *L. obscurum*, are employed in Christmas decoration under the names *ground pine*, *ground fir*, etc. There are numerous fossil species. See GROUND PINE.

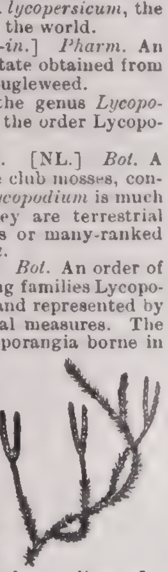

Lycopodium (*L. clavatum*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.
3. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* = LYCOPODIUM POWDER.

lycopodium powder. A fine yellowish powder composed of the spores of various species of *Lycopodium*, esp. of *L. clavatum*. It is highly inflammable, and is used in the manufacture of fireworks and the artificial representation of lightning; also in medicine as an absorbent in excoriations of the skin and as a coating for pills.

Ly-cop′sis (lī-kŏp′sĭs), *n.* [L., a plant, perh. bugloss, Gr. λύκοψις.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World boraginaceous plants having bristly foliage and small blue flowers in terminal scorpioid racemes. *L. arvensis*, the small wild bugloss, is naturalized in the eastern United States.

Ly′co-pus (lī′kō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λυκος wolf + πούς foot: — in allusion to the digitate leaves of some species.] *Bot.* A small genus of mints allied to *Mentha*, but having only two stamens and nonaromatic foliage. The species are natives of temperate regions. *L. virginicus* is the bugleweed. *L. europæus* is the water horehound.

Ly-co′ris (lī-kō′rĭs; 201), *n.* [Gr. Λυκωρίς, a woman's name, prob. confused with Λυκωριάς, name of a nymph.] *Bot.* A small genus of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, natives of China and Japan, having umbels of red or yellow flowers with recurved and crisped perianth segments. They are frequently cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a bulb or flower of this genus.

Ly-cos′i-dæ (lī-kŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λύκος a kind of spider, lit., a wolf.] *Zoöl.* A family of spiders, which construct no web, but chase their prey. They are mostly large, dark-colored, long-legged, hairy spiders, differing from the tarantulas in their usually inferior size and in the claw of the mandible moving horizontally, not vertically. **Ly-co′sa** (lī-kō′sȧ), containing the typical wolf spiders, and *Dolomedes* are the best-known genera.

Ly′da web′worm′ (lī′dȧ). [NL. *Lyda*, fr. Gr. Λυδός a Lydian.] Any of several sawflies of the genus *Lyda*, whose larvæ are gregarious and infest the twigs of pine, spruce, cherry, and other trees, making large unsightly webs in which they live and feed.

lydd′ite (lĭd′īt), *n.* A high explosive, chiefly picric acid, used as a shell explosive in the British service; — so named from the proving grounds at Lydd, England.

Lyd′i-an (lĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Lydius*, fr. *Lydia*, Gr. Λυδία.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Lydia, an ancient country of western Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. From early in the 7th to the middle of the 6th century B. C., Lydia was one of the most important Asiatic powers, being noted for commercial and industrial enterprise. The wealth of its kings, especially the last, Crœsus, who was conquered by Cyrus, was proverbial. Its civilization was a mixture of the Greek and Oriental, and its religion centered about the orgiastic worship of Attis and Cybele.

2. Hence, in reference to Lydian culture, soft or effeminate; in reference to the orgiastic worship of Attis and Cybele, voluptuous. Cf. LYDIAN MODE.

> Softly sweet in *Lydian* measures,
> Soon he soothed his soul to pleasures. *Dryden.*

Lydian mode. *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a.** — **L. stone,** touchstone.

Lyd′i-an (lĭd′ĭ-ăn), *n.* A citizen or one of the people of ancient Lydia, probably of mixed stock; also, the language of ancient Lydia, supposedly an Indo-European tongue.

lye (lī), *n.* Also *lie*, *ley*. [AS. *léah*; akin to D. *loog*, OHG. *louga*, G. *lauge*; cf. Icel. *laug* a bath, a hot spring; perh. akin to L. *lavare* to wash. Cf. LAVE.] **1.** A strong caustic alkaline solution, esp. that obtained by leaching wood ashes containing chiefly potassium carbonate. It is used in making soap, washing, etc.
2. Any solution obtained by lixiviation; a lixivium.
3. Hence, any cleansing substance used as a wash or in washing. *Obs.*
4. A watery fluid due to a diseased condition of the body; as, the *lye* of a blister. *Obs. or Dial.*

lye, *v. t.*; LYED (līd); LY′ING (lī′ĭng). To treat with lye.

Ly-gis′tum (lī-jĭs′tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λυγιστός bent, pliant, fr. λύγος twig.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of tropical American rubiaceous climbing herbs or subshrubs having white, blue, or red flowers with a 4–5-lobed calyx and tubular, variously shaped corolla. Several species are cultivated under the name of *Manettia* or *Manettia vine*.

Ly′go-des′mi-a (lī′gō-dĕs′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λύγος a willow twig + δεσμός bond.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American cichoriaceous herbs, with rigid and branching, often apparently leafless, stems, bearing numerous heads of flowers with pink or purple rays.

Ly-go′di-um (lī-gō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λυγώδης flexible; λύγος a willow twig + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* A genus of schizæaceous ferns remarkable for their twining fronds, which bear mostly opposite pairs of pinnæ below and sporophylls above. The species are widely distributed. The only North American species, *L. palmatum*, is the Hartford fern, or climbing fern. See CLIMBING FERN, *Illust.*

ly′ing (lī′ĭng), *p. a.* Supported horizontally; recumbent. **lying panel,** *Arch.*, a panel in which the grain of the wood is horizontal. *Rare.* — **l. press,** *Bookbinding*, a press in which sheets are held by lateral pressure for various steps in backing. — **l. wall.** = FOOTWALL. — **l. weight,** a free weight to be placed in a scale, as distinguished from an attached weight; also, avoirdupois. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

ly′ing, *n.* A place in which birds or animals, esp. game birds, find shelter.

ly′ing–in′, *n.* The state attending, and consequent to, childbirth; confinement; also, act of bearing a child.

ly′ing-ly, *adv.* In a lying manner; falsely.

lyme grass (līm). **a** Any grass of the genus *Elymus*. **b** The hassock grass.

lymph (lĭmf), *n.* [L. *lympha*, for earlier *lumpa*, water, goddess of water, of uncertain origin; perh. fr. Gr. νυμφη bride, young girl, nymph, goddess of moisture (cf. NYMPH): cf. F. *lymphe*. Cf. LYMPHATIC.] **1.** A spring of water; hence, water, or a pure, transparent liquid like water.

> A fountain bubbled up, whose *lymph* serene
> Nothing of earthly mixture might distain. *Trench.*

2. The sap of plants. *Obs.*
3. *Anat.* A weakly alkaline, nearly colorless coagulable fluid, contained in the lymphatic vessels. It contains colorless corpuscles (see LYMPHOCYTE), but is free from red corpuscles. Lymph may be regarded as consisting chiefly of blood plasma which has exuded from the blood capillaries in the various tissues and organs, and has been taken up by the lymphatic vessels to be finally discharged by the thoracic and right lymphatic ducts into the great veins near the heart. Cf. CHYLE.
4. *Med.* **a** A fibrinous material exuded from the blood vessels in inflammation. In the process of healing it is either absorbed, or converted into connective tissue binding the inflamed surfaces together. **b** A fluid containing certain products resulting from the growth of specific micro-organisms upon some culture medium, and supposed to be possessed of curative properties. See KOCH'S LYMPH.

lym′phad (lĭm′făd), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gael. *long-fhada*; *long* ship + *fada* long.] A galley or small vessel fitted for both sails and oars, — borne as a charge in heraldry.

lym-phad′e-ni′tis (lĭm-făd′ē-nī′tĭs; lĭm′fȧ-dē-), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lymphatic glands; lymphitis.

lym-phad′e-noid (lĭm-făd′ē-noid), *a.* [*lympho-* + *-adeno-* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Resembling a lymphatic gland.

lym-phad′e-no′ma (lĭm-făd′ē-nō′mȧ; lĭm′fȧ-dē-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *lympho-* + *adeno-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* **a** Lymphoma. **b** Lymphosarcoma. **c** A disease characterized by hyperplasia of the lymphatic glands; Hodgkin's disease.

lym-phæ′mi-a, lym-phe′mi-a (lĭm-fē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Condition marked by the presence of abnormal quantity of lymphocytes in the blood; lymphatic leucocythæmia.

lym′pha-gogue (lĭm′fȧ-gŏg), *n.* [*lympho-* + *-agogue.*] *Physiol.* A substance which, when injected into the blood, increases the flow of lymph, such as commercial peptone, extract of dried leeches, sugar, and salt.

lym-phan′gi-al (lĭm-făn′jĭ-ăl), *a.* [See LYMPHANGITIS.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the lymphatic vessels.

lym-phan′gi-ec′ta-sis (-ĕk′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *angiectasis.*] *Med.* Marked permanent dilatation of the lymphatics. — **lym-phan′gi-ec-tat′ic** (-ĕk-tăt′ĭk), *a.*

lym-phan′gi-o′ma (-ō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *lympho-* + *angioma.*] *Med.* A localized dilatation of the lymphatics; also, a tumor so formed. — **lym-phan′gi-om′a-tous** (-ŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -ō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

lym′phan-gi′tis (lĭm′făn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *angio-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

lymph′ate (lĭm′fāt), **lymph′at-ed** (-fāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *lymphatus* driven out of one's senses, mad; perh. fr. Gr. νυμφόληπτος caught by nymphs. See LYMPH.] Lymphatic (in sense 2). *Obs. or R.*

lym-phat′ic (lĭm-făt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *lymphaticus* distracted, frantic: cf. F. *lymphatique* pertaining to lymph. See LYMPH, LYMPHATE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or conveying, lymph; as, *lymphatic* ducts or vessels.
2. Madly enthusiastic; frantic. *Obs.* "*Lymphatic* rapture." *Sir T. Herbert.*
3. Designating, or having, a temperament in which the complexion lacks color and the tissues seem to be of loose texture, or hence, a temperament lacking energy or indisposed to exertion or excitement. See TEMPERAMENT.
lymphatic gland, *Anat.*, one of the rounded masses of lymphoid tissue, surrounded by a capsule of connective tissue, which occur in various parts of the body in the course of the lymphatic vessels. They are not true glands, but consist of a reticulum of connective tissue fibers in the meshes of which are contained numerous small round cells, the *lymphoid cells*, having a large, round, deeply staining nucleus. These cells, when carried off by the lymph flowing through the gland, become lymphocytes. — **l. nodule,** *Anat.*, a small simple lymphatic gland.

lym-phat′ic, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A vessel in which lymph is contained or conveyed; a lymphatic vessel. The lymphatics originate as interfibrillar or intercellular clefts or spaces in the various tissues and organs, the smaller ones having no distinct walls, or walls composed only of endothelial cells. Larger ones resemble veins in structure. The larger lymphatics are mostly arranged in a *superficial* set just beneath the skin, and a *deep* set. They generally have numerous small dilatations, anastomoses, and valves in their course, which is also interrupted by the lymphatic glands (which see). Eventually the various lymphatics enter the thoracic duct and right lymphatic duct, which pour the lymph into the veins.
2. A mad enthusiast; a lunatic. *Obs.*

lym′pha-tism (lĭm′fȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [*lymphatic* + *-ism.*] **1.** The lymphatic temperament.
2. *Med.* Morbid condition produced by excessive growth of lymphatic tissues.

lymph follicle. *Anat.* A small rounded mass of dense lymphoid tissue, usually less compact in the central part, occurring isolated, or forming part of a lymphatic gland or other large mass of lymphoid tissue.

lymph heart. *Zoöl.* A muscular expansion of a lymphatic vessel, near its opening into a vein, and serving by its pulsations to drive the lymph toward the veins. They occur chiefly in the lower vertebrates.

lymph node. *Anat.* A lymphatic gland.

lym′pho- (lĭm′fō-), **lymph-.** [See LYMPH.] Combining form used in medicine, physiology, etc., to denote *connection with*, or *relation to*, *lymph* or *the lymphatics*.

lym′pho-cele (-sēl), *n.* *Med.* [*lympho-* + *-cele.*] A tumor containing an abnormal amount of lymph.

lym′pho-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*lympho-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* One of the small colorless, nucleated, amœboid cells found in the lymph and derived from the lymphatic glands (which see) and other lymphoid tissues. They measure about 0.01 mm. in diameter, and consist of a large simple rounded nucleus with a thin layer of surrounding cytoplasm. They become leucocytes when they pass into the blood, but remain, for a time at least, readily distinguishable.

lym′pho-cy-thæ′mi-a, -the′mi-a (-sī-thē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lymphocyte* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Excess of lymphocytes in the blood.

lym′pho-der′mi-a (-dûr′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *-derm* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Any affection of the lymphatics of the skin; specif., an enlargement of the lymphatic glands in leucocythæmia.

lym′pho-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*lympho-* + *-genic.*] *Physiol.* Connected with, or formed in, the lymphatic glands.

lym-phog′e-nous (lĭm-fŏj′e-nŭs), *a.* [*lympho-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Lymph-producing; lymphogenic.

lymph′oid (lĭm′foid), *a.* [*lymph* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* **a** Resembling lymph. **b** Resembling a lymphatic gland in structure; adenoid. — **lymphoid cells,** the characteristic cells of lymphoid tissue. — **l. tissue,** the characteristic tissue of the lymphatic glands (see LYMPHATIC GLAND), spleen, tonsils, etc., also found diffused or in small ill-defined masses in various parts of the body, esp. in the mucosa of the digestive and respiratory tracts; — called also *adenoid tissue*.

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taining to, or resembling, the genus *Lycoperdon*.

lycoperdon nut. A subterranean fungus (*Elaphomyces cervinus*) resembling a puffball.

Ly′co-per′si-cum (lī′kō-pûr′sĭ-kŭm). Var. of LYCOPERSICON

lycophosed. *a.* [Gr. λύκος wolf + φως light.] Keen of vision *Obs.* — **ly-coph′o-sy,** *n.* *Obs.*

ly′coph-thal′my, *n.* [Gr. λύκος wolf + ὀφθαλμός eye.] A precious stone said to have four rings of color resembling a wolf's eye. *Obs.*

Ly′co-po-da′les (lī′kō-pō-dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance nearly coextensive with the modern Lycopodiales. — **ly-cop′o-dal** (lī-kŏp′ō-dăl), *a.* *Obs.*

ly′co-pode (lī′kō-pōd), *n.* [F.] Lycopodium powder.

ly-cop′o-dine (lī-kŏp′ō-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{52}O_3N_2$, in *Lycopodium complanatum*.

ly-cop′o-dite (-dīt), *n.* *Paleobot.* A fossil club moss. *Rare.*

ly′co-rex′i-a (lī′kō-rĕk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λύκος wolf + ὄρεξις appetite.] *Med.* A wolfish, ravenous appetite; bulimia [*R.*

ly-cot′ro-pal, *a.* Lycotropous.

ly-cot′ro-pous (lī-kŏt′rō-pŭs), *a* [Gr. λύκος hook + τρέπειν to turn.] *Bot* Campylotropous. *R.*

Ly-cur′gus (lī-kûr′gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκοῦργος; cf. λύκος wolf and ἔργον work.] Lit., wolf driver: — masc prop. name.

Ly′cus (lī′kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr Λύκος.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Thebes, husband of Dirce He rescued Antiope from Epopeus.

lydderne. † LIDDERON.

lyden † LEDEN.

Lyd′gate, Doctor (lĭd′gāt). In George Eliot's "Middlemarch," an ambitious young physician kept from a great career by his beautiful but sordid and selfish wife, Rosamond Vincy

Lyd′i-a (lĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυδία, prop. fem. of Λύδιος of Lydia, Lydian.] Lit., a native of Lydia: — fem. prop. name.

lyd′ine (lĭd′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* A violet dye derived from aniline, prob. identical with mauveine.

lyd′ite (-īt), *n.* [*Lydian* + *-ite.*] *Min.* = TOUCHSTONE.

lye. † LAY; LEE, sediment; LEYE; LIE.

lye, *v. t.* [OF. *leier*, *liier*, F. *lier*, L. *ligare* to bind.] To mix or thicken in cookery; also, to bind. *Obs.*

lye boil. Boiling in an alkaline solution; — an operation in the bleaching of cloth, yarn, etc.

Ly-el′li-an (lī-ĕl′ĭ-ăn), *a* Of or pert. to Sir Charles Lyell, eminent British geologist (1797–1875).

lyemmer. † LIMER.

lyen. † LEAN, reward.

lyenas. † LIONESS.

Ly′en-ceph′a-la (lī′ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λύειν to loose + ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] *Zoöl.* A group including the marsupials and monotremes, which have the corpus callosum wanting or rudimentary. — **ly′en-ceph′a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

lye prepare. *Bleaching.* The operation of impregnating the fabric with caustic alkali preparatory to the lye boil.

lyer. † LEAR, LEER, LIAR, LYRE.

ly′er. Dial. Eng. var. of LIRE.

lyerd. † LYARD.

ly′er-man (lī′ẽr-măn). Var. of LYREMAN.

ly′er-y (lī′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* [See LIRE.] Having little fat in the flesh; — said of cattle. *Dial.*

lyese. † LEESE.

lyf. † LEAF, LIFE, LIVE.

lyfe † LIEF.

lyfkie, *n.* [OD. *lijfken*, dim. of *lijf* body.] A bodice *Obs.*

lyflat. † LIVELIHOOD.

lyfnoth. † LIVENATH.

Ly-gæ′i-dæ (lī-jē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λυγαῖος shadowy + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of heteropterous insects, mostly of tropical regions, but with numerous species in the north temperate zone, as the chinch bug and cotton stainer. — **ly-gæ′id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

Ly′go-so′ma (lī′gō-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λύγος willow twig + σῶμα body.] A genus of scincoid lizards having usually an elongate, slender form with small, or altogether aborted, limbs. They are found in every continent except South America.

ly′ing (lī′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of LIE, LYE

ly-kan′thro-py Var. of LYCANTHROPY.

lyke. † LICHE, LICK, *v.*, LIKE, *v.*

lyke. Var. of LICH

Ly-kei′on (lī-kī′ŏn). Var of LYCEUM, 1.

lyke′wake′ (līk′wāk′) Var. of LICHWAKE.

lykkerwys. † LICKEROUS.

lylse wulse † LINSEY-WOOLSEY

lym, lyme, lym′hound′. † LYAM, LYAM-HOUND.

lymail. † LIMAIL

Ly′man-tri′i-dæ (lī′măn-trī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [From NL. *Limantria*, a name given by Hübner, fr. Gr. λυμαντήρ destroyer.] *Zoöl* The family consisting of the tussock moths. — **ly-man′tri-id** (lī-măn′trĭ-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

lymf, lym-fat′ic. Lymph, lymphatic. *Ref. Sp.*

lymon. † LEMON.

lymour. † LIMBER, wagon shaft; LIMER.

lymph- See LYMPHO-.

lymph, *v. t.* To treat with a lymph, esp. vaccine lymph; to vaccinate. *Colloq.*

lym-phad′e-nec-ta′si-a (lĭm-făd′ē-nĕk-tā′zhĭ-ȧ), **lym-phad′e-nec′ta-sis** (-nĕk′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *adeno-* + *ectasia*, *ectasis.*] *Med.* Dilatation of a lymphatic gland.

lym′pha-de′ni-a (lĭm′fȧ-dē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *adenia.*] *Med* Generalized lymphadenoma.

lym-phad′e-no′sis (lĭm-făd′ē-nō′sĭs; lĭm′fȧ-dē-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LYMPHADENIA.

Lym′phæ (lĭm′fē), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom Relig.* Divinities personating the fructifying and healing powers of water, later superseded by the Greek nymphs.

lym-phan′ge-i′tis (lĭm-făn′jē-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LYMPHANGITIS.

lym-phan′gi-ec-to′des (-jĭ-ĕk-tō′dēz), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *angio-* + *ecto-* + 1st *-ode.*] *Med* A rare affection of the skin marked by the formation of vesicles and cysts in the corium.

lym-phan′gi-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*lympho-* + *angio-* + *-logy.*] *Anat.* Treatise or description relating to the lymphatics.

lym-phan′gi-o-phle-bi′tis (-ō-flē-bī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *angio-* + *phlebitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of lymphatic vessels and veins.

lym-phat′i-cal. *a.* & *n.* Lymphatic. *Obs.*

lym-pha′tion (lĭm-fā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *lymphatio*. See LYMPHATE.] Act of making mad. *Obs.*

lym′pha-ti′tis (lĭm′fȧ-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lymphatic* + *-itis.*] *Med.* = LYMPHANGITIS.

lymph cell, lymph corpuscle. = LYMPHOCYTE.

lym-phe′mi-a. Var. of LYMPHÆMIA.

lymph gland. *Anat.* = LYMPHATIC GLAND

lym-phi′tis (lĭm-fī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LYMPHADENITIS.

lym′pho-cy-to′sis (lĭm′fō-sī-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lymphocyte* + *-osis.*] = LYMPHOCYTHÆMIA.

lym′phœ-de′ma (lĭm′fē-dē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *œdema.*] *Med.* Œdema due to obstruction of the lymphatics.

lym-pho′ma (lĭm-fō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *lympho-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor having a structure resembling that of a lymphatic gland; — called also *lymphadenoma.* — **lym-phom′a-tous** (-fŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -fō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

lym′phor-rhe′a, lym′phor-rhœ′a (lĭm′fō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Continuous flow of lymph from an injured lymphatic.

lym′pho-sar-co′ma (lĭm′fō-sär-kō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *lympho-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* Sarcoma of a lymphatic or of a lymphoid character containing small round cells; lymphadenoma.

lymph′ous (lĭm′fŭs), *a.* Resembling lymph.

lymph scrotum. *Med.* A form of elephantiasis in which the scrotum is distended by enlarged lymph vessels.

lym-phu′ri-a (lĭm-fū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of lymph in the urine, sometimes resulting in coagulation.

lyn-ce′an (lĭn-sē′ăn), *a.* [See LYNX.] Of or pertaining to a lynx; hence, sharp-sighted.

lynch (lĭnch; 140), *v. t.*; LYNCHED (lĭncht); LYNCH′ING. To inflict punishment upon, especially death, without the forms of law, as when a mob captures and hangs a suspected person. See LYNCH LAW. — **lynch′er** (lĭn′chẽr), *n.*

lynch law. Formerly **Lynch's law.** [Said to be derived from a Virginian named *Lynch*, who took the law into his own hands. But the origin of the term is very doubtful.] Act or practice by private persons of inflicting punishment for crimes or offenses, without due process of law.

Lyn′cid (lĭn′sĭd), *n.* [L. *lynx, lyncis,* lynx + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Lynx.

lyn′cine (lĭn′sĭn; -sīn), *a.* Of or pert. to a lynx; lyncean.

Lyn′don, Bar′ry (băr′ĭ lĭn′dŭn). The hero of Thackeray's picaresque novel "The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon," represented as a thoroughgoing scoundrel.

lynx (lĭŋks), *n.* [L. *lynx, lyncis,* Gr. λύγξ; akin to AS. *lox,* G. *luchs,* D. *los*; prob. named from its sharp sight, and akin to E. *light.* See LIGHT, *n.*; cf. OUNCE an animal.] **1. a** Any of certain wild cats having relatively long legs, a short stubby tail, and often tufted ears. Their color varies from pale grayish buff to tawny spotted with black. The common lynx of northern Europe is *Lynx lynx*; that of southern Europe is the pardine lynx (*L. pardina*). The American lynxes are the Canada lynx (*L. canadensis*) and allied varieties, which are of northern distribution, of large size, and have very large feet and long fur, and the bobcats, represented by several forms in the United States and northern Mexico, as *L. rufus,* the bay lynx of the Eastern States, and *L. baileyi, L. fasciatus,* etc., of the Western States. Cf. CARACAL. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the above animals.

Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*).

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A northern constellation, introduced in 1690, between Ursa Major and Auriga. It has only one star brighter than the fifth magnitude.

lynx′-eyed′, *a.* Having acute sight.

Ly-om′er-i (lī-ŏm′ẽr-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λύειν to loosen + μέρος part.] *Zoöl.* A small group of very remarkable deep-sea apodal fishes, having the body of soft, fragile structure, the mouth extraordinarily large, the eye minute and near the tip of the snout, the gill arches reduced to five small bars of bone, not attached to the skull, and the skull deficient, esp. in nasal and vomerine elements. Cf. PELICAN FISH, SACCOPHARYNX. — **ly-om′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* & *n.*

Ly′o-po′ma-ta (lī′ō-pō′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λύειν to loose + πῶμα, πώματος, a lid.] *Zoöl.* An order of brachiopods, in which the valves of the shell are not articulated by a hinge. It includes *Lingula, Discina,* and allied forms. — **ly′o-pom′a-tous** (-pŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -pō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

Ly-pe′ri-a (lī-pē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λυπηρός causing sorrow, distressing; — from the dull color of the flowers, which are closed and odorless by day.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African scrophulariaceous herbs or undershrubs, with yellow or purple flowers having a 5-parted calyx, a corolla with very short limb, and four included stamens. The flowers of *L. crocea* yield African saffron.

ly′po-thy′mi-a (lĭ′pō-thĭ′mĭ-ȧ; lĭp′ō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λύπη grief + θυμός spirit, soul.] *Med.* Profound melancholy; great mental prostration.

‖**ly′ra** (lī′rȧ), *n.*; *gen.* LYRÆ (-rē). [L. *lyra,* Gr. λύρα. See LYRE.] **1.** A lyre. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A northern constellation, representing the lyre of Orpheus or Mercury; the Harp. It contains the white star Vega (α Lyræ), the sixth brightest star in the heavens.

Lyra, 2.

3. *Anat.* A triangular area of the ventral surface of the corpus callosum between the diverging posterior pillars of the fornix; — so called from the arrangement of the lines with which it is marked in the human brain.

Ly′ra-id (lī′rȧ-ĭd), **Ly′rid** (lī′rĭd), *n.* [*Lyra* + 1st *-id.* Cf. LEONID.] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Lyra.

ly′rate (lī′rāt) | *a.* [NL. *lyratus.* See

ly′rat-ed (-rāt-ĕd) | LYRE.] **1.** *Bot.* Lyre-shaped, or spatulate and oblong, with small lobes toward the base; as, a *lyrate* leaf.

Lyrate Leaf.

2. Shaped like a lyre, as the tail of the blackcock or that of the lyre bird, each of which has outwardly curving feathers suggesting the horns of a lyre.

lyre (līr), *n.* [ME. *lire,* OF. *lire,* F. *lyre,* L. *lyra,* Gr. λύρα. Cf. LYRA.] **1.** *Music.* A stringed instrument of the harp class used by the ancient Greeks, esp. in accompanying song and recitation (see LYRIC). It consisted of a hollow body, from which were raised two arms curving outward and forward, and joined at the top by a crossbow or yoke, from which gut strings were stretched to the bridge. The strings were stopped with the left hand, and struck with a plectrum in the right. The term has been used also to translate the Greek κιθάρα and φόρμιγξ, and sometimes loosely for *harp* and for the modern Greek "lyra," a kind of rebec.

Lyre, 1.

2. *Music.* In some pianofortes, a lyre-shaped frame carrying the pedals.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LYRA.

4. *Anat.* The lyra of the fornix.

lyre bat. A small bat (*Megaderma lyra*), of India and Ceylon, having enormous ears and curious nose membranes. It is said to eat frogs.

lyre bird. Any of three species of Australian passerine birds of the genus *Menura.* The male is remarkable for having the sixteen tail feathers very long and, when spread, during courtship, arranged in the form of a lyre. The lyre bird inhabiting New South Wales (*Menura superba*) is about the size of a grouse. Its general color is brown, with rufous color on the throat, wings, tail coverts, and tail.

Lyre Bird (*Menura superba*).

lyre′-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having a lyrate tail. — **lyre-tailed nightjar,** a South American nightjar (*Hydropsalis forcipata*) having a lyrate tail which it opens and shuts while in flight.

lyr′ic (lĭr′ĭk) | *a.* [L. *lyricus,* Gr. λυρικός: cf. F. *lyrique.* See

lyr′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | LYRE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a lyre or harp.

2. Suited to be sung to the lyre; appropriate for song; as, *lyric* poetry. *Lyric poetry,* whether actually sung or not, is generally composed in stanzas, and, as distinguished from *epic* and *dramatic poetry,* is expressive of the poet's feeling rather than of outward incident or events, and may take a special form, as ode, sonnet, hymn, roundel, or any of numerous verse schemes, as against a uniform traditional meter such as the hexameter and heroic verse of epic and drama.

In copious legend, or sweet *lyric* song. *Milton.*

lyr′ic, *n.* **1.** A lyric poem; a lyrical composition.

2. A composer of lyric poems. *Obs.*

3. A verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry; — used chiefly in *pl.*

lyr′i-chord (lĭr′ĭ-kôrd), *n.* [*lyre* + harp*sichord.*] A kind of harpsichord, in which the strings were played by moving wheels with an effect like bowing, instead of being plucked by quills.

lyr′ie (lĭr′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lȳr* a sort of fish.] A European gurnardlike fish (*Peristedion cataphractum*), having the body covered with bony plates, and having three spines projecting in front of the nose.

Ly-rif′er-a (lī-rĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lyre* + L *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a superclass consisting of the elasmobranchs and ordinary fishes, which have the shoulder girdle developed as a lyriform or furcate apparatus. — **ly-rif′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

lyr′ism (lĭr′ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. Gr. λυρισμός.] **a** Act of playing on a lyre or harp. *G. Eliot.* **b** = LYRICISM.

lyr′ist (lĭr′ĭst; lĭr′-; 277), *n.* [L. *lyristes,* Gr. λυριστής: cf. F. *lyriste.*] A player on the lyre; hence, a composer or singer of lyrical poetry.

lys′a-tine (lĭs′ȧ-tĭn; -tēn; 184) | *n.* Also **-tin, -nin.** [Gr.

ly-sat′i-nine (lĭ-săt′ĭ-nĭn; -nēn) | λύσις a loosing + cre*atine,* cre*atinine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An organic base obtained on decomposition of various proteids, — now considered by many to be a mixture of lysine and arginine.

lys′i-dine (lĭs′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [Gr. λύσις a loosing + methylglyoxal*idin,* the chemical name which Ladenborg rejected in favor of this.] *Pharm. Chem.* A hygroscopic crystalline base, $C_4H_8N_2$, derived from glyoxaline. It forms a very soluble salt with uric acid, and hence is used in medicine as a solvent for the latter.

ly-sig′e-nous (lī-sĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. λύσις a loosing + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Formed by the breaking down or dissolution of adjoining cells, as certain intercellular spaces. The lysigenous cavities in tissue usually contain water or secretion products. Cf. SCHIZOGENOUS. — **ly-sig′e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

Ly′si-lo′ma (lī′sĭ-lō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. λύσις a loosing + λῶμα border, because at ripening the sides of the pod are loosened.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American mimosaceous trees, having bipinnate leaves, few stamens, and a flat, straight, dehiscent pod. Several of the species, as *L. sabicu* and *L. bahamensis,* are useful timber trees. See SABICU WOOD, MADEIRA WOOD.

Ly′si-ma′chi-a (lī′sĭ-mā′kĭ-ȧ; -măk′ĭ-ȧ; lĭs′ĭ-; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lysimachia* a plant, Gr. λυσιμάχιον, fr. the proper name Λυσίμαχος Lysimachus; λύσις a loosing + μάχη battle, strife.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of primulaceous herbs, the loosestrifes, distinguished by leafy stems and yellow or white flowers without staminodia. *L. nummularia,* the moneywort, is often cultivated.

ly′sin (lī′sĭn), *n.* [See LYSINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances capable of dissolving bacteria, blood corpuscles, or the like. See BACTERIOLYSIN, HÆMOLYSIN.

ly′sine (lī′sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **ly′sin.** [Gr. λύσις a loosing, dissolution.] *Physiol. Chem.* An organic base, $C_6H_{14}O_2N_2$, formed in the artificial decomposition of protamines and many proteids, and also in tryptic digestion. It forms crystalline salts with silver nitrate and chloroplatinic acid. Chemically, it is a diamino-caproic acid.

Ly-sip′pan (lī-sĭp′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek sculptor Lysippus (fl. 4th century B. C.) or his school or style. His works are said by ancient writers to have been all in bronze, and are remarkable for their lifelike characterization and careful and accurate execution, shown esp. in the treatment of the hair. His representations of the male human body are said to show a new system of proportions, characterized by a small head and comparatively long arms and legs, which gives the figures an athletic appearance. None of his works have been identified, and only the marble Apoxyomenos in the Vatican can be thought a close copy of one of them.

The Apoxyomenos, showing the Lysippan Canon of Proportions.

ly′sis (lī′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λύσις.] *Med.* **a** The resolution or favorable termination of a disease, coming on gradually and not marked by abrupt change, as distinguished from *crisis,* in which the improvement is sudden and marked. **b** Action of a lysin; cell destruction.

-lysis. [Gr. λύσις a loosing, fr. λύειν to loose.] A suffix signifying *a loosing, dissolving, solution, dissolution*; as, cyto*lysis,* electro*lysis,* para*lysis,* etc.

ly′so-gen′e-sis (lī′sō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lysin* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The destructive action of lysins. — **ly′so-gen′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

ly′sol (lī′sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [Gr. λύσις a loosing, dissolving + 2d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A brown oily liquid, soluble in water, made by dissolving coal-tar oil of a certain grade in fat, and then saponifying. It contains cresols in large amount, and is used as a disinfectant.

lys′sa (lĭs′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See LYTTA.] *Med* Hydrophobia. The plural (*lyssæ*) has been used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia.

lys′sic (-ĭk), *a.* [See LYSSA.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, hydrophobia.

lys′so-pho′bi-a (-ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See LYSSA; -PHOBIA.] *Med.* Morbid dread of hydrophobia, sometimes producing symptoms of that disease.

ly-te′ri-an (lī-tē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. λυτήριος healing, fr. λυτήρ a deliverer, fr. λύειν to loosen.] *Med.* Terminating a disease; indicating the end of a disease.

Lyth-ra′ce-æ (lĭth-rā′sē-ē; lī-thrā′-), *n. pl.* [NL. See LYTHRUM.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Myrtales), the loosestrife family, distinguished in general by the valvate sepals and free ovary. There are 30 genera and nearly 400 species, mainly of tropical distribution. The family includes a number of ornamental genera, as *Lagerstrœmia, Lawsonia,* etc. — **lyth-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lyth′rum (lĭth′rŭm; lī′thrŭm; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λύθρον gore; — in allusion to the dark purple flowers.] *Bot.* A rather large and widely distributed genus of herbs and subshrubs, typifying the family Lythraceæ. They have purple or rose-pink flowers with 4-8 petals, a cylindrical calyx tube, and a 2-celled capsule. *L. salicaria,* the purple loosestrife or willow-herb, is the most familiar species.

lyt′ic (lĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to lysis or a lysin; productive of, or effecting, lysis, or cell destruction.

-lytic. [Gr. -λυτικός, fr. λυτικός, able to loose, loosing.] A suffix of adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-lysis.* See -LYSIS.

lyt′ta (lĭt′ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* LYTTÆ (-ē). [L., a worm said to grow under the tongue of dogs, and to cause canine madness, fr. Gr. λύττα, λύσσα, lit., madness.] A fibrous and cartilaginous rod lying within the longitudinal axis of the tongue in many carnivorous mammals, as the dog.

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lym-phol′o-gy (lĭm-fŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*lympho-* + *-logy.*] The study of the lymphatic system.

lym-phop′a-thy (-fŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*lympho-* + *-pathy.*] Any lymphatic disorder.

lym′phor-rhage (lĭm′fō-rĭj), **lym′phor-rha′gi-a** (-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *lymphorrhagia.* See LYMPHO-; RHAGIA.] *Med.* = LYMPHORRHEA. — **lym′phor-rhag′ic** (-răj′ĭk), *a.*

lym′pho-sar-co′ma-to′sis (lĭm′fō-sär-kō′mȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lymphosarcoma* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Diseased condition due to lymphosarcoma. — **lym′pho-sar-com′a-tous** (-kŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -kō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

lym-phos′ta-sis (lĭm-fŏs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *stasis.*] *Med.* Stoppage of the flow of lymph in a lymphatic.

lymph′y (lĭm′fĭ), *a.* Containing, or like, lymph. *Rare.*

lyn. † LIE, *v.*; LINE.

lyn (lĭn). Var. of LIN, waterfall.

Lyn′ceus (lĭn′sūs; -sē-ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Λυγκεύς.] See IDAS, HYPERMNESTRA.

lynch. Var. of LINCH, a bank.

lynch′pin′. Var. of LINCHPIN.

lyncht. Lynched. *Ref. Sp.*

lyncurie, *n.* [L *lyncurion, lyncurium,* Gr. λυγκούριον.] Ligure. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lynde (lĭnd), **lyn′den** (lĭn′dĕn). Vars. of LINDEN.

lyne. † LEAN, *v.*, LIE; LIND; LINE; LINEN.

lyne, *n.* [OF *lin, ling.*] A kind of large ship. *Obs.*

lynee. † LIGNEE. [ETH.

Ly-nette′ (lĭ-nĕt′), *n.* See GARETH.

lynn. Var. of LIN, a waterfall.

lynt. † LINT.

lyome. † LYAM.

ly′on. † LION.

Ly′on. *n.* *Scot. Her.* Short for *Lyon King-of-Arms.* See KING-OF-ARMS.

Lyon Court. *Scot. Her.* The court of the Lyon King-of-Arms.

Ly′on-ese′ (lī′ŏn-ēz′; -ēs′), *n.* Of or pertaining to Lyons in France or its inhabitants. — *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Lyons in France.

Lyon herald. *Scot. Her.* The Lyon King-of-Arms.

Lyon King-of-Arms, Lyon King-at-Arms. *Her.* See KING-OF-ARMS.

ly′on′naise′ (lē′ō′nâz′; *commonly Anglicized,* lī′ō-nāz′), *a.* [F., fem. of *lyonnais* of Lyons.] *Cookery.* Prepared à la lyonnaise.

Ly′on-nesse′ (lī′ō-nĕs′), *or* **Le′-on-noys′** (lē′ō-nois′), *n.* [OF. *Leonois,* earlier *Loenois, Loonois,* orig. *Lothian,* in Scotland, LL. *Loonia.*] In Arthurian legend, a country fabled to have been formerly contiguous to Cornwall, but to have long since disappeared and to be now more than forty fathoms under water.

Lyon Office. *Scot. Her.* The office of the Lyon King-of-Arms.

Ly′o-nors′ (lī′ō-nōrz′), *n.* See GARETH.

Ly′ons sauce (lī′ŭnz). [See LYONNAISE.] *Cookery.* Espagnole sauce with flaked onions fried in oil.

Ly′o-po′ma (lī′ō-pō′mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = LYOPOMATA.

lyp′e-ma′ni-a (lĭp′ē-mā′nĭ-ȧ; lī′pē-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λύπη grief + *mania.*] = LYPOTHYMIA.

lyr. † LIRE.

ly′ra (lĭ′rȧ). Var. of LYRIE.

ly′rate-ly, *adv.* of LYRATE.

lyra viol. *Music.* A bass viol, tuned and played according to the "tablature" or lute notation. *Obs.*

lyre (lĭr). Var. of LYRIE.

lyre. † LEER, LIRE.

Lyre, *n.* The town of Lierre, Belgium; — an old form used in names of cloths. *Obs.*

lyre flower. The bleeding heart.

lyre′man, *n.* [*lyre* + *man.*] The dog-day cicada.

lyre pheasant. The lyre bird.

lyre′tail′, *n.* A lyre bird.

lyre tree. The tulip tree.

lyre turtle. The leatherback.

lyre viall. † LYRA VIOL.

lyr′ic, *v. t.*; -ICKED (-ĭkt); -ICKING. To sing as a lyric. *Rare.*

lyr′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of LYRICAL.

lyr′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lyr′i-cism (lĭr′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

lyr′i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* See -IST.

lyr′i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

Ly′rid, *n.* See LYRAID.

ly′rie (lī′rĭ), *n.* [Cf. Dan *lire* a kind of sea bird, Norw. dial *lira* the shearwater.] A shearwater, esp the Manx shearwater. *Local, Brit.*

ly′ri-form (lī′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* Lyre-shaped.

Ly-ru′rus (lī-rōō′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *lyre* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of birds constituted by the black grouse and allies.

lys. See LIS.

Ly-san′der (lī-săn′dẽr), *n.* **1.** Masc. prop. name. **2.** An Athenian in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream," in love with Hermia.

Ly-sa′ni-as (lī-sā′nĭ-ăs). *Bib.*

Lys′i-as (lĭs′ĭ-ăs). *Bib.*

lys′i-ge-net′ic (lĭs′ĭ-jē-nĕt′ĭk). Var. of LYSIGENIC.

ly′si-gen′ic (lī′sĭ-jĕn′ĭk; lĭs′ĭ-), *a.* [Gr. λύσις a loosing + *-genic.*] *Bot.* Lysigenous.

Ly-sim′a-chus (lī-sĭm′ȧ-kŭs). *Bib.*

ly-sim′a-chus, *n.* [See LYSIMACHIA.] Loosestrife. *Obs.*

ly-sim′e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λύσις a loosing + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the percolation of water through a certain depth of soil.

ly′sing. Var. of LEYSING.

Ly-sip′pi-an (lī-sĭp′ĭ-ăn), **Ly-sip′pic** (-ĭk), *a.* = LYSIPPAN.

Ly-sop′ter-i (lī-sŏp′tẽr-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λύσις a loosing + πτερόν wing.] *Paleon.* A primitive order of extinct ganoid fishes including the Palæoniscidæ, Platysomidæ, etc., in which the rays of the median fins were more numerous than the interspinals supporting them. — **ly-sop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

lyste. † LEST, LIST.

-lyte (-līt). See -LITE.

lyth. † LEATH.

lyth. Var. of LITH.

lyth′-coop′, *n.* [The second part is fr. D. *koop* purchase.] An auction of household goods. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lythe (līth). Var. of LITHE.

lythe (līth), *n.* The pollack. *Scot. & Ireland.*

lyth′rad (lĭth′răd), *n.* Any plant of the Lythraceæ. *Lindley.*

lytwary. † LECTUARY.

M

M (ĕm). **1**. The thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, a voiced (sonant) bilabial consonant formed by stopping the oral passage at the lips, the soft palate being lowered at the same time so that the sound is given a nasal resonance, whence it is classed as a *nasal* and often designated as *labio-nasal*. The sound of M is formed with the same position of the lips as are those of *p* and *b*, and its relation to them is analogous to that of *n* to *t* and *d*, and of *ng* to *k* and *g*. The letter is silent only when initial before *n* in words from the Greek. Cf. N, and see *Guide to Pron.*, §196. The letter M came into English from the Greek, through the Latin, being further derived from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust*. Etymologically M is related to *n*, as in li*m*e, li*n*den; e*m*met, a*n*t; also to *b*.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** Twelfth or (cf K, 2 **a**) thirteenth, as in a series or in order or class; sometimes, the numeral twelve (or thirteen); as, Company *M*; quire *m*. **b** *Chem*. In formulas, metal (in general). **c** *Magnetism*. (1) [*cap.*] Moment. (2) Strength of pole. **d** *Astron*. An early catalogue of about 100 nebulæ published in 1781 by Messier.

3. As a *numeral*, M stands for 1,000; M for 1,000,000. The original form was CIↃ.

4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **M.**: Various proper names, as Martin, Mary, Matthew, etc.; Majesty; Manslaughter (in former times branded on a person convicted of it when admitted to benefit of clergy); Marshal; Mark (*Freemasonry*); Marquis; Master; Member; Militia; Mittelhand (*Skat*); (in the log book) moderate sea or swell (*Naut.*); Monday; Monsieur; Myopia; (in the catechism) a contraction of NN (names); (in the marriage service) standing for the man's name to be substituted by the reader or speaker (prob. an abbr. of *maritus*, L., husband, bridegroom). **b** In the form **m.** or **M.**: maiden over (*Cricket*); main (F., hand); male; manipulus (L., handful); manual; mare; mark or marks (G., money); married; masculine; mass; measure, or by measure; medicine; medium; meridian; meridies (L., noon); [*l. c. with hyphen*] meta- (*Chem.*); meter; middle; middle, or center, fielder (*Baseball*); mile; mill; mille (F., thousand); minim; minute; misce (L., mix); mistura (L., mixture); (in the log book) mist or misty weather (*Naut.*); modulus; (in dental formulæ) molar; month; moon; morning; mountain; muster.

M, or **m** (ĕm), *n.*; *pl.* M's, or Ms (ĕmz). **1**. The letter M, m, or its sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter M.
3. *Print.* = EM.
to have an M under the girdle, to show courtesy by using the titles Mr., Mrs., Miss.

M, *a*. Having the general shape of the capital letter M.
M roof, *Arch.*, a kind of roof formed by the junction of two common gable roofs with a valley between them, so that the section resembles the letter M. It allows of excellent top light. When repeated it becomes a sawtooth roof. See ROOF, *Illust*. — **M tooth**. See SAW, *n.*, *Illust*.

ma (mä), *n*. [Cf. MAMMA.] Mamma; — a colloquial or childish form, sometimes regarded as vulgar.

ma'am (mäm; măm; 277: *when unaccented usually* măm; 'm), *n*. Madam; — a colloquial contraction of *madam* now used, rarely among equals, only parenthetically or at the end of a sentence, but formerly customarily in direct address. At the English court it is used in addressing the queen or a royal princess.

Ma-at' (mä-ät'; mä'ät), *n*. [Egypt. *Maāt*, prop., truth, also, the feather.] *Egypt. Relig.* Goddess of truth or of law, represented with an ostrich plume upon her head.

Mab, Queen (măb). A fairy queen, the midwife that delivers men of their dreams, of whom Shakespeare has given a famous description in "Romeo and Juliet," I. iv.

Ma'ba (mā'bȧ), *n* [NL., fr. a native name in Tonga Islands.] *Bot.* A large genus of ebenaceous trees and shrubs widely distributed in the tropics. They have diœcious trimerous flowers, and very hard wood resembling ebony.

Mab'i-no'gi-on, The (măb'ĭ-nō'gĭ-ŏn). [W., pl. of *mabinogi* juvenile instruction, material taught to the bard's apprentice (*mabinog*).] The title given by Lady Charlotte Guest to a collection of Welsh prose tales from the 14th-century "Red Book of Hergest," published by her, 1838-49. It includes Welsh versions of some of the French Arthurian romances of Chrétien de Troyes.

ma-bo'lo (mä-bō'lō), *n*. [Tag.] **a** A date plum (*Diospyros philippensis*) of the Philippine Islands, having a large, sweet, reddish fruit. **b** The hard wood of this tree. It is dark-colored with yellow streaks, and takes a high polish.

ma-ca'bre (mȧ-kä'b'r, *F.* mȧ'kä'br'), *a*. Also **ma-ca'ber**. [F., for OF. *Macabré*, *dance Macabré*, the dance of *Macabré*, where *Macabré* is a proper name, perh. the name of a painter of a Dance of Death, and prob. orig. the same as *Maccabaeus*. Cf. MACCABEES.] Pertaining to, or suggestive of, the dance of death, or *danse macabre* (see DANCE OF DEATH); gruesome.

ma-ca'co (mȧ-kā'kō), *n*. [Prob. fr. Tupi *macaca* monkey (prob. fr. Carib *mecou*), whence Pg. *macaco*, which seems to have been carried by the Portuguese to Congo, where it was applied to the lemur.] **a** Any of several lemurs, as the black lemur (*Lemur macaco*), and the ring-tailed lemur (*L. catta*). **b** [Pg.] Any of various American monkeys. *Brazil*. **c** A macaque. *Obs.*

mac-ad'am (măk-ăd'ăm), *n*. [After John L. *McAdam*, Scottish engineer.] **a** Macadamized roadway or pavement. **b** The broken stone used in macadamizing.

Mac'a-da'mi-a (măk'ȧ-dā'mĭ-ȧ), *n*. [NL., after Dr. John *Macadam* of Australia.] *Bot.* A genus of proteaceous trees or shrubs consisting of two Australian species, characterized by the 4-lobed disk and by the two pendulous ovules. *M. ternifolia* is the Queensland nut tree.

mac-ad'am-ize (măk-ăd'ăm-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*macadam* + *-ize*.] To construct or finish (a road) according to the system invented by John Loudon McAdam (1756-1836), which consisted in compacting into a solid mass a layer of small broken stone on a convex well-drained earth roadbed; hence, to construct any road of broken stones, as on a bed of large stones, an old road, etc. See ROAD, *Illust*. — **mac-ad'am-i-za'tion** (măk-ăd'ăm-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n*.

mac-ad'am-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n*. **1**. A maker of macadamized roads.
2. One who uses macadamized roads; specif., one who rides along the roads when hunting. *Jocose, Chiefly Eng.*

Ma-cagl'i-a (mȧ-kăl'ĭ-ȧ; -kăl'yȧ), *n*. *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical South American euphorbiaceous trees having alternate leaves and small cymose flowers. The very hard wood has many local uses. *M. excelsa* is the paddlewood. *M. quebrachoblanco* yields quebracho. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

Ma'caire', Ro bert' (rō'bâr' mȧ'kâr'). A brigand character in French drama, often figuring as a picaresque hero, or merely as an adroit and audacious rogue.

ma-caque' (mȧ-käk'), *n*. [F., fr. Pg. *macaco*.] Any of certain short-tailed catarrhine monkeys constituting the genus *Macaca*, syn. *Macacus*, mostly found in Asia and the East Indies. They have ischial callosities, and the eyebrows are often tufted. Among the species are *M. tcheliensis* of northern China and *M. speciosa* of Japan, which are the most northerly of monkeys. Others are the Barbary ape, the bonnet monkey, the lion-tailed monkey, the pig-tailed monkey, and the zati (see these terms).

Mac'a-ran'ga (măk'ȧ-răŋ'gȧ), *n*. [NL., fr. Malagasy *mocarano*.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic euphorbiaceous trees having peltate leaves, small monœcious flowers, and usually capsular fruit. Several species yield a gum (**macaranga gum**); that of *M. indica* is used for impressions of coins, etc., and medicinally. Some species are poisonous.

Ma-ca'ri-an (mȧ-kā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n*. *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A follower of either of two Egyptian monks named Macarius, of the 4th century, noted for their ascetic disciplines. **b** A follower of Macarius, a Monothelitic patriarch of Antioch, who was banished near the close of the 7th century.

mac'a-rism (măk'ȧ-rĭz'm), *n*. [Gr. μακαρισμός. See MACARIZE.] A blessing; esp., a blessing couched in a set form.

mac'a-rize (-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [Gr. μακαρίζειν to bless.] To bless; to pronounce happy or invoke felicity upon; hence, to congratulate.

mac'a-ro'ni (măk'ȧ-rō'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIS (-nĭz), or -NIES (-nĭz). [It. *maccheroni*, *maccaroni*, pl.; cf. *maccare* to bruise, crush. Cf. MACAROON.] **1**. A paste, first made in Italy, composed chiefly of wheat flour dried in the form of long slender tubes, and used, when cooked, as an article of food. Cf. SPAGHETTI, VERMICELLI.
2. **a** One of a class of traveled young men affecting foreign ways; — first used in England about 1760. **b** Hence, an exquisite; a fop.

> Spruce *macaronis*, and pretty to see,
> Tidy and dapper and gallant were we. *John W. Palmer.*

3. *pl. U. S. Hist.* A body of Maryland soldiers in the Revolutionary War, wearing a rich uniform.
4. A medley; something droll or extravagant.
5. A rock hopper, or crested penguin.
6. A silver coin of the West Indies. See COIN.

mac'a-ron'ic (măk'ȧ-rŏn'ĭk), *a*. [Cf. It. *maccheronico*, F. *macaronique*.] **1**. Pertaining to, or like, macaroni, the food; hence, mixed; confused; jumbled.
2. Of or pertaining to the burlesque composition called macaronic; as, *macaronic* poetry.

mac'a-ron'ic, *n*. **1**. A jumble. *Obs.*
2. A kind of burlesque composition, in which the vernacular words of one or more modern languages are intermixed with genuine Latin words, and with hybrids formed by adding Latin terminations to other roots.

mac'a-roon' (măk'ȧ-rōōn'), *n*. [F. *macaron*, It. *maccherone*. See MACARONI.] **1**. A small cake, composed chiefly of the white of eggs, sugar, and pounded almonds, or sometimes filberts, coconut, or the like.
2. = MACARONI, 1. *Obs.*
3. *Obs.* **a** A buffoon; a dolt. **b** A fop; a macaroni.

ma-casse' (mȧ-kȧs'), *n*. [Orig. uncertain.] The first roller which the cane strikes in a three-roller sugar mill.

ma-caw' (mȧ-kô'), *n*. [Native name on the Amazon *macavuana*.] Any of numerous parrots, chiefly of the genus *Ara*, now confined to South and Central America, but formerly also represented in the West Indies. They are among the largest of parrots, and have a very long tail, a naked space around the eyes, and a strong hooked bill with which they crack hard nuts. The voice is harsh. The colors are brilliant and contrasted. The important species are designated according to their chief colors, as the blue-and-yellow macaw (*A. ararauna*), the red-and-blue (*A. macao*), the red-and-green (*A. militaris*), etc.

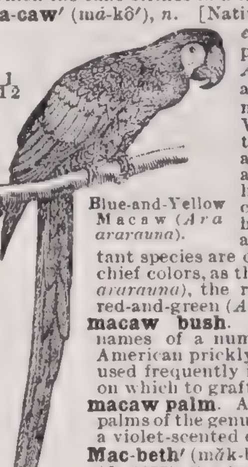

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Blue-and-Yellow Macaw (*Ara ararauna*).

macaw bush. [Arawak *makoa*, beginning names of a number of plants.] A tropical American prickly weed (*Solanum mammosum*) used frequently in the West Indies as a stock on which to graft the eggplant.
macaw palm. Any of several South American palms of the genus *Acrocomia*. The nuts yield a violet-scented oil, used in perfumery.

Mac-beth' (măk-bĕth'), *n*. A king of Scotland (d. 1057), the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of this name. In the play, swayed by the prophecies as to his great future and by the ambition of Lady Macbeth, he murders Duncan, whom he succeeds, and afterwards procures the murder of his fellow general Banquo (which see), and of the wife and children of his rival Macduff, by whom he is finally slain. Lady Macbeth becomes crazed with remorse and dies.

Mc-Bur'ney's point (măk-bûr'nĭz). [After C. *McBurney*, American surgeon.] *Med.* A point on the right side on a line from the anterior end of the crest of the ilium to the umbilicus, and about two inches from the former, where tenderness is felt on pressure in appendicitis.

Mac'ca-be'an (măk'ȧ-bē'ăn), *a*. Of or pertaining to Judas Maccabeus or the Maccabees; as, the *Maccabean* princes.

Mac'ca-bees (măk'ȧ-bēz), *n. pl*. [Cf. F. *Machabées*, fr. L. *Machabaei*.] **1**. The name given in later times to the Hasmonæans, a family of Jewish patriots, who headed a religious revolt in the reign of Antiochus IV., B. C. 175-164, which led to a period of freedom for Judea.
2. Any or all of the four books designated as *First*, *Second*, *Third*, and *Fourth Maccabees*. See OLD TESTAMENT.
Era of the Maccabees. See ERA, *Table*.

mac'ca-boy (măk'ȧ-boi) } *n*. [From *Macouba*, district in
mac'co-boy (măk'ō-boi) } the island of Martinique, where it is made: cf. F. *macouba*.] A kind of snuff.

M

m. or **M.** Thousand; as, 20/*m*.
ma (mȧ, mȧ), *pron*. Dial. var. of ME, MY.
ma (*dial* mä, mȧ). Obs or dial Eng. var. of MAKE, *v.*; † MAY, *v.*; † MO, more
‖ **ma** (mä), *conj*. [It.] *Music* But: — used in cautionary phrases: as, "Vivace, *ma* non troppo presto" (i. e., lively, *but* not too quick).
Ma (mä). Var. of MAAT
Mâ (mä), *n*. See BELLONA.
Ma-. See BANTU.
ma *Abbr*. Milliampere.
Ma. *Abbr*. Majesty; Master. *Obs.*
M. A. *Abbr*. Machine area (*Queensland*); Magister Artium (L., Master of Arts); Military Academy.
m/a *Abbr* Bookkeeping My account.
maa. † MO, more.
maa (mȧ). Dial Eng var. of MAW, stomach. *Dial. Eng.*
maa (mä). Var. of MEW, *n.*
Ma'a-cah (mā'ȧ-kȧ). *Bib.*
Ma'a-cha (-kȧ). *D Bib.*
Ma'a-chah (-kȧ), **Ma-a-h'a-thi** (mī-ăk'ȧ-thī), **Ma-ach'a-thite** (-thīt). *Bib.*
Ma-ach'a-ti (-tī). *D. Bib.*
maad. † MAD.
maad (*dial*. mȧd). Obs or dial Eng. var. of MADE See MAKE.
Ma'a-da'i (mā'ȧ-dā'ī: mā'ȧ-dī), **Ma'a-di'ah** (-dī'ȧ), **Ma-a'i** (mā-ā'ī: mā'ī). *Bib.*
maak (mȧk). Dial. Eng. var. of MAKE, a mate; MAKE, *v.*
Ma'a-la (mā'ȧ-lȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ma'a-leh-a-crab'bim (mā'ȧ-lĕ-ȧ-krăb'ĭm: mā-ăl'ĕ-). *Bib.*
maa'lin (mä'lĭn). Var. of MERLIN. *Dial. Eng.*
maal'strom † MAELSTROM
ma'am-selle' (mȧm'zĕl'), *n* Short for MADEMOISELLE.
maane. † MANE.
Ma'a-ni (mā'ȧ-nī). *Bib.*
Ma'a-ra(-ȧ-rȧ: mā-ā'-). *D. Bib*
ma'a-ra shell (mä'ȧ-rȧ). A large pearly marine gastropod (*Turbo margaritaceus*), from the Pacific.
Ma'a-rath (mā'ȧ-răth) *Bib.*
maare. † MARE.
maas † MACE, a staff
Ma'a-sai (mā'ȧ-sī: mā-ăs'ī). *D. Bib.*
Ma'a-se'iah (mā'ȧ-sē'yȧ: -sī'-ȧ). *Bib.*
ma-ash'a (mȧ-ăsh'ȧ). Var. of MASHA. See WEIGHT
Ma'a-si'a (mā'ȧ-sī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ma-as'i-ai(mā-ăs'ī-ī: -ăs'ī-ā'ī),
Ma'a-si'as (mā'ȧ-sī'ăs). *Bib.*
maass, *n*. [G. *maass*, *mass*.] See MEASURE.
maat † MATE
Ma'ath (mā'ăth). *Bib.*
maat'je (mät'yĕ), *n*. [D.] See MEASURE.
Ma'az (mā'ăz) *Bib.*
Ma'a-zi'a (mā'ȧ-zī'ȧ). *D Bib.*
Ma'a-zi'ah (-ȧ). *Bib*
Ma'a-zi-a'u (mā'ȧ-zī-ā'ū: mā-ā'-). *D. Bib.*
mab. *v. t.* & *i.* To dress untidily. *Obs.*
mab, *n*. [Cf. MAB, *v.*] A slattern. *Obs.*
Ma'ba (mä'bȧ), *n*. One of a mixed Negroid people of Mohammedan culture who, in the 17th century, established the powerful sultanate of Wadai, east of Lake Tchad
mab'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. MOBLE to wrap up.] To wrap up; to muffle. *Obs.*
mab'by. Var. of MOBBY.
Mab'da-i (măb'dā-ī) *Bib.*
ma-bee' bark (mä-bē'). [See MABI.] The bark of a West Indian rhamnaceous tree (*Colubrina reclinata*) sometimes used as a substitute for hops.
Ma'bel (mā'bĕl), *n*. Short for AMABEL, fem prop. name.
Mâ'-Bel-lo'na (mä'bĕ-lō'nȧ), *n*. See BELLONA.
‖ **ma-bi'** (mä-bē'), *n*. [Sp. *mabi*, prob. fr. a native name.] A drink prepared from mabee bark. *Porto Rico.*
ma-bo'a (mä-bō'ä), *n*. [Native name.] A West Indian apocynaceous tree (*Cameraria latifolia*), having hard wood. *Cuba.*
‖ **ma-bu'ti** (mä-bōō'tē), *a*. [Tag.] Good. *Colloq., Eng.*
mac (măk), *n*. = MACADAM.
Mac (măk; *see note below*). [Gael., son.] A prefix, in names of Scotch Gaelic and Irish origin, signifying *son*; hence, a person whose name is formed with this prefix.
☞ *Mac* is often abbreviated to *Mc* and, in British usage, *M'*; as, *Mac*gregor or sometimes *Mac*-Gregor; *Mc*Gregor; *M'*Gregor. When thus compounded it is usually pronounced măk-, mȧ-, m'-, if unaccented.
Mac *Abbr*. Maccabees.
mac'a-baa (măk'ȧ-bô) Scot. var of MACCABOY.
ma ca-be' (mä'kȧ-bā'), **ma'ca-ba'i** (-bä'ē), *n*. [Native name in Cuba *macabé*.] The ladyfish (*Albula vulpes*).
ma-ca'ber-esque' (mȧ-kä'bẽr-ĕsk'), *a*. = MACABRE.
ma-cac'. Var. of MACAQUE.
Ma-ca'ca (mȧ-kā'kȧ), *n*. [NL. See MACACO.] A genus of Old World monkeys consisting of the macaques.
ma-ca'co wood (mȧ-kā'kō). The wood of a tropical American melastomaceous tree (*Tococa guianensis*), or the tree.
ma-ca'co worm. [Cf. MACACO.] The larva of a botfly (*Dermatobia noxialis*) parasitic on man and monkeys in South America.
Ma-ca'cus (mȧ-kā'kŭs). [NL.] *Zoöl*. Syn. of MACACA.
mac-ad'am (mȧk-ăd'ăm), *v. t.* To macadamize.
mac-ad'am-ite (-īt), *a*. [*macadam* + *-ite*.] Of or pertaining to macadamized roadway. — *n*. One who practices or favors macadamization.
Mc-Ad'am-ite (mȧk-ăd'ăm-īt), *n*. A light strong aluminium alloy.
macaleb. † MAHALEB.
macalive. † MACKALLOW.
Mac'a-lon (măk'ȧ-lŏn). *Bib.*
ma-can' (mä-kän'), *n*. [Tag.] A rice grown in inundated fields in the Philippine Islands.
ma-ca'na (mȧ-kä'nȧ), *n*. [Orig. an error in reading *una caña* a cane, reed, or a similar phrase, in one of Columbus's letters.] A wooden weapon widely employed by the Indians of South America and the Antilles, generally of a swordlike form, but also having the shape of an ax, or a club, sometimes headed with stone.
macao. † MACAW.
ma-ca'o (mȧ-kä'ō), *n*. [Orig unknown.] A game resembling vingt et un in which court cards and tens count nothing, the ace counts one, and the number played for is nine.
macare. † MAKER.
ma'ca-re'o (mä'kä-rā'ō), *n*. [Pg. *macaréo*.] A great bore, or tidal wave. *Obs.*
Ma-ca'reus (mȧ-kā'rūs: 115), *n*. [L., fr. Gr. Μακαρεύς.] See CANACE.
macarib, *n*. [Of Amer. Indian origin: cf. Passamaquoddy *megal'ip*.] The caribou. *Obs*
‖ **ma'ca'ron'** (mȧ'kȧ'rôN'), *n*. [F.] A macaroon.
mac'a-ro'ni-an (măk'ȧ-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a*. = MACARONIC. *Obs. or R.*
mac'a-ron'i-cal (-rŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a* = MACARONIC. — **mac'a-ron'i-cal-ly**. *adv*. Both *Obs. or R*
mac'a-ron'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n*. Macaronic expression.
mac'a-ro'nism (-rō'nĭz'm), *n*. [*macaroni* + *-ism*.] Foppishness.
macaroni wheat. Any variety of hard wheat adapted to the manufacture of macaroni.
Mac-Ar'thur-For'rest proc'ess. *Metal*. A cyanide process in which the gold is precipitated from the solution by zinc.
Ma-cart'ney (mȧ-kärt'nĭ), *n*. [From Lord *Macartney*.] A fireback, or firebacked pheasant
mac'a-ry bit'ters (măk'ȧ-rĭ). [Prob. fr. native name in the West Indies.] = MAJO BITTERS
Ma-cas'sar, Macassar agar, etc. Vars. of MAKASSAR, etc.
ma-cau'co (mȧ-kô'kō). Var of MACACO **a**.
macaw tree. The macaw palm
Mac-Bri'ar, Ephraim (mȧk-brī'ȧr). A fanatical young Covenanting preacher in Scott's "Old Mortality."
Macc. *Abbr*. Maccabees.
Mac'ca-bæ'us, **Mac'ca-be'us** (măk'ȧ-bē'ŭs). *Bib*. Surname of Judas, third son of Mattathias. See MACCABEES.
mac'ca-baw. Scot. var. of MACCABOY.
Mc-Cal'lum truss (mȧ-kăl'ŭm). See TRUSS, *n.*, 7.
mac'ca-ro'ni, **mac'ca-ron'ic**. Var. of MACARONI, MACARONIC
macche. † MATCH.
mac'che-ron'ic. Var. of MACARONIC.
Macchiavel. † MACHIAVEL.
Mac'chi-a-vel'lian, **Macciavellian**, etc. Vars. of MACHIAVELLIAN.
Mc-Clel'lan sad'dle. See SADDLE.
mac'co (măk'ō). Var. of MACAO. *Obs. or R.*

Mac-duff′ (măk-dŭf′), *n.* A Scottish thane in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth." See MACBETH.

mace (mās), *n.* [OF. *mace*, F. *masse*, fr. (assumed) L. *mattea*, of which the dim. *mateola* a kind of mallet or beetle, is found.] **1.** A heavy staff or club wholly or partly of metal and often spiked, used esp. in the Middle Ages for breaking armor. Hence, any club used as an offensive weapon; as, a policeman's *mace*.

Death with his *mace* petrific . . . smote. *Milton*

Mace, 2.

2. Hence: A staff borne by, or carried before, a magistrate or other dignitary as an ensign of his authority. "Swayed the royal *mace*." *Wordsworth.*
3. A mace bearer.
4. A knobbed mallet used by curriers in dressing leather to make it supple.
5. *Billiards.* A rod formerly sometimes used instead of a cue. It had one end adapted for resting on the table, and was pushed with one hand.

mace (mās), *n.* [F. *macis*; cf. L. *macis*, *macir*, Gr. μάκερ; also Skr. *makaranda* the nectar or honey of a flower, a fragrant mango.] A kind of spice consisting of the dried arillode, or external fibrous covering, of the nutmeg. It is fragrant and highly aromatic. Various other species of *Myristica* yield varieties of mace, as, white *mace*, derived from *M. otoba*, etc.

mace (mās), *n.* [Jav. & Malay *mās*, fr. Skr. *māsha* a bean.] A weight and money of account equal to one tenth of a tael. See TAEL.

mace bearer. An officer who carries a mace. See MACE, 2.

ma cé doine′ (mȧ′sā′dwȧn′), *n.* [F., apparently the same word as *Macédoine* Macedonia.] A kind of mixed dish, as of cooked vegetables with white sauce, a sweet jelly with whole fruit, etc. Also, fig., a medley.

Mac′e-do′ni-an (măs′ē-dō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Macedonius*, Gr. Μακεδόνιος.] Belonging or relating to Macedonia, a country north of Greece, now a part of Turkey, but anciently a kingdom which was for a short period under Alexander the Great the dominant power of the civilized world. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Macedonia, the population of which is chiefly Greek, Albanian, and Bulgarian.

Macedonian Era. See ERA, *Table.* — **M. parsley.** = ALEXANDERS **a**.

Mac e-do′ni-an, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople, 4th century, who held the Holy Ghost to be a creature, like the angels, and a servant and minister of the Father and the Son. — **Mac′e-do′ni-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

mace oil. **a** A volatile odorous oil obtained by distillation from mace; also, an imitation of it, consisting of nutmeg oil. **b** A fixed oil obtained from mace by pressure.

mac′er (măs′ēr), *n.* [F. *massier.* See MACE staff.] A mace bearer; specif., in Scotland, a court officer charged with keeping order, executing warrants, etc.

mac′er-ate (măs′ēr-āt), *v. t.*; MAC′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); MAC′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *maceratus*, p. p. of *macerare* to make soft, weaken, enervate; cf. Gr. μάσσειν to knead.] **1.** To make lean; to cause to waste away; hence, fig., to oppress; to vex or torment.

A cankered soul *macerated* with cares and discontents. *Burton.*

2. To subdue the appetites of by scanty diet; to mortify.
3. **a** To soften by steeping in a liquid, with or without heat; to wear away or separate the parts of by steeping; as, to *macerate* animal or vegetable fiber. Cf. DIGEST, 7. **b** To soften or wear away (food, etc.) by digestive or other physiological processes.

mac′er-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To soften and wear away as a result of wetting, steeping, etc.
2. To waste or pine away. *Obs.*

mac′er-at′er (-āt′ēr), **mac′er-a′tor** (-ā′tēr), *n.* One that macerates; an apparatus for converting paper or fibrous matter into pulp.

mac′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *maceratio*: cf. F. *macération.*] Act or process of macerating.

ma-che′te (mä-chā′tā), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A large heavy knife resembling a broadsword, often two or three feet in length, — used by the inhabitants of Spanish America for cutting cane, clearing paths, as a weapon, etc.

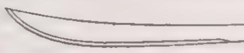

Machete.

2. **a** A blennylike fish (*Congrogadus subducens*) of the coast of Asia. **b** A cutlass fish.

Mach′i-a-vel′li-an (măk′ĭ-ȧ-vĕl′ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* Also **Mach′i-a-vel′i-an.** **a** Of or pertaining to the Florentine diplomat and statesman Niccolò Machiavelli, or Machiavel (1469-1527), or relating to his political theories, esp. to the doctrine that any means, however lawless or unscrupulous, may be justifiably employed by a ruler in order to establish and maintain a strong central government. **b** Hence, resembling such principles of conduct; characterized by political cunning, duplicity, or bad faith. — **Mach′i-a-vel′li-an**, *n.* — **Mach′i-a-vel′li-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), **Mach′i-a-vel′ism** (-vĕl′ĭz′m), *n.* — **Mach′i-a-vel′list** (-ĭst), *n.*

ma-chic′o-late (mȧ-chĭk′ō-lāt), *v. t.*; MA-CHIC′O-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); MA-CHIC′O-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [LL. *machicolatus*, p. p. of *machicolare*, *machicollare*. See MACHICOLATION.] To furnish with machicolations, as a turret.

ma-chic′o-la′tion (mȧ-chĭk′ō-lā′shŭn; măch′ĭ-kō-; 277), *n.* [Cf. LL. *machicolamentum*, *machacolladura*, F. *mâchicoulis*, *mâchecoulis*; orig. uncert.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** An opening between the corbels which support a projecting parapet, or in the floor of a gallery or the roof of a portal, for shooting or dropping missiles upon assailants attacking below; also, a gallery or parapet containing such openings. See *Illusts.* of BATTLEMENT and CASTLE. **b** Any construction imitating medieval machicolation.
2. Act of discharging missiles or pouring hot substances upon assailants through such apertures. *Rare.*

mach′i-nate (măk′ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.*; MACH′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); MACH′I-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *machinatus*, p. p. of *machinari* to devise, plot. See MACHINE.] To plan; to contrive; esp., to scheme to do harm; to contrive artfully; to plot. "How long will you *machinate*!" *Sandys.*

mach′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *machinatio*: cf. F. *machination.*] **1.** Act of machinating.
2. That which is devised; a device; a hostile or treacherous scheme; an artful design or plot.

His ingenious *machinations* had failed. *Macaulay.*

3. Use or construction of machinery; also, a machine; a mechanical appliance. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CONSPIRACY.

mach′i-na′tor (măk′ĭ-nā′tēr), *n.* [L.] One who machinates; a plotter or artful schemer.

ma-chine′ (mȧ-shēn′; *sometimes accented on first syllable in the 17th & early 18th centuries*), *n.* [F., fr. L. *machina* machine, engine, device, trick, Gr. μηχανή, fr. μῆχος means, expedient. Cf. MECHANIC.] **1.** A material construction or erection, the handiwork of a divine or supernatural power.

Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this *machine* is to him, HAMLET. *Shak.*

2. Hence, a construction or contrivance of a mechanical sort, the work of human hands; specif. (formerly in frequent use), a vehicle or conveyance, as a coach or cart; also, a ship or other boat.
3. *Hist.* A military engine.
4. **a** *Theater.* An apparatus for the production of stage effects; — chiefly in reference to the ancient stage. Cf. DEUS EX MACHINA. **b** Hence, in reference to literature, any contrivance for dramatic presentation; esp., a supernatural agency or its action.
5. Any device consisting of two or more resistant, relatively constrained parts, which, by a certain predetermined intermotion, may serve to transmit and modify force and motion so as to produce some given effect or to do some desired kind of work; kinematically, a chain with one link fixed (see CHAIN, *n.*, 8). According to the strict definition, a crowbar abutting against a fulcrum, a pair of pliers in use, or a simple pulley block with its fall, would be a machine, but ordinary usage would hardly include such as these; while an implement or tool whose parts have no relative movement, as a hammer, saw, chisel, plane, or the like, would not, of itself, in any case be a machine. Popularly and in the wider mechanical sense, a machine is a more or less complex combination of mechanical parts, as levers, cog and sprocket wheels, pulleys, shafts and spindles, ropes, chains, and bands, cams and other turning and sliding pieces, springs, confined fluids, etc., together with the framework and fastenings supporting and connecting them, as when it is designed to operate upon material to change it in some preconceived and definite manner, to lift or transport loads,etc. A sewing machine, a paper-making machine, a printing machine, a hoisting machine,and a flying machine, are examples. Machines other than those for operating on material are commonly designated by special names, as the particular forms of hoisting machines (cranes, derricks, elevators, etc.), heat and hydraulic engines, hydraulic and pneumatic tools, pumps, etc. A further distinction occurs in engineering practice, machines for shaping, planing, turning, etc., which are operated by power (as by an engine or electric motor), esp. when comprising a large number of intricate parts and partly or wholly automatic in action, being often called *machine tools* or *engine tools*, or simply *machines* or *tools*. When a machine is employed as a source of mechanical power, as a windmill, an engine, or an electric motor, it is specifically termed a *motor*. A machine comprising parts which are small and accurately made, as a composite measuring device of precision, is usually called an *instrument*. Thus a chemical balance is a *machine* or an *instrument*, a platform scale for weighing wagons and vehicles is a *machine*, a wattmeter is an *instrument*, and so on. Some special machines, as printing presses, are still usually called by the names of their simpler progenitors. Cf. ENGINE, MECHANISM, 3, PRIME MOVER, SIMPLE MACHINES, TOOL.
6. Any person or organization that acts like a machine, as automatically and without intelligence or feeling or through a machinelike distribution of functions; as, he is a mere *machine*; esp., a combination of persons acting together for a common purpose, with the agencies which they use; as, the social *machine*.

The whole *machine* of government ought not to bear upon the people with a weight so heavy and oppressive. *Landor.*

7. The committees or other working bodies in a political party or other association, through which its policies and activities are directed and its nominations and patronage are often largely controlled; also, the leaders or advisers of such committees or working bodies; — often used disparagingly, with reference to the loss of independence to the individual voter or the use of the organization by its leaders for selfish ends.

ma-chine′ (mȧ-shēn′), *v. t.*; MA-CHINED′ (-shēnd′); MA-CHIN′ING (-shēn′ĭng). **1.** To plot; contrive. *Obs.*
2. To subject to the action of machinery; to plane, shape, turn, slot, or otherwise reduce, as a casting, to specified shape and dimensions by a machine or machines; to effect by aid of machinery; to print with a printing machine.
3. To furnish with literary device, or machinery.

ma-chine′, *v. i.* **1.** To plot. *Obs.*
2. To serve as dramatic or literary machinery.

machine bolt. A machine screw; esp., a black or unfinished bolt with a square head and nut and the upper portion of the shank not threaded.

machine cannon. *Ordnance.* A machine gun, esp. one using projectiles larger than used in small arms. *Rare.*

machine chain. A chain consisting of simple oval welded links, the narrow end of each link being twisted through a right angle to the broad end.

Machine Chain.

machine gun. A cannon, usually of small-arm caliber, designed to deliver, chiefly against animate objects, a strong, rapid, continuous fire, operated by mechanism, often acting by the force of recoil, causing successively the loading, firing, and the extraction of the empty case.

machine head. An appliance for the head of a stringed instrument, as a guitar, having worm wheels with worms for tightening the strings. It admits of more delicate adjustment than is possible with pegs.

ma-chine′-made′, *a.* Made by machinery; — distinguished from *handmade*.

ma-chine′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who manages a machine; esp., in England, a pressman.

machine oil. A medium grade of lubricating oil, lighter than cylinder oil and heavier than spindle oil.

ma-chin′er (mȧ-shēn′ēr), *n.* **1.** = MACHINIST, 3.
2. A horse used to draw a machine, or heavy vehicle.

ma-chin′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* [From MACHINE.] **1.** Stage appliances, or machines. *Obs.*
2. The assemblage of contrivances, or machines, employed in the development of the plot of a poem or other fictitious narrative, esp. supernatural agencies so employed.

The *machinery*, madam, is a term invented by the critics, to signify that part which the deities, angels, or demons, are made to act in a poem. *Pope.*

3. Machines, in general, or collectively; also, the working parts of a machine, engine, or instrument; as, the *machinery* of a watch.
4. The means and appliances by which anything is kept in action or a desired result is obtained; a complex system of parts adapted to a purpose.

An indispensable part of the *machinery* of state. *Macaulay.*
The delicate inflexional *machinery* of the Aryan languages. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*

5. The agencies and details of party organization.

machine screw. A screw or bolt adapted for screwing into metal rather than into wood.

machine shop. A workshop containing machines, where machines are made, where castings are finally shaped and finished, or the like.

machine steel. A grade of steel suitable for the working parts of machines. It is tough, but softer than tool steel.

machine tool. *Mach.* A machine for cutting or shaping wood, metals, etc., by means of a tool; esp., a machine, as a lathe, planer, drilling machine, etc., designed for a more or less general use in a machine shop, in distinction from one for producing a special article. See MACHINE, *n.*, 5.

machine twist. Silken thread especially adapted for use in a sewing machine.

machine vise *or* **vice.** *Mach.* A small parallel vise bolted to the bed of a machine to hold small work.

machine work. **a** Poetic or dramatic machinery. **b** Work done by a machine, in distinction to that done by hand.

ma-chin′ism (mȧ-shēn′ĭz′m), *n.* Management of parties by political machines.

ma-chin′ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *machiniste.*] **1.** A constructer of machines and engines; one versed in the principles of machines.
2. One skilled in the use of machine tools.
3. One who works or runs a machine, as a sewing machine.
4. *U. S. Navy.* **a** = MACHINIST'S MATE. *Obs.* **b** A warrant officer assistant to the senior engineer officer.
5. One who constructs or controls theatrical machinery; also, one who makes use of mechanical artifice in developing effects in a work of literature or art.
6. An adherent of machinism in politics; a member of a political machine.

ma-chin′ist's mate (-ĭsts). *Nav.* In the United States navy, a petty officer in the engineer's department. There are a *chief machinist's mate* and *machinist's mates* of the first class and second class. See also WARRANT MACHINIST.

ma′cho (mä′chō), *n.* [Sp.] The striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*). See MULLET.

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mace, *v. t.* To sprinkle with mace. *Obs.*
mace, *v. t. & i.* Swindle. *Slang*
mace, *n.* Swindling. *Slang.* — **on mace**, on credit. [mace. *Obs.*
mace′-ale′, *n.* Ale spiced with
Maced. *Abbr* Macedonian.
Ma ce′da (mȧ-sē′dȧ). *D. Bib.*
Mac′e-don (măs′ē-dŏn), *n.* **a** [L. *Macedo.*] A Macedonian. *Obs.* **b** [Cf. F. *Macédoine.*] Macedonia.
mace′head′ (mās′hĕd′), *n.* *Babylon. Archæol.* A small circular stone, perforated through the center, bearing cuneiform inscriptions.
macellator, *n.* [LL., fr. L. *macellum* meat market] A butcher. *Obs.*
Ma-ce′loth (mȧ-sē′lŏth; -lōth). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*
Mac′e-ni′as (măs′ē-nī′ȧs). *D.*
mac′er (măs′ēr), *n.* [*mace* swindle + *-er.*] A swindler. *Slang.*
mac′er-a-ble, *a.* [See MACERATE; -ABLE] Susceptible of maceration. *Obs.*
mac′er-ate, *a.* [L. *maceratus*, p. p.] = MACERATED, *p. p.*
maces. ‡ MACE.
Mc-Fin′gal (măk-fĭŋ′găl), *n.* The hero of Trumbull's Hudibrastic political poem of the same name. He is represented as a burly New England squire, enlisted on the side of the Tory, or royalist, party of the American Revolution, and constantly engaged in controversy with Honorius, the champion of the Whigs, or patriots.
Mac-Fleck′noe (-flĕk′nō), *n.* Lit., son of Flecknoe: — title of a poem by Dryden, lampooning Thomas Shadwell, a contemporary poet and dramatist. Flecknoe was an obscure Irish poet.
Mac-Flim′sy, Miss Flora (-flĭm′zĭ). The heroine of William Allan Butler's popular satire "Nothing to Wear," a fashionable young lady of Madison Square, New York City.
mac-gilp′. ‡ MEGILP. [MATCH.
mach. Obs. var or ref. sp. of
mach. *Abbr.* Machinery.
Mach′a-bees (măk′ȧ-bēz), **Mach a-be′us** (-bē′ŭs). *D. Bib.*
machabree. ‡ MACABRE.
machachina. ‡ MATACHIN.
ma-chæ′ro-dont (mȧ-kē′rō-dŏnt), *a.* *Paleon.* Like, or pertaining to, the genus *Machairodus*; saber-toothed. — *n.* A machærodont animal
Ma-chæ′ro-dus (-dŭs), **Ma-chæ′ro-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē), etc. [NL.] Syns. of MACHAIRODUS, MACHAIRODONTIDÆ, etc.
ma-chæ′ro-man′cy (-măn′sĭ), **ma-chai′ro-man′cy** (mȧ-kī′-), *n* [Gr. μάχαιρα sword + *-mancy.*] Divination by knives or swords.
Ma-chai′ro-dus (mȧ-kī′rō-dŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. μάχαιρα dagger + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct mammals allied to the cats, the type of a subfamily, **Ma-chai′ro-don-ti′næ** (-dŏn-tī′nē), or family, **Ma-chai′ro-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē), including the saber-toothed tigers. See SABER-TOOTHED TIGER. [cards. *Obs.*
macham, *n.* An old game at
Machamete. ‡ MAHOMET.
ma-chan′ (mȧ-chän′), *n.* [Hind. *machān.*] A platform, as in a tree, used for observation in tiger hunting. *India.* [See MAY.
ma-chance′. ‡ *may chance.*
mach′a-ro-man′cy. Var. of MACHÆROMANCY. [*Bib.*
Mach′a-thi (măk′ȧ-thī). *D.*
Mach′a-ti (-tī). *D. Bib.*
Mach′ba-nai, Mach′ban-nai (măk′bȧ-nī). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Mach-be′na (măk-bē′nȧ). *D.*
Mach-be′nah, Mach-be′na (-nȧ) *Bib.*
mache. ‡ MATCH, *n.* & *v.*
Mac-heath′, Captain (măk-hēth′). A handsome, gay, and profligate highwayman, hero of Gay's "Beggar's Opera." [*Obs.*
machecole, *v. t.* To machicolate.
ma′che-cou′lis. Var. of MACHICOULIS. [My dear (fem.).
‖ **ma′ chère′** (mȧ′ shâr′) [F.]
maches. *n.* [F. *mâche.*] The plant corn salad. *Obs.*
ma-chet′ (mȧ-chĕt′), **ma-chet′te** (-tā). Vars. of MACHETE.
Ma-che′tes (mȧ-kē′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαχητής a fighter.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PAVONCELLA.
Ma′chi (mā′kī). *Bib.*
Mach′i-a-vel′ (măk′ĭ-ȧ-vel′), *n.* An unscrupulous intriguer: a Machiavellian. — **Mach′i-a-vel′ize** (-vĕl′īz), *v. i.*
Mach′i-a-vel′li-an-ly, *adv.* of MACHIAVELLIAN. [lian.
Mach′i-a-vel′lic, *a.* Machiavel-
Mach′i-a-vel′lize. Mach′i-a-vel′li-an-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
ma′chi-col′les. Var. of MACHICOULIS.
ma′chi-cou′lis (mä′shĭ-ko͞o′lĭ; -lĭs), *n.* [F. *mâchicoulis.*] = MACHICOLATION.
Ma-chi′lis (mȧ-kī′lĭs), *n* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of thysanurous insects constituting a family, **Ma-chil′i-dæ** (-kĭl′ĭ-dē), common in all parts of the world under stones and bark.
ma′chin (mä′chĭn), *n.* [Tag *matsing.*] A macaque (*Macaca philippinensis*), of the Philippine Islands. It is grayish brown, with a long tail.
‖ **mach′i-na** (măk′ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [L.] A machine *Obs.*
ma-chin′al (mȧ-shēn′ăl; măk′ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *machinalis.*] Of or pert. to machines. *Rare.*
machinament, *n.* [L. *machinamentum.*] A machine; a contrivance *Obs.*
mach′i-neel′ (măch′ĭ-nēl′). Var. of MANCHINEEL.
machine′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
ma-chine′less, *a.* See -LESS.
ma-chine′like, *a.* See -LIKE.
ma-chine′ly, *adv.* As by a machine.
machine ruler. A machine for ruling paper, etc. [OIL, STEEL.
machinery oil, steel = MACHINE
machine telegraphy. A system of telegraphy employing an automatic transmitter; automatic telegraphy
ma-chin′ize (mȧ-shēn′īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **ma-chin′i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
mach′i-nous (măk′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a device or machination. *Obs.*
mach′i-nule (-nūl), *n.* [Dim. of *machine*: cf. F. *machinule.*] *Surv* A kind of instrument for obtaining a right angle.
Ma′chir (mā′kĭr) *Bib*
Ma′chir-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Mach′i-vell. ‡ MACHIAVEL.
Mach′mas (măk′măs). *Bib.*
Mach′me-thath (măk′mē-thăth). *D. Bib.*
Mach-nad′e-bai (măk-năd′ē-bī; măk′nȧ-dē′bī). *Bib.*
Machomet. ‡ MAHOMET.
mach′o-pŏl′yp (măk′ō-pŏl′ĭp), *n.* [Gr. μάχη fight + *polyp.*] *Zoöl.* A defensive zooid of a hydroid colony, having an abundance of stinging organs but no mouth.

mac'i-lent (măs'ĭ-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *macilentus*, fr. *macies* leanness, *macere* to be lean.] Lean; thin.

mack'er-el (măk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *maquerel*, F. *maquereau* (LL. *macarellus*); cf. LL. *megarus*, also MIr. *magar*, *maigre*, a kind of fish.] **1**. An important scombroid fish (*Scomber scombrus*) of the North Atlantic. It is green above with dark blue bars, and silvery below. It reaches a length of about 18 inches. In both Europe and America

Common Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*).

the mackerel is one of the most important food fishes. During most of the year it inhabits the high seas, but approaches the coasts in great schools to spawn, when it is caught by nets and hand lines.

Small *mackerel* are known among fisherman as spikes, blinkers, and tinkers. Spikes are the smallest caught by the commercial fishermen, they being 5 or 6 inches long and 5 to 7 months old, or younger. Tinkers are under 9 inches in length, and are supposed to be about 2 years old. Blinkers are intermediate in size and age. Maturity is probably attained in the fourth year. *Jordan & Evermann.*

2. With or without a qualifying word, applied to various fishes of the family Scombridæ, as the Spanish *mackerel*, horse *mackerel*, frigate *mackerel*, etc. (see these terms); also, a general name for the members of that family.

mackerel scad *or* **shad**. Any of several small carangoid fishes constituting the genus *Decapterus*, esp. *D. macarellus*, of the warmer parts of the Atlantic, which is of a silvery color, plumbeous below.

mackerel shark. Any of certain lamnoid sharks, so called from their form, which suggests that of a mackerel, esp. those of the genus *Isurus*, and the porbeagle.

mackerel sky. A sky flecked with small white clouds. See CIRRO-CUMULUS.

Mackerel sky and mare's-tails
Make tall ships carry low sails. *Old Rime.*

Mack'i-naw (măk'ĭ-nô), *a.* Pertaining to Mackinac, Michigan, where stores were formerly distributed to the Indians, or to the Strait of Mackinac. — *n.* Short for MACKINAW BLANKET, MACKINAW BOAT.

Mackinaw blanket, a thick blanket formerly in common use in the western United States. — **M. boat**, a flat-bottomed boat with a pointed prow and square stern, using oars or sails or both, used esp. on the upper Great Lakes and their tributaries. — **M. coat**, a short, heavy, double-breasted plaid coat, the design of which is large and striking. *Local, U. S.* — **M. trout**, the namaycush.

mack'in-tosh (măk'ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* [After Charles *Macintosh* (1766–1843), the inventor.] **a** A waterproof outer garment. **b** The cloth from which mackintoshes are made.

ma'cle (măk''l), *n.* [L. *macula* a spot: cf. F. *macle*. Cf. MACKLE, MASCLE.] **1**. *Min.* **a** Chiastolite; — so called from the tessellated appearance of a cross section. **b** A twin crystal. **c** A dark spot in a mineral. **2**. *Her.* = MASCLE.

ma'cled (măk''ld), *a.* **1**. *Min.* **a** Marked like macle (chiastolite). **b** Having a twin structure. **c** Spotted. **2**. = MASCLED.

Ma-clu're-a (mȧ-klōō'rē-ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL., after William *Maclure*, the geologist.] *Paleon.* A genus of spiral astropod shells, often of large size, of the Silurian and Ordovician rocks.

Maclurea (*M. logani*) (½)

ma-clu'rin (-rĭn), *n.* [*Maclura*, syn. of *Chlorophora* + *-in*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_6H_3(OH)_2COC_6H_2(OH)_3$, found in fustic (*Chlorophora tinctoria*). It is a derivative of phloroglucin.

Mac-mil'lan-ite (măk-mĭl'ăn-īt), *n.* [After the founder, John *Macmillan* (1670–1753).] One belonging to the Cameronians, or Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

M'-Naught' (măk-nôt'), *v. t.* *Steam Engines.* To increase the power of (a single-cylinder beam engine) by adding a small high-pressure cylinder with a piston acting on the beam between the center and the flywheel end, using high-pressure steam and working as a compound engine, — a plan introduced by M'Naught, a Scottish engineer, in 1845.

mac'ra-mé (măk'rȧ-mā; mȧ-krä'mā), *n.*, *or* **macramé lace**. [Turk. *maqramah* handkerchief, fr. Ar. *miqramah* embroidered veil.] A coarse, knotted fringe or lace made of cord or silk, used esp. in decorating furniture.

macramé cord. A fine, closely twisted cord used in making macramé lace, netting, etc.

macramé knot. The knot from which macramé lace takes its name.

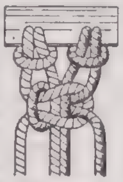

Macramé Knot.

Mac'rau-che'ni-a (măk'rô-kē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μακραύχην long-necked; μακρός long + αὐχήν neck.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct long-necked three-toed ungulates from the later Tertiary of South America. They had a complete dentition of 44 teeth without a diastema and the external nostrils were far back between the eyes. The cervical vertebræ resemble those of camels, the pitted incisors are like the horse's, and other characters suggest existing rhinoceroses. — **mac'rau'chene** (măk-rō'kēn), *n.* — **mac'rau-che'ni-i-form** (măk'rô-kē'nĭ-ĭ-fôrm), **mac'rau-che'ni-oid** (-nĭ-oid), *a.*

mac'ro- (măk'rō-). A combining form from Greek μακρός, *long, large, great*; — opposed to *micro-*.

mac'ro-ax'is (-ăk'sĭs), *n.* [*macro-* + *axis*.] *Cryst.* The macrodiagonal axis.

mac'ro-bi-ot'ic (-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μακροβιοτος; μακρός long + βίος life: cf. F. *macrobiotique*.] Long-lived; also, tending to prolong life.

mac'ro-ce-pha'li-a (-sē-fā'lĭ-ȧ), **mac'ro-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *macrocephalia*. See MACROCEPHALOUS.] Excessive size of the head, esp. as associated with a type of idiocy.

mac'ro-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*macro* + Gr. κεφαλή the head.] **1**. Having a large head; designating a cranium of abnormally large size. **2**. *Bot.* Having the cotyledons consolidated; — said of certain dicotyledonous embryos. *Rare.*

Mac'ro-chi'ra (-kī'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μακρόχειρ long-armed; μακρός long + χείρ hand.] *Zoöl.* A genus of crabs of the family Inachidæ, consisting of the giant crab.

mac'ro-cosm (măk'rō-kŏz'm), *n.* [F. *macrocosme*, fr. Gr. μακρός long, great + κόσμος world.] The great world; the universe; — contr. with *microcosm*, or man, as an epitome of the macrocosm. — **mac'ro-cos'mic** (-kŏz'mĭk), *a.*

mac'ro-crys'tal-line (măk'rō-krĭs'tăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [*macro-* + *crystalline*.] *Petrog.* Consisting of, or having, crystals large enough to be determined by the eye or a simple lens.

Mac'ro-cys'tis (-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *cystis*.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of brown algæ or seaweeds of the family Laminariaceæ. The species, *M. pyrifera*, found throughout the waters of the Southern Hemisphere, has an immensely elongated thallus, which has been known to reach the length of 700 feet, thus exceeding all other known plants. The thallus is differentiated into simple or branching stems and oblong or lanceolate foliose expansions. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mac'ro-cyte (măk'rō-sīt), *n.* [*macro-* + *-cyte*.] *Med.* A very large red blood corpuscle, characteristic of the blood in pernicious anæmia.

mac'ro-cy-thæ'mi-a, *or* **-the'mi-a** (-sī-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macrocyte* + *-hæmia* (see -ÆMIA).] *Med.* The presence of macrocytes in the blood.

mac'ro-di-ag'o-nal (-dī-ăg'ō-năl), *n.* [*macro-* + *diagonal*.] *Cryst.* The longer diagonal; the longer lateral axis in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems. — *a.* Pertaining to, designating, or developed along, the macrodiagonal.

mac'ro-dont (măk'rō-dŏnt), *a.* [*macro-* + *-odont*.] Having large teeth. — **mac'ro-dont'ism** (-dŏn'tĭz'm), *n.*

mac'rog-nath'ic (măk'rŏg-năth'ĭk), **ma-crog'na-thous** (mȧ-krŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + *gnathic*.] Having long or large jaws. — **ma-crog'na-thism** (mȧ-krŏg'nȧ-thĭz'm), *n.*

mac'ro-lep'i-dop'ter-a (măk'rō-lĕp'ĭ-dŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MACRO-; LEPIDOPTERA.] *Zoöl.* The larger Lepidoptera; the butterflies and the larger moths.

ma-crol'o-gy (mȧ-krŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *macrologia*, Gr. μακρολογία; μακρός long + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *macrologie*.] Long and tedious talk without much substance; superfluity of words.

mac'ro-ma'ni-a (măk'rō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *mania*.] *Med.* The delusion that things (esp. parts of the patient's body) are larger than they really are. — **mac'ro-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mȧ-nī'ȧ-kăl), *a.*

mac'ro-mere (măk'rō-mēr), *n.* [*macro-* + *-mere*.] *Embryol.* One of the larger cells, or blastomeres, resulting from the unequal segmentation of a telolecithal egg; — opposed to *micromere*. — **mac'ro-me'ral** (-mē'răl), **mac'ro-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.*

ma-crom'e-ter (mȧ-krŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*macro-* + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining size and distance of objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

ma'cron (mā'krŏn; măk'rŏn; 277), *n.* [Gr. μακρόν, neut. of μακρός long.] *Gram. & Pron.* A short, straight, horizontal mark [¯], placed over vowels to denote long quantity.

☞ In the respelling for pronunciation in this dictionary the macron indicates the regular long, or name, sounds of the vowels: ā in *dāme*, ē in *ēve*, ī in *īce*, ō in *ōld*, and ū in *ūse*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 73.

ma-crop'o-dous (mȧ-krŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. μακρόπους long-footed. See MACRO-; -PODOUS.] *Bot.* **a** Having an enlarged or elongated hypocotyl, as certain embryos. **b** Long-stalked, as a leaf.

ma-crop'si-a (-sĭ-ȧ), **mac'rop-sy** (măk'rŏp-sĭ), *n.* [NL. *macropsia*; *macro-* + *-opsia*.] *Med.* Abnormal vision in which objects appear larger than they really are; macropia.

ma-crop'ter-ous (mȧ-krŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. μακρόπτερος

machoun, **machun**. ✝ MASON.

Mach-pe'lah (măk-pē'lȧ). *Bib.*

ma-chree' (mȧ-krē'), *n.* [Ir. *mo chri*; *mo* my + *cri* = *croidhe* heart.] Lit., my heart: — a term of endearment. *Ir. & Isle of Man.*

macht. ✝ MIGHT.

macht (*Scot.* mäkt). Var. of MAUGHT. *Obs. or Scot.*

macht. Matched. *Ref. Sp.*

ma-chu'to (mä-chōō'tō), *n.* = MACHO.

ma'ci-ate (mā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *maciare*.] To emaciate. — **ma'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Both *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ma'ci-es (mā'shĭ-ēz; -sĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] Emaciation; atrophy.

mac'i-lence (măs'ĭ-lĕns), **mac'i-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See MACILENT.] Leanness. *Obs. or R.*

Mc'In-tire joint (măk'ĭn-tīr). *Elec.* See SLEEVE, *n.*, 3e.

mac'in-tosh. Var. of MACKINTOSH.

macis. ✝ MACE.

Mac I'vor, Flora (măk-ī'vŏr). In Scott's "Waverley," the beautiful sister of the Highland chief Fergus MacIvor. Loyalty to the Jacobite cause is her passion. She refuses Waverley, and after the beheading of Fergus enters a convent.

mack. Var. of MAC.

mack (*dial* măk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MAKE. [*Obs.*]

mack, *n.* An old card game.

mack, *n.* [Perh. an alteration of *mass*; cf. dial. *mack(s)*, *megs*.] A word used in mild oaths; as, by *mack*; by the *mack*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mack, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *makr* suitable, easy.] Neat; tidy. *Scot.*

mack'a-baw. ✝ MACCABOY.

mackabroyne, *n.* An old hag. *Obs.*

mackallow, *n.* [Gael. *macaladh* fostering after being weaned.] Goods held in trust by a foster parent for the child. *Obs. Scot.*

ma'kar. ✝ MAKER.

mack'a-rel. Var. of MACKEREL.

mack'a-roon'. Var. of MACAROON.

mack-aw'. Var. of MACAW.

mack-ay' bean (mȧ-kī'). The sea bean. *Australia.*

mack'en-boy', **mack'in-boy'**, *n.* [Ir. *meacan buidhe an tsleibhe*.] An Irish spurge (*Euphorbia hyberna*) said to be purgative. *Obs.*

mack'er-el (măk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *maquerel*, F *maquereau*; of D. origin, cf. D. *makelaar* mediator, agent, *makelen* to act as agent.] A pimp; bawd. *Archaic.*

mack'er-el-back' sky. = MACKEREL SKY.

mackerel bait. Jellyfish and other small oceanic creatures on which mackerel feed.

mackerel bird. The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*

mackerel breeze *or* **gale**. One that ruffles the water so as to favor the catching of mackerel.

mackerel cock. The Manx shearwater. *Brit.*

mack'er-el-er, *n.* A mackerel-fishing boat or person.

mackerel goose. A phalarope.

mackerel guide. A garfish (*Belone belone*). *Local, Eng.*

mackerel gull. Any of various terns. *U. S.*

mack'er-el-ing, *n.* Mackerel fishing.

mackerel latch. A clamp for fastening the inner end of a mackerel line.

mackerel midge. The young of rocklings of the genera *Gaidropsarus* and *Enchelyopus*.

mackerel mint. Spearmint.

mackerel pike. The saury.

mackerel plow *or* **plough**. = PLOW, *n.*, 6 c.

mackerel scales. The somewhat angular cloudlets forming one variety of mackerel sky.

mackerel scout. The mackerel guide.

mackerel shad. = MACKEREL SCAD.

mack'e-roon'. ✝ MACAROON.

Mc-Kin'ley Tar'iff (mȧ-kĭn'lĭ). *U. S. Hist.* The protective tariff established by act of Oct. 1, 1890 (the **McKinley Act**) introduced by William McKinley.

mack'ins (*dial.* măk'ĭnz), *n.* Dim. of MACK, an oath. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mack'in-tosh'ite, *n.* [After J. B. *Mackintosh*.] *Min.* A silicate of uranium, thorium, cerium, and other metals, found in black massive forms.

mack'le (măk''l). Var. of MACULE.

mack'lin. ✝ MECHLIN.

mack'lins (măk'lĭnz). Dial. Eng. var. of MACKINS.

mack-nin'ny, *n.* [It. *macchinine*, pl. dim. of *macchina* machine. *Oxf. E. D.*] Prob., a puppet show. *Obs.*

mack'rel, **mack'rell**. ✝ MACKEREL.

Mac-lau'rin's se'ries (măk-lô'rĭnz). [After Colin *Maclaurin* (1698–1746), Scotch mathematician.] *Math.* The series in Maclaurin's theorem, got from Taylor's series by putting $x = 0$.

Maclaurin's theorem. *Math.* An important case of Taylor's theorem, in which the function is expanded in the vicinity of the critical argument — value 0.

ma-cley'ine (mȧ-klā'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*Macleya*, syn. of *Bocconia* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid in the root of the papaveraceous plant *Bocconia cordata*.

Ma-clu'ra (mȧ-klōō'rȧ; 243), *n.* [NL. See MACLUREA.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of TOXYLON. **b** Syn. of CHLOROPHORA.

Mâ'con' (mä'kôɴ'), *n.* [From *Mâcon*, town in France.] A kind of Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY.

Macon. ✝ MAHOUND, MASON.

ma'con-ite (mā'kŏn-īt), *n.* [Fr. *Macon* County, Georgia.] *Min.* See VERMICULITE.

‖ **ma'çon'né'** (mȧ'sō'nā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = MASONED.

mac'ou-ba (măk'ōō-bȧ). Var. of MACCABOY.

ma-coute'. Var. of MACUTE.

Mac-quar'ie (mȧ-kwŏr'ĭ), *n.* See *Gaz.* — **Macquarie Harbor**, *or* **Harbour**, **grape**. = NATIVE IVY. — **M. Harbor**, *or* **Harbour vine**. = NATIVE IVY. — **M. pine**, the huon pine.

macquerel. ✝ MACKEREL.

ma-crad'e-nous (mȧ-krăd'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + *adenous*.] Having large glands.

macramé lace. = MACRAMÉ, *n.*

ma-cran'drous (mȧ-krăn'drŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + *-androus*.] *Bot.* Having large male plants, as certain algæ of the family Œdogoniceæ. *Rare.* *Cooke.*

macrelle. ✝ MACKEREL.

mac'ren-ce-phal'ic (măk'rĕn-sē-făl'ĭk), **mac'ren-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + *encephalic*, *encephalous*.] Having a large or long brain case.

ma'cri-o, *n.* [F. *maquereau*.] A pimp. *Obs.* Cf. MACKEREL.

mac'ri-tude, *n.* [L *macritudo*.] Leanness. *Obs.*

mac'ro-æs-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (măk'rō-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med* A perverted sensation of touch in which objects seem larger than they are.

ma-cro'bi-an (mȧ-krō'bĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. μακρόβιος; μακρός long + βίος life.] Long-lived.

mac'ro-bi-o'sis (măk'rō-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Longevity.

mac'ro-bi'ote (-bī'ōt), *n.* [Gr. μακροβίοτος, *a.*] One that is long-lived.

mac'ro-bi-ot'ics (-bī-ŏt'ĭks), *n.* *Physiol.* Art of prolonging life.

Mac'ro-bi'o-tus (-bī'ō-tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μακροβίοτος long-lived.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bear animalcules having the body naked and the blood corpuscles relatively enormous.

mac'ro-blast, *n.* [*macro-* + *-blast*.] *Med.* = MEGALOBLAST.

mac'ro-car'pin, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance in the root of *Thalictrum macrocarpum* and allies.

mac'ro-car'pous, *a.* [*macro-* + *-carpous*.] Bearing large fruit.

Mac'ro-cen'trus (măk'rō-sĕn'trŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μακρόκεντρος with a long sting.] *Zoöl.* A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididæ, usually regarded as the type of a large tribe, **Mac'ro-cen'tri** (-trī). Some species are parasitic on certain noxious insects.

mac'ro-ce-phal'ic (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* Macrocephalous.

mac'ro-ceph'a-lism (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* Macrocephalia.

mac'ro-ceph'a-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MACROCEPHALI (-lī). [NL.] **1**. A macrocephalic person or skull. **2**. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the wart hogs. *Phacochœrus* is a synonym.

mac'ro-chei'li-a (-kī'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr χεῖλος lip.] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of the lips, usually congenital.

mac'ro-chei'ri-a (-kī'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *cheiro-* + *-ia*.] Abnormal largeness of hands.

Mac'roch'e-lys (măk-rŏk'ē-lĭs), *n.* [NL; *macro-* + Gr χέλυς tortoise.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the alligator turtle.

mac'ro-chem'is-try, *n.* Chemistry studied or applied without the use of the microscope. — **mac'ro-chem'i-cal**, *a.*

Mac'ro-chi'res (măk'rō-kī'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. χείρ hand.] *Zoöl.* A division of birds including the swifts and humming birds and sometimes also the goatsuckers; — so called from the length of the distal part of the wing. — **mac'ro-chi'ran** (-răn), *a. & n.*

Mac'ro-chi-rop'ter-a (-kī-rŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *macro-* + *chiroptera* as in *Megachiroptera*.] = MEGACHIROPTERA. — **mac'ro-chi-rop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

mac'ro-coc'cus, *n.* *Biol.* An unusually large coccus.

mac'ro-co-nid'i-um, *n.* *Bot.* A large conidium.

mac'ro-cos'mi-cal, *a.* Macrocosmic. *Obs.*

mac'ro-cyst, *n.* A large spore case or cyst; specif., *Bot.*, one of the utricular cystlike reproductive cells in fungi of the genus *Pyronema*. Cf. PARACYST.

mac'ro-cy-to'sis (măk'rō-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *macrocyte* + *-osis*.] Production of macrocytes.

mac'ro-dac'tyl, **mac'ro-dac'tyle** (-dăk'tĭl), **mac'ro-dac-tyl'ic** (-dăk-tĭl'ĭk), **mac'ro-dac'ty-lous** (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. μακροδάκτυλος long-fingered; μακρός long + δάκτυλος finger.] *Zoöl.* Having long digits.

mac'ro-dac-tyl'i-a (-dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), **mac'ro-dac'ty-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *macrodactylia*. See MACRODACTYL.] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of the fingers or toes.

mac'ro-dome (măk'rō-dōm), *n.* *Cryst.* See DOME, *n.*, 6. — **mac'ro-do-mat'ic** (-dō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

mac'ro-don'ti-a (-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] **1**. State of being macrodont; macrodontism. **2**. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of cerambycid beetles. *M. cervicornis* of South America, which is light cream-colored with reddish brown markings on the elytra, and brown head, is one of the largest existing insects.

mac'ro-ga-mete' (-gȧ-mēt'), *n.* *Biol.* = MEGAGAMETE.

mac'ro-ga-me'to-cyte, *n.* *Biol.* A female gametocyte.

mac'ro-glos'sate, *a.* Having a long tongue.

mac'ro-glos'si-a (măk'rō-glŏs'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MACRO-; GLOSSA.] *Med.* Enlargement or hypertrophy of the tongue.

mac'ro-glos'sus (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] One affected with macroglossia.

mac'ro-go-nid' (măk'rō-gō-nĭd'), **mac'ro-go-nid'i-um**, *n.* *Bot.* A large gonidium. See GONIDIUM.

ma-crog'ra-phy (mȧ-krŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*macro-* + *-graphy*.] Writing of great size, an indication of nervous disorder. — **mac'ro-graph'ic** (măk'rō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

mac'ro-mas'ti-a (măk'rō-măs'tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. μαστός breast.] *Med.* Abnormal development of the breasts.

mac'ro-me'li-a (-mē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr μέλος limb.] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of one or more members of the body.

ma-crom'e-lus (mȧ-krŏm'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med* One affected with macromelia.

mac'ro-me-rit'ic (măk'rō-mē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*macro-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Petrog* Granitic, with grains so large as to be distinctly visible to the naked eye.

mac'ro-my'e-lon (-mī'ē-lŏn), *n.* [NL; *macro-* + Gr. μυελός marrow.] *Anat.* A division of the brain practically coextensive with the medulla. *Owen.* — **mac'ro-my'e-lo'nal** (-lō'năl), *a.*

Ma'cron (mā'krŏn). *Bib.*

mac'ro-nu'cle-us, *n.* *Zoöl.* The larger of the two kinds of nuclei of many infusorians; a meganucleus; — dist. from *micronucleus*.

ma-croon'. Var. of MACAROON.

mac'ro-pet'al-ous, *a.* *Bot.* Having long or large petals. *Rare.*

mac'ro-phage (măk'rō-fāj), *n.* [F. See MACRO-; -PHAGOUS.] *Anat* A large phagocyte.

mac'ro-phag'o-cyte, *n.* = MACROPHAGE.

mac'ro-pho'to-graph, *n.* An enlarged photograph. *Rare.*

mac'ro-pho-tog'ra-phy, *n.* Photographic production of enlarged copies of a negative or picture. *Rare.*

mac'ro-phyl'line (măk'rō-fĭl'ĭn; -īn), *a.* *Bot.* Macrophyllous.

mac'ro-phyl'lous, *a.* [*macro-* + *phyllous*.] *Bot.* Having long or large leaves. *Rare.*

ma-cro'pi-a (mȧ-krō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *-opia*.] *Med.* = MACROPSIA.

mac'ro-pin'a-coid, *n.* Also **-koid**. See PINACOID. — **mac'ro-pin'a-coi'dal**, *a.*

mac'ro-pla'si-a, *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *-plasia*.] Hypertrophy.

mac'ro-po'di-a (măk'rō-pō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL See MACROPODOUS.] *Med.* Excessive size of the feet.

Mac'ro-pod'i-dæ (măk'rō-pŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL See MACROPODOUS.] *Zoöl* A family of diprotodont marsupials constituted by the kangaroos. It is usually divided into the subfamilies **Mac'ro-po-di'næ** (-pō-dī'nē) (including the typical kangaroos and the wallabies), Potoroinæ, and Hypsiprymnodontinæ (see MUSK KANGAROO).

mac'ro-prism, *n.* *Cryst.* See PRISM.

ma-crop'ter-an (mȧ-krŏp'tĕr-ăn), *a.* = MACROPTEROUS.

Mac'ro-pus (măk'rō-pŭs), *n.* [NL; *macro-* + Gr πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marsupials including the typical kangaroos and often also the wallabies.

Mac'ro-pyg'i-a (-pĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr πυγή rump, tail.] *Zoöl* A large genus of long-tailed pheasantlike pigeons. See CUCKOO DOVE.

mac'ro-pyr'a-mid, *n.* *Cryst.* See PYRAMID.

Mac'ro-rham-phos'i-dæ (măk'rō-răm-fŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. ῥάμφος beak.] *Zoöl.* A family of hemibranchiate fishes consisting of the bellows fishes. *Centriscidæ* is a synonym. See BELLOWS FISH a. The typical genus is **Mac'ro-rham-pho'sus** (-fō'sŭs), syn. *Centriscus*.

Mac'ro-rhi'nus (-rī'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μακρόρρις long nosed. See MACRO-; -RHINOUS.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MIROUNGA.

mac'ro-scel'i-a (-sĕl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. σκέλος leg.] *Med.* Excessive growth of the legs.

long-winged. See MACRO-; -PTEROUS.] Having long or large wings or fins, as certain birds, insects, or fishes.

mac′ro-scop′ic (măk′rō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*macro-* + *-scopic.*] Large enough to be observed by the naked eye; — opposed to *microscopic.* — **mac′ro-scop′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mac′ro-spore (măk′rō-spōr; 201), *n.* [*macro-* + *spore.*] **a** *Bot.* = MEGASPORE. **b** *Zoöl.* The larger of two forms of spores produced by certain protozoans. — **mac′ro-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), *a.*

mac′ro-sty′lous (-stī′lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having long styles; specif., having long styles and short stamens, as certain heterostylous flowers. Cf. MICROSTYLOUS, MESOSTYLOUS.

Mac′ro-za′mi-a (-zā′mĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. ζαμία, ζημία, loss. Cf. ZAMIA.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian cycadaceous plants with erect trunks, pinnate leaves, and large cones, the fertile with hard peltate scales. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

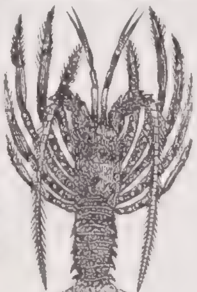

Ma-cru′ra (mȧ-krōō′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or other division of decapod Crustacea, including the lobsters, prawns, shrimps, and many similar forms, having the abdomen well developed (usually larger than the cephalothorax) and commonly held in an extended position. There is usually a rostrum, the eyes are not inclosed in orbits, the antennules and antennæ are large, and the antennæ have an exopodite. — **ma-cru′ral** (-răl), *a.* — **ma-cru′ran** (-răn), *n.* — **ma-cru′roid** (-roid), *a.*

One of the Macrura (*Palinurus guttatus*). (⅙)

ma-cru′rous (-rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Macrura; having a long tail.

mac-ta′tion (măk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *mactatio*, fr. *mactare* to slay, sacrifice.] Act of killing, esp. a sacrificial victim.

Mac′tra (măk′trȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μάκτρα kneading trough, fr. μάσσειν to knead.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tellinaceous mollusks, including the surf clams and related species. It is the type of a family, **Mac′tri-dæ** (măk′trĭ-dē).

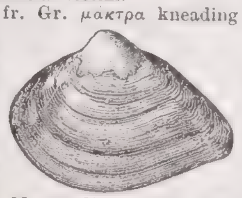

Mactra (*M. lateralis*). Nat. size.

mac′u-la (măk′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MACULÆ (-lē). [L., spot, stain, blot. See MAIL armor; cf. MACKLE, MACULE.] A spot, blotch, or stain; specif. **a** A stain on the skin, esp. a spot due to a pathological or diseased condition. **b** *Astron.* A dark spot on the surface of the sun or of some other luminous orb.

mac′u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked with, a spot or spots; as, *macular* eruption.

mac′u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *maculatus*, p. p. of *maculare* to spot. See MACULA; cf. MACULE, *v.*] To spot; stain; defile.

> *Maculate* the honor of their people *Sir T. Elyot*

mac′u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *maculatus*, p. p.] Marked with spots, or maculæ; blotched; hence, defiled; impure.

> Colette's foul walls and *maculate* table linen *Stevenson*

mac′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Maculate or macular.

mac′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *maculatio.*] **1.** Act of spotting; also, a spot; a blemish. **2.** The system or arrangement of spots and markings on an animal or plant.

mac′ule (măk′ūl), *n.* [F. *macule.* See MACULA.] **1.** A spot or blemish; a macula. **2.** *Print.* A blur, or an appearance of a double impression, as when the paper slips a little.

mac′ule, *v. t.* & *i.*; MAC′ULED (-ūld); MAC′UL-ING (-ūl-ĭng). [Cf. F. *maculer.* See MACULATE, *v.*] To blur; esp., *Print.*, to blur or double an impression from type.

mad (măd), *a.*; MAD′DER (-ẽr); MAD′DEST. [AS. *gemǣdd*, p. p. of a v. fr. *gemād* mad; akin to OS. *gemēd* foolish, OHG. *gameit*, Icel. *meiða* to hurt, Goth. *gamáids* weak, broken, *maidjan* to change, corrupt, L. *mutare* to change. Cf. MEW to molt, MUTATION.] **1.** Disordered in intellect; crazy; insane.

> I have heard my grandsire say full oft,
> Extremity of griefs would make men *mad* *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, delusion or want of reason; foolish; vain; esp., rashly or ruinously foolish; imbecile; senseless. "*Mad* wars." *Franklin.*

> I said of laughter, It is *mad.* *Eccl.* ii. 2.
> The *mad* promise of Cleon was fulfilled *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

3. Aroused or controlled by intense emotion, esp. when leading to abnormal or excessive manifestation; specif.: **a** Dazed or stupefied, as by amazement or fear. *Obs.* **b** Carried away by anger; furious; enraged.

> And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities. *Acts* xxvi. 11

c Hence, in a weakened sense: angry; vexed; in ill temper. *Colloq.* **d** Carried away by desire; inflamed by passion or appetite or excited to reasonless enthusiasm; infatuated; senselessly devoted.

> They are *mad* upon their idols *Jer.* l. 38.

e Extravagant; esp., extravagantly gay; hilarious; as, to be in *mad* spirits. "Be *mad* and merry." *Shak.* "Fetching *mad* bounds." *Shak.*

4. Rabid; furious because of disease or abnormal excitation; as, a *mad* dog; — seldom said of men.

5. In transferred and fig. senses: **a** Evincing madness; as, a *mad* policy. **b** Causing madness; as, *mad* liquor. **c** Resembling the action or mood of one mad; as, a *mad* wind. **d** Having impaired polarity; — said of a compass needle.

Syn. — See INSANE.

Mad Anthony, a sobriquet of General Anthony Wayne (1745–96), distinguished for his military skill and impetuous bravery in the Revolutionary War. — **m. as a hatter.** See HATTER, *Note.* — **m. as a March hare,** an old English saying derived from the fact that March is the rutting time of hares, when they are excitable and violent. — **M. Parliament,** *Eng. Hist.*, a great council held in 1258 to settle the differences between Henry III. and his barons; — so called derisively by the adherents of the king. It resulted in the Provisions of Oxford, which provided for an advisory council of fifteen for the king that was to meet twelve representatives of the barons thrice a year for consultation. The plan was operative until the uprising of the barons under Simon de Montfort in 1263. — **M. Poet,** Nathaniel Lee (1653?–92), the English dramatist, who became insane in 1684, and was confined in Bedlam until 1689. — **m. staggers,** a cerebral affection especially noticed in the horse, arising from various causes. The attacks appear at irregular intervals and are characterized by violent symptoms, staggering gait, inability to stand, and disordered nervous functions; but the disease differs from epilepsy in that consciousness is always retained. Called also *blind staggers, megrims, vertigo.* — **m. tom,** any of several species of small fresh-water catfishes, of the United States, of the genus *Schilbeodes*, as *S. insignis.*

mad (măd), *v. t.*; MAD′DED; MAD′DING. To madden.

> Had I but seen thy picture in this plight,
> It would have *madded* me *Shak*

mad, *v. i.* To be or go mad; to rave. *Now Rare.*

> Festus said . . . Paul, thou *maddest.* *Wyclife (Acts)*
> The imperial Elizabetta gazed with surprise at the . . . little being that had set the world *madding* *Irving*

Mad′a-gas′car (măd′ȧ-găs′kȧr), *n.* An island in the Indian Ocean, on the east coast of Africa. — **Madagascar bean,** the hyacinth bean. — **M. nutmeg,** the clove nutmeg. — **M. periwinkle,** a tropical apocynaceous plant (*Vinca rosea*) often cultivated for its handsome rose purple or white flowers. It is not a native of Madagascar. — **M. plum.** See FLACOURTIA.

mad′am (măd′ăm), *n.* [See MADAME.] The form **madame** is also used, though now commonly only as a foreign title (see MADAME). The French plural, however, MESDAMES, is retained wherever the word is used in address or as a title (defs. 1 and 2). In other cases (def. 3) the plural is MADAMS. **1.** A form of polite address to a lady; — variously used in different periods, places, or circumstances; as: **a** Orig., to a lady of high or of superior rank. **b** To a nun, esp. an elderly nun. *Obs.* **c** To an elderly or a married lady. **d** To a woman of whatever station when addressed as a stranger, as a business customer, etc. **e** Hence, commonly, at the beginning of a letter to a woman. The corresponding word in addressing a man is *Sir.*

2. A title prefixed to the name of a lady (cf. MISTRESS); as: **a** To a first or sole name. *Obs.*

> There was also a nun, a prioresse . . .
> And she was cleped *Madame* Eglentyne. *Chaucer.*

b To the name of a lady of minor rank but of social consideration. *Obsoles.* **c** To the name of a married woman who has a daughter-in-law, as distinguished from the latter, who is called *Mrs.* *Now Only U. S.*

3. In uses other than as a title or form of address: **a** A gentlewoman. *Obs.* **b** One who affects the fine lady. **c** The mistress of a house. *Vulgar, U. S.* **d** A courtesan; mistress. *Obs.* **e** A bawd. *Colloq.* **f** A hussy; wench. *Rare.*

ma′dame′ (mȧ′dȧm′; mȧ-däm′; *often Anglicized*, măd′ăm), *n.*; *pl.* MESDAMES (mā′dȧm′). [F., fr. *ma* my (L. *mea*) + *dame* dame. See DAME; cf. MADONNA.] **1.** My lady; — a French title formerly given to ladies of quality; now, in France, given to all married women. In English usage it is commonly applied to foreign married ladies of whatever nationality, and it is frequently assumed by female singers, milliners, fortune tellers, etc., to imply French or Continental antecedents. Cf. MADAM.

2. [*cap.*] In French history, a princess of the French royal family; specif., the eldest daughter of the French king or of the dauphin; — used as a title. Cf. MONSIEUR, 2. *Obs.*

3. A French married woman. *Shak.*

mad′a-pol′lam (măd′ȧ-pŏl′ăm), *n.* A kind of long cotton cloth, heavier than ordinary calico, originally made in Madapollam, a town in India.

mad′brain′ (măd′brān′), *a.* Hot-headed; rash. — *n.* A madbrain person. — **mad′-brained′** (-brānd′), *a.*

mad′cap′ (-kăp′), *a.* Inclined to wild sports; delighting in rash, absurd, or dangerous amusements; hence, wild; reckless. "The merry *madcap* lord." *Shak.* "*Madcap* follies." *Beau. & Fl.* — *n.* A madcap person.

mad′den (măd′′n), *v. t.*; MAD′DENED (-′nd); MAD′DEN-ING. To make mad; to drive to madness; to craze; to excite violently with passion; to make very angry; to enrage.

mad′den, *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad. *Rare.*

mad′der (măd′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *mader*, AS. *mædere*; akin to Icel. *maðra.*] **1.** A European herb (*Rubia tinctorum*) with verticillate leaves and small yellowish panicled flowers succeeded by berries; also, by extension, any other species of *Rubia.*

2 The root of this plant, used in dyeing; also, a coloring matter prepared from it. The plant was so used from antiquity, and was widely cultivated until alizarin, its chief coloring principle, was artificially produced in 1869. See ALIZARIN.

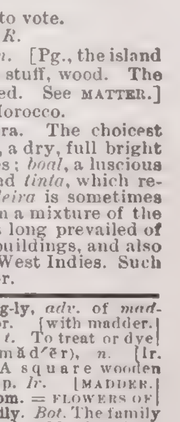

Branch of Madder (*Rubia tinctorum*).

madder bleach. A thorough method of bleaching much used in preparing cloth for calico printing in order to secure a pure white ground; — called also *printer's bleach.* After the preliminaries of stamping, singeing, etc., the usual series of operations is: washing, boiling with lime, passing through dilute hydrochloric acid ("sour"), boiling with soap and soda (lye boils), chemicking, passing through dilute acid ("white sour"), washing, squeezing, drying.

madder lake. Any of variously colored lakes prepared from madder; specif., the alumina lake, used as a red pigment. Other madder lakes are **madder orange, madder purple, madder yellow.**

mad′ding (-ĭng), *p. a.* Mad; raving; wild; furious. — **mad′ding-ly,** *adv.*

> Far from the *madding* crowd's ignoble strife. *T. Gray.*
> The *madding* wheels
> Of brazen chariots raged. *Milton.*

Mad′dox rod (măd′ŭks). [After E. E. *Maddox*, English ophthalmologist.] *Med.* A transparent glass rod colored red, or (*multiple rod*) a series of such placed one above another, used in testing for heterophoria.

made (mād), *p. a.* **1.** Artificially produced; as: by concoction of ingredients; as, a *made* dish; by filling in; as, *made* ground; by piecing together; as, a *made* mast, in distinction from one consisting of a single spar.

2. Fully trained; — said of hounds, horses, soldiers, etc.

3. Assured of success; as, he is a *made* man.

4. *Golf.* Designating a player or his ball when the ball is sufficiently near the hole to be played on the putting green next shot.

5. Enfranchised as a citizen; qualified to vote.

made eye, *Naut.*, a Flemish eye. *Obs. or R.*

Ma-dei′ra (mȧ-dē′rȧ; mȧ-dā′rȧ; 277), *n.* [Pg., the island Madeira, properly, wood, fr. L. *materia* stuff, wood. The island was so called because well wooded. See MATTER.] **1.** A large island in the Atlantic near Morocco.

2. Wine made on the island of Madeira. The choicest kinds are *malmsey* (which see); *sercial*, a dry, full bright yellow wine resembling the Rhine wines; *boal*, a luscious wine produced from a white grape; and *tinta*, which resembles red burgundy. The term *Madeira* is sometimes applied specifically to a wine made from a mixture of the white and black grapes. A custom has long prevailed of heating Madeira in specially designed buildings, and also of sending it on voyages to the East and West Indies. Such treatment gives it a characteristic flavor.

Mac′ro-scel′i-des (măk′rō-sĕl′ĭ-dēz), *n.* [NL. See MACROSCELIA.] *Zoöl.* See ELEPHANT SHREW.

ma-cros′ci-an (mȧ-krŏsh′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. μακρόσκιος; μακρός long + σκιά shadow.] Having a long shadow, as a denizen of polar regions. — **ma-cros′ci-an,** *n.*

mac′ro-scop′i-cal (măk′rō-skŏp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Macroscopic.

mac′ro-seism (măk′ro-sīs′m; -sīz′m), *n.* [*macro-* + Gr. σεισμός earthquake.] A heavy or severe earthquake; — opposed to *microseism.*

mac′ro-sep′al-ous, *a.* [*macro-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Having long or large sepals. *Rare.*

mac′ro-sep′tum, *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the perfect or principal septa of an anthozoan; a mesentery reaching to the stomodæum.

ma-cro′sis (mȧ-krō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μάκρωσις, fr. μακρός large.] *Med.* Increase in length or size.

mac′ros-mat′ic (măk′rŏz-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*macro-* + *osmatic.*] Having the organs of smell highly developed.

mac′ro-so-ma′ti-a (măk′rō-sō-mā′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MACROSOMIA.

mac′ro-som′a-tous (măk′rō-sŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -sō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] Having a large body, esp. one abnormally large.

mac′ro-so′mi-a (-sō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. σῶμα body + *-ia.*] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of the body.

mac′ro-spo-range′ (măk′rō-spō-rănj′), *n.* A macrosporangium.

mac′ro-spo-ran′gi-o-phore′ (-spō-răn′jĭ-ō-fōr′; 201), *n.* [*macrosporangium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* Any foliar structure bearing macrosporangia. *Rare.*

mac′ro-spo-ran′gi-um, *n.* *Bot* = MEGASPORANGIUM.

mac′ro-spo′ro-phore (măk′rō-spō′rō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*macrospore* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* = MEGASPOROPHYLL.

mac′ro-spo′ro-phyll, mac′ro-spo′ro-phyl (-spō′rō-fĭl), *n.* [*macrospore* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* = MEGASPOROPHYLL.

Mac′ro-stach′y-a (-stăk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MACRO-; STACHYS.] *Paleobot.* A so-called genus of Paleozoic fossil plants. They are now regarded as strobiles or fructifications of *Calamites* (which see).

ma-cros′to-ma (mȧ-krŏs′tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.] Macrostomia.

mac′ro-stom′a-tous (măk′rō-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] Having a large mouth

mac′ro-sto′mi-a (-stō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *-stome.*] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of the mouth.

mac′ro-style, *a.* *Bot.* Macrostylous. *Rare.*

mac′ro-sty′lo-spore, *n.* *Bot.* A large stylospore *Rare.*

Mac′ro-the′ri-um, *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ungulates of the suborder Ancylopoda (which see), formerly supposed to be generalized edentates. It is the type of a family, **Mac′ro-the-ri′i-dæ** (măk′rō-thē-rī′ĭ-dē). — **mac′ro-there** (măk′rō-thēr), *n.* — **mac′ro-the′ri-oid** (-thē′rĭ-oid), *a.*

mac′ro-therm (măk′rō-thûrm), *n.* [*macro-* + Gr. θέρμη heat.] *Phytogeog.* = MEGATHERM.

mac-ro′ti-a (măk-rō′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr οὖς, ὠτός, ear + *-ia.*] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of the auricles.

mac′ro-tin (măk′rō-tĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Macrotys* = Cimicifuga (Gr. μακρώτης long-eared) + *-in.*] *Pharm* Cimicifugin.

Mac′ro-tol′a-gus (măk′rō-tŏl′ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *oto-* + Gr λαγῶς hare.] *Zoöl* See JACK RABBIT.

mac′ro-tome, *n.* [*macro-* + *-tome.*] An apparatus for making large sections of anatomical specimens

mac′ro-tone, *n* [Gr. μακρότονος stretched out. See MACRO-; TONE.] = MACRON.

ma-cro′tous (mȧ-krō′tŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + Gr. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, the ear.] Large-eared.

Ma-crou′ra (mȧ-krōō′rȧ; -krou′rȧ), **ma-crou′ral** (-răl), etc. *Zoöl.* Vars of MACRURA, MACRURAL, etc.

Ma-crou′ri-dæ (-rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See GRENADIER, 2. — **ma-crou′rid** (-rĭd), *a.* & *n.*

mac′ro-zo′ö-go-nid′i-um, *n.* *Bot.* A large zoögonidium.

mac′ro-zo′ö-spore, *n.* *Biol.* A motile macrospore.

Ma-cru′ri-dæ. Var. of MACROURIDÆ.

mac′tate, *v. t.* [L. *mactatus*, p. p. of *mactare* to slay.] To kill. *Obs.* — **mac-ta′tor,** *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **mac′te vir-tu′te,** *or* **mac′te vir-tu′te es′to!** [L.] Lit., be increased in virtue; go on in (your) virtuous course.

mac′troid, *a.* [*Mactra* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the genus *Mactra.*

ma-cu′ca (mȧ-kōō′kȧ), *n* [Tupi.] Any of several South American tinamous; esp., *Tinamus major.*

‖ **ma′cu-la a-cu′sti-ca** (măk′ū-lȧ ȧ-kōō′stĭ-kȧ). [NL., acoustic spot.] *Anat.* Either of two small areas of auditory epithelium in the ear, one in the sacculus, the other in the utriculus.

‖ **ma′cu-læ cri-bro′sæ** (măk′ū-lē krĭ-brō′sē). [NL., cribrose spots.] *Anat.* Three small perforated areas in the osseous labyrinth of the ear transmitting filaments of the auditory nerve.

‖ **ma′cu-la lu′te-a** (măk′ū-lȧ lū′tē-ȧ). [L., yellow spot.] *Anat.* The yellow spot of the retina. See RETINA.

mac′u-la-to-ry, *a.* Causing a spot or stain. *Obs.*

mac′u-la-ture, *n* [Cf. F. *maculature* macled sheet, waste paper. Cf. MACULE, *v.*] Blotting paper. *Obs.*

mac′u-lif′er-ous (măk′ū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *macula* spot + *-ferous.*] Spotted.

mac′u-lose (măk′ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *maculosus.*] Spotted.

mac′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Spotted.

‖ **ma-cu′pa** (mä-kōō′pä), *n.* [Tag., Visayan.] The Otaheite apple or its wood. *Phil. I.*

Ma-cu′si (mä-kōō′sē), *n.* An Indian of a savage and warlike Carib tribe of British Guiana, known for the virulence of their poisoned arrows.

ma-cu′ta (mȧ-kōō′tȧ), *n.* Also **ma-cu′te** (-tȧ). [In Angola *mȧkūta*, fr. Kongo *nkuta* cloth.] A West African money of account equal to 2,000 cowries. Also, a small silver coin. That formerly issued in Sierra Leone was worth 4⅘ d., or nearly ten cents.

macy. ✝ MAZY.

mad. ✝ MADE, *pret.* & *p. p.*

mad, *n.* Angry temper; madness. *Colloq*

mad, *n.* [AS. *maða*; akin to D. & G. *made*, Goth. *maþa.*] A maggot; an earthworm; also, *pl.*, the disease in sheep caused by the larva of the blowfly. *Obs*

Mad. *Abbr.* Madam.

Mad′a-ba (măd′ȧ-bȧ). *D. Bib.*

Mad′a-gas′can (măd′ȧ-găs′kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Madagascar or its inhabitants; Malagasy. — **Mad′a-gas′can,** *n.*

Mad′a-gas-ca′ri-an (măd′ȧ-găs-kā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Madagascan. — **Madagascarian region,** *or* **M. subregion.** = MALAGASY REGION.

Mad′a-gass (măd′ȧ-găs), *n.* [Shortened fr. *Madagascar.*] A Malagasy.

Mad′a-i (măd′ā-ī; mā′dī), *n.* [*Bib.* Media.]

‖ **ma′da-li′** (mä′dä-lē′), *a.* [Tag.] Quick.

madane. ✝ MAIDEN.

mad′a-pol′am, mad′a-pol′an. Vars. of MADAPOLLAM.

mad′-ap′ple, *n.* [Translation of NL. *malum insanum*, corrupted fr. the Oriental name; cf. BRINJAL. *Oxf. E. D.*] **a** The eggplant. **b** The thorn apple.

ma-dar′. Var. of MUDAR.

mad′a-ro′sis (măd′ȧ-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαδάρωσις, fr. μαδαρός bald.] *Med* Loss of the eyelashes or of the hair of the eyebrows. — **mad′a-rot′ic** (-rŏt′ĭk), *a*

madayne ✝ MEDINO.

madde. ✝ MAD.

mad′den-ing-ly, *adv.* of *maddening*, p. pr.

mad′der, *v. t.* To treat or dye with madder.

mad′der (măd′ẽr), *n.* [Ir. *meadar.*] A square wooden drinking cup. *Ir.*

madder bloom. = FLOWERS OF MADDER.

madder family. *Bot.* The family Rubiaceæ.

mad′der-ish, *a.* Resembling madder in color.

mad′der-wort′ (măd′ẽr-wûrt′), *n.* Any rubiaceous plant.

mad′dish, *a.* **a** Behaving like a madman. *Obs.* **b** Somewhat mad.

mad′dle (măd′′l), *v. i.* & *t.* [*mad* + *-le.*] To go mad: also, to craze or confuse. *Obs. or Dial.*

mad′dock, *n.* [Dim. of *mad*, n.; cf. MAWK maggot.] = MAD, maggot, etc. *Obs.*

mad′-doc′tor, *n.* An alienist

mad′-dog′, *n.* Also **mad-dog skullcap,** *or* **mad-dog weed.** An American mint (*Scutellaria lateriflora*) formerly prescribed as a cure for hydrophobia.

made. ✝ MAD.

made, *pret.* & *p. p* of MAKE.

Mad′e-case′, Mad′e-cas′see, *n.* & *a.* = MALAGASY.

mad′e-fa′cient, *a.* [L. *madefaciens*, p pr.] Moistening *Obs.*

mad′e-fac′tion (măd′ē-făk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *madefacere* to make wet; *madere* to be wet + *facere* to make: cf. F. *madéfaction.*] Wetting *Obs. or R.*

mad′e-fy (măd′ē-fī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *madéfier*, L. *madefacere.*] To wet; moisten. *Obs.* — **mad′e-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

Mad′e-gas′sy (măd′ē-găs′ĭ), *n.* & *a.* = MALAGASY.

ma-dein′. ✝ MEDIN

Mad′e-le′ni-an pe′ri-od (măd′ē-lē′nĭ-ăn) Var. of MAGDALENIAN PERIOD.

3. = MADEIRA WOOD.

Madeira chair, a kind of white wickerwork chair. — **M. cockroach**, a large cockroach (*Panchlora maderæ*), widely distributed in warm regions, probably originally a native of Africa. — **M. embroidery** *or* **work**, white embroidery consisting of eyelets and solid embroidery upon fine linen or cambric such as is made by the nuns of Madeira. — **M. nut**, the English walnut. — **M. vine**, a basellaceous vine (*Boussingaultia baselloides*) very popular in cultivation, having shining entire leaves and racemes of small fragrant white flowers. — **M. wood. a** The mahogany. **b** A West Indian mimosaceous tree (*Lysiloma bahamensis*) the wood of which is used for boat trimming, etc.

mad′e-line (măd′ĕ-lĭn), ‖ **ma′de-leine′** (mȧd′lĕn′), *n.* [F. *madeleine.*] A kind of small rich cake (of the pound cake variety) plain or variously ornamented, as with frosting, nuts, fruit, etc.

‖ **ma′de-moi′selle′** (mȧd′mwȧ′zĕl′; măd′ĕ-mō-zĕl′; *colloq.* măm′zĕl′), *n.; pl.* MESDEMOISELLES (mā′d′-mwȧ′zĕl′). [F., fr. *ma* my, f. of *mon* + *demoiselle* a young lady. See DAMSEL.] **1.** A French title of courtesy given to a girl or an unmarried lady, equivalent to the English *Miss;* — abbr. *Mlle.* Formerly in France the title was given to married women whose husbands were of less than knightly rank. In English it is frequently applied to unmarried foreign women of other than French nationality.
2. [*cap.*] In French history, the eldest daughter of the eldest brother of the king (called *Monsieur*); later, the first (unmarried) princess of the blood royal. Cf. MADAME, 2.
3. Any of several sciænoid fishes which compose the genus *Bairdiella;* esp., *B. chrysura*, of the southern United States.

made′-up′, *a.* **a** Complete; perfect. "A *made-up* villain." *Shak.* **b** Falsely devised; fabricated, as a story. **c** Artificial; as, a *made-up* complexion. **d** Fully manufactured, as a garment.

mad′house′ (măd′hous′), *n.* A house where insane persons are detained and treated; an insane asylum.

Ma′di-a (mā′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *madi*, fr. Chilean *madi*, the native name.] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous herbs, the tarweeds, natives of Chile and the Pacific coast of North America. They have glandular-viscid herbage and heads with deeply grooved bracts investing the achenes. The seeds of *M. sativa* yield an oil used as a substitute for olive oil.

mad′id (măd′ĭd), *a.* [L. *madidus*, fr. *madere* to be wet.] Wet; moist. *Now Rare.*

mad′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*mad*, a. + 1st *-ling.*] A mad person.

mad′ly (măd′lĭ), *adv.* [From MAD, *a.*] In a mad manner; without reason or understanding; wildly.

mad′man (măd′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who is mad; a lunatic; a crazy man.
Madman of the North, Charles XII., King (1697-1718) of Sweden; — so called from his rashness and impetuosity.

mad′ness, *n.* [From MAD, *a.*] Condition of being mad; specif.: **a** Insanity; lunacy.
Though this be *madness*, yet there is method in 't. *Shak.*
b Delusional vagaries; mental extravagance; extreme folly. **c** Frenzy; ungovernable rage. **d** Hence, any tumultuous agitation; extreme emotion or wild disturbance. **e** Ecstasy; enthusiasm; inspiration.

ma′do (mä′dō), *n.* **a** An Australian squamipinnate fish (*Atypichthys strigatus*). **b** The trumpeter perch.

Ma-don′na (mȧ-dŏn′ȧ), *n.* [It. *madonna* my lady. See DAME, DONNA; cf. MADAME.] **1.** [*l. c.*] My lady; — a term of address in Italian formerly used as the equivalent of *madame*, where *signora* is now substituted.
2. a An Italian designation of the Virgin Mary. **b** A picture or a statue of the Virgin Mary.
The Italian painters are noted for drawing the *Madonnas* by their own wives or mistresses. *Rymer.*
3. A mode of dressing a woman's hair, with a central parting and the hair smooth on the sides.

Ma-dras′ (mȧ-drȧs′), *n.* **1.** A city and presidency of southeastern India. See *Gaz.*
2. [*l. c.*] A large silk-and-cotton kerchief, usually of bright colors, such as is often used by negroes for turbans.
3. [*l. c.*] A kind of fine cotton fabric, usually corded or figured.

Ma-dras′, *a.* [Also *l. c.*] Pertaining to Madras, India, or designating fabrics or other articles originally produced there; as, *madras* lace; also, composed of such a fabric; as, a *madras* shirt. — **Madras hemp**, the sunn. — **m. muslin**, a kind of curtain muslin with heavy figures, often in colors.

Mad′re-po-ra′ri-a (măd′rē-pō-rā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See MADREPORE.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of Actinozoa, including most species that produce stony corals. They resemble the actinians in the general structure of the soft parts, but usually form colonies, and always have an ectodermal calcareous skeleton. — **mad′re-po-ra′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

mad′re-pore (măd′rē-pōr; 201), *n.* [F. *madrépore*, fr. It. *madrepora*, and this fr. It. *madre* mother (L. *mater;* see MOTHER; perh. on account of the rapid growth) + *poro* pore (see PORE, *n.*) or perh. Gr. πῶρος a soft stone.] Any of certain stony, often branching corals of the genus *Acropora* (syn. *Madrepora*) which abound in tropical seas and are often of importance as reef builders. The term has been loosely applied to other stony corals.

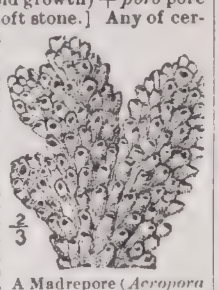
A Madrepore (*Acropora prolifera*) of Florida. End of a Branch.

mad′re-por′ic (-pŏr′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or likened to, a madrepore.
madreporic body, plate, *or* **tubercle**, *Zoöl.*, in most echinoderms, a perforated or porous plate almost always connected with the water-vascular system, through which water is thought to pass into the stone canal. It is usually single and external. — **m. canal**, *Zoöl.*, the stone canal of echinoderms.

mad′re-po-rite (măd′rē-pō-rīt), *n.* **1.** A fossil coral. *Obs.*
2. *Zoöl.* The madreporic plate of echinoderms.

mad′ri-er (măd′rĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F.] *Obs. or Hist. Mil.* A thick plank, used for several mechanical purposes; as: **a** A plank to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it was applied to anything to be broken down. **b** A plank or beam used for supporting the earth in mines or fortifications. **c** The chief beam in the carriage of a mortar or a cannon; hence, the carriage.

mad′ri-gal (măd′rĭ-găl), *n.* [It. *madrigale*, OIt. *madriale*, *mandriale* (cf. LL. *matriale*); orig. uncert., possibly fr. It. *mandra* flock, L. *mandra* stall, herd of cattle, Gr. μάνδρα fold, stable; hence, *madrigal*, orig., a pastoral song.] **1.** A lyric, usually of amorous character and adapted to musical setting. *Milton.*
2. *Music.* **a** An unaccompanied polyphonic setting of such a poem in three or more (usually five or six) parts, making use of counterpoint and imitation, and adhering to an ecclesiastical mode. Unlike the freer glee, it is best sung with several voices on a part. The madrigal, which by 1450 was fully developed in the Netherlands, grew out of the application of discant to secular melody, just as the motet grew out of the application of discant to plain song. **b** Any part song or glee.

mad′ri-gal′i-an (-găl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*madrigal* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to madrigals.

mad′ri-gal-ist, *n.* A composer of madrigals.

ma-dro′ña (mȧ-drō′nyȧ), *n.* [Sp. *madroño.*] An evergreen ericaceous tree or (in some localities) shrub (*Arbutus menziesii*), of California, having a smooth bark, thick shining leaves, and edible red berries, which are often called *madroña apples;* also, the related species *A. xalapensis*, of the Mexican border, often called *Mexican madroña.*

ma-du′ro (mȧ-dōō′rō), *a.* [Sp., mature.] Dark-colored and strong; — said of cigars.

mad′wort′ (măd′wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any cress of the genus *Konig.* **b** = GERMAN MADWORT.

Mæ-an′dra (mē-ăn′drȧ), *n.* [NL. See MEANDER, *n.* So named in allusion to the winding convolutions of the surface.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of massive reef-building corals, including many brain corals. **Mæ′an-dri′na** (mē′ăn-drī′nȧ) is a synonym. — **mæ-an′drin-i-form** (mē′ăn-drĭn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **mæ-an′dri-noid** (mē-ăn′drĭ-noid), *a.*

Mæ-ce′nas (mē-sē′năs), *n.* [L., name of the patron of Horace and Vergil. See *Biog. Dict.*] A patron; esp., a munificent patron of literature or art.

Mael′strom (māl′strŏm), *n.* [Cf. D. *maalstrom*, Norw. dial. *malstraum*, Dan. *malström*, D. *malen* to grind, whirl round (cf. MEAL flour), *stroom* stream (see STREAM).] A celebrated whirlpool in the Arctic Ocean off the west coast of Norway, formerly supposed to suck in all vessels within a long radius; hence, fig. [*l. c.*], any destructive or wide-reaching noxious influence; as, a *maelstrom* of vice.

mæ′nad (mē′năd), *n.; pl.* E. MÆNADS (-nădz), L. MÆNADES (mĕn′ȧ-dēz). [L. *Maenas, -adis*, Gr. μαινάς, -άδος, fr. μαίνεσθαι to rave.] **1.** *Class. Relig.* A nymph attendant upon Dionysus (which see); also, a woman who celebrated the orgiastic rites of Dionysus; a bacchante. Cf. BACCHÆ. — **mæ-nad′ic** (mē-năd′ĭk), *a.* — **mæ′nad-ism** (mē′năd-ĭz′m), *n.*
Mænad means of course simply "mad woman," and the *mænads* are the women worshipers of Dionysus, of whatever race, possessed, maddened, or, as the ancients would say, inspired by his spirit. *J. E. Harrison.*

Mænad with Thyrsus (from a Greek vase).

2. Any frenzied or unnaturally excited woman.
Some half score of dissolute apprentices and journeymen broke into the ring of the *mænads*. *Ld. Lytton.*

Mæ-o′ni-an (mē-ō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Mæonia, later Lydia, of which Homer was reputed to be a native. "Led by the light of the *Mæonian* star." *Pope.*

‖ **ma′es-to′so** (mä′ĕs-tō′sō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., a.] *Music.* Majestic or majestically; — a direction that a passage or piece of music should have dignity of style.

‖ **ma-es′tro** (mä-ĕs′trō), *n.; pl.* -TRI (-trē). [It., fr. L. *magister.* See MASTER.] A master in any art, esp. music; a composer, conductor, or teacher of eminence. — ‖ **ma-es′tro di cap-pel′la** (dē käp pĕl′lä). [It.] = KAPELLMEISTER.

maf′fi-a (mäf′fē-ä), **ma′fi-a** (mä′fē-ä), *n.* [It. *maffia.*] **1.** In Sicily, the popular sentiment of hostility to the law, leading to refusal to bear witness in case of crime, and hence to frequent violent crimes, esp. against persons, as officers, who have incurred popular displeasure; also, the body of persons imbued with this sentiment.
2. Hence, a supposed organization of Sicilians or Italians in foreign countries, as revealed by similar hostility to law and by acts of violence, as murder and blackmail.

ma-fur′ra, ma-fur′a (mȧ-fŭr′ȧ), *n.* [From a native name.] An East African meliaceous tree (*Trichilia emetica*) having capsular fruit, the seeds of which yield a fatty substance, **mafurra tallow**, resembling cacao butter and having the same properties. The emetic fruit is sometimes used in making an ointment to cure the itch.

mag′a-dis (măg′ȧ-dĭs), *n.* [Gr. μάγαδις.] *Anc. Music.* **a** A Greek instrument like the cithara of twenty strings, prob. of Egyptian origin, sounding in octaves, though whether this was done by dividing the string into the proportion of 2 : 1 by means of the bridge (*magas*) or by merely tuning the instrument, as our so-called piccolo is tuned, an octave above the flute, is not known. *C. F. A. Williams.* **b** A Lydian flute or flageolet. **c** A monochord.

mag′a-dize (-dīz), *v. i.* & *t.* [Gr. μαγαδίζειν, fr. μάγαδις magadis.] *Anc. Music.* **a** To sing or play in octaves. **b** To play upon the magadis.

Ma′ga-lo′na, the Fair (mä′gȧ-lō′nȧ). [F. *Maguelon(n)e.*] The heroine of an old chivalry romance, originally written in French, "The History of the Fair Magalona, daughter of the King of Naples, and Peter, son of the Count of Provence." Cervantes alludes to this romance in "Don Quixote," the wooden horse, Clavileño, being said to be the very one upon which Peter of Provence carried off the fair Magalona. In Germany her history has been reproduced by Tieck.

mag′a-zine′ (măg′ȧ-zēn′), *n.* [F. *magasin*, It. *magazzino*, or Sp. *magacén*, *almagacén*, *almacén;* all fr. Ar. *makhzan*, *almakhzan*, a storehouse, granary, or cellar.] **1.** A place where goods or supplies are stored; a warehouse, storehouse, or depot; esp., a repository for military stores, as ammunition, arms, provisions, etc.
2. Specif.: **a** The building or room in which the supply of powder is kept in a fortification or a ship. **b** A country

Mad′e-line, *n.* F. form of MAGDALENE.
Ma′de-lon′ (mȧ′d′-lôɴ′), *n.* The précieuse daughter of the bourgeois Gorgibus in Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules." She assumes the name *Polixène* as more genteel and romantic.
mademe. † MADAM.
maden. † MAIDEN.
ma′dent, *a.* [L. *madens*, p. pr. of *madere* to be wet.] Moist. *Obs.*
mader. † MADDER.
ma-des′cent (mȧ-dĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *madescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *madescere*, v. incho. fr. *madere* to be wet.] Becoming moist.
madeus. † MAIDEUX.
mad′ful, *a.* Mad. *Obs.*
Madge, *n.* **1.** Short form of MARGARET, MARJORY.
2. [*l. c.*] A leaden hammer covered with woolen cloth used in hard solder plating. *Eng.*
3. [Cf. also OF. *machette* owl.] **a** The barn owl. **b** The magpie. *Local, Eng.* [*Obs.*
mad′head′, *n.* A mad person.
mad′-head′ed, *a.* Mad-brained.
madhede. *n.* [*mad* + *-hede* = *-head.*] Madness. *Obs.*
Ma′dhva (mä′dwȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr.] A member of a deistic reform sect of India founded about the year 1200 A. D.
Ma′di (mä′dē), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of the upper Nile, cattle breeders and agriculturists, of low civilization.
Ma-di′a (mȧ-dī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ma-di′a-bun (-ȧ-bŭn), **Ma-di′ah** (-ȧ), **Ma′di-an** (mā′dĭ-ăn). Vars. of MIDIAN. *Bib.* [*Table I.*
ma′di-a oil (mā′dĭ-ȧ). See OIL,
mad′i-date, *v. t.* [L. *madidatus*, p. p. of *madidare*, fr. *madidus* moist.] To moisten. *Obs.*
ma-did′i-ty, *n.* [*madid* + *-ity.*] Moisture; moist state. *Obs.*
mad′id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
madien. † MEDIN.
mad′i-fie. † MADEFY.
Ma′di-ga (mä′dĭ-gȧ), *n.* [Kanarese *mādiga* cobbler, outcast.] One of a despised caste numerous in southern India. They are leather workers; the carcasses of animals that die of disease, which are their perquisite, are eaten by them.
madin. † MAIDEN.
mad′is-te′ri-um (măd′ĭs-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαδιστήριον.] *Surg.* An instrument to extract hairs. [MAJOON.
mad-joon′, mad-joun′. Vars. of
madle. † MALE.
mad′ling, mad′lings, *adv.* [*mad*, a. + 2d *-ling.*] Madly. *Obs.*
Madm. *Abbr.* Madam. [*Bib.*
Mad-man′nah (măd-măn′ȧ).
madme, *n.* [AS. *māðm*, *māðum*, pl. *māðmas*, *mādmas.*] A valuable possession or gift. *Obs.*
Mad′men (măd′mĕn). *Bib.*
Mad′me′na (mē′nȧ). *D. Bib.*
Mad′me′nah (-nȧ). *Bib.*
mad′nep, *n.* [*mad* + dial. *nep*, *neep*, turnip, AS. *næp*, L. *napus.*] The cow parsnip. *Eng.*
Ma′doc (mā′dŏk), *n.* [W. *Madawg*, fr. *madawg* having benefit or advantage, goodly.] Masc. prop. name.
Ma′don (mā′dŏn). *Bib.*
ma-don′na-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
ma-don′na-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
Madonna lily. = ANNUNCIATION LILY **a.**
mad′o-qua (măd′ō-kwȧ), *n.* [Abyssinian *midaqua.*] The royal antelope.
ma-dor′. Var. of MUDAR.
ma′dor, *n.* [L., moisture, fr. *madere:* see MADID.] Sweat. *Obs.*
mad′pash′, *a.* & *n.* [*mad*, a. + *pash* head.] Madbrain. *Obs.*
ma′dragué′ (mȧ′drȧg′), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *almadraba*, prob. of Ar. origin.] A large fish pound used to capture the tunny in the Mediterranean; also, a seine used for the same purpose.
ma-dras′ah (mȧ-drăs′ȧ), *n.* Also **ma-dras′a**, **ma-dras′sah**, **ma-dras′seh** (-ĕ), etc. [Ar. *madrasa*, fr. *daras* to read.] A Mohammedan mosque school.
Ma-dras′i (mȧ-drăs′ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *madrasī* of Madras.] A native of Madras, esp. a coolie.
‖ **ma′dre de ca-ca′o** (mä′drā dā kä-kä′ō). [Sp., mother of cacao.] *Bot.* = BOIS IMMORTEL.
mad′re-gal (măd′rē-găl). Var. of MEDREGAL.
ma′dre-perl (mä′drā-pûrl; măd′rē-), *n.* [It. *madreperla.*] Mother-of-pearl. *Rare.*
Mad′re-po′ra (măd′rē-pō′rȧ; mȧ-drĕp′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ACROPORA. See MADREPORE.
Mad′re-po-ra′ce-a (măd′rē-pō-rā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of corals approximately equiv. to Madreporaria. — **mad′re-po-ra′cean** (-shăn), *a.*
madrepore glass. A variety of millefiori glass.
madrepore marble. A marble containing fossil madrepores.
mad′re-po′ri-an (măd′rē-pō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* *Zoöl.* Madreporic.
mad′re-po′ri-form (-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Madreporic.
mad′re-po-rit′ic (-pō-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* = MADREPORIC. [spice. *Obs.*
mad′ri-an, *n.* [OF.] A kind of
mad′rick. Var. of MEDRICK.
mad′ri-gal-er, *n.* A madrigalist.
mad′ri-ga-let′to (măd′rĭ-gȧ-lĕt′ō), *n.* [It.] A little madrigal.
Mad′ri-le′ni-an (-lē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Sp. *Madrileño.*] Of or pert. to Madrid in Spain or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Madrid. [MADROÑA.
ma-drone′ (mȧ-drōn′). Var. of
ma-dro′ño (mȧ-drō′nyō). Var. of MADROÑA.
mad′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mad′stone′, *n.* A stone popularly supposed to counteract the effects of poison from the bite of an animal. *U. S.*
mad′u nut (măd′ōō). The seed of the cycad *Cycas circinalis.*
Mad′u-ra dis-ease′ *or* **foot** (măd′ōō-rȧ; mȧ-dōō′rȧ). [From *Madura*, in southern India.] = MYCETOMA.
Ma′du-rese′ (mä′dŭ-rēz′; -rēs′), *n.* **a** (*sing.* & *pl.*) A native of Madura and eastern Java, of Malayan race. **b** The language of the Madurese. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. — **Ma′du-rese′**, *a.*
mad′weed′, *n.* = MAD-DOG.
mad′wom′an (măd′wŏŏm′ăn), *n.* An insane woman.
madyne. † MEDIN.
madyr. † MADDER.
mae (mā). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MO, more. [Bleat. *Scot.*
mae (mā), *n.* & *v. i.* [Imitative.]
mæ-an′der. Var. of MEANDER.
Mæ-ce′nas-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mæg′bote′, *or* **-bot′** (măg′bōt′), *n.* [AS. *mæg* kinsman + *bōt* bote.] *A.-S. Law.* Bote paid to the kinsmen of a man injured.
mæht. † MIGHT, *n.;* MIGHT, *pret.* of MAY. [spot. *Scot.*
mael (māl). Var. of MOLE, a
Ma′e-leth (mā′ē-lĕth). *D. Bib.*
Ma-e′lus (mā-ē′lŭs). *Bib.*
Mæ′mac-te′ri-on (mē′măk-tē′rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.* [Gr. Μαιμακτηριών.] The fifth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.
mæne, *n.* [AS. *gemǣne* common, mutual: cf. *gemāna* fellowship.] Fellowship. *Obs.*
mænhir. Var. of MENHIR.
Mæ′ni-dæ (mē′nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *maena*, Gr. μαίνη, a kind of small sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A small family of slender spiny-finned marine fishes having a very protractile upper jaw.
‖ **Maen′ner-chor′.** Var. of MÄNNERCHOR.
Mæ-on′i-des (mē-ŏn′ĭ-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μαιονίδης.] A patronymic of Homer. See MÆONIAN.
mære. † MERE, MORE.
mærgeve. † MORYEVE.
maesse. † MAIZE, MASS.
mæst. † MOST.
mæs′tive. Var. of MESTIVE.
‖ **ma-es′tra** (mä-ās′trä; *almost* mīs′trä), *n.* [Sp.] Teacher.
ma′es-tral′. † MISTRAL.
meastrie, *v. t.* [OF. *maistrier* (three syllables), *maistreier.*] To master. *Obs.*
‖ **ma-es′tro** (mä-ās′trō; *almost* mīs′trō), *n.* [Sp.] Teacher.
mafey, *interj.* [OF. *ma fei*, F. *ma foi.*] My faith! *Obs.*
maf′fick (măf′ĭk), *v. i.;* MAF′FICKED (-ĭkt); MAF′FICK-ING. [From *Mafeking*, town in South Africa.] To celebrate with boisterous rejoicings and hilarious behavior, as did the people of English cities after the relief of Mafeking, May 17, 1900. — **maf′fick-er** (-ĕr), *n.* *Both Colloq. Brit.*
‖ **maf-fio′so** (mäf-fyō′sō), **ma′fi-o′so** (mä′fĭ-ō′sō), *n.; pl.* -SI (-sē). [It. *maffioso.*] One imbued with the maffia.
maf′fard, *n.* [*maffle* + *-ard.*] A bungler; addlepate. *Obs.*
maf′fle, *v. i.* [Akin to OD. *maffelen* to stammer. Cf. MUFFLE to mumble.] To stammer; mumble; falter; blunder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
maf′fle (*dial.* măf′′l), *v. t.* To confuse; muddle; also, to squander. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
maf′fle-ment, *n.* Dallying; trifling. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs. or R.*
maf′fler, *n.* One who maffles.
maf′flin (măf′lĭn), *n.* A simpleton. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **ma foi** (mȧ fwä). [F.] My faith; indeed. [*Table I.*
ma-fur′ra tal′low. See OIL,
mag (măg), *n.* [Cf. MAG a magpie.] Chat; chatter; a chatterbox. — *v. i.* To chatter. *Colloq.*
mag, *n.* *Local, Eng.* **a** The European magpie. **b** The long-tailed titmouse. [*Eng.*
mag, *n.* A halfpenny. *Slang,*
Mag. Short for MARGARET.
mag. *Abbr.* Magazine; magnitude (of a star).
mag′a. (măg′ȧ), *n.* A magazine, esp. [*cap.*] Blackwood's Magazine. *Brit.*
magade, *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. μαγάς, -άδος.] *Music.* The bridge, as of a lyre; also, a fret, as of a lute. *Obs.* & *R.*
Ma′ga-dhi (mä′gȧ-dē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
Mag′a-hi (măg′ȧ-hē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
Mag′a-la (măg′ȧ-lȧ). *D. Bib.*
magar, *n.* A kind of large ship. *Obs.*
ma′gas (mā′găs), *n.* [Gr. μαγάς.] *Music.* See MAGADIS.
ma-gas′tro-log′i-cal, *a.* [See MAGIC; ASTROLOGY.] Pertaining to magical astrology. *Obs.*
ma-gas′tro-man-cy, *n.* [See MAGIC; ASTROMANCY.] Divination by magic and astrology. — **ma-gas′tro-man-cer**, *n.* — **ma-gas′tro-man′tic**, *a.* *All Obs.*
mag′a-zin′age, *n.* [Cf. F. *magasinage* storage.] Money paid for storage; place of storage. *Obs.*

or district especially rich in natural products. **c** A city viewed as a marketing center. **d** A reservoir or supply chamber for a stove, battery, camera, typesetting machine, or other apparatus. **e** A chamber in a gun for holding a number of cartridges to be fed automatically to the piece.
3. The contents of a magazine; as: **a** An accumulation of munitions of war. **b** A stock or store of provisions or goods. **c** A ship laden with stores. *Obs.*
4. **a** A storehouse of information on any subject; — formerly used in titles of books. **b** A pamphlet published periodically containing miscellaneous papers, esp. critical and descriptive articles, stories, poems, etc., designed for the entertainment of the general reader.
5. A store, or shop, where goods are kept for sale.

mag′a-zine′ (măg′*ȧ*-zēn′), *v. t.*; -ZINED′ (-zēnd′); -ZIN′ING (-zēn′ĭng). To store in or as in a magazine; to store up for use.

magazine camera. *Photog.* A camera in which a number of plates can be exposed without reloading. See CAMERA.

magazine gun *or* **rifle**. A rapid-firing small arm, as a rifle, ordinarily used as a single-loader, but with a reservoir of cartridges which by the releasing action of the cutoff are brought into action at critical periods when the maximum rapidity of fire is desired. Cf. REPEATER.

mag′a-zin′ist (măg′*ȧ*-zēn′ĭst), *n.* One who edits or writes for a magazine. — **mag′a-zin′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

Mag′da-len (măg′d*ȧ*-lĕn; *see note below*), **Mag′da-lene** (-lēn), *n.* [L. *Magdalene*, fr. Gr. Μαγδαληνή, prob. fem. a., belonging to Magdala, Gr. Μαγδαλά, of Heb. origin. Cf. MAUDLIN.] **1**. **a** Mary Magdalene, traditionally reported to have been the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ (see *Luke* vii. 37); — used with *the*. **b** A picture representing Mary Magdalene.
2. [*l. c.*] A reformed prostitute.
3. [*l. c.*] A house of refuge or reformatory for prostitutes.
☞ The pron. môd′lĭn (cf. ety.) is current in England for *Magdalen* College, Oxford, and *Magdalene* College, Cambridge.

Mag′da-le′ni-an pe′ri-od (măg′d*ȧ*-lē′nĭ-*ă*n). *Archæol.* A period representing the highest palæolithic culture in Europe, so named by G. de Mortillet from La Madeleine, a station on the Vézère in west central France, where were discovered many implements, such as scrapers, gravers, saws and knives of flint, borers, needles, harpoons, hooks, etc., of bone and ivory, together with fine examples of primitive carving, including representations of man, the mammoth, reindeer, etc.

Mag′de-burg (mäg′dĕ-bŏŏrg; -bŏŏrk; *often Anglicized*, măg′dē-bûrg), *n.* A city in Saxony.

Magdeburg Centuries, an ecclesiastical history of the first thirteen centuries, arranged in thirteen volumes, compiled in the 16th century by Protestant scholars at Magdeburg. — **M. hemispheres**, *Physics*, two hemispherical cups forming, when placed together, a cavity from which the air can be withdrawn by an air pump; — used to illustrate the pressure of the air. The device was invented by Otto von Guericke at Magdeburg, about 1650.

Magdeburg Hemispheres.

mage (māj), *n.* [Cf. F. *mage*. See MAGI.] **a** A magician. *Poetic.* **b** A Magus. *Obs.*

Mag′el-lan′ic (măj′*ĕ*-lăn′ĭk; măg′-; 277: *the name Magellan is commonly pron'd* m*ȧ*-jĕl′*ă*n *in U. S.*, m*ȧ*-gĕl′*ă*n *in Eng.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or named from, Magellan, the navigator.

Magellanic cloud. *Astron.* **a** Either of two conspicuous nebulous appearances (the larger called **nubecula major**; the smaller, **nubecula minor**) near the south pole, resembling thin white clouds. They are composed, like the Milky Way, partly of star clusters and partly of true nebulæ. **b** See COALSACK.

ma-gen′ta (m*ȧ*-jĕn′t*ȧ*), *n.* Fuchsine; — so called from Magenta, in Italy, in allusion to the battle fought there about the time the dye was discovered. Also, the peculiar purplish shade of red produced by the dye.

mag′got (măg′*ŏ*t), *n.* [Cf. W. *macai*, pl. *maceiod*, *magiod*, a worm or grub, *magu* to breed; or E. MAWK.] **1**. A soft-bodied, grublike, footless larva of an insect, as that of the house fly and many other Diptera; — applied esp. to forms living in decaying matter, flesh, etc.

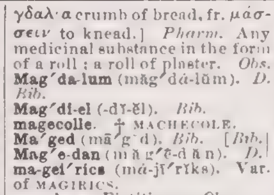

a Adult Fly; *b* Maggot, 1.

2. A fantastic notion or caprice; also, a person possessed of fanciful or capricious tastes.
When there's a bigger *maggot* than usual in your head you call it direction. *G. Eliot.*

mag′got-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Infested with maggots.
2. Full of whims; capricious.

Ma′gi (mā′jī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MAGUS (mā′g*ŭ*s). [L., pl. of *Magus*, Gr. Μάγος: of Per. origin. Cf. MAGE, MAGIC.] A priestly caste or order of ancient Media and Persia, probably of Median origin, but holding sacerdotal supremacy throughout the era of Persian rule. Their religion was very similar to that of Zoroaster, who may himself have been a Magus, and included belief in the advent of a savior, which may be the ground for the allusion in Matthew ii. 1 (the word *Magi* being used in the Vulgate where "wise men" is given in the Authorized and Revised versions). In later times the Magi were in disrepute in the western world for their practice of sorcery and necromancy. — **Ma′gi-an** (mā′jĭ-*ă*n), *n.* & *a.* — **Ma′gi-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

mag′ic (măj′ĭk), *n.* [OF. *magique*, L. *magice*, Gr. μαγική (sc. τέχνη), fr. μαγικός. See MAGIC, *a.*; MAGI.] **1**. The art, or body of arts, which pretends or is believed to produce effects by the assistance of supernatural beings or departed spirits, or by a mastery of secret forces in nature. Magic takes the place of science with primitive and barbarous peoples, usually incorporating what scientific knowledge they possess with a mass of superstitions. It is an integral part of most pagan religions; and its overthrow in Europe is in large part due to Christianity, which condemned resort to spirits and demons for knowledge or assistance (as in witchcraft, sorcery, diabolism), not as false, but as evil, or **black magic**. On **white**, *or* **natural**, **magic** no ban was placed, and largely from this — which survives in legerdemain — was developed modern natural science. Magical practices are of three types: **Sympathetic magic**, based on the principle that like affects like, or that a desired result may be brought to pass by mimicking it, naming it in spells, etc. **Divination**, the various means of gaining hidden knowledge, as astrology, clairvoyance, augury, sortilege, necromancy, etc. **Thaumaturgy**, or wonder working, including alchemy, jugglery, legerdemain, and trickery ascribed to demons.
Magic in the strict sense was always felt by the Greeks to be a foreign and specially an Oriental art, as is shown by the very name μαγος, a magician, literally a magian or Persian priest. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*
Magic constitutes an important part of every religion, some scholars regarding it as the most original element, others as "a disease of religion." *Vos (De la Saussaye).*
2. The power or potency brought into play by the arts of magic; hence, any seemingly secret or occult power; as, the *magic* of a great name; or, any insistent or impulsive charm; as, the *magic* of the painter's art.
Syn. — Sorcery, necromancy, conjuration, enchantment.

mag′ic (măj′ĭk) } *a.* [F. *magique*, L. *magicus*, Gr. μαγικός, fr. μάγος. See MAGI.] **1**. Of
mag′i-cal (-ĭ-k*ă*l) } or pertaining to magic; produced by magic, or employed in the rites of magicians.
2. Hence: Seemingly requiring more than human power; imposing or startling in performance; producing effects which seem supernatural; having extraordinary properties; as, a *magic* lantern; a *magic* square or circle.
The painter's *magic* skill. *Cowper*
3. Characterized by, or having the powers or effects of, magic; hence, enchanting; as, a *magic* land or scene.

magic circle, **m. cube**, an arrangement of numbers in rings and radial ranks in a circle, or in a number of cubes forming a larger perfect cube, devised on the principle of the magic square to add up to the same number along different ranks or diagonals. — **m. lantern**, an optical instrument consisting of a case inclosing a light, and having suitable lenses in a lateral tube, for throwing upon a screen, in a darkened room or the like, greatly magnified pictures from slides placed in the focus of the outer lens. See STEREOPTICON, CINEMATOGRAPH. — **m. music**, a game in which a person is guided in finding a hidden article, or in doing a specific act required, by music which is made louder or more rapid as he approaches success, and slower as he recedes. — **m. square**, numbers so disposed in parallel and equal rows, in the form of a square, that each row, taken vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, shall give the same sum, the same product, or a harmonical series, according as the numbers taken are in arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonic progression. — **m. tree**, a Peruvian polemoniaceous shrub (*Cantua buxifolia*) having showy flowers, used for decoration in native rites.

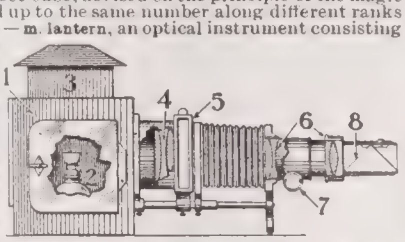

One Form of Magic Lantern 1 Box containing Lamp (2); 3 Chimney; 4 Condensing Lenses; 5 Slide Holder; 6 Magnifying Achromatic Lenses, adjusted by Screw (7); 8 Right-angled Prism for turning image upright.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

Magic Square.

ma-gi′cian (m*ȧ*-jĭsh′*ă*n), *n.* [F. *magicien*. See MAGIC, *n.*] One skilled in magic; one who practices the black art; an enchanter; necromancer; sorcerer; conjurer.

Magician of the North. **a** Sir Walter Scott. **b** Johann Georg Hamann (1730-88), a German philosopher.

mag′i-co- (măj′ĭ-kō-). Combining form for *magic*, *magical*.

mag′is-te′ri-al (măj′ĭs-tē′rĭ-*ă*l), *a.* [L. *magisterius* magisterial. See MASTER.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a master designer or artificer; showing a master's skill. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to a master, or one in authority; having the manner of a magister; official; commanding; authoritative. Hence: Overbearing; dictatorial; dogmatic.
We are not *magisterial* in opinions, nor, dictatorlike, obtrude our notions on any man. *Sir T. Browne.*
3. Of or pertaining to a magistrate, his office, or his duties; hence, administered or conducted by a magistrate; holding the office of a magistrate, etc.
4. Pertaining to, produced by, or of the nature of, magistery. See MAGISTERY, 2.
Syn. — Authoritative, stately, august, pompous, dignified, lofty, imperious, lordly, proud, haughty, domineering, despotic, dogmatical, arrogant. See DICTATORIAL.

magisterial district, an administrative county division in Kentucky and West Virginia. See COUNTY.

mag′is-ter-y (măj′ĭs-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *magisterium* the office of a chief, president, director, tutor. See MAGISTRATE; cf. MASTERY.] **1**. = MAGISTRACY. *Obs.*
2. **a** *Alchem.* A principle of nature having transmuting or curative powers. **b** *Old Chem.* A precipitate; esp., any of certain white precipitates from metallic solutions; as, *magistery* of bismuth.
3. Mastership; authority. *Obs.*

mag′is-tra-cy (-tr*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz) [From MAGISTRATE.] **1**. State or quality of being a magistrate.
2. Office or dignity of a magistrate; also, the collective body of magistrates.
3. District or jurisdiction of a magistrate.

mag′is-tral (-tr*ă*l), *a.* [L. *magistralis*: cf. F. *magistral*. See MAGISTRATE.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a master; hence, magisterial; authoritative; dogmatic.
2. Concocted or prescribed by a physician; hence, effectual; sovereign. "Some *magistral* opiate." *Bacon.*
3. *Pharm.* Formulated for a particular case; — opposed to *officinal*, and said of prescriptions and medicines.
4. *Fort.* Guiding; principal; as: **magistral line**, a guiding line with reference to which the drawing for a work is made. In permanent works it is usually the line of the intersection of the scarp and berm; in field works, the interior crest, or bottom of the interior slope, of the parapet.

mag′is-tral, *n.* **1**. *Med.* A sovereign medicine. *Obs.*
2. *Fort.* A magistral line.
3. *Metal.* Roasted copper pyrites used in the patio process.

mag′is-trate (-trāt), *n.* [L. *magistratus*, fr. *magister* master; cf. F. *magistrat*. See MASTER.] **1**. Magistracy. *Obs.*
2. A person clothed with power as a public civil officer; a public civil officer invested with powers of executive government; as: **a** The official first in rank in a government, the **chief**, or **first**, **magistrate**, — the king, emperor, etc., of a monarchy, the president of a republic, the governor of a State in the United States, etc. **b** A magistrate of a class having summary, often criminal, jurisdiction, as a justice of the peace, or one of certain officials having a similar jurisdiction, as a police *magistrate*, stipendiary *magistrate* (in England), etc.

mag′is-tra-ture (-tr*ȧ*-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *magistrature*.] Magistracy; term or exercise of magistracy.

mag′ma (măg′m*ȧ*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μάγμα, fr. μάσσειν to squeeze, knead.] **1**. Dregs; sediment; soft or pulpy residuum, as a thick residuum obtained from a semifluid substance by removing the fluid part by pressure or evaporation, or the grounds left after treating a substance with any menstruum, as water or alcohol. *Obs. exc. Pharm.*
2. Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in the state of a thin paste. *Ure.*
3. *Petrog.* **a** Molten (liquid) rock material within the earth; the molten mass from which any igneous rock or lava is formed. **b** The glassy base of an eruptive rock. *Obs. or R.*
4. *Pharm.* A salve of some consistence *Rare.*
5. *Mining.* Gangue.

mag-mat′ic (măg-măt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, magma; as, *magmatic* segregation, the separation of certain minerals within an igneous magma.

Mag′na Char′ta (măg′n*ȧ* kär′t*ȧ*), **Mag′na Car′ta**. [LL., great charter.] **1**. The Great Charter, so called, which the English barons forced King John to sign June 15, A. D. 1215, at Runnymede. The Charter, which was more truly a treaty, was based upon a previous charter signed by Henry I. about 1100 A. D., but amplified it, and included rights and principles which had later come into existence. It laid a foundation for the security of English political and personal liberty. There were numerous subsequent confirmations, notably: those of 1216 and 1217 during the minority of Henry III., making many important changes; that of 1225 on Henry's coming of age, making only two alterations of importance; and that of Edward I., in 1297.
2. A constitution guaranteeing rights and privileges.
The county law (Kreisordnung) of the 13th of December, 1872, has been called the *Magna Charta* of Prussian local government. *Woodrow Wilson.*

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magazine clothing *or* **dress**. Clothing made chiefly of woolen, with nothing metallic about it, to be worn in a powder magazine.
mag′a-zin′er (măg′*ȧ*-zēn′ẽr), *n.* = MAGAZINIST. *Rare.*
magazine stove. A stove having a chamber for holding fuel which is supplied to the fire by some self-feeding process, as in the common base-burner.
mag′a-zin′ish (-zēn′ĭsh), *a.* See [-ISH.]
mag′a-zin′y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the style of a magazine article or essay; somewhat superficial or shallow.
Mag′bish (măg′bĭsh). *Bib.*
mag′bote′ (măg′bōt′). Var. of MÆGBOTE.
Mag′da-la (măg′d*ȧ*-l*ȧ*). *Bib.*
Magdala red. [From *Magdala*, town in Abyssinia.] See DYE.
Mag′da-lel (măg′d*ȧ*-lĕl). *D. Bib.*
Mag′da-lene (măg′d*ȧ*-lēn; măg′d*ȧ*-lē′nē), *n.* [L. *Magdalene*. See MAGDALEN.] Lit., belonging to Magdala; — fem. prop. name. F. *Magdelaine* (m*ȧ*′d′lĕn′), *Madeleine* (mȧd′-lĕn′), *Madelon* (-lôɴ′); It. *Maddalena* (mäd′dä-lā′nä); Sp. *Magdalena* (mäg′dä-lā′nä), *Madelena* (mä′dä-lā′nä); Pg. *Magdalena* (mäg′dä-lā′nä); G. *Magdalene* (mäg′dä-lā′nē). — Dim. *Maud*, *Maun.*
mag-da′le-on, *n.* [LL. *magdaleo*, *magdalium*, fr. Gr. μαγδαλιά a crumb of bread, fr. μάσσειν to knead.] *Pharm.* Any medicinal substance in the form of a roll; a roll of plaster. *Obs.*
Mag′da-lum (măg′d*ȧ*-lŭm). *D. Bib.*
Mag′di-el (-dĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
magecolle. † MACHECOLE.
Ma′ged (mā′gĕd). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Mag′e-dan (măg′ē-dăn). *D.*
ma-gei′rics (m*ȧ*-jī′rĭks). Var. of MAGIRICS.
magel, *a.* Fictitious. *Obs.*
Ma-gel′lan (m*ȧ*-jĕl′*ă*n; -gĕl′-*ă*n), **Mag′el-la′ni-an** (măj′*ĕ*-lā′nĭ-*ă*n; măg′*ĕ*-), *a.* Magellanic.
Magellan jacket. *Naut.*, a watch coat with a hood.
magenta S. Fuchsine S.
ma′ger-ful (mā′jẽr-fŏŏl), *a.* Masterful. *Scot.* [† MAJESTY.]
mageste, **magestee**, **magestie**.
magg (măg), *v. t.* [Cf. MAG a magpie.] To steal. *Scot.*
magg, *v. t.* To mangle *Obs.*
magg. Var. of MAG.
magged (măgd), *a.* *Naut.* Worn; fretted; as, a *magged* rope. *R.*
mag′ger. † MAUGER.
mag′get. † MAGGOT.
maggezzine. † MAGAZINE.
Mag′gie (măg′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. MARGARET.] A girl. *Scot.*
mag′gle (măg′′l; măg′′l), *v. t.* [Cf. MAGG to mangle.] To mangle; tease; wear out. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mag′got (măg′*ŭ*t; măg′-), *n.* [F. *Margot*, prop., familiar form of *Marguerite* Margaret.] The magpie. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mag′got-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mag′got-ish. *a.* Whimsical: freakish. *Obs.*
mag′got-pate′, *n.* Also **mag′got-y-pate′**. A whimsical, crotchety person. *Obs.* — **mag′got-pat′ed**, *a.* *Obs.*
mag′got-pie′, *n.* [See MAGPIE.] A magpie. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
maggot pimple. *Med.* Acne (*acne punctata*) characterized by pimples with comedones.
maggot snipe. The turnstone. *Eastern U. S.*
Magh (mäg), *n.* [Hind *māgh*, fr. Skr. *māgha*.] See HINDU CALENDAR.
Magh (mäg), *n.* A speaker of Arakanese in Chittagong or Bakarganj, India.
magha, *n.* [L. *maga*, fem. of *magus* a magician.] Enchantress; sorceress. *Obs.*
Ma′ghi (mä′gē), *n.* The language of the Maghs; Arakanese.
maght (mäkt). Var. of MAUGHT.
mag′i-cal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
mag′i-cal-ly (măj′ĭ-k*ă*l-ĭ), *adv.* of MAGICAL. [magician. *Obs.*]
magicienne, *n.* [F.] A woman
mag′ic-ly, *adv.* of MAGIC.
Ma-gid′do (m*ȧ*-gĭd′ō). *Bib.* Var. of MEGIDDO.
ma-gilp′ (m*ȧ*-gĭlp′), **ma-gilph′** (-gĭlf′). Vars. of MEGILP.
maginate, *v. i.* [Cf. IMAGINE.] To trifle. *Obs.*
ma-gi′ric (m*ȧ*-jī′rĭk), *a.* [Gr. μαγειρικός, fr. μάγειρος cook.] Of or pert. to magirics. *Obs.*
ma-gi′rics (-rĭks), *n.* Cookery; the art of cooking. *Rare.*
ma-gi′rist (-rĭst), *n.* [Gr. μάγειρος cook + *-ist.*] A skilled cook. *Rare.* [= MAGIRIC.]
mag′i-ris′tic (măj′ĭ-rĭs′tĭk), *a.*
mag′i-rol′o-gy (-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [See MAGIRIC; -LOGY.] Cookery; magirics. — **ma-gi′ro-log′i-cal** (m*ȧ*-jī′rō-lŏj′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* — **mag′i-rol′o-gist** (măj′ĭ-rŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* *All Rare.*
Ma′gism (mā′jĭz′m), *n.* [*Magi* + *-ism.*] Magianism.
ma-gis′ter (m*ȧ*-jĭs′tẽr), *n.* [L. See MASTER.] Master; — a medieval title, given to a person in authority, or to one having an academic license to teach.
‖ **ma-gi′ster ar′tis, in-ge′ni-i′-que lar-gi′tor ven′ter** (m*ȧ*-jĭs′-tẽr). [L.] The belly, teacher of arts and bestower of talents. *Persius (Prol. 10).*
‖ **Ma-gi′ster Ar′ti-um**. [L.] Master of Arts.
‖ **ma-gi′ster ce′re-mo′ni-a′rum** (sĕr′ē-mō′nĭ-ā′rŭm). [L.] Master of ceremonies.
‖ **Ma-gi′ster Glo-me′ri-æ** (glō-mĕr′ĭ-ē). [LL.] See GLOMERY.
mag′is-te′ri-al, *n.* = MAGISTERY, 2 *Obs.*
mag′is-te′ri-al′i-ty, *n.* Magisterial character.
mag′is-te′ri-al-ly, *adv.* of MAGISTERIAL.
mag′is-te′ri-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS
mag′is-ter′i-cal, *a.* Magisterial. *Obs.*
mag′is-te′ri-ous, *a.* [L. *magisterius.*] Magisterial. *Oxf. E. D.* — **mag′is-te′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mag′is-te′ri-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
mag′is-te′ri-um (măj′ĭs-tē′rĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [L.] **1**. = MAGISTERY, 2. *Obs.*
2. *R. C. Ch.* The Church's teaching power or function.
mag′is-tral′i-ty, *n.*; *pl.* -TIES Magistral quality or state; authoritative position or character; *pl.*, special prescriptions; also, dogmatic teachings. *Obs.*
mag′is-tral-ly, *adv.* of MAGISTRAL.
mag′is-trand (măj′ĭs-trănd), *n.* [LL. *magistrandus.*] Orig., in Scottish universities, an arts student in the fourth, or highest, class: subsequently, one in the fourth year; — now in official use only at Aberdeen. *Oxf. E. D.*
mag′is-trate. *v. i.* [L. *magistrare* to command.] To command or manage as a magistrate. *Obs.* — **mag′is-tra′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
mag′is-trate-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
mag′is-tra′tial, *a.* = MAGISTERIAL, 3. *Obs.*
mag′is-trat′ic (măj′ĭs-trăt′ĭk), **mag′is-trat′i-cal** (-ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* = MAGISTERIAL, 3. — **mag′is-trat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
mag′is-tra-tive (măj′ĭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* Proper to a magistrate. *Rare.*
‖ **ma′gi-stra′tus in′di-cat vi′-rum** (măj′ĭ-strā′tŭs). [L.] Magistracy indicates or shows (the character of) the man.
magitian. † MAGICIAN.
mag′lit, *p. p.* of MAGGLE. *Obs. Scot.* [burgite.]
magma basalt. *Petrog.* Lim-
‖ **mag′na ci′vi-tas, mag′na so′-li-tu′do** (sĭv′ĭ-tăs, sŏl′ĭ-tū′dō). [L.] A great city (is) a great solitude.
‖ **mag′na cum lau′de**. [L.] With great praise; — used esp. in a diploma to indicate that the degree has been won by a very high grade of work, or to indicate a superior grade, higher than *cum laude*, of a particular degree.
‖ **mag′na cus-tu′ma**. [NL.] = GREAT CUSTOM.
‖ **mag′næ spes al′te-ra Ro′mæ**. [L.] Another or a second hope of great Rome; — in *Vergil*, *Æneid*, XII. 168, said of Ascanius after speaking of Æneas.

mag-na'li-um (măg-nā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*magnesium* + *aluminium* + *-ium.*] A silver-white alloy of aluminium and magnesium. Varieties containing from 5 to 20 per cent of magnesium are used for mechanical purposes.

Mag'na Ma'ter (măg'nȧ mā'tẽr). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The Great Mother of Anatolia; the Phrygian Cybele. Her cult was introduced in Rome in 204 B. C., when, in response to the Sibylline oracle, her meteorite symbol was brought from Asia Minor and a festival established in her honor, the **Megalesia** or **Megalensia**, originally April 4, but later 4-10. Under the Empire was established a new festival, March 15, 22, 24, 25, and 27, on which days ceremonies symbolizing the death and rebirth of vegetation were performed (cf. ATTIS) and the image of the goddess (March 27) bathed in the Almo, a small affluent of the Tiber. Under Antoninus Pius the ceremony of **taurobolia**, or blood baptism, was introduced, and the cult itself was more fully nationalized, so that it became one of the most popular of the last years of heathenism. See GREAT MOTHER.

mag'na-nim'i-ty (măg'nȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *magnanimité*, L. *magnanimitas.*] **1**. Quality of being magnanimous; that quality or combination of qualities in character enabling one to encounter danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, to disdain injustice, meanness, and revenge, and to act and sacrifice for noble objects.
2. A deed or a disposition characterized by magnanimity.
3. Grandiose temperament; extravagance of soul. *Rare.*
Enormities of ancient *magnanimity*. *Sir T. Browne.*

mag-nan'i-mous (măg-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *magnanimus*; *magnus* great + *animus* mind. See MAGNATE; ANIMUS.] **1**. Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; of lofty and courageous spirit.
Be *magnanimous* in the enterprise. *Shak.*
2. Dictated by or exhibiting nobleness of soul; honorable; noble; not selfish; as, a *magnanimous* policy.
Both strived for death; *magnanimous* debate. *Stirling.*

mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* [L. (pl.) *magnates*, *magnati*, fr. *magnus* great. See MASTER.] **1**. A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of influence or distinction.
2. One of the nobility, or certain high officers of state belonging to the noble estate in the national representation of Hungary, and formerly of Poland.
3. A person prominent in the management of a large industry or enterprise; as, an oil *magnate*. *U. S.*

mag-ne'si-a (măg-nē'zhĭ-ȧ, -zhȧ; -shĭ-ȧ, -shȧ; 277), *n.* [L. *Magnesia*, fem. of *Magnesius* of the country Magnesia, Gr. ἡ Μαγνησια λιθος a magnet. Cf. MAGNET, MANGANESE.] **1**. *Chem.* **a** Magnesium oxide, MgO, a light earthy white substance got by heating magnesium hydroxide or carbonate, by burning magnesium, etc. It is slightly alkaline, and is used as a mild antacid laxative. The ordinary magnesia of the pharmacopœia (**light magnesia**) is very bulky, but a denser variety (**heavy magnesia**) is also prepared. **b** Magnesium (in phrases); as, carbonate of *magnesia*. Cf. 1st LIME, 2. **c** Manganese. *Obs.*
2. Magnesia alba.

magnesia alba. [L.] *Pharm.* A bulky white amorphous substance, consisting of a hydrous basic carbonate of magnesium, and used as a mild cathartic.

magnesia mixture. *Anal. Chem.* An ammoniacal solution of a magnesium salt and ammonium chloride. It gives a white precipitate with phosphoric or arsenic acid (or a salt of either).

mag-ne'sian (măg-nē'zhăn; -shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characterized by, magnesia or magnesium. — **magnesian limestone**. = DOLOMITE.

mag-ne'sic (-sĭk), *a.* **a** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, magnesium; as, *magnesic* oxide. **b** See PETROGRAPHY.

mag'ne-site (măg'nē-sīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *magnésite.*] *Min.* Native magnesium carbonate, $MgCO_3$, in white or light-colored, compact or granular masses, rarely in rhombohedral crystals. H., 3.5-4.5. Sp. gr. of crystals, 3.0-3.1.

mag-ne'si-um (măg-nē'zhĭ-ŭm; -shĭ-ŭm; 277), *n.* [NL. See MAGNESIA.] *Chem.* A silver-white metallic element, malleable and ductile, and light (sp. gr., 1.74). Symbol, *Mg*; at. wt., 24.32. Magnesium occurs abundantly, but always in combination, as in the minerals magnesite, dolomite, brucite, epsomite, spinel, and serpentine, talc, olivine, and other silicates; also in natural waters and in organic products, esp. seeds and bones. The metal is isolated chiefly by electrolysis of fused carnallite (a double chloride of magnesium and potassium). It does not tarnish in dry air. It burns, forming (the oxide) magnesia, with the production of a dazzling, strongly actinic light (**magnesium light**), which is used in signaling, in pyrotechny, and in photography. For these uses the metal is made into ribbon, wire, and powder. Chemically, magnesium is bivalent, and forms a colorless cation, Mg^{++}.

magnesium carbonate. *Chem.* A white, crystalline compound, $MgCO_3$, occurring native as magnesite and also prepared artificially; also, any of several basic carbonates obtained as white precipitates. See MAGNESIA ALBA.

magnesium hydroxide. *Chem.* A compound, $Mg(OH)_2$, occurring native as brucite, and obtained by precipitation as a white, difficultly soluble powder. See BRUCITE.

magnesium lamp. A lamp for burning metallic magnesium. See FLASH LAMP.

magnesium oxide. *Chem.* Magnesia. See MAGNESIA, 1 **a**.

magnesium sulphate. *Chem.* A compound, $MgSO_4$, occurring native as the monohydrate, $MgSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ (kieserite), but commonly prepared artificially as the heptahydrate, $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ (Epsom salts). See EPSOM SALTS.

mag'net (măg'nĕt; 151), *n.* [ME. *magnete*, OF. *magnete*, L. *magnes*, *-etis*, Gr. Μαγνῆτις λίθος, Μάγνης λίθος, a magnet, metal that looked like silver, prop., Magnesian stone, Μάγνης a Magnesian, fr. *Magnesia*, a country in Thessaly. Cf. MAGNESIA.] **1**. Loadstone; a variety of magnetite or magnetic iron ore having naturally the property of attracting iron; — called also *natural magnet*. Hence, fig., something which attracts.
Dinocrates began to make the arched roof of the temple of Arsinoë all of *magnet*, or this loadstone. *Holland.*
Two *magnets*, heaven and earth, allure to bliss,
The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*

2. Any body having the characteristic properties of loadstone; specif., a mass of iron or steel having such properties artificially imparted and hence called an **artificial magnet**; also called, according to its shape, a **bar magnet**, a **horseshoe magnet**, etc. A magnet usually has two poles of opposite nature, situated near its ends. When two magnets are brought near each other a repulsion is observed between the poles of like nature, and an attraction between those unlike. The earth is a magnet whose poles are not greatly distant from the geographical poles; consequently, when any magnet is free to turn, like a compass needle, one pole points approximately north, and is hence called the **north pole**, or, better, the **north-seeking pole**. It is also called the **red**, or **positive, pole**. Similarly the other is called the **south, south-seeking, blue**, or **negative, pole**. Soft iron may be temporarily converted into a magnet by contact with a magnet, by induction without contact, or by the influence of an electric current (in which case it is called an **electromagnet**). For methods of producing permanent steel magnets, see DOUBLE TOUCH, SEPARATE TOUCH, SINGLE TOUCH. A few other substances are capable of becoming magnets of feeble power. See FERROMAGNETIC. See also MAGNETIZE.

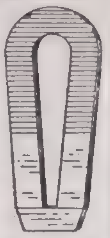
Horseshoe Magnet.

mag'net-a'ri-um (măg'nĕt-ā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Physics.* An apparatus for imitating the magnetic conditions of the earth. It consists essentially of three concentric spheres, of which the two inner ones have electric wire coiled about them in a particular way.

mag-net'ic (măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *magneticus*: cf. F. *magnétique.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; as, a *magnetic* needle.
2. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the earth's magnetism; as, the *magnetic* meridian.
3. Capable of being magnetized, as a metal.
4. Actuated by magnetic attraction; as, a *magnetic* chuck.
5. Endowed with extraordinary personal attractiveness.
She that had all *magnetic* force alone. *Donne.*
6. Having, susceptible to, or induced by, animal magnetism, so called; as, a *magnetic* sleep. See MAGNETISM, 4.

magnetic aging. = MAGNETIC FATIGUE. — **m. amplitude**. = AMPLITUDE, 3 **b** (2). — **m. axis**, *Physics*, the straight line joining the two poles of a magnet; in terrestrial magnetism, the line joining the magnetic poles of the earth. — **m. azimuth**, an arc of the horizon, intercepted between the magnetic meridian and the vertical circle passing through the object. It is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass. — **m. battery**, a combination of magnets with the like poles adjacent, so as to act together as one magnet; — called also *compound magnet*. The power of such a combination is greater than that of a single magnet of the same mass, but less than the total power of the separate pieces. — **m. bearing**, the bearing by a compass which has no deviation, or the bearing from the magnetic pole. — **m. brake**, *Mach.*, a brake, as a band brake, operated by an electromagnet. — **m. bridge**, an instrument for measuring magnetic permeability, similar in principle to Wheatstone's bridge. — **m. circuit**, the closed path of the magnetic flux, analogous to an electric circuit. — **m. cirrus**. *Meteor.* See NOAH'S ARK. — **m. compensator**, a contrivance connected with a ship's compass for compensating or neutralizing the effect of the iron of the ship on the needle. — **m. conductivity**. = PERMEABILITY, 2. — **m. creeping**, the slow increase of magnetization under constant magnetizing force; viscous hysteresis. — **m. current**, the rate of change of the magnetic flux passing through a surface. — **m. curves**, curves indicating lines of magnetic force, as in the arrangement of iron filings between the poles of a powerful magnet. — **m. cycle**, a cycle of changes in the magnetism of a body which finally returns to its original state of magnetization. — **m. declination** *or* **variation**. = DECLINATION, *n.*, 8. — **m. density**, the quantity of magnetism per unit of surface; the number of lines of magnetic force per square centimeter of normal cross section of magnetic field. — **m. deviation**. = DEVIATION OF THE COMPASS. — **m. dip**. = DIP, *n.*, 3 **b**. — **m. electricity**, magneto-electricity. — **m. elements of a place**, *Physics*, the magnetic declination, the magnetic dip, and the magnetic intensity, at that place. — **m. equator**, the aclinic line. See ACLINIC. — **m. explorer**, an exploring coil. — **m. fatigue**, a condition of iron which has been subjected to a large number of magnetic changes in which the losses due to hysteresis become unduly large. Transformer cores are subject to this deteriorating effect. — **m. field**, *Physics*, any space through which magnetic influence is exerted. See FIELD. — **m. figures**, the figures formed by magnetic curves, such as are seen when iron filings are sprinkled over a paper under which is a magnet. — **m. fluid**, a hypothetical fluid (or either of two such fluids) the existence of which was formerly assumed in the explanations of the phenomena of magnetism. — **m. flux**, the total number of lines of force within any tube of force, or the product of the magnetomotive force by the permeance of the circuit. See FLUX. — **m. force**, the force, attractive or repulsive, exerted between two magnetic poles; the force which produces or changes magnetization. Also, the intensity of this force; magnetic flux density. — **m. friction**. **a** The retarding effect suffered by a magnetizable body in passing through a magnetic field. **b** Magnetic hysteresis. — **m. gearing**, friction gearing in which magnetic attraction is used to prevent slipping. — **m. hysteresis**. = HYSTERESIS **b**. — **m. inclination**. = DIP, *n.*, 3 **b**. — **m. induction**. *Physics.* **a** See INDUCTION, 6. **b** Magnetic flux density. See FLUX DENSITY. — **m. intensity**, magnetic flux density. See FLUX DENSITY. — **m. iron, m. iron ore**. *Min.* = MAGNETITE. — **m. lag**, the failure of the induced magnetism in a magnetic substance to keep up with the inducing or magnetizing force. Cf. HYSTERESIS **b**. — **m. latitude**, distance from the aclinic line, or magnetic equator, as measured by the dip of the needle. — **m. leak** *or* **leakage**. = LEAKAGE FLUX. — **m. limit**, the limit of temperature above which a substance cannot be magnetized. For iron it is from a red to a white heat; for cobalt, far above a white heat; for nickel, about 350° C. (662° F.); for manganese, 15-20° C. (59-68° F.). — **magnetic magazine**. = MAGNETIC BATTERY. — **m. mass**, the strength of a magnetic pole, measured by the number of unit poles to which it is equivalent. — **m. memory**. *Physics.* **a** The deviation of a body from normal behavior under magnetization, due to its previous magnetic history. **b** Magnetic retentiveness. — **m. meridian**, a vertical circle coinciding in direction with the horizontal needle. — **m. moment**. = MOMENT OF A MAGNET. — **m. needle**, a slender bar of magnetized steel which, when suspended so as to be free to turn, either in a horizontal or a vertical direction, or in both, is used to indicate the direction of the earth's magnetism. It constitutes the essential part of a compass, such as the mariner's and the surveyor's. — **m. north**, the direction indicated by the north-seeking pole of the horizontal magnetic needle. It usually differs from the true north. — **m. parallel**, an isoclinal line. — **m. permeability**. = PERMEABILITY, 2. — **m. plug**, a spark plug containing its own magnetic make-and-break device. — **m. polarity**, the tendency of a magnetized needle to seek the pole. — **m. poles**, the poles of a magnet; specif., the magnetic poles of the earth. See MAGNET, 2. — **m. potential** (at a point), the energy necessary to transpose a unit pole from infinity (where the potential is assumed to be zero) to the point. — **m. proof plane**, an exploring coil. — **m. pyrites**. = PYRRHOTITE. — **m. quantity**. = MAGNETIC MASS. — **m. reluctance** *or* **resistance**, *Physics*, the resistance offered to the passage of magnetic flux; — analogous to electric resistance. — **m. remanence**. = RESIDUAL MAGNETISM. — **m. resistivity**, specific reluctance. — **m. retardation**. = MAGNETIC LAG. — **m. retentiveness** *or* **retentivity**, the power of retaining magnetism after the withdrawal of the magnetizing force, measured by the ratio of the residual magnetism to its previous maximum value. — **m. rotation**, *Physics & Chem.*, rotation of the plane of polarized light by transparent substances, due to their situation in a magnetic field. The *specific magnetic rotation* is the amount of the rotation referred to that of water as unity. — **m. saturation**, the state of maximum magnetization; sometimes, the state of maximum permanent magnetization. — **m. screen** *or* **shield**, a contrivance for shielding something, as a watch, from the action of a magnetic field. It is usually a box or case of soft iron. — **m. separator**, an apparatus for separating magnetic substances from mixtures by the action of magnets. — **m. shell**, a theoretical sheet or shell composed of magnetic particles all the north poles of which are on one surface of the sheet and all the south poles on the other. — **m. sound**. = MAGNETIC TICK. See PAGE EFFECT. — **m. spectrum**. **a** *Physics.* The appearance produced when the cathode rays impinge upon a suitable screen after passing through a magnetic field. When the rays are developed by an interrupted current there are alternating bright and dark bands. **b** = MAGNETIC FIGURES, above. — **m. storm**, *Terrestrial Physics*, any marked disturbance of the earth's magnetic conditions. A connection between sun spots and magnetic disturbances is well established. — **m. susceptibility**, *Physics*, the susceptibility of a material to magnetization. — **m. telegraph**, a telegraph acting by means of a magnet. See TELEGRAPH. — **m. tick**. See PAGE EFFECT. — **m. twist**, a twist produced, as in an iron wire, by changes in magnetization and consequent expansion or contraction. — **m. valve**, *Mach.*, a valve operated by magnetic attraction. — **m. vane**, either of a pair of vanes of soft iron, one fixed and the other movable, used in certain electrical measuring instruments operating by means of the magnetic repulsion produced between the two. — **m. variation**. = DECLINATION, *n.*, 8. — **m. viscosity**, a property of magnetizable substances because of which a certain time is required to produce the maximum effect of a given magnetizing force. — **m. whirl**, *Physics*, a motion of the ether about an electric circuit, occurring whenever the current changes intensity. It is regarded as the source of the Hertzian, or electromagnetic, waves.

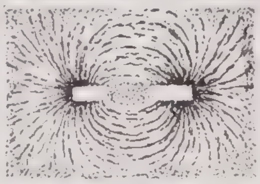
Magnetic Curves.

mag-net'ic (măg-nĕt'ĭk), *n.* **1**. A magnet. *Obs.*
2. A magnetic substance.

mag-net'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Magnetic. *Now Rare.*

mag-net'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a magnetic manner; by, or with reference to, magnetism.

mag-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of magnetism.

mag'net-ing (măg'nĕt-ĭng), *n.* Separation of iron from brass, copper, etc., in a mixture of filings, turnings, borings, etc., by the aid of magnets.

mag'net-i-po'lar (măg'nĕt-ĭ-pō'lăr), *a.* [*magnet* + *polar.*] Having magnetic polarity.

mag'net-ism (măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *magnétisme.*] **1**. Property, quality, or state, of being magnetic; the manifestation of the force in nature which is seen in a magnet.
2. The science which treats of magnetic phenomena.
3. Power to attract; power to excite the feelings and to gain the affections. "The *magnetism* of interest." *Glanvill.*
4. Animal magnetism, or mesmerism.

mag'net-ite (măg'nĕt-īt), *n.* *Min.* An oxide of iron (Fe_3O_4) occurring in isometric (usually octahedral) crystals, or in massive form, and of an iron-black color and metallic luster. It occurs also as loose sand and in earthy forms. It is strongly attracted by a magnet and sometimes possesses polarity, being then called *loadstone*. It is an important iron ore. H., 5.5-6.5. Sp. gr., 4.9-5.2. Called also *magnetic iron*, *magnetic iron ore*. — **mag'net-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

magnetite lamp. A flaming arc lamp in which the lower (negative) electrode is a steel tube filled with powdered oxide of iron (magnetite). The copper positive electrode is a permanent part of the lamp. The lamp has high efficiency, but is not suitable to indoor use because of fumes.

mag'net-iz'a-ble (-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being magnetized. — **mag'net-iz'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mag'net-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* A magnetizing, or state of being magnetized; also, degree to which a body is magnetized; specif., intensity of magnetic force measured by magnetic moment per unit of volume.

mag'net-ize (măg'nĕt-īz), *v. t.*; MAG'NET-IZED (-īzd); MAG'NET-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1**. To communicate magnetic properties to; to convert into a magnet; as, to *magnetize* a needle. According to the theory of J. A. Ewing, now generally accepted, the process of *magnetizing* a body consists in bringing its molecules (themselves minute magnets) into a uniform arrangement as regards their north and south poles.

‖ **mag'na est ve'ri-tas, et præ'-va-le'bit** (vĕr'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail; — the usual form of this maxim, correct grammatically, but a misquotation of 3 Esdras iv 41, of the Vulgate, where the second verb is in the present tense (*prævalet*).

‖ **mag'na est vis con'sue-tu'di-nis**. [L.] Great is the force of habit.

mag-næ'vous, *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *aevum* age.] Of great age. *Obs.*

‖ **mag-na'le** (măg-nā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [L. *magnalia*, pl.] A wonder; a marvel. *Obs.*

mag-nal'i-ty (măg-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *magnalis* mighty, fr. *magnus* great.] A magnale. *Obs.*

‖ **ma'gna'ne-rie'** (má'nyá'nē-rē'), *n.* [F., fr. *magnan* silkworm.] **a** An establishment where silkworms are reared. **b** The raising of silkworms; sericulture.

mag-nan'i-mate, *v. t.* [L. *magnanimus* magnanimous + *-ate.*] To make high-spirited or courageous. *Rare.*

magnanime, *a.* [F.] Magnanimous. *Obs.*

mag'na-nim'i-ous. ÷ MAGNANIMOUS.

mag-nan'i-mous-ly, *adv.* of MAGNANIMOUS.

mag-nan'i-mous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **mag'nas in'ter o'pes in'ops**. [L.] Poor amid great wealth. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. xvi. 28).

mag'ne-crys-tal'lic (măg'nē-krĭs-tăl'ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* Pertaining to the action of a magnet on a crystalline body. *Faraday.*

magnefie. ÷ MAGNIFY.

magnel. ÷ MANGONEL.

mag'ne-lec'tric (măg'nē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Magneto-electric. *Faraday.*

mag'ne-op'tic (măg'nē-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* Magneto-optic. *Faraday.*

mag'nes, *n.* [L.] A magnet; also, magnetic power. *Obs.*

mag-ne'si-fer'ous (măg-nē'sĭ-fĕr'ŭs), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

mag-ne'si-o-fer'rite (-ō-fĕr'īt), *n.* [*magnesio-* (for *magnesium*) + *ferrite.*] *Min.* A magnetic oxide of magnesium and iron, $MgFe_2O_4$, occurring in octahedrons and resembling magnetite. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 4.57-4.64.

mag'net, *v. t.* To subject to the action of a magnet.

mag-ne'tes, *n.* A magnet. *Obs.*

mag-net'i-cal, *n.* A magnetic. *Obs.*

mag-net'i-cal-ness, *n.* Quality of being magnetic. *Obs. or R.*

mag'ne-ti'cian (măg'nē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in the science of magnetism; a magnetist.

mag-net'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mag'net-if'er-ous (măg'nĕt-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *magnes*, *-etis*, magnet + *-ferous.*] Producing or conducting magnetism.

mag-net'i-fy (măg-nĕt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*magnet* + *-fy.*] To magnetize. — **mag-net'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Both *Obs.*

mag'net-im'e-ter, *n.* = MAGNETOMETER. *Obs.*

mag'net-ine (măg'nĕt-ĭn), *n.* Magnetic fluid. *Obs.*

mag-net'ish, *a.* Slightly magnetic. *Obs.*

mag'net-ist, *n.* **1**. One versed in magnetism. **2**. A mesmerist. *Now Rare.*

mag'net-ize, *v. i.* To become magnetized. *Rare.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ask, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü

‖ Foreign Word. ÷ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

Demagnetizing consists in destroying this arrangement, the molecules remaining magnets, but with poles directed so that their effects are neutralized. Cf. HYSTERESIS **b**.

2. To attract as a magnet attracts, or like a magnet; to influence uncontrollably, esp. by charming; to captivate.

Fascinated, *magnetized*, as it were, by his character. *Motley.*

3. To bring under the influence of animal magnetism.

magnetizing current, *Elec.*, a current which magnetizes or energizes a magnetic core; exciting current. In a device excited by alternating current, as a transformer, *magnetizing current* may refer either to the whole exciting current, or only to the part (*true magnetizing current*) remaining after deducting the power component of current required to supply core losses due to hysteresis and eddy currents.

mag′net-o- (măg′nĕt-ō-; măg-nē′tō-; 277). [See MAGNET.] A prefix meaning *pertaining to, produced by*, or in some way *connected with, magnetism.*

mag-ne′to (măg-nē′tō; măg′nĕt-ō), *n.* *Elec.* A magneto-electric machine; esp., a magneto-dynamo used to generate the current for the electric ignition in some internal-combustion engines, being operated by the engine itself.

mag′net-o–dy′na-mo, *n.* A dynamo with permanent field magnets.

mag′net-o–e-lec′tric | **mag′net-o–e-lec′tri-cal** *a.* *Physics.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, electricity developed by magnets; as, *magneto-electric* induction.

magneto-electric machine, a machine that generates currents by magneto-electric induction: — now usually limited to those employing permanent magnets, the term *dynamo* being similarly limited to generators using electromagnets. Called also *magneto.*

mag′net-o–e-lec-tric′i-ty, *n.* Electricity developed by means of magnets; also, the science treating of the same. Cf. ELECTROMAGNETISM.

mag′net-o–gen′er-a′tor, *n.* *Elec.* A generator with permanent magnets; a magneto.

mag-ne′to-gram (măg-nē′tō-grăm; măg-nĕt′ō-; 277), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-gram.*] *Physics.* An automatic record of magnetic phenomena made by a magnetograph or the like.

mag-ne′to-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* **a** An automatic instrument for recording, as by photography, states and variations of a terrestrial magnetic element. **b** A magnetogram. — **mag-ne′to-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

mag′net-om′e-ter (măg′nĕt-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *magnétomètre.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic forces; also, less frequently, an instrument for determining any of the terrestrial magnetic elements, as the dip and declination. **b** A kind of galvanometer with a heavy magnetic needle.

mag′net-om′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-metry.*] *Physics.* The science of measuring the intensity of magnetic fields and of determining the direction of the lines of force; also, the use of the magnetometer. — **mag′net-o-met′ric** (măg′-nĕt-ō-; măg-nē′tō-mĕt′rĭk), **-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

mag′net-o-mo′tive (măg′nĕt-ō-; măg-nē′tō-mō′tĭv), *a.* [*magneto-* + *motive*, a.] *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a force producing magnetic flux, analogous to electromotive force, and equal to the magnetic flux multiplied by the magnetic reluctance.

mag′net-o–op′tics, *n.* [*magneto-* + *optics.*] A branch of physics dealing with the influence of the magnetic field upon light. It treats of such phenomena as the Zeeman effect and the magnetic turning of the plane of polarization. Cf. ELECTROÖPTICS. — **mag′net-o–op′tic, –op′ti-cal**, *a.*

mag-ne′to-phone (măg-nē′tō-fōn; măg-nĕt′ō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* An instrument analogous to the siren, in which the undulatory currents generated by the revolution of a perforated disk in the magnetic field are transmitted to a telephone receiver, producing a note the pitch of which is proportional to the velocity of the disk.

mag′net-o–pho′no-graph, *n.* A phonograph operated by magneto-electricity; a telegraphone.

mag-ne′to-scope (măg-nē′tō-skōp; măg-nĕt′ō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for detecting magnetic force.

mag′net-o-stric′tion (măg′nĕt-ō-strĭk′shŭn; măg-nē′tō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + L. *strictio* a drawing together.] *Physics.* A change in the dimensions of a body when magnetized.

magneto testing bell. An instrument for electrical testing comprising a magneto-generator and bell.

mag′net-o-ther′a-py (măg′nĕt-ō-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ; măg-nē′tō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by the use of magnets or magnetism.

mag′net-o–trans-mit′ter, *n.* Any of various magneto-electric machines for transmitting something, as sound, electricity, etc.

magnet wire. *Elec.* Insulated wire, covered with a single or a double layer of cotton or silk, used for electromagnets, induction coils, etc.

mag-nif′ic (măg-nĭf′ĭk) | **mag-nif′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* [L. *magnificus:* cf. F. *magnifique.* See MAGNIFICENT.]
1. Renowned; illustrious. *Obs.*
2. Magnificent; sublime. "Thy *magnific* deeds." *Milton.*
3. Intended to impress; grandiloquent; high-sounding; also, intended to extol; honorific; eulogistic.
4. Royally generous; munificent. *Obs.*

Mag-nif′i-cat (-ĭ-kăt), *n.* [L., it magnifies.] **1.** The song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46-55; — so called because it commences with this word in the Vulgate.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, a song of praise.

mag′ni-fi-ca′tion (măg′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* A magnifying, or state of being magnified; specif.: **a** Laudation; exaltation, as by praise. **b** Apparent enlargement of an object by an optical instrument, esp. as measured in diameters of the object; magnifying power; as, a *magnification* of 250.

mag-nif′i-cence (măg-nĭf′ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [F. *magnificence*, L. *magnificentia*, fr. *magnificus* magnificent; *magnus* great + *facere* to make. See MAGNITUDE; FACT.] **1.** In medieval ethics, the virtue of unostentatious liberality in expenditure; hence, munificence.

Magnificence, that is to say, when a man doth and performeth great works of goodness that he hath begun. *Chaucer.*

2. Splendor of physical surroundings or richness in sensuous qualities; also, grandeur; spectacular beauty.
3. Something, as a ceremony, marked by splendor or lavish display. *Obs. or R.*
4. Glory; exaltation of character or place.

The temple of the great goddess Diana should be despised, and her *magnificence* should be destroyed *Acts* xix 27.

5. A title applied to various high officers, as to the rector, prorector, and chancellor of a German university.

mag-nif′i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *magnificent.* See MAGNIFICENCE.] **1.** Great in deed, or exalted in place; characterized by admirable or splendid achievements; — now used only when applied as an epithet to former famous rulers; as, Sultan Solyman the *Magnificent;* Lorenzo [de′ Medici] the *Magnificent.*
2. Liberal or lavish in expenditure; munificent. *Now R.*
3. **a** Characterized by sensuous splendor or sumptuous adornment; imposing; brilliant; also, characterized by grandeur, stateliness, or majestical beauty.

When Rome's exalted beauties I descry
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addison.*

b As applied to ideas, language, etc.: Impressing the imagination; exalted; noble. "The *magnificent* systems of the earlier thinkers." *Josiah Royce.*

Syn. — Glorious, majestic, sublime. See GRAND.

mag-nif′i-co (măg-nĭf′ĭ-kō), *n.; pl.* -COES (-kōz). [It. Cf. MAGNIFIC.] **1.** An honorary designation or title denoting: **a** A grandee or nobleman of Venice. **b** A rector of a German university.
2. Hence, any person of high position or grand feeling.

Although the happy man feels very kindly towards others of his own sex, there is something too much of the *magnifico* in his demeanor. *Stevenson.*

mag′ni-fi′er (măg′nĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that magnifies; specif., a lens or combination of lenses.

mag′ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [ME. *magnifien*, F. *magnifier*, L. *magnificare.* See MAGNIFICENCE.] **1.** To praise highly; to laud; extol. *Archaic.*

O, *magnify* the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together. *Ps.* xxxiv 3

2. To increase the importance of; to cause to be held in greater esteem or respect.

On that day the Lord *magnified* Joshua. *Joshua* iv 14

3. To make great, or greater; to increase the dimensions of; to amplify; to enlarge, either in fact or in appearance; as, the microscope *magnified* the object by 100 diameters.

The least error in a small quantity . . . will in a great one . . . be proportionately *magnified* *Grew*

4. To exaggerate; as, to *magnify* a loss or a difficulty.

to magnify one's self, *Bib.*, to exhibit pride and haughtiness; to boast. — **to m. one's self against**, *Bib.*, to oppose with pride.

mag′ni-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To have the power of causing objects to appear larger than they are; to increase the apparent dimensions of objects; as, some lenses *magnify* but little.
2. To have effect; to be of importance. *Obs. Cant or Dial. Eng.*

mag′ni-fy′ing (-fī′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MAGNIFY. — **magnifying glass**, a lens which magnifies the apparent dimensions of objects seen through it, or any of various simple instruments consisting essentially of one or more such lenses. — **m. power**, *Optics*, the ratio of the magnitude of the image to the magnitude of the object, usually expressed in diameters of the object; as, a *magnifying power* of 200.

mag-nil′o-quence (măg-nĭl′ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *magniloquentia.*] Quality of being magniloquent; pompous discourse; grandiloquence.

mag-nil′o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *loquens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak: cf. L. *magniloquus.* See MAGNITUDE; LOQUACIOUS.] Speaking pompously; using swelling discourse; bombastic; tumid in style; grandiloquent. — **mag-nil′o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See TURGID.

mag′ni-tude (măg′nĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *magnitudo*, fr. *magnus* great. See MASTER; cf. MAXIM.] **1.** Greatness; as: **a** Physical greatness; extent; bigness. **b** Greatness of character, position, fame, or the like; hence, nobility; grandeur.

Plain, heroic *magnitude* of mind. *Milton.*

c Greatness, in reference to influence or effect, importance; as, an affair of *magnitude.*

The *magnitude* of his designs. *Bp Horsley*

2. Size; extension; spatial quality.
3. Quantity; capability of being greater or less.
4. *Math.* Anything that may be greater or less than something else (of the same class), as a length, area, volume, weight, angle, velocity, tension, etc.
5. *Astron.* A degree of brightness of a celestial body, esp. of a fixed star; also, a number expressing brightness; — called also **stellar magnitude**. The scale adopted is such that a body sending to the earth 2.512 times the light of another body is of a magnitude numerically one less. Thus, Polaris is of the 2.2, Aldebaran 1.0, Sirius —1.4, and the sun —26, stellar magnitude. See 1st STAR, 1.

Syn. — See SIZE.

mag′ni-tu′di-nous (măg′nĭ-tū′dĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *magnitudo*, *-tudinis*, magnitude.] Having magnitude or greatness. *Rare.*

Mag-no′li-a (măg-nō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier, France, in the 17th century.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of trees typifying the family Magnoliaceæ. They have aromatic bark and large fragrant white, pink, or purple flowers, succeeded by conelike polycarpellary fruits, the fleshy seeds hanging when ripe by slender filaments. There are about 15 species, about half American and half Asiatic. All are highly ornamental, and the Asiatic species, as *M. yulan*, etc., are commonly cultivated. The bull bay, or evergreen magnolia (*M. fœtida*), the sweet bay, or laurel magnolia (*M. virginiana*), the umbrella tree (*M. tripetala*), and the large-leaved magnolia (*M. macrophylla*) are American species. Also [*l. c.*], a tree or flower of this genus. See SWEET BAY, *Illust.*
2. [*l. c.*] Short for MAGNOLIA METAL.

Mag-no′li-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Ranunculales), containing 13 genera and nearly 100 species, of wide distribution. The flowers are mostly large and showy, with indefinite petals and stamens, and the elongated receptacle bears extrorse carpels with exalbuminous seeds. The family includes many ornamental trees of the genera *Magnolia, Liriodendron, Schizandra, Illicium*, etc. — **mag-no′li-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

magnolia metal. [Said to be named from a magnolia flower used as a manufacturer's mark on it.] An antifriction alloy usually composed (approximately) of .78 lead, .18 antimony, and .04 tin, or of .78 lead, .21 antimony, and .01 iron.

magnolia warbler. A North American warbler (*Dendroica maculosa*). The male has the rump and under parts bright yellow; the breast and belly are spotted with black; the tail is black, with white patches near the middle.

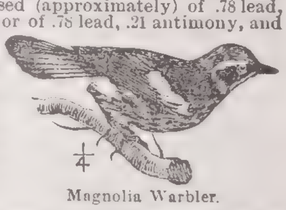

Magnolia Warbler.

mag′num (măg′nŭm), *n.* [Neut. sing. of L. *magnus* great.] **1.** A two-quart bottle for wine or spirits.
2. *Anat.* = OS MAGNUM.

mag′ot (măg′ŏt; mȧ′gō′), *n.* [F.] **1.** The Barbary ape.
2. A small grotesque figure, of Chinese or Japanese style or workmanship.

mag′pie (măg′pī), *n.* [*Mag, Maggot*, equiv. to *Margaret*, and fr. F. *Margot*, old dim. of *Marguerite*, and common name of the magpie. See MARGARET, PIE magpie.] **1.** Any of numerous species of the genus *Pica* and related genera, allied to the jays, but having a long graduated tail; esp., the common European species (*P. pica*, syn. *P. caudata*), the closely similar American *P. hudsonica* of the Rocky Mountain region, or *P. nuttalli*, the yellow-billed magpie of California. They are iridescent black with white belly and wing markings. Like jays, they are roving, noisy, and mischievous, and in captivity sometimes learn to speak a few words.

European Magpie (*Pica pica*).

2. Any of various other birds; — often so called because they have black-and-white or pied plumage suggesting that of the true magpies; esp., one of certain crow shrikes, as *Gymnorhina tibicen* and *G. leuconota* of Australia, and *G. hyperleuca* and *Strepera fuliginosa* of Tasmania. Cf. MAGPIE FINCH, MAGPIE ROBIN, MAGPIE GOOSE, etc.
3. One of a breed of domestic pigeons in which the head, breast, and back are colored in sharp contrast to the white wings and under parts.
4. A chatterer.
5. An Anglican bishop; — a derisive epithet alluding to the black and white of his ceremonial dress. *Obs.*
6. *Eng. Slang.* **a** A halfpenny. **b** *Mil.* A shot striking the next to the outer division of a target, signaled by a black-and-white flag

magpie moth. A black-and-white European geometrid moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*), whose larva feeds on currant and gooseberry bushes.

mag′uey (măg′wā; *Sp.* mä-gā′ē), *n.* [Sp., due to a misreading of *allaguey*, a Sp. form of *aloe.*] In general, any species of *Agave*, esp. one yielding useful fiber; specif., the common century plant (*A. americana*).

Mag′yar (mŏd′yŏr; 277), *n.* [Hung.] **1.** One of the dominant people of Hungary, compactly settled in the central part of the country, which they invaded and conquered at the close of the 9th century. Cf. HUNGARIAN.

The *Magyars* . . for about a thousand years have preserved

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mag′net-iz-ee′ (-ī-zē′), *n.* A person subjected to the influence of animal magnetism.
mag′net-iz′er (măg′nĕt-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that magnetizes: specif., a mesmerist. *Now Rare.*
mag′net-o-bell′, *n.* A bell operated by a magneto-generator.
mag′net-od, *n.* See OD.
mag′net-oid (măg′nĕt-oid: măg-nē′toid), *a.* [*magnet* + *-oid.*] Resembling a magnet.
mag′net-o-in′stru-ment, *n.* A magneto-electric machine.
mag′net-ol′o-gy (măg′nĕt-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-logy.*] The science of magnetism. *Rare.*
mag′net-o-ma-chine′, *n.* A magneto-electric machine.
mag′net-o-mo′tor, *n.* [*magneto-* + *motor.*] A voltaic series of large plates, producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension, and hence adapted to the exhibition of electromagnetic phenomena. *Rare.*
mag′net-o-point′er, *n.* The index of a magneto-electric dial telegraph. *Oxf. E. D.*
mag′net-o-print′er, *n.* An autographic magneto-telegraph.
mag′net-o-tel′e-graph, *n.* A magneto-electric telegraph.
mag′net-o-tel′e-phone, *n.* A magneto-electric telephone.
mag′ni-fi′a-ble (măg′nĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [NIFIC.
mag-nif′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MAG-
mag-nif′i-cate (măg-nĭf′ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *magnificatus*, p. p. of *magnificare.*] = MAGNIFY
mag-nif′i-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *n.* *Gram.* = AUGMENTATIVE. *R.*
mag-nif′i-cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* **a** Magnificence. *Obs.* **b** A magnificent object. [cent. *Obs.*
mag-nif′i-cen′tial, *a.* Magnifi-
mag-nif′i-cent-ly, *adv.* of MAGNIFICENT. See -LY. [-NESS.
mag-nif′i-cent-ness, *n.* See
magnificie, *n.* Importance. *Obs.*
mag-nif′ic-ly, *adv.* of MAGNIFIC. See -LY. *Obs.*
mag-nif′i-cous, *a.* [L. *magnificus.*] Magnificent. *Obs.* — **mag-nif′i-cous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*
mag-nif′i-ence, *n.* Magnificence.
‖**ma′gni′fique′** (mȧ′nyē′fēk′), *a.* [F., magnific.] Lavish. *Rare*
mag-nil′o-quen-cy (măg-nĭl′ō-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* Magniloquence
mag-nil′o-quous, *a.* [L. *magniloquus.*] Magniloquent. *Obs.*
mag-nil′o-quy (măg-nĭl′ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *magniloquium.*] Magniloquence. *Rare.*
‖ **mag′ni no′mi-nis um′bra** (nŏm′ĭ-nĭs). [L.] The shadow of a great name. *Lucan* (*Pharsalia*, I. 135). Quintilian has *umbra magni nominis.*
mag-nip′o-tent (măg-nĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *potens* powerful.] Possessing great power. *Rare.* — **mag-nip′o-tence** (-tĕns), *n.* *Rare.*
mag-nis′o-nant (măg-nĭs′ō-nănt), *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] High-sounding. *Rare*
mag′no-chro′mite (măg′nō-krō′mīt), *n.* A variety of chromite containing magnesia.
mag′no-fer′rite (măg′nō-fĕr′īt), *n.* Magnesioferrite.
magnolia family. *Bot* The family Magnoliaceæ.
‖ **mag′num bo′num.** [L., lit., great good.] **a** An English variety of yellow plum. **b** A kind of potato.
‖ **mag′num con-ci′li-um** (kŏn-sĭl′ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Great council: specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.*, the great council of the Norman kings. See under GREAT
‖ **mag′num o′pus.** [L.] A great work; — applied esp. to a literary work of great importance either absolutely or relatively to other works of its author.
‖ **mag′num vec-ti′gal est par′si-mo′ni-a.** [L.] Frugality is a great income. Adapted from Cicero (*Paradoxa Stoicorum*, VI. 3).
‖ **mag′nus A-pol′lo.** [L.] Great Apollo. [KNOT, 1.
mag′nus hitch. *Naut.* See 2d
Ma′gog, *n.* See GOG.
magoll. † MOGUL.
magonell. † MANGONEL.
Ma′gor-mis′sa-bib (mā′gŏr-mĭs′ȧ-bĭb). *Bib.* An epithet applied by Jeremiah to Pashur, translated in R. V margin, "terror on every side." [of MAGGOT.
mag′ot (măg′ŭt; mȧ′gō′). Var.
magot-pie. Var. of MAGGOT-PIE.
Mag′pi-ash (măg′pĭ-ăsh). *Bib.*
magpie diver. The smew.
magpie finch. Any small finch-like bird of variegated color of the genus *Spermestes;* esp., the African *S. cucullata*, which is introduced into South America
magpie goose. A black and white Australian swan goose (*Anseranas sempalmata*)
mag′pie-ish. *a.* See -ISH.
magpie lark. A black and white passerine bird (*Grallina picata*) of Australia having peculiar vocal organs and supposed to be related to the wood shrikes. A closely related species is found in New Guinea.
magpie perch. An Australian perciform fish (*Cheilodactylus gibbosus*).
magpie robin. Any of several Asiatic singing birds of the genus *Copsychus;* esp., *C. saularis*, which has the back, head, neck, and breast black glossed with blue, the wings and tail black and white, and the belly white.
magpie shrike. a A South American black and white tanager (*Cissopis leveriana*). **b** Any of several Australian crow shrikes. See CROW SHRIKE. [culture
M. Agr. *Abbr.* Master of Agri-
ma′gra (mā′grȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A pouch worn over the shoulders by aboriginal women in Australia, and used for carrying their infants. [MAUGER.
ma′gre Obs. or Scot. var. of
magry. † MAUGER.
mags′man (măgz′măn), *n.* [*mag* chatter + *man.*] A swindler *Slang.*
ma-gua′ri (mȧ-gwä′rĭ), *n.* [Tupi.] A South American stork (*Euxenura maguari*), having white plumage with black wings and black forked tail.
Ma-guin′da-na′o (mä-gēn′dä-nä′ō), *n.; pl.* -OS (-ōs). One of a leading Moro tribe of Mindanao. [MAGI
Ma′gus (mā′gŭs), *n.*, *sing.* of

their Finno-Turki speech intact amid a congeries of Aryan-speaking populations, while in their new environment their Mongolic physical type has gradually conformed to the normal European standard. *A. H. Keane.*

The *Magyars* are a strikingly fine-looking and well-developed people. The facial features are regular, the nose and mouth well formed. There is nothing Asiatic or Mongol to be seen. Perhaps, indeed, they have, as Dr. Beddoe writes me, an Oriental type of beauty, with somewhat prominent "semi-Tatar" cheek bones. *W. Z. Ripley.*

2. The language of the Magyars, a Finno-Ugric language whose literary development dates chiefly from the Renaissance, Latin having been the official and literary language of Hungary throughout the greater part of its previous history. Vowel harmony is a very constant trait of the language, which is written in Roman alphabet with a number of diacritically distinguished letters.

Mag′yar-ism (mŏd′yŏr-ĭz'm), *n.* Magyar patriotism; national spirit of the Magyars.

Ma-ha-bha′ra-ta (mȧ-hä-bä′rȧ-tȧ), *n.* Also **Ma-ha-bha′ra-tam** (-tăm). [Skr. *Mahābhārata.*] The great epic of the Hindus. Its theme is the struggle of two families, the **Pandavas** and their cousins, the **Kauravas**, for possession of a kingdom in northern India, the capital of which was near the modern Delhi. The Pandavas are five brothers: **Yudhishthira**, characterized by firmness and integrity; **Bhima**, of huge bodily strength, coarse appetites, and fiery temper; **Arjuna**, brave, generous, and chivalric, the chief hero of the poem; and the twins, **Nakula** and **Sahadeva**, less prominent in the narrative. The Kauravas are the hundred sons of the uncle of the Pandavas, the blind king **Dhritarashtra**, the leader among them being **Duryodhana**, bold, crafty, and vindictive. At a public trial of strength, **Draupadi**, a princess, is won by Arjuna against the Kauravas and all other competitors, and becomes the wife of all five Pandavas. This, and the fact that Dhritarashtra divides his kingdom, giving a part to the Pandavas, causes the Kauravas to lay a plot whereby in a gambling match they cheat their cousins of their kingdom and drive them into exile. After thirteen years, in a great war, the Pandavas overthrow the Kauravas and are reinstated, Bhima slaying Duryodhana. Afterwards, in remorse, they abdicate and set out for Indra's heaven, all falling by the way excepting Yudhishthira, who after many trials arrives there, to find his brothers and Draupadi awaiting him. Together with the epic action is introduced a mass of speculative, social, and ethical discourse. The poem contains about 100,000 stanzas; it dates from the centuries just preceding the Christian Era, while the event it celebrates is placed by scholars in the 12th century B. C.

ma-hal′a (mȧ-hăl′ȧ), *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] A California rhamnaceous shrub (*Ceanothus prostratus*), used by the Indians in making mats.

ma-hal′a (-ȧ), **ma-hal′y** (-ĭ), *n.* [N. Amer. Indian.] **1.** A squaw, among certain northwestern American Indians. **2.** A female salmon.

ma′ha-leb (mä′hȧ-lĕb), *n.* [Ar. *mahleb.*] A European cherry (*Prunus mahaleb*) with small red inedible fruit, from which a violet dye and a cordial are prepared. The wood is used by cabinetmakers, and the flowers and young leaves in perfumery. The young trees are much used as a grafting stock for cultivated cherries.

ma-ha-ra′ja } (mȧ-hä-rä′jȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mahārāja; mahat*
ma-ha-ra′jah } great + *rāja* king.] A title of certain Hindu princes, esp. of the principal ruling chiefs.

ma-hat′ma (mȧ-hăt′mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mahātman*, lit., great-souled, wise.] *Theos.* One of a class of sages, or "adepts," reputed to have knowledge and powers of a higher order than those of ordinary men. — **ma-hat′ma-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mah′di (mä′dē), *n.* [Ar. *mahdī* guide, leader.] Among Mohammedans, the last imam, or leader of the faithful. The Sunni, the largest sect of the Mohammedans, believe that he is yet to appear. The title has been taken by several leaders of Moslem sects, notably by Mohammad Ahmed, who overran the Egyptian Sudan, and in 1885 captured Khartum, his soldiers killing General Gordon, an Englishman, who was then the Egyptian governor of the region.

Mah′dism (mä′dĭz'm), *n.* Belief in the coming of the Mahdi; fanatical devotion to the cause of the Mahdi or a pretender to that title.— **Mah′dist** (-dĭst), *n.*

mah′mal (mä′măl), *n.* [Ar. *maḥmal.*] A richly decorated pyramidal litter carried in pilgrimages from Cairo or Damascus to Mecca on a camel, and emblematic of royalty.

ma-hoe′ (mȧ-hō′), *n.* [Galibi *mahu-mahu.*] **a** Any of several malvaceous trees having strong fiber, as the majagua, West Indian corkwood, etc. **b** The West Indian tree *Sterculia caribæa.* **c** The wood or fiber of any of these.

ma-hog′a-ny (mȧ-hŏg′ȧ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [From native name in the Antilles.] **1.** A tropical American meliaceous tree (*Swietenia mahagoni*), with pinnate leaves and panicles of small greenish flowers.
2. The valuable hard wood of this tree, used extensively for furniture and cabinetwork. It varies in color from a deep reddish brown (**mahogany color**) to brownish yellow, and is susceptible of a high polish. Varieties with a mottled or figured grain also occur.
3. Any of many trees related to, or resembling, the mahogany; as, in Australia, species of *Eucalyptus*; in India, various meliaceous trees of the genera *Soymida, Chukrassia*, and *Toona*; in Africa, *Khaya senegalensis*; in the United States, *Rhus integrifolia*, species of *Cercocarpus*, etc. See AFRICAN MAHOGANY, BASTARD MAHOGANY, etc.
4. With *the* or a possessive, a table of mahogany; hence, a dining table. *Colloq.*
5. A mixture of brandy and water; also, one of gin and treacle. *Slang & Dial. Brit.*

ma-hog′a-ny (mȧ-hŏg′ȧ-nĭ), *a.* Of the color of mahogany; reddish brown.

mahogany snapper. **a** A small brown West Indian snapper (*Lutianus mahogani*). **b** The gray snapper.

ma-hol′tine (mȧ-hŏl′tĭn), *n.* [Perh. fr. native name.] A tropical American malvaceous plant (*Wissadula periplocifolia*) which yields a valuable bast fiber.

Ma-ho′ni-a (mȧ-hō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Bernard McMahon, American botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* A subgenus of berberidaceous shrubs now commonly included in *Berberis*, and including the species with pinnate hollylike leaves.
2. [*l. c.*] Any species of *Berberis* belonging to this section, esp. *B. aquifolium.*

Ma-hon′ stock (mȧ-hōn′). [From a proper name; cf. F. *giroflée de Mahon.*] A brassicaceous annual herb (*Malcolmia maritima*), with reddish purple or white flowers. It is called in England **Virginia stock**, but the plant comes from the Mediterranean.

Ma′ho-ri (mä′hō-rē), *n.* [Cf. MAORI.] The languages of the Polynesians considered as a single tongue with only dialectic variations. Cf. MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

Ma-hound′ (mȧ-hound′; -hōōnd′; 277), *n.* [ME. *Mahoun*, OF. *Mahon, Mahom*; influenced by E. *hound.*] **1.** Mohammed; — generally so called in the Middle Ages and widely believed to be worshiped as a god.
2. [*l. c.*] An idol; a heathen god; also, a monster. *Obs.*
3. The Devil. *Scot.*

ma-hout′ (mȧ-hout′), *n.* [Hind. *mahāwat.*] The keeper and driver of an elephant. *East Indies.*

mah′seer (mä′sēr), *n.* Also *mahsir, mahsur.* [Hind. *mahāsīr.*] One of several large fresh-water cyprinoid food fishes of India, esp. *Barbus macrocephalus* and *B. mosal.*

mah′wa tree (mä′wȧ). [Hind. & Bengali *mahūā.*] An East Indian sapotaceous tree (*Illipe latifolia*), whose timber is used for wagon wheels, and the flowers for food and in preparing an intoxicating drink. **Mahwa butter** (see OIL, *Table I.*) is obtained from the seeds.

Ma′ia (mā′yȧ; mī′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μαῖα.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a** In Greek myth, the eldest and most beautiful of the Pleiades. Cf. ZEUS. **b** In Roman religion, an ancient goddess, consort of Vulcan, to whom an offering was made on May 1, later confused with the Greek goddess and regarded as mother of Mercury (Hermes); — called also *Majesta.*
2. A star in the Pleiades (20c Pleiadum). See STAR.

Ma′ia, *n.* [L. *maia* a large kind of crab, Gr. μαῖα.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spider crabs, including the common European species (*Maia squinado*). — **ma′ian** (mā′yȧn), *a. & n.*

maid (mād), *n.* [Shortened from *maiden.* See MAIDEN.]
1. An unmarried girl or woman; usually, a young unmarried woman; a maiden; esp., a virgin.
2. A man who has not had sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

Christ was a *maid* and shapen as a man. *Chaucer.*

3. A female servant.

Spinning amongst her *maids.* *Shak.*

4. The female of a ray or skate, esp. the gray skate (*Raja batis*), and of the thornback (*R. clavata*). *Dial. Eng.*

Maid of Athens, a beautiful Athenian girl addressed by Byron in a famous song. She is said to have been Theresa Macri, afterwards Mrs. Black, daughter of the English vice consul. — **M. of Bath**, Miss Linley (1754-92), an accomplished and charming singer, who, in 1773, married Richard Brinsley Sheridan. — **m. of honor** *or* **honour.** **a** An unmarried lady, usually of noble birth, whose duty it is to attend a queen or a princess. **b** The principal attendant on a bride at the wedding ceremony, her duties in general corresponding to those of the *best man*; — so called when unmarried. A married woman in the same position is called *matron of honor.* **c** A kind of cheesecake. — **M. of Kent.** **a** See FAIR MAID OF KENT. **b** See HOLY MAID OF KENT. — **M. of Or′lé′ans′** (ôr′lā′äN′; *E.* ôr′lē-ănz), Joan of Arc; — so called from her having compelled the English to raise the siege of Orléans, France. — **M. of Sa′ra-gos′sa** (să′rȧ-gŏs′ȧ), Augustina, a young Spanish woman distinguished for her heroism during the defense of Saragossa (Sp. *Zaragoza*) in 1808-9. Byron has celebrated her in the first canto of "Childe Harold." — **maid-of-the-meadow**, the meadowsweet. — **maid of the mill.** See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

mai-dan′ (mī-dän′), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *maidān*, fr. Ar. *maidān.*] In Asia, an open space, as for military exercises, or for a market place; an open grassy tract; an esplanade.

maid′en (mād′'n), *n.* [ME. *maiden, meiden*, AS. *mægden*, dim. of AS. *mægð*, akin to *mago* son, servant, G. *magd, mädchen*, maid, OHG. *magad*, Icel. *mögr* son, Goth. *magus* boy, child, *magaþs* virgin, and perh. to Avestan *magu* youth. Cf. MAID a virgin, MAY a maiden.] **1.** = MAID.
2. An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals.

Maiden, 2.

3. A beating machine for washing linen.
4. = KIRN MAIDEN. See HARVEST HOME.
5. *Hort.* **a** A plant which has not fruited. **b** A tree or other plant of one year's growth which has not been budded or grafted. **c** A seedling tree as distinguished from one sprung from an old root or stub.
6. **a** *Horse Racing.* (1) In trotting, a horse that has never won a race. (2) In running, a horse which, at the time of starting, has never won a flat race in any country. **b** *Cricket.* = MAIDEN OVER, under *maiden, a.*

Maiden of Norway. See FAIR MAID OF NORWAY.

maid′en, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a maiden or maidens; suitable to, or characteristic of, a virgin; as, *maiden* innocence.
2. Never having been married; not having had sexual intercourse; virgin; — said usually of the woman; as, a *maiden* aunt. "A surprising old *maiden* lady." *Thackeray.*
3. Fresh; innocent; pure. "*Maiden* flowers." *Shak.*
4. Designating, or pertaining to, a horse that has never won a prize, a plant that has never been pruned, soil that has never been plowed, a fortress that has never been captured, etc.; fresh; untried; unused.

Full bravely hast thou fleshed
Thy *maiden* sword. *Shak.*

5. First; earliest; as, a *maiden* speech.
6. Of female animals, that has never been bred to.
7. *Eng. Law.* Designating an assize, session, etc., at which no one is tried for crime, or formerly one at which no one was condemned to death.

maiden cane, *or* **m.-cane grass**, Johnson grass. — **m. duck**, the shoveler. *Local, Eng.* — **m. lip**, the stick-seed. — **m. mercury.** = GIRL'S MERCURY. *Obs.* — **m. name**, the surname of a woman before her marriage. — **m. nut**, *Mach.*, a nut secured by a lock nut. See LOCK NUT **a.** — **m. oak**, the European oak *Quercus sessiliflora.* — **m. over**, *Cricket*, an over from which no runs are scored from hits. — **m. pink**, a European pink (*Dianthus deltoides*), often cultivated as a border plant. It has single deep-red flowers with **V**-shaped markings at the base of the petals. — **m. plum.** **a** A West Indian anacardiaceous tree (*Comocladia integrifolia*) with purplish drupes. Its sap gives a persistent black stain. **b** The coco plum. — **M. Queen**, Queen Elizabeth of England. See VIRGIN QUEEN. — **m. tower**, the tower most capable of resisting an enemy. *Obs.*

maid′en-hair′ (mād′'n-hâr′), *n.*, *or* **maidenhair fern.** Any fern of the genus *Adiantum*: esp., in Europe, the Venus's-hair (*A. capillus-veneris*); in the United States, *A. pedatum*; — so called from the slender stipes and delicate fronds. See ADIANTUM.

maidenhair spleenwort. A widely distributed small fern (*Asplenium trichomanes*) with slender pinnate fronds having black threadlike stipes. It is found on rocks.

maid′en-head (-hĕd), *n.* [Cf. MAIDENHOOD.] **1.** State of being a maiden; maidenhood; virginity; hence, state of being unused or uncontaminated; freshness; purity.

The *maidenhead* of their credit. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. The first stage or first use of anything. *Obs.*
3. The hymen, or virginal membrane.

maid′en-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *mægdenhād.* See MAID; -HOOD.] **1.** State of being a maid or a virgin; virginity.
2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.

The *maidenhood*
Of thy first fight. *Shak.*

maid′en-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being maidenly; behavior becoming to a maid.

maid′en-ly, *a.* Of or pert. to a maiden or maidenhood; like or suiting a maid; maidenlike; gentle; modest.

Must you be blushing? . . .
What a *maidenly* man-at-arms are you become! *Shak.*

maid′en-ly, *adv.* In a maidenlike manner. *Skelton.*

Mag-yar′an (mŏd-yŏr′ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Magyars.

Mag′yar-ize (mŏd′yŏr-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Mag′yar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

magydare, *n.* [L. *magydaris*, Gr. μαγύδαρις the seed of the plant.] Laserwort. *Obs.*

Mah (mä), *n.* [Per. *māh* moon.] The fish on which the universe is fabled to rest; — in the phrase "from Mah to Mahi," translated "from Fish to Moon." *Omar Khayyam.*

ma′ha (mä′hȧ), *n.* [Singhalese *maha wanderu* the large wanderoo.] **a** A Ceylonese monkey (*Presbytis ursinus*). **b** The sambar deer.

Ma-ha-de′va (mȧ-hä-dā′vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Mahādēva*, lit., great god.] *Hindu Myth.* = SIVA.

Ma-ha-de′vi (-vē), *n.* [Skr. *Mahādēvī*, lit., great goddess.] *Hindu Myth.* = DEVI.

ma-ha′gua. Var. of MAJAGUA.

ma-ha′jun (mȧ-hä′jŭn), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *mahā-jan* great man, hence banker.] A money lender. *India.*

ma-hal′ (mȧ-häl′), *n.* [Ar. *maḥall* place, palace.] *India.* **a** Private apartments. **b** A summer residence. **c** A division or district, as a city ward, a hunting reservation, etc.

Ma-ha′lah (mȧ-hā′lä; mā′hȧ-lä). *Bib.*

Ma-ha′la-le′el (mȧ-hā′lȧ-lē′ĕl; mȧ-hăl′ȧ-lēl), **Ma-ha′le-el** (mȧ-hā′lē-ĕl). *Bib.*

Ma′ha-lath (mā′hȧ-lăth). [Heb.] *Bib.* A term of uncertain meaning used in the heading of Ps. liii. and lxxxviii.

Ma′ha-li (mā′hȧ-lī). *Bib.*

Ma′ha-lon (-lŏn). *D. Bib.*

ma-ha-ma′ri, **ma-ham-ma′ri** (mȧ-hä-mä′rē; -mŭr′ē; mȧ-hä′mȧ-rē), **ma-ha-mur′ree** (mȧ-hä-mŭr′ē), *n.* [Hind. *mahāmarī, mahāmārī, mahāmāri*; fr. *mahā* great (Skr. *mahā*) + *māri* death or *mārī* pestilence, mortality, Skr. *mārī* killing, pestilence, fr. *mr* to die.] The plague. *India.*

mahan. † MAUND. *India.*

Ma′ha-na′im (mā′hȧ-nā′ĭm), **Ma′ha-neh-dan′** (-nĕ-dăn′). *Bib.*

ma-hant′ (mȧ-hŭnt′), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *mahant* great.] *Hinduism.* The head of a mendicant order or the prior or superior of a monastery.

ma-har′ (mȧ-här′), *n.* [Marathi *mahār.*] One of a very low caste in central and western Hindustan.

Ma-har′a-i (mȧ-hăr′ā-ī; mā′hȧ-rī). *Bib.*

ma-ha-ra′ni, **ma-ha-ra′nee** (mȧ-hä-rä′nē), *n.* [Hind. *mahārānī* great queen.] A queen or sovereign princess of an Indian state.

Ma-ha-rash′tri (mȧ-hä-räsh′trē), *n.* [Cf. MARATHA.] See INDO-EUROPEAN.

ma-har′mah (mȧ-här′mȧ), *n.* [Turk. *mahrama.* See MACRAME.] A muslin wrapper for the head and the lower part of the face, worn by Turkish and Armenian women when abroad.

ma-ha′seer, **ma-ha′sir** (mȧ-hä′sēr), *n.* = MAHSEER.

ma-hat′ (mȧ-hŭt′), *n.* [Skr., lit., great.] **a** In the Sankhya philosophy, the intellectual principle appertaining to individuals. **b** *Theos.* The principle of universal intelligence or consciousness.

Ma′hath (mā′hăth). *Bib.*

Ma′ha-vite (mā′hȧ-vīt). *Bib.*

Ma-ha-ya′na (mȧ-hä-yä′nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mahā* great + *yāna* vehicle.] The Great Vehicle, or Buddhism of northern India. See HINAYANA.

mahayme. † MAIM.

Maha Yuga. See YUGA.

Ma-ha′zi-oth (mȧ-hā′zĭ-ŏth; -ŏth). *Bib.*

mah-bub′ (mä-bōōb′), *n.* [Ar. *maḥbūb*, money of account.] See COIN.

Mah′di-an (mä′dē-ăn), *n.* A believer in the Mahdi.

Mah′di-ism (-ĭz'm), **Mah′di-ist.** Vars. of MAHDISM, MAHDIST.

Mah′di-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Ma′he-leth (mā′hē-lĕth). *D. Bib.*

Ma′her-sha′lal-hash′-baz′ (-hēr-shăl′ăl-hăsh′băz′). *Bib.*

maheym. † MAIM, *n.*

Ma-hi′ (mä-hē′), *n.* [Per. *māhī* fish.] See MAH.

Ma-hi′can. Var. of MOHICAN.

Ma-hi′da (mȧ-hī′dȧ). *D. Bib.*

mahis. † MAIZE.

Mah′lah (mä′lȧ), **Mah′li** (-lī), **Mah′lites** (-līts), *n. pl.*, **Mah′lon** (-lŏn). *Bib.*

mahl′stick′ (mäl′stĭk′; mōl′-). Var. of MAULSTICK.

mahl′strom (mäl′strŏm). Var. of MAELSTROM.

mah′mu-di′ (mä′mōō-dē′), *n.* **1.** [Per. & Ar. *mahmūdī*, after the Sultan *Mahmud* (end of the 10th century), who coined it.] **a** A former silver coin and money of account in Persia, worth one half an abassi. **b** A silver or copper coin of Arabia. See COIN. **2.** A former gold coin of India.

ma-ho′e (mä-hō′ā), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand violaceous tree *Melicytus ramiflorus*; also, its wood or fiber.

mahogany birch. Cherry birch.

mahogany flat. The bedbug. *Local, U. S.*

mahogany gum. The jarrah.

mahogany pine. The totara.

mahogany scrub. A scrub land covered with the mahogany gum, or jarrah. *Australia.*

ma-hoi′tre, *n.* [OF.] A shoulder padding in use in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Ma′hol (mā′hŏl). *Bib.*

ma-ho′li (mȧ-hō′lī), *n.* [Sechuana.] A long-eared South African lemur (*Galago maholi*).

mahomedee. † MAHMUDI.

mahomerye, *n.* [OF. *mahomerie.*] A mosque. *Obs.*

Ma-hom′et (mȧ-hŏm′ĕt; *formerly also, and still occas.*, mā′hō-mĕt, mā′ō-), *n.* **a** Mohammed (see *Biog.*); — now less common. **b** [*l. c.*] An idol. Cf. MAHOUND; MAUMET, 1. *Obs.* **c** A Mohammedan. *Obs.*

Ma-hom′et-an (mȧ-hŏm′ĕt-ăn), **Ma-hom′ed-an** (-ĕd-ăn). Vars. of MOHAMMEDAN.

Ma-hom′e-tan′i-cal, *a.* Mohammedan. *Obs.*

Ma-hom′et-an-ism (-ĭz'm) Var. of MOHAMMEDANISM.

Ma-hom′et-an-ize. Var. of MOHAMMEDANIZE.

Ma′hom-et′ic, **Ma′hom-et′i-cal**, *a.* [Cf. OF. *mahometique.*] Mohammedan. *Obs.*

Ma-hom′et-ism, *n.* Mohammedanism. *Obs.* — **Ma-hom′et-ist**, *n.* *Obs.*

Ma-hom′et-ize, *v. t. & i.* = MOHAMMEDANIZE. *Obs.*

Ma-hom′et-ry, *n.* Mohammedanism. — **Ma′hom-et′ric** (mā′hŏm-ĕt′rĭk), *a.*

ma-hom′i-die′ (mȧ-hŏm′ĭ-dē′), *n.* [See MAHMUDI.] A silver coin of Maskat, three of which are supposed to be equivalent to two Levant dollars.

Mahomite, *n.* [*Mahomet* + *-ite.*] A Mohammedan. *Obs.*

ma-hone′ (mȧ-hōn′), *n.* [Ultimately fr. Turk. *maruna, mauna.*] *Naut.* A Turkish vessel, often flat-bottomed. *Obs.*

ma-hon′net, *n.* Dim. of MAHONE.

ma-hoo′hoo (mȧ-hōō′hōō), *n.* [Sechuana *tšekudu ea magohu*, where the first two words mean, the rhinoceros.] The white rhinoceros.

mahot. † MAHOE.

Ma-houn′. Var. of MAHOUND.

mahr (mä′h'r), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *mahr.*] *Moham. Law.* An antenuptial marriage settlement in favor of the wife.

Mah′ra (mä′rȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* A member of a tribe of Hadramaut, southern Arabia, probably of Himyaritic origin; also, their language, which is related to the ancient Sabæan and Minæan. — **Mah′ran** (-răn), *a.*

mah′ram (mä′răm), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *maḥram* unlawful.] *Moham. Law.* A person related to another within the forbidden degrees (as to marriage).

Mah-rat′i, **Mah-rat′ti** (mȧ-răt′ĭ). Vars. of MARATHI.

Mah-rat′ta. Var. of MARATHA.

mah′sir, **mah′sur** (mä′sēr; -sēr). Vars. of MAHSEER.

Ma′hu (mä′hōō), *n.* [Cf. MAHOUND.] A (certain) devil. *Obs.*

ma′hua tree. Var. of MAHWA TREE.

Ma-hum′et-an, **Ma-hum′et-an-ism.** † MOHAMMEDAN, MOHAMMEDANISM.

Mahumetisme. † MAHOMETISM.

Ma-hu′mite (mȧ-hū′mīt). *D. Bib.*

Ma-hun′. † MAHOUND.

Mai. † MAY.

mai-. For various forms beginning *mai-*, see those in MAY-.

Mai-an′e-as (mī-ăn′ē-ăs), **Mai-an′nas** (-ăs). *Bib.*

Ma-ian′the-mum (mā-yăn′thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Μαῖος May (fr. L. *Maius*) + ἄνθεμον flower.] Syn. of UNIFOLIUM.

maich. † MAUGH.

maid. † MADE, pret. & p. p. of MAKE.

maid, *v. i.* To serve as a maid.

maid′child′, **maid′en-child′**, *n.* A female child. *Obs.*

maid′en, *v. i.* To act the maiden; — with *it.*

maidenhair grass. The smaller quaking grass.

maidenhair moss. The common haircap moss.

maidenhair rue. A European meadow rue (*Thalictrum flavum*) with finely divided foliage.

maidenhair tree. The ginkgo.

maid′en-head′, *n.* [*maiden* + *head.*] The head of the Virgin Mary as represented in ornament or heraldic bearings. *Obs.*

maid′en-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

maid′en-ism (mād′'n-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

maid′en-kin, *n.* Dim. of MAIDEN. *Obs.*

maid′en-like′, *a.* See -LIKE.

maid′en-man, *n.* A virgin. *Obs.*

maiden oak. The British white oak.

maiden rose. = MAIDEN'S-BLUSH, 1 **a**.

maid′en's-blush′ (mād′'nz-), *n.* **1.** **a** An old variety of pink rose. **b** In Australia, the tiliaceous tree *Echinocarpus australis*, having pink flowers. **2.** A small and rather common European geometrid moth (*Zonosoma punctaria*) having a reddish patch on each fore wing.

Maid Marian, *or* **Maid′mar′i-an** (măd′mâr′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [*maid* + *Marian*, relating to *Mary*, or the Virgin *Mary*.] **1.** In Robin Hood legend, Robin's sweetheart, who followed him into banishment as a page and lived as a virgin huntress until the marriage ceremony could be performed.
2. The lady of the May games; one of the characters in a morris dance; a May queen, often personated by a boy.

maid′serv′ant (mād′sûr′vănt), *n.* A female servant.

ma-ieu′tic (mā-ū′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. μαιευτικός, fr. μαῖα midwife.] Designating, or pertaining to, the Socratic method (see under SOCRATIC); — so called because Socrates likened his teaching to midwifery, as serving merely to bring forth into clear consciousness what was already vaguely in mind.
ma-ieu′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) }

ma-ieu′tics (-tĭks), *n.* The Socratic method.

mai′gre (mā′gẽr; mā′gr′), *a.* [F. See MEAGER.] Designating articles of diet free from flesh or the juices of flesh, and so appropriate to fast days; also, designating, or pertaining to, days for which such diet is enjoined.

mail (māl), *n.* Also **maile, maille.** [F. *maille*, OF. also *maaille*, LL. *medalia*. See MEDAL.] *Obs. or Hist.* A small piece of money. Specif.: **a** A silver halfpenny. **b** A Scotch gold coin of Robert II. and his successors, worth half a Saint Andrew (= 2⅓s. of that time).

mail, *n.* Also **maill.** [ME. *male* tax, tribute, price; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *māli* contract, agreement, soldier's pay; akin to Icel. *māl* speech, procedure, transaction, AS. *mæl* speech; cf. AS. *māl* agreements, terms, fr. Scand., AS. *mæðel* assembly, Goth. *mapl* market place.] Payment; rent; tribute; tax. *Obs. or Hist. except Scot.*

mail, *n.* [ME. *maile, maille*, F. *maille* a ring of mail, mesh, network, a coat of mail, fr. L. *macula* spot, a mesh of a net. Cf. MACLE, MACULA, MASCLE.] **1. a** A flexible fabric of interlinked metal rings used as defensive armor. **b** One of the rings or links in such armor. *Obs.* **c** A piece of mail armor. *Obs.* **d** Hence, erroneously, armor, or any defensive covering.

Mail, 1. Fragment of ancient Danish Mail Hauberk.

2. a A ring or hole for the reception of a lace or the like; an eyelet. *Obs.* **b** Also *maille*. *Weaving.* A metal or glass ring or eye through which passes the thread of the warp. Commonly they contain three holes, a larger one in the center for the warp, the others for coupling twine. **c** *Rope Making.* A contrivance of chainwork for rubbing off loose hemp from white cordage.
3. a The hard protective covering of various animals, as of a tortoise or a lobster. **b** The breast feathers of a hawk, when these are full-grown; — sometimes applied to the plumage of other birds.

mail, *v. t.*; MAILED (māld); MAIL′ING. To arm with mail.

mail, *v. t.* [Cf. MAIL a bag.] **1.** To wrap up; envelop. *Obs.*
2. *Falconry.* To wrap up or bind (a hawk) for handling or training.

mail, *n.* [ME. *male* bag, OF. *male*, F. *malle* bag, trunk, mail, OHG. *malaha, malha*, wallet; akin to D. *maal.*]
1. A bag; a wallet; a traveling bag. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. a The bag or bags, with the letters, papers, or other matter contained therein, conveyed under public authority from one post office to another. **b** The whole system of appliances used in the public conveyance and delivery of postal matter; — commonly called the *post* in British usage.
3. That which comes in the mail; letters, etc., received through the post office. *Now Chiefly U. S.* In the United States domestic mail is divided into: **first-class** matter, comprising in general all matter wholly or partly in writing, sealed or unsealed, and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against ready inspection (rate 2 c. for each ounce or fraction, except 1 c. for postal cards or post cards); **second-class** matter, comprising all newspapers and other periodicals (lawfully) bearing the statement "Entered at the post office as second-class matter" (rate 1 c. for each four ounces or fraction); **third-class** matter, comprising miscellaneous printed matter (on paper) (rate 1 c. for each two ounces or fraction); **fourth-class** matter, comprising all matter not included in previous classes (rate 1 c. per ounce or fraction).
The corresponding divisions in the postal service of the United Kingdom are: **letter post**, rate 1 d. (2 cents) for 4 oz. or less, ½ d. (1 cent) for every additional 2 oz.: **halfpenny post**, for unsealed packets not exceeding 2 oz.; **parcel post**, for parcels not exceeding 11 pounds (rate 3 d. for 1 lb., 4 d. for 2 lbs., 5 d. for 3 lbs., 6 d. for 5 lbs., from 7 lbs. on, 1 d. per lb.); **newspaper post**, rate ½ d. (1 cent), irrespective of weight, for any registered newspaper. There are limits of size for all these classes.
4. That which conveys mail; a vehicle, boat, or person employed as a carrier of mail.
The man . . . told us the *mail* had set him down the morning before at the Royal George. *Stevenson.*

mail, *v. t.* To deliver into the custody of the post-office officials, or place in a government letter box, for transmission by mail; to post; as, to *mail* a letter. *Chiefly U. S.*
☞ In the United States *to mail* and *to post* are both in common use; as, to *mail* or *post* a letter. In England *post* is the commoner usage.

mail′a-ble (māl′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Lawful to mail, or post. *U. S.*

mail′-cheeked′ (māl′chēkt′), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating the fishes of the group Loricati, which are so named from the suborbital process, or the more or less complete head armor of many forms.

mail′clad′ (-klăd′), *a.* Protected by a coat of mail.

mailed (māld), *a.* [See MAIL a fabric.] Protected by mail; armed with mail; also, covered with mail or with a natural defense of scales, etc.

mailed, *a.* [Cf. MOLE a spot.] Spotted; speckled.

mail′er (māl′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who mails; one who prepares mail for the post; also, a machine (called also *mailing machine*) for preparing periodicals, newspapers, etc., for mailing by printing addresses upon, or affixing addressed labels to, the wrappers.
2. A mail boat.

ma′ille-chort′ (mȧ′y′-shôr′), *n.* [After *Maillot* and *Chorier*, two workers of Lyons, who invented it.] An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

maim (mām), *v. t.*; MAIMED (māmd); MAIM′ING. [ME. *maimen*, OF. *mahaignier, mehaignier, meshaignier*; cf. It. *magagnare*, LL. *mahemiare, mahennare*; orig. uncert. Cf. MAYHEM.] **1.** To deprive of the use of a limb or member, so as to render a person in fighting less able either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary; to commit mayhem upon.
By the ancient law of England he that *maimed* any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part. *Blackstone.*
2. To mutilate or seriously wound or disfigure; esp., to cripple or disable.
You *maimed* the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shak.*
Syn. — Mutilate, mangle, cripple.

maim, *n.* In law language *mayhem*, and *maihem.* [OF. *mehaing.* See MAIM, *v.*] Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body; a crippling; serious physical injury; hence, deprivation of something essential; a serious defect or blemish. See MAYHEM. *Now Rare.*
Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a *maim* than the use of it a blemish. *Hooker.*

Mai-mon′i-de′an (mī-mŏn′ĭ-dē′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Moses Maimonides (1135–1204), the greatest of the medieval Jewish philosophers. His system aimed to combine Aristotelianism with Jewish religious teachings.

main (mān), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. MAIN, *a.* *Oxf. E. D.*]
1. In the game of hazard, a number, exceeding four and not exceeding ten, which the caster calls before throwing. He may throw its nick and win or throw out (i. e., make a losing throw), or throw a chance (see NICK, *n.*; CHANCE). If he throws the main after throwing a chance he loses. Fig., a match at dice, a stake played for, etc.
2. A match, as at archery or bowls. *Obs.*
3 A match at cockfighting. "My lord would ride twenty miles . . . to see a *main* fought." *Thackeray.*

main, *n.* [AS. *mægen* strength, power, force; akin to OHG. *magan*, Icel. *megin*, and to E. *may*, v. See MAY, *v.*] **1.** Physical strength; hence, force; power. *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. in the phrase "with might and *main.*"
These were in this battle of most might and *main.* *R. of Gl.*
With huge force and insupportable *main.* *Spenser.*
2. A broad stretch or expanse; specif.: **a** The mainland; continental land. **b** The main or high sea. **c** Specif. [*cap.*], the Spanish Main (which see under SPANISH).
3. [From MAIN, *a.*] The chief or principal part; the most important matter in hand; the essential point.
Resolved to rest upon the title of Lancaster as the *main*, and to use the other two . . . but as supporters. *Bacon.*
The *main* of the lady's history. *R. Browning.*
4. End or purpose; the object of desire or ambition. *Obs.*
5. A principal line or conduit; specif.: **a** A principal duct or pipe, as distinguished from lesser ones; esp., a conduit leading directly to or from a reservoir; as, a gas *main*; a fire *main*; an electric light or power *main* (an insulated conductor for electricity). **b** A principal conductor in a system of electric distribution; a bus conductor. **c** A main or trunk line of a railroad.
6. *Naut.* **a** Mainmast. **b** Mainsail. *Obs.*
7. [From MAIN, *a.*] A main-hamper. *Obs.*
for, *or* **in, the main,** for the most part; in the greatest part.

main, *n.* [From F. *main* hand.] **1.** *Her.* The hand. *Obs.*
2. A banker's shovel for coin.

main, *a.* [From MAIN strength, possibly influenced by OF. *magne* great, L. *magnus* (cf. MAGNATE).] **1.** Having or manifesting great physical strength or energy; powerful; potent; mighty; hence, having great force or strength of any kind. "The current with *main* fury ran." *Daniel.*
His admiration for *main* men, his hero worship, comes out in a thing like "The English Admirals." *Richard Burton.*
2. Of an army or host: Numerous and powerful; also, fully equipped and trained, as disting. from *irregular.* *Obs.*
3. Huge or bulky; also, large in amount. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. Designating a great stretch of land or sea, such as continental lands or the open ocean; also, designating a great expanse of space. "The *main* abyss." *Milton.*
5. Important; essential to results, momentous in consequences, exalted in rank, etc. *Obs.*
That, which thou aright
Believ'st so *main* to our success, I bring. *Milton.*
6. Very great; remarkable or excessive in degree; also, in a less emphatic use, of a good degree; first-rate; decided; as, a *main* comfort. *Now Rare or Dial.*
It's a *main* untruth. *Scott.*
7. Principal; chief; first in size, rank, importance, etc.; as, the *main* line of a railroad; the *main* body of an army; the *main* issues of a campaign.
Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can. *Tillotson.*
8. Of all, or of or pertaining to the majority; general. *Obs.*
By the *main* assent
Of all these learned men she was divorced. *Shak.*
9. Sheer; utter; as, by *main* force; by *main* strength.
That Maine which by *main* force Warwick did win. *Shak.*
10. *Naut.* Attached to, or connected with, the mainmast; as, the *main* course, *main* shrouds, etc.
main bar, vehicles, an evener to which a leading bar is hung. — **m. battery**, *Nav.*, the guns of heavier caliber; specif., in the United States navy, all guns of and above four inches in caliber. — **m. beam.** *Steam Engine.* = WALKING BEAM. — **m. bore**, *Ordnance*, the rifled portion of the tube, through which the projectile travels. — **m. brace. a** *Mech.* The brace which resists the chief strain. Cf. COUNTER BRACE. **b** *Naut.* The brace attached to the main yard. — **m. breadth**, *Shipbuilding*, the widest part of a ship at any given frame. — **m. center**, *Steam Engine*, a shaft upon which a working beam or side lever swings. — **m. chance**, the chief promise or probability of profit or success; the likeliest path to riches or advancement; also, the most important issue at stake; hence, in general, a chief opportunity, esp. for furthering of self-interest.
One eye on heaven and one on the *main chance.* *Thackeray.*
— **m. couple**, *Arch.*, the principal truss in a roof. — **m. deck**, *Naut.*, the principal deck of a vessel; specif.: **a** On a war vessel, the uppermost complete deck extending the entire length of the ship. **b** On a merchant vessel having a raised poop and forecastle, the stretch of deck between them. — **m. drag**, *Beggars' Cant*, a public street. — **m. drain**, *Shipbuilding*, a large pipe fitted above the inner bottom and extending nearly the ship's length, connected by valves or sluices to all the water-tight compartments and by manifolds to the ship's pumps. In some vessels the main drain extends through the double bottom. — **m. guard.** *Mil.* **a** The keep of a castle. **b** The principal guard of a garrison. *Rare.* **c** The building or barrack in which a main guard is lodged. *Obs. or R. Eng.* **d** The chief guard of an army, from which all other guards are detached; — not now in technical use. — **m. hatch**, *Naut.*, the principal hatch of a vessel; specif., the hatch just forward of the mainmast. — **m. keel**, *Shipbuilding*, the principal or true keel of a wooden vessel, as distinguished from the false keel. *Obs. or R.* — **m. line.** *Mach.* = LINE SHAFT. — **m. piece**, *Shipbuilding*, the principal timber in certain parts of a wooden ship, like the rudder, windlass, head, etc. — **m. rod**, a pump rod in a mine shaft; — called also **spear rod.** — **m. rope**, the rope that draws the full wagons in a mine gangway. — **m. sea**, the open ocean; the high seas. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **m. suction**, *Shipbuilding*, the pipe connections between the main drain, and the circulating pumps. — **m. transom**, *Shipbuilding*, the upper transom in a square-stern vessel. — **m. wales**, *Shipbuilding*, two or more strakes of the thickest planking at the widest part of the body, extending the entire length of the vessel, through which the fastenings of the principal deck pass.

main (mān), *adv.* [See MAIN, *a.*] Very; extremely; as, *main* heavy. *Now Rare or Dial.* "I'm *main* dry." *Foote.*
It was *main* hot and the windy was open. *Stevenson.*

Maine law, *or, in full,* **Maine liquor law.** A law prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating beverages, enacted in the State of Maine in 1851, and permanently enacted in 1858; hence, *U. S.*, a similar law.

main′-gauche′ (măɴ′gōsh′), *n.* [F., the left hand.] A dagger held in the left hand, while the rapier is held in the right, — used to parry thrusts of the adversary's rapier, as in the combats of the 15th and 16th centuries.

main′land (mān′lănd), *n.* The continent; the principal land; — in general, opposed to *island*, or *peninsula*, though sometimes applied to the largest island of a group.

main′land-er (-lăn-dẽr), *n.* A dweller on the mainland.

main′ly, *adv.* [From MAIN, *a.*] **1.** Powerfully, forcibly, or violently; in a strong manner or to a great degree; hence, greatly or abundantly. *Archaic.*
2. [From MAIN chief.] Principally; chiefly; in the main.
3. Very; exceedingly. *Obs. or Dial.*

main′mast (-mȧst; -măst), *n.* *Naut.* The mast regarded as the principal mast in a ship or other vessel. In two-masted vessels it is the after mast, except where this is small and entirely subordinate, as in a yawl or ketch. In three-masted vessels it is the middle mast. In vessels of more than three masts it is the second mast from the bow.

main′our (mān′ẽr), *n.* Also **main′or**, **man′ner** (măn′ẽr). [AF. *meinoure*, OF. *manuevre* hand labor, materials. See MANEUVER.] *O. Eng. Law.* A thing stolen found on the person, or in the immediate possession, of the thief; — chiefly in *taken*, or *found*, *with the mainour.* Hence, **with,** *or* **in, the mainour,** in the act; red-handed; flagrante delicto.

main′past (mān′pȧst), *n.* *O. Law.* A man's household.
The householder of Bracton's day was bound to produce any member of his *mainpast* or household who was accused of felony, and failing to do so, was amerced. *Pollock & Mait.*

main′per-na-ble (mān′pẽr-nȧ-b′l), *a.* [AF., OF. *main* hand + *pernable*, for *prenable*, that may be taken, pregnable. See MAINPERNOR.] *Law.* Capable of being mainprised. See MAINPRISE, *n.* *Obs. or Hist.*

main′per-nor (-nẽr), *n.* [AF., OF. *main* hand + *pernor*, for *preneor*, a taker, F. *preneur*, fr. *prendre* to take. Cf. MAINPRISE.] *Law.* One who gives mainprise for another, esp. for a prisoner's appearance. See MAINPRISE, *n.* *Hist.*

main′prise (mān′prīz), *n.* Also **main′prize.** [F. *main* hand + *prise* a taking, fr. *prendre*, p. p. *pris*, to take, fr. L. *prehendere, prehensum.*] *Obs. or Hist. Law.* **a** An undertaking of suretyship; esp., an undertaking to be responsible for the appearance in court on a day certain of a prisoner to be released. **b** The writ of mainprise, now obsolete.

maid′en-ship, *n.* See SHIP.
maid′en's-hon′es-ty, *n.* The virgin's-bower. *Dial. Eng. Obs.*
maid′en-weed′, *n.* *Eng.* **a** = MAIDWEED. **b** = MAIDENHAIR.
maideux, *interj.* [OF. *m'aide* (or earlier *ait*) *deus.*] God help me; — in the oath, *so maideux.* *Obs.*
maid′head′, *n.* Maidenhead [*Obs.*
maid′hood, *n.* [Cf. AS. *mægðhād.* See MAID; -HOOD.] = MAIDENHOOD.
maid′ie, *n.* = MAIDY.
maid′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
ma′id-ism (mā′ĭd-ĭz′m), *n.* [See MAIZE.] *Med.* = PELLAGRA.
maid′kin, *n.* See -KIN.
maid′ling, *n.* See -LING.
maid′ly, *a.* Like a maid.
maid's′-hair′ (mādz′-), *n.* The yellow bedstraw.
Mai′du (mī′dōō), *n. pl. & sing.* A group of tribes of northern California forming the Pujunan stock, now nearly extinct. They were of low culture and lived chiefly on acorns, piñons, etc.
maid′weed′. † MAYWEED.
maid′y (mād′ĭ), *n.* A little maid.
maig (māg), *n.* A large or awkward hand. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mai′ger (mā′gẽr). Var. of MEAGRE.
maig′lit, *a.* [See MAGGLE.] Mangled. *Obs. Scot.*
maigne. † MAIN, *a.*
mai′gre. † MEAGRE. [HEM.
mai′hem. Var. of MAIM, MAYHEM.
Ma′ii-dæ (mā′yĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An extensive and widely distributed family of spider crabs. *Maia* is the type. — **ma′iid** (mā′yĭd), *a. & n.*
maik. Scot. var. of MAKE.
mai-kel′ (mī-kĕl′), *n.* A Patagonian skunk (*Conepatus humboldti*).
maikles. † MAKELESS.
mail (māl), *v. t.* [See MAIL rent.] To pay rent for. *Scot.*
mail. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOLE, spot.
mail, *n.* [F. See MALL hammer.] **1.** A bott-hammer.
2 The game or place of playing pall-mall; hence [*cap.*], the Mall in London, or a similar promenade. *Obs.*
mail bag. A bag in which mailed matter is carried.
mail boat. A boat that carries the mail.
mail box. A box or case to receive letters, etc., for or from the mail.
mail catcher. An iron rod, or other contrivance, attached to a railroad car for catching a mail bag while the train is in motion. *U. S.*
maild. Mailed. *Ref. Sp.*
mailed′-cheeked′, *a.* *Zoöl.* = MAIL-CHEEKED.
maileiss. † MALEASE.
mail′en. Var. of MAILING. *Scot.*
mail′er, *n.* One who pays rent. *Scot.*
mail horn. A long horn formerly in use by mail guards. *Eng.*
mailhouris. † MALEUROUS.
mail′ie, *a.* Hornless: — said of a cow. *Isle of Man.* — *n.* A hornless cow. *Isle of Man.*
mail′ing (māl′ĭng), *n.* [Scot., fr. *mail* tribute, rent. See MAIL rent.] A rented farm, or the rent paid, or the term of the lease. *Scot.*
mailing machine. See MAILER.
maill. † MALE.
maille. † MAIL.
mail′less, *a.* See -LESS.
maillet. † MALLET.
mail′man, *n.* [See 2d MAIL.] One who pays rent; a tenant. *Scot.*
mail′man, *n.* [See 6th MAIL.] A mail carrier. *Colloq.*
mail matter. Articles which are lawful to mail.
mail rider. A mail carrier.
mail runner. A mail carrier. *India.*
mail′ shell′, *n.* A chiton.
mailtalent. † MALTALENT.
mail train. A railroad train carrying the mail.
mailure, *n.* [Cf. OF. *enmailleure.* See MAIL armor.] Mail armor. *Obs.*
mailye. † MAIL, armor.
mailyet. † MALLET.
maim, *a.* = MAIMED. [HEM.
maim (mām), **maime**. † MAYHEM.
Mai′mak-te′ri-on (mī′măk-tē′rĭ-ŏn). Var. of MÆMACTERION.
Ma′i-man (mā′ĭ-măn). *D. Bib.*
maimd. Maimed. *Ref. Sp.*
maimed (māmd), *p. a.* Mutilated; crippled. — **maim′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **maim′ed-ness**, *n.*
maim′er, *n.* One who maims.
mai-mon′ (mī-mŏn′), *n.* [It. *maimone*, fr. Ar. *maimūn*; cf. Gr. μιμώ ape.] The mandrill.
Mai′mon-ist (mī′mŏn-ĭst), *n.* A follower of Maimonides.
maine. † MAIM, MANE, MEINIE.
maine, *n.* Short for PAINDEMAINE. *Obs.* — **maine**, *a.* *Obs.*
maine, *v. t.* [See AMAIN, *v. t.*] To lower or furl (a sail). *Obs.*
main′ferre′, *n.* [Cf. F. *main* hand, *fer* iron; perh. for F. *main de fer* hand of iron.] A piece of armor, prob. the gauntlet for the left arm. *Oxf. E. D.*
main′ful, *a.* Powerful. *Obs.*
main′-ham′per, *n.* A hamper or basket, esp. for carrying grapes.
main-levee, *n.* [F. *main levée* raised hand.] Replevin. *Obs.*
main′-miz′zen, *n.* *Naut.* The forward of two mizzenmasts sometimes formerly carried. *Obs. or Hist.*
main′mort′a-ble (mān′môr′tȧ-b′l), *a.* [F., fr. *mainmorte*, lit., dead hand. See MORTMAIN.] *Fr. Hist.* Designating serfs whose possessions fell in to the lord if they died childless, or their possessions. — *n.* A mainmortable serf. [BOLT.
main′pin′, *n.* *Vehicles* = KINGBOLT.
mainport, *n.* [Cf. F. *main* hand, and *port* a carrying.] Loaves of bread or the like given by parishioners to their rector in lieu of tithes. *Obs.*
main′-post′, *n.* *Naut.* The sternpost. *Obs. or R.*
main′prise, *v. t.* Also **main′prize**. *Law.* To release, or procure the release of, on mainprise. *Obs. or Hist.* [*Obs.*
main′priz′er, *n.* A mainpernor.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

solete, commanding the sheriff to release a prisoner on receipt of mainprise. **c** A prisoner's mainpernor or mainpernors. The exact distinction between *mainprise* and *bail* is not now known; that given by Blackstone (III. *Comm.* 128) seems to be incorrect (see *Citation* below).

We have spoken, perhaps too indifferently, of "*mainprise*" and of "bail." There was some difference between these two institutions, but at an early time it became obscure. Bail implied a more stringent, *mainprise* a laxer, degree of responsibility. . . Whether there has been bail or whether there has been *mainprise*, the sureties of the 13th century, if they do not produce their man, escape with amercement. *Pollock & Mait.*

main'sail' (mān'sāl'; *naut.* mān's'l), *n.* *Naut.* The principal sail on the mainmast. In a square-rigged vessel it is the *main course* and hangs from the main yard. In a fore-and-aft rigged vessel it hoists on the mainmast and is extended by a gaff and boom, a sprit, or the like.

main'sheet' (-shēt'), *n.* *Naut.* A rope or sheet by which the mainsail is trimmed and secured. With a fore-and-aft mainsail it is usually a tackle attached to the after end of the boom, one of its blocks having a traveler which slides on a horse at the stern. With a square mainsail it is a rope or purchase attached to the lee clew or, when the wind is aft, to each clew of the sail.

main'spring' (-spring'), *n.* The principal or most important spring in a piece of mechanism, esp. the moving spring of a watch or clock, or the spring in a gunlock which impels the hammer. Hence: The chief or most powerful motive; the efficient cause of action.

main'stay' (-stā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The stay extending from the maintop forward, usually to the foot of the foremast. **2.** Main support; principal dependence.

The great *mainstay* of the Church *Buckle*

main-tain' (mān-tān'; mĕn-), *v. t.*; MAIN-TAINED' (-tānd'); MAIN-TAIN'ING. [ME. *maintenen*, *mainteinen*, F. *maintenir*, prop., to hold by the hand; *main* hand (L. *manus*) + F. *tenir* to hold (L. *tenere*). See MANUAL; TENABLE.] **1.** To practice as a matter of habit or custom. *Obs.*

Learn to *maintain* good works. *Titus* iii 14.

2. To hold or keep in any particular state or condition, esp. in a state of efficiency or validity; to support, sustain, or uphold; to keep up; not to suffer to fail or decline; as, to *maintain* a certain degree of heat in a furnace; to *maintain* a fence or a railroad; to *maintain* the digestive process or powers of the stomach; to *maintain* a legal action.

3. To continue or persevere in or with; to carry on; as, to *maintain* an attack; to *maintain* a correspondence.

Maintain talk with the duke *Shak*

4. To preserve or continue in (a mental attitude or a type or conduct); as, to *maintain* integrity or reserve; formerly, in reflexive constructions, to conduct or bear (one's self).

5. To bear the expense of; to support; to keep up; to supply with what is needed; as, to *maintain* one's life.

What *maintains* one vice would bring up two children. *Franklin.*

6. To uphold and defend; to support or back (a person in some course or action); to aid systematically; hence, *Obs.*, to give countenance to; to encourage or urge on.

You . . *maintain* them [boys] to go upon beggarly excursions. *Richard de Bury* (*Inglis tr*).

7. To keep possession of; to hold and defend; not to surrender or relinquish.

God values . . . every one as he *maintains* his post *Grew.*

8. To affirm; esp., to assert as true or as subject to proof; also, to support or defend by argument.

It is hard to *maintain* the truth, but much harder to be maintained by it. *South*

9. *Crim. Law.* To aid by way of maintenance.

Syn. — Defend, uphold, support. See ASSERT.

main-tain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who maintains; as: **a** *Crim. Law.* = MAINTAINOR. **b** *Horol.* A maintaining power.

main-tain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MAINTAIN. — **maintaining power, spring,** *or* **wheel,** a device (spring or wheel) for maintaining a watch or clock in operation while being wound.

main-tain'or (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *maintenor*, F. *mainteneur.*] *Crim. Law.* One guilty of maintenance.

main'te-nance (mān'tē-năns), *n.* [OF. *maintenance.* See MAINTAIN.] **1.** Act of maintaining, or state of being maintained; support, sustenance, defense, livelihood, etc.

Whatsoever is granted to the church for God's honor and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God. *South.*

2. That which maintains or supports; means of sustenance; supply of necessaries and conveniences.

Those . . . making learning their *maintenance.* *Swift.*

3. *Crim. Law.* An officious or unlawful intermeddling in a cause depending between others, by assisting either party with money or means with which to carry it on. Cf. CHAMPERTY, 2. A commonly accepted definition of *maintenance* is "an officious intermeddling in a suit which in no way belongs to one, by maintaining or assisting either party, with money or otherwise, to prosecute or defend it," based upon that of the "Termes de la Ley." A collection of definitions of *maintenance* is given in *Bradlaugh v Newdegate* (11 *Q B. D.* 1).

Maintenance, i. e., assistance rendered in a suit by a stranger to it, without lawful cause *T E Holland*

4. Deportment; behavior; bearing. *Obs.*

maintenance of way, *Railroads*, the maintaining in repair of all the fixed property of a road, as track, bridges, etc.

main'top' (mān'tŏp'), *n.* *Naut.* The platform about the head of the mainmast in square-rigged vessels.

main yard. *Naut.* The yard on which the mainsail is extended, supported by its attachments to the mainmast.

ma'i-re (mä'ē-rā; *colloq.* mī'rē), *n.* [Maori] Any of several New Zealand trees having dense heavy wood of even texture; as: **a** Any of several species of *Olea*; as, *O. lanceolata*, **white maire**; *O cunninghamii*, **black maire**; *O. apetala*, **broad-leaved maire**; *O. montana*, **narrow-leaved maire.** **b** The New Zealand sandalwood. **c** The myrtaceous tree *Eugenia maire.*

maize (māz), *n.* [Sp. *maiz*, fr. *mayz*, native name in the Antilles; cf. Arawak *marisi*, Carib *marichi.*] Indian corn.

maize smut. A smut fungus (*Ustilago zeæ*), which produces tumorlike swellings, filled with black spores, on the inflorescence, stalks, and leaves of maize, or Indian corn.

maize yellow. A delicate pale yellow.

ma-ja'gua (mä-hä'gwä; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A small malvaceous tropical tree (*Pariti tiliaceum*) yielding a strong and durable fiber much used for cordage, etc. The tree has large cordate leaves and showy reddish orange flowers; it is much cultivated for ornament.

ma-jes'tic (mȧ-jĕs'tĭk), *a.* [From MAJESTY.] Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity, stateliness, or imposing grandeur; lofty; noble; grand. "The *majestic* world." *Shak.* "Tethys' grave *majestic* pace." *Milton.*

Syn. — Splendid, sublime, magnificent; imperial, regal, royal; stately, lofty, dignified, elevated. See AUGUST.

ma-jes'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Majestic. *Cowley.* "An older architecture, greater, cunninger, more *majestical.*" *M. Arnold.* — **ma-jes'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ma-jes'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

maj'es-ty (măj'ĕs-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *magestee*, F. *majesté*, L. *majestas*, fr. an old compar. of *magnus* great. See MAJOR, MASTER.] **1.** Dignity or authority of sovereign power; quality or state which inspires awe or reverence; grandeur; exalted dignity, whether proceeding from rank, character, or bearing; imposing loftiness; stateliness. *Majesty* (*L. majestas*) primarily designated the sovereign dignity of the Roman people, esp. as represented by the chief of the state (cf. LESE MAJESTY). Hence it came to designate the rank and dignity of a sovereign or the authority and state of sovereign power.

The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty* *Ps* xciii. 1.

No sovereign has ever represented the *majesty* of a great state with more dignity and grace. *Macaulay*

2. Hence [*cap.*], with a preceding possessive, sometimes also with a qualifying epithet, used as the title of an emperor, empress, king, queen, or other sovereign of equivalent rank. In this construction it often takes the place of a personal pronoun by way of respectful reference or address to royalty; as, Her *Majesty*; the Queen's Most Excellent *Majesty*; His Britannic *Majesty.*

In all the public writs which he [Emperor Charles V.] now issued as King of Spain, he assumed the title of *Majesty* . . Before that time all the monarchs of Europe were satisfied with the appellation of *Highness* or *Grace* *Robertson*

3 Regal stateliness or elevation of manner or style.

4. *Art.* A representation of the Virgin, of Christ, or of God the Father, enthroned and in glory, usually with various emblems of dignity, attendant cherubim, saints, etc.

5. A canopy for a hearse. *Obs. or Hist.*

in her majesty, *Her.*, crowned and holding a scepter; — said of an eagle.

Ma-jo'li (mä-yō'lē), *a.* Designating a style of bookbinding practiced by Michael and Thomas Majoli, in Italy, in the 15th century. It is characterized by a framework of ribbons and shields with interflowing scrollwork, partly inlaid, partly gold-tooled.

ma-jol'i-ca (mȧ-jŏl'ĭ-kȧ; mȧ-yŏl'-; 277), *n.* [It.; — said to be from *Majorca*, where this ware was made.] A kind of pottery, with opaque glazing and showy decoration, which reached its greatest perfection in Italy in the 16th century.

ma-joon' (mȧ-jōōn'), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *ma'jūn* kneaded.] An East Indian confection made of hemp leaves, henbane, datura seeds, poppy seeds, honey, and ghee. It produces effects similar to those of hashish and opium. See BHANG.

ma'jor (mā'jẽr), *a.* [L. *major*, compar. of *magnus* great: cf. F. *majeur.* Cf. MASTER, MAYOR, MAGNITUDE.] **1.** Greater in number, quantity, or extent; as, the *major* part of the assembly; the *major* part of the revenue.

2. Greater in dignity, rank, or importance; superior in quality or position; as, *major* poets.

3. Of full legal age. See AGE, *n.*, 3 & 4.

4. *Music.* **a** Greater by a half step than the minor; — of an interval equivalent to that between the keynote of a major scale and a given one of its tones, generally the second, third, sixth, or seventh, but now sometimes also the fourth, fifth, or octave (see PERFECT). Thus the **major second** is the interval equivalent to that between 1 and 2 of a major scale, or one whole step; the **major third**, to that between 1 and 3, etc. See INTERVAL, 6, and SCALE. **b** Greater by a comma; — of a step or "tone." Thus the interval C–D ($\frac{9}{8}$) of the natural scale is a *major* step, being greater by a comma ($\frac{81}{80}$) than D–E ($\frac{10}{9}$), a *minor* step. **c** Distant by a major interval; — of a tone; as, A is the *major* sixth of C. **d** See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

5. Of a greater value, length, age, or the like, than another or others of the same type; as, a *major* course of study.

6. In English boys' schools, first in age or school standing of two namesakes; — the adjective being added to the boy's family name; as, Smith *major.* Cf. MINOR, *a.*, 4.

major axis, *Geom.*, the transverse axis. — **m. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **m. chord** *or* **triad.** See under TRIAD, 2. — **m. key**, *Music*, a key or tonality in the major mode. In naming the key, *major* follows the letter; as, C *major.* — **m mode** *or* **scale** *Music.* **a** See MODE, 1, and SCALE. **b** Any scale in the major mode. — **m. offense**, *Law*, an offense the commission of which involves an offense of a minor degree, as murder and robbery include assault. — **m. orders.** *R. C. & East. Ch.* See ORDER, *n.*, *Eccl.* — **m. premise**, *Logic*, that premise of a syllogism which contains the major term. — **M. Prophets.** See OLD TESTAMENT. — **m. surgery**, surgery involving the more difficult and dangerous operations. — **m. tenace.** *Whist.* See TENACE. — **m. term**, *Logic*, that term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

ma'jor (mā'jẽr), *n.* [F. *major.* See MAJOR, *a.*] **1.** One of superior rank in a given class; — formerly a title of superiors in certain brotherhoods, of certain university officials, etc.

2. *Mil.* An officer next in rank above a captain and next below a lieutenant colonel; the lowest field officer. In the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps are gold-embroidered leaves, one at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

3. A kind of wig. *Obs.*

4. Something which is major; specif., in the graduate instruction of some American universities, the work undertaken by a student in his "specialty," or the department of knowledge to which he chiefly devotes his energies with a view to securing an advanced degree.

5. *Law.* A person of full legal age. See AGE, *n.*, 3 & 4.

6. *Logic.* That premise which contains the major term; the first proposition of a regular syllogism; in hypothetical syllogisms, the hypothetical premise. See SYLLOGISM.

7. See under CHANGE RINGING.

8. In English schools, a major scholar (see MAJOR, *a.*, 6).

ma'jo-ra'no (mä'yō-rä'nō; 189), *n.* [Sp. *majorana*, *mejorana*, sweet marjoram. See MARJORAM.] **a** A menthaceous Texas shrub (*Salvia ballotæflora*) having fragrant blue or purple flowers. **b** A Mexican species of *Lantana.*

‖ **ma'jo'rat'** (mȧ'zhō'rȧ'), *n.* [F. & G., fr. LL. *majoratus.* See MAJOR, *a.*; cf. MAJORATE.] In some of the countries of continental Europe: **a** The right of primogeniture. **b** An entailed estate, landed or funded, annexed to a title of honor and descending with it by primogeniture.

Ma-jor'can (mȧ-jôr'kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Majorca. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Majorca.

ma'jor-do'mo (mā'jẽr-dō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOMOS (-mōz). [Sp. *mayordomo*, or It. *maggiordomo*; both fr. LL. *majordomus*; L. *major* greater + *domus*, gen. of *domus* house.] A man having charge of a great household, esp. of a royal or princely establishment (formerly often called upon to conduct affairs of state); a head steward or palace official. Hence, jocularly, a butler or steward.

major general. [Cf. F. *major-général.*] **1.** *Mil.* An officer ranking next above a brigadier general and next below a lieutenant general, usually and properly commanding a division. In the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps are two silver-embroidered stars. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

2. *Hist.* A commander of one of the 12 administrative districts into which Cromwell divided England in 1655-57.

ma-jor'i-ty (mȧ-jŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *majorité.* See MAJOR.] **1.** Quality or state of being major or greater; superiority. Specif.: The status of being of full legal age. See AGE, *n.*, 3 & 4.

2. The greater of two numbers that are regarded as parts of a whole or total; the number greater than half; more than half of any total; also, the excess of this greater number, as of votes, over the remainder of the total. Sometimes *majority* is used to designate what is more properly called *plurality.* Thus, if in a total of 95,000 votes, A re-

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mains (mānz), *n.* [Scot., pl of *main* for *domain.* *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** Demesne lands. *Obs.* **2.** The farm attached to a mansion house. *Scot.*

‖ **mains' froides', cœur' chaud'** (măn' frwȧd', kûr' shō'). [F.] Cold hands, warm heart.

main'swear'. Var. of MANSWEAR. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [Rare.]

maint (mānt), *a* [F.] Many.

main-tain', *n.* [Cf. F. *maintien.* See MAINTAIN, *v.*] Deportment or behavior: also, maintenance. *Obs.*

main-tain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **main-tain'a-ble-ness**. *n.*

main taind' Maintained. *R. Sp.*

main-tain'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

maintenant, *adv.* [OF.] Immediately — **maintenantly**, *adv.* *Both Obs.*

Main te-non' (măn't'-nôn'), *n.* The name of the Marquise de Maintenon (1635–1719), consort of Louis XIV., used arbitrarily to designate various articles.

main'te-nous (mān'tē-nŭs), *a.* [Irreg. *maintenance* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to maintenance.

maintenue, *n.* [F.] = MAINTENANCE, 3. *Obs.*

‖ **main'tiens' le droit'** (măn'tyăn' lē drwä'). [F] Maintain the right.

main'top'man (mān'tŏp'măn), *n* *Naut.* One of the division of a crew assigned to duty on the mainmast and above.

main'ward', *n.* [*main*, a. + *ward* guard.] The main body of an army. *Obs.*

mai'ny (mā'nĭ). Var. of MEINIE.

Ma-ioi'de-a (mā-yoi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Maia* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl* = OXYRRHYNCHA. — **ma'ioid** (mā'yoid), **ma-ioi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Ma-io'li (mä-yō'lē) Var of MAJOLI

ma-iol'i-ca. Var. of MAJOLICA

maioran. † MARJORAM.

Mai-pu're (mī-pōō'rā), *n.*; *pl* MAIPURES (-rās). An Indian of a group of Arawakan tribes, or collectively the group of tribes, of southern Venezuela, formerly among the chief mission tribes of the region, but much wasted by Carib inroads.

mair (mâr). † MARE, specter; MAYOR.

mair Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of MORE, *a. & adv.*

mairalte, **mairaltie** † MAYORALTY.

mairatour, *adv.* [Scot. *mair* more + *atour* over. Cf. ATOUR, *prep.*] Moreover *Obs* *Scot.*

mairch (mĕrch). Scot var. of MARCH, *n. & v.*, border.

maire. † MAYOR.

‖ **maire** (mâr), *n.* [F] See MAYOR.

mair'maid, **mair'man** † MERMAID, MERMAN.

mais. † MACE, a staff; MAIZE.

maise (māz). Obs. or Scot. var. of MEASE.

mai'si-pa-i'si (mī'sē-pä-ē'sē), *n* [Tag.] A rutaceous tree (*Clausena excavata*), the anise-scented leaves of which yield a medicinal oil *Phil. I.* [Scot.]

maison, *n.* [F.] A house. *Obs.*

‖ **mai'son' de cam'pa'gne** (mā'zôn' dē kăn'pȧ'ny'). [F.] A country house or seat.

‖ **mai'son' de san'té'** (săn'tā') [F.] Private hospital, asylum, or sanatorium

‖ **mai'son' de ville'** (vēl'). [F.] House in town: city residence.

mai'son'-dieu' (-dyû'), *n.* [OF., lit., house of God.] A hospital

maisondieu † MEASONDUE.

maiss (mās) Scot var. of MEASE.

maissar. † MACER, a mace bearer.

maist, **maiste.** † *mayst*, form of MAY, *v.*

maist (māst). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOST.

mais'ter (mās'tẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MASTER.

mais'ter-el, *n.* [*maister*, var. of *master* + *-el.*] A type of magicians' familiar spirit. *Obs.*

mais'ter-fu' (mās'tẽr-fōō) Scot var. of MASTERFUL. [Obs]

mais'ter-hed, *n.* Masterhood.

mais'ter-y (mās'tẽr-ĭ). Scot. var. of MASTERY.

maist'lins (māst'lĭnz). Scot. var. of MOSTLINGS.

maist'ly (-lĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOSTLY.

mais'tre, **mais'tri**, **mais'trie.** † MASTERY.

maistresse. † MISTRESS.

mais'tri. Erroneous var. of MISTRI.

maistrice, *n.* [OF. *maistrise.*] Mastery. *Obs.*

mais'try Var. of MAISTRI.

mait † MATE; obs. 2d pers. sing. pres. indic. of MAY.

maith, **maithe** (māth). Scot. var. of MATHE.

Mai'thi-li (mī'tĭ-lē), *n.* A Bihari dialect having a small literature, from the 15th century, and a special character called the **Maithili script**, of a Bengali type See INDO-EUROPEAN.

‖ **maî'tre** (mâ'tr'), *n.* [F.] Master; — as an official title applied to advocates and ministerial officers, commonly abbreviated *M*e. — **maî'tre à dan'ser'** *or* **de danse'** (ȧ däN'sā', dē däNs'), dancing master. — **maî'tre d'armes'** (dȧrm'). A professor of fencing — **maî'tre des re-quêtes'** (dā rē-kât'), *F. Hist.*, lit., master of requests or petitions; — a title given to various officers, as: formerly, to those delegated, as by the king, to receive and examine petitions with a view to pleading them before the king's court or the Parliament: now, in the Council of State, to those members, ranking below counselors and above auditors, whose duty it is to report requests to the Council. — **maî'tre des basses' œu'vres** (bäs'-sû'vr'), a nightman. — **maî'tre d'hô'tel'** (dō'tēl'). [F., lit., master of the house.] **a** A chief officer or servant of a house, hotel, etc.: house steward; butler; major-domo. **b** A hotel keeper or landlord. **c** Maître-d'hôtel sauce; — designating a kind of sauce made essentially of melted butter, chopped parsley, salt, pepper, and lemon juice or vinegar.

‖ **maî'tresse'** (mâ'trĕs'), *n.* [F.] Mistress.

Mai-tre'ya (mī-trā'yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *maitrēya* friendly, fr. *mitra* friend.] *Buddhism.* The future Buddha, the Buddha of Love or Friendship, who is to appear 5,000 years after the death of Gautama.

‖ **maî'trise'** (mâ'trēz'), *n.* [F.] Formerly, in France, a trade guild; also, a school for singers, attached to a cathedral or a collegiate church.

maiz. Maize. *Ref. Sp.*

maize bird. A red-winged blackbird.

maize eater. **a** A South American bird of the genus *Pseudoleistes*, allied to the troupials. **b** The maize bird.

maize mildew. A mildew fungus (*Peronospora maydis*), attacking maize, or Indian corn.

mai-ze'na (mā-zē'nȧ), *n.* A food preparation of cornstarch; also, a fine corn meal.

mai-zen'ic (mā-zĕn'ĭk), *a.* [From MAIZE.] *Chem.* Designating an acid found in dried corn silk.

maize oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

maiz'er (māz'ẽr), *n.*, **maize thief.** A maize bird [Eng.]

maize thorn. The star thistle.

Maj *Abbr.* Major.

‖ **ma'ja** (mä'hä; 189), *n.*; *pl.* MAJAS (-häz; *Sp.* -häs). [Sp., fem. of *majo.*] A Spanish belle of the lower classes; a gayly dressed Spanish woman. Cf. MAJO.

Ma'ja (mā'jȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* [Syn. of 2d MAIA.]

Ma-jes'ta, *n.* See 1st MAIA, 1 **b.**

majestate, *n.* [L. *majestas*, *-tatis.*] Majesty *Obs.*

maj'es-tat'ic (măj'ĕs-tăt'ĭk), **maj'es-tat'i-cal** (-tăt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Majestic. *Obs.*

maj'es-ta-tive, *a* Majestic *Obs.* — **maj'es-ta-tive-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

ma-jes'tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ma-jes'tu-ous (mȧ-jĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* [F. *majestueux.*] Majestic. *Obs.*

maj'es-ty-ship', *n.* See -SHIP

Maj. Gen. *Abbr.* Major General.

‖ **ma'jo** (mä'hō; 189), *n.*; *pl.* MAJOS (-hōz; *Sp.* -hōs). [Sp.] A Spanish dandy of the lower class, esp of Moorish Spain Cf MAJA.

ma'jo (mā'jō), *n.* Also **ma'joe** [Native name.] A West Indian simaroubaceous shrub or tree (*Tariri antidesma*) the bark of which yields a tonic infusion known as **majo bitters**

ma'jor. † MAYOR.

ma'jor, *v. i. & t.* To assume pompous airs; also, to bully.

majorane. † MARJORAM.

ma'jor-ate, *v. t.* [LL. *majorare* to augment. See MAJOR, *a*] To augment; increase *Obs.* — **ma'jor-a'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

ma'jor-ate (mā'jẽr-āt), *n.* [Cf. MAJORAT.] The office or rank of a major.

ma'jor-do'mo-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

Ma'jor Do'mus. [See MAJOR DOMO.] = *Mayor of the Palace*, under MAYOR.

ma'jor-gen'er-al-cy (mā'jẽr-jĕn'ẽr-ăl-sĭ), *n.* Office of a major general.

ma'jor-gen'er-al-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

Ma'jor-ism (mā'jẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The distinctive teaching of Georg Major (1502–74), of Wittenberg, that good works are necessary to salvation. — **Ma'jor-ist**, *n.* — **Ma'jor-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

ceives 50,000, B 30,000, and C 15,000; then A receives a *majority* of all (that is, an *absolute majority*), and his *majority* over his competitors is 5,000 votes (that is, the excess over the total votes of C and B). But, if in a total of 95,000 votes, A receives 45,000, B 30,000, and C 20,000; then A receives a *plurality* (that is, a total larger than any competitor), while his *plurality* over his competitors is 15,000 (that is, his excess over B, his highest competitor). In this latter case A does not receive a *majority*, properly speaking.

3. [Cf. L. *majores*.] Ancestors; ancestry. *Obs.*

4. The military rank and office of a major.

to go over to, *or* **to join, the majority** *or* **the great majority**, to die.

ma-jus′cule (mȧ-jŭs′kūl), *n.* [L. *majuscula* somewhat greater or great, fem. dim. of *major, majus*: cf. F. *majuscule*. See MAJOR.] A large letter, capital or uncial; — generally a term of paleography. — **ma-jus′cule, ma-jus′cu-lar** (-kū-lȧr), *a.*

Ma-kas′sar, Ma-cas′sar (mȧ-kăs′ȧr), *n.* **1.** A district of Celebes.

2. One of a semicivilized Malayan people inhabiting the Makassar district of Celebes; also, their language.

Makassar, *or* (*usually in phrases*) **Macassar, agar-agar**, a variety of East Indian agar-agar derived from the seaweed *Eucheuma spinosum*. See AGAR-AGAR. — **M. mace**, mace derived from Makassar nutmeg. — **M. nutmeg**, the seed of the East Indian *Myristica argentea*; also, the tree itself. The seed is longer and more elliptical than the common nutmeg, of a disagreeable flavor, and only feebly aromatic. It is sometimes used as an adulterant of nutmegs. — **M. oil**, a kind of oil originally obtained from Makassar, and possibly derived from the sandalwood tree. The commercial product so called consists chiefly of coconut oil, castor oil, or olive oil perfumed. It is used in hairdressing.
— **Ma-kas′sar-ese′** (-ēz′; -ēs′), *n.* & *a.*

make (māk), *n.* [AS. *gemaca*. See MATCH.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** An equal; match; like; also, image or likeness.

2. A companion or mate; often, a husband or a wife.

make, *v. t.*; MADE (mād); MAK′ING (māk′ĭng). [ME. *maken, makien*, AS. *macian*; akin to OS. *makōn*, OFries. *makia*, D. *maken*, G. *machen*, OHG. *mahhōn* to join, fit, prepare, make. Cf. MATCH an equal.] **1.** To form or constitute in external nature; to form physically or socially; primarily, to fashion or construct; secondarily, to enter into as parts or elements; to constitute by a process of artificial construction or of natural becoming. Specif.: **a** To produce, frame, or fashion (something) by operating upon physical materials; to construct, fabricate, or manufacture; as, to *make* a gun; to *make* bread; he *makes* brick; — often with *of, out of, from*, governing the material used, and often with *into* governing a complementary object, giving the sense of "convert" or "transform;" as, to *make* a sled *out of* a cart, a sword *into* a sickle.

He . . . fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. *Ex.* xxxii. 4.

b To be, or to be capable of being, changed or fashioned into; to furnish the material for; as, wool *makes* warm clothing. "An old cloak *makes* a new jerkin." *Shak.* **c** Hence, to become or to have become; as, he *makes* a good business man; she will *make* a good wife. **d** To compose, as parts, ingredients, or materials; to constitute; — often with *up*; as, the country is *made* up of meadow and marsh; the house is *made* of stone.

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

e To amount to; to form the essential being of; to be sufficient to constitute; as, "One swallow does not *make* a summer."

Courtliness and the desire of fame,
And love of truth, and all that *makes* a man. *Tennyson.*

f To form by an assembling of individuals; to get together; as, twice one *makes* two; they had difficulty in *making* a quorum; also, to enter in as, or count as; as, he *made* the thirteenth at the table. **g** To lay out and construct; as, to *make* a road, a camp, or a garden.

2. To form mentally or ideally, or to create as an expression or a result of thought; specif.: **a** To frame or formulate in the mind; as, to *make* a judgment or a choice; hence, to compose; as, to *make* a poem or an opera. **b** To produce, as something artificial or false; as, to *make* an errand; — often with *up*; as, to *make* up a story.

And Art, with her contending, doth aspire
To excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenser.*

c To form as a result of calculation, observation, or design; as, to *make* plans for a house; to *make* a diagram, a map, or a table of statistics. **d** To compute to be; to find as a result of calculation; as, he *made* the weight about fifty pounds; Egyptologists *make* the beginning of the historic era about 4700 B. C. **e** To regard or consider as being.

He is not that goose and ass that Valla would *make* him. *Baker.*

f To view or think; to treat in thought or feeling; hence, to act in harmony with mental or emotional regard; — in various special phrases with *of*; as, to *make* little, or light, of a difficulty; to *make* a virtue of necessity; not to know what to *make* of the news. (This use probably derives part of its meaning from the sense in which *make* signifies to "act," "behave." Cf. def. 13 and *Note*.)

Makes she no more of me than of a slave. *Dryden.*

g To frame and hold in the mind; as, to *make* no doubt; to *make* scruple. **h** To understand; as, I could *make* nothing of his words; — hence, to **make neither head nor tail of**, not to understand in either or any sense. **i** To amount to, in reason or significance; to form or constitute in reason; to signify; as, that the means *makes* no matter if the result be good, is a Machiavellian principle.

The policy of that purpose *made* more in the marriage than the love of the parties. *Shak.*

3. To cause to exist, appear, or occur; hence, variously: to create; as, God *made* the universe; to bring to pass; cause; as, to *make* a noise; to give rise to; favor; as, prosperity *makes* contentment; to enact; establish; as, to *make* laws; to prepare; as, to *make* a feast; to fix; as, to *make* a price; to inflict; as, to *make* a wound.

Call for Samson, that he may *make* us sport. *Judges* xvi. 25.
Wealth *maketh* many friends. *Prov.* xix. 4.
He accuseth Neptune unjustly who *makes* shipwreck a second time. *Bacon.*

4. To bring forth or to give birth to. *Obs.*

5. To cause to be or become; to put into a given state or condition (expressed by a qualifying noun, verb, or adjective); as, to *make* known; to *make* public; to *make* fast; — often with a complementary object; as, to *make* some one leader; to *make* the Word flesh. Hence, specif., to ordain or appoint; as, they *made* him bishop.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Ex.* ii. 14.

6 To cause or assure the success or prosperity of; to set (one) in the way of fortune; as, he is a *made* man.

This is the night
That either *makes* me or fordoes me quite. *Shak.*

7. To train to a requisite standard of efficiency; as, to *make* a horse, dog, or falcon.

8. To cause (something to happen, or that something happen). *Obs. or Archaic.*

The clennesse and the fastinge of us freres
Maketh that Crist accepteth our preyeres. *Chaucer.*

9. To cause (some one or something to act in a certain way); to constrain or compel (some action, or some person in respect to action); as, to *make* both ends meet; they *made* him do penance; his language *makes* the judicious grieve; money *makes* the mare go; — sometimes with an ellipsis of an indefinite object, and regularly, in the active voice, with the simple infinitive (without *to*).

To be loved *makes* not to love again. *Tennyson.*
I hold His Majesty's commission to *make* to cease a notorious rogue whose name is Thomas Faggus. *R. D. Blackmore.*

10. To perform (the action indicated by the object); to do, act, work, effect, commit, offer, carry on, etc.; as, to *make* one's abode in the hills; to *make* a move against the enemy; to *make* war; to *make* oath to the truth of a statement; — often with the idea of conduct or behavior paramount; as, to *make* mischief or love; to *make* one's excuses or bow; to *make* mirth or dole (cf. def. 11 **b**).

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I have *made*. *Dryden.*
I shall *make* shift to go without him. *Shak.*
[They] *made* a shift to keep their own in Ireland. *Milton.*

11. a To do; to be engaged or concerned in. *Archaic.*

Gomez, what *makest* thou here? *Dryden.*

b To act (*it*); behave; — in the obsolete phrases *to make it, to make it strange, to make one's self strange, to make it coy, stout*, etc. Cf. MAKE, *v. i.*, 5.

12. To act or behave so as to produce or gain; as, to *make* acquaintances; to *make* the acquaintance of some one; to *make* friends readily; also, to act so as to become; as, to *make* friends with some one.

13. To so act that (one thing) appears in place of (another), or to cause such action that (one thing) is derived from or formed out (of another); to form by appropriate action or behavior; — with *of*; as, to *make* a friend of an enemy; to *make* an ass of one's self; to *make* a fool of some one; to *make* fun, sport, or game of some one.

☞ The senses in which *make* signifies to "form" or "cause," as well as those in which it means "do," "act," influence many of the phrases used with this construction, but the main idea seems to be the notion of, to "act," the majority of the phrases designating some type of behavior.

14. To prepare, or arrange, to treat in the appropriate fashion for the end designed; as, to *make* a bed.

15. To perform or execute in the appropriate manner; to draw up; as, to *make* a bill, a note, a testament.

16. To gain; acquire; as, to *make* money; to *make* a profit; to *make* a living; also, to attain; as, to *make* a full crop of grain; to *make* first honors in one's studies; to *make* the bull's-eye, in target shooting.

17. To go to, accomplish by going, traverse, etc.; specif.: **a** To betake (one's self) to or toward a destination. *Obs.*, exc. *v. i.* **b** To accomplish (a distance) in traveling; as, to *make* ninety miles an hour. **c** To reach or arrive at; as, to *make* connections.

And *make* the Libyan shores. *Dryden.*

d To visit in the course of a journey; as, to *make* London on the way to Rome. **e** To traverse or achieve by traversing; as, to *make* a circuit; to *make* the rounds of a camp. **f** Hence, in various phrases, to achieve (progress or advancement); as, to *make* head; to *make* hole (in drilling a well), etc.

18. To cause (some one) to go or come (to some specified state); as, he was *made* to death; hence often with *away, out of the way, hence*, etc., as a euphemism for "to kill;" — now commonly in the intransitive form, *to make away with*.

19. *Elec.* To complete (a circuit); to effect (a contact).

20. *Card Playing.* **a** To take a trick with (a card). **b** To shuffle (the cards). **c** To name (the trump). **d** To raise (a bid).

21. *Naut.* To announce, indicate, or observe (an occurrence in time or the hour of the day); as, to *make* eight bells (by striking eight bells on the ship's clock or bell); to *make* sunset (by hauling down the colors with the appropriate ceremonies).

to make a book, to record bets in a book; to make a business of this practice. See BOOK, *n.*, 4. — **to m. account**, to have an opinion or expectation; to reckon. *Obs. Milton.* — **to m. account of**, to hold in estimation. — **to m. a clean breast**, to disclose the secrets which weigh upon one; to make full confession. — **to m. a clean breast of**, to confess or disclose unreservedly. — **to m. a dead set**, to make a determined onset, lit. or fig. — **to m.** *or* **pull, a face**, to distort the features so as to express a real or feigned emotion. — **to m. again**, to repair. *Obs.* — **to m. a** (*or* **one's**) **hand**, to make a (or one's) profit; to make a success; — often with a qualifying adjective, as *fair* or *much*, and with *of* or sometimes with *in*, to succeed with or in; also, with *of* or *with*, *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, to make an end of; to make away with.

What meat it [the starfish] receiveth, it *makes a hand with* it. *Holland.*

— **to m. a leg.** See LEG, *n.*, 5. — **to m. a light**, to look for; to seek. *Australian Aborigines.* — **to m. a lip**, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt. *Shak.* — **to m. a long arm**, to exert one's self; to reach out.

Leaning above it he kissed his treasure . . . , *made a long arm*, and dropped it out of sight. *Atlantic Monthly.*

— **to m. a** (*or* **one's**) **market of**, to make an object or occasion of trafficking, bargaining, or advantage, of; to bargain away; also, rarely, to take an unlawful advantage of; to victimize. — **to m. a mouth**, to accustom to the bit; — said of colts. — **to m. an honest woman of**, to marry (a woman who has been unchaste). — **to m. a noise in the world**, to attain general fame or notoriety. *Colloq.* — **to m. an out**, *Print.*, to omit something, in setting or correcting type, which was in the copy. — **to m. a pass at**, to strike at. — **to m. a person open his eyes**, to surprise or astonish him. — **to m.**, *or* **gain, a point**, to accomplish that which was proposed; also, to make advance by a step, grade, or position. — **to m. a point of**, to regard or treat as essential or important; to make a special object; to be particular about. — **to m. a practice of**, to do or perform habitually and purposely. — **to make believe.** **a** To cause the belief. **b** To pretend; to feign; to make pretense. — **to m. bones of** *or* **about** (*Obs.*, **at, in**, etc.), to scruple or hesitate about; to make objections about; to stickle at. — **to m. both ends meet**, to live within one's income. *Fuller.* — **to m. common cause with**, to join with in purposes, aims, or effort. — **to m. conscience of, to m. a matter of conscience**, to act according to the dictates of conscience concerning (any matter), or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates. — **to m. dainty**, to hold in high esteem; hence, to be chary or loath; to scruple; to affect delicacy or fastidiousness; — usually with *of* or an infinitive. *Obs.*

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that *makes dainty*,
She, I'll swear, hath corns. *Shak.*

— **to m. default**, *Law*, to fail to appear or answer. See DEFAULT. — **to m. eyes**, to signal with the eyes, by peculiarities of expression; also, to ogle.

Then the women *made eyes* at each other and looked wondrous knowing. *Hall Caine.*

— **to m. fair weather**, to flatter; to give flattering representations. — **to m. foul water**, to sail in such shallow water that the ship's keel stirs the mud at the bottom. — **to m. go down**, to make palatable or believable; to adapt, as a story, to the tastes or prejudices of those whom it is meant to influence. — **to m. good**, to fulfill or maintain; hence variously: to supply (a defect); to indemnify; to prove or verify (an accusation); to prove to be blameless; to vindicate.

Each word *made good* and true. *Shak.*
Of no power *to make* his wishes *good*. *Shak.*
I . . . would by combat *make her good*. *Shak.*

— **to m. good**, *or* **bad, weather**, *Naut.*, to endure, or to weather, a gale well, or ill; — said of a vessel. *Shak.* — **to m. hay while the sun shines**, to take advantage of an opportunity. — **to m. head.** **a** To advance. **b** To accumulate power, as steam in an engine boiler. — **to m. head against**, to advance against (resistant forces). — **to m. her number**, *Naut.*, to signal the number by which the vessel is designated on a register. — **to m. it strange.** *Obs.* **a** To assume ignorance, suspicion, or alarm, concerning it. *Shak.* **b** To make it a matter of difficulty. *Chaucer.* — **to m. it tough**, to make it a matter of difficulty; to make it a hard matter. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to m. it wise**, to make it a matter of deliberation. *Obs.* "We thought it was not worth *to make it wise*." *Chaucer.* — **to m. land**, *Naut.*, to sight, or reach, land. — **to m. love to**, to express affection for; to woo; to court; to solicit union with in marriage. "If you will marry, *make your loves to* me." *Shak.* — **to m. meat**, to cure meat in the open air. *Western U. S.* — **to m.**, *or* **m. it, nice**, to show unwillingness or restraint; to hesitate. *Obs.* — **to m. no bones**, to make no scruple; not to hesitate. *Colloq.* — **to m. nothing of.** **a** To make no difficulty of; to consider as trifling or unimportant. "We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we *make nothing of* suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts." *Ray.* **b** Usually with *can*, not to accomplish, understand, or solve; as, he heard what was said, but could *make nothing of* it. — **to m. on a fire**, to make a fire. *Dial.* — **to m. one a compliment**, to show one respect; to praise one in a flattering way. *Locke.* — **to m. (a thing) one's business**, to occupy one's self with (a thing) as a special charge or duty. *Colloq.* — **to m. one's compliments to**, to offer formal courtesies to. — **to m. one's hand**, to gain advantage or profit. — **to m. one's law**, *O. Eng. Law*, to adduce the sworn statements of oath helpers or compurgators to clear one's self of a charge. See COMPURGATOR.

Oath was the primary mode of proof, an oath going not to the truth of specific fact, but the justice of the claim or defense as a whole. . . . The process of clearing one's self by the full performance of the oath which the law required in the particular case is that which later medieval authorities call "*making one's law*," facere legem. It remained possible, in certain cases, down to quite modern times. An accused person who failed in his oath, by not having the proper number of oath-helpers prepared to swear, or who was already disqualified from clearing himself by oath, had to go to one of the forms of ordeal. *Pollock & Mait.*

— **to m. one's manners**, to make a bow or curtsy; to offer salutation. — **to m. one's mark.** **a** To sign, as a letter or other writing, by making a cross or other mark. **b** To make a distinct or lasting impression on the public mind, or on affairs; to gain distinction. — **to m. one's mouth water**, to arouse desire in one. — **to m. one's peace with**, to reconcile one with, to plead one's cause with, or to become reconciled with (another). "I will *make your peace with* him." *Shak.* — **to m. one's self scarce**, to decamp; to depart. *Slang.* — **to m. one's self strange**, to assume the character of a stranger. *Gen.* xlii. 7. — **to m. one's soul**, to concern one's self for the soul's salvation. — **to m. one's way**, to advance in life by one's personal efforts. — **to m. out.** **a** To send, bear, or throw out. *Obs.* **b** To draw up or write; as, *to make out* a bill. **c** To accomplish; achieve; manage to do or attain. **d** To compensate. *Obs.* **e** To while away (time). **f** To discern or descry; as, *to make out* the nature of an object at a distance. **g** To represent or delineate in detail. **h** To find out; to discover; to decipher; as, *to make out* the meaning of a letter. **i** To prove; to establish; as, the plaintiff was unable *to make out* his case. **j** To make complete or exact; as, he was not able *to make out* the money. **k** To procure a sufficiency of; complete; as, *to make out* a dinner. — **to m. over**, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate; as, he *made over* his estate in trust or in fee. — **to m. place**, to make room. — **to make places**, *Change Ringing*, to make a particular shift of position in successive changes; — said of two bells which make this shift to allow a third bell to be struck successively before, between, and after them. — **to m. play**, *Racing & Hunting*, to keep followers or pursuers exercised or active; also, *Pugilism*, to deliver quick, vigorous, or effective blows; hence, generally, to act with dispatch or effect; to produce an effect; to hasten; to keep an opponent occupied. — **to m. practice of**, to practice; to make use of; to use. *Obs.* — **to m. prize of**, to capture. — **to m. purparty**, *Law*, to divide and apportion lands previously held in common. — **to m. room**, to open a space, way, or passage; to remove obstructions; to give room.

Make room, and let him stand before our face. *Shak.*

— **to m. sail.** *Naut.* **a** To set or spread sail. **b** Hence, to set out on a voyage. **c** To set additional sail to increase speed. — **to m. short work of**, to dispose of promptly or peremptorily. — **to m. sternway**, to move with the stern foremost; to go or drift backward. — **to m. suit to**, to endeavor to gain the favor of; to court. — **to m. sure.** **a** To make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object. **b** To betroth. *Obs.*

She that's *made sure* to him she loves not well. *Cotgrave.*

— **to m. the best of.** **a** To improve to the utmost; to use or dispose of to the greatest advantage. "Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they can *make the best of* them." *Bacon.* **b** To reduce to the least possible inconvenience; as, *to make the best of* ill fortune or a bad bargain. — **to m. the chalice**, *Eccl.*, to mix the chalice at the offertory in the Eucharist. *Oxf. E. D.* — **to m. the doors**, to shut the door. *Obs.*

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *Shak.*

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ma′jor-ize (mā′jẽr-īz), *v. i.* To come of age. — *v. t. Rugby Football* To convert (a try) into a goal.
ma′jor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ma-joun′ (mȧ-jōōn′). Var. of MAJOON.
majum. ✝ MAJOON.
‖ **ma-jus′cu-læ** (mȧ-jŭs′kū-lē), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl.] Majuscules.
ma′jus La′ti-um. See JUS LATII.
mak (măk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MAKE.
mak′a-ble (māk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
mak-a-doo. Var. of MAKE-ADO.
makadowe. ✝ MOCKADO.
Ma′kah (mä′kä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an Indian tribe. See AHT.
ma′ka-ron. ✝ MACAROON.
Ma′kart dec′o-ra′tions (mä′kärt). Floral decorations consisting of dried grasses or everlastings; — alluding to the painter Hans Makart, who often included them in his pictures.
Ma′kaz (mä′kăz). *Bib.*
make. Var. of MAWK. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
make. Var. of MEAK. *Dial. Eng.*
make (māk), *n.* A halfpenny. *Eng. & Scot. Dial.*

— **to make the fur fly**, to create a disturbance in a violent outbreak of temper. *Slang.* — **to m. the pass**, to deftly reverse the positions of the upper and lower portions of a deck of cards, a trick of legerdemain and card cheating. — **to m. things hum**, to stimulate to busy activity; to cause lively and efficient industry. *Slang.* — **to m. time**. **a** To gain time, that is, to accomplish a task or action in less than an ordinary or an estimated period. **b** To occupy or use, or to achieve something in, a certain time, in doing something; as, the trotting horse *made* fast *time*. **c** To be punctual, esp. in reaching points upon a time schedule. — **to m. to order**, to manufacture upon receipt of the order and according to the wishes of the customer. — **to m. tracks**, to move hurriedly away, as *out of* or *for* a place. *Slang.* — **to m. up**. **a** To build or construct. *Obs.* **b** To compose, as from ingredients; to constitute.

He was all *made up* of love and charms! *Addison.*

c To compose, as a book; to draw up or compile, as a formal document. **d** To invent or concoct; as, *to make up* a story. **e** To form into; to wrap or fasten up; as, *to make up* a parcel. **f** To form by an assembling or arranging of parts; as, *to make up* a garment; *to make up* a train of cars. **g** To prepare; arrange; adjust; as, *to make up* accounts; also, to distort (the features); as, *to make up* a face. **h** *Print.* To arrange set type in (pages, columns, etc.) for printing. **i** To complete; to fill or close up; to bring up to; as, a dollar is wanted *to make up* the requisite sum. **j** To compensate for; to make good; to recover the equivalent of; as, *to make up* sleep; *to make up* leeway; *to make up* lost ground. **k** To dress, paint, etc., for a part, as one to be acted on the stage. **l** To reconcile; compose; as, *to make up* a difference. **m** To settle or arrange mentally; to decide; as, *to make up* one's mind; also, in the passive, to be composed or prepared in mind.

"In the name of mercy, Mackellar, what is wrong?" she cried "I am *made up*: I can hear all." *Stevenson.*

n To enrich. *Dial. Eng.* — **to m. use of**, to put to use; to derive service from; to use. — **to m. water**. **a** *Naut.* To leak. **b** To urinate. — **to m. words**, to multiply words.

make (māk), *v. i.* **1**. To engage in a process of forming or constructing something, or to cause something to be formed or constructed; as, to "*make* or mend;" "*make* or mar."
2. To compose poetry. *Obs. or Archaic.*

To solace him some time, as I do when I *make*. *P. Plowman.*

3. To cause something to assume a designated condition or to perform a designated action.

☞ This is logically a transitive use with the direct object understood. It appears chiefly in phrases such as: *to make fast*, to tie; *to make ready*, to prepare. Cf. MAKE, *v. t.*, 9.

4. To tend; to contribute; to have effect; — usually with *for* or *against*; as, it *makes* for his advantage. *M. Arnold.* "Considerations infinite do *make* against it." *Shak.*
5. To act in a certain manner; to have to do; to manage; to interfere; to be active; — often in the phrase *to meddle or make*; also, in numerous phrases with qualifying adjectives (a reflexive direct object being understood); as, *to make* (one's self) *bold*; *to make free*; *to make merry*, etc. Cf. MAKE, *v. t.*, 10, 11. "He *made* as though he would have gone further." *Luke* xxiv. 28.

A scurvy, jackanape priest to meddle or *make*. *Shak.*

6. To start or offer (to do something); as, he *made* to go.
7. To proceed; move; go; as, he *made* toward home; the tiger *made* at the men; also, to lie in the direction (toward or through); as, the road *makes* toward Rome; — usually with an adverb or an adverbial phrase; as, *to make on*, *after*, *to*, *forth*, *about*, *at*, *away*, *for*, *toward*, etc.

Both Teutons and Cimbri were Germans, and both were *making* for Gaul by different routes. *Froude.*

8. To increase, as in height, thickness, etc.; augment; grow; become achieved; as, the tides are *making* from the period of the neap to that of the spring tide; the snow *makes* fast now.
9. To reach or extend in a specified direction; as, the forest *makes* up the mountain nearly to the snow line.
10. *Mining.* To first appear in profitable size and quality at a given place; also, to become reunited and valuable enough to work after being pinched or shattered for a distance; — said of a mineral vein.

☞ In various senses, *make* is used intransitively in place of the passive; as, bolts are *making* in this shop.

She had outraged the decorum of the square table only while the cards were *making*. *G. Meredith.*

to make as if, *or* **to m. as though**, to pretend that; to make show that; as, to *make as though* displeased.

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled. *Josh.* viii. 15.

— **to m. at**, to go toward hastily, or in a hostile manner. — **to m. away with**. **a** To carry off. **b** To transfer or alienate; hence, to spend; to dissipate. **c** To kill; to destroy. — **to m. good**. **a** To prove to be capable or efficient; also, to justify by successes a course of action or expectation; to fulfill a real or implied obligation. **b** *Poker.* To deposit in the pool an amount equal to the previous bet, preparatory to raising or calling. — **to m. nice of**, to be scrupulous about. *Obs. Shak.* — **to m. out**, to succeed; to make shift; as, he *made out* to reconcile the contending parties; also, to make up or compensate (for). — **to m. strange**, to act in an unfriendly manner or as if surprised; to treat as strange; as, *to make strange* of a request. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **to m. sure**, to assure one's self. "My heart leaped for joy, for I had *made sure* that he was overboard." *Poe.* — **to m. to**, to set to work. — **to m. up**. **a** To assume a guise; to impersonate by means of costume, disguises, etc. **b** To become reconciled or friendly. "Aunt Hitty and I have *made up*." *C. G. D. Roberts.* **c** To come to a decision.

Election *makes* not *up* in such conditions. *Shak.*

d To advance or go (to or into); as, a suspicious boat *made up* to us. **e** To pay addresses (to); to make love (to). *Dial. or Slang.* **f** To compensate or atone (for). **g** To get into condition for marketing; — said of an animal. — **to make with**, to side with; to count for. *Obs.*

make (māk), *n.* **1**. **a** The manner or style in which a thing is composed or constructed; constitution of parts; structure; form. **b** Constitution; character; type; kind; — said esp. of things formed by development. Cf. BUILD, *n.*

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*
As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

The circle has a certain nature, a structure, a *make*, a build *Josiah Royce*

2. **a** Action or process of manufacture; — often referring to quality or origin of a manufactured article; as, whose *make* is it? **b** Quantity manufactured; output.
3. Manner or style (of action or behavior). *Obs.*
4. *Elec.* The closing or completing of an electric circuit.
5. *Mining.* A formation or accumulation of profitable vein material; as, a *make* (i. e., a body) of ore in a vein or in a series of lenticular deposits.

make and break, *Elec.*, any apparatus for making and breaking an electric circuit; a circuit breaker. — **on the m.**, bent upon making profits; greedy of gain. *Slang.*

make– (māk-). The verb MAKE used as a prefatory combining form, generally denoting *causal action*, often in nouns of agency denoting *one that makes or causes* (what is signified by the second element of the compound); as in **make-king** (one who makes kings), **make-law**, **make-shame**, **make-talk**, etc.

make′bate′ (-bāt′), *n.* [*make*, v. + *bate* a quarrel.] One who excites contentions and quarrels. *Archaic.*

make′–be-lieve′, *n.* **1**. A feigning to believe, as in the play of children; a mere pretense; a fiction; an invention. "Childlike *make-believe*." *Tylor.*
2. One who makes believe; a pretender.

make′–be-lieve′, *a.* Feigned; insincere.

make′fast′ (māk′fȧst′), *n.* *Naut.* Anything to which a boat is fastened, as a buoy or a post on a wharf.

make′–game′, *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt; laughingstock. *Godwin.*

mak′er (māk′ẽr), *n.* One that makes (in any sense of the verb). Hence: **a** [*cap.*] The Creator; — with *the*.

The universal *Maker* we may praise *Milton*

b [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The consecrated Host in the Mass. *Obs.*
c One who writes verses; a poet. *Obs.*

The Greeks named the poet ποιητής, which name, as the most excellent, hath gone through other languages. It cometh of this word ποιεῖν, *to make*; wherein, I know not whether by luck or wisdom, we Englishmen have met well the Greeks in calling him a *maker*. *Sir P. Sidney*

d *Law.* The person who makes a promissory note. **e** *Cards.* The knave or jack. *Obs.* **f** A tool used in calking ships' plates to close up the joint after splitting the edge of the overlapping plate.

make′–read′y, *n.* *Print.* The process of adapting a form, plate, or cut, as by overlaying, to even or expressive impression; also, the sheet or sheets which effect this adaptation.

make′shift′ (māk′shĭft′), *n.* **1**. One given to making shifts.
2. That with which one makes shift; temporary expedient.

I am not a model clergyman, only a decent *makeshift*. *G. Eliot.*

3. The action of making shift.

make′shift′, **make′shift′y** (-shĭf′tĭ), *a.* Shifty; serving as makeshift; characterized by makeshift. — **make′shift′i-ness** (-shĭf′tĭ-nĕs), *n.*

make′–up′, *n.* **1**. The way in which the parts of anything are put together; as: **a** The way in which one is dressed, painted, etc., for a part, as on the stage. **b** Arrangement of type in columns, pages, etc., for printing. **c** The arrangement of articles and illustrations, style of headlines, etc., of a newspaper, periodical, or book.
2. Constitution or composition of anything; the elements or ingredients of anything; as, the *make-up* of a ball team.

An assembly of exclusively plebeian *make-up*. *Woodrow Wilson*

3. A compensation. *Rare.*
4. A made-up story; a fiction. *Rare.*
5. *Print.* A maker-up.

make′weight′ (māk′wāt′), *n.* **1**. That which is thrown into a scale to make weight; something of little account added to supply a deficiency or fill a gap.
2. A counterweight or counterpoise.

mak′ing (māk′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of MAKE. Specif.: *vb. n.*
1. Action of one that makes (forming, causing, doing, etc.).

Metaphor, which is only simile in the *making* *Saintsbury.*

2. Composition, or structure; esp., style of construction; appearance; form; make; make-up.
3. Poetical composition; also, *pl.*, poems. *Obs.*
4. Cause of advancement or success; as, misfortune was the *making* of him; also, potential character; as, there is the *making* of a race horse in this colt.
5. Something made; specif.: **a** A quantity manufactured at one time; a batch; as, a *making* of bread. **b** Earnings or profits. **c** *pl.* The slack and dirt produced in coal mining.

making iron. A tool somewhat like a chisel with a groove in it, used by calkers of ships to finish the seams after the oakum has been driven in.

mak′ing–up′, *n.* **1**. The action denoted by *to make up*, in any sense. See under MAKE, *v. t.* & *v. i.*
2. That which is used to make up, or complete.

making–up day. *Stock Exchange.* A semimonthly day for a general settlement, accounts being made up in all stocks and shares except in the consols department, in which the settlement occurs but once a month. *Eng.*

making–up price. *Stock Exchange.* **a** In the United States, the price fixed on stock for the stock-exchange clearing house. **b** In London, the price at which stock is carried over on an account from one settlement to another.

ma′ko-ma′ko (mä′kō-mä′kō; *colloq.* mŭk′ȧ-mŭk), *n.* [Maori.] **1**. A New Zealand elæocarpaceous tree (*Aristotelia racemosa*) which forms hazel-like copses, and bears a small red berry, changing to black; — called also *wineberry*.
2. The New Zealand bell bird.

mal- (măl-). Formerly also **male-**, pronounced in one syllable, chiefly from the French, as in *malefeasance*, and thus disting. from the Latin *male-*, pronounced in two syllables, as in *malefactor*, *malediction*, etc. A prefix denoting *ill*, or *evil*, F. *mal*, L. *male*, adv., fr. *malus*, bad, ill. See MALICE.

‖ **ma′la** (mā′lȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of MALUM. [L.] Evils; wrongs; offenses against right and law. See MALUM.

Mal′a-bar (măl′ȧ-bär), *n.* **1**. A region in western India.
2. [*l. c.*] A cotton handkerchief printed in brilliant colors and in designs of Hindu type.

Malabar almond. **a** An East Indian combretaceous tree (*Terminalia catappa*) widely cultivated in the tropics for shade. It bears clusters of large entire leaves at the ends of the branches. **b** The edible nut of this tree, which resembles an almond in shape when separated from its fleshy husk. — **M. bark**, any plant of the genus *Ochna*. — **M. catmint**, an Asiatic mint (*Anisomeles malabarica*), used in India as a tonic and febrifuge. — **M. copal**. = INDIAN COPAL. — **M. ipecac**, an African rubiaceous tree (*Randia dumetorum*); also, its emetic fruit, used to poison fish. — **M. leaf**, the leaf of the lauraceous plant *Cinnamomum malabathrum*, used formerly in medicine, esp. in making a perfumed ointment. — **M. nightshade**, an Asiatic climbing plant (*Basella alba*). It has fleshy, shining leaves and small white racemose flowers. See BASELLA. — **M. nut**, an East Indian acanthaceous shrub (*Adhatoda adhatoda*); also, its seed, which, with leaves and root, is used medicinally as an antispasmodic and febrifuge. — **M. plum**, the Java plum. — **M. rat**. = BANDICOOT **a**. — **M. rose**, an East Indian malvaceous shrub (*Hibiscus hirtus*) having rose-colored flowers. — **M. spinach**, the Indian spinach. — **M. tallow**. See OIL, *Table I.*

Mal′a-can′thus (măl′ȧ-kăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *mal-* + Gr. ἄκανθα thorn.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of elongate, often handsomely colored, oceanic acanthopterygian fishes having the dorsal and anal fins soft-rayed and very long. They are usually regarded as constituting a family, **Mal′a-can′thi-dæ** (-thĭ-dē). — **mal′a-can′thid** (-thĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **mal′a-can′thine** (-thīn, -thĭn), *a.*

Ma-lac′ca (mȧ-lăk′ȧ), *n.* A seacoast town and district of the Malay Peninsula. — **Malacca apple**, the Otaheite apple. — **M. bean**, the marking nut. — **M. cane**, a cane, or a walking stick, of a brown color, often mottled, obtained from an Asiatic rattan palm (*Calamus rotang*).

Ma-la′ce-æ (mȧ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MALUS.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Rosales); the apple family. It is distinguished from the Rosaceæ, with which it is sometimes united, by the peculiar fruit, called a *pome*, consisting of the enlarged fleshy hypanthium inclosing several bony, papery, or leathery carpels; the calyx is superior, and the stamens are epigynous. The family includes many important fruit trees and ornamental shrubs, as the apple, pear, quince, medlar, hawthorn, shadbush, etc., comprised in the genera *Malus*, *Pyrus*, *Cydonia*, *Amelanchier*, and *Cratægus*. — **ma-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mal′a-chi (măl′ȧ-kī), *n.* [Heb. *Malākī.*] **1**. Lit., messenger; — masc. prop. name.
2. **a** An unknown Hebrew prophet, reputed author of the Book of Malachi, ascribed to the Persian period, about 464–424 B. C. From early times there has been strong opinion that the name designates not a man, but an office. **b** The Book of Malachi. See OLD TESTAMENT.

mal′a-chite (măl′ȧ-kīt), *n.* [F., OF. *melochite*, fr. Gr. μαλάχη, μολόχη, a mallow; — from its resembling the green color of the leaf of mallows: cf. L. *molochites* a kind of precious stone. Cf. MALLOW.] *Min.* Green basic carbonate of copper, $CuCO_3 \cdot Cu(OH)_2$, rarely in distinct monoclinic crystals, usually in mammillary masses of concentric fibrous structure, as incrustations, or in earthy form. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.9–4.03. It is an ore of copper. The compact variety is used for table tops, etc. Called also **green malachite**, to distinguish it from **blue malachite**, or azurite.

malachite green. **a** Malachite ground and used as a pigment. **b** A green basic dyestuff of bluish tinge, prepared by condensation of benzaldehyde with two molecules of dimethylaniline, with subsequent oxidation. It is marketed as a double salt containing zinc. Called also *benzaldehyde green*, *benzoyl green*, *emerald green*, *solid green*, *Victoria green*, etc. The **malachite green series** includes several closely related basic dyes, all of which, like malachite green, are derivatives of diamino triphenylmethane.

ma-la′ci-a (mȧ-lā′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαλακία softness.] *Med.* **a** Morbid softening; — usually in composition; as, arterio*malacia*. **b** A perversion of taste marked by an abnormal desire for some particular kind of food.

Mal′a-clem′ys (măl′ȧ-klĕm′ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μαλακός soft + κλεμμύς tortoise.] *Zoöl.* An American genus of turtles consisting of the diamond-back terrapins.

mal′a-co-. Combining form from Greek μαλακός, *soft*.

mal′a-coid (măl′ȧ-koid), *a.* [*malaco-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Of soft texture; soft-bodied; mucilaginous.

make, *v. t.* & *i.* [See MAKE a mate.] To mate; match. *Obs.*
make′-a-do′ (māk′ȧ-do͞o′), *n.* A disturbance or turmoil, esp. one with little cause.
make′-be-lief′, *n.* = MAKE-BELIEVE.
ma′ké cot′ton (mä′kā). [Ar. *maqqā′* long.] A long-stapled variety of Egyptian cotton.
mak′ed (māk′ĭd). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & obs. p. p. of MAKE.
Ma′ked (mā′kĕd). *Bib.*
make′dom, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *makr* easy, suitable (in comparative).] Form, esp. comely. *Obs. Scot.*
make′-faith′, *n.* See MAKE-.
make′-fal′con, *n.* = MAKE-HAWK.
make′-fire′, *n.* See MAKE-.
make′-fray′, *n.* See MAKE-.
make′-hawk′, *n.* *Falconry.* A trained hawk used to teach inexperienced ones their work.
make′-king′, *n.* See MAKE-.
make′-law′, *n.* See MAKE-.
make′less, *a.* [See MAKE a mate; cf. MATCHLESS.] Having no mate or match. *Obs.*
make′-mirth′, *n.* See MAKE-.
make′-peace′, *n.* A peacemaker. *Shak.*
makerell. † MACKEREL.
mak′er-ess, *n.* A female maker.
make′-rime′, *n.* A word or phrase used merely for the sake of effecting a rime.
mak′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mak′er-up′ (māk′ẽr-ŭp′), *n.*; *pl.* MAK′ERS-UP′ (māk′ẽrz-). One who makes up something.
make′-shame′, *a.* See MAKE-.
make′shift-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
make′-sport′, *n.* & *a.* See MAKE-.
make′-talk′, *n.* See MAKE-.
make′-up′ rule. *Print.* A steel rule with a projecting top used by makers-up in handling type.
make′-way′, *n.* See MAKE-.
Mak-he′loth (măk-hē′lŏth; -lōth). *Bib.*
makh′na (mŭk′nȧ). Var. of MUCKNA.
mak′i (măk′ĭ; mā′kĭ), *n.* [F., from native name; perh. orig. same as *macaco*.] A lemur.
ma′ki-ma′ki (mä′kē-mä′kē), *n.* [Hawaiian *maki-maki*.] A puff fish (*Tetraodon hispidus*) widely distributed in the Pacific and Indian oceans. Its flesh is poisonous. *Hawaii.*
ma′ki-mo′no (mä′kĭ-mō′nō), *n.* [Jap.: *maki* roll + *mono* thing.] *Japanese Art.* A scroll picture, or scroll containing a horizontal row of pictures, intended to be unrolled from side to side as it is held in the hands; — distinguished from a *kakemono*.
mak′in (mȧk′ĭn). Scot., dial., or illit. var. of MAKING.
makinboy. † MACKENBOY.
Mak-ke′dah (mă-kē′dȧ). *Bib.*
mak′kers. Var. of MACKINS. *Dial.*
‖ **mak′lak** (măk′lăk), *n.* [Eskimo.] The bearded seal.
mak′ly, *adv.* [*mack*, a. + *-ly*.] Easily; evenly. *Obs.*
mak′na (mŭk′nȧ). Var. of MUCKNA.
ma′ko (mä′kō), *n.* [Maori.] A Pacific shark (*Isuropsis glauca*) allied to the porbeagle.
ma′ko. Short for MAKO-MAKO.
Ma′ko-lo′los (mä′kō-lō′lōz), *n. pl.* See BAROTSE.
Makomete. † MAHOMET.
Ma-kon′de (mä-kŏn′dā), *n. pl.* A savage Bantu people on the lower Rovuma, German East Africa, known for bodily scarifications, use of the pelele, etc.
mak′rel. † MACKEREL.
Mak′tesh (măk′tĕsh). *Bib.*
Ma-ku′a (mä-ko͞o′ä), *n. pl.* A group of Bantu tribes of Portuguese East Africa, mostly utter savages, some still cannibals.
makys. Obs. pl. of MAKE, mate.
mal. † MAIL, a tax.
‖ **mal** (*F.* mȧl), *n.* [F. & It.] Disease; sickness; — formerly used as an English word.
mal (mäl), *n.* A member of a low Sudra caste of east central Hindustan.
Mal. *Abbr.* Malachi; Malayan.
ma′la (mā′lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MALÆ (-lē). [L., cheek.] *Zoöl.* **a** An inner lobe of the maxilla of certain insects. **b** The third segment of the mandibles of some myriapods. **c** *Zoöl.* The basal portion of the outside of the lower jaw, behind the horny covering of the bill of a bird.
ma-la′a-no′nang (mä-lä′ä-nō′näng), *n.* [Tag. *malaanonan*.] A dipterocarpaceous timber tree (*Shorea malaanonan*), producing a resin used for calking. Its light yellow wood is used chiefly in boat building.
mal′a-bath′rum (măl′ȧ-băth′rŭm), *n.* [L. *malabathron*, *malobathron*, *-um*, Gr. μαλάβαθρον, μαλό-, Skr. *tamāla* a kind of tree + *pattra* leaf. *Oxf. E. D.*] The Malabar leaf; also, the ointment prepared from it.
ma′la-bong′a (mä′lä-bŏng′ä), *n.* [Tag.] A lauraceous tree of the Philippines (*Iteadaphne confusa*); also, its light red wood.
mal′a-ca-ton′, **-ca-toon′**, **-ca-tune′**. Vars. of MELOCOTON.
mal-ac′ci-dent, *n.* A mishap.
Mal′a-chi′as (măl′ȧ-kī′ȧs). *D. Bib.*
Mal′a-chy (măl′ȧ-kĭ). *Bib.*
mal′a-cis′sant, *a.* Causing malacissation. *Obs.*
mal′a-cis-sa′tion, *n.* [L. *malacissare* to make soft, Gr. μαλακίζειν.] A softening, relaxing, or suppling. *Obs.*
Mal′a-cob-del′la (măl′ȧ-kŏb-dĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *malaco-* + Gr. βδέλλα a leech.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nemertean worms, parasitic in the gill cavity of clams and other bivalves. They have a large posterior sucker.
Mal′a-co-clem′mys, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MALACLEMYS.
Mal′a-co-der′ma-ta (măl′ȧ-kō-dûr′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MALACO-; -DERM.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, any of several groups (as of Actinozoa, Coleoptera, or Amphibia) having a relatively soft covering or skin. — **mal′a-co-der′ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*
Mal′a-co-der′mi-dæ (-mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of beetles, nearly or exactly equiv. to Lampyridæ. — **mal′a-co-derm′** (-dûrm′), *n.* [Soft-skinned.]
mal′a-co-der′mous (-mŭs), *a.*
mal′a-co-lite, *n.* [*malaco-* + *-lite*.] *Min.* Diopside, esp. the pale-colored translucent variety.

mal′a-col′o-gy (măl′ȧ-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*malaco-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *malacologie.*] The branch of zoölogy which deals with mollusks. Cf. CONCHOLOGY. — **mal′a-co-log′i-cal** (-kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mal′a-col′o-gist** (măl′ȧ-kŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

mal′a-cop′ter-ous (-kŏp′tēr-ŭs), *a.* [*malaco-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having soft fins. **b** Pert. to the Malacopteri.

Mal′a-cop′ter-yg′i-i (-tēr-ĭj′ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *malaco-* + Gr. πτέρυξ wing, fin, fr. πτερόν feather.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of teleost fishes having all or nearly all the fin rays soft and not spiny. It is variously limited, in old classifications nearly coextensive with Physostomi, but in later classifications, if recognized, sometimes practically equiv. to Isospondyli. — **mal′a-cop′ter-yg′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **mal′a-cop′ter-yg′i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Mal′a-cos′tra-ca (-kŏs′trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *malaco-* + Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Zoöl.* One of the two subclasses into which the Crustacea are commonly divided. Its members are of comparatively high organization and often of considerable size. In all except one order the thorax is composed of eight, and the abdomen of seven, segments, and the appendages show much differentiation. The nauplius stage is usually passed through in the egg. The group includes fresh and salt water forms and some living on land. It is commonly divided into the orders Phyllocarida, Schizopoda, Decapoda, Stomatopoda, Cumacea, and Arthrostraca. — **mal′a-cos′tra-can** (-kăn), *a.* & *n.* — **mal′a-cos′tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

mal′ad-just′ment (măl′ȧ-jŭst′mĕnt), *n.* Poor or inadequate adjustment.

mal′ad-min′is-ter (-ăd-mĭn′ĭs-tēr), *v. t.* To administer badly or improperly.

mal′ad-min′is-tra′tion (-trā′shŭn), *n.* Bad administration; bad management of any business, esp. of public affairs.

mal′a-droit′ (măl′ȧ-droit′; 277), *a.* [F. See MAL-; ADROIT.] Of a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward; unskillful. — **mal′a-droit′ly**, *adv.* — **mal′a-droit′ness**, *n.*

mal′a-dy (măl′ȧ-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *maladie*, fr. *malade* ill, sick, fr. L. *male habitus*, i. e., ill-kept, not in good condition. See MAL-; HABIT.] **1.** Any disease of the human body; a distemper, disorder, or indisposition, proceeding from impaired, defective, or morbid organic functions; esp., a lingering or deep-seated disorder.

2. A moral or mental defect or disorder.

Love's a *malady* without a cure. *Dryden.*

3. Deterioration due to growth of bacteria; — said of wine.

Syn. — Disorder, sickness, ailment, illness. See DISEASE.

Mal′a-ga (măl′ȧ-gȧ), *n.* **1.** A city and a province of Spain, on the Mediterranean. Hence, *Malaga* grapes, wines.

2. Wine from the province of Malaga, Spain. *Malaga* is a white wine, rich, and of resinous aroma, and either dry or sweet. Also, by extension, any of certain similar wines.

3. A sweet, white, firm-fleshed grape much cultivated in Spain and widely exported.

Mal′a-gas′y (măl′ȧ-găs′ĭ), *n.* **1.** *sing.* & *pl.* A native of Madagascar. The Malagasy are Bantu and Malayan tribes in varying degrees of purity and admixture, with some infusion of Arab blood. Generally, they are divided into three groups: the **Sakalavas**, of the western coast, who are of predominant Bantu blood; the **Betsimisarakas**, of the eastern coast, of purer Malay blood and type; and the dominant **Hovas** (which see) of the central plateau.

2. *sing.* & *pl.* In a restricted sense, one of the natives of the east coast of Madagascar; one of the Betsimisarakas.

3. The Malay language of Madagascar. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

Mal′a-gas′y, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Madagascar or its inhabitants, or their prevailing speech. See MALAGASY, *n.*

Malagasy region, *Zoögeog.*, a division including Madagascar and a few adjacent islands. When included in the Ethiopian region it is called the **Malagasy subregion**. It is especially characterized by many genera and species of lemurs, and nearly all its mammals and birds are widely different from those of the African mainland.

‖ **ma′laise′** (mȧ′lāz′; măl′āz; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *aise* ease.] *Med.* An indefinite feeling of uneasiness, or of being sick or indisposed.

mal′a-kin (măl′ȧ-kĭn), *n.* [Gr. μαλακός soft + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A yellow crystalline substance used as an antipyretic and antirheumatic. It is a condensation product of salicylic aldehyde and paraphenetidine.

mal′an-ders (măl′ăn-dērz), *n. pl.* [F. *malandres*, fr. L. *malandria* blisters or pustules behind the knee, especially in horses.] *Veter.* A chronic eczema seen usually in horses on the posterior or flexion surface of the knee in the form of transverse fissures or cracks in the skin, either dry or discharging serum or pus. It is similar to sallenders of the hind leg in front of the hock. Also formerly used in the *sing.* — **mal′an-dered** (-dērd), **mal′an-drous** (-drŭs), *a.*

ma-lan′ga (mä-läŋ′gä), *n.* [Native name in Cuba.] **a** A West Indian araceous plant (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*), with large ovate-sagittate leaves. It is often cultivated in greenhouses. **b** The potatolike farinaceous root of this plant. It is an important vegetable in Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West Indian islands.

mal′a-pert (măl′ȧ-pûrt), *a.* [OF. *mal apert* unskillful, ill-taught, ill-bred; *mal* ill + *apert* adroit, intelligent; *apert*, prop., open, being confused with *espert* skillful, adroit (cf. EXPERT). See MAL-; APERT, PERT, APERIENT.] Bold; impudent; saucy; pert. *Shak.* — *n.* A malapert person.

Are you growing *malapert*? Will you force me to make use of my authority? *Dryden.*

— **mal′a-pert′ly**, *adv.* — **mal′a-pert′ness**, *n.*

Mal′a-prop, Mrs. (măl′ȧ-prŏp). [From the French *mal à propos*, inappropriate.] A character in Sheridan's "The Rivals," noted for her blunders in the use of words.

mal′a-prop-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [*Malaprop* (see MALAPROP, MRS.) + *-ism.*] A grotesque misuse of a word; a word so used. — **mal′a-prop′i-an** (măl′ȧ-prŏp′ĭ-ăn; -prō′pĭ-ăn), *a.*

mal-ap′ro-pos′ (măl-ăp′rō-pō′), *a.* [F. *mal à propos*; *mal* evil + *à propos* to the purpose.] Unseasonable; inopportune. — *adv.* Unseasonably; inappropriately.

Mal-ap′te-ru′rus (măl-ăp′tē-rōō′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μαλακός soft + πτερόν wing + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the electric catfish, syn. of *Torpedo* (which see).

ma′lar (mā′lȧr), *a.* [L. *mala* the cheek.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the cheek, or the sides of the head. In human anatomy, designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a small quadrangular bone (usually called the *jugal* in other animals) forming the prominence of the cheek and part of the outer wall and floor of the orbit as well as part of the zygomatic arch. — *n.* The malar bone. — **malar point**, the most prominent point on the malar bone. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

ma-la′ri-a (mȧ-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [It., contr. fr. *mala aria* bad air. See MALICE; AIR.] **1.** Air infected with a noxious substance capable of engendering disease; esp., an unhealthy exhalation from certain soils, as a marsh; miasma.

2. *Med.* A febrile disease formerly supposed to be due to poisonous exhalations from the soil, but now known to be due to the presence in the red blood corpuscles of animal parasites of the genus *Plasmodium*. It occurs in attacks or paroxysms, each marked by a chill followed by high fever and sweating, and is usually either intermittent or remittent. There are three principal types of the disease, the tertian, quartan, and æstivo-autumnal fevers, due to different species. See MALARIA PARASITE, ANOPHELES.

ma-la′ri-al (-ăl), **ma-la′ri-an** (-ăn), **ma-la′ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to, or infected by, malaria. — **malarial catarrhal fever**. See HEARTWATER. — **m. fever**. = MALARIA, 2.

malaria mosquito. Any mosquito of the genus *Anopheles* (which see).

malaria parasite. Any of several minute protozoans of the genus *Plasmodium* (syn. *Hæmatozoön*) which in their adult condition live in the tissues of mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* (which see) and when transferred to the blood of man, by the bite of the mosquito, produce malaria. The young parasites, or **sporozoites**, enter the red blood corpuscles, growing at their expense, undergoing sporulation, and finally destroying the corpuscles, thus liberating in the blood plasma an immense number of small spores called **merozoites**. An indefinite but not unlimited number of such generations may follow, but if meanwhile the host is bitten by a mosquito, the parasites develop into gametes in the stomach of the insect. These conjugate, the zygote thus produced divides, forming spores, and eventually sporozoites, which, penetrating to the salivary glands of the mosquito, may be introduced into a new host. The attacks of the disease coincide with the dissolution of the corpuscles and liberation of the spores and products of growth of the parasites into the blood plasma. Several species of the parasite are distinguished, as *P. vivax*, producing tertian malaria; *P. malariæ*, producing quartan malaria; and *P.* (subgenus *Laverania*) *falciparum*, producing æstivo-autumnal fever.

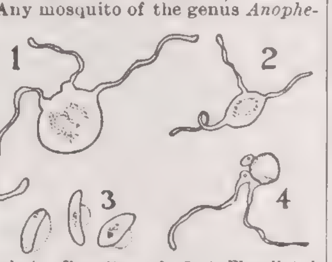

Malaria Parasites. 1, 2, 4 Flagellated Forms, 1 of Tertian, 2 of Quartan, and 4 of Æstivo-autumnal Fever; 3 Crescents (After Thayer and Hewetson.)

mal′as-sim′i-la′tion (măl′ă-sĭm′ĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Imperfect assimilation or nutrition.

ma′late (mā′lāt), *n.* [L. *malum* apple: cf. F. *malate*. See MALIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of malic acid.

ma′lax (mā′lăks), *v. t.*; MA′LAXED (-lăkst); MA′LAX-ING. [L. *malaxare*, *malaxatum*, Gr. μαλάσσειν, fr. μαλακός soft.] To soften by kneading, rubbing, mixing, or by stirring with some thinner substance, as, especially, drugs in the preparation of plasters and pills. — **ma-lax′a-ble** (mȧ-lăk′sȧ-b'l), *a.*

Apparently watching her go through the process of *malaxing* and dispensing the food several times. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

mal′ax-ate (măl′ăk-sāt; mȧ-lăk′sāt), *v. t.* To malax.

mal′ax-a′tion (-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *malaxatio.*] **1.** The action of softening; specif.: **a** *Pharm.* The act of softening by mixing with a thinner substance; the formation of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. **b** A form of massage performed by a kneading movement of the fingers.

2. *Zoöl.* The method employed by certain wasps to render their prey inactive by biting it on the neck.

mal′ax-a′tor (măl′ăk-sā′tēr), *n.* One that malaxates; esp., a machine for grinding, kneading, or stirring into a pasty or doughy mass, as a machine for tempering clay or one for mixing mortar.

Ma-lax′is (mȧ-lăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μάλαξις a softening. See MALAX.] *Bot.* A genus of European terrestrial orchids consisting of *M. paludosa*, the bog orchis, a small bog herb bearing two leaves and a loose raceme of delicate greenish yellow flowers.

Ma-lay′ (mȧ-lā′; mā′lā), *a.* Of or pert. to the Malay Peninsula or its inhabitants; Malayan. — **Malay apple**. **a** The esculent fruit of a myrtaceous tree (*Caryophyllus malaccensis*) of Asia and Polynesia; also, the tree. The fruit is about the size and shape of an apple. **b** The rose apple. — **M. camphor**. See BORNEOL. — **M. kite**. = EDDY KITE. — **M. race**. = MALAYAN RACE. — **M. tea**. = BENKULEN TEA.

Ma-lay′ (mȧ-lā′; mā′lā), *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant brown race of the region including the Malay Peninsula and the group of islands extending thence to Timor and from Timor north to Luzon, thus including Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Philippines, and adjacent smaller islands. See MALAYAN RACE.

2. Specif.: A member of the Orang Malayu, or Malay tribes of the Malay Peninsula and parts (chiefly coastal regions) of Sumatra, Borneo, Java, and adjacent small islands. They are skillful seamen and were formerly noted for piracy; inland, they are rice cultivators. They have some native manufactures. Nearly all are Sunni Mohammedans; they use the Arabic character in writing.

3. The language of the Malays. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

4. One of a breed of domestic fowls having a strawberry comb. In the cock the plumage is somewhat like, but darker than, that of the black-breasted red game. The hen is chiefly dark cinnamon brown. Similar bantams, called **Malay bantams**, are also bred.

Mal′a-ya′lam (măl′ȧ-yä′lȧm), *n.* The Dravidian language of the Malabar coast of India, an offshoot of Tamil dating from about the 9th century. Its literature is almost exclusively Brahmanical, and it contains a large infusion of Sanskrit words. Originally it employed the Vatteluttu character for its alphabet, but under Hindu influence the Grantha has largely replaced this. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Ma-lay′an (mȧ-lā′ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or designating, the Malays or their language, customs, etc.

Malayan alphabets. The chief Malayan alphabets are the **Battak** of central Sumatra, the **Rejang** and the **Lampong** in southeastern Sumatra, the **Bugi** and the **Makassar** in Celebes, the **Tagala** and the **Visaya** in the Philippines. Those of Sumatra are probably degraded forms of the old Kawi, while the eastern Malay alphabets, of which Tagala may be taken as the type, are probably derived from early alphabets of the eastern coast of India. — **M. bear**, the sun bear. — **M. camphor**, Malay camphor. See BORNEOL. — **M. race**, *Ethnol.*, one of the five varieties of mankind discriminated by Blumenbach in 1775, and comprising the non-Negritic inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula and Oceania. The typical Malay is short, of slight frame, and brachycephalic. The cheek bones are prominent, and the hair lank, straight, and black; the nose is generally straight, the eyes large and only slightly, if at all, oblique. A peculiarity of the race is liability to the homicidal mania called *amok*. In disposition they are brave and courteous, but callous to suffering, indolent, and improvident. The extent and status of the Malayan race is a matter of dispute, many viewing them as a Mongolian offshoot. It is now customary to distinguish them from the linguistically allied Polynesians as well as from the Indonesians, who may be a cross between the two. Cf. MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. — **M. subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Oriental region, including the Malay Peninsula, the Philippine Islands, and the Indo-Malayan Archipelago to Wallace's line.

Ma-lay′o- (mȧ-lā′ō-). Combining form for *Malayan*, meaning, *of a Malayan character*, *belonging* (in part) *to the Malayan race or language*; as in **Ma-la′yo-In′do-ne′sian**, **Ma-lay′o-Jav′a-nese′**, **Ma-lay′o-Ne-gri′to**.

Ma-lay′oid (-oid), *a.* Resembling the Malays in type or character; related to the Malays.

Ma-lay′o-Pol′y-ne′sian, *a.* Pertaining to both the Malays and Polynesians; designating, or belonging to, the linguistic stock which includes these two races.

Malayo-Polynesian languages, a family of agglutinative languages spoken in the area extending from Madagascar in the west, through the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, to Hawaii and Easter Island in the east, and including practically all the native languages of Oceania with exception of the Australian, Papuan, and Negrito languages. These languages fall into three subfamilies, of which some authorities consider the Melanesian, some the Polynesian, as the most archaic. The Malay subfamily is the best developed, having a considerable literary development in some languages, as Javanese. The affinity of the Cham language of Cambodia with the Tagala group, and of the Nicobarese with the Mon-Khmer languages, indicates a possible origin of the Malayo-Polynesian family in East India. Sumatra has also been suggested as a center of origin, esp. of the relatively modern Malay subfamily (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES). Following is a classification (p. 1304).

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mal′a-co′ma (măl′ȧ-kō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *malaco-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* Abnormal softness of a part.

mal′a-con (măl′ȧ-kŏn), *n.* Also **mal′a-cone**. **mal′a-kon**. [Gr. μαλακός soft.] *Min.* A brown altered form of zircon. Argon has been found in it.

mal′a-coph′i-lous (-kŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*malaco-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Adapted to pollination through the agency of slugs or snails, as certain flowers. Cf. ENTOMOPHILOUS, ANEMOPHILOUS.

mal′a-coph′o-nous (-ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. μαλακόφωνος; μαλακός soft + φωνή voice.] Having a soft voice.

Mal′a-cop′o-da (-kŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *malaco-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* = PROTRACHEATA. — **mal′a-cop′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

Mal′a-cop′ter-i (-tēr-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See MALACOPTEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes practically equiv. to Physostomi, or Malacopterygii in a broad sense.

Mal′a-co-scol′i-ces (-kō-skŏl′ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *malaco-* + Gr. σκώληξ worm.] *Zoöl.* A group practically equiv. to Molluscoida. — **mal′a-co-scol′i-cine** (-sĭn; -sīn), *a.* *Huxley.*

mal′a-co′sis (-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *malaco-* + *-osis.*] = MALACIA **a**.

mal′a-cos′te-on (-kŏs′tē-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *malaco-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Med.* Osteomalacia.

mal′a-cos′tra-col′o-gy (-trȧ-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*malacostracan* + *-logy.*] Carcinology.

mal′a-cot′o-my (-kŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*malaco-* + *-tomy.*] Laparotomy.

mal′a-co-ton′, **-co-toon′**, **-co-toun′**. Vars. of MELOCOTON.

Mal′a-co-zo′a (măl′ȧ-kō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *malaco-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a group, including the Mollusca, Brachiopoda, and Bryozoa; — called also **Mal′a-co-zo-a′ri-a** (-zō-ā′rĭ-ȧ; 115). — **mal′a-co-zo′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

ma-lac′tic (mȧ-lăk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. μαλακτικός, fr. μαλακός soft.] Emollient; tending to soften.

ma-lac′ti-cal, *a.* Malactic. *Obs.*

mal-ad′ap-ta′tion, *n.* Poor or inadequate adaptation.

mal′ad-dress′ (măl′ȧ-drĕs′), *n.* [F. *maladresse.*] Bad address; awkward or tactless behavior.

‖ **ma′lade′** (mȧ′lȧd′), *n.* [F.] A sick person.

‖ **ma′lade′ i′ma′gi′naire′** (ē′mȧ′zhē′nâr′). [F.] Imaginary invalid; esp., the title (*Le M. i.*) of Molière's last comedy, 1673, so called from its leading character, Argan.

maladery, *n.* [OF. *maladerie*, F. *maladrerie.*] A hospital or lazaretto. *Obs.*

‖ **ma′la′die′ du co′ït′** (mȧ′lȧ′dē′ dü kō′ēt′). [F.] *Vet.* Dourine.

mal′a-dive (măl′ȧ-dĭv), *a.* [F. *maladif*, fem. *maladive.*] Sick; sickly; unhealthy. *Rare.*

mal′ad-just′ed, *a.* See MAL-.

mal′ad-min′is-tra′tor, *n.* One who administers badly.

‖ **mal′a′dresse′** (mȧl′ȧ′drĕs′), *n.* [F.] Maladdress.

mal′ad-ven′ture (măl′ăd-vĕn′tūr), *n.* [F. *malaventure*, prop., ill adventure.] Escapade; mishap.

‖ **ma′la fi′de** (mā′lȧ fī′dē). [L.] In bad faith; — opp. to *bona fide*.

‖ **ma′la fi′des** (-dēz). [L.] Bad faith; — opposed to *bona fides*.

Mal′a-gash′ (măl′ȧ-găsh′; măl′ȧ-găsh). Var. of MALAGASY.

Mal′a-gi′gi (măl′ȧ-jē′jē), *n.* [It., F. *Maugis.*] In the Charlemagne romances, a celebrated hero, who was brought up by the fairy Orianda, and became a great enchanter.

ma-lag′ma (mȧ-lăg′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. μάλαγμα, fr. μαλάσσειν to soften.] An emollient cataplasm, plaster, or the like. *Obs.* or *R.*

Mal′a-gri′da (măl′ȧ-grē′dȧ), *n.* Lord Shelburne (1737–1805), a zealous oppositionist during the administration of Lord North; — a nickname given by his political opponents. Gabriel Malagrida (1689–1761) was an Italian Jesuit, accused of conspiring against the King of Portugal.

mal′a-gru′grous (-grōō′grŭs), *a.* Lugubrious. *Rare.*

mal′a-guet′a pep′per, **mal′a-guet′ta pep′per** (măl′ȧ-gĕt′ȧ). Vars. of MELEGUETA PEPPER.

mal′a-hack′ (măl′ȧ-hăk′), *v. t.* & *i.* *Dial.* **a** To cut or carve awkwardly; hence, to deface. **b** To become disabled or worn out; — said of a draft animal.

ma′la in se, *pl.* of *malum in se*, under MALUM.

Ma-lai′sian. Var. of MALAYSIAN.

malakaton, -toon. ✝ MELOCOTON.

Mal′a-la′i (măl′ȧ-lā′ī), **Ma-la′le-el** (mȧ-lā′lē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

ma-lam′ate (mȧ-lăm′āt; măl′ȧ-māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of malamic acid.

ma-lam′bo (mȧ-lăm′bō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *malambo.*] The yellowish aromatic bark of a South American euphorbiaceous shrub (*Croton malambo*), used in medicine and perfumery.

ma-lam′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*malic* + *amic.*] Designating an acid intermediate between malic acid and malamide, and known only in combination.

ma-lam′ide (-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. [*malic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* The amide of malic acid, $C_2H_3OH(CONH_2)_2$, isomeric with asparagine.

Ma′la-mute (mä′lȧ-mūt). Var. of MALEMUTE.

Ma′la-na′o (mä′lä-nä′ō), *n.* A Moro of the warlike tribes inhabiting the shores of Lake Lanao, Mindanao.

malancolious. ✝ MELANCHOLIOUS.

malancoly. ✝ MELANCHOLY.

malandryn, *n.* [F. *malandrin*, It. *malandrino.*] A robber. *Obs.*

ma′la-pa′ho (mä′lä-pä′hō), *n.* [Tag. *malapajo.*] A tree of the Philippines (*Dipterocarpus vernicifluus*) yielding a resin used for calking; also, its light-colored wood.

mal-ap′pli-ca′tion, *n.* See MAL-.

mal′ap-pro′pri-ate, *v. t.* See MAL-. — **mal′ap-pro′pri-a′tion**, *n.*

mal′ap-pro′pri-ate, *a.* Inappropriate.

‖ **ma′la prax′is** (mā′lȧ prăk′sĭs). [NL.] = MALPRACTICE.

mal-ap′ro-po′ism (măl-ăp′rō-pō′ĭz′m), *n.* A malapropism.

malarde. ✝ MALLARD.

ma-la′ri-oid, *a.* Like malaria.

mal′ar-range′ment, *n.* See MAL-.

Mal′a-sar (măl′ȧ-sär). *D. Bib.*

ma-las′ses. ✝ MOLASSES.

‖ **ma′la-ta′pay** (mä′lä-tä′pī), *n.* [Tag.] *Phil. I.* **a** The wood of an ebenaceous tree (*Diospyros discolor*); also, the tree itself. **b** A cornaceous tree (*Alangium octopetalum*) or its wood.

ma′la-tum-ba′ga (-tōōm-bä′gä), *n.* [Tag.] A cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Apalatoa blancoi*) of the Philippine Islands; also, its compact red wood.

‖ **mal′ aux**, *or* **de**, **dents′** (mȧ′-lō dän′; mȧl′ dē). [F.] Toothache.

mal′ax-age (măl′ăk-sāj), *n.* [F. See MALAXATE.] The process of softening clay by working it.

Mal′a-ya′lim (măl′ȧ-yä′lĭm), *n. pl.* Dravidians of Malayalam speech.

Ma-lay′ic, *a.* Malayan.

Ma-lay′ize, *v. t.* & *i.* See -IZE.

TABLE OF MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES.

SUBFAMILY.	BRANCH.	GROUP.	LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.*	CHIEF LOCALITY.
MALAY.	Malayo-Javanese	Malay.	Achinese, Battak, Bugi, Dyak, Makassar, Lampong, Malay, Nicobarese, Rejang.	Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Nicobars, etc.
		Javanese.	Kavi (extinct), Javanese, Madurese, Sundanese, Balinese, Sassak.	Java, Madura, Sunda, etc.
	Tagala.	Tagala.	Tagalog, Batan, Bicol, Ibanag, Ilocano, Pampango, Pangasinan, Tino; Visayan; Moro (Sulu), Manobo, Montes.	Philippine Islands.
		Formosan.	Formosan.	Formosa.
		Malagasy.	Malagasy	Madagascar
		Cham-Selung.	Cham or Tiam; Selung.	Cambodia, Malay Peninsula, Mergui Archipelago.
POLYNESIAN.	Sawaiori or Mahori		Hawaiian, Tuamotu, Tahitian, Marquesan; Maori; Samoan, Tokelau, Ellice; Cook, Austral; Tongan, Niue.	Polynesia.
MELANESIAN.	Micronesian or Tarapon.		Caroline, Gilbertese, Ladrone, Marshall.	Micronesia.
	Melanesian or Fijian.		Banks Islands, Fiji, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Solomon Islands.	Melanesia
	Melano-Papuan.		Kiriwina, Misima, Tagula, etc., of Louisiade Archipelago.	

* Parentheses denote dialects; semicolons divide subgroups.

Ma·lay′sian (mȧ-lā′shăn; -sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Malaysia. — *n.* A native of Malaysia.

mal·con′duct (măl-kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* Ill conduct; esp., dishonest conduct; maladministration.

mal·con′for·ma′tion (măl-kŏn′fŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* Imperfect, disproportionate, or abnormal formation; ill form; disproportion of parts.

mal′con·tent′ (măl′kŏn-tĕnt′), *a.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *content.* See MAL-; CONTENT.] Discontented; uneasy; dissatisfied; esp., dissatisfied with the government.

The famous *malcontent* earl of Leicester *Milner.*

mal′con·tent′, *n.* [F.] **1.** One discontented; esp., a discontented subject of a government; a political agitator.
2. A state of discontent.

male (māl), *a.* [F. *mâle*, OF. *masle*, *mascle*, fr. L. *masculus* male, masculine, dim. of *mas* a male. Cf. MASCULINE, MARRY, *v. t.*] **1. a** Designating, or of or pertaining to, a man or human being of the sex which begets young, or produces spermatozoa by which the eggs are fertilized, or, in a wider sense, any animal of corresponding sex, or the functions, organs, and parts pertaining esp. to it; — opposed to *female.* See SEX. **b** *Bot.* By analogy, pertaining to or designating any plant organ or reproductive body which accomplishes fertilization or fecundation, or the plant which bears such organs; as, a *male* gamete, a *male* gametophyte, a *male* willow. With respect to seed plants, *male* is loosely used as an equivalent of *staminate.*
☞ In *Zoöl. & Bot.*, the male sex is indicated by the symbol of Mars (♂).
2. Suitable to the male sex; characteristic or suggestive of a male; masculine; as, *male* courage.
3. Consisting of males; as, a *male* choir.
4. Denoting an intensity or superiority of the characteristic qualities of anything; — contrasted with *female.*

All its lordly *male* sapphires. *R. Browning.*

5. *Mech.* Adapted for fitting into another corresponding piece (the *female* piece) which is hollow; as, a *male* gauge, for gauging the size or shape of a hole; a *male* screw, etc.
Syn. — MALE, MASCULINE, MANLY, MANNISH, MANLIKE, MANFUL, VIRILE. MALE (opposed to *female*) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; MASCULINE (opposed to *feminine*) denotes that (esp. strength, vigor, and the like) which belongs to or is characteristic of men, and frequently suggests gender rather than sex; as, "a *male* tiger" (*Shak.*); "a *male* tree" (*Gilbert White*); "*male* children" (*Josh.* xvii. 2); a *male* choir; "His poetry is *masculine*, plain, concentrated, and energetic" (*Landor*); "The great and *masculine* virtues, constancy, gravity, magnanimity, fortitude, fidelity, and firmness" (*Burke*); a *masculine* noun. MANLY (often opposed to *boyish, childish*) commonly suggests a man's finer qualities, esp. courage, frankness, independence; as, "His big *manly* voice turning again toward childish treble" (*Shak.*); "What more *manly* exercise than hunting?" (*Walton*); "I thought it neither *manly* nor honorable not to dare farther" (*Coleridge*); "The truest honor [is] the *manly* confession of wrong" (*Thackeray*). MANLIKE is more apt to suggest characteristically masculine qualities or (esp.) foibles; as, *manlike* bluntness; *manlike*, he failed to understand her silence. MANNISH (compare the implications of *womanish, childish*) is a term of contempt; as compared with the corresponding use of *masculine*, it expresses affected rather than natural qualities; as, "a woman impudent and *mannish* grown" (*Shak.*); a *mannish* costume; "I hate a *masculine* woman, an Amazon" (*Fielding*). MANFUL implies esp. bravery or resolution; as, a *manful* struggle, a *manful* effort to gain self-control; "I toiled *manfully* at the review till two o'clock" (*Scott*). VIRILE (a stronger word than *masculine*) suggests the qualities belonging to fully developed manhood; as, "Ye chiefly, *virile* both to think and feel, deep-chested Chapman and firm-footed Ben" (*Lowell*); a *virile* style. See FEMALE.

male agaric. See AGARIC, *n.*, 2. — **m. bamboo**, the East Indian bamboo grass *Dendrocalamus strictus.* — **m. berry**, the berry of male coffee. — **m. cell**, in seed plants, the generative cell. — **m. coffee**, a kind of coffee with one ovule abortive, so that a single round seed (*peaberry*, or *male berry*) is produced. — **m. fern**, a European fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) used in medicine as an anthelmintic, esp. against the tapeworm. See DRYOPTERIS. — **m. fief.** = FIEF MASCULINE. — **m. incense**, frankincense, or a superior variety of the same. *Obs.* — **m. jalap**, a kind of jalap from the Mexican plant *Ipomœa orizabensis*, more feebly cathartic than true jalap. — **m. kola**, an African clusiaceous tree (*Garcinia kola*); also, its seed, which resembles the kola nut in shape, but contains no caffeine. — **m. nervine**, the yellow lady's-slipper. *U. S.* — **m. nutmeg.** = MAKASSAR NUTMEG. — **m. orchis**, a European terrestrial orchid (*Orchis mascula*) with showy pink or purple flowers in a loose spike. Its tubers yield the drug salep. — **m. pronucleus**, *Biol.*, the pronucleus formed by the head of a spermatozoön or spermatozoid after it has entered the egg. See FERTILIZATION. — **m. rime** or **rhyme.** = MASCULINE RIME.

male (māl), *n.* A human being of the male sex; hence, any organism of that sex.

male-. A prefix denoting *bad, ill.* Obs. var. of MAL-.

Ma′le·bol′ge (mä′lā-bōl′jā), *n.* [It., evil trenches.] In Dante's "Inferno," the eighth circle of hell, so called from the ten rock-bordered trenches, or *bolge*, which bound it. — **Ma′le·bol′gi·an** (-jĭ-ăn), **Ma′le·bol′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

Male·branch′ism (mȧl-bränsh′ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical system of Malebranche, the French metaphysician. Its fundamental doctrine is that the mind cannot have knowledge of anything external to itself except through its relation to God. He says, "We see all things in God."

mal′e·di′cent (măl′ē-dī′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *maledicens*, p. pr. of *maledicere* to speak ill.] Addicted to, or of the nature of, evil speaking; slanderous. *Obs. or R.* *Sir E. Sandys.*

mal′e·dic′tion (-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *maledictio*, fr. *maledicere* to speak ill, to curse; *male* ill + *dicere* to say: cf. F. *malédiction.* See MAL-, MALICE, DICTION; cf. MALISON.]
1. A proclaiming of evil against some one; a cursing; imprecation; a curse or execration; — opposed to *benediction.*

No *malediction* falls from his tongue *Longfellow*

2. A speaking evil, slander; state of being spoken ill of or slandered.
Syn. — Execration, denunciation, anathema. See CURSE.

mal′e·dic′to·ry (-dĭk′tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, a malediction.

mal′e·fac′tion (-făk′shŭn), *n.* [See MALEFACTOR.] An evil deed; offense; crime; a malum in se or malum prohibitum.

mal′e·fac′tor (măl′ē-făk′tēr; 277), *n.* [L., fr. *malefacere* to do evil; *male* ill, evil + *facere* to do. See MALICE; FACT.] One guilty of a malefaction; esp., one guilty of a crime or offense at the law; a criminal.
Syn. — Evildoer, criminal, culprit, felon, convict.

ma·lef′ic (mȧ-lĕf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *maleficus*: cf. F. *maléfique.* See MALEFACTION.] Doing mischief; causing harm or evil; hurtful; baleful. *Chaucer.*

ma·lef′ic, *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* A malefic aspect or star, as Saturn.
2. A practicer of malefic arts. *Obs.*

mal′e·fice (măl′ē-fĭs), *n.* [L. *maleficium*: cf. F. *maléfice.* See MALEFACTOR.] **1.** An evil deed; an evil enchantment; sorcery. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Astrol.* Malefic or baleful nature. *Obs.*

ma·lef′i·cence (mȧ-lĕf′ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [L. *maleficentia.* Cf. MALFEASANCE.] **1.** Evil action; also, an evil deed.
2. Maleficent or malefic quality or character; noxiousness.

ma·lef′i·cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [See MALEFIC.] Doing evil to others; harmful; mischievous; malefic; also, criminal.

mal′e·fi′cial (măl′ē-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* Maleficent; injurious. *R.*

ma·le′ic (mȧ-lē′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *maléique.* See MALIC.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_2H_2(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by heating malic acid, and otherwise. It is isomeric with fumaric acid. See ALLOISOMERISM.

mal′e·o (măl′ē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -EOS (-ōz). [From its native name.] A megapode of Celebes (*Megacephalon maleo*), that lays its eggs in holes in sandy beaches instead of in mounds. It is glossy blackish brown with pinkish under parts.

Mal′e·sher′bi·a (măl′ē-shûr′bĭ-ȧ; măl′ĕs-hûr′-), *n.* [NL., after Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon de *Malesherbes*, French statesman.] *Bot.* A genus of South American undershrubs constituting the family Malesherbiaceæ (order Hypericales). They are distinguished by the large yellow racemose flowers, with a tubular calyx, the sepals exceeding the petals. They are related to the passion flowers.

ma·lev′o·lence (mȧ-lĕv′ō-lĕns), *n.* [L. *malevolentia.* See MALEVOLENT.] Quality or state of being malevolent; evil disposition toward another; inclination to injure others; ill will. See MALICE, *Syn.*

ma·lev′o·lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *malevolens, -entis*; *male* ill + *volens*, p. pr. of *velle* to be willing or disposed, to wish. See MALICE; VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Wishing evil; disposed to injure others; rejoicing in another's misfortune; arising from, or indicative of, ill will.
2. *Astrol.* Having a baleful influence; malefic. *Obs.*
Syn. — Ill-disposed, envious, mischievous, evil-minded, spiteful, malignant, rancorous. See MALICIOUS.

ma·lev′o·lent, *n.* **1.** A malevolent person. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Astrol.* A baleful influence.

mal·fea′sance (măl-fē′zăns; 277), *n.* [F. *malfaisance*, fr. *malfaisant* injurious, doing ill; *mal* ill, evil + *faisant* doing, p. pr. of *faire* to do. See MAL-, FEASIBLE; cf. MALEFICENCE.] The doing of an act which a person ought not to do; evil conduct; an illegal deed; — often used of official misconduct. Contr. with *misfeasance, nonfeasance.*

mal·fea′sant (-zănt), *a.* [F. *malfaisant.*] Evil-doing. — *n.* One who does evil; a criminal.

mal′for·ma′tion (măl′fŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* Ill formation; irregular, anomalous, abnormal, or wrong formation or structure. Specif.: *Biol.* **a** An abnormal deviation from the usual structure. See TERATOLOGY. **b** A malformed organism or part.

mal·formed′ (măl-fôrmd′), *a.* Having, or characterized by, malformation; ill-formed; abnormally formed.

ma′lic (mā′lĭk; măl′ĭk), *a.* [L. *malum* an apple: cf. F. *malique.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystallizable, diabasic, hydroxy acid, $C_2H_3OH(CO_2H)_2$, occurring in three optically different modifications; — called also *hydroxysuccinic acid.* Ordinary malic acid, which in dilute solutions is levorotatory, occurs free or in the form of malates in various plant juices, as in apples, grapes, gooseberries, rhubarb, mountain-ash berries, etc. All three forms can be made artificially.

mal′ice (măl′ĭs), *n.* [F. *malice*, fr. L. *malitia*, fr. *malus* bad, ill, evil. Cf. MAUGER.] **1.** Badness; harmfulness. *Obs.*
2. *Astron.* The supposed sinister influence of certain heavenly bodies. *Obs.*
3. Enmity of heart; malevolence; ill will; a spirit delighting in harm or misfortune to another; a disposition to injure another; a malignant design of evil. "Nor set down aught in *malice.*" *Shak.*

Envy, hatred, and *malice* are three distinct passions. *Ld. Holt*

Mal·bec′co (măl-bĕk′ō), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Bk. III., cantos ix., x.), a jealous old dotard with a young and beautiful but unfaithful wife.
mal′be·hav′ior, or **-iour** (măl′bē-hāv′yēr), *n.* See MAL-.
mal′brouck (măl′brŏŏk), *n.* [F.] A West African arboreal monkey (*Cercopithecus cynosurus*). It is grizzled yellowish with a flesh-colored face.
Mal·brough′ (mäl-brō′), or **Mal·brouk′** (-brŏŏk′), *n.* The hero of a famous French song, beginning "Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre," the authors of the words and the music of which are unknown. In its present form it probably dates from about 1709 or about 1722, its hero having been popularly identified with the Duke of Marlborough.
Mal′cham, Mal′cam (măl′-kăm), **Mal·chi′ah** (măl-kī′ȧ), **Mal′chi·el** (măl′kĭ-ĕl), **Mal′chi·el·ites** (-īts), **Mal·chi′jah** (măl-kī′jȧ), **Mal·chi′ram** (-răm), **Mal′chi·shu′a** (măl′kĭ-shōō′ȧ). *Bib.*
Mal′chus (măl′kŭs), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The high priest's servant whose ear was cut off by Peter when Jesus was seized by the Jews in Gethsemane. *John* xviii. 10.
2. [F.] **a** A short sword similar to the anlace; — so named because, in medieval art, St. Peter is represented using such a sword to cut off the ear of Malchus. **b** A confessional with but one stool; — alluding to Malchus as having but one ear. *Obs.*
mal′con·ceived′, *a.* See MAL-.
mal′con·struc′tion, *n.* See MAL-.
mal′con·tent′ed, *a.* Malcontent. — **mal′con·tent′ed·ly**, *adv.* — **mal′con·tent′ed·ness**, *n.*
mal′con·tent′ism (măl′kŏn-tĕnt′ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
mal′con·tent′ly, *adv.* of MALCONTENT.
mal′con·tent′ment, *n.* See [-MENT.
mal·con′ve·nance, *n.* [*mal-* + F. *convenance* suitableness.] Maladaptation. *Rare*
maldathait, *interj.* [OF *maldehait.* See MAL-; DAHET.] = DAHET. *Obs.*
mal de ca·de′ras (mäl dā kä-thā′räs: 146). [Sp., lit., disease of the hips.] *Veter.* An infectious disease of horses in South America, due to a protozoan parasite (*Trypanosoma equinum*) in the blood, and characterized by rapid emaciation, anæmia, blood-colored urine, paresis, and œdema.
‖ **mal′ de mer′** (mȧl′ dē mâr′). [F.] Seasickness.
mal de·vel′oped, *a.* See MAL-.
mal′-di·go′ma (mäl′dē-gō′mä), *n.* A disease attacking the roots of sweet-orange trees.
maldisant, *n.* [F., prop., evil-speaker.] Slanderer; carper. *Obs.*
mal·dis′tri·bu′tion, *n.* See MAL-.
Mal′di·van (măl′dĭ-văn), or **Mal·div′i·an** (măl-dĭv′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Maldive Islands or their inhabitants, who are Malay with Dravidian and Arab admixture. — *n.* A native of the Maldive Islands.
mal′don·ite (mŏl′dŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Maldon*, town in Victoria, Australia.] *Min.* A bismuthiferous variety of gold.
mal′duck (măl′dŭk), *n.* [Cf. MALLEMUCK.] The fulmar. *Brit.*
‖ **mal′ du pa′ys′** (mȧl′ dü pā′ē′). [F.] Homesickness.
male. † MAIL.
male. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of MOLE, to spot.
male, *n.* A word of uncertain meaning; — used chiefly in the phrase *the male wryes* or *wrings. Obs.*
male, *n.* [L. *malus.*] An apple tree. *Obs.*
male (māl), *n.* The knot (*Tringa canutus*). *Local, Eng.*
Ma′le (mä′lā), *n.* One of a Dravidian animistic tribe of the Rajmahal Hills, Bengal, related to the Mal Paharias.
male′ad·min′is·tra′tion (măl′-; cf. MAL-), etc. Vars. of MALADMINISTRATION, etc.
maleapert. † MALAPERT.
mal·ease′ (măl-ēz′), *n.* [ME. *malese*, F. *malaise.* Cf. MALAISE.] Want of ease; discomfort or distress; also, disease. *Obs. or R.*
ma·le′ate (mȧ-lē′āt), *n.* A salt or ester of maleic acid.
male′a·ven′ture. † MALADVENTURE.
Male′bouche′, *n.* [OF.] Evil mouth; — a personification. *Obs.*
malece † MALICE.
malecontent. † MALCONTENT.
malecotoon. † MELOCOTON.
mal′e·di′cen·cy (măl′ē-dī′sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *maledicentia.* See MALEDICENT, *a.*] Evil speaking. *Rare.*
mal′e·di′cent (-dī′sĕnt), *n.* A maledicent person.
mal′e·dict (măl′ē-dĭkt), *a.* [L. *maledictus*, p. p. of *maledicere.*] Accursed; abominable. *Archaic* — *n.* An accursed person. *Obs.*
mal′e·dict (măl′ē-dĭkt), *v. t.* To utter maledictions against.
maledight. *a.* & *v. t.* [ME., fr. L. *maledictus*, p. p.] Maledict. *Obs*
mal·ed′u·ca′tion, *n.* See MAL-.
male-entente, *n.* [OF *male entente.*] Evil intention *Obs.*
malees. † MALEASE.
malefact, *n.* [L. *malefactum*, neut. p. p. of *malefacere* to do evil.] A malefaction. *Obs.*
mal′e·fac′to·ry, *a.* Evildoing.
mal′e·fac′tress (măl′ē-făk′trĕs), *n.* A female malefactor. *Obs.*
malefacture, *n.* Malefaction.
malefeasance. † MALFEASANCE.
ma·lef′i·cal (mȧ-lĕf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Malefic *Rare.*
ma·lef′i·cal·ly, *adv.* of MALEFICAL.
ma·lef′i·cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To bewitch *Rare.*
mal′e·fi′ci·ate (măl′ē-fĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *maleficiatus*, p. p. of *maleficiare* to bewitch, fr. L. *maleficium.* See MALEFICE.] To bewitch. *Obs.* — **mal′e·fi′ci·a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
mal′e·fi′ci·ate (-āt), *a.* Maleficiated. *Obs.*
mal′e·fi′cience (-fĭsh′ĕns), *n.* Maleficence. *Rare*
mal′e·fi′cient (-fĭsh′ĕnt), *a.* Maleficent. *Rare*
mal′e·fi′cious (-ŭs), *a.* [See MALEFICE.] Of the nature of sorcery. *Obs.* — **mal′e·fi′cious·ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
malefidian, *n.* [L. *male* ill (see MAL-) + *fides* faith.] A misbeliever *Obs.*
male′for·ma′tion (măl′fŏr-mā′shŭn). † MALFORMATION.
‖ **male′for′tune′** (mȧl′fŏr′tün′), *n.* [F.] Misfortune.
maleheure. † MALHEUR.
malehurte. † MALEURTEE.
ma·le′i·noid (mȧ-lē′ĭ-noid), *a.* [See MALEIC; -OID.] *Org. Chem.* Resembling maleic acid See ALLOISOMERISM.
Mal′e·kite Var of MALIKITE.
Ma·le′le·el (mȧ-lē′lē-ĕl; măl′ē-lēl). *Bib.*
ma·lel′la (mȧ-lĕl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL., dim fr L. *mala* jaw.] *Zoöl.* Either of two distal toothed appendages of the outer stipes of the deutomala of a myriapod.
Ma′le·mute (mä′lē-mūt), *n.* **a** One of a tribe of Eskimos of part of the Alaskan coast of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. **b** An Eskimo dog. *Alaska.*
malencolien, **-colik**, **-colious**, **-coly.** † MELANCHOLIAN, etc.
male′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mal′en·gine′, *n.* [OF *malengin*; L. *malus* bad + *ingenium* natural capacity See ENGINE.] Evil machination; guile; deceit. *Obs*
‖ **mal′en′ten′du′** (mȧl′äN′täN′-dü′), *a.* [F.] Ill-conceived; ill-contrived. — *n.* Misunderstanding; misconception.
male-o′dor. † MALODOR.
ma·le′o·lent, *a.* [L. *male* ill + *olens, olentis*, p. pr of *olere* to smell.] Ill-smelling. *Obs.*
malepart, -pert. † MALAPERT
‖ **ma′le par′ta ma′le di′la·bun′tur** (dĭl′ȧ-bŭn′tŭr). [L.] Things ill gained are ill lost; light come, light go. Quoted from Nævius by *Cicero* (*Philippics*, II. i. 27).
‖ **ma′le par′tum ma′le dis′pe·rit.** [L.] A thing ill gained is ill lost; light come, light go.
Plautus (*Pœnulus*, IV. ii. 22).
malepractice (măl-prăk′tĭs; cf. MAL-). † MALPRACTICE.
malerde. † MALLARD.
malerous. † MALEUROUS.
males, malese. † MALEASE.
Mal′e·sher′bi·a′ce·æ (măl′ē-shûr′bĭ-ā′sē-ē; măl′ĕs-hûr′-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See MALESHERBIA — **mal′e·sher′bi·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
malet. † MALLET.
maletalent. † MALTALENT.
maletolt, maletolte, maletote. Vars. of MALTOLTE.
maletreat. † MALTREAT.
malette. † MALLET.
maleure. † MALHEUR.
maleured, *a.* [See MALHEUR.] Destined to misfortune. *Obs.*
maleurous, *a.* [OF. *maleuros*, F *malheureux.*] Unfortunate; unhappy. *Obs.*
maleurtee, *n.* [OF. *maleürté.*] Misfortune. *Obs.*
ma·lev′o·len·cy, *n* Malevolence.
ma·lev′o·lent·ly, *adv.* of MALEVOLENT.
ma·lev′o·lo, *n.* [It., fr. L. *malevolus.*] A malevolent person. *Obs.*
ma·lev′o·lous, *a.* [L. *malevolus*; fr. *male* ill + *velle* to be disposed.] Malevolent. *Obs.*
mal·ex′e·cu′tion, *n.* See MAL-.
ma·le′yl (mȧ-lē′ĭl), *n.* [*maleic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical of maleic acid. Cf. BENZOYL
malfacteur † MALEFACTOR
mal·fai′sance (măl-fā′zăns). Var. of MALFEASANCE.
mal·fea′sor (-fē′zŏr), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **malfetour.** [AF. *malfaisour, malfesour.*] One guilty of malfeasance
mal·gov′ern·ment, *n.* Misgovernment.
mal·grace′, *n.* [OF. *male grace* ill grace, ill favor] **1** Disfavor *Obs.* [*Pseudo Archaic.*
2. Something ungracious.
mal·gra′cious, *a.* [F. *malgracieux.*] Ill-graced; uncomely; ungracious. *Obs.*
mal·gra′do, *prep.* [It See MAUGRE.] In spite of. *Obs.*
mal′gre. † MAUGRE.
‖ **mal′gré′** (mȧl′grā′), *prep.* [F.] In spite of; notwithstanding
mal′gu·zar′ (mäl′gŏŏ-zär′), *n.* [Hind. & Per *mālguzār*; Ar *māl* wealth + Per. *guzar* payer.] One who pays land revenue; esp., one of a class of small cultivators who receive a grant of land for a small rent. *India.*
mal′gu·za′ri (-zä′rē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *mālguzārī.*] A land revenue assessment, or the payment of such revenue. *India.*
malheur, *n.* [F., OF. *mal eür* ill fortune.] Misfortune. *Obs.*
malheurius † MALEUROUS.
mal·hon′est (măl-ŏn′ĕst), *a.* See MAL-. *Rare*
ma′li (mä′lē), *n.* [Hind. *mālī.*] One of a gardener caste, found in most provinces of India.
mal′i·as′mus (măl′ĭ-ăz′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr μαλιασμός a dis-

4. *Law.* The state of mind manifested by an intent to commit an unlawful act; willfulness in the commission of a wrong; esp., **malice aforethought**, which is any state of mind under which an illegal act is committed without any cause which in law will justify, excuse, or extenuate it. Legal malice, therefore, may, but does not necessarily, consist in **malice in fact**, or actual malevolence toward the person injured (malice in sense 3 above), or it may consist in **implied malice**, that is, a depraved or wicked disposition showing itself in utter or wicked recklessness or wanton disregard of the rights of others. The use of the phrase *malice aforethought*, or its legal equivalent, is, at common law, necessary to the validity of an indictment for murder. It is held, however, that it does not import any definite lapse of time before the commission of the intended act, but only that it must have been deliberately entertained prior to, and at the time of, the commission.
Syn. — Spite, ill will, malevolence, grudge, pique, bitterness, animosity, malignity, maliciousness, rancor, virulence, venom. See RESENTMENT.

mal′ice (măl′ĭs), *v. t. & i.* To regard with malice; to wish or try to injure; to harbor or cherish malice. *Obs.*

ma-li′cious (mȧ-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [OF. *malicius*, F. *malicieux*, fr. L. *malitiosus*. See MALICE.] **1**. Indulging or exercising malice; harboring ill will or enmity.
2. Proceeding from hatred or ill will; dictated by malice; as, a *malicious* report; *malicious* mischief.
3. *Law.* Characterized by, or involving, malice; having, or done with, wicked or mischievous intentions or motives; wrongful and done intentionally without just cause or excuse; as, a *malicious* act. See MALICE, *n.*
4. *Astrol.* Sinister-omened. *Obs.*
5. *Med.* Malignant; virulent. *Obs.*
6. Clever; cunning. *Obs.*
Syn. — Ill-disposed, evil-minded, mischievous, envious, invidious, spiteful, resentful, bitter, rancorous, virulent, venomous, baleful, sinister, unpropitious. — MALICIOUS, MALEVOLENT, MALIGNANT, MALIGN. That is MALICIOUS which is dictated by hatred or spite; the word is sometimes used to imply a feeling of satisfaction at the failures or misfortunes of others; MALEVOLENT emphasizes evil will, intent, or influence rather than malice in action; as, "How many *malicious* spies are searching into the actions of a great man" (*Spectator*); "The *malicious* remark of the Greek epigrammatist on marriage . . . that its two days of happiness are the first and the last" (*Johnson*); "I fear I shall be *malicious* enough to be amused with their . . . lame invectives" (*Shelley*); "There is no free breath to be drawn within the sphere of so *malevolent* an influence" (*Hawthorne*); "Swift's perpetual *malevolence* to Dryden" (*Johnson*); "The letter [was] written with *malevolence* enough" (*Cowper*). MALIGNANT implies virulence or intense and active ill will; MALIGN (chiefly poetical) connotes esp. baleful influence; as, "If certain critics were as clear-sighted as they are *malignant*, how great would be the benefit to be derived from their virulent writings!" (*Shelley*); "Envy is at best a very *malignant* passion" (*Fielding*); "The nobler but weaker nature was crushed under a *malignant* force which was stronger yet meaner than itself" (*Froude*); "*malignant* cunning" (*Parkman*); "planets, rushing from aspect *malign*" (*Milton*); "a soul that spurns the crowd's *malign* control" (*Gifford*). See PERNICIOUS, POISONOUS, RESENTMENT, SARCASTIC.
malicious abandonment, *Law*, the desertion of a wife by the husband, or vice versa, without just cause. — **m. mischief**, *Law*, willful and unlawful injury to the property of another done in a spirit of cruelty, wantonness, or disregard of others' rights. This was an offense at common law. — **m. prosecution**, *Law*, a wanton prosecution by legal process in a criminal proceeding, or, in some cases or jurisdictions, in a civil proceeding, without probable cause.

ma-li′cious-ly, *adv.* In a malicious spirit or manner.
Wrongful acts done with intention are in English law often said to be done *maliciously*. *T. E. Holland.*

ma-li′cious-ness, *n.* Quality of being malicious.

ma-lign′ (mȧ-līn′), *a.* [OF. *maligne*, *malin*, F. *malin*, masc., *maligne*, fem., L. *malignus*, for *maligenus*, i. e., of a bad kind or nature; *malus* bad + the root of *genus* birth, race, kind. See MALICE, GENDER; cf. BENIGN, MALIGNANT.] **1**. Having an evil disposition toward others; harboring violent enmity; malevolent; malignant; malicious; spiteful; — opposed to *benign*.
Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon*
2. Tending to injure; evil; unpropitious; pernicious; malefic; baleful; sinister; as, a *malign* aspect of planets.
3. Malignant; virulent; as, a *malign* ulcer. *Bacon.*
Syn. — See MALICIOUS.

ma-lign′ (mȧ-līn′), *v. i.*; MA-LIGNED′ (-līnd′); MA-LIGN′ING. [Cf. OF. *malignier*, L. *malignare*. See MALIGN, *a.*] To utter, think, or feel evil or malice; also, to plot. *Obs.*

ma-lign′, *v. t.* **1**. To have or indulge malice or hatred toward; to abuse; injure; also, to resent; begrudge. *Obs.*
The people practice what mischiefs and villainies they will against private men, whom they *malign* by stealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenser.*
2. To utter great evil of; to traduce; defame; slander.
To be *maligned* standing and to be despised falling. *South*
Syn. — See ASPERSE.

ma-lig′nan-cy (mȧ-lĭg′năn-sĭ), *n.* [See MALIGNANT.] State or quality of being malignant; specif.: **a** State of being a malignant; disloyalty or disaffection to a government. *Obs or Hist.* See MALIGNANT, *n.* **b** *Med.* Virulence; tendency to a fatal issue; as, the *malignancy* of a tumor. **c** Evil, malign, or baleful nature; noxiousness.
The *malignancy* of my fate. *Shak.*
d Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as, *malignancy* of heart. **e** A malignant quality or practice.
Syn. — Malice, malevolence, malignity.

ma-lig′nant (mȧ-lĭg′nănt), *a.* [L. *malignans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *malignare*, *malignari*, to do or make maliciously: cf. OF. *malignant*. See MALIGN.] **1**. Rebellious against God or against a government; malcontent; as in **church malignant**, or **malignant church**, a term applied by the Fathers to antichristian people and by the early Protestants to the Church of Rome. Specif., *Eng. Hist.*, in the 17th century, applied by the Parliamentary party to the Royalists or vice versa.
A *malignant* and a turbaned Turk. *Shak*
2. *Med.* Tending or threatening to produce death; virulent; as, *malignant* diphtheria, *malignant* tumor, etc.
3. Having a baleful influence; malign; malefic; as, a *malignant* star or aspect. "*Malignant* care." *Macaulay.*
Some *malignant* power upon my life *Shak.*
4. Poisonous; deleterious; as, *malignant* plants. *Obs.*
5. Disposed to do harm, inflict suffering, or cause distress; actuated or characterized by extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently inimical; bent on evil; malicious.
Syn. — See MALICIOUS.
malignant fever, fever in which degenerative changes take place in the blood, as in certain forms of malarial fever. — **m. lymphoma**. = HODGKIN'S DISEASE. — **m. œdema**, œdema attended with a spreading inflammation and subsequent gangrene. — **m. pustule**, the initial lesion of anthrax, characterized by the formation, at the point of reception of the virus, of a vesicle or pustule which first enlarges and then breaks down into an unhealthy ulcer. — **m. tumor** *or* **tumour**, a tumor which tends to become generalized in different parts of the body, to recur after extirpation, and eventually to cause death. Such tumors are mainly carcinomata and sarcomata.

ma-lig′nant, *n.* A person rebellious against God or hostile to religion, or disloyal to a government; a malcontent. Specif. [*cap.*]: *Eng. Hist.* An adherent of Charles I.; a Royalist; a Cavalier; — so called by the opposite party. Also, as used by the Puritans and Covenanters, one of their ecclesiastical opponents.

ma-lig′ni-fy (mȧ-lĭg′nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *malignus* malign + *-fy*.] To make malign or malignant. *R.* "A strong faith *malignified*." *Southey.*

ma-lig′ni-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *malignité*, L. *malignitas*.] **1**. State or quality of being malignant; specif.: **a** Disposition to do evil; virulent enmity; malignancy; malice; spite. **b** Extreme evilness of nature or influence; perniciousness; heinousness; as, the *malignity* of fraud. *Archaic.* **c** Harmfulness, injuriousness; noxiousness. *Archaic.* **d** Virulence; deadly quality; malignancy.
An invincible *malignity* in his disease. *Hayward*
2. Usually in *pl.* A malignant act, feeling, event, etc.
War, waste, plague, famine, all *malignities*. *Tennyson*

ma-lin′ger (mȧ-lĭŋ′gẽr), *v. i.*; MA-LIN′GERED (-gẽrd); MA-LIN′GER-ING. [F. *malingre* sickly, weakly; orig. uncert.] To act the part of a malingerer; to feign illness or inability.

ma-lin′ger-er (-ẽr), *n.* A soldier or a sailor who feigns himself sick, or who induces or protracts an illness, in order to avoid doing his duty; hence, in general, one who shirks his duty by pretending illness or inability.

ma-lin′ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* Spirit or practices of a malingerer.

ma′lism (mā′lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *malus* bad, evil + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the world is on the whole bad. — **ma′list**, *n.* — **ma-lis′tic** (mȧ-lĭs′tĭk), *a.*

mal′i-son (măl′ĭ-z'n; -s'n), *n.* [OF. *maleïçon*, L. *maledictio*. See MALEDICTION; cf BENISON.] **1**. Malediction; curse; execration.
God's *malison* on his head who this gainsays *Scott*
2. A hard or cruel person; also, a torment. *Dial. Eng.*

mal′kin (mô′kĭn; 277), **maw′kin**, *n.* [Dim. of *Maud*, the proper name. Cf. GRIMALKIN.] **1**. Orig., a female proper name, applied esp. to a woman of the lower classes and to a specter or familiar spirit, as one in the form of a cat. *Obs.*
2. A slattern; a drab. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. **a** A mop, as one used by bakers to clean out ovens. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A mop or sponge attached to a jointed staff for swabbing out a cannon. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. A scarecrow or guy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. A cat; also, a hare; — used sometimes as a proper name. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mall (môl; *in Pall Mall, the 17th c. pron.* mĕl, *from association with F. "mail," remains in the usually accepted pronunciation.* Cf. PALL MALL), *n.* [ME. *malle*, F. *mail*, L. *malleus*. Cf. MALLEUS, MAUL.] **1**. The mallet used in the game of pall-mall; a pall-mall. *Addison.*
2. The game of pall-mall.
3. A place or alley for playing the game of pall-mall, or mall; a pall-mall. Hence: A public walk; a shaded walk. **The Mall**, St. James's Park, London, originally a pall-mall alley and later made a fashionable promenade.

mal′lard (măl′ȧrd), *n.* [F. *malart*, orig. uncert.] **1**. The drake of the common wild duck, or, *Obs.*, of any of its domesticated varieties.

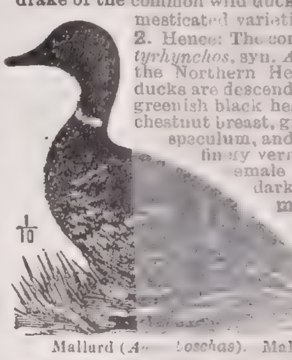

Mallard (*A... boschas*). Male.

2. Hence: The common wild duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*, syn. *A. boschas*), of either sex, of the Northern Hemisphere. The domestic ducks are descended from it. The male has a greenish black head and neck, white collar, chestnut breast, grayish brown back, purple speculum, and grayish white under parts finely vermiculated with black. The female is mottled and streaked dark brown and pale buff.

mal′le-a-bil′i-ty (măl′ē-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being malleable.

mal′le-a-ble (măl′ē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *malleare* to hammer: cf. ... *malléable*. See MALLEATE.] **1**. Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer, or by the pressure of rollers. Many metals are malleable. Gold is ... so, having been beaten into leaves $\frac{1}{300000}$ inch th... ler, silver, copper, tin, platinum, lead, z... ought iron and soft steel are malleable, cast iron and hard steel are not. The so-called **malleable**, or **malleableized, cast iron**, or, popularly, **malleable iron**, is cast iron made from a certain variety of pig iron (called in the United States **malleable pig iron**) suitable for conversion into a crude wrought iron after casting and without subsequent fusion. Malleable castings are made from this pig iron by melting, treating when molten, casting in the ordinary way, and finally treating the brittle product by packing in hematite ore or iron scale and subjecting to heat without fusion. This malleable iron is often simply called **malleable** in the American iron and steel trade, and the material is sometimes referred to as **run steel**. The term *malleable iron* has also the older meaning (still universal in Great Britain) of *wrought iron*.
2. Susceptible of being fashioned or molded.
Syn. — See DUCTILE.

mal′le-a-ble-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make malleable, as cast iron. — **mal′le-a-bil′i-za′tion** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*
malleableized cast iron. See MALLEABLE, *a.*

mal′le-ate (măl′ē-āt), *v. t.*; MAL′LE-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); MAL′LE-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *malleatus* hammered, fr. *malleus* a hammer. See MALL.] To hammer; to beat into a plate, sheet, or leaf, as a metal. *Obs. or R.*

mal′le-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *malleatio*.] **1**. Act or process of malleating, or state of being malleated; extension by beating. *Archaic.*
2. A mark or dent like one made by malleating.
3. *Med.* Sudden muscular twitchings, esp. of the hands pounding on the body, in certain nervous disorders.

mal′le-a-to-ry (măl′ē-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Med.* Characterized by malleation; as, *malleatory* chorea.

mal′lee (măl′ē), *n.* [Native name.] **a** Any of several low-growing Australian eucalypts, esp. *E. dumosa* and *E. oleosa*. **b** The dense brushwood or thicket formed by these plants. *Australia.*
the Mallee, the Mallee country. *Australia.*

Mallee country *or* **district**. Any of the regions of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia overgrown with mallee; also, the several regions, collectively.

mal′le-in (măl′ē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *malleus* a disease of equines, perh. glanders + *-in*.] *Veter.* A sterilized filtered bouillon culture of *Bacterium mallei*, used in diagnosing for glanders. Its subcutaneous injection into an affected animal is followed by marked local swelling and a rise of body temperature; in healthy animals no reaction follows.

mal′le-muck (-mŭk), *n.* [D. *mallemoke*, *malmoke*, prop. companion to a harpooner; fr. Eskimo *mallikpok* to follow; as n., a follower. The name was given in D. to the fulmar because it follows the harpooner and settles on the whale.] A large petrel, fulmar, albatross, or other oceanic bird.

mal-le′o-lar (mă-lē′ō-lȧr; măl′ē-ō-lȧr), *a.* [See MALLEOLUS.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a malleolus; in the region of the malleoli of the ankle joint.

mal-le′o-lus (mă-lē′ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -OLI (-lī). [L., dim. of *malleus* hammer.] **1**. *Anat.* The rounded lateral projection on each bone of the leg at the ankle. That of the tibia is the internal malleolus, that of the fibula the external.
2. *Hort.* A layer. *Rare*
3. [Cf. F. *malléole*.] A kind of fire arrow. *Obs.*

mal′let (măl′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*. See MALL.]
1. A small maul with a short handle, used esp. for driving a tool, as a chisel or the like.
2. Hence: **a** A light beetle with a long handle, used in playing croquet; hence, by transference, a croquet player. **b** A polo stick.

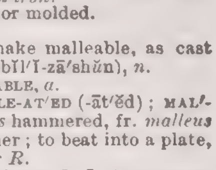

1 Carpenter's Mallet; 2 Carver's Mallet.

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ease of horses and asses.] Glanders. *Obs. or R.*
malice. ✝ MALEASE.
mal′ice, *a.* Malicious. *Obs.*
mal′ice-ful, *a.* Malicious.
mal′ice-less, *a.* See LESS.
mal′i-cho, *n.* [Perh. fr. Sp *malhecho*; *mal* bad + *hecho* deed, L. *factum*. See FACT.] See MICHING MALICHO.
malicore ✝ MALICORIUM.
mal′i-co′ri-um (măl′ĭ-kō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [L. *malum* apple + *corium* skin.] The astringent rind of the pomegranate fruit, sometimes used in tanning and formerly in medicine.
mal′i-den′ti-fi-ca′tion, *n.* A mistaken identification.
‖ **ma′li ex-em′pli** (mā′lī ĕg-zĕm′plī). [L.] Of bad example or precedent.
ma-lif′er-ous (mȧ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *malum* evil + *-ferous*.] Producing evil; harmful; unhealthful, as a climate.
ma′li-form (mā′lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L *malum* apple + *-form*.] Shaped like an apple. *Rare.*
maligar, *n.* [Cf. F. *malingre* (Cotgrave).] A kind of sour-tasting apple. *Obs.*
ma-lign′, *v. i.* To speak, contrive, or entertain, malice. *Obs.*
ma-lig′nance (mȧ-lĭg′nȧns), *n.* Malignancy.
ma-lig′nant-ly, *adv.* of MALIGNANT.
ma-lig′nase′ (mȧ-lĭg′nāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
mal′ig-na′tion (măl′ĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *malignacion* malignity.] **1**. Feeling of dislike or ill will. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. A maligning: slander. *R.*
ma-lign′er (mȧ-līn′ẽr), *n.* One who maligns.
ma-lig′ni-ous, *a.* Given to maligning. *Obs.*
ma-lig′nite (mȧ-lĭg′nīt), *n.* [From the *Maligne* River in Ontario, where it is found.] *Petrog* Any of several related holocrystalline plutonic rocks of basic character, mainly containing orthoclase, alkali augite (or an amphibole), and biotite.
ma-lign′ly (mȧ-līn′lĭ), *adv.* of MALIGN.
ma-lign′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Maligning *R.*
ma′lik (mä′lĭk), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *mālik*.] *Hindu Law* An owner; a proprietor, whether superior (**ma′lik a′la**) or inferior (**ma′lik ad′na**); hence, in Bengal, also, a zamindar; in the Northwest Provinces, a village headman or other person having rights in the village land.
ma′li-ka′na (mä′lĭ-kä′nȧ), *n* [Hind. & Per. *mālikāna*, fr Ar.] A fee or payment paid by way of rent or duty on land; hence, any of various allowances granted in lieu of such a rent.
Ma-li′ki (mȧ-lē′kē), *n.*; *pl.* MALIKIS (-kēz). *Moham. Law.* Any of the sect of followers of imam Malik ibn Anas (d. 795 A. D.), of Arabia and northern Africa.
Mal′ik-ite (măl′ĭk-īt), *n.* A member of that one of the four Sunnite or orthodox sects founded by the imam Malik ibn Anas (716–795). They are now chiefly found in northern Africa.
ma-lil′la (mȧ-lĭl′ȧ), **ma-lil′lio** (-yō). Var. of MANILLE.
ma′li-ma′li (mä′lē-mä′lē), *n.* [Tag.] *Med.* A form of palmus, prevalent among the natives of the Philippine Islands.
ma′lines′ (mȧ′lēn′), *n.* [F.] **1**. = MECHLIN LACE.
2. A fine silk net used in millinery and dressmaking.
mal-in′flu-ence, *n.* See MAL-.
mal′i-now′skite (măl′ĭ-nŏf′skīt), *n.* [After E. *Malinowski*, civil engineer.] *Min.* A variety of tetrahedrite containing 13–16 per cent of lead.
Malins' Act. [After Sir Richard *Malins* (1805–82), English judge.] *Eng* An act (20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 57, 1857) enabling married women to dispose of their reversionary interests in personal estate.
ma-lip′e-des (mȧ-lĭp′ē-dēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MALIPES (măl′ĭ-pēz) [NL.; L. *mala* jaw + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] *Zoöl.* Either of two pairs (the fourth and fifth) of cephalic appendages of chilopod myriapods. — **ma-lip′e-dal** (-dȧl), *a.*
mal′i-pert. ✝ MALAPERT.
‖ **ma′li prin-ci′pi-i ma′lus fi′nis** (prĭn-sĭp′ĭ-ī). [L.] A bad end of a bad beginning.
ma′lis (mā′lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μᾶλις a disease of horses and asses.] *Med.* **a** Any of various skin diseases of parasitic origin. **b** Glanders
‖ **ma′lis a′vi-bus** (ăv′ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Lit., with unlucky birds; with bad auspices. Cf. BONIS AVIBUS
ma-lisce′. ✝ MALEASE.
malise ✝ MALICE.
mal′i-son, *v. t.* To pronounce a malison on; to curse. *Obs. Scot.*
maliss. ✝ MALICE.
malitius ✝ MALICIOUS.
Mal′kite, *n.* = MELCHITE.
mall ✝ MOLL.
mall (môl). Var. of MAUL.
mall (mál), *n.* [Cf. MAW a gull.] The common European gull.
mall (măl), *n.* [LL. *mallum* a public assembly. See MALLUS.] Among the Franks, an assembly or court of a hundred.
Mal′la-go. ✝ MALAGA.
mal′lan-gong (măl′ȧn-gŏng), *n.* [Native name.] The duckbill.
mal′lard-ite (măl′ȧr-dīt), *n.* [After F. E. *Mallard* (1833–94), French mineralogist.] *Min.* Native manganese sulphate, $MnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, in colorless fibrous masses.
malld. Malled. *Ref Sp.*
malle. ✝ MAUL.
mal′le-a-bl. Malleable. *Ref. Sp.*
malleable, *n.* See MALLEABLE, *a.*
mal′le-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mal′le-al (măl′ē-ȧl), **mal′le-ar** (-ȧr), *a.* *Anat* Pertaining to the malleus.
mal′le-cho. Var of MALICHO.
mal′lee (mäl′ē). Var. of MALI
mal′lee bird (măl′ē). The leipoa. *Australia.*
Mallee Board The board appointed by the government of Victoria, Australia, to regulate settlement in the Mallee
mallee fowl *or* **hen**. The leipoa.
mallee pine. The camphorwood. *Australia.*
mallee scrub. The thicket formed by the mallee. *Australia.*
mallee scrubber. One of the wild cattle inhabiting the mallee scrub *Australia*
mal′leh bug (măl′ē). [Per *mallah*.] The Miana bug
mal′le-i. *n.*, *pl* of MALLEUS.
Mal′le-if′er-a (măl′ē-ĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *malleus* + L. *ferre* to bear, carry.] *Zoöl.* The Mammalia. — **mal′le-if′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a*
mal-le′i-form (mȧ-lē′ĭ-fôrm; măl′ē-ĭ-), *a.* [L. *malleus* hammer + *-form*.] Having the shape of a hammer or hammer head
mal′le-ma-ro′king (-mȧ-rō′kĭng), *n* [Cf. Eskimo *mallimaerpok* to go with one, *malliksepok* to have an orgy.] *Naut* A carouse or social gathering of sailors of icebound whalers on board one of the ships.
mal′le-mock (măl′ē-mŏk), **mal′le-moke** (-mōk). Vars of MALLEMUCK.
mal′len-ders. Var of MALANDERS.
mal′le-o-in′cu-dal (mal′ē-ō-ĭŋ′kū-dȧl; -ĭn-kū′dȧl), *n.* *Anat.* Pert. to the malleus and incus.
mal-le′o-la-ble (mȧ-lē′ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [See MALLEOLUS; -ABLE.] Capable of being beaten with a little hammer. *Rare.*

c A person or thing that strikes down, beats, or crushes; a hammer. *Obs.* **d** A mace. *Obs.* **e** In Cornwall, Eng., a miner's sledge.

mal'let (măl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.*; MAL'LET-ED; MAL'LET-ING. To drive with a mallet; to beat or hammer.

mal'le-us (măl'ē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MALLEI (-ī). [L., hammer. See MALL a mallet.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The outermost of the three auditory ossicles; the hammer. It consists of a head, neck, short process, long process, and handle, or *manubrium*. The short process and handle are fastened to the tympanic membrane, and the head articulates with the head of the incus. The malleus, which occurs only in mammals, is probably the homologue of the quadrate bone of lower vertebrates. See EAR, *Illust.* **b** One of the hard lateral pieces of the mastax of Rotifera. **c** One of the middle pair of Weberian ossicles in certain fishes.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the hammer shells.

Mal-loph'a-ga (mă-lŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μαλλός a lock of wool + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* A group of insects, in many recent classifications an order, in others a suborder of Neuroptera or Pseudoneuroptera, consisting of the biting lice or bird lice. See LOUSE. — **mal-loph'a-gan** (-găn), *a. & n.* — **mal-loph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

Mal-lo'tus (mă-lō'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαλλωτός fleecy.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and Australian euphorbiaceous trees having diclinous flowers, the staminate with numerous stamens. *M. philippinensis* yields the dye kamala.

mal'low (măl'ō), *n.* [ME. *malwe*, AS. *mealwe*, fr. L. *malva*, akin to Gr. μαλάχη; cf. μαλάσσειν to soften, μαλακός soft, alluding either to its demulcent properties or to the soft downy leaves. Cf. MAUVE, MALACHITE.] Any plant of the genus *Malva*, esp. the common wild mallow (*M. sylvestris*), a European species whose flowers are mucilaginous and demulcent and are used in medicine, or the dwarf mallow (*M. rotundifolia*); hence, by extension, any plant of the mallow family (Malvaceæ).

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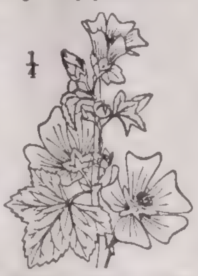
Mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), Flowering Shoot.

mal'lus (măl'ŭs), **mal'lum** (-ŭm), *n.* [LL., of Germanic origin; cf. OHG. *mahal* assembly, AS. *mæðel*, Goth. *maþl* market place.] *Law.* The hundred court among the Salian Franks, having criminal jurisdiction, or, sometimes (as used by historians), a like court among Anglo-Saxons or other Germanic races.

malm (mäm; *dial. also* môm), *n.* [Cf. AS. *mealm* sand.] **1. a** A soft, grayish white, friable limestone. **b** A rich clayey soil containing chalk; marl; also, in brickmaking, an artificial mixture of clay and chalk. *Dial. Eng.*
2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* The uppermost of the three divisions of the Jurassic in Germany; — called also *White Jura.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation contains the famous Solenhofen limestone used in lithography.
3. Short for MALM BRICK.

malm, *v. t.*; MALMED (mämd); MALM'ING. *Brickmaking.* To convert (clay and chalk) into artificial malm; to cover or treat (brick earth) with artificial malm.

Mal-mai'son (măl-mā'zŏn), *n.* [From *Malmaison*, the palace of the Empress Josephine, near Versailles.] *Hort.* **a** A race of carnations much grown in England, distinguished by the very large flowers, which are white or of various shades of red. **b** A popular garden rose of the Bourbon type, with large, full flowers of a delicate blush pink. It was originally named **Souvenir de la Malmaison**.

malm brick. [See MALM, *n.*] A kind of high-quality brick of a light brown or yellowish color, made of malm, or marl, usually of an artificial malm of clay and chalk.

mal'mi-gnatte' (măl'mĭ-nyăt'), *n.* [It. *malmignatta*.] A small black red-spotted spider (*Latrodectus malmignattus*) of southern Europe, reputed to be very venomous.

Malmignatte (*Latrodectus malmignattus*). Somewhat enlarged.

malm rock, *or* **malm'stone'** (mäm'stōn'), *n.* **a** = MALM, 1 **a**. **b** A fine-grained siliceous rock belonging to the Upper Greensand or Gault (of the British Cretaceous). It passes into a calcareous variety known as firestone, and also into a micaceous sandstone called gaize. The three together cover a large area in southern England.

malm'sey (mäm'zĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL *malmasetum*, ME. *malvesie*, F. *malvoisie*, It. *malvasia*, *malvagia*; fr. Napoli di *Malvasia*, or *Monemvasia*, in the Morea.] **a** A rich, sweet, aromatic wine, orig. produced in Greece, but now also in Spain, Italy, Madeira, and elsewhere. **b** The malvasia grape.

mal'nu-tri'tion (măl'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* *Med.* Faulty or imperfect nutrition.

mal-o'dor, mal-o'dour (măl-ō'dẽr), *n.* An offensive odor.

mal-o'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Ill-smelling. — **mal-o'dor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mal-o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

ma-lon'ic (mȧ-lŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *malonique*. See MALIC.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline dibasic acid, $CH_2 \cdot (CO_2H)_2$, obtained by oxidation of malic acid and otherwise. The malonic esters are of great value in the synthesis of various compounds, owing to the influence of the acid groups upon the CH_2 group, which enables its hydrogen to be replaced by sodium, and that in turn by organic radicals.

mal'o-nyl (măl'ō-nĭl), *n.* [*malonic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $CH_2 \cdot (CO)_2$, of malonic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

ma'loo (mä'lōō), *n.*, *or* **maloo climber**. [Hind. *mahwal*.] An East Indian cæsalpiniaceous climbing shrub (*Bauhinia vahlii*), which often attains a length of 300 feet. The tough bark is used in the manufacture of ropes.

Mal'o-pe (măl'ō-pē), *n.* [L., mallow, of Gr. origin.] *Bot.* A genus of malvaceous annual herbs having tribracteate flowers with longitudinal stigmas. The three species, natives of the Mediterranean region, are all cultivated for their handsome pink or white flowers.

Mal-pigh'i-a (măl-pĭg'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MALPIGHIAN.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American shrubs typifying the family Malpighiaceæ, having leaves usually covered with stinging hairs, and small white or reddish flowers succeeded by 3-seeded drupes, which are often edible and are called *cherries* in the West Indies.

Mal-pigh'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical herbs or shrubs (order Geraniales), having opposite leaves and yellow or red flowers with a 5-parted glandular calyx and tricarpellary fruit. There are about 54 genera and over 600 species. Some are ornamental climbing vines. — **mal-pigh'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mal-pigh'i-an (măl-pĭg'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Marcello Malpighi (1628–94), an Italian anatomist.
Malpighian bodies *or* **corpuscles**. *Anat.* **a** The minute spherical masses in the cortex of the kidney at the extremities of the uriniferous tubules. They consist of a glomerulus of blood vessels, called a **Malpighian tuft**, surrounded by a membranous envelope, the **Malpighian capsule**, or **capsule of Bowman**, which is a small, invaginated, pouchlike expansion of a uriniferous tube. **b** The small masses of adenoid tissue formed around the branches of the splenic artery in the spleen. — **M. cæcum**, **M. filament**, *Zoöl.*, a Malpighian tube. — **M. cell**, *Bot.*, one of the cells composing the outer coating of the seed in malpighiaceous and some other plants. — **M. layer**, *Anat.*, the deeper portion of the epidermis, consisting of cells whose protoplasm has not yet changed into horny material. It includes the stratum granulosum and the layers beneath it. — **M. pyramid**, *Anat.*, one of the conical masses (in man 8 to 18 in number) forming the medullary substance of the kidney and projecting as papillæ into the sinus of that organ. They are composed of bundles of straight uriniferous tubes which open at the apex of the pyramid. — **M. tubes** *or* **vessels**, *Zoöl.*, tubular glands opening into the posterior portion of the alimentary canal in nearly all insects and supposed to function as urinary organs. Similar organs are found in certain myriapods, arachnids, etc. — **M. tuft**. *Anat.* See MALPIGHIAN BODIES.

mal'po-si'tion (măl'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Wrong or faulty position, as of the fetus; misplacement.

mal-prac'tice (măl-prăk'tĭs), *n.* The treatment of a case by a surgeon or physician in a manner contrary to accepted rules and with injurious results to the patient; hence, any professional misconduct or any unreasonable lack of skill or fidelity in the performance of professional or fiduciary duties; wrongdoing. A question of professional malpractice or negligence is determined by what might be reasonably required under the circumstances of the case. — **mal'prac-ti'tion-er** (măl'prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.*

malt (môlt; mŏlt; 277), *n.* [AS. *mealt*; akin to D. *mout*, G. *malz*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *malt*, and E. *melt*. See MELT.] **1.** A material consisting of grain, generally barley, that has been softened by steeping in water and allowed to sprout. At this stage it is called **green malt**; this is usually dried in a kiln and sometimes roasted like coffee. The sprouting develops the enzyme diastase, which is capable of saccharifying the starch of the malt and also that of raw grain mixed with it; hence, malt is important in brewing and distilling. See DIASTASE.
2. Malt liquor; beer. *Slang or Colloq.*

malt, *a.* Relating to, containing, or made with, malt.

malt, *v. t.*; MALT'ED; MALT'ING. **1.** To convert into malt, or maltlike material; as, to *malt* barley.
2. To make or treat with malt or malt extract; as, to *malt* beer; *malted* milk.

malt, *v. i.* **1.** To become malt or maltlike; also, to make grain into malt.
2. To drink malt liquor. *Vulgar.*

Mal-tese' (môl-tēz'; -tēs'; mŏl-; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Malta or its inhabitants.
Maltese cat. A bluish gray variety of the domestic cat. — **M. cross**. **a** See CROSS, *Illust.* **b** *Bot.* The scarlet lychnis. **c** *Horol.* The star wheel of the ordinary going-barrel stop work. *Cant.* — **M. dog**, one of a breed of small lap dogs, having long silky white hair. The breed originated in Malta, and was formerly popular. — **M. lace**, a heavy silk or cotton pillow lace with patterns of arabesque or geometric forms, made in Malta, France, and England. — **M. mushroom**, a fleshy parasitic plant of southern Europe (*Cynomorium coccineum*). See CYNOMORIUM.

Mal-tese', *n.* **a** (*sing. & pl.*) One of the natives of Malta, a people of mixed descent, of the general type of the Mediterranean race. **b** The native language of the Maltese, an Arabic dialect with Latin and Italian elements. Italian and English are the languages of the "higher" classes.

malt extract. **1.** A sugary mucilaginous substance obtained from wort.
2. Also **extract of malt**. *Pharm.* A malt infusion evaporated to a honeylike consistence, used in forms of indigestion, as a tonic, and as an emulsifying agent. Commercial malt extracts are, it is said, often only heavy or thick beers.

mal'tha (măl'thȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μάλθα.] **1.** Any of various cements, some bituminous, others resembling mortar.
2. a A black viscid substance intermediate between petroleum and asphalt; mineral tar. It exhales a strong bituminous odor, and is inflammable. **b** A variety of ozocerite.

malt house, *or* **malt'house'**, *n.* A house in which malt is made; a malting.

Mal-thu'sian (măl-thū'zhăn; -zĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the political economist Rev. T. R. Malthus (1766–1834), or conforming or pertaining to his views; as, *Malthusian* theories. Malthus held: that population tends to multiply faster than its means of subsistence can be made to do, and that when this occurs the lower or weaker classes must suffer from lack of food; that, unless an increase of population be checked by prudential restraint, poverty is inevitable; and that the multiplying of the population will be checked by poverty, vice, or some other cause of suffering.

Mal-thu'sian, *n.* A believer in Malthusianism.

Mal-thu'sian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory or doctrines of Malthus relating to population.

mal'tolte' (măl'tōlt'), *n.* [OF. *male toute*, fr. LL. *mala tolta*, fr. L. *malus* bad and *tollere* to take away.] *Eng. Hist.* An excessive or unjust tax, esp. a port due in excess of that fixed by custom.

malt'ose (môl'tōs; mŏl'-; 277), *n.* [From MALT.] *Chem.* A crystalline sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \cdot H_2O$, formed from starch by the action of diastase (as in malt and saliva), and hence important physiologically and in brewing and distilling; malt sugar. It is further formed by the action of diastase on glycogen and of dilute acids on starch. Maltose is dextrorotatory and easily fermentable. It is a disaccharide, yielding on hydrolysis two molecules of dextroglucose.

mal-treat' (măl-trēt'), *v. t.*; MAL-TREAT'ED; MAL-TREAT'ING. [*mal-* + *treat*: cf. F. *maltraiter*.] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly.

mal-treat'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *maltraitement*.] Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

malt'ster (môlt'stẽr; mŏlt'-), *n.* A maker of malt.

malt'y (môl'tĭ; mŏl'tĭ), *a.* Containing, or like, malt; addicted to malt liquor; *Slang*, drunk. *Dickens.*

‖ **ma'lum** (mā'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* MALA (-lȧ). [L.] An evil. See MALA. — **ma'lum in se'**, *pl.* MALA IN SE [L.], *Law*, an offense which is such from its own nature, or by the so-called natural law, irrespective of statute; — opposed to *malum prohibitum*. — **m. pro-hi'bi-tum** (prō-hĭb'ĭ-tŭm), *pl.* MALA PROHIBITA [L.], *Law*, an offense not such of itself, but because prohibited by statute; — opposed to *malum in se*.

Ma'lus (mā'lŭs), *n.* [L., apple tree, *malum* apple, prob. fr. Gr. μῆλον.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the apples, typifying the family Malaceæ. It is distinguished from *Pyrus* (including the pears) by the absence of grit cells in the fruit. The species are natives of the temperate zone. The common apple originated from *M. malus*.

Ma'lus, *n.* [L., mast.] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Puppis and Antlia; the Mast. See ARGO, 2.

Mal'va (măl'vȧ), *n.* [L., mallow.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World herbaceous plants, typifying the family Malvaceæ, having palmately lobed or dissected leaves and pink, purple, or yellow tribracteate flowers with naked carpels. *M. sylvestris*, the common mallow, and *M. rotundifolia*, the dwarf mallow, are naturalized in the United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Mal-va'ce-æ (măl-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Geraniales), the mallow family, characterized by the entire or palmate leaves and showy pentamerous flowers having monadelphous stamens with one-celled anthers. There are about 35 genera and over 700 species, of wide distribution, including *Gossypium* (cotton), *Abelmoschus* (okra), *Hibiscus*, *Althæa*, *Abutilon*, *Lavatera*, etc. — **mal-va'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mal-va'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the mallows and their allies. — **mal'val** (măl'văl), *a.* **b** An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing the Malvaceæ, Bombacaceæ, Tiliaceæ, Sterculiaceæ, and four smaller related families. It is characterized by the valvate sepals, the monadelphous or indefinite stamens, and the 3-celled or many-celled ovary.

mal'va-si'a (măl'vȧ-sē'ȧ), *n.* [It. See MALMSEY.] A variety of grape which yields the wine known as malmsey; also, the wine itself. — **mal'va-si'an** (-sē'ăn), *a.*

Mal-vas'trum (măl-văs'trŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *malva* mallow.] *Bot.* A large genus of malvaceous herbs and shrubs inhabiting the western United States and South Africa. They have red or yellow flowers with terminal, capitate stigmas, and carpels with ascending seeds.

Mal'va-vis'cus (măl'vȧ-vĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *Malva* + *Hibiscus*. Cf. MALVAVISCO.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American malvaceous shrubs characterized by the entire or angled

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mal'let, *n.* [F. *mallette*, dim of *malle*: cf. Sp. *maleta*. See MAIL a bag.] A little bag. *Obs.*
mallet flower. Any flower or plant of the genus *Tupistra*.
Mallet type. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
mal'li-a-ble. † MALLEABLE.
mal'lice. † MALICE.
mal'lie (mäl'ē). Var. of MALI. *Anglo-Ind.*
mal'li-part. † MALAPERT.
mal'lok, *n.* [Ir. *mallacht*, of L. origin. Cf. MALEDICTION. *Oxf. E. D.*] Cursing. *Obs.*
Mal'los (măl'ŏs), **Mal'lo-thi** (măl'ō-thī). *Bib.*
mal'lo-tox'in, *n.* [From MALLOTUS.] *Chem.* Rottlerin.
mallow family. The Malvaceæ.
mallow rose. The rose mallow.
mallow tree. The tree mallow.
mal'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the family Malvaceæ.
Mal'luch (măl'ŭk). *Bib.*
mal'lure. † MALHEUR.
Mal'lus (măl'ŭs). *Bib.*
mal'ly (mäl'ĭ). Var. of MALI *Anglo-Ind.*
malm, *a.* [See MALM, *n.*] Soft; mellow. *Dial. Eng.*
malm, *v. i.* To become malm. *Obs.*
mal'ma (măl'mȧ), *n.* The Dolly Varden trout.
mal'mag (măl'măg), *n.* [Native name in the Philippines *malmay*.] The tarsier
mal'marsh. Var. of MALLEMUCK.
malmeny, *n.* A dish in cookery. *Obs.*
mal'mock. Var. of MALLEMUCK.
malm'y, *a.* [See MALM, *n.*] Of the nature of, or containing, malm; hence, soft and sticky, as soil; warm and damp, as weather. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ma'lo (mä'lō), *n* [Hawaiian.] A breechcloth. *Hawaii.*
mal'o-bath'rum. † MALABATHRUM.
mal'ob-serv'ance, *n.* See MAL-.
mal-ob'ser-va'tion (măl-ŏb'zẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* See MAL-.
mal'oc-clu'sion, *n.* See MAL-.
mal'o-co-toon'. Var. of MELOCOTON.
‖ **ma'lo mo'do**. [L.] In a bad manner.
‖ **ma'lo mo'ri quam fœ-da'ri**. [L.] I would rather die than be disgraced.
mal'o-nate (măl'ō-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of malonic acid.
mal'o-nyl u-re'a (măl'ō-nĭl). *Org. Chem.* Barbituric acid.
mal-or'gan-i-za'tion, *n.*, **mal-or'gan-ized**, *a.* See MAL-.
Ma'lo-Rus'sian (mā'lō-rŭsh'ăn; mä'lō-), *n.* A Little Russian. See RUSSIAN.
ma-los'ses. † MOLASSES
malowe. † MALLOW.
Mal Pa-ha'ri-a (măl pȧ-hä'rĭ-ȧ). One of an animistic Dravidian tribe of the Rajmahal Hills, Bengal.
mal'pais' (măl'pīs'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *mal*, *malo*, bad, and *país* country.] The rough surface of a congealed lava stream. *Southwestern U. S.*
mal-pigh'i-ad (măl-pĭg'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [*Malpighia* + 2d *-ad*.] Any plant of the family Malpighiaceæ. *Lindley.*
mal-pleas'ant, *a.* [*mal-* + *pleasant*.] Unpleasant. *Obs.*
mal'poise', *n.* See MAL-.
mal-posed' (măl-pōzd'), *p. a.* [*mal-* + *pose*, v.] Misplaced.
mal-prax'is, *n.* [NL.; *mal-* + *praxis*.] Malpractice.
mal-pre'sen-ta'tion, *n.* See MAL-.
‖ **mal'pro'pre** (mȧl'prō'pr'), *a.* [F.] Dirty; slovenly; improper.
mal'pro-pri'e-ty, *n.* [*mal-* + *propriety*.] Disorderliness; slovenliness.
malschave, *n.* [AS *mælsceafa*.] A caterpillar. *Obs.*
malskren. † MASKER.
mal'ster (môl'stẽr; mŏl'-). Var of MALTSTER.
mal'stick'. Var. of MAULSTICK.
mal'strom. Var. of MAELSTROM
malt, **malte**. † MELT.
Mal'ta (môl'tȧ; mŏl'tȧ), *n.* An island in the Mediterranean. — **Malta cross**, a Maltese cross. *Obs.* — **M. fever**, = MEDITERRANEAN FEVER.
mal'ta-lent, *n.* [OF. *mautalent*, *maltalent*. See MALICE; TALENT.] Ill will; malice. *Obs.*
maltalentif, *a.* [OF. See MAL-; TALENT.] Malevolent *Obs.*
malt'ase (môl'tās; mŏl'-), *n.* [*malt* + *-ase*.] *Chem.* **a** A doubtful enzyme, perh. a constituent of diastase. **b** = GLUCASE.
malt'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of MALT.
malt'en, *v. i.* To malt. *Scot.*
malt'er, *n.* A maltster. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
malt floor. **a** A floor on which grain is spread to germinate in the process of malting. **b** A floor on which malt is dried.
Mal'the (măl'thē), *n.*, **Mal'thi-dæ** (măl'thĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL., fr Gr μάλθα or μάλθη a cetaceous fish.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OGCOCEPHALUS, OGCOCEPHALIDÆ
malt horse. A heavy horse such as brewers use; — sometimes used as a term of contempt or abuse for a stupid person. *Obs.*
malt'ine (môl'tēn: mŏl'-; 183), *n.* Any of various medicinal preparations made from or containing malt
malt'ing, *n.* **1** Act or process of making, or of becoming, malt. **2.** A malt house. [*Wales.*
malt'ing coal. Anthracite.
malt kiln. A heated chamber for drying malt.
malt liquor. A fermented liquor, as beer, made with malt
malt'man (môlt'măn; mŏlt'-), *n.* A maltster.
Mal'to (măl'tō), *n.* The language of the Mal Paharias. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.
mal'to-bi'ose (môl'tō-bī'ōs; mŏl'-), *n.* [*malt* + *biose*.] Maltose. [See STARCH.
mal'to-dex'trin (-dĕk'strĭn), *n.*
mal-ton'ic (môl-tŏn'ĭk; mŏl-), *a.* [From MALTOSE.] *Chem.* *d*-gluconic See GLUCONIC.
malt-os'a-zone (môlt-ōs'ȧ-zōn; mŏlt-), *n.* [*maltose* + *osazone*.] *Chem.* The osazone of maltose.
‖ **mal'tot**, *n.* [OF. *male tote* ill tax.] Maltolte.
malt sugar. *Chem.* = MALTOSE.
malt'worm' (môlt'wûrm'; mŏlt'-), *n.* A tippler; a toper.
malue. † MALLOW.
malure † MALHEUR.
Mal'u-ri'næ (măl'ū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μαλακός soft (taken to mean slender) + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of passerine birds usually included in the Muscicapidæ and including most of the so-called warblers and wrens of the Australian region. It is typified by the genus **Ma-lu'rus**. — **mal'u-rine** (măl'ū-rīn; -rĭn), *a. & n.*
‖ **ma'lus pu'dor**. [L.] False shame or modesty.
mal'vad (măl'văd), *n.* [*Malva* + 2d *-ad*.] A mallow. *Lindley.*
mal'va-vis'co (mäl'vȧ-vēs'kō), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several mallows

Figs. 1 and 2. MUSCULAR SYSTEM OF MAN.

Fig. 1, FRONTAL VIEW. Fig. 2, DORSAL VIEW. The sides marked A show the muscles of the first layer located immediately below the skin. Those marked B show the important muscles of the deeper layers. Where a muscle is shown in only one of the figures, the number (in parentheses) of that figure follows the name; as, Temporal (1).

HEAD AND NECK

1, 2 Occipito-frontalis;
3 Temporal (1);
4 Orbicularis Palpebrarum;
5 Zygomaticus Major;
6 Zygomaticus Minor;
7 Levator Labii Superioris (1);
8 Compressor Nasi (1);
9 Orbicularis Oris (1);
10 Triangularis Menti (1);
11 Depressor Labii Inferioris or Quadratus Menti (1);
12 Levator Menti (1);
13 Masseter (1);
14 Buccinator (1);
15 Auricularis Anterior;
16 Auricularis Superior;
17 Auricularis Posterior;
a Parotid Gland;
18 Mylohyoid;
19 Digastric;
20 Platysma or Platysma Myoides;
21 Sternocleidomastoid;
22 Omohyoid (1);
23 Sternothyroid (1);
24 Trapezius (1);
25 Splenius Capitis (2);
26 Splenius Colli (2);
27 Levator Anguli Scapulæ (2);
28 Supraspinatus (2).

TRUNK

29 Pectoralis Major (1);
30 Deltoid;
31 Latissimus Dorsi;
32 Serratus Magnus;
33 Obliquus Abdominis Externus;
34 Anterior Layer of Rectus Abdominis (1);
35 Umbilicus (1);
36 Abdominal Aponeurosis (1);
37 Linea Alba (1);
38 Subclavius (1);
39 Pectoralis Minor (1);
40 Serratus Posticus Superior;
41 Obliquus Abdominis Internus;
42 Infraspinatus (2);
43 Teres Minor (2);
44 Teres Major (2);
45 Rhomboideus Major (2);
46 Rhomboideus Minor (2);
b Scapula (2);
c 9th Rib (2);
d 10th Rib (2);
e 11th Rib (2);
f 12th Rib (2);
47 Serratus Posticus Inferior (2);
48 Lumbodorsal Fascia (2);
49 Sacrospinal (2).

UPPER LIMBS

50 Biceps Flexor Cubiti;
51 Triceps Extensor Cubiti;
52 Brachialis Anticus;
53 Aponeurotic Expansion of Biceps (1);
54 Extensor Carpi Radialis Longior;
55 Supinator Longus;
56 Great Palmar;
57 Small Palmar (1);
58 Flexor Digitorum Sublimis (1);
59 Flexor Carpi Ulnaris;
60 Palmaris Brevis;
61 Extensor Carpi Radialis Brevior;
62 Flexor Longus Pollicis (1);
63 Pronator Quadratus (1);
64 Flexor Brevis Pollicis (1);
65 Palmaris Longus (cut across in Fig. 1);
66 First Dorsal Interosseous Muscle or Abductor Indicis;
67 First Lumbricalis (1);
68 Fibrous Sheaths of the Tendons;
69 Adductor of the Little Finger;
70 Annular Ligament of the Carpus;
g Head of Humerus (showing Bicipital Groove);
71 Extensor Communis Digitorum (2);
72 Posterior Cubital (2);
73 Extensor Longus Pollicis;
h Inner Condyle of Humerus (2);
i Lower End of Radius (2);
j Lower End of Ulna (2);
74 Tendon of the Extensor Carpi Radialis Longior (2);
75 Adductor Pollicis (2);
76 Tendons of the Extensors (2);
77 Pronator Radii Teres (2);
78 Palmar Aponeurosis (2).

LOWER LIMBS

k Anterior Superior Iliac Spine (1);
79 Iliacus (1);
80 Gluteus Medius;
81 Tensor Fasciæ Femoris;
82 Rectus Cruris (1);
83 Psoas Major (1);
84 Pectineus (1);
85 Sartorius;
86 Adductor Longus (1);
87 Adductor Magnus;
88 Gracilis;
89 Vastus Externus of Quadriceps Extensor;
90 Vastus Internus of Quadriceps Extensor;
91 Gluteus Minimus (1);
92 Superior Extremity of Rectus Femoris of the Quadriceps Extensor (1);
93 Inferior Extremity of Rectus Femoris of the Quadriceps Extensor (1);
m Head of Femur (1);
94 Inferior Extremities of Psoas and Iliacus (1);
95 Adductor Brevis;
n Patella (1);
o Head of Fibula (1);
p Inner Condyle of Femur (1);
r Tuberosity of Tibia (1);
96 Tibialis Anticus (1);
97 Gastrocnemius;
98 Soleus;
99 Extensor Longus Digitorum (1);
100 Peroneus Longus;
101 Peroneus Brevis (1);
102 Flexor Longus Digitorum (1);
103 Extensor Proprius Hallucis (1);
104 Annular Ligament of the Ankle (1);
105 Extensor Brevis Digitorum (1);
106 Adductor Hallucis (1);
s Iliac Bone;
t Great Trochanter;
107 Gluteus Maximus (2);
108 Biceps Flexor Cruris (2);
109 Semitendinosus (2);
110 Semimembranosus (2);
111 Plantaris (2);
112 Gastrocnemius (2);
113 Flexor Longus Digitorum (2);
114 Peroneus Tertius (2);
115 Tendon of Tibialis Posticus (2);
116 Achilles' Tendon (2);
117 Pyriformis (2);
118 Gemellus Superior and Gemellus Inferior (2);
119 Obturator Internus (2);
120 Quadratus Femoris (2).

Fig. 3. SKELETON OF ADULT MAN

HEAD OR SKULL

Bones of the Cranium

A Top of Skull showing Sutures;
1 Frontal;
2 Parietal (two in number);
3 Squamous Portion of Occipital;
4 Greater Wing of Sphenoid;
5 Squamous Portion of Temporal (two);
6 Ethmoid.

Bones of the Face

7 Nasal (two);
8 Lachrymal (two);
9 Vomer;
10 Maxilla or Superior Maxillary (two);
11 Mandible or Inferior Maxillary;
12 Malar (two).
(The Palatine Bones (two), Turbinated Bones, and the Bones of the Ear — Malleus, Incus, and Stapes in each ear — are not shown.)

Principal Features of the Bones of the Head

13 Coronoid Process of Mandible;
14 Condyloid Process of Mandible;
15 Styloid Process;
16 Mastoid Process;
17 Zygomatic Arch:
a Coronal Suture;
b Sphenofrontal Suture;
c Sphenosquamosal Suture;
d Squamosal Suture;
e Sphenoparietal Suture;
f Lambdoid Suture;
g Occipitomastoid Suture;
h Sagittal Suture;
i Superior Temporal Line;
k Inferior Temporal Line;
l Hyoid Bone.

THORAX OR CHEST

Bones of the Breast

18 First Bone of the Sternum called also Manubrium, Presternum, or Breast Bone;
19 Second Bone of the Sternum, called also Mesosternum;
20 Ensiform Cartilage or Xiphisternum.

Sternal or True Ribs

21 to **27** First to Seventh Ribs inclusive (two of each).

Asternal or False Ribs

28 to **32** Eighth to Twelfth Ribs inclusive;
(**31** and **32** are the Floating Ribs) (two of each);
m. m. m. etc. Costal Cartilages.

TRUNK

Spinal Column

33 Seventh Cervical Vertebra;
34 Twelfth Dorsal, Costal, or Thoracic Vertebra;
35 Fifth Lumbar Vertebra;
36 Fifth Sacral Vertebra (last bone of the Sacrum);
37 Fourth Coccygeal Vertebra, or Coccyx.

UPPER LIMBS

Shoulder

38 Clavicle or Collar Bone (two);
39 Scapula or Shoulder Blade (two).

Arm

40 Humerus (two);
41 Ulna or Cubit (two);
42 Radius (two);
(p) Bones of Forearm in Prone Position;
(r) Same in Supine Position.

Bones of the Hand

(43) Bones of Right Hand (Dorsal, or Back, Surface);
(44) Bones of Right Hand (Volar, or Palm, Surface);
Diagram **B** Bones of the Left Hand (Dorsal Surface);
(s) Carpus, or Wrist;
(t) Metacarpus or Palm;
(u) Phalanges of Thumb and Fingers.

Bones of the Carpus

45 Lunar, or Semilunar (two);
46 Pisiform (two);
47 Triquetrum, or Cuneiform (two);
48 Unciform Bone, or Os Lamatum (two);
49 Os Magnum (two);
50 Navicular, or Scaphoid (two);
51 Trapezoid (two);
52 Trapezium (two).

Bones of the Metacarpus

53 to **57** First to Fifth Metacarpal Bones (two of each).

Phalanges (28 in all)

58 and **59** First and Second Phalanx of Thumb (two of each);
60 Ungual Tuberosity;
61 Proximal, or First, Phalanx of Index;
62 Middle, or Second, Phalanx of Index;
63 Distal, Terminal, Ungual, or Third Phalanx of Index.

LOWER LIMBS

Bones and Principal Parts of Pelvic Girdle

64 Ilium, Os Innominatum, Iliac, Haunch, or Hip, Bone (two);
65 Ischium;
66 Pubic Bone;
67 Sacrum;
68 Brim of Pelvis;
69 True Pelvis.

Bones of Leg

70 Femur, or Thigh Bone (two);
71 Patella, Rotula, Kneecap, or Kneepan (two);
72 Tibia or Shin Bone (two);
73 Fibula (two).

Bones of the Feet

(74) View from Dorsal Surface;
Diagram **C** Bones of Right Foot (Plantar, or Sole, Surface);
(x) Tarsus, or Ankle;
(y) Metatarsus;
(z) Phalanges of Toes.

Bones of the Tarsus

75 Talus, Astragalus, or Ankle Bone (two);
76 Calcaneum, Os Calcis, or Heel Bone (two);
w Internal Process of Tuberosity of Calcaneum;
77 Cuboid (two);
78, 79, 80 External, Middle, and Internal Cuneiform Bone (six in all);
81 Navicular or Scaphoid Bone (two).

Bones of the Metatarsus

82 to **86** First to Fifth Metatarsal Bones (ten in all);
87 Sesamoid Bones.
VI First Digit, Hallux, or Great Toe;
VII to **IX** Second to Fourth Digits, or Toes;
X Fifth Digit, or Little Toe.

Phalanges (28 in all)

88 and **89** First and Second Phalanx of Hallux;
90 to **92** First, Second, and Third Phalanx of Fifth Digit.

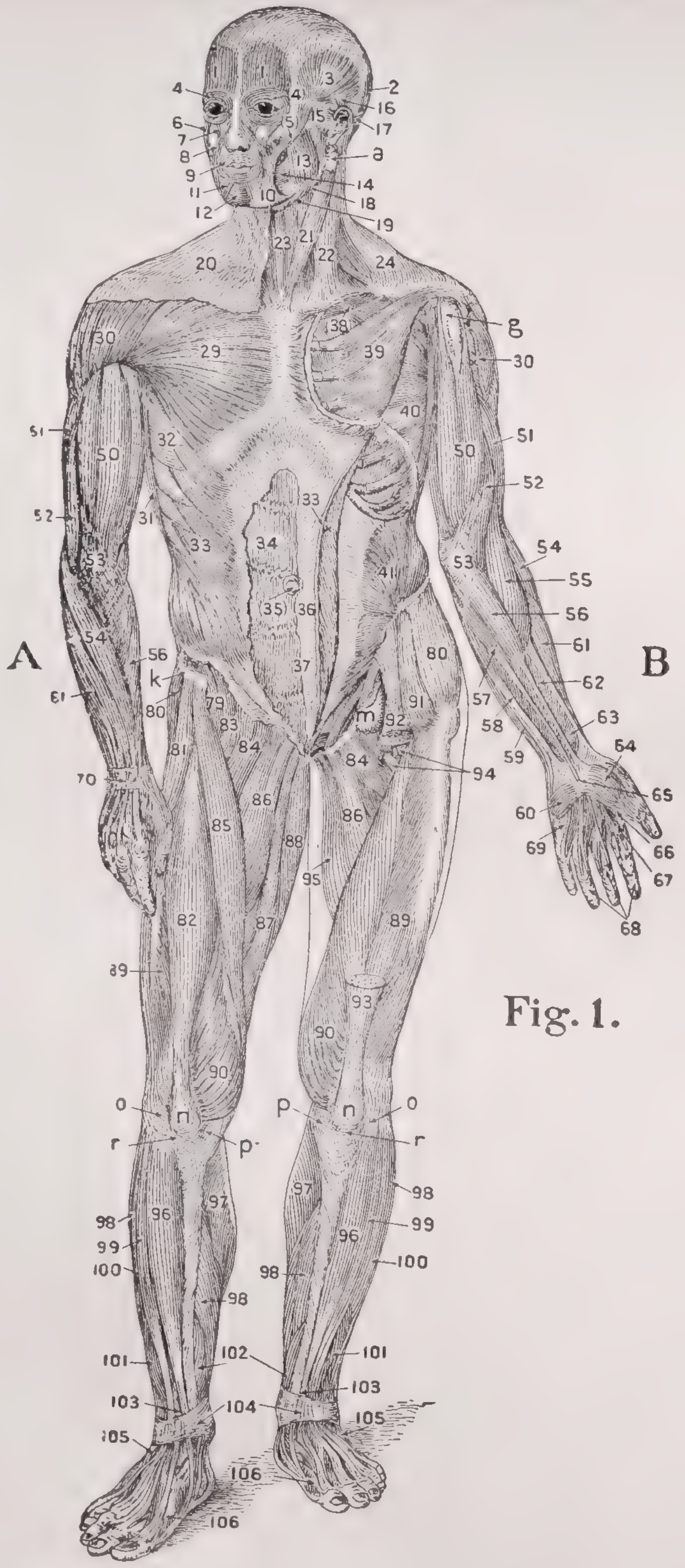

Fig. 1.

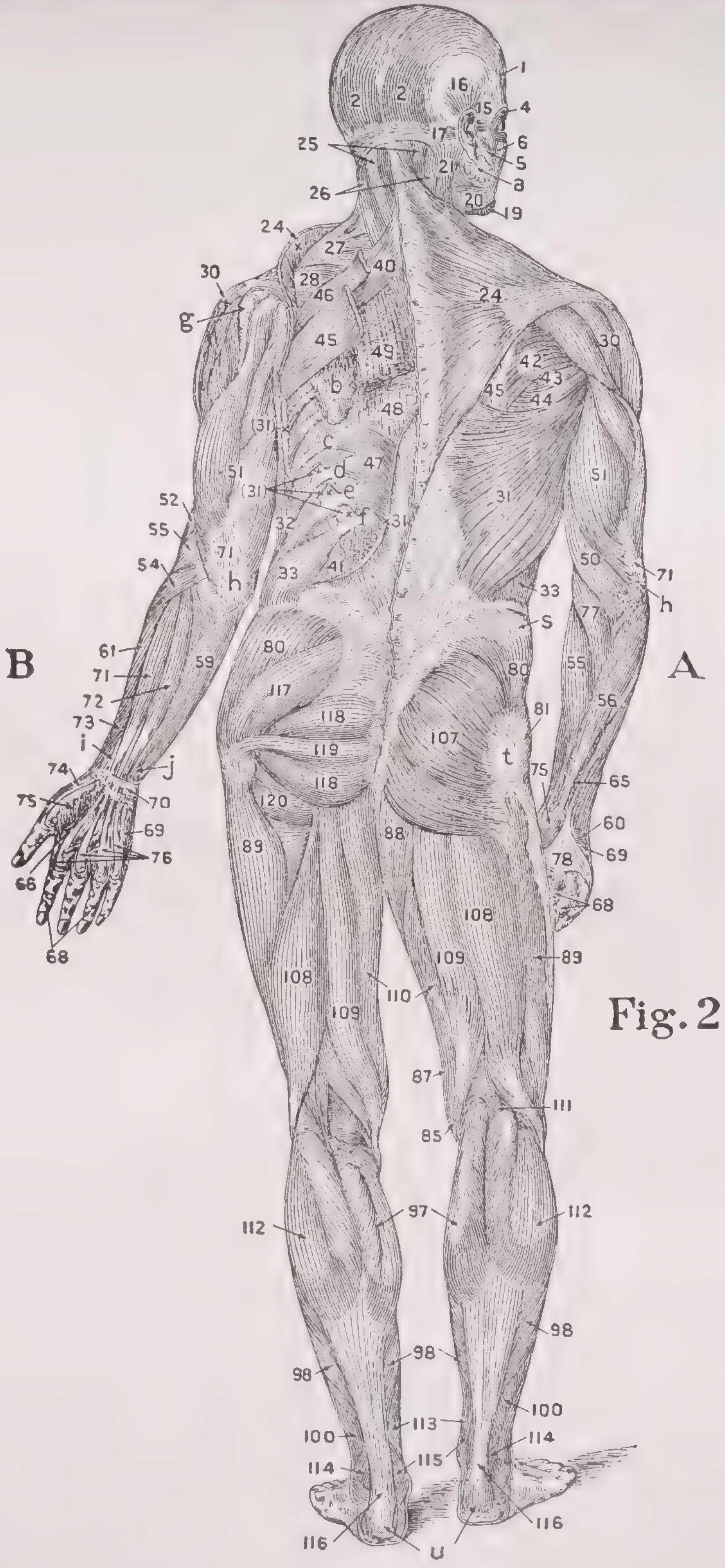

Fig. 2.

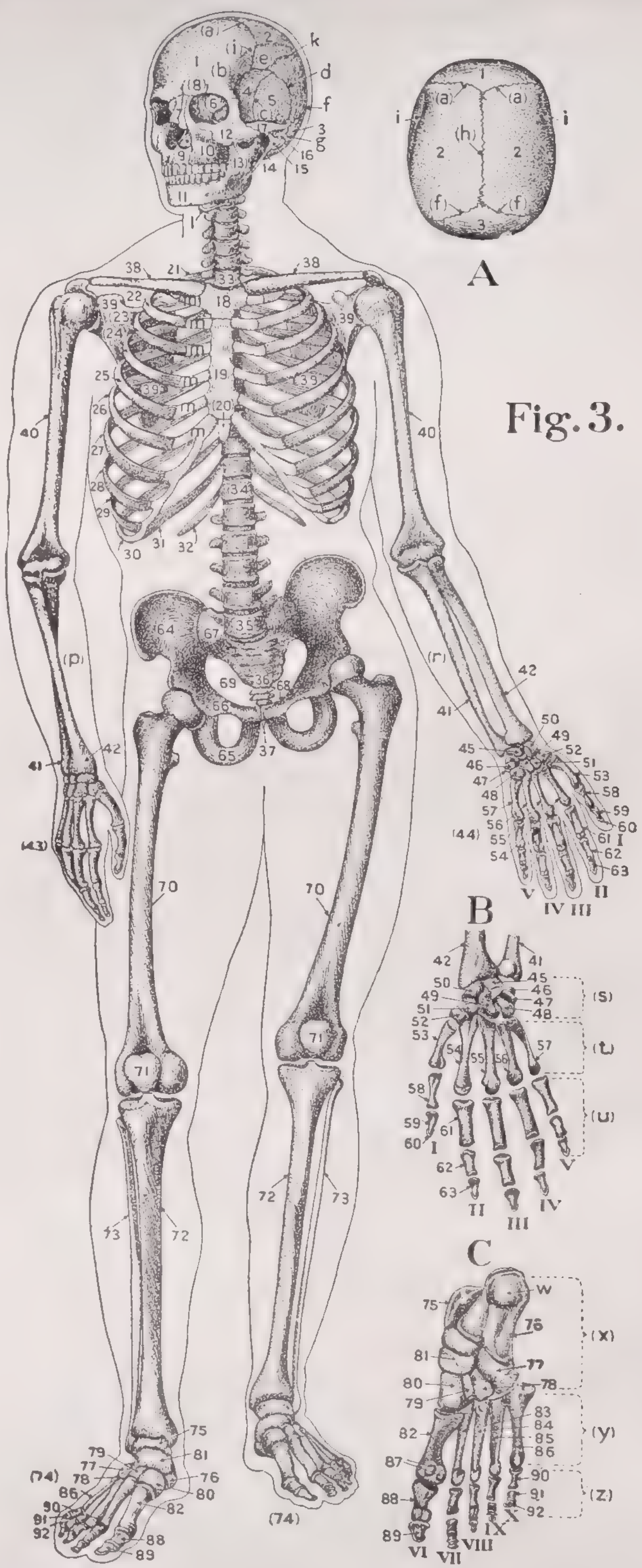

Fig. 3.

leaves and mostly bright scarlet involucrate bell-shaped flowers. *M. arboreus* is often sold as an *abutilon.*

mal′ver-sa′tion (măl′vẽr-sā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *malverser* to be corrupt in office, fr. L. *male* ill + *versari* to move about, to occupy one's self, *vertere* to turn. See MAL-; VERSE.] Evil conduct; fraudulent practices; misbehavior, corruption, or extortion in office.

Mal-vo′li-o (măl-vō′lĭ-ō), *n.* The outrageously self-conceited steward to Olivia in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." He is readily led to believe that she is in love with him, and makes himself ridiculous by his advances to her.

Mam-bri′no (mäm-brē′nō), *n.* A pagan king in some of the old chivalry romances. He possessed an enchanted golden helmet that rendered the wearer invisible. This was borne away by Rinaldo and was eagerly sought by the paladins of Charlemagne. It owes its celebrity, in a great measure, to the mention of it by Cervantes in "Don Quixote," the knight insisting that the barber's brass basin is the helmet.

Mam′e-luke (măm′ē-lūk), *n.* [F. *mamelouk*, cf. Sp. *mameluco*, It. *mammalucco;* all fr. Ar. *mamlūk* a purchased slave or captive; lit., possessed or in one's power, p. p. of *malaka* to possess.] **1.** One of a body of soldiers recruited from slaves converted to Islamism, who, during several centuries, had great political power in Egypt, until exterminated or dispersed by Mehemet Ali in 1811.
2. [*l. c.*] In Mohammedan countries, a slave.
3. [*l. c.*] Fig., a fighting slave.

ma-mey′ (mȧ-mā′; -mē′), *n.* [Haytian *mamey.*] One of three tropical American trees or their fruits: **a** The tree *Mammea americana* or its fruit, the **mamey de Santo Domingo** of Cuba; — also called *mamey apple.* See MAMMEA **b** The marmalade tree or its fruit, the latter called in Cuba **mamey sapota** or **mamey colorado.** **c** The sapodilla.

mam′lat-dar′ (mäm′lŭt-där′), *n.* Also **mam′lut-dar′.** [Bengali *māmlatdār*, fr. Per *mu'āmalatdār*, Ar. *mu'āmalah* business + Per. suffix of agency *dār.*] In the Bombay Presidency, a native civil officer in charge of a taluk, corresponding nearly to the tahsildar in the Northern Provinces. He is directly subordinate to the collector. *India.*

mam-ma′ (mȧ-mä′; mä′mȧ; 277: *the second pron., common in the U. S., is not recognized in recent British dictionaries*), *n.* Also **ma-ma′.** [Reduplicated from the infantine word *ma*, influenced in spelling by L. *mamma* breast: cf. F. *maman.*] Mother; — now usually a child's word. "Tell tales to papa and *mamma.*" *Swift.*

mam′ma (măm′ȧ), *n.; pl.* -MÆ (-ē). [L. *mamma* breast.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A glandular organ for secreting milk, characteristic of all mammals, but normally rudimentary in the male; a mammary gland and its accessory parts.

mam′mal (-ăl), *n.* [See MAMMALIA.] One of the Mammalia.

Mam-ma′li-a (mă-mā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mammalis* (of the breast), *mamma* breast; or fr. *mamma* breast, in imitation of L. *animalia*, pl. of *animal* animal.] *Zoöl.* The highest class of vertebrates, including man and all other animals that nourish their young with milk. The Mammalia are warm-blooded, and (except the monotremes) viviparous; their embryos develop an amnion and allantois. Characters peculiar to the class are: the skin more or less covered with hairs of peculiar structure (see HAIR), though these are almost wanting in cetaceans; mammary glands; the mandible articulating directly with the squamosal; the ankle joint when present crurotarsal; a chain of small separate ear bones; brain with four optic lobes; a muscular diaphragm separating the heart and lungs from the abdominal cavity; a left aortic arch only; and red blood corpuscles without nuclei (except in the fetus). Although most mammals are terrestrial or arboreal, many are aquatic, as whales, seals, and manatees, and others (the bats) are aërial. The Mammalia are distributed throughout the world, though strictly terrestrial indigenous forms are absent from the Antarctic continent, New Zealand, and much of Polynesia. The earliest undoubted mammalian remains are Jurassic; in the Tertiary they were especially abundant. Their exact ancestry is undetermined, but some consider them descendants of the Theromorpha (which see). They are commonly divided into the subclasses: (1) PROTOTHERIA, containing the Monotremata and extinct Allotheria. (2) METATHERIA, containing only the Marsupialia. (By some this is united with the Eutheria.) (3) EUTHERIA, containing all the remaining orders.

mam-ma′li-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Mammalia, or mammals.

mam′ma-lif′er-ous (măm′ȧ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*mammal* + *-ferous.*] *Geol.* Containing mammalian remains.

mam-mal′o-gy (mă-măl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Mamma*lia + *-logy:* cf. F. *mammalogie.*] The branch of zoölogy which deals with mammals. — **mam′ma-log′i-cal** (măm′ȧ-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mam-mal′o-gist** (mă-măl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

mam′ma-ry (măm′ȧ-rĭ), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the mammæ, or breasts. — **mammary artery, mammary vein.** *Anat.* See INTERNAL MAMMARY ARTERY and VEIN. — **m. fetus,** *Zoöl.*, the undeveloped young of a marsupial while still attached to the mamma. — **m. gestation,** *Zoöl.*, the carrying of imperfectly developed young attached to the mammæ, as in marsupials. — **mammary gland,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, one of the two or more large compound glands, characteristic of the Mammalia, which, in the female, secrete milk for the nourishment of the young. They are regarded as highly specialized sebaceous glands, and are always situated on the ventral aspect of the body, varying in number from two to twenty-two. In monotremes they are without nipples. — **m. pouch,** the marsupium of a monotreme as distinguished from that of a marsupial.

Mam-me′a (mă-mē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Haytian *mamey.*] *Bot.* A small genus of clusiaceous trees, natives of America and Asia, characterized by valvate, 2-parted calyx and 2–4-celled ovary becoming a large drupaceous fruit. *M. americana*, sometimes called **tropical apricot,** is much cultivated in the West Indies for its large, sweet, yellow fruit (see MAMEY **a**). The large seeds are anthelmintic. A gum obtained from the bark is used to destroy chigoes.

mam-mif′er-ous (mă-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*mamma* breast + *-ferous.*] Having breasts, or mammæ; mammalian.

mam-mil′la (mă-mĭl′ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., better *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma* a breast.] *Anat.* A nipple.

mam′mil-lar (măm′ĭ-lȧr), *a.* Mammillary.

Mam′mil-la′ri-a (-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See MAMMILLA.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of CACTUS, 1. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any cactus of the genus *Cactus.* They are usually of small size, with small cylindrical hairy or spiny joints which are usually tuberculate, giving rise to the name **nipple cactus.** The flowers are of various shades of red and yellow.

mam′mil-la-ry (măm′ĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *mamillaire.* See MAMMILLA.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a mammilla.
2. *Min.* Composed of concretions shaped somewhat like breasts; studded with mammiform protuberances.
mammillary process, m. tubercle. See METAPOPHYSIS.

mam′mil-late (-lāt) / **mam′mil-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd) } *a.* Having nipples, or small protuberances like nipples.

mam′mil-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* A mammilliform protuberance.

mam-mil′li-form (mă-mĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Nipple-shaped.

mam′mock (măm′ŭk), *n.* A shapeless piece; a fragment; a scrap. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

mam′mock, *v. t.;* MAM′MOCKED (-ŭkt); MAM′MOCK-ING. To tear, break, or divide into pieces or fragments. *Milton.*

mam′mon (măm′ŭn), *n.* [L. *mammona*, Gr. μαμμωνᾶς riches, Aramaic *mamōnā;* cf. Heb. *matmōn* a hiding place, subterranean storehouse, treasury, fr. *tāman* to hide.] In the Scriptures, riches; hence [*cap.*], as a proper name, the demon of cupidity, made by Milton one of the fallen angels, or the god of riches; riches, personified.

Ye cannot serve God and *mammon* *Matt* vi. 24.

Mammon, the god or prince of this world, that is, the god and prince of usurers and penny-fathers *Nash.*

mam′mon-ish, *a.* Actuated or prompted by a devotion to money getting or the service of mammon. *Carlyle.*

mam′mon-ism (măm′ŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* Devotion to the pursuit of wealth; the service of mammon; worldliness.

mam′mon-ite (-īt), *n.* One devoted to mammonism. — **mam′mon-it′ish** (-īt′ĭsh), *a.*

mam′moth (măm′ŏth), *n.* [Russ. *mámont, mámant.*] An extinct elephant (*Elephas primigenius*), related to, and nearly the same size as, the existing Indian elephant, but differing in its very long, upwardly curving tusks, and long thick hairy coat. Its remains are found in Pleistocene deposits, particularly in Alaska and in Siberia, where its tusks have long been an article of commerce. Several nearly complete specimens with much of the hair and flesh preserved have been found in frozen ground in Siberia. It was probably coeval with prehistoric man. The name is extended to related extinct species. Cf. ELEPHANT, MASTODON.

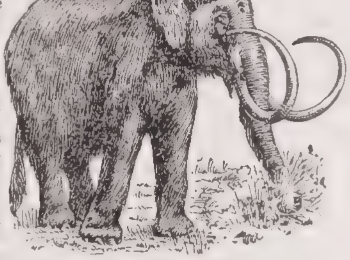

Restoration of Mammoth. ($\frac{1}{100}$)

mam′moth, *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic; as, a *mammoth* ox. — **mammoth clover.** = ZIGZAG CLOVER. — **m. powder,** a large-grained, pressed powder for heavy ordnance. *U. S.* — **m. tree.** = BIG TREE.

Mam′mut (măm′ŭt), *n.* [See MAMMOTH.] *Paleon.* The principal genus of mastodons (see MASTODON).

mam′my (măm′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). **1. a** Mother; — a child's word. **b** In the southern United States, a negress nurse or old family servant.
2. The stone roller (*Campostoma anomalum*).

man (măn), *n.; pl.* MEN (mĕn). [AS. *mann, man, monn, mon;* akin to OS., D., & OHG. *man*, G. *mann*, Icel. *maðr*, for *mannr*, Dan. *mand*, Sw. *man*, Goth. *manna;* cf. Skr. *manu, manus.*] **1.** A human being; an individual of the genus *Homo.* Man is the highest type of animal existing or known to have existed, but differs from other animals more in his extraordinary mental development than in anatomical structure. Man belongs in the class Mammalia, and modern zoölogists recognize that his structural peculiarities are at most sufficient to justify separating him from the anthropoid apes (family Simiidæ), as a separate family, the Hominidæ, though the older zoölogists regarded him as constituting a separate order (Bimana). But man is not regarded as descended from any existing form of ape, and is believed by some to have become differentiated from the common ancestral type in the Pliocene, by others not until the early Pleistocene, period (cf. PITHECANTHROPUS). He doubtless originated in the Eastern Hemisphere. The main structural characters distinguishing man are: his completely erect posture and gait, from which follow the modification of the feet for walking instead of prehension (the hallux or great toe being nonapposable) and the greater development of certain muscles (as the gluteus maximus and those of the calf) which hold the body erect; the shortness of the arms and the size and perfect apposability of the thumb; the scarcity of hair on most parts of the body; the distinctness of the chin; the comparatively uniform size and even arrangement of the teeth; and most of all, the enormous development of the brain, esp. of the cerebrum, and the smooth rounded skull and high facial angle. Man alone has the power of articulate speech, and largely by reason of this power the capacity of abstract reasoning. Only one human species, *Homo sapiens*, is generally recognized. Some anthropologists, however, consider the extinct **Neanderthal man** of western Europe as a separate species (*Homo neanderthalensis*) intermediate between the **Java man** (or *Pithecanthropus*, a distinct genus) and existing races. According to Linnæus, *Homo sapiens* comprises four varieties or primary races, the European, Asiatic, African, and American. Blumenbach (1752-1840) distinguished five, Caucasic, Mongolic, Ethiopic, American, and Malay, and this classification is largely followed to-day, although the number is often reduced to four, corresponding to those of Linnæus, or, following de Quatrefages, to three (the Malay and American being treated as of mixed origin, chiefly Mongolic). The number of secondary races varies according to the system of classification. The chief physical traits by which different races are distinguished are the color of the skin, the form of the hair, and the shape of the skull, especially with reference to the cranial and gnathic indices. Of these traits the form of the hair is seemingly the most constant, and classifications of the human species on this trait as fundamental have been made by Haeckel, Huxley, Broca, and F. Müller (see HAIR). See AGE, *n.*, 8; AMERICAN, *a.*, 3 (cf. INDIAN, *n.*, 5); CAUCASIAN, *a.*, 2; ETHIOPIAN, *a.*, 4; MONGOLIAN, *a.*, 2; MALAY, *n.*, 1 & 2; LANGUAGE.
2. The human race; mankind; human beings collectively.

And God said, Let us make *man* in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion. *Gen.* i. 26.

The proper study of mankind is *man.* *Pope*

3. The male human being; also, a human being or a male human being, as such, without regard to his accidents of position, office, intellectual qualities, etc.; esp., an adult male person, as distinguished from a *woman* or a *child.*

The king is but a *man*, as I am. *Shak*

Woman has, in general, much stronger propensity than *man* to the discharge of parental duties. *Cowper*

4. With *a*, one, or any one, indefinitely; — a modified survival of the Anglo-Saxon *man*, or *mon*, as an indefinite pronoun "A *man* cannot make him laugh." *Shak.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities *Addison*

5. One possessing in a high degree the distinctive qualities of manhood; one having manly excellence.

Nature might stand up
And say to all the world "This was a *man!*" *Shak.*

6. Manly character or quality; manhood; manliness.

It hath cow'd my better part of *man.* *Shak.*

7. A term of familiar address often implying on the part of the speaker some degree of authority, impatience, or contempt; as, Come, *man*, we 've no time to lose!
8. A person of consequence or position; — often in the phrase *a man or a mouse.*
9. A married man; a husband; — correlative to *wife. Obs. or Dial.*, except in phr. *man and wife.*

I pronounce that they are *man* and wife. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

10. A lover or suitor. *Obs. or Dial.*
11. A vassal or liegeman.

The vassal, or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his *man* from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honor. *Blackstone*

12. An adult male servant, as a valet; also, an adult male employee; — correlative of *master;* as, the *men* are on a strike. "Like master, like *man.*" *Old Proverb.*
13. One of the pieces with which certain games, as chess or draughts, are played Cf. CHESSMAN.

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having showy flowers, as species of *Malvaviscus, Malvastrum, Hibiscus,* etc. *Porto Rico.*
malverse, *v. i.* [F. *malverser.*] *Law.* To be guilty of malversation. *Obs.* [VOISIE.
mal′ve-sie, malvesye. † MAL-
mal′voi-sie (măl′vwȧ-zē; măl′vȧ-), *n.* [F.] Malmsey.
malwe. † MALLOW.
malye. † MAIL, a coin.
malygne, *n.* [OF. *maligne.* See MALIGN, *a.*] Malice. *Obs.*
mam. † MA'AM.
mam (măm), *n.* [Abbr fr. *mamma.*] Mother. *Now Chiefly Childish or Illiterate.*
ma-ma′ (mȧ-mä′; mä′mȧ). Var. of MAMMA.
Ma-ma′ias (mȧ-mā′yȧs). *Bib.*
Mam′a-luk, Mam′a-luke. Vars. of MAMELUKE.
Ma′ma′mou-chi′ (mȧ′mȧ′mōō′shē′), *n.* In Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," a mock title which M. Jourdain is told has been conferred on him by the Grand Seignior.
Ma-ma′nua (mä-mä′nwä), *n.* A Negrito of the partly Christianized tribes inhabiting the interior of Surigao, Mindanao.
mam′ble, *v. i.* [ME. *mamelen.* Cf. MUMBLE.] To mumble; to babble. *Obs.*
mambu, *n.* † BAMBOO.
mamea. † MAMMEE.
mamel. † MAMBLE.
mam′e-lière′ (măm′ē-lyâr′), *n.* [F. *mamelière*, fr. *mamelle* breast.] In medieval armor, one of two round steel plates, sometimes a single plate, covering the breasts, as an added protection, or to hold a chain attached to the sword, dagger, etc.
ma-mel′lis, *n. pl.* [F. *mamelle*, L. *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma* breast.] A woman's breasts. *Obs.*
mam′e-lon (măm′ē-lŏn), *n.* [F.] A rounded hillock; a rounded elevation or protuberance.
mam′e-lon-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* Covered with mamelons.
mam′e-lu′co (măm′ē-lōō′kō), *n.; pl.* -COS (-kōz). [Pg.] In South America, a person of mixed Indian and white blood.
mameri. † MAHOMERYE.
mam′ie. Var. of MAMMY.
mamie. Var. of MAMEY.
Ma′mie (mā′mĭ), *n.* Dim of MARY.
ma-mil′la, mam′il-lar, etc. Vars. of MAMMILLA, etc.
ma-mil′lan, *a.* Mammillary. *Obs.*
Mam′il-la′ri-a. Var. of MAMMILLARIA.
mam′ish, *a.* [*mam* + 1st *-ish.*] Effeminate; foolish. *Obs.*
mam′ma-day, *n.* A milksop. *Obs.*
mam-mal′gi-a (mă-măl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *mamma* breast + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the breast.
mam-mal′i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being mammalian.
Mammamouchi. † MAMAMOUCHI. [MEHMANDAR.
mammandar, mammandore. †
mam′mate (măm′āt), *a.* Having mammæ.
mam-ma′to-cu′mu-lus (mă-mā′tō-kū′mū-lŭs), *n. Meteor* A cumulus cloud mammillated below; — called also *festoon cloud.* It indicates rain.
‖ **mam′me** (mäm′mā), *n.* [It.] *Fig Culture.* The third, or final, crop of figs in a season. Cf. MAMMONI, PROFICHI.
mam-mee′, mammee apple, etc. Var. of MAMEY, etc.
mam′me-lière′. Var of MAMELIERE.
mam′mer (*dial.* măm′ẽr, mäm′ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To confuse or be confused; perplex; waver; stammer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mam′met. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MAUMET.
mammetrouse, *a* [See MAUMETRY.] Idolatrous. *Obs.*
mam′met-ry (măm′ĕt-rĭ). Var. of MAUMETRY.
mam-mey′. Var. of MAMEY.
mam′mi-chog (măm′ĭ-chŏg), **mam′mi-chug** (-chŭg). Vars. of MUMMICHOG.
mam′mie. Var. of MAMMY.
Mam-mif′er-a (mă-mĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. F. *mammifère.* See MAMMIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* The Mammalia. *Obs.* — **mam′mifer** (măm′ĭ-fẽr), *n.*
mam′mi-form (măm′ĭ-fôrm), *a* [*mamma* breast + *-form.*] Having the form of a breast or nipple; mammillary.
mam-mil′la-plas′ty, *n.* [*mammilla* + *-plasty.*] *Surg* Plastic operation on a nipple.
mam′mil-loid (măm′ĭ-loid), *a* Mammilliform.
mam-mi′tis (mă-mī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mamma* breast + *-itis.*] = MASTITIS.
mammlere, *n.* [From MAMBLE, *v.*] A babbler. *Obs.*
mam′mo-di (măm′ō-dĭ), *n* [F. *mamoudi*, fr Hind. *mahmūdī* a muslin.] A kind of muslin or fine linen. [† MAMMALOGY.
mam-mol′o-gy (mă-mŏl′ō-jĭ).
Mammon, Sir Epicure. A worldly sensualist in Ben Jonson's play "The Alchemist." [-DOM.
mam′mon-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See
‖ **mam′mo-ni** (mäm′mō-nē), *n.* [It.] *Fig Culture* The second crop of the season. Cf. PROFICHI, MAMME.
mam′mo-ni′a-cal (măm′ō-nī′ȧ-kăl), **-mon′ic** (mă-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to mammon *Rare.*
mam′mon-ist, *n.* A mammonite
mam′mon-is′tic (măm′ŭn-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to mammonists or mammonism.
mam′mon-ize (măm′ŭn-īz), *v. t.* To make mammonish. *Rare.* — **mam′mon-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
mam′mon-ol′a-try (-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*mammon* + *-latry.*] Mammon worship. *Nonce Word.*
mam′mose (măm′ōs; mă-mōs′), *a.* [L *mammosus* having large breasts, *mamma* breast.] *Bot.* Mammiform
mammothee † MAHMUDI.
mam′moth-is′tic (măm′ŏth-ĭs′tĭk), *a* Of or pert. to the mammoth. *Nonce Word.*
mam′mo-thrept (măm′ō-thrĕpt), *n* [Gr. μαμμόθρεπτος; μάμμα grandmother + τρέφειν to nourish.] Lit., a child brought up by its grandmother; hence, a spoiled child; an infant. *Obs.*
mam′mu-la (măm′ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē) [L., dim. of *mamma* breast.] *Zoöl.* **a** Any small conical papilla. **b** A spinneret of a spider. [of MUMMICHOG.
mam′my-chug (-ĭ-chŭg). Var.
Mam′ni-ta-nai′mus (măm′nĭ-tȧ-nā′mŭs; -nī′mŭs), **-ne′mus** (-nē′mŭs). *Bib.*
ma′mo (mä′mō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] **a** A recently exterminated passerine bird of Hawaii (*Drepanis pacifica*) having a slender curved bill and plumage chiefly black, with a golden yellow rump, the feathers of which were used in the gorgeous mantles or cloaks of native chiefs. **b** A cloak made of the feathers of the mamo.
mamoluke † MAMELUKE.
ma-mon′ (mä-mōn′), **ma′mon-cil′lo** (mä′mōn-sēl′yō; 138, 194), *n.* [Sp.] *West Indies.* **a** The genip (*Melicocca bijuga*). **b** The custard apple *Annona glabra*
mamooda. † MAHMUDI.
ma-moo′dee, ma-moo′di, etc. Vars. of MAHMUDI.
mam′pa-lon (măm′pȧ-lŏn), *n.* [Malay *bomprang, momprang*, called *mampalon* by Dyaks of South Borneo.] A short-tailed, web-footed, reddish brown viverrine mammal (*Cynogale bennettii*) of Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula. It is otterlike in habits and appearance.
Mam′re (măm′rē). *Bib.*
mam-sell′ (-zĕl′), *n.* [F. *mam'selle.*] Mademoiselle. *Colloq.*
M. Am. Soc. M. E. *Abbr.* Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. [*Bib.*
Ma-mu′chan (mȧ-mū′kăn). *D.*
Ma-mu′chus (-kŭs). *Bib.*
mamudee. † MAHMUDI
mamunt. † MOMENT.
ma-muque′, *n.* [Due to a mistake. See MANUCODE.] A bird described as living entirely on air and as flying without wings; — due to an early misdescription of the bird of paradise. *Obs.*
mam′zer (măm′zẽr), *n.* [Heb. *mamzēr.*] A bastard. *Obs.* *Deut.* xxiii. 2 (*Douay Ver.*).
man. † MOAN.

14. A ship or vessel ; — now only in compounds ; as, merchant*man* ; India*man* ; *man*-of-war.

15. A conical heap of stones set up on a mountain top ; the mountain top itself ; — often in proper names ; as, Scafell *Man. Local, Eng.*

16. The obverse of a coin ; — so called in tossing. *Eng.*

17. A being or creature. *Obs.*

No *man* means evil but the devil *Shak.*

as a man, as a person ; in one's character of a person merely. — **as one m.**, with one accord ; unanimously. — **m. about town**, a man who much frequents private and public places of resort in a town, as clubs, theaters, etc. — **m. alive.** See ALIVE, *a.*, 6. — **m. at**, *or* **of, arms**, a soldier ; esp., a heavy-armed horse soldier. — **M. in Black**, in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," a kind-hearted man who pretends cynicism. — **m. in the cars.** = MAN IN THE STREET (see below). *U. S.* — **m.-in-the-ground.** = BIGROOT. — **M. in the Iron Mask.** See under IRON, *a.* — **m. in the moon. a** A fancied figure of a man or man's face suggested by the dark lines and spots upon the surface of the moon. It is a popular superstition that these are the figure of a man leaning on a fork, on which he carries a bundle of thorns or brushwood, for stealing which on a Sunday he was transported to the moon. The account given in Numbers xv. 32-36, of a man who was stoned to death for gathering sticks upon the Sabbath day, may be the origin of this legend. Dante says the figure is that of Cain. **b** An imaginary person : esp., humorously, in England, a pretended unknown person who has furnished money to corrupt voters. — **m. in the street**, the average or ordinary man. — **m. of affairs**, a man who has been engaged in business or public matters of large importance. — **m. of all work**, a man who does all sorts of work. — **M. of Bath**, Ralph Allen (1694-1764), a philanthropist of Bath and a friend of Pope and Fielding. He is the original of Allworthy in "Tom Jones." — **m. of blood**, a man who has shed blood ; a bloodguilty man or man of violence. *A Hebraism.*

Begone, begone, thou *man of blood* [A. V. *bloody man*, margin *man of blood*]. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 7 (*R. V.*).

— **M. of Blood and Iron**, Bismarck (1815-98) ; — so called from his remark, in speaking before the Budget Commission of the Prussian Diet, September 30, 1862, that the mighty problems of the age are to be solved by blood and iron. — **m. of craft.** *Obs.* **a** A craftsman. **b** A person versed in magic or occult arts. — **m. of Cro-Magnon.** See CRO-MAGNON RACE. — **m. of death**, a man deserving of death. *A Hebraism. Obs.* — **M. of December**, Napoleon III. (1808-73), whose election to the presidency of the French Republic (1848), famous *coup d'état* (1851), and accession (1852) to the imperial throne, happened in the month of December. — **M. of Destiny**, Napoleon Bonaparte, who believed himself to be an instrument of fate. — **M. of Feeling**, Harley, the sentimental hero of the novel of this name by Henry Mackenzie (1745-1831). — **m. of God. a** A saint. **b** An ecclesiastic. — **m. of letters**, a learned man ; a scholar ; now more usually, an author or littérateur. — **m. of mark**, a conspicuous or eminent man. — **m. of men**, a man superior to all or most others. — **m. of mold** *or* **mould**, a mortal man. *Shak. Emerson.* — **m. of motley**, a fool. *Obs. Beau. & Fl.* — **m. of pleasure**, a man given to sensual pleasure ; a profligate. — **M. of Ross**, John Kyrle (1637-1724), a philanthropist of the parish of Ross, Herefordshire, England, who has been immortalized by Pope. — **M. of Sedan**, Napoleon III. (1808-73) ; — so called from his defeat and capture at the battle of Sedan (1870), which caused his downfall. — **m. of sin**, *Bib.*, one who is the embodiment of evil, whose coming is represented (2 *Thess.* ii. 3) as preceding the second coming of Christ. *A Hebraism.* — **M. of Sorrows**, Jesus Christ ; — often so called in allusion to Is. liii. 3. — **M. of Spy**, a type of paleolithic man, so named from the remains of two skeletons found at Spy, Belgium. The skulls display the traits characteristic of the Neanderthal man, though the simian characteristics are less pronounced and the cranial capacity somewhat greater. — **m. of straw**, a fictitious or irresponsible person who is made to act as bail or to figure in some fraudulent transaction ; hence, a fictitious or imaginary person, as one to whom certain views or certain qualities are ascribed. — **m. of the church**, an ecclesiastic. — **m.-of-the-earth.** = MANROOT **a**. — **M. of the People**, Charles James Fox (1749-1806), who espoused the cause of the people. — **m. of the world. a** One of the laity ; a layman. *Obs.* **b** A worldly man. *Ps.* xvii. 14. **c** A man practically acquainted with the ways of the world, esp. those of the great world, or world of fashion or high life. — **m. of war. a** A warrior ; a soldier. *Shak.* **b** *Naut.* A man-of-war. — **M. on Horseback**, General Boulanger (1837-91) ; — so called because he usually appeared in public on horseback. — **to a m.**, none being excepted ; every one.

man (măn), *v. t.* ; MANNED (mănd) ; MAN'NING. [AS. *mannian.*] **1.** To supply with men ; to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for management, service, defense, etc. : as, to *man* a ship, boat, or fort.

See how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall ! *Shak.*

2. To furnish with inhabitants ; to populate. *Obs.*

3. To furnish with servants or followers. *Obs. Shak.*

4. To wait on as a manservant ; to escort. *Obs. Shak.*

5. To furnish with strength for action ; to prepare for efficiency ; to fortify ; to brace. "Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflections." *Addison.*

6. To make manlike or manly. *Rare.*

7. To rule, manage, or control. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

8. To accustom to man, as a hawk ; to tame. *Shak.*

9. *Naut.* To take hold of and exert strength upon, as by pulling ; as, *man* the main halyards and get the sail up smartly ; — often disting. from *tend* (which see).

10. *Australia.* To catch hold of and restrain (a horse).

to man the side, *Nav.*, to station the crew along the rails, on the turrets, etc., in lines, with hands on each other's shoulders, as a salute or mark of honor ; also, of the crew, to take this formation or arrangement. — **to man the yards**, *Nav.*, to station men on the yards in lines as a salute or mark of honor ; also, to take this formation or arrangement.

man (măn), *a.* Male ; as, *man* cook. Cf. LADY, WOMAN.

man'a-ca (măn'ȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Tupi *manacá.*] **a** A Brazilian solanaceous plant (*Brunfelsia hopeana*) with violet-purple flowers ; also, an antisyphilitic drug consisting of its root and stem. **b** Also **manaca palm.** The cohune.

man'a-cle (măn'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [ME. *manicle*, OF. *manicle*, F. *manicle* sort of glove, manacle, L. *manicula* a little hand, dim. of *manus* hand ; cf. L. *manica* sleeve, manacle, fr. *manus.* See MANUAL.] A handcuff ; a shackle for the hand or wrist ; hence, a fetter ; a restraint ; — usually in *pl.*

man'a-cle (măn'ȧ-k'l), *v. t.* ; MAN'A-CLED (-k'ld) ; MAN'A-CLING (-klĭng). To put handcuffs or other fastening on, for confining the hands ; to shackle ; to confine ; to fetter ; to restrain from the use of the limbs or natural powers.

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle him hand and foot ? *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — See HAMPER.

man'age (măn'āj), *n.* [F. *manège*, or its source, It. *maneggio*, fr. *maneggiare* to manage, fr. L. *manus* hand. Perhaps somewhat influenced by F. *ménage* housekeeping, OF. *mesnage*, akin to E. *mansion.* See MANUAL ; cf. MANÈGE.] **1.** The handling or government of anything, esp. of a horse (see MANÈGE) ; management ; administration. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The unlucky *manage* of this fatal brawl *Shak.*

2. The action and paces of, or characteristic of, a trained riding horse. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*

3. A riding school or academy ; a manège.

man'age, *v. t.* ; MAN'AGED (-ājd) ; MAN'AG-ING (-ā-jĭng). [Prob. fr. It. *maneggiare. Orf. E. D.* See MANAGE, *n.*] **1.** To train (a horse) in the manège ; to exercise in graceful or skillful action ; to put through his paces.

2. To have under control and direction ; to handle successfully or cope with ; to conduct ; guide ; administer ; treat ; handle ; wield ; control ; to carry on ; to have the care of , to tend.

What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain *Prior*

3. To guide by careful or delicate treatment ; to wield with address ; to make subservient by artful conduct ; to bring around cunningly to one's plans.

It was so much his interest to *manage* his Protestant subjects. *Addison*

4. To treat with care ; to husband. *Dryden.*

5. To work upon ; manipulate ; cultivate (land), to adulterate, as wine.

6. To bring about by contriving ; to contrive. *Shak.*

Syn. — Direct, govern, control, wield, order, contrive, concert, transact. See CONDUCT.

man'age, *v. i.* **1.** Of a horse, to go through his paces, movements, or evolutions as taught in a riding school. *Obs.*

2. To direct affairs ; to carry on business or affairs ; to administer ; also, to admit of being carried on.

Leave them to *manage* for thee. *Dryden*

3. To act or steer carefully or cautiously ; — after Fr. *se ménager. Obs.*

4. To achieve one's purpose ; to get on or along ; to contrive ; as, he *managed* in spite of lack of funds. *Colloq.*

man'age-a-ble (măn'āj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be managed ; specif. : submitting to control ; governable ; tractable ; subservient ; as, a *manageable* horse.

Syn. — Governable, tractable, controllable, docile.

— **man'age-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **man'age-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **man'age-a-bly**, *adv.*

man'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [From MANAGE, *v.*] **1.** Act or art of managing ; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using, for a purpose ; conduct ; administration ; guidance ; control ; as, the *management* of a family or of a farm ; the *management* of state affairs. "The *management* of the voice." *E. Porter*

2. An instance or act of management ; also, a contrivance ; artifice. *Obs.*

3. Judicious use of means to accomplish an end ; conduct directed by art or address ; skillful treatment ; cunning practice ; — often in a bad sense.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide ;
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side *Dryden.*

4. A business dealing ; negotiation. *Obs.*

He had great *managements* with ecclesiastics. *Addison*

5. Capacity for managing ; executive ability or skill ; also, *Obs.*, tact ; cleverness ; adroitness ; as, he showed great *management* in that affair.

6. Consideration ; indulgence ; moderation of feeling ; — after F. *ménagement. Obs.*

7. The collective body of those who manage or direct any enterprise or interest ; the board of managers.

Syn. — Conduct, administration, government, direction, guidance, care, charge : contrivance, intrigue.

man'ag-er (măn'ā-jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who manages ; a conductor or director ; as, the *manager* of a theater.

A skillful *manager* of the rabble. *South.*

2. A person who conducts business or household affairs with economy and frugality ; an economist.

In the main, a *manager* of his treasure. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. In the British Parliament, in either house, one of a small body or committee of members appointed to perform some special duty, as to arrange for a conference between the two houses or to manage an impeachment.

4. *Eng. Law.* A person appointed by a court of equity to carry on under the court's control a business for the benefit of creditors or other beneficiaries.

man'a-ge'ri-al (măn'ā-jē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a manager ; as, *managerial* qualities. "*Managerial* responsibility." *C. Brontë.*

man'age-ry (-āj-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *menagerie*, *mesnagerie.* See MANAGE, *n.* ; cf. MENAGERIE.] *Obs.* Manage or management ; as : **a** Domestic or agricultural economy ; husbandry. **b** Administration ; conduct. **c** Managership. **d** Husbandry ; economy ; frugality. **e** Adroit management ; cunning ; artifice. **f** Manage ; manège. **g** A place for exercising horses ; a manège.

man'a-kin (măn'ȧ-kĭn), *n.* [See MANIKIN.] Any of numerous small bright-colored clamatorial birds of the family Pipridæ, of Central and South America, inhabiting chiefly deep forests or thick undergrowth. The bill and tail are usually short and the sexes are often quite dissimilar.

man'a-tee' (măn'ȧ-tē'), *n.* [Sp. *manatí*, fr. Carib *manatui.* Cf. LAMANTIN.] Any of several aquatic herbivorous mammals of the order Sirenia which constitute the genus *Trichechus*, syn. *Manatus.* They differ from the dugong in having the tail broad and rounded instead of like that of a whale. The American species (*T. manatus*, syn. *M. americanus*) inhabits the waters of the West Indies and neighboring mainland coasts from Florida (where it is becoming extinct) to Yucatan. It is about ten feet long, nearly black in color, thick-skinned, and almost naked. There are at least two other existing species, *T. inunguis* of the Amazon and Orinoco region, and *T. senegalensis* of the west coast of Africa. Cf. SIRENIA, *Illust.*

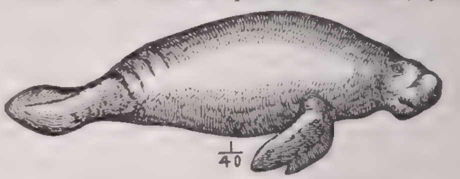

American Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*)

ma-nav'el (mȧ-năv'ĕl), **ma-nar'vel** (-när'vĕl), *v. t. & i.* *Naut.* To steal, as from a ship's galley ; to pilfer. *Slang.*

ma-nav'el-ins (-ĭnz), **ma-nav'il-ins**, *n. pl.* [Cf. MANAVEL.] Fragments of food stolen, or left over, from the ship's galley ; also, odds and ends or extra supplies of food of any kind. *Slang, Chiefly Naut.*

man'bot' | (măn'bōt'), *n.* [AS. *man* man, vassal + *bōt*
man'bote' | recompense.] *A.-S. & O. Eng. Law.* The sum paid to a lord as compensation for killing his man.

Under some laws the manbot varied in amount according to the value to the lord of the person slain, under others it varied with the rank of the lord. The payment of manbot lasted in England till the 12th century.

manche, maunche (mänsh), *n.* [F. *manche*, fr. L. *manica.* See MANACLE.] **1.** A sleeve. *Obs.*

2. *Her.* A representation of a kind of 12th or 14th century sleeve with a long pendent lappet.

Man'ches-ter (măn'chĕs-tẽr), *n.* A large city in Lancashire, England, the center of the country's cotton manufacture and an emporium for all kinds of textile fabrics ; — often used adjectively ; as, *Manchester* goods or wares.

Manchester brown. = VESUVINE. — **M. Massacre.** See PETERLOO MASSACRE. — **M. Poet**, Charles Swain (1801-74), an English poet, a native of Manchester. — **M. school**, *Hist. & Pol. Econ.*, a body of politicians, led by Cobden and Bright, who supported free trade. They met at Manchester and were first so called in 1848 by Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield). Hence, a school or party of English economists who advocate free trade, laissez faire (their characteristic doctrine), peace, nonintervention in foreign affairs, reduction of warlike expenditures, etc. — **M. yellow.** Martius yellow. See DYE.

Man'ches-ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or doctrines, such as laissez faire, held by, or attributed to, the Manchester school. — **Man'ches-ter-ist**, *n.*

man'chet (măn'chĕt), *n.* **1.** The finest kind of wheat bread. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. A loaf (which was small) or roll of this bread ; a small loaf of white bread ; a muffin. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

White *manchets* are sweet and fine *Sir F. Pollock.*

3. A cake having the shape of a manchet. *Obs.*

4. *Her.* A representation of a manchet used as a bearing.

man'chi-neel' (măn'chĭ-nēl'), *n.* [Sp. *manzanillo*, fr. *manzana* an apple, fr. L. *malum Matianum* a kind of apple, fr. *Matius*, the name of a Roman gens : cf. F. *mancenille* the fruit of the tree.] A poisonous euphorbiaceous tree (*Hippomane mancinella*) of tropical America, having a blistering milky juice, and apple-shaped fruit.

Man-chu' (măn-chōō'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Manchuria or its inhabitants.

Man-chu', *n.* ; *pl.* MANCHUS (-chōōz'). **1.** One of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria, closely related to the Tungus tribes. Originally they were warlike nomads, but since their conquest of China and the establishment of

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man. Var. of MAUND. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

man (män ; mȧn). Var. of MAUN, must. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

man, *a. & n.* [AS. *mān.*] Wicked ; wickedness. *Obs.*

man, *n.* [Cf. L. *man*, F. *manne.*] Manna. *Obs.*

man, *indef. pron.* [Same as *man* human being.] One. *Obs.*

Man., *or* **man.** *Abbr.* Manasses ; manège ; Manila (paper) ; manipulus (L., handful) ; Manitoba ; manual.

mana. ✝ MAUND. *India.*

ma'na (mä'nä), *n.* [Maori.] Authority ; influence ; prestige *New Zealand & N. S. Wales.*

man'a-ble (măn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Marriageable ; viripotent. *Obs.*

Man'a-bush (măn'ȧ-bŏŏsh), **Man'a-bo'zho** (-bō'zhō), **Man'a-bo'zo** (-zō). Vars. of NANABOZO.

manace. ✝ MENACE.

man'a-cl Manacle. *Ref. Sp.*

Man'a-cus (măn'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. OD. *manneken*, dim. of *man* man. Cf. MANIKIN.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus consisting of certain manakins distinguished by having the throat feathers elongated. Formerly many others also were included. **b** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus

‖ **ma-na'da** (mä-nä'thä ; 146), *n* [Sp.] A herd, drove, or flock ; esp., a small drove of horses.

ma-nadge' (mȧ-näj'). Var. of MENAGE, 3. *Scot.*

Man'a-en (măn'ȧ-ĕn). *Bib.*

man'ag-ee' (măn'ā-jē'), *n.* See -EE.

man'age-less, *a.* Unmanageable. *Rare.*

man'age-men'tal (măn'āj-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Pert. to management

man'ag-er-ess (măn'ā-jẽr-ĕs), *n.* A female manager.

man'a-ge'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of MANAGERIAL.

man'a-ger-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

man'ah (măn'ȧ). Var. of MINA, a weight. *Bib.*

Man'a-hat (măn'ȧ-hăt). *D Bib.*

Man'a-hath (măn'ȧ-hăth ; mȧ-nā'hăth). *Bib.*

Man'a-hem (măn'ȧ-hĕm), **Ma-na'im** (mȧ-nā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Ma-na'heth-ites (mȧ-nā'hĕth-īts), *n. pl. Bib.*

man'a-kin. Var. of MANIKIN.

‖ **ma-ña'na** (mä-nyä'nä), *n* [Sp] To-morrow — *adv.* To-morrow ; before long.

manance. ✝ MENACE.

Man'an-nan (măn'ȧ-nŏn), *n* In British myth, a son of Ler and the patron of sailors, esp. associated with the Isle of Man

man'a-nose (măn'ȧ-nōz), **man'a-no'say** (-nō'sā). Vars of MANINOSE.

Ma-na'o (mä-nä'ō), *n.* One of a South American tribe of Arawakan Indians dwelling along the Rio Negro.

man ape. a An anthropoid ape. **b** A hypothetical animal intermediate between man and the apes ; a "missing link."

ma-nar'vel. Var. of MANAVEL.

man'as (măn'ăs ; mŭn'ȧs), *n.* [Skr.] **a** *Hinduism.* The organ of volition and imagination. **b** *Theos* Mind or ego ; the sentient reincarnating principle in man. *Mme. Blavatsky.*

Man'a-squan (măn'ȧ-skwăn), *n.* [From *Manasquan*, New Jersey] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

manasse. ✝ MENACE.

Ma-nas'se (mȧ-năs'ē). *D Bib*

Man'as-se'as (măn'ȧ-sē'ȧs). *Bib.*

Ma-nas'seh (mȧ-năs'ĕ). *n.* [Heb. *Menasseh.*] **1.** Lit., forgetfulness ; — masc. prop. name L. *Manasses* (-sēz).
2. Son of Joseph, and founder of the tribe of Manasseh.
3. Son of Hezekiah, and king of Judah (692-639(?) B. C.

Ma-nas'ses (-ēz). *Bib.*

Manasses, Prayer of. See OLD TESTAMENT

Ma-nas'sites (-īts), *n. pl. Bib*

manath, *n.* [AS *mānāþ* ; *mān* wicked, crime + *āþ* oath ; akin to G. *meineid.*] Perjury. *Obs.*

man'a-ti' (măn'ȧ-tē'). Var. of MANATEE.

Ma-nat'i-dæ (mȧ-năt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = TRICHECHIDÆ (family consisting of the manatees).

man'a-tine (-tīn ; -tĭn ; 183), *a.* Pert. to or like the manatees

ma-na'tion (mȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L *manatio*, fr. *manare* to flow.] An issuing or flowing out. *Obs*

Man'a-tus (măn'ȧ-tŭs), *n.* [NL] *Zoöl* Syn. of TRICHECHUS (genus containing the manatees) — **man'a-toid**, *a. & n.*

manaunt, *a.* [OF *manant*] Wealthy. *Obs* [Dwelling. *Obs.*]

manauntie, *n.* [OF. *manantie*]

Man'a-wy'ddan (măn'ȧ-wŭ'thăn), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric god of the world of the dead. He is a son of the sea god Llyr. Cf. MANANNAN

manc. *Abbr. Music.* Mancando.

man-ca'la (män-kä'lä), *n* [Ar. *manqalah*, fr. *naqala* to move.] A game played in various forms throughout Africa and those parts of Asia and Oceania which have come under Arabic influence. It is played with counters on a board having twelve or more pockets It has been introduced into the United States under the name of *chuba.*

man-can'do (män-kän'dō), *a* [It., p. pr. of *mancare* to lack.] *Music.* Losing force of tone ; diminuendo.

man car. A skip truck having tiers of seats for carrying miners, used in inclined shafts.

man'che (măn'chē), *n.* [Kanarese *manji* a large boat with one mast] An East Indian freighting or coasting vessel usually flat-bottomed and with one mast.

manche. ✝ MUNCH

Man'ches-ter-dom (măn'chĕs-tẽr-dŭm), *n.* Manchesterism.

‖ **Man-ches'ter-thum'**, *or* **-tum'** (män-chĕs'tẽr-tōōm'), *n.* [*Manchester* (school) + *-tum*, G. suffix = -DOM.] *Econ* The principle of unrestrained competition and free trade ; Cobdenism ; — so called by the Germans "It protests against *Manchesterthum*, against the body of teaching which regards personal interest as the only motive force of human activity, and the law of supply and demand as the sole regulator of wages." *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

‖ **man'chette'** (mäɴ'shĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *manche* sleeve.] A cuff, esp. an ornamental cuff.

Man-choo'. Var. of MANCHU.

the Manchu dynasty upon the Chinese throne (in 1644) they have largely assimilated Chinese civilization.
2. The language of the Manchus, a Ural-Altaic tongue gradually disappearing before the encroachment of Chinese.
Man-chu'ri-an (măn-chōō'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Manchu.
Manchurian subregion, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Palæarctic region including Manchuria, northern and eastern China, Korea, and Japan.
man'ci-pate (măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *mancipatus*, p. p. of *mancipare* to sell. Cf. EMANCIPATE.] **1.** To place in subjection or bondage ; to bind ; to restrict. *Obs. Sir M. Hale.*
2. *Roman Law.* To transfer by mancipation.
man'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mancipatio* a transfer.] **1.** Act of enslaving ; slavery ; involuntary servitude. *Obs.*
2. *Roman Law.* A form of conveyance used to transfer certain things (called *res mancipi*) into the mancipium of another. In later times it was used as the form for one kind of will. Its use was open only to Roman citizens, and was performed with certain prescribed words and gestures in the presence of five Roman citizens, and of another, called the *libripens*, who held a pair of bronze scales against which a piece of bronze (Lat. *aes*) was struck, symbolizing the weighing out of the price. *Res mancipi* included landed property (not provincial), cattle, rural prædial servitudes, slaves, children, and (for certain forms of marriage) women. Mancipation was the regular form for emancipating slaves and children. It became obsolete before Justinian's time. Cf. MANCIPIUM ; IN JURE CESSIO.
man'ci-pa-to-ry (măn'sĭ-pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Roman Law.* Of or pertaining to mancipation.
man-cip'i-um (măn-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIPIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Roman Law.* A status of legal subjection to the will of another, not amounting to ownership, or, in case of a freeman, to slavery. Mancipium was an institution of the *jus civile*, and a person in mancipio was not regarded as in the possession of the master but rather as his subject. He retained his status as a Roman citizen, was capable of legal marriage, and on manumission regained his full legal rights except that he remained subject to the rights of patronage. The status was created by mancipation, and was obsolete in the time of Justinian.
man'ci-ple (măn'sĭ-p'l), *n.* [OF. *manciple*, *mancipe*, slave, servant, fr. L. *mancipium*. See MANCIPATE.] **1.** A steward or purveyor, as for a college or Inn of Court. *Chaucer.*
2. A slave ; bond servant. *Obs.*
-man'cy (-măn'sĭ). [Gr. μαντεία divination : cf. F. *-mancie.*] A suffix denoting *divination* ; as, aeuro*mancy*, chiro*mancy*, necro*mancy*, etc.
Man-dæ'an (măn-dē'ăn), *n.* [Mandæan *mandā* knowledge.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a Gnostic sect still extant in western Persia and southern Babylonia, with a hierarchy and literature. The members of the sect are also called **Christians of St. John**, though it is not Christian.
2. A dialect of Aramaic in which the sacred books of the Mandæans are written ; Mandaic.
Man-dæ'an, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the sect of the Mandæans, or the language of their sacred books.
Man-dæ'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the Mandæans.
Man-da'ic (-dā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the language of the Mandæan sacred books. — *n.* The Mandaic language.
man'da-ment (măn'dȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *mandare* to command. Cf. MANDMENT.] A command ; an injunction.
This remedy is alternately called a "*mandament*," or a "writ of spolie," or "spoliation." It is a *mandament* because it is really an order of the court. *C. H. Van Zyl.*
man-da'mus (măn-dā'mŭs), *n.* [L., we command, fr. *mandare* to command.] *Law.* **a** Orig., in England, any of various ancient prerogative writs or mandates issued by the sovereign and directing the performance of some act ; hence, the prerogative writ issued, in the absence of any other legal remedy, from the Crown side of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (formerly from the Court of King's Bench) in the king's name to a public official, to enforce the performance of some public duty. Hence, in the United States, a common-law writ similarly issued by a superior court and directed to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person, to enforce the performance of some public duty. **b** By extension, any of various statutory proceedings in the nature of an order of court similarly used.
man-da'mus, *v. t.* ; MAN-DA'MUSED (-mŭst) ; MAN-DA'MUSING. To serve or coerce with a mandamus. *Colloq.*
Man'dan (măn'dăn), *n.* One of a celebrated tribe of Siouan Indians settled on the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. They are noted for their elaborate ceremonials, including initiatory rites with voluntary torture. In their aboriginal state they were agriculturists as well as hunters, and constructed stockaded villages with log huts. In 1837 smallpox nearly destroyed the tribe.
man'da-rin (măn'dȧ-rĭn ; măn'dȧ-rēn' ; 277), *n.* [Pg. *mandarim*, fr. Malay *mantri* minister of state, prop. a Hind. word, fr. Skr. *mantrin* a counselor, *mantra* a counsel, *man* to think.] **1.** A Chinese public officer of one of the nine grades entitled to wear a button on the hat ; a civil or military official in China, or in Annam or other bordering states. The term is properly applied only to the officials called *kwan* by the Chinese, and not to officials of the subordinate class. The buttons distinguishing the nine ranks of *kwan*, beginning with the lowest, are : 1st and 2d ranks, a transparent and opaque red stone respectively ; 3d and 4th, a transparent and opaque blue stone respectively ; 5th and 6th, a transparent and opaque white stone respectively ; 7th, plain gold ; 8th and 9th, worked gold.
2. [*cap.*] The dialect of Chinese used by the court and among the official classes ; primarily, the northern dialect of Chinese ; in an extended sense, the chief (though not the oldest) dialect of the empire, dominating about four fifths of China proper. It has three main varieties : the southern, or that of Nanking, until 1425 the standard Mandarin ; the western, or that of Ching-tu ; and the northern, or that of Peking, now the standard Mandarin.
3. A small grotesque seated image in Chinese costume, so made as to continue nodding when set in motion.
4. **a** A Chinese species of orange (*Citrus nobilis*) ; also, any of the horticultural varieties derived from it. **b** Its fruit. It is much smaller than the common orange, with an easily separable reddish rind and sweet pulp. Cf. TANGERINE. **c** A liqueur flavored with this fruit.
5. Any of several yellow or orange azo dyestuffs used in dyeing wool and silk. Mandarin G is **orange II** ; mandarin GR is **orange R**.
6. Short for MANDARIN PORCELAIN.
man'da-rin' (măn'dȧ-rēn'), *v. t.* ; MAN'DA-RINED' (-rēnd') ; MAN'DA-RIN'ING (-rēn'ĭng). [See MANDARIN, *n.*] *Dyeing.* To impart an orange-yellow color to (fabrics of silk or wool) by treating with dilute nitric acid.
man'da-rin-ate (măn'dȧ-rĭn-āt ; măn'dȧ-rēn'āt), *n.* The body of mandarins ; mandarins collectively ; the office or dignity of a mandarin ; rule of mandarins.
man'da-rin duck (măn'dȧ-rĭn ; măn'dȧ-rēn'). A beautiful crested Asiatic duck (*Aix galericulata*), often domesticated, and regarded by the Chinese as an emblem of conjugal affection. It is related to the American wood duck, but has more strikingly variegated plumage, the male having a neck ruff of narrow feathers, and recurved inner secondaries which stand up like fans.
man'da-rin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Government by mandarins ; character or spirit of the mandarins.
man'da-ta-ry (măn'dȧ-tȧ-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TARIES (-rĭz). [L. *mandatarius*, fr. *mandatum* a charge, commission, order. See MANDATE.] One to whom a mandate is given ; — chiefly used in *Law*, as correlative of *mandator*.
man'date (măn'dāt), *n.* [L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to commit to one's charge, order, orig., to put into one's hand ; *manus* hand + *dare* to give : cf. F. *mandat*. See MANUAL, DATE a time ; cf. COMMEND, MAUNDY THURSDAY.]
1. An authoritative command ; order ; injunction.
2. **a** A prescript from a superior court or official to an inferior one ; specif., *U. S. Law*, the order or command embodying the decision of an appellate court when final judgment is not entered, sent to the court below. **b** *Canon Law.* A rescript of the Pope, esp. one commanding preferment to a benefice. **c** *Roman Hist.* An order of the emperor to an imperial officer, esp. in the provinces. The mandates are included among the constitutions. **d** *Political Science.* The instruction given by a constituency to the elected legislative body or one of its members requiring a certain course of action to be followed.
3. **a** *Roman Law.* A contract by which one party agrees to perform gratuitously some act for another who agrees to indemnify him. When not gratuitous it is locatio conductio. **b** In the Civil-law systems and often in law text writers, any contract of agency in which one undertakes to perform some act for another, whether gratuitously or for a reward. By common-law text writers on bailments, the term is commonly applied to a gratuitous bailment in which the bailee undertakes to do something in respect of the thing bailed, as distinguished from a *deposit*.
The great distinction then between a *mandate* and a deposit is, that the former lies in feasance and the latter simply in custody. *Sir W. Jones.*
Syn. — Command, decree, order, precept, bidding, direction, charge.—MANDATE, BEHEST, INJUNCTION are here compared in their nontechnical uses. MANDATE (chiefly poetical or elevated) denotes an authoritative or peremptory command ; BEHEST (also poetical or rhetorical) implies a positive bidding, INJUNCTION, an emphatic admonition or direction, each with the force of a command ; as, "Authoritative instructions, *mandates* issued, which the member is bound blindly and implicitly to obey" (*Burke*) ; "Oft, when in my heart was heard thy timely *mandate*, I deferred the task" (*Wordsworth*) ; "pain, danger, difficulty, steady slaving toil, and other highly disagreeable *behests* of destiny" (*Carlyle*) ; "the high *injunction* not to taste that fruit" (*Milton*). See COMMAND, DICTATE.
mandate of intendence. See INTENDENCE.
man'da-tive (măn'dȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *mandativus.*] Of or pertaining to command. — **mandative mood**, *Gram.*, the future tense used as an imperative. *Rare.*
man-da'tor (măn-dā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who gives a mandate. Used chiefly in *Law*, as correlative to *mandatary*.
man'da-to-ry (măn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mandatorius.*] Containing, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a mandate or a command ; hence, obligatory. Cf. DIRECTORY, *a.*, 2.
man'da-to-ry, *n.* A mandatary.
man-del'ic (măn-dĕl'ĭk), *a.* [G. *mandel* almond.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline, monobasic, hydroxy acid, $C_6H_5 \cdot CHOH \cdot CO_2H$, occurring in three optically different modifications. The inactive variety, called also **paramandelic acid**, is obtained by reaction of benzoic aldehyde (oil of bitter almonds) with hydrocyanic and hydrochloric acids, and otherwise. Chemically, mandelic acid is phenyl glycollic acid.
man'di-ble (măn'dĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *mandibula*, *mandibulum*, fr. *mandere* to chew. Cf. MANGER.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A jaw, either upper or lower ; — in this general sense now used chiefly of the jaws in animals having a well-developed beak, as birds and many reptiles, and cephalopods. **b** The bony or cartilaginous skeleton of the lower jaw, esp. when composed of a single bone or of more or less solidly united pieces ; the mandibular bone. In man it is usually called the *inferior maxillary*. **c** In arthropods, either the right or left of the anterior pair of mouth appendages, which often form strong biting jaws. Cf. MAXILLA.
man-dib'u-lar (măn-dĭb'ū-lȧr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a mandible. — *n.* The mandible, or lower jawbone.
mandibular arch, *Embryol.*, the most anterior visceral arch. It takes part in forming the jaws.
Man-dib'u-la'ta (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, an extensive group of insects comprising all those having jaws adapted for mastication, as opposed to those having suctorial mouth parts.
man-dib'u-late (-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the Mandibulata ; having masticatory jaws. **b** Having a lower jaw, as most vertebrates. — *n.* One of the Mandibulata.
man-dib'u-li-form' (măn-dĭb'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the form of a mandible ; — said esp. of the maxillæ of an insect when hard and adapted for biting.
man-dib'u-lo- (măn-dĭb'ū-lō-). [See MANDIBLE, *n.*] A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the mandible* or *mandibles*.
man-dib'u-lo-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the mandibular and hyoid arches, or to the lower jaw and hyoid bone.
man'dil (măn'dĭl), *n.* [OF. *mandil* ; cf. Sp. & Pg. *mandil* a coarse apron, a haircloth ; all from Ar. *mandīl* tablecloth, handkerchief, mantle, fr. LGr. μανδήλιον, fr. L. *mantile*, *mantele*. See MANTLE.] A loose outer garment worn in the 16th and 17th centuries.
Man-din'gan (măn-dĭŋ'găn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mandingos or their language.
Man-din'go (-gō), *n.* ; *pl.* -GOS *or* -GOES (-gōz). A Negro of an extensive linguistic stock of the western Sudan occupying the coast from Senegal to Liberia and extending inland to the upper courses of the Niger. They are tall, spare of frame, with features frequently distinct from the Negro type, indicating a Hamitic strain. They have partially assimilated Arab culture. Also, the language of the Mandingos.
man-do'la (măn-dō'lȧ), *n.* [It. See MANDOLIN.] *Music.* A variety of mandolin, but larger and tuned lower.
man'do-lin } (măn'dō-lĭn), *n.* [F. *mandoline*, It. *mando-*
man'do-line } *lino*, dim. of *mandola*, fr. L. *pandura*. See BANDORE.] *Music.* An instrument of the lute kind, having a deep pear-shaped body and fretted neck, with four to eight strings, in typical instances tuned in pairs to the tones of the violin strings. It is played with a plectrum, and has a thin, tinkling, nasal tone, and a register of about three octaves upward from *g* (see PITCH).

Mandolin

‖ **man'dor-la** (män'dôr-lä), *n.* ; *pl.* -LE (-lā). [It., an almond.] *Fine Art.* Anything having the shape of an almond, or of a pointed oval, as a panel or seal ; esp., in Christian art, the vesica piscis. See GLORY, *Illust.*
man-drag'o-ra (măn-drăg'ō-rȧ), *n.* [L. *mandragoras* the mandrake.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of European and Asiatic solanaceous herbs, usually acaulescent, with campanulate flowers and baccate fruit. *M. officinarum* is the mandrake.
2. The European mandrake.
man'drake (măn'drāk), *n.* [ME. *mandrake*, *mandrage*, *mandragore*, AS. *mandragora*, L. *mandragoras*, fr. Gr. μανδραγόρας : cf. F. *mandragore.*] **1.** A European solanaceous herb (*Mandragora officinarum*), with ovate leaves and whitish or violet-purple flowers. It has a very large forked root, which was supposed to possess human attributes, even to crying out when pulled up, and is still the subject of many superstitions. The fruit when eaten by women was supposed to promote conception. It was employed in medicine as a cathartic.
And Reuben . . . found *mandrakes* in the field. *Genesis* xxx. 14
2. The common May apple. *U. S.*
mandrake apple, the fruit of the mandrake (sense 1).
man'drel (măn'drĕl), *n.* Also **man'dril**. [Cf. F. *mandrin*, in sense 2.] **1.** A miner's pick. *Eng.*

Mandrake, 1. (⅓)

man-chu' (măn-chōō'), **man-chu'a** (-ȧ). Vars. of MANCHE, a vessel.
mancion, **mancioun**. † MANSION.
man'ci-pa-ble (măn'sĭ-pȧ-b'l), *a.* [See MANCIPATE ; -ABLE.] *Rom. Law.* Capable of mancipation.
man'ci-pant (-pȧnt), *n.* [L. *mancipans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] *Rom. Law.* One who transfers property by mancipation, as opposed to the **man'ci-pee'** (-pē'), who receives it.
man'ci-pate, *a.* [L. *mancipatus*, p. p.] Enslaved ; subject. *Obs.*
man'ci-pa'ti-o (-pā'shĭ-ō ; -shō), *n.* *Rom. Law.* Mancipation.
man'ci-pa-tive (măn'sĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Mancipatory.
man'ci-ple-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
man-cip'u-lar (măn-sĭp'ū-lȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to a manciple. *R.*
man'co (măŋ'kō), *n.* Calamanco. *Scot.*
man-co'na bark (măn-kō'nȧ). = SASSY BARK.
man'cus (măŋ'kŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* E. MANCUSES (-ĕz ; -ĭz), AS. MANCUSAS. [AS.] An Old English coin and money of account equiv. to thirty pence. It appears to have been derived from the Roman solidus.
mand (*dial.* mänd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MAUND, a basket.
mand (mănd), *n.* [Hind. *maṇḍwā*, *maṇḍuā*.] = RAGGEE.
mand, *n.* [Cf. OF. *mant*, *mand.*] A question. *Obs.*
mand, *v. t.* [OF. & F. *mander.*] To send forth or for ; to command. *Obs.*
Man'da-ite (măn'dā-īt), *n. & a.* [= MANDÆAN.]
man'dant (măn'dȧnt), *n.* [L. *mandans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *mandare* to order. See MANDATE.] *Law.* = MANDATOR.
man'da-rah (măn'dȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *mandarah.*] In the Orient, a reception room.
mandarin cap. A child's cap shaped like that of a mandarin.
man'da-rin-dom (măn'dȧ-rĭn-dŭm ; măn'dȧ-rēn'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
man'da-rin-ess (-ĕs), *n.* The wife of a mandarin.
mandarin hat. A hat imitating in shape that of a mandarin.
man'da-rin'ic (măn'dȧ-rĭn'ĭk), *a.* Appropriate or peculiar to a mandarin.
man'da-rin-ize (măn'dȧ-rĭn-īz ; män'dȧ-rēn'īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
mandarin orange. = MANDARIN, 5.
mandarin porcelain. A kind of fine Oriental ware ; esp., certain showy and richly painted vases decorated in part with figures in the recent official costume of the Chinese mandarin. These pieces have been called Japanese, but are undoubtedly Chinese of the 17th and 18th centuries.
man'da-rin-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
mandarin sleeve. A loose sleeve like a mandarin's.
mandarin yellow. A yellow color, like that of a mandarin's robe; also, a dyestuff producing this color. Cf. MANDARIN, 5.
‖ **man'dat'** (mäɴ'dȧ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Mandate ; order ; commission ; proxy ; — used only in legal and other special senses.
2. *pl.* More usually **man'dats' ter'ri'to'ri-aux'** (mäɴ'dȧ' tĕr'ē'tō'rĭ-ō'). *F. Hist.* The notes or bills issued as currency by the revolutionary government in 1796, after the depreciation of the assignats, and based on the security of the national domains. Within a year they became nearly worthless. *Rare in sing.*
man'date, *a.* = MAUNDY.
man-date' (măn-dāt'), *v. t.* [See MANDATE, *n.*] To commit to memory ; to memorize. *Scot.*
man'da-tee' (măn'dā-tē'), *n.* *Law.* A mandatary.
man-da'tion (măn-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mandating. *Scot.*
man-da'tum (-tŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] = MANDATE.
man'day. † MAUNDY.
Man-da'ya (män-dä'yä), *n.* A member of a Malayan (or possibly Indonesian) tribe of the eastern part of Mindanao, mostly pagan head-hunters.
mande. † MAUNDY.
man'del-ate (măn'dĕl-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of mandelic acid.
mandeline. † MANDARIN.
mandellion. † MANDILION.
‖ **Man'del-stein'** (män'dĕl-stīn' ; G. -shtīn), **man'del-stone'** (măn'dĕl-stōn'), *n.* [G. *mandel* almond + *stein* stone.] *Petrog.* Amygdaloid
mandement. Var. of MANDMENT
man'der (*dial.* män'dẽr). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of MAUNDER
man'der-il, *n.* † MANDREL.
mandglorye, *n.* [OF. *mandegloire*, *mandeglore*, *mandegore*, F. *main de gloire*, *mandragore*. See MANDRAGORA.] Mandragora. *Obs.*
man'di-ble (măn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [L *mandere* to chew ; see -ABLE.] Manducable. *Obs.*
man-dib'u-la-ry (măn-dĭb'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Mandibular.
man-dib'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Mandibulate.
man-dib'u-lo-max'il-la-ry, *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the mandibles and maxillæ of an arthropod.
man'dil (măn'dĭl), *n.* [Ar. *mandīl* towel, *mindīl* headband. See MANDILL.] In Oriental countries, a turban.
mandil. † MANDILL.
man-dil'ion (măn-dĭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *mandillon* or It. *mandiglione*. See MANDILL.] A kind of loose outer garment, cassock, or overcoat formerly worn by soldiers, etc.
man'di-oc (măn'dĭ-ŏk), *or* **man'di-o'ca** (-ō'kȧ). Vars. of MANIOC.
man-di'tion (măn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *mandare* to command.] Mandate; precept. *Obs.*
man'dle-stone' (măn'd'l-stōn'). Var. of MANDELSTONE
mand'ment, *n.* Commandment; order. *Obs.*
man'do-lin-ist, *n.* A mandolin player.
man'dom (măn'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
man-do'ra (măn-dō'rȧ ; 201), *n.* [= MANDOLA.]
man-dore' (măn-dōr' ; măn'dōr ; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *mandore* See MANDOLIN.] *Music.* **a** A kind of four-stringed lute. **b** A mandola.
man'do-rin. † MANDARIN.
man'dra (măn'drȧ), *n.* [Gr. μάνδρα.] A Greek monastery.
mandrag. † MANDRAKE.
man'drag'on, *n.* [For *mandrake* ; cf. DRAKE a dragon.] A mandrake. *Obs.*
man-drag'o-rine (măn-drăg'ō-

2. *Mach.* **a** An axis, spindle, or arbor, usually tapered or cylindrical, but sometimes cylindrical and stepped, inserted forcibly into a piece of work having a hole in it to support it while the work is operated on. Mandrels are sometimes made hollow, for turning hollow work, or flat, for turning flat boards on. See EXPANDING MANDREL. **b** A short live spindle, as of a lathe, a revolving arbor, as of a circular saw or cutter. Hence, a kind of watchmaker's lathe.
3. *Metal Working, etc.* A piece of steel, usually long and narrow and having any of various cross sections, used as a core around which metal or other material may be cast, molded, forged, bent, or otherwise shaped. Cf. FLEXIBLE MANDREL.
4. *Elec.* Any of a train of round-ended cylinders joined by short chains used to pull through an underground duct, as each joint is made, to insure perfect alignment.

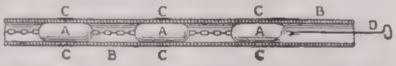

Mandrel, 4. *AAA* Wooden Mandrels; *BB* Duct or Conduit; *CCC* Ozocerite Tape; *D* Handle.

mandrel lathe. A lathe with a stout spindle, adapted esp. for chucking, as for forming hollow articles by spinning.
man′drill (măn′drĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *mandrille*, Sp. *mandril*, It. *mandrillo*; perh. native name, or fr. *man* + a native name. Cf. DRILL ape.] A large West African baboon (*Papio mormon*). The adult male has blue ridges on the sides of the nose; the bridge of the nose and the large ischial callosities are red. It is gregarious and ferocious and nearly as large as the chacma.

Mandrill.

man′du-cate (măn′dū-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *manducatus*, p. p. of *manducare* to chew. See MANGER.] To masticate; chew; eat. *Rare.*
man′du-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *manducatio*: cf. F. *manducation*.] **1.** Act of eating. *Rare*, exc. with reference to partaking of the Eucharist. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Act of chewing.
man′du-ca-to-ry (măn′dū-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, employed in, or adapted for, chewing. *Owen.*
mane (mān), *n.* [AS. *manu*; akin to OD. *mane*, D. *maan*, G. *mähne*, OHG. *mana*, Icel. *mön*, Dan. & Sw. *man*, AS. *mene* necklace, Icel. *men*, OIr. *muing* hair, mane, *muince* necklace, L. *monile*, Gr. μάνος, μάννος, Skr. *manyā* neck muscles.] **1.** The long and heavy hair growing on the upper side of, or about, the neck of some quadrupedal animals, as the horse, the lion, etc. See HORSE, *Illust.*
2. *Agric.* A ridge or tuft of stubble left by mowers.
man′-eat′er, *n.* One that has, or is fancied to have, an appetite for human flesh; specif.: **a** A cannibal. **b** Any of certain large sharks; esp., *Carcharodon carcharias*, found in all warm seas and attaining a length of over 30 ft. The broad, triangular teeth have finely serrated edges. See SHARK, *Illust.* **c** A lion or a tiger that has acquired the habit of feeding on human flesh. **d** A newt or salamander, in the U. S. esp. the hellbender. Cf. MAN-KEEPER.
maned (mānd), *a.* Having a mane; *Her.*, crined.
maned sheep, the aoudad. — **m. wolf**, a South American wolf (*Canis jubatus*) having yellowish red fur with black on the nape, lower jaw, and feet. It does not assemble in packs, and lives mainly on small animals.
ma′nège′ (mȧ′nĕzh′; 277), *n.* Also **ma-nege′** (mȧ-nĕzh′). [F. *manège*. See MANAGE, *n.*] **1.** A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses; a riding academy.
2. Art of horsemanship, or of training horses; the movements or paces of a trained horse.
mane′less (mān′lĕs), *a.* Having no mane. — **maneless lion**, a supposed variety of lion having a very short mane. It is probably based on young specimens.
man engine. *Mining.* A primitive appliance used in some shafts to raise or lower the miners. It consists essentially of a series of landings with corresponding platforms that move up and down a distance equal to the vertical distance between the landings. A person in ascending steps successively on a platform, off to a landing, back to the next higher platform, etc., and vice versa in descending.
ma′nes (mā′nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** [*often cap.*] *Rom. Antiq.* The spirits of the dead and gods of the lower world; orig., a euphemistic name [lit., the "good" gods] for the *di inferi*, or chthonian deities; later, the ancestral spirits of gods, the *di parentum*. See LEMURES, PARENTALIA; cf. CHTHONIAN, HERO.
2. Hence, ancestral spirits worshiped as gods. Cf. KAMI.
Ma-net′ti (mȧ-nĕt′ĭ), *n.* [After Saverio *Manetti* (1723–84), Italian botanist.] *Hort.* A vigorous variety (*Rosa chinensis manetti*) of the China or Bengal rose, used mainly as a stock for budding choice garden varieties.
ma-net′ti-a vine (mȧ-nĕt′ĭ-ȧ). *Hort.* Any of several species of *Lygistrum*; esp., *L. luteorubrum*, a pretty rubiaceous vine known in horticulture as *Manettia bicolor*. It has tubular red and yellow flowers.
ma-neu′ver, ma-nœu′vre (mȧ-nōō′vẽr; -nū′vẽr), *n.* [F. *manœuvre*, OF. *manuevre*, fr. *manœuvrer*, orig. to work by hand; L. *manus* hand + *operari* to work; cf. LL. *manopera*, lit., hand work, manual labor. See MANUAL, OPERATE; cf. MAINOR, MANURE.] **1.** A military or naval evolution, movement, or change of position, esp. one planned or arranged and based on the character of the ground, position of the enemy, tactical conditions, and the like; a device in military or naval tactics. Hence, in the *pl.*, extended field exercises in time of peace of comparatively large bodies of troops, often divided into theoretically hostile forces, or similar exercises in war problems in which ships and coast defenses participate.
2. Dexterous physical management, handling, or movement; skillful operation. *Rare.*
3. Management with address or artful design; adroit proceeding; a stratagem or artifice.
4. Way or method of operating or working. *Obs.*
Syn. — See ARTIFICE.
ma-neu′ver, ma-nœu′vre, *v. i.*; -VERED or -VRED (-vẽrd), -VER-ING (-vẽr-ĭng) or -VRING (-vrĭng). [Cf. F. *manœuvrer*. See MANEUVER, *n.*] **1.** To perform a movement or movements in military or naval tactics; to make changes in position with reference to getting practical or theoretic advantage in attack or defense.
2. To manage with address or art; to scheme.
ma-neu′ver, ma-nœu′vre, *v. t.* **1.** To change the position or formation of, as of troops or ships; to cause to execute tactical evolutions or movements.
2. To put, get, make, draw, etc., by maneuvering, as into or out of a position or condition.
3. To manage, conduct, or bring about, with skill or adroitness and design; to manipulate.
Man′fred (măn′frĕd), *n.* The hero of Byron's drama of this name, a being estranged from all human creatures, indifferent to all human sympathies, and dwelling alone in a castle among the Central Alps, where he holds communion only with the spirits he invokes by sorceries.
Man-fre′da (măn-frē′dȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a proper name.] *Bot.* A genus of amaryllidaceous plants distinguished from *Agave* by the bulbous base of the stem and the annually decaying leaves. The species are mostly Mexican, some being known by the name *amole*. *M. virginica* occurs in the southern United States; it has a loose spike of greenish flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
man Friday. A person wholly subservient to another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant Friday; a servile follower; a factotum. See CRUSOE, ROBINSON.
man′ful (măn′fōōl), *a.* Showing manliness, or manly spirit; hence, brave; courageous; resolute; noble. "*Manful* hardiness." *Chaucer.*
Syn. — See MALE.
man′gan- (măŋ′găn-). [Cf. G. *mangan* manganese.] Combining form for *manganese*.
man′ga-nate (măŋ′gȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of manganic acid. Various manganates are obtained as green masses by fusion of manganese dioxide with alkalies, oxides, or carbonates. Those of sodium, potassium, and barium are perhaps the best-known.
man′ga-nese′ (măŋ′gȧ-nēs′; măŋ′gȧ-nēz; 277), *n.* [F. *manganèse*, It. *manganese*, sasso *magnesio*; corrupt. fr. L. *magnesia*. See MAGNESIA.] **1.** A black oxide of the metal described below (def. 2), esp. pyrolusite; — called specif. **black manganese**. *Now Com.* Also, *Obs. or R.*, any of various ores of the metal; as, gray *manganese*; red *manganese*.
2. *Chem.* A grayish white metal with reddish tinge, soft when pure but ordinarily hard and brittle, resembling iron but not magnetic. Symbol, *Mn*; at. wt., 54.93. Sp. gr., 8.0. Metallic manganese is not found in nature, except as an alloy in meteoric iron, but compounds of it are rather widely distributed, as the minerals pyrolusite, braunite, hausmannite, manganite, psilomelane and wad, alabandite (a sulphide), rhodochrosite (carbonate), rhodonite (a silicate), etc., and are also found in natural waters, and in plants and animals. The metal was first isolated by Gahn in 1807; it is best prepared by igniting one of its oxides with aluminium. It has no commercial use except as a constituent of certain alloys. See SPIEGELEISEN, MANGANESE BRONZE. Chemically, manganese is of diverse character, forming the basic oxides MnO (manganous salts) and Mn_2O_3 (manganic salts), and the acidic oxides MnO_2 (manganites), MnO_3 (manganates), and Mn_2O_7 (permanganates). Mn_3O_4 is regarded as a salt, manganous manganite, rather than a true oxide. Compounds of manganese are used in the manufacture of glass, pigments, etc., in calico dyeing and printing, and as oxidizing agents, but most of the ore mined is used to make spiegeleisen and ferromanganese, and thus eventually to harden and toughen iron and steel.
manganese bronze. **a** *Metal.* Properly, bronze containing manganese, a common proportion being, copper 88, tin 10, manganese 2; also, any of certain other copper-manganese alloys not necessarily containing tin. In general, it is a reddish white metal, remarkable for its strength and toughness. **b** *Dyeing.* Manganese brown.
manganese brown. **a** A natural or artificial brown oxide of manganese, used as a pigment. **b** *Dyeing.* A brown color or dye produced upon the fabric by the decomposition of manganese salts.
manganese dioxide. *Chem.* A dark brown or iron-black substance, MnO_2, occurring native as pyrolusite, and prepared artificially by heating manganous nitrate, and, in less pure form, by various precipitation methods. For uses see PYROLUSITE, MANGANESE BROWN.
manganese heptoxide. *Chem.* A compound, Mn_2O_7, obtained as a dark green, oily, explosive liquid by action of concentrated sulphuric acid on permanganates.
manganese steel. Cast steel containing a considerable percentage of manganese. It is very hard and tough.
man-gan′ic (măn-găn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or containing, manganese; specif., designating compounds in which manganese has a higher valence as contrasted with *manganous* compounds. — **manganic acid**, an acid, H_2MnO_4, not itself isolated, but known in the form of its salts, the manganates. — **m. hydroxide**. See MANGANOUS HYDROXIDE. — **m. oxide**, a compound, Mn_2O_3, occurring native as braunite, and obtained as a black powder by gentle heating of manganese oxides and hydroxides in air.
man′ga-nif′er-ous (măŋ′gȧ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*manganese* + *-ferous*.] Containing manganese.
man′ga-nin (măŋ′gȧ-nĭn), *n.* [See MANGANESE.] *Metal. & Elec.* An alloy of copper, manganese (8-12 per cent), and nickel (2-4 per cent). It has a low resistance temperature coefficient, and is much used in standard resistance coils.
man′ga-nite (-nīt), *n.* [*manganese* + *-ite*.] **1.** *Min.* An ore of manganese, the hydrous oxide $MnO(OH)$, in brilliant steel-gray or iron-black orthorhombic crystals, or massive. H., 4. Sp. gr., 4.2-4.4. Called also **gray manganese ore**.
2. *Chem.* Any of various salts derived from certain hydroxides of manganese related to the dioxide, and regarded as acids (**manganous acids**); as, potassium *manganite*.
man′ga-nize (-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To alloy with manganese; as, *manganized* steel.
man′ga-no- (măŋ′gȧ-nō-). A combining form for *manganese*. Cf. MANGAN-; MANGANESE.
man′ga-no-man-gan′ic (-măn-găn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an oxide of manganese, Mn_3O_4, occurring native as hausmannite, and obtained as a reddish brown powder by strongly heating manganese oxides and hydroxides in air. It is regarded as a salt, rather than as a true oxide.
man′ga-no′so- (-nō′sō-). *Chem.* Combining form for *manganous*; as, *manganoso*-manganic oxide (Mn_3O_4). *Obs.*
man′ga-no-stib′i-ite (măŋ′gȧ-nō-stĭb′ĭ-īt), *n.* *Min.* A basic manganese antimonate and arsenate found in black embedded grains. *Hematostibiite* is similar, but shows a blood-red color in thin splinters and contains no arsenic.
man′ga-nous (măŋ′gȧ-nŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or designating, those compounds of manganese in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *manganic* compounds; as, *manganous* oxide, MnO. — **manganous acid**, See MANGANITE. — **m. hydroxide**, a compound, $Mn(OH)_2$, obtained as a white precipitate by adding caustic alkali to a solution of a manganous salt. It rapidly oxidizes in contact with air, forming brown **manganic hydroxide** $Mn(OH)_3$. — **m. oxide**, a compound, MnO, obtained as a green, easily oxidizable powder by heating other oxides of manganese in a current of hydrogen. — **m. sulphide**, a compound, MnS, occurring native as alabandite, and obtained artificially as an easily oxidizable, flesh-colored precipitate.
Mang-bat′tu (mang-bät′ōō), *n.* A Negro of a once powerful tribe dwelling about the headwaters of the Welle. Despite their developed political organization and skill in various crafts, during their period of power they were among the worst cannibals of Africa.
mange (mānj), *n.* [From F. *manger* to eat, OF. *mangier*; cf. OF. *manjue* voracity, food, itching, fr. *mangier* (3d sing. pres. *manjue*); or perh. fr. *mangy*. See MANGER, MANGY.] Any of various forms of more or less severe, persistent, and contagious skin disease affecting domestic animals and sometimes man, esp. those caused by minute parasitic mites of *Sarcoptes*, *Psoroptes*, *Chorioptes*, or allied genera which burrow in, or live on, the skin, and *Demodex*, which lives in the hair follicles or sebaceous glands. Mange of sheep is commonly called *scab*.
man′gel (măŋ′g'l), *n.* [See MANGEL-WURZEL.] Any variety of beet; specif., the mangel-wurzel. *Eng.*
man′gel-wur′zel (măŋ′g'l-wûr′z'l), *n.* [G., corrupt. fr. *mangoldwurzel*; *mangold* beet + *wurzel* root.] **a** A large coarse variety of beet (*Beta vulgaris macrorhiza*) extensively grown, esp. in Europe, as food for cattle. **b** The fleshy so-called root of this plant, consisting of enlarged hypocotyl and root. It is less rich in sugar contents than the common, or sugar, beet.

rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin**. *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid resembling atropine, found in *Mandragora officinarum*.
mandresa. ✝ MADRASAH.
man′dri-arch (măn′drĭ-ärk), *n.* [LGr. μανδριάρχης; Gr. μάνδρα a fold, a monastery + ἄρχειν to rule.] A ruler or founder of an order of monks.
man′dril. Var. of MANDREL.
man′drin (măn′drĭn), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A stylet for a catheter.
man-drit′ta (măn-drĭt′ȧ), *n.* [It. *mandritto*, fr. *man(o) dritta* right hand.] *Fencing.* A cut from the right hand toward the left. *Obs.*
man′du-ca-ble (măn′dū-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [See MANDUCATE.] That may be chewed; eatable. *Archaic.*
man-du′cus (măn-dū′kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A grotesque mask, representing a person chewing.
man′dy ✝ MAUNDY.
man′dy (măn′dĭ), *a.* Proud; domineering; insolent; surly; restive. *Dial. Eng.*
man′dy-as (măn′dĭ-ăs), *n.* [NGr. μανδύας, in Gr., cloak.] *East. Ch.* A long outer garment resembling a cope, worn by monks and bishops.
mane. ✝ MAIN; MAINE, *n.*; MAN; MAUN, *v.*, must; MOAN.
‖ **ma′ne** (mā′nē), *adv.* [L.] *Pharm.* In the morning.
mane, *a.* [From the second part of *Charlemagne*, OF. *magne*, L. *magnus*.] Great; — in *Charlis the Mane*, Charlemagne. *Obs. Scot.*
man-eating shark. See MAN-EATER.
Ma′ne-bach twin (mä′nē-bäk) *Cryst.* A monoclinic twin crystal having the basal pinacoid as the twinning plane; — so named from the occurrence of such twins of orthoclase at Manebach in Germany.
manede. ✝ MANHEDE.
man′eh (măn′ĕ). Hebrew form of MINA, a weight.
maneir. ✝ MANNER.
manekin. ✝ MANAKIN.
ma-nel′lio. ✝ MANILLA, a ring.
manent, *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A hide of land.
‖ **ma′nent** (mā′nĕnt). [L., 3d pers. pl.] (They) remain; — used in stage directions.
man′-en′tered, *a.* Entered into manhood. *Obs.*
‖ **ma′ne pri′ma** (mā′nē prī′mȧ). [L.] *Pharm.* Early in the morning.
man′e-quin, manequine. ✝ MANIKIN.
maner, manere. ✝ MANNER, MANOR.
ma-ne′ri-al (mȧ-nē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *manerium* manor.] Manorial. *Rare.*
manery, *n.* A manor. *Obs.*
mane′sheet′, *n.* A covering for the upper part of a horse's head.
man′ess, *n.* A woman. *Rare.*
manesse. ✝ MENACE.
‖ **ma′net** (mā′nĕt) [L., 3d pers. sing., pres. ind.] (He or she) remains; — in stage directions.
‖ **ma′net al′ta men′te re-pos′tum** (rē-pŏs′tŭm). [L.] It [Juno's wrath] remains laid away or buried deeply in the mind. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I 26).
Ma-net′ti-a (mȧ-nĕt′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* **a** [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of LYGISTUM. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* The manettia vine.
ma-neu′verd. Maneuvered. *Ref. Sp.*
ma-neu′ver-er, ma-nœu′vrer, *n.* One that maneuvers.
mane′y (mān′ĭ), *a.* Resembling a mane.
man′ful-ly, *adv.* of MANFUL.
man′ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
man fungus. The earthstar.
mang (mäng). Var. of MONG. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mang. Scot. & dial. Eng form of AMANGE, *prep.*, among.
mang, *v. t. & i.* To lead or go astray; to be, or cause to be, bewildered; to become frantic, as with anxiety. *Obs. or Scot.*
‖ **man′ga** (mäŋ′gȧ; măŋ′gȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *manica* sleeve.] **1** A sort of cloth poncho, formerly much worn in Mexico.
2. *Eccl.* A case of silk used to cover a processional or other cross when not in use.
man′ga. ✝ MANGO.
man′ga-bey (măŋ′gȧ-bā; -bĭ), **man′ga-by** (-bĭ), *n.* [So called by Buffon from *Mangaby*, in Madagascar, where he erroneously supposed them to be native.] Any monkey of the genus *Cercocebus* (which see).
man′ga-cha-puy′, man′ga-cha-poi′ (män′gä-chä-pwē′, -poi′), *n.* [Sp. *mangachapuy*, Tag. *mangachapoi*.] A dipterocarpaceous tree (*Shorea mangachapoi*) of the Philippine Islands; also, its hard red or white wood.
man-gal′ (män-gäl′), *n.* [Turk. *mangāl*.] In Turkey, a brazier.
man′ga-lin. ✝ MANGELIN.
man′gan-ap′a-tite (măŋ′găn-ăp′ȧ-tīt), *n.* [*mangan-* + *apatite*.] *Min.* A dark bluish green variety of apatite containing manganese.
man′gan-blende′, *n.* [*mangan-* + *blende*.] *Min.* Alabandite.
man′gan-bru′cite, *n.* [*mangan-* + *brucite*.] *Min.* A manganiferous variety of brucite.
‖ **Man′gan-ei′sen** (măŋ′găn-ī′zĕn; G. mäŋ-gän′-), *n.* [G.; *mangan* manganese + *eisen* iron.] *Metal.* Any alloy of manganese and iron. See SPIEGELEISEN.
man′ga-ne′sate (măŋ′gȧ-nē′sāt), *n.* *Chem.* A manganate. *Obs.*
manganese bister. Manganese brown.
manganese black. A pigment consisting of native oxide of manganese. It is little used.
manganese green. Cassel green (barium manganate).
manganese peroxide. *Chem.* Manganese dioxide.
manganese spar. **a** Rhodonite. **b** Sometimes, rhodochrosite.
man′ga-ne′sian (măŋ′gȧ-nē′zhăn; -zĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, containing, or consisting of, manganese. [Manganic. *Obs.*
man′ga-ne′sic (-sĭk), *a.* *Chem.*
man′ga-ne′sious (-shŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Manganous. *Obs. or R.*
man′ga-ne′si-um (-zhĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Manganese. *Obs. or R.*
man′ga-ne′sous (-sŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Manganous. *Obs. or R.*
man′ga-net′ic (-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* Manganiferous.
man′gan-hed′en-berg′ite, *n.* [*mangan-* + *hedenbergite*.] *Min.* A variety of hedenbergite containing manganese.
man-ga′ni-um (măn-gā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Manganese.
man′ga-no-cal′cite (măŋ′gȧ-nō-kăl′sīt), *n.* *Min.* A variety of rhodochrosite containing calcium carbonate.
man′ga-no-co-lum′bite (-kō-lŭm′bīt), *n.* *Min.* A manganiferous variety of columbite.
man′ga-no-phyl′lite (-fĭl′īt), *n.* *Min.* A manganiferous biotite.
man′ga-no-sid′er-ite (-sĭd′ẽr-īt), *n.* *Min.* A variety of rhodochrosite containing a considerable amount of siderite.
man′ga-no-site′ (măŋ′gȧ-nō-sīt′; măn-găn′ō-sīt), *n.* [See MANGANOUS.] *Min.* Native manganous oxide, MnO, occurring in small emerald-green octahedrons, which turn black on exposure. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 5.18.
man′ga-no-tan′ta-lite (măŋ′gȧ-nō-tăn′tȧ-līt), *n.* *Min.* A manganiferous variety of tantalite.
man′gan-pec′to-lite, *n.* [*mangan-* + *pectolite*.] *Min.* A manganiferous variety of pectolite.
Man′gar (mŭŋ′gȧr), *n.* A Nepalese tribe which furnishes many soldiers to the Gurkha regiments of the British Indian army; also, their language (see INDO-CHINESE).
Man′ga-yan′ (män′gä-yän′). Var. of MANGUIAN.
mang′corn. Var. of MUNGCORN.
mange, *a.* Mangy. *Obs.*
mange, *v. t.* [OF. *mangier*, F. *manger*.] To eat. *Obs.* — *n.* A meal; a kind of fodder. *Obs.*
man′gel. ✝ MANGLE, *v.*
man′ge-lin, *n.* [Tamil & Malayalam *manjāṭi*, *manjāḍi*, or

mange mite (mānj). Any of the small parasitic mites that infest the skin of cattle, horses, dogs, and other animals, causing mange.

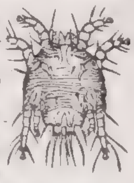
Mange Mite of Cattle. Much enlarged.

man′ger (mān′jẽr), *n.* [F. *mangeoire*, fr. *manger* to eat, fr. L. *manducare*, fr. *mandere* to chew. Cf. MANDIBLE, MANDUCATE.] **1.** A trough or open box in which fodder is placed for horses or cattle to eat.
2. *Shipbuilding.* The extreme forward part of the deck, having a bulkhead or plank (the **manger board**) athwartships high enough to turn back the water which enters the hawse holes and drains off through near-by scuppers called **manger scuppers**.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The cluster Præsepe.

Man-gif′er-a (măn-jĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MANGO; -FEROUS.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of tropical Asiatic anacardiaceous trees, characterized by the coriaceous, entire leaves, small paniculate flowers, and a fleshy drupaceous fruit with a fibrous mesocarp. *M. indica* is the mango.

man′gle (măŋ′g'l), *v. t.*; MAN′GLED (-g'ld); MAN′GLING (măŋ′glĭng). [AF. *mahangler*; cf. LL. *mangulare*; perh. fr. the source of E. *maim*.] **1.** To cut, bruise, or hack with repeated blows or strokes, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds; to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; to lacerate; to mutilate.
Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail. *Milton.*
2. To spoil, mutilate, or injure, in making, doing, or performing; as, to *mangle* a piece of music or a recitation
To *mangle* a play or a novel. *Swift*

man′gle, *n.* [D. *mangel*; cf. LL. *manganum* an instrument for throwing stones, Gr. μάγγανον a machine for defending fortifications, axis of a pulley. Cf. MANGONEL.] **1.** A machine for smoothing cloth, as sheets, tablecloths, clothing, etc., by roller pressure. Orig., a simple household apparatus consisting essentially of a reciprocating weighted box or table moving on rollers beneath which, on a polished table, the clothes, etc., were placed to be pressed; now a machine having two rollers in contact, often heated, between which the articles are passed.
2. *Stereotypy.* A cylinder machine for molding specially prepared dry flong on the form.

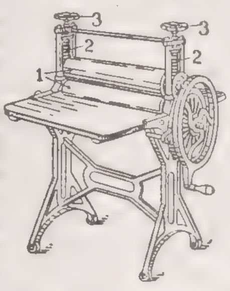

Mangle. 1. 1 Hardwood Rolls; 2, 2 Coil Springs; 3, 3 Pressure Screws

man′gle (măŋ′g'l), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *mangelen*. See MANGLE, *n.*] **1.** To press or smooth with a mangle, as damp linen or cloth.
2. To smooth out (sheet lead) by beating it with a plumber's mallet while wrapped round a wooden mandrel.

man′gle, *n.* [Sp. *mangle* mangrove.] The mangrove; hence, any tree or shrub having a habit like the mangrove, as *Avicennia nitida*, *Laguncularia racemosa*, etc.

man′gler (măŋ′glẽr), *n.* One that mangles, or mutilates; specif., a machine for chopping or mincing meat, etc.

man′gler, *n.* One that smooths or presses with a mangle.

mangle rack. *Mach.* An adaptation of the mangle wheel in which the crescent-shaped formation of the pins or teeth is changed into a straight rack. The teeth may be external (as in the *Illust.*) instead of internal.

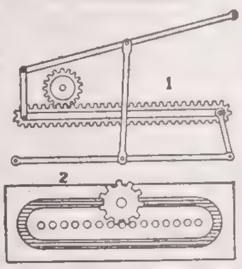

Mangle Racks. 1 With Lever Guide for reciprocating the table in one kind of printing machine. 2 With Slot Guide.

mangle wheel. *Mach.* A device for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating motion (circular or linear), in which a small pinion guided by a slot, a system of levers, or the like, gears with a crescent-shaped row of pins protruding from the face of a wheel, first on the inside and then, without necessarily stopping, on the outside, or with a continuous series of teeth forming part of an external and part of an internal gear wheel joined by a curved row of teeth at each end so as to form a shallow, serrated, crescent-shaped recess in the face of a disk. It was invented for use in the old-fashioned clothes mangle with a reciprocating weighted table, and has been employed in various other machines.

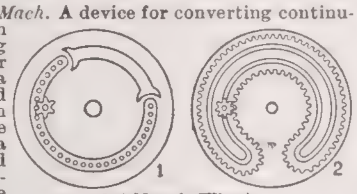

1, 2 Mangle Wheels.

man′go (măŋ′gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [Pg. *manga*, fr. Tamil *mānkāy*.] **1. a** A well-known tropical fruit, of which there are many varieties in cultivation throughout the East and West Indies. It is of oblong shape, yellow or yellowish green in color, with a thick rind often having a pronounced flavor of turpentine, a fibrous, agreeably subacid, juicy pulp, and a hard central stone. **b** The tree (*Mangifera indica*) which bears this fruit. See MANGIFERA. **c** The tree *Irvingia barteri*, which yields dika bread; the bread tree **b**.
2. A pickled green muskmelon, cucumber, peach, bell pepper, etc., stuffed with horse-radish or chowchow.

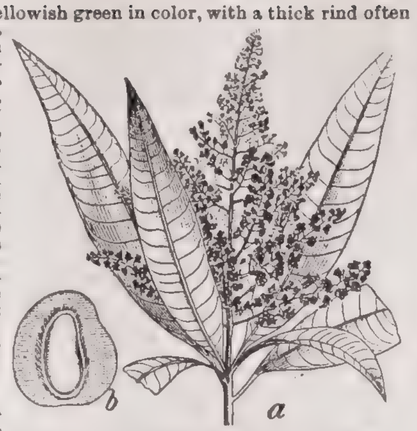

Mango. 1 *a* Flowering Branch ($\frac{1}{8}$); *b* Fruit in section, showing solitary Seed ($\frac{1}{12}$)

mango bird. **a** An oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), native of India. **b** A humming bird of the genus *Lampornis*.

man′go-nel (măŋ′gô-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *mangonel*, LL. *manganellus*, *manganum*, fr. Gr. μάγγανον. Cf. MANGLE, *n.*] A military engine formerly used for throwing stones, javelins, etc.

Mangonel.

man′go-steen (măŋ′gô-stēn), *n.* [Malay *mangustan*, *mangis*.] **1. a** A well-known East Indian tropical fruit. It is dark reddish brown in color, with a thick rind inclosing a number of carpels like those of an orange; the juicy flesh has a flavor described as suggesting both the peach and pineapple. **b** The clusiaceous tree (*Garcinia mangostana*) bearing this fruit. It has large coriaceous leaves and deep red tetramerous flowers.
2. *Pharm.* The pericarp of this fruit. It is used as an astringent.

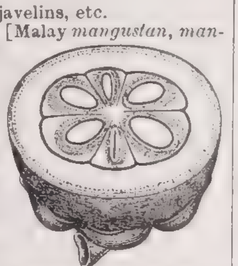
Mangosteen. Section of Fruit. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

man′grove (măŋ′grōv), *n.* [Malay *manggimanggi* + E. *grove*.] **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Rhizophora*, esp. *R. mangle*. They are natives of tropical shores, and have evergreen coriaceous leaves and yellowish flowers. The fruit germinates while still on the tree, the hypocotyl growing to a considerable length before detachment. The plant also emits numerous aërial prop roots, which ultimately form an impenetrable mass, so that the mangrove is continually advancing the shore line in regions which it inhabits. The wood is used chiefly for posts, fuel, etc. The astringent bark is employed in medicine and in tanning.
2. Any of various other plants resembling *Rhizophora* in habit; — usually with descriptive qualification, as black *mangrove*, white *mangrove*, etc.; specif., a tree of the genus *Avicennia*. See BLACK MANGROVE.

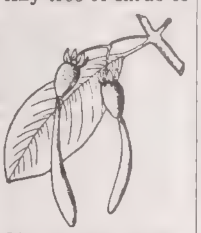
Mangrove. Young Fruits germinating.

Man-guian′, or **Man-gyan′** (män-gyän′), *n.*; *pl.* -GUIANES or -GYANES (-gyä′nās), or -GYANS (-gyänz′). [From a native word *mangyan* infidel.] A member of any of the pagan tribes of the islands of Mindoro, Romblón, and Tablas, of the Philippine group. Negritos, Malays, and native races with Chinese or Caucasian admixture have all been called by this name.

man′gy (mān′jĭ), *a.*; MAN′GI-ER (-jĭ-ẽr); MAN′GI-EST. [From MANGE; or perh. fr. F. *mangé*, p. p. of *manger* to eat. See MANGER.] **1.** Infected with, of the nature of, or caused by, the mange; also, *Obs.*, scabby.
2. Shabby; seedy; squalid.
3. Mean; contemptible. *Colloq.*

man-han′dle (măn-hăn′d'l), *v. t.*; -HAN′DLED (-d'ld); -HAN′DLING (-hăn′dlĭng). **1.** To move, or manage, by human force without mechanical aid; as, to *manhandle* a cannon.
2. To handle roughly; as, the captive was *manhandled*.

man′-hat′er (măn′hāt′ẽr), *n.* One who hates mankind; a misanthrope; also, one who hates a man as a male.

Man-hat′tan cock′tail. A cocktail made of vermuth, whisky, a dash of bitters, and, usually, a little sweetening.

Man′hes′ proc′ess (mä′nĕs′). [After Pierre *Manhès*, French metallurgist, who perfected it.] *Metal.* The Bessemer process of desulphurizing copper matte.

man′hole′ (măn′hōl′), *n.* **1. a** A hole through which a man may go into, or gain access to, a drain, sewer, electric conduit, steam boiler, parts of machinery, etc., as for cleaning. **b** A hole or recess into which a person may go, as for refuge in a railroad tunnel. **c** A hole in a covered boat or canoe in which the rower or paddler sits.
2. A hatch in a vessel, smaller than a scuttle.
3. *Mining.* A small passage connecting a level with a stope, or with the level next above.

man′hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*man* + *-hood*.] **1.** State of being man (i. e. a human being), or a man as distinguished from a child or a woman.
Lost *manhood* and put monkhood on. *D. G. Rossetti*
2. Manly quality; courage; bravery; resolution.
I am ashamed
That thou hast power to shake my *manhood* thus *Shak*
3. Humaneness; humanity. *Obs.*
4. Men collectively; the adult males, as of a country, district, or nation.

manhood suffrage. Suffrage of all male citizens not under a civil disability, as for crime, lunacy, etc.

ma′ni-a (mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *mania*, Gr. μανία, akin to μαίνεσθαι to rage; cf. ME. *manie*, F. *manie*. Cf. MIND, *n.*] **1.** Violent derangement of mind; madness; insanity; specif., a form of insanity marked by great nervous excitement, hallucinations, delusions, and violent tendencies
2. Excessive or unreasonable excitement or enthusiasm; a violent desire or passion; a craze; as, the tulip *mania*.
Syn. — MANIA, DELIRIUM, FRENZY are here compared in their nontechnical uses; for technical senses, see defs. MANIA suggests a relatively permanent, DELIRIUM a more temporary, state of uncontrollable emotion, excitement, or enthusiasm; as, "You may conceive the difference in kind between the fancy and the imagination in this way, that if the check of the senses and the reason were withdrawn, the first would become *delirium*, and the last *mania*" (*Coleridge*); "His anger is not a brief madness, but a permanent *mania*" (*Thackeray*); "the *delirium* of popular enthusiasm" (*Lecky*); "the *delirium* of love" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). *Mania* is often synonymous with "craze," "rage," "passion;" *delirium* sometimes suggests an incoherent or meaningless jumble; as, the tulip *mania* in Holland, Anglo*mania*; "this dull *delirium* of a world" (*Hawthorne*). FRENZY suggests wilder or more violent agitation or disorder than *delirium*; as, "Paris wholly has got to the acme of its *frenzy*; whirled, all ways, by panic madness" (*Carlyle*); "The unhappy gentleman spun round and round the apartment in a transport of *frenzy*" (*Dickens*). See INSANE, ECSTASY.
‖ **ma′ni-a a po′tu** (mā′nĭ-ȧ ā po′tū) [L.], mania from drinking; delirium tremens.

ma′ni-ac (mā′nĭ-ăk), *a.* [Cf. F. *maniaque*. See MANIA.] **1.** Raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect; affected with mania; mad.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, mania; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a maniac; frantic; violent.

ma′ni-ac, *n.* A raving lunatic; a madman.

ma-ni′a-cal (mȧ-nī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* Affected with, or characterized by, madness; maniac. — **ma-ni′a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Man′i-ca′ri-a (măn′ĭ-kā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *manica* sleeve; — so named in allusion to the sleeve-shaped spathes.] *Bot.* A genus of South American pinnate-leaved palms consisting of a single species (*Manicaria saccifera*), the fruit of which is known as the sea apple.

man′i-cate (măn′ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *manicatus* sleeved, fr. *manica* a sleeve.] *Bot.* Covered with a densely interwoven pubescence capable of being stripped off like a sleeve.

Man′i-chæ′an, **Man′i-che′an** (măn′ĭ-kē′ăn), *n.* [LL. *Manichaeus*.] A believer in the doctrines of Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, a Persian of the 3d century A. D., who taught a dualism derived from Zoroastrianism, viz., that man's body is the product of the Kingdom of Darkness (Evil), but that his soul springs from the Kingdom of Light (Good). Evil is perpetually striving to drag man down, while Good (Christ) as continually tries to save him. The later Manichæans distinguished the historical Christ from the spiritual Christ, maintaining that the former was a bad man, while the latter was a divine deliverer.
The *Manichæans* stand as representatives of dualism pushed to its utmost development *Tylor*

Man′i-chæ′an, **Man′i-che′an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Manichæans, or their doctrine or system; characteristic of a Manichæan.

Man′i-chæ′ism, **Man′i-che′ism** (măn′ĭ-kē′ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *manichéisme*.] The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained, by the Manichæans.

man′i-cure (măn′ĭ-kūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *manus* hand + *cura* care.] **1.** A person who makes a business of taking care of people's hands, especially their nails.
2. The care of the hands and nails.

man′i-cure, *v. t. & i.*; MAN′I-CURED (-kūrd); MAN′I-CUR′ING (-kūr′ĭng). To care for (the hands and nails); to care for the hands and nails of; to do manicure work.

Telugu *manjāṭi*] See WEIGHT, *Table*.
man′ger, *n.* [OF. *mangier* to eat, inf. used as n.] A meal; a banquet; also, a prepared food or dish. *Obs.*
man′ge-ry, *n.* [OF. *mangerie*.] A banquet; banqueting; food. *Obs.*
mangestain. ✝ MANGOSTEEN.
mange′y (mān′jĭ). Var. of MANGY
Ma′ngi (mä′ngē; *colloq* măŋ′gĭ), *n.* A New Zealand lauraceous tree (*Litsea calicaris*) with hard wood.
mangiar. ✝ MANGELIN.
mangie. ✝ MANGE, a disease
man′gi-ly (mān′jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MANGY See -LY.
man′gi-ness (mān′jĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
Man′gin′ mir′ror or **re-flec′tor** (mäN′zhăN′). [After A. F. E. *Mangin* (1825–85), French inventor.] An aplanatic mirror with two spherical, but not concentric, surfaces.
mang′it, *p. a.* Prob., helpless with stupidity or bewilderment. *Obs Scot*
Mang-kas′sar (măng-kăs′ȧr). Var. of MAKASSAR.
mangle bark. Mangrove bark.
man′gling (măŋ′glĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MANGLE, to press. Hence: *vb. n.* Articles or clothing to be mangled — **man′gling-ly**, *adv.*
man′go, *n.* [L.] A dealer in slaves. *Obs.*
man′-god′, *n.* **1.** One who is both human and divine.
2. A man who is made a god; also, a god in human form. *R.*
mango fish. A threadfin.
mango ginger. The root of the East Indian zinziberaceous plant *Curcuma amada*.
man′gold. Var. of MANGEL.
man′go-na (măŋ′gō-nȧ), *n.* [LL.] Mangonel.
man′go-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* *Obs.* **a** The art of furbishing up or setting off to advantage (wares for sale). **b** Artificial training or treatment of plants contrary to natural conditions of growth. — **man′go-nist**, *n.* *Obs.*
man′go-nize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.* [L. *mangonizare*, fr. *mango* a dealer who mangonizes.] To furbish up for sale; also, to traffic in slaves. — **man′go-ni-za′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
man′go-ny, *n.* [L. *mangonium*.] Mangonism. *Obs.*
man′goose. Var. of MONGOOSE.
‖ **man′go-stan′** (män′gō-stän′), *n* [Sp.] The mangosteen.
mangour, *n.* [Turk. *manqer*, vulgarly *manger*, fr. Mongolian *möngun* money.] A former Turkish copper coin. *Obs*
man′-grass′, *n.* Yard grass. *Barbados.*
man′grell. ✝ MONGREL.
mangrove cuckoo. A cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*) of the West Indies and the Florida Keys.
mangrove family. *Bot.* The family Rhizophoraceæ.
mangrove hen. A clapper rail, or salt-marsh hen. *West Indies.*
mangrove mullet. See SEA MULLET.
mangrove myrtle. An East Indian lecythidaceous tree (*Barringtonia acutangula*) with the habit of the mangrove.
mangrove snapper. The gray snapper.
manguai. ✝ MAGUEY.
Mang-uang′a (mäng-wäng′ä), **Mang′uang-a′o** (mäng′wäng-ä′ō), *n.* One of a heathen Malay people dwelling about the upper part of the Sálug river, Mindanao.
mangue (măŋg), *n.* [F.] The kusimansel.
mangue. ✝ MANGO.
mangunel ✝ MANGONEL.
Man′guy-an′. Var. of MANGUIAN.
mangy ✝ MANGE, a disease.
man-ha′den. Var of MENHADEN.
manhede, manheid. *n.* Manhood. *Obs*
Man′heim gold Var. of MANNHEIM GOLD.
man′hole′, *v. t. & i.* To pass or go through a manhole.
man hunt. A hunting of or for men. — **man hunter.** One who hunts men, as a cannibal, slave dealer, detective, etc. — **man′-hunt′ing**, *a.*
mani. ✝ MANY.
ma′ni (mä′nē), *n.* [Sp. *maní*.] The peanut
Ma′ni (mā′nī). *Bib.*
man′i-a-ble, *a.* [F.] That may be handled; palpable; also, manageable; workable; tractable. *Obs.*
‖ **ma′ni-bus pe′di-bus′que** (măn′ĭ-bŭs pĕd′ĭ-bŭs′kwē). [L.] With hands and feet; with might and main.
Terence (*Andria*, I. i 161)
man′i-ca, *n.* [L.] A sleeve. *Obs.*
Man′i-chæ′an-ism, **Man′i-che′an-ism** (măn′ĭ-kē′ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Manichæism.
Man′i-chæ′an-ize, **Man′i-che′an-ize**, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
Man′i-chæ-ist, **Man′i-che-ist**, *n.* A Manichæan.
Man′i-chee′ (măn′ĭ-kē′), *n.* A Manichæan.
Man′i-chee′ism (-ĭz'm) Var. of MANICHÆISM.
man′i-chord (măn′ĭ-kôrd), **man′i-chor′don** (-kôr′dŏn), *n.* [F. *manicorde*, *manichordion*, L. *monochordon*, Gr. μονόχορδον; — because it originally had only one string. See MONOCHORD.] *Music.* The clavichord or clarichord; — called also *dumb spinet*.
man′i-cle ✝ MANACLE.
ma′ni-ço′ba rub′ber (mä′nē-sō′bȧ) [Galibi, in Guiana; name of the plant, fr. *mani* resin] = CEARA RUBBER.
man′i-con, *n* [L, fr. Gr. μανικός of or for madness.] A kind of plant, prob belladonna. *Obs.*
man′i-cord. Var. of MANICHORD.
man′i-cur′ist (măn′ĭ-kūr′ĭst), *n.* = MANICURE, 1.
Man′i-dæ (măn′ĭ-dē), *n pl* [NL See MANIS.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the pangolins. — **man′id** (măn′ĭd), *n.*
man′i-do (-dō). Var. of MANITO
manie, *n* [F.] Mania. *Obs.*
manier. maniest. Obs. compar. and superl. of MANY.
maniewe. ✝ MANGE, a disease.
manifeld. ✝ MANIFOLD.

man′i-fest (măn′ĭ-fĕst), *a.* [L. *manifestus*, perh. orig., struck by the hand, hence, palpable; *manus* hand + *fendere* (in comp.) to strike: cf. F. *manifeste*. See MANUAL; DEFEND.] **1.** Evident to the senses, esp. to the sight; apparent; distinctly perceived; hence, obvious to the understanding; evident to the mind; easily apprehensible; plain; not obscure or hidden.

Thus *manifest* to sight the god appeared. *Dryden.*

2. With *of:* Detected in; convicted of; obviously in possession of. *Obs.* "*Manifest* of shame." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Open, clear, apparent, visible, plain, unmistakable, indubitable, indisputable, evident, self-evident. — MANIFEST, OBVIOUS, PATENT, PALPABLE apply to that which is evident. That is MANIFEST which is clearly evident; that is OBVIOUS which is so evident as to arrest one's attention; that is PATENT which is open or unconcealed; that is PALPABLE which is evident to (or as to) the senses; as, "That indeed a notable miracle hath been done . . . is *manifest*" (*Acts* iv. 16); "a *manifest* serpent by her sting" (*Milton*); "Their sense so *obvious* and their words so plain, that no disputes about the doubtful text have hitherto . . . perplexed" (*Dryden*); "The contract is not tacit, implied and vague; it is explicit, *patent* and precise" (*Bp. Horsley*); "One of her hands was scarcely *palpable* to the touch of the other" (*Hawthorne*); "that dear old world of painting and the past, yet alive, and throbbing, and *palpable*" (*Thackeray*); "We hate poetry that has a *palpable* design upon us. . . . Poetry should be great and unobtrusive" (*Keats*). See CLEAR, PERSPICUOUS, DISTINCTLY.

man′i-fest, *n.* [Cf. F. *manifeste*. See MANIFEST, *v.*; cf. MANIFESTO.] **1.** Demonstration; manifestation. *Rare.*
2. A public declaration or statement; manifesto. *Obs.*
3. A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, specifying the marks, numbers, contents, shipper, consignee, etc., of each package of goods, to be exhibited at the customhouse.

man′i-fest, *v. t.*; MAN′I-FEST-ED; MAN′I-FEST-ING. [F. *manifester*. See MANIFEST, *a.*] **1.** To show plainly; to make to appear distinctly; to put beyond question or doubt; to display; exhibit; reveal; prove; evince; evidence.

There is nothing hid which shall not be *manifested*. *Mark* iv. 22.
Thy life did *manifest* thou lovedst me not. *Shak.*

2. To exhibit the manifest of; to put or set down in a manifest.
3. *Sp. Law.* To remove, by a certain process, from the jurisdiction of a judge, to avoid injustice on his part.

man′i-fest, *v. i.* **1.** To make a public manifestation.
2. *Spiritualism.* To appear, or to produce a physical disturbance indicating presence; — said of a spirit or ghost.
Syn. — Reveal, declare, evince, make known, disclose, discover, display, show.

man′i-fes′tant (-fĕs′tănt), *n.* [L. *manifestans*, *-antis*, p.pr.] One who makes or participates in a public manifestation.

The *manifestants* paraded past the docks. *Harper's Mag.*

man′i-fes-ta′tion (-fĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *manifestatio*: cf. F. *manifestation*.] **1.** Act of manifesting, or state of being manifested; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; also, that which manifests; exhibition; display; revelation; disclosure; as, the *manifestation* of God's power in creation.
2. Specif., a public demonstration or display of power and purpose, as by a government; a public display collectively made to gain notice for a cause, as by a political party.

man′i-fes′ta-tive (-fĕs′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to manifest; having the property or quality of manifesting; demonstrative. — **man′i-fes′ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

man′i-fes′to (-fĕs′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [It. *manifesto*. See MANIFEST, *n.* & *a.*] **1.** Demonstration or evidence. *Obs.*
2. A public declaration, usually of a prince, sovereign, or other person claiming large powers, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated by him.

Frederick, in a public *manifesto*, appealed to the Empire against the insolent pretensions of the Pope. *Milman.*

man′i-fold (măn′ĭ-fōld), *a.* [AS. *manigfeald*. See MANY; -FOLD.] **1.** Showing or having number and variety; numerous and varied; characterized by multiplicity and diversity; also, rarely, numerous; many.

O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works! *Ps.* civ. 24.
I know your *manifold* transgressions. *Amos* v. 12

2. Comprehensive of various features, kinds, characteristics, manifestations, etc.; multifarious; — used with *sing.* nouns. "The *manifold* wisdom of God." *Eph.* iii. 10.
3. Being so in many ways; rightfully so called for many reasons. "He is a *manifold* traitor." *Shak.*
4. Consisting of many of one kind combined; operating many of one kind of object; as, a *manifold* pipe (musical instrument); a *manifold* bell pull.

Syn. — MANIFOLD, MULTIFARIOUS agree in the idea of multiplicity or variety. MANIFOLD emphasizes the number or varied character, MULTIFARIOUS, the diversity, sometimes even the incongruity, of the elements involved; as, "O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works!" (*Ps.* civ. 24); "So *manifold*, all pleasing in their kind . . . are the employs of rural life" (*Cowper*); "that *multifarious* erudition" (*Tatler*); "the *multifarious* set of books" (*Carlyle*).

manifold fugue, a fugue having more than one subject. — **m. paper**, carbon paper for manifolding a writing. — **m. writer**, a contrivance for manifold writing. — **m. writing**, a process or method by which two or more copies, as of a letter, are simultaneously made by the use of carbon paper.

man′i-fold, *n.* **1.** A copy made by manifold writing.

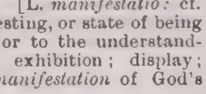

Manifold, 2.

2. *Mech.* A pipe fitting with several lateral outlets, for connecting one pipe with others.

3. *Kantianism.* The totality of unorganized experience as it is presented in sense and not yet operated upon by the understanding.

To begin the exposition of experience from the standpoint of Locke's tabula rasa, or from that of Kant's chaotic *manifold*, is in reality to attempt to show how experience arises from what is not yet experience. *James Ward.*

4. *Math.* An assemblage; aggregate; class. A manifold consists of all possible determinations of a general concept, each determination being an element of the manifold.
5. *Shipbuilding.* A metal chest containing many valves by which water-tight compartments, pumps, and the drains may be so connected that any or all of the pumps may be used to pump out any compartment.
6. *pl.* The third stomach of a ruminant. *Local, U. S.*

man′i-fold (măn′ĭ-fōld), *v. t.*; -FOLD′ED (-fōl′dĕd); -FOLD′ING. **1.** To make manifold; to multiply. *Rare.*
2. To make many or several copies of, esp. by the process of manifold writing; as, to *manifold* a letter.

man′i-fold, *v. i.* To make several or many copies, as of a manuscript; to do manifold writing.

man′i-fold′er (-fōl′dẽr), *n.* One that manifolds; esp., a contrivance for manifold writing.

He seems to have added to his employment that of a *manifolder* and seller of manuscripts. *G. H. Putnam.*

man′i-fold′ness, *n.* **a** Quality or state of being manifold; multiplicity. **b** *Math.* State or character of being a manifold; also, a manifold.

‖ **Man′i-hot** (măn′ĭ-hŏt), *n.* [NL., fr. F., fr. native name; cf. Galibi *manihoc*, the root of the plant, Tupi *mandihoca*, *manioca*.] *Bot.* A large genus of important economic euphorbiaceous plants, natives of tropical America, chiefly of Brazil. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate entire or palmate leaves, and apetalous monœcious flowers succeeded by 3-seeded capsules. *M. glaziovii* yields Ceara rubber. *M. manihot* is the bitter, and *M. palmata aipi* the sweet, cassava. See CASSAVA.

man′i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *manneken*, dim. of *man* man. See MAN; -KIN.] **1.** A little man; a dwarf; a pygmy.
2. Usually in form *mannequin*. An artist's, tailor's, or dressmaker's lay figure.
3. A model of the human body, made of papier-maché or other material, commonly in detachable pieces, for exhibiting the parts and organs, their relative position, etc.

man′i-kin, *a.* Diminutive; dwarf; puny.

Ma-nil′la, Ma-nil′la (mȧ-nĭl′ȧ), *n.* **1.** The capital of the Philippine Islands; — in this sense now only *Manila*.
2. [*often l. c.*] Short for MANILA HEMP, CHEROOT, etc.

Manila, or Manilla, cheroot or cigar, a cheroot or cigar made of tobacco grown in the Philippine Islands. — **M. elemi.** See ELEMI **c.** — **M. hemp**, the fiber of a species of banana (*Musa textilis*), native of the Philippine Islands; — called also by the native name *abacá*. It is used for matting, canvas, ropes, etc., and the finer grades for various native textiles. — **M. paper**, a durable brown or buff paper made of Manila hemp, used as a wrapping paper, and as a cheap printing and writing paper. The name is also given to inferior papers, made of other fibers.

ma-nil′la (mȧ-nĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *manilla*; cf. It. *maniglio*, *maniglia*, F. *manille*, Pg. *manilha*; all prob. fr. L. *monile*, pl. *monilia*, necklace, influenced by *manus* hand.] A ring of metal, as silver, worn on the wrist or arm and used as money by certain tribes of the west coast of Africa.

ma-nil′la (mȧ-nĭl′ȧ), *n.* [F. *manille*, or Sp. *malilla*; cf. Pg. *manilha*.] In various card games, the second best trump; specif., in solo, the seven of trumps.

man′i-oc (măn′ĭ-ŏk; mā′nĭ-ŏk; 277), *n.* [From native name. See MANIHOT.] Cassava, or the plant which yields it.

man′i-ple (măn′ĭ-p′l), *n.* [L. *manipulus*, *maniplus*, a handful, a certain number of soldiers; *manus* hand + root of *plere* to fill, *plenus* full: cf. F. *maniple*. See MANUAL; FULL, *a.*] **1.** A handful. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
2. *Rom. Antiq.* A subdivision of the legion, consisting of either 120 or 60 men (see LEGION, 1); hence, *Obs.*, any small body of soldiers; a company. *Milton.*
3. *Eccl.* An ornamental band or scarf, like a stole but shorter, worn on the left arm, orig. over the fingers of the left hand, as part of the priest's eucharistic vestments.

ma-nip′u-lar (mȧ-nĭp′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *manipularis*: cf. F. *manipulaire*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman maniple, or company.
2. Manipulatory; as, *manipular* operations.

ma-nip′u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [Cf. LL. *manipulatus*, p. p. of *manipulare* to lead by the hand, fr. L. *manipulus*. See MANIPLE; cf. MANIPULATION.] **1.** To treat, work, or operate with the hands, or by mechanical means; to handle or manage, esp. with skill or dexterity; as, to *manipulate* scientific apparatus.
2. To treat or manage with the mind or intellect; esp., to handle (matters requiring intelligence) skillfully.
3. To control the action of, by management; as, to *manipulate* a convention; also, to manage or treat artfully or fraudulently; as, to *manipulate* accounts, or election returns.
4. *Finance.* To work (as stocks) up or down in price by transactions other than those made bona fide or in the ordinary course of business, as by wash sales, cornering the market, spreading fictitious reports, etc.; to rig.

ma-nip′u-late, *v. i.* To use the hands in dexterous operations; to do hand work; specif., to manage the apparatus or instruments used in scientific work or in artistic or mechanical processes.

ma-nip′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *manipulation*. See MANIPULATE, MANIPLE.] **1.** Act or process of manipulating, or state of being manipulated; act of handling work by hand; use of the hands, in an artistic or skillful manner, in science or art; handling or management in general.

Manipulation is to the chemist like the external senses to the mind. *Whewell.*

2. Skillful or dexterous management; as, the *manipulation* of political bodies; sometimes, a management or treatment for purposes of deception or fraud.
3. *Surg.* Manual examination and treatment of parts.

ma-nip′u-la-tive (mȧ-nĭp′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to manipulation; performed by manipulation.

ma-nip′u-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* One that manipulates; specif., any of various instruments for facilitating manipulation.

ma-nip′u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, manipulation; manipulative.

man′i-to (măn′ĭ-tō), **man′i-tou** (-tōō), **man′i-tu** (-tōō), *n.* [Algonquian *manito*.] Among the Algonquian Indians, one of the powers or spirits which dominate the forces of nature; a hidden or magic power controlling natural phenomena, or a spirit, good or evil. Cf. ORENDA, WAKANDA.

man jack. Individual man; — in phrases, *every man jack*, *not one*, or *not a, man jack*. *Colloq.*

It's a hanging job for every *man jack* of us. *Stevenson.*

man′jak (măn′jăk), *n.* Also **man′jack.** A kind of glance pitch or asphalt found esp. on Barbados, and used for making varnish, insulating electric cables, for fuel, etc.

man′kin (măn′kĭn), *n.* [*man* + *-kin*.] A little or puny man; a manikin; a man child; a boy.

man′kind′ (măn′kīnd′), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] Fierce; savage; furious; mad. *Obs.* — **man′kind′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

Be not too *mankind* against your wife. *Chapman.*

man′kind′, *a.* [*man* + *kind*, n.] Male; also, manlike; unwomanly; masculine. *Obs.*

Are women grown so *mankind*? Must they be wooing? *F. Beaumont.*

man′kind′, *n.* [Cf. AS. *mancynn*. See KIN kindred, KIND, *n.*] **1.** (*pron.* măn′kīnd′; *formerly also* măn′kīnd′). The human race; man, taken collectively.

The proper study of *mankind* is man. *Pope.*

2. (*pron.* măn′kīnd′). Human nature; also, human feelings; humanity. *Obs.* & *R.* *B. Jonson.*
3. (*pron.* măn′kīnd′). Men, as distinguished from women; the male portion of the human race. *Lev.* xviii. 22.

man′less (măn′lĕs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of men.
2. Unmanly; inhuman. *Obs.*
— **man′less-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **man′less-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

man′like′ (-līk′), *a.* [*man* + *like*. Cf. MANLY.] Like man, or like a man, in form or nature; becoming to, or belonging to, a man; having the qualities of a man, esp. the nobler qualities; manly; mannish; masculine. "Gentle, *manlike* speech." *Testament of Love.*

In glaring Chloe's *manlike* taste and mien. *Shenstone.*

Syn. — See MALE.
— **man′like′ly**, *adv.* — **man′like′ness**, *n.*

man′ly (-lĭ), *a.*; MAN′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); MAN′LI-EST. [*man* + *-ly*. Cf. MANLIKE.] **1.** Human. *Obs.*
2. Having qualities becoming to a man; not childish or womanish; manlike, esp. brave, courageous, resolute, noble; belonging to, or becoming to, a man; masculine.

Let's briefly put on *manly* readiness *Shak.*
Serene and *manly*, hardened to sustain
The load of life. *Dryden.*

3. Adult; mature. *Obs.*
Syn. — Bold, daring, brave, courageous, firm, undaunted, hardy, dignified, stately. See MALE.

man′ly, *adv.* In a manly manner; specif.: **a** With the courage, fortitude, etc., of a manly man; manfully; energetically; as, to act *manly*. *Archaic.* **b** Humanely; generously. *Obs.* **c** Humanly; unregenerately. *Obs.*

man milliner. A man who makes or deals in millinery; hence, contemptuously, a man who is busied with trifling occupations or embellishments.

man millinery. Official apparel, as uniforms, vestments, etc.; — a term of contempt used by those who regard it as receiving greatly disproportionate attention.

man′na (măn′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μάννα, Heb. *mān*; cf. Ar *mann*, properly, gift (of heaven).] **1.** *Bib.* The food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness (*Ex.* xvi.); hence, divinely supplied food; spiritual nourishment, as that of the Eucharist.
2. Something likened to the Biblical manna, as honeyed words, new-fallen snow, etc. *Milton.*
3. A food; a staple article of food. *Obs.*
4. Of frankincense, a fragment, crumb, or grain. *Obs.*
5. **a** The sweetish exudate of the European flowering ash (*Fraxinus ornus*) and of several related species, obtained in the form of flakes (*flake manna*), fragments (*common manna*) or as a viscid mass (*fat manna*). Its chief constituent is mannite. Manna is used medicinally as a gentle laxative, demulcent, and expectorant. **b** A similar product obtained from various other plants, but differing in containing other substances than mannite as the chief ingredient, and hence often called *false manna*.
6. Short for MANNA LICHEN, MANNA GRASS.

manna ash. The flowering ash (*Fraxinus ornus*); also, any of several related European ashes yielding manna.

man′na croup (krōōp). [*manna* + Russ. & Pol. *krupa* groats, grits.] **1.** The portions of hard wheat kernels not ground by the millstones or that do not go through the bolter; a kind of semolina prepared in Russia and used for puddings, soups, etc.; — called also *manna groats*.
2. The husked grains of manna grass.

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man′i-fest′a-ble (măn′ĭ-fĕs′tȧ-b′l; măn′ĭ-fĕs′-), *a.* See -ABLE.
man′i-fes-ta′tion-al (-fĕs-tā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to manifestation.
man′i-fes-ta′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
man′i-fest-ed, *p. a.* Made manifest: demonstrated. — **man′i-fest′ed-ness**, *n.*
man′i-fest-er, *n.* One that manifests.
man′i-fest′i-ble (-fĕs′tĭ-b′l), *a.* Erron. for MANIFESTABLE.
man′i-fes-tive, *a.* Manifestative. *Rare.*
man′i-fest-ly, *adv.* of MANIFEST.
man′i-fest-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
man′i-fes′to, *v. t.* To issue a manifesto. *Rare.*
man′i-fold, *adv.* In many ways; many times: a great deal. *Obs.*
man′i-fold′ly, *adv.* of MANIFOLD. See -LY.
man′i-fold-wise′, *adv.* [*manifold* + *-wise*.] In manifold ways. *Obs.*
man′i-form (măn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *manus* hand + *-form*.] Shaped like a hand.
man′i-form (mĕn′ĭ-fôrm), *a* [*many* + *-form*.] Multiform. *R.*
man′i-fy (măn′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*man* + *-fy*.] To represent as a man; to render masculine. *Rare*
ma-ni′glion (mȧ-nĭl′yŭn), *n.* [It. *maniglio*, *maniglia*, bracelet, handle. Cf. MANILLIO.] *Gun.* Either one of two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance; a dolphin *Obs.*
man′i-hoc (măn′ĭ-ŏk) Var. of MANIOC.
ma-nil′io. ✝ MANILLA.
Ma-nil′la. Var. of MANILA.
ma-nille′ (mȧ-nĭl′), *n.* ✝ MANILLA, a metal ring, etc.; var of MANILLA, a card.
ma-nil′lio (-yō). ✝ MANILLA, a metal ring, etc.; MANILLE.
man′i-nose (măn′ĭ-nōz), *n.* [Prob of North Amer. Indian origin.] The long clam. *Local, U. S.*
man′i-plies′. Var. of MANYPLIES.
ma-nip′u-la-ble (mȧ-nĭp′ū-lȧ-b′l), *a.* Fit to manipulate.
ma-nip′u-lar (-lȧr), *n.* [L. *manipularis*.] A soldier of a maniple
ma-nip′u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* = MANIPULAR, 1.
Man′i-pu′ri (mŭn′ĭ-pōō′rē), *n.* One of the Hinduized Indo-Chinese inhabiting Manipur Their language is Meithei.
maniquat. ✝ MANYWHAT.
Ma′nis (mā′nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *manes* (see MANES); — from its appearance, and because it feeds by night.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of edentates consisting of the pangolins. See PANGOLIN **b** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.
Manit. *Abbr.* Manitoba.
man′i-trunk (măn′ĭ-trŭnk), *n.* [L *manus* hand + E. *trunk*.] *Zoöl.* The prothorax of an insect
Ma′ni-us (mā′nĭ-ŭs) *Bib.*
man′jack (măn′jăk), *n.* [Native name in Jamaica.] **1.** A West Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia elliptica*). **2.** = MANJAK.
man′jee (măn′jē), **man′jhi** (-jē), *n.* [Hind. & Bengali *mānjhī*.] A boat owner or steerer *India.*
man-jeet′ (mŭn-jēt′). Var of MUNJEET.
man′joc. Var. of MANIOC.
mank. *n.* [F. *manque*] Want; lack. *Obs.* *Scot*
mank. *a.* [OF. *manc*, *manque*, L. *mancus*.] Maimed; mutilated; defective. *Obs*
mank. *v t.* To maim; make defective: spoil or impair *Obs*
man-ka′lah Var. of MANCALA
man′-keen′, *a.* [*man* + *keen*, a.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Disposed to attack human beings; savage: — said of animals, rarely of persons. **b** Love-smitten; extremely fond of men; — said of women
man′-keep′er, *n.* The European spotted newt (*Triton vulgaris*)
man′-kill′er, *n.* One who kills men; a homicide. — **man′-kill′ing**, *a.* & *n.*
man′kin, *n.* [See MANKIND.] Mankind; the race or nature of man: also, a race or people. *Obs*
Manks Var. of MANX
man′let, *n.* See -LET.
man′li-hed, *n.* [*manly* + *-head*.] *Obs.* **a** Humanness **b** Manliness; courage; bravery
man′li-hood (măn′lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* [*manly* + *-hood*.] Manliness *Rare.*
man′like′, *adv* Manfully: in a manner characteristically masculine
man′li-ly (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv* of MANLY.
man′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS
man′ling, *n.* See -LING.
Man′li-us (măn′lĭ-ŭs), *n.* [From *Manlius*, New York] *Geol.* A limestone formation of the New York Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Man′li-us. *Bib.*
Man′li-us's gno′mon (-ŭs-ĭz) A gnomon with its top terminating in a centrally placed bowl or disk, observation of whose shadow cast by the sun gave the altitude; — erected by Manlius, the mathematician, at Rome, under the auspices of Augustus
man lock. = AIR LOCK, 1.
man machine Man engine.
man midwife. An accoucheur. — **man′-mid′wife′ry**, *n.*
Man′-moun′tain, *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," Gulliver; — so called by the Lilliputians. — **man′-moun′tain-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
man′na, *n* [Gr μοννα, μάναα, Heb *minkhāh*] Sacrifice; offering. *Obs.*
mannace. ✝ MENACE.

ā̄le, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

manna grass. Any grass of the genus *Panicularia*.
manna gum. **a** An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), which yields a kind of false manna. **b** = LERP.
manna insect. A scale insect (*Gossyparia mannifera*), causing production of manna on the tamarisk in Arabia.
manna lichen. Any of several Old World lichens of the genus *Lecanora*, fragments of which are often blown about in large quantities over the Arabian and African deserts, being sometimes used as food. Some commentators ascribe the manna of Scripture to this lichen. See MANNA.
man'ner (măn'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *manere*, F. *manière*, fr. (assumed) LL. *manarius*, for L. *manuarius* belonging to the hand, fr. *manus* the hand; cf. OF. *manier* manual, skillful. See MANUAL.] **1**. Species; kind; sort; also (a use of the *sing.* in *pl.* sense), kinds; sorts; as, what *manner* of person; all *manner* of goods; no *manner* of question; — formerly commonly with ellipsis of *of*; as, many *manner* ways; a *manner* man. *Manner*, in this sense, was also frequent in the phrases *manner of* (or *manner*) *way*, *wise*, *fashion*, *kind*, etc.; cf. def. 2.

Ye tithe mint, and rue, and all *manner* of herbs. *Luke* xi. 42
What *manner* of man art thou? *Coleridge.*
A *manner* Latin corrupt was her speech. *Chaucer.*

2. Fashion; guise; aspect; nature; character; as, he appeared in the *manner* of a warrior; they described the *manner* of the country. *Archaic.*
3. A way of acting; a mode of procedure; the mode or method in which something is done or in which anything happens; way; mode; as, to speak in an earnest *manner*; to follow the *manner* of right reasoning; they responded in like *manner*; in a *manner* of speaking. Hence the phrase *in a manner* (formerly also *in manner*), in a manner of speaking, so to speak, as it were.

The bread is in a *manner* common. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 5.

4. A characteristic or customary way of acting; natural or normal behavior; habit; usage; custom; as, to act after the *manner* of one's kind.

Paul, as his *manner* was, went in unto them. *Acts* xvii. 2.

5. Hence: Mode of living or acting; behavior; conduct; specif.: **a** *pl.* With reference to social life or morality: Morals as shown in conduct; social conduct or rules of conduct as shown in the prevalent customs; as, the *manners* of nomads; the novel is a study of *manners*. **b** *pl.* (Also, *Obs.*, in *sing.*) With reference to politeness or propriety: Habitual conduct or deportment; behavior; as, good or bad *manners*; also, good or polite deportment; as, to learn or have *manners*; to do, or make, one's *manners*, that is, to perform the appropriate acts of courtesy.

Good *manners* are made up of petty sacrifices. *Emerson.*

c With reference to bearing: Deportment; carriage; aspect; mien; as, a gentle or a superior *manners*; to carry one's self in the grand *manner*.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Richardson.*

d Of a horse: Action; carriage.
6. *Criticism.* **a** Method of execution or mode of presentation, esp. as distinguished from the *matter* presented; style; as, the difference between history and fiction is often more in the matter than the *manner*; a statue in the archaistic *manner*; the earlier *manner* of Turner. **b** Mannerism; obtrusive manner. **c** Character; ethos. See ETHOS, 2; — only in *pl.* *Obs.*
7. Reason; cause; also, condition or stipulation. *Obs.*
8. Moderation; due measure. *Obs.*
Syn. — MANNER, WAY, FASHION, TRICK. MANNER, as here compared (see DEPORTMENT), is mode of action, or distinctive style; WAY is often more general than *manner*, but it may also designate a peculiar, personal, or intimate mode of behavior or procedure; FASHION, as here compared (see FASHION), occurs chiefly in phrases introduced by *after* or *in*; as, "God who at sundry times and in divers *manners* spake in time past" (*Heb.* i. 1); "Mark the *manner* of his teaching" (*Shak.*); "Milton's *manner* is very grand" (*Lowell*); "God fulfills himself in many *ways*" (*Tennyson*); "all her little womanly *ways*" (*Hawthorne*); it 's only his *way*; "He will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you" (*Shak.*): "fire-hollowing this in Indian *fashion*" (*Tennyson*); to swim dog *fashion*. A TRICK, as here compared (see ARTIFICE), is an individual trait or mannerism; as, "Here was a poetry which boldly assumed the dress, the words, the habits, the very *trick* of contemporary life" (*W. Pater*); "The *trick* of personifying words is a fatal source of mischief in theology" (*M. Arnold*). See METHOD, HABIT, AFFECTATION, TURN.
by any manner of means, in any way possible; by any sort of means. — **by no m. of means**, in no way whatever; in no possible way; not at all. See *by no means*, under MEAN, *n.* — **to the m. born**, born to follow or obey a certain practice or custom; also, having lifelong acquaintance with given conditions, customs, etc.; apparently naturally fitted for some occupation, work, or position. The phrase as used by Shakespeare in "Hamlet" (I. iv. 15) has by some been wrongly understood to refer to a *manor*, of which *manner* is an old variant spelling, and hence the phrase *to the manor born* is sometimes used in the sense, accustomed to the usages of a locality, or of high or polite society.

He has not the eyes and the nerves of one *to the manner born*. *Swinburne.*
The water lily's ancestors have been *to the manner born* for millions of years. *Grant Allen.*

‖ **Män'ner-chor'** (mĕn'ẽr-kōr'), *n.*; *G. pl.* -CHORE (-kû'rẽ). [G.; *männer*, pl. of *mann* man + *chor* chorus.] A German men's chorus or singing club.
man'nered (măn'ẽrd), *a.* **1**. Having (such) manners; — often in composition; as, well-*mannered*.

Give her princely training, that she may be
Mannered as she is born. *Shak.*

2. Dealing with, or exhibiting, manners, or modes of life, etc., as a play or other literary piece. *Obs.*
3. Having good manners; well-behaved. *Obs.*
4. Affected with mannerism or excessive peculiarity.

His style is in some degree *mannered* and confined. *Hazlitt.*

man'ner-ing, *n.* Training in manners, or (of a horse) in carriage or action. *G. M. Rommel.*
man'ner-ism (măn'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *maniérisme.*] Excessive adherence to a peculiar style or manner; a characteristic mode of action, bearing, or treatment, carried to excess, especially in literature or art.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural. . But a *mannerism* which does not sit easy on the mannerist, which has been adopted on principle, and which can be sustained only by constant effort, is always offensive. *Macaulay*

Syn. — See AFFECTATION.
man'ner-ist (măn'ẽr-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *maniériste.*] In art, one who produces works of art supposed to show a strong tendency to imitation, to obedience to the rules of a school, or to a peculiar and formal or too unchanging method of his own; specif., in the history of Italian painting, any of those painters of the 16th and 17th centuries who imitated and exaggerated the styles of their great predecessors, chiefly Raphael, Michelangelo, and Correggio.
man'ner-less, *a.* Destitute of manners; unmannerly.
man'ner-ly, *a.* **1**. Decorous; seemly; moral. *Obs.*
2. Showing good manners; civil; respectful; polite.

What thou thinkest meet, and is most *mannerly*. *Shak.*

man'ner-ly, *adv.* **1**. Decently; decorously. *Obs.*
2. With good manners; politely.
Mann'heim gold (män'hīm). [From *Mannheim* in Germany, where much of it was made.] A kind of brass used to imitate gold, consisting of four parts of copper to one of zinc, with sometimes a little tin.
man'nie (măn'ĭ), *n.* [*man* + *-ie.*] A little man; in affectionate use, a boy or lad. *Chiefly Scot.*
man-nif'er-ous (mă-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*manna* + *-ferous.*] **1**. *Bot.* Bearing or exuding manna.
2. *Zoöl.* Causing production of manna, as certain insects.
man'ning (măn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MAN; specif.: **a** Supplying of a ship, etc., with men; also, a crew. **b** Accustoming of hawks or other birds or animals to men; taming of hawks. **c** A man's work for a day. *Rare. Cent. Dict.*
manning parade, *Mil.*, in the United States coast artillery, a parade ground on which batteries are formed and then divided into their component gun detachments, which are marched to man their respective pieces.
man'nish (măn'ĭsh), *a.* [*man* + 1st *-ish*: cf. AS. *mennisc*, *menisc.*] **1**. Of, belonging to, befitting, or characteristic of, mankind; human. *Obs.* *Gower.*
2. Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of, a man, as distinguished from a woman or from a child; manlike; masculine. "A woman impudent and *mannish* grown." *Shak.*
Syn. — See MALE.
— **man'nish-ly**, *adv.* — **man'nish-ness**, *n.*
man'nite (măn'īt), *n.* [*manna* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_8(OH)_6$, belonging to the class of alcohols called hexites, and occurring in three optically different modifications; — called also **mannitol**. Ordinary mannite, which (though levorotatory) is called *d*-mannite to indicate its close relation to *d*-mannose, is the principal constituent of the manna of the manna ash, and is found also in many other plants, as celery, sugar cane, seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria*, etc. It is sweet, and hence is called *manna sugar*, though it is not a sugar in the proper sense. Mannite yields an anhydride **mannitan** ($C_6H_{12}O_5$), and also isomeric anhydrides called **mannides**, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_4$.
man-nit'ic (mă-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or derived from, mannite. — **mannitic fermentation**, a kind of viscous fermentation in which mannite is produced.
man'ni-tose (măn'ĭ-tōs), *n.* [*mannite* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A sugar (now known to be dextro fructose), obtained by careful oxidation of mannite.
Mann'lich-er pis'tol (män'lĭκ-ẽr). [After Ferdinand *Mannlicher* (1848-1904), Austrian inventor.] A self-loading pistol with a fixed magazine of box type in the stock, holding five cartridges. In action the friction of the projectile carries the barrel forward against the force of a spiral spring, which, when the trigger is released, returns the barrel to position over a fresh cartridge, ready for firing.
Mannlicher rifle. A breech-loading repeater, carrying five cartridges and not fitted for use as a single-loader. The breech bolt is operated by a straight forward and back motion, without rotation. The rifle has been much used by Germany and Austria.
man'no- (măn'ō-). *Chem.* Combining form for *mannite*, *mannose*, etc.
man'no-hep'tite (măn'ō-hĕp'tīt), *n.* [*manno-* + *heptite.*] *Org. Chem.* A heptahydric alcohol, $C_7H_9(OH)_7$, known in three optically different modifications, of which the dextro variety is found in nature as *perseite* (which see).
man-non'ic (mă-nŏn'ĭk), *a.* [G. *mannon*säure. See MANNOSE.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a sirupy acid, $C_5H_6(OH)_5CO_2H$, formed by oxidizing mannose and, like it, existing in three varieties.
man'nose (măn'ōs), *n.* [*mann*ite + *-ose.*] *Org. Chem.* A sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) of the group known as aldohexoses, obtained by careful oxidation of mannite and, like it, existing in three different varieties. Dextro-mannose, called also *seminose*, is further obtained by the hydrolysis of certain natural carbohydrates, as the reserve cellulose of seeds.
Ma-no'bo (mä-nō'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOS (-bōs). A Malay or Malayo-Indonesian of a group of tribes, mostly heathen, of Mindanao, especially numerous in the Agusan River valley; also, their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.
man'-of-war', *n.*; *pl.* MEN-OF-WAR. **1**. A war vessel of a recognized navy, esp. one armed for active hostilities.
2. A man-of-war's man. *Rare.*
man-of-war bird. **a** A frigate bird. **b** Incorrectly, a skua gull or an albatross.
man-of-war fish. A small stromateoid fish (*Gobiomorus gronovii*) common in the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf Stream, where it hides among the tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war.
man-of-war's man. A sailor serving on a war vessel.
man'o-graph (măn'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. μανός thin, rare + *-graph*: cf. F. *manographe.*] *Engin.* An optical device for making an indicator diagram for high-speed engines. It consists of a light-tight box or camera having at one end a small convex mirror which reflects a beam of light on to the ground glass or photographic plate at the other end. The mirror is pivoted so that it can be moved in one direction by a small plunger operated by an elastic metal diaphragm which closes a tube connected with the engine cylinder. It is also moved at right angles to this direction by a reducing motion, called a *reproducer*, so as to copy accurately on a smaller scale the motion of the engine piston. The resultant of these two movements imparts to the reflected beam of light a motion similar to that of the pencil of the ordinary indicator, and this can be traced on the sheet of ground glass, or photographed. See INDICATOR, *n.*, 3.
ma-nom'e-ter (mȧ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. μανός thin, rare + *-meter*: cf. F. *manomètre.*] An instrument for measuring the tension or tenuity of gases and vapors; a pressure gauge or vacuum gauge. In the simplest forms the pressure of the gas or vapor is balanced against a column of mercury in a U-tube. In many cases an instrument is used in which the pressure is balanced against the elastic force of a spring, an elastic diaphragm, a closed curved elastic tube, or the like, as in the aneroid barometer and the Bourdon gauge (which see).

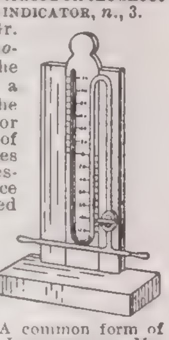

A common form of Low-pressure Manometer.

man'o-met'ric (măn'ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.*
man'o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } [Cf. F. *manométrique.*] Of or pert. to the manometer or the measurement of gaseous pressure; made by the manometer. — **man'o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*
manometric flame, *Acous.*, a gas flame so arranged as to be made to pulsate by the action of sound waves. The apparatus consists of a small metal box (**manometric capsule**) divided by a rubber membrane (*c* in *Illust.*) into two compartments, one of which connects by a tube (*a*) with the source of the sound, while through the other the gas is conducted (*b*) to the jet (*d*). The pulsations of the flame may be rendered distinct to the eye by means of a revolving mirror or by photography.

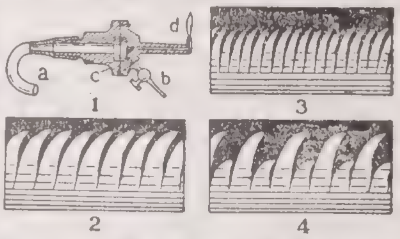

Manometric Flame. 1 Section of Manometric Capsule; 2-4 Flame Images: 2 of a Fundamental Tone; 3 of its Octave; 4 of the Fundamental and Octave combined.

Ma'non' Les'caut' (mȧ'nôN' lĕs'kō'). The heroine of a noted romance, generally regarded as the first French novel, by the Abbé Prévost (1697-1763). Manon is repeatedly faithless to her lover, the Chevalier des Grieux, merely from her love of the comfort and luxury he is often unable to supply. She is arrested and transported to America, the Chevalier accompanying her, and eventually dies of exhaustion in the desert.
man'or (măn'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *maner*, OF. *maneir* habitation, village, F. *manoir* manor, prop. the OF. inf. *maneir* to stay, remain, dwell, L. *manere.* See MANSION; cf. REMAIN.] **1**. The house or hall of an estate; a mansion. *Obs.*
2. *O. Eng. Hist.* A house against which geld (probably originally Danegeld) was charged; hence, the land represented in the house, or any aggregate of land treated as a unit for that purpose.

Such then is the best explanation that we can offer of the manerium [*manor*] of Domesday Book. About details we may be wrong, but that this term has a technical meaning which is connected with the levy of the danegeld we cannot doubt. It loses that meaning in the course of time because the danegeld gives way before newer forms of taxation. It never again acquires a technical meaning until the late days when retrospective lawyers find the essence of a manor in its court. *F. W. Maitland.*

We seem . . . to arrive at something analogous to Professor Maitland's technical definition of the *manor* as the fiscal unit from which gafol is paid direct to the king, while its lord is the receiver of the payments and services of its tenants. *F. Seebohm.*

3. Vaguely, in the 13th century and for some time after that, an estate (of no fixed size or description) administered as a unit, esp. a demesne estate of a lord for which a court-baron was held; later, with the law writers from the 17th century down, the holding of a lord having at least the number (variously stated as two or three) of freehold tenants required to entitle it to hold a court-baron; hence, sometimes, the incorporeal right to hold and receive the perquisites of a court-baron.

Thus we may regard the typical *manor* [of the 13th century] (1) as being, qua vill, an unit of public law, of police and fiscal law, (2) as being an unit in the system of agriculture, (3) as being an unit in the management of property, (4) as being a jurisdictional unit. But we have now to see that hardly one of these traits can be considered as absolutely essential. *Pollock & Mait.*

4. *Amer. Law.* A tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the proprietor; specif., in New York, a tract of land granted by the King of Great Britain in colonial days either by patent or in confirmation of grants from the States-General of Holland to proprietors, generally called *patroons*, who held by perpetual rent in money or in kind. These patroons were tenants *in capite* and had such manorial privileges as the right to hold a manorial court, to award fines, and to have waifs, estrays, and deodands. They had the right of subinfeudation, but their tenants did not. After the Revolution the State superseded the king as lord, and the rents from the proprietors were from time to time commuted or released. In a few cases the rents, in money, in services, or in kind, from the subtenants, still exist as rent charges upon the land.
to the manor born. See *to the manner born*, under MANNER, *n.*
manor house. The house of the lord of a manor.
ma-no'ri-al (mȧ-nō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or belonging to, or like, a manor; as, *manorial* extents; *manorial* accounts.
ma-no'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The manorial system.

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manna groats. Manna croup.
‖ **man-na'ia** (män-nä'yä), *n.* [It.] The headsman's ax; — as a symbol of retribution.
manna seeds. Seeds of manna grass. See MANNA CROUP, 2.
manna sugar. See MANNITE.
mannatee, -ty. † MANATEE.
manna tree. The manna ash.
manne. † MAN, MANNA.
man'ne-quin. Var. of MANIKIN.
man'ner. Corrupt. of MAINOR.
man'ner. Var. of MAINOUR.
man'ner. † MANOR.
man'ner-a-ble (măn'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Polite; mannerly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
man'ner-hood, *n.* Prob., proper [state. *Obs.*]
Man'ner-ing, Colonel Guy (gī măn'ẽr-ĭng). The title character of Scott's "Guy Mannering," a wealthy retired English officer, interested in astrology.
man'ner-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Affected with, or characterized by, mannerism.
man'ner-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Manneristic. — **man'ner-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
man'ner-ize, *v. t.* To render [manneristic. *R.*]
man'ner-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
man'ner-ness, *n.* Moderation. *Obs.*
man'ner-some. *a.* [*manner* + 1st *-some.*] Mannerly. *Dial.*
mannery † MANERY.
man'net. *n.* A little man. *Obs.*
man'nide (măn'ĭd: -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid**. [*mannite* + *anhydride.*] *Chem.* See MANNITE.
man'ni-kin. Var. of MANIKIN.
man'ni-nose. Var. of MANINOSE.
man-nip'a-rous (mă-nĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*manna* + *-parous.*] Manniferous.
man'ni-tan (măn'ĭ-tăn), *n.* [*mannite* + *anhydride.*] *Chem.* See MANNITE.
man'ni-tate (-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of mannitic acid.
mannitie. *n.* Prob., human state or quality. *Obs.*
man'ni-tol (măn'ĭ-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*mannite* + 1st *-ol.*] = MANNITE.
man'no-hep'tose, *n.* [*manno-* + *heptose.*] *Org. Chem.* A heptose ($C_7H_{14}O_7$) produced indirectly from mannose.
man'no-non'ose, *n.* [*manno-* + *nonose.*] *Org. Chem.* A nonose ($C_9H_{18}O_9$) produced indirectly from mannose.
man'no-oc'tose, *n.* [*manno-* + *octose.*] *Org. Chem.* An octose ($C_8H_{16}O_8$) produced indirectly from mannose.
man'no-sac-char'ic, *a.* [*manno-* + *saccharic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a dibasic acid, $(CHOH)_4(CO_2H)_2$, formed indirectly from mannose by oxidation. It passes into a lactone on being liberated from its salts.
mannoure. † MANOR.
‖ **ma'no** (mä'nō), *interj.* [Sp., lit., the hand.] To the right; — a direction in driving. *Phil. I.*
Ma-no'ah (mȧ-nō'ȧ). *Bib.*
ma-noc' (mä-nŭk'), *n.* [Tag.] *Phil. I.* **a** A species of jungle fowl (*Gallus sonnerati*). **b** Also, a rooster; a chicken.
ma-nœu'vre, **ma-nœu'vrer**. Vars. of MANEUVER, MANEUVERER.
man'-of-law', *n.* A lawyer. *Archaic.*
manoir. † MANOR.
man'-or'chis, *n.* The male or-[chis.]

man power. *Mech.* A unit of power equal to 4,125 foot pounds per minute, or one eighth of a horse power, assumed to be the rate at which a man can work.

man'red (măn'rĕd), *n.* [AS. *mannrǣden.* Cf. KINDRED.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1**. Homage; vassalage, or vassals collectively; those bound to render military service to a lord.
2. Hence, men for service in war; also, the leadership of men in war.

man'root' (măn'rōōt'), *n.* **a** An American convolvulaceous vine (*Ipomœa pandurata*) having large white or purplish flowers with a darker throat, cordate leaves, and an enormous starchy root. Called also *man-of-the-earth* and *wild potato.* **b** An ipomœa of the western United States (*I. leptophylla*), with linear leaves, showy purple flowers, and a tuberous root often several feet in length.

man'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* *Naut.* A side rope to a gangway, ladder, or the like, used as a handrail.

man'sard (măn'särd), *n.* [F. *mansarde;* after its inventor, François *Mansart*, or *Mansard*, French architect.] *Arch.* **a** A mansard roof. **b** The story formed by a mansard roof, considered either from within or from without; a garret.

mansard roof. *Arch.* A kind of hipped curb roof, that is, a roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower one being steeper than the upper one. See also ROOF, *Illust.*

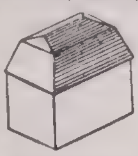
Mansard Roof.

manse (măns), *n.* [LL. *mansa, mansus, mansum*, a farm, fr. L. *manere, mansum*, to stay, dwell. See MANSION, MANOR.] **1**. The dwelling of a householder; the house of the holder of a homestead; a mansion house. *Obs.*
2. *O. Eng. Hist.* A hide of land.
3. The residence of an ecclesiastic; esp., in Scotland, the house assigned to or occupied by the parish minister; sometimes elsewhere, as in the United States, among Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and some others, the parsonage. "Mosses from an Old *Manse.*" *Hawthorne.*
4. Wrongly, the revenue of an ecclesiastic or abbey. *Obs.*

man'sion (măn'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *mansion*, fr. L. *mansio* a staying, remaining, a dwelling, habitation, fr. *manere, mansum*, to stay, dwell; akin to Gr. *μένειν*. Cf. MANSE, MANOR, MENAGERIE, MENIAL, PERMANENT.] **1**. Act of remaining or dwelling; stay; abode; sojourn. *Obs.*

> These poets near our princes sleep,
> And in one grave their *mansion* keep. *Denham.*

2. A dwelling place; a place in which one stays or abides; an abode. *Archaic.*
3. A separate abode, lodging, apartment, compartment, or chamber of a large house, inclosure, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.* *Archaic*, except in uses allusive to the citation below.

> In my Father's house are many *mansions.* *John* xiv. 2.

4. Any building or structure, as a house or tent, or a part of a building, used as a residence or lodging. *Obs. or R.*
5. Formerly, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor house; hence, any house of some size or pretension.
6. A stopping or halting place; the distance between two successive stopping places; a stage. *Obs.*
7. *Astrol.* **a** A twelfth part of the heavens; a house. See 2d HOUSE, 13. **b** One of twenty-eight parts into which the moon's monthly course through the heavens was divided, one for each day.

> The eight and twenty *mansions*
> That longen to the moon. *Chaucer.*

8. A hide of land; a manse. *Obs.*

mansion house. **a** A house in which one resides; a dwelling house or residence. *Obs.* **b** A manor house; hence, now *U. S.* only, a mansion, or large imposing house. **c** An official residence, as of the holder of an ecclesiastical benefice. *Obs.*, except specif. [*cap.*], the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

man'sion-ry (măn'shŭn-rĭ), *n.* Construction for a dwelling place or mansion. *Obs. or R.* *R. Browning.*
☞ In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," I. vi. 5, the reading "mansonry" of the folios has been regarded as a misprint for *mansionry* or *masonry*, to one or the other of which modern editions have changed it. If "mansionry" is the correct reading, the exact sense is doubtful.

man'slaugh'ter (-slô'tẽr), *n.* **1**. The slaying of a human being; destruction of men.
2. *Law.* The unlawful killing of a human being without malice express or implied; — called specifically, at common law: *involuntary manslaughter*, when the killing results from the commission of an unlawful act not a felony or the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner, as in culpable negligence; and *voluntary manslaughter*, when resulting from an act done upon a sudden heat or passion due to sufficient provocation.

man'slay'er (-slā'ẽr), *n.* One who commits manslaughter.

man'slay'ing, *n.* The killing of a man or men; homicide. — **man'slay'ing**, *a.*

man'steal'er (măn'stēl'ẽr), *n.* A person who steals or kidnaps a human being or beings.

man'steal'ing, *n.* Act or business of stealing or kidnaping human beings, esp. with a view to enslave them.

man'stop'ping (-stŏp'ĭng), *a.* *Mil.* Designating a bullet that will cause a shock sufficient to stop a soldier advancing in a charge, esp. a dumdum, or other expanding bullet.

man-suete' (măn-swēt'; măn'swēt), *a.* [L. *mansuetus*, p. p. of *mansuescere* to tame; *manus* hand + *suescere* to accustom.] *Archaic.* Tame; gentle; kind. "Æsculapius, less *mansuete* to human tears than Æacus." *R. D. Blackmore.* — **man-suete'ly**, *adv.*

man'sue-tude (măn'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *mansuetudo:* cf. F. *mansuétude.*] Tameness; gentleness; mildness. *Archaic.*

> Our Lord himself, made all of *mansuetude* *R. Browning.*

man'ta (măn'tȧ; *Sp.* män'tä), *n.* [Sp., blanket.] **1**. A blanket or cloth, as for a horse or mule; a kind of cloak or wrap, worn by Spaniards, esp. as a protection when traveling; in Spanish America, a kind of mantle or shawl used by women for street wear.
2. *Mil.* A portable bulwark or shelter; a mantelet.
3. In a pack saddle, the pack cover or cloth.
4. Ordinary cotton cloth, as sheeting, drilling, etc.
5. *Zoöl.* **a** A devil fish (see DEVILFISH, 1). **b** [*cap.*] The genus of rays containing the devil fish of the West Indies.

man'teau (măn'tō; *F.* mäɴ'tō'), *n.; pl.* E. MANTEAUS (măn'tōz), F. MANTEAUX (mäɴ'tō'). [F. See MANTLE, *n.*]
1. A mantle or cloak.
2. A kind of loose gown formerly worn by women.

man'tel (măn't'l), *n.* [The same word as *mantle* a garment; cf. F. *manteau de cheminée.* See MANTLE.] **1**. *Mil.* A portable shelter; a mantelet. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* **a** The beam, stone, or arch serving as a lintel to support the masonry above a fireplace; a manteltree. **b** The manteltree with its supports; the finish around a fireplace, covering the chimney breast in front and sometimes on both sides; a mantelpiece. **c** The shelf above a fireplace; a mantelshelf or mantelpiece.

man'tel-et (măn't'l-ĕt; mănt'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *manteau*, OF. *mantel.* See MANTLE.] **1**. A short mantle, cloak, or cape. *Chaucer.*
2. A woolen covering for a horse. *Obs.*
3. *Mil.* Often *mantlet.* **a** A kind of movable shelter, formerly used by besiegers as a protection when attacking **b** A bullet-proof shield or screen of rope, wood, or metal, serving to protect gunners at embrasures, casemates, or portholes, and also to keep the smoke from entering casemates; — now rarely used. **c** A bullet-proof shelter used as a station from which to observe and report the result of shots, as in target shooting or practice.
4. *Hunting.* A movable shelter from which to shoot grouse, etc.

man'tel-let'ta (măn'tĕ-lĕt'ȧ), *n.* [It. *mantelletta.* See MANTELET.] *R. C. Ch.* A silk or woolen vestment without sleeves worn by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and the prelates of the Roman court. It has a low collar, is fastened in front, and reaches almost to the knees.

Mantelletta

man'tel-tree' (măn't'l-trē'), *n.* *Arch.* **a** The lintel of a fireplace when of wood, as frequently in early houses; also, by extension, one consisting of a stone or of an arch. **b** A mantelpiece.

man'tic (măn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μαντικός* prophetic.] Of or pert to divination, or pert. to the condition of one inspired, or supposed to be inspired, by a deity; also, gifted with divinatory or prophetic powers. "The *mantic* dead." *J. E. Harrison.* — *n.* Mantic art; divination.

> The *mantic* art in Greece has been defined as twofold; one kind being ecstatic, enthusiastic, insane, the other sane and rational. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

man'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The practice of divination.

man'ti-core (măn'tĭ-kōr; 201), *n.* Also **man'ti-co'ra** (măn'tĭ-kō'rȧ), **man'ty-cor**, etc. [L. *mantichora*, Gr. *μαντιχώρας, μαντιχόρας, μαρτιχώρας*, prob. fr. Per. *mard* man + *khūrā* eater.] In ancient fables, a monster described usually as having the head of a man, the body of a lion, and the tail of a scorpion or a dragon.

Man'ti-dæ (măn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MANTIS.] *Zoöl.*
1. A family of orthopterous insects. See MANTIS.
2. Syn. of MOBULIDÆ.

man-til'la (măn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. See MANTLE.] **1**. A woman's light cloak or cape of silk, velvet, lace, or the like.
2. A kind of veil, covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders; — worn in Spain, Mexico, etc.

man'tis (măn'tĭs), *n.; pl.* -TES (-tēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *μάντις* a prophet.] **a** Any of the cursorial orthopterous insects of the genus *Mantis*, and allied genera, constituting the family Mantidæ. They are remarkable for their grotesque form, and for holding their stout anterior legs in a manner suggesting hands folded in prayer. They prey upon other insects and are perfectly harmless. *Stagmomantis carolina* is common in the southern United States, where it is called *rear-horse.* **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the family Mantidæ.

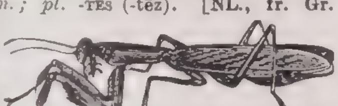
Mantis (*Mantis religiosa*). ½ nat. size

Man-tis'i-a (măn-tĭs'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MANTIS; — so called because the flowers are thought to resemble the insect.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian zinziberaceous herbs, with very irregular flowers having lateral filamentous staminodia and a 1-celled ovary. There are two species; one, *M. saltatoria*, is cultivated under the name *dancing-girls.*

Man-tis'pi-dæ (-pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; prob. fr. the *mantis pagana* of Fabricius + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of predaceous neuropterous insects having the prothorax elongated and the first pair of legs developed after the manner of a mantis. The type genus is **Man-tis'pa** (-pȧ). Its larvæ feed on the eggs and young of spiders. See NEUROPTERA, *Illust.* — **man-tis'pid** (-pĭd), *a. & n.*

man-tis'sa (măn-tĭs'ȧ), *n.* [L., an addition, makeweight; of Etruscan origin.] **1**. An addition of little or no value or importance; a makeweight. *Obs.*
2. *Math.* The decimal part of a logarithm, as distinguished from the integral part, or *characteristic;* — so used by Briggs, and still used in dealing with Briggsian logarithms.

man'tle (măn't'l), *n.* [ME. *mantel*, OF. *mantel*, F. *manteau*, fr. L. *mantellum, mantelum*, a cloth, napkin, cloak, mantle (cf. *mantele, mantile*, towel, napkin); prob. from *manus* hand + the root of *tela* cloth; cf. ME. *mentel*, fr. AS. *mentel*, fr. the same L. word. See MANUAL, TEXTILE; cf. MANDIL, MANTEL, MANTILLA, MANTUA a mantle.] **1**. A loose sleeveless garment worn over other garments; an enveloping robe; a cloak. Hence, fig., something that envelops, infolds, or covers; a covering or envelope.

> [The] children are clothed with *mantles* of satin. *Bacon.*
> The green *mantle* of the standing pool. *Shak.*

2. *Her.* = MANTLING.
3. A kind of woolen fabric or a blanket of it. *Obs.*
4. A measure of quantity of furs, containing from 30 to 100 skins, according to size. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
5. *Zoöl.* **a** In mollusks and brachiopods, the fold (or pair of folds) of the body wall which in shell-bearing forms lines the shell, and bears the shell-secreting glands. It commonly forms a cavity (**mantle cavity**) between itself and the body proper, in which the respiratory organs are contained. **b** In tunicates and barnacles, the soft external body wall which lines the test or the shell. **c** In birds, the back together with the folded wings, esp. when, as in gulls, they differ in color from the rest of the plumage.
6. *Bot.* An ocrea. *Obs.*
7. *Mech., etc.* **a** The outer wall and casing of a blast furnace, above the hearth. **b** *Hydraulic Engin.* A penstock for a water wheel. **c** A lacelike hood or envelope of some refractory material which, placed in position over a flame, gives light by incandescence. See WELSBACH BURNER.

man'tle (măn't'l), *v. t.;* -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; to cloak; hide; disguise.

man'tle, *v. i.* **1**. To spread out the wings, one after the other, over the corresponding leg previously thrust out; — said of hawks.
2. To spread out; — said of wings. *Milton.*
3. To gather, assume, or take on, a covering, as froth, scum, etc.; to cream.

> Nor bowl of wassail *mantle* warm. *Tennyson.*

4. To form a mantle, covering, or coating; to spread over the surface as a covering; to overspread; to be or become suffused with blood; of the blood, to gather so as to produce a flush or blush; to blush; flush; as, the scum *mantled* on the pool; her face *mantled.*

> Though *mantled* in her cheek the blood. *Scott.*

man'tled (măn't'ld), *a.* **1**. Furnished or covered with or as with a mantle. "Ivy-*mantled* tower." *T. Gray.*
2. *Her.* Ornamented with a mantling or lambrequin.

man'tling (-tlĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MANTLE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *Her.* The representation of a mantle, or the drapery behind and around a coat of arms; — called also *lambrequin.* **b** A mantelpiece. **c** A covering; a wrapping; envelope. **d** A foaming, frothing, or creaming; also, a flush; blush. **e** Act of a hawk that mantles. **f** Material for mantles.

man'tra (măn'trȧ; *Skr.* mŭn'-), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism.* One of the hymns or ritualistic formulas of the Vedas forming a part of the inspired scriptures of the Hindus; also, loosely, any charm or religious formula.

man'trap' (măn'trăp'), *n.* **a** A trap for catching men, esp. trespassers. *Eng.* **b** A dangerous place, as an open hatch, into which one may fall. *Colloq., U. S.*

man'tu-a (măn'ţū-ȧ), *n.* [From *Mantua*, Italy.] **1**. A kind of rich silk. *Obs.*
2. [See MANTEAU; confused with *mantua.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A woman's cloak or mantle; also, a kind of loose gown for women; a manteau.

man'tu-a-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes dresses, cloaks, etc., for women. — **man'tu-a-mak'ing**, *n.*

Man'tu-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Italian city of Mantua, originally an Etruscan town, the birthplace of Vergil. — *n.* A citizen or native of Mantua. — **Mantuan Bard, Muse,** *or* **Swan**, Vergil, born at Mantua (B. C. 70).

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ma-no'ri-al-ize, *v.t.* To conform or subject to the tenure of the manorial system. [*Archaic.*
manor place. Manor house.
manor seat. = MANOR HOUSE.
man'or-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
man'o-scope (măn'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μανός* thin, rare + *-scope.*] A manometer. *Rare.* — **ma-nos'co-py** (mȧ-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.*
manour, manoure. ✝ MANURE.
man'qualm', *n.* [AS. *manncwealm.*] Pestilence. *Obs.*
man'quell', *v. t.* To murder. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
man'quelle', *n.* A manqueller.
man'quell'er, *n.* A killer of men; a manslayer; an executioner. *Archaic.* — **man'quell'ing**, *n.* *Obs.*
man'rent (măn'rĕnt), *n.* = MANRED. *Scot. Obs. or Hist.*
manrope knot See 2d KNOT, 1.
Mans (mäns), *n.* = MANTZU.
mansale. ✝ MANZIL.
manse. ✝ AMANSE, to curse; to excommunicate.
Man'sell wheel (măn'sĕl). *Railroads.* A car wheel with a solid wooden body or web bolted to the flanged hub and tire.
man'serv'ant, *n.; pl.* MENSERVANTS. A male servant.
man'ship, *n.* [AS. *mannscipe.* See -SHIP.] **1**. *Obs.* **a** Humanity; courtesy. **b** Homage; honor; dignity. **c** Manliness; bravery; courage.
2. Manhood. *Obs. or R.*
man'ship-ly, *adv.* With faithful homage. *Obs.* [reside. *Obs.*
man'sion, *v. i.* To dwell; to
man'sion-al (măn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a mansion. *Rare.*
man'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Resident: residentiary. *Obs. or R.*
man'sion-a-ry, *n.* *Eccl.* **a** The keeper of a church: a sacristan. **b** A chantry, or endowment for singing masses, etc. *Obs.*
man'sioned (măn'shŭnd), *a.* Having mansions.
mansion place. A dwelling place or abode; a mansion house, or manor house; also, a stopping place (cf. MANSION, 6). *Obs*
man'slaught', *n.* [AS. *mannslæht* manslaughter.] *Obs.* **a** Manslaughter. **b** A homicide or murderer.
man'slaugh'ter-er, *n.* One who slaughters men.
man'slaugh'ter-ing, *a.* Slaughtering men. — *n.* Slaughtering of men.
man'slaugh'ter-ous, *a.* Of the nature of manslaughter; disposed to manslaughter.
man-son'. ✝ MONSOON.
mansonry. See MANSIONRY, *Note*
manstrall. ✝ MINSTREL.
Man-sur', Al See AL MANSUR.
man'swear' (măn'swâr'), *v. i.* [AS. *mānswerian* to forswear: *mān* sin, crime + *swerian* to swear.] To swear falsely. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v.t.* To forswear; renounce; also, to swear falsely by (one's god). *Obs.* [of MANSWEAR.
man'sworn' (-swōrn'; 201), *p.p.*
mant (mȧnt), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *mannta* stammering, Ir. *manntach* stammering, *mannt* gap, seat of a lost tooth.] A stammer or stutter. — *v. t. & i.* To stammer. — **mant'er**, *n.* *All Scot. & Dial. Eng*
mant, *n.* [F. *mante;* cf. Pr. *manta*, Sp. & It. *manto.*] A mantilla; also, a manteau. *Obs.*
Man'ta-li'ni, Mr. (măn'tȧ-lē'nē). A fop in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby." After ruining his wife by his extravagance he goes to "the demnition bowwows," and is compelled to turn a mangle, which makes his life "one demd horrid grind."
Man-tchoo', Man-tchou', Man-tchu'. Vars. of MANCHU.
manteau maker. A maker of manteaus. *Obs.*
‖ **man-te'ca** (män-tā'kä), *n.* [Sp.] Butter or a substitute for it.
man-teel', *n.* [Cf F. *mantille* mantilla, Sp. *mantilla*, or E. *mandilion.*] A cloak or cape; a mantle. *Obs.*
man'te-gar, *n.* [Perh. an alteration of *manticore.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of ape. *Obs.*
manteine, manteinance. ✝ MAINTAIN, MAINTENANCE.
man'tel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MANTLE. [a mantel. *Obs.*
man'tel, *v. t.* To furnish with
man'tel-board', *n.* A wooden mantelshelf.
man'tel-ine (măn'tĕl-ĭn), *n.* [F.] = MANTELET, 1. *Rare.*
man'tel-piece', *n.* *Arch.* = MANTEL (esp. **b** & **c**).
man'tel-shelf', *n.* The shelf of a mantel; a mantel.
mantene, mantenance. ✝ MAINTAIN, MAINTENANCE.
man'te-vil, *n.* [Cf. MANTEEL.] A kind of loose coat. *Obs. or Hist.* [Var. of MANTICORE.
man'ti-cho'ra (măn'tĭ-kō'rȧ).
man-tic'u-late, *v. i.* [L. *manticulari.*] To steal or act stealthily. *Obs.* — **man-tic'u-la'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
man'tid (măn'tĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* A mantis. — *a.* Pert. to mantids.
man'ti-ger (măn'tĭ-gẽr). Var. of MANTICORE.
man tiger. **a** A tigerlike man. **b** *Folklore.* A man transformed into a tiger. Cf. WEREWOLF.
man'til. ✝ MANTEL, MANTLE.
mantine. ✝ MAINTAIN.
Man'ti-ne'an (măn'tĭ-nē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Arcadian city Mantinea, founded 470 B. C., destroyed by the Spartans, and rebuilt 370 B. C. — *n.* A citizen of Mantinea.
mantis crab. A squilla.
mantis shrimp. A squilla.
man-tis'tic, *a.* Mantic.
mantle. Var. of MANTEL.
mantle cell. *Bot* A tapetal cell.
mantle fibers *or* **fibres**. *Biol.* The outer (circumferential) fibers of the spindle of a mitotic figure. They become attached to the chromosomes and appear to draw them apart. Cf. CENTRAL SPINDLE.
man'tler (măn'tlẽr), *n.* A person clothed only in a mantle; — applied to the rustic Irish of the 15–17th centuries. *Obs.*
man'tlet. Var. of MANTELET.
man'to (măn'tō), *n.* [It. or Sp. *manto*, LL. *mantum.* Cf. MANTLE.] A mantle or cloak.
man'toe. ✝ MANTEAU.
man'toid (măn'toid), *a* [*mantis* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert to, the Mantidæ. — *n.* A mantis.
man-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μάντις* prophet + *-logy.*] Divination. *R.* — **man-tol'o-gist**, *n.* *R.*
man-toon', *n.* [Prob. It. *mantone*, aug. of *manto* cloak.] Prob., a large cloak. *Obs.*
man'tram (măn'trăm). *Hinduism.* Var. of MANTRA.
Mantse. Var. of MANTZU.
man'ty (măn'tĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MANTUA.

Man'tzu (măn'tsü), *n. pl.* An aboriginal Caucasoid people of southern China. They are mostly hunters and herdsmen of the hilly and mountainous regions, and are practically autonomous. They are probably related to the Lolos, and in features resemble the southern Europeans.

Man'u (măn'ōō), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* One of a series of progenitors of human beings, and authors of human wisdom, each ruling over the earth for the period of a Manvantara. The Manu of the present age is the seventh, and is the reputed author of the Hindu law book known as the **Laws,** *or* **Code, of Manu,** which discusses the creation of the world and the state of the soul after death, as well as all that pertains to custom and society, the duties of caste, religion, etc. It is the most authoritative of the Hindu law books; its origin is placed at different periods from 1280 B. C. to 200 A. D., Buehler's opinion being that it originated somewhere between 200 B. C. and 200 A. D.

man'u-al (măn'ū-ăl), *a.* [ME. *manuel,* F. *manuel,* L. *manualis,* fr. *manus* hand; prob. akin to AS. *mund* hand, OHG. *munt,* Icel. *mund.* Cf. EMANCIPATE, LEGERDEMAIN, MAINTAIN, MANAGE, MANNER, MANURE.] **1.** Of or pert. to the hand or hands; done, made, or operated, by, or used with, the hand or hands; as, *manual* labor; a sign *manual.* "*Manual* and ocular examination." *Tatham.*
2. *Law.* Designating actual occupation, possession, delivery, or the like.
3. Doing or performing manual labor. *Archaic.*
4. Having hands. *Obs.*
5. Of the nature of, or designed for, a manual, as a text of a literary work.

manual alphabet. See DACTYLOLOGY. — **m. block system,** *Railroads,* a block system in which the signals are operated by hand, thus requiring the coöperation of the signalmen at both ends of each block to display signals. — **m. exercise,** *Mil.,* the exercise by which soldiers are taught the use of their rifles and other arms. — **m. method,** a method of teaching the deaf which mainly employs signs and the manual alphabet to communicate ideas; — distinguished from the *oral method.* — **m. training.** *Education,* training of the hand or hands to do work; — applied to: **a** Training of boys to use tools, instruction in the principles of wood working, metal working, etc., being given by the actual performance of the various operations. **b** In a wider sense, training of both boys and girls to do work in materials, hence including, besides wood working and metal working, cooking, sewing, basketry, drawing, etc.

man'u-al (măn'ū-ăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *manuel,* LL. *manuale.* See MANUAL, *a.*] **1.** A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; a handbook; specif., *R. C. Ch.,* in the Middle Ages, the priest's book corresponding to the present *rituale,* or Roman ritual.
2. *Mil.* A prescribed exercise in the systematic handling of a weapon; as, the *manual* of arms; the *manual* of the sword; the *manual* of the piece (cannon, mortar, etc.).
3. Short for MANUAL EXERCISE, etc.
4. *Music.* **a** A key or digital of a keyboard instrument. *Rare.* **b** An organ keyboard for the fingers, as distinguished from the pedals; a clavier, or set of keys.
5. *Zoöl.* A primary (wing feather of a bird).

man'u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Action or process of teaching by means of the manual method.

man'u-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who works with the hands.
2. A compiler of a manual.
3. One who uses, or advocates the use of, the manual method of teaching the deaf.

ma-nu'bri-al (må-nū'brĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a manubrium; shaped like a manubrium; handlelike.

ma-nu'bri-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -BRIA (-å), E. -BRIUMS (-ŭmz). [L., handle, fr. *manus* hand.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A handlelike process or part; specif.: **a** In man and many mammals, the anterior segment of the sternum. **b** A median anterior process of the sternum of many birds. **c** The handlelike process of the malleus of the ear. **d** The process bearing the mouth of a hydrozoan; the hypostome.
2. *Bot.* A cylindrical cell projecting from the middle of the inner wall of each of the eight shields composing the wall of the antheridium in the Characeæ. It bears the head cells upon its summit.

man'u-cap'tion (măn'ū-kăp'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *manucaptio,* lit., a taking by the hand.] *Law.* **a** Mainprise. **b** A former writ for the production in court of an alleged felon.

man'u-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *manuductio;* L. *manu* by the hand + *ductio* a leading, *ducere* to lead.] **1.** Guidance as by the hand; leading; introduction; direction.
2. That which guides; a guide; an introduction.

man'u-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *manu* by the hand + *ductor* a leader, *ducere* to lead.] **1.** A leader or guide. *Obs.*
2. *Music.* A conductor; a former officer in the church who gave the signal for the choir to sing, beat time with the hand, and directed the music.

man'u-duc'to-ry (măn'ū-dŭk'tō-rĭ), *a.* Leading by or as by the hand.

man'u-fac'to-ry (-făk'tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. L. *factorium* an oil press, prop., place where something is made. See MANUFACTURE.] **1.** Manufacture. *Obs.*
2. A building or place where something is manufactured; a factory.

man'u-fac'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *manu,* abl. of *manus* hand + *factura* a making, fr. *facere* to make: cf. F. *manufacture.* See MANUAL; FACT.] **1.** A making by hand. *Obs.*
2. The process or operation of making wares or any material products by hand, by machinery, or by other agency; often, such process or operation carried on systematically with division of labor and with the use of machinery.
3. Anything made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art, as cloths, iron utensils, shoes, machinery, saddlery, etc.
4. A handicraft; a manual occupation or trade. *Obs.*
5. A manufactory; a factory. *Obs.*

man'u-fac'ture, *v. t.;* -FAC'TURED (-tūrd); -FAC'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). [Cf. F. *manufacturer.*] **1.** To make (wares or other products) by hand, by machinery, or by other agency; as, to *manufacture* cloth, nails, glass, etc.; to produce by labor, esp., now, according to an organized plan and with division of labor, and usually with machinery.
2. To work, as raw or partly wrought materials, into suitable forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool, iron, etc.
3. To fabricate; to invent; also, to produce mechanically; — chiefly disparaging.

man'u-fac'ture, *v. i.* To be employed in manufacturing; to admit of being manufactured.

man'u-fac'tur-er (-tūr-ẽr), *n.* One who manufactures, specif.: **a** A factory operative. *Obs.* **b** An employer of operatives in manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

man'u-fac'tur-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Employed in manufacture; as, a *manufacturing* community; a *manufacturing* town.
2. Pertaining to manufacture; as, *manufacturing* projects.

ma'nu-ka (mä'nōō-kä; *colloq.* må-nōō'kå), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand tea tree (*Leptospermum scoparium*).

‖ **ma'nul** (mä'nōōl; *L.* mā'nŭl), *n.* [Mongolian.] A small wild cat of the mountains of Tibet, Mongolia, and Siberia (*Felis manul*). It has soft grayish white fur marked with a few blackish transverse bands on the loins.

man'u-mis'sion (măn'ū-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *manumissio:* cf. F. *manumission.* See MANUMIT.] Act of manumitting, or state of being manumitted; formal liberation of a slave.

man'u-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* MAN'U-MIT'TED; MAN'U-MIT'TING. [L. *manumittere, manumissum; manu,* abl. of *manus* the hand + *mittere* to send, to send off. See MANUAL; MISSILE.] To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave.

ma-nur'ance (må-nūr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Tenure, occupation, or control. *Obs.,* exc. rare in *Law.*
2. Cultivation; tillage; training. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. Manuring. *Rare.*

ma-nure' (må-nūr'; *orig., and commonly until the middle of the 18th c., accented* man'ure), *n.* **1.** Any material which fertilizes land; a fertilizing substance; specif., refuse of stables and barnyards, consisting of animal excreta with or without litter, the dung of birds, or the like.
2. Cultivation; tillage. *Obs.*

ma-nure' (må-nūr'), *v. t.;* MA-NURED' (-nūrd'): MA-NUR'ING (-nūr'ĭng). [OF. *manuvrer, manovrer,* to work with the hand, to cultivate by manual labor, F. *manœuvrer.* See MANUAL, URE, OPERA; cf. INURE, MANEUVER.] **1.** To have in possession; to hold, as land; also, to have in hand; to manage; conduct. *Obs.*
2. To cultivate or till (land); hence, to develop by culture; to cultivate; to train. *Obs.*

> *Manure* thyself then; to thyself be improved *Donne*

3. To apply manure to; to enrich, as land, by the application of a fertilizing substance.

> The blood of English shall *manure* the ground *Shak.*

4. To work up; manipulate; handle; maneuver. *Obs.*

ma-nur'ing (må-nūr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MANURE. Esp.: *vb. n.* Act or process of applying manure; also, manure.

ma'nus (mā'nŭs), *n.; pl.* MANUS. [L., the hand.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The distal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrate, including the carpus and fore foot or hand. **b** A chela or prehensile organ of an arthropod.
2. *Rom. Law.* The power or rights collectively of a husband over his wife when the marriage was by coemption, by confarreation, or, in early times, by prescription. The wife was then said to be **in manu,** had practically the legal status of a daughter, and was called *materfamilias.*

man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *manu scriptus.* See MANUAL; SCRIBE.] Written with or by the hand; in writing; as, a *manuscript* volume.

man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *n.* [LL. *manuscriptum,* lit., something written with the hand. See MANUSCRIPT, *a.*] **1.** A composition written with the hand, as an ancient book, document, etc., so written before the adoption of printing, or an unprinted modern book, piece of music, etc.; esp., an author's copy of his work in handwriting or typewriting, from which the printed copies are made; a writing of any kind as distinguished from a printed copy.
2. a Writing, as opposed to print; as, the book is in *manuscript.* **b** Handwriting; hand.

☞ *Manuscript* is often abbreviated in the first two senses to *MS.* or *ms.,* plural *MSS.* or *mss.*

Manx (măŋks), *a.* [For *Mansk, Manisk,* fr. an (assumed) Scand. adj., fr. the Celtic name of the island. *Oxf. E. D.*] Of or pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants. — **Manx cat,** one of a breed of domestic cats having a rudimentary tail, containing only about three vertebræ. — **M. shearwater,** a small shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) common in the eastern North Atlantic.

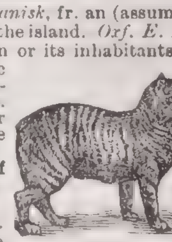

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Manx Cat.

Manx, *n.* **1.** The native language of the Manxmen, a dialect of Celtic.
2. Manx people; Manxmen.

Manx'man (măŋks'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native of the Isle of Man.

man'y (mĕn'ĭ), *a.* The comparative *manier* and superlative *maniest,* frequent in *Scot.,* are both *Obs.* Their place is supplied by *more, most,* from a different root. [ME. *mani, moni,* AS. *manig, mænig, monig;* akin to D. *menig,* OS. & OHG. *manag,* G. *manch,* Dan. *mange,* Sw. *många,* Goth. *manags,* OSlav. *mnog,* Russ. *mnogi,* Ir. *minic* frequent, often, OIr. *menic;* cf. Icel. *margr.*] Consisting of a great number; numerous; not few; — often used with *as, how, so,* or *too,* of an indefinite number considered with reference to its largeness or adequacy; as, we have as *many* men as are needed.

> So *many* laws argue so *many* sins. *Milton.*
> Thou shalt be a father of *many* nations *Gen* xvii. 4.

☞ With a singular noun *many* is now used attributively only in *many a* (see below), and predicatively only *Dial.* or *Colloq.* in an inverted construction; as, *many* is the time I've warned him.

Syn. — Multiplied, manifold, various, divers, sundry.

as many, the same in number; as, he made six mistakes in *as many* paragraphs. — **as m. as,** all that.

> *As many as* were possessors of lands or houses. *Acts* iv. 34.

— **m. a** *or* **an,** a large number taken distributively; each one of many; — used with a sing. noun, formerly also without the article. "For thy sake have I shed *many a* tear." *Shak.* — **m. a** (*formerly* **an**) **one,** many a person or thing. — **m. one,** many a one or person; many. *Obs. or Scot.* — **one too m.,** one more than is needed or wanted. — **the m.,** the great or vast majority; the multitude; the populace; — opposed to *the few.*

> After him *the* rascal *many* ran. *Spenser*

— **too m. for,** too numerous for; hence, sometimes of a single person or thing, too powerful for; more than a match for; as, they are *too many for* us.

man'y, *n. & (elliptically) pron.* [See MANY, *a.*] **1.** A large or considerable number; as, it was believed by *many.*

> A care-crazed mother of a *many* children. *Shak*
> He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences *Tillotson*

☞ "A *many* children," "a good *many* men," etc., are considered to be elliptical for "a *many* of children," "a good *many* of men," etc.

2. [Confused with *meinie.*] A company; host; flock; retinue. *Obs.*
3. That which is manifold; plurality. *Chiefly Philos.*

man'y-head'ed, *a.* Having many heads. — **the many-headed beast** *or* **monster,** the multitude; the populace; — a derisive term, after Horace's *belua multorum capitum* (*Ep.* I. i. 76), monster of many heads, applied to the Roman people.

man'y-plies' (mĕn'ĭ-plīz'), *n.* [*many,* adj. + *plies,* pl. of *ply* a fold.] The psalterium, or third stomach, of a ruminant; — so called from the numerous leaflike folds of its mucous membrane. See RUMINANT, *Illust.*

man'y-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* An American acanthaceous plant (*Ruellia tuberosa*), having tuberous medicinal roots.

man'y-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* Having many sides; — said of geometrical figures. Hence, having many aspects, bearings, or the like; as, a *many-sided* topic; also, interested in, and having an aptitude for, many pursuits or objects of attention; versatile — **man'y-sid'ed-ness,** *n.*

man'y-where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In many places.

man'za-ni'ta (măn'zå-nē'tå; *Amer. Sp.* män'sä-nē'tä; 268), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana* an apple.] **a** Any of various Californian shrubs of the genus *Arctostaphylos,* esp. *A. pungens* and *A. tomentosa.* **b** The madroña.

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man'u-a-ble, *a.* [Cf. OF *manuable.*] Capable of being readily handled. *Obs.*

ma'nu-a'li-i (mä'nōō-ä'lē-ē), *n.* [Samoan *manu* bird + *alii* master.] A gallinule (*Porphyrio samoensis*) confined to Samoa.

man'u-al'i-ter (măn'ū-ăl'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [NL. See 2d MANUAL.] *Music.* With the manuals as distinct from the pedals; — a direction used in organ music.

man'u-al-i-za'tion (măn'ū-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Using of the hands *Rare.*

man'u-al-ly, *adv.* of MANUAL.

ma'nu-a'o (mä'nōō-ä'ō), *n.* [Samoan *manu* bird + *ao* dawn.] A wattled honey eater (*Psilotis carunculata*), chiefly olive green in color. *Samoa.*

man'u-a-ry (măn'ū-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *manuarius,* fr. *manus* hand.] Manual. *Obs.* — *n.* Manual labor; a manual laborer. *Obs.*

‖ **ma'nu'ba'liste'** (*F.* må'nü'bå'lēst'), *n.* [F. See MANUS; BALLISTA.] A kind of crossbow or arbalest.

ma-nu'bi-al (må-nū'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *manubialis,* fr. *manubiae* money obtained from the sale of booty, booty.] Manubiary. *Obs.*

ma-nu'bi-a-ry, *a.* [L. *manubiarius.* See MANUBIAL.] Of or pert. to spoils of war. *Obs.* — *n.* Plundering; plunderer. *Obs.*

ma-nu'bri-at'ed (må-nū'brĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* In birds, having a sternum with a manubrium.

man'u-cap'tor (măn'ū-kăp'tẽr), *n.* [LL.; L *manus* hand + *captor* captor] A mainpernor.

man'u-code (măn'ū-kōd), *n.* [Malay *mānuq dēwāta* the bird of the gods: cf. F *manucode*] Any paradise bird of the genus **Man'u-co'di-a** (-kō'dĭ-å), of Australia and New Guinea. They are chiefly iridescent black or greenish. Formerly, any of various other birds of paradise.

man'u-co'di-a'ta (-kō'dĭ-ā'tå), *n.* [NL] **1.** A bird of paradise *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PARADISEA.

man'u-duce', *v. t.* [L. *manu ducere,* p. p. *ductus,* to lead by the hand.] To lead; to direct. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

man'u-du'cent, *a.* **a** = MANUDUCTORY. *Obs.* **b** = MANUDUCTOR. *Obs.*

man'u-duct', *v. t.* [See MANUDUCE.] To guide by the hand. *R.*

man'u-duc'tive (măn'ū-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Manuductory. *Rare.*

Ma-nu'e (må-nū'ē). *D. Bib.*

manuel. † MANUAL.

manuf. *Abbr.* Manufactory; manufacture; manufacturer; manufacturing.

manufact, *a.* [L. *manu factus.*] Made by hand. *Obs.*

manufact, *n.* Also **man'u-fac'tion.** Manufacture. *Obs.*

manufactor, *n.* [L. *manu* by hand + *factor* maker.] A manufacturer. *Obs.*

man'u-fac'to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to manufacturing. *Obs.*

man'u-fac'tur-a-ble (măn'ū-făk'tūr-å-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

man'u-fac'tur-age (-āj), *n* Manufacture. *Rare.*

man'u-fac'tur-al (-tūr-ăl), *a.* Pert. to manufactures *Rare.*

man'u-fac'tur-ess, *n., fem.* of MANUFACTURER.

‖ **ma'nu for'ti.** [L.] With a strong hand.

ma-nuk'. Var. of MANOC.

ma'nu-ma' (mä'nōō-mä'), *n.* [Samoan *manumā; manu* bird + *mā* shame.] A bright-colored fruit pigeon (*Ptilopus perousei*) of Samoa and the Fiji Islands.

ma'nu-me'a (mä'nōō-mā'ä), *n* [Samoan.] The toothbill. *Samoa.*

man'u-mis'a-ble, *a.* That may be manumitted. *Obs.*

man'u-mise. *v.* [See MANUMIT] To manumit. *Obs.*

man'u-mis'sive (măn'ū-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* (*Civil Law.* Pertaining to, or effecting, manumission.

manumit, *n.* Also **manumisse.** A manumitted slave. *Obs.*

man'u-mi'tion (măn'ū-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Manumission. *Obs.*

man'u-mit'ter, *n.* One who manumits.

man'u-mo'tive (măn'ū-mō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *manus* the hand + E. *motive.*] Moved by hand.

man'u-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *n.* [L. *manus* the hand + E. *motor.*] A small carriage so constructed as to be moved by the hands of a person sitting in it.

man'u-ple † MANIPLE

man'u-pri'sor, *n.* [See MAINPRISE.] = MAINPERNOR *Obs* *Oxf. E. D.*

‖ **ma'nu pro'pri-a.** [L.] With one's own hand.

ma-nur'a-ble (må-nūr'å-b'l), *a* Capable of being manured.

ma-nur'age (-āj), *n.* Cultivation or occupation. *Obs.*

ma-nure'less. *a.* See -LESS

ma-nure'ment, *n.* Cultivation. *Obs.*

ma-nur'er (må-nūr'ẽr), *n.* One who manures.

ma-nu'ri-al (må-nū'rĭ-ăl), *a* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, manure. — **ma-nu'ri-al-ly,** *adv*

‖ **ma'nus Chris'ti** (mā'nŭs krĭs'tī). [L.] Lit., hand of Christ; — a cordial made by boiling sugar with rose water, violet water, or cinnamon water, formerly given to feeble persons.

man'u-script'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to manuscripts *Rare.*

man'u-scrip'tion (măn'ū-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manu* by hand + *scriptio* writing.] Writing done by hand. *Rare.*

man'u-scrip'tur-al (-tūr-ăl), *a.* Manuscriptal *Rare.*

ma'nu-si'na (mä'nōō-sē'nä), *n.* [Samoan *manu* bird + *sina* white.] A pure white tern (*Gygis alba*) of Polynesia. *Samoa.*

man'u-stu-pra'tion (măn'ū-stū-prā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manus* hand + *stuprare* to defile] = MASTURBATION.

ma'nu-tag'i (mä'nōō-täng'ē), *n* [Samoan *manutagi; manu* bird + *tagi* cry.] A fruit pigeon (*Ptilopus fasciatus*) of Samoa.

man'u-ten'en-cy (măn'ū-tĕn'ĕn-sĭ), *n* [LL. *manutenentia.*] Maintenance. *Obs.*

man'u-ten'tion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *manutentio,* in sense 1.] **1.** Maintenance. *Obs.* **2.** A holding by the hand. *Rare.*

‖ **man'u-ter'gi-um** (-tûr'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.; *manus* hand + *tergere* to wipe.] *Eccl.* A napkin; towel

Man-van'ta-ra (măn-văn'tå-rå), *n.* [Skr, a Manu period.] *Hindu Myth* The sum of the ages or periods of the world, 4,320,000 years. See YUGA.

man'ward (măn'wẽrd), *adv* [*man* + *-ward.*] Towards, or in relation to, man. — *a.* Directed towards man.

man'way', *n.* A small passageway, as in a mine, that a man may pass through.

man'weed', *n.* Fuller's teasel.

man'-wom'an, *n.* **a** A hermaphrodite. *Obs.* **b** A being combining the virtues of both man and woman. *Nonce Use.* *Tennyson.* **c** A masculine woman.

Manx'wom'an (măŋks'wōōm'ăn), *n., fem.* of MANXMAN.

man'y-ber'ry (mĕn'ĭ-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The hackberry (*Celtis*).

Man-ye'ma (män-yā'mä), *n.* A member of a tribe dwelling on the upper Kongo, formerly noted for cannibalism and slave raiding. They speak a corrupt Bantu dialect.

man'y-fold Var. of MANIFOLD

man'y-gate, man'y-gates, *adv* [*many,* a. + 3d *gate.*] In many ways. *Obs.*

man'y-head'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

manyhede, *n.* Manyness *Obs.*

man'yie, *n. & v.* Maim. *Obs.* *Scot.*

man'y-kin, man'y-kins, *a.* [Orig. a gen., of many a kind or kinds. See MANY; KIN.] Of many kinds *Obs.*

man'y-ment, *n.* [F *maniement.*] Management. *Obs.* *Scot.*

man'y-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

man'y-nose. Var. of MANINOSE.

manyour. † MANGER, a trough.

Man'yu-e'ma (män'yōō-ā'mä). Var. of MANYEMA.

man'y-ways' (mĕn'ĭ-wāz'), **man'y-wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WAYS, -WISE.

manywhat. *n.* Many things. *Obs.*

man-za'na (män-thä'nä; -sä'nä; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A varying land measure of Central and South America; a cuadra. See CUADRA; MEASURE, *Table.*

man'za-nil'la (măn'zå-nĭl'å; *Sp.* män'thä-nēl'yä), *n.* [Sp] See SHERRY.

man'za-nil'la (măn'zå-nĭl'å; män'sä-nēl'yä: 195, 268), *n.* [Sp., name of various plants, dim. of *manzana* apple.] Any of several asteraceous weeds, esp. species of *Bidens* and *Stemmodontia.* *Porto Rico.*

man'za-nil'lo (-nĭl'ō; -nēl'yō), *n.* [Sp] The manchineel.

Ma′o-ri (mä′ō-rĭ; *colloq.* mou′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MAORIS (-rĭz). **1.** One of the aborigines of New Zealand, a Polynesian people with some Melanesian admixture. They are of vigorous and athletic frame, tall stature, and pleasing features, and are among the bravest and most warlike of men. In their aboriginal arts, esp. wood carving, they were among the most advanced of the Polynesians, and they are known also for their elaborate tattooing and their poetic nature myths. Formerly inveterate cannibals, they are now civilized citizens of New Zealand.
2. The language of the Maoris. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.
3. The rainbow fish *Coris lineolatus*.

Maori Carved Figure with Mere.

Ma′o-ri, Ma′o-ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Maoris or their language. — **Maorian region** *or* **subregion.** *Zoögeog.* = NEW ZEALAND REGION *or* SUBREGION. — **Maori cabbage**, the wild cabbage of New Zealand, descended from cabbages planted by Captain Cook. — **M. head**, the grass tree. *New Zealand.* — **M. hen**, a weka.
map (măp), *n.* [From F. *mappe*, in *mappemonde* map of the world, LL. *mappa mundi*, fr. L. *mappa* napkin, signal cloth; — a Punic word. Cf. APRON, MOP, NAPKIN, NAPPE.] **1.** A representation (usually on a flat surface) of the surface of the earth, or of some portion of it, showing the relative size and position, according to some given scale or projection, of the parts represented; also, such a representation of the celestial sphere, or of some part of it. Cf. CHART, and see PROJECTION.
2. Anything suggestive of, or representing like, a map; specif., *Obs. or R.*, a detailed but condensed representation or account; a picture, image, embodiment, or epitome.
Thus is his cheek the *map* of days outworn. *Shak.*
Syn. — MAP, CHART. A *map*, like a *chart*, may include a graphic representation of both land and water. But a MAP is primarily concerned with the land, a CHART, with the water, esp. in its relation to navigation.
map, *v. t.*; MAPPED (măpt); MAP′PING. To represent by or on a map; to make a map of. Hence, fig.: To represent, indicate, or delineate as on a map; to sketch.
I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisanio have *mapped* it truly. *Shak.*
to map out. a To represent, divide up, or record in detail on or as on a map. **b** To plan in detail, as a journey.
ma′pa-u (mä′pä-ōō; *colloq.* mä′pou), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A myrsinaceous tree of New Zealand (*Myrsine urvillei*) with reddish brown leaves, small white flowers, and light wood much used for fuel. **b** = WHITE MAPAU.
ma′ple (mā′p′l), *n.* [AS. *mapolder*, *mapulder*, *mapultreów*, maple tree; akin to Icel. *möpurr*; cf. OHG. *mazzaltra*, *mazzoltra*, G. *massholder*.] **1. a** Any tree of the genus *Acer*, many species of which are handsome in cultivation. See ACER; also SUGAR MAPLE, SILVER MAPLE, NORWAY MAPLE, SWAMP MAPLE, etc. **b** The hard wood of these trees, distinguished by its light color and very firm, close grain. Maple is extensively used for hardwood floors, for interior furnishings of houses, for tool handles, etc. The *curly maple* (see under CURLY) is most highly prized.
2. a In New Zealand, the mapau. **b** In Australia: (1) The icacinaceous tree *Villaresia moorei*. (2) The meliaceous tree *Flindersia chalawaiana*. **c** See BOX ELDER.
maple borer. Any one of several insects or insect larvæ which bore into maple trees; as: **a** A black and yellow longicorn beetle (*Plagionotus speciosus*) whose larva kills the sugar maple by boring under the bark. **b** A black and orange clearwing moth (*Sesia acerni*) whose larva destroys maples by boring under the bark. **c** The pear borer *Chrysobothris femorata*. **d** The peach borer *Dicerca divaricata*. **e** A small ambrosia beetle (*Corthylus punctatissimus*) which girdles and kills young sugar maples. **f** The larva of the leopard moth.

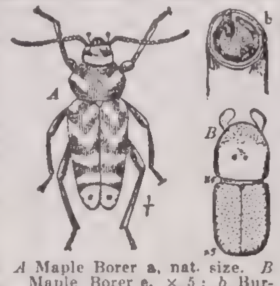

A Maple Borer **a**, nat. size. *B* Maple Borer **e**, × 5; *b* Burrows of its Larva in a Stalk (¼).

ma′ple-leaved′, *a.* Having leaves like those of most maples.
maple sirup *or* **syrup.** Sirup made by evaporating the sap of certain species of maple, esp. the sugar maple. By further evaporation **maple sugar** is obtained, which is usually brown and consists largely of saccharose (= SUGAR, 1), with small amounts of glucose, other organic matters, and ash. These products are prized for their peculiar flavor.
maple worm. a The large two-horned green-striped larva of a bombycid moth (*Anisota rubicunda*). It defoliates the white maple. **b** The hairy greenish yellow larva of a dagger moth (*Acronycta americana*). **c** The larva of the Io moth.
map turtle. A small aquatic turtle (*Graptemys geographica*) of the central and eastern United States; — so called from its markings.

ma′qui (mä′kē), *n.* A Chilean elæocarpaceous shrub (*Aristotelia maqui*). Its bark furnishes strings for musical instruments, and a medicinal wine is made from its berries.
mar (mär), *v. t.*; MARRED (märd); MAR′RING. [ME. *marren*, *merren*, AS. *merran*, *myrran* (in comp.), to obstruct, impede, dissipate; akin to OS. *merrian*, OHG. *marrjan*, *merran*; cf. D. *marren*, *meeren*, to moor a ship, Icel. *merja* to bruise, crush, and Goth. *marzjan* to offend. Cf. MOOR, *v.*]
1. To hinder, impede, or hamper; to obstruct, interrupt, or stop. *Obs.*, exc. in bowls and curling.
2. To make defective; to do serious injury to; to damage greatly; to impair; spoil; ruin. "It makes us, or it *mars* us." "Striving to mend, to *mar* the subject." *Shak.*
3. To do physical injury to, esp. by cutting off or defacing a part; to mutilate, mangle; disfigure; deface.
I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing love songs in their barks. *Shak.*
4. To bewilder; trouble; distress. *Obs.*
mar, *n.* Something that mars; specif., a blemish; injury; disfigurement; drawback. *Rare.*
mar′a-bou (măr′ȧ-bōō), *n.* [F. Cf. MARABOUT.] **1. a** A large stork of the genus *Leptoptilus*; esp., the African species *L. crumenifer*. The genus includes also the adjutant, to which the name is also often applied. **b** One of the soft elongated under tail coverts or under wing coverts of a marabou or adjutant, used in millinery.
2. A kind of thrown raw silk, nearly white naturally, but capable of being dyed without scouring; also, a thin fabric made from it, as for scarfs, which resembles the feathers of the marabou in delicacy, — whence the name.
3. One having five eighths negro blood; the offspring of a mulatto and a griffe. *Louisiana.*
Mar′a-bout (măr′ȧ-bōōt), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *marabuto*, Ar. *morābiṭ*. Cf. MARAVEDI.] A Mohammedan hermit or saint; esp., a member of a sect of North Africa which forms a kind of religious order among the Berbers, members of higher rank living in a kind of monastery built beside the tomb of some saint; also, the saint, or his tomb.
Ma′rah (mā′rȧ; mâr′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *mārāh* bitter.] *Bib.* The first halting place of the Israelites after passing through the Red Sea and entering the wilderness. The waters were bitter and could not be drunk, at which the people complained. See *Exod.* xv. 23-25; also *Num.* xxxiii. 8, 9.
ma-ra′i (mä-rä′ē; -rī′), **ma-ra′e** (mä-rä′ā; -rī′), *n.* [Maori & Tahitian *marae*, orig. an open space before the house; cf. Samoan *malae*, Malay *balai* an open building.] Among the Polynesians, a precinct, used as a place of worship, sacrifice, and burial of chieftains, the principal feature of which is a stone platform on which are the images of deities, scaffolds for sacrifices, etc.
mar′a-nath′a (măr′ȧ-năth′ȧ; 277). [Aramaic *māran athā*.] See ANATHEMA MARANATHA. — *n.* Formerly, by misinterpretation, a terrible curse such as the greater excommunication.
☞ In the A. V. this term is printed *Maran-atha*; in the R. V. as two words, *Maran atha*.
Ma-ran′ta (mȧ-răn′tȧ), *n.* [NL., after Bartolommeo *Maranta* (d. 1554), physician of Venosa.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American herbs typifying the family Marantaceæ. They have tuberous starchy roots, large sheathing leaves, and regular flowers with a single petaloid filament bearing a 1-celled anther. Most species are cultivated for their handsome foliage. *M. arundinacea* is the principal source of arrowroot. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
Mar′an-ta′ce-æ (măr′ăn-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical monocotyledonous plants, distinguished from the Zinziberaceæ by having ovaries with a solitary ovule in each cell. It includes about 12 genera and 150 species; several, as *Maranta*, *Calathea*, *Phrynium*, and *Thalia*, are cultivated in greenhouses. — **mar′an-ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
ma-ran′tic (mȧ-răn′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. μαραντικός wasting away.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, marasmus.
ma-ras′ca (mȧ-răs′kȧ), *n.* [It. See MARASCHINO.] A small and bitter wild black cherry from which maraschino is obtained. It is a variety of the European bird cherry.
mar′a-schi′no (măr′ȧ-skē′nō), *n.* [It., fr. *marasca*, *amarasca*, a sour cherry, L. *amarus* bitter.] A liqueur distilled from the fermented juice of the marasca cherry, and flavored with the broken kernels; also, an imitation of this.
ma-ras′mic (mȧ-răz′mĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, produced by, or affected with, marasmus; marantic.
Ma-ras′mi-us (-mĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See MARASMUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of fungi of the order Agaricales, distinguished by their tough leathery texture, enabling them to withstand drought. The species are mostly of small size; some, as the fairy-ring mushroom (*M. oreades*), are edible.
ma-ras′moid (-moid), *a.* [*marasmus* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling marasmus.
ma-ras′mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαρασμός, fr. μαραίνειν to quench, as fire; pass., to die away.] *Med.* Progressive emaciation and general wasting due to enfeebled constitution rather than any specific or ascertainable cause.
‖ **ma-ras′mus se-ni′lis** (sē-nī′lĭs) [L.], marasmus of the aged.

Ma-ra′tha (mȧ-rä′tȧ), **Mah-rat′ta** (-răt′ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *Marhaṭā*, *Marhāṭṭā*, the name of a famous Hindu race, fr. Skr. *Mahā-rāshṭra*.] A member of a race of India whose main habitat is the western Deccan and the Bombay Presidency. Orig. divided into many petty chieftainships, soon after 1650, under Sivaji, they united for a career of conquest which for a time brought the greater part of the Indian Peninsula under their rule. They were conquered by the British in 1818. They are of Scytho-Dravidian type, active and sturdy, and are efficient soldiers. They are organized in many castes, mostly of Sudra rank, and have imposed their language, Marathi, on numbers of adjacent peoples.
Ma-ra′thi (mȧ-rä′tē), **Mah-rat′ti** (-răt′ē), *n.* A Sanskritic language of western India, prob. descended from the Maharashtri Prakrit, spoken by the Marathas and neighboring peoples. It has an abundant literature dating from the 13th century. It has a book alphabet nearly the same as Devanagari and a cursive script transitional between the Devanagari and the Gujarati. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
Mar′a-tho′ni-an (măr′ȧ-thō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Marathonius*, Gr. Μαραθώνιος.] Of or pert. to Marathon or the battle fought there B. C. 490, in which the invading Persians, under Datis and Artaphernes, were defeated by the Athenians under the leadership of Miltiades. — *n.* A native of the ancient or modern town of Marathon.
Ma-rat′ti-a (mȧ-răt′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. F. *Maratti*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of ferns typifying the family Marattiaceæ. They have bipinnate or tripinnate fronds, and sori with two rows of sporangia fused into a compound structure.
Ma-rat′ti-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical eusporangiate ferns (constituting the order **Marat′ti-a′les** [-lēz]) having pinnate or palmate, often gigantic, fronds bearing sori composed of sporangia usually fused in a capsulelike structure. The family includes the living genera *Marattia*, *Danæa*, *Kaulfussia*, and *Angiopteris*, with about 25 species. Formerly it was the prevailing group of ferns. — **ma-rat′ti-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
ma-raud′ (mȧ-rôd′), *v. i.*; MA-RAUD′ED; MA-RAUD′ING. [F. *marauder*, fr. *maraud* vagabond, OF. *marault*; orig. uncert.] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder. "*Marauding* hosts." *Milman.*
ma-raud′, *v. t.* To make a raid upon or into for plunder.
ma-raud′, *n.* Act of marauding; plundering; pillage.
ma-raud′er (-ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *maraudeur*.] A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; a pillager.
mar′a-ve′di (măr′ȧ-vā′dĭ), *n.* [Sp. *maravedí*; — so called from the *Morābiṭīn* (lit., the steadfast), an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Africa and Spain. Cf. MARABOUT.] Any of various Spanish coins formerly current; specif.: **a** A gold coin of Moorish Spain. **b** Most recently, a copper coin worth $\frac{1}{34}$ of a real, or about one third of a cent.
mar′ble (mär′b′l), *n.* [ME. *marbel*, *marbre*, F. *marbre*, L. *marmor*, fr. Gr. μάρμαρος, akin to μαρμαίρειν to sparkle, flash. Cf. MARMOREAL.] **1.** Any limestone, granular to compact in texture, capable of taking a polish or of being used for fine architectural work and ornamental purposes. Marble (proper) differs from common limestone in being more or less crystallized by metamorphism. The purest form is **statuary marble**, white and finely crystalline, as the famous Parian, Pentelic, and Carrara marbles. Other varieties vary from white to black, being sometimes yellow, red, green, etc., according to the nature of the admixed matter, often showing beautiful veined and clouded effects.
2. A piece, slab, etc., of marble; a thing of, or resembling, marble; a work of art, record, tombstone, etc., of marble; specif., *pl.*, a collection or group of marble sculptures, etc.; as, the Arundel or Arundelian *marbles*; the Elgin *marbles*.
3. By transfer from symbolical uses, something looked upon as marble in respect of its coldness, immobility, smoothness, hardness, or inflexibility; as, I pleaded in vain with him, he was *marble*.
4. A little ball, orig. one of marble, but now often of some other hard substance, as porcelain, baked clay, glass, etc., used as a plaything by children; hence, *pl.* (in form, but construed as a sing.), a child's game played with marbles.
5. *Glass Making.* A marver.
6. A mottled color or pattern like that of variegated marble; marbling; hence, *Obs.*, a fabric having this color.
7. *Bookbinding.* The marbled paper used on books.
mar′ble, *a.* **1.** Resembling or imitating marble; variegated or mottled; marbled; as, *marble* paper; *marble* silk.
2. Cold, hard, inflexible, smooth, white, rigid, or lasting, as marble; unfeeling; as, a *marble* breast or heart.
Marble Faun, the Faun of Praxiteles. See under FAUN. — **m. paste**, a paste of white porcelain, used for making casts of statues. — **m. thrush**, the missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
mar′ble (mär′b′l), *v. t.*; MAR′BLED (-b′ld); MAR′BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. F. *marbrer*. See MARBLE, *n.*] **1.** To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in color; as, to *marble* the edges of a book, or the surface of paper.
2. To render white. *Rare.*
mar′bled (-b′ld), *a.* **1.** Made of, or covered with, marble; represented or imaged in marble; changed into, or made to represent, marble. "The *marbled* mansion." *Shak.*

Man′zas (măn′zȧz), *n. pl.* Chinese who live in the wilds of Amur, generally fugitives from justice, outlaws, or bandits.
man′zil (mŭn′zĭl), *n.* [Ar.] In the East, a stopping place; also, the distance between two successive stopping places; a stage. [of MANSE.
manzinge. † *mansing*, vb. n.
mao. † MAUND. *India.*
Ma′och (mā′ŏk). *Bib.*
ma′o-ma′o (mä′ō-mä′ō), *n.* [Cf. Samoan *mau′u*.] A Samoan honey eater (*Leptornis samoensis*).
maon. † MAUND. *India.*
Ma′on (mā′ŏn). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Ma-on′a-thi (mā-ŏn′ȧ-thī). *D.*
maone † MAHONE.
Ma′on-ites (mā′ŏn-īts; mā-ŏ′nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
ma′o-rare′ (mä′ō-râr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY. [TROGRAPHY.
ma′o-ri-are′ (-rĭ-âr′), *n.* See PE-
Ma′o-ri-dom (mä′ō-rĭ-dŭm; mou′rĭ-), *n.* See -DOM.
Ma′o-ri-land′, *n.* New Zealand: — so called from its aborigines, the Maoris. — **Ma′o-ri-land′er**, *n.*
maormor. Var. of MORMAOR.
Ma-o′zim (mā-ō′zĭm). *D. Bib.*
map (măp) Var. of MOP. *Dial. Eng.* [A raccoon.
ma-pach′ (mä-päch′), *n.* [Mex.]
mapamond. † MAPPEMONDE.
maph′ri-an (măf′rĭ-ăn), *n.* [Syr. *maphrian*, lit., fertile, begetter.] See JACOBITE CHURCH.
Map′il-la. Var. of MAPPILA.
maple, *n.* [Cf. L. *mappula* a small napkin, dim. of *mappa*, also E. *mop*, *map*.] A mop. *Obs.*
maple ash. Box elder.
maple bush. Mountain maple.
ma′pled (mā′p′ld), *a.* Having, or covered with, maples.
maple eye. An eyelike marking in maple wood; also, a grainer's imitation of the same.
maple face. A spotted face. *Obs.* — **ma′ple-faced′**, *a.* *Obs.*
maple molasses. Maple sirup. *U. S.*
maple scale. See PULVINARIA.
maple sugar. See MAPLE SIRUP.
maple wax. A kind of candy made from maple sirup.
map lichen. A lichen (*Lecidea geographica*) having a curiously figured thallus.
ma′po (mä′pō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] = CAYMAN, fish.
mapold, mapolt. † MAPLE, mop.
ma′po-u (mä′pō-ōō; *colloq.* mä′pōō). Var. of MAPAU.
map′pa (măp′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MAPPÆ (-ē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A napkin or towel. **b** A cloth used in the circus to give the signal for starting. [-ABLE.
map′pa-ble (măp′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See
mappe. † MAP.
mapped, *a.* Bewildered. *Obs.*
mappe′monde′ (măp′mŏnd′), *n.* [F. Cf. MAP.] Map of the world; also, the world. *Obs. or Hist.*
map′pen (măp′ĕn). Dial. Eng. var. of MAYHAPPEN.
map′per (măp′ẽr), *n.* One who maps; a map maker.
map′per-y (-ĭ), *n.* Act or work of making maps, or result of such work. *Contemptuous.*
Map′pi-la (măp′ĭ-lȧ), *n.* In Malabar, a descendant of Arab immigrants or of their converts to Islamism.
map′ping, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of MAP.
map′pist, *n.* A mapper. *Rare.*
map′pu-la (măp′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *mappa*.] **a** *Rom. Antiq.* A small napkin. **b** *Christian Antiq.* A sudarium or maniple.
map′py (măp′ĭ), *a.* Like a map.
Ma′qua (mä′kwȧ), *n.* An Iroquois. *Obs. or Hist.*
ma′qua-hui′tl (mä′kwä-wē′t′l; -tā), *n.* [Mex.] An aboriginal Mexican weapon consisting of a club set with obsidian knives.
ma′qua-roon′. † MACAROON.
maquerel. † MACKEREL.
mar. † MAYOR; MORE, *a.* & *n.*
mar (mär). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MERE.
mar (mär), *v. i.* **1.** To be marred; to spoil. [*Obs.*
2. To go astray; err; wander.
Mar, *n.* Lord: — title of the head of the Jacobite Church.
Mar., *or* **mar.** *Abbr.* March; maritime. [tecture.
M. Ar. *Abbr.* Master of Archi-
ma′ra (mä′rȧ), *n.* A Patagonian cavy (*Dolichotis patachonica*).
Ma′ra (mā′rȧ; mâr′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *mārā*.] *Bib.* Lit., bitter; — the name which Naomi claimed for herself. See *Ruth* i. 20. Sometimes used allusively.
Ma′ra (mä′rȧ), *n.* [Icel. *mara* nightmare, ogress. See NIGHTMARE.] *Teut. Folklore.* Nightmare taken as a female demon.
Ma′ra (mä′rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *māra*.] *Hindu Myth.* The spirit of evil.
marabas, *n.* [OF *marrabais* a Jew professing to be converted; as supposed to be worn by such Jews.] A large flat cap. *Obs.*
marablane † MYROBALAN.
Mar′a-boot. Var. of MARABOUT. [1 a.
marabou stork. = MARABOU,
mar′a-bout (măr′ȧ-bōōt). Var. of MARABOU, 1 & 2.
ma′ra-bu′to, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *marabuto*, It. *marabutto* a sort of sail.] *Naut.* A triangular sail hoisted in bad weather. *Obs. & R.*
Mar′a-cai′bo bark (măr′ȧ-kī′bō). [From *Maracaibo*, city in Venezuela.] *Pharm.* An inferior variety of Peruvian bark of uncertain origin.
mar′a-can (măr′ȧ-kăn), *n.* [Braz. *maracaná*.] A Brazilian macaw.
marace. † MARISH.
mar′a-cock (măr′ȧ-kŏk), *n.* [Algonquian.] Maypop. *Obs.*
Mar′a-i (măr′ā-ī), **Mar′a-i′a** (-ī′ȧ), **Ma-ra′ioth** (mȧ-rā′yŏth; -yōth). *D. Bib.*
ma-ral′ (mȧ-rôl′; *as Lat.* mā′rāl), *n.* [Per. *marāl*.] A large deer (*Cervus maral*) of Persia and adjacent regions. [*Bib.*
Mar′a-lah (măr′ȧ-lä; mȧ-rā′-).
mar′am. Var. of MARRAM.
Ma-ram′o-line. Var. of MIRAMOLIN.
maran. † MARRANO.
‖ **ma′ra-ñón′** (mä′rä-nyōn′), *n.* [Sp.] The cashew.
mar′ant (măr′ȧnt; mȧ-rănt′), *n.* [From MARANTA.] Any plant belonging to the family Marantaceæ. *Rare.* *Lindley.*
ma-ra′ra (mä-rä′rȧ), *n.* [Native name.] Any escalloniaceous tree of either of the genera *Weinmannia* and *Ackama*, esp. *W. benthami*. *Australia.*
ma-rar′ie (mȧ-rär′ĭ), *n.* A sapindaceous tree of New South Wales (*Nephelium distyle*). Its wood is used for golf sticks. *Australia.*
mar′as-mat′ic (măr′ăz-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* = MARASMIC.
ma-rasme′, *n.* Marasmus. *Obs.*
ma-ras′mous (mȧ-răz′mŭs), *a.* Marasmic.
‖ **ma′ra′squin′** (mȧ′rȧ′skăN′), *n.* [F.] Maraschino.
marasse. † MARISH.
Marath. † MARAH.
Mar′a-thon race (măr′ȧ-thŏn). In the modern Olympic Games, a running race of 40 kilometers (24 miles 1495 yards), held mostly on the open road. It commemorates the reputed feat of the Greek who ran from Marathon to Athens bearing the news of the victory (490 B. C.). Hence, any similar long-distance race, as for runners, skaters, swimmers, etc.
Ma′rat′ism (mȧ′rȧ′ĭz′m), *n.* The anarchistic doctrines of the French revolutionist Marat. *Obs.* — **Ma′rat′ist**, *n.* *Obs.*
ma′ray (mä′rā). Var. of MORAY.
mar′ber. † MARBLE.
mar′ble-breast′ed, *a.* Having a marble breast; unfeeling.

2. Veined, spotted, variegated, or mottled, with irregular markings, or with a confused blending of irregular spots and streaks as in certain kinds of marble; as, *marbled* paper; a *marbled* cat.
3. Having both lean and fat meat. See MARBLING **b**.
marbled godwit. See GODWIT. — **m. murrelet**, a small murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) of the Pacific coast of North America. — **m. tiger cat**, a long-tailed cat (*Felis marmorata*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies.
mar'ble-ize (mär'b'l-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make, stain, vein, or grain, in imitation of marble; to cover with a surface resembling marble; to marble; as, to *marbleize* slate, wood, or iron; *marbleized* glass. *U. S.*
mar'ble-wood' (-wood'), *n.* **a** A large Asiatic ebenaceous tree (*Diospyros kurzii*) having a hard wood of superior quality, used in cabinetwork. **b** In Australia: (1) The native olive. (2) Any timber tree of the genus *Albizzia* or its handsomely marked wood.
mar'bling (-blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MARBLE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Art or practice of variegating like marble. **b** Markings, coloration, coating, etc., suggestive of, or conventionally imitating, the markings of some kinds of marble, as an intermixture of fat and lean in meat.
marc (märk; *F.* mär), *n.* [F.] **1.** The refuse matter remaining after pressing fruit, particularly grapes.
2. An insoluble residue left after treating a substance with some solvent.
mar'ca-site (mär'kȧ-sīt), *n.* [F. *marcassite*; cf. It. *marcassita*, Sp. *marquesita*, Pg. *marquezita*, Ar. *marqashītha*, Per. *marqashīshā*.] **1.** *Min.* **a** Formerly, common crystallized iron pyrites; also, variously, in old writers, bismuth, antimony, etc. **b** Iron disulphide, FeS_2 (**white iron pyrites**), of the same composition as common iron pyrites and resembling it, but of lower specific gravity (4.85–4.90), paler when untarnished, and orthorhombic.
2. A piece of marcasite, or crystallized iron pyrites, used for personal ornament, and formerly for striking a light.
mar'ca-sit'ic (-sĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Containing, or of the na-
mar'ca-sit'i-cal (-sĭt'ĭ-kăl) } ture of, marcasite.
mar-cas'sin (mär-kăs'ĭn), *n.* [F.] *Her.* A young wild boar. It is depicted with the tail hanging, to distinguish it from the old boar, which is shown with the tail curled.
mar'ce-line (mär'sē-lĭn), *n.* [F.] A thin silk fabric used for linings, etc., in women's dresses.
mar-cel'la (mär-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. MARSEILLES.] A kind of cotton quilting or piqué used for waistcoats, mats, etc.
Mar-cel'li-an (-ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of followers of Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra in Asia Minor in the 4th century, who is said to have held views like those of the Sabellians. — **Mar-cel'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
mar-ces'cent (mär-sĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *marcescens*, p. pr. of *marcescere* to wither, decay, fr. *marcere* to wither, droop.] *Bot.* Withering without falling off. — *n.* A plant having marcescent leaves, or the like. — **mar-ces'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*
Marc-gra'vi-a (märk-grā'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Marcgraf*, German botanist of the 16th century.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical epiphytic climbing shrubs, typifying the family Marcgraviaceæ. They are remarkable for the great difference between the vegetative shoots, with 2-ranked closely appressed sessile leaves, and the flowering shoots, with spreading petiolate leaves. The central flowers of each umbel are transformed into pouch-shaped nectaries.
Marc-gra'vi-a'ce-æ (-grā'vĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of tropical American shrubs and trees (order Hypericales), often epiphytic, having usually pendulous flowers with petals united into a hood and sometimes transformed into nectaries. The fruit is capsular. — **marc-gra'vi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
march (märch), *n.* [ME. *marche*, F. *marche*; of G. origin; cf. OHG. *marcha*, G. *mark*; akin to OS. *marka*, AS. *mearc*, Goth. *marka*, L. *margo* edge, border, margin, and prob. to E. *mark* a sign. Cf. MARGIN, MARGRAVE, MARK boundary, MARQUIS.] **1.** A territorial border or frontier; a boundary, as of an estate; a region adjacent to a boundary line; a confine; esp., *Eng. Hist.*, *pl.*, the frontier border lands between England and Scotland, and England and Wales.
Geneva is situated in the *marches* of several dominions — France, Savoy, and Switzerland. *Fuller.*
2. A mark to indicate a boundary; a landmark. *Obs.*
3. Country; territory. *Obs.*, except in translations of names of certain continental European territories (originally frontier territories); as, the *March* of Ancona.
march, *v. i.*; MARCHED (märcht); MARCH'ING. [Cf. OF. *marchir*. See 1st MARCH.] To border; to be contiguous; to lie side by side; **to have contiguous territories**; — used with *upon*, *on*, and *with*, formerly also *to*, *unto*, etc. *Gower.*
The Kitoko group . . . *marches* on the west with the Kongo dialects. (*New*) *Encyc. Brit.*
march (märch), *v. i.* [F. *marcher*, in OF. also, to tread, prob. fr. L. *marcus* hammer.] **1.** To move with regular steps, as a soldier; to advance in step or in military order, or in regular formation, or in an organized body; also, to proceed or set out in this way; as, they *march* well.
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner; to move or travel steadily; to proceed; advance; progress.
3. To take position or rank; to rank. *Obs.*
march, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to march, or move in military array; to cause to go by peremptory command, or by force.
March them again in fair array *Prior*
2. To set out upon (a warfare).
march, *n.* [F. *marche.*] **1.** Act of marching; specif.: **a** A movement of soldiers from one stopping place to another; military progress; advance of troops. **b** Measured and regular advance or movement, like that of soldiers moving in order; stately or deliberate walk; steady onward movement; advance; progress; course.
This happens merely because men will not bide their time, but will insist on precipitating the *march* of affairs. *Buckle.*
2. The amount of marching done in one continuous advance or in one space of time; the distance passed over in marching; as, an hour's *march*; a *march* of twenty miles.
3. A regular and uniform step, used in advancing, esp. by soldiers; as, the double *march*; the quick *march*.
4. Regular and uniform movement; — said of verse.
The long majestic *march*, and energy divine *Pope.*
5. a A drumbeat in some particular rhythm fitted or designed to accompany military marching. **b** A piece of strongly rhythmical music designed or fitted to accompany and guide marching; a piece of music in march form. A march usually is in 4-4 time and has two parts, of which the second, called the *trio*, is by contrast more lyrical than rhythmic, being more flowing and softer, and is followed by the first part repeated. A march in quick time is often called a **quickstep** or **military march**, one in slow time, or a **processional march**, is also distinguished as a **funeral**, or **dead, march**, a **wedding march**, etc.
6. *Games.* **a** *Euchre.* A taking of all five tricks. **b** *Chess, Checkers, etc.* = MOVE.
March (märch), *n.* [OF. *march*, *marz*, F. *mars*, fr. L. *Martius* (sc. *mensis* month) of *Mars* Mars. Cf. MARTIAL.] The third month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendars (see CALENDAR), containing thirty-one days.
The stormy *March* is come at last,
With wind, and cloud, and changing skies. *Bryant.*
Mar-chan'ti-a (mär-kăn'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Nicholas *Marchant* (d. 1678), French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of liverworts or hepatics, typifying the family Marchantiaceæ, having branched gametophores. *M. polymorpha* is the most common and widely distributed liverwort.
Mar-chan'ti-a'ce-æ (-tĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of thallose liverworts of wide distribution, the most familiar genera being *Marchantia*, *Lunularia*, and *Conocephalus*. They have a branching ribbonlike thallus, which may be monœcious or diœcious with respect to the gametophores. They occur in many situations on damp soil. — **mar-chan'ti-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Mar-chan'ti-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* One of the four orders into which the Hepaticæ, or liverworts, are usually divided, including those having a mainly dichotomously branching thallus or thalloid shoot. The most important family is the Marchantiaceæ.
mar-che'sa (mär-kā'zä), *n.*; *pl.* -CHESE (-zā). [It.] In Italy, a woman of the rank of a marchese; a marchioness.
mar-che'se (mär-kā'zā), *n.*; *pl.* -CHESI (-zē). [It. See MARQUIS.] In Italy, a noble in rank next above a count (*conte*), and next below a prince (*principe*). See PRINCE, *n.*, 3.
march'ing (mär'chĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MARCH.
marching flank, *Mil.*, the flank of a military command farthest from the pivot when executing a wheel or similar movement. — **m. order.** *Mil.* **a** Equipment for a march. **b** *pl.* Orders directing a march. — **m. regiment.** *Mil.* **a** A regiment in active service. **b** In the British army, an infantry regiment of the line. *Colloq.*
mar'chion-ess (mär'shŭn-ĕs), *n.* [LL. *marchionissa*, *marcionissa*, fr. *marchio*. See MARQUIS.] **1.** Wife or widow of a marquis; a woman of the rank and dignity of a marquis.
2. Maid of all work; —alluding to *the Marchioness* (below).
3. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.
Marchioness, the. In Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," a poor, abused, half-starved girl, the "small servant" to Sampson Brass. She is befriended by Dick Swiveller, whom she afterwards marries.
march'land' (märch'lănd'), *n.* Land on the marches of a country; borderland; frontier.
march'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A marcher, or borderer, esp. in Great Britain. *Obs. or Hist.*
march'pane' (-pān'), *n.* [Cf. It. *marzapane*, Sp. *mazapán*, F. *massepain*, formerly also *marcepain*; orig. uncert.] **1.** Also **mar'zi-pan** (mär'zĭ-păn). A kind of sweetmeat composed of a paste of pounded almonds, sugar, etc.; a cake or fancy form of this. *Shak.*
2. Fig.: Something very dainty, delicious, luxurious, or the like. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Mar'cion-ism (mär'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The system or teachings of Marcion; the body of opinions of the Marcionites.
Mar'cion-ite (-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect composed of followers of Marcion, an anti-Judaic Gnostic of the 2d century, who assumed the existence of three principles: matter, the God of love, and the demiurge (which see). He rejected the Old Testament and took as his canon ten of the Pauline Epistles and the Gospel of Luke in a modified form. His Christology was docetic and his code of morals ascetic. — **Mar'cion-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **Mar'cion-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.* — **Mar'cion-it'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
Mar-co'ni (mär-kō'nĭ), *a.* [After Guglielmo *Marconi* (b. 1874), Italian inventor.] Designating, or pert. to, Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy; as, *Marconi* aërial, coherer, station, system, etc. See WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Mar-co'ni's law (mär-kō'nĭz). *Wireless Teleg.* The law that the maximum good signaling distance varies directly as the square of the height of the transmitting antenna.
Mar-co'nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* The theory or practice of Marconi's wireless telegraph system.
Mar'di gras' (mär'dē grä'), *n.* [F., lit., fat Tuesday.] The last day of carnival; Shrove Tuesday; — celebrated in some cities, as in Rome, Paris, Venice, New Orleans, as a great day of carnival and merrymaking.
Mar'duk (mär'dook), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* The chief deity of the Babylonian pantheon. He was originally a local sun deity associated esp. with its beneficent aspects, but the political supremacy of Babylon, consummated about 2250 B.C., under Hammurabi, made him the principal god of the eastern Semites. His consort was Sarpanitum. Cf. BEL, CREATION EPIC.
mare (mâr), *n.* [AS. *mara* incubus; akin to OHG. & Icel. *mara*; cf. Pol. *mora*, Bohem. *můra*. See NIGHTMARE.] *Obs.* **1.** A kind of spirit or goblin popularly believed to sit upon a sleeper's chest and thus produce nightmare; an incubus; also, the nightmare. Cf. MARA.
I will ride thee o' nights like the *mare* *Shak*
2. Melancholy; the blue devils; the blues.
3. A hag, witch, or specter.
‖ **ma're** (mā'rē; mä'rä; 115), *n.*; *pl.* MARIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [L., sea.] *Astron.* **a** Any of various extensive darkish level areas on the moon, at first thought to be water; as, *Mare* Serenitatis; *Mare* Crisium. **b** Any of various darkish regions on Mars, at first thought to be seas, but now generally regarded as areas of vegetation; as, *Mare* Cimmerium; *Mare* Sirenum.
mare (mâr), *n.* [ME. *mere*, AS. *mere*, *myre*, fem. of AS. *mearh* horse, akin to D. *merrie* mare, G. *mähre*, OHG. *marah* horse, *meriha* mare, Icel. *marr* horse, OCelt. *marka* (Pausan. 10, 19, 4), Ir. *marc*, W. *march*. Cf. MARSHAL.] The female of the horse and other equine quadrupeds.
ma-rem'ma (mȧ-rĕm'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -ME (-ā). [It., in sense 1. Cf. MARITIME.] **1.** In Italy, low marshy maritime country, which in the warm season is so unhealthy as to be uninhabitable. Such regions exist in the provinces of Tuscany and Venice, and elsewhere.
2. The miasma of such a region.
— **mar'em-mat'ic** (măr'ĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **mar'em-mese'** (-mēz'; -mēs'), *a.*
mare's'-nest' (mârz'nĕst'), *n.* Something that appears to be wonderful on being found, but that turns out to be imaginary or a hoax; something grossly absurd that is credulously believed to be genuine or true. — *v. i.* To find, or seek after, mare's-nests.
mare's'-tail', *n.* **1.** A spreading cirrus cloud resembling a horse's tail. See CIRRUS.
Mackerel sky and *mare's-tails*
Make tall ships carry low sails. *Old Rime.*
2. a A common aquatic plant (*Hippuris vulgaris*) with elongated shoots clothed with dense whorls of subulate leaves. **b** The horsetail.

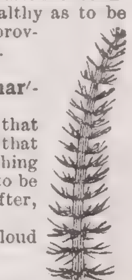
Mare's-tail, 2 a.

mar'ble-head' (mär'b'l-hĕd'), **mar'ble-head'er**, *n.* The fulmar petrel *Local, U. S.*
mar'ble-heart'ed, *a.* Having a marble heart; hard-hearted.
mar'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*
mar'bler (mär'blēr), *n.* **1.** A marble quarrier or cutter.
2. A carver of, or worker in, marble; a sculptor. *Obs.*
3. One that marbles paper, etc.
mar'blet (mär'blĕt), *n.* A South American iguanid lizard (*Polychrus marmoratus*); — so called because of its colors. [*R.*
mar'blish (-blĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
mar'bly (-blĭ), *a.* Resembling marble; hence, cold, rigid, etc.
mar'bre. † MARBLE.
mar-bri'nus (mär-brī'nŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. OF. & F. *marbre* marble. See MARBLE.] A marbled cloth much used in the 15th and 16th centuries.
mar'bul. † MARBLE.
marc. Obs. or hist. var. of MARK. See WEIGHT, *Table*. [MEASURE.
mar'cal. Var. of MERCAL. See
Mar'can (mär'kăn), *a.* [L. *Marcus* Mark + -*an*.] Of or pertaining to St. Mark's Gospel.
‖ **mar-can'do** (mär-kän'dō), *a. & adv.* [It., p. pr., marking.] *Music.* In a marked, well-accented manner.
mar'can-tant, *n.* [It. *mercatante*. See MERCHANT.] A merchant. *Obs.*
‖ **mar-ca'to** (mär-kä'tō), *a. & adv* [It.] *Music.* In a marked, emphatic manner; marcando.
Mar-cel'a (mär-sĕl'ȧ: mär-thā'lä; 138), *n.* In an episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," a young, rich, and beautiful girl who dresses as a shepherdess and rejects all lovers, one of them dying of disappointment.
Mar-cel'la (-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. prop. name. See MARCELLUS.
Mar'cel-lin'i-an (mär'sĕ-lĭn'ĭ-ăn), **Mar'cel-lin'ist** (-lĭn'ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of followers of Marcellina, a female Gnostic of the 2d century.
Mar-cel'lus (mär-sĕl'ŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Dim. of MARCUS; — masc prop. name.
2. [From *Marcellus*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the New York Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. The formation is carbonaceous shale.
Mar'cel' wave (mär'sĕl'). *Hairdressing.* A wave made in the hair by using a special grooved form of curling iron.
marcerye. † MERCERY.
mar-ces'si-ble, *a.* Properly **mar-ces'ci-ble**, etc. [Cf. F. *marcescible.*] Subject to marcescence. — **mar-ces'si-bil'i-ty**, **mar-ces'si-ble-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
march (märsh; 140). Dial. Eng. var. of MARSH.
march, *n.* [ME. *merche*, AS. *merce*, *merece.*] Smallage. *Dial. Eng.*
march, *v. t.* To fix or mark the boundaries of. *Obs. Scot.*
March. *Abbr.* Marchioness.
M. Arch. *Abbr.* Master of Architecture.
marchal † MARSHAL.
marchalsye. † MARSHALCY.
mar'chand (mär'chănd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MERCHANT.
marchandise, **marchaundise.** † MERCHANDISE. [DRISE.
marchantdreis † MERCHAN-
mar'cha-site. † MARCASITE.
marchaunt. † MERCHANT.
March brown. *Angling.* An artificial fly having a body of dark brown and yellow silk, and wings, legs, and tail of Scotch grouse feathers.
‖ **Mär'chen** (mâr'kĕn), *n. sing & pl.* [G.] Folk tale; fairy story.
march'er (mär'chēr), *n.* One who marches.
march'er, *n.* [See 1st MARCH.] **1.** One who inhabits a march, or border region.
2. See LORD MARCHER.
march'er-ship, *n.* See SHIP.
marchese, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *marchir*, or OF. *marchiser* (Cotgrave).] To march (border). *Obs.*
Mar-ches'van. Var of MARHESHVAN.
mar'chet. Var. of MERCHET.
mar-chet'to (mär-kĕt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MARCHETTI (-tē). [It.] A Venetian silver coin corresponding to the Eng. halfpenny *Obs.*
marchion, *n.* [LL. *marchio.*] The ruler of a march, or frontier. *Obs.* [territory. *Obs.*
marchionat, *n.* A marchion's
marchis. † MARQUIS.
March'-mad', *a.* As mad as a March hare (see under MAD). *Obs. or R*
March'mont (märch'mŏnt), *n.* *Her.* See HERALD, *n.*, 2.
march'-past', *n.* A marching past; specif., a passing in review; — said of a body of troops.
march stone. A boundary stone.
marcht. Marched. *Ref. Sp.*
March violet. The common sweet violet.
march'-ward' (-wôrd'), *n.* A warden of the marches. *Hist.*
‖ **mar'cia** (mär'chä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A march.
Mar'ci-a (mär'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. prop. name. See MARCIUS. F. *Marcie* (mär'sē'); It. *Marcia* (mär'chä).
marcial. † MARTIAL.
marciall. † MARSHAL. [TIAN.
Mar'cian, **Marcien.** † MAR-
mar'ci-a'tum (mär'shĭ-ā'tŭm), *n* Also **mar'ci-a'ton** (-tŏn). [LL.] An old unguent or liniment of many ingredients.
mar'cid (mär'sĭd), *a.* [L. *marcidus*, fr. *marcere* to wither, pine.] Withered; wasted; decayed; weak; exhausted; also, characterized by emaciation, as a fever. — **mar-cid'i-ous** (mär-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **mar-cid'i-ty**, *n* *All Obs. or R.*
Mar'cion-ist, *n.* [L *Marcionista.*] A Marcionite. [COSIAN
Mar'cite (mär'sīt), *n.* = MAR-
mar-ci'te (mär-chē'tā; mär-sēt'), *n* [It. *marcita* lowland flooded for irrigation: cf F. *marcite.*] A mixed crop of clover and Italian rye grass, often grown in Italy
Mar'ci-us (mär'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs), *n.* [L. *Marcius*. Cf. MARCUS.] Masc. prop. name.
mar'co (mär'kō), *n.* [Sp & Pg.] A weight of Spain, Portugal, etc. = MARK. See WEIGHT, *Table*
Mar'co-brun'ner (-kō-brŏon'-ēr), *n.* [G. *Markobrunner.*] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
mar-co'ni-gram (mär-kō'nĭ-grăm), *n.* A Marconi wireless message.
mar-co'ni-graph (mär-kō'nĭ-gråf), *n.* The apparatus used in Marconi wireless telegraphy
mar'cor (mär'kŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *marcere* to wither.] A wasting away; marasmus. *Obs. or R.*
Mar-co'sian (mär-kō'zhăn), *n* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a Gnostic sect of the 2d century devoted to theurgy and magic, founded by Marcus, a disciple of the Gnostic Valentinus. — **Mar-co'sian**, *a.*
marcour. † MARCOR.
mar'cus, *n.* See COIN.
Mar'cus (mär'kŭs), *n.* [L. *Marcus*, of unknown origin.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Marcus*; F. *Marc* (märk); It. *Marco* (mär'kō); Sp. *Marcos* (mär'kōs); G. *Markus* (mär'kōōs). — Fem *Marcia*.
mar'cy-a-ble, *a.* Martial *Obs.*
mard. † MERD. [*Bib.*
Mar'do-chai (mär'dō-kī) *D.*
Mar'do-che'us (-kē'ŭs) *Bib.* Equiv of MORDECAI
Mar'do-chi'a (-kī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
mare. † MAYOR, MORE.
mare (mâr). Dial. Eng. var of MERE, *n.*
mare'blob' (mâr'blŏb'), *n.* [Cf. MERE pool; BLOB.] The marsh marigold. *Obs. or Dial.*
Ma-re'ca (mȧ-rē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *marreca*, fem. of *marreco* widgeon.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the widgeons.
‖ **ma'ré'chal'** (mȧ'rā'shȧl'), *n.* [F.] Marshal.
marechal, *n.* [Cf. F *maréchal* marshal.] A kind of scent or perfume; also, a hair powder scented with it. *Obs.*
Maré'chal Niel' (mär'shăl nēl'; *F.* mȧ'rā'shȧl' nyĕl'). [F.] A handsome deep-yellow climbing rose of the Noisette type.
ma're clau'sum (mā'rē klô'sŭm). [L.] = CLOSED SEA.
mar'e-gram, **mar'e-graph**, etc. Vars. of MARIGRAM, etc.
maregrave. † MARGRAVE.
mareis. † MARIS, MARISH.
mar'e-kan-ite (măr'ē-kăn-īt), *n.* [From *Marekanka*, river in Eastern Siberia.] *Petrog* A rhyolitic perlite, sometimes occurring in globular forms which fly to pieces like Rupert's drops.
mare'maid'. † MERMAID.
maremusset. † MARMOSET.
ma-re'na (mȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.* [NL. *Salmo maraena*, G. *maräne*, *moräne*; — so called from Lake *Morin*, in Brandenburg, Prussia.] The lavaret.
ma-ren'go (mȧ-rĕŋ'gō), *n.* An Italian gold coin worth 20 lire ($3.86), coined by Napoleon after his victory at Marengo.
ma-ren'nin (mȧ-rĕn'ĭn), *n.* [From *Marennes*, France.] A light blue or greenish pigment which sometimes occurs in oysters and other mollusks.
mar'e-o-graph' (măr'ē-ō-gråf'), **mar'e-o-graph'ic**, etc. Vars. of MARIGRAPH, etc
mare'-rode', *a.* Ridden by the nightmare. *Dial. Eng.*
mares. † MARISH.
Ma-re'sa (mȧ-rē'sȧ). *D. Bib.*
mareschal, **mareshall.** † MARSHAL.
ma're-schi'ni. † MARASCHINO.
mare's grease. A lubricant made from the fat of horses.
Ma-re'sha, *or* **-shah** (mȧ-rē'shȧ). *Bib.* [latitudes.
mare's sea (mârz). The horse
mar'e-ve'dis. † MARAVEDI.
mareys. † MARISH.
Ma'rey's' law (mȧ'rāz'). [See MAREY TAMBOUR.] The law, framed by E. J. Marey, "The muscles of speed in the horse are long and slender, and those of strength short and thick."

Ma′rey′ tam′bour (mȧ′rā′). [After E. J. *Marey* (1830–1904), French physiologist.] An instrument for obtaining records by transmission of air pressure. It is essentially an elastic tube with a drum at each end and a recording device.

Mar·fo′ri·o (mär-fō′rĭ-ō), *n.* [It., prob. fr. some family name.] A large statue of a recumbent man, perhaps representing a river god, which in the Middle Ages stood in the Forum in Rome, and is now in the Capitoline Museum. It was once customary to affix to it lampoons and satiric notices counter to those posted on the Pasquino.

Mar′ga·ret (mär′gȧ-rĕt), *n.* [F. *Marguerite*, L. *margarita* pearl, Gr. μαργαρίτης, prob. of Oriental origin. Cf. MARGERY.] **1.** Lit., a pearl; — fem. prop. name. F. *Marguerite* (mȧr′gẽ-rēt′); It. *Margherita* (mär′gā-rā′tä); Sp. *Margarita* (mär′gä-rē′tä); Pg. *Margarida* (mär′gä-rē′dä); G. *Margarete* (mär′gä-rā′tĕ), *Gretchen* (grāt′kĕn; *Eng.* grĕch′ĕn). — Dim. *Mag, Maggy, Meg, Meggy, Peg, Peggy, Meta* (mē′tȧ), *Gritty.*

2. In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a waiting gentlewoman to Hero, who impersonates her mistress at the window.

3. [G. *Margarete*, also *Gretchen*.] The heroine of Goethe's "Faust." She is a simple, innocent, affectionate, trusting girl, of inferior social station. Faust seduces her. Margaret destroys her infant and is condemned to death. Wishing to save her, Faust gains entrance to her prison cell, but finds her reason gone, and vainly tries to induce her to go with him. On the morning of the execution Mephistopheles appears, Faust is hurried off, and Margaret is left to her fate. See FAUST.

4. The heroine of an American romance of this name by the Rev. Sylvester Judd (1813–53).

5. [*l. c.*] The magpie. *Local, Eng.*

mar·gar′ic (mär-găr′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *margarique*. See MARGARITE.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid (**margaric acid**), $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, of the fatty acid series, intermediate between palmitic and stearic acids, obtained from the wax of certain lichens, and also prepared artificially. This acid was formerly supposed to exist as margarin in certain common fats. See MARGARIN.

mar′ga·rin (mär′gȧ-rĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *margarine*. See MARGARITE.] **1.** *Chem.* **a** Prop., the glyceryl ester of margaric acid. **b** A fatty substance, an intimate mixture of palmitin and stearin, extracted from animal fats and certain vegetable oils, — formerly mistaken for margaric acid. **2.** = OLEOMARGARINE, 2.

mar′ga·rine (-rēn; -rĭn; *cf.* OLEOMARGARINE), *n.* [F.] **1.** Artificial butter; oleomargarine.

The word *margarine* shall mean all substances, whether compounds or otherwise, prepared in imitation of butter, and whether mixed with butter or not. *Margarine Act*, 1887 (50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 29)

2. Var. of MARGARIN, 1 **b**.

margarine cheese. Any substance, whether compound or otherwise, which is prepared in imitation of cheese, and which contains fat not derived from milk. *Eng.*

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899 (62 & 63 *Vict.* c. 51).

mar′ga·ri′ta (mär′gȧ-rī′tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [LL., in sense **b**, LGr. μαργαρίτης, orig., a pearl. Cf. MARGARITE.] *East. Ch.* **a** The vessel in which the consecrated Host is preserved. **b** One of the particles of the bread put in the wine for administration.

mar′ga·ri·ta′ceous (-rĭ-tā′shŭs), *a.* Pearly.

mar′ga·rite (mär′gȧ-rīt), *n.* [L. *margarita*, Gr. μαργαρίτης a pearl, μάργαρον pearl, μάργαρος pearl oyster: cf. F. *marguerite*, OF. also *margarite*. Cf. MARGARET.] **1.** A pearl. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Peacham.*

2. **a** *Min.* A mineral related to the micas, but low in silica and yielding brittle folia with pearly luster. It is a basic silicate of aluminium and calcium. H., 3.5–4.5. Sp. gr., 2.99–3.08. **b** *Petrog.* A primary form of crystallization in which globulites are arranged lineally.

mar′ga·ry·ize (-rĭ-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [(J. J. Lloyd) *Margary*, inventor of the process + *-ize*.] To impregnate (wood) with a preservative solution of copper sulphate (often called **Mar′ga·ry's flu′id** [-rĭz]).

mar′gate fish (mär′gāt). Any of several food fishes of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies; as: **a** The sparoid fish *Pagrus pagrus*. **b** Any of several grunts, as *Bathystoma rimator*, the **red-mouth grunt**; *Hæmulon album*, the **margaret grunt**; *H. parra*, the **bastard margaret**; and *H. macrostomum*, the **gray grunt**.

mar′gay (mär′gā), *n.* [Tupi *maracaya*: cf. F. *margay*.] An American spotted cat (*Felis tigrina*) similar to the ocelot, but with a longer tail. It ranges from Mexico to Brazil.

marge (märj), *n.* [F. *marge*. See MARGIN.] A margin, as of a stream or a book page. *Now Poetic or Rhetorical.*

Along the river's stony *marge*. *Wordsworth*

mar′gent (mär′jĕnt), *n.* [See MARGIN.] **1.** A margin; border; brink; edge. *Archaic.*

The beached *margent* of the sea. *Shak.*

2. **a** The margin of a page, or marginal comments or summary. **b** *Join.* = MARGIN, 6 **a**.

mar′gin (mär′jĭn), *n.* [ME. *margine, marjante*, fr. L. *margo, -ginis*: cf. OF. *margine*. Cf. MARCH a border, MARGE.] **1.** A border; edge; brink; verge; as, the *margin* of a lake.

2. A condition approximately marking the limit at which something will remain or continue to be or act; a limit beyond which change cannot take place without the cessation of certain activities or phenomena. Specif.: *Econ.* The minimum return or reward marking or constituting a limit of economic activity; the particular condition, as with reference to the increment of return for labor, interest on an investment, etc., that limits the existence or continuance of a given economic process or processes, other things being unchanged (see *margin of cultivation*, below).

3. An amount, as of time or money, which is allowed or reserved in addition to what is occupied or directly used; something allowed or provided to meet conditions or requirements that cannot be exactly determined or foreseen.

4. Specif.: **a** *Print.* That part of a page outside of the main body of printed or written matter; often, the part outside the text at the sides or at either side. It is usually left blank, but sometimes is partly occupied with notes, variant readings, references, or the like. **b** *Com.* The difference between the cost and the selling price of an article, taken as that from which expenses must be met, profit derived, etc. **c** *Finance.* Collateral security, as a percentage paid in money, deposited with a broker to secure him from loss on contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, as in speculative dealing in stocks, wheat, etc., or the excess of securities deposited with a lender, as a banker, over the face of the loan secured; also, the difference in favor of one party or the other, as in a speculative transaction, due to change in values; also, in a loose sense, transactions based on such deposits, or settled by such differences. **d** *Life Insurance.* = LOADING.

5. Comments or annotations in the margin of a page.

6. **a** *Join.* (1) The flat unmolded part of the stiles and rails of a framing. (2) In a close string, the part that rises above the nosings of the steps. **b** *Arch.* = BARE. *Eng.*

7 *Mech.* In riveted joints, the distance in the clear from the edge of the plate to the rivet holes of the nearest row.

Syn. — Brink, verge, brim, rim. See BORDER.

margin of cultivation, a metaphorical term referring to that land which is barely fertile enough or barely near enough to market to yield a return to labor and capital without affording opportunity for the payment of rent.

mar′gin (mär′jĭn), *v. t.*; MAR′GINED (-jĭnd); MAR′GIN·ING (-jĭ-nĭng). **1.** To enter or summarize in the margin of a page; to furnish with marginal annotations, etc

2. To indicate or specify in the margins of pages.

3. To furnish or provide with a margin; to form a margin to; to border; as, bog plants *margined* the shore.

4. *Com. & Stock Speculating.* To deposit a margin upon; to keep secured by depositing or adding to a margin.

mar′gin, *v. i.* *Com. & Stock Speculating.* To deposit additional margin; — commonly used with *up*.

mar′gin·al (mär′jĭ-nȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *marginal*.] **1.** Written or printed in the margin; as, a *marginal* note or gloss; also, having marginal notes.

2. Of, pertaining to, or situated at, a margin, border, or boundary; specif., *Econ.*, of or pert. to a limit of change in economic conditions determining the point at which any given process, action, or the like, will cease to be or act; as, *marginal* utility (see UTILITY); a *marginal* dose, etc. Cf. UTILITY, *law of diminishing return*, under LAW; DOSE.

3. *Psychol.* Pert. to the margin, or "fringe" (which see), of consciousness; pert. to conscious states or qualities not in the focus of attention, but felt dimly and indistinctly.

4. *Bot.* Running round a leaf parallel and near to the margin; — said of a form of nervation, as in many eucalypts.

marginal body. *Zoöl.* = MARGINAL ORGAN. — **m. convolution, gyrus,** *or* **lobe**, *Anat.*, the convolution on the upper border of the mesial surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebral hemisphere. — **m. organ**, *Zoöl.*, a lithocyst. — **m. plate**, *Zoöl.*, any of the small plates or scutes forming the margin of a turtle's carapace. — **m. shield fern**, a common American shield fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*); — a book name. — **m. vesicle**, *Zoöl.*, a lithocyst.

mar′gin·al, *n.* **1.** Something put in the margin of a page. *R.*

2. *Zoöl.* A marginal plate.

mar′gi·na′li·a (-nā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Marginal notes.

mar′gin·ate (mär′jĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *marginatus*, p. p.] Having a margin distinct in appearance or structure.

mar′gin·ate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). To furnish with a margin; to margin.

mar′gin·a′tion (mär′jĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* A distinct line of color, thickening, or other peculiarity marking a margin.

mar′gined (mär′jĭnd), *a.* Having a margin; marginate.

Mar′gi·nel′la (mär′jĭ-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *margo, marginis*, a margin.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small marine rachiglossate gastropods, of all warm seas, having a polished shell with a narrow aperture and thickened outer lip. The genus is the type of a family, **Mar′gi·nel′li·dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **mar′gi·nel′li·form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

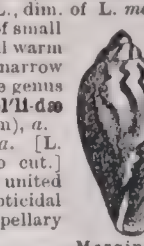

Marginella (*M. nubeculata*). Nat. size.

mar′gi·ni·cid′al (mär′jĭ-nĭ-sīd′ăl), *a.* [L. *margo, -ginis*, margin + *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dehiscent by the separation of united carpels; — applied to the form of septicidal dehiscence found in one-celled polycarpellary fruits with parietal placentation.

mar·go′sa (mär-gō′sȧ), *n.* [Pg. *amargoso* bitter.] A large East Indian tree (*Melia azadirachta*), having a bitter bark used as a tonic. An oil is extracted from the fruit and also from the seeds, and a tenacious gum exudes from its trunk.

mar′grave (-grāv), *n.* [G. *markgraf*, or D. *markgraaf*: cf. F. *margrave*. See MARCH border; cf. LANDGRAVE.] **a** Orig., a military lord or keeper of the marches, or borders, in Germany. Hence: **b** The English equiv. of the German hereditary title of nobility, *Markgraf*. Cf. MARQUIS.

mar·gra′vi·ate (mär-grā′vĭ-āt), *n.* Territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a margrave.

mar′gra·vine (-grȧ-vēn), *n.* [Cf. G. *markgräfin*, D. *markgravin*, F. *margravine*.] The wife of a margrave.

mar′gue·rite (mar′gẽ-rēt, mär′gẽ-rēt′), *n.* [F., pearl, daisy. See MARGARITE.] **a** The daisy. **b** Any of several cultivated species of *Chrysanthemum* having single, daisylike flowers.

Mar′gy·ri·car′pus (mär′jĭ-rĭ-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL., irregularly formed fr. Gr. μαργαρίτης a pearl + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American rosaceous plants having inconspicuous solitary axillary flowers and monocarpellary fruits. *M. setosus* is the pearlberry.

Ma·ri′a (mȧ-rī′ȧ), *n.* [L.: cf. It. *Maria*, Sp. *María*. See MARY.] **1.** Fem. prop. name.

2. In Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," Olivia's witty waiting woman, who takes a leading part in befooling Malvolio. She marries Sir Toby Belch.

3. In Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," an unfortunate girl who lost her wits because her banns were forbidden. She sat by the roadside playing on a pipe.

ma·ri′a·lite (mȧ-rē′ȧ-līt; mâr′ĭ-), *n.* [After *Marie* Rose, wife of the German mineralogist G. vom Rath.] *Min.* That member of the scapolite group which contains the highest percentage of silica. It has the theoretical composition $Na_4Al_3Si_9O_{24}Cl$, but the actual mineral corresponds in composition to a mixture of this with a small amount of meionite. See SCAPOLITE GROUP.

mar′i·an (mär′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Negro Creole French of Martinique.] A red West Indian squirrel fish (*Holocentrus marianus*).

Ma′ri·an (mā′rĭ-ăn; mâr′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Mary: as (1) the Virgin Mary; (2) Mary, Queen (1553–58) of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon; (3) Mary, Queen of Scots (1542–87).

Ma′ri·an (mā′rĭ-ăn; mâr′ĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** One who worships, or is devoted to, the Virgin Mary.

2. A follower of Mary, Queen of Scots; also, a modern defender of her.

Mar′i·an (măr′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Marianus*, fr. *Marius*.] Of or pertaining to Caius Marius (B. C. 157–86) or his party. — *n.* A partisan of Marius.

ma·rig′e·nous (mȧ-rĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *mare* sea + *-genous*.] Produced in or by the sea.

mar′i·gold (măr′ĭ-gōld), *n.* [*Mary* + *gold*.] **1.** **a** The asteraceous plant *Calendula officinalis*. See POT MARIGOLD. **b** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Tagetes*, esp. *T. erecta*, often distinguished as **African marigold**, and *T. patula*, or **French marigold**. The species are well-known garden herbs with strong-scented leaves and yellow, red, or variegated heads of flowers. **c** Any of numerous other yellow-flowered plants; — usually with descriptive or qualifying attributive, as bur *marigold*, corn *marigold*, etc.

2. The flower of any of the above plants.

3. A puff-paste cake with almonds arranged like petals.

marigold of Peru, the sunflower. *Obs.* *Gerarde.*

mar′i·gram (măr′ĭ-grăm), *n.* [L. *mare* sea + *-gram*.] *Phys. Geog.* An autographic record from a marigraph.

mar′i·graph (-grȧf), *n.* [L. *mare* sea + *-graph*.] A self-registering tide gauge. — **mar′i·graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

mar′i·nade′ (-nād′), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *marinada*, and F.

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ma·rez′zo mar′ble (mä-rĕd′zō). [Cf. It. *marezzo* wavy coloring as in the grain of wood.] An imitation of marble, made of cement mixed with fiber, and designed for interior decoration Compare SCAGLIOLA, MYCENÆAN MARBLE [a feast. *Obs.*

mar′feast′, *n.* One who mars

Mar′fik (mär′fĭk), *n.* [Ar. *marfiq* elbow.] *Astron* See STAR.

mar′fire′, *n* [Cf. MERE a pool; FIRE.] Phosphorescence on the sea. *Dial Eng* [*Dial. Eng.*

marg (märg), *n.* The mayweed.

Marg., *or* **marg.** *Abbr.* Margaret; margin; marginal

mar′ga·rate (mär′gȧ-rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of margaric acid.

Mar·gar′e·lon (mär-găr′ē-lŏn), *n.* A Trojan hero of medieval Troy legend. In Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida" he is a valiant bastard son of Priam In Lydgate's "Book of Troy" he is slain by Achilles.

margaret. † MARGARITE.

margaret grunt. See MARGATE FISH. [of the pearl. *Obs.*

mar′ga·ri′tal, *a.* Of the nature

mar′ga·rite (mär′gȧ-rīt), *n* A margate fish.

mar′ga·rit′ic (-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Margaric. *Obs.*

mar′ga·ri·tif′er·ous (-rĭ-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *margaritifer*; *margarita* pearl + *ferre* to bear.] Producing pearls. *Rare.*

mar′ga·rit′o·man′cy (-rĭt′ō-măn′sĭ). [L. *margarita* pearl + *-mancy*.] Divination by pearls.

Mar′ga·ro′des (-rō′dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαργαρώδης pearl-like.] *Zoöl.* A genus of scale insects including the ground pearls (which see).

mar′ga·ro·dite (mär′gȧ-rō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. μαργαρώδης pearl-like.] *Min* A pearly, talclike variety of muscovite, or common mica.

mar′gat (mär′gȧt), *n* A margate fish

Mar′gaux′ (mär′gō′), *n* [From *Margaux*, near Bordeaux, France.] A wine See BORDEAUX.

marge (märj), *v. t.* To border; edge; margin *Rare.*

margelene † MARJORAM

marge′line, *n* [F. *morgeline*. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Obs.* **a** Chickweed. **b** The scarlet pimpernel.

mar′gent (mär′jĕnt), *v. t.* To enter or note on the margin of a page; to margin. *Obs.*

margeraim. † MARJORAM.

Mar′ger·y (mär′jẽr-ĭ), **Mar′jo·ry** (-jō-rĭ), *n* [OF. *Margerie*, L. *margarita*. See MARGARET] **1.** Lit., a pearl; — fem. prop. name. Dim. *Madge*, *Margie*.

2 [*l. c.*] A pearl. *Obs* [*Cant.*

margery prater. A hen *Obs*

Mar′get. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of MARGARET.

Marggrye. † MARGERY.

marghe † MARROW, a substance.

mar′ghen. † MORN.

mar′gin·al·ize (mär′jĭ-nȧl-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make marginalia (on). *Rare.* [AL.

mar′gin·al·ly, *adv.* of MARGIN-

mar′gin·ant (mär′jĭ-nȧnt), *a.* [L. *marginans, -antis*, p. pr.] *Bot.* Becoming marginate. *R.*

mar′gin·at′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Marginate.

margin draft *or* **draught**. *Masonry.* = DRAFT, *n.*, 21 **e**.

marginean, *a.* Marginal. *Obs.*

mar·gin′i·form (mär-jĭn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Resembling a margin: reduced to a rim.

mar′gin·ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MARGIN. — *vb. n* Margins collectively: a margin or edging.

mar′gi·ni·ros′tral (mär′jĭ-nĭ-rŏs′trăl), *a.* [*margin* + *-rostral*.] *Zoöl.* Bordering a bird's bill.

mar′gi·no·plas′ty (mär′jĭ-nō-plăs′tĭ; mär-jĭn′ō-), *n.* [*margin* + *-plasty*.] *Surg* Formation of a border by autoplasty.

margin plate. *Shipbuilding.* The outboard strakes of the inner bottom plating, having a water-tight connection with the side plating.

Mar′gose. † MARGAUX.

mar′gra·vate (mär′grȧ-vāt), *n.* = MARGRAVIATE.

mar′grave·ly. **mar·gra′vi·al** (mär-grā′vĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a margrave.

Mar′gret. † MARGARET.

margret. † MARGARITE, a pearl.

Mar′gue·rite′ (mär′gē-rēt′). Var. of MARGARET.

marguerite carnation. One of a race of low-growing hardy garden carnations of various colors.

mar·gul′lie, *v. t.* [OF. *margoillier*.] To mangle or mismanage; spoil; mar. *Obs.* *Scot.*

marhegive † MORYEVE.

Mar·hesh′van (mär-hĕsh′vȧn), *n* [Heb. *markheshvān*. Cf. HESHVAN.] = HESHVAN. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

mariage. † MARRIAGE.

‖ **ma′riage′ de con′science′** (mȧ′ryȧzh′ dē kôn′syäns′). [F.] Lit., a marriage of conscience; a marriage between unmarried persons living as husband and wife; also, a private marriage.

‖ **ma′riage′ de con′ve·nance′** (mȧ′ryȧzh′ dē kôn′v′-näns′). [F.] A marriage of convenience.

Ma′ri·am (mā′rĭ-ăm). *D. Bib.*

Ma′ri·am′man (mä′rĭ-ăm′ăn), *n.* [Kanarese *Māri-amma*.] A Dravidian goddess of smallpox and cholera.

ma·ri′a·mol′le, **ma·ri′a·mol′ly** (mȧ-rī′ȧ-mŏl′ē), *n.* A West Indian pomacentrid fish (*Pomacentrus fuscus*).

Mar′i·an (măr′ĭ-ăn; mâr′-), *n.* **1.** = MARIANNE; — fem. prop. name.

2. See MAID MARIAN.

Ma′ri·an (mä′rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Surg.* Of or pert. to Mariano Santo di Barletta, an Italian surgeon of the 16th century; specif., designating a method of lithotomy introduced by him.

Ma′ri·an′a (mā′rĭ-ăn′ȧ; mâr′ĭ-), *n.* [See MARIANNE.] A fair and worthy lady in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," forsaken by Angelo and residing at the moated grange. In the end Angelo is made to marry her. Her forsaken state suggested to Tennyson the subject for his poems of "Mariana" and "Mariana in the South."

Ma′ri·an′ic (-ĭk), *a.* = MARIAN, pert. to Mary (1).

Ma′ri·an·ism (mā′rĭ-ăn-ĭz′m; mâr′ĭ-), *n.* A religious system based on veneration or worship of the Virgin Mary *Rare.*

Ma′ri·anne′ (mā′rĭ-ăn′), *n.* [F See MARY; ANNE.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Marianne* (mȧ′ryän′): It. *Marianna* (mä′rē-än′nä): Sp. *Mariana* (mä′rē-ä′nä); Pg. *Marianna* (mä′rē-än′ä); G. *Marianne* (mä′rē-ä′nē).

2. The French Republic personified. *Humorous*

Ma′ri·an·ol′a·try (mā′rĭ-ăn-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ; mâr′ĭ-), *n* [*Marian*, a., (1) + *-latry*.] Mariolatry. — **Ma′ri·an·ol′a·trist**, *n.*

Mar′i·an's vi′o·let (măr′ĭ-ănz; mär′-). The Canterbury bell; — a translation of the old herbalists' name *Viola mariana*. *Obs.*

Ma·ri′a The·re′sa dol′lar (mȧ-rī′ȧ tē-rē′sȧ). The Levant dollar. See DOLLAR, 8.

maribott. † MARABOUT.

marice. † MARIS, MARISH.

ma·ric′o·lous (mȧ-rĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *mare*, *maris*, the sea + *-colous*.] *Zoöl.* Living in the sea.

Ma′ri·co′pa (mä′rē-kō′pä), *n.* An Indian of an agricultural tribe of Yuman stock living on the Gila River Reservation, Arizona. The women are basket makers, potters, and weavers.

mar′id (măr′ĭd), *n.* [Ar. *marīd*.] *Mohammedan Myth.* One of the most powerful class of jinn.

marie. † MARROW, MARRY, MARY.

‖ **Ma·ri′en·glas′** (mä-rē′ĕn-gläs′), *n.* [G.] Isinglass or mica: also, selenite.

mar′i·et (mär′ĭ-ĕt), *n.* [F. *mariette*, prop. dim. of *Marie* Mary.] = MARIAN'S VIOLET.

marigold finch. The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.* [dow.

marigold window. A rose win-

mar′i·ki′na (măr′ĭ-kē′nȧ), *n* [F., fr Guarani *marikina*] The silky tamarin.

‖ **ma′ri mag′no**. [L.] On the great sea. *Lucretius* (II. 1).

ma·rim′ba (mȧ-rĭm′bȧ), *n* [Native name among the A-Zandehs (African tribe).] *Music.* A kind of primitive xylophone, used in South Africa and Central America, some forms having gourds as resonators.

mar′i·mon′da (măr′ĭ-mŏn′dȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A South American spider monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*).

Mar′i·moth (măr′ĭ-mŏth; -mōth) *Bib*

Mar′i·muth (-mŭth) *D. Bib.*

ma·ri′na (mä-rē′nȧ), *n.* [It or Sp., coast of the sea. Cf. MARINE, *a.*] A seaside promenade or esplanade.

Ma·ri′na (mȧ-rē′nȧ: -rī′nȧ), *n.* Daughter to Pericles in the play (partly Shakespeare's) of "Pericles." About to be murdered, she is rescued by pirates, who sell her to brothel keepers. She is finally restored to her father unharmed.

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mariner to preserve food for use at sea, Sp. *marinar*, It. *marinare*. See MARINATE.] **1**. *Cookery*. A brine or pickle containing wine, spices, etc., for enriching the flavor of meat and fish; also, the meat or fish pickled in it.
2. In the West Indies, a little cake made of the heart of the cabbage palm.
mar′i-nade (măr′ĭ-nād), *v. t.*; -NAD′ED (-nād′ĕd); -NAD′ING (-nād′ĭng). [See MARINADE, *n.*] To marinate.
mar′i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [See MARINE; cf. MARINADE.] **1**. To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar; to prepare by the use of marinade.
2. To stuff (poultry) in a certain way. *Obs.*
3. To transport across the sea. *Obs. Slang.*
ma-rine′ (mȧ-rēn′), *a.* [L. *marinus*, fr. *mare* the sea: cf. F. *marin*. See MERE a pool.] **1**. Of or pert. to the sea; having to do with the ocean or the things peculiar to the ocean; formed by or in, or existing in, the sea; as, *marine* deposits, shells, etc.; *marine* products; *marine* paintings.
2. Of or pertaining to the navigation of the sea or ocean or ships engaged in navigation; relating to nautical or naval affairs; naval; nautical; as, *marine* chart; *marine* boards; a *marine* engine or chronometer.
3. Of or pert. to the commerce of the sea, the rights of those who navigate it, or the like; maritime; as, *marine* insurance (see INSURANCE); *marine* law; *marine* interest.
4. Serving on shipboard; — said of certain classes of soldiers. (See MARINE, *n.*, 4.) Also, belonging or pertaining to the marines; as, *marine* barracks.
Syn. — MARINE, MARITIME. MARINE designates esp. that which belongs to or is produced by the sea, or which is intended for use at sea; MARITIME more frequently applies to that which borders on the sea, or which pertains to navigation or commerce on the sea; but *marine* and *maritime* are not always clearly distinguished; as, a *marine* rainbow, *marine* shells, *marine* salt, a *marine* barometer, chronometer; *maritime* states, a *maritime* power, *maritime* (less frequently *marine*) law, *marine* (less frequently *maritime*) insurance. See NAVAL, SAILOR.
marine acid, hydrochloric acid. — **m. alarm**, an alarm used at sea and operated by the wind or waves. — **m. alkali**, *Old Chem.*, soda. — **m. barometer**, a barometer for use on shipboard, having its tube contracted at one part to a capillary to prevent rapid oscillations of the mercury, and being suspended in gimbals from an arm or support. — **m. belt**, *Internat. Law*, the belt of water along the shore over which the jurisdiction of a state extends into the open sea. See TERRITORIAL WATERS. — **m. blue**, an artificial soluble dyestuff related to aniline blue. — **m. boiler**, a boiler used to furnish steam to drive a marine engine; specif., a Scotch boiler. See BOILER, 3. — **m. chair**, a contrivance once used on board ship for keeping a person comparatively still while taking observations from the heavenly bodies. *Obs.* — **m.**, *or* **mariner's, chronometer**, an accurate portable timepiece, with compensated spring balance, now universally employed in carrying prime-meridian time at sea, for finding the longitude; a box chronometer. — **m. corps**, in the United States service, a corps formed of the officers, noncommissioned officers, privates, and musicians of marines. It is the oldest force in the military or naval service of the United States, being authorized by an act of Congress of Nov. 10, 1775. It is commanded by a major general, and the officers have the same relative rank as officers of the army. It is subject to the laws and regulations established for the navy except when serving with the army, when it is subject to the rules and articles of war prescribed for the army. — **m. engine**, an engine for propelling a vessel. — **m. galvanometer**, a form of ship's galvanometer constructed so as not to be disturbed by the ship's motion, and protected by a magnetic screen. — **m. glue**, any of various waterproof glues or cements, as a mixture of common glue, water, resin, and turpentine, or of caoutchouc and shellac dissolved in naphtha. — **m. governor**, *Mach.*, a marine-engine governor. — **M. Hospital Service**, a hospital and relief service for seamen under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. By act of Congress of July 1, 1902, the name was changed to the *Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States*. — **m. insurance**. See INSURANCE. — **m. interest**, interest on a maritime loan. If the transaction be a bona-fide loan there is no legal rate to which the interest charged in good faith is restricted. — **m. league**. See under 1st LEAGUE, 1. — **m. leg**, in a grain elevator, a leg for unloading grain from a vessel. *Cant.* — **m. loan**. *Law.* = MARITIME LOAN. — **m. railway**, an inclined railway extending into the water and carrying a cradle for hauling vessels. — **m. rainbow**, a rainbow seen in the spray of waves at sea. — **m. salt**, *Old Chem.*, common salt (sodium chloride); by extension, any chloride. — **m. soap**, a kind of filled soap made largely or entirely from coconut oil or palm oil; — so called because it is easily soluble in salt water and therefore used on shipboard. — **m. sponge**, *Nav.*, an ordinary sponge, as distinguished from the bristle or sheepskin sponges used to sponge the bore of a gun. — **m. store**. **a** *pl.* Ship supplies, as cordage, anchors, provisions, etc.; naval stores. **b** *pl.* Old ship material or junk. **c** A shop or store where marine stores are dealt in; a junk shop. — **m.**, *or* **nautical, surveying**, the branch of surveying that comprises a topographic survey of the coast and a hydrographic survey of adjacent waters. It delineates forms of coasts and harbors, entrances of rivers, positions of islands, rocks, and shoals, depths of water, etc.
ma-rine′ (mȧ-rēn′), *n.* [F. *marine* naval economy, marine picture, seashore. See MARINE, *a.*] **1**. The seashore or seaside; a seaside promenade; maritime country, district, or region. *Obs.*
2. The collective mercantile and naval shipping of a country; maritime interest as represented by seagoing vessels; seagoing vessels collectively, esp. in relation to nationality or class; as, the mercantile *marine*.
3. In France and other continental European countries, the executive department having to do with naval matters, corresponding to the United States *Department of the Navy* and the British *Admiralty*.
4. [F. *marin* a sea soldier.] One who serves on shipboard. **a** A mariner; a sailor. *Obs.* **b** One of a class of soldiers serving on shipboard; a sea soldier; one of a body of troops trained to do duty in the navy; specif., in the United States, a member of the marine corps; in Great Britain, a member of the Royal Marine forces. Marines are clothed, armed, and drilled, practically as land soldiers. At sea, serving under their own officers, they act as guards and police for the ship, and in battle they act as riflemen and man certain of the smaller-caliber and rapid-firing guns. They are often employed as a landing force, esp. to protect citizens and property during riots or disorderly uprisings in less civilized countries.
5. **a** More fully, **dead marine**. An empty bottle. *Slang.* **b** One inexperienced and awkward in nautical matters or work; a landlubber. *Naut. Slang.*
6. A picture of some marine subject; a sea piece.
Syn. — See SAILOR.
ma-rined′ (mȧ-rēnd′), *a.* [Cf. F. *mariné.*] *Her.* Having the lower part of the body like a fish. See SEA LION, *Illust.*
mar′i-ner (măr′ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [F. *marinier*, LL. *marinarius*. See MARINE, *a.*] **1**. One whose occupation is to navigate or assist in navigating ships; a seaman or sailor. In law the term includes every person, male or female, employed in whatever capacity on shipboard whose labor contributes in any way to the accomplishment of the ship's voyage.
2. = MARINE, *n.*, 4 **b**. *Obs.*
3. [Said to be a corruption of aboriginal *merrina* a shell necklace.] The bronze-colored shell of several species of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods of the genus *Cantharidus*, esp. *C. bellulus*. *Tasmania.*
Syn. — See SAILOR.
mar′i-ner's com′pass (-nẽrz). **1**. A kind of compass, used in navigation, consisting of two or more parallel magnetic needles, or bundles of needles, permanently attached to a compass card, which is delicately pivoted and inclosed in a glass-covered box or bowl. The box is set in gimbals in the binnacle, and in the wet compass contains a mixture of alcohol and water, which aids in supporting the card. The card is read with reference to the lubber's line (which see), on the front of the compass bowl. See COMPASS CARD.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* See ARGO, 2.
mariner's needle. A compass or its magnetic needle. *Obs. or Poetic.*
Mar′i-nesque′ (măr′ĭ-nĕsk′), *a.* [See -ESQUE.] After the style of, or characteristic of, Marinists. See MARINISM.
Ma-ri′nism (mȧ-rē′nĭz′m), *n.* A bombastic literary style marked by the use of extravagant metaphors and antitheses, characteristic of the Italian poet Giambattista Marini (1569–1625). — **Ma-ri′nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

The Renaissance riots itself away in *Marinism* . . . and the affectations of the Hôtel Rambouillet. *J. A. Symonds.*

Ma′ri-ol′a-ter (mā′rĭ-ŏl′ȧ-tẽr; 115), *n.* [See MARIOLATRY.] One who worships the Virgin Mary; — usually a term of opprobrium.
Ma′ri-ol′a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. Μαρία Mary + *-latry*.] The worship of the Virgin Mary; — usually a term of opprobrium. — **Ma′ri-ol′a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*
mar′i-o-nette′ (măr′ĭ-ō-nĕt′), *n.* [F. *marionnette*, prop. a dim. of *Marion*, fr. *Marie* Mary.] **1**. A puppet moved by strings or by hand, as in a puppet show.
2. The bufflehead duck. *Local, Eng.*
3. A small intricate mechanism at the end of the batten in a ribbon loom to actuate the shuttle racks.
Ma′ri-otte's′ bot′tle *or* **flask** (mȧ′rē′ŏts′). [After Edme *Mariotte*, French physicist.] *Physics.* An apparatus for illustrating the principle of atmospheric pressure and for furnishing a constant flow of liquid.

Mariotte's Bottle.

mar′i-po′sa (măr′ĭ-pō′sȧ), *n.* [Sp., butterfly.] **a** The opah. **b** The four-eyed fish (*Chætodon capistratus*).
Mariposa lily *or* **tulip**. [Sp. *mariposa* a butterfly; — alluding to the gay appearance of the blossoms.] Any West American liliaceous plant of the genus *Calochortus*. They are bulbous herbs with large tuliplike flowers of white, yellow, red, and lilac.
Mar′i-po′san (măr′ĭ-pō′săn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a North American Indian linguistic stock of the vicinity of Lake Tulare and Fresno. The Indians of this stock are noted for unexcelled basketry, for archaic fishery devices, and for the fact that they did not take scalps.
Ma′rist (mā′rĭst; 115), *n.* [L. *Maria* Mary.] *R. C. Ch.* A member of an order founded in Lyons, France, in 1816, by Father Jean Claude Marie Colin, made up of priests who bound themselves to some particular work in honor of the Virgin Mary. Their constitution was approved by the Pope in 1836, and the order was devoted specially to education and foreign missions. Oceania was originally their field, but the order is now spread through England and the United States.
Ma′rist, *a.* *Eccl.* Pert. to, or devoted to the service of, the Virgin Mary; also, designating members of various institutes founded by the Marists; as, the *Marist* nuns.
mar′i-tage (măr′ĭ-tāj), *n.* Also **mar′i-ta′gi-um** (-tā′jĭ-ŭm); *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [LL. *maritagium*. See MARRIAGE.] *Law.* **a** Dower. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** The right of a feudal lord to exact fine for marriage of a vassal; also, such fine. In England this right belonged only to the king.
mar′i-tal (-tăl), *a.* [L. *maritalis*, fr. *maritus* belonging to marriage, n., a husband: cf. F. *marital*. See MARRY, *v.*] **1**. Of or pert. to a husband. "*Marital* affection." *Aylifle.*
2. Of or pertaining to marriage; matrimonial; connubial.
Syn. — See MATRIMONIAL.
mar′i-time (măr′ĭ-tīm; -tĭm; 277), *a.* [L. *maritimus*, fr. *mare* the sea: cf. F. *maritime*. See MERE a pool.] **1**. Bordering on, or situated, living, or found near, the ocean; as, *maritime* states; a *maritime* plant or animal.
2. Connected with the sea in respect to navigation, commerce, etc.; pertaining to, or having to do with, navigation and naval affairs or shipping and commerce by sea; specif., pertaining to, involving, or exposed to, the perils of the sea (see *maritime perils*, below); as, a *maritime* adventure is one in which insurable property or an insurable interest is exposed to injury by perils of the sea.
3. Marine (in senses 1, 2, & 4). *Obs. or R.*
4. Characteristic of a mariner; nautical.
Syn. — See MARINE.
maritime insurance, marine insurance (see INSURANCE). — **m. interest**. = MARINE INTEREST. — **m. law**, the law relating to commerce and navigation on the high seas or, in the widest sense, on other navigable waters. The maritime laws of modern nations are chiefly based on the laws embodied in such compilations as the Rhodian Laws, the Consolato del Mare, the Laws of Oleron, Laws of Wisby, etc., which were based on the usages and customs of the Mediterranean seacoast states and cities. In England maritime law is administered by the admiralty courts, in the United States by the Federal courts, often called admiralty courts when so acting. The State courts have concurrent jurisdiction whenever the State law affords a remedy. See ADMIRALTY, 3.

Each State adopts the *maritime law*, not as a code having any independent or inherent force proprio vigore, but as its own law, with such modifications and qualifications as it sees fit.
88 *U. S.* (21 *Wall.*) 558

— **m. lien**. See LIEN. — **m. loan**, *Law*, a loan secured by a bottomry or respondentia bond. — **m. perils**, *Law*, perils arising from, or incident to, being upon or navigating the sea.

By "*maritime perils*" are meant the perils consequent on, or incidental to, the navigation of the sea, i. e., perils of the seas, fire, war perils, pirates, rovers, thieves, captures, seizures, and restraints, and detainment of princes and peoples, jettisons, barratry, and any other perils, whether of the like kind or not, which may be designated by the policy. *Encyc. Brit.*

— **m. pine**, the cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*).
ma′ri′vau′dage′ (mȧ′rē′vō′dȧzh′), *n.* [F., after Pierre C. de Chamblain de *Marivaux*, French author.] Excessive or studied refinement, esp. a recherché style of writing characterized by fantastic metaphor and the delicate analysis of sentiment; hence, affectation and preciosity in general.
mar′jo-ram (mär′jō-răm), *n.* [ME. *majoran*, OF. *majoraine*, *marjorane*, F. *marjolaine*, LL. *majoruna*, *majoraca*, prob. fr. L. *amaracus*, *amaracum*, Gr. ἀμάρακος, ἀμάρακον.] Any mint of the genus *Origanum*. The common sweet marjoram (*O. majorana*) is very fragrant, and is used in cookery for flavoring. *O. vulgare*, the wild marjoram, is found in both Europe and America. See ORIGANUM.
mark (märk), *n.* Also *marc*. [AS. *marc*, prob. fr. LL. *marca*, *marcus*; perh. akin to E. *mark* a sign.] **1**. A weight, esp. for gold and silver, formerly much used in various European countries, being generally equal to eight ounces.
2. A money of account and coin, orig. of the value of a mark of silver. Specif.: **a** The sum of 13s. 4d., whether English or Scottish; also, a Scottish silver coin. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** [G.] The gold monetary unit of the German Empire, worth 23.8 cents or 11¾d.; also, a German silver coin of this value. **c** = MARKKA.
mark, *n.* [AS. *mearc* border, territory, or (in sense 2) G. *mark*; prob. the same word as *mark* a sign. Cf. MARCH a border.] **1**. Boundary; limit; border; territory; march. Cf. MARCH, *n.* *Obs. or Archaic & Hist.*
2. *German Tribal Customs.* **a** A tract of the wilder land outside of the villages over which certain rights were exercised in common by a group of persons (the **Mark′ge-nos′sen-schaft** [märk′gĕ-nŏs′ĕn-shäft]) residing in one or more villages. **b** Less properly, the village land held in common by the members of the village community **Dorf′ge-nos′sen-schaft** [dōrf′-]). *Mark* was formerly used in this latter sense, esp. by certain historians, when it was supposed that the German mark community was identical with the village community of the Germans and that of the Anglo-Saxons.
mark, *n.* [ME. *marke*, *merke*, AS. *mearc*; akin to D. *merk*, MHG. *marc*, G. *marke*, Icel. *mark*, Dan. *mærke*; prob. the same word as AS. *mearc* boundary, border (cf. MARCH border); or cf. Lith. *margas* party-colored. Cf. REMARK.]
1. A fixed object serving to indicate a boundary, position, etc., or as a guide or a memorial; a landmark. *Obs.* exc. in composition.
2. That toward which a missile is directed, as a target; a thing aimed at; what one seeks to hit or reach; an object indicating where a race is to end; a goal, lit. or fig.; an aim.

France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland. *Davies.*
Whate'er the motive, pleasure is the *mark*. *Young.*

3. *Sports.* **a** *Bowls.* The jack; also, a proper bowling distance or a position allowed or "set" for the jack. **b** *Boxing.* The pit of the stomach. *Cant.*
4. More fully *easy mark*, *soft mark*, etc. A person easily persuaded, duped, or handled. *Slang.*
5. An evidence of presence, agency, or influence; significative token; symptom; sign; indication; specif., an indication of character; a characteristic; trait; feature; specif., *Logic*, a characteristic or essential attribute; a differential.
6. An affixed, impressed, or assumed distinguishing sign or token; specif.: **a** A character, device, label, brand, seal, or the like, put on an article to show the maker or owner, to certify quality, for identification, etc.; trade-mark. **b** A visible sign assumed by, or put upon, a person, as a badge or sign of honor, rank, office, stigma, etc.

In the official *marks* invested, you
Anon do meet the Senate *Shak.*
The Lord set a *mark* upon Cain. *Gen.* iv. 15.

c A character (usually a cross) made as a substitute for a signature by one who cannot write. **d** A written or printed symbol; as, an interrogation *mark*. **e** A number or other character used in registering; hence, the unit of award in any marking system of registering the work or conduct of pupils, prisoners, examined candidates, etc.; also, the award made or the standing attained under such a system; as, examination *marks*; a *mark* for tardiness. **f** Formerly, in English schools, a badge or sign of demerit worn by the last pupil guilty of some particular misconduct; hence: **to pass the mark**, to pass this badge on to a fellow pupil on detecting him in the same misconduct. Also fig. *Obs.* **g** *Her* A small bearing used or added as a distinctive

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ma-rin′age, *n.* Marinership. *Obs.*
ma-rin′al, *a.* [OF. *marinel*, *marinal*, or LL *marinalis*.] Marine; saline; nautical. *Obs.* — *n.* [OF. *marinel*.] A mariner or sailor. *Obs.*
mar′i-nate, *a.* Marinated. *Obs.*
mar′i-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Impregnated with salt. *Obs* **2**. Pickled with marinade.
mariner's card. A chart. *Obs.*
mariner's chronometer = MARINE CHRONOMETER.
mar′i-ner-ship′, *n* Seamanship. *Obs.*
mariner's ring. An astrolabe. [*Obs.*
mar′i-no-ra′ma (măr′ĭ-nō-rä′mȧ), *n.* [L. *marinus* marine + Gr. ὅραμα view.] A panoramic representation of a sea view.
ma-ri′o-la (mȧ-rĭ′ō-lȧ), *n.* [LL., dim. of L. *Maria* Mary.] *R. C. Ch.* An image of the Virgin Mary. [*Obs.*
mario′e. *n.* [OF.] A mariola.
Ma′ri-ol′o-gy ((mā′rĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. Μαρία Mary + *-logy*.] Doctrine or opinion about the Virgin Mary as mother of the Son of God. Cf. CHRISTOLOGY.
mariolyne. ‡ MARJORAM.
Mar′i-on (măr′ĭ-ŏn; mâr′-), *n.* [F., fr. *Marie*. See MARY.] Fem. prop. name.
Ma′ri-otte's′ law (mä′rē-ŏts′). *Physics.* = BOYLE'S LAW.
maris, *n.* [OF. *marris*, fr. L. *matrix*.] Womb. *Obs.*
Mar′i-sa (măr′ĭ-sȧ). *Bib*
ma-ris′ca (mȧ-rĭs′kȧ), *n.* [L., a large fig, in pl., piles.] *Med.* A hemorrhoid or pile. — **ma-ris′cal** (-kăl), **ma-ris′cous** (-kŭs), *a.*
mar′i-schal (măr′ĭ-skăl). **1**. *Obs.* or Scot. var. of MARSHAL. **2**. See EARL MARISCHAL.
mar′ish (măr′ĭsh), *n.* [Cf. F *marais*, LL. *mariscus*. See MARSH.] A marsh. *Now Poetic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mar′ish, *a.* Marshy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [MARE, *n.*
mar′ish (mâr′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH;
marishal. ‡ MARSHAL. [*Rare.*
mar′ish-ness, *n.* Marshiness.
mar′ish-y, *a.* Marshy. *Obs.*
‖ **ma-ris′ma** (mä-rēs′mä), *n.* [Sp.] In Spain, lowland subject to overflow; a flat.
marisse. ‡ MARISH
marisse, *v. t.* [F. *marier*.] To marry. *Obs.*
mar′i-tal′i-ty (măr′ĭ-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n* Excessive fondness of a wife for her husband.
mar′i-tal-ly, *adv.* In the marital relation: as if married.
mar′i-tat′ed (măr′ĭ-tāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *maritatus* married.] Having a husband: married. *Obs.*
marite, *n.* [L. *maritus*.] A husband. *Obs.*
ma-rit′i-cide (mȧ-rĭt′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *maritus* husband + *-cide*.] The killing of one's husband; also, a woman who kills her husband. — **ma-rit′i-cid′al** (-sīd′ăl), *a.* *Rare.*
ma-rit′i-mal. **ma-rit′i-mate**, **ma-rit′i-mous**, *a.* Maritime. *Obs.*
mar′i-to′ri-ous, *a.* [From L. *maritus* husband.] Excessively fond of one's husband. Cf. UXORIOUS. *Obs.*
Ma′ri′us′ (*F.* mȧ′rē′üs′), *n.* In Hugo's "Les Misérables," a young man of high birth but fallen fortunes, befriended by Jean Valjean, who promotes his union with Cosette. [JORAM.
marjerom. **marjolain** ‡ MARJORAM.
marjoram oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
Mar′jo-ry, *n.* Fem prop. name. See MARGERY.

sign; as, a *mark* of cadency (see CADENCY, 2); a merchant's *mark* (which see). **h** Something, as a line, notch, or fixed object, designed to record or indicate position; as, a low-water *mark;* a book*mark.* **i** *Naut.* One of the bits of leather or colored bunting placed on a sounding, or lead, line at irregular but frequent intervals. The unmarked fathoms are called "deeps." See SOUNDING LINE.
7. Limit or standard of action or fact; as, to be within the *mark;* to come up to the *mark.*
8. A visible sign, impression, or trace made or left on a thing, as a line, point, stamp, figure, stain, scar, discoloration, scratch; as, a pencil *mark;* birth*mark;* pock*mark.*
I have some *marks* of yours upon my pate. *Shak.*
9. That which is indicated or distinguished by a mark: **a** Collectively, those having a particular mark or character; a race, sect, etc. *Obs.* "All the *mark* of Adam." *Chaucer.* **b** A brand, size, quality, or the like. **c** That which satisfies one's wants or tastes; a preference or liking. *Slang.*
10. A flock of swans bearing a mark or brand. *Obs.*
11. A stamp or die used in impressing a maker's mark.
12. Attention, regard, or respect; notice. *Obs.*
As much in mock as *mark.* *Shak.*
13. Note; importance; distinction; high position; as, patricians of *mark;* a fellow of no *mark.*
14. *Ordnance.* A character consisting of M (for *mark*) combined with Roman numerals, used to designate a particular modification of any model in firearms, esp. cannon, or any ordnance material of standard pattern; as, a 12-inch B. L. rifle, model of 1888, *Mark I.*
15. *Far.* A narrow deep hollow on the surface of the crown of a horse's incisor tooth which gradually becomes obliterated by the wearing away of the crown, and therefore is indicative of the animal's age. It usually disappears from the lower central incisors between six and seven years. At eight years the *marks* have usually disappeared from all the lower incisors but the corner ones, and are becoming indistinct in those. In the upper incisors they persist somewhat longer. At nine the *marks* are not usually to be seen in any of the lower teeth, but for two years there may still be seen a trace of the enamel which lined the bottom of the original hollow.
Syn. — Impress, impression, stamp, print, trace, vestige, track; evidence, proof, token, badge, indication, symptom.
a mark on, one who is very fond of or much given to. *Slang or Dial., Eng.* — **m. of mouth**, the mark on a horse's tooth (see MARK, *n.*, 15); fig., the indication of youth; youth. — **m. of reference.** See REFERENCE MARK.

mark (märk), *v. t.*; MARKED (märkt); MARK'ING. [ME. *marken, merken,* AS. *mearcian.* See MARK SIGN, MARK boundary.] **1.** To put a mark on; specif.: **a** To fix or trace out the bounds or limits of; to plot or plan out; to locate the boundaries of; — now, except fig., with *out.* **b** To make or leave a mark or marks on; to affix a significant identifying mark to, as a trade mark, hall mark, etc.; to make recognizable by a mark; as, to *mark* a box or bale of merchandise; to *mark* clothing; his hobnails *marked* the floor. **c** *Com.* To put price figures or signs on (articles); — with *down,* to put a lower price on; with *up,* to set a higher price on. **d** To furnish with natural marks (of a specified kind); — chiefly in the passive; as, wings *marked* with white lines. **e** To form, as a figure, by making marks. **f** To sign with (the sign of the cross); to cross. *Obs.*
2. To designate as by a mark; to destine; — often with *out;* as, his courage *marked* him for a leader; he was *marked* late; the ringleaders were *marked* out for punishment.
3. To allot or apportion. *Obs.*
4. To set apart by or as by a mark or a boundary; — often with *off;* as, this type is clearly *marked* off from the others.
5. To indicate, express, or show by marks or symbols; as, to *mark* an accent; also, to register, as a barometer.
6. In games, to keep account of (the points); to enumerate and register; to score.
7. To render perceivable as by a mark; to show; manifest.
8. To be a mark upon or of; to indicate; to make notable or remarkable; to characterize or distinguish; as, the stunted trees *mark* the higher mountain tops.
9. *Mil.* To indicate or fix (pivot points, etc.).
10. To wend (one's way); to take (a way); to betake (one's self). *Obs.*
11. To direct or aim a blow or missile at; to strike. *Obs.*
Had I not been armed in proof, the villain had *marked* me down seven times. *Scott.*
12. To notice or observe; to give attention to; to take note of; to remark; heed; regard; consider. "*Mark* the perfect man." *Ps.* xxxvii. 37.
13. *Sports.* **a** *Hunting.* To observe and remember the spot of disappearance or taking to cover of (game); — often with *down.* **b** In football, to keep close to (an opponent) in order to hamper him. *Eng.*
Syn. — Note, remark, notice, observe, regard; show, point out, betoken, denote; stamp, imprint, impress, brand.
to mark off *or* **out**, to mark or scribe to correct dimensions; esp., *Engin.*, to scribe (castings) for machining and fitting. — **to m. out.** **a** To signify or designate by or as by a mark. **b** To obliterate or cancel with a mark; as, to *mark out* an item in an account. — **to m. time.** *Mil.*, to keep the time of a marching step by moving the feet alternately without advancing; fig., to be active but making no progress; to be at a standstill; to be inactive. — **to m. with a white stone,** to indicate as fortunate, lucky, or pleasant; — alluding to the custom of the Romans of marking lucky days on the calendar with a white stone.

mark, *v. i.* **1.** To notice or observe critically; to note.
Mark ... and see how this man seeketh mischief 1 *Kings* xx. 7.
2. To make a mark, as with a pencil, or, *Football,* with the heel to indicate the place of a fair catch.
3. To record points made, as in a game; to keep score.
We wanted you and Sally to ride and *mark* for us. *Scott.*
4. To show its age by having a mark or mark of mouth; — said of a horse.
5. To proceed or advance. *Obs.*
6. To aim or direct a blow; *Scot.*, to aim or design. *Obs.*

Mark (märk), *n.* [L. *Marcus,* of unknown origin.] **1.** Masc. proper name.
2. *Bib.* **a** The Evangelist, **John Mark**, who was a fellow worker with Paul, and caused contention and separation between Paul and Barnabas, but was later reconciled to Paul. He was a son of one of the New Testament Marys, and is traditionally regarded as the author of the Gospel of Mark. **b** The Gospel of Mark. See NEW TESTAMENT.
3. In Arthurian legend, the king of Cornwall, husband of Isolde. See TRISTRAM.

marked (märkt), *p. a.* Having a mark; designated or distinguished by or as by a mark; hence, emphasized; made clear; noticeable; conspicuous; as, a *marked* card; a *marked* coin; a *marked* instance.
marked check. *Banking.* **a** A check having on it a private mark of the maker known to his bank. *U. S.* **b** A certified check. *British.* — **m. man**, a man noted by a community, or by a part of it, as for excellence or depravity, esp. one who is an object of suspicion or vengeance. — **m. transfer**, *London Stock Exchange,* an instrument for the transfer of a portion of the shares of a stockholder's certificate after being certified as good by the company's official.
— **mark'ed-ly** (märk'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **mark'ed-ness**, *n.*

mark'er (mär'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who marks; as: **a** One who marks game. See MARK, *v. t.*, 13 **a**. **b** One who keeps account of a game played, as of billiards or rackets; a scorer; one who records the shots at target practice. *Chiefly Eng.* **c** One who records attendance, etc., at a school or college. **d** *Mil.* The soldier who forms the pivot of a wheeling column, or marks the direction of an alignment. **e** One who puts a mark, as a brand, etc., on something. **f** A marksman. *Rare.* **g** *Sports.* One who marks out the lines of a tennis court or the like. **h** One who chalks up price figures on a blackboard, as in a bucket shop.
2. That which marks; an instrument for marking; as: **a** A counter for use in card playing or other games. **b** An implement for marking the ground to facilitate planting in rows, etc. **c** An attachment to a sewing machine for marking a line on the fabric by creasing it. **d** A bookmark. **e** A contrivance for marking out something, as a tennis court, blocks of ice to be cut, etc. **f** *Railroads.* A signal, as a red light by night or a green flag by day, placed on each side at the rear of certain trains. *U. S.*
not a marker to *or* **on**, not worthy of comparison to; not a circumstance to. *Slang.*

mar'ket (mär'kĕt; -kĭt; 7, 151), *n.* [Akin to D. *markt,* OHG. *markāt, merkāt,* G. *markt;* all fr. L. *marcatus* trade, market place, fr. *mercari,* p. p. *mercatus,* to trade, traffic, *merx, mercis,* ware, merchandise; influenced by OF. *markié, markiét, marchié,* F. *marché.* Cf. MERCHANT, MART, MERCURY.] **1.** A meeting together of people, at a stated time and place, for the purpose of traffic (as in cattle, provisions, wares, etc.) by private purchase and sale, and, usually, not by auction; also, the people assembled at such a meeting; as, a *market* is held in the town every week.
2. A body or group of men associated in the buying and selling of goods; the organization by which the exchange of commodities is effected, or those standing ready to purchase a commodity if offered at a given price. *Market* may be used with reference to goods in general, or of a particular class of goods, expressed or implied, or of those dealing in them; as, the stock *market;* the beef *market.*
3. A public place (as an open space in a town), or a large building, where a market is held; a market place or market house; esp., a place where provisions are sold; as, the city *market;* fish *market;* meat *market.*
There is at Jerusalem by the sheep *market* a pool. *John* v. 2.
4. *Eng. Law.* The privilege granted to a town of having a public market.
5. Buying and selling, or either of the two, as an act or occupation; marketing; a sale or purchase; a bargain. *Obs.*, except in some phrases (as, to mend one's *market*).
What is a man
If his chief good and *market* of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? *Shak.*
6. The region in which any commodity can be sold; the geographical or economic extent of the commercial demand for commodities.
7. Opportunity for selling or buying of commodities, or the rate or price offered for them; also, the phase or course of commercial activity by which the exchange of commodities is effected; as, the *market* is dull; the *market* has fallen off ten points; there is a brisk *market* for cotton.
8. *Lumber Trade.* A log 19 inches in diameter at the small end and 13 feet long. *Local, U. S.*
market overt, the open market, a market in which things are sold in public, — formerly requisite as evidence of good faith in the sale of various commodities, as cattle. — **to be in the m.** **a** To be a prospective purchaser; as, *I am in the market* for a house. **b** Also **to be on the market.** To be offered for sale; as, the house *is in,* or *on, the market.*

mar'ket, *v. i.*; MAR'KET-ED; MAR'KET-ING. To deal in a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods; to carry produce to market.
mar'ket, *v. t.* To expose for sale in a market; to traffic in; to sell in a market; by extension, to sell in any manner; as, the farmers have *marketed* their crops.
mar'ket-a-bil'i-ty (mär'kĕt-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being marketable.
mar'ket-a-ble (mär'kĕt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Fit to be offered for sale in a market; such as may be justly and lawfully so or bought; as, decayed provisions are not *marketable.*
2. Of or pertaining to buying or selling; current in market; as, *marketable* value.
3. Wanted by purchasers; salable; as, furs are not *marketable* in that country.
Syn. — See VENDIBLE.
marketable title, *Law*, such a title as a reasonably cautious business man knowing all the facts would accept as good. A court of equity will compel its acceptance by a vendee.
— **mar'ket-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **mar'ket-a-bly**, *adv.*

market bell. A bell rung to give notice that buying and selling in a market may begin. *Eng.* *Shak.*
market cross. A cross, or cross-shaped building, set up where a market is held, as was formerly commonly done in Scotland and on the Continent. Public business, such as the giving of notices, the reading of warrants, etc., was transacted at the cross.
mar'ket-er (mär'kĕt-ẽr), *n.* One who attends a market to buy or sell; one who carries goods to market.
market fish. **a** Any fish suitable for market; specif., in Massachusetts, a codfish of from six to twelve pounds weight. **b** = MARGATE FISH **b**.
market garden. A garden in which vegetables are raised for market. — **market gardener.** — **market gardening.**
mar'ket-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of selling or of purchasing in or as in a market; buying or selling; also, a bringing or sending to market.
2. An article, or articles collectively, from a market; a purchase; also, produce for the market.
market place. An open square or place in a town where markets or public sales are held.
market price. *Econ. & Com.* The price actually given in current market dealings; the price at which the demand and supply are equal. Cf. NORMAL.
market town. A town that has the privilege of holding a stated public market. *Eng.*
market value. *Econ.* **a** The price which a man can expect to receive; the average value of a commodity in a given market during a short period of time, as distinct from **normal value**, which can only be found by observing very long periods. **b** The amount which can be obtained by selling an aggregate of goods or services in a given market, as distinct from the *market price* per unit. *I. Fisher.*
market wire. Any of various common kinds of soft-steel wires, as Bessemer annealed, bright, galvanized, tinned, and coppered wires.

mar'khor (mär'kôr), *n.* Also **mar'khoor** (mär'kōōr). [Per. *mār-khōr* snake eater.] Any of several species of wild goats inhabiting mountainous regions from Afghanistan to northern India, as *Capra falconieri, C. megaceros,* and *C. jerdoni,* by some thought to be only varieties of one species. They are grayish to reddish brown, usually with a black beard, and have large flattened and curved horns.

mark'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MARK. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of one that marks; the mark or marks made; arrangement or disposition of marks or coloring; detail of light and shade or coloration; as, the *marking* of a bird's plumage.
marking cotton, a fast-dyed cotton, usually red or blue, used in marking linen, etc. — **m. gauge** *or* **gage.** *Carp.* = GAUGE, *n.*, 3 **f**. — **m. hammer**, a hammer having a die on its peen for stamping logs, etc. — **m. hatchet**, a hatchet with a die on the head for blazing trees. — **m. ink**, indelible ink for marking linen and other fabrics. One kind consists of a solution of silver nitrate, which after the marking is converted into finely divided metallic silver by the passage of a hot iron. — **m. iron.** **a** A branding iron. **b** A marking hammer. **c** A utensil for ornamenting pie crusts before baking. — **m. knife**, *Wood Working,* a tool having at one end a flat blade with a sharp inclined edge at one extremity and at the other end a slender steel point. It is used for marking out wood for sawing, chiseling, etc., and for pricking in dimensions. — **m. nut**, the fruit of an East Indian anacardiaceous tree (*Semecarpus anacardium*). Its shell yields a blackish resinous juice used for marking cotton cloth, and an oil prepared from it is used for rheumatism. — **m. pot**, a pot for containing the paint used for marking packing cases, etc. — **m. stitch.** = CROSS-STITCH. — **m. wheels**, *Agric.*, a pair of wheels for a sowing drill to space the rows.

mark'ka, mark'kaa (märk'kä), *n.* [Finn., fr. Sw. *mark.* See 1st MARK.] The gold monetary unit of Finland, equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents) and divided into 100 *penni;* also, a silver coin of this value; — called also *mark.*

mark Mason, mark master Mason, *or* **mark master.** *Freemasonry.* In America, a Freemason of the fourth degree in the order, or of the first degree of capitular, or Royal Arch, Masonry; in England, a Freemason of a degree given by a distinct organization; in Scotland, a degree conferred under the authority of the Grand Chapter.

marks'man (märks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Earlier *markman;* *mark* + *man.*] **1.** One who shoots at a mark; one skillful or practiced in hitting a mark with a missile or projectile; one who shoots well. Specif.: *Mil. or Nav.* One proficient enough in shooting to be ranked in a certain grade. See MARKSMANSHIP.
2. *Law.* One who makes his mark, instead of writing his name, in signing documents. *Now Rare.*
3. An Orangeman of a certain degree or rank.
4. At an athletic meet, an official whose duty is to see that the competitors start from their correct marks, etc.

marks'man-ship, *n.* Art or skill of a marksman. Six grades of marksmanship are established in the United States army. The three highest, either of which entitles the holder to a special badge and, if an enlisted man, to increased pay, are: **expert rifleman**, qualifying with 68 per cent of the maximum possible score at slow, timed, and skirmish fire at 200, 300, 600, and 1,000 yards; **sharpshooter**, qualifying with 60 per cent with slow fire at 800 and 1,000 yards and with rapid fire at 500 yards; **marksman**, qualifying with 60 per cent with slow, rapid, and skirmish fire at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. In the United States navy the

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mark. Rare var. of MARQUE.
Mar'kab (mär'kăb), *n.* [Ar., saddle, ship, vehicle.] See STAR.
Mar-kab'i-an (mär-kăb'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the star Markab; — used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Markab.
mark'a-ble. *a.* Remarkable. *Obs* — **mark'a-bly.** *adv.* *Obs.*
mar'kal. *n.* [See MERCAL.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
mark boat. A boat anchored to mark a particular spot.
mark degree. *Freemasonry.* The degree of a mark Mason.
mark'-down'. *n.* *Com.* A marking down (lowering) of prices.
marke. † MARQUE.
Mar'keb (mär'kĕb), *n.* [See MARKAB.] See STAR.
mar-kee'. † MARQUEE.
mark'er-off', *n.*; *pl.* -ERS-OFF. *Engin.* A workman who marks off castings from drawings for machinists or bench hands.
mar'ker-y, mar'ker-ry (mär'kẽr-ĭ). Corrupt. of MERCURY, the plant.
market beter. A swaggerer or loiterer about markets. *Obs.*
market bleach. A method of bleaching to prepare the fabric for the market as white goods. It is similar to the madder bleach but less thorough.
market dame. A strumpet. *Obs.*
market day. The day fixed for holding a market.
mar'ket-eer', *n.* A seller in a market; a market dealer.
mar'ket-fresh', *a.* Somewhat intoxicated. *Dial. Eng.*
market house. A building in which to hold markets; also, in England, a small house in a market place for those attending.
mar'ket-mer'ry, *a.* Somewhat intoxicated. *Dial Eng.*
market penny. A penny given to one who buys for another. *Eng.*
market pot. *Lead Refining.* The pot from which the desilverized lead is run into the pig molds.
market stance. Market place. [*Scot.*]
mar'ket-stead, *n.* [*market* + *stead* a place.] A market place. *Archaic.*
market woman. A woman who sells or buys in the market.
‖ **Mark'ge-nos'sen-schaft**, *n.*; *pl.* -SCHAFTEN. [G.] See 2d MARK, 2.
‖ **Mark'graf'** (märk'gräf'), *n.*; *pl.* -GRAFEN (-grä'fĕn). [G.] = MARGRAVE.
mark'grave Var of MARGRAVE
mark'ing-ly. *adv.* Attentively. *Obs.*
mar'kis Obs. or rare var. of [MARQUIS.]
mar'kis-esse. Obs. or rare var. of MARQUISESS, marchioness.
mark'land, *n.* **a** A division of land, orig. of the annual value of a mark. *Oxf. E. D.*
mark'less, *a.* See -LESS.
mark lodge *Freemasonry.* A lodge of mark Masons. *Eng.*
mark'man (märk'măn), *n.*, **1.** A marksman. *Obs.* *Shak.* **2.** *Hist.* An inhabitant of a mark. See 2d MARK, *n.*, 2
mark Mason. = MARK MASTER.
mark Masonry. *Freemasonry.* The institutions or work of mark lodges.
mark'moot' (märk'mōōt'), *or* **-mote'** (-mōt'), *n.* [*mark* a boundary + *moot* meeting.] *A.-S. Law.* A certain court which has been supposed to have been a primary court, but appears rather to have been a court held on the marches of adjacent counties or hundreds, or perhaps on the boundary dike itself. *Pollock & Mait.*
mark'ry (märk'rĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MERCURY, the plant.
mark'shot', *n.* *Archery.* The distance from the marks to the butts. *Obs.*
mark'stone', *n.* A boundary stone. *Obs. or Scot.*
marks'wom'an (märks'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* A woman who shoots, or is skilled in shooting, at a mark.
mark system *Hist.* The system of holding and cultivating land in communities, as it was supposed to exist by those who identified the German mark with the Anglo-Saxon village community. See 2d MARK, *n.*, 2.
markt. Marked. *Ref. Sp.*
mark tooth. An incisor tooth of a horse. See 3d MARK, *n.*, 15.
mark'weed', *n.* Poison ivy.
mark'-white', *n.* The center of a target. Also fig. *Obs.*
mark'wor'thy (märk'wûr'thĭ), *a.* [*mark* + *worthy;* trans. of G. *merkwürdig.*] Noteworthy.

grades are corresponding, but in general the ranges are shorter and the required percentages higher.

marl (märl), *n.* [Contr. of MARBLE.] Marble. *Archaic or Dial.*

marl (märl), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *marl* to ravel, E. *marline.*] A delicate fiber obtained from peacock feathers, used in making artificial flies.

marl (märl), *v. t.*; MARLED (märld); MARL'ING. [Cf. D. *marlen.* See MARLINE.] *Naut.* To cover or fasten with marline, making a hitch at each turn to prevent unwinding.

marl (märl), *n.* [OF. *marle*, F. *marne*, LL. *margila*, dim. of L. *marga* marl. Originally a Celtic word, according to Pliny, xvii. 7: "Quod genus terræ Galli et Britanni *margam* vocant."] **1.** Strictly, an earthy, crumbling deposit consisting chiefly of clay mixed with calcium carbonate in varying proportions. It is used as a fertilizer for soils deficient in lime. Also, any of various other soft, or even compact, deposits; as, greensand *marl*, shell *marl*, etc. **2.** Earth. Cf. CLAY. *Poetic.* **3.** A brick made of marl.

marl, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *marner.* See 4th MARL.] To overspread or manure with marl; to fertilize with or as with marl; as, to *marl* a field.

mar-la'ceous (mär-lā'shŭs), *a.* Containing, or resembling, marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

Marl'bo-rough wheel (märl'bŏ-rŭ; môl'brŭ). [From *Marlborough*, town in Wiltshire, England.] *Mach.* A gear wheel, usually an idle wheel, thick enough to connect two or more gear wheels running some or all of the time in parallel planes on one or both sides of it. *Eng.*

marled (märld), *p. a.* [Cf. OF. *merellé* like a *merelier* or board for playing the game *merele.* Cf. MEREL.] Marbled; spotted; variegated. *Chiefly Scot.*

mar'li (mär'lĭ), *n.* Also **mar'ly.** [F. *marli.*] **1.** A kind of gauze, used as a ground for embroidering, lace, etc. **2.** The raised, often ornamented, border of a plate or flat dish, forming a plane nearly parallel to the bottom.

mar'line (mär'lĭn), *n.* [LG. *marlien*, *marling*, or D. *marling* (fr. *marlen* to tie; cf. *marren* to tie), or *marlijn*, fr. D. *marren* to tie (prob. akin to E. *moor*, v.) + *lijn* line: cf. F. *merlin.* See MOOR, *v.*; 3d LINE.] *Naut.* A small line of two strands twisted loosely left-handed, used for seizing.

mar'line-spike' (-spīk'), *n.* Also **mar'lin-spike'.** **1.** *Naut.* An iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing and in marling. It often has an eye for a lanyard in the thick end. See FID. **2. a** A tropic bird. **b** A jaeger, or skua gull. The name alludes to the long middle tail feathers in both cases.

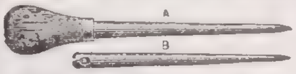

A Sailmakers' Marlinespike, with handle; *B* Marlinespike with eye for lanyard.

marl'ite (märl'īt), *n.* [See 4th MARL.] A variety of marl resistant to the action of air. — **mar-lit'ic** (mär-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Mar-lo'vi-an (mär-lō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* [*Marlowe* + *-ian.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the dramatist Christopher Marlowe (1564–93), whose verse is distinguished for freedom and power. He was an atheist. — *n.* A student or admirer of Marlowe's works. — Also, similarly, **Mar'low-esque'** (mär'lō-ĕsk'), **Mar'low-ish**, *a.* — **Mar'low-ism** (mär'lō-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mar'loye's' harp (mär'lwäz'). [*Marloye*, French instrument maker.] A musical instrument based on the longitudinal vibrations of rods. It consists of a pedestal carrying twenty thin deal rods; a series of white ones giving the diatonic scale, and intermediate colored ones the chromatic tones. It is played by rubbing the rods lengthwise with the finger and thumb.

marl'stone' (märl'stōn'), *n.* *Geol.* A ferruginous limestone belonging to the middle Lias of England.

marl'y (mär'lĭ), *a.*; MARL'I-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); MARL'I-EST. Of or pert. to marl; resembling marl; abounding with marl.

mar'ma-lade (mär'mȧ-lād), *n.* [F. *marmelade*, Pg. *marmelada*, fr. *marmelo* a quince, fr. L. *melimelum* honey apple, Gr. μελίμηλον a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince; μέλι honey + μῆλον apple. Cf. MELLIFLUOUS; MELON.] **1.** A preserve or confection made of the pulp of fruit, as the orange, quince (originally), pear, apple, etc., boiled with sugar, and brought to a consistence like jam. **2.** The marmalade tree or the marmalade plum.

marmalade plum. The fruit of the marmalade tree. It is egg-shaped, with a single large seed, and is pleasantly flavored, but somewhat insipid. It is used for preserves.

marmalade tree. A West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Achras zapota*), with fine-grained hard wood resembling mahogany. It bears the marmalade plum. The tree should not be confused with the sapodilla. See ACHRAS, *Note*; SAPODILLA.

mar'ma-rize (mär'mȧ-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [See MARMAROSIS.] *Geol.* To convert into marble; to subject to marmarosis.

mar'ma-ro'sis (mär'mȧ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μάρμαρος marble.] Conversion of limestone into marble. See MARBLE.

Mar'mi-on (mär'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* The hero of Sir Walter Scott's poem "Marmion." He is an English knight, valiant and wise, but unscrupulous. Sent as a messenger to the king of Scotland (James IV.) by Henry VIII., he meets with various adventures and finally falls on the field of Flodden.

mar'mo-ra'ceous (mär'mō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *marmor* marble. See MARBLE.] Pertaining to, or like, marble.

mar'mo-rate (mär'mō-rāt) | *a.* [L. *marmoratus*, p. p. of **mar'mo-rat'ed** (-rāt'ĕd) | *marmorare* to overlay with marble, fr. *marmor* marble.] **1.** Covered or overlaid with marble. *Rare.* **2.** *Nat. Hist.* Variegated or veined like marble; marbled.

‖ **mar'mo-ra'tum o'pus** (-rā'tŭm ō'pŭs). [L. See MARMORATE; OPUS.] *Rom. Antiq.* Lit., marbled work; plastering or stucco work having a highly polished surface coat made of plaster of Paris or lime mixed with marble dust.

mar-mo're-al (mär-mō'rē-ăl; 201) | *a.* [L. *marmoreus*, **mar-mo're-an** (mär-mō'rē-ăn) | fr. *marmor* marble. See MARBLE.] Pertaining to, or resembling, marble, as in being cold, white, smooth, variegated, etc.; made of marble.

mar'mo-set' (mär'mō-zĕt'), *n.* [ME. *marmoset*, *maremusset*, a grotesque figure, a monkey, F. *marmouset* a grotesque figure, an ugly little boy, perh. fr. LL. *marmosetus*, of uncert. origin. Perhaps confused with F. *marmot* monkey.] Any of numerous South and Central American monkeys of the family Callitrichidæ (syn. *Hapalidæ*), including the true marmosets (genus *Callithrix*) and the tamarins (*Midas*), the smallest of monkeys. They have soft fur, often elongated about the face, neck, or tail, and long, hairy, nonprehensile tails. The digits, except the great toe, have claws, instead of nails, as in other monkeys. They are often kept as pets, but are delicate and cannot endure cold. See TAMARIN.

mar'mot (mär'mŏt), *n.* [F. *marmotte*, perh. fr. Rhæto-Romanic *murmont*, fr. L. *mus montis*, lit., mountain mouse or rat. See MOUNTAIN; MOUSE.] **a** Any of certain stout-bodied, short-legged rodents constituting the genus **Mar'mo-ta** (-mō-tȧ) (syn. *Arctomys*). They have coarse fur, a short bushy tail, and very small ears, and live in burrows, hibernating in winter. The common European species (*M. marmota*) is found in the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees. The American species are called *woodchucks* (which see) or *ground hogs.* **b** Sometimes, a prairie dog or one of the larger spermophiles.

European Marmot (*Marmota marmota*).

Mar'o-nite (măr'ō-nīt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a body of Christians who speak Arabic and reside on Mount Lebanon and in parts of Syria. Originally Monotheletes, in the 12th century they abandoned their distinctive opinions and united with the Church of Rome. They still retain their Syriac liturgy, their practice of administering the Eucharist in both kinds, and some other distinctive practices. They take their name probably from one Maro of the 7th century.

ma-roon' (mȧ-rōōn'), *n.* Also *marroon.* [F. *marron*, abbr. fr. Sp. *cimarrón* wild, unruly.] **1.** In the West Indies and Dutch Guiana, a fugitive slave, or one of a class of free negroes descended from fugitive slaves, living in the mountains and forests. **2.** A person who is marooned.

ma-roon', *v. t.*; MA-ROONED' (mȧ-rōōnd'); MA-ROON'ING. [See MAROON a fugitive slave.] To put (a person) ashore on a desolate island or coast and leave him to his fate.

ma-roon', *v. i.* **1.** To escape and become a fugitive slave; also, to live as if marooned. **2.** To picnic or camp out for some days. *Southern U. S.*

ma-roon', *a.* [F. *marron* chestnut-colored, fr. *marron* a large French chestnut; cf. It. *marrone.* Cf. MARRON.] Of the color called maroon. See 5th MAROON.

ma-roon', *n.* **1.** Sometimes, a dark brown chestnut color; ordinarily, any red of low luminosity; a dull red. **2.** *Pyrotechny & Mil.* A paper or pasteboard box or shell, wound with strong twine, filled with an explosive, and ignited with a fuse, — used to make a noise like a cannon.

mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or frustrates a design, plan, or plot.

Mar'-Prel'ate, Mar'tin (mär'prĕl'āt). A name assumed by the authors of a series of powerful but scurrilous tracts, attacking the prelacy, printed in Queen Elizabeth's reign. The chief author and the superintendent of this series of pamphlets was John Penry, executed in 1593 for sedition. With Penry were associated Job Throckmorton, John Udall, Robert Waldegrave, and probably others.

marque (märk), *n.* [F. *marque*, in *lettre de marque* letter of marque, OF. *marque*, *merque*, reprisal; cf. Pr. *marca* seizure, reprisal, *marcar* to seize as a pledge, LL. *marcare.*] A seizing as a pledge or by way of retaliation. *Obs.*, exc. sometimes, short for *letter of marque* (see under LETTER).

mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* [F. *marquise*, misunderstood as a plural; prob. orig., tent of the marchioness. See MARQUISE.] A large field tent, such as used by an officer of high rank, and common at outdoor entertainments.

Mar-que'san (mär-kā'săn), *n.* One of the Polynesian aborigines of the Marquesas Islands, formerly among the finest of their race. They were noted for cannibalism and elaborate tattooing. They are now Roman Catholics.

mar'quet-ry (mär'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [F. *marqueterie*, fr. *marqueter* to checker, inlay, fr. *marque* mark, sign; of G. origin. See MARK a sign.] Inlaid work, as in furniture; work inlaid with pieces of wood, shells, ivory, and the like, of several colors.

mar'quis (mär'kwĭs), *n.* [F. *marquis*, OF. *markis*, *marchis*, LL. *marchensis*; of G. origin; cf. G. *mark* bound, border, march, OHG. *marcha.* See MARCH border; cf. MARCHIONESS, MARQUEE.] **1.** In Great Britain and other European countries, a nobleman of hereditary rank next above that of earl or count. Cf. MARGRAVE, for which it was formerly often, and is rarely still, used. A marquis was originally an officer in charge of the marches or frontier regions of a kingdom, but the name became in time a mere title of nobility, conferred by patent. As such it was first given in England by Richard II. **2.** = MARCHIONESS. *Obs.*

mar'quis-ate (mär'kwĭs-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *marquisat.*] The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis; the territory governed by a marquis.

mar-quise' (mär-kēz'; F. mȧr'kēz'), *n.* [F. See MARQUIS; cf. MARQUEE.] **1.** The wife of a marquis; a marchioness. **2.** A marquee, or tent. **3.** *Jewelry.* A gem or a ring setting or bezel having the shape of the section of a double convex lens.

marquise rose. *Jewelry.* See ROSE, *n.*

mar'ram (mär'ăm), *n.*, *or* **marram grass.** [Cf. Icel. *marālmr* sea straw, sea grass.] Beach grass; — so called chiefly in Australia.

mar'riage (măr'ĭj), *n.* [ME. *mariage*, F. *mariage*, fr. *mari* husband, L. *maritus.* See MARRY, *v. t.*] **1.** State of being married, or united to a person or persons of the opposite sex as husband or wife; also, the mutual relation of husband and wife; wedlock; abstractly, the institution whereby men and women are joined in a special kind of social and legal dependence, esp. as constituting the simplest form of *family.* Marriage is of two general types, *monogamous* and *polygamous* (polygamy itself being either *polyandrous* or *polygynous*). Monogamous marriage is the form most widely practiced and the only form generally recognized in countries affected by Christian civilization. A primitive communal, or group, marriage has been regarded as the earliest form, but it is not known to exist at the present day (cf. PUNALUAN). Among most civilized peoples marriage has been a religious rite or sacrament, though a nonreligious ritual for marriages is now generally provided for; among many savage and barbarous folks marriage by purchase or by capture of the wife is or has been customary (cf. FAMILY, MATRIARCHY, PATRIARCHY). Marriage effects a change of legal status, and cannot be terminated at the will of the parties under modern civilized legal systems. Legally husband and wife are, at the common law, for many purposes considered as one, the property rights, in particular, of the wife being mostly, temporarily or permanently, merged in those of the husband; but this has been radically changed by statute both in British and United States law, so that the wife has practically equal rights with the husband. Other legal systems vary as to this matter, some being more liberal than others. Cf. DOWER, CURTESY, PARAPHERNALIA, MANUS, POTESTAS, COMMUNITY, GANANCIAL SYSTEM, DIVORCE, FORBIDDEN DEGREES, etc. **2.** Act of marrying, or rite by which the married status is effected; wedding; often, the wedding ceremony and attendant festivities or formalities. Cf. CONFARREATION; COEMPTION, 2; BA'AL MARRIAGE; BEENA MARRIAGE; LEVIRATE.

> The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king which made a *marriage* for his son. *Matt.* xxii. 2.

3. The marriage vow or contract. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **4.** Any intimate or close union.

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marl. Contraction of MARVEL. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
marl'ber-ry (märl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A small myrsinaceous tree (*Icacorea paniculata*) having handsome brown wood and dark-colored berries. It is native of Florida and the West Indies. Called also **marlberry cherry.**
Marl-bu'ri-an (märl-bū'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A student at or graduate of Marlborough College, England.
marle. Var. of MARL, the soil; † MEDLE, medlar.
marle. Var. of MARL, marvel.
marled (märld), *p. a.* Fertilized with marl.
marl'er, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** A digger of marl. **b** One who marls land.
mar'let, *n.* [Cf. MARTLET.] A martin or a swift. *Obs.*
mar'leys (mär'lĭz; mä'lĭz). Var. of MARLOES. *Local, Eng.*
marl grass. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Zigzag clover (*Trifolium medium*). **b** Red clover.
marlian. † MERLIN.
mar'lin (mär'lĭn), *n.* A godwit or, less often, a curlew. *Local, U. S.*
mar'line (-lĭn), *v. t.* *Naut.* To wind marline around; to marl.
marlinespike hitch. *Naut.* See 2d KNOT, 1.
marl'ing. Var. of MARLINE.
marl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) MARL, *v.* — **marling hitch** *Naut.* See 2d KNOT, 1.
marling-spike, marlinspike. Vars. of MARLINESPIKE.
mar'li-on (mär'lĭ-ŭn). Var. of MERLION.
mar'lock (mär'lŭk), *v. i.* To frolic; sport. *Dial. Eng.*
mar'lock, *n.* A frolic; prank; lark; trick; also, an ogle. *Dial. Eng.*
mar'loes (mär'lōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. dial. *marl* for *marble.*] Marbles. *Local, Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Mar'low, Young (mär'lō). The hero of Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer." He is the son of **Sir Charles Marlow**, and is distinguished for his excessive bashfulness with virtuous women of his own class, and his ready familiarity with domestics and women of easy virtue. See HARDCASTLE, KATE.
marl'pit', *n.* A pit where marl is dug.
mar'ly. Var. of MARLI.
marl'y, *a.* [See MARLED marbled.] Marbled; spotted; variegated. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
marm (märm; mäm), *n.* Ma'am; — sometimes used in representing vulgar or dialect speech.
Mar'ma-duke (mär'mȧ-dūk), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] Masc. prop. name.
marmalade box. The fruit of [the genipap.]
marmalade fruit. The marmalade plum.
mar'ma-lad'y (mär'mȧ-lād'ĭ), *a.* Like marmalade.
marmalet, marmelet. † MARMALADE.
Mar-mar'ic (mär-măr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Marmarica (now Barca) on the north coast of Africa. — **Mar-mar'i-can** (-ĭ-kăn), *a. & n.* *Both Obs. or Hist.*
marmaritin, *n.* [Cf. L. *marmaritis* a plant growing in marble quarries, Gr. μαρμαρῖτις like marble.] A kind of drug. *Obs.*
mar'ma-tite (mär'mȧ-tīt), *n.* [From *Marmato*, a locality in Colombia.] *Min.* A ferruginous sphalerite, or zinc blende, dark brown to black in color.
mar'me-los (-mĕ-lŏs), *n.* [Pg. *marmelo* quince.] The bel.
mar-men'nill (mär-mĕn'ĭl), *n.* [Icel.] A merman.
mar'mit (mär'mĭt), *n.* [F. *marmite.*] A pot or kettle. *Scot & Dial. Eng.* *Obsoles.*
‖ **mar'mi'ton'** (mȧr'mē'tôN'), *n.* [F.: see MARMIT.] A scullion; an assistant to a cook.
marmole. † MORMAL.
mar'mo-lite (mär'mō-līt), *n.* [Gr. μαρμαίρειν to sparkle + *-lite.*] *Min.* A thin, laminated serpentine, usually pale green.
marmolle. † MORMAL. [*Scot.*]
mar'mor. *n.* [L.] Marble. *Obs.*
‖ **Mar'mor An'cy-ra'num** (mär'mŏr ăn'sĭ-rā'nŭm). [L., lit., marble of Ancyra.] *Class. Antiq.* = ANCYRENE INSCRIPTION.
mar'mor-ate (mär'mŏr-āt), *v. t.* To cover with, or to make like, marble. — **mar'mor-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs. or R.*
mar-mo're-al-ly, *adv.* of MARMOREAL. See -LY. [*Obs.*]
mar-mo're-ous, *a.* Marmoreal.
mar-mor'ic (mär-mŏr'ĭk), *a.* [*marmor* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to marble.
mar'mor-ize (mär'mŏr-īz). Var. of MARMARIZE. — **mar'mor-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*
mar'mo-ro'sis (mär'mō-rō'sĭs). Var. of MARMAROSIS.
mar'mor-tin'to (mȧr'mŏr-tĭn'tō), *n.* [It. *marmo* marble + *tinto* colored.] An 18th-century Italian process for giving walls, ceilings, etc., a marblelike appearance.
Mar-mo'sa (mär-mō'sȧ), *n.* [NL. See MARMOSET.] *Zoöl.* A genus including certain of the mouse opossums. — **mar'mose** (mär'mōs), *n.*
mar'mo-sit'i-cal, *a.* Pert. to, or like, a marmoset. *Obs.*
Mar'moth (mär'mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.*
marmot squirrel. A ground squirrel, or spermophile.
mar'motte oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
marmouset. † MARMOSET.
mar'mo-zet'. Var. of MARMOSET. *Rare.*
marmulade. † MARMALADE.
marmuset. † MARMOSET.
Mar'ner, Si'las (sī'lăs mär'nẽr). The hero of George Eliot's novel of that name, a poor hand-loom weaver, whose life has been wrecked by a false accusation of theft, but who is rescued from despair by mutual affection between him and a baby girl he finds by chance.
maro. † MARROW, companion.
ma'ro (mä'rō), *n.* [Tahitian.] A loin cloth. *Society Islands.*
marockin. † MAROQUIN.
ma-ron', *n.* [OF. (Rabelais) *marron*; cf. It. *marrone*, LL. *marrones*, pl.] A mountain guide or chair man. *Obs.*
ma-rone'. † MAROON.
Mar'o-ne'an (măr'ō-nē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Maroneus.*] Of or pertaining to Maronea (now Marona), a town of Thrace anciently famous for its wine.
maroner. † MARINER.
Ma-ro'ni-an (mȧ-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Maro*, *Maronis*, family name of Vergil + *-ian.*] Vergilian. *Obs.*
Mar'o-nist, *n.* A Vergilian student or scholar. *Obs.*
ma-roon'. Var. of MARRON.
ma-roon'er, *n.* A buccaneer or pirate; maroon; one who maroons.
maroquin, *a.* [F.] Morocco. *Obs.* — *n.* Morocco leather. *Obs.*
‖ **ma'rotte'** (mȧ'rŏt'), *n.* [F.] A fool's bauble.
marouh, marowe. † MARROW.
Mar-pe'si-an, *a.* [L. *Marpessius*, fr. *Marpessus*, a mountain in Paros.] Parian. *Obs.*
Mar-pes'sa (mär-pĕs'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Μάρπησσα.] See IDAS.
Mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), Mar'tin. A blundering but good-natured meddler in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of "The Busybody" and its sequel "Marplot."
marq. *Abbr.* Marquis.
marque. † MARK.
‖ **mar-qués'** (mär-kās'), *n.* [Sp.] A marquis.
mar'quess (mär'kwĕs). Var. of [MARQUIS.]
mar'que-te-rie (mär'kĕ-trĭ). Var. of MARQUETRY.
‖ **mar'que-teur'** (mȧr'kẽ-tûr'), *n.* [F.] A maker of marquetry.
mar'quis-al (mär'kwĭs-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a marquis.
marquisate. † MARCASITE.
mar'quis-dom (mär'kwĭs-dŭm), *n.* A marquisate. *Rare.*
mar'quis-ess, *n.* [*marquis* + *-ess.*] A marchioness. *Obs.*
mar'qui-si'na, *n.* [It. *marchesina*, dim. of *marchesa* marchioness.] A marchesa. *Obs.*
Mar'quis of Queens'berry rules (kwēnz'bĕr-ĭ) [After the eighth *Marquis of Queensberry* (1844–1900), a patron of boxing.] A code of rules governing prize fights, formulated about 1866 by J. G. Chambers of the Amateur Athletic Club, England.
marquisotte, *v. t.* [F. (Cotgrave) *marquisotte* in the phrase *barbe faite à la marquisotte.*] To shave off (the beard) all but the mustache. *Obs.*
mar'quis-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mar'quois scale *or* **tri'an-gle** (mär'kwoiz). [After the inventor, *Marquois*, of London, in the 18th century.] *Surv.* A kind of scale or triangle for facilitating the drawing of equidistant parallel lines.
mar'ra (mȧr'ȧ; măr'ȧ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MARROW, match.
Mar'ra. † MARAH.
mar-ra'no (mȧ-rä'nō), *n.* [Sp.] *Medieval Sp. Hist.* A Christianized Jew or Moor, esp. one who professed Christianity only to escape persecution. — **mar'ranism** (măr'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* — **mar'ra-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.*
mar'rass. † MARISH.
marre. † MAR.
marred (märd), *pret. & p. p.* of MAR, *v.* — **marred'ness**, *n.*
mar'ree (mär'ē), *n.* A mere, or Maori war club.
marrement, *n.* [*mar*, v. + *-ment.*] Affliction. *Obs.* [mars.]
mar'rer (mär'ẽr), *n.* One who
mar'reys. † MARISH.
mar'ri-a-ble (măr'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *mariable.*] Marriageable.

5. Maritage. *Obs. or Hist.*
6. In bezique, pinochle, and similar card games, the combination of a king and queen of the same suit. If of the trump suit, it is called a *royal marriage.*

Syn. — MARRIAGE, MATRIMONY, WEDLOCK, WEDDING. *Marriage* and *matrimony* may alike refer to the relation between married persons or to the state into which they enter; as, "There was a *marriage* in Cana of Galilee" (*John* ii. 1); "the form of solemnization of *matrimony*" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "*Marriage* is honorable in all" (*Heb.* xiii. 4); "the holy estate of *matrimony*" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*). MARRIAGE is the word in common use; MATRIMONY is somewhat formal or conventional, and occasionally has a half-humorous suggestion. *Marriage* (not *matrimony*) is also used of the act or ceremony. WEDLOCK is archaic, poetical, or legal for *marriage* or (esp.) *matrimony*; WEDDING denotes the nuptial ceremony or (esp.) festivities; as, "the holy state of *wedlock*" (Bp. Horsley); born in *wedlock*; "great store of *wedding* cheer" (*Shak.*); *wedding* ring, cake, presents. See MATRIMONIAL.

marriage of convenience, a marriage contracted primarily for the advantages arising out of it, such as keeping an estate in a family, the acquisition of wealth or social position, etc., rather than because of mutual affection. — **m.,** *or* **wedding, of the Adriatic**, an ancient ceremony at Venice, said to have been instituted after the victory of the Venetians over the Imperial fleet in 1177, on the gift of a gold ring by Pope Alexander III. to the doge as a token of the city's dominion over the sea. It was celebrated annually on Ascension Day, the doge casting a consecrated ring into the sea from the bucentaur, or state barge, with the words, "Desponsamus te, mare, in signum veri perpetuique dominii" (We wed thee, O sea, in sign of a true and perpetual dominion), as a token that the sea was subject to Venice "as a bride is to her husband." The Venetians called the ceremony the "**sposalizio del mare,**" i. e., "espousal of the sea."

mar′riage-a-ble (măr′ĭj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for, or capable of, marriage; of an age at which marriage is allowable. — **mar′riage-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **mar′riage-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

marriage brokage. The negotiation, for a consideration, of marriage contracts; also, the consideration so paid. A contract for such negotiation is void at common law.

marriage broker. One who conducts the business of marriage brokage; a schatchen.

marriage flight. The flight of a young queen bee from the hive to meet one of the males, or drones, in the air.

marriage settlement. *Law.* **a** A settlement of property in view, and in consideration, of marriage. **b** A settlement of property between husband and wife for the benefit of the wife. See SETTLEMENT.

mar′ried (măr′ĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of MARRY. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Being in the state of matrimony; wedded; as, a *married* man or woman. **b** Of or pertaining to marriage, esp. the marriage state; connubial; as, *married* happiness.

mar′ron′ (*F.* mȧ′rôɴ′), *n.* [F. See MAROON, *a.*] **1.** The large sweet European chestnut, much used in fancy cooking and confectionery. *Obs., exc. as French.* When candied they are known as ‖ **mar′rons′ gla′cés′** (mȧ′rôɴ′ glȧ′sā′).
2. = MAROON, the color.
3. A maroon, or explosive shell. See 5th MAROON, 2.

mar′row (măr′ō), *n.* [ME. *marouh, marowe, mary,* AS. *mearg, mearh;* akin to OS. *marg,* D. *merg,* G. *mark,* OHG. *marg, marag,* Icel. *mergr,* Sw. *merg,* Dan. *marv,* Russ. *mozg,* Skr. *majjan.*] **1.** *Anat.* A highly vascular, soft tissue which fills the cavities of most bones; the medulla. It is of two varieties, yellow and red. The former, found in the cavities of long bones, contains about 95 per cent of fat. Red marrow, found in the cancellous tissue of various bones, contains little fat and is supposed to be a place where red blood corpuscles are formed. The so-called *spinal marrow* is the spinal cord.
2. Taken as the type of: **a** The choicest of food. **b** The seat or source of animal vigor or health. **c** The inmost, best, or essential part; the essence; the best part.

> It takes from our achievements . . .
> The pith and *marrow* of our attribute. *Shak.*

3. [*cap.*, with *the*] A book, the full title of which is "The Marrow of Modern Divinity," an exposition of evangelical doctrines, published in 1645 by E. F. (? Edward Fisher, an English Puritan) and reprinted in 1718, when it became the occasion of a prolonged controversy (**Marrow controversy**) and was condemned in the Church of Scotland as heterodox by the General Assembly in 1720; — chiefly used adjectively; as, *Marrow* men or *Marrowmen*; *Marrow* Kirk or *Marrowkirk*, the Secession Church, the founders of which, the Erskines, dissented from the judgment of the Assembly.
4. Pith; also, the pulp of a fruit. *Obs.*

mar′row, *v. t.;* MAR′ROWED (măr′ōd); MAR′ROW-ING. To fill with or as with marrow, or fat; to glut.

mar′row-bone′ (-bōn′), *n.* **1.** A bone containing marrow, esp. in sufficient quantity to be used in cookery. Also used fig., as for the gist or pith of something.
2. Hence, *Slang or Jocular:* **a** Usually in *pl.*, knee bones or knees; as, to get down on one's *marrowbones*, i. e., to kneel. **b** *pl.* Crossbones. **c** *pl.* Fists. *Slang, Eng.*

marrow cell. *Anat.* One of a type of amœboid mononuclear neutrophile cells characteristic of bone marrow.

mar′row-fat′ (măr′ō-făt′), *n.*, *or* **marrowfat pea**. One of a group of tall-growing late varieties of pea having large, rich-flavored seeds; also, a plant or seed of this type.

marrow squash. Any of several fine-grained, ovoid varieties of squash. See VEGETABLE MARROW.

mar′row-y (măr′ō-ĭ), *a.* Full of marrow; pithy. "*Marrowy* books and pictures." *Holmes.*

Mar-ru′bi-um (mă-rōō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World mints having wrinkled, often tomentose, leaves and small white or purple flowers in dense axillary clusters, the corolla tube included, the nutlets rounded at apex. *M. vulgare* is the common horehound.

mar′ry (măr′ĭ; *dial.* mär′ĭ), *interj.* [From the name of the Virgin *Mary.*] Indeed! in truth! — a term chiefly of asseveration or surprise. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mar′ry (măr′ĭ), *v. t.;* MAR′RIED (-ĭd); MAR′RY-ING. [ME. *marien,* F. *marier,* L. *maritare,* fr. *maritus* husband, perh. fr. *mas, maris,* a male. Cf. MALE, MARITAL.] **1.** To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to perform the ceremony of joining as man and wife; to constitute husband and wife according to the laws or customs of the place.
2. To join (a man) to a woman as his wife, or (a woman) to a man as her husband; — used indifferently of either.

> Wisdom *married* to immortal verse. *Wordsworth.*

3. To dispose of in wedlock; to give (a man or woman) in marriage; — said esp. of a parent or guardian.

> Mæcenas took the liberty to tell him that he must either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa or take away his life. *Bacon.*

4. To take as husband or wife; to wed.
5. Fig., to unite in the closest and dearest relation.

> Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord; for I am *married* unto you. *Jer.* iii. 14.

6. *Naut.* **a** To join (two ropes) end to end so that they will run through a block without jamming at the joint. **b** To place (two ropes) alongside of each other so that they may be grasped and hauled on at the same time.

to marry over a broomstick, to marry by a mock or quasi ceremony in which both parties jump over a broomstick.

> This woman in Gerrard-street here had been *married* very young, *over the broomstick* (as we say). *Dickens.*

mar′ry, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal or connubial state; to take a husband or a wife; to wed.

marrying man, a man disposed to marry. *Colloq.*

Mars (märz), *n.* [L. *Mars,* gen. *Martis,* archaic *Mavors,* gen. *Mavortis.*] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The god of war, in which character he was also regarded as protector of the fields against hostile aliens and as leader of militant colonists. He was identified with the Greek *Ares,* and hence associated in cult with Venus. The chief festivals of Mars occurred in March (the month named for him) and included the *Agonium Martiale, Equiria,* and *Tubilustrium;* the October festivals, *Armilustrium* and *Equus October,* were also in his honor (cf. QUIRINUS), as was the *lustrum* (which see). In Rome the *Campus Martius* was the seat of the most ancient and famous altar of Mars. Cf. AMBARVALIA, BELLONA, DI, SALII.
2. *Astron.* One of the planets of the solar system, conspicuous for the redness of its light. Symbol, ♂. It is the fourth in order from the sun, or the next beyond the earth, having a diameter of about 4,200 miles, a period of 687 days, and a mean distance of 141,000,000 miles from the sun. The least distance of Mars from the earth is 35,000,000 miles, as in 1909 and 1924. It has two small satellites, **Deimos** and **Phobos**. The physical conditions on Mars bear some resemblance to those on the earth, but it is now considered that the dark regions are not oceans, but areas of vegetation. The atmosphere of Mars must be exceedingly rare — perhaps like that surrounding the summits of the Himalayas. The inclination of the planet's axis to the plane of its orbit indicates seasons similar to those of the earth. As the Martian spring approaches, a network of straight, threadlike markings, popularly called **canals**, begins to develop in the planet's surface. No astronomer regards them as filled with water; some think they are volcanic or other surface cracks, bordered by a straggling vegetation and so made visible; others regard the vegetation, periodically renewed, as evidencing extended irrigation, and, therefore, the presence of intelligent beings.
3. *Alchemy.* Iron.
4. *Her.* Gules, in blazoning by planets. *Obs.*

Mar-sa′la (mär-sä′lä), *n.* Also **Mar-sal′la** (-säl′lä). [It., fr. *Marsala,* in Sicily.] A strong wine of good bouquet and keeping quality, made in the vicinity of Marsala, Sicily. Its color, strength, and sweetness vary with the evaporated must and spirit with which it is treated.

Mars brown (märz). A yellowish brown pigment whose color is due to iron oxide.

Mars-de′ni-a (märz-dē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after W. *Marsden,* English author.] *Bot.* A genus of asclepiadaceous climbing shrubs containing numerous tropical species. They have small greenish purple flowers, the crown of the corolla composed of five flat scales united at base to the andrœcium. *M. tenacissima* yields jetee fiber and *M. tinctoria* a kind of indigo. The latex of some species is a violent poison.

‖ **Mar′se′illais′** (mär′sĕ′yĕ′), *a. m.* } [F.] Of or pert. to
‖ **Mar′se′illaise′** (-yâz′), *a. f.* } Marseilles, in France, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Marseilles. — **Marseillaise hymn**, the Marseillaise.

Mar′se-illaise′ (mär′sĕ-lāz′; *F.* mȧr′sĕ′yâz′), *n.* Sometimes **Mar′se-illais′**. The national song of republican France. It was composed in 1792, by Rouget de l'Isle, an officer at Strassburg. In Paris it was sung for the first time by the band of men who came from Marseilles to aid in the revolution of August 10, 1792, whence the name.

mar-seilles′ (mär-sālz′), *n.* Any of certain fabrics formed of two series of threads interlacing and forming double cloth, usually woven in diamond figures, sometimes ribbed or striped; — so named because first made in Marseilles.

marsh (märsh), *n.* [ME. *mersch,* AS. *mersc, merisc,* fr. *mere* lake. See MERE pool; cf. MARISH, MORASS.] **1.** A tract of soft wet land, commonly covered partly or wholly with water; a fen; swamp; morass.
2. A meadow that remains green through the dry season. *Tasmania.*

mar′shal (mär′shăl), *n.* [ME. *mareschal,* OF. *mareschal,* F. *maréchal,* LL. *mariscalcus,* fr. OHG. *marah-scalc* (G. *marschall*); *marah* horse + *scalc* servant (akin to AS. *sceale,* Goth. *skalks*). F. *maréchal* signifies, a marshal, and a farrier. See MARE horse; cf. SENESCHAL.] **1.** Orig., one who had the care of horses, esp. the treatment of their diseases, shoeing, etc.; hence, a groom; farrier. *Obs.*
2. A military commander or general. *Obs.*, exc.: **a** Short for FIELD MARSHAL. **b** A general officer of the highest rank in various foreign armies; — often prefixed to the name as a title; as, *Marshal* Ney.
3. A high official in the household of a medieval king, prince, or noble, usually having charge of the military affairs; hence, any of various royal household officers of high rank, charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, the conduct of operations, or the like; as, specif.: The English officer now called the Earl Marshal; also, a similar high official in Scotland whose office became extinct in 1716.
4. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like.
5. An officer of a British law court, in charge of prisoners, and sometimes keeper of a prison. *Obs.*
6. Any of various officers having police duties of one kind or another; as: **a** An officer of a court charged with the custody of prisoners, etc. *Obs.* **b** *U. S. Law.* (1) A ministerial officer, appointed for each judicial district of the United States, to execute the process of the courts of the United States and perform various duties similar to those of a sheriff. (2) In some cities, a law officer intrusted with certain duties, such as serving the process of justices' courts, etc., as in the city of New York. **c** A provost marshal. *Obs.* **d** *Naut.* An officer charged with the punishment of offenders. *Obs.*
7. **a** Either of two officials in an English university, acting as messengers, etc., to the vice chancellor. **b** The chief of the proctors' attendants. *Oxf. E. D.*
8. Short for KNIGHT MARSHAL, etc.
9. [*cap.*] See EARL MARSHAL.

marshal at arms, a sergeant at arms. — **M. of the Admiralty**, an officer of the former British High Court of Admiralty and now of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, among whose duties are the execution of the processes and orders of the court, the arrest of persons and vessels, and attendance on the judge with the silver oar, the emblem of maritime jurisdiction. — **M. of the King's** (*or* **Queen's**) **Bench**, formerly the title of the officer who had the custody of the King's (or Queen's) Bench Prison in Southwark. — **M. of the King's** (*or* **Queen's**) **house**. = KNIGHT MARSHAL.

mar′shal, *v. t.;* MAR′SHALED (mär′shăld) *or* MAR′SHALLED; MAR′SHAL-ING *or* MAR′SHAL-LING. **1.** To tend or doctor (a horse) as farrier or groom. *Obs.*
2. To dispose in order, esp. military or ceremonious order; to arrange in a certain or suitable manner; as, to *marshal* troops or an army; to *marshal* one's arguments.
3. To usher, direct, guide, or lead.

> Thou *marshalest* me the way that I was going. *Shak.*

4. Specif.: **a** *Her.* To dispose in due order, as the different quarterings on an escutcheon. **b** *Com. & Law.* To arrange, or fix the order of (assets), with reference to their liability or availability for payment of obligations; to arrange, or fix the order of (creditors), with reference to their priority. **c** *Railroads.* To arrange (cars) in their proper order for distribution or make-up in a train.

mar′shal, *v. i.* To take form or order, as in martial array.

mar′shal-cy (mär′shăl-sĭ), *n.* [See MARSHALSEA, MARSHAL.]
1. Farriery. *Obs.*
2. Rank or position of a marshal.
3. The force a marshal commands. *Obs.*

Mar′shal-sea (-sē), *n.*, *or* **Court of Marshalsea**. [ME. *marschalcie,* OF. *mareschaucie.* See MARSHAL, *n.*] A court (abolished in 1849) held before the steward and the knight marshal (later before a barrister appointed by the knight marshal) of the royal household to administer justice between the king's domestic servants, and later with a wider jurisdiction. Also, a prison in Southwark under charge of the knight marshal, abolished in 1842. *Eng.*

marsh deer. A large deer (*Odocoileus dichotomus,* syn. *O. paludosus*) found from Brazil to Argentina. It is reddish brown with blackish legs, and has large rugose regularly forked antlers.

marsh elder. **a** The guelder-rose or cranberry tree. **b** In the United States, a maritime ambrosiaceous shrub (*Iva frutescens*) growing in salt marshes.

marsh fern. A common shield fern (*Dryopteris thelypteris*), having pinnatifid fronds with pinnæ of uniform size.

marsh foxtail. A kind of foxtail grass (*Alopecurus geniculatus*) found in wet places. It is widely distributed in North America, Europe, and Asia.

marsh gas. Methane.

marsh grass. Any coarse grass common in marshes; specif., any of several species of *Spartina,* esp. *S. juncea,* abundant in hay from salt meadows in the eastern United States.

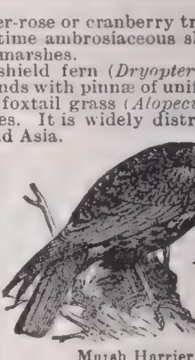
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Marsh Harrier.

marsh harrier. A harrier (*Circus æruginosus*) widely distributed in the Old World, but now nearly exterminated in England. It is largely brown above, with the wings and tail marked with gray and black.

Marriage Act. See *deceased wife's sister bill,* under DECEASED.
marriage bawd. Also **marriage broker**. A matchmaker. *Obs.*
marriage brokerage = MARRIAGE BROKAGE.
marriage favor *or* **favour**. A favor of white ribbons, or a bunch of white flowers, worn at a wedding.
marriage lines. A certificate of marriage. *Colloq.*
marriage portion. Property or dowry given to a bride, as by parents. [who marries.]
mar′ri-er (măr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One
mar′ri-ner. ☩ MARINER.
mar′rish. ☩ MARISH. [MARROT.]
mar′rock (măr′ŭk). Var. of
marron. Var. of MAROON.
marroquin. ☩ MAROQUIN.
mar′rot (mȧr′ŏt), *n.* An auk, guillemot, or puffin. *Local, Eng.*
mar-rou′fle, *a.* [F. *maroufle.*] Vagabond. *Obs.*
mar′row (mȧr′ō; măr′-), *n.* [ME. *maru, maro.*] A companion or mate; a match or equal; one of a pair; a spouse or lover. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mar′row, *a.* [Fr. MARROW companion.] Matching; corresponding. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mar′row, *v. t. & i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To match; join; associate. [ship; marry.]
2. To associate in companion-
mar′rowed (măr′ōd), *a.* Having marrow; fat. *Rare.*
mar′row-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
mar′row-less, *a.* See -LESS.
marrow pea. A marrowfat.
mar-rube′ (mȧ-rōōb′), *n.* [See MARRUBIUM.] Horehound. *Obs. or U. S.*
Mar′ru-cin′i-an (mär′ōō-sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. [*Colloq.*]
mar′ry, *n.* Act of marrying.
mar′ry-muffe′, *n.* A coarse clothing material, or a garment made of it; — also used in scorn interjectionally. *Obs.*
Mars. ☩ MARCH, the month.
Mar′sa-na (mär′sȧ-nȧ). *D. Bib.*
mar′schal. ☩ MARSHAL.
marse (märs; mäs), *n.* Negro corrupt. of MASTER; — formerly used by slaves.
Mar-seilles′ soap (mär-sālz′). A kind of soap essentially the same as Castile soap.
mar-sel′la. Var. of MARCELLA.
Mar-se′na (mär-sē′nȧ; mär′sē-nȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **Mars gra′vi-or sub pa′ce la′tet**. [L.] A severer war lies hidden under peace. [TIAL.]
mar′shal. ☩ MARECHAL, MAR-
mar′shal-ate (mär′shăl-āt), *n.* Government by a marshal; specif. [*cap.*], the term of Marshal MacMahon as President of France (1873-79).
mar′shal-er, **mar′shal-ler**, *n.* One who marshals. [wife.]
mar′shal-ess, *n.* A marshal's
Marshal Forward. [G. *Marschall Vorwärts.*] Field Marshal von Blücher (1742-1819); — alluding to his rapid movements in the campaign of 1813.
mar′shalled, **mar′shal-ler**, etc. Var. of MARSHALED, etc.
Mar′shall's valve gear (mär′-shălz). See VALVE GEAR.
mar′shal-man (-shăl-măn), *n.* A marshal, or a marshal's man.
mar′shal-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
Mar′shal Niel′. Var. of MARECHAL NIEL.
mar′shal-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
marsh asphodel. The bog asphodel. [ER.]
marsh′bank′er. ☩ MOSSBUNK-
marsh bass (bȧs). The large-mouth black bass. *Local, U. S.*
marsh beet. The sea lavender.
marsh beetle. The cat-tail.
marsh bellflower. A small-flowered American bellflower (*Campanula aparinoides*) found commonly in marshes.
marsh bent, *or* **marsh bent grass**. Redtop or fiorin. [berry. *U. S.*]
marsh berry. The small cran-
marsh blackbird. A red-winged blackbird. [BUNKER.]
marsh′bunk′er. Var. of MOSS-
marsh buttercup. Any gentianaceous plant of the genus *Villarsia*. *Australia.*
marsh centaury. A small European gentianaceous bog plant (*Cicendia filiformis*).
marsh cinquefoil. See COMARUM.
marsh clover. The buck bean.
marsh cress. A yellow-flowered cress (*Rorippa palustris*) found in wet places in Europe and the United States.
marsh crocodile. The mugger.
marsh daisy. The plant thrift.
marsh fever. Malarial fever; malaria. [wisp.]
marsh′-fire′, *n.* Will-o'-the-
marsh′fish′, *n.* The bowfin. *Local, U. S.* [CINQUEFOIL.]
marsh fivefinger. = MARSH
marsh′flow′er (märsh′flou′ẽr), *n.* The floating heart.
marsh frog. The pickerel frog.
marsh gentian. The lungflower.
marsh gillyflower. Ragged robin.
marsh goose. **a** The graylag. *Local, Eng.* **b** Hutchins's goose. *Local, U. S.*
marsh hare. A small hare (*Lepus palustris*) that is found in marshy places along the coast of the United States from North Carolina to Florida. It is slightly

marsh hawk. **a** A widely distributed American hawk or harrier (*Circus hudsonius*) similar to the European hen harrier. It frequents open or marshy regions and feeds largely on frogs, snakes, and small mammals, and is not destructive of poultry. The adult male is bluish ash color above and chiefly white below. The female is streaked blackish brown and tawny. Both have a white rump. **b** The marsh harrier. *Local, Eng.*

marsh hen. **a** Any of various birds of the rail family, as the king rail, the clapper rail, the Florida gallinule, and the American coot. *U. S.* **b** The moor hen. *Local, Eng.*

marsh mallow, *or, esp. in sense* 2, **marsh′mal′low** (märsh′măl′ō), *n.* [AS. *merscmealwe*. See MARSH, MALLOW.] **1**. A European perennial malvaceous herb (*Althæa officinalis*) naturalized in the eastern United States. It is densely velvety-pubescent, with ovate leaves and pink racemose flowers. The mucilaginous root is used in confectionery, also in medicine as a demulcent.
2. A confection in the form of a sweetened paste, made from the root of the marsh mallow; also, a similar confection made from gum arabic or gelatin, confectioners' sugar, and white of egg.

marsh marigold. A perennial ranunculaceous plant (*Caltha palustris*) native of swamps in Europe and North America, with simple, nearly orbicular leaves, and bright yellow flowers resembling buttercups. In the United States, where it is frequently eaten as a pot herb, it is generally called *cowslip*. See COWSLIP.

Marsh Marigold, reduced.

marsh pennywort. Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Hydrocotyle* or the allied genus *Centella*. They are low herbs with roundish leaves, growing in wet places.

marsh rosemary. **a** The sea lavender. **b** The moorwort.

marsh tea. An ericaceous shrub (*Ledum palustre*) of boreal regions. It differs from the Labrador tea (*L. grœnlandicum*) by its linear leaves, which possess acrid narcotic properties, an infusion of them having been used to destroy parasites or vermin.

Marsh test. [Discovered in 1836 by James *Marsh* of Edinburgh.] *Anal. Chem.* A very delicate test for arsenic. The solution to be tested is introduced into a flask in which hydrogen is being generated by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc. Arsenic, if present, is evolved with the hydrogen in the form of arsine, AsH_3, which can be recognized by the bluish flame and garlic odor which it produces in burning with the hydrogen at the end of the outlet tube, also by the metallic stain (**arsenic mirror**) formed on the walls of this tube when it is heated, or on a cold porcelain surface held in the burning gases. Antimony also gives reactions with this test, but the stains produced by it on porcelain appear sooty and do not dissolve in hypochlorite solutions as the arsenic stains do; further, antimony stains in the tube are much less easily volatilized than those of arsenic.

marsh treader. Any of certain elongated heteropterous insects of the family Hydrometridæ, so called because they frequent marshes, crawling about over the soft mud.

marsh′wort′ (märsh′wûrt′), *n.* **a** The small cranberry. **b** A European apiaceous plant (*Helosciadium nodiflorum*).

marsh wren. Any of several wrens of the American genera *Cistothorus* and *Telmatodytes* frequenting marshes. The long-billed marsh wren (*T. palustris*) of the eastern United States is the best-known.

marsh′y (mär′shĭ), *a.*; MARSH′I-ER (-shĭ-ẽr); MARSH′I-EST. **1**. Resembling a marsh; wet; boggy; fenny.
2. Pertaining to, or produced in, marshes; as, a *marshy* weed.

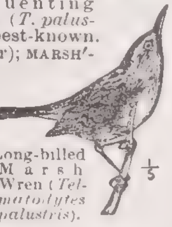
Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris*).

Mar-sil′e-a (mär-sĭl′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Luigi Ferdinando *Marsigli*, an Italian naturalist.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of small aquatic plants with elongated rootstocks and slender-petioled 4-foliolate fronds, bearing the bean-shaped sporocarps near their bases. *M. drummondii*, of Australia, is the nardoo.

☞ *Marsilea* is to be preferred by priority to *Marsilia*.

Mar-sil′e-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of heterosporous pteridophytic plants constituting with the Salviniaceæ the order Salviniales. They are slender aquatic or marsh herbs bearing filiform or 4-foliolate fronds and sporocarps containing both microspores and megaspores. There are two genera, *Marsilea*, the type, and *Pilularia*. — **mar-sil′e-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mar′si-po-bran′chi-a (mär′sĭ-pō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), **Mar′si-po-bran′chi-a′ta** (-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′tȧ), **Mar′si-po-bran′chi-i** (mär′sĭ-pō-brăŋ′kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μάρσιπος a pouch + βράγχιον a gill.] *Zoöl.* The Cyclostomata (lampreys and hagfishes). — **mar′si-po-branch′** (mär′sĭ-pō-brăŋk′), *a. & n.* — **mar′si-po-bran′chi-ate** (-brăŋ′kĭ-ât), *a. & n.*

Mars orange. A pigment made by precipitating certain iron salts with alkali, and afterward calcining.

mar-su′pi-al (mär-sū′pĭ-ăl), *a.* [See MARSUPIALIA.] **a** Having a pouch for carrying the young; of or pert. to the Marsupialia. **b** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a marsupium.
marsupial bones, *Zoöl.*, a pair of small bones that support the walls of the pouch in many marsupials and in the monotremes. They probably correspond to the epipubic bones of certain reptiles and amphibians. — **m. frog**, any of several species of South American tree frogs of the genus *Nototrema* of the family Hylidæ; — so called because the females have on their back a pouch in which they carry the eggs and in which the young pass a part or the whole of the tadpole stage. — **marsupial mole**, an Australian marsupial (*Notoryctes typhlops*), superficially similar to the true moles. — **m. wolf**, the Tasmanian wolf.

Marsupial Frog (*Nototrema marsupiatum*)

mar-su′pi-al (mär-sū′pĭ-ăl), *n.* One of the Marsupialia.

Mar-su′pi-a′li-a (-ā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *marsupium* a pouch, bag, purse, Gr. μαρσύπιον, dim. of μάρσυπος, μάρσιπος.] *Zoöl.* An order comprising the lowest existing mammals except the monotremes. It contains the kangaroos, wombats, bandicoots, opossums, etc. With few exceptions, they develop no placenta, and have a pouch on the abdomen of the female containing the teats and serving to carry the young, which are born in a comparatively undeveloped condition. Among other more or less constant characters are the numerous teeth (often over 44), few or none of which are preceded by functional milk teeth, the double uterus and vagina, the location of the scrotum in front of the penis, and the small brain characteristic of relatively low types. The order, which comprises a great variety of forms, both herbivorous and carnivorous, varying much in structure and habits, is divided into the suborders Diprotodontia and Polyprotodontia. Marsupials (except the American opossums and the genus *Cænolestes*) are now found only in the Australian region, but were once widely distributed.

mar-su′pi-um (mär-sū′pĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [L., a pouch.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** An abdominal pouch formed by a fold of the skin and inclosing the mammary glands of monotremes and most marsupials. **b** Any analogous structure in lower animals, as fishes, crustaceans, etc., for inclosing or carrying eggs or young. **c** The pecten of the eye of a bird or reptile.

Mar′sy-as (mär′sĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μαρσύας.] *Gr. Myth.* Probably a Phrygian god of nature, resembling Pan. In Greek myth, Athena having cast away the flute because it distorted her face to play it, Marsyas took it up and challenged Apollo to a contest of flute with lyre. Apollo won only by adding his voice to the music of the strings. For his presumption, Apollo punished Marsyas by flaying him alive, the river Marsyas being formed from his blood.

The myth of Athena and *Marsyas* was dear to Athenian pride; it was to them the constant symbol of the select superiority of their own artistic instinct, and of their revolt against barbaric license. *J. E. Harrison*

Mars yellow. A pigment prepared by the precipitation of certain iron salts with alkali.

mart (märt), *n.* [D. *markt*. *Oxf. E. D.* See MARKET.]
1. A fair. *Obs.*
2. A market.
Where has commerce such a *mart* . . as London? *Cowper*
3. Traffic; bargaining; also, a bargain. *Obs.* *Shak.*

mar′tel (mär′tĕl), *n.* [F. *martel*, *marteau*, hammer, a dim. of L. *martulus* hammer.] **1**. A hammer, esp. as used in war. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. [*cap.*] Lit., the Hammer; — surname of Charles, Duke of Austrasia, alluding to the defeat he inflicted on the Saracens near Tours, France, in 732.

‖ **mar′tel′-de-fer′** (mär′tĕl′dẽ-fâr′), *n.* [OF., hammer of iron.] A weapon like a hammer, usually having one side of the head pointed, used by horsemen in the Middle Ages to break armor; also, a like weapon of infantry.

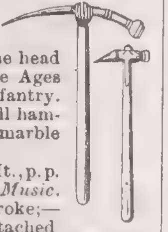
Two Forms of Martel-de-fer.

mar′te-line (mär′tē-lĭn), *n.* [F.] A small hammer, with the peen pointed, used by marble workers and sculptors.

‖ **mar′tel-la′to** (mär′tĕl-lä′tō), *a. & adv.* [It., p.p. of *martellare* to strike. Cf. MARTEL, *n.*] *Music.* With an abrupt and distinctly marked stroke; — said of violin notes that are given a detached effect by a pause of the bow while pressed on the string, and of similar pianoforte notes.

Mar-tel′lo tow′er (mär-tĕl′ō). [It. *martello* hammer, prob. substituted for *mortella* tower, from Cape Mortella in Corsica, where such a tower resisted an English fleet in 1794.] *Fort.* A circular masonry fort, usually on the seacoast, with a gun or guns on the top mounted so as to be fired in any direction; — called also *martello*.

mar′ten (mär′tĕn), *n.* [ME. *martern*, *martrin*, marten's fur, marten, OF. *martrine*, fr. *martrin*, a., of the marten. F. *martre*, *marte*, of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *marder*, OHG. *mardar*, akin to AS. *mearð*, Icel. *mörðr*. Cf. FOUMART.]
1. Any of several slender-bodied carnivorous mammals of the genus *Mustela*, considerably larger than the weasels, and of somewhat arboreal habits. The tail is rather long and the under fur very fine. They are gray or brown above and usually lighter-colored below. The name belongs esp. to the pine marten (*M. martes*) and stone or beech marten (*M. foina*) of Europe and Asia, and to the American sable (*M. americana*), called also *pine marten*. It is extended to the much larger and darker-colored fisher (*M. pennanti*). See SABLE.
2. The fur of a marten, more often called *sable*.
3. Any marsupial of the genus *Phascogale*. *Australia.*

mar′tens-ite (mär′tĕnz-īt), *n.* [After Prof. A. *Martens*, German metallurgist.] *Metal.* A hard brittle substance, of the nature of a solid solution, consisting of iron with 2 per cent or less of carbon, and forming the chief constituent of quenched steel. The variety which corresponds in composition to pearlite (containing .9 per cent carbon) is called *hardenite*. — **mar′ten-sit′ic** (mär′tĕn-zĭt′ĭk), *a.*

Mar′tha (mär′thȧ), *n.* [L. *Martha*, fr. Gr. Μαρθά, prob. of Aramaic origin.] **1**. Fem. prop. name. F. *Marthe* (märt); It. & Sp. *Marta* (mär′tä); Pg. & D. *Martha* (mär′tä); G. *Martha* (-tä), *Marthe* (-tẽ). — Dim. *Mat*, *Matty*, *Pat*, *Patty*.
2. *Bib.* Sister of Lazarus and Mary, and friend of Jesus, mentioned in Luke x. 40 as one cumbered with much serving, in contrast to Mary, who heard Jesus' word.
3. *G.* **Mar′the** (mär′tẽ) The shrewd friend of Margaret in Goethe's "Faust," to whom Mephistopheles pretends to make love to promote the affair of Faust and Margaret.

mar′tial (mär′shăl), *a.* [L. *martialis* of or belonging to *Mars*, the god of war: cf. F. *martial*. Cf. MARCH the month.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or suited for, war, as, *martial* music; *martial* rule. "*Martial* equipage." *Milton.*
2. Belonging or pertaining to an army or armed force; military; — opposed to *civil*. *Obs. or R.*, except in *court-martial*, *judge martial*, etc.
3. Experienced in, or inclined to, war; warlike; brave.
4. [*cap.*] Pert. to, or resembling, the god, or the planet, Mars.
5. [*cap.*] *Astrol.* Under the baleful influence of Mars.
6. *Alchem.* Of, pertaining to, or like, iron; chalybeate.
Syn. — MARTIAL, WARLIKE, MILITARY. MARTIAL suggests esp. the pomp and circumstance of war, or the distinctive qualities of a warrior; as, *martial* music, *martial* array, *martial* virtues, a *martial* air. WARLIKE emphasizes the feeling or temper which leads to or accompanies war; it may also apply to the adjuncts of war; as, "this *warlike* isle" (*Shak.*); "the *warlike* sound of trumpets loud and clarions" (*Milton*); *warlike* preparations. MILITARY (often opposed to *naval*, *civil*) suggests whatever pertains to a soldier or to the art or conduct of war on land; as, a *military* bearing, *military* discipline, a *military* expedition, road, *military* tactics. See BELLIGERENT.
martial flowers, *Pharm.*, a reddish crystalline salt of iron; the ammonio-chloride of iron. *Obs.* — **m. law**, the law administered by the military power of a government when it has superseded the civil authority in time of war, or when the civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws. It is distinguished from *military law*. Martial law must be administered in accordance with the laws of war, and is limited by military necessity.

In the famous Milligan case [4 *Wallace* 2] . . . the court decided that there are occasions upon which the government can establish *martial law*, i. e., suspend all the constitutional guaranties of individual liberty. *J. W. Burgess.*

mar′tial-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality of being warlike. *Rare.*

Mar′tial-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1**. *Astrol.* One born under the influence of the planet Mars. *Obs.*
2. [*sometimes l. c.*] A warrior. *Archaic.*
3. A Martian. *Rare.*

Mar′tian (-shăn), *a.* [L. *Martius*.] Of or pert. to Mars, god of war, or the planet Mars or its hypothetical inhabitants; martial; *Astrol.*, *Obs.*, under the influence of Mars. — *n.* One of the hypothetical inhabitants of Mars.

Mar′tin (mär′tĭn), *n.* [L. *Martinus*; perh. fr. *Mars*, *Martis*, the god of war: cf. F. *Martin*.] **1**. Lit., of Mars; warlike; — masc. prop. name. It. & Sp. *Martino* (mär-tē′nō); Pg. *Martinho* (mär-tē′nyō); G. *Martin* (mär′tēn).
2. [*l. c.*] An ape or monkey; — sometimes used as a proper name, as in the story of "Reynard the Fox."

mar′tin, *n.* [F. *martin*, applied to different birds; cf. *martinet* martin; fr. the proper name *Martin*. Cf. MARTLET.] A small European swallow (*Chelidon urbica*), having a moderately forked tail, bluish black head and back, and white rump and under parts. With qualifying terms, the name is extended to various swallows, esp. to the bank swallow (called **sand martin**) and to the species of the American genus *Progne*. Cf. PURPLE MARTIN, BEE MARTIN.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*).

mar′ti-net (mär′tĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F.] **1**. A war engine that threw large stones. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. *Naut.* A line attached to the leech of a square sail to haul it close to the yard for furling. *Obs. or R.*

mar′ti-net′ (mär′tĭ-nĕt′; mär′tĭ-nĕt′; 277), *n.* [Cf. *martin* the bird, MARTLET.] **1**. A system of drill devised by one Martinet, a French army officer under Louis XIV. *Obs.*
2. A strict military disciplinarian; in general, one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, or to forms and fixed methods; — commonly depreciatory.

mar′ti-net′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Practice or spirit of a martinet.

Mar′ti-ne′zi-a (-nē′zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. B. J. *Martinez* Companón, archbishop of Santa Fé.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American pinnate-leaved palms having spiny trunks, leaves with broad wedge-shaped segments, and bright orange or scarlet globose fruit.

mar′tin-gale (mär′tĭn-gāl; mär′tĭŋ-), *n.* [F. *martingale*; cf. It. *martingala* a sort of hose, martingale, Sp. *martin-*

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larger than the cottontail, and has slender, less hairy feet.
marsh horehound. The water horehound. [AREOPAGUS.
Mars' Hill (märz) *Bib.* See
marsh′i-ness (mär′shĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
marsh′land′, *n.* A marshy district; marsh. — **marsh′land′er**, *n.*
marsh′man (märsh′măn), *n.* One who dwells, or works, etc., in marshland.
marsh nut. The marking nut.
marsh orchis. A European orchis (*Orchis latifolia*). Its tubers yield a salep. [owl.
marsh owl. The short-eared
marsh parsley. **a** Wild celery. **b** A European apiaceous plant (*Peucedanum palustre*), whose acrid root has been used in medicine as an antispasmodic.
marsh pea. A wild pea (*Lathyrus palustris*), of Europe and North America, having purplish flowers and growing in marshes.
marsh peep. The least sandpiper. [*Obs. or Dial Eng*
marsh pestle. = MARSH BEETLE.
marsh pine. A pine of the southern United States (*Pinus serotina*), resembling the loblolly.
marsh plover. **a** The woodcock. **b** The pectoral sandpiper. *U. S.*
marsh quail. The meadow lark *Local, U. S.* [*Local, U. S*
marsh robin. The chewink.
marsh St-John's-wort. An American hypericaceous herb (*Triadenum virginicum*) having small pink flowers. [glasswort.
marsh samphire. The common
marsh snipe. The Wilson's snipe. *Local, Eastern U. S.*
marsh-tea oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
marsh tern. **a** The gull-billed tern. **b** A black tern.
marsh titmouse. A common European titmouse (*Parus palustris*)
marsh trefoil. The buck bean.
marsh turnip. The jack-in-the-pulpit. [CRESS.
marsh watercress. = MARSH
Mar′si (mär′sī), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of ancient Italy dwelling east of Rome; also, a German tribe defeated by Germanicus.
Mar′si-an (mär′sĭ-ăn), *n.* The language of the Italian Marsi. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
Mar-sil′i-a (mär-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ), **Mar-sil′i-a′ce-æ** (-ā′sē-ē), **mar-sil′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs). Vars. of MARSILEA, MARSILEACEÆ, etc.
mar-sil′i-an, *n.* [It. *marsiliana*.] A kind of square-sterned Venetian ship. *Obs.*
marsoline, *n.* [It. *marzolino*.] A kind of Tuscan cheese. *Obs*
mar-soon′ (mär-sōōn′), *n.* [F. *marsouin*, fr. OHG. *mariswīn*, lit., sea hog. See MERE a pool; SWINE.] The beluga. *Canada.*
Mars red. A red iron-oxide pigment. Cf. COLCOTHAR.
Mar′ston trout (mär′stŭn). A char (*Salvelinus marstoni*) of southeastern Canada.
mar-su′pi-a′li-an (mär-sū′pĭ-ā′lĭ-ăn), **mar-su′pi-an** (-sū′pĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Marsupial. *Rare.*
Mar-su′pi-a′ta (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Marsupialia *Rare.*
mar-su′pi-ate (-āt), *a. & n.* Marsupial. *Rare.*
mar-su′pies, *n. pl.* [F (Rabelais). See MARSUPIALIA.] Pouches; purses. *Obs.*
mart, *n.* [Cf. FOUMART.] A marten. *Dial. Eng.*
mart (märt), *n.* Marque; — in *letters of mart*, *writ of mart*, etc.
mart (märt), *n.* [Gael. & Ir *mart* cow.] **1**. A beef for slaughter; also, any meat salted down for winter *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
2. *Irish Tribal Law.* A yearly exaction or levy of kine, apparently imposed at will
mart, *n.* [See MARS] *Obs* **a** [*cap.*] The god Mars or the planet Mars. **b** Battle; contest
mart, *v. t.* To buy or sell in or as in a mart; to traffic in. [*Obs.*
mart, *v. i.* To traffic; bargain.
Mar′ta-ban (mär′tȧ-băn), *n.* A large glazed jar of a kind exported from Martaban, a town in Pegu, Lower Burma.
mar′ta-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [It. *martagone*.] The Turk's-cap lily.
mar′tel, *v. i.* [F. *marteler*. See MARTEL, *n.*] To make a blow with a hammer *Obs.*
mar′te-leise, *n.* [OF. *marteleïz*.] Hammering, as of martels in battle. *Obs.*
mar′te-line chis′el (mär′tē-lĭn). A sculptor's chisel.
mar′ten. Var. of MARTIN.
mar′ter. ✝ MARTYR, MARTYRE.
mar′ter, *n.* A marten. *Obs.*
mart′er, *n.* A trafficker; *Cant*, a receiver of stolen goods. *Obs.*
mar′tern. ✝ MARTEN
Mar′tes (mär′tēz), *n* [NL., fr. L. *martes*, var. of *meles*, *maeles*, in Martial. See MARTEN] *Zoöl* Syn. of MUSTELA.
martews, *n pl* [OF *marteaus*, pl. of *martel* hammer.] A form of jackstones. *Obs*
mar′text′ (mär′tĕkst′), *n* A blundering preacher
Mar′text′, Sir Oliver. A country vicar in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."
mar′ti-al′i-ty (mär′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ; mär-shăl′-), *n.* Martialism. *R.*
mar′tial-ize (mär′shăl-īz), *v. t.* To make martial. *Rare.* — **mar′tial-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
martiall. ✝ MARSHAL.
mar′tial-ly, *adv* of MARTIAL.
mar′tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Martial sea. ✝ MARSHALSEA.
mar′ti-ate, *a. & n.* Marciatum *Obs.*
mar′ti-co′ra. ✝ MANTICORE.
Mar′til-mas ✝ MARTINMAS.
mar′ti-loge, *n.* [LL. *martilogium*, or OF. *martiloge*, *martrologe*, for *martyrologe*.] A martyrology. *Obs.*
mar′tin Var of MARTEN.
mar′tin, *n.* A stone-faced runner for grinding stone.
Martin dry. A pear that ripens near Martinmas. *Eng.*
mar′ti-net, *n.* [F.] **a** A martin. *Obs. or R.* **b** = MARTINETA.
mar′ti-ne′ta (mär′tĭ-nē′tȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *martinete* a bird of the heron kind] An Argentine tinamou (*Calopezus elegans*), having a long slender crest.
mar′ti-net′ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **mar′ti-net′ish-ness**, *n.*
mar′ti-net′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mar′tin-gal. Var. of MARTINGALE.

gala a greave, cuish, martingale, Pr. *martegalo* martingale, Sp. *almártaga* a kind of bridle.] **1.** A strap fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his fore legs, and fastened to the bit, or now more commonly ending in two rings, through which the reins pass. It is intended to hold down the head of the horse, and prevent him from rearing.
2. *Naut.* A lower stay of rope or chain for the jib boom or flying jib boom to sustain the strain of the head stays, fastened to, or rove through, the dolphin striker. Metal rods often take the place of rope or chain. Also, now rarely, the dolphin striker itself.
3. Any system of betting which, in a series of bets, seeks to recoup for losses by progressively increasing the stakes; — applied esp. to the system of doubling the stake after each loss, but reducing it after a win to the original amount. Martingales are usually ineffective because successive losses soon carry the stake above the player's means or the limit of the game. Cf. PROGRESSION.

Mar-ti'ni–Hen'ry rifle (mär-tē'nē-hĕn'rĭ). [After Frederic *Martini* (1832-97), Swiss inventor, and one *Henry* (d. 1894), Scottish gunmaker.] *Mil.* The British service rifle from 1876 to 1886. It was a single-loading, .45-inch caliber rifle with a breech mechanism consisting of a falling block turning about a hinge above and at the rear and moved by a lever beneath. A spiral spring actuated the firing pin.

Mar'tin-ism (mär'tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of Martinists.

Mar'tin-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **a** *Religious Hist.* One of the writers of the Martin Marprelate tracts (1588–89), or one of their followers (see MARPRELATE). **b** A follower of Martin Luther. **c** A follower of the French mystic Marquis Louis Claude de Saint-Martin (1743–1803), the self-styled "Unknown Philosopher."

Mar'tin-mas (-măs), *n.* [St. *Martin* + *Mass* religious service.] *Eccl.* The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November; — formerly called also **Martinmas in winter,** as disting. from the feast of the translation of St. Martin, July 4.
> *Martinmas* and Whitsunday are, by our custom, the legal terms of the payment of rent. *Erskine's Principles.*

Mar'tite (mär'tīt), *n.* [L. *Mars, Martis,* the god Mars, the alchemical name of iron.] *Min.* Ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3, occurring in iron-black isometric crystals, probably a pseudomorph after magnetite. H., 6–7.

mart'let (märt'lĕt), *n.* [F. *martelet* or *martinet.* See MARTIN the bird; cf. MARTINET a disciplinarian.] **1.** The common European martin.
2. [Cf. F. *merlette.*] *Her.* A bird without beak or feet, — generally assumed to represent a martin. As a mark of cadency it denotes the fourth son.

Martlet, 2.

Mar-tyn'i-a (mär-tĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Martyn* (1699–1768), English botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of American herbs typifying the Martyniaceæ, distinguished by the bell-shaped bladdery calyx, spreading corolla tube, and 2-beaked capsule. *M. louisiana* is the unicorn plant. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Mar-tyn'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of chiefly tropical American herbs (order Polemoniales), having opposite leaves, an irregular 5-lobed corolla, four stamens, and a 1-celled ovary, becoming a capsule in fruit. — **mar-tyn'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

mar'tyr (mär'tẽr), *n.* [AS., from L. *martyr,* Gr. *μάρτυρ, μάρτυς,* prop., a witness; cf. Skr. *smṛ* to remember, E. *memory.*] **1.** One who voluntarily suffered death as the penalty of refusing to renounce his religion or a tenet, principle, or practice belonging to it; one who is put to death for his religion; as, Stephen was the first Christian *martyr;* — a title of honor among the early Christians.
2. A witness. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. One who sacrifices his life, station, or what is of great value, for the sake of principle, or to sustain a cause.
> Then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell,
> Thou fall'st a blessed *martyr!* *Shak.*

4. A great or constant sufferer, as from disease. *Colloq.*
Mar'tyrs, Era of the (-tẽrz). See ERA, *Table.*

mar'tyr, *v. t.;* MAR'TYRED (-tẽrd); MAR'TYR-ING. **1.** To put to death for adhering to some belief, faith, or profession, esp. Christianity; to make a martyr of.
2. To torture to death; kill; also, to wound, mutilate. *Obs.*
3. To inflict agonizing pain upon; to torture. *Chaucer.*
> The lovely Amoret, whose gentle heart
> Thou *martyrest* with sorrow and with smart. *Spenser.*

mar'tyr-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [*martyr* + *-dom.*] **1.** State of being a martyr; the suffering of death on account of adherence to the Christian faith, or to any cause. *Bacon.*
> I came from *martyrdom* unto this peace. *Longfellow.*

2. Affliction; distress; torment; torture. *Chaucer.*
3. Killing; butchery. *Obs.*

mar'tyr-ize (mär'tẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *martyriser,* LL. *martyrizare.*] To make a martyr of; to martyr. *Spenser.* — **mar'tyr-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **mar'tyr-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

mar'tyr-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **mar'tyr-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to martyrology or martyrs; registering, or registered in, a catalogue of martyrs.

mar'tyr-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A writer of martyrology; a historian of martyrs.— **mar'tyr-ol'o-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mar'tyr-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [LL. *martyrologium.* See MARTYR; -LOGY.] **1.** A history or account of martyrs; a register of martyrs; specif., *R. C. Ch.,* an official catalogue of martyrs and saints, with some details of their lives, arranged by the dates of their anniversaries.
2. The branch of ecclesiastical history that treats of the lives and sufferings of martyrs.

Mar'tyrs' cal'en dar (mär'tẽrz). A calendar like the Gregorian, but dating from the Era of Martyrs, or Era of Diocletian (A. D. 284). See ERA, *Table.*

mar'tyr-y (-ĭ), *n.* [L. *martyrium.*] **1.** Martyrdom. *Obs.*
2. A chapel, shrine, etc., erected in honor of a martyr, usually on the spot where he suffered.

mar'vel (mär'vĕl), *n.* [ME. *mervaile,* F. *merveille,* fr. L. *mirabilia* wonderful things, pl., fr. *mirabilis* wonderful, fr. *mirari* to wonder or marvel at. See ADMIRE, SMILE; cf. MIRACLE.] **1.** A miracle. *Obs.*
> I will do *marvels* such as have not been done. *Ex* xxxiv. 10.

2. That which causes wonder or astonishment; a prodigy; a wonder. "Nature's sweet *marvel* undefiled." *Emerson.*
3. Wonder; astonishment. "Use lessens *marvel.*" *Scott.*
4. The horehound.
mar'vel-of-Pe-ru', **mar'vel-of-the-world',** the four-o'clock.

mar'vel, *v. i.;* -VELED (-vĕld) or -VELLED; -VEL-ING or -VEL-LING. [ME. *merveilen,* OF. *merveillier.*] **1.** To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or wonder; to wonder.
> *Marvel* not, my brethren, if the world hate you 1 *John* iii. 13

2. To have a wondering or perplexed curiosity (about something); as, I *marveled* what it all meant.

mar'vel, *v. t.* **1.** To marvel or be perplexed at. *Obs.*
2. To cause to marvel; to astonish. *Obs.*

mar'vel-ous, mar'vel-lous (-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *merveillous,* OF. *merveillos,* F. *merveilleux.* See MARVEL, *n.*] **1.** Exciting marvel; causing wonder; astonishing; wonderful.
> This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvelous* in our eyes. *Ps.* cxviii. 23.

2. Partaking of the character of miracle, or supernatural power; incredible.
> The *marvelous* fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods *Pope*

Syn. — Surprising, strange, improbable, incredible.
Marvelous, *or* **Marvellous, Boy,** Thomas Chatterton (1752-70); — so called on account of his wonderful literary precocity. — **M. Parliament.** = WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.

mar'ver (mär'vẽr), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. ME. or F. *marbre* marble.] *Glass Making.* A stone, or cast-iron plate, or former, on which hot glass is rolled to give it shape.

mar'ver, *v. t.;* MAR'VERED (-vẽrd); MAR'VER-ING. To roll (glass) on a marver.

Ma'ry (mā'rĭ; mâr'ĭ; 115), *n.* [L. *Maria,* Gr. Μαρια, Μαριαμ, of Heb. origin: cf. F. *Marie.* See MIRIAM; cf. MARIA.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. L. *Maria* (mȧ-rī'ȧ); F. *Marie* (mȧ'rē'), *Marion* (mȧ'rē'ôɴ'); Sp. *María* (mä-rē'ä); It. & Pg. *Maria* (mä-rē'ä); G. *Maria* (mä-rē'ä), *Marie* (mä-rē'ĕ). — Dim. *May, Moll, Molly, Poll, Polly.*
2. *Bib.* **a** The mother of Jesus; — often called the **Blessed Virgin Mary** *or* **Saint Mary.** **b** The sister of Martha. See MARTHA. **c** Mary of Magdala, **Mary Magdalene,** who was healed of evil spirits by Jesus, and who was present at the crucifixion. She is identified by some with the "woman . . . which was a sinner" of *Luke* vii. 37 ff.
3. A girl or woman. *Slang, Queensland.*

Mar'y-land yel'low-throat' (mĕr'ĭ-lănd). An American warbler (*Geothlypis trichas*). It has the upper parts olive, the throat and breast yellow, and, in the adult male, the front and sides of the head black, bordered behind with gray. Allied species inhabit the Bahamas, Mexico, etc.

Ma'ry-mass (mā'rĭ-măs; 115), *n.* [*Mary* + 1st *Mass.*] A festival in honor of the Virgin Mary; specif.: **a** Annunciation or Lady Day (March 25th). **b** Formerly, Candlemas (February 2). **c** Assumption (August 15). *Now Scot. Only.* **d** The Nativity of the Virgin (September 8).

Ma-sai' (mä-sī'), *n. pl.* A Hamito-Negro people dwelling in British and German East Africa, east of Victoria Nyanza. They are of magnificent physique, and in the upper classes have features of European type. They are divided into two groups, one of settled agriculturists, the other of roving marauders and herdsmen, long a terror to surrounding peoples. Their language is probably of Hamitic origin.

mas'cle (măs'k'l), *n.* [OF. *mascle,* F. *macle,* prob. fr. L. *macula* spot, mesh of a net, LL. *macula, macla, mascla,* a scale of a coat of mail. See MAIL armor.] **1.** A spot; also, a net mesh. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* A lozenge voided.
3. A steel plate, esp. of lozenge shape, used in series on armor in the 13th century.

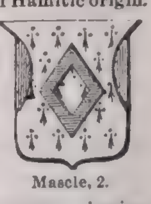
Mascle, 2.

mas'cled (-k'ld), *a.* Composed of, or covered with, lozenge-shaped scales, as armor; having lozenge-shaped divisions.

mas'cot, mas'cotte (măs'kŏt), *n.* [F. *mascotte,* fr. Pr. *mascot* a little sorcerer or magician, *masco* sorceress; cf. *mascoto* witchcraft, sorcery.] A person who is supposed to bring good luck to the household to which he or she belongs; anything that brings good luck.

mas'cu-line (măs'kū-lĭn), *a.* [F. *masculin,* L. *masculinus,* fr. *masculus* male, manly, dim. of *mas* a male. See MALE masculine.] **1.** Of the male sex; male. *Now Rare.*
2. *Gram.* Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily for males; as, a *masculine* noun or suffix; the *masculine* gender. See GENDER, 3.
3. Belonging to, or consisting of, males; appropriated to, or used by, males. *Rare.* "A *masculine* church." *Fuller.*
4. Having the qualities of a man; suitable to, or characteristic of, a man; virile; not feminine or effeminate; strong; robust; sometimes, of a woman, mannish; formerly, of a thing, strong or vigorous.
> That lady, after her husband's death, held the reins with a *masculine* energy *Hallam.*

5. *Astrol.* Ruled by a planet excelling in active qualities.
Syn. — See MALE.
masculine cæsura. *Pros.* See under CÆSURA. — **m. rime** *or* **rhyme,** *Pros.,* a rime in which only the final syllables correspond, as a*mend* and pre*tend.* See FEMININE RIME.

mas'cu-line, *n.* That which is masculine; as: **a** A male person. **b** *Gram.* A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the masculine gender; also, the masculine gender.

mas'cu-lin'i-ty (-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *masculinité.*] State or quality of being masculine; masculineness.

mas'cu-ly (măs'kū-lĭ), *a.* [See MASCLE.] *Her.* Covered with mascles, as a field.

Mas'de-val'li-a (măs'dē-văl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. *Masdeval,* Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids. They have handsome flowers with sepals joined at the base into a tube, and produced at the apexes into long narrow appendages. Several species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

mash (măsh), *n.* [AS. *māsc-, māx-,* in comp.; akin to G. *meisch, maisch, meische, maische,* mash, wash, and prob. to AS. *miscian* to mix. See MIX.] **1.** *Brewing & Distilling.* Crushed malt, or meal of rye, wheat, corn, etc., steeped and stirred in hot water to form wort.
2. A mixture of grain, meal, bran, or the like, and hot water fed warm to animals.
3. A mass of mixed ingredients made soft and pulpy by beating or crushing; a soft, pulpy mass of anything.
4. A mess; muddle; trouble. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

mash, *v. t.;* MASHED (măsht); MASH'ING. [Akin to G. *meischen, maischen,* to mash, mix, and prob. to E. *mix.* See 1st MASH.] **1.** *Brewing.* To subject (crushed malt, etc.) to the action of water, with heating and stirring, for the purpose of preparing the extract known as the *wort.* There are two mashing processes: the **infusion process,** carried out by keeping the whole mash at about 70° C. (158° F.); and the **decoction process,** by removing portions, boiling them, and returning them to the main part, thus gradually raising the whole to about 75° C. The former is the usual process in England and France, the latter in Germany. Both are used in America. In both the malt is disintegrated and the starch changed into dextrin and sugar.
2. a To brew (ale, beer, etc.). **b** To make an infusion of (tea); to steep. *Dial. Eng.*
3. To convert into a mash; to reduce to a soft pulpy state by beating or pressure; to bruise; to crush; as, to *mash* apples in a mill, or potatoes with a pestle.
4. [Perh. a different word; cf. the similar slang use of *crush.*] To affect so as to cause a sentimental regard. *Vulgar or Slang.*

mash, *v. i.* **1.** *Brewing.* To perform the operation of mashing malt. See MASH, *v. t.,* 1.

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martingale backrope. *Naut.* One of the stays leading from the lower end of the martingale, or dolphin strike, to either bow.
martingale guy *or* **stay.** = MARTINGALE.
Mar-ti'ni (mär-tē'nē), *n.* **1.** Short for MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE. **2.** Short for MARTINI COCKTAIL
mar'ti-ni'co (mär'tē-nē'kō), *n.* The climbing fish (*Anabas scandens*). *Phil. I.*
Mar-ti'ni cock'tail' (mär-tē'nē). A drink containing gin, orange bitters, vermuth, and gum arabic. It is called *dry* when the gum arabic is omitted.
Mar'tin-ish, *a.* Of or pert. to Martinists. *Obs.*
Mar'tin-ize, *v. i.* To talk like a Martinist. *Obs.*
Martinmas summer. St. Martin's summer. See INDIAN SUMMER.
Mar'tin proc'ess (mär'tĭn). [After P. & E. *Martin,* who invented the process at Sireuil, France.] See OPEN-HEARTH PROCESS.
martin snipe. The green sandpiper. *Local, Eng.*
Mar'tin's sum'mer (mär'tĭnz). St. Martin's summer. See INDIAN SUMMER.
Martin steel. Steel made by the Martin process. See OPEN-HEARTH PROCESS.
martir. † MARTYR, MARTYRE.
martirement, *n.* [OF.] Martyrdom. *Obs.*
martirizate, *v. t.* [From LL. *martyrizare.*] To martyr. *Obs.*
Mar'ti-us *or* **Mar'ti-us' yel'low** (mär'shĭ-ŭs; *G.* mär'tsē-ōōs). [After C. A. *Martius.*] = NAPHTHOL YELLOW. See DYE.
Mar'tle-mas. † MARTINMAS
mart'ly, *a & adv.* For each mart, or fair. *Obs.*
mart'net. Var. of MARTINET.
mar'tol (mär'tŏl; -tōl), *n* *Pharm.* Extract obtained from cacao shells, consisting of phosphates, carbohydrates, etc.
martoune. † MARTIN.
mar'tre. † MARTER, MARTEN, MARTYR.
mar'trix, *n.* [LL.] A marten; also, its fur. *Obs. Scot.*
mar'tron. † MARTEN, fur.
Martymes. † MARTINMAS.
martyre, *n.* [OF. *martire,* F. *martyre,* L. *martyrium* martyrdom, Gr. *μαρτύριον* testimony.] Martyring; torture; havoc. *Obs.*
mar'tyr-er, *n.* One who martyrs. *Obs. or R.*
mar'tyr-ess, *n.* A woman martyr. *Rare.*
mar'tyr-ly, *a. & adv.* Like a martyr. *Rare.*
mar'tyr-ol'a-try (mär'tẽr-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*martyr* + *-latry.*] Undue exaltation or adulation of martyrs. *Rare.*
mar'tyr-o-loge, *n.* [F. *martyrologe.*] A martyrology. *Obs.*
mar'tyr-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
maru. † MARROW, companion.
marughe. † MARROW, a substance.
mar'um (măr'ŭm). Var. of MARRAM.
Mar'ut (mŭr'ōōt), *n.* [Skr. *Marut* wind, wind god.] *Hindu Myth.* Any one of the storm gods.
mar-ve'di. † MARAVEDI.
marvel, *a.* [OF. *merveil.* See the *n.*] Marvelous. *Obs.*
mar'veld. Marveled. *Ref. Sp.*
mar'vel-la'tion, *n.* Wonderment. *Obs.* [ous.
mar'vel-lous. Var. of MARVEL-
mar'vel-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
mar'vel-ous-ly, mar'vel-lous-ly, *adv.* of MARVELOUS. See -LY.
mar'vel-ous-ness, mar'vel-lous-ness, *n.* See NESS.
Mar'vin-Har'grave kite. A box kite of proportions considerably modified from Hargrave's original design, having also an extra surface within the front cell to increase the angle of elevation, — invented by C. F. Marvin for the U. S. Weather Bureau.
Mar-war'i (mär-wär'ē), *n.* **a** One of a class of bankers and traders of India of Rajput descent. **b** The chief one of the Rajputana dialects, having a considerable historical and poetic literature. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
marwe. † MARROW.
marwolus. † MARVELOUS.
Marx'i-an (märk'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Karl Marx (1818–83) or the socialist theories held by him. See SOCIALISM. — **Marx'ist** (-sĭst), *n.*
mary. † MARROW; MARRY, *interj.;* MERI.
marybuck. † MARABOUT.
ma'ry-bud', *n.* Marigold. *Obs.*
marye. † MARROW, a substance.
maryhinchco, *n* Stringhalt *Obs.*
Mar'y-land bis'cuit (mĕr'ĭ-lănd). An unleavened biscuit made by mixing flour, shortening, and water or milk, which when kneaded is beaten and folded till full of air bubbles.
mar'y-lan'di-are' (-lăn'dĭ-âr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Maryland pink. The pinkroot
Mary lily. Annunciation lily.
maryneer. † MARINER.
Ma'ry-ol'a-try (mā'rĭ-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ; mâr'ĭ-; 115), **Ma'ry-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of MARIOLATRY, MARIOLOGY. [quad. *Cant.*
Mary quad. *Print.* An em
ma'ry-sole, *n.* [*Mary,* the proper name + *sole* the fish.] The smear dab or other flatfish. *Brit.*
mar'zi-pan', *n.* = MARCHPANE
mas. † MACE, a staff; MACE, a coin. [service.
Mas. Obs. or Scot. var. of MASS,
mas, *n.* [Shortened from *master.*] Master. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
mas. *Abbr.* Masculine.
M. A. S. *Abbr.* Master of Applied Science.
ma'sa (mä'sä), *n.* [Sp., dough.] Cornmeal. *Southwestern U. S.*
masager. † MESSENGER. [*Bib.*
Mas'a-loth (măs'ȧ-lŏth; -lōth).
mas'a-ma-cush (măs'ȧ-mȧ-kŭsh), *n.* The namaycush. *Local, Canada.* [bearer.
masar. † MACER, a mace
masc. *Abbr.* Masculine.
mas-cagn'ite (măs-kăn'yīt), *n.* [After Prof. P. *Mascagni,* who discovered it.] Also **mas-cagn'ine** (-yĭn). *Min.* Native ammonium sulphate, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, found in volcanic districts, usually as crusts or stalactitic forms.
mas'cal-ly, *n.* *Her.* Masculy.
mas'ca-longe (măs'kȧ-lŏnj; măs'kȧ-lŏnj'). Var. of MUSKELLUNGE. [MASQUERADE.
mas'ca-rade', mas'ca-ra'do. †
mas'ca-ra'ta. † MASQUERADE
Mas'ca'rille' (mȧs'kȧ'rēl'), *n.* A clever, bold, intriguing valet in three of Molière's comedies
mas'ca-ron (măs'kȧ-rŏn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *mascherone* a large mask, fr. *maschera* mask.] *Arch., etc.* = MASK, 9 a.
mas chal-eph'i-dro'sis (măs'kăl-ĕf'ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μασχάλη* armpit + *ephidrosis.*] *Med.* Excessive sweating in the armpits.
Ma'sche-ro'ni con-struc'tions (mä'skā-rō'nē). [After Lorenzo *Mascheroni* (1750-1801), Italian mathematician.] Geometrical constructions in which the use of compasses only is allowed.
Mas'chil (măs'kĭl), *n.* [Heb. *maskhil.*] *Bib.* A term prefixed to thirteen psalms. "The title probably indicates a contemplative composition, but . . . the original meaning probably passed away and it came to mean little more than a poem." *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*
mas'cle, *a. & n.* [OF.] Male *Obs.*
mas'cle-less, *a.* See -LESS
Mas-cou'ten, Mas-cou'tin (mȧs-kōō'tĕn; -tĭn), *n.* An Indian of a practically extinct Algonquian tribe of southern Michigan and Illinois. They were allies of the Foxes and Kickapoos, and were called the **Fire Nation** by the French. [*Obs.*
mascue, *v. t.* To machicolate.
mas'cul. † MASCLE, male.
mas'cu-lar (măs'kū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *masculus* male.] *Bot.* Staminate. *R.* [Masculinity *R.*
mas'cu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
mas'cu-late (măs'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *masculus* male, masculine] To make masculine. *Obs or R.*
mas'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Bot.* Fertilization. *Rare.*
mas'cu-lée' (mȧs'kū-lā'), *a.* *Her.* Masculy
mas'cu-lin. Masculine. *Ref Sp.*
mas'cu-line-ly, *adv* of MASCULINE. See -LY.
mas'cu-line-ness, *n* See -NESS
mas'cu-lin-ism (măs'kū-lĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Masculine physical traits in a woman.
mascun. † MASON.
mase. † MACE, MASS.
mase (māz). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MAZE
masege. † MESSAGE. [MYSELF.
ma-sel' (mȧ-sĕl'). Scot. var. of
maseles. † MEASLES.
maselin, *n.* A mazer, or maple bowl. *Obs.*
maselyn. † MASLIN.
masendewe † MEASONDUE.
Mas'e-pha (măs'ē-fȧ). *D. Bib.*
maser. † MACER, a mace bearer.
ma'ser (mā'zẽr). Var. of MAZER.
Ma-ser'e-phot (mȧ-sẽr'ē-fŏt), *or* **Ma-ser'e-photh** (-fŏth) *D. Bib.*
Mas'er-ites (măs'ẽr-īts), *n. pl* *D. Bib.*
mash (măsh; mȧsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MARSH, MESH.
mash (măsh), *n.* [Hind. *māsh, māsha,* fr. Skr. *māsha.*] A variety of the gram, cultivated in India.
Mash. *Bib.*
mash, *n.* [Cf. MASH to crush.]

2. To admit of being mashed ; to yield to pressure so as to be softened or fused.

mash (măsh), *n.* Act of mashing a person of the opposite sex ; also, the person mashed. *Vulgar or Slang.*

mash′er (măsh′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that mashes.
2. A male person who attempts to make advances to, or to pick up an acquaintance with, women who do not know him, in public places, as the hangers-on at theater stage doors, etc. *Vulgar or Slang.*

mash′ie, mash′y (măsh′ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* MASHIES (-ĭz). [Etym. uncert.] A golf club like the iron, but with a shorter head, slightly more lofted, used chiefly for short approaches. See GOLF, *Illust.*

Ma-sho′na (mä-shō′nȧ), *n.* A Bantu of a tribe dwelling south of the Zambezi River in eastern Rhodesia. They are excellent agriculturists, weavers, and metal workers, but are physically inferior to the Zulus.

mash′y (măsh′ĭ), *a.* ; MASH′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. Produced by crushing or bruising ; resembling, or consisting of, a mash.

mask (måsk), *n.* [F. *masque*, orig. uncert. ; cf. LL. *masca, mascha, mascus*, Sp. & Pg. *máscara*, It. *maschera*, Ar. *maskharah* buffoon, fool, pleasantry, anything ridiculous or mirthful, fr. *sakhira* to ridicule, to laugh at. Cf. MASQUE, MASQUERADE.] **1.** A cover, or partial cover, for the face, used for disguise, protection, etc. ; as, a dancer's *mask*, a fencer's *mask* ; a ball player's *mask*.

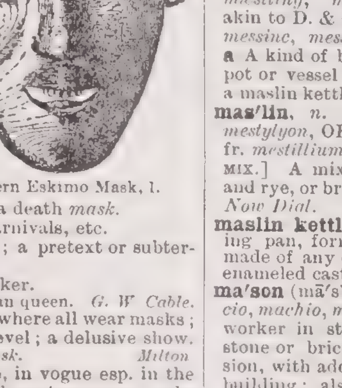
Western Eskimo Mask, 1.

2. An artificial figure of a face or head worn by ancient Greek and Roman actors on the stage partly as a symbol of the character represented and partly to concentrate the sound of the voice.
3. A sculptured face or face and neck, or a copy of a face made by means of a mold in plaster, wax, etc. ; as, a death *mask*.
4. A grotesque false face worn at carnivals, etc.
5. That which disguises or conceals ; a pretext or subterfuge ; as, under the *mask* of night.
6. A person wearing a mask ; a masker.

The *mask* that has the arm of the Indian queen. *G. W. Cable.*

7. A festive dance or other diversion where all wear masks ; a masque, a masquerade ; hence, a revel ; a delusive show.

The world's vain *mask*. *Milton*

8. A form of dramatic performance, in vogue esp. in the 16th and 17th centuries, in which the actors wore masks and represented mythical or allegorical characters, the acting originally consisting only in dancing and dumb show; also, a dramatic composition for such a performance.
9. In technical uses : **a** *Arch., etc.* A grotesque head or face, used as an adornment on a keystone or other prominent part, on a fountain, etc. **b** *Zoöl.* The lower lip of the larva of a dragon fly, modified so as to form a prehensile organ. **c** *Hunting.* The head or face of an animal, as a fox or dog. **d** *Fort.* (1) A screen, as of earth, brush, or the like, to conceal a battery, a working party, or any military operation, whether affording protection or not. (2) In a permanent fortification, a redoubt which protects the caponiere. *Rare.* **e** A covering over something to prevent soiling or other damage.

mask, *v. t.* ; MASKED (måskt) ; MASK′ING. **1.** To cover, as the face, by way of concealment or defense against injury ; to conceal with a mask or visor.

They must all be *masked* and vizarded. *Shak.*

2. To disguise ; cover ; hide.

Masking the business from the common eye. *Shak.*

3. *Mil.* **a** To conceal from the enemy's sight, as the position of a battery. **b** To keep in check or on the defensive, as troops, a fortress, or the like, with part of one's force while conducting hostile operations elsewhere. **c** To be in the way of the fire of (one's own side) ; as, we could not fire, as we were *masked* by our first line.

mask, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To appear as a masker.
2. To wear a mask ; to be disguised in any way. *Shak.*

masked (måskt), *p. a.* **1.** Wearing or using a mask or masks ; characterized by masks ; concealed ; hidden.
2. *Med.* Disguised ; not obvious ; as, a *masked* fever, or one not clearly developed.
3. *Bot.* Personate.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** Having the outlines of the future wings, legs, and other organs visible beneath the integument ; — said of certain insect pupæ. **b** Having facial markings or structures suggesting a mask, as certain birds.

masked ball, a ball in which the participants wear masks. — **m. comedy**, a form of Italian popular character comedy played by typical figures in masks speaking in local dialects, said to have been invented about 1530 by a Paduan, A. Beolca (called Ruzzante, or joker). The chief characters of *masked comedy* were **Pantalone**, a Venetian merchant ; **Dottore**, a Bolognese physician ; **Spavlento**, a Neapolitan braggadocio ; **Pulliclnella**, a wag of Apulia ; **Giangurgulo** and **Coviello**, clowns of Calabria ; **Gelfomino**, a Roman beau ; **Brighella**, a Ferrarese pimp ; and **Arlecchino**, a blundering servant of Bergamo. Besides these there were the *Amorosos* or *Innamoratos* [Amorous or Enamored], men or women with serious parts, and **Smeraldina, Colombina, Spilletta**, and other "servettas," or waiting maids, who spoke Tuscan or Roman, and wore no masks. — **masked crab**, a European crab (*Corystes cassivelaunus*) with markings on the carapace somewhat resembling a human face. — **m. duck**, a small duck (*Nomonyx dominicus*) of tropical America. — **m. pig**, a Japanese domestic hog (*Sus pliciceps*). Its face is deeply furrowed. — **m. quail**, the Massena quail. — **m. wheel**, *Mach.*, a device consisting of a ratchet wheel having deep and shallow teeth alternately, overlapping a slightly smaller wheel with uniform teeth, or pin teeth, of the same pitch. It is used in numbering machines to enable the same number to be printed twice before advancing automatically to the next number.

mask′er (mås′kẽr), *n.* One who wears a mask ; one who appears in disguise at a masquerade.

mask-ette′ (mås-kĕt′), *n.* [*mask* + *-ette.*] A headdress resembling, or analogous to, a mask, such as those used by the Pueblo Indians in their ceremonials.

mask′flow′er (måsk′flou′ẽr), *n.* Any plant of the scrophulariaceous genus *Alonsoa* ; — so called from the marking of the scarlet and black flowers.

mask′oid (mås′koid), *a.* [*mask* + *-oid.*] Like a mask. — *n.* *Archæol.* A masklike carving, such as are found on old Mexican and Peruvian buildings.

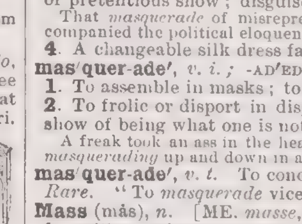
Prehistoric Maskoid from Mexico (⅓)

mas′lin (măz′lĭn), *n.* [AS. *mæstling, mæsling, mæslen*, akin to D. & G. *messing*, MHG. *messinc, messe* ; orig. uncert.] **a** A kind of brass. *Obs.* **b** A pot or vessel of this material ; a maslin kettle. *Chiefly Dial.*

mas′lin, *n.* [ME. *mestlyon, mestylyon*, OF. *mesteillon, mestillon*, LL. *mistilio, mestillio*, fr. *mestillium*, fr. L. *mixtum*, p. p. of *miscere* to mix. See MIX.] A mixture of different sorts of grain, esp. wheat and rye, or bread made of it ; also, a mixture ; a potpourri. *Now Dial.*

maslin kettle. A large fruit-preserving pan, formerly of maslin, but now made of any of various materials, as of enameled cast iron.

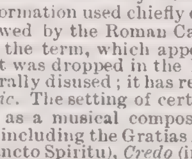
Maslin Kettle

ma′son (mā′s'n), *n.* [F. *maçon*, LL. *macio, machio, mattio* ; orig. uncert.] **1.** A worker in stone ; one who builds with stone or brick, artificial stone, or the like, or, by extension, with adobe, pisé, etc ; one who prepares stone for building ; also, a workman who molds plaster, cement, etc., to resemble stonework, or for internal finish.
2. [*cap.*] A member of the Freemasons. See FREEMASON.

ma′son, *v. t.* ; MA′SONED (mā′s'nd) ; MA′SON-ING. [Cf. F. *maçonner.*] To construct of masonry ; to build stonework or brickwork about, under, in, over, etc ; as, to *mason* up a well or terrace ; to *mason* in a kettle or boiler.

Ma′son and Dix′on's line (mā′s'n, dĭk′s'nz). The southern boundary line of Pennsylvania. It lies in latitude 39° 43′ 26.3″, and was run (with the exception of about thirty-six miles) by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English astronomers, between 1763 and 1767. This line became famous in United States history as being in part the boundary between the free and the slave States.

mason bee. Any of numerous solitary bees which construct nests of hardened mud and sand.

ma′soned (mā′s'nd), *pret. & p. p.* of MASON, *v.* Specif. : *p. a.* *Her.* Marked with lines of a distinct tincture representing masonry joints.

ma-son′ic (mȧ-sŏn′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to masons or their work. *Rare.*
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Freemasons or their craft or mysteries.

ma′son-ry (mā′s'n-rĭ), *n.* [F. *maçonnerie.*] **1.** Art, trade, or occupation of a mason.
2. The work or performance of a mason ; as, good or bad *masonry* ; skillful *masonry*.
3. That which is built by a mason ; anything constructed of the materials used by masons, such as stone, brick, tiles, or the like. *Dry masonry* is applied to structures made without mortar.
4. [*cap.*] The craft, institution, or mysteries of Freemasons ; Freemasonry.

ma′son-ry, *v. t.* ; MA′SON-RIED (-rĭd) ; MA′SON-RY-ING. To make of or with masonry. *Rare.*

mason wasp. Any of various solitary wasps that construct nests of hardened mud for their young, as those of the genus *Eumenes* (see EUMENIDÆ).

ma-soo′la (mȧ-sōō′lȧ), *n.*, *or* **masoola boat**. Also *masula, masulah*, etc. A kind of boat used for landing on the coast of Madras, India. The planks are sewed together with strands of coir which cross over a wadding.

Ma-so′ra, **Ma-so′rah** (mȧ-sō′rȧ), *n.* [NHeb. *māsōrāh* tradition ; cf. Heb. *māsōreth.*] The early Hebrew tradition as to the correct form of the text of the Scriptures ; also, in the written editions, the marginal notes, or the text and notes, embodying the results of this tradition. The written *Masora* consists of the notes, or notes and punctuation, to a consonantal text, called the **Masoretic text**, which is the basis of all editions of the Old Testament (see TEXT). The punctuation consists in pointing the vowels and indicating the accents, according to either of two systems, the Palestinian, or Tiberian, and the Babylonian (see PUNCTUATION, *n.*, 2). The marginal notes are chiefly on the number of times that particular words and word forms occur. Simple indications of the number of times of occurrence are placed at the side of the text, forming a **Ma-so′ra par′va** (pär′vȧ), or small Masora ; such notes extended to a list with citation of passages are placed on the top and bottom margins, forming a **Ma-so′ra mag′na** (măg′nȧ), or large Masora ; sometimes they are at the end, forming a **Ma-so′ra fi-na′lis** (fī-nā′lĭs), or final Masora. Tradition carries the beginning of the oral Masora back as far as Ezra's time ; it was reduced to writing somewhere between the 5th and 8th centuries A. D.

Mas′o-rete (măs′ō-rēt), *n.* [Later form of *masoreth*. See MASORA.] A Hebrew scholar learned in the Masora ; esp., one of the body of scribes who wrote down the Masora.

Mas′o-ret′ic (-rĕt′ĭk), **Mas′o-ret′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *massorétique.*] Of or relating to the Masora or the Masoretes. — **Masoretic text.** See MASORA, TEXT.

masque (måsk), *n.* [See MASK.] **1. a** A masquerade. = MASK, *n.*, 7. **b** A form of dramatic entertainment, or the drama acted at it. = MASK, *n.*, 8.
2. A gathering or company of maskers. *Obs.*

mas′quer-ade′ (mås′kẽr-ād′), *n.* [F. *mascarade*, It. *mascherata* : cf. Sp. *mascarada*. See MASK.] **1.** An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, or other diversions.

In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades* *Pope.*

2. A costume for wear at such an assembly ; a disguise.
3. Acting or living under false pretenses ; false, unreal, or pretentious show ; disguise.

That *masquerade* of misrepresentation which invariably accompanied the political eloquence of Rome. *De Quincey.*

4. A changeable silk dress fabric. *Obs.*

mas′quer-ade′, *v. i.* ; -AD′ED (-ād′ĕd) ; -AD′ING (-ād′ĭng).
1. To assemble in masks ; to take part in a masquerade.
2. To frolic or disport in disguise ; to make a pretentious show of being what one is not.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin. *L'Estrange.*

mas′quer-ade′, *v. t.* To conceal with masks ; to disguise. *Rare.* "To *masquerade* vice." *Killingbeck.*

Mass (mås), *n.* [ME. *masse, messe*, AS. *mæsse*, L. *missa*, fr. *mittere, missum*, to send, dismiss. The original sense was prob. dismissal ; cf. the words, "Ite, missa est" [*sc.* ecclesia], the congregation is dismissed, used at the close of a service. See MISSION ; cf. CHRISTMAS, LAMMAS, MESS a dish, MISSAL.] **1.** *Eccl.* The service or liturgy of the Eucharist ; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ; the (or a) celebration of the Holy Communion ; — in English since the Reformation used chiefly of the Eucharist as celebrated and viewed by the Roman Catholic Church. Among Anglicans the term, which appeared in the Prayer Book of 1549, but was dropped in the Prayer Book of 1552, came to be generally disused ; it has recently been revived by some.
2. *Music.* The setting of certain portions of the Mass considered as a musical composition ; — namely, the *Kyrie*, *Gloria* (including the Gratias Agimus, Qui Tollis, Quoniam, Cum Sancto Spiritu), *Credo* (including Et Incarnatus, Crucifixus, Et Resurrexit), *Sanctus* (with the Hosanna), *Benedictus* (also with Hosanna), and the *Agnus Dei* (with Dona Nobis). Between the *Credo* and *Sanctus* an *Offertorium* is sometimes added. See REQUIEM.

Mass, *or* **Liturgy, of the Presanctified**, *Eccl.*, a eucharistic service in which the elements used have been consecrated at a previous service, as in the Eastern Church on any week day in Lent excepting Saturday or Annunciation Day.

mass, *n.* [ME. *masse*, F. *masse*, L. *massa*, fr. Gr. μᾶζα a barley cake ; prob. akin to μάσσειν to knead. Cf. MACERATE.] **1.** A quantity of matter, or the form of matter, cohering together so as to make one, originally amorphous, body, or an aggregation of particles or things which collectively make one body or quantity, usually of considerable size ; as, a *mass* of ore, metal, sand, or water.

A deep *mass* of continual sea. *Savile.*

2. *Pharm.* The homogeneous lump compounded for making pills ; as, blue *mass*.
3. A large quantity, amount, or number ; a bulk.

He had spent a huge *mass* of treasure. *Sir J. Davies*

4. Bulk ; magnitude ; body ; size.

This army of such *mass* and charge. *Shak.*

5. The principal part; the main body; as, the *mass* of men.
6. *Physics.* That property of a body to which its inertia is ascribed and which is commonly taken as the measure of the amount of material which it contains. Mass is one of the three fundamental quantities (length, mass, and time) on which all physical measurements are based. The masses of bodies are inversely proportional to the velocities which a given force will impart to them in a given time, and are directly proportional to their kinetic or potential energies. The mass of a body has long been regarded as invariable in amount and independent of its physical state, environment, or motion. It is now known, however, that at least in the case of electrically charged particles of matter at high velocities (corpuscles or elec-

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A hammer used in breaking stone or mineral.
ma′sha (mä′shȧ), *n.* [Skr. *māsha.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
mash′ak (mŭsh′ŭk). Var. of MUSSUK.
Ma′shal (mā′shăl). *Bib.*
mash′al (mŭsh′ăl). Var. of MUSSAL.
mash-al′lah (măsh-ăl′ȧ), *interj.* [Ar. *mā shā Allah* what God has willed.] As God wills; — a Mohammedan exclamation.
mashed (măsht), *pret. & p. p.* of MASH. [Maslin. *Dial. Eng.*]
mash′el-ton (măsh′'l-tŭn), *n.*
mash′fat′, *n.* A fat, or vat, for mashing malt, etc. *Obs.*
mash′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MASH. Specif. : *vb. n.* Act of mixing malt to form wort ; also, a quantity mashed.
ma′ship (mā′shĭp), *n.* Mastership : — a title of address. *Obs.*
mash′lam (măsh′lăm), **mash′lin, mash′lum**. Scot. or dial. Eng. vars. of MASLIN, grain.
mash′loch (măsh′lŏk), *n.* Maslin. *Scot.*
mash machine. *Brewing.* A machine used for pulping mash for the steeping tun.
Mash′pee (mŏsh′pē ; măsh′-), *n.* [North Amer. Indian *massapee* or *missi-pi*, great pool.] An Indian of the remnant of the Natick tribe, now on Cape Cod.
mash pulper. = MASH MACHINE.
mash roll, rudder, *or* **staff**. *Brewing.* A stirrer in a mash tub. *Oxf. E. D.*
mash′ru (mŭsh′rōō), *n.* [Hind. *mashrū*, fr. Ar. *mashrū'* initiated, lawful ; because it is not lawful for Mohammedans to pray in fabrics of pure silk.] A kind of silk-and-cotton fabric. *Anglo-Ind.*
mash tub, tun, *or* **vat**. *Brewing.* A large tub used in making mash and wort.
mash wort. *Brewing.* Wort from which the solid particles of mash have not been separated.
Ma-si′as (mȧ-sī′ăs). *Bib.*
mas′jid (mŭs′jĭd), *n.* [Ar. *masjid*. See MOSQUE.] A Mohammedan mosque.
Mas John. [See MAS.] A Scotch Presbyterian minister. *Jocular or Contemptuous. Archaic.*
mask, *n. & v.* Mesh. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mask, *n.* [See MASH.] A mash, as in brewing. *Obs.*
mask, *v. t. & i.* [See MASH, *v. t.*] To mash, or infuse, etc. *Scot.*
mask, *v. i.* [See MASKER, *v. t.*] To be confused or lost. *Obs*
mas′ka-longe, mas′kal-longe (măs′kȧ-lŏnj ; măs′kȧ-lŏnj′), **mas′ka-nonge** (măs′kȧ-nŏnj ; măs′kȧ-nŏnj′). Vars. of MUSKELLUNGE.
mas′ka-ra′do. ‡ MASQUERADE.
mas′keeg′ (măs′kēg′). Var. of MUSKEG. [*Obs.*]
mas′kel-er, *n.* Prob., maskery.
mas′ke-no′zha. Var. of MASKINONGE. [mask. *Obs.*]
mask′er, *n.* [It. *maschera.*] A
mask′er, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *maskren, malskren* ; cf. AS *malscrung* bewitching, fascination.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To make or become confused or bewildered **2.** To stifle or choke.
maskerat. ‡ MASQUERADE.
mask′er-y, *n.* [Cf OF. *masquerie.*] The dress or disguise of a masker ; masking ; a masquerade. *Obs. or R.*
mas′ket (mås′kĕt), **mas′quet**, *a.* [See MASKER, *v. t.*] Maskered ; confused. *Dial. Eng*
mask′fat′, *n.* = MASHFAT. *Obs.*
mask′house′, *n.* A house for masks, or plays. *Obs.*
mas′ki-go-ny (măs′kĭ-gō-nĭ), *n.* The namaycush.
mask′ing, *p. pr. & vb n.* of MASK, to hide, etc.
mask′ing, *n.* Mashing. — **masking pot** *or* **pat**, a teapot. *Scot.* — **masking fat**, a mash tub
mas′ki-nonge (măs′kĭ-nŏnj ; măs′kĭ-nŏnj′), **mas′ki-non′gy** (măs′kĭ-nŏn′jĭ). Vars of MUSKELLUNGE.
Mas′kins (mås′kĭnz), *n* [*Mass* a service + *-kin(s).*] The Mass, or sacrament ; — in phrase *by the Maskins*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
maskowe. ‡ MASCUE.
mask shell. Any marine spiral shell of the tænioglossate genus *Persona*, having a curiously twisted aperture.
maskt Masked. *Ref. Sp.*
masle. ‡ MALE.
mas′ly. ‡ MASSILY.
Mas′man (măs′măn). *Bib.*
Mas′ma-na (-mȧ-nȧ). *D Bib*
M. A. S. M. E. *Abbr.* Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. [MUSNUD.]
mas′nad (mŭs′nŭd) Var. of
masnel. Corrupt. of MASUEL *Obs.* [*Bib.*]
Ma-so′bi-a (mȧ-sō′bĭ-ȧ). *D.*
mas′och-ism (măz′ŏk-ĭz'm), *n.* [After Leopold von Sacher-*Masoch*, Austrian novelist, who has described it.] *Med* Abnormal sexual passion in which one finds pleasure in abuse and cruelty from his or her associate.
Ma′son and Sli-dell′ affair (mā′s'n, slī-dĕl′). See TRENT AFFAIR.
masondewe ‡ MEASONDUE.
ma′son-er, *n.* A mason: a bricklayer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ma′son-ite (mā′s'n-īt), *n.* [After Owen *Mason*, of Providence, R. I.] *Min.* A variety of chloritoid in broad dark green plates.
mason moth. Any moth whose larva constructs an earthen cocoon under the soil.
mason shell. A carrier shell.
mason's level = CARPENTER'S LEVEL. [der.]
mason spider. A trapdoor spider.
ma′son-work′, *n.* Masonry.
ma-soo′ka (mȧ-sōō′kȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Sp. *besugo* sea bream. Cf. BESUGO.] The spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*). *Florida.*
masor. ‡ MAZER.
Mas′o-ret (măs′ō-rĕt), **Mas′o-rite** (-rīt). Vars. of MASORETE.
Ma-so′reth (mȧ-sō′rĕth), *n.* The tradition of the Masora.
Mas′pha (măs′fȧ). *Bib.*
mas′quer (mås′kẽr), *n.* A masker *R.* [who masquerades.]
mas′quer-ad′er (-ād′ẽr), *n.* One
masquin, *n.* [See MASQUE, MASK, *n. & v.*] A masquerade. *Obs.*
mas′qui-non′gy (măs′kĭ-nŏn′jĭ) Var of MUSKELLUNGE.
Mas′re-ca (măs′rē-kȧ). *D. Bib.*
Mas′re-kah (măs′rē-kȧ ; măs-rē′kȧ). *Bib.*
mas′ri-um (măs′rĭ-ŭm ; măz′-), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar *miçr* Egypt.] *Chem.* A supposed new element whose discovery in a fibrous alum from Egypt was announced in 1891, but never confirmed.
mass. ‡ MACE, a staff.
mass Var. of MAS. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
mass, *v. i.* [AS. *mæssian* to say

trons) the mass varies with the velocity. The usual definition, that "*mass* is the quantity of matter in a body," is therefore faulty. Mass is commonly measured by weighing, that is, by comparing the pull of gravity on the body whose mass is to be determined with that on a standard of known mass. The result of this process is often called the *weight* of the body, but strictly speaking it is the pull of gravity on the body, which varies with the locality, and not with the mass itself.
7. *Math.* See AGGREGATE, *n.*, 5.
8. *Mining.* A metalliferous or other mineral deposit of irregular shape; — distinguished from a *bed* or *vein*.
9. *Mil.* A cavalry squadron formation in line of troops in column of fours with intervals of eleven yards. *U. S.*
Syn. — See BULK.
the masses, the great body of the people, as contrasted with the higher classes; the populace.

mass (mȧs), *v. t.*; MASSED (mȧst); MASS′ING. [Cf. F. *masser*.] To form or collect into a mass; to form into a collective body; to bring together into masses; to assemble.
But *mass* them together and they are terrible indeed. *Coleridge.*

mass, *v. i.* To gather and form a mass; to collect in a body.

Mas′sa-chu′set (măs′ȧ-chōō′sĕt), *n.* [Algonquian *Massa-adchu-es-et* at or above the great (*massa*) hill (*wadchu*).] A confederacy of Algonquian tribes formerly settled about Massachusetts Bay. They had been one of the strongest of the New England tribal groups, but were decimated by the pestilence of 1617.

mas′sa-cre (măs′ȧ-kẽr), *n.* [F., OF. *maçacre, macecle*, shambles, slaughter; orig. uncert.] **1.** The killing of a considerable number of human beings under circumstances of atrocity or cruelty, or contrary to the usages of civilized people; as, the *massacre* on St. Bartholomew's Day.
2. Murder, esp. of a helpless person. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. *Her.* A stag's antlers with part of the skull, depicted as a bearing.
Syn. — MASSACRE, BUTCHERY, CARNAGE. MASSACRE denotes promiscuous and wholesale slaughter, esp. of those who can make little or no resistance; BUTCHERY implies the cold-blooded slaughter of men as if they were beasts; CARNAGE suggests the heaped-up bodies of the slain. See KILL.
Massacre of St. Bartholomew, *F. Hist.*, a massacre of the Huguenots, instigated under Charles IX. by Catherine de' Medici and the Guises, which began in Paris on St. Bartholomew's Day (Aug. 24), 1572. The signal for it was given by the bells of the Church of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois at midnight of the night of Aug. 23-24. Estimates as to the number of Protestants slaughtered throughout France vary from a few thousands to a hundred thousand. The Duc de Sully placed it at 70,000. — **M. of the Innocents.** See *Holy Innocents' Day*, under HOLY.

mas′sa-cre (măs′ȧ-kẽr), *v. t.*; MAS′SA-CRED (-kẽrd); MAS′SA-CRING (-krĭng). [Cf. F. *massacrer*. See MASSACRE, *n.*]
1. To kill in considerable numbers where much resistance cannot be made; to kill with indiscriminate violence, without necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations; to butcher; slaughter.
2. To murder (a person), esp. with violence or cruelty; — by some held to be a misuse of the word.

mass action. *Chem.* Chemical action as affected by the masses of the reacting substances. Berthollet developed the notion of mass action, but in doing so erroneously supposed the composition of substances to be variable, in dependence on the reacting masses; hence the theory was for a time discredited. See *law of mass action*, under LAW.

mas-sage′ (mȧ-säzh′; 277), *n.* [F.] A method of treating the superficial soft parts of the body for remedial or hygienic purposes, consisting in rubbing, stroking, kneading, tapping, etc., with the hand or an instrument.

mas-sage′, *v. t.*; MAS-SAGED′ (mȧ-säzhd′); MAS-SAG′ING (-säzh′ĭng). *Med.* To treat by means of massage; to rub or knead; as, to *massage* a patient with ointment.

mas-sag′ist (mȧ-säzh′ĭst), *n.* One who practices massage; a masseur or masseuse.

Mass bell. The Sanctus bell.

Mass book. The missal, or Roman Catholic service book.

mas-sé′ (mȧ-sā′, *or, esp. in British usage*, măs′ā), *n.*, *or* **massé shot.** [F. *massé*, p. p. of *masser* to make such a stroke. Cf. MACE a staff.] *Billiards.* A stroke made by hitting the cue ball vertically or nearly vertically on the side so as to make it move in a sharp curve.

mas′se-bah (măs′ĕ-bä), *n.* [Heb. *matsēbāh*, fr. *matsab* to set upright.] Among the Semites, an upright stone, or stone pillar, regarded as the abode or symbol of a deity or commemorating a hero or an event.

masse′cuite′ (mȧs′kwēt′), *n.* [F., baked mass.] *Sugar Manuf.* A dense mass of sugar crystals mixed with mother liquor, obtained by evaporating the juice of the sugar cane or other saccharine liquid.

Mas-se′na quail *or* **par′tridge** (mȧ-sē′nȧ). [After André *Masséna*, marshal of France.] Any of several varieties of a crested quail (*Cyrtonyx montezumæ*) ranging from southern Arizona to Guatemala. The face is marked with black and white, and the body is streaked and ocellated with black, white, gray, and chestnut.

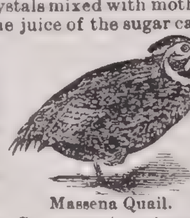
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Massena Quail.

mas-se′ter (mă-sē′tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μασητήρ a chewer, μῦς μασητήρ a muscle of the lower jaw used in chewing, fr. μασᾶσθαι to chew.] *Anat.* A large muscle which raises the lower jaw and assists in mastication. It arises from the zygomatic arch and the malar process of the superior maxillary bone, and is inserted into the angle and ramus of the lower jaw. — **mas′se-ter′ic** (măs′ĕ-tĕr′ĭk), *a.*

‖ **mas′seur′** (mȧ′sûr′), *n.*; *pl.* -SEURS (-sûrz′; *F.* -sûr′). [F. See MASSAGE.] **a** A man who practices massage. **b** An instrument used in the performance of massage.

‖ **mas′seuse′** (mȧ′sûz′), *n.*; *pl.* -SEUSES (*F.* -sûz′). [F.] A woman who practices massage.

mas′si-cot (măs′ĭ-kŏt), *n.* [F. *massicot*.] A yellow powdery oxide of lead. See LITHARGE. It sometimes occurs as a mineral. It is used as a pigment and drier, in the preparation of minium, etc.

mas′sif (mȧs′ĭf; *F.* mȧ′sēf′), *n.* [F. See 2d MASS.] *Geol.* **a** A principal mountain mass, more or less distinctly defined by valleys, and culminating in one or more eminences; as, the *massif* of the Jungfrau. **b** A block of the earth's crust bounded by faults or flexures and displaced as a unit without internal change; a fault block.

mas′sive (mȧs′ĭv), *a.* [F. *massif*.] **1.** Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; having a solid bulky form; compacted; weighty; heavy; massy; as, *massive* rocks.
2. Specif.: **a** Of the forehead, large and bold. **b** Having three dimensions; in solid form. *Rare.*
3. *Min.* In mass, not necessarily without a crystalline structure, but having no regular form; as, many minerals occur *massive*.
4. *Arch.* Characterized by solid agglomeration of materials, as bricks or stones piled in a wall, solid pisé or concrete, as distinguished from framed or skeleton construction, as with timber or metal. Hence, **massive system**, in fireproofing, building in which hollow spaces and consequent danger of unseen communication of fire are avoided.
5. Of immaterial things, impressive or broad in scope, effect, volume, or the like.
Syn. — See BULKY.
massive rock. *Geol.* **a** Rock that shows no stratification; an igneous rock. **b** Rock that shows no tendency to part into slabs or plates, as conglomerates, most igneous rocks, and many limestones.

mass meeting. A large or general assembly of people, as for discussion of a public question.

mas-soy′ (mȧ-soi′; măs′oi), *n.*, **massoy bark.** [Papuan.] The aromatic bark of an East Indian lauraceous tree, prob. a species of *Cinnamomum*. It yields a volatile oil, **massoy oil**, used as a condiment and in medicine.

mas′su-la (măs′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *massa* mass.] *Bot.* **a** A mucilaginous mass in *Azolla*, formed from the tapetal cells of the microsporangium and inclosing a number of microspores. **b** In certain seed plants, as some orchids, a coherent group of microspores (pollen grains) developed from a single mother cell.

mass velocity. *Physics.* The product of the density of a medium through which a disturbance is propagated by the velocity of the disturbance.

mass′y (mȧs′ĭ), *a.*; MASS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MASS′I-EST. [Cf. OF. *massiz*, F. *massif*. See 2d MASS.] **1.** Compacted into, or consisting of, a mass; having bulk and weight or substance; ponderous; bulky and heavy; weighty; massive; as, a *massy* shield; a *massy* rock; — lit. or fig.
Yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly. *Pope.*
2. In the form of a mass, or body having three dimensions; solid; — chiefly of sculptured figures. *Obs.*

mast (mȧst), *n.* [AS. *mæst*, fem.; akin to G. *mast*, and E. *meat*. See MEAT.] Nuts collectively, as acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts, etc., esp. as food for hogs or other animals; sometimes, specif., beechnuts.

mast, *n.* [AS. *mæst*, masc.; akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *mast*, Icel. *mastr*, L. *malus*.] **1.** A long pole or spar of timber, iron, or steel rising from the keel of a vessel or boat through the decks, if any, into the air to sustain the yards, booms, sails, and rigging generally. It is usually set up approximately perpendicular to the keel, but in some vessels, esp. those using lateen sails, may have considerable slant, or rake, forward or aft. Masts may be in one piece, when they are called **pole masts**, or of several pieces bound together, when they are called **made**, or **built-up, masts**. Iron and steel masts are often made hollow, sometimes with bracing trusses inside. In larger sailing vessels masts are usually made in several lengths, one rising above the other, and the upper lengths so arranged as to be lowered at need. From the deck these lengths are named **lowermast, topmast, topgallant mast**, and **royal mast**, but all the divisions are included in the specific name of the mast which they compose, as *foremast, mainmast*.
2. a Any vertical or nearly vertical pole, as an upright post in various cranes or a trolley pole for an electric car. **b** In the English timber trade, a straight tree trunk, free from branches, exceeding eight inches in diameter.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = MALUS.
afore the mast. *Naut.* = BEFORE THE MAST. — **at the m.**, *Naut.*, on the main deck or quarter-deck by the mainmast, where most assemblies of the crew are held for formal purposes, such as meetings with the officers for investigation of offenses or grievances, etc. — **before the m.**, *Naut.*, as a common sailor, the crew excepting officers having their quarters in the extreme forward part of a ship.

mast, *v. t.*; MAST′ED; MAST′ING. To furnish with a mast or masts; to put the mast or masts of in position.

mas′ta-ba (măs′tȧ-bȧ), *n.* Also **mas′ta-bah**. [Ar. *maçtabah* a large stone bench.] **1.** In Mohammedan countries, a fixed seat, common in dwellings and in public places.
2. *Egyptology.* A type of tomb, of the time of the Memphite dynasties, comprising an oblong structure with sloping sides (sometimes containing a decorated chamber, sometimes of solid masonry), and connected with a mummy chamber in the rock beneath.

Mastaba, 2.

mas-tad′e-ni′tis (măs-tăd′ĕ-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *adenitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mammary glands.

mas-tal′gi-a (-tăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain in the mammary gland, esp. of a neuralgic kind.

mas′tax (măs′tăks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μάσταξ mouth, jaws.] *Zoöl.* **a** The pharynx of a rotifer. It usually contains several horny pieces, most commonly a median forked *incus*, against which the *mallei*, or lateral pieces, work so as to crush the food. **b** The lore of a bird.

mast cell. *Anat.* A type of leucocyte, or nucleated corpuscle, containing numerous coarse, irregular, strongly basophilic granules in the cytoplasm. They occur in various tissues, normal and pathological, and to some extent in the blood, esp. in leucocythæmia.

mast coat. *Naut.* A piece of canvas nailed around a mast, where it passes through the deck, to shed water.

mast′ed (mȧs′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Having or furnished with a mast or masts; — chiefly in comb.; as, a three-*masted* schooner.

mas′ter (mȧs′tẽr, *or, esp. in British usage*, mäs′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *maistre, maister*, AS. *magister, mægister*, or OF. *maistre, mestre*, F. *maître*; both fr. L. *magister*, orig. a double comparative from the root of *magnus* great, akin to Gr. μέγας. Cf. MAESTRO, MAGISTER, MAGISTRATE, MAGNITUDE, MAJOR, MISTER, MISTRESS, MICKLE.] **1.** A male person having another living being so far subject to his will that he can, in the main, control his or its actions; specif.: **a** A feudal chief, or one exercising similar authority; a commander, governor, ruler, or the like. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* (1) The commander of a merchant vessel; — colloquially called *captain*. (2) In the United States and British navies, formerly, a commissioned officer ranking next below a lieutenant and performing the duties of the present *navigating officer*. In the British navy he is now called **navigating officer**. In the United States navy the title was changed to **lieutenant junior grade** by act of Congress of March 3, 1883. The *navigator* is, at present, generally the third in command; a *lieutenant, junior grade* being a watch and division officer. **c** The employer of a servant. **d** The person to whom an apprentice is articled. **e** The sovereign or ruler in relation to his ministers or diplomatic agents. **f** In a public school, the scholar who is served by a fag. *Eng.* **g** The owner of a slave or of a brute that is taught to obey man; the person to whose will a brute is subject. **h** The male head of a household; a paterfamilias. **i** A woman's husband, or "man." *Dial.* **j** The director of a number of persons performing a ceremony or sharing a feast. **k** The controller of a familiar spirit or other supernatural being. **l** A man under whom a child or children are placed for instruction; a tutor or preceptor; now, usually, a schoolmaster or one making a profession of teaching some art or science, as music. **m** The man whose teachings or precepts one accepts or follows in religion, art, science, or the like; the leader or teacher of disciples; often specif. [*cap.*], with *the, our*, etc., Christ.
2. One who uses, or controls at will, anything inanimate; specif., now *Obsoles.*, an owner or possessor; as, to be *master* of one's time; *masters* of the sea. *Shak.*
Master of a hundred thousand drachms. *Addison.*
3. One who has bettered or mastered another, or is capable of so doing; victor; as, in physical contests the stronger man is likely to be *master*.
4. A person holding an academic degree of an advanced character, originally authorizing him to teach in the institution conferring it; — usually with a qualifying phrase; as, *Master* of Arts; *Master* of Science; *Master* of Law. The *master's* degree is now usually the second degree, ranking above *bachelor* and below *doctor*.
5. A workman so proficient as to be able to follow his trade independently and teach apprentices; hence, a man following any trade and doing business on his own account.
6. One, esp. an artist, who has attained great skill in the use or application of anything; as, a *master* of oratorical art. "Great *masters* of ridicule." *Macaulay.*
No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand and be *masters* of it. *Locke.*
7. In Scotland, the title of the heir apparent of a viscount or a baron; as, the *Master* of Ballantræ.
8. A title prefixed to the name or designation of a man or youth. *Master* was originally used only of persons of high social rank or learning, later of men in general; it is now conventionally restricted to boys, except in dialect use and among servile dependents addressing their superiors. As a conventional courtesy title for men, *master* came to be pronounced mĭstẽr, and only the abbreviation *Mr.* and the spelling *Mister* are now so used.

Mass.] To celebrate, or to hear, Mass. *Obs. or R.*
mass (mȧs), *v. t.* [F. *masser*.] To massage. *R.*
Mass. *Abbr.* Massachusetts.
‖ **mas′sa** (măs′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MASSÆ (-ē). [L.] Mass. *Esp. Pharm.*
mas′sa (mȧs′ȧ), *n.* Master; — a negro corruption.
Mas′sa (măs′ȧ). *Bib.*
Mas′sa-chu′setts Bay Company (mȧs′ȧ-chōō′sĕts). An English company of Puritans, chartered in 1629 for the purpose of planting a colony on Massachusetts Bay. It founded Boston in 1630.
mas′sa-crer (măs′ȧ-krẽr), *n.* One who massacres.
mas′sa-crous, *a.* Of or pert. to massacre; murderous. *Obs.*
massage. † MESSAGE.
Mas′sah (măs′ȧ). *Bib.*
Mas-sa′li-a (mȧ-sā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* = MASSILIA. See ASTEROID, *Table.*
Mas-sa′li-an (-ȧn), *n.* [Syr. *m′calin* one who prays.] *Eccl. Hist.* = EUCHITE **a**. — **Mas-sa′li-an**, *a.*
mas′sa-sau′ga (măs′ȧ-sô′gȧ), *n.* The prairie rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus*) or related species.
mass bass Var. of MAST BASS.
mass center *or* **centre.** = CENTER OF MASS.
mass copper. Native copper in large masses. [*Obs.*]
Mass creed. The Nicene creed.
Mass′-day′, *n.* *Eccl.* A feast or holyday. *Obs. or Archaic.*
masse. † MACE, a staff; MACE, a coin; MAS; MASS.
mas-sé′ (mȧ-sā′, *or, esp. in British usage*, măs′ā), *v. t.* [F., p. p. of *masser* to massage.] *Med.* To massage.
massed (mȧst), *pret. & p. p* of MASS. — **mass′ed-ness**, *n.*
masseger. † MESSENGER.
Mas′se-khoth (măs′ĕ-kŏth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *masekhoth*.] See MISHNA.
massel. † MEASLE, *n.*
mas′sel-gem (măs′ĕl-jĕm), *n.* Maslin, or mixed grain. *Dial. Eng.*
massely. † MASSILY.
masse pain′ (mȧs′păN′), *n.* [F.] Marchpane.
mass′er, *n.* One who celebrates or attends Mass. *R.* [ist.]
mas′ser (măs′ẽr), *n.* A massag
massé shot. = MASSE.
mas′sey (măs′ĭ). Dial. var. of MERCY; — used esp. in oaths, as in *Lawk a' massey*, i. e., Lord of mercy.
Mass house. A house for Roman Catholic worship; — so called derogatorily. *Obs. or Hist.*
Mas-si′as (mȧ-sī′ȧs). *Bib.*
Mas′sic wine, *or* **Mas′sic** (măs′ĭk), *n.* An ancient wine produced on Massicus (now Monte Massico), in Campania, Italy.
mass′i-er, *a.*, *compar.* of MASSY.
mass′i-est, *a.*, *superl.* of MASSY.
massife. † MASSIVE.
Mas-sil′i-a (mȧ-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., Marseilles, fr. Gr. Μασσαλία.] *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*
Mas-sil′i-an. † MESSALIAN.
mass′i-ly (mȧs′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [*massy* + *-ly*.] Massively. *Obs.*
mass′i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
mass′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MASS.
mas′siv. Massive. *Ref. Sp.*
mas′sive (mȧs′ĭv), *n.* *Geol.* = MASSIF.
mas′sive-ly, *adv.* of MASSIVE.
mas′sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mass′less, *a.* See -LESS.
Mass′mon′ger (mȧs′mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* A Roman Catholic, esp. a priest; — contemptuous. — **Mass′mon′ger-ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* Both *Obs. or Archaic.*
mas-soi′ (mȧ-soi′; măs′oi). Var. of MASSOY.
Mas′son's pine (măs′ŭnz). [After F. *Masson* (1741-1805), Scottish botanist.] = MATSU.
mas-soo′la, mas-su′la. Vars. of MASOOLA.
Mas-so′ra, Mas-so′rah (mȧ-sō′rȧ). Vars. of MASORA.
Mas′so-rat, Mas′so-ret † MASORETE.
Mas′so-rete. Var. of MASORETE.
Mas′so-ret′ic (măs′ō-rĕt′ĭk), **Mas′so-ret′i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl). Var. of MASORETIC, -ICAL.
Mas′so-rite (măs′ō-rīt). Var. of MASORETE.
mas′so-ther′a-peu′tics (măs′ō-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭks), **mas′so-ther′a-py** (măs′ō-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. μάσσειν to knead + *therapeutics, therapy*.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by massage.
Mass penny. Money paid for, or given at, Mass. *Archaic.*
Mass priest. Orig., any priest; hence, later: **a** A secular priest. *Obs.* **b** A priest whose special duty it was to say masses for the dead. *Obs.* **c** Any Roman Catholic priest. *Contemptuous.*
mass resistivity. See RESISTIVITY.
mas′sy (mȧs′ĭ). Dial. var. of MERCY.
massydnes, *n.* Massiveness. *Obs.*
mas′sy-more′ (mȧs′ĭ-mōr′), *n.* The dungeon of a castle. *Scot.*
mast. † MOST.
mast, *n.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*
mast, *v. t.* [AS. *mæstan*.] To feed with mast; to stuff (one's self). *Obs.*
mast. Short for MASTER. *Obs.*
mast, *n.* [F. *masse* (cf. MACE a staff), influenced by E. *mast* a pole.] A kind of heavy billiard cue. *Obs.*
mast-. See MASTO-.
Mas′ta-cem-bel′i-dæ (măs′tȧ-sĕm-bĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μάσταξ, -ακος, mouth + ἐν in + βέλος dart + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* See OPISTHOMI.
mast′age (mȧs′tĭj), *n.* [*mast* + *-age*.] Mast, or nuts; also, a right to feed animals on the mast of a certain tract. *Obs. or Hist.*
mas′ta-tro′phi-a (măs′tȧ-trō′fĭ-ȧ), **mas-tat′ro-phy** (măs-tăt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [NL. *mastatrophia*; see MASTO-; ATROPHY.] *Med.* Atrophy of a mammary gland.
mas-taux′e (măs-tôk′sē), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + Gr. αὔξη increase.] Abnormal enlargement of the mammary gland.
mast bass. The large-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*
mast cloth. A mast lining.
mas′ter, *n.* Urine. *Obs. Scot.*
mast′er (mȧs′tẽr), *n.* *Naut.* A vessel having (so many) masts; — used only in compounds; as, a two-*master*
mas′ter, *v. i.* To act as master; [to excel. *R.*

9. A youth or boy of more or less social position and too young to be called *mister*. *Swift.*
10. A person holding an office of authority among the Freemasons, esp. the presiding officer, called Worshipful Master; also, a person holding a similar office in other civic societies.
11. *Law.* Any of various officers of court appointed to assist the judge, as by hearing and reporting upon matters referred to him, by recording proceedings, or in some other capacity; as, a *master* in, or of, chancery. In England, specif., any of various clerks or recording officers of the supreme courts. Cf. MASTER OF THE ROLLS, below.
master and commander, *Nav.*, in the British navy, the officer called since 1814 *commander*. *Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D.* — **M. of Arts**, one who takes the second degree at a university; also, the degree or title itself, indicated by the abbreviation M. A., or A. M. — **m. of ceremonies**, an officer who determines the forms to be observed, or superintends their observance, on a public occasion; specif., *European Hist.*, a court official of high rank who is in charge of the reception of ambassadors, etc. — **M. of Sentences**, Peter Lombard (d. 1160 or 1164), a native of Lombardy; — from his book of "Sentences" on points of Christian doctrine, collected from the church fathers. — **M. of the Buckhounds**, an officer in the British royal household, ranking next below the Master of the Horse. — **m. of the horse**. **a** *Rom. Hist.* A dictator's commander of cavalry and chief subordinate. **b** An equerry; specif. [*cap.*], the third great officer in the British royal household, having the management of the royal stables, etc. In ceremonial cavalcades he rides next to the sovereign. — **M. of the King's (Queen's) Household**, the officer in executive charge under the Lord Steward of the British royal household. — **M. of the Pells**. See PELL ROLLS. — **M. of the Revels**, *or* **Revel Master**, a Lord of Misrule. — **M. of the Robes**, an officer of a great personage's household, as of the English royal household, who has the charge of the robes of state. — **M. of the Rolls**, in England, a high judicial officer of the Court of Chancery, who has charge of the rolls or records of the chancery. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice and ranks next to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice.

mas'ter (mȧs'tẽr, *or, esp. in Brit. usage,* mäs-), *a.* Being master, or characteristic of a master; having chief authority or power; principal; controlling; as, a *master* builder; a *master* lode; often specif., *Mach., etc.*, designating a device or mechanism that controls the operation of different mechanisms or parts; as, a *master* clock is one regulating or giving movement, esp. by electricity, to distant clocks.
☞ For **master key**, etc., see the *Vocabulary*.

mas'ter, *v. t.*; MAS'TERED (-tẽrd); MAS'TER-ING. [Cf. OF. *maistrer*.] **1**. To become the master of; to conquer; overpower; also, to bring into subjection; to subdue; tame.
Obstinacy and willful neglects must be *mastered*. *Locke*
2. To gain the command of, so as to understand or apply; to become an adept in; as, to *master* a science.
3. To act as a master over; to rule, regulate, or direct as master; as, to *master* a person or a school.
4. To have or get possession of; to own; possess. *Obs.*
[Wealth] that the world *masters* *Shak*
5. To modify, temper, or season; now, of dyestuffs, to age.

mas'ter-at-arms', *n.* *Nav.* A petty officer on a man-of-war charged with the maintenance of order, discipline, the custody of prisoners, etc. The chief master-at-arms is the chief of the ship's police.

mas'ter-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [*master* + *-dom.*] Dominion; rule; command; also, masterful quality. See -DOM.

mas'ter-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Inclined to play the master; domineering; imperious; arbitrary. *Dryden.*
2. Having the capacities, skill, or power of a master; indicating or expressing power or mastery.
His *masterful*, pale face *Mrs. Browning.*
3. Violent; specif., *Law*, using force. *Obs.*
Syn. — Authoritative, commanding, imperious, haughty, overbearing, arrogant, self-willed, dictatorial, magisterial. — MASTERFUL, LORDLY, DOMINEERING. One is MASTERFUL who is imperious and self-willed, or (esp. in modern usage) who deals with affairs commandingly or compellingly; as, a proud and *masterful* spirit; "a girl full of a calm rustic strength . . . with a *masterful* way which might have beseemed a princess" (*Mary Wilkins*). LORDLY implies a lofty and superior, DOMINEERING, an overbearing or insolently tyrannical, air or manner; as, a *lordly* contempt, *lordly* condescension; "[He] was violent, arbitrary, *domineering*" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "not determined, only obstinate; not *masterful*, only *domineering*" (*Bernard Shaw*). See DICTATORIAL.
— **mas'ter-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mas'ter-ful-ness**, *n.*

master key. A key adapted to open several locks differing somewhat from each other; fig., a rule or principle of general application in solving difficulties.

mas'ter-key', *v. t.*; -KEYED' (-kēd'); -KEY'ING. To design or fit (a series of locks) for a master key.

Mas'ter Leon'ard (lĕn'ẽrd). In medieval demonology, grand master of the sabbats, or nocturnal assemblies, in which demons and sorcerers were wont to celebrate their orgies. At these meetings he presided in the form of a three-horned goat with a black human countenance, and marked his novitiates with one of his horns.

mas'ter-less, *a.* **1**. Destitute of a master; formerly, esp. in the 17th century, not under any man as employer, which was proof of vagrancy.
2. Ungoverned or ungovernable.

mas'ter-ly, *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to a master or lord; esp., imperious; domineering; arbitrary. *Obs. or R.*
2. Suitable to, or characteristic of, a master; indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill and power; showing a master's hand; as, a *masterly* design; a *masterly* performance; a *masterly* policy. "A wise and *masterly* inactivity." *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

mas'ter-ly, *adv.* With the skill of a master.

master mariner. **1**. A captain of a merchant vessel. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. An experienced and skilled seaman who is certified to be competent to command a merchant vessel.

master mason. **1**. A mason thoroughly competent in his trade; usually, one in business on his own account.
2. A Freemason who has been raised to the third degree.

master mechanic. **a** A foreman mechanic. **b** A mechanic who is a thorough master of his trade.

mas'ter-piece' (mȧs'tẽr-pēs'; mäs'-; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* Anything done or made with extraordinary skill; a capital performance; a chef-d'œuvre; a supreme achievement.
The top and *masterpiece* of art. *South.*
Dissimulation was his *masterpiece* *Clarendon*

master screw. A very accurate screw from which certain other important screws, as feed screws, are copied.

mas'ter-ship, *n.* **1**. Status, office, function, or dignity of a master.
2. The authority or control of a master; mastery; dominion; superiority.
Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive *Dryden*
3. The personality of a master; — formerly used as a title of respect.
What news with your *mastership?* *Shak.*
4. The knowledge or proficiency of a master; mastery.
5. Chief work; masterpiece. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

master sinew. An annular ligament about the joints of animals, through which the tendons of muscles play.

master stroke. A capital performance; a masterly action or achievement; as, a *master stroke* of policy.

master tap. *Mech.* A tap designed to cut dies from which other screws can be threaded.

master touch. **1**. The touch or skill of a master. *Pope.*
2. Some part of a performance which exhibits very skillful work or treatment. "Some *master touches*." *Tatler.*

master wheel. *Mach.* **a** The wheel that directs the motion of the other wheels in a machine. **b** A large accurately made tooth wheel used in spacing the teeth of other wheels in a gear-cutting machine.

mas'ter-work' (mȧs'tẽr-wûrk'; mäs'-; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* The most important work accomplished by a skilled person, as in architecture, literature, etc.; also, a work which shows the skill of a master; a masterpiece.

master workman. **1**. A man specially skilled in any art, handicraft, or trade, or who is an overseer, foreman, or employer.
2. [*cap.*] The chief officer of the Knights of Labor. *U. S.*

mas'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A coarse European apiaceous plant (*Imperatoria ostruthium*), with large ternate leaves. It was formerly much used as a pot herb. **b** The black sanicle of Europe. **c** Cow parsnip. **d** Angelica.

mas'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [OF. *maistrie.*] **1**. The status, position, or authority of a master; mastership; dominion; command; supremacy; superiority.
If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *mastery* of the passages of the tops. *Raleigh*
2. Superiority or ascendancy in war or competition; victory; triumph; preëminence.
The voice of them that shout for *mastery*. *Ex* xxxii 18.
O, but to have gulled him
Had been a *mastery*. *B Jonson*
3. Superior force or power. *Obs.*
4. A masterly exercise, work, trick, or other operation; an act or contest of competition or emulation; a feat. *Obs.*
I wol doon a *maistrie* er I go. *Chaucer.*
5. Exercise or display of skill or technique in an art, esp. in painting. *Archaic.*
He was a richly endowed painter, with exceptional powers, which were, unhappily for us, directed too vigorously in the exercise of what is called "*mastery*." *F G. Stephens*
6. **a** Act or process of mastering, or state of having mastered; the skill or knowledge in, or intellectual command of, a subject that makes one a master in it.
The learning and *mastery* of a tongue, being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties. *Locke*
b A branch of an art, science, or the like. *Obs.*

mast'head' (mȧst'hĕd'), *n.* *Naut.* **1**. The top or head of a mast, esp. of the lower mast; the part of a mast above the hounds. In referring to a flag, broom, or the like, at the masthead, the highest point of the entire mast is meant.
2. A sailor stationed at the masthead. *Rare.*

mast'head' (mȧst'hĕd'; mȧst'hĕd'), *v. t.* *Naut.* **a** To cause to go to, or stand at, the masthead as a punishment. **b** To hoist to the masthead, as a yard, flag, or the like.

mast'head' light (mȧst'hĕd'). *Naut.* A white light carried forward and above the upper deck by steamships when under way.

mast hoop. *Naut.* One of a number of hoops attached to the fore edge of a gaff sail, which slip on the mast as the sail is raised or lowered; also, one of the iron hoops used in making a made mast.

mast'house' (mȧst'hous'), *n.* A building in which vessels' masts are shaped, fitted, etc.; — called also *masting house*.

mas'tic (măs'tĭk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mastiche*, *mastichum*, Gr. μαστιχη, perh. fr. μασᾶσθαι to chew, because of its being used in the East for chewing.] **1**. A resin exuding from the mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*), and obtained by incision. The best is in yellowish white, semitransparent tears, or drops, and is used as an astringent and an aromatic, also as an ingredient in varnishes; it comes almost exclusively from the island of Chios. Also, the similar product of other species of *Pistacia*.
2. Short for MASTIC TREE.
3. Any of various pasty cements, esp. those made by boiling tar with lime, powdered brick, or the like. Another kind is made of burnt clay, litharge, and linseed oil.
4. A distilled liquor flavored with the resin mastic, used in various countries, as Turkey, Greece, etc. It is usually made from the marc of grapes.
5. A yellowish color like that of the resin mastic.

mas'ti-cate (măs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; MAS'TI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); MAS'TI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *masticatus*, p. p. of *masticare* to chew, perh. fr. *mastiche* mastic. See MASTIC.]
1. To grind or crush with or as if with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion, as food; to chew.
2. To reduce to pulp by crushing or kneading, as rubber.

mas'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *masticatio*: cf. F. *mastication*.] A masticating, or state of being masticated.

mas'ti-ca'tor (măs'tĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that masticates; a machine for cutting meat into fine pieces, one for masticating rubber, gutta-percha, or the like, or one for cutting leather, etc., into fine pieces.

mas'ti-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *masticatoire*.] **1**. Chewing; adapted to the chewing of food.
2. Of or pertaining to, or affecting, the masticating organs.

mas'ti-ca-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

mastic tree. **a** A small anacardiaceous tree of southern Europe (*Pistacia lentiscus*), yielding mastic resin; hence, any other tree of this genus. See MASTIC, 1; PISTACIA. **b** A sapotaceous tree of Florida and the West Indies (*Sideroxylon mastichodendron*), having hard close-grained wood used for shipbuilding. **c** = GUMBO LIMBO **a**.

Mas'tĭ-cu'ra (măs'tĭ-kū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μάστιξ whip + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A division of rays having the tail long and whiplike, as the sting rays. — **mas'ti-cu'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

mas'tiff (măs'tĭf), *n.* [Prob. with altered ending fr. OF. *mastin*, F. *mâtin*, LL. (assumed) *mansuetinus*, fr. L. *mansuetus* tame. Cf. MANSUETE.] One of a long-established breed of large, powerful, smooth-coated dogs originating in England, valued chiefly as watchdogs. The muzzle is moderately short, the ears pendent, and the jowls prominent. The color is pale buff, fawn, or brindle, with black points. The Cuban mastiff is a similar dog originating in Spain and sometimes used in bull fighting. Cf. TIBETAN MASTIFF.

Mastiff.

Mas'ti-goph'o-ra (măs'tĭ-gŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μάστιξ, -ιγος, whip + φορός bearing, φερειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* A class of protozoans containing those which have one or more (rarely as many as four) flagella, or whiplike appendages, which often serve as swimming organs. Its two chief orders are the Flagellata and Choanoflagellata. See these terms.

mas'ti-go-phor'ic (-gō-fŏr'ĭk) } *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Mastigophora; flagellate.
mas'ti-goph'o-rous (-gŏf'ō-rŭs) }

mas'ti-gure (măs'tĭ-gūr), *n.* [Gr. μάστιξ, -ιγος, a scourge + οὐρά tail.] Any of several large spiny-tailed agamoid lizards (genus *Uromastix*) of southern Asia and North Africa.

mast'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of MAST. — **masting house**. *Naut.* **a** = MASTHOUSE. **b** A large building, with mechanism overhanging the water, for stepping and unstepping masts of vessels. *Rare.*

mas-ti'tis (măs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the breast.

mast'man (mȧst'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Nav* A seaman stationed at a mast of a man-of-war having sail power, to tend the running rigging belaying at that mast.

mas'to-, **mast-**. Combining form: **a** From Greek μαστός, *breast*, in medical terms often referring to the *female breast*. **b** For *mastoid*, n., in combinations with the general sense of "pertaining to the *mastoid bone* or *process* and some other part of the skull."

mas'to-don (măs'tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. μαστός the breast + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth. So called from the conical projections upon its molar teeth.] **1**. Any of numerous species of extinct elephants, chiefly of the genus *Mammut*, syn. *Mastodon*, remains of which are widely distributed in deposits ranging from the middle Miocene to the late Pleistocene. They differ from the mammoth and existing elephants chiefly in the molar teeth, which have high conical cusps or parallel ridges with little or no cement in the interspaces. Some have small tusks in the lower jaw besides those in the upper jaw. Remains of the American

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mas'ter-a-ble (mȧs'tẽr-ȧ-b'l; mäs'-), *a.* See -ABLE.
mas'ter-ate (-ăt), *n.* Degree, title, or rank of master. *Rare.*
master attendant. An executive assistant to the superintendent of an English naval dockyard.
master bee. A queen bee. *Obs.*
master chord. *Music.* The chord of the dominant.
master clock. See MASTER, *a.*
mas'terd. Mastered. *Ref. Sp.*
master electrician. In the artillery corps of the United States army, a specially enlisted expert electrician.
mas'ter-er, *n* One that masters.
mas'ter-fast', *a.* Bound over to a master *Obs.*
master fugue. *Music* A fugue using only difficult contrapuntal methods, as where subject or answer is continually heard
master gunner. **a** A warrant officer in the British artillery **b** An enlisted man in the United States coast artillery who has received a certificate of proficiency from the School for Master Gunners.
mas'ter-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
master joint *Quarrying.* The most prominent of a system of rock joints.
mas'ter-less-ness, *n* See -NESS.
mas'ter-like, *a.* & *adv.* See -LIKE.
mas'ter-li-ness (mȧs'tẽr-lĭ-nĕs; mäs'-), *n.* See -NESS.
mas'ter-ling, *n.* See LING, *dim.*
mas'ter-man, *n.* A master; as: **a** A chief. *Obs.* **b** A head of a family. *Dial.*
mas'ter-ous, *a.* Masterly. *Obs.*
mas'ter-prize', *n.* A masterly production or action *Obs.*
mas'ter-root', *n.* Masterwort; also, the principal root (of a plant). *Obs.*
master shipman. = MASTER MARINER, 1. *Obs.*
master signal electrician. *Mil* In the signal corps of the United States army, an enlisted electrical expert.
mas'ter-sing'er (mȧs'tẽr-sĭng'-ẽr), *n.* [Trans. of G. *meistersänger*.] = MEISTERSINGER.
master's mate. *Nav.* Formerly, in the United States and British navies, a petty officer whose duties were to assist the master
master spring. Mainspring.
master vein An artery or large vein, as the saphena. *Obs.*
masteves. Obs. pl. of MASTIFF.
mast'ful, *a.* [See 1st MAST.] Abounding in mast, as a forest
mast'head' an'gle. *Navig.* The vertical angle subtended by a ship's mast, used in getting her distance when the actual height of the masthead above her water line is known.
masthead compass. *Naut.* = POLE COMPASS.
mas'thel-co'sis (măs'thĕl-kō'-sĭs; măst'hĕl-), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *helcosis*.] *Med.* Ulceration of the breast. [*Obs.*
mast'-holm', *n.* The holm oak.
mas'tic, *v. t.* To darken with a varnish of mastic. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
mas'tic, *a.* Gummy; adhesive.
mas'ti-ca-ble (măs'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being masticated. — **mas'ti-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
masticador, -dour. † MASTIGADOUR. [A masticator.
mas'ti-cat'er (măs'tĭ-kāt'ẽr), *n.*
mastic brandy. = MASTIC, 4.
mas'tich (măs'tĭk), **mas-tich'ic** (măs-tĭk'ĭk) Vars of MASTIC, MASTICIC.
mastic herb. = HERB MASTIC.
mas-tic'ic (măs-tĭs'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to mastic.
mas'ti-cin (măs'tĭ-sĭn), *n* *Chem.* A white, amorphous, tenacious residue left on treating the resin mastic with alcohol.
mas'ti-cine, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, mastic. *Obs.*
mas'ti-cot. Var of MASSICOT.
mastic plant. Cat thyme. *Eng.*
mastic shrub. = MASTIC TREE **a**.
mas'tiff, *a.* [Perh. fr. *mast* acorns as food, influenced by *massive*, or *mastiff* a dog.] Massive; burly. *Obs.*
mastiff bat. See MOLOSSUS, 2.
mastigadour, *n.* [Cf. F. *mastigadour*, Sp. *mastigador*, Pg. *mastigadoiro*. See MASTICATE.] *Man.* A part of a bridle, the slavering bit. *Obs.*
Mas'ti-ga-mœ'ba (măs'tĭ-gȧ-mē'bȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μάστιξ, -ιγος, whip + *amœba*.] *Zoöl* A genus of amœboid protozoans, possessing in addition to pseudopods a single flagellum.
mas-tig'i-um (măs-tĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr Gr. μαστίγιον, dim. of μάστιξ, -ιγος, whip.] *Zoöl.* A defensive lashlike organ found on the posterior parts of certain lepidopterous larvæ, and used to repel the attacks of parasitic insects.
mas'ti-go-bran'chi-a (măs'tĭ-gō-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [NL.; Gr. μάστιξ, -ιγος, whip + βράγχιον gill.] *Zoöl.* A brushlike process of the thoracic limbs of decapod crustaceans, used for cleaning the gills.
Mas'ti-gop'o-da (măs'tĭ-gŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. μαστιξ, -ιγος, a whip + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a group equivalent to the modern groups Infusoria and Mastigophora combined. — **mas'ti-go-pod'** (măs'tĭ-gō-pŏd'), *a.* & *n.* — **mas'ti-gop'o-dous** (măs'tĭ-gŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*
mas'ti-go'sis (-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. μαστίγωσις a whipping.] *Med.* Whipping as a means of treatment, as for stimulation or counterirritation.
mastir. † MASTER.
mastiresse. † MISTRESS.
mas'tis (mȧs'tĭs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of MASTIFF
mas'tive. † MASTIFF.
mas'tix. † MASTIC, *n.*
mast leech. *Naut* The luff of a fore-and-aft sail. *Obs.*
mast'less, *a* See -LESS
mast'lin (măs'lĭn). Obs. or dial var. of MASLIN.
mast lining. A strip of canvas added on the after side of a sail where it chafes on the mast
mastlyoun. † MASLIN, grain.
mas'to-car'ci-no'ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Carcinoma of the breast
mast'oc-cip'i-tal, *a* *Anat.* = MASTO-OCCIPITAL.
mas'to-chon-dro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *chondro-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Cartilaginous tumor of the breast.

mastodon (*M. americanum*, syn. *M. giganteus*), including several nearly complete skeletons, have been found in great

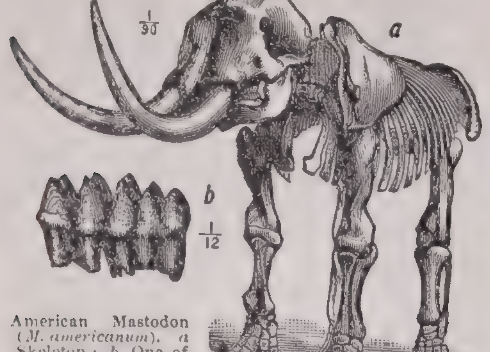

American Mastodon (*M. americanum*). *a* Skeleton; *b* One of the Molar Teeth.

abundance in the United States. Well-known European species are *M. arvernensis* and *M. angustidens*.
2. [*cap.*] *Paleon.* Syn. of MAMMUT.
Mas'to-don-sau'rus (măs'tŏ-dŏn-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *mastodon* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* The genus containing the largest known labyrinthodonts, the skull sometimes being over four feet long. At the front end of the lower jaw are a pair of short tusks, which close into openings piercing the premaxillæ. The body and limbs are imperfectly known. Their remains are found in the Trias of Europe and Asia.

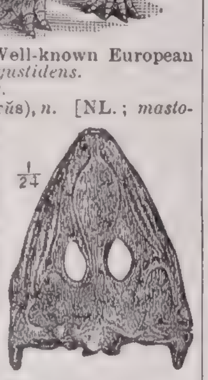

Skull of Mastodonsaurus (*M. jægeri*).

mas'to-don'tic (-dŏn'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the mastodon; gigantic.
mas'to-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-*ȧ*; dĭ'nĭ-*ȧ*), **mas-tod'y-ny** (măs-tŏd'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [NL. *mastodynia*; *masto-* + Gr. ὀδύνη pain.] *Med.* Pain in the mamma, or female breast, — a form of neuralgia.
mas'toid (măs'toid), *a.* [Gr. μαστοειδής; μαστός the breast + εἶδος form; cf. F. *mastoïde.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Resembling a nipple or breast; specif., in many mammals, designating a process of the temporal bone behind the ear. It is well developed and of somewhat conical form in adult man, but very inconspicuous in young children. In the lower vertebrates the term has been applied to several bony elements of that region of the skull, esp. to the pterotic. **b** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the mastoid process; mastoidal. — *n.* The mastoid process or bone.
mastoid antrum, a large air-containing cavity in the mastoid process, present at birth. It communicates with the tympanum. It is often the seat of dangerous inflammation. — **m. cells**, small cavities in the mastoid process, developing after birth, and filled with air or red marrow.
mas'toi-da'le (măs'toi-dā'lē), *n.* [NL., fr. *mastoidal.*] *Craniom.* The lowest point of the mastoid process. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*
mas'toid-i'tis (măs'toid-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mastoid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation in the temporal mastoid process.
mast tree. **a** A tree producing mast; specif., the cork oak. **b** An East Indian annonaceous shade tree (*Polyalthia longifolia*).
mas'tur-bate (măs'tŭr-bāt), *v. i.*; -BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); -BAT'ING (-bāt'ĭng). To practice, or abuse with, masturbation.
mas'tur-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *masturbatus*, p. p. of *masturbari* to practice onanism: cf. F. *masturbation.*] Onanism; self-pollution. — **mas'tur-bat'ic** (-băt'ĭk), **mas'tur-ba'tion-al** (-bā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* — **mas'tur-ba'tor** (măs'tŭr-bā'tēr), *n.* — **mas'tur-ba-to-ry** (-bȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*
mat (măt), *n.* [AS. *matt*, *meatt*, *meatte*, fr. L. *matta* a mat made of rushes.] **1.** A piece of coarse fabric made by weaving or plaiting sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, hemp, or similar material; hence, anything of similar form and use, however made; esp.: **a** A piece of material, whether woven, corrugated or perforated India rubber, twisted wire, or otherwise made, for use at a door to wipe the shoes on. **b** A piece of material, as of leather, plaited straw, knitted work, or other material, used to support vases, toilet articles, dishes, etc., or for ornament.
2. Fabric of rushes, straw, etc.; matting. *Obs.*
3. A sack or bag of matting, for packing coffee, sugar, etc.; specif., a certain weight of coffee in a sack.
4. *Naut.* A webbing of yarn used to prevent chafing, esp. of standing rigging.
5. Anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven, so as to resemble a mat; as, a *mat* of weeds; a *mat* of hair.
6. *Hydraulic Engin.* A mattress.
7. *Lace Making.* The close or solid part of a design.
mat (măt), *v. t.*; MAT'TED (măt'ĕd, -ĭd; 151); MAT'TING. **1.** To cover or lay with or as with a mat or matting.
2. To twist, twine, or felt together; to interweave into, or like, a mat; to entangle.

And o'er his eyebrows hung his *matted* hair. *Dryden.*

mat, *v. i.* To grow thick together; to become interwoven or felted together like a mat.
mat, *n.* [F. *mat* a dull color, fr. *mat*, a., dull-colored, without brilliancy. Cf. CHECKMATE.] **1.** A border with a gold surface, or of white or colored paper, pasteboard, etc., either inside the frame of a picture, and commonly under the glass covering the picture, or serving simply as a frame or margin. Cf. PASSE PARTOUT, 3.
2. A dead or dull finish, or roughened surface, as in gilding where the gold leaf is not burnished, or in painting where the surface is purposely deprived of gloss.
3. *Glass Painting.* A layer of softened color spread evenly on the glass.
4. A matting punch. = MATTOIR. *Cant.*
mat, *a.* [F. *mat.* See MAT a dull finish, CHECKMATE.] Having a dull and lusterless but even and uniform surface, as when painting is "dabbed" with a special tool to take away the gloss, or a mezzotint plate is roughened uniformly.
mat, *v. t.* To render mat, as metal or glass. Hence, specif.: **a** *Glass Painting.* To cover (glass) with a uniformly softened layer of color. **b** *Mezzotint Engraving.* To darken (a light) by manipulating the plate with a matter.
Mat'a-be'le (măt'*ȧ*-bē'lē), *or* **Mat'a-be'les** (-lēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MATABELE. A Zulu people driven out of the Transvaal by the Boers in 1838. They settled in Matabeleland north of the Limpopo River and long preyed upon surrounding tribes, their powerful military organization making them formidable even to Europeans. They are now under British control, with some self-government.
mat'a-dor (măt'*ȧ*-dôr; -dōr; 277), *n.* Also **mat'a-dore** (măt'*ȧ*-dōr; măt'*ȧ*-dōr'; 201). [Sp. *matador*, prop., a killer, fr. *matar* to kill.] **1.** The killer; the man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights.
2. *Card Playing.* **a** In solo, quadrille, or ombre, one of the three principal trumps, the ace of spades being the first, the ace of clubs the third, and the second being the deuce of a black trump or the seven of a red one. **b** *Skat.* The jack of clubs, or any other trump held in sequence with it, whether by the player or by his adversaries.
3. A certain game of dominoes in which four dominoes (the 4-3, 5-2, 6-1, and double blank), called *matadors*, may be played at any time in any way.
ma'ta-jue'lo (mä'tä-hwā'lō; 189), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *matajudio* a kind of fish.] A large squirrel fish (*Holocentrus ascensionis*) of Florida and the West Indies.
ma'ta-jue'lo blan'co (blän'kō) [Sp. *blanco* white], a West

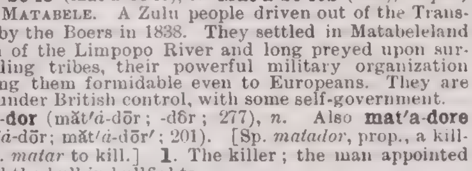

Matajuelo blanco ($\frac{1}{8}$)

Indian food fish (*Malacanthus plumieri*) related to the tilefish. — **ma'ta-jue'lo re-al'** (rā-äl') [Sp., *real* royal], the chiro.
ma'ta-ma'ta (mä'tȧ-mä'tȧ; măt'*ȧ*-măt'*ȧ*), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name: cf. Pg. *matamatá.*] A pleurodiran turtle (*Chelys fimbriata*) of the rivers of Guiana and northern Brazil. It reaches a length of three feet, and is remarkable for its rough shell, long neck, flat head, and curious fleshy fimbriæ on its head and neck.

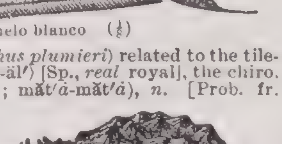

Matamata. ($\frac{1}{30}$)

Mat'a-wan' (măt'*ȧ*-wŏn'), *n.* [From *Matawan*, town in New Jersey.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
match (măch), *n.* [ME. *macche*, F. *mèche*; orig. uncert.; cf. L. *myxa* lamp nozzle, Gr. μύξα mucus, nostril, lamp nozzle.] **1.** A lamp or candle wick; also, a small torch. *Obs.*
2. A wick or cord chemically prepared to burn at a uniform rate, as for firing a charge of powder. See QUICK MATCH, SLOW MATCH.
3. *Obs. or Hist.* **a** A splint of wood or a small piece of cord, paper, or cloth, dipped in melted sulphur to make it ignitible by the use of the tinder box. **b** Cloth, paper, wood, or the like, impregnated with sulphur for use in fumigation.
4. A short, slender piece of wood, or other material, tipped with a mixture by means of which fire is produced; specif.: **a** The **chemical match**, whose tip contained sugar and potassium chlorate, invented in 1805, previous to which time a match only communicated fire. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** The **friction match**, or **lucifer match** (invented in 1827), which ignites by friction and whose tip contains phosphorus mixed with other combustibles and with oxidizing material, as potassium chlorate, saltpeter, or red lead. **Sulphur matches** contain a large amount of sulphur; **parlor matches** contain little or no sulphur and so give off less offensive fumes; **bird's-eye matches** (so called from the appearance of the head) can be ignited readily only at the extreme end, because of a special coating covering the sides of the head; **safety matches** can be readily struck only on a surface on which is red phosphorus mixed with antimony trisulphide, as the heads contain no phosphorus. Matches made from waxed thread are called **vestas.**
5. A matchlock musket. *Obs.*
match (măch), *v. t.*; MATCHED (mącht); MATCH'ING. **1.** To apply a match to; to set fire to with a match. *Obs. or R.*
2. To smoke with sulphur matches, as cider, liquors, or the like, or a vessel or cask, to prevent souring.
match, *n.* [ME. *macche*, AS. *gemæcca*; akin to *gemaca*, and to OS. *gimako*, OHG. *gimah*, fitting, suitable, convenient, Icel. *makr* suitable, *maki* mate, Sw. *make*, Dan. *mage*; all from the root of E. *make*, v. See MAKE mate, MAKE, *v.*] **1.** A spouse; a husband or wife. *Obs.*
2. An equal or companion in age, rank, or the like; also, a rival or competitor; antagonist. *Obs.*
3. A person or thing equal or similar to another; one able to mate or cope with another; an equal.

Government . . . makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow subjects. *Addison*

4. An exact counterpart; that which is exactly like another; as, the new cloth is the *match* of the old.
5. A pair suitably associated as corresponding or harmonizing, or the like; as, the carpet and curtains are a *match.*
6. A bringing or coming together of two parties for a trial of skill or force, a contest, or the like; usually: A contest to try strength or skill, or to determine superiority. "Many a warlike *match.*" *Drayton.*

A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden.*

7. Suitable combination or pairing. *Obs.*
8. A matrimonial union, a marriage contract, esp. one considered as advantageous or suitable.
9. A candidate for matrimony; one to be gained in marriage. "She . . . was looked upon as the richest *match* of the West." *Clarendon.*
10. The action of marrying, or alliance by marriage. *Obs.*
11. Equality of conditions in contest or competition.

It were no *match*, your nail against his horn *Shak.*

12. An agreement, compact, etc. "Thy hand upon that *match.*" *Shak.*
13. *Founding.* A match plate.
match, *v. t.* **1.** To marry; to join or give in marriage, esp. with reference to the suitability of the parties; also, formerly, to join in any close connection.

A senator of Rome, while Rome survived,
Would not have *matched* his daughter with a king *Addison.*

2. To encounter as an antagonist; now, always, to encounter successfully; to be a mate or match for; to be able to compete with; to rival successfully; to equal.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with its match; to bring a match, or equal, against; to show an equal competitor to; to set something in competition with, or in opposition to, as equal.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies. *South.*

4. To make or procure the equal of, or that which is exactly similar to, or corresponds with; to seek out or put together in pairs or sets of equal, corresponding, or suitable parts or members; as, to *match* a vase; to *match* horses. "*Matching* of patterns and colors." *Swift.*
5. To make equal, proportionate, or suitable; to adapt, fit, or suit (one thing to another).

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength. *Roscommon.*

6. To fit together, or make suitable for fitting together; specif., to furnish with a tongue and a groove, at the edges; as, to *match* boards.
match, *v. i.* **1.** To compete; to fight. *Obs.*
2. To be united in marriage; to mate.

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shak.*
Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep. *Dryden.*

3. To be of equal or similar size, figure, color, or the like; to suit; correspond; as, these vases *match.*
match'a-ble (măch'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being matched; comparable on equal conditions; adapted to being joined together; correspondent. — **match'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **match'a-bly**, *adv.*
match board. *Carp.* A board, one of many cut for ceiling, etc., each having a groove in one edge and a tongue on the other.

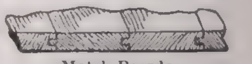

Match Boards.

mas'to-dont (măs'tō-dŏnt), *a.* Having teeth like a mastodon; of or pert. to the mastodons.
mas'to-don'tine (-dŏn'tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to the mastodons; — opposed to *elephantine.*
mas'to-don'toid, *a.* Pert. to, or like, a mastodon.
mastodon type. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
mas-toi'dal (măs-toi'd*ă*l), **mas-toi'de-al** (-dē-*ă*l), **mas-toi'de-an** (-*ă*n), *a.* Mastoid.
mas-toi'de-o-cen-te'sis, *n.* [NL.; *mastoideo-* (see MASTOID) + Gr. κέντησις puncture.] *Surg.* Paracentesis of the mastoidal sinuses.
mas-toi'de-o-squa'mous, *a.* *Anat.* Relating to the mastoid and squamous portions of the temporal bone.
mas-toi'do-hu'mer-a'lis (-hū'mēr-ā'lĭs), *n.* *Zoöl.* In many quadrupeds, as the horse, a long superficial muscle of the neck and chest connecting the mastoid process and humerus. — **mas-toi'do-hu'mer-al**, *a.*
mas'toid-ot'o-my (măs'toid-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*mastoid* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the cells of the mastoid bone.
mas-tol'o-gy (măs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*masto-* + *-logy.*] Mammalogy. — **mas'to-log'i-cal** (măs'tō-lŏj'ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* — **mas-tol'o-gist** (măs-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
mas'to-me'ni-a (măs'tō-mē'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.: *masto-* + Gr. μήν month.] *Med.* Vicarious menstruation from the breast.
mas-ton'cus (măs-tŏŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + Gr. ὄγκος mass.] *Med.* A tumor of the mamma or of the nipple.
mas'to-oc-cip'i-tal (măs'tō-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-t*ă*l), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the mastoid process and the occipital bone.
mas'to-pa-ri'e-tal, *n.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the mastoid process and the parietal bone.
mas-top'a-thy (măs-tŏp'*ȧ*-thĭ), *n.* [*masto-* + *-pathy.*] Any disease of the breast.
mas'to-pex'y, *n.* [*masto-* + *-pexy.*] *Surg.* Fixation of a pendulous breast.
mas'tor-rha'gi-a (măs'tō-rā'jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.: *masto-* + *-rhage.*] Hemorrhage from the breast.
mas'to-scir'rhus, *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *scirrhus.*] Scirrhus of the breast.
mas-tot'o-my (măs-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*masto-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of a mammary gland.
mas'to-tym-pan'ic, *a.* [*masto-* + *tympanic.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, an element in the skull of certain reptiles forming the boundary of the tympanic cavity. *Owen.* — *n.* A mastotympanic bone.
Mas'to-zo'a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *masto-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* The Mammalia. *Obs. & R.*
mast partner. *Shipbuilding.* See PARTNER, 6.
mastquat. † MOSTWHAT.
mas'tress. † MISTRESS.
mast rope. *Naut.* A rope used in sending up or down an upper mast.
mas'try. † MASTERY.
M. Ast. S. *Abbr.* Member of the Astronomical Society.
mast ship. *Naut.* A ship used to carry a supply of masts. *Obs.*
mas'tu-prate, *v. i.* [Due to erroneous association of L. *masturbari* with L. *stuprum* defilement.] To masturbate. *Obs.* — **mas'tu-pra'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
mast wedge. *Shipbuilding.* One of the retaining wedges driven between a mast and the partners.
mast winch. *Naut.* A winch near the mast for hoisting yards, etc.
mas'ty. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MASTIFF.
mast'y (más'tĭ), *a.* [See 1st MAST.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Abounding in, or fatted on, mast, as acorns, etc. *Obs.* **2.** Burly; full-fed.
mas'tyn, *n.* [OF. *mastin.*] A mastiff. *Obs.*
‖ **Mast'zel'le** (mäst'tsĕl'ĕ), *n.*; *pl.* -ZELLEN (-tsĕl'ĕn). *Anat.* German for MAST CELL.
ma'su (mä'sōō), *n.* [Jap.] A small salmon (*Oncorhynchus masou*) of the rivers of Japan and northwestern Asia. It is an important food fish.
masuel, *n.* [OF. *maçuele.*] A war mace. *Obs.*
ma-su'la, ma-su'lah. Vars. of MASOOLA.
masures, *n. pl.* [F.] Ruins of buildings. *Obs.*
‖ **más va'le sa-ber' que ha-ber'** (mäs vä'lā sä-bĕr' kā ä-bĕr'). [Sp.] It is better to know than to have; it is better to be wise than rich.
‖ **más va'le ser ne'ci-o que por-fia'do** (nā'thē-ō kā pōr-fyä'thō; 138, 146). [Sp.] It is better to be foolish than obstinate.
‖ **más va'le tar'de que nun'ca** (tär'dā kā nōōŋ'kä). [Sp.] Better late than never.
mat. † MATE. [indic. of MAY.]
mat. Obs. 2d pers. sing. pres.
mat (măt). Var. of MATTE.
mat, *n.* [Burmese.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
mat, *n.* *Card Playing.* A matador.
mat, *n.* A mattock. *Dial. Eng.*
mat, *v. t.* To loosen with a mattock. *Dial. Eng.*
mat. *Abbr.* Matins. [Matthew.]
Mat. *Abbr.* Mathaus; Mathieu;
MAT. *Abbr.* Matured (bonds); — on the tape of stock tickers.
Mat'a-bi'li (măt'*ȧ*-bē'lē). Var. of MATABELE.
mat'a-chin' (măt'*ȧ*-chēn'; -shēn'), *n.* [Sp., Ar. *mutawajjihīn*, pl., masked persons.] A kind of sword dancer wearing a fantastic costume and mask; also, the dance performed by him or the tune for it. *Obs. or Hist.*
mat'a-co (măt'*ȧ*-kō), *n.* [apar.] The
Mat'a-co (-kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōz). An Indian of a group of tribes of northern Argentina forming a distinct linguistic stock. They are hunters and herdsmen of rather low intellectual development. — **Mat'a-co'an** (-kō'*ă*n), *a.*
‖ **ma'ta-de'ro** (mä'tä-thā'rō; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōs). [Sp.] Slaughterhouse.
mat'æ-ol'o-gy (măt'ē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ματαιολογία; μάταιος useless, vain + λόγος discourse.] A vain, unprofitable discourse or inquiry. — **mat'æ-o-lo'gi-an** (-ō-lō'jĭ-*ă*n), **ma-tæ'o-logue** (m*ȧ*-tē'ō-lŏg), *n.* — **mat'æ-o-log'i-cal** (măt'ē-ō-lŏj'ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* *All Obs. or R.*
mat'æ-o-tech'ny, *n.* [Gr. ματαιοτεχνία; μάταιος vain + τέχνη art, science.] Any unprofitable science. *Obs.*
mat'a-fund (măt'*ȧ*-fŭnd), **mat'a-fun'da** (-fŭn'd*ȧ*), *n.* [LL. *matafunda*: cf. OF. *macefonde.*] An ancient stone-throwing military engine. *Obs. or Hist.*
mat'a-gasse' (-găs'), *n.* [Given by Mistral as F. equiv. of Pr. *mato-agasso*, prop., magpie killer.] *Falconry.* The butcher bird (*Lanius exubitor*). *Obs.*
mat'a-go'ry (măt'*ȧ*-gō'rĭ), **mat'a-gou'ri** (-gōō'rĭ), *n.* = TUMATAKURU. *New Zealand.*
mat'a-grab'o-lize. † METAGROBOLIZE.
ma'ta-i (mä'tä-ē), *n.* [Maori.] A taxaceous tree of New Zealand (*Podocarpus spicata*), having a durable red wood.
matall. † METAL.
mat'a-mo'ro (măt'*ȧ*-mō'rō), *n.* A mattamore.
ma'ta-mo'ros, *n.* [Sp., lit., slayer of Moors.] A braggart. *Obs.*
ma-tan'za (m*ȧ*-tăn'z*ȧ*; *Amer. Sp.* mä-tän'sä; 268), *n.* [Sp., slaughter, fr. *matar* to kill.] A place where animals are slaughtered for their hides and tallow. *Western U. S.*
mat'a-pi (măt'*ȧ*-pē), *n.* [Tupi *matapý*, orig. a wicker basket for catching small fish.] A bag of basketwork in which the poisonous juice is expressed from grated manioc.
ma'ta-po (mä'tä-pō), *n.* [Maori.] *Bot.* = MAPAU.
mat'a-ra (măt'*ȧ*-r*ȧ*), *n.* [Ar. *matarah.*] A leather bottle.
mat boat. *Engin.* A kind of flatboat used in constructing

match'-board', *v. t.* *Carp.* To construct or cover with match boards.
match boarding. *Carp.* Match boards collectively, or work constructed of them.
matched (măcht), *pret. & p. p.* of MATCH. — **matched board**. = MATCH BOARD. — **m. joint**. = MATCH JOINT. — **m. order**, *Stock & Produce Exchange*, an order to buy and to sell the same amount of a single stock or produce, as in a wash sale.
match game. A game arranged as a test of superiority; also, one of a series of such games.
match hook. A pair of hooks or a double hook in which each part engages the other; — often in *pl.*
match'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MATCH. Specif.: *vb. n. Woolen Trade.* Any of the different parts into which the fleeces are divided or sorted; esp., a superior quality of wool from the best part of the fleece. — **matching machine**, a planing machine for forming tongues and grooves on the edges of boards. — **m. plane**. = MATCH PLANE.
match'less, *a.* **1**. Having no equal; unequaled. "A *matchless* queen." *Waller.*
2. Unlike; unequal. *Obs.* "*Matchless* ears." *Spenser.*
Match'less O-rin'da (ō-rĭn'dȧ), Katherine Philips (1631-64), an English verse writer, — so called by her contemporaries, *Orinda* being her pseudonym.
— **match'less-ly**, *adv.* — **match'less-ness**, *n.*
match'lock' (măch'lŏk'), *n.* An old form of gunlock containing a match, usually of cord, for firing the priming; hence, a musket fired by means of such a lock.
match'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who arranges a match; esp., one who schemes to bring about marriages.
match'mak'er, *n.* One who makes matches for burning.
match'mak'er's dis-ease' (măch'māk'ẽrz). *Med.* Necrosis of the jaw occurring in matchmakers, due to inhalation of phosphorus fumes.
match'mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of making matches for kindling or burning.
match'mak'ing, *n.* Act of arranging a match; esp., scheming to bring about marriages. — *a.* Busy in making or contriving marriages; as, a *matchmaking* woman.
match plane. A plane to shape either or both of the edges of match boards.
match play. *Golf.* Play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes won or lost by each side. Cf. MEDAL PLAY.
match wheel. *Mach.* A cogwheel of suitable pitch to work with another wheel; specif., either of a pair of cogwheels of equal size.

Match Plane.

match'wood' (măch'wŏŏd'), *n.* **1**. Touchwood. *Obs.*
2. Wood suitable for matches, esp. when cut into sticks; hence, splinters.
mate (māt), *n.* [See CHECKMATE.] *Chess.* A checkmate.
mate, *v. t.*; MAT'ED (māt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); MAT'ING (māt'ĭng). [F. *mater* to fatigue, overcome, checkmate. See CHECKMATE.] **1**. To checkmate.
2. To overcome or make powerless, as by prowess, terror, shame, etc.; confound; baffle; abash; exhaust. *Obs.*
mate (māt), *n.* [Prob. of LG. or D. origin; cf. OD. *maet* companion, mate, D. *maat*, MHG. *gemazze* messmate, OHG. *gimazzo*, akin to E. *meat*.] **1**. One who customarily associates with another; companion; comrade.
2. A suitable companion; a match; an equal.

Ye knew me once no *mate*
For you; there sitting where you durst not soar. *Milton.*

3. A husband or wife, esp. one suited to the other spouse; one of a pair of animals associated for breeding.
4. **a** *Naut.* An officer in a merchant vessel ranking next below the captain. If there are more than one they are called, respectively, *first mate*, *second mate*, etc. **b** *Nav.* A subordinate assistant to a warrant officer; as, a boatswain's *mate*. In the United States navy they are petty officers. **c** *Nav.* In the United States navy, a subordinate officer rated by the Secretary of the Navy, having no rank, but taking precedence of all other enlisted men. He is usually assigned to duty in command of a tug, on a receiving ship as a watch officer, or to other similar duties.
5. *Railroads.* A guiding and retaining device placed opposite the point rail in some switches.
6. A workman assisting a more skilled tradesman; a helper.
mate of a deck (**m. of the hull**), *Nav.*, an officer, usually a midshipman, detailed to see to the state and condition of the deck (of the hull outside of the ship).
mate, *v. t.* **1**. To oppose as equal; to match. *Obs. or R.*

[I] in the way of loyalty and truth, . . .
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be. *Shak.*

2. To join as mates; to match; marry; of animals, to pair for breeding.

If she be *mated* with an equal husband. *Shak*

3. To couple or associate as mate, or equal; to treat as comparable (with); as, to *mate* one's words with deeds.
mate, *v. i.* **1**. To be or become a mate or mates, esp. in sexual companionship; as, some birds *mate* for life.
2. *Mach.* To gear properly together, as two cogwheels.

ma'té, ma'te (mä'tā; măt'ā), *n.* [Sp. *mate*.] **1**. An aromatic beverage prepared in South America, esp. in Paraguay, from the leaves of the Paraguay tea (*Ilex paraguayensis*). It resembles coffee and tea in its stimulant properties.
2. The plant, Paraguay tea.
3. Short for MATÉ GOURD.
mat'ed (māt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1**. *Chess.* Checkmated.
2. Amazed; bewildered. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **mate'las'sé'** (mȧt'lȧ'sā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *matelasser* to cushion, to cover as with a mattress, fr. *matelas* mattress. See MATTRESS.] Ornamented by means of an imitation or suggestion of quilting, the surface being marked by depressed lines which form squares or lozenges in relief; as, *matelassé* silks. — *n.* A quilted ornamented dress fabric of silk or silk and wool.
mat'e-lote (măt'ē-lōt), **mat'e-lotte** (-lŏt), *n.* [F. *matelote*, fr. *matelot* a sailor; properly, a dish such as sailors prepare.]
1. A stew, commonly of fish, flavored with wine, and served with a wine sauce containing onions, mushrooms, etc.
2. An old dance of sailors, in double time, and somewhat like a hornpipe.
ma'ter-fa-mil'i-as (mā'tẽr-fȧ-mĭl'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [L.; *mater* mother + *familias*, gen. of *familia* family.] The mistress of a house; the mother of a family; a matron.
ma-te'ri-al (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl), *n.* **1**. The substance or substances, or the parts, goods, stock, or the like, of which anything is composed or may be made, or which is necessary to the doing of something; as, dress *material*; writing *materials*.
2. Substances or specimens for study and investigation; as, museum *material*; herbarium *material*.
3. Data of any sort, such as notes, documents, sketches, etc., which may be worked up into a more finished form; as, *materials* for a biography; hence, facts, perceptions, ideas, etc., viewed as data for a further operation; as, *material* for thought; the raw *material* of experience.
4. Matter viewed as the relatively formless basis of reality.

Into such a caput mortuum *material*, substance always has, and, we may safely say, always will tend to resolve itself. *James Ward*

5. Material things. *Obs.*
ma-te'ri-al (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *materialis*, fr. *materia* stuff, matter: cf. F. *matériel*. See MATTER: cf. MATÉRIEL.]
1. Of or pert. to, or consisting of, matter; not spiritual; corporeal; physical; as, *material* substance or bodies.

The *material* elements of the universe *Whewell.*

2. *Philos.* Pertaining to the matter, as opposed to the form, of a thing; pertaining to fact, or to the real significance of a proposition, rather than to form, logical manner, or possible significance. See MATTER, 5, FORM, 9.
3. Of solid or weighty character; substantial; of consequence; not to be dispensed with; important; specif., esp. *Law*, such as does or would affect the determination of a case, the effect of an instrument, or the like; constituting a matter that is entitled to consideration; such as must be considered in deciding a case on its merits.

I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down only such as are most *material* to our present purpose. *Locke*

4. Pertaining to, or affecting, the physical nature of man, relating to bodily wants, interests, or comforts; sensual or sensuous; bodily; as, *material* interests or enjoyments.
5. Having matter, or substance; having or giving knowledge of moment. *Obs.* "*Material* Horace." *B. Jonson.*
6. Relating to, involving, or derived from, matter as the chief constituent of the physical universe; as, *material* forces; the *material* hypothesis.
Syn. — Corporeal, bodily; weighty, essential.
material cause. See CAUSE. — **m. consequence**, *Logic*, a consequence valid because the premise from which it is drawn is a matter of fact. — **m. distinction**, *Logic*, the distinction between individuals of one species. — **m. fallacy**, *Logic*, a fallacy in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises, as in the fallacy of petitio principii. *Whately.* — **m. form**, *Metaph.*, a form having no existence apart from matter. — **m. goods**, *Economics*, goods consisting of material things or rights in or to them. — **m. logic**, a logic valid within a given universe or field of application which has certain predetermined properties: — contrasted with *formal logic*, conceived to be perfectly general in its application. — **m. object**. See OBJECT, *n.*, 4. — **m. principle**, Aristotelian matter. — **m. unity**. See UNITY.
ma-te'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. *Philos.* Any theory which considers the facts of the universe to be sufficiently explained by the existence and nature of matter. The typical form of materialism is atomism, or the doctrine which derives all phenomena from the movements of material atoms in space. Materialism is not necessarily incompatible with a kind of spiritualism, since some materialists have considered the soul to be a fine material substance. Usually, however, materialists explain the phenomena of mind as produced by a vastly complex motion of atoms composing the brain. In modern times practically no philosophers accept this crude theory. Cf. ATOMISM, HYLOZOISM, MIND STUFF, MONISM.
2. The tendency to give undue importance to material interests; devotion to the material nature and its wants.
3. Material substances in the aggregate; matter. *Obs.*

ma-te'ri-al-ist (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* **1**. An adherent of materialism.
2. One who holds to the existence of matter, as distinguished from the idealist, who denies it. *Berkeley.*
3. One who is absorbed in material interests; one who has no heed for the things of the spirit.
ma-te'ri-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), **ma-te'ri-al-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to materialism or materialists; of the nature of materialism.

But to me his very spiritualism seemed more *materialistic* than his physics. *C. Kingsley.*

ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. That which constitutes the material of a thing; substance. *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being material, or that which is material; material existence; corporeity.
3. Importance in some given respect; substantiality; as, the *materiality* of facts. *Chiefly Legal.*
ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of materializing, or state of being materialized.
ma-te'ri-al-ize (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1**. To invest with material characteristics; to make perceptible to the senses; hence, to present to the mind through the medium of material objects.

Having with wonderful art and beauty *materialized*, if I may so call it, a scheme of abstracted notions. *Tatler.*

2. To regard as matter; to consider or explain by the laws or principles which are appropriate to matter.
3. To cause to assume a character appropriate to material things; to occupy with material interests; as, to *materialize* thought.
4. *Spiritualism.* To make visible in or as in a material form; — said of spirits.

A female spirit form temporarily *materialized*, and not distinguishable from a human being *Epes Sargent.*

ma-te'ri-al-ize, *v. i.* To appear as a material form; to take substantial shape; to become a realized fact.
ma-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* **1**. *Philos.* In respect to the matter, as disting. from the form, in respect to the material cause.
2. With or with respect to, or in the state of, matter, or physical substance.

I do not mean that anything is separable from a body by fire that was not *materially* preëxistent in it. *Boyle.*

3. In a manner involving the essentials or merits; to the point; as, to speak *materially*. *Obs.*
4. In an important manner or degree; substantially; essentially; as, it *materially* concerns us to know the real motives of our actions.
ma-te'ri-al-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who supplies materials, esp. those used in a construction or building.
ma-te'ri-a med'i-ca (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧ mĕd'ĭ-kȧ). [L. See MATTER; MEDICAL.] **1**. Material or substance used in the composition of remedies; — a general term for all substances used as curative agents in medicine.
2. That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of all the substances employed for the cure of diseases; one of the two branches of pharmacology.
‖ **ma'té'ri-el'** (mȧ'tā'rē-ĕl'), *n.* [F. See MATERIAL.] Material part of a thing; material supplies; esp., that in a complex system which constitutes the *materials*, or instruments employed, in distinction from the *personnel*, or persons employed, as the baggage, munitions, provisions, etc., of an army, or the buildings, libraries, and apparatus of a college, in distinction from its officers.
ma-ter'nal (mȧ-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *maternus*, fr. *mater* mother: cf. F. *maternel*. See MOTHER.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a mother; becoming to a mother; motherly; as, *maternal* love; *maternal* tenderness.
2. Being a mother, or considered as a mother; as, a *maternal* bird; one's *maternal* country. *Now Rare.*
3 Derived or received from, or connected through, one's mother; as, a *maternal* inheritance; *maternal* relatives.
4. Of or pert. to maternity; as, *maternal* hospitals. *Rare.*
5. Supplying motherly care; as, the *maternal* schools in France, for children from two to six years old.
Syn. — See MOTHERLY.
ma-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *maternité*, LL. *maternitas*.] **1**. State or quality of being a mother; the character or relation of a mother; the qualities naturally belonging to motherhood; motherliness.
2. *Med.* Short for **maternity hospital**, a lying-in hospital.
mat'er-nize (măt'ẽr-nīz; mā'tẽr-), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). *Med.* To make (cow's milk) resemble mother's milk.
mat'grass' (măt'grȧs'), *n.* **a** = MATWEED **a**. **b** A low, tufted European grass (*Nardus stricta*) of little agricultural value, though affording pasturage for sheep. **c** Marram, or beach grass. **d** = BLACK GRASS **d**.
math (măth), *n.* [AS. *mǣð*; akin to *māwan* to mow, G. *mahd* math. See MOW to cut (grass).] A mowing, or that which is gathered by mowing. *Obs. or Dial.*, except in combination. Cf. AFTERMATH and LATTERMATH.

and sinking brush mats to prevent the scouring of the bed and banks of a river by the current.
match box. **1**. A box for holding matches.
2. A match pipe. *Obs.*
matchbox bean. The snuffbox bean.
match boy. A boy who sells [matches.
match'-cloth', *n.* [Cf. MATCHCOAT.] See MATCHCOAT.
match'coat', *n.* [Cf. Ojibway *matshīgode* petticoat, woman's dress.] A kind of mantle or wrap worn by American Indians, orig. of fur, but afterward of coarse woolen cloth, called **match'-cloth'**, sold to them by traders. *Obs. or Hist.*
match cord. A cord for use as a slow match. *Obs. or Hist.*
matchecole. † MACHECOLE.
match'er, *n.* One that matches; a matching machine.
match'et (măch'ĕt), **match-ette'** (măch-ĕt'). Vars. of MACHETE.
match gearing. *Mach.* Gearing formed of equal match wheels.
match girl. A girl who sells matches.
Matchiavilian. † MACHIAVEL[LIAN.
match joint. *Carp.* A joint in match boarding.
match'like, *adv.* In pairs. *Obs.*
match line. A match cord. *Obs. or Hist.*
match'-lined' (-līnd'), *a.* Lined with match boards. Hence, **match lining**.
match man. **1**. A man to fire a gun with a match. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A man who sells matches.
match pipe. A metal tube for the match of a matchlock. *Hist.*
match plate. *Founding.* A board or plate on the opposite sides of which the halves of a pattern are fastened, to facilitate molding.
match rifling. *Guns.* Rifling that adapts the gun for long-range shooting matches. *Hist.*
match rope. Formerly, a rope of inflammable slow-burning material used for firing cannon.
match safe. A match box. *U. S.*
match staff. *Nav.* A sharp-shod staff to hold a slow match, used on old war vessels. *Obs. or Hist.*
match thread. A match cord.
match tub. A tub with a perforated cover through which hung, burning end down, slow matches for firing cannon, formerly used on board ship. *Obs. or Hist.*
match'y (măch'ĭ), *a.* Fit for matching, or mating.
mate. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MEAT.
mate. Obs. 2d pers. sing. pres. [indic. of MAY.
mate (māt), **ma'tee** (mā'tē), *n.* A maty. *India.*
mate, *a.* [OF *mat*. See MATE to checkmate.] Checkmated; confounded; overcome, as by an adversary, exhaustion, etc.; downcast. *Obs.*
ma'té, *or* **ma'te**, **gourd** (mä'tā; măt'ā). A small form of the bottle gourd, used for holding maté.
mategriffon, *n.* [OF. *mategrifon*, prop., conquering Greeks.] A kind of siege tower. *Obs.*
matel. † METAL.
matelent, matelentif. † MALTALENT, MALTALENTIF.
mate'less, *a.* See -LESS.
matelotage, *n.* [F.] The hire of a ship or boat. *Obs.*
mate'ly, *a.* Suitable for a mate, or fellow. *Rare.*
ma-tem'mah (mȧ-tĕm'ȧ), **ma-tam'mah** (-tăm'ȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *mutammah* long, tall.] Durra.
matens. † MATINS.
mater. † MATTER.
‖ **ma'ter** (mā'tẽr), *n.* [L., mother. See MOTHER.] Mother; — a Latin word chiefly used in English in the terms ALMA MATER, DURA MATER, and PIA MATER. — **Ma'ter do'lo-ro'sa** (dō'lō-rō'sȧ) [L.], lit., sorrowful mother: — applied esp. to the Virgin Mary when sorrowing at the foot of the cross.
materace, materas, materes. † [MATTRESS.
‖ **ma-te'ri-a** (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Matter. The Scholastics distinguished: **materia ex qua**, the material of which anything is made; as, wood is the *materia ex qua* of a chair; **materia in qua** (matter in which), the subject of an attribute; and **materia circum quam** (matter about which), the object of any form or action.
ma-te'ri-a-ble, *a. & n.* Mate[rial. *Obs.*
ma-te'ri-al, *v. t.* To form from matter; to materialize. *Obs.*
ma-te'ri-al-ist (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭst), *a.* = MATERIALISTIC.
ma-te'ri-al-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who materializes.
materialman's lien. See LIEN.
ma-te'ri-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **ma-te'ri-a pri'ma** (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧ prī'mȧ). [L.] The first or unformed matter: the indeterminate matter which is the material cause of the universe. See MATTER, 3. "We find ourselves bowing down to a 'fetish' after all, none other indeed than that hoary idol of metaphysics, τὸ ἄπειρον, *materia prima*, qualitatively indeterminate and quantitatively indistinguishable from space." *James Ward.*
ma-te'ri-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *materiarius*.] Lit., pert. to matter; — applied to ancient heretics who believed in the eternity of matter. *Obs.* — **ma-te'ri-a'ri-an**, *n.* *Obs.*
ma-te'ri-ate (-āt), *a.* [Cf. L. *materiatus*, p. p. of *materiare* to build of wood.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or involved in, material or matter; material.
ma-te'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* **1**. To provide or constitute the material or matter (as disting. from the *form*) of; to render material. *Rare.*
2. To construct of wood. *Obs.* A Latinism.
— **ma-te'ri-a-tive**, *a.* *Obs.*
ma-te'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**. The felling of trees for timber or lumber. *Obs. or R.*
2. Act of materiating (in sense 1).
materie. † MATTER.
‖ **ma-te'ri-em su'per-a'bat o'pus**. [L.] The workmanship surpassed the materials. *Ovid (Metamorphoses, II. 5).*
‖ **ma-te'ri-es mor'bi** (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ēz môr'bī). [L.] *Med.* Any cause of disease, as a specific virus.
ma-te'ri-ous (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Material. *Obs.*
matermoyne. † MATRIMONY.
ma-tern', *a.* Maternal. *Obs.*
mat'er-nal'i-ty (măt'ẽr-năl'ĭ-tĭ; mā'tẽr-), *n.* Motherhood.
ma-ter'nal-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE. *Rare.*
ma-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* of MATER[NAL.
ma-ter'nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ma-ter'nine, *a.* Maternal. *Obs.*
mate'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mat'ey (māt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). A mate. *Familiar.*
mat'e-zite (măt'ē-zīt), *n.* [Malagasy *mateza roritina* a caoutchouc.] *Chem.* Pinite.
mat'fel-on, mat'fel-lon (măt'fĕl-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *matefelon*, name of a plant. Cf. MATE to checkmate; FELON a sore.] The knapweed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
math (mŭth), *n.* [Hind. *math*, fr. Skr. *matha* hut.] A Hindu convent. *India.*
math. *Abbr.* Mathematical; mathematician; mathematics.
Math'a-na (măth'ȧ-nȧ). *D. Bib.*
Math'a-na'i (-nā'ī). *D. Bib.*
Math'a-na'ias (-yăs). *D. Bib.*
Math'a-ni'a (-nī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Math'a-ni'as (-ăs). *Bib.*
Math'a-ni-a'u (-nĭ-ā'ū). *D. Bib.*
Math'a-tha (-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
Math'a-thi'as (-thī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
mathe. † MAYTHE.
mathe (*Scot.* māth), *n.* [AS. *maða*. Cf. MAD an earthworm.] A grub; maggot. *Obs. or Scot.*
mathek. † MAWK.
mathele, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *maðe-*

food, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

math′e-mat′ic (măth′ē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [F. *mathématique*, or L. *mathematicus*, Gr. μαθηματικός disposed to learn, belonging to learning or the sciences, esp. to mathematics, fr. μάθημα that which is learned, learning, pl. μαθήματα things learned, learning, science, esp. mathematical science, fr. μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν, learn.] Mathematical. *Now Rare.*

math′e-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See MATHEMATIC.] Of or pertaining to mathematics; according to mathematics; hence, theoretically precise; accurate; as, *mathematical* geography; *mathematical* instruments; *mathematical* exactness. — **math′e-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mathematical angle, *Math.*, amount of sweep, turning, or rotation (in a plane, round a point) that brings a line (or half line, or line segment) from some given initial position to a given final one, as the angle *AOB*. In this sense an angle may be of any size, since *OA* may rotate any number of times round *O* before stopping in the position *OB*. Also, an angle may be positive or negative, according as the turning is in one sense or in the opposite one. When the rotation is complete, once round from the position *OA* to the same position again, so that the two sides of the angle coincide, the angle is called a **round angle**. *Angle* measures or constitutes the separateness of two lines passing through the same point, just as *distance* measures or constitutes the separateness of two points lying on the same line; these are therefore the two irreducible elements of metric geometry. — **m. expectation**, the product of the value of a property by the probability (which see) of getting it. — **m. geography**. See GEOGRAPHY, 2. — **m. induction**, an endless-chain argument of this type: If a certain property belongs to any member of a system of numbers, it belongs to the next; but it does belong to a certain member; hence it belongs to the next, and to the next, without end. Thus if the sum of the first n integers has the form $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$, then the sum of the $(n+1)$ integers has the same form, since $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)+n+1=\frac{1}{2}(n+1)\left\{(n+1)+1\right\}$; but this does hold for $n=2$, since $1+2=\frac{1}{2}.2(2+1)$; therefore it holds for $n=3$, therefore for $n=4$, and so on without end. This form of inference, the basis of all reasoning about numbers, has been called *Fermatian*, from its originator, Pierre de Fermat (1601-65), and also *recurrence*. Of late years the question of its true nature has been much discussed, as by Dedekind, Poincaré, Frege, and Keyser. — **m. logic**. = ALGEBRAIC LOGIC. See LOGIC, SYMBOLIC LOGIC. — **m. necessity**. See NECESSITY. — **m. pendulum**. See PENDULUM. — **m. premium**. See PREMIUM. — **m. whole**. See WHOLE.

math′e-ma-ti′cian (măth′ē-mȧ-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *mathématicien*.] One versed in mathematics.

math′e-mat′ics (-măt′ĭks), *n.* [ME. *matematik*, *mathematique*, OF. *mathematique*, F. *mathématique(s)*, L. *mathematica*, sing., Gr. μαθηματική (sc. ἐπιστήμη) science. See MATHEMATIC, *a.*; -ICS.] That science, or class of sciences, which treats of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes and operations, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from others known or supposed; the science of serial, spatial, quantitative, and magnitudinal relations; the science of order. Mathematics is usually classified as follows: (1) **Pure mathematics**, the class of all propositions of the form "*A* implies *B*," where *A* and *B* are themselves propositions, involving the same variables, but no constants except logical constants (B. Russell). (2) **Abstract mathematics**, that which deals with pure order, form, and extent, regardless of any material or other content; the doctrine of the necessary implications of forms, extents, and orders; — called also **pure mathematics**. (3) **Applied mathematics**, that in which the forms, extents, and orders of abstract mathematics are viewed as supplied with content from observation, and in which problems are treated and conclusions drawn that are connected with human life or experience. **Higher mathematics**, as distinguished from *elementary mathematics*, includes all beyond ordinary arithmetic and algebra, geometry, and trigonometry.

math′e-mat′i-co- (măth′ē-măt′ĭ-kō-). A combining form indicating a *combination of a mathematical subject or method* with some other; as, *mathematico*-logical.

math′e-ma-tize′ (măth′ē-mȧ-tīz′), *v. t.* To reduce to mathematical form or subject to mathematical treatment. — *v. i.* To study or make use of mathematics.

ma-the′sis (mȧ-thē′sĭs; *formerly sometimes* măth′ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μάθησις, from μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν, to learn.] Learning; mental discipline; esp., mathematics. *Rare.* — **ma-thet′ic** (mȧ-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*

> Descartes here, as before, is the first and chief offender. His grand conception of science as *Mathesis Universalis* has never ceased to fascinate — and to mislead. *James Ward.*

ma-ti′co (mȧ-tē′kō), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A Peruvian piperaceous plant (*Piper angustifolium*); also, its leaves, which are aromatic and stimulant, and are used in medicine as a styptic and aphrodisiac. **b** The sterculiaceous plant *Waltheria americana*. *West Indies.*

mat′in (măt′ĭn), *n.* [F. *matines*, fem. pl. fr. L. *matutinus* of the morning, fr. *Matuta* the goddess of the morning. See MATUTINAL.] **1.** *pl. Eccl.* **a** A service or office for morning, properly said at midnight, but sometimes at daybreak, and constituting with lauds the first of the canonical hours. In the Roman Catholic Church, among the secular clergy, the office is usually said by anticipation on the afternoon or evening before. **b** The public Sunday service preceding the first Mass. *Obs.* **c** In the churches of the Anglican Communion, the order for, or service of, Morning Prayer; — often spelt *mattins* in English usage, as in the English Prayer Book.
2. *pl.* Something done or to be done in the morning. *Rare.*
3. [Cf. F. *matin*.] Morning. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
4. A morning song or call. *Poetic.*

mat′in (măt′ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to matins or morning; used in the morning, esp. the early morning; matutinal.

mat′in-al (măt′ĭ-năl), *a.* Relating to matins or morning; matutinal.

mat′i-née′ (măt′ĭ-nā′, *or, esp. in British usage*, măt′ĭ-nā′), *n.* [F., fr. *matin* morning. See MATIN.] A reception, or a musical or dramatic entertainment, held in the daytime. See SOIRÉE.

mat′ing (māt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MATE. Esp.: *vb. n.* A pairing or matching; act of becoming mates.

mat′rass (măt′răs), *n.* [F. *matras*; perh. so called from its long narrow neck; cf. OF. *materas* large arrow.] **a** *Old Chem.* A round-bottomed glass flask having a long neck; a bolthead; a receiver. **b** *Chem.* (usually spelt **mattrass** in the trade). A small hard glass tube closed at one end, used in blowpipe analysis.

ma′tri-arch (mā′trĭ-ärk), *n.* [*mater* mother + *-arch*.] A woman who is the head and ruler of her family; esp., a mother who rules her family or descendants by virtue of her position. See MATRIARCHY.

ma′tri-ar′chal (-är′kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a matriarch or matriarchy. — **ma′tri-ar′chal-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

ma′tri-ar′chate (-kāt), *n.* A matriarchal state or government; the fact or theory of matriarchal institutions.

ma′tri-arch′y (mā′trĭ-är′kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). A state or stage of social evolution in which descent is reckoned only in the female line, all children belonging to the mother's clan. Such a system increases the mother's social and political importance, making her the head of the family and the guardian of religious rites and traditions. Hence, with many writers *matriarchy* means not only descent reckoned through the female line (called **uterine descent**, or **cognation**), but also rulership by woman. Others, however, discriminate the rights and customs characteristic of uterine descent, as **mother right** (adaptation of G. **Mutterrecht**), from the political or domestic supremacy of woman, known as **gynecocracy**, or **gynocracy**, "rulership by women," or **metrocracy**, "rulership by mothers." *Matriarchy* in the narrow sense (that is, as "mother-right") is found among many primitive peoples; whether it ever existed in the broader sense is disputed. Cf. CLAN, 2; see PATRIARCHY.

Mat′ri-ca′ri-a (măt′rĭ-kā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See MATRIX. So named in allusion to the alleged medicinal value of some species.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs having broadly involucrate heads with white rays and yellow disk flowers, the achenes ribbed on the inner face. The species are natives chiefly of the Old World, several being naturalized as weeds in parts of the United States. *M. chamomilla* is the camomile. *M. inodora* is the corn mayweed.

mat′ri-cid′al (măt′rĭ-sīd′ăl; mā′trĭ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to matricide.

mat′ri-cide (-sīd; 277), *n.* [L. *matricidium*; *mater* mother + *caedere* to kill, slay. See MOTHER; -CIDE.] **1.** The murder of a mother by her son or daughter.
2. [L. *matricida*: cf. F. *matricide*.] One who murders one's own mother.

ma-tric′u-la (mȧ-trĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L. See MATRICULATE.] A roll or register, as of students in a college or clergy of a cathedral; also, a certificate of enrollment.

ma-tric′u-lant (-lănt), *n.* [See MATRICULATE.] An applicant or candidate for matriculation.

ma-tric′u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* **1** Pert. to the matrix, or womb.
2. Of or pertaining to, or being, a matricula.
3. *Math.* Relating to, or expressed through, a matrix.

ma-tric′u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; MA-TRIC′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); MA-TRIC′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *matricula* a public roll or register, dim. of *matrix* a mother, in respect to propagation, also, a public register. See MATRIX.] **1.** To enroll; to enter in a register; specif., to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.

> In discovering and *matriculating* the arms of commissaries from North America. *Scott.*

2. To adopt; to naturalize, as an alien; — now said only of admission to citizenship, as in Germany.

ma-tric′u-late, *v. i.* To go through the process of admission to membership, as by examination and enrollment, in a society or college.

ma-tric′u-late (mȧ-trĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* Matriculated. — *n.* One who is matriculated.

ma-tric′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of matriculating, or state of being matriculated.

ma-tric′u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to matriculation.

mat′ri-mo′ni-al (măt′rĭ-mō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *matrimonialis*: cf. F. *matrimonial*. See MATRIMONY.] Of or pertaining to marriage; derived from marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; as, *matrimonial* rights or duties.

Syn. — MATRIMONIAL, CONJUGAL, CONNUBIAL, NUPTIAL, MARITAL all refer to marriage. MATRIMONIAL is the most general term for whatever pertains to the marriage relation; as, *matrimonial* alliances. *Conjugal* and *connubial* are frequently used interchangeably. More strictly, CONJUGAL connotes the married persons, CONNUBIAL, the marriage state; as, "*conjugal* fidelity" (*Macaulay*); "*connubial* contracts" (*Johnson*). NUPTIAL has primary reference to the marriage rites or ceremony, as "the *nuptial* torch" (*Milton*); an ante*nuptial* contract. MARITAL suggests specifically that which pertains to a husband (as, *marital* authority); it is also used with general application to the marriage state; as, "*marital* discomfort" (*Thackeray*). See MARRIAGE.

mat′ri-mo-ny (măt′rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *matrimoine*, OF. *matrimoine*, *matremoigne*, fr. L. *matrimonium*, fr. *mater* mother. See MOTHER.] **1.** The union of man and woman as husband and wife; the rite or act of marrying, or the married state; marriage; wedlock.
2. *Card Playing.* **a** A game played by several persons, with a layout. **b** Any king and queen in the game of matrimony. **c** King and queen of trumps in one variety of Pope Joan.
3. A married person. *Obs.*
Syn. — See MARRIAGE.

matrimony vine. An Asiatic solanaceous shrub (*Lycium vulgare*), with long sarmentose stems, small violet-purple flowers, and orange-red berries.

ma′trix (mā′trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* MATRICES (măt′rĭ-sēz; *as Lat. properly* mȧ-trī′sēz). [L., fr. *mater* mother. See MOTHER; cf. MATRICE.] **1.** The womb. *Ex.* xxxiv. 19.
2. Hence, that which gives form, origin, or foundation to something inclosed or embedded in it; as: **a** A hob for forming the punch that makes a die for striking coins and medals. **b** *Type Founding.* (1) A metal plate, usually of copper, suitably formed to mold the face of a type. (2) In a linotype machine, a brass plate having on its front edge an intaglio of the letter it is to produce in relief. **c** A mold for casting; specif., a plaster or papier-maché impression of type used in stereotypy and electrotypy. **d** A foundation for inlaid or overlaid damascened work or the like. **e** A material used to bind together the materials in an agglomerated mass, as a cement used in briquetting coal dust or in making concrete.
3. **a** *Anat. & Biol.* The intercellular substance of a tissue. **b** *Anat.* The part of the cutis beneath a nail.
4. The earthy or stony substance in which an ore or other mineral is bedded; the gangue.
5. The hollow in a slab to receive a monumental brass.
6. *Math.* The square array of symbols (either of magnitude or of operation) which developed yields a determinant, or the rectangular array from which square arrays may be formed. The *matrix* and the *determinant* are very closely allied, and the terms are often used interchangeably; but the *matrix* has also significance apart from its development into a determinant. For phrases involving *matrix*, see the corresponding phrases under DETERMINANT.

matrix jewelry. Jewelry cut from some stone, as opal or turquoise, and its surrounding matrix. Such mixtures are called *opal matrix*, *turquoise matrix*, etc.

ma′tron (mā′trŭn), *n.* [F. *matrone*, L. *matrona*, fr. *mater* mother. See MOTHER.] **1.** A wife or a widow, esp. one who has borne children; a staid or motherly woman.

> Your wives, your daughters,
> Your *matrons*, and your maids. *Shak.*
>
> Grave from her cradle, insomuch that she was a *matron* before she was a mother. *Fuller.*

2. A housekeeper; esp., a woman who manages the domestic economy of a public institution; as, the *matron* of a school or hospital.

matron of honor *or* **honour**. See MAID OF HONOR **b**.

ma′tron-age (mā′trŭn-āj; măt′rŭn-; 277), *n.* **1.** A body of matrons; matrons collectively. *Burke.*
2. Matronly care or supervision; also, matronly state.

ma′tron-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *matronalis*: cf. OF. *matronal*.] Of or pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly.

ma′tron-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng).
1. To make a matron of; to make matronlike.

> Childbed *matronizes* the giddiest spirits. *Richardson.*

2. To act the part of a matron toward; to superintend; chaperone; as, to *matronize* an assembly.

ma′tron-like′ (mā′trŭn-līk′), *a.* Like a matron; sedate; grave; matronly.

ma′tron-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Like, or befitting, a matron; grave; sedate. — **ma′tron-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

mat′su (măt′sōō), *n.* [Jap.] An ornamental and valuable timber pine (*Pinus massoniana*) of the Malay Archipelago, China, and Japan, widely cultivated.

matte (măt), *n.* [F. *matte*.] **1.** *Metal.* A product obtained in smelting sulphide ores of certain metals, as copper, lead, or nickel. It is crude metal combined with more or less sulphur, and requires to be further purified.
2. Mat, or dull finish.

mat′ted (măt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* [See MAT a covering.]
1. Covered with a mat or mats; as, a *matted* floor.
2. Tangled closely together; having its parts adhering closely together; as, *matted* hair.

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lian.] To speak; discourse; talk. — **matheler**, *n.* — **mathelild**, *n.* A woman gossip. *All Obs.*
math′e-mat′ic, *n.* Mathematics.
math′e-mat′iced, *p. a.* Calculated. *Obs.*
math′e-mat′i-cize (măth′ē-măt′ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* = MATHEMATIZE. See -IZE.
mathematist, *n.* [See MATHEMATICS.] An astrologer. *Obs.*
math′e-meg (măth′ē-mĕg), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin: cf. Cree *matchi-mek* bad fish.] The Great Lakes catfish (*Ameiurus lacustris*).
mathen. † MAIDEN.
math′er. † MADDER.
math′er (măth′ẽr), **math′ern** (-ẽrn), *n.* = MAYTHE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
math′es (măth′ĕz), *n.* [See MAYTHE.] The mayweed.
matheyr. † MOTHER.
Ma-thil′da, **Ma-til′da** (mȧ-tĭl′dȧ), *n.* [F. *Mathilde*; cf. It. *Matilde*, *Matelda*: both of Germanic origin, prob. through LL.; cf. OHG. *Machthilt*, *Mechthilt*, G. *Mathilde*, and OHG. *maht* might, G. *macht*, and OHG. *hiltia* battle. Cf. MAUD.] Lit., mighty battle maid; heroine: — fem. prop. name. F. *Mathilde* (mȧ′tēld′). — Dim. *Mat*, *Matty*, *Patty*, *Tilda*.
mathme. † MADME.
mat′hook. † MATTOCK.
Math′u-rin (măth′ū-rĭn), *n.* [F.] *R. C. Ch.* A Trinitarian.
Ma-thu′sa-el (mȧ-thū′sȧ-ĕl). *D. Bib.* [of METHUSELAH.]
Ma-thu′sa-la (-sȧ-lȧ). *Bib.* Var.
Ma-thu′sa-le (-lĕ; -lē). *D. Bib.*
ma′ti (mä′tē), *n.* [Chin. *ma³*, *t'i²*.] A Chinese sedge (*Eleocharis tuberosa*) having edible tubers. [MATACO.]
mat′i-co (măt′ĭ-kō). Var. of
matico oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
mat′ie (măt′ĭ; mā′tĭ), *n.* [D. *maatjesharing*.] A young fat herring with undeveloped roe. *Eng. & Scot.*
matiere. † MATTER.
Ma-til′da, *n.* Fem. prop. name. See MATHILDA.
ma-til′dite (mȧ-tĭl′dīt), *n.* [From *Matilda*, a mine near Morococha, Peru, where it is found.] *Min.* A sulphide of silver and bismuth, $Ag_2S·Bi_2S_3$, occurring in slender gray crystals. Sp. gr., 6.9.
matilent. † MALTALENT.
ma-til′i-ja pop′py (mȧ-tĭl′ē-hä). [From *Matilija* Cañon, California.] The tree poppy.
‖ **mâ′tin′** (mä′tăN′), *n.* [F. Cf. MASTIFF.] A French cur dog resembling a mastiff. [= MAPAU.]
ma′ti-po (mä′tē-pō), *n.* [Maori.]
matire. † MATTER.
mat′ka (măt′kȧ), *n.* [Russ., orig., the mother animal, fr. *mat'* mother. See 2d MOTHER.] A female fur seal.
mat′lock-ite (măt′lŏk-īt), *n.* [From *Matlock* in Derbyshire, England.] *Min.* Lead oxychloride, Pb_2OCl_2, occurring in yellowish or greenish tetragonal crystals. Sp. gr., 7.21.
matok. † MATTOCK.
matrace. † MATRASS, MATTRESS.
ma′tral (mā′trăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the dura mater or pia mater.
Ma-tra′li-a (mȧ-trā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A matron's festival in honor of Matuta, held June 11.
ma-tra′nee (mȧ-trä′nē), *n.* [Hind. *mehtarānī*, *mehtrānī*, fr. Per. *mihtarānī*, fem. of *mihtar* a sweeper.] A female sweeper or house servant. *India.*
matras, *n.* [OF. *materas*.] A crossbow bolt. *Obs.*
Ma′tred (mā′trĕd). *Bib.*
mat′reed′, *n.* The reed mace, or cat-tail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **ma′tre pul′chra fi′li-a pul′chri-or** (fĭl′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Daughter more beautiful than the beautiful mother. *Horace (Odes, I. xvi. 1).*
matres. † MATTRESS.
Ma′tri (mā′trī). *Bib.*
mat′ri-cal (măt′rĭ-kăl; mȧ-trī′kăl), *a.* [L. *matricalis*.] Of or pertaining to the womb. *Obs.*
Ma′tri-ca′ri-a cam′phor. *Chem.* Levo camphor. See CAMPHOR, 1.
ma′trice (mā′trĭs; măt′rĭs). Var. of MATRIX.
matrices, *n.*, *pl.* of MATRIX.
ma-tri′cious, *a.* [From L. *matrix*, *matricis*, womb.] Pert. to the matrix. *Obs.* [ula. *Obs.*]
ma-tric′u-la-ry, *n.* A matric-
ma-tric′u-la′tor (mȧ-trĭk′ū-lā′tẽr), *n.* One who matriculates.
ma′tri-her′it-age (mā′trĭ-hĕr′ĭ-tāj; măt′rĭ-), *n.* [L. *mater*, *matris*, mother + E. *heritage*.] Inheritance in the female line only. — **ma′tri-her′it-al**, *a.*
ma′tri-lin′e-ar (-lĭn′ē-ȧr), *a.* [L. *mater*, *matris*, mother + E. *linear*.] Designating peoples who trace their descent in the female line. — **ma′tri-lin′e-ar-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* [MATRIMONY.]
matrimoigne, **matrimoine**. †
mat′ri-mo′ni-al, *n.* A wedding. *Obs.* [RIMONIAL. See -LY.]
mat′ri-mo′ni-al-ly, *adv.* of MAT-
mat′ri-mo′ni-ous, *a.* Matrimonial. *Rare.* — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
mat′rine (măt′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin**. [From Jap. *matari* Sophora flavescens.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{24}ON_2$, in the fabaceous plant *Sophora flavescens*.
ma′tri-ot-ism (mā′trĭ-ŏt-ĭz′m; măt′rĭ-), *n.* [From L. *mater* mother, on the analogy of *patriotism*.] Sentiment for one's mother country or for one's Alma Mater. *Rare.*
matris. † MATRICE.
Mat′ro-na′li-a (măt′rō-nā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See JUNO, 1.
ma′tron-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
ma′tron-ism (mā′trŭn-ĭz′m; măt′rŭn-), *n.* See -ISM. [*Rare.*]
ma′tron-ly, *adv.* Like a matron.
ma′tron-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mat′ro-nym′ic (măt′rō-nĭm′ĭk), *a. & n.* [L. *mater* mother + *-onymic*, as in *patronymic*.] Metronymic.
ma-tross′ (mȧ-trŏs′), *n.* [D. *matroos*, fr. F. *matelot*.] One of the soldiers in a train of artillery who assisted the gunners in loading, firing, and sponging the guns. *Obs. or Hist.*
mat rush. The great bulrush.
matt (măt). Var. of MAT.
Matt. *Abbr.* Matthew; Matthias.
mattachine. † MATACHIN.
mattagess. † MATAGASSE.
mat′ta-more′ (măt′ȧ-mōr′; măt′ȧ-mōr′; 201), *n.* [F. *matamore*, fr. Ar. *matmōrah*.] A subterranean storehouse. *Rare.*
Mat′tan (măt′ăn). *Bib.*
Mat′ta-nah (-ȧ-nȧ). *Bib.*
Mat′ta-ni′ah (-nī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Mat′ta-tha (măt′ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*
Mat′ta-thah (-thȧ), **Mat′tattah** (-tȧ). *Bib.*
Mat′ta-thi′as (-thī′ăs). *Bib.* The father of the Maccabees.
matte. † MAT.
matte, *n.* Prob., mass; — in phrase *by the matte*. *Obs.*
matte (măt), *v. t.*; MAT′TED;

mat'ted (măt'ĕd; -ĭd ; 151), *p. a.* [See MAT a dull finish.] Having a dull surface ; unburnished ; as, *matted* gilding.
matted glass, a kind of enameled glass, having a dull ground.

mat'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One that mats ; specif., a mattoir.

mat'ter (măt'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *matere*, F. *matière*, fr. L. *materia* ; perh. akin to L. *mater* mother. Cf. MOTHER, MADEIRA, MATERIAL.] **1**. That of which any physical object is composed ; material ; substance ; constituents ; elements ; as, the *matter* of the globe ; also, material prepared or selected for any purpose ; a particular kind or portion of material ; as, coloring *matter* ; a ball of *matter* ; the cortex of the brain is formed of gray *matter*.
2. Specif., substance excreted from living animal bodies ; that which is thrown out or discharged by suppuration, as from a tumor, boil, or abscess ; pus ; purulent substance.
3. *Physics.* Whatever occupies space ; that which is conceived to constitute the body of the outward or physical universe and, with energy, to form the basis of objective phenomena. The nature of matter is unknown, and the physicist can only describe certain of its properties and speculate on its structure. Occupancy of space implies *extension* and *impenetrability*. The study of bodies under the action of forces has led to the conception of *mass* as a universal attribute of matter. Various phenomena indicate that all known forms of matter are composed of particles, termed *atoms*, too small for direct observation, but the size of which can be definitely estimated. These were long assumed to be the ultimate parts beyond which matter cannot be subdivided, but the phenomena of radioactivity and the properties of gases at very low pressures compel the assumption of still smaller particles (**corpuscles**, or **electrons**) of which the atoms are composed. The fact that these always have an electric charge, and that their mass is therefore a function of their velocity, has led to the view that matter is ultimately electrical in constitution. Matter exists in three *states* or *phases* : solid, liquid, and gas. See LIQUID ; also, GAS, SOLID.
4. Material or substance regarded as the passive recipient of form ; hence, material cause ; that which is or may be given a new form.

He is the *matter* of virtue. *B. Jonson.*

5. Specif., *Philos.*, the indeterminate subject of reality ; the wholly or virtually passive element in the universe ; the unorganized basis or stuff of experience which when combined with form, or the ideal element, gives phenomena, or real objects. The metaphysical conception of matter as that which combines or synthesizes the variable elements of existence, though in itself wholly indeterminate, takes its rise in the Platonic and Aristotelian notion of ὕλη, the passive or potential substance or substratum upon which *form* (εἶδος, ἰδέα) acts to produce realities. This substratum, or subject of change and development, is conceived to possess no attributes except the capacity of being acted upon by form, and (especially when existing as a combination of matter and form, that is, as reality) a power of resistance or implasticity, by reason of which it yields only in part to the operation of formal causes and so gives rise to the imperfections of reality. The notion of matter as substance or substratum was developed in Scholastic philosophy from the Aristotelian conception. By Descartes this was identified with extended substance, and by later philosophers, as Locke, has often been confounded with the physical conception. According to the Lockian view, matter is the cause of sensation, but is not itself directly perceived. Berkeley denied the existence of any such matter, but, like modern phenomenalists, he did not question the concrete reality of an objective element in experience, that is, of perceptible physical objects possessing the attributes of extension, rigidity, inertia, etc. In Kantian idealism the distinction of *matter* and *form* appears in another guise, *matter* being the sensible stuff or sensuous context of experience (in Kantian language, the " manifold "), while *form* is the pure form of the understanding and the a priori sensible forms, time and space. Cf. FORM, IDEA, NOUMENON, SUBSTANCE.
6. That which is or is to be treated or dealt with ; concern ; affair ; business ; hence, indefinitely, a thing or things ; as, a *matter* of fact ; *matters* of importance.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon.*
Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spectator.*

7. That with regard to or about which anything takes place or is done ; the thing aimed at or treated of ; subject of action, discussion, consideration, feeling, complaint, legal action, or the like ; theme ; subject-matter. " If the *matter* should be tried by duel." *Bacon.*

Son of God, Savior of men ! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milton.*

8. Ground ; reason ; cause ; the cause or occasion, esp. of anything disagreeable or distressing ; difficulty ; trouble.

And this is the *matter* why interpreters upon that passage in Hosea will not consent it to be a true story. *Milton.*

9. Affair worthy of account ; thing of consequence ; importance ; significance ; moment ; — chiefly in the phrases *what matter ? no matter*, and the like.

A prophet some, and some a poet, cry :
No *matter* which, so neither of them lie. *Dryden.*

10. Means ; provision for something. *Obs.*
11. Amount ; quantity ; portion ; space ; — often indefinite. " No small *matter* of British forces." *Milton.*

Away he goes, . . . a *matter* of seven miles. *L'Estrange.*

12. *Print.* Anything to be set in type ; manuscript ; copy ; also, type set up, — called **live matter** before printing, **dead matter** after printing, **standing matter** while kept in shape for use, usually after a printing.
13. *Post Office.* Mail matter ; mail ; as, first-class, second-class, or third-class *matter*. See MAIL, *n.*, 3.
for the matter of that, so far as that goes ; as for that. — **in the m. of**, in respect to ; with regard to. — **m. in controversy, m. in issue.** See FACT, *n.*, 6. — **m. of a proposition.** *Logic.* **a** The subject and predicate ; — called the *material matter*. **b** The fact designated ; — called the *formal matter*. — **m. of a syllogism.** *Logic.* **a** The propositions (the proximate matter), or the terms (the remote matter). **b** The premises ; — opposed to the conclusion, as the *form*. — **m. of course**, a natural, logical result or accompaniment ; that which was to be expected with confidence. — **matter of fact**, an actual occurrence ; a matter that is or appertains to fact. See FACT. — **m. of record**, anything recorded. — **on**, *or* **upon, the m.**, *or* **the whole m.**, considering the whole ; taking all things into view. *Obs.* — **to**, *or* **from, the m.**, to, or from, the point, or matter of debate.

mat'ter (măt'ẽr), *v. i.* ; MAT'TERED (-ẽrd) ; MAT'TER-ING. **1**. To be of importance ; to import ; signify.

It *matters* not how they were called. *Locke.*

2. To form or discharge pus ; to maturate " Each slight sore *mattereth*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

mat'ter, *v. t.* **1**. To be important to or in respect to.
2. To regard as important ; to concern one's self about ; to care for ; to mind ; also, to value ; like. *Obs.*

He did not *matter* cold, nor hunger. *H. Brooke.*

mat'ter-of-fact', *a.* Adhering to facts ; conforming to absolute reality ; not fanciful or imaginative ; commonplace ; dry.

mat'ter-y (măt'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Generating or containing pus. **2**. Full of substance, or matter ; important.

Mat-teuc'ci-a (mă-tūk'shĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after C. *Matteucci*, Italian physicist.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the ostrich ferns, having dimorphous fronds with free veins, the fertile bearing numerous sori concealed beneath their revolute margins. See OSTRICH FERN.

Mat-thæ'an, Mat-the'an (mă-thē'*ă*n), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Matthew the Evangelist.

Mat'thew (măth'ū), *n.* [F. *Mathieu*, L. *Matthaeus*, Gr. Ματθαῖος ; prob. of the same Heb. origin as *Matthias*. See MATTHIAS.] **1**. Lit., gift of Jehovah ; — masc. prop. name. L. *Matthæus* (mă-thē'*ŭ*s) ; F. *Mathieu* (mȧ'tyû') ; It. *Matteo* (mät-tā'ō) ; Sp. *Mateo* (mä-tā'ō) ; G. *Matthäus* (mä-tā'ŏŏs) ; D. *Mattheus* (mä-tā'ŏŏs). — Dim. *Mat.*
2. *Bib.* **a** Son of Alphæus, and a collector of customs at Capernaum, who at the summons of Christ became one of the twelve apostles. **b** The Gospel of Matthew. See NEW TESTAMENT.

Mat'thew's Bi'ble (măth'ūz). An edition of the Bible probably made by John Rogers and William Tyndale, but so called because published (1537) under the pseudonym Thomas Matthew. It was probably made with some changes from the Bibles of Tyndale and Coverdale. " From *Matthew's Bible* . . . all later revisions have been successively formed." *Westcott.*

Mat-thi'o-la (măt-thī'ō-l*ȧ* ; mă-thī'-), *n.* [NL., after P. A. *Mattioli* (1500-77), Italian physician.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous herbs and shrubs of the Old World, distinguished by the long terete silique containing numerous winged seeds, and by the thickened lobes of the stigma. Many of the species are cultivated under the name of *stock* or *gilliflower*. See STOCK, GILLYFLOWER.

mat'ting (măt'ĭng), *n.* [From MAT, *v. t. & i.*] **1**. Act of interweaving or tangling together so as to make a mat ; the process of becoming matted.
2. Materials for mats ; also, mats collectively ; mat work ; a matlike fabric, for use in covering floors, packing articles, and the like ; a kind of carpeting made of straw, etc.
3. An ornamental border. See 4th MAT, 1.

mat'ting, *n.* [See MAT a dull finish.] A dull, lusterless surface in gilding, metal work, glassmaking, etc.

mat'tock (măt'*ŭ*k), *n.* [AS. *mattuc.*] An implement for digging and grubbing. The head has two long steel blades, one like an adz and the other like a narrow ax or the point of a pickax.

1 Cutter Mattock ; 2 Pick Mattock

mat'tock, *v. t.* To dig or grub with a mattock.

mat'toid (măt'oid), *n.* [It. *matto* mad (cf. L. *mattus, matus*, drunk) + *-oid*.] A person of congenitally abnormal mind bordering on insanity or degeneracy.

mat-toir' (mă-twär'), *n.* [F. *matoir.*] *Engraving.* A kind of coarse punch with a rasplike face, used for making a rough surface on etching ground, or on the naked copper, the effect after biting being very similar to stippled lines.

Mattoir.

mat'tress (măt'rĕs), *n.* [OF. *materas*, F. *matelas* ; cf. It. *materasso, materassa*, LL. *matratium*, Sp. & Pg. al*madraque*, Pr. al*matrac* ; all from Ar. *matrah* a place where anything is thrown, what is thrown under something, fr. *taraha* to throw.] **1**. A tufted bed ; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other suitable material, and tufted or otherwise fastened.
2. A mat. *Obs.*
3. *Hydraul. Engin.* A mass of interwoven brush, poles, etc., to protect a bank from erosion by currents or waves.

ma-tur'a-ble (m*ȧ*-tūr'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of maturation ; specif., *Med.*, capable of suppurating perfectly.

mat'u-rant (măt'ū-rănt), *n.* [L. *maturans*, p. pr. See MATURATE.] *Med.* A medicine, or application, which promotes suppuration.

mat'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* ; MAT'U-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd) ; MAT'U-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L *maturatus*, p. p of *maturare* to make ripe, fr. *maturus* ripe, mature. See MATURE, *v. & a.*]
1. To promote the perfect suppuration of (an abscess).
2. To bring to ripeness or maturity ; to ripen. *Obs. or R.*

A tree may be *maturated* artificially. *Fuller*

3. *Alchemy, etc.* To purify (a metal) or to concentrate the metal of (an ore or the like). *Obs.*

mat'u-rate, *v. i.* To ripen ; mature ; specif., to suppurate.

mat'u-ra'tion (-rā'sh*ŭ*n), *n.* [L. *maturatio* a hastening : cf. F. *maturation.*] **1**. Process of suppurating perfectly ; the formation of pus or matter.
2. Process of bringing, or of coming, to full development, ripeness, or maturity.

The genesis and *maturation* of a planet. *Emerson.*

3. **a** *Alchemy.* Conversion of a base metal into gold. *Obs.* **b** Development of one form of matter from another. *Obs.*
4. *Biol.* **a** The final series of stages in the formation of the egg, by which its nucleus is prepared for union with the sperm nucleus. In most animals in which the process has been studied, it is accomplished by two successive mitotic divisions of the egg with no intervening resting stage, which are peculiar in that they diminish the bulk of the egg only imperceptibly, the cells (*polar bodies*) which are budded off being very minute ; also in that the number of chromosomes into which the chromatin of the egg nucleus resolves itself preparatory to these divisions is but half the usual number, a provision against doubling the number of chromosomes in the subsequent process of fertilization (which see). The polar bodies (being formed by mitotic division) each receive, in spite of their minute size, as much of the chromatin as remains in the egg, hence the matured egg contains but one fourth of its original amount, the remaining three fourths which pass into the polar bodies being lost, as the polar bodies do not develop. See REDUCING DIVISION. **b** In a broader sense, the final process of mitotic division in the development of the sperm or spermatozoön, in which there is also a reduction of the chromosomes to one half the original number.

☞ While similar phenomena occur in plants, they are differently interpreted by botanists, owing to the more evident alternation of generations resulting from the longer interval between reduction and fertilization.

ma-tur'a-tive (m*ȧ*-tūr'*ȧ*-tĭv ; măt'ū-rā-tĭv ; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *maturatif.*] Conducing to ripeness or maturity ; hence, conducing to suppuration. — *n.* A maturant.

ma-ture' (m*ȧ*-tūr'), *a.* ; MA-TUR'ER (-tūr'ẽr) ; MA-TUR'EST (-tūr'ĕst). [L. *maturus* ; prob. akin to E. *matin.*]
1. Brought by natural process to completeness of growth and development ; fitted by growth and development for any function, action, or state, appropriate to its kind ; full-grown ; ripe. " Now is love *mature* in ear." *Tennyson.*
2. Completely worked out ; fully digested or prepared ; ready for action ; made ready for destined application or use ; perfected ; as, a *mature* plan.
3. Of or pertaining to a condition of full development ; as, a man of *mature* years.
4. Come to, or in a state of, completed suppuration.
5. Having run to the limit of its time ; due, as a note.
6. *Phys. Geog.* **a** Designating the topography of a surface well dissected by the erosion of running water so that slopes predominate greatly over flats ; — applied also to streams which have cut their valleys down nearly or quite to base level, but have not yet made them very wide. **b** Adjusted to rock structure ; — said of streams.
7. Prompt. *Obs.*
Syn. — MATURE, RIPE, MELLOW are here compared esp. in their fig. senses. *Mature* and *ripe* agree in implying fullness of growth ; MATURE emphasizes the completion of a development, RIPE suggests rather readiness for use, or full fruition ; as, " a true knight, not yet *mature* " (*Shak.*) ; cf. *mature* deliberation ; " *ripe* for exploits and mighty enterprises " (*Shak.*) ; " autumnal wisdom . . . *ripe* and placid " (*W. Pater*) ; cf. " steady moods of thoughtfulness *matured* to inspiration " (*Wordsworth*) ; " benignity and home-bred sense *ripening* in perfect innocence " (*id.*). MELLOW emphasizes the softness, sweetness, or richness attendant upon complete ripeness or maturity ; as, " the old man's . . . *mellow*, cheerful vein, which was like the sweet flavor of a frostbitten apple " (*Hawthorne*) ; " the calm and *mellow* touch of his religious philosophy upon feverish things of human life " (*J. A. Symonds*) ; cf. " Carlyle is softened down from his old self, *mellowed* like old wine " (*E. FitzGerald*). See WHOLE ; cf. CRUDE, PREMATURE.
mature river, a river corresponding in stage of development to a mature topography, having its system of tributaries well developed, and its erosive work at a maximum.

ma-ture' (m*ȧ*-tūr'), *v. t.* ; -TURED' (-tūrd') ; -TUR'ING (-tūr'ĭng). [See MATURATE, MATURE, *a.*] **1**. To maturate. *Obs.*
2. To bring or hasten to maturity ; to promote ripeness or full development in ; to ripen ; complete ; perfect ; as, to *mature* one's plans.
3. To hasten through a due course. *Obs.*

ma-ture', *v. i.* **1**. To advance toward maturity ; to become ripe ; as, wine and judgment *mature* with age.
2. Hence, to become due, as a note.

mat'u-res'cent (măt'ū-rĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *maturescens*, p. pr. of *maturescere* to become ripe, v. incho. from *maturus*. See MATURE, *a.*] Approaching maturity. *Rare.* — **mat'u-res'cence** (-ĕns), *n.* *Rare.*

ma-tur'ing (m*ȧ*-tūr'ĭng), *p. a.* Approaching maturity ; as, *maturing* fruits ; *maturing* notes of hand.

ma-tu'ri-ty (m*ȧ*-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *maturitas* : cf. F. *maturité.*] **1**. Deliberateness ; due care or consideration. *Obs.*
2. State or quality of being mature ; ripeness ; full development ; as, the *maturity* of corn ; *maturity* of judgment ; the *maturity* of a plan.
3. A becoming due ; termination of the period a note, or other obligation, has to run.
4. Prompt action or consideration. *Obs.*
maturity of chances, the false notion (the basis of much betting) that when, in a series of events, the frequency of one form of event (as the turning of heads or of an ace) has risen above the theoretical average, in the near future it will therefore fall below that average.

Ma-tu'ta (m*ȧ*-tū't*ȧ*), *n.*, *or* **Ma'ter Ma-tu'ta** (mā'tẽr). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of the dawn, and hence of birth, orig. associated with Janus. In later times she was identified with the Greek Leucothea, the legend being that Ino (which see) and Melicertes were borne to the mouth of the Tiber and rescued by Carmentis with the prophecy that the pair should be worshiped by the Greeks as Leucothea and Palæmon, by the Italians as Matuta and Portunus. From this legend arose the worship of Matuta and Portunus as sea deities.

ma-tu'ti-nal (m*ȧ*-tū'tĭ-n*ă*l ; măt'ū-tī'n*ă*l ; 277), *a.* [L. *matutinalis, matutinus* : cf. F. *matutinal.* See MATIN.] Of or pertaining to the morning ; early. — **ma-tu'ti-nal-ly**, *adv.*

mat'weed' (măt'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any of several maritime grasses, as *Ammophila arenaria, Nardus stricta, Spartina stricta, Lygeum spartum*, the last often disting. as *hooded* matweed. **b** The tumbleweed *Amaranthus blitoides*.

matz'oth (mȧt'sōth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *matstsōth*, pl. of *matstsāh* unleavened.] Unleavened bread eaten at the Passover.

MAT'TING. *Metal.* To convert into matte.
mat'ted-ly, *adv.* of MATTED.
Mat'te-na'i (măt'ē-nā'ī ; măt'ē-nī). *Bib.*
mat'tens. Obs pl. of MATIN, *n.*
mat'tens, *v.* To recite, or honor by reciting, matins. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
mat'ter, *n.* A maker of mats.
mat'ter-ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **mat'ter-ful-ness**, *n.*
mat'ter-ish, *a.* Mattery. *Obs.*
mat'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
matter stuff. Mind stuff in its material aspect. *James Ward.*
Mat'than (măt'thăn), **Mat'tha-ni'as** (-th*ȧ*-nī'*ă*s), **Mat'that** (măt'thăt), **Mat-the'las** (măt-thē'lăs ; măt'thē-lăs). *Bib.*
Mat'thew, Master. A town gull in Ben Jonson's " Every Man in his Humor."
Matthew Walker knot, single, double See 2d KNOT, 1.
Mat-thi'as (m*ȧ*-thī'*ă*s), *n.* [L. *Matthias*, Gr. Ματθίας, fr Heb. *Mattithyāh*. Cf. MATTHEW.] 1. Masc. prop. name. 2. *Bib.* The disciple chosen to succeed Judas Iscariot
Mat'thieu'-Ples'sy' green (mȧ'tyû'plĕ'sē'). Arnaudon's green.
mat'ti (măt'ĭ), *n.* [Somali *libānaddi* incense, in Ar. *libān mati*, name of one species.] See BOSWELLIA. [or *Eng. Eccl.*
mattin. Var. of MATIN. *Obs.*
Mat'ti-thi'ah (-thī'*ȧ*). *Bib*
mat'to-wac'ca (măt'ō-wăk'*ȧ*), *n.* [Indian name.] The fall herring. [MATRASS.
mat'trass. *Chem.* Var. of
mat-tul'la (m*ȧ*-tŏŏl'*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *matta* mat.] *Bot.* A reticulum.
matture. ✝ MATTER [*Brit.*
mat'ty (mȧt'ĭ). Var. of MATIE.
matulat. ✝ MALTALENT.
mat'u-rant (măt'ū-r*ă*nt), *a.* Maturative. *Obs. or R.*
ma-ture'ly, *adv.* of MATURE.
ma-ture'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
ma-ture'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ma-tur'er (m*ȧ*-tūr'ẽr), *n.* One who brings to maturity.
ma-tu'ri-fy, *v. t.* [See MATURE ; -FY.] To maturate *Obs.* [-ISH.
ma-tur'ish (m*ȧ*-tūr'ĭsh), *a.* See
ma-tu'ti-na-ry (m*ȧ*-tū'tĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Matutinal. *Rare.*
mat'u-tine (măt'ū-tĭn), *a.* Matutinal ; specif., *Astrol.*, rising in or just before the dawn. — **mat'u-tine-ly**, *adv* *Both Archaic.*
mat'u-tines, *n pl.* Matins. *Obs.*
mat'y (māt'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* MATIES (-ĭz). [Orig. uncert.] A native servant in India, esp. an assistant servant
mau (mou), *n.* [Anamese *mâu.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
mau (mou), *n.* [From a native African name.] The tsetse fly.
mau-ca'co (mô-kā'kō) Var. of MACACO. [of MOCH.
mauch (mŏĸ ; mōĸ). Scot. var
Mauch Chunk (mŏk chŭŋk). [From *Mauch Chunk*, town in Pennsylvania.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Mississippian (Subcarboniferous) system in Pennsylvania and adjacent States. The strata consist chiefly of shale

maud (môd), *n.* A gray plaid used by shepherds in Scotland; hence, a rug or shawl of such plaid.

maud'lin (môd'lĭn), *a.* [From *Maudlin*, i. e., *Magdalen*, ME. *Maudeleyne*, OF. *Maudelene*, *Madeleine*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping.] **1**. Tearful; weeping; lachrymose. *Archaic.*
2. Tearfully or weakly emotional; effusively sentimental; as, *maudlin* eloquence; a *maudlin* poetess.
3. Drunk enough to be emotionally silly; fuddled.
Maudlin Clarence in his malmsey butt. *Byron.*

mau'ger, mau'gre (mô'gẽr), *prep.* [OF. *maugré*, *malgré*, F. *malgré*, prop., ill will. See MALICE; AGREE.] **1**. In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.
This *mauger* all the world will I keep safe. *Shak.*
2. In interjectional phrases, a curse on. *Obs.* "*Mauger* them!" *Spenser.*

mau'ger, mau'gre, *adv.* [See MAUGER, prep.] Notwithstanding; also, *Rare*, unwillingly.

Mau'i (mou'ē), *n.* *Polynesian Myth.* A hero to whom is ascribed the establishment of order and the beginnings of culture. The Maoris relate that he snared the sun, controlled the winds, and fished up the land from the sea, whence New Zealand is called "Te-Ika-a-Maui," the Fish of Maui.

maul, mall (môl), *n.* [See MALL a mallet.] **1**. A heavy club, staff, or mallet; a mace. *Archaic or Hist.*
2. Any of various heavy hammers or beetles, esp. one for driving wedges. Mauls, formerly made usually of wood, are now often made of metal, as cast steel, and sometimes have conical or wedge-shaped peens for special uses.
3. In form *mall*. A heavy blow. *Obs. & R.*
4. *Rugby Football.* Formerly, act of mauling.

maul, mall, *v. t.*; MAULED, MALLED (môld); MAUL'ING, MALL'ING. [Cf. OF. *maillier*. See MALL a mallet; cf. MALLEATE.] **1**. To beat with a maul, or the like. *Obs.*
2. To beat and bruise or mangle; hence, to handle roughly, as by pulling or knocking about.
Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and *maul*. *Pope.*
3. To split, as a rail, with a maul and wedge. *U. S.*
4. To injure greatly, as by rough or inconsiderate treatment or criticism.
It *mauls* not only the person misrepresented, but him also to whom he is misrepresented. *South.*

maul'ing (môl'ĭng), *n.* A severe beating with a stick, cudgel, or the fist. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

maul oak (môl). An evergreen oak of California (*Quercus chrysolepis*) with oblong leaves; the cañon live oak.

maul'stick' (môl'stĭk'), *n.* [D. *maalstok*, or G. *malerstock*; G. *maler* a painter + *stock* stick.] A stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working.

Mau'me-né' test (mō'm' nā'). *Anal. Chem.* A test for oils, made by slowly introducing 10 c. c. of concentrated sulphuric acid into 50 g. of the oil, and noting the heating effect. The maximum rise in temperature thus attained is the **Maumené number** or **Maumené value** (for olive oil, about 44; cottonseed oil, about 79; linseed oil, about 125).

mau'met (mô'mĕt; -mĭt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *Mahomet.*] **1**. A false god or idol; — arising from a belief that Mohammedans worshiped images of Mohammed. *Obs.*
2. A puppet; a doll; an image; also, an odd figure; a guy; — often a term of abuse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A kind of pigeon. *Obs.*
4. A scarecrow. *Dial. Eng.*

mau'met-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1**. Idolatry; idols: an idol. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* The appurtenances of idolatry. *Obs.*
3. [*cap.*] Mohammedanism.

maund (mônd), *n.* Also *man.* [Hind. & Per. *man.*] A greatly varying weight of India; also, a corresponding weight of Persia, Turkey, etc.; a batman. Cf. BATMAN. In India the maund has varied from less than 19 to more than 163 lbs. av. (8.6-73.9 kg.). At Bombay it is about 28 lbs., at Madras about 25 lbs. The government maund is 100 lbs. troy (82.286 lbs. av. or 37.327 kg.). See WEIGHT.

maun'der (môn'dẽr; män'-), *v. i.*; -DERED (-dẽrd); -DERING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. MAUND to beg.] **1**. To grumble; growl. *Obs.*
2. To move languidly; to wander idly.
3. To speak indistinctly or disconnectedly; to talk incoherently; to mutter; mumble.
He was ever *maundering* by the way how that he met a party of scarlet devils. *Scott.*

maun'der, *v. t.* To utter grumblingly; to mutter.

maun'dy (môn'dĭ), *n.* [See MAUNDY THURSDAY.] **1**. The ceremony of washing the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday. See MAUNDY THURSDAY.
2. The alms distributed in connection with this ceremony or on Maundy Thursday. In England the foot washing is obsolete, but the "royal maundy" is distributed annually on behalf of the sovereign.
3. [*cap.*] The Last Supper; also, the Eucharist. *Obs.*
4. A feast. *Obs.*

maundy coins *or* **money**. Silver coins of the nominal value of 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d., struck annually for the maundy alms.

Maundy Thursday. [ME. *maunde* a command, OF. *mandé*, L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to command. So called from the ancient custom of washing the feet of the poor on this day, which was taken to be the fulfillment of the "new commandment," *John* xiii. 5, 34.] *Eccl.* The Thursday in Passion week, i. e., next before Good Friday.

Mau-ran'di-a (mô-răn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Maurandy*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of scrophulariaceous plants of Mexico and the southwestern United States. They are slender herbs, climbing by the twisting petioles; the flowers are frequently large and showy, purple or rose-colored, with a somewhat irregular bell-shaped corolla gibbous at the base. They are often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Mau're-ta'ni-an (mô'rē-tā'nĭ-ăn), **Mau'ri-ta'ni-an** (mô'rĭ-), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Mauretania (including what is now Morocco and a part of Algiers) or its inhabitants.
Mauretania was orig. a kingdom of Hamitic tribes, ancestors of the Berbers, but under Claudius it became a Roman province.

Mau'rist (mô'rĭst), *n.* [From *Maurus*, the favorite disciple of St. Benedict.] A member of the Congregation of St. Maur, an offshoot of the Benedictines, originating in France early in the 17th century. The Maurists were distinguished for their interest in literature.

Mau-ri'ti-a (mô-rĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Maurice* of Nassau, Prince of Orange.] *Bot.* A small genus of lofty South American palms, with pinnately lobed flabelliform leaves, almost spineless trunks, and smooth seeds. *M. flexuosa* is the ita palm; *M. vinifera* is the Brazilian wine palm.

Mau-ri'ti-us (-ŭs), *n.* An island in the Indian Ocean.
Mauritius flax. = MAURITIUS HEMP. — **M. hemp**, the fiber of the giant lily of Australia (*Furcræa gigantea*). It resembles sisal hemp. — **M. weed**, an Old World lichen (*Roccella fuciformis*), one of the sources of archil.

Mau'ser pis'tol (mou'zẽr). [After Paul *Mauser* (b. 1838), German inventor.] A pistol utilizing the energy of recoil to extract the cartridge case and reload. The magazine, under the receiver, is of the box type and holds ten cartridges, being filled from a clip.

Mauser rifle. *Mil.* A repeating rifle of .311-inch caliber in use by Germany and, with modifications, by several other powers. It is a bolt gun with locking lugs to support the recoil. The magazine is a fixed box under the receiver, charged with five cartridges in a clip. There is no cut-off, the magazine being merely an arrangement for quick loading. It was the principal Spanish arm in the war of 1898 with the United States.

mau'so-le'an (mô'sō-lē'ăn), *a.* [See MAUSOLEUM.] Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

mau'so-le'um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LEUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LEA (-ȧ). [L. *mausoleum*, Gr. μαυσωλεῖον, fr. Μαύσωλος Mausolus, king of Caria, alluding to the sepulchral tomb erected to him by Artemisia. See below.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument. — **Mau'so-le'um of Hal'i-car-nas'sus**, the monumental tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria, at the ancient city of Halicarnassus in Asia Minor, erected by his widow, Artemisia, and completed about 350 B. C. It was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." It was recovered by Sir Charles Newton, who brought some of the sculptures to the British Museum.

mauve (mōv), *n.* [F., mallow, L. *malva*; — from the similarity of the color to that of the petals of common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*. See MALLOW.] **a** A delicate purple, violet, or lilac color. **b** = MAUVEINE.

mauve'ine (mōv'ĭn; -ēn: 184), *n.* Also **mauvein**, **mauvine**. **1**. An artificial dyestuff first obtained in 1856 by W. H. Perkin by the oxidation of commercial aniline with potassium dichromate. The free base is a violet-black crystalline substance whose salts dye purple and lilac. Mauveine in its different forms has borne various names, as *aniline purple*, *aniline violet*, *mauvaniline* or *mauve aniline*, *mauve*, *Perkin's violet*, *rosolane*, *violine*, etc. Chemically it belongs to the paradiazines. It was the first of the aniline dyestuffs, but is now little used.
2. Any of several dyestuffs closely related to the above.

mauv'ine (mōv'ĭn; -ēn), *a.* Mauve-colored.

mav'er-ick (măv'ẽr-ĭk), *n.* [Said to be from Samuel *Maverick*, a cattle owner in Texas who did not brand his cattle, his ranch being on an island.] *Cattle Raising.* An unbranded animal, esp. a motherless calf, formerly customarily claimed by the one first branding it. *Western U. S.*

mav'er-ick, *v. t.* To take as a maverick. *Western U. S.*

maverick brand. A brand originated by a dishonest cattleman, who, without owning any stock, gradually accumulates a herd by finding mavericks. *Western U. S.*

Ma-vor'tian (mȧ-vôr'shăn), *n.* [See MARS.] **1**. A warrior. *Obs.*
2. An inhabitant of the planet Mars.

ma-vour'nin, ma-vour'neen (mȧ-vōōr'nēn), *n.* [Ir. *mo mhuirnin* my darling; *mo* my + *muirnin* darling.] My darling; — an Irish term of endearment for a girl or woman. "Erin *mavournin*." *Campbell.*

maw (mô), *n.* [ME. *mawe*, AS. *maga* stomach; akin to D. *maag*, OHG. *mago*, G. *magen*, Icel. *magi*, Sw. *mage*, Dan. *mave*.] **1**. A stomach; the receptacle into which food is taken by swallowing; in birds, the craw; — now used only of animals, except humorously or in contempt.
Bellies and *maws* of living creatures *Bacon.*
2. Hence: **a** The stomach as the seat or symbol of voracious appetite. *Milton.* **b** Appetite; inclination. *Obs.*
Unless you had more *maw* to do me good. *Beau & Fl.*
3. The belly; the liver; the womb. *Obs.*
4. The throat, gullet, or jaws.

maw, *n.*, *or* **maw seed**. [Cf. G. *magsame*, OHG. *mago*, akin to G. *mohn*; cf. Gr. μήκων.] The seed of the opium poppy, commonly used as food for certain cage birds.

maw'bound' (mô'bound'), *n.* *Veter.* A disease of cattle caused by impaction of the rumen with solid food resulting in constipation and enlarged abdomen. — *a.* Affected with this disease; constipated.

mawk (môk), *n.* [ME. *mawke*, *maðek*; cf. Icel. *maðkr*, Dan. *maddik*, E. *mad* an earthworm. See MAD, *n.*] A maggot. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mawk'ish (môk'ĭsh), *a.* [Orig., maggoty. See MAWK.]
1. Sickly; squeamish. *Obs.*
2. Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous; disgusting.
So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*
3. Marked by sickly sentimentality; weakly sentimental; without strength or vigor.
I hate a *mawkish* popularity. *Keats.*
— **mawk'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **mawk'ish-ness**, *n.*

max-il'la (măk-sĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., dim. of *mala* (for *maxla*) jaw, jawbone.] **1**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* In older usage, a jawbone, either upper or lower; now usually restricted to a membrane bone on each side of the face, which usually forms most of the lateral border of the upper jaw and bears most of the upper teeth (in mammals, all but the incisors, which are borne by the premaxilla). Where, as in man, the maxilla proper and premaxilla are united, the term *maxilla* is often applied to the resulting bone. Cf. MANDIBLE.
2. *Zoöl.* In most arthropods, one of the paired appendages immediately behind the mandibles, which usually serve as accessory jaws, but may be variously modified, as in Lepidoptera, where they form the proboscis. There are two pairs in crustaceans and many myriapods; in insects the second pair, though really present, are fused together and are called the *labium*. The pedipalpi of arachnids are often called *maxillæ*.

Max'il-la'ri-a (măk'sĭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See MAXILLA.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids having fragrant flowers distinguished by the concave lip with erect lateral lobes.

max'il-la-ry (măk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *maxillaris*, fr. *maxilla* jawbone, jaw.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a maxilla; — qualified by *inferior* when referring to the lower jaw, and often by *superior*, or more frequently without qualification, when referring to the upper jaw.
maxillary artery, *Anat.*, either of the two arteries of the face. The *internal* maxillary artery is one of the two terminal branches of the internal carotid. It supplies the deep structures of the face. The vein corresponding more or less closely to this in course and branches is called the in-

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maucht (mōKt; mäKt). Var. of MAUGHT. *Obs. or Scot*
Maud (môd), *n.* [OF. *Mahaut*, of Germanic origin; cf. OHG. *Machthilt*. Cf. MATILDA.] Fem. prop. name.
maud, *n.* [Prob. fr. proper name.] A hag. *Obs Oxf. E. D.*
mau'dle (mô'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [See MAUDLIN.] To render maudlin; to talk as one maudlin. *Obs.*
maud'lin, *or* **maude'line** (môd'lĭn), *n.* [See MAUDLIN, *a.*] **1**. [*cap.*] = MAGDALEN. *Obs.* **2**. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Costmary. *Obs.* **b** A southern European yarrow (*Achillea ageratum*), also called *maudlin tansy*, *sweet maudlin.* **3**. Maudlin sentiment or action. *Rare.* [-ISM.
maud'lin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See
maud'lin-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
maud'lin-ly, *adv.* of MAUDLIN.
maud'lin-wort' (môd'lĭn-wûrt'), *n.* The oxeye daisy. *Dial. Eng.* [MAUGH. *Obs.*
mauf. Dial. Eng. var. of
maufesour. † MALFEASOR.
mau'ger, mau'gre, *n.* [OF. *maugré*, *mal gré*. Cf. MALICE; AGREE.] Spite; ill will. *Obs.*
mau'ger, mau'gre, *v. t.* [F. *maugréer* to curse.] To defy. *Obs.*
maugh, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mágr.*] A brother-in-law; son-in-law. *Obs.*
maught (môKt; mäKt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *máttr*. See MIGHT, *n.*] Might; strength; ability *Obs. or Scot.* [= MALAGIGI.
Mau'gis' (mō'zhē'), *n.* [OF.]
Mau'gra-bee (mô'grȧ-bē).
Mau'gra-bin (-bĭn), *n.* [Ar. *magribī* western, North African, of Barbary, fr. *magrab* sunset.] An African Moor. [CIOUS.
mau-gra'cious. † MALGRA-
mau'gre Var. of MAUGER.
mauk. Var. of MAWK. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mau'kin (mô'kĭn). Var. of MALKIN. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
maul (môl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *molr*, Sw. *mal*, akin to Goth. *malō.*] A moth. *Local, Eng.*
maul, *n.* Clayey or marly soil. *Dial. Eng.*
maul, maule, *n.* [Cf. MALLOW.] The common mallow. *Dial. Eng.*
maul, *v. i.* To hammer. *Obs.*
maulard. † MALLARD.
mau'la-vi (mou'lȧ-vē), *n.* = MOOLVEE
Mau'la-wi'yah (-wē'yä), *n. pl* [Ar. *maulawī* referring to a prince, judge, or dervish, fr. *maula* prince, judge.] See DERVISH, 1.
maule. † MALE.
maul'er, *n.* One who mauls.
maul'ey (môl'ĭ), *n.* Hand; fist *Slang.*
maul'gre. † MALGRE.
maul'kin. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MALKIN.
mault † MALT. [MOOLVEE.
maul'vi (moul'vĭ). Var. of
maum (môm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MALM.
Ma-u'man (mā-ū'mȧn). *D. Bib.*
maumerye. † MAHOMERYE.
mau'met-er, *n.* Idolater. *Obs.*
maun. † MAUND. *India.*
maun (mŏn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MAUND, a basket.
maun (mŏn; mân), *v. i. or auxiliary.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *munu* (pres. ind., 1st pers. *man*, pl. *munum*) will, shall.] Must. *Scot.*
maunch. † MANCHE.
maunch. † MUNCH.
maunchet. † MANCHET.
maun'ci-ple. † MANCIPLE.
maund (mound). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOUND.
maund, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *mendier* to beg.] To beg. — *n.* Begging. *Both Obs. Cant.*
maund (mônd; mänd), *n.* [AS. *mand*, *mond*: cf. F. *mande*, of G. or D. origin.] A hand basket; a hamper; — also used indefinitely as a measure. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
maund, maunde. † MAND.
maun'day. † MAUNDY.
maund'er, *n.* A beggar. *Cant.* — *v. i.* To beg. *Obs. Cant*
maund'er-er, *n* A beggar. *Obs. Cant.* [maunders.
maun'der-er, *n.* One who
maund'ment, maundemente. † MANDMENT.
maun'drel (môn'drĕl; män'-), *n.* [From MAUNDER to grumble.] A babbler; a gossip *Scot.*
maun'drel, maun'dril. Vars. of MANDREL, MANDRIL.
maun'dy † MANDY.
maunge † MANGE.
maunge (mônj), *v. t.* To pet; pamper — *n.* A fit of ill humor; a "pet." — **maung'y** (môn'jĭ), *a.* *All Dial. Eng.*
maungerye. † MANGERY.
maung'y (môn'jĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. of MANGY.
maunna (mŏn'nȧ; môn'nȧ). Must not. *Scot*
mauntelle. † MANTLE.
mauntolet. † MANTELET.
maupe (môp). Var. of MAWP.
Mau'per'tuis's' prob'lem (mō'pâr'twēz'). The problem of finding the point where the change in length of a degree of a terrestrial meridian is most rapid; — enunciated by the French geodesist Maupertuis (1698–1759).
maur (mâr). Var of MORE, root. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
Maur. *Abbr.* Maurice.
mau rajah. † MAHARAJAH.
Mau-ran'dy-a. Var. of MAURANDIA.
Maure † MOOR.
maure, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *maurr.*] An ant. *Obs.*
Mau-resque' (mô-rĕsk'). Var. of MORESQUE.
Maurian. † MORIAN.
Mau'rice (mô'rĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Mauricius* or *Mauritius*; prob. fr. *Maurus* Moor: cf. OF. *Moris*, *Morice*, and G. *Moritz.*] Lit., Moorish; dark-colored; — masc. prop. name. L. *Mauritius* (mô-rĭsh'ĭ-ŭs; -shŭs); F. *Maurice* (mō'rēs'); It. *Maurizio* (mou-rēt'syō); Sp. *Mauricio* (-rē'thyō; 138); G. *Moritz* (mō'rĭts).
Maurisk. † MORISK.
mausole, *n.* [Cf. OF. *mausole.*] A mausoleum. *Obs.* [SOLEUM.
mau'so-le'a, *n.*, *L. pl.* of MAU-
mau'so-le'al (mô'sō-lē'ăl), *a* Mausolean. *Rare.*
mausolo. † MASSOOLA.
maut (môt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of MALT.
mautalent. † MALTALENT.
mau'ther, maw'ther (mô'thẽr), *n.* [ME. *moder*; orig. uncert.] A young girl; often a big, awkward girl; a wench. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **mau'vaise' honte'** (mō'vâz' ôNt'). [F.] Lit., bad shame; bashfulness; shamefacedness.
‖ **mau'vaises' terres'** (mō'vâz' târ'). [F.] = BAD LANDS.
‖ **mau'vais' goût'** (mō'vĕ' gōō'). [F.] Bad taste.
‖ **mau'vais' quart' d'heure'** (kȧr' dûr'). [F.] Bad quarter of an hour; a hard time of brief duration. [Bad blood.
‖ **mau'vais' sang'** (säN'). [F.]
‖ **mau'vais' su'jet'** (sü'zhē'). [F.] Lit., a bad subject; a bad or vicious person; a scoundrel.
‖ **mau'vais' ton'** (tôN'). [F.] Bad taste; ill breeding.
mauv'an'i-line (mōv'ăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn: 184), *n.* See MAUVEINE.
mauvastye, *n.* [OF. *mauvaistié*, fr. *mauvais* bad.] Wickedness; ill will. *Obs.*
mauve aniline. See MAUVEINE.
maux, *n.* [Cf. MALKIN.] A slattern; a slipshod woman; a prostitute. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mau'za (mou'zä), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *mauda'.*] A native village or a collection of houses bearing a separate name. *India.*
mavasy † MALVOISIE.
maveis. † MAVIS.
Ma-vi'a-el (mȧ-vĭ'ā-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
ma'vis (mā'vĭs), *n* [F. *mauvis*; cf. Bret. *milvid*, *milfid*, *milc'hovid*, Corn. *melhues.*] The European song thrush. The *big mavis* is the missel thrush. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
ma'vish (mā'vĭsh). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MAVIS.
ma'vis skate. A large European skate (*Raja oxyrhyncha*).
mavite, *n* [OF. *mauvitié*, *mauveitié*, *mauvaistié*] = MAUVASTYE. *Obs.* [Mars.
Ma'vors (mā'vôrz), *n.* [L.]
Ma-vor'tial (mȧ-vôr'shăl), **Ma-vor'tian** (-shăn), *a.* [L. *Mavortius* See MARS; cf. MARTIAL.] Pert. to Mars; martial. *Obs or R.*
mav'ro-daph'ne (mâv'rō-dăf'nē), *n.* [Modern Gr.; LGr. μαῦρος black + Gr. δάφνη laurel.] A modern Greek wine.
maw (mô). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOW, to cut down.
maw (mô), *n* [Cf. MALLOW.] The mallow. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
maw, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mār*. See MEW a gull.] A sea gull. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
maw, *n.* A card game for from two to six players. *Obs. or Hist.*
maw, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *mauwen.*] To mew. *Obs.*
mawche. † MAUGH.
mawcht. † MAUGHT
mawdelarde. † MALLARD.
mawdeleyn, mawdleyn. † MAUDLIN, *n.*
mawe. † MAW, MOW.
mawe, mawen. Obs pl. pres. indic. of MAY
mawene. † *mown*, p. p. & p. a. of MOW, to cut down. [MOWER.
maw'er. Obs. or dial. var. of
mawfesour. † MALFEASOR.
mawghlyn. † MECHLIN. [GER.
mawgre, mawgreith. † MAU-
Mawhown. † MAHOUND.
mawit, mawite. † MAVITE.
mawk, *n.* = MAUX. *Dial. Eng.*
maw'kin Var. of MALKIN. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
maw'king-ly, *adv* [See MALKIN.] Slatternly. *Obs.*
mawks. Var. of MAUX. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
mawk'y (môk'ĭ), *a.* Maggoty: also, mawkish *Dial. Eng*
mawl. † MALE, MAUL.
mawlard. † MALLARD.
mawm (môm) Dial. Eng. var of MALM.
maw'ment, maw'ment-ry, maw'met, maw'met-ry. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of MAUMET, MAUMETRY.
mawmeny. † MALMENY.
mawm'ish, *a.* [Cf. MALM.] Nauseous; mawkish. *Obs.*
maw'mouth' (mô'mouth'), *n.* The calico bass *Local, U. S.*
mawn (môn) Scot. & dial Eng var. of MAUND, a basket.
mawn. † MAUND. *India.*
mawncelet. † MANTELET.
mawp (môp), *n* The bullfinch. *Local, Eng.*
Mawt. † MALTA.
maw'ther. Var. of MAUTHER. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
maw'worm' (mô'wûrm'), *n.* [*maw* the belly + *worm.*] Any parasitic worm or larva found in the stomach, as the common roundworm or a botfly larva.
Maw'worm', *n.* A hypocritical ranter in Bickerstaff's comedy of "The Hypocrite;" hence, any sanctimonious hypocrite. — **Maw'worm'ish**, *a.* — **Maw'worm'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n*
max, *n.* Gin. *Obs.*
Max., *or* **max**. *Abbr* Maximilian; maximum.
max'il-lar (măk'sĭ-lȧr), *a. & n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* = MAXILLARY.

ternal maxillary vein, and unites with the temporal to form the temporo-maxillary vein. The *external* maxillary artery is the facial artery. — **maxillary nerve**, *Anat.*, either of two nerves of the face. The *inferior* maxillary is the third and largest division of the fifth cranial nerve. It arises by a large sensory root from the Gasserian ganglion, which leaves the skull by the foramen ovale and is joined by the small motor root of the fifth nerve. It supplies the lower jaw and its teeth, parts of the face, tongue, etc. The motor fibers supply chiefly the muscles of mastication. The *superior* maxillary is the second division of the fifth cranial nerve. It also arises from the Gasserian ganglion, and is sensory only, supplying the upper jaw and its teeth, parts of the nose, etc. It leaves the skull by the foramen rotundum. See TRIFACIAL. — **m. sinus**, *Anat.*, the antrum of Highmore.

max′il-la-ry (măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A maxillary bone or maxilla. In man, the *superior maxillary* is the largest bone of the face, and consists of the maxilla proper and premaxilla fused together. With its fellow of the opposite side it forms the lower part of the face and the hard palate and the floor and outer walls of the nasal cavity. Its body contains a large cavity, the antrum of Highmore. The *inferior maxillary* is the mandible. **b** A maxillary nerve or blood vessel.

max-il′li-ped (măk-sĭl′ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [*maxilla* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Zoöl.* One of the mouth appendages of Crustacea, situated next behind the maxillæ. Crabs, lobsters, etc., have three pairs, but many of the lower Crustacea have but one pair functioning as mouth parts, the last two pairs being represented by true legs. — **max-il li-ped′a-ry** (-pĕd′ȧ-rĭ), *a.*

max-il′lo- (măk-sĭl′ō-). A combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, the maxilla* or *maxillæ*.

max-il′lo-pal′a-tal (-păl′ȧ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the maxilla and palatine bones. — *n.* An inwardly projecting process of the maxillary bone present in the skull of birds and extremely variable in size and shape.

max′im (măk′sĭm), *n.* [L. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*, or a similar noun), the greatest sentence, proposition, or axiom, i. e., of the greatest weight or authority, fem. fr. *maximus* greatest, superl. of *magnus* great: cf. F. *maxime*. See MAGNITUDE; cf. MAXIMUM.] **1.** An axiom. *Obs.*

'T is their *maxim*, Love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

2. A general truth or a rule of conduct expressed in sententious form; esp., a saying of a proverbial nature embodying a moral or practical precept.

3. *Music.* The longest note in medieval use, equal to two longs (three in "perfect" time) or four breves; a large.

Syn. — Aphorism, apothegm, adage, proverb. See AXIOM.

max′i-mal (măk′sĭ-măl), *a.* [*maximum* + *-al*.] Highest; greatest. — **max′i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

Max′im gun (măk′sĭm). *Ordnance.* A machine gun, named after its inventor, Hiram S. Maxim; — now included among the system of *Vickers-Maxim guns* (which see).

Max i-mil′i-a′ne-a (măk′sĭ-mĭl′ĭ-ā′nē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Prince *Maximilian* Alexander Philipp of Neuwied.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, shrubs, or herbs, typifying the family Cochlospermaceæ, natives of tropical America and Africa. The West Indian *M. gossypium* yields kuteera gum. The genus is often known by the later name *Cochlospermum*. See COCHLOSPERMACEÆ.

max′im-ist, *n.* One who makes or uses maxims.

max′im-ite (măk′sĭm-īt), *n.* [After Hudson *Maxim*, its inventor.] A high explosive of the picric acid class, which, on account of its insensibility to heat and shock, is specially adapted for use in armor-piercing shells.

max′i-mi-za′tion (măk′sĭ-mĭ-zā′shŭn; -mī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of bringing to a maximum.

max′i-mize (măk′sĭ-mīz), *v. t.*; MAX′I-MIZED (-mīzd); MAX′I-MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). [L. *maximus* greatest.] To increase to the highest degree; to magnify.

max′i-mize, *v. i.* To interpret a doctrine, duty, or the like, in the broadest or most inclusive sense.

max′i-miz′er (-mīz′ẽr), *n.* One who maximizes; specif., one who gives the greatest scope to the doctrine of papal infallibility.

max′i-mum (măk′sĭ-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MA (-mȧ), E. -MUMS (-mŭmz). [L., neut. fr. *maximus* the greatest. See MAXIM.] **1.** The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; or, the greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease; the highest point or degree; — opposed to *minimum*.

Good legislation is the art of conducting a nation to the *maximum* of happiness, and the minimum of misery *P. Colquhoun*

2. An upper limit allowed by law or other authority; a maximum price or rate.

3. **a** *Math.* A superior limit that the variable actually attains. See LIMIT. **b** *Astron.* Of a variable star, the time of greatest brightness, or the magnitude at this time.

max′i-mum, *a.* **1.** Greatest in quantity or highest in degree attainable or attained; as, a *maximum* consumption of fuel; *maximum* pressure; also, greatest or highest allowed by law or authority; as, the *maximum* freight rate. **2.** Pertaining to, marking, or determining a maximum; as, a *maximum* thermometer.

max′well (măks′wĕl), *n.* [After James C. *Maxwell*, English physicist.] *Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of magnetic flux; a C. G. S. line of force. It was adopted as international unit, Paris, 1900.

Max′well's de′mon (măks′wĕlz). *Physics.* A hypothetical being of intelligence imagined by J. C. Maxwell to illustrate the limitations of the second law of thermodynamics. The demon is supposed to be able to watch the separate molecules of a gas in their motions and, by opening and closing a door in a partition between two bodies of gas, to permit the passage in one direction of those of high velocity and exclude others, thus bringing about a difference of temperature between the two masses of gas.

Maxwell's law. *Physics.* The principle that the specific inductive capacity of a medium is equal to the square of its index of refraction. It is a consequence of the electromagnetic theory of light, but in practice has many exceptions.

Maxwell's needle. *Mech.* A contrivance consisting of a hollow tube into which four equal short pieces of tube, two weighted, can be slipped to vary the moment of inertia. It is used esp. as the weight in a simple kind of oscillator.

may (mā), *n.* [AS. *mæg*; akin to E. *maiden*.] A maiden. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

may, *v.*; *pres.*, *sing.*, *1st & 3d pers.* MAY, *2d* MAY′EST (mā′ĕst), MAYST (māst), *pl.* MAY; *pret.* MIGHT (mīt). Infinitive and participles lacking in present use. [AS. pres. *mæg* I am able, pret. *meahte, mihte*; akin to D. *mogen*, G. *mögen*, OHG. *mugan, magan*, Icel. *mega*, Goth. *magan*, Russ. *moch′*. Cf. DISMAY, MAIN strength, MIGHT, *n.*] **1.** [*v. i.*] To have power; to be able; sometimes specif., to have power to prevent. *Obs.*

2. As auxiliary, followed by the infinitive without *to*, qualifying the sense of another verb by adding that of: **a** Ability; competency; — now oftener expressed by *can*.

How *may* a man, said he, with idle speech,
Be won to spoil the castle of his health! *Spenser.*

For what he [the king] *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as possible *Bacon*

b Liberty; opportunity; permission; possibility; as, he *may* go; you *may* be right. It is sometimes used to avoid bluntness in a question or remark. "How old *may* Phillis be, you ask." *Prior.*

Thou *mayest* be no longer steward. *Luke* xvi. 2.

☞ Except in indirect discourse, the preterit indicative *might* is now rarely used in this sense, "he might," etc., being now expressed by some such phrase as, "it was possible for him to," "he was free to," etc. *Might be, might do*, etc., were formerly used for *may have been, done*, etc. The subjunctive *might*, "would be able to," "would perhaps," is used esp. in the principal clauses of conditional sentences and in conditional statements; as, with a little coaxing he *might* come. It is often used colloquially to suggest an omission or neglect; as, you *might* at least apologize.

c Desire or wish, as in prayer, imprecation, benediction, and the like, the subjunctive *might* denoting wish without expectation of fulfillment "*May* you live happily." *Dryden.* **d** Contingency; — used, esp. in clauses of purpose, result, concession, indirect question, in indefinite relative clauses, and the like, to form a periphrastic subjunctive; as, he flatters that he *may* win favor; though the chain *may* break; whatever *might* befall.

☞ *May* is often used with an ellipsis of the infinitive, esp. where it is readily supplied from the context. "Gather ye rosebuds while ye *may*." *Herrick.*

☞ Where the sense, purpose, or policy of a statute require it, *may* as used in the statute will be construed as *must* or *shall*; otherwise *may* has its ordinary permissive and discretionary force.

Syn. — MAY, CAN. So far as *can* and *may* come into comparison, CAN expresses ability, whether physical or mental; MAY implies permission or sanction; as, he will do it, if he possibly *can*; I shall call to-morrow, if I *may*; "When Duty whispers low, Thou must, the youth replies, I *can*" (*Emerson*); "I am gone into the fields. . . . Reflection, you *may* come to-morrow" (*Shelley*). The use of *can* for *may* in asking permission is incorrect. When *can* and *may* emphasize the idea of possibility, this possibility is usually dependent, in the case of *can*, upon objective conditions, in the case of *may*, upon such subjective contingencies as render a supposition (often nothing more) admissible; as, "*Can* one go on hot coals and not be burnt?" (*Prov.* 6. 28); "Win her consent to you; if any man *may*, you *may* as soon as any" (*Shak.*); it *may* rain; he *may* die. See WILL, OUGHT, CAN.

may be, *and* **it may be**, are used as equivalent to *possibly, perhaps, by chance, peradventure*. See 1st MAYBE. — **m. well with**, can well bear or endure. *Obs.* *Langland.*

May (mā), *n.* [F. *mai*, L. *Maius*; perh. akin to *Maia*, a goddess, daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury by Jupiter.] **1.** The fifth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. "The flowery *May*." *Milton.*

2. The early part or springtime of life; prime; heyday.

His *May* of youth, and bloom of lustihood. *Shak*

3. [*l. c.*] *Bot.* **a** The hawthorn or its blossoms.

The palm and *may* make country houses gay. *Nash.*

b Any spring-blooming spiræa.

4. The merrymaking of May Day.

5. Short for *May examinations, races*, etc. *Univ. Cant.*

ma′ya (mä′yä), *n.* [Skr. *māyā*.] *Hinduism.* Illusion or deception; the physical and sensuous universe conceived as a tissue of deceit, or as mere appearance having no true reality; — sometimes personified as a female goddess or identified with Durga.

Space and time are, as the Hindus declared, the veil of *Maya* or Illusion, wherewith the hidden unit of things is covered, so that . . . the world appears manifold *Josiah Royce.*

Ma′ya (mä′yä), *n.* **1.** An Indian of the most important people of the Mayan stock. They inhabit Yucatan, where at the time of its discovery they had a powerful and well-organized government. The last of the independent Mayas were overcome by Mexico only in 1901.

2. The language of the Mayas, still spoken by about 300,000 Indians and mixed bloods.

Ma-yac′a (mȧ-yăk′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. a native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A small genus of delicate mosslike bog plants with slender-peduncled white or violet flowers having a regular perianth of three petals and three sepals. *M. michauxii* occurs in the southern United States, the other species in tropical America.

Ma′ya-ca′ce-æ (mā′yȧ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous plants consisting of the single genus *Mayaca*. — **ma′ya-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

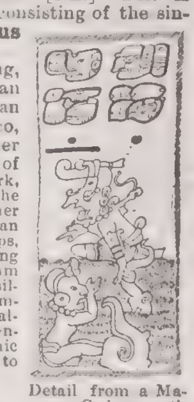

Detail from a Mayan Codex, with Representations of Glyphs.

Ma′yan (mä′yăn), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, an American Indian linguistic stock occupying the Mexican States of Veracruz, Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatan, together with a part of Guatemala and a part of Salvador. The Mayan peoples are dark, short, and brachycephalic, and at the time of the discovery had attained a higher grade of culture than any other American people They cultivated a variety of crops, were expert in the manufacture and dyeing of cotton fabrics, used cacao as a medium of exchange, and were workers of gold, silver, and copper. Their architecture comprised elaborately carved temples and palaces, and they possessed a superior calendar, and a developed system of hieroglyphic writing, with records said to go back to about 700 A. D.

2. Of or pertaining to the Mayas.

Mayan arch, *or* **Maya arch**. A form of corbel arch employing regular small corbels.

May apple. **1.** **a** An American berberidaceous herb (*Podophyllum peltatum*), which bears when young a single large-lobed peltate leaf, and later two similar leaves with a single large white flower at their base. The rootstock is cathartic. **b** The yellow, egg-shaped fruit of this plant, which is edible, but of mawkish flavor.

2. The swamp apple.

may′be (mā′bē), *adv.* [For *it may be*.] Perhaps; possibly; peradventure.

Maybe the amorous count solicits her. *Shak.*
In a liberal and, *maybe*, somewhat reckless way *Tylor.*

may′be, *a.* Possible; probable, but not sure. *Rare.*

Then add those *maybe* years thou hast to live. *Dryden.*

may′be, *n.* Possibility; uncertainty. *Rare.*

What they offer is mere *maybe* and shift *Creech.*

May′bird′ (mā′bûrd′), *n.* **a** The bobolink. **b** The knot. *Local, Eastern U. S.* **c** The whimbrel. *Local, Eng.* **d** The wood thrush. *Jamaica.*

May Day. The first day of May, often celebrated by the crowning of a May queen with a garland, and (less commonly than formerly) by dancing about a Maypole. In Germany and Russia May Day has often been attended with religious or race riots (see MAY LAWS, KULTURKAMPF). — **May′-day′**, *a.*

May dew. The morning dew of a day in May, esp. that of May Day, once thought to have magical properties.

May duke. [*May* + 3d *duke*. *Orf. E. D.*] A well-known sour cherry of the duke race, with a dark-red skin.

May′fair′ (mā′fâr′), *n.* A fashionable district in London, east of Hyde Park; — so called from an annual fair (abolished 1708) formerly held there in May.

May′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* A common American killifish (*Fundulus majalis*).

May′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* **1.** In England, any of several plants whose flowers appear in May; — chiefly in dial. usage. Specif.: **a** The hawthorn. **b** The marsh marigold. **c** The cuckoo-flower. **d** The greater stichwort. **e** The calla lily.

2. The trailing arbutus. See ARBUTUS. *U. S.*

3. The West Indian fabaceous tree *Amerimnon brownei*, which blooms in early spring.

4. The vessel, of 180 tons burden, in which the Pilgrim Fathers came to the New World in 1620.

May fly. Any of the Ephemerida.

may′hap′ (mā′hăp′; mā′hăp), **may′hap′pen** (-hăp′′n), *adv.* [For *it may hap*.] Perhaps; peradventure. *Archaic or Dial.*

May haw. A hawthorn (*Cratægus æstivalis*) of the southern United States, having an edible, spring-ripening fruit, used for jellies and preserves.

may′hem (mā′hĕm), *n.* [The same as *maim*. See MAIM.] *Law.* The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members which are necessary for him in defending himself or annoying his adversary. See MAIM.

May′ing (mā′ĭng), *n.* [*often l. c.*] The celebrating of May Day. "He met her once a-*Maying*." *Milton.*

May laws. **a** See KULTURKAMPF. **b** In Russia, severe oppressive laws against the Jews, which have given occasion for great persecution; — so called because they received the assent of the czar in May, 1882, and because likened to the Prussian May laws (see KULTURKAMPF).

max′il-lif′er-ous (măk′sĭ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*maxilla* + *-ferous*.] *Zoöl.* Bearing maxillæ.

max-il′li-form (măk-sĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*maxilla* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a maxilla.

max-il′li-pede *Zoöl.* Rare var. of MAXILLIPED

max-il′lo-den′tal (măk-sĭl′ō-dĕn′tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Relating to the jaw and the teeth.

max-il′lo-ju′gal (-jōō′găl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the superior maxillary and jugal bone

max-il′lo-man-dib′u-lar (-măn-dĭb′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to both the maxilla and mandible.

max-il′lo-pal′a-tine (-păl′ȧ-tĭn; -tīn), *a. & n.* Maxillopalatal

max-il′lo-pha-ryn′ge-al (-fȧ-rĭn′jē-ăl; -făr′ĭn-jē′ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the inferior maxillary and pharynx.

max-il′lo-pre-max′il-la-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to, or composed of, the maxillary and the premaxillary bone. — *n.* A bone formed of the above elements.

max-il′lo-tur′bi-nal, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the maxillary and turbinal regions of the skull. — *n.* The inferior turbinated bone.

max′im, *a.* Maximum. *Obs.*

max′i-ma, *n.*, *pl* of MAXIMUM.

‖ **max′i-ma de-be′tur pu′e-ro re′ve-ren′ti-a** (rĕv′ē-rĕn′shĭ-ȧ). [L.] The greatest reverence is due to a boy. *Juvenal* (XIV 47).

max′i-mate (măk′sĭ-māt), *v. t.* To maximize. — **max′i-ma′tion** (-mā′shŭn), *n.*

max′imed (măk′sĭmd), *a.* Expressed in a maxim. *Rare.*

Max′i-mil′ian (măk′sĭ-mĭl′yăn; -ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Maximus*, prop., greatest + *Aemilianus*.] Lit., the greatest Æmilianus; — masc. prop. name. L. *Maximilianus* (măk′sĭ-mĭl′ĭ-ā′nŭs); F. *Maximilien* (măk′sē′mē′lyăN′); Pg. *Maximiliano* (mä′sē-mē′lē-ä′nō); G. *Maximilian* (mäk′sē-mē′lē-än′).

☞ According to Camden, invented by the Emperor Frederick III., and bestowed on his son in admiration of Fabius *Maximus* and Scipio *Æmilianus*.

max′i-mil′ian, *n.* [From the proper name.] See COIN.

Max′i-mil′i-a′na (-ĭ-ā′nȧ), *n.* [NL. See MAXIMILIANEA.] *Bot.* Syn. of ENGLEROPHŒNIX.

Maximilian tower. *Mil.* A martello tower; — applied to some Austrian towers of the type

max-im′i-ous, *a.* [From L. *maximus*.] Very great *Obs.*

max′im-is′tic (măk′sĭ-mĭs′tĭk), *a.* Relating to the maximizers.

max-im′i-ty, *n.* The utmost greatness or quantity. *Obs.*

max′i-mus (măk′sĭ-mŭs), *n.* See CHANGE RINGING.

‖ **max′i-mus in mi′ni-mis** (mĭn′ĭ-mĭs). [L.] Very great in trifles. [See CHESS.

Max Lange's attack (läng′ĕz).

Max′well's e-qua′tion (măks′wĕlz). *Math.* The equation, curl $E = \frac{1}{E}\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$, used in the theory of a charged body in a varying magnetic field.

may. Dial. Eng. var of MAKE, *v.*

may Var. of MEY, a kinsman

may † MO, more.

may, *v. i. & t.* [Shortened fr. *amay*.] To be or cause to be dismayed *Obs.*

May, *v. i.* To take part in the festivities of May or May Day; to gather flowers in May; — chiefly in p. pr. & vb n. *Maying*

May, *n.* Contr. of MARY; — fem. prop. name

ma′ya (mä′yä), *n.* [Tag] Any of several weaver birds of the genus *Munia*. *Phil I*

Maya arch. = MAYAN ARCH.

‖ **ma-ya′pis** (mä-yä′pēs), *n.* [Tag.] A large dipterocarpaceous tree (*Dipterocarpus mayapis*) with light reddish wood used for boxes. It yields a medicinal resin similar to gurjun.

May beetle = JUNE BEETLE **a**.

May blob. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The marsh marigold **b** The lady's smock

May′bloom′, *n.* The hawthorn

May blossom. The lily of the valley. *Dial. Eng.*

May bug. = JUNE BEETLE **a**.

may′bush′ (mā′bŏŏsh′), *n.* The hawthorn. *Chiefly Archaic*

May butter Butter made in May and preserved, unsalted, for medicinal purposes. *Obs.*

may′chance′, *adv.* Mayhap. *Obs.*

May cherry. **a** A small early cherry. *Eng.* **b** The shadberry; also, the shadbush *U. S*

May′cock′, *n* The black-bellied plover [*Obs. U. S.*

may′cock′, *n* The maypop.

may′cock, *n.* [Of Algonquian origin: cf Virginian *mahawk* gourd, Delaware *machgachk* pumpkin.] A kind of melon

maycocke. † MEACOCK.

May curlew. The whimbrel *Local, Eng*

maydame. † MADAM.

maydan. † MAIDAN.

maydese. † MAIDEUX.

maye † MORE. [goes Maying.

May′er (mā′ẽr), *n.* One who

May′er's so-lu′tion (mī′ẽrz). *Chem.* A standard solution of potassium mercuric iodide, used in analysis for alkaloids

May′ey, *a.* Of or pert. to May. *Obs.* [*Local, Eng*

May′fowl′, *n.* The whimbrel.

May game. **1.** Any May-day sport; hence, any frolic.

2 An object of sport; a make-game. [*Eng.*

May gowan. The daisy. *Dial.*

may′haps′ (mā′hăps′), *adv.* = MAYHAP. *Rare.*

May Hill A critical time; — in the phrase *to have climbed May Hill*, May being thought a trying month for health.

mayht. † MIGHT.

ma′yi-dis′mus (mā′yĭ-dĭz′mŭs), *n.* [NL. See MAIZE; cf. MAIDISM.] *Med.* Pellagra

May king. A May lord.

May lady The queen or lady of May in May-day games.

May lily. The lily of the valley. *Dial. Eng.*

May lord. A youth presiding over May-day games. [*Obs*

May′-moon′, *n.* Prime; zenith

mayn. † MOAN.

May′na, **Mai′na** (mī′nä), *n* An Indian of a group of tribes constituting a linguistic stock dwelling upon the River Marañon in Peru and Ecuador. They are wild hunters and fishers

mayne † MAIM, *v.*, MAIN.

mayne, *v. t.* [F. *mener*, OF. 3d sing. pres. *meine*.] To lead; conduct; manage. *Obs.*

mayngnage. † MENAGE.

mayny. † MEINIE.

Ma′yo (mä′yō), *n.*; *pl.* MAYOS (-yōz) One of a tribe of Piman

may'on-naise' (mā'ō-nāz'; *F. pron.* mȧ'yō'nâz'), *n.* [F.] A thick sauce compounded of raw yolks of eggs beaten up with olive oil and seasoned with vinegar, or lemon juice, pepper, salt, etc.; — used in dressing salads, fish, etc. Also, a dish dressed with this sauce.

may'or (mā'ẽr; mâr), *n.* [ME. *maire, meyre,* F. *maire,* fr. L. *major* greater, higher, nobler, compar. of *magnus* great; cf. Sp. *mayor.* See MAJOR; cf. MERINO.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation. The title *mayor* is used in England, Ireland, and the United States and other countries settled by the English; also, formerly in some royal burghs of Scotland, where now the term *provost* is used in its stead. The *mayor* in all these cases is the chief executive of the municipality, and in some cities, as in London, some cities in the United States, and some in India, etc., presides over a court called the **mayor's court**. The term is also used to translate various foreign titles of similar municipal officials, as the French *maire,* the German *Dorfschultze* (lit., village magistrate), etc. — **Mayor of the Palace**, *Hist.*, under the Frankish kings, an official who originally was the chief officer of the royal household, later prime minister, and under the later Merovingians practically sovereign.

may'or-al (mā'ŏr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a mayor or mayoralty.

may'or-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mairalté.*] The office, or the term of office, of a mayor.

may'or-ess (mā'ŏr-ĕs; mâr'ĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mairesse.*] The wife of a mayor, or a woman holding the office of mayor.

May'pole' (mā'pōl'), *n.* A tall pole erected in an open place and wreathed with flowers, and forming a center for the rustic May-day sports.

May'pol'ing (-pōl'ĭng), *n.* May-day sports about a Maypole.

may'pop' (mā'pŏp'), *n.* [Perh. corrupt. fr. *maracock.*] The edible fruit of a passion flower (*Passiflora incarnata*) of the southern United States; also, the plant itself. The fruit resembles a yellow apple, but is without much flavor. *Southern U. S.*

May queen. A girl or young woman crowned queen in the sports of May Day.

May skate. The mavis skate.

May'tide' (-tīd'), **May'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* The month of May.

may'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* [For *maythe-weed. Oxf. E. D.*] **a** A strong-scented European asteraceous weed (*Anthemis cotula*) naturalized along roadsides in the United States. It has pinnately dissected leaves and daisylike heads of flowers with a yellow disk and white rays. It has been used in medicine as an emmenagogue. **b** Feverfew.

May wine. A mixture of champagne, Moselle or Rhine wine, and claret, flavored with woodruff leaves, served about Maytime, when the leaves have an aromatic flavor.

Maz'a-gan (măz'ȧ-găn), *n.* [From *Mazagan,* a town in Morocco, where it grows wild.] A variety of the common broad bean frequently cultivated in the United States under the name of the *English bean.*

maz'a-rine' (măz'ȧ-rēn'), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Cardinal Mazarin.
2. Mazarine blue in color.
mazarine blue, a deep blue, named for Cardinal Mazarin.

maz'a-rine', *n.* **1.** Mazarine blue.
2. A blue stuff or garment; hence, a member of the London common council, who wore a blue gown. *Obs.*
3. *Cookery.* A forcemeat entrée.

Maz'da-ism, Maz'de-ism (măz'dâ-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the ancient Persians. See ORMAZD, ZOROASTRIANISM. — **Maz'da-ist, Maz'de-ist**, *n.*

Maz'dak-ite (măz'dȧk-īt), *n.* A member of a reform sect founded early in the 6th century by Mazdak, originally a Magian priest. Community of property and women, simplicity in life, and abstinence from meat were among its tenets. King Kobad of Persia (488–531 A. D.), at first a convert, later permitted Mazdak and thousands of his followers to be put to death.

Maz'de-an (măz'dē-ăn; măz-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ormazd or Mazdaism.

maze (māz), *n.* [ME. *mase;* cf. ME. *masen* to confuse, puzzle, Norw. *masast* to fall into a slumber, *masa* to be continually busy, prate, chatter, Icel. *masa* to chatter, dial. Sw. *masa* to bask, be slow, work slowly and lazily, *mas* slow, lazy.] **1.** Delirium; delusion; a wild fancy, a confused notion; a deception. *Obs.*
2. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty; state of bewilderment; amazement.
3. A confusing and baffling network, as of paths or passages; an intricacy; a labyrinth; as, the *mazes* of philosophy. "Quaint *mazes* on the wanton green." *Shak.*
Syn. — See LABYRINTH.

maze (māz), *v. t.;* MAZED (māzd); MAZ'ING (māz'ĭng). [ME. *masen.* See MAZE, *n.*] **1.** To stupefy; daze; also, to craze. *Archaic or Dial.*
2. To perplex greatly; to bewilder; amaze. *Archaic or R.*
3. To form a maze of; to make intricate. *Obs.*

maze, *v. i.* To be bewildered; to wander as in a maze.

ma'zer (mā'zẽr), *n.* [ME. *maser,* akin to OD. *maser* excrescence on a maple, OHG. *masar,* G. *maser* spot, Icel. *mösurr* maple: cf. OF. *mazre, masre, masdre, madre,* of G. orig. Cf. MEASLES.] **1.** A large drinking bowl, orig. of a hard wood, prob. maple; also, *Obs.*, this wood or the tree yielding it.
Their brimful *mazers* to the feasting bring. *Drayton.*
2. The head; also, a helmet. *Obs.*

ma'zo- (mā'zō-). Combining form from Gr. μαζός, *breast.*

ma-zout' (mȧ-zōōt'), *n.* [Russ. *mazut,* prob. fr. *mazat'* to smear, lubricate, as it is used in the manufacture of lubricating oils.] A brownish black liquid remaining after the distillation of benzine and kerosene from Russian petroleum. It is largely used as liquid fuel.

Ma-zo'vi-an (mȧ-zō'vĭ-ăn), *n.* One of a Christian Polish community placed under the protection of the Teutonic knights early in the 13th century. Cf. MAZUR.

Ma-zur' (mȧ-zōōr'), **Ma-zur'i-an** (-zōōr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A Pole of a Protestant community of southeastern Prussia, descendants of the Mazovians. They speak a corrupt Polish dialect.

ma-zur'ka (mȧ-zûr'kȧ; mȧ-zōōr'kȧ), **ma-zour'ka** (mȧ-zōōr'kȧ), *n.* [Pol. *mazurka* a woman of the province Mazovia.] **a** A Polish dance in moderate triple time, in its original form properly for four or eight couples of dancers, often of varied steps and figures. **b** Music for this dance, or in its rhythm, usually in 3–4 or 3–8 measure, with a strong accent on the second beat. Older examples often have a drone bass. The modern mazurka was developed into a distinctive and finished form by Chopin.

ma'zy (mā'zĭ), *a.;* MA'ZI-ER (-ĕr); MA'ZI-EST. [From MAZE.] Perplexed with or as if with turns and windings; winding, intricate; confusing; perplexing; embarrassing; as, *mazy* error. "To range amid the *mazy* thicket." *Spenser.*

maz'zard (măz'ȧrd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Any of a race of cultivated cherry descended from *Prunus avium.* The fruit is sweet, but small, and the trees are therefore used chiefly as stocks for finer varieties.

me (mē), *pers. pron.* [AS. *mē,* dat. & acc.; akin to *mec,* acc. only, D. *mij,* G. *mich,* Icel. & Goth. *mik,* L. *me,* Gr. με, ἐμέ, Skr. *mā, mām.* Cf. 2d MINE.] The objective case of *I* (which see). *Me* is used: — **1.** As a dative of indirect object: **a** In connection with a direct object; as, he gave *me* money. **b** As the "ethical" dative, designating the speaker as interested or concerned; — esp. in Elizabethan usage; as, "This river comes *me* cranking in." *Shak.* "He steps *me* to her trencher." *Shak.* **c** In "woe is *me!*" "*me* were lief," and similar expressions. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Me rather had my heart might feel your love. *Shak.*
d With the impersonal verbs *thinks* and *seems,* now written *methinks, meseems,* it appears to me. **e** Reflexively; as, "I can buy *me* twenty." *Shak.*
2. As direct object of a verb or preposition; thus, he struck *me.* "Thou shalt have no other gods before *me.*" *Ex.* xx. 3. **a** Sometimes reflexively; as, I cross *me* for a sinner. *Of me* is used for the possessive *my* in certain phrases; as, "for the life *of me.*" **b** Sometimes substantively, as for the ego. Cf. I.
But still keep the inmost *Me* behind its veil. *Hawthorne.*
3. Equivalent to *I,* esp. after *as, than,* and as a predicate substantive; thus, "it is *me.*" [Cf. F. *c'est moi.*] This use of *me* violates the grammatical rule of construction which calls for a predicate nominative after *is;* and it is now chiefly colloquial or dialect, but is justified by some good writers as being historically idiomatic.
No mightier than thyself or *me.* *Shak.*

me'a-ble (mē'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *meabilis.*] Capable of being readily penetrated.

mead (mēd), *n.* [ME. *mede,* AS. *meodo;* akin to D. *mede,* G. *met, meth,* OHG. *metu, mitu,* Icel. *mjöðr,* Dan. *miöd,* Sw. *mjöd,* Russ. *med,* Lith. *midus,* W. *medd,* Gr. μέθυ wine, Skr. *madhu* honey, a sweet drink, as adj., sweet.] **1.** A fermented drink made of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc.; metheglin. Also, one made from manna.
2. A beverage flavored with sirup of sarsaparilla, and often charged with carbonic acid gas. *U. S.*

mead, *n.* [AS. *mǣd.* See MEADOW.] A meadow.
A *mede*
All full of freshe flowers, white and reede. *Chaucer.*

mead'ow (mĕd'ō), *n.* [AS. *mǣdwe,* an inflectional form, the nom. being *mǣd;* akin to G. *matte,* and E. *mow.* See MOW to cut (grass); cf. 2d MEAD.] **1.** Grass land, esp. a field on which grass is grown for hay; often, a tract of low or level land producing grass which is mown for hay.
2. Low land covered with coarse grass or rank herbage near rivers and in marshy places by the sea; as, the salt *meadows* near Newark Bay.
3. A feeding ground for fish; as, a cod *meadow.*

Meadow Fescue

Meadow Foxtail

mead'ow, *v. t.* To make a meadow of.

meadow barley. A European wild barley (*Hordeum pratense*) growing in meadows, where it is a useful pasture grass when not allowed to flower.

mead'owed (mĕd'ōd), *a.* Having meadows.

meadow fescue. A tall European fescue grass (*Festuca elatior*) with broad flat leaves. It is widely cultivated in both Europe and America for permanent pasture and hay. It is sometimes divided into two species, *F. elatior* and *F. pratensis,* the former then being called **tall fescue**, the latter **meadow fescue**.

meadow foxtail. A valuable pasture grass (*Alopecurus pratensis*) resembling timothy.

meadow grass. **a** Any pasture grass of the genus *Poa,* esp. *P. pratensis,* so called in England, but better known as *Kentucky blue grass* or *June grass* in the United States. **b** Any grass of the genus *Panicularia;* manna grass. *U. S.*

meadow lark. Any of several varieties of an American bird (*Sturnella magna*) of the family Icteridæ, ranging from southern Canada to Mexico and the West Indies. It is about the size of a robin, and has streaked brown and buff upper parts and yellow breast marked with a black crescent. The western variety (*S. m. neglecta*) has a finer song than the eastern.

Meadow Lark (⅛)

meadow lily. A common lily of the eastern United States (*Lilium canadense*), with nodding yellow flowers spotted with brown.

meadow mouse. Any of certain mice or voles of the genus *Microtus* and allied genera, as the common American species *M. pennsylvanicus.* See VOLE.

meadow mussel. An American mussel (*Modiola plicatula*) with a ribbed shell, very abundant in salt marshes.

meadow parsnip. **a** The cow parsnip. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Any yellow-flowered plant of the genus *Thaspium.* *U. S.*

meadow pea. A wild pea of Europe and Asia (*Lathyrus pratensis*), cultivated as a forage plant.

meadow pine. Any of several pines of the southern United States, as the slash pine, the loblolly, or the Cuban pine, — so called from their growth in fields or meadows.

meadow rue. Any plant of the genus *Thalictrum;* — so called because the leaves resemble those of rue.

meadow saffron. Any melanthaceous plant of the genus *Colchicum,* esp. *C. autumnale,* a well-known bulbous herb resembling saffron, but with purple flowers. It is also called **autumn crocus**, and is frequently cultivated.

meadow sage. A blue-flowered European salvia (*Salvia pratensis*).

meadow saxifrage. A European saxifrage (*Saxifraga granulata*) with reniform lobed leaves and large white bell-shaped flowers, sometimes double in cultivation. **b** A European apiaceous herb (*Silaus flavescens*) resembling the burnet saxifrage. **c** Any plant of the genus *Seseli.*

meadow spear grass. The long manna grass (*Panicularia elongata*) of the eastern United States.

Indians of southern Sonora, Mexico. They are agriculturists.

mayock, *n.* Mate. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **ma'yo-ral'** (mä'yō-räl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *mayor* greater, L. *major.*] The conductor of a mule team; also, a head shepherd.

‖ **ma'yo-raz'go** (-räth'gō; 268), *n.* [Sp.] See MAJORAT.

mayor-domo. ✝ MAJOR-DOMO.

may'or-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Ma'yo-ru'na (mä'yō-rōō'nä), *n.* An Indian of a savage forest tribe of Peru, known for the powerful poison used on their blowgun darts.

Ma'yo-ya'o (-yä'ō), *n.* An Igorrote tribe. See IGORROTE.

May pear. The shadbush. *U. S.*

May-pu're (mī-pōō'rā). = ARAWAK.

mayr. ✝ MORE.

May rose. The guelder-rose.

may'sin (mā'sĭn), *n.* [From NL. *mays,* specific name of the maize + *-in.*] A very soluble globulin in corn meal, or maize.

mayst. ✝ MOST.

May sucker. = CUTLIPS **b**. *Local, U. S.*

maythe, maythes, *n.* [AS. *mægþa, mageþe, mægeþe.*] Any of various composite plants, esp. the stinking camomile (*Anthemis cotula*). *Obs.*

May'thorn', *n.* The hawthorn.

May whaup. The whimbrel. *Local, Eng.*

May'wort' (mā'wûrt'), *n.* The mugweed, or crosswort.

‖ **ma'za'gran'** (mȧ'zȧ'grăN'), *n.* [F., fr. a town in Algeria.] Cold coffee served in a glass, with water added.

ma-zal'gi-a (mā-zăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μαζός the breast + *-algia.*] *Med.* Mastalgia.

Ma-za'ma (mȧ-zā'mȧ), *n.* [Mex. *maçatl,* in comp. *maçama, macame.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the brockets.

ma-za'me (mȧ-zä'mā; -sä'mā), *n.* [NL. See MAZAMA.] A name applied by early writers to various American ruminants supposed to be: **a** The Rocky Mountain goat. **b** The pronghorn antelope. **c** The pampas deer.

Ma-zan'der-a'ni (mȧ-zän'dĕr-ä'nē), *n. pl.* Natives of Mazanderan in northern Persia, speaking a peculiar Persian dialect.

ma'za-pil'ite (mä'sä-pēl'īt), *n.* [From *Mazapil,* Mexico.] *Min.* A basic arsenate of calcium and iron, occurring in slender black crystals. Sp. gr., 3.57–3.58.

maz'ard (măz'ȧrd). Var. of MAZZARD.

maz'ard, *n.* [Prob. fr. *mazer,* the head being compared to a goblet.] *Obs.* **1.** A cup or bowl. **2.** The head; also, the face.

maz'ard, *v. t.* To knock on the head. *Obs.*

maz'a-rin-ade' (măz'ȧ-rĭ-nād'), *n.* *Fr. Hist.* A published attack on Cardinal Mazarin (1602–61), premier of France 1643–61.

Ma'za'rin' Bi'ble (mȧ'zȧ'răN'; măz'ȧ-rēn'). See BIBLE.

maz'a-rine' (măz'ȧ-rēn'), *n.* [Perh. after Cardinal *Mazarin.*] A kind of deep plate; also, a sweet tart. *Obs.*

Mazarine hood. A hood of the type worn by the Duchesse de Mazarin, in vogue about 1700.

Maz'a-tec (măz'ȧ-tĕk), *n.* One of a tribe of Zapotecan Indians of northeastern Oaxaca, Mexico. They raise silk, and are noted for gorgeous silken fabrics.

Maz'da (-dȧ), *n.* = ORMAZD.

Maz'da-ke'an (măz'dȧ-kē'ăn), *n.* = MAZDAKITE.

Maz'de-ism. Var. of MAZDAISM.

maze. Var. of MEASE.

mazed (māzd), *p. p.* of MAZE. — **maz'ed-ly** (māz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **maz'ed-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

maze'ful, *a.* Mazy; also, bewildering. *Rare.*

maze glass. Sheet glass with a raised pattern on one side.

mazelyn. ✝ MASELIN.

maze'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

mazer, *v. t.* [Cf. MAZARD.] To knock on the head. *Obs.*

ma'zer tree (mā'zẽr). The European maple.

ma'zer-wood', *n.* Gutta-percha.

Maz'ha-bi (mŭz'hȧ-bē), *n.* A person of the Sikh faith; also, a Shiite. *India.*

ma'zi-ly (mā'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MAZY. See -LY.

ma'zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Maz'i-ti'as (măz'ĭ-tī'ȧs). *Bib.*

ma'zo-dyn'i-a (mā'zō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *mazo-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Mastodynia.

ma-zol'y-sis (mā-zŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mazo-* + *-lysis.*] *Obstetrics.* Separation of the placenta in parturition.

ma-zool' (mȧ-zōōl'), *n.* [From native Oriental name.] = MUDAR.

ma-zu'ca (mȧ-sōō'kȧ; 268). Var. of MASOOKA.

maz'zard. Var. of MAZARD.

Maz'za-roth (măz'ȧ-rŏth; -rōth). A word in Job xxxviii. 32, rendered in R. V. margin "the signs of the Zodiac."

Maz-zi'nist (mät-sē'nĭst), *n.* A follower or partisan of the Italian revolutionist Giuseppe Mazzini. — **Maz-zi'ni-an-ism** (-nĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.*

M. B. *Abbr.* Mark of the Beast; Medicinæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Medicine. See B. M.); Musicæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Music).

Mba'ya (m'bä'yä), *n.; pl.* MBAYAS (-yäz). One of a tribe of Guaycuran Indians of Argentina, now almost extinct.

M. B. F. et H. *Abbr.* Magna Britannia, Francia, et Hibernia (L., Great Britain, France, and Ireland).

M. B. Sc. *Abbr.* Master of Business Science.

Mbu'ba (m'bōō'bä), *n.* A member of a Pygmy-Negro people of Uganda.

Mc, *pref.* See MAC.

M. C. *Abbr.* Mark of the Craft (Masonic); Master of Ceremonies; Master Commandant; Master of Surgery; Member of Congress; Member of Council.

M/C. *Abbr.* Marginal Credit (banking); Metaling Clause (marine insurance).

M. C. D. *Abbr.* Doctor of Comparative Medicine.

M. C. E. *Abbr.* Master of Civil Engineering.

Mch. *Abbr.* March.

M. Ch. *Abbr.* Magister Chirurgiæ (L., Master of Surgery).

M. C. L. *Abbr.* Master of Civil Law.

M. Com. *Abbr.* Master of Commerce.

M. C. P. *Abbr.* Mining conditional purchase (*Australia*).

Mcs. *Abbr.* Marcus.

M. C. S. *Abbr.* Madras Civil Service.

M. D. *Abbr.* Medicinæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Medicine); memorandum of deposit.

Md. *Abbr.* Maryland.

M/d. *Abbr.* Months' date (i. e., months after date).

Mde-wa'kan-ton' (m'dā-wä'kän-tōN'), *n.* See SIOUX.

Mdlle. *Abbr.* Mademoiselle.

Mdm. *Abbr.* Madam.

Mdme. *Abbr.* Madame.

M. D. S. *Abbr.* Master of Dental Surgery.

mdse. *Abbr.* Merchandise.

me, *pron.* One. See MEN, *pron.* *Obs.*

Me. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Me*] Methyl; — as a symbol.

Me. *Abbr.* Maine.

M. E. *Abbr.* Methodist Episcopal; Military, Mining, or Mechanical Engineer; Middle English; Most Excellent.

meach (mēch). Var. of MICHE, *v. i.* *Obs. or Dial.*

mea'cock, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] An uxorious, effeminate, or spiritless man. *Obs.*

‖ **me'a cul'pa**. [L.] Through or by my fault, or (nom.) my fault.

mead'er (mēd'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *mǣðere,* OD. *meder, mader,* OLG. *meder,* G. *mähder.*] A mower. *Dial. Eng.*

meadow anemone. The pasque flower.

meadow beauty. The deer grass.

meadow bell. The harebell. *Eng.*

meadow bird. The bobolink. *Local, U. S.*

mead'ow-bright', *n.* The marsh marigold. *Dial. Eng.*

meadow brown. A satyr butterfly.

mead'ow-bur', *n.* The sweet gale. *U. S.*

meadow cabbage. The skunk cabbage. *U. S.*

meadow cat's-tail grass. Timothy.

meadow chicken. The sora rail. *Local, U. S.*

meadow clover. **a** Red clover. **b** Zigzag clover. *Local, Eng.*

meadow crake. The corncrake.

meadow cress. = CUCKOOFLOWER **a**.

meadow crocus. Meadow saffron.

meadow drake. The corncrake. *Local, Eng.*

mead'ow-er (mĕd'ō-ẽr), *n.* A cultivator of meadow land.

meadow fern. **a** The sweet gale. **b** The sweet fern. *U. S.*

meadow foam. A delicate California limnanthaceous plant (*Limnanthes douglasii*) with small white flowers.

meadow gowan. Marsh marigold. *Dial. Eng.*

meadow grasshopper. See GRASSHOPPER, 1.

meadow hen. **a** The American bittern. **b** The American coot. **c** The clapper rail. *Local, U. S.*

mead'ow-ing, *n.* Meadowland; cultivation of meadows.

mead'o-wink' (mĕd'ō-wĭŋk'), *n.* The bobolink. *Obs.*

mead'ow-ish, *a.* Meadowy.

mead'ow-land', *n.* Land used as meadow.

mead'ow-less, *a.* See -LESS.

meadow moor. *Phytogeog.* A meadow rich in calcium salts.

meadow mushroom. The field mushroom.

meadow orchis. The European *Orchis morio.*

meadow ore. Bog iron ore.

meadow peat. See PEAT.

meadow pink. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Ragged robin. **b** Maiden pink.

meadow pipit. See PIPIT.

meadow queen. = MEADOWSWEET.

meadow reed grass. = REED MEADOW GRASS.

meadow rice grass. See GRASS, *Table II. Australia.*

meadow snipe. **a** The Wilson's snipe. **b** The pectoral sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*

meadow soft grass. = VELVET GRASS.

meadow sorrel. The common sorrel, or sour dock.

mead′ow-sweet′ (mĕd′ō-swēt′), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Spiræa*, esp. *S. salicifolia*, a common low shrub of Europe and America, with oblong toothed leaves and white flowers in dense terminal panicles. **b** Any plant of the closely related genus *Filipendula*.

mead′ow-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to meadows; resembling, or consisting of, meadow.

mea′ger, mea′gre (mē′gẽr), *a.* [ME. *megre*, F. *maigre*, L. *macer*; akin to D. & G. *mager*, Icel. *magr*, and prob. to Gr. *μακρός* long. Cf. EMACIATE, MAIGRE.] **1.** Destitute of, or having little, flesh; thin; lean.

Meager were his looks;
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shak.*

2. Destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like; defective in quantity, or poor in quality; poor; barren; hence, of a literary composition or the like: scanty in ideas; wanting strength of diction or affluence of imagery.

His education had been but *meager* *Motley.*

3. Dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk.
4. = MAIGRE.
Syn. — Lean, lank, gaunt, starved, poor, emaciated.
— **mea′ger-ly, mea′gre-ly,** *adv.* — **mea′ger-ness, mea′gre-ness,** *n.*

mea′gre (mē′gẽr), *n.* [F. *maigre*. Cf. MEAGER, *a.*] A large European sciænoid food fish (*Sciæna aquila*), having white flesh.

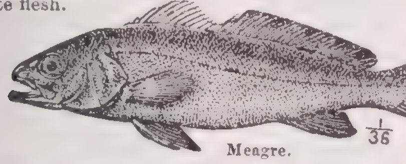

Meagre.

meak′ing i′ron (mēk′ĭng). [Prob. fr. *meak* a hook.] *Naut.* **a** The tool with which old oakum is picked out of a vessel's seams. **b** Sometimes, erroneously, a making iron.

meal (mēl), *n.* [ME. *mele*, AS. *melu*, *melo*; akin to D. *meel*, G. *mehl*, OHG. *melo*, Icel. *mjöl*, Sw. *mjöl*, Dan. *meel*, also to D. *malen* to grind, G. *mahlen*, OHG., OS., & Goth. *malan*, Icel. *mala*, W. *malu*, L. *molere*, Gr. *μύλη* mill, E. *mill*. Cf. MILL, MOLD soil, MOLE an animal, IMMOLATE, MOLAR (teeth).] **1.** Grain (esp. maize, rye, or oats) coarsely ground and unbolted; also, a kind of flour made from beans, peas, etc.; sometimes, any flour, esp. if coarse.
2. A powder made by grinding, etc.; as, alum *meal*; linseed *meal*, also, a powdery substance resembling meal.
3. Mold; earth. *Obs.*

Cold *meal* is my covering o'er. *Old Ballad*

meal, *v. t.*; MEALED (mēld); MEAL′ING. **1.** To sprinkle with or as with meal.
2. To pulverize; as, *mealed* powder.

meal, *v. i.* To yield, or to become, meal.

meal, *n.* [ME. *mel*, *mele*, AS. *mǣl* measure, mark, sign, appointed time, a meal, akin to D. *maal* time, meal, G. *mal* time, *mahl* meal, Icel. *māl* measure, time, meal, Goth. *mēl* time, and E. *measure*. See MEASURE; cf. PIECEMEAL.]
1. A measure. *Obs.*
2. The portion of food taken at a particular time to satisfy appetite; the quantity usually so taken at one time; repast; also, act or time of eating a meal; as, during the *meal*.
3. Act or time of milking; yield at a milking. *Dial. Eng.*

meal, *v. i. & t.* To take, or give, a meal or meals; to feed.

-meal. [AS. *-mǣlum*, orig. dat. pl. of *mǣl* measure. See MEAL repast.] A suffix used in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English in forming adverbs, and signifying the *measure* or *portion taken at one time*; as in piece*meal*, and in obs. words, as cup*meal*, little*meal*, foot*meal*, heap*meal*, etc.

meal beetle. The adult of the meal worm.

meal′ies (mēl′ĭz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MEALIE. [Cape D. *milje*, fr. Pg. *milho* maize, L. *milium* millet. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. MILLET.] Maize, or Indian corn. In *sing.*, an ear of maize. *South Africa.*

meal moth. Either of two small moths whose larvæ eat stored grain, meal, etc.: the **Indian-meal moth** (*Plodia interpunctella*), dirty grayish marked with reddish brown, or the **meal snout moth** (*Pyralis farinalis*), dark brown, beautifully marked with whitish.

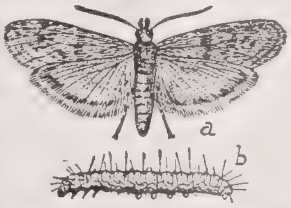

Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*) *a* Imago; *b* Larva. × 1⅓.

meal′time′ (mēl′tīm′), *n.* The usual time of eating a meal.

meal worm. The larva of certain tenebrionid beetles that infests granaries, bakehouses, etc., and is injurious to flour and meal, as the yellow meal worm (*Tenebrio molitor*) and the dark meal worm (*Tenebrio obscurus*).

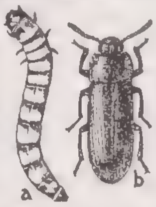

Meal Worm. *a* Larva; *b* Adult Beetle. Slightly enlarged.

meal′y (mēl′ĭ), *a.*; MEAL′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MEAL′I-EST. **1.** Having the qualities of meal; resembling meal; soft, dry, and friable; easily reduced to a condition resembling meal; as, a *mealy* potato.
2. Containing meal; farinaceous.
3. Overspread with meal or something meal-like; as, *mealy* wings.
4. Soft-spoken; mealy-mouthed.
5. Flecked with white or gray; spotty; also, pale; floury.
mealy Amazon, a large South American parrot (*Amazona farinosa*), with the greenish upper parts of a mealy appearance. — **m. bird, m. duck,** the immature old squaw. *Local, Eng.* — **mealy bug,** any of several species of scale insects of the genus *Dactylopius*, esp. *D. adonidum* (also called *pear blight*) and *D. citri*, covered with a white powderlike substance. They are pests of various fruit trees and in greenhouses. — **m. redpoll.** See REDPOLL. — **m. scale,** a mealy bug. — **m. starwort,** colicroot, *Aletris farinosa*. — **m. tree,** the European wayfaring tree. *Dial. Eng.*

Mealy Bugs on plant. Nat. size.

meal′y-mouthed′ (mēl′ĭ-mouthd′; -moutht′), *a.* **1.** Using soft words; plausible; affectedly or timidly delicate of speech; unwilling to tell the truth in plain language. "*Mealy-mouthed* philanthropies." *Tennyson.*
2. Having a zone of white behind a black muzzle; — said of cattle and horses.

mean (mēn), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* MEANT (mĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEAN′ING. [ME. *menen*, AS. *mǣnan* to recite, tell, intend, wish; akin to OS. *mēnian* to have in mind, mean, D. *meenen*, G. *meinen*, OHG. *meinan*, Icel. *meina*, Sw. *mena*, Dan. *mene*, and perh. to E. *mind*. See MIND.]
1. To have in the mind, as a purpose, intention, etc.; to intend; purpose; design; as, houses are *meant* for use; what do you *mean* to do? Do you truly *mean* it?

Ye thought evil against me; but God *meant* it unto good. *Gen.* l 20

2. To have in mind as the object, application, signification, or the like, of any expression or symbol; to intend to convey as the significance of; hence, to signify; import; denote; as, to say what one *means*; the words do not really *mean* that; her every act *means* high vitality.

Go ye, and learn what that *meaneth*. *Matt.* ix. 13.

3. To have in mind a particular reference or destination for (a remark, gift, or the like); as, his criticism is not *meant* for me; this parcel is *meant* for her.
4. To bear in mind; remember. *Obs.*
5. To say; tell; mention. *Obs.*
to mean business, to be in earnest. *Colloq.*

mean, *v. i.* **1.** To have a purpose or intention. *Rare*, except in the phrase *to mean well*, or *ill*.
2. To hold the opinion (that); to think; ween. *Obs.*
3. To have thought or reason; to think.

A mind that should not *mean* is a contradiction in terms. *N. Int. Encyc.*

4. To remember. *Obs.*
5. To talk; speak; tell. *Obs.*

mean (mēn), *a.*; MEAN′ER (-ẽr); MEAN′EST. [ME. *mene*, AS. *gemǣne* common, general; akin to D. *gemeen*, G. *gemein*, Goth. *gamáins*, and L. *communis*. Cf. COMMON.]
1. Held or done in common. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. Destitute of distinction or eminence; common; low; humble. "Of *mean* parentage." *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. Destitute of power or acumen; ordinary; inferior; as, a man of *mean* intelligence.
4. Of little value or account; of poor or inferior quality; worthy of little or no regard; shabby; contemptible; despicable. "A citizen of no *mean* city." *Acts* xxi. 39.
☞ In this sense *mean* is now rare except with *no*, when the phrase is equivalent to one of praise
5. Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; ignoble; base; destitute of honor; spiritless; as, a *mean* motive.

Can you imagine I so *mean* could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

6. Penurious; stingy; close-fisted; as, *mean* hospitality.
7. a Characterized by petty selfishness or malice; contemptibly disobliging or unkind; ill-tempered; fractious. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** Ashamed; uncomfortable; "small;" as, to feel *mean*. *Colloq., U. S.*
Syn. — Ignoble, abject, beggarly, wretched, degraded, degenerate, vulgar, vile, servile, menial; spiritless, groveling, slavish; dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, despicable, contemptible; paltry, sordid. See BASE.

mean, *a.* [ME. *mene*, OF. *meiien*, F. *moyen*, fr. L. *medianus* that is in the middle, fr. *medius*; akin to E. *mid*. See MID; cf. MEDIAN.] **1.** Occupying a middle position; occurring between the limits or extremes; intermediate; specif.: **a** Intermediate in space; as, earth *mean* between heaven and hell. *Obs.* **b** Intermediate in order, rank, or status; as, the *mean* term of a syllogism. **c** Intermediate in time; as, in the *mean* time; *mean*while; also, formerly, *mean* space, season, etc. **d** Intermediate in kind or degree; as, to pursue a *mean* course in politics.
2. Occupying a position about midway between extremes; near the average or norm; as, of a *mean* stature.
3. Of a moderate degree of excellence; middling; mediocre; ordinary.

According to the fittest style of lofty, *mean*, or lowly. *Milton.*

4. *Math.* Average; having an intermediate value between two extremes, or between the several successive values of a variable quantity during one cycle of variation such that, were they all equal, the mean would be their common value; as, *mean* distance; *mean* motion; *mean* solar day.
5. Serving as a means; intermediary. *Obs.*
Syn. — See AVERAGE.
mean anomaly. See ANOMALY. — **m. calorie.** See CALORIE. — **m. clef,** *Music*, the C clef, as used for the mean, or middle, voices. — **m. curvature** (of a surface at a point), the sum of the curvatures of its principal normal sections through the point. — **m. distance** (of a planet from the sun), *Astron.*, the average of the distances throughout one revolution of the planet, equivalent to half the major axis of the orbit. — **m. error. a** The average error of a number of observations, found by taking the mean value of the positive and negative errors without regard to sign. **b** = MEAN-SQUARE ERROR. — **m. line,** *Min.*, a bisectrix. See BISECTRIX. — **m. noon,** noon, as fixed by mean time. — **m. proportional,** *Math.* the geometric mean. — **mean spheroid,** *Phys. Geog.*, the imaginary spheroid which coincides most nearly with the actual figure of the earth at the plane of sea level, and to which trigonometrical surveys are referred. It is commonly assumed to be a spheroid of revolution, but it may have three unequal axes. — **m.-square error,** the error the square of which is the mean of the squares of all the errors; — called also, esp. by European writers, *mean error*. — **m. sun,** a fictitious sun supposed to move uniformly in the equator so as to be on the meridian each day at mean noon. — **m. time,** time as measured by the apparent westward motion of the imaginary mean sun (which see), but actually due to the uniform eastward turning of the earth on its axis; the hour angle (west) of the mean sun. — **m.-time clock.** See ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK **a.** — **m. tone,** *Music*, the standard interval on which was based the system of tuning in vogue before the adoption of equal temperament. See TEMPERAMENT. — **m. way. a** A course chosen as a means to an end. *Obs.* **b** A middle course; via media. **c** Meantime. *Obs.* **d In the mean way,** in the course of the journey; also, in the meantime. *Obs.*

mean (mēn), *n.* **1.** Something intervening, intermediate, or intermediary, as a step, stage, connection, etc. Hence, *without any mean*, without intermediate steps; directly. *Obs.*

So do I wish the crown, being so far off;
And so I chide the *means* that keep me from it. *Shak.*

2. The middle point, or that which is at or near the middle point, between extremes of place, time, number, rate, degree, etc.; as, the golden *mean*; hence: medium; absence of extremes or excess; moderation; measure.

There is a *mean* in all things. *Dryden.*

3. *Music.* **a** A part, whether alto or tenor, intermediate between the soprano and bass; a middle part. *Obs. Shak.* **b** The alto of a set of viols. *Obs.* **c** The second string (**small mean**) or the third string (**great mean**) of a viol.
4. *Math.* A quantity having an intermediate value between several others from which it is derived and of which it expresses the mean value. Usually, unless otherwise specified, it is the one simple average (called **arithmetical mean**) formed by adding the quantities together in any order and dividing by their number. A **geometrical mean** is the square root of the product of the quantities, or, in general, the *n*th root of the product of *n* factors.
5. Meantime; meanwhile. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
6. A mediator; intercessor; go-between; also, mediation; — sometimes in pl. form with sing. sense. *Obs.*
7. That through which, or by the help of which, an end is attained; something tending to an object desired; intermediate agency or measure; necessary condition or coagent; instrument; — now usually in the pl. form, *means*, with sing. sense and construction.

Their virtuous conversation was a *mean* to work the conversion of the heathen to Christ. *Hooker.*
By this *means* he had them more at vantage. *Bacon.*
What other *means* is left unto us. *Shak.*

8. Favorable condition; opportunity; *pl.*, terms. *Obs.*
9. *pl.* Resources; property, revenue, or the like, considered as the condition of easy livelihood, or an instrumentality at command; disposable force or substance.

Your *means* are very slender, and your waste is great. *Shak.*

by all means, certainly; without fail; as, go, *by all means*. — **by any means,** in any way; possibly; at all.

If *by any means* I might attain to the resurrection. *Phil* iii. 11.

— **by no means,** *or* **by no manner of means,** not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.

The wine on this side . . . is *by no means* so good. *Addison*

— **means of grace,** means of securing knowledge of God, or favor with God, as the preaching of the gospel, etc.

me-an′der (mē-ăn′dẽr), *n.* [L. *Maeander*, orig., a river in Phrygia proverbial for its windings, Gr. Μαίανδρος: cf. F. *méandre*.] **1.** A turn or winding, as of a stream; hence, a winding path or course; a labyrinth or maze; — usually in *pl.*

Lingering rivers in *meanders* glide. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. A tortuous or intricate movement or journeying.
3. A fret; fretwork.

me-an′der, *v. i.*; ME-AN′DERED (-dẽrd); ME-AN′DER-ING.
1. To wind or turn in a course or passage; to follow a meander, or intricate course.

Five miles *meandering* with a mazy motion
Through wood and dale the sacred river ran. *Coleridge.*

2. To wander aimlessly or listlessly.

me-an′der, *v. t.* To wind, turn, or twist; to make flexuous; also, to entangle, as in a labyrinth. *Rare.*

meander belt. *Phys. Geog.* That part of a valley flat, or bottom, across which a stream shifts its channel from time to time, esp. in flood.

meander line. *Surv.* A surveyed line, usually irregular, not a boundary line, esp. one following approximately the outline of a plot of land with inaccessible boundaries.

me-an′drous (mē-ăn′drŭs), *a.* Winding; flexuous.

mean′ing (mēn′ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which is meant or intended; intent; purpose; aim; object; as, a mischievous *meaning* was apparent.

If there be any good *meaning* towards you. *Shak.*

2. That which is, or is intended to be, signified or denoted by act or language; signification; sense; import; as, the *meaning* of a phrase; you miss my *meaning*.
3. Hence, sense; significance; as, a look full of *meaning*.
4. Remembrance; also, mention; — in *to have*, or *make, meaning*. *Obs.*
5. Knowledge; understanding. *Obs.*
Syn. — MEANING, SENSE, SIGNIFICATION, SIGNIFICANCE, PURPORT, IMPORT. MEANING, the general term, is that which a thing signifies or (esp.) that which it is designed or intended to express; as, "Understand a plain man in his plain *meaning*" (*Shak.*); "What 's your dark *meaning*, mouse, of this light word?" (*id.*); "Who, now to sense, now nonsense leaning, means not, but blunders round about a *meaning*" (*Pope*); "A look perfectly natural, . . . a complete virginity of face, uncontaminated with the smallest symptom of *meaning*" (*Goldsmith*). SENSE, as here compared (see SENSE, REASON), suggests esp. a particu-

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meadow titling. The meadow pipit. *Local, Eng.*
mead′ow-wort′ (mĕd′ō-wûrt′), *n.* = MEADOWSWEET.
meadschipe. † MADSHIP.
meads′man (mēdz′măn), *n.* [*mead's*, gen. of *mead* meadow + *man*.] = HAYWARD. *Dial. Eng.*
mead′sweet′, mead′wort′ (mēd′wûrt′), *n.* = MEADOWSWEET. *Obs.*
meag (māg; mēg). Var. of MEAK *Dial. Eng.*
mea′gre, *v. t.* To make lean. *Obs.*
mea′grim Var. of MEGRIM.
mea′gry, *a.* Characterized by meagerness. *Obs.*
Me′ah (mē′ȧ). *Bib.*
meak (māk), *n.* A long-handled hook or scythe used esp. to cut up peas or mow reeds. *Dial. Eng.*
meak′er (mēk′ẽr), *n.* The common minnow. *Local, Eng.*
mea′kin (mē′kĭn), *n.* The water milfoil. *Dial. Eng.*
meal (mēl), *n.* [AS. *mēle*, *mǣle*, cup, bowl.] Tub; bucket; — sometimes used as a measure *Obs.*
meal (mēl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *melr.*] Sandbank; dune. *Dial. Eng.*
meal, *v. t.* [AS. *mǣlan*, fr. *māl*. See MOLE a spot.] To stain. *Obs.*
meal′a-ble (mēl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Reducible to meal.
meal ark. A chest to hold meal. *Scot.*
meal′ber-ry (mēl′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* = BEARBERRY **a.**
meal′er, *n.* A wooden implement for mealing powder.
meal′er, *n* A table boarder *Colloq.*
meal′i-ness (mēl′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
meal′less, *a.* See -LESS.
meal′man (mēl′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A dealer in meal.
meal′mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* A dealer in meal.
meal′mouth′, *n.* One that is mealy-mouthed. — **meal′-mouthed′** (-mouthd′; -moutht′), *a.* Both *Rare.*
meal′ock (mēl′ŭk), *n.* A small piece or crumb of bread. *Scot.*
meal offering. *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING.
meal pennant. *Nav.* In the United States navy, a red pennant indicating that the crew are at a meal.
meal powder Gunpowder in the form of meal.
mealt. † MELT
mealten. † MELT.
meal′tide′, *n.* Mealtime: a meal; also, a cow's yield at one milking. *Obs. or Scot.*
meal′y-mouth′, *n.* **1.** A mealy-mouthed person *Slang* **2.** The willow warbler. *Local, Eng.*
meal′y-mouth′ed-ness (-mouth′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS
meal′y-wing′, *n.* Any hemipterous insect of the family Aleyrodidæ; — so called because of the meal-like covering on the wings of the adult insect.
mean (mēn), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *mǣnan* to lament. Cf MOAN] *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To lament: complain; bemoan. **b** To pity. **c** To complain of; resent. **d** To present as a complaint.
mean, *n.* A lament: a complaint. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mean, *adv.* **1.** Meanly *Obs* **2.** In a petty or contemptible way: as, to act *mean* (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Colloq. or Illit., U. S.*
mean, *adv. Obs.* **a** Moderately. **b** Comparatively less. **c** Intermediary.
mean, *v. t* [Cf. OF. *moiener* (earlier *meiener*). See MEAN medial.] To mediate. *Obs.*
me-an′der-ing-ly, *adv.* of *meandering*, p. pr.
me-an′dri-an (mē-ăn′drĭ-ăn), *a.* [L *Maeandrius*.] Winding; meandering. *Obs.*
me-an′dri-cal-ly (-drĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* Meanderingly. *Rare.*
me-an′dri-form (-fôrm), *a.* Having a winding form. *Rare.*
Me′an-dri′na (mē′ăn-drī′nȧ). *Zoöl.* Var. of MÆANDRINA.
me-an′drite (mē-ăn′drīt), *n.* One of the Mæandrina *Rare.*
me-an′dry, *a.* Meandrous. *Obs.*
meane. † MIEN.
meaned, *a.* Having means. *Obs.*
mean′er, *n.* [Prob. fr. MEAN low.] A person of the inferior classes. *Obs.*
mean′er, *n.* One who means.
meanesse. † MEANNESS.
Me-a′ni (mē-ā′nī). *Bib.*

lar or specific, or (sometimes) an intelligible, meaning; as, "'But stay thee, 't is the fruits of love I mean.' 'Ay, but, I fear me, in another *sense*'" (*Shak.*); "In that *sense* [ye] may call him 'man'" (*id.*); "Virtue, in the noble *sense* by Greeks and Romans understood" (*Swift*); "She . . . speaks things . . . that carry but half *sense*" (*Shak.*). SIGNIFICATION is esp. established or accepted meaning, as of a word, symbol, or character; SIGNIFICANCE is meaning (often covert rather than ostensible) regarded as of weight or moment; as, "I find it very . . . interesting to know the *signification* of names, and had written to ask him whether Jerusalem meant 'the vision of peace' or 'the foundation of peace;' either *meaning* is beautiful" (*M. Arnold*); "The name of Weir had from old a special *significance* for Stevenson's imagination" (*Colvin*); "The Rubicon . . . was a very insignificant stream to look at; its *significance* lay entirely in certain invisible conditions" (*G. Eliot*). IMPORT sometimes denotes little more than *meaning*, esp. regarded as conveyed; as, 'Gossip is not here used in its secondary *meaning*, . . . but in its original *import*" (*Southey*); "Under the obvious *import* of his stories lay concealed a mystic *sense*" (*Cowper*). More frequently *import* implies great or momentous significance; as, "There was infinite *import* in the question alike for her and him" (*Stevenson*). PURPORT is meaning esp. in the sense of drift or general tenor; as, "Though he still retained some vague and dim recollection of the general *purport* of the vision, yet . . . all the rest had passed away" (*Coleridge*); "What . . . is the net *purport* and upshot of war?" (*Carlyle*). See SIGNIFICANT.

mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *p. a.* Intending; purposing; also, expressive; significant. — **mean'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **mean'ing-ness**, *n.*

mean'ly, *adv.* [From MEAN low.] In a mean manner; specif.: **a** In a lowly manner; poorly; humbly.

> While the heaven-born child
> All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton.*

b In an inferior or indifferent manner; badly; as, troops *meanly* equipped. **c** In a base or ungenerous manner, or with the ascription of meanness; shabbily; ignobly; ungenerously; as, to think *meanly* of one.

> Would you *meanly* thus rely
> On power you know I must obey? *Prior.*

mean'ly, *adv.* [From MEAN middle.] Moderately; tolerably; fairly well; also, only moderately; slightly. *Obs.*

> A man *meanly* learned. *Ascham.*
> Not *meanly* proud of two such boys. *Shak.*

mean'ness, *n.* **1**. Condition or quality of being mean; inferiority; lowliness; baseness; sordidness; stinginess.
2. A mean act; as, to be guilty of a *meanness*.

mean'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being mean, or between two extremes, as of temperature.

mean'-spir'it-ed, *a.* Of a mean spirit; base; groveling. — **mean'-spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

mean'time' (mēn'tīm'), *adv.* In the intervening time; during the interval; at the same time.

mean'time', *n.* The intervening time. — **for the meantime**, for the time being; also, for the interim. — **in the m. a** During the intervening time; at the same time. **b** At the same time; nevertheless.

mean'tone' (mēn'tōn'), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the mean tone; mesotonic; as, the *meantone* system.

mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but used as *singular* in senses 1, 2, & 3. [ME. *masel*, pl. *maseles*, *mesel* (prob. due to influence of *mesel* leper, leprous); akin to D. *mazelen*, G. *masern*, pl., and E. *mazer*, and orig. meaning, little spots. See MAZER.] **1**. *Med.* **a** A contagious febrile disorder, commencing with catarrhal symptoms, as coryza, conjunctivitis, and cough, and marked by the appearance on the third day of an eruption of distinct red circular spots, which coalesce in a crescentic form, are slightly raised, and after the fourth day of the eruption gradually decline; rubeola. **b** With qualifier, any of various other eruptive diseases; as, German *measles*, or rubella.
2. [Prob. fr. ME. *mesel* leprous. See MESEL leprous.] *Veter.* A disease of cattle and of swine.
3. A disease of trees. *Obs.*
4. [See MEASLES a disease of swine.] *pl.* The larvæ, or the disease caused by the presence of the larvæ, of a tapeworm in the cysticercus, or bladder-worm, stage, when contained in the flesh of certain animals. Beef measles are chiefly caused by the larvæ of *Tænia saginata*; pork measles chiefly by those of *T. solium*, which is more dangerous to man. The larvæ in measly meat are killed by cooking, salting, or long-continued cold storage.

mea'sly (mē'zlĭ), *a.* **1**. Infected with measles.
2. [See MEASLES a disease of swine.] Containing larval tapeworms; — said of meat. See MEASLES.
3. Contemptible; mean. *Slang.*

meas'ur-a-ble (mĕzh'ūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *mesurable*, L. *mensurabilis*. See MEASURE; cf. MENSURABLE.] **1**. Moderate; temperate; not excessive. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
2. Capable of being measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation.
3. Metrical; rhythmical. *Obs.*
— **meas'ur-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **meas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

> Yet do it *measurably*, as it becometh Christians. *Latimer.*

meas'ure (mĕzh'ūr; 250), *n.* [ME. *mesure*, F. *mesure*, L. *mensura*, fr. *metiri*, *mensus*, to measure; akin to *metrum* poetical measure, Gr. *μέτρον*, E. *meter*. Cf. IMMENSE, MENSURATION.] **1**. Act or process of ascertaining the extent, dimensions, quantity, degree, capacity, or the like, of a thing; act of measuring something (esp. as distinguished from weighing); measurement.
2. An instrument, as a yardstick, a graduated tape, a vessel of known capacity, or the like, for measuring dimensions or volume.
3. The dimensions, capacity, or quantity of anything, determined by measuring; as, to take one's *measure* for a coat; to give full, good, or short *measure*.

> The *measure* thereof is longer than the earth. *Job* xi. 9.

4. A unit of measurement, esp. a unit of length, area, or volume; as, the weights and *measures* of the Romans; specif., a particular unit. In the English Bible several different ancient units are translated by this word.
5. Hence, any standard with reference to which something is valued or estimated; a criterion; gauge; as, man is the *measure* of all things; a rule or standard of judgment; also, *Obs.*, an estimate; opinion.

> Still make themselves the *measure* of mankind. *Pope.*

6. A system of measurement, usually comprising several simply related units; as, long *measure*; board *measure*.
7. Due or given extent, degree, or quantity; specif.: **a** Extent or degree not excessive or beyond bounds; due portion or proportion; adequate or fitting amount or degree; often, not undue portion; due restraint or limitation; moderation; — esp. in the phrases, *in measure*; *with measure*; *without*, or *beyond*, *measure*; etc.

> Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without *measure*. *Is.* v. 14.

b Determined extent, not to be exceeded; prescribed limit; allotted share; as, to give *measures* or bounds; to know no *measure*; as, the *measure* of one's days.
8. An extent, degree, or quantity (of something); as, a *measure* of indulgence is due to children; they were in large *measure* at fault; specif., a degree of punishment; as, to suffer hard *measure*.
9. Regulated division of movement: **a** *Dancing.* A regulated movement corresponding to the time in which the accompanying music is performed; but, especially, a slow and stately dance, like the minuet. **b** *Music.* (1) The group or grouping of beats made by the regular recurrence of primary, or heavy, accents, the position of which is marked on the staff by bars just before them. Hence, the notes or rests between two adjacent bars. The meter or kind of measure used throughout a piece is indicated by the time signature. See TIME, 13 **a**. (2) = TEMPO. *Rare.* **c** *Pros.* (1) The ordering of verse rhythm by combining its syllables into groups of long and short, or accented and unaccented. (2) Rhythm, as so ordered; meter. (3) A metrical unit, as a foot or dipody, used to determine the length of a colon, period, or line.
10. A tune; melody. *Poetic.*
11. *Arith.* A number contained in a given number a number of times without a remainder; as in the phrases, the *common measure*, the *greatest common measure*, etc.
12. A step or definite part of a progressive course or policy; a means to an end; an act designed for the accomplishment of an object; specif., a legislative enactment; as, political *measures*; an inefficient *measure*.
13. *Print.* The width of a column or page.
14. *pl. Geol.* Beds or strata; as, coal *measures*.
15. *Fencing.* The limit of distance at which one opponent can reach the other by lunging.

measure-and-a-half door, *Arch.*, a door with molding on one side only. — **measure of a linear assemblage**, *Math.*, the total length of a denumerable infinity of intervals not overlapping, but containing all the points of an assemblage.

TABLE OF MEASURES.

NOTE. The British bushel is the imperial bushel of 2218.2 cu. in.; the United States bushel is the Winchester bushel of 2150.4 cu. in. The wine gallon, or U. S. gallon, contains 231 cu. in.; the British, or imperial, gallon is almost exactly 1/5 larger. In the first column of equivalents, where two values are given, one in roman and the other in *italic* type, that in the roman type is the value for the United States; that in the *italic*, for Great Britain. Where only roman type is used it indicates that the equivalent has the same value in both countries.

NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS.	
		U. S.: *British.*	Metric.
aam	Dutch, German : old	36-42 wine gal.	136-159 l.
abdat	Egypt	1.7-4.9 in.	4.2-12.5cm.
acæna	Anc. Greece	11 sq. yd.	9 sq. m.
acæna	Anc. Greece	10 ft.	3 m.
acetabulum	Anc. Rome: 1/4 hemina	.06 dry qt.	.07 l.
achane	Anc. Persia and Bœotia	c. 66 bu. : *64*	c. 2330 l.
acre	Gt. Britain, U.S., etc.*	43,560 sq. ft.	40.4629 ares
acre foot	Irrigation engin.*	43,560 cu. ft.	1232.6cu.m.
acre inch	Irrigation engin.	3,630 cu. ft.	102.7 cu.m.
actus	Anc. Rome: 12 decempeda	38.8 yd.	35 5 m.
actus major	Anc. Rome	0.31 acre	12.6 ares
actus simplex	Anc. Rome	50.2 sq. yd.	42 sq. m.
adoulie	Bombay : 1/16 parah	3/4 pk.	7 l.
ady	Malabar	10.46 in.	26.6 cm.
ahm	= AAM, above.		
alen	Denmark : 2 fod	24.7 in.	62.76 cm.
alen	Sweden : 2 fot	23.4 in.	59.4 cm.
alen	Norway : 2 fot	24.7 in.	62.75 cm.
almud, almude	Turkey, Lisbon, etc.: varying*	2-32 qt.	2-30 l.
alqueire[1], alquier[1]	Portugal, Brazil *	.384 bu.: *.372*	13.52 l.
amphora	Anc. Greece	10.26 gal.: *12.31*	38.8 l
amphora	Anc. Rome	6.84 gal. : *5.70*	25.9 l.
amunam, amonam	Ceylon : 8 parahs	5.8 bu. : *5.6*	203 l
anchor	Var. of ANKER, below.		
andaze	Var. of ENDAZE.		
anker	Dutch, etc. : 1/4 aam*	9-10.5 wine gal.	34-40 l.
anoman	Ceylon	5.64 bu. : *5.59*	203.2 l.
antal	Hungary : for wine	14.3 gal. : *11.9*	c. 54 l.
apatan	Philippines: 1/4 chupa	0.17 dry pt.	94 cu. cm.
ar	= ARE.		
archin, archine	Var. of ARSHEEN.		
ardeb, ardab	Egypt, etc. : varying*	4 qt. to 8 bu.	4-280 l.
are	Metric system*	119.6 sq. yd. : .025 acre	100 sq. m.
arpent	France, etc. : vary'g : old*	0.84 acre[2]	34.2 ares[2]
arroba	Spain, Portugal, etc.*	4.26 gal. : *3.55*[3]	16.14 l.[3]
arsheen, arshin(e)	Turkey, Russia, etc.*		
artaba	Persia	1.85 bu. : *1.79*	65.2 l.
artaba	Anc. Egypt	1.10 bu. : *1.06*	38.8 l.
auchlet	Scotland : 1/8 boll	1/4-3/4 bu.	9-27 l.
aum	= AAM, above.		
aune	Belgium	1.093 yd.	1 00 m.
aune	Jersey	4 ft.	1.219 m.
aune	France : old : varying*	46.77 in.[2]	1.188 m.[2]
azumbre	Spain, etc.: 1/8 arroba	2-3 liq. qt. U. S.	1.9-2.9 l.
bachel, bacile	Greece	6.8-1.4 bu.	30-50 l.
backu	Java	1 3/4 acres	71 ares
balita	Philippines: 1/10 quiñon	0.69 acre	27.95 ares
bamboo	E. Indies.*		
bandle	Ireland	2 ft.	0.6 meter
bara	Var. of VARA.		
baril	Mexico, Arg. Rep.	20.08 gal.: *16.73*	76.01 l.
barile, -ril[4]	Greece, Italy, etc.	19.6 gal. : *16.3*	74.2 l.
barleycorn	English : old*	1/3 in.	8.5 mm.
barn gallon	Britain : for milk	2.4 gal. : *2*	9.087 l.
barrel	See Vocab.		
barrel bulk	Freight capacity : 1/8 ton	5 cu. ft.	141.5 l.
baryd	Arab : 4 farsakh	14.3 mi.	23.0 km.
bath[6]	Hebrew : 1/10 kor	9.8 gal. : *8.1* 10.7 gal.: *8.9*	36.9 l. 40.5 l.
bema[5]	Anc. Greece : about 2 1/2 pous	2.43 ft.	.739 m.
berri	Turkey : old	1.084 mi.	1.744 km.
bigha	India	1/3-1 acre	13.4-40.4 ares
board foot	For lumber*	144 cu. in.	.00236 cu. m.
boccale	Italy: old	.21-.48 gal. : *.18-.40*	.8-1.8 l.
bochka	Russia : 40 vedros	129.9 gal.: *108.2*	491.7 l.
bodge	England : obs.	1/2 peck (?).	
boisseau	Belgium	1.70 pk.: *1.65*	15 l.
boisseau	France : varying*	1.4 pk.	12.5 l.
boll	Scotch : 1/16 chalder*	2-6 bu.	0.7-2.2 hl.
boo	Japan : = BU.		
botella	Salvador : liquid	0.77 qt. : *0.64*	0.73 l.
boutylka	Russia : wine	1.623 pt.: *1.353*	0.768 l.
bovate	Early Eng. : 1/8 carucate.*		
braça	Portugal, Brazil	7.22 ft.	2.20 m.
braccio	Italy : varying	18-39 in.	46-100 cm.
br. za	Spain, etc.*	5.48 ft.	1.672 m.
braza	Philippines	33.4 sq. yd.	.279 are
bu. boo	Japan : 1/10 sun	0.12 in.	3.03 mm.
bu. boo	Japan : = TSUBO	3.9538 sq. yd.	3.3058 sq. m.
bunder	Netherlands : = HECTARE	2.47 acres	100 ares
bushel	Gt Britain (imperial)*	2218.192 cu. in.	36.3460 l.
bushel	U. S. (Winchester)*	2150.42 " "	35.2361 l.
butt	See Vocab.		
cab[6]	Hebrew : 4 logs : dry	1.86 qt.: *1.80* 2.04 qt. : *1.98*	2.05 l. 2.25 l.
caballería	Cuba*	33.2 acres	1,343 ares
caballería	Porto Rico*	194.1 acres	7,858 ares
cabán, caván	Philippines : 25 gantas	2.13 bu. or 19.8 gal. U. S.	75 l.
cable's length	Naut.:100-120 fathoms*	200-240 yd	183-219 m.
cabot	Channel Islands	1/2-4/5 bu.	18-29 l.
cade	For herrings : obs.*		
caffiso	Sicily : for oil	5.6 gal. : *4.67*	21.2 l.
caffiso	Malta : for oil	5.4 gal. : *4.5*	20.4 l.
cafiz	Tunis : 16 whibas*	c. 14-18 bu.	496-640 l.
cahiz, cafiz	Spain : dry : 12 fanegas	18.9 bu. : *18.3*	666 l.
canada	Lisbon : 1/12 almude	1.46 qt. : *1.21*	1.38 l.
canada	Rio Janeiro : liquid	2.97 qt. : *2.47*	2.81 l.
canna	Italy	3 ft. 3 in.-9 ft. 10 in.	1-3 m.
cántara	Spain, etc := ARROBA	4.26 gal : *3.55*	16.14 l.
Cape foot[8]	South Africa	1.033 ft.	
carga	Spain: dry & liquid	23.9-36.2 gal. Br.	108-165 l.
carucate	Early English : 8 bovates.*		
cassaba	= KASSABAH.		
caván	Var. of CABAN, above.		
cawney, -ny	Madras	1.322 acre	53.49 ares
celemin	Spain	.53 pk. : *.51*	4.625 l.
celemin	Porto Rico	.65 pk. : *.63*	5.756 l.
centaro	Central America	4.26 gal. : *3.55*	16.14 l.
centiare, -ar	Metric system	1.19 sq. yd.	1 sq. m.
centiliter	Metric system	.338 fluid oz.	.01 l.
centimeter	Metric system	.3937 in.	.01 m.
centimeter (sq.)	Metric system	.155 sq. in.	.0001 sq.m.
centimeter (cub.)	= MILLILITER	.0610 cu. in.	.001 l.
centistere	Metric system	.353 cu. ft.	.01 cu. m.
chain	Gt. Britain, U. S. etc.*	22 yd.	20.12 m.
chain	" " " "	0.10 acre	4.046 ares
chalder	Scot. : 16 bolls : old	32-96 bu.	11.2-35.2 hl.
chaldron, -der	England: for coal, etc.*	58.64 cu. ft.	1.66 cu. m.
chang[7]	China : 10 chih	11 ft. 9 in.	3.581 m.
charka	Russia	0.26 pt. : *0.22*	0.123 l.
chetverik	Russia : 1/8 chetvert	2.98 pk. : *2.89*	26.2 l.
chetvert	Russia : 8 chetveriks	5.95 bu. : *5.77*	2.098 hl.
chih[7]	China : 10 tsun	14.1 in.	35.81 cm.
ching[7]	China : 100 mu	16 2/3 acres	6.744 ha.
ching[7]	China : 1/60 mu	121 sq. ft.	11.24 sq.m.
cho	Japan : 60 ken	119.3 yd.	109.1 m.
cho	Japan	2.45 acres	99.16 ares
chœnix	Anc. Greece : dry	1.5-4 pt.	3/4-2 l.
chomer	= HOMER.		
chopin, choppin	Scotland: 1/2 pint: obs.	1.8 pt. : *1.5*	.8537 l.
chopine[2]	France : liquid : obs.	.98 pt. : *.82*	.4656 l.
chopine	France : present	1.06 pt. : *.88*	0.5 l.
chupa	Philippines : 1/8 ganta	.34 dry qt.: *.33 qt.*	.373 l.
chupa(h)	Singapore	0.66 qt. Br.	.754 l.
chupak	Straits Settlements	1.2 qt. : *1.0*	1.136 l.
collothun, colluthun	Persia : 1/8 artaba	.23 bu. : *.22*	8.2 l.
congius	Anc. Rome : 1/8 amphora*	.85 gal. : *.71*	3.24 l.
coom(b), comb	Gt. Britain	4 bu. Br.	145.38 l.
cop	Scot. : = LIPPIE	1/4 pk.	
cor	Var. of KOR.		
cord	For wood, etc.*	128 cu. ft.	3.623 cu.m.
coss	Var. of KOS.		
cotta, cottah	India	80 sq. yd.	66.89 sq.m.
cotula, cotyla, cotyle	Variants of KOTYLE.		

1 Dry measure at Lisbon. 2 At Paris. 3 Usual value for wine. 4 In Greece. 5 Attic standard.
6 Values in the upper line are the earlier. 7 Value varies with the locality; that given is the one established by treaty and used esp. in the treaty ports. 8 In the usage of the Surveyor-general's office, *foot* means the *Cape foot* except where the *English foot* is specified. In common usage the reverse is true, at least with the English-speaking population.
* Further information will be found at the vocabulary entry of the name of the measure.

mean'ing-ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **mean'ing-ful-ly**, *adv.*
mean'ing-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **mean'ing-less-ly**, *adv.* — **mean'ing-less-ness**, *n.*
mean'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
mean'less, *a.* Devoid of mean; extreme; also, without mediation. *Obs.*
mean'ly, *a.* [From MEAN middle.] Moderate. *Obs.*
meanor, *n.* Demeanor. *Obs.*
meanour. † MANURE, *n.*
means (mēnz), *n.*, *pl.* of MEAN.
Means grass. = JOHNSON GRASS. *Southern U. S.* [MEAN.]
meant (mĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of
Me-an'tes (mē-ăn'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., p. pr. pl. of *meare* to go.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of tailed amphibians comprising the sirens.
mean'while' (mēn'hwīl'), *n. & adv.* = MEANTIME.
meany. † MEINIE.
mear (mēr). Var. of MERE, boundary, to bound. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Me-a'rah (mē-ā'rȧ). *Bib.*
meare. † MARE; MERE, water.
meas. *Abbr.* Measure.
mease. † MEES, messuage.
mease (mēz), *v. t.* [See AMESE.] To calm; mitigate; appease. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mease (mēz; māz), *n.* [OF. *maise* a receptacle for herrings, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. OHG. *meisa* a frame for carrying on the back, OLG. *meise*, *mese*, a measure for dry things, Icel. *meiss* a wooden box, basket; or perh. the E. word is fr. Scand.] A unit employed in counting fish, usually five hundreds (the "hundred" varying from 100 to 124, according to the locality). *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
mea'sel-ry. † MESELRY.
meash. † MASH, *v.*, MESH.
mea'sle, *a.* Measly; — said of swine. *Obs.*
mea'sle (mē'z'l), *v. t.* To cause measles in. *Rare.* [(in sense 4).]
mea'sle, *n.*, *sing.* of MEASLES
mea'sled (mē'z'ld), *a.* Infected or spotted with measles, as pork. — **mea'sled-ness**, *n.*
mea'slings (*dial.* mē'zlĭnz), *n. pl.* Measles. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mea'sls. Measles. *Ref. Sp.*
measne. † MESNE.
mea'son. † MAISON.
mea'son-due, *n.* [ME. *mesondewe*, OF. *maison Dieu*, lit., house of God.] A hospital or poorhouse. *Obs. or Hist.*
measse. † MES, MESS.
meast. † MOST.
meast'ling. † MASLIN, brass.
meas'ur-age (mĕzh'ūr-āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *mesurage*.] Old duty on ship's cargo. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS. U. S.: *British.*	EQUIVALENTS. Metric.
covado	Portugal, Brazil, etc.	26-27 in.	66-69 cm.
cover	Wales	2/3 acre	26.97 ares
covid[7]	China : = CHIH	14.1 in.	35.81 cm.
covid[8]	India	18 in.	46 cm.
covido	Arabia	c. 18 in.	c. 46 cm.
coyang[9]	East Indies : varying	101 bu. : *98*	3561 l.
cran, -ne	Gt. Br. : for fresh herring	45 gal.: *37.5*	170.3 l.
cuadra	Argentina : 22,500 sq. varas*	4.17 acres	168.7 ares
cuadra	Argentina, Paraguay	1.85 acres	75 ares
cuadra	Uruguay	1.8 acres	73 ares
cuarta	Paraguay	.20 gal. : *.17*	0.757 l.
cuarterón	Mexico : 1/4 hectoliter	.71 bu. : *.69*	25 l.
cuartilla[3]	Spain : 1/4 arroba	1.06 gal. : *.89*	4.03 l.
cuartilla	Spain: 1/4 fanega	1.57 pk. : *1.53*	13.87 l.
cuartillo	Mexico : 1/4 liter	.26 qt. : *22*	.25 l.
cuartillo	Spain : 1/4 celemin	1.05 qt. : *1.02*	1.156 l.
cuartillo	Spain, etc. : 1/4 azumbre	1-1.5 liq.pts.,U.S.	0.5-0.7 l.
cuba	Abyssinia : = KUBA	1.07 qt. : *0.89*	1.02 l.
cubit	Various.*		
cuerda	Porto Rico	1.01 acre	40.79 ares
cuerdo	Spain : 8 1/2 varas	7.548 yd.	7.207 m.
curnock	Local, Eng.	3 or 4 bu.	
cut	(linen yarn): 1/48 spindle	300 yd.	274.3 m.
cyathus	Anc. Greece & Rome	.08 pt. Br.	45 ml.
daktylos	Anc. Greece : 1/24 cubit	0.76 in.	1.94 cm.
daktylos	Mod. Greece	1 in.	2.54 cm.
daktylos (royal)	" "	0.3937 in.	1 cm.
daribah[14]	Egypt : 8 ardebs	45.0 bu. : *43.6*	15.84 hl.
davach, -och	Anc. Scotland.*		
decaliter	Metric system	610.25 cu. in. ; .284 bu. : *.275* ; 2.64 gal. : *2.20*	10 l.
decameter	Metric system	32.809 ft.	10 m.
decare	Metric system	0.2471 acre	10 ares
decastere	Metric system	13.08 cu. yd. ; 353.15 cu. ft.	10 cu. m.
decempeda	Anc. Rome : 2 passus	9.70 ft.	2.96 m.
deciare	Metric system	11.96 sq. yd.	10 sq. m.
deciatine	Russia: = DESSIATINE	2.70 acres	109.25 ares
deciliter	Metric system	6.1024 cu. in.; .211 pt. : *.176*	0.1 l.
decimeter	Metric system	3.937 in.	0.1 m.
decimeter (sq.)	Metric system	15.50 sq. in.	.01 sq. m.
decimeter (cu.)	Metric system : = LITER	61.024 cu. in.	.001 cu. m.
decistere	Metric system	3.5315 cu. ft.	0.1 cu. m.
dedo	Spain : 1/48 vara	0.70 in.	1.77 cm.
dekaliter, etc.	See DECALITER, etc.		
depoh	Malacca	2 yds.	1.83 m.
dessiatine, desiatin	Russia: 2400 sq. sagenes	2.70 acres	109.25 ares
diaulos[5]	Anc. Greece : 2 stadia	404.6 yd.	370.0 m.
dichas	Anc. Greece : 8 daktyloi	6.08 in.	15.5 cm.
digit	English*	.75 in.	1.905 cm.
digit	Anc. Greece : = DAKTYLOS	.76 in.	1.94 cm.
digitus	Anc. Rome	.73 in.	1.85 cm.
diraa	Var. of DRAA.		
djerib	Turkey	2.471 acres	1 hectare
djo	Japan : = JO	3.314 yd.	3.030 m.
dolichos[5]	Anc. Greece : 12 stadia	1.37 mi.	2220 m.
dönüm	Turkey : 40 sq. paces	c. 110 sq. yds.	c. 92 sq. m.
douzième	Watchmakers : 1/12 line	.00694 in.	0.176 mm.
draa, dra, drah	See PIK, Vocab.		
duim	Netherlands	0.394 in.	1 cm.
eimer	Germany, etc.: varying	7.6-81 wine gal.	29-307 l.
el	Netherlands	39.37 in.	1 m.
ell[10]	Cloth measure*	45 in.	1.143 m.
endaze, endaseh	See PIK, Vocab.		
ephah, epha[6]	Hebrew : 18 cabs	1.05 bu. : *1.02* 1.15 bu. : *1.11*	36.92 l. 40.5 l.
estadal	Spain : 16 sq. varas	13.37 sq. yd.	11.18 sq.m.
ezba	Hebrew : = DIGIT	0.73 in.	1.85 c. m.
fall	Scotland : 36 sq. ells*	38.1 sq. yd.	31.9 sq. m.
faltche	Moldavia	3.54 acres	143.2 ares
fan	China, etc. : = FEN.		
fanega	Argentina, Uruguay	3.89 bu. : *3.77*	137 l.
fanega	Central America	1.57 bu. : *1.53*	55.48 l.
fanega	Chile	2.58 bu. : *2.50*	90.73 l.
fanega	Cuba, Venezuela	1.60 bu. : *1.55*	56.34 l.
fanega	Mexico	1.55 bu. : *1.50*	54.52 l.
fanega	Spain	1.58 bu. : *1.53*	55.50 l.
fanega	Spain	1.60 acres	64.6 ares
fanegada	Canary Islands	1.30 acres	52.5 ares
fanegada	Spain, usual	1.59 acres	64.3 ares
fanegada	Venezuela	1.78 acres	72.0 ares
fanga	Portugal	1.54 bu. : *1.49*	54.3 l.
farsakh, -sang	Persia, Arabia, etc.	2.3-4.2 mi.	3.7-6.7 km.
fathom	For depths*	6 ft.	1.829 m.
fathom (cu.)	Mining*	216 cu. ft.	6.116 cu. m.
favn	Denmark : 3 alen	2.059 yd.	1.883 m.
feddan	Egypt : 333 1/3 sq. kassabahs	1.038 acres	42.01 ares
fen[7]	China : 1/10 tsun	0.141 in.	3.58 mm.
firkin	Gt. Britain*	10.8 gal. : *9*	40.89 l.
firlot	Scotland : 1/4 boll	1/2-1 1/2 bu.	18-54 l.
floor, float	England : obs.*		
fluid dram	1/8 fluid ounce		
fluid ounce	United States*	1/16 pt. : *.052*	29.6 c.c.
fluid ounce	Gt. Britain*	.06 pt. : *.05*	28.4 c.c.
fod	Denmark : 1/2 alen	1.030 ft.	31.38 cm.
foot	Gt. Britain, U. S., etc.*	12 in.	30.48 cm.
foot (square)	" "	144 sq. in.	929.0 sq. cm.
foot (cubic)	" "	1728 cu. in.	28.317 l.
foot	See also FOD, FOT, FUSS, PES, PIE, PIE, PIED, POUS.		
fortin[15]	Turkey : 4 kiles	4.00 bu. : *3.88*	1.41 hl.
fot	Sweden : 1/10 stang	11.69 in.	29.69 cm.
fot	Norway	12.35 in.	31.38 cm.
fother	England : lead, etc.	19-24 cwt.	
fotmal	England : 1/30 fother.		
foute	Russia : 1/7 sagene	1 ft.	30.48 cm.
frasco	Argentina	2.51 qt. : *2.09*	2.375 l.
frasco	Mexico	2 1/2 qt. : *2.08*	2.367 l.
Fuder	Germany : old	213-397 wine gal.	806-1502 l
furlong	Gt. Britain, etc. : 1/8 mile*	220 yds.	201.16 m.
furlong (sq.)	Gt. Britain	10 acres	404.6 ares
Fuss (Rhine foot)	Prussia, etc. : old (cf. FOD)	1.030 ft.	31.38 cm.
Fuss	Vienna : old	1.037 ft.	31.61 cm.
gallon	Gt. Britain : 4 qts.*	277.420 cu. in.	4.5436 l.
gallon	United States : 4 qts.*	231.00 cu. in.	3.7853 l.
gallon	Ale and beer : old	282 cu. in.	4.62 l.
gallon	Argentina	1.01 gal. : *.84*	3.82 l.
gallon	Peru	.89 gal. : *.74*	3.36 l.
ganta	Philippines : 8 chupas	2.71 qt. : *2.63*	2.986 l.
gantang[11]	East Indies : varying*	1.08 gal. : *.90*	4.09 l.
garce[12]	India : varying *	144 bu. : *140*	50.8 hl.
garnetz	Russia : 1/64 chetvert	.37 pk. : *.36*	3.28 l.
gaz	Var. of GUZ.		
geerah, gireh[8]	India, Persia: 1/16 guz	1.69 in.	4.29 cm.
geira	Portugal	1.43 acres	57.8 ares
gez	Var. of GUZ.		
gill	Gt. Britain : 1/4 pt.*	.15 qt. : *.125*	0.142 l.
gill	U. S. : 1/4 pt.*	1/8 qt. : *.10*	0.118 l.
gireh	Var. of GEERAH.		
go	Japan : 10 shaku	.17 qt. : *.16*	180.39 c.c.
goad	England : obs.	4 1/2 ft.	
gradus	Anc. Rome : 2 1/2 ft.	0.809 yd.	73.98 cm.
gram, -mme	Metric system	15.432 gr.	1 g.
grammè	Mod. Greece : = LINE	.08333 in.	2.12 mm.
grammè (royal)	Mod. Greece	.03937 in.	1 mm.
guz	India, Pers., etc. : varying*	23-44 in.	59-112 cm.
hand	Gt. Britain and U. S.*	4.00 in.	10.16 cm.
handbreadth	Various systems*	2.5-4 in.	6.5-10.5 cm.
hank	(cotton yarn) : 7 leas*	840 yd.	768.1 m.
hasta	Singapore : = CUBIT	18 in.	45.72 cm.
hath[13]	India : = CUBIT	18 in.	45.72 cm.
hectare, -ar	Metric system	2.471 acres	100 ares
hectoliter	Metric system	26.417 gal. : *22.0097* : 2.837 bu. : *2.751*	100 l. or 0.1 cu.m.
hectometer	Metric system	109.36 yd.	100 m.
hectostere	Metric system	130.8 cu. yd.	100 cu.m.
hemina	Anc. Rome : 1/2 sextarius *	.57 liq. pt.: *.48 pt.*	0.271 l.
hide	Early English : 4 virgates.*		
hin[6]	Anc. Hebrews : 12 logs	1.62 gal. : *1.35* 1.78 gal. : *1.48*	6.12 l. 6.75 l.
hogshead	England : wine, etc.*	63 gal. : *52.5*	238.5 l.
hold	Hungary	1.42 acres	57.46 ares
homer[6]	Hebrew : 10 ephahs or 1 kor (dry)	10.48 bu.: *10.16* ; 11.49 bu. : *11.14*	369.2 l. 405.0 l.
hu	China : 10 tou.		
immi	Switz.: formerly varying	1.36 qt. : *1.32*	1.5 l.
inch	Gt. Britain, U. S., etc.*	1/12 ft.	2.54 cm.
inch (square)	" " "	1/144 sq. ft.	6.452 sq. cm.
inch (cubic)	" " "	1/1728 cu. ft.	16.387 cu. cm.
jerib	Persia: 1000-1066 sq. zar	0.267-0.285 acre	10.82-11.6 are
jo	Japan : 10 shaku	3.314 yd.	3.03 m.
Joch	Austria-Hungary : old	1.422 acres	57.546 ares
juger, jugerum	Anc. Rome : 28,800 sq. ft.	0.623 acre	25.2 ares
kab	Var. of CAB.		
kaban	Philippines: = CABAN	2.13 bu. or 19.8 gals. U. S.	75 l.
kaffis	Tunis : = CAFIZ	c. 14-18 bu.	496-640 l.
kan	Netherlands : liquid	1.06 qt. : *0.88*	1.00 l.
kande	Norway & Sweden : old	0.51 gal. : *0.43*	1.932 l.
kanoh	Hebrew : = REED.		
kanna	Sweden : old	.69 gal. : *.58*	2.62 l.
kanne	Germany : formerly varying	1.06 qt. : *0.88*	1.00 l.
kassabah[14]	Egypt, etc. : varying	3.8824 yd.	3.55 m.
keleh	Egypt	1.74 pk. : *1.68*	15.3 l.
ken	Japan : 6 shaku	1.99 yd.	1.82 m.
kenning	Naut. obs. *	20-21 miles	
Kette	Germany : (chain)	10.94 yd.	10.00 m.
keup	Siam : 12 niu	20 in.	50.8 cm.
khat (new)[16]	Turkey	0.394 in.	1.00 cm.
khet	Anc. Egypt : 40 cubits	22.90 yd.	20.94 m.
kilderkin	England : 2 firkins *	21.6 gal. : *18*	81.78 l.
kile, kilo[15]	Turkey : varying	1.00 bu. : *0.97*	35.27 l.
kiliare	Metric : little used	24.7 acres	1000 ares
kiloliter	Metric system	35.315 cu. ft. ; 264.18 gal.: *220.04*	1000 l. ; 1 cu.m.
kilometer	Metric system	0.62137 mi.	1000 m.
kilometer (square)	Metric system	0.3861 sq. m.: 247.104 acres	10,000 ares
kilostere	Metric system	1308 cu. yds.	1000 cu.m.
kishen, kischen	Isle of Man	1.03 pk. : *1*	9.09 l.
Klafter	Switzerland	1.97 yd.	1.80 m.
Klafter	Austria, Germany	2.07 yd.	1.90 m.
knot	See Vocab.		
ko	China : 1/10 sheng	about 1/2 gill	51-74 c.c.
koilon	Mod. Greece	8.7 gal. : *7.3*	33.166 l.
koilon (royal)	Mod. Greece	26.4 gal. : *22.0*	100 l.
koku	Japan : 10 tō	47.6 gal. : *39.7* ; 5.11 bu. : *4.96*	180.39 l.
koku	Japan : for vessels	10 cu. ft. : 1/4 ton	0.283 cu.m.
kop	Netherlands : = LITER	1.06 qt. : *0.88*	1.00 l.
kor[6]	Hebrew : dry : 10 ephahs	10.48 bu.: *10.16* ; 11.49 bu. : *11.14*	369.2 l. 405.0 l.
kor[6]	Hebrew : liquid : 10 baths	97.5 gal. : *81.2* ; 106.9 gal.: *89.1*	369.2 l. 405.0 l.
kos	India	1 1/4-2 1/2 mi.	2-4 km.
kotyle	Mod. Greece	.11 qt. : *.09*	0.10 l.
kotyle[5]	Anc. Greece : varying	.28 qt. : *.24*	0.27 l.
kouza	Cyprus	9 qt. Br.	10.2 l.
krina	Bulgaria	11.26 qt. Br.	12.8 l.
kronchka	Russia : 1/10 vedro	0.32 gal. : *0.27*	1.23 l.
kuba	Abyssinia	1.07 qt. : *0.89*	1.02 l.
kula	Tangier : for oil	6.35 gal. : *5.29*	24.0 l.
labor	Mexico, Texas, etc.	177 1/7 acres	71.68 ha.
last	Various.*		
lea	(cotton yarn) : 80 threads	120 yd.	109.7 m.
league	Various*	2.4-4.6 mi.	3.9-7.4 km.
leaguer, legger	Dutch*	154 gal. : *128*	582 l.
lekha	Bulgaria	262.5 sq. yd.	229.8 sq. m.
lestrad	Wales	2.84 bu. : *2.75*	100 l.
li[7]	China : 180 chang	705 yd.	644.6 m.
ligne (line)	French : 1/12 pouce : obs.	0.0885 in.	2.25 mm.
line	England, U.S.: 1/12 in.	0.0833 in.	2.12 mm.
line	Metric	0.0394 in.	1 mm.
line	U. S. : button meas.*	1/40 in.	0.635 mm.
line	Paraguay (= the old Argentine *manzana*)	1.85 acres	75.0 ares
link	Surveying : 1/100 chain	7.92 in.	20.12 cm.
lippy, lippie	Scotch : 1/4 peck		
listred	Wales : = LESTRAD	2.84 bu. : *2.75*	100 l.
liter	Metric system	61.022 cu. in.: .908 dry qt.; 1.0567 liq. qt. : *.88 qt.*	.001 cu. m.; 1000 c. c. ; 1/100 hl.
loan	Philippines: 1/10 balita	334 sq. yd.	2.79 ares
lof, loof	Russia	1.1-1.9 bu.	39-69 l.
log[6]	Hebrew: liquid : 1/12 hin	0.54 qt. : *0.45* 0.59 qt. : *0.49*	0.51 l. 0.56 l.
log[6]	Hebrew: dry: 1/4 cab	0.46 qt. : *0.45* 0.51 qt. : *0.49*	0.51 l. 0.56 l.
loof	Var. of LOF, above.		
maass	Austria, Germany	1-2.6 qt.	1-2.3 l.
maass	Switzerland	3.17 gal. : *2.64*	12.0 l.
maatje	Netherlands	1.06 qt. : *0.88*	0.1 l.
manzana	Argentina : old*	1.85 or 4.17 acres	75 or 168.7 ares
manzana	Argentina : metric	2.47 acres	1 hectare
manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-1.6 acres	61-65 ares
manzana	Nicaragua	1.72 acres	69.6 ares
manzana	Paraguay	1.20 acres	48.4 ares
manzana	Salvador	1.726 acres	69.84 ares
markal	Var. of MERCAL, below.		
mau	Anam	1.32 acres	53.4 ares
mecate	Honduras : 24 varas	22 yd.	20 m.
medimnos,[5] medimnus	Anc. Greece	1.49 bu. : *1.44*	52.53 l.
megameter	Metric system	621.4 mi.	1000 km.
mercal, markal	Madras	800 cu. in.	13.109 l.
meter	Metric system	39.37000 in. : *39.370113*	100 cm.
meter (sq.)	Metric system	1.1960 sq. yd.	.01 are
meter (cubic)	Metric system	1.308 cu. yd. : *1.307954*	1000 l.
metretes, -eta[5]	Anc. Greece	10.40 gal. : *8.67*	39.39 l.
metric ton	Metric system	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
mettar	Tunis : oil	4-10 gal.	19-39 l.
metze	Vienna	1.74 bu. : *1.69*	61.5 l.
microgram	Metric system	0.0000154 gr.	0.000001 g.
microliter	Metric system	0.000061 cu. in.	0.000001 l.
micromillimeter, micromil	Metric system		0.000001 mm.
micron	Metric system	0.000039 in.	0.001 mm.
mil	Wire measurement	0.001 in.	0.0254 mm.
mile[10]	Various*	1760 yd.	1609.3 m.
mile (square)	Gt. Britain, U. S.	640 acres	2.5899 sq. km.
milha (mile)	Portugal	1.28 mi.	2058 m.
milha	Brazil	1.37 mi.	c. 2205 m.
milla (mile)	Spain : old	0.865 mi.	1392 m.
millerole	Tunis	17.0 gal.: *14.2*	64.33 l.
milliare	Metric system	1.076 sq. ft.	0.001 are
milliliter	Metric system	0.0610 cu. in.	.001 l.
millimeter	Metric system	0.03937 in.	0.001 m.
millistere	Metric system	0.0353 cu. ft.	.001 cu. m.
milpa	New Mexico, etc. = LABOR	177 1/7 acres	71.68 ha.
mingle	Amsterdam : old	0.32 gal. : *0.27*	1.2 l.
minim	Apothecaries' measure	1/60 fluid dram	0.06 c. c.
minot	France : obs.*		
mkono	E. Africa	1.50 ft.	45.72 cm.
mo	Japan : 1/10 rin	0.0012 in.	0.03 mm.
modius	Anc. Rome : 1/3 amphora	.245 bu. : *.238*	8.63 l.
moggio	Italy : see Vocab.		
moio	Brazil	61.7 bu. : *59.8*	21.74 hl.
moio	Portugal : 60 alqueires	23.0 bu. : *22.3*	8.112 hl.
morgen	Prussia : old*	0.631 acre	25.53 ares
morgen	South Africa	2.17 acres	85.66 ares
mou, mow	Vars. of MU.		
moyo	Spain	14-68 gal.	62-257 l.
mu[7]	China : varying	1/6 acre	6.744 ares
mud, mudde	Netherlands : newer	2.84 bu. : *2.75*	1 hectoliter
mudd	Tangier	1.32 bu. : *1.28*	46.6 l.
muid	S. Africa : 4 schepels	3.07 bu. : *2.97*	108 l.
muid[2]	France, etc : old, varying	51 bu. : *49.5*	18 hl.
mul	Denmark : 4000 favn	4.68 mi.	7.53 km.
mutchkin	Scotch : 1/4 pint	3/4 English pt.	0.57 l.
myrialiter	Metric system	13.08 cu. yd. ; 284 bu.: *275* ; 2642 gal.: *2201*	10,000 l.
myriameter	Metric system	6.2137 mi.	10,000 m.
myriare	Metric system	247.1 acres	10,000 ares
nail	Measuring cloth, etc.	1/16 yd. or 2 1/4 in.	5.715 cm.
niu	Siam : 1/12 keup	1.66 in.	4.23 cm.
oitava[1]	Portugal : 1/8 alqueire	1.54 qt. : *1.49*	1.69 l.
oka, oke	Turkey, Bulgaria, etc.	1.35 qt. : *1.13*	1.28 l.
ollock, olluck	Madras	.37 pt. : *36*	0.205 l.
omer[6]	Hebrew : 1/10 ephah	.42 pk. : *.41* .46 pk. : *.45*	3.70 l. 4.05 l.
orna	Trieste	14.9 gal. : *12.5*	42.6 l.
osmin	Russia : 1/2 chetvert	2.93 bu. : *2.89*	1.049 hl.
oxgang	Early Eng. : 1/8 carucate.*		
pace	Military, quick time*	30 in.	76.2 cm.
pace	Geometrical	5 ft.	1.524 m.
pace	Anc. Rome = PASSUS	4.85 ft.	1.48 m.
pajak	Russia : 2 chetveriks	1.49 bu.: *1.45*	52.4 l.
palame	Mod. Greece	3.937 in.	0.1 m.
palm	Gt. Britain, U. S.*	3 in. or 4 in.	7.62 or 10.16 cm.
palm	Netherlands : metric	3.94 in.	0.1 m.
palmo	Portugal, Brazil	8.64 in.	21.95 cm.
palmus (major)	Anc. Rome: 12 digiti	8.74 in.	22.19 cm.
palmus (minor)	Anc. Rome : 4 digiti	2.91 in.	7.40 cm.
parah, para	E. Indies : varying*		
parasang	Anc. Persia : 30 stadia*	2.76 mi.	4.44 km.
parasang	Mod. Persia : = FARSAKH	2.3-4.2 mi.	3.7-6.7 km.
parmak	Turkey	3.94 in.[16]	0.1 m.[16]
particate	Scot. : 1/4 acre : obs.	13,690 sq. ft.	1271.9 sq.m.
passus	Anc. Rome : 5 pedes	4.85 ft.	1.48 m.
pé	Portugal, Brazil	1.08 ft.	33.0 cm.
peck	Gt. Britain : 1/4 bu.*	554.548 cu. in.	9.0865 l.
peck	United States : 1/4 bu.	537.61 cu. in.	8.8090 l.
peck	Scotch: old : 1/4 firlot wheat	553.56 cu. in.	9.071 l.
	barley, rye, salt, etc.	807.55 cu. in.	13.233 l.
perch	England, U. S. : = ROD*	5 1/2 yd.	5.029 m.
perch (sq.)	England, U. S. : 1/160 acre	30 1/4 sq. yd.	25.29 sq.m.
perch	England, U. S.	24.75 cu. ft.	.7008 cu.m.
pes	Anc. Rome : (foot)	11.65 in.	29.59 cm.
pic	Var. of PIK.		
pie	Spain, etc : 1/3 vara	See VARA.	
piè	Italy : old	11-23 in.	28-58 cm.
pied (de roi)	France: old : 12 pouces	1.066 ft.	32.48 cm.
pik	Turkey, Egypt, etc.*	18-30.5 in.	45.7-77.5 cm.
pin	England : 1/8 barrel	5.4 gal. : *4.5*	20.45 l.
pint	1/2 qt. or 4 gills. See QUART.*		
pint	Scotch	3.6 pt. : *3.0*	1.71 l.
pipe, pipa	England : 2 hogsheads*	126 gal. : *105*	476.9 l.
plethrum, -ron[5]	Anc. Greece : 100 feet	101.1 ft.	30.83 m.
plethrum, -ron[5]	Anc. Greece : 10,000 sq. ft.	0.235 acre	9.50 ares
point	English : 1/6 line	.0139 in.	0.353 mm.
point	French : 1/12 ligne : obs.	.0074 in.	0.19 mm.
pole	Gt. Britain, etc. : = ROD	5 1/2 yd.	5.029 m.
pole (sq.)	" " "	30.25 sq. yd.	25.29 sq. m.
pollegada	Portugal, Brazil	1.08 in.	2.75 cm.
polonick	Trieste	0.86 bu. : *0.84*	30.37 l.
pot	Denmark	2.04 pt. : *1.70*	0.967 l.
pot	France	1.81 qt. : *1.76*	2.0 liters
pot	Switzerland	1.58 qt. : *1.32*	1.50 l.

1 Dry measure at Lisbon. 2 At Paris. 3 Usual value for wine. 5 Attic standard. 6 Values in the upper line are the earlier. 7 Value varies with the locality; that given is the one established by treaty and used esp. in the treaty ports. 8 At Bombay. 9 At Singapore. 10 English statute value. 11 North Borneo. 12 At Madras. 13 Value varies locally. 14 Egyptian Customs value. 15 At Constantinople. 16 Official : not generally adopted.
* Further information will be found at the vocabulary entry of the name of the measure.

NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS. U. S.: *British.*	EQUIVALENTS. Metric.
pottle	2 qts : old. See QUART.		
pouce	France : old	1.066 in.	2.71 cm.
pous	Anc. Greece : Attic	1.011 ft.	0.3083 m.
pous	Anc. Greece: Olympic	1.051 ft.	0.3204 m.
prime	See INCH, Vocab.		
pu	China : 5 chih	1.97 yd.	1.79 m.
puddee[17]	Madras	100 cu. in.	1.639 l.
pulgada	Spain, etc. : 1/12 pie	.92-.95 in.	2.3-2.4 cm.
pun.heon[3]	Old : varying*	84 gal. : *70*	318 l.
quart	Gt. Britain : 1/4 gal.*	69.32 cu. in.	1.1359 l.
quart	U. S.: liquid: 1/4 gal.	57.75 cu. in.	0.9464 l.
quart	U. S. : dry : 1/8 peck	67.20 cu. in.	1.1011 l.
quarter	1/4 yard	9 in.	22.86 cm.
quarter*	Gt. Britain: grain, etc.	8.24 bu. : *8*	290.5 l.
quartern	Gt. Britain : 1/4 pk.	2.06 qt. : *2*	2.27 l.
quartern	Gt. Britain : = GILL	.15 qt. : *.125*	0.142 l.
quartilho	Lisbon : 1/4 canada	0.73 pt. : *0.61*	0.349 l.
quartilho	Rio Janeiro: 1/4 canada	1.48 pt. : *1.23*	0.70 l.
quartilla, -lo	Var. of CUARTILLA, -LO.		
quiñón	Philippines	6.90 acres	2.795 ha.
raip	Scotland : = ROD	5 1/2 yd.	5.029 m.
reed	Anc. Hebrew : of Ezekiel	10.25 ft.	3.13 m.
reed	Anc. Hebrew : 6 cubits	8.79 ft.	2.68 m.
ref	Sweden : 100 fot	97.42 ft.	29.69 m.
ri	Japan : 36 cho	2.44 mi.	3.93 km.
ri	Japan : marine	1.15 mi.	1.85 km.
rin	Japan : 1/10 bu	0.012 in.	0.3 mm.
rod	England, U. S. : 1/320 mi.	5 1/2 yd.	5.029 m.
rod (square)	Eng., U. S. : 1/160 acre	30.25 sq. yd.	25.29 sq. m.
rode	Denmark : 10 fod	3.43 yd.	3.138 m.
roede	Netherlands : 10 ells	10.936 yd.	10 m.
rood	See Vocab.		
rope	See Vocab.		
rubbio[18]	Italy : varying : old	8.36 bu. : *8.10*	294.5 l.
rundlet, runlet	England : old*	18 gal. : *15*	68 l.
saa, saah	Tunis : 1/12 whiba	c. 3–4 qt.	2.6–3.3 l.
sachine	Var. of SAGENE.		
sack	See Vocab.		
sagene	Russia : 3 archins	7.00 ft.	2.134 m.
sah, saha	Vars. of SAA.		
sajene	Var. of SAGENE.		
salm, salma*	Malta	8.25 bu. : *8.0*	291 l.
salma	Palermo : usual	7.6. bu. : *7.4*	268.5 l.
scheffel	Germany : 1872-1884	1.42 bu. : *1.38*	50 l.
scheffel	Prussia : old	1.56 bu. : *1.51*	54.96 l.
scheffel	Saxony : old	2.95 bu. : *2.86*	103.83 l.
schene	Anc. Egypt, Greece, etc.*		
schepel	S. Africa : 1/4 muid	.77 bu. : *.74*	27 l.
schoppen	Germany*	1 pint	1/2 l.
schtoff	Var. of STOOF.		
scrupulus, -lum	Anc. Rome: 1/24 uncia	10.47 sq. yd.	8.756 sq. m.
se	Japan : 1/10 tan	118.615 sq. yd.	99.174 sq. m.
seah[6]	Hebrew : 1/3 ephah	{ 1.40 pk. : *1.36* { 1.53 pk. : *1.49*	12.31 l. 13.50 l.
seam	See Vocab.		
section	U. S. : 1/36 township	1 sq. m.	2.5899 sq. km.
seidel	Austria : old	0.75 pt. : *0.62*	0.354 l.
selamin[1]	Portugal, Brazil : 1/16 alqueire	.77 qt. : *.75*	0.85 l.
sen	Siam : 20 wah	44.44 yd.	40.64 m.
sesti	Siam	1.34 pk.: *1.31*	11.79 l.
setier, septier	France : old : capacity	varying	
sextarius	Anc. Rome : dry : 1/16 modius	0.98 pt. : *0.95*	0.54 l.
sextarius	Anc. Rome : liq.: 1/6 congius	1.14 pt. : *0.95*	0.54 l.
shaftment, shathmont	Scot. & Dial. Eng.*	6 in.	15.2 cm.
shaku	Japan : 1/6 ken	0.994 ft.	0.303 m.
shaku	Japan : dry goods	1.243 ft.	0.379 m.
shaku (sq.)	Japan : 1/36 tsubo	0.988 sq. ft.	.0918 sq. m.
shaku	Japan : 1/10 go	1.101 cu. in.	18.04 c. c.
sheng, shing	China : 1/10 tou	1-2 pints	c. 1/2-1 l.
sho, shoö	Japan : 1/10 tō	{ .48 gal. : *.40* { .205 pk. : *.20*	1.804 l.
sinjer	Abyssinia	9 in.	23 cm.
sino	Argentina, Paraguay	69.12 sq. yd.	57.78 sq. m.
sok	Siam : 2 keup	1.111 yd.	1.016 m.
span	England, U. S.*	9 in.	22.86 cm.
spindle	(cotton yarn): 18 hanks	15,120 yd.	13,826 m.
spindle	(linen yarn) : 48 cuts	14,400 yd.	13,167 m.
square	In building, etc.	100 sq ft.	9.29 sq. m.
stadium, -ion	Anc. Greece : 600 ft.*	202.3 yd.	185.0 m
stadium	Anc. Rome : 625 ft.	202.3 yd.	185.0 m
stajo	N. Italy, etc. : old	c. 1.4-4.2 bu.	51-148 l.
standard	Timber measure	c. 16 2/3 cu. ft.	0.47 cu. m.
stång	Sweden : 10 fot	9.74 ft.	2.97 m.
stere	Metric system	1.308 cu. yds.	1 cu. m.
stimpart, -pert	Scotch : nearly obs.	.50 pk. : *.48*	4.40 l.
stoof, stof, stoff[19]	Russia : varying	1.35 qt. : *1.12*	1.275 l.
stoop	Netherlands : varying	0.76 gal. : *0.64*	2.91 l.
streep	Netherlands	0.03937 in.	1 mm.
stremma	Greece : of Morea	0.314 acre	12.7 ares
stremma	Greece : royal	0.247 acre	10.00 ares
strike	England : local	1/2-4 bu.	18.2-145.4 l.
stübchen[20]	N. Germany : varying, old	0.96 gal. : *0.80*	3.623 l.
suerte	Uruguay : 2700 cuadras	7.6 sq. mi.	19.7 sq.km
sulung	Early English: 4 yokes*		
sun	Japan : 1/10 shaku	1.193 in.	3.03 cm.
sun (dry goods)	Japan : 1/10 shaku	1.49 in.	3.79 cm.
tablespoonful	England, U. S.	1/2 fl. oz.	c. 14 1/2 c.c.
tan	Japan ; 1/10 cho	0.245 acre	9.92 ares
tarri	Algeria	0.55 bu. : *0.54*	19.97 l.
tcharka	Var. of CHARKA, above.		
tchetverte	Var. of CHETVERT.		
teaspoonful	England, U. S.	1 fl. dram	c. 3.6 c. c.
teng[17]	Burma : varying	1.03 bu. : *1.00*	36.346 l.
tenthmeter	Physics	39×10^{-10} in.	10^{-10} m.
tertian	England : 1/3 tun: obs.	84 wine gal.	318 l.
thread	(cotton yarn) : 1/80 lea	1 1/2 yd.	1.37 m.
tierce	England : 1/3 pipe: old	42 wine gal.	159 l.
tō	Japan : 1/10 koku	{ 4.76 gal. : *3.97* { 0.51 bu. : *0.50*	18.039 l.
toise	France : old : 6 pieds	2.1315 yd.	1.949 m.
tomini	Morocco : 1/8 drua	c. 2 3/4 in.	c. 7 cm.
tomme	Denmark : 1/12 fod	1.03 in.	26.15 mm.
tomolo[15]	S. Italy : old	1.45 bu. : *1.41*	51.16 l.
ton	Freight capacity of boats. See Vocab.		
tönde	Denmark : dry	3.95 bu : *3.83*	139.1 l.
tönde	Denmark : liquid	34.7 gal. : *28.9*	131.4 l.
töndeland	Denmark : 14,000 sq. alen	1.363 acres	55.16 ares
tonel	Brazil : 2 pipes	222 gal. : *185*	840.5 l.
tou	China : 10 sheng	c. 5-10 qts.	c. 5-11 l.
trug	England : old : for wheat	2/3 bu.	
tsing	China : var. of CHING.		
tsubo	Japan : 1/36 se	3.9538 sq. yd.	3.3058 sq. m.
tsun[7]	China : 1/10 chih	1.41 in.	3.58 cm.
tu[7]	China : 250 li	100.14 mi.	161.15 km.
tum	Sweden : 1/10 fot	1.17 in.	2.97 cm.
tun	England : old : 2 pipes	252 wine gal.	953.8 l.
tunna	Sweden & Norway :dry	4.16 bu. : *4.03*	146.5 l.
tunna	Sweden & Norway : liquid	33.2 gals. : *27.6*	125.5 l.
ueba	Var. of WHIBA.		
uncia	Anc. Rome : 1/12 pes	0.97 in.	2.47 cm.
uncia	Anc. Rome : 1/12 juger	251 sq. yd.	210 sq. m.
urna, urn	Anc. Rome : 1/2 amphora	3.42 gal. : 2.85	12.95 l.
vara	Spain, Cuba, Phil. I., Venezuela	33.38 in.	84.79 cm.
vara	Argentina, Paraguay	34.12 in.	86.67 cm.
vara	Central America	33.87 in.	86.04 cm.
vara	Cadiz, Chile, Peru	33.37 in.	84.75 cm.
vara	Colombia	31.5 in.	80 cm.
vara	Mexico, Honduras, etc.	33 in.	83.8 cm.
vara	Port., Brazil	43 in.	109 cm.
vara (sq.)	Mexico, Calif., etc.	0.84 sq. yd.	.703 sq. m.
vat	Belgium, Holland*	26.4 gal. : *22.0*	100 l.
vedro	Russia	3.25 gal. : *2.71*	12.30 l.
velte, velt	France(old), Mauritius	1.97 gal. : *1.64*	7.45 l.
verchok	Russia : 1/16 archin	1.75 in.	4.445 cm.
verst, versta	Russia : 500 sagenes	0.6629 m.	1.067 km.
viertel	Denmark	2.04 gal.: *1.70*	7.73 l.
virgate	Early English : 1/4 hide.*		
wah, wa	Siam : 2 sok	80 in.	2.032 m.
whiba	Tunis : 1/16 cafiz	c. 1 bu.	31-40 l.
wineglassful	4 tablespoonfuls*	2 fl. oz.	59.2 c. c.
yard	England, U. S., etc.*	3 ft.	0.9144 m.
yard (square)	England, U. S., etc.	9 sq. ft.	.8360 sq. m.
yard (cubic)	England, U. S., etc.	27 cu. ft.	.7645 cu. m.
yojan, yojana	India*	4-10 mi.	6.5-16 km.
yoke	Early English : 1/4 sulung.*		
yoke	Austria-H.: = JOCH	1.422 acres	57.546 ares
yot	Siam : 400 sen	10.10 mi.	16.26 km.
zar, zer	Persia : = GUZ	24-44 in.	61-112 cm.
zoll	Prussia : old: 1/12 fuss	1.03 in.	2.61 cm.
zoll	Switzerland	1.181 in.	3 cm.

1 Dry measure at Lisbon. 3 Usual value for wine. 5 Attic standard. 6 Values in the upper line are the earlier.
7 Value varies with the locality ; that given is the one established by treaty and used esp. in the treaty ports.
15 At Constantinople. 17 Government value. 18 At Rome. 19 At Riga. 20 At Hamburg.
* Further information will be found in the vocabulary entry of the name of the measure.

meas'ure (mĕzh'ûr ; 250), *v. t.* ; MEAS'URED (mĕzh'ûrd); MEAS'UR-ING (-ûr-ĭng). [F. *mesurer*, L. *mensurare*. See MEASURE, *n.*] **1**. To limit; regulate. *Obs.*
2. To compute or ascertain the extent, degree, quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by a rule or standard ; to take the dimensions of ; hence, to estimate ; value ; appraise.

Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite
Thy power ! what thought can *measure* thee ? *Milton.*

3. To allot or distribute by measure ; to set off or apart by measure ; — often with *out* or *off*.

With what measure ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *Matt.* vii. 2.

4. To determine or lay off in measuring ; as, to *measure* out a given distance ; to *measure* a hundred yards.
5. To pass through or over in journeying, as if laying off and determining the distance.

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To *measure* kingdoms with his feeble steps. *Shak.*

6. To mark the bounds or limits of.
7. To serve as the measure of ; as, the thermometer *measures* changes of temperature.
8. To adjust to a standard ; to bring into comparison or competition (with) ; as, to *measure* one's skill with a rival.
9. To adjust by a rule or standard ; to estimate with reference to a standard or measure.

Measure your desires by your fortunes. *Jer. Taylor.*

10. To express in measures, or meter. *Obs.*
to measure one's length, to stretch out to one's length, as by falling flat. — **to m. strength**, to test ability by contest. — **to m. swords**, lit., to compare the length of swords, as for fighting ; hence, to fight with swords.
meas'ure (mĕzh'ûr), *v. i.* **1**. To take or make a measurement or measurements ; to measure something.
2. To result, or turn out, on being measured, esp. in respect of length, breadth, thickness, capacity, or the like, according to a standard ; as, the cloth *measured* three fourths of a yard ; the two pieces *measure* equally. Also, to admit of being measured.
3. To give or allot measure.
meas'ured (-ûrd), *p. a.* **1**. Regulated or determined by a standard ; hence, equal ; uniform ; graduated ; limited ; moderated ; as, he walked with *measured* steps ; calculated ; deliberated ; as, he spoke in no *measured* terms.
2. Metrical ; rhythmical.
measured music. = MENSURABLE MUSIC.
— **meas'ured-ly**. *adv.* — **meas'ured-ness**, *n.*
meas'ure-less, *a.* Without measure ; unlimited : immeasurable.—**meas'ure-less-ly**. *adv.* — **meas'ure-less-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Boundless, limitless, endless, unbounded, unlimited, vast, immense, infinite, immeasurable.
meas'ure-ment (mĕzh'ûr-mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act or result of measuring something ; mensuration ; specif., *Math.*, the correlation with numbers of entities that are other than numbers or aggregates.

A *measurement* . . . consists in the comparison of any concrete quantity with a definite portion of the same physical magnitude selected as a unit. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
Measurement is the equation of any whole, by comparison, to a numerical aggregate of determinate parts. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. The extent, size, capacity, amount, or quantity ascertained by measuring ; as, its *measurement* is five acres.
3. A system of measures.
measurement cargo *or* **goods**. *Naut.* Cargo, or goods, so light and bulky that they are charged for carriage, or limited in amount, by their bulk and not by their weight.
meas'ur-er (mĕzh'ûr-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who measures ; one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market.
2. An implement that measures, as a gauge.
3. A measuring worm.
meas'ur-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MEASURE.
measuring cast, lit., a cast, or throw, in competition, so nearly equal to another that the result must be determined by measuring ; hence, a question in doubt ; a close thing. — **m. faucet**, a faucet which permits only a given quantity of liquid to pass each time it is opened, or one by means of which the liquid which passes can be measured. — **m. glass**, a graduated medicine or dispensing glass. — **m. machine**, *Mach.*, an apparatus for measuring comparatively large

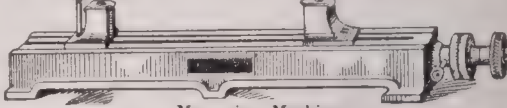
Measuring Machine.

pieces of work held between two jaws one of which is adjustable. Measuring machines are commonly made to read to the ten-thousandth of an inch. — **m. wheel**, a kind of odometer, or perambulator. — **m. worm**, the larva of any geometrid moth. See GEOMETRIDÆ.
meat (mēt), *n.* [ME. *mete*, AS. *mete* ; akin to OS. *mat*, *meti*, OHG. *maz* food, Icel. *matr*, Sw. *mat*, Dan. *mad*, Goth. *mats*, and perh. to D. *met* hashed meat, G. *mett*wurst sausage. Cf. MAST fruit, MATE a companion.] **1**. Food in general ; anything eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast : esp., solid food ; hence, the edible part of anything ; as, the *meat* of a lobster, a nut, or an egg.

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, . . . to you it shall be for *meat*. *Gen.* i. 29.

2. An article of food ; a "dish." *Obs.*
3. The flesh of animals used as food ; as, a breakfast of bread and fruit without *meat* ; specif., flesh (= FLESH, *n.*, 2), as distinguished from *fish* or *fowl*.
4. *Hunting.* Animals as a source of flesh food ; quarry.
5. A meal ; specif., dinner ; the chief meal. *Obs.*, except in the phrases *at*, *before*, or *after meat*, etc.
me-a'tal (mē-ā'tăl), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a meatus.
meat'ed (mēt'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *a.* **1**. Fed ; fattened. *Obs.*
2. Having (such) meat ; — used chiefly in composition.
me-at'o-tome (mē-ăt'ō-tōm ; mē-ā'tō-), *n.* [*meatus* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for cutting into the urethra to enlarge its orifice. — **me'a-tot'o-my** (mē'ȧ-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.*
me-a'tus (mē-ā'tŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -TUSES (-ĕz ; -ĭz ; 151), L. -TUS. [L., a going, passage, fr. *meare* to go.] *Anat.* **a** A natural passage or canal. **b** The opening of such a passage. — **me-a'tus au'di-to'ri-us** (ô'dĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs ; 201), **m. a-cu'sti-cus** (ȧ-kūs'tĭ-kŭs) [L. *auditorius* of hearing, NL. *acusticus*, fr. Gr. ἀκουστικός], *Anat.*, the auditory meatus. — **meatuses of the nose**, irregular longitudinal channels or passages formed by the turbinated bones on the lateral walls of the nasal cavity. The *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior* meatuses are situated below the turbinated bones of corresponding name. — **me-a'tus u'ri-na'ri-us** (ū'rĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs ; 115) [NL. *urinarius* urinary], *Anat.*, the external orifice of the urethra.
meat'y (mēt'ĭ), *a.* ; MEAT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; MEAT'I-EST. Abounding in, or resembling, meat ; hence, pithy.
Mec'ca (mĕk'ȧ), *n.* An Arabian city, birthplace of Mohammed and holy city of the Moslems (cf. CAABA) ; hence, a place esteemed as the goal of a pilgrimage. — **Mecca balsam.** = BALM OF GILEAD **a**. — **M. gum**. See GUM ARABIC.
Mec'can (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mecca. — *n.* An inhabitant of Mecca.
me-chan'ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *mechanicus*, Gr. μηχανικός, fr. μηχανή a machine : cf. F. *mécanique*. See MACHINE.]
1. Pertaining to manual labor ; involving manual skill ; as, the *mechanic* arts.
2. Of or pert. to a mechanic or artisan. or the artisan class.

Mechanic slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers. *Shak.*

3. Hence, rude ; common ; vulgar ; base. *Obs.*

To make a god, a hero, or a king
Descend to a *mechanic* dialect. *Roscommon*

4. Of the nature of, relating to, or derived from, a machine or machines ; like a machine or machinery ; following, or constructed on, the principles of mechanics ; mechanical ; as, *mechanic* devices. "*Mechanic* philosophers." *Ray.*
5. Having an aptitude for mechanics ; inventive. *Obs.*
me-chan'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *mécanique* mechanics. See MECHANIC, *a.*] **1**. Art or application of handicraft or of the laws of force and motion ; also, any mechanical art. *Obs*
2. [Cf. OF. *mecanique.*] One who practices any mechanic art ; one skilled or employed in shaping and uniting materials, as wood, metal, etc., into any kind of structure, machine, or other object, requiring the use of tools or instruments ; an artisan ; an artificer.
3. A low, vulgar, or base-born fellow. *Obs.*
Syn. — See WORKMAN.
me-chan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See MECHANIC, *a.*] **1**. Of, pert. to, or concerned with, manual labor ; engaged in manual labor ; of the artisan class ; hence, *Obs.*, vulgar ; common.
2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, machinery or mechanism ; made or formed by a machine or with tools ; as, *mechanical* precision ; *mechanical* products.

We have also divers *mechanical* arts. *Bacon.*

meas'ure-ly, *a. & adv.* Moderate : moderately. *Obs.*
measuring point. *Chiefly Ordnance.* A rod of wood with metal points at the ends, used for interior measurements.
meat. ✝ MEET.
meat. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of METE, to measure.
meat, *v. t. & i.* To supply with, or partake of, food : to feed : board. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
meat'bird', *n.* The Canada jay. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*
meate. ✝ MEET ; METE, to measure.
meat earth. Soil, esp. when fertile. *Dial. Eng.*
meatefyed, *a.* Prob., meaty ; fleshy. *Obs.*
meaten. Obs. p. p. of METE, deal out.
meat'fall'er, *n.* One who lacks for food. *Obs.*
meat fly. A flesh fly.
meath, meathe (mēth). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of MEAD, a drink.
meathe. ✝ MATHE, MEAD.
meat'i-ness (mēt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
meat'less, *a.* See -LESS.
meat'man', *n.* A butcher.
meat offering *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING.
me'a-tom'e-ter (mē'ȧ-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*meatus* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument designed to be used for measuring the width of a meatus.
me-at'o-scope (mē-ăt'ō-skōp ; mē-ā'tō-), *n.* [*meatus* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument designed to be used for examining the meatus of the urethra.
meature. ✝ METEOR.
meaugh. Dial. Eng. var. of MAUGH. *Obs.*
meaw. ✝ MEW, MIAOW.
meaze, *n.* Prob., meuse. *Obs.*
mea'zel. ✝ MEASLE.
meaz'ling. ✝ MIZZLING.
meb'be (mĕb'ē). Dial. var. of MAYBE.
meble. ✝ MOBLE.
Meb-su'ta (mĕb-sōō'tȧ), *n.* [Ar. *mabsūt* outstretched.] See STAR.
Me-bun'nai (mē-bŭn'ī ; -ā-ī). *Bib.*
mec. ✝ MEEK.
M. E. C. *Abbr.* Member of the Executive Council.
Me-cap'ter-a (mē-kăp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = MECOPTERA.
‖ **me-ca'te** (mā-kä'tā), *n.* [Sp.; fr. Mex. *mecatl.*] 1. A rope of hair or of maguey fiber.
2. See MEASURE, *Table.*
Mec'ca-wee' (mĕk'ȧ-wē'), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Mecca. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mecca.
mecche. ✝ MATCH.
Mecenas. ✝ MÆCENAS.
Mech (mĕch), *n. sing. & pl.* A primitive, partially Hinduized, Mongoloid race of northeastern India, chiefly Bhutan and Nepal, mostly migratory forest dwellers.
mech. *Abbr.* Mechanical ; mechanics.
Mechael. ✝ MICHAEL.
me'chall, *a.* [L. *moechus* adulterer.] Adulterous. *Obs.*

MEDALS AND ORDERS OF HONOR AND OF MERIT

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3. Done as if by a machine; uninfluenced by will or emotion; proceeding automatically, or by habit, without special intention or reflection; as, *mechanical* singing; *mechanical* verses; *mechanical* service.
4. Automatic (more or less); as, a *mechanical* telegraph or telephone. Cf. MECHANICAL STOKER.
5. Pertaining to, governed by, or in accordance with, mechanics, or the laws of motion; pertaining to the quantitative relations of force and matter, as distinguished from *mental*, *vital*, *chemical*, etc.; as, *mechanical* principles; a *mechanical* theory; *mechanical* deposits.

We are accustomed to think of *mechanical* determination as a resultant of any de facto combination of forces. *B. Bosanquet.*

6. Obtained by trial, by measurements, etc.; approximate; empirical. Cf. GEOMETRIC.

mechanical advantage, *Mech.*, the theoretical ratio of the "resistance" to the "power" in a machine (equal to the inverse ratio of their virtual velocities). — **m. astronomy**, the application of mechanical and mathematical principles to account for and predict the motions of the heavenly bodies; gravitational astronomy; — formerly called *physical astronomy*. — **m. construction**. See GEOMETRICAL CONSTRUCTION. — **m. curve**, *Math.*, a transcendental curve. *Obs.* — **m. equivalent of heat**, the relation between the values of the unit of heat and the unit of mechanical work; the mechanical energy which must be expended to raise the temperature of a unit weight of water one degree. It was first determined by Joule, and hence is called also *Joule's equivalent*, and represented by the symbol J. According to the most accurate determinations the value of J expressed in joules per calorie between 0° and 100° C. (mean) is 4.183, and at 20° C., 4.181. This is approximately equal to 426 kilogram meters on the centigrade scale, or 777 foot pounds on the Fahrenheit scale; that is, the heat required to raise the temperature of a pound of water one degree Fahrenheit would, if it could be transformed without loss, raise the same amount of water to a height of 777 feet. — **m. hysteresis**, *Mech.*, a phenomenon, resembling magnetic hysteresis, observed in elastic bodies subjected to stress, resulting in less energy being given out by the body in recovery than is spent on it in deformation, and causing a slight temporary set. — **m. inspiration**. *Theol.* See INSPIRATION, 2. — **m. leech**. *Med.* See LEECH, 3. — **m. maneuvers** *or* **manœuvres**, *Mil.*, the mounting, dismounting, and moving of cannon or their mounts, esp. by the aid of mechanical appliances. — **m. mixture**. *Physics & Chem.* See MIXTURE. — **m. philosophy**, a system of metaphysics which employs only the principles of mechanics to explain known phenomena. — **m. power**, *Mech.*, any of the various simple machines, formerly supposed to be the elements from which more complex machines are built up. See SIMPLE MACHINE. — **m. quadrature**, *Astron.*, approximative quadrature effected by parallel lines dividing a plane surface into parts small enough to be treated as rectilinear; integration by a similar method. — **m. solution**, *Math.*, a solution of a problem by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses, or other instruments. — **m. stoker**, *Mach.*, an apparatus for feeding fuel to and stoking a furnace fire. — **m. tissue**, *Bot.*, any form of tissue serving as a supporting framework in plants, as sclerenchyma, collenchyma, various portions of the vascular system, etc. See PARENCHYMA, PROSENCHYMA.

me-chan'i-cal (mē-kăn'ĭ-kăl), *n.* *Obs.* **1**. A mechanic. **2**. *pl.* Mechanics; also, details of mechanism.

mech'a-ni'cian (mĕk'ȧ-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *mécanicien*. See MECHANIC, *a.*] One skilled in the theory or construction of machines; a machinist.

me-chan'i-co-chem'i-cal (mē-kăn'ĭ-kō-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or dependent upon, both mechanics and chemistry.

me-chan'ics (mē-kăn'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *mécanique*. See MECHANIC, *a.*] That science, or branch of applied mathematics, which treats of the action of forces on bodies. That part of *mechanics* which considers the action of forces in producing rest or equilibrium is called *statics*; that which relates to such action in producing motion is called *dynamics* (see also KINETICS and KINEMATICS). The term *mechanics* includes the action of forces on all bodies, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous. It is sometimes, however, and formerly was often, used distinctively of *solid* bodies only. The mechanics of *liquid bodies* is called also *hydrostatics* or *hydrodynamics*, according as the laws of rest or of motion are considered. The mechanics of *gaseous bodies* is called also *pneumatics*. The mechanics of fluids in motion with special reference to the methods of obtaining from them useful results constitutes *hydraulics*.

mech'a-nism (mĕk'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *mécanisme*, L. *mechanisma*. See MECHANIC, *a.*] **1**. The arrangement or relation of the parts of a machine; the parts of a machine, taken collectively; the arrangement or relation of the parts of anything as adapted to produce an effect; as, the *mechanism* of a watch; the *mechanism* of a sewing machine.
2. Mechanical operation or action.

He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by *mechanism* or accident. *Bentley.*

It only remains to mention that when we take in the unit of time, and thereby are able to represent motion as a length, and when we further erect the abstractions force and mass as correlative points of view from which motion is regarded as affecting bodies, we have all the organa of what may be called pure *mechanism*, or abstract constructive science — a complex and elaborate system, founded ultimately on the combination of three abstractions, space, time, and number. *B. Bosanquet.*

3. *Kinematics.* A kinematic chain with one link fixed relatively to the earth or some such standard, constituting the ideal machine, but considered only with regard to relative movements.

mech'a-nist (mĕk'ȧ-nĭst), *n.* **1**. A maker of machines; one skilled in mechanics. *Now Rare.*
2. One who regards the phenomena of nature as the effects of forces merely mechanical.

mech'a-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to mechanists; as, *mechanistic* materialism.

mech'a-nize (-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *mécaniser*.] To make mechanical. — **mech'a-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **mech'a-niz'er** (-nīz'ẽr), *n.*

me-chan'o-graph (mē-kăn'ō-grȧf; mĕk'ȧ-nō-), *n.* [Gr. μηχανη machine + *-graph*.] One of a number of copies of anything multiplied mechanically.

mech'a-no-graph'ic (mĕk'ȧ-nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1**. Treating of mechanics. *Rare.*
2. Written, copied, or recorded by machinery; produced by mechanography; as, a *mechanographic* record.

mech'a-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The art of mechanically copying a writing or work of art. — **mech'a-nog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

mech'a-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μηχανή machine + *-logy*.] The science of mechanics.

mech'a-no-ther'a-py (mĕk'ȧ-nō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. μηχανή machine + *therapy*.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by mechanical means, esp. by forced movements produced by special machines; — sometimes called the *movement cure*.

Mech'lin (mĕk'lĭn), *n.* **1**. A city of Belgium.
2. Short for **Mechlin lace**, a kind of costly pillow lace made at, or originating in, Mechlin, in Belgium; formerly, any Flemish pillow lace. Mechlin lace proper, which is very delicate and transparent, is made with a réseau ground, either of circular or hexagonal meshes, and the pattern, which is formed with the ground, is outlined with a flat thread or cord. Called also *Malines*.

Meck-e'li-an (mĕk-ē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or discovered by, J. F. Meckel, a German anatomist. — **Meckelian bar, cartilage,** *or* **rod**, *Embryol. & Zoöl.*, the cartilaginous axis of the mandibular arch; esp., the ventral portion of this axis, which in elasmobranchs forms the skeleton of the lower jaw throughout life, but in most vertebrates becomes supplemented or replaced by membrane bones. Its proximal part is often ossified into a bone, the *articular* (which see). — **M. ganglion**, *Anat.*, the sphenopalatine ganglion.

Meck'el's di'ver-tic'u-lum (mĕk'ĕlz). *Anat.* A blind tube occasionally present, connected with the lower part of the ileum. It is the remains of the vitelline duct.

me-co'ni-al (mē-kō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or due to, meconium; as, *meconial* colic.

me-con'ic (mē-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μηκωνικός of the poppy, fr. μήκων poppy: cf. F. *méconique*.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_5H(OH)(CO_2H)_2O_2$, found in opium. It is a derivative of γ-pyrone.

me-co'ni-oid (mē-kō'nĭ-oid), *a.* [*meconium* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Like, pertaining to, of the nature of, or obtained from, meconium; as, a *meconioid* discharge.

mec'o-nism (mĕk'ō-nĭz'm; mē'kō-), *n.* [See MECONIUM.] *Med.* The morbid state caused by habitual use of opium.

me-co'ni-um (mē-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μηκώνιον, fr. μήκων poppy.] *Med.* **a** Opium. *Obs.* **b** The first matter discharged from the bowels of a newborn infant. It is dark green and is mainly bile, mucus, and epithelium.

Me-cop'ter-a (mē-kŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μῆκος length + πτερον wing.] *Zoöl.* A small group of carnivorous insects, usually having membranous wings with many veins, and a beak with biting mouth parts at the end. It is included in the Neuroptera or made a distinct order. It consists of one family, Panorpidæ, of which the best-known members are the scorpion flies (genus *Panorpa*), so called from the peculiar elongated abdomen of the male. They do not sting. Their metamorphosis is complete, the larvæ resembling caterpillars. — **me-cop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

One of the Mecoptera (*Panorpa rufescens*) Nat. size.

med'al (mĕd'ăl), *n.* [F. *médaille*, It. *medaglia*, fr. L. *metallum* metal, through (assumed) LL. *metalleus* made of metal. See METAL; cf. MAIL a piece of money.] **1**. A metal disk having a figure or inscription on it, worn as a charm or ornament. *Obs.*
2. A piece of metal, usually in the form of a coin, struck with a device, etc., intended to preserve the remembrance of a notable event or of an illustrious person, or to serve as a reward. Formerly the term was extended to include coins of historic, antiquarian, or artistic interest; as, Addison's Dialogues on *Medals*.
3. Fig.: An image, likeness, or similitude; something extraordinary or superior. *Obs.*

medal of honor *or* **honour**, *Mil. & Nav.*, a medal granted in the name of the United States Congress to officers or enlisted men of the army, and to enlisted men of the navy or marine corps, for extraordinary heroism and gallantry above and beyond the call of duty.

med'al (mĕd'ăl), *v. t.*; -ALED (-ăld) or -ALLED; -AL-ING or -AL-LING. To honor or reward with a medal; to confer a medal on. "*Medaled* by the king." *Thackeray.*

med'aled, med'alled (mĕd'ăld), *a.* Having received a medal as a reward; having been awarded a medal; provided or decorated with a medal.

med'al-et (mĕd'ăl-ĕt), *n.* A small medal.

med'al-ist, med'al-list, *n.* [Cf. F. *médailliste*, It. *medaglista*.] **a** One skilled or curious in, or a collector of, medals. **b** A designer, engraver, or maker of medals. **c** One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

me-dal'lic (mē-dăl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a medal or medals; like, characteristic of, or of the nature of, a medal; also, represented on a medal. "Our *medallic* history." *Walpole.* — **me-dal'li-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

me-dal'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [F. *médaillon*, It. *medaglione*, augm. of *medaglia*. See MEDAL.] **1**. A large medal, as a coinlike one struck for a memorial purpose; erroneously, one of certain large ancient Greek coins; as, the *medallions* of Syracuse.
2. Something resembling a large medal, as a circular or oval (or, sometimes, square) tablet or panel bearing a figure or figures represented in relief, a portrait, or an ornament of such a form, as a sculptured decorative architectural member or feature, as on a wall or window, a device on the title page or cover of a book, a design on a carpet or in lace, or a lace ornament inserted in a garment.

me-dal'lion, *v. t.*; -LIONED (-yŭnd); -LION-ING. To adorn with medallions; to make like a medallion.

medal play. *Golf.* Play in which the score is reckoned by counting the total number of strokes for the round of the course. Cf. MATCH PLAY.

med'dle (mĕd''l), *v. t.*; MED'DLED (-'ld); MED'DLING (-lĭng). [ME. *medlen* to mix, OF. *medler*, *mesler*, F. *mêler*, LL. *misculare*, a dim. fr. L. *miscere* to mix. See MIX; cf. MEDLEY, MELLAY.] *Obs.* **1**. To mix, as merchandise for cheating purposes; to mingle; combine; intersperse. *Chaucer.*

Wine *meddled* with gall. *Wycliffe* (*Matt.* xxvii. 34).

2. To interest, concern, or busy (one's self); to have to do with; to interfere with.

med'dle, *v. i.* **1**. To mix; mingle; combine; associate. *Obs.*

More to know
Did never *meddle* with my thoughts. *Shak.*

2. To have sexual intercourse. *Obs.*
3. To fight or contend. *Obs.*
4. To interest or engage one's self; to have to do; — in a good sense. *Obs.* "Study to be quiet, and to *meddle* with your own business." *Tyndale.*
5. To interest, engage, or concern one's self unnecessarily or impertinently; to interfere; to interpose or participate interferingly, or busy one's self improperly with another's affairs; — often followed by *with* or *in*.

Why shouldst thou *meddle* to thy hurt? 2 *Kings* xiv. 10.
The civil lawyers . . . have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

Syn. — MEDDLE, TAMPER. To MEDDLE (with or in) is to concern one's self officiously or impertinently with another's affairs; to TAMPER (with) is esp. to make unwarranted alterations in something, or to try meddlesome experiments with it; as applied to persons *tamper* suggests the exertion of improper influences; as, "Every fool will be *meddling*" (*Prov.* xx. 3); "He attempts to *meddle* in all your concerns" (*Smollett*); "a bewildered fear of this explosive engine in his arms, whose works . . . had been *tampered* with" (*Stevenson*), the will had been *tampered* with; "Some *meddling* rogue has *tampered* with him" (*Tennyson*). See INTERPOSE, INTRUDE, OFFICIOUS.

to meddle and (or) **make**, to concern or busy one's self; to interfere; — with *with* or *in*. *Archaic or Dial.*

med'dler (mĕd'lẽr), *n.* One who meddles; one who interferes, or busies himself with things in which he has no concern; an officious person; a busybody.

med'dle-some (mĕd''l-sŭm), *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive. — **med'dle-some-ly**, *adv.* — **med'dle-some-ness**, *n.*

Mede (mēd), *n.* One of the people of ancient Media, a kingdom in what is now northwestern Persia, which attained its greatest power in the 6th and 7th centuries B. C. The Medes were nearly related to the Persians. Their religion was Magianism.

Me-de'a (mē-dē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μήδεια.] *Gr. Myth.* An enchantress, daughter of Æetes, a king of Colchis. She helped her lover, Jason, the Argonaut, to win the golden fleece, accompanied him back to Thessaly, preventing her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them, by strewing the sea with the limbs of her young brother Absyrtus. She restored Jason's old father, Æson, to youth, by letting his blood and pouring in a magic preparation, and revenged Jason's wrongs by persuading the daughters of Pelias to kill their father in order to perform the magic restoration, which she then withheld. Jason finally deserted her for Creüsa, princess of Corinth, and Medea, in revenge, sent her rival the gift of a poisoned robe, killed her own children by Jason, and, setting fire to the palace, fled in a serpent-drawn chariot to Athens. She is the heroine of a tragedy by Euripides.

Me-de'o-la (mē-dē'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *Medea*, Gr.

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me-chan'i-cal-ism (mē-kăn'ĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **a** = MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY. **b** Mechanical action or procedure.
me-chan'i-cal-ist, *n.* See -IST.
me-chan'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Mechanicalness. *Rare.*
me-chan'i-cal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
me-chan'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MECHANICAL. See -LY.
me-chan'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mechanico, *n.* A mechanic. *Obs.*
me-chan'ic's lien (mē-kăn'ĭks). See LIEN.
mech'a-no-mor'phic (mĕk'ȧ-nō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. μηχανή machine + *-morphic*.] Of the form of a machine or mechanism; as, a *mechanomorphic* God; also, of or pert. to such a God. *Rare.*
mech'a-nur'gy (mĕk'ȧ-nûr'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μηχανή machine + the root of ἔργον work.] The science of moving machines. *Rare.*
me-cha'tion, *n.* [L. *moechatio*, fr. *moechari* commit adultery.] Adultery; whoredom. *Obs.*
meche. † MUCH.
mechef. † MISCHIEF.
mechel. † MICKLE.
mecher. † MICHER.
Me-che'rath-ite (mē-kē'răth-ĭt). *Bib.*
Mech'i-tar-ist (mĕk'ĭ-tär-ĭst). Var. of MEKHITARIST. — **Mech'i-tar-is'ti-can** (-ĭs'tĭ-kăn), *a.*
Mech'na-de'bai (mĕk'nȧ-dē'bī; -bā-ī). *D. Bib.*
me-cho'a-can (mē-chō'ȧ-kăn; *Sp.* mā-chō'ä-kän'), *n.* [Sp., from the State of *Michoacan*, in Mexico.] A variety of weak jalap, of uncertain origin.
meck'el-ec'to-my (mĕk'ĕl-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [See MECKELIAN; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of the Meckelian ganglion.
Meck'el's car'ti-lage, gan'gli-on, etc. (mĕk'ĕlz). = MECKELIAN CARTILAGE, etc.
Meck'len-burg Dec'la-ra'tion of In'de-pend'ence (mĕk'lĕn-bûrg). A declaration of independence of England alleged to have been made at Charlotte by citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, May, 1775.
me'cock. † MEACOCK.
me-com'e-ter (mē-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. μῆκος length + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring lengths. — **me-com'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of length.
mec'o-nate (mĕk'ō-nāt; mē'kō-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of meconic acid.
me-con'i-dine (mē-kŏn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}O_4N$, found in opium.
mec'o-nid'i-um (mĕk'ō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm; mē'kō-), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. μήκων a poppy: — in allusion to the shape of the seed capsules of the poppy.] *Zoöl.* A medusalike gonophore remaining attached by a pedicel, produced by certain hydroids.
mec'o-nin (mĕk'ō-nĭn; mē'kō-), *n.* *Chem.* A neutral white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, found in opium and the root of the goldenseal, and also prepared artificially, as by reduction of opianic acid.
mec'o-nin'ic (-nĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid formed by hydration of meconin (which is regarded as its lactone). It bears to opianic acid the relation of an alcohol to its aldehyde.
me-co'ni-or-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (mē-kō'nĭ-ō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *meconium* + *-rhea*.] *Med.* Abnormally profuse discharge of meconium.
mec'o-noi'o-sin (mĕk'ō-noi'ō-sĭn; mē'kō-), *n.* *Chem.* A neutral white crystalline substance, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, occurring in opium, and got from the mother liquor left in preparing meconin.
mec'o-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*meconium* + *-logy*.] A study of the poppy or its product, opium.
mec'o-noph'a-gism (-nŏf'ȧ-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. μηκώνιον opium + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Med.* The habitual use of opium as a drug. — **mec'o-noph'a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
mecop, *n.* [Flem. *meekop*; cf. D. *maankop*, lit., poppy head.] The poppy. *Obs.*
mecull. † MICKLE.
med. † MAD, MEAD, MEED.
Med., *or* **med**. *Abbr.* Medalist; medicine; medical; medieval; medium.
Med'a-ba (mĕd'ȧ-bȧ). *Bib.*
Me'dad (mē'dăd). *Bib.*
medaewart † MEADWORT.
me-dal'ic, me-dal'ion, etc. Vars. of MEDALLIC, etc.
med'al-ize, *v. t.* To represent on a medal; also, *Obs.*, to illustrate by reference to medals.
med'al-la-ry (mĕd'ăl-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* A set of medals.
me-dal'lion-ist, *n.* A maker, engraver, or worker of medallions.
med'al-list, med'al-lize, med'al-lur'gy, etc. Vars. of MEDALIST, etc.
med'al-ur'gy (mĕd'ăl-ûr'jĭ), *n.* [*medal* + the root of Gr. ἔργον work.] Art of making and striking medals and coins.
Me'da'mo'thi' (mā'dȧ'mō'tē'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. μηδαμόθι nowhere.] An island visited by Panurge and Pantagruel in their search for the Oracle of the Holy Bottle. The account of the ridiculous curiosities there satirizes the improbable stories of travelers.
Me'dan (mē'dăn). *Bib.*
‖ **me'da-no** (mā'dä-nō; *Sp.* mā'thä-; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz; -nōs). [Sp.] A sand dune.
Medb (mĕb; măb), *n.* In Irish legend, a queen of Connaught who waged against Ulster the war in which Cuchullin distinguished himself. In folklore she is a fairy, and has been thought to be the original of *Queen Mab*.
medcyne, medcynnair. † MEDICINE, MEDICINER.
med'dal. † MEDAL.
medde. † MAD.
meddeler. † MEDLAR.
meddes. † MIDS.
med'dle, *n.* Act of meddling; interference. *Obs. or R.*
med'dle-come (mĕd''l-kŭm), *n.* A meddler. *Dial. Eng.*
med'dle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
med'dle-ous (-d'l-ŭs), *a.* Meddlesome. *Obs.*
med'dling (mĕd'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MEDDLE. — **med'dling-ly**, *adv.*
med'dly. † MEDLEY.
mede. † *made* (pret. & p. p. of MAKE), MAID, MEAD, MEED.
Med'e-ba (mĕd'ē-bȧ). *Bib.*
medecine. † MEDICINE.
‖ **mé'de-cine' ex'pec'tante'** (māt'sēn' ĕs'pĕk'tänt'; māt'sēn'). [F.] Expectant medicine or treatment.
medeen. † MEDINE.
me-deen'. Var. of MEDINO.
mede'ful, *a.* Worthy of meed, or reward; meritorious. *Obs.* — **mede'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **mede'ful-nesse**, *n.* *Obs.*
medel, medele. † MEDDLE.
medelus. † MEDDLEOUS.
Med'e-me'na (mĕd'ē-mē'nȧ). *D. Bib.*
meden. † MAIDEN.
‖ **me-den' a'gan** (mā-dĕn' ä'-

Μήδεια. See MEDEA.] *Bot.* A genus of convallariaceous plants, consisting of *M. virginica*, the Indian cucumber.

me'di-a (mē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MEDIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle.] **1.** *Gram.* One of the sonant mutes (voiced stops), β, δ, γ (*b*, *d*, *g*), in Greek, or of their equivalents in other languages, so named as intermediate between the *tenues*, π, τ, κ (*p*, *t*, *k*), and the *aspiratæ* (aspirates) φ, θ, χ (*ph* or *f*, *th*, *ch*). Called also *middle mute*, or *medial*, and sometimes *soft mute*.
2. *Anat.* The middle coat of the wall of a blood or lymph vessel, chiefly circularly arranged muscle fibers with more or less elastic tissue in the larger vessels (esp. arteries).
3. *Zoöl.* The median vein of an insect's wing.

me'di-a-cy (mē'dĭ-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Mediate state or quality.

me'di-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *medialis*, fr. *medius* middle: cf. F. *médial*. See MID.] **1.** Being, situated, or occurring, in the middle; intermediate in position; middle; median.
2. *Phon.* Situated within a word, as *g* in Ger. *Tage*, *Berge*; — distinguished from *initial*, as *g* in *geh*, or *final*, at the end of a word or syllable, as *g* in *Tag*, or *taglich*.
3. Of or pertaining to a mean or average; mean; average; ordinary; as, *medial* alligation.
4. *Law.* Interlocutory. *Rare.*
medial cadence. *Music.* **a** In plain-song melodies, a cadence ending on the mediant of a node. **b** A cadence in which the leading chord is inverted. — **m. line**, *Math.*, the geometric mean of two line segments. — **m. moraine.** See MORAINE. — **m. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4.

me'di-al, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* **a** A medial letter; also, a form of a letter used medially, as distinguished from one used finally or initially, as in Arabic. **b** See MEDIA.
2. *Zoöl.* The median vein of an insect's wing.

me'di-an (mē'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *medianus*, fr. *medius* middle: cf. F. *médian*. See MEDIAL; cf. MEAN intermediate.]
1. Being in the middle; occupying an intermediate position; medial; middle; running through the middle; as, a *median* groove, vein, line, incision, or zone.
2. *Zoöl.* Situated in the middle; specif., lying in a plane dividing a bilateral animal into right and left halves; medial; mesial; — said of unpaired organs and parts; as, *median* fins.
3. *Statistics.* Designating a point so chosen in a series that half of the individuals in the series are on one side of it, and half on the other; as in: **median age**, the age which divides the people into a younger and an elder half, so that there are just as many above it as below it; **median point of population**, the intersection of the lines dividing the population equally north and south and equally east and west. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average*, suppose five persons have wages respectively of $3, $4, $5, $7, and $11. The *average* wage is $6; the *median* wage is $5. The median is almost always lower than the average, and in estimating general or typical social conditions is apt to be a safer guide.
median basilic vein, a continuation of the median vein of the forearm, which passes obliquely toward the inner side of the arm in the bend of the elbow to form (with the ulnar veins) the basilic vein. It is often selected for venesection. — **m. cephalic vein**, *Anat.*, a short branch of the median vein which, in the bend of the elbow, passes obliquely toward the outer side of the arm, where it joins the radial vein to form the cephalic vein. — **m. coverts**, *Zoöl.*, the middle coverts of a bird's wing. — **m. ethmoid**, *Zoöl.*, specif., in teleost fishes, the supraethmoid. See ETHMOID. — **m. line**, *Geom.*, any diametral line, as one from one vertex of a triangle to the middle of the opposite side. — **m. nerve**, *Anat.*, a nerve which arises by two roots from the brachial plexus and passes down the middle of the front of the arm. — **m. plane.** **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The mesial plane. **b** *Bot.* In a flower, the plane of the axis. — **m. point**, *Geom.*, the centroid of a triangle, where its three medians concur. — **m. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4. — **m. vein.** **a** *Anat.* A superficial vein which passes up the middle of the front surface of the forearm. Near the bend of the elbow it divides into the median basilic and median cephalic veins. **b** *Zoöl.* A primary vein of the middle part of an insect's wing. — **m. wall**, *Bot.*, the wall or plane bisecting the proembryo in archegoniates at right angles to the basal wall.

me'di-an, *n.* **1.** Short for *median vein*, *median nerve*, *median quantity*, etc.
2. A median line, point, or number.

Me'di-an (mē'dĭ-ăn), *n.* Of or pertaining to ancient Media or the Medes. — *n.* A Mede.

me'di-ant (-ănt), *n.* [L. *medians*, p. p. of *mediare* to halve: cf. It. *mediante*, F. *médiante*.] **a** *Gregorian Music.* In the authentic modes, a tone midway between the final and the dominant; in the plagal modes, the corresponding tone, of a less settled position. See MODE, *Illust.* **b** *Music.* The third note above the keynote. It divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

me'di-as-ti'nal (mē'dĭ-ăs-tī'năl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a mediastinum.

me'di-as'ti-ni'tis (-ăs'tĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MEDIASTINUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissue around the organs in the mediastinum.

me'di-as-ti'num (-ăs-tī'nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TINA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle; cf. *mediastinus* helper, a menial servant, LL. *mediastinus* equiv. to *medius*: cf. F. *médiastin*.] *Anat.* **1.** The space in the chest between the pleural sacs of the lungs. It contains the heart and all the viscera of the chest except the lungs. For convenience in description, it is divided into the **superior mediastinum**, above the pericardium; the **middle mediastinum**, containing the heart, etc.; the **anterior mediastinum**, in front of, and the **posterior mediastinum**, behind, the pericardium.
2. A mass of connective tissue traversed by vessels and ducts at the back of the testis, extending into, and forming an incomplete vertical septum in, the interior of the gland; — more fully called **me'di-as-ti'num tes'tis**.

me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *mediatus*, p. p. of *mediare*, v. t., to halve, v. i., to be in the middle. See MEDIUM.]
1. Between the extremes; middle; interposed; intervening; intermediate; intermediary. *Now Rare.*
2. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument; not direct or immediate; acting or suffering through an intervening agent or condition.
3. Gained or effected by a medium or condition.

> An act of *mediate* knowledge is complex. *Sir W. Hamilton*

4. *Feudal Law.* Having, or belonging to, the relation of lord and vassal through a mesne lord or tenure; — used with reference to a vassal or lord when the former holds of the latter through a mesne lord.
mediate auscultation. See AUSCULTATION, 2. — **m. derivation**, *Math.*, derivation of a function of a function through the medium of the latter; thus, if $y = f(u)$ and $u = \phi(x)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$. — **m. inference**, *Logic*, an inference drawn from more than one proposition or premise; — distinguished from *immediate inference*. See INFERENCE, SYLLOGISM. — **m. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, *Cit.*

me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *mediare* to mediate. See MEDIATE, *a.*] **1.** To be in the middle, or between two; to intervene. *Rare.*
2. To interpose between parties as the equal friend of each, esp. to effect a reconciliation or agreement; to act as an intermediary or mediator; as, to *mediate* between nations.
Syn. — See INTERPOSE.

me'di-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To divide into two equal parts. *Obs. or R.*
2. To effect or settle by mediation; to bring about as a mediator, instrument, or means; as, to *mediate* a peace.
3. To act as the intermediary or medium in effecting, bringing about, communicating, transferring, or the like; to effect, produce, communicate, or impart mediately or indirectly; — often in the passive.

> Signs, so far as they *mediate* such communication, indicate objects already presented. *G. F. Stout.*

me'di-ate-ly, *adv.* In a mediate manner; by a secondary or intervening cause or agent; with an intervening person or thing; not directly or primarily; by means; — opposed to *immediately*.

> God worketh all things amongst us *mediately*. *Raleigh.*

me'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *mediacioun*; cf. F. *médiation*. See MEDIATE, *v.*] **1.** Act of mediating; specif.: **a** Division into two equal parts; halving; bisection. *Obs.* **b** Action or relation of anything interposed or serving as an intermediary; action as a necessary condition, means, or instrument; instrumentality; intervention.

> The soul [acts] by the *mediation* of these passions. *South.*

c Agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; entreaty for another; intercession; specif., *Internat. Law*, the intercession or agency of one power between two or more other powers on their invitation or consent amicably to arrange differences between them.

> Some writers distinguish *mediation* from "good offices," but the distinction is of little practical value. We may, if we please, regard "good offices" as inchoate *mediation*, and "*mediation*" as good offices brought to the birth. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. *Music.* In a plain song or Anglican chant, the part lying between the two reciting notes. In plain song it is sometimes regarded as including the reciting note, and as comprising that part of the first half of the chant which follows the intonation.
3. *Astron.* The southing of a heavenly body; meridian passage; culmination.

me'di-a-tive (mē'dĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Mediating; pertaining to mediation, used in mediation; as, *mediative* efforts.

me'di-a-ti-za'tion (-ȧ-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *médiatisation*.] A mediatizing, or state of being mediatized.

me'di-a-tize (mē'dĭ-ȧ-tīz), *v. t.*; ME'DI-A-TIZED (-tīzd); ME'DI-A-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [F. *médiatiser*, or G. *mediatisieren*.] **1.** Under the Holy Roman, or former German, empire, to cause (a prince or state) to hold mediately instead of immediately of the empire; to reduce to the position of a mediate vassal of the empire; hence, to annex (a state, etc.) to another, the former sovereign being allowed to retain his title and usually some governmental rights.

> The misfortune of being a *mediatized* prince. *Beaconsfield.*

2. To render mediate; to cause to be mediate in position.

> Our hypothesis is then a simple, as it is also something of a *mediatizing*, one. *H. Browne.*

me'di-a-tize, *v. i.* **1.** *Ger. Hist.* To become a mediate vassal of the empire. See MEDIATIZE, *v. t.*, 1.
2. To mediate; to occupy a middle position.

me'di-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *mediator*: cf. F. *médiateur*.] **1.** One who mediates; esp., one who interposes between parties at variance to reconcile them; an intercessor.

> For there is one God, and one *mediator* between God and men, the man Christ Jesus. 1 *Tim.* ii 5.

2. An intermediary or interagent; a go-between. *Obs.*
3. *Physiol. Chem.* An amboceptor.
4. *Card Playing.* Omber, or a variety of it.

me'di-a-to'ri-al (-ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a mediator or mediation. — **me'di-a-to'ri-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **me'di-a-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

me'di-a-to-ry (mē'dĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, mediation; mediating; mediatorial.

med'ic (mĕd'ĭk), *n.* [L. *medica*, Gr. μηδική (sc. πόα) a kind of clover introduced from *Media*, fr. Μηδικός Median.] Any plant of the genus *Medicago*, esp. *M. sativa*.

Me'dic (mē'dĭk), *n.* The language of ancient Media, a form of Iranian closely related to Persian.

med'i-ca-ble (mĕd'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *medicabilis*, fr. *medicare*, *medicari*, to heal, fr. *medicus* physician. See MEDICAL.] **1.** Capable of being medicated, cured, or healed.
2. Capable of curing or healing; medicinal. *Obs.*

Med'i-ca'go (-kā'gō), *n.* [NL. See MEDIC.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World cloverlike fabaceous herbs characterized by pinnately trifoliolate leaves, heads of yellow or purple flowers, and falcate and spirally twisted pods. Some species, as *M. sativa*, the alfalfa or lucern, yield valuable forage and hay crops. The black medic (*M. lupulina*) and the spotted medic (*M. arabica*) are cosmopolitan weeds.

med'i-cal (mĕd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *medicalis*, L. *medicus* belonging to healing, fr. *mederi* to heal; cf. Avestan *madha* medical science, wisdom: cf. F. *médical*.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or dealing with, the healing art, or the science of medicine, esp. in the narrower sense; as, the *medical* profession; *medical* services; *medical* jurisprudence.
2. Requiring medical, as distinguished from surgical, treatment; — said of certain diseases.
3. Medicinal; as, the *medical* properties of a plant. *Rare.*
medical code. See CODE, *n.*, 3. — **m. corps**, one of the constituent parts of the Medical Department of the U. S. Army (under Act of Congress approved Apr. 23, 1908), constituting the commissioned personnel of the Medical Department except those in the medical reserve corps. — **M. Department**, *Mil.*, a department of the United States army, comprising the medical corps, medical reserve corps, dental surgeons, hospital corps, and nurse corps, under the head of a surgeon-general with the rank of brigadier general. — **m. jurisprudence**, the science that treats of the relation and application of medical facts to legal principles; — more properly, though less commonly, called *forensic*, or *legal*, *medicine*. — **m. man**, a man who practices medicine; — used widely to include physician, surgeon, accoucheur, etc. — **m. reserve corps**, one of the constituent parts of the Medical Department of the U. S. army, created by Act of Congress approved Apr. 23, 1908. Its purpose is to secure a reserve force of medical officers. — **m. survey**, *Nav.*, in the United States navy, a medical examination of one known or suspected to be physically or mentally unfit for duty.

med'i-cal, *n.* **1.** A medical student or man. *Colloq.*
2. A small bottle or vial made from glass tubing.

me-dic'a-ment (mē-dĭk'ȧ-mĕnt; mĕd'ĭ-kȧ-; 277), *n.* [L. *medicamentum*, fr. *medicare*, *medicari*, to heal: cf. F. *médicament*. See MEDICABLE.] Anything used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

med'i-cas'ter (mĕd'ĭ-kăs'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *médicastre*. See MEDICAL; 2d -ASTER.] A medical charlatan or quack.

med'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; MED'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); MED'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *medicatus*, p. p. of *medicare*, *medicari*. See MEDICABLE.] **1.** To treat with medicine; to cure.
2. To impregnate with anything medicinal; to drug; as, *medicated* waters.
3. To treat for a special purpose, as with a drug. *Obs.*
4. To impregnate, as a liquor, with something deleterious, as a poison; to "doctor." *Obs.*

med'i-cate, *v. i.* To practice medicine. *Rare.*

med'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *medicatio*: cf. F. *médication*.] Act or process of medicating.

med'i-ca-tive (mĕd'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Medicinal; acting like a medicine; curative.

Med'i-ce'an (mĕd'ĭ-sē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a Florentine family, the Medici, of great power and wealth in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, which furnished many rulers of Florence and Popes Leo X. and Clement VII. It was noted for its patronage of art and literature and for the magnificence of its palaces and entertainments. — **Medicean planets** *or* **stars**, *Astron.*, the four satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo, and named in honor of the Medici.

Med'i-ci (mĕd'ē-chē; mā'dē-), *a.* Medicean. — **Medici collar**, *Dressmaking*, a high stiff collar rolling out at the top.

me-dic'i-na-ble (mē-dĭs'ĭ-nȧ-b'l; mĕd'sĭn-ȧ-b'l; *the second is the older pron., as in Shakespeare*), *a.* **1.** Medicinal; having the power of healing. *Archaic.*

> The Book! I turn its *medicinable* leaves. *R. Browning.*

2. Of or pertaining to medicine. *Obs.*

me-dic'i-nal (mē-dĭs'ĭ-năl; *formerly* mĕd'sĭ-năl, *as in Milton & Shakespeare, or* mĕd'ĭ-sī'năl, *also in Shakespeare*), *a.* [L. *medicinalis*: cf. F. *médicinal*. See MEDICINE.] **1.** Curative or alleviative; used for the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders; as, *medicinal* tinctures, plants, or springs.
2. Of or pertaining to medicine; medical. *Obs.*
medicinal leech. See 2d LEECH, 2 **a**.

med'i-cine (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn; mĕd'ĭ-s'n; *in British usage, except in Scotland, usually* mĕd's'n), *n.* [ME. *medicine*, *medecine*, *medcyne*, OF. *medicine*, *medecine*, F. *médecine*, L. *medicina*, fr. *medicus*. See MEDICAL.] **1.** The science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease; in a narrower sense, that part of the science and art of restoring and preserving health which is the province of the physician as distinguished from the surgeon and obstetrician.
2. Any substance or preparation used in treating disease; a medicament; a remedial agent; a remedy; physic.

> By *medicine*, life may be prolonged. *Shak.*

3. A drug or the like used for a purpose not curative, as a love potion, a poison, the alchemists' elixir, etc. *Obs.*
4. **a** Among the North American Indians, any object supposed to give control over natural or magical forces, to act as a protective charm, or to cause healing; also, magical power itself; the potency which a charm, token, or rite is supposed to exert. Cf. MANITO.

> The North American Indian boy usually took as his *medicine* the first animal of which he dreamed during the long and solitary fast that he observed at puberty. *F. H. Giddings.*

b Hence, a similar object or agency among other savages.
5. Short for MEDICINE MAN.
6. Intoxicating liquor; drink. *Slang.*

med'i-cine, *v. t.*; -CINED (-sĭnd; -s'nd); -CIN-ING (-sĭn-ĭng; -s'n-ĭng). [Cf. F. *médiciner*.] To give medicine to; to affect, effect, bring, or restore as a medicine does. "*Medicine* thee to that sweet sleep." *Shak.*

> The healing which that scrap of parchment
> Will *medicine* to Ambition's flagging heart. *Ld. Lytton.*

medicine animal. Among the North American Indians, the animal which is the "medicine," or personal genius or guardian, of an individual. Cf. MEDICINE, *n.*, 4, *Cit.*

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găn), *or* Gr. μηδὲν ἄγαν. Nothing too much; no excess. (Equiv. of L., Ne quid nimis.) A famous Greek maxim.
medeson. † MEDICINE.
medewe. † MEADOW.
me'di- (mē'dĭ-). See MEDIO-.
me'di-a (mē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of MEDIUM.
Me'di-a, *n.*, *or* **Kaus' Me-ri'di-o-na'lis** (kous' mē-rĭd'ĭ-ō-nā'lĭs). [L. *media*, fem. of *medius* middle.] See STAR.
me'di-ad (mē'dĭ-ăd), *adv.* [*median* + 1st *-ad*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Toward the median line or plane of an animal.
me'di-æ, *n.*, *pl.* of MEDIA.
me'di-æ'val. **me'di-æ'val-ism**, etc. Vars. of MEDIEVAL, etc.
me'di-al-ly, *adv.* of MEDIAL.
me'di-a-lu'na (mē'dĭ-ȧ-lōō'nȧ; *Sp.* mā'thyä-lōō'nä), *n.* [Sp. *media luna* half-moon.] The half-moon (fish).
me'di-an'ic (mē'dĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a medium, or seer.
me'di-a-nim'ic (-ȧ-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* [*medium* + L. *anima* soul.] Mediumistic. — **me'di-an-ism** (mē'dĭ-ăn-ĭz'm). **me'di-a-nim'i-ty** (-ȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
me'di-an'i-ty (mē'dĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Mediumistic nature or power.
me'di-an-ly, *adv.* of MEDIAN.
me'di-ant (mē'dĭ-ănt), *a.* Medial; intervening. *R.* [*Obs.*
me'di-as'tin, *a.* Intermediate.
me'di-as'tine (mē'dĭ-ăs'tĭn), *n.* = MEDIASTINUM. *Rare.*
me'di-as-ti'no-per'i-car-di'tis (-ăs-tī'nō-pĕr'ĭ-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mediastinum and the pericardium.
me'di-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
me'di-at'ing (mē'dĭ-āt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MEDIATE, *v.* — **me'di-at'ing-ly**, *adv.* [al. *Obs.*
me'di-a-to'ri-ous, *a.* Mediatori-
me'di-a'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
me'di-a'tress (mē'dĭ-ā'trĕs), **me'di-a'trice** (-ā'trĭs), **me'di-a'trix** (mē'dĭ-ā'trĭks), *n.* [Cf. L. *mediatrix*: cf. F. *médiatrice*.] A female mediator.
med'ic (mĕd'ĭk), *a.* [L. *medicus*.] Medical. *Rare.*
med'ic, *n.* A medical man; physician. *Obs.* except, *U. S. College Slang*, a medical student.
[clover. *Obs.*
med'i-ca, *n.* [L.] = MEDIC, a
med'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MEDICAL.
me-dic'a-ment, *v. t.* To treat with medicaments.
med'i-ca-men'tal (mĕd'ĭ-kȧ-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of the nature of a medicament; medicinal. *Rare.* — **med'i-ca-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*
med'i-ca-men'ta-ry (-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Medicamental; also, *Obs.*, dealing with medicaments.
med'i-ca-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Treatment with medicaments.
med'i-ca-men'tous (-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Medicamental.
med'i-ca'tor (mĕd'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who medicates; a preparer or compounder.
med'i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Curative; healing. [clover.
medic bur *or* **clover.** The bur
‖ **me'di-ce, cu'ra te ip'sum** (mĕd'ĭ-sē). [LL.] Physician, heal thyself: — the form in the Vulgate of a proverb quoted in Luke iv. 23. [*Obs.*
me-dic'i-an-er, *n.* A physician.
med'i-cin. Medicine. *Ref. Sp.*
med'i-cin-a-ble, *n.* A medicinable herb. *Obs.*
me-dic'i-na-ble-ness (mē-dĭs'ĭ-nȧ-b'l-nĕs; mĕd'ĭ-sĭn-), *n.* See -NESS.
me-dic'i-nal, *n.* **1.** A medicinal substance; a medicine.
2. *pl.* Medical matters. *Obs.*
me-dic'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of MEDICINAL. See -LY.
me-dic'i-nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
me-dic'i-na-ry (mē-dĭs'ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Medicinal. *Obs.*
med'i-cine, *n.* [F. *médecin*.] A physician. *Obs.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

medicine bag. Among the North American Indians, a bag, often the skin of an animal, containing charms or "medicine," and worn about the person.
medicine ball. *Gymnastics.* A large leather-covered ball stuffed with soft material and weighing several pounds. It is designed to be tossed and caught for exercise.
medicine dance. A ceremonial dance of the Cheyennes in which the participators mutilate and torture themselves.
medicine lodge. Among the North American Indians, a lodge for ceremonial dances, initiations, etc.
medicine man. Among the North American Indians and other savages, a person who professes to cure sickness, drive away evil spirits, and control the weather by the use of "medicine." See MEDICINE, *n.*, 4.
med′i-co- (mĕd′ĭ-kō-). Combining form from Latin *medicus*, signifying *relating to medicine, concerned with the application of medical principles*, etc., as in **med′i-co-chi-rur′gi-cal** (-kī-rûr′jĭ-kăl), **med′i-co-le′gal**, **med′i-co-mor′al**, **med′i-co-psy′cho-log′i-cal** (-sī′kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), etc.
me-di′e-ty (mē-dī′ē-tĭ), *n.* [L. *medietas.*] **1**. The half; moiety. *Obs. or Law.*
2. Middle or intermediate part, state, or quality. *Obs.*
3. Moderation; temperance. *Obs.*
me′di-e′val, me′di-æ′val (mē′dĭ-ē′văl; mĕd′ĭ-; 277), *a.* [L. *medius* middle + *aevum* age. See MIDDLE; AGE.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like that of, the Middle Ages; as, *medieval* architecture. — *n.* One who lived in the Middle Ages. — **medieval**, *or* **mediæval**, **dividend**, either part of an indenture. *Obs.*, exc. in the English exchequer.
me′di-e′val-ism, me′di-æ′val-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Medieval belief or practice; the method or spirit of the Middle Ages; devotion to the institutions, arts, and practices of the Middle Ages; a survival from the Middle Ages.
me′di-e′val-ist, me′di-æ′val-ist, *n.* One who has a taste for, or is versed in, the history, art, etc., of the Middle Ages; one in sympathy with medieval spirit or forms; a practicer of medievalism, as in religion. — **me′di-e′val-is′tic, me′di-æ′val-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*
Med′i-nil′la (mĕd′ĭ-nĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after D. J. de *Medinilla* y Pineda, Spanish governor of the Ladrone Islands.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical melastomaceous shrubs with fleshy leaves and large panicles of white or pink flowers, the anthers with a lobed or spurred connective. Several, as *M. magnifica*, are handsome greenhouse plants.
me-di′no (mĕ-dē′nō), *n.* Also **me-din′, me-dine′** (mĕ-dēn′). [Prob. of Ar. origin: cf. F. *médin.*] A bronze coin and money of account of Egypt, worth $\frac{1}{40}$ piaster. Also, formerly, a small coin of Syria and North Africa.
me′di-o- (mē′dĭ-ō-), **me′di-** (mē′dĭ-). Combining form from Latin *medius*, meaning *middle.*
me′di-o′cre (-ō′kẽr), *a.* [F. *médiocre*, L. *mediocris*, fr. *medius* middle. See MID.] Of a middle quality; of but a moderate or low degree of excellence; indifferent; ordinary. "A very *mediocre* poet." *Pope.*
me′di-oc′ri-ty (-ŏk′rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *médiocrité*, L. *mediocritas.*] **1**. Quality or state of being mediocre; a middle, intermediate, or mean state, degree, or quality; moderate mental capacity, ability, skill, or the like; mediocre, average, or ordinary mental endowment.
2. A middle course; moderation; temperance. *Obs.*
3. That which is intermediate between extremes; a, or the, mean. *Now Rare.*
4. Moderate or temperate state, degree, rate, or amount. *Obs. or R.* "A *mediocrity* of success." *Bacon.*
5. Medium size. *Rare.*
6. Moderate possessions or condition in life. *Obs.*
7. A mediocre person. "*Mediocrities* and respectabilities of every description." *J. A. Symonds.*
med′i-tate (mĕd′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; MED′I-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); MED′I-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *meditatus*, p. p. of *meditari* to meditate; akin to Gr. μέδεσθαι to be mindful of, L. *modus* measure, moderation, mode, and E. *mete*, v. See METE, *v.*; cf. MODE.] **1**. To contemplate; to keep the mind or attention fixed upon; to watch; to study; to muse upon or over; to ponder. *Now Rare.* "Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things." *Ecclus.* xiv. 20.
2. To purpose; intend; plan; as, to *meditate* a war.

I *meditate* to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose. *Washington*

3. To think; opine. *Obs.*
Syn. — Ponder, weigh, revolve, study. See CONSIDER.
to meditate away, to pass away, as time, in meditation. — **to m. the Muse**, to exercise one's self in, or practice, the composition of poetry. *Milton*, after L. *Musam meditari*, *Vergil* (*Ecl.*, I. 2).
med′i-tate, *v. i.* To keep the mind in a state of contemplation; to dwell in thought; to muse; cogitate; reflect.

In his law doth he *meditate* day and night. *Ps.* i. 2.

med′i-ta′tion (mĕd′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *meditacioun*, F. *méditation*, fr. L. *meditatio.*] **1**. Act of meditating; thought; esp., close or continued thought; turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation; reflection.

Let the words of my mouth and the *meditation* of my heart be acceptable in thy sight. *Ps.* xix. 14.

2. Specif., a private religious or devotional exercise consisting in a continuous application of the mind to the consideration of some religious or moral truth, or the like, in order to promote personal holiness and love of God.
3. A discourse treating a theme meditatively or so as to lead to meditation; as, Hervey's *Meditations.*
med′i-ta-tive (mĕd′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *meditativus*: cf. F. *méditatif.*] **1**. Disposed or given to meditate, or to meditation; meditating; as, a *meditative* man or mood.
2. Devoted to, indicative of, or promotive of, meditation. — **med′i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **med′i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*
med′i-ta′tor (-tā′tẽr), *n.* One who meditates.
med′i-ter-ra′ne-an (mĕd′ĭ-tẽr-ā′nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *mediterraneus*; *medius* middle + *terra* land. See MID; TERRACE.]
1. Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land; landlocked; as, the *Mediterranean* Sea, between Europe and Africa.
2. Inland; midland; remote from the ocean. *Rare.*

Cities, as well *mediterranean* as maritime. *Holland.*

3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea; as, *Mediterranean* trade; a *Mediterranean* voyage.
Mediterranean arrow release. See ARROW RELEASE. — **M. class**, *Poultry*, a class of domestic poultry containing certain breeds, mostly of Spanish or Italian origin, as the Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, and Andalusians. They are of light build, erect and graceful carriage, with long sickle feathers in the male, and usually a large single comb. — **M. fever**, *Med.*, a form of remittent fever occurring mainly on the island of Malta and along the shores of the Mediterranean, due to one of the bacteria (*Micrococcus melitensis*), and characterized by profuse perspiration, pains, and swelling in the joints; Malta fever; Gibraltar fever. — **M. flour moth.** See FLOUR MOTH. — **M. race**, *Ethnol.*, a division of the Caucasian race dwelling about the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and comprising the ancient Iberian, Ligurian, Pelasgian, and Egypto-Hamitic peoples, together with their descendants. The race is characteristically of medium or short stature, slender, dolichocephalic, and of dark complexion. So named by Sergi. — **M. subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Palæarctic region including southern Europe, Persia, Asia Minor, northern Arabia, and Africa north of the Sahara.
med′i-ter-ra′ne-an, *n.* **1**. A mediterranean, or landlocked, sea, or the like; specif. [*cap.*], the Mediterranean Sea.
2. One living inland; an inlander. *Obs.*
3. [*cap.*] A person of the Mediterranean race.
me′di-um (mē′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ȧ). [L. *medium* the middle, fr. *medius* middle. See MID; cf. MEDIUS.] **1**. That which lies in the middle, or between things; middle or intervening quality, state, body, quantity, etc. Hence: **a** Middle condition or degree; mean.

The just *medium* . . . lies between pride and abjection. *L'Estrange.*

b Middle course; moderation. *Obs.* **c** A middle or intermediate thing. *Obs.* **d** *Logic.* The mean or middle term of a syllogism; that by which the extremes are brought into connection. **e** A (mathematical) mean; average. *Obs.*

A *medium* of six years of war, and six years of peace. *Burke.*

2. A substance through which a force acts or an effect is transmitted; as, air is the common *medium* of sound. Hence: Surrounding or enveloping substance or element; environment; also, the condition on which any event or action occurs; necessary means of motion or action; that through or by which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; an intermediate means or channel; interagency; instrumentality; as, an advertising *medium.*

This story supposedly came from Ireland and was transmitted to England proper through Welsh *mediums.* *Modern Philology*

3. Hence, in technical uses: **a** *Biol.* (1) One of the numerous fluid or more or less solid mixtures of nutritive substances, gelatin, agar, etc., used for the cultivation of bacteria or other organisms; a culture medium. (2) One of the many fluids or solids in which organic structures are placed for preservation or other purpose, called preservative media, mounting media, etc. **b** *Com.* Short for *medium of exchange.* See MONEY. **c** *Paint.* A liquid, as oil or water, with which pigment is mixed in preparing it for application; a vehicle. **d** *Photog.* A varnish spread upon the surface of a negative preparatory to retouching. **e** *Theat.* A colored screen placed between a light and the stage to throw a colored light on the latter. **f** A size of paper. See PAPER.
4. An interagent; a mediator; an intermediary.
5. A person supposed to be susceptible to supernatural or supernormal agencies to such an extent as to be able to impart knowledge derived from them or to perform actions impossible without their aid; as, a spiritualistic *medium.*
medium and half, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **medium of exchange.** See MONEY.
me′di-um (mē′dĭ-ŭm), *a.* **1**. Having a middle position or degree; mean; intermediate; medial; as, a horse of *medium* size.
2. Mean or average. *Obs.*
medium steel. See STEEL, *n.*, 1.
me′di-um-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or having the qualities of, mediumism or a medium.
me-dji′di-e, me-dji′di-eh (mĕ-jē′dĭ-ĕ), *n.* [Turk. *mejīdieh* (prop. fem. a. fr. Ar. *mejīd* glorious); — so called after the sultan Abdul *Mejid*, lit., "servant of the Glorious One," i. e., of God.] **1**. **a** A silver coin of Turkey formerly rated at twenty, but since 1880 at nineteen, piasters (about 83 cents). **b** A gold coin of Turkey equal to one hundred piasters ($4.396 or 18s. $\frac{3}{4}$d.); a lira, or Turkish pound.
2. [*cap.*] See ORDER, *n.*, 1.
med′lar (mĕd′lȧr), *n.* [ME. *medler* medlar tree, OF. *meslier*, F. *néflier*, fr. OF. *mesle*, *medle*, the fruit, F. *nèfle*, L. *mespilum*, *mespilus*, Gr. μέσπιλον, μεσπίλη. Cf. NASEBERRY.]
1. **a** A small Asiatic malaceous tree (*Mespilus germanica*), widely cultivated, esp. in Europe. **b** The fruit of this tree, which resembles a crab apple, but is not edible until it begins to decay. It is much used for preserves.
2. Incorrectly, the loquat.

Medlar *a* Flowering Shoot; *b* Fruit. Reduced.

medlar wood. Any of various species of *Myrtus* native of Mauritius, or their hard wood.
med′ley (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MEDLEYS (-lĭz). [ME. *medlee*, OF. *meslée*, *medlée*, *mellée*, F. *mêlée*, fr. *mesler*, v. See MEDDLE; cf. MÊLÉE.]
1. The confusion of a hand-to-hand fight; a hand-to-hand combat or battle; a mêlée. *Archaic.*
2. A mixture; a mingling; esp., a heterogeneous mixture; a mingled and confused mass of inharmonious ingredients; a jumble; a hodgepodge.

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, reconcilements, wars. *W. Walsh*

3. A cloth of mixed colors; — more fully **medley cloth.**
4. *Music.* A composition of passages or scraps, esp. disjointed or incongruous ones, detached from several different pieces; a potpourri. *Medley* is usually applied to vocal, *potpourri* to instrumental, compositions.
5. A mixed literary collection; — once a common title.
med′ley, *a.* [OF. *meslé*, p. p. See MEDDLE.] **1**. Of a mixed color; motley. *Obs.* "A *medlee* coat." *Chaucer.*
2. Mingled; mixed; confused; motley.
med′ley, *v. t.*; MED′LEYED; also, MED′LIED (-lĭd); MED′LEY-ING. To make a medley of; to mix, mingle, or intermix.
Mé′doc′ (mā′dŏk′), *n.* [F.] Wine from Médoc, France. See BORDEAUX, *n.*
me-dul′la (mē-dŭl′ȧ), *n.* [L.] **1**. Marrow; pith; essence; hence, a summary or compendium. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* **a** The marrow of bones. **b** The deep or inner substance or tissue of an organ or part, as of the kidney or of a hair. **c** Short for MEDULLA OBLONGATA.
3. *Bot.* **a** The pith or central portion of fundamental tissue when inclosed by a definite vascular cylinder, as in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms. A medulla can also be distinguished in some pteridophytes, but is not differentiated in monocotyledons. It is generally composed of thin-walled colorless parenchyma, which often disintegrates, leaving the stem hollow. See STEM, *Illust.* **b** In lichens, the medullary layer. **c** In certain fungi, the inner spongy portion of the thallus.
‖ **me-dul′la ob′lon-ga′ta** (ŏb′lŏŋ-gā′tȧ) [NL., oblong medulla], *Anat.*, the lowest or posterior part of the brain, derived from the fifth cerebral vesicle of the embryo, and directly continuous with the spinal cord, into which it gradually tapers off. See BRAIN. In its lower or posterior part, it greatly resembles the spinal cord both externally and in internal structure; above, its structure is complicated by new bundles of fibers and nuclei of gray matter, and changes in the course of the spinal tracts. It contains the nuclei of origin of certain of the spinal nerves and several centers which control or greatly influence respiration, circulation, swallowing, and other important functions. — ‖ **m. spi-na′lis** (spī-nā′lĭs) [L.], *Anat.*, the spinal cord.
med′ul-la-ry (mĕd′ŭ-lâ-rĭ; mē-dŭl′ȧ-rĭ; 277), *a.* [L. *medullaris*, fr. *medulla* marrow.] **1**. *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to,

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me-dic′i-ner (mē-dĭs′ĭ-nẽr; mĕd′ĭ-sĭn-ẽr), *n.* *Archaic or Rare.* **a** A physician; a doctor. **b** A sorcerer; a medicine man.
medicine seal *or* **stamp**. *Class. Archæol.* One of a class of small seals or stamps engraved in intaglio and probably used by Roman physicians to stamp the names of their medicines.
medicine tree. Horse-radish tree.
med′ick. Var. of MEDIC.
med′i-co (mĕd′ĭ-kō; *Sp.*, *sense* 2, mā′thē-kō), *n.* [Sp. *médico* physician, or It. *medico.*] **1**. A medical man or student. *Obs.*, *or Slang or Humorous.*
2. [Sp.] A surgeon fish.
med′ics (mĕd′ĭks), *n.* Science of medicine. *Obs.*
medie, *v. t.* [L. *mediare.*] To separate into halves. *Obs.*
‖ **me′di-e-ta′te lin′guæ** (mē′dĭ-ē-tā′tē lĭŋ′gwē). [L.] Short for *de medietate linguæ*, lit., of the half tongue or language; — used of a jury constituted half of aliens and half of citizens or subjects, which formerly might be claimed in a civil or criminal case by a party being alien born or a foreign merchant. It was abolished in England by 33 Vict. c. 14, and has been generally abolished in the United States.
me′di-e′val-ize, me′di-æ′val-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
me′di-e′val-ly, me′di-æ′val-ly, *adv.* of MEDIEVAL.
me′di-fixed′ (mē′dĭ-fĭkst′), *a.* *Bot.* Attached or fixed by the middle. *Rare.*
me′di-fur′ca (-fûr′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *medio-* + L. *furca* fork.] *Zoöl.* The middle apodeme of the thorax of an insect, projecting upward from the sternum into the body cavity. — **me′di-fur′cal** (-kăl), *a.*
med′i-fy, *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *medicus* physician + *-fy.*] To heal; cure. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
me′di-gla′cial (mē′dĭ-glā′shăl), *a.* [*medio-* + *glacial.*] Situated between or amidst glaciers.
medil, medille. † MIDDLE.
me-dimn′ (mē-dĭm′), *n.* = MEDIMNOS. *Rare.*
me-dim′nos (mē-dĭm′nŏs), **me-dim′nus** (-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L. *medimnus*, Gr. μέδιμνος.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
me-din′, me-dine′. = MEDINO.
Me-di′na (mē-dī′nȧ), *n.* [From *Medina*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American (Upper) Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation is chiefly sandstone. — **Me-di′na**, *a.*
Me-di′na worm (mē-dī′nȧ). [Prob. after *Medina*, in Senegambia.] The guinea worm.
Med′i-nese′ (mĕd′ĭ-nēz′; -nēs′), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Medina.
‖ **me′dio** (mā′dyō), *a.* [Sp.] Half; as, *medio* peso, a half peso; *medio* real, a half real.
me′di-o′cral, *a.* Mediocre. *Obs.*
me′di-o′cre, *n.* **1**. *pl.* Mediocre persons; mediocrities. *Rare.*
2. A young monk excused from part of a monk's duties.
‖ **me′di-o′cri-a fir′ma** (mē′dĭ-ō′krĭ-ȧ fûr′mȧ). [L.] Moderate things (are) strong; a middle course or condition is safe.
me′di-o′crist, *n.* A mediocre person; a mediocrity. *Rare.*
me′di-o-dor′sal, *a.* [*medio-* + *dorsal.*] *Zoöl.* In the middle line of the back.
me′di-o-pal′a-tal, *a.* [*medio-* + *palatal.*] *Phon.* Having the place of articulation between the middle of the tongue and the palate; — said of certain speech sounds, as *ŭ* (*bŭt*).
me′di-o-pal′a-tine, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between the palatine bones. — *n.* A mediopalatine bone (occurring in certain birds).
me′di-o-pec′tus, me′di-pec′tus, *n.* [NL.; *medio-* + L. *pectus* breast.] = MESOSTERNUM b. — **me′di-o-pec′to-ral, me′di-pec′to-ral**, *a.*
me′di-o-sta-pe′di-al, *a.* [*medio-* + *stapedial.*] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or designating a part of the columella of the ear of some animals, next to the stapes. — **me′di-o-sta-pe′di-al**, *n.*
me′di-o-sub-me′di-an, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between the median and submedian wing veins.
me′di-o-tar′sal, *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Between the bones or elements of the tarsus.
‖ **me′di-o tu-tis′si-mus i′bis** [L.] In a middle course you will go most safely.
Ovid (*Metamorphoses*, II. 137).
me′di-o-ven′tral, *a.* *Zoöl.* In the middle of the ventral surface.
me′di-ox′u-mous, *a.* [L. *medioxumus* middlemost.] Intermediate. *Obs.*
me′di-pec′tus, *n.* [NL.] = MEDIOPECTUS.
medisance, *n.* [F. *médisance.*] Slander; detraction. *Obs.*
me′di-sect′ (mē′dĭ-sĕkt′), *v. t.* [*medio-* + L. *sectus*, p. p. of *secare* to cut.] *Zoöl.* To divide through the mesial plane into right and left halves. *R.* — **me′di-sec′tion** (-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* *R.*
Med′ism (mēd′ĭz′m), *n.* **1**. *Gr. Hist.* Attitude or conduct favoring the Medes (or Persians); — said of certain Greeks in the 6th and 5th centuries B. C.
2. A word or idiom peculiar to the Medes.
Medit. *Abbr.* Mediterranean.
med′i-ta-bund′, *a.* [L. *meditabundus.*] Given over to meditation. *Obs.*
med′i-tance, *n.* Meditation. *Obs.*
med′i-tant (mĕd′ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *meditans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Meditating. — *n.* A meditator.
med′i-tate, *a.* Meditated. *Rare.*
med′i-tat′er (mĕd′ĭ-tāt′ẽr). Var. of MEDITATOR.
med′i-tat′ing (mĕd′ĭ-tāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MEDITATE. — **med′i-tat′ing-ly**, *adv.*
‖ **me′di-ta′ti-o fu′gæ** (mĕd′ĭ-tā′shĭ-ō fū′jē) [L.] *Law.* Contemplation of flight.
med′i-ta′tion-ist, *n.* A writer of meditations. *Nonce Word.*
med′i-tat′ist (-tāt′ĭst), *n.* One given to meditation. [*Sp.*]
med′i-ta-tiv. Meditative. *Ref. Sp.*
medite, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *méditer.*] To meditate. *Obs.*
med′i-ter-rane′, *a. & n.* Also **med′i-ter-ra′ne-al**, *a.* Mediterranean. *Obs.*
med′i-ter-ra′ne-ous, *a.* Inland; also, subterranean. *Obs.*
mediterrany, *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *méditerrané.*] Mediterranean. *Obs.*
me′di-tho′rax, *n.* [*medio-* + *thorax.*] = MESOTHORAX.
Med′i-tri-na′li-a (mĕd′ĭ-trĭ-nā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See JUPITER, 1.
med′i-tul′li-um (-tŭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., the middle.] **a** Middle; center. *Obs.* **b** *Bot.* Mesophyll. *Obs.*
me′di-um cœ′li. [L., middle of the sky.] *Astron.* The meridian. *Obs.*
me′di-um-ism (mē′dĭ-ŭm-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
me′di-um-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
me′di-um-ship′, *n.* See SHIP.
‖ **me′di-um te′nu-e′re be-a′ti** (tĕn′ū-ē′rē). [L.] The happy have kept the middle course.
me′di-us (mē′dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MEDII (-ī). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle. See MEDIUM.] *Anat.* The third digit or middle finger.
‖ **me′di-us ter′mi-nus**. [LL.] *Logic.* Middle term.
Med′ize (mēd′īz), *v. t. & i.* To make Median; to favor the Medes (or Persians. See MEDISM, 1); to become Median.
med′l. Meddle. *Ref. Sp.*
med′ld. Meddled. *Ref. Sp.*
medle, *n.* = MEDLAR. *Obs.*
medle † MEDDLE, MEDLEY.
medliche. † MADLY.
med′l-sum. Meddlesome. *Ref. Sp.*
medlure, *n.* [OF. *mesleüre.* See MEDDLE.] Intermixture. *Obs.*
med′ly. † MEDLEY.
medo. † MEADOW.
medon. † MAIDAN.
Me-do′ro (mē-dō′rō), *n.* A beautiful Moorish youth in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." Angelica falls in love with him; they marry and elope to Cathay, thus causing Orlando's madness.
medou † MEADOW.
med′ow. Meadow. *Ref. Sp.*
medow wurt † MEADWORT.
med′re-gal (mĕd′rē-găl), *n.* An amber fish (*Seriola fasciata*) of the West Indies and other warm regions.
medrele, *n.* [Cf. LL. *metreta* a liquid and a dry measure, in L., a liquid measure, fr. Gr μετρητής.] A grain measure. *Obs.*
medrese, medresse, -resseh, -ressah. Vars. of MADRASAH.
med′rick (mĕd′rĭk), *n.* A small gull or tern; esp., the Bonaparte's gull.
med′ri-nacks, medrinacles, *n.* [Orig uncert.; perh. the same word as *medrinaque.*] A kind of coarse, stout canvas. *Obs.*
med′ri-naque (mĕd′rĭ-năk; *Sp.* mā′drē-nä′kā), *n.* [Sp. *medriñaque* a fabric of such fiber.] A fiber obtained from the sago palm in the Philippine Islands, used in manufacturing coarse textiles; also, a kind of cloth made from it.
medschipe. † MADSHIP.
medu. † MEADOW.
medull. † MEDAL, MIDDLE.
me-dul′lar (mē-dŭl′ȧr), *a.* Medullary.

containing, consisting of, or resembling, the marrow, or medulla, of any part or organ. **b** Pertaining to the medulla oblongata or medulla spinalis.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or composed of, the medulla, or pith; — used chiefly in the phrases below.

medullary axis. *Bot.* = MEDULLARY LAYER. — **m. bundle**, *Bot.*, one of the lateral leaf trace bundles in monocotyledons. — **m. canal**. **a** *Embryol.* The medullary tube. **b** The marrow cavity of a bone. — **m. cavity**. **a** *Embryol.* The cavity of the medullary groove. **b** *Anat.* The cavity in a long bone containing marrow. — **m. groove**, *Embryol.*, a median dorsal longitudinal groove, in the epiblast of the vertebrate embryo, the edges of which (called the **medullary folds**) unite, making a tube (the *medullary tube*) from the walls of which the brain and spinal cord are developed. — **m. layer**, *Bot.*, in lichenology, the thick subcortical layer of the thallus, consisting usually of hyphal elements without gonidia. — **m. membrane**. *Anat.* = ENDOSTEUM. — **m. plate**. *Embryol.* **a** The part of the epiblast which forms the medullary groove. **b** *pl.* The raised edges of the medullary groove. — **m. ray**, *Bot.*, one of the rays, or plates of parenchymatous tissue, separating the vascular bundles in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms. The *primary* medullary rays extend from the medulla, or pith, to the cortex; the *secondary* rays are shorter. They may be observed in transverse sections of wood, and constitute what is known as *silver grain* in carpentry. See STEM, *Illust.* — **m. rays**, *Anat.*, the pyramids of Ferrein. See under PYRAMID. — **m. sheath**. **a** *Bot.* The protoxylem zone immediately surrounding the medulla in certain stems. **b** *Anat.* The layer of soft, white, somewhat fatty material (myelin) between the neurilemma and axis cylinder of a medullated nerve fiber. — **m. tube**. *Embryol.* See MEDULLARY GROOVE.

med′ul-lat′ed (mĕd′ŭ-lāt′ĕd; mē-dŭl′āt-ĕd), *a.* *Anat.* Having a medullary sheath; — said of nerve fibers.

med′ul-li-za′tion (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* [See MEDULLA; -IZE; -ATION.] *Med.* Softening of bone in osteitis.

Me-du′sa (mē-dū′sȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μέδουσα.] **1**. *Gr. Myth.* One of the Gorgons (see GORGON, 1). She was slain by Perseus, who succeeded in cutting off her head by looking at its reflection in his shield. He gave the head to Athena, who set it in her shield. From Medusa's streaming blood sprang Chrysaor and Pegasus, of whom Poseidon was the father. She is fabled by some to have been a beautiful maiden, whose hair was transformed into snakes by Athena, whose sanctuary she had violated.

Antique Mask of Medusa known as the Medusa Rondanini.

2. [*l. c.*] [*pl.* MEDUSÆ (-sē).] *Zoöl.* A jellyfish, or free-swimming acaleph or cœlenterate; — now restricted to the typical jellyfishes (Scyphozoa) and forms resembling them, as the Trachylinæ, and the individuals of the free-swimming generation of hydroids (see JELLYFISH, *Illust.*). A medusa may be regarded as a polyp adapted for free-swimming life, the body being expanded into a concavo-convex form termed the *umbrella*, the mouth and tentacles being on the concave surface (the under surface in the ordinary swimming position).

medusa bud. *Zoöl.* One of the buds of a hydroid, destined to develop into a gonophore or medusa.

me-du′sal (-săl) } *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature
me-du′san (-săn) } of, a medusa.

me-du′san, *n.* A medusa.

Me-du′sa's head (-sȧz), or (in sense 2) **Me-du′sa's-head′**, *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A cluster of stars in the constellation Perseus. It contains the bright star Algol.
2. *Bot.* **a** An edible species of hedgehog fungus (*Hydnum caput-medusæ*); — so called from its long twisted and interwoven spines. **b** An African euphorbia (*Euphorbia caput-medusæ*) cultivated as a curiosity. It has a cactuslike stem with numerous drooping slender branches.
3. *Zoöl.* A basket fish.

med′u-sif′er-ous (mĕd′ū-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*medusa* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing or producing medusæ.

me-du′soid (mē-dū′soid), *a.* [*medusa* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like a medusa. — *n.* A medusalike gonophore of a hydroid.

meed (mēd), *n.* [ME. *mede*, AS. *mēd*, also a kindred *meord*; akin to OS. *mēda*, OHG. *miata*, *mieta*, G. *miete* hire, Goth. *mizdō* reward, Bohem. & Russ. *mzda*, Gr. μισθός, Skr. *mīḍhа.*] **1**. That which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit; reward; recompense; also, *Obs.*, payment for labor or service; wages; hire.

> A rosy garland was the victor's *meed*. *Spenser.*
> Without the *meed* of some melodious tear. *Milton.*

2. A gift; also, a bribe; bribery; bribes collectively; dishonest gain or pay. *Obs.*
3. Merit or desert; worth. *Obs.*

> My *meed* hath got me fame. *Shak.*

meek (mēk), *a.*; MEEK′ER (-ẽr); MEEK′EST. [ME. *mek*, *meoc*; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *mjūkr* mild, soft, Sw. *mjuk*, Dan. *myg*; akin to D. *muik*, Goth. *mūkamōdei* gentleness.] **1**. Gentle; kind; pitiful; indulgent. *Obs.*
2. Mild of temper; not easily provoked or irritated; patient under injuries; not vain, or haughty, or resentful; forbearing; submissive; humble; evincing, or characterized by, mildness of temper, or patience; as, a *meek* answer; a *meek* face. "Her *meek* prayer." *Chaucer.*

> Now the man Moses was very *meek*. *Num.* xii. 3.

3. In an unfavorable sense, tamely submissive; spiritless; easily cowed or imposed upon.
4. Not wild; tame; gentle; — said of animals. *Obs.*
5. Mild; moderate in action; as, a *meek* remedy. *Archaic.*
Syn. — Mild, soft, pacific, unassuming, humble. See GENTLE.
— **meek′ly**, *adv.* — **meek′ness**, *n.*

meek′en (mēk′′n), *v. t.* To make meek; to abase; appease; tame. *Now Rare.* — *v. i.* To become meek. *Obs. or R.*

meer′schaum (mēr′shôm; -shŭm; 277), *n.* [G., lit., sea foam; *meer* sea + *schaum* foam. Cf. MERE a lake; SCUM.] **1**. A fine white claylike mineral, soft, and light enough when in dry masses to float in water; — called in mineralogy *sepiolite*. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 2. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesium, $H_4Mg_2Si_3O_{10}$, and is used in Spain as a building stone. The meerschaum manufactured into tobacco pipes, cigar holders, etc., comes chiefly from Asia Minor.
2. A tobacco pipe made of this mineral.

meet (mēt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* MET (mĕt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEET′ING. [ME. *meten*, AS. *mētan*, fr. *mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting; akin to OS. *mōtian* to meet, Icel. *mæta*, Goth. *gamōtjan*. Cf. MOOT, *v. t. & n.*] **1**. To come upon or across; to find; to come into the presence or company of by accident; to fall in or meet with; — now only with a personal object, except *Dial.* See *meet with* **a**, under MEET, *v. i.*

> I *met* a fool i' the forest. *Shak.*

2. To come, by accident or design, into contact or proximity with, or into the presence or company of, by approach from opposite or different directions; to come upon or against by such approach, as distinguished from contact or proximity by approach from behind; as, to *meet* carriages or persons in the street; also, to go to the place of arrival of; as, to *meet* a train at the station.

> His daughter came out to *meet* him. *Judg.* xi. 34.

3. To come into contact or connection with; to come close to; to join or intersect; as, where one road *meets* another.

> The broad seas swell'd to *meet* the keel. *Tennyson.*

4. To come or appear before; to attract or get the attention of; to come within the perception or recognition of; as, to *meet* the eye, to be seen; to *meet* the ear, to be heard.

> Where more is meant than *meets* the ear *Milton.*

5. To come into collision with or opposition to; to confront or encounter hostilely; to fight, cope, or grapple with; to oppose; as, Hamilton *met* Burr at Weehawken; the ship *met* opposing winds; to *meet* danger bravely.

> We have *met* the enemy, and they are ours. *O. H. Perry.*
> To *meet* the difficulties successfully *A. T. Hadley*

6. To come into the presence or company of, or into association or intercourse with, designedly; as, he has an appointment to *meet* the President to-morrow.
7. To encounter; to have personal acquaintance with; to experience; to suffer; to get or receive; as, the eye *met* a horrid sight; he *met* his fate; his good deeds have *met* their reward; — now usually *to meet with*.

> God knows, my son,
> By what bypaths and indirect crook'd ways
> I *met* this crown. *Shak.*

8. To come up to; to conform to; to be even with; to equal; match; satisfy; answer; to discharge or pay, as a debt; as, to *meet* one's expectations; the supply *meets* the demand; he is unable to *meet* his note.

meet her, *Naut.*, an order to check with the tiller the swing of a ship's head toward her proper course before the impetus carries it too far. — **to m. halfway**, literally, to go half the distance between in order to meet (one); hence, to yield or concede half of the difference in order to effect a compromise or reconciliation with; to respond to the advances of; also, to anticipate; as, *to meet* trouble *halfway*. — **to m.** (one's) **eyes**, or the like, to encounter the gaze of.

meet, *v. i.* **1**. To come together by mutual approach; to come into contact or proximity, esp. by approach from opposite or different directions; to join; to come face to face; to come into close relationship; as, we *met* in the street; two lines *meet* so as to form an angle.
2. To come together for a common purpose; to assemble; congregate; as, Congress *meets* next Monday.
3. To come to, or be at, a meeting; to appear. *Obs.*

> As you love Rosalind, *meet*: as you love Phebe, *meet*: and as I love no woman, I'll *meet*. *Shak.*

4. To come together with hostile purpose; to have an encounter or conflict.
5. To come together by mutual concessions; hence, to agree; harmonize; unite.

to meet up with, to meet or encounter. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to m. with**. **a** To light upon; to find; to come across; — often with the sense of unexpectedness.

> We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*

b To join; to unite in company; to meet. **c** To encounter hostilely; to meet. *Obs.* **d** To come into contact with; to reach just to. *Obs.* **e** To agree or harmonize with. *Obs.* **f** To experience; to suffer; to be subjected to; to undergo; as, *to meet with* a fall; *to meet with* a loss. **g** To oppose; to grapple or cope with; to provide for; to obviate. *Obs.* *Bacon.* **h** To be even with; to pay; requite. *Obs.* **i** To discharge one's pecuniary obligation to; to pay. *Scot.*

meet (mēt), *n.* Act of meeting, as of two trains; an assembling together; esp., the assembling of huntsmen for the hunt, or of men for athletic sport; also, the persons who so assemble, or the place of meeting.

meet, *a.* [ME. *mete* fitting, moderate, scanty, AS. *mǣte* moderate; akin to *metan* to mete, and G. *gemäss* fitting. See METE.] **1**. Of proper or sufficient size; that fits well or exactly; close-fitting; scant. *Obs.*
2. Equal; on a par with; also, even; "quits." *Obs.*
3. Suitable; fit; proper; appropriate; qualified.

> It was *meet* that we should make merry. *Luke* xv. 32.

4. Mild; gentle. *Obs.*

meet′en (mēt′′n), *v. t.* To render meet or fit. *Rare.*

meet′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who meets or attends a meeting.

meet′ing, *n.* **1**. Act of persons or things that meet; specif.: **a** A duel. **b** A coming together; a gathering; an assembling; assembly; esp., a public gathering; an assembly of an organization; a convention; as, the *meeting* of Congress; a *meeting* of a board; a public *meeting*. **c** An assembly for worship; a dissenting or nonconformist congregation; as, to attend *meeting* on Sunday; — in England, applied distinctively and disparagingly to worshiping assemblies of dissenters. Also, *Obs.*, *Eng.*, a meetinghouse or chapel. **d** A gathering for holding races; a race meeting.
2. A union or place of union; a junction, union, intersection, or confluence; as, the *meeting* of the roads or of two rivers; hence: **a** *Carp. & Masonry.* A joint. **b** A meeting place.
Syn. — Conference, assembly, company, convention, congregation; junction, confluence, union.

meeting of the minds, *Law*, in the law of contracts, the fact of all the parties to the contract having in mind the same terms, conditions, and subject-matter in making the contract.

meet′ing, *p. pr.* of MEET. Specif.: *Obs.* Welcoming; responsive. "Immortal verse such as the *meeting* soul may pierce." *Milton.*

meet′ing-house′ (-hous′), *n.* A building used for worship; a church; in England, only a house so used by dissenters.

meet′ly, *adv.* **1**. Moderately; tolerably. *Obs.*
2. Fitly; suitably; properly.

meg′a- (mĕg′ȧ-), **meg′a-lo-** (-lō-), **meg-** (mĕg-). [Gr. μέγας, μεγάλου, great.] Combining forms signifying: **a** *Great, extended, powerful*; as, *mega*scope. **b** *Metric System, Elec., Mech., etc.* *A million times, a million of*; as, *mega*meter, a million meters; *mega*farad, *meg*ohm.

meg′a-ce-phal′ic (-sē-făl′ĭk), **meg′a-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*mega-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] **1**. Large-headed.
2. *Craniom.* Having a large cranial capacity, or one in excess of the mean (which for modern Europeans and Asiatics ranges from 1,500 to 1,600 cubic centimeters).

Meg′a-chi-rop′ter-a (-kī-rŏp′tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mega-* + *Chiroptera*.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Old World bats consisting of the fruit bats or flying foxes. They are the largest of bats and have smooth-crowned noncuspidate molars and usually a clawed index finger. The tail, if developed, is inferior to and free from the interfemoral membrane. They feed chiefly upon fruits. — **meg′a-chi-rop′ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **meg′a-chi-rop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

meg′a-cou-lomb′ (-kōō-lŏm′), *n.* [*mega-* + *coulomb.*] *Elec.* A unit of quantity, equal to a million coulombs.

Meg′a-dri′li (-drī′lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr. δρῖλος explained by L. *verpus* a circumcised man (cf. L. *verpa* membrum virile), but taken in the sense of sperm duct.] *Zoöl.* A division of oligochæte worms including the larger terrestrial species, as the earthworms; — opposed to *Microdrili*.

meg′a-dyne (mĕg′ȧ-dīn), *n.* [*mega-* + *dyne.*] *Physics.* A measure of force, equal to one million dynes.

meg′a-far′ad (-făr′ăd), *n.* [*mega-* + *farad.*] *Elec.* A unit of capacity equal to one million farads.

meg′a-fog′ (-fŏg′), *n.* A fog signaling apparatus having megaphones pointing in different directions for sounding instructions to befogged vessels according to a code.

Meg′a-la′ni-a (-lā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέγας great + ἠλαίνειν to wander, roam; in reference to the terrestrial nature of the saurian.] *Paleon.* A genus of lizards related to the modern monitors, but of gigantic size, whose remains are found in the Pleistocene of Queensland. They are estimated to have reached 30 feet in length.

meg′a-lith (mĕg′ȧ-lĭth), *n.* [*mega-* + *-lith.*] *Archæol.* One of the huge stones or boulders used in various types of prehistoric monuments, such as the menhir, dolmen, etc.

meg′a-lith′ic (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, megaliths or the monuments composing them.

> *Megalithic* structures, . . despite much diversity of form and size, . . . seem reducible to two fundamental types, the polylith or cell, and the monolith or block, both primarily associated with burial and ancestry worship, later also with religious rites in the stricter sense. *A. H. Keane.*

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me-dul′lin (mē-dŭl′ĭn), *n.* *Bot. Chem.* A kind of cellulose found in the medulla, or pith, of certain plants. *Obs. or R.*
me-dul′line, *a.* Medullary. *Obs.*
me-dul′li-spi′nal (mē-dŭl′ĭ-spī′năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the spinal cord.
med′ul-li′tis (mĕd′ŭ-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MEDULLA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Myelitis.
med′ul-lose (mĕd′ŭ-lōs), *a.* [L. *medullosus* full of marrow.] Pithlike; medullary. [*Obs.*
me-dul′lous, *a.* Medullary.
Med′u-sæ′an, *a.* Pert. to Medusa. *Obs.* [& *n.* Medusan.
me-du′si-an (mē-dū′sĭ-ăn), *a.*
me-du′si-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*medusa* + *-form.*] Like a medusa.
medwart. † MEADWORT.
medwe. † MEADOW.
medwif. † MIDWIFE.
medynge. † MIDDEN.
med-yorne, *a.* [AS. *mēd* meed, reward + *georn* desirous.] Desirous of bribes. *Obs*
meeble † MOBLE.
mee′bos (mē′bŏs), *n. pl.* [Cape D.; cf. Ar. *mishmish* apricots.] Salted dried apricots. *So. Africa.*
meece. Obs. or dial. Eng. pl. of MOUSE. [*or Dial.*
meech Var. of MICH, *v. i.* *Obs.*
meech′er. Var. of MICHER. *Obs. or Dial.* [TALITY TABLE.
Meech table (mēch) See MOR-
meed. † MAID, MEAD.
meed, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1**. To reward; repay; also, bribe.
2. To deserve; merit.
Me-e′da (mē-ē′dȧ). *Bib.*
meede. † MEAD, MEED.
meed′er, *n.* A briber. *Obs.*
meed′less, *a.* Without reward; also, without desert. *Obs.*
meek, *v. t. & i.* To meeken. *Obs.*
meek, *adv.* Meekly *Obs.* *Shak.*
meekelesse, *a.* Unpacifiable. *Obs.*
meek′head, *n.* Meekness. *Obs.*
meekle. † MICKLE.
meele. † MEAL.
meen. † MIEN.
meene. † MEAN.
meer. † MAYOR.
meer. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MARE, animal. [MERE.
meer. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of
meered, **mered**, *a.* A word of doubtful derivation and meaning, occurring once in Shakespeare ("Ant. & Cleo." III. xiii. 10). Some regard it as taken from MERE, *a.*, and as meaning: sole; only. *Obs.*
meerk. † MURK.
meer′kat (mēr′kăt), *n.* [D.] **a** A South African ichneumon-like carnivore (*Cynictis penicillata*). **b** The suricate.
meermaide. † MERMAID.
meer′stead. Var. of MERESTEAD.
meerswine. † MERESWINE.
meer′za. Var. of MIRZA.
mees. † MESE, messuage; MESS.
mees (*dial.* mēs; mēz). Obs. or dial. Eng. pl. of MOUSE.
mees. Var. of MEASE, *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
meese. † MESE, messuage.
meese (*dial.* mēz), *n.* [AS. *mēos.*] Moss. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
meet, **meete**. † MEAT.
meet, *adv.* Meetly. *Obs.* [*Bib.*
Me-et′a-bel (mē-ĕt′ȧ-bĕl). *D.*
meet′bord′. † METEBORD.
meete. † MEET.
meeten. † METEN, *a.*, measured.
meeter † METRE.
meet′er-ly (mēt′ẽr-lĭ), *a.* [Cf. E. dial. *meederly*, *meetherly*, and E. *meet*, **a**.] Moderate; middling. — *adv.* Moderately; tolerably. *Both Dial. Eng.*
meetfelaw, *n.* [See MEAT; FELLOW.] A table companion. *Obs.*
meeth. † MEAD, a drink; METHE. [helpmeet. *Obs.*
meet′help′, **meet′help′er**, *n.* A
meeting bar. = MEETING STILE.
meet′ing-er, *n.* One who frequents dissenting religious gatherings, or "meetings;" a dissenter. *Opprobrious, Eng.*
meeting rail. = MEETING STILE.
meeting stile. *Carp.* Either of the middle stiles, rails, or bars of a pair of doors, sashes, or the like, which adjoin when closed.
meet′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mee′tre. † METRE.
meeve. † MOVE.
me-fit′ic. Mephitic. *Ref. Sp.*
me-fi′tis Mephitis. *Ref. Sp.*
Meg (mĕg), *n.* **a** Pet diminutive of MARGARET **b** [*l. c.*] a woman; a country girl; a hoyden *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
meg, *n.* **a** A guinea. *Obs Slang.* **b** Var. of MAG, halfpenny. *Slang & Dial., Eng.*
meg′a-bac-te′ri-um, *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + *bacterium.*] *Bacteriol.* An unusually large bacterium.
‖ **me′ga bi-bli′on**, **me′ga ka-kon′** (mĕg′ȧ bē-blē′ŏn, kȧ-kŏn′). [Gr. μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν.] A great, or voluminous, book is a great evil.
Me-gac′er-os (mē-găs′ẽr-ŏs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of MEGALOCEROS.
Meg′a-chi′le (mĕg′ȧ-kī′lē), *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr. χεῖλος lip.] *Zoöl.* A genus of leaf-cutting bees, by some regarded as the type of a family, **Meg′a-chil′i-dæ** (-kĭl′ĭ-dē).
meg′a-cosm (mĕg′ȧ-kŏz′m), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr. κόσμος world.] = MACROCOSM.
meg′a-dont (mĕg′ȧ-dŏnt), *a.* [*mega-* + *-odont.*] Having large teeth. See DENTAL INDEX.
Me-gæ′ra (mē-jē′rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μέγαιρα.] See ERINYS.
meg′a-erg′ (mĕg′ȧ-ûrg′), *n.* *Physics.* See MEGA- **b**.
meg′a-ga-mete′, *or* **mac′ro-ga-mete′**, *n.* [*mega-*, or *macro-* + *gamete.*] *Biol* The larger, or female, of two conjugating gametes; — disting. fr. *microgamete*.
meg′a-joule′ (mĕg′ȧ-joul′; -jōōl′; *see* JOULE), *n.* See MEGA- **b**.
meg′a-kar′y-o-cyte′ (-kăr′ĭ-ō-sīt′), *n.* [*mega-* + *karyo-* + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* A cell containing one very large nucleus
Meg′a-lad′a-pis (mĕg′ȧ-lăd′ȧ-pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + *adapis*, a word mentioned by Gesner as used by Hermolaus Barbarus and taken by Cuvier to mean cony.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct lemurs from Madagascar, containing species very much larger than any now existing. It is the type of a family, **Meg′a-lad′a-pid′i-dæ** (-pĭd′ĭ-dē).
Meg′a-læ′ma (-lē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr λαιμός throat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of scansorial barbets of southeastern Asia, often made the type of a family, **Meg′a-læ′mi-dæ** (-mĭ-dē), equiv. to Capitonidæ (which see). — **meg′a-leme** (mĕg′ȧ-lēm), *n.*
meg′a-læs′thete (-lĕs′thēt), *n.* Also **megalesthete**. [*megalo-* + *æsthete.*] See MEGALOPORE.
meg′a-lerg′ (mĕg′ȧ-lûrg′), *n.* [*megalo-* + *erg.*] = MEGERG.
Meg′a-le′si-a (mĕg′ȧ-lē′sĭ-ȧ; -shĭ-ȧ), **Meg′a-len′si-a** (-lĕn′sĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Μεγάλη the Great, a surname of Cybele, the Great Mother.] See MAGNA MATER. — **Meg′a-le′sian** (-shăn), **-len′si-an** (-sĭ-ăn), *a.*
meg′a-leth′o-scope (-lĕth′ō-skōp), *n.* [*mega-* + *alethoscope.*] A kind of stereoscope having a large magnifying lens
Meg′a-lich′thys (-lĭk′thĭs), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. ἰχθύς fish.] *Paleon.* A genus of large crossopterygian fishes the remains of which are found in the Carboniferous of Europe and North America.

meg′a-lo- (mĕg′ȧ-lō-). Combining form from Greek μέγας, μεγάλου, *great*. See MEGA-.

meg′a-lo-car′di-a (-kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + *cardia*.] The condition of having an abnormally large heart.

meg′a-lo-ce-pha′li-a (-sē-fā′lĭ-ȧ) | **meg′a-lo-ceph′a-ly** (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ) } *n.* [NL. *megalocephalia*, fr. Gr. μεγαλοκέφαλος having a large head. Cf. MEGACEPHALIC.] *Med.* The condition of having an abnormally large head. — **meg′a-lo-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), **-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.*

meg′a-lo-cyte′ (mĕg′ȧ-lō-sīt′), *n.* [*megalo-* + *-cyte*.] *Med.* The enlarged red blood corpuscle characteristic of pernicious anæmia.

meg′a-lo-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + *mania*.] A mania or passion for, or for doing, great or grand things; a form of mental alienation in which the patient has grandiose delusions concerning himself. — **meg′a-lo-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* — **meg′a-lo-ma-ni′a-cal** (-mȧ-nī′ȧ-kăl), *a.*

Meg′a-lon′yx (mĕg′ȧ-lŏn′ĭks; mē-găl′ō-nĭks), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. ὄνυξ claw.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct slothlike Quaternary edentate mammals of North America having complete jugal arches and strong tusks. By some it is made the type of a family, **Meg′a-lo-nych′i-dæ** (mĕg′ȧ-lō-nĭk′ĭ-dē).

meg′a-lop′ic (mĕg′ȧ-lŏp′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having large eyes; of or pert. to the megalops stage of a crustacean.

meg′a-lops (mĕg′ȧ-lŏps), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. ὤψ eye.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A larval stage following the zoëa in the development of most crabs. In this stage the legs and abdominal appendages have appeared, the abdomen is relatively long, and the eyes are large. Called also **meg′a-lo′pa**. These larvæ were originally described as a distinct genus *Megalopa* (syn. *Megalops*).
2. [*cap.*] A genus of isospondylous fishes of a family (*Elopidæ*) containing several East Indian and South Pacific species closely related to and resembling the tarpon.

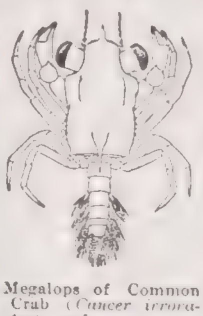

Megalops of Common Crab (*Cancer irroratus*) × 5

Meg′a-lo-sau′rus (mĕg′ȧ-lō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.: *megalo-* + *-saurus*: cf. F. *mégalosaure*.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic carnivorous dinosaurs of the group Theropoda, having a rather short neck and fore legs, long hind legs, and teeth with serrated cutting edges. In the best-known species, *M. bucklandi*, from England and France, the femur was over three feet long. The genus occurs from the Lias to the Wealden, and is the type of a widely distributed family, **Meg′a-lo-sau′ri-dæ** (-sô′rĭ-dē). — **meg′a-lo-saur′** (-sôr′), *n.* — **meg′a-lo-sau′ri-an** (-sô′rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **meg′a-lo-sau′roid** (-roid), *a.*

meg′a-lo-scope′ (mĕg′ȧ-lō-skōp′), *n.* [*megalo-* + *-scope*.] *Med.* An endoscope with a magnifying apparatus. — **meg′a-los′co-py** (mĕg′ȧ-lŏs′kō-pĭ; mĕg′ȧ-lō-skō′pĭ), *n.*

meg-am′e-ter (mĕg-ăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*mega-* + *-meter*; cf. F. *mégamètre*.] **1.** An instrument for determining longitude by observation of the stars.
2. (*pron.* mĕg′ȧ-mē′tẽr). Also **megametre**. See MEGA- **b**.
3. A micrometer. *Rare.*

meg′am-pere′ (mĕg′ăm-pâr′), *n.* [*mega-* + *ampere*.] *Elec.* A unit of current equal to a million amperes.

meg′a-phone (mĕg′ȧ-fōn), *n.* [*mega-* + *-phone*.] A device to magnify sound, or direct it in a greater volume, as a very large funnel used as an ear trumpet or as a speaking trumpet. — **meg′a-phon′ic** (-fŏn′ĭk), *a.*

meg′a-pode (-pōd), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] Any gallinaceous bird of the family **Meg′a-po-di′i-dæ** (-pō-dī′ĭ-dē), which includes the maleo, the leipoa, and the brush turkeys. They inhabit Australia and neighboring islands north and east to the Philippines and Ladrones. Their size varies from that of a pigeon to that of a turkey, and their colors are usually plain. The feet are extremely large. They are often called **mound birds**, from their peculiar habit of heaping up a mass of vegetable débris in which their eggs are laid and hatched by the heat of the decaying substances.

Me-ga′ri-an (mē-gā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to Megara, a city of ancient Greece, or the school of philosophy established there. — *n.* A member or adherent of the Megarian school. — **Me-ga′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
Megarian, *or* **Megaric, school**, a school of philosophy established at Megara by Euclid, a disciple of Socrates, who taught that the good is one, and is the only true being, thus uniting the Eleatic doctrine of the One Being with the Socratic ethical conception. Because of its skill in controversy, this school was also called the **Eristic school**. — **M. ware**, *Class. Archæol.*, vases formed in a mold and decorated with figures in relief.

meg′a-ron (mĕg′ȧ-rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [Gr. μέγαρον, fr. μεγας great.] *Archæol.* **a** The great central hall of the Mycenæan house. **b** A chasm or pit sacred to Demeter.

meg′a-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*mega-* + *-scope*.] A kind of magic lantern for throwing a magnified image of an opaque object upon a screen.

meg′a-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk) | **meg′a-scop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to the megascope or the projection upon a screen of images of opaque objects. **b** Enlarged or magnified; — said of images or of photographic pictures, etc. **c** = MACROSCOPIC. — **meg′a-scop′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

meg′a-spo-ran′gi-um (-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *mega-* + *sporangium*.] *Bot.* A sporangium which develops only megaspores. Cf. MICROSPORANGIUM.

meg′a-spore′ (mĕg′ȧ-spōr′; 201), *n.* [*mega-* + *spore*.] **a** *Bot.* One of the two kinds of asexual spores produced by heterosporous plants (Spermatophyta and some groups of Pteridophyta). They differ from the *microspores* by their large size, and always give rise to the female prothallium or gametophyte. In the seed plants the embryo sac of the ovule is a megaspore. **b** *Zoöl.* = MACROSPORE. — **meg′a-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), *a.*

meg′a-spo′ro-phyll (-spō′rō-fĭl; 201), *n.* *Bot.* A sporophyll which develops only megasporangia.

Meg′a-the′ri-um (-thē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + *-therium*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct edentates found chiefly in the Pleistocene of South America. Some of them, as *M. americanum*, the best-known species, were of gigantic size, exceeding in bulkiness any existing quadrupeds except the elephants. They are allied to the sloths and anteaters, the skull and dentition resembling those of the former and the vertebræ the latter. The skin was probably unarmored. The hind legs were very massive, also the tail, which apparently helped to support the animal when reaching up after the leaves of trees upon which it fed. The genus is the type of a family, **Meg′a-the-ri′i-dæ** (-thē-rī′ĭ-dē), which often includes all the ground sloths. — **meg′a-there** (mĕg′ȧ-thēr), *n.* — **meg′a-the′ri-an** (-thē′rĭ-ăn), **meg′a-the′rine** (-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.* — **meg′a-the′ri-oid** (-rĭ-oid), **meg′a-the′roid** (-thē′roid), *a.* & *n.*

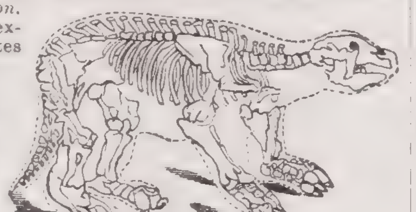

Megatherium (*M. americanum*). ($\frac{1}{75}$)

meg′a-therm (mĕg′ȧ-thûrm), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr. θερμη heat.] *Bot.* Any plant which requires great heat combined with very abundant moisture for its successful growth. Such plants are found mainly in the warm moist valleys within the tropics, where the mean temperature does not fall below 20° C. Cf. MESOTHERM, MICROTHERM.

meg′a-type (mĕg′ȧ-tīp), *n.* [*mega-* + *-type*.] *Photog.* An enlarged copy of a picture or negative, produced by photographic process. — **meg′a-typ′y** (-tīp′ĭ), *n.*

meg′a-volt′ (-vōlt′), *n.* [*mega-* + *volt*.] *Elec.* A unit of electromotive force equal to one million volts.

meg′a-zo′oid (-zō′oid), *n.* [*mega-* + *zooid*.] *Biol.* One of the larger of the two kinds of zooids of some organisms.

meg′a-zo′ö-spore (-zō′ō-spōr; 201), *n.* [*mega-* + *zoöspore*.] *Bot.* A large zoöspore, or asexual swarm cell, as that found in some confervoid algæ.

meg′erg′ (mĕg′ûrg′), *n.* [*mega-* + *erg*.] *Physics.* A unit of work equal to a million ergs; — called also *megalerg*.

Me-gil′loth (mē-gĭl′ōth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *megillōth* rolls.] *Jewish Lit.* Five books of the Hagiographa (Canticles, Ruth, Ecclesiastes, Esther, and Lamentations), which are respectively read in the synagogue on the feasts of the Passover, Pentecost, Tabernacles, and Purim, and on the anniversary of the destruction of Jerusalem.

me-gilp′ (mē-gĭlp′), **me-gilph′** (mē-gĭlf′), *n.* Also *magilp*, *meguilp*, etc. A gelatinous preparation commonly of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors. — *v. t.* To treat with or as with megilp.

meg′ohm′ (mĕg′ōm′), *n.* [*mega-* + *ohm*.] *Elec.* A unit of resistance equal to one million ohms.

me′grim (mē′grĭm), *n.* [ME. *migrym*, *mygrene*, F. *migraine*, LL. *hemigrania*, L. *hemicrania*, Gr. ἡμικρανία; ἡμι- half + κρανίον skull. See HEMI-, CRANIUM, cf. HEMICRANIA, MIGRAINE.] **1.** A kind of sick or nervous headache, usually periodical and confined to one side of the head; hemicrania; migraine; also, an attack of it.
2. Vertigo; dizziness. *Obs.*
3. A fancy; a whim; a freak; a humor; esp., in *pl.*, lowness of spirits; "the blues;" hypochondria.
These are his *megrims*, firks, and melancholies. *Ford.*
4. *pl.* *Veter.* = MAD STAGGERS.

Mei-bo′mi-a (mī-bō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Brandus *Meibom*, Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of fabaceous herbs, the tick trefoils. They have trifoliolate leaves and small racemose or panicled flowers, the fruit being a characteristic loment which breaks up into indehiscent joints. *M. gyrans* is the telegraph plant.

Mei-bo′mi-an (-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Heinrich Meibom (1638–1700), a German physician.
Meibomian glands, the long sebaceous glands of the eyelids, which discharge, through minute orifices in the edges of the lids, a fatty secretion that lubricates the lids.

Me′i-ji ri′fle (mā′ĭ-jē). [Prob. from *Meiji*, in honor of the emperor. See MEIJI.] *Mil.* A breech-loading rifle of .256-inch caliber having a magazine holding five cartridges loaded from a clip. It was the principal Japanese infantry arm in the war with Russia. It is often called **Arisaka rifle**, after the senior member of the commission which determined its details.

mein′ie, mein′y (mān′ĭ), *n.* [OF. *maisniée*, *maisnie*. See MENIAL.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** A family, including servants, etc.; household; retinue; train.
2. Band of associates; crew; set, as of chessmen.
3. A great number; multitude; herd.

mei′o-nite (mī′ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. μειων smaller: cf. F *méionite*. So called in allusion to the low pyramids of the crystals.] *Min.* A mineral of the scapolite group, occurring in glassy or milky crystals, or massive. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.70–2.74. See SCAPOLITE GROUP.

mei-o′sis (mī-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μείωσις, fr. μειοῦν to make smaller, from μείων. See MEIONITE.] *Rhet.* Lit., belittling: **a** The representation of a thing so as to cause it to be taken as less than it really is. **b** = LITOTES.

mei′o-stem′o-nous (mī′ō-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr.

Meg′a-lo-bat′ra-chus (-lō-băt′rȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr βάτραχος frog.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the giant salamander. It is often included in *Cryptobranchus*.

meg′a-lo-blast′, *n.* [*megalo-* + *-blast*.] A giant nucleated blood corpuscle or cell. See ERYTHROBLAST. — **meg′a-lo-blas′tic**, *a.*

meg′a-lo-car′pous, *a.* [Gr μεγαλόκαρπος. See MEGALO-; -CARPOUS.] Having large fruit. *Rare.*

Meg′a-loc′er-os (-lŏs′ẽr-ŏs), *n.* [NL.: *megalo-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* The genus constituted by the Irish elk, and regarded by many as not distinct from *Cervus*.

meg′a-lo-cor′ne-a, *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + *cornea*.] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of the cornea.

meg′a-lo-cy-to′sis (-sī-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.: *megalocyte* + *-osis*.] *Med.* The formation of unusually large red blood corpuscles.

meg′a-lo-dac′ty-lous, *a.* [*megalo-* + *dactylous*.] *Med.* Having abnormally large fingers.

Meg′a-lo-don (mĕg′ȧ-lō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.: *megalo-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Devonian and Cretaceous lamellibranch mollusks having ovoid, equivalve, often ponderous shells with large beaks and strongly developed hinge teeth. It is the type of a family, **Meg′a-lo-don′ti-dæ**.

meg′a-lo-gas′tri-a (-găs′trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *megalo-* + Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] *Med.* Enlargement of the stomach.

meg′a-lo-glos′si-a (-glŏs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *megalo-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] = MACROGLOSSIA.

meg′a-lo-go-nid′i-um, *n.* [NL.: *megalo-* + *gonidium*.] = MACROGONIDIUM.

meg′a-lo-graph′, *n.* [*megalo-* + *-graph*.] A kind of camera lucida for microscopic or kaleidoscopic drawing.

meg′a-log′ra-phy (mĕg′ȧ-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Drawing to a large scale. *Obs.*

meg′a-lo-mar′tyr (mĕg′ȧ-lō-mär′tẽr), *n.* [See MEGALO-.] *Eccl. Hist.* Great martyr; — a title given to some martyrs in the Eastern Church, as St. George.

meg′a-lo-me′li-a (-mē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. μέλος limb.] *Teratol.* Abnormal largeness of the limbs.

meg′a-lo-phon′ic (-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* Megalophonous.

meg′a-loph′o-nous (mĕg′ȧ-lŏf′ō-nŭs), *a.* [*megalo-* + Gr. φωνή voice.] **1.** High-sounding. *Humorous Nonce Word.*
2. Having a loud or great voice.

meg′a-loph-thal′mus (-lŏf-thăl′mŭs), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Med.* Congenital anomaly in which the eye is excessively large.

meg′a-lo′pi-a (-lō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + *-opia*.] *Med.* = MACROPSIA.

Meg′a-lo-pi′næ (-lō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of isospondylous fishes of which *Megalops* is type genus. — **meg′a-lo-pine** (-pīn; -pĭn), *a.* & *n.*

meg′a-lop′o-lis (-lŏp′ō-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μεγαλόπολις; μέγας, μεγάλη, great + πόλις city.] A chief city; metropolis.

meg′a-lo-pore′, *n.* [*megalo-* + *pore*.] *Zoöl.* One of the larger kind of pores found in the dorsal shell of certain chitons, and containing sense organs, called *megalæsthetes*.

meg′a-lop′si-a (mĕg′ȧ-lŏp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + *-opsia*.] *Med.* = MACROPSIA.

meg′a-lop′sy-chy (-lŏp′sĭ kĭ; -lŏp-sī′kĭ), *n.* [Gr μεγαλοψυχία; μέγας, μεγάλη, great + ψυχή soul, mind.] Greatness of soul. *Obs.*

Meg′a-lop′ter-is (-lŏp′tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.: *megalo-* + Gr. πτερίς fern.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Carboniferous fossil ferns that have fronds more distinctly pinnate than those of *Lesleya*, which they resemble.

Meg′a-lo-py′ge (mĕg′ȧ-lō-pī′jē), *n.* [NL.: *megalo-* + Gr. πυγή buttocks, tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American moths known as *flannel moths*. They are whitish in color, and their larvæ, which are covered with long, cottony hairs, have seven, instead of the usual five, pairs of abdominal feet. The genus constitutes a family, **Meg′a-lo-pyg′i-dæ** (-pĭj′ĭ-dē).

meg′a-lo-sple′ni-a (-splē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MEGALO-; SPLEEN.] *Med.* Enlargement of the spleen.

Meg′a-mas-tic′to-ra (-măs-tĭk′tō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr. μαστίκτωρ scourger, fr. μάστιξ whip.] *Zoöl.* A division of sponges equiv. to Calcarea. — **meg′a-mas-tic′to-ral** (-răl), *a.*

meg′a-me′tre. Var. of MEGAMETER, 2.

meg′a-nu′cle-us, *n.* = MACRONUCLEUS.

Me-gaph′y-ton (mē-găf′ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil tree ferns represented by trunks with distichous scars.

meg′a-pod (mĕg′ȧ-pŏd), *a.* Large-footed. — *n.* Var. of MEGAPODE.

Meg′a-pod′i-dæ (-pŏd′ĭ-dē). Var. of MEGAPODIIDÆ.

Meg′a-po-di′i-dæ (mĕg′ȧ-pō-dī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of gallinaceous birds consisting of the megapodes. The typical genus is **Meg′a-po′di-us** (-pō′dĭ-ŭs), which includes the Australian jungle fowls.

me-gap′o-lis (mē-găp′ō-lĭs), *n.* [NL.: *mega-* + Gr πόλις city.] A chief city. *Obs.*

Me-gap′ter-a (mē-găp′tẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *mega-* + Gr. πτερόν wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the humpback whales. It is the type of a subfamily, **Me-gap′ter-i′næ** (-ī′nē). — **me-gap′ter-ine** (-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

Meg′a-ren′si-an (mĕg′ȧ-rĕn′sĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* = MEGARIAN.

Meg′a-rhi′nus (mĕg′ȧ-rī′nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large mosquitoes having a curved beak and a metallic greenish or bluish coloration. They are not known to transmit malaria.

Me-gar′ic (mē-găr′ĭk), *a.* = MEGARIAN.

meg′a-sclere (mĕg′ȧ-sklēr), **meg′a-scle′rum** (-sklē′rŭm), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr σκληρός hard.] *Zoöl.* A large spicule; specif., one of the supporting or skeletal spicules of sponges. — **meg′a-scler′ic** (-sklĕr′ĭk), **meg′a-scle′rous** (-sklē′rŭs), *a.*

meg′a-seme, *a.* [*mega-* + Gr σῆμα sign, mark: cf. F. *mégasème*.] See ORBITAL INDEX.

Meg′a-so′ma (mĕg′ȧ-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellicorn beetles, subfamily Dynastinæ, chiefly of tropical America. It includes some of the largest beetles. See ELEPHANT BEETLE.

meg′a-spo-range′ (mĕg′ȧ-spō-rānj′). A megasporangium.

me-gass′ (mē-găs′), **me-gasse′**. Vars. of BAGASSE.

meg′a-syn-thet′ic, *a.* [*mega-* + *synthetic*.] Forming an extensive or ponderous synthesis: — a term applied to the American Indian languages with reference to the length and massive character of their words. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

meg′a-we′ber (mĕg′ȧ-vā′bẽr; -wē′bẽr), *n.* *Elec.* See MEGA- **b**.

megazin. † MAGAZINE.

Meg′-cut′-throat′, *n.* The European whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

Meg Dods. See DODS, MEG.

Meghelmes † MICHAELMAS.

Me-gid′do, *or* **-don** (mē-gĭd′ō; -ŏn). *Bib.*

Me-gil′lah (mē-gĭl′ȧ), *n.*, *sing.* of MEGILLOTH.

megir, **megire**. † MEAGRE.

Meg Merrilies. See MERRILIES, MEG.

meg′ohm-it (mĕg′ōm-ĭt), *n.* Also **meg′om-it**. [From MEGOHM.] Any of various preparations made of thin sheets of mica cemented together; — used as an insulator in electrical work.

meg′oph-thal′mus (-ŏf-thăl′mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MEGALOPHTHALMUS.

meg′o-talc′, *n.* An insulating material resembling megohmit.

Meg′phi-as (mĕg′fĭ-ăs). *D. Bib.*

megre. † MEAGRE.

Me′grez (mē′grĕz), *n.* [Ar. *al maghrez* the root.] See STAR.

me′grim, *n.* The lantern flounder.

me′grim-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

me-guilp′. Var. of MEGILP.

Me-her′rin (mē-hĕr′ĭn), *n. pl.* A small tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly dwelling on the borderlands of Virginia and Carolina. They are not heard of after the first decades of the 18th century.

Me-het′a-beel, **-bel** (mē-hĕt′ȧ-bēl; -b'l), **Me-hi′da** (mē-hī′dȧ), **Me′hir** (mē′hẽr). *Bib.*

Me-het′a-bel (-hĕt′ȧ-bĕl), **Me-hit′a-ble** (-hĭt′ȧ-b'l), *n.* [Heb *Meheytabēl*.] Lit., benefited of God; — fem. prop. name.

meh′man-dar′ (mā′mȧn-där′), *n.* [Per. *mihmāndār*; *mihmān* guest + *-dār* guarding.] In Persia, a court official appointed to escort an ambassador or traveler through the country.

Me-ho′lah (mē-hō′lȧ), **Me-ho′la-thite** (-lȧ-thīt). *Bib.*

M. E. H. P. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Most Excellent High Priest (the chief officer of a Royal Arch chapter).

‖ **mehr Licht** (mār lĭkt) [G.] More light: — said to be Goethe's last words, part of a request that more light might be admitted to his room, often given a figurative interpretation.

meh′tar (mā′tȧr), *n.* [Hind. & Per., prince, in India used ironically.] **1.** In Persia, orig. [*cap.*], a title, or a part of the title, of certain great officers of the royal household, as the groom of the chamber; now [*l. c.*], a groom; a stable boy.
2. In Bengal, a servant who sweeps and cleans a house.
3. [*cap.*] [Marathi.] A title of the ruler of Chitral. — **Meh′tar-ship**, *n.*

mehte. † MIGHT, *n.*, & *pret.* of MAY.

meh′ter. Var. of MEHTAR.

me-hu′dee oil (mē-hōō′dē). See OIL, *Table I.*

Me-hu′ja-el (mē-hū′jā-ĕl). *Bib.*

Me-hu′man (-măn). *Bib.*

Me-hu′nim, *or* **Me-hu′nims** (-nĭm, nĭmz), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Vars. of MEUNIM.

Me-hu′sim (-sĭm). *D. Bib.*

meid. † MEAD, MEED.

mei-dan′. † MAIDAN.

meide.ure, *n.* [ME.: *meide* maid + *lure* damage, loss, AS. *lyre*.] Loss of maidenhood. *Obs.*

meiden. † MAIDEN.

Mei′ding-er cell (mī′dĭng-ẽr). A zinc-copper cell of the Daniell type in which copper sulphate is held in an inverted tube or flask with an opening at the bottom through which copper sulphate solution descends by gravity.

mei′ger, **mei′gre** † MEAGRE.

meigne † MEINIE.

meigrim † MEGRIM.

meiht. *Obs.* 2d pers. sing. pres. indic. of MAY.

meihter † MEHTAR.

Me′i-ji (mā′ē-jē), *n.* [Jap., lit., enlightened peace.] The chronological name of the years comprised in the reign of Mutsuhito, emperor of Japan.

meik † MEEK.

mei′kle (mē′k'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MICKLE.

Mei-lan′i-on. Var. of MILANION.

meild. † MELD.

‖ **Mei′ler** (mī′lẽr), *n.*, *pl.* MEILER. [G.] A heap or mound, as of wood to be charred, ore to be roasted, or coal to be coked.

Mei-lich′i-os (mī-lĭk′ĭ-ŏs), *a.* An epithet of Zeus. See ZEUS.

meill † MEAL, grain.

mein. † MAIN, power, etc.; MAUND, *India*; MEAN; MIEN.

meind. *Obs.* p. p. of MENG.

meine † MEAN.

mein′ful. † MAINFUL.

meing. Scot. var. of MENG.

meinie † MANY.

meintene, **meintenaunce** † MAINTAIN, MAINTENANCE.

Mei′o-cene (mī′ō-sēn), **mei′o-lith′ic** (-lĭth′ĭk). Vars. of MIOCENE, MIOLITHIC.

mei′o-phyl′ly (mī′ō-fĭl′ĭ), *n.* [Gr. μείων smaller + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

mei′o-tax′y (-tăk′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. μείων smaller + τάξις an arranging.] *Bot.* Suppression of a complete whorl of leaves or sporophylls.

meir. † MARE, an animal; MAYOR.

meirswyne † MEERSWINE.

meis † MESS.

meise. † MEASE.

Mei′sen-bach proc′ess (mī′zĕn-bäk) [After Georg *Meisenbach* (b. 1841), of Munich.] A half-tone process.

meiss. † MACE, a club; MEASE, to mitigate; MESS.

meiss. Obs. pl. of MOUSE.

Meis′sa (mī′sä), *n.* [Ar. *al maisān* the proudly marching one.] See STAR.

μείων smaller + στήμων warp, thread.] *Bot.* Having the stamens fewer in number than the sepals and petals, as the lilac.

Meiss′ner′s plex′us (mīs′nẽrz). [After Prof. Georg *Meissner* of Göttingen.] *Anat.* A plexus of gangliated nerve fibers lying between the muscular and mucous coats of the intestine.

Meis′ter, Wil′helm (vĭl′hĕlm mīs′tẽr). [G.] The warm-hearted, impulsive hero of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship" and "Wilhelm Meister's Travels," which together reveal the hero's mental and moral ripening. Meister is a favorite with women, and his susceptible nature often leads him too hastily into binding relations. He is emotional, speculative, and critical, ever striving for the harmonious development of his mind, and with exalted ideas of reforming the German stage. His love troubles finally end in a permanent attachment, and he finds happiness in a life of useful activity. The character is in large part a portrayal of the author's own development.

Meis′ter-sing′er (mīs′tẽr-sĭng′ẽr; -zĭng′ẽr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A member of one of certain guilds, chiefly of workingmen, established between about 1300 and 1500 in Mainz, Nuremberg, and other German cities, for the cultivation of poetry and music. They were distinguished, on the one hand, from their predecessors, the usually aristocratic *Minnesingers*, and, on the other, from the minstrel singers of folk song. Their work, called *Meistergesang*, was generally a lyric setting of a Biblical or other subject, sung to the harp, etc. It was full of technicalities, formulated in a system called *Tabulatur* (which see). Candidates for admission to the guild had to submit a song to four judges or "markers," and usually passed through four preparatory degrees, *Schüler*, *Schulfreund*, *Dichter*, and *Sänger* (lit., scholar, school friend, poet, and singer), before attaining that of *Meister* (lit., master). Their pedantry is satirized (as applying to his critics) by Wagner in "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg."

mei′zo-seis′mal (mī′zō-sīs′măl) } *a.* [Gr. μειζων greater
mei′zo-seis′mic (mī′zō-sīs′mĭk) } + σεισμό; earthquake.] Characterized by or indicating great or maximum seismal disturbance; as, *meizoseismal* curve, a curve on a chart joining those points where the shock has been most severe.

Mekh′i-tar-ist, Mech′i-tar-ist (mĕk′ĭ-tär-ĭst), *n.* [From *Mekhitar*, or *Mechitar*, an Armenian, who founded the congregation in 1701.] *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious congregation devoted to the improvement of Armenians, founded at Constantinople, but in 1717 finally established in the island of San Lazzaro, in the Lagoon of Venice, where is its chief convent. The Mekhitarists print Armenian texts, including a translation of the Bible and translations into Armenian of European literature.

me-kom′e-ter (mē-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. μῆκος length + *-meter.*] *Mil.* A range finder for use in the field, consisting of two box sextants used simultaneously at a known distance apart.

me-la′da (mā-lä′dä; mĕ-lā′dȧ), *n.* [Sp., prop. p. p. of *melar* to sugar, candy, fr. L. *mel* honey. See MOLASSES.] Crude sugar mixed with molasses, obtained by boiling down cane juice.

me-læ′na, me-le′na (mē-lē′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέλας, m., μελαινα, f., black.] *Med.* **a** A discharge from the bowels of black matter, consisting of altered blood; also, black vomit; formerly, also, a supposed disease marked by such discharges. **b** The matter so discharged.

Mel′a-leu′ca (mĕl′ȧ-lū′kȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλας black + λευκός white; — in allusion to the black trunk and white branches.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian and East Indian myrtaceous shrubs and trees. They have numerous stamens united in fascicles, and the ovules in many series. The small white or yellow flowers are borne in heads or spikes. *M. leucadendron* yields cajuput oil.

me-lam′ine (mē-lăm′ĭn; mĕl′ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *melamin*; *melam* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, nitrogenous base, $C_3H_6N_6$, a triamino derivative of symmetrical triazine, produced from several cyanogen compounds and decomposed by heat into melam and ammonia; — called also *cyanuramide.*

Me-lam′pus (mē-lăm′pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελάμπους.] *Gr. Myth.* A famous seer, the ancestor of a family of seers. Some serpents whose lives he had saved cleansed his ears with their tongues while he was asleep, and on awaking he could understand the voices of birds and other animals.

Mel′am-py′rum (mĕl′ăm-pī′rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μελάμπυρον; μέλας black + πυρός wheat.] *Bot.* A small genus of hemiparasitic scrophulariaceous branching annuals of temperate regions. They have small irregular flowers with four stamens. *M. americanum* is the cowwheat.

mel′a-næ′mi-a, *or* **-ne′mi-a** (-ȧ-nē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition in which the blood contains black pigment either floating freely or embedded in the white blood corpuscles. It occurs esp. in severe malarial fever. — **mel′a-næ′mic, -ne′mic** (-nē′mĭk), *a.*

mel′an-cho′li-a (mĕl′ăn-kō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. See MELANCHOLY.] *Med.* A kind of mental unsoundness characterized by extreme depression of spirits, ill-grounded fears, delusions, and brooding over one particular subject or train of ideas; also, a case or species of this disease.

mel′an-cho′li-ac (mĕl′ăn-kō′lĭ-ăk), *n.* *Med.* One affected with melancholia. — *a.* Affected with melancholia.

mel′an-chol′ic (-kŏl′ĭk; mĕl′ăn-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [L. *melancholicus*, Gr. μελαγχολικό; : cf. F. *mélancolique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to "melancholy," or "black bile;" causing, due to, or of the nature of, melancholy (sense 1 **b**). *Obs.* **2.** Given to or having melancholy; depressed; melancholy; dejected; unhappy.

If he be mad, or angry, or *melancholick*, or sprightly, he will paint whatsoever is proportionable to any one. *Dryden.*

3. Causing, or showing, melancholy; depressing; sad. *Obs.* **4.** Affected with, like, or pert. to, melancholia.

mel′an-chol-y (mĕl′ăn-kŏl-ĭ; *in early Modern English poetry often accented on second or final syllable*), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOLIES (-ĭz). [ME. *melancolie*, *malencolie*, OF. *melancolie*, *malencollie*, F. *mélancolie*, L. *melancholia*, fr. Gr. μελαγχολία; μέλας, -ανος, black + χολή gall, bile. See 1st GALL.] **1. a** Black bile, a thick, acrid fluid once imagined to be a secretion of the kidneys or spleen, and the cause of gloominess. See HUMOR, 2. *Obs.* **b** A condition or disorder believed to be due to an excess of black bile and marked by sullenness and irascibility or mental dejection and depression; in later usage, melancholia. *Obs.* **2.** Ill nature; irascibility; sullenness. *Obs.* **3.** Depression of spirits; gloomy state or mood; dejection.

What a *melancholy* was in that tone! *Hawthorne.*

4. A cause or occasion of melancholy; also, an attack or fit of melancholy. *Obs.* **5.** Pensive meditation or sadness; serious thoughtfulness.

The influence of mild-minded *melancholy*. *Tennyson.*

6. A melancholy or mournful writing, as a poem. *Obs.*

Syn. — Despondency, sorrow, mournfulness, depression, low spirits, hypochondria. — MELANCHOLY, SADNESS, DEJECTION, GLOOM. SADNESS is the general term for depression of spirits, of whatever degree; MELANCHOLY, in modern usage, is (esp.) settled depression; the word often suggests little more than pensive, sometimes pleasing, sadness; as, "a thousand memories . . . unspeakable for *sadness*" (*Tennyson*); "We never do anything consciously for the last time . . . without *sadness* of heart" (*De Quincey*); "a feeling of *sadness* and longing, that is not akin to pain" (*Longfellow*); "Mine . . . is a white *melancholy*, . . . which, though it seldom laughs or dances, . . . yet is a good easy sort of a state. . . . But there is another sort, black indeed, which . . . believes, nay is sure of everything that is unlikely, so it be but frightful, and . . . excludes and shuts its eyes to the most possible hopes" (*T. Gray*); "the grace of forest charms decayed, and pastoral *melancholy*" (*Wordsworth*); "Mellow, *melancholy*, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of her heart" (*Hawthorne*). DEJECTION suggests esp. the mood of one who is downcast, discouraged, or dispirited; GLOOM is profound despondency or heaviness of spirits; as, "As high as we have mounted in delight, in our *dejection* do we sink as low" (*Wordsworth*); "Childhood is not easily *dejected*" (*Johnson*); "a sullen *gloom*" (*Burke*); "Miss Brown looked . . . depressed almost to *gloom*" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); "a *gloomy* gazer on the world to which I have little relation" (*Johnson*). See DESPONDENCY, SORROW, MISERY, DISTRESS, TEDIUM, PENSIVE.

mel′an-chol-y, *a.* **1.** Affected with the supposed disorder or the "humor" of "melancholy," or with melancholia; liable to, or causing, mental disorder of this kind *Obs.* **2.** Ill-natured; sullen; irascible. *Obs.* **3.** Depressed in spirits; dejected; gloomy; dismal; mournful; sad. **4.** Seriously thoughtful or meditative; pensive. *Milton.* **5.** Suggestive or expressive of melancholy or dejection; dismal; depressing; producing sadness; causing dejection; calamitous; afflictive; lamentable; as, a *melancholy* event. "The *melancholy* vale." *Shak.* **6.** Favorable to meditation; somber. *Obs.*

A pretty, *melancholy* seat, well wooded and watered. *Evelyn*

Mel′anch-tho′ni-an (mĕl′ăŋk-thō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German Lutheran reformer Philipp Melanchthon (1497–1560), or his theological teachings or views. Melanchthon drew up the Augsburg Confession. See SYNERGISM. — *n.* A follower of Melanchthon.

Mel′an-co′ni-a′les (mĕl′ăn-kō′nĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Melanconium*, name of the typical genus, fr. Gr. μέλας black + κόνις dust, in allusion to the dark spores.] *Bot.* The smallest of the three orders of Fungi Imperfecti, including those with no asci nor pycnidia, but as a rule having the spores in cavities without special walls. They cause many of the plant diseases known as anthracnose.

Mel′a-ne′sian (mĕl′ȧ-nē′shăn), *a.* [Gr. μελας, -ανος, black + νῆσος island. *Melanesia* was so called from the dark complexion of the natives.] Of or pertaining to Melanesia or the Melanesians.

Mel′a-ne′sian, *n.* A member of the dominant native race of Melanesia, a dark-skinned people with thick beards and frizzy hair, often elaborately dressed, who are generally considered to be a cross between the Negroid Papuan race and the Polynesians or the Malays. As a rule they are industrious agriculturists, and they possess the art of making pottery, rare in Polynesia; but they are far inferior to their Polynesian neighbors in navigation and architecture, in social organization, and in military courage. Many of them are or have been habitual cannibals. Their language represents a stage intermediate between Malay and Polynesian (see MALAYO-POLYNESIAN). Cf. FIJIAN, PAPUAN.

‖ **mé′lange′** (mā′läNzh′), *n.*; *pl.* MÉLANGES (*F.* mā′läNzh′). [F. See MEDDLE.] A mixture; a medley.

A *mélange* of a fifth part of silver, and a fourth of gold. *Evelyn.*

Me-la′ni-a (mē-lā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of fresh-water tænioglossate gastropod mollusks, having a high, turret-shaped shell covered with a thick, dark periostracum. It is the type of a large family, **Mel′a-ni′i-dæ** (mĕl′ȧ-nī′ĭ-dē) represented in nearly all warmer regions. — **me-la′ni-an** (mē-lā′nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

An American Melania. Nat. size.

me-la′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Ethnol.* Of dark or black pigmentation; melanic, esp. [*cap.*] as designating the Negroes, Melanesians, Australians, etc.

me-lan′ic (mē-lăn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] **1.** Melanotic. **2.** *Ethnol.* Characterized by or evincing melanism; melanian.

mel′a-nin (mĕl′ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of various dark brown or black amorphous pigments in the human body, differing considerably in composition, as that which causes the dark color of negroes' skin, the pigments of the choroid, the pigments of the hair, etc.

mel′a-nism (mĕl′ȧ-nĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] **1.** *Physiol. & Zoöl.* An unusual development of black or nearly black color in the skin or in the plumage or pelage. It occurs either as a characteristic of varieties or in individuals, esp. in certain groups of mammals and birds, as hawks and squirrels, and is not due to pathological causes. In other groups it is only sporadic. **2.** *Ethnol.* The character of having a high degree of pigmentation, as shown in dark skin, eyes, and hair.

mel′a-nis′tic (-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* Affected with melanism; of the nature of melanism.

mel′a-no- (mĕl′ȧ-nō-), **melan-.** Combining form from Greek μελας, μελανος, *black, dark.*

Mel′a-no- (mĕl′ȧ-nō-). Combining form for *Melanian*; as in **Mel′a-no-Pap′u-an.**

Mel′a-noch′ro-i (-nŏk′rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black + (perh.) χρόα color, or (perh.) ὠχρός pale (*Oxf. E. D.*).] *Ethnol.* Caucasians of the brunet type. See CAUCASIAN, *a.*, 2.

mel′a-noch′roid (mĕl′ȧ-nŏk′roid), *a.* Having a dark complexion; of or pertaining to the Melanochroi.

mel′a-no-crat′ic (-nō-krăt′ĭk), *a.* [*melano-* + Gr. κρατεῖν to rule.] *Petrog.* Designating the dark, traplike dikes, sheets, etc. (called also *lamprophyres*), composed chiefly of ferromagnesian minerals, which accompany larger abyssal intrusions of igneous rocks, from whose magma they have been derived by differentiation. They are complementary to the rocks called *leucocratic* (which see).

mel′a-no-cyte′ (mĕl′ȧ-nō-sīt′; mē-lăn′ō-sīt), *n.* [*melano-* + *-cyte.*] *Physiol.* A lymphocyte containing dark pigment.

Mel′a-no-den′dron (mĕl′ȧ-nō-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *dendron*; — from the dark foliage.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of asteraceous trees, having bristly pappus and ribbed achenes. The species (*M. integrifolium*) is native of St. Helena, where it is known as the *black cabbage tree.*

mel′a-no-der′ma (-dûr′mȧ) } *n.* [NL. See MELANO-; -DERM.]
mel′a-no-der′mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ) } *Med.* Black color of the skin, esp. when abnormal. — **mel′a-no-der′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

me-lan′o-gen (mē-lăn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*melanin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance capable of yielding melanin by appropriate treatment; an antecedent of melanin.

mel′a-noid (mĕl′ȧ-noid), *a.* [*melano-* + *-oid.*] **a** Blackish; melanistic. **b** *Med.* Pert. to, or resembling, melanosis.

mel′a-noi′din (mĕl′ȧ-noi′dĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of various black pigments obtained by hydrolytic cleavage of proteid substances, and resembling the natural melanins.

mel′a-no′ma (mĕl′ȧ-nō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *melano-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* **a** A tumor containing dark pigment. **b** Development of dark-pigmented tumors.

Me-lan′o-plus (mē-lăn′ō-plŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black + ὅπλον, pl. ὅπλα arms, armor.] *Zoöl.* A genus containing the migratory locust of the western United States and other common American species. See LOCUST.

meisseine. † MIZEN.

Meis′sen ware (mī′s'n). Ceramic ware made at the town of Meissen in Saxony, where true or hard porcelain was first made in Europe. Also, less accurately, called *Dresden ware*

Meiss′ner′s cor′pus-cles (mīs′nẽrz). *Anat.* = CORPUSCLES OF MEISSNER

meister. † MASTER, MISTER.

meistres. Obs. pl. of MASTER.

meistrie. † MASTERY.

meit. † MEET.

meite. † MEAT.

meith (mēth). Scot. var. of *might*, pret. of MAY.

meith (mēth), *n.* [AS. *mǣþ* measure, degree, proportion; or (for sense 2) cf. Icel. *mið* a fishing bank known by landmarks on shore.] *Scot.* **1.** A measure or measurement. **2.** A landmark; a boundary mark; a seamark.

meith, *v. t.* To mark; to show the position of. *Scot.*

Mei′thei (mā′thā), *n.* The language of the Manipuris, an archaic member of the Kuki-Chin group of the Indo-Chinese languages (which see).

Me′-jar′kon (mē′jär′kŏn). *Bib.*

me-jid′i-eh. Var. of MEDJIDIE.

Mej-noun′ and Lei-lah′ (mĕj-nōōn′, lā-lä′). In a Persian tale, a pair of model lovers, like Pyramus and Thisbe or Romeo and Juliet.

‖ **me ju′di-ce.** [L.] I being judge; in my judgment.

mek. † MEEK. [*n. & v.*

mek. Obs or dial. var. of MAKE,

Mek-bu′da (mĕk-bōō′dȧ), *n* [Prob. fr Ar. *al maqbūdah* contracted.] See STAR. [MEEK.

meke. † MAKE, a halfpenny;

mekel. † MICHAEL, MICKLE.

mekelac, *n.* [ME., also *mekeleik*; cf. Icel. *mjūkleikr*, abstract n. fr. *mjūk* agile, meek.] Meekness. *Obs.*

meken. † MEEKEN.

mekhede. † MEEKHEAD.

me′kil. Obs. or Scot. var. of MICKLE. [shade. *Obs.*

me′kil-wort′, *n.* Deadly night-

me′kle. Obs. or Scot. for MICKLE.

Me-ko′nah (mē-kō′nȧ). *Bib.*

mel. † MEAL.

me′la (mā′lä), *n.* [Hind. *melā.*] A fair held in connection with a religious festival. *India.*

me-lac′o-nite (mē-lăk′ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. μέλας black + κόνις dust.] *Min.* An earthy black massive variety of tenorite.

melacotone. † MELOCOTON.

melady. † MALADY.

me-lai′no-type (mē-lā′nō-tīp). Var. of MELANOTYPE.

me-lal′gi-a (mē-lăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλος limb + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the extremities.

mel′am (mĕl′ăm; mē′lăm), *n.* [Arbitrarily formed by Liebig. Cf. MELLONE.] *Chem.* A white, amorphous compound, $C_6H_9N_{11}$, obtained by heating ammonium sulphocyanate.

melampod, melampode, *n.* [L. *melampodion*, Gr. μελαμπόδιον.] The black hellebore. *Obs.*

mel′am-py′rin (mĕl′ăm-pī′rĭn), **mel′am-py′rite** (-pī′rīt), *n.* [See MELAMPYRUM.] *Chem.* Dulcite It is found in the leaves of cowwheat (*Melampyrum*).

melan-. See MELANO-.

me-lan′a-gogue, *n.* [*melano-* + *-agogue.*] *Old Med.* A purgative for black bile. — **me-lan′a-gog′al,** *a.* [choliac. *Obs.*

mel′an-cho′li-an, *n.* A melan-

mel′an-chol′ic, *n.* **a** Melancholy; also, a melancholy person. *Obs.* **b** A melancholiac.

mel′an-chol′i-cal, *a.* Melancholic. *Obs.* [MELANCHOLIC.

mel′an-chol′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of

mel′an-chol′ik-ly, *adv.* Melancholically. *Obs.*

mel′an-chol′i-ly (mĕl′ăn-kŏl′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MELANCHOLY.

mel′an-chol′i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

mel′an-cho′li-ous (-kō′lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *melancolieus.*] Melancholic. *Obs.* or *R.* — **mel′an-cho′li-ous-ness,** *n.* *Obs.* [ic. *Obs.*

mel′an-chol-ish, *a.* Melanchol-

mel′an-chol-ist, *n.* One affected with melancholy. *Obs.* or *R.*

mel′an-cho-lize (mĕl′ăn-kō-līz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE. *Obs.* or *R.*

mel′an-chol-y, *v. t.* To render melancholy *Obs.*

mel′an-chol′y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

melancolient, *a.* *Old Med.* Affected with melancholy. *Obs*

mel′an-col-y. Melancholy. *Ref. Sp.*

Mel′an-co′ni-a′ce-æ (mĕl′ăn-kō′nĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fungi constituting the order Melanconiales. — **mel′an-co′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mel′anc-tho′ni-an, Mel′anc-to′ni-an. Vars. of MELANCHTHONIAN. [NÆMIA.

mel′a-ne′mi-a. Var. of MELA-

mel′an-eph′i-dro′sis (mĕl′ăn-ĕf′ĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *ephidrosis.*] *Med.* Excretion of black or dark perspiration, most often on the eyelids.

me-lange′ (mā-läNzh′), *v. t.* [F. *mélanger.*] To mix (wool of different colors). — **me-lang′er** (-läN′zhẽr), *n.*

Mel′a-ni′i-dæ (-nī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See MELANIA.

me-lan′i-line (mē-lăn′ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*melamine* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, $(C_6H_5NH)_2C:NH$, obtained by the action of cyanogen chloride on aniline and otherwise. It is a diphenyl derivative of guanidine.

Mel′a-nip′pe (mĕl′ȧ-nĭp′ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελανίππη.] A daughter of Chiron, metamorphosed into a mare by Artemis, and placed among the stars.

Mel′a-nip′pus (-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελάνιππος.] *Gr. Myth* A Theban, the slayer of Tydeus in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes, who was himself killed by Amphiaraus.

mel′a-nite (mĕl′ȧ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black: cf. F. *mélanite*, G. *melanit.*] *Min.* A black kind of garnet of the variety andradite. See GARNET, *n.*, 1. — **mel′a-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mel′a-nize (mĕl′ȧ-nīz), *v. t.* To make melanistic.

mel′a-no (-nō), *n.* *Zoöl.* A melanistic animal.

mel′a-no-car′ci-no′ma, *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *carcinoma.*] *Med.* A pigmented carcinoma.

mel′a-no-ce′rite (mĕl′ȧ-nō-sē′rīt), *n.* [G. *melanocerit.* See MELANO-; CERITE.] A rare mineral in brown or black rhombohedral crystals. It is a complex fluosilicate of cerium, yttrium, calcium, and other metals.

Mel′a-no-ce′tus (-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + Gr. κῆτος whale.] *Zoöl.* A genus of deep-sea pediculate fishes of the family Ceratiidæ, black in color, with a very large mouth and enormously distensible stomach. — **mel′a-no-ce′tine** (-tĭn; -tīn), *a. & n.*

mel′a-no-chro′ic (-krō′ĭk), **mel′a-noch′ro-ous** (mĕl′ȧ-nŏk′rō-ŭs), *a.* = MELANOCHROID.

mel′a-no-chro′ite (-nō-krō′īt), *n.* [Gr. μελανόχροος swarthy; μέλας, -ανος, black + χρόα skin.] *Min.* Phœnicochroite.

mel′a-noc′o-mous (-nŏk′ō-mŭs), *a.* [*melano-* + Gr. κόμη hair.] Dark-haired.

Me-lan′o-i (mē-lăn′ō-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. μελανοί, pl. of μελανός, var. of μέλας black.] The darker Melanochroi. *Huxley.*

mel′a-noid, *n.* A melanistic animal.

mel′a-noi′dic (mĕl′ȧ-noi′dĭk), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Designating certain artificially prepared acids called also melanoidins.

mel′a-no-path′i-a (-nō-păth′ĭ-ȧ), **mel′a-nop′a-thy** (-nŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [NL. *melanopathia.* See MELANO-; -PATHY.] *Med.* **a** Melanosis. **b** Melanoma.

mel′a-no-pla′ki-a (-nō-plā′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, plate.] *Med.* Occurrence of pigmented patches on the oral mucous membrane.

mel′a-nor-rha′gi-a (-nō-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* = MELÆNA.

Mel′a-nor-rhœ′a (mĕl′ȧ-nŏ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *-rhea.*] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian anacardiaceous trees having simple leaves, panicled flowers with accrescent petals, and drupaceous fruit. *M. usitata* is the theetsee.

2. [*l. c.*] Also **mel′a-nor-rhe′a**. *Med.* = MELÆNA.

mel′a-nose (mĕl′ȧ-nōs), *n.* [See MELANOSIS.] *Bot.* A disease of the grapevine due to the parasitic fungus *Septoria ampelina*, which attacks the leaves, causing them to fall.

mel′a-no′sis (-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μελάνωσις a growing black, μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Med.* Morbid deposition of black matter in the tissues, often of a malignant character, causing pigmented tumors. — **mel′a-not′ic** (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.*

mel′a-nos′i-ty (-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr μέλας, -ανος, black.] Melanism, or tendency to it.

mel′a-not′ic (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* **a** *Med.* Affected with, or relating to, melanosis. **b** *Zoöl.* Melanistic.

mel′a-nous (mĕl′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Ethnol.* Having black hair and dark brown or blackish skin; melanic, esp. as applied to the darker Melanochroi.

Mel′an-tha′ce-æ (mĕl′ăn-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELANTHIUM.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order Liliales, distinguished from the Liliaceæ by the septicidal capsule, and by the absence of bulbs. It includes about 36 genera and 150 species of wide distribution, some of which are ornamental plants. *Zygadenus*, *Veratrum*, *Uvularia*, and *Colchicum* are illustrative genera. — **mel′an-tha′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Me-lan′thi-um (mē-lăn′thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American herbs, typifying the family Melanthaceæ, with erect leafy stems bearing a terminal panicle of yellowish flowers, with clawed perianth segments. *M. virginicum* is the bunchflower.

mel′a-nu′ri-a (mĕl′ȧ-nū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The passage of urine containing black pigment. — **mel′a-nu′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

mel′a-phyre (mĕl′ȧ-fīr), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black + por*phyre* porphyry: cf. G. *melaphyr.*] *Petrog.* Orig., a porphyritic rock consisting of phenocrysts of feldspar in a dark groundmass; hence, a porphyritic igneous rock with dark-colored aphanitic groundmass and phenocrysts of any kind.

me-las′ma (mē-lăz′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέλασμα black spot.] *Med.* A dark discoloration of the skin, usually local; as, Addison's *melasma*. — **me-las′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

me-las′si-gen′ic (mē-lăs′ĭ-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [From *melasses*, var. of *molasses* + *-genic.*] *Sugar Manuf.* Producing molasses; preventing the crystallization of sugar.

Me-las′to-ma (mē-lăs′tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.: Gr. μέλας black + στόμα mouth; — in allusion to the staining property of the fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of Asiatic shrubs, typifying the Melastomaceæ, having coriaceous leaves and large purple flowers with 10–14 unequal anthers, the connectives spurred. Many species are cultivated in greenhouses.

Me-las′to-ma′ce-æ (mē-lăs′tō-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELASTOMA.] *Bot.* A large family of trees, shrubs, or herbs (order Myrtales), characterized by the opposite 3–9-nerved leaves, anthers with thickened or appendaged connectives, and petals inserted on the throat of the calyx. There are about 150 genera and 2,500 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, esp. in South America. Many genera are cultivated in greenhouses for their showy flowers or handsome foliage. *Rhexia* is the only genus in the United States. — **me-las′to-ma′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mel′chite (mĕl′kit), *n.* [LGr. Μελχῖται, pl., fr. Syr. *malko* king.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* **a** Anciently, one of those Eastern Christians in Egypt and Syria who held to the orthodox faith as defined in the Creed of Chalcedon when many Eastern Christians embraced Monophysitism; — a name orig. given by the Monophysites because they belonged to the party of the Byzantine court. **b** Now, one of a Christian body, chiefly in Syria and Egypt, which acknowledges the Pope, but adheres to the liturgy, canon law, etc., of the Eastern Church.

2. Short for MELCHITE ALPHABET.

Mel′chite, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Melchites.

Melchite alphabet, a Syriac alphabet, at first uncial, becoming later cursive and the most deformed of Syriac scripts.

meld (mĕld), *v. t. & i.*; MELD′ED; MELD′ING. [G. *melden* to announce.] *Card Playing.* In pinochle, to declare or announce for a score; as, to *meld* four kings. A player can meld only after winning the previous trick, and before drawing from the stock. — *n.* Any combination or score which may be declared, or melded, in pinochle.

Mel′do-la's dye′stuffs′ (mĕl′dō-lȧz). [After R. *Meldola* (b. 1849), English chemist.] A group of artificial oxazine dyestuffs, chiefly blue or violet, formerly extensively used on cotton. **Meldola's blue**, the first made, is obtained by the action of a compound (chemically, para-nitroso-dimethylaniline hydrochloride) on beta-naphthol.

mel-dom′e-ter (mĕl-dŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. μέλδειν to melt + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An apparatus devised by Professor John Joly (in 1888) for the determination of melting points. It includes a strip of platinum foil, heated by electricity, on which are placed bits of the substances to be tested.

Mel′e-a′ger (mĕl′ē-ā′jẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελέαγρος.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Althæa, queen of Calydon. At his birth it was foretold that his life would last no longer than the brand then burning on the hearth. Althæa quenched it, and hid it away. At the hunt of the Calydonian boar, Meleager, in love with Atalanta (which see), gave her the trophies of the chase. In the quarrel which this caused with his uncles he slew them. Althæa, enraged, thrust the fatal brand into the fire, so causing Meleager's death. In an earlier version (Iliad, IX.) Meleager perishes in consequence of curses pronounced by his mother.

Mel′e-a-gri′na (-ȧ-grī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Meleagris*, name of a genus of mollusks; so named because speckled, fr. L. *meleagris* a sort of guinea fowl, Gr. μελεαγρίς.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the pearl oysters.

Mel′e-a′gris (mĕl′ē-ā′grĭs), *n.* [L., the guinea fowl.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the turkeys, wild and domestic. It is made the type of a subfamily, **Mel′e-a-gri′næ** (mĕl′ē-ȧ-grī′nē), of the pheasant family. — **mel′e-ag′rine** (-ăg′rīn; -rĭn), *a.*

‖ **mê′lée′** (mā′lā′), *n.* [F., fr. *mêler* to mix. See MEDDLE; cf. MELLAY.] **1.** A fight between combatants mingled in a confused mass; a skirmish; an affray; a fray.

2. A cavalry exercise in which two groups of riders try to cut paper plumes off the helmets of their opponents, the contest continuing until no member of one group retains his plume; — sometimes called *Balaklava mêlée*.

me′le-gue′ta pep′per (mā′lâ-gā′tȧ). [Orig. uncert.; cf. LL. *melegeta*, prob. some kind of spice, It. *meleghetta.*] **a** The seeds of several African species of *Amomum*, often known also as *grains of Paradise*, *Guinea grains* or *Guinea pepper*. See GRAINS OF PARADISE. **b** The allspice tree (*Pimenta pimenta*).

mel′ene (mĕl′ēn), *n.* [*mel*issic + ethyl*ene.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, waxy hydrocarbon, $C_{30}H_{60}$, of the ethylene series, obtained from beeswax by dry distillation.

Me-le′ti-an (mē-lē′shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.* *Eccl.* Pert. to or designating: **a** A schismatic party which upheld Meletius, bishop of Lycopolis, in exercising episcopal functions in the adjoining see of Alexandria during the retirement of its bishop (A. D. 306). **b** A schism in Antioch in Syria, occasioned by dissensions over the opinions of Meletius, bishop of Antioch (361–381), who was a moderate Nicæan.

me-lez′i-tose (mē-lĕz′ĭ-tōs), *n.* [F. *mélèze* the larch + mel*itose.*] *Chem.* A trisaccharide, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}\cdot 2H_2O$, extracted from the manna of the larch and from Persian manna. It resembles ordinary sugar, but is less sweet.

Me′li-a (mē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μελία the ash tree.] *Bot.* A genus of trees typifying the family Meliaceæ, natives of southern Asia and Australia. They have monadelphous unequal stamens, 3-5 sepals, and 5-6 petals. *M. azedarach* is the China tree; *M. azadirachta*, the margosa.

Me′li-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees and shrubs (order Geraniales), consisting of about 37 genera and nearly 600 species, characterized chiefly by the monadelphous stamens. It includes mahogany (*Swietenia*), the Spanish cedar (*Cedrela*), the flindosa (*Flindersia*), etc. — **me′li-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mel′i-an-tha′ce-æ (mĕl′ĭ-ăn-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELIANTHUS.] *Bot.* A family of South African trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), differing from the Sapindaceæ in the irregular flowers and stipulate leaves. There are 3 genera and 17 species. — **mel′i-an-tha′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mel′i-an′thus (-ăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλι honey + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of South African shrubs typifying the family Melianthaceæ. They have odd-pinnate leaves, and racemose flowers with an oblique calyx. *M. major* is known as the *honey plant*.

Mel′i-bœ′us, Mel′i-be′us (mĕl′ĭ-bē′ŭs), *n.* [L. *Meliboeus.*] **1.** A shepherd, one of the interlocutors in Vergil's first Eclogue.

2. In Chaucer's prose composition "The Tale of Melibeus," one of the "Canterbury Tales," the title character, who, following the counsel of his wife, Prudence, forgives his enemies the grievous injuries they have done him.

mel′ic (mĕl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μελικός, fr. μέλος song.] Of or pertaining to song; designed to be sung; lyric; specif., *Gr. Lit.*, designating, or pertaining to, a development of Greek poetry, essentially lyrical and musical in character, which followed the elegiac and iambic poetry of the 7th and 6th centuries B. C. Melic poetry includes the **Æolian monodic** (that is, for one voice) poetry, closely akin to the modern lyric, of which Sappho is the greatest representative, and the **Dorian choral poetry**, in which Pindar is preeminent. — *n.* Melic poetry.

Mel′i-ca (mĕl′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *melica*, *meliga*, sorghum.] *Bot.* A large genus of perennial grasses, the melic grasses, somewhat resembling *Festuca*. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions, but have little agricultural value.

mel′i-ce′ris (-sē′rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μελικηρίς; μέλι honey + κηρός wax.] *Med.* **a** A tumor containing a honeylike substance. **b** An affection marked by exudation of viscid honeylike matter.

mel′i-ce′rous (mĕl′ĭ-sē′rŭs; mē-lĭs′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a meliceris.

mel′ic grass (mĕl′ĭk). Any grass of the genus *Melica*.

me-lich′ro-ous (mē-lĭk′rō-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. μελίχροος; μέλι honey + χρόα color.] Resembling honey in color.

Mel′i-coc′ca (mĕl′ĭ-kŏk′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλι honey + κόκκος berry.] A small genus of tropical American sapindaceous trees and shrubs. They have abruptly pinnate leaves, tetramerous flowers with a peltate stigma, and fruit consisting of a 1-2-seeded berry. *M. bijuga* is the genip tree, or honeyberry.

mel′i-lite (mĕl′ĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. μέλι honey + *-lite*; cf. F. *mélilithe.*] *Min.* A mineral occurring in small tetragonal crystals, often honey-yellow in color, but also white, brown, greenish, etc. It is an orthosilicate of sodium, calcium, aluminium, and other metals, and is a constituent of certain igneous rocks, as **melilite basalt**, in which it replaces the feldspar. H., 5. Sp. gr., 2.9-3.10.

mel′i-lot (-lŏt), *n.* [F. *mélilot*, L. *melilotos*, fr. Gr. μελίλωτος, μελίλωτον, a kind of clover; μέλι honey + λωτός lotus.] Any cloverlike plant of the genus *Melilotus*. The species are commonly distinguished by the color of their flowers; as: **white melilot** (*M. alba*); **yellow melilot** (*M. officinalis*); **blue melilot** (*M. cœrulea*).

Mel′i-lo′tus (-lō′tŭs), *n.* [L. *melilotos* a kind of Old World clover. See MELILOT.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs, the melilots, or sweet clovers, having trifoliolate leaves and spikelike racemes of small yellow or white flowers succeeded by oval indehiscent pods. The white melilot (*M. alba*) and the yellow melilot (*M. officinalis*) are naturalized in the United States. The drying plants are fragrant with coumarin, and *M. cœrulea* is used in Switzerland for flavoring sapsago cheese. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mel′i-nite (mĕl′ĭ-nīt), *n.* [F. *mélinite*, fr. Gr. μήλινος quince-yellow.] A high explosive similar to lyddite, said to be chiefly picric acid, used in the French service.

mel′io-rate (mēl′yō-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *melioratus*, p. p. of *meliorare* to meliorate, fr. *melior* better; akin to Gr. μᾶλλον rather, μάλα very.] To make or become better; to improve; to ameliorate; to soften; to make more tolerable.

Nature by art we nobly *meliorate*. *Denham.*

mel′io-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *melioratio.*] Act or operation of meliorating, or state of being meliorated; amelioration; also, that in virtue of which anything is meliorated; an improvement; a betterment. *Bacon.*

mel′io-ra-tive (mēl′yō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Meliorating, or tending to meliorate; improving; bettering. Cf. PEJORATIVE.

Here would come the so-called *meliorative* and pejorative developments in word meaning, whereby, e. g., steward, "the styward," becomes the title of a great officer of the realm and the name of a line of kings; or, on the other side, sou (Lat. solidus) passes from the name of a gold coin to that of one of proverbially insignificant value *Encyc. Brit.*

mel′io-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* [L. *melior* better.] *Ethics.* The belief or doctrine that the world tends to become better and that man has the power of aiding its betterment; — contrasted with *pessimism*, which asserts that the world is hopelessly bad, and *optimism*, which asserts that it is wholly or predominantly good. — **mel′io-rist** (-rĭst), *n.* — **mel′io-ris′tic** (-rĭs′tĭk), *a.*

mel-ior′i-ty (mēl-yŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *melioritas*, fr. L. *melior* better.] State or quality of being better; melioration.

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mel′a-no-sar-co′ma, *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* A dark-pigmented sarcoma

mel′a-no-sar-co′ma-to′sis (-nō-sär-kō′mȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition marked by melanosarcomata.

mel′a-no-scir′rhus (-skĭr′ŭs), *n.* [NL.: *melano-* + *scirrhus.*] *Med.* A dark-pigmented scirrhus.

mel′a-no-scope′ (mĕl′ȧ-nō-skōp′; mē-lăn′ō-skōp), *n* [G. *melanoskop* See MELANO-; -SCOPE.] A pair of colored glasses transmitting only red light, so that other colors, as green, appear black through it. It is used for detecting potassium, lithium, etc., in colored flames.

mel′a-no-sper′mous (mĕl′ȧ-nō-spûr′mŭs), *a.* [*melano-* + *spermous.*] *Bot.* Having dark-colored spores, as certain seaweeds

mel′a-no-te′kite (-nō-tē′kīt), *n.* [*melano-* + Gr. τήκειν to melt: — so named becauses it fuses to a black glass.] *Min.* A black or dark gray mineral in orthorhombic crystals or cleavable masses. It is a silicate of lead and iron. H., 6.5 Sp. gr., 5.73.

mel′a-not′ri-chous (-nŏt′rĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*melano-* + Gr θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] Dark-haired.

mel′a-no-type′ (mĕl′ȧ-nō-tīp′; mē-lăn′ō-tīp), *n* [*melano-* + *type.*] *Photog.* A process practically the same as ferrotype; also, a picture made by this process; a tintype.

me-lan′ter-ite (mē-lăn′tẽr-īt), *n.* [G. *melanterit*, fr F. *mélanterie*, Gr. μελαντηρία a black metallic dye or ink.] *Min.* Native copperas, $FeSO_4\cdot 7H_2O$, occurring in fibrous, capillary, stalactitic, and other forms. H., 2. Sp gr., 1.89-1.90. It is usually the result of the oxidation of pyrite.

mel′anth (mĕl′ănth), *n.* A melanthaceous plant. *Lindley*

me-lan′thin (mē-lăn′thĭn), *n.* [G., fr NL. *melanthium* (Gr μέλας black), name of the seeds of Nigella sativa.] *Chem.* A glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Nigella sativa*.

melanthy, *n.* [Gr. μελάνθιον.] Gith. *Obs.*

Me-lan′ti-us (mē-lăn′shĭ-ŭs), *n.* A brave, honest soldier in Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Maid's Tragedy."

mel′a-nure (mĕl′ȧ-nūr), *n.* [NL *melanurus*, fr Gr μελάνουρος: μέλας, -ανος, black + οὐρά tail.] The gilthead **a**.

mel′a-nu-ren′ic (-rĕn′ĭk), **mel′a-nu′ric** (-nū′rĭk), *a.* [G. *melanurensäure*: *melam*+*ur*, representing cyanursäure + *-ic.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating a complex nitrogenous acid called also *ammelide* (which see).

mel′a-nu-re′sis (-nū-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *uresis*] *Med.* = MELANURIA.

mel′a-nu′rin (-rĭn), *n.* *Physiol.* A urinary melanin.

mel′a-ro′sa, **mel′la-ro′sa** (mĕl′ȧ-rō′zȧ), *n.* [It. *mela rosa*; *mela* apple + *rosa* rose.] **a** A variety of the lime cultivated in Italy. **b** The bergamot orange.

me-las′ses. † MOLASSES.

me-las′sic (mē-lăs′ĭk), *a.* [See MOLASSES.] *Chem.* Designating an acid obtained from molasses or glucose, and probably identical with saccharic acid.

me-las′to-mad (mē-lăs′tō-măd), *n.* Any plant of the family Melastomaceæ. *Rare.* *Lindley.*

mel′a-stome (mĕl′ȧ-stōm), *n.* Any plant of the family Melastomaceæ. *Rare.* *Lindley.*

Mel′a-ti′ah (mĕl′ȧ-tī′ȧ). *Bib.*

Melayo. † MALAY.

Mel′bourn rock (mĕl′bŭrn). [From *Melbourn*, Cambridgeshire, England.] *Geol.* A band of hard nodular chalk in the Middle Chalk of the English Upper Cretaceous

melch (mĕlsh; 140), *a.* [Cf. AS. *melsc*, *mylsc*, *milisc*, mellow (of apples).] Soft; mild; — said chiefly of the weather. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

melch. † MILCH.

Mel′chi (mĕl′kī). *Bib.*

Mel-chi′a (mĕl-kī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Mel-chi′ah (-ȧ). **Mel-chi′as** (-ăs), *Bib.*

Mel′chi-el (mĕl′kĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Mel′chi-el-ites (-īts), *n.pl.* *D. Bib.*

Mel′chi-or (mĕl′kĭ-ŏr), *n.* See *Three Kings of Cologne*, under KING.

Mel-chi′ram (mĕl-kī′răm). *D. Bib.*

Mel-chis′e-dec. Var. of MELCHIZEDEK. *Bib.*

Mel′chi-shu′a (mĕl′kĭ-shōō′ȧ). *Bib.*

Mel-chiz′e-dek (mĕl-kĭz′ē-dĕk). *Bib.* King of Salem and priest of the most high God, who blessed Abraham after Abraham's defeat of Chedorlaomer. *Gen.* xiv. 18. *Heb.* vii.

Mel-chiz′e-dek′i-an (-dĕk′ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a 3d-century sect, followers of Theodotus, the Money Changer, said to have taught that the Holy Spirit was present in Melchizedek in a higher mode than in Jesus. *G. P. Fisher.*

Melch′thal′, Ar′nold von (är′nōlt fŏn mĕlk′täl′). A legendary hero of the Swiss struggle for independence, a companion of William Tell.

meld, *v. t.* [AS. *meldian*, *meldan*; akin to G. *melden.*] To inform or make known. *Obs.*

mel′der (mĕl′dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *meldr* flour or corn in the mill.] The quantity of meal, esp. of oats, ground at one time; meal just ground; also, a grinding of grain; a making of meal; fig., a large quantity or number. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mel′dew. † MILDEW, *n.*

mel′drop (mĕl′drŏp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *méldropi* the drop or foam from a horse's mouth (*mél* a horse's bit).] A pendant drop, as of mucus at the nose, or of dew; esp., the foam which falls from a horse's mouth or appears at the bit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

meld′-weed′ = LAMB'S-QUARTERS **a**. *Dial. Eng.*

mele. † MEAL.

mele, *n.* [Cf. It. *mela*, L. *malum*, LL. *melum*, Gr. μῆλον.] Apple *Obs.*

mele, *v. t. & i.* [AS *mǣlan.*] To speak; tell *Obs.*

-mele. † -MEAL

Me′le-a (mē′lē-ȧ; mĕl′ē-ȧ). *Bib.*

Mel′e-ag′ros (mĕl′ē-ăg′rŏs) = MELEAGER.

mel′e-bi′ose (mĕl′ē-bī′ōs), *n.* [*mel*itose + *bi-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A disaccharide, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, formed with *d*-fructose by hydrolysis of raffinose, and yielding in turn glucose and galactose.

Me′lech (mē′lĕk). *Bib.*

Mel′ekh. Var. of MOLOCH.

mel′em (mĕl′ĕm; mē′lĕm), *n.* [Arbitrarily formed from *melam.*] *Chem.* An amorphous white compound, $C_6H_6N_{10}$, produced by heating ammonium sulphocyanate.

Me′le-ma, Tito. See TITO MELEMA.

me-le′na. Var. of MELÆNA.

mel′e-nem′e-sis (mĕl′ē-nĕm′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MELÆNA; EMESIS.] *Med* Black vomit

mel′e-nite (mĕl′ē-nīt). Var of MELINITE

Me′les (mē′lēz), *n.* [L., marten, badger.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the Old World badgers. Formerly it was coextensive with the subfamily Melinæ

mel′e-tin (mĕl′ē-tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Quercetin.

mel′e-tri′ose (mĕl′ē-trī′ōs), *n.* [*mel*itose + *tri-* + *-ose.* Cf. MELEBIOSE.] *Chem.* = RAFFINOSE.

mel′e-zi′tase (-zī′tās), *n.* [*melezitose* + *-ase.*] An enzyme in *Aspergillus niger*, capable of partially hydrolyzing melezitose.

me′li-ad (mē′lĭ-ăd), *n* [*Melia* + 2d *-ad.*] A meliaceous plant. *Rare.* *Lindley.*

Me-li′a-dus (mē-lī′ȧ-dŭs), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a king of Lyonnesse and knight of the Round Table, father of Tristram.

me′li-al, *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to or designating the Meliaceæ and related groups. *Obs.* *Lindley.*

Me′li-an (mē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Melos, one of the Sporades. — *n.* A native of Melos.

Mel′i-be′a (mĕl′ĭ-bē′ȧ), *n.* See CELESTINA.

Mel′i-be′an, Mel′i-bœ′an (-bē′ăn), *a.* [From L. *Meliboeus*, one of the interlocutors in Vergil's first Eclogue.] = AMŒBÆAN.

mel′i-bi′ose. Var. of MELEBIOSE.

Mel′i-cent (mĕl′ĭ-sĕnt), *n.* [See MILICENT.] Fem. prop. name. Sp. *Melisenda* (mā′lē-sĕn′dä).

mel′i-ce′ra (mĕl′ĭ-sē′rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A meliceris.

mel′i-ce′ric (-rĭk), *a* Melicerous.

me-lic′er-o′ma (mē-lĭs′ẽr-ō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. See MELICERIS; -OMA.] *Med.* A meliceris.

Mel′i-cer′tes (mĕl′ĭ-sûr′tēz) *n.* [L., fr Gr. Μελικέρτης.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Ino (which see), who became the sea god Palæmon; — prob. the Phœnician *Melkarth*. Cf. MATUTA.

mel′i-chrous (mĕl′ĭ-krŭs). Var. of MELICHROOUS

me-lic′i-tose (mē-lĭs′ĭ-tōs), *n.* *Chem.* Melezitose.

mel′ick grass Var. of MELIC GRASS.

melicoton, melicotoon, melicotton. † MELOCOTON.

mel′i-crass, mel′i-crate, me-lic′ra-to-ry, *n.* Melicratum. *Obs.* — **mel′i-crat′ed**, *a.* *Obs.*

mel′i-cra′tum, -cra′ton, *n.* [Gr. μελίκρατον.] A kind of mead or beverage; hydromel. *Obs.*

Mel′i-cu (mĕl′ĭ-kū). *Bib.*

me-lil′o-tate (mē-lĭl′ō-tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of melilotic acid.

mel′i-lot′ic (mĕl′ĭ-lŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See HYDROCOUMARIC.

Me-li′næ (mē-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *melinus* belonging to the marten. See MELES.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Mustelidæ consisting of the badgers and their close allies. — **me′line** (mē′līn; -lĭn; 183), *a. & n.*

melincoly. † MELANCHOLY.

mel′ion, *n.* Melilot. *Obs.*

melione. † MILLION.

mel′io-ra-bil′i-ty (mēl′yō-rȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being improved.

mel′io-ra′tor, mel′io-rat′er (mēl′yō-rā′tẽr), *n.* One that meliorates.

Me-lip'o-na (mĕ-lĭp'ō-nȧ), *n.* [Gr. μέλι honey + πονεῖν to toil.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small stingless honeybees of South America.

me-lis'ma (mê-lĭz'mȧ; -lĭs'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. μέλισμα a song.] *Music.* **a** A piece of melody; a song or tune, as opposed to *recitative*, or musical declamation. **b** A grace or melodic embellishment. **c** Less correctly, a cadenza.

mel'is-mat'ic (mĕl'ĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having, melisma; florid; as, *melismatic* song, in which one syllable is sung to a number of notes; — dist. from *syllabic.*

Me-lis'sa (mê-lĭs'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέλισσα a bee, honey.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World mints distinguished by axillary clusters of small white flowers having a bilabiate calyx, exserted corolla, and divergent anther lobes. *M. officinalis* is the commonly cultivated balm.

mel'i-tæ'mi-a, mel'i-te'mi-a (mĕl'ĭ-tē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **mel'i-thæ'mi-a, mel'i-the'mi-a** (-thē'mĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. μέλι, -ιτος, honey + *-æmia, -emia.*] *Med.* The presence of an excess of sugar in the blood.

mel'i-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλι, -ιτος, honey + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of sugar in the urine; diabetes mellitus. — **mel'i-tu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

mel'lay (mĕl'â), *n.* [See MÊLÉE.] **1.** = MÊLÉE, 1. *Archaic.* **2.** A cloth of mixed colors; also, a mixture. *Obs.*

mel'li- (mĕl'ĭ-). A combining form from Latin *mel, mellis,* meaning *honey.*

mel-lif'er-ous (mĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifer; mel, mellis,* honey + *ferre* to bear.] Producing or bearing honey.

mel-lif'lu-ence (-lōō-ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being mellifluent; a flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.

mel-lif'lu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *mellifluens.* See MELLIFLUOUS.] Flowing as with honey; smooth; mellifluous.

mel-lif'lu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifluus; mel, mellis,* honey (akin to Gr. μέλι, Goth. *milip*) + *fluere* to flow. See MILDEW, FLUENT; cf. MARMALADE.] Flowing or sweetened with or as with honey; smooth; flowing sweetly or smoothly; honeyed; as, a *mellifluous* voice.

Mellifluous Doctor [L. *Doctor Mellifluus*], St. Bernard (1091–1153); — so called on account of his eloquence.

— **mel-lif'lu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mel-lif'lu-ous-ness**, *n.*

mel'lit (mĕl'ĭt), *n.* *Veter.* A small scabby sore found on the heel or coronet of a horse's foot, caused by interfering or other injury and readily reacting to astringent lotions.

mel'lite (mĕl'īt), *n.* [L. *mel, mellis,* honey: cf. F. *mellite.*] **1.** *Min.* A mineral of a honey color, found as crystals and granular masses in brown coal, partly as the result of vegetable decomposition; honeystone. It is a hydrous mellitate of aluminium, $Al_2C_{12}O_{12}\cdot 18H_2O$.
2. *Pharm.* A medicinal preparation containing honey

mel-lit'ic (mĕ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *mellitique.* See MELLITE.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, hexabasic acid, $C_6\cdot(CO_2H)_6$, occurring combined with aluminium in the mineral mellite, and produced artificially by oxidation of coal, graphite, etc.; — called also *graphitic acid.* It is a carboxyl derivative of benzene.

mel'low (mĕl'ō), *a.*; MEL'LOW-ER (-ẽr); MEL'LOW-EST. [ME. *melwe,* prob. fr. AS. *melu* meal; cf. also AS. *mearu* soft. See MEAL flour.] **1.** Soft or tender by reason of ripeness; having a tender pulp; showing, or characterized by, ripeness; as, a *mellow* apple.
2. Well-matured; not harsh or acid; — said of wine or its taste. "The *mellow*-tasted burgundy." *Thomson.*
3. **a** Soft; easily worked or penetrated; not hard or rigid; loamy; as, a *mellow* soil. "*Mellow* glebe." *Drayton.* **b** Not coarse, rough, or harsh; subdued; soft; softened; rich; delicate; full and pure; — said of sound, color, style, etc. "The *mellow* horn." *Wordsworth.*

> The tender flush whose *mellow* stain imbues
> Heaven with all freaks of light. *Percival.*

4. Well matured; mature; fully developed; also, made sweet or gentle by maturity. "*Mellow* age." *Wordsworth.*
5. Amiable; genial; jovial. *Irving.*
6. Warmed by liquor; somewhat intoxicated.
Syn. — See MATURE.

mel'low (mĕl'ō), *v. t. & i.*; -LOWED (-ōd); -LOW-ING. To make or become mellow. "Prosperity begins to *mellow.*" *Shak.*

> The fervor of early feeling is tempered and *mellowed* by the ripeness of age. *J. C. Shairp.*

mel'low-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MELLOW. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** The aging of tan liquor for leather. **b** The softening of leather by moistening, stretching, etc.

mel'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* Mellow; soft.

Mel'o-cac'tus (mĕl'ō-kăk'tŭs), *n.* [NL. See MELON; CACTUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American cacti having more or less spherical and usually densely hairy joints. Several species are familiar in cultivation.

mel'o-co-ton' (mĕl'ō-kō-tōn'; -tōōn'), **mel'o-co-toon'** (-tōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *melocotón* a kind of peach tree and its fruit, LL. *melum cotoneum* quince (cf. L. *malum cotonium,* or *cotonea,* or *Cydonia,* a quince, or quince tree, lit., apple of *Cydonia*), fr. Gr. μῆλον Κυδώνιον. See QUINCE.] **a** A quince. **b** An old variety of peach having one side deep red, and the flesh yellow.

me-lo'de-on (mê-lō'dê-ŭn), *n.* [See MELODY.] *Music.* A kind of small reed organ, — a portable form of the seraphine. It is an American invention, and employs a suction bellows, worked by treadles and drawing the air inward through the reeds.

me-lo'di-a (-dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.: cf. It. *melodia.* See MELODY.] *Music.* A wooden eight-foot organ flute.

me-lo'di-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to melody. — **me-lo'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

me-lod'ic (mê-lŏd'ĭk), *a.* [L. *melodicus,* Gr. μελῳδικός: cf. F. *mélodique.*] Of the nature of melody; relating to, containing, or made up of, melody; melodious.

melodic curve, *Music,* the curve described by the successive notes of a melody.

> There are two general types of *melodic curve;* one which rises and falls by a progression of consecutive notes, one which follows the constituent parts of a chord in arpeggio. *W. H. Hadow.*

— **m. interval.** *Music.* See INTERVAL, 6. — **m. minor scale.** *Music.* See 6th SCALE, 3 **a** (2) (**c**).

me-lod'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The department of musical science which treats of the pitch of tones in succession, and of the laws of melody.

me-lo'di-ous (mê-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *mélodieux.* See MELODY.] Containing, producing, characterized by, or of the nature of, melody; having a melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; as, a *melodious* voice. "A *melodious* undertone." *Longfellow.* — **me-lo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **me-lo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

mel'o-dist (mĕl'ō-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *mélodiste.*] A composer or singer of melodies; — sometimes used as distinguished from *harmonist;* as, the Italians excel as *melodists.*

mel'o-dize (-dīz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To make melodious; to form into, or set to, melody.

mel'o-dize, *v. i.* To make melody; to compose melodies.

mel'o-dra'ma (mĕl'ō-drä'mȧ; mĕl'ō-drä'mȧ; 277), *n.* [F. *mélodrame,* fr. Gr. μέλος song + δρᾶμα drama.] **1.** A kind of drama, commonly romantic and sensational in character, with both song and instrumental music interspersed, the latter accompanying the action more or less descriptively; a stage play of this kind. Hence, in later use, any drama abounding in romantic sentiment and sensational situations, typically with a happy ending.
2. *Music.* A dramatic composition employing declamation in the ordinary speaking voice together with a more or less elaborate orchestral accompaniment.

mel'o-dra-mat'ic (mĕl'ō-drȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, melodrama; suitable to melodrama; sensational in situation or action.
Syn. — See DRAMATIC.

mel'o-dy (mĕl'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [ME. *melodie,* F. *mélodie,* L. *melodia,* fr. Gr. μελῳδία a singing, choral song, fr. μελῳδός musical, melodious; μέλος song, tune + ἀοιδός singer, as a., musical; cf. ᾠδή song. See ODE.] **1.** A sweet or agreeable succession or arrangement of sounds; musical quality; tunefulness.

> Lulled with sound of sweetest *melody.* *Shak.*

2. *Music.* **a** The succession of single tones, one of the three vital elements of music. In its *melody* music (as it appears on the staff) is viewed horizontally, as composed of single series of tones; in its *harmony* music is considered vertically, as composed of consonances; in its *rhythm* tones are considered in movement, as conforming by means of accents and pauses to a definite time pattern. **b** A succession of single tones, having the relationship of a given mode or key and of a rhythmical structure, by which it is made expressive of a characteristic musical motive or idea. Also, a symmetrical whole so formed; an air or tune. **c** The chief voice part in a harmonic composition; the cantus firmus; the air.
3. A poem composed for singing to some melody or tune.
4. Something likened to, or exhibiting a quality suggestive of, musical melody, as color in a painting.
Syn. — See HARMONY.

mel'o-logue (mĕl'ō-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. μέλος a song + λόγος speech.] *Music.* A form of composition in which music, both vocal and instrumental, is interspersed with spoken declamation; also, a spoken declamation with musical accompaniment. Cf. MELODRAMA

Mel'o-lon-thi'næ (-lŏn-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μηλολόνθη the cockchafer.] A large subfamily of scarabæid beetles, of which **Mel'o-lon'tha** (-lŏn'thȧ), containing the common cockchafer of Europe, is the type genus. They feed mostly on leaves; the larvæ, which are usually stout curved grubs, on the roots of plants. The June bugs and rose bugs are well-known examples. The group is called also **Mel'o-lon'thi-des** (-lŏn'thĭ-dēz), or ranked as a family and called **Mel'o-lon'thi-dæ** (-dē). — **mel'o-lon'thi-dan** (-thĭ-dăn), *a. & n.* — **mel'o-lon'thine** (-thīn; -thĭn; 183), *a. & n.*

mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *melo,* for *melopepo* an apple-shaped melon, Gr. μηλοπέπων; μῆλον apple + πέπων a species of large melon; cf. L. *malum* apple. Cf. MARMALADE.] **1.** The juicy fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucumis melo*), or the plant itself. It is more often called *muskmelon* in the United States. See MUSKMELON.
2. The watermelon.
3. A rounded mass of blubber found between the blowhole and the end of the nose in the grampus and certain other cetaceans.

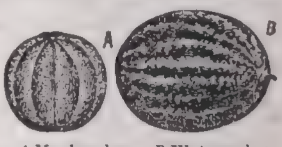

A Muskmelon *B* Watermelon.

melon beetle. Either of two cucumber beetles (*Diabrotica vittata* and *D. duodecim-punctata*), injurious also to melon vines.

melon cactus. **a** Any plant of the genus *Melocactus;* — so called from the melonlike ridged stems. **b** Any plant of the genus *Cactus.* See CACTUS, MELOCACTUS.

melon caterpillar. The larva of a melon moth.

melon fly. A small dipterous fly (*Dacus cucurbitæ*) whose larva or maggot, similar to the cheese skipper, is destructive to melons and cucumbers in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mel'o-ni'tes (mĕl'ō-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *melo, melonis,* melon.] *Paleon.* A genus of large fossil sea urchins of the group Palæechinoidea of Subcarboniferous age, found in Europe and North America, having the test spheroidal and vertically grooved like a melon. It is the type of a family, **Mel'o-nit'i-dæ** (-nĭt'ĭ-dē).

melon louse. A plant louse (*Aphis gossypii*) which attacks the leaves of the melon and similar plants.

melon moth. **a** A handsome pyralid moth (*Diaphania*

Mel'i-phag'i-dæ (mĕl'ĭ-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μέλι honey + φαγεῖν to eat + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* See HONEY EATER. — **me-liph'a-gan** (mê-lĭf'ȧ-găn), *a. & n.* — **mel'i-phag'i-dan** (mĕl'ĭ-făj'ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*
me-liph'a-gous (mê-lĭf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* Feeding upon honey.
me-liph'a-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Gr. μέλι honey + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* A fluosilicate of beryllium, calcium, and sodium, in yellow tetragonal crystals. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 3.01.
Mel'i-sen'dra (mĕl'ĭ-sĕn'drȧ), *n.* See GAYFEROS, DON
mel'is-mat'ics (-ĭz-măt'ĭks), *n.* *Music.* Art or practice of florid vocalization.
Me-lis'sa (mê-lĭs'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μέλισσα, prop. bee.] **1.** Lit., a bee; — fem. prop. name. F. *Mélisse* (mā'lēs'); It. *Melissa* (mā-lēs'sä).
2. An enchantress, the protector of Bradamante and Ruggiero in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."
melissa oil. See OIL, *Table* I.
me-lis'sate (mê-lĭs'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of melissic acid.
me-lis'sic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μέλισσα a bee, honey.] *Chem.* Designating a waxy crystalline acid or mixture, $C_{30}H_{60}O_2$, got by heating myricyl alcohol from beeswax with soda lime.
me-lis'syl (-ĭl), *n.* [*melissic* + *-yl.*] = MYRICYL. — **mel'is-syl'ic** (mĕl'ĭ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.*
me-lis'syl-ene (-ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*melissic* + *-yl* + *-ene.*] Melene.
Mel'i-ta (mĕl'ĭ-tȧ). *Bib.*
Mel'i-tæ'a (mĕl'ĭ-tē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέλι, -ιτος, honey.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of small nymphaline butterflies with many species in Europe, Asia, and western North America.
mel'i-tag'ra (mĕl'ĭ-tăg'rȧ; mĕl'ĭ-tā'grȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλι, -ιτος, honey + *-agra.*] *Med.* Eczema marked by the formation of honeycomblike crusts, esp. on the face and the scalp.
Melitane, *a.* [From L. *Melita* Malta.] Maltese. *Obs.*
mel'i-tæ'mi-a, mel'i-the'mi-a (mĕl'ĭ-thē'mĭ-ȧ) Vars. of MELITÆMIA.
me-li'tis (mĕ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μῆλον cheek + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cheek.
mel'i-tism, *n.* [Gr. μέλι, μέλιτος, honey; cf. Gr. μελιτισμός the use of honey for plasters, μελιτίτης οἶνος wine prepared with honey.] A beverage of honey and wine. *Obs.*
mel'i-tose (mĕl'ĭ-tōs), **mel'i-tri'ose** (mĕl'ĭ-trī'ōs; mĕ-lĭt'rĭ-ōs), *n.* [Gr. μέλι honey; cf. MELETRIOSE.] *Chem.* = RAFFINOSE
mel'i-zi'tase. Var. of MELEZITASE.
mel'i-zi'tose. Var. of MELEZITOSE.
melk, melke † MILK.
Mel'karth (mĕl'kärth), *n.* See BAAL; cf. MELICERTES.
Mel'kite. Var. of MELCHITE.
mell Obs. or dial. Eng. var of MILL.
mell, *n.* [L. *mel.*] Honey *Obs.*
mell, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *mellen;* cf. AS. *meðlan, mæðlan.*] To speak; tell. *Obs.*
mell, *n.* The last cut of grain in the harvest field. *Dial. Eng.*
mell, *v. t.* [OF. *meller, mesler,* F. *mêler.* See MEDDLE.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To mix; mingle.
2. To concern (one's self).
mell, *v. i.* To mix; associate; have intercourse; join, as in combat; interfere; meddle. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mell, *n.* [Dial form of *mall* a hammer.] **1.** A hammer or mallet, esp. of wood; beetle; maul. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. [Cf. MELL the last cut of grain.] The hindmost or last person in a contest, as a race; — perh. from an ancient custom of presenting the one who came in last in a race with a mell *Obs Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mell, *v. t.* To strike with a mell or maul; to hammer; to beat severely; to pound. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mel-lag'i-nous (mĕ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *mel, mellis,* honey. Cf. OLEAGINOUS.] Of the nature of, or pert. to, honey.
mel'la-ro'sa. Var. of MELAROSA.
mel'late (mĕl'āt), *n.* [L. *mel, mellis,* honey.] A mellitate.
mel-la'tion, *n.* [L. *mellatio.*] The gathering of honey from the hives. *Obs*
mel'lay, *v. i.* To fight; contend. *Obs.*
mel'lay, *a* Of mixed color *Obs.*
mell'-doll', *n.* [Cf. MELL a hammer, MELL-SUPPER.] = KERN BABY. See HARVEST HOME. *Dial. Eng.*
melle. † MILL.
mel'le-an, *a.* [L. *melleus,* fr. *mel* honey.] Honeylike. *Obs.*
melled, *a.* [From MELL to mix.] Mixed. *Obs.*
melled, *a.* [From MELL honey.] Honeyed. *Obs.*
melleficium, *n.* [L. *mellificium* the making of honey.] Prob., a commonplace book of choice quotations. *Obs*
melleflueus. † MELLIFLUOUS.
mel'le-ous (mĕl'ê-ŭs), *a.* [L. *melleus,* fr. *mel* honey.] Resembling, containing, or of the nature of, honey.
mellere. † MILLER.
mel'ley. Var. of MELLAY.
mel'lic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *mel* honey] *Chem.* Mellitic.
mel-lic'er-is. Var. of MELICERIS.
Mel-lif'er-a (mĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL See MELLIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* = ANTHOPHILA.
mel-lif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *mellificus.*] Melliferous. *Obs & R.*
mel-lif'i-cate, *v. t.* [L. *mellificare.*] To make honey. *Obs.* — **mel'li-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
mel-lif'lu-ate, *a.* Mellifluous. *Obs. Scot.*
melliflue, *a.* [OF. *mellifiu.*] Mellifluous. *Obs.*
mel-lif'lu-ent-ly, *adv.* of MELLIFLUENT. See -LY.
mel'li-fy, *v. i.* [L. *mellificare.*] To make honey. *Obs.*
mel-lig'e-nous (mĕ-lĭj'ê-nŭs), *a.* [*melli-* + *-genous.*] Having the qualities of, or producing, honey. *Obs. & R.*
mel-li'go (mĕ-lī'gō), *n.* [L.] Honeydew.
mel'li-lite. **a** Var of MELILITE. **b** Mellite.
mel-lil'o-quent (mĕ-lĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [*melli-* + L. *loquens* speaking, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking sweetly. *Obs. & R.*
mel'li-lot. † MELILOT.
mel-liph'a-gan, -a-gous. etc Vars. of MELIPHAGAN, etc.
mel-lis'o-nant (mĕ-lĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* [*melli-* + L. *sonans,* p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] Sweet-sounding. *Archaic.*
mel'li-su'gent (mĕl'ĭ-sū'jĕnt), *a.* [*melli-* + L. *sugens,* p. pr. of *sugere* to suck.] Honey sucking; mellivorous.
Mel-li'ta (mĕ-lī'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mellita,* fem. of *mellitus* honeysweet.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cake urchins of the family Scutellidæ having a very flat test with five fenestræ.
mel'li-tate (mĕl'ĭ-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of mellitic acid.
mellite, *a.* [L. *mellitus.*] Honeysweet. *Obs.*
mel'li-thæ'mi-a, *or* **-the'mi-a** (mĕl'ĭ-thē'mĭ-ȧ). Var of MELITÆMIA.
mel'li-tose. Var. of MELITOSE.
mel'li-tu'ri-a. Var of MELITURIA.
Mel-liv'o-ra (mĕ-lĭv'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *melli-* + L. *vorare* to devour.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the honey badger, or ratel. It is sometimes made the type of a subfamily, **Mel-liv'o-ri'næ** (-rī'nē).
mel-liv'o-rous (mĕ-lĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Eating, or living on, honey
mel'lon. † MELON.
mel'lone (mĕl'ōn), *n.* Also **mellon.** [Cf. MELAM.] *Chem.* A yellow powder, $C_6H_3N_9$, got by heating various cyanogen compounds. It has acid properties and forms compounds called **mel'lon-ides** (-ŏn-īdz).
mel'lo-phan'ic (mĕl'ō-făn'ĭk), *a.* [G *mellophan-; mell*ith (cf. MELLITE) + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear; because it looks limpid.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline tetrabasic acid, $C_6H_2(CO_2H)_4$, formed indirectly from mellitic acid, and otherwise. It is a carboxyl derivative of benzene.
Mel'lo-thi (mĕl'ō-thī) *D. Bib.*
mel'low-ly, *adv* of MELLOW.
mel'low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mell'-sup'per, *n.* [Cf. MELL-DOLL.] The harvest-home supper *Dial. Eng.*
mel-lu'co (mĕ-lū'kō), *n.* A chenopodiaceous climbing plant (*Ullucus officinalis*) of the Andes, with tuberous roots used in place of potatoes.
mel'ly † MELLAY.
mel'ly, *n.* [Cf. MELL honey.] Honey. *Obs.*
melne. † MILL.
Mel'notte', Claude (klōd mĕl'nŏt'). The gallant and clever hero of Bulwer Lytton's melodrama "The Lady of Lyons." He humbles the proud and contemptuous Pauline, whom he dupes into marrying him as the prince of Como. In the end the couple are made happy by the good deeds of Claude.
me-lod'i-ca (mê-lŏd'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *melodicus* melodious.] A kind of small pipe organ, invented in 1770 by J. A. Stein. It had flutelike tones, about 3½ octaves in compass, and was designed to be set on a harpsichord or similar instrument, so that a melody might be played on it and accompanied on the harpsichord.
me-lod'i-cal, *a* Melodious. *Obs.*
me-lod'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MELODIC. See -LY.
me-lod'i-con (mê-lŏd'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr μελῳδικόν, neut of μελῳδικός. See MELODIC.] *Music* A kind of pianoforte, invented in 1803 by P. Riffelsen, which gave its tones from tuning forks or steel bars instead of wires.
me-lo'di-o-graph' (mê-lō'dĭ-ō-gráf'), *n.* [*melody* + *-graph.*] = MELOGRAPH.
me-lo'di-on (-ŏn), *n.* [See MELODY.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument invented by J. C. Dietz in 1806, consisting of graduated metal rods sounded by contact with a revolving cylinder.
me-lo'di-um (-ŭm). Var. of MELODEON.
mel'o-diz'er (mĕl'ō-dīz'ẽr), *n.* One who melodizes
mel'o-dram, -drame (-drăm), *n.* = MELODRAMA. *Rare*
mel'o-dra-mat'i-cal (-drȧ-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Melodramatic. — **mel'o-dra-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
mel'o-dra-mat'i-cism (-sĭz'n), *n.* See -ISM.
mel'o-dram'a-tist (-drăm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who writes melodramas.
mel'o-dram'a-tize, *v. t.* To make melodramatic; to make a melodrama of
mel'o-dy, *v. i.* To make melody; to sing. *Rare.*
mel'o-dy-less, *a.* See -LESS.
Mel'o-e (mĕl'ō-ē), *n.* [NL.; named by Paracelsus.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the oil beetles.
mel'o-graph (mĕl'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. μέλος a song + *-graph:* cf. F *mélographe.*] A contrivance for recording the order and length of musical notes, by recording the action of the keys of a keyboard when a piece is played on it. — **mel'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*
Me-lo'i-dæ (mê-lō'ĭ-dē), *n pl* [NL. See MELOE.] *Zoöl.* **a** The family consisting of the blister beetles and oil beetles. **b** In a narrower sense, the latter only. — **mel'oid** (mĕl'oid), *a. & n.*
mel'o-ma'ni-a (mĕl'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: Gr. μέλος song, music + *mania:* cf. F. *mélomanie.*] *Med.* A morbid desire for music. — **mel'o-mane** (mĕl'ō-mān). **mel'o-ma'ni-ac** (-mā'nĭ-ăk), *n.* — **mel'o-man'ic** (-măn'ĭk), *a.*
mel'o-ma-ny (mĕl'ō-mā-nĭ), *n.* = MELOMANIA.
mel'on, *n.* [Cf. PADEMELON.] A pademelon.
melon apple. The chito melon.
me-lon'cus (mê-lŏŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr μῆλον cheek + ὄγκος bulk.] A tumor of the cheek.
mel'on-ge'na (mĕl'ŏn-jē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *mélongène,* It. *melanzana;* all fr. Ar. *bādinjān.* Cf. BRINJAL.] The eggplant.
melon hole. In Australia, a hole or one of a series of holes in the surface of the plains supposed to be made by the melon, or pademelon, and dangerous to horsemen.
me-lon'i-form (mê-lŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Melon-shaped *Rare.*
mel'on-ist, *n.* A melon grower.
mel'o-nite (mĕl'ō-nīt), *n.* *Min.* A nickel telluride, Ni_2Te_3, found in California at the *Melones* mine in reddish white metallic-looking particles.
melon loco. A cucurbit (*Apodanthera undulata*) of the western United States having a melonlike but inedible fruit.

hyalinata) with white wings bordered with black, whose larva destroys the foliage of the melon and cucumber and eats the fruit. **b** The pickleworm moth.

Melon Moth **a**. *a* Imago (2/3); *b* Larva (1/3).

melon shell. A large and handsome marine univalve shell (*Melo diadema*) of New Guinea, so called because of its shape and markings.

mel′o-phon′ic (mĕl′ō-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μέλος song + φωνή sound.] *Music.* Relating to music, or to its performance; as, "*Melophonic* Society." *Grove, Dict. of Music.*

mel′o-pi-an′o (-pĭ-ăn′ō), *n.; pl.* -ANOS (-ōz). [Gr. μέλος song + *piano*.] A pianoforte invented in 1870 by Caldara, having a treadle attachment which impels a series of small hammers rapidly on the strings played, and thus prolongs the tones, with the possibility of swelling and softening them.

mel′o-plas′ty (mĕl′ō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [Gr. μῆλον an apple, a cheek + *-plasty*: cf. F. *méloplastie*.] *Surg.* Plastic restoration of a cheek which has been destroyed wholly or in part. — **mel′o-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

mel′o-pœ′ia (-pē′yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μελοποιία; μέλος song + ποιεῖν to make.] *Music.* The art of forming melody; melodics; melody.

me′los (mē′lŏs), *n.* [Gr. μέλος song.] *Music.* A continuous melodic outline in any single movement of a piece, unbroken by a full cadence; — first used by Richard Wagner.

Me-loth′ri-a (mē-lŏth′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μήλωθρον a wild vine; applied as a Latin name to *Solanum* and later to a genus allied to *Solanum*.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical cucurbitaceous plants with simple leaves and small yellow or white flowers, the staminate borne in racemes. The fruit is a small berry. They are delicate ornamental vines, attractive in cultivation.

Mel-pom′e-ne (mĕl-pŏm′ē-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελπομένη, lit., the songstress, fr. μέλπειν, μέλπεσθαι, to sing.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* The Muse of tragedy.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

melt (mĕlt), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* MELT′ED, *Archaic p. p.* MOL′TEN (mōl′t'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MELT′ING. [AS. *meltan*, v. i., *mieltan*, *myltan*, v. t.; akin to Gr. μέλδειν, E. *malt*, and prob. to E. *smelt*, v. Cf. SMELT, *v.*, MALT, MILT the spleen.] **1**. To be changed from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat; as, butter *melts* at moderate temperatures.
2. To dissolve; disintegrate; soften; as, sugar *melts* in the mouth.
3. To break up; to disappear by being dispersed or dissipated; to vanish; as, the clouds *melt* away.
4. To be overcome, subdued, prostrated, or crushed, as because of sorrow or fear. *Obs.*

My soul *melteth* for heaviness. *Ps.* cxix. 28.

5. To be or become softened; to become tender, mild, or gentle; — sometimes with *away.*

Melting with tenderness and kind compassion. *Shak.*

6. To diminish gradually; to dwindle; to waste away; — usually with *away.*

The resolution of the judges *melted* away *Froude.*

7. To be or become absorbed; to percolate.
8. To lose distinct form or outline; to blend.

The soft, green, rounded hills, with their flowing outlines, overlapping and *melting* into each other. *J. C. Shairp.*

Syn. — MELT, THAW are here compared in their fig. senses only. To MELT is to dwindle or pass imperceptibly away, or (esp.) to grow soft or gentle; the word also suggests liquidness of tone; to THAW is esp. to relax from stiffness or rigidity; as, "Thou makest his beauty to *melt* away" (*Ps.* xxxix. 11, marg.); "A purer sapphire *melts* into the sea" (*Tennyson*); "snow-light cadences *melting* [changed from an original *thawing*] to silence" (*Keats*); "*melting* with tenderness and kind compassion" (*Shak.*); "the *melting* voice through mazes running" (*Milton*); "a lady . . . whose very looks would *thaw* a man more frozen than the Alps" (*Shirley*); "A native reserve being *thawed* by this genial consciousness" (*Hawthorne*).

melt, *v. t.* **1**. To reduce from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat; to liquefy; to fuse; as, to *melt* wax, tallow, lead, ice, or snow.
2. To form by melting or from melted material. *Obs. or R.*

The graven image, a workman *melted* it. *Is.* xl. 19 (*R. V.*).

3. To dissolve; also, to disintegrate, as soil. *Obs. or R.*
4. To cause to vanish; to disperse.
5. To soften; to render tender, gentle, or susceptible to mild influences. "Pity *melts* the mind to love." *Dryden.*
6. To take away the firmness of; to weaken; enervate; — sometimes with *down.* *Obs.*

Thou would'st have . . . *melted* down thy youth. *Shak.*

7. To spend (money); also, to cash, as a note. *Slang, Eng.*
8. To cause to pass or merge insensibly, as one color or sound into or in another; to blend.

melt (mĕlt), *n.* **1**. Act or operation of melting; state of being melted.
2. A melted substance; also, the mass melted at a single operation or the quantity melted during a certain period.

melt′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MELT. Esp.: *vb. n.* Act of causing (something) to melt; process of becoming melted, or a case of it; also, *pl.*, something that has been melted or is produced by melting.

Bitterest wailings, soft womanly *meltings.* *Carlyle.*

melting point, the degree of temperature at which a solid substance melts or fuses; as, the *melting point* of ice is 0° C. or 32° F., that of urea is 132° C. Pure compounds are in general distinguished from mixtures by their sharp melting points, the determination of which, esp. in organic chemistry, is an important aid to identification. — **m. pot**, a vessel in which anything is melted; a crucible. — **the Meltings**, the office of Surveyor of the Meltings or Melting, an official of the mint. *Obs. Eng.*
— **melt′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **melt′ing-ness**, *n.*

mel′ton (mĕl′tŭn), *n.*, *or* **Melton cloth**. [From *Melton* Mowbray, Leicestershire, England. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of stout smooth woolen cloth with the face finished without pressing or glossing and with the nap cut very close. A cheaper variety has a cotton warp.

Me-lun′geon (mē-lŭn′jŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *mélanger* to mix, *mélange* a mixture.] One of a mixed white and Indian people living in parts of Tennessee and the Carolinas. They are descendants of early intermixtures of white settlers with natives. In North Carolina the **Croatan Indians**, regarded as descended from Raleigh's lost colony of Croatan, formerly classed with negroes, are now legally recognized as distinct.

Mel′u-si′na (mĕl′ū-sē′nȧ), *n.* [F. *Mélusine.*] A French fairy, a daughter of the fairy Pressina, by Elinas, king of Albania. She was condemned to become every Saturday a serpent from the waist downward, as a punishment, according to one account, for having inclosed her father in a high mountain, by means of a charm, in order to avenge an injury her mother had received from him. She married a Count Raymond, and they lived happily until he was induced to break his promise never to intrude on her seclusion on Saturday, which compelled her to leave him. The traditions concerning her were collected by Jean d'Arras, near the close of the 14th century.

mem′ber (mĕm′bẽr), *n.* [ME. *membre*, F. *membre*, fr. L. *membrum*; cf. Goth. *mimz* flesh, Skr. *mamsa.*] **1**. *Anat.* A part or organ of the animal body; esp., a limb or other separable part. *Archaic.*

We have many *members* in one body, and all *members* have not the same office. *Rom.* xii. 4

2. Specif., a private part. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. *Bot.* A part of a plant body; an individual unit of structure, irrespective of its functional adaptation as an organ. Thus, leaves are *members* which may be modified to serve as *organs* of transpiration and photosynthetic activity (foliage leaves), as protective envelopes (bud scales), as sporophylls (stamens and pistils), etc.
4. One who forms a part of a metaphorical body; — chiefly in religious reference; as, *member* of Christ. *Archaic.*
5. One of the persons composing a society, community, or party; an individual who belongs to an association; as, a club *member*; a *member* of the Society of Friends.
6. Short for: **a** Member of Parliament; — used only with reference to the House of Commons. *Eng.* **b** Member of Congress; — used only with reference to the House of Representatives. *U. S.*
7. A part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body, structure, or any organized thing, or a unit in a series; as: **a** A part of a discourse or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse; one of the propositions of a syllogism. **b** *Math.* Either of the two sides of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality (=). **c** *Engin.* Any essential part, as a post, tie-rod, strut, etc., of a framed structure, as a bridge truss. **d** *Arch.* Any part of a building, whether constructional, as a pier, column, lintel, or the like, or decorative, as a molding, or group of moldings. **e** A branch or division of a party; also, *Obs.*, a department of an art or trade; a branch; division. **f** A section or district, as of an estate or a port. **g** *Biol.* A unit of classification considered as part of a higher group or category; as, a species is a *member* of a certain genus.

mem′bered (mĕm′bẽrd), *a.* **1**. Having members, as limbs, divided into members; — chiefly used in composition.
2. *Her.* Depicted with legs of a different (specified) tincture from that of the body; — said of a bird.

mem′ber-ship, *n.* **1**. State or status of being a member.
2. The collective body of members, as of a society.

Mem-brac′i-dæ (mĕm-brăs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέμβραξ a kind of cicada.] *Zoöl.* A large family of homopterous Hemiptera consisting of the tree hoppers. See TREE HOPPER. — **mem-brac′id** (-ĭd), **mem′bra-cine** (mĕm′brȧ-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a. & n.*

mem′bral (mĕm′brăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a member. *Rare* except, *Anat.*, relating to a member (usually of the body). — **mem′bral-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

mem-bra′na (mĕm-brā′nȧ), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* A membrane.
‖**mem-bra′na gra′nu-lo′sa** (grăn′ū-lō′sȧ). [NL. *granulosa* granular.] *Anat.* See GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE. — ‖ **m. pro′pri-a** (prō′prĭ-ȧ). [L. *propria* own, characteristic.] *Anat.* = BASEMENT MEMBRANE. — ‖ **m. pu-ta′mi-nis** (pū-tăm′ĭ-nĭs) [L. *putamen*, *-inis*, shell], *Zoöl.*, the tough membrane lining the calcareous shell in a bird's egg. — ‖ **m. re-tic′u-la′ris** (rē-tĭk′ū-lā′rĭs; 115) [L. *reticularis* of a net], *Anat.*, the netlike membrane on the surface of the organ of Corti, formed by the joined phalanges of the cells of Deiters. — ‖ **mem-bra′na tec-to′ri-a** (tĕk-tō′rĭ-ȧ; 201). [L. *tectoria*, fem., belonging to a cover.] *Anat.* = MEMBRANE OF CORTI.

mem′bra-na′ceous (mĕm′brȧ-nā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *membranaceus.*] Membranous; specif., *Bot.*, thin and pliable, often semitransparent, as many leaves.

mem′brane (mĕm′brān), *n.* [L. *membrana* skin covering the separate members of the body, parchment, fr. L. *membrum*: cf. F. *membrane.* See MEMBER.] **1**. Any thin, soft, pliable sheet or layer of animal or vegetable tissue.
2. *Zoöl.* The thin terminal part of the hemelytrum of a heteropterous insect.
3. **a** Parchment. *Obs.* **b** A piece of parchment forming part of a roll.

mem′brane of Cor′ti (kôr′tē) [after B. *Corti* (1729-1813), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, a membrane lying above and parallel with the basilar membrane and overlying the organ of Corti. — **m. of De-mours′** (dē-mo͞or′), **m. of Descemet.** = DESCEMET'S MEMBRANE. — **m. of Henle.** = FENESTRATED MEMBRANE OF HENLE. — **m. of Jacob.** = JACOB'S MEMBRANE. — **m. of Krause.** = KRAUSE'S MEMBRANE. See INTERMEDIATE DISK. — **m. of Reiss′ner** (rīs′nẽr) [after Ernst *Reissner*, German physiologist], *Anat.*, the membrane forming the roof of the scala media of the cochlea.

membrane bone. *Anat.* A bone which ossifies in connective tissue, instead of in a previously formed cartilage having more or less the form of the future bone (see OSSIFICATION); — opposed to *cartilage bone.* Most bones are cartilage bones. The bones of the top and sides of the cranium and of the face, and the dermal bony plates in the skin of many vertebrates, are membrane bones.

mem′bra-nel′la (mĕm′brȧ-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. of L. *membrana* membrane.] *Zoöl.* In certain infusorians, a flattened membranelike vibrating organ, regarded as a short row of fused cilia.

mem′bra-nous (mĕm′brȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *membraneux.*] **1**. Pertaining to, consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of, membrane; as, a *membranous* lining.
2. *Bot.* Membranaceous.
3. *Med.* Characterized by, or formed of, a membrane.
membranous croup, *Med.*, true croup. See CROUP. — **m. labyrinth.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* See 1st EAR, 1.

me-men′to (mē-mĕn′tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-tōz). [L., remember, be mindful, imper. of *meminisse* to remember. See MENTION.] **1**. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* In the Canon of the Mass, either of two prayers beginning "Memento," — the first a prayer for the living and the second for the dead.
2. Something to awaken memory, as a hint, token, warning, or memorial; that which recalls to memory; a reminder; a reminding or warning object; a souvenir.

Seasonable *mementos* may be useful. *Bacon*

3. *Humorous Misuses.* **a** Memory. **b** A reverie; a doze.

Drove him out of his *memento* by a shake. *T. Lodge*

‖ **me-men′to mo′ri** (mō′rī; 201). [L.] Lit., remember to die, i. e., that you must die; a warning to be prepared for death; an object, as a death's-head or a personal ornament, usually emblematic, used as a reminder of death.

Mem′non (mĕm′nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μέμνων.] **1**. *Gr. Myth.* The beautiful son of Tithonus and Eos (Aurora). He was king of the Ethiopians and an ally of Priam in the Trojan War, in which he was killed by Achilles after he had slain Antilochus. Zeus made him immortal. According to tradition he built the palace or citadel at ancient Susa, Persia.
2. *Antiq.* A celebrated colossus of King Amenophis III. near Thebes, Egypt, said to have the property of emitting a harplike sound at sunrise; — so called by the Greeks.

mem′oir (mĕm′wŏr; -wär; mēm′-; 277), *or, pl.*, **mem′oirs** (-wŏrz; -wärz), *n.* [F. *mémoire*, m., memorandum, fr. *mémoire*, f., memory, L. *memoria.* See MEMORY.] **1**. A memorandum or record; official note or report. *Obs. or R.*
2. *pl.* A history composed from personal experience and memory; an account (usually in familiar style) of events as remembered or gathered from certain sources by the writer; often, esp., an account of one's life, or of episodes in it, one's acquaintances, events in which one has had a part or interest, or the like, written by one's self; an autobiography or a record of that nature.
3. A memorial of any individual; a biography; often, a biography written without special regard to completeness.
4. An account of something deemed noteworthy; an essay or dissertation; a record of investigations of any subject; *pl.*, the transactions or proceedings of a society.

mem′o-ra-bil′i-a (mĕm′ō-rȧ-bĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* -RABILE (-răb′ĭ-lē). [L., fr. *memorabilis* memorable. See MEMORABLE.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.

mem′o-ra-bil′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being memorable; also, a memorable person or thing.

mem′o-ra-ble (mĕm′ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *memorabilis*, fr. *memorare* to bring to remembrance, fr. *memor* mindful, remembering: cf. F. *mémorable.* See MEMORY; cf. MEMORABILIA.] **1**. Worthy of being remembered or noted.

Surviving fame to gain,
By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds. *Sir J. Davies*

2. Remembered, or easy to remember. *Rare.*
3. Reminding; reminiscent. *Rare.*
— **mem′o-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **mem′o-ra-bly**, *adv.*

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melon oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
melon pear. = PEPINO **a**.
mel′on-ry (mĕl′ŭn-rĭ), *n.* A place for growing melons.
mel′on-seed′ bod′ies. *Med.* Bodies shaped like melon seeds, sometimes found in joints and sheaths of tendons.
melon shrub = PEPINO **a**.
melon thistle. A melon cactus.
melon tree. The papaya.
me-lop′e-pon. *n.* [L. *melopepo*, *-onis.* See MELON.] A kind of melon. *Obs.*
mel′o-phone (mĕl′ō-fōn). *n.* [See MELOPHONIC.] *Music.* A kind of concertina.
mel′o-pho′nist (-fō′nĭst), *n.* A melodist.
mel′o-plast (-plăst), *n.* [Gr. μέλος song, music + *-plast*: cf. F. *méloplaste.*] A device for simplifying the notation of music, consisting of a clefless staff provided with numbers or notes; — invented in 1817 by P. Galin.
Mel′o-spi′za (-spī′zȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλος song + σπίζα finch.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the American song sparrows and swamp sparrows.
melote. *n.* [L. *melota*, *melote* sheepskin, Gr. μηλωτή.] A monk's hair coat. *Obs.*
Me-lo′thus (mē-lō′thŭs). *D. Bib.*
mel′o-trag′e-dy (mĕl′ō-trăj′ē-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. μέλος song + *tragedy.*] A tragedy containing songs; an operatic tragedy. — **mel′o-trag′ic** (-trăj′ĭk), *a.*
mel′o-trope (mĕl′ō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. μέλος song + *-trope.*] *Music.* A piano having a mechanical device for playing music by means of a melograph stencil.
mel′o-type (-tīp), *n.* *Photog.* An old process permitting of development at an indefinite time after exposure; also, a picture made by this process.
meloudie. † MELODY.
melowe. † MELLOW.
melpell, *adv.* [Cf. OF. *mesle pesle.*] Pellmell. *Obs.*
mel′rose (mĕl′rōz), *n.* [L. *mel* honey.] Honey and powdered roses diluted with alcohol. *Obs.*
melsh. Var. of MELCH. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
melt. *Obs.* or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MILT.
melt, *n.* [A misprint in Du Bartas for *metl*, fr. Mex. *metl.*] The maguey. *Obs.*
melt′a-ble (mĕl′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **melt′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
melt′ed (mĕl′tĕd; -tĭd: 151), *p. p.* of MELT. — **melt′ed-ness**, *n.*
melt′er, *n.* One that melts something.
mel′teth, mel′tith. Vars. of MEALTIDE. *Obs. or Scot.*
Mel-ti′as (mĕl-tī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
Mel-to′ni-an (mĕl-tō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Melton Mowbray, England. — *n.* One who hunts there; a skillful hunter.
Mel-ur′sus (mĕl-ûr′sŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. L. *mel* honey + *ursus* bear.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sloth bear.
melvie, *v. t.* [Scot., for *melwie*, fr. the stem *melw-* of *meal* flour *Oxf. E. D.*] To cover or soil with meal. *Obs. Scot.*
melwe. † MELLOW.
mely. † MELLAY.
melyne. *a.* [Cf. L. *melinus* of quinces, *melinum* a quince-yellow garment, Gr. μήλινος of a quince-yellow.] Yellow. *Obs.*
Mel′zar (mĕl′zär). *Bib.*
mem (mĕm), *n.* [Heb., lit., water.] The thirteenth letter [מ] of the Hebrew alphabet, a labial corresponding to Eng. *m.* Its numerical value is 40.
mem. *Abbr.* Memento (L., remember); memoir; memorandum, memoranda; memorial.
mem′ber, *v. t.* [OF. *membrer.*] To remember; to mention. *Obs.*
mem′ber-less, *a.* See -LESS.
mem′bra-nate (mĕm′brȧ-nāt), *a.* Of the nature of a membrane.
mem′bra-nat′ic, *a.* Pert. to membranes. *Obs.*
mem′brance, *n.* [OF.] Remembrance. *Obs.*
mem′braned (mĕm′brānd), *a.* Having, or being, a membrane.
mem′brane-less, *a.* See -LESS.
mem-bra′ne-ous (mĕm-brā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *membraneus* of parchment.] Membranous. *Obs. or R.*
mem′bra-nif′er-ous (mĕm′brȧ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*membrane* + *-ferous.*] Having, or producing, a membrane or membranes.
mem-bra′ni-form (mĕm-brā′nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a membrane.
mem′bra-nin (mĕm′brȧ-nĭn), *n.* [*membrane* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A peculiar hyalogen composing Descemet's membrane and the capsule of the lens of the eye.
mem′bra-noid (mĕm′brȧ-noid), *a.* Membranelike.
mem′bra-nous-ly, *adv.* of MEMBRANOUS.
mem-bra′nu-la (mĕm-brā′nū-lȧ), **mem′bra-nule** (mĕm′brȧ-nūl; mĕm-brā′nūl), *n.* [L. *membranula.*] A little membrane; specif., the small opaque flap on the basal portion of the wings of certain dragon flies.
mem-bret′to (mĕm-brĕt′tō), *n.* Also [F.] **mem-brette′** (mĕm-brĕt′). *Arch.* In Italian, lit., a small member; an inferior part. In 17th-century English books, an alette.
mem′bri-fi-ca′tion, *n.* [L. *membrum* member + *-fication.*] Formation of members. *Obs.*
mem-brose′, *a.* [L. *membrosus.*] Having large members. *Obs.* — **mem-bros′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
memerill, *n.* [Due to an error for L. *memecylon*, *mimaecylon*, the edible fruit of the strawberry tree. Gr. μιμαίκυλον.] The strawberry tree. *Obs.*
me-min′na (mē-mĭn′ȧ), *n.* [Singhalese *mīminnā.*] A chevrotain (*Tragulus meminna*) of India.
Mem′look. † MAMELUKE.
Mem′mi-us (mĕm′ĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*
Mem-no′ni-an (mĕm-nō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Memnon; sometimes, Persian; also, like, or having the same property as, the Memnon.
Mem′no-ni′um (mĕm′nō-nī′ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [Gr. Μεμνόνειον, neut. of Μεμνόνειος of Memnon.] *Antiq.* A temple, other building, or monument, supposed to have been erected by, or in honor of, Memnon; — so called by the Greeks. Such were the citadel of Susa and temples near Thebes and Abydos in Egypt.
memo. (*pron.* mĕm′ō). *Abbr.* Memorandum. Often, *Colloq.* or *Com. Cant*, used as a noun.
memoire. † MEMORY.
‖ **mé-moire′** (mā′mwär′), *n.* [F.] Memoir; memorandum.
mem′oir-ist (mĕm′wŏr-ĭst; -wär-; mēm′-), *n.* A writer of memoirs or a memoir. — **mem′oir-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
mem′o-ra-bl. Memorable. *Ref. Sp.*
mem′o-rall. *a.* [LL. *memoralis* or OF. *memoral.*] Prob., memorative. *Obs.*
mem′o-rance, *n.* Remembrance. *Obs.*
memorand, *a.* [See MEMORANDUM.] Memorial. *Obs.*
memorand, *n.* Memorial; memorandum. *Obs.*
mem′o-ran′dist (mĕm′ō-răn′dĭst), *n.* A writer of memoranda.

mem′o·ran′dum (mĕm′ō-răn′dŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -DUMS (-dŭmz), L. -DA (-dȧ). [L., something to be remembered, neut. of *memorandus*, fut. pass. p. of *memorare*. See MEMORABLE.] **1**. An informal record of something which it is desired to remember, or to preserve for future use, esp. of the writer; a note to help or jog the memory.

I . . entered a *memorandum* in my pocketbook. *Guardian.*

2. *Law.* A brief or informal note in writing of some transaction, or an outline of an intended instrument; an instrument drawn up in a brief and compendious form; specif.: **a** The clause beginning a record in the former Court of King's Bench in proceedings by bill, formerly beginning with the word *memorandum*. *Eng.* **b** *Marine Insurance.* The body of exceptions making up the clause in a policy exempting the insurer wholly or partially (cf. PARTICULAR AVERAGE) from liability for loss on certain articles. **c** Short for *memorandum of association* (below).
3. *Diplomacy.* An informal summary or statement of the grounds for or against an action, the state of a question, or the like.
4. *Com.* **a** An informal communication, esp. one on paper headed "memorandum" with the sender's name and address. **b** A statement by the shipper of the terms of a shipment sent with the privilege of return if not sold. The goods are said to be sent **on memorandum**. Hence, **memorandum package, memorandum goods**, etc.
5. A memento, or reminder. *Obs.*
memorandum of association, *Eng. Law*, the document which in case of a company to be formed under the Companies Acts must be executed and filed, forming the charter of the company. It must be signed by at least seven members, attested by at least one witness, and stamped, and must set out the name (which must contain the word "limited") of the company, the site of the registered office, its object, the number and face value of the shares, and a declaration that the liability of the members is limited.

memorandum check. A check given as an acknowledgment of indebtedness, but with the understanding that it will not be presented at bank unless the maker fails to take it up on the day the debt becomes due. It is held to be in effect a due bill between the parties, and as to third parties to be negotiable and suable without presentation at the bank or notice of nonpayment, these being waived by the *mem.* or *memorandum* written on its face.

mem′o·ra·tive (mĕm′ō-râ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *mémoratif.*] **1**. Commemorative. *Obsoles.*
2. Pert. to the memory; having a retentive memory. *Obs.*

me·mo′ri·a (mē-mō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [L.] **1**. Memory.
2. *Eccl.* **a** = COMMEMORATION, 1 **a**. **b** A shrine or reliquary containing the relics of a martyr or martyrs. **c** A chapel or church in memory of a martyr or confessor.

me·mo′ri·al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *memorialis*, fr. *memoria*: cf. F. *mémorial*. See MEMORY.] **1**. Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative; as, a *memorial* building.
2. Remembered; also, memorable. *Obs.*
3. Of, pertaining to, or contained in, memory; assisting the memory; mnemonic.

This succession of Aspirate, Soft, and Hard, may be expressed by the *memorial* word ASH. *Skeat.*

4. Done or reproduced from memory. *Obs.*
memorial arch, a monumental structure pierced by an arched passageway, which is often flanked by smaller arches and surmounted by an architrave and attic. The type had its origin among the Romans of antiquity: it supported much adornment by sculptured figures, inscriptions, and columns, and commemorated a notable victory, person, or event. Among Roman arches the best known are that of *Titus* on the Via Sacra (Rome), with reliefs exhibiting the plunder of Jerusalem: of *Trajan* (at Benevento), dedicated in 114, having a single arch and illustrating in reliefs Trajan's life and Dacian triumphs; of *Septimius Severus*, built by the senate, in 205, in the Forum, to honor the emperor and his two sons, whose statues in a six-horse car originally surmounted it; and of *Constantine*, spanning the Via Triumphalis near the Colosseum, built by that emperor in 311 to celebrate his victory over Maxentius. Modern memorial arches of note are: the *Arc du Carrousel* ("of the tilting yard"), near the Tuileries, Paris, built by Napoleon I. to commemorate his victories of 1805-6; the *Arc de l'Étoile* ("of the star"), heading the Champs Élysées, the largest existing arch, begun by Napoleon in 1806, but not finished until 1836. — **M. Day**, a day, May 30, appointed for commemorating, by decorating their graves with flowers, by patriotic exercises, etc., the dead soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War (1861-65) in the United States; Decoration Day. It is a legal holiday in most of the States. In the Southern States, the Confederate Memorial Day is: May 30 in Virginia; April 26 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi; May 10 in North Carolina and South Carolina; the second Friday in May in Tennessee; June 3 in Louisiana. *U. S.* — **memorial rose**, a Japanese evergreen rose (*Rosa wichuraiana*) with creeping branches, shining leaves, and large single white flowers. It is often planted in cemeteries.

Memorial Arch of Trajan at Benevento.

me·mo′ri·al (mē-mō′rĭ-ăl), *n.* [F. *mémorial*, or L. *memoriale*, neut. of *memorialis*. See MEMORIAL, *a.*] **1**. Memory; remembrance; recollection. *Obs.*

Precious is the *memorial* of the just. *Evelyn.*

2. An act of commemorating; specif., *Eccl.*, = COMMEMORATION **a**.
3. Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or event; something which serves to keep some person or thing in remembrance, as a monument or a practice.

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself. *Hooker.*

4. A memorandum; a note. *Obs. or Law.*
5. A record or memoir; *pl.*, memoirs. *Now Rare.*
6. *Diplomacy.* Any of various informal state papers presented by the ambassador of one state to the representative of another in negotiation or sent by the executive of a state to its own representative abroad.
7. A statement of facts, addressed to the government, or to some branch of it, or to a society, etc., often accompanied with a petition or remonstrance.

me·mo′ri·al·ist, *n.* **1**. One who writes or signs a memorial.
2. A writer of memorials, or memoirs.

me·mo′ri·al·ize (mē-mō′rĭ-ăl-īz; 201), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1**. To address or petition by a memorial; to present a memorial to; as, to *memorialize* Congress.
2. To commemorate.
— **me·mo′ri·al·i·za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **me·mo′ri·al·iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*

‖ **me·mor′i·ter** (mē-mŏr′ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L., fr. *memor* mindful. See MEMORABLE.] By, or from, memory; by heart.

mem′o·rize (mĕm′ō-rīz), *v. t.*; MEM′O-RIZED (-rīzd); MEM′O-RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). [See MEMORY.] **1**. To cause to be remembered; to make memorable; also, to preserve the memory of in writing; to record. *Obs. or R.*

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest. *Spenser*

2. To commit to memory; to learn by heart.
— **mem′o·ri·za′tion** (-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **mem′o·riz′er** (mĕm′ō-rīz′ẽr), *n.*

mem′o·ry (mĕm′ō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *memorie*, OF. *memoire*, *memorie*, F. *mémoire*, L. *memoria*, fr. *memor* mindful; prob. akin to Gr. μερμερος anxious, μέριμνα thought, solicitude, μάρτυς a witness, Skr. *smṛ* to remember, and perh. to L. *mora* delay. Cf. MARTYR, MEMOIR, REMEMBER.] **1**. The mental reproduction of impressions or thoughts previously entertained and the recognition of them as belonging to previous experience. Psychologists discriminate in *memory*: (1) a process of *reproduction*, which need not mean an exact replication, but only a recognizable equivalent of the reproduced experience; (2) a process of *recognition*, comprising a consciousness of the familiarity of the experience and a reference of it to a definite past time or occasion. This reference to time is sometimes discriminated, as *localization*, from mere *recognition*. Some treat *retention* as a memory process; and, indeed, this has been treated as in a broad sense the whole of memory, but it finds little or no place in the modern functional interpretation of consciousness.
2. The general capacity or function of mentally reproducing and recognizing previous experiences; in the older psychology, the faculty of *memory*. See FACULTY.

Memory is the purveyor of reason. *Rambler.*

3. The sum total of a mind's actual or possible memory experiences; as, a richly stored *memory*; also, the reach and positiveness with which a person can remember; the strength and trustworthiness of one's power to reach and represent or to recall the past; as, an accurate *memory*.
4. The time within which past events can be or are remembered; as, within the *memory* of man. At the common law legal *memory* begins with the date of coronation of Richard I., in 1189; but proof of the existence of a certain state of facts for twenty years, not explained or controverted, is sufficient for a presumption of an immemorial custom or prescription. The common-law rule has been greatly modified by statute, as in England by the Prescription Act (2 & 3 Wm. IV., 1832), and in the States of the United States by various statutes. See TIME IMMEMORIAL.
5. Any particular memory experience; as, he was absorbed in his *memories*; also, the object of a memory; the thing or aggregate of things remembered; as, she was but a *memory* to him; hence, character, conduct, etc., as preserved in remembrance, history, or tradition; posthumous fame; as, the war became only a *memory*.

The *memory* of the just is blessed. *Prov.* x. 7

6. Commemoration; remembrance; as, in *memory* of youth; also, *Obs.*, a ceremony of commemoration; service for the dead.
7. A memorial. *Obs. or Archaic.*

These weeds are *memories* of those worser hours. *Shak.*

8. *Eccl.* = MEMORIA, 2.

Syn. — MEMORY, REMEMBRANCE, RECOLLECTION, REMINISCENCE. MEMORY, in ordinary usage, is the general term for the faculty by which past impressions are reproduced, or for the revived impressions themselves; as, "Her *memory* . . . went slipping back upon the golden days" (*Tennyson*); "The *memory* of a beautiful air, . . . as far as any *remembrance* remains of it, is the continued presence in our minds of a likeness of it, which its actual presence has left there" (*J. H. Newman*). In the pl. *memory* suggests esp. somewhat intimate or personal recollections; as, "*memories* of tranquil childhood" (*Shelley*); "A thousand *memories* roll[ed] upon him, unspeakable for sadness" (*Tennyson*). REMEMBRANCE (now somewhat rare) suggests esp. the state of being remembered or the act of keeping in mind; as, "had in *remembrance* always with delight" (*Milton*); "This do in *remembrance* of me" (*Luke* xxii. 19). RECOLLECTION often implies a conscious effort to recall; as, "Half a word fixed upon or near the spot, is worth a cartload of *recollection*" (*T. Gray*). REMINISCENCE (chiefly pl.) now suggests esp. the retrospective recalling of happenings, events, or experiences in which one has had part; as, "One brief sigh sufficed to carry off the entire burden of these dismal *reminiscences*" (*Hawthorne*); "The *reminiscences* [of my father] kindly contributed by his different friends" (*H. Tennyson*); "I believe that as we lose our powers of *memory* we may increase the power of *reminiscence*, that is, of recalling what we want in small quantities for a short time" (*Jowett*). *Recollection* (in the pl.) is frequently used in a sense parallel with that of *reminiscence*, but less intimate than the corresponding sense of *memory* (in the pl.); as, "You ask me to put down a few *recollections* of your father" (*Lecky*). See REMEMBER.

memory image. *Psychol.* A mental image merely reproducing past experience; also, such an image with recognition and localization in time; a sensuous memory.

Mem′phi·an (mĕm′fĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Memphis in Egypt; hence, Egyptian; as, *Memphian* darkness. — *n.* A Memphite; an Egyptian.
Memphian stone, a marble stone mentioned by Pliny (Book XXXVI, ch. 11) as making an anæsthetic liniment when triturated and mixed with vinegar.

Mem′phite (mĕm′fīt), *n.* [L. *Memphites.*] **1**. A native or resident of ancient Memphis in Egypt.
2. A dialect of Coptic (which see).

Mem′phite (mĕm′fīt), **Mem·phit′ic** (mĕm-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Memphis, its inhabitants, or the dynasties of Egyptian kings who made it their capital.

‖ **mem′-sa′hib** (mĕm′sä′ĭb), *n.* [Hind. *mem-sāhib*; *mem* (fr. E. *ma'am*) + Ar. *çāhib* master. See SAHIB.] Lady; mistress; — used by Hindustani-speaking natives in India in addressing European women.

men′ace (mĕn′ās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *minacia*, pl. *minaciae* threats, menaces, fr. *minax*, *-acis*, projecting, threatening, *minae* projecting points or pinnacles, threats. Cf. AMENABLE, DEMEAN to conduct, IMMINENT, MINATORY.] **1**. The show of an intention to inflict evil; a threat; indication of probable evil or catastrophe to come. Cf. INTIMIDATION.

The dark *menace* of the distant war. *Dryden.*

2 That which menaces; an impending evil.

men′ace (mĕn′ās), *v. t.*; MEN′ACED (-āst); MEN′AC-ING (-ā-sĭng). [OF. *menacier*, F. *menacer*. See MENACE, *n.*] **1**. To express or show an intention to inflict, or to hold out a prospect of inflicting, evil or injury upon; to threaten; — usually followed by *with* before the harm threatened; as, to *menace* a country with war.

My master . . . did *menace* me with death. *Shak.*

2. To threaten the infliction of; to offer threat of.

By oath he *menaced*
Revenge upon the cardinal. *Shak.*

Syn. — See THREATEN.

men′ace, *v. i.* To act in a threatening manner; to wear a threatening aspect; to utter menaces.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so? *Shak*

mé′nage′ (mā′nȧzh′), **me·nage′** (mĕ-näzh′), *n.* [F. *ménage.*] **1**. A household; a domestic establishment.
2. Domestic management; housekeeping.
3. **a** A kind of club or benefit society, in which each member pays in a fixed amount every week, and one member each week, the order being determined by lot, receives the sum collected on giving security for continuing his or her payments. *Scot. & Local, Eng.* **b** The selling of goods, as cloth, on installments, as by an itinerant vender (**manadge man**). *Dial. Eng.*

me·nag′er·ie (mē-năj′ẽr-ĭ; mĕ-năzh′ẽr-ĭ; 277), *n.* [F. *ménagerie*, f. *ménager* to keep house, *ménage* household. See MENIAL, MANSION.] **1**. A place where animals are kept and trained, esp. for exhibition.
2. A collection of wild or foreign animals in cages or inclosures, esp. one kept for exhibition, as with a circus.
3. An aviary. *Obs.*

Me·nan′dri·an (mē-năn′drĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Menander of Samaria (1st century), whose master was Simon Magus. The Menandrians, who may be regarded as the precursors of the Gnostics, taught that the world had been created by a multitude of angel demiurges emanated from the divine substance, and that those who were baptized into the sect obtained power over the world-creating angels, and hence immortality.

mend (mĕnd), *v. t.*; MEND′ED; MEND′ING. [Abbr. fr. *amend*. See AMEND.] **1**. To free from faults or defects; specif.: **a** To improve in morals, discipline, etc.; to reform. *Now Chiefly Dial.*, exc. in *to mend one's manners* or *ways*.

There was not one man aboard to *mend* another. Mutiny . . . hung over us like a thundercloud. *Stevenson.*

b To alter (anything) for the better; to set right; to correct; to improve or better by changing or correcting; to rectify; to remove in the way of reformation; as, to *mend* a text; to *mend* a fault. **c** To repair, as anything that is torn, broken, defaced, decayed, or the like; to restore from partial decay, injury, or defacement; to patch up; to put in shape or order again; as, to *mend* a garment, a machine, or a hole. **d** To do mending for. *Colloq., Eng.* **e** To put in better order; to readjust; as, to *mend* sail. *Obs. or Naut.* **f** To restore to health; to cure. *Archaic.*
2. To make amends or atonement for; to atone for. *Obs.*, except in the proverb *least said, soonest mended*.

And I oft have heard defended
Little said is soonest *mended*. *Wither.*

3. In general, to improve, better, or ameliorate; specif.: **a** To better the condition or fortune of. *Obs. or R.*, ex-

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mem′o·ran′dum, *v. t.* To make a memorandum of. *Rare.*
mem′o·rate, *v. t.* [L. *memoratus*, p. p. of *memorare*. See MEMORABLE.] To commemorate; to mention. *Obs.* — **mem′o·ra′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
memore, *a.* [L. *memor* mindful.] Memorious. *Obs.*
‖ **me′mor et fi·de′lis**. [L.] Mindful and faithful.
me·mo′ri·a·ble, *a.* [Cf. OF. *memoriable*.] Memorable. *Obs.*
‖ **me·mo′ri·a in æ·ter′na**. [L.] In everlasting remembrance.
me·mo′ri·al, *v. t.* To memorialize. — *v. i.* To make a memorial.
me·mo′ri·al·ly, *adv.* *Rare.* **a** Memoriter. **b** In the way of a memorial.
‖ **me·mo′ri·a tech′ni·ca**. [NL.] Lit., technical memory; a system of mnemonics.
mem′o·ried (mĕm′ō-rĭd), *a.* **1**. Having (such) a memory; — used in composition.
2. Full of memories.
me·mo′ri·ous, *a.* [LL. *memoriosus*, or OF. *memorieux*.] Having a retentive memory; mindful; also, memorable. *Obs. or R.*
mem′o·rist, *n.* [See MEMORIZE.] **a** A prompter. *Obs.* **b** One having a good memory. *Rare. U. S.*
mem′o·riz′a·ble (mĕm′ō-rīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
mem′o·rous, *a.* [LL. *memorosus*.] Memorable. *Obs.*
mem′o·ry·less, *a.* See -LESS.
mempryse. † MAINPRIZE.
Me·mu′can (mē-mū′kăn). *Bib.*
men. † MEAN, MIEN.
men-. See MENO-, 1.
men (mĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of MAN.
men, *pron.* [ME. *me*, *men*, a weakened form of *man*; not the pl.] One: — corresponding to the indefinite *one* or *they*. *Obs.*
me′na·ble, *a.* [OF., easy to lead.] Capable of leading or of being led. *Obs.*
me·nac′can·ite (mē-năk′ăn-īt), *n.* [From *Manaccan*, in Cornwall, where it was early found.] = ILMENITE. — **me·nac′ca·nit′ic** (-ȧ-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*
men′ace·a·ble (mĕn′ās-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.]
men′ace·ful, *a.* Menacing.
men′ace·ment, *n.* See -MENT.
men′ac·er (mĕn′ā-sẽr), *n.* One who menaces.
me·nach′a·nite, **me·nach′a·nit′ic**. Vars. of MENACCANITE, MENACCANITIC.
men′ac·ing·ly, *adv.* of *menacing*, p. pr.
men′a·cy, *n.* Menace. *Obs.*
me′nad, **me·nad′ic**. Vars. of MÆNAD, MÆNADIC.
menadry, *n.* *Mech.* Art of designing machines, etc., for raising weights. *Obs.*
menage. † MANAGE.
me·nag′er·ist (mē-năj′ẽr-ĭst; mĕ-năzh′-), *n.* The proprietor or manager of a menagerie.
menagery. † MANAGERY.
men′a·gogue (mĕn′ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [F. *ménagogue*, fr. Gr. μήν month + ἀγωγός leading.] *Med.* Emmenagogue.
Men′a·hem (mĕn′ȧ-hĕm), *n.* *Bib.* King of Israel, c. 738 B. C., during whose reign occurred the first Assyrian invasion.
Me·nai′on (mē-nī′ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -NAIA (-ȧ) [Gr. μηναῖον, neut. of μηναῖος monthly.] *East. Ch.* A work of 12 volumes, each containing the offices for a month; also, any of the volumes.
menal. † MENIAL.
Me·nal′cas (mē-năl′kăs), *n.* [L.] A shepherd in Theocritus and Vergil. In Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar" (June) he is Colin Clout's treacherous enemy.
men′ald (mĕn′ăld), *a.* [Cf. dial. *meanels* spots called fleabites in white-colored horses.] Speckled; variegated. *Obs. or R.*
men′al·tie. † MENIALTY, MESNALTY.
Me′nan (mē′năn). *Bib.*
Me·nan′dri·an·ist, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* = MENANDRIAN.
me·nar′che (mē-när′kē), *n.* [Gr. μήν month + ἀρχή beginning.] *Physiol* First appearance of the menses.
menare. † MENER.
menareh. † MINARET.
Me·nas′pis (mē-năs′pĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μήνη moon + ἀσπίς shield; — from its crescent shape.] *Paleon.* A genus of Permian tectospondylous sharks having the head and back protected by large placoid scales, the front of the head with a pair of spines, and each jaw with one pair of large curved teeth.
men′a·taur. † MINOTAUR.
me·nav′el·ings. Var. of MANAVILINS.
mence. † MINCE. [† MENTION.]
mencion, mencione, mencioun.

cept with reflexive. **b** To profit or advantage. *Obs. Scot.* **c** To improve the physical condition of. **d** To improve or better by adding to or increasing, as wages. *Obs.* **e** To supply the deficiency or loss of; to supplement. *Obs.* **f** To improve; ameliorate; help; further. *Now Rare.*

You *mend* the jewel by the wearing it. *Shak.*

4. To improve upon; to excel; to "beat." *Now Colloq.*

Syn. — MEND, AMEND, EMEND. To MEND, in ordinary usage, is to restore to soundness or integrity, esp. that which is broken or torn (as, to *mend* a tool, a coat); the word is also used in the more general sense of altering something for the better; as, "to *mend* my errors" (*Dryden*); "If we do not improve by practice, then nothing can *mend* us" (*Cowper*); "*Mend*, Strangford, *mend* thy morals and thy taste" (*Byron*). To AMEND is to better or improve, esp. by the removal of faults, blemishes, or errors; as, "if those men of parts who have been employed in vitiating the age, had endeavored to rectify and *amend* it" (*Spectator*); "My only studying time is still given to [my translation of] Homer, not to correction and *amendment* of [it], . . . but to writing notes" (*Cowper*). To EMEND is specifically to make or suggest a correction or improvement in a (presumably corrupt) text; as, to *emend* a doubtful reading in Shakespeare; "'Pulpiter' can hardly be called an *emendation;* there is no obscurity which amounts to a defect. It is an improvement" (*H. H. Furness*). See CORRECT, IMPROVE, RENEW.

to mend one's fences, to settle differences among supporters and pave the way for a renomination; — said of one holding a political office. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — **to m. one's market,** to better one's bargain or condition. — **to m. one's pace,** to go or travel faster.

mend (mĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To improve morally; to reform; — now chiefly in the proverb, "It is never too late to *mend.*"
2. To grow better; to advance to a better state; to become improved; to become corrected or rectified.
3. To recover, or improve in, health; to be convalescent; to gain; to get better. Also, *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.*, to heal, as a wound; to abate, as illness.
4. To rise or increase, as in price.

mend, *n.* [See AMEND, MEND, *v. t.*] **1.** Amends; recompense; atonement; a compensation; — often in the pl. with sing. construction. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
2. *pl.* Means of getting reparation; remedy. *Obs.*
3. Act of mending, or repairing; also, a mended place; as, there is a large *mend* in his coat.

on the mend, growing better, as in health; improving.

men-da′cious (mĕn-dā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *mendax, -acis,* lying; cf. *mentiri* to lie.] Given to deception or falsehood; lying; as, a *mendacious* person; false; counterfeit; containing falsehood; as, a *mendacious* statement. — **men-da′cious-ly,** *adv.* — **men-da′cious-ness,** *n.*

men-dac′i-ty (mĕn-dăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *mendacitas.*] Quality or state of being mendacious; a habit of lying; also, a falsehood; a lie.

Syn. — Lying, deceit, untruth, falsehood. See FALSITY.

Men′de-lé′eff group (mĕn′dĕ-lā′yĕf; *Russ.* mĕn′dyĕ-lyā′-yĕf). Preferably **Men′de-lye′ev group** (-yĕf). [After D. I. *Mendelyeev*, Russian chemist.] One of the groups into which the elements are classified in the periodic system. See PERIODIC LAW.

Men′de-lé′eff's law (-yĕfs). Preferably **Men′de-lye′ev's law** (-yĕfs). *Chem.* The periodic law. See under PERIODIC.

Men-de′li-an (mĕn-dē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* [See MENDEL'S LAW.] *Biol.* Pert. to Mendel, or to Mendel's law. — **Men-de′li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Men′del-ism** (mĕn′dĕl-), *n.*

Mendelian character, *Biol.*, a character which obeys Mendel's law in regard to its hereditary transmission.

Men′del's law (mĕn′dĕlz). A principle governing the inheritance of many characters in animals and plants, discovered by Gregor J. Mendel (Austrian Augustinian abbot, 1822-84) in breeding experiments with peas. He showed that the height, color, and other characters depend on the presence of determinating factors behaving as units. In any given germ cell each of these is either present or absent. The following example (using letters as symbols of the determining factors and hence also of the individuals possessing them) shows the operation of the law: Tallness being due to a factor T, a tall plant, arising by the union in fertilization of two germ cells both bearing this factor, is TT; a dwarf, being without T, is tt. Crossing these, crossbreds, Tt, result (called generation F_1). In the formation of the germ cells of these crossbreds a process of segregation occurs such that germ cells, whether male or female, are produced of two kinds, T and t, in equal numbers. The T cells bear the factor "tallness," the t cells are devoid of it. T and t, being thus alternative, are called *allelomorphs.* The offspring, generation F_2, which arise from the chance union of these germ cells in pairs, according to the law of probability, are therefore on an average in the following proportions:

$$1\,TT : 2\,Tt : 1\,tt\,;$$

and thus plants (**homozygotes**) pure in tallness (TT) and dwarfness (tt), as well as crossbreds (**heterozygotes**) (Tt), are formed by the interbreeding of crossbreds. Frequently, as in this example, owing to what is called the *dominance* of a factor, the operation of Mendel's law may be complicated by the fact that when a *dominant* factor (as T) occurs with its allelomorph (as t), called *recessive*, in the crossbred Tt, the individual Tt is itself indistinguishable from the pure form TT. Generation F_1, containing only the Tt form, consists entirely of dominants (tall plants) and generation F_2 consists of three dominants (2 Tt, 1 TT) to one dwarf (tt), which, displaying the feature suppressed in F_1, is called *recessive.* Such qualitative and numerical regularity has been proved to exist in regard to very diverse qualities or characters which compose living things, both wild and domesticated, such as colors of flowers, of hair or eyes, patterns, structure, chemical composition, and power of resisting certain diseases. The diversity of forms produced in crossbreeding by horticulturists and fanciers generally results from a process of analytical variation or recombination of the factors composing the parental types. Purity of type consequently acquires a specific meaning. An individual is pure (homozygous) in respect of a given character when it results from the union of two sexual cells both bearing that character, or both without it.

men′di-can-cy (mĕn′dĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Condition of being mendicant; beggary; begging.

men′di-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *mendicans, -antis,* p. pr. of *mendicare* to beg, fr. *mendicus* beggar, indigent.] Practicing beggary; begging; living on alms; as, *mendicant* friars; also, characteristic of a beggar or beggary.

mendicant orders, *R. C. Ch.*, certain monastic orders forbidden to acquire landed property and required to live by alms, esp. the Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Augustinians. Their members are known as friars.

men′di-cant, *n.* A beggar; esp., one who makes a business of begging; specif., a begging friar.

men′di-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *mendicatus,* p. p. of *mendicare* to beg.] To beg. *Rare.* — **men′di-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

men-dic′i-ty (mĕn-dĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *mendicitas:* cf. F. *mendicité.* See MENDICANT.] The practice or habit of begging; the state or life of a beggar; mendicancy.

mend′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MEND. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *pl.* Articles to be mended. **b** *pl.* Short for *mending yarns.* **c** A mended place; a mend.

to be on the mending hand, to be convalescent. *Local, U. S.*

Men′e-la′us (mĕn′ē-lā′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μενέλαος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Atreus, king of Sparta, younger brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. See HELEN OF TROY.

me′ne, me′ne, te′kel, u-phar′sin (mĕn′ā, mĕn′ā, tĕk′ĕl, ōō-fär′sĭn). [Aramaic.] *Bib.* The writing which appeared on the wall, at the time of Belshazzar's feast, interpreted by Daniel to foretell the destruction of Belshazzar and his kingdom. In the margin of the Revised Version these words are translated, "numbered, numbered, weighed, and divisions," but other meanings have been suggested by Bible critics. *Daniel* v. 25. See DANIEL, *n.*, 2.

men-ha′den (mĕn-hā′d'n), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Narraganset *munnawhatteaûg*, prop., fertilizer, the fish being used as manure for cornfields.] A marine clupeoid fish (*Brevoortia tyrannis*) having a large head, deep compressed body, toothless jaws, closely imbricated, bluish silvery scales, and attaining a length of 12 to 16 inches.

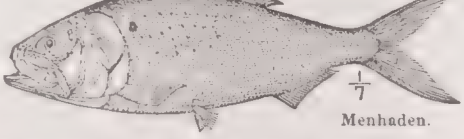

Menhaden.

On the Atlantic coast of the United States it is by far the most abundant of fishes, occurring in enormous schools. It is of importance as food for other fishes, and, though little esteemed as food, scores of millions are annually taken and used for bait or converted into oil and fertilizer. Called also *mossbunker, bony fish,* and by many other names.

men′hi-dro′sis (mĕn′hĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MENO-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Periodical excessive perspiration, sometimes with excretion of blood, accompanying or replacing menstruation.

men′hir (mĕn′hēr), *n.* [Bret.; *men* stone + *hir* high.] *Archæol.* An upright rough stone, a monolith standing either alone or as one of an avenue or circle of monoliths. Cf. OBELISK.

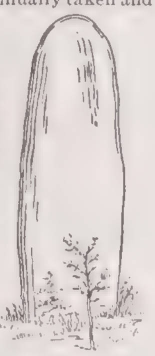

Dol Menhir in Brittany.

me′ni-al (mē′nĭ-ăl; mēn′yăl; 7), *a.* [ME. *meyneal,* fr. *meinie, meyne(e), mayne,* household, OF. *maisniée, maisnie,* LL. (assumed) *mansionata.* See MANSION.] **1.** Of or pertaining to one's household; domestic. *Obs.*
2. Belonging to a retinue or train of servants; serving.

Two *menial* dogs before their master pressed. *Dryden*

3. Pertaining or appropriate to servants, esp. domestic servants; servile; low; mean. "*Menial* offices." *Swift.*

Syn. — Sordid, degrading; abject, cringing, fawning, obsequious, sycophantic. — MENIAL, SERVILE, SLAVISH. MENIAL is now used derogatorily of services or offices which, it is implied, are sordid or degrading; as, "She was treated altogether as a *menial* servant. . . . She went below stairs, brushed his shoes, coat, etc., . . . and never emerged from the dismal Tartarus of the kitchen" (*De Quincey*); "Her ladyship was of humble, I have heard even *menial*, station originally" (*Thackeray*). SERVILE now carries as its chief implication that of mean or cringing submission; SLAVISH connotes utter abjectness, or excessively laborious toil; as, "mean, *servile* compliance" (*Burns*); "companions . . . either so *servile* as to foster pride, or so insolent as to inflame it" (*M. Hewlett*); "Fear took hold on me from head to foot — *slavish* superstitious fear" (*Stevenson*); "*slavish* harnessed toil" (*Carlyle*). Both *servile* and *slavish* are used of unduly close dependence upon an original or model; as, "It is the business of art to imitate nature, but not with a *servile* pencil" (*Goldsmith*); "close [translation], but not so close as to be *servile*" (*Cowper*); "He who *slavishly* adheres to rule displays pedantry" (*P. Barry*). See SERF, SERVITUDE, BASE, OBEDIENT, HUMBLE.

me′ni-al (mē′nĭ-ăl; mēn′yăl; 7), *n.* **1.** A domestic servant or retainer, esp. one of humble rank; one employed in low or servile offices.
2. A person of a servile character or disposition.

me′ni-al′i-ty (mē′nĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ; mēn-yăl′-), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Menial quality or state; *pl.*, menial conditions.

Mé′nière's′ dis-ease′ (mā′nyârz′). [After E. A. *Ménière* (b. 1839), French physician.] *Med.* A disease characterized by deafness and vertigo, resulting in incoördination of movement. It is probably due to a morbid condition of the semicircular canals of the internal ear.

me-nin′ges (mē-nĭn′jēz), *n. pl.; sing.* MENINX (mē′nĭŋks). [NL., fr. Gr. μῆνιγξ, ιγγος, a membrane.] *Anat.* The three membranes (the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater) which envelop the brain and spinal cord. — **me-nin′ge-al** (mē-nĭn′jē-ăl), *a.*

me-nin′gism (-jĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A condition characterized by simple circulatory disturbances of the meninges of toxic or hysteric origin; pseudomeningitis.

men′in-git′ic (mĕn′ĭn-jĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, meningitis.

men′in-gi′tis (-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MENINGES; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the meninges.

me-nin′go- (mē-nĭŋ′gō-), **mening-.** [Gr. μῆνιγξ, μήνιγγος, membrane.] Combining form used to denote *connection with,* or *relation to, the meninges* or *other membranes.*

me-nin′go-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*meningo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of meninges, protruding through the skull or spinal column, usually containing a watery fluid.

me-nin′go-coc′cus (-kŏk′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* The form of micrococcus associated with meningitis. In epidemic meningitis it is the pneumococcus.

me-nin′go–en-ceph′a-li′tis, *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *encephalitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

me-nin′go–en-ceph′a-lo-cele′, *n.* [*meningo-* + *encephalocele.*] *Med.* Hernial protrusion of the brain and its membranes.

me-nin′go-my′e-li′tis (-mī′ē-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *myelitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes. — **me-nin′go-my′e-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

me-nin′go-my′e-lo-cele′ (-mī′ē-lō-sēl′), *n.* [*meningo-* + *myelocele.*] *Med.* Hernial protrusion of a portion of the spinal cord and of its membranes.

me-nin′go-spi′nal (-spī′năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the spinal meninges.

me-nis′cate (mē-nĭs′kāt), *a.* *Bot.* Meniscoid.

me-nis′coid (-koid), *a.* [*meniscus* + *-oid.*] Concavo-convex, like a meniscus.

me-nis′cus (-kŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -CI (-nĭs′ī), E. -CUSES (-kŭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [NL., fr. Gr. μηνισκος, dim. of μήνη the moon.] A crescent or crescent-shaped body; specif.: **a** A crescent moon. *Rare.* **b** *Optics.* A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, esp. when of true crescent-shaped section (converging meniscus). See LENS. **c** *Physics.* The surface of a liquid column. Its curvature is determined by the surface tension, being concave when the containing walls are wetted by the liquid and convex when not. **d** *Anat.* An interarticular fibrocartilage.

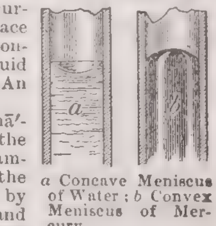

a Concave Meniscus of Water; *b* Convex Meniscus of Mercury.

Men′i-sper-ma′ce-æ (mĕn′ĭ-spēr-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μήνη the moon + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Ranunculales), the moonseed family, characterized by small 3-parted diœcious flowers and curved embryo. They are herbaceous or woody climbers, with narcotic or poisonous properties.

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mend. † MIND.
mend′a-ble (mĕn′dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
men′da-cil′o-quent, *a.* [L. *mendaciloquus.*] Lying. *Obs.*
Men-dæ′an (mĕn-dē′ăn). Var. of MANDÆAN.
Men′da-ite (mĕn′dā-īt), *a.* = MANDAIC.
mende. † MEND, MIND.
men′dee (mĕn′dē), **men′dy,** *n.* [Hind *mēnhdī.*] A kind of henna. *India.*
Men′de-le′jeff, *or* **Men′de-lye′ev, group.** Var. of MENDELEEFF GROUP.
Men′de-le′jeff's, *or* **Men′de-lye′ev's, law.** Var. of MENDELEEFF'S LAW.
mend′er (mĕn′dĕr), *n.* One who mends.
Men′di (mĕn′dē), *n. pl.* A group of powerful Mandingan Negro tribes of Sierra Leone.
men′di-ant, *a. & n.* [F.] Mendicant. *Obs.*
men′di-ca-ble, *a.* Beggable. *Obs.*
men′di-cant-ing, *a.* Begging. *Obs.*
men′di-ca-to-ry, *a.* Begging. *Obs.*
men-dic′i-a-ry, *a.* [L. *mendicus* beggarly.] Pert. to or befitting beggars. *Obs.*
mendience, *n.* [OF *mendiance.*] Mendicity. *Obs.*
men′dil. † MANDIL.
men′di-nant, *a. & n.* [AF., fr. OF. *mendiener* to beg, *mendien* begging.] Mendicant. *Obs.*
men′dip-ite (mĕn′dĭp-īt), *n.* [From the *Mendip* Hills, Somersetshire, England, where it is found.] *Min.* A lead oxychloride, $Pb_3O_2Cl_2$, occurring in white fibrous or columnar masses. H., 2.5-3. Sp. gr., 7-7.1.
Men′di-us's re-ac′tion (mĕn′dē-ōōs-ĭz). [After O. *Mendius,* Ger. chemist, who discovered it in 1862.] A reaction consisting in reduction of nitrites by nascent hydrogen, resulting in the formation of amines.
mendivaunt, *n.* [Cf. F. *mendiant,* and OF *mendif.*] A mendicant. *Obs.*
mend′ment (mĕnd′mĕnt), *n.* Improvement, esp. of the soil; also, manure. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mend′nis, *n.* [*mend,* v. + *-nis,* for -NESS.] Amendment. *Obs.*
men′dole (mĕn′dōl), *n.* [Cf. F. *mendol, mendole,* Pr. *mendolo.*] The cackerel.
men-dose′, *a.* [L. *mendosus.*] False; spurious. *Obs.*
men-do′zite (mĕn-dō′zīt), *n.* [From *Mendoza,* Argentine Republic, where it is found.] Soda alum, $NaAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, occurring (rarely) as a mineral.
men′dre-gal (mĕn′drē-găl). Var. of MEDREGAL.
mends (mĕndz), *n. pl. & sing.* See MEND, amends.
mene. † MAENE, MAN (*pl.*), MEAN, MEINIE, MIEN.
men′e-ghi′nite (mĕn′ē-gē′nīt), *n.* [After G. *Meneghini,* Italian mineralogist.] *Min.* A dark lead-gray sulphide of lead and antimony, $4PbS \cdot Sb_2S_3$, in slender orthorhombic crystals, and massive. Sp. gr., 6.34-6.43.
meneisoun. † MENISON.
Men′e-la′us (mĕn′ē-lā′ŭs). *Bib.*
men′el-co′sis (mĕn′ĕl-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MENO-; HELCOSIS.] *Med.* Vicarious menstruation from an ulcer.
menepernour. † MAINPERNOR.
mener, *n.* [OF. *meieneor,* F. *moyenneur.*] An interpreter or mediator. *Obs.*
menerly. † MANNERLY.
menese. † MENISE.
meneson, menesoun. † MENISON.
menesse, *n.* [Cf. MENER a mediator.] Mediatrix. *Obs.*
Me-nes′theus (mē-nĕs′thūs; -thē-ŭs). *Bib.*
men′es-tral. Archaic var. of MINSTREL.
menet. † MINT, money.
menewe. † MING, MINNOW.
meneye. † MEINIE.
men′-folk′ *or* **-folks′,** *n. pl.* **a** The male sex; men. **b** Human beings. *Rare.*
M. Eng. *Abbr.* Master of Engineering.
meng (mĕng), *v. i.* [AS. *mengan.* See MINGLE.] To mix; mingle, as in battle. *Obs. or Scot.*
meng, *v. t.* **1.** To mix; blend. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To trouble; disturb. *Obs.*
3. To join, as in combat. *Obs.*
mengel. † MINGLE.
Mêng Tsu (mŭng tsŭ). [Chin *mêng⁴ tzŭ³.*] See FOUR BOOKS.
Meng′we (mĕng′wē), *n.* = IROQUOIS. See MINGO.
men-ha′den-er, *n.* A vessel used in menhaden fishing.
menhaden oil. See OIL, *Table.*
me′ni-al-ism (mē′nĭ-ăl-ĭz'm; mēn′yăl-), *n.* See -ISM.
me′ni-al-ly, *adv.* of MENIAL.
me′ni-al-ty, *n.* Menial state or class. *Obs.*
men′i-dro′sis (mĕn′ĭ-drō′sĭs). Var. of MENHIDROSIS.
me′nie. Var. of MEINIE. *Archaic.*
men′ild. † MENALD.
men′i-lite (mĕn′ĭ-līt), *n.* [F *ménilite:* — from *Ménil*montant, near Paris, where it is found.] *Min.* An impure opal in brown or dull grayish concretions.
Me-nin′die clo′ver (mē-nĭn′dĭ). A perennial, fragrant, cloverlike plant (*Trigonella suavissima*), abundant in Menindie County in New South Wales.
me-nin′gic (mē-nĭn′jĭk), *a.* Meningeal. *Rare.*
men′in-git′o-pho′bi-a (mĕn′ĭn-jĭt′ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MENINGITIS; -PHOBIA.] *Med.* Morbid dread of meningitis, sometimes producing symptoms of that disease.
me-nin′go-ceph′a-li′tis (mē-nĭŋ′gō-sĕf′ȧ-lī′tĭs), **me-nin′go-cer′e-bri′tis** (-sĕr′ē-brī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Meningo-encephalitis.
me-nin′go-ma-la′ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Softening of the meninges or other membranes.
me-nin′go-ra-chid′i-an, me-nin′go-rha-chid′i-an, *a.* [See MENINGO-; RACHIDIAN.] *Anat.* = MENINGOSPINAL.
me-nin′gor-rha′gi-a (mē-nĭŋ′gō-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MENINGO-; -RHAGIA.] *Med.* Meningeal hemorrhage.
me-nin′gor-rhe′a, -rhœ′a (-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *-rhea.*] = MENINGORRHAGIA.
men′in-go′sis (mĕn′ĭn-gō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *-osis.*] *Anat.* Attachment of bones to each other by membranes.
men′in-gu′ri-a (mĕn′ĭn-gū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of membranous shreds in the urine. — **men′in-gu′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*
me-nin′ting (mē-nĭn′tĭng), *n.* [Jav.] An East Indian kingfisher (*Alcedo meninting*).
me′ninx (mē′nĭŋks), *n., sing.* of MENINGES.
menis. † MINISH.
me-nis′cal (mē-nĭs′kăl), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a meniscus.
me-nis′che-sis (-kē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MENOSCHESIS.
me-nis′ci-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*meniscus* + *-form.*] Meniscoid.
men′is-ci′tis (mĕn′ĭ-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MENISCUS; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the interarticular cartilages of the knee.
me-nis′co-fem′o-ral (mē-nĭs′kō-fĕm′ō-răl), *a.* [*meniscus* + *femoral.*] *Anat.* Between the interarticular fibrocartilages of the knee and the femur.
men′is-coi′dal (mĕn′ĭs-koi′dăl), *a.* = MENISCOID.
Me-nis′co-the-ri′i-dæ (mē-nĭs′kō-thē-rī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr μηνίσκος crescent + θηρίον wild beast; — in allusion to the crescents of the molars.] *Paleon.* A family of American and European Eocene five-toed ungulates of the suborder Condylarthra, showing many primitive characters suggesting the marsupials, insectivores, and creodonts. The type genus is **Me-nis′co-the′ri-um** (-thē′rĭ-ŭm).
me-nis′co-tib′i-al (-tĭb′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [*meniscus* + *tibial.*] *Anat.* Between the interarticular fibrocartilages of knee and tibia.
menise, *n.* [OF. & F. *menuise.*] Little fish; minnows. *Obs.*
me′ni-son, *n.* [OF. *menison, meneison.*] Dysentery. *Obs.*
men′i-sperm (mĕn′ĭ-spûrm), *n.* A menispermaceous plant.

There are about 60 genera and 350 species, of wide distribution. Several, as *Jateorhiza* and *Anamirta*, yield drugs. — **men′i-sper-ma′ceous** (mĕn′ĭ-spẽr-mā′shŭs), *a.*

Men′i-sper′mum (mĕn′ĭ-spûr′mŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of climbing herbs, the moonseeds, typifying the family Menispermaceæ, and distinguished by the numerous stamens and black drupaceous fruit. It contains one American and one Asiatic species.

Men′non-ite (mĕn′ŏn-it), *n.* *Eccl* One of a small denomination of evangelical Protestant Christians, so called from Menno Simons (1492–1559) of Friesland, one of their leaders. Their confession of faith, which is that adopted by the Mennonites of Holland in 1632, contains the usual evangelical doctrines, and enjoins the practice of foot washing, the intermarriage only of members of the same faith, nonresistance of violence, the use of the ban, or excommunication, and forbids the taking of oaths. They reject infant baptism, accept no public offices except those connected with the management of schools, and their ministry (bishops or elders, ministers, and deacons) is chosen from the congregations. The following table gives the various branches of Mennonites in the United States.

NAME.	DATE; FOUNDER.	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES, ETC.
Mennonite Church.	Claims ancient origin.	Largest body.
Bruederhoef M. C.	Jacob Huter (d. 1536)	Communistic; use of German language.
Amish M. C.	1620: by Jacob Amen.	Plainness and peculiarity of dress: use of hooks instead of buttons, etc.
Old Amish M. C.	Separated from above c. 1865.	Objections to certain innovations in worship, etc.
Apostolic M. C.		A small liberal Amish branch.
Reformed M. C.	1812 — leader John Herr.	Strict in their observances and severe in the use of the ban
General Conference M. C.	About 1848 — leader John Oberholtzer.	More modern in views and practices than others.
Church of God in Christ.	1859: by John Holdeman.	Strict followers of Menno Simons and other early European leaders.
Old (Wisler) M. C.	About 1870.	Opposition to Sunday schools, evening meetings, etc.
Bundes Conference.	About 1840, in Russia.	Immersion; special stress on evidence of conversion.
Defenseless M. C.		Amish branch, emphasizing conversion and regeneration
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.	About 1880.	Methodistic in organization, usages, and discipline.

meno-, men-. [Gr. μήν, μηνός, month.] Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *menstruation*.

Me-nœ′ceus (mē̇-nē′sūs), *n.* [L. *Menoeceus*, fr. Gr. Μενοικεύς.] In Greek legend, a descendant of the warriors who sprang from the teeth of the dragon slain by Cadmus. Tiresias had prophesied that the voluntary death of a man thus descended would appease Ares for the killing of the dragon, and give the Thebans success in the siege by the Seven. Menœceus accordingly slew himself.

me-nol′o-gy (mē̇-nŏl′ō̇-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [NL. *menologium*, fr. Gr. μήν month + λόγος discourse: cf F. *ménologe.*] **1.** A register or calendar of months.
2. *East. Ch.* A calendar of all the festivals celebrated throughout the year in honor of the saints and martyrs, with brief notices of the lives of each. Cf. MARTYROLOGY, 1.
3. An account of saints arranged in calendar order; a church calendar; a record of saints or faithful departed.
4. [Properly another word. See -LOGY.] System of, or knowledge relating to, months.

Me-nom′i-nee (mē̇-nŏm′ĭ-nē), **Me-nom′o-nee** (-ō̇-nē), *n.* [Lit., wild-rice men; — from their great use of wild rice (Ojibwa *min*).] An Indian of a civilized, mostly Roman Catholic, Algonquian tribe on a reservation near Green Bay, Wis.

Menominee whitefish. A whitefish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*) occurring in lakes from New Brunswick to Alaska, including parts of the northern United States, rarely exceeding a pound in weight, but excellent as food.

men′o-pause (mĕn′ō̇-pôz), *n.* [*meno-* + Gr. παύειν to cause to cease. See MENSES.] *Physiol.* The period of natural cessation of menstruation, occurring usually between the ages of forty-five and fifty. See CHANGE OF LIFE. — **men′o-pau′sic** (-pô′zĭk), *a.*

men′o-pla′ni-a (-plā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + Gr. πλανᾶσθαι to wander.] *Med.* Abnormal menstruation; vicarious menstruation.

men′or-rha′gi-a (-ŏ-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* **a** Profuse menstruation. **b** Profuse bleeding from the uterus; metrorrhagia. — **men′or-rhag′ic** (-răj′ĭk), *a.*

men′o-sep′sis (mĕn′ō̇-sĕp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + *sepsis.*] *Med.* Putrefaction of the menses; also, septicæmia due to it. — **men′o-sep′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

me-nos′ta-sis (mē̇-nŏs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + Gr. στάσις a standing.] *Med.* Stoppage of the menses.

men′sa (mĕn′sȧ), *n.; pl.* MENSÆ (-sē) [L., table.] **1.** *Eccl.* The top of the altar, esp. the top or central slab, often of stone, used as the table upon which the eucharistic elements are placed; altar slab.

When the altar is very long the table is made of three slabs, but the center one is alone the *mensa*, or in case the table is made of other material than stone or marble, there is inlaid in its body, midway between the south end . . and the north end . . and at an equal distance from the back and front edge, a superaltar of stone which is the true *mensa*. *Dict. of Arch.*

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The grinding surface of a tooth.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Hydrus and Dorado.

men′sal (mĕn′săl), *a.* [L. *mensis* month.] Pertaining to, or occurring once in, a month; monthly. — *n.* A monthly account. *Obs.*

men′sal, *a.* [L. *mensalis*, fr. *mensa* table.] **1.** Belonging to, or used at, the table; done or carried on at table.
2. Appropriated or set aside for the maintenance or supply of the table, — said specif., *Scot. & Ir. Hist.*: **a** Of land so used for a king or prince. **b** Of a church, parish, benefice, etc., so used for a bishop: — now only with reference to the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland.
mensal line, *Palmistry*, the table line.

men′ses (mĕn′sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *mensis* month, pl. *menses*, lit., months. Cf. MONTH.] *Physiol.* The menstrual discharge. a periodic flow of blood or bloody fluid from the uterus or female generative organs.

men′stru-al (mĕn′strōō-ăl), *a.* [L. *menstrualis*: cf. F. *menstruel*. See MENSTRUOUS.] **1.** Recurring once a month; monthly; gone through in a month; as, the *menstrual* revolution of the moon.
2. Lasting for a month, as a flower.
3. Of or pertaining to the menses; as, *menstrual* discharges; the *menstrual* period.
4. Of, pertaining to, or produced by, a menstruum.
menstrual epact. See EPACT **c.** — **m. equation**, *Astron.*, an apparent monthly displacement of the sun in longitude, caused by the moon's revolving, not round the earth's center, but round the center of gravity of earth and moon.

men′stru-ate (-āt), *v. i.;* MEN′STRU-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd), MEN′STRU-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *menstruare*. See MENSTRUOUS.] To discharge the menses; to have the menstrual flow.

men′stru-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* The discharge of the menses; also, the state or the period of menstruating.

men′stru-ous (mĕn′strōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *menstruus*, fr. *mensis* month: cf. OF. *menstrueus*. Cf. MENSTRUUM.] **1.** Having the menses; menstruating.
2. Of or pertaining to the menses; menstrual; catamenial.
3. Produced by, or secreting, menstrual blood. *Obs.*
4. Soiled with or as with menstrual blood; hence, very polluted, filthy, or foul. *Obs.*
5. = MENSTRUAL, 2. *Obs.*

men′stru-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -STRUA (-ȧ). [L. neut. of *menstruus*. See MENSTRUOUS.] **1.** Menstrual secretion or blood; *pl.* menses. *Obs.*
2. Any substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. *Quincy*

☞ The use originated in some notion of the old alchemists about the menstrual flux.

men′su-al (mĕn′shōō-ăl), *a.* [L *mensualis*: cf. F. *mensuel*. Cf. 1st MENSAL.] Of or pertaining to a month; occurring once a month; monthly.

men′su-ra-bil′i-ty (-rȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being mensurable.

men′su-ra-ble (mĕn′shōō-rȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensurare* to measure, fr. *mensura*. See MEASURABLE, MEASURE.] **1.** Capable of being measured; measurable.
2. Fair; just; as, a *mensurable* man. *Obs.*
3. Designating, or pertaining to, a style or system of music. See phrase below.
mensurable music [L. *musica mensurata*], music measured according to a system of meter or rhythm: specif., a style of music, originating about 1100, distinguished by a complicated notation of time values to make possible the union of simultaneous but independent voice parts. The notation included the notes called *large*, *long*, *breve*, *semibreve*, *minim*, and others, of which each had thrice the length of the next denomination in "perfect" time — so called out of reverence for the Trinity — and twice that of the next in "imperfect" time. Division of the large into longs was called **major mode**; of the long into breves, **minor mode**; of the breve into semibreves, **time**; of the semibreve into minims, **prolation** (added later, and sometimes confusingly called **major** or **minor**, instead of "perfect" or "imperfect," according to the triple or duple value of the semibreve). These values with their common symbols were thus:

MODE	*Major*	perfect	1 large = 3 longs	|=|	III
		imperfect	1 " = 2 "	|=|	II
	Minor	perfect	1 long = 3 breves	III *or* II•	
		imperfect	1 " = "	III *or* II	
TIME		perfect	1 breve = 3 semibreves	○	
		imperfect	1 " = 2 "	C	
PROLATION		perfect *or* major	1 semibreve = 3 minims	•†	
		imperfect *or* minor	1 " = 2 "	(no dot)	

• The *number* of the bars showed the number of longs to the large; their *length*, the number of breves to the long.
† Placed within the sign for *time*.

The symbols could be used in combination as in *Illust.*:

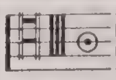

Mode major perfect
" minor "
Time perfect
Prolation major

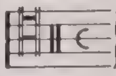

Mode major imperfect
" minor "
Time imperfect
Prolation minor

The normal time could be quickened by a shortening of notes by one third or one half, called *diminution*, and then restored by *augmentation*. It could also be modified variously by a scheme with fractional symbols, called *proportion*, and by a doubling of certain notes, called *alteration*. Change from "perfection" to "imperfection" was sometimes indicated by the color of the notes. The time values of slurred notes (*ligatures*) had a special treatment. See LIGATURE, 5 **a**. *Cit.* Mensurable music led to the development of counterpoint and of the simpler modern notation.

men′su-ral (mĕn′shōō-răl), *a.* [L. *mensuralis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to measure.
2. *Music.* = MENSURABLE, 3.

men′su-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *mensuratus*, p. p. of *mensurare*. See MEASURE, *v.*] To measure. *Rare.*

men′su-ra′tion (mĕn′shōō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *mensuratio.*] **1.** Act, process, or art, of measuring.
2. The branch of applied geometry concerned with finding the length of lines, areas of surfaces, and volumes of solids, from certain simple data of lines and angles.

men′su-ra′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to mensuration.

men′su-ra-tive (-rā̇-tĭv), *a.* Measuring; adapted for measurement.

Ment (mĕnt), *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* An Egyptian hawk-headed deity, during the period of Theban supremacy the god of war, though perhaps orig. of nature's reproductive forces.

-ment (-mĕnt). [F. *-ment*, or L. *-mentum.*] A suffix forming nouns from verbs (orig. in words from the Latin or French, but now used as an independent formative with verbs of any origin) with meanings as follows: **1.** *Action* (from the active verb senses): act or fact of doing (what the verbal root denotes); as, abridg*ment*, act of abridging; — often implying *process*, *continuance*, *manner*, *art*, *amount*, or other modification, as of *time* or *place*; as in, develop*ment*, the fact or process of developing from germs; a study of govern*ment*, that is, of the method or art of governing; repeated embezzle*ments*; a canton*ment*, place where troops are cantoned.
2. *State* or *quality* (from passive and neutral verb sense, and from participial adj. senses); *state*, *condition*, or *quality*, of being (what the root word denotes); as in, amaze*ment*, state of being amazed; sometimes also with special implication, as of *manner*, *time*, *place*, etc.: as in, proud of his adorn*ment*; convenient arrange*ment*; they read on in spite of their bewilder*ments*.
3. *Concrete result* or *thing* (arising from causal association with the verb senses, often where the verb itself has not been adopted); as in, lost among the entangle*ments* (objects that entangle); rent affords a yearly incre*ment* (resulting increase); frag*ments* (pieces broken) of rock; an attach*ment* (thing attached) to a bridle.

☞ The reference "See -MENT" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ment*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

men′tal (mĕn′tăl), *a.* [L. *mentum* the chin.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the chin, or median part of the lower jaw, or the mentum of an insect; genial. — *n.* A mental plate or scale (of a fish or reptile).
mental foramen, *Anat.*, a foramen for the passage of blood vessels and a nerve on the outside of the lower jaw on each side near the chin. — **m. prominence** *or* **process**, *Anat.*, the bony prominence at the front of the lower jaw forming the chin. It is well developed in man only.

men′tal, *a.* [L. *mentalis*, fr. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind; akin to E. *mind*: cf. F. *mental*. See MIND.] Of or pertaining to the mind; intellectual; as, *mental* faculties, *mental* operations, conditions, or exercise.

What a *mental* power
This eye shoots forth! *Shak*

Syn. — MENTAL, INTELLECTUAL, INTELLIGENT. MENTAL is contrasted esp. with *bodily*; INTELLECTUAL, with *emotional*, *moral*, and the like; as, "He seemed scarcely to know whether it was through the *mental* or *bodily* eye that he beheld" (*W. Pater*); "It was only on her *intellectual* side that Elizabeth touched the England of her day. All its *moral* aspects were simply dead to her" (*J. R. Green*). *Mental* never applies to persons; *intellectual* may apply to either persons or qualities; as, *mental* arithmetic; "men who have the highest *mental* training" (*M. Arnold*), "a miracle of *intellectual* delicacy like Dr. Newman's" (*id.*); "*intellectual* and thoughtful minds" (*J. H. Newman*). As compared with *intelligent*, INTELLECTUAL implies esp. interest in or devotion to pursuits or studies which exercise the intellect; INTELLIGENT (which may apply to animals as well as to human beings) suggests rather native sagacity or quickness of perception (cf. SHREWD, SENSIBLE); as, "Though unpretending to the name and honors of a literary woman, I shall presume to call her (what many literary women are not) an *intellectual* woman" (*De Quincey*); an *intelligent* pupil, an *intelligent* spaniel, *intelligent* comprehension. See MIND.

mental alienation, insanity. — **m. arithmetic**, the art or practice of solving arithmetical problems by mental processes, unassisted by written figures. — **m. blindness.** = PSYCHIC BLINDNESS. — **m. healing**, act, practice, or process of healing ailments of any kind through the instrumentality of the

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men′i-sper′mad (-spûr′măd), *n.* *Bot.* Any plant of the family Menispermaceæ. *Rare. Lindley.*
Men′i-sper-ma′les (-spẽr-mā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See MENISPERMACEÆ.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the moonseed and nutmeg families, etc. — **men′i-sper′mal** (-spûr′măl), *a.*
men′i-sper′mine (-spûr′mĭn; -mēn: 184), *n.* Also **-sper′min**, **-sper′mi-na** (-mĭ-nȧ). *Chem.* A white crystalline tasteless alkaloid said to occur in cocculus indicus.
menit. Obs. pret. of MEAN, intend.
men′i-ver, **-ivier.** ✝ MINIVER.
meniye. ✝ MANYIE
Men′kal-i-nan′ (mĕn′kăl-ĭ-năn′), *n.* [Said to be fr. Ar. *al mankibdhil*(?)*'inān* the shoulder of the rein holder.] See STAR.
Men′kar (mĕn′kär), *n.* [Ar. *minkhār* nose.] See STAR.
Men′kib (mĕn′kĭb), *or* **Scheat.** *n.* [Ar. *mankib* shoulder.] See STAR.
men′kind′, *n.* Men-folks.
men′nard (mĕn′ȧrd; -ȧd), *n.* [Cf. MINNOW.] A minnow. *Dial. Eng.*
men′nesse, *n.* [Cf. IMENNESSE.] Fellowship. *Obs.*
men′ney ✝ MANY.
men′nom (mĕn′ŭm), **men′non** (-ŭn), *n.* [See MINNOW.] A minnow. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
Men′non-ist, *n* = MENNONITE.
men′now. Dial. var. of MINNOW.
mennuet. ✝ MIGNONETTE.
‖ **me′no** (mā′nō), *a.* [It.] *Music* Less
Men′o-bran′chi-dæ (mĕn′ō̇-brăŋ′kĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* Syn. of PROTEIDÆ.
Men′o-bran′chus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μένειν to remain + βράγχος a gill.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of NECTURUS.
men′o-ce′lis (-sē′lĭs), *n* [NL.; *meno-* + Gr. κηλίς spot.] *Med.* Spotted condition of the skin caused by amenorrhea.
men′o-lip′sis (-lĭp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + λεῖψις failure, omission.] *Med* Amenorrhea.
menologe, *n* Menology *Obs.*
men′o-lo′gi-um (mĕn′ō̇-lō′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* = MENOLOGY.
men′o-me-tas′ta-sis (-mē̇-tăs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + *metastasis.*] Vicarious menstruation.
‖ **me′no mos′so** (mā′nō mōs′sō). [It.] *Music.* Lit., less moved; slower.
men′o-pha′ni-a (mĕn′ō̇-fā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Med.* The first appearance of menstruation.
Men′o-po′ma (-pō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μένειν to remain + πῶμα lid.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the hellbender; — syn. of CRYPTOBRANCHUS.
Men′o-rhyn′cha (-rĭŋ′kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μένειν to remain + ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* A division of insects including those which take food by suction in both the larval and adult stages. — **men′o-rhyn′chous** (-kŭs), *a.*
men′or-rha′gy (mĕn′ŏ-rā′jĭ), *n.* Menorrhagia.
men′or-rhe′a, **-rhœ′a** (-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* **a** Menstruation. **b** Menorrhagia. — **men′or-rhe′ic**, **-rhœ′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*
me-nos′che-sis (mē̇-nŏs′kē̇-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + Gr. σχέσις a retention.] *Med.* Amenorrhea due to obstruction. — **men′os-chet′ic** (mĕn′ŏs-kĕt′ĭk), *a.*
men′os-ta′si-a (mĕn′ŏs-tā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Menostasis. — **men′os-tat′ic** (-tăt′ĭk), *a.*
men′os-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* = MENOSTASIS.
men′o-typh′lic (mĕn′ō̇-tĭf′lĭk), *a.* [Gr μένειν to remain + τυφλός blind: — in ref. to the cæcum.] **a** Having a cæcum **b** Of or pert. to an old division, **Men′o-typh′la** (-lȧ), of insectivores with a cæcum.
menour. ✝ MINOR, *n.*
menow ✝ MINNOW
‖ **mens a′gi-tat mo′lem** (ăj′ĭ-tăt). [L.] Mind moves the mass; mind gives life to the entire mass. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 727)
men′sal-ize, *v. t.* To make mensal, as a parish *Rare.*
mensce. ✝ MENSK.
menschepe. ✝ MANSHIP.
‖ **mens di-vi′ni-or.** [L.] The diviner mind, i. e., of the poet; inspiration. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. iv. 43)
mense (mĕns), *n.* [For *mensk*, ME. *menske*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *mennska* humanity. See MAN.] Propriety or grace as shown in respect, hospitality, return of obligations, courtesy, decorum, discretion, orderliness, etc.; also, an exemplification of this; an ornament. Cf. MENSK. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mense, *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** = MENSK. 2. To put in order; to make clean or tidy
mense′ful. *a.* See -FUL *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng*
mense′less, *a.* See -LESS *Obs or Scot. & Dial Eng*
men′sion. *n.* [L. *mensio.*] Act of measuring. *Obs.*
mensk. *n.* [See MENSE, n.] *Obs.* **1** Graciousness; humanity; goodness; courtesy **2** Honor; dignity; reverence **3.** A credit; an ornament
mensk, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To honor; to pay respect to; to favor **2.** To grace; to adorn.
mensk′ful. *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.* — **mensk′ful-ly.** *adv.* *Obs*
mensk′less. *a.* See -LESS. *Obs*
mensk′ly. *adv.* Honorably; worthily; courteously *Obs.*
menslaught. ✝ MANSLAUGHT.
mens′less. ✝ MENSELESS.
men′son, **mensoun.** ✝ MENISON.
mensonge, *n.* [F.] Falsity *Obs.*
‖ **mens re′a** (mĕnz rē′ȧ). [L.] *Law.* A guilty intent.
‖ **mens sa′na in cor′po-re sa′no.** [L.] A sound mind in a sound body. *Juvenal* (X 356).
‖ **mens si′bi con′sci-a rec′ti.** (sĭb′ĭ). [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude; a good conscience. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 604).
menstracie. ✝ MINSTRELSY.
menstrale, **menstrell.** ✝ MINSTREL.
menstraly, **menstralye**, **-strasye.** ✝ MINSTRELSY
men′stru-a, *n.*, *pl.* of MENSTRUUM.
men′stru-ant (mĕn′strōō-ănt), *a.* [L. *menstruans*, p. pr.] Subject to the menses.
menstruant, **men′stru-ate**, *a.* Menstruous. *Obs.*
men′strue, *n.* [F. *menstrues*, or L. *menstrua*, pl. See MENSTRUOUS.] = MENSTRUUM. *Obs.*
men′stru-os′i-ty, *n.* Menstruous state or discharge *Obs.*
men′stru-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mensuir, **-sweir** ✝ MANSWEAR.
mensur. *Abbr* Mensuration.
men′su-ra-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
men′su-ral-ist. *n.* A composer of mensurable music.
men-sur′nal, *a.* [L. *mensis* month + *-urnal* as in *diurnal.*] Monthly. *Obs.*
mensworne. ✝ MANSWORN, *p. p.* of MANSWEAR. *Obs.*
ment. Meant. *R. Sp.*
ment. Obs pret. & p. p. of MEAN, MENG
men-tag′ra (mĕn-tăg′rȧ; -tā′-), *n.* [NL.; L *mentum* chin + Gr. ἄγρα a catching.] *Med.* Sycosis.
mentaine. ✝ MAINTAIN.

mind ; — chiefly used popularly of the healing of bodily ailments through mental influence. Also **mental healer**. — **m. image, m. imagery**. See IMAGE, *n.*, 4 ; cf. IMAGINATION, 1 ; AUDILE ; MOTILE ; VISUALIZER. — **m. philosophy**. **a** Psychology. **b** Psychology, logic, and metaphysics ; — formerly much used in contrast with *moral* and *natural philosophy*. — **m. reservation**, the withholding, or failing to disclose, something that affects a statement, promise, etc., and which, if disclosed, would materially change its import ; also, that which is withheld or not disclosed. — **m. science**, mental philosophy ; psychology ; — contrasted with *moral science*. — **m. system**, *Psychol.*, a complexly interrelated body of ideas and impulses capable of functioning with relative independence and unity.

men-tal'i-ty (mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of mind ; mental endowment or acumen ; mental power.
2. Mind considered as a characteristic ; as, the *mentality* of the lower animals.

men'tal-ly (mĕn'tăl-ĭ), *adv.* In the mind ; in thought or meditation ; intellectually ; in idea.

men-ta'tion (mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mens, mentis*, mind + *-ation.*] Mental process or function. Cf. CEREBRATION.

Men'tha (mĕn'thȧ), *n.* [L. See MINT the plant.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of herbs, the true mints, typifying the family Menthaceæ. They have small pink or white verticillate flowers, the corolla nearly regular, the four stamens equal. *M. piperita* is the peppermint ; *M. spicata* is the spearmint.

Men-tha'ce-æ (mĕn-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees (order Polemoniales), the mint family, characterized especially by the 4-lobed ovary, which becomes four 1-seeded nutlets in fruit. They are all aromatic and fragrant, and many genera, as *Mentha*, *Hedeoma*, etc., yield medicinal oils. Others, as *Satureia*, *Ocimum*, *Salvia*, etc., are cultivated as "herbs" for seasoning in cookery, and many genera, esp. *Salvia* and *Coleus*, have numerous ornamental species. The family is often called *Labiatæ*. — **men-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

men'thane (mĕn'thān), *n.* [G. *menthan ; menthol* + *-an* = E. *-ane.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of three isomeric saturated hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{20}$, distinguished as *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-, corresponding to the three cymenes, of which they are hydrogen addition products. Many natural terpene bodies are conveniently referred to paramenthane as the parent hydrocarbon, and a few to metamenthane. Derivatives of all three have been prepared synthetically. See TERPENE.

menthane group. *Org. Chem.* See under TERPENE.

men'thene (mĕn'thēn), *n.* [*menth*ol + *-ene.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A colorless oily hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, obtained from menthol by dehydration. It has an agreeable odor and cooling taste. **b** By extension, any hydrocarbon of the above formula which may be regarded as a hydrogen addition product of cymene, or as formed from menthane by the abstraction of hydrogen. Of the many theoretically possible, only a few are known. Menthene proper is distinguished as Δ^3-*p*-menthene, and carvomenthene as Δ^1-*p*-menthene.

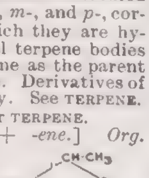

Menthene **a**.

men'thol (-thōl ; -thŏl), *n.* [*Mentha* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{19}OH$, forming a principal constituent of oil of peppermint ; — called also *mint camphor* or *peppermint camphor*. It has the odor and cooling taste of peppermint. It is an anodyne, and is used, esp. locally, in neuralgia and rhinitis. Chemically, it is a secondary alcohol derived from *p*-menthane.

men'thone (-thōn), *n.* [*menth*ol + 1st *-one.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid ketone, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, of mild mintlike odor, occurring in oil of peppermint and also prepared artificially, as by the oxidation of menthol. Its optical properties are variable, owing to the existence of several optically different modifications.

men-tif'er-ous (mĕn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mens, mentis*, mind + *-ferous.*] Conveying mental impressions; telepathic.

men'tion (mĕn'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *mencioun*, F. *mention*, L. *mentio*, fr. the root of *meminisse* to remember. See MIND.] **1**. Formerly, commemoration ; now, a speaking or notice, esp. in a brief, incidental, or cursory manner; a specifying or specification, usually by name ; casual introduction into speech or writing ; naming, esp. incidentally ; — usually with *of* and often in the phrase *to make mention of*.

I will make *mention* of thy righteousness. *Ps.* lxxi. 16.

2. Short for *honorable mention*.
3. A statement ; record ; memorial inscription. *Obs.*
4 Indication ; vestige ; trace. *Obs.*

men'tion, *v. t.* ; MEN'TIONED (mĕn'shŭnd) ; MEN'TION-ING. [Cf. F. *mentionner.*] To make mention of ; to refer to or discuss casually ; to specify, esp. by name ; to name.

I will *mention* the loving-kindnesses of the Lord. *Is.* lxiii. 7.

men'tion, *v. i.* To make mention ; to speak ; — usually with *of*. *Obs.*

men'to- (mĕn'tō-). A combining form from Latin *mentum*, meaning *chin*.

men'to-meck-e'li-an (-mĕk-ē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [*mento-* + *Meckelian.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a cartilage bone or cartilage at the anterior extremity of the mandible of certain vertebrates, as the frogs. It is usually believed to represent the end of Meckel's cartilage. — *n.* The above bone or cartilage.

men'ton-nière', men'to-nière' (mĕn'tô-nyâr'), *n.* [OF. *mentonniére*, fr. *menton* chin, fr. L. *mentum.*] A piece of armor for the chin, esp. a piece added at a late date to the morion or similar headpiece and used only in battle.

men'tor (mĕn'tŏr), *n.* [Gr. Μέντωρ, prop., counselor. Cf. MONITOR.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A friend to whom Odysseus, when setting out for Troy, intrusted the care of his house and the education of Telemachus.
2. [F.] Hence, a wise and faithful counselor or monitor.

men'tum (mĕn'tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., chin.]
1. *Anat.* The chin.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** A median plate of the labium of insects. **b** In certain mollusks, a projection below the mouth.
3. *Bot.* A basal projection in certain orchids.

Ment-ze'li-a (mĕnt-zē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Christian *Mentzel* (1622-1701), German physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of western American loasaceous plants. They are scabrous and bristly herbs or undershrubs with alternate leaves, yellow or white often showy flowers, and a 1-celled ovary with numerous ovules.

men'u (mĕn'ū ; *F.* mẽ-nü' ; *see note below*), *n.* [F., slender, thin, minute. See MINUTE little.] The details of a banquet or meal ; a bill of fare ; also, the dishes served.

☞ The pron. mā'nū is common in the United States, as if the French spelling were *ménu ;* mē'nū is also heard.

Men'y-an-tha'ce-æ (mĕn'ĭ-ăn-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MENYANTHES.] *Bot.* A widely distributed family of aquatic or bog plants (order Gentianales) distinguished from the Gentianaceæ by the basal or alternate leaves and the valvate lobes of the corolla. There are 5 genera ; *Menyanthes* and *Limnanthemum* are the most important. — **men'y-an-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Men'y-an'thes (-ăn'thēz), *n.* [NL., prob. irregularly formed fr. Gr. μηνιαῖος monthly, or μήν month + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A genus of bog plants consisting of a single species (*M. trifoliata*), the buck bean, of Asia and North America. See BUCK BEAN.

Meph'is-to-phe'le-an (mĕf'ĭs-tō-fē'lē-ăn ; -tŏf'ē-lē'ăn), **Meph'is-to-phe'li-an** (-tō-fē'lĭ-ăn ; -fēl'yăn ; 7), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the devil Mephistopheles, esp. as portrayed in Goethe's "Faust ;" devilish ; crafty.

Meph'is-toph'e-les (mĕf'ĭs-tŏf'ē-lēz), *n.* [G.] One of the seven chief devils in the old demonology, the second of the fallen archangels, and the most powerful of the infernal legions after Satan. He figures in the old legend of Dr. Faustus as the familiar spirit of that magician. To modern readers he is chiefly known as the cold, scoffing, relentless fiend of Goethe's "Faust," and the attendant demon (Mephistophilis) in Marlowe's "Faustus."

me-phit'ic (mē-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *mephiticus*, fr. *mephitis* mephitis : cf. F. *méphitique.*] Of, pertaining to, or due to, mephitis ; offensive to the smell ; poisonous ; noxious ; as, *mephitic* exhalations, regions, odors.

mephitic air. *Old Chem.*, carbon dioxide ; — so called because of its deadly suffocating power.

me-phi'tis (mē-fī'tĭs), *n.* [L.] **1**. A noxious, pestilential, or foul exhalation from the earth ; also, an offensive or poisonous smell from any source ; a stench.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of mammals, containing the common skunks.

me-ral'gi-a (mē-răl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. μηρός thigh + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the thigh, esp. of a neuralgic kind.

mer'a-line (mĕr'ȧ-lĭn), *n.* A striped woolen fabric for dresses and cloaks.

mer'can-tile (mûr'kăn-tĭl ; -tīl ; 277), *a.* [F. *mercantile*, It. *mercantile*, fr. L. *mercans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mercari* to traffic. See MERCHANT.] **1**. Of or pertaining to merchants, or the business of merchants ; characteristic of, or befitting, a merchant; having to do with, or engaged in, trade, or the buying and selling of commodities ; commercial.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military. *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Econ.* Of or pertaining to the mercantile system (see below) ; as, the *mercantile* school, doctrine, theory, etc.

Syn. — See COMMERCIAL.

mercantile agency. **a** *Law.* Agency of a mercantile agent (in sense **a**). **b** An establishment or institution which collects information as to character, responsibility, credit, reputation, etc., of merchants or others doing business, and furnishes such information to others for a subscription price ; a commercial agency. Such an establishment is not properly speaking the agent of its subscribers in the prosecution of its business. — **m. agent**. **a** One who is the agent of another for the conduct of mercantile transactions ; as defined by the British Factors Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 45), one "who, in the customary course of his business as agent, has authority either to sell goods, or to consign goods for the purpose of sale, or to buy goods, or to raise money on the security of goods." This is the usual meaning of the term as used in legal writings. **b** A person or persons engaged in conducting a mercantile agency (in sense **b**). — **m. law**, the laws that deal with, or have grown out of, the usages and customs of merchants or business people or their relations to each other. The term is of indefinite significance, including generally, however, the law of partnership, joint-stock companies, agency, negotiable paper, contracts with carriers, insurance, sale, bottomry and respondentia, debt, guaranty, stoppage in transit, lien, bankruptcy, and insolvency. Cf. LAW MERCHANT. — **mercantile paper**, negotiable paper given by merchants for goods bought or received on consignment. — **m. system**, *Econ.*, the system of public economy (cf. POLITICAL ECONOMY, ECONOMICS) that developed in the states of Europe upon the centralization of power accompanying the decay of the feudal systems. It was broadly characterized by the fact that its policy in the governmental regulation of industries, trade, and commerce, esp. with foreign countries, was determined rather by national aims than local or individual interests, seeking to build up the national strength and prosperity by securing a favorable balance of trade (which see), the development of agriculture and manufactures, the creation of a merchant marine, and the establishment of foreign trading monopolies. Characteristic English legislation based on mercantile-system principles was that establishing the regulated companies (which see), the Navigation Laws, the Corn Laws, statutes establishing discriminating or protective tariff duties, etc. It was modified and largely superseded by the economic system of the physiocrats and the system of laissez faire.

Adam Smith makes the theory of the balance of trade . . . the central doctrine of the *mercantile system*. . . . But in the light of modern historical research it can scarcely be maintained that the *mercantile system* was merely the outcome of a failure to distinguish between wealth and money. *W. A. S. Hewins.*

mer'can-til-ism (mûr'kăn-tĭl-ĭz'm ; -tīl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. The spirit, theory, or practice of mercantile pursuits ; devotion to commercial enterprise ; commercialism.
2. *Econ.* The theory or practice of the mercantile system.

mer'can-til-ist, *n.* One who favors or practices mercantilism. — **mer'can-til-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mer-cap'tal (mẽr-kăp'tăl), *n.* [*mercapt*an + *al*dehyde.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $RCH(SR')_2$, formed by the reaction of mercaptans with aldehydes, and analogous to the acetals ; — called also *thioacetal*. They are, in general, oils of unpleasant odor.

mer-cap'tan (-tăn), *n.* [G., fr. LL. *mercurium captans* seizing mercury (*captans*, p. pr. of L. *captare* to seize) : cf. F. *mercaptan.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula RSH, analogous to the alcohols, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen, and hence called also *thioalcohols*, or *sulphur alcohols ;* specif., ethyl mercaptan, C_2H_5SH, the first discovered and most important. The mercaptans are, in general, colorless liquids having a strong, repulsive, garlic odor, and are formed by the reaction of alkyl halides with hydrosulphides and in other ways. They are so called because the hydrogen of the SH group is easily replaced by *mercury* and other metals, forming compounds called **mer-cap'tides** (-tīdz ; -tĭdz, 184), or **mer-cap'tids** (-tĭdz).

mer-cap'tol (-tōl ; -tŏl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds formed by the reaction of mercaptans with ketones ; specif., the compound, $(CH_3)_2C(SC_2H_5)_2$, formed from mercaptan and acetone. They are analogous to the mercaptals and, like them, are liquids of unpleasant odor.

Mer'ca-to'ri-al (mûr'kȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to the geographer Mercator or his method of projection ; as, *Mercatorial* bearings.

Mer-ca'tor's chart (mẽr-kā'tẽrz ; mĕr-kä'tôrz). A chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection.

Mercator's projection. A method of map making in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator, so that at all places the degrees of latitude and longitude have to each other the same ratio as on the sphere itself. This produces an apparent enlargement of the polar regions (as in the map under DATE LINE), but it is of great importance for navigational purposes, since a rhumb line in such a chart is always a straight line. Called also (inaccurately) **cylindric projection**, in one form of which (projection of the surface of a sphere from its center, on a cylinder tangent along the equator) a depiction similar in general is obtained on rolling the cylinder out upon a plane.

Mer'ce-da'ri-an (mûr'sē-dā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A member of an order (the Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mercy [LL., *de Mercede*] for the Redemption of Captives) founded at Barcelona in 1218 or 1223 by Peter Nolasco, a French knight, as an order of priests and knights for the delivery of Christian captives in Mohammedan countries. It adopted the Augustinian rule, was confirmed by Gregory IX. in 1235, and later (1516) had extended to it by Leo X. all the privileges of mendicant orders, this being confirmed by Benedict XIII. (1725). Subsequently it was especially engaged in the Christianizing of Central and South America.

mer'ce-na-ry (mûr'sē-nâ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mercenarius*, fr. *merces* wages, reward. See MERCY.] **1**. Acting merely for reward ; serving, working, or done solely for pay ; hireling ; venal ; moved by considerations of pay, profit, or self-interest ; having pecuniary advantage as its object or aim ; greedy of gain ; sordid ; selfish.

For God forbid I should my papers blot
With *mercenary* lines, with servile pen. *Daniel.*

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men'tal-ism (mĕn'tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM — **men'tal-ist**, *n.*
men'tal-ize. *v.* See -IZE. — **men'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [to intend.
mente. † MINT, a plant; MINT,
menteine, tene. † MAINTAIN.
men'tel. † MANTLE.
men'ter-y, *n.* [F. *menterie.*] Lying. *Obs.*
mentha camphor. Menthol.
men-thas'trum (mĕn-thăs'trŭm), *n.* [L. *mentastrum.*] A kind of mint. *Obs.*
‖ **menthe** (mäNt), *n.* [F.] Mint.
men'thyl (mĕn'thĭl), *n.* [*Mentha* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The radical ($C_{10}H_{19}$) of which menthol is the hydroxide.
menticore. † MANTICORE.
men'ti-cul'ture (mĕn'tĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *mens, mentis*, mind + *cultura* culture.] Mind culture. — **men'ti-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.*
men-tig'er-ous (mĕn-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*mento-* + *-gerous.*] Bearing the mentum (of an insect).
mentile. † MANTLE.
men'tion-a-ble (mĕn'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
men'tion-ate, *v. t.* [LL. *mentionatus*, p. p. of *mentionare.*] To mention. *Obs.* — *a.* Mentioned. *Obs.* [tions.
men'tion-er. *n.* One who men-
men'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
men-ti'tion (mĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *mentitio*, fr. *mentiri* to lie.] Act of telling lies. *Obs.*
men'to-an-te'ri-or, *a.* [*mento-* + *anterior.*] *Obstetrics.* Having the chin directed forward ; — said of a fetus in the uterus.
men'to-pos-te'ri-or, *a.* [*mento-* + *posterior.*] *Obstetrics.* Having the chin directed backward ; — said of a fetus in the uterus.
men-to'ri-al (mĕn-tō'rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* [From MENTOR.] Containing advice or admonition.
men'tor-ism (mĕn'tŏr-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
men'tor-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.
Men'u (mĕn'ōō). Var. of MANU.
menuce. † MENISE.
menuet. † MINUET.
Me-nu'ra (mē-nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. μήνη moon + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the lyre birds. It constitutes a family, **Me-nu'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē).
menuse. † MENISE, MINISH.
meny. † MANY.
men'y (mĕn'ĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MEINIE.
men'y-an'thin (mĕn'ĭ-ăn'thĭn), *n.* *Chem.* The neutral bitter principle of the buck bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*).
men'yie. † MANYIE.
men'yie (mĕn'yĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MEINIE. [MANZIL.
men'zil (mĕn'zĭl). Var. of
me'o (mä'ō), *n.* One of an agricultural caste numerous in Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and the United Provinces.
meoble. † MOBLE.
meoc. † MEEK.
meode. † MEED, *n.*
meoke. † MEEK.
meokeschipe, *n.* Meekness. *Obs.*
Me-on'e-nim (mē-ŏn'ē-nĭm ; -ŏ'nē-nĭm). *Bib.*
Me-on'o-thai (mē-ŏn'ō-thī ; mē-ŏ'nō- ; mē'ō-nō'-). *Bib.*
‖ **me'o pe-ri'cu-lo** (pē-rĭk'ū-lō). [L.] At my own risk.
meore. † MIRE.
meorknesse. † MURKNESS.
meoseise. † MISEASE.
meoule, *n.* [OF. *meole*, F. *moelle*, L. *medulla.*] Prob., medulla. *Obs.* [or desire.
‖ **me'o vo'to**. [L.] By my wish
me-ow' (mē-ou'). Var. of MEW (of a cat).
M. E. P. *Abbr.* Mean effective pressure. [fā'ăth). *Bib.*
Meph'a-ath (mĕf'ā-ăth ; mē-
Me-phib'o-sheth (mē-fĭb'ō-shĕth), *n.* *Bib.* Son of Jonathan and grandson of Saul.
mephis, *n.* [Corrupt. of L. *Memphites (lapis)*, Gr. μεμφίτης.] The Memphian stone. *Obs.*
Me-phis'to (mē-fĭs'tō). Short for MEPHISTOPHELES.
Meph'is-to-phel'ic (mĕf'ĭs-tō-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* Mephistophelean.
Meph'is-toph'e-lis'tic (-tŏf'ē-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Resembling Mephistopheles.
mephites. Erron. for MEPHITIS.
me-phit'i-cal (mē-fĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Mephitic.
Meph'i-ti'næ (mĕf'ĭ-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MEPHITIS.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Mustelidæ, the American skunks, including three genera, *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conepatus*. — **meph'i-tine** (mĕf'ĭ-tīn ; -tĭn ; 183), *a.* & *n.*
meph'i-tism (mĕf'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Mephitic poisoning.
meph'i-tized (mĕf'ĭ-tīzd), *p. a.* Charged with mephitis. *Obs.*
mer. † MAR ; MARE, an animal ; MAYOR ; MERE.
mer-. See MERO-. [onal.
mer. *Abbr.* Meridian ; meridi-
Me'rab (mē'răb). *Bib.*
merabole. † MYROBALAN.
me-ra'cious (mē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *meracus*, fr. *merus* pure.] Without mixture or adulteration ; hence, strong ; racy. *Obs.* — **me-rac'i-ty** (-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
meracle. † MIRACLE.
me'rai. Incorrect for MERE, Maori war club. [*Bib.*
Me-ra'iah (mē-rā'yȧ ; mē-rī'ȧ).
Me-ra'ioth (mē-rā'yŏth ; mē-rī'ŏth). *Bib.*
merakyll. † MIRACLE.
Mer'a-la (mĕr'ȧ-lȧ). D *Bib.*
Me'ran (mē'răn). *Bib.*
Me-ra'ri (mē-rā'rī ; 115). *Bib.*
Me-ra'rites (-rīts). *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Mer'a-tha'im (mĕr'ȧ-thā'ĭm). *Bib.* [cury.
merc. *Abbr.* Mercurial ; mer-
mer'ca-ble, *a.* [L. *mercabilis*, fr. *mercari* to traffic, buy.] Capable of being bought. *Obs.*
mercadore, *n.* [Sp. *mercader.*] A merchant. *Obs.*
mer'cal (mûr'kăl), *n.* [Tamil *marakkāl.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
mercandise. † MERCHANDISE.
mer'can-til. Mercantile. *R. Sp.*
mer'can-tile-ly, *adv.* of MERCANTILE. [Commercialism.
mer'can-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
mer'cap-tu'ric (mûr'kăp-tū'rĭk), *a.* [*mercaptan* + *uric.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating certain organic acids, mercaptan derivatives, excreted in the urine by animals dosed with halogen derivatives of benzene.
mercasite. † MARCASITE.
mercat, mercate. † MARKET.
mer'ca-tan'te. † MARCANTANT. [*Obs.*
mer'ca-tive, *a.* Mercatorial.
mer'ca-to'ri-al (mûr'kȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* [L. *mercatorius.*] Mercantile. *Rare.* [*n.*
Mercator sailing. See SAILING,
mer'ca-to-ry, *a.* [L. *mercatorius.*] Mercatorial. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
mercatte. † MEERKAT.
mer'ca-ture, *n.* [L. *mercatura.*] Commerce ; trade. *Obs.*
mercaund. † MERCHANT.
merce. † AMERCE, *v.* ; MURK, *a.*
merceabill. † MERCIABLE.
‖ **mer-ced'** (mĕr-thāth' ; 146), *n.* ; *pl.* -CEDES (-thā'thās). [Sp.] A gift.
mercede, *n.* [L. *merces, mercedis*, wages.] Wages ; pay. *Obs.*
Mer-ced'i-nus (mĕr-sĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [L., also *Mercedonius.*] See ROMAN CALENDAR.
merce'ment, *n.* Amercement ; also, doom. *Obs.*
mer'ce-na'ri-an, *n.* A mercenary. *Obs.*
mer'ce-na-ri-ly (mûr'sē-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MERCENARY.
mer'ce-na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

2. Serving for pay or wages; hired; hireling; — now only of soldiers serving in an army not of their own country.
3. Salaried; also, conducted, engaged in, or run for, the purpose of making money. *Obs.*
Syn. — MERCENARY, HIRELING, VENAL. MERCENARY in the sense of *hired* applies (without necessary opprobrium) only to soldiers; as, *mercenary* troops. That is *mercenary*, in ordinary usage, which is actuated by (usually sordid or self-seeking) considerations of profit or reward; as, "She had . . . nothing sordid or *mercenary*; in fact, she never thought of money" (*G. Eliot*); "a cold-hearted, vain woman . . . the determined supporter of everything *mercenary* and ambitious, provided it be only *mercenary* and ambitious enough" (*Jane Austen*). HIRELING applies to that which is (esp.) servilely sold, VENAL, to that which is (esp.) basely purchasable, for a dishonorable consideration; both words are terms of strong opprobrium; as, "a *hireling* scribbler or a *hireling* peer" (*Pope*); "prostituted muse and *hireling* bard" (*Byron*); "a vermin wriggling in the usurper's ear, bartering his *venal* wit for sums of gold" (*Dryden*); "All things are sold; the very light of heaven is *venal*" (*Shelley*). See VENDIBLE, HIRE.

mer'ce-na-ry (mûr'sē-nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *mercenarius*.] **1.** One who works solely for pay; a hireling. *Obs.* or *R.*
2. One who is hired or paid for his work; a hireling; — now only a soldier hired into foreign service.

mer'cer (mûr'sẽr), *n.* [F. *mercier*, fr. L. *merx*, *mercis*, wares. See MERCHANT.] **a** A dealer in textile fabrics, as silks or woolens. *Eng.* **b** A dealer in small wares. *Rare.*

mer'cer-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [From (John) *Mercer* (1791–1866), an English calico printer who introduced the process + *-ize*.] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with a solution of caustic alkali. Such treatment causes the fiber to shrink in length and become stronger and more receptive of dyes. If the yarn or cloth is kept under tension during the process, it assumes a silky luster. — **mer'cer-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Mer'cers-burg the-ol'o-gy (mûr'sẽrz-bûrg). A system emanating from the theological seminary of the German Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Pa., esp. from Prof. John Williamson Nevin (1803–86). It advocated a Christocentric theology and asserted that the church as the Body of Christ has passed through experiences similar to those of an individual.

mer'cer-y (mûr'sẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *mercerie*.] Mercers' goods or wares; also, a mercer's shop.
the Mercery. *Obs.* **a** The Mercers' Company, the first in order of precedence of the twelve great London City Livery Companies. **b** The place or street where the mercers' trade is carried on. **c** The mercers' trade.

mer'chan-dise (mûr'chăn-dīz), *n.* [F. *marchandise*, OF. *marcheandise*.] **1.** The objects of commerce; whatever is usually bought or sold in trade, or market, or by merchants; wares; goods; commodities.
2. Act or business of trading; trade; traffic. *Archaic.*
3. A kind of merchandise or goods; a commodity. *Obs.*

mer'chan-dise, *v. i.*; -DISED (-dīzd); -DIS'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To trade; to carry on commerce; to traffic.

mer'chan-dise, *v. t.* To make merchandise of; to buy and sell; to trade or traffic in. "Love is *merchandised*." *Shak.*

mer'chant (mûr'chănt), *n.* [ME. *marchant*, OF. *marcheant*, *marchant*, F. *marchand*, fr. LL. *mercatans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *mercatare* to negotiate, L. *mercari* to traffic, fr. *merx*, *mercis*, wares. See MARKET; cf. COMMERCE, MERCY.] **1.** Orig., any one making a business of buying and selling commodities; a trafficker; a trader; now: **a** One who traffics on a large scale, esp. with foreign countries.

Others, like *merchants*, venture trade abroad. *Shak.*

b One who carries on a retail business; a storekeeper or shopkeeper. *Scot.*, *North of Eng.*, & *U. S.*
2. A buyer; a customer. *Scot.*
3. A supercargo. *Obs.*
4. A fellow; person; a rogue. *Obs.*
5. A trading vessel; a merchantman. *Obs.*

mer'chant, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or employed in, trade or merchandise; of or pertaining to the mercantile marine; commercial; composed of merchants; as, law *merchant*; the *merchant* service; a *merchant* city; a *merchant* guild.
2. Designating certain sizes of wrought iron and steel bars, the rolls or mill by which they are formed, etc.

mer'chant-a-ble (-chăn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price; as, *merchantable* wheat; sometimes, designating particular kind or class; as: **a** The highest of the three grades of Newfoundland codfish. **b** Boards or other lumber inferior to clear stuff, but fit for use.
2. Of or pert. to trade or commerce; commercial. *Obs.*

merchant adventurer; *pl.* MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS or MERCHANT ADVENTURERS. **1.** A merchant engaged in foreign commerce by the establishment of trading stations in, and the sending of ventures to, other countries; esp., a member of an association or company of such. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* Specif., *pl.*, a famous chartered regulated trading company which operated from as early as the 14th century down to near the end of the 16th century, and whose principal business was the export of cloth, of which trade it had a monopoly. At the height of its prosperity it did an enormous business in the Netherlands, having as many as 50,000 employees there. Eventually its principal depot was established at Hamburg, and it became known as the **Hamburg Company.** It served as a model for the great foreign-trading companies of the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1555 a company or association of Merchants Adventurers was incorporated for the discovery of unknown lands, Sebastian Cabot being named governor for life.

mer'chant-er (mûr'chăn-tẽr), **mer'chant-eer'** (-chăn-tēr'), *n.* A merchant ship; a merchantman. *Now Rare.*

mer'chant-like (mûr'chănt-līk), *a.* & *adv.* Like or proper to a merchant; also, *Obs.*, mercantile.

mer'chant-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A merchant. *Archaic.* *Matt.* xiii. 45.
2. A trading vessel; a ship employed in the carriage of goods or passengers, as distinguished from a war vessel, a yacht, a fishing vessel, or the like.

mer'chant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Mercantile business; trade.
2. The body of merchants taken collectively.

mer'chant's mark (mûr'chănts). A mark such as was formerly used by merchant traders or corporations (not entitled to coats of arms) on their goods to distinguish them from the goods of others. It was the forerunner of the modern *trade-mark*. Merchants of noble birth sometimes added them to their coats of arms.

merchant tailor or, *Archaic*, **taylor**. **1.** A tailor who keeps and sells materials for the garments which he makes.
The Company of the Merchant Taylors is one of the great London City Livery Companies.
2. [In the form **Merchant Taylor**.] A person educated at the Merchant Taylors' School. *Eng.*

Mer'ci-an (mûr'sĭ-ăn; -shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anglian kingdom of Mercia, comprising central England.
It was formed in the 6th century from the fusion of smaller states, and in the 8th century became the most powerful of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Early in the 9th century it became merged with Wessex. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mercia; also, the language of Mercia. See ANGLO-SAXON, *n.*, 3.

mer'ci-ful (mûr'sĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* [*mercy* + *-ful*.] Full of mercy; having or exercising mercy; disposed to pity and spare offenders; compassionate.

The Lord, the Lord God, *merciful* and gracious. *Ex.* xxxiv. 6
A *merciful* man will be *merciful* to his beast. *Old Proverb*

Syn. — Compassionate, tender, gracious, kind, mild, clement, benignant. See HUMANE.
— **mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

mer'ci-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of mercy; pitiless; cruel; unsparing; — said of beings, their actions, etc., and also, fig., of things; as, a *merciless* tyrant; *merciless* waves.
2. Not having been shown mercy; unpitied. *Obs.*
Syn. — Cruel, unmerciful, remorseless, ruthless, pitiless, hard-hearted, barbarous, savage.
Merciless Parliament. = WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.
— **mer'ci-less-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'ci-less-ness**, *n.*

mer'cur-am-mo'ni-um (mûr'kûr-ȧ-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*mercuric* + *ammonium*.] *Chem.* A radical regarded as derived from ammonium by the substitution of mercury for hydrogen; specif., the radical NH_2Hg. Several series of **mercurammonium compounds**, or **mercuramines**, have been described, as NH_3HgX, NH_2Hg_2X, NH_2HgX, $(NH_3)_2HgX_2$, etc., X being a univalent acid radical. They are regarded by some as amides ($NH_2 \cdot Hg \cdot Cl$, not $Hg{:}NH_2Cl$, etc.).

mer-cu'ri-al (mẽr-kū'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *mercurialis* of or belonging to Mercury, fr. *Mercurius* Mercury: cf. F. *mercuriel*.] **1.** [*cap.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the god Mercury. *Now Rare.*
2. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the planet Mercury; specif., *Astrol.*, born under, influenced by, or due to the influence of, it.
3. Having qualities supposed to come from being born under the planet Mercury, or fabled to belong to, or to be inspired by, the god Mercury, or likened to the properties of the metal mercury; — in various senses; as: swift; active; eloquent; clever; crafty; commercial; money-making; thievish; sprightly; fickle; volatile; changeable; as, a *mercurial* youth; a *mercurial* temperament.

The *mercurial* wand of commerce. *J. Q. Adams.*

4. Of or pert. to, containing, or consisting of, mercury; as, *mercurial* preparations, barometer. See MERCURY.
5. *Med.* Caused by, or exhibiting the effect of, the use of [illegible]ury; as, *mercurial* sore mouth.

mer-cu'ri-al, *n.* **1.** A person born under Mercury or having mercurial qualities, as a sprightly, volatile, or thievish person. See MERCURIAL, *a.*, 3. *Obs.*
2. *Pharm.* A preparation containing mercury.
3. The plant mercury, or Good King Henry. *Obs.*

mer-cu'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*mercurial* + *-ism*.] *Med.* The morbid condition produced by the excessive use of mercury, or by exposure to its fumes, as in mining or smelting.

mer-cu'ri-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mercurializing, or state of being mercurialized.

mer-cu'ri-al-ize (mẽr-kū'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; MER-CU'RI-AL-IZED (-īzd); MER-CU'RI-AL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make mercurial.
2. *Med.* To affect or treat with mercury.
3. *Photog.* To treat with mercury; to expose to the vapor of mercury. See DAGUERREOTYPE.

mer-cu'ri-al-ize, *v. i.* To be sprightly, fantastic, or capricious. *Obs.*

mer'cu-ri-am-mo'ni-um (mûr'kū-rĭ-ȧ-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* The univalent radical NH_3Hg; as, *mercuri-ammonium* chloride, NH_3HgCl. See WHITE PRECIPITATE **a**.

Mer-cu'ri-an (mẽr-kū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* **a** Of or pert. to the god or the planet Mercury. **b** [*l. c.*] = MERCURIAL, 3. *Obs.*

mer-cu'ric (-rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, mercury; — said specif. of compounds in which this element has a valence of two.
mercuric chloride, corrosive sublimate. — **m. cyanide**, a compound, $Hg(CN)_2$, obtained in the form of square prisms by dissolving mercuric oxide in hydrocyanic acid, and evaporating. When heated it decomposes into mercury and cyanogen. — **m. iodide**, a compound, HgI_2, occurring in two crystalline modifications, yellow rhombic and red octohedral. The red form is the stable one at ordinary temperatures, and is used as a brilliant but impermanent pigment under [illegible] of *p*[illegible]*arlet* or *iodine scarlet*. — **mercuric nitrat**[illegible]ed in the form of colorless crystals, $2Hg(NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2O$, by dissolving mercury in hot nitric acid. T[illegible]hite basic mercuric nitrates. — **m. oxide**, a comp[illegible], formed as a heavy brilliant red crystalline [illegible] mercuric nitrate, by heating mercur[illegible] and then called also *red precipitate*. A yellow variet[illegible] *precipitate*) is obtained by precipita[illegible] kinds are used in ointments for diseases of the [illegible]ctions of the eyelids. — **m. sulphide**[illegible] occurring native as cinnabar, and obtained artificiall[illegible] black powder or as a scarlet pow[illegible] — **m. sulphocyanate** or **thiocyanate**. See PHARA[illegible]

mer-cu'ri-fy [illegible] *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*mercury* + *-fy*.] **a** To obtain mercury from (ores), as b[illegible] expels the mercury in fumes, which are afterward condensed. **b** To combine or mingle mercury with; to impregnate with mercury; to mercurialize. — **mer-cu'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

mer'cu-rous (mûr[illegible]; mẽr-kū'rŭs; 277: *the second accentuation* [illegible] *phrases as mer-cu'rous ox'ide.* Cf. SULPHUR[illegible] Of, pert. to, or derived from, mercury [illegible] said specif. of compounds in which [illegible]garded as having a valence of one. **mercurous chloride**, [illegible]omel. — **m. oxide**, a compound, [illegible]ish black powder by treating a mercurous salt solution with caustic alkali.

Mer'cu-ry [illegible] -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *Mercurius*, the god [illegible] o *merx* wares: cf. F. *Mercure*. Cf. MERCHANT.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A Latin god of commerce and [illegible] cult was derived from that of the Greek Hermes, and to whom, accordingly, the other characteristics of Hermes, as herald or messenger of the gods, conductor of souls to the lower world, and god of eloquence, were ascribed by the Latin poets. His worship was introduced into Rome, from southern Italy, as early as 495 B. C. [illegible]

Mercury. Bronze Statue by Giovanni di Bologna.

2. A statue or im[illegible] of Mercury; specif., a herm.
3. [illegible] of tidings; a bearer of [illegible]senger; a guide; he[illegible] newspaper (now chiefl[illegible] in titl[illegible].

There will always be in society certain persons who are *merc*[illegible] of its app[illegible] *Emerson.*

4. [*l. c.*] A nimble or clever person; also, a skillful thief. *Obs.*
5. A hawker of pamphlets or the like. *Obs.*
6. *Astron.* A planet of the solar system, being the nearest known one to the sun, from which its mean distance is about 36,000,000 miles. Its period is 88 days, and its diameter about 3,000 miles. It is visible to the naked eye only for a few days at a time as an evening or a morning star. Symbol, ☿.
7. *Her.* Purpure, in blazoning by the planets. *Obs.*
8. [*l. c.*] *Chem.* A heavy silver-white metallic element, the only metal that is liquid at ordinary temperatures; — called also, popularly, *quicksilver*. Sp. gr., 13.56 at 15° C. At. wt., 200.6. Alchemical symbol, ☿. Chemical symbol, *Hg* (*hydrargyrum*). Mercury occurs native, and in cinnabar, calomel, and a few other minerals. It is chiefly prepared by roasting cinnabar and condensing the vapors. Mercury freezes at −38.85° C. (−37.93° F.) and boils at 357° C. (675° F.). It does not oxidize unless heated nearly to boiling. It is used in barometers and thermometers and for other scientific purposes, and for extracting gold and silver from their ores (amalgamation process). Its compounds are used in medicine as purgatives, alteratives, and esp. as antisyphilitics. Its alloys are called *amalgams*. See AMALGAM. Chemically, mercury is univalent and bivalent, forming the basic oxides Hg_2O (mercurous) and HgO (mercuric). Its molecule is monatomic. The element and its compounds are poisonous.
9. [*l. c.*] The mercury in a thermometer or barometer.
10. [*l. c.*] Mercurial quality, as sprightliness, spirit, mutability, fickleness, etc. *Obs.*

He was so full of *mercury* that he could not fix long in any friendship, or to any design. *Bp. Burnet.*

11. [*l. c.*] [Cf. L. *herba mercurialis*, name of a plant.] *Bot.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, esp. dog's-mercury (*M. perennis*). **b** Good King Henry. **c** Poison ivy. *U.S.*
mercury ammonium compounds. = MERCURAMMONIUM COMPOUNDS. — **m. pump.** Any of various vacuum pumps in which air or other gas is trapped and exhausted by a stream or broken stream of mercury. See GEISSLER PUMP, SPRENGEL PUMP.

Mer-cu'ti-o (mẽr-kū'shĭ-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a witty, madcap gentleman, friend to Romeo. He is slain by Tybalt.

mer'cy (mûr'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MERCIES (-sĭz). [ME. *merci*, F. *merci*, L. *merces*, *mercedis*, hire, pay, reward, LL., equiv. to *misericordia* pity, mercy. L. *merces* is prob. akin to *merx* wares. See MERCHANT; cf. AMERCE.] **1.** Forbearance from inflicting harm, esp. in the way of punishment, under provocation, when one has the power to inflict it; compassionate treatment of an offender or adversary; clemency.

Examples of justice must be made for terror to some; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others *Bacon.*

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mer'cer-ess, *n.* A female mercer. *Rare.*
mer'cer-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
merch (mĕrk). Scot. var. of MARROW, a substance.
merchand, merchaun, etc. ♰ MERCHANT.
mer'chan-dis'a-ble (mûr'chăn-dīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Merchantable.
mer'chan-dis'er (-dīz'ẽr), *n.* A trader; a merchant.
mer'chan-dize, -diz'er, etc. Vars. of MERCHANDISE, etc.
merchandrise, *n.* Merchandise. *Obs.* *Scot.*
mer'chand-ry (mûr'chăn-drĭ), *n.* [See MERCHANT.] Trade; commerce. *Archaic.*
mer'chand-y, *n.* [OF. *marchandie*, *marcheandie*.] Merchandry; also, merchandise. *Obs.*
mer'chant, *v. i.* & *t.* [ME. *marchaunden*, OF. *marcheander*, *marchander*.] To be a merchant, or deal in (merchandise). *Obs.* or *R.*
mer'chant-a-bl. Merchantable. [*Ref. Sp.*]
mer'chant-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
merchant bar. A bar of merchant iron.
mer'chant-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
merchant iron. Bar iron of the lowest quality, produced by cutting up puddled bar, reheating, and rolling or forging.
mer'chant-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
mer'chant-ly, *a.* Merchantlike. *Obs.* or *R.*
merchant mark. = MERCHANT'S MARK. *Obs.*
merchant mill. A rolling mill for production of the common small sizes of square and round bar iron, or sometimes of angle and tee bars.
merchant prince. A merchant having princely wealth.
merchant service. Mercantile marine; maritime commerce.
mer'chant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
merchant ship. A ship employed in commerce
merchant venturer. = MERCHANT ADVENTURER. *Hist.*
mer'chant-y. ♰ MERCHANDY.
merche. ♰ MARCH.
mer'chet (mûr'chĕt), *n.* [LL. *marcheta*, *marchetum*, *merchetum*. Cf. MARKET.] *Feud. Law.* A fine paid to a superior for the privilege of giving a daughter in marriage. It was usually considered as belonging to servile tenure.
merchiness, *n.* [See MARROWY; -NESS.] Marrowy state. *Obs.* *Scot.*
merchon. ♰ MARCHION.
merci. ♰ MERCY.
‖ **mer'ci'** (mĕr'sē'), *interj.* [F.] [Thanks!]
mer'ci-a-ble, *a.* [OF.] Merciful; kind; forgiving. *Obs.* — **mer'ci-a-bly**, **mer'ci-a-ble-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*Obs.* *Scot.*]
mercial, *a.* Merciful; kindly.
merciall. ♰ MARTIAL.
mer'ci-a-ment, *n.* Short for AMERCIAMENT. *Obs.*
merciere, *n.* [OF., nom.] One who has mercy. *Obs.*
mer'ci-fy, *v. t.* To pity. *Obs.*
merciment. ♰ MERCEMENT.
mer'ci-ment, *n.* [See AMERCEMENT, AMERCE.] (One's) mercy; discretion; — with *at*, *in*, or *under*. *Scot.*
merck. ♰ MURK.
mer'cur-am'ine (mûr'kûr-ăm'-ĭn; -ȧ-mēn': 184), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* See MERCURAMMONIUM.
Mercure. ♰ MERCURY.
Mer'cu-re'an (mûr'kû-rē'ăn), *n.* = MERCURIAN, *n.*, 2.
mer-cu'ri-al-ine (mẽr-kū'rĭ-ăl-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* Methylamine; — formerly so called because obtained from the seeds of certain species of the genus *Mercurialis*.
mer-cu'ri-al-ist, *n.* **1.** A mercurial person. *Obs.*
2. A guide. *Obs.*
3. *Med.* A physician who uses much mercury.
mer-cu'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Mercurial quality or state.
2. Mercurial part. *Obs.*
mer-cu'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of MERCURIAL. [*Rare.*]
mer-cu'ri-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Mer-cu'ri-an, *n.* **1** One born under Mercury.
2. An inhabitant of Mercury.
mer-cu'ri-o-syph'i-lis (mẽr-kū'rĭ-ō-sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* A morbid condition regarded as due partly to syphilis and partly to the mercury used to cure it. — **mer-cu'ri-o-syph'i-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
mer-cu'ri-ous, *a.* Mercurial. *Obs.* — **mer-cu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
mer'cu-rism, *n.* [From MERCURY.] A mercurial communication or announcement. *Obs.*
Mer'cu-rist, *n.* One born under Mercury; also, a newspaper writer. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Mer-cu'ri-us (mẽr-kū'rĭ-ŭs). Latin form of MERCURY. *Bib.*
mer-cu'ri-zate, *a.* Mercurified. *Obs.*
mer'cu-ry, *v. t.* To wash with a preparation of mercury. *Obs.*
mercury fulminate. = FULMINATE OF MERCURY.
Mer'cu-ry's vi'o-let (mûr'kû-rĭz). = MARIAN'S VIOLET.
mer'cu-ry-va'por, or **-va'pour**, **lamp**. An efficient lamp in the form of a vacuum tube containing mercury vapor which is made incandescent by the passage of an electric current. The light is greenish blue and highly actinic.

2. Compassionate treatment of the unfortunate and helpless; sometimes, favor; beneficence. *Luke* x. 37.
3. Disposition to exercise compassion or forgiveness; mercifulness; pity; compassion; willingness to spare or to help.
In whom *mercy* lacketh and is not founden. *Sir T. Elyot*
4. The power to be merciful or clement, clemency; kindness; — usually in locutions implying an appeal for mercy; as, to throw one's self on the *mercy* of a conqueror.
We trusted ourselves to the *mercy* of the waves *Swift.*
5. A merciful act, as of God; a blessing regarded as a manifestation of compassion or favor.
The Father of *mercies* and the God of all comfort. 2 *Cor* i. 3
6. Amercement. *Obs.*
7. Thanks. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Pity, compassion, gentleness, mildness, kindness, favor, indulgence, forbearance, tolerance. — MERCY, GRACE, CLEMENCY, LENITY, LENIENCY, CHARITY. MERCY is esp. kindness or compassion toward the suffering or condemned; GRACE (now somewhat archaic in this sense) is spontaneous favor to the guilty or undeserving; CLEMENCY is mildness esp. in the exercise of power; as, "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love *mercy?*" (*Mic.* vi. 8); "Earthly power doth then show likest God's when *mercy* seasons justice" (*Shak.*); "There is a remnant according to the election of *grace*. And if by *grace*, then is it no more of works: otherwise *grace* is no more *grace*" (*Rom.* xi. 5, 6); "If there be such failing in me, I might amend it by the *grace* of Heaven" (*Tennyson*); a prince famous for his *clemency*, an appeal to a judge for *clemency*. LENITY is esp. mild or gentle, LENIENCY (opposed esp. to *rigor*, *severity*), easy or indulgent, treatment of faults or failings; as, "What makes robbery bold but too much *lenity?*" (*Shak.*); to look with *leniency* upon human folly. CHARITY, as here compared (see PHILANTHROPY), is broad and kindly tolerance; as, "Alas! for the rarity of Christian *charity* under the sun!" (*Hood*); "with malice toward none, with *charity* for all" (*Lincoln*); "To know the literature of another language . . . enlarges æsthetic *charity*" (*Lowell*); "[Oxford] seems to give a wide toleration and *charity* to the social intercourse of thinkers" (*J. R. Green*). See PITY, HUMANE, FAVOR, GENTLE, EXCUSE.
at the mercy of, wholly in the power of; liable to any treatment whatever at the hands of. — **M., Fathers** *or* **Priests of,** *R. C. Ch.*, members of a congregation founded by a French priest, Jean Baptiste Rauzan (1757-1847), chaplain of Louis XVIII., and approved by the Pope as the "Society of the Priests of Mercy" in 1834, whose members are devoted to mission preaching and charitable works. It was introduced into America in 1839.

mercy seat. *Jewish Antiq.* **1**. The golden plate resting on the Ark on which the blood of sacrificial animals was sprinkled, as prescribed by the law for temple worship; — a translation of the Heb. *kapporeth*, Gr. *ἱλαστήριον*, in English Bible versions, on the belief that it was the resting place of God. The word means propitiatory thing, means of propitiation, and is applied to various things. Hence a better name for this object is the *propitiatory*.
2. Fig.: **a** The throne of God or Christ. **b** Propitiation; — said of Christ after 1 John ii. 2. *Obs. or R.*

mere (mēr), *n.* Also *mar.* [ME. *mere*, AS. *mere* mere, sea; akin to D. *meer* lake, OS. *meri* sea, OHG. *meri*, *mari*, G. *meer*, Icel. *marr*, Goth. *marei*, Russ. *more*, W. *mor*, Ir. & Gael. *muir*, L. *mare*. Cf. MARINE, MARSH, MERMAID, MOOR waste land.] *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial. Eng.* **1**. The sea; also, an arm of the sea.
2. A sheet of standing water; a lake or pool.
3. A marsh or fen.

mere, **mear** (mēr), *n.* [AS. *mǣre*, *gemǣre*.] **1**. A boundary; a boundary mark or line, as a strip of grass; a landmark.
2. A measure of land containing lead ore. *Derbyshire.* *Oxf. E. D.*

me're (mā'rā; *colloq.* mûr'ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] The short flat club of stone, wood, or bone which was formerly the chief weapon of the Maoris. See MAORI, *Illust.*

mere (mēr), *a.; superl.* MER'EST (mēr'ĕst); the comparative is rarely or never used. [L. *merus:* cf. OF. *mier*.] **1**. Unmixed; undiluted, pure; as, *mere* wine; *mere* joy. *Obs.*
2. Done, made, or exercised unassisted or independently of others; sole; as, *mere* motion (cf. EX MERO MOTU); *mere* will. *Chiefly Law.*
3. Being only or fully what it or one appears to be; nothing less than; entire; absolute; sheer; unqualified. *Obs.*
Then entered they the *mere*, main sea. *Chapman.*
4. Only this, and nothing else; nothing more than; such, and no more; simple; as, a *mere* child; a *mere* form.
From *mere* success nothing can be concluded. *Atterbury.*
Syn. — MERE, BARE are often employed with little or no distinction. But MERE is commonly used to emphasize the limitations of a thing, as if it were declared to be "simply what it is and nothing more;" BARE is stronger, and frequently suggests that the object to which it is applied just escapes falling short of what it actually is; as, *mere* civility (that is, civility and nothing more); *bare* civility (that is, civility that just escapes being incivility); a *mere* boy; to make a *bare* living; a *mere* majority signifies little; elected by a *bare* majority; "I do not mean by expression the *mere* choice of words, but the whole dress, fashion, and arrangement of a thought" (*T. Gray*); "Patriarch wits survived a thousand years . . . *bare* threescore is all even [length of fame] can boast" (*Pope*). See HARDLY, PURE.

-mere (-mēr). [Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Zoöl.* A combining form, meaning *part*, *portion;* as, blasto*mere*, epi*mere*.

mere'ly (mēr'lĭ), *adv.* **1**. Purely; unmixedly; absolutely; entirely; quite; also, solely; in fact; actually. *Obs.*
2. Not otherwise than; simply; barely; only; as, he came *merely* to see and talk with his friends.
Syn. — Solely, simply, purely, barely, scarcely.

mere'stone', **mear'stone'** (mēr'stōn'), *n.* A stone designating a boundary; a landmark. *Archaic or Dial.*

mer'e-tri'cious (mĕr'ē-trĭsh'ŭs), *a* [L. *meretricius*, fr. *meretrix*, *-icis*, a prostitute, lit., one who earns money, i. e., by prostitution, fr. *merere* to earn, gain. See MERIT.] **1**. Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or being, a prostitute; having to do with harlots; as, *meretricious* traffic.
2. Alluring by false show; gaudily and deceitfully ornamental; tawdry; as, *meretricious* dress, style, composition.
Syn. — See GAUDY.
— **mer'e-tri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'e-tri'cious-ness**, *n.*

mer-gan'ser (mẽr-găn'sẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mergus* diver (bird, fr. *mergere* to dip, plunge) + *anser* goose; cf. Sp. *mergánsar*.] **1**. Any of several fish-eating ducks constituting the subfamily Merginæ, having a slender bill, hooked at the end and beset with toothlike serrations, and the head usually crested. They are expert divers. Their flesh is poor. *Mergus merganser* of Europe and the very similar *M. americanus* of America are common large species. The male has a greenish black head and slight crest; the female, a reddish brown head. An allied form, the red-breasted merganser (*M. serrator*), is common to both continents. See HOODED MERGANSER, *Illust.*, SMEW.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MERGUS (genus of mergansers).

merge (mûrj), *v. t.;* MERGED (mûrjd); MERG'ING (mûr'jĭng). [L. *mergere*, *mersum;* akin to Skr. *majj* to sink under, to bathe. Cf. EMERGE, IMMERSE.] **1**. To cause to be swallowed up; to immerse; sink; absorb.
To *merge* all natural . . . sentiment in inordinate vanity. *Burke*
Whig and Tory were *merged* and swallowed up in the transcendent duties of patriots. *De Quincey.*
2. *Law.* To cause to be absorbed, sunk, or extinguished by merger (which see).
Syn. — See MINGLE.

merge, *v. i.* **1**. To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost; to lose identity by absorption or immersion in something else.
Native irresolution had *merged* in stronger motives. *I. Taylor.*
2. *Law.* To be absorbed or extinguished by merger.

mer'gence (mûr'jĕns), *n.* A merging; state of being merged.

merg'er (mûr'jẽr), *n.* One that merges.

merg'er, *n.* [Formed on the analogy of AF. or OF. infin. forms used as nouns. See MERGE, *v.*] **1**. *Law.* An absorption of one estate, or of one contract or interest, in another, or of a minor offense in a greater. At common law a merger takes place when a lesser estate and a greater one, or a higher security, obligation, or interest, and a lower one, become vested in one person in the same right without any intermediate estate, etc.; but in equity the two interests may be treated as separate so far as equitable interests demand. With reference to corporations *merger* is used to denote the vesting of the control of different corporations in a single one by the issue of stock of the controlling corporation in place of a majority of the stock of the others, and is distinguished from a *consolidation*, which in strictness implies that the consolidating companies dissolve, their property and business being transferred to a single company (cf. AMALGAMATION).
2. = MERGENCE.

-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk). Combining form from Greek *μερος*, *part*. See -MEROUS.

mer'i-carp (mĕr'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος* a part + *καρπός* fruit: cf. F. *méricarpe*.] *Bot.* One of the two carpels forming a cremocarp (which see).

me-rid'i-an (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [ME. *meridien*, *-an*, OF. *meridien*, F. *méridien*, or L. *meridianus* pertaining to noon, fr. *meridies* noon, for older *medidies;* *medius* mid, middle + *dies* day. See MID; DIURNAL.] **1**. Being at, or pert. to, midday; belonging to, or passing through, the highest point attained by a heavenly body in its diurnal course.
2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the highest point or culmination; as, *meridian* splendor.
3. Of the highest degree; consummate. *Obs.*
4. Of or pertaining to a meridian.
5. Southern; meridional. *Rare.*
meridian altitude, *Astron.*, the arc of the meridian intercepted between a heavenly body at culmination and the nearest point of the horizon. It is the complement of zenith distance. — **m. circle.** See CIRCLE, *n.*, 5. — **m. instrument**, *Astron.*, any astronomical instrument having a telescope that rotates in a meridian plane. — **m. mark**, *Astron.*, a fixed mark due north or south of a meridian instrument, to aid in adjusting or finding its azimuth; — called also *mire*. — **m. passage**, *Astron.*, the passage of a heavenly body across an observer's meridian. — **m. photometer**, a photometer consisting essentially of a telescope with two object glasses, and prisms for changing the apparent brightness of an observed heavenly body, used for finding the magnitude of a star by comparison with the pole star. — **m. ring**, a ring marked as a sundial. — **m. sailing**. *Navig.*, sailing north or south, as opposed to parallel sailing east or west.

me-rid'i-an, *n.* [See MERIDIAN, *a.*] **1**. Midday; noon. *Obs. or R.* Hence: **a** A midday nap; a siesta. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A midday drink or dram. *Scot.*
2. Of a star or the sun, its highest apparent point.
3. Hence: The highest point, as of success, prosperity, or the like; culmination, as the prime of a man's life.
4. *Astron.* **a** A great circle of the celestial sphere passing through its poles and the zenith of a given place. It is crossed by the center of the sun at local apparent noon. **b** Short for MERIDIAN INSTRUMENT.
5. *Geog.* **a** A great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place; also, and now usually, the half of such a circle included between the poles. Its plane coincides with that of the astronomical meridian of the place. (See PRIME MERIDIAN.) **b** The representation of such a circle or half circle on a map or globe; any of a series of lines drawn at certain intervals due north and south, or in the direction of the poles. They are numbered according to the degrees of longitude; as, the 90th *meridian* east of Greenwich. **c** A graduated circle, as of brass, in which a globe is suspended and revolves.
6. Fig.: Special or distinctive locality, circumstances, capacities, or the like; grade; plane.
All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof. *Sir M. Hale*
7. South. *Obs.*

me-rid'i-an'o-scope (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn'ō-skōp), *n.* [*meridian* + *-scope*.] A form of solar compass adapted for geological surveying in localities in which the presence of iron ore deposits affects the magnetic needle.

me-rid'i-o-nal (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ō-năl), *a.* [F. *méridional*, L. *meridionalis*, fr. *meridies* midday, south. See MERIDIAN.] **1**. Of pertaining to, or situated in, the south; having a southern aspect; southern; southerly. *Sir H. Wotton.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, people living in the south, as of Europe, esp. France.
The *meridional* vivacity of his style *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
3. Of or pert. to the position of the sun at midday; hence, pert. to, or characteristic of, midday or noon. *Obs. or R.*
4. Of, pertaining to, like, or suggestive of, a meridian.
meridional difference of latitude. *Navig.*, the difference of the meridional parts for any two latitudes. — **m. distance**, *Navig.*, meridional difference of latitude; — erroneously so called. — **m. part**, *Navig.*, the length of any small portion of a terrestrial meridian (expressed in minutes of the equator), and increased from its natural length more and more as the pole is approached, in accord with Mercator's projection. — **m. projection**, a projection of a sphere on a plane parallel to the meridian.

Me-rid'i-o-nal, *n.* One who lives in the south, as of Europe, esp. France.

me-rid'i-o-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being meridional or on the meridian; position in the south; aspect toward the south.

me-ringue' (mē-răng'; *F.* -răɴg'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A delicate composition, chiefly of powdered sugar and the beaten whites of eggs, used as an icing on puddings, fruit, pies, etc., or made into small cakes and baked; also, a small cake made of this. — **me-ringued'** (mē-răngd'), *a.*

me-ri'no (mē-rē'nō), *a.* [Sp.; cf. Sp. *merino* moving from pasture to pasture, *merino* a royal judge and superintendent or inspector of sheep walks, LL. *merinus*, fr. *majorinus*, i. e., major villæ, fr. L. *major* greater. See MAYOR. Merino sheep are driven at certain seasons from one part of Spain to another, in large flocks, for pasturage.] **1**. Designating, or pertaining to, a breed of fine-wooled white sheep originating in Spain and afterwards widely popular, esp. in America and Australia. The males have heavy spirally twisted horns; the ewes are hornless. In the better varieties the skin hangs in heavy folds, esp. about the breast, shoulders, and thighs. The breed excels all others in the weight and quality of its fleece, but does not rank high as a mutton producer.
2. Made of merino.

me-ri'no, *n.; pl.* MERINOS (-nōz). [Sp. See MERINO, *a.*]
1. A merino sheep.
2. A fine fabric made originally of merino wool, but later of fine wool mixed with cotton.
3. A fine woolen yarn used in hosiery, underwear, etc.

mer'is-mat'ic (mĕr'ĭz-măt'ĭk; mĕr'ĭs-), *a.* [Gr. *μέρισμα* part, akin to *μέρος* part.] **a** *Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, meristem; capable of growth, as meristem. **b** *Zoöl.* Dividing by the formation of internal partitions.

mer'i-ste'le (mĕr'ĭ-stē'lē), *n.* [Gr. *μερίς*, or *μέρος*, part + *stele*.] *Bot.* One of the leaf bundles in a monostelic stem, as that of the higher ferns; — so called because it contains elements of all the tissues of the stele, of which it is a portion. — **mer'i-ste'lic** (-stē'lĭk), *a.*

mer'i-stem (mĕr'ĭ-stĕm), *n.* [Gr. *μερίζειν* to divide.] *Bot.* Embryonic or undifferentiated tissue, the cells of which are capable of active division. The meristem of growing points and of embryonic rudiments is distinguished as **promeristem**, and the tissue developing from it as **primary meristem**. Permanent tissue may again become capable of growth, as in the case of interfascicular cambium, phellogen, etc.; it is then known as **secondary meristem**. This differs from primary meristem in that it retains the power of independent growth, giving rise on the one hand to permanent tissue, on the other to additional formative elements. See CAMBIUM.

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mer'cy, *v. t.* [See AMERCE.] To amerce. *Obs.*
mercy, *v. t.* [OF *mercier*.] To thank. *Obs.*
Mercyen. † MERCIAN.
mercyment. † MERCEMENT.
mercymony, *n.* [L. *mercimonium* merchandise: in LL. also reward, by confusion with L. *merces*.] *Obs.* **a** Reward; recompense. **b** Merchandise.
mercy stock, **mercy stool**. = MERCY SEAT, 2 b. *Obs.*
mercy stroke. A coup de grâce.
mercy table. = MERCY SEAT, 2 b. *Obs.*
merd, *n.* Also **mer'da**. [F. *merde*, L. *merda*.] Dung. *Obs*
merdaille, *n.* [F.] A filthy crew: mob; rabble *Obs. Scot*
merdale. † MERDAILLE.
‖ **mer' de glace'** (mâr' dē glȧs'). [F.] Sea of ice; frozen sea; esp. [*caps.*], a large Alpine glacier on the north slope of Mont Blanc.
mer-dif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *merda* dung + *-ferous*.] Carrying or farming dung. *Obs.*
mer-div'o-rous (mẽr-dĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *merda* excrement + *-vorous*.] Eating excrement.
mer-du'ri-nous, *a.* [L *merda* dung + *urina* urine.] Of or pertaining to excrement *Obs.*
mere. † MAR, MARE, MERRY
mere, *n.* Mermaid; merman. *Obs*
mere, *n.* [OF *mére*, F. *mère*, L *mater*.] Mother. *Obs.*
‖ **mère** (mâr), *n.* [F.] Mother.
mere (mēr), *v. t.* [See MERE a boundary.] To divide, limit, bound. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To border(on); be bounded(by). *Obs.*
mere, *v. t.* [AS. *merian*.] To make pure. *Obs*
mere, *a* [AS. *mǣre*.] Famous; glorious; beautiful. *Obs.*
mere, *adv.* Merely. *Obs.*
Me'red (mē'rĕd). *Bib.*
mered. † MEERED.
Mer'e-dith (mĕr'ē-dĭth), *n.* [W. *Meredydd*.] Masc. prop name.
mere'fire' Var. of MARFIRE.
meregoutte, *n* [F. *mère goutte*, lit., pure drop. See MERE pure; GOUT.] The grape juice or oil which runs from the fruit without pressure. *Obs.*
mer'el (mĕr'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *merel* counter or piece in a game, OF. *merel*, *merele*, F. *méreau*, *marelle*. Cf. MORRIS the game.] *Obs. or Hist.* **a** *pl.* The old game of morris. **b** *sing.* A man used in the game. **c** *pl.* Fox and geese.
merely † MERRILY.
mere'ly, *adv.* of MERE, famous, illustrious. *Obs.*
mereman. † MERMAN, MERMIN.
meremayde † MERMAID
mereminne. † MERMIN.
Mer'e-moth (mĕr'ē-mŏth; mōth; mē-rē'-) *Bib*
me-ren'chy-ma (mē-rĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n* [NL.: *mero-* + *-enchyma*.] *Bot.* Parenchyma composed of spherical cells. — **mer'en-chym'a-tous** (mĕr'ĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*
me-ren'da, *n.* [Sp. *merienda*, L. *merenda*.] A light repast between meals. *Obs.*
Me'res (mē'rēz). *Bib*
mere'sauce', *n.* [OF. & F *muire* brine (L. *muria*) + OF. *sausse*, *salse*, a. fem., salt.] Pickling brine. *Obs*
mere'schaum. Var. of MEERSCHAUM.
meres'man (mērz'măn), *n.* A parish officer who ascertains meres or boundaries. *Eng.*
mere'stead (mēr'stĕd). Perversion of MESESTEAD, from associating it with *mere*, boundary
mere'swine', *n.* [AS *mereswin*, prop. sea swine.] A dolphin; a porpoise. *Obs.*
meret † MERIT
meretric, *a.* Meretricious *Obs.*
mer'e-tri'cian, *a.* Meretricious *Obs.* — *n.* A meretrix *Obs*
mer'e-tric'u-lat'ed, *p a* Taken in as by a meretrix. *Obs.*
mer'e-trix (mĕr'ē-trĭks), *n.; pl* -TRICES (-trī'sēz) [L.] A harlot or prostitute.
mereuh † MERUW
merey. † MERRY.
mer'fire'. Var of MARFIRE.
mergd. Merged. *Ref. Sp.*
merge, *n.* Act of merging.
mergh (mĕrĸ). Obs. or Scot. var of MARROW, a substance.
mer'gin (*dial.* mû'jĭn) Var of MURGEON. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
Mer-gi'næ (mẽr-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mergus* diver.] *Zoöl* The subfamily of ducks consisting of the mergansers. **Mer'gus** (mûr'gŭs) is the typical genus.
Mergrete. † MARGARET
Mer'gu-lus (mûr'gū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *mergus* diver] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ALLE.
Mer'gus, *n.* [L., diver] *Zoöl.* See MERGINÆ.
mer'gyn. † MARGIN
meri † MERRY.
meri. Var. of MERE. *New Zealand.*
meri, *n.* [OF. or LL., fr. Ar. *marī*.] The esophagus *Obs.*
mer'i-ah (mĕr'ĭ-ä), *n* [Oriya *meriyā*.] One of the human victims whom the Khonds formerly sacrificed to the earth goddess.
Mer'i-bah (mĕr'ĭ-bä; mē-rē'-bä). *Bib*
Mer'i-bah Ka'desh (kā'dĕsh; kä'dĕsh). *Bib.*
Mer'ib-ba'al (mĕr'ĭb-bā'ăl). *Bib.*
mer'i-darch (mĕr'ĭ-därk), *n.* [Gr. *μεριδάρχης;* *μερις*, *-ίδος*, part + *-αρχης* ruler.] *Hist* A part ruler.
me-rid'i-a'tion, *n.* [L. *meridiatio*.] A sleeping at noon. *Obs.*
me-rid'i-es (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] Meridian; noon. *Obs.*
me-rid'i-o-nal-ly (-ō-năl-ĭ), *adv.* of MERIDIONAL. See -LY.
merie. † MERRY.
meright. † MERIT.
merihedral, **merihedric**, etc. Erron. for MEROHEDRAL, etc.
mer'il Var. of MEREL.
Mé'ri'mée's' yel'low (mā'rē'māz'). A permanent yellow pigment prepared by heating litharge with a little bismuth antimonate.
merines † MERRINESS.
merion, *n.* [OF *meriene*. Cf. MERIDIAN.] Midday. *Obs.*
mer'ism (mĕr'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *μερος* part + *-ism*.] *Biol.* A repetition of homologous parts.
me-ris'moid (mē-rĭz'moid), *a.* [NL. *merisma* part. Gr *μερισμα* + *-oid*.] *Bot* In mycology, having a branched pileus.
Mer'is-mo-pe'di-a (mĕr'ĭs-mō-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: Gr *μερισμα* part + *πεδίον* plain.] *Bacteriol.* A formerly recognized genus of Coccaceæ, characterized by division into two planes and so adhering as to form platelike aggregates: hence, any micro-organism of this type.
mer'i-spore (mĕr'ĭ-spōr: 201), *n.* [Gr *μερίς*, or *μέρος*, part + *spore*.] *Bot.* In mycology, a cell or segment of a sporidesm
me-ris'sa (mē-rĭs'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. (in the Sudan) *marīssah*] A kind of beer made from maize by the Sudanese.
mer'ist (mĕr'ĭst), *n.* [Gr. *μεριστής*, fr. *μερίζειν* to divide.] A divider. *Rare.*

mer'i-ste-mat'ic (mĕr'ĭ-stē-măt'ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, meristem; merismatic. — **mer'i-ste-mat'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

me-ris'tic (mē-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεριστός divided.] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or divided into, segments (esp. metameres). — **me-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mer'it (mĕr'ĭt), *n.* [F. *mérite*, L. *meritum*, fr. *merere*, *mereri*, to deserve, merit; prob. originally, to get a share, and akin to Gr. μερος part, μόρος fate, doom, μείρεσθαι to receive as one's portion.] **1.** Due reward or punishment; usually, reward deserved; a mark or token of excellence or approbation; as, his teacher gave him ten *merits*.

Here may men see how sin hath his *merit*. *Chaucer.*

2. Quality, state, or fact of deserving well or ill; desert; as, treat each man according to his *merit*.

3. *Law.* Specif., *pl.*, usually with *the:* The intrinsic rights and wrongs of a case as determined by matters of substance, in distinction from matters of form; the strict legal rights of the parties, as distinguished from those depending upon questions of practice, jurisdiction, competence, discretion, favor, or the like.

4. Quality, state, or fact of deserving well; worth; excellence; as, a poet of great *merit*.

Reputation is . . . oft got without *merit*. *Shak.*

5. That which is counted to one as a cause or reason of deserving well; a praiseworthy quality, act, etc.

Syn. — See DESERT.

mer'it, *v. t.*; -IT-ED; -IT-ING. [F. *mériter*, L. *meritare*, intens. fr. *merere*. See MERIT, *n.*] **1.** To reward; requite. *Obs.*

2. To earn by service or performance; to have a right to claim as reward; to deserve; sometimes, to deserve in a bad sense; as, to *merit* punishment. "This kindness *merits* thanks." *Shak.*

mer'it, *v. i.* **1.** To acquire desert; to gain value; to be entitled to receive benefit; to profit. *Obs. or Theol.*

If in my poor death fair France may *merit*,
Give me a thousand blows *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To be or become deserving (of good or ill); to deserve.

mer'it-ed, *p. a.* Deserved. — **mer'it-ed-ly**, *adv.*

mer'i-to'ri-ous (mĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *meritorius* that brings in money.] **1.** That earns, or entitles to, reward, as virtue; productive of merit. *Chiefly Theol.*

2. Deserving; worthy; — with *of*. *Obs.*

3. Deserving of reward or honor; worthy of recompense or commendation; possessing merit; well-deserving.

And *meritorious* shall that hand be called,
Canonized, and worshiped as a saint. *Shak.*

4. Merited; deserved. *Obs.*

5. Money-earning; — a Latinism. *Obs.*

— **mer'i-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'i-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

merit system. The system of appointing employees to office in the civil service, and of promoting them, for competency only; — opposed, in *U. S.*, to *spoils system*.

merl, merle (mûrl), *n.* [F. *merle*, L. *merula*, *merulus*.] The European blackbird. See BLACKBIRD.

mer'lin (mûr'lĭn), *n.* [ME. *merlion*, OF. *esmerillon*, F. *émerillon*, fr. OF. *esmeril* merlin; cf. OHG. *smirl*, G. *schmerl*.] A small European falcon (*Falco æsalon*), closely resembling the American pigeon hawk, to which the name has been extended.

Merlin. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

Mer'lin (mûr'lĭn), *n.* [LL. *Merlinus*, W. *Myrddin*: cf. F. *Merlin*.] In medieval romance, a famous prophet and magician of the 5th century. According to one story, he was inclosed forever in a bush in the wood Broceliande, by means of a charm which he had revealed to his mistress Vivian, and which she used on him. He was fabled to have sprung from the union of a demon and a Welsh princess. He was connected in various legends with the struggle between the Welsh and the Saxons, and was especially prominent in the Arthurian stories, etc. He was supposed to have prophesied the future history of Great Britain. A second Merlin, confused with the former, lived, according to tradition, in the 6th century. He also was a magician and a prophet.

mer'lon (-lŏn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *merlone*, augm. of *merlo*.] *Fort.* One of the solid intervals between embrasures of a battlemented parapet; a battlement; also, formerly, a similar interval in the bulwark of a war vessel. See BATTLEMENT, *Illust.*

mer'maid (mûr'mād), *n.* [ME. *mermayde*, *meremaide*. See MERE lake; MAID.] **1.** A fabled marine creature, typically represented as having the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like the tail of a fish; a sea nymph. See NIX, NEREID, OCEANID; cf. TRITON.

2. A representation of a mermaid, esp. as a heraldic emblem or the sign of an inn or tavern.

3. A siren; hence, a harlot. *Obs.*

Mermaid, the. A famous tavern near Bread Street, London, which was the meeting place of a club of the same name, said to have been established by Sir Walter Raleigh and to have had among its members Ben Jonson, Selden, Beaumont, Fletcher, and probably Shakespeare.

mer'maid's-glove' (-mādz-), *n.* A British branched sponge (*Halichondria oculata*) somewhat resembling a glove.

mer'maid's-head', *n.* A European spatangoid sea urchin (*Echinocardium cordatum*) somewhat resembling a skull.

mer'man (mûr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. The male corresponding to *mermaid*; a sea man, or man fish.

Mer'mis (mûr'mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέρμις, μέρμιθος, cord.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very slender nematode worms which when adult live in damp earth and often appear on the ground in great numbers after rains. The young stages are passed in the bodies of insects. The genus is the type of a family, **Mer-mith'i-dæ** (mẽr-mĭth'ĭ-dē).

me'ro (mā'rō), *n.* [Sp.; cf. Pg. *mero*.] Any of several large groupers of warm seas, esp. the guasa (*Epinephelus guaza*), the red grouper (*E. morio*), the black jewfish (*Garrupa nigrita*), distinguished as **me'ro de lo al'to** (dā lō äl'tō), and the rock hind **b**, distinguished as **me'ro ca-bril'la** (kä-brēl'yä; 194).

mer'o- (mĕr'ō-), **mer-**. Combining form fr. Gr. μέρος, *part*.

mer'o-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* **a** *Embryol.* Undergoing partial or incomplete cleavage; — said of those eggs which contain considerable accumulations of food yolk, and in which the cleavage is in consequence confined to the protoplasmic part of the egg, the yolk-containing portion remaining entire or incompletely divided into cells, either for a considerable time or until finally absorbed as food by the embryo. Opposed to *holoblastic*. **b** *Bot.* Developing the embryo from a part only of the substance of the egg or oöspore, as certain gymnospermous plants. — **mer'o-blas'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

me'ro-cele (mē'rō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. μηρός thigh + *-cele*.] *Med.* Femoral hernia. — **me'ro-cel'ic** (-sĕl'ĭk; -sē'lĭk), *a.*

mer'o-cyte (mĕr'ō-sīt), *n.* [*mero-* + *-cyte*.] *Embryol.* One of the nuclei, with or without the surrounding protoplasm, in the unsegmented part of a developing meroblastic egg, esp. in the part of the yolk near the blastoderm.

mer'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mero-* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* The production of similar parts; segmentation. — **mer'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

mer'o-hed'ric (-hĕd'rĭk; -hē'drĭk), *a.* [Gr. μερος part + ἕδρα seat.] **a** *Math.* Multiply isomorphic. See ISOMORPHIC. **b** *Cryst.* Hemihedral.

mer'o-he'drism (-hē'drĭz'm), *n.* [*mero-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat.] *Cryst.* **a** A condition due to symmetrical suppression of half or three fourths of the faces of the complete or holohedral form; — a term including *hemihedrism* and *tetartohedrism*. **b** An accidental absence of one or more faces of a crystal. — **mer'o-he'dral** (-hē'drăl), *a.*

mer'o-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*mero-* + *morphic*.] Fractional; behaving like a fraction. — **meromorphic function**, *Math.*, a function that is holomorphic within a certain region except at certain points, called *poles*.

me-rop'o-dite (mē-rŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. μηρός thigh + πούς, ποδός, foot.] The fourth segment (from the base) of certain limbs of crustaceans (as the ambulatory limbs of decapods). — **me-rop'o-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

me'ros (mē'rŏs), *n.* Also *merus*. [NL., fr. Gr. μηρός the thigh.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A meropodite.

2. *Arch.* The plain surface between the channels of a triglyph.

Mer'o-so'ma-ta (mĕr'ō-sō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mero-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of those compound ascidians having zooids whose body is divided into regions, as into thorax and abdomen. The Pyrosomatidæ may or may not be included.—**mer'o-som'a-tous** (-sŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -sō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

Mer'o-sto'ma-ta (mĕr'ō-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-; mē'rō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μηρός thigh + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A group of arthropods containing the king, or horseshoe, crabs and eurypteroids and sometimes the trilobites, or restricted to the king crabs alone or the eurypteroids alone. It has been variously ranked as a class, or a subclass or order, of Arachnida, or of Crustacea. In some uses equivalent to *Gigantostraca*. — **mer'o-stom'a-tous** (mĕr'ō-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs; mē'rō-), *a.* — **mer'o-stome** (mĕr'ō-stōm; mē'rō-), *n.* — **me-ros'to-mous** (mē-rŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.*

-merous. [Gr. μέρος part.] *Bot.* A suffix signifying *divided into (so many) parts*; as, di*merous*, penta*merous*, etc. (usually written 2-*merous*, 5-*merous*, etc.).

Mer'o-vin'gi-an (mĕr'ō-vĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *Mérovingien*, fr. LL. *Merovingi* descendants of *Merovaeus*, Latinized name of a supposed early king of the Franks. Cf. -ING.] Designating, or pertaining to, the first Frankish dynasty in Gaul or France, founded by Clovis I. about 500. It was succeeded in 752 by the Carolingian dynasty. — **Merovingian script.** See *German script*, under GERMAN, *n.*, 2.

Mer'o-vin'gi-an, *n.* One of the kings (or members) of the Merovingian dynasty; also, Merovingian script.

mer'ri-ly (mĕr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From MERRY.] In a merry manner; esp., with mirth; gayly; joyously; jovially.

Merrily sing, and sport, and play. *Granville.*

mer'ri-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A thing that causes mirth; a jest; specif., a short dramatic piece of such a kind; — also applied as a title to comic pamphlets or the like. *Obs.*

2. Act of merrymaking; gayety; mirth; hilarity; fun; frolic. "Follies and light *merriment*." *Spenser.*

3. Amusement; diversion. *Obs.* *Shak.*

mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ), *a.*; MER'RI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MER'RI-EST. [ME. *merie*, *mirie*, *murie*, merry, pleasant, AS. *myrge*, *myrige*, pleasant; prob. akin to OHG. *murg*, short (in comp.), Goth. *gamaurgjan* to shorten; cf. L. *murcus* a coward, who cuts off his thumb to escape military service; the Anglo-Saxon and English meanings coming from the idea of making the time seem short. Cf. MIRTH.] **1.** Productive of pleasure, delight, or happiness; pleasant; agreeable; delightful; hence, of sounds, etc., sweet; sweet-sounding; of a wind, favorable; of taste or smell, savory; etc. *Archaic.*

The *merry* harp *Ps.* lxxxi. 2 (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*).
Merry wind and weather. *Spenser.*

2. Causing laughter or mirth; amusing; comical; funny; as, a *merry* jest. *Obs. or Archaic*, or merged in def. 3.

I had my good wit out of the "Hundred *Merry* Tales." *Shak.*

3. Laughingly gay; overflowing with good humor and good spirits; joyous; jovial; mirthful; hilarious; inclined to mirth, laughter, or play; sportive.

They drank, and were *merry* with him. *Gen* xliii. 34.
I am never *merry* when I hear sweet music. *Shak.*

4. Hence, cheerful; happy. *Obs.*

Is any *merry?* let him sing psalms *Jas.* v. 13.

5. Diverted; hence, facetious; jocular. *Obs. or Archaic.*

His lordship is but *merry* with me *Shak.*

6. Given to, or marked by, gayety or festivity; as, I wish you a *merry* Christmas.

Syn. — Cheerful, blithe, lively, sprightly, vivacious, gleeful, joyous, mirthful, jocund, sportive. See JOCULAR.

a merry grig, as m., *or* **lively, as a grig.** See GRIG, 2. — **in,** *or* **on, a m. pin.** See under PIN. — **m. dancers.** See AURORA BOREALIS. — **M. England,** a traditional designation of England, which was so called, not on account of the merrymakings of its inhabitants, but in the old sense of the word *merry*, that is, *pleasant*, *agreeable*. — **m. man. a** *pl.* Companions in arms or followers, as of an outlaw chief; retainers. **b** See MERRYMAN **b**. — **M. Monarch,** Charles II., king (1660–85) of England. — **m. night,** an entertainment followed by dancing, games, etc., often for a charitable purpose; also, a dance held at a public house or inn. *Dial. Eng.*

mer'ry-an'drew (-ăn'drōō), *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others; a buffoon; a clown; a zany; esp., one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor.

☞ The term is said to have been originally used in reference to Andrew Barde, an English physician of the 16th century alleged to have got patients by making facetious speeches to the multitude. This is doubtful

mer'ry-go-round', *n.* **1.** Any of various revolving contrivances for affording amusement, esp. to children, as a ring of seats, often in the forms of horses and other animals, etc., on a revolving platform; a carrousel.

2. Fig.: a rapid round; a whirl.

mer'ry-make' (mĕr'ĭ-māk'), *n.* A merrymaking. *Archaic.*

mer'ry-make', *v. i.* To make merry; to be festive. *Rare.*

mer'ry-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes merry or participates in festivity or conviviality.

mer'ry-mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *a.* Making or producing mirth; festive; convivial; jolly.

mer'ry-mak'ing, *n.* Act of making merry; festivity;

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me-ris'to-ge-net'ic (mē-rĭs'tō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*meristem* + *-genetic*.] *Bot.* Developed from, or through the agency of, meristem. [*Obs.*]

mer'it-a-ble, *a.* Meritorious.

mer'it-er, *n.* One that merits.

mer'it-ful, *a.* See FUL.

mer'i-thal (mĕr'ĭ-thăl), *n.* = MERITHALLUS.

mer'i-thal'lus (-thăl'ŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. μερος, or μερίς, a part + θαλλός a young shoot.] *Bot.* An internode. *Rare.*

mer'it-less, *a.* See LESS.

mer'it-mon'ger, *n.* One who looks for salvation as a recompense for good works. — **mer'it-mon'ger-y**, *n.* — **mer'it-mon'ger-ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* *All Obs. or R.*

mer'i-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of MERITORY, meritorious. *Obs.*

mer'i-to-ry, *a.* [Cf. F *méritoire*.] Meritorious. *Obs.*

meriye. † MERRY.

merk. † MARK, MURK.

merk (*Scot.* mĕrk). Obs. or Scot. var. of MARK, weight, coin.

merkat. † MARKET.

merke. † MARK, MURK.

mer'kin (mûr'kĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** The female pubes, or false hair for it. *Obs. Slang.* **2.** A mop for cleaning cannon. *Obs. or R.*

merkschot. † MARKSHOT.

mer'lan, *n.* [F.] Merling. *Rare.*

merle. † MEDLE.

mer-lette' (mĕr-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Her.* The martlet, depicted without beak or feet. Cf. CANNET. [Lace.]

‖ **mer-let'to** (mĕr-lĕt'tō), *n.* [It.]

mer'li-goes. Var. of MIRLIGOES.

mer'line. † MARLINE.

mer'ling (mûr'lĭng), *n.* [OF *merlenc*, F. *merlan*, fr. L. *merula* a kind of fish, prob. same word as *merula* blackbird, with a Teutonic suffix (see -ING).] The European whiting (*Merlangus merlangus*). [Quillwort.]

Mer'lin's-grass' (mûr'lĭnz-), *n.*

merlion. † MERLIN.

Mer'luc-ci'i-dæ (mûr'lŭk-sī'ĭ-dē), **Mer-luc'ci-us** (-shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* See HAKE, 1.

mer'luce (-lūs), **mer'luche'** (mĕr'lūsh'), *n.* [F. *merlus*, fr. Pr. *merlus*.] The European hake.

mer'maid'en, *n.* = MERMAID, 1 & 2. *Rare.*

mermaid fish. The angel fish **a.**

mer'maid's'-purse' (mûr'mādz'-), *n.* A sea purse.

mermaid weed. Any of a small genus (*Proserpinaca*) of inconspicuous aquatic herbs.

mermin, *n.* [AS. *meremenen*; *mere* sea + *menen* female servant.] A mermaid; a siren. *Obs.*

mermissat moset. † MARMOSET.

mermoyse, *n.* [OD. *mermouse*, *marmoryse*, var. of *marmoset* an ape, an ugly figure or mask.] A marmoset. *Obs.*

mermwr. † MURMUR.

mermydon. † MYRMIDON.

me-roc'er-ite (mē-rŏs'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*mero-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* The fourth segment of the antenna of a crustacean. — **me-roc'er-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Me-ro'dach (mē-rō'dăk; mĕr'ō-dăk), *n.* = MARDUK.

Me-ro'dach-bal'a-dan (mē-rō'dăk-băl'ȧ-dăn; mĕr'ō-), *n.* *Bib.* A king of Babylon mentioned in Is. xxxix. 1, as sending presents to Hezekiah, king of Judah: — called **Berodach-baladan** in 2 Kings xx. 12.

mer'o-gas'tru-la, *n.* [NL.; *mero-* + *gastrula*.] *Embryol.* A gastrula developed from a meroblastic egg.

me-rog'na-thite (mē-rŏg'nȧ-thīt), *n.* [See MEROS; GNATHITE.] *Zoöl.* The fourth segment of a crustacean gnathite.

mer'og-nos'tic (mĕr'ŏg-nŏs'tĭk), *n.* [*mero-* + *gnostic*.] One who knows, or believes himself to know, spiritual truth in part; — disting. from *gnostic* and *agnostic*. — **mer'og-nos'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* *Rare.*

me-rog'o-ny (mē-rŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*mero-* + *-gony*.] *Embryol.* The development of an embryo from a portion of an egg. — **mer'o-gon'ic** (mĕr'ō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.*

mer'o-he'dral (mĕr'ō-hē'drăl), *a.* = MEROHEDRIC.

mer'o-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*mero-* + Gr. ᾠόν an egg.] *Zoöl.* Applied to the ovaries of insects when they produce vitelligenous cells, as well as eggs.

meroly, *a.* Mirrorlike. *Obs.*

Me'rom (mē'rŏm). *Bib.*

Me-ro'me (mē-rō'mē). *D. Bib.*

mer'o-morph (mĕr'ō-môrf), *a.* *Math.* Meromorphic.

‖ **me'ro mo'tu.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., of or by mere motion or impulse; — used of an act done spontaneously, of one's own motion, etc.

Mer'o-my-a'ri-a (mĕr'ō-mī-ā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), **Mer'o-my-a'ri-i** (-rĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mero-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of nematode worms, comprising those in which eight muscle cells are visible in a transverse section — **mer'o-my-a'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.*

me-ro'na, *n.* A kind of cherry of "austere" taste. *Obs.*

Me-ron'a-thite (mē-rŏn'ȧ-thīt; mē-rō'nȧ-). *D. Bib.*

Me-ron'o-thite (-ō-thīt) *Bib.*

mer'op (mĕr'ŏp), **me-rop'ic** (mē-rŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μέροψ, μέροπος.] Speaking articulately; endowed with speech. *Rare.*

Mer'o-pe (mĕr'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μερόπη.] See PLEIADES, STAR.

Me-rop'i-dæ (mē-rŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέροψ bee eater.] *Zoöl.* See BEE EATER. — **me-rop'i-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*

mer'o-plank'ton (mĕr'ō-plăŋk'tŏn), *n.* [NL.; *mero-* + *plankton*.] *Biol.* That portion of the plankton found only a part of the time at or near the surface. — **mer'o-plank-ton'ic** (-plăŋk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Me'rops (mē'rŏps; mĕr'ŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέροψ.] *Zoöl* The typical genus of bee eaters.

meroquin. † MAROQUIN

meror. † MIRROR.

mer-or'gan-ize (mĕr-ôr'găn-īz), *v. t.* [*mero-* + *organize*.] To organize partly. — **mer-or'gan-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

mer'o-some (mĕr'ō-sōm), *n.* [*mero-* + 2d *-some*.] *Zoöl.* A somite or metamere. — **mer'o-so'mal** (-sō'măl), *a.*

mer'o-sthen'ic (-sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*mero-* + *sthenic*.] *Zoöl.* Having the posterior limbs or tail highly developed; — opposed to *prosthenic*.

mer'o-sym'me-try, *n.* [*mero-* + *symmetry*.] = MEROHEDRISM **a.** — **mer'o-sym-met'ri-cal**, *a.*

mer'o-sys'tem-at'ic, *a.* [*mero-* + *systematic*.] Merosymmetrical.

merote. † MERIT.

me-rot'o-my (mē-rŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*mero-* + *-tomy*.] Division into parts.

me-rot'ro-pism (-rō-pĭz'm), **me-rot'ro-py** (-pĭ), *n.* [*mero-* + *-tropism*, *-tropy*.] *Chem.* See ISOMERIC.

me'rou' (mā'rōō'), *n.* [F. *mérou*.] **a** The jack (*Sebastodes paucispinis*). **b** The guasa (*Epinephelus guaza*).

merour. † MIRROR.

meroure, *n.* [L. *maeror*.] Mourning; lamenting. *Obs.*

merowe. † MARROW, a substance.

Mer'o-win'gi-an (mĕr'ō-vĭn'jĭ-ăn). Var of MEROVINGIAN.

me-rox'ene (mē-rŏk'sēn), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gr μέρος part + ξένος stranger; the reason for the name is not apparent.] *Min.* A variety of biotite which includes nearly all the ordinary occurrences of that mineral. It differs optically from *anomite*.

Me'roz (mē'rŏz). *Bib.*

mer'o-zo'ite (mĕr'ō-zō'īt), *n.* [*mero-* + Sporozoa.] *Zoöl.* A form of spore, usually elongate or falciform, and somewhat amœboid, produced by segmentation of the schizonts of certain Sporozoa, as the malaria parasite.

mer'peo'ple (mûr'pē'p'l), *n. pl.* Mermen and mermaids.

mergues † MARQUIS.

mer'quet-ry † MARQUETRY.

Mer'ran (mĕr'ăn). *Bib.*

merre † MAR, MERE, MYRRH

mer'rel. † MEREL.

mer'ri-bauks', *n.* Also **merry-bush.** [Cf. MERRY, *a.*; BOWK a pail.] A posset. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

mer'ri-fy, *v. t.* To make merry.

mer'ril. † MEREL.

Mer'ri-lies', **Meg** (mĕg mĕr'ĭ-lēz'). In Scott's "Guy Mannering," a weird gypsy woman who befriends the Bertram family. [MAKE.]

mer'ri-make'. Var. of MERRY-

mer'ri-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

merritori. † MERITORY.

merror, merroure. † MIRROR.

mer'row (mĕr'ō; *dial.* mŭr'ŭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ROWES. [Ir. *moruach*, *muirimhgeach*.] *Irish Folklore.* = MERMAID.

mer'ry, *adv.* Merrily. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)

mer'ry, *v. i. & t.* To be or make merry. *Obs.* [The gean.]

mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ), *n.* [F. *merise*.]

mer'ry-an'drew, mer'ry-an'drew-ize, *v. i.* To play the merry-andrew

mer'ry-an'drew-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [by chafing. *Obs.*]

mer'ry-gal, *n.* A sore caused

mer'ry-go-down', *n.* Strong ale. *Obs.* *Cant.*

mer'ry-go-sor'ry, *n.* A commingling of joy and sorrow. *Obs.*

mer'ry-maid. Dial. Eng. var. of MERMAID.

mer'ry-man, *n.* **a** = MERRY MAN.

merriment; jollity; conviviality; also, a festive or convivial occasion; a festivity. *Wordsworth.*

mer′ry-thought′ (mĕr′ĭ-thôt′), *n.* The wishbone.

Mer-ten′si-a (mẽr-tĕn′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after F. C. *Mertens,* German botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of boraginaceous plants having bractless flowers with a smooth funnel-shaped corolla, and fruit with nutlets obliquely attached. The species are natives of temperate regions in both hemispheres. They are called *lungworts* or *smooth lungworts;* most of them have handsome deep blue or purple flowers. *M. virginica* is the Virginia cowslip.

Mer′ve′illeuse′ (mĕr′vĕ′yûz′), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *merveilleux* marvelous. Cf. MARVELOUS.] One of a class of fashionable women of the time of the French Directory who assumed a fantastic costume affected to be a revival of the classical. The masc., **Merveilleux**, was applied to fantastically costumed men of that period.

mer′y-cism (mĕr′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. μηρυκισμός rumination, fr. μηρυκίζειν to ruminate.] *Med.* Rumination; chewing the cud, — a phenomenon sometimes observed in man and usually associated with some nervous mental disorder.

Mer′y-coi′do-don′ti-dæ (-koi′dō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μήρυξ, -υκος, a ruminating animal + *-oid* + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] *Paleon.* A family of extinct generalized artiodactyl ungulates of the Eocene and Miocene of North America, supposed to be intermediate between the existing deer and pigs. They had 44 teeth and the lower canines were incisiform, while the first lower premolars assumed the form of canines. The feet had four or five toes, and in some cases may have been clawed. The tail was usually long.

me′sa (mā′sä), *n.* [Sp.] A table-land or plateau with an abrupt or steeply sloping side or sides, often bordering a valley; a high terrace. They are common in the southwestern United States.

me-sa′bite (mē-sä′bīt), *n.* [From the *Mesaba* (or *Mesabi*) Range, Minnesota.] *Min.* An ocherous variety of göthite.

mes′a-con′ic (mĕs′ȧ-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + *-aconic,* as in *citraconic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_3H_4(CO_2H)_2$, melting at 202°. It may be prepared by heating citraconic acid, with which it is isomeric, and to which it is related in the same way as is fumaric acid to maleic. — **mes-ac′o-nate** (mĕs-ăk′ō-nāt), *n.* (See -ATE, 3 **b**.)

Mes′a-de′ni-a (-dē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. ἀδήν gland; — in allusion to the central projection of the receptacle.] *Bot.* A genus of tall American asteraceous herbs having the heads all discoid, and the small white or pink flowers tubular and perfect. The 12 species are sometimes referred to the Old World genus *Cacalia. M. reniformis,* the great Indian plantain, and *M. atriplicifolia,* the pale Indian plantain, are common in the eastern United States.

‖ **mé′sal′liance′** (mā′zȧl′yäɴs′), *n.* [F.] A marriage with a person of inferior social position; a misalliance.

mes′arch (mĕs′ärk), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning.] *Bot.* Having a stele with protoxylem strands partly centrifugal and partly centripetal, as many pteridophytes and some primitive spermatophytes. Cf. ENDARCH, EXARCH.

mes-ar′ter-i′tis (mĕs-är′tẽr-ī′tĭs), *n.* Also *mesoarteritis.* [NL.; *meso-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the middle layer of an artery. — **mes-ar′ter-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mes′a-ti-ce-phal′ic (mĕs′ȧ-tĭ-sē-făl′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. μέσατος midmost + *cephalic, cephalous.*]
mes′a-ti-ceph′a-lous (mĕs′ȧ-tĭ-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs) } *Craniom.* Having a head of medium proportion; having an index of from 77.7 (or sometimes 75) to 80. See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **mes′a-ti-ceph′a-lism** (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭz′m), **mes′a-ti-ceph′a-ly** (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.*

mes-cal′ (mĕs-kăl′), *n.* [Sp. *mezcal,* fr. Mex. *mexcalli.*] **1**. Either of two cactaceous plants of the genus *Lophophora* (*L. lewinii* and *L. williamsii*), having rounded stems or joints covered with ribbed tubercles, the tops being called **mescal buttons** from their appearance. The plant is used as a stimulant and antispasmodic, esp. among the Mexican Indians, who also employ it as a mild intoxicant in various ceremonials. Its effect is said to resemble that of Indian hemp. Among the alkaloids extracted from mescal are anhalonine, mescaline, and pellotine.
2. A colorless intoxicating drink distilled in Mexico from the leaves of various species of *Agave,* or maguey.
3. Any plant which yields the liquor. The mescal magueys are probably quite numerous; they have thinner leaves than those yielding pulque. See AGAVE; cf. PULQUE.

me-seems′ (mē-sēmz′), *v. impers.; pret.* ME-SEEMED′ (-sēmd′). It seems to me. *Poetic or Archaic.*

Mes-em′bry-an′the-mum (mĕs-ĕm′brĭ-ăn′thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μεσημβρία midday + ἄνθεμον flower.] *Bot.* A very large genus of aizoaceous herbs or subshrubs, the fig marigolds. They have fleshy leaves and showy white, yellow, or pink flowers, with a gamosepalous calyx and numerous petals and stamens. The capsule is hygroscopic, swelling up with moisture. The species are mainly South African, a few in California. Many are cultivated for their attractive flowers. *M. crystallinum* is the ice plant. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

mes′en-ceph′a-lon (mĕs′ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; ENCEPHALOS.] *Anat.* The middle segment of the brain; the mid-brain. It is usually considered to comprise the crura cerebri, corpora quadrigemini, geniculate bodies, and aqueduct of Sylvius. — **mes′en-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*

mes-en′chy-ma (mĕs-ĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *-enchyma.*] *Embryol.* A mesoblastic tissue comprising all the mesoblast except the mesothelium and the structures derived from it. It consists of a network of more or less separated branching cells, the spaces being filled by a homogeneous matrix. It gives rise to the connective tissues, blood, lymphatics, bone, cartilage, etc. — **mes-en′chy-mal** (-măl), **mes-en′chy-mat′ic** (-măt′ĭk), **mes′en-chym′a-tous** (mĕs′ĕŋ-kĭm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

me-sen′na (mē-sĕn′ȧ), *n.* [From a native name. Cf. BESENNA.] *Pharm.* The bark of an African mimosaceous tree (*Albizzia anthelmintica*) used as a tæniafuge.

mes′en-te′ri-al (mĕs′ĕn-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Mesenteric; specif., *Zoöl.,* of or pertaining to the mesenteries of actinozoans; as, the **mesenterial filaments**, threadlike glandular organs attached to the inner edge of the mesenteries.

mes′en-ter′ic (mĕs′ĕn-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *mésentérique.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a mesentery; mesaraic.
mesenteric artery, *Anat.,* an artery which passes between the two layers of the mesentery to the intestine. In man there are two, a *superior,* arising from the upper part of the aorta and distributed to the greater part of the small intestine, the cæcum, and the ascending and transverse colon, and an *inferior,* arising near the lower end of the aorta and distributed to the remainder of the large intestine. See AORTA, *Illust.* — **m. filament**, a mesenterial filament. — **m. glands**, the lymphatic glands of the mesentery, occupying the meshes formed by the superior mesenteric vessels. — **m. plexus**, *Anat.,* either of two sympathetic plexuses, *superior* and *inferior,* lying mostly in the mesentery in close proximity to, and distributed to the same structures as, the corresponding mesenteric arteries. — **m. vein**, *Anat.,* a branch of the portal vein leading from the intestine. In man there are two, *superior* and *inferior,* corresponding to the two mesenteric arteries.

mes-en′ter-i′tis (mĕs-ĕn′tẽr-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MESENTERY; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mesentery. — **mes-en′ter-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mes-en′ter-on (mĕs-ĕn′tẽr-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -TERA (-ȧ). [NL. See MESO-; ENTERON.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** All that part of the alimentary canal which is developed from the archenteron and is lined with hypoblast; — distinguished from the *stomodæum* and *proctodæum.* **b** The central gastric cavity of an actinozoan, as distinguished from the intermesenteric chambers. — **mes-en′ter-on′ic** (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.*

mes′en-ter-y (mĕs′ĕn-tĕr-ĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-tĕr-ĭz). [Gr. μεσεντέριον; μέσος middle + ἔντερον intestine.] **1**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** In vertebrates, the membranes, or one of the membranes (consisting of a fold of the peritoneum and inclosed tissues), that invest the intestines and their appendages and connect them with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. In man, specif., the mesentery connected with the jejunum and ilium, the other mesenteries being called *mesocæcum, mesocolon, mesorectum,* etc. They serve to retain the organs in position, and to support and convey to them blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics. **b** In various invertebrates, a membranous or muscular fold or septum connecting the intestine and body wall.
2. *Zoöl.* One of the vertical radial muscular partitions which extend inward from the wall of the digestive cavity of actinozoans.

mes-eth′moid (mĕs-ĕth′moid), *a.* [*meso-* + *ethmoid.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* In the middle of the ethmoid region; designating, or pertaining to, a median cartilaginous or bony element of the ethmoidal region which generally forms the greater part of the nasal septum. In man it is chiefly represented by the perpendicular plate and crista galli of the ethmoid and the cartilage of the nasal septum. In birds it forms most of the interorbital septum. — **mes-eth′moid**, *n.* — **mes′eth-moi′dal** (mĕs′ĕth-moi′dăl), *a.*

mesh (mĕsh), *n.* [AS. (assumed) *mæsce;* cf. AS. *max;* akin to D. *maas,* OD. *maesche,* OHG. *masca,* G. *masche,* Icel. *möskvi;* cf. Lith. *mazgas* a knot, *megsti* to weave nets, to knot.] **1**. One of the openings or spaces inclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot; also, one of the similar spaces in any network, as a sieve.
2. *pl.* The threads inclosing such a space.
3. In general, network; netting; a net.
A golden *mesh* to entrap the hearts of men. *Shak.*
4. Short for MESH STICK.
5. *Agric.* = SPIKELET. *Local, U. S.*
6. *Mach.* Engagement, or working contact, of the teeth of wheels or of a wheel and rack; — chiefly in *in mesh;* as, one wheel is *in mesh* with another, or two wheels are *in mesh.*
7. *Elec.* The closed figure produced by joining coils successively end to end, as the armature coils of a polyphase system; — used chiefly attributively, as in *mesh* connection, grouping, winding, etc., to indicate that this method of joining is used. In a three-phase system the figure, as represented diagrammatically, is a triangle or delta.

mesh, *v. t.;* MESHED (mĕsht); MESH′ING. **1**. To catch in meshes as of a net; hence, to entangle; insnare.
2. To make the meshes of (a net). *Rare.*
3. To provide with meshes; to make resemble network.
The marsh is *meshed* with a million veins. *Sidney Lanier.*

mesh, *v. i.* **1**. To become entangled in or as in meshes.
2. *Mach.* To engage with each other, as the teeth of wheels.

meshed (mĕsht), *a.* **1**. Having meshes; as, *meshed* tissues.
2. Resembling meshes or network; reticulate; tangled; intricately marked.

mesh′work′ (mĕsh′wûrk′), *n.* Meshes collectively; network.

mesh′y (mĕsh′ĭ), *a.* Composed of meshes; netted.

me′si-al (mē′zĭ-ăl; mĕs′ĭ-ăl; 277), *a.* [Gr. μέσος middle.] *Zoöl.* Middle; median; in, or in the region of, the mesial plane; — opposed to *lateral.* — **mesial line**. = MEDIAN LINE. — **m. plane**, the median vertical longitudinal plane, dividing an animal into right and left halves. — **me′si-al-ly**, *adv.*

mes′i-tol (mĕs′ĭ-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*mesit*ylene + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A crystalline phenol, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3(OH)$, a hydroxy derivative of mesitylene.

mes′i-tyl (-tĭl), *n.* [Gr. μεσίτης mediator, fr. μέσος middle + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A hypothetical radical, C_3H_5, of which mesityl oxide was once regarded as the oxide and acetone as the hydroxide. **b** The univalent radical (C_9H_{11}) of which mesitylene is the hydride, either $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3$ or $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2CH_2$.

me-sit′y-lene (mē-sĭt′ĭ-lēn; mĕs′ĭ-tĭ-lēn′), *n.* [*mesityl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A colorless oily hydrocarbon, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, occurring in coal tar and petroleum, and also prepared

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b A clown, buffoon, or jester.
mer′ry-meet′ing, *n.* A festive gathering.
merry sole. Var. of MARYSOLE.
mer′ry-tot′ter, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Seesaw. *Obs.* **b** = MERRY-TROTTER.
mer′ry-trot′ter, *n.* A seesaw or swing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mer′ry-wing′, *n.* **a** The golden-eye duck. **b** The bufflehead. *Both Local, U. S.*
mers, *n* [OD. *merse, meerse,* D. *mars.*] A ship's round top *Obs Scot.* [DRISE.
merschandrice. † MERCHAN-
merschion. † MARCHION.
merse. † MERS.
merse (mẽrs), *n.* [Cf. MARSH.] Alluvial land by a river or the sea; a marsh. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
merse (mûrs), *v. t.* [L *mersus,* p. p. of *mergere* to dip.] To dip or plunge in a liquid; to immerse. *Rare.*
mersement. † MERCEMENT.
mershall. † MARSHAL
mershe. † MARSH.
mer′sion (mûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *mersio,* or F. *mersion.* See MERGE] Immersion. *Obs or R.*
mersschly, *a.* Marshy. *Obs.*
mersuine. † MERESWINE.
mer′sy. † MERCY. [NET.
mertenet, mertinet. † MARTI-
merth (*dial.* mûrth; mŭth), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mergð.*] Plenty. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
merthe. † MIRTH.
Mertian † MERCIAN.
mertrik. † MARTRIX.
Me′ru (mā′rōō), *n.* [Skr. *mēru.*] *Hindu Myth.* A fabled mountain at the earth's center rising to a height of 80,000 leagues and forming the dwelling place of the gods. Cf. OLYMPUS.
Mer′u-la (mĕr′ōō-lȧ; mĕr′ū-), *n* [L.] *Zoöl.* A genus of thrushes including the European blackbird and ring ouzel and the American robins. — **mer′u-line** (-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*
merule, *n* [L. *merula* blackbird.] A blackbird. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **me′rum sal** [L.] Pure salt; genuine good sense or wit.
merure † MIRROR.
Me′ruth (mē′rŭth). *Bib.*
meruw, *a.* [AS. *mearu.*] Tender; delicate; soft. *Obs.*
merv. *Abbr.* Merveilleux, a silk fabric.
mervaile. mervaille. merveille.
mervel. † MARVEL. [*Obs.*
mervaylable. *a.* Marvelous.
Mer′ve′illeux′ (mĕr′vĕ′yû′), *n.* [F.] **a** See MERVEILLEUSE. **b** [*l. c.*] = SATIN MERVEILLEUX.
mer′vel-ly, *a. & adv.* Marvelous; marvelously. *Obs.*
merviade † MARAVEDI. [*Obs.*
mervilnes. *n.* Marvelousness
mer′vous-ly † MARVELOUSLY.
merwe. † MARROW, a substance.
mer′wom′an (mûr′wŏŏm′ȧn), *n.* A mermaid.
mery. † MERI, MERRY.
Mer′y-chip′pus (mĕr′ĭ-kĭp′ŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. μήρυξ, -υκος, a ruminating animal + ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* An American genus of extinct Miocene horses, having moderately long-crowned molar teeth, and small but complete lateral digits, and the ulna and fibula incomplete.
mer′y-cis′mus (-sĭz′mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MERYCISM.
Mer′y-coi′do-don (-koi′dō-dŏn), *n* [NL.] *Paleon.* The typical genus of Merycoidodontidæ, containing four-toed Miocene forms of the size of a peccary.
Mer′y-co-pot′a-mus (-kō-pŏt′ȧ-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μήρυξ, μήρυκος, a ruminating animal + ποταμός river.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct artiodactyl ungulates related to *Anthracotherium* but having more distinctly selenodont quadritubercular teeth. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Mer′y-co-po-tam′i-dæ** (-pō-tăm′ĭ-dē).
merydyall, *a.* Meridian. *Obs.*
merydye, *n.* [L. *meridies.*] Noon. *Obs.*
mes- (mĕs-). See MESO-.
mes. † MEES, messuage. [MESS.
mes. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Mes. Obs. or Scot. var. of MASS, service.
mes, *n.* [OF., shot, range.] Range, as for shooting. *Obs.*
M. E. S. *Abbr.* Methodist Episcopal (Church) South.
mes′ad (mĕs′ăd; mē′săd), *adv.* Mesiad.
mesage. † MESSAGE.
mes′ail (mĕs′āl), *n.* [F. *mézail.*] In the armet and other medieval helmets, the visor, esp. when composed of two movable parts.
mesaise. † MISEASE.
mes′al (mĕs′ăl; mē′săl), *a.* Mesial. — **mes′al-ly**, *adv.*
mesall. † MESEL.
Me-sa′pi-an. † MESSAPIAN.
mes′a-ra′ic (mĕs′ȧ-rā′ĭk), **-ra′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. μεσάραιον mesentery; μέσος middle + ἀραιά flank.] Mesenteric. *R.*
Mes′ar-tim′ (mĕs′är-tĭm′), *n* [Perh. fr. Heb. *meshārethīm* ministers.] See STAR.
mes′a-ti-ceph′al (mĕs′ȧ-tĭ-sĕf′ăl), *n.* A mesaticephalic person.
mes′a-ti-ceph′a-li (-sĕf′ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Mesaticephalic persons.
mes′a-ti-pel′lic (-pĕl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μέσατος midmost + πέλλα wooden bowl (but taken to mean, pelvis).] See PELVIC INDEX.
mesaventur. † MISADVENTURE.
mes′ax-on′ic (mĕs′ăk-sŏn′ĭk), *a* [*meso-* + Gr ἄξων axis.] *Zoöl.* Having the axis of the foot formed by the middle digit, as the perissodactyls.
mescal bread. A food prepared from mescal maguey root by roasting it under cover until it is a soft, white, and sweet mass.
mescal button. See MESCAL, 1
Mes′ca-le′ro (mĕs′kä-lā′rō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., lit., mescal user] One of a tribe of Apache Indians, formerly noted marauders, now gathered on a reservation in southeastern New Mexico.
mes-cal′ine (mĕs-kăl′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{17}O_3N$, said to occur in mescal buttons.
mescal maguey. = MESCAL, 3.
meschance, meschaunce. † MISCHANCE
meschant, *a.* [OF., earlier *mescheant,* F *méchant*] Wicked; base; also, wretched. — *n.* A wretch. — **meschantly**, *adv.* *All Obs.* [tion. *Obs.*
meschantery, *n.* A wicked ac-
meschaunt. † MESCHANT.
meschef. meschief. † MISCHIEF.
Mes-cher′yak (mĕs-chĕr′yăk), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.
meschevous. † MISCHIEVOUS.
me-schin′ leath′er (mē-shēn′) Morocco leather in the dry tanned form, exported from the Orient to be dyed and dressed in Europe or America.
meschita. † MESQUITA.
mes-chit′i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a mesquita, or mosque. *Obs.*
meschyne, *n.* [OF. *meschine.*] Evil or wretched woman. *Obs.*
mes-ci′ta. † MESQUITA.
mescreance † MISCREANCE.
mescreaunt. † MISCREANT.
Mes crede. † MASS CREED.
mescuite. † MESQUITA.
mesdames, *n., pl.* of MADAM, MADAME.
‖ **mes′de-moi′selles′** (mād′mwȧ′zĕl′), *n., pl.* of MADEMOISELLE.
mese † MEES, messuage; MEESE, moss; MESS.
mese. Var. of MEASE, *v t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mes′e (mĕs′ē), *n.* [Gr μέση middle string or note.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*
Me′sech (mē′sĕk). *Bib.*
meseise. † MISEASE.
me′sel. † MEASLE.
me′sel, *a* [ME. *mesel,* OF. *mesel,* LL. *misellus,* L. *misellus* unfortunate, dim of *miser.* See MISER.] Leprous. *Obs* — *n.* A leper; also, leprosy. *Obs.*
meseldine. † MISTLETOE
me′seled, *a.* Leprous. *Obs.* —
me′seled-ness, *n.* *Obs* [*D. Bib.*
Me-sel′e-mi′a (mē-sĕl′ē-mī′ȧ)
meself, meselve. † MYSELF.
me′sel-nes. me′sel-ry. *n.* [Cf. OF. *meselerie.*] Leprosy. *Obs.*
me′sel-y, -ynge, *a.* Leprous. *Obs.*
mes-em′bry-o (mĕs-ĕm′brĭ-ō), *n.* [*meso-* + *embryo*] *Zoöl.* The blastula of a metazoan. — **mes-em′bry-on′ic** (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.*
mes′en (mĕs′ĕn), **mes′en-ceph′al** (-sĕf′ăl), *n.* Mesencephalon.
mes-en′chyme (mĕs-ĕŋ′kīm), *n* *Zoöl. & Embryol.* **a** = MESOGLEA. **b** = MESENCHYMA
mes-en′ter-a, *n., pl.* of MESENTERON.
mes′en-ter′i-cal (mĕs′ĕn-tĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Anat.* Like, or of the nature of, a mesentery. — **mes′en-ter′i-cal-ly**, *adv*
mes′en-ter′i-form (-fôrm), *a* Like a mesentery. *Rare.*
mes′en-ter-i′o-lum (mĕs′ĕn-tẽr-ī′ō-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of *mesenterium* mesentery.] *Anat.* = MESOAPPENDIX.
mes′e-pim′er-on (mĕs′ē-pĭm′ẽr-ŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -ERA (-ȧ). [NL.; *meso-* + *epimeron.*] *Zoöl.* The epimeron of an insect's mesothorax. — **mes′e-pim′er-al** (-ăl), *a.*
mes-ep′i-ster′num (mĕs-ĕp′ĭ-stûr′nŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *episternum*] *Zoöl.* An episternum of an insect's mesothorax — **mes-ep′i-ster′nal** (-năl), *a*
mes-ep′i-the′li-um (-ĕp′ĭ-thē′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Mesothelium. — **mes-ep′i-the′li-al** (-ăl), *a.*
mes′e-ra′ic (mĕs′ē-rā′ĭk) Incorrect var. of MESARAIC.
mese′stead (mēz′stĕd), *n.* [ME *mes, mees,* messuage, OF. *mès,* LL *mansus, mansum* (see MANSE) + *stead.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A messuage. *Archaic.*
meseyes. † MISEASE [*Bib.*]
Me-sez′e-bel (mē-sĕz′ē-bĕl). *D.*
mesfeate. † MISFAIT.
mesh. Var. of MEASE.
mesh Dial. Eng var. of MARSH
mesh. Obs or dial. Eng var. of MASH.
Me′sha (mē′shȧ), *n.* *Bib* The king of Moab whose reign is recorded on the Moabite Stone.
Me′shach (mē′shăk). *Bib.* See SHADRACH. [MESH, *n.,* 7.
mesh connection. *Elec.* See
Me′shech (mē′shĕk), *n.* See JAPHETHITES. [mī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Me-shel′e-mi′ah (mē-shĕl′ē-
Me-shez′a-beel (mē-shĕz′ȧ-bēl), *or* **Me-shez′a-bel** (-bĕl). *Bib.*
Me-shil′le-mith (mē-shĭl′ē-mĭth), **-le-moth** (-mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.*
mesh′ing-spur′ gear *or* **transmission** = INDIVIDUAL-CLUTCH GEAR.
mesh knot. See 2d KNOT, *n.,* 1.
Me-sho′bab (mē-shō′băb). *Bib.*
mesh pin A mesh stick in the form of an oval pin.
mesh′ra-bi′yeh (mĕsh′rȧ-bē′yĕ), *n.* Also **mesh′re-bee′yeh** [Ar. *mashrabīyah* bow window.] = MOUCHARABY.
mesh stick. A stick on which the mesh is formed in netting.
mesht. Meshed. *R. Sp.* [*Bib.*]
Me-shul′lam (mē-shŭl′ăm).
Me-shul′le-meth (-ē-mĕth). *Bib.*
mesh winding. See MESH, *n.,* 7.
mes′i-ad (mĕs′ĭ-ăd; mē′zĭ-ăd), *adv.* [Gr. μέσος middle + 1st *-ad.*] *Zoöl.* Toward, or on the side toward, the mesial plane; mesially; — opposed to *laterad.*
me′si-an (mē′zĭ-ăn; mĕs′ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Mesial. *Rare.*
mes′i-ce′rin (mĕs′ĭ-sē′rĭn), *n* [G., short for *mesitylenglycerin*] *Chem.* A sirupy crystallizable alcohol, $C_6H_3(CH_2OH)_3$, a trihydroxy derivative of mesitylene.
Me-sich′thy-es (mē-sĭk′thĭ-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. ἰχθύες, pl. of ἰχθύς fish.] *Paleon.* An order of teleost fishes comprising those usually included in the orders Haplomi and Synentognathi. *O. P. Hay.*
me-sid′ic (mē-sĭd′ĭk), *a.* [G *mesidinsäure.* See MESIDINE.] *Org. Chem.* Uvitic.
mes′i-dine (mĕs′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [G. *mesidin,* contr. of *mesitilidine,* fr. *mesitilol* + *cumidine,* names of related substances.] *Org. Chem.* A liquid base, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3NH_2$, an amino derivative of mesitylene.
me-sil′la (mā-sēl′yä: 194), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *mesa.* See MESA.] A small mesa. *Southwestern U. S.*
mesing, *vb. n.* of MEASE, to mitigate. *Obs.*
mes′i-on (mĕs′ĭ-ŏn; mē′zĭ-), *n.* [NL.] = 1st MESON
Me-si′tes (mē-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. μεσίτης mediator, fr. μέσος middle.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar Madagascan birds of thrushlike appearance, consisting of a single species, *M. variegatus,* variously placed with the pigeons, thrushes, rails, and herons, and most recently with the gallinaceous birds. It constitutes a family, **Me-sit′i-dæ** (-sĭt′ĭ-dē), and sometimes a suborder, **Me-si′tæ** (-sī′tē).
mes′i-tite (mĕs′ĭ-tīt), **mes′i-tine** (-tīn), *n.* Also **mesitine spar**. [Gr. μεσίτης mediator.] *Min.* A carbonate of magnesium and iron, $2MgCO_3 \cdot FeCO_3$, intermediate between magnesite and siderite.
mes′i-ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem* Designating a crystalline ketonic acid, $CH_3COCH_2C(CH_3)_2CO_2H$, got by heating mesitylenic acid with hydrochloric acid and otherwise.
me-sit′y-le-nate (mē-sĭt′ĭ-lē-

artificially, as by distilling acetone with sulphuric acid. It is the symmetrical trimethyl derivative of benzene.

mes′i·ty·len′ic (mĕs′ĭ-tĭ-lĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2CO_2H$, formed by the oxidation of mesitylene.

mesityl oxide. *Org. Chem.* A volatile liquid ketone, $(CH_3)_2C{:}CHCOCH_3$, of a peppermint odor, obtained by the action of certain dehydrating agents on acetone.

mes·mer′ic (mĕz-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or induced by, mesmerism; hence, fascinating; irresistible. — **mes·mer′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mes′mer·ism (mĕz′mĕr-ĭz′m; *see note below*), *n.* [After F. A. *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice at Vienna, about 1775: cf. F. *mesmérisme*.] Hypnotism (which see); — an early name.

☞ All the dictionaries agree in giving *z* in the pron. of the first syllable of this word and its derivatives, like the French. The name *Mesmer* is properly pron'd mĕs′mĕr.

mes′mer·ist, *n.* A hypnotist; also, an adherent of Mesmer's theories. *Obsoles.*

mes′mer·ize (mĕz′mĕr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; MES′MER-IZED (-īzd); MES′MER-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To hypnotize. — **mes′mer·i·za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Obsoles.*

mesn′al·ty (mēn′ăl-tĭ), *n.* [Of AF. origin. See MESNE, *a.*] *Law.* Estate or condition of a mesne lord.

mesne (mēn), *a.* [Cf. MEAN intermediate.] *Law.* Middle; intervening; specif.: **a** In **mesne lord**, designating a lord who holds land of a superior, being *tenant* to the superior, but *lord*, or superior, to his own tenant. **b** Intermediate in time of occurrence or performance; as, a **mesne encumbrance**, or one between two others so as to be junior to one and senior to the other. — **mesne process.** See PROCESS. — **m. profits**, profits of premises during the time the owner has been wrongfully kept out of the possession of his estate.

mes′o- (mĕs′ō-), **mes-** (mĕs-). [Gr. *μέσος* in the middle.] Combining form denoting *in the middle, intermediate*; as: *Org. Chem.* **a** Denoting an optical isomer whose inactivity is assumed to be due to internal compensation. **b** Designating certain anthracene derivatives. See ANTHRACENE.

mes′o·a′ri·um (mĕs′ō-ā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *ᾠάριον*, dim. of *ᾠόν* an egg.] *Zoöl.* The fold of peritoneum suspending the ovary from the dorsal wall of the body cavity in some animals, as fishes. — **mes′o·a′ri·al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes′o·ben′thos (-bĕn′thŏs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *benthos*.] *Biol.* The fauna and flora of the sea bottom, extending below the epibenthos to a depth of about 500 fathoms.

mes′o·blast (mĕs′ō-blăst), *n.* [*meso-* + *-blast*.] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The middle germ layer of the embryo; the mesoderm. See GERM LAYER, MESODERM.

mes′o·blas′tic (-blăs′tĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* Relating to, or derived from, the mesoblast. — **mesoblastic somite**, *Embryol.*, a primitive segment. See under PRIMITIVE.

mes′o·bron·chi′tis (-brŏn-kī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *bronchitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the middle coat of the bronchial tubes.

mes′o·cæ′cum (-sē′kŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *cæcum*.] *Anat.* The fold of peritoneum attached to the cæcum. — **mes′o·cæ′cal** (-kăl), *a.*

mes′o·carp (mĕs′ō-kärp), *n.* [*meso-* + *-carp*.] *Bot.* The middle layer of a pericarp consisting of three distinct or dissimilar layers. Cf. EPICARP, ENDOCARP.

mes′o·ce·phal′ic (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + *cephalic*.] *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to the middle region of the head. **b** Having the cranial cavity of medium capacity; neither megacephalic nor microcephalic. **c** Mesaticephalic. — **mes′o·ceph′a·ly** (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), **mes′o·ceph′a·lism** (-lĭz′m), *n.*

mes′o·chro′ic (-krō′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μεσόχροος* of mixed complexion; *μέσος* middle + *χρώς*, *χροός*, complexion.] *Ethnol.* Having a complexion intermediate between light and dark, as the Mongolian race.

mes′o·cœle (mĕs′ō-sēl), **mes′o·cœ′li·a** (-sē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *mesocoelia*. See MESO-; CŒLIA.] *Anat.* The ventricle of the mesencephalon; the iter. — **mes′o·cœ′li·an** (-ăn), *a.*

mes′o·co′lon (-kō′lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μεσόκωλον*; *μέσος* middle + *κῶλον* colon.] *Anat.* A fold of the peritoneum, or mesentery, joined to the colon. — **mes′o·col′ic** (-kŏl′ĭk), *a.*

mes′o·cor′a·coid (-kŏr′ȧ-koid), *a.* [*meso-* + *coracoid*.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a median element of the coracoid arch in certain of the less specialized teleost fishes, as the Nematognathi, Plectospondyli, and Isospondyli. It is situated transversely between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid, and bridges over the interval between them, hence often called the **mesocoracoid arch.** It is called also *precoracoid*. — *n.* A mesocoracoid bone.

mes′o·cy′cle (mĕs′ō-sī′k′l), *n.* [*meso-* + *cycle*.] *Bot.* A layer of parenchyma separating the xylem and phloëm in a monostelic stem. With the pericycle it forms the so-called *conjunctive tissue* of the stele. Where internal phloëm is present there may also be an internal mesocycle.

mes′ode (mĕs′ōd), *n.* [Gr. *μεσῳδός*. See MESO-; ODE.] *Gr. Pros.* A portion of a choral ode coming between a strophe and its antistrophe, and having no corresponding portion.

mes′o·derm (mĕs′ō-dûrm), *n.* [*meso-* + *-derm*.] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The middle germ layer; the mesoblast; also, the tissues which are subsequently developed from it. When used of embryonic tissues *mesoderm* is strictly synonymous with *mesoblast*. The two terms are often also used interchangeably of adult tissues. See GERM LAYER; cf. MESOGLŒA. — **mes′o·der′mal** (-dûr′măl), *a.*

mes′o·gas′tric (-găs′trĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + *gastric*.] **a** *Anat. & Embryol.* Of or pert. to the mesogastrium. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the middle gastric lobe of the carapace of a crab.

mes′o·gas′tri·um (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *γαστήρ* belly.] **a** *Embryol.* A fold of peritoneum connecting the stomach with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. **b** *Anat.* The umbilical region.

mes′o·glœ′a (mĕs′ō-glē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *γλοιός* a glutinous substance.] *Zoöl.* In sponges and cœlenterates, a gelatinous substance, often containing cells and skeletal structures, intervening between the endoderm and ectoderm and becoming very thick in ctenophores and medusæ; — often called *mesoderm*, esp. by those who regard it as truly representing that layer. — **mes′o·glœ′al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes′og·nath′ic (mĕs′ŏg-năth′ĭk), **mes·og′na·thous** (mĕs-ŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*meso-* + *-gnathous*.] *Craniom.* Having the jaws slightly projecting; having a medium gnathic index (which see). — **mes·og′na·thism** (mĕs-ŏg′nȧ-thĭz′m), **mes·og′na·thy** (-thĭ), *n.*

Mes′o·hip′pus (mĕs′ō-hĭp′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *ἵππος* a horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct horselike mammals about as large as sheep, from the Lower Miocene of North America. They had three toes on the fore feet, with a splint bone representing the fourth, and three on the hind feet.

mes′o·labe (mĕs′ō-lāb), *n.* [L. *mesolabium*, Gr. *μεσολάβος*; *μέσος* middle + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] An instrument of the ancients for finding two mean proportionals between two given lines, required in solving the problem of the duplication of the cube. It was also used for extracting roots geometrically.

mes′o·neph′ros (-nĕf′rŏs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *νεφρός* kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the middle of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates; the Wolffian body. See KIDNEY. — **mes′o·neph′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

mes′o·no′tum (-nō′tŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *νῶτον* the back.] *Zoöl.* The dorsal portion of the mesothorax of insects. — **mes′o·no′tal** (-tăl), *a.*

mes′o·phyll (mĕs′ō-fĭl), *n.* Also **mes′o·phyl**. [*meso-* + *-phyll*.] *Bot.* The green parenchyma between the epidermal layers of a foliage leaf; the internal ground tissue of the blade or lamina. It is usually differentiated into *palisade parenchyma* and *spongy parenchyma*. See LEAF.

mes′o·phyte (-fīt), *n.* [*meso-* + *-phyte*.] *Phytogeog.* A plant that grows under medium or normal conditions of atmospheric and soil moisture, as contrasted with desert plants (xerophytes) and aquatics (hydrophytes). The great majority of plants growing in temperate regions are mesophytes. — **mes′o·phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mes′o·plank′ton (-plăŋk′tŏn), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *plankton*.] *Biol.* The floating life in the water between one hundred fathoms from the surface and the bottom. — **mes′o·plank·ton′ic** (-plăŋk-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*

mes′o·plast (mĕs′ō-plăst), *n.* [*meso-* + *-plast*.] *Biol.* The nucleus of a cell. — **mes′o·plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

mes′o·po′di·al (-pō′dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the mesopodialia, the parts of the limbs to which they belong, or the mesopodium of a mollusk.

mes′o·po′di·a′le (-ā′lē), *n.*; *pl.* -ALIA (-ā′lĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] *Zoöl.* Any one of the bones of either the carpus or tarsus.

mes′o·po′di·um (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See MESOPODIALE.] **a** *Zoöl.* The middle portion of the foot of a mollusk; cf. PROPODIUM. **b** *Bot.* The intermediate portion of the axis of a phyllopodium, which develops into the leaf petiole. Cf. HYPOPODIUM, EPIPODIUM. — **mes′o·po′di·al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes′o·po·ta′mi·a (mĕs′ō-pō-tā′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *μεσοποταμία* (sc. *χώρα*) the country between two rivers; *μέσος* middle + *ποταμός* river.] A region, district, or country lying between rivers. *Rare.*

Mes′o·po·ta′mi·an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mesopotamia, the country between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, or, in a narrower sense, the northern part of this country, anciently bounded on the south by Babylonia and on the north by Armenia. — *n.* A native of Mesopotamia.

mes·op′ter·yg′i·um (mĕs-ŏp′tĕr-ĭj′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *πτερύγιον* a fin.] *Zoöl.* The middle one of the three principal basal cartilages which directly support the fin rays in the pectoral fins of certain fishes, as the sharks and rays. — **mes·op′ter·yg′i·al** (-tĕr-ĭj′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

mes′op·ter′y·goid (mĕs′ŏp-tĕr′ĭ-goid), *a.* [*meso-* + *pterygoid*.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to: **a** In birds, a part or a process of the pterygoid bone articulating with the palatine bone of the same side or with the basipterygoid process of the sphenoid, or with both. **b** In teleost fishes, a distinct pterygoid element, articulating in front with the palatine, behind with the metapterygoid, and laterally with the pterygoid. Also called *entopterygoid* and *internal pterygoid*. — *n.* A mesopterygoid bone or process.

mes′or·rhin′i·an, **mes′o·rhin′i·an** (mĕs′ō-rĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose.] *Anthropom.* Having a somewhat broad but long nose, or an intermediate nasal index (which see). — *n.* A mesorrhinian person. — **mes′or·rhin**, **mes′o·rhin** (mĕs′ō-rĭn), **-rhine** (-rĭn; -rīn), *a. & n.* — **mes′or·rhin·ism**, **mes′o·rhin·ism** (-rĭn-ĭz′m), *n.*

mes′o·sal′pinx (-săl′pĭŋks), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *salpinx*.] *Anat.* A fold of the broad ligament investing and supporting the Fallopian tube.

mes′o·scle·rom′e·ter (-sklē-rŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [*meso-* + *sclerometer*.] *Mech.* A kind of sclerometer for testing the hardness of a material by the penetration of a definitely weighted revolving stylus.

mes′o·seis′mal (-sīs′măl; -sīz′măl), *a.* [*meso-* + *seismal*.] Pert. to the center of an area of earthquake disturbance.

Mes′o·sphæ′rum (-sfē′rŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *σφαῖρα*

nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of mesitylenic acid.

mes′i·tyl′ic (mĕs′ĭ-tĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_?H_{13}O_3N$, formed from mesitonic acid by action of hydrocyanic acid.

Me·siz′a·bel (mē-sĭz′ȧ-bĕl). *D.* [*Bib.*]

mes′jid (mĕs′jĭd). Var. of MASJID.

mes′kal. Var. of MISKAL.

mesked. ┼ MESQUITA.

meskeito. ┼ MESQUITA.

mes′kins. Var. of MASKINS. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

meskite. ┼ MESQUITA.

mesle, *n.* [OF. *meslé*, p. p., mixed.] *Her.* A partition by an indented or irregular line. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* [MASLIN.]

mes′lin (mĕz′lĭn). Var. of

mes′mer·ee′ (mĕz′mĕr-ē′), *n.* A mesmerized person. *Obs.*

mes·me′ri·an (-mē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Mesmeric. — *n.* A mesmerite.

mes·mer′i·cal (-mĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Mesmeric. [mesmerism.]

mes′mer·ite, *n.* A believer in

mes′mer·iz′a·ble (mĕz′mĕr-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **mes′mer·iz′a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mes′mer·iz·ee′ (-īz-ē′), *n.* A mesmerized person. [notist.]

mes′mer·iz′er (-īz′ĕr), *n.* Hyp-

mes′mer·o·ma′ni·a (mĕz′mĕr-ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MESMERISM; MANIA.] Insane reliance upon mesmerism. — **mes′mer·o·ma′ni·ac** (-ăk), *n.*

mesnage, *v. t.* [OF. *mesnager*, F. *ménager*.] To manage. — *n.* [OF. *mesnage*, F. *ménage*.] Management. — **mesnagery**, *n.* — **mesnagier**, *n.* *All Obs.*

mesn·al′i·ty (mēn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Mesnalty. *Rare.*

mesne, *n.* **a** A mean, as disting. from an extreme; also, a means. *Obs.* **b** Short for MESNE LORD.

mes′o·ap·pen′dix, *n.* [NL. See MESO-; APPENDIX.] The mesentery of the vermiform appendix.

Me·so′ba·ite (mē-sō′bȧ-īt). *Bib.*

mes′o·blas·te′ma, *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *blastema*.] The mesoblast. — **mes′o·blas·tem′ic**, *a.*

mes′o·bran′chi·al, *a.* [*meso-* + *branchial*.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a region of a crab's carapace covering the middle branchial region.

mes′o·car′di·um (-kär′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; CARDIA.] *Embryol.* The membrane connecting the embryonic heart with the body wall and intestine.

mes′o·cen′trous (-sĕn′trŭs), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *κέντρον* center.] *Zoöl.* Having a median center of ossification.

mes′o·ceph′al (mĕs′ō-sĕf′ăl), *n.* A mesaticephalic person.

mes′o·ceph′a·li (-sĕf′ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. See MESO-; CEPHALIC.] Mesaticephalic persons.

mes′o·ceph′a·lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The mesencephalon. *R.*

mes′o·ceph′a·lous (-lŭs), *a.* Mesocephalic. [MESOCHILIUM.]

mes′o·chil (mĕs′ō-kĭl). Var. of

mes′o·chil′i·um (-kĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *χεῖλος* lip.] *Bot.* The central portion of the labellum in certain orchids.

mes·oc′ra·cy (mĕs-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*meso-* + *-cracy*.] Government by the middle classes. — **mes′o·crat′ic** (mĕs′ō-krăt′ĭk), *a.*

mes′o·cu·ne′i·form, **mes′o·cu′ni·form**, *a. & n.* *Anat.* See CUNEIFORM.

Mes′o·der·ma′li·a (mĕs′ō-dĕr-mā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MESODERM.] *Zoöl.* The Porifera.

mes′o·der′mic (-dûr′mĭk), *a.* = MESODERMAL.

mes′o·desm (mĕs′ō-dĕz′m), *n.* *Bot.* A segment of a mesocycle.

Mes′o·des′ma (-dĕz′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *δεσμός* bond, ligament.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine lamellibranchs living mostly in the sand in shallow water and having a thick compressed trigonal shell with an internal ligament and two teeth in each valve. It is the type of a family, **Mes′o·des·mat′i·dæ** (-dĕz-măt′ĭ-dē), or **Mes′o·des′mi·dæ** (-dĕz′mĭ-dē).

Mes′o·de·vo′ni·an (-dē-vō′nĭ-ăn), **Mes′o·de·von′ic** (-vŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Geol.* Middle Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

mes·od′ic (mĕs-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μεσῳδικός*, fr. *μεσῳδός* mesode.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a mesode.

mes′od·mi′tis (mĕs′ŏd-mī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μεσόδμη* crossbeam, taken for mediastinum + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mediastinum.

mes′o·dont (mĕs′ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*meso-* + *-odont*.] Having medium-sized teeth. See DENTAL INDEX.

mes′o·gas′ter (-ō-găs′tĕr), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* The mesogastrium. — **mes′o·gas′tral** (-trăl), *a.*

mes·og′e·nous (mĕs-ŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*meso-* + *-genous*.] *Bot.* Growing at the middle. *Obs.*

Me′so-Goth′ic, *or* **Me′so-goth′ic.** Vars. of MŒSO-GOTHIC.

mes′o·graph, *n.* [*meso-* + *-graph*.] = MESOLABE. *Obs.*

mes′o·he′par, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A mesentery of the liver.

mes′o·hy′dro·phyt′ic (mĕs′ō-hī′drō-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + 1st *hydro-* + *-phyte*.] *Phytogeog.* Mesophytic, but with an unusual degree of moisture.

mes′ole (mĕs′ōl), *n.* [See MESOLITE.] *Min.* Thomsonite.

mes′o·lec′i·thal (mĕs′ō-lĕs′ĭ-thăl), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *λέκιθος* egg yolk.] Centrolecithal.

mes′o·lite (mĕs′ō-līt), *n.* [*meso-* + *-lite*.] *Min.* A zeolitic mineral, white or nearly so, in delicate groups of crystals or fibrous massive. It is intermediate between natrolite and scolecite. Sp. gr., 2.29.

mes′o·lith′ic (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + *-lith* + *-ic*.] *Archæol.* Designating a stage of culture intermediate between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic.

mes′o·log′a·rithm, *n.* [*meso-* + *logarithm*.] *Math.* A logarithm of the cosine or cotangent. *Obs.*

mes·ol′o·gy (mĕs-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*meso-* + *-logy*.] Ecology. — **mes′o·log′ic** (mĕs′ō-lŏj′ĭk), **mes′o·log′i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

mes′o·mere, *n.* [*meso-* + *-mere*.] *Embryol.* **a** A protovertebra, or mesoblastic somite. **b** A blastomere of medium size.

mes′o·me·tri′tis (mĕs′ō-mē-trī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mesometrium* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mesometrium.

mes′o·me′tri·um (-mē′trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. *mesometrium*.] *Zoöl.* A fold of the peritoneum supporting the oviduct or uterus. — **mes·om′e·tral** (mĕs-ŏm′ē-trăl), **mes′o·met′ric** (mĕs′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

Mes′o·my·ce′tes, *n. pl.* [NL.; *meso-* + *-mycetes*.] *Bot.* One of the three classes into which the fungi are divided in Brefeld's classification. — **mes′o·my·ce′tous**, *a.*

Mes′o·my·o′di (mĕs′ō-mī-ō′dī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of passerine birds having a mesomyodian syrinx; — nearly equiv. to *Clamatores*. Disting. from *Acromyodi*.

mes′o·my·o′di·an (-ăn), **mes′o·my·o′dous** (-dŭs), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *μῦς*, *μυός*, a muscle + *ᾠδή* song.] *Zoöl.* Having the syringeal muscles attached to the middle of the bronchial semirings; opposed to *acromyodian*. — *n.* A bird having these characters.

mes′on (mĕs′ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μέσον* middle, neut. of *μέσος*, a., middle.] *Zoöl.* The mesial plane. *Wilder.*

mes′on, *n. pl.* [Gr. *μέσων*, gen. pl. of *μέση* the middle string or note.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

mes′o·na′sal, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the middle of the nasal region. [MEASONDUE.]

meson-dewe, **mesondieu.** ┼

mes′o·ne·phrid′i·um, *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A nephridium of mesodermal origin.

mes′o·ne·phrit′ic (mĕs′ō-nē-frĭt′ĭk), *a.* Mesonephric.

mes′o·neph′ron (-nĕf′rŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL.] Var. of MESONEPHROS.

mes′o·neu·ri′tis (-nū-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue of a nerve.

Mes′o·nych′i·dæ (-nĭk′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *ὄνυξ*, *ὄνυχος*, nail + *-idæ*.] *Paleon.* A family of extinct creodont carnivorous mammals from the Eocene of North America. The typical genus is **Mes′o·nyx** (mĕs′ō-nĭks).

mes′o·pa·rap′ter·on (-pȧ-răp′tĕr-ŏn), *or* **-ter·um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The parapterum of the mesothorax of an insect. — **mes′o·pa·rap′ter·al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes′o·pet′a·lum (-pĕt′ȧ-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *πέταλον* leaf.] *Bot.* The labellum of an orchid. *Pfitzer.*

mes′o·phle·bi′tis (-flē-bī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the middle layer of a vein.

mes′o·phragm (mĕs′ō-frăm), *n.* *Zoöl.* = MESOPHRAGMA.

mes′o·phrag′ma (-frăg′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A phragma of the mesothorax in certain insects. **b** In certain crustaceans, a process of the endosternite which, meeting its fellow in the median line, forms an arch over the sternal canal. — **mes′o·phrag′mal** (-măl), *a.*

mes·oph′ry·on (mĕs-ŏf′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μεσόφρυον*; *μέσος* middle + *ὀφρύς* eyebrow.] *Anat.* The glabella.

mes′o·phyl′lum (mĕs′ō-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot.* Mesophyll.

mes·oph′y·tum (mĕs-ŏf′ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The line between internode and petiole. *Obs.* *Lindley.*

mes·op′ic (mĕs-ŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, face.] *Craniom.* See ORBITONASAL INDEX.

mes′o·plas′tron (mĕs′ō-plăs′trŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of a pair of bones in the plastron of certain pleurodiran turtles, situated one on each side between the hyoplastron and hypoplastron. — **mes′o·plas′tral** (-trăl), *a.*

mes′o·pleu′ron (-plōō′rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the pleura of the mesothorax of an insect. — **mes′o·pleu′ral** (-răl), *a.*

Mes·op′lo·don (mĕs-ŏp′lō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *ὅπλα* arms + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small whales having two conical teeth, one on each side and near the middle of the lower jaw. — **mes·op′lo·dont** (-dŏnt), *a.*

mes′o·po·tam′ic (mĕs′ō-pō-tăm′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a mesopotamia.

mes′o·pre·scu′tum (-prē-skū′tŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The prescutum of the middle thoracic segment of an insect. — **mes′o·pre·scu′tal** (-tăl), *a.*

mes′o·pro·sop′ic (mĕs′ō-prō-sŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *πρόσωπον* face.] *Craniom.* Having a face of medium proportion or medium facial index.

mesorable. ┼ MEASURABLE.

mes·or′chi·um (mĕs-ôr′kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *ὄρχις* a testicle.] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The fold of peritoneum which attaches the testis to the dorsal wall of the body cavity or scrotal sac in the fetus. — **mes·or′chi·al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes·or′cin (mĕs-ôr′sĭn), **mes·or′cin·ol** (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [G., fr. dioxy*mesitylen* + *resorcin*.] *Chem.* A dihydric phenol, $C_6H(CH_3)_3(OH)_2$, which can be regarded both as being a trimethyl derivative of resorcin and as being a dihydroxy derivative of mesitylene.

mes′o·rec′tum, *n.* *Embryol.* The fold of peritoneum, or mesentery, attached to the rectum. — **mes′o·rec′tal**, *a.*

Mes′o·re′o·don (mĕs′ō-rē′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; OREODON.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct artiodactyl ungulates belonging to the family Merycoidodontidæ, from the Miocene of North America. It is peculiar in the possession of a clavicle.

mes′or·rhi′nal, **mes′o·rhi′nal** (mĕs′ō-rī′năl), *a.* Pert. to the mesorrhinium; situated between the nostrils.

mes′or·rhin′i·um, **mes′o·rhin′i·um** (-rĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose.] *Zoöl.* The basal internarial part of the upper side of the bill of a bird.

Mes′o·sau′ri·a (-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = MOSASAURIA.

mes′o·scap′u·la, *n.* *Zoöl.* The spine of the scapula regarded as a distinct element. — **mes′o·scap′u·lar**, *a.*

mes′o·scu·tel′lum, *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Scutellum of the mesothorax. — **mes′o·scu·tel′lar** (-ăr), *a.*

mes′o·scu′tum, *n.* *Zoöl.* The scutum of the middle thoracic segment of an insect. — **mes′o·scu′tal**, *a.*

mes′o·seme (mĕs′ō-sēm), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *σῆμα* sign, mark; cf. F. *mésosème*.] *Craniom.* See ORBITAL INDEX.

mes′o·sid′er·ite, *n.* *Min.* See METEORITE.

mes′o·skle·rom′e·ter. Var. of MESOSCLEROMETER.

mes′o·so′ma (mĕs′ō-sō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *σῶμα*, *σώματος*, body.] *Zoöl.* The middle region of the body of certain invertebrates, as lamellibranchs. — **mes′o·so·mat′ic** (-sō-măt′ĭk), *a.*

mes′o·some, *n.* [*meso-* + 2d *-some*.] *Zoöl.* = MESOSOMA.

mes′o·sperm, *n.* *Bot.* The secundine. *Rare.*

sphere.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American mints with clustered, variously colored flowers, the corolla with a saccate, drooping lower lip.

mes-os'ta-sis (mĕs-ŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. στάσις standing.] *Petrog.* Base; groundmass. See BASE, *n.*, 11 **b**.

mes'o-state (mĕs'ō-stāt), *n.* [*meso-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Biol.* An intermediate product of metabolism (which see). A *mesostate* is an *anastate* or *katastate*, according as it is formed by an anabolic or katabolic process.

mes'o-ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -STERNA (-nȧ). [NL.; *meso-* + *sternum.*] **a** *Anat.* The middle portion of the sternum, between the presternum and the xiphisternum. In man it is known as the *gladiolus.* **b** *Zoöl.* The ventral piece of the middle segment of the thorax in insects. — **mes'o-ster'nal** (-năl), *a.*

mes'o-sty'lous (-stī'lŭs), *a.* [*meso-* + *style.*] *Bot.* Mid-styled; — said of certain heterostyled flowers having styles intermediate in length between the longest and shortest. Cf. MACROSTYLOUS, MICROSTYLOUS.

mes'o-the'li-um (-thē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *epithelium.*] *Anat. & Embryol.* **a** Epithelium of mesoblastic origin. **b** That part of the mesoblast (and the tissues which are derived from it) which lines the primitive cœlom, and is distinguished from the mesenchyma by its more or less epithelial character. In vertebrates it forms two principal layers, a visceral (splanchnopleuric) and a parietal (somatopleuric), and gives rise to the epithelium of the peritoneum and pluræ, the striated muscles, parts of the urogenital organs, etc. — **mes'o-the'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes'o-therm (mĕs'ō-thûrm), *n.* [*meso-* + Gr. θέρμη heat.] *Bot.* Any plant which requires a moderate degree of heat for its successful growth, such plants being found in the warmer parts of the temperate zones (except at high elevations), where the mean temperature ranges from 15° to 20° C. Cf. MEGATHERM, MICROTHERM.

mes'o-ther'mal (-thûr'măl), *a.* [*meso-* + *thermal.*] Of, having, or pertaining to, a medium temperature.

mes'o-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [*meso-* + *thorax.*] *Zoöl.* The middle one of the three segments of the thorax of an insect. It bears the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings. — **mes'o-tho-rac'ic** (-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.*

mes-ot'ro-cha (mĕs-ŏt'rō-kȧ), *n.* [NL See MESO-; TROCHAL.] *Zoöl.* A larval marine annelid having the middle of the body surrounded by one or more bands of cilia. — **mes-ot'ro-chal** (-kăl), **mes-ot'ro-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

mes'o-va'ri-um (mĕs'ō-vā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; OVARY.] *Biol.* The fold of peritoneum connecting the ovary with the body wall. — **mes'o-va'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

mes'ox-al'ic (mĕs'ŏk-săl'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + *oxalic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $CH_2O_2(CO_2H)_2$, got by oxidation of amino malonic acid and in other ways.

mes-ox'a-lyl (mĕs-ŏk'sȧ-lĭl), *n.* [*mesoxalic* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent radical $CH_2O_2(CO)_2$, the radical of mesoxalic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

Mes'o-zo'a (mĕs'ō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MESOZOIC.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a primary division of the animal kingdom intermediate between the Protozoa and the Metazoa. It usually comprises two classes, Dicyemata and Orthonectida, containing small, wormlike, lowly parasitic organized forms composed of comparatively few cells so differentiated as to be comparable to the ectoderm and endoderm of higher types. The genera *Salinella* and *Trichoplax* (which see) are also sometimes included. — **mes'o-zo'an** (-ăn), *a.*

Mes'o-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. ζωή life, fr. ζῆν to live.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a grand division of geological history including the entire period between the Permian and the Tertiary. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*, and TRIASSIC, JURASSIC, COMANCHEAN, CRETACEOUS. Formerly called *Secondary*, as distinguished from *Primary* (Palæozoic) and *Tertiary*. — *n.* The Mesozoic era or group.

Mes'pi-lus (mĕs'pĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., medlar tree.] *Bot.* A large genus of European and Asiatic malaceous trees characterized by the bony endocarp of the fruit. *M. germanica* is the medlar.

mes-quite' (mĕs-kēt'; mĕs'kēt; mĕz'-), *n.* [Sp. *mezquite*, fr. Mex. *mizquitl.*] **a** A mimosaceous tree or shrub (*Prosopis glandulosa*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico, often forming dense thickets, and frequently constituting the only arborescent vegetation of a region. It has pinnate leaves, small fragrant flowers in a dense raceme, and beanlike pods which are very rich in sugar and form an important food for stock. The heavy, hard wood is much used for posts, fences, etc., and for fuel, and is occasionally employed also in cabinetwork. **b** The screw bean; also, any other species of *Prosopis.*

mesquite bean. The pod or seed of the mesquite.

mesquite grass. Any of various pasture grasses commonly found associated with the mesquite in the southwestern United States. The name is chiefly applied to *Bouteloua oligostachya* and other species of *Bouteloua*, and to buffalo grass, needle grass, and species of *Hilaria.*

mesquite gum. A gum obtained from mesquite pods, used to some extent as a substitute for gum arabic.

Mes-ro'pi-an (mĕs-rō'pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the patriarch Mesrob (about 400 A. D.), the reputed inventor of the Armenian and Georgian alphabets.

mess (mĕs), *n.* [ME. *mes*, OF. *mes*, F. *mets*, LL. *missum*, p. p. of *mittere* to put, place (e. g., on the table), L. *mittere* to send. See MISSION; cf. MASS religious service.] **1.** A quantity of food; specif.: **a** Food set on a table at one time; a course; a provision of food for a person or party for one meal. *Archaic*, except: **b** A prepared or made dish or a portion or kind of liquid, semiliquid, or soft food, as milk or porridge; as, a *mess* of pottage. **c** A sufficient quantity (of a specified kind of food) for a dish or meal; as, a *mess* of beans. *Archaic or Colloq.* *Shak.*
2. The milk given by a cow at one milking. *Obs. or U. S.*
3. The food given to a beast at one time.
4. A confused, inharmonious, or disagreeable mixture of things; a medley; a hodgepodge; hence, a situation resulting from blundering or from misunderstanding; a state of confusion, embarrassment, or the like; a muddle; botch.

> The distinctions that . . blur into an indeterminate *mess* perception, reasoning, imagination, passion. *J Martineau*
>
> Haven't I made a *mess* of it? *T Hughes.*

5. One of the small groups, ordinarily of four, into which companies at banquets were formerly divided for sitting together and being served from the same dishes. The practice now survives in the Inns of Court with respect to parties of benchers or of students.
6. Hence: **a** A group of four persons or things. *Obs.* **b** A group or company of persons who regularly eat together, as any of the parties into which the officers and men of a ship or regiment are divided for this purpose, or, in England, the judge and barristers when on circuit.
7. The meal so taken; as, he failed to appear at *mess*; also, the food provided for the table.
8. Short for MESS BEEF, MESS PORK.

mess, *v. t.*; MESSED (mĕst); MESS'ING. **1.** To portion out (food) into messes; to serve (a dish). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To divide (a crew) into messes. *Obs.*
3. To supply with messes, or meals.
4. To make a mess of; to disorder; muddle. *Colloq.*

> *Messing* another man's sleep. *Scribner's Mag*

to mess about, to handle roughly; tumble about. *Slang, Eng.*

mess, *v. i.* **1.** To serve messes to, or prepare messes for, animals. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
2. To take meals with a mess; to belong to a mess; to eat (with others); as, I *mess* with the wardroom officers.
3. To make a mess; to put or throw things into confusion or untidiness; to dabble; also, to trifle; putter; meddle.
to mess or mell, *or* **to mess and mell, with**, to have familiar intercourse with; to associate or mix with. *Scot.*

mes'sage (mĕs'āj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *missaticum*, fr. L. *mittere*, *missum*, to send. See MISSION; cf. MESSENGER.] **1.** Any notice, word, or communication, written or oral, sent from one person to another; also, *Obs.*, tidings; news.

> Ehud said, I have a *message* from God unto thee *Judg.* iii. 20

2. Specif., an official communication, not made in person, but delivered by a messenger, as, in Great Britain, such a communication from the sovereign to Parliament, or, in the United States, one from a chief executive to a legislature conveying information or recommendations as to matters of public policy; as, the President's *message* to Congress; the governor's *message* to the legislature of his State.
3. A divinely inspired or revealed communication, as of a prophet; divine tidings; hence, an inspired utterance of truth; a principle or principles of the nature of information, recommendation, advice, warning, or the like, put forth as a guide to action, method of living, mode of government, etc.; as, Tennyson's or Arnold's *message* to his times; Carlyle believed he had a *message.*
4. A messenger's charge, service, or function; carrying of messages; an errand or mission.
5. A messenger or body of messengers; an embassy. *Obs.*

mes'sage, *v. t.*; MES'SAGED (-ājd); MES'SAG-ING (-ā-jĭng). To send as a message or by messenger.

mes'sage, *v. i.* To carry or send messages. *Rare. Carlyle.*

message stick. A stick, carved with lines and dots, used, esp. by Australian aborigines, to convey information.

Mes-sa'pi-an (mĕ-sā'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Messapius.*] Of or pertaining to Messapia, the classical Calabria.

mess beef. Barreled salt beef, packed with about 80 pounds chuck and rump, two flanks, and the rest plates.

mes'sen-ger (mĕs'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. *messager*, OF. *messagier*, F. *messager.* See MESSAGE.] **1.** One who bears a message or does an errand; as, God's *messenger*, i. e., an angel (which see), a prophet, or a minister; esp., the bearer of an oral or written communication, notice, or invitation, from one person to another, or to a public body; specif., an office servant who bears messages, or a boy or other person whose duty is to bear messages in the employ of a company engaged in their transmission.
2. Specif.: **a** *Cong. Ch.* In New England, a delegate from a church to a synod. *Obs.* **b** A forerunner; harbinger; herald. "I will send my *messenger*, and he shall prepare the way before me." *Mal.* iii. 1. "Yon gray lines that fret the clouds are *messengers* of day." *Shak.* **c** *Bankruptcy Law.* A person appointed to act for the sheriff, commission, judge, etc., in taking and keeping charge of the estate of the bankrupt.
3. *Naut.* A rope passed round the capstan, and having its two ends lashed together to form an endless rope or chain. It was formerly used for heaving in the cable.
4. A piece of paper sent up a kite string
5. Short for MESSENGER-AT-ARMS, MESSENGER CABLE.
Syn. — Carrier, courier, harbinger, forerunner, herald.
messenger-at-arms, *Scots Law*, an officer under the Lyon King-of-Arms charged with the execution of summonses and letters of diligence. — **m. of the press**, a government official charged with searching for unlicensed publications and presses. *Obs.*

messenger cable. *Elec.* The cable, or either of the two cables, supporting the trolley wire of an electric railway in the single or double catenary construction system, in which the trolley wire is suspended from a cable or cables.

Mes-si'ah (mĕ-sī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *māshīakh* anointed, fr. *māshakh* to anoint. Cf. MESSIAS.] **1.** The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews; the Christ. See CHRIST, 1 & 2. Used chiefly as a title.

> And told them the *Messiah* now was born. *Milton*

2. [*Sometimes l. c.*] An expected deliverer or savior in other religions than the Christian.

Mes'si-an'ic (mĕs'ĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Messiah; as, the *Messianic* office. — **Mes'si-an'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Mes-si'as (mĕ-sī'ăs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. Μεσσίας. See MESSIAH.] The Messiah.

> I know that *Messias* cometh, which is called Christ. *John* iv. 25.

mess'man (mĕs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Nav.* A man detailed to prepare the tables, care for the mess gear, bring food from the galley, etc., for an enlisted men's mess.

mess'mate' (mĕs'māt'), *n.* **1.** An associate in a mess, esp. in a sailors' mess.
2. Any of several eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and *E. obliqua*; — so called because usually associated with other species of the genus. *Australia.*

mess pork. Barreled salt pork made from shoulders and sides of light-weight hogs, cut in pieces of about 4 lbs. each.

mes'suage (mĕs'wāj), *n.* [OF. *mesuage*, also *masuage* a certain tenure of land, fr. LL. *mansum*, whence OF. *més* dwelling place; cf. LL. *mansuagium*, *mesuagium*, *messuagium.* See MANSE.] *Law.* A dwelling house, with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, and the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household.

mess'y (mĕs'ĭ), *a.*; MESS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MESS'I-EST. Like a mess; disordered, untidy. — **mess'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

mes-tee' (mĕs-tē'), *n.* [See MESTIZO.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon. *West Indies.*

mes-ti'zo (mĕs-tē'zō), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOS (-zōz). [Sp. *mestizo*; akin to OF. *mestis*, F. *métis*; all fr. (assumed) LL. *mixtitius*, fr. L. *mixtus* mixed, p. p. of *miscere* to mix. See MIX; cf. MESTEE, MÉTIF, MÉTIS, MUSTEE.] In Spanish America and the Philippines, a person of mixed blood; esp., the offspring of a European or person of European stock and an (East) Indian, Negro, Malay, or other person of dark, non-European stock; often specif., *Phil. I.*, a person of Chinese and native blood.

mestizo wool. Wool imported from South America, which is produced by mixed breeds of sheep.

mes'tome (mĕs'tōm), *n.* [Gr. μέστωμα fullness, fr. μεστός full.] *Bot.* The conducting portion of a vascular bundle, including the hadrome and leptome. Cf. STEREOME.

Mes'u-a (mĕs'ū-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Mesue*, *Masua*, or *Massooa*, an Arab physician of the 8th century.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic clusiaceous trees with large solitary flowers with a 2-celled ovary. *M. ferrea*, an ironwood widely cultivated in the East Indies, yields nagkassar oil. Its hard reddish brown wood is variously used.

me'ta (mē'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ME'TÆ (-tē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of the conical columns or posts placed at each end of the spina of a circus to mark the turning place or goal in a race; hence, a mete or boundary.

met'a- (mĕt'ȧ-), **met-**. [Gr. μετά between, with, after;

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mes'o-sphe'noid, *a. & n.* *Anat.* = MESOCUNEIFORM.

mes'o-spore, *n.* *Bot.* **a** The middle coat of a spore which has three coats. **b** A dormant uredospore. **c** A 1-celled teliospore. — **mes'o-spor'ic** (mĕs'ō-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*

mes'o-spo'ri-um (-spō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A mesospore.

mes'o-ster'ne-ber (-stûr'nē-bẽr). Var. of MESOSTERNEBRA.

mes'o-ster'ne-bra (-brȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [NL.; *meso-* + *sternebra.*] *Anat.* Any of the parts of the vertebrate mesosternum. In man there are four mesosternebræ, which fuse to form the gladiolus. — **mes'o-ster'ne-bral** (-brăl), *a.*

mes'o-ste'thi-um (-stē'thĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -THIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. στηθίον, dim. of στῆθος chest.] *Zoöl.* The metasternum of an insect, esp. of a beetle.

Me-sos'to-ma (mĕ-sŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small fresh-water rhabdocœlous turbellarians having the mouth at the middle of the ventral surface of the body. It is the type of a family, **Me-sos'to-mat'i-dæ** (-măt'ĭ-dē). — **me-sos'to-mid** (mĕ-sŏs'tō-mĭd), *n.* [(of a tooth)]

mes'o-style, *n.* *Zoöl.* See STYLE

Mes'o-su'chi-a (mĕs'ō-sū'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. σοῦχος crocodile.] *Paleon.* A suborder of Crocodilia, of Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous age, having an unpaired terminal nostril, open groovelike Eustachian passages, and, commonly, amphicœlous vertebræ. — **mes'o-su'chi-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

mes'o-tar'sal (mĕs'ō-tär'săl), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Mediotarsal. **b** Pertaining to the mesotarsus.

mes'o-tar'sus (-tär'sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SI (-sī). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The tarsus of the middle legs of an insect.

mes'o-tar-tar'ic, *a.* *Chem.* See TARTARIC ACID.

mes'o-the'ci-um (mĕs'ō-thē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. θήκη box, chest.] *Bot.* The middle layer in the coating of an anther sac.

me-soth'e-sis (mĕ-sŏth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] A mediating agency or principle.

mes'o-thet (mĕs'ō-thĕt), *n.* [*meso-* + Gr. θετός put, placed.] = MESOTHESIS.

mes'o-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), **mes'o-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Being in a middle position; intermediate.

mes'o-tho'ra-co-the'ca (-thō'rȧ-kō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL.; *mesothoracic* + Gr. θήκη box, case.] *Zoöl.* The mesothoracic envelope in the pupa of an insect.

mes'o-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* = MEANTONE. [= SYMPLECTIC]

mes'o-tym-pan'ic, *a. & n.* *Zoöl.*

mes'o-type (mĕs'ō-tīp), *n.* [Cf. F. *mésotype.*] *Min.* An old term covering: natrolite, or *soda mesolite*; scolecite, or *lime mesotype*; mesolite, or *lime-soda mesotype*; and thomsonite.

mesour. † MEASURE.

mes'o-ven'tral, *a.* *Zoöl.* Median and ventral. — **mes'o-ven'tral-ly**, *adv.*

mes-ox'a-late (mĕs-ŏk'sȧ-lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of mesoxalic acid.

mes-ox'a-lyl-u're-a (-lĭl-ū'rē-ȧ). [*mesoxalyl* + *urea.*] *Org. Chem.* Alloxan. [*D. Bib.*]

Mes'pha-rath (mĕs'fȧ-răth).

mes'pil (mĕs'pĭl), *n.* [See MESPILUS.] The medlar.

mes'pli-er, *n.* [OF., F. *néflier.*] A medlar tree. *Obs.*

mesprision. † MISPRISION.

mespryse. † MISPRIZE.

‖ **mes'quin'** (mĕs'kăN'), *a.* [F.] Mean; shabby; sordid.

mes-quit'. Var. of MESQUITE.

mes-qui'ta, *n.* [Sp. *mezquita.* Cf. MOSQUE.] A mosque. *Obs.*

Mes'ra-ab (mĕs'rā-ăb) *D. Bib*

Mes'ra-im (-ĭm) *D. Bib.*

Mes-ro'bi-an (mĕs-rō'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Mesropian.

mess. Var of MAS, master

Mess Obs., or Scot. & dial Eng. var of MASS, church service.

‖ **mes'sa di vo'ce** (mĕs'sä dē vō'chā). [It.] *Singing.* The gradual swelling of a tone from pianissimo to its full power, and then slowly diminishing it again to the starting point.

mess'age, *n.* [See MASS a religious service.] Prob., act of reciting Mass. *Obs.*

message card A card for a written message; formerly, a card of invitation. [SENGER.]

mes'sa-ger. messagier. † MES-

mes'sag-er-y (mĕs'āj-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF & F. *messagerie.*] A messenger's office or function; also, a body of messengers. *Obs.*

Mes-sal'e-meth (mĕ-săl'ē-mĕth) *D. Bib.*

Mes-sa'li-an (mĕ-sā'lĭ-ăn), *n.* [See MASSALIAN.] *Eccl. Hist* = EUCHITE **a**. — **Mes-sa'li-an**, *a.*

mes'sa-line' (mĕs'ȧ-lēn'), *n.* [F.] A soft, thin, lustrous twilled silk used for dresses.

mes'san (mĕs'ăn), **mes'sin** (mĕs''n), *n.* [Cf. Gael *measan.*] A small dog; a lapdog; a cur; — also used contemptuously of persons. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

messangere. † MESSENGER.

Mes-sa'pi-i (mĕ-sā'pĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] See IAPYGIAN. [TURE.]

messaventure. † MISADVEN-

messaye. † MISSAY.

Messe † MASS, service.

messe. † MES, MESS.

messege. † MESSAGE.

messeger. † MESSENGER.

messeline. † MASLIN, grain

mes'sel-ite (mĕs'ĕl-īt), *n.* [From *Messel*, near Darmstadt, Germany.] *Min.* A phosphate of calcium and iron in small colorless or brownish crystals.

mes'sel-to † MISTLETOE.

messenger bird Secretary bird

mes'sen-ger-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

messenger wire = MESSENGER CABLE.

messengory, *n.* The office of messenger-at-arms. *Obs. Scot.*

messe-quyle, *n.* [See MASS; WHILE, *n.*] The time for reciting Mass. *Obs.*

mes'set (*dial.* mĕs'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. MESSAN.] A dog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [DANCE]

messiah religion See GHOST

Mes-si'ah-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Mes-si'a-nism (mĕ-sī'ȧ-nĭz'm). *n.* Belief in a Messiah.

Mes-si'a-nize, *v. t.* To render Messianic.

‖ **Mes'si'dor'** (mĕs'ē'dôr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *messis* harvest + Gr. δῶρον gift.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

mes'sieurs (mĕs'yẽrz; *F.* mā'syû'), *n.*, *pl.* of MONSIEUR; — used also as *pl.* of E. *Mister* (*Mr.*) and then usually abbr. to *Messrs.*

mes'sin. Var of MESSAN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Mes'si-nese' (mĕs'ĭ-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Messina or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Messina. [-NESS.]

mess'i-ness (mĕs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

mess'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MESS.

mes'sin-ger † MESSENGER

‖ **mes'sire'** (mĕ'sēr'), *n.* [OF., nom case, my lord.] Sir; — a title [*cap.*] formerly prefixed orig. to the names of high French nobles, and later to those of persons of quality and professional men. Also used in addressing such persons.

mess kit. The cooking and table utensils of a mess, with the receptacle in which they are packed for transportation.

mes'son. Var. of MESSAN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mes'sor (mĕs'ŏr), *n.* [L., a reaper.] *Feudal Law.* An officer on some large manors, subordinate to the reeve, who had charge of the harvest, and sometimes of the collection of fines.

Messrs. *Abbr.* Messieurs

messuer. † MEASURE. [*Bib.*]

Mes'su-lam (mĕs'ū-lăm). *D.*

mest. † MOST.

mest. Messed. *Ref. Sp.*

meste. † MOST.

mestelyn † MASLIN, grain

mes'ter, -tier † MISTER, a trade.

mes'ter (mĕs'tẽr). Dial. Eng. var of MASTER.

mest'full, *a.* = MESTIVE. *Obs.*

mes'ti-call † MISKAL

mes'tive (mĕs'tĭv), *a.* [L. *maestus* sad.] Mournful. *Obs.*

mes-ti'za (mĕs-tē'zȧ), *n.*, *fem.* of MESTIZO.

mest'len † MASLIN, grain.

mest'ling † MASLIN, brass.

mestom Var of MESTOME.

mesuage. † MESSUAGE.

mesur. mesure † MEASURE

mesurable † MEASURABLE.

mesury † MISERY.

me-sym'ni-on (mĕ-sĭm'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. μεσύμνιον.] *Anc. Pros.* A short colon or rhythmic series interpolated in a stanza, or between the lines, esp. of a hymn.

met. † MEET, METE.

met. *pret. & p. p.* of MEET.

mte. Obs. or dial Eng var of MEAT

met, *n.* [AS. *gemet* a measure.] Measure; measurement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

met. *Abbr.* Metaphysical; metaphysics; metronome.

akin to AS. *mid* with, G. *mit*, Goth. *miþ*, E. *mid*, in *midwife*.] A prefix meaning in general *between, with, after, behind, over, about, reversely*; as, *meta*chronism, the error of placing after the correct time; *meta*phor, lit., a carrying over; *meta*thesis, a placing reversely. In specific senses *meta-* implies: **a** *A change of place, form, or condition.* **b** *Sequence in time; after or later in time;* also, *situation or position posterior or beyond in place.* In this sense it is in biological terms often correlated with *pro-* or *proto-* and *meso-*, as in *pro*nephros, *meso*nephros, *meta*nephros. **c** *Chem.* Also used adjectively. (1) Denoting a form of certain inorganic acids *derived from the ortho*, or ordinary, *form by the loss of one molecule of water from each molecule* of the acid; as, *meta*phosphoric acid, HPO_3. Cf. PYRO-. (2) A substance *isomeric with*, or *otherwise closely related to, the one to whose name the prefix is attached;* as, *meta*ldehyde, *meta*stannic. (3) Any of certain benzene derivatives; as, *meta*xylene, *meta* position. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. **d** *Petrog.* As prefixed to names of igneous rocks, denoting any of certain *metamorphic* rocks resembling them in minerals and often texture; as, *meta*diabase, *meta*diorite, etc.

me-tab′a-sis (mê-tăb′ȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ASES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. μετάβασις, fr. μεταβαίνειν to pass over; μετά over + βαίνειν to go.] A transition; as: **a** *Rhet.* A transition from one subject or point to another. **b** *Med.* = METABOLA.

met′a-bat′ic (mĕt′ȧ-băt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεταβατικός easily moving. See METABASIS.] *Physics.* Of or pertaining to the transfer of heat or of any form of energy.

met′a-bi-o′sis (-bī-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., *meta-* + Gr. βίωσις way of life; cf. μεταβιοῦν to live after.] *Biol.* A form of relationship between two organisms when one of the two can flourish only after the other has preceded it and prepared the environment for it. — **met′a-bi-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* — **met′a-bi-ot′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

met′a-bi-sul′phite (-bī-sŭl′fīt), *n.* [*meta-* + *bisulphite.*] *Chem.* A salt of the hypothetical acid $H_2S_2O_5$; — called also *pyrosulphite.* The potassium salt, $K_2S_2O_5$, is obtained in transparent crystals by passing sulphur dioxide into a hot saturated solution of potassium carbonate, and is used in photography as a preservative of developing solutions.

me-tab′o-la (mê-tăb′ō-lȧ) ‖ *n.* [NL., from Gr. μεταβολή
me-tab′o-le (mê-tăb′ō-lē) ‖ change; μετά beyond + βάλλειν to throw.] *Med.* A change or mutation; a change of disease, symptoms, or treatment.

Me-tab′o-la (-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See 1st METABOLA.] *Zoöl.* The insects which undergo a more or less evident metamorphosis. — **met′a-bo′li-an** (mĕt′ȧ-bō′lĭ-ăn), *n.*

met′a-bol′ic (mĕt′ȧ-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεταβολικός. See METABOLA.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or undergoing, a metamorphosis; changeable in form: specif., of or pert. to the Metabola.
2. *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, metabolism.

me-tab′o-lin (mê-tăb′ō-lĭn), *n.* *Physiol.* A product of metabolic action; a metabolite; a mesostate.

me-tab′o-lism (mê-tăb′ō-lĭz′m), *n.* *Biol.* The sum of the processes concerned in the building up of protoplasm and its destruction incidental to the manifestation of vital phenomena; the chemical changes proceeding continually in living cells, by which the energy is provided for the vital processes and activities, and new material is assimilated to repair the waste. Metabolism may be constructive (termed *anabolism* or *assimilation*) or destructive (*katabolism* or *dissimilation*). Both forms consist of a series of steps. In anabolism these are in the main synthetic, resulting in building up of the nutritive substances into the more complex living protoplasm. In katabolism they are mainly destructive, decomposing and oxidizing the protoplasm into simpler bodies with a liberation of energy. Anabolism and katabolism go on together, but one may predominate and obscure the other. The anabolic power of animal cells is small, and the katabolism (in consequence of their greater activity) usually greater than in plants; they require complex organic substances (proteids, carbohydrates, fats, etc.) as nutriment, and they excrete simple substances, as water, carbon dioxide, urea, etc., as katabolic products. The cells composing the green tissue of plants are highly anabolic, building up carbohydrates from the carbon dioxide of the air by photosynthesis, and utilizing these substances, with the nitrates and other mineral salts absorbed from the soil, in the construction of complex compounds, also in numerous secretions and by-products. See NUTRITION, SECRETION, ASSIMILATION, KATABOLISM.

me-tab′o-lize (-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). *Physiol.* To subject to metabolism; to change the character of by either anabolism or katabolism.

met′a-bo′ric (mĕt′ȧ-bō′rĭk; 201), *a.* [*meta-* + *boric.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, HBO_2, obtained as a glassy amorphous solid by heating ordinary boric (orthoboric) acid to 100° C. (212° F.). Most metallic borates come from it.

met′a-car′pal (mĕt′ȧ-kär′păl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the metacarpus. — *n.* A metacarpal bone.

met′a-car′pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετακάρπιον; μετά beyond, between + καρπός the wrist.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The part of the hand or fore foot (esp. of its skeleton) between the carpus and the phalanges, comprising, when all the digits are present, five more or less elongated bones. In many animals some are rudimentary or wanting, and adjacent ones may fuse, as in the cannon bones of the fore limbs of various ungulates (see CANNON BONE). In existing birds the metacarpus comprises only a compound bone representing three metacarpals and certain carpal elements.

met′a-ca′se-in (mĕt′ȧ-kā′sê-ĭn), *n.* [*meta-* + *casein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A form of caseinogen produced by pancreatic extract acting on milk. It coagulates with heat.

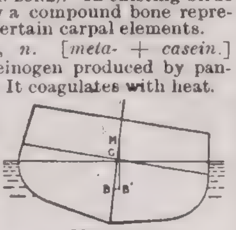

Metacenter.

met′a-cen′ter } (mĕt′ȧ-sĕn′tẽr;
met′a-cen′tre } mĕt′ȧ-sĕn′tẽr), *n.* [*meta-* + *center*; cf. F. *métacentre.*] *Hydros. & Shipbuilding.* The point of intersection (*M* in *Illust.*) of the vertical through the center of buoyancy (*B*) of a floating body with the vertical through the new center of buoyancy (*B′*) when the body is displaced however little. When *M* is above the center of gravity (*G*) of the floating body the position of the body is stable; when below it, unstable; when coincident with it, neutral. There is in general a different metacenter for each position and displacement of the floating body.

met′a-cen′tric (-sĕn′trĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the metacenter.
metacentric height, the distance between the metacenter and the center of gravity of a floating body. — **m. stability.** = INITIAL STABILITY.

met′a-chem′ic (-kĕm′ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Passing the bounds of
met′a-chem′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } chemistry proper; of or pertaining to highly speculative chemistry.
2. *Geol.* Metasomatic.

Met′a-chla-myd′e-æ (-klȧ-mĭd′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See META-; CHLAMYDEOUS.] *Bot.* A division of dicotyledonous seed plants (subclass Dicotyledones), in which the parts of the inner floral envelope, or corolla, are more or less united, the corolla being called *gamopetalous.* Plants of this group are of later phylogenetic development, indicating a higher type of structure, than those of the coördinate group Archichlamydeæ. Also called *Gamopetalæ* and *Sympetalæ.* — **met′a-chla-myd′e-ous** (-ē-ŭs), *a.*

met′a-chro′ma-tism (-krō′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color.] Change of color, esp. from heating or cooling. — **met′a-chro-mat′ic** (-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.*
metachromatic granule, *Bacteriol.*, one of the granules found in the protoplasmic substance of many bacteria, staining deeply with aniline dyes. They are variously regarded as the progenitors of spores, as nuclear structures, waste products, or reserve substances.

me-tach′ro-nism (mê-tăk′rō-nĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. μετάχρονος, μεταχρόνιος, after the time, happening afterward; μετά beyond + χρόνος time; cf. F. *métachronisme*, LL. *metachronismus.*] An error in chronology committed by placing an event after its real date. Cf. PARACHRONISM.

met′a-chro′sis (mĕt′ȧ-krō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. χρῶσις a coloring.] *Zoöl.* The power of changing color at will by the expansion of special pigment cells, under nerve influence, as seen in many reptiles, fishes, etc. *Cope.*

met′a-cism (mĕt′ȧ-sĭz′m), *n.* [L. *metacismus*, Gr. μυτακισμός fondness for the letter μ.] **a** The placing of a word with final *m* before a word beginning with a vowel, — regarded as a fault in Latin prose composition. *Oxf. E. D.* **b** *Lat. Gram.* Pronunciation of a final *m* before a vowel where it should be elided. **c** Mytacism.

met′a-cyc′lic (-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + *cyclic.*] *Math.* Denoting, or pert. to, any permutation of elements in any given cycle of numbers. See GROUP, EQUATIONS.
metacyclic equation, *Math.*, an equation that can be solved by solving a series of cyclic equations; a solvable equation.

me-tad′ro-mous (mê-tăd′rō-mŭs), *a.* [*meta-* + *-dromous.*] *Bot.* Having the primary veins in each segment given off from the upper side of the midrib, as in some ferns.

met′age (mēt′āj), *n.* [From METE, *v.*] Official measurement of contents or weight; also, the charge for it.

met′a-gen′e-sis (mĕt′ȧ-jĕn′ê-sĭs), *n.* [*meta-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Alternation of generations; specif., alternation of a gemmiparous and a sexual generation.

met′a-ge-net′ic (-jê-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to metagenesis.
2. *Cryst.* Designating twins formed by additional deposition from crystals originally simple. Cf. PARAGENETIC.

met′a-ge-om′e-try (-jê-ŏm′ê-trĭ), *n.* [*meta-* + *geometry.*] Geometry that ignores the tacit assumption of Euclid that the straight line is infinite; the geometry of Riemannian space; more generally, any non-Euclidean geometry. See PARALLEL POSTULATE. — **met′a-ge-om′e-ter** (-tẽr), *n.* — **met′a-ge′o-met′ri-cal** (-jē′ō-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.*

me-tag′na-thous (mê-tăg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*meta-* + *-gnathous.*] Having the tips of the mandibles crossed, as the crossbills. — **me-tag′na-thism** (-thĭz′m), *n.*

met′a-ig′ne-ous (mĕt′ȧ-ĭg′nê-ŭs), *a.* *Geol.* Designating certain metamorphic rocks. See METAMORPHISM.

met′al (mĕt′ăl), *n.* [ME. *metal* (also *metail*), OF. id., F. *métal*, L. *metallum* metal, mine, Gr. μέταλλον mine; cf. Gr. μεταλλᾶν to search after. Cf. METTLE, MEDAL.] **1.** Any of a class of substances which typically are fusible and opaque, are good conductors of electricity, and show a peculiar luster (see METALLIC LUSTER), as gold, bronze, aluminium, etc.; also, any such substance without reference to special character; as, a ball of *metal.* Most metals are also malleable, and comparatively heavy, and all except mercury are solid at ordinary temperatures.
2. *Chem.* Specif., an elementary metal, as distinguished from a mixed metal, or *alloy.* The metals constitute over three fourths of the recognized elements. They form oxides and hydroxides which are basic, and they may exist in solution as positive ions. Some metals, however, also show acidic properties, in so far resembling the nonmetals. See NONMETAL. Arsenic is classed sometimes as a metal, from its physical properties in the free state, but oftener as a nonmetal, from its chemical behavior. The radical ammonium is by some regarded as a metal. See AMMONIUM.
☞ In naming new metals, it is customary to use the suffix *-um* or *-ium*; as, alumin*ium*, niob*ium*.
3. *Her.* Either of the two noble metals, argent (silver) and or (gold), used as tinctures.
4. A metal object (of the kind contextually indicated).
5. Material; substance; stuff; — often used in special manufactures to denote partially prepared materials. Hence, disposition; temper; spirit; mettle. See METTLE.
Not till God make men of some other *metal* than earth. *Shak.*
6. In technical and specif. uses: **a** Glass in a state of fusion. **b** The black fused mass obtained in the manufacture of potassium ferrocyanide. **c** Type metal; hence, *Print.*, state of being in type. **d** *Roads, Railroads, etc.* = ROAD METAL. **e** *Metal.* In the Welsh method of copper smelting, the regulus or matte. It is called, according to its appearance and the percentage of copper, *coarse metal*, about 20 to 40 per cent; *red metal*, about 48 per cent; *blue metal*, about 60 per cent; *sparkle metal*, about 74 per cent; *white metal* and *pimple metal*, about 77 to 79 per cent. *Fine metal* includes the last four. *Hard metal* is impure copper containing much tin.
7. Hardened clay; shale.
8. *Mining.* **a** Ore from which a metal is derived. **b** In *Coal Mining*, country rock as distinguished from coal.
9. A mine; — in phrase *to condemn to metals.* *Obs. & R.*
10. The effective power or caliber of guns on a war vessel; as, a ship with more *metal* in its main battery.
11. The speculum of a reflecting telescope. *Obs.*
metals of the alkaline earths. See ALKALINE EARTHS.

met′al (mĕt′ăl), *v. t.*; MET′ALED (-ăld) or MET′ALLED; MET′AL-ING or MET′AL-LING. To cover or furnish with metal; as, to *metal* a ship's bottom; to *metal* a road.

met′al-am-mo′ni-um (-ȧ-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*metal* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* Any radical derived from ammonium by replacing more or less of its hydrogen by a metal.

met-al′de-hyde (mĕt-ăl′dê-hīd), *n.* [*meta-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, a polymer of ordinary aldehyde, and formed from it by cold in the presence of small amounts of certain substances, as sulphuric acid. It is reconvertible into acetic aldehyde by heat.

met′a-lep′sis (mĕt′ȧ-lĕp′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* METALEPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μετάληψις participation, alteration, fr. μεταλαμβάνειν to partake, to take in exchange; μετά beyond + λαμβάνειν to take.] **1.** In ancient rhetoric, a figure consisting of the substitution by metonymy of one word for another which would itself be taken figuratively.
2. *Chem.* Metalepsy; substitution.

met′a-lep′sy (mĕt′ȧ-lĕp′sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *métalepsie.* See METALEPSIS.] *Chem.* Substitution; metathesis.

met′a-lep′tic (-lĕp′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεταληπτικός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a metalepsis.
2. Transverse; as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle.
3. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned in, metalepsy.

met′al-ine (mĕt′ăl-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A substance of variable composition, but resembling a soft, dark-colored metal, used in the form of plugs inserted into holes drilled in machine bearings, for obviating friction, and as a substitute for ordinary lubricants. — **met′al-ined** (-ĭnd; -ēnd), *a.*

met′al-ing, or **met′al-ling**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of METAL. Specif.: *n.* Metal for a road or railroad.

me-tal′lic (mê-tăl′ĭk), *a.* [L. *metallicus*, fr. *metallum*: cf. F. *métallique.* See METAL.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a metal; of the nature of metal, specif. of a metal in the free state (i. e., not combined), as in oxides and salts; resembling metal; as, a *metallic* rod, appearance, element; *metallic* iron; a *metallic* voice.
2. Yielding metal; metalliferous.
metallic ammunition, fixed ammunition for small arms, rapid-

Me-tab′e-el (mê-tăb′ê-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
[MUTHIC ACID.]
met′a-bis′muth-ic, *a.* See BIS-
met′a-blet′ic (mĕt′ȧ-blĕt′ĭk; -blē′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεταβλητικός.] Of the nature of barter. *R.*
Met′a-bo′li-a (mĕt′ȧ-bō′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = METABOLA.
met′a-bol′i-cal, *a.* Metabolic.
me-tab′o-lite (mê-tăb′ō-līt), *n.* *Physiol.* Any product of metabolism. *Rare.*
[See -ABLE.]
me-tab′o-liz′a-ble (-līz′ȧ-b′l), *a.*
me-tab′o-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL. Cf. Gr. μετάβολος changeable. See METABOLA.] *Physics & Chem.* Any of the changing atoms formed in the successive disintegrations of a radioactive element.
[= METABOLIC, 1.]
me-tab′o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.*
me-tab′o-ly (-lĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. μεταβολία a changing.] *Physiol.* Metabolism. *Rare.*
met′a-bo′rate, *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of metaboric acid.
met′a-bran′chi-al (mĕt′ȧ-brăŋ′kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the lobe of the carapace of crabs covering the posterior branchiæ.
met′a-brush′ite (-brŭsh′īt), *n.* *Min.* A mineral closely similar to, and occurring with, brushite.
met′a-car-pa′le (-kär-pā′lē), *n.*; *pl.* -PALIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Anat.* A metacarpal bone.
met′a-car′po-pha-lan′ge-al (-kär′pō-fȧ-lăn′jê-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the metacarpus and the phalanges.
[= FUNGIN.]
met′a-cel′lu-lose (-sĕl′ū-lōs), *n.*
met′a-cen′tral, *a.* Metacentric.
met′a-ce′ri-um (mĕt′ȧ-sē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A supposed element of the rare earth group, announced by Brauner in 1897.
met-ac′e-tone (mĕt-ăs′ê-tōn), *n.* [F. *métacétone.* See META-; ACETONE.] *Chem.* A liquid mixture obtained by distilling a mixture of sugar and lime, formerly regarded as a polymeric modification of acetone.
met′a-chem′is-try, *n.* A word used by Emerson of processes analogous to chemistry in a nonmaterial sphere: "An affair of race or of *metachemistry.*"
met′a-chlo′ral (mĕt′ȧ-klō′răl; 201), *n.* *Chem.* A polymeric variety of chloral formed as a white, amorphous, insoluble substance by contact of chloral with sulphuric acid.
me-tach′y-sis (mê-tăk′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. χύσις a pouring.] *Med.* Transfusion of blood.
met′a-cin′na-bar-ite (mĕt′ȧ-sĭn′ȧ-bär-īt), *n.* *Min.* Native mercuric sulphide, HgS, like cinnabar in composition, but isometric in form and black.
met′a-cis′mus (-sĭz′mŭs), *n.* [NL.] = METACISM **b**.
met′ac-neme (mĕt′ăk-nēm), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. κνήμη shin.] *Zoöl.* A mesentery of any of the various secondary sets developed in most Zoantharia.
met′a-cœle (mĕt′ȧ-sēl), *n.* [*meta-* + *-cœle.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The fourth ventricle of the brain.
met′a-cone (-kōn), *n.* *Zoöl.* The posterior of the three cusps of a primitive upper molar; in higher forms, the postero-external cusp. The corresponding cusp of a lower molar, called **met′a-co′nid** (-kō′nĭd), is the postero-internal. See TRITUBERCULY.
met′a-co′nule (-kō′nūl), *n.* *Zoöl.* The posterior intermediate cusp of a mammalian upper molar between the hypocone and the metacone. See TRITUBERCULY.
[2 **b**; COPAIVIC.]
met′a-co-pai′vic, *a.* See META-,
met′a-cor′a-coid, *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the two elements forming the coracoid process. *Howes.*
met′a-cre′sol, *n.* *Chem.* One of the three cresols. See CRESOL.
met′a-cro′le-in (mĕt′ȧ-krō′lê-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A polymeric modification of acrolein, $(C_3H_4O)_3$, got by distilling acrolein hydrochloride ($CH_2Cl{\cdot}CH_2CHO$) with caustic potash. It is a crystalline substance of aromatic odor.
met′a-cro′mi-on (-krō′mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A process projecting backward and downward from the acromion of the scapula of some mammals. — **met′a-cro′mi-al** (-ăl), *a.*
met′a-cy-e′sis (-sĭ-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See META-; CYESIS.] *Med.* Extra-uterine pregnancy.
me-tad′ (mê-tăd′), *n.* [Telugu dial. *mettād.*] A mouse of India (*Mus meltada*).
met′a-der′ma-to′sis, *n.* [NL. See META-; DERMATOSIS.] *Med.* Morbid development of the skin.
met′a-di′a-base, *n.* *Petrog.* See META-.
met′a-di-az′ine, *n.* Also **-in**. *Org. Chem.* See DIAZINE.
[META-.]
met′a-di′o-rite, *n.* *Petrog.* See
met′a-dis-coi′dal, *a.* *Anat & Zoöl.* Designating a form of placenta. See PLACENTA, 1.
met′a-el′e-ment, *n.* [*meta-* + *element.*] *Chem.* Any of several supposed varieties of an element showing slight differences, as in spectrum, but not sufficiently distinct to be considered separate elements: — a term used by Sir William Crookes, in connection with his study of the rare-earth group.
met-æs′the-tism, **met-es′the-tism** (mĕt-ĕs′thê-tĭz′m), *n.* [See META-; ÆSTHETICS.] *Biol.* The doctrine that "consciousness is a product of the evolution of matter and force." *Cope.*
met′a-for-mal′de-hyde, *n.* See FORMALDEHYDE.
[*Ref. Sp.*]
met′a-fys′ics. Metaphysics.
met′a-gas′tric, *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the two posterior gastric lobes of the carapace of crabs.
met′a-gas′tru-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* Any form of gastrula which is modified or not typical.
Met′a-geit′ni-on (mĕt′ȧ-gīt′nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Μεταγειτνιών.] The second Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.
met′a-gel′a-tin, **-tine**, *n.* *Chem.* A modification of gelatin that remains fluid, used in photography.
met′a-ge-net′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of METAGENETIC.
[genetic.]
met′a-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* Meta-
met′ag-nos′tic (mĕt′ăg-nŏs′tĭk), *a.* Unknowable.
met′ag-nos′ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Recognition of metagnostic fact or being.
met′a-gram (mĕt′ȧ-grăm), *n.* [*meta-* + *-gram.*] = ANAGRAM.
met′a-gram′ma-tism (-ȧ-grăm′ȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* Anagrammatism. — **met′a-gram′ma-tize** (-tīz), *v. t.*
me-tag′ra-phy (mê-tăg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*meta-* + *-graphy.*] Transliteration. — **met′a-graph′ic** (mĕt′ȧ-grăf′ĭk), *a.*
met′a-grob′o-lize (mĕt′ȧ-grŏb′ō-līz), *v. t.* [F. (Rabelais) *matagraboliser.*] To puzzle; to puzzle over or out. — **met′a-grob′o-lism** (-lĭz′m), *n.* *Humorous Nonce Words.*
met′a-gum′mic (mĕt′ȧ-gŭm′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Metarabic.
metail. † METAL.
‖ **mé′tai′rie′** (mā′tĕ′rē′; *F.* mā′tā′rē′), *n.* [F.] A piece of land cultivated by a métayer.
met′a-ki-ne′sis, *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] **a** See KINESIS. **b** *Biol.* = METAPHASE. — **met′a-ki-net′ic**, *a.*
metal. † METTLE.
metal. *Abbr.* Metallurgical; metallurgy.
metal age. The period including the bronze and iron ages. See AGE, *n.*, 7.
met′al-bu′min (mĕt′ăl-bū′mĭn), *n.* [*meta-* + *albumin.*] *Chem.* = PSEUDOMUCIN.
metal drift. *Coal Mining.* A drift run in the country rock; a rock drift. *Eng.*
met′a-lep′ti-cal (mĕt′ȧ-lĕp′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Metaleptic. — **met′a-lep′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
me-tal′læs-the′si-a, or **-es-the′si-a** (mê-tăl′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ; mĕt′ăl-), *n.* [NL.; *metallo-* + *æsthesia.*] A form of sensibility alleged to exist and to enable hypnotized or hysterical subjects to discriminate between the contacts of various metals by sensations not derived from their ordinary properties of weight, etc.
met′al-la-ry, *n.* [L. *metallarius* miner, fr. *metallum* metal.] A worker or expert in metals. *Obs.*
metal leaf. Dutch foil.
met′al-le′i-ty (mĕt′ăl-ē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *métalléité.*] Metallicity.

fire guns, machine guns, etc., with a metallic cartridge case, usually of copper or brass. — **metallic luster** *or* **lustre**, luster characteristic of metals in a compact state and shown also by some other substances, as certain minerals and dyes. It is due to more or less of selective absorption in the surface layer, combined with strong reflection. The blackness of finely divided metals is explained as due to repeated reflection and absorption among the particles. — **m. oxide**, *Chem.*, an oxide of a metal. — **m. paper**, paper covered with a thin solution of lime, whiting, and size. When written upon with a pewter or brass pencil, the lines can hardly be effaced. — **m. phosphorus.** See PHOSPHORUS, 3. — **m. thermometer.** See THERMOMETER. — **m. tinkling**, *Med.*, a sound resembling the striking of a small bell, heard on auscultation in cases of pneumothorax.

met′al-lic′i-ty (mĕt′ăl-ĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being metallic.

me-tal′lics (mē-tăl′ĭks), *n. pl.* Metallic substances.

met′al-lif′er-ous (mĕt′ăl-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *metallifer*; *metallum* metal + *ferre* to bear.] Producing or containing metal; yielding metals.

me-tal′li-form (mē-tăl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *metallum* metal + *-form.*] Having the form or properties of a metal.

me-tal′li-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *metallum* metal + *-fy.*] To convert into metal.

me-tal′lik (mē-tăl′ĭk), *n.* [Turk. See METAL; cf. BESHLIK.] Any of a series of debased coins still current in Turkey. The one nominally worth 20 paras, usually called *yirmilik*, varies in actual value from 10 to 18 paras (1 to 2 cents).

met′al-line (mĕt′ăl-ĭn; -īn; 277), *a.* [Cf F. *métallin.*]
1. Pertaining to, or resembling, a metal; metallic.
2. Impregnated with metallic salts; as, *metalline* water.

met′al-list (-ĭst), *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.

met′al-lize (-īz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-īzd); -LIZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **a** To make metallic; to coat with metal; to impregnate with a metal or metallic compound. **b** To vulcanize. *Rare.*
metallized filament, *Elec.*, a carbon filament, for glowlamps, which has been subjected to very high temperatures in the electric furnace. This so modifies the carbon as to permit a considerable increase in the temperature at which the lamp may be operated.— **metallized glass**, glass containing metallic spangles. Cf. AVENTURINE, *n.*, 1.
—**met′al-li-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

metallo-. Combining form of L. *metallum*, meaning *metal.*

me-tal′lo-chrome (mē-tăl′ō-krōm; mĕt′ăl-ō-krōm′), *n.* [*metallo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] A coloring or ring produced on metal by electrolytic deposition. See NOBILI'S RINGS.

me-tal′lo-chro′my (-krō′mĭ), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + Gr. χρῶμα color.] The art or process of coloring metals, esp. by electrolytic deposition. See NOBILI'S RINGS.

me-tal′lo-graph (mē-tăl′ō-grȧf), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-graph.*] A print made by metallography.

me-tal′lo-graph′ic (mē-tăl′ō-grăf′ĭk; mĕt′ăl-ō-), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the description of coins. *Obs.*
2. Pertaining to, or produced by means of, metallography.

met′al-log′ra-phist (mĕt′ăl-ŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* **1.** One who writes on the subject of metals.
2. One who is skilled in, or who practices, metallography.

met′al-log′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *métallographie.*] **1.** The science or art of metals and metal working; also, a treatise on metals.
2. Microscopic study of metal structure and alloys.
3. A method of transferring impressions of the grain of wood to metallic surfaces by chemical action.
4. A substitute for lithography, in which metallic plates are used instead of stone.

met′al-loid (mĕt′ăl-oid), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-oid*: cf. F. *métalloïde.*] *Chem.* **a** An alkali metal, as sodium, or an alkaline earth metal, as calcium; — so called by Davy because not supposed to be well-defined metals. *Obs.* **b** Sometimes, an element, as arsenic, antimony, or tellurium, resembling the typical metals in some ways only. **c** Usually, a nonmetal. See NONMETAL.

met′al-loid, *a.* **1.** Having the appearance of a metal.
2. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a metalloid.

met′al-lom′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*metallo-* + *meter.*] A machine for testing small thin metal strips by flexion.

me-tal′lo-phone (mē-tăl′ō-fōn), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-phone.*] *Music.* **a** An instrument like a pianoforte, but having metal bars instead of strings. **b** An instrument like the xylophone, but having metallic instead of wooden bars.

me-tal′lo-plas′tic (mē-tăl′ō-plăs′tĭk; mĕt′ăl-ō-), *a.* [*metallo-* + *-plastic.*] Of or pertaining to the deposition of metal from solution in producing casts.

met′al-los′co-py (mĕt′ăl-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* A theoretical method of diagnosis and selection of remedies by observing the effects of metals on the skin. — **me-tal′lo-scop′ic** (mē-tăl′ō-skŏp′ĭk; mĕt′ăl-ō-), *a.*

me-tal′lo-ther′a-py (mē-tăl′ō-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ; mĕt′ăl-ō-), *n.* [*metallo-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease, esp. of nervous affections, by applying metallic plates to the body.

met′al-lur′gic (mĕt′ăl-ûr′jĭk), **met′al-lur′gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *métallurgique.*] Of or pertaining to metallurgy. — **met′al-lur′gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

met′al-lur′gist (mĕt′ăl-ûr′jĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in, or who practices, metallurgy.

met′al-lur′gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal, Gr. μέταλλον a mine + the root of ἔργον work: cf. F. *métallurgie.* See METAL; WORK.] The science and art of preparing metals for use from their ores by separating them from mechanical mixture and chemical combination. It includes various processes, as smelting, amalgamation, electrolytic refining, etc. Metallurgy, as usually understood, is concerned with the production of raw material, the manufacture of which into finished articles belongs to other arts.

met′a-log′i-cal (mĕt′ȧ-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*meta-* + *logical.*] Beyond the scope or province of logic.

met′a-lu′mi-nate (-lū′mĭ-nāt), *n.* [*meta-* + *aluminate.*] *Chem.* A salt of the hypothetical acid, $HAlO_2$, derived from aluminium; as, calcium *metaluminate*, $Ca(AlO_2)_2$. The minerals called spinels are metaluminates.

met′a-math′e-mat′ics (-măth′ē-măt′ĭks), *n.* The philosophy of the higher mathematics; the study of relations of space and manifoldness transcending ordinary higher mathematics. — **met′a-math′e-mat′i-cal** (-măth′ē-măt′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

met′a-mer (mĕt′ȧ-mẽr), *n.* [See METAMERE.] *Chem.* A compound which is metameric with one or more others.

met′a-mere (-mēr), *n.* [*meta-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* One of the more or less similar segments or parts arranged in a longitudinal series composing the body of many animals; a somite or somatome. Such segmentation is present in very varying degrees; it is best marked in many of the worms and in arthropods, but is also exhibited by the vertebrates, as in the spinal column, ribs, etc.

met′a-mer′ic (-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + Gr. μέρος part.]
1. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a metamere or metamerism.
2. *Chem.* Having the same elements united in the same proportion by weight, and with the same molecular weight, but of different structure and different properties; isomeric (in the specific sense). See ISOMERIC. Berzelius, the author of this term, probably meant to limit it to cases in which the different forms easily change into one another. It has also been limited to cases in which the forms have the same type but contain different radicals.

met′a-mer′i-cal-ly (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a metameric manner.

me-tam′er-ism (mē-tăm′ẽr-ĭz′m; 277), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* The state of being made up of metameres; serial segmentation.
2. *Chem.* State or quality of being metameric; also, the relation or condition of metameric compounds.

met′a-mer′i-za′tion (mĕt′ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Zoöl.* The formation or differentiation of metameres.

me-tam′er-ized (mē-tăm′ẽr-īzd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Divided into metameres.

met′a-mor′phic (mĕt′ȧ-môr′fĭk), *a.* [See METAMORPHOSIS.]
1. Subject to change; changeable; variable.
2. Causing a change of structure.
3. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting, metamorphism; as, *metamorphic* rocks. See METAMORPHISM.

met′a-mor′phism (-fĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Metamorphosis.
2. *Geol.* In its broadest sense, any change in the constitution of any kind of rock; more commonly, a pronounced change, generally effected by the combined action of pressure, heat, and water, resulting in a more compact and more highly crystalline condition of the rock. This phase of metamorphism is **anamorphism**, and is opposed to **katamorphism**, which is the breaking down of rock by chemical or mechanical processes. For convenience, distinction is made between **local**, or **contact**, **metamorphism**, produced by the intrusion of igneous masses or heated waters, and **regional**, or **general**, **metamorphism**, affecting wide areas. In the latter case pressure is the most important factor, and such heat as is involved is largely generated by the molecular and other movements which result from the pressure. Water, which is present in most rocks, acts by solution and redeposition; heat and pressure increase its potency. Pressure may have an effect apart from any movement of the rock masses (**static metamorphism**), or it may produce motion and deformation (**dynamic metamorphism**). **Thermal metamorphism** places emphasis on heat as a factor in the process, **hydrothermal metamorphism** on heat and moisture. Among the effects of metamorphism (anamorphism) are: consolidation (either by mere pressure or by cementation), expulsion of water, gas, etc., obliteration of fossils, production of fissility and schistosity, change of crystal form (paramorphism), and change of chemical constitution (metasomatism). Both igneous and sedimentary rocks may be metamorphosed. Marble is metamorphosed limestone; most gneiss is metamorphosed granitic rock; while schists, which represent extreme metamorphism, may be derived from almost any sort of rock. Quartzite, derived from sandstone or quartz conglomerate by further cementation, and slate from clay and shale, are partially metamorphosed rocks. Rocks produced by the metamorphism of sediments are sometimes called **metasedimentary rocks**, and those from igneous rocks, **meta igneous rocks**. See also DYNAMOMETAMORPHISM, HYDROMETAMORPHISM, METASOMATISM. Cf. EPIGENESIS, 3.

met′a-mor′phist (-fĭst), *n.* *Eccl.* One believing that the body of Christ merged into the Deity when he ascended.

met′a-mor-phop′si-a (-môr-fŏp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SIÆ (-ē). [NL. See METAMORPHOSIS; -OPSIA.] A derangement of the sense of localization of objects which may arise from misplacement of a portion of the retina or of the skin without entire detachment of it or loss of sensibility in it.

met′a-mor′pho-scope (-môr′fō-skōp), *n.* [See METAMORPHOSIS; -SCOPE.] A toy in which grotesque effects are produced by the successive interchange of heads, bodies, and legs in a series of fantastically drawn figures. The parts are mounted on separate parallel bands which travel at different speeds through the field of view.

met′a-mor′phose (mĕt′ȧ-môr′fōz; -fōs), *v. t.*; -PHOSED (-fōzd; -fōst); -PHOS-ING. [Cf. F. *métamorphoser.*] **1.** To change into a different form; to transform; transmute.

> And earth was *metamorphosed* into man. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to undergo metamorphosis; to subject to metamorphism.
Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

met′a-mor′phose, *v. i.* *Zoöl.* To undergo a change of form.

met′a-mor′pho-sic (-fō-sĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to metamorphosis.

met′a-mor′pho-sis (-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* METAMORPHOSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μεταμόρφωσις, fr. μεταμορφοῦν to transform; μετά beyond, over + μορφή form.] **1.** Change of form, structure, or substance, esp. by witchcraft or magic; transformation of any kind; also, the form resulting from metamorphosis; as, the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, a collection of legends of transformations.
2. *Zoöl.* A marked and more or less abrupt change in the form or structure (and usually also in the habits, food, etc.) of an animal in the course of its postembryonic development, as when the larva of an insect becomes a pupa, or the pupa an imago, or a tadpole changes to a frog. In entomology a metamorphosis is said to be *complete* when the larva, pupa, and imago differ from each other greatly in structure. An *incomplete* metamorphosis implies that the young hatches from the egg with the general form of the adult and at no time passes into a quiescent stage corresponding to a pupa.
3. *Bot.* The sum of the various modifications through which a primitive plant structure may pass in the course of its development. Goethe's theory, which was held by most botanists of the 19th century, held metamorphosis to be purely phylogenetic, and that highly differentiated organs, such as stamens and pistils, arise by transformation of primitive foliage leaves. It is now known that it is primarily ontogenetic, and that changes in mature organs are due to influences affecting the primordia of those organs. Thus the primordia of foliar structures may be developed according to the actual needs of the plant as scales, foliage leaves, or sporophylls.
4. *Physiol.* Metabolism.
5. *Med.* A form of degeneration marked by conversion of certain tissues or structures into other material.

met′a-nau′pli-us (mĕt′ȧ-nô′plĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See META-; NAUPLIUS.] *Zoöl.* A larval stage of crustaceans, following the nauplius, with about seven pairs of appendages.

met′a-neph′ros (-nĕf′rŏs), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. νεφρός kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the posterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs developed in typical vertebrates. See KIDNEY. — **met′a-neph′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

met-an′il, *or* **met-an′i-line**, **yellow** (mĕt-ăn′ĭl; -ĭ-lĭn; -ĭ-lēn). A poisonous yellow azo dyestuff derived from metanilic acid and used in wool dyeing, paper staining, carpet printing, etc.; — called also *Victoria yellow.*

met′a-nil′ic (-nĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$, isomeric with sulphanilic acid. Chemically, it is meta-amino-benzene sulphonic acid.

met′a-no′tum (mĕt′ȧ-nō′tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NOTA (-tȧ). [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. νῶτον back.] *Zoöl.* The dorsal portion of the metathorax of insects. — **met′a-no′tal** (-tăl), *a.*

met′a-phase (mĕt′ȧ-fāz), *n.* [*meta-* + *phase.*] *Biol.* A period preceding the anaphase in mitosis, when the chromosomes have been drawn to the equator of the spindle. In typical cases the splitting of the chromosomes then occurs.

met′a-phor (mĕt′ȧ-fŏr), *n.* [F. *métaphore*, L. *metaphora*, fr. Gr. μεταφορά, fr. μεταφέρειν to carry over, transfer; μετά beyond, over + φέρειν to bring, bear. See META-; BEAR to carry.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is applied to another by way of suggesting a likeness or analogy between them; the transference of terms denoting one thing to the expression of another; as in "the ship *plows* the sea;" "a *volley* of oaths." A metaphor may be regarded as a compressed simile, the comparison implied in the former being explicit in the latter. Thus compare "a marble brow" with "a brow white like marble."
Syn. — See COMPARISON.

met′a-phor′ic (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* Metaphorical.

met′a-phor′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. μεταφορικός: cf. F. *métaphorique.*] Of, pert. to, or comprising, a metaphor; figurative; as, a *metaphorical* expression. — **met′a-phor′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **met′a-phor′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

met′a-phrase (mĕt′ȧ-frāz), *n.* [Gr. μετάφρασις, from μεταφράζειν to paraphrase; μετά beyond, over + φράζειν to speak: cf. F. *métaphrase.*] A verbal translation; a version or translation from one language into another; esp., a word-for-word translation, as opposed to a *paraphrase.*

met′a-phrase, *v. t.*; MET′A-PHRASED (-frāzd); MET′A-PHRAS′ING (-frāz′ĭng). **a** To make a metaphrase of. Formerly, specif., to render into verse. **b** To alter the wording of.

met′a-phrast (-frăst), *n.* [Gr. μεταφράστης.] One who metaphrases, as by rendering verse into a different meter, or prose into verse. — **met′a-phras′tic** (-frăs′tĭk), **met′a-phras′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **met′a-phras′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

met′a-phys′ic (-fĭz′ĭk), *a.* Metaphysical. *Milman.*

met′a-phys′ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *métaphysique.*] **1.** = METAPHYSICS.

> Words are the beginning of *metaphysic.* *Stevenson.*

2. Metaphysical character or constitution.

met′a-phys′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *métaphysique*, LL.

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me-tal′li-cal (mē-tăl′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Metallic.— **me-tal′li-cal-ly**, *adv* Both *Obs.* or *R.*

met′al-li′cian (mĕt′ăl-ĭsh′ăn), *n.* *Racing.* A bookmaker. *Slang.*

me-tal′lic-ly, *adv.* of METALLIC.

met′al-lic′o-lous, *a.* [L. *metallum* metal + *-colous*; cf. *colere* to dwell, care for, cherish, worship.] Working metals. *Obs.*

me-tal′li-fac′ture (mē-tăl′ĭ-făk′tūr), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + *factura* a making.] Metal working. *Rare.*

met′al-ling. Var. of METALING.

met′al-lish, *a.* Metallic. *Obs.*

me-tal′li-ty (mē-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being a metal. *Rare.*

me-tal′lo-graph′i-cal, *a.* = METALLOGRAPHIC, 2.

met′al-loi′dal (mĕt′ăl-oi′dăl), *a.* Metalloid.

me-tal′lo-or-gan′ic, *a.* *Chem.* = ORGANOMETALLIC.

met′al-lor-gan′ic (mĕt′ăl-ôr-găn′ĭk). Var. of METALORGANIC.

me-tal′lo-ther′a-peu′tic, *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to metallotherapy.

met′a-log′ic (mĕt′ȧ-lŏj′ĭk), *n.* Metaphysical logic.

met′a-log′ra-phy. Var. of METALLOGRAPHY.

met′a-loph (mĕt′ȧ-lŏf), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. λόφος crest.] *Zoöl.* See ECTOLOPH.

met′al-or-gan′ic (mĕt′ăl-ôr-găn′ĭk), *a.* Organometallic.

metal work. Work, esp artistic work, in metal.

me-tam′er-al (mē-tăm′ẽr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Metameric.

me-tam′er-ide (mē-tăm′ẽr-īd; -ĭd: 184), *n.* A metamer.

me-tam′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Metameric.

me-tam′er-y (mē-tăm′ẽr-ĭ; mĕt′ȧ-mĕr-ĭ), *n.* Metamerism.

met′a-mor′fose. Metamorphose. *Ref. Sp.*

met′a-mor′fo-sis. Metamorphosis. *Ref. Sp.*

met′a-mor′phize, *v. t.* To metamorphose. *Obs.* or *R.*

met′a-mor-phop′sy (mĕt′ȧ-môr-fŏp′sĭ), *n.* = METAMORPHOPSIA.

met′a-mor′phos-a-ble (mĕt′ȧ-môr′fōs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

met′a-mor′phose (-fōs), *n.* [Cf. F. *métamorphose.*] Metamorphosis. *Rare.*

met′a-mor′phos-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that metamorphoses.

met′a-mor-pho′sian (-môr-fō′shăn), *a.* Metamorphosic.

met′a-mor-pho′si-cal (-zĭ-kăl), *a.* Metamorphosic. *Rare.*

met′a-mor-phos′ti-cal, *a.* Of, pert. to, or caused by, metamorphosis. *Obs.*

met′a-mor′pho-sy, *n.* Metamorphosis. *Obs.*

met′a-mor-phot′ic (-môr-fŏt′ĭk), *a.* Metamorphic.

met′a-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs), *a.* Metamorphic.

met′a-mor′phy (mĕt′ȧ-môr′fĭ), *n.* Metamorphosis. *Rare.*

me′tamp (mē′tămp), *n.* [Shortened fr. *metamorphosis.*] *Zoöl.* In certain sponges, any of two or more forms in which the same species may grow. *Bidder.*

Met′a-myn′o-don (-mĭn′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + *Amynodon.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct hornless rhinoceroses from the Oligocene of North America.

met′a-ne-phrit′ic (-nē-frĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* Metanephric.

met′a-neph′ron (-nĕf′rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL.] *Embryol.* The metanephros.

met′a-ni-tran′i-line, *n.* Also -lin. *Chem.* See NITRANILINE.

met-an′ti-mo-nate (mĕt-ăn′tĭ-mō-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metantimonic acid. See ANTIMONIC ACID.

met-an′ti-mon′ic (mĕt-ăn′tĭ-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* See ANTIMONIC ACID.

met-an′ti-mo′ni-ous (-tĭ-mō′nĭ-ŭs). **met-an′ti-mo-nous** (mĕt-ăn′tĭ-mō-nŭs), *a.* *Chem.* See ANTIMONIOUS ACID.

met-an′ti-mo-nite, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metantimonious acid.

met′a-nu′cle-us (mĕt′ȧ-nū′klē-ŭs), *n.* *Biol.* A nucleolus extruded from the germinal vesicle. *Häcker.*

met′a-or′gan-ism, *n.* A transcendental organism; an organism belonging to a higher order than the physical.

met′a-pa-rap′ter-on, *n.* *Zoöl.* The parapterum of the metathorax of an insect. — **met′a-pa-rap′ter-al**, *a.*

met′a-pec′tate, *n.* *Org. Chem.* A metarabate.

met′a-pec′tic, *a.* *Chem.* Metarabic.

met′a-pec′tin, *n.* *Chem.* A substance obtained by boiling pectin with dilute acids.

met′a-pep′tone, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An intermediate product formed in the gastric digestion of albuminous matter.

metaph *Abbr* Metaphysics.

met′a-phe-nom′e-nal, *a.* Transcending the phenomenal. — **met′a-phe-nom′e-non**, *n.*

met′a-phe′nyl-ene, *n.* *Org. Chem.* The meta variety of the radical phenylene. See PHENYLENE DIAMINE.

me-taph′er-y (mē-tăf′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*meta-* + *-phery* as in *periphery.*] *Bot.* A displacement of the whorls in cyclic flowers. *Rare.*

met′a-phlo′ëm (mĕt′ȧ-flō′ĕm), *n.* *Bot.* That portion of the phloëm developed in connection with the metaxylem.

me-taph′o-ny (mē-tăf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*meta-* + *-phony.*] *Phon.* Umlaut. — **met′a-phon′i-cal** (mĕt′ȧ-fŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **me-taph′o-nize** (mē-tăf′ō-nīz), *v. t.*

met′a-phor-ist, *n.* One who makes metaphors.

met′a-phor-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* See -IZE.

met′a-phos′phate (-fŏs′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metaphosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

met′a-phos-phor′ic (-fŏs-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

met′a-phragm (mĕt′ȧ-frăm), **met′a-phrag′ma** (-frăg′mȧ), *n.* [NL *metaphragma*; *meta-* + Gr. φράγμα a fence.] *Zoöl.* An internal partition between the metathorax and abdomen of insects. — **met′a-phrag′mal** (-frăg′măl), *a.*

me-taph′ra-sis (mē-tăf′rȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See METAPHRASE.] = METAPHRASE. *Obs.*

me-taph′re-non (mē-tăf′rē-nŏn), **me-taph′re-num** (-nŭm), *n.*

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metaphysicus.] **1**. Of or pertaining to metaphysics; according to rules or principles of metaphysics; hence, abstract or abstruse; as, *metaphysical* reasoning.

As in the night all cats are gray, so in the darkness of *metaphysical* criticism all causes are obscure. *Wm. James.*

2. Pert. to, or having, real being or the essential nature of reality; as, *metaphysical* truth; *metaphysical* being.

I have given prominence to the strictly "*metaphysical*" rather than to what is technically called the "epistemological" meaning of the word idealism itself. *Josiah Royce.*

3. Preternatural or supernatural. *Obs.*

Fate and *metaphysical* aid. *Shak.*

4. Designating, or pertaining to, a so-called "school" of 17th-century poets, whose works abound in cold and forced conceits or elaborate subtleties of thought and expression; — so called by Dr. Johnson. Donne, Cowley, Herbert, and Crashaw are of this group.

metaphysical idealism. See IDEALISM.—**m. necessity.** See NECESSITY. — **m. whole.** See WHOLE.

met′a-phys′i-cal-ly (mĕt′ȧ-fĭz′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**. In the manner of metaphysical science, or of a metaphysician. **2**. In the mode of a metaphysical reality or existence. **3**. Supernaturally. *Obs.*

met′a-phy-si′cian (mĕt′ȧ-fĭ-zĭsh′ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *métaphysicien.*] One who is versed in metaphysics.

met′a-phys′ics (-fĭz′ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. μετὰ τὰ φυσικά after those things which relate to external nature, after physics, fr. μετά beyond, after + φυσικός relating to external nature, natural, physical, fr. φύσις nature: cf. F. *métaphysique.* See PHYSICS; cf. METAPHYSIC, *n.* The term was first used, it is believed, by Andronicus of Rhodes, the editor of Aristotle's works, as a name for that part of his writings which came *after* the *Physics.*] That division of philosophy which includes ontology, or the science of being, and epistemology, or the theory of knowledge; in a looser sense, all of the more abstruse philosophical disciplines; in a narrower sense, ontology alone. The primary meaning of *metaphysics* is derived from those discussions by Aristotle which he himself called the First Philosophy or Theology, and which deal with the nature of being, with cause or genesis, and with the existence of God. Later, possibly in part owing to the name, taken as signifying that which is beyond or above the physical, metaphysics was understood as the science of the supersensible. By Albertus Magnus it was called the **transphysical science**; and Aquinas considered it to be concerned with the cognition of God. Scholastic philosophy in general understood it as the science of being in itself, that is, as *ontology*, a meaning which, with some difference of interpretation, is still retained. The Renaissance resulted in two developments. In Germany, Christian Wolff divided metaphysics into ontology, cosmology, psychology, and natural or rational theology. In England, Bacon defined it as the quest or study of formal and final causes, contrasting with it natural philosophy as treating efficient and material causes. As philosophy received from Descartes its peculiarly epistemological character, the conception of metaphysics altered from the science of being to the science of the conditions of knowledge. In England, owing to the prevalence of psychological problems, it became practically identified with the analytical psychology of the time; while in Germany, Kant's *Critique* asserted its transcendental province, as the science of pure, or a priori, reason. The notion that metaphysics is concerned with that which transcends experience led to the positivistic denial of the possibility of metaphysical knowledge, while the critical spirit and logical point of view of Kant caused metaphysics to be identified with logic by Hegel. Schopenhauer and later writers have insisted that metaphysics is concerned with analysis of experience, in the broad sense, and this empirical view is largely held by modern writers, many of whom also tend to emphasize the distinction between epistemology, or theory of knowledge, and metaphysics proper, or ontology.

Metaphysics, that fertile field of delusion propagated by language. *J. S. Mill.*

Another and a perfectly distinct department of science, to which the name *metaphysics* more particularly belongs, [is] tha portion of mental philosophy which attempts to determine wha part of the furniture of the mind belongs to it originally, and what part is constructed out of materials furnished to it from without. *J. S. Mill.*

Commonly, in the schools, called *metaphysics*, as being part of the philosophy of Aristotle, which hath that for title; but it is in another sense; for there it signifieth as much as "books written or placed after his natural philosophy." But the school take them for "books of supernatural philosophy;" for the word *metaphysics* will bear both these senses. *Hobbes.*

Now the science conversant about all such inferences of unknown being from its known manifestations, is called ontology, or *metaphysics* proper. *Sir W. Hamilton*

met′a-phyte (mĕt′ȧ-fīt), *n.* [*meta-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A multicellular plant; — opposed to *protophyte.* — **met′a-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

met′a-pla′si-a (-plā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See META-; -PLASIA.] *Physiol.* Direct conversion of one form of tissue into another form, as of cartilage into bone.

me-tap′la-sis (mē-tăp′lȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See META-; -PLASIS.] *Biol.* The period of fulfilled growth and development in the ontogeny of an individual.

met′a-plasm (mĕt′ȧ-plăz′m), *n.* [L. *metaplasmus*, Gr. μεταπλασμός; μετά beyond, over + πλάσσειν to mold.] **1**. *Gram.* **a** A change in the letters or syllables of a word. **b** The use for oblique cases of forms not from the nominative stem. **2**. *Biol.* That part of the contents of a cell consisting of lifeless matter or inclusions, as certain carbohydrates. Some of them may later be converted into protoplasm, cell walls, or secretions. — **met′a-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*

met′a-plast (mĕt′ȧ-plăst), *n.* [See METAPLASM.] *Gram.* A form made by metaplasm.

met′a-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* **a** *Physiol.* Pert. to, or produced by, metaplasia. **b** Of or pert. to metaplasm.

met′a-po′di-al (-pō′dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. either to the metacarpus or metatarsus. **b** Of or pert. to the metapodium. — *n.* A metacarpal or metatarsal bone.

met′a-po′di-a′le (-ā′lē), *n.*; *pl.* -ALIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A metapodial bone.

met′a-po′di-um (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-dĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *meta-* + *-podium.*] *Zoöl.* The posterior division of the foot in mollusks.

met′a-pol′i-tics (-pŏl′ĭ-tĭks), *n.* Rarely **met′a-pol′i-tic** (-tĭk). Theoretical political science; also, political theorizing. — **met′a-po-lit′i-cal** (-pō-lĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **met′a-pol′i-ti′cian** (-pŏl′ĭ-tĭsh′ăn), *n.*

met′a-poph′y-sis (-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See META-; APOPHYSIS.] *Anat.* A tubercle projecting from the anterior articular process of a vertebra, esp. in the lumbar region. In man they are rudimentary and known as **mammillary processes** or **tubercles**. In the armadillo they assist in supporting the dorsal armor. — **met-ap′o-phys′e-al** (mĕt-ăp′ō-fĭz′ē-ăl), **met-ap′o-phys′i-al** (-ĭ-ăl), *a.*

me-tap′sy-cho′sis (mē-tăp′sĭ-kō′sĭs), *n.* The action of mind on mind without known physical agency.

me-tap′ter-yg′i-um (mē-tăp′tĕr-ĭj′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. πτερύγιον fin.] *Zoöl.* The posterior of the three principal basal cartilages in the paired fins of certain fishes, esp. sharks and rays.—**me-tap′ter-yg′i-al** (-tĕr-ĭj′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

met′ap-ter′y-goid (mĕt′ăp-tĕr′ĭ-goid), *a.* [*meta-* + *pterygoid.*] *Zoöl.* Situated behind the pterygoid. — *n.* A metapterygoid bone. In teleost fishes it is the third and most posterior of the pterygoid elements, and is commonly articulated in front with the mesopterygoid.

met-ar′a-bic (mĕt-ăr′ȧ-bĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + *arabic.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, an acid, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$(?), a constituent of cherry and beech gums and beet pulp, and formed artificially by heating arabic acid. It is a pentosan, yielding xylose by hydrolysis. In water it swells, but does not dissolve.

met′a-so′ma-tism (mĕt′ȧ-sō′mȧ-tĭz′m) } **met′a-so′ma-to′sis** (-sō′mȧ-tō′sĭs) } *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] *Geol.* Metamorphism developed by chemical transformation of the constituent minerals and the replacement of some of them.

met′a-sta′ble (mĕt′ȧ-stā′b′l), *a.* *Physical Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a condition or phase of comparative stability, which, however, passes into the stable phase when brought into contact with even the smallest particle of the stable form. The crystallization of supersaturated solutions is an illustration of this change.

met′a-stan′nate (-stăn′āt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A salt of metastannic, or β-stannic, acid. **b** A salt of the general formula M_2SnO_3, from α-stannic acid. See STANNIC ACID.

met′a-stan′nic (-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid of tin. See STANNIC ACID.

me-tas′ta-sis (mē-tăs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., transition, fr. Gr. μετάστασις, fr. μεθιστάναι to place in another way; μετά after + ἱστάναι to place.] **1**. *Rhet.* Change of subject, esp. sudden transition.

Metastasis, or the flitting figure. *Puttenham*

2. **a** *Physiol. & Med.* Change in place of a disease, bodily function, etc.; transfer of a function, disease, or morbific matter, from one part or organ to another, as of mumps from parotid gland to testicles. **b** *Biol.* Metabolism. **3**. Change of state, substance, or form; esp., *Theol.*, a spiritual change, as during baptism.

The lamp and oil man, just then beginning, by a not unnatural *metastasis*, to bloom into a lighthouse engineer. *Stevenson.*

met′a-stat′ic (mĕt′ȧ-stăt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, metastasis; as, a *metastatic* abscess.

met′a-ster′num (-stûr′nŭm), *n.* [*meta-* + *sternum.*] **a** *Anat.* The most posterior element of the sternum; the xiphisternum. In *Human Anat.*, usually called *ensiform process.* **b** *Zoöl.* The ventral plate of the metathorax. — **met′a-ster′nal** (-stûr′năl), *a.*

me-tas′to-ma (mē-tăs′tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* A median platelike or bifid process behind the mouth in crustaceans and related arthropods.

met′a-tar′sal (mĕt′ȧ-tär′săl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus. — *n.* A metatarsal bone.

met′a-tar-sal′gi-a (-tär-săl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *metatarsus* + *-algia.*] Pain in the metatarsus, — a form of neuralgia.

met′a-tar′sus (-tär′sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SI (-sī). [NL. See META-; TARSUS.] **1**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The part of the foot (in animals of the hind foot), or of its skeleton, between the tarsus and phalanges, comprising, when all the digits are present, five more or less elongated bones. These are reduced in number or fused in many animals in a similar way to those of the metacarpus. In man it forms the instep; in horses and cattle, the part of the hind leg from the hock to the fetlock joint, the functional part of the skeleton being reduced to the cannon bone. In birds the metatarsus, ordinarily called *shank* or *tarsus*, contains a large bone representing three fused metatarsals and certain distal tarsal elements (united with its proximal end), and usually a rudiment of a fourth metatarsal. **2**. *Zoöl.* **a** The tarsus of the posterior pair of legs of an insect. **b** The proximal segment of the tarsus of an insect. **c** The proximal segment of the foot of a spider.

met′a-tat′ic (-tăt′ĭk) } **met′a-tat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [*meta-* + Gr. τείνειν to stretch.] *Physics.* Coincident in direction with the directions of stress or strain; — said of certain axes or planes used in discussing the elastic properties of bodies. — **met′a-tat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Met′a-the′ri-a (-thē′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See META-; -THERIUM.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a subclass of mammals coextensive with the order Marsupialia. — **met′a-the′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

me-tath′e-sis (mē-tăth′ē-sĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μετάθεσις, fr. μετατιθέναι to place differently, to transpose; μετά beyond, over + τιθέναι to place, set. See THESIS.] **1**. *Gram.* Transposition, as of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word; as, A.-S. *ascian, axian* (cs = x); OHG. *erila, elira*; the deaf-mutism *kinfe* for *knife*, and similar miswritings or mispronunciations; *Falstaff* for *Fastolph.* **2**. *Med.* A mere change in position of a morbid substance, without removal from the body, as the pushing back into the bladder of a calculus located in the urethra. **3**. *Chem.* = SUBSTITUTION. **4**. *Logic.* See MODE, Second Figure. — **met′a-thet′ic** (mĕt′ȧ-thĕt′ĭk), **-thet′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

met′a-tho′rax (-thō′răks), *n.* [NL. See META-; THORAX.] *Zoöl.* The posterior segment of the thorax in insects. It bears the third pair of legs and the second pair of wings. — **met′a-tho-rac′ic** (-thō-răs′ĭk), *a.*

met′a-tung′stic (-tŭng′stĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + *tungstic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various complex tungstic acids, esp. one obtained as a yellow crystalline solid soluble in water, having the formula $H_2W_4O_{13}$ ascribed to it.

‖**mé′ta′yage′** (mā′tĕ′yȧzh′; *E.* mē-tā′yāj; 277), *n.* [F. See MÉTAYER.] The métayer system of farming land.

mé′ta′yer′ (*F.* mā′tĕ′yā′; *E.* mē-tā′yĕr; 277), *n.* [F., fr. LL. (assumed) *medietalarius*, fr. L. *medietas* half. See MOIETY.] One who cultivates land for a share (usually one half) of its yield, receiving stock, tools, and seed from the landlord. Cultivation of land on this system (called the **metayer system** or **system of share rent**) was once common in England and continental Europe. It survives in Italy, and is used locally in the United States and other countries.

Met′a-zo′a (mĕt′ȧ-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. ζῷον animal.] *Zoöl.* A collective name for all animals except the Protozoa. They have the body when adult composed of numerous cells differentiated into tissues and organs, and, except in a few degraded parasitic forms, a digestive cavity lined with specialized cells. Reproduction is chiefly (in a majority of forms always) sexual, and each individual thus produced begins its existence as a single cell (see EGG), which by mitotic division and differentiation of the resulting new cells grows into an adult organism, generally passing through an embryonic stage known as a *gastrula* (which see), or some recognizable modification of it.

met′a-zo′an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Metazoa. — *n.* One of the Metazoa.

met′a-zo′ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Metazoan.

mete (mēt), *v. t.*; MET′ED (mēt′ĕd); MET′ING (mēt′ĭng). [AS. *metan*; akin to D. *meten*, G. *messen*, OHG. *mezzan*, Icel. *meta*, Sw. *mäta*, Goth. *mitan*, L. *modus* measure, moderation, *modius* a corn measure, *meditari* to meditate, Gr. μέδειν to rule, μέδιμνος a corn measure, and perh. ultimately from the same root as E. *measure*, L. *metiri* to measure; cf. Skr. *mā* to measure. Cf. MEDITATE, MEET, *a.*, MODE.] **1**. To find the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by any rule or standard; to measure. **2**. To assign by measure; to apportion; allot; — chiefly with *out*; as, to *mete* out punishment or reward. **3**. To determine the limits or value of by measure. *Obs.*

[NL.: *meta-* + Gr. φρήν, φρενός, diaphragm.] The part of the back behind the diaphragm.

met′a-phy-si′cian-ism (mĕt′ȧ-fĭ-zĭsh′ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

met′a-phys′i-cist (-fĭz′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* = METAPHYSICIAN.

met′a-phys′i-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

met′a-phys′i-cous, *a.* Versed in metaphysics. *Rare.*

me-taph′y-sis (mē-tăf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μεταφύεσθαι to become by change; cf. Gr. φύσις nature.] Change of form; transformation.

me-taph′y-ton (-tŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* = METAPHYTE.

met′a-pleur. Var. of METAPLEURE.

met′a-pleu′ra, *n.*, *pl.* of METAPLEURON.

met′a-pleu′ral (-plōō′răl; 243), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to a metapleure. **b** Of or pert. to the metapleuron; posterior and lateral

met′a-pleure, met′a-pleur (mĕt′ȧ-plōōr), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. πλευρά the side.] *Zoöl.* One of the folds of integument along the sides of the abdomen in *Amphioxus* and related genera.

met′a-pleu′ron (-plōō′rŏn; 243), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL. See META-; PLEURON.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the pleura of the metathorax of an insect. **b** = METAPLEURE.

met′a-plum′bate (-plŭm′bāt), *n.*; **met′a-plum′bic** (-bĭk), *a.* See PLUMBIC ACID; -ATE, 3 **b**.

met′a-pneu-mon′ic (-nū-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* Succeeding pneumonia.

met′ap-neus′tic (mĕt′ăp-nūs′tĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + Gr. πνευστικός pert. to breathing.] *Zoöl.* Breathing through a single pair of posterior or anal spiracles, as certain insect larvæ.

met′a-pore, *n.* [*meta-* + *pore.*] *Anat.* The foramen of Magendie.

met′a-post′scu-tel′lum, *n.* *Zoöl* The postscutellum of the metathorax of an insect. — **met′a-post′scu-tel′lar**, *a.*

met′a-pre-scu′tum, *n.* *Zoöl.* The prescutum of the mesothorax of an insect. — **met′a-pre-scu′tal**, *a.*

met′a-psy′chi-cal (mĕt′ȧ-sī′kĭ-kăl), *a.* Beyond the domain of ordinary psychology, or of physiological psychology; — applied to studies of mediumistic and allied phenomena. — **met′a-psy′chics** (-kĭks), *n.*

met′ap-to′sis (mĕt′ăp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετάπτωσις change. See PTOSIS.] **1**. *Med.* Transformation; metatasis. **2**. *Logic.* Change of a proposition from being false to being true, or the reverse. *Cent. Dict.*

met′a-py-ret′ic, *a.* [*meta-* + *pyretic.*] *Med.* Occurring, or performed, after septic fever; as, *metapyretic* amputation.

metar. † METER, measurer.

met-ar′a-bate (mĕt-ăr′ȧ-bāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metarabic acid.

met-ar′gon, *n* [*meta-* + *argon.*] *Chem.* A supposed gaseous element announced in 1898 by Ramsay and Travers as occurring in minute amount in the atmosphere, but subsequently shown by them to be carbon monoxide. [See META-.]

met′a-rhy′o-lite, *n.* *Petrog.*

met-ar′se-nate (mĕt-är′sē-nāt), *n.* *Chem* A salt of metarsenic acid. See ARSENIC ACID **a**.

met′ar-sen′ic, *a.* [*meta-* + *arsenic.*] *Chem.* See ARSENIC ACID.

met′ar-se′ni-ous, *a.* [*meta-* + *arsenious.*] See ARSENIOUS ACID.

met-ar′se-nite (mĕt-är′sē-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metarsenious acid. See ARSENIOUS ACID **a**.

met′a-sac-char′ic, *a.* [*meta-* + *saccharic.*] *Chem.* **a** Mannosaccharic; specif., *l*-mannosaccharic. **b** See SACCHARIC ACID **b**.

met′a-sac′cha-rin, *n.* [*meta-* + *saccharin.*] An isomer of saccharin, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, obtained by treating lactose with lime.

met′a-sche′ma-tism (mĕt′ȧ-skē′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n* [Gr. μετασχηματισμός change of form.] **1**. *Med.* A change in the form of a disease. **2**. A new arrangement.

met′a-scu-tel′lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The scutellum of the metathorax of an insect. — **met′a-scu-tel′lar**, *a.*

met′a-scu′tum (-skū′tŭm), *n* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The scutum of the metathorax of an insect.— **met′a-scu′tal** (-tăl), *a.*

met′a-sed′i-men′ta-ry, *a.* See METAMORPHISM, 2.

met′a-sil′i-cate (mĕt′ȧ-sĭl′ĭ-kāt), *n* *Chem.* See SILICATE

met′a-si-lic′ic (-sĭ-lĭs′ĭk), *a* *Chem.* See SILICIC ACID.

met′a-so′ma (-sō′mȧ), *n.*; *L pl.* -SOMATA (-tȧ). [NL.: *meta-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* The hinder part of the body of a mollusk — **met′a-so′mal** (-măl), *a*

met′a-so′ma-sis (-mȧ-sĭs), *n.* Metasomatosis.

met′a-so-mat′ic, *a.* **a** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a metasoma. **b** *Geol.* Of or pert. to metasomatosis.

met′a-some (mĕt′ȧ-sōm), *n* = METASOMA.

met′a-sperm, *n.* [*meta-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* An angiosperm. — **met′a-sper′mic**, *a.* — **met′a-sper′mous**, *a.*

Met′a-sper′mæ (-spûr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. See -SPERM.] Syn of ANGIOSPERMÆ.

met′a-state (mĕt′ȧ-stāt), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] = MESOSTATE.

met′a-stat′i-cal (-stăt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* = METASTATIC.

met′a-stat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of METASTATIC, -STATICAL.

met′a-sthen′ic (-sthĕn′ĭk), *a* *Zoöl.* Strong in the hinder part of the body.

met′a-stig′mate (-stĭg′māt), *a* *Zoöl.* Having posterior stigmata; — said of certain insect larvæ

met′a-stome (mĕt′ȧ-stōm), *n* = METASTOMA.

met′a-style, *n.* *Zoöl.* See STYLE (of a tooth).

met′a-syn′cri-sis (-sĭn′krĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr μετασύγκρισις.] *Med.* **a** Discharge of morbid matter through the pores, etc. *Obs* **b** Recomposition after momentary dissolution; restoration to the natural state. — **met′a-syn-crit′ic** (-sĭn-krĭt′ĭk), **-crit′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

met′a-tarse (mĕt′ȧ-tärs), *n.* *Anat.* The metatarsus. *Rare.*

met′a-tar′so-pha-lan′ge-al (-tär′sō-fȧ-lăn′jē-ăl), *a.* *Anat* Pert. to the metatarsus and the phalanges.

met′a-tar-tar′ic (-tär-tăr′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid isomeric with, and formed by melting, tartaric acid.

me-ta′te (mā-tä′tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *metlatl.*] A stone, the upper surface of which is a concave incline, used by Mexican women in grinding corn, etc.

met′a-the-ol′o-gy, *n.* See META-.

met′a-ti-tan′ic, *a.* [*meta-* + *titanic.*] See TITANIC ACID.

met′a-to-lu′ic, *a.* See META-.

met′a-tome (mĕt′ȧ-tōm), *n* [NL.: *meta-* + Gr τομή a cutting.] *Arch.* The interspace between two dentils.

met′a-troph′ic (-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Saprophytic.

met′a-tung′state (-tŭng′stāt), *n.* A salt of metatungstic acid.

met′a-type (mĕt′ȧ-tīp), *n.* [*meta-* + *-type.*] *Zoöl.* A topotype determined by the original describer of its species.

metaul. † METAL.

met-au′ric (mĕt-ô′rĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + *auric.*] *Chem.* Designating the acid $HAuO_2$. See AURIC. — **met-au′rate**, *n.* (see -ATE, 3 **b**).

met′a-van′a-date (mĕt′ȧ-văn′ȧ-dāt), *n.* A salt of metavanadic acid. See VANADIC ACID.

met′a-va-nad′ic (-vȧ-năd′ĭk), *a.* *Chem* See VANADIC ACID.

met′a-vol′tine (-vŏl′tĭn), *n* [*meta-* + *voltaite.*] *Min.* A complex basic hydrous sulphate, chiefly of iron, occurring as minute yellow scales with voltaite.

me-tax′ite (mē-tăk′sīt), *n.* [G. *metaxit*, fr. Gr. μέταξα silk.] *Min.* A fibrous serpentine.

met′a-xy′lem (mĕt′ȧ-zī′lĕm), *n.* *Bot.* That part of the xylem formed externally to the protoxylem, consisting of thicker-walled cells.

met′a-xy′lene (-zī′lēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* See XYLENE.

met′a-zo′ön (-zō′ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the Metazoa.

mete (mēt), *v. i.* To measure. *Archaic.* *Mark* iv. 24.
mete, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gemet.* See METE to measure.] **a** Goal. *Obs.* **b** Boundary ; — chiefly *pl.*, in *metes and bounds.*
met′em-pir′ic (mĕt′ĕm-pĭr′ĭk) } *a.* [*meta-* + *empiric,*
met′em-pir′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *-ical.*] *Metaph.* Related, or belonging, to the objects of knowledge within the province of metempirics. — **met′em-pir′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
met′em-pir′i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The science that is concerned with metempirics. — **met′em-pir′i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*
met′em-pir′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science or study of concepts and relations which are conceived as beyond, and yet as related to, the knowledge gained empirically.
me-temp′sy-chose (mē-tĕmp′sĭ-kōs), *v. t.;* -CHOSED (-kōst) ; -CHOS′ING (-kōs′ĭng). [See METEMPSYCHOSIS.] To translate or transfer, as the soul, from one body to another. *Rare.*
me-temp′sy-cho′sis (-kō′sĭs), *n.; pl.* -CHOSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μετεμψύχωσις ; μετά beyond, over + ἐμψυχοῦν to animate ; ἐν in + ψυχή soul. See PSYCHOLOGY.] The passing of the soul at death into another body, whether of a brute or a person ; transmigration of souls. The doctrine of *metempsychosis* was held by the ancient Egyptians, taught by the Pythagoreans and in the Orphic mysteries of Greece, and is a tenet of East Indian philosophy.
met′emp-to′sis (mĕt′ĕmp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετα beyond, after + ἔμπτωσις a falling upon, fr. ἐμπίπτειν to fall in or upon ; ἐν in + πίπτειν to fall.] *Chron.* The suppression of a day in the calendar to prevent the date of the new moon being set a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile day once in 134 years. Cf. PROEMPTOSIS.
met′en-ceph′a-lon (mĕt′ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [*meta-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat., Embryol., & Zoöl.* **a** The posterior segment of the brain, derived from the fifth cerebral vesicle of the embryo ; the afterbrain. It is practically coextensive with the medulla oblongata, its cavity forming the posterior part of the fourth ventricle. **b** The epencephalon. — **met-en′ce-phal′ic** (mĕt-ĕn′sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*
met-en′ter-on (mĕt-ĕn′tēr-ŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -TERA (-ȧ). [NL.; *meta-* + *enteron.*] *Zoöl.* **a** The enteron modified in any manner from the primitive archenteron. **b** One of the radial digestive chambers of an actinozoan as distinguished from the mesenteron. — **met-en′ter-on′ic** (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.*
me′te-or (mē′tē-ŏr), *n.* [F. *météore,* or LL. *meteorum,* Gr. μετέωρον, pl. μετέωρα things in the air, fr. μετέωρος high in air, raised off the ground ; μετά beyond + ἐώρα, αἰώρα, a suspension or hovering in the air, fr. ἀείρειν to lift, raise up.] **1.** Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as whirlwinds, clouds, rainbows, etc. Meteors are often classed as: **aërial meteors,** winds, tornadoes, etc.; **aqueous meteors** or **hydrometeors,** rain, hail, snow, dew, etc.; and **luminous meteors,** including, besides rainbows, halos, etc., the **igneous meteors,** lightning, shooting stars, and the like. "Hail, an ordinary *meteor.*" *Bp. Hall.*
2. Specif. : A transient luminous body seen moving rapidly through the atmosphere, esp. in the higher regions, and called specifically, when very brilliant, a **fireball** or **bolide,** and when small, a **shooting star** or **falling star**; also, loosely, a meteoroid. The earth in its orbit is constantly encountering *meteoroids,* and their velocity is so great that the resistance of even the rarer portion of the atmosphere quickly raises their surfaces to white heat, thus converting them into *meteors.* The majority are probably entirely dissipated, but some pass out of the atmosphere again, and the remnants of some fall to the ground as **meteorites.** The meteoroids are not uniformly distributed ; there are various streams or swarms, the orbits of which are closely related to those of certain comets, the passage of the earth near which is the occasion of **meteoric showers.** Some of these showers recur annually, as the Perseids (Aug. 10-12), Orionids (Oct. 18-20), and Geminids (Dec. 10-12). Others have a longer period. See LEONID, LYRAID, ANDROMEDE.
☞ Meteoric showers are named from the constellations in which their radiants are, as *Aquarids* (Aquarius), *Aquilids* (Aquila), *Arietids* (Aries), *Aurigids* (Auriga), *Draconids* (Draco), etc.
me′te-or′ic (-ŏr′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *météorique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a meteor or meteors (in either sense) ; meteorological ; as, *meteoric* phenomena ; *meteoric* stones.
2. Like a meteor in appearance, flight, etc.; flashing ; transiently brilliant ; as, swift *meteoric* fame.
meteoric iron, iron of meteoric origin. See METEORITE. — **m. paper,** a paperlike substance of confervoid origin found floating in the air. It was formerly supposed to fall from meteors. — **m. shower.** See METEOR, 2. — **m. stone,** a meteorite, esp. one wholly or chiefly of stony matter.
me′te-or-ism (mē′tē-ŏr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *météorisme,* Gr. μετεωρισμός a lifting up.] *Med.* Flatulent distention of the abdomen. See TYMPANITES. — **me′te-or-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

me′te-or-ite′ (mē′tē-ŏr-īt′), *n.* [Cf. F. *météorite.*] A stony or metallic body that has fallen to the earth from outer space ; an aërolite ; loosely, a meteor or meteoroid. See METEOR. Meteorites usually show a pitted surface with a fused crust, caused by the heat developed in their rapid passage through the earth's atmosphere. A meteorite may consist : (1) Of metallic iron, which is usually chiefly composed of kamacite and tænite, and is invariably alloyed with a small percentage of nickel and often with small amounts of cobalt, manganese, tin, etc. (**meteoric iron,** or **siderite,** formerly **holosiderite**). When etched this usually exhibits peculiar crystalline figures, called **Widmanstätten figures.** (2) Of a cellular mass of iron with embedded silicates (**siderolite,** formerly **mesosiderite**). (3) Of a stony mass of silicates with little iron (**meteoric stone,** or **aërolite,** formerly **sporadosiderite**). (4) Of a mass without iron (**asiderite**).

Section of a piece of a Meteorite, or Meteoric Iron, showing Widmanstätten Figures.

me′te-or-it′ic (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to meteorites. — **meteoritic hypothesis,** the hypothesis that the earth was formed by the aggregation of scattered meteorites. This avoids some of the difficulties militating against the nebular hypothesis, but it has never been marked out into concrete form nor gained general support. It has some features in common with the planetesimal hypothesis.
me′te-or-o-gram′ (mē′tē-ŏr-ō-grăm′ ; mē′tē-ŏr′-), *n.* [*meteor* + *-gram.*] *Meteor.* The record of a meteorograph.
me′te-or-o-graph′ (mē′tē-ŏr-ō-gràf′ ; mē′tē-ŏr′- ; 277), *n.* [*meteor* + *-graph* : cf. F. *météorographe.*] **1.** *Meteor.* An autographic apparatus for recording simultaneously several meteorologic elements, as barometric pressure, temperature, moisture, wind, rainfall, sunshine, evaporation, etc.
2. A camera for photographing meteor trails.
me′te-or-og′ra-phy (-ŏr-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The registration of meteorological phenomena, as by a meteorograph. — **me′te-or-o-graph′ic** (-ŏr-ō-grăf′ĭk ; mē′tē-ŏr′-), *a.*
me′te-or-oid′ (mē′tē-ŏr-oid′), *n.* [*meteor* + *-oid.*] *Astron.* One of the countless small solid bodies in the solar system, which become meteors on entering the earth's atmosphere. See METEOR. — **me′te-or-oi′dal** (-oi′dăl), *a.*
me′te-or-o-log′ic (mē′tē-ŏr-ō-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. μετεωρο-
me′te-or-o-log′i-cal (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl) } λογικός : cf. F. *météorologique.*] Of or pert. to the atmosphere and its phenomena, or meteorology. — **me′te-or-o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
meteorological elements, the subjects of meteorological observation, as temperature, barometer pressure, aqueous tension, precipitation, wind velocity, etc.
me′te-or-ol′o-gist (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in meteorology.
me′te-or-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μετεωρολογία ; μετέωρος high in the air + λόγος discourse : cf. F. *météorologie.* See METEOR.] The science, or branch of physics, treating of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. of its variations of heat and moisture, of its winds, storms, etc. Cf. CLIMATOLOGY.
me′te-or-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*meteor* + *-meter.*] An apparatus which transmits automatically to a central station atmospheric changes as marked by the anemometer, barometer, thermometer, etc.
me′te-or-ous (mē′tē-ŏr-ŭs, *or, esp. in poetry,* mē-tē′ō-rŭs), *a.* [See METEOR.] Meteoric.
me′ter, me′tre (mē′tēr), *n.* [ME. *metre* (in senses 1 & 3), F. *mètre,* L. *metrum,* fr. Gr. μέτρον ; akin to Skr. *mā* to measure ; cf. AS. *meter,* fr. L. See METE to measure.]
1. Rhythmical arrangement of syllables or words in verse ; poetical measure, depending on number, quantity, and accent of syllables ; rhythm. Also, any specific rhythmical arrangement ; as, Horatian *meters ;* dactylic *meter.*
The only strict antithesis to prose is *meter.* *Wordsworth.*
2. *Music.* That part of musical structure depending primarily on time values ; as : **a** The division of a composition into measures according to a uniform grouping of its rhythmic beats or time units by the heavier "grammatical" accents ; less specifically, but more commonly, called *time* or *rhythm.* **b** The distribution of long and short tones within measures. **c** The formation from measures of larger divisions, such as phrases, sections, or strophes.
Meter, in music, is the grouping of two, three, or more tones, as time units, into a whole, or time integer, called measure, the first part of which — the thesis — has an accent, the second part — arsis — either no accent or a weak one. *J. H. Cornell.*

3. A metrical composition or, sometimes, version ; a poem or verse. *Obs.* *Robinson (More's Utopia).*
4. [F. *mètre.*] A measure of length, the basis of the *metric system* (which see).
Syn. — See RHYTHM.
me′ter, me′tre (mē′tēr), *v. t. & i.;* ME′TERED, ME′TRED (mē′tērd) ; ME′TER-ING (-tēr-ĭng), ME′TRING (mē′trĭng). To compose in, or put into, meter.
me′ter (mē′tēr), *n.* [From METE to measure.] **1.** One that measures ; esp., an official measurer of commodities.
2. An instrument for measuring, and usually for recording automatically the quantity measured. **Gas meters** are of two kinds: **wet meters,** containing a liquid and a partially submerged, partitioned drum rotated by the gas ; **dry meters,** usually indicating by piston displacement. Both are automatic, with the necessary recording clockwork and dials. **Water meters** usually act by piston displacement or by a rotating vane or a gyrating disk. **Electricity meters,** for measuring current or energy, are termed **electrolytic, clock,** or **motor, meters,** according to whether operated by electrolysis (deposited metal being subsequently weighed), a time clock of changing rate, or a motor and the necessary recording apparatus. Motor meters are now almost exclusively used. See WATTMETER.
me′ter, *v. t.;* ME′TERED (-tērd) ; ME′TER-ING. To measure by means of a meter or meters.
-meter. [L. *metrum* measure, or the allied Gr. μέτρον : cf. F. *-mètre.* See METER rhythm.] A suffix denoting : **a** An *instrument or means for measuring some quantity ;* as, baro*meter,* chrono*meter,* volt*meter.* **b** A *poetical measure* or *arrangement of words or syllables in verse ;* as, hepta*meter,* tetra*meter.* See 1st METER.
meter, *or* **metre, angle.** *Med.* The angle between the visual axes and the median plane when the eyes are looking at a point one meter from their centers in that plane.
me′ter-gram′ (mē′tēr-grăm′), *n.* *Mech.* A measure of energy equal to the work done in lifting a weight of one gram through a distance of one meter.
meter wheel. The chambered drum of a wet meter (see METER), or one used in some carburetors to bring the air or gas into contact with the carbureting liquid.
mete′stick′ (mēt′stĭk′), *n.* [*mete,* v. + *stick.*] *Naut.* A device to level cargo or measure a hold, consisting of a standard with a sliding board or stick projecting at right angles.
meth-ac′e-tin (mĕth-ăs′ē-tĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline substance used as an antipyretic. Chemically it is para-methoxy-acetanilide, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)NH \cdot C_2H_3O$.
meth′a-cryl′ic (mĕth′ȧ-krĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $CH_2:C(CH_3)-CO_2H$, occurring in Roman oil of camomile and also prepared artificially. It is a methyl derivative of acrylic acid, and is isomeric with crotonic acid.
met-hæ′mo-glo′bin (mĕt-hē′mō-glō′bĭn ; mĕt-hĕm′ō- ; mĕth-ē′mō-), *n.* Also **met-he′mo-glo′bin.** [*meta-* + *hæmoglobin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble, brownish red, crystalline compound, a transformation product of oxyhæmoglobin. It is formed by the spontaneous decomposition of blood and also by the action on blood of various reagents, as ozone, potassium ferricyanide, etc.
meth′ane (mĕth′ān), *n.* [G. *methan ; methyl* + *-an,* equiv. to E. *-ane.*] *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, CH_4, light, odorless, and inflammable, occurring naturally as a product of decomposition of organic matter in marshes and mines, and produced artificially by dry distillation of many organic substances ; — called also *marsh gas.* It is a constituent of natural gas and coal gas, and is the first member of the methane, or paraffin, series. See FIRE DAMP.
methane series. *Chem.* A homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons of the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}, of which methane is the first member and the type ; — called also (because of the general chemical inertness and indifference of its members) the **paraffin series** (little-affinity series). At ordinary temperatures the lowest members, containing one to four carbon atoms, are gases ; intermediate members ($n = 5$–15) are liquids, of which benzine, kerosene, etc., are mainly mixtures ; while the highest members, from $C_{16}H_{34}$ on, are white waxy or fatty solids, of a mixture of which ordinary paraffin consists.
meth′a-nom′e-ter (mĕth′ȧ-nŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*methane* + *-meter.*] An instrument, resembling a eudiometer, to detect the presence and amount of methane, as in coal mines.
me-theg′lin (mē-thĕg′lĭn), *n.* [W. *meddyglyn ; meddyg* physician (fr. L. *medicus*) + *llyn* liquor, juice.] An old-fashioned beverage, usually fermented, made of honey and water ; mead or a spiced variety of it. *Gay.*
meth′e-nyl (mĕth′ē-nĭl), *n.* [*methene* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The radical CH, known only in combination.

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mete. ✝ MATE, *a.;* MET.
mete. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MEET.
mete. Obs. or Scot. var. of MEAT.
mete, *n.* Meatus. *Obs.*
mete, *n.* [See MEET, *a.*] An equal. *Obs.*
mete, *v. i. & t.; pret.* METTE ; *p. p.* MET. [AS. *mǣtan.*] To dream ; also impersonally, as in *me mette,* I dreamed. *Obs.*
mete′bord′, *n.* [See MEAT ; BOARD.] An eating table. *Obs.*
metecorn, *n.* [AS. See MEAT ; CORN.] An allowance of corn, as to dependents. *Obs.*
metecusti, *a.* [ME. ; *mete* meat, food + *custi* liberal, AS. *cystig.*] Hospitable. *Obs.*
mete′form′, *n.* [See MEAT.] A bench used at meals. *Obs.*
mete′ful, *a.* [See METE measure ; -FUL.] Moderate. *Obs.*
mete′gift′, *a.* [See MEAT ; cf. GIFT.] Hospitable. *Obs.*
mete′giv′er, *n.* [See MEAT.] One who gives food. *Obs.*
me-teg′la. ✝ METHEGLIN.
metel. ✝ METAL.
me′tel (mē′tĕl), *n.* [NL. *nux methel, nux metella,* fr. Ar. *jauz-u-māthil.*] A thorn apple ; esp., the fruit of *Datura metel.*
metels, *n.* [From AS. *mǣtan* to dream.] A dream ; a vision. *Obs.*
mete′ly. ✝ MEETLY.
met′em-pir′ic (mĕt′ĕm-pĭr′ĭk), *n.* = METEMPIRICIST.
met′emp-sy′chic (mĕt′ĕmp-sī′kĭk), **me-temp′sy-cho′si-cal** (mē-tĕmp′sĭ-kō′zĭ-kăl), **me-temp′sy-cho′sal** (-zăl), *a.* Of or pert. to metempsychosis. *R.*
me-temp′sy-cho′sist (mē-tĕmp′sĭ-kō′sĭst), *n.* A believer in metempsychosis.
me-temp′sy-cho′size (-sīz), *v. t.* = METEMPSYCHOSE. [measure.
meten. Obs. p. p. of METE, to
metenes. Obs. pl. of MATIN.
met-en′sar-co′sis (mĕt-ĕn′sär-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *meta-* + Gr. ἐνσάρκωσις incarnation (ἐν in + σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh).] Transfer of flesh from one body to another. *Rare.*
met′en-so′ma-to′sis (mĕt′ĕn-sō′mȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μετενσωμάτωσις.] A change of body or reëmbodiment (by the soul).
me′te-o-gram′ (mē′tē-ō-grăm′), *n.* [*meteor* + *-gram.*] = METEOROGRAM. [METEOROGRAPH.
me′te-o-graph′ (-gràf′), *n.* =
meteor. *Abbr.* Meteorological ; meteorology.
meteor dust. Cosmic dust.
me′te-or′i-cal (mē′tē-ŏr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Meteoric.
me′te-or′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of METEORIC, METEORICAL.
meteorie, *n.* Atmospheric phenomena : — collectively. *Obs.*
me′te-or-ist, *n.* A specialist on the subject of meteors.
me′te-or-it′al (mē′tē-ŏr-īt′ăl), *a.* Meteoritic.
me′te-or-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Production of meteorism.
me′te-or-ize (mē′tē-ŏr-īz), *v. t.* [Gr. μετεωρίζειν to raise to a height.] **1.** To vaporize. *Archaic.* [or in. *Rare.*
2. *Med.* To cause meteorism of
me′te-or-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To vaporize. **2.** To take the form or appearance of a meteor ; to shine out in a brief brilliance.
me′te-or-o-lite′ (mē′tē-ŏr-ō-līt′ ; mē′tē-ŏr′-), *n.* [*meteor* + *-lite* : cf. F. *météorolithe.*] A meteoric stone ; a meteorite. — **me′te-or-o-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
me′te-or-ol′o-ger (mē′tē-ŏr-ŏl′ō-jēr), **-o-lo′gi-an** (-ŏr-ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* A meteorologist. *Obs.*
me′te-or-ol′o-gi′cian (-ŏr-ŏl′ō-jĭsh′ăn), *n.* A meteorologist.
me′te-or-o-log′ics (-ō-lŏj′ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Meteorology ; — after τὰ μετεωρολογικά of Aristotle.
me′te-or-o-man′cy (mē′tē-ŏr-ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*meteor* + *-mancy.*] Divination by meteors, thunder and lightning, etc.
me′te-or-o-scope′ (-mē′tē-ŏr-ō-skōp′, mē′tē-ŏr′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. μετεωροσκόπιον, fr. μετεωροσκόπος observing the heavenly bodies. See METEOR ; -SCOPE.] *Astron.* **a** An astrolabe ; a planisphere. *Obs.* **b** An instrument for measuring the position, length, and direction of the apparent path of a meteor.
me′te-or-os′co-py (mē′tē-ŏr-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* The observation of meteors.
meteor trail. A luminous or phosphorescent train left in the path of a meteor, sometimes carried by the wind like clouds ; meteoric train.
met-op′en-ceph′a-lon (mĕt-ŏp′ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [*meta-* + *epencephalon.*] *Anat.* The metencephalon and the epencephalon taken together. — **met-ep′en-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*
met-ep′i-me′ron (mĕt-ĕp′ĭ-mē′rŏn), *n.* *Zoöl.* An epimeron of the metathorax of an insect. — **met-ep′i-me′ral** (-răl), *a.*
met-ep′i-ster′num (-stûr′nŭm), *n.* *Zoöl.* An episternum of the metathorax of an insect. — **met-ep′i-ster′nal** (-năl), *a.*
me′ter, *n.* [From METE to dream.] A dreamer. *Obs.*
me′ter, *n.* A line above or below a hanging net, to which the net is attached to strengthen it.
me′ter-age (-āj), *n.* [See 3d METER.] Act, result, or cost of measuring.
meter, *or* **metre, bridge.** A Wheatstone's bridge with slide wire, in which the length of the slide wire is one meter.
me′ter-er, *n.* A metrist ; a versifier. *Obs.* [-LESS.
me′ter-less, me′tre-less, *a.* See
mete′rod′, *n.* [*mete* to measure + *rod.*] A measuring rod. *Obs.*
meter prover. A small gas holder whose outflow can be measured, used in testing gas meters.
me′ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Me-te′rus (mē-tē′rŭs). *Bib.*
metesel, *n.* [ME. *mete* meat + *sel* time, AS. *sǣl.*] Time for eating. *Obs.*
meteship, *n.* [AS. *metscipe.* See MEAT ; -SHIP.] Act of eating ; also, a meal. *Obs.*
met′e-the′re-al (mĕt′ē-thē′rē-ăl), *a.* [*meta-* + *ethereal.*] Transcending the etheric : belonging or pertaining to a medium subtler than, or different from, ether ; as, the *metethereal* environment, 'the spiritual or transcendental world in which the soul exists.' *F. W. H. Myers.*
mete′wand′ (mēt′wŏnd′), *n.* [*mete* to measure + *wand.*] A measuring rod. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*
mete′while′, *n.* [See MEAT ; WHILE, *n.*] Mealtime. *Obs.*
mete′yard′, *n.* [Cf. AS. *metgeard.* See METE to measure ; YARD stick.] A yard or rod used as a measure. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
meteyne. ✝ MITTEN.
Meth. *Abbr.* Methodist.
meth. ✝ MEITH.
met-hæ′mo-glo′bi-næ′mi-a *or* **-ne′mi-a** (mĕt-hē′mō-glō′bĭ-nē′mĭ-ȧ ; mĕt-hĕm′ō- ; mĕth-ē′mō-), *n.* [NL. ; *methæmoglobin* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* The occurrence of methæmoglobin in the blood.
met-hæ′mo-glo′bi-nu′ri-a, *or* **-he′mo-** (-nū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *methæmoglobin* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The occurrence of methæmoglobin in the urine.
meth′al (mĕth′ăl), *n.* [G. ; *myristinsäure* + *aethal* (fr. *aether* ether + *alcohol*).] *Chem.* A waxy substance, $C_{14}H_{29}OH$, an alcohol of the methane series, prepared by reduction of myristic aldehyde, and said to occur in small quantities (in the form of esters) in spermaceti.
meth′a-mat′ic. ✝ MATHEMATIC.
meth′an-al′ (mĕth′ăn-ăl′), *n.* [F. *méthanal* ; *méthane* methane + *aldéhyde.*] *Chem.* Formaldehyde. *Off. Nom.*
meth-an′ic (mĕth-ăn′ĭk), *a.* [See METHANAL.] *Chem.* Formic, as in *formic acid.* *Off. Nom.*
meth′an-ol (mĕth′ăn-ōl ; -ŏl), *n.* [*methane* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* Methyl alcohol. *Off. Nom.*
methaphesik. ✝ METAPHYSIC.
meth′a-zon′ic (mĕth′ȧ-zŏn′ĭk), *a.* [G. *methazonsäure* ; *methan* methane + *azot* azote + *-on* -one.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_2H_4N_2O_3$, salts of which are formed by action of caustic alkalies on nitromethane. [a drink.
methe. ✝ MATHE, a grub ; MEAD,
methe, *n.* [AS. *mǣþ.*] Measure ; limit ; hence, characteristic of keeping within bounds, as shown in moderation, temperance, modesty, forbearance, or considerateness. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
methe, *a.* Courteous ; gentle.
methe, *v. t.* [AS. *mǣðian* to regard, spare. See METHE, *n.*] To moderate ; temper ; also, to treat with forbearance. *Obs.*
me-thec′tic (mē-thĕk′tĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. μεθεκτικός participating in.] Designating apparent communications between the different personalities in cases of multiple personality, or any similar psychical phenomenon.
methe′ful, *a.* [AS. *mǣþfull.*] Moderate. — **methe′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **methe′ful-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
Me′theg-am′mah (mē′thĕg-ăm′ȧ ; mĕth′ĕg-). *Bib.*
me-theg′lin-ist, *n.* One who brews metheglin. *Rare.*
methe′less, *a.* [AS. *mǣþlēas.*] Without measure ; immoderate. *Obs.* — **methe′less-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
methe′ly, *a.* [AS. *mǣþlīc.*] Within bounds ; moderate ; proper. *Obs.* — *adv.* Moderately ; meekly. *Obs.*
met-he′mo-glo′bin. met-he′mo-glo′bi-ne′mi-a, etc. Vars. of METHÆMOGLOBIN, etc.
meth′ene (mĕth′ēn), *n.* [*methyl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Methylene.
methephisike. ✝ METAPHYSIC.
meth′er (mĕth′ēr). Var. of MADDER, drinking cup.

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fōōd, fŏŏt ; out, oil ; chair ; go ; sing, iŋk ; then, thin ; natūre, verdūre (250) ; ᴋ = ch in G. ich, ach (144) ; boɴ ; yet ; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

meth'ide (mĕth'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [See METHYL.] *Chem.* A binary compound of methyl with some element; as, mercury *methide*, $Hg(CH_3)_2$.

me-thinks' (mē-thĭŋks'), *v. impers.; pret.* ME-THOUGHT' (-thôt'). [AS. *þyncan* to seem, *mē þync(e)ð*, *mē þūhte*, ME. *me think(e)th*, *me thoughte*; akin to G. *dünken* to seem, *denken* to think, E. *think*. See ME; THINK.] It seems to me. See ME, 1 d. *Now Rare*, except in poetry.

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, *methinks*, not without great cause. *Spenser.*

meth'i-on'ic (mĕth'ĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*methyl* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a deliquescent crystalline acid, $CH_2(SO_3H)_2$, formed by fuming sulphuric acid acting on acetylene, acetamide, etc. It is a sulphonic acid derivative of methane, and called also *methylene disulphonic acid.*

meth'od (mĕth'ŭd), *n.* [F. *méthode* or L. *methodus*, fr. Gr. μέθοδος method, investigation following after; μετά after + ὁδός way.] **1.** An orderly procedure or process, as, orig., of treating disease; regular way or manner of doing anything; mode of procedure; hence, manner; way; mode; as, a *method* of teaching, a *method* of improving the mind.
2. *Med.* The system of the methodics. *Hist.*
3. Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification; lucid exhibition, as of ideas; systematic arrangement peculiar to a person or a given matter; plan or design, as of an author; more generally, orderliness and regularity or habitual practice of them in action.

Though this be madness, yet there 's *method* in it. *Shak.*
All *method* is a rational progress, a progress toward an end. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. Connected arrangement in literary composition; also, the art of such arrangement or the discipline teaching it.
5. Table of contents. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. An arrangement which follows a plan or design. *Obs.*
Syn. — Order, system, procedure, process, rule; way, manner, fashion, course. — METHOD, MODE. METHOD is commonly a special or definite system of procedure; MODE, as here compared (see FASHION), though often suggesting more definiteness or formality of procedure than "way" or "manner," is ordinarily less specific than *method*; as, one's *method* (cf. one's *mode*) of teaching, of investigation, of calculation; one's *mode* of speaking, one's *mode* of life; "Give me all the hints you can about the *method*, the *mode* of treatment, I have adopted" (*J. R. Green*). But the two words are often interchangeable. See MANNER.
indirect method of difference, *or* **joint method of agreement and difference,** *Logic,* the combined use of the methods of agreement and difference. *J. S. Mill.* — **m. of agreement,** *Logic,* a method of scientific induction according to which it may be inferred that when two or more instances of the phenomenon under investigation have only one circumstance in common, this circumstance is the cause or effect of the phenomenon. *J. S. Mill.* — **m. of concomitant variations,** *Logic,* a method of scientific induction according to which a causal connection or relation of phenomena is to be inferred whenever a change in one is uniformly accompanied by a change in the others. *J. S. Mill.*

Empirical generalizations in sociology may be made by two methods, namely, the comparative and the historical. Both are forms of what is known in logic as the *method of concomitant variations.* Each is a systematic observation of coherences among phenomena, combined with an inference that phenomena that persist together, or that change together, are cause and effect, or are effects of a common cause. *F. H. Giddings.*

— **m. of difference,** *Logic,* a method of scientific induction according to which it may be inferred that when in two or more instances having all circumstances save one in common the phenomenon under investigation occurs in one instance only, then the circumstance in which the instances differ is causally connected with the phenomenon. *J. S. Mill.* — **m. of divisors,** *Math.,* a method of finding the commensurable roots of an equation from the factors of the absolute term of an equivalent equation having integral roots. — **m. of exclusion,** *Logic,* in scientific induction, the progressive exclusion of the nonessential by comparison of cases to find the essential residue or real cause. — **m. of exhaustions.** = EXHAUSTION, *n.*, 2. — **m. of extinctions,** *Astron.,* the method of ascertaining a star's magnitude by observing its total extinction in a wedge of neutral tinted optical glass. — **m. of fluxions.** See FLUXION. — **m. of increments,** *Math.,* the calculus of finite differences; esp., the treatment of sums and differences in various kinds of functions. — **m. of indeterminate coefficients,** *Math.,* a method using Descartes's principle that in a power series, $A + Bx + Cx^2 \ldots = 0$, where x is variable and may be made small at will, the constant coefficients $A, B, C, \ldots$ must separately equal 0. — **m. of indivisibles,** *Math.,* a modification of the method of exhaustions, devised by Cavalieri (1635), forerunning the calculus and dealing with points, lines, surfaces as the elements of lines, surfaces, volumes. — **m. of isoperimeters,** *Geom.,* a method, devised by Descartes but attributed to Schwab, for finding the diameter of a circle having a circumference of given length. — **m. of quadratures,** *Math.,* a method of approximate integration by cutting up the interval of integration into subintervals so small that the integral for each differs very slightly from some known integral. — **m. of residues,** *Logic,* a method of scientific induction according to which it may be inferred that when from any phenomenon such part as is known by previous inductions to be the effect of certain antecedents is subducted, the residue of the phenomenon is the result of the remaining antecedents. *J. S. Mill.* — **m. of sections,** *Engin.,* a method of finding analytically the stresses in the parts of a beam, frame, or truss, by taking a section, usually vertically, and writing down the conditions of equilibrium of the cut beam, etc., the stresses being calculated from the resulting equations. — **m. of substitution,** a method of standardizing or calibrating, especially in comparing units of nearly equal size, as of mass, length, or electrical resistance, in which, as in Borda's method of weighing, one of the group of units to be compared is exactly balanced against an unknown but adjustable quantity. The other members of the group are then successively substituted for it and compared with the unknown. — **m. of tangents,** *Math.,* a method discovered by the French mathematician Roberval, before the invention of the integral calculus, for the calculation of areas, volumes, and centers of gravity by use of tangents to the curve.

me-thod'ic (mē-thŏd'ĭk), *a.* [L. *methodicus*, Gr. μεθοδικός: cf. F. *méthodique.*] **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, the ancient school of physicians called methodists. *Obs.*
2. Done or acting with method; of or pertaining to method: methodical; systematic. *Rare.*

me-thod'ic (mē-thŏd'ĭk), *n.* A methodic physician, = METHODIST, 2. *Obs. or Hist.*

me-thod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = METHODIC, 1.
2. Arranged with regard to method; characterized by method or orderliness; disposed, performed, or the like, with method or order; as, *methodical* arrangement; a *methodical* treatise. "*Methodical* regularity." *Addison.*
3. Habitually proceeding according to method; observant of order; systematic; as, he is a very *methodical* person. — **me-thod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **me-thod'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

me-thod'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The art and principles of method; methodology.

meth'od-ism (mĕth'ŭd-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The doctrines, polity, and worship, peculiar to Methodists.
2. Methodical procedure; over devotion to methods.

meth'od-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *méthodiste.* See METHOD.] **1.** One versed in or observant of method; one who lays great stress on method. *Now Rare.*
2. One of an ancient school of physicians who rejected observation and founded their practice on reasoning and theory. They are said to have held views intermediate between those of the dogmatic and empiric schools and to have held that diseased conditions consisted in "looseness," "tightness," or a mixture of the two, for each of which three states there was a suitable remedy.
3. *Nat. Hist.* A systematist. *Obs. or R.*
4. *Eccl. Hist.* **a** An advocate of a particular theological system; esp., an Amyraldist. **b** [*cap.*] In the 17th century, one of a class of Roman Catholic apologists who gave systematic representations of the method of polemics.
5. [*cap.*] A member or adherent of a denomination of Protestant Christians, which is the outgrowth of a small religious association or club that was formed at Oxford University, in 1729, by John and Charles Wesley and others. The name was originally one of several applied derisively by the Oxford students to the members of the club, this one alluding to their methodical habits of study and religious observance. The movement, at first one of revival within the Established Church, expanded into a great evangelistic work. Eventually came a separation from the Church of England. In doctrine, the Methodists, like the Wesleys, are Arminians. Whitefield, for a time associated with the Wesleys, was a rigid Calvinist, and so soon separated from them. The **Welsh Calvinistic Methodists,** the chief religious body of Wales (called also **Welsh Presbyterians**), are in reality Presbyterians. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* In government, the various Methodist bodies differ. The British Methodist churches are governed through conferences, but are presbyterian in their ministry and congregational in some features of their administration. In America, the prevailing form of polity is a modified episcopacy, with bishops and presiding elders (the latter now called district superintendents in the M. E. Church) as assistants to them. The chief distinctive features of Methodism in general are: (1) the system of probationers; (2) the class meeting; (3) exhorters; (4) local preachers; (5) the itinerancy; (6) presiding elders; (7) bishops. Various bodies of Methodists have rejected some of these. The names, dates of organization, distinctive features, etc., of Methodist bodies in Great Britain, Ireland, and America are as follows:

Great Britain & Ireland. (No bishops: governed directly through the Conference.)
Wesleyan Methodists: 1739; British parent body.
Irish Wesleyan Methodist Church: 1747.
Independent Methodist Churches: 1797; each church independent; no paid ministry.
Primitive Methodist Connexion: 1810; large use of laity in church government; women licensed to preach.
Wesleyan Reform Union: 1859.
United Methodist Church: 1907; formed by union of Methodist New Connexion (1797-98), Bible Christians, or Bryanites (1815), and United Methodist Free Churches (1857).

United States. (Orig. and still chiefly episcopal in organization: governed by bishops elected by the General Conference.)
Methodist Episcopal Church: 1784; largest body; home territory, northern U. S.
Methodist Episcopal Church, South; separated from preceding in 1845 on slavery; second in size: home terr., southern U. S.
Union American M. E. Church: 1813; colored.
African M. E. Church: 1816; colored.
African Union Methodist Protestant Church: 1816; colored; opposes itinerancy, paid ministry, and episcopacy.
African M. E. Zion Church: 1820; colored; women equally eligible with men to all positions.
Methodist Protestant Church: 1830; nonepiscopal; lay representation in Conference equal to ministerial.
Wesleyan Methodist Connection or Church of America: 1843; nonepiscopal: opposed to secret societies.
Primitive Methodist Church: from England into U. S. about 1843; nonepiscopal; maintains itinerant and local ministers.
Congregational Methodists: 1852; nonepiscopal; not strictly congregational in polity.
Free Methodist Church: 1860; since 1907, a bishop presides; enjoins strict simplicity.
Zion Union Apostolic Church: 1869; colored.
Colored M. E. Church: 1870; organized from colored members of M. E. Church, South.
New Congregational Methodists: 1881; nonepiscopal.
Evangelist Missionary Church: 1886; colored; no creed but Bible.
Independent Methodist Churches: each church independent.

Canada (Nonepiscopal.)
Methodist Church of Canada: 1874: formed by union (1874) of Wesleyan Meth. Ch. in Can., Meth. New Connection, Eastern Brit. Amer. Conferences; joined (1883) by the M. E. Ch. in Can., Primitive Meth. Ch. in Can., and Bible Christian Ch. of Canada.

6. A person of strict piety; an exact observer of religious duties; — sometimes used in contempt or ridicule.

Meth'od-ist, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Methodists or Methodism; as, *Methodist* hymns; a *Methodist* elder.

Meth'od-is'tic (mĕth'ŭd-ĭs'tĭk), **Meth'od-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) *a.* [*often l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Methodists or Methodism; resembling a Methodist. — **Meth'od-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

meth'od-i-za'tion (mĕth'ŭd-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of methodizing, or state of being methodized.

meth'od-ize (mĕth'ŭd-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in an orderly manner; as, to *methodize* one's work or thoughts; also, to render methodical.

meth'od-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μέθοδος method + *-logy.*] The science of method or arrangement; hence, a branch of logic dealing with principles of procedure whether of theoretic or practical science. — **meth'od-o-log'i-cal** (mĕth'ŭd-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **meth'od-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **meth'od-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

meth-ox'y- (mĕth-ŏk'sĭ-). A combining form denoting the presence of *methoxyl,* usually replacing hydrogen.

meth-ox'yl (mĕth-ŏk'sĭl), *n.* [*methyl* + *-oxyl*, as in *hydroxyl.*] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, CH_3O (methyl combined with oxygen), analogous to hydroxyl.

meth-ron'ic (mĕth-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [G. *methronsäure*; contracted fr. *methyltetrylondicarbonsäure.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline dibasic acid, $C_8H_8O_5$, produced by certain condensations of acetoacetic ester, and regarded as a derivative of furfurane.

Meth'ven screen (mĕth'vĕn). [After John *Methven*, the inventor, in England.] *Photometry.* An opaque screen with a narrow slot so adjusted that a gas flame three inches high will transmit an amount of light through it equal to that of two standard sperm candles.

meth'yl (mĕth'ĭl), *n.* [See METHYLENE.] *Chem.* The univalent hydrocarbon radical CH_3, of which methane is the hydride, known only in combination, but a constituent in many compounds; as, *methyl* alcohol, *methyl* ether, *methyl* amine, etc. The radical was at one time supposed to have been isolated, but the gas was ethane, whose molecule is regarded as a union of two methyl groups, $CH_3 \cdot CH_3$.

methyl acetate. *Chem.* A colorless, fragrant liquid, $CH_3CO_2CH_3$, occurring in crude wood vinegar and wood spirit, and also made from methyl alcohol and acetic acid.

meth'yl-al (mĕth'ĭ-lăl), *n.* [*methylene* + *aldehyde.*] *Org. Chem.* A light, volatile liquid, $H_2C(OCH_3)_2$, of a pleasant ethereal odor, obtained by partial oxidation of methyl alcohol; — called also *formal.* It is used in medicine as a hypnotic and in organic chemistry as a synthetic agent.

methyl alcohol. *Chem.* A light, volatile, inflammable liquid, CH_3OH, boiling at 66° C. (151° F.), obtained by the distillation of wood and in other ways; — called also *wood alcohol, wood spirit, pyroligneous spirit, carbinol,* etc. It is like ordinary or ethyl alcohol in many of its properties, and is hence widely used as a solvent and in lamps. It is also used in chemical manufacture and in denaturing ordinary alcohol. Unless specially purified it has a foul odor, and in any state is a dangerous poison, causing not only intoxication, but blindness, coma, and often death.

meth'yl-am'ine (mĕth'ĭl-ăm'ĭn; *-ȧ*-mēn'; 184), *n., or* **methyl amine.** Also **-min.** *Chem.* A compound formed by the replacement by methyl of one or more hydrogen atoms in ammonia; specif., a colorless, inflammable gas, CH_3NH_2, of strong ammoniacal odor, obtained from herring brine, from certain euphorbiaceous plants, by dry distillation of bones, wood, etc., by treating acetamide with bromine and caustic soda, and by other methods. At 12° C. (53.6° F.) 1,150 volumes of the gas dissolve in one volume of water. Its aqueous solutions are more strongly alkaline than those of ammonia.

meth'yl-an'i-line (-ăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n., or* **methyl aniline.** Also **-lin.** *Org. Chem.* A colorless oil, $C_6H_5NHCH_3$, boiling at 193.5° C. (380.3° F.), derived from aniline by the replacement of one ammoniacal hydrogen atom with methyl. It is used in the manufacture of certain dyes.

meth'yl-an'thra-cene (-ăn'thrȧ-sēn), *n., or* **methyl anthracene.** *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{12}$, derived from anthracene by the replacement of a hydrogen atom by methyl. Specif., 2-methyl-anthracene, a yellowish or white crystalline substance occurring in coal tar, and used in the manufacture of certain dyes.

meth'yl-ate (mĕth'ĭ-lāt), *n.* [*methyl* + alcohol*ate.*] *Chem.* A compound derived from methyl alcohol by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen by a metal; a methyl alcoholate; as, sodium *methylate*, CH_3ONa; — less commonly, but perhaps preferably, called *methoxide,* as being a binary compound of methoxyl.

meth'yl-ate (-lāt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **1.** To impregnate or mix with methyl alcohol.
2. *Chem.* To treat in such a way as to introduce one or more methyl groups, CH_3.
methylated spirit, ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol denatured with methyl alcohol, of which, under the law of Great Britain, it must contain at least ten per cent. See DENATURE, *v. t.* — **meth'yl-a'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **meth'yl-a'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

methyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless, sweet-smelling gas, CH_3Cl, obtained by action of hydrochloric acid on methyl alcohol. It is easily liquefied by cold or pressure, and is used as a refrigerant and local anæsthetic.

meth'yl-ene (mĕth'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [F. *méthylène*, from Gr. μέθυ wine + ὕλη wood: — a word coined to correspond to the name *wood spirit.*] *Org. Chem.* A bivalent hydrocarbon radical, CH_2, not known in the free state, but conveniently regarded as a component of various compounds; as, *methylene* bromide, CH_2Br_2.

methylene blue. An important blue dyestuff, usually sold in the form of a double compound with zinc chloride (see DYE). It is also used in microscopy as a stain. Nitric acid converts it into **methylene green.**

methylene iodide. *Org. Chem.* A yellowish liquid, CH_2I_2, remarkable for its high percentage (94.9) of iodine and its high specific gravity (3.285 at 15° C. or 59° F.), and used as a heavy liquid for separating minerals and determining specific gravities.

meth'yl-en'i-tan (mĕth'ĭl-ĕn'ĭ-tăn), *n.* [G.; dioxy*methylen* + *mannitan;* from its resemblance to mannitan.] *Org. Chem.* A yellow, sirupy substance first obtained in 1861 by heating trioxymethylene with lime water. It is a mixture of compounds belonging to the sugar group, and was the first of such compounds artificially produced.

methyl ether. *Org. Chem.* **a** A colorless, easily condensable gas, $(CH_3)_2O$, of agreeable odor, obtained by heating methyl alcohol with sulphuric acid, a process analogous to that for preparing ordinary, or ethyl, ether; — called also **methyl oxide.** **b** A methyl ester.

methyl glycocoll. *Org. Chem.* Sarcosine.

methyl green. A green rosaniline dyestuff, formerly important in cotton dyeing and calico printing, formed by methyl chloride acting on methyl violet. It is still used in dyeing, and in microscopy as a stain for fresh tissues.

meth'i-lep'si-a (mĕth'ĭ-lĕp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέθη strong drink + *-lepsia.*] *Med.* Paroxysmal desire for alcoholic liquor.
meth'ine (mĕth'ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Methenyl.
me-think', me-think'eth. Obs. equivs. of METHINKS.
meth-i'on-ate (mĕth-ī'ŏn-āt), *n.* A salt of methionic acid.
Meth'o-ar (mĕth'ō-är). *Bib.*
meth'o-deu'tic (mĕth'ō-dū'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. μεθοδευτικός regular.] = METHODOLOGY.
Meth'od-ies (mĕth'ŭd-ĭz), *n., pl.* of METHODY.
Meth'od-ist-y (-ĭs-tĭ), *a.* Methodistic.
Meth'od-ize, *v. i.* To talk or act as a Methodist; to incline to Methodism; to turn Methodist.
meth'od-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who methodizes.
meth'od-less, *a.* Without method: unmethodical.
Meth'od-y (mĕth'ŭd-ĭ), *n.* & *a.* Methodist. *Dial. or Vulgar.*
meth'ol (mĕth'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*methyl* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* Methyl alcohol; also, any alcohol of the methyl-alcohol type. *R.*
meth'o-ma'ni-a (-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέθη strong drink + *-mania.*] Dipsomania.
me-thought' (mē-thôt'), *pret.* of METHINKS.
me-thoughts'. Obs. equiv. of METHOUGHT.
meth-ox'ide (mĕth-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* See METHYLATE.
meth'ri-date. † MITHRIDATE.
meth'ule (mĕth'ūl). † METHYL.
Me-thu'sa-el (mē-thū'sā-ĕl), **Me-thu'sha-el** (-shā-ĕl). *Bib.*
Me-thu'sa-lem (-sȧ-lĕm). Corrupt. of METHUSELAH (after Jerusalem). *Obs. or Vulgar.*
Me-thu'se-lah (-sē-lȧ), *n.* One of the patriarchs, who is related (*Gen.* v. 27) to have lived 969 years: hence, a very old man.
meth'y (mĕth'ĭ), *n.* [From a Cree dialect: cf. Cree *mthyeu.*] The burbot *Lota maculosa.* *Local, U. S.*
methyl aldehyde. *Chem.* Formaldehyde.
methyl benzene. *Chem.* Toluene.
methyl blue. Blue dyestuff, a sulphonic derivative of rosaniline.
methylene vio'et. A reddish violet dyestuff of the safranine group produced by action of a mixture of xylidines on a nitroso derivative of dimethyl aniline.
meth'yl-eth'yl-a-ce'tic (mĕth'ĭl-ĕth'ĭl-ȧ-sē'tĭk; -sĕt'ĭk), *a.*

me-thyl'ic (mē-thĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, methyl; as, *methylic* alcohol. See METHYL ALCOHOL, etc.

methyl iodide. *Org. Chem.* A heavy liquid, CH_3I, prepared by heating methyl alcohol with iodine and phosphorus. It is used as a reagent in organic chemistry.

methyl naphthalene. *Org. Chem.* Either of two isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_7{\cdot}CH_3$, occurring in coal tar. One, α-methyl naphthalene, is a colorless liquid, while the β compound is a white solid resembling naphthalene. Both boil at about the same point (242° C. or 467° F.).

methyl orange. An azo dyestuff derived from dimethylaniline. It dyes silk and wool a fiery orange, but is used chiefly as an indicator in alkalimetry, its dilute solution being yellow when neutral and pink when acid. It is not altered by carbon dioxide. Called also *helianthin*, *orange III*, etc.

methyl salicylate. *Chem.* The methyl ester of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2CH_3$, the chief constituent of oil of wintergreen and an ingredient of many other essential oils.

methyl violet. Any of a series of commercial dyestuffs chiefly mixtures of methylated rosanilines. The shade varies from reddish to bluish with increasing methylation, the bluest grade having six methyl groups and designated as *methyl violet 6 B*. Similarly, the reddish shades are indicated by the marks *R*, *2R*, etc. They are also used in medicine as antiseptics and in microscopy as stains.

met'ic (mĕt'ĭk; 277), *n.* [Gr. μέτοικος, prop., changing one's abode; μετά, indicating change + οἶκος house, abode: cf. L. *metoecus*, F. *métèque*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A settler; an immigrant; specif., at Athens, an alien resident in Attica, who had some privileges of a citizen. Cf. ISOTELY.

me-tic'u-los'i-ty (mē-tĭk'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being meticulous.

me-tic'u-lous (mē-tĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *meticulosus*, fr. *metus* fear: cf. F. *méticuleux*.] **1.** Timid; fearful. *Obs.*
2. Unduly or excessively careful of small details or about comparatively unimportant matters; finically scrupulous.
The excessive and *meticulous* civility of Addison. *E. Gosse.*
Syn. — See CAREFUL.

‖ **mé'tier'** (mā'tyā'), *n.* [F.] Calling; profession; business; trade; line.
Not only is it the business of no one to preach the truth, but it is the *métier* of many to conceal it. *A. R. Colquhoun.*

me'tol (mē'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [G.; trade name, fr. *meta-* + *kresol* cresol.] A whitish soluble powder used as a developer in photography. Chemically, it is the sulphate of methyl-*p*-amino-*m*-cresol.

Me-ton'ic (mē-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, Meton, the Athenian astronomer of the 5th century B. C. He is chiefly notable for introducing the **Metonic cycle**, a period of 19 years, after the lapse of which the new and full moon returns to the same day of the year. The calendars of all the nations of modern Europe are based on this cycle. Cf. CALLIPPIC.

met'o-nym (mĕt'ō-nĭm), *n.* A word used in metonymy.

met'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk) } *a.* [See METONYMY.] Pert. to,
met'o-nym'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or involving, metonymy; used in metonymy. — **met'o-nym'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

me-ton'y-my (mē-tŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *metonymia*, Gr. μετωνυμία; μετά, indicating change + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name. See NAME.] *Rhet.* A trope in which one word is put for another that it suggests; as, we say, a man keeps a good *table* instead of good *food*; we read *Vergil*, that is, his *poems*; a man has a warm *heart*, that is, warm *affections*.
Syn. — METONYMY, SYNECDOCHE alike involve the substitution for one idea of another closely allied to it. The technical distinction between the two, which may be seen in the defs., is now little noted, and the tendency now is to allow *metonymy* to do duty for both. Cf. COMPARISON.

met'o-pe (mĕt'ō-pē), *n.* [L. *metopa*, Gr. μετόπη; μετά with, between + ὀπή opening, hole, the hole in the frieze between the beam ends.] *Arch.* The space between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which, among the ancients, was often adorned with carved work. See ORDER, *Illust.*

Me-to'pi-as (mē-tō'pĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετωπίας having a broad forehead, fr. μέτωπον forehead.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large labyrinthodonts from the Keuper formation (Triassic) of Germany, having a rather weak dentition with but slight internal folding of the enamel, and very large pectoral bony plates.

me-top'ic (mē-tŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μέτωπον the forehead.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the forehead; frontal. — **metopic suture**, *Anat.*, the frontal suture.

me-to'pi-on (mē-tō'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετώπιον forehead.] *Craniom.* A point situated midway between the frontal prominences. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

met'o-po-scop'ic (mĕt'ō-pō-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to
met'o-po-scop'i-cal (-skŏp'ĭ-kăl) } metoposcopy.

met'o-pos'co-py (-pŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. μετωποσκόπος observing the forehead; μέτωπον the forehead + σκοπός a watcher: cf. F. *métoposcopie*.] Study of physiognomy; art of discovering character by the features, or lines of the face. — **met'o-pos'co-pist** (mĕt'ō-pŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.*

me-tral'gi-a (mē-trăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain in the uterus.

met'rec-ta'si-a (mĕt'rĕk-tā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *ectasia*.] *Med.* Dilatation of the uterus. — **met'rec-tat'ic** (-tăt'ĭk), *a.*

me-trec'to-my (mē-trĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*metro-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Hysterectomy.

met'rec-to'pi-a (mĕt'rĕk-tō'pĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *metrectopia*.
me-trec'to-py (mē-trĕk'tō-pĭ) } See METRO-; ECTOPIA.] *Med.* Displacement of the uterus. — **met'rec-top'ic** (mĕt'rĕk-tŏp'ĭk), *a.*

met'ric (mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [L. *metricus*, Gr. μετρικός: cf. F. *métrique*. See METER rhythm.] **1.** Relating to measurement; involving, or proceeding by, measurement.
2. [F. *métrique*.] Of or pertaining to the meter as a standard of measurement, or pertaining to the decimal system of measurement of which the meter is the basis.
3. = METRICAL, 1.
metric geometry, geometry that introduces the axioms of distance and thence determines the size of geometrical magnitudes, as lengths, areas, volumes, angles. See DISTANCE. — **m. system**, a decimal system of weights and measures originating in France at the close of the 18th century, the use of which is now required by law in the majority of nations and permitted in most of the others, including the United States and England. The basis is the *meter*, which was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth part of the distance measured on a meridian of the earth from the equator to the pole, being equal to about 39.37 inches, or 3 feet 3⅜ inches. Speaking accurately, a meter is the distance between two lines on a certain platinum bar kept in Paris, when this bar is at 0° C. or 32° F. The English Board of Trade value is 39.370113 inches. In the United States the accepted value is 39.37 inches. Copies of the Paris meter are kept elsewhere, and its value in wave lengths of light is also known with very great exactness. Upon the meter are based the other primary units: the *square meter*, the *cubic meter*, or *stere*, the *are* (100 square meters), the *liter* (the volume of a cube whose edge is one tenth of a meter), and the *gram* (the weight, very nearly, of distilled water at 4° C. contained in a cube whose edge is one hundredth of a meter). Successive multiples of the primary units are designated by the Greek prefixes *deca-*, *hecto-*, *kilo-*, *myria-*; successive parts by the Latin prefixes *deci-*, *centi-*, and *milli-*. See *Tables*. The prefixes *mega-* and *micro-* are sometimes used to denote a multiple by one million, and the millionth part, respectively.

METRIC TABLES.

The most commonly used *names* are italicized.

LENGTH.

Myriameter.	10,000 meters	6.2137 miles.
Kilometer...	1,000 meters	.62137 mile.
Hectometer..	100 meters	328 feet 1 inch.
Dekameter..	10 meters	393.7 inches.
Meter.......	1 meter	39.37 inches.
Decimeter...	0.1 meter	3.937 inches.
Centimeter..	0.01 meter	.3937 inch.
Millimeter...	0.001 meter	.0394 inch.

SURFACE.

Hectare.....	10,000 square meters	2.471 acres.
Are..........	100 square meters	119.6 square yards.
Centare......	1 square meter	1,550 square inches.

CAPACITY.

Names.	No. of Liters.	Metric Cubic Measure.	United States Measure.	British Measure.
Kiloliter, or Stere.........	1,000	1 *cu. meter*	1.308 cu. yds.	1.308 cubic yds.
Hectoliter......	100	0.1 cu. meter	2.837 bu.; 26.417 gals.	2.75 bu.; 22.01 gals.
Dekaliter.......	10	10 cu. decim.	1.135 pk.; 2.6417 gals.	8.80 qts.; 2.201 gals.
Liter...........	1	1 cu. decim.	.908 quart; 1.0567 qts.	0.880 quart.
Deciliter........	0.1	0.1 cu. decim.	6.1022 cu. in.; 0.845 gill.	0.704 gill.
Centiliter.......	0.01	10 cu. centim.	.6102 cu. in.; 0.338 fl. oz.	0.352 fl. oz.
Milliliter.......	0.001	1 *cu. centim.*	.061 cu. in.; 0.27 fl. dram.	0.28 fl. dram.

WEIGHT.

Name.	Number of Grams.	Weight of what Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Metric Ton, Millier, *or* Tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2204.6 lbs.
Quintal..........	100,000	1 hectoliter	220.46 lbs.
Myriagram.......	10,000	1 dekaliter	22.046 lbs.
Kilogram, or *Kilo*	1,000	1 liter	2.2046 lbs.
Hectogram.......	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 oz.
Dekagram........	10	10 cubic centimeters	.3527 oz.
Gram............	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.432 gr.
Decigram.........	0.1	.1 cubic centimeter	1.5432 gr.
Centigram........	0.01	10 cubic millimeters	.1543 gr.
Milligram.......	0.001	1 cubic millimeter	.0154 gr.

SOME COMMON MEASURES AND WEIGHTS, WITH THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS (FOR OTHERS, SEE *MEASURE*; *WEIGHT*).

Com'n Measures.	Equivalents.	Common Measures.	Equivalents.
Inch	2.54 centim.	Liquid quart, U. S.	0.9464 liter.
Foot	.3048 meter	Dry quart, U. S. ..	1.101 liters.
Yard	.9144 meter	Quart, imperial ...	1.136 liters.
Rod	5.029 meters	Gallon, U. S.	3.785 liters.
Mile	1.6093 kilom.	Gallon, imperial ..	4.544 liters.
Sq. inch.	6.452 sq. centim.	Peck, U. S.	8.809 liters.
Sq. foot.	.0929 sq. meter	Peck, imperial	9.087 liters.
Sq. yard.	.836 sq. meter	Bushel, U. S.	35.24 liters.
Sq. rod ..	25.29 sq. meters	Bushel, imperial ..	36.35 liters.
Acre	.4046 hectare	Ounce avoirdupois	28.35 grams
Sq. mile.	259 hectares	Pound avoirdupois	.4536 kilograms.
Cu. inch	16.39 cu. centim.	Ton, long	1.0161 metric ton.
Cu. foot	.0283 cu. meter	Ton, short.........	.9072 metric ton.
Cu. yard	.7645 cu. meter	Grain	.0648 gram.
Cord	3.624 steres	Ounce troy	31.103 grams.
		Pound troy	.3732 kilogram.

— **metric ton**, a weight of 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois.

met'ri-cal (mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to meter; arranged in meter; as, *metrical* compositions.
2. = METRIC, 1, 2.

me-tri'cian (mē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *métricien*. See METER rhythm.] A composer in, or student of, meter; a metrist.

met'ri-fi-ca'tion (mĕt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Composition in metrical form; versification. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*

met'ri-fy (mĕt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *metrum* meter + *-fy*: cf. F. *métrifier*.] To compose in, or put into, meter; to make a metrical version of.

me'trist (mē'trĭst; mĕt'rĭst; 277), *n.* [LL. *metrista*.] A maker of verses; also, one skillful in making verses or handling meter; a metrician.
Spenser was no mere *metrist*, but a great composer. *Lowell.*

me-tri'tis (mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the womb.

me'tro- (mē'trō-; mĕt'rō-), **metr-.** A combining form from Greek μήτρα, *uterus*, *womb*.

me'tro-cele (mē'trō-sēl; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [*metro-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Hernia of the uterus.

me'tro-col'po-cele (-kŏl'pō-sēl), *n.* [*metro-* + *colpocele*.] *Med.* Hernial protrusion of the uterus into the vagina.

met'ro-graph (mĕt'rō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + *-graph*.] An instrument attached to a locomotive to record its speed and the number and duration of its stops.

me-trol'o-gy (mē-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + *-logy*.] The science of, or a system of, weights and measures; also, a treatise on the subject. — **met'ro-log'i-cal** (mĕt'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **me-trol'o-gist** (mē-trŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* — **met'ro-logue** (mĕt'rō-lŏg), *n.*

met'ro-ma'ni-a (mĕt'rō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + *mania*: cf. F. *métromanie*.] A mania for writing verses. — **met'ro-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* & *a.* — **met'ro-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mȧ-nī'ȧ-kăl), *a.*

met'ro-nome (mĕt'rō-nōm), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + νόμος law: cf. F. *métronome*, It. *metronomo*.] An instrument for marking exact time, esp. in music. The usual form, called **Maelzel's metronome** from J. B. Maelzel, who claimed its invention in 1816, is essentially a clock-moved pendulum swinging on a pivot near its center, and having a leaden ball at its lower end and a sliding weight on the upper end, by which the number of strokes per minute is regulated.

Maelzel's Metronome.

met'ro-nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a metronome or the marking of time with it. — **metronomic mark**, a mark at the beginning of a piece of music to show its tempo according to the metronome. Thus M.M. ♩ = 110 means that the sliding weight of Maelzel's metronome is to be set at 110, and the music played at the rate of 110 time units (in this case crotchets) to the minute.

me'tro-nym'ic (mē'trō-nĭm'ĭk; mĕt'rō-; 277), *a.* [Gr. μητρωνυμικός; μήτηρ mother + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name.] Derived from the name of the mother or other female ancestor; as, a *metronymic* name or appellation; also, denoting such derivation; as, a *metronymic* suffix; — disting. from *patronymic*. — *n.* A metronymic name or appellation.

met'ro-pole (mĕt'rō-pōl), *n.* [Cf. F. *métropole*. See METROPOLIS.] **1.** A chief town; a metropolis. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* A metropolitan see; a metropolis.

[*methyl* + *ethyl* + *acetic*.] *Chem.* See VALERIC. [To methylate.]
meth'yl-ize (mĕth'ĭ-līz), *v. t.*
methyl ketol. *Chem.* A ketol, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2OH$, obtained as a colorless oil of feeble odor, as by fusing cane sugar with caustic potash.
meth'yl-ma-lon'ic, *a.* [*methyl* + *malonic*.] See SUCCINIC b.
meth'y-lo'sis (mĕth'ĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. ὕλη matter + *-osis*.] *Geol.* Metasomatism. — **meth'y-lot'ic** (-lŏt'ĭk), *a.*
meth'yl-sul-phu'ric, *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, HCH_3SO_4, analogous to ethylsulphuric acid, obtained as a colorless liquid by mixing methyl alcohol and sulphuric acid.
meth'y-sis (mĕth'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέθυσις drunkenness.] Habitual drunkenness.
me-thys'tic (mē-thĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεθυστικός.] Intoxicant.
me-thys'ti-cin (-tĭ-sĭn), *n.* [See METHYSTIC.] *Chem.* A white, tasteless, crystalline substance extracted from the rootstock of *Piper methysticum* of the South Sea Islands; — called also *kanakin*.
metical. ‡ MISKAL. [ULOUS.]
me-tic'u-lous-ly, *adv.* of METIC-
‖ **mé'tif'** (mā'tēf'), *n. m.*, ‖ **mé'tive'** (-tēv'), *n. f.* [F.] = METIS.
met'i-gate. ‡ MITIGATE.
met'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of METE, to dream. *Obs.*
me-tin'u-lin (mē-tĭn'ū-lĭn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* See META- c.
metire. ‡ METER.
Me'tis (mē'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. Μῆτις, fr. μῆτις wisdom, skill.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The first wife of Zeus. His swallowing her during pregnancy was the cause of Athena's springing from his head.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table*.
mé'tis' (mā'tēs'), *n. m.*; **mé'tisse'** (mā'tēs'), *n. f.* [F.; akin to Sp. *mestizo*. See MESTIZO.] A person of mixed blood: locally, *U. S.*, octoroon; *Can.*, half-breed.
met'l. met'ld, met'l-sum. Mettle, mettled, mettlesome. *R. Sp.*
met'ly. ‡ MEETLY.
met'o-che (mĕt'ō-kē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετοχή a sharing, fr. μετέχειν to share in; μετά with + ἔχειν to have.] *Arch.* **a** = METOPE. **b** METATOME.
met'o-chy (-kĭ), *n.* [See METOCHE.] *Zoöl.* The relation between a guest insect which is neither beneficial nor injurious and its host.
me-tœ'cious (mē-tē'shŭs), *a.* [*meta-* + Gr. οἰκία house.] *Bot.* = HETERŒCIOUS.
me-tœ'cism (mē-tē'sĭz'm), *n.* *Bot.* = HETERŒCISM.
meton. *Abbr.* Metonymy.
me-ton'o-ma-to'sis (mē-tŏn'ō-mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name + *-osis*.] Change of name. *Nonce Word.*
met'o-pan-tral'gi-a (mĕt'ō-păn-trăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See METOPIC; ANTRUM; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the frontal sinuses.
met'o-pan-tri'tis (-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See METOPIC; ANTRUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.
met'o-pe (mĕt'ō-pē), *n.* [See METOPIC.] *Zoöl.* The middle anterior portion of a crab, including the orbital cavities and the parts between them.
met'o-pism (mĕt'ō-pĭz'm), *n.* *Anat.* Condition of having a persistent frontal suture.
met'o-po-man'cy (-pō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. μέτωπον forehead + *-mancy*.] Fortune telling by physiognomy.
me-tos'te-on (mē-tŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* The posterolateral ossification in the sternum of birds. — **me-tos'te-al** (-ăl), *a.*
met-o'vum (mĕt-ō'vŭm), *n.* [NL.: *meta-* + *ovum*.] *Biol.* An egg cell with its surrounding nutritive matter. *Haeckel.*
met-ox'a-zine (mĕt-ŏk'sȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** *Chem.* See OXAZINE.
met-ox'e-nous (mĕt-ŏk'sē-nŭs), *a.* [Irreg. fr. *meta-* + Gr. ξένος guest.] *Bot.* Metœcious.
metr-. See METRO-.
met'ran (mĕt'răn), *n.* *Eccl.* The metropolitan of Abyssinia; the Abuna. — **met'ran-ate** (-āt), *n.*
met'ra-næ'mi-a, or **-ne'mi-a** (mĕt'rȧ-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *anæmia*.] *Med.* Anæmia of the uterus.
met'ra-to'ni-a (-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *metro-* + *atonia*.] *Med.* Atony of the uterus.
me'tre (mē'tēr). Var. of METER.
metredate. ‡ MITHRIDATE.
metrede, *n.* [Cf. METE to dream, and for the last part KINDRED.] A dream. *Obs.*
me'tre-ly, *adv.* Metrically. *Obs.*
me'trer ‡ METERER.
me'tret (mē'trĕt), *n.* Any of the decimal subdivisions of the meter, the first being the decimeter, the second the centimeter, and so on. *G. J. Stoney.*
me-tre'ta (mē-trē'tȧ), *n.* [L. See METRETES.] See MEASURE, *Table*. [MEASURE, *Table*.]
me-trete' (mē-trēt'), *n.* See
me-tre'tes (mē-trē'tēz), *n.* [L. *metreta*, Gr. μετρητής.] See MEASURE, *Table*.
me-tre'za (mē-trā'zȧ), *n.* [See MISTRESS.] A mistress. *Obs.*
me'tri-a (mē'trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μήτρα womb.] *Med.* Puerperal fever.
met'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of METRICAL.
met'ri-cism (-rĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Metrical composition; versification.
met'ri-cist (-sĭst), *n.* A metrist.
met'ri-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To analyze metrically; to scan.
met'ri-cize, *v. t.* To change into or express in the metric system.
met'ri-date. ‡ MITHRIDATE.
Me-trid'i-um (mē-trĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μητρίδιος having a womb, fruitful.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sea anemones having two kinds of tentacles, of which the longer are plumose or pinnate. *M. marginatum* is common on the New England coast.
met'ri-fi-cate, *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *metrificare*, E. METRIFY.] To write in meter. *Obs.*
met'ri-fi'er (mĕt'rĭ-fī'ēr), *n.* One who metrifies.
‖ **me'tri gra'ti-a.** [L.] For the sake of the meter.
met'ri-o-ce-phal'ic (-ō-sē-făl'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. μέτριος moderate + *cephalic*.] Orthocephalic.
metriour. ‡ METERER. [*Obs.*]
me'tro, *n.* [It. & Sp.] Meter.
me'tro-car'ci-no'ma, *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *carcinoma*.] *Med.* Carcinoma of the uterus.
met'ro-chrome (mĕt'rō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + χρῶμα color.] An instrument for measuring colors.
me'tro-clyst (mē'trō-klĭst; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [*metro-* + *clyster*.] *Med.* An instrument used for washing out the uterus.
me-troc'ra-cy (mē-trŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. μήτηρ, μητρός, mother + *-cracy*.] See MATRIARCHY. — **me'tro-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*
me'tro-cys-to'sis (mē'trō-sĭs-tō'sĭs; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *-cyst* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Formation of cysts in the uterus.
me'tro-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Pain in the uterus.
me-trom'e-ter (mē-trŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*metro-* + *-meter*.] *Med.* = HYSTEROMETER. [nomic.]
met'ro-nom'i-cal, *a.* Metro-
met'ro-nom'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of METRONOMICAL.
me-tron'o-my (mē-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [See METRONOME.] Measurement by a metronome.
me-tron'y-my (-ĭ-mĭ), *n.* Use of metronymics.
Me'tro-ön (mē'trō-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Μητρῷον.] *Class. Archæol.* A temple of the mother goddess, or Great Mother (which see).
me'tro-pa-ral'y-sis (mē'trō-pȧ-răl'ĭ-sĭs; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *paralysis*.] *Med.* Paralysis of the uterus.
me'tro-path'i-a (-păth'ĭ-ȧ), **me-trop'a-thy** (mē-trŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [NL. *metropathia*. See METRO-; -PATHY.] *Med.* Disease of the uterus. — **me'tro-path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), *a.*
me'tro-per'i-to-ni'tis (-pĕr'ĭ-tō-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.: *metro-* + *peritonitis*.] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of the uterus and the peritoneum. **b** Peritonitis following metritis.
me'tro-phle-bi'tis (-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *phlebitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.
met'ro-pho-tog'ra-phy (mĕt'rō-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον

me-trop'o-lis (mē-trŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LISES (-ĕz; -ĭz), Gr. -LEIS (-līs), or, incorrectly, -LES. [L. *metropolis*, Gr. μητρόπολις, prop., the mother city (in relation to colonies); μήτηρ mother + πόλις city. See MOTHER; POLICE.] **1.** *Eccl.* The seat, or see, of a metropolitan (which see, def. 1). "The great *metropolis* and see of Rome." *Shak.*
2. The chief or capital city of a country, state, etc.

[Edinburgh] gray *metropolis* of the North. *Tennyson.*

3. A principal seat or center; as, a *metropolis* of religion or commerce.
4. *Zoöl. & Bot.* The region where a particular species of plant or animal, or a group of species, is most abundant.
5. The mother or parent city or state of a colony; — orig. used of Greek cities or states.

Thus . . . did Cambridge become, in the true Greek sense of a much-abused word, the *metropolis*, or "mother town," of Hartford. *J. Fiske.*

met'ro-pol'i-tan (mĕt'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [L. *metropolitanus*.] **1.** *Eccl.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a metropolis or metropolitan; characteristic of, or befitting, a metropolis or metropolitan; as, *metropolitan* authority; *metropolitan* bishops.
2. Of, pertaining to, or being, a metropolis, or principal city; as, *metropolitan* trade; *metropolitan* luxury.
3. Of, pert. to, or being, the mother country. *Obs. or R.*
4. Chief; leading; principal. *Obs.*

met'ro-pol'i-tan, *n.* [L. *metropolitanus*.] **1.** *Eccl.* A bishop who has oversight of the bishops of a province (cf. PATRIARCH, *n.*, 3). His see is an ecclesiastical metropolis, and orig. was usually, and now often is, the civil metropolis or capital of a province or country. In the branches of the Eastern Church a metropolitan has oversight of the bishops of a province (or in some cases a country) and ranks below the patriarch (when there is one) and above an archbishop. In the Roman Catholic Church a metropolitan is an archbishop with suffragans. In the Church of England a metropolitan has oversight over a province. There are two in England, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and one in Canada and one in Australia.
2. A chief town or city; metropolis. *Now Rare.*
3. = METROPOLIS, 3. *Obs.*
4. One who lives in, or has the manners, customs, or ideas of, a (or the) metropolis (sense 2).
5. *Gr. Hist.* A citizen of a metropolis (sense 5).

met'ro-pol'i-tan-ate (-āt), *n.* The see or office of a metropolitan bishop. *Milman.*

me-trop'o-lite (mē-trŏp'ō-līt), *n.* [L. *metropolita*, Gr. μητροπολίτης.] **1.** *Eccl.* A metropolitan. *Barrow.*
2. A metropolis. *Obs.*

me'tror-rha'gi-a (mē'trō-rā'jĭ-ȧ; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *-rhagia*.] *Med.* Profuse bleeding from the womb, esp. such as is not menstrual. — **me'tror-rhag'ic** (-răj'ĭk), *a.*

me'tror-rhe'a, or **-rhœ'a** (-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *-rhea*.] *Med.* Any abnormal discharge from the uterus.

Me'tro-si-de'ros (-trō-sĭ-dē'rŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μήτρα heart of a tree + σίδηρος iron.] *Bot.* A genus of myrtaceous trees or shrubs, natives chiefly of the Pacific islands. The rather large flowers are borne in 2-3-forked cymes, their numerous bright red stamens making them ornamental. *M. vera* is the iron tree of Java. Several plants cultivated under this name belong to the genus *Callistemon*.

-metry. [See -METER.] A suffix denoting *art*, *process*, or *science*, *of measuring*; as, acidimetry, chronometry.

met'tle (mĕt''l), *n.* [E. *metal*, used in a tropical sense in allusion to the temper of the metal of a sword blade. See METAL.] Quality of temperament or disposition; spirit, esp. as regards honor, fortitude, ardor, etc.; courage; ardor. "What *mettle* his heart is made of." *South.*

Gentlemen of brave *mettle*. *Shak.*

on, upon, *or* **to** (one's), **mettle**, incited or roused to the use of one's best efforts; in the highest state of efficiency.

met'tled (-'ld), *a.* Having, or full of, mettle; mettlesome.

met'tle-some (mĕt''l-sŭm), *a.* Full of mettle, or spirit; having natural ardor; fiery; as, a *mettlesome* horse.
Syn. — See SPIRITED.
— **met'tle-some-ly**, *adv.* — **met'tle-some-ness**, *n.*

‖ **me'um** (mē'ŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *meus* mine.] Lit., mine; — used in *meum et tuum*, or *meum and tuum*; as, to confound *meum* and *tuum*, to fail to distinguish one's own property from that of others; to be dishonest.

meuse, muse (mūs; mūz), *n.* [From F. *musse*, OF. *muce*. Cf. MUSET.] **1.** A gap or hole, as in a hedge or wall, through which a wild animal is accustomed to pass; a muset.
2. Fig.: A loophole, or opening for escape. *Obs. or R.*

Meus'nier's' the'o-rem (mû'nyāz'). *Geom.* The theorem that the center of curvature of any plane section at any point of a surface is the projection upon its plane of the center of curvature of the normal section at the same point and through the same tangent line; — enounced (1777) by J. B. M. Meusnier, a French savant (1754-93).

mew (mū), *n.* [AS. *mǣw*, akin to D. *meeuw*, G. *möwe*, OHG. *mēh*, Icel. *mār*.] A gull; esp., the common European gull (*Larus canus*), also called *mew gull*.

mew, *n.* [ME. *mue*, *mewe*, F. *mue* change of feathers, scales, skin, fr. *muer* to molt, mew. See MEW to molt.]
1. A cage for hawks, esp. while mewing.
2. A coop or cage for animals, esp. formerly for fattening fowls. *Obs.* except, *Dial. Eng.*, a breeding cage, as for canaries.

Full many a fat partrich had he in *mewe*. *Chaucer.*

3. Act of mewing, or molting; fig., process of transformation, — in phrase *in*, or *in the, mew*. *Obs.*
4. Confinement; concealment; also, place of confinement or concealment; hiding place; den.

Forthcoming from her darksome *mew*. *Spenser.*
Violets in their secret *mews*. *Wordsworth.*

5. [*pl.* in form, but usually construed as a *sing.*] **a** The royal stables in London, built on the site of the king's mews for hawks. **b** Hence, a stable or range of stables round an open space or area.

mew, *v. t.*; MEWED (mūd); MEW'ING. [ME. *muen*, F. *muer*, fr. L. *mutare* to change. Cf. MAD, *a.*, MEW a cage, MOLT, MUTABLE.] **1.** To shed, cast, or change (feathers); to molt; — said of birds, esp. hawks. *Archaic.*
2. To shed or change, as color or a coat. *Obs.*
3. To shed or cast (the horns); also, to shed the horns from (the head); — said of a stag. *Obs.*

Nine times the moon had *mewed* her horns. *Dryden.*

mew, *v. i.* **1.** To cast the feathers; to molt; hence, to change; to put on a new appearance. *Archaic.*

Now everything doth *mew*,
And shifts his rustic winter robe. *Turbervile.*

2. Of a stag, to shed or cast the horns. *Obs.*

mew, *v. t.* [From MEW a cage.] **1.** To put or keep (a hawk) in a mew, esp. when molting.
2. To confine or shut, as capons, in a coop for fattening; — often with *up*. *Obs.*
3. To shut up; to inclose; to confine or conceal, as in a cage or other inclosure; — now more commonly with *up*.

More pity that the eagle should be *mewed*. *Shak.*
Close *mewed* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryden.*

mew, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. G. *miauen*.] To utter a cry sounding like *mew*, as a cat; to cry as a cat; miaow. Formerly, persons did this to express contempt.

A little screech owl *mewed* plaintively. *Century Mag.*

mew, *v. t.* To utter by mewing; to miaow.

mew, *n. & interj.* The common cry of a cat; miaow; also, an imitation of this cry, formerly used to express contempt.

mewl (mūl), *v. i. & t.*; MEWLED (mūld); MEWL'ING. [Cf. MIAUL, MEW (of a cat).] **1.** To cry weakly, as a young child; to whimper; to squall.
2. To cry as a cat; to mew.

mewl, *n.* Act or sound of mewling.

Mex'i-can (mĕk'sĭ-kăn), *a.* [Cf. Sp. *Mejicano*, formerly *Mexicano*.] Of or pertaining to Mexico or its people.
Mexican almond, the Malabar almond. — **M. asphalt**. = CHAPAPOTE. — **M. bedbug**, the cone-nose. — **M. boll weevil**, the boll weevil. — **M. cloth**. = MEXICAINE. — **M. clover**, a tropical American rubiaceous herb (*Richardsonia scabra*) sometimes cultivated as a forage plant. Its roots furnish a substitute for ipecacuanha. — **M. coca**. = MEXICAN CLOVER. — **M. copal**. = MEXICAN ELEMI. — **M. coral drops**. See BESSERA. — **M. dollar**. = DOLLAR, 5. — **M. elemi**. See ELEMI **d**. — **M. fire plant**. **a** The annual poinsettia. **b** The mock cypress. — **M. hog**, a peccary. — **M. ivy**, the cobæa. — **M. jacana**. See JACANA. — **M. lac**, a resinous exudate of the tree *Croton draco*. — **M. mulberry**, a small-leaved Mexican species of mulberry (*Morus microphylla*). — **M. oat**, a dark-colored variety of oat, esp. adapted for cultivation in arid regions. — **M. onyx**, a translucent veined and party-colored variety of aragonite, from Tecali and other Mexican localities, and the southwestern United States. See ALABASTER, 1 **b**. — **M. orange flower**, the handsome white-flowered rutaceous shrub *Choisya ternata*. — **M. palmetto**, a palmetto or fan palm (*Inodes mexicana*) of southern Texas and adjacent Mexico, resembling the cabbage palmetto of Florida. — **M. persimmon**, a persimmon tree (*Diospyros texana*) of Texas and Mexico, having small cuneate leaves and black fruit much inferior to the common persimmon. — **M. plum**. = CIRUELA. — **M. poppy**, a tropical American prickly papaveraceous herb (*Argemone mexicana*) having large yellow flowers; hence, any other species of *Argemone*. — **M. rose**, the portulaca. — **M. snakeroot**, a West American asclepiadaceous herb (*Asclepiodora decumbens*) used as a specific for snake bite. — **M. snapper**, the red snapper (*Lutianus aya*). — **M. star**, *or* **Mexican star of Bethlehem**, the frostflower. — **M. subregion**. *Zoögeog.* = CENTRAL AMERICAN SUBREGION. — **M. tea**, a rank-scented tropical American pigweed (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*), naturalized as a weed throughout the United States. It is used in medicine as a tonic and emmenagogue. — **Mexican thistle**, a tall thistle (*Carduus conspicuus*) native of Mexico and Central America, having heads of yellow flowers, the involucral bracts being bright red. — **M. tiger**, the jaguar. — **M. walnut**, a walnut (*Juglans rupestris*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico; also, its fruit or nut, which is similar to that of the black walnut. — **M. whisk**. = BROOMROOT.

Mex'i-can (mĕk'sĭ-kăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Mexico. The Mexicans comprise a dominant white population of Spanish descent, mestizos, and Indian tribes ranging in culture from the totally savage Seris to the civilized Mayas. See AZTEC, MAYA, MIXTEC, ZAPOTEC.
2. Short for *Mexican dollar*. See DOLLAR, 5.

Me-zen'ti-us (mē-zĕn'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] In ancient Italian legend, a cruel Etruscan king who aided Turnus against Æneas. He bound living persons face to face with dead ones, leaving them to starve. Eventually he was exiled. — **Me-zen'tian** (-shăn), *a.* — **Me-zen'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

me-ze're-on (mē-zē'rē-ŏn), *n.* [F. *mézéréon*, Per. *māzaryūn* spurge olive.] **1.** A small European thymelæaceous shrub (*Daphne mezereum*), cultivated for its fragrant lilac-purple flowers, which appear before the leaves. Its acrid bark is used in medicine (see MEZEREUM, 2). The scarlet fruit is sometimes found as an adulterant of black pepper.
2. = MEZEREUM, 2.

me-ze're-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] **1.** = MEZEREON, 1.
2. *Pharm. & Med.* The dried bark of mezereon or some other European species of *Daphne*, used externally as a vesicatory and irritant, and internally as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and stimulant in rheumatism, syphilis, scrofula, etc.

me-zu'zah, me-zu'za (mĕ-zōō'zä), *n.*; *Heb. pl.* -ZOTH (-zōth). [Heb. *mězūzāh* doorpost.] Among the orthodox Hebrews, a piece of parchment bearing the passages Deut. vi. 4-9 and xi. 13-21 written in twenty-two lines. It is rolled up in a wooden, metal, or glass case or tube and attached to the doorpost as both the passages command. On the outer side of the top of the parchment is inscribed the name of God *Shaddai*, left visible through an opening.

‖ **mez'za ma-jol'i-ca** (mĕd'zä mä-yŏl'ī-kä). [It. See MEZZO; MAJOLICA.] *Ceram.* Italian pottery of the epoch and general character of majolica, but less brilliantly decorated, esp. such pottery without tin enamel, but painted and glazed. Also, improperly, Hispano-Moresque ware.

mez'za-nine (mĕz'ȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 277), *n.* [F. *mezzanine*, It. *mezzanino*, fr. *mezzano* middle, fr. *mezzo* middle, half. See MEZZO.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** Also **mezzanine floor** *or* **story**. A low story between two high ones, esp. between the ground floor and the story above; an entresol; also, a partial low story introduced in the height of a main story; a low story, as of a back part of a building, which is not on the same level with the corresponding story of the main building, as in cases where the floors of the back part are on a level with landings of the staircase of the main building. **b** A flooring laid over a floor to bring it up to some height or level.
2. Also **mezzanine floor**. *Theat.* A floor under the stage, from which various contrivances, as traps, are worked.

‖ **mez'zo** (mĕd'zō), *a.* [It., fr. L. *medius* middle, half. See MID, *a.*] *Music.* Mean; middling; not extreme.
mez'zo for'te (fôr'tā), moderately loud. — **m. or-ches'tra** (ôr-kĕs'trä), with but half the orchestra. — **m. pia'no** (pyä'nō), moderately soft.

mez'zo-re-lie'vo (-rē-lē'vō), ‖ **mez'zo-ri-lie'vo** (-rē-lyā'vō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VOS (-vōz), It. MEZZI-RILIEVI (mĕd'zē-rē-lyā'vē). [It. *mezzo rilievo*.] Half relief. See RELIEF.

mez'zo-so-pra'no (mĕd'zō-sō-prä'nō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A voice of medium compass and having somewhat full, deep quality between that of the soprano and contralto. **b** A person having such a voice. — **mez'zo-so-pra'no**, *a.*
mezzo-soprano clef, the C clef on the second line of the staff.

mez'zo-tint (mĕd'zō-tĭnt; mĕz'ō-; 277), *n.* [See MEZZOTINTO.] **1.** A half tint. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. a A manner of engraving on copper or steel by working on a surface previously roughened with a cradle, removing the roughness in places by scraping, burnishing, etc., to produce the requisite light and shade. It is well adapted to broad and velvety effects. **b** An engraving so produced.

mez'zo-tint, *v. t.*; -TINT'ED; -TINT'ING. To engrave in, or represent by, mezzotint. — **mez'zo-tint'er** (-tĭn'tẽr), *n.*

mez'zo-tin'to (mĕd'zō-tĭn'tō; mĕz'ō-), *n.* [It. *mezzo* half + *tinto* tinted, p. p. of *tingere* to dye, color, tinge, L. *tingere*. See MEZZO; -TINT.] Mezzotint.

mho (mō), *n.* [Anagram of *ohm*.] *Elec.* A unit of conductivity, being the reciprocal of the ohm.

mhom'e-ter (mŏm'ē-tẽr; mō'mē-), *n.* [*mho* + *-meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring conductivity.

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measure + *photography*.] = PHOTOGRAMMETRY. [*Obs.*
met'ro-pol'ic, *a.* Metropolitan
metropolie, *n.* Metropolis. *Obs.*
met'ro-pol'i-tan-cy (mĕt'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* State or position of being metropolis. *Rare.*
met'ro-pol'i-tan-ism (-pŏl'ĭ-tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [-IZE.
met'ro-pol'i-tan-ize, *v. t.* See
met'ro-pol'i-tan-ship', *n.* See -SHIP. [ical. *R.*
met'ro-pol'i-tic, *a.* Metropolit-
met'ro-po-lit'i-cal (mĕt'rō-pō-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = METROPOLITAN, *a.*, I. [METROPOLITICAL.
met'ro-po-lit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of
me'trop-to'sis (mē'trŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Med.* Prolapse of the uterus
met'ro-ra'di-o-scope' (mĕt'rō-rā'dĭ-ō-skōp'), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + *radio-* + *-scope*.] An apparatus for measuring cathode rays.
me'tror-rhex'is (mē'trō-rĕk'sĭs; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + Gr. ῥῆξις a bursting.] *Med.* Rupture of the uterus.
me'tror-tho'sis (mē'trŏr-thō'sĭs; mĕt'rŏr-), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + Gr. ὄρθωσις a making straight.] *Med.* Rectification of a misplaced uterus.
me'tro-sal'pin-gi'tis, *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *salpingitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uterus and the Fallopian tubes.
me'tro-scope (mē'trō-skōp; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [*metro-* + *-scope*.] *Med.* A modification of the stethoscope for auscultating the uterus from the vagina.
me-tros'co-py (mē-trŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*metro-* + *-scopy*.] *Med.* Inspection of the uterus with an endoscope or other instrument.
me'tro-stax'is (mē'trō-stăk'sĭs; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + Gr. στάξις a dripping.] *Med.* A persistent small discharge of blood from the uterus.
me'tro-ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *stenosis*.] *Med.* Stenosis of the uterus.
me'tro-tome (mē'trō-tōm; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [*metro-* + *-tome*.] A hysterotome. [Hysterotomy
me-trot'o-my (mē-trŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.*
metschipe, -scip. † METESHIP
metsouner. † MEDICINER.
met'stick'. Var. of METESTICK.
mett. Obs. pret. & p. p. of METE, to measure.
mett. † MET, METE.
mettaill. † METTLE.
met'tal. † METAL, METTLE
met'tar (mĕt'ȧr), *n.* [Ar. *matr* a skin bag for oil.] See MEASURE, *Table*. [MEET.
mette. Obs. pret & p. p. of
mette. † METE.
mette, *n.* [AS *gemetta*. See MEAT.] Table companion. *Obs.*
mette-fulle. † METEFUL.
mettegal † MISKAL.
Met'ter-nich green (mĕt'ẽr-nĭk). Methyl green.
mettigat. † MITIGATE.
met'tle. Obs or dial. Eng. var of METAL.
met'tle, *a.* Spirited; mettlesome. *Obs. or Archaic & Scot.*
‖ **me'tu-en'da co-rol'la dra-co'nis** (mĕt'ū-ĕn'dȧ). [L.] The dragon's crest is to be feared.
‖ **me'tus** (mē'tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Fear; intimidation.
met'wand', met'yard'. Dial. vars. of METEWAND, METEYARD.
metyn. Obs. p. p. of METE, to measure.
met'ze (mĕt'sĕ), *n.*; *pl.* METZEN (-sĕn). [G.] See MEASURE.
meu. Var. of MEW, spicknel.
meu'ble. † MOBLE. [Movables.
‖ **meu'bles** (mû'bl'), *n. pl.* [F.]
meuer. † MURE, *a.* [of MULE.
meule. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
meulevee † MOOLVEE.
Me'um (mē'ŭm), *n.* [L., spicknel, Gr. μῆον.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous herbs consisting of a single species, *M. athamanticum*, the spicknel.
Me-u'nim (mē-ū'nĭm). *Bib.*
meure. † MURE.
meur'te, *n.* [OF. *meürté*.] Ripeness; maturity. *Obs.*
meuse. † MEWS.
meuse (mūs; mūz), *v. t. & i.* To pass or go through a meuse. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
meute (mūt), *n.* † MUTE, a mew.
meuwe. † MEW. [ABLE.
meve, mevable. † MOVE, MOV-
mevemente. † MOVEMENT.
mev'y (mĕv'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. 1st MEW.] A gull; mew. *Local, Eng.*
mew Dial. Eng. of MOW, of hay.
mew. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of MOW, to cut down.
mew, *n.* [See MEUM.] Spicknel.
mew, mewe. † MOVE
mewe † MEW.
mew'er, *n.* One that mews.
mewes. † MEWS.
mewet. † MUTE, *a.*
mew gull. See MEW, *n.*
mewld. Mewled. *Ref. Sp.*
mew e. † MULE.
mewl'er, *n.* One that mewls.
mewre. † MURE.
mews, mewse. Vars. of MEUSE *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mew'stead'. Var. of MOWSTEAD. *Dial. Eng.*
Mex. *Abbr.* Mexican; Mexico.
mex-cal' (mĕks-käl'), **mex'i-cal'** (mĕk'sĭ-käl'). Vars. of MESCAL.
mex'en. Var of MIXEN. *Archaic or Dial Eng.*
‖ **mex'i-caine'** (mĕk'sĭ-kân'), *n.* [F.] A silk, or silk-and-wool, dress fabric ornamented with very small designs.
Mex'i-can-ize, *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, Mexican or like the Mexicans or their country, esp. in respect to the formerly frequent revolutions.
mey. † MAY, *v.* [*Obs.*
mey, *n.* [AS. *mǣg*.] A kinsman
meyce. † MACE, a staff.
meyde. † MAID.
meydles. † MEEDLESS.
meydwyf. † MIDWIFE.
Mey'er valve (mī'ẽr). See EXPANSION VALVE.
meygne. † MAIM, *v.*
meyit. † MEET, *a.*
meynage. † MENAGE.
meynal, meyneal. † MENIAL.
meyne. † MAYNE, MANY, MEAN, MEINIE, MIEN.
meyresse. † MAYORESS. [MEAT.
meyt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Mez'a-ab (mĕz'ā-ăb). *D. Bib.*
Mez'a-hab (-hăb). *Bib.*
mezail. Var. of MESAIL. [NINE.
mezanini. Obs. pl. of MEZZA-
mez'an kor'rie moth (mĕz'ăn-kŏr'ĭ). A large saturnian moth (*Antheræa mezankorrie*) of southeastern Asia. Its larva produces a silk of some value.
mez-cal' (mĕs-käl'; 268). Var. of MESCAL.
mezel. † MESEL.
Meze'mas † MICHAELMAS.
mez-quit' (mĕs-kēt'; 268). Var. of MESQUIT.
mez-qui'ta (-kē'tȧ). Var. of MESQUITA, MESQUITE.
mez-qui'te (mĕs-kē'tā; 268). Var. of MESQUITE.
mez'ur-a-bl, mez'ure, mez'ured. Measurable, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
mez'za (mĕd'zä), *a.*, *fem.* of MEZZO.
‖ **mez'za vo'ce** (vō'chā). [It., fr. *mezzo*, fem. *mezza* middle, half + *voce* voice, L. *vox*.] *Music.* With a medium fullness of sound; not loud.
mez'zin. † MUEZZIN.
mez'zo (mĕd'zō), *n.* Short for MEZZO-SOPRANO, MEZZOTINT
Mez'zo-ra'mi-a (mĕz'ō-rā'mĭ-ȧ; *It.* mĕd'zō-rä'myä), *n.* [Pseudo-It., fr. *Mizraim* Egypt.] In Simon Berington's romance, "The Memoirs (or Adventures) of Signor Gaudentio di Lucca" (1st edition 1737), an imaginary country in the heart of the deserts of Africa, unknown to the rest of the world and inaccessible except by one particular road Gaudentio di Lucca is represented as having lived there for twenty-five years.
‖ **mez'zo-ri-lie'vo.** Var. of MEZZO-RELIEVO.
‖ **mez'zo ter'mi-ne** (mĕd'zō tĕr'mē-nā); *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] A middle term, period, or measure.
mez'zo-tin'to (mĕd'zō-tĭn'tō; mĕz'ō-), *v. t.* To mezzotint.
MF., *or* **mf.** *Abbr.* Mezzo forte; microfarad. [crofarad.
mfd. *Abbr.* Manufactured; mi-
mfg. *Abbr.* Manufacturing.
M. F. H. *Abbr.* Master of Foxhounds.
mfrs. *Abbr.* Manufacturers.
m. ft. *Abbr.* Mistura fiat (L., let a mixture be made); — used in medical prescriptions.
Mg., *or* **mg.** *Abbr.* Magnesium, (*Chem* [no period, *Mg*]; milligram; milligrams.
M. G. *Abbr.* Main gauche (F., left hand) (*Music*); Major General; Medical Gymnast.
M.-G., **M.-Goth.** *or* **MGoth.** *Abbr.* Mœso-Gothic. [grams
mgm. *Abbr.* Milligram; milli-
mgr. *Abbr.* Milligram.
Mgr. *Abbr.* Monsignor; Monseigneur; Monsignore.
M. Gr. *Abbr.* Middle Greek.
M. H. *Abbr.* Main hatch (*Shipping*); Master of Horticulture; miner's homestead (*Queensland*). [(henna).
mhen'dee. Var. of MENDEE
M. H. G., *or* **MHG.** *Abbr.* Middle High German.
M. H. K. *Abbr.* Member of the House of Keys (*Isle of Man*)
M. Hon. *Abbr.* Most honorable.
mhorr (môr). Var. of MOHR.
mho'wa tree (mō'wȧ). Var. of MAHWA TREE.

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mi (mē), *n.* [See SOLMIZATION.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied to the third tone of the diatonic scale in *solmization* (which see). **b** The tone E (as third in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.
mi con'tra fa (kŏn'trȧ fä), *Medieval Music,* lit., *mi* (of the "hard" hexachord) against *fa* (of the "natural"). See GAMUT. It was the interval B-F, the tritone or augmented fourth, stigmatized in the saying, *Mi contra fa est diabolus in musicā.*

Mi-a'mi (mī-ä'mĭ ; mī-ăm'ĭ), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe that formerly occupied the country between the Wabash and Maumee rivers. They are now gathered on the Quapaw Agency, Oklahoma.

Mi-a'na bug (mĭ-ä'nȧ). [Fr. *Miana* or *Mianeh* a Persian town.] A venomous tick (*Argas persicus*) found in Persia.

mi-aow', mi-aou' (mĭ-ou'), *n. & interj.* [Imitative.] The cry of a cat; a mew. Cf. MEW. — *v. i.* To make or imitate this cry; to mew. — **mi-aow'er, mi-au'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

mi-ar'gy-rite (mī-är'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [G. *miargyrit,* fr. Gr. μείων less + ἄργυρος silver; — because it contains less silver than pyrargyrite.] *Min.* A mineral occurring in iron-black to steel-gray crystals or masses, whose powder is cherry-red. It is a sulphantimonite of silver, $Ag_2S \cdot Sb_2S_3$. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 5.1–5.3.

mi-ar'o-lit'ic (mī-ăr'ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [From *miarolo,* local name of a variety of granite at Baveno, Italy + *-lite* + *-ic.*] *Petrog.* Characterized by irregular cavities into which well-formed crystals project; — said of certain igneous rocks, esp. granite.

mi-as'ma (mī-ăz'mȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ), E. -MAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. μίασμα defilement, fr. μιαίνειν to pollute.] Infectious particles or germs floating in the air; air made noxious by the presence of such particles or germs; noxious effluvia; malaria.

mi-as'mal (-măl), *a.* Containing miasma; miasmatic.

mi'as-mat'ic (mī'ăz-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *miasmatique.*]
mi'as-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Containing, or pert. to, miasma; caused by miasma. — **mi'as-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mi-as'ma-tol'o-gy (mī-ăz'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ) } *n.* [*miasma* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The
mi'as-mol'o-gy (mī'ăz-mŏl'ō-jĭ) } study of miasmata.

mi-as'ma-tous (mī-ăz'mȧ-tŭs), *a. Med.* Miasmal; malarious.

Mi-as'tor (mī-ăs'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μιάστωρ a guilty wretch, prop. one stained, a polluter, fr. μιαίνειν to stain, defile.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dipterous flies of the family Cecidomyiidæ, whose species are remarkable for their parthenogenetic reproduction. The larva, hatching from the egg, develops internally a brood of similar larvæ, which on escaping may repeat the process for several generations before pupation and development of mature individuals.

mi-aul' (mĭ-ôl' ; mĭ-oul'), *v. i. & t.;* MI-AULED' (-ôld' ; -ould'); MI-AUL'ING. [Cf. F. *miauler,* of imitative origin. Cf. MEWL.] To cry as a cat; to mew; caterwaul. *Scott.*

mi-aul', *n.* The crying of a cat.

mi'ca (mī'kȧ), *n.* [L. *mica* crumb, grain, particle; prob. influenced by L. *micare* to gleam, shine.] *Min.* Any of a group of minerals crystallizing in forms apparently orthorhombic or hexagonal but really monoclinic, and characterized by highly perfect cleavage, so that they readily separate into very thin leaves, more or less elastic. They are all silicates, but differ widely in composition, and vary in color from colorless, pale brown, or yellow, to green or black. The transparent forms are used in lanterns, the doors of stoves, etc., being popularly called *isinglass.* The *mica* division includes the *micas* proper, the *brittle micas* (which see), and the chlorites. The important *micas* are: **muscovite,** common or potash mica, pale brown or green, often silvery, including **damourite** (also called *hydromica*); **biotite,** iron-magnesia mica, dark brown, green, or black; **lepidomelane,** iron mica, black; **phlogopite,** magnesia mica, colorless, yellow, brown; **lepidolite,** lithia mica, rose-red, lilac; **paragonite,** soda mica, yellowish, grayish, greenish; and **zinnwaldite,** iron-lithia mica, pale violet, yellow to brown, dark gray. Mica is a prominent constituent of many igneous and metamorphic rocks.

mi-ca'ce-ous (mī-kā'shē-ŭs), *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or containing, mica; resembling mica in foliation or luster.
micaceous iron ore, hematite having a micaceous structure.

Mi'cah (mī'kȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Mīkāh.*] **1.** Lit., Who is like Jehovah? — masc. prop. name.
2. a A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C. **b** The Book of Micah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Mi-caw'ber, Mr. Wil'kins (wĭl'kĭnz mĭ-kô'bẽr). A celebrated character in Dickens's "David Copperfield," noted for his long speeches, ambitious style, love of letter writing, alternate elevation and depression of spirits, hearty appetite, reckless improvidence, and everlasting troubles, and for his constantly "waiting for something to turn up." He exposes the villainy of Uriah Heep and emigrates to Australia. His good-tempered and cheerful wife, in spite of his defects, is devoted to him, frequently declaring, "I never will desert Mr. Micawber."

mi-cel'la (mĭ-sĕl'ȧ ; mī-), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *mica* a morsel, grain.] *Biol.* One of the hypothetical aggregations of molecules of which organized bodies are composed according to Naegeli's theory (**micellar theory** *or* **hypothesis**). Micellæ are assumed to have a crystalline structure and to be capable of increase or diminution without change in chemical nature. — **mi-cel'lar** (-ȧr), *a.*

Mi'chael (mī'kĕl ; *Bib.* mī'kā-ĕl ; mī'kĕl), *n.* [L. *Michael,* Gr. Μιχαήλ, fr. Heb. *Mīkāēl.*] **1.** Lit., Who is like God? — masc. prop. name. F. *Michel* (mē'shĕl'); It. *Michele* (mē-kā'lā); Sp. & Pg. *Miguel* (mē-gĕl'); G. *Michael* (mē'kä-ĕl). — Dim. *Mike* (mīk).
2. An archangel mentioned in the Bible as having special charge of the Israelites as a nation (*Dan.* x. 13, 21), as disputing with Satan about the body of Moses (*Jude* 9), and as warring, with his angels, against Satan and his forces in the upper regions (*Rev.* xii. 7–9). Michael figures largely in Milton's "Paradise Lost," being sent with Gabriel to battle against Satan and his angels, and, with a band of cherubim, to Paradise, to drive out Adam and Eve, and foretell to them events till the time of Christ.
3. Michaelmas. *Obs.*

Mich'ael-mas (mĭk'ĕl-mȧs), *n.* [*Michael* + *Mass* religious service.] The feast of the archangel Michael, a church festival, celebrated on the 29th of September. It is one of the four quarter days in England.

miche (mĭch ; mēch), *v. i.;* MICHED (mĭcht ; mēcht); MICH'ING. [ME. *mychen* to pilfer; cf. OF. *muchier, mucier,* to conceal, F. *musser;* or perh. fr. (assumed) AS. *mȳcan* or *myccan* to lurk, akin to OHG. *mūhhen* to waylay, G. *meuchlings* treacherously. Cf. MICHER, MUSET.] To lie hid; to skulk; to sneak; also, to play truant. *Obs. or Dial.*

Mi'chel-an'ge-lesque' (mī'kĕl-ăn'jē-lĕsk'), *a.* Characteristic of, or resembling, the Florentine artist Michelangelo Buonarotti (1475–1564) or his work, which is preëminent for grandeur of conception, dramatic — almost violent — action, and technical mastery of execution.

Mi-che'li-a (mī-kē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Piero Antonio *Micheli,* Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic magnoliaceous trees marked chiefly by the introrse anthers and many-seeded carpels. Several species are grown for their magnolialike flowers. *M. champaca* is the champac.

mick'le (mĭk''l), *a.* [ME. *mikel, muchel, mochel, mukel,* AS. *micel, mycel;* akin to OS. *mikil,* OHG. *mihhil, mihhil,* Icel. *mikill, mykill,* Goth. *mikils:* cf. L. *magnus,* Gr. μέγας, gen. μεγάλου, Skr. *mahat.* Cf. MUCH, MUCKLE, MAGNITUDE.] Great; much. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* "A man of *mickle* might." *Spenser.*

Mic'mac (mĭk'măk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians of Newfoundland and eastern Canada, formerly noted for raids into New England. They work as fishers, guides, curio makers, etc., and are mostly Roman Catholics.

mi'co (mē'kō), *n.* [Tupi *micó,* prob. through Pg. *mico.*] A marmoset; esp., the black-tailed marmoset (*Callithrix melanurus*) of parts of tropical South America.

mi-cræs'thete, mi-cres'thete (mī-krĕs'thēt), *n.* [See MICRO-; ÆSTHETE.] *Zoöl.* One of the small sense organs in the micropores of certain chitons.

Mi-cram'pe-lis (mī-krăm'pē-lĭs), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. ἀμπελίς, dim. of ἄμπελος vine.] *Bot.* A large genus of American cucurbitaceous herbs having small white monœcious flowers, with a 5-parted or 6-parted calyx and corolla, and a dry or fleshy, very spinose fruit. *M. lobata* is the wild balsam apple.

mi'cren-ce-pha'li-a (mī'krĕn-sē-fā'lĭ-ȧ), **mi'cren-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Atrophic condition of the brain. — **mi'cren-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

mi'cren-ceph'a-lous (mī'krĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr. ἐγκέφαλος brain.] Having a small brain.

mi'cri-fy (mī'krĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*micro-* + *-fy.*] To make small or insignificant.

mi'cro-, micr- (mī'krō- ; *by some* mĭk'rō-, *but* mī'krō- *is now apparently thoroughly established, esp. in scientific terms*). Combining form (opposed to *macro-* and *mega-*) from Greek μικρός, *small,* signifying specif.: **a** *Small, little, trivial, slight;* as, *micro*cosm, *micro*scope. **b** In the metric system and in various terms in electricity, mechanics, etc., *millionth part of;* as, *micro*farad, *micr*ohm.

mi'cro-am-pere' (mī'krō-ăm-pâr'), *n.* *Elec.* One millionth of an ampere.

mi'cro-a-nal'y-sis (mī'krō-ȧ-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*micro-* + *analysis.*] Analysis of the structure of materials from careful observation of photomicrographs.

mi'cro-bar'o-graph (-băr'ō-gráf), *n.* An instrument for recording minor fluctuations of atmospheric pressure, as opposed to general barometric surges.

mi'crobe (mī'krōb), *n.* [F. *microbe,* fr. Gr. μικρός small + βίος life.] A microscopic organism or microörganism; a germ; — popularly applied to bacteria, esp. to the pathogenic forms; as, the *microbe* of typhoid fever. — **mi-cro'bi-al** (mī-krō'bĭ-ăl), *a.* — **mi-cro'bi-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **mi-cro'bic** (-krō'bĭk ; -krŏb'ĭk), *a.*

mi-cro'bi-cide (mī-krō'bĭ-sīd), *n.* [*microbe* + *-cide.*] *Med.* Any agent detrimental to, or destructive of, microbes or bacterial organisms. — **mi-cro'bi-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

mi'cro-bi-ol'o-gy (mī'krō-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*microbion* + *-logy.*] The study of minute organisms, or microbes, as the bacteria. — **mi'cro-bi'o-log'i-cal** (-bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mi'cro-bi-ol'o-gist** (-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

mi-cro'bi-on (mī-krō'bĭ-ŏn), **mi-cro'bi-um** (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -BIA (-ȧ). [NL.] A microbe.

mi'cro-car'di-a (mī'krō-kär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MICRO-; CARDIA.] *Med.* Smallness of the heart.

mi'cro-ce-pha'li-a (-sē-fā'lĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *microcephalia.*]
mi'cro-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ) } *Med.* Condition of being microcephalic.

mi'cro-ce-phal'ic (mī'krō-sē-făl'ĭk) } *a.* [*micro-* + *cephalic, cephalous.*] Hav-
mi'cro-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs) } ing a small head; having the cranial cavity small; — opposed to *megacephalic.*

mi'cro-ceph'a-lism (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* Microcephalia.

mi'cro-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*micro-* + *chemistry.*] The application of chemical tests to minute objects or portions of matter, magnified by the use of the microscope. — **mi'cro-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), **-chem'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* — **mi'cro-chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Mi'cro-chi-rop'ter-a (-kī-rŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *micro-* + *Chiroptera.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of bats including all except the fruit bats (*Megachiroptera*). They are of small or medium size, the index finger when present is not clawed, and the teeth are cuspidate. Most of them live chiefly on insects. — **mi'cro-chi-rop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mi'cro-chi-rop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

mi'cro-chro-nom'e-ter (-krō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring minute intervals of time; a chronoscope.

mi'cro-cline (mī'krō-klīn), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Min.* A mineral of the feldspar group, like orthoclase or common feldspar in composition, but triclinic in form, though approaching orthoclase in crystal habit and angles. It is white to pale yellow, red, or green.

Mi'cro-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -COCCI (-kŏk'sī). [NL. See MICRO-; COCCUS.] *Bacteriol.* A large genus of nonciliated bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, distinguished by the cell division proceeding in two directions of space. Among the pathogenic species is *M. pyogenes,* occurring in numerous forms on the skin, and one of the causative agents of suppuration, being commonly called *staphylococcus.* Numerous harmless species are found in the air and in water. Also [*l. c.*], an individual organism of this genus. — **mi'cro-coc-col'o-gist** (-kŏk-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

mi'cro-cosm (mī'krō-kŏz'm ; 277), *n.* [F. *microcosme,* L. *microcosmus,* fr. Gr. μικρὸς κόσμος, lit., little world. The Gr. phrase = man.] **1.** A little world; a miniature universe. Hence: **a** Man, or human nature as a supposed epitome of the exterior universe or great world; — opposed to *macrocosm. Shak.* **b** The body. *Humorous.* **c** A community, institution, town, district, country, etc., regarded as an epitome of the world or as being a little world. **d** In the 18th century, a traveling mechanical show. **e** A representation in miniature or on a small scale.
2. *Alchemy.* The philosopher's stone. *Obs.*

M. H. R. *Abbr.* Member of the House of Representatives.
M. H. S. *Abbr.* Massachusetts Historical Society.
mi. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MY.
Mi., or mi. *Abbr.* Mill; mills.
M. I. *Abbr.* Mounted Infantry.
mi'am. Var. of MIAMIA.
mia'mia' (mī'mī'), *n.* [Native name.] A rude, usually temporary, hut of the Australian aborigines.
Mi'a-min (mī'ȧ-mĭn). *Bib.*
mi-an' (mē-än'), *n.* [Hind. *miān.*] Sir; master; — an Indian title of respect, as used by a Hindu to a Mohammedan.
Miao'tse, Miao'tze (myou'tsĕ), *n. pl.* = MANTZU.
mi-aou'li (mĭ-ou'lĭ), *n.* [F. *miaouli,* fr. a native word in New Caledonia.] See OIL, *Table I.*
Mi'a-plac'i-dus (mī'ȧ-plăs'ĭ-dŭs), *n.* See STAR.
mi'as (mī'ăs), *n.* [Native name *māyas* in Borneo.] The orang.
mi-ask'ase (mĭ-ás'kāz' ; mĭ'ăs-kāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
mi-ask'ite, mi-asc'ite (mĭ-ás'kīt ; mĭ'ăs-kīt), *n.* [From *Miask,* in the Ural Mountains.] *Petrog.* An elæolite syenite characterized by the presence of biotite. — **mi'as-kit'ic, mi'as-cit'ic** (mĭ'ăs-kĭt'ĭk, mĭ'ȧ-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*
mi'asm (mĭ'ăz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *miasme.*] Miasma.
mi-as'ma-tist (mĭ-ăz'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* A specialist in miasma.
mi-as'ma-tize (mĭ-ăz'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
mi-as'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Miasmatic.
mi-as'mous (-mŭs), *a.* *Med.* Miasmal; malarious.
mi-aul'er (mĭ-ôl'ẽr ; mĭ-oul'ẽr), *n.* One that miauls; a cat.
mi-auw'. Var. of MIAOW.
mib (mĭb), *n.* A marble; *pl.,* the game of marbles. *Dial. U. S.*
Mib'a-har (mĭb'ȧ-här). *D. Bib.*
Mib'har (-här). *Bib.*
Mib'sam (-săm). *Bib.*
Mib'zar (-zär). *Bib.*
Mic. *Abbr.* Micah.
mi-ca'ce-o-cal-ca're-ous (mĭ-kā'shē-ō-kăl-kā'rē-ŭs; 115), *a.* *Geol.* Consisting of, or containing, mica and calcite, as a schist.
mi-ca'cious (mĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Micaceous.
mica diorite. An igneous rock differing from diorite proper in that mica (biotite) replaces hornblende.
Mi-ca'iah (mĭ-kā'yȧ ; -kĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*
mi'ca-nite (mī'kȧ-nīt), *n.* [Coined fr. MICA.] *Elec.* An insulating material made of laminæ of mica cemented together under pressure. *Trademark name.*
mi'cant, *a.* [L. *micans,* p. pr.] Shining. *Obs.*
mi'ca-phyre (mī'kȧ-fīr), *n.* *Petrog.* A porphyry with mica phenocrysts.
mica powder. A kind of dynamite in which mica, in fine scales, is the absorbent.
mica psammite. *Petrog.* Micaceous sandstone.
mi'ca-relle (mī'kȧ-rĕl), *n.* Also **mi'ca-rel'lite** (-rĕl'īt). *Min.* Any of various minerals in prismatic crystals, essentially mica, but pseudomorphous after some original mineral, as scapolite or iolite. *Obsoles.*
mi'-ca'rême' (mē'ká'râm'), *n.* [F.] Mid-Lent.
mica schist. See SCHIST.
mi'ca-si-za'tion (mī'kȧ-sĭ-zā'shŭn), **mi'ca-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Geol.* Production of, or transformation into, mica by metamorphosis.
Mi-caw'ber-ism (mĭ-kô'bẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM; MICAWBER.
mice (mīs), *n., pl.* of MOUSE.
M. I. C. E. *Abbr.* Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
micelium. ‡ MYCELIUM.
mich. Obs. or dial. var. of MICHE, *v. i.*
mich. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MUCH.
Mich. *Abbr.* Michael; Michaelmas; Michigan.
Mich'a-bo (mĭch'ȧ-bō), **Mich'a-bou** (-bōō), *n.* = NANABOZO.
Michael, Cousin. See COUSIN MICHAEL.
Mi'chael-an'ge-lesque' Var. of MICHELANGELESQUE.
Michaelmas blackbird. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng.*
Michaelmas crocus. The autumn crocus. *Dial. Eng.*
Michaelmas daisy. Any of various American asters, as the heath aster, the New England aster, etc. *Eng.*
Michaelmas Day. Michaelmas.
Michaelmas eve. The evening preceding Michaelmas.
Michaelmas sitting *or* **term.** *Law.* See TERM.
Michaelmas spring. An autumnal spring. Cf. INDIAN SUMMER.
Michaelmas tide. The season of Michaelmas.
Mi'chah (mī'kȧ). *Bib.* Var. of MICAH.
Mi-cha'ia (mĭ-kā'yȧ ; mĭ-kĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*
Mi'chal (mī'kăl), *n. Bib.* Saul's daughter, wife of David.
mi'hall ‡ MECHALL.
michare. ‡ MICHER.
miche, *n.* [F.] A loaf of bread. *Obs.*
miche, *v. t.* [See MICHE to lie hid.] To pilfer. *Obs.*
Mi-che'a (mī-kē'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Mi-che'as (-ăs). *Bib.*
mi'hel, Miche'gemote, etc. ‡ MICKLE, MICKLEGEMOTE.
Mi'chel-an'ge-lism (mī'kĕl-ăn'jē-lĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
mich'er (mĭch'ẽr; mēch'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *michare, muchare.* See MICHE, *v. i.*] One who miches; a truant, sneak, thief, pander, etc. *Obs. or Dial.*
mich'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Theft; cheating. *Obs.*
Mich'i-gan'der (mĭsh'ĭ-găn'dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Michigan. *Colloq.*
Michigan grayling. See GRAYLING, 1.
Michigan herring. The cisco (*Argyrosomus artedi*).
mich'ing (mĭch'ĭng ; mēch'ĭng), *p. a. & v. n.* Hiding; skulking; pilfering; truant-playing. *Obs. or Dial.* — **miching malicho** (**malle'ho**), a phrase in Shakespeare's "Hamlet" (III. ii. 146) of uncertain origin and meaning, usually understood to mean *hiding,* or *skulking, mischief.*
Mich'mas (mĭk'măs), *or* **Mich'mash** (-măsh). *Bib.*
Mich'me-thah (mĭk'mē-thȧ). *Bib.*
Mich'ri (mĭk'rī). *Bib.*
Michs. *Abbr.* Michaelmas.
micht. Obs. 2d pers. sing. pres. indic. and 1st & 3d pers sing. pret. of MAY.
Mich'tam (mĭk'tăm). *Bib.* [Heb.] A term, of uncertain meaning, in the heading of several psalms.
micht'y (mĭk'tĭ). Obs. or Scot. var. of MIGHTY.
mick (mĭk), *n.* [From MICHAEL.] An Irishman. *Jocose or Contemptuous.*
mick'le (mĭk''l), *n.* **a** Largeness; size. *Obs.* **b** A great amount or sum. *Archaic or Dial.* — **mick'le,** *adv. Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*
mick'le, *v. t.* [AS. *micelian, mycelian.*] To enlarge; increase. *Obs.*
mick'le-dom, *n.* Mickleness. *Obs.*
mickle hammer. A kind of hammer for spalling stone.
mick'le-hede, *n.* [*mickle* + *-hede* (*-head*).] Mickleness. *Obs.*
Mick'le-mote' (mĭk''l-mōt'), **Mick'le-ge-mote'** (-gĕ-mōt'). *n.* [AS. *micel gemōt, mycel gemōt.*] *A.-S. Hist.* The great, or national, gemot.
mick'le-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs. or Dial.*
mick'le-torn', *n.* [See MICKLE; TURN.] *A.-S. Hist.* A view of frankpledge for a whole borough or town.
mick'le-wame', *n.* [*mickle* + *wame.*] Stomach, esp. of a bovine animal. *Obs. or Dial.*
mick'y (mĭk'ĭ), *n.* Corruption of MINGI. *Australia.*
mick'y, *n.* *Slang or Contemptuous.* **1.** An Irishman; a "mick." *U. S.* **2.** A young wild bull. *Australia.*
Mi-co'ni-a (mī-kō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after D. *Micón,* a Spanish physician.] Syn. of TAMONEA.
mi'cra-cous'tic (mī'krȧ-kōōs'tĭk ; -kous'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *micracoustique.*] Pert. or suited to audition of small sounds. — *n.* A micracoustic instrument. *Obs.*
mi-cran'der (mī-krăn'dẽr), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] *Bot.* = DWARF MALE. — **mi-cran'drous** (-drŭs), *a.*
mi'cran-thro'pos (mī'krăn-thrō'pŏs), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. ἄνθρωπος man.] A miniature or epitome of man. *Coleridge.*
Mi-cras'ter (mī-krăs'tẽr), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. ἀστήρ star.] *Paleon.* A genus of spatangoid sea urchins, abounding in the chalk formations; — so called from the starlike disposal of the ambulacral furrows.
mi'cro, *n.* Any very small insect, esp. a microlepidopteran.
mi'cro-au'di-phone, *n.* An instrument for making perceptible very slight sounds.
mi-cro'bal (mī-krō'băl ; mī'krō-băl), *a.* Microbial.
mi'cro-bat'ter-y, *n.* A minute galvanic battery.
mi'cro-bi-ol'o-gy (-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*microbion* + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The science of microörganisms. — **mi'cro-bi'o-log'i-cal** (-bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mi'cro-bi-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
mi-cro'bi-ous (mī-krō'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* Microbial.
mi'cro-car'pous, *a.* [*micro-* + *-carpous.*] Small-fruited. *Rare.*
Mi'cro-ce'bus (mī'krō-sē'bŭs), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. κῆβος a long-tailed monkey.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Madagascar lemurs of the subfamily Galagininæ consisting of the dwarf lemurs.
mi'cro-cel'lu-lar, *a.* See MICRO- a.
mi'cro-cen'tro-some', *n.* = CENTRIOLE.
mi'cro-ceph'al (mī'krō-sĕf'ăl), *n.* A microcephalic person.
mi'cro-ceph'a-li (-sĕf'ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Microcephalic persons.
Mi'cro-chæ'ta (mī'krō-kē'tȧ), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. χαίτη mane.] *Zoöl.* A genus of earthworms. *M. rappi* of South Africa reaches a length of five feet and is probably the largest known earthworm.
mi'cro-char'ac-ter, *n.* *Biol.* A minute character requiring the microscope for recognition.
mi'cro-clas'tic, *a.* Minutely clastic.
mi'cro-coat, *n.* A small coat; — with a play on *microcosm. Nonce Use.* *Swift.*
mi'cro-coc'cal (mī'krō-kŏk'ăl), *a.* *Bacteriol.* Pertaining to, or caused by, micrococci.
Mi'cro-co'le-op'ter-a, *n. pl.* [NL.] A collective name (not indicating any natural group) for the smaller beetles.
mi'cro-co-lum'nar, *a.* See MICRO-.
mi'cro-co-nid'i-um, *n.* *Bot.* A conidium of small size as contrasted with other conidia produced by the same species.
mi'cro-con-stit'u-ent, *n.* A microscopic constituent

mi′cro-cos′mic (mī′krō-kŏz′mĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *microcos-*
mi′cro-cos′mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } *mique.*] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a microcosm. — **microcosmic salt**, *Chem.*, a white salt, $HNaNH_4PO_4·4H_2O$, best obtained by mixing solutions of sodium phosphate and ammonium phosphate or chloride. Chemically, it is hydrogen sodium ammonium phosphate. It is changed to glassy sodium metaphosphate on heating, and hence is used in place of borax as a blowpipe reagent in testing for metallic oxides. It was originally obtained from human urine, and called *sal microcosmicum*.

mi′cro-cou-lomb′ (-kōō-lŏm′), *n.* *Elec.* A unit, the millionth part of one coulomb.

mi′cro-cryp′to-crys′tal-line (-krĭp′tō-krĭs′tăl-ĭn ; -īn), *a.* *Petrog.* Having the constituent grains invisible by the microscope individually, but recognizable by their aggregate effect on polarized light.

mi′cro-crys′tal-line (-krĭs′tăl-ĭn ; -īn), *a.* *Petrog.* Having the constituent crystalline grains visible by the microscope but not by the unaided eye.

mi′cro-cyte (mī′krō-sīt), *n.* [*micro-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* One of the small disks resembling in color the red corpuscles, but of one third or one half the size, which occur in blood (in especially large numbers in certain forms of anæmia).

mi′cro-cy-thæ′mi-a } (-sī-thē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MICRO-
mi′cro-cy-the′mi-a } CYTE ; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* The presence of microcytes in the blood.

mi′cro-cy-to′sis (-sī-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Production of microcytes or of microcythæmia.

mi′cro-dont (mī′krō-dŏnt), *a.* [*micro-* + *-odont.*] Having small teeth. See DENTAL INDEX. — **mi′cro-dont-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

mi′cro-far′ad (-făr′ăd), *n.* *Elec.* The millionth part of a farad, used because of its convenient size instead of the farad as a unit of capacity.

Mi′cro-ga′dus (-gā′dŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + *Gadus.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of gadoid fishes consisting of the tomcods.

mi′cro-gal′va-nom′e-ter (-găl′vȧ-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* A form of reflecting galvanometer to measure very weak currents.

mi′cro-ga-mete′ (-gȧ-mēt′), *n.* [*micro-* + *gamete.*] *Biol.* The smaller, or male, of two conjugating gametes ; — distinguished from *megagamete* or *macrogamete*.

mi′cro-glos′si-a (-glŏs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MICRO- ; GLOSSA.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the tongue.

mi′crog-nath′i-a (mī′krŏg-năth′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the jaws.

mi′cro-gram (mī′krō-grăm), *n.* [*micro-* + *gram.*] *Physics.* A unit equal to one millionth of a gram ; — sometimes used when the gram is an inconveniently large standard.

mi′cro-gran′ite (-grăn′ĭt), *n.* *Petrog.* An igneous rock composed, like granite, of crystals of quartz and alkalic feldspar, but on a very minute scale ; — commonly used to designate the groundmass of certain porphyries. — **mi′cro-gra-nit′ic** (-grȧ-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mi′cro-graph (mī′krō-grȧf), *n.* [See MICROGRAPHY.] **1.** An instrument for executing minute writing or engraving.
2. A picture of an object as seen through the microscope. When it is a photograph, it is, properly, a photomicrograph, but the distinction is not always observed.

mi-crog′ra-pher (mī-krŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in micrography.

mi′cro-graph′ic (mī′krō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to micrography ; minutely written.
2 Related to, or disclosed by, microscopic examination, and exhibited, or exhibitable, in drawings or photographs.
3. *Petrog.* Graphic on a scale so small as to be visible only under the microscope ; micropegmatitic. See GRAPHIC.

mi-crog′ra-phy (mī-krŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*micro-* + *-graphy.*]
1. Description of microscopic objects.
2. Art or practice of very minute handwriting. It is sometimes a symptom of nervous disorder.

mi′crohm (mī′krōm ; mī-krōm′), *n.* [*micro-* + *ohm.*] *Elec.* A unit of resistance equal to one millionth of an ohm.

mi′crohm′me-ter (mī-krōm′mē-tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A sensitive kind of ohmmeter for measuring very small resistances.

Mi′cro-lep′i-dop′ter-a (mī′krō-lĕp′ĭ-dŏp′tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MICRO- ; LEPIDOPTERA.] *Zoöl.* The smaller moths, collectively, including members of several families, as the Tineidæ, Tortricidæ, Pyralidæ, and Pterophoridæ. The term does not represent a natural group, and is used merely for convenience. — **mi′cro-lep′i-dop′ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mi′cro-lep′i-dop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

mi′cro-lite (mī′krō-līt), *n.* [*micro-* + *-lite.*] **1.** *Petrog.* A minute crystal, visible only under the microscope, usually affecting polarized light and often referable to some mineral species. Microlites generally appear in the form of rods or needles, either singly or grouped.
2. *Min.* A mineral occurring usually in very small isometric crystals of yellow or brown color and resinous luster. It is essentially calcium pyrotantalate, $Ca_2Ta_2O_7$. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 5.5–6.1.

mi′cro-li′ter } (mī′krō-lē′tẽr), *n.* [*micro-* + *liter, litre.*]
mi′cro-li′tre } One millionth of a liter.

mi′cro-lit′ic (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Of or pertaining to, or composed of, microlites.

mi′cro-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to microl-
mi′cro-log′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ogy ; very minute ; as, *micrologic* examination. — **mi′cro-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mi-crol′o-gy (mī-krŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*micro-* + *-logy.*] Attention to, or discussion of, petty items or differences.

mi′cro-ma′ni-a (mī′krō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] The delusion that certain objects, esp. parts of the patient's body, have become small. — **mi′cro-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

mi′cro-mere (mī′krō-mēr), *n.* [*micro-* + *-mere.*] *Embryol.* One of the smaller cells or blastomeres due to the unequal segmentation of an egg. — **mi′cro-me′ral** (-mē′răl), *a.*

Mi′cro-me′ri-a (-mē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MICRO- ; -MERE.] *Bot.* A large genus of fragrant menthaceous chiefly Old World herbs having a calyx mostly 13-nerved, a small and scarcely exserted corolla, and four unequal anthers. *M. douglasii* occurs in California.

mi′cro-me-rit′ic (-mē-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr. μέρος part + *-ite* + *-ic.*] Granitic, with grains so small as to be invisible without the microscope ; — opposed to *macromeritic*.

mi′cro-met′al-lur′gy (-mĕt′ăl-ûr′jĭ), *n.* That part of the science of metallurgy which deals with the composition and structure of metals or metallic compounds as discovered by microscopic examination.

mi-crom′e-ter (mī-krŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*micro-* + *-meter* : cf. F. *micromètre.*] **a** An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring minute distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend minute angles. The measurement given directly is that of the image of the object formed at the focus of the object glass. **b** Short for MICROMETER CALIPER, etc.

micrometer caliper, calipers (*or* **calli-**), **gauge** *or* **gage.** Called also **micrometer.** *Mech.* A caliper gauge with micrometer screw attached, used for very exact measurement. It is often made to measure to .0001 inch.

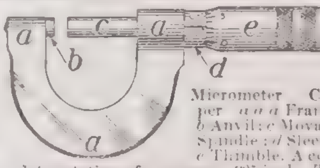

Micrometer Caliper. *a a a* Frame ; *b* Anvil ; *c* Movable Spindle ; *d* Sleeve ; *e* Thimble. A complete rotation of *e* moves *c* .025 inch. The beveled edge of *e* is divided into 25 parts, so that to turn *e* by the length of one of these parts moves *c* .001 inch. By means of a vernier scale (not shown) on *d* .0001 inch can be measured.

micrometer screw. A screw with a graduated head and fine threads used in micrometers, etc.

mi′cro-met′ric (mī′krō-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *micromé-*
mi′cro-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) } *trique.*] Pert. to, or made by, the micrometer. — **mi′cro-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mi-crom′e-try (mī-krŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* Art of measuring with a micrometer.

mi′cro-mil′li-me′ter, -me′tre (mī′krō-mĭl′ĭ-mē′tẽr), *n.* [*micro-* + *millimeter.*] The millionth part of a millimeter ; also, sometimes, as in *Biol.*, a micron, or thousandth of a millimeter ; — called also **mi′cro-mil**. Symbol, $\mu\mu$.

mi′cro-min′er-al′o-gy (-mĭn′ẽr-ăl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Microscopic mineralogy. — **mi′cro-min′er-al-og′i-cal** (-ăl-ŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

mi′cron (mī′krŏn ; mĭk′rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μικρός small.] A unit of length, the thousandth part of one millimeter, or the millionth of a meter. Symbol, μ.

Mi′cro-ne′sian (-nē′shăn ; -zhăn), *a.* [From *Micronesia*, fr. Gr. μικρος small + νῆσος an island.] Of or pertaining to Micronesia or the Micronesians ; also, designating, or belonging to, the division of the Malayo-Polynesian languages (which see) spoken in Micronesia.

Mi′cro-ne′sian, *n.* A native of Micronesia, which is inhabited by a variety of peoples mostly of mixed Melanesian, Polynesian, and Malaysian stocks. The types vary from the almost Polynesian people of the Gilbert Islands to the Malayan people of the Ladrones. Usually the Micronesians are shorter, darker, and more hairy than the Polynesians, and differ in culture and usage. They speak Malayo-Polynesian dialects. Also, a Micronesian language or dialect.

mi′cro-nom′e-ter (-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*micro-* + chro*nometer.*] An instrument for noting minute portions of time.

mi′cro-nu′cle-us (-nū′klē-ŭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -CLEI (-ī). *Zoöl.* In many ciliate infusorians, a small nucleus situated near to, but distinct from, the chief nucleus (macronucleus). It is most commonly concerned in conjugation and mitosis. More than one micronucleus is present in many forms. — **mi′cro-nu′cle-ar** (mī′krō-nū′klē-ȧr), *a.*

mi′cro-ör′gan-ism (mī′krō-ôr′găn-ĭz′m), *n.* *Biol.* Any organism of microscopic size ; — applied esp. to bacteria. — **mi′cro-ör-gan′ic** (-ôr-găn′ĭk), *a.* — **mi′cro-ör′gan-is′mal** (-ôr′găn-ĭz′măl), *a.*

mi′cro-peg′ma-tite (-pĕg′mȧ-tīt), *n.* [*micro-* + *pegmatite.*] *Petrog.* A rock showing under the microscope the structure of a graphic granite (pegmatite). — **mi′cro-peg′ma-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mi′cro-per′thite (-pûr′thīt), *n.* *Petrog.* Perthite on a minute scale, common in rocks, esp. granite and gneiss. See PERTHITE. — **mi′cro-per-thit′ic** (-pẽr-thĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mi′cro-phone (mī′krō-fōn), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. φωνή sound, voice.] *Physics.* An instrument for intensifying feeble sounds or for transmitting sounds, based on the principle that the transition resistance between loosely joined electric conductors decreases in proportion as they are pressed together. The conductors form part of a circuit through which a current is passing, and the variations in pressure due to sound waves in the vicinity of the conductors produce variations of resistance, and hence fluctuations of the current, by which the sounds are reproduced in a telephone receiver. The transmitter of the modern telephone is essentially a microphone, the pressure of the sound waves being communicated to the conductors by means of a diaphragm. In the **Blake transmitter** the conductors consist of a small piece of platinum pressing against a carbon button ; in the **Crossley transmitter** four carbon pencils (appropriately connected) are in contact with four carbon blocks ; in the **Ader transmitter** twelve such carbon contacts are used ; while the **long-distance transmitter** has a cylindrical box nearly filled with carbon granules, thus securing a great number of contacts. The last form is also increasingly used on local circuits.

mi′cro-phon′ic (-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a microphone ; serving to intensify weak sounds ; microacoustic.

mi′cro-phon′ics (-ĭks), *n.* [See MICROPHONE.] The science which treats of the microphone or of the means of increasing the intensity of low or weak sounds.

mi′cro-pho′no-graph (-fō′nō-grȧf), *n.* A special phonograph for the recording and reproduction of faint sounds.

mi′cro-pho′to-graph (mī′krō-fō′tō-grȧf), *n.* [*micro-* + *photograph.*] **1.** A microscopically small photograph of a picture, writing, printed page, etc.
2. = PHOTOMICROGRAPH, 1.

mi′cro-pho-tog′ra-phy (-fō-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The art or science of making microphotographs. — **mi′cro-pho′to-graph′ic** (-fō′tō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

mi′cro-pho′to-scope (-fō′tō-skōp), *n.* [*microphoto*graph + *-scope.*] A portable optical instrument for examining microphotographs, esp. minute maps.

mi′croph-thal′mi-a (mī′krŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **mi′croph-thal′my** (mī′krŏf-thăl′mĭ). [NL. *microphthalmia* ; *micro-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Med.* An unnatural smallness of the eyes, occurring as the result of disease or of imperfect development. — **mi′croph-thal′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

mi-cro′pi-a (mī-krō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MICRO- ; -OPIA.] *Med.* Abnormity of vision in which objects appear smaller than they really are ; micropsia ; — opposed to *macropia*.

mi′cro-po-lar′i-scope (mī′krō-pō-lăr′ĭ-skōp), *n.* *Optics.* A polarizing microscope ; that is, a microscope with polarizer and analyzer attached, as for use in crystallography.

mi′cro-pore (mī′krō-pōr ; 201), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the small pores in the shell of some chitons, containing a minute sense organ. Cf. MEGALOPORE.

mi′cro-por′phy-rit′ic (-pôr′fĭ-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Porphyritic on a minute scale, visible only under the microscope.

mi-crop′ter-ism (mī-krŏp′tẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [See MICROPTEROUS.] *Zoöl.* The condition of having the wings small or rudimentary and useless for flight.

mi-crop′ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. μικρόπτερος ; μικρός small + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* Having small or rudimentary wings or fins.

Mi-crop′ter-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus of centrarchid fishes consisting of the black bass.

mi′cro-py′lar (mī′krō-pī′lȧr), *a.* Pert. to a micropyle.

mi′cro-pyle (mī′krō-pīl), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. πύλη gate, orifice : cf. F. *micropyle.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A minute opening, or a group of openings, in the investing membranes of an egg, by which spermatozoa may enter. **b** The minute opening through which the protoplasmic contents of a gemmule of a sponge escape.
2. *Bot.* The minute orifice in the integuments of an ovule

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mi′cro-cos′mal, mi′cro-cos′mi-an, *a.* Microcosmic. *Obs.*
mi′cro-cos-mog′ra-phy (mī′krō-kŏz-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*microcosm* + *-graphy.*] Description of man as a microcosm. *Obs. or R.*
mi′cro-cos-mol′o-gy (-kŏz-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* A treatise on the microcosm, or human body. *Rare.*
mi′cro-cos′mos (-kŏz′mŏs), **-mus** (-mŭs), *n.* [See MICROCOSM.] = MICROCOSM.
mi′cro-cous′tic. Erron. var. of MICRACOUSTIC.
mi′cro-crith (mī′krō-krĭth), *n.* *Chem.* A unit of atomic weight, being the weight of the half hydrogen molecule, or of the hydrogen atom. Cf. CRITH
mi′cro-crys′tal, *n.* A microscopic crystal.
mi′cro-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A resting swarm spore in the Myxomycetes, or slime fungi. **2.** *Med.* A very small cyst, esp. one arising from another cyst.
mi′cro-dac′ty-lous (mī′krō-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *a.* Having small digits.
mi′cro-den′tous (-dĕn′tŭs), *a.* [Microdont.]
mi′cro-de-tec′tor, *n.* A kind of sensitive galvanoscope.
mi′cro-don′tous (-dŏn′tŭs), *a.* Microdont.
mi′cro-draw′ing, *n.* A drawing made to such a scale as clearly to exhibit microscopic structures or other very small details.
Mi′cro-dri′li (-drī′lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. δρῖλος (see MEGADRILI).] *Zoöl.* A division of oligochæte worms including the smaller, often microscopic, and usually aquatic, species which have short sperm ducts, a thin clitellum, and large egg sacs.
mi′cro-erg′, *n.* *Physics.* One millionth of an erg, as a measure of energy.
mi′cro-fel′site (-fĕl′sīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A devitrified but isotropic mass of fibrous or granular texture, constituting the groundmass of certain igneous rocks. — **mi′cro-fel-sit′ic** (-fĕl-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*
mi′cro-flu′id-al, *a.* *Petrog.* Showing a flow structure under the microscope.
mi′cro-fo′li-a′tion (-fō′lĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Geol.* Foliation distinctly visible only under the microscope.
mi′cro-form (mī′krō-fôrm), *n.* *Biol.* A microörganism *Rare.*
mi′cro-ga-me′to-cyte, *n.* *Zoöl* A male gametocyte.
mi′cro-ge-ol′o-gy (-jē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* The part of geology relating to features that require microscopic study. — **mi′cro-ge′o-log′i-cal** (-jē′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
mi′cro-germ (mī′krō-jûrm), *n.* A microbe — **mi′cro-ger′mal** (-jûr′măl), *a.*
mi′cro-gil′bert, *n.* *Elec.* The millionth part of a gilbert.
Mi′cro-glos′sus (mī′krō-glŏs′ŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cockatoos including the Australian great black cockatoo. It has been made the type of a family, **Mi′cro-glos′si-dæ** (-ĭ-dē), and a subfamily, **Mi′cro-glos-si′næ** (-glŏ-sī′nē).
mi′cro-go-nid′i-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small gonidium as contrasted with other gonidia (*macrogonidia*) produced by the same species. See GONIDIUM. — **mi′cro-go-nid′i-al**, *a.*
mi′cro-gram (mī′krō-grăm), *n.* See MEASURE, *Table.*
mi′cro-gran′it-oid, *a.* Minutely granitoid : micrograniti̇c.
mi′cro-gran′u-lar, *a.* Minutely granular.
mi′cro-gran′u-lit′ic, *a.* Minutely granulitic.
mi′cro-graph′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MICROGRAPHIC.
mi-crog′ra-phist (mī-krŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A micrographer.
mi′cro-gy′ri-a (-jī′rĭ-ȧ ; -jĭr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MICRO- ; GYRUS.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the brain gyri.
mi′cro-hen′ry, *n.* *Elec.* One millionth of a henry.
Mi′cro-hy′me-nop′ter-a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Small or minute Hymenoptera collectively. The term does not designate a natural group.
mi′cro-lep′i-dop′ter (mī′krō-lĕp′ĭ-dŏp′tẽr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Microlepidoptera.
mi′cro-lep′i-dop′ter-ist, *n.* A student of the Microlepidoptera
mi′cro-li′ter (mī′krō-lē′tẽr), *n.* See MEASURE, *Table.*
mi′cro-lith (mī′krō-lĭth), *n.* [*micro-* + *-lith.*] = MICROLITE. — **mi′cro-lith′ic** (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.*
mi-crol′o-gist (mī-krŏl′ō-jĭst).
mi′cro-logue (mī′krō-lŏg), *n.* A person skilled in, or occupied with, micrology.
Mi′cro-mas-tic′to-ra (mī′krō-măs-tĭk′tō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. μαστικτωρ scourger, fr. μάστιξ whip, scourge.] *Zoöl.* A division of sponges consisting of forms having comparatively small choanocytes ; — practically equiv. to *Noncalcarea.*
mi′cro-ma′zi-a (-mā′zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. μαζός a breast.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the mammary glands.
mi-crom′e-lus (mī-krŏm′ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. μέλος limb.] *Terat.* A monster with abnormally small or imperfectly developed extremities
mi′cro-mer′ic (mī′krō-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* = MICROMERAL.
micrometer balance. A very accurate balance, used esp. for weighing coins.
micrometer head. The head of a micrometer screw.
micrometer microscope. A compound microscope combined with a filar micrometer, used chiefly for reading the divisions of large astronomical and geodetical instruments.
mi′cro-mil′, *n.* See MEASURE.
mi′cro-morph, *n.* [*micro-* + *-morph.*] *Zoöl.* An abnormally small individual.
mi′cro-mo′to-scope (-mō′tō-skōp), *n.* A form of camera for photographing successive phases in the motions of microscopic objects.
mi′cro-my-el′i-a (-mī-ĕl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. μυελός marrow.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the spinal cord.
mi′cro-pan′to-graph (-păn′tō-grȧf), *n.* A pantograph which produces microscopic copies.
mi′cro-par′a-site (-păr′ȧ-sīt), *n.* A parasitic microörganism — **mi′cro-par′a-sit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*
mi′cro-pa-thol′o-gy (-pȧ-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* *Med.* The study of pathology by means of the microscope ; morbid histology.
mi′cro-pet′al-ous, *a.* Having very small petals. *Rare.*
mi′cro-pe-trog′ra-phy, *n.* Microscopical petrography.
mi′cro-phage (mī′krō-fāj), *n.* [F. See MICRO- ; -PHAGOUS.] *Anat.* A microphagocyte.
mi′cro-phag′o-cyte (-făg′ō-sīt), *n.* *Anat.* A small phagocyte ; specif., a leucocyte of the common polymorphonuclear type.
mi′cro-pho′ni-a (mī′krō-fō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. μικροφωνία ; μικρός small + φωνή voice.] *Med.* Weakness of voice.
mi-croph′o-nous (mī-krŏf′ō-nŭs), *a.* Microphonic.
mi-croph′o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Microphonia.
mi′cro-phyl′line (mī′krō-fĭl′ĭn ; -īn), *a.* [See MICROPHYLLOUS.] *Bot.* Having small leaflike expansions, as certain lichens. *Rare.*
mi′cro-phyl′lous (mī′krō-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Small-leaved.
mi′cro-phyte (mī′krō-fīt), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. φυτόν a plant.] *Bot.* A minute plant, esp. one of the bacteria. — **mi′cro-phy′tal** (-fī′tăl), **mi′cro-phyt′ic** (fĭt′ĭk), *a.*
mi′cro-phy-tol′o-gy (-fī-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*microphyte* + *-logy.*] The study of microphytes.
mi′cro-pla′si-a (mī′krō-plā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + *-plasia.*] *Med.* Development to a small size only.
Mi-crop′o-da (mī-krŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *micro-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A group of bivalve mollusks having the foot rudimentary or undeveloped, as oysters, scallops, etc. — **mi′cro-pod** (mī′krō-pŏd), *n.*
mi-crop′o-dal (mī-krŏp′ō-dăl), **mi-crop′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a small foot or small feet.
Mi′cro-pod′i-dæ (mī′krō-pŏd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed family of fissirostral picarian birds consisting of the swifts. The typical subfamily is **Mi′cro-po-di′næ** (-pō-dī′nē). See SWIFT.
mi′cro-poi′ki-lit′ic (-poi′kĭ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* Also **mi′cro-poi′ci-lit′ic** (-sĭ-lĭt′ĭk), **-pœ′ci-lit′ic** (-pē′sĭ-lĭt′ĭk). *Petrog.* Poikilitic, the grains being microscopic.
mi-crop′si-a (mī-krŏp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **mi′crop-sy** (mī′krŏp-sĭ) [NL.] *Med.* = MICROPIA.
mi-crop′ter-yg′i-ous (mī-krŏp′tẽr-ĭj′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr. πτερύγιον fin.] Having, or provided with, small fins
mi′cro-ra′di-om′e-ter, *n.* = RADIOMICROMETER.
mi′cro-re′frac-tom′e-ter, *n.* A refractometer for detecting structural differences in blood corpuscles.

through which the pollen tube penetrates to the embryo sac in porogamic plants.

mi′cro-rhe-om′e-ter (mī′krō-rē-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Physics.* A rheometer for measuring the flow of liquids in capillary tubes. — **mi′cro-rhe′o-met′ric** (-rē′ō-mĕt′rĭk), **-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

mi′cro-scope (mī′krō-skōp), *n.* [Cf. F. *microscope.* See MICRO- ; -SCOPE.] **1.** An optical instrument, consisting of a lens, or combination of lenses, for making enlarged or magnified images of minute objects. The **simple microscope,** or **single microscope,** consists merely of a single lens or magnifying glass set in a frame, usually adjustable, and often provided with a stand for holding the object to be viewed and a reflecting mirror. In this form of instrument the rays of light which enter the eye proceed directly from the object itself. The **compound microscope** requires an *objective* and an *eyepiece,* commonly mounted in a *drawtube,* — accurate focus, in the case of high-power lenses, being attained by a special screw appliance known as the **fine adjustment.** The **projecting microscope** is constructed to throw the magnified image upon a screen in a dark room or box. It has a large lens for converging a beam of sunlight or artificial light upon the object, and a small lens or magnifier. See also ULTRAMICROSCOPE.

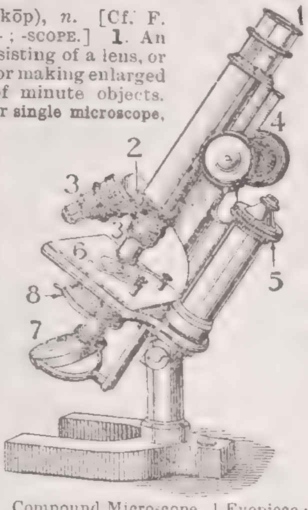

Compound Microscope. 1 Eyepiece ; 2 Nosepiece, carrying three Objectives, 3 ; 4 Rack and Pinion for coarse adjustment ; 5 Graduated Head of Screw for Fine Adjustment : 6 Stage ; 7 Illuminating Mirror ; 8 Condenser.

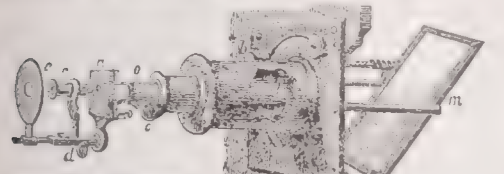

Projecting Microscope fixed in an outer Wall or Shutter. *a* Knob for turning the Mirror: *b* Screw for inclining the Mirror ; *m* Mirror for reflecting the Sun's Light through the Lenses : *l* Principal Condensing Lens at outer End of the smaller Tube ; *o* Second Condensing Lens, moved by Thumbscrew *c* ; *n* Two Metal Plates holding the Object at the Focus of the Lenses : *t* Tube containing the Objective Lens, movable by Thumbscrew *d* ; *e* Screen through which the Rays pass to form Magnified Image on the Screen.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = MICROSCOPIUM.

mi′cro-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* **1.** = MICROSCOPICAL, 1. **2.** Like a microscope ; able to see very minute objects.

Why has not man a *microscopic* eye? *Pope.*

3. Very small ; visible only by the aid of a microscope.

mi′cro-scop′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or conducted with, the microscope or microscopy ; microscopic. **2.** = MICROSCOPIC, 3. *Now Rare.*

mi-cros′co-pist (mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst ; mī′krō-skō′pĭst ; 277), *n.* One who uses the microscope.

Mi′cro-sco′pi-um (-skō′pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. MICROSCOPE.] *Astron.* A modern constellation, south of Capricornus.

mi-cros′co-py (mī-krŏs′kō-pĭ : mī′krō-skō′pĭ), *n.* The use of the microscope ; investigation with the microscope.

mi′cro-seism (mī′krō-sīs′m ; -sīz′m), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. σεισμός an earthquake, fr. σείειν to shake.] A feeble earth tremor not directly perceptible, but detected only by means of specially constructed apparatus. — **mi′cro-seis′mic** (-sīs′mĭk ; -sīz′-), **-seis′mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.*

mi′cro-seis′mo-graph (-sīs′mō-grȧf ; -sīz′mō-grȧf), *n.* [*microseism* + *-graph.*] A microseismometer ; specif., a microseismometer producing a graphic record.

mi′cro-seis-mol′o-gy (-sīs-mŏl′ō-jĭ ; -sīz-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*microseism* + *-logy.*] Science or study of microseisms.

mi′cro-seis-mom′e-ter (-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*microseism* + *-meter.*] A seismometer for measuring amplitudes or periods, or both, of microseisms. — **mi′cro-seis-mom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

mi′cro-some (mī′krō-sōm), *n.* [*micro-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* One of the minute granules embedded in the ground substance of protoplasm, regarded by some as an essential part of its structure.

mi′cro-so′mi-a (mī′krō-sō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the body.

mi′cro-spec′tro-scope (mī′krō-spĕk′trō-skōp), *n.* [*micro-* + *spectroscope.*] *Physics.* A spectroscope arranged for attachment to a microscope, for observation of the spectrum of light from minute portions of any substance.

mi′cro-spec-tros′co-py (-spĕk-trŏs′kō-pĭ ; -spĕk′trō-skō′pĭ), *n.* The spectroscopic scrutiny of minute objects ; use of the microspectroscope. — **mi′cro-spec′tro-scop′ic** (-spĕk′trō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

Mi′cro-spi′ra (-spī′rȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + L. *spira* a coil.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of bacteria of the family Spirillaceæ, having one to three polar flagella. The most important pathogenic species is *M. comma,* the causative agent of Asiatic cholera. Most of the species are found in liquid media, some occurring in sea water.

mi′cro-spo-ran′gi-um (-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL. See MICRO- ; SPORANGIUM.] *Bot.* A sporangium with microspores, as, in seed plants, the pollen sac of the anther.

mi′cro-spore (mī′krō-spōr ; 201), *n.* [*micro-* + *-spore.*] **a** *Bot.* One of the smaller of the two kinds of asexual spores produced by heterosporous plants, giving rise to the male prothallium, as the pollen grain of seed plants. **b** *Zoöl.* The smaller of two forms of spores produced by certain protozoans. — **mi′cro-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), **mi-cros′po-rous** (mī-krŏs′pō-rŭs ; mī′krō-spō′rŭs ; 201), *a.*

mi′cro-spo′ro-phyll (mī′krō-spō′rō-fĭl ; 201), *n.* *Bot.* A sporophyll bearing microsporangia, as the stamen in seed plants.

mi′cro-spo-ro′sis (-spō-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *microspore* + *-osis.*] *Veter.* A form of ringworm affecting foals, characterized by the loss of hair in small round patches, esp. on the neck and head, and caused by a vegetable parasite.

mi′cro-stom′a-tous (-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs ; -stō′mȧ-) } *a.* [*micro-*
mi-cros′to-mous (mī-krŏs′tō-mŭs) } + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] Having a small mouth.

mi′cro-sto′mi-a (mī′krō-stō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the mouth, usually congenital.

mi′cro-struc′ture (-strŭk′tŭr), *n.* Microscopic structure. — **mi′cro-struc′tur-al** (-ăl), *a.*

mi′cro-sty′lous (mī′krō-stī′lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Short-styled ; specif., having short styles and long filaments, as certain heterostyled flowers. Cf. MACROSTYLOUS, MESOSTYLOUS.

mi′cro-ta-sim′e-ter (-tȧ-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Physics.* A tasimeter, esp. when arranged to measure minute extensions.

mi′cro-therm (mī′krō-thûrm), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr. θέρμη heat.] *Bot.* Any plant requiring a mean annual temperature between 14° and 0° C. for full growth. Such plants occur on the plains of the north temperate zone and in South America between 38° and 40° S. Cf. MEGATHERM, MESOTHERM.

mi′cro-tome (-tōm), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. τομός cutting.] An instrument for cutting sections, as of organic tissues, for microscopic examination. The objects to be cut are sometimes first frozen, but are usually embedded in celloidin or paraffin, making sections of from .01mm. to .005 mm. thickness possible.

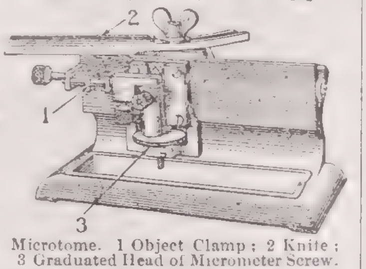

Microtome. 1 Object Clamp ; 2 Knife ; 3 Graduated Head of Micrometer Screw.

mi′cro-tom′ic (-tŏm′ĭk), **mi′cro-tom′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the microtome or microtomy ; cutting thin slices.

mi-crot′o-my (mī-krŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* Art of using the microtome, or of preparing, with its aid, objects for microscopic study. — **mi-crot′o-mist** (-ō-mĭst), *n.*

Mi-cro′tus (mī-krō′tŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of voles of the subfamily Microtinæ, including a great number of species inhabiting the Northern Hemisphere. See VOLE.

mi′cro-volt′ (mī′krō-vōlt′), *n.* *Elec.* A millionth of a volt.

mi′cro-zo′oid (-zō′oid), *n.* *Biol.* One of the minute free zooids in unicellular organisms with dimorphic zooids. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a microzooid.

mi′cro-zo′ö-spore (-zō′ō-spōr ; 201), *n.* *Biol.* A small motile spore ; — dist. from the *macrozoöspores* of the same species.

mi′cro-zyme (mī′krō-zīm), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. ζύμη leaven.] *Biol.* A microörganism which is supposed to act like a ferment in causing or propagating certain infectious or contagious diseases ; a pathogenic bacterial organism.

mic′tu-rate (mĭk′tṻ-rāt), *v. i.* ; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd) ; -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [See MICTURITION.] To urinate ; — etymologically incorrect in form and sense.

mic′tu-ri′tion (mĭk′tṻ-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *micturire* to desire to make water, desiderative verb fr. *mingere, mictum,* to make water.] Desire to urinate ; also, a morbidly frequent passing of the urine, in consequence of disease ; also, incorrectly, act of urinating.

mid (mĭd), *a.* ; *compar. wanting* ; *superl.* MID′MOST (mĭd′mōst). [AS. *midd* ; akin to OS. *middi,* D. *mid* (in comp.), OHG. *mitti,* Icel. *miðr,* Goth. *midjis,* L. *medius,* Gr. μέσος, Skr. *madhya,* OIr. *mide,* n., middle. Cf. AMID, MIDDLE, MIDST, MEAN intermediate, MEDIATE, MEDIUM, MERIDIAN, MIZZEN, MOIETY.] **1.** Denoting the middle part ; being the part in the middle or midst ; as, in *mid* ocean or *mid*-ocean. **2.** Occupying a middle position ; middle ; as, the *mid* finger ; the *mid* hour of night. *Now chiefly in combination* (see MID-). **3.** *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a somewhat elevated position of the active part of the tongue, in relation to the palate ; midway between *high* and *low* ; — said of certain vowel sounds, as ā (āle), ĕ (ĕll), ō (ōld). See *Guide to Pron.,* § 43.

in mid gear, *Mach.,* in gear so that the effect of one eccentric neutralizes that of the other and no work is done in the cylinder ; — said of a steam engine with valves worked by a link motion, or of the link motion. — **m. spoon.** *Golf.* See SPOON. *Brit.* — **mid-wall column, shaft,** etc., one carrying a wall thicker than its own diameter and standing about midway between the front and back of the wall.

mid, *n.* Middle. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

In the night's wan *mid* I lie *H. C. Bunner.*

mid-. A combining form of the adjective *mid,* used in an indefinite number of compounds ; as, specif. : **a** With nouns to denote the *middle* or *middle part* of the thing named ; as in *mid*-air, *mid*-channel, *mid*-age, midday, *mid*land, etc. **b** With adjectives to denote *belonging to the middle part* (of the thing implied by the adjective) ; as *mid*-Atlantic ; *mid*-ocean ; *mid*-German ; *mid*facial. **c** *Geom.* To denote a *circle inscribed in a triangle* (a *mid*circle), or relation to such a circle ; as, *mid*center, *mid*radius.

mid′-air′, *n.* The region of the air midway between the clouds and the part near the ground.

Mi′das (mī′dȧs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μίδας.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Phrygia to whom, in gratitude for a kindness, Dionysus promised to grant anything he might ask. Midas asked that everything he touched might turn to gold, but, as even his food became thus changed, he begged the god to take his favor back. This was done by his bathing in the river Pactolus, which thereafter had golden sands. For his decision in a musical contest between Pan and Apollo in favor of the former, Apollo changed Midas's ears into ass's ears. These he hid under his cap, but his barber discovered them, and, to relieve himself of the secret, dug a hole into which he whispered, "King Midas has ass's ears," and then filled it up. A reed, however, grew there, which betrayed the secret by its whispers. Chaucer and Tennyson make it Midas's wife who could not keep the secret. **2.** *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEONTOCEBUS.

Midas fly. Any fly of the dipterous family Midaidæ, which contains a small number of species, mostly American, resembling the robber flies, but with clavate antennæ.

Mi′das's-ear′ (mī′dȧs-ĭz), *n* [See MIDAS.] A pulmonate mollusk (*Auricula aurismidæ*) ; — so called from its resemblance to an ass's ear.

mid′-bod′y, *n.* *Biol.* **a** In plant cells, the cell plate. **b** In dividing animal cells, a granular thickening of the spindle fibers at the equator of the spindle which probably represents the cell plate.

mid′-brain′, *n.* [*mid,* a. + *brain.*] The middle segment of the brain ; the mesencephalon. See BRAIN.

mid′day′ (mĭd′dā′), *n.* [AS. *middæg.* See MID, *a.* ; DAY.] **1.** The middle part of the day ; noon. **2.** *Eccl.* A certain canonical hour ; sext. **3.** The south. *Obs.*

mid′day′, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to noon ; meridional. **2.** Of or pertaining to the south. *Obs.*

mid′den (mĭd′'n), *n.* Also *midding.* [ME. *midding,* of Scand. origin ; cf. Dan. *mödding, mögdynge,* dunghill ; *møg* dung + *dynge* heap. Cf. MUCK.] **1.** A dunghill. *Dial. Eng. or Archaic.* **2.** An accumulation of refuse about a dwelling place ; esp., a kitchen midden (which see).

mid′dle (mĭd′'l), *a.* [ME. *middel,* AS. *middel* ; akin to D. *middel,* OHG. *mittil,* G. *mittel.* See MID, *a.*] **1.** Equally distant (as reckoned by numbers, space, or other particular) from the extremes either of a number of things or of one thing ; mean ; medial ; as, the *middle* house in a row ; a *middle* rank in life ; *middle* summer ; *middle* age. **2.** Intermediate ; intervening ; mediating ; rarely, intermediary ; formerly, taking a middle course ; as, the *middle* space ; of *middle* size ; a *middle* opinion or ground.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Of middle size, volume, or the like ; — now used only of wool of medium-length staple. **4.** *Philol.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a form or voice

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mi′cro-rhab′dus (mī′krō-răb′dŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. ῥάβδος rod.] *Zoöl.* A rod-shaped sponge spicule.

micros. *Abbr.* Microscopist ; microscopy.

Mi′cro-sau′ri-a (mī′krō-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. σαῦρος lizard.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct stegocephalians containing small salamanderlike forms. In a broader sense, equiv. to *Lepospondyli.* Some of its members are by some classed as reptiles. — **mi′cro-sau′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

mi′cro-sclere (mī′krō-sklēr), **mi′cro-scle′rum** (-sklē′rŭm), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Zoöl.* A minute sponge spicule, usually supporting a single cell. — **mi′cro-scle′rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

mi-cros′co-pal (mī-krŏs′kō-păl), *a.* Microscopic. *Rare.*

mi′cro-scope, *v. t.* To look at with or as with a microscope ; also, to magnify.

mi′cro-sco′pi-al (mī′krō-skō′pĭ-ăl), *a.* Microscopic. *Rare.*

mi′cro-scop′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MICROSCOPIC, MICROSCOPICAL.

mi′cro-scop′ics (-skŏp′ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Microscopy.

mi-cros′co-pize (mī-krŏs′kō-pīz), *v. i.* To use the microscope

mi′cro-sec′ond, *n.* *Psychophysics* One thousandth of a second. Symbol, σ.

mi′cro-sec′tion, *n.* A thin section of anything for examination under the microscope.

mi′cro-seis′mo-met′ro-graph, *n.* A seismometrograph of great sensitiveness.

mi′cro-seme (mī′krō-sēm), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr. σῆμα sign : cf. F *microsème.*] See ORBITAL INDEX.

mi′cro-sep′tum (-sĕp′tŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In anthozoans, a narrow or imperfect mesentery.

mi′cros-mat′ic (mī′krŏz-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the organs of smell feebly developed.

mi′cro-so′ma (mī′krō-sō′mȧ), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -SOMATA (-sō′mȧ-tȧ). [NL.] *Biol.* A microsome

mi′cro-som′mite (-sŏm′īt), *n.* [*micro-* + *Somma,* one of the volcanic peaks of Vesuvius.] *Min.* A mineral close to cancrinite, in minute colorless hexagonal crystals.

Mi′cro-so′rex (-sō′rĕks : 201), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + L. *sorex* shrewmouse.] *Zoöl.* A subgenus or genus of very small American shrews typified by *Sorex houi,* in which the fourth upper incisor is very minute.

Mi′cro-sper′mæ (-spûr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MICRO- ; 1st SPERM.] Syn of ORCHIDALES

mi′cro-sper′mous (-mŭs), *a.* Having very small seeds. *Rare.*

Mi′cro-sphæ′ra (-sfē′rȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. σφαῖρα.] *Bot* A genus of mildew fungi, as the lilac mildew (*M. alni*), which attack the leaves of various trees and shrubs. They have perithecia containing several asci.

mi′cro sphere (mī′krō-sfēr), *n.* **a** *Biol.* The central region of the aster surrounding the centrosome. **b** *Zoöl.* The very small primordial chamber of certain Foraminifera.

mi′cro-spher′u-lit′ic (-sfĕr′ū-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Consisting of, or characterized by, spherulites of microscopic size.

mi′cro-spo-range′ (mī′krō-spō-rānj′), *n.* = MICROSPORANGIUM

mi′cro-spo′ro-phore (-spō′rō-fōr ; 201), *n.* *Bot.* = MICROSPORANGIUM.

mi′cro-stat (mī′krō-stăt), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Physics.* A microscope attachment consisting of a stage and finder.

mi′cro-sthene (-sthēn), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. σθένος strength.] *Zoöl.* One of an abandoned group of mammals (**Mi-cros′the-nes** [mī-krŏs′thē-nēz]), including Insectivora, Chiroptera, Rodentia, and Edentata — **mi′cro-sthen′ic** (mī′krō-sthĕn′ĭk), *a.*

mi-cros′to-ma (mī-krŏs′tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.] = MICROSTOMIA

mi′cro-stome, *n.* [*micro-* + *-stome.*] *Bot.* A small orifice, as the operculum in some mosses.

Mi-cros′ty-lis (mī-krŏs′tĭ-lĭs ; mī′krō-stī′lĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *micro* + Gr. στυλίς, dim. of στῦλος pillar.] Syn. of ACHROANTHES.

mi′cro-sty′lo-spore, *n.* *Bot* A small stylospore, as contrasted with others of the same species.

mi′cro-tech′nic, mi′cro-tech-nique′, *n.* Microscopic technic.

mi′cro-tel′e-phone, *n.* A telephone with a microphone transmitter — **mi′cro-tel′e-phon′ic,** *a.*

mi-croth′e-os (mī-krŏth′ē-ŏs), *n* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. θεός god.] A divine being or personality on a small scale.

mi-cro′ti-a (mī-krō′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MICROTUS.] *Med.* Congenital abnormal smallness of the ear.

Mi′cro-ti′næ (mī′krō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MICROTUS.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of murines including the voles and lemmings.

mi′cro-tome, *v. t.* [*micro-* + *-tome.*] *Biol.* To cut in sections with a microtome

mi′cro-we′ber (-vā′bẽr ; -wē′bẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A unit, the millionth of a weber.

mi′cro-zo′a (mī′krō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. : *micro-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* Microscopic animals, esp protozoans. — **mi′cro-zo′al** (-ăl), *a.* — **mi′cro-zo′an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

mi′cro-zo-a′ri-a (-zō-ā′rĭ-ȧ ; 115), *n. pl* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. ζωάριον, dim. of ζῷον animal.] *Zoöl.* Infusoria and other minute forms of animal life. — **mi′cro-zo-a′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mi′cro-zo′a-ry** (-zō′ȧ-rĭ), *n*

mi′cro-zo′ic (-zō′ĭk), *a.* Microzoal.

mi-cro-zo′ön (-zō′ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the microzoa.

micte. ÷ *might,* pret. of MAY.

mic′tion (mĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *mictio, -onis,* fr. *mingere* to urinate.] Urination.

micul ÷ MICKLE.

mid. Dial. var. of *might,* pret. [of MAY.]

mid. *n.* Short for MIDDY *Rare.*

mid. Aphetic form of AMID

mid. *Abbr.* Middle ; midshipman.

mid′-age′, *n.* = MIDDLE AGE. — **mid′-aged′** (mĭd′ājd′), *a* Both *Obs. or R.*

Mi-da′i-dæ (mĭ-dā′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* *Zoöl* See MIDAS FLY.

mi-dan′ (mī-dăn′), **mi-daun′** (mī-dôn′). Vars. of MAIDAN.

mid′-car′pal, *a.* *Anat.* Designating the articulation between the proximal and distal carpals.

mid′-chan′nel, *n.* See MID- **a.**

mid′-course′, *n.* See MID- **a.**

midday flower Fig marigold.

midde. ÷ MID.

mid′del ÷ MIDDLE.

middelerd ÷ MIDDLE-ERD.

midden cock. The domestic cock. *Dial. Eng.*

midden crow. The carrion crow. *Local, Eng.*

midden fowl. The domestic fowl. *Dial. Eng.*

midden hole. A hole for manure and refuse; a gutter or pool by a dung heap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

midden mavis. One who rakes over middens for scraps. *Scot.*

mid′den-stead′ (mĭd′'n-stĕd′), *n.* The site of a dunghill ; a dunghill ; a laystall. *British.*

mid′des. Var. of MIDS.

mid′dest. ÷ MIDST.

mid′dest. *a.*, *superl.* of MID. Middlemost. *Obs. or R.*

middilerd. ÷ MIDDLE-ERD.

Mid′din (mĭd′ĭn). *Bib.*

mid′ding. Var. of MIDDEN.

mid′dis. Var. of MIDS.

mid′-dis′tance, *n.* = MIDDLE DISTANCE.

of the Greek verb by which its subject is represented as both the agent and the object of action, that is, as performing some act to or upon himself, or with reference to himself; — so called as being intermediate between active and passive. Also, designating verbal forms in other languages corresponding in morphology or use to the Greek middle voice. **b** [*cap.*] Designating a period of a language or literature intermediate between periods called *Old* and *New* or *Modern;* as, *Middle* English (see ENGLISH); *Middle* High German. (*Middle German* is geographical, being applied only to dialects of central Germany.) **c** *Phon.* Medial.
5. *London Stock Exchange.* Designating a price (often called **middle price**) on a security, halfway between the prices which buyers offer and sellers offer to accept; as, 87 *middle.* A middle price is not a formal quotation.

Middle Academy. See ACADEMY, 1. — **m. age.** **a** The middle period of life; middle life. **b** [*cap.*] Usually in *pl.* The period of time intervening between ancient and modern times; the medieval period; — a term indefinitely or vaguely applied, as to the period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters. Hallam regards it as beginning with the 6th and ending with the 15th century. The term *Dark Ages* is applied to the whole or to the greater part of this period, because of its intellectual obscurity. — **M. America**, Mexico and Central America. — **m. body**, *Shipbuilding*, that portion of the ship's body amidships having a uniform cross section. — **m. breaker** *or* **burster**, a kind of plow with an additional moldboard instead of a landside, to throw up the earth equally on both sides. *U. S.* — **m. C**, *Music*, the note *c′*, or the key of a keyboard giving it. See PITCH. — **m. class**, in England, people who have an intermediate position between the aristocracy and the artisan class. It includes, in general, professional men, bankers, merchants, and small landed proprietors. — **M. Comedy.** See COMEDY, 1. — **m. commissure.** *Anat.* See COMMISSURE. — **m.-cut file.** = MIDDLE FILE. See FILE, tool. — **m. distance.** *Painting.* **a** In a picture, that part between the foreground and the background (or distance); the middle ground. **b** *Running.* Any distance from 880 yards to one mile. — **m. ear**, *Anat.*, the tympanum. See EAR. — **m. earth.** **a** [ME. *middelerþe*, formed after the analogy of *middeleard* (see MIDDLE; ERD), itself for AS. *middaneard*, *middangeard* (see MID; YARD an inclosure).] The earth, regarded as situated between the upper and lower regions or as occupying the center of the universe. Cf. MIDGARD. *Archaic.* **b** The middle of the earth. *Obs.* — **M. Empire.** = MIDDLE KINGDOM. — **M. English.** See ENGLISH, *n.*, 2. — **m. file.** See FILE, the tool. — **M. French**, French of the centuries from the 14th to the 17th. *Rare.* — **m. ground.** **a** *Naut.* A shoal in a fairway, having a channel on either side. **b** = MIDDLE DISTANCE **a**. — **M. High German.** See GERMAN, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **M. Kingdom** [a translation of Chin. *Chung*[1] *kuo*[2]], China; — a name given by the natives: (1) to the eighteen provinces, or China proper, as distinguished from the adjacent tributary countries; or (2) to the Chinese empire as occupying the center of the earth. The term is said to have originally designated the royal domain as situated in the midst of the feudal states, or the royal and vassal states as a whole in the midst of the surrounding barbarous states. — **m. latitude**, *Navig.*, the point situated midway on a north-and-south line between two parallels. *Middle latitude* is half of the sum of two latitudes of the same, or half of the difference of two latitudes of different, name or sign. — **m.-latitude sailing.** See SAILING, *n.* — **m. life.** **a** The middle period of a man's life; middle age. **b** The life lived by the middle classes. *Eng.* — **m.-line keelson.** See KEELSON **b**. — **m. mast.** = MAINMAST. *Obs.* — **m. mediastinum.** See MEDIASTINUM. — **m. mute.** = MEDIA. — **m. oil**, that part of the distillate from coal tar which passes over between 170° and 230° C. (338-446° F.); — disting. from the *light*, and the *heavy*, or *dead, oil.* It consists chiefly of carbolic acid and other phenols, and naphthalene. — **m. passage**, that part of the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and the West Indies; — much referred to in connection with the slave trade; as, the horrors of the *middle passage.* — **M. Persian.** See PERSIAN, *n.*, 2. — **m. piece**, *Zoöl.*, the portion of a spermatozoön which lies between the nucleus and the flagellum. — **m. post.** *Arch.* = KING-POST. — **m. rail.** **a** *Carp.* The rail of a door above the bottom rail. **b** *Elec. Railroads.* The current-carrying rail, between the rails for the wheels. — **m. register.** *Phon.* See REGISTER, *n.*, 7. — **m. rib**, a cut of beef between the chuck rib and the fore ribs. — **m. school.** **a** A middle-class school. *Eng.* **b** A school intermediate between the colleges and grammar schools; a secondary school. *U. S.* — **m.-shot wheel.** = BREAST WHEEL. — **m. space.** *Print.* See SPACE. — **m. splitter.** = MIDDLE BREAKER. — **m. spoon.** *Golf.* See SPOON. *Brit.* — **M. States**, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, which, at the time of the formation of the Union, occupied a middle position between the Eastern States (or New England) and the Southern States. Maryland is sometimes included. *U. S.* — **m. tap**, a second tap. See TAP, *n.*, 5. — **M. Temple.** See INNER TEMPLE. — **m. term**, *Logic*, that term of a syllogism with which the two extremes are separately compared, and by means of which they are brought together in the conclusion. See MODE, 3 **b**. — **m timber.** *Shipbuilding*, one of the timbers in the stern amidships. *Now Rare.* — **m. tint** *or* **tone**, a subdued or neutral tint or tone. — **m. vowel**, *Etym.*, a vowel which lies between the stem and the final syllable of a polysyllabic word. — **m. wall**, a partition wall. — **m. watch**, *Naut.*, the period from midnight to four A. M.; also, the men then on watch; the midwatch. — **m. way.** **a** A middle course. **b** The middle of one's way or course. Adverbially, midway; halfway. — **m. wicket.** *Cricket.* = MID-WICKET.

mid′dle (mĭd′'l), *n.* [AS. *middel.* See MIDDLE, *a.*] **1**. The point or part equally distant from the extremities or exterior limits, as of a line, a surface, or a solid; an intervening point or part in space, time, or order of series; middle position; midst; central portion; specif., the waist. *Chaucer.* "The *middle* of the land." *Judg.* ix. 37.
2. Something intermediate between two extremes; a mean; a middle course or thing. *Now Rare.*

In this, as in most questions of state, there is a *middle.* *Burke.*

3. An intermediary; in *Obs.* senses: **a** An intermediator. **b** A thing intermediate in position. **c** A medium, or intervening substance.
4. In technical senses: **a** Short for: (1) *Logic.* Middle term. (2) *Gram.* Middle voice. See MIDDLE, *a.*, 4 **a**. (3) *Naut.* Middle ground. **b** *Paper Making.* The inferior sheet of paper, or any of several such sheets, forming the middle or internal layer or layers of a piece of pasteboard. **c** *Association Football.* A pass from either of the wings to the front of the goal. **d** *Newspapers.* An article treating discursively some topic, as in literature or ethics; — orig. called *middle article* as being placed between the leaders and the reviews. *Eng.* **e** *Cricket.* Guard covering middle stump. **f** With butchers, etc., either of the pieces forming a side between the shoulder and rump or ham; — usually in *pl.* **g** *pl.* The balks between rows in barring off a crop.
Syn. — See CENTER.
middle and leg, *Cricket*, guard covering middle and leg stumps.

mid′dle (mĭd′'l), *v. t.;* MID′DLED (-'ld); MID′DLING (-lĭng).
1. To hold a middle opinion as to. *Obs.*
2. To find the middle of; to bisect.
3. *Chiefly Naut.* To fold in the middle; to double.
4. To put in the middle.
5. *Association Football.* To pass or return (the ball) from a wing to the middle of the field.

mid′dle, *v. i.* **1**. To come in the middle.
2. *Association Football.* To pass the ball from a wing to the middle of the field.

Mid′dle-Age′, *a.* [*middle* + *age.* Cf. MEDIEVAL.] Of or pertaining to the Middle Ages; medieval.

mid′dle-aged′ (-ājd′), *a.* **1**. Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man, between 30 and 50 years old; also, pertaining to, or characteristic of, middle-aged people.
2. Middle-Age. *Obs.*

mid′dle-class′, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the middle class. — **middle-class schools**, schools for the higher education of the middle class. *Eng.*

mid′dle-erd′, *n.* The middle earth (see under MIDDLE); the earth. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mid′dle-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. *Mil.* A soldier at or near the middle of a file, considered a position of some slight responsibility. *Obs.*
2. A person who adopts or follows a middle course.
3. An agent between two parties; a broker; a go-between; specif.: **a** Any dealer between the producer and the consumer. **b** In Ireland, one who takes land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rents it out in small portions.
4. In a negro minstrel troupe, the performer who occupies the middle seat. See MINSTREL, *n.*, 3.
5. *Newspapers.* A writer of middles. *Slang or Cant, Eng.*

mid′dle-most (-mōst), *a.* [Cf. MIDMOST.] Being in the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.

mid′dler (mĭd′lẽr), *n.* **1**. An interagent; mediator. *Obs.*
2. In preparing flax, the workman who does the second of three operations.
3. One belonging to the middle or intermediate class, in some schools and seminaries having three classes.

mid′dle-weight′ (-wāt′), *n.* One of average weight; specif., in wrestling, boxing, etc., one of a class heavier than a welterweight and lighter than a heavyweight, the *middleweight* limit being 158 (or sometimes 154) pounds.

mid′dling (mĭd′lĭng), *a.* [Perh. fr. *middle* + *-ing*, the p. pr. ending; or fr. *mid* + 1st *-ling* (*Oxf. E. D.*).]
1. Constituting a mean; intermediate. *Obs.*
2. Of middle or medium rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; medium; second-rate; moderate; mediocre; fair; ordinary. "A town of but *middling* size." *Hallam.*

Plainly furnished, as beseemed the *middling* circumstances of its inhabitants. *Hawthorne.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Average. **b** Middle-aged.
4. Of or pertaining to the middle class.
5. Situated in the middle; midland. *Obs.*
— **mid′dling-ly**, *adv.* — **mid′dling-ness**, *n.*

mid′dling (mĭd′lĭng), *n.* **1**. A mean; specif., a middle term. *Obs.*
2. Any of various commodities of medium or intermediate position or quality; as: **a** *pl.* Medium-length pins or needles; betweens. **b** *pl.* A combination of the coarser parts of ground wheat with the finest bran, separated from the fine flour and coarse bran in bolting; — formerly regarded as valuable only for feed, but now, after separation of the bran, used for making the best quality of flour. *Middlings* contain a large proportion of gluten. **c** = MIDDLE, *n.*, 4 **f**. **d** A class of fullers' teasels. **e** A grade of cotton. *U. S.* **f** *pl. Ore Dressing.* The second quality of ore obtained by washing. Cf. HEAD, *n.*, 19 **d**.

mid′dy (mĭd′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). A midshipman. *Colloq.*

mid′-earth′, *n.* **1**. The middle of the earth. Also used adjectively: as, *mid-earth* sea, the Mediterranean. *Rare.*
2. The middle earth, or earth. Cf. MIDGARD. *Archaic.*

mid′-feath′er (-fĕth′ẽr), *n.* **1**. A longitudinal partition or division; as: **a** A brick partition wall in a salt furnace. **b** *Paper Manuf.* A baffle plate in a hollander, washing engine, etc. **c** *Mining.* A support for the center of a tunnel.
2. A vertical water space in a boiler fire box.

Mid′gard (mĭd′gärd), *n.* Also **Mid′garth** (-gärth), **Mith′garthr** (*Icel.* mēth′gärthr′). [Icel. *miðgarðr.*] *Teut. Myth.* The middle space or region between heaven and hell, the abode of human beings; the earth. See NINE WORLDS.

Midgard serpent. Also **Midgarth**, *or* **Mithgarthr, serpent.** *Norse Myth.* A sea monster, progeny of Loki. See RAGNAROK.

midge (mĭj), *n.* [ME. *migge*, *mydge*, AS. *mycge*, *mycg;* akin to OS. *muggia*, D. *mug*, G. *mücke*, OHG. *mucca*, Icel. *mȳ*, Sw. *mygga*, *mygg*, Dan. *myg;* cf. Gr. *μυῖα* fly.] **1**. Any very small gnat or fly, specif. one of the family Chironomidæ. The biting midges, familiarly known as *punkies* and *no-see-ums*, belong to the genus *Ceratopogon* of that family.
2. A very small fish; — chiefly in combination. See MACKEREL MIDGE.
3. A diminutive person.
4. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly imitating a midge.
5. A small hackney fly or carriage. *Dial. Eng.*

midg′et (mĭj′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Dim. of *midge.*] **1**. A very diminutive person.
2. A biting midge; a punkie. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

mid′-gut′, *n.* *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The middle part of the alimentary canal between the fore-gut and hind-gut; in invertebrates, in the strict sense, the part which is lined with endoderm; the mesenteron.

mid′heav′en (mĭd′hĕv′'n), *n.* **1**. The midst, or middle part, of heaven or the sky.
2. *Astron.* The meridian, or middle line of the heavens; the point of the ecliptic on the meridian.

mid′-i′ron, *n.* *Golf.* A club with an iron head having a medium degree of loft or pitch. See GOLF, *Illust.*

mid′land (mĭd′lănd), *a.* **1**. Being, or situated, in the interior country; distant from the coast or seashore; inland.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the English Midlands.
3. Surrounded by the land; mediterranean.

And on the *midland* sea the French had awed *Dryden.*

mid′land, *n.* The interior or central region of a country; — usually in *pl.;* specif. [*cap.*], the central counties of England, viz., Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. *Drayton.*

Mid′-Lent′, *or* **Mid′lent′**, **Sun′day** (mĭd′lĕnt′; mĭd′lĕnt′). The fourth Sunday in Lent. Cf. LÆTARE SUNDAY.

mid′most (-mōst), *a.* [ME. & AS. *midmest*, superl. of *mid*, a. Cf. FOREMOST.] **1**. In the exact middle; middlemost.
2. Partitively, being the middle, or midst, of.
3. Most intimate

mid′night′ (-nīt′), *n.* [AS. *midniht.*] **1**. The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.
2. Deep darkness or gloom, or a period of it.

mid′night′, *a.* Of, pertaining to, occurring at, like, or suggestive of, midnight; being in, or characteristic of, the middle of the night; as, *midnight* studies; *midnight* gloom.
midnight appointments, *U. S. Politics*, appointments made during the last hours of an administration; — applied specif. to such made by President John Adams. — **m. sun**, the sun shining at midnight in the arctic or antarctic summer. — **to burn the m. oil**, to study or work late at night.

mid′noon′ (mĭd′nōōn′; mĭd′nōōn′), *n.* Midday; noon.

mid′pa′rent (mĭd′pâr′ĕnt), *n.* A hypothetical single parent whose deviations from the type are means, calculated according to certain rules, between those of the father and of the mother. In recent uses of the term both latent and visible characters of both parents are implied. — **mid′pa-ren′tal** (-pȧ-rĕn′tăl), *a.* — **mid′par′ent-age** (-pâr′ĕn-tāj), *n.*

mid′rash (mĭd′răsh), *n.; pl.* MIDRASHIM (mĭd-rä′shēm), MIDRASHOTH (-shōth), or -SHOT (-shōt). [Heb., explanation.] An exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures or a part of them; Hebrew Scriptural exegesis, esp. [*cap.*] that made during a period of about 1,500 years after the Exile, largely based upon tradition, and of two types represented by the Halacha and the Haggada. When *Midrash* is used without specification the haggadic exegesis is commonly meant. See HAGGADA.

Mid-rash′ic (mĭd-răsh′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Midrash; haggadic.

mid′rib′ (mĭd′rĭb′), *n.* *Bot.* The central vein of a leaf blade, being a continuation of the main vascular bundle through the petiole.

mid′riff (-rĭf), *n.* [AS. *midhrif;* *midd* mid, middle + *hrif* bowels, womb; akin to OFries. *midref* midriff, *rif*, *ref*, belly, OHG. *href* body, L. *corpus* body, and perh. to Ir. *cruth* figure, W. *pryd* aspect, beauty. See CORPSE.] **1**. The diaphragm (of the body).
2 A partition. *Obs.*

mid′ship′, *a.* *Naut.* Of, pert. to, or in, the middle of a ship.
midship beam, the beam in the deck in the midship section, or *dead flat.* — **m. bend**, the frame in a vessel at the dead flat. — **m. frame**, the frame at the greatest breadth in a vessel. — **m. spoke**, the spoke of a steering wheel which is up when the rudder is amidships. It is usually ornamented.

mid′ship′man (mĭd′shĭp′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. **a** Formerly, a kind of naval cadet, in old-time deep-waisted ships of war, whose business was to carry orders, messages, reports, etc., between the officers of the quarter-deck and those of the forecastle, and render other services as required. **b** In the British navy, a subordinate officer, usually a minor, who is receiving on shipboard his professional and general education in preparation for promotion to the grade of sublieutenant (after serving five years, passing an examination, and attaining the age of nineteen). Midshipmen must have served one year as cadets. They are inferior in rank to the warrant officers. **c** In the United States navy, one of the rank next below a commissioned officer, composed of the students of the Naval Academy and those former students there who are doing duty elsewhere, usually afloat, preparatory to promotion to the grade of ensign. At the Naval Academy they have no prerogatives as officers, but on completing the course there or at sea they outrank all officers not commissioned, being officers in a qualified sense. From 1882 to 1902 the title was **naval cadet**. Prior to 1882 it was for a time **cadet midshipman or engineer**, and earlier again **midshipman**. Until the Naval Academy was founded in 1845, the midshipmen received their education at sea.

Mid′dle-Age′ism (mĭd′'l-āj′ĭz′m), *n.* = MEDIEVALISM
mid′dle-class′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mid′dle-land′, *n.* Midland. *Obs.*
mid′dle-man-ism (-ĭz′m), **mid′dle-man-ship′**, *n.* See -ISM; -SHIP.
mid′dle-rate′, *a.* Mediocre.
mid′dle-sized′, *a.* Of medium size. — **mid′dle-sized′ness**, *n.*
mid′dle-ward′, *n.* The middle part, esp. of an army. *Obs.*
mid′dling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MIDDLE, *v.*
mid′dling, *adv.* Moderately; somewhat. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.) *Colloq. or Dial.*
mid′dling-ish, *a.* See -ISH. *Dial. or Vulgar.*
mid′dow. † MEADOW
midel. † MIDDLE
midelerth. † MIDDLE EARTH.
Mi′der (mē′ẽr; *earlier* mē′thẽr), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A Gaelic god, prob. an underworld deity, appearing in many legends as a fairy prince who is assailed and robbed by his kindred and by mortals.
midesomer. † MIDSUMMER
mid′-e′val, *a.* Medieval. *Rare*
mid′-field′, *n.* See MID- **a**.
mid′gait′, *adv.* Midway. *Obs. Scot*
midg′et-y, *a.* Diminutive.
midg′y (mĭj′ĭ), *a.* Formed of midges.
midhill. † MIDDLE
‖ **Mi′di′** (mē′dē′), *n.* [F.] The south: esp., southern France.
Mid′i-an (mĭd′ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Bib.*
Mid′i-an-ite (-īt), *n.* *Bib.* A Bedouin. — **Mid′i-an-it′ish** (-īt′ĭsh), *a.*
Mid′i-dæ (mĭd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Midas* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CALLITRICHIDÆ.
mididone, *adv.* [ME. & AS. *mid* with + ME. *idon* done, p. p.: lit. with done, i. e., as soon as done.] Immediately. *Obs.*
midil-erth. † MIDDLE EARTH.
mid′-kid′ney, *n.* *Embryol.* The mesonephros.
mid′l. Middle. *Ref. Sp.*
Mid′land-er, *n.* An inhabitant of the Midlands.
Mid′land-ize, *v. t.* To render Midland, esp. as to dialect.
mid′land-ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
midle. † MIDDLE.
mid′leg′, *n.* See MID- **a**
mid-lent′en, *a.* Mid-Lent. *Obs.*
mid-lent′ing, *n.* = MOTHERING.
midlert. † MIDDLE-ERD.
mid′less, *a.* Having no middle. *Obs.*
mid′-life′, *n.* See MID- **a**.
mid′like, *adv.* Moderately. *Obs.*
mid′ling. Middling. *Ref. Sp.*
mid′-main′, *n.* The mid-sea. *Poetic.*
mid′morn′, *n.* The middle of the morning; the hour of 9 A. M. *Obs. or Poetic.*
mid-mor′row, *n.* Midmorn. *Obs.*
mid′most, *n.* The midmost part or person
mid′most, *adv.* In the very midst or middle.
mid′most, *prep.* In the very middle of; middlemost of.
mid′-move′ment, *n.* See MID- **a**
mid′night′, *v. t.* To make gloomy. *Obs*
mid′night′ly, *a.* Occurring at midnight or every midnight. — *adv.* Every midnight.
mid′-o′cean, *n.* See MID- **a**.
mid′-off′, *n.*, **mid′-on′**, *n.* See CRICKET, *n.*, *Illust.*
midovernoon, *n.* [*mid* + *over* + *noon.*] The middle of the afternoon. *Obs.*
midoverundern, *n.* [*mid*, a. + *over*, prep + *undern.*] Prob., late morning. *Obs.*
mid′-Pa-cif′ic, *a.* See MID- **b**.
mid′-point′, *n.* See MID- **a**.
mid′-po-si′tion, *n.* See MID- **a**
midriasis. † MYDRIASIS.
mid′ribbed′ (-rĭbd′), *a.* *Bot.* Having a midrib.
mid′-road′, *n.* See MID- **a**.
mids (mĭdz), *n.* [ME *middes*, n. & adv. Cf. MIDST, AMIDST.] *Obs. or Scot.* **a** Midst or middle. **b** A means; method. **c** A mean; middle course. — *adv. & prep.* Midst.
mid′-sea′, *n.* The middle of the sea.
Midshipman Easy, **Mr.** In the novel of that name by Frederick Marryat, a dashing, reckless English midshipman of the early part of the 19th century.
mid′ship-man's-but′ter, *n.* The avocado.
mid′ship-man-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

2. Any American toadfish of the genus *Porichthys*, esp. *P. notatus* of the Pacific coast from Lower California to Puget Sound, so called from the rows of phosphorescent organs on the belly, fancifully likened to a midshipman's buttons.

mid'ships' (mĭd'shĭps'), *adv.* [For *amidships.*] *Naut.* In the middle of a ship; — properly *amidships.*

mid'ships', *n. pl.* *Naut.* The timbers at the broadest part of the vessel; hence, the middle part of a vessel.

midst (mĭdst), *n.* [From *middest, in the middest,* for older *in middes,* where *-s* is adverbial (orig. forming a genitive), or still older *a midde, a midden, on midden;* perh. partly due to a superl., *middest,* of *mid* (*Oxf. E. D.*). See MID; cf. AMIDST.] **1.** The interior or central part or place; the middle. *Now Rare,* exc. as governed by *in, into, from, out of,* etc.; as, in the *midst* of the forest.

And when the devil had thrown him in the *midst,* he came out of him. *Luke* iv. 35.

There is nothing . . . in the *midst* [of the play] which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden.*

☞ The construction *in our* (*your, their*) *midst* for *in the midst of us* (*you, them*) is common only in recent use, and its propriety has been much disputed.

They saw him *in their midst* like an avenging Marius. *Froude*

The enduring light that broke out *in their midst.* *J. Martineau*

2. Hence, fig.: **a** The position or condition of being surrounded or beset; the press; the burden; as, in the *midst* of duties or affairs. **b** Surrounding; setting.

A mere . . . thousand per annum had no place in that *midst.* *G. Meredith.*

3. A mean; a middle course; a medium. *Obs. Scot.*

Syn. — See CENTER.

midst, *prep.* In the midst of; amidst; — often written *'midst,* as an aphetic form of *amidst.* *Shak.*

There I met my own love
'Midst the golden corn. *C. Swain*

mid'stream' (mĭd'strēm'; mĭd'strēm'), *n.* The middle of the stream, lit. or fig.

mid'sum'mer (mĭd'sŭm'ẽr; mĭd'sŭm'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *midsumor.*] The middle of summer; the period about the summer solstice. *Shak.*

mid'watch' (mĭd'wŏch'), *n.* *Naut.* The watch from midnight till 4 A. M.; also, the watch then on duty.

mid'way' (-wā'), *n.* [AS. *midweg.*] **1.** The middle of the way or distance; a middle way or course. *Obs. or R.*

Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint. *Milton.*

2. At a fair or exposition, a space devoted to the exhibition of curiosities of all sorts, fantastic amusements, scenes from foreign life, or the like; — orig. [*cap.*], short for **Midway Plaisance**, the official name of the space so used at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

mid'way' (mĭd'wā'; mĭd'wā'), *a.* **1.** In, or occupying, the middle of the way or distance; as, the *midway* air.

2. Medium; moderate. *Obs.*

3. Mediating. *Rare.*

mid'way' (mĭd'wā'; mĭd'wā'), *adv.* **1.** In the middle of the way or distance; halfway.

2. Moderately. *Obs.*

mid'week' (-wēk'), *n.* The middle of the week; among the Friends [*cap.*], the day Wednesday.

mid'wife' (-wīf'), *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz'). [ME. *midwif,* fr. AS. *mid* with (akin to Gr. μετά) + *wīf* woman, wife. Prop., a woman who attends a woman in childbirth. See META-; WIFE.] **1.** A woman who assists other women in childbirth; an accoucheuse.

2. *Obs.* **a** A man midwife. **b** An effeminate man.

mid'wife', *v. t.*; -WIFED' (-wīft'), -WIVED' (-wīvd'); -WIF'ING (-wīf'ĭng), WIV'ING (-wīv'ĭng). To assist (a woman or offspring) in childbirth. Also fig. *Obs. or R.*

mid'wife', *v. i.* To perform the office of midwife.

mid'wife'ry (-wīf'rĭ; -wĭf-rĭ; 277), *n.* Art, practice, act, or fact of assisting at childbirth; obstetrics.

mid'win'ter (mĭd'wĭn'tẽr; mĭd'wĭn'-), *n.* [AS. *midwinter.*] The middle of winter; specif., the winter solstice; —formerly, *Hist.,* esp. in **Midwinter Day**.—**mid'win'try**, *a.*

mien (mēn), *n.* [Prob. shortened fr. *demean,* n.; influenced by F. *mine,* which is of uncertain origin. *Oxf. E. D.*] Air; manner; demeanor; carriage; bearing; as, a man of haughty *mien;* also, formerly, aspect; appearance.

Vice is a monster of so frightful *mien,*
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen. *Pope*

Syn. — See DEPORTMENT.

to make (a) **mien**, to pretend; to make a feint. *A Gallicism* ["faire mine"].

Foreigners who came into a country . . . and *made mien* to stay. *F. B. Gummere.*

miff (mĭf), *n.* [Perh. orig. an interj. of displeasure; cf. G. *muff* sullenness, sulkiness, *muffen* to be sulky, *muffig* sullen, pouting.] A petty quarrel; a tiff. *Colloq. or Dial.*

miff, *v. t. & i.* To offend; to displease; to take offense; of a plant, to wither. *Colloq. or Dial.*

miff'y (mĭf'ĭ), *a.*; MIFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MIFF'I-EST. Inclined to take offense; easily offended; touchy; of plants, liable to wither. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **miff'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

might (mīt), *n.* [AS. *meaht, miht,* from the root of *magan* to be able, E. *may;* akin to D. *magt,* OS. *maht,* G. *macht,* Icel. *māttr,* Goth. *mahts.* See MAY, *v.*] **1.** Power of a person (to do something); force or power of any kind, whether of body or mind; energy or intensity of purpose, feeling, or action; means or resources to effect an object; strength; force; power; ability; capacity; efficacy; virtue. *Now Chiefly Poetic,* except in the phrase *with all one's might,* or, often, *with all one's might and main.*

What so strong,
But wanting rest, will also want of *might?* *Spenser*

2. Great power; mightiness, as of God, a person, a country.

3. Superior strength or power, or the exercise of it, as employed to accomplish one's purpose or desire; as, the doctrine that *might* makes right.

4. *Obs.* Translating Lat. *virtus:* **a** A moral virtue. **b** *pl.* An order of angels. See VIRTUE.

might and main, full strength or vigor. *Rare,* except in **with might and main** *or* **with all one's might and main**, with all one's strength; with violent effort.

With might and main they chased the murderous fox. *Dryden.*

might'i-ly (mīt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *mihtiglīce.*] **1.** In a mighty manner; earnestly; vigorously; powerfully.

2. To a great degree; very much.

Practical jokes amused us *mightily.* *Hawthorne.*

might'i-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being mighty; possession of might; power; greatness; high dignity.

How soon this *mightiness* meets misery. *Shak.*

2. Highness; excellency; — with a possessive pronoun [*usually cap.*], a title of dignity; as, their High *Mightinesses* (applied esp., formerly, to the members of the States-General of the Netherlands).

might'y (mīt'ĭ), *a.*; MIGHT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MIGHT'I-EST. [AS. *meahtig, mihtig;* akin to G. *mächtig,* Goth. *mahteigs.* See MIGHT, *n.*] **1.** Possessing might; having great power or authority; powerful; potent; efficacious; — now implying a very high or transcendent degree of power.

Wise in heart, and *mighty* in strength. *Job* ix. 4

2. Accomplished or characterized by might; of or showing great power; hence, extraordinary; wonderful. "Marlowe's *mighty* line." *B. Jonson.*

3. Denoting an extraordinary degree or quality in respect of size, amount, character, importance, results, etc.; strong; great. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* "A *mighty* famine." *Luke* xv. 14. "Giants of *mighty* bone." *Milton.*

Mighty was their fuss about little matters. *Hawthorne.*

might'y, *adv.* In a great degree; very; extremely. *Chiefly Colloq. & Often Ironical.* "He was *mighty* methodical." *Jeffrey.*

"That's a *mighty* funny song," said the little boy. *J. C. Harris*

mi'gnon (mĭn'yŏn; *F.* mē'nyôɴ'), *a.* Also, *fem.,* **mi'gnonne** (mĭn'yŏn; *F.* mē'nyŏn'). [F.] Delicate and graceful; dainty; daintily small; petite. — **mi'gnon-ness** (mĭn'yŭn-ĕs), *n.* *Rare.*

mi'gnon-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *mignonnette,* dim. of *mignon* darling. See 2d MINION.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Reseda,* esp. the well-known garden annual *R. odorata,* having long racemes of fragrant greenish white flowers with prominent orange or brown anthers. It is a native of Africa, and is naturally a shrub.

2. The color of mignonette flowers; a light green.

3. Short for MIGNONETTE LACE.

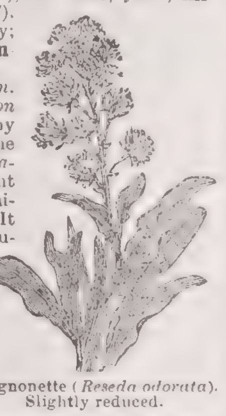

Mignonette (*Reseda odorata*). Slightly reduced.

mignonette lace. A narrow pillow lace, resembling tulle and having a light open ground. It was made at Arras and Lille, France, during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

mi'grant (mī'grănt), *a.* [L. *migrans,* p. pr. of *migrare.* See MIGRATE.] Migrating.

mi'grant (mī'grănt), *n.* One that migrates; a migratory bird, other animal, or person.

Every *migrant* is my fellow. *Bliss Carman.*

mi'grate (mī'grāt), *v. i.*; MI'GRAT-ED (-grāt-ĕd); MI'GRAT-ING (-grāt-ĭng). [L. *migratus,* p. p. of *migrare* to migrate, transfer.] **1.** To go from one place to another; esp., to move from one country, region, or place of abode or sojourn to another, with a view to residence; to change one's place of residence; to move; as, the Moors who *migrated* from Africa into Spain; to *migrate* to the West.

2. To pass periodically from one region or climate to another for feeding or breeding, as various birds and animals.

mi-gra'tion (mī-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *migratio:* cf. F. *migration.*] **1.** Act of migrating; also, collectively, the individuals taking part in a migratory movement, or those migrating during a given period. The majority of birds of the north temperate and arctic regions perform regular migrations, which are dependent on food supply more than on temperature, moving north in the spring and south in the fall. At such times they move in flocks, most species chiefly at night, sometimes flying from one to two miles high. Migrations of mammals occur in a few Arctic species (as reindeer and lemmings, which make irregular movements determined by food supply). Certain bats, various fishes, notably the anadromous forms, and some insects, also perform migrations.

2. *Chem.* **a** A shifting of an atom or atoms from one part of the molecule to another. Cf. REARRANGEMENT. **b** A general movement or drift of ions toward one or the other electrode under the influence of electromotive force. The speed of migration of ions of a particular kind is independent of the other ions present. That of the hydrogen ion is greatest.

mi'gra-to-ry (mī'grȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Making a migration or migrations; moving habitually or occasionally from one region or climate to another; disposed to migration.

2. Roving; wandering; nomad; as, *migratory* habits.

3. Of or pertaining to migration.

migratory cell, *Anat.,* a leucocyte, or amœboid cell. — **m. locust**. See LOCUST. — **m. thrush**, the American robin.

mih'rab (mē'rȧb), *n.* [Ar. *miḥrāb.*] A niche or chamber in a mosque indicating the direction of Mecca and usually containing a copy of the Koran; sometimes, a slab only, used to indicate the direction. Cf. KEBLAH.

mi-ka'do (mĭ-kä'dō), *n.* [Jap. *mi,* a term of honor or respect + *kado* door.] The popular title of the Emperor (*Emperor* being his official English title) of Japan; — now little used by the Japanese except in poetry, but the common term among foreigners.

mil (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand.] A unit used in measuring the diameter of wires, being $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch.

mil, *n.* Short for MILLILITER.

mi-la'dy (mĭ-lā'dĭ), *n.* [F., fr. English.] Lit., my lady; hence (as used on the Continent), an English noblewoman or gentlewoman.

Mil'an-ese' (mĭl'ăn-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* [Cf. It. *Milanese.*] Of or pert. to Milan in Italy, its inhabitants, etc. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Milan; people of Milan.

Milanese Liturgy. See LITURGY, 1, IV. (3).

Mil'an point (mĭl'ăn; mĭ-lăn'). A pillow lace made in Milan as early as 1493, having a mesh ground and large scroll pattern.

milch (mĭlch; 140), *a.* [ME. *milche;* akin to G. *melk,* Icel. *milkr, mjōlkr,* and to E. *milk;* cf. AS. *melc, meolc,* giving milk. See MILK.] Giving milk; — now applied only to domestic animals. Formerly also used fig., as of weeping eyes. "*Milch* camels." *Gen.* xxxii. 15. "*Milch* kine." *Shak.* — **milch cow**. A cow giving, or in, milk, or kept for her milk; fig., a source of easily acquired gain.

mild (mīld), *a.*; MILD'ER (mīl'dẽr); MILD'EST. [AS. *milde;* akin to OS. *mildi,* D. & G. *mild,* OHG. *milti,* Icel. *mildr,* Sw. & Dan. *mild,* Goth. *milds;* cf. OIr. *meld* pleasant, Gr. μαλθακός soft.] **1.** Gentle; pleasant; kind; gracious; considerate; soft; bland; clement; hence, moderate in degree or quality; temperate; — the opposite of *harsh, rough, severe, irritating, violent, fierce, wild, disagreeable,* etc.; — applied to persons and things; as, a *mild* disposition; a *mild* eye; a *mild* air; a *mild* drug; a *mild* insanity.

Adore him as a *mild* and merciful Being. *Rogers.*

2. Specif., *Metal.,* soft and malleable; as, *mild* steel (steel low in carbon).

Syn. — Calm, tranquil, soothing, placid, meek, kind, tender, indulgent, mollifying, lenitive, assuasive. See GENTLE.

mild ale *or* **beer**, ale or beer not strongly flavored with hops;

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midshipman's hitch. See 2d KNOT, *n.,* 1.

mid'ship-mite (mĭd'shĭp-mīt), *n.* A sailor's perversion of MIDSHIPMAN. (Adopted by humorous writers as suggesting *mite, n.*) *Oxf. E. D.*

mid'-Si-be'ri-an, *a.* See MID- **b**.

mid'-side', *n.* See MID- **a**.

mid'-sky', *n.* See MID- **a**.

midst, *adv.* **1.** In the middle place. *Rare*

2. In the midst. *Poetic & Rare.*

mid'stead. Var. of MESESTEAD.

mid'strength', *n.* A central stronghold. *Obs.*

mid'-styled' (mĭd'stīld'), *a.* *Bot.* = MESOSTYLOUS.

midsummer ale. A midsummer festivity. *Obs.* [daisy.]

midsummer daisy. The oxeye

Midsummer Day. The twenty-fourth of June; St. John the Baptist's Day. It is one of the English quarter days.

Midsummer Eve *or* (*Obs.*) **Even**. The evening before Midsummer Day.

mid'sum'mer-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

midsummer madness, *n.* The extreme of madness.

mid'sum'mer-y, *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, midsummer.

mid'-sun', *n.* See MID- **a**.

mid'-term', *n.* See MID- **a**.

Mid'ter-ra'ne-an, *a.* Mediterranean. *Obs.*

mid'-tide', *n.* See MID- **a**.

midu. ✝ MEADOW.

mid'vein', *n.* *Bot.* = MIDRIB

mid'ward (mĭd'wẽrd), *a.* [AS. *middeweard.*] Situated in the middle. *Obs. or Archaic.*

mid'ward, *adv.* In or toward the midst. *Obs.*

mid'ward, *n.* The middle. *Obs.*

mid'-wa'ter, *n.* See MID- **a**.

mid-wa'ters, *adv.* Midway on the water. *Obs.* [of. *Rare*]

mid'way', *prep.* In the middle

midway interpolation. Interpolating a value $u_{\frac{1}{2}}$ midway between the values u_0 and u_1.

mid'-wick'et, *n.* *Cricket.* A player (or his position) fielding at mid-off or mid-on, but rather close in to the wicket. See CRICKET, *n., Illust.* [toad.]

midwife frog. The obstetrical

mid'win'ter-ly, *a.* Midwintry.

mid'wise' (mĭd'wīz'), *adv.* Moderately. [WIFE.]

mid'wive' (-wīv'). Var. of MID-

mid'wom'an, *n.* A midwife *Obs.*

mid'-work'ings, *n. pl.* *Mining* Workings vertically intermediate between others.

mid'-world', *n.* **1.** = MID-EARTH, 2. *Obs.*

2. The intermediate world.

M. I. E. E. *Abbr.* Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (London, Eng.).

mieke. ✝ MEEK.

mielch. ✝ MILCH.

miene. ✝ MINE, *n.*

miers'ite (mērz'īt), *n.* [After H. A. *Miers* (b. 1858), of Oxford, Eng.] *Min.* Native silver iodide, AgI, in bright yellow isometric crystals.

Mie'scher's cor'pus-cles *or* **tubes** (mē'shẽrz), *or* **Mie-sche'ri-an sacs** (mē-shē'rĭ-ăn). [See *corpuscles of Miescher* under CORPUSCLE.] See SARCOCYSTIDEA.

miete. ✝ MEET, *v.*

mieve. ✝ MOVE.

miewe. ✝ MEW.

miff, *a.* Displeased; offended. *Colloq. or Dial.*

mig (mĭg), *n.* [AS. *micge, micga.*] Urine (*Obs.*); also, liquid manure. *Dial. Eng.*

mig, *n.* A marble. *Dial.*

migale, *n.* [L. *mygale,* Gr. μυγαλῆ; μῦς mouse + γαλέη weasel.] A shrew or field mouse. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Mig'dal-el' (mĭg'dăl-ĕl'). *Bib.*

Mig'dal-gad' (-găd'). *Bib.*

Mig'dol (mĭg'dŏl; -dōl). *Bib.*

mige, migge. ✝ MIDGE.

Miggs, Miss (mĭgz). Mrs. Varden's tall, gaunt, ill-tempered maid in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge." She becomes a turnkey.

might (mīt), *pret.* of MAY. [AS. *meahte, mihte.*]

might, *a.* Mighty. *Obs.*

might'-be', *n.* What might be; a possibility. [might. *Obs.*]

might'ed, *a.* Possessed of

might'ful, *a.* Mighty. — **might'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **might'ful-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Archaic.*

might'-have-been', *n.* What might have been; a person who might (but for something contemplated) have amounted to something or to more.

might'i-ful, *a.* Mightful. *Obs.*

might'i-ous, *a.* Mighty. *Obs.*

might'less, *a.* Without might.

might'ly, *adv.* Mightily. *Obs*

might'y, *n.* A person of might.

might'y-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

mi'gniard (mĭn'yȧrd), *a.* [F. *mignard,* akin to *mignon.* See 2d MINION.] Dainty; delicate; mincing. *Obs* — **mi'gniard-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

migniard, *n.* [F. *mignard* delicate, nice, n., OF. *mignarde* a mistress.] Minion; mistress. *Obs.*

migniardise. *n.* [F. *mignardise.*] Delicate fondling; migniard appearance or behavior. *Obs*

migniardize. *v. t. & i.* To treat or behave migniardly. *Obs.*

mignion, *v. t.* To migniardize. *Obs.* [MINION.]

mi'gnon (mĭn'yŭn). Var. of

Mi'gnon' (mē'nyôɴ'), *n.* A young Italian girl in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship." She is represented as dwarfish, but beautiful, unaccountable, full of sensibility, and secretly in love with Wilhelm, her protector, who feels for her only kindness and compassion. She becomes insane from her hopeless attachment.

mignonette pepper. Coarse or unground pepper.

mignonette vine. **a** The Madeira vine. **b** A kind of tarweed (*Madia elegans*) cultivated in England. *Eng.*

mignote, *n.* [OF. *mignot,* fem. *mignote,* pretty, charming. Cf. 2d MINION.] A wanton. *Obs*

mi-graine' (mĭ-grān'; mī'grān), *n.* [F.] = MEGRIM, 1. — **mi-grain'ous** (mĭ-grān'ŭs), *a.*

mi-grane'. ✝ MEGRIM.

mi-gra'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to migration. [*Rare.*]

mi-gra'tion-ist, *n.* A migrator.

mi'gra-tive (mī'grȧ-tĭv), *a.* Migratory.

mi-gra'tor (mī-grā'tẽr; mī'grāt-ẽr), *n.* [L.] One that migrates, as a bird.

mi'gra-to'ri-al (mī'grȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Migratory. [a bird.]

mi'gra-to-ry, *n.* A migrator, as

Mig'ron (mĭg'rŏn). *Bib.*

migrym. ✝ MEGRIM.

Mihel. ✝ MICHAEL.

Mihelmesse. ✝ MICHAELMAS.

‖ **mi'hi cu'ra fu-tu'ri**. [L.] To me (is) care for the future; my anxiety is for the future.

miht. Obs 2d pers. sing. pres. indic. & 1st & 3d pers. sing. pret. of MAY. [obs. pret of MAY.]

miht, mihte. ✝ MIGHT, *n.*;

Mij'a-min (mĭj'ȧ-mĭn). *Bib.*

Mi'je (mē'hā), *n.* An Indian of a somewhat rude tribe of Oaxaca, Mexico.

mijn. ✝ MINE, *pron.*

mik, mike. ✝ MICKLE.

mi-ka'do-ate (mĭ-kä'dō-āt), *n.* A mikado's office, reign, or rank.

mikado type. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

mikado yellow. Direct yellow.

Mi-ka'ni-a (mĭ-kā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Mikan,* Bohemian botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of WILLUGBÆYA.

mi'ka op'er-a'tion (mī'kȧ). [Said to be fr. a native Australian name.] The formation of a permanent opening in the lower part of the male urethra to prevent impregnation. It is practiced by Australian aborigines.

mike (mīk). Var. of MICK. *Slang.*

mike. Var of MOUCH.

mike, *n.* Prob., friend. *Obs.*

mike, *n.* A loafing; — esp. in *to do,* or *have, a mike,* to loaf. — *v. i.* To loaf; loiter. *Both Slang, Eng.*

mikel. ✝ MICKLE.

mikenes. ✝ MEEKNESS.

mik'er (mĭk'ẽr). Var. of MOUCHER. [MICKLE.]

mik'il. Obs. or Scot. var. of

Mi-kir' (mē-kĭr'), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

mi'kle (mĭk''l). Obs. or Scot. var. of MICKLE. [*Bib.*]

Mik'loth (mĭk'lŏth; -lōth).

Mik'mak. Var. of MICMAC.

Mik-ne'iah (mĭk-nē'yȧ; -nī'ȧ). *Bib.*

mi'kron. Var. of MICRON.

mikul. ✝ MICKLE.

mil (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mil. Mill. *Ref. Sp.* [unit).]

mil. Var. of MILL (the money

mil. *Abbr.* Military; militia.

mi-la'di. Var. of MILADY.

mil'age (mīl'āj). Var. of MILEAGE. [lī). *Bib.*]

Mil'a-la'i (mĭl'ȧ-lā'ī; mĭl'ȧ-

mil-am'me'ter (mĭl-ăm'mē'tẽr), *n.* [*mil* + *ammeter.*] = MILLIAMMETER.

‖ **mi'lan** (mē'lăn), *n.,* *or* **mi'lan d'or'** (dôr'). [*Milan,* name of a king of Servia + F. *d'or* of gold.] See COIN.

milan, *n.* [F.] A kite. *Obs.*

Mil'an de-cree' (mĭl'ăn; mĭ-lăn'). See CONTINENTAL SYSTEM.

mil'an-er. ✝ MILLINER.

Mi-lan'i-on (mĭ-lăn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μειλανίων.] See ATALANTA.

mi'lar-ite (mē'lär-īt; mĭl'ȧr-), *n.* [From Val *Milar* in Switzerland.] *Min.* A silicate of potassium, calcium, and aluminium, in colorless or pale green glassy hexagonal crystals. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.55–2.59.

milc. ✝ MILK.

Mil'cah (mĭl'kȧ). *Bib.*

milce, *n.* [AS. *milts, milds.* See MILD, *a.*] Mercy. — *v. t.* [AS. *miltsian, mildsian.*] To treat with mercy. — **milce'ful**, *a.* — **milce'ful-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

milch, *v. t.* To milk. *Obs.*

milch'er (mĭl'chẽr), *n.* A milch animal. [milk. *Obs.*]

milch'y (-chĭ), *a.* **1.** Giving

2. Milky, as an oyster just before or after spawning. *U. S*

Mil'com (mĭl'kŏm; -kōm), *n.*

— opposed to **bitter ale** *or* **beer**. — **mild chloride of mercury**, calomel. — **m. humus**, humus favorable to plant growth. Cf. SOUR HUMUS. — **m. steel**. See STEEL, *n.*, 1.

mild'en (mīl'd'n), *v. t. & i.*; MILD'ENED (-d'nd); MILD'EN-ING (-d'n-ĭng). To make or become mild or milder. *Lowell.*

mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* [AS. *meledéaw*, *mildéaw*; akin to OHG. *militou*, G. *mehlthau*, *mehltau*; prob. orig. meaning, honeydew; cf. Goth. *miliþ* honey. See MELLIFLUOUS; DEW.] **1**. = HONEYDEW, 1 **a**. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* **a** Any ascomycetous parasitic fungus of the order Perisporiales, esp. of the family *Erysiphaceæ*; also, the whitish down or pathological discoloration which they produce on living plants or other organic substances. **b** Any of many fungi of other orders producing similar effects. See HOP MILDEW, POWDERY MILDEW, GRAPE MILDEW, etc.
3. Popularly, any whitish or spotted discoloration caused by parasitic fungi on vegetable matter or on manufactured substances, as leather, cloth, etc.; — in this sense not clearly distinguished from *mold*. See MOLD.

mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *v. t. & i.*; MIL'DEWED (-dūd); MIL'DEW-ING. To affect, or be affected, with mildew.
He . . . *mildews* the white wheat. *Shak.*

mil'dew-y (-ĭ), *a.* Affected with mildew; like, or of the nature of, mildew.

mile (mīl), *n.* [AS. *mīl*, fr. L. *millia*, *milia*, pl. of *mille* a thousand, i. e., *millia passuum* a thousand paces. Cf. MILL the tenth of a cent, MILLION.] A measure of distance originating with the Romans and subsequently coming into general use, with varying value, among Western nations. The ancient Roman mile was about 1,620 English yards (1,482 meters). The English **statute mile**, used in Great Britain, the United States, etc., is equal to 320 rods or poles, 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet (1,609.3 meters). The old Scotch mile is 1.127, the Irish 1.273, statute miles. On the Continent most of the old miles have been replaced, officially at least, by the kilometer. They varied from about 1,100 yards to over 12,000 yards. The **geographical**, *or* **nautical, mile** is the length of a minute, or $\frac{1}{21600}$ of a great circle of the earth, but, because the earth is not a perfect sphere, several different values are in use. That adopted by the British Hydrographic Office is 6,080 feet (1,853.2 meters), and is called the **Admiralty mile**; that of the United States Coast Survey is 6,080.20 feet (1,853.248 meters); of France, 1,851.9 meters.
mile of line, *Railroad Statistics*, a unit of distance, as distinct from **mile of track**, which is a unit of construction. In a four-track road having an amount of siding and branch-road track equal to another track the length of its line, a *mile of line* would be equal to five *miles of track*.

mile'age (mīl'āj), *n.* **1**. An allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile.
2. Aggregate length or distance in miles; as: **a** The track or wire of a railroad company, telegraph company, etc. **b** The total miles traveled in a day or other given time; rate of travel in miles.
3. *Railroads.* A charge per mile, as for the use of the cars of a road; also, loosely, a book of mileage tickets.

mile ohm. *Elec.* The weight of a piece of wire one mile long that will have an electrical resistance of one ohm.
For soft copper the *mile ohm* at 60° F. is 859 lbs.; hard copper, 880 lbs.; aluminium, 384 lbs.; iron, 4,600 lbs.

mile'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post set up to indicate the space of a mile from a similar post or the distance in miles from a given point.

Mi-le'sian (mĭ-lē'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* [L. *Milesius*, Gr. Μιλήσιος.] Of or pert. to Miletus (an ancient city of Asia Minor) or its inhabitants. — **Milesian tales**, a class of short, indecent tales current in the 1st century B. C.

Mi-le'sian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Miletus.

Mi-le'sian, *a.* In Irish legend, descended from King Milesius of Spain, whose two sons are said to have conquered Ireland about 1300 B. C.; of or pertaining to the descendants of King Milesius; hence, Irish.

Mi-le'sian, *n.* In Irish legend, one of the race of mortals from Spain who overthrew the Tuatha De Danann and became masters of Ireland and ancestors of the Irish; hence, an Irishman.

mile'stone' (mīl'stōn'), *n.* A stone serving as a milepost.

mil'foil (mĭl'foil), *n.* [OF. *milfoil*, L. *millefolium*; *mille* thousand + *folium* leaf: cf. F. *mille-feuille*. See MILE; FOIL a leaf.] The yarrow.

mil foot. *Elec.* A unit of conducting material, used in expressing resistance, having a length of one foot and a cross section of one circular mil.

mil'i-a'ri-a (mĭl'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See MILIARY.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease of the sweat glands characterized by an eruption of small, isolated, red papules or vesicles resembling a millet seed in form or size; miliary fever. It is attended with burning and itching of the skin, and is generally associated with excessive perspiration.

mil'i-a-ry (mĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ; mĭl'yȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L *miliarius*, fr. *milium* millet.] **1**. Resembling, or of the size of, millet seeds; as, a *miliary* tubercle.
2. *Med.* Accompanied with, or marked by, an eruption or formation of spots or vesicles resembling millet seeds; as, a *miliary* sclerosis or tuberculosis.
3. *Zoöl.* Small and numerous; as, *miliary* tubercles.
miliary fever, miliaria.

‖ **mi lieu'** (mē'lyû'), *n.* [F., fr. *mi* middle (L. *medius*) + *lieu* place. See DEMI-; LIEU.] Medium; environment.
The intellectual and moral *milieu* created by multitudes of self-centered, cultivated personalities. *J. A. Symonds.*

Mi-li'o-la (mĭ-lī'ō-lȧ; mĭl'ĭ-ō'lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *milium* millet; — from its resemblance to millet seed.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Foraminifera having an imperforate, calcareous, porcelaneous shell with several longitudinal chambers. They have existed since the Triassic, and from their great abundance have contributed extensively to the formation of certain limestones. — **mil'i-ol'i-form** (mĭl'ĭ-ŏl'ĭ-fôrm), **mil'i-o-line** (mĭl'ĭ-ō-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*

mil'i-o-lite (mĭl'ĭ-ō-līt), *n.* *Paleon.* A fossil shell of, or similar to, the genus *Miliola*. — *a.* Miliolitic.

mil'i-o-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Paleon. & Geol.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Miliola*; containing miliolites.

mil'i-tan-cy (mĭl'ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [See MILITANT.] **1**. State of being militant; warfare.
2. Military spirit or system; militarism. *H. Spencer.*

mil'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *militans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *militare* to be a soldier: cf. F. *militant*. See MILITATE.] **1**. Engaged in warfare; fighting; combating; serving as a soldier; also, combative. "The powers *militant*." *Milton.*
The church must become *militant* in its popular and secular sense. *Milman.*
2. Military; — said of an ensign. *Obs.*

mil'i-tant, *n.* A militant person; rarely, a soldier.

mil'i-ta-rism (mĭl'ĭ-tȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *militarisme*.] **1**. A military state or condition; disposition to provide for the strength and safety of a nation or government by maintaining strong military forces.
2. The spirit and temper which exalts the military virtues and ideals and minimizes the defects of military training and the cost of war and preparation for it; — often used derogatorily of the spirit which tends to confer undue privilege or prominence on the military class.

mil'i-ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* **1**. An expert in military matters.
2. One who is imbued with the spirit of militarism.

mil'i-ta-rize (-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To bring into a condition of militarism; to imbue with militarism. — **mil'i-ta-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'-), *n.*

mil'i-ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [L. *militaris*, *militarius*, fr. *miles*, *militis*, soldier: cf. F. *militaire*.] **1**. Of or pertaining to soldiers, arms, or war; belonging to, engaged in, or appropriate to, the affairs of war; according to the methods and customs of war or of armies; as, a *military* parade; *military* discipline, bravery, music, renown, men.
2. Performed or made by soldiers; supported by armed force; — opposed to *civil*; as, a *military* election; a *military* expedition; a *military* government.
Syn. — See MARTIAL.
military age, the age at which a person may enlist or becomes liable to military service, being 18 years in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, and 20 in France. — **M. and Naval Knights of Windsor**. See POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. — **m. architecture**, art and practice of designing structures for the use of troops or works demanded by the operations of troops, such as fortifications, bridges, barracks, etc. — **m. attaché**, an army officer detailed on duty with the diplomatic representative of his country at a foreign capital. He is supposed to study in all open ways the military conditions and progress in the art of war of the country to which he is sent and to report the same to the war department of his country. — **m. chest**, the funds of an army; also, the funds of a state available for military purposes. *Rhetorical.* — **m. commission**, a court organized in time of war or suspension of the civil power to try offenses against military law not cognizable by court-martial. Its proceedings may be reviewed in the same manner as those of courts-martial. — **m. drum**, the snare drum. *Rare.* — **m. engineer**, one who executes engineering works of a military nature. — **m. execution**, the ravaging of territory of an enemy because it has refused to pay a contribution. *Hist.* — **m. fever**, *Med.*, typhoid or typhus fever. — **m. hospital**, a hospital for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded of an army, being subordinate to military authority in all that relates to police and interior discipline. Military hospitals are designated as *post*, *field*, or *general*, and often by the title of the organization for which they are specially provided, as *regimental*, *brigade*, etc. — **m. law**, a branch of the general municipal law, consisting of rules ordained by the legislative, for the government of the military force (in both army and navy) of a state in peace and war, and administered in courts-martial or courts of inquiry. — **m. march**. *Music.* See 5th MARCH, 5 **b**. — **m. mast**, *Nav.*, a mast of steel carrying one or more military tops, and frequently having a ladder inside. — **m. necessity**, *Law*, the necessity which in war attends military operations and is held sufficient to justify the damaging or destruction of rights conceded to exist in times of peace. It does not admit of cruelty, wanton destruction, or perfidy.
Military necessity . . . consists in the urgency of those measures which are indispensable for securing the end of the war, and which are lawful according to the modern law and usages of war. *Field Service Regs., U. S. Army.*
— **m. order**. **a** A command proceeding from a military superior. **b** An association of military persons under a bond of certain peculiar rules; esp., such an association of knights in the Middle Ages, or a body in modern times taking a similar form, membership in which confers some distinction. — **m. police**. **a** *Mil.* An organized body of troops, part of an army or command, which exercises the functions of police among the soldiers and those attached to the troops. It also arrests stragglers, takes charge of prisoners, etc. In the United States army its functions are performed by the *provost guard*. **b** Police organized on military lines. Examples are the Royal Irish Constabulary, the French gendarmes, the Philippines Constabulary, etc. — **m. quæstor**. See QUÆSTOR. — **m. salvage**, *Law*, such a rescue of property from the enemy in time of war as gives the rescuer a right to demand a reward in the prize court. — **m. schottische**. = BARN DANCE, 1. — **m. service**. *Feudalism*, service in arms rendered by a tenant holding by military tenure. — **m. tenure**, *Feudal Law*, tenure of land on condition of performing military service. Cf. KNIGHT SERVICE. — **m. testament** *or* **will**, a nuncupative will made under the privilege accorded to soldiers in actual service. — **m. top**, *Nav.*, a platform protected by light armor on the mast of a war vessel, for mounting small machine guns and affording a vantage point for sharpshooters of the marine corps, for operating searchlights, etc. In modern naval warfare its main use is in the repulse of torpedo-boat attacks.

mil'i-ta-ry (mĭl'ĭ-tȧ-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *militaire*.] Soldiery; troops; the army; as, many of the *military* were present.

mil'i-tate (mĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; MIL'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); MIL'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *militare*, *militatum*, to be a soldier, fr. *miles*, *militis*, soldier.] **1**. To serve as a soldier; to engage in warfare; to make war; to fight; contend; — usually followed by *against* or *with*, and said of persons.
These are great questions, where great names *militate* against each other. *Burke.*
The invisible powers of heaven seemed to *militate* on the side of the pious emperor. *Gibbon.*
2. Of things, to have weight or effect; to make (for or against); to tell; — used esp. with *against*; as, the facts or evidence *militate* against this opinion.
3. **a** To conflict or be inconsistent (with). *Obs.* **b** To fight out; as, to *militate* a question. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

mi-li'tia (mĭ-lĭsh'ȧ), *n.* [L., military service, soldiery, fr. *miles*, *militis*, soldier.] **1**. Military service; warfare. *Obs.*
2. A body of troops; soldiers collectively; soldiery. *Obs.*
3. A body of citizens enrolled as a regular military force for periodical instruction, discipline, and drill, but not called into active service except in emergencies. In Great Britain, the term ceased to be used in 1907, when the militia was created into a *special reserve*. In the armies of European and other powers, the **territorial reserves** such as the *Landsturm*, *Landwehr*, *territorial army*, etc., correspond to militia. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.
4. In the United States, by act of Congress (32 Stat. 755; 1903), all able-bodied male citizens and all males of foreign birth who have declared an intention to become citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, subject to a few exemptions. It is divided into two classes, the bodies of **organized militia** of the individual States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the **reserve militia**. The organized militia is now generally called the **National Guard** (see under NATIONAL).

mi-li'tia-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who belongs to an organized militia.

mil'i-um (mĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* MILIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1**. = MILLET, 1 & 2. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small and widely distributed genus of grasses, having flat leaves, large compound panicles, 1-flowered spikelets, and an awnless flowering glume. They are called **millet grasses**, from resemblance to true millet.
3. *Med.* A small whitish or yellowish nodule in the skin due to retention of sebaceous secretion.

milk (mĭlk), *n.* [AS. *meoluc*, *meoloc*, *meolc*, *milc*; akin to OFries. *melok*, D. *melk*, G. *milch*, OHG. *miluh*, Icel. *mjōlk*, Sw. *mjölk*, Dan. *melk*, Goth. *miluks*, OIr. *melg*, *mlicht*, *blicht*, AS. *melcan* to milk, G. *melken*, OHG. *melchan*, Lith. *milszti*, L. *mulgere*, Gr. ἀμέλγειν. Cf. MILCH, EMULSION.] **1**. A white or yellowish fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, consisting of minute globules of fat suspended in a solution chiefly of casein and other proteid matters, milk sugar, and inorganic salts. That secreted before delivery and for some days thereafter is called *colostrum*. It is yellower and richer in solids than ordinary milk, and is adapted to the special needs of the newborn offspring. The constituents of milk naturally vary in amount with different animals and different individuals. The average composition of ordinary cow's milk (**whole milk**) and some related products has been given as follows:

PRODUCT.	Water.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.	Ash.	Fuel value per lb.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Calories.*
Whole milk	87.0	3.3	4.0	5.0	.7	310
Skim milk	90.5	3.4	.3	5.1	.7	165
Buttermilk	91.0	3.0	.5	4.8	.7	160
Condensed milk	26.9	8.8	8.3	54.1	1.9	1,430
Cream	74.0	2.5	18.5	4.5	.5	865
Whey	93.0	1.0	.3	5.0	.7	125

The specific gravity of ordinary cow's milk varies from 1.028 to 1.035. Owing to the lower specific gravity of the fat globules as compared with the solution, or **milk plasma**, the product called **cream**, rich in fat, separates by slow rising or is separated centrifugally. Milk is capable of undergoing various fermentations, such as lactic (ordinary souring of milk) and alcoholic (preparation of koumiss, kefir, etc.).
Standard *milk* is *milk* containing not less than twelve per cent of total solids and not less than eight and one half per cent of solids not fat, nor less than three and one quarter per cent of milk fat *Circular, U. S. Dept. of Agric.*
2. A liquid resembling milk in appearance, as the latex of a plant, the juice of the coconut, the contents of an unripe kernel of grain, the ripe, undischarged spat of an oyster, or an emulsion made by bruising seeds.
milk of almonds. = ALMOND MILK. — **m. of lime**, a watery emulsion of calcium hydroxide, or slaked lime. — **m. of sulphur**, a finely divided form of sulphur, nearly white in color, such as is produced by addition of acids to solutions of metallic polysulphides.

milk (mĭlk), *v. t.*; MILKED (mĭlkt); MILK'ING. [AS. *milcian*, *meolcian*. See MILK, *n.*] **1**. To press or draw milk from the breasts or udder of, by the hand or mouth: to withdraw the milk of, as by a mechanical device. "*Milking* the kine." *Gay.*
I have given suck, and know
How tender 't is to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shak.*
2. To draw from the breast or udder; to extract, as milk; as, to *milk* wholesome milk from healthy cows.
3. To make (milk) flow; also, to suckle. *Obs.*
4. To draw anything from as if by milking; to compel to yield profit or advantage; to "bleed;" to exploit.
They [the lawyers] *milk* an unfortunate estate as regularly as a dairyman does his stock. *London Spectator.*

Bib. A variant of MOLECH or MOLOCH, perh. noting a particular deity of the Moloch type.
mild. Milled. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*
mild, *n* Mildness; gentleness.
mild. *v. t.* To make mild; to propitiate. *Obs.* [*a.*, 12.)
mild, *adv.* Mildly. (See FLAT,
mildehede. *n.* [See MILD, *a.*; -HEAD.] Mildness. *Obs.*
mildehert. *a.* Mild-hearted. *Obs* — **mildehertnesse**, *n.* *Obs.*
mildeliche. **mildelike** ‡ MILDLY.
mil'der (mĭl'dẽr), *v. i.* To molder; decay. *Dial. Eng.*
mil'dewd. Mildewed. *Ref. Sp.*
mil'dew-er, *n.* One who mildews.
mild'ful, *a.* Merciful. *Obs.* — **mild'ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
mild'-heart'ed, *a.* Tender-hearted; gentle. — **mild'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*
mild'ish, *a* See -ISH.
mild'ly (mīld'lĭ), *adv.* of MILD.
mild'ness, *n* See -NESS.
Mil'dred (mĭl'drĕd), *n.* [From a Latinized form of AS. *Mildþryð*; cf. AS. *milde* mild, and *þrȳð* power, strength.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Mildreda* (mĭl-drē'dȧ).
mil'drop. Var. of MELDROP.
mildse. ‡ MILCE.
mild'ship, *n.* Mildness. *Obs.*
mile, *n.* [L. *milium*: cf. AS. & F. *mil*, fr. L.] Millet.
mileage ticket. *Railroads.* One of a number of tickets issued in a collective form, as in a book, each entitling the bearer to travel one or more miles.
mil'er (mīl'ẽr), *n.* *Racing.* A man or a horse specially qualified or trained to run or go a mile. *Cant.*
miler. *n.* [F. *millier* a thousand.] A military division numbering a thousand. *Obs.*
mile run. = TRAIN MILE.
Miles (mīlz), *n.* [OF. *Miles*, *Mile*, nom. of *Milon*, fr. OG. *Milo*.] Masc. prop. name.
‖ **mi'les glo'ri-o'sus** (mī'lēz glō'rĭ-ō'sŭs; 201); *pl.* MILITES GLORIOSI (mĭl'ĭ-tēz glō'rĭ-ō'-sī). [L.] Boastful soldier; esp [*cap.*], the title of a comedy of Plautus, the chief character of which is such a person.
mile'stone'. *v. t.* To furnish or mark (with) as a milestone.
mile ton. = TON MILE.
mile'way'. *n.* *Obs.* **1**. The time taken to walk one mile. 2. The distance of a mile.
mi'lha (mēl'yä), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE, *Table.* [MILIUM.
mil'i-a (mĭl'ĭ-ȧ). *n.*, *pl.* of
mil'i-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of milia; resembling millet seed.
mil'i-a'ri-um (mĭl'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Milestone. — **mi'li-a'ri-um au're-um**, a gilded column set up by Augustus in the Roman forum as a terminus of military roads.
mil'i-a-ry (mĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ; -yȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Zoöl.* One of the very small or incompletely developed tubercles on the test of an echinoid.
mil'i-a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a thousand paces; — used only in **miliary pillar**, a miliarium.
mi'lice' (mē'lēs'), *n.* [F.] Militia. *Obs.*
Mil'i-cent (mĭl'ĭ-sĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Milesent* or Sp. *Melisenda*; also LL. *Milesindis*, *Milesenda*, *Milessent*, of Germanic origin.] Fem. prop. name.
Mil'i-cho (mĭl'ĭ-kō). *D. Bib.*
miligant, *n.* Scoundrel; deceiver. *Obs.* *Scot.*
milit. *Abbr.* Military
mil'i-tant-ly, *adv.* of MILITANT.
mil'i-tant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
militar, *a.* Military. *Obs.*
mil'i-ta-ri-ly (mĭl'ĭ-tȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MILITARY.
mil'i-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mil'i-ta-ris'tic (-tȧ-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characteristic of militarists; characterized by militarism.
mil'i-ta-ry-ism (mĭl'ĭ-tȧ-rĭ-ĭz'm). *n.* Militarism. *Rare.*
mil'i-ta-ry-ment. *n.* Military skill or capacity. *Rare.*
mil'i-tas'ter (mĭl'ĭ-tăs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *miles*, *militis*, soldier + 2d *-aster*.] A military man of small capacity. *Rare.*
mil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of militating; conflict.
mi-li'ti-ate (mĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* To prepare for war; to raise militia. *Obs.*

5. *Horse Racing.* To bet against (a horse belonging to one's self and not intended to win). *Cant, Eng.*
6. To steal the message from; to "tap;" to intercept; as, to *milk* a telegraph wire or a telegram. *Cant.*
7. To draw (out); to elicit; to drain, as something away.
8. To draw out the sap, poison, venom, etc., from.
9. To subject to an action or manipulation suggestive of that practiced in milking an animal; specif., *Colloq.*, to shuffle (cards) by successively taking at the same time a card from the top and one from the bottom of the deck.
10. *Elec.* To cause (a storage battery) to milk.

milk (mĭlk), *v. i.* **1.** To draw or to yield milk.
2. *Elec.* To give off small gas bubbles during the final part of the charging operation; — said of a storage battery.

milk and water. **1.** Lit., milk diluted with water.
2. The color of such milk; bluish white; also, a cloth of this color. *Obs.*
3. [*Often hyphened.*] Weak, silly, or wishy-washy talk, sentiment, or the like.

milk′-and-wa′ter. *a.* Weak; insipid; flat; wishy-washy.

milk crust. *Med.* Vesicular eczema occurring on the face and scalp of nursing infants.

milk cure. *Med.* Treatment of disease by the exclusive use of milk as food, used esp. in forms of indigestion.

milk cyst. *Med.* A cystic tumor containing milk, caused by obstruction to the flow of milk in the mammary ducts.

milk dentition. The set of deciduous teeth of a mammal. See TOOTH.

milk′er (mĭl′kẽr), *n.* **1.** One that milks, in any sense; also, a mechanical apparatus for milking cows.
2. One that gives milk or a fluid likened to milk, as a cow or other animal, or, rarely, a tree.

milk fever. **a** *Med.* A fever, usually transitory, attending first lactation. **b** *Veter.* = CEREBRAL ANÆMIA.

milk′fish′ (mĭlk′fĭsh′), *n.* A large, silvery, toothless fish (*Chanos chanos*) allied to the herrings, common in warm parts of the Pacific.

($\frac{1}{15}$) Milkfish (*Chanos chanos*).

milk fungus. Any mushroom fungus of the genus *Lactarius*; — so called from its milky or colored juice.

milk hedge. An African cactuslike shrub (*Euphorbia tirucalli*) the milky juice of which is used locally as a remedy for syphilis. It is much cultivated as a hedge plant in Africa and India.

milk ill. *Veter.* A form of indigestion in lambs occurring when, at weaning, they begin to take solid food.

milk leg. **a** *Med.* A painful general swelling of the leg, usually in puerperal women, caused by an inflammation of veins, and characterized by a white appearance occasioned by an accumulation of serum and sometimes of pus in the cellular tissue; phlegmasia dolens. **b** *Veter.* A chronic general swelling of the leg of a horse, which follows an attack of lymphangitis. See LYMPHANGITIS.

milk′-liv′ered, *a.* White-livered; timorous. *Shak.*

milk′maid′ (mĭlk′mād′), *n.* **1.** A woman who milks cows or is employed in a dairy.
2. Any of various plants, as the cuckoo-flower, the bird's-foot trefoil, the oxlip, bindweed, etc.; also, a variety of the common holly with white-spotted leaves. *Dial. Eng.*

milk′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* MILKMEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man who sells milk or delivers it to customers.
2. A man who milks cows. *Rare.*

milk molar. One of the deciduous molar teeth of mammals which are shed and replaced by the premolars.

milk parsley. An apiaceous plant (*Peucedanum palustre*) of Europe and Asia, having an acrid milky juice.

milk pea. Any plant of the genus *Galactia.*

milk punch. A punch made with spirit, milk, sugar, etc.

milk′-sick′, *a.* *Med.* Affected with milk sickness.

milk sickness. *Veter.* A peculiar malignant disease, occurring in parts of the western United States, and affecting certain kinds of farm stock (esp. cows), and persons using the meat or dairy products of infected cattle. Its chief symptoms in man are uncontrollable vomiting, obstinate constipation, pain, and muscular tremors. Its origin in cattle has been variously ascribed to the presence of certain plants in their food, and to polluted water.

milk snake. A common harmless snake (*Osceola doliata triangula*) of a grayish color with three series of brown, rounded, black-bordered blotches and an arrow-shaped occipital spot. It occurs from Virginia to Iowa and northward, and is popularly supposed to frequent milk houses for the purpose of drinking milk, though it is probably after the mice infesting such places. It reaches a length of about three feet.

milk′sop′ (mĭlk′sŏp′), *n.* **1.** A piece of bread sopped in milk; *pl.*, fig., soft speeches. *Obs. & R.*
2. An infant still on a milk diet. *Obs. & R.*
3. An effeminate or unmanly man; a mollycoddle. *Shak.*
To wed a *milksop* or a coward ape. *Chaucer.*

milk thistle. **a** A southern European thistle (*Mariana mariana*) with prickly white-blotched nearly glabrous leaves and large heads of purple flowers. It is sometimes cultivated, and is naturalized in California and Oregon. Also called *lady's-thistle.* **b** The sow thistle.

milk tooth. One of the temporary deciduous teeth of a mammal. In man there are twenty in all (four incisors, two canine, and four molars in each jaw), but lower mammals have various numbers, or none. See TOOTH.

milk tree. **a** The cow tree. **b** Any of several other trees having abundant latex.

milk vein. A large subcutaneous vein returning blood from the udder of a cow. It is visible in the living animal, extending from the side of the udder along the lower side of the abdomen. The extent of its development is a supposed index of milking qualities.

milk vetch. **a** An Old World fabaceous herb (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*) supposed to increase the yield of milk in goats that feed on it. **b** Hence, any plant of this genus or of the related genera *Homalobus, Phaca,* etc.

milk′weed′ (mĭlk′wēd′), *n.* **1.** **a** Any plant of the genus *Asclepias*; — so called from the milk, or latex. See ASCLEPIAS. **b** Hence, any plant of the family Asclepiadaceæ.
2. Any of several other plants possessing a similarly abundant latex, as: **a** Any spurge, esp. the flowering spurge. **b** Any species of *Lactuca.* **c** The dogbane. **d** Specif., in Great Britain, the cow parsley or the milk parsley. **e** The sow thistle.

milk′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* Any of several trees or shrubs having abundant latex, or milk, as: **a** In Cuba, the moraceous tree *Pseudolmedia havanensis.* **b** In Jamaica, the euphorbiaceous tree *Sapium laurocerasus*; — called also *Jamaica milkwood.* **c** The West Indian apocynaceous shrub *Rauwolfia canescens.* **d** In South Africa, a sapotaceous timber tree (*Sideroxylon inerme*). **e** In Australia, the paperbark.

milk′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Polygala*, formerly reputed to cause flow of milk in nurses, esp. the European species *P. vulgaris.* **b** Any species of *Campanula.* *Rare.* **c** = SEA MILKWORT.

milk′y (mĭl′kĭ), *a.*; MILK′I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); MILK′I-EST. **1** Like, or suggestive of, milk, as in color or consistency; specif., milk-white; whitish and turbid; as, the water is *milky.*
2. Consisting of, containing, or abounding in, milk.
Pails high foaming with a *milky* flood *Pope.*
3. Yielding milk, as an animal or a plant.
4. Mild; gentle; tame; spiritless; effeminate; timorous.
Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart? *Shak.*
5. *Elec.* Of a storage battery, being in such a condition that it milks in charging, or would milk if a current should be passed through it.

milky mangrove. = BLIND-YOUR-EYES. — **m. scall,** milk crust. — **m. sea.** = MILK SEA. — **the M. Way,** *or* **Galaxy.** *Astron.*, the faintly luminous tract or belt seen at night stretching across the heavens, and composed of stars and nebulous masses so distant and blended as not to be distinguishable by the naked eye. The Galaxy is irregular in form, varying in width, and traversed by rifts, one of which parts it throughout a third of its circumference. The camera reveals a great many remarkable dark spaces, as the Coalsack (which see). See UNIVERSE, *Citation.*

mill (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* a thousand. Cf. MILE.] The thousandth part of a monetary unit; esp., a money of account of the United States having the value of the tenth of a cent or the thousandth of a dollar.

mill, *n.* [ME. *mille, melle, mulle, milne,* AS. *myln, mylen*; akin to D. *molen,* G. *mühle,* OHG. *muli, mulin,* Icel. *mylna*; all prob. fr. L. *molina,* fr. *mola* millstone; prop., that which grinds, akin to *molere* to grind, Goth. *malan,* G. *mahlen,* and to E. *meal.* See MEAL flour; cf. MOLINE.]
1. A building provided with machinery for grinding grain into flour; hence, a machine for grinding or comminuting grain, and, by extension, other material, by rubbing and crushing it between two hard, rough, or indented surfaces; as, a grist*mill*; a coffee *mill*; a bone *mill.*
2. A machine used for expelling the juice, sap, etc., from vegetable tissues by pressure, grinding, tearing, or cutting; as, a cider *mill*; a cane *mill.*
3. A machine for grinding and polishing; as, a lapidary *mill.*
4. A common name for various machines which produce a manufactured product, or change the form of a raw material by the continuous repetition of some simple action; as, a saw*mill*; a stamp *mill,* etc.
5. A building or collection of buildings with machinery by which the processes of manufacturing are carried on; as, a cotton *mill*; a powder *mill*; a rolling *mill.*
6. *Die Sinking.* A hardened steel roller having a design in relief, used for imprinting a reversed copy of the design in a softer metal, as copper.
7. *Mining.* **a** An excavation made in the country rock to obtain, through the progressive caving of the roof, etc., material for filling stopes. **b** A passage connecting a stope or upper level with a level below, intended to be filled with broken ore which can then be drawn out at the bottom as desired for further transportation.
8. *Mach.* A milling cutter.
9. [From the v.] A pugilistic encounter. *Cant.*
10. Short for TREADMILL.
11. The raised or ridged edge or surface made in milling anything, as a coin or screw.

through the mill. **a** Through the bankruptcy court. *Eng. Slang.* **b** Through the suffering, discipline, or training necessary to bring one to a certain degree of knowledge or skill, or to a certain mental state. *Colloq.*

mill (mĭl), *v. t.*; MILLED (mĭld); MILL′ING. [See MILL, *n.*; cf. MULLER.] **1.** To subject to some operation or process in a mill; to shape, finish, transform, etc., by means of a mill or machine; as: **a** To pass, as cloth, through a fulling mill; to full. **b** To reduce to fine particles, or to small pieces, in a mill; to grind; comminute; powder. **c** To hull (seeds) by using a mill. **d** To roll, as steel, into bars. **e** To shape or dress, as metal, by means of a rotary cutter; to make, as a key seat, with such a cutter. **f** *Silk Manuf.* To throw. **g** To saw (timber) in a sawmill. **h** *Mining.* To dress or crush (ore) in a mill; hence, to yield when milled or crushed; as, the ore will *mill* $15 to the ton.
2. To make a raised border around, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across, the edges of, as of a coin, or a screw head; also, to stamp in a coining press; to coin.
3. To beat, as with the fists; to thrash; fight; vanquish; break; smash. *Cant.*
4. *Mining.* To fill (a winze or interior incline) with broken ore, to be drawn out at the bottom. See MILL, *n.*, 7 **b.**
5. To cause to mill, or circle round, as cattle.
6. To make frothy, as by churning or whipping; as, to *mill* chocolate.

mill (mĭl), *v. i.* **1.** To undergo hulling.
2. To move in a circle, as cattle upon a plain.
The deer and the pig and the nilghai were *milling* round and round in a circle of eight or ten miles radius. *Kipling.*
3. To swim suddenly in a new direction; — said of whales.
4. To take part in a mill; to box. *Cant.*

Mil′la (mĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. *Milla,* head gardener at the court of Madrid.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of bulbous liliaceous plants. See FROSTFLOWER.

mill bar. *Iron Works.* A rough bar rolled or drawn directly from a bloom or puddle bar for conversion into merchant iron in the mill.

mill′board′ (mĭl′bōrd′; 201), *n.* A strong, hard-pressed, flexible pasteboard, made from hemp, rope yarn, cotton or linen rags, etc. The best quality, used chiefly in bookbinding, is handmade in molds, inferior qualities being made on a single-cylinder machine.

mill cake. **a** The incorporated materials for gunpowder, in the form of a dense mass or cake, ready for the process of granulation. **b** Oil cake.

mill cinder. *Metal.* Slag from a reheating or puddling furnace. It is used in making bulldog and cinder pig.

mill construction. *Arch.* A type of construction designed to procure the greatest possible protection against fire without actual fireproofing, the end being gained by the disposition of the woodwork in solid masses, by floors and walls built without boxed-up hollow places, the flooring of three-inch plank or the like without joists resting directly on girders and brick walls. *U. S.*

mill′dam′ (mĭl′dăm′), *n.* A dam to make a mill pond; also, the mill pond itself.
They saw a boat . . . whirling about tumultuously in the racing and rain-swollen eddies of the *milldam.* *F. W. Farrar*

milled (mĭld), *p. a.* Having been subjected to some process of milling. — **milled board.** = MILLBOARD. — **m. butter,** butter gathered from various sources, blended and packed at a packing house. *New Zealand.* — **m. lead** (lĕd), lead rolled into sheets. — **m. soap,** soap dried and ground (as with perfume), and pressed into shape.

mil′le-fi-o′ri (mĭl′ē-fĭ-ō′rē), *a.* Also **mil le-fi-o′re.** [It. *mille* thousand + *fiore* flower, pl. *fiori.*] Designating a kind of ornamental glass made by fusing together slender rods or tubes of colored glass, cutting the product transversely, and joining the sections or embedding them in clear glass. Cf. VITRO-DI-TRINA. — *n.* Millefiori glass or glassware.

mil′le-na′ri-an (-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See MILLENARY.] Of or pert. to a thousand (years); of or pert. to the millennium, millenarianism, or the millenarians; believing in the millennium. — *n.* A believer in the millennium; a chiliast.

mil′le-na′ri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine of the millenarians; belief in the millennium.

mil′le-na-ry (mĭl′ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *millenarius,* fr. *milleni* a thousand each, fr. *mille* a thousand: cf. F. *millénaire.* See MILE.] **1.** Pert. to, or consisting of, a thousand, esp. a thousand years; also, in command of a thousand men.
2. Pert. to the millennium or the millenarians; millennial.

millenary petition, *Eng. Hist.*, an unsuccessful petition of 825 clergymen, presented to James I. on his way to London (1603), praying reform in the ecclesiastical courts, changes in the Prayer Book, etc.

mil′le-na-ry, *n.* **1.** A thousand; the space of a thousand years; a millennium. "During that *millenary.*" *Hare.*
2. A millenarian.
3. A thousandth anniversary, or its celebration; a millennial; as, the King Alfred *millenary.*

mil-len′ni-al (mĭ-lĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a millennium, esp. the millennium of Christian prophecy; as, a *millennial* period; *millennial* happiness.

mil-len′ni-al, *n.* A thousandth anniversary.

mil-len′ni-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *mille* a thousand + *annus* a year. See MILE; ANNUAL.] **1.** A thousand years; also, a thousandth anniversary; a millenary.
2. Specif., the thousand years mentioned in Rev. xx., during which holiness is to be triumphant throughout the world. Some believe that during this period Christ will reign on earth in person with his saints.
3. Hence, fig., a time or period of great happiness, good government, freedom from wickedness, or the like.

mil′le-pede (mĭl′ē-pēd), **mil′le-ped** (-pĕd), *n.* Also **mil′li-pede, -ped.** [L. *millepeda*; *mille* a thousand + *pes, pedis,* foot.] **1.** Any of numerous myriapods constituting the order or subclass Chilognatha, one of the two principal groups of Myriapoda. They usually have a more or less cylindrical body covered with hard integument and

milk adder. The milk snake.
milk′-and-wa′ter-ish, *a.*, **-wa′ter-y,** *a.*, **-wa′ter-i-ness, -wa′ter-ism,** *n.* See -ISH, -Y, -NESS, -ISM. *Colloq.*
milk blotch. = MILK CRUST.
milk brother. A foster brother.
milk′bush′, *n.* **a** Any apocynaceous shrub of the genus *Wrightia.* **b** The milk hedge.
milk cistern. A cavity in a cow's udder just above the teat, divided into pockets receiving the larger milk ducts.
milk′en, *a.* = MILKY. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*
milk′er-ess, *n.* A milkmaid. *R.*
milk escutcheon. = MILK MIRROR. See ESCUTCHEON, 2.
milk factory. A factory where cream is separated from milk.
milk farm. A dairy farm.
milk′ful, *a.* Full of, or abounding with, milk. *Obs.* or *Dial.*
milk glass. Glass of a milky appearance, as cryolite glass.
milk′-grass′, *n.* Corn salad. *Dial. Eng.* [MILKY.]
milk′i-ly (mĭl′kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
milk′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
milk′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of MILK.
milk ipecac. Flowering spurge
milk′ish, *a.* Milky. *Obs.*
milk kinship. The relationship arising from being nursed at the same breast.
milk knot. *Med.* A hard lump sometimes formed in the female breast after inflammation.
milk′less, *a.* See -LESS.
milk line. *Embryol.* The line in a fetus along which the mammary glands ultimately develop.
milk meat *or* **meats.** Food made from milk, as butter. *Obs.*
milk mirror. See ESCUTCHEON, 2. [GUS.]
milk mushroom. = MILK FUNGUS.
milk′ness, *n.* Dairy products collectively; also, yield of milk. *Obs.* or *Dial. Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*
milk plant. = CAUSTIC CREEPER.
milk plasma. The solution in which the fat globules of milk are suspended. See MILK
milk pump. = BREAST PUMP.
milk ranch. A dairy farm. *Local, U. S.*
milk sap. Latex. [CRUST.]
milk scab *or* **scall.** = MILK
milk sea. A peculiar whitish phosphorescence on the sea.
milk shield. See ESCUTCHEON, 2.
milk′sop′ping, *a.* Milksoppy.
milk′sop′pish-ness. **milk′sop′ism,** *n.* See -ISH, -NESS, -ISM.
milk′sop′py, *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a milksop.
milk′stone′, *n.* Any of various white stones, as a flint pebble.
milk sugar. = LACTOSE **a.**
milk thrush. = APHTHÆ.
milk tie. = MILK KINSHIP.
milk tube *or* **vessel.** = LATICIFEROUS CELL.
milk vine. = SILK VINE.
milkweed butterfly. The monarch butterfly.
milkweed family. *Bot.* The family Asclepiadaceæ.
milk well. The point just behind the sternum where a cow's milk vein enters the body.
milk′y-hedge′, *n.* A tropical African hedge plant (*Euphorbia tirucalli*) cultivated in India.
mill, *n.* [Cf. MILL to grind.] Oak bark. *Obs.*
mill, *n.* [F. *mil.*] Millet. *Obs.*
mill, *v. t.* To rob (a house); to steal. *Obs.* — *n.* A housebreaker; a thief. *Obs.*
mil′la (mĕl′yȧ; 194), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
mill′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
Mil′la-mant (mĭl′ȧ-mănt), *n.* The elegant, brilliant, coquettish, but not heartless heroine of Congreve's "The Way of the World." [WARD, *n. Obs.*]
mill art. Scot. var. of MILL-
mill banding. Belting for mill machinery. [or *R.*]
mill beetle. A cockroach. *Obs.*
mill bill. An adz for dressing millstones.
mill boom. A log boom near a sawmill to retain floating logs.
Millboy of the Slashes. Henry Clay (1777–1852); — a sobriquet alluding to his being sent on errands to a mill near his birth place in a district called *the Slashes* in Hanover County, Va.
mill car. *Railroads.* A flat car on which is mounted a heavy hoisting engine. *U. S.*
mill cog. *Mach.* Any cog in the spur wheel on the axle of a windmill or water wheel.
mill course. Mill race. [*Cant.*]
mill′doll′, *n.* Bridewell. *Obs.*
millecup′le, *a.* [L. *mille* thousand + E. *decuple.*] Thousandfold. *Obs.*
‖ **mille′fleurs′** (mēl′flûr′), *n.* [F. *mille-fleurs*; *mille* thousand + *fleurs* flowers.] A perfume composed of extracts from many kinds of flowers.
millefoil. ✝ MILFOIL.
millelote. ✝ MELILOT.
mil′le-na-rism, *n.* Millenarianism. *Obs.*
mil′le-na-rist, *n.* A millenarian.
mill end. A mill remnant of cloth.
mil-len′ni-a (mĭ-lĕn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of MILLENNIUM. [rian.]
mil-len′ni-al-ist, *n.* A millena-
mil-len′ni-al-ly, *adv.* of MILLENNIAL. See -LY.
mil-len′ni-an. *a.* Of or pert. to a, or the, millennium. — *n.* A millenarian.
mil-len′ni-an-ism, *n.* Millenarianism. *Obs.* [rian *Obs.*]
mil-len′ni-an-ite, *n.* A millena-
mil-len′ni-a-rism (mĭ-lĕn′ĭ-ȧ-rĭz′m), *n.* Millenarianism.
mil-len′ni-a-ry (-rĭ), *a.* Millennial. [*Obs.*]
mil′len-nist, *n.* A millenarian.
mil-lep′o-ra (mĭ-lĕp′ō-rȧ; mĭl′ē-pō′rȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Genus including the millepores.

composed of numerous segments, each (except certain anterior ones) having two pairs of legs attached near together on the ventral surface. The millepedes are slow in their motions, feeding largely on vegetable matter, and have no poison fangs. The genital apertures are between the second and third segments.

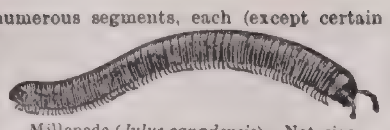
Millepede (*Iulus canadensis*). Nat. size.

2. A pill bug or wood louse.

mil′le-pore (mĭl′ē-pōr; 201), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand + *-pore* as in *madrepore*: cf. F. *millépore*.] Any coral of the genus *Millepora*, belonging to the order Hydrocorallina, of the class Hydrozoa (not to the Anthozoa, as most corals). They have a smooth surface with minute perforations for the zooids, which are of two kinds. The millepores form incrusting, branching, or foliaceous masses, often of large size. In the warm parts of the Pacific and Indian oceans they are important reef-building corals. — **mil′le-por′i-form** (-pŏr′ĭ-fôrm), **mil′le-po-rine** (-pō-rĭn; -rīn), *a.*

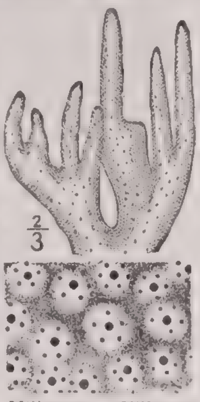
2/3
Millepore (*Millepora alcicornis*) of Florida, with part of surface enlarged to show large and small pores.

mill′er (mĭl′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who operates, keeps, or attends a mill, esp. a flour mill or gristmill.
2. A milling machine, or a tool for use in one.
3. a Any of various moths; — so called because their wings appear as if covered with dust or powder, like a miller's clothes. **b** The eagle ray *Myliobatis aquila.* **c** The male hen harrier. *Local.* **d** A young spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.* **e** A whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*
4. *Angling.* An artificial fly imitating a moth miller.
5. A boxer or pugilist. *Slang or Cant.*

mill′er-ite (-īt), *n.* [After W. H. *Miller*, English mineralogist.] *Min.* Native nickel sulphide, NiS, a brass-yellow mineral commonly occurring in delicate capillary crystals, also in incrustations; — sometimes called *hair pyrites.* H., 3–3.5. Sp. gr., 5.3–5.65.

Mill′er-ite, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of William Miller (d. 1849), an American preacher who taught that the end of the world and the second coming of Christ were at hand. He predicted that this would occur in 1843.

mill′er's–thumb′ (mĭl′ẽrz-thŭm′), *n.* **a** Any of certain small fresh-water cottoid spiny-finned fishes of the genera *Cottus* and *Uranidea*, as *C. gobio* of Europe, *C. ictalops* of the eastern United States, *C. punctulatus* of the Yellowstone River, *U. gracilis* of New England, and others. They lurk under stones and weeds in running streams, feeding on insects, eggs of other fishes, etc. **b** A small bird; esp., the goldcrest, the willow warbler, or the long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

1/3
Miller's-thumb (*Cottus gobio*).

Miller symbols. [See MILLERITE.] *Cryst.* A system of symbols for representing planes or forms in terms of the reciprocals of their parameters, *h* being the reciprocal of the intercept on the *a* axis, *k* of that on the *b* axis, *l* of that on the *c* axis (and, in the hexagonal system, *i* of that on the third lateral axis). Thus, if a certain plane makes the intercepts, 1-2 on *a*, 1 on *b*, ∞ on *c*, its symbol (*hkl*) is 210.

mil-les′i-mal (mĭ-lĕs′ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *millesimus*, fr. *mille* a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; also, of or pertaining to a thousandth; concerned with thousandths; as, *millesimal* fractions; *millesimal* fineness. — *n.* A thousandth. — **mil-les′i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

mil′let (mĭl′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F., dim. of *mil*, L. *milium*; akin to Gr. μελίνη.] **1.** Any of various small-seeded cereal and forage grasses; specif.: **a** An annual grass (*Panicum miliaceum*) extensively cultivated in Europe and Asia for its grain, which is used both as an article of diet for man and as a food for birds. In the United States millet is commonly cut for hay. **b** With a descriptive or qualifying word: Any of various other grasses, as pearl *millet*, Italian *millet*, etc.

Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*). Inflorescence. (⅛)

2. The seed or grain of any of these grasses.
3. = CENCHRINE. *Obs.*

millet disease. *Veter.* A chronic disease of the bones of horses largely fed with millet, having a very strong resemblance to osteoporosis.

millet grass. a A tall woodland grass (*Milium effusum*) found throughout the north temperate zone. **b** In Australia, the grass *Panicum decompositum*, the seeds of which are used as food by the natives.

mill head. a The head of water employed to turn a mill wheel. **b** In a horse mill, the part from which the driving gear is hung.

mil′li- (mĭl′ĭ-). [From L. *mille* a thousand.] *Metric System, Elec., Mech., etc.* A prefix denoting *a thousandth part of*; as, *milli*meter, *milli*gram, *milli*ampere.

mil′li-am-pere′ (-ăm-pâr′), *n.* [*milli-* + *ampere*.] *Elec.* A unit, the thousandth of an ampere.

mil′li-ard (mĭl′ĭ-ärd; -yärd), *n.* [F., fr. *mille*, *mil*, thousand, L. *mille*.] A thousand millions; — called also (in French and American usage) *billion.* See BILLION.

mil′li-a-ry (mĭl′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *milliarius* containing a thousand, fr. *mille* thousand. See MILE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman mile, or distances by miles; denoting a mile or miles.

A *milliary* column, from which they used to compute the distance of all the cities and places of note. *Evelyn.*

2. Of or pertaining to a millennium. *Obs.*

mil′li-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *milliarium*. See MILLIARY, *a.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A milestone.
2. A millenarian. *Obs.*

‖ **mil lier′** (mē′lyā′), *n.* [F., fr. *mille* thousand.] A weight of the metric system. = METRIC TON.

mil′li-gram, **mil′li-gramme** (mĭl′ĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *milligramme*; *milli-* + *gramme*. See 2d GRAM.] One thousandth of a gram. See METRIC SYSTEM.

mil′li-li′ter, **mil′li-li′tre** (mĭl′ĭ-lē′tẽr), *n.* [F. *millilitre*; *milli-* milli- + *litre*. See LITER.] One thousandth of a liter; a cubic centimeter. See METRIC SYSTEM.

mil′li-me′ter, **mil′li-me′tre** (-mē′tẽr), *n.* [F. *millimètre*; *milli-* milli- + *mètre*. See 1st METER.] One thousandth of a meter, or .03937 of an inch. See METRIC SYSTEM.

mil′li-mi′cron (-mī′krŏn), *n.* [*milli-* + *micron*.] The thousandth part of a micron or the millionth part of a millimeter; — a unit of length used in measuring light waves, etc.

mil′li-ner (mĭl′ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [From *Milaner* an inhabitant of *Milan*, in Italy; hence, a man from *Milan* who imported women's finery.] **1.** [*cap.*] An inhabitant of Milan. *Obs.*
2. An importer or vendor of miscellaneous fancy articles, esp. from Milan. *Obs.*

No *milliner* can so fit his customers with gloves. *Shak.*

3. A person, usually a woman, who makes, trims, or deals in hats, bonnets, headdresses, etc., for women.

mil′li-ner-y (-nẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The articles made or sold by milliners, as hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons.
2. The business or work of a milliner.

mill′ing (mĭl′ĭng), *vb. n.* of MILL; as: The act or employment of grinding or passing through a mill; the process of fulling cloth; the process of making a raised or indented edge upon coin, etc.; the process of dressing surfaces of various shapes with rotary cutters; the process of grinding dried slices of bar soap between heavy horizontal rollers, a preliminary operation in the manufacture of various colored and perfumed toilet soaps; in New Zealand, the process of mixing and stirring, as butter, by machinery.

milling cutter. *Mach.* A fluted, sharp-edged rotary cutter for shaping and dressing metal surfaces.

milling machine. *Mach.* **a** A power machine tool in which milling cutters are used for shaping and dressing metal surfaces. **b** A machine used in a mint for rolling up the edges of coin blanks prior to stamping.

milling saw. A thick circular saw for cutting metal.

milling system. *Mining.* A system of mining in which a tunnel is driven through the bottom of the ore body to be excavated, the ore being drilled and blasted or otherwise loosened at the top and conveyed to the tunnel by shafts which are gradually widened at the top into funnel-shaped chutes, until, when the workings reach the tunnel, the whole excavation resembles a quarry which can be worked in the usual way. The material excavated is continuously removed by cars running through the tunnel. This method can be economically applied only where the body of ore is very large and deep.

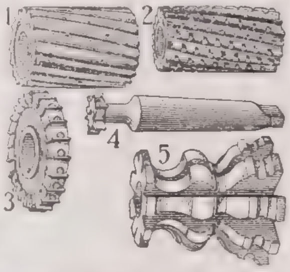

Milling Cutters. 1 Cutter with Spiral Teeth; 2 Same with Nicked Teeth for heavy cuts; 3 Side Cutter with Tool-steel Teeth inserted in Cast-iron Body; 4 T-slot Cutter; 5 Formed Cutter for special contour work

Mil′ling-to′ni-a (mĭl′ĭng-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Millington* (1628–1704), professor at Oxford, Eng.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of bignoniaceous trees having a corky bark, bipinnate or tripinnate leaves, and large white corymbose flowers. *M. hortensis* is the East Indian cork tree.

milling tool. A roller with indented edge or surface, for producing like indentations in metal by rolling pressure, as in turning; a knurling tool; also, a milling cutter.

mil′lion (mĭl′yŭn), *n.* [F., ultimately fr. L. *mille* a thousand; cf. LL. *millio* million, It. *milione*. See MILE.] **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, — written 1,000,000. See HUNDRED, *Note.*
2. A very great number; an indefinitely large number.

Millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

3. a A million coins or monetary units of some understood kind, as, in the United States, dollars, or, in Great Britain, pounds; as, he is said to be worth a *million.*

We spent a *million* on the Carnival. *S. A. Brooke.*

b The mass of common people; — with the article *the.*

For the play, I remember, pleased not the *million.* *Shak.*

mil′lion, *a.* Numbering, or consisting of, a million.

mil′lion-aire′ (mĭl′yŭn-âr′), *n.* Also **mil′lion-naire′.** [F. *millionnaire.*] One whose wealth is counted by a million or millions of dollars, pounds, francs, marks, etc.; a very rich person; a person worth a million or more.

mil′lion-a-ry (mĭl′yŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Having a million or millions (of money); also, of, pert. to, or consisting of, millions; as, *millionary* chronology. — *n.* A millionaire.

mil′lioned (mĭl′yŭnd), *a.* **1.** Numbered by millions; innumerable. *Obs. or R.*
2. Having a million or millions (of money).

mil′lion-fold′ (mĭl′yŭn-fōld′), *a.* A million times as much or as many. — *adv.* A million times; — with *a.*

mil′lionth (mĭl′yŭnth), *a.* Coming last in a series of a million; also, constituting one of a million equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

mil′lionth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by one million; one of a million equal parts; a millionth part.

mil′li-stere (mĭl′ĭ-stēr), *n.* [F. *millistère*; *milli-* milli- + *stère* a stere.] A liter, or cubic decimeter.

Mil′lon's′ re-a′gent (mē′yôNz′). [After A. N. E. *Millon* (1812–67), French chemist.] *Chem.* A solution of a mercuric salt, as the nitrate, containing free nitrous acid. Such a solution may be made by dissolving mercury in fuming nitric acid and diluting. Proteid substances, and also tyrosine and other phenols, react with it, giving a red coloration (**Millon's reaction**).

mill pond. 1. A pond that supplies the water for a mill.
2. The Atlantic Ocean. *Jocose.*

mill race. The canal in which water is conveyed to a mill wheel, or the current which drives the wheel. Cf. RACE.

mill′rind′, **mill′rynd′** (mĭl′rĭnd′), *n.* The rind of a millstone.

mill run. *Mining.* **a** A test of the mineral contents of rock or ore by actual milling. **b** A mill race. **c** The work of an amalgamating mill between two clean-ups. *Oxf. E. D.*

mill′-run′, *v. t.* *Mining.* To yield (so much weight or worth of precious metal per ton of ore) at a mill run.

mill scale. A black scale of magnetic oxide of iron formed on iron and steel plates, etc., during manufacture. See SCALE, *n.*, 8.

mill′stone′ (mĭl′stōn′), *n.* **1.** Either of two circular stones, often built up of several pieces, used for grinding grain or other substance; also, the material of which the stones are composed; buhrstone. Various stones of rough texture are used, esp. cellular siliceous stones, and the grinding surfaces are dressed in a system of radiating furrows. The revolving stone, usually the upper, is called the *runner*; the other, which remains at rest, the *bed.*
2. Fig.: **a** Something that grinds or crushes. **b** A heavy burden. (See *Matt.* xviii. 6.)

I am only a *millstone* about your neck. *Hall Caine.*

3. An old species of taxation in Spain. *Obs.*

Millstone Grit. *Geol.* A formation, mainly of hard coarse sandstone and fine conglomerate, underlying the coal measures. It is found in the British Isles and in America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*; POTTSVILLE CONGLOMERATE.

mill tail. The water that flows from a mill wheel after turning it, or the channel in which the water flows.

mill wheel. The water wheel that drives a mill.

mill′work′ (mĭl′wûrk′), *n.* **a** The shafting, gearing, and other driving machinery of mills. **b** The setting up or operating of mill machinery. **c** The product of a mill.

mill′wright′ (-rīt′), *n.* One whose occupation is to build mills, or to set up their machinery; now, usually, a workman who erects the shafting, etc., in a workshop or factory. — **mill′wright′ing**, *n.*

mi-lord′ (mĭ-lôrd′), *n.* [F. (also It., Sp., Russ.), fr. E. *my*

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mil′le-po-rite (mĭl′ē-pō-rīt), *n.* *Paleon.* A fossil millepore.

Mill′er, Dai′sy (dā′zĭ mĭl′ẽr). The heroine and title of a story by Henry James. She is a vivacious American girl traveling in Europe, where her ignorance and disregard of local conventionalities occasion misconstructions of her conduct.

milleray. ✝ MILREIS.

miller dog. A dogfish (*Cynias canis*). *Local, Eng.* [*Rare.*

mill′er-ess, *n.* A miller's wife.

mill′er-ing, *n.* The occupation or business of a miller.

Mill′er-ism (mĭl′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrines of William Miller. See MILLERITE.

mille′role′ (mĭl′rōl′), *n.* [F.] See MEASURE, *Table.* [ver.

mil′let-seed′ rash. Miliary fe-

millewell. ✝ MULVEL.

mill eye. The opening in the runner of a mill through which the meal escapes. *Oxf. E. D.*

mill file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

mill finish. *Paper Manuf.* Finish imparted by calender rolls.

mill′ful, *n.* See -FUL.

mill furnace. *Iron Works.* A furnace in which puddled bar is reheated for rolling to a finish.

mill′-head′, *a.* = MILL-HEADED. *Rare.* [milled head.

mill′-head′ed, *a.* Having a

mill hole. *Mining.* = MILL, *n.*, 7 b.

mill′house′, *n.* A building in which milling is done; a mill.

mil′li-ad, *n.* [*milli-* + 2d *-ad* a.] A period of a thousand years.

mil′li-am′me-ter (mĭl′ĭ-ăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* An instrument for measuring milliamperes.

mil′li-am-pere′me′ter (-ăm-pâr′mē′tẽr), *n.* [*milliampere* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* A current meter indicating milliamperes.

mil′li-are (mĭl′ĭ-ār; mĭl′ĭ-âr′), *n.* [F. See MILLI-; 1st ARE.] See MEASURE.

mil′lième′ (mĭl′yĕm′), *n.* [F., lit., thousandth.] See COIN.

mil-lif′lu-ous. ✝ MELLIFLUOUS.

mil′li-fold′, *a.* [L. *mille* thousand + E. *-fold.*] Thousandfold. *Obs.*

mil′li-grade, *a.* [*milli-* + L. *gradus* step, degree.] Having a thousand degrees.

mil′li-hen′ry (mĭl′ĭ-hĕn′rĭ), *n.* *Elec.* Thousandth of a henry.

mil′li-ne′ri-al (mĭl′ĭ-nē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to milliners or millinery.

mil′li-ner-ing, *n.* Milliner's work. — *p. a.* Doing such work.

mil′li-net′ (mĭl′ĭ-nĕt′), *n.* [Cf. MILLINERY.] **1.** A stiff cotton fabric for lining bonnets.
2. A kind of machine-made net.

mill′-ink′, *n.* = MILLRIND.

mil′li-oer′sted (mĭl′ĭ-ûr′stĕd), *n.* *Elec.* The thousandth of an oersted.

mil′lion (mĭl′yŭn). Obs. or dial. var. of MELON. [See DOM.

mil′lion-aire′dom (-âr′dŭm), *n.*

mil′lion-air′ess, *n.* A woman who is a millionaire, or the wife of a millionaire. *Humorous.*

mil′lion-air′ish (-âr′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. [See -ISM.

mil′lion-air′ism (-âr′ĭz′m), *n.*

mil′lion-er, *n.* Millionaire. *Rare.*

mil′lion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* State of being worth a million or millions. [*Rare.*

mil′lion-ist, *n.* A millionaire.

mil′lion-ize, *v. t.* **a** To multiply by a million or millions. **b** To make a millionaire of; to enrich greatly. **c** To accustom to (reckoning by) millions.

‖ **mil′lion′naire′** (*F.* mē′lyō′nâr′), *n.* [F.] Millionaire.

mil′lion-oc′ra-cy (mĭl′yŭn-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*millionaire* + *-cracy.*] Rule of millionaires.

mil′li-pede, **mil′li-ped.** Vars. of MILLEPEDE.

mil′li-thrum (mĭl′ĭ-thrŭm), *n.* [See MILLER'S-THUMB.] The long-tailed titmouse. *Eng.*

mil′li-volt (mĭl′ĭ-vōlt), *n.* *Elec.* The thousandth of a volt.

mil′li-volt-me′ter, *n.* [*millivolt* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring millivolts.

mil′li-we′ber (-vā′bẽr; -wē′bẽr), *n.* [*milli-* + *weber.*] *Physics.* The thousandth of a weber.

mill′ken′, *n.* [*mill* to rob + *ken.*] Housebreaker. *Obs. Cant.*

mill lands. Lands appertaining to a mill, esp., *Scots Law*, lands constituting a third or sucken.

mill leat. A mill headrace.

mill log. A saw log.

mill mail. *Feudal Law.* Mail, or fee money, paid for grinding corn at the lord's mill.

mill′man (mĭl′măn), *n.* A man who runs, operates, or works in, a mill; a miller.

mill money. Money coined in a mill, as disting. from that struck out with a hammer. *Obs.*

mill mountain. The purging flax. *Dial. Eng.*

Mil′lo (mĭl′ō). *Bib.*

mill-oc′ra-cy (mĭl-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*mill* + *-cracy.*] The rule of mill owners; the mill-owning class as rulers.

mill′o-crat, *n.* One belonging to the mill-owning class regarded as ruling. — **mill-oc′ra-tism** (-tĭz′m), *n.* *Nonce Word.*

mil′lo maize (mĭl′ō; 194). [Sp. *millo*, *mijo*, maize, prop., millet, fr. L. *milium.* See MILLET.] A variety of nonsaccharine sorghum, similar to Kafir corn.

Mil′lot's′ wheel (mē′yōz′). [After one *Millot*, French engineer.] A water wheel in which the buckets are filled from the inside of the rim and are shaped on the outside so as to hold the water until the lowest point of the revolution is reached without a breasting. [millstones.

mill pick. A pick for dressing

mill pool. A mill pond.

mill′post′, *n.* **a** Formerly, a large post supporting a windmill. **b** A post on which the cap of a smockmill turns. *U. S.*

mill′rea′ (mĭl′rē′), **mill′ree′**, **mill′reis′** Vars. of MILREIS.

mill ream. A package of 472 sheets of handmade paper (of which the two outer quires, 48 sheets, are imperfect).

mill reek. Lead poisoning, — to which lead workers are subject. *Dial. Eng.*

mill ring. a The space between a mill runner and the surrounding frame. **b** The meal that remains clinging to the millstone, — a perquisite of the miller. **c** Mill dust.

mill rolls. The rolls in a rolling mill. See ROLL, *n.*

mill round. The round made by a mill horse. Chiefly fig.

mill sail. A windmill sail.

mill′-six′pence, *n.* A milled sixpence; — the sixpence being one of the first English coins milled (1561). [*liobatis aquila.*

mill skate. The eagle ray *My-*

mill soke. *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* The duty of the tenants of certain land, as a manor, or of certain men, to have their grain ground at a certain mill; also, the franchise of receiving the fees for such grinding.

mill spindle. *Flour Milling.* The vertical spindle or shaft supporting the runner.

mill′stock′, *n.* A fulling stock.

millstone bridge. The rind of a millstone.

millstone silver. Money paid for grinding grain at a mill. *Obs.*

mill tooth. a See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.* **b** A molar tooth. *Obs.*

mill′ward (mĭl′wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD.

mill′ward′ (-wôrd′), *n.* The keeper of a mill; a miller. *Obs.*

millwright's compass. See COMPASS, *n.*

mil′ly, *n.* [Pg. *milho.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of millet. *Obs.*

miln (mĭln). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MILL.

mil′ner. ✝ MILLINER.

mi-lo′ri blue (mĭ-lō′rĭ). Prussian blue.

mil′pa (mĭl′pä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex.] Among the Papagos, a

lord.] Lit., my lord ; hence (as used on the Continent), an English nobleman or gentleman.

mil'reis (mĭl'rās ; -rĕs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Pg. *mil reis*, i. e., one thousand reis ; *mil* a thousand + *reis*, pl. of *real*. See REL.] A Portuguese and Brazilian money of account and coin. See COIN. The currency of Brazil is chiefly paper, in which the value of the milreis fluctuates. One milreis is written 1$000.

milt (mĭlt), *n.* [AS. *milte* ; akin to D. *milt*, G. *milz*, OHG. *milzi*, Icel. *milti*, Dan. *milt*, Sw. *mjälte*, and prob. to E. *melt.*] The spleen.

milt, *n.* [Perh. for older *milk* in this sense, confused with *milt* spleen ; cf. D. *milt* milt of fish, spleen, Dan. *melk*, Sw. *mjölke*, G. *milch*. Cf. MILK.] The male reproductive glands of fishes when filled with secretion, or the secretion itself. Also used adjectively of breeding male fishes ; as, a *milt* shad ; *milt* herring.

milt, *v. t.* ; MILT'ED ; MILT'ING. To impregnate (the roe of a fish) with milt.

milt'er (mĭlt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *milter*, G. *milcher*, *milchner*. See 2d MILT.] **a** A male fish in breeding time. **b** Milt (of a fish).

Mil-to'ni-a (mĭl-tō'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Lord C. W. W. Fitzwilliam (1786–1857), Viscount *Milton*.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American orchids distinguished from *Odontoglossum* and *Oncidium* by the large expanded unlobed labellum and flat spreading perianth. Most of the 20 species are cultivated and include some of the finest orchids. The flowers are prevailingly white, with colored shades and markings. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Mil-ton'ic (mĭl-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Characteristic of, or pertaining to, the English poet John Milton (1608–74) or his work, esp. his epic poem "Paradise Lost," which is noted for its imaginative power and sustained sublimity of style.

Miltonic sonnet. See SONNET.

Mi-mam'sa, Mi-man'sa (mē-män'sä), *n.* [Skr. *mīmāmsā*.] The two of the orthodox philosophies of Hinduism collectively known also as *Vedanta*, though this name is usually reserved for the **Later**, or **Uttara**, **Mimamsa** [Skr. *uttara* later]. The **Prior**, or **Purva**, **Mimamsa** [Skr. *pūrva* earlier, prior] is a system of rationalism applied to the study of the Veda. The **Uttara Mimamsa** is more metaphysical, teaching that God is the sole reality from whom all things issue and into whose being all things eventually resolve, the material world having only an illusional existence.

mime (mīm), *n.* [L. *mimus*, Gr. μῖμος, akin to μιμεῖσθαι to imitate, to mimic : cf. F. *mime*. Cf. MIMOSA.] **1.** *Antiq.* A kind of drama in which scenes from life were imitated and generally represented in a ridiculous manner ; also, a dialogue composed to be recited at such representations. The Greek mime was a sort of popular rhythmical prose, full of slang, dialect, and aphorism, performed as a private comedy, apparently originating with Sophron of Syracuse (5th century B. C.). The Roman mime was a more or less unconventional character play of everyday life, chiefly of the towns, in which the actors wore no masks or buskins. Dancing was an important feature. The chief writer of them was Publilius Syrus (1st century B. C.). Occasionally the name *mime* is applied to modern plays of this sort.

2. An actor in such a representation.

3. A mimic ; jester ; clown ; buffoon.

4. An imitator. *Rare.*

mime (mīm), *v. t.* ; MIMED (mīmd) ; MIM'ING (mīm'ĭng). **1.** To act out in the manner of a mime.

2. To mimic ; imitate.

> The reciter, or chanter, *mimes* the voices and action of many different characters. *L. Hearn.*

mime, *v. i.* To act as a mime ; to play a part with mimic action and usually without words.

mim'e-o-graph' (mĭm'ē-ō-gráf'), *n.* [Gr. μιμεῖσθαι to imitate + *-graph*.] A stencil copying device invented by Edison. The stencil, which is stretched in a frame, is made by writing or tracing on a thin wax-covered paper, placed for this purpose on a steel plate crisscrossed with close parallel scratches, with a stylus which removes the wax and leaves a porous line through which the ink will pass from an inking roller passed over the stencil to a sheet of paper under it. Wax stencils for use in the mimeograph can also be made on the typewriter.

mim'e-o-graph', *v. t.* ; -GRAPHED' (-gráft') ; -GRAPH'ING. To duplicate or make with a mimeograph.

mim'er (mim'ẽr), *n.* A mime or mimic ; a buffoon.

Mi'mer (mē'mẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Mīmir*.] In Norse legend, the smith who rears Siegfried and instigates his slaughter of Fafnir. Cf. MIMI, MIMIR, REGINN.

mi-me'sis (mĭ-mē'sĭs ; mi-mē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μίμησις imitation.] *Rhet.*, *Biol.*, & *Med.* Imitation ; mimicry.

mi-met'ic (mĭ-mĕt'ĭk ; mī-, 277), *a.* [Gr. μιμητικός, fr. μιμεῖσθαι to imitate.] **1.** Apt to imitate ; given to mimicry ; imitative.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, imitation ; as, *mimetic* language.

3. = MIMIC, 3.

4. *Biol.* Characterized by mimicry ; — applied to animals and plants ; as, *mimetic* organisms. See MIMICRY, 2.

5. *Min.* Imitative ; characterized by resemblance to other forms ; — applied to crystals which by twinning resemble simple forms of a higher grade of symmetry.

6. *Philol.* Resulting from analogy ; — said of changes in word forms.

mim'e-tism (mĭm'ē-tĭz'm ; mī'mē-), *n.* [From Gr. μιμεῖσθαι to mimic.] **1.** *Biol.* Mimicry.

2. *Psychol.* The habit or state of mind of one who imitates or mimics.

mim'e-tite (mĭm'ē-tīt ; mī'mē-, 277), *n.* [Gr. μιμητής an imitator ; — because it resembles pyromorphite.] *Min.* An arsenate and chloride of lead, $(PbCl)Pb_4(AsO_4)_3$, occurring in yellow to brown, white, or colorless hexagonal crystals, also in globular and mammillary forms. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 7.0–7.25.

Mi'mi (mē'mē), *n.* [G. *Mime*.] In the "Ring of the Nibelungs," the smith who aids Siegfried to win the ring and is slain by the hero for his treachery. Cf. MIMER, REGINN.

mim'ic (mĭm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *mimicus*, Gr μιμικός, fr. μῖμος mime : cf. F. *mimique*. See MIME.] **1.** Lit., *Obs.*, being, acting as, like, or having the traits of, a mime, or buffoon ; hence, now, imitative ; mimetic.

> Oft, in her absence, *mimic* fancy wakes
> To imitate her. *Milton.*

2. Lit., *Obs.*, pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of, a mime ; hence, now, of the nature of, pertaining to, or formed by, imitation or mimicry ; imitative, as opposed to *real* ; imitation ; as, *mimic* gestures ; *mimic* barking.

3. Copying or imitating (the thing or person denoted by the noun limited) ; imitative ; — usually implying a copy ludicrously small or insignificant as compared with what is imitated, and hence often of less dignified import than *imitative* ; as, a *mimic* battle ; a *mimic* king.

4. *Min.* Mimetic.

mimic beetle, a beetle that feigns death when disturbed, esp. the species of *Hister* and allied genera.

mim'ic, *n.* **1.** A mime, or actor in mimes. *Obs.*

2. One that imitates or mimics, esp. one that does so to make sport ; a mimetic person or thing ; one who practices mimicry ; also, a person or thing that servilely imitates or feebly or remotely resembles, esp. in little.

3. Mimicry, imitation. *Rare.*

mim'ic, *v. t.* ; MIM'ICKED (-ĭkt) ; MIM'ICK-ING. **1.** To ridicule by imitation ; to make sport of by copying or imitating.

> The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
> The habit *mimic*, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*

2. To copy or imitate very closely in external features, as a person in manner or conduct or an action in appearance ; — usually implying servile or ridiculous imitation ; to ape ; as, a monkey *mimics* a man ; he *mimicked* her walk.

3. To imitate by representation ; to represent by way of imitation ; to resemble closely ; to have the appearance of ; to simulate ; as, the scenery *mimicked* a country road and fields ; the clouds *mimicked* a ship.

4. *Biol.* To have or assume a resemblance to (some other organism of a different nature, or some surrounding object), in habit, form, color, or other external character ; to imitate. See MIMICRY, 2.

Syn. — Ape, counterfeit, mock. See IMITATE.

mim'i-cal (mĭm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Mimic. *Obs.*, exc. in sense 2 of MIMIC. — *n.* An imitator ; an actor. *Obs.*

mim'ick-er (mĭm'ĭk-ẽr), *n.* One that mimics ; a mimic.

mim'ic-ry (-ĭk-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Act, practice, or art of one who mimics ; close imitation of external characteristics or features, ludicrous imitation in sport or ridicule ; also, an instance or method of mimicking ; a thing that mimics.

2. *Zoöl.* The superficial resemblance which some animals exhibit to other animals or to the natural objects among which they live, thereby securing concealment, protection, or some other advantage. Such resemblance may be : (1) Cryptic, rendering them inconspicuous to their enemies or prey. (2) Aposematic, or warning, imitating some dangerous or distasteful object.

Mi'mir (mē'mĭr), *n.* [Icel. *Mīmir*.] *Norse Myth.* A giant whose abode is a spring flowing from the root of the world ash, Yggdrasill. Drinking the waters of the spring, he knows all the past and future ; Odin gives one of his eyes in return for a draft of the wisdom-giving water.

mi-mog'ra-pher (mĭ-mŏg'rȧ-fẽr ; mī-), *n.* [L. *mimographus*, Gr. μιμογράφος ; μῖμος a mime + γράφειν to write.] A writer of mimes.

mi-mog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* **a** Art of reducing gesture or sign language to writing by means of symbols analogous to ideographic hieroglyphics. **b** Writing so made.

Mi-mo'sa (mĭ-mō'sȧ ; mī- ; -zȧ ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μῖμος imitator. Cf. MIME.] *Bot.* A very large genus of trees, shrubs, and herbs, typifying the family Mimosaceæ, natives of tropical and warm regions. They have usually bipinnate, often prickly, leaves (sometimes reduced to phyllodia), globular heads of small white or pink flowers, and legumes with jointed or entire valves. In many, as the common sensitive plant (*M. pudica*), the leaves are sensitive to touch. Some species are cultivated for ornament ; a few yield useful timber. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mimosa bark. Wattle bark (which see).

☞ The genus *Mimosa* formerly included the genus *Acacia*, and the name *mimosa* survives as the trade term for *wattle bark*, which is yielded by Australian species of *Acacia*.

Mim'o-sa'ce-æ (mĭm'ō-sā'sē-ē ; mī'mō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See MIMOSA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales), still included by some botanists in the old order or family Leguminosæ. It consists of about 30 genera and 1,400 species of herbs, shrubs, and trees, natives of tropical and warm regions, characterized by the pinnate leaves, small regular flowers borne in heads or spikes, and fruit consisting of a legume or pod. *Acacia* and *Mimosa* are the most important and by far the largest genera. The family includes many of the handsome shade trees and some of the useful timber trees of the tropics. — **mim'o-sa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mim'u-lus (mĭm'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., a little mime, dim. of *mimus* mime ; — alluding to the ringent masklike corolla.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of American scrophulariaceous herbs having a tubular 5-angled calyx and irregular 2-lipped corolla. The flowers are often showily pink, purple, or yellow. The plants are cultivated under the name of *monkey flower*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Mi-mu'sops (mĭ-mū'sŏps ; mī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μιμώ, μιμοῦς, ape + ὤψ face.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American and Asiatic sapotaceous trees having an abundant milky juice or latex, coriaceous leaves, and small 6-merous or 8-merous flowers with a calyx in two series and as many staminodia as stamens. The fruit is sometimes edible. Several species yield timber and gum resins. *M. globosa*, the bully tree, yields balata gum. *M. sieberi* is the dilly.

mi'na (mī'nȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* L. MINÆ (-nē), E. MINAS (-nȧz). Also *maneh*, *manah*. [L. *mina*, fr. Gr. μνᾶ, of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *māneh*.] An ancient weight and money unit of varying value ; one sixtieth of a talent. In the Babylonian system 60 shekels made a mina for ordinary merchandise, but 50 shekels for silver and gold. In Syria and Palestine the 50-shekel mina was the usual one (a heavy mina would thus be equal to 100 *light* shekels). See SHEKEL. In Greece the mina was equivalent to 100 drachmæ. See DRACHMA.

mi-na'cious (mĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *minax*, *-acis*. See MENACE.] Threatening ; menacing. — **mi-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **mi-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

Mi-næ'an (mĭ-nē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Minaeus*, fr. *Minaei*, name of the people, Gr. Μιναῖοι, Μειναῖοι.] Designating, or pertaining to, an ancient Yemenite kingdom which was probably overthrown by the Sabæan. Its inscriptions reveal an extensive dominion and a developed civilization in the second millennium B. C. — *n.* One of the Minæan people ; also, their language. See SEMITIC.

min'a-ret (mĭn'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [F. *minaret*, or Sp. *minarete*, fr. Ar. *manārat* lamp, lantern, lighthouse, turret, fr. *nār* to shine.] *Arch.* A slender, lofty tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, from which the summons to prayer is cried by the muezzin.

Minaret of Mosque of Kait-Bey, at Cairo.

min'a-to-ry (mĭn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *minatorius*, fr. *minari* to threaten : cf. OF. *minatoire*. See MENACE.] Threatening ; menacing.

mince (mĭns), *v. t.* ; MINCED (mĭnst) ; MINC'ING (mĭn'sĭng). [F. *mincer* to mince, OF. *mincier*, orig. uncert. ; cf. F. *mince* slender, thin ; prob. not fr. the source of E. MINISH.] **1.** To cut or chop into very small pieces ; to hash ; as, to *mince* meat ; hence, to subdivide minutely.

2. To cut ; slash ; carve (a plover). *Obs.*

3. To diminish ; lessen. *Obs.*

4. To diminish in representation ; to suppress or weaken the force of ; to extenuate ; palliate ; minimize ; to tell in part or by degrees, instead of fully and frankly ; to moderate or restrain (one's words or language) ; to utter or pronounce mincingly or with affected daintiness or elegance ; to clip (words or expressions). *Now Rare.*

> Siren, now *mince* the sin,
> And mollify damnation with a phrase. *Dryden.*
>
> If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

5. To affect ; to perform mincingly. *Rare.*

mince, *v. i.* **1.** To chop flesh or fat fine.

2. To extenuate. *Obs.*

3. To walk with short steps ; to walk in a prim, affected

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cultivated plot or farm, also, a typical area of land so cultivated See MEASURE, *Table*.
milse. † MILCE.
mil'sey, mil'sie (mĭl'sĭ), *n.* [Dial also *milksye* ; *milk* + *sie* a sieve : cf. Icel. *sīa* sieve.] A milk strainer *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
milth, *n* Also **milth'ness** [*mild*, a + 1st *th*.] Clemency ; kindness *Obs* — **milthelíche**, *adv* Kindly. *Obs* [Miltonic.
Mil to'ni-an (mĭl-tō'nĭ-*ă*n), *a.*
Mil ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *n* **a** Miltonic language. **b** *pl* Poems of Milton [TONIC.
Mil-ton'i-cal-ly, *adv* of MIL-
Mil'ton-ism (mĭl'tŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* A Miltonic expression.
Mil'ton-ist, *n* *Hist.* One of a 17th-century party who followed Milton in his advocacy of divorce : — called also a *Divorcer*
Mil'ton-ize, *v. t. & i.* See IZE.
miltschipe † MILDSHIP.
miltse. † MILCE.
milt'waste', *n.* [1st *milt* + *waste*.] *Bot* = CETERACH.
milt'y (mĭl'tĭ), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, the milt, or spleen.
Mil-va'go (mĭl-vā'gō), *n.* [NL., fr L *milvus* kite.] *Zoöl* A genus of South American caracaras consisting of the chimango and the chimachima
Mil-vi'næ (mĭl-vī'nē), *n. pl.* NL. See MILVUS.] *Zoöl* A subfamily of the Falconidæ consisting of the kites — **mil'vine** (mĭl'vīn; -vĭn), *a. & n.* — **mil-vi'nous** (mĭl-vī'nŭs), *a.*
Mil'vus (mĭl'vŭs), *n* [L., a kite] *Zoöl.* The genus including the common European kite.
mil'well † MULVEL.
milz'brand' (mĭlts'bränt'), *n.* [G. ; *milz* milt, spleen + *brand* burning] *Med.* = ANTHRAX, 1
mim (mĭm), *a* Affectedly shy or modest; demure; prim; prudish *Scot & Dial. Eng*
mi'ma (mī'mȧ), *n.*, *pl* MI'MÆ (-mē). [L.] A woman mime
mi'ma (mē'mȧ ; mī'mȧ), *n.* A young woman ; a girl. *Burma.*
mim'a-luse (mĭm'ȧ-lōōs), *n* [Chinook jargon.] Death : — chiefly used in the phrase **mimaluse island**, one of the islands where some Indian tribes of northwestern America left their dead, swathed like mummies.
Mi'mas (mī'măs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μίμας.] **1.** *Class Myth.* A giant who, warring against the gods, was killed by lightning.
2 *Astron.* See SATURN.
mim'bar (mĭm'bär), *n.* [Ar *minbar*] Mohammedan pulpit.
Mi'mer (mē'mẽr) Var. of MIMIR.
mime'ster (mīm'stẽr), *n.* A mime, or mimic. *Rare.*
mim'e-tene, *n* *Min* Mimetite
mi-met'e-site (mĭ-mĕt'ē-sīt), *n.* *Min.* Mimetite. [METIC, 2 *R.*
mi-met'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* = MI-
mi-met'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MIMETIC, MIMETICAL. [MIA *Australia.*
mi'mi' (mī'mī') Var of MIA-
mi mi-am'bi (mĭ'mĭ-ăm'bī ; mĭm'ĭ-), *n. pl.* [L.] Mimes in iambic or choliambic verse — **mi mi-am'bic** (-bĭk), *a* — **mi'-mi-am'bics** (-bĭks), *n pl.*
mim'i-cal-ly, *adv* of MIMIC, MIMICAL See -LY [*Obs.*
mim'i-cal-ness, *n* See -NESS.
mim'i-cism (mĭm'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n* Morbid tendency to mimicry.
mim'ickt Mimicked *Ref. Sp*
Mim'i-dæ (mĭm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL See MIMUS.] *Zoöl* A family of American passerine birds resembling both the wrens and the thrushes and including the catbird, mocking birds, and thrashers It is often ranked as a subfamily and called **Mi-mi'næ** (mĭ-mī'nē) — **mi'mine** (mī'mīn ; mĭm'ĭn), *a*
Mi'ming (mē'mĭng), *n.* [Icel *Mīmungr*, name of a sword : cf. *Mīmir*, name of a giant.] *Teutonic Myth.* A forest spirit, guardian of a powerful sword Cf BALDER
mim'i-ny-pim'i-ny (mĭm'ĭ-nĭ-pĭm'ĭ-nĭ), *a.* Absurdly nice ; finical. — *n.* Finicality
mim-ma'tion (mĭm-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Ar. *mīm*, name of the letter *m*.] **a** The frequent occurrence in written or spoken language of the letter *m* ; mytacism. **b** The addition of a final *m* in Babylonian, analogous to the Arabic nunnation
Mim'mer-kin, *n.* Prob., a dotard. *Obs.* [of MIM
mim'mest (mĭm'ĕst), *a*, *superl*
mim'mick + MIMIC
mim'-mouthed' (mĭm'mouthd' ; -moutht'), *a* Primly reticent : mim. *Scot & Dial. Eng* — **mim'mouth'ed-ness** (-mouth'ĕd-nĕs), *n*
mi-mol'o-gist (mĭ-mŏl'ō-jĭst ; mī-), *n* [Gr. μιμολόγος ; μῖμος mime + λόγος speech] A reciter of mimes. [=MIMESIS
mi-mo'sis (-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL]
mi-mo'site (-sīt), *n.* *Paleobot* A fossil fruit supposed to be the pod of a mimosa. *Rare*
mim'o-type (mĭm'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. μιμεῖσθαι to imitate + *-type*.] *Zoöl* A type of animal life resembling in many respects that of a different country but not closely related to it ; as, the humming birds of America are *mimotypes* of the sunbirds of the Old World. — **mim'o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a*
mimp (mĭmp), *n.* [Cf. MIM, *a.*] A pursing of the mouth or lips. — *v. t* To purse. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To speak or act affectedly or mincingly *Scot & Dial. Eng*
mim'sey (mĭm'zĭ), *a* [Cf. MIM, *a*] Prim ; prudish. *Ir*
Mi'mus (mī'mŭs), *n.* [NL See MIME.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the mocking birds
mim'zy Var of MIMSEY
min. † MY. [var of MAN.
min (mĭn). Scot & dial. Eng.
min, *a* [Of Scand origin ; cf Icel *minni*, akin to G. *minder*, L. *minor*.] Less *Obs.*
min, *n* Mother *Obs* *Scot.*
min, *n* [ME. *mune*, AS. *myne*.] Memory ; remembrance. *Obs*
min, *v. t.* [Of Scand origin ; cf Icel. *minna*.] *Obs* **1** To remind; warn ; remember; recollect ; bring to mind.
2. To make mention of : recount.
min, *v. i.* To bethink one's self. *Obs.*
min, *v. i* [AS *mynian*.] To intend: to direct one's way *Obs.*
min' (mīn) Scot. var of MIND
Min (mĭn), *n* *Egypt. Myth.* A god of procreation, chief deity of Panopolis, Koptos, etc
min. *Abbr.* Mineralogical ; mineralogy ; minim ; minimum or minima ; mining ; minister ; minor ; minute.
mi'na, *n.* A myna, esp. the hill myna (*Eulabes religiosa*).
mi'na (mē'nä), *n.* [Hind. *mīnā*] A member of a low caste of Rajputana, India.
mi'na (mē'nä), *n.* In Brazil, a Negro of Gold Coast origin
min'a-ble (mĭn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
mi-nac'i-ty (mĭ-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Threatening disposition *Rare.*
mi'nah Var. of MINA.
mi-nal' (mĭ-näl'; -nôl') Var. of MONAL, pheasant
mi'nar. Var of MYNA
‖ **mi-nar'** (mē-när'), *n.* [Ar *manār* Cf. MINARET] A tower ; as, the Kutub *Minar*, at Delhi ; the Char *Minar*, at Hyderabad *India.* [rets
min'a-ret-ed, *a* Having mina-
min-ar'gent (mĭn-är'jĕnt), *n* [Prob contr from al*umin*ium + L *argent*um silver.] A white alloy of copper, nickel, tungsten, and aluminium, used by jewelers
min'a-to'ri-al (mĭn'ȧ-tō'rĭ-*ă*l ; 201), *a* Minatory. [ATORIAL.
min'a-to'ri-al-ly, *adv* of MIN-
min'a-to-ri-ly (mĭn'ȧ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MINATORY. [ace *Obs.*
min'a-to-ry, *n.* Threat : men-
‖ **mi'nau'de-rie'** (mē'nō'drē'), *n.* [F.] Affectation in facial expression ; *pl.*, coquettish airs
mi-naul'. Var of MONAL, pheasant
min'a-way', *n* Minuet. *Scot.*

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manner; to act with affected elegance; to affect delicacy of manner; — sometimes with *it.*

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched forth necks and wanton eyes . . . *mincing* as they go. *Is.* iii. 16.

4. To talk or speak with affected nicety or elegance of utterance or pronunciation; — sometimes with *it.*

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say — "I love you." *Shak*

mince (mĭns), *n.* **1.** Minced meat; mincemeat.
2. Act of mincing; a short, precise step; an affected manner. *Rare.*

mince′meat′ (mĭns′mēt′), *n.* **1.** Minced meat; meat chopped very fine; — now chiefly in the phrase *to make mincemeat of*, to chop (a person) into very small pieces; to destroy utterly; to annihilate.
2. A mixture, chopped fine, of raisins, apples, suet, spices, etc., with or without meat. It is used in mince pie.

mince′meat′, *v. t.* To cut into small pieces.

mince pie. A pie made of mincemeat.

minc′ing (mĭn′sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MINCE. — **mincing horse**, a kind of bench on which flesh or fat is sliced or chopped up. — **m. spade**, a spade for cutting up blubber.

minc′ing-ly, *adv.* of MINCING. Specif., in a mincing, or affectedly nice, manner.

mind (mīnd), *n.* [AS. *gemynd;* akin to OHG. *minna* memory, love, G. *minne* love, Dan. *minde* mind, memory, remembrance, consent, vote, Sw. *minne* memory, Icel. *minni*, Goth. *gamunds*, L. *mens, mentis*, mind, Gr. *μένος*, Skr. *manas* mind, *man* to think. Cf. COMMENT, 2d MENTAL, MNEMONIC, MONEY, MONITION.] **1.** Memory; specif.: **a** State of remembering; remembrance; recollection.

He sette his trowthe al out of *mynde.* *Gower.*

b Power of remembering or recognizing; scope or span of memory; as, time out of *mind.*

Minde to knowen the face of my fysicien. *Chaucer.*

c Retention in memory; mindfulness; heed.

That al the world schal have in *mynde*
The worschipe of that ilke Sone. *Gower.*

d That which is held in memory. *Obs.*

In worschipe of her Sostres *mynde*
Sche made a riche enterement *Gower*

2. Act of commemorating, or that which commemorates; a commemoration; a memorial; specif., the commemoration of a deceased person, esp. by a requiem just a month or year after the funeral. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in *month's mind* (which see).
3. Mention. *Obs.*

David in the sauter of suche maketh *mynde.* *P Plowman.*

4. Consciousness; thought; consideration; as, to have or bear a thing in *mind.*
5. Intellectual or rational power; understanding; reason; wit; intellect; also, right reason; sanity.

Sith first I hadde wit or mannes *minde.* *Chaucer.*
Let every man be fully persuaded in his own *mind.* *Rom* xiv. 5.

6. Mental disposition or mood; cast of thought or feeling; specif.: **a** Sentiment; opinion; belief.

A fool uttereth all his *mind.* *Prov.* xxix. 11.

b Choice; inclination; liking; intent; purpose; will.

If it be your *minds*, then let none go forth. *2 Kings* ix. 15.

c Courage; spirit.
7. *Psychol.* The subject of consciousness, or the soul considered as such a subject; that which feels, perceives, wills, thinks; also, consciousness itself; esp., an individual consciousness; the sum total of the conscious states of any individual; — often in distinction from *body.*

By the *mind* of man we understand that in him which thinks, remembers, reasons, wills *Reid.*

Mind may be described as the sentient subject . . . of all feelings; that which has or feels them *J. S. Mill.*

Mind is sometimes used as coëxtensive with an individual experience in its entirety, as in empirical psychology, for instance; at other times it is restricted to the subject that has the experience *James Ward.*

No actions but such as are done for an end, and show a choice of means, [are] indubitable expressions of *mind.* *Wm James.*

8. A person thought of primarily or chiefly with reference to his intellectual powers; as, great *minds*; also, the thinking function or point of view of a group of people; as, to impress the popular *mind;* the scientific *mind.*
9. *Philos.* The conscious element or factor in the universe; spirit; intelligence; — contrasted with *matter.*

Of these self-expressions of the substance, we mortals know only two One is the material world, — Spinoza calls it body or bodily substance. The other is the inner world of thought, — Spinoza calls it thinking substance, or *mind.* These two worlds, Spinoza holds, are equally real, equally revelations of the one absolute truth, equally divine, equally full of God, equally expressions of the supreme order. *Josiah Royce.*

Syn. — MIND, INTELLECT, INTELLIGENCE are here compared in their nontechnical uses only; for technical senses see defs. MIND (commonly contrasted with *body*, sometimes with *heart* or *soul*) is the general term; INTELLECT (contrasted esp. with *feeling* or *will*) suggests rather more definitely a specific faculty; INTELLIGENCE implies quickness or readiness of comprehension; as, "health of body, peace of *mind*" (*Pope*); "an adamantine veil between his heart and *mind*" (*Shelley*); "that *mind* and soul, according well, may make one music" (*Tennyson*); "all-subtilizing *intellect*" (*id.*): "The extraordinary union of this regnant *intellect* with that ill-starred temperament" (*J. M. Robertson*); "In manner . . . an *intellect* speaking to *intellects*, but with something which raised it above the mere intellectual, a subdued glow of feeling pervading all" (*J. R. Green*); "Our chief characteristics are . . . energy and honesty, not an open and clear *mind*, not a quick and flexible *intelligence*" (*M. Arnold*); "That [Montaigne's] keen-edged *intelligence*, dividing evidence so finely, like some exquisite steel instrument, with impeccable sufficiency, always leaving the last word loyally to the central *intellectual* faculty, in entire disinterestedness" (*W. Pater*). See MENTAL, REASON, SOUL, FEELING.

mind (mīnd), *v. t.;* MIND′ED; MIND′ING. [See MIND, *n.*] **1.** To remember; to call to mind; to bear or have in mind; as, I *mind* his appearance well; do not fail to *mind* your errands; — also, with reflexive force or object complement; as, he *minded* him how they spoke. *Obsoles.*

Mind to-morrow's early meeting! *R. Browning.*

2. To remind; to put (one) in mind; as, *mind* the boy to perform his tasks; the noise *minded* them of their danger; also, *Rare*, to serve as a reminder of; as, new ills *mind* the old. *Obsoles.*

I do thee wrong to *mind* thee of it. *Shak*

3. To remember or mention, as in prayer. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. To purpose; intend; plan, wish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

I *mind* to tell him plainly what I think. *Shak.*

5. To turn the mind or attention to; specif.: **a** To perceive; observe; notice.

Perchance he will not *mind* me. *Shak*

b To regard with attention; to treat as of consequence; to consider; to heed; mark; note. "*Mind* not high things, but condescend to men of low estate." *Rom.* xii. 16. **c** To give heed to in order to obey; hence, to obey; as, to *mind* parents; the dog *minds* his master. **d** To occupy one's self with; to employ one's self about; to attend strictly or closely to; to apply one's self to; to be diligent in or at; as, to *mind* one's business.

Bidding him be a good child, and *mind* his book. *Addison.*

6. To be concerned, solicitous, or troubled about; to care about; hence, to object to; to dislike; — used chiefly in negative, interrogative, and conditional sentences, often in polite locutions, or the like; as, you must not *mind* his rough ways; I don't *mind* the change; I should n't *mind* a glass of milk; if you don't *mind* walking.
7. To be careful or wary about; to take heed as to; to look out for; as, *mind* what you are doing; you must *mind* the precipice below; to *mind* one's P's and Q's; *mind* your eye, *Colloq.*, i. e., keep your eyes open; also, in the *imperative*, be heedful that; see to it that; as, *mind* you do it.
8. To take care or charge of; to have the care or oversight of; to tend; as, to *mind* a baby; to *mind* a house.

Syn. — Notice, mark, regard, obey.

mind (mīnd), *v. i.* **1.** To remember. *Obs. or Dial.*

Do you *mind* of the cabin of logs, Ben Bolt? *T. D. English.*

2. To give or pay attention or heed, esp. in order to obey; hence, to obey; as, the dog *minds* well.
3. To be concerned or troubled; to care; — in negative constructions; as, never *mind*, i. e., do not regard it; don't care; it is of no matter or consequence.
4. To be careful or wary; to look out.

mind cure. A method or fact of healing disease by mental action; psychopathy.

mind′ed, *a.* Having a (or such a) mind; disposed; inclined.

Joseph . . . was *minded* to put her away privily. *Matt.* i 19.

mind′er (mīn′dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who minds: **a** One who is mindful. *Obs.* **b** One who tends or watches something, as a child, a machine, or cattle.
2. One to be attended; specif., a pauper child intrusted to the care of a private person. *Eng.*

mind′ful (mīnd′fo͝ol), *a.* **1** Bearing in mind; regardful; attentive; heedful; observant.

What is man, that thou art *mindful* of him? *Ps.* viii. 4
I promise you to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

2. Remembering; recollecting; — with *of.* *R.* *Tennyson.*
3. Minded; disposed. *Obs.*
— **mind′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mind′ful-ness**, *n.*

mind′less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of mind; not indued with or exhibiting mind or consciousness; as, *mindless* sleep; also, without intellectual powers; stupid; unintelligent.
2. Out of one's mind; stupefied; mad. *Rare.*
3. Unmindful; inattentive; heedless; careless.

Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth. *Shak.*

— **mind′less-ly**, *adv.* — **mind′less-ness**, *n.*

mind reader. One who professes ability in mind reading.

mind reading. The art or faculty of perceiving another's thought without normal means of communication. See MUSCLE READING; cf. TELEPATHY.

mind stuff. The elemental material, internally of the nature of mind, externally, or as it appears to us, in the form of matter, which is assumed to be the ground of reality; — a term first used by W. K. Clifford.

mine (mīn), *pron. & a.* [ME. *min*, fr. AS. *mīn* my, of me; akin to D. *mijn*, OS., OFries., & OHG. *mīn*, G. *mein*, Sw. & Dan. *min*, Icel. *minn*, Goth. *meins* my, mine, *meina* of me, and E. *me.* See ME; cf. MY.] Of or belonging to me. See MY. *Mine* occurs in early English as genitive of *I;* but is now chiefly a possessive adj. pron., used: — **1.** Attributively; — now only before a vowel or *h*, and *Archaic*, except when it follows its noun, as in "brother *mine.*"

I kept myself from *mine* iniquity. *Ps.* xviii. 23.

2. Absolutely: **a** In a predicative construction.

Vengeance is *mine;* I will repay. *Rom.* xii. 19.

b By ellipsis of the noun denoting that which is possessed.

When a man deceives me once, says the Italian proverb, it is his fault; when twice, it is *mine.* *Bp. Horne*

This title honors me and *mine.* *Shak*

c After *of.* "That unhappy sister of *mine.*" *Thackeray.* See POSSESSIVE **a**.

mine (mīn), *n.* [F. See MINE, *v. i.*] **1.** A subterranean cavity or passage; esp.: **a** A pit or excavation in the earth, from which ores, precious stones, coal, or other mineral substances are taken by digging; as, a gold *mine;* an asphalt *mine;* — distinguished from the pits, called *quarries*, from which stone (as for building or for making lime) is taken. See QUARRY, *n.* **b** Loosely, in anticipation, an ore deposit; as, a newly discovered *mine.*

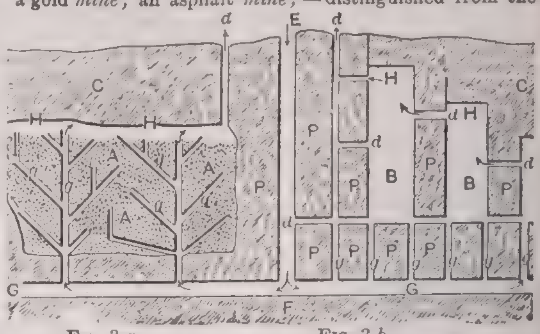

FIG. 3 *a* FIG. 3 *b*

FIG. 3 *c*

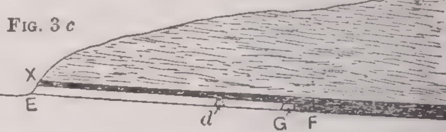

Coal Mine Figs. 3 *a*, 3 *b*, 3 *c*: Fig. 3 *a* Plan of Longwall Method; 3 *b* Pillar-and-Stall Method; 3 *c* Vertical section through Slope *EF.* *XX* Surface outcrop of Vein, Bed, or Seam; *EF* Slope; *PP* Pillars of Coal; *BB* Stalls or Rooms; *HH* Working Faces (Breast); *gg* Gangway and Air Passages; *dd* Air Passages; *G* Main Gangway; *A* Filling, Gob, Goaf, or Waste; *C* Coal.

2. Any place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging or washing the soil; as, a placer *mine.*
3. Fig.: A rich source; an abundant store.
4. What is mined; mineral; ore; specif., iron ore. *Obs. or R.* *Eng.*
5. *Mil.* **a** A cavity or excavation made under a fortification or other work or section of ground for the purpose of blowing up with some explosive agent the superstructure or hostile persons; esp., such an excavation when charged. **b** A charge of explosive contained in a case moored beneath, or floating on or near, the surface of the water in a channel or roadstead, to destroy, or impede the progress of, hostile vessels. Such mines may be exploded by contact or by being fired electrically from shore or a vessel. When submerged they are sometimes called *submarine torpedoes.*

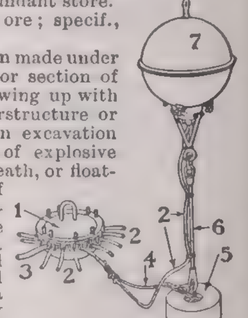

Buoyant Electric Mine, 5 **b**. 1 Distribution Box; 2, 2 Single Conductor Cables; 3 Multiple Cable; 4 Raising Rope; 5 Anchor; 6 Mooring Rope; 7 Spherical Case containing explosive, firing devices, and air for flotation

6. *Fireworks.* A piece consisting of a collection of various small fireworks which are discharged with a loud report into the air so as to scatter widely.
7. *Zoöl.* A gallery made by an insect, esp. in a leaf.

mine (mīn), *v. i.;* MINED (mīnd); MIN′ING (mīn′ĭng). [F. *miner*, orig. uncert.; cf. Ir. & Gael. *mein* ore, W. *mwyn* metal, ore.] **1.** To dig a mine; to get ore, metals, coal, or precious stones, out of the earth; to dig in the earth for minerals; to work in a mine.
2. To form a subterraneous tunnel or hole; to form a burrow or lodge below the surface; to burrow; as, the *mining* cony; insect larvæ *mine* into leaves; also, to dig a passage or cavity under anything in order to overthrow it by explosives or otherwise.

mine, *v. t.* **1.** To dig or burrow in or below the surface of, as the earth; to dig away, or otherwise remove, the substratum or foundation of; to lay or make a military mine or mines under; to sap; to undermine; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means.
2. To make by burrowing, esp. underground; to furnish with underground passages.
3. To get, as metals, out of the earth by digging.
4. To dig into, for ore or metal.

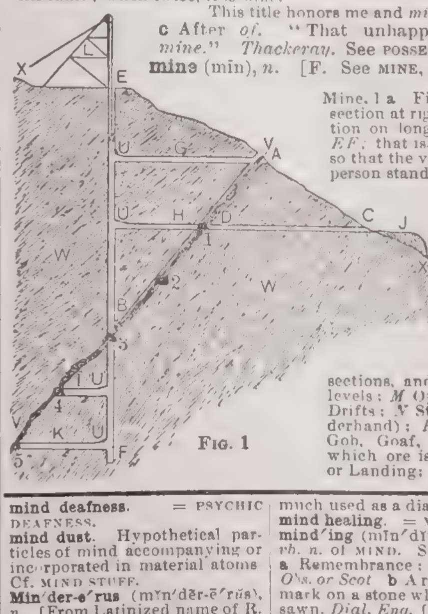

FIG. 1

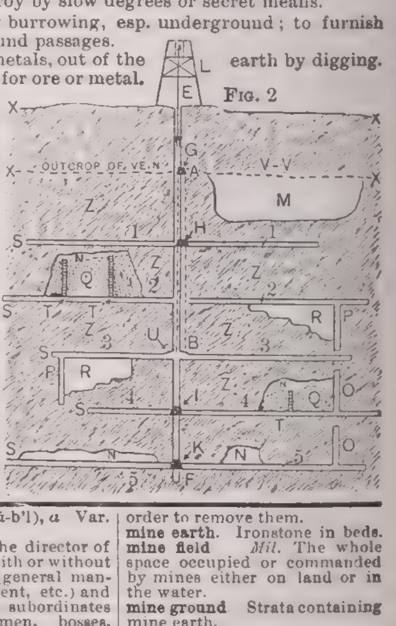

FIG. 2

Mine, 1 **a**. Figs. 1 and 2. Fig 1 Vertical cross section at right angles to vein: Fig 2 Projection on longitudinal vertical plane through *EF;* that is, if the ground were transparent so that the various passages could be seen, a person standing at *J* (Fig. 1) and looking toward the mine would see the view shown in Fig. 2. *XX* Surface of Ground; *VV* Cross section of Vein; *AB* Slope or Inclined Shaft; *CD* Adit or Tunnel (in this case a crosscut); *J* Waste Dump; *EF* Vertical Shaft; *E* Collar of Shaft; *F* Sump; *L* Gallows or Head Frame; *C* Mouth or Portal; *G, H, I, K* Crosscuts from Shaft to Vein; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Drifts, shown in Fig. 1 as cross sections, and in Fig. 2 lengthwise as mine levels; *M* Opencast; *S* Breast or Face of Drifts; *N* Stope (Overhand); *R* Stope (Underhand); *P* Winze; *O* Raise; *Q* Filling, Gob, Goaf, or Waste; *T* Chute, through which ore is sent to Level below; *U* Station or Landing; *W* Country Rock; *Z* Ore

minced pie. Mince pie. *Now Rare.*
[minces
minc′er (mĭn′sẽr), *n.* One that
min′chen, *n.* [AS. *mynecenu*, fem. of *munuc.* See MONK.] A nun. *Obs.*
min′cher-y (mĭn′chẽr-ĭ), *n* [*minchen* + *-ry.*] A nunnery. *Obs. or Hist.*
min-chia′te (mēn-kyä′tā), *n.* [It.] An obsolete card game of Italian origin
minc′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mincks. † MINX.
Min′co-pie, Min′co-pi (mĭn′kō-pĭ), *n.* = ANDAMAN
mind (mĭnd), *n.* [Ir. *mion*, OIr. *mind.*] *Irish Archæol.* A diadem, or head ornament of a crescent shape.
mind, *a* Mindful. *Obs.*
mind blindness. = PSYCHIC BLINDNESS.
mind day. The anniversary or commemoration day of a person's death *Obs. or Hist.*
mind deafness. = PSYCHIC DEAFNESS.
mind dust. Hypothetical particles of mind accompanying or incorporated in material atoms Cf. MIND STUFF.
Min′der-e′rus (mĭn′dẽr-ē′rŭs), *n.* [From Latinized name of R. M. *Minderer* (c. 1570–1621) of Augsburg, who discovered it.] Only in **spirit of Mindererus**, *Pharm.*, an aqueous solution of ammonium acetate, formerly much used as a diaphoretic.
mind healing. = MIND CURE.
mind′ing (mīn′dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MIND. Specif.: *vb n.* **a** Remembrance; recollection. *Obs. or Scot* **b** A reminder, as a mark on a stone where it is to be sawn. *Dial. Eng.* [mental. *Obs.*
mind′ly, *a.* Mindful; also,
mind′sight′, *n.* Mental vision.
mind′y, *a.* [AS. *myndig, gemyndig.*] Mindful. *Obs.* [MIEN.
mine. † MIN, *v.*, to remind;
mine′a-ble (mīn′ȧ-b'l), *a* Var. of MINABLE.
mine captain. The director of work in a mine, with or without superior officials (general manager, superintendent, etc.) and with or without subordinates (assistants, foremen, bosses, etc.)
mine dial. = DIAL, 2 c.
mine dragging. *Mil.* Act of dragging a body of water for submarine or floating mines in order to remove them.
mine earth. Ironstone in beds.
mine field *Mil.* The whole space occupied or commanded by mines either on land or in the water.
mine ground Strata containing mine earth.
mine iron. = MINE PIG
minement. † MUNIMENT.
mine pig. Pig iron made wholly from ore; — in distinction from *cinder pig.*

min'er (mīn'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *mineor*, F. *mineur.*] **1**. One who mines; one engaged in the business of getting ore, coal, or precious stones out of the earth; broadly, any one working underground in a mine; more narrowly, one who drills, blasts, stopes, drives levels, etc., in a mine.
2. *Mil.* A soldier employed in constructing a military mine. In the United States and British armies the engineers usually have charge of this work, and the term is not technically used.
3. *Zoöl.* **a** Any of numerous insects which, in the larval state, excavate galleries in the parenchyma of leaves. They are mostly minute moths and dipterous flies. **b** A honey eater (*Myzantha garrula*) of Tasmania.
4. A kind of strong plow for deep plowing.

min'er-al (mĭn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* [F. *minéral*, or LL. *minerale*. See MINERAL, *a.*] **1**. Any chemical element or compound occurring naturally as a product of inorganic processes. Minerals are usually solids, the only ones which are liquids at ordinary temperatures being water and mercury. Except in rare instances they have a definite molecular structure which manifests itself in crystal form, optical properties, etc. Rocks, except certain glassy forms, are either simple minerals or, more frequently, aggregates of two or more minerals. Such substances as coal and amber, though frequently classed with minerals for the sake of convenience, are not minerals in the true sense.
2. **a** A mine. *Obs.* **b** *Mining.* Ore.
3. Anything which is neither animal nor vegetable, as in the old general classification of things into three kingdoms (animal, vegetable, and mineral).

min'er-al, *a.* [F. *minéral*, or LL. *mineralis*, fr. *minera* mine, fr. OF. *miniere*, fr. LL. *minaria*. See MINE, *n. & v.*]
1. Of or pertaining to mines or mining; also, versed in matters relating to mines or mining. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to minerals; consisting of, or of the nature of, a mineral or minerals; inorganic; as, a *mineral* substance; *mineral* acids.
3. Impregnated with minerals; as, *mineral* waters.

mineral alkali, *Chem.*, soda. *Obs.* — **m. black**, a permanent black pigment composed of ground graphite or graphitic shale, used esp. in painting metallic surfaces. — **m. blue.** **a** The mineral azurite, or blue copper carbonate, ground and used as a pigment; also, a pigment of the same composition artificially prepared. **b** Prussian blue lightened by mixture, as with white clay. — **m. candle**, a candle made of paraffin. — **m. caoutchouc**, elaterite. — **m. chameleon.** *Chem.* = CHAMELEON MINERAL. — **m. charcoal**, a substance, resembling ordinary charcoal, interlaminated in silky fibrous layers in beds of ordinary bituminous coal; — called by miners *mother of coal.* — **m. coal**, coal (in sense 3). — **m. colza oil**, a burning oil of high fire test, prepared from petroleum. — **m. cotton.** = MINERAL WOOL. — **m. green.** **a** Malachite, or green carbonate of copper, ground and used as a pigment; also, an artificial pigment of the same composition. **b** Scheele's green. — **m. jelly** vaseline. — **m. kingdom**, popularly, that division of nature which embraces inorganic objects. See MINERAL, *n.*, *3.* — **m. lake**, a pink pigment consisting of a glass colored with tin chromate. — **m. line**, *Railroads*, a line that carries only minerals, esp. coal. *Eng.* — **m. oil**, specif., petroleum. — **m. orange.** = ORANGE LEAD. — **m. paint**, a pigment made chiefly of some natural mineral substance, as red or yellow iron ocher. — **m. pitch.** = ASPHALT, 1. — **m. pulp**, a fibrous variety of talc, used as a filling in paper manufacture. — **m. purple.** **a** A dark red pigment consisting of an artificial iron oxide. **b** Purple of Cassius. — **m. right**, the right or title to all, or to certain specified, minerals in a given tract, — usually including the right to remove them by mining. — **m. salt.** **a** A salt of a mineral (inorganic) acid. **b** A salt occurring as a mineral. — **m. seal oil**, **m. sperm oil.** = MINERAL COLZA OIL. — **m. tallow**, hatchettite. — **m. tar.** = MALTHA, 2 **a**. — **m. vein.** *Geol. & Mining.* **a** A vein formed by aqueous deposition or by sublimation. **b** A vein containing ore. — **m. water**, any natural water so impregnated with gaseous or saline substances as to have a particular flavor or medicinal effect; also, water artificially so impregnated. — **m. wax**, ozocerite. — **m. white.** **a** Permanent white. **b** Gypsum ground and used as a pigment. — **m. wool**, a fibrous wool-like material, resembling spun glass, made by blowing a powerful jet of air or steam through melted slag; slag wool. It is a poor conductor of heat, and is used as a packing for steam pipes, etc. — **m. yellow**, a yellow pigment consisting of an oxychloride of lead; patent yellow.

min'er-al-i-za'tion (mĭn'ẽr-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of mineralizing.

min'er-al-ize (mĭn'ẽr-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1**. To transform (a metal) into an ore.
2. To petrify; as, *mineralized* leaves or bones.
3. To impregnate or supply with minerals; as, *mineralized* water; a well-*mineralized* region.

min'er-al-ize, *v. i.* **1**. To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals; to mineralogize.
2. To promote the formation of minerals; as, heat is a *mineralizing* agent.

min'er-al-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* **1**. An element which, in combination with a metal, forms an ore. Thus, in galena, or lead ore, sulphur is a *mineralizer.*
2. *Petrog.* A dissolved gas or vapor, as water, fluorine, etc., which promotes the crystallization of minerals from a molten magma.

min'er-al-og'i-cal (-ŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See MINERALOGY.] Of or pertaining to mineralogy; as, a *mineralogical* table.

min'er-al'o-gist (-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* **1**. Specialist in mineralogy.
2. A carrier shell.

min'er-al'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*mineral* + *-logy*: cf. F. *minéralogie.*] **1**. The science of minerals. It deals with their crystallography and their physical and chemical properties in general, their classification (commonly on a chemical basis), and the ways of distinguishing them (by inspection, by blowpipe analysis, etc.).
2. A treatise on this science.

min'er's el'bow (mīn'ẽrz). *Med.* A swelling on the back of the elbow due to inflammation of the bursa over the olecranon; — so called because often seen in miners.

miner's worm. The hookworm *Agchylostoma duodenale*, which often infests miners and tunnel workers.

Mi-ner'va (mĭ-nûr'vȧ), *n.* [L.; akin to E. *mind.*] **1**. *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess whose cult probably entered Rome from Etruria. She was primarily a goddess of the handicrafts, and her temple was the center of the worship of the Roman guilds. As patroness of the guild of physicians she was a health goddess. As connected with Jupiter and Juno, in a supreme triad (see JUPITER), she was a political or civic goddess. Under Greek influence she was identified with *Athena* (which see) and took over many of the attributes of that goddess. The *Quinquatrus*, March 19, primarily a feast of Mars, falling on the anniversary of the founding of Minerva's chief temple, on the Aventine, became in popular estimation a Minerva feast and was eventually extended over five days. Cf. DI.
2. Wisdom. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. Short for MINERVA MACHINE.

Minerva machine, *Printing*, a kind of small jobbing machine. — **M. press.** **a** An ultrasentimental series of novels issued by a Leadenhall Street (London) press of this name at the beginning of the 19th century. **b** = MINERVA MACHINE.

mi-nette' (mĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Petrog.* **a** A dark trap rock, mainly biotite and orthoclase, occurring usually in narrow dikes and sheets; mica trap. **b** An oölitic iron ore containing as a rule 28-48 per cent of iron and 1.5-2 per cent of phosphorus. It is most plentiful in Luxemburg and Lorraine, and is adapted for the basic Bessemer process.

Ming (mĭng), *n.* [Chin. *ming*² bright.] A dynasty in Chinese history, from A. D. 1368 to 1644, during which commerce and the arts of peace were encouraged. Its capital city was Nanking. It was succeeded by the present Manchu dynasty, the Ch'ing, having its capital at Peking.

min'gle (mĭŋ'g'l), *v. t.*; MIN'GLED (-g'ld); MIN'GLING (-glĭng). [Freq. of ME. *mengen*, AS. *mengan*; akin to D. & G. *mengen*, Icel. *menga*, also to E. *among*. Cf. AMONG, MONGREL.] **1**. To combine or join (one thing with another, or two or more things together), esp. so that the original elements are distinguishable in the combination; to mix; intermix.

> There was . . . fire *mingled* with the hail. *Ex.* ix. 24.
> Cluny stopped *mingling* the cards. *Stevenson.*

2. To associate or unite, as things by interspersion or persons by ties of relationship; to join in company.

> The holy seed have *mingled* themselves with the people of those lands. *Ezra* ix. 2.

3. To put together, or pool (funds). *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. To make or prepare by mixing the ingredients of; to concoct; as, to *mingle* a sleeping draft.
5. To confuse; confound. *Obs.*

Syn. — Combine, unite, consolidate, amalgamate, fuse, confound. — MINGLE, MIX, BLEND, MERGE, COALESCE agree in denoting the conjoining of two or more objects, with varying loss of identity, in a new product (see JOIN). So far as they differ, MINGLE, rather more than *mix*, implies that the constituent elements are distinguished in the product; MIX is apt to lay somewhat greater stress on the interpenetration (often promiscuous) of the elements combined; as, *mingled* colors, sensations; to *mix* salt and pepper, wine and water. BLEND expresses a union so intimate as to obscure the individuality of the component parts, whose qualities are shared by the resultant product; as, *blended* teas, shades; MERGE still more distinctly implies the loss in the whole of the constituent elements, or the complete absorption of one element in another; as, to *merge* the private in the general good. COALESCE differs from *merge* in suggesting more definitely the action or process resulting in the fusion of parts; as, two drops of water in contact *coalesce.* Cf. ATTACH.

> Music heard at the pool-side while people fish, or *mingled* with the sound of the pitcher in the well. *W. Pater.*
> And they were all *mixed* together; the blast of fire, the flaming breath, and the great tempest. *2 Esdras* xiii. 11.
> [Imagination] is that chemical faculty by which elements of the most different nature and distant origin are *blended* together into one harmonious and homogeneous whole. *Wordsworth.*
> They were . . . for *merging* the State in the Church. *Coleridge.*
> The point where the two objects unite and *coalesce* in just comparison. *Wordsworth.*

min'gle, *v. i.* To become mingled; to mix or blend.

min'gle, *n.* Act of mingling, or state of being mingled; also, that which is mingled; a mixture. *Now Rare.*

min'gle-man'gle (-măŋ'g'l), *n.* [Reduplicated fr. *mingle.*] A mixture, esp. a confused one; medley; hodgepodge.

> Have done with such *mingle-mangle* talk. *P. L. Ford.*

Min-gre'li-an (mĭn-grē'lĭ-ăn), *n.* One of a people of the Kutais region of the Caucasus, probably related to the Georgians, whose physical beauty they share; also, their language, of the Georgian type. — **Men-gre'li-an**, *a.*

min'i-a'ceous (mĭn'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *miniaceus.*] Of the color of minium, or red lead; miniate.

min'i-ate (mĭn'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *miniatus*, p. p. of *miniare*. See MINIUM.] To paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion; also, to decorate with letters, or the like, painted red, as a manuscript; to rubricate; hence, to illuminate. — **min'i-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

min'i-ate (-āt), *a.* Miniaceous. *Rare.*

min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ȧ-tūr; 277), *n.* [It. *miniatura*, fr. L. *miniare*: cf. F. *miniature*. See MINIATE, *v.*, MINIUM.] **1**. **a** A miniating; rubrication; illumination. *Obs.* **b** A painting in colors, as in medieval manuscripts; an illumination.
2. Any very small painting, esp. a portrait, as on ivory or metal; also, the art of painting miniatures.
3. A representation on a much reduced scale; a small copy; also, greatly diminished size, form, or scale.
4. A lineament; — an erroneous use. *Obs.* *Massinger.*

min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ȧ-tūr; 277), *a.* Being, or represented, on a small scale; much reduced from the reality; as, a *miniature* copy.
Syn. — See SMALL.

min'i-a-ture, *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng).
1. To illuminate with miniatures. *Rare.*
2. To represent or depict in a small compass, or on a small scale.
3. To reduce to small size.

min'i-a-tur-ist (-tūr-ĭst), *n.* A maker of miniatures.

Min'i-é ball (mĭn'ĭ-ā; *popularly* mĭn'ĭ). [After the inventor, Captain C. E. *Minié*, of France.] A conical rifle bullet, with a cavity in its base plugged with a metal cup, which, by the explosion of the charge, is driven farther in, expanding the sides to fit closely the rifling. Such balls were much used in the middle of the 19th century.

min'i-fy (mĭn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *minor* less + *-fy.*] To make small, or smaller; to lessen; specif., to diminish, as in real or apparent dimensions.

min'i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *minneken* a darling, dim. of *minne* love; akin to G. *minne*, and to E. *mind.*] **1**. Anything delicate or diminutive; specif., a very small kind of pin. *Obsoles.*
2. A little darling; a favorite; a minion. *Obs.*
3. *Music.* A thin gut treble string of a viol or lute. *Obs.*
4. *Print.* The smallest size of type made in England, 3½ points. It is little used.

min'i-kin, *a.* **1**. Delicate; dainty; elegant; hence (the current use), affected; mincing.
2. Of sounds, etc.: Shrill; treble. *Obs.*
3. Very small; diminutive; miniature; tiny.
4. Designating a kind of baize or a thing made of it. *Obs.*

min'im (mĭn'ĭm), *n.* [L. *minimus* the least, smallest, a superl. of *minor*: cf. F. *minime*, It. *minima* a note in music. See MINOR; cf. MINIMUM.] **1**. *Music.* A note, formerly the shortest in use (see MENSURABLE MUSIC), now written with stem and outlined head, and having the time value of half a semibreve, or two crotchets; a half note. See NOTE, *n.*

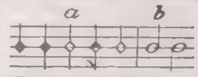

Forms of the Minim, 1: *a* Medieval; *b* Modern

2. *Penmanship.* A single down stroke, as any of the three in the letter *m.*
3. Anything very minute; the smallest or least possible part or particle; a jot; a thing or creature, contemptuously, a person, of the smallest size or least consequence; as, the *minims* of existence (applied to animalcules, etc.).
4. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* One of an austere order of mendicant hermits or friars founded in the 15th century by St. Francis of Paola (Paula).
5. A tawny or dun color; — from the color of the habit of the Minims.
6. The smallest liquid measure, about a drop; one sixtieth of a fluid drachm (about .06 c. c.). See MEASURE.

min'im, *a.* Smallest; minute; as, *minim* forms.

min'i-mal (mĭn'ĭ-măl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the character of, a minim or minimum; least; smallest; as, a *minimal* amount.

minimal surface, *Math.*, a surface concavo-convex at every point (the principal radii of curvature being equal and opposite, and the mean curvature therefore 0); — so called because the area of any portion of it bounded by an indefinitely small closed curve is less than that of any other surface through the curve.

min'i-mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* [See MINIM.] **1**. Devotion to the smallest details.
2. *Theol.* Principle or practice of minimizing what is implied or involved in a dogma, esp. that of papal infallibility.

min'i-mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of minimizing.

min'i-mize (mĭn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible; to reduce to, or estimate at, a minimum.

Syn. — Belittle, depreciate, detract from. — MINIMIZE is sometimes wrongly used as synonymous with *decrease* or *diminish* (cf. DECREASE); as, the value of the work is *minimized* by the misprints with which it is disfigured. *Minimize*, properly, denotes the reduction of an object to a minimum, or to the smallest terms possible, often with implied depreciation; as, to *minimize* the dangers of a task, or the results accomplished by one's opponent.

> The literary importance of Steele and Goldsmith is exaggerated, and that of Sterne *minimized*, in accordance with the personal predilections and antipathy of the critic. *W. C. Brownell.*

min'i-mize (mĭn'ĭ-mīz), *v. i.* To adopt minimism (sense 2).

min'i-mum (mĭn'ĭ-mŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* MINIMA (-mȧ). [L., neut. of *minimus*. See MINIM.] **1** *Physics.* A portion so small as to be incapable of further division; an atom. *Obs.*
2. The least quantity or amount assignable, admissible, possible, etc., in a given case; — opposed to *maximum*.
3. *Math.* An inferior limit that the variable actually attains. See LIMIT, 4 **b**.
4. The lowest point or amount reached or registered; — used of something that varies, as temperature.
5. *Astron.* Of a variable star, the time of least brightness, or the magnitude at this time.
6. *Pharm.* = MINIM, 6.

min'i-mum, *a.* Being a minimum; lowest or least attainable, possible, usual, etc. — **minimum thermometer**, a thermometer for recording the lowest temperature since its last adjustment. See REGISTER THERMOMETER.

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mi-ne'ra, *n.* [LL., mine: cf. F. *minière.*] A matrix in which a metal or precious stone (as formerly believed) grew; hence, an ore. *Obs.*
min'er-al-ist, *n.* A mineralogist. *Obs. or R.*
min'er-al-iz'a-ble (mĭn'ẽr-ăl-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
min'er-al-og'ic (-ŏj'ĭk), *a.* Mineralogical.
min'er-al-og'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MINERALOGICAL.
min'er-al'o-gize (-ăl'ō-jīz), *v. i.* To study mineralogy; to collect minerals.
min'er's a-næ'mi-a *or* **a-ne'mi-a** (mīn'ẽrz). *Med.* = ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.
miner's asthma. *Med.* = PNEUMONOCONIOSIS.
miner's dial. = DIAL, 2 c.
miner's friend. The Davy safety lamp. *Cant.*
miner's inch. See WATER INCH.
miner's lung. *Med.* = PNEUMONOCONIOSIS.
miner's nystagmus. *Med.* Nystagmus occurring among miners, due to strain on the eyes from working by insufficient light.
miner's phthisis. *Med.* = ANTHRACOSIS.
mine run. Unassorted product of a mine.
mi-ner'val (mĭ-nûr'văl), *n.* [L., fr. *Minerva.*] A present made by a pupil to a teacher; also, a fee or salary paid to a teacher. *Rare.*
Mi-ner'vic (-vĭk), *a.* Of a kind characteristic of Minerva; — specif., with allusion to her skill in spinning. *Rare.*
min'er-y (mīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *minerie* mine, or LL. *mineria.*] **1**. A place where mining is carried on.
2. Mining; also, mining materials. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
mine ship. *Nav.* **a** = POWDER SHIP. *Obs.* **b** = MINING SHIP.
mine stone *or* **stuff.** Ore; ironstone.
mine sweeper. *Naval.* A vessel used for mine sweeping.
mine sweeping. *Mil.* = MINE DRAGGING.
mine tin. Tin worked from the lode.
mi-nette' (mĭ nĕt'), *n.* A very small size of portrait photograph. *Trade Name.*
mine viewer. A mine surveyor.
mine work, **mine works.** The workings of a mine, military or otherwise. *Now Rare.*
ming (mĭng). Var. of MENG. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ming, *v. t.* [AS. *myngian*; akin to E. *mind.*] *Obs.* **1** To remind; to call to mind; to remember.
2. To mention; recount.
ming, *v. i.* To tell; relate. *Obs.*
minge (mĭnj), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *midge.*] A midge. *Local, U. S.*
mi'ngi (mē'ngē), *n.* An Australasian epacridaceous tree (*Cyathodes acerosa*).
min'gle (mĭŋ'g'l), *n.* [D. *mengel*, OD. also *mingel.*] See MEASURE.
min'gle-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
min'gled-ly (mĭŋ'g'ld-lĭ), *adv.* of *mingled*, p. p. *Rare.*
min'gle-man'gle, *v. t.* To make a mingle-mangle of. — **min'gle-man'gler** *n.*
min'gle-man'gle-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
min'gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
min'gler (mĭŋ'glẽr), *n.* One who mingles.
min'gling-ly (-glĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *mingling*, p. pr. See -LY.
Min'go (mĭŋ'gō), *n.* An Iroquois; — a term of reproach applied by neighboring Indians.
Minheer. ‡ MYNHEER.
Min'ia-min (mĭn'yȧ-mĭn; mĭ-nī'ȧ-). *Bib.*
min'iard. ‡ MIGNIARD.
min'i-a'tous (mĭn'ĭ-ā'tŭs), *a.* [L. *miniatus*, p. p.] Miniate.
miniature initial. A decorative initial containing a miniature.
min'i-bus (mĭn'ĭ-bŭs), *n.* [L. *minor* less + *-bus*, as in *omnibus.*] A kind of light passenger vehicle.
Minié rifle. A rifle adapted to Minié balls.
min'i-fer. Var. of MINIVER.
min'i-kin-ly, *adv.* of MINIKIN.
min'im, *n.* [Cf. MENNOM, MINNOW.] A small fish; a minnow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. & U. S.*
min'i-ma, *n.*, *pl.* of MINIMUM.
min'i-ment. ‡ MUNIMENT.
min'i-mi-fid'i-an (mĭn'ĭ-mĭ-fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *minimus* least + *fides* faith.] Having the least possible faith. — *n.* — **min'i-mi-fid'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
min'i-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, minimism (sense 2). *Rare.*
Min'im-ite (mĭn'ĭm-īt), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A Minim.
min'i-miz'er (mĭn'ĭ-mīz'ẽr), *n.* One who minimizes.
‖ **mi'ni-mum di'vi-si'bi-le** (mĭn'ĭ-mŭm dĭv'ĭ-zĭb'ĭ-lē). [L.] A quantity obtained by division and itself indivisible.
‖ **mi'ni-mum sen-si'bi-le** (sĕn-sĭb'ĭ-lē). [L.] The least perceptible impression.
‖ **mi'ni-mum vi-si'bi-le** (vĭ-

min'i-mus (mĭn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MI (-mī). [L. See MINIM.] **1.** A being of the smallest size; a tiny or insignificant creature.
2. *Anat.* The little finger or toe; the fifth digit.
min'ing (mīn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MINE. Esp.: *vb. n.* Act or business of making mines or of working them.
mining engineering. See ENGINEERING. — **m. hole**, a borehole for a blasting charge. — **m. partnership**, *Law*, a limited copartnership which arises between two or more individuals when they actually engage in working a mining claim which they have acquired for that purpose. It differs from an ordinary partnership, among other things, in the fact that the transfer of the share of any of the partners does not dissolve the copartnership, but brings in the transferee as a partner. — **m. race.** See 4th RACE, 5. — **m. ship**, *Mil. & Nav.*, a vessel employed in laying mines; a torpedo planter (which see).
min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** [F. (Cotgrave).] = MINIUM. *Obs.*
2. *Metal.* Calcined and sifted iron ore.
min'ion, *n.* [F. *mignon*, fem. *mignonne*, orig. uncert. Cf. MIGNONETTE.] **1.** A loved one; a beloved object: **a** A ladylove or lover; a darling; usually, a mistress; a paramour. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.* **b** One highly esteemed and favored; a favorite; idol; — now used only derogatorily.
God's disciple and his dearest *minion*. *Sylvester.*
c Esp., an obsequious or servile dependent or agent; a fawning favorite; a creature; — often (now archaically) used as a form of address.
Go, rate thy *minions*, proud, insulting boy! *Shak.*
2. A form of cannon, of about 3-inch caliber, used in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. [F. *mignonne.*] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.
☞ This line is printed in *Minion.*
4. [F. *mignonne.*] **a** A kind of peach. **b** A small kind of lettuce.
min'ion, *a.* [See MINION a favorite.] *Now Rare.* **1.** Delicate; dainty; elegant; neat; pretty.
2. Dearly beloved or loved; favorite; darling.
min'ion-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* *Print.* A size of type between nonpareil and minion, used chiefly in ornamental borders, etc.
min'ish (mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.*; -ISHED (-ĭsht); -ISH-ING. [ME. *menusen*, F. *menuiser* to make small, cut small, OF. *menuisier*, fr. (assumed) LL. *minutiare*, fr. L. *minutus* small. See MINUTE, *a.*; cf. DIMINISH.] **1.** To diminish; lessen.
The living of poor men thereby *minished.* *Latimer.*
2. To remove; withdraw.
3. To depreciate; disparage; belittle.
min'ish, *v. i.* To diminish; lessen.
min'is-ter (mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [ME. *ministre*, F. *ministre*, fr. L. *minister*, orig. a double comparative fr. root of *minor* less, and hence meaning, an inferior, a servant. See 1st MINOR; cf. MASTER, MINSTREL.] **1.** A servant; an attendant; one who waits upon, or ministers to, another. *Archaic.*
2. One who acts under the orders of another or who is employed by another to execute his purposes; a subordinate; an agent; an instrument. *Now Rare.*
Moses rose up, and his *minister* Joshua. *Ex.* xxiv. 13.
[Chose] Camillo for the *minister*, to poison
My friend Polixenes. *Shak.*
3. An officer of justice. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
4. One to whom the sovereign or executive head of a government intrusts the management of affairs of state, or some department of such affairs; an administrative chief of a department of state. The ministers collectively form the ministry, presided over, in some cases, by a *prime minister* or *premier.* See MINISTRY, 5, PRIME MINISTER, PREMIER.
5. A representative of a government sent to the court or seat of government of a foreign nation to transact diplomatic business; a diplomatic agent sent by one country to another; specif., such an agent of the second or third class, who is not the personal representative of the sovereign or chief executive of the state by which he is sent. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT, PLENIPOTENTIARY, RESIDENT. Cf. AMBASSADOR, 2.
6. One duly authorized to serve at the altar or conduct Christian worship; one who performs sacerdotal duties, etc.; one duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel, administe. the sacraments, etc., esp. a pastor; a clergyman.
7. One exercising sacerdotal functions in a non-Christian religion.
8. *Law.* An executor or administrator. *Obs.*
Syn.— Delegate, ambassador; clergyman, parson, priest.
minister resident. See RESIDENT, *n.*, 2.
min'is-ter, *v. t.*; MIN'IS-TERED (-tẽrd); MIN'IS-TER-ING. [ME. *ministren*, OF. *ministrer*, fr. L. *ministrare*. See MINISTER, *n.*] **1.** To serve, as food. *Obs.*
2. To furnish; afford; supply. *Archaic.*
He that *ministereth* seed to the sower 2 *Cor.* ix. 10.
We *minister* to God reason to suspect us *Jer. Taylor.*
3. To administer; to dispense or perform, as a sacrament or rite; to apply or give, as a remedy; to dispense, as justice; to manage or direct, as affairs. *Obs. or R.*
min'is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To act as a servant, attendant, or agent; to attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular.
The Son of man came not to be *ministered* unto. *Matt.* xx. 28
2. To do things needful or helpful; to render aid; to be serviceable or conducive. *Matt.* xxv. 44.
Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased? *Shak.*
Syn. — MINISTER, ADMINISTER come into comparison in the sense of contributing esp. to one's real or supposed welfare. To MINISTER (chiefly literary) is in general to be serviceable to some one or conducive to something; to ADMINISTER, as here compared, is more specifically to give, supply, or tender something, esp. in a professional or official capacity; as, "angels came and *ministered* unto him" (*Matt.* iv. 11); a physician *administers* a remedy, a priest *administers* the sacrament, a judge *administers* an oath; cf. to *administer* a rebuke. See CATER.
min'is-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *ministerialis*: cf. F. *ministériel*. See MINISTRY; cf. MINSTREL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to ministry or service; serviential; attendant.
Enlightening spirits and *ministerial* flames. *Prior.*
2. Of or pertaining to the office of minister or the ministry as a body, whether civil or sacerdotal. "*Ministerial* offices." *Bacon.* "A *ministerial* measure." *Junius.*
3. Specif.: Of the nature of those acts or duties belonging to the administration of the executive function; designating, or pertaining to, an act that a person performs in a given state of facts, in a prescribed manner, in obedience to the mandate of legal authority without regard to, or without the exercise of, his own judgment upon the propriety of the act done; — opposed to *judicial.*
4. Acting or active as an agent, instrument, or means; tending to advance or promote; instrumental; contributive. "*Ministerial* to intellectual culture." *De Quincey.*
Syn. — Official, priestly, sacerdotal, ecclesiastical.
the ministerial benches, the benches in the British House of Commons occupied by members of the cabinet and their supporters; also, the persons occupying them. *Burke.*
min'is-te'ri-al-ist (mĭn'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* A supporter of the ministry, or of the party in power.
min'is-te'ri-um (mĭn'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., ministry.] **1.** *Eccl.* The Epistle, or south, corner of the altar. *Rare*
2. *Lutheran Ch.* A body composed of ordained ministers and charged with the examination, licensure, and ordination of candidates for the ministry, with the trial of ministers for heresy, and, on appeal from a church council, of laymen also for the same offense.
min'is-trant (mĭn'ĭs-trănt), *a.* [L. *ministrans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *ministrare* to minister.] Performing service as a minister; ministering. *Milton.* — *n.* One who ministers.
min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ministratio*, fr. *ministrare.*] **1.** Act of ministering; service; ministry. "The days of his *ministration.*" *Luke* i. 23.
2. Act of administering anything; administration. *Obs.*
3. Act of furnishing anything; as, *ministration* of food.
min'is-tra-tive (mĭn'ĭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to aid; ministering; pert. to, or of the nature of, ministration.
min'is-tra'tor (-trā'tẽr), *n.* [L., an attendant.] One who ministers or administers.
min'is-trer (mĭn'ĭs-trẽr), *n.* One who ministers.
min'is-try (-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [L. *ministerium*. See MINISTER, *n.*; cf. MISTER a trade.] **1.** Act of ministering; ministration. "Tender *ministry.*" *Thomson.*
2. Hence: Agency; instrumentality.
The ordinary *ministry* of second causes. *Atterbury*
3. The office, duties, or functions of a minister, servant, or agent; ecclesiastical, executive, or ambassadorial function or profession.
4. Christian ministers collectively; the clergy.
5. **a** The body of ministers of a state; sometimes, loosely, the body consisting of those ministers who, in Great Britain, France, and some other countries, acting together, with the chief executive, form the cabinet. Properly, the ministry includes all the ministers who constitute the responsible, administrative head of any government. In the United States the heads of the executive departments constitute the advisers of the President, and are collectively called his *cabinet*, and not the *ministry* nor, individually, *ministers.* See CABINET, 7; DEPARTMENT, 4. **b** In Germany and some other countries of continental Europe, a government department presided over by a minister; also, the minister and his associated subordinates. Also, the building in which such a (specified) department transacts its business.
6. Administration; ministerial term; as, Pitt's *ministry.*
min'i-um (mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *minium*, an Iberian word, the Romans getting all their cinnabar from Spain; cf. Basque *arminea.*] **1.** A brilliant red; vermilion.
2. Red oxide of lead, Pb_3O_4, a heavy, crystalline powder varying somewhat in color according to the method of manufacture. As ordinarily prepared by further oxidation of massicot in an oven, it is bright red and is called also *red lead.* The commercial article usually contains lead monoxide and other impurities. It is used as a pigment and in the manufacture of glass, matches, storage batteries, etc. When minium is treated with nitric acid it behaves like a mixture of lead peroxide (PbO_2) and monoxide (PbO). It is regarded by many as the lead salt of orthoplumbic acid.
min'i-ver (mĭn'ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [OF. *menu vair* a grayish fur; *menu* small + *vair* a kind of fur. See MINUTE, *a.*; VAIR.] **a** A fur esteemed in the Middle Ages as a part of costume. It is uncertain whether it was the fur of some particular animal or of different animals. Officially, in England, the word has been recently used to mean a plain white fur. **b** An ermine in its white winter coat. *Eng.*
mink (mĭŋk), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *menk.*] **1.** The fur of any of the animals mentioned below (def. 2).
2. A musteline animal of the genus *Putorius*; orig., *P. lutreola* of northern Europe; now, usually, the North American *P. vison*, related to the weasels, but larger and having partially webbed feet. The soft, thick fur is usually seal-brown with a few white spots on the chin and breast, but varies from yellowish brown nearly to black. Though partly aquatic in habits and feeding largely on fish, it often invades poultry houses. A related species (*P. sibiricus*) occurs in Siberia.
mink frog. A black-spotted frog (*Rana septentrionalis*) of the northern United States; — from its strong musky odor.
Min'ne-ha'ha (mĭn'ē-hä'hä), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Minnehaha*, said to be the Indian name of falls in a small stream emptying into the Mississippi near the Falls of St. Anthony, and to mean "Laughing Water," but actually being Dakota Indian for E. *waterfall.*] In Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha," a Dakota Indian maiden who becomes the wife of Hiawatha.
min'ne-sing'er (mĭn'ē-sĭng'ẽr), *n.* [G., fr. *minne* love + *singen* to sing.] One of a class of German lyric poets and musicians who flourished from about the middle of the 12th to the middle of the 14th century. They were chiefly of noble birth, and made love and beauty the subjects of their verses, which they sang to their own accompaniment, often in poetical contests at court.
min'now (mĭn'ō), *n.* Also **minow**. [ME. *menow*, cf. AS. *myne* a kind of fish; or also ME. *menuse*, OF. *menuise* small fish, which is akin to E. *minish*, *minute.*] **1.** **a** A small European cyprinoid fish (*Phoxinus phoxinus*) common in gravelly streams and becoming only about three inches long. **b** In America, any of the small species of the family Cyprinidæ, or of the killifishes (fam. Cyprinodontidæ); also, erroneously or loosely, any of various other small fishes, including the young of various larger fishes. In New Zealand, the inanga. See also MUD MINNOW.
2. A live or artificial minnow used as bait in fishing.
mi'no (mē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Jap.] In Japan, a kind of cape or overcoat of straw, rushes, or the like, worn by laborers.

Japanese wearing a Mino.

Mi-no'an (mĭ-nō'ăn), *a.* [L. *Minous*, fr. *Minos.* See MINOS.] *Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the prehistoric culture of Crete, later than Neolithic. It dates from about 3000 to about 1100 B. C., the period from 1350 to 1100 B. C. corresponding to the Mycenæan.
mi'nor (mī'nẽr), *a.* [L., a comparative with no positive; akin to G. *minder* less, OHG. *minniro*, a., *min*, adv., Icel. *minni*, a., *minnr*, adv., Goth. *minniza*, a., *mins*, adv., Ir. & Gael. *min* small, tender, L. *minuere* to lessen, Gr. μινύθειν, Skr. *mi* to damage: cf. OF. *menor*, whence ME. *menour*. Cf. MINISH, MINISTER, MINUS, MINUTE.] **1.** Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller; as, *minor* divisions; of *minor* importance; a *minor* poet.
2. *Music.* **a** Less by a half step than the corresponding major interval; — of a second, third, sixth, or seventh (now sometimes also of a fourth, fifth, or octave), a half step less than the *major* second, etc. (or *perfect* fourth, etc.). Thus the **minor second** is the interval of a half step; the **minor third**, a step and a half, etc. See INTERVAL, 6; MAJOR, *a.*, 4 **a**. **b** Less by a comma; — of a step or "tone." See MAJOR, *a.*, 4 **b**. **c** Distant by a minor interval; — of a tone; as, E is the *minor* third of C. Cf. MAJOR, *a.*, 4 **c**. **d** See MENSURABLE MUSIC.
3. Not having reached the age of majority.
4. In English boys' schools, second in age or school standing of two namesakes; — the adjective being added to the boy's family name; as, Smith *minor*. Cf. MAJOR.
5. *Amer. Univ.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a minor; as, a *minor* course. See MINOR, *n.*, 7.
6. Constituting the minority; as, the *minor* vote; — contrasted with *major.*
minor axis, the shorter axis in an ellipse; the conjugate axis. — **m. baron**, *Eng. Hist.*, one of those barons who were summoned to council and to military service only by a general proclamation of the sheriff given in the county courts, as distinguished from the *great barons*. — **m. cadence.** See CADENCE, 3. — **m. canons.** *Eccl.* See 2d CANON. — **m. charge.** *India.* See CHARGE, *n.*, 13 **b**. — **m. chord** *or* **triad.** See under TRIAD, 2. — **m. coins**, coins of nonprecious metal. *U. S.* The only minor coins now issued by the United States are the five-cent nickel piece and the one-cent bronze piece. Cf. SUBSIDIARY COINS. — **m. determinant**, *Math.*, the determinant of the constituents (taken in order) left on deleting the same number of columns and of rows in a determinant; — called *minor* with respect to the so-called *complementary determinant* (called also *complementary minor*) formed of the constituents (taken in order) that are deleted twice. — **M. Friar**, *or* **Friar Minor**, a Franciscan; now, one of a certain body of Franciscans. See OBSERVANTINE. — **m. key**, *Music*, a key or tonality in the minor mode; hence, fig. in allusion to the effect of melancholy or pathos of this key. In naming the key, *minor* follows the letter; as, C *minor*. — **m. mode** *or* **scale.** *Music.* **a** See MODE, *n.*, 1 (3); 6th SCALE, 3 **a** (2). **b** Any scale in a minor mode. — **m. orders.** *R. C. & East. Ch.* See ORDER, *n.*, *Eccl.* — **m. planet.** = ASTEROID, 1. — **m. premise**, *Logic*, the premise of a syllogism in which the minor and middle terms are compared. See MODE, 3 **b**. — **M. Prophets.** See OLD TESTAMENT. — **m. surgery**, surgery involving the more simple operations, as the application of dressings and bandages. — **m. tactics.** *Mil.* See TACTICS, 1. *Cit.* — **m. tenace.** *Whist.* See TENACE. — **m. term of a syllogism**, *Logic*, a term which appears in the minor premise and forms the subject of the conclusion. See MODE, 3 **b**.
mi'nor, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A Minorite; a Franciscan friar.
2. *Logic.* The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also, the minor premise, that is, that premise which contains the minor term; in hypothetical syllogisms, the categorical premise. It is the second proposition of a regular syllogism, as in the following: Every act of injustice partakes of meanness; to take money from another by fraud is an act of injustice; therefore, the taking of money from another by fraud partakes of meanness.
3. A person of either sex under full age or majority, that is, one who has not attained the age at which full civil rights are accorded; an infant; in England and generally in the United States, one under twenty-one years of age (see INFANT, AGE). A minor attains full age at the beginning of the day preceding the 21st anniversary of his birth. In hereditary monarchies the minority of a sovereign ends at an earlier age than that of a subject. The sovereign of Great Britain as such has no minority, and his minority in a private capacity ends upon the completion of the eighteenth year of his age.
4. *Scots Law.* Sometimes, specif., a person over the age of pupillarity but not of full age.
5. *Math.* = MINOR DETERMINANT.
6. *Music.* **a** = MINOR CHORD, KEY, OR MODE. **b** See under CHANGE RINGING.
7. *Amer. Univ.* A subject of study, usually nearly related

sĭb'ĭ-lē). [L.] The smallest noticeable extent.
min'i-mus (mĭn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L.] Lit., least: — applied in some schools to the youngest or lowest in standing of several pupils of the same surname.
min'i-og'ra-pher (mĭn'ĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*minium* + *-grapher.*] One who paints or writes with red color, as vermilion. *Obs.* — **min'i-og'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
min'ion. Var. of MUNNION.
min'ion-ate, *a.* Minion. *Obs.*
minion drake. *Ordnance.* A small cannon of the 17th century. *Obs. or Hist.*
min'ion-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *a.* [Cf. MIGNONETTE.] Small; delicate. *Obs.*
min'ion-ette'. Var. of MIGNONETTE.
min'ion-ing (mĭn'yŭn-ĭng), *n.* Caressing. *Obs.*
min'ion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
min'ion-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
min'ion-ly, *adv.* Like a minion; daintily.
min'ion-proof', *a.* *Mil.* Proof against minion projectiles. *Obs.*
min'ion-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
min'ious (mĭn'yŭs), *a.* [L. *minium* red lead.] Red like minium. *Obs.*
min'ish-er, *n.* One who minishes.
min'ish-ment, *n.* Diminution. *Obs.*
min'is-tel'lo, *n.* Diminutive of MINISTER. *Contemptuous. Obs.*
min'is-te'ri-al, *n.* *Feudal System.* An administrative household officer. *Rare.*
min'is-te'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.]
min'is-te'ri-al'i-ty (mĭn'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ministerial.
min'is-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of MINISTERIAL.
min'is-te'ri-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
min'is-ter-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
min'is-ter-y. † MINISTRY.
ministral, *a.* [Cf. F. *ministral.*] Ministerial; serviential. *Obs.*
min'is-trate, *v. t.* [L. *ministratus*, p. p.] To administer. *Obs.*
min'is-tress (mĭn'ĭs-trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of MINISTRER.
min'is-try-ship', *n.* See -SHIP
min'i-ta-bund' (-ĭ-tȧ-bŭnd'), *a.* [L. *minitabundus*, fr. *minitari*, freq. of *minari* to threaten.] Threatening. *R.* *Oxf. E. D*
min'i-tant, *a.* [L. *minitans*, p. pr.] Threatening. *Rare.*
Min'i-ta'ri (mĭn'ĭ-tä'rē), *n.* = HIDATSA.
min'i-vet (mĭn'ĭ-vĕt), *n.* Any of several shrikelike birds of the genus *Pericrocotus* of India and adjacent regions.
mink'er-y (mĭŋk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where minks are bred for their fur or for ratting.
Min-ko'pi. Var. of MINCOPIE.
minn. *Ir. Archæol.* Var. of MIND.
Minn. *Abbr.* Minnesota.
‖ **Min'ne-lied'** (mĭn'ē-lēt'), *n.*; *pl.* -LIEDER (-lē'dẽr). [G.] One of the songs of the minnesingers; a song in their style.
min'ne-song' (-ē-sŏng'), *n.* [G. *Minnesang.*] = MINNELIED. *R.*
min'ne-so'tase' (mĭn'ē-sō'tāz'), **-ti-are'** (-tĭ-âr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Min'ne-ta'ree (-tä'rē), *n.* = HIDATSA.
Min'ni (mĭn'ī). *Bib.*
Min'nie (mĭn'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. G. *Minna.*] Lit., remembrance; love: — fem. prop. name. Often used as a nickname for MARY.
min'nie, *n.* A child's diminutive of *mother. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
min'ni-kin. Var. of MINIKIN.
Min'nith (mĭn'ĭth). *Bib.*
min'ny (-ĭ), *n.* A minnow. *Colloq.*
mi'no bird (mī'nō). A myna.
Mi-no'ian (mĭ-nō'yăn), *a.* Prob., pert. to Minos. *Obs*
minon. † MYNA.
mi'nor. Erron. var. of MYNA.

to the major subject, pursued by a candidate for a higher degree, less time being devoted to it than to the major subject. See MAJOR, *n.*, 4.

mi′no-rat′ (mē′nō-rät′), *n.* [G. Cf. MINOR, *a.*] *Law.* A custom or right, analogous to borough-English in England, formerly existing in various parts of Europe, and surviving in parts of Germany and Austria, by which certain entailed estates, as a homestead and adjacent land, descend to the youngest male heir.

Mi-nor′ca (mĭ-nôr′kȧ), *n.* [Sp. *Menorca.* See *Gaz.*] One of a breed of smooth-legged domestic fowls similar in form to the leghorns, but larger. The principal variety is pure black, and single-combed; but white and also rose-combed varieties are bred.

Mi′nor-ite (mī′nŏr-īt), *n.* [L. *minor* less. Cf. 2d MINOR, 1.] **1.** A Franciscan friar.
2. [*l. c.*] One of a minor grade or standing. *Obs. & R.*

mi-nor′i-ty (mĭ-nŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *minorité*, LL. *minoritas.* See MINOR, *a.* & *n.*] **1.** State of being less or small. *Obs.*
2. The smaller number; the smaller in number of two aggregates; — opposed to *majority;* as, the *minority* must be ruled by the majority.
3. Quality or state of being a minor, or under age.

Mi′nos (mī′nŏs), *n.* [Gr. Μίνως.] *Gr. Myth.* A king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa. After death he was made a judge of the dead in Hades. A second Minos, grandson of the first, was, according to later traditions, the husband of Pasiphaë, the father of Ariadne, the builder of the Labyrinth, and the oppressor of Athens. Cf. MINOTAUR, PASIPHAË, THESEUS.

Min′o-taur (mĭn′ō-tôr), *n.* [L. *Minotaurus*, Gr. Μινώταυρος; Μίνως Minos (the husband of Pasiphaë) + ταῦρος a bull: cf. F. *Minotaure.*] *Gr. Myth.* A monster, half man and half bull, the offspring of Pasiphaë (which see). It was confined in the labyrinth constructed by Dædalus in Crete, where it devoured the periodical tribute of seven youths and seven maidens sent by Athens, until Theseus, volunteering as one of the chosen seven, slew the monster and released Athens from the tribute. See ARIADNE.

min′ster (mĭn′stẽr), *n.* [AS. *mynster*, fr. L. *monasterium.* See MONASTERY.] **1.** A monastery. *Obs.*
2. A church of a monastery. The name is often retained and applied to the church after the monastery has ceased to exist (as Beverley *Minster*, York *Minster*, etc.), and is also improperly used for any large church.

min′strel (mĭn′strĕl), *n.* [ME. *minstrel*, *menestral*, *menstrel*, OF. *menestrel*, fr. LL. *ministralis*, *ministerialis*, servant, workman (cf. *ministrellus* harpist), fr. L. *ministerium* service, *minister* servant. See MINISTRY, MINISTER; cf. MINISTERIAL.] **1.** One of a medieval class of musical entertainers, esp. such as sang verses to the accompaniment of a harp or other instrument. The better sort were poets as well as musicians, and were held in high repute. Others combined singing or reciting and playing with acrobatic, juggling, and other tricks, and in time fell to the level of mere mountebanks. See BARD, GLEEMAN, JONGLEUR.
2. Hence, a poet; a musician. *Poetic.*
3. One of a troupe of musical performers and comedians, of a kind originating early in the 19th century in the United States, typically giving a program of negro melodies, jokes, and impersonations, and usually blacked in imitation of negroes; — commonly called *negro minstrels.*
Minstrel of the Border, Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832).

min′strel-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [AF. *menestralsie.*] **1.** The arts and occupation of minstrels; the singing and playing of a minstrel.
2. A collective body of minstrels, or musicians; also, a collective body of minstrels' songs. "*Minstrelsy* of heaven." *Milton.* "*Minstrelsy* of the Scottish Border." *Scott.*
3. Musical instruments. *Obs.*

mint (mĭnt), *n.* [AS. *minte*, fr. L. *menta*, *mentha*, Gr. μίνθα, μίνθη.] An aromatic plant of the genus *Mentha;* by extension, any plant of the Menthaceæ, or mint family. The various species of mint used for flavoring, condiments, etc., owe their properties to certain essential oils. See PEPPERMINT, SPEARMINT, etc.; also MENTHA.

mint, *n.* [AS. *mynet* money, coin, fr. L. *moneta* the mint, coined money, fr. *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; akin to *monere* to warn, admonish, AS. *manian*, and to E. *mind.* See MIND; cf. MONEY, MONITION.] **1.** A coin; money. *Obs.*
2. A place where money is coined, usually by public authority; as, the *mint* at San Francisco.
3. A plant for coining money. *Now Rare.*
4. A place where anything is manufactured or fabricated; — usually fig. "A *mint* of phrases." *Shak.*

> But thou and I are one in kind,
> As molded like in nature's *mint.* *Tennyson.*

5. The product of a mint; mintage; coinage. *Obs.*
6. A great supply of money, such as issues from a mint; a vast sum or amount; as, he inherited a *mint* of money.

> And then to me demanding why: "O, sir, . . .
> God knows; he has a *mint* of reasons. Ask." *Tennyson.*

mint, *v. t.*; MINT′ED; MINT′ING. **1.** To make by stamping, as money; to coin; to stamp and make into money.
2. Fig.: To produce as a mint produces coin; to coin; fabricate; invent.

> Titles . . . of such natures as may be easily *minted.* *Bacon.*
> Words, such as are daily *minted.* *Evelyn.*

mint′age (mĭn′tāj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of minting coin; hence, production or fabrication as if by minting; coinage.

> Literary theories of modern *mintage.* *Sir Henry Maine.*

2. The coin, or other production, of a mint; coinage.

> Stamped in clay, a heavenly *mintage.* *Sterling.*

3. The cost of coining, or the duty, or charge, paid to the mint for coining.
4. The stamp impressed upon a coin in minting.

mint′man (mĭnt′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One skilled in coining, or in coins; a coiner. *Now Rare.*

mint mark. A special mark placed upon a coin at the time of coinage to identify the mint.

mint′mas′ter (-mȧs′tẽr), *n.* **1.** The master or manager of a mint.
2. One apt in, or given to, coining words, etc. *Obs. or R.*

mint sauce. **1.** A sauce of vinegar and sugar flavored with spearmint leaves.
2. Money. *Slang, Eng.*

min′u-end (mĭn′ū-ĕnd), *n.* [L. *minuendus* to be diminished, fr. *minuere* to lessen, diminish. See MINISH.] *Arith.* The number or magnitude from which another number or magnitude is to be subtracted.

min′u-et′ (mĭn′ū-ĕt′; mĭn′ū-ĕt; 277), *n.* [F. *menuet*, fr. *menu* small, L. *minutus* small. So called on account of the short steps of the dance. See 3d MINUTE.] **1.** A slow graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step, and a balance. It originated in France about 1650, and was introduced into England through the court of Charles II., and remained in fashion until the 19th century.
2. *Music.* A piece of music to regulate the movement of such a dance, or having its rhythm and spirit, commonly in 3-4, sometimes in 3-8, measure. The minuet was often a movement in the old suite, and in the later sonata and symphony. It was changed, typically, from two repeated 8-measure divisions to two contrasted 16-measure ones, the second of which (the *trio*) was in three-part harmony. See SCHERZO.

mi′nus (mī′nŭs), *a.* [L., neut. of *minor.* See MINOR, *a.*; cf. MIS-, fr. French.] **1.** Subtracting; taking away; less; — having a quasi prepositional force, and used orally to render the sign —; as, five *minus* four. Opposed to *plus.*
2. Indicating subtraction or requiring to be subtracted; negative (in mode or direction of reckoning); not positive; as, the *minus* sign [—]; a *minus* quantity or value; — used orally to render the sign —. Opposed to *plus.*
3. Deprived of; without; wanting; having lost; as, he was *minus* his hat; he was *minus* $50 or $50 *minus.* *Colloq.*
minus charge, *Elec.*, a negative charge. — **m. sight** *or* **reading**, *Surv.* = FORESIGHT, 4 a. — **m. sign. a** *Math.* The sign — (opposed in signification to +, or *plus sign*), indicating that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted from the preceding quantity, or is to be reckoned from zero in the opposite direction to that of quantities having the plus sign either expressed or understood. It is read minus; thus, in $a - b$ (*a* minus *b*) *b* is to be subtracted from *a*; and $-10°$ (minus ten degrees) on a thermometer means 10° *below* the zero of the scale. **b** *Symbolic Logic.* (1) A sign of negation; sometimes, equivalent to "is not;" sometimes, a prefix to indicate a negative term. (2) The indication of a process of generalization by removal of an attribute or of a limiting class. — **m. thread**, *Mech.*, a screw thread on a bolt whose diameter is the same as that at the top of the thread; — opposed to *plus thread.*

mi′nus, *n.* The minus sign; also, a minus quantity.

mi-nus′cule (mĭ-nŭs′kūl), *n.* [L. *minusculus* rather small, fr. *minus* less: cf. F. *minuscule.*] *Paleography.* A small Roman letter as distinguished from a capital or uncial; the small cursive writing developed from the uncial about 600-900 A. D.; a manuscript written in such script. — **mi-nus′cu-lar** (mĭ-nŭs′kū-lȧr), *a.*

mi-nus′cule, *a.* **1.** In, or the size or style of, minuscules.
2. Very small; diminutive; petty; insignificant.

min′ute (mĭn′ĭt), *n.* [LL. *minuta* a small portion, small coin, fr. L. *minutus* small: cf. F. *minute.* See 3d MINUTE.]
1. The sixtieth part of a unit, esp. of an hour or a degree; sixty seconds. Abbr. *m.*; as, 4 h. 30 *m.*

☞ Ptolemy, following the Babylonians (who divided the circle into 360 degrees), divided the diameter into 120 equal cuts (τμήματα), each of these into 60 equal parts (called in Latin partes *minutæ* primæ), each of these into 60 equal parts (partes *minutæ* secundæ), whence the names *minutes*, *primes*, and *seconds.*

☞ *Minute*, as a unit of time, is used in combination with units of rate, in naming certain units of amount; as, ampere *minute* (see AMPERE HOUR), etc.

2. *Geom.* The sixtieth part of a degree; sixty seconds; — called specif. *minute of arc.* Symbol, (′): as, 10° 20′. A minute of a great circle on the earth's surface is a geographical, or nautical, mile. See MILE.
3. A point of time; a moment.

> I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden.*

4. *Arch.* A fixed part of a module. See MODULE. Different writers take as the minute one twelfth, one eighteenth, one thirtieth, or one sixtieth part of the module.
5. A mite; a half farthing. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (*Mark* xii. 42).
6. A very small part of anything, or anything very small or of small importance; a jot; a tittle. *Obs.*

> *Minutes* and circumstances of his passion. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. a A memorandum or draft, as of instructions to an ambassador; a note to preserve the memory of anything; as, to take *minutes* of a contract; to take *minutes* of a conversation or debate. **b** Specif.: *pl.* The official record made of the transactions or proceedings at a meeting of an organized body, as of the stockholders or directors of a corporation.
8. *Scots Law.* A notice of intention presented to the court by a party to a suit.
Syn. — See INSTANT.
minute of arc. = MINUTE, 2. — **m. of procedure.** *Scots Law.* See DECLARATION, *n.*, 5.

min′ute (mĭn′ĭt), *v. t.*; MIN′UT-ED (-ĭt-ĕd); MIN′UT-ING (-ĭt-ĭng). **1.** To determine to the minute; to ascertain or note exactly the time, speed, duration, or the like, of; to time; as, to *minute* a race horse in a trial; to *minute* the duration of an eclipse. *Chiefly Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To make a minute or a brief summary of; to incorporate or enter in the minutes of any body; also, to make a draft of.

> The Empress of Russia, with her own hand, *minuted* an edict for universal tolerance. *Bancroft.*

mi-nute′ (mĭ-nūt′; mī-nūt′; 277), *a.* [L. *minutus*, p. p. of *minuere* to lessen. See MINISH, MINOR; cf. MENU, MINUET.] **1.** Very small; little; slight; as, a *minute* period of time; a *minute* speck.
2. Of very small importance; petty; trifling.
3. Marked by, or paying, attention to small things or small details; extremely accurate; particular; precise; as, a *minute* observer; a *minute* record; *minute* criticism.
4. Small or lesser; — chiefly *Scot.*, in "*minute* [small] tithes." *Obs.*
Syn. — See SMALL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.
minute anatomy, microscopic anatomy; histology. — **M. Philosopher.** = ALCIPHRON, 1.

min′ute bell (mĭn′ĭt). A bell, or the sound of a bell, tolled at intervals of a minute, as to give notice of a death.

minute book. A book in which written minutes, or records, are entered.

minute glass. A sandglass for measuring a minute.

minute hand. The long hand of a watch or clock, which makes the circuit in an hour, and marks the minutes.

min′ute-ly (mĭn′ĭt-lĭ), *a.* [From 1st MINUTE.] Happening every minute; continual; unceasing.

min′ute-ly, *adv.* Every minute; from minute to minute.

> *Minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven. *Hammond.*

mi-nute′ly (mĭ-nūt′lĭ; mī-), *adv.* [From 3d MINUTE.] In a minute manner or degree; with minuteness; exactly; precisely; closely.

min′ute-man (mĭn′ĭt-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. *Amer. Hist.* One of a class of armed citizens who pledged themselves to take the field at a minute's notice, during, and immediately previous to, the War of Independence. Sometimes, as in Massachusetts, they were regularly enrolled as militia.

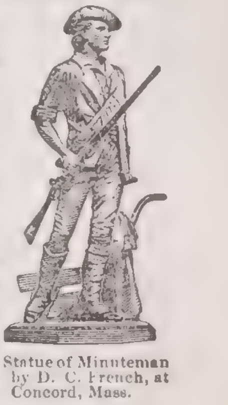

Statue of Minuteman by D. C. French, at Concord, Mass.

min′ute mark. A mark (′) used to express chronological or geographical minutes.

mi-nute′ness (mĭ-nūt′nĕs; mī-), *n.* Quality of being minute; specif: **a** Extreme smallness in size or degree. **b** Attention to small things or details; extreme precision.

min′ute wheel. *Horol.* The wheel that actuates a minute hand.

mi-nu′ti-a (mĭ-nū′shĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. *minutus* small, minute. See 3d MINUTE.] A minute, precise, or minor particular or detail; a petty or small matter or thing; — used chiefly in *pl.*

minx (mĭŋks), *n.* [Perh. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *minsk* wench, jade, hussy, D. *mensch;* which is the same word as D. & G. *mensch* man, human being, OHG. *mennisco*, AS. *mennisc*, fr. *man;* or cf. E. MINIKIN. Cf. MAN.] **1.** A pet dog. *Obs.*
2. A wanton woman. *Obs.*
3. A pert girl; a saucy jade; — now generally used playfully.

min′y (mīn′ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a mine.

Mi′o-cene (mī′ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. μείων less + καινός new, recent.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating a period of the Tertiary, preceding the Pliocene. See GEOLOGY; TERTIARY. — *n.* The Miocene period or system. — **Mi′o-cen′ic** (-sĕn′ĭk), *a.*

Mi′o-hip′pus (-hĭp′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μείων less + ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct horselike perissodactyl mammals, about the size of a sheep, from the Miocene of North America. The feet were three-toed, with the middle toe much enlarged, and the teeth rather short-crowned.

miq′ue-let (mĭk′ĕ-lĕt), *n.* [Sp. *miquelete:* cf. F. *miquelet.*] **1.** A bandit of the Pyrenees. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* **a** An irregular or partisan soldier during the Pen-

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mi′nor-age (mī′nŏr-āj), *n.* Legal status of minority. *Rare.*
minorand, *n.* [L. *minorandus*, gerundive of *minorare* to diminish.] = MINUEND. *Obs.*
mi′nor-ate (mī′nŏr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *minoratus*, p. p. of *minorare* to diminish.] To diminish; curtail. — **mi′nor-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.* [*Obs.*]
mi′no-ra-tive, *a.* & *n.* Laxative
Mi-nor′can (mĭ-nôr′kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Minorca or Minorcas. [*Rare.*]
mi′nor-ess, *n.* A female minor.
Mi′nor-ess, *n.* [Cf. OF. *Menueresse.*] *R. C. Ch.* A Clare.
Mi′nor-ist, *n.* = MINORITE. *R.*
mi′nor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mi′not′ (mē′nō′), *n.* [F.] An old French dry measure varying with the locality and commodity. Its value for grain at Paris was three boisseaux, or about 39 liters. See MEASURE.
Mi-not′to's cell (mĭ-nŏt′tōz). *Elec.* A modified Daniell's cell having at the bottom a copper disk covered with crystals of copper sulphate. These in turn are covered with a thick layer of sand or sawdust moistened with acidulated water, and on top of all rests a zinc plate.
minour. † MINER, MINOR, *n.*
minow. † MINNOW.
Min. Plen. *Abbr.* Minister Plenipotentiary. [Resident.]
Min. Res. *Abbr.* Minister
minse. † MINCE.
mins′ed-ness, *n.* Mincing affectedness. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
min′si-cal, *a.* Prob. mincing.
mins′ing, *n.* [Cf. MIN to remind.] Remembrance. *Obs.*
min′si-tive, *a.* Prob., given to mincing. *Obs.*
min′ster † MINISTER.
minstracie, minstralcy. † MINSTRELSY. [STER.]
min′stre. † MINISTER, MIN-
min′strel, *v. t.* To celebrate in song. [strel. *Rare.*]
min′strel-ess, *n.* A female min-
min′strel-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mint, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. MINUTE, *n.* & *a.*] A mite infesting flour or cheese. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
mint, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *myntan.*] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To think; intend; purpose. **2.** To attempt; endeavor; venture; to aim, as a blow; to make a feint at; to feign. [*Obs.*] **3.** To mention; also, to address. **4.** To suggest or insinuate; hint at; also, to mimic.
mint, *n.* [From MINT to think.] *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Thought; intention. *Obs.* **2** Aim; attempt; endeavor. **3.** A blow; a feint.
Min′ta-ka (mĭn′tȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Ar. *mintaqah* belt.] See STAR.
mint bush. Any Australian shrub of the genus *Prostanthera.*
mint camphor. Menthol.
mint′er, *n.* [Cf. AS. *mynetere*, E. MONETARY.] One who mints.
mint′er, *n.* One of the residents, chiefly debtors, in Southwark, London, in the vicinity of the mint. *Obs.* [Menthaceæ.]
mint family. *Bot.* The family
mint geranium = COSTMARY.
mint hog. An Irish shilling. *Slang, Irish.* *Oxf. E. D.*
minting mill. A coining press.
mint′jac (mĭnt′jăk). Var. of MUNTJAC.
mint julep. = JULEP.
mint′mak′er, *n.* Also **mint man.** A coiner. *Obs.*
mint par. See PAR, *n.*, 1.
mint stamp. = MINT MARK.
mint tree. = MINT BUSH.
mint′while′, *n.* [See MINUTE, *n.*; WHILE, *n.*] A moment; a minute. *Obs.*
mint′wort′ (mĭnt′wûrt′), *n.* A mint. *Rare.* *Lindley.*
mint′y (mĭn′tĭ), *a.* Having the flavor of mint. [MINAWAY.]
min′u-a (mĭn′ū-ā). Var. of
minuate, *v. t.* [From L. *minuere.*] To diminish. *Obs.*
min′u-et′, *v. i.* To dance the minuet.
min′u-et′ic (-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of or pert. to the minuet.
min′u-et′ish, *a.* Like the minuet.
min′u-ta-ry (mĭn′ū-tā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to minutes. *Obs.*
min′u-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of making minutes, or notes. *Rare.*
min′ute clock (mĭn′ĭt). A kind of stop clock used in testing.
min′ute drops. Drops falling every minute. *Nonce Use.* *Milton.*
min′ute gun. A discharge of a cannon repeated at intervals of a minute, usually as a sign of distress or mourning.
min′ute jack. **1.** = JACK, *n.*, 6. **2.** A timeserver; an inconstant person.
min′ute-less, *a.* Immeasurable by minutes. *Obs.*
minute line. *Naut.* A log line. *Obs.*
min′ute mo′tion. *Horol.* Mechanism to move the seconds hand in a watch. *Obs.*
min′ute re-peat′er. A repeater watch which strikes minutes.
min′ute tide. = MINUTE WHILE. *Obs.*
min′ute watch. A watch to tell the time correct to minutes.
min′ute while. The period of a minute. *Obs.*
mi-nu′tial (mĭ-nū′shăl), *a.* Pert. to, or being, minutiæ. *Rare.*
mi-nu′tion, *n.* [L. *minutio.*] Diminution; lowering. *Obs.*
mi-nu′ti-ose (-ōs), **mi-nu′ti-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [See MINUTIA.] Attentive to, or dealing with, minutiæ. — **mi-nu′ti-ous-ly**, *adv.*
min′u-tis′si-mic (mĭn′ū-tĭs′ĭ-mĭk), *a.* [L. *minutissimus*, superl. of *minutus* small.] Extremely small. *Rare.*
mi-nu′tule, **mi-nu′tul-ous**, *a.* [L. *minutulus.*] Very minute. *Obs.*
minuwæ. † MINAWAY.
minx, *n.*, *or* **minx otter** [See MINK.] The mink. *Obs.*
minx′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mi-o′ga (mē-yō′gä), *n.* [Jap.] A species of ginger (*Zingiber mioga*). Its rootstock is less pungent than common ginger, and is much used in Japan.
Mi′o-la′ni-a (mī′ō-lā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., earlier *Meiolania*, fr. Gr. μείων less + ἠλαίνειν to roam.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct tortoises of Australia and Patagonia, prob. related to the Testudinidæ, having the bones of the skull prolonged into hornlike excrescences.
Mi′o-lith′ic (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* = MESOLITHIC.
miops. † MYOPE.
mi-o′sis, *n.* [NL.] **a** Myosis. **b** *Rhet.* Var. of MEIOSIS.
mi′o-stem′o-nous (-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs), **mi′o-tax′y** (mī′ō-tăk′sĭ). Vars. of MEIOSTEMONOUS, MEIOTAXY.
mi-ot′ic. *Med.* Var. of MYOTIC.
M. I. P. *Abbr.* Marine Insurance Policy. [*D Bib.*]
Mi-phib′o-seth (mĭ-fĭb′ō-sĕth).
Miph′kad (mĭf′kăd). *Bib.*
mir. † MYRRH.
mir (mēr), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *mīr.*] Chief; head; president; — used [*cap.*] as a title with proper names or [*l. c.*] in compound titular words. *India & Persia.*

insular War. **b** A soldier of certain Spanish local infantry regiments, much used as escorts. *Oxf. E. D.*

mir (mēr), *n.* [Russ. *mir.*] A Russian village community.

Mi'ra (mī'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mirus* wonderful.] *Astron.* A remarkable variable star, with fluted spectrum, in the constellation Cetus (*o Ceti*). See STAR.

Mi-rab'i-lis (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [L., wonderful.] *Bot.* A genus of American nyctaginiaceous plants having a tubular-campanulate brightly colored calyx resembling a corolla and subtended by a calyxlike involucre of united bracts. *M. jalapa* is the common garden four-o'clock.

mi-rab'i-lite (-līt), *n.* *Min.* Native Glauber's salt.

mir'a-cle (mĭr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *miraculum*, fr. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL, cf. MIRROR.] **1.** A wonder or wonderful thing; a marvel.

That *miracle* and queen of gems. *Shak.*

2. Specif.: An event or effect in the physical world beyond or out of the ordinary course of things, deviating from the known laws of nature, or transcending our knowledge of these laws; an event which cannot be accounted for as produced by any of the known forces of nature and which is therefore attributed to a supernatural force; an extraordinary, anomalous, or abnormal event brought about by superhuman agency as a manifestation of its power, or for the purpose of revealing or manifesting spiritual force; sign. "The *miracle* of the loaves." *Mark* vi. 52.

3. A miracle play.

4. A story or legend abounding in miracles. *Obs.*

When said was all this *miracle*. *Chaucer.*

to a miracle, marvelously well or completely; as, he fulfilled the requirements *to a miracle*.

mir'a-cle, *v. t. & i.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). To work a miracle; to do miraculously.

to miracle itself, to appear miraculous or incredible.

miracle play. One of a medieval type of dramatic representation showing a sequence of episodes from the life of some wonder-working saint or martyr; a miracle; a dramatic composition of this character; also, the type itself. In England the term was the common name for both this type and the *mystery*, which was the more popular. See 1st MYSTERY, 5. — **miracle player**.

mi-rac'u-lous (mĭ-răk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [F. *miraculeux.* See MIRACLE.] **1.** Of the nature of a miracle; performed by supernatural power; effected by the direct agency of almighty power, and not by natural causes.

2. Supernatural; marvelous; wonderful.

3. Working, or able to work, miracles, wonder-working. "The *miraculous* harp." *Shak.*

Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

miraculous berry, the berry of a tropical African sapotaceous tree (*Sideroxylon dulcificum*), having the property of sweetening acids; also, the tree itself.

— **mi-rac'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **mi-rac'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

mir'a-dor' (mĭr'ȧ-dōr'; -dōr'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *mirar* to behold, view. See MIRROR.] *Arch.* **a** A watchtower. **b** A turret, or more often a bay window, oriel window, loggia, or inclosed balcony designed to command an extensive outlook; — used chiefly in describing Spanish architecture.

mi-rage' (mē-räzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *mirer* to look at carefully, to aim, *se mirer* to look at one's self in a glass, to reflect, to be reflected, LL. *mirare* to look at. See MIRROR.] An optical effect, sometimes seen on the ocean, but more frequently in plains and deserts, due to total reflection of light at the surface common to two strata of air differently heated. The reflected image is seen, commonly in an inverted position, while the real object may or may not be in sight. When the surface is horizontal, and below the eye, the appearance is that of a sheet of water in which the object is seen reflected; when the reflecting surface is above the eye, the image is seen projected against the sky. The *fata morgana* and *looming* are species of *mirage*.

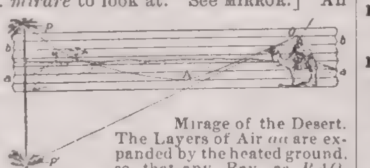

Mirage of the Desert. The Layers of Air *aa* are expanded by the heated ground, so that any Ray, as *PAO*, from an elevated Object *P* passing down through the denser Layers *bb*, is successively refracted until it reaches the Critical Angle, or angle of total reflection, at *A*, beyond which it undergoes successive refractions upward. As observed from *O* the ray would appear to come from *P'*.

Mi-ran'da (mĭ-răn'dȧ), *n.* [L. *miranda*, fem. of *mirandus* admirable.] **1.** Lit., admirable; — fem. prop. name. L. id.; G. *Miranda* (mē-rän'dä).

2. The beautiful, modest, and charming daughter of Prospero, in Shakespeare's "Tempest." She has been brought up on a desert island with the delicate spirit Ariel and the savage and deformed Caliban for her only attendants and acquaintances. Ferdinand, the son of the King of Naples, having been shipwrecked on the island, falls in love with her at once, but cannot obtain her father's consent to their union till he has proved the sincerity of his affection by self-restraint, obedience, and the lowest menial services. See PROSPERO.

mire (mīr), *n.* [ME. *mire*, *myre*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *mȳrr* swamp, Sw. *myra* marshy ground; akin to E. *moss.*] **1.** Wet, spongy earth; bog. *Now Rare.*

I sink in deep *mire*, where there is no standing. *Ps.* lxix. 2.

2. Soft or deep mud, slush, or the like; also, dirt.

mire, *v. t.*; MIRED (mīrd); MIR'ING (mīr'ĭng). **1.** To cause or permit to stick fast in mire; to plunge or fix in mud or mire; as, to *mire* a horse.

2. To soil with mud or foul matter.

Smirched thus and *mired* with infamy. *Shak.*

mire, *v. i.* To sink or stick in mire.

mi-rif'ic (mĭ-rĭf'ĭk), **mi-rif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *mirificus*; *mirus* wonderful + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Working wonders; wonderful. *Rare.*

mir'li-ton (mûr'lĭ-tŏn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of musical toy into which one sings, hums, or speaks, producing a coarse, reedy sound. Cf. KAZOO.

2. A kind of tartlet with puff paste as the basis.

mi'ro (mē'rō), *n.* [Maori.] **a** In New Zealand, a taxaceous timber tree (*Podocarpus ferruginea*) the brown wood of which is used in interior carpentry. **b** In Tahiti, the bendy tree.

mir'ror (mĭr'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *mirour*, F. *miroir*, OF. also *mireor*, fr. (assumed) LL. *miratorium*, fr. *mirare* to look at, L. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL; cf. MIRACLE, MIRADOR.] **1.** A looking-glass or a speculum; any glass or polished or smooth substance, as water, that forms images by the reflection of rays of light. Mirrors are commonly made by backing glass with a metallic coating (formerly tin amalgam, now usually silver).

2. A crystal or similar device used by diviners, sorcerers, and the like. *Archaic.*

3. That which gives a true representation, or in which a true image may be seen; hence, a pattern; an exemplar; as, literature should be a *mirror* of life.

She is *mirour* of all courtesy. *Chaucer.*

4. The speculum of a bird's wing.

5. *Arch.* A decorative panel with a projecting and ornamental frame, usually round or oval.

mir'ror (mĭr'ẽr), *v. t.*; MIR'RORED (-ẽrd); MIR'ROR-ING. To reflect, as in a mirror.

mirror plate. **a** A flat glass mirror without a frame. **b** Flat glass used for making mirrors.

mirror writing. Backward writing, making manuscript resembling in slant and order of letters the reflection of ordinary writing in a mirror. — **mirror writer**.

mirth (mûrth), *n.* [ME. *mirthe*, *murthe*, *merthe*, AS. *myrð*, *myrgð*, *merhð*, *mirhð*. See MERRY.] **1.** Joy; pleasure; happiness; delight; — sometimes in *pl.* *Obs.*

2. Gladness or gayety, as shown by, or accompanied with, laughter; merrymaking; merriment; jollity.

Then will I cause to cease . . . from the streets of Jerusalem, the voice of *mirth*. *Jer.* vii. 34.

3. Cause of mirth; joyous entertainment; sport. *Obs.*

I'll use you for my *mirth*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Merriment, joyousness, gladness, fun, frolic, glee, hilarity, festivity, jollity. See CHEERFULNESS.

mirth'ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Full of mirth or merriment; joyous; merry; as, *mirthful* children.

2. Characterized by, or indicating, mirth; as, a *mirthful* face; a *mirthful* season; also, inspiring mirth.

Mirthful, comic shows. *Shak.*

— **mirth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mirth'ful-ness**, *n.*

mir'y (mīr'ĭ), *a.*; MIR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MIR'I-EST. [From 1st MIRE.] **1.** Resembling mire; of the nature of mire; boggy; swampy.

2. Abounding with mire, or deep mud; as, a *miry* road.

3. Covered, stained, or spattered with mire or mud; hence, dirty; filthy.

mir'za (mēr'zä), *n.* [Per. *mīrzā*, abbr. fr. *mīrzādeh* son of the prince; *mīr* prince (Ar. *amīr*, *emīr*) + *zādeh* son.] **1.** The common title of honor in Persia, prefixed to the surname of a person of distinction. When appended to the surname, it signifies *Prince*.

2. (*pron.* mûr'zȧ) [*cap.*] A character whose wonderful vision of the tide of time, the bridge of human life, and the illimitable ocean of eternity, studded with countless islands, the abodes of the blessed, forms the subject of a celebrated allegory by Addison in the "Spectator."

mis- (mĭs-). [In words of Teutonic origin, fr. AS. *mis-*; akin to D. *mis-*, G. *miss-*, OHG. *missa-*, *missi-*, Icel. & Dan. *mis-*, Sw. *miss-*, Goth. *missa-*; orig., a p. p. from the root of G. *meiden* to shun, OHG. *mīdan*, AS. *mīðan* (cf. MISS to fail of). In words from the French, fr. OF. *mes-*, F. *mé-*, *més-*, fr. L. *minus* less (see MINUS). In present usage these two prefixes are commonly confounded.] A prefix meaning *amiss*, *wrong*, *ill*, *wrongly*. It was formerly more freely and widely used than at present. In Middle English it came to have some use as a separate part of speech (cf. MIS, *a.* & *adv.*). Its uses are: **1.** In its regular senses: **a** With adverbial force, before verbs, and participial and other adjectives; as in *mis*lead, *mis*construe, *mis*spent. **b** With attributive force before verbal and other nouns; as in *mis*giving, *mis*deed.

2. With the simple negative force of *dis-*, *in-*, *un-*, before words meaning something desirable or good; as in *mis*like, *mis*advantage, *mis*thrift. *Archaic or Obsoles.*

3. With merely intensive force before such verbs as *doubt*, *dread*, and before words meaning something wrong or bad; as in *mis*bode, *mis*demerit. *Archaic or Dial.*

mis'ad-ven'ture (mĭs'ăd-vĕn'tūr), *n.* [ME. *mesaventure*, *misaventure*, F. *mésaventure.*] Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; an unlucky adventure; a mishap.

Syn. — Accident, casualty, disaster, calamity.

mis'ad-ven'tur-ous (-tūr-ŭs), *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky. — **mis'ad-ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.*

mis'ad-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* To give bad counsel to.

mis'al-li'ance (-ȧ-lī'ăns), *n.* [Cf. F. *mésalliance.*] An improper alliance, esp. in marriage; a mésalliance.

mis'al-ly' (-ȧ-lī'), *v. t.* To ally wrongly or unsuitably.

mis'an-thrope (mĭs'ăn-thrōp), *n.* [Gr. μισάνθρωπος; μισεῖν to hate + ἄνθρωπος a man: cf. F. *misanthrope.*] A hater of mankind; a man hater; a misanthropist.

mis'an-throp'ic (-thrŏp'ĭk), **mis'an-throp'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *misanthropique.*] Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a misanthrope; hating or disliking mankind. — **mis'an-throp'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See CYNICAL.

mis-an'thro-pist (mĭs-ăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* A misanthrope.

mis-an'thro-pize (-pīz), *v. i. & t.*; -PIZED (-pīzd); -PIZ'ING (-pīz'ĭng). To be or make misanthropic.

mis-an'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. μισανθρωπία: cf. F. *misanthropie.*] Hatred of mankind; pessimistic distrust of human nature; — opposed to *philanthropy*.

mis'ap-ply' (mĭs'ȧ-plī'), *v. t.*; -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING. To apply wrongly; to use for a wrong purpose; as, to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* public money. — **mis-ap'pli-ca'tion** (mĭs-ăp'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

mis'ap-pre'ci-ate (mĭs'ȧ-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To appreciate or estimate wrongly or improperly. — **mis'ap-pre'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **mis'ap-pre'ci-a-tive** (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.*

Mir'a-bel (mĭr'ȧ-bĕl), *n.* In Beaumont and Fletcher's "Wild-Goose Chase," a gay rake and libertine. He, the "wild goose," is "chased" and caught by Oriana, his special aversion. In Farquhar's "The Inconstant," an alteration of this theme, Young Mirabel loves Oriana but is averse to marriage. His love cools when she can be won and revives when she seems lost to him; but he finally marries her.

Mir'a-bell (-bĕl), *n.* A brilliant, witty gentleman in Congreve's "The Way of the World," in love with Millamant.

mir'a-belle' (-bĕl'), *n.* [F.] A superior kind of European plum.

mi-rab'i-la-ry Erron. for MIRABILIARY.

mirabile. † MYROBALAN.

‖ **mi-ra'bi-le dic'tu** (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lē). [L.] Wonderful to relate.

‖ **mi-ra'bi-le vi'su.** [L.] Wonderful to see.

‖ **mir'a-bil'i-a** (mĭr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ) [L.] Wonders; miracles.

mir'a-bil'i-a-ry (mĭr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *mirabiliarius.*] One that deals in wonders or marvels. — **mir'a-bil'i-a-ry**, *a.* *Obs.*

mi-rab'i-list, *n.* One who works wonders. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

mi'ra-ble (mī'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mirabilis*, fr. *mirari* to wonder: cf. OF. *mirable*. See MARVEL.] Wonderful. *Obs.* — *n.* A wonder. *Obs.*

mi-rab'o-lan, *n.* † MYROBALAN.

mi'rac, mi'rach, *n.* [Ar. *maraqq*, pl. *marāqq*, hypochondrium.] **1.** The abdomen. *Obs.* **2.** (*pron.* mī'răk; mē') [*cap.*] *Astron.* See STAR.

mi-rach'i-al, *a.* [See MIRAC.] Hypochondriacal. *Obs.*

mi'ra-cid'i-um (mī'rȧ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μειρακίδιον youthful person.] *Zoöl.* See 1st FLUKE, 2.

mir'a-cl. Miracle. *Ref. Sp.*

miracle man. A worker of miracles. *Obs.*

miracle monger. One who pretends to work miracles.

miracle wheat = EGYPTIAN WHEAT.

mir'a-clist (mĭr'ȧ-klĭst), *n.* A recorder or relater of miracles.

mi-rac'u-lar, *a.* [L. *miraculum* miracle.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a miracle. *Obs.*

mi-rac'u-list, *n.* A maker of, or believer in, miracles. *Obs.*

mi-rac'u-lize (mĭ-răk'ū-līz), *v. t.* To cause to seem to be, or to treat as, a miracle. *R.* [*Obs.*]

mi-rac'u-lose', *a.* Miraculous.

mi-rac'u-los'i-ty (mĭ-răk'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Miraculousness. *Rare.*

mi-rag'y (mē-räzh'ĭ), *n.* Like, or pertaining to, a mirage.

Mi'rak (mī'răk; mē'-), *or* **Me'rak**, *n.* [See MIRAC.] See STAR.

Mi-ram'o-lin (mĭ-răm'ō-lēn), *n.* Also **Ma-ram'o-line** (mȧ-răm'ō-lēn), **Mi-ra-mam'o-lin** (mē'rȧ-măm'ō-lēn). [Sp., fr. Ar. *amīr al mūminīn* commander of the faithful.] A European corruption of a designation in Arabic of the Emperor of Morocco, during the Middle Ages.

Mir'a-mont (mĭr'ȧ-mŏnt), *n.* An honest, testy old man in Fletcher's (and others') comedy of "The Elder Brother," who admires learning without having much more of it than enables him to sign his name.

mi-ran'dous (mĭ-răn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *mirandus.*] Wondrous. *Archaic.*

Mi-ra'nha (mē-rän'yä), *n.* An Indian of a savage, cannibalistic tribe, or group of tribes, dwelling between the Yapurá and Putumayo Rivers, South Amer.

mi'rate (mī'rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *mirari*, *miratus*, to wonder.] To wonder (at); to admire; to be greatly pleased (at). *Dial. U. S.*

mir'bane (mûr'bān), *n.* [Cf. F. *mirbane.*] See NITROBENZENE.

mirchal. † MORCHAL.

mirck. † MURK.

mird (mĭrd), *v. i.* *Scot.* **a** To meddle. **b** To toy amorously.

mird, *v. t.* To attempt. *Scot.*

mir'da-ha (mēr'dȧ-hȧ), *n.* Also **mir'dha** (mēr'dȧ). [Hind. *mīrdaha*, *mīrdha*, fr. Per. *mīrdah*; Ar. *amīr* commander + Per. *dah* ten; i. e., a commander of ten.] The chief of the peons of a zamindar; a village overseer. *India.*

Mir'dite (mûr'dīt), *n.* One of an Albanian tribe dwelling just south of the Drin River.

mirdrommel. † MIRE DROMBLE.

mire (mēr), *n.* [F., an aiming, a mark to sight by.] *Astron.* = MERIDIAN MARK.

mire (mīr), *n.* [AS. *mīre*, *mȳre*; prob. akin to D. *mier*, Icel. *maurr*, Dan. *myre*, Sw. *myra*; cf. also Ir. *moirbh*, Gr. μύρμηξ.] An ant. See PISMIRE. *Obs.*

mire, *a.* Miry. *Obs.*

mire, *v. i.* [L. *mirari.*] To wonder. *Obs.*

mire, *v. t.* [F. *mirer.*] To gaze at as in a mirror. *Obs.*

mire bumper. The European bittern. *Local, Eng.*

mire crow. The common black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*

mire dromble, mire drum. The European bittern. *Local, Eng.*

mire duck. **a** The mallard. **b** The common domestic duck. *Local, Eng.*

‖ **mire pois', mire'poix'** (mēr'-pwä'), *n.* [F. *mirepoix.*] A kind of rich sauce for braising, prepared with ham, veal, bacon, vegetables, sweet herbs, spices, stock, and wine.

mire'snipe' (mīr'snīp'), *n.* *Scot.* **a** The common snipe. **b** A hard-featured person. **c** An accident.

mir'ey. Var. of MIRY.

mir'gha (mûr'gȧ), *n.* [Hind. *margal.*] A cyprinoid river fish (*Cirrhina mrigala*) of India.

mirhe. † MYRRH.

miri, *n.* [OF. *mire*, *mirie*, L. *medicus.*] Leech; physician. *Obs.*

Mi'ri (mē'rē), *n.* One of a rude Mongoloid tribe of the borders of Assam.

miriad † MYRIAD.

Mir'i-am (mĭr'ĭ-ăm), *n.* [Heb. *Miryām.* Cf. MARY.] **1.** Fem. prop. name: Mary. **2.** *Bib.* Sister of Moses and Aaron, who led the women in their rejoicing over the destruction of Pharaoh's army. **3.** A beautiful and mysterious woman in Hawthorne's "The Marble Faun," for love of whom Donatello commits murder. See DONATELLO.

mir'ic (mĭr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

mi-rid'i-cal, *a.* [L. *miridicus.*] Speaking strange things. *Obs.* — **mi-rid'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

mirie. † MERRY.

mi-rif'i-cent, *a.* Performing wonders. *Obs.* — **mi-rif'i-cence**, *n.* *Obs.*

mi-rif'i-cous-ly, *adv.* [L. *mirificus*, a.] Wonderfully. *Obs.*

mir'i-ki (mĭr'ĭ-kĭ), *n.* [Tupi.] Any of several Brazilian monkeys of the genus *Eriodes*, allied to the spider monkeys, but having woolly hair.

mirines. † MERRINESS.

mir'i-ness (mīr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

mir'ish (mīr'ĭsh), *a.* Miry. *Obs.*

mir'i-ti palm, *or* **mir'i-ty palm** (mĭr'ĭ-tĭ). [Tupi *muriti*, *miriti.*] The ita palm.

mirk, mirk'i-ness, mirk'some, mirk'y, etc. Vars. of MURK, etc.

mirle. † MERL.

mirled (mûrld; mĭr'lĕt), *a.* [Cf. MARLED.] Spotted; speckled. *Scot.*

mir'lic (mûr'lĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

mir'li-go (mûr'lĭ-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Cf. dial. *mirl* to move rapidly round, to vibrate.] Dizziness; vertigo. *Scot.*

mir'lin. † MERLIN.

mir'ly (mĭr'lĭ; mĕr'lĭ). Var. of MARLY, spotted. *Scot.*

Mir'ma, Mir'mah (mûr'mȧ). *Bib.*

mirmidon. † MYRMIDON.

mir-mil'lon, *n.* [L. *mirmillo.*] A type of Roman gladiator wearing the image of a fish as a crest.

mir'nyong', mirr'nyong' (mĭr'nyŏng'). [Native name.] In Australia, a shell mound or kitchen midden.

Mi'ro (mē'rō; *as Lat. genus name*, mī'rō), *n.* [Maori *miromiro.*] *Zoöl.* **a** The genus consisting of the wood robins of New Zealand. **b** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus.

mi-rob'a-lan, mi-rob'o-lan. † MYROBALAN.

‖ **mi'roir'** (mē'rwär'), *n.* [F.] A mirror; — sometimes used attributively to designate a brilliant or glossy finish given to silks or velvets by calendering.

miror, mirour. † MIRROR.

‖ **mi'ro'ton'** (mē'rō'tôN'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Boiled beef smothered in onions; also, slices of cold meat, or fillets of fish, warmed in various ways, and arranged in a circle, with sauce in the center. — **en miroton** (äN), in circular form.

Mi-roun'ga (mĭ-roun'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *miouroung*, native name in New Holland of *Phoca proboscidea.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sea elephant.

mirour. † MIRROR.

mir'ous, *a.* [L. *mirus.*] Wonderful. *Obs.*

mirre. † MYRRH.

mirreness † MERRINESS.

mirrie. † MERRY.

mirrold. † MIRROR.

mirror carp. See CARP.

mirror galvanometer. *Elec.* A reflecting galvanometer.

mir'ror-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To mirror.

mir'ror-scope, *n.* [*mirror* + *-scope.*] An apparatus, resembling a camera, used in rapid field sketching or painting.

mirror script. Mirror writing.

mirror speech. *Med.* A rare nervous affection in which the patient reverses the syllables or letters of each word.

mir'ror-y (mĭr'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a mirror. *Rare.*

mirt, mirtel. † MYRT, MYRTLE.

mirth, *v. i.* To make merry; to rejoice. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To gladden; gratify; amuse. *Obs.*

mirther. † MURDER.

mirth'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **mirth'less-ly**, *adv.* — **mirth'less-ness**, *n.*

mirth'some (mûrth'sŭm), *a.* See -SOME. — **mirth'some-ness**, *n.*

mir'til, mir'tle. † MYRTLE.

mir'tus, *n.* [L. *myrtus.*] Myrtle. *Obs.*

‖ **mi'rum in mo'dum.** [L.] In a wonderful manner; astonishingly; surprisingly.

miry. † MERRY.

mir-ya'chit (mēr-yä'chĭt), *n.* Also *myriachit.* [Russ *miryachit'* to be epileptic, fr. Yakut *merjäk* epileptic, *merek* jerk, rage.] *Med.* A nervous disease causing involuntary mimicry.

mis † MISS.

mis, *a.* & *adv.* [See AMISS.] Wrong; amiss. *Obs.*

Mis'a-am (mĭs'ā-ăm). *D. Bib.*

mis'ac-cept', *v. t.* To understand (a word) in a wrong sense. *Obs.* — **mis-ac'cep-ta'tion, mis'ac-cep'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

mis-ac'ci-dent, *n.* A mishap. [*Obs.*]

mis'ac-compt', mis'ac-count', *v. t.* To reckon wrongly; to misjudge. *Obs.*

mis-act', *v. t. & i.*, *Obs.*, **mis'a-dapt'**, *v. t.*, **mis-ad'ap-ta'tion**, *n.*, **mis'ad-dress'**, *v. t.*, **mis'ad-just'**, *v. t.*, **mis'ad-just'ment**, *n.*, **mis'ad-van'tage**, *n.* See MIS-.

mis'ad-ven'tured, *a.* Unfortunate. *Obs.*

mis'ad-vert'ence, *n.* See MIS-, 2.

mis'ad-vice', *n.* See MIS-.

mis'ad-vised', *a.* Ill-advised. — **mis'ad-vis'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **mis'ad-vis'ed-ness**, *n.*

mis'ad-vise'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

Mis'a-el (mĭs'ā-ĕl; mī'sā-). *Bib.*

mis'af-fect', *v. t.* To dislike; also, to affect injuriously. — **mis'af-fec'tion**, *n.* *Both Rare.*

mis'af-firm', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis'a-gree', *v. i.* See MIS-, 2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

misai. † MISSAY.

mis-aim', *v. t. & i.*, **mis-al'le-ga'tion**, *n.*, **mis'al-lege'** (mĭs'ă-lĕj'), *v. t.*, **mis'al-lot'ment**, *n.*, **mis-al'ter**, *v. t.*, **mis-an'swer**, *n.* & *v. t.* (*Obs.*) See MIS-.

mis-an'thro-pism (mĭs-ăn'thrō-pĭz'm), *n.* Misanthropy.

mis-an'thro-pos, *n.*; *pl.* -PI. [NL. See MISANTHROPE.] A misanthrope. *Obs.*

mis'a-paid', *a.* [Cf. APAID, APPAY.] Dissatisfied. *Obs.*

mis'ap-pear', *v. i.* See MIS-.

mis'ap-pear'ance, *n.* **1.** Failure to appear. **2.** A perverse appearance.

mis-ap'pel-la'tion, *n.* See MIS-.

mis'ap-pli'er, *n.* One who misapplies.

mis-ap′pre-hend′ (mĭs-ăp′rē-hĕnd′), *v. t.*; -HEND′ED; -HEND′ING. To apprehend wrongly; to take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand.
mis-ap′pre-hen′sion (-hĕn′shŭn), *n.* A misapprehending, or state of being misapprehended; a mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension; misconception; misunderstanding.
mis-ap′pre-hen′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Inclined to misapprehend; given to misapprehension. — **mis-ap′pre-hen′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-ap′pre-hen′sive-ness**, *n.*
mis′ap-pro′pri-ate (mĭs′ă-prō′prĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′-ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To appropriate or use wrongly or wrongfully. — **mis′ap-pro′pri-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*
mis′ar-range′ (-ă-rānj′), *v. t.*; -RANGED′ (-rānjd′); -RANG′-ING (-rān′jĭng). To arrange wrongly; to place in a wrong order or manner. — **mis′ar-range′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
mis′be-come′ (mĭs′bē-kŭm′), *v. t.*; *pret.* -BE-CAME′ (-kām′); *p. p.* -BE-COME′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BE-COM′ING (-kŭm′ĭng). Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit or be adapted to.
Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*
mis′be-get′ (-gĕt′), *v. t.* To beget wrongly or unlawfully.
mis′be-got′ten (-gŏt′′n), **mis′be-got′** (-gŏt′), *p. a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; illegitimate; of bad origin. "Valor *misbegot.*" *Shak.* — *n.* A bastard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mis′be-have′ (-hāv′), *v. t. & i.*; -HAVED′ (-hāvd′); -HAV′-ING (-hāv′ĭng). To behave ill; to conduct improperly; — often formerly used with a reflexive pronoun.
mis′be-hav′ior, mis′be-hav′iour (-hāv′yẽr), *n.* Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; ill conduct; misconduct.
mis′be-lief′ (-lēf′), *n.* **1**. Erroneous or false belief; specif., erroneous or heterodox belief in religious matters; heresy.
Barabas, although thou art in *misbelief.* *Marlowe.*
2. Lack of belief; disbelief. *Obs.*
mis′be-lieve′ (-lēv′), *v. i.*; -LIEVED′ (-lēvd′); -LIEV′ING (-lēv′ĭng). To believe erroneously, or in a false religion. "That *misbelieving* Moor." *Shak.*
mis′be-lieve′, *v. t.* Not to believe; to disbelieve. *Rare.*
Some people . . *misbelieve* I was ever married. *R. Grant*
mis′be-liev′er (-lēv′ẽr), *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion; a heretic or infidel.
mis′be-seem′ (-sēm′), *v. t.*; -SEEMED′ (-sēmd′); -SEEM′ING. To be unbecoming to; to misbecome; to suit ill.
mis-birth′ (mĭs-bûrth′), *n.* An abortion.
mis-cal′cu-late (mĭs-kăl′kū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′-ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To calculate erroneously; to misjudge. — **mis-cal′cu-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*
mis-call′ (mĭs-kôl′), *v. t.*; -CALLED′ (-kôld′); -CALL′ING.
1. To call by a wrong name; to misname.
2. To read badly; to mispronounce. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To call by a bad name; to abuse; revile. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
He . . launched into a disquisition on the nature of the Irish (always so much *miscalled*, and whom he defended) *Stevenson.*
mis-car′riage (mĭs-kăr′ĭj), *n.* **1**. Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior; also, an instance of it; a misdemeanor; a misdeed. *Obs.*
2. Mismanagement; ill success; failure, or a case of it; an unfortunate event or issue; a failure or mistake, as in *miscarriage of justice*, a failure to secure justice.
When a counselor, to save himself,
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince. *Dryden.*
3. Failure to carry properly; as, *miscarriage* of goods.
4. Premature expulsion of a fetus. See ABORTION.
mis-car′ry (-ĭ), *v. i.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. To carry, or go, wrong; specif.: **a** To be injured, lost, or destroyed; to meet with misfortune or death; to perish; die. *Obs. or R.*
My ships have all *miscarried.* *Shak.*
b To go astray; to err; to do wrong; to misbehave. *Obs.* **c** To fail of the intended effect or of one's object; to be or prove unsuccessful; to come to naught; as, the statesman *miscarried*; the project *miscarried.* **d** To fail to produce; to be abortive; — said of plants, etc. *Obs.* **e** To suffer miscarriage (of a fetus); *Obs.*, of a child, to be prematurely born. **f** To fail of reaching the destination, or to go to the wrong destination; to go astray.
The cardinal's letters to the Pope *miscarried.* *Shak.*
mis-car′ry, *v. t.* To cause to go astray or do wrong; to mislead; to lead astray. *Obs.*
mis′ce-ge-na′tion (mĭs′ē-jē-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *miscere* to mix + *genus* race.] **1**. An interbreeding of races.
Despite universal *miscegenation*, primitive racial types may still be recognized. *A. H. Keane.*
2. Specif., intermarriage or interbreeding of whites and negroes.
mis′ce-ge-na′tion-ist, *n.* One who favors intermarriage as a solution of race problems.

mis′cel-la′ne-a (mĭs′ĕ-lā′nē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. See MISCELLANY.] A collection of miscellaneous matters; matters of various kinds; esp., a literary miscellany.
mis′cel-la′ne-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *miscellaneus* mixed, miscellaneous, fr. *miscellus* mixed, fr. *miscere.* See MIX; cf. MISCELLANY.] **1**. Mixed; mingled; consisting of several diverse things; promiscuous; heterogeneous; as, a *miscellaneous* collection. "A *miscellaneous* rabble." *Milton.*
2. Having various qualities; dealing with, or interested in, diverse topics or subjects; as, a *miscellaneous* writer.
Syn. — See INDISCRIMINATE.
— **mis′cel-la′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mis′cel-la′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*
mis′cel-la-nist (mĭs′ĕ-lā-nĭst; mĭ-sĕl′ȧ-), *n.* A writer of miscellanies.
mis′cel-la-ny (mĭs′ĕ-lā-nĭ; *in British usage also* mĭ-sĕl′-ȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *miscellanea*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*: cf. F. *miscellanée*, pl. *miscellanées.* See MISCELLANEOUS.] **1**. A mixture of various things; a medley; esp., a collection of writings on various subjects.
2. *pl.* **a** Miscellaneous treatises, studies, or compositions collected into one book; as, a book or collection of *miscellanies.* **b** Miscellaneous persons. *Rare.*
mis-chance′ (mĭs-chȧns′), *n.* [ME. *meschance*, OF. *mescheance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune, or an instance of it; a mishap; an unfortunate accident; a misfortune.
Never come *mischance* between us twain. *Shak.*
Syn. — Misadventure, calamity, disaster. See MISFORTUNE.
mis-chance′, *v. i.* To happen unfortunately or by mischance; to turn out ill. *Archaic.*
mis-chance′, *v. t.* To render or make unfortunate. *Archaic.*
mis′chief (mĭs′chĭf), *n.* [ME. *meschef* bad result, OF. *meschief*, fr. *meschever* to be unfortunate; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *chief* end, head, F. *chef* chief. See MIS-, MINUS, CHIEF; cf. MUSCOVADO.] **1**. Unfortunate condition; evil plight; misfortune; trouble; need; want; also, a mishap or calamity. *Obs.*
2. Harm, evil, or damage viewed as the work of some agency or result of a particular cause; an ill consequence; damage; esp., trouble or vexation caused by human agency or by some living being, intentionally or not.
Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs* *Ps.* lii. 2.
3. Wickedness; iniquity. *Obs.*
4. Formerly, a disease or malady; now, indefinitely, a disordered or morbid condition.
5. Harmful quality or character; mischievousness.
The *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued *Swift*
6. A cause or source of harm, evil, trouble, or vexation; esp., a person who causes mischief or annoyance, esp. of a trivial character.
7. Action or conduct that annoys or vexes; esp., such as may cause trivial evil, annoyance, or trouble to others, and is due to thoughtlessness or a desire to make sport; also, mischievous disposition; as, the boy is all *mischief.*
☞ *Mischief* is often used colloq. or dial. as a euphemism for "devil;" as in, to play the *mischief* with one.
Syn. — Damage, harm, hurt, evil, ill. See INJURY.
mis′chief-mak′er (-māk′ẽr), *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity. — **mis′chief-mak′ing** (-māk′ĭng), *a. & n.*
mis′chie-vous (mĭs′chĭ-vŭs; *see note below*), *a.* [AF. *meschevous.*] Causing mischief; full of mischief: **a** Unfortunate; distressful; calamitous; also, wretched; needy. *Obs.* **b** Involving, or productive of, harm, injury, or damage; injurious; harmful; hurtful. "Most *mischievous* foul sin." *Shak.*
This false, wily, doubting disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society. *South.*
c Characterized by, or inclined to the causing of, petty injury, trouble, or annoyance to others, as from carelessness or in sport; — now the predominant sense; as, a *mischievous* child; a *mischievous* action.
☞ The accentuation *mis-chie′vous*, formerly in good usage, has since about 1700 been generally regarded as vulgar, dialectal, or humorous.
Syn. — Naughty, sportive, waggish, mocking. — MISCHIEVOUS, ROGUISH, ARCH, IMPISH. MISCHIEVOUS, as here compared (cf. INJURY), implies sportive malice (see MALICIOUS); that is ROGUISH, in modern usage, which is engagingly mischievous; that is ARCH which is slyly or mockingly mischievous — the word is applied chiefly to looks or expression, esp. of women or children; IMPISH heightens the implication of elfishly malicious mockery; as, "He was always as *mischievous* as a monkey" (*Richardson*); "She has twa sparkling *roguish* een" (*Burns*); "that lilac kerchief . . . tied under the *archest* chin mockery ever ambushed in" (*M. Arnold*); "The most musical echo has an *impish* mockery in it" (*G. Eliot*). See CUNNING.
— **mis′chie-vous-ly**, *adv.* — **mis′chie-vous-ness**, *n.*

mi′schio (mē′skyō), *n.* Also **mischio marble**. [It. *mischio* mixture.] A breccia of white and pink fragments set in a dark cement. It is used as an ornamental stone.
mis-choice′ (mĭs-chois′), *n.* A wrong or improper choice.
mis-choose′ (mĭs-chōōz′), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* -CHOSE′ (-chōz′); *p. p.* -CHO′SEN (-chō′z′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -CHOOS′ING. To choose wrongly.
mis′ci-ble (mĭs′ĭ-b′l), *a.* [L. *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed; mixable. — *n.* A miscible substance. *Obs.* — **mis′ci-bil′i-ty** (mĭs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
mis-cite′ (mĭs-sīt′), *v. t.*; -CIT′ED (-sīt′ĕd); -CIT′ING (-sīt′-ĭng). To cite erroneously; to misquote.
mis-col′or, mis-col′our (mĭs-kŭl′ẽr), *v. t.*; -COL′ORED, -COL′OURED (-kŭl′ẽrd); -COL′OR-ING, -COL′OUR-ING. To give a wrong color to; fig., to misrepresent, as facts.
mis-com′pre-hend′ (mĭs-kŏm′prē-hĕnd′), *v. t.*; -HEND′ED; -HEND′ING. To get a wrong idea of or about; to misunderstand. — **mis-com′pre-hen′sion** (-hĕn′shŭn), *n.*
mis′con-ceive′ (mĭs′kŏn-sēv′), *v. t. & i.*; -CEIVED′ (-sēvd′); -CEIV′ING. To conceive wrongly; to interpret incorrectly; to form a false or erroneous conception or notion of; to misjudge; misapprehend.
Those things which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they have *misconceived.* *Hooker.*
Syn. — Misapprehend, misunderstand, mistake.
mis′con-cep′tion (-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* Act or result of misconceiving; erroneous conception; false opinion.
mis′con-duct′ (mĭs′kŏn-dŭkt′), *v. t.*; -DUCT′ED; -DUCT′ING. To conduct amiss; to mismanage.
to misconduct one's self, to behave improperly.
mis-con′duct (mĭs-kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* **1**. Mismanagement. *Rare.*
2. Wrong or improper conduct; bad behavior; unlawful behavior or conduct; malfeasance.
3. A case or instance of bad behavior; a misdeed; — chiefly in *pl.* *Rare.*
Syn. — Misbehavior, misdemeanor, misdeed, delinquency, offense, mismanagement.
mis′con-stru′a-ble (mĭs′kŏn-strōō′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Subject to misconstruction.
mis′con-struct′ (mĭs′kŏn-strŭkt′), *v. t.*; -STRUCT′ED; -STRUCT′ING. **1**. To misconstrue. *Obs., Chiefly Scot.*
2. To construct wrongly or badly. *Rare.*
mis′con-struc′tion (-strŭk′shŭn), *n.* Act of misconstruing; erroneous or bad construction; wrong interpretation.
mis-con′strue (mĭs-kŏn′strōō; mĭs′kŏn-strōō′; 277: *good usage more strongly inclines toward the accent on final syllable than in the case of construe*), *v. t.*; -STRUED (-strōōd; -strōōd′); -STRU-ING. **1**. To construe wrongly; to interpret erroneously; to misinterpret.
Do not, great sir, *misconstrue* his intent. *Dryden.*
Much afflicted to find his actions *misconstrued.* *Addison.*
2. To infer falsely.
mis-con′strue, *v. i.* To make a wrong interpretation.
mis′cor-rect′ (mĭs′kŏ-rĕkt′), *v. t.*; -RECT′ED; -RECT′ING. To err in attempting to correct. "Scaliger *miscorrects* his author." *Dryden.* — **mis′cor-rec′tion** (-rĕk′shŭn), *n.*
mis-coun′sel (mĭs-koun′sĕl), *v. t.*; -SELED (-sĕld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. [Cf. OF. *mesconseillier.*] To counsel or advise wrongly. — **mis-coun′sel**, *n.*
mis-count′ (-kount′), *v. t. & i.*; -COUNT′ED; -COUNT′ING. [Cf. OF. *mesconter*, F. *mécompter.* Cf. MISCOMPUTE.]
1. To count erroneously; to miscalculate; to misreckon.
2. To misestimate. *Obs.*
3. To misinterpret. *Rare.*
mis-count′, *n.* [Cf. F. *mécompte* error, OF. *mesconte.*] An erroneous counting; a wrong computation.
mis′cre-ance (mĭs′krē-ăns), *n.* [OF. *mescreance*, F. *mécréance.*] Quality of being miscreant; adherence to false faith; unbelief. *Archaic.*
mis′cre-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* **1**. Miscreance. *Archaic.*
2. Villainy; turpitude.
mis′cre-ant (mĭs′krē-ănt), *n.* [OF. *mescreant*, F. *mécréant*; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + p. pr. fr. L. *credere* to believe. See MIS-, MINUS; CREED.] **1**. One who holds a religious faith regarded as false; a misbeliever; a heretic; an unbeliever; an infidel. *Archaic.*
Now will the Christian *miscreants* be glad,
Ringing with joy their superstitious bells. *Marlowe.*
2 An unscrupulous villain; a vile wretch; a rascal.
mis′cre-ant, *a.* **1**. Holding a religious faith regarded as false; misbelieving; heretical; unbelieving. *Archaic.*
2. Destitute of conscience; unscrupulous; villainous.
mis′cre-ate′ (mĭs′krē-āt′), *v. t. & i.*; -CRE-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -CRE-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To form unnaturally; to create misshapen; also, to create or procreate illegitimately.
mis′cre-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act or result of miscreating; a misshapen or deformed thing.

mis-ap′pre-hend′ing-ly, *adv.* of *misapprehending*, p. pr. [MIS-.
mis-ap′pre-hen′si-ble, *a.* See
mis-ap-pro′pri-ate, *a.* See MIS-, 2. — **mis-ap-pro′pri-ate-ly**, *adv.*
mis′arch-ism (mĭs′är-kĭz′m), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr. ἀρχός chief, ἄρχειν to rule.] Opposition to any form of government. *Rare* — **mis′arch-ist** (-kĭst), *n.* *Rare.*
misard. † MISER.
mis-ar-ray′, *n.* See MIS-, 2.
mis-as-cribe′, *v. t.*, **mis-as-say′**, *v. t.*, **mis-as-sign′**, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis′at-tem′per-ance, *n.* Distemperature; uneven balance. *Obs.*
mis′at-tend′, *v. t.* To misunderstand; to disregard. *Obs.*
mis-aun′ter, *n.* Misadventure. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
misaventeur, misaventure. † MISADVENTURE.
mis′a-ver′, *v. i.* See MIS-.
mis′a-vize′. † MISADVISE.
mis-a-ward′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-bap-tize′, *v. t.* **1**. To misname; miscall.
2. To baptize wrongly. [*Obs.*
mis-bear′, *v. t.* To misbehave.
mis-be-com′ing, *p. a.* Unbecoming. — **mis-be-com′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **mis′be-com′ing-ness**, *n.* [*Sp.*
mis′be-cum′. Misbecome. *Ref.*
mis-bede′, *v. t.* [AS. *mis-béodan.*] To wrong; injure; abuse. *Obs.*
mis′be-fall′, *v. t.* To happen amiss to; — used impersonally. — **mis′be-fall′en**, *p. a.* *Both Obs. or R.*
mis′be-fit′ting, *a.* See MIS-, 2.
mis′be-get′, *p. a.* Misbegotten. *Obs.*
mis′be-gin′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-be-had′den (mĭs′bē-hăd′-′n). Scot. var. of MISBEHOLDEN
mis-be-haved′, *p. a.* Ill-behaved; rude.
mis′be-hold′en (mĭs′bē-hōl′-d′n), *p. a.* Unbecoming; disobliging; offensive. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
misbelieved, *a.* Believing amiss; infidel; heretical; also, incredulous. *Obs.* [*believing*, p. pr.
mis′be-liev′ing-ly, *adv.* of *mis-*
mis-be-love′, *v. t.* See MIS-. *Obs.*
misbeode. † MISBEDE.
mis-be-stow′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-be-stow′al, *n.* See MIS-.
mis-be-thought′, *p. a.* Possessed of evil thoughts; also, mistaken. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
mis-be-tide′, *v. t. & i.* See MIS-
misbilad, *p. a.* [See MIS-; BE-; LEAD to conduct.] Led amiss or astray. *Obs.*
misbileave † MISBELIEF.
misbileveful, *a.* Unbelieving. *Obs.* [ness. *Obs.*
misbilevenesse, *n.* Unbelieving-
mis-bode′, *v. t.* To forebode. *Obs. or R.*
mis-bode′, *n.* [Cf. MISBEDE; see 1st BODE.] Injury; offense. *Obs.* — *pret.* of MISBEDE *Obs.*
mis-bo′den, *p. p.* of MISBEDE. *Obs.*
mis′born′, *a.* *Obs. or R.* **1** Aborted; hence, deformed from birth. **2**. Born out of wedlock.
mis-brand′, *v.* See MIS-.
misbreyde, *n.* [See MIS-; BRAID, *n. & v.*] Trespass; offense. *Obs.*
misc *Abbr.* Miscellaneous; miscellany. [WEIGHT.
mis-cal′. Var. of MISKAL. See
mis-cal′cu-la′tor (mĭs-kăl′kū-lā′tẽr), *n.* One who miscalculates. [calls.
mis-call′er, *n.* One who mis-
mis-can′ter, *n.* [Cf. MISHANTER.] A misadventure; mischance. *Dial. Eng.*
Mis-can′thus (mĭs-kăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μίσχος stalk + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* Syn. of XIPHAGROSTIS.
mis-cape′, *v. i.* [*mis-* + *scape.*] To meet with mishap. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To escape (one) sinfully. *Obs.* [-ABLE.
mis-car′riage-a-ble, *a.* See
mis-case′, *n.* Mishap. *Obs.*
mis-cast′, *n.* Erroneous reckoning. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*
mis-cast′, *v. t.* **1**. To cast evilly.
2. To cast or reckon wrongly; miscalculate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mis-cas′u-al-ty (mĭs-kăzh′ū-ăl-tĭ), *n.* Mischance. *Obs. or Dial.*
miscaunce. † MISCHANCE.
‖ **misce.** [L., imper. of *miscere* to mix.] *Pharm.* Mix.
mis′ce-a-bil′i-ty (mĭs′ē-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *miscere* to mix.] Capability of being mixed.
mis′ce-ge-nate′ (mĭs′ē-jē-nāt′), *v. i.* To practice miscegenation. — *v. t.* To give rise to by miscegenation. — *n.* A person born of a miscegenetic union.
mis′ce-ge-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), **mis-ceg′e-nist** (mĭ-sĕj′ē-nĭst), *n.* One who practices or is guilty of miscegenation.
mis′ce-ge-net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to miscegenation
miscelden. † MISTLETOE.
misceline. † MASLIN, grain
mis′cel-la-na′ri-an (mĭs′ĕ-lā-nā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to miscellanies — *n.* A writer of miscellanies *Both Obs. or R*
miscel′ane, *a.* [From MASLIN, confused with MISCELLANEOUS.] Miscellaneous. *Obs.* — *n.* A mixture; a medley. *Obs.*
mis′cel-la′ne-al, *a.* Miscellaneous. *Obs.* — *n pl.* Miscellanies. *Obs.*
mis′cel-la-ne′i-ty (mĭs′ĕ-lā-nē′-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Miscellaneousness.
mis′cel-la-ny, *a.* Miscellaneous; heterogeneous. *Obs*
miscellany madam. A woman dealer in various fineries. *Obs*
mis-cen′sure, *v. t. & n.* See MIS-.
mis-chance′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
mis-chanc′y (mĭs-chȧn′sĭ), *a.* Unlucky. *Scot & Dial*
mischand, mischant. † MESCHANT
mis-chant′er (mĭs-chȧn′tẽr). Var. of MISHANTER
mischap † MISHAP. [MIS-
mis-char′ac-ter-ize, *v. t.* See
mis-charge′, *v. t. & n.* See MIS-.
mischaunce. † MISCHANCE.
mis-cheer′, *v. t.* To discourage. *Obs* [CHIEVE.
mischeif † MISCHIEF, MIS-
‖ **Mis-chian′za** (*It.* mēs-kyän′-tsä), *n.* [It., mixing.] *Amer. Hist.* An elaborate festival given on May 18, 1778, at Philadelphia by officers of the British army in honor of Sir William Howe, who had resigned and was about to depart for England. It comprised a regatta, a mock tournament, a dinner, and a dance.
mis′chief, *v. t. & i.* = MISCHIEVE. *Obs. or R.*
mis′chief-ful, *a.* *Obs. or Dial Eng.* Mischievous; *Obs.*, fraught with misfortune. [vous. *Obs.*
mis-chiev′a-ble, *a.* Mischie-
mis-chieve′ (mĭs-chēv′), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *meschever* to come to misfortune. Cf. ACHIEVE.] **1** To cause or undergo injury, loss, or misfortune; to hurt. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To slander. *Obs.*
mischive. † MISCHIEF.
Misch′na, Misch′nic, etc. Vars. of MISHNA, MISHNIC, etc.
mis-chris′ten (mĭs-krĭs′′n), *v. t.*, **mis-ci′pher** (-sī′fẽr), *v. t.*, **mis′ci-ta′tion** (mĭs′sī-tā′shŭn), *n.*, **mis-claim′**, *n.*, **mis-claim′ing**, *n.*, **mis-class′**, *v. t.*, **mis-clas′si-fi-ca′tion**, *n.* See MIS-.
misclepe, *v. t.* To misname. *Obs.*
mis-cog′ni-zant (mĭs-kŏg′nĭ-zănt; mĭs-kŏn′-), *a.* [Cf. OF. *mesconoissant*, p. pr.] *Law* Not cognizant; not knowing.
miscognize, *v. t.* To fail to appreciate or understand. *Obs.*
mis′col-lect′, *v. t.* To infer erroneously. *Obs.* — **mis′col-lec′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
mis-col′lo-ca′tion, *n.* See MIS-.
mis-col′or-a′tion, mis-col′our-a′tion, *n.* Discoloration.
mis-com-pute′, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis-com′pu-ta′tion**, *n.*
mis-com-pute′, *n.* Miscomputation. *Obs.* [CEIVE.
mis′con-ceave′ † MISCON-
mis′con-ceit′, *v. t.* To misconceive *Obs.* — **mis′con-ceit′**, *n.* *Obs. or R.* [misconceives.
mis′con-ceiv′er, *n.* One who
mis′con-clu′sion, *n.*, **mis-con′fi-dent**, *a.*, **mis′con-jec′ture**, *n. & v. t. & i.*, **mis′con-junc′tion**, *n.*, **mis-con′se-crate**, *v. t.*, **mis-con′se-cra′tion**, *n.*, **mis-con′se-quence**, *n.* See MIS-.
mis-con′ster, mis-con′ster-er. † MISCONSTRUE, -STRUER.
mis′con-struc′tive (mĭs′kŏn-strŭk′tĭv), *a.* Marked by misconstruction.
mis′con-stru′er (mĭs′kŏn-strōō′ẽr; mĭs-kŏn′strōō-ẽr), *n.* One who misconstrues.
mis-con′stru-ous, *a.* Given to misconstruing. *Obs.*
mis′con-tent′, *a.* Discontented. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mis′con-tent′, *n & v. t.* Discontent *Obs. or R.*
mis′con-tin′u-ance, *n.* *Law* Continuance by undue process.
mis-con′u-sant. Obs. or rare var. of MISCOGNIZANT
mis′con-vey′, *v. t.* To convey or impart (one's self) wrongly. *Rare.* [cook′er-y, *n.*
mis-cook′, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis-**
mis-cop′y (mĭs-kŏp′ĭ), *n. & v. t.* See MIS-. [cord. *Obs.*
mis-cord′, *v. i.* To be in ill ac-
mis-cov′et, *v. t.* See MIS-
mis′cre-ate′, *a.* Miscreated. *Obs. or R.*
mis′cre-a′tive (mĭs′krē-ā′tĭv), *a.* Creating amiss. *Rare.*

mis-cue′ (mĭs-kū′), *n.* *Billiards & Pool.* A false stroke with a cue, the cue slipping from the ball struck without impelling it as desired.

mis-cue′, *v. i.* *Billiards & Pool.* To make a miscue.

mis-date′ (mĭs-dāt′), *v. t.;* -DAT′ED (-dāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); -DAT′ING (-dāt′ĭng). To date erroneously.

mis-deal′ (-dēl′), *v. t. & i.;* -DEALT′ (-dĕlt′); -DEAL′ING. To deal wrongly: **a** To distribute unfairly. *Obs.* **b** To traffic or behave improperly. **c** To distribute wrongly, as cards; to make a wrong distribution.

mis-deal′, *n.* Act of misdealing; a wrong distribution of cards to the players.

In all games [except bridge] in which the deal is an advantage, a *misdeal* loses the deal. *R. F. Foster.*

mis-deed′ (-dēd′), *n.* [AS. *misdǣd.* See MIS-; DEED, *n.*] An evil deed; a wicked action.

Evils which our own *misdeeds* have wrought *Milton.*

Syn. — Misconduct, misdemeanor, fault, offense, trespass, transgression, crime.

mis-deem′ (mĭs-dēm′), *v. t.;* -DEEMED′ (-dēmd′); -DEEM′ING. **1.** To judge unfavorably; to think ill of. *Obs.*
2. To have or form a wrong opinion of; to misjudge; also, to think or suppose wrongly to be; to mistake (for).
3. To have a suspicion or intimation of; to suspect. *Obs.*

mis-deem′, *v. i.* **1.** To judge unfavorably; to think ill (of). *Obs.* "To *misdeem* of righteous Job." *Milton.*
2. To have or form a wrong or mistaken opinion; to misjudge; also, to think or suppose wrongly.

Misdeem not, then,
If such affront I labor to avert. *Milton.*

3. To have suspicion; to suspect. *Obs.*

mis′de-mean′ (mĭs′dē-mēn′), *v. t. & i.;* -DE-MEANED′ (-mēnd′); -DE-MEAN′ING. To behave ill; to misbehave.

mis′de-mean′ant (-ănt), *n.* **1.** One convicted of a misdemeanor.
2. One guilty of misconduct.

mis′de-mean′or, mis′de-mean′our (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Ill behavior; evil conduct, or a case of it; a misdeed. *Rare.*
2. *Law.* A crime less than a felony. The distinction between *felonies* and *misdemeanors* is now purely arbitrary and without any logical basis; it is still maintained in the English system, but in most of the United States is either abrogated or so far reduced as to be without practical effect. Cf. FELONY, CRIME.
3. A misdemeanant. *Obs.*

Syn. — Misdeed, misconduct, misbehavior, fault, trespass.

mis′de-rive′ (mĭs′dē-rīv′), *v. t.;* -DE-RIVED′ (-rīvd′); -DE-RIV′ING (-rīv′ĭng). **a** To misdirect. *Obs.* **b** To derive erroneously.

mis′de-scribe′ (-skrīb′), *v. t.;* -SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′); -SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). To describe wrongly or incorrectly. — **mis′de-scrib′er** (-skrīb′ẽr), *n.*

mis′de-scrip′tion (-dē-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* A wrong or incorrect description; as, *misdescription* when material and preventing a common understanding will vitiate a contract.

mis′di-rect′ (mĭs′dĭ-rĕkt′), *v. t.;* -DI-RECT′ED; -DI-RECT′ING. To give a wrong direction to; as, to *misdirect* a letter.

mis′di-rec′tion (-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of directing wrongly, or state of being so directed; wrong direction.
2. *Law.* An error of a judge in charging the jury on a matter of law.

mis′di-vi′sion (mĭs′dĭ-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* Wrong or incorrect division.

mis-do′ (mĭs-dōō′), *v. t.;* *pret.* -DID′ (-dĭd′); *p. p.* -DONE′ (-dŭn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -DO′ING. [AS. *misdōn.* See MIS-; DO, *v.*] **1.** To do wrongly or improperly.

Afford me place to show what recompense
Towards thee I intend for what I have *misdone.* *Milton.*

2. To do wrong to; to illtreat; to injure. *Obs.*
3. To destroy; to kill. *Obs.*

mis-do′, *v. i.* To do wrong or injury; to commit a fault. *Obs. or R.* *Dryden.*

mis-do′ing (-dōō′ĭng), *n.* Wrongdoing, or a case of it; misconduct; a misdeed; a wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense; as, it was my *misdoing.*

mis-doubt′ (mĭs-dout′), *v. t.;* -DOUBT′ED; -DOUBT′ING. [Cf. OF. *mesdoubter.*] **1.** To have doubts, misgivings, suspicion, or the like, as to or about; to doubt; mistrust; suspect; fear for.

I do not *misdoubt* my wife. *Shak.*

To pray he may be faithful
Were to *misdoubt* he is so. *J. W. Marston.*

2. To fear; to be apprehensive of, as an evil; to suspect, as some state of affairs or that such is the state of affairs.

mis-doubt′, *v. i.* To have doubt or suspicion; to doubt wrongly; to suspect.

mis-doubt′, *n.* Suspicion; mistrust.

mise (mēz; mīz; 277), *n.* [F. *mise* a putting, setting, expense, fr. *mettre* to put, lay, fr. L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** *pl.* Expenses. *Obs.*, exc. *Law*, of expenses in personal actions.
2. A levy or customary grant given by way of composition for a liberty, privilege, or immunity, as by the people on the occasion of the entry of a new Lord Marcher, king, or prince into Wales or on a change of earl in the county palatine of Chester, England.
3. An agreement or convention; as, the **mise of Amiens** and the **mise of Lewes**, the two agreements made in January and May, respectively, 1264, between Henry III. and the rebelling barons.
4. *Law.* The (general) issue in a proceeding upon a writ of right.
5. *Gaming.* **a** The amount staked. **b** The layout.

mis-ease′ (mĭs-ēz′), *n.* [ME. *mesaise*, OF. *mesaise.*] Want of ease; discomfort; distress; misery; want. *Now Rare.*

mis′em-ploy′ (mĭs′ĕm-ploi′), *v. t.;* -PLOYED′ (-ploid′), -PLOY′ING. To employ amiss; as, to *misemploy* one's time. — **mis′em-ploy′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

mi′ser (mī′zẽr), *a.* [L. *miser* wretched, miserable; cf. It. *misero* wretched, avaricious, Sp. *mísero.*] **1.** Wretched; miserable. *Obs.*
2. Miserly; niggardly. *Archaic.*

mi′ser, *n.* [See MISER, *a.*] **1.** A wretched or severely afflicted person. *Obs.*

The woeful words of a *miser* now despairing. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A despicable person; a wretch. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. A covetous, grasping, mean person; esp., one having wealth who lives miserably for the sake of saving and increasing his hoard; a niggard.

As some lone *miser*, visiting his store,
Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er. *Goldsmith.*

mi′ser (mī′zẽr), *n.* Also **mi′zer.** [Orig. uncert.] *Mining & Well Sinking.* A boring tool with a device for pushing the drilled-out core up through its hollow center.

mi′ser, *v. t.;* MI′SERED (-zẽrd); MI′SER-ING. In well boring, etc., to excavate or bring up (earth) with a miser.

mis′er-a-ble (mĭz′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *misérable*, L. *miserabilis*, fr. *miserari* to lament, pity, fr. *miser* wretched. Cf. MISER.] **1.** In a state of misery or extreme unhappiness or misfortune; wretched; — now chiefly with reference to the mental state and often by way of hyperbole.

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden.*

2. Causing misery, unhappiness, or great discomfort; full of wretchedness; pitiably poor; as, a *miserable* lot.

What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shak.*

3. Pitiable; lamentable; as, a *miserable* failure.
4. Wretchedly deficient or meager; worthless; mean; paltry; sorry; poor; despicable; as, a *miserable* fellow; a *miserable* dinner.

Miserable comforters are ye all *Job* xvi. 2

5. Avaricious; niggardly; miserly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
6. Commiserative; pitiful. *Obs.*

Syn. — Abject, forlorn, pitiable, wretched.

— **mis′er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **mis′er-a-bly**, *adv.*

mis′er-a-ble, *n* One who is miserable, or in misery.

Mis′e-re′re (mĭz′ē-rē′rē), *n.* [L., have mercy, fr. *misereri* to have mercy, fr. *miser.* See MISER, *a.*] **1.** *Eccl.* The 51st Psalm (or 50th in the Latin version), the most commonly used of the penitential Psalms; — so called from its first word in the Latin.
2. A musical setting of this Psalm, as the *Miserere* of Allegri, written (about 1635) for nine voices in two choirs, and long sung in Holy Week in the Sistine Chapel, Rome.
3. [*l. c.*] *Med.* = ILEUS. *Obs.*
4. [*l. c.*] *Arch.* A small boss or bracket on the under side of the hinged seat of a church stall. It was intended, the seat being turned up, to give support to a worshiper when standing. Called also *misericord* and *misericordia.*

mis′er-i-cord′, mis′er-i-corde′ (mĭz′ẽr-ĭ-kôrd′; mĭ-zẽr′ĭ-kôrd), *n.* [F. *miséricorde*, fr. L. *misericordia* mercy, compassion; *misereri* to feel pity + *cor, cordis*, heart.] **1.** Compassion; pity; mercy. *Archaic.*
2. *Eccl.* An indulgence, as in the matter of food or dress, granted to a member of a religious order.
3. *Eccl.* A room, often in a separate building, in a monastic establishment where certain indulgences were allowed, esp. one used as a refectory by those monks who had indulgences as to food and drink.
4. = MISERERE, 4.
5. A thin-bladed medieval dagger; — said to be so called because used to give the death, or "mercy," stroke to a fallen adversary, or perhaps because he was expected to ask for mercy.

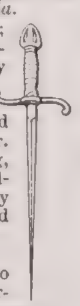

Misericord, 5.

mi′ser-ly (mī′zẽr-lĭ), *a.* [From MISER, *a.*] Pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a miser; very covetous; niggardly; stingy; close.

Syn.—Avaricious, niggardly, sordid, penurious, covetous, stingy, mean. See PARSIMONIOUS.

mis′er-y (mĭz′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ME. *miserie*, OF. *miserie, misere*, F. *misère*, L. *miseria*, fr. *miser* wretched.] **1.** A state of great distress; wretchedness; distress or unhappiness due to outward conditions, esp. to privation or poverty; as, the *misery* of overcrowded population; distress or suffering due to bodily or mental affliction; as, the *misery* of melancholia.

The unsupportable burthen of an accusing tormenting conscience, a *misery* that none can bear. *Walton.*

2. A wretched circumstance; a cause of misery; a calamity; a misfortune.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our *miseries* our foes. *Shak.*

3. A wretched place or person.
4. Covetousness; niggardliness; avarice. *Obs.*
5. Bodily pain or aching; a pain or ache. *Dial.*
6. *Card Playing.* = MISÈRE. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Unhappiness, despondency, affliction, distress, anguish, woe. — MISERY, WRETCHEDNESS are often used with little distinction; as, "the fierce light of a blazing *misery*" (*De Quincey*); "the fierce *wretchedness* that glory brings" (*Shak.*). But MISERY often suggests the more acute or persistent, WRETCHEDNESS the more abject or desponding, unhappiness or distress; as, "our . . . happy state here swallowed up in endless *misery*" (*Milton*); "the gnawing *misery* about that sweet child and its parents" (*Scott*); "Art thou so bare and full of *wretchedness*, and fear'st to die?" (*Shak.*), "Crushed with servitude, he knows his *wretchedness* too late" (*Shelley*). See SORROW, MELANCHOLY.

mis′es-teem′ (mĭs′ĕs-tēm′), *v. t.;* -ES-TEEMED′ (-tēmd′); -ES-TEEM′ING. To form a false estimate of; to misestimate

That race is damned which *misesteems* its fate. *W. E. Henley*

mis-es′ti-mate (mĭs-ĕs′tĭ-māt), *v. t.;* -MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); -MAT′ING (-māt′ĭng). To estimate erroneously. — *n.* A wrong estimate.

mis-fea′sance (-fē′zăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mesfaisance*, fr. *mesfaire* to do wrong; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *faire* to do, L. *facere.* Cf. MALFEASANCE.] *Law.* A trespass; a wrong done; now, specif., the doing wrongfully and injuriously of an act which a person might do in a lawful manner; the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner, or the wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority; — distinguished from *nonfeasance* and *malfeasance.*

mis-fea′sor (mĭs-fē′zŏr), *n.* [AF. *mesfesour.* Cf. MISFEASANCE.] *Law.* One guilty of misfeasance.

mis-fea′ture (-fē′ṯūr), *n.* Ill or distorted feature; a bad feature. — **mis-fea′tured** (-ṯūrd), *a.* — **mis-fea′tur-ing** (-ṯūr-ĭng), *a.*

mis-fire′ (mĭs-fīr′), *v. i.;* -FIRED′ (-fīrd′); -FIR′ING (-fīr′ĭng). **1.** *Mech.* To have its explosive charge fail to ignite at the proper time; — said of an internal-combustion engine.
2. To fail to be fired; — said of a gun, mine, etc.

mis-fire′, *n.* Act of misfiring; an instance of this.

mis-fit′ (-fĭt′), *v. t. & i.;* -FIT′TED; -FIT′TING. To fit badly; to fail to fit

mis-fit′, *n.* **1.** Act or state of fitting badly; as, a *misfit* in making a coat; a ludicrous *misfit.*
2. Something that fails to fit or fits badly, as a garment.

I saw an uneasy change in Mr. Micawber, which sat tightly on him, as if his new duties were a *misfit.* *Dickens*

mis′fit (mĭs′fĭt), *a.* That does not fit.

mis-for′tune (-ṯūn), *n.* **1.** Bad fortune or luck; calamity; an evil accident; disaster; mishap; mischance.

You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Addison*

2. The bearing of an illegitimate child; hence, an illegitimate child; a bastard. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Ill fortune, ill luck, misadventure, trouble, hardship; accident, calamity, disaster. — MISFORTUNE, MISCHANCE, MISHAP, ADVERSITY agree in the idea of ill or adverse fortune. MISFORTUNE is the most general term; MISCHANCE is often more specifically that which in any way goes wrong; MISHAP is sometimes interchangeable with *mischance*, but more frequently denotes an unlucky accident; as, "one writ with me in sour *misfortune's* book" (*Shak.*); "The famous maxim of Monsieur de Rochefoucault, 'In our friends' *misfortunes* there is something secretly pleasing to us'" (*Thackeray*); "It is a *misfortune* and not a crime to be entangled in an anachronism" (*Lowell*); "a brother son of chivalry dismounted by *mischance*" (*Scott*); "By great *mischance* he heard but fragments of her later words" (*Tennyson*); "Now the doctor's skill [victorious seemed], and now — alas, for unforeseen *mishaps!* they put on a damp nightcap and relapse" (*Cowper*); his bicycle met with a *mishap.* ADVERSITY, the strongest of the words compared, denotes grave or continued misfortune, as, "The virtue of prosperity is temperance, the

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mis cre-a′tor (-tẽr), *n* One who miscreates

mis-cre′dent, *n.* [*mis-* + *credent.* Cf. MISCREANT.] A miscreant or misbeliever. *Obs.*

mis-cred′it-ed, *p. a* See MIS-, 2.

mis′cre-du′li-ty, *n.* See MIS-.

mis creed′, *n.* A false creed; a misbelief. *Poetic.*

mis-crop′, *v. t.* *Agric.* To sow (a field) with a crop out of the ordinary rotation.

mis-crop′, *n.* A bad or poor crop.

mis-cuik′. ✝ MISCOOK.

mis′cu-lat, *a.* [LL. *misculatus*, p. p.] Mingled. *Obs.*

mis′cut′, *a.* See MIS-.

miscweme. ✝ MISQUEME.

mis-date′, *n.* A wrong date. — **mis-date′ful**, *a.*

mis-daub′, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-deal′er, *n.* One who misdeals, as cards.

mis de-cide′, *v. i.* See MIS-. — **mis de-ci′sion** (-dē-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.*

mis-deed′y, *a.* [From MISDEED.] Misdoing. *Obs. or Scot.*

mis-deem′, *n.* Misjudgment. *Obs.*

mis-deem′ful, *a.* Suspicious. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mis′de-liv′er, *v. t.* See MIS- — **mis′de-liv′er-y**, *n.*

mis de-mean′, *n.* An act of misbehavior. *Rare.* [Rare.]

mis′de-mean′, *v. t.* To degrade.

mis de-mean′ist, *n.* A misdemeanant. [DEEM.]

mis-dempt′. Obs. p. p. of MIS-

mis de-part′, *v. t.* To distribute wrongly. *Obs.* [derivation.]

mis-der′i-va′tion, *n.* A wrong

mis de-scrip′tive, *a.* Inaccurately descriptive. [or R.]

mis′de-sert′, *n.* Ill desert. *Obs.*

mis′de-serve′, *v. i.* To deserve ill or badly. *Obs. or R.*

mis′de-spair′ing, *a.*, **mis′de-ter′mine**, *v. t.*, **mis′de-vot′ed** (mĭs′dē-vōt′ĕd), *a.*, **mis′de-vo′tion** (-vō′shŭn), *n.* See MIS-.

mis′de-vout′, *a.* Erroneously devout. *Obs.*

mis-di′et, *n.*, **mis-di′et**, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis-di′et-er**, *n.* *Rare.*

mis-dight′, *a.* Arrayed, prepared, or furnished, unsuitably; also, ill-treated. *Obs.*

mis′di-spend′, *v. t* To misspend. *Obs.*

mis-dis′po-si′tion (mĭs-dĭs′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*, **mis′dis-tin′guish**, *v. i.*, **mis′di-vide′**, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-do′er (mĭs-dōō′ẽr), *n.* A wrongdoer; offender.

mis-doom′, *n.* Misjudgment. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To misjudge. *Obs.*

mis-doubt′ful, *a.* Misgiving; suspicious; hesitating. *Obs.*

mis-draft′, **mis-draught′**, *n.* *Rare.* **1.** Misconduct *Obs.*
2 A draft (of air) coming wrongly.

mis-draw′, *v. t. & i.* To draw astray; to entice to evil. *Obs.*

mis-dread′, *n.* Dread of evil. *Obs* [Obs.]

mis-dread′, *v. t. & i.* To dread.

mis-drive′, *v. t.* See MIS-

mise. Obs pl. of MOUSE.

mise, *v. i.* To be miserly. *Obs.*

mis-ease′, **mis-eased′**, *a.* Having discomfort or misery. *Obs.*

mis-eas′y, *a.* [OF. *mesaisié.*] Miserable; painful. *Obs.*

mis-eat′ing, *vb. n.* See MIS-.

mis′e-di′tion, *n.* Incorrect editing. *Obs.*

mis-ed′u-cate, *v. t.*, **mis-ed′u-ca′tion**, *n.* See MIS-.

‖**mise en scène′** (mē′-zäɴ sân′). [F.] The necessary preparations, as scenery, properties, etc., for the representation of a play; stage setting; also, the arrangement of the scenery and players in a scene; scene. [GAN. *Hist.*]

Misegun. Corrupt. of MAZA-

misell. ✝ MIZZLE

mis′el-to. ✝ MISTLETOE.

miselven. ✝ MYSELF.

misen. ✝ MIZZEN, MIZEN.

mis′e-nite (mĭs′ē-nīt), *n.* [From *Miseno*, promontory near Naples, Italy, where it is found.] *Min.* A native sulphate of potassium (prob $HKSO_4$), occurring in white silky fibrous form.

mis-en′ter, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis′en-treat′, *v. t.* To treat wrongfully or ill. *Obs.*

mis-en′try, *n.* See MIS-.

mis′e-pis′co-pist, *n.* [*miso-* + Gr. ἐπίσκοπος bishop.] An enemy to episcopacy. *Obs.*

miser, *n.* [Cf. F. *misère* a trifle.] Bread sopped in water, etc. *Obs.*

mi′ser, *v. t.* To hoard.

‖ **mi′se-ra′bi-le vul′gus** (mĭz′ē-rā b′ĭ-l ē). [L.] Wretched crowd or mob.

mis′er-a-bi-lism (mĭz′ẽr-ȧ-bĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* Pessimism which takes the form of grumbling discontent. — **mis′er-a-bi-list, -lis′tic**, *a.* *R.* [Miserableness.]

mis′er-a-bil′i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mis′er-a-bl. Miserable. *R. Sp.*

miserak. ✝ MESARAIC.

mis′er-a′tion (mĭz′ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *miseratio.*] Commiseration; pity. *Obs* [See -DOM]

mi′ser-dom (mī′zẽr-dŭm), *n.*

‖ **mi′sère′** (mē′zâr′), *n.* [F. *misère* poverty.] In solo whist, boston, etc., a declaration by which a player engages to lose every trick, there being no trump suit.

‖ **Mi′se-re-a′tur** (mĭz′ē-rē-ā′tŭr), *n.* [L., may he have mercy.] *R. C. Ch.* The precative form of absolution used in the Mass; — so called from its first word.

mi′ser-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

misericord, *a.* [OF.] Compassionate; pitiful. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **mis′e-ri-cor′di-a** (mĭz′ē-rĭ-kôr′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. See MISERICORD.] **a** *O. Law.* Amercement; mercy. **b** *Antiq. & Eccl* = MISERICORD.

‖ **Mi-se′ri-cor′dia** (mē-zā′rē-kôr′dyä), *n.* [It., fr. L.] Short for *Pia Arciconfraternità di Santa Maria della Misericordia* (Religious Arch Confraternity of St. Mary of Pity), an Italian society of men of all ranks devoted to personal alleviation of suffering and the furtherance of all works of benevolence. A costume disguising face and figure, and of the cheapest material, is used.

mis′er-i-cor′dial-ly, *adv.* Mercifully. *Obs.*

‖ **Mi′se-ri-cor′di-as Do′mi-ni** (mĭz′ē-rĭ-kôr′dĭ-ăs dŏm′ĭ-nī). [L., mercies of the Lord.] The second Sunday after Easter; — from the opening words, in the Latin, of the introit for the day, which begins with the first verse of Psalm lxxxix.

mis′er-i-cor′di-ous, **mis′er-i-cor′dous**, *a.* [OF. *misericordios*, or LL. *misericordiosus.*] Forgiving; merciful. *Obs*

misericordye, *n.* Mercy. *Obs.*

mi-ser′i-cors, *a.* [L. or OF. (nom.).] Merciful. *Obs.*

mi′ser-ism (mī′zẽr-ĭz'm), *n* Miserliness.

‖ **mi′se-ris suc-cur′re-re dis′co** (mĭz′ē-rĭs). [L.] I am learning to help the wretched. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 630).

miseritie, *n.* [L. *miser* wretched. Cf. -ITY.] Misery; wretchedness *Obs. Scot.* [*n.* See -NESS.]

mi′ser-li-ness (mī′zẽr-lĭ-nĕs),

mis′er-ous, *a* [L. *miser* wretched + E. *-ous*, or OF. *misereus.*] Miserable. *Obs.*

misese. ✝ MISEASE.

mis′es-teem′, *n.* See MIS-, 2.

mis-es′ti-ma′tion (mĭs-ĕs′tĭ-mā′shŭn), *n.* Act of misestimating.

mis-ex′e-cute, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis′ex-pence′, **mis′ex-pend′ing**, *n.* A spending amiss. *Obs.*

mis′ex-pend′i-ture, *n.*, **mis′ex-plain′**, *v. t.*, **mis-ex′pla-na′tion**, *n.*, **mis-ex′pli-ca′tion**, *n.*, **mis-ex′po-si′tion**, *n.*, **mis′ex-pound′**, *v. t.*, **mis′ex-press′**, *v. t.*, **mis′ex-pres′sion**, *n.*, **mis′ex-pres′sive**, *a.*, **mis′ex-pres′sive-ness**, *n.* See MIS-.

mis-fait′, *n.* [OF. *mesfait*, F. *méfait.*] Misdeed. *Obs.*

mis-faith′, *n.* Want of faith; disbelief; distrust

mis-fall′ (mĭs-fôl′), *v. i. & t* *Obs.* **1.** To undergo mishap; to come to grief.
2 To misbefall; to turn out badly; — used impersonally.

mis-fa′ll′, *n.* Misfortune. *Obs*

mis-fare′, *n.* Misfortune; mishap. *Obs.*

mis-fare′ (-fâr′), *v. i.* [AS. *misfaran.*] *Obs.* **1.** To fare ill; to meet with, or succumb to, misfortune; also, to fail; miscarry.
2. To go wrong; to misbehave.

mis-fash′ion, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-fate′, *n.* Ill fate; misfortune. *Obs.*

mis-feel′ing, *a.* Insensate. *Obs.*

mis-feign′, *v i.* To feign with an evil design. *Obs.*

misferde. Obs. pret. of MISFARE.

mis-fere′, *v. i.* = MISFARE. *Obs.*

mis-field′, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-fig′ure, *n.* Deformity; disfigurement. *Rare.*

mis-fig′ure, *v. t.* To disfigure; disguise. *Rare or Dial. Eng*

mis-fond′, *a.* Mistakenly fond. *Obs.*

misfonge, *v t.* [*mis-* + *fonge*, obs. var. of *fang*, v. t.] To take amiss. *Obs.* [Obs.]

mis′for-give′, *v. t.* To misgive.

mis-form′, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis′for-ma′tion, *n.* See MIS-.

mis-for′tu-nate, *a.* Unfortunate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* — **mis-for′tu-nate-ly**, *adv.*

virtue of *adversity* is fortitude" (*Bacon*); "A thousand *adversities* I have had to grapple with" (*Cowper*). See ACCIDENT, DISASTER, INJURY.

mis-give′ (mĭs-gĭv′), *v. t.; pret.* -GAVE′ (-gāv′); *p. p.* -GIV′EN (-gĭv′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GIV′ING. **1.** To give or suggest doubt and apprehension to; to impart fear to; to make apprehensive or suspicious; — usually said of the mind or heart, and followed by the objective personal pronoun.

So doth my heart *misgive* me in these conflicts
What may befall him, to his harm and ours. *Shak.*
Such whose consciences *misgave* them. *Milton.*

2. To give or grant amiss; also, to misquote.

mis-give′, *v. i.* **1.** To give out doubt and apprehension; to be fearful or apprehensive. "My mind *misgives.*" *Shak.*
2. To fail; miscarry; of a gun, to miss fire. *Obs. Scot.*

mis-giv′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MISGIVE. Esp.: *vb. n.* Evil premonition; state of distrust or apprehension.
Syn. — See APPREHENSION, QUALM.

mis-go′ (-gō′), *v. i.; pret.* -WENT′ (-wĕnt′); *p. p.* -GONE′ (-gŏn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GO′ING. To go wrong or astray; to err; miscarry. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mis-gov′ern (-gŭv′ẽrn), *v. t.;* -GOV′ERNED (-ẽrnd); -GOV′ERN-ING. To govern ill; specif.: **a** To mismanage; misdirect; misbehave. *Obs.* **b** To rule badly; to mismanage the government of; as, to *misgovern* a country.

mis-growth′ (-grōth′), *n.* Distorted or abnormal growth.
The *misgrowth* of infectious mistletoe. *R. Browning.*

mis-guid′ance (-gīd′ăns), *n.* Wrong guidance; misdirection. "Being left to her own *misguidance.*" *Hawthorne.*

mis-guide′ (-gīd′), *v. t.;* -GUID′ED (-gīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); -GUID′ING (-gīd′ĭng). To guide wrongly; specif.: **a** To cause (one's self) to do wrong; to misbehave. *Obs.* **b** To mismanage; misgovern; hence, *Scot.*, to maltreat; abuse; spoil; injure. **c** To lead astray; to mislead; misdirect; as, to *misguide* the mind; *misguided* philanthropies.

mis-han′dle (mĭs-hăn′d'l), *v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To handle ill, wrongly, or roughly; to maltreat.

mis-hap′ (-hăp′), *n.* **1.** Ill luck; misfortune; mischance.
Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps.* *Shak.*
2. A lapse from chastity. Cf. MISFORTUNE, 2.
3. A miscarriage in childbirth. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See MISFORTUNE.

Mish′na (mĭsh′nȧ), *n.; pl.* MISHNAYOTH (mĭsh′nä-yōth′). [NHeb. *mishnāh*, i. e., instruction, oral law, fr. Heb. *shānāh* to repeat, in post-Biblical Heb. to teach, to learn.] **a** The traditional doctrine of the Jews as represented and developed chiefly in the decisions of the rabbis before the 3d century A. D. **b** A single tenet, a view of a rabbi. **c** Any collection of such tenets. **d** The collection of Halachoth which is the basis of the Talmud. The Mishna is written in a kind of Hebrew which is designated as Neo-Hebraic. It is divided into six **Sedarim**, portions or "orders," which are subdivided into 63 **Massekhtoth**, treatises, and these into 523 **Perakim**, chapters, and these into **Halachoth**. The Sedarim are: **Zeraim**, or "seeds," on offerings, Biblical regulations, and prayers; **Moed**, "festivals," on the Sabbath, feasts, and fasts; **Nashim**, "women," on marriage and divorce; **Nezikin**, "injuries," on law and idolatrous worship; **Kodashim**, "holy things;" and **Tohoroth**, "purifications." See TALMUD. There are two supplements to the Mishna, called **Toseftas**, "additions," and **Baraithas**, "extras."
— **Mish-na′ic** (mĭsh-nā′ĭk), **Mish′nic** (mĭsh′nĭk), **Mish′ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Mishnaic Hebrew.** See HEBREW, *n.*, 2.

mis′im-prove′ (mĭs′ĭm-prōōv′), *v. t.;* -PROVED′ (-prōōvd′); -PROV′ING (-prōōv′ĭng). To fail to improve; esp., to use for a bad purpose; to abuse; misuse; as, to *misimprove* time, talents, advantages, etc.

mis′in-form′ (-ĭn-fôrm′), *v. t.;* -FORMED′ (-fôrmd′); -FORM′ING. To give untrue or misleading information to.

mis′in-form′, *v. i.* To give untrue or misleading information; (with *against*) to calumniate. *Rare.*

mis′in-form′ant (mĭs′ĭn-fôr′mănt), *n.* One who gives untrue or misleading information; a misinformer.

mis-in′for-ma′tion (mĭs-ĭn′fŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of misinforming, or state of being misinformed.
2. Untrue or incorrect information.

mis′in-tel′li-gence (mĭs′ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĕns), *n.* **1.** Disagreement; misunderstanding; discord. *Obs. or R.*
2. Misunderstanding of meaning; mistaken impression.
3. Want of intelligence; unwisdom. *Rare.*

mis′in-ter′pret (-tûr′prĕt), *v. t.;* -PRET-ED; -PRET-ING. To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain in a wrong sense.

mis′in-ter′pre-ta′tion (-tûr′prē-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of interpreting erroneously; a mistaken interpretation.

mis-join′der (mĭs-join′dẽr), *n.* *Law.* An incorrect union of parties or of causes of action in procedure.

mis-judge′ (mĭs-jŭj′), *v. t. & i.;* -JUDGED′ (-jŭjd′); -JUDG′ING. To judge erroneously or unjustly; to err in judgment; to misconstrue. — **mis-judg′ment, mis-judge′ment** (-jŭj′mĕnt), *n.*

mis-kal′ (mĭs-käl′), *n.* [Per. & Ar. *mithqāl*, fr. Ar. *thaqal* weight.] **1.** A Persian and Arabian weight, equal to 24 nakhods (nearly 72 grains, or 4.64 grams).
2. = MITKAL. See COIN.

mis-know′ (mĭs-nō′), *v. t.; pret* -KNEW′ (-nū′); *p. p.* -KNOWN′ (-nōn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -KNOW′ING. **1.** Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Obs.*
2. To know amiss; to have a mistaken or false notion of or about; to misunderstand.
3. To fail to recognize, or perceive the identity of.
Why should we *misknow* one another, fight not against the enemy but against ourselves? *Carlyle.*
4. To refuse to recognize; to ignore; overlook.

mis-knowl′edge (-nŏl′ĕj; -ĭj), *n.* **1.** Failure to recognize or own. *Obs.*
2. False or mistaken knowledge or understanding.

mis-lay′ (mĭs-lā′), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -LAID′ (-lād′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -LAY′ING. **1.** To lay in a wrong place; to misplace; to place wrongly; as, to *mislay* a foundation or bricks. *Now Rare.*
The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature. *Locke*
2. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose; as, to *mislay* one's hat or gloves; to *mislay* a paper.
3. To allege erroneously. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DISPLACE.

mis-lead′ (mĭs-lēd′), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -LED′ (-lĕd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -LEAD′ING. [AS. *mislǣdan*. See MIS-; LEAD to conduct.] **1.** To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to guide into error; to cause to err or mistake; to deceive.
Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you. *Bacon.*
2. To mismanage. *Obs.*
Syn. — Delude, deceive, misguide, lead astray, seduce.

mis-lead′ing, *p. a.* Leading astray; deceptive; delusive.
Syn. — See FALLACIOUS.
— **mis-lead′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-lead′ing-ness**, *n.*

mis-like′ (-līk′), *v. t.;* -LIKED′ (-līkt′); -LIK′ING (-līk′ĭng). [AS. *mislīcian* to displease. See LIKE, *v.*] **1.** To be displeasing to; to displease.
If my best wines *mislike* thy taste. *T. B. Aldrich.*
2. To dislike; to disapprove of; to have aversion to; as, to *mislike* a man.

mis-like′, *v. i.* **1.** To be displeased; also, in early use, to be troubled. *Obs.*
2. To become unhealthy; to waste away. *Obs.*

mis-like′, *n.* **1. a** = MISLIKING, 1 **a**. **b** Disagreement; dissension. **c** Wasting; sickliness; disease. *All Obs.*
2. Dislike; aversion; distaste.

mis-lik′ing (mĭs-līk′ĭng), *n.* **1. a** Discomfort; unhappiness; trouble. **b** Displeasure; vexation. **c** Disagreement; dissension. **d** = MISLIKE, 1 **c**. *All Obs.*
2. Dislike; aversion.

mis-made′ (mĭs-mād′), *p. a.* Badly or improperly made or formed. "*Mismade* human nature." *Mrs. Browning.*

mis-make′ (mĭs-māk′), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -MADE′ (-mād′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAK′ING (-māk′ĭng). **1.** To make or form amiss; to spoil in making.
2. To unmake. *Obs. or R.*
3. To disturb or discompose (one's self). *Obs. or Scot.*

mis-man′age (mĭs-măn′ȃj), *v. t. & i.;* -AGED (-ȃjd); -AG-ING (-ȃ-jĭng). To manage ill or improperly.

mis-man′age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Wrong, bad, or bungling management; maladministration.

mis-mar′riage (mĭs-măr′ĭj), *n.* An unsuitable marriage.
No less inelegant seems to us . . . the *mismarriage* of numbers in "you was," which once was widely sanctioned. *Fitzed. Hall.*

mis-mar′ry (-măr′ĭ), *v. t.* To marry ill or unsuitably.

mis-match′ (-măch′), *v. t.* To match unsuitably or ill, as in marriage. — **mis-match′**, *n.*

mis-mate′ (-māt′), *v. t.;* -MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); -MAT′ING (-māt′ĭng). To mate wrongly or unsuitably; as, to *mismate* gloves or shoes; a *mismated* couple.

mis-move′ (mĭs-mōōv′), *n.* A bad or wrong move; a mistaken step. *U. S.*

mis-name′ (-nām′), *v. t.;* -NAMED′ (-nāmd′); -NAM′ING (-nām′ĭng). **1.** To call by the wrong name; to give a wrong or inappropriate name to; to miscall.
2. To call by a bad name; to abuse; revile. *Obs.*

mis-no′mer (-nō′mẽr), *n.* [OF. *mesnommer* to misname, inf. used as n.; *mes-* amiss, wrong (L. *minus* less) + *nommer* to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* name. See NAME.] **1.** The misnaming of a person in a legal instrument, as in a complaint or indictment; an erroneous naming or designation of any person or thing; use of a wrong name. Misnomer of a party to a contract will not in general avoid the contract if the party can be legally ascertained, nor misnomer of a legatee in a will avoid the legacy if the will furnishes the means of ascertaining the person intended.
Many of the changes, by a great *misnomer*, called parliamentary "reforms." *Burke*
2. A wrong name; an incorrect designation or term.
The word "synonym" is in fact a *misnomer.* *Whately.*

mis-no′mer, *v. t.;* -NO′MERED (-mẽrd); -NO′MER-ING. To misname. *Now Rare.*

miso-. Combining form from Greek μισεῖν, *to hate.*

mi-sog′a-mist (mĭ-sŏg′ȧ-mĭst; mī-; 277), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] A hater of marriage.

mi-sog′a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *misogamie.*] Hatred of marriage. — **mis′o-gam′ic** (mĭs′ō-găm′ĭk; mī′sō-), *a.*

mis′o-gyn′ic (mĭs′ō-jĭn′ĭk; mī′sō-), *a.* Woman-hating; misogynous.

mi-sog′y-nist (mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nĭst; mī-), *n.* [Gr. μισογύνης; μισεῖν to hate + γυνή woman.] A woman hater.

mi-sog′y-ny (-nĭ; 277), *n.* [Gr. μισογυνία.] Hatred of women.

mi-sol′o-gy (mĭ-sŏl′ō-jĭ; mī-), *n.* [Gr. μισολογία; μισεῖν to hate + λόγος discourse.] Hatred of argument or discussion or of enlightenment. — **mi-sol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

mis′o-pæ′di-a | **mis′o-pe′di-a** (mĭs′ō-pē′dĭ-ȧ; mī′sō-), *n.* [NL.; *miso-* + Gr. παῖς, παιδός, child.] Morbid dislike of children. — **mis′o-pæ′dism, mis′o-pe′dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.* — **mis′o-pæ′dist, mis′o-pe′dist** (-dĭst), *n.*

mis-or′der (mĭs-ôr′dẽr), *n.* Disorder; confusion.

mis-or′der, *v. t.* To put in disorder; to manage or treat badly; to confuse; to behave (one's self) ill. *Obs.*

mis′pick-el (mĭs′pĭk-ĕl), *n.* [G.] *Min.* Arsenopyrite.

mis-place′ (mĭs-plās′), *v. t.;* -PLACED′ (-plāst′); -PLAC′ING (-plās′ĭng). To put in a wrong place or position; to mislocate; to set or place on an improper or unworthy object; as, he *misplaced* his confidence.
Syn. — See DISPLACE.

mis-play′ (mĭs-plā′), *n.* A wrong play.

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mis-for′tune, *v. i.* To happen unluckily or unfortunately; to suffer misfortune. *Obs.* [*Obs.*|
mis-for′tuned, *a.* Unfortunate.
mis-for′tun-er (mĭs-fôr′tūn-ẽr), *n.* A person who meets with a misfortune.
mis-found′ing, *n.* Prob., mistaken endeavor; mistake. *Obs.*
mis-frame′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
misga. † MISGO.
Mis′gab (mĭs′găb). *Bib.*
mis-gang′, *n.* [See MIS-; GANG, *n.*] Trespass; misbehavior. *Obs.*
misgelt. † MISGUILT. [*Obs.*|
mis-get′, *v. t.* To misbeget.|
mis-gie′. † MISGYE.
mis-gilt′. † MISGUILT.
mis-giv′. Misgive. *Ref. Sp.*
mis-giv′ing-ly, *adv.* of *misgiving*, p. pr. [pret. *Obs.*|
mis-gloze′, *v. t.* To misinter-|
mis-gog′gle. † MISGUGGLE.
mis-got′ten, *a.* **a** Ill-gotten. **b** Misbegotten.
misgovernaile, *n.* [See MIS-; GOVERNAIL.] Mismanagement; disturbance. *Obs.*
mis-gov′ern-ance, *n.* See MIS-.
mis-gov′ern-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
mis-gov′er-nor, *n.* One who misgoverns.
mis-gra′cious, *a.* See MIS-, 2. *Obs.* [*Obs.*|
mis-graff′, *v. t.* To misgraft.|
mis-graft′, *v. t.*, **mis-ground′**, *v. t.*, **mis-grow′**, *v. i.*, **mis-grown′**, *p. a.*, **mis-guess′**, *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.
mis-gug′gle (mĭs-gŭg′'l; -gōōg′'l), *v. t.* [Cf. E. dial. *gruggle* to put out of order by much handling.] To handle roughly; spoil; mar. *Scot.* [*Obs.*|
mis-guide′, *n.* Misguidance.|
mis-guid′ed (mĭs-gīd′ĕd), *p. p.* of MISGUIDE. — **mis-guid′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-guid′ed-ness**, *n.*
mis-guid′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who misguides. [*guiding*, p. pr.|
mis-guid′ing-ly, *adv.* of *mis-*|
mis-guilt′, *v. i.* To sin; to do wrong. *Obs.* [misdeed. *Obs.*|
mis-guilt′, *n.* Offense; fault;|
mis-guise′, *n. & v.* Disguise. *Obs.*
mis-gurn′ (mĭs-gûrn′), *n.* [F.] A European loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*). [*Obs.*|
mis-gye′, *v. t.* To misguide.|
mish, *n.* A shirt. *Obs. Cant.*
Mish′a-el (mĭsh′ā-ĕl; mī′shā-ĕl). *Bib.*
mishaif. † MISHAVE.
Mi′shal (mī′shăl). *Bib.*
mis-hal′lowed, *a.* See MIS-.
Mi′sham (mī′shăm). *Bib.*
mishant. † MESCHANT.
mi-shan′ter (mĭ-shăn′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. MISAUNTER; prob. influenced by some word of similar meaning.] Misfortune; ill luck; a mishap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mis-hap′, *v. i.* Also **mis-hap′pen**. *Obs.* **1.** To meet with misfortune. [impersonally.|
2. To happen unluckily; — used|
mis-hap′py, *a.* See MIS-, 2. *Obs.* — **mis-hap′pi-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
mis-har′rit, *p. p.* Prob., unhinged. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*|
mis-have′, *v. t.* To misbehave.|
mish-cup′ (mĭsh-kŭp′), *n.* [See SCUP.] The scup. *Local, U. S.*
Mish′e-al (mĭsh′ē-ăl; mī′shē-ăl). *Bib.* [— **mis-hear′er**, *n.*|
mis-hear′, *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.|
misheiss. † MISEASE.
Mish′ma (mĭsh′mȧ). *Bib.*
Mish-man′nah (-măn′ȧ). *Bib.*
mish′mash′ (mĭsh′măsh′), *n.* [Cf. G. *misch-masch*. See MASH.] Hodgepodge; medley; jumble.
mish′mash′, *v. t.* To make a mishmash of; to jumble.
mish′mee, mish′mi (mĭsh′mē), *n.* [Assamese *mishmītīta*.] The bitter root of an Asiatic ranunculaceous herb (*Coptis teeta*), used in medicine as a tonic.
Mish′mi (mĭsh′mē), *n.; pl.* -MIS (-mēz). One of a primitive Mongoloid hill tribe of the upper Brahmaputra; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.
mis-hon′or, mis-hon′our, *n. & v. t.* See MIS-, 2. *Obs.* [*Obs.*|
mis-hope′, *n. & v. i.* Despair.|
Mish′ra-ites (mĭsh′rā-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* [MIS-.|
mis′i-den′ti-fi-ca′tion, *n.* See|
mis′i-den′ti-fy, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-ihere. † MISHEAR.
Mi-si′ma (mē-sē′mä), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES.
mis′im-ag′ine, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis′im-ag′i-na′tion**, *n.*
mis′im-pres′sion, *n.* See MIS-.
misimprision. Erron. for MISPRISION. [-MENT.|
mis′im-prove′ment, *n.* See|
mis′in-cline′, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis-in′cli-na′tion**, *n.*
mis′in-fer′, *v. t. & i.* See MIS-. — **mis-in′fer-ence**, *n.* [ant.|
mis′in-form′er, *n.* A misinform-|
mis′in-struct′ (-strŭkt′), *v. t.* See MIS- — **mis′in-struc′tion**, *n.*
mis′in-tel′li-gi-ble, *a.* Susceptible of being misunderstood.
mis′in-tend′, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis′in-ten′tion**, *n.*
mis′in-ter′pret-a-ble (mĭs′ĭn-tûr′prĕt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
mis′in-ter′pret-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who misinterprets.
misitowene, *a.* [*mis-* + p. p. of *tee* to draw, lead.] Disordered; unruly. *Obs.*
mis-join′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-judg′er, *n.* One who misjudges. [*judging*, p. pr.|
mis-judg′ing-ly, *adv.* of *mis-*|
miskary. † MISCARRY.
mis-keep′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis′ken. Var. of MISKIN, dunghill.
mis-ken′ (mĭs-kĕn′), *v. t.* = MISKNOW. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mis-ken′ning, *n.* *Early Law.* A mistake or variance in pleading.
mis′kin (mĭs′kĭn). Var. of MIXEN. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
mis′kin, *n.* [Prob. dim. of OD. *muse* a bagpipe, fr. OF. *muse*. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Music.* A little bagpipe. *Obs.*
mis-kin′dle, *v. t.* See MIS-.
misknawledge. † MISKNOWLEDGE.
misk′y (mĭs′kĭ), *a.* Misty; foggy. *Dial. Eng.*
mis-la′bel, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis′lac-ta′tion (mĭs′lăk-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Defective flow or vitiated condition of the milk.
mis-laird′ (mĭs-lârd′). Var. of MISLEARED.
mis-lay′er, *n.* One who mislays.
mi′sle (mĭz′'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MIZZLE.
mis-lead′a-ble (mĭs-lēd′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [misleads.|
mis-lead′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that|
mis-lear′ (mĭs-lẽr′), *v. t.* [AS. *mislǣran*. See MIS-; cf. LERE to teach.] To lead astray; misguide; misteach or misinform. *Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mis-leared′ (mĭs-lērd′), *a.* Mischievous; unmannerly; ill-bred. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mis-learn′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-led′, *pret. & p. p.* of MISLEAD. [grain, etc.|
mis′len. † MASLIN, mixed|
mis-lest′ (mĭs-lĕst′), *v. t.* [Cf. MIS-; MOLEST.] To molest. *Dial. Eng.*
mis′le-toe. Var. of MISTLETOE.
misleve, *n.* Misbelief. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To misbelieve. *Obs.*
mis′li-che, *a.* [AS *mislīc*.] Various; diverse. *Obs.* — *adv.* Variously; diversely; astray; wrongly. *Obs.*
mis-lie′, *v. i.* See MIS-.
mis-light′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-like′ness, *n.* **1.** Distortion, as of a shape. *Obs.* [blance.|
2. A bad likeness; misresem-|
mis-lik′er (mĭs-līk′ẽr), *n.* One who dislikes. [*ing*, p. pr.|
mis-lik′ing-ly, *adv.* of *mislik-*|
mis′lin. † MASLIN mixed grain.
mis-lip′pen (mĭs-lĭp′ĕn), *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To delude; disappoint; also, to neglect.
2. To suspect; distrust.
mis-live′ (mĭs-lĭv′), *v. i.* See MIS-. — **mis-liv′er**, *n.* *Rare.*
mis′lo-cate (mĭs′lō-kāt), *v. t.* To misplace. *Rare.* — **mis′lo-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*
mis-lodge′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-look′, *v. i.* To look improperly; also, to look with disfavor. *Obs.* — *n.* Act of mislooking. *Obs.*
mislose, *v. t.* To dispraise. *Obs.*
mis-lov′ing, *n.* Dispraise. *Obs.*
mis-luck′, *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mis-luck′, *v. i.* To experience misfortune. *Chiefly Scot.*
mis′ly. † MIZZLY. [ment. *Obs.*|
mis-man′age, *n.* Mismanage-|
mis-man′age-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
mis-man′ag-er (mĭs-măn′ȃ-jẽr), *n.* One who manages ill.
mis-man′nered, *a.* Ill-mannered. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
mis-man′ners, *n. pl.* Ill-bred manners. *Obs.*
mis-mark′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-match′ment, *n.* A mismatch.
mis-may′, *v. t.* [Cf. MIS-; DISMAY.] To disturb; discompose; annoy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mis′maze. Var. of MIZMAZE.
mis-mean′, *v. t.* To intend amiss; also, to understand wrongly. *Obs.*
mis-meas′ure, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis-meas′ure-ment**, *n.*
mis-me′ter, or -**tre** (-mē′tẽr), *v. t.* To give the wrong meter to; to spoil the meter of. *Rare.*
mis-moth′ered (mĭs-mŭth′ẽrd), *a.* Mothered wrongly, as a lamb.
Mis′na, Mis-na′ic, etc. † MISHNA, etc.
misne. † MIZZEN. [naic.|
Mis′ni-ac, Mis-ni′a-cal, *a.* Mish-|
mis-nim′, *v. t. & i.; pret.* MISNOME′. [AS. *niman* to take. See MIS-.] To err; mistake. *Obs.*
mis-nome′, *v. t.* To misname; — only in *p. p.*
mis-note′, *v. t.* To abuse. *Obs.*
mis-num′ber, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-nur′ture, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis′o-be′di-ence, *n.* Mistaken obedience; disobedience. *Obs.*
mis′ob-serv′ance, *n.* See MIS-.
mis′ob-serv′an-cy. † MISOBSERVANCE.
mis′ob-serve′, *v. t. & i.* See MIS-. — **mis′ob-serv′er**, *n.*
mis′o-cap′nic (mĭs′ō-kăp′nĭk; mī′sō-), *a.* [*miso-* + Gr. καπνός smoke.] Hating tobacco smoke.
mis′o-cap′nist, *n.* A hater of tobacco smoke.
mis′o-cath′o-lic, *a.* See MISO-.
mis-oc′cu-py, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis′o-clere, *a.* [*miso-* + Gr κλῆρος clergy.] Hating the clergy. *Obs.*
mi-soc′y-ny (mĭ-sŏs′ĭ-nĭ; mī-), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr. κύων, κυνός, dog.] Hatred of dogs.
mis′o-gal′lic (mĭs′ō-găl′ĭk; mī′sō-), *a.* [*miso-* + *Gallic*.] Exhibiting hatred of the French.
mis′o-gyne (mĭs′ō-jīn; mī′sō-), *n.* A misogynist. *Rare.*
mi-sog′y-nism (mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nĭz'm; mī-), *n.* Misogyny.
mi-sog′y-nis′tic (-nĭs′tĭk), -**ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Misogynic.
mi-sog′y-nous (mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nŭs; mī-), *a.* Misogynic.
mis′o-hel′lene (mĭs′ō-; mī′sō-), *n.* [Cf. Gr μισέλλην.] A hater of the Greeks.
mis′o-logue (mĭs′ō-lŏg; mī′sō-), *n.* [Gr μισόλογος hating argument.] A misologist.
mis′o-math (-măth), *n.* A hater of mathematics.
mis′o-ne′ism (-nē′ĭz'm), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr νεός new + -*ism*.] *Med.* Dread of novelty or innovation. — **mis′o-ne′ist**, *n.* — **mis′o-ne-is′tic** (-nē-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*
mis′o-pa′ter-ist (-pā′tẽr-ĭst), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr πατήρ father + -*ist*.] A hater of the Fathers (of the Church).
mis′o-pin′ion, *n.* See MIS-.
mis′o-po′gon-is′ti-cal-ly (-pō′gŏn-ĭs′tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* [Gr. μισοπώγων, name of a satire by the emperor Julian; μισεῖν to hate + πώγων beard.] With a hatred of beards.
mis′o-po-lem′i-cal (-pō-lĕm′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. Gr μισοπόλεμος.] War-hating.
mis-or′der-ly, *a.* Irregular; disorderly. — *adv.* *Both Obs.*
mis-or′di-nance, *n.* Want of order; misconduct. *Obs.*
mis-or′di-na′tion, *n.* See MIS-.
mis-or′ned, *a.* [F *orner* to adorn.] Unadorned. *Obs.*
mi-sos′co-pist (mĭ-sŏs′kō-pĭst; mī-), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr σκοπεῖν to witness.] A hater of sights.
mi-sos′o-phist (-ō-fĭst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. μισόσοφος.] A hater of wisdom. [of wisdom.|
mi-sos′o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Hatred|
mis′o-the′ism (mĭs′ō-thē′ĭz'm; mī′sō-), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr θεός god.] Hatred of God or gods. — **mis′o-the′ist**, *n.* — **mis′o-the-is′tic** (-thē-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* *All Rare.*
mis′o-tra-mon′tan-ism (-trȧ-mŏn′tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Hatred of that which is tramontane.
mis′o-tyr′an-ny (-tĭr′ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. μισοτύραννος.] Hatred of tyranny.
mis-ox′ene (mĭs-ŏk′sēn; mī-sŏk′-), *n.* [Gr. μισόξενος; μισεῖν to hate + ξένος stranger.] A hater of strangers. — **mis-ox′e-ny** (-sē-nĭ), *n.*
mis-paint′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
Mis′par (mĭs′pär). *Bib.*
mis-pas′sion, *n.* See MIS-. *Obs.*
mis-pay′, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -PAID′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -PAY′ING [OF. *mespaier*. Cf. APPAY.] **1.** To displease; dissatisfy. *Obs.* [ly.|
2. To pay wrongly or mistaken-|
mis-pell′, **mis-pence′**, **mis-pend′**, etc. See MISSPELL, etc.
mis′per-cep′tion, *n.* See MIS-.
Mis′pe-reth (mĭs′pē-rĕth; mĭs-pē′rĕth). *Bib.*
mis′per-form′, *v. t.* See MIS- — **mis′per-form′ance**, *n.*
mis′per-suade′, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis′per-sua′sion**, *n.*
mis-pick′, *n.* *Weaving.* Omission of a warp thread.
mis-place′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
mis-plant′, *v. t.* To plant wrong; *Fencing*, to direct (a thrust) improperly.

mis-plead′ing (mĭs-plēd′ĭng), *n.* *Chiefly Law.* An error in pleading; a wrong pleading.
mis-praise′ (-prāz′), *v. t.* [Cf. MISPRIZE.] **1.** To dispraise.
2. To praise amiss.
mis-print′ (-prĭnt′), *v. t.* To print wrong or incorrectly.
mis-print′, *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy; a typographical error; as, a book full of *misprints.*
mis-pri′sion (-prĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [LL. *misprisio*, or OF. *mesprison, mesprision*, mistake, wrongdoing, fr. *mesprendre* to do wrong, prop., to mistake, F. *méprendre*; *mes-* amiss (L. *minus*) + *prendre* to take; cf. F. *méprise* a mistake. The word has been somewhat confused with F. *mépris* contempt, OF. *mespris* (see MISPRIZE). See PRISON.] **1.** Misconduct: misdemeanor, esp. in office or in neglect of duty; — now used esp. in: **misprision of treason, misprision of felony.** *Law*, which orig. designated any more serious misdemeanor akin to, but not technically classed or punished as, treason or felony, and later was misunderstood as meaning only concealment of, or omission to notify the authorities of, treason or felony by a person cognizant thereof.
2. Misapprehension as to something; misconception; mistake. *Archaic.* "The *misprision* of this passage." *Hare.*
3. Mistaken suspicion. *Obs. or R.*
mis-pri′sion (mĭs-prĭzh′ŭn), *n.* Contempt; scorn; depreciation or neglect; misprize.
mis-prize′ (mĭs-prīz′), *v. t.*; -PRIZED′ (-prīzd′); PRIZ′ING (-prīz′ĭng). Also **mis-prise′.** [OF. *mesprisier* (for orig. *mespreisier*) to despise, F. *mépriser*; *mes-* amiss, wrong (L. *minus* less) + LL. *pretiare* to prize, value, L. *pretium* price. See PRICE, PRIZE, *v.*] **1.** To scorn; to despise.
2. To slight or undervalue.
O, for those vanished hours, so much *misprized!* *Hillhouse.*
mis-prize′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *mespris*, F. *mépris.*] Contempt; scorn; also, want of appreciation. *Rare.*
mis-prize′, *v. t.* & *i.* Also **mis-prise′.** [OF. *mespris*, p. p. of *mesprendre* to do wrong, prop. to mistake. See MISPRISION.] To misunderstand; to mistake; also, *Obs.*, to do wrong. *Obs. or R.*
That man, you misinterpret and *misprize.* *R. Browning.*
mis′pro-nounce′ (mĭs′prō-nouns′), *v. t.* & *i.*; -NOUNCED′ (-nounst′); -NOUNC′ING (-noun′sĭng). To pronounce incorrectly.
mis′pro-nun′ci-a′tion (-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Wrong or improper pronunciation.
mis′quo-ta′tion (mĭs′kwō-tā′shŭn), *n.* Erroneous or inaccurate quotation.
mis-quote′ (mĭs-kwōt′), *v. t.* & *i.*; -QUOT′ED (-kwōt′ĕd); -QUOT′ING (-kwōt′ĭng). To quote erroneously.
With just enough of learning to *misquote.* *Byron.*
mis-rate′ (-rāt′), *v. t.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). To rate or estimate erroneously.
mis-read′ (-rēd′), *v. t.*; -READ′ (-rĕd′); -READ′ING (-rēd′ĭng). To read amiss; to misinterpret in reading.
mis-reck′on (-rĕk′'n), *v. t.* & *i.*; -RECK′ONED (-'nd); -RECK′ON-ING. **1.** To reckon wrongly; to miscalculate; miscount.
2. To render a wrong reckoning or account to. *Obs.*
mis-reck′on-ing, *n.* An erroneous computation; miscalculation; miscount.
mis′re-mem′ber (mĭs′rē-mĕm′bẽr), *v. t.* & *i.*; -BERED (-bẽrd); -BER-ING. To mistake in remembering, not to remember correctly; — now chiefly *Dial.*, to forget.
mis′re-port′ (-pōrt′), *v. t.*; -PORT′ED; -PORT′ING. To report erroneously or falsely; specif.: **a** To give a wrong or imperfect account of. **b** To speak ill of; to defame. *Obs.*
mis′re-port′, *n.* **1.** Evil report; ill repute. *Obs.*
2. Erroneous report; false or incorrect account.
mis-rep′re-sent′ (mĭs-rĕp′rē-zĕnt′), *v. t.*; -SENT′ED; -SENT′ING. To represent incorrectly or improperly; to give a false, erroneous, improper, or imperfect representation of, either maliciously, ignorantly, or carelessly.
Syn. — MISREPRESENT, BELIE. To MISREPRESENT is to represent imperfectly, unfairly, or falsely; the word commonly, though not always, implies intent; to BELIE is to give (often unintentionally or involuntarily) an impression which contradicts or is at variance with the fact: as, to *misrepresent* a statement, to *misrepresent* the value of an article; his brusque manner *belied* his real kindness of heart; "And *belying* that look askance of hers, . . . her voice was bold and very clear" (*M. Hewlett*). See DECEIT.
mis-rep′re-sent′, *v. i.* To make a misrepresentation.
mis-rep′re-sen-ta′tion (-zĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Untrue, improper, or unfaithful representation; esp., false or incorrect statement or account, usually unfavorable; as, a *misrepresentation* of a person's motives. In popular use, this word often conveys the idea of intentional untruth.
mis-rep′re-sent′a-tive (-zĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to convey a wrong impression; misrepresenting.
mis-rep′re-sent′a-tive, *n.* One who misrepresents (others); one who is not a proper or faithful representative.
mis-rule′ (mĭs-rōōl′), *v. t.*; -RULED′ (-rōōld′); -RUL′ING (-rōōl′ĭng). To rule badly; specif.: **a** To mismanage; to control badly. *Obs.* **b** To misgovern.
mis-rule′, *n.* Act or result of misruling; specif.: **a** Disorderly or irregular conduct or life; excess. *Obs.* **b** Bad rule or government; act of misgoverning, or state of being misgoverned; misgovernment; hence, disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination; rebellion.
Enormous riot and *misrule* surveyed. *Pope.*
c See LORD OF MISRULE.
miss (mĭs), *n.*; *pl.* MISSES (mĭs′ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [Contr. fr. *mistress.*] **1.** A mistress; also, a prostitute. *Obs.*
2. A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of an unmarried girl or woman (except, in Great Britain, one entitled because of her rank to be addressed as "Lady," "Countess," etc.). See MISTRESS, 11. It is customary in social usage to indicate the eldest unmarried daughter by omitting her Christian name; as, *Miss* Brown, but *Miss Emily* Brown (a younger sister). The use of *Miss* without the surname or Christian name in speaking either to or of a particular girl or woman is now vulgar or uncultivated.
☞ There is diversity of usage in the application of this title to two or more persons of the same name. One may write either *the Misses Brown* or *the Miss Browns.*
3. A young unmarried woman or a girl; as, she is a *miss* of sixteen; children's and *misses'* shoes. Now often sportive or contemptuous, or in trade use.
4. = MRS. *Dial. or Illiterate.*
5. [Perh. a different word.] *Card Playing.* In the game of three-card loo, an extra hand dealt on the table, which may be substituted for the hand dealt to a player; a cat. Cf. WIDOW, 4.
miss, *v. t.*; MISSED (mĭst); MISS′ING. [AS. *missan*; akin to D. & G. *missen*, OHG. *missan*, Icel. *missa*, Sw. *mista*, Dan. *miste.* See MIS-.] **1.** To fail of hitting, meeting, finding, attaining, getting, receiving, seeing, hearing, perceiving, etc.; to let slip (an opportunity); to be too late for (a train); as, to *miss* the mark one shoots at; to *miss* the train by being late; to *miss* opportunities of getting knowledge; to *miss* the point or meaning of something.
When a man *misses* his great end, happiness, he will acknowledge he judged not right. *Locke.*
2. To fail (to do or of doing something). *Archaic or Dial.*
3. To escape; avoid; *Obs.*, to elude; — now *Dial.* or with adverbs; as, he barely or just *missed* being killed.
4. To omit; to leave out; to fail or neglect to have, do, keep, attend, etc.; as, to *miss* one's breakfast or one's walk; — now not used of persons; also, *Obs.*, to be, go, or do without; to lack; to dispense with.
We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire. *Shak.*
5. To discover the absence or omission of; to feel the want of; to mourn the loss of; to want.
Neither *missed* we anything. . . . Nothing was *missed* of all that pertained unto him. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 15, 21.
What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt *miss*. *Milton.*
to miss stays, *Naut.*, to fail in the attempt to go about, either hanging in the wind and losing steerageway or falling back on the old tack. See IN IRONS, under IRON.
miss (mĭs), *v. i.* **1.** To fail to hit; to fly wide; to deviate from the true direction.
Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss.* *Bacon.*
2. To go wrong; to err. *Obs.*
3. To fail; specif.: **a** To be absent or wanting; to lack. *Obs.* **b** To come to an end; to be exhausted. *Obs.* **c** Not to succeed; to fail, as a person or his scheme.
What here shall *miss*, our toil shall strive to mend. *Shak.*
d To fail to germinate or grow; — said of seeds or crops. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **e** To fail to obtain, receive, secure, do, find, perceive, see, profit, etc.; — with *of* (or, formerly, *on*), equivalent to many applications of sense 1 of the *v. t.*
Upon the least reflection, we cannot *miss* of them. *Atterbury.*
miss, *n.* [See MISS, *v.*, MIS-.] **1.** Loss; want; deprivation; lack; also, disadvantage, harm, regret, etc., ensuing from loss or deprivation; felt absence, lack, or loss. *Obs. or Dial.*
There will be no great *miss* of those which are lost. *Locke.*
2. Wrong; doing of evil; offense; misbehavior; a wrong or misdeed, also, a mistake; error. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Harm or injury resulting from mistake. *Obs. Spenser.*
4. Failure to hit. Specif.: *Eng. Billiards.* Act of failing to hit the object ball, either unintentionally, as through a miscue, or purposely in order to avoid leaving an easy scoring position for the opponent when there is no easy shot on the table; also, a score of one point, or of three points if the cue ball rolls into a pocket or bounces off the table, scored to the opponent as a result of such a miss.
5. Failure to reach, find, obtain, achieve, etc. *Now Rare.*
a miss is as good, *or*, rarely, **as bad, as a mile**, a failure is a failure, however nearly a success.
In matters of genealogy *a miss is as bad as a mile.* *John Fiske.*
mis′sal (mĭs′ăl), *n.* [LL. *missale*, liber *missalis*, fr. *missa* Mass: cf. F. *missel.* See 1st MASS.] The book containing the service of the Mass for the entire year; a Mass book; hence, loosely, a book of devotions.
mis′sal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mass or a missal.
mis-say′ (mĭs-sā′), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -SAID′ (-sĕd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SAY′ING. **1.** To speak evil of; to slander; to say abusively or slanderously. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To say wrongly or incorrectly. *Obs. or R.*
mis-say′, *v. i.* **1.** To speak evil; to utter slander. *Obs.*
2. To say something that is not true or correct. *Archaic.*
missed (mĭst), *p. p.* of MISS.
missed labor *or* **labour**, *Med.*, retention of the fetus in the uterus beyond the normal period of pregnancy.
mis′sel (mĭs′ĕl), *n.*, *or* **missel bird** *or* **thrush.** Also **mis′tle bird** *or* **thrush.** [Cf. MISTLETOE.] A large European thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*), grayish brown above and white with dark spots below, which feeds on mistletoe berries.
missel tree. A melastomaceous tree (*Bellucia aubletii*) of British Guiana, having a yellow edible berry.
mis-set′ (-sĕt′), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -SET′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SET′TING. **1.** To set or place wrongly; to misplace.
2. To put out of sorts; to displease. *Obs. Scot.*
mis-shape′ (mĭs-shāp′), *v. t.*; *pret.* -SHAPED′ (-shāpt′); *p. p.* -SHAPED′ or -SHAP′EN (-shāp′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SHAP′ING (-shāp′ĭng). To shape ill; to give an ill or unnatural form to; to deform. "Figures monstrous and *misshaped.*" *Pope.*
mis-shape′, *n.* An ill-formed or deformed shape; deformity; rarely, a deformed person. *Obs. or Archaic.*
mis-shap′en (-shāp′'n), *p. a.* Having a bad or ugly shape or form; deformed; monstrous; fig., badly shaped or constructed; distorted; as, *misshapen* minds. "The mountains are *misshapen.*" *Bentley.* — **mis-shap′en-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-shap′en-ness**, *n.*
mis′sile (mĭs′ĭl; 182), *a.* [L. *missilis*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to cause to go, to send, to throw: cf. F. *missile.* Cf. ADMIT, DISMISS, MASS the religious service, MESSAGE, MISSION.] Capable of being thrown; adapted for hurling, or to be projected from the hand, or from any instrument or engine, so as to strike an object at a distance; also, *Rare*, adapted for throwing or hurling arrows, bullets, or the like; as, a *missile* engine. "The *missile* dart." *Pope.*
mis′sile, *n.* [L. *missile.* See the adj.] **1.** A weapon or object thrown, or projected or intended to be projected, as a spear, an arrow, or a bullet.
2. *pl.* [L. *missilia* or *res missiles.*] *Rom. Antiq.* Gifts thrown to the people by the emperors.
miss′ing (mĭs′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MISS. Esp.: *p. a.* Absent from the place where it was expected to be found; lost; wanting; gone; not present when called or looked for.
Neither was there aught *missing* unto them. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 7.
For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long. *Milton.*
missing link. **a** A thing or member that is lacking in a series. **b** A hypothetical intermediate form between man and his simian progenitors. Many scientists consider the extinct *Pithecanthropus erectus* of Java as realizing or approximating this form. — **m. quantity**, *Steam Engines*, the steam used in addition to that recorded by the indicator diagram, a loss due to condensation, leakage, etc.
mis′sion (mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *missio*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to send: cf. F. *mission.* See MISSILE.] **1.** Act of sending. *Obs.*
Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves. *Shak.*
2. A sending, or being sent or delegated, by authority to perform some service or function or to transact certain business; commission; specif.: **a** *Theol.* The sending of the Son or the Holy Spirit by the Father, or of the Holy Spirit by the Son. **b** *Eccl.* The sending forth of men with authority to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments; also, the authority or commission from God or the church to do this.
3. Persons sent; envoys; specif.: **a** A body of persons appointed to go somewhere to perform any service, esp. to a foreign country to carry on negotiations, establish relations, etc.; a special embassy.
In these ships there should be a *mission* of three of the fellows or brethren of Solomon's house. *Bacon.*
b A permanent diplomatic body or establishment; a permanent foreign embassy or legation. *U. S. Rare.*
4. A body, association, or organization of missionaries; also, esp. *pl.*, the organized effort to do missionary work; as, foreign and domestic *missions.*
5. An organization for doing religious and charitable work, or one for improving morally and socially, etc., those in need, sickness, poverty, ignorance, etc., as one dependent on one or more churches; as, a city or rescue *mission.*
6. A station or residence of missionaries; a missionary field or post.
7. An organization, usually including a church, established for the conversion and spiritual improvement of a certain district; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a quasi parish, such being established in countries where the majority is non-Catholic.
8. A course of sermons and services at a particular place and time for the special purpose of quickening the faith and zeal of Christians, and of converting unbelievers.
9. That with which a messenger or agent is charged; an errand, esp. a political one; business or duty on which one is sent; a commission.
10. That which one is destined or fitted to do or which is imposed upon or assumed by one; calling or work; as, he thinks his *mission* in life is to give lectures.
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milton.*
11. Dismission; discharge from service. *A Latinism. Obs.*
12. **a** A grape of unknown origin introduced into California by Spanish priests in the 18th century, and often planted about missions, whence its cultivation was extended by American settlers. It is a sweet, purplish black grape of good flavor. **b** A wine made from this grape.
Syn. — Message, errand, commission, deputation.

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mis-plead′ (mĭs-plēd′), *v. t.* & *i.* See MIS-.
mis-please′, *v. t.* To displease. *Archaic.* [*Obs.*
misplesaunce, *n.* Sorrow; grief.
mis-point′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-pol′i-cy, *n.* See MIS-.
mis-prac′tice, *n.* See MIS-.
mis-pris′al (mĭs-prīz′ăl), *n.* Contempt; scorn. *Rare.*
mis-prise′. Var. of MISPRIZE.
mis-prize′, *n.* Mistake; error. *Obs.* [One who misprizes.
mis-priz′er (mĭs-prīz′ẽr), *n.*
mis′pro-ceed′ing, *n.* See MIS-.
mis′pro-duce′, *v.* See MIS-.
mis′pro-fess′, *v. t.* & *i.* To profess falsely. [-MENT
mis′pro-nounce′ment, *n.* See
mis′pro-por′tion, *v. t.* & *n.* See MIS-. [*Obs. or R.*
mis-proud′, *a.* Viciously proud.
mis-punc′tu-ate, *v. t.* & *i.* See MIS-. — **mis-punc′tu-a′tion**, *n.*
mis-qual′i-fy, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-queme′, *v. t.* To displease. *Obs.*
mis-quot′er (mĭs-kwōt′ẽr), *n.* One who misquotes. [MIS-.
mis-raise′ (mĭs-rāz′), *v. t.* See
mis-read′er, *n.* One who misreads.
mis′re-ceive′, *v. t.*, **mis′re-cit′al** (-sīt′ăl), *n.*, **mis′re-cite′**, *v. t.* & *i.*, **mis-rec′ol-lect′**, *v. t.* & *i.*, **mis-rec′ol-lec′tion**, *n.* See MIS-.
mis-red′, *a.* [Cf. REDD to put in order.] Entangled; confused. *Obs. or R. Scot.*
misrede, *v. t.* [AS. *misrǣdan.*] To rede, or advise, badly. *Obs.*
mis′re-form′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis′re-gard′, *n.* & *v. t.* Disregard; neglect. *Obs.* — **mis′re-gard′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
mis-reg′u-late, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis′re-hearse′, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis′re-hears′al**, *n.*
misreke, *v. i.* To go astray. *Obs.*
mis′re-late′, *v. t.* & *i.* See MIS-. — **mis′re-la′tion**, *n.*
mis′re-li′ance, *n.* See MIS-.
mis′re-li′gion, *n.* False religion. *Obs.*
mis′re-mem′brance, *n.* Act of misremembering. [REKE. *Obs.*
mis-rem′pe, *v. i.* Prob. = MIS-
mis-ren′der, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis′re-peat′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
Mis′re-photh-ma′im (mĭs′rē-fōth-mā′ĭm; mĭz′-; -fōth-). *Bib.*
mis′re-port′, *v. t.* To give a false report: to utter slander. — **mis′re-port′er**, *n.*
mis-rep′re-sent′or, *n.* One who misrepresents.
mis′re-pute′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis′re-sem′blance, *n.* *Obs. or R.* **1.** Lack of resemblance. **2.** A bad or poor likeness.
mis-rul′y, *a.* Unruly. *Obs.*
miss, *v. t.* To address as "Miss."
miss. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MASS, service.
Miss., *or* **miss.** *Abbr.* Mission; Missionary; Mississippi.
‖ **Mis′sa** (mĭs′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [L. See 1st MASS.] *R. C. Ch.* The service or sacrifice of the Mass. — ‖ **Mis′sa ad′ven-ti′ti-a** (ăd′vĕn-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) [L. *adventicia* extraordinary], a Mass said for the intention of a person who gives an alms. — ‖ **M. bas′sa** [LL. *bassa* low], Low Mass. — ‖ **M. can-ta′ta** [L. *cantata*, fem. p. p. of *cantare* to sing], a Mass sung, but without deacon and subdeacon and the ceremonies proper to High Mass. — ‖ **M. le-ga′ta** [L. p. p. fem., appointed by a will], a Mass said for a special intention in consequence of a legacy or foundation. — ‖ **M. man′u-a′lis** [L. *manualis* of the hand.] = MISSA ADVENTITIA. — ‖ **M. me′di-a** [L. *media*, fem. of *medius*, middle, moderate.] = MISSA CANTATA. — ‖ **M. præ′sanc-ti′fi-ca-to′rum** (prē′săŋk-tĭf′ĭ-kȧ-tō′rŭm; 201). [LL., gen pl. of *praesanctificatus* presanctified.] See MASS OF THE PRESANCTIFIED. — ‖ **M. pri-va′ta** [L. *privata* private], a Low Mass or any Mass at which the priest alone communicates. — ‖ **M pu′bli-ca** (pŭb′lĭ-kȧ) [L. *publica* public], a Mass to which the faithful of either sex are admitted. — ‖ **M. sic′ca** [L. *sicca* dry], a quasi celebration of the Mass without either consecration or communion, common in the Middle Ages at sea, in the presence of the sick, etc. This is now obsolete except as sometimes practiced by persons learning the ceremonies of the Mass before their ordination. — ‖ **M. so-lem′nis** [L. *solemnis*, better *sollemnis*, solemn], High Mass.
Mis′sa-bib (mĭs′ȧ-bĭb). *Bib.*
mis-sake′, *v. t.* [OD. *missaken*, D. *miszaken.*] To forsake; deny. *Obs.* [missal.
missal book A Mass book; a
missale. ✝ MESEL, a leper.
mis′sa-ry, *n.* [LL. *missarius.*] A Romanist. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
mis-sat′i-cal, *a.* [LL. *missaticus.*] Pert. to the Mass. *Obs.*
mis-saw′, *n.* [*mis-* + *saw* speech.] Calumny; slander. *Obs.*
mis-say′er, *n.* One given to missaying; a slanderer. *Obs.*
miss-cite′. ✝ MISCITE.
mis-script′, *n.* A miswriting.
miss′-cue′. Var of MISCUE.
misse ✝ MISS.
mis-see′, *v. t.* & *i.* See MIS-.
mis-seek′, *v. t.* & *i.* See MIS-.
mis-seem′, *v. t.* To misbecome; to be misbecoming to. *Obs. or R.*
missehere. ✝ MISHEAR.
misseif. ✝ MISSIVE.
mis′sel (mĭs′'l), *n.* [AS. *mistel.*] Mistletoe. *Obs.*
mis′sel-den, mis′sel-dew, mis′sel-dine. ✝ MISTLETOE.
misseliche, misselv, *adv.* [AS. *misl̄ice* in various ways, astray.] Wrongly; mistakenly. *Obs.*
Misselmasse. ✝ MICHAELMAS
mis′sel-to, mis′sel-toe. ✝ MISTLETOE.
mis-sem′blance, *n.* See MIS-.
mis-send′, *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-sense′, *v. t.* To sense or understand erroneously. *Obs.*
mis-serve′, *v. i.* To miss fire. *Obs.*
mis-serve′, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *messervir.*] To serve ill or unfaithfully. [*or R.*
mis-serv′ice, *n.* Disservice. *Obs.*
mis′set. ✝ MESSET.
miss-fire′. Var. of MISFIRE.
mis-shap′en, *v. t.* To misshape. *Obs.* [*a.* See MIS-.
mis-sheathed′ (mĭs-shētħd′),
missheif. ✝ MISCHIEF.
miss′hood, *n.* See HOOD.
mis′si, *n.*, *pl.* of MISSUS
mis′si-ble (mĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] Possible to be sent.
mis′sic, *a.* [F. *missicque* (Rabelais).] Pert. to the Mass. *Obs.*
mis-sif′ic, mis-sif′i-cal, *a.* [LL. *missificus.*] Celebrating Mass. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
mis-sif′i-cate, *v. i.* [L. *missa* Mass + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To celebrate Mass. *Obs.* — **mis-sif′i-ca′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
missigge. ✝ MISSAY. [*Jocular.*
miss′i-kin, *n.* A little miss.
mis′sil Missile. *Ref. Sp.*
mis′sil-ry. ✝ MESELRY, leprosy
miss′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
miss′ing-ly, *adv.* of MISSING.

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mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.*; -SIONED (-ŭnd); -SION-ING. **1.** To send on, or intrust with, a mission; — mostly used in *p. p.*
2. To carry on a mission among or in; to convert by missionary work.

mis'sion-a-ry (mĭsh'ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to missions; befitting, or characteristic of, a person sent on a mission; engaged in, or devoted to, missions; as, a *missionary* meeting, society, or zeal.
2. Sent forth or out. *Obs. or Poetic.*

missionary alphabet, an alphabet invented by Max Müller, intended esp. for use by missionaries in writing down the words of uncultivated or little-known languages.

mis'sion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *missionnaire*. See MISSION, *n.*] **1.** One who is sent on a mission; an agent or emissary; now, esp., one sent to propagate religion.
2. A missionary body or establishment. *Obs.*

missionary apostolic, a Roman Catholic missionary sent by commission from the Pope.

mis'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* A missionary; an envoy; esp., one who conducts, or has charge of, a mission. See MISSION. "Like mighty *missioner* you come." *Dryden.*

Mission Indians. Remnants of Indian tribes Christianized by Spanish Franciscan missionaries in California.

mis'sion-ize (mĭsh'ŭn-īz), *v. t. & i.* To conduct missions among; to do missionary work.

Mis'si-sau'ga, Mis'sis-sa'ga (mĭs'ĭ-sô'gȧ), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians of Ontario, an offshoot of the Ojibwas, now civilized and self-supporting. For a brief period, about 1746, they belonged to the Iroquois Confederacy.

Mis'sis-sip'pi (mĭs'ĭ-sĭp'ĭ), *n.* [Algonquian *missi* great + *sepe* water.] **1.** A State, or a river, of the United States.
2. See BAGATELLE, 2.

Mississippi catfish, the blue catfish. — **M. kite.** See 1st KITE, 1. — **M. Scheme** or **Bubble**, or **Law's Bubble**, a speculative scheme projected by John Law (1671-1729), the failure of which occasioned widespread financial distress and bankruptcy in France. As an annex to the bank he had established in 1716, a company was formed, which had grants of land in Louisiana and which was expected to realize immense sums by colonization and commerce. The bank, made a royal one in 1718, was very successful for a time, but the overissue of paper money (of which Law was a zealous advocate) and government opposition caused its sudden fall.

Mis'sis-sip'pi-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Mississippi or the Mississippi River.
2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a period of the Paleozoic between the Devonian and Pennsylvanian, and the system of rocks formed during this period; Subcarboniferous; Lower Carboniferous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The life was a perpetuation, with no very radical change, from the Devonian. The crinoids reached their climax in this period. In some places, esp. eastern Europe, the system contains much coal. The zinc and lead of southwestern Missouri are in rocks of this age. The climate was rather warm and uniform, so far as known.

mis'sive (mĭs'ĭv), *n.* [F. *missive*, lettre *missive*. See MISSION, *n.*] **1.** A writing containing a message; a letter; sometimes, a letter missive.
2. One who is sent; a messenger. *Obs.*
3. *Scots Law.* A formal document in the style of a letter by which a party to a contract submits to the other contracting party his own offer or acceptance (as the case may be) of the terms of the contract.
4. Something thrown; a missile; a missile weapon. *Obs.*

mis'sive, *a.* [See MISSIVE, *n.*] **1.** Specially sent or prepared to be sent; as, a letter *missive* (see under LETTER).
2. Missile. *Obs.* "The *missive* weapons fly." *Dryden.*
3. Sent; sent on a mission; sent as a message. *Obs.*

Mis-sou'ri (mĭ-sōō'rĭ; zōō'rĭ), *n.* [Dakota *minneshoshay* or Kansan *ne-sho-ja* muddy river.] **1.** A State, or a river, of the United States.
2. One of a small tribe of Siouan Indians, formerly of northern Missouri. See OTO.

Missouri breadroot. = INDIAN BREADROOT. — **M. Compromise**, *U. S. Hist.*, a proviso attached to the act of Congress, passed in 1820, by which Missouri was to be admitted into the Union; — popularly so called. It was that slavery should never be established in any State, except Missouri, that should be formed out of that part of the Louisiana territory lying north of lat. 36° 30′. Missouri was finally admitted as a slave State in 1821. Cf. KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL. — **M. currant**, the buffalo currant. — **M. skylark**, a pipit (*Anthus spraguei*) of the American Great Plains. — **M. sucker**, the black horse sucker (*Cycleptus elongatus*).

Mis-sou'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Missouri.
2. *Eccl.* A member of the Synodical Conference of Lutherans. See LUTHERAN, *n.*

mis-sou'rite (-rīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A rare granular, intrusive, igneous rock composed of olivine, pyroxene, and leucite, first found near the Missouri River in Montana.

mis-speak' (mĭs-spēk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -SPOKE' (-spōk'); *p. p.* -SPO'KEN (-spō'k'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SPEAK'ING. **1.** To speak ill of; to slander. *Obs.*
2. To utter or pronounce wrongly or incorrectly.

mis-speak', *v. i.* **a** To err in speaking. **b** To speak ill; to speak improperly or depreciatingly. *Obs.*

mis-speech' (-spēch'), *n.* **1.** Evil speaking. *Obs.*
2. Wrong or incorrect speaking.

mis-spell' (mĭs-spĕl'), *v. t.*; -SPELT' (-spĕlt') or -SPELLED' (-spĕld'); -SPELL'ING. To spell incorrectly.

mis-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.*; -SPENT' (-spĕnt'); -SPEND'ING. To spend amiss or for wrong purposes; to squander; to waste; as, to *misspend* time or money.

mis-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.*; -STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd); -STAT'ING (-stāt'ĭng). To state wrongly or incorrectly.

mis-state'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A wrong or incorrect statement. "'T is a most unmitigated *misstatement*." *Kipling.*

mis-step' (-stĕp'), *n.* A wrong step; an error of conduct.

mist (mĭst), *n.* [AS. *mist*; akin to D. & Sw. *mist*, Icel. *mistr*, Lith. *migla* mist, Russ. *mgla*, Gr. ὀμίχλη mist, Skr. *mih* a mist, *mēgha* cloud.] **1.** Visible watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere, at or near the surface of the earth; fog; also, coarse, watery vapor, floating or falling in visible particles, approaching the form of rain. Ordinarily *mist* is distinguished from *rain* by remaining suspended rather than falling and by the smallness and closer aggregation of the particles. It is sometimes distinguished from *fog* as being more transparent or as having particles perceptibly moving downward.
2. Hence, a cloud, as of some other liquid than water or of small particles, resembling or likened to a mist; a haze.
3. Dimness of vision; a haze or film before the eyes.
4. Hence, anything which dims or darkens, and obscures, blurs, or intercepts vision, physical or mental.

His passion cast a *mist* before his senses *Dryden*

5. Obscurity; uncertainty; state of doubt. *Obs.*
6. [Perh. a different word; cf. MISTY mystical.] Mystery; — esp. in the phrase *in mist*, mystically. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Syn. — See HAZE.

mist, *v. t.*; MIST'ED; MIST'ING. To cloud; to cover with or as with mist; to dim; bedim.

mist, *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops; to be or become misty; to form a mist; to become dim or blurred; as, it *mists*; one's eyes *mist*.

mis-tak'a-ble (mĭs-tāk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be mistaken or misunderstood; capable of being misconceived. — **mis-tak'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **mis-tak'a-bly**, *adv.*

mis-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *obs. p. p.* -TOOK' (-tŏŏk'); *p. p.* -TAK'EN (-tāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). [*mis-* + *take*: cf. Icel. *mistaka*.] **1.** To take wrongly or wrongfully; to take through error *Obs.*
2. To choose wrongly; as, to *mistake* one's way. *Archaic.*

I have lost my edifice by *mistaking* the place where I erected it. *Shak*

3. To take in a wrong sense; to misapprehend the meaning or purpose of; to attach an erroneous interpretation to the words or actions of; to misunderstand, misapprehend, or misconceive; as, to *mistake* a remark.

You must not *mistake* my niece. *Shak*

4. To have a wrong idea of; to misjudge. *Obs.*

Mistake me not so much,
To think my poverty is treacherous. *Shak*

5. To think or suppose erroneously; as, to *mistake* knowledge to be easy to gain. *Obs.*
6. To substitute erroneously in thought or perception; as, to *mistake* one person for another.

A man may *mistake* the love of virtue for the practice of it *Johnson*

7. To err in recognizing, identifying, or estimating; to misidentify; — now chiefly in · there is (or was) no *mistaking*, there is no possibility of mistake in recognizing, as, there is no *mistaking* the purpose of these acts; there was no *mistaking* the sorrow in his face.
8. **a** To err in regard to, as a number, or as to the proper time for (some acts). *Obs.* **b** To take, put, or bring wrongfully or by error. *Obs.* **c** To take ill; to disapprove of; to take amiss. *Obs.*

mis-take', *v. i.* **1.** To do evil; to offend; trespass. *Obs.*
2. To make a mistake; to err in knowledge, perception, opinion, or judgment; to misapprehend; to commit an unintentional error; — more usually in the passive.

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends. *Swift.*

mis-take' (mĭs-tāk'), *n.* **1.** An apprehending wrongly; a misconception; a misunderstanding; a fault in opinion or judgment; an unintentional error.

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake*. *Tillotson*

2. *Law.* Misconception or error of the mind leading a person to do an act which he would not have done had he not acted under the misconception or error; also, the act or omission so arising; an intentional act or omission arising from ignorance, surprise, imposition, or misplaced confidence. Mistakes of fact when not negligent often afford ground for relief, but mistakes of law do not, except in some civil cases where they do not consist in mere ignorance, but in a positive conviction leading to action.

Syn. — Blunder, oversight, slip, bull. See ERROR.

no mistake, surely; without fail; as, it will happen at the appointed time, and *no mistake*. *Colloq.*

mis-tak'en (-tāk''n), *p. a.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Erroneously supposed to be. **b** Misunderstood; misconceived.
2. In error; judging wrongly; having a wrong opinion or a misconception; as, he is *mistaken*.
3. Erroneous; wrong; as, a *mistaken* notion.
— **mis-tak'en-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-tak'en-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

mis-teach' (mĭs-tēch'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -TAUGHT' (-tôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TEACH'ING. [AS. *mistǣcan*.] To teach wrongly; to instruct erroneously or imperfectly.

mis-tell' (-tĕl'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -TOLD' (-tōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TELL'ING. **1.** To miscount. *Obs.*
2. To tell or narrate erroneously.

mis-tem'pered (-tĕm'pẽrd), *p. a.* *Archaic.* **1.** Ill or unsuitably tempered or mixed.
2. Disordered; disturbed; deranged.

This inundation of *mistempered* humor. *Shak.*

3. Tempered with evil design.

Throw your *mistempered* weapons to the ground. *Shak.*

mis'ter (mĭs'tẽr), *n.* [See MASTER; cf. MISTRESS.] **1.** [*cap.*] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man (except one whose rank entitles him to some higher title, as "Lord" or "General") and to a designation of occupation or office; as, *Mr.* Smith; *Mr.* President. It is usually written in the abbreviated form *Mr.*, of which it is the spoken equivalent. The use of *Mister* without the surname or Christian name in speaking to a particular man is now vulgar or illiterate. Cf. SIR.
2. A man entitled only to the title of *Mr.*; as, he is only a plain *Mister*, not a Lord, Doctor, Honorable, or the like.

mis'ter, *v. t.*; MIS'TERED (-tẽrd); MIS'TER-ING. To address or mention as Mr. *Colloq.*

mis'ter, *n.* [OF. *mestier* trade, office, ministry, need, F. *métier* trade, fr. L. *ministerium* service, office, ministry. See MINISTRY, 2d MYSTERY.] **1.** A trade, craft, or occupation; also, skill in workmanship; art. *Obs.*
2. Office; function; also, employment. *Obs.*
3. Class; kind; sort; — a development from such phrases as *all mister men*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. Need; necessity; want; *pl.*, necessaries. *Obs.*
5. An implement, as for writing. *Obs.*
6. A case or condition of need. *Scot.*

mis'ter, *v. t.* [From MISTER need.] To require; need. *Obs.*

mis'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To be needful, necessary, or useful. *Obs.*

As for my name, it *mistereth* not to tell. *Spenser.*

2. To need; to have need (of). *Obs.*

mist'flow'er (mĭst'flou'ẽr), *n.* An American asteraceous plant (*Conoclinium cœlestinum*) with violet heads like those of *Ageratum*.

mis-think' (mĭs-thĭŋk'), *v. i. & t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -THOUGHT' (-thôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -THINK'ING **1.** To think wrongly, mistakenly, or unfavorably; to think erroneously, ill, or unfavorably of.
2. To think ill (thoughts). *Rare.*

mis-thought' (-thôt'), *n.* Erroneous thought: mistaken opinion; error.

mis'tic (mĭs'tĭk) } *n.* [Sp. *místico*.] A kind of small
mis'ti-co (-tĭ-kō) } lateen-rigged sailing vessel used in the Mediterranean.

mis'ti-gris (mĭs'tĭ-grĭs), ‖ **mis'ti'gri'** (*F.* mēs'tē'grē'), *n.* [F. *mistigri*.] **a** A joker, or blank card, used in a variety of poker. The holder can call it any card he pleases. **b** Poker as played with a mistigris.

mis-time' (mĭs-tīm'), *v. t.*; -TIMED' (-tīmd'); -TIM'ING (-tīm'ĭng). [AS. *mistīmian* to turn out ill.] **1.** To time wrongly or improperly; not to adapt to the time; to reckon or give the time of incorrectly.
2. To disturb the regular routine or habits of. *Dial. Eng.*

mis-timed' (-tīmd'), *p. a.* **1.** Unlucky. *Obs.*
2. Unseasonable; ill-timed; untimely.
3. Disturbed in the routine of one's life. *Dial. Eng.*

mis'tle-toe (mĭs''l-tō; mĭz'-, 277), *n.* [AS. *misteltān*; *mistel* mistletoe + *tān* twig. AS. *mistel* is akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *mistel*, OHG. *mistil*, Icel *mistilteinn*; and AS. *tān* to D. *teen*, OHG. *zein*, Icel. *teinn*, Goth. *tains*. Cf. MISSEL.] **1.** **a** A European parasitic loranthaceous shrub (*Viscum album*) with green dichotomously branching stems, thick green leaves, small yellowish flowers, and waxy white glutinous berries, which are often eaten by birds. It grows pendent from various trees, esp. the apple, rarely the oak; when found on the latter it was held in special veneration by the druids, and was at all times a ceremonial plant among early European nations, whence probably originated the modern Christmas custom of kissing under the mistletoe. **b** A very similar plant (*Phoradendron flavescens*) of the United States, belonging to the same family.

European Mistletoe (*Viscum album*)

2. **a** In Australia, any of various other plants of the same family; specif.: (1) The flame tree *Nuytsia floribunda*. (2) Any species of *Loranthus*. (3) *Notothixos incana*, which is itself parasitic on other mistletoes. **b** Erroneously, the dodder laurel.
3. Hence, any plant of the family Loranthaceæ, as the dwarf *mistletoe*.

mistletoe cactus. Any plant of the genus *Rhipsalis*.

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mis'sion, *v. i.* To carry on a mission: to act as a missionary.
mis'sion-a-rize (mĭsh'ŭn-ā-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To missionize.
missionary rector. *R. C. Ch.* A priest in charge of an important mission or quasi parish.
mis'sion-a-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
mis'sion-a-ry-weed', *n.* The orange hawkweed.
mis'sion-ate, *v. i.* To missionize. *Obs.* *U. S.*
mission fig. A variety of black fig introduced into America by Spanish missionaries.
mis'sion-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
mis'sion-iz'er (mĭsh'ŭn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who missionizes.
mis'sis (mĭs'ĭs), **mis'sus** (-ŭs), *n.* Mistress; wife. *Illiterate.*
mis'sis (mĭs'ĭs; -ĭz), *v. t.* To address as "Mrs." *Colloq.*
miss'ish, *a.* See -ISH — **miss'ish-ness**, *n.*
Mis'sis-sip'pi-an (mĭs'ĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Mississippi. **2.** *Geol.* The Mississippian period or formation.
mis-sit', *v. t. & i.* To misbecome; to be inconvenient. *Obs.*
mis'siv. Missive. *Ref. Sp.*
miss'ment, *n.* A mistake or error; also, a loss. *Dial. Eng.*
Miss Nancy. An effeminate or overprecise man. — **Miss'-Nan'cy-ism** (mĭs'năn'sĭ-ĭz'm), *n.*
missomer. † MIDSUMMER.
mis-sort', *v. t. & n.* See MIS-.
mis-sound', *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.
mis'sour (mĭs'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of MEASURE.
Mis-sou'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Missouri.
mis-soy' bark. Var. of MASSOY BARK.
mis-space', *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.
mis-speed', *v. i.* To have ill success or ill luck. *Obs.*
mis-spell', *n.* A misspelling.
mis-spell'ing, *n.* A wrong or incorrect spelling.
mis-spend'er, *n.* One who misspends.
mis-spend'i-ture, *n.* Misspending.
misspene, *v. t.* [*mis-* + ME. *spenen* to spend.] Misspend. *Obs.*
mis-spense', *n.* [Cf. MISSPEND, DISPENSE.] A spending improperly; a wasting. *Obs.*
mis-spent', *pret. & p. p.* of MISSPEND.
mis-stat'er (mĭs-stāt'ẽr), *n.* One who misstates something
mis-stay', *v. i* *Naut.* To miss stays; — said of a ship.
mis-step', *v. i.* To make a misstep.
misstorte, missturte, *v. i* [*mis-* + *storte*, *sturte*, vars. of *start*.] To start amiss. *Obs.*
mis-style', *v. t.* To style or call wrongly.
mis'suc-cess', *n.* Also **mis'suc-ceed'ing.** Failure. *Obs.*
mis-sue', *v. t.* *Law.* To sue wrongly
mis'sug-ges'tion, *n.* See MIS-.
mis-suit', *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis'sum-ma'tion, *n.* See MIS-.
mis'sup-pos'al, *n.* See MIS-.
mis'sus. Var of MISSIS.
‖ **mis'sus** (mĭs'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MISSI (-ī). [LL.] *Hist.* An itinerant official sent by a king or sovereign to represent him, as those sent out to make the Domesday Survey, itinerant justices sent out by the Frankish kings, etc
mis-sway', *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-swear', *v. i.* See MIS-.
miss-word'. Var. of MISWORD.
mis-sworn', *p. a.* Forsworn; also, sworn by profanely *Rare.*
mis'sy. *Min.* Var. of MISY.
miss'y (mĭs'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-ĭz). An affectionate, or contemptuous, form of *miss*, a young girl; a miss.
miss'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH
mis'syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See MIS-.
mist Obs. or ref. sp. pret. of MISS.
mist, *n.* Prob., short for MISTER, need. *Obs.*
mist, miste, *v. i.* [See MIXTUM; cf. OF. *miste* mixtum, LL. *mistum*.] To eat mixtum. *Obs.*
mis-take'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
mis-tak'er (mĭs-tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who mistakes.
mis-tak'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MISTAKE. — **mis-tak'ing-ly**, *adv.*
mis'tal (mĭs't'l), *n.* A cow house. *Dial. Eng*
mis-taste', *v. t.* To deprive of taste; to distaste. *Obs.*
mis-taught' (mĭs-tôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of MISTEACH.
mist bow. A fogbow.
miste. Obs. pret. of MISS.
mist'ed, *p. a.* Covered with, or enveloped by, mist.
misteir. † MISTER. [*Obs.*]
mis-tem'per, *n. & v. t.* Disorder
mis-tend', *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis'te-ous, *a.* Misty *Obs.*
mis'ter-ful, *a.* Needy: necessitous: also, necessary. *Obs.*
mis-term', *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis'ter-man, *n.* A man of a certain trade or craft; craftsman. *Obs.*
mis'ter-ous, *a.* Needy. *Obs.*
mis'ter-ship, *n.* Corrupt. of MISTRESS-SHIP.
mis'ter-y. Var. of MYSTERY, a trade.
mis-tetch', *n.* [ME. & OF *teche* quality. Cf. TECHY.] A bad habit. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* [Due to confusion with MISTEACH.] To misteach. *Dial Eng.*
mis-teuk' (mĭs-tūk'). Scot. var of MISTOOK.
mist'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
misthakel, *n.* [*mist* + *hackle* a covering.] A veil of mist. *Obs*
mis-thank', *v. t.* To complain at. *Obs.*
mis-thrive', *v. i.* See MIS-.
mis-throw', *v. t.* See MIS-.
Mis-tich'thys (mĭs-tĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μεῖστος least + ἰχθύς fish; — as being the smallest known fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gobies See GOBY.
mis-tide', *n. & v. i.* [AS. *mistīdan*, v. See TIDE.] = MISHAP. *Obs.*
mist'i-fy (mĭs'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To convert into mist. *Cant.*
mist'i-hede, *n.* Mistiness; mysticalness *Obs.*
mist'i-ly (mĭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* With mist: darkly; obscurely.
mis-time', *n. & v. i.* Mishap. *Obs.*
mist'i-ness (mĭs'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
mis'tion (mĭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *mistio*, *mixtio*. See MIX; cf. MIXTION.] Mixture. *Obs.*
mis'tir † MISTER.
mis-tithe', *v. t. & i.* To be dishonest or err in paying tithes (upon). *Obs.*
mis-ti'tle (mĭs-tī't'l), *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis'tle (mĭz''l). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of MIZZLE.
mis'tle bird. mistle thrush (mĭs''l). = MISSEL THRUSH.
mist'less, *a.* See -LESS
mistletoe family. *Bot.* The family Loranthaceæ.
mistletoe thrush. The missel thrush.
mis'tl-toe. Mistletoe. *Ref. Sp.*

mis-trail′ (mĭs-trāl′), *v. i.*; -TRAILED′ (-trāld′); -TRAIL′ING. *Man.* In the gallop, to have the imprint of the rear foot come in front of or in rear of that of the diagonal fore foot. Also used transitively with reflexive.

mis′tral (mĭs′trăl; mĭs-träl′), *n.* [F., fr. Pr., L. *magistralis*, a. See MAGISTRAL.] A violent, cold, and dry northerly wind of the Mediterranean provinces of France, etc.

mis-treat′ (mĭs-trēt′), *v. t.* To treat ill; to abuse.

mis′tress (mĭs′trĕs), *v. t.* **a** To address as "mistress." **b** To master, as an art or trade; — said of a woman. *Rare.* **c** To rule or control like a mistress. **d** To make a paramour of.

mis′tress, *n.* [ME. *maistress(e)*, OF. *maistresse*, F. *maîtresse*, LL. *magistrissa*, for L. *magistra*, fem. of *magister*. See MASTER, MISTER; cf. MISS a young woman.] **1.** A woman having power, authority, or ownership; a woman, or something personified as a woman, that exercises authority, has power or command, is chief, etc.; the female head of a family, a school, etc.

The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!
To be her *mistress' mistress!* — *Shak.*
Mistress of herself, tho' china fall. — *Pope.*

2. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** The wife of a clergyman, a chief tenant, a tradesman, etc.; — also used in address.

Several of the neighboring *mistresses* had assembled. — *Scott.*

b (One's) wife. *Familiar.*
3. A governess. *Obs.*
4. A female governor, as of a nation. *Obs.*
5. A woman, a goddess, or a quality or thing personified as a woman, dominating one's life or action, or regarded as directing or protecting one, or as the originator or patroness of something, as an art; hence, a patroness. *Obs.*
6. A woman well skilled in anything, or having the mastery of something.

A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetic. — *Addison.*

7. A woman regarded with love and devotion; she who has command over one's heart; a beloved object; a sweetheart; ladylove. Now little used in prose except when there is no danger of confusion with sense 8.
8. A woman with whom a man habitually consorts unlawfully or who occupies wholly or partly the position of wife to a man without being married to him; a woman living with, or supported by, a man as his paramour.
9. A female teacher; now, only, a female underteacher or an instructress in some special subject in a school.
10. A form of respectful or polite address to a woman; madam; ma'am. *Obs. or Archaic or Dial.*
11. [*cap.*] A title of courtesy formerly prefixed to the name of a woman, married or unmarried, but now superseded, except *Dial.*, by the contracted forms, *Mrs.* (pronounced mĭs′ĭs *or* -ĭz), for a married, and *Miss*, for an unmarried, woman. "Now *mistress* Gilpin (careful soul)." *Cowper.*
12. *Bowls.* The jack. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
13. A box without a lid used to shield a candle from drafts in a mine.

Mistress of the Adriatic, Venice. — **M. of the Robes**, in the British royal household, a duchess appointed nominally to have charge of the queen's robes, whose duties are merely occasional and formal, consisting in attendance on the queen at all state ceremonies and entertainments. She ranks as the highest of the ladies in the service of the queen. — **M. of the Seas**, Great Britain; — sometimes so called on account of its naval supremacy. — **M. of the World**, ancient Rome; — often so called.

mis′tress-ly, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a mistress (of a household). *Rare.*
2. [After *masterly*.] Resembling, or characteristic of, a woman who has the mastery of something; skillful.

mis′tress-ship, *n.* **1.** Condition or position of a mistress, as of a family or school; female rule or dominion.
2. Ladyship, a style of address; — with *her, your.* *Obs.*
3. Mastery; command. *Obs. or R.*

mis-tri′al (mĭs-trī′ăl), *n.* *Law.* A trial legally of no effect by reason of some error in the proceedings; loosely, any trial not resulting in a lawful decision or verdict.

mis-trust′ (-trŭst′), *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion; distrust; *Obs.*, doubt.

mis-trust′, *v. t.*; -TRUST′ED; -TRUST′ING. **1.** To regard with suspicion; to have no trust or confidence in; to suspect; to doubt the integrity, truth, validity, or the like, of; to distrust.

I will never *mistrust* my wife again. — *Shak.*
The world rolls round — *mistrust* it not. — *Emerson.*

2. To forebode as near, or likely to occur; to suspect the existence of; to surmise. *Now Rare.*

By a divine instinct, men's minds *mistrust*
Ensuing dangers. — *Shak.*

Syn. — See DISTRUST.

mis-trust′, *v. i.* To lack trust or confidence; to suspect; *Obs.*, to doubt.

mis-trust′ful (mĭs-trŭst′fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Having, or full of, mistrust, suspicions, or forebodings; distrustful; suspicious.
2. Causing mistrust or apprehension. *Obs.*

Their light blown out in some *mistrustful* wood. — *Shak.*

— **mis-trust′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-trust′ful-ness**, *n.*

mis-turn′ (-tûrn′), *v. t.*; -TURNED′ (-tûrnd′); -TURN′ING. [Cf. OF. *mestorner.*] To turn amiss or to a wrong use; to pervert; to reverse the order of; to invert.

mis-turn′, *v. i.* To turn or go in the wrong direction. *R.*

mist′y (mĭs′tĭ), *a.*; MIST′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); MIST′I-EST. [AS. *mistig.* See MIST. Perh. sometimes confused with *mystic.*] **1.** Accompanied or characterized by mist; obscured by, blurred by, or overspread with, mist, or something resembling or likened to it; consisting of mist; appearing as if in mist; as, *misty* mountains, atmosphere, rain, or shapes.
2. Obscured as if by mist; dim; obscure; unintelligible; unilluminated; unenlightened; as, *misty* sight.

The more I muse therein [theology],
The *mistier* it seemeth. — *Piers Plowman.*

3. Like mist; productive of ignorance. *Obs. or R.*
4. Vague; indistinct; shadowy; mentally cloudy or confused; as, a *misty* recollection; a *misty* author.

mis′un-der-stand′ (mĭs′ŭn-dẽr-stănd′; mĭs-ŭn′-), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* -STOOD′ (-sto͝od′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STAND′ING. To misconceive; mistake; miscomprehend; to take in a wrong sense; to misinterpret.

mis′un-der-stand′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MISUNDERSTAND. Esp.: *vb. n.* **a** Mistake of meaning; error; misconception; misinterpretation. **b** Disagreement; dissension; quarrel. "*Misunderstandings* among friends." *Swift.*

mis-us′age (mĭs-ūz′āj; -ūs′āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *mésusage.*]
1. Ill or improper conduct. *Obs.*
2. Bad treatment; ill usage; abuse.
3. Wrong or improper use, as of words; misuse.

mis-use′ (mĭs-ūs′), *n.* **1.** Wrong use; misapplication; erroneous or improper use.

Words little suspected for any such *misuse.* — *Locke.*

2. Maltreatment; violence. *Shak.*
3. Ill or improper conduct or practice. *Obs.*

mis-use′ (-ūz′), *v. t.*; -USED′ (-ūzd′); -US′ING (-ūz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *mésuser.*] **1.** To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose; to misapply; as, to *misuse* one's talents.

The sweet poison of *misused* wine. — *Milton.*

2. To abuse; to treat ill.

O, she *misused* me past the endurance of a block. — *Shak.*

3. Specif.: *Obs.* **a** To violate or ravish. **b** To speak ill of; to revile. **c** To misrepresent. *Shak.* **d** To deceive.
4. To misbehave (one's self). *Obs.*

Syn. — Maltreat, abuse, misemploy, misapply.

mis-us′er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *mesuser*, inf. used as n.] *Law.* Unlawful use of a right; use in excess of, or varying from, one's right.

mis-val′ue mĭs-văl′ū), *v. t.*; -UED (-ūd); -U-ING. To value wrongly; to misesteem. — **mis-val′u-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

mis-ven′ture (mĭs-vĕn′tųr), *n.* An unlucky venture; a misadventure. *Archaic.*

mis-word′ (-wûrd′), *v. t.*; -WORD′ED; -WORD′ING. To word wrongly; as, to *misword* a message, or a sentence.

mis-wor′ship (-wûr′shĭp), *n.* Wrong or false worship; mistaken practices in religion. — **mis-wor′ship**, *v. t. & i.*

Such hideous inextricable jungle of *misworships.* — *Carlyle.*

— **mis-wor′ship-er**, **-ship-per** (-ẽr), *n.*

mis-write′ (-rīt′), *v. t.*; *pret.* -WROTE′ (-rōt′); *p. p.* -WRIT′TEN (-rĭt′′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WRIT′ING (-rīt′ĭng). [AS. *miswrītan.*] To write incorrectly.

Mitch-el′la (mĭ-chĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Mitchell* (d. 1768), American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of creeping rubiaceous herbs having shining evergreen leaves and fragrant white tubular flowers, growing in pairs, succeeded by a double berrylike scarlet drupe. The only species are *M. repens*, the partridge berry of the eastern United States, and *M. undulata*, of Japan. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mite (mīt), *n.* [AS. *mīte* mite (in sense 1); akin to LG. *mite*, D. *mijt*, OHG. *mīza*; cf. Goth. *maitan* to cut.] **1.** Any of numerous small, often very minute, arachnids of the order Acarina (cf. TICK). The body is saclike, without a constriction between the cephalothorax and abdomen, the mandibles generally chelate or adapted for piercing; there are usually four pairs of short legs in the adult, though but three in the young larvæ; the breathing organs (when such are present) are tracheæ. Many are parasitic on insects or vertebrates, some on plants, on which they may produce galls; others infest stored food products; others are aquatic. See ITCH MITE, CHEESE MITE, BLISTER MITE, etc.
2. [OD. *mite*, *mijte*, D. *mijt*; perh. through OF. *mite*; prob. the same word.] A small coin (orig. a small Flemish copper coin) or small sum of money; — applied in the New Testament to the *lepton* (which see). Specif.: **a** An old money of account worth usually $\frac{1}{24}$ of a penny. **b** Popularly, in England, half a farthing (see *Mark* xii. 42).
3. A small weight; one twentieth of a grain.
4 Anything very small; a minute object, person, or creature; a very little; a particle; bit; jot. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

Now don't you worry one *mite* about it. — *Mary Wilkins.*

one's mite, the small amount which is all one can afford to contribute to some object (alluding to the widow's mite, *Luke* xxi. 2); fig., of immaterial things, one's best, although insignificant, contribution; as, to offer *one's mite* of sympathy to a friend in affliction.

mi-tel′la (mĭ-tĕl′ȧ), *n.* [L., headband, dim. of *mitra.*] **1.** *Surg.* A sling for the arm.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of saxifragaceous herbs, the miterworts, having flowers with trifid or pinnatifid petals and a superior 1-celled ovary. The 5 species are natives of North America and Asia. They are low slender plants with opposite leaves and a narrow raceme of small white flowers.

mi′ter, mi′tre (mī′tẽr), *n.* [F. *mitre*, fr. L. *mitra* headband, turban, Gr. μίτρα.] **1.** *Antiq.* A headband or fillet worn by women; also, an Asiatic headdress, perhaps a kind of turban, worn by Greek and Roman women or occasionally by effeminate young men.
2. A belt or girdle; — in translations of Homer.
3. In works of travel of the 16th and 17th centuries, any of various headdresses, as the turban, worn in distant countries. *Obs.*
4. *Jewish Antiq.* The official headdress of the high priest, made from a long piece of fine linen rolled into a sort of turban; also, in the Douay and Wycliffe Bibles, the headdress of the ordinary priests.
5. *Eccl.* The official headdress of a bishop in the Western Church since about 1000 A. D. It has been of various forms, the one now in use being a kind of tall cap, deeply cleft at the top, the outline of the front and back being that of a pointed arch, and it has been usually made of white linen, silk, or satin, often embroidered and jeweled, but occasionally of gold and silver. Certain abbots and other ecclesiastics have had the right of wearing it conferred on them as an exceptional dignity. In the churches of the Anglican Communion the miter had fallen into virtual disuse until recent times, when some bishops have revived its use at special ceremonies. In British heraldry it is borne over the arms of episcopal sees, instead of helmet and crest, and occasionally as a charge. The name was given to it doubtless from a fancied analogy to the miter of a Jewish high priest.

The Pope's Miter.

6. Hence, episcopal office or dignity.
7. A fancy headdress having a cleft top like a miter, worn by women in the 15th century.
8. The head of an alembic. *Obs.*
9. *Numis.* A base coin current in Ireland during the last half of the 13th century. *Oxf. E. D.*
10. A chimney cowl.
11. *Zoöl.* Short for *miter shell.* See MITRA, 2.
12. [Perh. a different word.] **a** The surface forming the beveled end or edge of a piece where a miter joint is made. **b** A miter joint. **c** A miter square.
13. [Perh. a different word.] *Dressmaking & Needlework.* A gusset.

mi′ter, mi′tre, *v. t.*; MI′TERED *or* MI′TRED (-tẽrd); MI′TER-ING (-tẽr-ĭng) *or* MI′TRING (-trĭng). [See MITER, *n.*] **1.** To place a miter upon; to bestow or confer a miter on; to raise to a rank entitling to the wearing of a miter.
2. [Perh. a different word.] To match together, as two pieces of molding or two parts of a frame, on a line bisecting the angle of junction; to bevel the ends of, for the purpose of matching together at an angle.
3. [Perh. a different word.] *Dressmaking & Needlework.* To form an angle in, as a fold or band, by cutting out a triangular piece and sewing together the cut edges; in knitting, to add extra stitches to form a corner.

mi′ter, mi′tre, *v. i.* To meet and match together, as two pieces of molding, on a line bisecting the angle of junction, intended to continue at an angle to its original direction, which will be a right angle, when the joining pieces form an angle of 45° at their junction.

miter, *or* **mitre**, **arch**. The curve formed by the interpenetration of two curved surfaces in groining or the like.

miter, *or* **mitre**, **box**. *Carp., etc.* An apparatus for guiding a handsaw at the proper angle in making a miter joint in wood; esp., a wooden or metal trough with vertical kerfs in its upright sides, for guides.

Miter Box.

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mis-tone′, *n.* Discord.
mis-toned′, *a* Mistuned. *Obs.*
mis′to-nusk (mĭs′tō-nŭsk), *n.* [From the Cree Indian name.] The American badger.
mis-took′ (mĭs-to͝ok′), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of MISTAKE.
mis-torn′. ✝ MISTURN.
mis′tra-di′tion, *n.* A wrong tradition.
mis-train′, *v. t.* To train amiss.
mis′tran-scrip′tion, *n.* See MIS-.
mis′trans-late′, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis′trans-la′tion**, *n.*
mis′trans-port′, *v. t.* To carry away or mislead wrongfully, as by passion. *Obs.*
mistrau. ✝ MISTROW.
mistrauthe. ✝ MISTRUTH.
mis′tre. ✝ MUSTER.
mis-tread′, *n. & v.* Misstep. *Obs.*
mis-tread′ing (mĭs-trĕd′ĭng), *n.* Misstep; a misbehavior. *Obs.*
mis-treat′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
mis′tress, *v. i.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. *Obs.*
mis′tress-dom (mĭs′trĕs-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
mis′tress-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
mis′tress-ing, *n.* Courting or consorting with a mistress.
mis′tress-less, *n.* See -LESS.
mis′tri (mĭs′trē), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIS (-trēz). Also **mis′try**. [Hind. *mistrī*, fr. Pg. *mestre.*] An artificer or mechanic. *India.*
mis-trist′, *n. & v. t.* Mistrust *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mistrouth. ✝ MISTRUTH.
mis-trow′, *v. t. & i.* [Cf Icel. *mistrūa.* See TROW.] To mistrust. *Obs.* — *n.* Mistrust. *Obs.*
mistru. ✝ MISTROW.
mis-trum′, *a.* [AS. *trum* strong. See MIS-.] Weak; meager. *Obs.*
mis-trust′er, *n.* One who mistrusts.
mis-trust′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MISTRUST — **mis-trust′ing-ly**, *adv.*
mis-trust′less, *a.* See -LESS.
mis-trust′y, *a.* Mistrustful. *Obs.*
mis-truth′, *n.* Incredulity; also, faithlessness. *Obs.*
mis′try. Var. of MAISTRY.
mis′try. ✝ MYSTERY.
mis-try′, *v. t.* To try (a case) wrongly or improperly.
mis-tryst′, *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To fail to keep a tryst with. **b** To perplex; confuse; frighten; — only in the passive.
mist tree. = SMOKE TREE
mis-tune′, *v t.* See MIS-.
mis-tuned′, *a.* **1.** Out of tune; discordant.
2. Having no ear for music. *Obs.*
‖ **mis-tu′ra** (mĭs-tū′rȧ), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* = MIXTURE.
mis′ture, *n.* [Prob. fr. *mister* need, with change of suffix (cf. -URE).] Deprivation; loss. *Obs.*
mis-tu′tor, *v. t.* To instruct or bring up amiss.
mist′y, *a.* [Prob. due to confusion with L. *mysticus* mystic.] Mystical; spiritual. *Obs.*
mist′y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
mis′un-der-stand′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE [misunderstands.
mis′un-der-stand′er, *n.* One who
mis′un-der-stand′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MISUNDERSTAND. — **mis′un-der-stand′ing-ly**, *adv.*
mis′un-der-stood′, *pret. & p. p.* of MISUNDERSTAND. — **mis′un-der-stood′ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
‖ **mi′su-ra′to** (mē′so͞o-rä′tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Measured; — a direction to perform a passage in strict time.
mis-ured′, *a.* [OF. *meseür* misfortune; *mes-* + *eür* fortune. F. *heur.*] Of ill augury; unlucky. *Obs.*
mis-us′ance (mĭs-ūz′ȧns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mesusance.*] Misconduct; mismanagement. *Obs.*
mis-use′ful, *a.* Characterized by misuse. *Rare.*
mis-use′ment, *n.* Misuse; debauchment. *Obs.*
mis-us′er (mĭs-ūz′ẽr), *n.* One who misuses.
mis-uze′, *v.* Misuse. *Ref. Sp.*
mis-val′. ✝ MISFALL.
mis-ven′tur-ous (mĭs-vĕn′tųr-ŭs), *a.* Timid. *Rare*
mis-vouch′, *v. t.*; MIS-VOUCHED′ (mĭs-voucht′). Only in the *p. p.*
1. To vouch or allege falsely.
2. To attest ill or insufficiently.
mis-wan′der, *v. i.* To go astray. *Obs.*
mis-wan′dered (mĭs-wŏn′dẽrd), *p. a.* Of a way, road, or the like, in which one has gone astray *Obs.* *Spenser.* *Oxf. E. D.*
mis-waste′, *v. t.* To waste; to spend ill. *Obs.*
mis-way′, *n.* A wrong way. *Obs.*
mis-wear′, *v t.* To wear ill. *Obs*
mis-wed′, *v. t.* To wed improperly or unsuitably.
mis-wed′ded, *a.* Unsuitably contracted; — said of a marriage
mis-ween′, *v. i.* To ween amiss. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To misjudge; mistrust. *Obs.*
mis-wend′, *v. i.*; *pret.* -WENT′. To go wrong; to go astray; to come to grief. *Obs.*
mis-wend′, *v. t.* To turn or lead astray; to pervert. *Obs.*
miswerche. ✝ MISWORK.
mis-win′, *v. t.* To gain dishonestly. *Obs* [er desire.
mis-wish′, *n.* Wrong or improp-
mis-wish′, *v. t.* To have wrong wishes or desires as to.
miswit, **miswite**, *v. t.* To neglect. *Obs.* [lawfully. *Obs.*
mis-wive′, *v t.* To marry un-
mis-wom′an, *n.* A harlot. *Obs.*
mis-word′, *n.* A word wrongly spoken; a cross word. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mis-work′, *v t. & i.* To do, make, or act amiss. *Obs.*
mis-wrest′, *v. t.* To pervert. *Obs.*
mis-wreynt′, *p p.* [*mis-* + old p. p. of *wrench.*] Twisted out of shape. *Obs.*
mis-writ′ing (mĭs-rīt′ĭng), *n.* A mistake in writing.
mis-writ′ten, *p. p.* of MISWRITE.
mis-wrought′, *p. p.* of MISWORK.
mi′sy (mī′sĭ; mĭs′ĭ), *n.* [L. *misy*, Gr. μίσυ.] *Obs.* **1.** A kind of mushroom or truffle; — in transl. of Pliny.
2. *Min.* Copiapite, or some related species. *Obs*
misyeme, *v. t.* [AS. *misgӯman*, *mis-* + *gӯman*, *gēman*, *gieman* to take care, care for.] To neglect. *Obs.*
mis-yoke′, *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.
mis-zeal′ous, *a.* Mistakenly zealous. *Obs. or R.*
mit. Var. of MITT. [send).
mit. *Abbr. Pharm.* Mitte (L.,
mi′ta (mē′tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] In former Spanish colonies in America, a division of the Indian population chosen by lot for a turn of compulsory labor in the public service, as in the mines.
mitaine. ✝ MITTEN.
Mi-tak′sha-ra (mē-täk′shȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mitākshara*; *mita* meted + *akshara* syllable.] *Hindu Law.* The commentary upon the Smriti of Yajnavalkya written by Vijnanesvara, prob. in the latter half of the 11th century. It is the supreme authority in most parts of India. Cf. DAYABHAGA.
mit-cal′. Var. of MITKAL.
mitch (mĭch). Var. of MICHE, *v. i.* [of MUCH.
mitch Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
mitch′board′ (mĭch′bōrd′; 201), *n.* [Scot.; orig. uncert.] *Naut.* A crotch to support a boom, yard, etc., when not in use. *Eng.*
mitch′el (mĭch′ĕl), *n.* [Perh. fr. a proper name.] A squared paving or building block of Purbeck stone of any of various sizes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Mitch′ell grass (mĭch′ĕl). See GRASS, *Table II.*
mite. ✝ MID, *adv. & prep.*
Mite, Sir Matthew (mīt). A returned East India merchant in Foote's play "The Nabob." He is extravagant, ambitious, and dissolute, and uses his ill-gotten gains to maltreat his neighbors.
mite box. A box for small contributions.
mi′ter. ✝ METER. [SQUARE.
miter, *or* **mitre**, **bevel**. = MITER
miter, *or* **mitre**, **block** *or* **board**. *Carp. & Join.* **a** A miter box. **b** A miter shooting board.
miter, *or* **mitre**, **bracket**. An angle bracket in a molded cornice.
miter, *or* **mitre**, **cap**. The molded cushion of a newel post, into which the hand rail is mitered.
miter, *or* **mitre**, **clamp**. A clamp mitered at the ends. — **mi′ter-clamped′**, **mi′tre-**, *a*
miter, *or* **mitre**, **cramp**. A cramp to hold together a glued miter joint while the glue sets.
miter, *or* **mitre**, **cut**. An ornamental groove or cut in plate glass, having a bottom angle of about 90°.

miter, *or* **mitre, dovetail.** *Carp.* A kind of dovetail or a miter joint in which there is only one joint line visible, and that at the angle.

mi′tered, mi′tred (mī′tẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Entitled or privileged to wear a miter.
2. Wearing, or adorned with, a miter.
3. Bearing the representation of a miter. *Rare.*
4. Shaped like a miter; having an apex so shaped.

mitered, *or* **mitred, abbey,** an abbey under a mitered abbot. — **m. abbot,** *R. C. Ch.*, an abbot on whom the Pope has conferred the privilege of wearing a miter. The mitered abbots were, therefore, practically of episcopal rank, and in pre-Reformation England they sat and voted in the House of Lords.

mi′ter-er (mī′tẽr-ẽr), **mi′trer** (-trẽr), *n.* One that miters; a tool or machine for forming miters or bevels. *U. S.*

miter, *or* **mitre, fence.** *Mach.* A fence, usually adjustable, for the table of a circular saw or the like, for guiding boards in cutting miters.

miter, *or* **mitre, gear.** *Mach.* Miter wheel gear; a gear with a bevel of 45°. See BEVEL WHEEL.

miter, *or* **mitre, joint.** *Carp., etc.* A joint formed by pieces matched and united upon a line bisecting the angle of junction. The term is used esp. when the pieces form a right angle, and sometimes of any bevel joint. — **mi′ter-joint′ed, mi′tre-joint′ed.** *a.*

miter, *or* **mitre, mushroom.** Any mushroom of the genus *Helvella*, esp. *H. crispa*; — so called from the shape of the pileus.

miter, *or* **mitre, plane.** *Carp.* A plane for use with a miter board, or for general utility in angle and butt joint making.

miter, *or* **mitre, square.** *Carp.* A bevel with an immovable arm at an angle of 45°, for striking lines on stuff to be mitered; also, a square with an arm adjustable to any angle.

miter, *or* **mitre, valve.** *Mech.* A valve consisting of a disk fitting in a conical seat the face of which is inclined at an angle of 45° to the valve axis.

miter, *or* **mitre, wheel.** *Mach.* Either of a pair of bevel gears, of equal diameter, adapted for working together, usually with their axes at right angles.

mi′ter-wort′, mi′tre-wort′ (mī′tẽr-wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Mitella*; — so called from the capsule, which somewhat resembles a bishop's miter.

Mith-ra′ic (mĭth-rā′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Mithras, or Mithra. — **Mith-ra′i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz′m), **Mith-ra′i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

Mith′ras (mĭth′răs; mĭ′thrăs), **Mith′ra** (mĭth′rȧ; mĭ′thrȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μίθρας, OPer. *Mithra*.] A Persian god of the light of the middle zone, between heaven and hell, the defender of truth, and the chief helper of Ahura-Mazda in his struggle with the powers of darkness. Mithras was regarded as an earth-born or rock-born hero who captured and slew the divine bull (**Mithras Tauroctonus**) from whose body sprang all the plants and animals beneficial to man, who aided man in his early struggles against adverse nature, and who was translated to heaven, there to watch over and aid the faithful until the day of his second coming, when the evil should be destroyed and the good saved to eternal life. Cf. TAUROBOLIUM. The Mithras cult was attended with mysteries including sacraments closely resembling the Christian, celebrated in grottoes and underground chapels. It was introduced into Rome in the time of Trajan, and given powerful impulse by Commodus, who was an initiate. It was a prevailing religion among the Roman legionaries, by whom it was carried throughout the empire, and in the last days of paganism it was the most serious rival of Christianity. — **Mith′ra-ism** (mĭth′rȧ-ĭz′m; mĭ′thrȧ-), *n.* — **Mith′ra-ist,** *n.*

Mithras Tauroctonus, from an ancient shrine.

Mithra . . is, to speak in the philosophical language of the times, the Logos that emanated from God and shared His omnipotence; who, having fashioned the world as demiurge, continued to watch faithfully over it. *Cumont (McCormack).*

mith′ri-date (mĭth′rĭ-dāt), *n.* [LL. *mithridatum*; cf. F. *mithridate*, L. *mithridatium*.] *Old Pharm.* An antidote against poison; an alexipharmic; specif., an electuary, supposed to serve either as a remedy or as a preservative against poison; — so called from King Mithridates VI. (see MITHRIDATISM), its reputed inventor.

[Love is] a drop of the true elixir; no *mithridate* so effectual against the infection of vice. *Southey.*

mith′ri-dat′ic (-dăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Mithridaticus*.] **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Mithridates VI. (see MITHRIDATISM); also, like him or his alleged insusceptibility to poisons.
2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a mithridate.
3. *Med.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, mithridatism.

mith′ri-da′tism (mĭth′rĭ-dā′tĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* Immunity from a poison, produced by administration of gradually increased doses of it. Mithridates VI., King of Pontus (d. B. C. 63), is said to have produced this condition in himself.

mit′i-gant (mĭt′ĭ-gănt), *a.* [L. *mitigans*, p. pr. of *mitigare*. See MITIGATE.] Tending to mitigate; mitigating; lenitive. — *n.* That which mitigates; a lenitive.

mit′i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; MIT′I-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); MIT′I-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *mitigatus*, p. p. of *mitigare* to soften, mitigate; *mitis* mild, soft + the root of *agere* to do, drive.] **1.** To make mild or milder; to mollify; appease; — applied to persons, their dispositions, etc. *Obs. or R.*

This opinion . . . *mitigated* kings into companions. *Burke*

2. To render mild or milder; to make less severe, violent, fierce, cruel, intense, harsh, rigorous, painful, etc.; to soften; appease; meliorate; alleviate; diminish; lessen; moderate; temper; as, to *mitigate* heat or cold; to *mitigate* grief; to *mitigate* a punishment or an offense.

Syn. — Allay, assuage. See ALLEVIATE.

mit′i-gate, *v. i.* To be or become mitigated; to grow mild or milder.

mit′i-gat′ed (mĭt′ĭ-gāt′ĕd), *p. p.* of MITIGATE. — **mitigated caustic.** See SILVER NITRATE. — **mit′i-gat′ed-ly,** *adv.*

mit′i-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *mitigacioun*, F. *mitigation*, fr. L. *mitigatio*.] Act of mitigating, or state of being mitigated; specif.: **a** Abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous; alleviation; moderation; palliation; as, the *mitigation* of pain, grief, rigor, punishment. **b** A mitigating thing or fact. **c** Softening or qualifying, as of words; a qualification. *Obs.* **d** Propitiation; of an animal, taming. *Obs.*

Syn. — Alleviation, abatement, relief.

mit′i-ga-tive (mĭt′ĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *mitigativus*: cf. F. *mitigatif*.] Tending to mitigate; alleviating; lenitive. — *n.* That which mitigates; a mitigant.

mit′i-ga′tor (-gā′tẽr), *n.* One that mitigates.

mit′i-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mitigatorius*.] Tending or serving to mitigate or alleviate; mitigative; palliative. — *n.* That which mitigates; a lenitive; a palliative.

mi′tis cast′ing (mī′tĭs; mē′tĭs). [Perh. fr. L. *mitis* mild.] A process, invented by P. Ostberg, for producing malleable iron castings by deadmelting wrought iron, to which from 0.05 to 0.1 per cent of aluminium is added to lower the melting point, usually in a petroleum furnace, and pouring the molten metal into a mold lined with a special mixture consisting essentially of molasses and ground burnt fire clay; also, a casting made by this process; — called also *wrought-iron casting*.

mitis metal. The malleable iron produced by mitis casting; — called also simply *mitis*.

mi′tome (mĭ′tōm), *n.* [Gr. μίτος a thread.] *Biol.* The reticulum of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinguished from the ground substance.

mi-to′sis (mĭ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μίτος a thread.] *Biol.* The usual, and more complex, of the two methods in which the cells of animals and plants multiply; indirect cell division; karyokinesis. Cf. AMITOSIS. Its evident purpose is the exact distribution, both qualitative and quantitative, of the chromatin (which see) of the parent cell to the resulting new cells. Many modifications of the process occur. In the typical method the chromatin of the nucleus arranges itself in a long thread (*spireme*), which segments into the definite number of parts (*chromosomes*) characteristic of the species. Meanwhile two differentiated areas surrounded by radiating fibers of a slightly staining substance appear near the nucleus. These are the *asters*, and they frequently contain a definite central body, the *centrosome* (which see). The nuclear membrane breaks down, some of the aster fibers appear to attach themselves to the chromosomes, and draw them into a position between the asters, so that a spindle-shaped figure results, the asters being at the poles and the chromosomes at the equator. The process is continued by the longitudinal splitting of each chromosome into halves, one of which is drawn, apparently by the contraction of the fibers, toward each aster. The cell then divides through the equator of the spindle, one group of the new chromosomes and one aster remaining in each new cell. Each group of chromosomes now forms itself into a nucleus for the new cell. The aster and spindle fibers usually entirely disappear; the centrosome may persist and divide into two for a succeeding cell division. The principal stages of mitosis are known as *prophase*, *metaphase*, and *anaphase* (see these words). The process is essentially similar in animals and plants; but in the latter true centrosomes are distinguished only in the lower forms.

Mitosis. Successive stages of typical process. (After Wilson.) 1 Resting nucleus with chromatin forming a reticulum. Two centrosomes inclosed in a centrosphere above the nucleus. 2 Arrangement of the chromatin in elongated chromosomes. Development of asters and spindle. 3 Destruction of membrane inclosing nucleus, and attachment of fibers to the chromosomes. 4 Spindle completed. Chromosomes drawn into equator of spindle. 5 Splitting of chromosomes. 6 Separation of their halves, and division of centrosomes in anticipation of next cell division. 7 Grouping of chromosomes at the spindle poles. Disappearance of aster rays and beginning of division of cell body. 8 Completion of the cell division. Resting nuclei formed as in Stage 1.

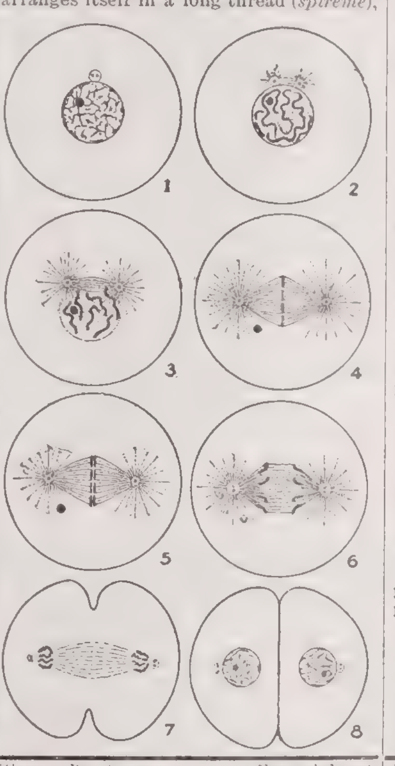

mi-tot′ic (mĭ-tŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to mitosis; karyokinetic; as, *mitotic* cell division; — opposed to *amitotic*. — **mi-tot′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mitotic figure, *Biol.*, the figure presented by the chromosomes, asters, etc., of a cell during mitosis (which see).

mi′tra (mī′trȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-træ** … [L., fr. Gr. μίτρα. See MITER, the headdress.] **1.** *Antiq.* = MITER, 1.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods having a fusiform shell with a rather long aperture, fluted columella, and sharp spire whose outline suggests a bishop's miter, whence the species, which are especially numerous in the East Indies, are called **miter shells.** The genus is divided into many subgenera and is the type of a family, Mitridæ.
3. *Bot.* **a** = GALEA. **b** The thick hood-shaped pileus of certain mushroom fungi.

Mitra, 2 (*M. episcopalis*). (½)

‖ **mi′traille′** (mē′trä′y′; mĭ-trāl′), *n.* [F.: See MITRAILLEUSE.] Small missiles, as bits of iron, grape, etc., used sometimes in loading cannon. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To fire at with mitraille. *Rare.*

‖ **mi′tra′illeur′** (mē′trȧ′yûr′), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* **a** An artilleryman who serves a mitrailleuse. **b** A mitrailleuse. *Encyc. Brit.*

‖ **mi′tra′illeuse′** (mē′trȧ′yûz′), *n.* [F., fr. *mitrailler* to fire grapeshot, fr. *mitraille* old iron, grapeshot, dim. of OF. *mite* a mite. See MITE a coin.] *Mil.* A breech-loading machine gun, using small projectiles, consisting of a number of barrels fitted together, so arranged that the barrels can be fired simultaneously or successively and rapidly; esp., a form of such a gun used by the French army in the war of 1870 with Germany.

mi′tral (mī′trăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *mitral*. See 1st MITER.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a miter; specif., *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, the valve (the **mitral valve**) which guards the left auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart and prevents the blood in the ventricle from returning to the auricle; the **bicuspid valve.** It consists of two triangular flaps attached at their bases to the fibrous ring which surrounds the opening and connected by their margins with the ventricular walls by chordæ tendineæ and musculi papillares.

mitral orifice. *Anat.*, the left auriculo-ventricular orifice.

mi′tri-form (mĭ′trĭ-fôrm; mĭt′rĭ-; 277), *a.* [*miter* + *-form*: cf. F. *mitriforme*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Miter-shaped, as the calyptra in certain mosses.

Mitsch′er lich's law (mĭch′ẽr-lĭks). [After Eilhard *Mitscherlich*, German chemist.] *Chem. & Cryst.* The principle of isomorphism. See ISOMORPHISM.

mitt (mĭt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *mitten*.] **1.** A kind of glove without fingers or with short fingers, covering the wrist and main part of the hand; specif., *Baseball*, a kind of glove protected on the palm side by a large mitten-shaped pad.
2. = MITTEN, 1.
3. A hand. *Slang, U. S.*

mit′ten (mĭt′ĕn), *n.* [ME. *mitaine*, *meteyn*, F. *mitaine*; cf. OF. *mite*, LL. *mita*; orig. uncert. Cf. MITT.] **1.** A covering for the hand, worn to protect it from cold or injury. It differs from a glove in not having a separate sheath for each finger, but has a division for the thumb. *Chaucer.*
2. A glove, esp. a thick worsted one. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
3. *pl. Slang.* **a** The hands. *Rare.* **b** Boxing gloves.
4. = MITT, 1.
5. A kind of glove extending only to the knuckles; a mitt.
to get, *or* **give, the mitten,** to be refused or jilted, or to refuse or jilt, as a lover.

mit′tened (-ĕnd), *a.* Covered with, or wearing, mittens.

mit′ti-mus (mĭt′ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we send, fr. *mittere* to send.] *Law.* **1.** **a** A writ formerly used in England for directing the trial of a cause in a county palatine. **b** A warrant of commitment to prison. **c** A writ for removing records from one court to another.
2. A discharge or dismissal; a notice to leave; also, quietus; as, to get one's *mittimus*. *Colloq.*
3. A magistrate. *Humorous.*

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miter, *or* **mitre, drain.** A drain of V section.
miter, *or* **mitre, flower.** The cyclamen.
miter, *or* **mitre, gauge** *or* **gage.** *Carp.* A gauge for determining the angle of a miter.
miter, *or* **mitre, iron.** An angle iron. *R.*
miter, *or* **mitre, jack.** A miter board or box.
miter, *or* **mitre, line.** The line made by the junction of the two pieces forming a miter joint.
miter, *or* **mitre, shell** See MITRA, 2.
miter, *or* **mitre, shoot.** = MITER BOARD.
miter, *or* **mitre, sill.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A raised step against which a canal-lock gate shuts.
mith. Obs. pres. indic. (2d pers. sing.) and pret. (1st and 3d pers. sing.) of MAY.
mith′an (mĭth′ăn), *n.* [Native name in Assam and Chittagong.] *Zoöl.* The gayal.
Mith′cah (mĭth′kȧ). *Bib.*
mithe, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *mīðan*.] To conceal or be concealed; to hide; to dissemble. *Obs.*
mi′ther (mī′thẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of MOIDER.
mith′er (mĭth′ẽr). Scot. var. of MOTHER.
mith′ful. † MIGHTFUL.
Mith′garth′ (mĭth′gärth′), **Mith′gar′thr** (-gär′thr′). Vars of MIDGARD.
mith′ic. † MYTHIC.
Mith′kah (mĭth′kȧ). *Bib.*
Mith′nite (-nīt). *Bib.*
mithologic, mithology, etc. † MYTHOLOGIC, etc.
Mith′ra (mĭth′rȧ; mĭ′thrȧ), *n.* = MITHRAS.
Mith-ræ′um, Mith-re′um (mĭth-rē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.] One of the subterranean chambers in which were celebrated the rites and mysteries of Mithras.
Mi-thra′i-cize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
Mith′ra-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
Mith-rat′ic, *a.* Mithraic. *Bib.*
Mith′re-dath (mĭth′rē-dăth).
Mith′ri-ac, *a.* [L. *Mithriacus*.] Mithraic. *R.* — **Mith′ri-acs,** *n. pl.* Festivals of Mithras. *R.*
mithridate mustard. The pennycress.
Mith′ri-da′tes (mĭth′rĭ-dā′tēz). *Bib.*
mith′ri-da-tive (mĭth′rĭ-dā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to mithridate. *Obs.*
mith′ri-dat′ize (-dāt′īz), *v. t.* To produce mithridatism in.
mith′ri-da′tum, *n.* [LL.] Mithridate. *Obs.*
mit′ic (mĭt′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
mit′i-fy, *v. t.* [L. *mitificare*, fr. *mitis* mild: see -FY.] To pacify; mitigate. *Obs.*
mit′i-ga-ble (mĭt′ĭ-gȧ-b′l), *a.* Admitting of mitigation; that may be mitigated.
mitigal. † MISKAL.
mit′i-gate, *a.* Mitigated. *Obs.*
mit′ing (mīt′ĭng), *n.* [From MITE.] A little one; — chiefly in endearment or contempt. *Obs.*
mi′tis, *n.* = MITIS METAL.
Mi′tis green (mē′tĭs). [G. *Mitisgrün*, after the manufacturer, Ignaz *Mitis* of Kirchberg.] Paris green.
‖ **mi′tis sa′pi-en′ti-a.** [L.] Mellow wisdom.
mit-kal′ (mĭt-käl′), *n.* [See MISKAL.] See COIN.
mit-kal′, *n.* A weight of Morocco, etc., corresponding to the *miskal* (which see).
Mi′tlan (mē′tlän), *n.* One of the Indians of the ancient city of Mitlan, in Oaxaca, Mexico, the ruins of which place comprise temples or palaces of rectangular design, built of huge blocks of stone, and adorned with mosaics and mural paintings.
mi-tos′chi-sis, *n.* [NL.: Gr. μίτος thread + σχίζειν to split.] = MITOSIS. *Obs.*
mi-to′sic (mĭ-tō′sĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Mitotic. *R.*
mit′o-some (mĭt′ō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. μίτος thread + 2d *-some*.] *Zoöl.* A body occurring early in the development of a spermatozoön and supposed to give rise to the middle piece and tail envelope.
mi-to′te (mē-tō′tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *mitotiqui*, *mitotiani*, a dancer.] A Mexican Indian dance connected with the taking of an intoxicating drink.
Mi′tra (mē′trȧ), *n.* *Vedic Myth.* A celestial deity, probably the same as the Persian Mithras, but early sunk to relative unimportance.
mi′trate (mī′trāt), *a.* [L. *mitratus* wearing a turban, fr. *mitra*.] Suggestive of a miter (in sense 1) or bonnet in shape; as, the *mitrate* pileus of certain mushrooms.
mi′tre (mī′tẽr). Var. of MITER.
mi′trer (mī′trẽr), *n.* = MITERER. *Eng.*
mi′tre-wort′. Var of MITERWORT.
Mit′ri-dæ (mĭt′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See MITRA.
mi′try (mī′trĭ), *a.* *Her.* Charged with miters.
Mit′su-ku-ri′na (mĭt′sōō-kōō-rī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Prof. Kakichi *Mitsukuri* of the University of Tokyo.] *Zoöl.* A remarkable genus of sharks having the snout prolonged into a flat blade extending far beyond the mouth. A single species, the goblin shark (*M. owstoni*), is known, from the coast of Japan. It constitutes a family, **Mit′su-ku-rin′i-dæ** (-rĭn′ĭ-dē).
mit′tane. *n.* A species of hawk. *Obs. Scot.*
mitte. † MID, *adv. & prep.*
‖ **Mit′tel-hand′** (mĭt′ĕl-hänt′), *n.* [G., middle hand.] See VORHAND.
mit′ten, *v. t.* To jilt. *Colloq., U. S.*
mit′tent, *a.* [L. *mittens*, p. pr. of *mittere* to send.] Lit., sending; — said in old medicine of an organ or part believed to send morbid humors to another organ or part. *Obs.*
mit′ti-lat, mit′ti-late. Scot. var. of MUTILATE.
mit′ti-mus, *v. t.* To send to jail on a mittimus. *Eng.*
mit′tle (mĭt′′l), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *mutiler*.] Mutilate; hurt. *Scot.*

mix (mĭks), *v. t.*; MIXED (mĭkst) or MIXT; MIX′ING. [From earlier *mixed*, *mixt*, p. p. (*Oxf. E. D.*), fr. L. *mixtus*, p. p. of *miscere;* akin to Russ. *myeshat'*, W. *mysgu*, Gael. *measg*, Gr. μίσγειν, μιγνύναι, Skr. *miçra* mixed, OIr. *mescaim* I mix; also to AS. *miscian*, G. *mischen*, which, however, are perh. fr. L. *miscere* · cf. F. *mixte*. Cf. ADMIX, MASH to bruise, MEDDLE.] **1**. To cause a promiscuous interpenetration of the parts of, as of two or more substances with each other, or of one substance with others; to unite or blend into one mass or compound, as by stirring together; hence, to combine (any material or immaterial things); to mingle; blend; as, to *mix* flour and salt; to *mix* wines; to *mix* business with pleasure.

Fair persuasions *mixed* with sugared words. *Shak.*

2. To put in as an ingredient. *Obs.*
3. To unite with in company; to join; associate; unite; as, to *mix* hands.

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people. *Hos.* vii. 8.

4. To form by mingling; to produce or prepare by the stirring together of ingredients; to compound.

Hast thou no poison *mixed?* *Shak.*

I have chosen an argument *mixed* of religious and civil considerations. *Bacon.*

5. *Breeding.* To cross.
Syn. — See MINGLE.
to mix up. **a** To mix intimately.

That problem, closely as it is *mixed up* with the one immediately before us. *James Ward.*

b To join or associate unsuitably or the like; to confuse; as, *to mix up* facts and illusions. **c** To associate with (inferior or disreputable persons); to involve (in some discreditable or dubious affair); — chiefly in passive.

mix (mĭks), *v. i.* **1**. To be mixed; to become united into a compound; to mingle; to admit of being mixed.
2. To associate; to mingle; to have intercourse (with); to join, as in battle; also, *Obs. or Archaic*, to have sexual intercourse (with).
3. *Breeding.* To cross.
to mix up, *Pugilism*, to come into close quarters; to exchange blows rapidly.

mix, *n.* **1**. Act or result of mixing; a mixture; *Colloq.*, a muddle or mess; also, state of being mixed or confused.
2. *Steel Manuf.* A formula, formerly and now often empirical, giving the proportions and constituents of a mixture, as of various kinds of scrap, charcoal, ferrochrome, etc., for making steel. Mixes are now usually determined by a correct analysis of the materials to be used.

mixed (mĭkst), *p. a.* [For *mixt*, fr. L. *mixtus:* cf. F. *mixte*. See MIX, *v.*] **1**. *Law.* Designating property, actions, statutes, or the like that involve relations with two or more classes of property, rights, or the like; as, a *mixed* action, *mixed* rents, etc. See phrases below.
2. Formed by mixing; mingled; blended; compounded.
3. Made up of different or dissimilar parts, elements, qualities, or the like; not pure or simple; also, made up of, or combining, good and bad elements or qualities; as, *mixed* motives; *mixed* descent; a *mixed* nature.
4. Consisting of individuals of different kinds as to birth, character, or the like; of several or many classes or sets; hence, not select; — said of companies or aggregations.
5. Characterized by the union of features of two or more of the recognized classes or systems (aristocracy, democracy, monarchy, etc.); — said of governments, etc.
6. Applied; not pure; — said of sciences. *Obs. or R.*, exc. of mathematics.
7. *Med.* Mingled; combining features or exhibiting symptoms of two kinds or varieties of disease; as, *mixed* fever, a combination of malarial and typhoid fevers.
8. Made up of, or involving the action of, persons of both sexes; as, a *mixed* school; *mixed* doubles in lawn tennis; a *mixed* foursome in golf. "*Mixed* dance." *Milton.*
9. Confused or muddled, esp. with drink.
10. *Phon.* Designating a vowel in the articulation of which the whole tongue sinks into its neutral flattened shape, neither "back" nor "front" articulation predominating, as *e* in *err*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 41.

mixed angle, a mixtilineal angle. — **m. arch**, an arch struck from several centers — **m. automobile**, a gasoelectric automobile. — **m. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **m. chalice**, *Eccl.*, the wine in the Eucharist when water is added to it, or the practice of mixing water with the wine. — **m. circuit.** *Elec.* **a** A circuit partly metallic and partly through the earth. **b** A circuit having arrangement both in series and in multiple. — **m. concomitant.** See CONCOMITANT, *n.*, 3. — **m. condition.** See CONDITION, *n.*, 2. — **m. contract**, a contract in which one party receives only a partial equivalent for a benefit conferred by him on the other party. — **m. crystal**, *Chem.*, a crystal composed of a mixture of substances.

We shall make no distinction between the crystalline solid solutions and the isomorphous mixtures, but shall study the behavior of the two classes under the head of "*mixed crystals.*" *Findlay.*

mixed differences, *Math.*, differences made up of finite and of infinitesimal parts. — **m. equation of differences**, *Math.*, an equation containing both differences and derivatives. — **m. ether.** *Chem.* See ETHER, 3 **b**. — **m. fabric**, a textile fabric composed of two or more kinds of fiber, as a poplin — **m. figure**, *Geom.*, a mixtilinear figure. — **m.-flow turbine.** See TURBINE. — **m. foursome.** See FOURSOME, *n.* — **m. fraction.** = MIXED NUMBER. *Obs.* — **m. gland**, *Anat. & Physiol.*, a mucoserous gland. — **m. group**, *Math.*, a group only some of whose parameters admit of continuous variation. — **m. inflorescence**, *Bot.*, compound inflorescence exhibiting both the determinate and the indeterminate types, as the flower cluster (*thyrsus*) of the lilac, in which the primary axis is racemose and the secondary axes cymose. See INFLORESCENCE. — **m. ketone**, *Org. Chem.* See KETONE. — **m. larceny.** See LARCENY. — **m. marriage**, a marriage between persons of different races or religions; specif., one between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant. — **m. metal.** = ALLOY. — **m. metaphor**, a metaphor combining two or more inconsistent or incongruous figures, as that in:

I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself. *Shak*

— **m. mode.** **a** *Philos.* In Locke's use: A mode resulting from the combination of different simple ideas. **b** *Music.* See MODE, 1. — **m. motion.** *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **b**. — **m. nerve**, *Physiol.*, a nerve containing both sensory and motor fibers. — **m. number**, the sum of an integer and a fraction. — **m. person**, *Law*, a person who has a twofold or manifold legal status, as the British king or queen, who has both an ecclesiastical and a temporal status, or jurisdiction. — **m. pickles**, vegetables of various kinds pickled together. — **m. plan** *or* **method**, *Life Insurance*, the plan or method of conducting the business of life insurance in which the company has a paid-up capital in addition to its accumulated assets, and a small portion of the profits is awarded to the proprietors or shareholders, the remainder going to the assured, as in the mutual plan. — **m. proportion**, *Math.*, proportion by composition and division. — **m. ratio.** *Math.* = MIXED PROPORTION. — **m. reason**, *Math.*, the ratio of the sum of antecedent and consequent to their difference. *Obs.* — **m. rent**, *Rom. Dutch Law*, a rent in which both the person and realty of the debtor are bound. — **m. salt**, *Chem.*, a salt derived from more than one base or more than one acid, as sodium potassium carbonate, $NaKCO_3$, or calcium oxychloride, Ca(OCl)Cl. — **m. time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**. — **m. tithes.** See TITHE. — **m. train**, a railroad train containing both passenger and freight cars; also, formerly, in Great Britain, a train made up of carriages carrying different classes of passengers. — **m. treaty.** *Internat. Law.* See TREATY. — **m. vessel.** *Bot.*, a vessel exhibiting both spiral and annular thickening.

mix′en (mĭk′s'n), *n.* [AS. *mixen*, *myxen*, fr. *meox* dung, filth; akin to G. *mist*, Goth. *maihstus*, AS. *mīgan* to make water, L. *mingere*, *meiere*, Gr. ὀμιχεῖν, Skr. *mih.*] A dunghill; a manure heap; a heap of refuse, or the like. *Obs. or Archaic, or Dial. Eng.*
better wed over the mixen than, *or* **as, over the moor**, better marry a neighbor than a person from a distance. *Dial. Eng.*

mix′er (mĭk′sẽr), *n.* One that mixes; specif.: **a** A person who mixes things; as: (1) A workman who performs such an operation in some manufacturing process. (2) A bartender. *Cant, U. S.* **b** A machine or contrivance for mixing; as: (1) *Metal.* A storage tank from which molten metal drawn from several blast furnaces can be run into the converters. (2) *Mech.* A carburetor for an internal-combustion engine. **c** A person who has social intercourse with others of many sorts; a person viewed as to his casual sociability; — commonly used with some characterizing adjective; as, a good *mixer;* a bad *mixer*. *Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*

mix′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MIX. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** The uniting of wool or cotton of different classes, qualities, or colors, as for uniformity or economy. **b** *Athletics.* In walking, a deliberate attempt to put in a few running strides.
mixing ball, an attachment for a shower bath or the like in which the hot and cold water mix. — **m. glucose, m. sirup** *or* **syrup.** = GLUCOSE, 2.

mix′o-troph′ic (mĭk′sō-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μῖξις a mixing + τροφή nourishment.] *Plant Physiol.* Deriving nourishment in part from outside sources; — applied to hemiparasitic or hemisaprophytic plants which, though largely dependent for food on other organisms, can perform photosynthesis. They include all grades between *autotrophic* plants and *allotrophic*, or *heterotrophic*, plants.

Mix′tec (mĭks′tĕk), *n.* One of a tribe of Zapotecan Indians of the Mexican States of Puebla, Guerrero, and Oaxaca. They developed a civilization like the Aztec, and are still skillful in the native arts. — **Mix′tec-an**, *a.*

mix′tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *mixtio*, *mistio:* cf. F. *mixtion*. See MISTION, MIX.] **1**. = MIXTURE, 1, 3, 4 **a**, & 6. *Obs.*
2. A kind of cement made of mastic, amber, etc., used as a mordant for gold leaf.

mix′ture (mĭks′tūr), *n.* [L. *mixtura*, fr. *miscere*, *mixtum*, to mix: cf. F. *mixture*. See MIX.] **1**. Act of mixing, or state of being mixed; as, made by a *mixture* of ingredients.
2. Specif.: **a** Mixed character. *Obs.* **b** Sexual intercourse. *Obs.* **c** Interbreeding; crossing. **d** Social association. *Obs.*
3. That which results from mixing different ingredients together; a compound; as, to drink a *mixture* of molasses and water; also, a medley.

There is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury.*

4. Specif.: **a** A natural substance or compound composed of various elements, as distinguished from a substance artificially compounded; a mixt. *Obs.* **b** A preparation consisting of two or more ingredients mixed, as for curative or other purposes; as, a freezing *mixture;* esp., *Pharm.*, an aqueous liquid medicine; a potion; according to the United States Dispensatory, properly, a preparation in which insoluble substances, whether solid or liquid, are suspended in watery fluids by the intervention of gum arabic, sugar, yolk of egg, or other viscid matter. **c** A fabric consisting of threads of various colors, mixed. **d** A combination of several different kinds of some article of consumption, as tea or tobacco; — usually with a qualifier; as, smoking *mixture*.
5. *Physics & Chem.* A complex of two or more ingredients which do not bear a fixed proportion to one another and which, however thoroughly commingled, are conceived as retaining a separate existence; — contrasted with *compound*. *Mechanical mixtures*, that is, those whose components are separable by mechanical means, are in general easily distinguishable from chemical compounds, but the class called *physical mixtures*, or *solutions* (gaseous, liquid, and solid), occupies an intermediate position.
6. Act of adding as an ingredient; presence of a heterogeneous ingredient in a composition; admixture; an ingredient entering into a mixed mass; an additional ingredient, esp. a heterogeneous one.

Whether it were possible for a community to exist that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution. *Addison.*

7. *Music.* An organ stop, comprising from two to five ranges of pipes, used only in combination with the foundation stops. As a rule it is compounded of octaves and fifths, but it may contain a third, or even a seventh.
8. *Mech.* The explosive charge of inflammable gas or vapor and air, for an internal-combustion engine, which is most efficient only when these are combined in certain definite proportions; as, to get a proper *mixture*.
Syn. — Admixture, intermixture, compound, medley.

Mi′zar (mī′zär), *n.* [Ar., veil, cloak.] *Astron.* A star (Zeta (ζ) Ursæ Majoris) of the second magnitude, the middle star of the handle of the Great Dipper, forming with its accompanying smaller star, Alcor, a binary system. See URSA, *Illust.* Mizar is itself a spectroscopic binary.

miz′maze′ (mĭz′māz′), *n.* [See MAZE.] **1**. A maze or labyrinth. *Obs.*
2. Confusion; bewilderment. *Dial. Eng.*

miz′zen (mĭz′'n), *a.* [See MIZZEN, *n.*] *Naut.* Of or pertaining to the mizzenmast; as, the *mizzen* shrouds.

miz′zen, *n.* [F. *misaine* foresail, fr. It. *mezzana*, fr. *mezzano* middle, fr. *mezzo* middle, half. See MEZZO.] *Naut.* **a** The aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a three-masted vessel, set upon the mizzenmast; — called also *spanker*. **b** A mizzenmast. **c** = 2d DANDY, 3 **b**.

miz′zen-mast (-måst), *n.* *Naut.* The aftermost mast of a three-masted, yawl-rigged, or ketch-rigged vessel.

miz′zle (mĭz′'l), *v. t. & i.;* MIZ′ZLED (-'ld); MIZ′ZLING (-lĭng). [Cf. LG. *miseln*, D. dial. *miezelen*, LG. *misig* drizzly, D. dial. *miezig*, OD. *misel* mist, fine rain.] To rain in very fine drops; to drizzle. *Obs. or Dial.* *Spenser.*

miz′zle, *n.* Mist; fine rain; drizzle. *Obs. or Dial.*

miz′zle, *v. i.* To take one's self off; to disappear suddenly; slink away; decamp; also, *Dial. Eng.*, to give up. *Slang.*

As long as George the Fourth could reign, he reigned,
And then he *mizzled*. *Epigram, quoted by Wright.*

miz′zo-nite (mĭz′ō-nīt), *n.* [G. *mizzonit*, fr. Gr. μείζων greater; — the vertical axis being longer than in meionite.] *Min.* A member of the scapolite group intermediate between meionite and marialite, containing 54 to 57 per cent of silica; specif., a volcanic variety occurring in clear crystals.

mne-mon′ic (nē-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μνημονικός, fr. μνήμων mindful, remembering, μνήμη memory, μνᾶσθαι to think on, remember; akin to E. *mind*.] **1**. Assisting, or intended to assist, memory; of or pertaining to mnemonics.
2. Of or pertaining to memory.
mnemonic duplicate, *Whist*, duplicate whist at a single table.

mne-mon′ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. τὰ μνημονικά: cf. F. *mnémonique*.] The art of developing or improving the memory; a system of precepts and rules intended to assist or improve the memory.

mne′mo-nize (nē′mō-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To make mnemonic; to express mnemonically. — **mne′mo-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

Mit′tler's green (mĭt′lẽrz). A variety of chrome green.
mit′ton. † MITTEN.
mit′ty (mĭt′ĭ), *n.* A stormy petrel. *Local, Eng.*
Mi′tu (mī′tū; mĭt′ū), *n.* [NL., fr. Tupi *mitu poranga*.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of South American curassows having a short thick bill with basal nostrils. **b** A bird of this genus, esp. *M. mitu*.
Mit′u-a (mĭt′ū-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn of MITU.
mit′y (mīt′ĭ), *a.* [From MITE.] Infested with mites.
mi′tys (mī′tĭs), *n.* [Gr. μίτυς.] *Zoöl.* Propolis. *Obs. or R*
mi-u′rus (mī-ū′rŭs), *n.* [L. *miurus versus*, fr. Gr. μείουρος (sc. στίχος); μείων less + οὐρά tail.] A dactylic hexameter having its penultimate syllable irregularly short, i. e., having its last foot an iambus or pyrrhic instead of a spondee or trochee. Cf. DOLICHURUS.
mix, *n.* [AS. *meox* dung. See MIXEN.] Dung; muck; a vile wretch. *Obs.* — *a.* Filthy. *Obs.*
mix′a-ble (mĭk′sȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **mix′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
Mi′xe (mē′hā; 262). Var. of MIJE.
mix′ed, *a.* [From MIX dung.] [Foul; vile. *Obs.*
mix′ed-ly (mĭk′sĕd-lĭ; mĭkst′-lĭ), *adv.* of MIXED. See -LY.
mix′ed-ness (mĭk′sĕd-nĕs; mĭkst′nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
mix′el. † MIXHILL.
mix′er-ess, *n.* A female mixer.
mix′es, *n., pl.* of MIX.
mix′ey-max′y. Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY.
mix′-Hel-lene′, *n.* A person of mixed Hellenic and barbarian blood.
mix′hill′, *n.* A mixen, or dunghill. *Dial. Eng.*
mix-hu′mors, *n. pl.* *Old Med.* Corrupted humors, as the cause of diseases. *Obs.*
mix′i-ble (mĭk′sĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
mix′le-max′le. Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY.
mix′ion. † MIXTION.
mix′ite (mĭk′sīt), *n.* [After A. *Mixa*.] *Min.* A green to whitish basic arsenate of copper and bismuth, occurring as a crystalline incrustation.
mix′o-bar-bar′ic (mĭk′sō-bär-bär′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μιξοβάρβαρος half barbarian half Greek.] Semibarbaric.
Mix′o-dec′tes (-dĕk′tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μῖξις a mixing + δήκτης, fr. δακνειν to bite.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct lemuroids from the lower Eocene of the United States having very large incisors. It is the type of a family, **Mix′o-dec′ti-dæ** (-dĕk′tĭ-dē).
mix′o-lyd′i-an mode (mĭk′sō-lĭd′ĭ-ăn). [Gr. μῖξις a mixing + *Lydian*.] *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a**.
mix′on. Var. of MIXEN. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
Mix′o-sau′rus (mĭk′sō-sô′rŭs), *n* [NL.; Gr. μῖξις a mixing + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of ichthyosauroid reptiles of Triassic age, similar to *Proteosaurus* (syn. *Ichthyosaurus*), but with less fully developed paddles.
mixt, *n.* [L. *mixtum*, neut. p. p.: cf. F. *mixte*.] A compound *Obs.*
mixt. Var. of MIXED, *pret.* & *p. p.* of MIX.
mixt, *v. t.* [L. *mixtus*, p. p. Cf. MIX.] To mix. *Obs.*
mix′ter-max′ter. Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY.
mix′tie-max′tie. Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY.
mix′ti-form, *a.* [L. *mixtus* mixed + *-form*.] Of a mixed form or character. *Rare*
mix′ti-lin′e-al (mĭks′tĭ-lĭn′ē-ăl), **mix′ti-lin′e-ar** (-ăr), *a.* [L. *mixtus* mixed + E. *lineal*, *linear*.] Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, and the like.
mix-til′ion (mĭks-tĭl′yŭn), *n.* [LL. *mistilio*.] = MASLIN, mixed grain
mix′tion, *v t.* [Cf. OF *mixtionner*, *mistionner*.] To make into a mixture *Obs*
mixt′ly. Var. of MIXEDLY.
mix′tum, *n.* [LL.] Luncheon or refreshments, taken by monks. *Obs.*
mix′ty-max′ty, *a.* [Reduplication of *mixt*, *mixed*.] Jumbled together; mixed heterogeneously; confused. — *n.* A heterogeneous mixture; a confusion. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mix′-up′, *n.* A tangle; a confusion; also, a conflict or mêlée. *Colloq., U. S.*
mix′y-max′y. Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY.
Mi′zar (mī′zär). *Bib.*
miz′en, **miz′en-mast** (mĭz′'n), etc. Var. of MIZZEN, etc.
mi′zer. † MISER.
mi′zer. Var. of MISER, a boring tool.
mizerion. † MEZEREON.
Miz′pah (mĭz′pä), *or* **Miz′peh** (-pĕ), *n.* Lit., watchtower: — name of several towns or regions in ancient Palestine; also, in modern use, after Gen. xxxi. 49, a parting salutation.
Miz′par (mĭz′pär). *Bib.*
Miz′ra-im (mĭz′rā-ĭm; mĭz-rā′ĭm), *n.* *Bib.* Egypt.
Miz′zah (mĭz′ȧ). *Bib.*
miz′zen-top′man, *n.* One of the division of a crew assigned to the mizzenmast and above.
miz′zle. Scot. var. of MUZZLE.
miz′zle, *n* Drizzle. *Obs.*
miz′zle, *v. t.* To confuse; muddle; mystify; misinform *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
miz′zle, *v. t.* [Cf. MEASLES.] To make spotted; to speckle. *Scot.* — **miz′zly** (mĭz′lĭ), *a.* Spotted; speckled. *Scot.*
miz′zler (mĭz′lẽr), *n.* One who mizzles, or decamps. *Slang.*
miz′zling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MIZZLE
miz′zly (mĭz′lĭ), *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, mizzle, or drizzle.
mizz′-maze′. Dial. var. of MIZMAZE
miz′zy (mĭz′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. MOSS.] A bog or quagmire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
Mjoll′nir (myŏl′nẽr), **Mjöll′nir** (myûl′-), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* Thor's hammer. See THOR.
mk. *Abbr.* Mark (money).
mko′no (m'kō′nō), *n.* [Swahili *mkono*, *mukono*, the arm, esp. from the elbow to the fingers.] See MEASURE, *Table*
ml. *Abbr.* Mail; milliliter.
M L *Abbr.* Main Line: — used on the tape of stock tickers
M. L. *Abbr.* Magister Legum (L., Master of Laws): Licentiate in Medicine; Licentiate in Midwifery; Medieval or Middle Latin; Mineral lease (*Queensland*).
M. L. A. *Abbr.* Member of the Legislative Assembly; Modern Language Association
M. L. C *Abbr.* Member of the Legislative Council
MLG. *Abbr* Middle Low German.
Mlle. *Abbr.* Mademoiselle
M L. R *Abbr.* Muzzle-loading rifle.
M. L. R. A. *Abbr.* Marriage Law Reform Association.
mm *Abbr.* Millimeters
m. m *Abbr.* Mutatis mutandis (L., with the necessary changes).
M. M. *Abbr.* Master Mason (*Freemasonry*); Maelzel's metronome (*Music*).
M/m. *Abbr.* Made merchantable.
MM *Abbr.* Magistri (L., Masters); (Their) Majesties; Martyres (L., martyrs): Matrimonium (L., matrimony): Meritissimus (L., Most Deserving); Messieurs (F., Sirs).
Mme *Abbr.* Madame.
M. M. E. *Abbr.* Master of Mechanical Engineering.
M. M. F. *Abbr.* Magnetomotive force.
mmfds. *Abbr.* Microfarads.
M. M. S. *Abbr.* Moravian Missionary Society.
M Mus *Abbr* Master of Music.
Mn. *Abbr.* *Chem* [without period, *Mn*]. Manganese.
mna (m'nä; nä), *n.* Greek form (μνᾶ) of MINA, a weight.
mnam, *n.* [L., acc. of *mna* mina.] A mina. *Obs.*
Mna′son (nā′sŏn; m'nā′-) *Bib.*
mne′mo-neu′tic, *a.* [Gr. μνημονευτικός of or for reminding.] Mnemonic. *Obs.*
mne-mon′ic (nē-mŏn′ĭk), *n.* 1. A mnemonic device.
2. Mnemonics.
mne-mon′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* = MNEMONIC, 1.
mne-mon′i-cal-ist, *n.* A mnemonist.
mne-mon′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MNEMONIC, -ICAL.
mne′mo-ni′cian (nē′mō-nĭsh′ăn), *n.* A mnemonist.
mne-mon′i-con (nē-mŏn′ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. μνημονικόν, neut of μνημονικός. See MNEMONIC.] A mnemonic device.
mne′mo-nist (nē′mō-nĭst), *n.* One versed in, or who instructs in or practices, mnemonics.

Mne-mos'y-ne (nē-mŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μνημοσύνη remembrance, memory, and the goddess of memory. See MNEMONIC.] *Class. Myth.* A Titaness, goddess of memory. She was mother of the Muses by Zeus.

mne'mo-tech'ny (nē'mō-tĕk'nĭ), *n.* [Gr. μνήμη memory + τέχνη art.] Mnemonics. — **mne'mo-tech'nist**, *n.*

mne'sic (nē'sĭk), *a.* [Gr. μνήσιος.] Of or relating to memory; as, a *mnesic*, or memory, image.

mo (mō), *a., adv., & n.* [AS. *mā*. See MORE.] More; further; other; greater number. *Obs. or Dial.*

-mo (-mō). A suffix added to the names of certain numerals, or to the numerals themselves, to indicate the number of leaves made by folding a sheet of paper; as, sixteen*mo* or 16*mo*; eighteen*mo* or 18*mo*. It is taken from the Latin forms similarly used; as, *duodecimo*, *sextodecimo*, etc. A small circle, placed after the number and near its top, is often used for *-mo*; as, 16°, 18°, etc.

mo'a (mō'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] Any of numerous species of extinct flightless ratite birds confined to New Zealand and constituting the suborder Dinornithes and family Dinornithidæ, the latter being divided into several subfamilies. They are closely related to the apteryx, but have the general form of ostriches. The species are mostly of large size, the largest (*Dinornis robustus*) about 12 feet in height and the smallest (*Anomalopteryx parva*) about the size of a turkey. They are supposed to have been exterminated by the natives (who ate their flesh) about 500 years ago.

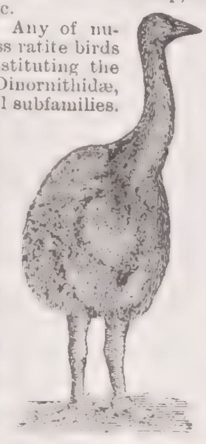

Moa (*Dinornis novæzealandiæ*) ($\frac{1}{63}$)

Mo'ab-ite (mō'ăb-īt), *n.* [L. *Moabites*, Gr. Μωαβίτης.] **1.** One of an ancient Semitic people closely related to the Hebrews, dwelling east of the Dead Sea. *Gen.* xix. 37. **2.** An officer of the law, as a bailiff. *Slang, Eng.*

Mo'ab-ite, *a.* Of or pertaining to Moab or the Moabites.

Moabite stone, a block of black basalt, discovered at Dibon in Moab by Rev. F. A. Klein, August 19, 1868, which bears an inscription of thirty-four lines, dating from the 9th century B. C. and written in the **Moabite alphabet**, the oldest Phœnician type of the Semitic. (See ALPHABET; cf. TYRIAN.) It records the victories of Mesha, king of Moab, esp. those over Israel (2 *Kings* iii. 4, 5, 27).

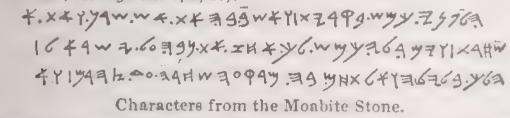

Characters from the Moabite Stone.

Mo'ab-it'ess (-īt'ĕs), *n.* A female Moabite. *Ruth* i. 22.

Mo'ab-it'ish (-īt'ĭsh), *a.* Like, or pert. to, the Moabites. — *n.* The Semitic language of ancient Moab. See SEMITIC.

moan (mōn), *n.* [ME. *mone*, *mon*, *mane*, fr. (assumed) AS. *mān*; orig. uncert.; prob. not akin to *mean* to intend. Cf. MOAN, *v.*] **1.** Lamentation; complaint; a lament; a complaint; now, a low prolonged sound, articulate or not, indicative of pain or of grief.

> Sullen *moans*, hollow groans. *Pope.*

2. A state of lamentation; sorrow; grief. *Obs.* **3.** Any similarly low mournful or murmuring sound.

> Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan*. *Byron.*

moan, *v. t.*; MOANED (mōnd); MOAN'ING. [From MOAN, *n.*; cf. AS. *mǣnan*, whence ME. *menen*.] **1.** To bewail audibly; to lament; to complain of; to bemoan.

> Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*
> My dear Columbo, dead and gone. *Prior.*

2. To condole with; to pity. *Obs.* **3.** To cause to lament; to distress. *Obs. & R. J. Fletcher.* **4.** To utter with lamentation or wailingly.

moan, *v. i.* **1.** To lament; to complain; now, to make a low prolonged sound of grief or pain, whether articulate or not; to groan softly and continuously.

> Unpitied and unheard, where misery *moans*. *Thomson.*

2. To emit a sound like a moan; — said of things inanimate; as, the wind *moans*.

Syn. — See GROAN.

moan'ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Full of moaning; expressing sorrow or grief; hence, of a song, etc., plaintive; sad. **2.** Productive or provocative of lamentation. *Obs.* — **moan'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Barrow.*

moat (mōt), *n.* [OF. *mote* hill, dike, bank, F. *motte* clod, turf: cf. Sp. & Pg. *mota* bank or mound of earth, It. *motta* clod, LL. *mota*, *motta*, a hill on which a fort is built, an eminence, a dike; orig. uncert. The name of *moat*, properly meaning, bank or mound, was transferred to the ditch adjoining: cf. E. *dike* and *ditch*.] **1.** *Fort.* A deep and wide trench around the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, usually filled with water; a ditch. **2.** A lake or pond. *Obs. or Dial.*

moat, *v. t.* To surround with or as with a moat. *Dryden.*

moat'ing (mōt'ĭng), *n.* Clay backing for a masonry shaft sunk through a quicksand.

mob (mŏb), *n.* [Cf. MAB a slattern, MOBCAP.] **1.** A prostitute; harlot. *Obs.* **2.** Undress; a dishabille. *Obs.* **3.** A mobcap. *Goldsmith.*

mob, *v. t. & i.*; MOBBED (mŏbd); MOB'BING. To wrap up the head of, as in a hood; to dress negligently, disguisedly, or in such attire as not to be recognizable. *Obs.*

to mob it, to go in disguise or masquerade, esp. to unconventional places or in inferior company. *Obs.*

mob, *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus*, the movable common people. See MOBILE, *n.*] **1.** The lower classes of a community; the populace, or the lower part of it; the common mass; the multitude; the masses. **2.** The, or a, disorderly element of the populace; the rabble; a riotous assembly; a disorderly crowd; hence, a promiscuous collection of people; a multitude; a crowd; — disparaging except in Australia.

> Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a *mob*. *Madison.*
> The *mob* of gentlemen who wrote with ease. *Pope.*
> A strong *mob* of police, ordered down by telegraph, would muster at some particular spot. *Boldrewood.*

3. Riotous or low people in a crowd; — without *the*. *Obs.* "A cluster of *mob*." *Addison.* **4.** A multitude or heterogeneous collection (of objects); as, a *mob* of books. *Rare, exc. in Australia.* **5.** A flock, drove, or herd, as of ducks, horses, or sheep; — originally Australian.

> A nice little *mob*, feeding tranquilly. *Lady Barker.*

6. A gang of thieves, as pickpockets, working together; also, one of these. *Slang, Eng.*

mob, *v. t.* **1.** To crowd about, as a mob, and attack or annoy; to attack in a mob; to throng; to force or affect in some way by such action; as, to *mob* a house or a person.

> *Mobbed* by all the gossips of the town. *C. Kingsley.*

2. To mix with a mob. *Nonce Use.* *Tennyson.* **3.** To scold; abuse; taunt; ridicule; jeer at. *Dial. Eng.*

mob, *v. i.* To form, or gather in, a mob; — rarely with *it*.

mob'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a mob; tumultuous; lawless; also, *Obs.*, characteristic of, or attractive to, the mob; vulgar; cheap; as, a *mobbish* act. *Bp. Kennet.* — **mob'bish-ly**, *adv.*

mob'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* [Cf. D. *mopmuts*; OD. *mop* a woman's coif + D. *muts* cap; also MOB a mobcap.] A cap or headdress for women; esp., one having a full crown and frills, and fastened under the chin by broad strings, generally of the same material as the cap. *Chiefly Hist.*

Mobcap.

mob'i-le (mŏb'ĭ-lē; mō'bĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus*. See MOBILE, *a.*; cf. 3d MOB.] The mob; populace. *Now R.*

mo'bile (mō'bĭl; -bēl; 277), *a.* [L. *mobilis*, fr. *movere* to move: cf. F. *mobile*. See MOVE.] **1.** Capable of being moved; not fixed in place or condition; movable; characterized by ease of movement. "Fixed or else *mobile*." *Skelton.* **2.** Specif.: **a** Wandering; — said of the vision. *Obs.* **b** Not fixed; — said of a planet. *Obs.* **c** Characterized by an extreme degree of fluidity; moving or flowing with great freedom; as, ether and mercury are *mobile* liquids; — opposed to *viscous*, *viscoidal*, or *oily*. **d** *Physiol.* Capable of being moved, aroused, or excited; capable of spontaneous movement. **e** Changing easily or readily in appearance under the influence of the mind or feelings; as, *mobile* features. **f** Easily moved in feeling, purpose, or direction; excitable; changeable; fickle; in a good sense, versatile.

> The quick and *mobile* curiosity of her disposition. *Hawthorne.*

g *Mil.* Capable of being readily and rapidly moved about.

Syn. — See MOVABLE.

mobile militia. *Italy.* See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

mo'bile, *n.* **1.** Something that occasions movement or action; — in the phrases *first*, *grand*, *great*, etc., *mobile*, English adaptations of *primum mobile* (which see). *Obs.* **2.** A moving or movable body; esp., *Mech.*, a mobile or movable part, as a running gear or pinion wheel. **3.** An automobile, esp. one propelled by steam. *Colloq., U.S.*

mo-bil'i-an'er (mō-bĭl'ĭ-ăn'ēr), *n.* [From *Mobile*, Alabama.] A fresh-water turtle (*Pseudemys mobiliensis*) of the southern United States. It reaches a length of 16 inches and is valued for food.

mo-bil'i-a-ry (mō-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ; -yȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *mobiliaire*. See MOBILE, *a.*] **1.** Movable (in the Civil law sense); pert. to movable property. *Obs.*, exc. in Channel Islands. **2.** *Mil.* Pertaining to mobilization. *Oxf. E. D.*

mo-bil'i-ty (mō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *mobilitas*: cf. F. *mobilité*.] Quality or state of being mobile; capacity or facility of movement; movableness; as, the *mobility* of a liquid, of an army, of the populace, of features, of a muscle, of a person, or of labor. *Sir T. Browne.*

mo'bi-li-za'tion (mō'bĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn; mŏb'ĭ-; -lī-zā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [F. *mobilisation*.] Act of mobilizing, or rendering movable, as an ankylosed part; specif.: **a** Act of assembling, equipping, and in all respects preparing for active hostilities a body of troops or war vessels; the transformation of a military or naval force from a peace to a war footing. **b** A putting into movement or circulation, as of wealth. **c** *Law.* Conversion of real or immovable property into personal or movable property.

mo'bi-lize (mō'bĭ-līz; mŏb'ĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [F. *mobiliser*.] **1.** To render mobile, or movable; to put into movement or circulation.

> Goods in this way may be "*mobilized* like money." *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

2. *Mil. & Nav.* To assemble and put in a state of readiness for active service in war, as an army corps or a fleet.

mo'bi-lize, *v. i.* To undergo mobilization.

Mö'bi-us's sheet (mû'bē-ōōs-ĭz). [After A. F. *Möbius*, German mathematician.] *Math.* A unilateral surface formed by holding one end *AB* of a (long) rectangle *ABCD* fixed, rotating the opposite end *CD* through 180° and then applying it to *AB* (*C* falling on *A* and *D* on *B*). *CD* may be rotated through any odd multiple of 180°.

mob law. Law administered by the mob; lynch law.

mob-oc'ra-cy (mŏb-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [*mob* rabble + *-cracy*, as in *democracy*.] **1.** Rule of the mob; government by a mob.

> A good name that a Dr. Stevens has given to our present situation (for one cannot call it a government), a *mobocracy*. *Walpole.*

2. The mob as a ruling class; a ruling or governing mob.

mob'o-crat (mŏb'ō-krăt), *n.* One who favors mobocracy; a mob leader; demagogue. *Bayne.*

mob'o-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), **mob'o-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, like, or in favor of, a mobocracy.

Mob'u-la (mŏb'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gigantic rays, containing imperfectly known species of warm seas. It is closely related to *Manta* (see DEVILFISH, 1), having similar cephalic appendages, and is the type of a family, **Mo-bu'li-dæ** (mō-bū'lĭ-dē), in which *Manta* is also contained.

moc'ca-sin (mŏk'ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [An Indian word. Algonquian *makisin*.] **1.** A shoe of deerskin, or other soft leather, the sole and upper being one piece. It is the distinctive shoe of the American Indians. **2.** Any venomous snake of the genus *Agkistrodon*, esp. *A. piscivorus* (see WATER MOCCASIN). The upland moccasin of the southern United States is probably a dark variety of the copperhead. Certain harmless water snakes of the genus *Natrix* resemble in color, and are commonly mistaken for, the moccasins.

moc'ca-sined (-sĭnd), *a.* **1.** Covered or provided with, or wearing, moccasins. "*Moccasined* feet." *Harper's Mag.* **2.** Drunk; tipsy. *Local Slang, U. S.*

moccasin flower. A well-known orchid (*Cypripedium acaule*) of the eastern United States. It bears two large basal leaves and a solitary pink or sometimes white moccasin-shaped flower. Called also *pink lady's-slipper*. Also, any other species of *Cypripedium* (which see).

Moccasin Flower

Mo'cha (mō'kȧ), *n.* **1.** A seaport town of Arabia, on the Red Sea. **2.** A variety of coffee. See COFFEE. **3.** [*l. c.*] *Leather Manuf.* **a** A leather made from the skin of an Arabian goat, used esp. for fine glove making. **b** A soft pliable leather with a kind of suède finish.

Mocha dollar, an Arabian money of account equal to about 82 cents of a Spanish dollar (about 1s. 8d. or $.41). — **M. pebble** *or* **stone**, moss agate. — **Mo'cha-stone' moth**, any of several species of brown moths, lined and variegated with gray, of the genus *Melalopha* (syn. *Ichthyura*), esp. *M. inclusa*, whose larva feeds on poplars and willows.

mock (mŏk), *v. t.*; MOCKED (mŏkt); MOCK'ING. [F. *moquer*, of uncertain origin, prob. not connected with F. *se moucher* to blow the nose; cf. Sp. *mueca* grimace.] **1.** To treat with scorn or contempt; to deride; ridicule.

> Elijah *mocked* them, and said, Cry aloud: for he is a god. 1 *Kings* xviii. 27.
> Let not ambition *mock* their useful toil. *T. Gray.*

2. To defy; despise.

> Such a headstrong, potent fault it is,
> That it but *mocks* reproof. *Shak.*

3. To disappoint the hopes of; to deceive; delude; tantalize; as, to *mock* expectation.

> Thou hast *mocked* me, and told me lies. *Judg.* xvi 13.

4. To imitate; mimic; counterfeit; esp., to mimic in sport, contempt, or derision; to deride by mimicry.

> To see the life as lively *mocked* as ever
> Still sleep *mocked* death. *Shak.*

5. To pretend; feign; simulate. *Obs.*

> *Mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shak.*

Syn. — Deride, taunt, jeer, tantalize, disappoint. See RIDICULE, IMITATE.

mock, *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest; to speak or act scornfully or jeeringly; to scoff; jeer; flout.

> When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job* xi. 3.
> She had *mocked* at his proposal. *Froude.*

mock, *n.* **1.** An act of ridicule or derision; a scornful or

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mne'mo-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), **mne'mo-tech'ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* = MNEMONIC. [MNEMONICS.]
mne'mo-tech'nics (-nĭks), *n.* =
Mnes'theus (nĕs'thūs). *D. Bib.*
Mne'vis (nē'vĭs), *n.* [Gr. Μνεῦις, of Egypt. origin; cf. Egypt. *Ur-mer.*] *Egypt. Relig.* An incarnation of Ra as a bull, at Heliopolis.
Mngr. *Abbr.* Monsignor.
mni'oid (nī'oid), *a.* *Bot.* Like a moss of the genus *Mnium.*
Mni'o-til'ti-dæ (nī'ō-tĭl'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Mniotilta*, earlier *Mniotilla*; Gr. μνίον moss + τίλλειν to pluck, pull.] *Zoöl.* A family of small, usually bright-colored, oscine birds containing the American warblers. See WARBLER.
Mni'um (nī'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μνίον moss.] *Bot.* A genus of handsome bryaceous mosses, differing from *Bryum* chiefly by their larger size.
mo. † MOO.
mo (mō), *n.* [Jap. *mō*, fr. Chin. *mao*² a hair.] See COIN, MEASURE, WEIGHT.
mo (mō), *n.*; *pl.* MOS (mōz). A volume; — short for 12mo, etc.
Mo. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [without period, *Mo*]. Molybdenum.
Mo., *or* **mo.** *Abbr.* Missouri; month.
M. O. *Abbr.* Money Order; Master of Oratory; municipal ownership.
Mo'ab-it'ic (mō'ăb-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the Moabites.
Mo'a-di'a (mō'ȧ-dī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Mo'a-di'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
moal. † MOLE.
moal, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *māl*.] Speech. *Obs.*
moan. † MAUND. *India.*
moan'i-fi-ca'tion (mōn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making moan. *Nonce Word.*
moan'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOAN. — **moan'ing-ly**, *adv.*
moan'less, *a.* See -LESS.
moan'some (mōn'sŭm), *n.* Moanful. *Nonce Word.*
moap. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOPE.
moar, moare. † MORE.
moar (mōr), *n.* [Ir. *maor.*] *Irish Law.* Formerly, in Ireland, a parish officer who collected the rents and fines due to the lord.
Mo-a'ri-a (mō-ā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. MOA.] *Zoögeog.* A supposed former continental area now represented only by New Zealand and adjacent parts of Polynesia. — **Mo-a'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* [MOORY.]
moar'y. Obs. or Scot. var. of
moate. † MOTE, MUTE, *v.*
moat garden. A garden occupying a disused moat.
moath. † MOTH.
moat hen. The moor hen. *Obs.*
moat house. A moated house.
moat'ly. † MOTLEY.
Mo-at'ta-lite (mō-ăt'ȧ-līt), *n.* = MOTAZILITE.
moawe. † MOW. [tempt. *Obs.*]
mobard, *n.* Clown; — in con-
mobbed (mŏbd), *a.* Wearing, or provided with, a mob, or mobcap. — **mobbed head**, a prostitute. *Obs.* [mobs.]
mob'ber (mŏb'ēr), *n.* One who
mob'bie. Var. of MOBBY.
mob'bi-fy, *v. t.* [*mob* a throng + *-fy*.] To drive by a mob. *Obs.*
mob'bism (mŏb'ĭz'm), *n.* Mobbish conduct.
mob'ble. † MOBLE, *v.*
mob'by, mob'bie (mŏb'ĭ), *n.* [Perh. of negro origin. Cf. MABBY.] **1.** In the West Indies, a spirituous liquor distilled from sweet potatoes. **2.** Juice of apples, peaches, etc., expressed for distilling brandy; also, the brandy so made.
mob'capped' (mŏb'kăpt'), *a.* Wearing a mobcap. [BY.]
mo'bee (mō'bē). Var. of MOB-
mobil. † MOBLE.
‖ **mo'bi-le per-pe'tu-um** (mŏb'ĭ-lē pĕr-pĕt'ū-ŭm). [L.] The constantly movable; something in perpetual motion.
Mo-bile' ter'ra-pin (mō-bēl'). = MOBILIANER.
Mo-bil'i-an (mō-bĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to Mobile, Ala.: specif., designating an Indian trade jargon, based on Choctaw, formerly a lingua franca in the Gulf States.
‖ **mo-bi-li-ta'te vi'get, vi-res'que ad-qui'rit e-un'do** (mō-bĭl'ĭ-tā'tē). [L.] It thrives by activity and acquires strength by going; — said of Rumor. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, iv. 175).
mo-bil'i-ty, *n.* The mob; the lower classes. *Humorous.*
mo'bi-liz-a-ble (mō'bĭ-līz'ȧ-b'l; mŏb'ĭ-), *a.* See -ABLE.
mo'ble, *a.* [ME. also *moeble*, OF. *mueble*, *moble*, a. & n., F. *meuble*.] Mobile; movable. — *n.* Movables; furniture; — chiefly in *pl.* *Obs.*
mo'ble (mŏb''l), *v. t.* [From MOB to wrap up.] To wrap or muffle the head of, as in a hood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mob-ol'a-try (mŏb-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*mob* rabble + *-latry*.] Worship of the mob. [*Bib.*]
Mo-bon'nai (mō-bŏn'ī; -ā). *D.*
mob'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mobs'man (mŏbz'măn), *n.* **1.** A member of a mob. **2.** A pickpocket; usually, with *swell*, one of a gang of stylishly dressed pickpockets. *Slang, Eng.*
mocadam. † MOKADDAM.
mo-ca'do. † MOCKADO.
mocage. † MOCKAGE.
mocayare. † MOHAIR.
moc-ca'do. † MOCKADO
moccasin plant. = MOCCASIN FLOWER.
moc'ci-ni'go, *n.* [It. (Venetian) *mocinego*, fr. the name of a doge.] A small Venetian coin, worth about a franc. *Obs.*
moch (mŏκ; mōκ), *n.* [Cf. MOTH.] A moth. *Scot.*
moch (*Scot.* mŏκ; mōκ), *a.* Damp; moist; decaying. — *v. i.* To decay. *Both Obs. or Scot.*
mo'cha'cho. † MUSTACHE.
moche. † MUCH. [of raw silk.]
‖ **moche** (mōsh), *n.* [F.] A bale
mochedell, *adv.* [See MUCH, *a.*; DEAL a part.] Much; very. *Obs.*
moch'el. † MICKLE.
moch'il. † MICKLE.
‖ **mo-chi'la** (mō-chē'lä), *n.* [Sp.] A large leather flap which covers the saddletree. *Western U.S.*
moch'li-cal, *a.* Drastic. *Obs.*
Moch'mur (mŏk'mūr). *Bib.*
Moch'o-na (mŏk'ō-nȧ). *D. Bib.*
Moch'o-ri (mŏk'ō-rī). *D. Bib.*
mo'chras (mō'chrȧs), *n.* [Hind. *mōchras*.] An astringent exudation from the bark of an East Indian silk-cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*).
mocht. † *mought*, obs. or dial. pret. of MAY. [of MOCHRAS.]
mo'chur-rus (mō'chŭ-rŭs). Var.
moch'y (mŏκ'ĭ; mōκ'ĭ), *a.* [From MOCH, *a.*] Moist; damp; misty; muggy. *Scot.*
mo'ci-on. † MOTION.
mock, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The stump and root of a tree; a large block or stick. **b** A tuft of grass or sedge.

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contemptuous act or speech; a sneer; a jibe; a jeer; as, to make a *mock* at (*Now Rare*), to mock or deride; to make a *mock* of, to mock or treat with contempt.

Fools make a *mock* at sin. *Prov.* xiv. 9.
The Squire of course makes a *mock* of her. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

2. Mockery; ridicule; derision; as, in *mock.*
3. An object of, or worthy of, ridicule, derision, or scorn.
4. Imitation; mimicry; also, that which imitates or mimics; an imitation or counterfeit. *Crashaw.*

mock (mŏk), *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false; counterfeit; assumed; sham; pretended.

That superior greatness and *mock* majesty. *Spectator.*

☞ The adjective is also frequently applied to a thing thought to resemble a thing denominated by the noun qualified; as, *mock* turtle soup; the *mock* nightingale.

mock apple, the wild balsam apple of the United States. — **m. auction**, a Dutch auction; also, a sham auction in which worthless articles are put up and confederates of the auctioneer make false bids in order to get genuine ones. — **m. bishop's-weed**, a slender American apiaceous plant (*Ptilimnium capillaceum*). — **m. bisque**, a soup made of tomato and milk, thickened with white roux to resemble a bisque. — **m. chervil. a** Cow parsley. **b** Lady's-comb. — **m. color** *or* **colour**, a color or dye that is not permanent. — **m. cypress**, a densely branched chenopodiaceous herb (*Kochia scoparia*), native of Europe and Asia, often cultivated in gardens for its foliage, which turns bright crimson in autumn. — **m. gilliflower**, the soapwort. — **m. knees**, *Veter.*, large pedunculated fibrous tumors in front of the knees, seen esp. in cattle. — **m. lead** (lĕd). *Mining.* = SPHALERITE. Hence, **mock'-lead'y** (-lĕd'ĭ), *a.* — **m. moon.** = PARASELENE. — **m. nightingale. a** The blackcap. **b** The sedge warbler. *Local, Eng.* — **m. olive. a** = AXBREAKER. *Australia.* **b** The laurel cherry of the southern United States. — **m. orange. a** Any American shrub of the genus *Philadelphus*, esp. the syringa (*P. coronarius*). **b** Any of several other American shrubs, as the laurel cherry, the ironwood *Bumelia lycioides*, etc. *U. S.* **c** Any gourd resembling an orange. **d** In Australia, the native laurel *Pittosporum undulatum*. — **m. ore.** = BLENDE **a.** — **m. pennyroyal**, any mint of the genus *Hedeoma.* — **m. plane**, the sycamore maple. *Eng.* — **m. plum.** = POCKET PLUM. — **m. privet**, any European evergreen shrub of the genus *Phillyrea*, often cultivated for hedges. — **m. rainbow**, a secondary rainbow. See RAINBOW, 1. — **m. regent bird**, an Australian honey sucker (*Meliphaga phrygia*). — **m. sun.** = PARHELION. — **m. thrush.** = MOCKING THRUSH. — **m. turtle**, calf's head dressed so as to look and taste something like turtle. — **m. turtle soup**, a soup of calf's head, veal, or other meat, and condiments, in imitation of green turtle soup. — **m. velvet**, a fabric in imitation of velvet. See MOCKADO.

mock-a'do (mŏ-kä'dō), *n.* [Cf. It. *mocaiardo*, and E. MOHAIR.] A cloth, usually of inferior material, used for wearing apparel; hence, inferior stuff; trumpery. *Obs.*

mock'age (mŏk'āj), *n.* Mockery; act or means of mocking; a being mocked; that which is mocked; also, mimicry; an imitation or counterfeit. *Obs.*

mock'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that mocks; as: **a** A scorner; scoffer. **b** A deceiver; impostor. **c** A mimic. **d** A mocking bird.

mock'er-nut' (mŏk'ẽr-nŭt'), *n.* A smooth-barked hickory (*Hicoria alba*), with fragrant 7–9-foliolate leaves; also, its nut, which is thick-shelled, with a small sweet kernel.

mock'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *moquerie.*] **1.** Insulting or contemptuous action or speech; contemptuous merriment; derision; ridicule.

The laughingstock of fortune's *mockeries.* *Spenser.*

2. A subject or occasion of laughter, derision, or sport.

The cruel handling of the city whereof they made a *mockery.* 2 *Macc.* viii. 17.

3. Mimicry; imitation; a counterfeit or unreal appearance or representation; now, an insincere, contemptible, or impertinent imitation.

And bear about the *mockery* of woe. *Pope.*

4. Ridiculously useless action; that which is ridiculously or impudently unsuitable or out of place.

It is, as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery.* *Shak.*

mock'ful (mŏk'fo͝ol), *a.* Mocking; derisive. *Rare.* — **mock'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

mock'-he-ro'ic, *a.* Ridiculing or burlesquing the heroic style, character, or action; as, a *mock-heroic* poem. — *n.* A mock-heroic composition or utterance. — **mock'-he-ro'i-cal**, *a.* — **mock'-he-ro'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mock'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of MOCK. — **mock'ing-ly**, *adv.*

mocking bird, a common bird of the southern United States (*Mimus polyglottos*), remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds. Its back is gray, the under parts grayish white, and the tail and wings blackish marked with white. It is often kept as a cage bird. Closely related species are found in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. — **m. thrush**, any bird of the subfamily Miminæ, esp. a thrasher. — **m. wren**, any American wren of the genus *Thryothorus* or of *Thryomanes.* See CAROLINA WREN.

Mocking Bird (*Mimus polyglottos*).

moc'main (mŏk'măn), *n.* [Chin. *mu⁴ mien²*, lit., wood cotton.] A soft white elastic fiber produced by an East Indian silk-cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*), used in stuffing cushions and trusses.

mod'al (mōd'ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *modal.* See MODE.] **1.** Of or pert. to a mode; consisting in mode or form only; pert. to form; having the form without the essence or reality.
2. In technical uses: **a** *Music.* Of or pertaining to mode. **b** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to mood; expressive of modality or of manner. **c** *Logic.* Indicating, or pertaining to, mode or modality; expressing modality; as, a *modal* proposition. **d** *Theol.* Of or pertaining to modalism. **e** *Law.* Containing provisions as to the mode or manner of taking effect; — said of a will, contract, etc.

modal proposition. *Logic.* See def. 4, above; also, PROPOSITION, 4. — **m. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism containing modal propositions. — **m. variety**, *Petrog.*, a rock having a development of the subordinate minerals slightly different from the norm. See PETROGRAPHY.

mod'al-ist (mōd'ăl-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist. & Theol.* One who adheres to the second of the chief forms of monarchianism. — **mod'al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **mod'al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mo-dal'i-ty (mō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *modalité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being modal; a modal attribute or circumstance; a matter of mode or method. *Rare.*
2. *Logic.* That qualification of propositions according to which they are distinguished as asserting (or denying) the possibility, impossibility, contingency, or necessity, of their content. Kant distinguished actuality, possibility, and necessity as the three modes of existence which give rise to assertorial, problematical, and apodeictic propositions. Logicians are not agreed as to whether modalities represent characteristics in some sense true of nature itself, or only states of human knowledge or forms of expression with regard to nature.

mode (mōd), *n.* [L. *modus* a measure, due or proper measure, bound, manner, form; akin to E. *mete.* See METE; cf. COMMODIOUS, MOOD in grammar, MODUS.] **1.** *Music.* **a** An arrangement of the eight diatonic tones of an octave according to one of certain fixed schemes of their intervals; an octave species. The three historic systems of modes in European music are: (1) The **Greek modes**, in which the octave species consists of two disjunct tetrachords lying between the extreme notes of the "Greater Perfect" system (see TETRACHORD, *Illust.*). Seven modes were reckoned: four principal ones, the *Dorian*, *Phrygian*, *Lydian*, and *mixolydian*; and three subordinate ones, the *hypodorian*, *hypophrygian*, and *hypolydian*, in which the conjunct fourth and fifth composing the octave are in inverse order. The interval schemes of the Greek modes are shown in the accompanying figure, half steps being marked by small slurs. The modes were embodied in scales of about two octaves, which thus became transposable. The actual pitch of these scales, as well as the interval relations of the modes, must doubtless be taken into account to explain the traditional characterization of the Dorian as bold and grave, of the Phrygian as brisk and spirited, and of the Lydian as soft and enervating. The term *mode* is usually confined to the diatonic octave species, as the only ones now known; but other modes, based on chromatic and enharmonic tetrachords, were used by the Greeks. (2) The **ecclesiastical, Gregorian**, or **medieval modes**, though adapted and named from the Greek modes, are *ascending* scales of an octave, consisting of a pentachord and a tetrachord of which the highest tone of one is the lowest of the other. The lowest tone of the pentachord is the *final* or *key note.* With respect to its position the ecclesiastical modes are of two kinds: (*a*) *authentic*, in which the pentachord comes first, and the keynote is the lowest of the octave; (*b*) *plagal*, in which the tetrachord comes first, and the keynote is the fourth of the octave. Each plagal mode thus begins a fourth below its corresponding authentic mode, from which it is named by prefixing *hypo-*, under; as, the *hypodorian* mode, A to *a* in the fig., begins a fourth below the *Dorian*, D to *d* in the fig., D being their common keynote. The pentachords and tetrachords comprise the intervals of *perfect* fifth and fourth, respectively, in all the modes except the theoretical *Locrian* and *hypolocrian*, which, having their pentachord and their tetrachords respectively of the forbidden *diminished* fifth and *augmented* fourth, were in consequence very rarely used. In every mode four tones, called *modulations*, are of special importance: the *final*, on which every melody ends, the *dominant*, *mediant*, and *participant* (in authentic modes normally the fifth tone, third tone, and a tone between the mediant and either final or dominant), on which, within certain rules, phrases may begin and end. With respect to the octave compass of its mode, a melody is called *perfect* if it covers the compass, *imperfect* if it falls short of it, *superfluous* if it exceeds it. A melody covering the complete range of an authentic mode and the corresponding plagal is said to be in a *mixed mode.* Ecclesiastical modes are still used, esp. in the Roman Catholic Church. The relation of the authentic to the plagal modes, and the interval schemes of all the modes, are shown in the figure on the ascending scale of the white keys from G to b′.

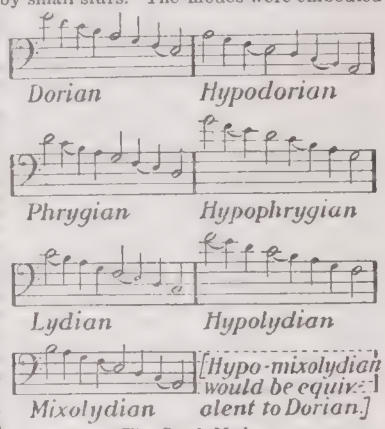

The Greek Modes.

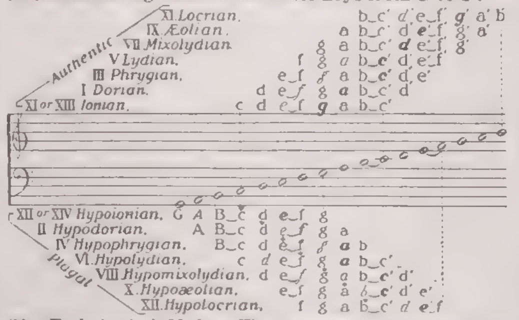

The Ecclesiastical Modes. The slurs mark half steps. The arrow head (↓) in each plagal mode marks the keynote, which is the first of its corresponding authentic mode. Black-faced letters indicate dominants; italics, mediants.

(3) The modern **major** and **minor modes** comprise two of the historic modes, the *major mode* being equivalent to the Greek Lydian and the "descending" *minor* being equivalent to the Greek hypodorian. See 6th SCALE, 3 **a** (1) & (2). **b** See MENSURABLE MUSIC.
2. *Gram.* = MOOD.
3. *Logic.* **a** The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject, whether by simple, contingent, or necessary assertion. **b** The form of the syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the constituent propositions; mood. The nature of the modes of the four figures of the syllogism is shown in the following statement, which gives also the names of the modes, invented by Petrus Hispanus of Lisbon in the 13th century. In the statement the letter S stands for the subject of the conclusion, P for its predicate, and M for the middle term.

The FIRST FIGURE of the syllogism has four valid modes: — 1. **Barbara**: all M is P; all S is M; hence all S is P (for example, all trees are plants; all elms are trees; hence all elms are plants). 2. **Celarent**: no M is P; all S is M; hence no S is P. 3. **Darii**: all M is P; some S is M; hence some S is P. 4. **Ferio**: no M is P; some S is M; hence some S is not P.

The names *Barbara*, etc., commence each with one of the first four consonants of the alphabet, and each has three vowels which indicate the quantity of the propositions: a, universal affirmative (all are); e, universal negative (none are); i, particular affirmative (some are); o, particular negative (some are not). Propositions differ by quality, affirmative and negative; and by quantity, universal and particular (all and some).

The names of the modes in the second, third, and fourth figures use the letters m, p, s, and c (or k) to show how they (the modes) may be changed into corresponding modes of the first figure, it being supposed that the mind makes this reduction in reaching a conclusion. In the second figure the middle term is the predicate in both major and minor premises, while in the first figure it is subject in the major and predicate in the minor. The major and minor terms are the extremes which are connected in the conclusion. The major premise shows the relation of the middle term to the predicate, while the minor premise shows its relation to the subject.

SECOND FIGURE. 1. **Cesare**: no P is M; all S is M; hence no S is P. 2. **Camestres**: all P is M; no S is M; hence no S is P. 3. **Festino**: no P is M; some S is M; hence some S is not P. 4. **Baroco** (or **Fakofo**): all P is M; some S is not M; hence some S is not P. — In *Cesare* the S shows that the major premise is to be simply (i. e., without change of quantity) converted, so that instead of "no P is M" we shall have "no M is P." We shall then have the mode *Celarent.* In *Camestres* the S indicates that the minor premise and the conclusion are to be converted simply, while the M indicates that the major and minor premises are to be transposed (*metathesis*). The c in *Baroco* shows that if the conclusion is changed into its contradictory ("some S is not P" into "all S is P"), it contradicts also the major and the minor premises, and hence proves, by *reductio ad absurdum*, that if it is not true that some S is not P it is not true that all P is M and some S is not M (this proof is called also *per impossibile*).

In the THIRD FIGURE, the middle term is the subject in both premises: 1. **Darapti**: all M is P; all M is S; hence some S is P. 2. **Disamis**: some M is P; all M is S; hence some S is P. 3. **Datisi**: all M is P; some M is S; hence some S is P. 4. **Felapton**: no M is P; all M is S; hence some S is not P. 5. **Bocardo** (or Dokmarok): some M is not P; all M is S; hence some S is not P. 6. **Ferison**: no M is P; some M is S; hence some S is not P. In the first and fourth modes the letter p indicates that the minor premise, a universal affirmative, should be converted into a particular affirmative (instead of "all M is S," read "some S is M"). Instead of simple conversion (indicated by S) we have *conversion per accidens*, in which the universal changes into a particular (if some are and some are not, accident determines which).

In the FOURTH FIGURE, the middle term is predicate of the major and subject of the minor. But as this is apparently brought about by metathesis or transposition, together with conversion of the conclusion, the modes of this figure were long regarded as indirect modes of the first figure, being first mentioned by Averroës (A. D. 1126–98), who refers it to Galen (A. D. 131–200). 1. **Bramantip** or **Bamalip** (*Baralipton*): all P is M; all M is S; hence some S is P. 2. **Camenes, Calemes, Calentes** (*Celantes*): all P is M; no M is S; hence no S is P. 3. **Dimaris, Dimatis, Dibatis** (*Dabitis*): some P is M; all M is S; hence some S is P. 4. **Fesapo** (*Fapesmo*): no P is M; all M is S; hence some S is not P. 5. **Fresison** (*Frisesomorum*): no P is M; some M is S; hence some S is not P. (After each of the foregoing modes the name of the old mode, an indirect one of the first figure, is given, in parenthesis, as its equivalent.)

4. Manner of doing or being; method; form; fashion; way; style; as, the *mode* of speaking or dressing.

The duty of itself being resolved on, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found. *Jer. Taylor.*
A table richly spread in regal *mode.* *Milton.*

5. Variety; kind; particular form. *Pope.*
6. *Metaph.* Any combination of qualities or relations, considered apart from the substance to which they belong, and treated as entities; more generally, condition, or state of being; manner or form of arrangement or manifestation. Mode is a manner of being or of action, and as such must always pertain to some subject or substance, that is, it must always be a mode *of* something. Attributes, accidents, qualities, states, are all modes; yet none of these terms bears the implication, peculiar to *mode*, of variation or vicissitude in connection with dependence. Any given substance must always exist in some mode or other, but no mode need (from its own nature) be permanent. But while mode is thus relative, it has often been treated by philosophers as if absolute, because of the negativity of the correlative concept of substance; thus, Spinoza calls mind and matter (thought and extension) *modes* of the divine substance; consciousness and conscious states are also called *modes* with reference to the soul as their subject; and Locke, in an idiosyncratic use, designated as *modes* such ideas (thoughts or impressions) as show themselves to be attributive. The distinction of *mode* and *substance* is analogous to, but not identical with, that of *form* and *matter.* *Forms* may have real independent existence; *modes* are always dependent.

The word *mode* (in the sense of "modification"), already familiar to us in the writings of Descartes and Malebranche, is older than "attribute," and came into use as the correlative of "substance." *J. Martineau.*

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of, substances. *Locke.*

7. [F., fr. L. *modus* manner.] A prevailing popular custom or style; a fashion, esp. that of a particular time or place; conventional style of dress, manners, etc.; with *the* (*Archaic*), the fashion of dress, manners, etc., in vogue.

The easy, apathethic graces of a man of the *mode.* *Macaulay.*

mock, *n.* Apple pomace. *Dial. Eng.*
mock, mock'ground', *n.* *Anglo-Irish.* A piece of land held in conacre. *Oxf. E. D.*
mock'a-ble (mŏk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
mock-ad'am. † MOKADDAM.
mockadour. † MUCKENDER.
mockair. † MOHAIR.
mock'a-niste, *n.* A mocker. *Obs.*
mock'a-sin. † MOCCASIN.
mock'aw. † MACAW.
mock'-beg'gar, *n.* *Obs.* One that mocks beggars: — applied to: **a** An inhospitable or uncharitable person. **b** A house presenting the appearance of wealth, but vacant or inhabited by poor or miserly persons.
mock'bird', *n.* **a** The sedge warbler. **b** The blackcap. *Local, Eng.*
mock'et (mŏk'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. MUCKENDER.] Something used as a bib. *Dial. Eng.*
mock'e-ter. † MUCKENDER.
mock'-God', *n.* One who mocks or defies God. *Obs.*
mock'guest', *n.* One who cheats a guest of proffered hospitality *Obs.*
mock'ing stock', *n* A butt of sport; an object of derision. *R.*
mock'ish, *a.* Mock; counterfeit; sham. *Obs.* — **mock'ish-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
mock'-Mars', *n.* One who apes the soldier. *Obs.*
mockt. Mocked. *Ref. Sp.*
mo'co (mō'kō; mō-kō'), *n.* [Tupi *mocó.*] The rock cavy.
Mo-co'a (mō-kō'ä), *n.* An Indian of a wild tribe of Colombia, of a distinct linguistic stock — **Mo-co'an** (-ăn), *a.*
mo'co-mo'co, *n.* [Galibi *moucou, moucou-moucou.*] A South American aroid (*Montrichardia arborescens*).
Mo'co-vi' (mō'kō-vē'), *n.* An Indian of one of the wild tribes of the Gran Chaco region, Argentina.
mo-cud'dum. † MOKADDAM.
mod. † MOOD, MUD.
‖ **mod** (mōd), *n.* [Gael., of Scand. origin Cf. MOOT, *n.*] The yearly meeting for literary and musical competitions of the Highland Association of Scotland. Cf. EISTEDDFOD, FEIS.
mod *Abbr.* Moderate; moderato (*Music*); modern.
mod n. *Abbr.* Modulo *n* [L. *modulo*, dative of *modulus*], written after a congruence and read *to the modulus n.* See CONGRUENT.
mod'al (mōd'ăl), *n.* *Logic.* A modal proposition. See MODAL, *a.*, 4.
mod'al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render [modal.]
mod'al-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* of MODAL
modde. † MUD.
mod'del. † MODEL
mod'der (*dial.* mô'dẽr; -thẽr). Var of MAUTHER *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mod'di-come. † MODICUM
mod'dley-cod'dle (mŏd'lĭ-kŏd''l). Var. of MOLLYCODDLE.
mode. † MOOD, MOODY
modee. † MOODY.

8. = ALAMODE, *n.*, 2. *Obs.*
9. = FILLING, 5.
10. A light bluish gray; sometimes, a drab.
11. *Petrog.* The actual mineral composition of a rock. See PETROGRAPHY.
Syn. — Way, manner. See METHOD, FASHION.

mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *n.* [F. *modèle*, It. *modello*, fr. (assumed) L. *modellus*, fr. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE; cf. MODULE, MOLD a matrix.] **1.** A set of plans or designs for a building to be erected, or of similar drawings to scale for a structure already built; sometimes, a ground plan, as of a garden. *Obs.*

When we mean to build
We first survey the plot, then draw the *model*. *Shak.*

2. An abstract, summary, or preliminary outline. *Obs.*
3. A miniature representation of a thing, with the several parts in due proportion and arrangement; sometimes, a facsimile of the same size.

You have the *models* of several ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are perished. *Addison.*

4. That which exactly resembles something; a copy; likeness; image. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*

I had my father's signet in my purse,
Which was the *model* of that Danish seal. *Shak.*

5. An archetype.
6. That which inwraps or incases: a mold. *Obs.*

O England! *model* to thy inward greatness,
Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shak.*

7. A small portrait. *Obs.*
8. Something intended to serve, or that may serve, as a pattern of something to be made; as, the clay *model* of a sculpture; the inventor's *model* of a machine.

A *model* will only be required or admitted as a part of the application when on examination of the case in its regular order the primary examiner shall find it to be necessary or useful. *Rules of Practice of the U. S. Patent Office.*

9. Style of design or structure; pattern; form; design.
10. Standard; measure; capacity. *Obs.*
11. Degree of curvature; — said of the belly and back of instruments of the violin class.
12. Anything or any person that serves, or may serve, as an example for imitation; one that should be imitated; an exemplar; as, a *model* of eloquence, virtue, or behavior; a *model* of government.
13. A person or thing that serves as an artist's pattern; specif., a person who poses as a pattern to an artist, esp. one who makes a business of so doing.
14. A woman employed by dealers in costume or millinery to put on articles to show their effect to customers.
15 Short for *model dwelling*, *cottage*, etc. *Colloq.*
16. *Arch. Obs.* **a** = MODULE, 6. **b** = MODILLION
17. A plasterer's tool used in molding cornices, etc
Syn. — See PATTERN.

mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *a.* Serving, or that may serve, as a model; suitable for a model or pattern; as, a *model* house; a *model* husband.

mod'el, *v. t.;* MOD'ELED (-ĕld) or MOD'ELLED; MOD'EL-ING or MOD'EL-LING. [Cf. F. *modeler*, It. *modellare.*] **1.** To represent as in a model; to describe in detail, also, to frame a model of. *Obs.*
2. To plan or form after a pattern; to form in model; to form a model or pattern for; to shape; mold; fashion; frame; as, to *model* a house or a government; to *model* an edifice according to the plan delineated.
3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To organize, as an army or government. **b** To mold or train according to a model of life or conduct. **c** To plan or plot. *Obs. & R.*

mod'el, *v. i.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* To make a copy or a pattern; to design or imitate forms; as, to *model* in wax.
2. To assume the appearance of natural relief; — said of parts of drawing when being drawn.

mod'el-er, mod'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* One who models; specif., a worker in plastic art.

mod'el-ing, mod'el-ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MODEL. Specif.: *vb. n.* *Fine Arts.* Act or art of making a model from which a work of art is to be executed; the formation of a work of art from some plastic material. Also, in painting, drawing, etc., the expression or indication of solid form.

mo'der, *n.* [ME. See MOTHER female parent.] *Obs.* **1.** A mother. *Chaucer.*
2. The principal piece of an astrolabe, carrying the others.

mod'er-ate (mŏd'ẽr-ât), *a.* [L. *moderatus*, p. p. of *moderare*, *moderari*, to moderate, regulate, control, fr. *modus* measure. See MODE.] Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous; limited; restrained; as: **a** Limited in quantity; sparing; temperate; frugal; as, *moderate* in eating or drinking; a *moderate* table. **b** Limited in degree of activity, energy, or excitement; reasonable; calm; slow; as, *moderate* language; *moderate* endeavors. **c** Not extreme in opinion, in partisanship, and the like; — often applied [usually *cap.*] to a party or its views; as, a *moderate* Calvinist; *moderate* views. **d** Not violent, intense, or rigorous; temperate; as, a *moderate* winter; a *moderate* voice. **e** Limited as to the degree in which a quality, principle, or faculty appears; fair; hence, mediocre; as, an infusion of *moderate* strength; a man of *moderate* abilities; *moderate* speed. **f** Limited in scope or effects; as, a reformation of a *moderate* kind. *Hooker.*
Syn. — Frugal, sparing, abstemious; reasonable, judicious, cool, calm. — MODERATE, TEMPERATE are often interchangeable. MODERATE emphasizes esp. the absence of excess, TEMPERATE, the exercise of restraint; as, "O love, be *moderate*; allay thy ecstasy" (*Shak.*); "Peace, lady! Pause, or be more *temperate*" (*id.*); *moderate* counsels or ambitions, a *temperate* reply; a *moderate* drinker. See ABSTINENCE.

mod'er-ate (mŏd'ẽr-ât), *n.* A holder of moderate views, as in politics or religion; hence [usually *cap.*], a member of any party designated "Moderate," as a party of French Revolutionaries, etc., or, *Eccl. Hist.*, one of a party in the Church of Scotland in the 18th century and part of the 19th, professing moderation in matters of church government, in discipline, and in doctrine.

mod'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To render moderate; to restrain from excess; to reduce from a state of violence, intensity, or excess; to keep within bounds; to make temperate; to temper; qualify; as, to *moderate* rage, action, desires, heat, wind.

By its astringent quality, it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot.*
To *moderate* stiff minds disposed to strive. *Spenser.*

2. To regulate; rule; govern; also, to adjust; modify. *Obs.*
3. To preside over, direct, or regulate, as a public meeting; as, to *moderate* a synod.
4. To settle or decide by arbitration or compromise. *Obs.*
to moderate a call, in the Scottish Presbyterian churches, to moderate in a call. See under MODERATE, *v. i.*

mod'er-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense; as, the wind has *moderated*.
2. To act as a moderator; to preside.
3. To act as mediator; to mediate; also, to take a middle or mediating view. *Obs.*
to moderate in a call, in the Scottish Presbyterian churches, to preside over a meeting of a congregation for signing a call to a minister; — said of the moderator of a presbytery; also, to sign the call at such a meeting; — said of the presbytery.

mod'er-a'tion (mŏd'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *moderatio*: cf. F. *modération.*] **1.** Act of moderating; specif.: **a** Limitation; a restriction. *Obs* **b** Control; governance. *Obs.* **c** Settlement by arbitration or agreement; compromise. *Obs.* **d** Diminution of severity or intensity; a keeping within due bounds. *Now Rare.*
2. State or quality of being moderate; avoidance of extremes; temperance; temperateness.

The calm and judicious *moderation* of Orange. *Motley.*

3. Act of moderating in a call. *Scot.*
4. *pl.* The first public examinations for the degree of B. A. at Oxford University, Eng.

mod'er-a'tor (mŏd'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *modérateur.*] **1.** One that moderates: specif.: **a** A controller; ruler; governor. *Obs.* **b** An arbitrator; umpire; mediator. **c** The officer who presides over an assembly or meeting to preserve order, propose questions, regulate the proceedings, and declare the votes; a president; esp., *U. S.*, the presiding officer of a town meeting. **d** Formerly, in universities and colleges, an official appointed to preside over the exercises prescribed for candidates for degrees; now, in the University of Oxford, an examiner for moderations; at Cambridge, either of two officers, appointed annually, to preside over and conduct the examination for the mathematical tripos; also, at Dublin, either the first (senior) or second (junior) in rank in an examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. **e** In Presbyterian churches, a minister who ex officio or by election is empowered to act as president of any of the courts, as the session or presbytery. **f** One that renders moderate; a temperer; mitigator; reducer.

Angling was . a *moderator* of passions. *Walton.*

g *Am. Hist.* One of a band of opposers of the violent methods of the regulators (so called) in the Carolinas about 1770.
2. A mechanical arrangement for regulating motion in a machine, or the supply of oil to the wick in a kind of lamp (**moderator lamp**), or producing equality of effect.

mod'ern (mŏd'ẽrn), *a.* [F. *moderne*, L. *modernus*; akin to *modo* just now, orig. abl. of *modus* measure; hence, by measure, just now. See MODE.] **1.** Being or existing at this time; present. *Obs. & R.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the present time, or time not long past; late; not ancient or remote in past time; of recent period; new-fashioned; not antiquated; as, *modern* days, ages, or time; *modern* authors; *modern* fashions; *modern* taste; *modern* practice. *Bacon.*
3. Ordinary; common; trite; commonplace. *Obs.*

We have our philosophical persons, to make *modern* and familiar, things supernatural and causeless *Shak.*

4. [*cap.*] *Philol.* Of a language, belonging to the present or most recent period of its development as contrasted with earlier periods, usually termed *Old* and *Middle*; as in *Modern* English (see ENGLISH, *n.*, 2), *Modern* Greek, *Modern* Icelandic. It is sometimes, though less correctly, replaced by *New*, as in *New* Latin, i. e., Latin later than Medieval Latin (roughly, later than 1500), chiefly used as a scientific medium; *New* Hebrew.
Syn. — See NEW.
modern Athens. **a** Edinburgh. See ATHENS OF THE NORTH. **b** Boston, Mass. See ATHENS OF AMERICA. — **m. Babylon**, London, — sometimes rhetorically so called in reference to its wealth and alleged wickedness. — **M. English** See ENGLISH, *n.*, 2. — **m. geometry**, the synthetic geometry of the 19th and present centuries, eschewing algebra and coördinates and employing chiefly projections. — **m. Mes'sa-li'na** (mĕs'*ȧ*-lī'n*ȧ*), Catherine II. of Russia (1729-96), who, like Messalina, was infamous for her licentiousness.

mod'ern, *n.* **1.** A person of modern times.
2. A person whose views and tastes are modern; one who belongs to a modern school of thought; a modernist.

mod'ern-ism (-ẽr-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Modern practice; a thing of recent date; esp., a modern usage, mode of expression, or characteristic; modern quality or character.

The swept proprieties . . . of English *modernism*. *Ruskin*

2 [*cap.*] Specif., certain methods and tendencies which, in Biblical questions, apologetics, and the history of dogma, in the endeavor to reconcile the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church with the conclusions of modern science, replace the authority of the church by purely subjective criteria; — so called officially by Pope Pius X.

mod'ern-ist (mŏd'ẽr-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A modern. *Obs.*
2. An admirer of modern ways, fashions, schools of thought, etc.; in the 18th century, one who maintained the superiority of modern literature to ancient.
3. An advocate of the teaching of modern subjects, as modern languages, in preference to the ancient classics.

mo-der'ni-ty (mō-dûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Modernness; something modern. *Walpole.*

mod'ern-i-za'tion (mŏd'ẽr-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of modernizing, or making modern in style; state of being modernized; act or process of conforming to modern modes of thinking or acting; a modernized version, as of a play.

mod'ern-ize (mŏd'ẽr-nīz), *v. t.;* MOD'ERN-IZED (-nīzd); MOD'ERN-IZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *moderniser.*] To render modern; to adapt to modern persons or things; to cause to conform to recent or present usage or taste; as, to *modernize* a text, i. e., to change its spelling and language to modern forms and expressions; to *modernize* spellings, i. e., to substitute modern forms for them.

mod'ern-ize, *v. i.* To adopt modern ways, or the like. *R.*

mod'ern-iz'er (-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One who modernizes.

mod'ern-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being modern; recentness; novelty; modernity. *M. Arnold.*

mod'est (mŏd'ĕst), *a.* [L. *modestus*, fr. *modus* measure: cf. F. *modeste*. See MODE.] **1.** Well-behaved; orderly; gentle. *Obs.*
2. Placing a moderate or low estimate on one's own capabilities or merits; not forward, bold, boastful, or presumptuous; rather retiring than pushing one's self forward; not obtrusive; as, a *modest* youth; a *modest* man.
3. Evincing, or arising from, modesty in the actor, author, or speaker; not showing presumption; not excessive or extreme; moderate, as in amount; unpretentious in appearance or style; as, a *modest* request; *modest* joy; a *modest* mansion; a *modest* income.
4. Observing the proprieties of sex; not unwomanly in act or bearing; free from undue familiarity, indecency, or lewdness; decent in speech and demeanor; — said of a woman; hence, chaste in thought and conduct; — said also of men; of apparel, decent; seemly.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife. *Shak.*
The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Reserved, unobtrusive, diffident, bashful, coy; decent, becoming, chaste, virtuous. See SHY.
— **mod'est-ly**, *adv.* — **mod'est-ness**, *n.*

mod'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* [L. *modestia*: cf. F. *modestie*. See MODEST.] **1.** Quality or state of being modest; specif.: **a** Moderateness; moderation; freedom from excess or exaggeration; self-control; clemency. *Obs. or R.*

An excellent play . set down with as much *modesty* as cunning *Shak.*
Modesty is imposed on its extravagance *J Martineau.*

b That temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance; absence of self-assertion, arrogance, or presumption; proper reserve respecting one's own merit or ability. **c** Deferential feeling; also, shame or confusion. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **d** Proper delicacy regarding the person and the sexual relation; purity of thought and manner; due regard for propriety in speech or action.

Her blush is guiltiness, not *modesty*. *Shak.*

e Unpretentious or moderate character; as, the *modesty* of his home or income.
2. Short for MODESTY PIECE. *Obs.*
Syn. — Bashfulness, humility, diffidence, shyness.

mod'i-cum (mŏd'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *modicus* moderate, fr. *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** A little; a small quantity or portion; a limited amount or supply. "*Modicums* of wit." *Shak.*

Her usual *modicum* of beer and punch. *Thackeray*

2. A small person, esp. a woman. *Humorous.* *Obs.*

mod'i-fi'a-ble (mŏd'ĭ-fī'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [From MODIFY] Capable of being modified; liable to modification. — **mod'i-fi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **mod'i-fi'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

mod'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *modification*, L. *modificatio* a measuring. See MODIFY.] Act of modifying, or state of being modified; modified form or condition; state as modified; specif.: **a** Limitation; qualification; a limitation or restriction. **b** Alteration or change of a partial character; state of being so altered, or result of such alteration: a modified form. **c** *Scots Law.* The action of awarding or decreeing something done or paid in settlement; esp., a decree of a teind court awarding a suitable stipend to a minister. **d** *Philol.* Umlaut; mutation. **e** *Philos.* A mode of being. See MODE, *n.*, 6.

mod'i-fi-ca-tive (mŏd'ĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Modifying or qualifying. — *n.* That which modifies or qualifies, as a word.

mod'i-fi-ca'to-ry (-kā'tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending or serving to modify; modifying. *Max Müller.*

mod'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* MOD'I-FIED (-fīd); MOD'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *modifier*, L. *modificare*, *modificari*; *modus* limit + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See MODE; -FY.] **1.** To keep within bounds; to limit; also, to mitigate; assuage. *Obs.*
2. To limit or reduce in extent or degree; to moderate; qualify; lower.

He *modifies* his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

3. To differentiate into, or diversify by, different forms; to vary; — now merged in sense 4.
4. To change somewhat the form or qualities of; to alter somewhat; as, to *modify* a contrivance adapted to some mechanical purpose; to *modify* the terms of a contract.
5. In technical senses: **a** *Scots Law.* To award or decree

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model. † MEDDLE. [Obs.
mode'less, *a.* **1.** Unmeasured. **2.** Devoid of mode; — used in mystical writings. — **mode'less-ness**, *n.*
mo-del'iar (mō-dĕl'yär), *n.* [Kanarese *modaliga* chief, or Tamil *mudali* first. The pl. *mudaliyār* is a title in Ceylon.] A headman; a chief; a chief military officer. *Ceylon.*
modeling, *or* **modelling**, **board.** *Founding.* A board used to shape a loam mold.
modeling, *or* **modelling**, **plane.** A small plane, usually from one to five inches in length, and from a quarter to two inches in width, for planing rounded objects.
modeling, *or* **modelling**, **wax.** Beeswax melted with a little Venice turpentine, or other resinous material, and tinted with coloring matter, usually red, — used in modeling.
mod'el-ist, *n.* A maker of models.
mod'el-ize, *v. t.* To model; to form by a model; organize; also, to exemplify as a model. *Obs.*
mo-del'lion Var. of MODILLION.
mod'e-na (mŏd'ē-n*ȧ*), *n.* [From *Modena*, in Italy.] A deep purple color.
Mod'e-nese' (mŏd'ē-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* [It. *Modenese.*] Of or pertaining to Modena or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Modena.
moder. † MOTHER, MAUTHER.
mod'er, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *modérer.*] To moderate; check. *Obs.*
mod'er-a-ble, *a.* [L. *moderabilis.*] Moderate. *Obs.*
mod'er-ance, *n.* [OF., or LL. *moderantia.*] Moderation. *Obs.*
mod'er-ant (mŏd'ẽr-*ȧ*nt), *n.* [L. *moderans*, *antis*, p. pr.] That which moderates: a moderating thing or substance
mod'er-ant-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *modérantisme.*] Moderateness; specif., *F. Hist.*, the principles of the moderate party in politics — **mod'er-ant-ist**, *n.*
mod'er-ate-ly, *adv.* of MODERATE.
mod'er-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mod'er-a'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of moderation; specif., one favoring moderation in drinking rather than total abstinence.
mod'er-at-ism (mŏd'ẽr-*ȧ*-tĭz'm), *n.* Moderation in doctrines or opinions: the opinions or policy of any sect or party called "Moderate." — **mod'er-at-ist**, *n.*
mod'e-ra'to (mŏd'ē-rä'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* At a moderate tempo; moderately.
moderator lamp. See MODERATOR, 2.
mod'er-a'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mod'er-a'trix, *n.* [L.] Also **mod'er-a'tress**, **moderatrice.** A female moderator. *Obs.*
modere. † MODER, MOTHER.
moderkirke, *n.* [See MOTHER; KIRK.] A mother church. *Obs.*
moderless † MOTHERLESS.
mo-der'nall, *a.* Modern. *Obs.*
mod'ern-er, *n.* A modern. *Rare*
mo-der'ni-cide (mō-dûr'nĭ-sīd), *n.* See -CIDE, 1. *Nonce Word.*
mod'ern-ly, *adv* of MODERN; specif.: **a** In modern times *Now Rare. Milton.* **b** In a modern manner.
mod'est-less, *a.* Lacking modesty. *Obs.*
mod'est-y, *v. t.* To let slip for modesty's sake. *Nonce Use. Obs.*
modesty piece. A narrow piece of lace worn by a woman over the bosom with a low-necked bodice. *Obs.*
modewart. † MOLDWARP.
modi † MOODY.
mod'i-a'tion (mŏd'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *modiatio.*] *Law* A former duty payable on every tierce of wine. *Eng.*
mo-dic'i-ty (mō-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *modicitas*; cf. F. *modicité.*] Moderateness. *Obs.*
mo-dif'i-ca-ble (mō-dĭf'ĭ-k*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Modifiable. — **mo-dif'i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
mod'i-fi-cand', *n.* [L. *modificandus*, gerundive of *modificare.*] That which is to be modified.
mod'i-fi-cate, *v. t.* [See MODIFY.] To qualify; modify; restrict; differentiate. *Obs.*
mod'i-fi-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A modifier.
mod'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that modifies.

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as something to be done or paid, esp. the stipend of a parish minister. **b** *Gram.* To limit or restrict the meaning of; to qualify. **c** *Philol.* To change by umlaut. **d** *Philos.* To determine the, or a particular, mode of. See MODE, *n.*, 6.
Syn. — See QUALIFY.

mo·dil′lion (mô-dĭl′yŭn), *n.* [F. *modillon*, It. *modiglione.*] *Arch.* The enriched block or horizontal bracket generally found under the corona of the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite entablature, and sometimes, in a less ornamented form, in the Ionic and other orders. See ORDER, *n.*, *Illust.*

mo·di′o·lus (mô-dī′ô-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -OLI (-lī). [L., a small measure, dim. of *modius* the Roman corn measure.] *Anat.* The central bony column in the cochlea of the ear. — **mo·di′o·lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

mod′ish (mōd′ĭsh), *a.* According to the mode, or prevailing style; observing the fashion; conformed to the fashion; fashionable; as, a *modish* dress; a *modish* feast. *Dryden.* "*Modish* forms of address." *Barrow.* — **mod′ish·ly**, *adv.* — **mod′ish·ness**. *n.*

‖ **mo′diste′** (mô′dēst′), *n.* [F. See MODE; cf. MODIST.] One, esp. a woman, who makes, or deals in, articles of fashion, esp. of the fashionable dress of ladies; a dressmaker or milliner.

Mo′doc (mō′dŏk), *n.* One of a small tribe of Lutuamian Indians, formerly dwelling in northeastern California, but, after a long series of wars with the whites, placed part upon the Klamath reservation in Oregon, part upon the Quapaw in Oklahoma.

mod′u·lar (mŏd′ū-lȧr), *a.* [See MODULE.] **1.** *Arch.* Of or pertaining to a module.
2. Of or pertaining to a modulus.
modular equation, *Math.*, a relation connecting the moduli λ and κ when elliptic functions of argument u and modulus κ are used to express other elliptic functions of argument u/M and modulus λ, where M is called the *multiplier.* — **m. function**, *Math.*, a uniform function M, such that an algebraic equation connects $M(z)$ and $M\left(\frac{az+b}{cz+d}\right)$, where a, b, c, d are integers and $ad-bc=1$.

mod′u·late (mŏd′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *modulatus*, p. p. of *modulari* to measure, to modulate, fr. *modulus* a small measure, meter, melody, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** To form or adjust to, or regulate by, a certain proportion; to temper; to soften; to tone down.
2. To tune to a certain key or pitch; to vary or inflect in tone; to give tune to; as, to *modulate* the voice in reading.
3. To sing or intone.
4. *Music.* To make transition to (a note) in sounding a series of notes. *Obs.*

mod′u·late, *v. i.* *Music.* **a** To pass by regular chord progression from one key or tonality into another, or from one mode to another. **b** To pass by regular melodic progression from one note to another.

mod′u·la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *modulatio*: cf. F. *modulation.*] **1.** Act of modulating, or state of being modulated; specif.: **a** A forming according to a certain proportion; a tempering or toning down. **b** Inflection or varying of the voice musically; variation of key or pitch; a particular intonation or inflection of the voice. **c** A singing or making of music; a melody or musical sound.
2. *Music.* **a** See MODE, 1 **a** (2). **b** Act or process of changing, in the course of a piece, from one key to another; a shifting of tonality so that the succeeding tones center upon a new keynote; art of transition from one key to another, esp. of transition without a break in the melody or chord succession. A modulation is in general effected by introducing a tone of the new key which is foreign to the original. It is **passing** or **transient** unless carried to a cadence in the new key, when it is called **final**. The simplest modulations are those to the keys of the dominant or subdominant of the original key, or to the relative minors of these three keys, as from C major to G or F major, or to E, D, or A minor. Modulation is a most important resource for securing melodic and harmonic variety.
3. Melodious use of language, esp. in writing.
4. *Arch.* The determination of proportions in a classic order by means of the module, or unit, of length.

s	**DOH**[1]	f
	TE	m
f	ta le	
m	*LAH*	r
	la se se	
r	**SOH**	d
	sa ba fe	t
d	*FAH*	
t	**ME**	l
	ma re	
l	*RAY*	s
	ra de	
s	**DOH**	f

Modulator, 2, as used in the Tonic Sol-fa System, giving the essential notes (**DOH**, *RAY*, **ME**, etc.), with, at the right, their sharps (de, re, etc.), and, at the left, their flats (ra, ma, etc.), and, outside the lines, the initials of the notes in related scales, at the right those of the dominant — **f(ah)**, **s(oh)**, etc., — at the left those of the subdominant — **s(oh)**, **l(ah)**, etc.

mod′u·la′tor (mŏd′ū-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One that modulates. *Derham.*
2. *Music.* A chart indicating the relations both of the essential tones of a scale and of the scale to its related scales.

mod′u·la·to·ry (mŏd′ū-lȧ-tô-rĭ), *a.* *Music.* Of or pertaining to modulation.

mod′ule (mŏd′ūl), *n.* [F., or L. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE; cf. MODEL, MODULUS, MOLD matrix.] **1.** Measure; compass; capacity. *Obs.*
2. A plan or design on a small scale; also, a representation, as a plastic one, usually on a small scale. *Obs.*
3. An empty representation; a mere image. *Poetic. Obs.*
This counterfeit *module*. *Shak.*
4. A model or exemplar; pattern. *Poetic. Obs.*
5. A standard or unit of measurement; specif., one hundred liters per second, the legal Italian unit of flowing water.
6. *Arch.* The size of some one part, as the diameter or semidiameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of the other parts of a classical or nonclassical composition are regulated. Generally, for columns, the semidiameter is taken, and divided into a certain number of parts, called *minutes* (see MINUTE, *n.*, 4), though often the diameter is taken, and any dimension is said to be so many *modules* and *minutes* in height, breadth, or projection.
7. *Numis.* Diameter.
8. *Math.* = MODULUS. *Rare.*
9. *Gearing.* The pitch diameter of a gear wheel in millimeters divided by the number of teeth.
10. **a** A device used for measuring the flow of water, or for delivering a fixed volume of water, as in irrigation, consisting essentially of an orifice with a gate or other contrivance upstream to hold the water at a fixed height above the opening. **b** The volume discharged by such a device.

mod′u·lus (mŏd′ū-lŭs), *n.*; *L pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a small measure. See MODULE, *n.*] **1.** *Arch.* = MODULE, 6. *Obs.*
2. A real positive quantity, numerical or physical, that expresses the measure of some function, property, or effect, as of elasticity, strength, efficiency, etc., esp. under unit conditions; — often denoted by μ or M.
3. *Math.* **a** The absolute value of a complex number $a+ib$, written $|a+ib|$ and equal to $+\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$. Geometrically it is the line segment from the origin (or zero point) to the point $a+ib$. **b** *Theory of Numbers.* See RESIDUE, *n.*, 2.
4. A standard or norm.
5. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tænioglossate gastropods of tropical seas having no siphon and a depressed trochiform shell with a strongly toothed columella. It constitutes a family, **Mo·du′li·dæ** (mô-dū′lĭ-dē).
modulus of a machine, the efficiency of a machine. See EFFICIENCY, 2. — **m. of a matrix**, the corresponding determinant. — **m. of an elliptic integral** *or* **function**, the multiplier k in Legendre's elliptic integral of the first kind $F(\phi, k) = \int_0^\phi \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2\phi}}$. — **m. of an imaginary**, *Math.*, the real positive ratio of the imaginary to a root of 1. — **m. of a section**, *Engin.*, a function of the dimensions of the section proportional to the moment of resistance of the section (*W. C. Unwin*). It is equal to the moment of inertia (about the neutral axis) of a section subjected to bending, divided by the distance of the farthest stressed fiber from the neutral surface. — **m. of a system of logarithms**, *Math.*, the constant ratio of any logarithm in that system to the natural logarithm of the same number. — **m. of cubic compressibility**, *Mech.*, the ratio of the (intensity of) stress to the volume strain (change of volume divided by total volume) produced by it. — **m. of elasticity**. See ELASTICITY, *n.*, 1. Besides the common *modulus of elasticity* (**Young's modulus**), the *modulus of rigidity*, *modulus of cubic compressibility*, and *Poisson's ratio* are also *moduli of elasticity*, but are not commonly so called. — **m. of linear transformation**, the square of the determinant whose constituents are the coefficients taken as they stand in the equations of transformation. — **m. of resilience**. See RESILIENCE, *n.*, 2. — **m. of rigidity**. *Mech.* = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY. — **m. of rupture**, *Mech.*, the measure of the force which must be applied longitudinally in order to produce rupture. As determined experimentally its value in pounds per square inch is taken to be eighteen times the load in pounds required to break a horizontal bar of the material one inch square and supported at two points one foot apart, the load being at the midway point. — **m. of transverse elasticity**. = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.

mo′dus (mō′dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MODI (-dī). [L. See MODE.] **1.** Mode; manner.
2. **a** *Law.* The immediate manner in which property may be acquired, as occupation or prescription. See TITLE. **b** *Rom., Civil, & Early Eng. Law.* The manner, mode, restriction, or enlargement of rights under which the instrument making a gift or conveyance expressly directs that the subject of the gift or conveyance shall be enjoyed; hence, the mode, restriction, or the like, so imposed, or the clause in which it is expressed. Specif.: (1) The clause in a will or other instrument making a gift charging some obligation upon the enjoyment of the gift so that acceptance of the gift assumes the obligation. (2) Formerly, in conveyancing, a clause by which the estate granted was qualified from what otherwise would have been granted. **c** *Eccl. Law.* A customary mode (*modus decimandi*) of tithing by composition instead of by payment in kind.

‖ **mo′dus vi·ven′di** (vĭ-vĕn′dī). [L.] Mode, or manner, of living; hence, a temporary arrangement of affairs until disputed matters can be settled; specif., a temporary manner of conducting themselves in regard to matters in dispute agreed upon by convention or treaty by two or more states pending adjustment of the matters.

Mœ′ra (mē′rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. Μοῖρα.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess, or a goddess, of fate or destiny, who gives to all their portion of good or of evil. Hence in Homer she is often the goddess of death. See FATE, *n.*, 4.

Mœ′so–Goth′ic, *or* **Mœ′so-goth′ic** (mē′sô-gŏth′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mœso-Goths or their language. — *n.* The form of Gothic spoken by the Mœso-Goths. — **Mœso-Gothic alphabet**, a composite alphabet based on the Byzantine uncials of the 4th century, constructed about 350 A. D. by Ulfilas, or Wulfila, for his translation of the Gospels.

mo·fette′ (mô-fĕt′), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *mofeta.*] *Geol.* An emanation from the earth of noxious gas, chiefly carbon dioxide, marking the last stage of volcanic activity; also, the opening from which the gas issues.

moff (mŏf), *n.* A thin silk stuff made in Caucasia.

mo·fus′sil (mô-fŭs′ĭl), *n.* [Hind. *mufassal*, *mufassil*, fr. Ar. *mufaççal*, fr. *faççala* to separate.] In India, the provincial or rural districts; the country.

mog (mŏg), *v. i. & t.*; MOGGED (mŏgd); MOG′GING (mŏg′ĭng). [Etym. unknown.] To move away or on; to go off; to depart; to move slowly and steadily; to jog. *Dial.*

mog′i- (mŏj′ĭ-), **mog′o-** (mŏg′ô-). [Gr. μόγις with difficulty, μόγος labor.] Combining forms signifying *difficult*, *painful*; as, *mogi-* or *mogo*graphia; *mogi*phonia, difficulty in speech.

mog′i·graph′i·a (mŏj′ĭ-grăf′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MOGI-; -GRAPH.] *Med.* Difficulty in writing; writer's cramp. — **mog′i·graph′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

mog′i·la′li·a (-lā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μογιλάλος speaking with difficulty; μόγις with difficulty + λαλεῖν to speak.] *Med.* Difficulty in speaking; stammering.

Mo·gul′ (mô-gŭl′), *n.* [Per. *mughul*, a Mongolian, the Great Mogul, fr. source of MONGOL.] **1.** A person of the Mongolian race; specif.: **a** One of the Mongol conquerors of India or their descendants. **b** A follower of Genghis Khan.
2. Hence: [*l. c.*] **a** A great personage; magnate; autocrat. **b** A kind of white plum. **c** A mogul locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* **d** *pl.* Playing cards of a superior grade. *Now R.*
the Mogul, short for *the Great Mogul.*

Mo·gul′, *a.* Pert. to the Moguls or their empire in India.

mo′hair′ (mō′hâr′), *n.* [Ar. *mukhayyar* a kind of coarse camelot or haircloth. Cf. MOIRE.] **1.** A fine camlet made from the hair of the Angora goat, or an imitation of such fabric, now usually a smooth lustrous one of wool and cotton mixed; also, yarn of this hair. Cf. ALPACA, 3.
2. A garment of this fabric.
3. The long silky hair of the Angora goat.
4. A civilian; — a soldier's nickname. *Old Slang.*

Mo·ham′med·an (mô-hăm′ĕd-ăn), *a.* [From *Mohammed*, fr. Ar. *muḥammad* praiseworthy, highly praised.] Of or pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion and institutions founded by Mohammed.
Mohammedan calendar, a lunar calendar reckoning from the year of the hegira, 622 A. D. Thirty of its years constitute a cycle, of which the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th are leap years, having 355 days; the others are common, having 354 days. By the following tables any Mohammedan date may be changed into the Christian date, or vice versa, for the years 1900–1935 A. D.

MONTHS OF THE MOHAMMEDAN YEAR

1 **Muharram** ... 30	5 **Jumada I** 30	9 **Ramadan** 30
2 **Safar** 29	6 **Jumada II** 29	10 **Shawwal** 29
3 **Rabia I** 30	7 **Rajab** 30	11 **Zu'lkadah**. ... 30
4 **Rabia II**. 29	8 **Shaban** 29	12 **Zu'lhijjah**. ... 29*

* In leap year, 30 days.

A. H.		A. D.	A. H.		A. D.
1317	begins	May 12, 1899	1336*	begins	Oct. 17, 1917
1318		May 1, 1900	1337		Oct 7, 1918
1319*		Apr 20, 1901	1338*		Sept. 26, 1919
1320		Apr. 10, 1902	1339		Sept 15, 1920
1321†		Mar. 30, 1903	1340		Sept. 4, 1921
1322*		Mar. 18, 1904	1341*		Aug 24, 1922
1323		Mar 8, 1905	1342		Aug 14, 1923
1324		Feb 25, 1906	1343		Aug. 2, 1924
1325*		Feb. 14, 1907	1344*		July 22, 1925
1326		Feb. 4, 1908	1345		July 12, 1926
1327*		Jan 23, 1909	1346*		July 1, 1927
1328		Jan. 13, 1910	1347		June 20, 1928
1329		Jan 2, 1911	1348		June 9, 1929
1330*		Dec. 22, 1911	1349*		May 29, 1930
1331		Dec 11, 1912	1350		May 19, 1931
1332		Nov. 30, 1913	1351‡		May 7, 1932
1333*		Nov. 19, 1914	1352*		April 26, 1933
1334		Nov. 9, 1915	1353		April 16, 1934
1335		Oct. 28, 1916	1354		April 5, 1935

* Leap year. † First year of the 45th cycle.
‡ First year of the 46th cycle

The following general rule for finding the date of commencement of any Mohammedan year has a maximum error of a day: Multiply 970,224 by the Mohammedan year, point off six decimal places, and add 621.5774. The whole number will be the year A. D., and the decimal multiplied by 365 will give the day of the year. — **M. Era**, the era in use in Mohammedan countries. See ERA; MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR. — **M. year**, the year used by Mohammedans, consisting of twelve lunar months without intercalation, so that they retrograde through all the seasons in about 32½ years. The Mohammedan era begins with the year 622 A. D. (see HEGIRA), the first day of the Mohammedan year 1318 being May 1, 1900, according to the Gregorian calendar.

Mo·ham′med·an, *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islamism; one who professes Mohammedanism.

Mo·ham′med·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion, doctrines, or precepts, of Mohammed, chiefly contained in the Koran; Islam.

Mo·ham′med·an·ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make conformable to the principles, or customs and rites, of, or to convert to, Mohammedanism. — **Mo·ham′med·an·i·za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

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modiliche. † MOODILY
Mo′din (mō′dĭn). *Bib*
Mo·di′o·la (mô-dī′ô-lȧ), *n* [NL., fr. L. *modiolus*. See MODIOLUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sea mussels closely allied to *Mytilus*.
modir. † MOTHER.
modirhede. † MOTHERHEAD
Mod′ish, Lady Betty (mŏd′ĭsh). In Cibber's "The Careless Husband," a charming coquettish lady of fashion, who flirts with Lord Foppington, but really loves Lord Morelove.
mod′ist (mōd′ĭst), *n.* A follower of the fashion.
mo′di·us (mō′dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MODII (-ī). [L.] **1.** See MEASURE, *Table*.
2. *Class. Archæol.* A tall, cylindrical headdress like that characteristic in figures of Cybele.
mo′di-warp. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOLDWARP.
‖ **mo′do et for′ma.** [L.] In manner and form.
mo′dre. † MOTHER.
Mo′dred (mō′drĕd), *n.* A knight of the Round Table, the rebellious nephew of King Arthur. He was slain in battle
mods, *n. pl.* Short for *moderations* See MODERATION, 4 *Colloq*
mod′u·lant (mŏd′ū-lănt), *n.* [L *modulans*, *-antis*, p pr.] That which modulates.
mod′u·late, *a.* Modulated.
mod′u·la·tive (mŏd′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to modulate. — **modulative accent.** = MUSICAL ACCENT.
mod′ule. *v. t.* [See MODULE, *n.*, MODULATE.] To model; also, to modulate, as in singing. *Obs.*
mod′ul·et. *n.* A little model. *Obs.*
mod′ul·ize. *v. t.* To model; also, to regulate or organize. *Obs.*
mo′dum·ite (mō′dōōm-īt), *n.* [From *Modum*, Norway.] *Min.* = SKUTTERUDITE.
modur. † MOTHER.
‖ **mo′dus de·ci·man′di** (dĕs′ĭ-măn′dī). [L.] See MODUS, 2 c.
‖ **mo′dus o′pe·ran′di** (ŏp′ē-răn′dī). [L.] Manner or mode of operating or working.
‖ **mo′dus po′nens.** [L.] *Logic.* A mode of reasoning from a hypothetical or conditional premise, according to which if the antecedent be affirmed the consequent is affirmed; thus, If A is true, B is true: but A is true: therefore, B is true
‖ **mo′dus tol′lens.** [L.] *Logic.* A mode of reasoning from a conditional proposition, according to which if the consequent be denied the antecedent is denied: thus, If A is true, B is true; but B is false: therefore A is false.
mod′wall′. Obs. form of WITWALL or WOODWALL.
mody † MOODY.
mod′y (mŏd′ĭ), *a.* [From MODE.] Modish. *Obs.*
modynesse. † MOODINESS.
modyre. † MOTHER.
moe. † MO, MOW, grimace.
Mo′ed (mō′ĕd), *n.* [Heb. *mō'ēd* established time, holiday.] See MISHNA.
moed. † MOOD.
moeder. † MOTHER.
mo′el·line (mō′ĕ-lĭn), *n.* [F. *moelle*, marrow, fr L. *medulla.*] A kind of unguent for the hair.
mo′el·lon (mō′ĕ-lŏn; *F.* mwĕ′lôN′), *n.* [F.] Rubble masonry.
Mœ′so-Goth′, *or* **Mœ′so-goth′** (mē′sô-gŏth′), *n.* See GOTH, 1
Mo′eth (mō′ĕth). *Bib*
moevable. † MOVABLE.
moeve, mofe, moffe. † MOVE
mof·fette′. Var. of MOFETTE
mof′fle. † MUFFLE.
mof′fle (mŏf′'l). Dial Eng var. of MAFFLE.
moffs (mŏfs), *n. pl.* = MORPHIDITES.
mo·fus′sil·ite, *n.* One who lives in the mofussil. *Anglo-Ind.*
mog. † MAY, a male relative.
mog. Dial. var of MUG, *v*
mogador gum, mogadore gum, etc. [From *Mogador*, seaport in Morocco.] = GUM MOGADOR, GUM MOGADORE, etc.
Mog·dad′ cof′fee (mŏg-dăd′). [Native name on the Senegal River.] = NEGRO COFFEE.
moget, moghet. Vars. of MUGGET. *Obs or Dial. Eng*
mog′gan (mŏg′ăn), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** A long stocking without a foot: a stocking; also, a closely fitting knit sleeve
2 A leg; — used in *pl*
mog′gio (mŏd′jō), *n.* [It] An old Italian dry measure, varying widely. Hence, a land measure (amount of land on which a moggio of seed is sown). See MEASURE, *Table*
mog′gy (mŏg′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-ĭz) *Dial. or Slang, Eng* **1** A cow or calf; — a pet name
2 A slattern.
Mo·ghal′ (mô-gŭl′) Rare var. of MOGUL.
moghe. † MOTH; MOW, a heap of grain.
moght † *mought*, obs or dial pret. of MAY.
Mo·ghul′. Var. of MOGUL
mo·gig′ra·phy (mô-jĭg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Mogigraphia
mo·gil′a·lism (mô-jĭl′ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* Mogilalia
mog′i·pho′ni·a (mŏj′ĭ-fō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL See MOGI-; -PHONE.] *Med.* Difficulty in speaking caused by overuse or strain of the voice
mog′i·to′ci·a (-tō′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *mogi-* + Gr τόκος childbirth.] Difficult parturition.
mo′go (mō′gō), *n.* [Native name.] An aboriginal stone hatchet. *Australia*
mog′o- (mŏg′ô-) See MOGI-.
mog′o·graph′i·a (-grăf′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* = MOGIGRAPHIA.
Mogor † MOGUL.
Mograbi, Mogrebbin, Mogrebee, etc Vars. of MAUGRABEE, MAUGRABIN
mo′guey (mō′gē) Var of MOKI, a raft
mogul type See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
Mo·gun′tine (mô-gŭn′tĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to Moguntia, now Mainz (Mayence), in Germany.
mo′ha (mō′hȧ), *n* [Cf. F *moha.*] Italian millet.
mo·ha′bat (mô-hä′bȧt), *n.* [Ar. *muhābah*, lit, friendship, respect.] *Moham. Law* A transaction in the form of a sale, but which, from inadequacy of price, is treated in law as a gift.
Moham *Abbr.* Mohammedan
Mo·ham′med·ism (mô-hăm′ĕd-ĭz'm), *n.* = MOHAMMEDANISM

Mo-ha′ve (mȯ-hä′vā), *n.* One of a tribe of Yuman Indians on the lower Colorado River, in Arizona and California. They are self-supporting agriculturists, boatmen, and laborers. Physically they are among the finest of the Indians.

Mo′hawk (mō′hôk), *n.* **1**. An Indian of the principal tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy, formerly occupying the Mohawk Valley, New York. They sided with the English in the Revolutionary War, fleeing to Canada, where they have since resided. They are now prosperous farmers.
2. The language of the Mohawks.
3. = MOHOCK, 2. *Rare.*

Mo-hi′can (mō-hē′kăn), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly residing in Connecticut and eastern New York. The Pequot Indians, of whom the **Mohegans** were a rebel band, were probably a division of the *Mohicans*, or *Mahicans*, whose main seat appears to have been originally along the Hudson. There are still some mixed-blood descendants of the Mohegans in Connecticut.

mo′ho (mō′hō), *n.* [NL., fr. Hawaiian.] **a** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of Hawaiian honey eaters having pectoral tufts of yellow feathers, which were formerly used to ornament the state robes. **b** A bird of this genus. **c** A small flightless extinct Hawaiian rail (*Pennula ecaudata*). **d** An extinct New Zealand gallinule (*Notornis mantelli*). See NOTORNIS.

Mo′hock (mō′hŏk), *n.* **1**. = MOHAWK, 1 & 2. *Obs.*
2. One of certain ruffians, often aristocrats, who in gangs committed outrages in the London streets in the early part of the 18th century.

mohr (mōr), *n.* [Ar. *mor.*] A West African gazelle (*Gazella mohr*) having horns on which are eleven or twelve prominent rings. It is one of the species which produce bezoar.

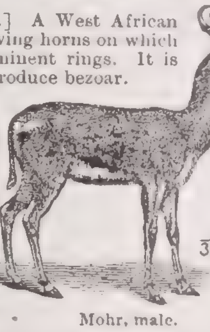

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Mohr, male.

Mohr′o-den′dron (mōr′ō-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [NL., after C. T. *Mohr* (b. 1824), Amer. botanist + Gr. δένδρον tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of styracaceous trees, the snowdrop trees, of the southern United States. They have large white bell-shaped drooping 4-merous flowers, borne in clusters before the leaves develop, and succeeded by dry winged fruits.

Mohr's salt (mōrz). *Chem.* Ferrous ammonium sulphate, $Fe(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, a light green crystalline salt.

mo′hur (mō′hŭr), *n.* [Hind., fr. Per. *muhur*, *muhr*, a gold coin, a seal, seal ring.] A gold coin long in circulation in India, usually worth something over $7, but varying. The latest one, authorized in 1835, was worth $7.097 and was legally equal to fifteen rupees.

moi′der (moi′dẽr), *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1**. To distract; perplex; bother; worry.
2. To wrap up too much; to smother; crowd; encumber.
3. To toil; — with *away.*

moi′dore (moi′dōr), *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit., coin of gold. Cf. MONEY; AUREATE.] See COIN.

moi′e-ty (moi′ĕ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *moitié*, L. *medietas*, fr. *medius* middle, half. See MID, *a.;* cf. MEDIATE, MEDIETY.] **1**. One of two equal parts; a half; as, a *moiety* of an estate, of goods, or of profits; the *moiety* of a jury, or of a nation. *Shak.*
2. An indefinite part or portion.
3. A share or portion, esp. a small one. *Obs.*
4. (One's better) half. *Humorous. Obs. or R.*

moil (moil), *n.* *Mining.* A steel bar, varying from a few inches to about 2½ feet in length, sharpened to a point or a chisel end, for hand use, and occasionally used instead of a pick when accuracy of cutting is required, as in making hitches for timbers. Cf. GAD, *n.*, 3.

moil (moil), *v. t.;* MOILED (moild); MOIL′ING. [ME. *moillen* to wet, OF. *moillier*, *muiller*, F. *mouiller*, fr. (assumed) LL. *molliare*, fr. L. *mollis* soft. See MOLLIFY.] **1**. To moisten or wet; to daub; to make dirty; to soil; *Obs.*, to defile. *Obs. or Archaic & Dial.*

> Thou . . . doest thy mind in dirty pleasures *moil.* *Spenser*

2. To tire; weary; worry; torment. *Obs.*
3. To root; to burrow in. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

moil, *v. i.* **1**. To soil one's self in the mire or wet; to lie or wallow (in mire). *Obs.*
2. To work hard, sometimes in the mire or wet; to work with painful effort; to labor; toil; drudge.

> Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loathes *Dryden*

3. To distress one's self. *Obs. except Dial. Eng.*, to be fidgety, restless, or confused; to worry.
4. To burrow. *Obs.*

moil, *n.* **1**. Hard work; labor; drudgery; toil.

> Up and down in ceaseless *moil.* *Whittier.*

2. Disorder; confusion; turmoil; fig., trouble; vexation.
3. Mud; mire. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A spot; a defilement.

> The *moil* of death upon them. *Mrs Browning*

‖ **moire** (mwär; mōr), *n.* [F., fr. E. MOHAIR.] Orig., a kind of watered mohair; later, any textile fabric to which a watered appearance is given in calendering; a watered silk.

‖ **moi′ré′** (mwä′rā′; mō′rā), *a.* [F., p. p of *moirer* to water (silk, etc.). See MOIRE.] Watered; having a watered or clouded appearance; — as of silk or metals.

moi-ré′ (mwä-rā′; mō′rā), *v. t.;* MOI-RÉED′ (-rād′; -rād); MOI-RÉE′ING (-ĭng). Also **moire**. [F. *moiré.*] To give a watered or clouded appearance to (a surface). Cf. MOIRE, *n.*, and MOIRÉ MÉTALLIQUE.

‖ **moi′ré′** (mwä′rā′; mō′rā), *n.* **1**. A watered, clouded, or frosted appearance on textile fabrics or metallic surfaces.
2. Erroneously, moire, the fabric.

‖ **moire′ an′tique′** (mwär′ äN′tēk′; mōr′); *pl.* MOIRES ANTIQUES (mwär′-zäN′tēk′). [F.] A superior kind of thick silk moire.

‖ **moi′ré′ mé′tal′lique′** (mwä′rā′ mā′tȧ′lēk′; mō′rā). [F.] A crystalline or frosted appearance produced by some acids on tin plate; also, the tin plate thus treated.

Mo′is (mō′ēz), *n. pl.* A group of tribes of primitive culture inhabiting the highlands between the Mekong River and the coast of Anam. They are dolichocephalic, of a whitish complexion, with wavy hair, and straight eyes, and have some cultural traits resembling those of the Malayan peoples They are classed as Indonesian or Caucasoid by some authorities.

moist (moist), *a.* [ME. *moiste*, OF. *moiste*, F. *moite*, prob. fr. L. *muccidus*, for *mucidus*, moldy, musty. Cf. MUCUS, MUCID.] **1**. Slightly or moderately wet; damp; humid; not dry; of the eyes, tearful; watery; of a climate, season, etc., rainy; wet; as, a *moist* air. "*Moist* eyes." *Shak.*
2. Fresh, or new; not stale; of plants, juicy; not dry or withered. *Obs.* "A draft of *moist* and corny ale." *Chaucer.*
3. Productive of moisture or water; bringing rain or wet; containing liquid, as water. *Obs.*
4. Watery; liquid. *Obs.*
5 Connected or accompanied with liquid; specif.: **a** Accompanied with tears. *Poetic.* "Our *moist* vows." *Milton.* **b** Characterized by the use of liquid, as a process. **c** Characterized by the discharge or exudation of liquid; as, *moist* eczema. **d** Suggestive of the presence of liquid; — said of sounds heard in auscultation.

Syn. — MOIST, DAMP, DANK, HUMID. MOIST often suggests little more than the negation of dryness; it applies in general to that which is but slightly wet; DAMP frequently connotes unpleasant or disagreeable moisture; DANK, penetrating or unwholesome dampness; as, "its [the chaise's] *moist* and glistening top, and its splashing wheels" (*Hawthorne*); "I have heard Coleridge talk, with eager musical energy, two stricken hours, his face radiant and *moist*" (*Carlyle*); a *moist* sponge; "the air, imprisoned also, close and *damp*" (*Milton*); "a *damp* day and a chill night" (*H. James*); *damp* sheets, *damp* stockings; "Is it physical to walk unbraced and suck up the humors of the *dank* morning?" (*Shak.*); "The dingle was wet and *dank*, from the dews" (*Borrow*); "the smell, cold, oppressive, and *dank*" (*Shelley*). HUMID is chiefly poetical or scientific; as, "a rainbow . . . with all its *humid* train of glory" (*Hazlitt*); "an idle tongue, a *humid* eye, and steps luxurious" (*Keats*); a *humid* condition of the atmosphere. Cf. HAZE.

moist chamber, *Micros.*, a small covered dish or compartment which is kept moist to facilitate the growth of microörganisms under observation. — **m. color** *or* **colour**, a water-color pigment in the form of a paste. — **m. gangrene**. *Med.* See GANGRENE. — **m. sugar**, partially refined and imperfectly crystallized sugar of a light brownish color and a slightly sticky feeling. *Eng.* — **m. tetter**, *Med.*, eczema.

mois′ten (mois′'n), *v. t.;* MOIS′TENED (-'nd); MOIS′TEN-ING. **1**. To make moist or damp; to wet slightly or moderately.

> A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside *Bacon*

2. To soften by making moist; to make tender. *Obs. & R.*

> It *moistened* not his executioner's heart with any pity *Fuller.*

to moisten one's clay, to drink. *Humorous.* — **to m. the lips, throat**, etc., to take a drink.

mois′ten, *v. i.* **1**. To produce a moist condition; to wet.
2. To become moist, as the eyes.

moist′ful (moist′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of moisture. *Rare.*

mois′ture (mois′t̬ūr), *n.* [OF. *moistour*, F. *moiteur.*] **1**. Quality or state of being moist or damp; moistness; a moderate degree of wetness. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
2. That which moistens or makes damp or wet; exuding fluid; liquid in small quantity.

> All my body's *moisture*
> Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat *Shak.*

3. The liquid part of a body; the humors believed in the Middle Ages to be inherent in living things. *Obs.*
4. A noxious dampness, as an exhalation or exudation.
5. Liquid. *Obs.*

moist′y (mois′tĭ), *a.* **1**. New; not stale. *Obs.* "*Moisty* ale." *Chaucer.*
2. Moist; wet; as, *moisty* weather.

mo-jar′ra (mō-här′ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Any of certain basslike marine fishes (mostly of tropical seas, and having a deep, compressed body, protractile mouth, and large silvery scales) constituting the family Gerridæ, as *Gerres plumieri*, found from Florida to Brazil and used as food. Also, any of numerous other fishes of similar appearance but belonging to other families, Holocentridæ, Cichlidæ, Chætodontidæ, etc.

moke (mōk), *n.* *Slang or Dial.* **a** A donkey. *Thackeray.* **b** A stupid person; a dolt; a donkey. **c** A horse. *Australia.* **d** A negro. *U. S.* **e** *Theat. Slang.* More fully *musical moke.* A performer, as a minstrel, who plays on several instruments.

mo′ki (mō′kē), *n.* [Maori.] The bastard trumpeter (*Latris ciliaris*). *New Zealand.*

mo′ki, *n.* Also **mo′ki-hi** (mō′kē-hē). [Maori.] A kind of Maori raft of dried bulrushes; a moguey.

mo′ko (mō′kō), *n.* [Maori.] The kind of tattooing practiced among the higher ranks of the Maoris; also, a pattern of it. — *v. t.* To tattoo in moko.

mo′ko-mo′ko, *n.* [Maori.] A common small lizard (*Lygosoma moco*) of New Zealand.

mo′la (mō′lȧ), *n.* [L. See 2d MOLE.] A mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a false conception; a mole.

mo′lar (mō′lȧr), *a.* [L. *moles* mass.] **1**. *Mech.* Of or pert. to a mass of matter; — said of the properties or motions of masses, as disting. from those of molecules or atoms.
2. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to, or containing, a mole, or gram-molecular weight; as, the *molar* volume (volume occupied by a mole); a *molar* solution (one containing one mole of solute to the liter). A *decimolar* solution contains one tenth of a mole, and a *centimolar* solution one hundredth of a mole, per liter. In this sense also **molal**.

mo′lar (mō′lȧr), *a.* [L. *molaris*, fr. *mola* mill, fr. *molere* to grind in a mill. See MILL the machine.] **1**. **a** Having power to grind; grinding; as, the *molar* teeth. **b** Of or pertaining to the molar teeth. See MOLAR, *n.*
2. *Med.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, a mola, or uterine mole; as, *molar* pregnancy.

molar glands, *Anat.*, several large buccal glands opening into the mouth by ducts opposite the last molar tooth.

mo′lar, *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Also **molar tooth**. A tooth adapted for grinding by having a broad rounded or flattened (though often ridged or tuberculated) surface; specif., in mammals, one of the cheek teeth (usually modified for grinding or crushing) behind the incisors and canines, broadly including the *premolars* (which see), but more exactly restricted to the posterior pairs (three in each jaw on each side in man) not preceded by deciduous teeth. See DENTAL FORMULA, TOOTH. **b** A process, with a grinding surface, on the inner aspect of the mandible of an insect or crustacean.

mo-las′ses (mō-lăs′ĕz; -ĭz), *n.; pl.* MOLASSES. [Pg. *melaço*, fr. L. *mellaceus* honeylike, honey-sweet, *mel*, *mellis*, honey; cf. Sp. *melaza*, F. *mélasse.* See MELLIFLUOUS.] **1**. The thick, brown or dark-colored, viscid sirup which drains from sugar in the process of manufacture. Ordinarily the first molasses obtained in making raw sugar is boiled down till more sugar can be removed, leaving "second molasses." This, in turn, may be made to yield a third sugar, and "third molasses," an impure sticky product fit only for the manufacture of rum. The molasses called in the trade **New Orleans molasses** is lighter and of a larger sugar content than that called **Porto Rico molasses**, which has a rummy flavor. Cf. TREACLE.

> Standard *molasses* is *molasses* containing not more than twenty-five (25) per cent of water nor more than five (5) per cent of ash. *U. S. Dept. Agric.*

2. A sweet sirup from vegetable juice or sap; as, maple *molasses.* *Rare or Colloq., U. S.*
3. An alcoholic liquor made from molasses. *Obs. Scot.*

mo-la′ve (mō-lä′vā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *molavin.*] A large verbenaceous timber tree (*Vitex geniculata*) of the Philippine Islands; also, its durable hard yellow wood, which is one of the most valuable for general construction.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* [ME. *moul*, prob. confused with *mold* earth. See MOLD to become moldy.] **1**. A growth or discoloration produced on various forms of organic matter, esp. when damp or decaying. It is caused by minute saprophytic fungi, chiefly of the class Phycomycetes and order Mucorales, as the common gray mold of bread (*Mucor mucedo*). Others, as the common green cheese mold (*Penicillium crustaceum*), are of the order Aspergillales of the Ascomycetes; others occur among the Fungi Imperfecti, and may be only conidial stages of higher forms. Cf. MILDEW.
2. A mold fungus.

mold, mould, *v. i. & t.;* MOLD′ED or MOULD′ED; MOLD′ING or MOULD′ING. [From the p. p. of ME. *moulen;* cf. Icel. *mygla* to grow musty, *mugga* drizzling mist, mugginess,

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Mo-ham′med-ize (mō-hăm′ĕd-īz), *v. t.* = MOHAMMEDANIZE. — **Mo-ham′med-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* [MOHA-
mo′har (mō′hȧr). Var. of
mo′har, *n.* [Nepalese.] See COIN.
mo-har′ra. Var. of MOJARRA.
Mo-har′ram. Var. of MUHARRAM. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.
‖ **mo′ha′tra′** (mō′ȧ′trȧ′), *n.* [F. & Sp., fr. Ar. *mukhātarah* risk.] *Fr. Law.* A usurious transaction consisting in a nominal sale of goods at a certain price on credit and repurchasing immediately at a less price for ready money.
Mo-hawk′i-an, *a.* [From the *Mohawk* River, New York.] *Geol.* Designating the middle division of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian) in New York. Also *n.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Moh′di. Var. of MAHDI.
mohe. ✝ MOW, may.
Mo-he′gan (mō-hē′găn), *n.* See MOHICAN.
moher. ✝ MOHAIR
Moh′mand (mō′mȧnd), *n.* One of a warlike Pathan people of the district between the Kabul and Swat rivers in the Northwest Frontier Province of India
mohn′-seed′ (mōn′-), *n.* [G. *mohn* poppy.] Poppy seed.
Mo′hock, *v. t.* To maltreat or attack in the manner of the Mohawks, or Mohocks. — **Mo′hock-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* [HOE.
mo-hoe′ (mō-hō′). Var. of MA-
mo-hol′, **mo-holl′**. ✝ MAHAL.
Mo′ho-la (mō′hō-lȧ). *D. Bib.*
mo-ho′li (mō-hō′lĭ). Var. of MAHOLI.
Mo′ho-li (mō′hō-lī). *D. Bib.*
mohr. ✝ MOHUR. [PINCHCOCK.
Mohr′ pinch′cock′ (mōr) See
Mohs' scale (mōz). *Min.* A scale of hardness introduced by F. Mohs. See HARDNESS
moht. ✝ *mought*, obs or dial pret. of MAY. [HAMMEDAN.
Mo-hum′ma-dan. Var. of MO-
Mo-hur′rum Var. of MUHARRAM. [MAHWA TREE.
moh′wa tree (mō′wȧ). Var. of
moich ✝ MOCH, *a.*
moi′der (moi′dẽr), *v. i.* *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1**. To talk incoherently or foolishly; wander. **2**. To toil.
moien. ✝ MOYEN.
moif. ✝ MOVE.
moil (*dial.* moil). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of MULE.
moil, *n.* [See MULLEY.] A hornless ox or cow. *Dial. Eng.*
moile. Var. of MOIL, MOYLE.
moil′er, *n.* One who moils; a toiler; a drudge.
moiles (moilz). *n.* [Cf. F. *meule.* *Oxf. E D.*] *Glass Making.* Metallic oxide adhering to the glass knocked from the end of the blowpipe. *Knight.*
moil′ey (moil′ĭ), *n.* [From MOIL.] = MULLEY. *Scot. & Dial*
moil′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of MOIL. — **moil′ing-ly**, *adv.*
moillere. ✝ MULIER, a wife.
moillerye, *n* [*moillere*, obs. var of MULIER + 1st *-y*] Womankind. *Obs.* [some.
moil′some (moil′sŭm), *a.* Toil-
moine ✝ MINE, *n.*
moi′neau (moi′nō; *F* mwȧ′nō′), *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A small bastion before a curtain to check small-arm fire. *Obs. or R.*
moi′nes, *n.* [OF. *moinesse*, fem. of *moine* monk.] A nun *Obs.*
moi′o (moi′ō), *n.* [Pg] See MEASURE.
moir. ✝ MORE, *a. & adv.*
Moi′ra (moi′rȧ), *n.; pl* -RÆ (-rē). [NL., fr. Gr. Μοῖρα.] See MŒRA.
moireen. ✝ MOREEN.
moir′ette′ (mwär′ĕt′), *n* [*moire* + *-ette.*] A fabric imitating moire
moi-rol′o-gist (moi-rŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [NGr μοιρολόγι, μυρολόγι, lamentation, fr. Gr. μοῖρα fate + λόγος word.] In modern Greece, a hired mourner.
Mois, *n.* [F., month.] Low Sunday or the preceding month or fortnight: also, the Easter dues then payable. *Obs.*
moise (moiz), *v. i.* To thrive; improve; mend. *Dial. Eng.*
moison. *n.* [OF.] *Obs.* **1**. *Music.* A measure. **2**. Dimension; size
mois′san-ite (mois′ăn-īt), *n.* *Min.* Native carborundum (carbon silicide), identified by H. Moissan in the Diablo Cañon meteoric iron.
moist. ✝ MOST, MUST.
moist, *v. t.* To moisten; to slake the thirst of; fig., to soften. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mois′ten-er (mois′'n-ẽr), *n* One that moistens.
moist′i-fy, *v. t.* To moisten. *R*
moist′ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **moist′ish-ness**. *n.* [ture; dry.
moist′less, *a* Without mois-
moist′ly, *adv.* In a moist manner: specif., *Obs.*, drunkenly.
moist′ness, *n* See -NESS.
mois′ture. *v. t.* To moisten: dampen. *Obs.*
mois′ture-less. *a.* See LESS
moit. ✝ MOTE, a height
moit (moit). Dial. var. of MITE.
moitee. ✝ MOIETY.
moith. ✝ MATHE, a grub
moi′ther (moi′thẽr). Var. of MOIDER.
moits (moits). [E. dial.] *Wool-growing* A piece of foreign vegetable matter, as of stick and scrub, found in wool; — usually *pl.* *Dial. Eng. & Australia.* — **moit′y**, *a.* *Dial. Eng. & Australia.* [MOHAVE.
Mo-ja′ve (mō-hä′vā). Var. of
mok. ✝ MOCK, MUCK.
mo′ka (mō′kȧ). Mocha coffee. See COFFEE, 3.
‖ **mo-kad′dam** (mō-kŭd′ŭm), *n* [Ar. *muqaddam*] A headman or chief. *India*
mokadour. ✝ MUCKENDER.
mo′ka-mo′ka (mō′kä-mō′kä) Var. of MOKO-MOKO.
moke. ✝ MOCK.
moke (mōk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mökkr* a dense cloud.] A fog or mist; foggy weather. *Dial Eng.*
moke (mōk), *n.* A mesh of a net, or of anything netlike *Dial. Eng.*
mokel ✝ MICKLE.
mokerard, *n.* [Cf MUCKERER, MUCKER to scrape together.] A miser. *Obs.*
mokere ✝ MUCKER, *v.*
mokerer ✝ MUCKERER.
Mo′ki (mō′kē), *n.* = HOPI.
mo′ki-ha′na (mō′kē-hä′nä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A rutaceous tree (*Melicope anisata*) of the Sandwich Islands, having fragrant wood used in ornaments.
mo′ki-hi Var. of MOKI, a raft.
mokke ✝ MOCK.
mo′kum (mō′kŭm), *n.* [Jap. *mokume.*] A kind of alloy, first introduced from Japan, used in decorative work on gold and silver articles.
mok′y (mōk′ĭ), *a.* [See MOKE fog.] Foggy: misty; murky. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mol. Var. of MULL. [cule.
mol. *Abbr.* Molecular; mole-
mol. *Chem.* Var. of MOLE
Mo′la (mō′lȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. MOLEBUT] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sunfish.
Mol′a-da (mŏl′ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
Mol′a-dah (mŏl′ȧ-dȧ: mō-lā′dȧ) *Bib.* [horse's bit. *Obs.*
molan, *n.* [Cf. MOLLET.] A
mo-lar′i-form (mō-lăr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like, or having the shape of, a molar tooth
mo′la-rim′e-ter (mō′lȧ-rĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *molaris* millstone + *-meter.*] A thermometer for measuring the temperature of meal as it flows from the place where it is ground.
mo′la-ry (mō′lȧ-rĭ), *a.* Adapted for grinding; molar
mo-lass′, *n.* = MOLASSES, 3. *Obs. Scot.*
mo-lasse′ (mō-làs′), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A series of sedimentary deposits in Switzerland and vicinity, belonging chiefly to the Miocene
mo-las′sied (mō-lăs′ĭd), *a.* Impregnated with molasses.
mo-las′sy (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or impregnated with, molasses.
mo-la′ta. ✝ MULATTO.
Mol′a-thi (mŏl′ȧ-thī). *D. Bib.*
Mol′a-thite (-thīt). *D. Bib.*
mo-la′to ✝ MULATTO.
molavee. ✝ MOOLVEE.
molayne. ✝ MOLAN.
mol′ber-y. ✝ MULBERRY.

Sw. *mögla* to grow moldy Cf. MUGGY, MOLD fungous growth.] To become, or cause to be, moldy ; to be covered or filled, or to cover or fill, in whole or in part, with mold.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* [ME. *molde*, AS. *molde;* akin to D. *mul*, G. *mull*, *mulm*, OHG. *molt*, *molta*, Icel. *mold*, Dan. *muld*, Sw. *mull*, Goth. *mulda*, and E. *meal* flour. See MEAL ; cf. MOLE an animal.] **1**. Crumbling, soft, friable earth; esp., earth containing the remains or constituents of organic matter, and suited to the growth of plants ; soil : humus.
2. The ground ; earth, as for a grave ; hence, a grave. *Obs. or Archaic or Scot.* (usually in *pl.*) *or Dial. Eng.*
For thee was a *mold* meant
Ere thou of mother camest. *Longfellow.*
3. Earthy material ; the matter of which anything is formed ; composing substance ; material.
The ethereal *mold*,
Incapable of stain. *Milton.*
Nature formed me of her softest *mold*. *Addison*
4. The earth on which we dwell ; also, the land of a particular country or region. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

mold, mould, *n.* [ME. *molde*, OF. *mole*, *modle*, F. *moule*, fr. L. *modulus*. See MODEL.] **1**. The matrix, or cavity, in which anything is shaped, and from which it takes its form; also, the body or mass containing the cavity ; as, a sand *mold* for casting metals ; a jelly *mold*. *Milton.*
2. That on which, or in accordance with which, anything is modeled or formed ; anything which serves to regulate the size, form, etc., as the pattern or template used by a shipbuilder, carpenter, or mason.
The glass of fashion and the *mold* of form. *Shak.*
3. Cast ; character ; nature ; kind.
Helen, whose spirit was of softer *mold* *Shelley.*
4. Form ; shape; also, body or corporeal form. "Woman's beauteous *mold*." *Pope.*
Crowned with an architrave of antique *mold*. *Pope.*
5. That out of which something is to be molded ; material for molding. *Obs.* *Milton.*
6. In technical uses : **a** *Arch.* A group of moldings ; as, the arch *mold* of a porch or doorway ; the pier *mold* of a Gothic pier, meaning the whole profile, section, or combination of parts. **b** *Paper Making.* A frame with a wire cloth bottom, on which the pulp is drained to form a sheet, in making paper by hand. **c** That which is cast or made in a mold, as a piece of molded copper, or a kind of candle. **d** *Photo-engraving.* The gelatin positive; also, the copper plate taken from this. **e** A pile of goldbeater's skin, usually about 950 pieces. **f** *Geol.* An impression made in earth by the outside of a fossil shell or other organic form ; — sometimes misused for *cast*, n.

mold, mould (mōld), *v. t.* To cover with mold, or soil. *R.*

mold, mould, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *mouler*, OF. *moler*, *moller*. See MOLD the matrix.] **1**. To mix or knead (esp. dough or bread) into a required consistency or shape ; specif., to form (dough) into loaves.
2. To mingle or blend (together or with), as to form a paste. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. To form in or into a particular shape ; to shape ; to model ; to fashion ; as, his character was *molded* by his parents ; his style was *molded* on Addison.
He forgeth and *moldeth* metals. *Sir M. Hale.*
Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To *mold* me man ? *Milton.*
4. To ornament by molding or carving the material of ; as, a *molded* window jamb.
5. *Founding.* To form a mold of, as in sand, in which a casting may be made.

Mol-da′vi-an (mŏl-dā′vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Moldavia, a principality in southeastern Europe, founded in the 14th century, and successively under the suzerainty of Poland, Hungary, Turkey, and Russia. After the Crimean war it was joined to Wallachia in the formation of Roumania. — *n.* A native or citizen of Moldavia ; also, the language of the Moldavians, the official tongue being Slovenian.
Moldavian balm, a European mint (*Dracocephalum moldavica*), with loose clusters of rather large purple flowers.

mold′board′, mould′board′ (mōld′bōrd′ ; 201), *n.* **1**. A curved plate of iron (orig. of wood) back of a plowshare. It turns over the earth in plowing. Also, an analogous part in a road-building machine. See PLOW, *Illust.*
2. *Founding.* A follow board.

mold′ed, mould′ed (mōl′dĕd ; -dĭd ; 151), *p. p.* of MOLD, MOULD. — **molded**, *or* **moulded**, **breadth**, *Shipbuilding*, the greatest breadth of a ship measured horizontally exclusive of the outside plating. — **m. depth**, *Shipbuilding*, the vertical distance from the top of the keel to the top of the main deck beam amidships, at the ship's side. — **m. form**, *Shipbuilding*, the form of a ship, without plating or planking.

mold′er, mould′er (mōl′dẽr). *v. i. ;* -ERED (-dẽrd); -ER-ING. [From MOLD fine soft earth.] To crumble into small particles ; to turn to dust by natural decay ; to lose form, or waste away, by a gradual separation of the component particles, without the presence of water ; to crumble away.
The *moldering* of earth in frosts and sun. *Bacon.*
If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have *moldered* to nothing. *Clarendon.*

mold′er, mould′er, *v. t.* To turn to dust ; to cause to crumble ; to cause to waste away.
[Time's] gradual touch
Has *moldered* into beauty many a tower. *Mason.*

mold′er, mould′er, *n.* One that molds or forms into shape ; specif. : **a** One who molds dough into bread. **b** *Founding.* One skilled in the art of making molds for castings. **c** One who molds bricks.

mold, *or* **mould**, **fungus**. Any fungus which produces a mold ; specif., any fungus of the order Mucorales.

mold′ing, mould′ing, *n.* **1**. Act or process of shaping in or on a mold, or of making molds ; molder's art or occupation.
2. Anything cast in a mold, or which appears to be so, as grooved or ornamental bars of wood or metal.
3. *Arch.* A plane, or curved, narrow surface, either sunk or projecting, used for decoration by means of the lights and shades upon its surface. Moldings vary greatly in pattern, and are often used in groups.

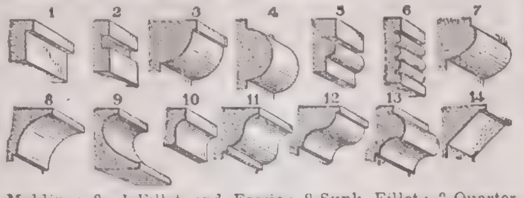

Moldings, 3. 1 Fillet and Fascia ; 2 Sunk Fillet ; 3 Quarter-round, sometimes called Ovolo ; 4 Torus (when large and combined with other moldings) ; 5 Bead or Astragal ; 6 Reed or Reeding ; 7 Ovolo, or Thumb ; 8 Cavetto ; 9 Scotia ; 10 Congé ; 11 Cyma Recta ; 12 Cyma Reversa ; 13 Beak ; 14 Splay.

molding, *or* **moulding**, **board**. **a** A follow board. **b** A board on which bread or pastry is kneaded and shaped.

molding, *or* **moulding**, **edge**. *Shipbuilding.* The line or curve defining the form of the frame in its molding plane.

molding, *or* **moulding**, **machine**. **a** *Woodworking.* A planing machine for cutting moldings. **b** *Founding.* A machine to assist in making molds for castings, esp. one for molding wheel teeth.

molding, *or* **moulding**, **mill**. A mill for shaping timber.

molding, *or* **moulding**, **plane**. *Shipbuilding.* The plane traversing the middle of a wooden frame, or the back of the standing flange of the outer angle bar in a metal frame.

molding, *or* **moulding**, **sand**. *Founding.* A kind of sand containing clay, used in making molds.

mold, *or* **mould**, **loft**. *Shipbuilding.* A room, usually a loft, in a shipyard, used for laying down a vessel's lines.

mold′y, mould′y (mōl′dĭ), *a. ;* MOLD′I-ER, MOULD′I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); MOLD′I-EST, MOULD′I-EST. [From 1st MOLD.] **1**. Overgrown with, or containing, mold; musty; fusty; stale, lit. or fig.; as, *moldy* cheese or bread. "*Moldy* jokes." *Hawthorne.*
2. Of or like mold.

mole (mōl), *n.* [See MOLECULE.] *Chem.* Gram-molecular weight, or a weight of as many grams as there are units in the molecular weight of the substance in question. See 1st MOLAR, *a.*, 2.

mole, *n.* [F. *môle*, L. *mola*, Gr. μυλη.] **1**. A mass of fleshy or other more or less solid matter generated in the uterus ; a false conception ; a mola.
2. *Rom. Antiq.* A sacrificial cake of salted, coarse-ground spelt. *Obs.*

mole (mōl), *n.* [AS. *māl ;* akin to OHG. *meil*, Goth. *mail.*]
1. A spot ; a stain, as on cloth. *Obs.* *Langland.*
2. A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body ; now, esp., a circumscribed pigmentary deposit, either congenital or acquired, on the body ; a pigmentary nævus. It is a dark-colored spot, and may be hairy.
3. *Obs.* Fig. : **a** A blemish ; an imperfection. **b** A mark of identification or distinction.

mole, *n.* [ME. *molle*, either shortened fr. *moldwerp*, or from the root of E. *mold* soil : cf. D. *mol*, OD. also *molworp*. See MOLDWARP.] **1**. Any of numerous Insectivora belonging to various genera, chiefly of the family Talpidæ, mostly found in temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and North America. They have minute eyes often covered with skin, small concealed ears, very soft and often iridescent fur, and strong fossorial fore feet. They live almost entirely under ground, making extensive galleries and feeding on small life, esp. earthworms. The common European mole is *Talpa europæa*. The common species of the eastern United States is *Scalopus aquaticus*, which has partially webbed feet. The star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata*) of the same region has a long thick tail and a fleshy starlike appendage on the snout. In the western United States are found several species of the genus *Scapanus*, also the small Gibbs's mole (*Neurotrichus gibbsii*). The golden moles (see CHRYSOCHLORIS) inhabit South Africa. See also DESMAN, MARSUPIAL MOLE.
2. One who works in a dark place or in the dark ; also, one whose vision is regarded as imperfect.
3. Short for MOLE CRICKET. *Obs.*
4. Short for MOLESKIN; *pl.*, moleskins; moleskin garments.
5. **a** The borer of a mole plow ; also, a mole plow. **b** A subsoil plow.

mole, *n.* [F. *môle*, It. *molo*, prob. fr. LGr. μῶλος, fr. L. *moles* mass, massive structure, mole. Cf. DEMOLISH.]
1. [L. *moles.*] A mass or large piece ; mass or bulk. *Obs.*
2. A mound or massive work formed of masonry or large stones, etc., laid in the sea, often extended either in a right line or an arc of a circle before a port which it serves to defend from the violence of the waves, thus protecting ships in a harbor ; also, sometimes, the harbor itself.
3. *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of massive Roman tomb or mausoleum: as, the *mole* of Hadrian (now called the *Castle of Sant' Angelo*). *Obs.*

mole, *v. t. ;* MOLED (mōld) ; MOL′ING (mōl′ĭng). **1**. To clear of molehills or moles. *Pegge.*
2. To form holes in, as a mole ; to burrow ; to excavate ; as, to *mole* the earth.

mole cricket. Any of certain orthopterous insects of the genera *Gryllotalpa* and *Scapteriscus*, having large fossorial front legs adapted

European Mole Cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*), male

for excavating subterranean galleries, and throwing up mounds of earth. They feed largely on the roots of plants, and when abundant do much damage. The common European species (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*), the American (*G. borealis*), and the changa of Porto Rico are the best-known.

mo-lec′u-lar (mō-lĕk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [See MOLECULE.] *Phys. & Chem.* Pertaining to, connected with, produced by, or consisting of, molecules ; as, *molecular* grouping, etc
molecular attraction, attraction between the molecules of bodies, to which the phenomena of cohesion, etc., are ascribed. — **m. compound**, a compound regarded as a union of molecules which still retain their identity, as the salt $FeSO_4 \cdot (NH_4)_2SO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$. — **m. conductivity of a solution**, *Phys. Chem.*, a value equal to the specific conductivity multiplied by the volume in liters of the solution which contains a gram molecule of the dissolved substance ; — usually denoted by μ. — **m. depression** *or* **lowering**, *Phys. Chem.*, the lowering of the freezing point produced by a gram-molecular weight of the solute in one hundred grams of the solvent. *Raoult.* — **m. formula**, *Chem.*, a formula indicating molecular weight as well as percentage composition. See FORMULA. — **m. heat**, *Phys. Chem.*, the thermal capacity of one gram molecule of any substance ; the product of the specific heat by the molecular weight. — **m. latent heat**, *Phys. Chem.*, the amount of heat required to convert a gram molecule of liquid into vapor at the same temperature. It decreases with the temperature, becoming zero at the critical temperature. — **m. layer**, *Anat.*, the outer layer of the cortex of the cerebellum. It consists largely of fibers (many of them processes of the cells of Purkinje) with comparatively few cells. — **m. magnetic friction**, magnetic hysteresis. See HYSTERESIS. — **m. refraction** *or* **refractive power**, *Phys. Chem.*, the product of the molecular weight of a compound into its specific refractive power. This value is essentially additive, each atom in the molecule contributing its share. Hence, from a number of *molecular refractions*, values known as *atomic refractions* can be calculated for the different elements. — **m. rotation** *or* **rotatory power**, *Phys. Chem.*, a value obtained by multiplying the specific rotation by the molecular weight and (to obtain numbers of convenient size) dividing by 100. — **m. volume**, *Chem.*, the quotient obtained by dividing the molecular weight of a substance by its specific gravity. — **m. weight**, *Chem.*, the weight of a molecule of any gas or vapor as compared with some standard of atomic weight; the sum of the weights of the constituent atoms of a molecule ; as, the *molecular weight* of water (H_2O) is (in round numbers) 18. See ATOMIC WEIGHT.

mo-lec′u-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physics & Chem.* State or quality of being molecular.

mo-lec′u-lar-ly (-lȧr-lĭ), *adv.* *Physics & Chem.* In a molecular manner ; with reference to molecules.

mol′e-cule (mŏl′ē-kūl ; mō′lē-kūl ; 277), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *moles* a mass : cf. F. *molécule*. See 5th MOLE.] **1**. *Chem.* A unit of matter, the smallest portion of an element or compound which retains identity in character with the substance in mass. The molecule may be, as in the case of mercury and argon, identical with the atom, but it usually consists of a union of two or more atoms, some organic compounds containing a very large number. According to Avogadro's hypothesis one cubic centimeter of any gas contains, under standard conditions, the same number of molecules, which number is estimated at 25-36 million million millions. An aggregate of some hundreds of molecules is conceivably visible in an ordinary high-power microscope. See ATOMIC THEORY, ION.
2. *Chem.* A quantity proportional to the molecular weight; specif., a gram molecule.
3. *Physics.* The smallest portion of a substance that moves about as a whole ; — applied to the particles considered in the kinetic theory of gases without implication as to their identity or nonidentity with the chemical molecules.
4. Loosely, any minute particle.

mole′hill′ (mōl′hĭl′), *n.* A little hillock or ridge of earth thrown up by moles working under ground ; hence, a very small hill, or an insignificant obstacle, difficulty, or the like ; as, to make a mountain out of a *molehill*, to magnify absurdly a difficulty or the like.

mole plant. The caper spurge ; — so called because of its supposed efficacy in driving away moles.

mole rat. **a** Any of various Old World rodents of the families Spalacidæ and Bathyergidæ. They are molelike in habits and appearance, having very small eyes and ear conchs, large claws, and short tail. The great mole rat of southeastern Europe and Egypt (*Spalax typhus*) has the eyes covered by skin. The Cape mole rat of South Africa is *Bathyergus maritimus*. **b** Any of several rodents of eastern Europe and Asia, related to the voles, but more adapted to subterranean life. **c** An Indian rodent of the subfamily Murinæ and genus *Nesokia*.

mole′skin′ (mōl′skĭn′), *n.* **1**. The skin of the mole used as fur, or some skin cut to look like it.
2. Any fabric having a thick soft nap or pile, like the fur of a mole; esp., a kind of strong twilled fustian.
3. *pl.* Garments, esp. trousers, made of this fabric.

mo-lest′ (mō-lĕst′), *v. t. ;* MO-LEST′ED ; MO-LEST′ING. [F. *molester*, L. *molestare*, fr. *molestus* troublesome ; cf. *moles* a heavy mass, load, burden. See 5th MOLE.] **1**. To trouble; disturb , to render uneasy; to annoy ; vex.
Molested the church with needless opposition *Hooker*
2. To afflict or affect ; — said of a disease. Also fig. *Obs.*
3. To interfere with or meddle with unwarrantably or hostilely ; to disturb.
Syn. — Trouble, disturb, incommode, inconvenience, annoy, vex, pester, tease. See HARASS.

mo′les-ta′tion (mō′lĕs-tā′shŭn ; mŏl′ĕs- ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *molestation.*] **1**. Act of molesting, or state of being molested ; disturbance ; annoyance ; hostile, pestering, or vexatious interference.
2. An annoyance, disturbance, or vexation. *Obs. or R.*

mo-lest′ful (mō-lĕst′fo͝ol), *a.* Troublesome ; vexatious ; annoying. *Now Rare.*

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mold. † 4th MOLE : 5th MOLE, 2.
mold. Var. of MOULD.
mold, *n.* [See MOLE a spot.] A spot : a blemish ; a mole. *Obs.*
mold (mōld), *n.* [AS. *molda* or *molde* the top of the head.] *Anat.* The top of the head; also, in an infant's head, the fontanel. *Obs. or R.*
mold′a-ble, mould′a-ble (mōl′dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **mold′a-bil′i-ty, mould′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **mold′a-ble-ness, mould′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
mold′ale′, *or* **mould′-**, *n.* Ale that is used at a funeral banquet. *Obs.*
mol′da-vite (mŏl′dȧ-vīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A clear green glass found in the form of pebbles in the Moldau Valley, Bohemia.
molde † MOLE, of a port, MOULD.
mold′er-y, mould′er-y (mōl′dẽr-ĭ), *a.* Covered or filled with, consisting of, or like, mold.
moldery, mouldery, *a.* Crumbly. *Rare.*
mold′i-ness, mould′i-ness (-dĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
mold′warp′, mould′warp′ (mōld′wôrp′), *n.* [ME. *moldwerp;* AS. *molde* soil + *weorpan* to throw up ; cf. OD. *molworp*, G. *maulwurf*, Icel. *moldvarpa*, Dan. *muldvarp*. See MOLD soil, WARP ; cf. MOLE the animal.] The European mole. *Local & Obsoles., Eng.*
mold′y, mould′y, *a.* Of the nature of, or like, mold, or earth.
mole, *n.* [OF.] Sunfish. *Obs.*
mole, *v. i.* To kill moles.
mole, *v. t.* To spot : stain. *Obs.*
mole′but (mōl′bŭt), **mole′bat** (-băt), *n.* [OF. *mole* sunfish + (perh.) *but* as in *halibut*.] The sunfish *Mola mola*.
mole′cast′, *n.* A molehill.
mole catcher. One who makes a business of catching moles ; — formerly used also as a term of contempt. — **mole′-catch′ing**, *a.*
Mo′lech. Var. of MOLOCH.
mo-lec′u-la (mō-lĕk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Obs.* **1**. A molecule.
2. A little mass or part.
mo-lec′u-lar-ist (-lȧr-ĭst), *n.* An investigator of molecules. *Rare.*
mole diver. The European dabchick. *Local, Eng.*
mole′-eyed′, *a.* Having imperfect sight, like a mole.
mole′head′. *n.* = PIERHEAD.
mole′hill′ish, *a.* Like a molehill.
mole′hill′y, *a.* Full of molehills.
mole′ism (mōl′ĭz'm), *n.* Molelike character.
mol′en-da′ri-ous, *a.* Also **mo-len′di-na′ri-ous**. [L. *molendarius*.] Pertaining to a mill. *Obs.*
mo-len′di-na′ceous (mō-lĕn′dĭ-nā′shŭs), **mo-len′di-na′ri-ous** (-nā′rĭ-ŭs ; 115), *a.* [L. *molendinarius*, fr. *molendinum* a mill, fr. *molere* to grind.] *Bot.* Resembling windmill sails, as certain winged fruits or seeds. *Rare.*
mo-len′di-nar (mō-lĕn′dĭ-nȧr), *a.* Pert. to a mill or miller. — *n.* A molar. — **mo-len′di-na-ry** (-nā-rĭ), *a. & n.* *All Humorous.*
mole plow *or* **plough**. A plow of peculiar construction for making an underground burrow for use as a drain.
mol′er (mōl′ẽr), *n.* A mole catcher.
‖ **mo′le ru′it su′a**. [L.] It falls down of its own greatness ; — orig. of force devoid of judgment. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. iv 65)
mole shrew. **a** An American short-tailed shrew of the genus *Blarina*, esp. *B. brevicauda*. **b** An American mole of the genus *Scalopus*. **c** The Gibbs's mole. See 4th MOLE, 1.
mo-lest′, *n.* [OF. *moleste*.] Molestation ; annoyance ; trouble ; hardship. *Obs.*
mo-lest′er, *n.* One who molests.
molestie, molesty, *n.* [L *molestia :* cf. OF. *molestie*.] Molestation. *Obs.*
mo-les′tious, *a.* Molesting ; troublesome *Obs.* — **mo-les′tious-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
mo-les′tous, *a.* Also **mo-les′tu-ous**. [L. *molestus*.] = MOLESTIOUS. *Obs.*
molet. † MOLLET, MULLET.
mole tree. = MOLE PLANT.
molett. † MULLET.
mole′warp′. Var. of MOLDWARP.

mo-li'men (mō-lī'mĕn), *n.* [L.] Effort; endeavor; specif., *Physiol.*, unusual effort of function; as, the menstrual *molimen*, the periodical effort made by the female generative organs to bring on menstruation.

mo'line (mō'lĭn; mō-lin'; 277), *n.* [L. *molina* mill. See MILL.] **1.** The crossed iron that supports the upper millstone by resting on the spindle; a millrind.
2. *Her.* A cross moline.

mo'line, *a.* *Her.* Resembling a moline in shape; — said of a cross each arm of which is divided at the end into two rounded branches or divisions. See CROSS, *Illust.*

Mo-lin'i-a (mō-lĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Juan Ignazio *Molina*, a Chilean naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses having narrow flat leaves, slender panicles, and small spikelets with awnless glumes. The only species, *M. cærulea*, grows throughout Europe. It is a coarse perennial, of little value for pasturage.

Mo'li-nism (mō'lĭ-nĭz'm; mŏl'ĭ-), *n.* *Eccl.* The doctrine of Miguel de Molinos (1640–97). See QUIETISM, 1.

Mo'li-nism (mō'lĭ-nĭz'm; mŏl'ĭ-), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The doctrine of the followers of Molina. See 2d MOLINIST.

Mo'li-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A follower of Molinos; a Quietist.

Mo'li-nist (-nĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Luis Molina (1535–1600), a Spanish Jesuit, who taught that the efficacy of grace depends on the assent of man's free will; — opposed to *Jansenist.* — **Mo'li-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Moll (mŏl), *n.* **1.** A familiar diminutive of MARY.
2. [*often l. c.*] *Slang or Dial. Eng.* **a** A sweetheart; a wench; a girl; a gill. **b** A prostitute; also, a professional thief's or vagrant's mistress or female companion.

mol-les'cence (mŏ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *mollescere* to soften, fr. *mollis* soft.] Tendency to soften; mollities, as of bones.

mol-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *mollescens*, p. pr.] Tending to soften; softening.

mol'lie (mŏl'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. MALLEMAROKING.] *Naut.* A social meeting of captains of ice-bound whalers on board one of the ships. Cf. MALLEMAROKING.

mol'li-fi-ca'tion (mŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *mollificatio*; cf. F. *mollification.*] Act of mollifying, or state of being mollified; an appeasing or pacifying; *Obs.*, something that softens or mitigates, as an application or an expression.

mol'li-fy (mŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; MOL'LI-FIED (-fīd); MOL'LI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *mollifier*, L. *mollificare*; *mollis* soft + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See EMOLLIENT, MOIL, *v. t.*; -FY.]
1. To soften; to make tender or supple; to reduce the hardness, harshness, severity, or asperity of; to qualify; also, to make a favorable representation of; to euphemize; as, to *mollify* the ground. *Now Rare.*
With sweet science *mollified* their stubborn hearts. *Spenser.*
2. To allay, as rage; to appease; pacify; calm.
3. To enervate; weaken. *Obs.*
4. To lessen the intensity or violence of, as heat; to lighten or alleviate (care). *Obs.*
Syn. — See PACIFY.

mol'li-fy, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To become soft or tender.
2. To become softened, as in temper; to become more genial or less hard or hardened; to relent.

mol'lin (mŏl'ĭn), *n.* Also **mol'line** (-ĭn; -ēn). [L. *mollis* soft.] *Pharm.* A light-colored soaplike base for ointments used in skin diseases.

mol-li'ti-es (mŏ-lĭsh'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., softness.] **1.** Softness; effeminacy. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* Softening; unnatural softness of an organ or part.

mol-li'tious (mŏ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *mollities* softness.] Softening; luxurious; sensuous.
Leave each *mollitious* haunt of luxury! *R. Browning.*

Mol-lus'ca (mŏ-lŭs'kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOLLUSK.] *Zoöl.* A large phylum of the animal kingdom containing most of the animals popularly called *shellfish* except the crustaceans. It comprises the slugs, snails, mussels, clams, oysters, whelks, limpets, cuttlefishes, etc. They have a soft unsegmented body without segmented appendages, but protected in most, but not all, cases by a calcareous shell of one or more pieces secreted by a modified part of the external body wall called the *mantle*, because it generally forms a flap or fold enveloping a part or the whole of the body. Part of the ventral surface of the body usually forms a muscular organ, the *foot*, which in the different groups is variously modified for creeping, digging, swimming, etc. The Mollusca have a well-developed heart and vascular system, and typically one or more pairs of gills (called *ctenidia*), which may be variously modified or entirely replaced by other breathing organs. The nervous system is composed of several pairs of ganglia with longitudinal and transverse commissures. Eyes (sometimes highly developed) and organs of hearing are often present. The sexes may or may not be distinct. In typical cases the embryos pass through trochosphere and veliger stages. The phylum is commonly divided into the classes Lamellibranchiata (syn. *Pelecypoda*), Gastropoda, Amphineura, Scaphopoda, and Cephalopoda (see these terms), all of which are geologically very ancient groups. In old classifications the brachiopods and tunicates, and sometimes the cirripeds, were included. — **mol-lus'can** (-kăn), *a.* & *n.*

mol-lus'coid (mŏ-lŭs'koid), *a.* [*Mollusca* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Resembling a mollusk. **b** Belonging to the Molluscoida. — *n.* One of the Molluscoida.

Mol'lus-coi'da (mŏl'ŭs-koi'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A phylum containing certain classes of animals which were formerly included among the mollusks. It comprises the Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, and often also Phoronida, distinguished principally by the possession of a lophophore. In old classifications the tunicates were included. — **mol'lus-coi'dan** (-dăn), *a.*

mol-lus'cum (mŏ-lŭs'kŭm), *n.* [NL. See MOLLUSK.] *Med.* Lit., something soft; — used in designating various cutaneous affections, esp. ‖ **mol-lus'cum e'pi-the'li-a'le** (ĕp'ĭ-thē'lĭ-ā'lē), which is marked by numerous small waxlike tumors on the skin, containing a soft cheesy material.

mol'lusk (mŏl'ŭsk), *n.* [F. *mollusque*, L. *mollusca* a kind of soft nut with a thin shell, fr. *molluscus* soft, *mollis* soft. See MOLLIFY.] One of the Mollusca.

mol'ly (mŏl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Pet or colloq. form of MARY.
2. A girl; wench; lass; sometimes, a prostitute. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
3. An effeminate man or boy; a mollycoddle; a milksop; — often *Miss Molly. Slang or Colloq.*
4. A kind of large basket for fruit, etc. *Eng.*

mol'ly-cod'dle (-kŏd''l), *n.* **1.** A person who coddles himself or is coddled; an effeminate man or boy; one who lacks spirit or courage; a person who takes excessive or unnecessary care of his health.
2. = MOLLYCOT. *Dial. Eng.*

mol'ly-cod'dle, *v. t.* To coddle; pamper.
She . . . *mollycoddled* him as if she had been his mother. *W. C. Russell.*

Mol'ly Ma-guire' (mȧ-gwīr'); *pl.* MOLLY MAGUIRES (-gwīrz'). **a** A member of a secret association formed among the tenantry in Ireland about 1843, principally for the purpose of intimidating law officers and preventing the service of legal writs. Its members disguised themselves in the dress of women. **b** A member of a similar association of Irishmen organized in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, about 1854, for the purpose of intimidating employers and officers of the law, and for avenging themselves by murder on persons obnoxious to them. The society was broken up after the execution of a number of the members, following serious and extensive rioting, in 1877. — **Mol'ly Ma-guire'ism** (-ĭz'm).

Mo'loch (mō'lŏk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μολόχ, fr. Heb. *Mōlek*; cf. Heb. *melek* king.] **1.** *Bib.* A Semitic deity, probably a fire or sun god, whose worship was accompanied by human sacrifice, esp. of firstborn children. Moloch is spoken of in the Old Testament as "the abomination of the Ammonites," but is doubtless the same god as Melkarth of the Phœnicians, and various similar Semitic deities. The form *Moloch* is an intentional distortion of later Hebrew writers for *Melech*, signifying "king." Cf. BAAL, 1.
Moloch, horrid king, besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice and parents' tears. *Milton.*
2. [*l. c.*] A very spiny agamoid lizard (*Moloch horridus*) of western and southern Australia.

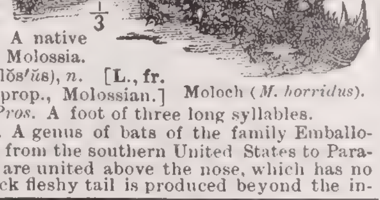

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Moloch (*M. horridus*).

Mo-los'sian (mō-lŏsh'ăn) *a.* Of or pertaining to Molossia, an ancient country in Epirus. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Molossia.

mo-los'sus (mō-lŏs'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μολοσσός, prop., Molossian.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of bats of the family Emballonuridæ ranging from the southern United States to Paraguay. The ears are united above the nose, which has no leaf, and the thick fleshy tail is produced beyond the interfemoral membrane. The appearance of the thick lips and prominent nostrils gives rise to the names *bulldog bat* and *mastiff bat*. *Molossus* is the type of a subfamily, **Mol'os-si'næ** (mŏl'ō-sī'nē). — **mo-los'sine** (mō-lŏs'ĭn; -īn), **mo-los'soid** (-oid), *a.* & *n.*

molt, moult (mōlt), *v. i.*; MOLT'ED or MOULT'ED; MOLT'ING or MOULT'ING. [ME. *mouten*, L. *mutare*. See MEW to molt; cf. MUTE to molt.] **1.** To be shed or cast; — said of feathers, etc., shed periodically. *Obs.*
2. To shed or cast off the hair, feathers, outer layer of the skin, horns, or the like, the cast-off parts being replaced by new growth.

molt, moult, *v. t.* To cast off and renew, as the hair, skin, feathers, or the like; to shed.

molt, moult, *n.* The act or process of casting off and developing anew the feathers, hair, outer layer of the skin, etc.; molting. In many animals a molt of some kind is periodic and regular. Most mammals shed their hair once a year; birds shed their feathers once, twice, or in some cases three times annually; reptiles slough their skins, crustaceans their entire exoskeleton and even horny parts of internal structures, and insect larvæ cast off their outer cuticle several times during their period of growth.

mol'ten (mōl't'n), *p. a.* [See MELT.] **1.** Melted; being in a state of fusion, esp. when the liquid state is produced by intense heat; — now used only of metals or other substances in general requiring intense heat to liquefy them; as, *molten* iron.
2. Having been previously melted; — said of something, as a metal, now solid.
3. Made by melting and casting the substance or metal of which the thing is formed; as, a *molten* image.
4. Dissolved; loosely, nearly liquefied. *Obs.*
molten sea, *Jewish Antiq.*, the brazen sea. 2 *Chron.* iv. 2.

Mo-luc'ca (mō-lŭk'ȧ), *a.* Of or pert. to the Moluccas, or Spice Islands. — **Molucca balm.** See MOLUCCELLA. — **M. bean,** the nicker nut. See NICKER TREE. — **M. berry,** the fruit of a large elæocarpaceous tree (*Elæocarpus serratus*), native of India. — **M. grains,** the seeds of *Croton tiglium*. They are the source of croton oil (which see).

Mol'uc-cel'la (mŏl'ŭk-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., from the *Moluccas*, or Spice Islands, of which the plants were supposed to be natives.] *Bot.* A genus of mints, having a spiny-toothed calyx enlarged at the apex, divergent anther cells, and a corolla with concave posterior lip. The two species are natives of the Mediterranean region. *M. lævis*, the **Molucca balm** of gardens, is also known as *shell flower*, from the enlarged shell-like calyx.

mo'ly (mō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MOLIES (-lĭz). [L., fr. Gr. μῶλυ.] **1.** A fabulous herb, of occult power, having a black root and white blossom, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus to counteract the spells of Circe. *Milton.*
2. A kind of wild garlic (*Allium moly*), cultivated for its bright yellow flowers.

mo-lyb'date (mō-lĭb'dāt), *n.* A salt of molybdic acid.

mo-lyb'de-nite (mō-lĭb'dē-nīt; mŏl'ĭb-dē'nīt; 277), *n.* [See MOLYBDENUM.] *Min.* Molybdenum disulphide, MoS_2, occurring in foliated masses or scales resembling graphite, but differing from the latter in its bluer color and in giving a greenish streak on porcelain, and yielding a sulphurous odor before the blowpipe. H., 1–1.5. Sp. gr., 4.7–4.8. It is valuable as a source of molybdenum and its compounds.

mo-lyb'de-num (mō-lĭb'dē-nŭm; mŏl'ĭb-dē'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *molybdaena* galena, Gr. μολύβδαινα, fr. μόλυβδος lead.] *Chem.* A metallic element of the chromium group, resembling iron in its white color, malleability, difficult fusibility, and its capacity for forming steel-like alloys with carbon. Sp. gr., 9.01. Symbol, *Mo*; at. wt., 96.0. Molybdenum occurs only in combination, chiefly in molybdenite and wulfenite, but also in scheelite, molybdite, etc., and in smaller amounts in ores of iron and copper. The metal was first isolated in 1782 by Hjelm. It is obtained by reducing certain of its compounds with hydrogen, carbon, or aluminium. Chemically, molybdenum has the valences two, three, four, five, six (as in molybdic acid), and eight. It is used, in the form of ferromolybdenum, to harden steel. Certain compounds of it are used in coloring pottery and fabrics and in analytical chemistry.

mo-lyb'dic (mō-lĭb'dĭk), *a.* [See MOLYBDENUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, molybdenum; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with *molybdous* compounds.
molybdic acid. **a** Any of various acids derived from molyb-

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mole'wort' (mōl'wûrt'), *n.* Any cress of the genus *Arabis*. *Dial. Eng.*
moleyn. † MULLEIN.
Mol'ge (mŏl'jē), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *molch* salamander.] Syn. of TRITURUS.
mo'li (mō'lĭ), *n.* [Native name.] An East African liliaceous tree (*Dracæna schizantha*) yielding a variety of dragon's blood.
Mo'li (mō'lī). *Bib.*
Mo'lid (mō'lĭd). *Bib.*
Mol'i-dæ (mŏl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Mola* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* See SUNFISH, 1.
mol'i-fy. † MOLLIFY.
mo-lim'i-nous (mō-lĭm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Also **mol'i-min'i-ous.** [L. *molimen* a great exertion.] Of great bulk or consequence; massive; momentous; important; also, laborious. *Obs.* — **mo-lim'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
mol'i-na-ry (mŏl'ĭ-nā-rĭ; mō'lĭ-), *a.* [L. *molinarius*, fr. *molina* mill.] Of or pertaining to a mill or grinding.
mol'i-net, *n.* [F. *moulinet*, dim. of *moulin* mill.] A stick or mill for mixing chocolate. *Obs.*
molionet. † MOLINET.
mo-li'tion (mō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *molitio*, fr. *molere* to grind.] Act of grinding. *Obs.*
mo-li'tion, *n.* [L. *molitio*: cf. OF. *molition.*] An effort; also, a device; contrivance. *Obs.*
mol'i-ture, *n.* [LL. *molitura*.] Multure. *Obs.*
mol'ka (mŏl'kȧ), *n.* [Russ.] The cloudberry. *Alaska.*
moll. † MOLE, MULL. [*Scot.*]
moll, *n.* A mow; a heap. *Obs.*
moll, *n.* [Perh. fr. the proper name.] The tautog. *Local, U.S.*
moll (mŏl; mōl), *a.* [L. *mollis* soft, tender, elegiac: cf. F. *mou*, *mol*, G. *moll.*] **1.** Soft. *Obs.*
2. *Music* Minor; in minor mode; as, A *moll*, that is, A minor.
mol'la. Var. of MULLAH.
mol'lag (mŏl'ăg), *n.* [Manx, a buoy.] A dog's skin blown up as a bladder, used as a buoy to float herring nets. *Isle of Man*
mol'lah. Var. of MULLAH.
mol'land, *n.* [Cf. MAIL rent, MOLMAN.] *Feudal Law.* Land for which rent was paid in commutation of servile customs. *Hist.* *Oxf. E. D.*
mollasse. † MOLASSE.
moll'-blob' (mŏl'blŏb'), *n.* The marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*). *Dial. Eng.* [*Slang, Scot.*]
Moll Blood. The gallows. *Old*
mo'l buzzer. A pickpocket who robs women. Hence, **moll buzzing.** *Both Thieves' Slang.*
moll'cau'dle (mŏl'kô'd'l), **moll'cod'dle** (-kŏd''l). Vars. of MOLLYCODDLE.
mol'le (mŏl'ē), *a.* [See MOLL, *a.*] *Music.* Lower by a semitone; flat; as, E *molle*, that is, E flat. Cf. BEMOL; GAMUT, *Illust.*
molle. † MOIL, labor.
molle. † MULL, dust.
mol'le-mock (mŏl'ē-mŏk), **mol'le-moke** (-mōk). Vars. of MALLEMUCK.
moll'esh-er, moll'ish-er, *n.* A thief's mistress; a "moll." *Thieves' Slang.*
mol'let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *molete* the rowel of a spur, an ornament of similar shape.] A kind of horse's bit. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To ride. *Obs.*
mol'le-ton (mŏl'ē-tŏn), *n.* [F.] Canton flannel.
moll hern. The common European heron. *Local, Eng.*
‖ **mol'li-a tem'po-ra fan'di.** [L.] A misquotation of MOLLISSIMA FANDI TEMPORA.
mol'li-chop' (mŏl'ĭ-chŏp'), *n.* [Prob. fr. the proper name *Moll*, *Molly.*] Something effeminately delicate. *Dial. Eng.*
mol'li-crush', *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *mull* to crush.] To crush; beat to jelly; pulverize. *Dial. Eng.*
Mol'lie. Var. of MOLLY.
mol'li-ent (mŏl'ĭ-ĕnt; mŏl'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *molliens*, p. pr. of *mollire* to soften, fr. *mollis* soft.] Serving to soften; emollient. — *n.* An emollient. *Obs.*
mol'li-ent-ly, *adv.* Assuagingly.
mol'li-fi'a-ble (mŏl'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l). See -ABLE.
mol'li-fi-ca'tive, *a.* [Cf. OF. *mollificatif.*] Productive of mollification. *Obs.* — *n.* A softening application. *Obs.*
mol'li-fied (mŏl'ĭ-fīd), *p. p.* of MOLLIFY. — **mol'li-fi'ed-ly** (-fī'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [mollifies.]
mol'li-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that
mol'li-fy'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mol'li-grant, *n.* & *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *mully* to grumble.] Complaint; complain. *Scot.*
mol'li-grubs. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MULLIGRUBS.
mol'li-gut' (mŏl'ĭ-gŭt'), *n.* The angler (fish). *Local, U. S.*
mol'li-pi'lose (-pī'lōs), *a.* [L *mollis* soft + *pilosus* hairy.] Having soft hairs or feathers; downy or fluffy. — **mol'li-pi-los'i-ty** (-pī-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
moll'ish-er. Var. of MOLLESHER.
‖ **mol-lis'si-ma fan'di tem'po-ra.** [L.] The most favorable times for speaking.
Vergil (*Æneid*, IV. 293 & 294).
‖ **mol-li'ti-es os'si-um** (mō-lĭsh'ĭ-ēz ŏsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L., softening of the bones.] *Med.* = OSTEOMALACIA.
mol'li-tude, *n.* [L. *mollitudo*, fr. *mollis* soft.] Softness; effeminacy; weakness. *Obs. or R.*
mol'lock (mŏl'ŭk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MULLOCK.
mol-los'sus. † MOLOSSUS.
mol'lusc. Var. of MOLLUSK.
mol'lus-coi'dal (mŏl'ŭs-koi'dăl), *a.* Molluscoid.
Mol'lus-coi'de-a (-koi'dē ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOLLUSK; -OID.] *Zoöl.* = MOLLUSCOIDA. — **mol'lus-coi'de-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
mol-lus'cous (mŏ-lŭs'kŭs), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Molluscan. **2.** Fig., devoid of backbone; [flabby.] **3.** *Med* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a molluscum — **mol-lus'cous-ness,** *n.*
mol'lusque. † MOLLUSK.
mol'ly (mŏl'ĭ). Var. of MALI
mol'ly (mŏl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Short for MALLEMUCK. **2.** *Naut.* Var. of MOLLIE.
mol'ly (mŏl'ĭ). Var. of MALLEE. *India.*
mol'ly-cot, *n.* [*molly* + 3d *cot.*] A man who does household work; one who busies himself with, or is unduly interested in, woman's work about the house. *Dial. Eng.*
molly cottontail. A cottontail (rabbit); — childish or familiar.
mol'ly-hawk'. Corrupt. of MOLLYMAWK, mallemuck.
mol'ly-mauk', mol'ly-mawk' (-môk'). Vars. of MALLEMUCK.
molly washdish. The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*
mol'man (mŏl'măn), or **mol'-man',** *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. [Cf. AS. *māl* terms, agreement, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *māl.*] *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* One of a class of tenants who had been released from most of their service on condition of paying certain rents for their land, called **mol'land** (mŏl'ănd) or **mol'-land'.** They became classed as free.
Mol-mu'ti-an (mŏl-mū'shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dunwallo Molmutius, the traditional 16th king of the Britons; — said of certain early British laws (**Molmutian laws**) antedating the time of William the Conqueror.
Mo'loch-ize (mō'lŏk-īz), *v. t.* To imbue with the cruelty of Moloch worship; to sacrifice as to Moloch; to immolate.
Mo'loch-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mo'loid (mō'loid), *a.* [*Mola* + *oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert to, the family Molidæ. — *n.* A moloid fish.
Mol'o-ka'ne (mŏl'ō-kän'yĕ), **Mol'o-ka'ny,** *n. pl.* [Russ. *molokane.*] See RASKOLNIK.
mol'o-ker (mŏl'ō-kẽr), **mol'ock-er** (-ŭk-ẽr), *n.* A renovated hat. — *v. t.* To renovate (a hat) *Both Slang, Eng.*
mo-lom'pi (mō-lŏm'pĭ), *n.* [Native name.] African rosewood.
mo-lo'pes (mō-lō'pēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μώλωψ, pl. μώλωπες, mark of a stripe.] *Med.* Vibices. [LOSSUS. *Obs. or R.*]
mo-losse' (mō-lŏs'), *n.* = MO-
mo-los'ses. † MOLASSES.
mo-los'si, *n.*, *pl.* of MOLOSSUS.
mo-los'sic, *a.* *Pros* Of or pert. to a molossus
mo-los'sus. † MOLASSES.
Mol'o-thrus (mŏl'ō-thrŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr μολοθρός (in Suidas, without explanation) Swainson, who gave the name, took it to mean unwelcome guest, fr. μολεῖν to come + ἀ- not + θρεῖσθαι to call, cry. *Zoöl.* A genus of Icteridæ consisting of the cowbirds.
molowre. † MULLER.
mol'rook-en (mŏl'rŏŏk-ĕn), *n.* The crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*). *Local, Ireland.*
molsh. † MULCH.
molt. † MOULT.
molt'a-ble, *a.* Meltable. *Obs.*
molte. † MELT.
mol'ten Archaic p. p. of MELT.
mol'ten-a-ble, *a.* That may be melted. *Obs.*
mol'ten-ly, *adv.* of MOLTEN.
molt'er, moult'er, *n.* A bird that is molting. [of MULTURE.]
mol'ter. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
mol'to (mōl'tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Much; very; as, *molto adagio*, very slow.
mol'ton. † MUTTON.
Mo-lu'che (mō-lōō'chā), *n.* One of a tribe of light-complexioned Araucan Indians on the Limay River, Argentina. Apple orchards and sheep are their chief means of subsistence.
molure, *n.* [F.] A kind of serpent. *Obs.*
molwart. † MOLDWARP.
mol'yb-dæ'na. † MOLYBDENA.
mol'yb-dam'au-ro'sis (mŏl'ĭb-dăm'ô-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MOLYBDO-; AMAUROSIS.] *Med.* Amaurosis from lead poisoning.
mol'yb-de'na, *n.* [L. *molybdaena*, Gr. μολύβδαινα. See MOLYBDENUM.] *Obs.* Any of various lead ores or compounds; also, molybdenum or molybdenite.
mol'yb-den'ic (mŏl'ĭb-dĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to molybdena
mo-lyb'de-nif'er-ous (mō-lĭb'dē-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*molybdenum* + *-ferous.*] Containing molybdenum.
mo-lyb'de-nous (mō-lĭb'dē-nŭs; mŏl'ĭb-dē'nŭs), *a.* Molybdous.
molybdenum steel. Steel containing molybdenum, resembling, but somewhat superior to, tungsten steel.
molybdenum trioxide See MOLYBDIC ACID.

denum trioxide, MoO_3, of which the simplest are H_2MoO_4 (needlelike crystals) and $H_2Mo_2O_7$ (amorphous solid). Salts of the former have been called *monomolybdates*, some of the latter *dimolybdates*; there are also *trimolybdates*, etc. More highly complex salts, like the phosphomolybdates, are also numerous. **b** A light, white solid, MoO_3, more properly called *molybdic anhydride* or *molybdenum trioxide*. — **molybdic ocher** *or* **ochre**, *Min.*, molybdite.

mo·lyb′dite (mȯ-lĭb′dīt), *n.* Molybdic ocher; a yellow pulverulent mineral associated with molybdenite and formerly supposed to have the composition MoO_3, but now known to be a hydrated ferric molybdate.

mo·lyb′do- (mȯ-lĭb′dō-). [See MOLYBDENUM.] A combining form indicating a *compound of molybdenum*.

mo·lyb′dous (-dŭs), *a.* [See MOLYBDENUM.] Of, pertaining to, or containing, molybdenum; specif., designating those compounds in which molybdenum has a lower valence as contrasted with *molybdic* compounds.

mome (mōm), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. MUM.] A dull, silent person; a blockhead; a fool. *Obs. or Archaic.*

mo′ment (mō′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *moment*, L. *momentum*, for *movimentum* movement, motion, moment, fr. *movere* to move. See MOVE; cf. MOMENTUM, MOVEMENT.] **1.** A minute portion of time; a point of time; an instant; as, at that very *moment*.

In a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye 1 *Cor.* xv. 52

2. *Obs.* **a** In medieval reckoning, the fortieth or fiftieth of an hour. It was the tenth of a "point." **b** In Rabbinical reckoning, $\frac{1}{1080}$ of an hour. **c** In the 17th and 18th centuries, sometimes, a second.
3. A minute portion or part; an atom. *Obs.*
4. *Math.* An infinitesimal increment or decrement. *Obs.*
5. Importance, as in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value; consideration; — now only after *of*; as, the movement is of no *moment*.

Matters of great *moment* *Shak.*

6. That which causes or prompts action; an influential or deciding point, fact, or consideration. *Obs.*
7. Movement, motion. *Obs.*
8. A definite period or point, as of an event. *Rare.*
9. Impulsive power; force; momentum. *Obs.*

The *moments* or quantities of motion in bodies. *Berkeley*
Touch, with lightest *moment* of impulse,
His free will. *Milton*

10. *Mech.* Tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion, esp. about a point or axis. It is measured in general by the product of a mass, force, velocity, or the like, into a perpendicular distance from or to the point or axis.
11. *Statistics.* Potency, or the measure of potency, in determining the position of the center or axis of distribution of some subject of statistical investigation, as a country's population or wealth.
12. An essential or constituent element; momentum.
Syn. — Minute, twinkling; consequence, weight, force, value, signification, avail. See INSTANT, IMPORTANCE.
moment of a couple, *Mech.*, the product of either of its forces into the perpendicular distance between them. — **m. of a force.** *Mech.* **a** *With respect to a point*, the product of the force into the perpendicular distance from the point to the line or direction of the force. **b** *With respect to a line*, the product of that component of the force which is perpendicular to the plane passing through the line and the point of application of the force into the shortest distance between the line and this point. **c** *With respect to a plane that is parallel to the force*, the product of the force into the perpendicular distance of its point of application from the plane — **m. of a magnet**, the product of the strength of either pole by the distance between them. — **m. of flexure.** = BENDING MOMENT. — **m. of inertia** (of a body or area about a given axis), *Mech.*, the integral sum of the products of each indefinitely small portion of mass or area into the square of its distance from the given axis. — **m. of momentum** (of a body about an axis or plane), *Mech.*, the product of the mass of the body into the moment of its velocity with respect to the axis or plane. — **m. of population**, the product of the population of a locality into the distance of the locality from an assumed axis of reference. — **m. of resistance**, *Mech.*, the sum of the moments of all forces in all the infinitesimally thin layers of a beam, etc., under stress, taken about the neutral axis, counterbalancing the external bending moment. — **m. of rotation**, *Mech.*, the moment of inertia of a rotating body about its axis of rotation. — **m. of stability**, *Mech.*, the moment (of a couple in a vertical plane) that would transfer the center of resistance of a body to the limiting position consistent with stability. — **m. of torsion**, *Mech.*, the moment of either of a pair of equal and opposite couples applied in different planes so as to tend to twist a body. — **the m.** **a** The fitting moment; the point of time which is just suited to the purpose or which furnished an opportunity. **b** The point of time in question or passing; the time being. **c** Elliptically, the moment when or that; just as soon as.

mo·men′tal (mȯ-mĕn′tăl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *momental.*] **1.** Momentary; brief; also, of moment; momentous. *Obs.*
2. *Mech.* Of or pertaining to moment or momentum.
momental ellipse (of a lamina), **m. ellipsoid** (of a solid), *Math.*, an ellipse, or ellipsoid, the radius vector of which varies inversely as the radius of gyration (of the lamina or solid, respectively) about that radius vector as axis.

mo′men·ta′ne·ous (mō′mĕn-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *momentaneus*: cf. F. *momentané.*] Momentary; also, instantaneous. *Obs. or R.* — **mo′men·ta′ne·ous·ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

mo′men·ta·ry (mō′mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *momentarius*. See MOMENT.] **1.** Continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time; transitory; of living things, short-lived; ephemeral; as, a *momentary* pang. *Shak.*
2. Adapted to the moment. *Nonce Use.* *Pope.*
3. Occurring, recurring, or acting, at every moment. *Now Rare.* "Hourly and *momentary* molestations." *Beresford.*
4. Done, made, etc., in a moment; instantaneous. *Obs.*
5. *Phon.* Pronounced with a complete closure of the oral cavity; incapable of being held or continued, as, *p*, *t*, etc.
Syn. — See TRANSIENT.

mo′ment·ly (mō′mĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** From moment to moment; every moment.

How Life and Death
Do wrestle for me *momently*! *Ld Lytton.*

2. At any moment; in a moment; instantly.

When *momently*
The moon went out. *S A Brooke.*

3. For a, or the, moment.

mo′ment·ly, *a.* **1.** Momentary (in sense 3 or sense 1).

mo·men′tous (mȯ-mĕn′tŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *momentosus* rapid, momentary.] **1.** Motive. *Obs.*
2. Of moment or consequence; very important; weighty; as, a *momentous* decision; *momentous* affairs.
3. Important; influential; — said of persons. *Rare.*
4. Of or pertaining to momentum. *Obs.*
— **mo·men′tous·ly**, *adv.* — **mo·men′tous·ness**, *n.*

mo·men′tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl* L. -TA (-tȧ), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L. See MOMENT.] **1.** *Math.* = MOMENT, 4. *Obs.*
2. Impulsive power; force of motion. *Obs.*
3. *Mech.* = MOMENT, 10. *Obs.*
4. *Mech.* The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the mass multiplied into the velocity. This quantity is sometimes called **linear momentum**, to distinguish it from the so-called **angular momentum**, which is the *moment of momentum* (see under MOMENT).
5. Hence, popularly, the force of motion acquired by a moving body as a result of the continuance of its motion by virtue of inertia; impetus.
6. Essential element, or constituent element.

I shall state the several *momenta* of the distinction in separate propositions *Sir W Hamilton*
In every finite thing two elements or *momenta* are united, an eternal and a transitory. *J Martineau*

Mo·mor′di·ca (mȯ-môr′dĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mordere*, *momordisse*, to bite; — alluding to the seeds, which look as though bitten.] *Bot.* A genus of cucurbitaceous plants having a campanulate corolla with the stamens inserted near the base, unbranched tendrils, and berrylike fruit. They are natives of the tropics of the Old World. *M. balsamina* is the balsam apple, and *M. charantia* is the balsam pear.

Mo·mot′i·dæ (mȯ-mŏt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOTMOT.] A family of picarian birds related to the rollers and kingfishers and consisting of the motmots (subfamily **Mo′mo·ti′næ** [mō′mȯ-tī′nē]) and, according to some, also the todies (subfamily Todinæ). The typical genus is **Mo·mo′tus** (mȯ-mō′tŭs). See MOTMOT.

Mo′mus (mō′mŭs), *n.* [Gr. μῶμος blame, ridicule, Momus.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The god of mockery and censure. Literature has many allusions to the story of his finding fault with the man made by Hephæstus for not having little windows or doors in his breast, so that his secret thoughts might be seen.
2. Hence, a fault-finder; a (carping) critic.
daughter, disciple, *or* **son of Momus**, a person who takes pleasure in ridiculing others; a wag.

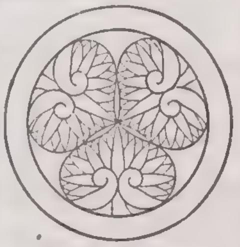

Mon of the Tokugawa Family.

mon (mŏn), *n.* [Jap.] *Japan.* The badge of a family, esp. of a family of the ancient feudal nobility. The most frequent form of the mon is circular, and it commonly consists of conventionalized forms from nature, flowers, birds, insects, the lightning, the waves of the sea, or of geometrical symbolic figures; color is only a secondary character. It appears on lacquer and pottery, and embroidered on, or woven in, fabrics. The imperial chrysanthemum, the mon of the reigning family, is used as a national emblem. Formerly the mon of the shoguns of the Tokugawa family was so used. See KIKUMON.

Mon (mōn), *n.* **1.** One of the dominant native race of Pegu in Burma, probably a remnant of a population formerly spread throughout Burma. They are Indo-Chinese in language and physique, and are one of the most progressive peoples of Farther India. They are Buddhists.
2. The language of the Mons, written in an alphabet derived from the Pali. See INDO-CHINESE.

mo′na (mō′nȧ), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *mona*, fem. of *mono* a monkey, ape.] A small, handsome West African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*). The upper parts are dark olive, with a spot of white on the haunches, and the under parts are pure white.

mon′a·chal (mŏn′ȧ-kăl), *a.* [L. *monachus* a monk: cf. F. *monacal*. See MONK.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, monks or monastic life; monastic; monkish.

mon′a·chism (-kĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The system or principle of a monastic life; monastic way or rule; monasticism.
2. A monachal peculiarity. *Obs.*

mon·ac′id (mŏn-ăs′ĭd), *a.* [*mono-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* Having one hydrogen atom replaceable by a negative or acid atom or radical; capable of combining, as regards each molecule, with but one molecule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

mon′ad (mŏn′ăd; mō′năd; *the leading dictionaries all give the first, but the second is common in actual good usage*), *n.* [L. *monas*, *-adis*, a unit, Gr. μονάς, -άδος, fr. μόνος alone: cf. F. *monade.*] **1.** *Philos.* **a** In Greek philosophy, a unit; individual; atom. **b** With Giordano Bruno, Leibnitz, and others, an individual elementary substance, both psychical and material, which represents the whole universe. For Bruno the *monad* is a microcosmic embodiment of the divine essence which pervades and constitutes the universe. In contrast to this pantheism, Leibnitz makes the *monad* the basis of a pluralistic, individualistic conception of the world. See LEIBNITZIANISM.
2. Hence, an ultimate unit; a simple being.
3. **a** *Bot.* A zoöspore. *Rare.* **b** *Zoöl.* A flagellate protozoan (see MASTIGOPHORA), esp. one of the genus *Monas* or related genus. **c** *Biol.* Any minute simple organism or organic unit.
4. *Chem.* A univalent element, atom, or radical. See VALENCE.

mon′ad, *a.* Of the nature of a monad; specif., *Chem.*, univalent. — **monad deme**, *Biol.*, in tectology, an aggregate of undifferentiated monads.

Mon′a·del′phi·a (mŏn′ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ), *n pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants having flowers with the filaments united into a tube. — **mon′a·del′phi·an** (-ăn), *a.*

mon′a·del′phous (-fŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pert. to the class Monadelphia. *Obs.* **b** Having the filaments united into a single tube around the gynœcium, as in the flowers of the mallow family (Malvaceæ). Cf. DIADELPHOUS, POLYADELPHOUS.

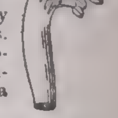

Monadelphous Stamens of Lupine.

mo·nad′ic (mȯ-năd′ĭk; mŏn-ăd′-) } *a.* [Gr. μοναδικός con-
mo·nad′i·cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sisting of units.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a monad. — **mo·nad′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

mo·nad′i·form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*monad* + *-form.*] *Biol.* Resembling a monad (flagellate infusorian).

mon′ad·ism (mŏn′ăd-ĭz′m; mō′năd-; *see* MONAD), *n.* [*monad* + *-ism.*] *Philos.* The theory that the universe is a composite of monads, esp. the Leibnitzian one. See LEIBNITZIANISM.

mo·nad′nock (mȯ-năd′nŏk), *n.* [From Mt. *Monadnock*, New Hampshire, a typical example.] *Phys. Geog.* A hill of resistant rock standing in the midst of a peneplain.

mo·nal′ (mȯ-nôl′), *n.* Also **mo·naul′**. [Native name in the Himalayas *munal*, *manāl*.] Any of several species of large gorgeous pheasants of the genus *Lophophorus* found at high altitudes in northern India. In *L. refulgens* the male has the body shining green and blue, the neck gilded purple, the rump white, and the tail rufous. See also IMPEYAN PHEASANT. Also loosely applied to some other Indian pheasants, as certain tragopans.

mo·nan′drous (mȯ-năn′drŭs; mŏn-ăn′-), *a.* [*mono-* + *-androus.*] *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the class Monandria. *Obs.* **b** Having flowers with a single stamen, as many orchids.

mo·nan′dry (-drĭ), *n.* [See MONANDROUS.] **1.** The possession by a woman of only one husband at a time; the custom of such union; — contrasted with *polyandry*.
2. *Bot.* Condition of being monandrous.

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mo·lyb′do·car′di·al′gi·a (-dȯ-kär′dĭ-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Cardialgia due to lead poisoning
mo·lyb′do·col′ic (-kŏl′ĭk), *n* [*molybdo-* + *colic.*] Lead colic.
mo·lyb′do·dys·pep′si·a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Dyspepsia resulting from lead poisoning
mo·lyb′do·man′cy, *n.* [*molybdo-* + *-mancy*] Divination by melted lead.
mo·lyb′do·me′nite (mȯ-lĭb′dȯ-mē′nīt), *n.* [*molybdo-* + Gr. μήνη moon + *-ite.*] *Min.* Native lead selenite, $PbSeO_3$, occurring in white scales.
mol′yb·don′o·sus (mŏl′ĭb-dŏn′ō-sŭs), *n.* [NL.; *molybdo-* + Gr νόσος disease.] Lead poisoning; molybdosis.
mo·lyb′do·par′e·sis, *n.* [NL.: *molybdo-* + *paresis.*] Paralysis produced by lead poisoning.
mol′yb·do′sis (mŏl′ĭb-dō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *molybdo-* + *-osis.*] = MOLYBDONOSUS.
mol′y·site (mŏl′ĭ-sīt), *n.* [Cf. Gr. μόλυσμα spot, taint, μολυσμός, μόλυνσις, defilement, fr. μολύνειν to stain.] *Min.* Native ferric chloride, $FeCl_3$, found in Vesuvian lava.
mom. † MUM.
mombareck. † MOOBAREK.
momble † MUMBLE.
Mom·bot′tu, *n* = MANGBATTU.
mom′haunce. † MUMCHANCE.
Mom′dis (mŏm′dĭs). *Bib.*
mome (mōm). Dial. Eng. var. of MALM.
mome (mōm), *n.* [See MOMUS.] **1.** A caviling critic. *Obs.* **2.** [Cf It. *momo*] A buffoon. *Nonce Use.*
momele. † MUMBLE.
momen. momenette. † MAUMET.
mo′ment, *v. t.* To time to the moment *Obs.*
mo·men′tal·ly, *adv.* For a moment; also, every moment. *Obs.*
mo·men′tane, *a.* [OF. *momentain*, L. *momentaneus.*] Momentary. *Obs.* — **mo·men′tane·ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
mo′men·ta′ne·all, *a.* Momentary; lasting but a moment. *Obs.*
mo′men·ta·ny (mō′mĕn-tā-nĭ), *a.* Momentary. *Obs.*
mo′men·ta·ri·ly (-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* For a moment; every moment; from moment to moment; also, *Obs.*, instantly.
mo′men·ta·ri·ness, *n* See -NESS.
mo·men′tine, *a.* Momentary. *Obs.*
momentum grade. *Railroads.* A short grade steeper than the ruling grade, so that a train has to approach it with considerable velocity to run over it. *U. S.*
momentum pump An intermittent pump, formerly used as a filter pump, acting on a principle similar to that of the hydraulic ram. There are several varieties.
momentum valve. *Engin.* A valve to prevent concussion in a pipe by the sudden closing of a stop valve.
mom′et (mŏm′ĭt). Dial. Eng. var. of MAUMET.
Mom′fu (mŏm′fōō), *n. sing.* & *pl.* An extensive Negro tribe of the Welle Basin.
momia. † MUMMY.
mom′ie (mŭm′ĭ). † MUMMY.
mom′ie-cloth (mŭm′ĭ; *F.* mō′mē′), *n.* = MUMMY-CLOTH.
mom′i·er (mŏm′ĭ-ẽr; mŭm′-), *n.* [F. *mômier*, fr. OF. *momer*, *mommer*, to mumm, to mask one's self.] One of certain strict Calvinists in Switzerland, early in the 19th century, who separated from the state church; — so called in contempt
mo′mi·ol′o·gy (mō′mĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [F *momie* mummy + *-logy.*] The science of mummies. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
mom′ish (mōm′ĭsh), *a.* Like a mome: foolish. *Obs.*
mom′ist (mōm′ĭst), *n.* A fault-finder: a carping critic. *Obs.* — **mom′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Obs.*
mom′ling † MUMBLING.
mom′me (mŏm′mĕ), *n.* [Jap.] See WEIGHT.
mom′mer. † MUMMER.
mom′mer·y. † MUMMERY.
mom′met (mŏm′ĕt) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MAUMET.
mom′mick (mŏm′ĭk). Var. of MAMMOCK. *Archaic or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
mom′my. Dial. var of MAMMY.
mom′my, *n.* The old squaw duck. *Local, New Jersey*
mo′mo (mō′mō), *n.* The short-eared owl. *Guam.*
mo′mot (mō′mŏt). Var. of MOTMOT.
mom′pyns, *n. pl.* [Cf. MUNPINS.] Teeth. *Obs.*
momurdotes, *n. pl* The sulks. *Obs.*
momyan. † MUMMY.
mon. † MOAN, MONE, MOON.
mon (mŏn). Obs or dial. var of MAN; MUN, *v.*
Mon., *or* **mon.** *Abbr.* Monastery; Monday; monetary; Monmouthshire; monsignor; Montana.
mon (mŏn-). See MONO-.
mon′a·cal. Var. of MONACHAL.
Mon′a·can (mŏn′ȧ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Monaco. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Monaco.
mon′a·can′thid (-kăn′thĭd), *a.* [See MONO-; ACANTHA.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a single row of spines bordering the ambulacra: — said of certain starfishes. **b** Pertaining to the Monacanthidæ. — *n.* One of the Monacanthidæ.
Mon′a·can′thi·dæ (-thĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl* The family consisting of the filefishes.
mon′a·can′thine (-thĭn), **mon′a·can′thous** (-thŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ἄκανθα thorn.] *Zoöl* One-spined: of or pert to the Monacanthidæ — **mon′a·can′thine**, *n.*
mon·ac′e·tin (mŏn-ăs′ē-tĭn), *n.* [*mono-* + *acetin.*] See ACETIN
monach, *n.* [L. *monachus*. See MONK.] A monk. *Obs.*
mon′a·chate (mŏn′ȧ-kāt), *n.* [Cf. LL. *monachatus*] Period or time of being a monk.
mon′a·chist (-kĭst), *a.* Characteristic of monks; monkish.
mon′a·chize (-kīz), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *monachus* monk + *-ize.*] To make monks of; to become, or live as, a monk. — **mon′a·chi·za′tion** (-kĭ-zā′shŭn; -kī-zā′-), *n.*
Monacho′lite, etc. † MONOTHELETE, etc.
monack. † MOONACK.
monacorde. † MONOCHORD.
mon·ac′ti·nal (mŏn-ăk′tĭ-năl; mŏn′ăk-tī′năl), **mo·nac′tine** (mŏn-ăk′tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl* Single-rayed.
mo·nac′ti·nel′lid (mȯ-năk′tĭ-nĕl′ĭd; mŏn-ăk′-), **mo·nac′ti·nel′li·dan** (-ĭ-dăn), *a.* [See MONACTINAL.] *Zoöl* Designating sponges with only uniaxial spicules. — **mo·nac′ti·nel′lid**, *n.*
mon′a·delph, -del′phi·a, etc. Incorrect for MONODELPH, etc.
mon′a·delph (mŏn′ȧ-dĕlf), *n.* *Bot.* A monadelphous plant. *R.*
mon′a·des, *n.*, *pl.* of MONAS.
mon′a·dig′er·ous (-dĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*monad* + *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing, or composed of, monadiform cells.
Mon′a·di′na (-dī′nȧ), *n. pl* [NL. See MONAD.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a group nearly equivalent to Mastigophora.
mon′a·dine (mŏn′ȧ-dĭn), **mon′a·din′ic** (-dĭn′ĭk), *a.* Monadic.
mon′ad·ol′o·gy (mŏn′ăd-ŏl′ō-jĭ; mō′năd-), *n.* [*monad* + *-logy*: cf. F *monadologie.*] *Philos* The doctrine or theory of monads. See LEIBNITZIANISM.
monake. † MONK.
Monalechite, etc. † MONOTHELETE, etc.
Mo′na Li′sa (mō′nä lē′zä). [It. *Mona*, *Monna*, madam Cf. MADONNA.] Leonardo da Vinci's famous portrait of Lisa, the wife of Francesco del Giocondo, a Florentine gentleman. It is now in the Louvre. Called also *La Gioconda*.
mon′ a′mi′ (môɴ′-nȧ′mē′), *fem.* **mon′ a′mie′** (-mē′) [F.] My friend.
mon·am′ide (mŏn-ăm′ĭd; -īd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*mono-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* An amide with only one amido group.
mon·am′ine (mŏn-ăm′ĭn; mŏn′ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*mono-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* An amine containing only one amino group.
mon′an·æs·the′si·a (mŏn′ăn-ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.; *mono-* + *anæsthesia*] *Med* Loss of sensation in one member of the body.
Mon′an·day (mŭn′ăn-dĕ) Scot & dial. Eng. var of MONDAY.
mo·nan′der (mȯ-năn′dẽr), *n.* *Bot.* A monandrous plant. *R.*
Mo·nan′dri·a (-drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONANDROUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants embracing those having flowers with a single stamen. — **mo·nan′dri·an** (-ăn; mŏn-), *a.*
mo·nan′dric (mȯ-năn′drĭk; mŏn-ăn′-), *a.* Of or pert. to monandry.
mo·nan′thous (-thŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *-anthous.*] *Bot* One-flowered.
mon·ap′sal (mŏn-ăp′săl), *a.* [See MONO-; APSE.] Having but one apse.
mon′arch, *n.* [OF *monarche*, *monarque.*] Monarchy. *Obs.*

mon′arch (mŏn′ärk), *n.* [L. *monarcha*, fr. Gr. μονάρχης, μόναρχος; μόνος alone + ἄρχειν to be first, rule, govern; cf. F. *monarque*. See -ARCH.] **1**. A sole supreme ruler; the sovereign of a monarchy; also, often now, the hereditary chief of a limited or constitutional monarchy. Monarchs bear specific titles varying with the country, as *king*, *queen*, *emperor*, *empress*, *czar* (Russia), *czarina* (Russia), *kaiser* (Germany and Austria), *sultan* (Turkey and Morocco), *shah* (Persia), etc.
2. One likened to a sole ruler in position, or the like, as one first of a kind, a patron or tutelary deity, etc.; as, an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest.

I am *monarch* of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute. *Cowper.*

3. A sovereign (Eng. coin). *Slang, Eng.*
4. A large butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*) having orange-brown wings with black veins and borders, whose larva feeds on milkweed. It appears to be extending its range to most parts of the world.

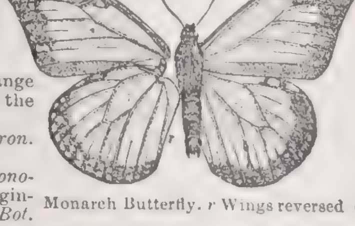

Monarch Butterfly. *r* Wings reversed (½)

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CEPHEUS, 2.
mon′arch, *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning, origin.] *Bot.* Having only one protoxylem.
mo-nar′chal (mô-när′kăl), *a.* **1**. Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or suiting, a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride *Milton.*

2. Of the nature of, having the position of, or acting as, a monarch; as, a *monarchal* viceroy.
3. Under a monarch; vested in a monarch. *Obs. or R.*
mo-nar′chi-al (-kĭ-ăl), *a.* [See MONARCHY.] Monarchic; monarchal.
mo-nar′chi-an (-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of those in the early Christian church who held the theory or doctrine of monarchianism. — **mo-nar′chi-an**, *a.*
mo-nar′chi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist. & Theol.* An anti-Trinitarian doctrine or theory current in the church of the 2d and 3d centuries in several forms, the common principle of which was that God is a single person as well as a single being. The two chief forms or types of the theory are: (1) *dynamic*, *dynamistic*, *rationalistic*, *humanitarian*, or *adoptionist*, *monarchianism*, the adherents of which maintained that Christ was a mere man, chosen of God and by Him supernaturally inspired and exalted, and was Son of God by adoption and not by any metaphysical relationship; (2) *modalistic monarchianism*, or *modalism*, the adherents of which maintained that Christ was truly divine, but as divine was indistinguishable from God the Father, being one of the three modes or manifestations of the divine being. The adherents of this latter type (called also *modalists*) were numerous. In the West they were called Patripassians, from their holding that the Father suffered with, or in the person of, the Son, while in the East they were usually grouped together under the name of *Sabellians* (see SABELLIAN, *n.*). — **mo-nar′chi-an-ist**, *n.* — **mo-nar′chi-an-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*
mo-nar′chic (mô-när′kĭk), **mo-nar′chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* [F. *monarchique*, Gr. μοναρχικός.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monarch or monarchy; characteristic of, or adhering to, or favoring the principles of, a monarchy. — **mo-nar′chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*
mon′arch-ism (mŏn′ár-kĭz'm), *n.* Monarchic government or principles, or advocacy of them.
mon′arch-ist (-kĭst), *n.* An advocate of, supporter of, or believer in, monarchy or monarchism.
mon′arch-ize (-kīz), *v. i.*; MON′ARCH-IZED (-kīzd); MON′ARCH-IZ′ING (-kīz′ĭng). To play the sovereign, to act or rule as monarch;— sometimes with *it*.
mon′arch-ize, *v. t.* **1**. To subject to a single ruler; to rule as a monarch; to govern. *Obs.*
2. To convert into, or establish as, a monarchy.
mon′arch-y (mŏn′ár-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-kĭz). [F. *monarchie*, L. *monarchia*, Gr. μοναρχία. See MONARCH.]
1. Sovereignty of a single person; supreme power of a single person in a state.
2. The state ruled over by a single sovereign person, or monarch; also, the rule or government exercised by such a person. A monarchy is called an **absolute monarchy** when there are no constitutional limitations on the monarch's powers; a **limited, or constitutional, monarchy**, when there are such limitations.
3. The territory ruled over by a monarch.

What scourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence? *Shak.*

4. The system of government in which a single person is sovereign.

In those days he had affected zeal for *monarchy*. *Macaulay.*

Mo-nar′da (mô-när′dȧ), *n.* [NL., after N. *Monardés* (d. 1578), Spanish physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American mints. They have a tubular 15-nerved calyx and whorls of variously colored, often showy, flowers, the anthers with a small connective. The genus includes the wild bergamot (*M. fistulosa*), American horsemint (*M. punctata*), and bee balm (*M. didyma*).
Mon′ar-del′la (mŏn′ár-dĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See MONARDA.] *Bot.* A genus of Californian menthaceous herbs, bearing terminal and axillary whorls of flowers somewhat similar to those of *Monarda*, but with a 10-13-nerved calyx. The species are sometimes cultivated.
mon′ar-tic′u-lar (mŏn′är-tĭk′ū-lár), *a.* [*mono-* + *articular.*] *Med.* Pertaining to, or affecting, one joint only.
mon′as-te′ri-al (mŏn′ăs-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *monasterialis*, fr. *monasterium.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monastery. — **mon′as-te′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*
mon′as-ter-y (mŏn′ăs-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *monasterium*, Gr. μοναστήριον, fr. μοναστής a solitary, a monk, fr. μονάζειν to be alone, live in solitude, fr. μόνος alone. Cf. MINSTER.] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from the world for persons under religious vows, esp. monks; a convent; — rarely, such a house for women.
Syn. — Convent, abbey, priory. See CLOISTER.
mo-nas′tic (mô-năs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. μοναστής monk: cf. F. *monastique*. See MONASTERY.] **1**. Of or pert. to monasteries or their occupants; as, *monastic* institutions, rules, etc.
2. Secluded from temporal concerns and devoted to religion. "A life *monastic*." *Denham.*
3. *Bookbinding.* Antique.
Syn. — MONASTIC, MONKISH apply to whatever pertains to monks or monasteries. Of the two, MONKISH is more frequently used in a depreciatory sense; as, "*monastic* strictness" (*Sheridan*); "*monastic* fare" (*W. Pater*); "Padre Feio, whose book of vulgar errors so finely exposes the *monkish* stupidity of the times" (*Goldsmith*); "a *monkish* . . . superstition" (*Shelley*). See MONK.
monastic vows, the vows to which the rules of monastic life subject a person. They are poverty, chastity, and obedience to superiors.
mo-nas′tic, *n.* A monk.
mo-nas′ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The monastic life, system, rule, or condition.
mon′a-tom′ic (mŏn′ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Consisting of one atom; having one atom in the molecule. **b** Univalent. **c** Having one replaceable atom or radical. — **mon-at′om-ism** (mŏn-ăt′ŭm-ĭz'm), *n.*
mon-ax′i-al (mŏn-ăk′sĭ-ăl), *a.* [*mono-* + *axial.*] Having a single axis; uniaxial; — specif., in *Bot.*, applied to plants which develop inflorescence directly on the primary axis. Cf. PLURIAXIAL.
mon′ax-on′ic (mŏn′ăk-sŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ἄξων axis + *-ic.*] **a** *Anat.* Having but one axis-cylinder process; — said of nerve cells. **b** *Zoöl.* Monaxial.
mon′a-zite (mŏn′ȧ-zīt), *n.* [From Gr. μονάζειν to be solitary, in allusion to its isolated crystals.] *Min.* A yellow, red, or brown mineral occurring usually in small isolated crystals or grains, often in sand and gravel deposits, as in the Carolinas and Brazil. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 4.9-5.3. It is a phosphate of the cerium metals, essentially $(Ce,La,Di)PO_4$. It usually contains thorium, on the presence of which its commercial value as a material for Welsbach mantles chiefly depends.
Mon′day (mŭn′dā̍), *n.* [ME. *moneday*, *monenday*, AS. *mōnandæg*, i. e., day of the moon, day sacred to the moon; a translation of L. *lunae dies*; akin to D. *maandag*, G. *montag*, OHG. *mānatag*, Icel. *mānadagr*, Dan. *mandag*, Sw. *måndag*. See MOON; DAY.] The second day of the week; the day following Sunday.
Mon′day-ish, *a.* Characteristic of Monday; specif., of clergymen, indisposed or fagged out after Sunday's work. — **Mon′day-ish-ness**, *n.*
Mond gas (mŏnt). [After Ludwig *Mond*, German chemist in England.] A variety of semi-water gas, having typically a calorific value of about 145 B. T. U. per cu. ft. Ammonia is often collected as a by-product.
mon-em′bry-o-ny (mŏn-ĕm′brĭ-ô-nĭ), *n.* [See MONO-; EMBRYO.] *Bot.* The condition of having but a single embryo, as in most seed plants. — **mon-em′bry-on′ic** (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.*
mon′e-pis′co-pa-cy (mŏn′ē-pĭs′kô-pȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *episcopacy.*] Monarchical episcopacy; church government by monarchical bishops. — **mon′e-pis′co-pal** (-păl), *a.*
mo-ner′gic (mô-nûr′jĭk; mŏn-ûr′-), *a.* [Contracted form of *monenergidic*, fr. *mono-* + *energid.*] *Bot.* Having a single energid; — applied to unicellular plants.
mon′er-gism (mŏn′ẽr-jĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. ἔργον work + *-ism.*] *Theol.* **a** The doctrine or theory that regeneration is the sole **work** of the Holy Spirit, man having no power of coöperation; — opposed to *synergism*. **b** The doctrine or theory that the two natures of Christ have only one "operation." *Rare.* — **mon′er-gist** (mŏn′ẽr-jĭst), *n.* & *a.* — **mon′er-gis′tic** (-jĭs′tĭk), *a.*
Mo-ne′ses (mô-nē′sēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόνος alone; the origin of the ending is not clear.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of pyrolaceous herbs resembling *Pyrola*, but having the scape terminated by a single flower. The species, *M. uniflora*, often called *one-flowered wintergreen*, is native of the eastern United States and Japan.
mo-ne′sia (mô-nē′shȧ), *n.* *Pharm.* A South American vegetable extract believed to be derived from the bark (**monesia bark**) of the sapotaceous tree *Pradosia lactescens*. It is used as an alterative and astringent.
mon′e-ta-ry (mŏn′ē-tā-rĭ; mŭn′-; 277), *a.* [L. *monetarius* belonging to a mint. See MONEY; cf. MINTER, MONEYER.]
1. Of or pertaining to the coinage or currency.
2. Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, money; pecuniary. "The *monetary* relations of Europe." *E. Everett.*
Syn. — See FINANCIAL.
monetary unit, the standard of a national currency, as the dollar in the United States, the pound in England, the franc in France, the mark in Germany.
mon′e-tize (mŏn′ē-tīz; mŭn′-), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To convert or coin into money; to adopt as current money; to give a standard value to in a national currency; as, to *monetize* silver. — **mon′e-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn; 277), *n.*
mon′ey (mŭn′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MONEYS (-ĭz). The irregular plural *monies* occurs, esp. in the sense of "sums of money." [ME. *moneie*, OF. *moneie*, F. *monnaie*, fr. L. *moneta*. See MINT place where coin is made, MIND; cf. MOIDORE, MONETARY.]
1. Metal, as gold, silver, or copper, coined, or stamped, and issued by the recognized authority as a medium of exchange; coin in general.
2. Any written or stamped promise or certificate, such as a government note or bank note (often called *paper money*) which passes currently from hand to hand as a means of payment.
3. Any particular form or denomination of coin or paper which is lawfully current as money; — now chiefly used in the *pl.* to designate large aggregates of coins and notes in circulation; as, the *moneys* of the United States include gold, silver, and paper currency.
4. In a comprehensive sense, anything customarily used as a medium of exchange and measure of value, as sheep, wampum, copper rings, quills of salt or of gold dust, shovel blades, etc.; hence, *Econ.*, anything having a conventional use (1) either as a medium of exchange or a measure of value or (2) as a measure of value alone. When money is used chiefly as a basis for estimating values, or as a **denominator of value** instead of a **medium of exchange** to pass from hand to hand, it is often called a **money of account** (see in phrases). This may be any arbitrary amount of property or wealth of any kind, as a flock of sheep of determinate size, or a lac (100,000) of rupees.
5. Wealth reckoned in terms of money; capital considered as a cash asset; specif., such wealth or capital dealt in as a commodity to be loaned, invested, or the like; wealth considered as a cash asset; as, he has much *money* in land, or in stocks; to make, or lose, *money*.

The love of *money* is a root of all kinds of evil. 1 *Tim.* vi. 10 (*R. V.*).

6. A given (definite or indefinite) amount or sum of money; as, give me my *money*; hence in the *pl.*, sums of money (sense 1 or 2).
Syn. — MONEY, CASH. MONEY is the general term; CASH denotes ready money; as, "*Money* answereth all things" (*Eccl.* x. 19); "Take the *cash*, and let the credit go" (*E. FitzGerald*).
for money, for cash; — used on the London stock exchange. — **m. of account**, a denominator of value, or basis of exchange, used in keeping accounts, for which there may, or may not, be an equivalent coin; e. g., the mill is a *money of account* in the United States, but not a coin. — **m. of necessity**, *Numis.*, money of abnormal or irregular character, coined to meet some emergency.
mon′ey (mŭn′ĭ), *v. t.*; MON′EYED (-ĭd); MON′EY-ING [Cf. F. *monnayer* to coin.] *Obs. or R.* **1**. To coin.

If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*. *Locke.*

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mon′arch, *v. i.* To play the monarch: — often with *it*.
mo-nar′chal-ly, *adv.* of MONARCHAL.
mon′arch-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of MONARCH.
mo-nar′chi-co-a-ris′to-crat′i-cal, *a.* Combining monarchy and aristocracy.
mon′ar-chis′tic (mŏn′ár-kĭs′tĭk), *a.* **a** Relating to monarchism. **b** = MONARCHIANISTIC.
mon′arch-iz′er (-kīz′ẽr), *n.* One who monarchizes.
Mo-nar′cho (mô-när′kō), *n.* [Cf. It. *monarca*.] The nickname of an Italian who insanely fancied himself an emperor: — applied derisively to an absurdly pretentious person. *Obs.*
mo-nar′cho-mach′ic (mô-när′kô-măk′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μοναρχία monarchy + μάχη battle.] Opposing or fighting monarchy. *Rare.* — **mon′ar-chom′a-chist** (mŏn′ár-kŏm′ȧ-kĭst), *n.* *Rare.*
mo-nar′din (mô-när′dĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Thymol; — so called from its occurrence in horsemint (*Monarda punctata*).
mon′ar-thri′tis (mŏn′är-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MONO-; ARTHRITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of a single joint.
mon′as (mŏn′ăs; mō′năs), *n.*; *pl.* MONADES (mŏn′ȧ-dēz). [L.] **1**. = MONAD.
2. *Zoöl.* A genus of minute flagellate protozoans.
Mon′a-sa (mŏn′ȧ-sȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. unknown.] The genus containing the nun birds.
Mon′as-cid′i-æ (mŏn′ȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + *Ascidiæ.*] *Zoöl.* The ascidiæ simplices. See ASCIDIACEA. — **mon′as-cid′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
mon′ase (mŏn′ās), *n.* A nun bird.
monassh. † MONISH.
monast. † MONISH.
mon′as-ter. † MONASTERY.
mon-as′ter (mŏn-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [*mono-* + 1st *-aster.*] *Biol.* The figure in mitosis immediately preceding the diaster before the chromosomes have divided.
Mon′as-te′ri-an (-ăn), *n.* [From the Latin form of the name *Münster.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a fanatical sect of Anabaptists at Münster in the 16th century. See ANABAPTIST. — **Mon′as-te′ri-an** (mŏn′ăs-tē′rĭ-ăn), *a.*
mo-nas′ti-cal (mô-năs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Monastic.
mo-nas′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of MONASTIC.
mo-nas′ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
mo-nas′tic-ly, *adv.* Monastically. *Obs.*
monastiral, *a.* [See MONASTERIAL.] Pertaining to monasteries. *Obs.*
mo-naul′ (mô-nôl′). Var. of MONAL.
mon-au′los (mŏn-ô′lŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. μόναυλος.] *Music.* A Greek single-pipe flute or flageolet; — disting. from the *diaulos*, or double flute.
mon-au′ral (mŏn-ô′răl), *a.* [*mono-* + 2d *aural.*] Having, or using, but one ear; pert. to one ear.
mo′nax. Var. of MOONACK.
mon-ax′al (mŏn-ăk′săl). Var. of MONAXIAL.
mon-ax′ile (mŏn-ăk′sĭl; -sīl), *a.* & *n.* Monaxon.
mon-ax′on (-sŏn), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ἄξων axis.] Monaxonic. — *n.* A monaxonic sponge spicule.
mon′ax-o′ni-al (mŏn′ăk-sō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* = MONAXIAL.
monaye. † MONEY.
Mon-but′tu, *n.* = MANGBATTU.
monchaunce. † MUMCHANCE.
monche. † MUNCH, *v.*
monchen. † MINCHEN.
‖ **mon′ cher′** (môɴ′ shâr′), *masc.*; **ma′ chère′** (mȧ′ shâr′), *fem.* [F.] My dear.
mon′chi-quite (mŏn′chĭ-kīt), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
mon′chi-quite (-kīt), *n.* [From *Monchique* Mts. (Serra di *Monchique*) in southern Portugal.] *Petrog.* A basaltic rock occurring in narrow dikes. It is like camptonite, except that glass or analcite replaces feldspar.
moncion. † MANSION.
moncoin. † MONSOON.
mond. † MOUND, a globe.
Mond. *Abbr.* Monday.
mondain. † MUNDANE.
Mon′day-land, *n.* *Eng. Feudal Hist.* Land consisting of the plots held by cotters on condition of working for their lord one day in the week, generally Monday.
monde. † MAUNDY.
‖ **monde** (môɴd; *E.* mŏnd), *n.* [F. See MUNDANE.] **1**. The world of fashion or aristocrats; society; social grade; also, one's world, coterie, or circle.
2. A mound, or globe, used as an ensign of royalty.
mondglorye. † MANDGLORYE.
mon′di-all, *a.* [OF. *mondial*, L. *mundialis*.] Worldly; of this world. *Obs.*
mondic. † MUNDIC.
‖ **mon′ Dieu′** (môɴ′ dyû′). [F.] Lit., my God: — regarded as a mild interjection.
Mon′do-lin′gue (mŏn′dô-lĭŋ′gwā), *n.* See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.
mon-don′gos. † MUNDUNGUS.
mondrake. † MANDRAKE.
mondream, *n.* [AS. *mandréam*; *man*(*n*) man + *dréam* joy.] Human joy. *Obs.*
mone. † MANE, MANY, MONEY, MOON, MOURN, MUN, *v.*
mone. Obs. pl. of MAN.
mone. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOAN.
mone, *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *mōna* mammy. *Oxf. E. D.*] A crone. *Obs.*
mone, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *munr* mind, liking, akin to AS. *myne*.] Mind; say; liking; opinion. *Obs.*
mone, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Icel. *muna* to remember, or AS. *munan*.] *Obs.* **1**. To remember; to have or make remembrance.
2. To mention; tell.
mone, *n.* [AS. *gemāna* companionship.] Companionship; intercourse; also, associate; companion. *Obs.* *Obs. Scot.*
mone′brunt′, *a.* Moonstruck.
mon′e-chyn. Archaic var. of MINCHEN.
mo-ne′cian (mô-nē′shăn) Var. of MONŒCIAN.
mo-ne′cious. Var. of MONŒCIOUS.
Moneday. † MONDAY.
monee. † MONEY.
Mon′e-gasque′ (mŏn′ĕ-gȧsk′), *a.* [F. *monégasque*.] Of or pertaining to Monaco. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Monaco.
monegen. † MING.
moneke. † MONK.
monelees. † MONEYLESS.
Mon′el met′al (mŏn′ĕl). A whitish alloy of high tensile strength and elastic limit, consisting of nickel 75 per cent, copper 23.5 per cent, and iron 1.5 per cent.
mon-em′bry-a-ry (mŏn-ĕm′brĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Monembryonic. *Rare.*
mon-em′er-ous (mŏn-ĕm′ẽr-ŭs). Var. of MONOHEMEROUS.
Monenday. † MONDAY.
mon-ep′ic, *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ἔπος word.] Consisting of one word or of sentences of one word.
‖ **mon′e-pis′co-pus** (mŏn′ē-pĭs′kô-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. ἐπίσκοπος bishop.] A monarchical bishop.
monepynnis. † MUNPINS.
mo′ner (mō′nẽr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Monera.
Mo-ne′ra (mô-nē′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μονήρης single.] *Zoöl.* A hypothetical class of Protozoa consisting of those which resemble the amœbas but are destitute of a nucleus. — **mo-ne′ral** (-răl), *a.* — **mo-ne′ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.*
mo-ner′ic (mô-nĕr′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Moneral.
mo-ne′ron (mô-nē′rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RA (-rȧ), E. -RONS (-rŏnz). [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the Monera.
Mo-ne′ro-zo′a (mô-nē′rô-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Monera* + *-zoa*.] *Zoöl.* = MONERA. — **mo-ne′ro-zo′an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **mo-ne′ro-zo′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*
mo-ner′u-la (mô-nĕr′ōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *moner*. See MONERA.] *Embryol.* A supposed nonnucleated stage in the development of an egg immediately following fecundation, and followed by the *cytula* stage in which the nucleus has again been formed. (It is now known that the essential parts of the nucleus do not disappear.) *Obs.*
mo-ne′sin (mô-nē′sĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An important constituent of monesia, obtained from it as a white powder, believed to be identical with saponin.
monest. † MONISH.
mon′es-ter-y. † MONASTERY.
mo-nes′ty-call. † MONASTICAL.
monet. † MONTH.
monetain. † MOUNTAIN.
mon′e-ta-ri-ly (mŏn′ē-tā-rĭ-lĭ; mŭn′ē-), *adv.* of MONETARY.
mon′eth (mŭn′ĕth). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MONTH.
monethmaynd. † MONTH MIND.
mon′e-tite (mŏn′ē-tīt), *n.* [From *Moneta*, an island of the West Indies.] *Min.* A yellowish white crystalline mineral occurring in the West Indies with guano. It is an acid calcium phosphate, $HCaPO_4$.
moneur. † MONEYER.
monewe. † MING.
mon′ey-age (mŭn′ĭ-āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *monnayage* coinage.] *Hist.* A payment by the money-

2. To supply with money.
3. To convert into money by sale.

mon′ey-bag′ (mŭn′ĭ-băg′), *n.* A bag for containing money; hence: **a** *pl.* Humorously, wealth. **b** Chiefly *pl.* A person characterized by possession or love of money.

money bill. *Law.* A bill for raising revenue; a bill imposing a tax on the people, or transferring money or property from the people to the state. In British usage the term has been held to include a bill imposing a money fine or penalty; in the United States it has been held not to include a bill appropriating money from the treasury to particular uses (126 Mass. 557). *Money bills* must originate in the lower house in both British and American law, and since 1861 in British practice the House of Lords has not had the right to reject a money bill.

money broker. A money changer; also, one who loans money or procures loans of money for others.

mon′eyed (mŭn′ĭd), *a.* **1**. Supplied with money; having money; wealthy; as, *moneyed* men. *Bacon.*
2. Consisting in, or composed of, money; derived from, or due to, money. *A. Hamilton.*
moneyed capital, *Law*, capital that consists in money or represents money that is used or invested and reinvested from time to time for the sake of making a profit on it as money, as in case of a bank, trust company, money changer, money lender, etc.; — chiefly used with reference to U. S. Rev. St. § 5219, prohibiting taxation of national bank shares at a greater rate than that assessed on other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals. — **m. corporation**, *Law*, a corporation authorized to engage in the business of using money for the sake of making a profit upon it as money, as in case of banks, mortgage loan or trust companies, insurance companies, etc. *U. S.* — **m. interest**, *Finance*, that interest in commercial or public affairs that consists of money or capital; also, the people who own it.

mon′ey-er (mŭn′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [From MONEY: cf. OF. *monoier*, F. *monnayeur*, L. *monetarius* a master of the mint. Cf. MONETARY.] **1**. An authorized coiner of money; a minter.
2. A dealer in money; a banker. *Obs. or R.*

mon′ey–mak′er (-māk′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who coins or prints money; a minter; also, a counterfeiter of money. *Obs.*
2. One who accumulates money or wealth; specif., one who is skilled at, or bent upon, money-getting.
3. A thing that produces money or profit; as, the oil business is a great *money-maker*.

mon′ey–mak′ing (-māk′ĭng), *n.* Act or process of making money; the acquisition and accumulation of wealth.

mon′ey–mak′ing, *a.* **1**. Affording profitable returns; lucrative; as, a *money-making* business.
2. Engaged in gaining money; specif., devoted to that aim and successful in it; as, a *money-making* man.

money market. The market for loanable capital; the body of agencies, esp. in financial centers, which fix the rate of interest in such a way as to equalize the supply and demand for such capital.

mon′ey–mon′ger, *n.* A dealer in money; esp., a money lender. — **mon′ey–mon′ger-ing**, *n. & a.*

money order. An order for the payment of money; specif., a government order for the payment of money, issued at one post office and payable at some specified office; — called also, in U. S., *postal money order*. In British official use, an order in which the name of the payee does not appear, but is given in a letter of advice, as in case of international money orders; — popularly called a *post-office order*, that in which the name of the payee appears being called a *postal order*.

money's worth. **a** Something worth money or regarded as equivalent in value to money. **b** A fair or full equivalent for the money which is paid.

mon′ey-wort′ (mŭn′ĭ-wûrt′), *n.* A trailing primulaceous plant (*Lysimachia nummularia*) with rounded opposite leaves and solitary yellow flowers in their axils. It is native of Europe, but has commonly escaped from cultivation in the eastern United States.

mon′ger (mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* [AS. *mangere*, fr. *mangian* to trade; akin to Icel. *manga* to trade, *mangari* a trader, OHG. *mangari*, *mengari*; cf. L. *mango* a dealer in slaves.] A trader; a dealer; — since about the 16th century usually implying petty or discreditable dealing or traffic, and now used chiefly in combination; as, fish*monger*, iron*monger*.

mon′ger-ing, *n. & a.* Dealing; trafficking; trading; — used chiefly in composition and of discreditable traffic.

Mon′gol (mŏŋ′gŏl), *a.* [Cf. MOGUL.] Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols; Mongolian.

Mon′gol, *n.* **1**. One of the native race of Mongolia, mostly nomadic tent dwellers, by occupation herdsmen and carriers, physically typical of the Mongolian race. Both the northern Mongols or Khalkhas, occupying the Gobi deserts and the Kentei and Khingan mountains, and the southern Mongols, more directly under Chinese influence, are subject to native princes, but owe tribute and military service to China. They have their own sect of Buddhism, the head of which resides at Urga. In the 12th and 13th centuries they conquered the greater part of Asia and eastern Europe, founded several powerful khanates (cf. KIPCHAK) and the Mogul Empire of India, and gave dynasties to China and Persia.
2. = MONGOLIAN, *n.*, 2.
3. A member of the Mongolian race.

Mon′gol–Ga′lik al′pha-bet (-gä′lĭk). An alphabet the same as the Uigur, but with five letters added from the Tibetan, thus adapting it to the Mongolic speech.

Mon-go′li-an (mŏŋ-gō′lĭ-ăn), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols, or their language.
2. Designating, or belonging or relating to, one of the five great divisions of mankind distinguished by Blumenbach (1775) and named the **Mongolian race**. This race, the most numerous in the world, comprises the peoples of nearly all of Asia excepting Hindustan and the Mohammedan countries of the southwest, and also scattered tribes in the latter regions and in eastern and northern Europe The typical Mongolian is of a yellowish complexion, has coarse straight black hair, scant beard, a broad flat face with small nose and prominent cheek bones, and eyes which often have a narrow and slant appearance owing to the peculiar formation of the lids. The stature is characteristically short, and brachycephaly is practically universal Mentally the Mongolians rival the Caucasian peoples, two of the oldest civilizations of the world, the Akkadian (which see) and the Chinese, being developed by them. Frugality, industry, endurance, and patience are marked traits. Their languages are mostly comprised in the Indo-Chinese and Ural-Altaic families, together with Japanese and its allied tongues. Buddhism, Confucianism, Shintoism, and Shamanism are the chief religions The American Indians, the Eskimos, and the Malayan peoples are often considered to be Mongolian offshoots.
3. *Med.* Designating a variety or type of idiots characterized by physical resemblances, as in physiognomy, stature, shape of head, etc., to a typical Mongolian.
Mongolian arrow release. See ARROW RELEASE. — **M. pheasant**, a large pheasant (*Phasianus mongolicus*) native of the colder part of China. It is similar to the Chinese, or ring-necked, pheasant (*P. torquatus*), but has the wing coverts almost entirely white. The name has been erroneously applied in the United States to the Chinese pheasant. — **M. spots**, temporary patches of dark pigmentation which appear upon young children, usually in the sacrolumbar region, especially among Mongolian peoples. They disappear in early childhood.

Mon-go′li-an, *n.* **1**. A member of the Mongolian race; also, one of the Mongols (def. 1).
2. The language of the Mongols (def. 1), which comprises various dialects written in alphabets derived from the Syriac of Nestorian missionaries. See URAL-ALTAIC.

Mon′gol-o- (mŏŋ′gŏl-ō-). Combining form for *Mongol* or *Mongolian*; as in *Mongolo*-Tatar, *Mongolo*-Tungus.

Mon′gol-o–Dra-vid′i-an, *a.* *Ethnol.* Designating, or pertaining or belonging to, a mixed type common in Bengal and Orissa, characterized by broad head, dark complexion, medium stature, somewhat broad nose, and plentiful beard.

Mon′gol-oid (mŏŋ′gŏl-oid), *a.* [*Mongol* + *-oid*.] **1**. Resembling a Mongol or the Mongols; having race characteristics like those of the Mongols; specif., designating, or belonging to, the peoples of the Himalaya regions and Farther India in which the typical Mongolian traits appear in a modified or inconstant form.
2. = MONGOLIAN, 3.

Mon′gol-oid, *n.* A person exhibiting Mongoloid traits.

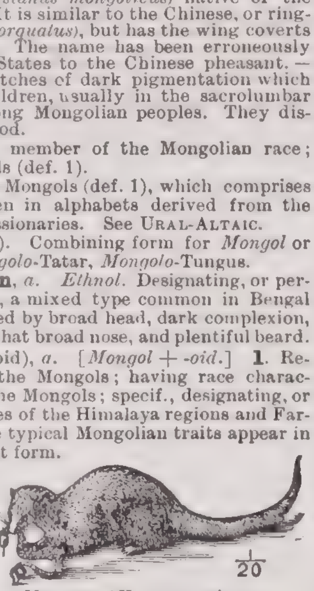
Mongoose (*Herpestes griseus*).

mon′goose (mŏŋ′gōōs), *n.*; *pl.* MONGOOSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [Tamil *manegos*.] **1**. A viverrine mammal of India (*Herpestes griseus*, syn. *H. mungo*) about the size of a ferret. It is grizzled dingy brown and black, and has a sharp snout and long tail. By its quick sight and great agility rather than immunity to poison, it fearlessly attacks and kills the most poisonous snakes. It also eats rats and mice, and is often domesticated on this account. The name is extended to all the species of the genus *Herpestes* (cf. ICHNEUMON) and closely related genera. Some of them have been introduced into Jamaica, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and other places to destroy vermin, but have been very destructive to poultry and game and various harmless native animals.
2. A Madagascan lemur (*Lemur mongoz*).

mon′grel (mŭŋ′grĕl; mŏŋ′-), *n.* [Prob. shortened fr. *mongerel*, and akin to AS. *mengan* to mix, and E. *mingle*. See MINGLE.] **1**. The progeny resulting from the crossing, originally of two, now of several, breeds, as of domestic animals, esp. dogs; anything, as an animal, plant, or person, of mixed breed; — used esp. disparagingly, formerly as a term of abuse, and still figuratively.
2. A cross; as, a *mongrel* between two things or persons.

mon′grel, *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to an impure breed, as a dog or other animal, or a plant.
2. Of or pertaining to a mixed race or nationality; of mixed parentage; — said, usually disparagingly, of persons.
3. Of mixed origin, character, or kinds; assignable to no definite class, kind, or type; specif., of a word, language, or dialect, containing elements from different languages.
mongrel buffalo, a buffalo fish (*Ictiobus urus*) of the Mississippi valley. — **m. skate**, the angel fish *Squatina squatina*. *Brit.* — **m. whitefish**, the tullibee. — **m. wool**, the wool of a mongrel sheep; also, that of any breed having lost its type. — **mon′grel-dom** (mŭŋ′grĕl-dŭm; mŏŋ′grĕl-), *n.* — **mon′grel-ish**, *a.* — **mon′grel-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **mon-grel′i-ty** (mŭŋ-grĕl′ĭ-tĭ; mŏŋ-), *n.* — **mon′grel-ly**, *a.*

Mo-nil′i-a (mō-nĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MONILIALES.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of parasitic fungi typifying the Moniliaceæ. *M. fructigena* causes the brown rot of plums and peaches.
2. [*l. c.*] Brown rot, produced by fungi of this genus.

Mo-nil′i-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* One of the four families of parasitic or saprophytic fungi constituting the order Moniliales, distinguished in general by the pale-colored hyphæ. There are numerous genera, mostly comprising species parasitic on leaves. *Botrytis*, *Monilia*, *Oidium*, etc., are destructive to various cultivated plants. — **mo-nil′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mo-nil′i-a′les (-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *monile* necklace. So named because the conidia are produced in chains.] *Bot.* The largest of the three orders into which the Fungi Imperfecti are divided, including miscellaneous forms, some of which are probably the conidial stages of ascomycetes, others possibly form genera, and still others are fungi of doubtful affinities. The order is loosely divided into four families; it includes numerous leaf blights, scabs, certain mildews, and the destructive brown rot. These are also known as *Hyphomycetes*.

mo-nil′i-form (mō-nĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *monile* necklace + *-form*: cf. F. *moniliforme*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Jointed or constricted at regular intervals, so as to resemble a string of beads; as, a *moniliform* root; a *moniliform* antenna. See ANTENNA, *Illust.* — **mo-nil′i-form-ly**, *adv.*

mo-nil′i-thrix (-thrĭks), *n.* [NL., L. *monile* necklace + Gr. θρίξ hair.] *Med.* A disease of the hair in which each hair appears as if strung with small beads or nodes.

Mo-nim′i-a (mō-nĭm′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Monima*, Gr. Μονίμη, name of the wife of Mithridates, after whom an allied genus, *Mithridatea*, had been named.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs, natives of the Mascarene Islands, typifying the family Monimiaceæ.

Mo-nim′i-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. MONIMIA.] *Bot.* A family of aromatic trees and shrubs (order Ranunculales) having opposite leaves, small diclinous flowers, and fruit consisting of small 1-seeded drupes inclosed in the enlarged calyx. The 25 genera and 150 species are exclusively tropical. Several afford wood for building purposes; the leaves of some species possess tonic properties. — **mo-nim′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

mon′ish (mŏn′ĭsh), *v. t.* [ME. *monesten*. See ADMONISH, MONITION.] **1**. To admonish. *Archaic.*
2. To exhort to; to warn of; to call to mind. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **mon′ish-er**, *n.* — **mon′ish-ment**, *n.*

mon′ism (mŏn′ĭz′m; mō′nĭz′m; 277: cf. MONAD), *n.* [From Gr. μόνος single.] **1**. *Metaph.* **a** That doctrine which refers all phenomena to, or derives them from, a single ultimate constituent or agent; — contrasted with *dualism* and *pluralism*. The doctrine has three generic forms: matter and its phenomena are explained as a modification of mind, involving an idealistic *monism*; or mind is explained by and resolved into matter, giving a materialistic *monism*; or, thirdly, matter, mind, and their phenomena are held to be manifestations or modifications of some one substance, like the substance of Spinoza, or a supposed unknown something of some evolutionists, which is capable of an objective and subjective aspect. The *mind-stuff theory* which asserts that matter and mind are identical, that each is an aspect of the other, may be taken as an attempt to reduce dualism to monism. *Monism* is also called *philosophical unitarianism*.

There is no real opposition between *monism* and dualism, for there can very well be one kind of being, without being all body or all soul; and . . . Aristotelian realism is both a *monism* of substance and a dualism of body and soul *Encyc Brit.*

b The doctrine that the universe is an organized unitary being or total self-inclusive structure.

Monism means that the whole of reality, i e, everything that is, constitutes one inseparable and indivisible entirety. *Monism* accordingly is a unitary conception of the world. It always bears in mind that our words are abstracts representing parts or features of the One and All, and not separate existences. Not only are matter and mind, soul and body, abstracts, but also such scientific terms as atoms and molecules, and also religious terms such as God and world. *Paul Carus.*

2. *Biol.* = MONOGENESIS, 1.

mon′ist (mŏn′ĭst; mō′nĭst), *n.* A believer in monism.

mo-nis′tic (mō-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, monism. — **mo-nis′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mo-ni′tion (mō-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monitio*, fr. *monere* to warn, bring to mind; akin to E. *mind*. See MIND; cf. ADMONISH, MONEY.] **1**. Instruction or advice given by way of caution; an admonition; a warning; a caution.

Sage *monitions* from his friends *Swift*

2. An intimation, indication, or notice, as of something (now only something dangerous) present or impending.

We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness *Holder*

3. *Law.* **a** In Civil law and in those branches of English law deriving their procedure from it, a process in the na-

ers for the privilege of coining; otherwise explained as a payment by subjects to prevent loss by depreciation or change of coinage. *Oxf. E. D.*
money baterer. A sweater of money. *Obs* [*Obs.*
mon′ey-bawd′, *n.* A usurer
mon′ey-bound′, *a.* Detained by lack of money. *Humorous.*
money clause. *Parliamentary Law.* The clause by which appropriations of funds are made. *Chiefly Eng.*
money cowrie. A cowrie used as money. See COWRIE.
money dealer. A dealer in money, as a money changer or banker.
money dropper. A confidence man who offers his dupe money which he pretends to have found. *Obsoles.*
money flower. The satinpod.
mon′ey-ful, *a* See -FUL. *Rare*
money grass. The plant rattlebox. [GRUBBER.
mon′ey-grub′, *n.* = MONEY-
mon′ey-grub′ber, *n.* A person sordidly bent upon accumulating money. — **mon′ey-grub′bing**, *n. & a.*
mon′ey-less, *a.* See LESS.
money man. Also **money gentleman**. A money merchant. *Obs*
money merchant. Also **money master**. A money dealer; financier; banker. *Obs.* [gering. *Obs.*
money monging Money mon-
mon′ey-oc′ra-cy (mŭn′ĭ-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*money* + *-cracy*.] The moneyed people of a country as a ruling body *Jocose.*
money plant. The satinpod.
mon′ey-quake′, *n.* A financial crisis of great magnitude or severity. *Humorous.*
money Scots. = SCOTS MONEY.
money scrivener. A person who procures the loan of money to others. *Obs.*
money spider. A small spider popularly supposed to indicate that the person upon whom it crawls will be fortunate in money matters.
money spinner. **a** = MONEY SPIDER. **b** A person who is very successful in speculation or in gaining money by usury. Hence, **money spinning**.
mon′ey-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
mong (mŭng), *n* [AS. *gemang*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. Mixture; mingling; also (*Obs.*), intercourse. [locally.
2. A mixture of meal, varying
3. A crowd.
mong (*dial.* mŭng), *v. t. & i.* To mix; mingle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mong, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *mangian*. Cf. MONGER.] To barter; traffic. *Obs.*
mon′gan (mŏŋ′gȧn), *n* [Native name] An Australian phalanger (*Pseudochirus herbertensis*).
mong′corn′ (mŭng′kôrn′), *n.* [AS. *gemang* a mixture. Cf MINGLE.] = MASLIN, mixed grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mongenel. † MANGONEL.
mon′ger, *n.* An old kind of fishing or trading vessel. *Obs.*
mon′ger-y (mŭŋ′gẽr-ĭ), *n.* Mongering: — used in composition.
Mon′ghol. Mon-gho′li-an. Vars of MONGOL, MONGOLIAN.
Mon′gi-an (mŏn′jĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Gaspard Monge (1746–1818), a French mathematician, or his discoveries.
Mon′gi-bel, Mon′gi-bel′lo, *n.* [It. *Mongibello*; It *monte* mountain + Ar. *jabal* mountain.] Mount Etna. *Obs.*
mon′gle, *v. t.* [Cf. MONG a mixture.] To mingle. *Obs*
mon′go, mon′goe. Var. of MUNGO.
mon-gol′fi-er. Var. of MONTGOLFIER.
Mon-gol′ic (mŏn-gŏl′ĭk), *a* = MONGOLIAN. — **Mon-gol′ic**, *n.* The Mongolian language.
Mon-go′li-oid (mŏn-gō′lĭ-oid), *a.* = MONGOLOID.
Mon′gol-ism (mŏŋ′gŏl-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
Mon′gol-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. —
Mon′gol-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
mon′goos. Var. of MONGOOSE.
mon′grel, *v. t.* = MONGRELIZE.
mon′grel-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To cause to be, or to become, mongrel. — **mon′grel-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
′mongst (mŭngst), *prep.* Amongst; — aphetic form.
monguba. Var. of MUNGUBA.
monhad, monhede. † MANHEDE.
mon′heim-ite (mŏn′hīm-īt), *n.* [After one von *Monheim*, who described it.] *Min.* A variety of smithsonite containing carbonate of iron.
moni. † MANY.
mo′ni-al, *a.* [OF.] Monachal. *Obs.* — *n.* [OF. *moniale*.] A nun. *Obs.*
mo′ni-al, *n* [OF. *moinel*, *maynel*, *moigneaul*, F. *meneau*. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1**. *Arch. Antiq* A mullion.
2. A plate, as of gold, on the back of a bishop's or abbot's glove. *Obs.*
moniast. Obs. superl. of MANY.
mon′i-ca (mŏn′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* A tramp's coat of arms, which he scratches on watering tanks, etc.
monicord. † MONOCHORD.
monie. † MONEY.
monie. Scot var. of MANY.
mon′ied (mŭn′ĭd) Irregular var. of MONEYED, pret. & p. p.
mon′i-er † MONEYER.
Mo′nier′ con-struc′tion (mō′nyā′) Concrete cylinder or pipe work reënforced with steel wire or netting; — used esp. as a protective covering for wooden piles in sea foundation work — **Monier cylinder, pipe**, etc.
mon′ies (mŭn′ĭz). Irreg pl. of MONEY; — occasionally used.
monifald. † MANIFOLD.
monihwat. † MANYWHAT.
mon′i-lat′ed (mŏn′ĭ-lāt′ĕd), *a* Moniliform. [= MONILITHRIX.
mo-nil′e-thrix, *n.* [NL.] *Med.*
mo-nil′i-corn (mō-nĭl′ĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *monile* necklace + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Having moniliform antennæ. — *n* A monilicorn beetle.
mo-nil′i-oid (-oid), *a.* [L. *monile* necklace + *-oid*.] Moniliform.
mon′i-ment. Obs. or Scot var. of MONUMENT.
Mo-nim′i-a (mō-nĭm′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* The heroine of Otway's tragedy of "The Orphan." She is loved by her guardian's two sons, privately marries one of them, Castalio, and stabs herself on discovering that his brother, Polydore, has impersonated her husband on the wedding night.
mo-nim′i-ad (-ăd), *n.* Any plant of the Monimiaceæ. *Lindley.*
mo-nim′o-lite (-ō-līt), *n.* [Sw *monimolit*, fr Gr μόνιμος stable, because decomposed with great difficulty.] *Min.* A yellowish or brownish green mineral occurring in octahedral crystals, in masses, and in crusts It is an antimonate of lead and iron (sometimes also calcium) Sp. gr., 6.58
mon′i-mo-sty′lic (mŏn′ĭ-mō-stī′lĭk), *a.* [Gr μόνιμος stable + στῦλος pillar] *Zoöl.* Having the quadrate bone united to the skull by a suture, as in certain reptiles
mon-i′od-hy′drin (mŏn-ī′ŏd-hī′drĭn), *n.* *Chem* See MONOIODHYDRIN
mon-i′o-do-meth′ane, *n.* [*mono-* + *iodomethane*.] Methyl iodide.
monion. † MUNNION.
mon′ion, *n.* [Cf F *moignon* the stump of an amputated limb] The upper arm; the piece of armor covering it. *Obs*
mon′i-plies′ (mŏn′ĭ-plīz′). Var. of MANYPLIES *Scot.*
monis † MONISH.
monisshe. † MONISH.
mo-nis′ti-cal, *a* Monistic.
monition † MUNITION.
mon′i-tiv. Monitive. *Ref. Sp*
mon′i-tive (mŏn′ĭ-tĭv), *a. & n.* Admonitory. *Obs. or R.*

ture of a summons or citation to appear and answer, or to appear and answer in default of performing some certain act. **b** *Eccl. Law.* An order from an ecclesiastical court, esp. a bishop, to do or forbear something.

mon′i-tor (mŏn′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *monere*. See MONITION; cf. MENTOR.] **1.** One who admonishes; one who warns of faults, informs of duty, or gives advice and instruction, esp. in reproof or caution; also, *Obs.*, an inciter; instigator.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king. *Bacon.*

2. Hence, specif., a pupil in a school, or (now only in America) a student in a college, selected to perform some special duty or duties, usually connected with discipline, as, in a school, to have charge of a schoolroom in the absence of the instructor, to note absences or breaches of the rules, or to instruct a division or class, or, in a college, to keep a record of attendance.

3. That which warns, reminds, advises, or instructs, as a Masonic manual of instruction; a warning; a reminder.

4. = BACKBOARD, 3. *Obs.*

5. Any of certain large pleurodont lizards constituting the genus *Varanus* and the family Varanidæ, of Africa, southern Asia, and Australia. They have a long, smooth, protractile, deeply bifid tongue, a well-developed neck, strong limbs, a very long, often compressed tail, and are covered with very small scales. Many of them are semiaquatic, but some live in forests and others in dry, sandy regions. They are all rapacious and some reach a length of 5 to 7 feet. The African *V. niloticus* is the best-known species.

6. [So called from the name given by Captain Ericsson, its designer, to the first ship of the kind, *Monitor*, which was built by the United States in 1862 and which on March 9, 1862, met and checked the Confederate ram Merrimac in Hampton Roads, Va.] A heavily armored war vessel, with very low freeboard, esp. in the earlier models, having one or more heavily armored revolving turrets, carrying heavy guns. Monitors are designed for coast defense, almost exclusively, and hence sacrifice speed and coal capacity to steadiness as gun platforms and to thickness of armor.

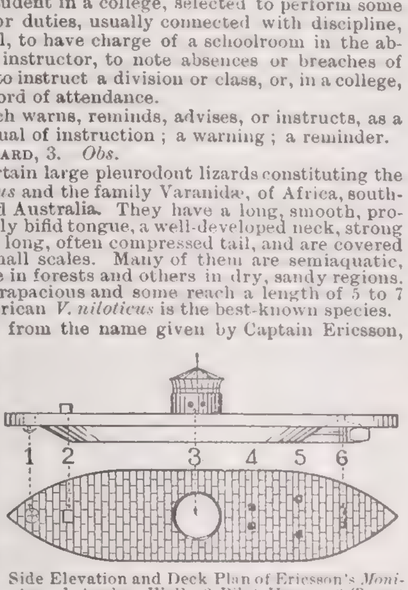

Side Elevation and Deck Plan of Ericsson's *Monitor.* 1 Anchor Well; 2 Pilot House; 3 Turret (the Canopy was removed during action); 4 Smokestacks; 5 Blower Pipes; 6 Propeller Well.

7. In technical senses: **a** *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, *n.*, 1. **b** Short for MONITOR ROOF, MONITOR TOP, MONITOR NOZZLE. **c** *Metal.* = IRONCLAD, *n.*, 2. **d** *Logging.* = CATAMARAN, 4. *Western U. S.* **e** A one-story business block. *Local, U. S.*

mon′i-to′ri-al (-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* **1.** Designed or serving to admonish; admonitory; warning.

2. Of or pertaining to a monitor or monitors; done or performed by a monitor; as, *monitorial* work; conducted or taught by monitors; as, a *monitorial* school; *monitorial* instruction; *monitorial* work in Masonry.

monitor nozzle. A nozzle capable of turning completely round in a horizontal plane and having a limited play in a vertical plane, used in hydraulic mining, fire-extinguishing apparatus, etc.

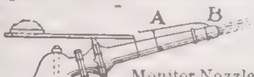

Monitor Nozzle. *A* Lever to turn Swiveling Nozzle *B*, so that the reaction of the jet will turn the whole device in a desired direction.

monitor roof. *Arch.* A roof with a raised central portion, or clerestory, having low windows along its sides, as in a railroad car.

mon′i-to-ry (mŏn′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *monitorius.*] Giving admonition; warning; admonitory.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive. *L'Estrange.*

monitory letter. = MONITORY, *n.*, 2. — **m. lizard.** = MONITOR, 5.

mon′i-to-ry, *n.* **1.** An admonition; a warning. *Obs.*

2. A letter containing an admonition or warning, as from the Pope. *Bacon.*

mon′i-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female monitor.

monk (mŭŋk), *n.* A ferret. *Colloq., U. S. & Canada.* Also, short for MONKEY.

monk (mŭŋk), *n.* [AS. *munuc*, *munec*, L. *monachus*, Gr. μοναχός, fr. μόνος alone. Cf. MONACHAL.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** Orig., a man who retired from the world and devoted himself to religion in solitude; an anchoret; as, the *monks* of the Thebaid. *Obs. or Hist* **b** One of a religious community or brotherhood of men living under a rule apart from the world in a separate establishment and bound by vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty: a cenobite. Monks give themselves up chiefly to religious exercises and a life of contemplation. There are various orders of monks, living under different rules and distinguished by different habits. See BASILIAN RULE, BENEDICTINE, *n.*, 1, CARTHUSIAN, *n.*, 1, CISTERCIAN, & CLUNIAC. The term *monk*, properly one of Christian use, is sometimes applied to similar persons in non-Christian religions, as Buddhism or Mohammedanism.

2. a A South American saki (*Pithecia monachus*). **b** The European bullfinch. *Local, Eng.*

3. Any of various objects arbitrarily so called; as: **a** *Print.* A blotch or spot of ink on a printed page. **b** A bit of punk or touchwood used formerly in firing mines. *Obs.*

Syn. — MONK, FRIAR. Since the Reformation, the term *monk* has often been extended to include *friars*. But in strict usage a FRIAR (see def.) is a member of one of the mendicant orders, and the word is not properly interchangeable with MONK. Cf. MONASTIC, HERMIT, CLOISTER.

monk bat. Any of several species of bat in which the males live in communities by themselves; esp., *Molossus tropidorhynchus* of the West Indies.

monk′er-y (mŭŋk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** State, life, or profession of monks; monastic life; monasticism; *pl.*, monastic usages, customs, practices, paraphernalia, etc.; — now usually applied disparagingly.

2. A body, community, or establishment of monks; a monastery; also, monks collectively.

3. Practice or conduct characteristic of monks; a system of life or conduct characterized by certain abuses or faults attributed to monastic life.

4. *Tramps' Slang, Eng.* **a** The country as opposed to the city. **b** Tramps collectively. **c** Tramping as a practice.

mon′key (mŭŋ′kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). [Prob. fr. a LG. or D. dim. in *-ke* or *-ken* (cf. -KIN), orig. uncert.; cf. F *mone*, *monine*, OIt. *monicchio*, It. *monnino*, dim. of *monna* an ape, *mammone*, Sp. & Pg. *mona*, f., *mono*, m., Roumanian *moimă*, Turk., Per. & Ar. *maimūn*, Gr. μιμώ an ape.]

1. In the broadest sense, any member of the highest order of mammals (*Primates*, which see) except man, and usually excepting also the lemurs. In a narrower sense, designating the smaller, longer-tailed forms as contrasted with the larger, nearly or quite tailless forms called *apes*. The typical monkeys (in the narrow sense) belong to the New World family Cebidæ, as the spider monkeys, howlers, capuchins, ouakaris, and sakis, and to certain genera of the Old World family Cercopithecidæ, as the mangabeys, guenons, guerezas, langurs, etc. They mostly inhabit tropical forests, and are most numerous in South America, Africa, and southern Asia, many being gregarious, eminently arboreal, and of comparatively gentle disposition. Their food consists of fruit, leaves, insects, birds' eggs, and small birds and mammals.

2. A person resembling a monkey in appearance or behavior, as a mimic or a performer of antics.

3. A term of mild or affected disapproval, ridicule, or playful contempt for a person, esp. a mischievous child.

This is the *monkey's* own giving out; she is persuaded I will marry her. *Shak.*

4. *Australia.* **a** Short for MONKEY BEAR (the koala). **b** A sheep. *Bush Slang.*

5. A young hare. *Dial. Eng.*

6. Any of various machines, implements, vessels, etc., so named arbitrarily or from some fancied resemblance; as: **a** *Mach.* A falling weight used for driving something by percussion, as the falling weight of a pile driver, or of a drop hammer. **b** *Ironwork.* A heavy weight or tup slung from the roof and used in jumping or upsetting the end of a piece too long to be treated by the steam hammer. **c** = GOGLET. **d** *Glass Manuf.* Short for MONKEY-POT, 3. **e** A hod, as of a bricklayer. *Dial. Eng.* **f** A tray used for holding splints for making matches. **g** *Mining.* A contrivance placed between the rails at the head of an incline to prevent the wagons from running back. **h** *Metal.* = CINDER NOTCH. **i** The vessel in which a mess receives its allowance of grog. See also *to suck the monkey*, under SUCK, *v. t.* *Naut. Slang.*

7. The sum of £500. *Betting Slang, Eng.*

☞ *Monkey* is used attributively in nautical terminology to imply peculiarity in location, arrangement, or use; as, a *monkey* yard; *monkey* gaff.

monkey on a house *or* **up the chimney**, a mortgage on a house. *Slang & Dial. Eng.* — **monkey's allowance**, more kicks than halfpence. *Slang, Eng.* — **monkey's dinner bell**, the woody capsule of the sand-box tree. The noise caused by its bursting when ripe is said to attract monkeys, which are fond of the seeds. — **monkey with a long tail**, a mortgage. *Legal Slang, Eng.* — **one's monkey 's up**, one is angry or enraged; hence, *to get or put one's monkey up*, to anger one. *Slang or Colloq., Eng.*

mon′key (mŭŋ′kĭ), *v. t. & i.*; -KEYED (-kĭd); -KEY-ING. To act or treat as a monkey does; to ape; to mock; to act in a grotesque, mischievous, or meddlesome manner.

to monkey with, to meddle with; to fool with. *Colloq.*

monkey apple. **a** The alligator apple. **b** The wild fig (*Clusia flava*) of the West Indies. **c** A tropical Old World rhizophoraceous tree (*Anisophyllea laurina*) having an edible plumlike fruit.

monkey bag. *Naut.* A small bag to hold money, trinkets, etc., worn hung around the neck by sailors.

monkey block. *Naut.* A small single block strapped with a swivel.

monkey bread. The baobab or its fruit.

mon′key-cup′, *n.* A pitcher plant of the genus *Nepenthes.*

monkey engine. *Mach.* An engine for lifting the monkey of a pile driver.

monkey flower. A plant of the genus *Mimulus*; — so called from the appearance of its gaping or ringent corolla.

monkey foresail. *Naut.* A square foresail on a sloop or schooner.

mon′key-fy (mŭŋ′kĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). To make like, or like that of, a monkey; to render ridiculous in appearance.

The *monkeyfied* protrusion of his lips. *W. C Russell.*

monkey gaff. *Naut.* A light gaff on the mizzenmast above the spanker gaff for the better display of signals.

monkey grass. A coarse fiber yielded by one of the Brazilian piassaba palms (*Attalea funifera*), used for brushes and ropes.

monkey jacket. A short closely fitting jacket, worn by sailors, etc.

mon′key-pot′, *n.* **1. a** The curious urn-shaped fruit of a Brazilian tree (*Lecythis ollaria*). It is a large woody capsule, opening by a circular lid, and containing numerous nuts. The name is also applied to *L. zabucajo* of Guiana, which yields sapucaia nuts. See LECYTHIS. **b** The tree which bears this fruit.

2. = GOGLET.

3. *Glass Manuf.* Any of several (usually 8 to 12) round-topped oval cylinders inclosed in fire-brick arches at the base of a chimney, used as melting pots in flint-glassmaking.

mon′key-puz′zle, *n.* A tall Chilean pinaceous tree (*Araucaria imbricata*) with twisted and intertwined branches, and very stiff, sharp-pointed leaves. It bears large edible nuts.

monkey rail. *Naut.* A second and lighter rail raised a little above the quarter rail of a ship.

monkey spar. *Naut.* A mast or yard of reduced size, on a vessel on which boys are trained as seamen.

mon′key-tail′ (mŭn′kĭ-tāl′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A short, round iron bar formerly used in training naval guns. **b** A piece of rope attached to the bend of a hook to aid in handling it without risk of jamming the hand.

2. *Carp.* A vertical scroll terminating a handrail.

3. A bent strap used as a holding-down clamp.

monkey wrench. A wrench or spanner having a sliding jaw.

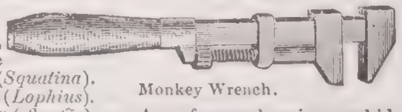
Monkey Wrench.

monk′fish (mŭŋk′fĭsh′), *n.* **a** The angel fish (*Squatina*). **b** The angler (*Lophius*).

monk′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* Any of several curious orchids of the genus *Catasetum.*

Mon′-Khmer′ (mōn′k′mĕr′), *a.* Designating a division of the Indo-Chinese language comprising as its principal members Mon of Pegu, Khmer of Cambodia, Anamese, and Khasi spoken in Assam. These languages probably represent a widespread primitive speech of Farther India, later largely displaced by other Indo-Chinese languages (which see).

The resemblances between the *Mon-Khmer* vocabularies and those, on the one hand, of the Munda languages, and, on the other hand, of Nicobar and the Malacca dialects, have often been pointed out. These are so remarkable and of such frequent occurrence that a connection between all these tongues cannot be doubted. At the same time the structures of the two speeches differ in important particulars. The *Mon-Khmer* languages are monosyllabic. The others are polysyllabic. *Census of India, 1901.*

monk′hood (mŭŋk′hŏŏd), *n.* [*monk* + *-hood.*] **1.** The character, condition, or profession of a monk; monasticism.

2. Monks collectively.

monk′ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to monks; monastic; as, a *monkish* writer. Also, characteristic of monks or monasticism; — often with derogatory force; as, *monkish* manners, dress, solitude. — **monk′ish-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See MONASTIC.

monks′hood′ (mŭŋks′hŏŏd′), *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum*; — so called from the shape of the flower.

monk's, *or* **monk, seam.** *Naut.* An extra middle seam made at the junction of two breadths of canvas, ordinarily joined by only two rows of stitches.

Mon′mouth cap (mŏn′mŭth). A flat round cap formerly worn by soldiers and sailors; — so called from the English county town of Monmouth.

mon′o- (mŏn′ō-), **mon-.** [Gr. μόνος.] A prefix signifying *one*, *single*, *alone*, and forming chiefly technical words; as, *monocarp*, *monopoly*; *Chem.*, indicating that a compound contains *one atom* or *group* of that to the name of which it is united; as, *monoxide*, an oxide containing one oxygen atom in the molecule; *mono*bromacetone, acetone into which one bromine atom has entered by substitution.

mon′o-bar′ (mŏn′ō-bär′), *n.* *Mach.* A single, jointed bar, with fastenings at the joints for attaching conveyor flights, elevator buckets, or the like.

mon′o-bas′ic (-bās′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Having but one hydrogen atom capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts; — said of acids; as, acetic, nitric, and hydrochloric acids are *monobasic*. **b** Having but one acid hydrogen atom replaced by a basic atom or radical; as, the *monobasic* phosphate H_2KPO_4.

mon′o-blep′si-a (-blĕp′sĭ-ȧ) | *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. βλέψις vision.] *Med.* **a** A condition in which vision is normal when but one eye is used, although confused and indistinct when both eyes are employed. **b** A form of color blindness in which but one color can be distinguished.
mon′o-blep′sis (-blĕp′sĭs) |

mon′o-bro′mat-ed (-brō′māt-ĕd), *a.* [See MONO-; BROMATE.] *Chem. & Pharm.* Combined with one bromine atom, either by substitution or addition; as, *monobromated* camphor, a crystalline sedative compound, $C_{10}H_{15}OBr$.

monitor bug. The cone-nose.
monitor chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
mon′i-to′ri-al-ly, *adv.* of MONITORIAL.
mon′i-tor-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
monitor lathe. See 2d LATHE, 1.
mon′i-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
monitor top. Raised portion of a monitor roof.
mon′i-trix (mŏn′ĭ-trĭks), *n.* A monitress.
mon′i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόνος alone.] *Chem.* Victorium; — provisionally so called, from the isolated position of its spectrum lines.
monivold. † MANIFOLD.
mon′jou-rou′ (mŏn′jōō-rōō′), *n.* A musk shrew.
monk bird. A friar bird.
monk′-craft′, *n.* Monkish policy or practice, in a bad sense
monk′dom (mŭŋk′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
monk′en, *a.* Monastic; monkish. *Obs.*
monk′ess, *n.* A nun. *Rare.*
monkey bear. The koala. *Australia.*
mon′key-board′, *n.* A footboard at the back of a vehicle, as for a footman or, on an omnibus, for the conductor. *Eng.*
monkey boat. *Naut.* A small, usually half-decked, boat used in docks and on the River Thames. *Eng.*
monkey business. Tricks; mischievous or annoying actions or practices; fooling. *Slang, U. S.*
monkey deck. *Naut.* An anchor deck; — also **monkey forecastle.**
monkey drift. *Mining.* A small prospecting drift.
monkey face. A human face resembling a monkey's. — **mon′key-faced′**, *a.* — **monkey-faced owl.** The barn owl.
monkey hammer *or* **press.** *Mach.* A drop hammer.
mon′key-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
mon′key-ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **mon′key-ish-ness**, *n.*
mon′key-ism (mŭŋ′kĭ-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
monkey jar *or* **jug.** = GOGLET.
mon′key-nut′, *n.* The peanut.
monkey pepper. African pepper.
monkey pod. The rain tree. *Hawaii.*
monkey press. = MONKEY HAMMER.
monkey pump. The straw used in "sucking the monkey." *Sailors' Slang.*
mon′key-rigged′, *a.* *Naut.* Having reduced spars. *Rare.*
mon′key-ro′ny, *n.* Contamination of MACARONI, a dandy, and MONKEY. *Obs.*
mon′key-ry (mŭŋ′kĭ-rĭ), *n.* A place where monkeys live.
mon′key's co′co-nut′ (mŭŋ′kĭz). = COQUITO.
mon′key-shine′, *n.* A monkeyish trick, antic, or prank. *Slang, U. S.*
monkey spanner. = MONKEY WRENCH.
mon′key's-puz′zle, *n.* = MONKEY-PUZZLE.
mon′key-tail′ valve. A kind of starting valve for a marine engine.
mon′key-vine′, *n.* The convolvulaceous plant *Ipomœa nil.*
monkey wheel. = GIN BLOCK.
monkhede, *n.* Monkhood. *Obs.*
Mon′kir. Var. of MUNKAR.
monk′ism (mŭŋk′ĭz′m), *n.* Monasticism.
mon-ki′to, *n.* Obs. dim. of MONK.
"Monk" Lewis (lū′ĭs). Matthew Gregory Lewis (1775-1818); — so called from his once celebrated novel "The Monk."
monk′ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a monk or monks; monastic. — **monk′li-ness**, *n.*
monk′-mon′ger, *n.* A favorer of monks or the monastic life.
monk parrakeet *or* **parakeet.** The monk parrot.
monk parrot. A common South American green-and-gray parrot (*Myopsittacus monachus*).
monk saki. See MONK, 2 a.
monk's′-cowl′, *n.* Monkshood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
monk seal. A seal (*Monachus albiventer*) of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and adjacent parts of the Atlantic.
monk seam. Var. of MONK'S SEAM.
monk's gun. A wheel-lock gun; — also **monk's harquebus.** *Obs.*
monk's′-head′, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Monkshood. **b** The composite plant *Leontodon taraxacum.*
monk′ship, *n.* See -SHIP. Specif.: Monasticism; also, monks collectively.
monk's pepper tree. The agnus castus.
monk's′-rhu′barb, *n.* The patience dock.
Mon′mouth (mŏn′mŭth), *n.* [From *Monmouth*, New Jersey.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Monmouth cock. A military cock of the hat, fashionable in the latter part of the 17th century; — prob. from the Duke of Monmouth (son of Charles II.).
Mon′na Li′sa. Var. of MONA LISA.
mon′ny (mŏn′ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MANY.
mon′ny † MONEY.
mon′ny-plies′ (mŏn′ĭ-plīz′). Var. of MANYPLIES.
mo′no (mō′nō), *n.* [Sp.] A black howling monkey of Central America (*Alouatta villosa*).
mon′o-ac′e-tin. Var. of MONACETIN. See ACETIN.
mon′o-an′æs-the′si-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MONANÆSTHESIA.
mon′o-bac′il-la-ry, *a.* *Med.* Containing, or caused by, a single variety of bacillus.
mon′o-blas′tic, *a.* [*mono-* + *-blastic.*] *Zoöl.* Having, or derived from, one germ layer.
mon′o-bran′chi-ate, *a.* *Zoöl* Having one gill or set of gills
mon′o-bro-mac′et-an′i-lide, *n.* Also -lid. *Chem.* See MONO-.
mon′o-bro′ma-ce′tic, *a.* *Chem.* See MONO-.
mon′o-bro′mide, *n.* Also -mid. *Chem.* See MONO-.
mon′o-bro′mized (-brō′mīzd), *a.* Monobromated.
mon′o-bu′ty-rin, *n.* *Chem* See BUTYRIN.
mon′o-car′bon, *a.* *Chem.* Containing one atom of carbon.
mon′o-car′bon-ate, *n.* *Chem.* A neutral carbonate, as distinguished from *bicarbonate.*
mon′o-car-bon′ic, *a.* *Chem.* Monocarboxylic.
mon′o-car′box-yl′ic, *a* *Chem.* Containing one carboxyl group; as, acetic acid is a *monocarboxylic* acid.
mon′o-car′di-an (-kär′dĭ-ăn), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Zoöl.* Having a single auricle and ventricle to the heart. — *n.* An animal having such a heart
mon′o-carp (mŏn′ō-kärp), *n*

mon′o-car′pel-la-ry (mŏn′ō-kär′pĕl-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Consisting of a single carpel, as a legume or pod.

mon′o-car′pic (-kär′pĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. καρπός fruit: cf. F. *monocarpe.*] *Bot.* Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fruiting, as all annual and biennial plants and certain perennials, as the century plant.

mon′o-car′pous (-kär′pŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having a gynœcium forming a single ovary.

mon′o-ceph′a-lous (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Bot.* Having a solitary head or capitulum; — said of composite plants with simple scapes, as the English daisy.

mo-noc′er-os (mō-nŏs′ẽr-ŏs), *n.*; *gen* MONOCEROTIS (mō-nŏs′ẽr-ō′tĭs). [OF., fr. L. *monoceros*, fr. Gr. μονοκερως; μόνος alone, single + κέρας horn.] **1.** = UNICORN, 1. *Obs.* **2.** A fish (as the swordfish or sawfish), or a sea monster, with one horn. *Obs.*

Mighty *monoceroses* with immeasured tails. *Spenser.*

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A constellation situated on the Milky Way, adjoining Orion and Canis Major; the Unicorn.

mon′o-cha′si-um (mŏn′ō-kā′zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. χάσις division.] *Bot.* Any form of cymose inflorescence in which each relative main axis or pseudaxis produces only one branch. Cf. DICHASIUM, POLYCHASIUM, BOSTRYX. — **mon′o-cha′si-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Mon′o-chla-myd′e-æ (-klȧ-mĭd′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. χλαμυς, χλαμυδος, cloak.] *Bot.* A subdivision of the Archichlamydeæ in which the flowers are destitute of an inner perianth whorl or corolla; — called more generally *Apetalæ.* See APETALÆ. — **mon′o-chla-myd′e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

mon′o-chlor′a-ce′tic (-klōr′ȧ-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a deliquescent crystalline acid, CH_2ClCO_2H, got by action of chlorine on acetic acid, and in other ways.

mon′o-chord (mŏn′ō-kôrd), *n.* [L. *monochordon*, Gr. μονόχορδον, fr. μονόχορδος with but one string; μόνος only, single + χορδή string: cf. F. *monocorde.* See CHORD; cf. MANICHORD.] **1.** *Music & Acous.* **a** An instrument of ancient invention for showing and measuring the mathematical relations of musical sounds. It consists of a single

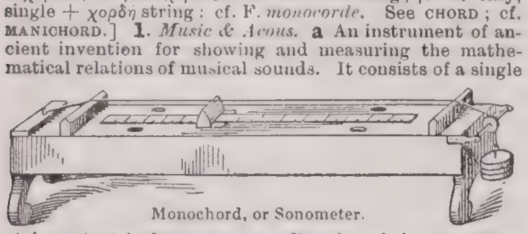

Monochord, or Sonometer.

string stretched over a sounding board between two bridges, between which is a graduated rule, so that the vibrating length of the string between them may be readily changed and measured. The modern form is also called the *sonometer.* It often has a second wire or string for comparison. **b** A medieval musical instrument developed from the preceding, having several strings and bridges over one resonance board. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A concord or harmony of sound; fig., harmony; concord; agreement. *Now Rare.*

— **mon′o-chord′ist** (-kôr′dĭst), *n.* — **mon′o-chord′ize** (-dīz), *v. i.*

mon′o-chro′ic (mŏn′ō-krō′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μονόχροος; μόνος single + χρώς, χροός, color.] Monochromatic.

mon′o-chro-mat′ic (-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [See MONOCHROME.] Having, or consisting of, one color; presenting rays of light of one color only. — **mon′o-chro-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **mon′o-chro′ma-tism** (-krō′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.*

mon′o-chrome (mŏn′ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. μονόχρωμος of one color; μόνος single + χρῶμα color: cf. F. *monochrome.*] A painting or drawing in a single hue; a picture made with a single hue; also, the art or process of producing the same; monochromy.

mon′o-chro′mic (-krō′mĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
mon′o-chro′mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } made with, a single hue or color; monochrome.

mon′o-chro′my (mŏn′ō-krō′mĭ), *n.* The art or process of producing monochromes.

mon′o-chron′ic (-krŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. χρόνος time.] Existing at the same time; belonging to the same period; contemporaneous.

mon′o-cle (mŏn′ō-k′l), *n.* [F. See MONOCULAR.] An eyeglass for one eye.

mon′o-cleid, mon′o-cleide (mŏn′ō-klīd), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. κλείς, κλειδός, key.] A kind of cabinet in which all the drawers, etc., are locked simultaneously by one key.

mon′o-cli′nal (-klī′năl), *a.* [See MONOCLINIC.] *Geol.* Having, or pertaining to, a single oblique inclination; as, a *monoclinal* fold or flexure. See *Citation.* — *n.* A monoclinal fold.

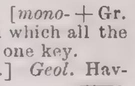

Monoclinal Fold.

A *monoclinal* flexure is a single, sharp bend connecting strata which lie at different levels and are often horizontal except along the line of flexure. *W. B. Scott.*

monoclinal valley, *Geol.*, a valley produced by erosion in a region of strata with monoclinal dip, the axis of the valley following the outcrop of one of the weaker beds. A monoclinal valley is generally asymmetrical in cross section.

mon′o-cline (mŏn′ō-klīn), *n.* *Geol.* A monoclinal fold.

mon′o-clin′ic (-klĭn′ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Cryst.* Having one oblique intersection of the axes; as, the *monoclinic* system. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

mon′o-cli′nous (mŏn′ō-klī′nŭs; mŏn′ō-klī′nŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. κλίνη couch: cf. F. *monocline.*] *Bot.* Having both andrœcium and gynœcium in the same flower. Cf. DICLINOUS. — **mon′o-cli′nism** (klī′nĭz′m), *n.*

Mon′o-con′dy-la (-kŏn′dĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONO-; CONDYLE.] *Zoöl.* A division of vertebrates, including the birds and reptiles, or those that have only one occipital condyle; coextensive with Sauropsida. — **mon′o-con′dy-lar** (-lȧr), **mon′o-con-dyl′i-an** (-dĭl′ĭ-ăn), **mon′o-con-dyl′ic** (-ĭk), **mon′o-con′dy-lous** (-kŏn′dĭ-lŭs), *a.*

mon′o-cot′yl (-kŏt′ĭl), *n.* *Bot.* Any monocotyledon.

mon′o-cot′y-le′don (-kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn), *n.* [*mono-* + *cotyledon.*] *Bot.* Any seed plant having a single cotyledon; a member of the class Monocotyledones. — **mon′o-cot′y-le′don-ous** (-lē′dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd′ŭn-ŭs), *a.*

Mon′o-cot′y-le′do-nes (-lē′dō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* One of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants (*Angiospermæ*), including all that produce a single cotyledon; — coördinate with the *Dicotyledones.* Monocotyledonous plants are further characterized by the structure of the stem, which rarely exhibits secondary growth in thickness and is without annual rings, the closed collateral vascular bundles being scattered through the ground tissue. The leaves are generally parallel veined; the flowers, 3-merous instead of 5-merous. The grasses, sedges, lilies, irises, orchids, palms, etc., are monocotyledons. The palm family includes most of the trees of this type, the other 35 families being chiefly herbaceous. Cf. DICOTYLEDONES.

mo-noc′ra-cy (mō-nŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *-cracy.*] Government by a single person; undivided rule; autocracy.

mon′o-crat (mŏn′ō-krăt), *n.* [Cf. Gr. μονοκρατης ruling alone.] One who governs alone; an autocrat; also, one who favors monocracy; — applied esp., *U. S. Hist.*, by Jefferson about 1790 to the Federalists who sided with the monarchy of England against France. — **mon′o-crat′ic** (-krăt′ĭk), *a.*

mo-noc′ro-tism (mō-nŏk′rō-tĭz′m), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. κρότος a beating.] *Physiol.* That condition of the pulse in which the curve or sphygmogram shows but a single crest, with no dicrotic elevation. — **mon′o-crot′ic** (mŏn′ō-krŏt′ĭk), *a.*

mo-noc′u-lar (mō-nŏk′ū-lȧr; mŏn-ŏk′-), *a.* [L. *monoculus*; Gr. μόνος single + L *oculus* eye.] **1.** Having only one eye; monoculate.

2. Pertaining, or adapted, to the use of only one eye; as, *monocular* vision; a *monocular* microscope.

— **mo-noc′u-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **mo-noc′u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

mon′o-cule (mŏn′ō-kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *monocule.* See MONOCULAR.] *Zoöl.* Any small crustacean with one median eye.

mo-noc′u-lous (mō-nŏk′ū-lŭs; mŏn-ŏk′-), *a.* Monocular.

mon′o-cy′cle (mŏn′ō-sī′k′l), *n.* [*mono-* + *cycle.*] *Mech.* A kind of velocipede having one wheel only. In one form the rider is seated inside the wheel.

mon′o-cyc′lic (-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* Having a single cycle; specif.: **a** *Elec.* Designating a certain system or arrangement of armature windings and transmission lines for utilizing currents in a combined lighting and power service. **b** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Arranged in or consisting of one whorl or circle, as the floral organs of many plants.

Mon′o-cys′tis (-sĭs′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. κυστις bladder, bag.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Gregarinida in which the protoplasm is not divided into segments by septa. *M. agilis* is an internal parasite of earthworms. It is the type of a family, **Mon′o-cys′ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē), or suborder, **Mon′o-cys-tid′e-a** (-sĭs-tĭd′ē-ȧ).

mon′o-dac′ty-lous (-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. μονοδάκτυλος; μόνος single + δακτυλος finger.] **a** Having but one digit or claw. **b** = SUBCHELATE **b.** — **mon′o-dac′ty-lism** (-lĭz′m), *n.*

mo-nod′ic (mō-nŏd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μονῳδικός.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monody.

2. *Music.* Of or pert. to monody; for one voice; monophonic; homophonic. *W. H. Hadow.*

mon′o-dist (mŏn′ō-dĭst), *n.* **1.** A writer or singer of a monody.

2. *Music.* A composer of monody.

mon′o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. μονόδους, -όδοντος. See MONO-; -ODONT.] Having only one tooth.

mon′o-don′tal (-dŏn′tăl), *a.* *Elec.* Designating or pert. to a winding having one armature tooth per hole per phase.

mon′o-dra′ma (-drä′mȧ; mŏn′ō-drä′mȧ), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. δρᾶμα drama.] A drama acted, or intended to be acted, by a single person. — **mon′o-dra-mat′ic** (-drȧ-măt′ĭk), *a.* — **mon′o-dram′a-tist** (-drăm′ȧ-tĭst), *n.*

mon′o-drom′ic (-drŏm′ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. δρόμος course, fr. δραμεῖν to run.] *Math.* Uniform; one-valued; monotropic. See UNIFORM FUNCTION.

mo-nod′ro-my (mō-nŏd′rō-mĭ), *n.* **a** The property of being monodromic. **b** The property that all paths of points of a body simply rotating about an axis shall return into themselves. *Helmholtz.*

mon′o-dy (mŏn′ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *monodia*, Gr. μονῳδια, fr. μονῳδός singing alone; μόνος single + ᾠδή song. See ODE.] **1.** *Gr. Lit.* **a** An ode sung by one voice, as by one of the actors in a tragedy; hence, a mournful song; a funeral song; a dirge. **b** A funeral oration.

2. A species of poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation, as for the death of a friend.

3. *Music.* **a** The style of composition in which but one voice part carries a melody; — applied originally to the solo style of the earliest operas and oratorios, which began about 1600 to supplant the purely contrapuntal music of the Middle Ages. Hence, homophony, as opposed to *polyphony.* **b** A monodic composition; a melody. Also, a composition with but a single voice part.

4. Monotony of sound; monotonous sound.

mon′o-dy-nam′ic (mŏn′ō-dī-năm′ĭk; -dĭ-năm′ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *dynamic.*] Possessing but one talent or power. "*Monodynamic* men." *De Quincey.*

mon′o-dy′na-mism (-dī′nȧ-mĭz′m; -dĭn′ȧ-mĭz′m), *n.* The theory that the various forms of activity in nature are manifestations of the same force. *G. H. Lewes.*

mo-nœ′cious, mo-ne′cious (mō-nē′shŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] **1.** *Biol.* Having both male and female reproductive organs in the same individual; specif., *Bot.*, having sex organs on one gametophyte, as in most ferns and mosses; — in this sense more often written *monoicous.* In *Zoöl.*, commonly called *hermaphrodite.*

2. *Bot.* In seed plants, having distinct staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant, as in the squash family (Cucurbitaceæ).

— **mo-nœ′cious-ly, mo-ne′cious-ly**, *adv.*

monœciously polygamous, *Bot.*, having the flowers polygamous, but with a tendency to become monœcious.

mo-nœ′cism, mo-ne′cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* *Biol.* State of being monœcious.

mon′o-ga′mi-an (mŏn′ō-gā′mĭ-ăn), *a.* [See MONOGAMOUS.] **a** Of or pertaining to monogamy; monogamous; also, of or pertaining to the order Monogamia. **b** *Zoöl.* = MONOGAMOUS, 2. *Rare.*

mon′o-gam′ic (-găm′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or involving, monogamy; loosely, practicing monogamy.

2. *Bot.* = MONOGAMOUS, 3. *Obs.*

mo-nog′a-mist (mō-nŏg′ȧ-mĭst), *n.* **1.** One who upholds the principle or practice of marrying but once: also, one debarred by law or custom from remarrying after the death of one's spouse; — opposed to *deuterogamist* or *digamist.*

2. One who practices monogamy; — opposed to *bigamist* or *polygamist.*

mo-nog′a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *monogamus* having but one wife, Gr. μονόγαμος; μόνος single + γάμος marriage.] **1.** Upholding, or practicing, monogamy; specif.: **a** Having, or allowed to have, only one wife or husband at a time; — opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous.* **b** Refraining or debarred from remarrying after the death of one's husband or wife; — opposed to *digamous.*

2. *Zoöl.* Mating with but one of the opposite sex.

3. *Bot.* Pertaining to the Linnæan order Monogamia. *Obs.*

4. Of or pertaining to monogamy; designating, or pertaining to, a social order in which monogamy is the prevalent or only legal type of marriage.

— **mo-nog′a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

mo-nog′a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [L. *monogamia*, Gr. μονογαμία: cf. F. *monogamie.*] **1.** Single marriage; specif.: **a** One marriage only during life; principle or practice of not remarrying after the death of one's spouse; — opposed to *deuterogamy* or *digamy.* *Now Rare.* **b** Marriage with but one person, husband or wife, at the same time; monogyny or monandry; — opposed to *bigamy* or *polygamy.*

2. *Zoöl.* State of being paired with a single mate.

mon′o-gen′e-sis (mŏn′ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*mono-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** Oneness of origin; specif.: *Biol.* **a** The theory of the development of all living things from a single cell; — opposed to *polygenesis.* **b** Monogenism.

2. *Biol.* **a** Asexual reproduction. **b** Direct development without metamorphosis.

mon′o-ge-net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* [See MONOGENESIS.] **1.** *Geol.* One in genesis; resulting from one process of formation; — used of a mountain range. *Dana.*

2. *Biol.* Relating to, or involving, monogenesis.

3. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Monogenetica.

4. *Dyeing.* Yielding but one color or shade, whatever the mordant used; — said of dyestuffs.

Mon′o-ge-net′i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOGENESIS.] *Zoöl.* One of the two main divisions or orders of trematode worms. Its members are mostly external parasites infesting the gills and integuments of fishes, crustaceans, and amphibians, and pass from the embryonic to the adult form with little, if any, metamorphosis. Cf. DIGENETICA.

mon′o-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis; monogenetic.

2. *Zoöl.* Reproducing in one way only.

3. Having a single origin; descended from one pair; characterized by monogenism; — opposed to *polygenic.*

4. *Math.* Having a common origin; — said of a function to denote that the various power series that express it in different parts of the plane have all the same origin, $f(x)$.

monogenic algebraic construct, configuration, *or* **surface**, the assemblage of all places or centers of elements belonging to or determined by an algebraic equation $f(x, y) = 0$, rational and integral in both x and y, f not being factorable into similar rational polynomials; — a kind of generalization of the infinite plane used in treating functions of a single variable. — **m. analytic function**, the assemblage of all possible elements or continuations of a function $f(z)$

Bot. A monocarpic plant. — **mon′o-car′pal** (-kär′păl), *a.*
mon′o-car′pi-an (-pĭ-ăn), *a.* *Bot.* Monocarpic. [Unicellular.
mon′o-cel′lu-lar, *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.*
mon′o-cen′tric, *a.* Having but a single center.
Mon′o-cen′tri-dæ (-sĕn′trĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, **Mon′o-cen′tris** (-trĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. κεντρον point, center.] *Zoöl.* See PINE-CONE FISH. — **mon′o-cen′trid**, *n.* — **mon′o-cen′troid**, *a. & n.*
mon′o-cer′cous (-sûr′kŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Uniflagellate, as certain protozoans.
monocerote. ‡ MONOCEROS.
mo-noc′er-ous (mō-nŏs′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Having only one horn.
mon′o-chlor-an′thra-cene, *n.* See MONO-. [See MONO-.
mon′o-chlo′ride, *n.* Also -rid.
mon′o-chlo′rin-at′ed (-klō′rĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* Combined with one atom of chlorine, by substitution or addition.
mon′o-chlor′meth′ane (-klōr′-mĕth′ān), **mon′o-chlo′ro-meth′ane**, *n.* *Chem.* Methyl chloride.
mon′o-cho′a-nit′ic (-kō′ȧ-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* [See MONO-; CHOANA.] *Paleon.* Designating cephalopod shells having siphuncular funnels extended inward (toward the apical chamber), without collars or funnels on the outer side of the septa.
mon′o-cho-re′a, *n.* [NL.] Chorea affecting but one limb or part.
mon′o-chrom′ist (-krōm′ĭst), *n.* A painter in monochrome; also, an advocate of its use.
mon′o-chro′mous (-krō′mŭs), *a.* Monochromatic
mo-noch′ro-nous (mō-nŏk′rō-nŭs), *a.* [See MONOCHRONIC.] *Pros.* = MONOSEMIC.
mon′o-cil′i-at′ed (mŏn′ō-sĭl′ĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.* Uniflagellate.
mon′o-cli′nal-ly, *adv.* of MONOCLINAL. [Monoclinous.
mon′o-clin′i-an (-klĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.*
mon′o-cli′no-met′ric (-klī′nō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* *Cryst.* Monoclinic.
Mon′o-cœ′li-a (-sē′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. κοῖλον a hollow.] *Zoöl.* The Acrania. — **mon′o-cœ′li-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mon′o-cœ′lic** (-ĭk), *a.*
mon′o-cor′mic (-kôr′mĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. κορμός tree trunk.] *Bot.* Monopodial.
mon′o-cot′yle (-kŏt′ĭl), *a.* [Cf. F. *monocotyle.*] *Bot.* Monocotyledonous. *Rare.*
mo-noc′u-late (mō-nŏk′ū-lāt; mŏn-ŏk′-), *a.* [*mono-* + *oculate.*] = MONOCULAR, 1.
mo-noc′u-list (-lĭst), *n.* A monocular person.
mo-noc′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., a one-eyed man.] **1.** A one-eyed being.
2. A bandage for holding applications over one eye.
3. A monocle.
mon′o-cyst, *n.* [*mono-* + *-cyst.*] A tumor consisting of one cyst.
mon′o-cys′tic (mŏn′ō-sĭs′tĭk), *a.* [See MONO-; CYST.] **a** Consisting of, or having, a single cyst. **b** *Zoöl.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Monocystis.*
Mon′o-cyt-ta′ri-a (-sĭ-tā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. κυτταρος cell.] *Zoöl.* A division of radiolarians having a single central capsule. — **mon′o-cyt-ta′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
mon′o-dac′tyl, -dac′tyle (mŏn′ō-dăk′tĭl), *a.* Monodactylous.
mon′o-dac′ty-ly (mŏn′ō-dăk′tĭ-lĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* Condition of being monodactylous.
mon′o-delph (mŏn′ō-dĕlf), *n.* = MONODELPHIAN.
Mon′o-del′phi-a (-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. δελφύς the womb.] *Zoöl.* = EUTHERIA. — **mon′o-del′phi-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mon′o-del′phic** (-fĭk), *a.* — **mon′o-del′phous** (-fŭs), *a.*
mon′o-di-am′e-tral (-dī-ăm′ē-trăl), *a.* *Math.* Having but one diameter: — of quartan curves.
mo-nod′i-cal (mō-nŏd′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Monodic. [NODIC.
mo-nod′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MO-
mon′o-di-met′ric, *a.* [*mono-* + *dimetric.*] *Cryst.* Tetragonal.
mon′o-dize (mŏn′ō-dīz), *v. t.* To make the subject of a monody. *Nonce Word.*
Mon′o-don (-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See MONODONT.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the narwhal.
Mon′o-don′ta (-dŏn′tȧ), *n.* [NL. See MONODONT.] *Zoöl.* See ROSARY SHELL.
mon′o-dram (-drăm), **-drame** (-drām), *n.* A monodrama
Mo-nœ′ci-a (mō-nē′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONŒCIOUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants, in which the stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers in the same individual — **mo-nœ′cian** (-shăn), *a.*
mo-nœ′cian (mō-nē′shăn), *n.* *Zoöl.* A monœcious animal
mon′o-ei′dic (mŏn′ō-ī′dĭk), *a.* [Gr. μονοειδής.] Of a single form or kind. *Rare.*
mon′o-em′bry-o-ny Var. of MONEMBRYONY.
mon′o-eth′yl-am′ine, *n.* See ETHYLAMINE.
mon′o-flag′el-late (-flăj′ĕ-lāt), *a.* Uniflagellate. [FORMIN.
mon′o-for′min, *n.* *Chem.* See
Mon′o-ga′mi-a (mŏn′ō-gā′mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOGAMOUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants having solitary flowers, with united anthers. — **mon′o-gam** (mŏn′ō-găm), *n.*
mo-nog′a-mis′tic (mō-nŏg′ȧ-mĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pert. to monogamists or monogamy; upholding monogamy.
mon′o-gan′gli-on′ic (mŏn′ō-găŋ′glĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* Having one ganglion.
mon′o-gas′tric (-găs′trĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. γαστήρ belly.] Having but one digestive cavity
Mon′o-ge′ne-a (-jē′nē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = MONOGENETICA.
mon′o-ge-ne′i-ty (-jē-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Math.* Quality of being monogeneous.
mon′o-ge′ne-ous (-jē′nē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. MONOGENOUS; HOMOGENEOUS.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** Developing with little change, as the Monogenetica. **b** Monogenous.
2. *Math.* Monogenic.
mon′o-gen′e-sist (-jĕn′ē-sĭst), *n.* A monogenist.
mon′o-gen′e-sy (-sĭ), *n.* Monogenism.

analytic in a given region, uniquely determined by the values of $f(z)$ in that region; — called *analytic* because the function value is found (wherever it exists) by the analytic process of summing a power series. See CONTINUATION, 3 **b**.

mo-nog′e-nism (mō-nŏj′ē-nĭz′m), *n.* The theory or doctrine that the human races have descended from one created pair.

mo-nog′e-nist (-nĭst), *n.* An adherent of monogenism; — opposed to *polygenist.*

mo-nog′e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* **a** Monogenesis (in sense 2 **a**). **b** Monogenism.

mon′o-glot (mŏn′ō-glŏt), *a.* [Gr. μονόγλωττος; μόνος single + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue.] Familiar with, making use of, or written in, a single language; — opposed to *polyglot.* — *n.* A person familiar with but one language.

mon′o-gon′o-po′ric (-gŏn′ō-pŏ′rĭk; 201) | *a.* [*mono-* + *gono-* + Gr. πόρος passage.] *Zoöl.* Having a single genital opening for both male and female organs.
mon′o-go-nop′o-rous (-gō-nŏp′ō-rŭs) |

mon′o-gram (mŏn′ō-grăm), *n.* [L. *monogramma*; Gr. μόνος single + γράμμα letter, fr. γράφειν to write: cf. F. *monogramme.* See GRAPHIC.] **1.** A picture in lines only; a sketch; an outline. *Obs.*

2. A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven or combined, commonly so as to represent a name, or a part of it. Monograms are often used on seals, ornamental pins, rings, buttons, and by painters, engravers, etc., to distinguish their works. The monogram above, which combines the letters of the name KAROLVS, was used by Charlemagne. The *Christian monogram*, or *monogram of Christ*, is ☧. **3.** An arbitrary sign for a word. *Obs. & R.*

Monogram, 2.

mon′o-gram-mat′ic (-grȧ-măt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monogram; monogrammic.

mon′o-graph (mŏn′ō-grȧf), *n.* [*mono-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A written account or description of a single thing, or class of things; a special treatise on a particular subject of limited range, orig one in natural history.
2. Erroneous for MONOGRAM, 2.

mon′o-graph, *v. t.*; -GRAPHED (-grȧft); -GRAPH′ING (-grȧf′ĭng). To write a monograph on; to treat or discuss monographically.

mon′o-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *monographique.*] **1. a** = MONOGRAMMAL. *Obs.* **b** = MONOGRAMMIC, 2.
2. Representing a sphere on a single diagram; — said of a map projection. *Oxf. E. D.*
3. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monograph; as, a *monographic* writing; a *monographic* literature.
— **mon′o-graph′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mo-nog′ra-phist (mō-nŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* One who writes a monograph.

mo-nog′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *monographie.*] **1.** Representation by lines only; an outline drawing. *Obs. or R.*
2. A monograph. *Obs.*
3. Preparation or production of monographs.

mo-nog′y-nist (mō-nŏj′ĭ-nĭst), *n.* One who practices or favors monogyny.

mo-nog′y-nous (-nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the Monogynia. *Obs.* **b** Having a single pistil.
2. a Having but one wife; of, pertaining to, or living in, monogyny. Hence: **b** *Zoöl.* Mating with but one female.

mo-nog′y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. γυνή woman, female.] State of being monogynous. Cf. MONANDRY.

mon′o-hy′brid (mŏn′ō-hī′brĭd), *n.* *Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ in a single character.

mon′o-hy′drate (-drāt), *n.* *Chem.* A compound regarded as the union of one molecule of water with an element or compound. — **mon′o-hy′drat-ed** (-drāt-ĕd), *a.*

monohydrated sulphuric acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.

mon′o-hy′dric (-hī′drĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Containing one hydroxyl group. **b** Having one replaceable hydrogen atom; monobasic.

mon′oid (mŏn′oid; mō′noid), *a.* [Gr. μονοειδής of one form; μόνος single + εἶδος form.] *Math.* Designating a surface having a conical point of highest possible order. — **mon′oid**, *n.*

mon′o–i-de′ism (mŏn′ō-ī-dē′ĭz′m), *n.* [*mono-* + *idea* + *-ism.*] *Psychol.* A state of prolonged and fixed attention to one idea, due to pathological or artificial causes, as to hypnosis. — **mon′o–i′de-is′tic** (-ī′dē-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

mo-nol′a-ter (mō-nŏl′ȧ-tēr), **mo-nol′a-trist** (-trĭst), *n.* [See MONO-; -LATER.] One who worships one god.

mo-nol′a-try (mō-nŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. λατρεία worship.] The worship of but one god, although more than one may be recognized as existing.

mon′o-line (mŏn′ō-lĭn), *n.* **a** *Printing.* A kind of type-casting machine casting one line at a time. **b** *Railroads.* = MONORAIL.

mon′o-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [F. *monolithe*, L. *monolithus* consisting of a single stone, Gr. μονόλιθος; μόνος single + λίθος stone.] **1.** A single stone or block of stone, esp. one of large size, shaped into a pillar, statue, or monument.
2. A building material, used esp. for floors, having a sawdust base and applied in a plastic condition. It is both fireproof and waterproof.

mon′o-lith, *a.* Monolithic.

mon′o-lith′ic (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monolith.
2. Consisting of two or more monoliths; as, Stonehenge is a *monolithic* monument.
3. Consisting of one stone, in cases where several are employed, as the shaft of a column not built up of drums.
4. By extension, designating a kind of architecture or construction depending upon rock cutting or excavation from the solid rock.
5. Of or pertaining to monolith. See MONOLITH, 2.

mon′o-loc′u-lar (-lŏk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [*mono-* + *locular.*] Unilocular.

mo-nol′o-gist (mō-nŏl′ō-jĭst; *in sense 3*, mŏn′ō-lŏg′ĭst), *n.* [See MONOLOGUE.] **1.** One who soliloquizes. *Now Rare.*
2. One who monopolizes conversation. *De Quincey.*
3. (*pron.* mŏn′ō-lŏg′ĭst) A performer of monologues.

mo-nol′o-gize (mō-nŏl′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To engage in a monologue; to soliloquize.

mon′o-logue (mŏn′ō-lŏg), *n.* [F. *monologue*, Gr. μονόλογος speaking alone; μόνος alone, single, sole + λόγος speech, discourse, λέγειν to speak. See LEGEND.] **1.** One who monopolizes the conversation. *Obs.*
2. Anciently, a dramatic scene in which one person soliloquized; now, a dramatic composition for a single performer; a kind of drama performed by one actor.
3. Literary composition, or a poem, of the nature of, or in the form of, a soliloquy.
4. A long speech uttered by one person; soliloquy; also, talk or discourse in company, in the strain of a soliloquy; as, an account in *monologue.* *Dryden.*

mon′o-logue, *v. i.* To monologize.

mon′o-logu′ist (mŏn′ō-lŏg′ĭst), *n.* An utterer, performer, or deliverer of monologues.

mon′o-logu′ize (-īz), *v. i.* To monologize; soliloquize.

mo-nol′o-gy (mō-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μονολογία.] **1.** A monologue. *Obs.*
2. Habit of soliloquizing, or of monopolizing conversation.

‖ **mon′o-ma′chi-a** (mŏn′ō-mā′kĭ-ȧ) | *n.* [L. *monomachia*, Gr. μονομαχία, fr.
mo-nom′a-chy (mō-nŏm′ȧ-kĭ) | μονομάχος fighting in single combat; μόνος single, alone + μάχεσθαι to fight.] A duel; single combat. *Archaic.*
"The duello or *monomachia.*" *Scott.*

mon′o-ma′ni-a (mŏn′ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*mono-* + *mania*: cf. F. *monomanie.*] Derangement of the mind in regard to a single subject only; also, popularly, such a concentration of interest on one subject or train of ideas as to show or suggest the existence of mental derangement; a craze.
Syn. — Insanity, madness, alienation, aberration, derangement; mania, craze.

mon′o-ma′ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* A person affected by monomania; one who has a monomania or craze.

mon′o-ma′ni-ac (mŏn′ō-mā′nĭ-ăk) | *a.* Affected with, characterized by, or
mon′o-ma-ni′a-cal (-mȧ-nī′ȧ-kăl) | pert. to, monomania; due to monomania.

mo-nom′er-ous (mō-nŏm′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. μονομερής single; μόνος alone + μέρος part.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Having a single member in each whorl; — applied to flowers, and usually written *1-merous.* **b** = MONOCARPELLARY.
2. *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, one-jointed tarsi, as certain insects.

mon′o-me-tal′lic (mŏn′ō-mē-tăl′ĭk), *a.* Consisting of, or employing, one metal; of or pertaining to monometallism.

mon′o-met′al-lism (mŏn′ō-mĕt′ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* [*mono-* + *metal.*] The legalized use of one metal only, as gold, or silver, in the standard currency of a country, or as the standard of money values; also, the theory, belief, or practice favoring or employing a single metallic standard. See BIMETALLISM. — **mon′o-met′al-list** (-ĭst), *n.*

mo-nom′e-ter (mō-nŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. μονόμετρος of one meter; μόνος + μέτρον measure.] A rhythmical series consisting of a single meter, whether a foot or a dipody.

mon′o-meth′yl (mŏn′ō-mĕth′ĭl) | *a.* [*mono-* + *methyl*, *methylic.*] *Chem.* Of,
mon′o-me-thyl′ic (-mē-thĭl′ĭk) | pert. to, or designating, a substance containing, or modified by the introduction of, one methyl group (CH_3). See MONO-.

mo-no′mi-al (mō-nō′mĭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *monôme*; Gr. μόνος single + *-nôme* as in *binôme* (perh. ult. fr. L. *nomen* name). Cf. BINOMIAL.] **1.** *Alg.* Consisting of but a single term or expression.
2. *Biol.* Consisting of a single word or term.

mo-no′mi-al, *n.* A monomial name or expression.

mon′o-mo-lec′u-lar (mŏn′ō-mō-lĕk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to a single or simple molecule; as, a *monomolecular* reaction (one in which a single substance undergoes change, as in the inversion of cane sugar).

Mon′o-mo′ri-um (-mō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. μόριον, dim. of μόρος portion, piece.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed genus of ants of the family Formicidæ having one-jointed maxillary palpi. It contains the red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*) and a little black ant (*M. minutum*), both of which are often household pests.

mon′o-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *-morphic.*] **1.** *Biol.* Having but a single form; exhibiting the same or an essentially similar type of structure; specif.: *Zoöl.* Retaining the same form throughout the various stages of development (as ametabolous insects), or in different individuals of the same colony or species; — opposed to *heteromorphic, dimorphic, trimorphic,* and *polymorphic.*
2. *Bot.* In mycology, producing spores of one form or kind; — opposed to *pleomorphic.*

Mo-no′my-a (mō-nō′mĭ-ȧ) | *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, an order of lamellibranchs having but one muscle for closing the shell, as the oysters, pearl oysters, and scallops. — **mon′o-my-a′ri-an** (-mĭ-ā′rĭ-ăn; 115), **mon′o-my′a-ry** (-mī′ȧ-rĭ), *a. & n.*
Mon′o-my-a′ri-a (mŏn′ō-mĭ-ā′rĭ-ȧ) |

mon′o-ni′trate (-nī′trāt), *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing a single nitrate group (NO_3); as, bismuth *mononitrate*, $Bi(OH)_2NO_3$.

mon′o-ni′tro- (mŏn′ō-nī′trō-). *Org. Chem.* A combining form signifying *containing one nitro group.* See MONO-.

mon′o-nu′cle-ar (-nū′klē-ȧr) | *a.* *Biol.* Having but one nucleus; uninuclear.
mon′o-nu′cle-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) |

mon′o-pet′al-ous (-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *petal.*] *Bot.* **a** Gamopetalous. **b** With some authors, having a solitary petal, as the flowers of species of *Amorpha, gamopetalous* being applied to a corolla composed of united petals.

mo-noph′a-gy (mō-nŏf′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μονοφαγία. See MONO-; -PHAGIA.] **1.** Eating by one's self.
2. Eating of but one kind of food.

mon′o-pho′bi-a (mŏn′ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MONO-; -PHOBIA.] *Med.* Morbid dread of being alone.

mo-noph′o-nous (mō-nŏf′ō-nŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. φωνή sound.] **a** *Music.* Giving its tones singly; — applied to an instrument. **b** Having or representing the same sound; as, *monophonous* letters.

mon′oph-thong (mŏn′ŏf-thŏng), *n.* [Gr. μονόφθογγος with one sound; μόνος alone + φθόγγος sound, voice.] **a** A single, simple vowel sound. **b** A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one; a digraph. — **mon′oph-thon′gal** (-thŏŋ′găl), *a.*

mon′oph-thong′ize (-thŏng′īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ-ING (-īz-ĭng). *Philol.* To change into a monophthong; to reduce (a diphthong) to a simple vowel sound. — **mon′oph-thong′i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

mon′o-phy-let′ic (mŏn′ō-fī-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. φυλέτης tribesman, fr. φυλή clan.] Of or pertaining to a single stock; developed from a single common parent form; — opposed to *polyphyletic.*

mon′o-phyl′lous (mŏn′ō-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [Gr. μονόφυλλος; μόνος alone + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Composed of a single leaf; as, a *monophyllous* calyx.

mon′o-phy′o-dont (-fī′ō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. μονοφυής single (μόνος alone + φύειν to produce) + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* Having but one set of teeth, none of which are replaced at a later stage of growth of the animal; — opposed to *diphyodont.* — *n.* A monophyodont animal. — **mon′o-phy′o-don′tism** (-dŏn′tĭz′m), *n.*

Mo-noph′y-site (mō-nŏf′ĭ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. μονοφυσίτης; μόνος single + φύσις nature.] *Eccl.* One of those who, in opposition to the Creed of Chalcedon, maintain that there was but a single nature in Christ or that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one composite nature. The Monophysites formed a large party in the ancient church, and among the Monophysite churches of

mon′o-ge-nis′tic (-jē-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* Monogenic.

mo-nog′e-nous (mō-nŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis; as, *monogenous*, or asexual, reproduction. **2.** *Math.* Monogenic.

mon′o-go-neu′tic (mŏn′ō-gō-nū′tĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. γονεύειν to beget.] *Zoöl.* Having but one brood in a year.

mo-nog′o-ny (mō-nŏg′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *-gony.*] *Biol.* Asexual reproduction.

mon′o graf. Monograph. *Ref. Sp.*

mon′o-gram′mal (-grăm′ăl), *a.* Also **mon′o-gram′mous** (-ŭs). Represented only in outline, without color. *Obs. or R.*

mon′o-gram-mat′i-cal (-grȧ-măt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to monograms

mon′o-grammed (mŏn′ō-grămd), *a.* Having or bearing a monogram.

mon′o-gram′mic (-grăm′ĭk), *a.* **1.** = MONOGRAMMAL. *Obs.* **2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monogram.

mo-nog′ra-pher (mō-nŏg′rȧ-fēr), *n.* Writer of a monograph.

mon′o-graph′i-cal (mŏn′ō-grăf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* = MONOGRAPHIC, 2 & 3.

mon′o-graph′ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* Monographs. *Obs.*

mo-nog′ra-phous (mō-nŏg′rȧ-fŭs), *a.* Monographic. *Obs.*

Mon′o-gyn′i-a (mŏn′ō-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOGYNY.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants, including those having flowers with one pistil. — **mon′o-gyn** (mŏn′ō-jĭn), *n.* — **mon′o-gyn′i-an** (-jĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.*

mon′o-gyn′ic (-jĭn′ĭk), **mon′o-gyn′i-ous** (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Monogynous.

mon′o-gy-nœ′cial (-jĭ-nē′shăl), *a.* [See MONO-; GYNŒCIUM.] *Bot.* Formed from a single pistil

mon′o-he′mer-ous (mŏn′ō-hē′mēr-ŭs; -hĕm′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ἡμέρα day.] *Med.* Lasting but one day.

mon′o-hy′dro-gen (-hī′drō-jĕn), *a.* = MONOHYDRIC **b**

mon′o-hy-drox′y-. *Chem.* See MONO-; HYDROXY-.

mo-noi′cous (mō-noi′kŭs). *Bot.* Var of MONŒCIOUS. — **mo-noi′cous-ly**, *adv.*

mon′oid (mŏn′oid; mō′noid), *n.* [Gr. μονοειδής of one form; μόνος single + εἶδος form.] A surface of order $k+1$, determined by the equation $P - wQ = 0$ where $P = 0$ and $Q = 0$ are two cones of orders k and $k+1$, both passing through the same undecomposable twisted curve of order d, where $k \leqq d - 2$ (*Cayley*).

mon′o-ke′tone, *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing but one ketonic grouping. See KETONE.

mo-nol′a-trous (mō-nŏl′ȧ-trŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to monolatry

mon′o-lit′er-al (mŏn′ō-lĭt′ēr-ăl), *a.* Consisting of one letter.

mon′o-lith′al (mŏn′ō-lĭth′ăl), *a.* = MONOLITHIC, 1.

mon′o-lob′u-lar, *a.* [*mono-* + *lobular.*] One-lobed.

mon′o-log. Monologue. *Ref. Sp.*

mon′o-lo′gi-an (mŏn′ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* A monologist.

mon′o-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk), **mon′o-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a monologue.

mon′o-mach′ic (-măk′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, monomachy. *Obs. or R.*

mo-nom′a-chist (mō-nŏm′ȧ-kĭst), *n.* One who fights in single combat; a duelist. *Archaic or Jocose.*

mon′o-mane (mŏn′ō-mān), *n.* [F.] A monomaniac. *Rare.*

mon′o-ma′ni-ous (-mā′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Monomaniacal.

mon′o-mas′ti-gate (-măs′tĭ-gāt), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. μάστιξ, -ιγος, whip.] *Zoöl.* Uniflagellate.

mon′ome (mŏn′ōm), *n.* [F. *monôme.*] *Math.* A monomial.

mon′o-me-nis′cous, *n* [See MONO-; MENISCUS.] *Zoöl.* Having but one lens, as a simple eye

mon′o-mer′ic (mŏn′ō-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or derived from, a single metamere.

mon′o-mer′o-som′a-tous (-mĕr′ō-sŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -sō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*monomerous* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] *Zoöl.* Having the segments of the body fused into a single mass, as the mites.

mon′o-meth′yl-at′ed (-mĕth′ĭ-lāt′ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* Modified by the introduction of one methyl group (CH_3); monomethyl.

mon′o-met′ric (-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* **1.** *Cryst.* Isometric. **2.** Consisting of, or written in, a monometer or monometers

mon′o-met′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a monometer or monometers.

mon′o-mi-cro′bic (-mī-krō′bĭk, -krŏb′ĭk), *a.* *Med* Containing, or produced by, one species of microbe.

mon′o-mo-lyb′date (-mō-lĭb′dāt), *n.* See MOLYBDIC ACID.

mon′o-mor′phism (-môr′fĭz′m), *n.* Condition of being monomorphic

mon′o-mor′phous (-fŭs), *a.* Monomorphic.

mo-nom′pha-lus (mō-nŏm′fȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. ὀμφαλός the navel.] *Terat.* A form of double monster, in which two individuals are united by a common umbilicus.

mon′o-my-a′ri-ous (mŏn′ō-mĭ-ā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* *Zoöl* Monomyarian. *Rare.*

Mononday. † MONDAY.

mon′o-neu′ral (mŏn′ō-nū′răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Receiving branches from but one nerve; — said of muscles.

Mo-non′ga-he′la (mō-nŏn′gȧ-hē′lȧ), *n.* [From the *Monongahela* River.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Pennsylvanian or Carboniferous in Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.; — called also the *upper productive coal measures.*

mon′o-no′mi-al (mŏn′ō-nō′mĭ-ăl), *n. & a.* Monomial.

mon′o-no′mi-an (-ăn), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr νόμος law.] Founded on, or recognizing, one law. *Rare.*

mon′o-nu′cle-ar (-nū′klē-ȧr), **mon′o-nu′cle-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.* *Biol* Having a single nucleus.

mon′o-nych′ous (-nĭk′ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw.] *Zoöl.* Having an uncleft claw, as certain insects.

mon′o-nym (mŏn′ō-nĭm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. ὄνομα or ὄνυμα name.] A monomial term — **mon′o-nym′ic** (-nĭm′ĭk), *a.*

mo-non′y-mize (mō-nŏn′ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* To designate by, or change into, a mononym. — **mo-non′y-mi-za′tion** (-mĭ-zā′shŭn; -mī-zā′shŭn), *n*

mo-non′y-my (mō-nŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n* A mononymic system.

mon′o-ou′si-an (mŏn′ō-ōō′sĭ-ăn; -ou′sĭ-ăn), **mon′o-ou′si-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr οὐσία being, substance, essence.] *Theol.* Of one substance or essence

mon′o-par′æs-the′si-a (-păr′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paræsthesia affecting one single limb or part of the body.

mon′o-par′e-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med* Paresis of a single limb or part.

mo-nop′a-thy (mō-nŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. μονοπάθεια. See MONO-; -PATHY.] **a** Suffering in a single organ or function. *Obs.* **b** *Med.* A disease affecting only one organ or part. — **mon′o-path′ic** (mŏn′ō-păth′ĭk), *a.*

mon′o-pec′ti-nate, *a.* Pectinate along one side.

mon′o-per′son-al, *a.* Having but one person, or form of existence.

Mon′o-pet′a-læ (-pĕt′ȧ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of GAMOPETALÆ.

mo-noph′a-gize (mō-nŏf′ȧ-jīz), *v. i.* [See MONOPHAGY.] To eat by one's self

mo-noph′a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *-phagous.*] Eating but a single kind of food.

mo-noph′a-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] Having one and the same appearance.

mon′o-phase (mŏn′ō-fāz), *a.* *Elec.* Single-phase. See PHASE — **mon′o-phas′ic** (-fāz′ĭk), *a.*

mon′o-pha′si-a (-fā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MONO-; -PHASIA.] *Med* A form of aphasia in which but one word can be spoken.

mon′o-phone, *n.* [*mono-* + *-phone.*] **a** A simple or single sound. **b** A homophone.

mon′o-phon′ic (-fŏn′ĭk), *a* = MONODIC.

mo-noph′o-ny (mō-nŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [= MONODY, 3.]

mon′o-phote (mŏn′ō-fōt), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] *Elec.* An arc lamp through whose regulator the entire current passes. It can be used alone, but not in series with other lamps. — **mon′o-pho′tal** (-fō′tăl), *a.*

mon′oph-thal′mic (mŏn′ŏf-thăl′mĭk), *a* One-eyed.

mon′oph-thal′mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr μόνος single + ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Terat.* Monstrosity marked by absence of one eye.

mon′oph-thong′ing (mŏn′ŏf-thŏng′ĭng), *n.* Monophthongization.

mon′o-phy-lit′ic. Rare var. of MONOPHYLETIC.

mon′o-phyl′line (mŏn′ō-fĭl′ĭn; -īn), *a.* *Bot.* Monophyllous. *R.*

the present day are the Armenian, Coptic, and Jacobite Churches. — **Mon′o-phy-sit′ic** (mŏn′ô-fī-sĭt′ĭk), **Mon′o-phy-sit′i-cal** (-sĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Mo-noph′y-sit′ism** (mô-nŏf′ĭ-sĭt′ĭz′m; mŏn-ŏf′-), *n.*

mon′o-plane (mŏn′ô-plān), *n.* A flying machine supported by a single aëroplane. — **mon′o-plan′ist** (-plān′ĭst), *n.*

mon′o-ple′gi-a (-plē′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. πληγή a stroke.] *Med.* Paralysis affecting a single limb or part of the body. — **mon′o-pleg′ic** (-plĕj′ĭk; -plē′jĭk), *a.*

mon′o-pode (mŏn′ô-pōd), *a.* Having only one foot.

mon′o-po′di-um (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-*ȧ*). [NL.; cf. L. *monopodium* a table with one foot. See MONOPODY.] *Bot.* A main or primary axis that continues its original line of growth, giving off axes or lateral branches in acropetal succession from the apex. The excurrent trunks of pines and other coniferous trees are examples. Cf. SYMPODIUM. — **mon′o-po′di-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **mon′o-po′di-al-ly**, *adv.*

mo-nop′o-dy (mô-nŏp′ô-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. μονοποδία; μόνος single + πούς, ποδός, foot: cf. μονόπους, -ποδος, one-footed.] *Pros.* A measure of but a single foot.

mo-nop′o-lism (-lĭz′m), *n.* The system, policy, or practices of monopolies or monopolists.

mo-nop′o-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who monopolizes; one who has a monopoly; one who favors monopoly.

mo-nop′o-lis′tic (-lĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a monopolist; tending to, or characteristic of, a monopoly or monopolies.

mo-nop′o-li-za′tion (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′shŭn; 277), *n.* Act of monopolizing, or state of being monopolized.

mo-nop′o-lize (mô-nŏp′ô-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [From MONOPOLY.] To acquire a monopoly of; to have or get the exclusive privilege or means of dealing in, or the exclusive possession of; to engross the whole of; as, to *monopolize* the coffee trade; to *monopolize* land.

mo-nop′o-ly (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *monopolium*, Gr. μονοπωλία, μονοπώλιον; μόνος alone + πωλεῖν to sell.] **1**. The exclusive right, privilege, or power of selling or purchasing a given commodity or service in a given market; exclusive control of the supply of any commodity or service in a given market; hence, often in popular use, any such control of a commodity, service, or traffic in a given market as enables the one having such control to raise the price of a commodity or service materially above the price fixed by free competition. At the common law the term *monopoly* was specifically applied to an exclusive privilege of trade created by state grant or charter, and the term is still sometimes so used. Exclusive control of traffic constitutes a monopoly in the economic sense, whether acquired by state grant (as in case of patents or copyright, which are statutory exceptions to the common-law rule making monopolies illegal), by control of sources of supply (as in case of mines), by engrossing (which see) an article (as in case of cornering the market), by combination or concert of action, or by any other means.

2. A grant or charter of a monopoly (in sense 1).

If I had a *monopoly* out, they would have part on 't. *Shak.*

3. The commodity to which the monopoly relates; as, tobacco is a *monopoly* in France. *Colloq.*

4. Exclusive posssession of anything, as of learning or of the trade in a competitive business.

5. A company or combination having a monopoly. *Colloq.*

monopoly value. *Econ.* The value that a thing has for sale under the conditions of monopoly.

mon′o-psy′chism (mŏn′ô-sī′kĭz′m), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. ψυχή soul.] The doctrine that there is but one immortal soul, or spirit, of which individual souls are manifestations.

mon′o-rail′ (mŏn′ô-rāl′), *n.* [*mono-* + *rail.*] A single rail serving as a track for a wheeled carriage, truck, or the like. Specif., *Railroads*, a single rail mounted on trestles, constituting the whole track for cars that usually sit straddlewise over it or hang suspended from it. In a recent monorail system proposed by Louis Brennan, English inventor, the cars are supported by one row of center wheels under their bodies and are balanced by gyroscopes. — **mon′o-rail′way** (-wā), *n.*

mon′or-gan′ic (mŏn′ôr-găn′ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *organic.*] Pert. to, or affecting, a single organ, or set of organs.

mon′o-sac′cha-ride (mŏn′ô-săk′*ȧ*-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid**. [*mono-* + *saccharide.*] *Chem.* A simple sugar; any of a number of sugars (including the trioses, tetroses, pentoses, hexoses, etc.), not decomposable into simpler sugars by hydrolysis. Specif., as used by some, a hexose. Cf. DISACCHARIDE. The monosaccharides are all open-chain compounds containing hydroxyl groups and either an aldehyde group (aldose) or a ketone group (ketose).

mon′o-se′mic (mŏn′ô-sē′mĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. σῆμα sign.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of, or equal in duration to, one mora, or time.

mon′o-sep′al-ous (-sĕp′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *sepal.*] *Bot.* **a** Gamosepalous. **b** With some writers, having a single sepal, *gamosepalous* being applied to a calyx composed of several united sepals.

mon′o-si′pho-nous (-sī′fô-nŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. σίφων siphon, tube.] *Bot.* In algology, having a single central tube; — applied to certain red algæ in which the pericentral tubes of the filament are wanting. Cf. POLYSIPHONOUS.

mon′o-spasm (mŏn′ô-spăz′m), *n.* *Med.* Spasm affecting but one part, as a single muscle or limb.

mon′o-sper′mous (-spûr′mŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* Having only one seed.

mon′o-sper′my (mŏn′ô-spûr′mĭ), *n.* [See MONOSPERMOUS.] *Zoöl.* Fertilization of an egg by the entrance of a single spermatozoön, as in normal fertilization; — opposed to *dispermy* and *polyspermy*. — **mon′o-sper′mic** (-spûr′mĭk), *a.*

mon′o-spon-dyl′ic (-spŏn-dĭl′ĭk), *a.* [See MONO-; SPONDYL.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having no well-developed intercentra alternating with the true centra of the vertebræ. Cf. INTERCENTRUM. Opposed to *diplospondylic*.

mon′o-spore (mŏn′ô-spōr; 201), *n.* [*mono-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* In certain algæ, a simple or undivided spore; — contrasted with *tetraspore*. — **mon′o-spo-rif′er-ous** (-spô-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.*

mo-nos′po-rous (mô-nŏs′pô-rŭs; mŏn′ô-spō′rŭs), *a.* **a** *Zoöl.* Having a single spore. **b** *Bot.* Having monospores.

mon′o-ster′e-o-scope′ (mŏn′ô-stĕr′ê-ô-skōp′; mŏn′ô-stē′rê-), *n.* [*mono-* + *stereoscope.*] *Physics.* A device for giving a stereoscopic effect, or appearance of relief, to pictures projected on a screen by superposition of two pictures of the given object from separate magic lanterns.

mon′o-stich (mŏn′ô-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. μονόστιχον, fr. μονόστιχος consisting of one verse; μόνος single + στίχος line, verse.] A single verse, or a poem of one verse.

mo-nos′ti-chous (mô-nŏs′tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [See MONOSTICH.] **a** *Bot.* Arranged in a single row on one side of an axis, as the spikelets in grasses of the genus *Chloris*. **b** *Zoöl.* Consisting of a single layer or series.

mo-nos′tro-phe (mô-nŏs′trô-fē; mŏn′ô-strōf; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μονόστροφος monostrophic; μόνος single + στροφή strophe.] *Pros.* A poem in which all the strophes or stanzas are of the same metric form.

mon′o-stroph′ic (mŏn′ô-strŏf′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a monostrophe. — *n. pl.* Monostrophic verses.

mon′o-style (mŏn′ô-stīl), *a.* Also **mon′o-sty′lar** (-stī′l*ȧ*r). [*mono-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* Having but a single shaft; — said of a pier, as in a church.

mon′o-sul′phide (mŏn′ô-sŭl′fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-sulfid**. [*mono-* + *sulphide.*] *Chem.* A sulphide the molecule of which contains but one atom of sulphur; — contrasted with *polysulphide*.

mon′o-syl-lab′ic (-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *monosyllabique.*] Having but one syllable; also, composed of monosyllables, or using or speaking only monosyllables. — **mon′o-syl-lab′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

monosyllabic language. See ISOLATING LANGUAGES.

mon′o-syl′la-bism (-sĭl′*ȧ*-bĭz′m), *n.* Monosyllabic character or formation; use of monosyllables.

mon′o-syl′la-ble (mŏn′ô-sĭl′*ȧ*-b′l), *n.* [L. *monosyllabus* of one syllable, Gr. μονοσύλλαβος: cf. F. *monosyllabe.* See MONO-; SYLLABLE.] A word of one syllable.

mon′o-syl′la-ble, *v. t.*; -BLED (-b′ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To reduce to, or express by, a monosyllable.

mon′o-syl′lo-gism (-sĭl′ô-jĭz′m), *n.* *Logic.* An argument consisting of but a single syllogism. — **mon′o-syl′lo-gis′tic** (mŏn′ô-sĭl′ô-jĭs′tĭk), *a.*

mon′o-sym-met′ric (mŏn′ô-sĭ-mĕt′rĭk), **mon′o-sym-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* **1**. *Cryst.* Monoclinic.

2. *Bot.* Zygomorphic.

— **mon′o-sym′me-try** (-sĭm′ê-trĭ), *n.*

mon′o-thal′a-mous (-thăl′*ȧ*-mŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. θάλαμος chamber.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Unilocular; one-chambered.

mon′o-the-ism (mŏn′ô-thē-ĭz′m), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. θεός god.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God. Cf. THEISM. — **mon′o-the-ist**, *n.*

mon′o-the-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to monotheism or monotheists. — **mon′o-the-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mon′o-the-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Mo-noth′e-lete (mô-nŏth′ê-lēt), *or, more commonly*, **Mo-noth′e-lite** (-līt), *n.* [LL. *monothelitae*, pl., Gr. μονοθελήτης; μόνος alone, only + θέλειν, ἐθέλειν, to will, be willing.] *Eccl.* One who holds that Christ had but one will; specif., *Eccl. Hist.*, one of a party or sect in the Eastern Empire in the 7th century. The now orthodox Maronites maintained this opinion till the 12th century. Cf. DYOTHELETE, MONOPHYSITE; see MARONITE.

Mon′o-the-let′ic, **Mon′o-the-lit′ic** (mŏn′ô-thê-lĕt′ĭk, -lĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Monotheletes or their doctrine.

Mo-noth′e-le-tism, **Mo-noth′e-li-tism** (mô-nŏth′ê-lê-tĭz′m, -lĭ-tĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *monothélitisme.*] The doctrine of the Monotheletes.

Mo-not′o-car′di-a (mô-nŏt′ô-kär′dĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear + καρδία heart.] *Zoöl.* A division of prosobranchiate streptoneurous gastropods having the heart with one auricle, the left ctenidium monopectinate and almost always fused with the mantle, and one kidney. It includes the Ptenoglossa, Tænioglossa, Rachiglossa, and Toxoglossa. — **mo-not′o-car′di-an** (-ăn), *a.*

mo-not′o-cous (mô-nŏt′ô-kŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. τόκος birth, offspring.] **1**. *Bot.* Monocarpic. *Rare.* *A. Gray.*

2. *Zoöl.* Uniparous; laying a single egg.

mon′o-tone (mŏn′ô-tōn), *n.* [See MONOTONOUS, MONOTONY.] **1**. The utterance of successive syllables, words, or sentences on one unvaried key or pitch.

2. Monotony or sameness of tone or style, as of expression; also, sameness of color.

3. *Music.* **a** A single unvaried tone. **b** Recitation in such a tone, esp. of liturgy, sometimes with harmonic accompaniment and varied by occasional inflections; intoning.

4. Something uttered or written in one tone or strain; also, often fig.; as, his life was a *monotone*.

mon′o-tone, *v. t. & i.*; -TONED (-tōnd); -TON′ING (-tōn′ĭng). To recite in an unvaried tone; to intone.

mon′o-ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* **1**. Monotonous. *Rare.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or uttered in, a monotone.

3. *Math.* Monotonous.

mo-not′o-nous (mô-nŏt′ô-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. μονότονος; μόνος single + τόνος tone. See TONE.] **1**. Uttered in one unvarying tone; continued with dull uniformity; marked by monotony; without change or variety; wearisomely uniform.

2. *Math.* Varying only one way, if at all, as by increase or by decrease, not by both; — said of a function that does not oscillate within an interval.

— **mo-not′o-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mo-not′o-nous-ness**, *n.*

mo-not′o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. μονοτονία: cf. F. *monotonie*. See MONOTONOUS.] **1**. Sameness or uniformity of tone or sound; utterance, use, or continuity of one unvarying tone or sound; absence of variety of tone or of voice inflections, as in speaking or singing; monotone.

2. Sameness, uniformity, or want of variety, esp. irksome or wearisome sameness.

At sea, everything that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. *Irving.*

Mon′o-tre′ma-ta (mŏn′ô-trē′m*ȧ*-t*ȧ*; -trĕm′*ȧ*-t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. τρῆμα hole.] *Zoöl.* The lowest order of mammals, consisting of the only existing representatives of the subclass Prototheria, the duckbill and the echidnas, belonging respectively to the families Ornitho-

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mon′o-plac′id (-plăs′ĭd), *a* [*mono-* + Gr. πλακοῦς flat cake.] *Zoöl* Having only one madreporic plate.

mon′o-plac′u-la (-plăk′ū-l*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See MONO-; PLACULA.] *Biol.* A placula consisting of a single layer of cells. — **mon′o-plac′u-lar** (-l*ȧ*r), *a.* — **mon′o-plac′u-late** (-lāt), *a.*

mon′o-plas-mat′ic (-plăz-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *plasmatic.*] Composed of but one substance.

mon′o-plast (mŏn′ô-plăst), *n.* [*mono-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A monoplastic element.

mon′o-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *-plastic.*] *Biol* Having one form; retaining its primary form.

Mon′op-neu′mo-na (mŏn′ŏp-nū′mō-n*ȧ*), *n. pl.* Also **Mon′op-neu′mo-nes** (-nēz). [NL. See MONO-; PNEUMONIA.] *Zoöl* See CERATODUS. — **mon′op-neu-mo′ni-an** (-mō′nĭ-*ă*n), *a.* & *n* — **mon′op-neu′mo-nous** (-nū′mō-nŭs), *a.*

mon′o-pode (mŏn′ō-pŏd), *n.* [L. *monopodius*: cf. F. *monopode*. Cf. MONOPODY.] **1**. A one-footed creature; specif., *Antiq.*, one of a fabulous tribe or race of Ethiopians having but one foot, used as a sunshade.

2. *Bot.* A monopodium.

mon′o-pod′ic (-pŏd′ĭk), *a.* Being, or consisting of, a monopody. [*a.* One-footed.

mo-nop′o-dous (mō-nŏp′ō-dŭs),

mon′o-po′lar, *a.* = UNIPOLAR.

mon′o-pole, *n.* [F., monopoly.] *Obs.* **1**. Monopoly; an unlawful combination.

2. An emporium. *Oxf. E. D.*

mo-nop′o-ler, *n.* A monopolist. *Obs.*

monopolete. † MONOPOLITE.

mon′o-po′li-an, *n.* A monopolist. *Obs.* [tic. *Obs.*

mon′o-pol′i-cal, *a.* Monopolis-

mon′o-pol′i-tan, *n.* Also **mon′o-pol′i-ta′ni-an.** A monopolist. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

mo-nop′o-lite, *n.* A monopolist.

mon′o-po-lit′i-cal, *a.* Of, pert. to, or concerned with, monopoly.

mo-nop′o-liz′er (mō-nŏp′ō-līz′ẽr), *n.* One who monopolizes.

Monopoly Act. = STATUTE OF MONOPOLIES.

mon′o-pol′y-logue (mŏn′ō-pŏl′ĭ-lŏg), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. πολυς many + λόγος speech.] An entertainment in which one actor sustains many characters. *Rare.* — **mon′o-po-lyl′o-gist** (-pō-lĭl′ō-jĭst), *n.* *Rare.*

mon′o-po-tas′sic (-pō-tăs′ĭk), *a* *Chem.* Containing one equivalent of potassium.

mon′o-pri′o-nid (-prī′ō-nĭd), **mon′o-pri′o-nid′i-an** (-nĭd′ĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. πριων saw.] *Paleon.* Designating graptolites having cells on one side of the stem only.

mon′o-psy-cho′sis (mŏn′ō-sī-kō′sĭs), *n* [NL. See MONO-; PSYCHOSIS.] *Med.* Monomania.

mo-nop′ter-al (mō-nŏp′tẽr-*ă*l), *a.* [Gr. μονόπτερος with a row of pillars only; μόνος alone, only + πτερόν feather, wing, also, a row of pillars.] **1** *Arch* See COLUMNIATION **a**.

2. *Zoöl.* Having only one wing, fin, or winglike part.

Mon′op-ter′i-dæ (mŏn′ŏp-tẽr′ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL. See MONOPTERAL.] *Zoöl.* See ICHTHYOCEPHALI. — **mo-nop′ter-oid** (mō-nŏp′tẽr-oid), *a* & *n.*

mo-nop′ter-on (-ŏn), **mo-nop′ter-os** (-ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -TERA (-*ȧ*). [NL. See MONOPTERAL.] *Arch* See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d**.

mo-nop′ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See MONOPTERAL.] *Bot* One-winged, as certain seeds. *Rare.*

mon-op′tic, *n.* [See MONO-; OPTIC.] A person who sees with but one eye. *Obs.* [One-eyed.

mon-op′tic, **mon-op′ti-cal**, *a.*

mon′op-tote (mŏn′ŏp-tōt), *n.* [L. *monoptotum*, Gr. μονόπτωτος; μόνος single + πτωτός apt to fall, fallen, fr. πιπτειν to fall; cf. πτῶσις case.] *Gram.* A noun or adjective having only one case or one form for several or all cases. — **mon′op-tot′ic** (-tŏt′ĭk), *a.* [monoptote *Obs.*

mon′op-to′ton, *n.* [NL.] A

Mon′o-py-læ′a (mŏn′ō-pĭ-lē′*ȧ*), **Mon′o-py-la′ri-a** (-lā′rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. πύλη gate.] *Zoöl* An order of radiolarians having only one pseudopodial aperture in the central capsule. — **mon′o-pyl′e-an** (-pĭl′ē-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*

mon′o-py-re′nous (mŏn′ō-pī-rē′nŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *pyrene.*] *Bot.* Having a single stone or kernel.

mon-or′chid (mŏn-ôr′kĭd), *a.* [Gr. μόνορχις. See MONO-; ORCHIS.] *Med.* Having but one testicle, or but one in the scrotum — *n.* A monorchid person or animal [MONORCHISM.

mon-or′chid-ism (-ĭz′m), *n* =

mon-or′chis (-kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIDES (-kĭ-dēz) [NL. See MONORCHID.] A monorchid.

mon-or′chism (-kĭz′m), *n* *Med.* Monorchid condition.

mon′or-gan′ic (mŏn′ôr-găn′ĭk), *a.* See MONO-; ORGANIC.

Mon′o-rhi′na (mŏn′ō-rī′n*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* The Cyclostomata (lampreys and hagfishes).

mon′o-rhi′nal (-n*ă*l), **mon′o-rhi′nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Monorhine.

mon′o-rhine (mŏn′ō-rīn; -rĭn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a single nostril; of or pert. to the Monorhina. — *n.* One of the Monorhina.

mon′o-rhyme (-rīm), etc. Var. of MONORIME, etc.

mon′o-rhyth′mic, *a.* Having, or characterized by, a single rime; monorimed.

mon′o-rime (-rīm), *n.* *Pros.* A composition in which all the lines have the same end rime. — **mon′o-rimed′** (-rīmd′), *a.*

Mon′or-rhi′na, **mon′or-rhi′nal**, etc. Vars. of MONORHINA, etc.

mon′os, *a.* [Gr. μόνος.] Sole; solitary. *Obs.*

Mo-nos′ce-li (mō-nŏs′ē-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. σκέλος leg.] A fabulous race of giants, characterized by a single enormous leg. *Obs.*

mon′o-sche′mic (mŏn′ō-skē′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. μονοσχημος; μόνος single + σχῆμα form.] *Pros.* Consisting throughout of one kind of foot.

mon′ose (mŏn′ōs), *n* [*mono-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* **a** A monosaccharide. **b** Formaldehyde, $HCHO$, considered in relation to sugars.

mon′o-sel′e-nide, *n.* *Chem* A selenide containing one equivalent of selenium.

mon′o-seme (mŏn′ō-sēm), *a.* *Pros.* = MONOSEMIC

mon′o-sil′i-cate, *n.* See SILICATE. [ACID.

mon′o-si-lic′ic, *a.* See SILICIC

mon′o-si-phon′ic, *a* *Bot.* Monosiphonous.

mo-no′sis (mō-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MONOSY.] *Bot.* Isolation or separation of an organ. *Rare.*

mon′o-so′dic, *a.* *Chem.* Containing one equivalent of sodium.

mon′o-so′di-um, *a.* [NL.] *Chem.* Having one atom of sodium in the molecule. [*n.*, 1.

mon′o-some, *n.* *Biol.* See SEX,

mon′o-sperm (mŏn′ō-spûrm), *n.* *Bot.* A monospermous plant.

mon′o-sper′mal (-spûr′m*ă*l), *a* *Bot.* Monospermous.

mon′o-spher′i-cal (-sfĕr′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Having, or consisting of, one sphere only.

mon′o-spo-ran′gi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A sporangium which bears monospores.

mon′o-spored (mŏn′ō-spōrd), *a.* Monosporous.

mon′o-stach (mŏn′ō-stăk), **mon′o-stach′y-ous** (-stăk′ĭ-ŭs), *erron* **monostachous**, *a* [*mono-* + Gr. στάχυς ear of grain.] *Bot.* Having one spike or cluster.

mon′o-ste′le (mŏn′ō-stē′lē), *n.* [*mono-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* A single stele, or axial cylinder. — **mon′o-ste′ly** (-lĭ), *n.* — **mon′o-ste′lic** (-stē′lĭk), **-ste′lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

mon′o-stick. † MONOSTICH.

mon′o-stig′ma-tous (-stĭg′m*ȧ*-tŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *stigma.*] *Bot.* Having a single stigma. *Rare.*

Mon′o-sto′ma-ta (mŏn′ō-stō′m*ȧ*-t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a primary division of Metazoa including all above the sponges.

mon′o-stom′a-tous (-stŏm′*ȧ*-tŭs; -stō′m*ȧ*-tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having only one mouth; pertaining to the Monostomata. **b** Designating animals in which the blastopore persists as the permanent mouth.

mo-nos′to-mous, **mon′o-stome**, *a* [*mono-* + *-stomous*, *-stome.*] Having one mouth or sucker.

mon′o-sty′lous (-stī′lŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *style.*] *Bot.* Having a single style. [SULPHONE.

mon′o-sul′phone, *n.* *Chem.* See

mon′o-sul-phon′ic, *a.* See SULPHONIC.

mon′o-sul′phu-ret, *n.* *Chem* A monosulphide. *Obsoles.*

mon′o-sy (mŏn′ō-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. μόνωσις singleness, fr. μονοῦν to make single, fr. μόνος single.] *Bot.* The abnormal disunion or separation of normally entire parts. Cf. ADESMY, DIALYSIS.

mon′o-syl′la-bize (-sĭl′*ȧ*-bīz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or be, monosyllabic. [*Ref. Sp.*

mon′o-syl′la-bl. Monosyllable.

mon′o-syl′la-bon, *n.*; *pl.* -LABA. [NL.] A monosyllable. *Obs.*

mon′o-symp′to-mat′ic (-sĭmp′tō-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Marked by one symptom only.

mon′o-syn-thet′ic (-sĭn-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Philol.* Adding not more than one derivative element to a stem.

mo-no′ta (mō-nō′t*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē) [Gr. μονωτος having one ear or handle; μονος alone + οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] A one-handled vase.

mon′o-tel′e-phone, *n.* A telephone which produces or transmits sounds of some one pitch only. — **mon′o-tel′e-phon′ic**, *a.*

mon′o-tes′sa-ron (mŏn′ō-tĕs′*ȧ*-rŏn), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. τεσσαρες four.] A gospel harmony; a diatessaron. *Rare.*

Mon′o-thal′a-ma (-thăl′*ȧ*-m*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. θάλαμος chamber.] A group of Foraminifera having only one chamber. *Obs.* — **mon′o-thal′a-man** (-m*ă*n), *n.* — **mon′o-tha-la′mi-an** (-th*ȧ*-lā′mĭ-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*

mon′o-tha-lam′ic (-lăm′ĭk), *a.* [See MONOTHALAMOUS.] *Bot.* Monogynœcial. *R. Brown.*

mon′o-the′cal (-thē′k*ă*l), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. θήκη box.] *Bot.* Unilocular.

Mon′o-the-le′tian (-thē-lē′sh*ă*n), *a.* Monotheletic.

mon′o-the′li-ous (-thē′lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. θῆλυς female.] *Zoöl.* Polyandric

Mo-noth′e-lism (mō-nŏth′ē-lĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F *monothélisme.*] = MONOTHELETISM.

mon′o-thet′ic (mŏn′ō-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. θετός, verbal adj. of τιθέναι to put.] Positing but one essential element.

mon′o-tint (mŏn′ō-tĭnt), *n.* A single tint or color; also, a picture wholly or chiefly of a single color; a monochrome.

mon′o-tome, *a.* Consisting of a single tome, or volume. *Rare.*

mo-not′o-mous (mō-nŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. τομός cutting, fr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Min.* Having a distinct cleavage in one direction only. [Monotonous.

mon′o-tone (mŏn′ō-tōn), *a.*

mon′o-to′ni-a (-tō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See MONOTONY.] *Med.* Monotony of tone as in speech, in laryngeal paralysis.

mon′o-ton′i-cal (mŏn′ō-tŏn′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* = MONOTONIC, 2.

mon′o-ton′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MONOTONIC, -ICAL

mo-not′o-nist (mō-nŏt′ō-nĭst), *n.* One who is monotonous in style, speech, etc. *Obs. or R.*

mo-not′o-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To make monotonic or monotonous.

mon′o-tre′mal (mŏn′ō-trē′m*ă*l)

rhynchidæ and Tachyglossidæ, restricted to the Australian region. They lay large-yolked thin-shelled eggs, similar to those of reptiles, and the young are nourished by a mammary gland having no nipple, and inclosed in a shallow pouch developed only during lactation. The genital, urinary, and intestinal organs open into a common chamber or cloaca. The brain has no corpus callosum, the testicles are permanently abdominal, the coracoid articulates with the sternum, and epipubic bones, clavicles, and an interclavicle are present. True teeth occur only in embryonic stages. See DUCKBILL, ECHIDNA.

mon′o-trem′a-tous (mŏn′ō-trĕm′ȧ-tŭs; -trē′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Monotremata.

mon′o-treme (mŏn′ō-trēm), *n.* [Cf. F. *monotrème.*] *Zoöl.* One of the Monotremata. — *a.* = MONOTREMATOUS.

mon′o-tri′glyph (-trī′glĭf), *a.* Also *monotriglyphic.* [*mono-* + *triglyph.*] *Arch.* Having only one triglyph over the space between two columns; — said of the usual intercolumniation in a Doric entablature.

Mo-not′ro-pa (mō-nŏt′rō-pȧ), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. τρόπος turn, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] *Bot.* A small genus of plants typifying the family Monotropaceæ, distinguished by the solitary flower with a polypetalous corolla. *M. uniflora* is the Indian pipe.

Mon′o-tro-pa′ce-æ (mŏn′ō-trō-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOTROPA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Ericales) consisting of 9 genera and about 12 species, natives of temperate regions. They are leafless fleshy saprophytes, with perfect regular flowers having 6 to 12 hypogynous stamens, a superior ovary, and the corolla polypetalous, gamopetalous, or wanting. *Monotropa*, *Hypopitys*, and *Pterospora* are representative genera. The family is sometimes included in the Ericaceæ. — **mon′o-tro-pa′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

mon′o-trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *-tropic.*] **1.** *Phys. Chem.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, monotropy.
2. *Math.* Uniform; monodromic.

Mon′o-trop′sis (-trŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Monotropa* + Gr. ὄψις appearance; — so named from its resemblance to *Monotropa.*] A genus of monotropaceous plants, consisting of two species, natives of the southeastern United States. They are distinguished by the pink flowers with campanulate corollas and awnless anthers. *M. odorata*, the sweet pinesap, is one of the rarest of North American plants.

mo-not′ro-py (mō-nŏt′rō-pĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *-tropy.*] *Phys. Chem.* The phenomenon of two different forms of the same substance which have no definite transition point, since only one is stable, and which are therefore not mutually convertible. Cf. ENANTIOTROPY.

mon′o-type (mŏn′ō-tīp), *n.* [*mono-* + *-type.*] **1.** *Biol.* The only representative of its group, as a single species constituting a genus.
2. A print (but one impression can be taken) made by painting on metal and then transferring the painting to paper by pressure; also, the process of making such prints.
3. A kind of typesetting and casting machine that makes and sets individual types.

mon′o-typ′ic (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Having a single type or representative, as a family embracing only a single genus, or a genus with only a single species.
2. Of the nature of a monotype.

mo′nox (mō′nŏks), *n.* A voluminous brown powder obtained when silicon and silicon dioxide are heated in contact in an electric furnace, and so called because it consists essentially or mainly of silicon *monoxide*, SiO.

mo-nox′e-nous (mō-nŏk′sē-nŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ξένος stranger.] *Biol.* Designating a parasite which lives on only one host.

Mon-roe′ Doc′trine (mŏn-rō′). *U. S. Hist.* The statement or rule of foreign policy of the United States, first formally announced by President Monroe (Dec. 2, 1823), to the effect that the United States will regard as an unfriendly act any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their systems in the Western Hemisphere, or any interference to oppress, or in any manner control the destiny of, governments in this hemisphere whose independence has been acknowledged by the United States.

mon′sei′gneur′ (mô**n**′sĕ′nyûr′; *E.* mŏn-sēn′yĕr), *n.*; *pl.* MESSEIGNEURS (*F.* mā′sĕ′nyûr′; *E.* mĕ-sēn′yĕrz). [F., fr. *mon* my + *seigneur* lord, L. *senior* older. See SENIOR; cf. MONSIEUR.] My lord; — a title [*cap.*] given in France esp. to princes, prelates, and some other church and court dignitaries and used before titles of office or rank, not before personal names; as, *Monseigneur* the Prince, or *Monseigneur* the Archbishop. It was given, specif., before the Revolution of 1789, to the dauphin. Abbr. *Mgr.*

Mon′sel's′ salt (mŏn′sĕlz′). [After one *Monsel*, a Frenchman.] *Pharm.* A basic sulphate of iron.

Monsel's solution. *Pharm.* An aqueous solution of Monsel's salt, having valuable styptic properties.

mon-sieur′ (mē-syû′; m′syû′), *n.*; *pl.* MESSIEURS (mā′-syû′). [F., fr. *mon* my + *sieur*, abbr. of *seigneur* lord. See MONSEIGNEUR.] **1.** Lit., my lord; sir; — the common title [*cap.*] of civility in France in speaking to, or of, a man, corresponding to the English *Mr.* Abbr. *M.* in the singular, and *MM.* or *Messrs.* in the plural. Originally it was applied only to men of superior station, but it is now applied to those of all classes. It is prefixed to any of the names of the person addressed or referred to.
2. [*cap.*] The oldest brother of the king of France; — a title. *Hist.*
3. A Frenchman; — often contemptuous. *Now Rare.*

mon-si′gnor (mŏn-sē′nyôr; *It.* mōn′sē-nyôr′), ‖ **mon′si-gno′re** (mōn′sē-nyō′rā), *n.*; *It. pl.* MONSIGNORI (mōn′sē-nyō′rē). [It., my lord. Cf. MONSEIGNEUR.] My lord; — an ecclesiastical dignity bestowed by the Pope, carrying social and domestic rank at the papal court. Abbr. *Mgr.*

mon-soon′ (mŏn-soon′), *n.* [Malay *mūsim*, fr. Ar. *mausim* a time, a season: cf. F. *monson*, *mousson*, Sp. *monzón*, Pg. *monção*, It. *monsone.*] A wind blowing part of the year from one direction, alternating with a wind from the opposite direction; specif., a periodic wind in certain latitudes in the Indian Ocean and southern Asia generally, which blows from the southwest from the latter part of April to the middle of October, and from the northeast from about the middle of October to April. Monsoons are caused, like the land and sea breezes, by the difference in temperature between land and water. During the summer the land becomes warmer than the water, and at the surface air flows in; during the winter it becomes colder, and the air moves outward toward the water. Also, the season of the southwest monsoon in India and adjacent countries, which is a season of heavy rainfall; the rainy season. — **mon-soon′al** (-ăl), *a.*

monsoon forest. *Phytogeog.* A tropical plant society occurring within the region of monsoons. It consists of a forest largely of trees able to withstand a certain degree of drought, and usually of moderate stature; it also contains woody lianas and epiphytic herbs. Cf. RAIN FOREST.

mon′ster (mŏn′stĕr), *n.* [ME. *monstre*, F. *monstre*, fr. L. *monstrum*, orig., a divine omen, indicating misfortune; akin to *monstrare* to show, point out, indicate, and prob. to *monere* to warn. See MONITION; cf. DEMONSTRATE, MUSTER.] **1.** Something of extraordinary or wonderful kind or quality; a prodigy; a marvel. *Obs.*

> A *monster* or marvel — *Chaucer.*

2. A fabulous or actually existing animal of strange, grotesque, or horrible form, as a combination, often of enormous size, of a human and a brute form or of several brute forms; also, an image of such an animal. Such are the minotaur, dragon, centaur, chimera, griffin, and mermaid, and, among real animals, various serpents.

> So he went on, and Apollyon met him. Now the *monster* was hideous to behold: he was clothed with scales like a fish (and they are his pride); he had wings like a dragon, feet like a bear, and out of his belly came fire and smoke; and his mouth was as the mouth of a lion. — *Bunyan.*

3. Any huge or enormous animal or thing.
4. An animal or plant departing greatly in form or structure from the usual type of the species, as by having too many limbs, in lacking certain organs or parts, etc.; a monstrosity. Cf. TERATOLOGY.
5. Anything monstrous, esp. a person of unnatural or excessive ugliness, deformity, wickedness, or cruelty.

Mon′ster-a (mŏn′stĕr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A genus of araceous climbing shrubs embracing twelve tropical American species. The leaves are large, their tissue often intersected with holes, and the spadix is inclosed in a yellow concave spathe. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, as *M. deliciosa* (called *ceriman*), which has edible succulent fruit. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mon′strance (mŏn′străns), *n.* [LL. *monstrantia*, fr. L. *monstrare* to show: cf. OF. *monstrance.* See MONSTER.] *R. C. Ch.* Orig., any receptacle in which sacred relics were exposed to view; now, a vessel in which the consecrated Host is exposed to receive the veneration of the faithful. The Host is placed in the center behind a circular glass door.

Monstrance.

mon-stros′i-ty (mŏn-strŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *monstruosité.* See MONSTROUS.] Quality or state of being monstrous; that which is monstrous; a monster; in *Bot.*, a malformation.

mon′strous (mŏn′strŭs), *a.* [Formerly also *monstruous*, F. *monstrueux*, fr. L. *monstruosus*, *monstrosus*, fr. *monstrum.* See MONSTER.] **1.** Marvelous; strange. *Obs.*
2. Deviating greatly from the natural form or character; abnormal; unnatural. *Locke.*

> He, therefore, that refuses to do good to them whom he is bound to love . . . is unnatural and *monstrous* in his affections. — *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Having the qualities or appearance of a monster; as, a *monstrous* figure seen in a dream; a *monstrous* idol.
4. Extraordinary in a way to excite wonder, esp. because of great size or some element of immensity; huge; enormous; as, a *monstrous* ox; a *monstrous* story.
5. Extraordinary on account of ugliness, viciousness, or wickedness; hateful; horrible; dreadful.

> So bad a death argues a *monstrous* life. — *Shak*

6. Abounding in monsters. *Rare.*

> Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide
> Visitest the bottom of the *monstrous* world. — *Milton.*

Syn. — Huge, enormous, vast, gigantic, titanic; overwhelming, overpowering, astounding, marvelous, wonderful, portentous, startling, astonishing. — MONSTROUS, PRODIGIOUS, TREMENDOUS, STUPENDOUS, COLOSSAL. MONSTROUS commonly suggests the abnormal; PRODIGIOUS, the marvelous or unheard of; TREMENDOUS, the astonishing, awe-inspiring, or momentous; STUPENDOUS, the astounding or overpowering; COLOSSAL applies to that which is vast or gigantic, esp. in size; as, "a *monstrous*, relishing gaiety, horrible to be conceived, a trait for nightmares" (*Stevenson*); "Satan, who that day *prodigious* power had shown" (*Milton*); "God . . . made the fool the victim of his own *tremendous* choice" (*Cowper*); "All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole, whose body Nature is, and God the soul" (*Pope*); "Let his great example stand *colossal*, seen of every land" (*Tennyson*). All five words are common in hyperbole. See GREAT, ENORMOUS, OMINOUS.

mon′strous, *adv.* Exceedingly; wonderfully. *Now Colloq. or Uncultivated.* "A *monstrous* thick oil on the top." *Bacon.*

‖ **mons Ve′ner-is** (mŏnz vĕn′ĕr-ĭs). [L., mountain of Venus. See 1st MOUNT.] *Anat.* A rounded eminence of fatty tissue upon the pubic symphysis of the female.

Mon′ta′gnais′ (môn′tȧ′nyĕ′), *n. sing. & pl.* [Canadian F., mountaineer.] An Indian of a group of Algonquian tribes of Quebec and Labrador, mostly hunters, fishers, and guides; also, an Indian of the Athapascan tribes of the region between the Churchill River and the Great Slave Lake.

mon-tan′ic (mŏn-tăn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *montanus*, fr. *mons*, *montis*, mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] Of or pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

Mon′ta-nist (mŏn′tȧ-nĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian enthusiast of the 2d century, who claimed that the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete, dwelt in him, and employed him as an instrument for purifying and guiding men in the Christian life. The Montanists practiced an austere strictness of life in preparation for the coming of the Lord. They believed that the primitive gifts of the Spirit, esp. prophecy, were restored. The sect had its headquarters at Pepuza in Phrygia. — **Mon′ta-nism** (-nĭz′m), *n.* — **Mon′ta-nis′tic** (-nĭs′tĭk), **Mon′ta-nis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

mon′tant (mŏn′tănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *monter* to rise.] Rising; mounting.

mont-bre′ti-a (mŏnt-brē′tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. J. Coquebert de *Montbret.*] **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of TRITONIA. **b** *Hort.* A plant of the genus *Tritonia*; esp., the bulbous plant called by florists *Montbretia crocosmæflora.* It is a hybrid between *Crocosma aurea* and *Tritonia pottsii*, and has sword-shaped leaves and large orange-crimson flowers.

‖ **mont′-de-pié′té′** (môn′dĕ-pyā′tā′), *n.*; *pl.* MONTS-DE-PIÉTÉ (môn-). [F., fr. It. *monte di pietà* bank (prop., mount) of pity or piety.] One of certain public pawnbroking establishments which originated in Italy in the 15th century, the object of which was to lend money at a low rate of interest to poor people in need; — called also *mount of piety* and *Lombard house.* The institution has been adopted in other countries, as in Spain and France.

mon′te (mŏn′tā; mŏn′tĭ), *n.* [Sp., lit., mountain, hence, the stock of cards remaining after laying out a certain number, fr. L. *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] **1.** In Spanish America, a wood; forest; timber land; esp., in parts of South America, a comparatively scantily wooded region.
2. A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling game, played with a Spanish pack of cards. The players bet on certain cards of a layout, winning or losing according as cards drawn from the stock either match, or do not match, with them. In **three-card monte**, a game of Mexican origin, three cards, previously shown and named, are thrown face down on the table by a player in a way designed to deceive the eyes of his opponent, who bets on the position of one of the cards.

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mon′o-tre′mate (mŏn′ō-trē′-măt), **mon′o-tre′mous** (-mŭs), *a.* Monotrematous.

mon′o-troch, monotroche, *n.* [Gr. μονότροχος one-wheeled (car).] A vehicle with only one wheel. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Mo-not′ro-cha (mō-nŏt′rō-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] *Zoöl.* **a** An obsolete division of rotifers comprising those in which the band of cilia is simple and entire. **b** In some classifications, a primary division of Hymenoptera including those families in which the trochanter consists of a single joint. — **mo-not′ro-chal** (-kăl), *a.* — **mo-not′ro-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

mon′o-tro′chi-an (mŏn′ō-trō′kĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Monotrocha **a**; monotrochal. — *n.* One of that group.

mon′o-troph′ic (-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Feeding only on one kind of food.

mon′o-typ′al (mŏn′ō-tīp′ăl), *a.* [*Biol.* Monotypic.]

mon′o-typ′i-cal, *a.* Monotypic

mo-not′y-pous (mō-nŏt′ĭ-pŭs), *a.* Monotypic. *Rare.*

mon′o-va′lent (mŏn′ō-vā′lĕnt; mō-nŏv′ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*mono-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Univalent. — **mon′o-va′lence** (-lĕns), **mon′o-va′len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

mon′o-va′ri-ant (mŏn′ō-vā′rĭ-ănt; 115), *a.* *Chem.* Univariant.

mo′nox heath′er (mō′nŏks; mŏn′ŏks). [Ir. *mōnōg* bogberry, fr. *mōin* a bog.] = CROWBERRY **a**. *Dial. Eng.*

mon-ox′ide, *n.* *Chem.* See MONO-.

mon-ox′ime, *n.* See MONO-; OXIME.

monoxy-. Monohydroxy-

mon′ox-yl′ic (mŏn′ŏk-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* Monoxylous.

mo-nox′y-lon (mō-nŏk′sĭ-lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). Also **mo-nox′yle** (-sĭl). [NL., fr. Gr. μονόξυλον, fr. μονόξυλος made from one piece of wood; μόνος alone + ξύλον wood.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.

mo-nox′y-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [See MONOXYLON.] Made of one piece of wood.

monoye † MONEY.

Mon′o-zo′a (mŏn′ō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + *-zoa.*] = MONOCYTTARIA. — **mon′o-zo′an** (-ăn), *a.*

mon′o-zo′ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Monocyttarian. **b** Designating a spore which produces one sporozoite.

monradene. † MANRED.

Mon-roe′ism (mŏn-rō′ĭz′m), *n.* The Monroe Doctrine.

mon-ro′lite (mŏn-rō′līt; mŭn′-rō-), *n.* [From *Monroe*, Orange County, New York.] A variety of fibrolite (sillimanite) having a radiated columnar structure and greenish color.

monscipe. † MANSHIP.

mon-seer′. † MONSIEUR.

‖ **mon siège′ est fait′** (môn syâ′-zhĕ fĕ′). [F.] My siege is finished; — famous reply made by the Abbé de Vertot, the historian, to some one who communicated new details of the siege of Rhodes after his account of it had been written.

mon-sieur′ship, *n.* Used as a mock title. See -SHIP. *Rare.*

Monsig. *Abbr.* Monseigneur; Monsignor (a title in the R. C. Church).

monslauht, monsleiht. † MANSLAUGHT.

Mons Meg. A large 15th-century cannon or bombard, now in Edinburgh Castle. Probably it is so called from its having been formerly thought to have been cast at Mons, Belgium, and it is said to have been made to reduce Threave Castle, Scotland, during the siege in 1455.

Mons Men′sæ (mŏnz mĕn′sē). [NL., Table Mountain (near Cape Town, South Africa).] *Astron.* A constellation near the southern pole, containing no stars brighter than the fifth magnitude; — same as MENSA.

mon-sour′. † MONSIEUR.

‖ **mons pu′bis** (pū′bĭs). [L. *mons* a mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] *Anat.* The eminence, covered with hair in the adult, on the pubic symphysis.

monssoyn. † MONSOON.

mon′ster, *a.* Enormous in size, extent, or numbers.

mon′ster, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To show; exhibit as wonderful. **2.** To make monstrous. [*Obs.*]

mon′ster, *n.* A show; a sight.

mon′ster-er, *n.* One who exaggerates. *Obs.*

mon′ster-ful, *a.* Remarkable; marvelous. *Obs.*

mon′ster-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mon′stra-ble, *a.* [L. *monstrabilis.*] Capable of demonstration. *Obs.*

‖ **mon′strans de droit′** (mŏn′-strănz dē droit′). [AF.] *Eng. Law.* A former common-law process for recovering property from the crown in possession under a title already on the record.

mon′strate, *v. t.* [L. *monstratus*, p. p. of *monstrare* to show.] To demonstrate; prove. *Obs.* — **mon-stra′tion** (mŏn-strā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

mon-stra′tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L.] A demonstrator. *Obs. or R.*

mon′stra-ve′runt (mŏn′strȧ-vē′rŭnt), *n.* [L., lit., they have shown.] *Eng Law.* An obsolete writ lying for relief of tenants of the ancient demesne.

mon′stre. † MONSTER.

mon′stre, *n.* [LL. *monstrum*: cf. OF. *monstre* a showing, F. *montre.*] A monstrance. *Obs.*

monstre, *a.* [F., prop., monster.] Monstrous; huge; — applied esp. to gatherings. *Newspaper Cant., Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

monstrefulle, *a.* Monstrous; extraordinary *Obs.*

mon′stri-cide (mŏn′strĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *monstrum* monster + *-cide.*] Act of killing a monster. *Humorous.*

mon-strif′er-ous (mŏn-strĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *monstrifer*; *monstrum* monster + *ferre* to bear.] Monster-producing. *Rare.*

monstrison, *n.* [OF. *monstraison*, *mustreisun.*] A parade; review. *Obs.*

mon-strose′, *a.* Monstrous. *Obs.*

mon′strous-ly, *adv.* of MONSTROUS. See -LY.

mon′strous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mon′stru-os′i-ty, *n.* Monstrosity *Obs.*

mon′stru-ous, *a.* Monstrous. — **mon′stru-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **mon′stru-ous-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

monsture. † MONSTER.

monsuorn. † MANSWORN.

mont. † MOUNT

‖ **mont** (môn), *n.* [F. See 1st MOUNT.] Mountain.

Mont (mŏnt), *n.* *Egypt. Relig.* = MENT.

Mont. *Abbr.* Montana.

mon′ta-byn, *n.* [Prob. from *Montauban* in France.] A kind of hat. *Obs.*

‖ **mon′ta′gnac′** (môn′tȧ′-nyȧk′), *n.* [F.] A kind of cloth for winter garments; — so called from the name of its original manufacturer.

‖ **Mon′ta′gnard′** (-nyăr′), *n.* [F., fr. *montagne* mountain.] *F. Hist.* A member of the Mountain.

montagne. † MOUNTAIN.

Mon′ta-gue (mŏn′tȧ-gū), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the father of Romeo and head of a noble house in Verona which is at deadly enmity with the house of Capulet.

montaigne. † MOUNTAIN.

montain. † MOUNTAIN.

mon-ta′ña (mōn-tăn′yä), *n.* [Sp., mountain.] **1.** [*cap.*] *pl.* A mountain district of Spain; as, the *Montañas* of Burgos. **2.** A large forest, or territory covered with forests; specif., the region along the eastern slopes of the Andes in Peru. *Sp. Amer.*

Mon-ta′na (mŏn-tä′nȧ; -tăn′ȧ), *n.* [From the State of *Montana.*] *Geol.* A major subdivision of the Cretaceous in the western interior of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Montana grayling. See GRAYLING, 1.

montance. † MOUNTANCE.

montane. † MOUNTAIN.

mon′tane (mŏn′tān), *a.* [F., fem. a., or L. *montanus.*] Pert to, or living in, mountains; — said esp. of flora and fauna. Also, mountainous.

‖ **Mon-ta′ni sem′per li′be-ri** (lĭb′ē-rī). [L.] Mountaineers (are) always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.

mon-ta′nite (mŏn-tä′nīt; -tăn′-īt), *n.* *Min.* A basic tellurate of bismuth, $Bi_2(OH)_4TeO_4$, found in Montana as yellowish or white earthy incrustations.

Mon′ta-nize (mŏn′tȧ-nīz), *v. i.* To adhere to Montanism. [*Obs.*]

mon′ta-nous, *a.* Mountainous.

mon′tant (mŏn′tănt), *n.* [F., prop., mounting, fr. *monter* to mount. See 2d MOUNT.] **1.** *Fencing.* Apparently, an upward thrust or blow. *Obs.* **2.** *Arch.* An upright piece in any framework; a mullion or muntin; a stile *Rare.* See STILE.

mon-tan′to, *n.* [Sp. *montante* a kind of sword, prop., rising.] *Fencing.* A kind of broadsword; also, a stroke upwards. *Obs.*

Mon-tauk′ (mŏn-tôk′), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly inhabiting the eastern end of Long Island.

montayne. † MOUNTAIN.

Mont Blanc ruby (môn′ blän′; mŏnt′ blăŋk′). = RUBASSE.

monte. † MOUNT.

monte′-ac′id (mŏnt′ăs′ĭd), *n.* [F. *monter* to raise + *acide* acid.] An acid elevator, as an apparatus by which acid is forced by compressed air to the top of one of the towers in a sulphuric acid manufactory.

mon-teith′ (mŏn-tēth′), *n.* **1.** An 18th-century kind of large punch bowl, with a scalloped edge and usually of silver and with a movable or openwork rim; — so called from the name of the inventor. It was used also as a vessel for carrying and cooling glasses.
2. A kind of cotton handkerchief having a uniform colored ground with a regular pattern of white spots produced by discharging the color; — so called from the Glasgow manufacturers.

monte′-jus′ (mônt′zhü′), *n.* [F., fr. *monter* to bring up + *jus* juice.] An apparatus for raising a liquid by pressure of air or steam in a reservoir containing the liquid.

Mon′te-ne′grin (mŏn′tē-nē′grĭn; -nĕg′rĭn; 277), *a.* Also **Mon′te-ne′grine.** Of or pertaining to Montenegro or its inhabitants. In the Middle Ages Montenegro was a part of the Servian kingdom, but after the conquest of the latter by the Turks (1389) it became a separate principality, generally maintaining its independence against the Turks.
Montenegrin Church. See EASTERN CHURCH.

Mon′te-ne′grin, *n.* Also **Mon′te-ne′grine.** **1.** One of the native race of Montenegro, tall dark mountaineers speaking a Slavonic language and belonging to the Orthodox Eastern Church. Their civilization is primitive, but they are known for their courage, honesty, and chastity. Cattle raising and fishing are the chief industries.
2. [*l. c.*] A close-fitting outer garment for women, ornamented with braiding and embroidery and resembling in form some Eastern military garments.

Mon′te-rey′ (mŏn′tē-rā′), *n.* A county, city, and bay of California. — **Monterey cypress,** a tall Californian cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) found wild only on the Bay of Monterey, but cultivated in many horticultural varieties. It forms a broad, spreading head with dark green foliage. — **M. halibut,** the bastard halibut. — **M. pine,** a pine of southern California (*Pinus radiata*) attaining a height of 100 feet, and having bright green leaves, three in each sheath. — **M. Spanish mackerel.** See SPANISH MACKEREL.

‖ **mon-te′ro** (mŏn-tā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp. *montera* hunting cap, *montero* huntsman, *monte* mountain, forest, L. *mons, montis,* mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] **1.** A huntsman.
2. An ancient kind of cap worn by horsemen or huntsmen.
3. A forester; a ranger. *Phil. I.*

month (mŭnth), *n.* [ME. *month, moneth,* AS. *mōnað*; akin to *mōna* the moon, and to D. *maand* month, G. *monat,* OHG. *mānōd,* Icel. *mānuðr, mānaðr,* Goth. *mēnōps.* See MOON.] **1.** A measure of time corresponding to the period of the moon's revolution; specif.: **a** One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided; the twelfth part of a year, corresponding nearly to the length of a synodical revolution of the moon; — called more explicitly *calendar month* (see below). In popular use, a period of four weeks or of thirty days is often called a *month.* **A calendar month is:** (1) Any of the months as adjusted in the calendar, now the Gregorian. April, June, September, and November now contain 30 days, and the rest 31, except February, which has 28 and, in leap years, 29. (2) The time from any day of such a month to the corresponding day (if any; if not, to the last day) of the next month. **b** *Astron.* More fully *lunar month.* The period of a complete revolution of the moon relative to some point, esp. of a synodical revolution, whence **synodical,** or **synodic, month,** that is, the period from one new moon to the next, mean length 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.7 seconds. The other kinds of lunar month are the **anomalistic month,** the mean time of revolution from perigee to perigee, 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, and 37.4 seconds; the **nodical,** or **draconitic, month,** the mean time of revolution from ascending node to ascending node, 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, and 35.8 seconds; the **tropical month,** the mean time of revolution from any point of the ecliptic back to the same point, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 4.7 seconds; the **sidereal month,** the mean time of revolution from any star back to the same star, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 11.5 seconds. Another astronomical month is the **solar month,** the twelfth part of the solar year, or the average time taken by the sun to pass through a sign of the zodiac. **c** A ninth part of a woman's period of gestation or pregnancy, which commonly lasts about ten lunar months, or 280 days.
☞ In the common law, a *month* is a lunar month, or 28 days, unless otherwise expressed; but by statute in Great Britain and generally in the United States the rule of the common law is changed, and a *month* is declared to mean a calendar month unless otherwise expressly stated. The *sing.* was formerly used for the *pl.* after a numeral, and still is dialectally. Cf. TWELVEMONTH.
2. *pl.* = MENSES. *Obs.*
month of consecution, *Astron.,* a month as reckoned from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another. — **m. of Sundays,** a seemingly very long time. *Humorous. Colloq.*

month′ly (mŭnth′lĭ), *a.* [AS. *mōnaðlic.*] **1.** Continued, or in, a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon.
2. Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month, or every month; as, a *monthly* visit; *monthly* charges; a *monthly* installment; a *monthly* magazine.
3. Of or pertaining to the menses.
monthly epact. See EPACT C. — **m. nurse,** a nurse who serves for a month or some short time, esp. one who attends women after childbirth. — **m. rose,** a tea rose.

month′ly, *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** A publication which appears regularly once a month.
2. *pl.* The menses.

month′ly, *adv.* **1.** Once a month; in every month.
2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic. *Obs.* *Middleton.*

month's mind. a *R. C. Ch.* A commemoration, as by a requiem mass, of one deceased, a month after death. See MIND, *n.*, 2. **b** Strong desire; inclination. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mon-tic′o-line (mŏn-tĭk′ō-lĭn; -līn) } *a.* [L. *mons, montis,*
mon-tic′o-lous (mŏn-tĭk′ō-lŭs) } mountain + *-coline, -colous.*] Dwelling in mountains; as, *monticoline* birds.

mon′ti-cule (mŏn′tĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *monticulus,* dim. of *mons, montis,* mountain: cf. F. *monticule.* See 1st MOUNT.] A little mount; a hillock; a small elevation or prominence, specif., a subordinate cone about the base or on the slope of the principal cone of a volcano. *J. Le Conte.*

mont′joy′, mont′joye′ (mŏnt′joi′), *n.* [F. *montjoie,* OF. also *monjoie.*] **1.** [*cap.*] The medieval French battle cry; — also, *Montjoye St. Denis.* See APOSTLE OF THE FRENCH.
2. A pile; a heap, as of stones or refuse. *Obs.*

mon′ton (mŏn′tŏn; *Sp.* mōn-tōn′), *n.* [Sp. *montón.*] *Mining.* A heap of ore or other material, as of a mass of ore undergoing patio amalgamation; also, an old Mexican unit of weight for ores, varying locally from 3,000 to 3,200 Mex. pounds of 0.46 kilogram.

mon′tre (mŏn′tēr; *F.* môɴ′tr′), *n.* [F., show, show case, organ case.] **1.** *Organ Building.* A stop, usually the open diapason, having its pipes "shown" as part of the organ case, or otherwise specially mounted.
2. A hole in the wall of a pottery kiln, by which the state of the pieces within, their changing color, etc., can be judged.

mon′ture (mŏn′tūr), *n.* [F., fr. *monter* to mount. See MOUNTURE.] **1.** A saddle horse; a mount. *Obs.*
2. (*F. pron.* môɴ′tür′) That on which something is mounted; setting; frame; also, manner of mounting or setting.
3. = MONTOIR.

mon′u-ment (mŏn′ū-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L *monumentum,* fr. *monere* to remind, admonish. See MONITION.] **1.** A tomb or burial vault; a sepulcher. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. A written memorial, as a treatise; a record. *Obs. or R.*
3. Something that stands or remains to keep in remembrance what is past; a memorial.

> Of ancient British art
> A pleasing *monument.* *Philips.*
> Our bruised arms hung up for *monuments.* *Shak.*

4. A building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected in memory of the dead or to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, etc.; as, the Washington *Monument;* Bunker Hill *Monument;* the *monuments* in Westminster Abbey.
5. A statue; effigy. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. Any lasting or notable example or instance; a work, saying, deed, etc., worthy of record or of enduring; as, the work is a *monument* of scholarship.
7. An evidence; an indication; a proof; hence, a mark or token, material or immaterial. *Obs. or R.*
8. Chiefly in form *moniment.* A ridiculous thing or person; a spectacle; fool. *Scot.*
9. A stone or other permanent object serving to indicate a limit or to mark a boundary. In a contested question as to lands, established monuments control, though neither courses, distances, nor computed contents, as stated in deeds or other records, agree.
Syn. — Memorial, remembrance; tomb, cenotaph.

mon′u-ment, *v. t.*; -MENT′ED; -MENT′ING. **1.** To erect a monument to; to signalize the memory of.
2. To place or set up monuments on; *Surv.,* to mark with monuments.

mon′u-men′tal (mŏn′ū-mĕn′tăl), *a.* [L. *monumentalis.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, suitable for, or occurring on, a monument; as, a *monumental* inscription.

> She was beautiful as a *monumental* angel *C. Brontë.*

2. Of or pertaining to a tomb. *Obs.*
3. Serving as a monument; memorial.
4. Of the nature of, or resembling, a monument; hence, conspicuous and lasting; impressive, as, Gibbon's history is a *monumental* work.
5. As conspicuous as a monument; colossal; notable; gross; as, a *monumental* lie or error. *Colloq.*
Monumental City, Baltimore; — a nickname alluding to its many monuments.

-mony. [F. *-monie,* or L. *-monia, -monium.*] A suffix in nouns of Latin origin, denoting *action, result of an action, faculty, state,* *abstract condition;* as, acri*mony,* ali*mony,* cere*mony,* matri*mony,* testi*mony.*

mon′zo-nite (mŏn′zō-nīt), *n.* [From *Monzoni* in Tyrol, the place from which first described.] *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock composed of augite, plagioclase, and orthoclase in about equal quantities together with a little biotite; by extension, any of a large group of rocks intermediate between the granite-syenite group and the diorite-gabbro group, and containing 46–73 per cent of silica. — **mon′zo-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

moo (mōō), *v. i.*; MOOED (mōōd); MOO′ING. [Of imitative origin.] To make the characteristic noise of a cow or a similar noise; to low; — chiefly a child's word.

moo, *n.* The lowing or low of a cow.

mood (mōōd), *n.* [The same word as *mode,* perh. influenced by *mood* temper. See MODE.] **1.** *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or state it denotes is conceived, whether as fact, or as a matter of supposition, desire, intention, possibility, etc.; the manner of conception so distinguished. The moods commonly recognized for the English verb are the *indicative, subjunctive,* and *imperative.* Certain verbal phrases with *should, would,* etc., are also called moods, as the *conditional, potential,* etc. See the terms italicized.
2. a *Logic.* = MODE, 3. **b** *Music.* = MODE, 1.

mood, *n.* [ME. *mood, mod,* AS. *mōd* mind, feeling, heart, courage; akin to OS. & OFries. *mōd,* D. *moed,* OHG. *muot,* G. *muth, mut,* courage, Dan. & Sw. *mod,* Icel. *mōðr* wrath, Goth. *mōds;* cf. Gr. μῆνις wrath.] **1.** Mind; thought; spirit. *Obs.* "Betheuk wel in thi *mod.*" *Gower.*
2. A particular state or temper of mind, esp. as affected by emotion; as, to be in the *mood* to work.

> The desperate recklessness of her *mood* *Hawthorne*

3. Specif.: **a** Anger, temper. *Obs.*

> A gentleman,
> Who, in my *mood,* I stabbed unto the heart *Shak.*

b Courage; zeal; as, with main and *mood. Obs.* **c** *pl.* A sullen or morose state of mind; bad temper.
4. Temper of mind; tone or disposition of consciousness; humor; esp., the sum of those mental dispositions which give the dominant emotional character or cast of mind, as, a man of somber *mood.*
5. Plan; undertaking. *Obs.*
Syn. — Disposition, frame of mind, vein; whim, caprice, freak. — MOOD, HUMOR agree in the idea of a more or less shifting or transitory state of mind or feeling. MOOD often suggests a more compelling or pervasive temper of mind than HUMOR, which emphasizes more strongly the element of whim or caprice; as, "her own indoor drudge, who . . . must submit to the shifting weather of the mistress's *moods*" (*Stevenson*); "absorbing into the intensity of her *mood* the solemn glory of the afternoon" (*G. Eliot*); "Many a fond and idle name I give to thee, . . . as is the *humor* of the game" (*Wordsworth*); "Any man . . . may find, according as his *humors* lead, a meaning suited to his mind" (*Tennyson*). See DISPOSITION, WIT, GOOD NATURE.

mood′y (mōōd′ĭ), *a.*; MOOD′I-ER (-ĭ-ēr); MOOD′I-EST. [AS. *mōdig* courageous.] Affected by a mood; subject or given to moods; specif.: **a** Spirited; proud; courageous. *Obs.* **b** Angry. *Obs.* **c** Out of humor; also, haughty; overbearing; stubborn; subject to moods, or fits of depression or bad temper; gloomy in mind; fretful. "Every peevish, *moody* malcontent." *Rowe.*

> Arouse thee from thy *moody* dream! *Scott*

d Expressing, or characteristic of, a mood; as, *moody* laughter; a *moody* face.
Syn. — Gloomy, pensive, sad, sullen, fretful, capricious.

moon (mōōn), *n.* [ME. *mone,* AS. *mōna;* akin to D. *maan,* OS. & OHG. *māno,* G. *mond,* Icel. *māni,* Dan. *maane,* Sw. *måne,* Goth. *mēna,* Lith. *menů,* Ir. *mī,* L. *mensis* month, Gr. μήνη moon, μήν month, Skr. *mās* moon, month; perh. fr. a root meaning to measure (cf. Skr. *mā* to measure), from its serving to measure the time. Cf. METE to measure, MENSES, MONDAY, MONTH.] **1.** The heavenly body next

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mon-teath′. † MONTEITH
mon′te-bank. † MOUNTEBANK.
mon′te-bra′site (mŏn′tē-brä′zīt), *n.* [From *Montebras,* France.] = AMBLYGONITE.
Mon′te Cris′to, Count of See DANTÈS, EDMOND.
‖ **mon′te de pie-dad′** (mōn′tā dā pyā-thäth′; 146). [Sp.] A public pawnbroking institution. See MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ.
Mon′te-fias-co′ne (mōn′tā-fyäs-kō′nā), *n.* [It.] A fine Italian purple muscatel wine; — from the town where it is produced.
mon-te′gre. † MANTICORE.
mon′tem (mŏn′tĕm), *n.* [L. *ad montem* to the hillock. See 1st MOUNT.] A custom, formerly practiced by the scholars at Eton College, England, of going every third year, on Whit-Tuesday, to a hillock (Salt Hill) near the Bath road, and exacting "money for salt" from all passers-by and spectators, to assist in supporting at the university the senior scholar of the school.
montenance † MOUNTENANCE
Mon′te-pul-cia′no (mōn′tā-pōōl-chä′nō), *n.* [It.] A purple muscatel wine from Montepulciano, Italy. [2. *Obs.*]
mon-te′ra, *n.* [Sp.] = MONTERO,
Mon-tes′ (mŏn-tās′), *n.*; *pl.* -TESES (-tā′sĕs). [Sp. *montés* living in the mountains.] One of the Buquidnones or related peoples of the district of Missamis, Mindanao, mostly heathen mountaineers; also, their dialect (see MALAYO-POLYNESIAN)
Mon-tes′co (mōn-tĕs′kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōs). A pagan mountaineer. *Phil. I.*

Mon′te-si′nos (mōn′tā-sē′nōs), *n.* A legendary Spanish hero of the chivalry ballads and romances He was a cousin of Durandarte, and his name has been given to a cavern situated in the heart of La Mancha, which has been immortalized by Cervantes in his account of the visit of Don Quixote to the Cave of Montesinos
monteth. Var of MONTEITH
mont-gol′fi-er (mŏnt-gŏl′fĭ-ēr; *F.* môɴ′gôl′fyā′), *n.* = FIRE BALLOON **a**; — so called from Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, who first made a fire balloon
Mont-gol′fi-er's for′mu-la (mŏnt-gŏl′fĭ-ērz; môɴ′gôl′fyāz′). A formula for computing the velocity of air currents in shafts, etc.
month (mŭnth). Obs or hist var. of MOUNT. *Chiefly Scot.*
mon-thewes, *n. pl.* [AS. *manþeaw; man* man + *þeaw* manner, habit, custom.] Manly traits. *Obs.*
month′ling, *n.* One that is of a month's age or duration *Rare.*
monthsone. † MONSOON
mon′ti-cel′lite (mŏn′tĭ-sĕl′īt), *n.* [After T. *Monticelli,* Italian mineralogist.] *Min* A colorless or gray silicate of calcium and magnesium, $CaMgSiO_4$, of the chrysolite group, occurring in crystals, masses, and grains. Sp gr., 3.03–3.25.
mon′ti-cle, *n.* [L *monticulus.* See MONTICULE.] A little hill *Obs.*
mon-tic′u-late (mŏn-tĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* Having monticules

Mon′ti-cu-lip′o-ra (mŏn′tĭ-kū-lĭp′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See MONTICULE; MADREPORE.] *Paleon.* A genus of polyzoans forming massive, coral-like zoaria composed of polygonal, mostly thin-walled zoœcia. It is the type of a family, **Mon′ti-cu′li-por′i-dæ** (-kū′lĭ-pŏr′ĭ-dē), represented by numerous species in the Ordovician and extending possibly into the Devonian — **mon′ti-cu-lip′o-rid′e-an** (-kū-lĭp′ō-rĭd′ē-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **mon′ti-cu-lip′o-roid** (-kū-lĭp′ō-roid), *a.*
mon-tic′u-lose (mŏn-tĭk′ū-lōs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Covered with small eminences. *Rare.* [ticulate.]
mon-tic′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Mon-
mon′ti-form (mŏn′tĭ-fôrm), *a* [L. *mons, montis,* mountain + *-form.*] Resembling a mountain in form.
mon-tig′e-nous (mŏn-tĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *montigena* See 1st MOUNT; -GENOUS.] Produced or born on a mountain.
mon-til′la (mŏn-tĭl′ȧ; *Sp* mōn-tēl′yä), *n.* [From *Montilla,* town in Cordoba province, Spain] A kind of sherry. See SHERRY
mon-tiv′a-gant (mŏn-tĭv′ȧ-gănt), *a.* Also **mon-tiv′a-gous** (-gŭs). [L. *mons, montis,* mountain + *vagari* to wander] Given to wandering on the mountains. *Obs.*
mont-mar′trite (mŏnt-mär′trīt), *n.* Gypsum from Montmartre, near Paris. It is impure from the presence of calcium carbonate
mont′mo-ril′lo-nite (mŏnt′mō-rĭl′ō-nīt), *n* [From *Montmorillon,* France] A soft, claylike mineral, white, grayish, or pale red, blue, etc. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium.
mon′toir′ (môɴ′twär′; mŏn-twär′), *n.* [F] A horse block *Obs. or R.*
monton, *n.* [OF *mouton, multum,* ram, F. *mouton* sheep: cf. LL *multo, monto,* ram, It. *montone.* See MUTTON.] A kind of battering-ram. *Obs.*
Mont′pel′lier′ yel′low (môɴ′pĕl′yā′) Patent yellow.
Mon′tra′chet′ (môɴ′trȧ′shĕ′). *n.* [From *Montrachet,* vineyard in Côte-d'Or, France.] A white Burgundy wine See BURGUNDY, *n*
mon-tross′. † MATROSS
montuous, *a.* [OF *montueus,* F *montueux,* L. *montuosus.*] Mountainous. *Obs.*
mon′u-men′tal, *n.* Monument; memorial. *Obs* [See -ISM.]
mon′u-men′tal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.*
mon′u-men-tal′i-ty (mŏn′ū-mĕn-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Monumental state or quality.
mon′u-men′tal-i-za′tion (-mĕn′tăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Act of making, or state of being, monumental.
mon′u-men′tal-ize, *v. t.* To record lastingly as by a monument. [UMENTAL.]
mon′u-men′tal-ly, *adv.* of MON-
mon′u-men′ta-ry, *a.* Pert to, or of the nature of, a monument.
mon′u-ment-less, *a.* See -LESS
‖ **mo′nu-men′tum æ′re pe-ren′ni-us** (mŏn′ū-mĕn′tŭm). [L.] A monument more lasting than brass or bronze. *Horace* (*Odes,* III. xxx. 1)

‖ **Mo′nu-men′tum An′cy-ra′num.** [L.] = ANCYRENE INSCRIPTION.
mon-u′re-ide (mŏn-ū′rē-ĭd; -īd), *n.* Also **-id** [*mono-* + *ureide.*] See UREIDE
mony. † MONEY
mon′y. Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of MANY.
mony-. For words beginning *mony-*, see the forms in MONI-
monyeles, *pl* of MONIAL. *Obs.*
monyelle † MONIAL
monyeoun. † MINION.
monyment † MONUMENT
monys † MONISH
mon′zo-nase (mŏn′zō-nāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
monzoon. † MONSOON
moo † MO
moo (mōō) Dial. Eng var of MOW, a heap of corn
mooarner. † MOURNER
moo-ba′rek (mōō-bä′rĕk), *interj.* [Ar. *mubārak* blessed, happy.] Welcome; congratulations. *India. Obs or R.*
mooch (mōōch). Var of MOUCH.
moocharie, -chary † MOHAIR.
mooch′er Var. of MOUCHER
moo′chy wood (mōō′chĭ) Var of MOOTCHIE WOOD
mood (mōōd), *v. t* [Prob dial. form of *mold.*] To shape (a piece of steel) into a blade for a clasp knife or pocketknife.
mooder. † MOTHER.
mood′i-ly (mōōd′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MOODY
mood′i-ness, *n* See -NESS
moodir. Var. of MUDIR
mood′ish, *a.* Subject to moods; variable in temper; also, moody — **mood′ish-ly,** *adv.* — **mood′ish-ness,** *n*

moo-doo′ga oil (mōō-dōō′gȧ) [Telugu *moduga,* name of tree] See OIL, *Table I*
moof′tee (mōōf′tē) Var of MUFTI
moo′ga-dee (mōō′gȧ-dē), *n.* [North Amer Indian, in Idaho.] A sucker (*Catostomus pocatello*) of the Snake River basin of Idaho It reaches a length of about one foot and is used as food
moo′gha. Var. of MUGA
mookh-tar′, mook-tar′. Vars of MUKTAR
mool (mōōl), *n* [See MOLD earth.] *Scot & Dial. Eng* **1** Mold; soil; dry earth **2** A grave or its earth.
moo′ah † MULLAH
mool′ber-y † MULBERRY
moolde † MOLD.
moole † MOLE
mool′et (mōōl′ĕt; -ĭt), **mool′ly,**
mool′y (-ĭ) Vars of MULLEY
moo′ley ap′ple (mōō′lĭ) [Native name.] The emu apple. *Australia.*
mool′ey, *or* **mool′y, cow** (mōōl′ĭ) = MULLEY, 2.
mool′ings (mōōl′ĭnz), *n pl.* [See MOLD soil.] Crumbs *Scot.*
mool′ley (mōōl′ĭ). Amer. dial var of MULLEY.
mools (mōōlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *mule.*] Chilblains. *Scot & Dial Eng*
mool′vee (mōōl′vē), *n* [Ar *maulawiyy.* Cf. MULLAH] A Mohammedan doctor of law; — a term often prefixed as a title to the names of men learned in law or literature. Moolvees formerly sat as assessors with the English judges in the courts. *India*
moon. † MOAN.

ARCHITECTURAL STATUES AND MONUMENTS

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in conspicuousness to the sun; the satellite of the earth, revolving about the latter from west to east in a little less than a calendar month and accompanying it in the annual revolution about the sun. The moon's diameter is 2,162 miles; mean distance from the earth, about 238,840 miles; mass, about one eightieth that of the earth, and volume, about one forty-ninth. The period of the moon's revolution about the earth with reference to the sun is about 29½ days; with reference to the stars, about 27⅓ days. The moon rotates while revolving, so as to present nearly always the same face to us; nearly one half of her surface is therefore never seen from the earth. Shining only by light reflected from the sun, the moon passes through her *phases* every month, being *new* when in conjunction with the sun and therefore invisible; at *first quarter* when half her disk becomes illuminated (90° east of the sun); *full* when the earth is between her and the sun (disk wholly illuminated); and at *third*, or *last*, quarter when half her disk again becomes invisible (90° west of the sun). Popularly, the moon is called new when, after passing the sun, she first becomes visible as a thin crescent. At such a time "the old moon in the arms of the new" may be seen faintly shining by earth light. Strictly speaking, the phases last only for an instant. From first quarter to full, and from full to third quarter, the phase is called *gibbous*. No atmosphere, water, or sign of life has been dete ted on the moon. On her surface appear many depressions resembling volcanic craters, often of great size and with lofty rugged walls, but no present volcanic action is observable. Various superstitions as to the effect of the moon upon health, crops, etc. have existed in all ages. See ECLIPSE, LIBRATION, MONTH, TIDE, etc.

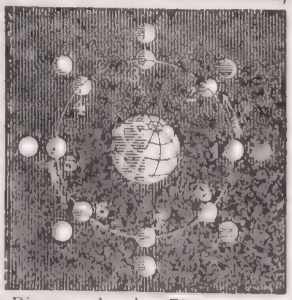
Diagram showing Phases of the Moon, the sunlight being represented as falling from the right upon the Moon in Eight Positions (1-8) and the Earth at the center. Outside each position of the moon is shown its appearance from the Earth 1 New Moon; 3 First Quarter; 5 Full Moon; 7 Last Quarter.

Symbols: ● New ☽ First quarter ○ Full ☾ Last quarter

2. The time occupied by the moon in making one revolution in her orbit; a month; also, the moon during that period, regarded as a separate entity; as, this *moon* will last three days more.
3. Any satellite, or secondary planet; as, the *moons* of Jupiter or Saturn.
4. The direct light of the moon; moonlight.
In the *moon* athwart the place of tombs *Tennyson*
5. Something shaped like the moon, esp. like a crescent moon or half-moon; specif.: **a** A crescent; esp., the national emblem of Turkey. **b** *Fort.* A crescentlike outwork. See HALF-MOON. *Obs.* **c** A kind of slice bar with a nearly circular blade perforated in the middle, used in tending a brick-kiln fire.
6. The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*
7. Lunacy; madness; frenzy. *Obs.*
8. A gas globe. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
moon (mōōn), *v. t.;* MOONED (mōōnd); MOON′ING. **1**. To furnish or decorate with a moon or moons or moon-shaped ornaments. *Rare.*
2. To expose to the rays of the moon. *Rare.* *Holland.*
3. To walk about (an object, as game) so as to bring it into the line of sight between the eyes and the moon.
4. To spend idly, like a moonstruck person. *Rare.*
I *moon* away all my time by the waterside. *T. Hughes.*
5. To scrape (skins or hides) with a moon knife.
moon, *v. i.* To act as if moonstruck; to wander, idle, or gaze, about in an abstracted manner.
Elsley was *mooning* down the river by himself. *C. Kingsley.*
moon′beam′ (mōōn′bēm′), *n.* A ray of light from the moon.
moon′blind′ (-blīnd′), *a.* Afflicted with moon blindness; also, fig., intellectually blind.
moon blindness. **1**. *Veter.* An inflammation of the eye of the horse, recurring at periodic intervals and usually attacking but one eye at a time; periodic ophthalmia. Each attack is followed by more and more marked changes within the eyeball, and complete blindness finally results.
2. *Med.* Nyctalopia, improperly attributed to moonlight.
moon′blink′ (mōōn′blĭŋk′), *n.* A temporary blindness, or impairment of sight, popularly said to be caused by sleeping in the moonlight.
moon′calf′ (-käf′), *n.* **1**. *Med.* = MOLA.
2. A monster; a misshapen being.
3. A dolt; a stupid fellow; also, one who moons or is abstracted.
4. A fickle, unstable person, regarded as a child of the moon. *Archaic.* *Stevenson.*
moon′-cul′mi-nat′ing, *a.* Culminating, or coming to the meridian, at or about the same time with the moon; — said of a star or stars, esp. of certain stars selected beforehand, and named in the Nautical Almanac as suitable to be observed in connection with the moon at culmination, for determining terrestrial longitude.
moon culminator. *Astron.* A star culminating about the same time as the moon; a moon-culminating star.
mooned (mōōnd *or, esp. poet.,* mōōn′ĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Of or resembling the moon; crescent; symbolized by, or identified with, the moon. "*Mooned* Ashtaroth." *Milton.*
2. Furnished or marked with a moon or moons or moon-shaped spots; bearing the crescent, or Turkish emblem.
moon′-eye′, *n.* **1**. = MOON BLINDNESS, 1.
2. **a** Any of three American fresh-water fishes constituting the genus *Hiodon*, esp. *H. tergisus* of the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley. They resemble the shad, and have brilliantly silvery scales, but their dentition is very complete and the belly is not serrated. They are gamy fishes of little food value. **b** The mooneye cisco.
mooneye cisco. A cisco (*Argyrosomus hoyi*) of the deeper portions of Lake Michigan. It becomes about a foot long.
moon′-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* **1**. Affected with moon blindness, moonblind; dim-eyed; purblind.
2. Having ovate markings; — said of Hamburg fowls.
3. Able to see, or to see better, at night. *Obs.*
4. Round-eyed, as in wonder or dismay.
moon′face′ (mōōn′fās′), *n.* A round face like a full moon, — regarded by Orientals as especially beautiful. — **moon′-faced′** (-fāst′), *a.*
moon′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **1**. Any of a number of compressed, short, deep-bodied, silvery or yellowish marine fishes; as: **a** Any species of either of the carangoid genera *Vomer* and *Selene*, esp. *V. setipinnis* or *S. vomer* of the soutl ern Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America. **b** The opah. **c** The harvest fish. **d** The spadefish (*Chætodipterus faber*).

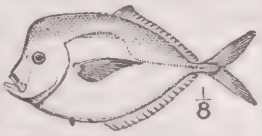

Moonfish (*Vomer setipinnis*).

2. The sunfish (*Mola mola*).
moon′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* **a** The oxeye daisy or moon dai y. *Eng.* **b** A convolvulaceous plant (*Calonyction bona-nox*) very popular in cultivation, having large salver-shaped white flowers opening in the evening and giving out a delicious fragrance. Also called *evening glory*. Als , any of several similar species of *Ipomœa*. *U. S.*
moon′ish, *a.* Like the moon; variable; flighty; capricious. "Being but a *moonish* youth." *Shak.*
moon′light′ (mōōn′līt′), *n.* **1**. The light of the moon.
2. = MOONSHINE, *n.*, 5. *Slang.*
moon′light′, *a.* Of or pertaining to moonlight; occurring during or by moonlight; characterized by moonlight.
moon′light′er (-līt′ẽr), *n.* One who follows an occupation or pastime by moonlight; as: **a** A moonshiner. **b** In Ireland, one of a band that engaged in agrarian outrages by night. **c** A serenader by moonlight. *Local, U. S.*
moon′lit′ (-lĭt′), *or, Poetic,* **moon′lit′ten**, *a.* Lighted or illuminated by the moon. "*Moonlit* dells." *Lowell.*
moon′rise′ (-rīz′), *n.* The rising of the moon above the horizon; also, the time of its rising.
moon's age (mōōnz). *Astron.* The time elapsed since the last new moon. See MOON.
moon′sail′ (mōōn′sāl′), *n.* *Naut.* A sail sometimes, but rarely, carried in light winds, above a skysail.
moon′seed′ (-sēd′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Menispermum*; — so called from the crescent-shaped seeds.
moon′set′ (-sĕt′), *n.* The descent of the moon below the horizon; also, the time when the moon sets *Kipling.*
moon′shine′ (-shīn′), *n.* **1**. The light of the moon.
2. Hence, show without substance or reality; empty show; pretense; nonsense. "Philosophers who had spun out of *moonshine* systems of the universe" *Froude.*
3. A month. *Humorous & Rare.* *Shak.*
4. A kind of sauce in which eggs were cooked or served. *Obs.*
5. Liquor smuggled or illicitly distilled. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*
moon′shine′, *a.* **1**. Moonlit; also, nocturnal. *Rare.*
2. Empty; trivial; idle.
3. Designating, or pertaining to, illicit liquor; as, *moonshine* whisky. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*
moon′shin′er (-shīn′ẽr), *n.* A person engaged in an illicit trade at night, as a smuggler; specif., *U. S.*, one engaged in illicit distilling. *Slang or Colloq.*
moon′shin′ing (-shīn′ĭng), *n.* Illicit distilling. *Slang or Colloq., U. S.*
moon′shin′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Moonlit; moonshine. "A *moonshiny* night." *Addison.*
2. Like, or suggestive of, moonlight; visionary; empty; nonsensical.
Thy serenely beautiful philosophizing, with its soft *moonshiny* clearness and thinness, ends in foul thick confusion! *Carlyle.*
moon′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A transparent or translucent stone of pearly or opaline luster, often exhibiting a pale tint of blue, green, or red on a gray background. It is used as a gem, and is commonly cut en cabochon. Mineralogically it is a feldspar, some specimens being classed under orthoclase (var. *adularia*) and others under the triclinic division.
moon′struck′ (mōōn′strŭk′), *a.* **1**. Having a mental or physical affection or derangement, or a deterioration, attributed to an influence of the moon; lunatic; crazy; also, ill; sick.
2. Of a fish, unsuitable for food.
moon′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any fern of the genus *Botrychium*, esp. *B. lunaria*; — so named from the crescent-shaped segments of its frond. **b** The satinpod.
moon′y (mōōn′ĭ), *a.;* MOON′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MOON′I-EST. **1**. Resembling a moon in form; esp., crescent-shaped; also, pertaining to, or resembling, moonlight.
Soft and pale as the *moony* beam. *J. R. Drake.*
2. Furnished with a crescent moon, as an emblem; bearing a crescent, as the Turkish, or Ottoman, troops. *Obs.*
But soon the miscreant *moony* host
Before the victor cross shall fly. *Fenton.*
3. Illuminated by the moon; moonlight.
Encompass'd by this round and *moony* night. *T. L. Beddoes.*
4. Mooning; abstracted. *Colloq.* *G. Eliot.*
5. Dull, or dreamy, from drink. *Slang.*
moon year. A lunar year, consisting of lunar months, containing sometimes twelve and sometimes thirteen.
moor (mōōr; *in British usage also* mōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *mor*, AS. *mōr* moor, morass; akin to D. *moer* moor, G. *moor*, and prob. to Goth. *marei* sea, E. *mere*. See MERE a lake.] **1**. An extensive area of waste sandy ground overlaid with peat, and usually more or less marshy. In popular usage the word is restricted to the European moors, in which heather is often the prevailing plant; but similar phytogeographical areas occur in the United States. Sphagnum moss is always characteristic of moors, and, owing to the absence of nitrates in the soil, various carnivorous plants flourish in them. Cf. HEATH.
In her girlish age she kept sheep on the *moor*. *Carew.*
2. A game preserve consisting of moorland. *Eng.*
3. A hill. *Dial. Eng.*
moor (mōōr), *v. t.;* MOORED (mōōrd); MOOR′ING. [Prob. fr. D. *marren* to tie, fasten, or moor a ship. Cf. MAR.] **1**. To fix firmly; to root; secure. *Digby Plays.*
2. *Naut.* To fix or secure (a vessel) in a particular place by fastening with cables and anchors or with fastening lines; specif., to secure (a vessel) by putting two anchors down in opposite directions from the vessel so that her head is held on the line between them; as, the vessel was *moored* in the stream; they *moored* the boat to the wharf.
moor, *v. i.* **1**. To be secured by being moored.
On oozy ground his galleys *moor*. *Dryden.*
2. To secure a vessel by mooring.
Moor (mōōr; *in British usage also* mōr; 201), *n.* [F. *More*, *Maure* (cf. It. & Sp. *Moro*), L. *Maurus* a Moor, a Mauretanian, inhabitant of Mauretania, Gr. Μαῦρος; cf. μαῦρος black, dark. Cf. MORRIS the dance.] **1**. A native of Morocco, or neighboring North African states, of Arab or Berber blood or of a mixture of the two.
2. A Mohammedan of one of the native North African races or of the immigrant Arabs settled in North Africa; esp., one of the Saracenic invaders of Spain or their descendants.
3. In southern India, a Mohammedan. *Obsoles.*
moor′ball′ (-bôl′), *n.* A globular filamentous mass often found at the bottom of lakes and ponds. It consists of filaments of a confervoid alga (*Cladophora ægagropila*).
moor′ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** Any plant of the genus *Vaccinium*, esp. the bog bilberry (*V. uliginosum*). **b** The small cranberry. See CRANBERRY, 2.
moor cock. The male of the moor fowl.
moor fowl. The red grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*).
moor grass. **a** = HEATHER GRASS. **b** Bog asphodel. **c** The European mountain grass *Molinia cœrulea*. **d** The sundew.
moor hen. **a** The female of the moor fowl. **b** A gallinule, esp. the common European species. **c** An Australian rail (*Tribonyx ventralis*).
moor′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOOR. Esp.: *vb. n.*, usually *pl.* **a** That which serves to confine a vessel to a place, as anchors, cables, bridles, mooring buoys, fastening lines, etc.
My *moorings* to the past snap one by one. *Lowell.*
b *pl.* Hence, the place or position of a vessel so confined.
And the tossed bark in *moorings* swings. *Moore.*
mooring bridle, *Naut.*, a short chain or rope attached to permanent moorings, which is picked up by a vessel in mooring. — **m. chocks**, *Naut.*, blocks of hard wood or metal with grooves to hold the mooring lines of a vessel. They were formerly inserted in portholes. — **m. dog**, *Naut.*, any of a number of heavy iron bars on the side of a vessel near the water line to which to secure fasts when the mooring chocks will not accommodate them. — **m. shackle**. *Naut.* = MOORING SWIVEL. — **m. swivel**, *Naut.*, a swivel used to join the two chain cables of a moored ship near the bow, so as to keep the hawse clear.
moor′ish, *a.* [From MOOR heath.] Of or pert. to a moor or moorlands; having the characteristics of, or resembling, a moor; marshy; swampy. "*Moorish* fens." *Thomson.*
Moor′ish, *a.* [See MOOR; cf. MORRIS the dance, MORESQUE.]
1. Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, the Moors.
2. Mohammedan. *Colloq., India.*
Moorish arch, the horseshoe arch. See ARCH, *Illust.* (4). — **M. architecture**, the style developed by the Moors in the later Middle Ages, as in North Africa and Spain. See SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE, and ALHAMBRA, *Illust.* — **M. idol**, a brightly colored fish (*Zanclus canescens*) of the middle

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moo′nack (mōō′năk), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin: cf. Delaware *monachgen*.] The woodchuck, or ground hog. *Obs. or Dial., U. S.*
moo-naul′. Var. of MONAL.
moon′bill′, *n.* The ring-necked duck (*Aythya collaris*). *South Carolina.*
moon′creep′er, *n.* The moonflower (*Ipomœa*).
moon curser. **1**. A linkboy. *Obs. Cant.*
2. A wrecker. *Dial. Eng.*
moon daisy. The oxeye daisy. *Eng.*
moon dial. A dial used to indicate time by moonlight.
moon dog. **1**. A dog that barks at the moon; a mooner.
2. A paraselene.
moone. † MOAN, MOON.
moon′er (mōōn′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who acts as if moonstruck. *R.*
2 A kind of watchdog. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
moon′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Madness. *Obs. or R.*
moonest. † MONISH.
moon-et′, *n.* A little moon or satellite. *Obs*
mooneth. † MONTH.
moon′ey. † MOONY.
moon′fall′, *n.* Moonset. *Rare.*
moon fern. = MOONWORT **a**.
moong (mōōng). Var. of MUNG
moon′ga. Var. of MUGA.
moon′glade′, *n* The bright reflection of the moon's light on an expanse of water. *Poetic*
moon′gus (mōōn′gŭs). Var. of MONGOOSE.
moon′head′, *n.* A moonling; a moonstruck person.
moon′ie, *n.* = MOON, 6. *Dial. Eng.*
moon′i-ly, *adv.* of MOONY.
moon′i-ness (mōōn′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
moon′ite (-īt), *n.* One who lives in the moon. *Rare.*
moon′ja, **moon′jah** (mōōn′jȧ), *n.* Also *munja*, *munjah*. [Hind *munja*, Skr. *muñja*.] A tough East Indian grass (*Saccharum sara*), the tenacious culms of which are twisted into ropes, twine, etc.
moon knife *Leather Manuf.* A crescent-shaped knife with a central handle used to scrape the flesh side of leather.
moon′less, *a.* See -LESS.
moon′let, *n.* A little moon.
moon′light′ing, *n.* **1**. Action of the Irish moonlighters.
2 Moonshining. *U. S.*
3. Torpedoing of oil wells by moonlight to evade a certain patent right. *Local, U. S.*
moon′like, *a.* See -LIKE. — **moon′like-ness**, *n.*
moon lily The moonflower (*Ipomœa*)
moon′ling, *n.* A simpleton; a lunatic. *Obs.*
moon′-loved (-lŭvd′; -lŭv′ĕd), *a.* Loved by the moon. *Poetic.*
moon′mad′ness, *n.* Lunacy. *R*
moon′man, *n.* **1**. A gipsy; also, a night robber. *Obs.*
2. One who lives in the moon; the man in the moon.
moon month. A lunar month.
moon′rak′er (rāk′ẽr), *n* **1**. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A very stupid or foolish person; a woolgathering person: — a term said to have arisen from a story of rustics mistaking the moon's reflection in water for a cheese and attempting to rake it out. **b** A smuggler
2. *Naut.* = MOONSAIL
moon′rak′ing (-rāk′ĭng), *n.* Woolgathering. *Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Absent-minded. *Dial. Eng.*
moon′seed′ fam′i-ly. *Bot.* The family Menispermaceæ.
moon′shade′, *n.* **1**. A shade for protecting the complexion from the moonlight. [*Oxf. E. D.*]
2. A circular lamp shade.
moon′shee (mōōn′shē), *n.* [Hind. *munshī*, fr. Ar *munshī*.] A writer or secretary; an interpreter: esp., a native teacher of languages. *Anglo-Ind.*
moon′-sheered′ (-shērd′), *a.* *Naut.* Having very high fore and after upper works; — said of a ship *Rare.*
moon′sick′, *a.* Lunatic. *Obs.*
moon′sif. Var. of MUNSIF
moonsoon † MONSOON.
moon′strick′en, *a.* Moonstruck.
moon trefoil. The tree medic.
moop Var. of MOUP. *Scot.*
moor † MOHUR.
moor (mōōr). Var. of MORE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
moor, *n.* *Naut.* Act of mooring, [as a ship.]
moor (mōōr; mōr), *v. i. & t.* To void bloody urine; to affect with a disease causing this: — said of cattle *Dial Eng.*
moor′age (-āj), *n.* Act of mooring or a place for mooring; also, a charge for mooring.
moor′band′, *n* A retentive clayey layer or subsoil underlying some moors; also, the dark ferruginous layer often deposited upon this, which interferes with drainage. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
moor bird. The red grouse.
moor blackbird The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
moor′burn′, *n.* The burning of the heather or grass on a moor; hence, an outbreak of ill temper; an angry quarrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
moor buzzard. The marsh harrier. *Brit.*
moor coal A friable variety of lignite.
moor coot = MOOR HEN **b**
moord Moored. *Ref. Sp*
moor dance The morris dance.
moore. † MOOR
Moor′er-y, *n.* A district or quarter filled with Moors. *Obs.*
Moor′ess, *n.* A Moorish woman.
Moore vacuum tube *Elec.* A commercialized form of Geissler tube for lighting purposes, invented by D. McFarlane Moore, in which the increasing rarefaction of the tube (caused by the current) is automatically compensated by a regulating valve consisting essentially of a mercury-covered carbon plug exposed to air, nitrogen, or other gas — **Moore light**, etc.
moor evil. Dysentery in sheep and cattle, attributed to lying on cold moors. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
moor frog. The edible frog (*Rana esculenta*) of England.
moor′ga (mōōr′gȧ). Var. of MOORVA
moor gallop. A sudden squall moving across the moors. *Dial. Eng*
moor game The moor fowl.
moor-ga′vee, **moor-gah′vee** (mōōr-gä′vē), *n.* = MOORVA.
moor harrier. The marsh harrier. [*Local, Eng.*]
moor hawk. The marsh harrier.
moor ill. Moor evil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
moor′ish. Dial Eng. var. of MOREISH.
moor′ish-ly, *adv.* of MOORISH, [marshy.]
moor′ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS; MOORISH, marshy.
Moor′ism, *n.* **1**. Anything characteristic of the Moors, as religion or conduct.
2. Moors collectively. *Obs.*

Pacific, having a short, much compressed body covered with shagreenlike scales, an elongate snout, high dorsal and anal fins, and in the adult two bony horns over the eye.

moor'land (mōōr'lănd), *n.* [AS. *mōrland.*] Land consisting of a moor or moors. — **moor'land-er** (-lăn-dẽr), *n.*

moo'ruk (mōō'rŭk), *n.* [Native name.] A cassowary (*Casuarius bennetti*) found on the island of New Britain. It is smaller and has stouter legs than the common cassowary. The neck and breast are black, the back is rufous mixed with black, and the naked skin of the neck is blue. It has a flattened plate instead of a casque on the head.

moor'wort' (mōōr'wûrt'), *n.* A small ericaceous shrub (*Andromeda polifolia*) found in moors and sphagnum bogs throughout the colder parts of the north temperate zone. It has narrow leaves and small white bell-shaped flowers.

moor'y (-ĭ), *a.* [AS. *mōrig.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, moors; marshy; fenny; boggy; moorish.

moose (mōōs), *n.* [A native Indian name; Algonquian *mons, mos, moos,* he eats off.] **a** A large mammal of the deer family (*Alces americanus*), inhabiting forested parts of Canada and the northeastern United States. It is very closely allied to the European elk, but slightly larger, standing about seven feet high at the somewhat humped shoulders and often weighing over 1,000 pounds. The form is ungainly, the legs very long, the tail extremely short, and the head large with a thick overhanging snout and broadly palmated antlers furnished with many points. A small bag or pouch of hairy skin called the "bell" depends from the neck. A variety found in Alaska (*A. gigas*) is the largest existing member of the deer family. See ELK. **b** The European elk.

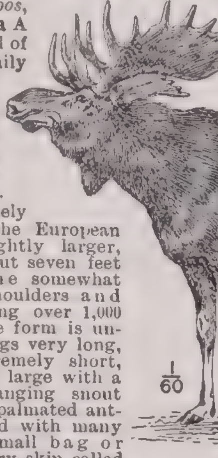

Moose a

moot (mōōt), *n.* [AS. *mōt* (in comp.), *gemōt,* a meeting; akin to Icel. *mōt,* MHG. *muoz.* Cf. MEET to come together.] **1.** Meeting; encounter. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. *Eng. Hist.* A meeting for discussion and deliberation; esp., a meeting of the freemen, or their representatives, of a village, town, hundred, shire, or in Anglo-Saxon times the kingdom, for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest, and exercising political, administrative, and judicial powers; a gemot (which see). The term *moot* was applied to any assembly met to administer justice or for administrative purposes, from the highest to the lowest. Cf. HUNDRED, 2, FOLKMOOT, WITENAGEMOT.
3. The place where such a meeting is held.
4. A plea or an action at law; litigation. *Obs.*
5. A discussion, debate, or argument; esp., a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice.

moot, *v. t.;* MOOT'ED; MOOT'ING. [ME. *moten, motien,* AS. *mōtian* to meet or assemble for conversation, to discuss, dispute, fr. *mōt, gemōt,* a meeting, an assembly. See MOOT, *n.*] **1.** To speak; utter. *Obs. Scot.*
2. To argue for and against; to debate; to discuss; to propose, or bring up, for discussion.

A problem which hardly has been mentioned, much less *mooted,* in this country. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Specif.: To discuss by way of exercise; to argue for practice; to propound and discuss in a mock court.

First a case is appointed to be *mooted* by certain young men, containing some doubtful controversy. *Sir T. Elyot.*

moot (mōōt), *v. i.* **1.** To argue; plead; discuss. *Obs.*
2. To argue or plead in a supposed case.

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading; between fencing and fighting. *B. Jonson.*

3. To tell; speak; also, to complain. *Obs. Scot.*

moot, *a.* Subjected or subject to argument or discussion; debated or debatable; as, a *moot* case or question.

moo'tchie wood (mōō'chĭ). [Tamil *mūchī mēram,* the name of the tree.] The soft light-colored wood of an East Indian coral tree (*Erythrina indica*), used in the manufacture of fancy articles.

moot court. A mock court, such as is held by students of law for practicing the conduct of hypothetical law cases.

mop (mŏp), *n.* [ME.; orig. uncert.] **1.** A fool. *Obs.*
2. A young creature or person; a baby; child; girl; rag doll; a young fish. *Obs. or R.*
3. [Cf. ME. *mop* rag doll, fool; perh. confused with 2d MOP; but cf. MOPE.] A made-up face; a pout; grimace. "What *mops* and mowes it makes!" *J. Fletcher.*

mop, *n.* [Cf. L. *mappa* napkin (see MAP, NAPKIN).] **1.** An implement for washing floors, or the like, made of a piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, or coarse yarn, fastened to a handle; also, a smaller similar implement used in washing dishes, etc.
2. [Perh. because servant girls brought their mops with them.] A "statute" fair for hiring servants and farm laborers. *Dial. Eng.*
3. Something resembling or likened to a mop, as a sort of dredge for collecting starfish, a tangled mass of hair, etc.
4. A tuft of grass. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Metal Working.* **a** A tangled boss of fine wire fixed to a handle and used as a support for small articles when soldering with the blowpipe. **b** A polishing device used in the lathe, consisting of a number of disks of calico or the like mounted on a spindle and charged with rouge. It becomes practically rigid when rotated rapidly.

mop, *v. t.;* MOPPED (mŏpt); MOP'PING. To use a mop on; to rub or wipe with or as with a mop; as, to *mop* a floor; to *mop* one's face; also, to take up or out of the way, as water, with a mop; — often with *up;* as, to *mop* up blood.

mope (mōp), *v. i.;* MOPED (mōpt); MOP'ING (mōp'ĭng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. Dan. *maabe* to mope, or D. *moppen* to pout, G. *muffen* to sulk.] **1.** To go or act abstractedly, bewilderedly, or aimlessly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To be dull and spiritless; to give way to dejection or apathy, esp. of a weak kind. "*Moping* melancholy." *Milton.*

mope, *v. t.* To make spiritless, stupid, or dejected.

You will be getting *moped* to death. *Hughes.*

mope, *n.* **1.** [Cf. 1st MOP.] A fool; a mop. *Obs.*
2. A dull, spiritless person. *Burton.*
3. *pl.* Low spirits; dumps.

mop head. **1.** The end of a mop, to which the thrums or rags are fastened.
2. A head with a mop of hair on it. *Colloq.*

The fops at your end of the town, with *mop heads* and empty skulls. *Sheridan.*

3. A person with a shaggy unkempt head of hair. *Colloq.*
4. A clamp for holding the thrums or rags of a mop. *U. S.*

mop'pet (mŏp'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Dim. of MOP a fool, a baby, or MOP a grimace.] **1.** A baby; child; also, darling.
2. A rag doll; a doll; also, a doll-like, frivolous woman.
3. A long-haired pet dog.
4. A grimace.

Mop'sus (mŏp'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μόψος.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A seer, one of the Lapithæ. He took part in the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, the Calydonian boar hunt, and the Argonautic expedition. After his death, caused by a snake bite, he came to be worshiped as an oracular hero. **b** A seer, the son of Apollo and Manto, daughter of Tiresias. He defeated Calchas in a prophecy contest. He and Amphilochus slew each other in combat.

mo-quette' (mō-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] A kind of carpet or upholstery fabric having a velvety pile made by fastening tufts of soft woolen yarn on a firm groundwork of jute, cotton, or the like. It is made by hand at Nîmes, France, and machine-made in imitation elsewhere. Cf. AXMINSTER **b**.

mo'ra (mō'rȧ; 201), *n.; pl.* L. MORÆ (-rē), E. MORAS (-răz). [L.] **1.** *Rom. & Civil Law.* Delay; esp., culpable delay; postponement; default.
2. *Pros.* The unit of meter, a common short syllable; a "time;" — represented by ˘ or by the eighth note (♪).

mo'ra (mō'rȧ), *n.* [Tupi *moira, muira.*] **a** A cæsalpiniaceous tree of Guiana and Trinidad (*Dimorphandra excelsa*); also, its tough, chestnut-brown wood, used in shipbuilding and making furniture. **b** The fustic tree. *Porto Rico.*

Mo-ra'ce-æ (mō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MORUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs (order Urticales), having a milky juice and small diclinous apetalous flowers with a 1-celled ovary. There are about 55 genera and over 900 species, of wide distribution, nearly 600 being comprised in the single genus *Ficus.* The family also includes the important genera *Morus* (the mulberry), *Cannabis* (the hemp), *Artocarpus* (the breadfruit), *Brosimum* (the breadnut), etc. — **mo-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mo-ræ'a (mō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. after Johannes *Moraeus,* father-in-law of Linnaeus.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of bulbous or tuberous iridaceous plants, with a divided perianth and petaloid style branches. The species are natives of South Africa and Australia. The bulbs of some are edible; a few are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mo-raine' (mō-rān'), *n.* [F.; cf. Pr. *mourreno;* orig. uncert.] *Geol.* An accumulation of earth, stones, etc., carried and finally deposited by a glacier. A moraine formed at the extremity of a glacier is called a **terminal moraine;** at the side, a **lateral moraine;** beneath the ice but back from its end or edge, a **ground moraine** or **moraine profonde.** **Medial moraines,** or those on the middle of the glacier parallel to its sides, are often formed by the union of the lateral moraines when two glaciers coalesce. — **mo-rain'al** (mō-rān'ăl), **mo-rain'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

mor'al (mŏr'ăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *moralis,* fr. *mos, moris,* manner, custom, habit, way of life, conduct.] **1.** Characterized by practical excellence, or springing from, or pertaining to, man's natural sense of what is right and proper; — chiefly in the phrase *moral virtue,* which, in the medieval doctrine, derived from Aristotle's, is distinguished from *intellectual virtue.* See VIRTUE.

Moral virtue, grounded upon truth. *Chaucer.*

2. Of or pertaining to morals; designating, or relating to, the science or philosophy of conduct; hence, relating to, or regarded with respect to, the qualities and considerations with which morals deal, as questions of right and wrong or virtue and vice; also, discriminating right and wrong; as, the *moral* sense; — distinguished from *nonmoral* or *unmoral.*

Nay! lat him telle us of no ribaudye;
Tel us som *moral* thing, that we may lere
Some wit. *Chaucer.*

Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*

She had wandered . . . in a *moral* wilderness. *Hawthorne.*

3. Established by moral science, or springing from or expressing the truths with which it is concerned; as, *moral* law, obligation, necessity, etc.; *moral* good or evil.
4. Conforming to, or embodying, righteous or just conduct, or the dictates of the moral sense; virtuous; just; as, a *moral* life; *moral* conduct; — distinguished from *immoral,* and sometimes, in reference to merely social righteousness, from *religious.* Specif., *Hegelianism,* relating to virtuous conduct or natural excellence as distinguished from civic or legal righteousness.

The wiser and more *moral* part of mankind. *Sir M. Hale.*

5. Capable of right and wrong action or of being governed by a sense of right; subject to the law of duty.

A *moral* agent is a being capable of those actions that have a moral quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense. *J. Edwards.*

6. Acting upon or through one's moral nature or sense of right, or suited to act in such a manner; as, *moral* arguments; *moral* considerations; — sometimes opposed to *material* and *physical;* as, *moral* pressure or support.
7. Supported by reason or probability; practically sufficient; — opposed to *legal* or *demonstrable;* as, *moral* evidence. Cf. MORAL CERTAINTY.
8. Virtual; tantamount to. Cf. MORAL VICTORY.
9. Pert. to mind; specif., pert. to the volitional or conative nature as distinguished from the intellectual. Cf. def. 1.
10. Serving to teach or convey a moral; as, a *moral* lesson; *moral* tales.
11. Moralizing. "O *moral* Gower." *Chaucer.*

Syn. — MORAL, ETHICAL. MORAL may refer to either the science or the practice of right conduct; ETHICAL commonly suggests the science only; as, *moral* (or *ethical*) principles, an *ethical* (or *moral*) system; a *moral* (not *ethical*) agent, action, man; cf. the *moral* law.

moral atonement. *Theol.* See ATONEMENT, 2 **c.** — **m. certainty,** a very high degree of probability, although not demonstrable as a certainty; a probability of so high a degree that it can be confidently acted upon in the affairs of life; as, there is a *moral certainty* of his guilt. — **m. defeat,** a victory which is a virtual defeat in its effects. — **m. expectation of a small gain,** the moral value of the gain multiplied by its probability. — **m. faculty,** the faculty, or power, of moral judgment and feeling. — **m. hazard,** *Fire Insurance,* the hazard arising from the uncertainty of the honesty of the insured, as from the risk that he may intentionally burn his insured property. — **m. insanity,** *Law,* commonly, such an abnormal condition as is characterized by incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong; in some jurisdictions, incapacity to resist the doing of immoral acts whether or not known to be wrong. See INSANITY. — **m. inspiration.** *Theol.* See INSPIRATION, 2. — **m. law.** See LAW, 3, 7. — **m. liberty,** that liberty of choice which is essential to moral responsibility. — **m. necessity.** See NECESSITY. — **m. philosophy,** morals; ethics. — **m. play,** a morality. *Obs.* — **m. science,** morals. — **m. sense,** the feeling of the rightness or wrongness of an action or the power of having such

Moor'man, *n.; pl* -MEN. **a** A Moor. *Obs. or R.* **b** In Ceylon, a Mohammedan of mixed Arab and Indian blood.
Moor monkey. A black macaque of Celebes (*Macaca maura*).
moor myrtle. Sweet gale.
moorn (*dial.* mōōrn). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of MOURN.
moor palm, moor silk. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Any of various sedges (*Carex*) or cotton grasses (*Eriophorum*) found on moors; also, their flower head. **b** The catkin of the willow *Salix aurita.*
moor'pan', *n.* [Cf. HARDPAN.] = MOORBAND. [*Scot.*]
moor pout. A young grouse.
moors, *a. & n.* [Cf D. *Moorsch* Moorish, E. MOOR, MOORISH.] Designating the Urdu or Hindustani language. *Obs.*
moor's head, *or* **moor head.** *Obs.* **a** [*Usually cap.*] A representation of the head of a Moor, in *Her.* usually depicted in profile, couped at the neck, and with a wreath above, and a pearl pendant in the ear, unless otherwise specified in the blazon. **b** Any of various things suggestive of, or likened to, a Moor's head, as a kind of globoid still head with a beak, nose, or pipe for connecting with the receiver, or a small still having such a head. **c** The head of a horse when darker than the rest of the animal's body, esp. if black.
moor'-sick', *a.* Affected with moor evil. *Dial. Eng.*
moor sickness. Moor evil. *Dial Eng.*
moors'man (mōōrz'măn), *n.* One who dwells on or frequents moors.
moor'snipe', *n.* The common snipe. *Obs. Scot.* [*Eng.*]
moor'stone', *n.* Granite *Dial.*
moor'tet'ter, *n.* **a** Stonechat. **b** Meadow pipit. See PIPIT.
moor tit, moor titling. **a** The European stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*). **b** The European pipit (*Anthus pratensis*).
moor'va (mōōr'vȧ), *n.* [Singhalese *mūrvā.*] One of the bowstring hemps (*Sanserieria roxburghiana*); also, its strong, silky fiber. See BOWSTRING HEMP. *India.*
moor whin. A low prickly fabaceous shrub (*Genista anglica*) common in western Europe.
moor'y (mōōr'ĭ), *n.* [Malay *muri* moiré cloth.] A kind of blue cloth made in India.
moose (mōōs), *n.* [D *moes.*] A pottage of vegetables or herbs.
moose'ber-ry, *n.* The hobblebush or its fruit. *U. S.*
moose bird. The Canada jay.
moose bush. = MOOSE BERRY.
moose call. A piece of birch bark rolled like a horn and used by hunters in calling moose.
moose deer. The moose. [*U. S.*]
moose elm. The slippery elm.
moose fly. A rusty black biting fly (*Hæmatobia alcis*) of the northern United States and Canada.
moosel, moosle ✝ MUZZLE.
moose maple The mountain maple. *U. S.*
moose'wood', *n* **a** The striped maple. **b** = LEATHERWOOD **a** (1).
moose yard. A locality where moose, in winter, herd together in a forest to feed and for mutual protection.
Mo'o-si'as (mō'ō-sī'ăs), **Mo-os'-si-as** (mō-ŏs'ĭ-ăs). *Bib.*
Mooslim. ✝ MOSLEM.
moossin. ✝ MONSOON.
moost. ✝ MOST, MUST.
moost'ed. Var. of MUSTED. *Scot.*
moot ✝ MOTE, a particle; MOTE, may.
moot (mōōt), *n.* *Shipbuilding Obs. or R* **a** A ring gauge used in shaping treenails. **b** The diameter to which a treenail is to be gauged. **c** A piece of hard wood, hooped with iron at the ends, used in block making.
moot, *v. t.* *Shipbuilding.* To gauge (a treenail) to the correct size with a moot. *Obs. or R.*
moot, *v. t.* To root, dig, or grub; — often with *up.* *Dial Eng.*
moot'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
mootch. ✝ MOUCH, skulk.
moote. ✝ MOAT, MOOT, MOTE, particle. [argues, or disputes.]
moot'er, *n.* One who moots,
moot'er (mōōt'ẽr), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* One who moots treenails; also, a treenail, bolt, or spike. *Obs or R.*
moo'ter (mōō'tẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MULTURE.
mooth (*Scot* mûth), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *mōða* condensed vapor from the breath.] Damp and wet; foggy; misty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mooth (mōōth). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOUTH.
moot hall. A hall where a moot is held.
moot'-hill', *n.* *A.-S. Hist.* A hill where a moot was held.
moot house. [AS. *mōthūs.*] = MOOT HALL. *Obs.*
moot'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOOT. Esp., *Obs. Scot.:* *vb. n.* A gathering; meeting; moot.
moot'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who argued moot cases in the Inns of Court. *Eng.*
moot'-stow', *n* [AS *mōtstōw.*] *A.-S. Hist.* The place where a moot was held.
mootsuddy. Var. of MUTSUDDY.
moot-wal'lee (mōōt-wôl'ē). Var. of MUTAWALLI.
moot'wor'thy, *a.* *A.-S Law.* Competent to attend as a member of a moot; free.
moove ✝ MOVE. [See COIN]
moo-zoo'na. Var. of MUZOONA.
mop. *v. t.* **1.** To drink; — usually with *up.* *Dial. Eng.*
2 To wrap or muffle up (the head), as with a scarf; to wrap up the head of; blindfold; fig., to hoodwink. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mop. *v. i.* [Cf. MOPE, *v.*] **1.** To make a wry mouth.
2. To behave affectedly; to fidget about. *Dial. Eng.*
M. O. P. *Abbr.* Mother of pearl.
mop'board', *n.* = BASEBOARD. *U. S.*
mope'-eyed', *a.* Shortsighted; purblind; stupid. *Obs.*
mope'ful, *a.* Mopish; dull. *Obs or R* [PORK]
mope'hawk'. Var. of MORE-
mop'er (mōp'ẽr), *n.* One who mopes.
mop'-head'ed, *a.* Having a mop head, or shaggy unkempt head of hair.
mophs (mŏfs), *n. pl.* = MORPHIDITES.
moph'ty. ✝ MUFTI.
mop'ing (mōp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOPE. — **mop'ing-ly,** *adv.*
mop'ish, *a.* Foolish; confused. *Obs.*
mop'ish (mōp'ĭsh), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, moping. — **mop'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **mop'ish-ness,** *n.*
mop'la, mop'lah (mŏp'lȧ), *n.* [Malayalam *māppila.*] One of a class or caste of Moslems, traders and agriculturists, chiefly of Malabar. [MOREPORK.]
mo'poke' (mō'pōk'). Var. of
mop'pet, *n.* A mop or sponge, as one used for cleaning a cannon. *Obs.* [fool]
mop'pis. Obs. pl of MOP, a
mop'py, *a.* **1.** Like a mop. **2** Drunk. *Slang.*
mops, *n.* [Cf. MOP a rag doll.] A girl; — used in endearment or playfulness. *Obs.*
mops (mŏps), *n* [G.; cf. D. *mops, mop.* Cf. 1st MOP.] A pug dog.
Mop'sa (mŏp'sȧ), *n.* **1.** In Sidney's "Arcadia," an ungainly country wench, to whom Musidorus, disguised as a shepherd, ostensibly pays court in the presence of the princess Pamela, whose beauties he describes in incongruous praises of Mopsa. **2.** In Shakespeare's "The Winter's Tale;" a shepherdess.
mop'sey. Var. of MOPSY.
mop'si-cal, *a.* [Cf. dial. *mopse* to mope.] Mope-eyed. *Obs.*
mop'stick', *n.* The long handle of a mop; hence, any of various things resembling or likened to this; as: **a** *Join.* A handrail of nearly round section; — called also *mopstick rail.* **b** A sticker or vertical damper rod in an old form of pianoforte action.
mop'sy (mŏp'sĭ), *n.* [Cf. MOPPET.] **1.** A young or small person; a moppet; — often used as a term of endearment in speaking to girls and children. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A slattern. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
mop'sy-eyed', *a.* Mope-eyed.
mo'pus (mō'pŭs), *n.* [Cf. MOPE.] A mope; a drone. *Dial. Eng. & Slang.* [small coin.]
mo'pus, *n.* *Slang, Eng.* **1.** A **2** Money; — usually in *pl.*
mop'y (mōp'ĭ), *a.* Spiritless; given to moping. *Colloq.*
Mo'quel-um'nan (mō'kĕl-ŭm'năn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, an almost extinct linguistic stock of American Indians of central California. [See HOPI.]
Mo'qui (mō'kē). Var. of MOKI.
mor. ✝ MORE.
Mor. *Abbr.* Morocco.
mo'ra (môr'ä), *n.* [It.] An Italian game of guessing the number of fingers extended in a quick movement of the hand.
‖**mo'ra** (mō'rȧ; 201), *n.* [Hind. *mōrhā,* Skr. *mūrdhā.*] A stool. *Anglo-Ind.*
‖**mo'ra,** *n.* [Gr. μόρα, fr. μείρεσθαι to divide.] *Gr. Hist.* One of the main divisions of the Spartan army.
morabit. ✝ MARABOUT.
mo-ra'i (mō-rä'ē; -rī'). *Archæol.* Var. of MARAI. [*Obs.*]
mor'al, *v. i. & t.* To moralize.

feelings; the sense of right and wrong. — **moral theology**, that branch of theology which treats of morals; also, that theology or those theological doctrines developed as inferences from moral grounds or reasons. — **m. unity**. See UNITY. — **m. victory**, an actual defeat regarded as a virtual victory, as because of the narrowness of the margin or of some circumstance that gives satisfaction or hope.

mor′al (mŏr′ăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *morale*. Cf. MORALE.] **1**. Moral conduct or teachings; — usually *pl.* See MORALS.
2. The inner meaning or significance of a fable, a narrative, an occurrence, an experience, etc.; the practical lesson which anything is designed or fitted to teach; the doctrine meant to be inculcated by a fiction; a maxim.

Thus may we gather honey from the weed,
And make a *moral* of the devil himself. *Shak.*

We protest against the principle that the world of pure comedy is one into which no *moral* enters. *Macaulay*

3. [OF.] A morality play. See MORALITY, 2 **c**.
4. (*pron.* mô′rál′) = MORALE.

Persons whose interest has been earnest and intelligent have found scientific *moral* hard to preserve. *E. Gurney.*

5. Likeness; counterpart. *Slang.*

The long chin . . . is the very *moral* of the governor's. *Smollett.*

mo-rale′ (mô-rál′; -räl′), *n.* [F. *moral*. See MORAL, *n.* & *a.*] **1**. Morality; moral principles, teachings, or conduct.
2. Condition as affected by, or dependent upon, such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc.; mental state, as of a body of men, an army, and the like.

mor′al-ism (mŏr′ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* **1**. Moral teaching or counsel; inculcation of morality.

On the other hand, there are the traces of the *moralism* of the Apologists, which exalts the teaching element in Christianity and makes everything depend on the free choice of the path of obedience. *G. P. Fisher.*

2. A maxim or saying embodying a moral truth.
3. Practice of morality as distinct from religion; leading of a moral life as distinguished from a religious life; state or character of being merely moral.

mor′al-ist, *n.* **1**. One who moralizes; a teacher or student of morals; a writer of essays, etc., intended to inculcate moral duties. *Addison.*
2. One who practices moral duties; a person who conforms to moral rules; esp., one who leads a moral life.

mor′al-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to moralism or moralists; concerned with moralism or moral consideration; inculcating morality. — **mor′al-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mo-ral′i-ty (mô-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *moralitas*: cf. F. *moralité*.] **1**. Moral quality or character; righteousness; virtue.

Gentillesse and eek *moralitee* and holinesse. *Chaucer.*

2. That which conveys or instills moral lessons or expresses moral sentiment; specif.: **a** A moral tale or writing; moral discourse. *Obs.* **b** Moral inference, meaning, or lesson; moralization; moral, as of a story. *Lydgate.*

I had as lief have the foppery of freedom as the *morality* of imprisonment. *Shak.*

c A kind of allegorical play, so termed because it consisted of discourses in praise of morality between actors representing such characters as Charity, Faith, Death, Vice, etc.

The Middle Ages had an appetite for allegory quite as vigorous as the liking for legend; and after the saintly legends had been set on the stage as miracle plays, allegory was also cast into dialogue, and we have the moral plays. The *morality* was a medieval forerunner of our modern novel with a purpose, as unconvincingly didactic as it is inevitably dull. The *morality* may even be defined as an attempt to dramatize a sermon, whereas the mystery is simply a dramatization of the text. *Brander Matthews*

3. Moral practice or action; rectitude of life; conformity to the standard of right; as, we may admire the polish of men whose *morality* we question.

Egoistic ethics, taking its premises from egoistic psychology, defines *morality* as the intelligent pursuit of that which instinct compels us to pursue, as the rational pursuit of pleasure and avoidance of pain, although it tries to show that such *morality* is compatible with . . . unselfishness *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

4. Morals; ethics.

The end of *morality* is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it. *Bacon*

5. The relation of conformity or nonconformity to moral righteousness; quality of an intention, a character, an action, a principle, or a sentiment, when tried by the standard of right.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South.*

mor′al-i-za′tion (mŏr′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *moralisation*.] **1**. The act of moralizing; a moral reflection or discourse.
2. The giving of a moral interpretation or effect to something; explanation or interpretation in a moral sense.
3. The act of rendering moral, or the process of becoming moral or of arriving at that state of development or stage of culture where the moral sense is awakened and moral judgments become possible.

mor′al-ize (mŏr′ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *moraliser*.] **1**. To apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense; to draw a moral from.

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle? *Shak.*

2. To furnish with moral lessons, teachings, or examples; to lend a moral to.

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed
By Wisdom, *moralize* his pensive road. *Wordsworth.*

3. To render moral; to impart morals or morality to; to give a moral quality to; to affect the moral quality, character, or state of.

It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country. *D. Ramsay.*
Good and bad stars *moralize* not our actions. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. To furnish with a moral; to state or exemplify the moral of. *Rare.*

mor′al-ize (mŏr′ăl-īz), *v. i.* **1**. To make moral reflections; to regard acts and events as involving a moral.
2. To have a moral effect or influence, esp. a good one.

mor′al-ly, *adv.* of MORAL; specif.: **a** In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality. **b** According to moral rules; virtuously; uprightly. "To live *morally*." *Dryden.* **c** In respect to the moral nature; as, one who physically and *morally* endures hardships. **d** In a manner calculated to serve as the basis of action; according to the usual course or the normal human judgment; according to reason and probability; virtually; to all intents and purposes.

It is *morally* impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange*

mor′als (mŏr′ălz), *n. pl.* **1**. Science or doctrine of conduct, esp. as to the sense of duty; ethics (which see).
2. Moral principles and practice; conduct with respect to the moral aspect; morality; as, a man of loose *morals*.

mo-rass′ (mô-răs′), *n.* [D. *moeras*, fr. OF. *mareis*, F. *marais*; of G. or D. origin, and akin to E. *marsh*; cf. ME. *mareis*, fr. OF. See MERE a lake; cf. MARSH.] A tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh; swamp; fen.

mor′a-to′ri-um (mŏr′ȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See MORATORY.] *Law.* A period during which an obligor has a legal right to delay meeting an obligation, esp. such a period granted in an emergency, as to a bank or debtors generally, by a moratory law.

mor′a-to-ry (mŏr′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *moratorius* delaying, fr. *morari* to delay.] Of or pertaining to delay; esp., designating a law granting a moratorium.

Mo-ra′vi-an (mô-rā′vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Moravia, Moravians, or the Moravian sect.

Mo-ra′vi-an, *n.* **1**. A native or citizen of Moravia, an Austrian crownland; esp., a descendant of the Slavic people who ruled Moravia in the Middle Ages. Also, the Slavonic language of the Moravians. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
2. *Eccl.* One of a denomination of Christians, more properly the *Unitas Fratrum*, *Unity of Brethren*, or *United Brethren*, which was an offshoot of the Hussites in Bohemia and which formed a separate church in Bohemia and Moravia, about the middle of the 15th century. After being nearly extirpated by persecution, the society, under the name of *The Renewed Church of the United Brethren*, was reëstablished in 1722-35 on the estates of Count Zinzendorf in Saxony. Called also *Herrnhuter*. The Moravians consist of three provinces, the German, British, and American, and there is a general synod, which meets once in ten years. Their ministry is composed of bishops, presbyters, and deacons, the bishops being not diocesan, but general, and being appointed by and subject to the authority of the general synod. Their public worship is liturgical. They accept the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, hold that it is not for them to "define what Scripture has left undefined, or to contend about mysteries," and emphasize the doctrines of total depravity, the love of God in the gift of His Son, the real godhead and manhood of Christ, the atonement, the work of the Holy Ghost in convicting of sin, etc., and the fruits of faith as shown in willing obedience to God's commandments.

mo′ray (mō′rā; mô-rā′; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *murène*, OF. *moreine*.] Any of a number of voracious and pugnacious, often brightly colored eels, constituting the family Murænidæ. Their gill openings are small and round, the pectoral fins as well as the ventrals are wanting, the back of the head is elevated, and the jaws are usually narrow and bear strong knifelike teeth. They occur in all warm seas and are especially common in crevices about coral reefs. The largest genus is *Gymnothorax*, of which the hamlet or spotted moray (*G. moringa*) of the Atlantic coast and the

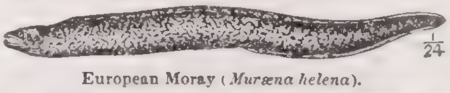

European Moray (*Muræna helena*).

West Indies is an example. A Mediterranean species, *Muræna helena*, the Roman *muræna*, is a valued food fish.

mor′bid (môr′bĭd), *a.* [L. *morbidus*, fr. *morbus* disease; prob. akin to *mori* to die: cf. F. *morbide*. See MORTAL.] **1**. Not sound and healthful; induced by, or characteristic of, a diseased or abnormal condition; diseased; sickly; hence, abnormally or unnaturally susceptible to emotional impressions, esp. of a gloomy or unwholesome nature. "Her sick and *morbid* heart." *Hawthorne.*
2. Relating to disease; as, *morbid* anatomy.
Syn. — Diseased, sickly, sick, unwholesome.

mor-bid′i-ty (mŏr-bĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Morbid state or character; specif., disease; sickness.
2. Amount of disease; sick rate.

mor-bif′er-ous (mŏr-bĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *morbifer*. See MORBIFIC; -FEROUS.] *Med.* Carrying or producing disease.

mor-bif′ic (-ĭk), **mor-bif′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *morbus* disease + *-ficus*: cf. F. *morbifique*. See -FIC.] Causing disease; generating a sickly state. — **mor-bif′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mor-bil′lous (-bĭl′ŭs), *a.* [LL. *morbilli* measles, dim. of L. *morbus* disease: cf. F. *morbilleux*.] *Med.* Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease; measly.

Mor-chel′la (mŏr-kĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *morchel* morel.] *Bot.* A genus of edible helvellaceous fungi, the morels, having a thick erect stalk and a club-shaped reticularly pitted cap with the hymenium exposed on its exterior surface. *M. esculenta* is the common morel. See MOREL.

mor-da′cious (mŏr-dā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *mordax*, *-acis*, fr. *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite. See MORSEL.] Biting or given to biting; acrid; hence, sarcastic. — **mor-da′cious-ly**, *adv.*

mor-dac′i-ty (-dăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *mordacitas*: cf. F. *mordacité*. See MORDACIOUS.] Quality of being mordacious; biting severity, or sarcastic quality.

mor′dant (môr′dănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *mordre* to bite, L. *mordere*. See MORSEL.] **1**. Biting; caustic; sarcastic; keen; also, rarely, lit., burning, corrosive, or the like.
2. *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* Acting as a mordant; serving to fix colors.
3. Biting, as a dog. *Rare.*

Syn. — MORDANT, CAUSTIC, CORROSIVE, SCATHING are here compared in their fig. senses. That is MORDANT which is biting or acridly cutting; CAUSTIC suggests esp. stinging sharpness or pungency; that is CORROSIVE which bites or wears deeply or blightingly; SCATHING adds the implication of fierce or withering severity; as, "Paris, teeming beneath a very courtly exterior, with *mordant* words" (*W. Pater*); *mordant* sarcasm; "The Earl's [wit] was crack-brained and sometimes *caustic*" (*Scott*); "his *caustic* pen" (*Thackeray*), "The invectives of Euripides are never the outpourings of the chorus, and their venom is cold as hemlock; those of Milton are hot and *corrosive*" (*Landor*); a *scathing* rebuke, *scathing* satire. See SOUR, PUNGENT, SHARP, ACRIMONY.

mor′dant, *n.* [F., originally, biting.] **1**. A metal plate or chape at the end of a belt, etc., opposite the buckle.
2. Any corroding substance used in etching.
3. *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* Any substance which, by combining with a dyestuff to form an insoluble compound or lake, serves to produce in the fiber a fixed color. Mordants are of two general classes: *basic* or *metallic*, as salts of chromium, iron, aluminium, tin, copper, etc., used with dyestuffs of alcohol or acid nature; and *acid*, as tannic acid, oleic acid, etc., used with basic dyestuffs. Lakes very often differ in color from the original dyestuffs; hence mordants are frequently used even with dyestuffs which are capable of attaching themselves to the fiber directly.
4. Any sticky matter used to cause leaf metal to adhere.

mor′dant, *v. t.*; MOR′DANT-ED; MOR′DANT-ING. To subject to the action of, or imbue with, a mordant; as, to *mordant* goods for dyeing.

mor′dent (môr′dĕnt), *n.* [Cf. G. *mordent*. See MORDENTE.] *Music.* A melodic grace made by a quick alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone half a step lower. It is either *single* or *double*. See *Illust.* The name **inverted mordent** is sometimes applied to the *pralltriller* (which see).

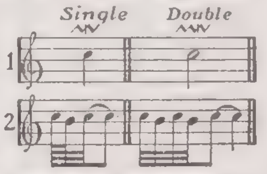

Mordents. 1 As written; 2 As performed

Mord-vin′i-an (mŏrd-vĭn′ĭ-ăn), *n.* One of an agricultural people of the middle Volga provinces of Russia speaking a dialect related to Finnish and preserving many customs from their former heathen religion. See FINNO-UGRIC.

more (mōr; 201), *a.*, *compar.*; *positive wanting*; *superl.* MOST (mōst). [ME. *more*, *mare*, and (orig. neut. and adv.) *mo*, *ma*, AS. *māra*, and (as neut. and adv.) *mā*; akin to D. *meer*, OS. *mēr*, G. *mehr*, OHG. *mēro*, *mēr*, Icel. *meiri*, *meirr*, Dan. *meere*, *meer*, Sw. *mera*, *mer*, Goth. *maiza*, a., *mais*, adv., AS. *mǣre* great, famous, OHG. *māri* famous, Goth. *mērs* (in comp.), Ir. *mōr*; cf. Gr. ἐγχεσίμωρος, prob. orig. great with the spear (ἔγχος). Cf. MOST.] **1**. Greater; superior; increased; — used often as the comparative of *much*, *many*; as: **a** Greater in size, quantity, amount, degree, quality, and the like; — with the singular.

He gat *more* money. *Chaucer.*
If we procure not to ourselves *more* woe. *Milton.*

☞ *More*, in this sense, was formerly used in connection with some other qualifying word, — *a*, *the*, *this*, *their*, etc., — which now requires the substitution of *greater*, *further*, or the like, for *more*. "The *more* part." *Acts* xix. 32.

Whilst sisters nine, which dwell on Parnasse height,
Do make them music for their *more* delight. *Spenser.*
Wrong not that wrong with a *more* contempt. *Shak.*

b Greater or exceeding in numbers; — with the plural.

The children of Israel are *more* and mightier than we. *Ex.* i. 9.

mor′aled, **mor′alled** (mŏr′ăld), *a.* Having (certain) morals; as, a poorly *moraled* man.
mor′al-er, **mor′al-ler**, *n.* A moralizer. *Obs.*
moralis, *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *morum* mulberry, Gr. μῶρον: cf. OF. *morale*, fem., like a mulberry.] A skin disease characterized by small eruptions. *Obs.*
mor′al-iz′er (mŏr′ăl-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who moralizes.
mor′al-iz′ing-ly, *adv.* In a moralizing manner.
mor′all. ✝ MURAL, *n.*
mor′al-less, *a.* Without a moral or without morals. *Rare.*
mor′al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Mo-rash′tite (mô-răsh′tīt). *Bib.*
morass ore. Bog iron ore.
morass weed. The hornwort.
mo-rass′y, *a.* Marshy. *Obs.* or *R.* [mô′răs-). *Bib.*]
Mo-ras′thite (mô-răs′thīt;
mo′rat (mō′răt), *n.* [LL. *moratum*.] An ancient drink of honey flavored with mulberries.
mo′rate, *a.* [L. *moratus*, fr. *mos* manner.] Mannered; esp., of good manners or morals. *Obs.*
mo-ra′tion (mô-rā′shŭn), *n.* L. *moratio*.] Delay. *Obs.*
Mo-rat′ty ✝ MARATHI.
mo-rau′ke (-rou′kē), *n.* [Prob. fr. a local name.] A small Swiss whitefish (*Coregonus hiemalis*).
Mo-ra′vi-an (mô-rā′vĭ-ăn), *n.* An inhabitant of Moray, formerly one of the great divisions of Scotland, now the county of Elgin or Moray. *Oxf. E. D.* — *a.* Of or pert. to Moray. [-ISM.]
Mo-ra′vi-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See
Mo-ra′vi-an-ized (-īzd), *a.* Converted to, or influenced by, the doctrines of the Moravians.
morb, *n.* [L. *morbus*: cf. OF. *morbe*.] Sickness; malady. *Obs.*
‖ **mor′bi-dez′za** (môr′bē-dĕt′sä), *n.* [It.] In the fine arts, delicacy or softness in the representation of flesh; hence, soft delicacy, as of a literary or musical composition.
mor′bid-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
mor′bid-ly, *adv.* of MORBID.
mor′bid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mor-bif′er-al (mŏr-bĭf′ẽr-ăl), *a.* *Med.* Morbiferous.
mor-bif′i-cous, *a.* Morbific. *Obs.*
mor′bi-fy, *v. t.* [*morbus* + *-fy*.] To make ill. *Obs.*
mor-big′e-nous (mŏr-bĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*morbus* + *-genous*.] *Med.* Morbific.
mor-bil′i-ty (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See MORBILLOUS.] = MORBIDITY, 2.
mor-bil′la-ry (mŏr-bĭl′ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Resembling measles.
mor-bil′li (-ī), *n. pl.* [LL. See MORBILLOUS.] *Med.* Measles.
mor-bil′li-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*morbilli* + *-form*.] *Med.* Resembling measles.
‖ **mor′bleu′** (môr′blû′), *interj.* [F.] A French expletive or oath, equivalent to 'sdeath, corrupted from *mordieu*.
mor-bose′, *a.* [L. *morbosus*, fr. *morbus* disease.] Morbid; diseased. *Obs.* — **mor-bos′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
mor′bous, *a.* Morbose. *Obs.*
mor′bu-lent, *a.* [L. *morbus* disease: for ending cf. *purulent*, etc.] Sickly; full of diseases. *Obs.*
‖ **mor′bus** (môr′bŭs), *n.* [L.] Disease; illness.
‖ **mor′bus Gal′li-cus.** [NL.] Lit., the French disease, i. e., syphilis.
‖ **mor′ceau′** (môr′sō′), *n.* [F.] A bit; a morsel; — applied esp. to a short piece or a passage of literary or musical composition.
mor′cel-lat′ed (môr′sĕ-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Divided into small or many pieces.
mor′cel-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *morceler* to divide into pieces: cf. F. *morcellement*. See MORSEL.] *Med.* Division and removal in small pieces, as of a morbid growth.
‖ **mor′celle′ment′** (môr′sĕl′mäN′), *n.* [F.] Division into small or many pieces or portions, as land.
mor-chal′ (mŏr-chäl′), **mir-chal′** (mĭr-chäl′), *n.* A fan or fly whisk made of peacock feathers. *Anglo-Ind.*
mor′dan-cy, *n.* [See MORDANT.] Mordacity. *Rare.* [DYE, 2 (4).]
mordant dye *or* **dyestuff.** See
mor′dant-ly, *adv.* of MORDANT.
mordant yellow. See DYE.
Mor′de-cai (môr′dē-kī; môr′dē-kā′ī), *n.* *Bib.* In the book of Esther, the cousin of Esther, who, through her influence with Ahasuerus, saved the Jews from the destruction planned by Haman, and was raised to high rank by the king.
mordechine, **mordesin**, **mordexim.** ✝ MORT-DE-CHIEN.
mor′del, *n.* [Cf. MORROW; DEAL part.] *Old Eng. Law.* A widow's share, representing her morning gift. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
Mor-del′li-dæ (mŏr-dĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. genus name *Mordella*, fr. L. *mordere* to bite.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of small pubescent beetles having the body strongly arched and the abdomen often prolonged into a point beyond the elytra. The adults usually occur on flowers; the young live in rotten wood and in the pith of various plants. The type genus is **Mordel′la**. — **mor-del′loid** (-oid), *a.*
mor′den-ite (môr′dĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Morden*, Nova Scotia, its locality.] *Min.* A zeolite occurring in minute crystals or small fibrous concretions of a white, yellowish, or pinkish color. H., 3-4. Sp. gr., 2.15. See ZEOLITE.
‖ **mor-den′te** (mŏr-dĕn′tā), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A mordent.
mor′der. ✝ MURDER.
Mor′dey al′ter-na′tor (môr′dĭ). *Elec.* An alternator, invented by W. M. Mordey, in which the revolving field magnet consists of a core, surrounded by a single magnetizing coil, and splayed out at both ends into a number of reflexed claw-shaped pole pieces which embrace the coil.
mor′di-cant (môr′dĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *mordicans*, p. pr. of *mordicare* to bite, fr. *mordere*: cf. F. *mordicant*.] Mordant. — **mor′di-can-cy** (-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Both *Obs.*
mor′di-cate, *v. t.* [L. *mordicatus*, p. p. of *mordicare* to bite.] To bite; corrode. — **mor′di-ca′tion**, *n.* — **mor′di-ca-tive**, *a.* *All Obs.* or *R.*
mordisheen, *n.* [Pg. *morderim*, fr. Marathi *mōdachī*, *mōdusī*, cholera. Cf. MORT-DE-CHIEN.] Asiatic cholera. *Obs. Anglo-Ind.*
‖ **mor′dieu′** (môr′dyû′), *interj.* A French oath or expletive: — a more frequent spelling of *mort-Dieu* (which see).
‖ **mor′do′ré′** (môr′dō′rā′), *n.* [F.] A color produced by mixing brown and crimson.
Mor-do′vi-an (mŏr-dō′vĭ-ăn). Var. of MORDVINIAN.
mordre. ✝ MURDER.
Mor′dred (môr′drĕd). Var. of MODRED.
mor′dre-man, *n.* A murderer.
mor′du′. ✝ MORT-DIEU.
Mordv (mŏrdv), **Mord-va′** (mŏrd-vá′), **Mord-vin′** (-vĭn′), *n.* = MORDVINIAN.
more. ✝ MORROW. [MOOR.]
more. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

2. Additional; other; as, Alexander wept because there were no *more* worlds to conquer.

more (mōr), *n.* **1**. A greater quantity, amount, or number; that which exceeds or surpasses what it is compared with.

And the children of Israel did so, and gathered, some *more*, some less. *Ex.* xvi. 17.

2. That which is in addition; something other and further; an additional or greater amount.

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough. *L'Estrange.*

O! That pang where *more* than madness lies. *Byron.*

3. Specif.: The greater in rank; — esp. in the phrase *the more and the less.*

Both *more* and less have given him the revolt. *Shak.*

more, *adv.* **1**. In a greater quantity; in or to a greater extent or degree: **a** With a verb or participle.

Admiring *more*
The riches of Heaven's pavement. *Milton.*

b With an adjective or adverb (instead of the suffix *-er*) to form the comparative degree; as, *more* durable; *more* active; *more* actively; *more* sweetly. See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3.
☞ Double comparatives were common among Elizabethan writers and for some time later; as, *more* brighter; *more* dearer. "His *more* braver daughter." *Shak.*

2. In addition; further; moreover; besides; again; as, he returned once *more;* it is foolish and, *more*, it is wrong.
more and more, with continual increase. "Amon trespassed *more and more.*" 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 23. — **m. by token.** **a** As corroboration or further proof. **b** Besides; moreover; indeed. — **the m.**, to a greater degree; by an added quantity; for a reason already specified. — **the m. . . . the m.**, by how much more . . . by so much more. "*The more* he praised it in himself, *the more* he seems to suspect that in very deed it was not in him." *Milton.*

more, *v. t. & i.;* MORED (mōrd); MOR'ING (mōr'ĭng). To make or become more; to increase; also, to exaggerate. *Obs.*

Mo'reau' mar'ble (mō'rō'). A kind of artificial marble obtained by pickling a soft limestone, which has previously been smoothed, dressed, and veined, in a solution of zinc sulphate, first at a temperature of 50° C., and then, after drying, at a temperature of 100° C. It becomes very hard under this treatment and will take a high polish.

mo·reen' (mō-rēn'), *n.* [Cf. MOIRE.] A coarse, stout woolen or woolen-and-cotton fabric, usually watered or with embossed figures.

mo-rel' (mō-rĕl'; mŏr'ĕl; 277), *n.* [F. *morille*, of G. origin; cf. G. *morchel*, OHG. *morhila*, and OHG. *morha* carrot: cf. D. *morille.* Cf. MORE a root.] Any edible fungus of the genus *Morchella*, esp. *M. esculenta.* Morels are considered by epicures as superior in flavor to most of the mushrooms.

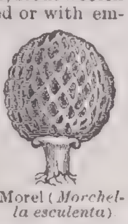
Morel (*Morchella esculenta*).

mo-rel', *a.* [OF. *morel* black, F. *moreau*, fr. LL. *morellus*, perh. dim. fr. L. *Maurus* Moor; or cf. L. *morum* mulberry. Cf. MOOR, MORELLO, MURREY.] Of a dark color; blackish. *Rare.*

mo-rel'lo (mō-rĕl'ō), *n.* [Cf. It. *morello* blackish, OF. *morel.* Cf. MOREL, *a.*] *Hort.* Any of the cultivated varieties of cherries forming one of the two groups derived from *Prunus cerasus*, distinguished by their dark-colored skin and juice from the *amarelles*, the coördinate group.

Mo-re'los or'ange worm (mō-rā'lōs). [From *Morelos*, State in Mexico.] The larva of a fly (*Trypeta ludens*) which, in parts of Mexico, injures oranges by boring into the pulp.

mo-ren'cite (mō-rĕn'sīt), *n.* [From *Morenci*, Arizona.] *Min.* A hydrated ferric silicate in yellow fibrous forms.

more-o'ver (mōr-ō'vẽr; 201), *adv.* [*more* + *over.*] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; in addition; furthermore; also; likewise.

Moreover, he hath left you all his walks. *Shak.*

Syn. — See BESIDES.

more'pork' (mōr'pōrk'; 201), *n.* [So named from its cry.] **a** Any of several species of nightjars, esp. *Podargus cuvieri.* *Australia & Tasmania.* **b** A small owl (*Spiloglaux novæ-zealandiæ. New Zealand.* **c** See BOOBOOK.

Mo-resque' (mō-rĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. *moresco*, or Sp. *morisco.* See MORRIS the dance.] Of or pertaining to, or in the manner or style of, the Moors; Moorish. — *n.* The Moresque or Moorish style of architecture or decoration. See SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE.

More'ton Bay (môr'tŭn). A bay of eastern Australia.
Moreton Bay chestnut. = BEAN TREE **a**. — **M. Bay fig**, an Australian fig tree (*Ficus macrophylla*) often planted for shade. — **M. Bay laurel**, an Australian lauraceous tree (*Cryptocarya australis*), the bitter bark of which contains a poison similar to curare. — **M. Bay lily**, the Brisbane lily. — **M. Bay pine**, the colonial pine. — **M. Bay tulipwood.** See HARPULLIA.

Mor'gain, *or, commonly*, **Mor'gan, le Fay** (môr'gân; -găn lē fā). [OF. *Morgain la fée* Morgan the fairy; *Morgain* is of Celtic origin.] A fairy, sister of King Arthur, said to have revealed to him the intrigues of Lancelot and Guinevere. See FATA MORGANA, 1.

mor'ga-nat'ic (môr'gȧ-năt'ĭk), *a.* [LL. *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, fr. *morganatica* a morning gift, fr. OHG. *morgan* morning, in *morgangeba* morning gift, G. *morgengabe.* See MORN.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an inferior form of marriage which male members of various royal families in Europe and certain nobility formerly belonging to reigning families may contract with a woman of an inferior rank, so that the wife does not acquire and the children of the marriage do not inherit the rank of the husband or father, and the children do not succeed either to the father's public position or the property annexed to that position or that belonging to him in virtue of his title. It is sometimes called a **left-handed marriage**, because the left hand is often given in the ceremony. In some states the morganatic wife and her children have no rights of succession in the private property of the husband or father except under a will or marriage settlement. A morganatic marriage is a valid marriage, and while existing precludes any other; the children of it are legitimate. The morganatic marriage is historically connected with an early Germanic form of marriage in which the mund (which see) was not acquired, but the morning gift was made. No form of morganatic marriage is recognized in the law of England; marriage of members of the royal family is governed by statutory and common law.

Mor-gan'te (môr-găn'tā), *n.* [It.] The hero of Pulci's (1432-84) romantic poem "Morgante Maggiore." He is a ferocious pagan giant, whom Orlando conquers and converts to Christianity. He becomes the fast friend of Orlando, and acquires great renown for gentleness, generosity, and chivalry.

mor'gen (môr'gĕn), *n.* [D. & G.] A land measure of various values, now or formerly used in various Germanic countries of Europe, originally the amount plowed or mowed in a morning by one team or man. The old Dutch *morgen* was equal to about 2.1 acres; it was formerly in use in the Dutch possessions in America, and is a common land measure in South Africa. See MEASURE.

Mor'gi-a'na (môr'gĭ-ä'nä), *n.* In the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" in the "Arabian Nights," the clever female slave of Ali Baba's brother Cassim and afterward of Ali, who saves Ali's life by outwitting and killing the thieves. Ali sets her free and makes her his daughter-in-law.

morgue (môrg), *n.* [F.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be identified, or claimed by their friends; a deadhouse.

mor'i-bund (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *moribundus*, fr. *mori* to die. See MORTAL.] In a dying state; near death.

The patient was comatose and *moribund.* *Copland.*

mo-ri'che palm (mō-rē'chā). [Tupi *muriche*, *moriche.*] A tall Brazilian fan palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*) with obscurely ringed, almost spineless stems, and edible fruit the size of an apple.

mo'rin (mō'rĭn), *n.* [See MORUS.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, the principal coloring matter of old fustic (*Chlorophora*, syn. *Morus, tinctoria*).

Mo-rin'da (mō-rĭn'dȧ), *n.* [NL., contraction of NL. *Morus indica.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical, chiefly East Indian, rubiaceous trees and shrubs having small heads of confluent flowers forming an aggregate pulpy fruit. Several yield valuable yellow dyes and useful hard wood. See INDIAN MULBERRY.

mo-rin'din (mō-rĭn'dĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An orange-colored crystalline glucoside and dyestuff extracted from the root bark of various species of *Morinda.* It is decomposed by hydrolysis into glucose and **mo-rin'done** (-dōn), a red crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$.

Mo-rin'ga (mō-rĭŋ'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Tamil *moringi*, *muringi.*] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian and African trees constituting the family Moringaceæ. They have pinnate leaves and irregular flowers with ten stamens, succeeded by a 3-valved capsule. *M. moringa* is the horseradish tree; its seeds and those of *M. aptera* are known in commerce as *ben* or *ben nuts*, yielding *oil of ben.*

mo'ri-on (mō'rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.* [G.] *Min.* A dark, nearly black variety of smoky quartz.

mo'ri-on (mō'rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.* [F. *morion*, Sp. *morrión;* cf. Sp. *morra* the upper part of the head, *morro* anything that is round.] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver, somewhat resembling a hat.

Morion with a Comb Crest.

Mo-ris'co (mō-rĭs'kō), *a.* [Sp. See MORRIS the dance.] Pertaining to the Moriscos; Moresque.

Mo-ris'co, *n.; pl.* -COS or -COES (-kōz). [Sp. *morisco* Moorish.] **1**. *Hist.* A person of the Moorish race in Spain; — so called by the Spaniards after the overthrow of the Moorish power. Also, a Christianized Moor of Spain.
2. The language of the Moriscos.
3. A morris dance; also, one who dances it. *Obs.*
4. Moresque decoration or architecture.
5. In Mexico, the offspring of a mulatto and a Spaniard.

Mor'mon (môr'mŭn), *n.* **1**. A member of the **Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints**, because of a belief in **The Book of Mormon**, which, it is claimed, is a sacred history of the ancient inhabitants of America. The "Mormons" state that this record was translated by Joseph Smith, Jr., a native of Vermont, through "the gift and power of God," from golden plates hid in Cumorah Hill, near Palmyra, New York, by Moroni, one of the ancient prophets. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, New York. Its members claim that through apostasy the pure gospel of Christ was taken from the earth many centuries ago, and was restored through the instrumentality of Joseph Smith, Jr., by heavenly messengers sent to him for that purpose. They accept the infinite atonement of Christ and believe that all men may be saved through obedience to the principles and ordinances of the gospel, of which faith in God, repentance from sin, baptism by immersion for the remission of sin, and the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Spirit, form an essential part. They believe in prophecy, continued revelation, visions, healing, tongues and all the gifts and powers of the primitive church. They formerly practiced plural marriage, but that is stated to have been discontinued after the "Manifesto" of President Wilford Woodruff in 1890. The headquarters are in Salt Lake City, Utah.
2. A member of a sect, called the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which has always rejected polygamy. It was organized in 1852, and is represented in about forty States of the United States.

Mor'mon, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mormons.

Mormon cricket. Either of two large black cricketlike grasshoppers (*Anabrus simplex* and *A. purpurescens*) of the western United States.

Mor-myr'i-dæ (mŏr-mĭr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *mormyr* a sea fish, Gr. *μορμύρος* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of African fresh-water soft-finned fishes having a small mouth at the end of a more or less elongated, often decurved, snout, and near the tail a structure believed to be a rudimentary electric organ. By some the family is regarded as including also certain eel-like forms, as *Gymnarchus*

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more, *n.* [AS *mōr*béam mulberry tree or blackberry bush, L. *morum* mulberry, or *morus* mulberry tree: cf. OF. *moure.*] The mulberry. *Obs.*
more, *n. pl.* [Cf. L. *majores.* See MORE, *a.*] Forefathers. *Obs.*
more (mōr), *n.* [AS. *more, moru;* akin to G. *möhre* carrot, OHG. *moraha, morha.*] A root; a stump. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
more, *v. t.* To root; to uproot. — *v. i.* To take root. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **mo're** (mō'rē; 201), *adv.* [L., abl. of *mos* custom, manner.] In the fashion, style, manner, or way; — occurring in some Latin phrases occasionally used in English: as, **mo're An'gli-co** (ăŋ'glĭ-kō), in English fashion; **mo're ge'o-me'tri-co** (jē'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kō), in a geometrical manner; **mo're Hi-ber'ni-co** (hī-bûr'nĭ-kō), in Irish fashion; **mo're ma-jo'rum** (mȧ-jō'rŭm), in the style of (one's) ancestors; **mo're me'o**, in my own manner or way; **mo're su'o**, in his own manner or way.
morefound, morefounder. † MORFOUND, MORFOUNDER.
Mo'reh (mō'rĕ; 201). *Bib.*
more'-half', *n.* The greater portion or number. *Obs.*
more'hand', *adv.* More. *Obs.*
moreine. † MURRAIN.
moreis. † MORRIS.
more'ish, *a.* Causing or feeling desire for more; palatable: hungry. *Colloq. & Dial.*
mo-rel', *n.* [See MOREL, *a.*] **1**. A dark, or morel, horse; hence, any horse; — sometimes a name for a horse. *Obs.*
2. [F. *morelle*, orig. fem. of *moreau.* See MOREL, *a.*] **a** The morello cherry. **b** The black nightshade.
more'land. † MOORLAND.
mo-rel'la. † MORELLO.
mo-rel'la, *n.* A fabric used in the 17th century for dresses and draperies.
mo-relle'. Var. of MOREL.
Mo-rel'li-an (mō-rĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Morellius (J. B. Morely or Morelly), a French Protestant, who advocated an extreme democratic type of polity equivalent to modern congregationalism. *Obs.* — **Mo-rel'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Obs.*
Mo-rels'tschi-ki (mō-rĕls'chē-kē; mō-rĕlsh'-), *n. pl.* [Russ. *morel'shchiki*, pl., fr. *morit'* to kill by poisoning or torture: — from their suicidal beliefs.] *Eccl. Hist.* A sect of Russian fanatics who once a year have a weird religious ceremony, which terminates in some one's leaping into a pit heaped with burning combustibles, to insure a blissful immortality.
moren. † MORN.
‖ **mo-ren'do** (mō-rĕn'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Dying. — *n.* A gradual decrescendo at the end of a strain or cadence.
more'ness, *n.* Quality of being more or more than one; superiority; plurality. *Now Rare.*
mo-ren'o-site (mō-rĕn'ō-sīt), *n.* *Min.* Native nickel sulphate, $NiSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, occurring in light green crystals or fibrous crusts.
More of More Hall. A ballad hero in Percy's "Reliques," who slew the Dragon of Wantley.
Mo're-ote (mō'rē-ōt; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *Moréote*, NGr. *Μωραΐτης.*] A native or inhabitant of the Morea. *Oxf. E. D.* — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moreotes.
morepeon. Error for MORPION.
Mo-res'co (mō-rĕs'kō), *a. & n.* [It.] = MORISCO. *Obs. or Hist.*
Mo'resh-eth-gath' (mō'rĕsh-ĕth-găth'; mō-rĕsh'-). *Bib.*
Mo-resk'. † MORESQUE.
moretid. † MORROWTIDE.
morewane. † MORN.
morewe. † MORROW.
moreyn. † MURRAIN.
mor'few. † MORPHEW.
morfound, *n.* Also **morfond.** [F. *morfondre* to chill, to cause to have a cold.] A severe cold contracted by animals. *Obs.*
morfound, morfounder. *v. t. & i.* To contract, or have, a morfound. *Obs.*
mor'frey, mor'phrey (môr'frĭ), *n.* [From HERMAPHRODITE.] A farmer's cart that can be used as a wagon. *Dial. Eng.*
mor'gage. † MORTGAGE.
mor'gan (môr'găn), *n.* The ox eye daisy; also, any of various species of *Anthemis.* *Eng.*
Mor'gan, *n.* [W.; cf. W. *Morgant*, and *morgant* shore of the sea.] Lit., a seaman; a dweller on the sea; — masc. prop. name.
Mor'gan (môr'găn), *n.* [After Justin *Morgan*, a horse breeder.] One of a celebrated American strain of horses which originated in Vermont.
Mor-ga'na, *n.* See FATA MORGANA, 1.
mor'ga-nat'i-cal (môr'gȧ-năt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Morganatic. — **mor'ga-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
mor-gan'ic (mŏr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Morganatic. *Rare.*
mor'gan-ize (môr'găn-īz), *v. t.* To assassinate or make away with secretly, in order to prevent or punish disclosure of secrets; — from Wm. Morgan, alleged to have been so treated in 1826 by Masons.
mor'gay (môr'gā), *n.* [W. *morgi* dogfish, shark: *mor* sea + *ci* dog.] The European small spotted dogfish (*Scyliorhinus canicula*).
‖ **Mor'gen-ga'be** (môr'gĕn-gä'bē), *n.* [G.] = MORNING GIFT.
mor'gen-gift'. Pseudo-archaic form for MORNING GIFT.
mor'gen-stern' (môr'gĕn-stûrn'; *G.* -shtĕrn'), *n.* = MORNING STAR **b**.
morgeoun. † MURGEON. *Scot.*
morghen. † MORN.
mor'glay, *n.* [Cf. CLAYMORE.] A claymore; sword, esp. [*cap.*] that of Sir Bevis of Hampton. *Obs.*
morgue, *n.* [F.] Haughtiness; hauteur.
mori. † MORE, *v.*, to increase.
‖ **mo'ri-a** (mō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μωρία* folly.] Imbecility; fatuity.
Mo-ri'a (mō-rī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Mo-ri'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
Mo'ri-an (mō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *n.* [OF. *Morien.*] A Moor; a blackamoor. *Obs.*
Mo'ri-an, *a.* Like a Moor; esp., swarthy. *Obs.*
mor'i-bund (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *n.* A dying person. *Rare.*
mor'i-bun'di-ty (-bŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* Moribund quality or state.
mo'ric (mō'rĭk; 201), *a.* *Chem.* See MORIN.
Morien. † MORIAN.
mor'i-form (mŏr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *morum* mulberry + *-form.*] Shaped like a mulberry.
mo-rig'er-ate (mō-rĭj'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *morigeratus*, p. p. of *morigerari* to comply with.] Morigerous. *Obs.*
mo-rig'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To comply; to obey. *Obs.* — **mo-rig'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
mo-rig'er-ous (mō-rĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *morigerus; mos, moris*, custom, manner + *gerere* to bear, conduct.] Obedient; obsequious. *Obs.*
mor'il (mŏr'ĭl). Var. of MOREL, fungus.
mo-ril'la, *n.* A mushroom. See MOREL. *Obs.*
‖ **mo'rille'** (mō'rē'y'), *n.* [F.] A morel. — ‖ **aux' mo'rilles'** (ō' mō'rē'y'). [F.] With morels.
mo-ril'li-form (mō-rĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See MOREL; -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a morel.
mo-ril'lon (-ŭn), *n.* [F. Cf. MOREL, *a.*] **1**. Any of several European ducks; esp., a female or immature male golden-eye.
2. **a** A morello cherry. **b** A variety of black grape.
morin. † MURRAIN.
mor'i-nel (mŏr'ĭ-nĕl), *n.* [F. *morinelle.*] The dotterel.
Mo'rin-ga'ce-æ (mō'rĭŋ-gā'sē-ē; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Rosales). See MORINGA. — **mo'rin-ga'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
mo-rin'gad (mō-rĭŋ'găd), *n.* [*Moringa* + 2d *-ad.*] Any plant of the Moringaceæ. *Lindley.*
mo-rin'gic (-rĭn'jĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid obtained from oil of ben, identical with oleic acid. See MORINGA. *Obs.*
Mo'rin-gu'i-dæ (mō'rĭŋ-gū'ĭ-dē; 201), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Tamil *malangu* eel.] *Zoöl.* A family of very slender wormlike eels having the fins little developed, the tail short, and the heart placed very far behind the gills. They occur in warm seas, esp. about the East and West Indies. The type genus is **Mo'rin-gu'a** (-ȧ). — **mo'rin-gu'id** (-ĭd), *a.* — **mo'rin-gu'oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*
mo'rin-tan'nic (mō'rĭn-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [See MORIN; TANNIC.] *Chem.* See MACLURIN.
mo'ri-o-plas'ty (mō'rĭ-ō-plăs'tĭ; 201), *n.* [Gr. *μόριον* piece + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* = AUTOPLASTY.
Mo'ri-o'ri (mō'rē-ō'rĭ), *n. pl.* The natives of Chatham Island, east of New Zealand, related to the Maoris. The race is almost extinct.
moris. † MORRIS.
Mo-ris'can (mō-rĭs'kăn), *a.* Moorish.
mor'ish. Var. of MOREISH. *Colloq. & Dial.*
Mo-risk', *a.* [See MORISCO.] Moorish. *Obs.*
Mo-risk', *n.* Anything Moorish, as the language or a coin of the Moors; specif., a morris dance. *Obs.*
Mo-ris'ko. † MORISCO.
Mor'i-so'ni-an (mŏr'ĭ-sō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of James Morison; a member of the Evangelical Union (which see). — **Mor'i-so'ni-an**, *a.* — **Mor'i-so'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
Mor'i-son sus-pen'sion fur'nace (mŏr'ĭ-sŭn). *Steam Boilers.* A kind of corrugated furnace flue with the corrugations rather more widely spaced than those of the Fox flue.
morispike. † MORRIS-PIKE.
‖ **mo'ris-que'ta** (mō'rēs-kā'tä), *n.* [Sp.] Boiled rice, eaten without salt.
mor'i-tan'nic (mŏr'ĭ-tăn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See MORIN.
‖ **mo'ri-tu'ri te sa'lu-ta'mus** (mŏr'ĭ-tū'rī tē săl'ū-tā'mŭs). [L.] We (who are) about to die salute thee; — cry of the Roman gladiators to the emperor.
mork, *v. i.* [AS. *murcian.*] To complain. *Obs.*
mor'kin, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *murken* putrefied, Icel. *morkinn* putrid, or AF. *mortekine* dead body, F. *mort* dead.] A beast dead by disease or mischance. *Obs.*
morkyn. Obs. p. p. of MARK.
Mor'lak (môr'lăk), *n.* One of a Slavonic seafaring people of the Dalmatian coast.
mor'land. † MOORLAND.
Mor'ley, Mrs. (môr'lĭ). See FREEMAN, MRS.
mor'ling. † MORTLING.
mor'lop (mŏr'lŏp), *n.* A variety of jasper. *Local, Australia.*
mor-ma'er. Var. of MORMAOR. — **mor-ma'er-ship**, *n.*
mor'mal, *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *mortmal* deadly evil, LL. *malum mortuum.*] A bad sore or ulcer. *Obs.*
mor-ma'or (mŏr-mā'ŏr), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *mormhaor; mor* great + *maor* steward.] *Scot. & Ir.* A mayor; also, a high steward. — **mor-ma'or-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **mor-ma'or-ship**, *n.*
mormeluche, mormolukee, *n.* [Gr. *μορμολύκη, μορμολυκεῖον, μορμολυκεία.*] = MORMO. *Obs.*
mormeracyone. † MURMURATION.
mor'mo, *n.* [Gr. *μορμώ* a hideous she-monster, a bugbear.] A bugbear; hobgoblin. *Obs.*
mormole. † MORMAL.
mor'mon (môr'mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μορμών* monster, bugbear.] **1**. The mandrill.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of FRATERCULA. **b** Syn. of PAPIO.
Mor'mon-dom (môr'mŭn-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
Mor'mon-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of MORMON.
Mor'mon-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
Mor'mon-ist, *n.* A Mormon.
Mor'mon-ite (-īt), *n.* A Mormon. — *a.* Mormon.
Mor'mon-weed', *n.* = VELVETLEAF.
Mor-mo'öps (mŏr-mō'ŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μορμώ* bugbear + *ὤψ, ὠπός*, face.] *Zoöl.* A genus of phyllostome bats of Mexico and the West Indies having peculiar cutaneous development in the chin and lips.
‖ **mor'mo-ran'do** (mŏr'mō-rän'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Murmuring; murmuringly.
mormosett. † MARMOSET.
mor'myr (môr'mẽr), **mor'myre** (-mīr), **mor-myr'i-an** (mŏr-mĭr'ĭ-ăn), **mor-my'rid** (mĭ'rĭd), *n.* [L. *mormyr.*] Any fish of the genus *Mormyrus* or family Mormyridæ.

(which see). Several genera, the best known of which is **Mor-my'rus** (mŏr-mī'rŭs) (see SACRED FISH), and numerous species occur in the larger streams of northern and central Africa, and are valued as food. — **mor-my'roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

morn (môrn), *n.* [ME. *morn, morwen, morwen, morgen,* AS. *morgen;* akin to D. *morgen,* OS. *morgan,* G. *morgen,* Icel. *morginn, morgunn* (cf. dat. sing. *morni,* nom. pl. *mornar*), Sw. *morgon,* Dan. *morgen,* Goth. *maúrgins;* cf. OSlav. *mrakŭ* darkness. Cf. MORROW, MORNING.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Chiefly Poetic.*

From *morn*
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve. *Milton.*

the morn, to-morrow. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

morn'ing (môr'nĭng), *n.* [ME. *morning, morwening.* See MORN.] **1.** The first or early part of the day, variously understood as the earliest hours of light, the time near sunrise; the time from midnight to noon, from rising to noon, or to the time of the midday meal, rarely to the time of the dinner, etc.

2. The first or early part; as, the *morning* of life.

3. [*cap.*] The goddess Aurora or Eos. *Poetic. Shak.*

4. A dram taken before breakfast. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. A slight meal before breakfast. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

morn'ing, *a.* Pert. to the first part or early part of the day; being, used, occurring, or the like, in the morning.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly washed with dew. *Shak.*

morning campton, the red campion. — **m. flower,** an Australian iridaceous plant (*Orthrosanthus multiflorus*). — **m. gift,** *Teutonic Tribal Custom,* a gift, orig. voluntary, later customary, made to the wife the morning after the consummation of marriage, security for it often being given by antenuptial contract. — **m. gown,** a gown worn in the morning before one is dressed for the day. — **m. gun,** a gun fired at the first note of reveille or of a preceding march at military posts and on naval vessels. — **m. land,** the Orient or East. — **m. prayer,** the morning service of the churches of the Anglican Communion; matins. — **m. room,** in more pretentious residences, such as country houses, a parlor or subordinate sitting room for the general family use, esp. during the day; — distinguished from a *drawing-room.* — **m. sickness,** *Med.,* nausea and vomiting, usually occurring in the morning; — a common sign of pregnancy. — **m. sphinx,** any of several sphinx moths of the genus *Deilephila,* which fly in the morning. — **m. star. a** Any of the planets Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn, when it precedes the sun in rising, esp. Venus. Cf. EVENING STAR, 1. Also fig., with allusion to earliness and guidance.

Luca Signorelli,
The *morning star* of Michael Angelo. *J. A. Symonds.*

b A weapon consisting of a heavy ball set with spikes, either attached to a staff or suspended from one by a chain. Cf. HOLY-WATER SPRINKLER **b**. — **M. Star of the Reformation,** John Wycliffe (d. 1384), the first of the English reformers. — **m. watch. a** The last watch of those into which the night was anciently divided. **b** *Naut.* The watch between four A. M. and eight A. M.

morn'ing-glo'ry (môr'nĭng-glō'rĭ: 201), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **a** Any plant of the genus *Ipomœa,* esp. *I. purpurea,* a universally cultivated twiner with cordate leaves and large funnel-shaped white, pink, or purple flowers. The garden morning-glory has been greatly improved by hybridization with *I. hederacea* and other species, and the flowers, esp. in the Japanese strains, show a wide range of color. **b** Any plant of the related genus *Convolvulus.*

morn'ing-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Morning time; morning. *Poetic.*

Mo'ro (mō'rō), *n.; pl.* MO'ROS (-rōz). [Sp., Moor.] **1.** A member of any of the Mohammedan tribes of the southern Philippine Islands, chiefly of the Sulu Archipelago and parts of Mindanao. They are of mixed Malayan stock, probably with some Arab blood, and are distinguished from surrounding tribes by their superior organization as well as by their piratical and warlike proclivities.

2. The language of the Moros, which embraces a number of dialects. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

Mo-roc'can (mō-rŏk'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Morocco or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Morocco.

mo-roc'co (-ō), *n.* [Cf. F. *Maroc,* Sp. *Marruecos.*] **1.** [*cap.*] A country and city of Africa.

2. More fully *morocco leather.* A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly from goatskin (imitations are made of sheepskin, etc.) tanned with sumac, or subjected to chrome tanning, and dyed on the grain side; — said to have been first made by the Moors. Genuine morocco is very hard, firm, and flexible. See also under FRENCH, *a.,* and LEVANT, *a.*

Morocco gum. = AMRAD GUM.

Mo'ro-sau'rus (mō'rō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μῶρος stupid + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of large dinosaurs, of the group Sauropoda, found in Jurassic strata in Colorado and Wyoming. — **mo'ro-sau'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mo'ro-sau'roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

mo-rose' (mō-rōs'), *a.* [L. *morosus,* prop., excessively addicted to any particular way or habit, fr. *mos, moris,* manner, habit, way of life: cf. F. *morose.*] **1.** Particular; fastidious: also, difficult to deal with. *Obs.*

2. Of a sour temper; sullen, ill-humored. "A *morose* and affected taciturnity." *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Gruff, severe, austere, gloomy, crabbed, crusty, churlish, surly, moody, ill-humored. See SULLEN.

-morph (-môrf). A combining form from Greek μορφή, *form:* as, cele*morph,* para*morph,* rhizo*morph,* etc.

mor-phe'a (mŏr-fē'ȧ), *n.* [LL. Cf. MORPHEW, *n.*] *Med.* An eruption of the skin regarded as allied to scleroderma, and characterized by irregular colored patches, of firm texture, sometimes becoming scaly and cicatrized. It is believed to be a trophoneurosis.

Mor'phe-an (môr'fē-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to Morpheus, dreams, or sleep. *Keats.*

Mor'pheus (môr'fūs; *commonly* môr'fē-ŭs), *n.* [L., Gr. Μορφεύς, prop., the fashioner or molder, because of the shapes he calls up before the sleeper, fr. μορφή form, shape.] *Class. Myth.* The god of dreams.

mor'phi-a (môr'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Morphine.

-mor'phic (-fĭk). Combining form from Greek μορφή, *form.*

mor'phi dites (môr'fĭ-dīts), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. *hermaphrodite.*] *Metal Work.* A pair of compasses or calipers with one straight pointed leg and the other leg bent inwards at the end; — called also *moffs, oddleys,* and *jenny.*

mor'phine (-fīn; -fēn), *n.* Also **mor'phin.** [F., fr. MORPHEUS.] *Org. Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline, narcotic base, $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$, the principal alkaloid of opium, of which it sometimes constitutes as much as 23 per cent. It is found also in some other plants besides the opium poppy, as *Argemone mexicana* and *Humulus lupulus* (wild hops). It is like opium in medical properties, though less stimulating and constipating, and is used as an anodyne and soporific, chiefly in the form of the acetate, the sulphate, and the hydrochloride. Chemically, morphine is a complex derivative of phenanthrene.

mor'phin-ism (môr'fĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition produced by the habitual use of morphine; morphine habit. — **mor'phin-ist,** *n.*

mor'phi-no-ma'ni-a (môr'fĭ-nō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *morphine* + *mania.*] *Med.* Irresistible craving for morphine. — **mor'phi-no-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

Mor'pho (môr'fō), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Μορφώ, an epithet of Venus.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large, handsome, tropical American nymphalid butterflies noted for the very brilliant metallic luster and bright colors (often blue) of the upper surface of the wings. The lower surface is usually brown or gray, with eyelike spots.

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Morpho (*M. helenor*).

mor'pho-log'ic (môr'fō-lŏj'ĭk) } **mor'pho-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to morphology; structural. — **mor'pho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **morphological analogy.** See ANALOGY, 4. — **m. botany.** See MORPHOLOGY.

mor-phol'o-gist (mŏr-fŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* *Biol.* One versed in morphology.

mor-phol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-logy:* cf. F. *morphologie.*] **1.** *Biol.* The branch of biology dealing with the form and structure of animals and plants; the science of structural organic types; the study of the forms, relations, metamorphoses, and phylogenetic development of organs apart from their functions. As used of plants, morphology is sometimes called *structural botany;* when it deals primarily with the members of the plant body as organs, it is called *organography;* internal morphology is known as *plant anatomy.* As applied to animals, morphology includes *anatomy, histology,* and *embryology.*

2. The science of structure or form; specif., of language, that branch of linguistic study which deals with the origin and functions of inflections and derivational forms.

3. Structure; specif., of rocks, external structure. *Geikie.*

mor-phom'e-try (mŏr-fŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-metry.*] Measurement of external form. — **mor'pho-met'ri-cal** (môr'fō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

mor'phon (môr'fŏn), *n.* [Gr. μορφῶν, p. pr. of μορφοῦν to form.] *Biol.* A morphological individual, characterized by definiteness of form, in distinction from *bion,* a physiological individual. See TECTOLOGY. *Haeckel.* Haeckel recognized these categories: (1) Plastids or elementary organisms. (2) Organs, antimeres, and metameres. (3) Persons (as shoots or buds of plants, and individuals among the higher animals). (4) Corms (stocks or colonies).

mor-phot'ro-pism (mŏr-fŏt'rō-pĭz'm) } *n.* [Gr. μορφή form **mor-phot'ro-py** (mŏr-fŏt'rō-pĭ) } + *-tropism, -tropy.*] *Chem.* The modifying influence upon crystal form of change in chemical constitution, esp. of substitution in carbon compounds. — **mor'pho-trop'ic** (môr'fō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs). [Gr. μορφή form.] A combining form denoting *form, shape;* as, iso*morphous.*

mor'rhu-ine (mŏr'ōō-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [NL. *Morrhua,* specific name of the cod (fr. F. *morue;* cf. LL. *morua, moruta*) + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A ptomaine, $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$, found in cod-liver oil got from putrefied liver.

Mor'ri-gu (mŏr'rē-gōō), *n.* [OIr. *Morrigu, Mòrrīgan;* perh. meaning great queen.] In Irish legend, a war goddess or demoness of battles, often thought of as in the guise of a hoodie (carrion crow) hovering over battlefields.

Mor'rill Tar'iff (mŏr'ĭl). *U. S. Hist.* The tariff established by the act of March 2, 1861, introduced by J. S. Morrill (1810-98), senator from Vermont. It was made as a revenue tariff, but operated largely as a protective tariff.

mor'ris (mŏr'ĭs), *n.* [Sp. *morisco* Moorish, fr. *Moro* a Moor: cf. F. *moresque,* It. *moresca.* See MOOR.] More fully *morris dance.* **a** A Moorish dance, usually by a single dancer, who accompanies the dance with castanets. *Rare.* **b** A dance formerly common in England, often performed in pageants, processions, and May games. The dancers, in fancy dress, often took the parts of Robin Hood, Maid Marian, and other fictitious characters. Also, the dancers of a morris.

mor'ris, *n.* [Cf. MEREL.] An old game played with pebbles, wooden or metal disks, pegs, or other counters, or men, which are placed at the angles of a figure drawn on a board or on the ground; also, the board or ground on which the game is played. The figure consists of three concentric squares, with lines from the angles of the outer one to those of the inner, and from the middle of each side of the outer square to that of the inner. The game is played by two persons with five, nine, or twelve pieces each (hence called *five-penny morris, nine-men's,* or *ninepenny, morris,* or *twelve-men's morris*). The pieces are placed (and moved) alternately, and each player endeavors to prevent his opponent from making a straight row of three. Should either succeed in making a row, he may take up one of his opponent's pieces, and he who takes off all of his opponent's pieces wins the game.

The nine-men's *morris* is filled up with mud. *Shak.*

mor'ris, *a.* Pert. to or dancing the morris; dancing.

In shoals and bands, a *morris* train *Wordsworth.*

mor'ris, *v. t.* To perform by dancing; to dance.

mor'ris, *v. i.* To dance; also, to move off quickly; to decamp *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mor'ris chair. [Prob. fr. the proper name *Morris.*] A kind of easy-chair with a back which may be lowered or raised.

Mor'ri-son for-ma'tion *or* **beds** (mŏr'ĭ-sŭn). [From *Morrison,* Colo.] *Geol.* A series of nonmarine fossil-bearing beds occurring in Colorado and adjacent States and belonging to the top of the Jurassic, or the base of the Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous) system; — similar, if not equivalent, to the *Como formation* or *beds* of Wyoming, etc.

Mor'ris tube. A small-bore rifle barrel for insertion in a shotgun or rifle barrel to reduce the caliber; — used esp. for rifle practice on short indoor ranges. *Brit.*

‖ **mor'ro** (môr'rō), *n.* [Sp., any spherical object.] A round hill or point of land; hence, **morro castle,** a castle on a hill.

mor'row (mŏr'ō), *n.* [ME. *morwe, morwen,* AS. *morgen.* See MORN.] **1.** Morning; as, good *morrow.* *Archaic.*

Well loved he by the *morwe* a sop in wine. *Chaucer.*

2. The next following day; the day subsequent to any day specified or understood. *Lev. vii. 16.*

Till this stormy night is gone,
And the eternal *morrow* dawn. *Crashaw.*

3. The day following the present; to-morrow.

4. The time immediately after a specified event.

mor'row, *a.* Of or pertaining to the next day.

mor'row, *v. i.* To become morning; to dawn. *Rare.* "When the morning *morrowed.*" *Sir R. F. Burton.*

morne. † MOURN.

‖ **morne** (môrn), *a.* [F.] Sad; dreary; melancholy.

morne, *n.* [F., fr. *morner* to blunt: cf. *morne* sad, sorrowful.] The head of a lance rebated for tilting. *Obs.*

‖ **morne** (môrn), *n.* [F.] A rounded hill. *French America.*

‖ **mor né'** (môr'nā'), *a.* [F., lit., blunted.] *Her.* Without teeth, tongue, or claws: — said of a lion.

morned (môrnd), *a.* *Her.* Blunt-headed; — said of a spear.

mor-nette' (mŏr-nĕt'), *n.* One of the blunt points of the coronal of a medieval tilting spear. *Obs. or Hist.*

mor'nif, *a.* [Cf. OF. *morne;* the ending perh. confused with *-if,* E. *-ive.*] Mournful. *Obs.*

mornifle. † MOURNIVAL.

morn'ing-glo'ry sphinx. A sphinx moth (*Phlegethontius convolvuli*) of Europe, whose larva feeds on the morning-glory and similar plants. A variety feeds on the sweet potato in the southern United States.

morn'ing-ly, *adv.* In the morning. every morning. *Oxf. E. D.*

morn'ings, *adv* In the morning *Obs*

morningsberie. *n.* Dawn. *Obs.*

mor'ning-speech', *n.* = MORROWSPEECH. *Obs. or Hist.*

morn'ing-sted', *n.* Dawn *Obs*

mor'ning-ward, *adv.* See -WARD.

morn'less, *a.* See -LESS.

morn'ly, *adv.* In the morning; each morning. *Obs.*

morn'speech', *n.* = MORROWSPEECH. *Obs*

morn star = MORNING STAR.

morn'tide', *n.* Morningtide. *Obs.*

morn'time', *n.* Morning

morn'ward (môrn'wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD.

morn'while', *n.* Morning time. *Obs.*

mo'ro (mō'rō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *Moro* Moorish.] A thick-billed finch (*Erythrospiza githaginea*) of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. *Canary Islands*

mo'ro (mō'rō), *n.* [Cf. It *mora* mulberry, L. *morum.*] *Med.* A small abscess or tumor resembling a mulberry.

mo-rol'o-gy (mō-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr μωρολογία foolish talk: μωρος foolish + λογος discourse.] Nonsense; folly — **mor'o-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **mo-rol'o-gist,** *n.* *All Obs.*

mo'ro-man'cy, *n.* [Gr. μωρος foolish + *-mancy.*] Divination by nonsense. *Obs.*

moron. † MORN.

mo-rone' (mō-rōn'), *n.* [See 4th MAROON.] Erron. var. of MAROON, the color. *Oxf. E. D.*

mo-ro'ni, *n. pl.* A kind of fish. *Obs.*

mo-rose' (mō-rōs'), *a.* [L. *morosus,* fr. *mora* delay.] **1.** *Casuistry.* Lit., full of delay: dwelling; lingering; as, *morose* thoughts: *morose* delectation, lingering delight, as in evil thoughts. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

2. *Civil Law.* Chargeable with delay, or mora. *Rare.*

Mo-rose', *n.* A character in Ben Jonson's comedy "The Silent Woman." He has a great horror of noise, a humor which is played upon by his scapegrace nephew to get money out of the old man. He marries, as he supposes, a silent woman, who becomes a noisy virago and turns out to be a boy. [MOROSE.]

mo-rose'ly (mō-rōs'lĭ), *adv.* of

mo-rose'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mo-ro'sis (-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μώρωσις, fr. μῶρος silly, foolish.] *Med.* Idiocy; stupidity.

mo-ros'i-ty (mō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *morositas:* cf. F. *morosité.*] Moroseness: surliness; also an example or instance of it.

mo-ro'so, *n.* A morose or surly person *Obs.*

mo'ro soph, *n.* [Gr. μῶρος foolish + σοφός wise.] A philosophical or learned fool *Obs.*

mo-ros'o-phist (mō-rŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* A morosoph. *Obs.*

mo-ros'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Learned folly *Obs*

mo-ro'sous, *a.* Morose. *Obs*

Mo'ro-to'co (mō'rō-tō'kō), *n.; pl.* -COS (-kōz). An Indian of a group of agricultural tribes of southeastern Bolivia, known for their musical languages and prob. a distinct linguistic stock

moroun. † MORN.

morowe. † MORROW.

morowning. † MORNING.

mo-rox'ite (mō-rŏk'sīt), *n.* [Gr. μόροξος a sort of pipe clay.] *Min.* A greenish blue or bluish variety of apatite.

mor'ox-yl'ic (mŏr'ŏk-sĭl'ĭk; mō'rŏk-), *a.* [L. *morus* a mulberry tree + Gr. ξυλον wood.] *Chem.* Moric. See MORIN.

morph. *Abbr.* Morphology.

mor-phæ'a. Var. of MORPHEA.

mor-phe'ous. *a.* Pertaining to morphea, a skin disease. *Obs.*

mor-phet'ic (mŏr-fĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. MORPHEUS.] Of or pert. to sleep. *Rare.*

mor'phew, *n.* [F. *morphée,* LL. *morphea;* cf. It. *morfea.*] Morphea. *Obs.*

mor'phew, *v. t.* To cover with a morphew, or morphea. *Obs.*

mor'phi-at'ed (môr'fĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Impregnated with morphia or one of its salts.

mor'phic (môr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr μορφή form.] *Zool.* Pertaining to form: morphological. *Rare.* — **mor'phi-cal-ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

mor'phin-at'ed (-fĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Morphiated

mor'phi-o-ma'ni-a (-fĭ-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MORPHIA; MANIA.] = MORPHINOMANIA. — **mor'phi-o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

mor'phi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*morphine* + *-metry.*] *Med.* Estimation of the amount of morphine in any drug or mixture — **mor'phi-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

mor'phi-um (môr'fĭ-ŭm), *n* [NL.] Morphia. *Obs*

mor-phœ'a. Var of MORPHEA.

mor'pho gen'e-sis (môr'fō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Morphogeny. — **mor'pho-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **mor'pho-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

mor-phog'e-ny (mŏr-fŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-geny.*] *Biol.* Production or evolution of morphological characters.

mor-phog'ra-phy (-fŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-graphy.*] Descriptive morphology.

mor'pho-line (môr'fō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*morphine* + 2d *-ol.*] *Org. Chem* An oily, strongly basic liquid, C_4H_9ON, synthetically prepared, and resembling piperidine. It contains the paroxazine ring, which is believed to exist in morphine also.

mor-phon'o-my (mŏr-fŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + νόμος a law.] *Biol.* The laws of morphology. — **mor'pho-nom'ic** (môr'fō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*

mor-phoph'y ly (mŏr-fŏf'ĭ-lĭ; môr'fō-fī'lĭ), *n.* [Gr μορφή form + φυλή a clan.] *Biol.* That part of phylogeny which deals with form. *Haeckel.*

mor'pho-scop'ic (môr'fō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-scopic.*] Considering forms: geometric.

mor-pho'sis (mŏr-fō'sĭs), *n* [NL, fr Gr. μόρφωσις form, fr. μορφοῦν to form.] **1** Form; figure. *Obs. Oxf. E. D*

2 *Biol.* Mode of development of a part

mor-phot'ic (-fŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr μορφωτικός fit for forming.] *Physiol* Connected with the formation of tissues; as, *morphotic,* or tissue, proteids.

mor'phrey. Var. of MORFREY

morphue. † MORPHEW.

mor'pi-on, *n.* [F.; *mordre* to bite + *pion* foot soldier.] A crab louse *Obs.*

mor-pun'kee (mŏr-pŭŋ'kē), *n.* [Hind. *mōr-paṅkhī,* fr. *mōr-paṅkh* peacock feather.] A large, long, ornamental pleasure craft propelled by paddles, formerly used as a state barge in India

morreey, morrey. † MURREY.

Mor-re'ni-an (mō-rē'nĭ-ăn), *or* **Mor'ren's. glands** (mŏr'ĕnz). [After C F. A. *Morren* (1807-58), Belgian naturalist.] *Zool.* The calciferous glands of earthworms.

Mor'rhu-a (mŏr'ōō-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of GADUS.

mor'rhu-ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Physiol. Chem* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_{13}O_3N$, obtained from cod-liver oil.

mor'rhu-ol (mŏr'ōō-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*morrhuine* + 2d *-ol.*] An alcoholic extract from cod-liver oil.

mor'rice Var of MORRIS.

Mor'rice, Gil (jĭl mŏr'ĭs). The hero of a Scottish ballad which suggested the plot of Home's tragedy of "Douglas." He is an illegitimate child of Lady Barnard, brought up in the greenwood by her. Her husband, who is ignorant of this, supposes him to be her lover and kills him The word "*Gil*" is the same as "Childe."

mor'ric-er (-ĭ-sẽr), *n.* A morris dancer. *Obs.*

mor'ri-mal. † MORMAL.

mor'ri-on. † MORION.

mor'ris (mŏr'ĭs), *n.* [After William *Morris* of Holyhead. *Oxf. E. D.*] The larva of the conger eel *Local, Brit.*

Mor'ris, Di'nah (dī'nȧ mŏr'ĭs) A Methodist field preacher in George Eliot's "Adam Bede." She is a young woman of beauty and fine character, and is the real heroine of the book.

Mor'ris, Peter. Pseudonym of J. G. Lockhart (1794-1854) in "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," published in 1819.

morris dance. = 1st MORRIS.

Mor'ri-se'an (mŏr'ĭ-sē'ăn; mŏ-rĭs'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to William Morris, or the movement toward æstheticism in industrial arts inaugurated by him and his school.

mor'ris-pike', *n.* [Cf. MORRIS the dance.] A kind of large pike *Obs.* [Quaint style.]

Morris style. *Furniture.* The

mor'rot Var. of MARROT

mor'row-ing, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Morning.

2. Putting off till the morrow.

morse (môrs), *n.* [L. *morsus* a biting, a clasp, fr. *mordere* to bite.] A clasp to fasten garments, as esp. a cope, in front.

Morse, *a.* Of or pertaining to a Morse telegraph system or code; as, *Morse* apparatus, circuit, embosser, key, tapper, telegraph, etc. See RECORDER, TAPPER, TELEGRAPH, etc. — *n.* The Morse alphabet, Morse telegraph, or the like. *Colloq.*

Morse alphabet *or* **code.** *Teleg.* The telegraphic alphabet or code, consisting of dots, dashes, and spaces, invented by Samuel F. B. Morse. The alphabetic code used in North America is given below. The duration of one dash is theoretically equal to three dots; the space between the elements of a letter is equal to one dot; the interval in spaced letters, as O - -, is equal to three dots. There are no spaces in any letter composed wholly or in part of dashes.

ALPHABET

A ·—	H ····	O · ·	V ···—
B —···	I ··	P ·····	W ·——
C ·· ·	J —·—·	Q ··—·	X ·—··
D —··	K —·—	R · ··	Y ·· ··
E ·	L ——	S ···	Z ··· ·
F ·—·	M ——	T —	& · ···
G ——·	N —·	U ··—	

NUMERALS

1 ·——·	4 ····—	7 ——··
2 ··—··	5 ———	8 —····
3 ···—·	6 ······	9 —··—
0 ——	Period ··——··	Comma ·—·—

The International (Morse) alphabet code used elsewhere is the same as the above with the following exceptions:

C —·—·	L ·—··	Q ——·—	Y —·——
F ··—·	O ———	R ·—·	Z ——··
J ·———	P ·——·	X —··—	

The Morse code is used chiefly with the electric telegraph, but is also employed in signaling with flags, lights, etc.

mor′sel (môr′sĕl), *n.* [OF. *morsel*, F. *morceau*, LL. *morsellus*, a dim. fr. L. *morsus* a biting, bite, fr. *mordere* to bite; prob. akin to E. *smart*. See SMART; cf. MORCEAU, MORDANT.] **1.** A little bite or bit of food. *South.*
2. A small quantity; a little piece; a fragment; — formerly used also jocularly or contemptuously of a person.

mort (môrt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A great quantity or number; a great deal or many; an abundance. *Dial. Eng.*
There was a *mort* of merrymaking. *Dickens.*

mort, *n.* [F. *mort* dummy, lit., dead.] A variety of dummy whist for three players; also, the exposed or dummy hand in this game.

mor′tal (môr′tăl), *a.* [F. *mortel*, L. *mortalis*, fr. *mors*, *mortis* death, fr. *mori* to die; akin to E. *murder*. See MURDER; cf. MORTGAGE.] **1.** Subject to death, destined to die; as, man is *mortal*.
2. Destructive to life; causing or occasioning death; exposing to or deserving death, esp. spiritual death; deadly; fatal; as, a *mortal* wound; a *mortal* sin (see DEADLY SINS); a *mortal* plague; a *mortal* weapon.
3. So severe as to be thought of as threatening death; as, *mortal* fear; *mortal* offense.
4. Hence, of or pertaining to death or its occasion; denoting the time or circumstances of death; deathly; relating to, or denoting, deadly agencies, susceptibility to death, etc.; vital; as, the *mortal* hour.
Last of all, against himself he turns his sword, but missing the *mortal* place, with his poniard finishes the work. *Milton.*
5. Human; belonging to man, who is mortal; as, *mortal* wit or knowledge; *mortal* power. *Milton.*
6. Wishing, or involving a wish, to kill; implacable; deadly; as, a *mortal* enemy; *mortal* enmity.
7. Extreme; very great; esp., very tedious; wearisome; as, a sermon lasting two *mortal* hours. *Colloq.*
8. Confounded; cursed; — a euphemism. *Colloq.*
9. Mortal, or dead, drunk. *Slang or Dial.*
His men were all as *mortal* as himself. *Stevenson & Osbourne.*
Syn. — See DEADLY, HUMAN.

mor′tal, *adv.* Mortally (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Now Rare, exc. Colloq. or Dial.*, in sense of: Extremely; very; excessively; deadly; dead; as, he was *mortal* sick; to be *mortal* fond of a person; *mortal* angry.
Though slight was that grasp so *mortal* cold. *Byron.*
The vocal terrier was *mortal* droll. *C. Reade.*

mor′tal, *n.* **1.** A being subject to death; a human being; man. "Warn poor *mortals* left behind." *Tickell.*
2. That which is mortal. *1 Cor.* xv. 53, 54.

mor-tal′i-ty (mŏr-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *mortalitas*: cf. F. *mortalité*.] **1.** Condition or quality of being mortal; subjection to death or to the necessity of dying.
When I saw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality*. *Carew.*
2. The death of large numbers; esp., the whole sum or number of deaths in a given time or a given community; also, the proportion of deaths to population, or to a specific number of the population; death rate; as, a time of great, or of low, *mortality*; the *mortality* among the settlers was alarming.
3. Death; destruction. *Shak.*
4. Quality of being deadly or, of sin, mortal. *Obs. or R.*
5. Those who are, or that which is, mortal; the human race; humanity; human nature; human life.
Take these tears, *mortality's* relief. *Pope.*
From this instant
There 's nothing serious in *mortality*;
All is but toys. *Shak.*
6. Mortal part. *Rare.*
White ashes, into which the entire *mortality* of a man or woman had resolved itself. *Hawthorne.*

mortality table. A tabulated statement showing the number of deaths that may be expected to take place during a given period, as a year, among a given number of persons of a given age. Tables of this kind are chiefly used by life insurance companies in computing premiums and reserves for insurance policies and for annuities. When based upon a sufficiently large number of observations the variation between their results and the actual mortality is negligible. The most important mortality tables are as follows.

NAME.	BASIS, DATE, CONSTRUCTOR, AND USE.
Actuaries', *or* Combined Experience, Table*	Experience of 17 British companies: constructed 1838; pub. 1843; in U. S., in connection with insurance written before 1901.
American Experience Table†	Experience of Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York; Sheppard Homans; extensively used in U. S.
Breslau Table	Records kept by the city of Breslau (Silesia) for the five years 1687-1691, comprising a total of 6,193 births and 5,869 deaths, to ascertain the price of life annuities.
British Offices Life Tables (OM and OF Tables)‡	Experience of 60 companies for 30 years; 1893; joint commission of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries; used by many British offices for valuation purposes.
Carlisle Table	Statistics of Carlisle, Eng.; 1779-87; Joshua Milne; now little used.
Farr Table, No 3	Observations of entire pop. of Eng.; pub. 1864; Dr. William Farr; no longer used.
National Fraternal Congress Table of Mortality	Experience of the leading fraternal benefit associations of the United States.
Institute of Actuaries' Life Tables (HM and HF Tables)§	Experience of 10 English and 10 Scotch companies; pub 1869, 1872; largely used by British and Canadian companies.
Thirty Americ Offices' Experience Table (Meech Table)	Experience of 30 American companies: pub. 1881; L. W. Meech; not used in valuations.
Northampton Table	Statistics of Northampton, Eng.; 1735-80; Dr. Thomas Price; slightly in legal matters.

* Assumes that last one of 100,000 persons 10 years of age will die in the 100th year of his age.
† Assumes that last one of 100,000 persons 10 years of age will die in the 96th year of his age.
‡ OM = Offices Males; OF = Offices Females.
§ HM = Healthy Males; HF = Healthy Females.

mor′tal-ly (môr′tăl-ĭ), *adv.* of MORTAL. Specif.: **a** In a deadly or fatal manner; so as to cause death; as, *mortally* wounded. **b** Very severely; grievously; as, *mortally* frightened; *mortally* offended. **c** In the manner of a mortal or of mortals.
I was *mortally* brought forth. *Shak.*
d Extremely; "awfully," as, *mortally* jealous. *Colloq.*

mor′tar (môr′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *morter*, AS. *mortere*, L. *mortarium*: cf. F. *mortier*. Cf. sense 5 (below), also 2d MORTAR, MORTER.] **1.** A strong vessel, often in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle. Mortars are now chiefly used in pharmacy.

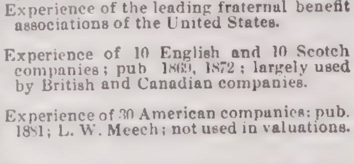

Mortars, 1 1 Porcelain ; 2 Agate.

2. *Mining.* The box in a stamp battery containing the ore which is crushed by the stamps falling on it. There is an inclined screen in one or more sides to prevent the passage of any but the finely ground ore.
3. A night light, usually either a bowl of oil with a floating wick or a thick candle. *Obs. or R.*
4. A cap in the shape of a mortar; a mortier. *Obs. & R.*
5. [F. *mortier*, fr. L. *mortarium* mortar (for triturating).] **a** *Mil.* A short and comparatively light cannon used to throw shells of large caliber with low velocities and usually at very high angles so as to drop on the object from above, their effect being accomplished by the energy acquired in descent and by the force of explosion at the limit of penetration. **b** A similar cannon used to throw a life line; a life-saving mortar. **c** Any of various contrivances for throwing pyrotechnic bombs or shells.

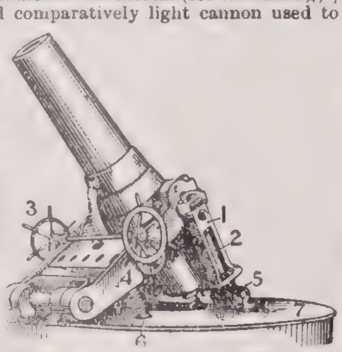

Mortar, 5. U. S. 12-inch Mortar (Carriage, Model of 1896). 1 Crosshead; 2 Piston Rod of Recoil Cylinder; 3 Elevating Hand Wheel; 4 Saddle; 5 Recoil Cylinder Trunnion; 6 Counter-Recoil Springs; 7 Racer

mor′tar, *n.* [ME. *mortier*, F. *mortier*, L. *mortarium* mortar, also, a large basin or trough in which mortar is made; hence this meaning. See 1st MORTAR.] A building material made by mixing lime, cement, or plaster of Paris, with sand, water, and sometimes other materials, and used in masonry, plastering, etc. Ordinary mortar, made from lime, hardens by taking up carbon dioxide, the lime being changed to calcium carbonate. Unlike hydraulic mortar or cement, it will not harden unless fairly dry and exposed to the air.

mor′tar (môr′tẽr), *v. t.* To plaster or make fast with mortar.

mortar bed. a *Ordnance.* The support for old smoothbore mortars, used in maneuvering and firing. It consisted of two wrought-iron cheeks to receive the trunnions, connected by transoms, and resting with broad shoes on the platform. Modern rifled mortars are mounted on carriages. **b** *Mining.* The bed or inclined bottom of a mortar box.

mortar bed. A shallow box or receptacle in which mortar is mixed.

mortar board. a A small square board with a handle beneath, for holding mortar; a hawk. **b** An academic cap with a broad, projecting, square top. *Colloq.*

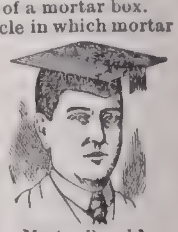
Mortar Board b.

mortar boat *or* **vessel.** *Naut.* A boat strongly built and adapted to carrying, as a floating gun platform, a mortar or mortars for bombarding.

mortar box. *Mining.* The box of a stamp in which ore is crushed to pulp in contact with a stream of water.

mor′tar-y (môr′tẽr-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, full of, or resembling, mortar.

mort′gage (môr′gāj), *n.* [F. *mort-gage*, OF. also *morgage*; *mort* dead (L. *mortuus*) + *gage* pledge. See MORTAL; GAGE.] **1.** *Law.* At the common law, a conveyance of property, upon condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance according to the stipulated terms. *Mortgage* was orig. applied, in English real estate law, to a conveyance of land with transfer of possession to the mortgagee, who was entitled to keep the rents and profits without applying them to the debt (whence the name *mortgage*, Lat. *mortuum vadium*, lit., dead pledge, as being dead to the mortgagor) and who acquired an indefeasible title to the mortgaged property upon default. Later it became customary for the mortgagor to retain possession, and the mortgagee's defeasible estate in the land was subjected to the equity of redemption and foreclosure rules of the equity courts. Technically, therefore, at common law the mortgagee's interest is an estate in real property; but, without any corresponding changes in the form of conveyance, the estate has long been treated in equity in England and in many of the United States as personal, the heir or devisee being treated as trustee of the mortgage for the personal representative, and now, by statute, the interest of the mortgagee is made personal property in Great Britain and generally in the United States. Under these conditions, therefore, a mortgage is: a nominally absolute conveyance of property defeasible only upon certain conditions, but actually operating as a lien or charge securing the payment of money or the performance of an obligation so that the mortgagee may, under certain conditions, take possession and may foreclose the property upon default. Cf. EQUITY OF REDEMPTION, PLEDGE, HYPOTHEC, ANTICHRESIS.
2. The instrument by which a mortgage conveyance is made, the state of the property so conveyed, or the interest of the mortgagee therein.

mort′gage, *v. t.*; MORT′GAGED (-gājd); MORT′GAG-ING (-gā-jĭng). **1.** *Law.* At common law, to grant or convey, as property, for the security of a debt, or other engagement, upon a condition that if the debt or engagement shall be discharged according to the contract, the conveyance shall be void, otherwise to become absolute; to make a mortgage conveyance of. See MORTGAGE, *n.*
2. Hence: To pledge; to subject to a claim or obligation.
Mortgaging their lives to covetise. *Spenser.*
I myself am *mortgaged* to thy will. *Shak.*

mortgage deed. *Law.* A deed given by way of mortgage.

mort′ga-gee′ (môr′gā-jē′), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom property is mortgaged.

mort′ga-gor′ (môr′gā-jôr′; môr′gā-jẽr), *n.* Also **mort′ga-geor′.** *Law.* One who gives a mortgage.
☞ Although the letter *e* is required by analogy after the second *g* to make it soft, the common spelling is *mortgagor*.

mor′tier′ (môr′tyā′), *n.* [F., prop., a mortar.] The peculiar headdress worn by certain high functionaries of the law in France; — so called from its resemblance to a druggist's mortar. Also, a kind of headpiece in medieval armor.

mor′ti-fi-ca′tion (môr′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mortificatio* a killing. See MORTIFY.] **1.** A mortifying, or state of being mortified; as: **a** Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. **b** The numbing or deadening of a faculty, sense, quality, or the like. *Obs.* **c** *Med.* The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live; loss of vitality in some part of the body; gangrene; necrosis. **d** *Alchemy & Old Chem.* Destruction of active qualities; neutralization. *Obs.* **e** Deprivation or depression of self-approval; abatement of pride; humiliation; chagrin; vexation; as, he suffered keen *mortification* at his failure.
2. That which mortifies; the cause of humiliation, chagrin, or vexation; as, his blunder was a *mortification*.
It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*

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mor′row-less. *a.* See -LESS.
mor′row-mass′, *n.* Mass recited in the morning. *Obs.*
mor′row-speech′, *n.* A periodical meeting of a guild, at which important business was transacted and justice was administered between members. *Obs. or Hist.* [*Obs.*
mor′row-tide′, *n.* Morningtide.
mor-rude′, *n.* [Cf. Pr. *morut* thick-lipped, Sp. *morrudo*, NPr. *mourrudo* a kind of fish, LL. *moruta*, F. *morue*.] A codfish.
Mors (môrz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Death, as a deity. See THANATOS.
mor′sal (môr′săl), *a.* [F. *mors* a biting, or L. *morsus*, fr. *mordere* to bite.] *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, the grinding surface or cutting edge of a tooth.
morse (môrs), *n.* [F. *morse*, fr. Finnish *mursu*; cf. Lapp *morsha*, Russ. *morzh*.] Walrus. *Obs.*
mor′sel, *v. t.* To cut up or divide into morsels or small parts. *Rare.* [To morsel.
mor′sel-ate (môr′sĕl-āt), *v. t.*
mor′sel-ize, *v. t.* To morsel. — **mor′sel-i-za′tion** (môr′sĕl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*
mor′sel-meal′, *adv.* [*morsel* + *-meal*.] In pieces or morsels. *Obs.*
Morse rifle. One of the earliest (1857) American breechloaders, having a breechblock which traveled back and forth in a chamber exposed by raising a flap. It used a center-fire metallic cartridge.
mors′ing, *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *amorcer* to prime (a gun).] Priming. *Obs. Scot.*
morsing horn. A horn or flask for holding powder, as for priming. *Obs. Scot.*
mor′si-ta′tion (môr′sĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [As if fr. a L. *morsitare*, freq. of *mordere* to bite.] Act of biting or gnawing. *Obs.*
‖ **mors om′ni-bus com-mu′nis.** [L.] Death (is) common to all.
mor′sure (môr′shŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite.] Biting; a bite *Obs. or R.*
mort (môrt), *n.* A salmon in its third year. *Local, Brit.*
mort, *n.* [F., death, fr. L. *mors*, *mortis*; cf. F. *mort* dead, fr. L *mortuus*.] **1.** Death. *Obs.*
2. *Hunting.* The note sounded on the horn at a kill.
3. The skin or fleece of a morkin. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
mort, *a.* [F., dead.] Dead; also, fatal; deadly. *Obs.*
mort, *v. t.* To put to death. *Obs*
mort, *n.* [Etym. uncert.] **1.** A woman: a female; — often with a qualifying word; as, autem *mort*, a married woman; walking or strolling *mort*, a female tramp; kinchin *mort*, a little girl. *Cant.*
2. A loose woman.
mort. *Abbr.* Mortuary. [*Eng.*
mort, *n.* Lard; pig's grease. *Dial.*
Mor′ta (môr′tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μορτή.] See FATE, 4.
mor-ta′cious (*dial.* mô-tā′shŭs), *a. & adv.* Terrible; terribly; extremely. *Dial Eng.*
mortaise. † MORTISE.
mor′tal-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE
mor′tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mort ancestry. *Scots Law.* The right of an heir to, or the process for, the recovery of lands by the writ of mort d'ancestor.
mor′tared (môr′tẽrd), *a.* Soiled, or covered, with mortar.
mor′tar-less, *a.* See -LESS.
mor′tar-man′, *n.* A mason. *Obs.*
mortar piece. A mortar. *Obs.*
mortar structure. *Petrog.* A structure in certain rocks, as granites and gneisses, that have been subjected to crushing, so that nuclei of the original minerals appear as if set in a cement of the crushed material [BOAT.
mortar vessel. See MORTAR
mortas, mortase. † MORTISE.
mort blue′. Var. of MORBLEU.
mort′cloth′ (môrt′klŏth′; 205), *n.* A funeral pall; also, a fee for the hire of a pall. *Chiefly Scot & Ir.*
‖ **mort d'an′ces-tor** (mŏr dăn′sĕs-tẽr). [AF.] Lit., death of the ancestor; — used of an obsolete writ or brieve in English and Scots law for the recovery by an heir from an abator of a tenement which his deceased ancestor held in seizin at his death.
‖ **mort′-de-chien′** (môr′dē-shyăN′), *n.* [F., lit., death of dog; an alteration of Pg. *mordexim*. See MORDISHEEN.] = MORDISHEEN. *Obs. Anglo-Ind.*
mort-Dieu. *interj.* [F.] Lit., God's death: — a French oath, abbr. of *mort à*, or *de*, *Dieu*. *Obs.*
morte. † MORT, death.
mortechien, *n* [Cf. F. *morve* glanders, and E. *mourning of the chine*.] Glanders. *Obs. Scot.*
mor′te-gon. † MARTAGON.
mortell. † MORTAL.
morteis, morteise. † MORTISE.
mor′tel. Obs. or Scot. var. of MORTAL.
mor′ter. † MORTAR. [*Scot.*
mortersheen. † MORTECHIEN.
mortese. † MORTISE, *v.*
mortfundit, *p. a.* Having a cold. See MORFOUND. *Obs. Scot.*
mort′gage-a-ble (môr′gāj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
mortgage debenture. See DEBENTURE. [mortgagor.
mort′gag-er (môr′gā-jẽr), *n.* A
morth. † MURTH.
morth (môrth), *n.* [ME. & AS. *morð*; akin to L. *mors* death.] **1.** *Teut. Tribal Law.* Any of various unemendable kinds of homicide, apparently orig. a killing by poison or witchcraft, later by lying in ambush.
2. Death. *Obs.*
morthere. † MURDER.
morth′wyr′tha (mŏrth′wĭr′tȧ), *n.* [Erroneous for AS *morþwyrhta*.] One guilty of morth *Obs. or Hist.*
mor′tial. Dial var. of MORTAL.
mor′tice. Var of MORTISE.
mortier. † MORTAR.
mortifer, *n.* [L.: *mors*, *mortis*, death + *ferre* to bring] A bringer of death. *Obs.*
mor-tif′er-ous (mŏr-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Deadly; fatal — **mor-tif′er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **mor-tif′er-ous-ness.** *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
mor-tif′ic (-ĭk), **mor-tif′i-cal,** *a.* Mortiferous. *Obs.* [mallow.
mortification root The marsh
mortifie. *v. t.* [See 2d MORTAR;

3. *Scots Law.* A gift corresponding to the mortmain (which see) of English law.
Syn. — Chagrin, shame. See VEXATION.
mor'ti-fy (môr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; MOR'TI-FIED (-fīd) ; MOR'TI-FY'-ING (-fī'ĭng). [ME. *mortifien*, F. *mortifier*, fr. L. *mortificare* ; L. *mors, mortis*, death + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See MORTAL ; -FY.] **1**. To kill ; to destroy. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To deaden ; to make insensible ; to destroy the vigor, strength, vitality, or the like, of. *Obs.*

Thou, like an exorcist, hast conjured up
My *mortified* spirit *Shak.*

3. *Alchemy & Old Chem.* To destroy the active powers or essential qualities of ; to change by chemical action. *Obs.*

Quicksilver is *mortified* with turpentine. *Bacon*

4. To deaden by religious or other discipline, as the carnal affections, bodily appetites, or worldly desires ; to bring into subjection ; to abase ; humble.

With fasting *mortified*, worn out with tears. *Harte*
Mortify thy learned lust. *Prior*

5. *Scots Law.* To grant in mortmain.
6. To affect with vexation, chagrin, or humiliation ; to cause to feel mortification.

The news of the fatal battle of Worcester, which exceedingly *mortified* our expectations. *Evelyn*
How often . . . *mortified* with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought ! *Addison.*

7. To cause (a part of the body) to mortify or gangrene.
Syn. — Humiliate, shame, disgrace.
mor'ti-fy, *v. i.* **1**. To practice penance from religious motives ; to deaden desires by religious discipline.
2. To be subdued ; to decay, as appetites, desires, etc. *R.*
3. To lose vitality and organic structure, as flesh of a living body ; to gangrene.
mor'tise, mor'tice (môr'tĭs), *n.* [F. *mortaise*, OF. also *mortoise, mortaige* ; orig. uncert., cf. Sp. *mortaja* mortise, Ar. *murtazz* fixed.] **1**. A cavity, hole, or the like into or through which some other part of any arrangement of parts fits or passes ; specif., a cavity cut into a piece of timber, or other material, to receive a correspondingly shaped tenon.
2. Fig., that which secures ; stable foundation.

And over-sea they say this State of yours
Hath no more *mortise* than a tower of cards. *Tennyson*

3. *Her.* A square piece of wood depicted with a square hole through it.

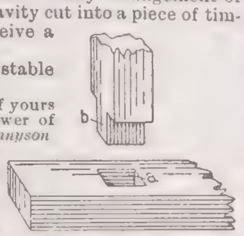
a Mortise, 1 ; *b* Tenon.

mor'tise, mor'tice, *v. t.* ; MOR'TISED, -TICED (-tĭst) ; MOR'TIS-ING, -TIC-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). [OF. *mortaisier*.] **1**. To join or fasten securely ; specif., to join or fasten by a tenon and mortise ; as, to *mortise* a beam into a post, or a joist into a girder.
2. To cut or make a mortise in.
mortise, or mortice, block. *Naut.* A block in a solid piece with a pulley sheave cut through it.
mortise, or mortice, chisel. A very stiff chisel used with a wooden mallet for cutting mortises.
mortise, or mortice, gauge or **gage**. *Carp.* A carpenter's tool for scribing parallel lines for mortises.

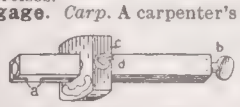
Mortise Gauge. *b* Thumb-screw regulating distance between Scribing Points (*a*) ; *c* Sliding Block secured by Screw *d*.

mortise, or mortice, lock. A door lock inserted in a mortise.
mor'tis-er, mor'tic-er (môr'tĭ-sẽr), *n.* One that mortises ; esp., a mortising machine.
mortise, or mortice, wheel. *Mach.* A cast-iron wheel, with wooden cogs inserted in mortises on its face or edge.
mort'main' (môrt'mān'), *n.* [F. *mort*, *morte*, dead + *main* hand ; F. *main-morte*, formerly also *morte main*. See MORTAL ; MANUAL.] *Law.* **a** Lit., dead hand ; hence, the hand or possession of ecclesiastical corporations, ecclesiastics being in the early law deemed civilly dead ; later, the possession of, or tenure by, any corporation which, by reason of the nature of corporations, may be perpetual. See STATUTE OF MORTMAIN. **b** A license from the sovereign to alienate lands in mortmain.
mor'tu-a-ry (môr'tū-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mortuarius*, fr. *mortuus* dead. See MORTAL.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the burial of the dead ; as, *mortuary* monuments.
2. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, death or mourning for the dead ; as, *mortuary* emblems ; *mortuary* sword.
mortuary urn, an urn for holding the ashes of the dead.

mor'tu-a-ry (môr'tū-ā-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *mortuarium*. See MORTUARY, *a.*] **1**. In medieval England, a customary gift to the priest of a parish from the personal estate of a person dying in the parish or to a priest's superior from the estate of a priest ; a corsepresent. The mortuary was originally a voluntary gift made in contemplation of death or by will to the Church for prayers or masses for the soul of the deceased. It was made a fixed amount or percentage by 21 Henry VIII. c. 6, and is now obsolete.
2. Often in *pl.* A funeral ; funeral rites. *Obs.*
3. A place for the reception of the dead ; a burial place ; also, a deadhouse ; a morgue.
mor'u-la (mŏr'ōō-lȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē) [NL., dim. of L. *morum* a mulberry.] **1**. *Med.* Button scurvy or one of the mulberrylike growths characteristic of it. **2**. *Embryol.* The globular mass of cells (blastomeres) formed by cleavage of the egg of many animals in its early development. A typical morula differs from a typical blastula (which in many animals it precedes) by having no central cavity. See SEGMENTATION. — **mor'u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

Morula of Starfish (*Asterias forbesii*), much enlarged

mor'u-loid (-loid), *a.* *Embryol.* Resembling a morula.
Mo'rus (mō'rŭs ; 201), *n.* [L., mulberry tree. See MULBERRY.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the mulberries, typifying the family Moraceæ, having mostly dentate or lobed leaves and spicate flowers, forming a multiple fleshy fruit. The 12 species are natives of temperate regions. *M. alba*, the white mulberry, *M. nigra*, the black mulberry, and *M. rubra*, the red mulberry, are commonly planted as shade trees, the first also as food for silkworms. See MULBERRY.
mor'wong' (môr'wŏng'), *n* [Native name.] Any of several Australian spiny-finned marine food fishes, esp. *Dactylosparus carponemus* and *Cheilodactylus fuscus* (the latter called *red morwong*), and the jackass fish. They are related to or included in the family Cirrhitidæ.
Mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *a.* [From *Moses* : cf. F. *mosaïque*.] Of or pert. to Moses, the leader of the Israelites, or the institutions or writings attributed to him ; as, the *Mosaic* law.
Mosaic. or **ceremonial. law**. *Bib.*, the ancient law of the Hebrews, attributed to Moses. See LAW, 3.
mo-sa'ic, *n.* [F. *mosaïque* ; cf. It. *mosaico, musaico*, LL. *mosaicus, musaicus*, a., LGr. μουσαικόν, μουσεῖον, L. *musivum* ; all fr. Gr. Μούσειος belonging to the Muses. See MUSE the goddess ; cf. MUSEUM.] **1**. *Fine Arts.* A surface decoration made by inlaying in patterns small pieces of variously colored glass, stone, or other material ; also, the process of making it.
2. A picture or design made in mosaic ; an article decorated in mosaic.
3. Something resembling or likened to mosaic, as a literary composition.

The strange *mosaic* of Biblical words and phrases which colored English talk two hundred years. *J. R. Green.*

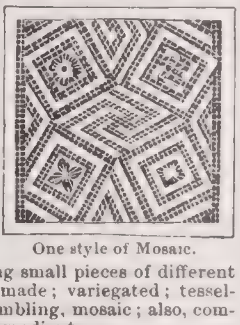
One style of Mosaic.

mo-sa'ic, *a.* Formed by inlaying small pieces of different colors, or designating work so made ; variegated ; tessellated ; of, pertaining to, or resembling, mosaic ; also, composed of various materials or ingredients.

A very beautiful *mosaic* pavement. *Addison.*

mosaic disease, a destructive disease of tobacco, characterized by the appearance of yellow-mottled leaves. It is caused by the accumulation of an unusual amount of oxidases in the plant. Among Connecticut growers it is called "calico." — **m. gold. a** Ormolu. **b** Stannic sulphide, SnS_2, obtained as a yellow scaly crystalline powder, and used as a pigment in bronzing and gilding wood and metal work. It was called by the alchemists *aurum musivum*, or *aurum mosaicum*. Called also *bronze powder*. — **m. hybrid**, *Biol.*, a hybrid which exhibits certain alternative (allelomorphic) characters of both parents in juxtaposition unblended, as when a hybrid between a white and a red carnation produces white flowers streaked or mottled with red. See ALLELOMORPH. — **m. inheritance**, *Biol.*, the inheritance of alternative (allelomorphic) parental characters in the manner of mosaic hybrids. — **m. theory**. **a** *Zoöl.* A theory which supposes that each crystalline cone in the compound eye of an arthropod receives and transmits to the brain but a portion of an image, the several portions being combined by the brain into a picture of the whole. **b** *Embryol.* A theory which supposes that each portion of the protoplasm of an egg has its predestined function in forming the parts of the embryo. — **mosaic vision**, *Zoöl.*, the supposed manner of vision by the compound eye. See MOSAIC THEORY **a**. — **m. work**. = MOSAIC, *n.*
mo-sa'i-cist (mō-zā'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A designer of mosaics, or a workman who makes them ; also, a dealer in mosaics.
Mo'sa-ism (mō'zā-ĭz'm), *n.* The laws, rites, and institutions attributed to Moses ; attachment to the system or doctrines of Moses ; that which is peculiar to the Mosaic system or doctrines.

It was *Mosaism* that put an end, in the Hebrew nation, to those tendencies to wild and even immoral mythmaking. *G. T. Ladd.*

Mo'sa-sau'rus (mō'sȧ-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Mosa* the river Meuse (on which Maastricht is situated, near which the first known species was discovered) + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* The typical genus of Pythonomorpha (which see), known from the upper Cretaceous of Europe and the United States. A specimen (*M. camperi*) from Belgium has a skull about four feet long.
mos'cha-tel' (mŏs'kȧ-tĕl' ; mŏs'kȧ-tĕl), *n.* [F. *moscatelle*. See MUSCATEL, MUSK.] A small European herb (*Adoxa moschatellina*), having greenish white flowers with a somewhat musky odor.
Mo-selle' (mō-zĕl'), *n.* Wine made in the valley of the Moselle. See RHINE WINE.
mo'sey (mō'zĭ), *v. i.* [Perh. fr. VAMOSE.] To go or move (in a certain manner) ; esp., to depart ; — usually with *out*, *off*, *along*, etc. *Slang or Dial., U. S.*
Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm ; mŏs'- ; 277), *n.* ; *pl.* MOS'LEMS (-lĕmz), *or collectively* MOSLEM. [Ar. *muslim* a true believer in the Mohammedan faith, fr. *salama* to submit to God, to resign one's self to the divine will. Cf. ISLAM, MUSSULMAN, SALAAM.] A Mussulman ; an orthodox Mohammedan. "Heaps of slaughtered *Moslem*." *Macaulay.*
Mos'lem, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mohammedans ; Mohammedan ; as, *Moslem* lands ; the *Moslem* faith.
Mos'lem-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the Moslems ; Mohammedanism.
mos'lings (mŏz'lĭngz), *n. pl.* Thin shreds of leather shaved off in dressing skins.
mosque (mŏsk), *n.* Also **mosk**. [F. *mosquée*, OF. *mosquete, musquette, mesquite*, Sp. *mezquita*, Ar. *masjid*, fr. *sajada* to bend, adore.] An Islamic place of public religious worship ; a masjid.
mos-qui'to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.* ; *pl.* MOSQUITOES (-tōz). [Sp. *mosquito*, fr. *mosca* fly, L. *musca*. Cf. MUSKET.] Any of certain dipterous insects of the family Culicidæ, having a rather narrow abdomen, usually a long and slender but firm proboscis, and narrow wings with a fringe of scales on the margin, and commonly on each side of the wing veins. The males have featherlike antennæ, and the mouth parts are not fitted for piercing, but the females have slender antennæ, and a set of needlelike organs in the proboscis with which they puncture the skin of fruits or animals to suck up their juice or blood. In most species the eggs are laid on the surface of stagnant water, often in raftlike masses. The larvæ (called *wigglers* from their peculiar motions in swimming) are aquatic, but come to the surface to breathe, and the pupæ float at the surface. Most species pass through several generations in the course of a year and hibernate as adults. Some mosquitoes play an important part, and are perhaps the only instruments, in the dissemination of certain diseases (see MALARIA, YELLOW FEVER). In most northern temperate regions the common mosquitoes are of the genus *Culex*. Other important genera are *Anopheles*, *Psorophora*, and *Stegomyia* (see these terms). Cf. GNAT.

Mosquito (*Culex pungens*). 1 Adult Female ; 2 Young Larva. Both enlarged.

Mos-qui'to, *n.* ; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). An Indian of the Mosquito Coast of Central America, of Carib stock greatly modified by white and negro admixture.
mosquito bee. Any of certain small stingless honeybees of the genus *Melipona* or *Trigona*. See ANGELITO, KARBI.

-FY.] To secure with mortar *Obs.*
mor'ti-fied (môr'tĭ-fīd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of MORTIFY. — **mor'ti-fied'-ly**, *adv.* — **mor'ti-fied-ness**, *n.*
mor'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that mortifies.
mor'ti-fy'ing (-fī'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of MORTIFY. — **mor'ti-fy'ing-ly**, *adv.*
‖ **mor'tis cau'sa**, *or* **cau'sa mor'tis**. [L.] *Law.* By reason of (impending) death ; as, a gift *mortis causa*.
mortise, *v. t.* [OF. *mortir*, fr. *mort* dead.] To amortize, or grant in mortmain. *Obs.*
mor'tised, mor'ticed (môr'tĭst), *p. p.* of MORTISE, *v. t.*; also, *Her.* = INCLAVE.
mortise gear. = MORTISE WHEEL.
mortise joint. A joint made by a mortise and tenon.
mortivan. † MARTABAN.
mort'lake, *n.* [From *Mortlake*, Eng.] A make of tapestry. *Obs.*
mort'ling, *n.* [Cf. MORKIN.] **a** Wool taken from a dead sheep. *Obs. or R.* **b** A morkin. *Obs.*
mort'main, *v. t.* To alienate in mortmain. *Obs.* — **mort-main'-er**, *n.* *Obs.*
mort'mal. † MORMAL.
mort note. *Hunting.* = MORT, 2.
Mor'ton's dis-ease' (môr'tŭnz). [After Dr. Thomas G. *Morton* (1835-1903), of Philadelphia.] Neuralgia affecting the metatarsus : metatarsalgia.
Mor'ton's fork. A dilemma devised by Bishop Morton, chancellor under Henry VII., afterwards cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, to swell the contributions to a benevolence levied for a proposed war with France (1491). A clause was inserted in the instructions to the commissioners : "That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up: and if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living."
‖ **mor-tor'io** (môr-tôr'yō), *n.* [It.] A group of sculpture in which the dead body of Christ is the principal figure.
mortoun, *n.* A kind of wild fowl. *Obs. Scot.*
mort'pay' (môrt'pā'), *n.* [OF. *morte-paye* an old soldier retired from active service ; lit., dead pay.] Dead pay ; pay fraudulently drawn on behalf of dead soldiers. *Obs.*
mor'tre † MORTAR.
mortreux. † MORTREWES.
mortrewes, *n. pl.* Also **mor'-tress**. [OF. *mortreux, mortereus*, nom. sing. or acc. pl. of *morteruel* a kind of broth, porridge. Cf 1st MORTAR.] A kind of stew or thick soup. *Obs.*
mort safe. A cast-iron frame put around a coffin to prevent robbery. *Obs. Scot.*
mort stone. A stone by the wayside on which pallbearers were wont to rest a coffin. *Obs.*
mortuall. † MORTAL, MORTUARY.
mor'tu-ous (môr'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mortuus* dead.] Deathlike. *Rare.*
‖ **mor'tu-um va'di-um**. [LL. (also *wadium*). Cf. MORTGAGE, GAGE.] *Law.* = MORTGAGE.
mortyn. † MORTOUN.
moru. † MORROW.
mor'u-la'tion (mŏr'ōō-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Embryol.* The process of forming a morula. [= MORULA, 1.]
mo'rule (mŏ'rōōl ; 201), *n.* *Med.*
Mor'van's dis-ease' (môr'vănz). [Described by a French physician, Yves *Morvan*.] *Med.* A form of syringomyelia.
Mor'ven (-vĕn), *n.* In the poems of Ossian, the mythical kingdom of which Fingal is the ruler. [MOTOME. *Obs.*]
mor'ven-ite (-īt), *n.* Syn. of HAR-
mor'vin, *n.* [F. *morve* glanders.] *Physiol. Chem.* = MALLEIN.
morw, morwe. † MORROW.
morwen, morwene † MORN.
morwening. † MORNING.
morwenspeche. Var. of MORROWSPEECH. *Obs. or Hist.*
morwetith. † MORROWTIDE.
mory. † MOORY.
moryage. † MARRIAGE.
moryeve, *n.* [ME. *morȝe, morhȝive*, AS. *morgengifu.*] Morning gift. *Obs.*
Morysh. † MOORISH.
mos. † MOSS, a marsh.
mos. *Abbr.* Months.
Mo-sa'bab (mō-sā'băb). *D. Bib.*
mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *v. t.* ; MO-SA'ICKED (-ĭkt) ; MO-SA'ICK-ING. To form by or as by inlaying as in mosaic; to inlay or combine as in mosaic work: also, to decorate with mosaic work.
mo-sa'i-cal, *a.* = MOSAIC, *a.* — **mo-sa'i-cal-ly**, *adv* *Rare.*
Mo-sa'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Mosaic, or pert. to, or resembling, Mosaic institutions, customs, or the like. *Rare.* — **Mosaical rod**, a divining rod. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Mo'sa-ic'i-ty (mō'zā-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Mosaic origin.
mo'sa-ist (mō'zā-ĭst), *n.* = MOSAICIST. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Mo'sa-ist, *n.* One who believes the Mosaic history of the Creation. *Oxf. E. D.*
mosal, *n* Muslin. *Obs.*
mo-san'drite. (mō-zăn'drīt), *n.* [After K. G. *Mosander* (1797-1858), of Stockholm.] *Min.* A silicate of the cerium metals resembling johnstrupite.
mosardry. † MUSARDRY
Mo'sa-sau'ri-a (mō'sȧ-sô'rĭ-ȧ; mŏs'ȧ-), **Mo'sa-sau'ri** (-rī), *n. pl* [NL See MOSASAURUS.] *Paleon.* = PYTHONOMORPHA. — **mo'sa-saur** (mō'sȧ-sôr ; mŏs'ȧ-), *n.* — **mo'sa-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **mo'sa-sau'roid** (-roid), *a.*
mosaul. † MUSSAUL.
mos'car-di'no, *n.* ; *pl.* -DINI. [It.] A confection containing musk for the breath. *Obs.*
mos'ca-tel. Var of MUSCATEL.
mosch. † MUSK.
mos'chate (mŏs'kăt), **mos'cha-tous** (-kȧ-tŭs), *a.* [NL *moschatus*, fr. LL. *moschus* musk. See MUSK.] Having the odor of musk : musky.
mos'cha-tel'line, *a.* Designating an oil based on musk and nutmeg ; also, moschate. *Obs.*
mosche. † MUCH
mos-che'a. † MOSQUE.
Mos'chi (mŏs'kī), *n. pl.* An ancient people of Asia, probably the Meshech of the Scriptures.
mos-chif'er-ous (mŏs-kĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *moschus* musk + *-ferous*.] Producing musk.
Mos-chi'næ (mŏs-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Cervidæ constituted by the musk deer. It is sometimes ranked as a family, **Mos'chi-dæ** (mŏs'kĭ-dē). — **mos'chine** (mŏs'kīn ; -kĭn; 184), *a.*
moschite. † MESQUITA.
Mos'chus (mŏs'kŭs), *n.* [NL. See MUSK.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the musk deer
mose. † MUSE, think.
mose, *n.* [AS. *māse*.] A titmouse. *Obs.*
mose, *n* A disease in horses. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To have the mose. *Obs*
moseak. † MOSQUE.
mosel, mosell † MUZZLE.
Mo-se'ra, -rah (mō-sē'rȧ ; mō'sē-rä). *Bib.*
moserd. † MUSARD.
Mo-se'roth (mō-sē'rŏth ; mō'sē- ; -rŏth) *Bib.*
Mo'ser's im'ag-es (mō'zẽrz ĭm'ā-jĕz; -jĭz). *Physics* = RORIC FIGURES.
mo'ses (-zĕz ; -zĭz), *n.* A large flatboat, used in the West Indies.
Mo'ses, *n.* [Gr. Μωσῆς, Μωϋσῆς (cf. L. *Moyses*, fr. Gr.), fr. Heb. *Mōsheh*, perh. of Egyptian origin.] 1. Masc. prop. name. F. *Moïse* (mō'ēz') ; It. *Moise* (mō'ē-zā') ; Sp. *Moisés* (-sās') ; Pg. *Moises* (-zāsh'); G. *Moses* (mō'zĕs; -zĭz). — Dim. *Mose* (mōz)
2. *Bib.* The great Hebrew prophet and lawgiver who led the Israelites out of Egypt and through the wilderness to Canaan.
3. Hence, fig., a leader ; also, a meek man. *Num* xii. 3.
4. See PRIMROSE, MOSES.
moses boat. A small keel skiff. *Local, U. S.*
mo'sey (mō'zĭ), *a.* [Cf. MOSSY, MOSS.] Hairy; esp., having soft hair like down. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Mos'gu (mŏs'gōō), *n. pl* A numerous family of Negro tribes of the Sudan, south of Lake Tchad. They are mostly fetishists.
mosk (mŏsk). Var. of MOSQUE
mosk. Short for MOSKENEER
mos'ke-neer' (mŏs'kē-nēr'), *v. t.* [NHeb. *mashkōn* pledge, through Judæo-German.] To pawn (an article) for more than its worth to a pawnbroker. *Slang, Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
mosk'er (mŏs'kẽr), *n.* One who moskeneers. *Slang, Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
mosk'er, *v. i.* To decay; to molder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mos'kle. † MUSSEL.
Mos'lem-ah (mŏz'lĕm-ä ; mŏs'-), *n. pl.* Moslems. *Scott.*
Mos-lem'ic (mŏz-lĕm'ĭk; mŏs-), *a.* Moslem.
Mos'le-min (mŏz'lē-mēn), *n. pl.* [Ar. *muslimīn*, pl. See MUSSULMAN.] Moslems. *Milman.*
Mos'lem-ite (mŏz'lĕm-īt; mŏs'-), *n.* & *a.* = MOSLEM
Mos'lem-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To convert to Moslemism.
mos'o-lin (mŏs'ō-lĭn), *n.* A stuff or fabric made at, or brought from, Mosul, Turkey.
Mo-sol'lam (mō-sŏl'ăm). *Bib.*
Mo-sol'la-mi'a (-ȧ-mī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Mo-sol'la-mon (-mŏn), **-mus** (-mŭs). *Bib.*
Mo-sol'la-moth (-mŏth ; -mōth). *D. Bib.*
Mo'so-sau'rus (mō'sō-sô'rŭs ; mŏs'ō-), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* Syn. of MOSASAURUS.
‖ **mos pro le'ge**. [L.] Custom for law.
mosque swallow. Any of certain swallows of Asia and northern Africa, as *Hirundo daurica* and its allies, which commonly nest about buildings.
mos-quet'to, *n.* A mosque. *Obs.*
mos-qui'ta. † MESQUITA
mos-qui'tal (mŏs-kē'tăl), *a.* Pert. to, or transmitted by, mosquitoes.
mosquito bar. A mosquito net.

mosquito blight. **a** A bug of the family Capsidæ and genus *Helopeltis*, esp. *H. theivora* of southern Asia. **b** A disease of the tea plant which this insect causes by its punctures.
mosquito fleet. An aggregation of comparatively small vessels associated in some way, as the smaller coasting vessels of a port, the torpedo boats of a navy or fleet, etc.
mosquito net. A net, screen, or curtain for excluding mosquitoes, — used for beds and windows. Called also, less commonly, *mosquito bar*.
mosquito netting. A loosely woven gauzelike fabric for making mosquito nets.
mosquito plant. **1**. A Japanese asclepiadaceous plant (*Cynanchum acuminatifolium*) whose flowers sometimes entrap small insects.
2. Any plant of real or supposed efficacy in driving away mosquitoes, as the mint *Ocimum viride*, pennyroyal, etc.
moss (mŏs ; 205), *n.* [ME. *mos*, AS. *mos* a marshy place ; akin to AS. *méos* moss, D. *mos*, G. *moos*, OHG. *mos*, *mios*, Icel. *mosi*, Dan. *mos*, Sw. *mossa*, Russ. *mokh*, L. *muscus*. Cf. MIRE mud, MUSCOID.] **1**. A bog ; a morass ; a swamp ; esp., a peat bog, as on the Scottish border.
One of the *mosses* of the Shannon is stated to be fifty miles long and two or three miles broad. *J. D. Dana.*
2. Any bryophytic plant of the class Musci, characterized by the small, leafy, often tufted stems bearing sex organs (antheridia and archegonia) the oöspores from which develop into naked stalked capsules containing asexual spores. The asexual spores, on germination, give rise to an embryonic structure known as a *protonema*, on which the gametophyte, or moss plant proper, originates by budding. Mosses are found in all parts of the world, growing on earth or rocks, the bark of trees, or rarely in streams. The word is also applied collectively to the mats or clumps in which the individual plants of a species usually occur. See MUSCI, BRYOPHYTA.

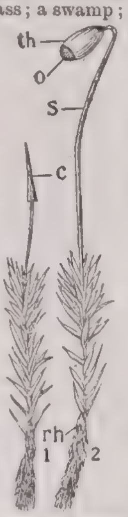

Moss (*Mnium hornum*). 1 Plant with Theca still covered by Calyptra (*c*); 2 Plant with ripe Sporogonium. *s* Seta ; *th* Theca or Capsule ; *o* Operculum ; *rh* Rhizoids. Nat. size.

3. Any of numerous mosslike lichens, esp. those of economic importance, as, Iceland *moss*, rock *moss*, etc.
4. Any of several pteridophytic plants of a mosslike habit or form, as club mosses (*Lycopodium*), species of *Selaginella*, etc.
5. Money ; — in allusion to the proverb, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." *Slang.*
moss, *v. t.* ; MOSSED (mŏst) ; MOSS′ING. To cover, overgrow, or fill in, with moss.
moss agate. *Min.* A variety of agate, containing brown, black, or green mosslike or dendritic markings, due in part to oxide of manganese : — called also *Mocha stone*.
moss′back′ (mŏs′băk′), *n.* **1**. An old fish, turtle, or the like, having a mosslike growth, as of seaweed, on the back.
2. A person so sluggish in his way of life or thought that he may be likened to a stone or old tree covered with moss ; specif., an extremely conservative partisan in politics. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*
moss box. A device used in boring through water-bearing strata. It consists of a sliding tube having a shoulder filled with moss, which is compressed by the tubbing, forming a watertight joint. See KIND-CHAUDRON PROCESS.
moss′bunk′er (mŏs′bŭnk′ẽr), *n.* [D. *marsbanker*. Cf. BUNKER mossbunker.] The menhaden. Called also *mossbanker* and abbr. to *bunker*.
moss campion. A dwarf mosslike campion (*Silene acaulis*), with purple flowers, found on the highest mountains of Europe and America, and within the Arctic circle.
moss hag. A pit or slough in a marshy place ; esp., a place where peat has been cut or washed away, leaving a treacherous surface ; — usually in *pl.* *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
moss pink. A low, tufted, mosslike plant (*Phlox subulata*) of the eastern United States, covered in spring with pretty pink or white flowers.
moss plant. **a** A moss ; — applied esp. to the leafy gametophyte. **b** A small mosslike heath (*Cassiope hypnoides*) of arctic regions, having delicate bell-shaped white flowers.
moss rose. A variety of the cabbage rose having a glandular, mossy calyx and flower stalk. Also, a plant or flower of this type.

Moss Rose.

moss′troop′er (mŏs′trōōp′ẽr), *n.* [*moss* + *trooper*.] One of a class of marauders or freebooters that formerly infested the border country between England and Scotland ; — so called in allusion to the mossy or boggy character of much of the country ; hence, a freebooter. — **moss′troop′er-y** (mŏs′trōōp′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **moss′troop′ing**, *n.* & *a.*
moss′y (mŏs′ĭ ; 205), *a.* ; MOSS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; MOSS′I-EST. **1**. Marshy ; boggy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Overgrown, or covered, abounding, or edged, with moss or something like moss ; as, *mossy* trees ; *mossy* streams.
3. Resembling moss ; as, *mossy* green.
mossy-cup oak, the bur oak *Quercus macrocarpa*. — **mossy stonecrop**, the common stonecrop (*Sedum acre*).
most (mōst), *a.* ; *superl.* of MORE. [ME. *most*, *mast*, *mest*, AS. *mǣst* ; akin to D. *meest*, OS. *mēst*, G. *meist*, Icel. *mestr*, Goth. *maists* ; a superl. corresponding to E. *more*, which has influenced the vowel. See MORE, *a.*] **1**. Greatest in number, quantity, size, or extent ; — often as superlative of *many*, *much* ; nearly all ; as, the race horse having the *most* speed ; the nation having the *most* battleships.
Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness. *Prov.* xx. 6.
2. Greatest in degree ; as, he has the *most* need of it. "In his *moste* pride." *Chaucer.*
3. Highest in importance, power, rank, or the like ; greatest ; chief. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
4. Greatest in age ; oldest. *Obs.* *Cent. Dict.*
for the most part, in reference to the larger part of a thing, or to the majority of the persons, instances, or things referred to ; as, human beings, *for the most part*, are superstitious : the view, *for the most part*, was pleasing. — **M. Christian King**, an epithet bestowed from early times upon the reigning king of France. — **M. Honorable** *or* **Honourable**. See HONORABLE, 6. — **M. Learned of the Romans**. Marcus Terentius Varro (116-27 B. C.), on account of his great and varied erudition. — **the M. High**, the Supreme Being ; God.
most, *n.* **1**. The greatest or most important ; — esp. in phrase, *the most and least*. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. The greatest or largest quantity, amount, or the like ; as, the one who bids *most* ; the *most* that he effected.
3. The greatest number or part ; preponderating portion. "*Most* of his mighty works." *Matt.* xi. 20.
4. The utmost ; greatest possible amount, value, degree, result, or the like ; esp. in the phrases *to make the most of*, *at the most*, *at most*.
A quarter of a year, or some months *at the most*. *Bacon.*
A covetous man *makes the most of* what he has. *L'Estrange.*
most, *adv.* [AS. *mǣst*. See MOST, *a.*] **1**. In the greatest or highest degree or to the greatest extent.
Those nearest to this king, and *most* his favorites, were courtiers and prelates. *Milton*
2. For the most part ; mostly ; chiefly. *Obs. or R.*
3. Almost ; nearly ; — perhaps short for *almost*. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*
☞ Placed before an adjective or adverb, *most* is used to form the superlative degree, being equivalent to the termination *-est* ; as, *most* vile ; *most* wicked ; *most* illustrious ; *most* rapidly. Formerly, and until after the Elizabethan period of our literature, the use of the double superlative was common. See MORE, *adv.*
The *most unkindest* cut of all. *Shak.*
The *most straitest* sect of our religion. *Acts* xxvi. 5.
most an end. For the most part ; especially ; generally ; continually ; also, almost at an end or over. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "She sleeps *most an end*." *Massinger.* — **most-favored-nation clause**, *Diplomacy*, a clause, often inserted in treaties, by which each of the contracting nations binds itself to grant to the other in certain stipulated matters the same terms as are then, or may be thereafter, granted to the nation which receives from it the most favorable terms in respect of those matters.
Steam navigation was secured by the Japanese as far as Chungking, and under the *most-favored-nation clause*, the right accrued to us. *A. R. Colquhoun*
-most. [AS. *-mest*, a double superlative ending, = *ma* (as in AS. *forma* first, *meduma* midmost : cf. L. *-mus*) + *-est*.] A suffix forming superlatives of adjectives and adverbs ; as, after*most*, ut*most*, hinder*most*.
most′ly (mōst′lĭ), *adv.* **1**. For the greatest part ; for the most part ; chiefly ; in the main.
2. Most ; in or to the greatest degree or extent. *Obs.*
mot (mŏt ; mō), *n.* [F. See MOTTO.] **1**. (*pron.* mŏt) A word ; hence, a motto ; a device. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*
Tarquin's eye may read the *mot* afar. *Shak.*
2. (*pron.* mō) A pithy or witty saying ; a bon mot ; a witticism. *A Gallicism.*
Here and there turns up a . . . savage *mot*. *N. Brit. Rev.*
3. (*pron.* mŏt) A note or brief strain of a bugle, horn, or the like. *Scott.*
Mo-taz′i-lim (mō-tăz′ĭ-lĭm), *n. pl.* [Ar. *mu'tazilim*, pl. of *mu'tazil* a dissident.] A Shiite sect of Islam, dating from the 8th century, which denied divine predestination, and affirmed, in opposition to the fatalists, that man controls his will. — **Mo-taz′i-lite** (-līt), *n.* & *a.*
mote (mōt), *n.* [ME. *mot*, AS. *mot* ; akin to D. *mot* dust.] **1**. A small particle, as of floating dust ; anything proverbially small ; a speck.
The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir. *Bacon.*
We are *motes* in the midst of generations. *Landor.*
2. A speck regarded as a blemish ; a spot. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. *Cotton Manuf.* A black spot on yarn or woven cloth due to small broken pieces of seed, etc., passing into the lint from the gin.
4. A straw or stalk. *Dial. Eng.*
5. A kind of match or squib, formerly used in blasting.
mote (mōt), *v.* ; *pret.* MOSTE. [See MUST, *v.*] **1**. May ; might. *Archaic.*
Men *moot* [i. e., one may] give silver to the poore freres. *Chaucer.*
2. Must ; also, ought. *Obs.*
so mote it be, so be it ; amen ; — a phrase in some rituals, as that of the Freemasons.
mot′ed (mōt′ĕd), *a.* Filled with, or containing, motes, or fine floating dust. "*Moted* sunbeam." *Tennyson.*
mo-tet′ (mō-tĕt′), *n.* [F., a dim. of *mot* word ; cf. It. *mottetto*, dim. of *motto* word, device. See MOT word, MOTTO.] *Music.* An unaccompanied polyphonic vocal composition on a sacred text, — now esp. Latin and for the Roman Church. The oldest forms (about 1300) have a cantus firmus, for which later motets, as those of J. S. Bach, often substitute the Protestant chorale. Some, esp. in the early 17th century, have an instrumental accompaniment. *Motet* is sometimes used loosely for the English *anthem*, which is modern and homophonic.
moth (mŏth ; 205, 277), *n.* ; *pl.* MOTHS (mŏthz). [ME. *mothe*, AS. *moððe*, *moðõe* ; akin to D. *mot*, G. *motte*, Icel. *motti*.] **1**. Any insect of the order Lepidoptera except those known as *butterflies* (see BUTTERFLY). The moths, which in some classifications form a suborder Heterocera, vary much in form, size, and habits, but are usually nocturnal or crepuscular, and the antennæ, though of various forms (often featherlike), are rarely distinctly club-shaped, as in the butterflies, and the body is usually stouter and the wings proportionately smaller than in that group, and the colors less brilliant. Though the wings are held or folded in various positions when at rest, they are not kept erect over the body as with many butterflies. In the larval or caterpillar state most moths feed upon plants, many being very destructive (see GYPSY MOTH, BROWN-TAILED MOTH, etc.), and very few (see SILKWORM) of any direct use to man. The clothes moths are household pests, and the term *moth* is loosely applied to any insect which feeds on woolens, furs, etc. (see DERMESTIDÆ, CARPET BEETLE).
2. Anything which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any other thing.
3. *Med.* = CHLOASMA.
moth bean. An East Indian bean (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) with hairy foliage, small yellow flowers, and cylindrical pods ; also, its small seeds, used for food in India.
moth blight. Any of various insects of the family Aleyrodidæ (which see).
moth′-eat′, *v. t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. Rarely used exc. in form *moth-eaten*, p. p. or a.
Ruin and neglect have so *moth-eaten* her. *Sir T. Herbert.*
mothed (mŏtht ; 205), *a.* Moth-eaten ; also, eaten by the larva of a moth. *Rept. Div. of Biol. & Hort. U. S.*
moth′er (mŭth′ẽr), *n.* [Perh. akin to D. *modder* mud, G. *moder* mold, mud, Dan. *mudder* mud, and to E. *mud* ; or perh. the same word as 2d MOTHER (*Oxf. E. D.*).] **1**. Lees ; dregs. *Obs.*
2. A gelatinous film or membrane which is developed on the surface of alcoholic liquids undergoing acetous fermentation. It is composed of bacteria (chiefly *Bacterium aceti*) in active growth. When the latter assume the zoöglœa stage the mother thickens and usually settles. It is added to wine or cider to produce vinegar, and hence is also called **mother of vinegar**. See FERMENTATION.
moth′er, *n.* [ME. *moder*, AS. *mōdor* ; akin to D. *moeder*, OS. *mōdar*, G. *mutter*, OHG. *muotar*, Icel. *mōðir*, Dan. & Sw. *moder*, OSlav. *mati*, Russ. *mate*, Ir. & Gael. *mathair*, L. *mater*, Gr. *μήτηρ*, Skr. *mātr*. Cf. MATERNAL, MATRIX, METROPOLIS.] **1**. A female parent, esp. one of the human race. In *Biol.*, sometimes used adjectively to denote parentage without implying sex, as *mother* cell, a cell from which another is formed.
2. That which has produced or nurtured anything ; source of birth or origin ; generatrix.
I behold . . . the solitary majesty of Crete, *mother* of a religion, it is said, that lived two thousand years. *Landor.*
3. The womb. *Obs.*
4. An old or elderly woman ; — used, sometimes, in familiar address.
5. Used as a title of the female superior or head of a religious house, as an abbess, etc.
6. A device for artificially brooding and sheltering chickens after incubation.
7. A vat in which vinegar is made by fermentation.

mos-qui′to-bill′, *n.* The flower of any species of *Dodecatheon*. *Colloq., California.*
mosquito canopy. A hanging of mosquito netting suspended above and around a bed.
mos-qui′to-cide (mŏs-kē′tō-sīd), *n.* [*mosquito* + *-cide*.] The killing of mosquitoes ; also, a reagent, as kerosene, fatal to mosquitoes or their larvæ — **mos-qui′to-cid′al** (-sīd′*a*l), *a.*
mosquito curtain. A curtain of mosquito netting.
mosquito fever. Malaria : — a name recommended by the third International Sanitary Congress in 1907.
mosquito fire. A smoldering fire to keep away mosquitoes.
mosquito hawk. **a** A dragon fly ; — because it captures and feeds upon mosquitoes. **b** A night hawk *Local, U. S.*
mos-qui′to-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
moss, *n.* A moss rose.
moss, *v. i.* **1** To become mossy. *Obs.*
2. To gather moss.
mossalagee. ✝ MUSSALCHEE.
moss animal *or* **animalcule** A polyzoan.
moss′-backed′, *a.* **1**. Having a mosslike growth on the back.
2. Sluggish in thought or life; behind the times. *Slang.*
moss bag. A moss-lined leather or fur bag used by Indians and settlers of northern Canada to hold very young children.
moss′bank′er. Var. of MOSSBUNKER.
moss bass. The large-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1.
moss berry. The small cranberry. See CRANBERRY, 2.
moss bush. = MOSS PLANT.
moss capsule. *Bot.* The theca or sporogonium of a moss.
moss cheeper. The European titlark. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
moss coral. A polyzoan.
moss crops. Cotton grass *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
moss duck. The mallard. *Local, Eng.*
mos′sel. Obs. or dial. var. of MORSEL.
mossell. ✝ MUZZLE.
moss′er, *n.* One who gathers or works in or with moss in any of various ways.
moss′er-y (mŏs′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where mosses are cultivated.
moss fern. The common polypody.
moss flow. A very wet part of a moss, or bog. *Rare.*
moss gold. Gold in dendritic forms.
moss′-green′, *a.* Designating a soft rich green like that of moss.
moss′-grown′, *a.* Overgrown with moss.
moss′head′, *n.* The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*
moss hummer. The European bittern. *Local, Eng.*
Mos′si (mŏs′ē), *n.* A Negro nation of the region of the Niger bend, west central Sudan.
moss′i-ness (mŏs′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
moss land. Boggy or marshy land.
moss locust. The rose acacia. *Local, U. S.*
‖**mos′so** (mŏs′sō), *a.* [It., moved, p. p. of *muovere* to move.] *Music* Lit., moved ; rapid ; as, piu *mosso*, more rapid, faster ; meno *mosso*, less rapid, slower.
moss oak. Bogwood or something made of it. *Rare.*
mos-soon′. ✝ MONSOON
moss owl. The short-eared owl. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
moss phlox. = MOSS PINK.
moss polyp. *Zoöl.* A polyzoan.
moss rush. A European rush (*Juncus squarrosus*) ; — so called from its rough flower cluster.
moss silver. Silver in dendritic or filiform shapes.
moss starch. Lichen starch.
moss wood. Stumps or trunks of trees standing in a moss, or bog. *Dial. Scot. & Eng.*
moss′wort′ (mŏs′wûrt′), *n.* A moss : — sometimes, by extension, any bryophyte.
most. ✝ MUST.
most. Mossed. *R. Sp.*
mos-tac′chi. Obs. pl. of MUSTACHE.
mostard. ✝ MUSTARD.
most′deal′, *adv.* [See MOST ; DEAL a share.] Mostly. *Obs.*
moste. ✝ MUST.
moste. Obs. pret. of MOTE.
mos′ter. ✝ MUSTER.
most′head, *n.* Quality or state of being most. *Obs.*
mostick. ✝ MAULSTICK.
Mös′ting (mûs′tĭng), *n.* [After *Mösting*, German astronomer.] *Astron.* A lunar crater, 3,000 feet deep, very distinct and sharply defined in all illuminations.
most′lings, *adv.* Mostly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mos′to (mŏs′tō), *n.* [It., Sp., or Pg. See MUST.] Must ; esp., a preparation of must mixed with cheap liquors or wines to improve them
‖ **mos′tra** (mōs′trä), *n.* [It] *Music.* = DIRECT, *n.*
most′what′, *adv.* For the most part. *Obs.*
most′when′, *adv.* At most times ; generally. *Obs.*
most′where′, *adv* In most places. *Obs.*
mo′sy. Var. of MOSEY. *Obs.*
mosy, *n.* A dish in old cookery.
mot. ✝ MOOT, MUST.
mot. Var. of MOTE.
mot (mŏt). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of MOAT.
mot (mŏt), *n.* [OF. *motte* (Cotgrave) a butt to shoot at.] A mark, esp. one aimed at in games, as quoits. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mot′a-ble, *a.* That may be mooted or discussed. *Obs.*
mot′a-ble, *a.* [L. *motabilis*.] Continuing in motion. *Obs.*
Mo′ta-cal′li-nim (mō′tȧ-kăl′ĭ-nĭm), *n. pl.* [Ar. *mutakallemīn*, pl. of *mutakallim* orator.] The earliest Mohammedan orthodox theologians.
Mo′ta-cil′li-dæ (-sĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. F. *motacille*, or L. *motacilla*.] *Zoöl.* A family of oscine birds of which **Mo′ta-cil′la** (-*ȧ*) is the type genus. It contains the wagtails and pipits. — **mo′ta-cil′line** (-īn ; -ĭn ; 183), *a.*
mo′ta-cism. ✝ MYTACISM.
‖ **mot′ à mot′** (mō′-tȧ mō′). [F.] Word for word ; verbatim.
mo-ta′tion (mō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *motare*, *motatum*, to keep moving.] A moving ; motion *Obs*
mo′ta-to′ri-ous (mō′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭs ; 201), *a.* [L. *motare*, *motatum*, to keep moving.] *Zoöl.* Keeping in almost constant motion, as certain insects and spiders. Also **mo′ta-to-ry** (mō′tȧ-tō-rĭ)
‖ **mot′ de l′é′nigme′** (mō′ dē lā′nēg′m′). [F.] The word which is the subject of the enigma and is to be guessed ; the key to the riddle or mystery.
mote, *n.* [See MOT a word.] A note or flourish on a horn. *Obs.* See MOT, *n.*, 3, and MORT.
mote. ✝ MOOT.
mote. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOAT.
mote, *n* [L. *motus*.] Motion *Obs.*
mote, *v. i.* To motor. *Colloq or Slang, Eng.*
mote, *n.* [OF., F. *motte*. Cf. MOAT, MOTTE.] **1**. A height ; eminence ; hill, esp. one used for a fortification, camp, castle, or the like. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A barrow ; tumulus. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
mote, *v. t.* To pick motes out of ; to find faults in. *Scot.*
mote bell The bell summoning a court or meeting. Cf. MOOT. *Obs.*
mote′hall′. ✝ MOOT HALL.
mote hill. = MOTE, a height, 1. *Obs. or Hist*
mote′less, *a.* Free from motes, specks, or blemishes
mote′ling, *n.* A little mote : a tiny thing *Obs.*
moten. Obs. p. p. of METE, to measure.
mote oil See OIL, *Table I.*
moter. ✝ MUTTER.
mot′er (mōt′ẽr), *n.* One that removes motes from cotton : an attachment to a cotton gin for this purpose.
motere. ✝ MOOTER.
mo-tet′tist, *n* A writer or singer of motets.
‖ **mo-te′tus** (mō-tē′tŭs), *n.* [LL. *motetus*, *motetum*. See MOTET.] **a** *Medieval Music.* A middle voice ; a mean. **b** A motet : an anthem.
mot′ey (mōt′ĭ), *a.* Full of motes.
moth ✝ MOUTH.
moth, *n.* A mote. *Obs.*
moth, *v. t.* To hunt for moths.
Moth (mŏth), *n.* Don Adriano de Armado's quick-witted page in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost."
mot-halle. ✝ MOOT HALL.
mothe. ✝ MOTH, MOUTH.
moth′en, *a.* Full of moths ; moth-eaten. *Obs.*
mo′ther (*dial.* mō′thẽr), Var. of MAUTHER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

8. The qualities characteristic of a mother; maternal tenderness or affection.

> Look! how this love, this *mother*, runs thro' all
> The world God made. — *Tennyson.*

9. Hysterical passion; hysteria. *Obs.* *Shak.*
10. The bedplate of an astrolabe. *Rare.*
11. = MOTHER SHIP.

Mother Carey's chicken (kā'rĭz; 115), any of several species of small petrels; esp., the stormy petrel. See PETREL. — **M. Carey's goose**, the giant fulmar. See FULMAR. — **M. Carey's hen**, any petrel of medium size. — **m. of coal**. = MINERAL CHARCOAL; — a miner's term. — **m. of eels**, the eel pout *Zoarces anguillaris*. — **M. of God**, *Eccl.*, the title of the Virgin Mary, sanctioned by the Council of Ephesus (431), in opposition to the Nestorians. See THEOTOKOS. — **m. of millions**, the ivy-leaved toadflax *Cymbalaria cymbalaria*. — **m.-of-pearl**. See in the *Vocabulary*. — **M. of Presidents**, Virginia, which has furnished seven Presidents (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Tyler, Harrison, and Taylor) to the Union; — sometimes so called. — **M. of States**, Virginia, because the first settled of the original States of the United States, or because a number of States have been formed out of its original territory; — sometimes so called. — **M. of the Believers**, Ayeshah (611-678 A. D.), the favorite wife of Mohammed. — **m. of the months**, the moon. *Poetic.* — **m.-of-thousands**. **a** The Kenilworth ivy. **b** The beefsteak saxifrage. — **m.-of-thyme**, the common wild creeping thyme.

moth'er (mŭth'ẽr), *v. t.*; MOTH'ERED (-ẽrd); MOTH'ER-ING. **1**. To be, or act as, the mother, generatrix, source, or the like, of. *Rare.*
2. To adopt as a son or daughter; to be or act as or like a mother to.

> The queen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the crown, would have *mothered* another body's child. — *Howell.*

3. To acknowledge that one is the mother (lit. or fig.) of; as, to *mother* a foundling; to *mother* a book of verse; also, to attribute the maternity or origin of to a woman.
4. *Sheep Raising.* To furnish the mother to (a lamb); to assign (a lamb) to its mother. *Australia.*

moth'er, *v. i.* To become like, or full of, mother, or thick matter, as vinegar.

mother church. The original church or a church from which other churches have sprung; specif., a cathedral or a metropolitan church; as, the *mother church* of a diocese.

mother cloves. The dried fruits of the clove tree. They resemble the true cloves, but are less aromatic.

mother country. **1**. The country of one's parents or ancestors.
2. The country from which the people of a colony derive their origin.
3. A country as the source or origin of anything.

moth'ered (mŭth'ẽrd), *a.* Thick, like mother; viscid.

Mother Goose. **1**. The feigned narrator of a celebrated volume of fairy tales ("Contes de ma Mère l'Oye"), written by Charles Perrault, and first published under the name of his young son, Perrault d'Armancour, in 1697. Of the ten stories in this work, seven are to be found in the "Pentamerone," an earlier Italian collection.
2. The pretended writer or compiler of the collection of ancient nursery rimes known as "Mother Goose's Melodies." The name is probably of French origin, though the rimes are English. They were published at London about 1760 by John Newbery.

moth'er-hood (mŭth'ẽr-ho͝od), *n.* State of being a mother; character, qualities, or spirit of a mother.

moth'er-ing, *n.* A rural custom in England of visiting one's parents on Midlent, or Mothering, Sunday.

Mothering Sunday. *Eccl.* The fourth Sunday in Lent, or Midlent; — so called from the ancient practice of visiting on that day, formerly the mother church, later one's parents, and presenting an offering. *Eng.*

moth'er-in-law', *n.* **1**. Mother of one's husband or wife.
2. A stepmother. *Obs. or Dial. or Colloq., Eng.*
3. Old and bitter ale mixed. *Chiefly Local, Eng.*

moth'er-land' (mŭth'ẽr-lănd'), *n.* The country of one's ancestors; the country from which a people or a colony sprang; — same as *fatherland*.

moth'er-less, *a.* [AS. *mōdorléas*.] Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother; as, *motherless* children.

mother liquor. The residual solution, often impure or complex, which remains after the substances readily or regularly crystallizing have been removed.

moth'er-ly, *a.* [AS. *mōdorlīc*.] Of or pertaining to a mother; like, suitable for, or characteristic of, a mother; tender; maternal; as, *motherly* authority, love, or care.

Syn. — MOTHERLY, MATERNAL are often interchangeable. MATERNAL, however, more frequently has reference to actual motherhood; MOTHERLY often suggests such tenderness, comprehension, or sympathy as a mother shows; as, the *maternal* instinct, a *motherly* woman. See BROTHERLY.

moth'er-of-pearl', *n.* The hard pearly internal layer of several kinds of shells, esp. of pearl oysters, river mussels, and the abalone shells; nacre. It is extensively used for making buttons and other small articles. Also, sometimes, the shell or shellfish itself. See PEARL.

Moth'er Ship'ton (shĭp'tŭn). A reputed prophetess first mentioned in a tract of 1641 as foretelling the death of Cardinal Wolsey and others. A so-called "Life and Death of Mother Shipton" was brought out by Richard Head in 1677; additions (attributing to her various prophecies, including predictions of the steam engine and telegraph) were made by Charles Hindley in 1862.

mother tongue. **1**. A language from which another language has had its origin.
2. The language of one's native land; native tongue.

mother tulip. *Hort.* A seedling tulip before its flowers have "broken," or assumed distinct variegations of color. The flower of a mother tulip is always self-colored.

mother wit. Natural or native wit or intelligence.

> *Katharina.* Where did you study all this goodly speech?
> *Petruchio.* It is extempore, from my *mother wit*. — *Shak.*

moth'er-wort' (mŭth'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A bitter Old World mint (*Leonurus cardiaca*) with dentate, wedge-shaped leaves and axillary whorls of small purple flowers. It is cultivated in old gardens as a domestic remedy. Also, any other species of *Leonurus*. **b** = MUGWORT **a**.

moth'er-y (mŭth'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling, mother (in vinegar).

moth fly *or* **gnat**. Any small dipterous fly of the family Psychodidæ, having hairy or scaly wings.

moth miller. A moth or miller. See MILLER, 3 **a**.

moth mullein. A European mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*), naturalized as a weed in America. It has smooth leaves and large yellow or purplish flowers frequented by moths.

moth'y (mŏth'ĭ; 205), *a.* Infested with moths; moth-eaten.

‖ **mo'tif'** (mō'tēf'), *n.* [F.] **1**. In literature and the fine arts, a salient feature or element of a composition or work; esp., the theme, or central or dominant feature. Specif.: *Music.* = MOTIVE, 6.

> This *motif*, of old things lost, is a favorite one for the serious ballade. — *R. M. Alden.*
> The design . . . is . . . based on the peacock — a *motif* favored by decorative artists of all ages. — *R. D. Benn.*

2. *Dressmaking.* A decorative appliqué design or figure, as of lace or velvet, used in trimming.

mo'tile (mō'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [See MOTIVE.] **1**. *Biol.* Exhibiting, or capable of, spontaneous movement; as, *motile* cilia, *motile* spores, etc.
2. Producing motion; as, *motile* powers.

mo'tile, *n.* *Psychol.* A person whose prevailing mental imagery takes the form of inner feelings of action, such as incipient pronunciation of words, muscular innervations, etc. Cf. AUDILE, VISUALIZER; see TACTILE.

mo-til'i-ty (mō-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *motilité*.] *Physiol.* Quality of being motile; contractility.

mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *motio*, fr. *movere*, *motum*, to move. See MOVE.] **1**. Act, process, or state of changing place or position; movement; the passing of a body from one place or position to another, whether voluntarily or involuntarily; — opposed to *rest*; also, the act of moving the body or any of its members; as, the *motion* of a ship.

> Two stars keep not their *motion* in one sphere. — *Shak.*

2. Exertion involved in moving; exercise. *Obs.*

> When in your *motion* you are hot and dry. — *Shak.*

3. Power of, or capacity for, motion. *Archaic.*

> Devoid of sense and *motion*. — *Milton.*

4. Movement of the mind, will, or desires; mental act, or impulse to any action; internal activity; inclination; tendency of desire; as, he did it of his own *motion*.

> Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. — *South.*
> *Motions* of thought which elevate the will. — *Wordsworth.*

5. An impelling cause; reason; motive. *Obs.*
6. Change in the relative position of the parts of anything; action of a machine with respect to the relative movement of its parts.

> The great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion*. — *Dr. H. More.*

7. Direction of movement; course; tendency; as, the direct *motion* of the planets is from west to east.

> In our proper *motion* we ascend. — *Milton.*

8. Style of moving; carriage; bearing. *Rare.*
9. A proposal or suggestion looking to action or progress; esp., a formal proposal made in a deliberative assembly; as, a *motion* to adjourn.

> Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion*. — *Shak.*

10. *Law.* An application made to a court or judge orally in open court or by a petition or other written application to obtain an order, ruling, direction, or the like, in favor of the applicant. It may be made ex parte or on notice.
11. *Music.* Melodic progression: **a** Change of pitch in the successive tones of a voice part. It is *conjunct* when the progression is by single degrees, *disjunct* when by skips. **b** Melodic progression of two or more voice parts relatively considered. It is **similar** when their progression is in the same direction, **parallel** when in the same direction by the same intervals, **oblique** when one continues stationary while another rises or falls, **contrary** when they move oppositely, and **mixed** when in several simultaneous voice parts two of the kinds just described are used.
12. A puppet show or puppet. *Obs.*

> What *motion*'s this? the model of Nineveh? — *Beau. & Fl.*

13. *pl.* Movements; actions; activities; as, to employ a detective to watch a man's *motions*.
14. *Fine Arts.* The change of attitude, position, or the like, suggested by the posture of a figure as that which is taking place or about to take place.
15. *Mech.* A mechanism; as, a straight-line *motion*; a parallel *motion*; a spotting *motion*.
16. *Med.* An evacuation of the bowels; also, often in *pl.*, the matter evacuated. *Rare.*
17. **a** A place in which a stonecutter quarries his own stone for subsequent cutting and finishing. **b** The part of a pit in which work is actually in progress.

Syn. — MOTION, MOVEMENT, MOVE. *Motion* and *movement* are often interchangeable. But MOTION may be employed with reference to anything which is not at rest; MOVEMENT more frequently suggests a definite, regulated, or (esp.) progressive motion; as, "the lazy foam, forever in *motion*, and never moved away" (*D. Wordsworth*); "No one will so well render Homer's swift-flowing *movement* as he who has himself something of the swift-moving spirit of Homer" (*M. Arnold*); "He exchanged the rotary *motion* in which he had previously indulged for a retrograde *movement* of [a] very determined character" (*Dickens*). A MOVE is a definite change of position or a step in an undertaking, usually in the execution of a purpose; as, the next *move* in the game. See MOVE, MOVABLE, MOTIVE.

mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *v. i.*; MO'TIONED (-shŭnd); MO'TION-ING. **1**. To make proposal; to offer plans. *Obs.* *Shak.*

> Well hast thou *motioned*. — *Milton.*

2. To move or make a movement indicating some action; as, he *motioned* to go or to strike. *Now Rare or Dial.*
3. To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand; as, to *motion* to one to take a seat.

mo'tion, *v. t.* **1**. To propose; move; suggest; request; also, to petition; urge. *Obs.*

> I want friends to *motion* such a matter. — *Burton.*

2. To direct or invite by a motion, as of the hand or head; as, to *motion* one to a seat.

mo'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, motion; kinetic.

motion bar. *Mach.* A slide or guide bar for a crosshead.

motion block. *Mach.* Any of the blocks in a crosshead, as of a locomotive, that rub against the slide bars.

motion distortion. *Spectroscopy.* Distortion of lines, in a spectrum, produced by motions in the line of sight of portions of the vapor to which the lines are due.

mo'tion-less, *a.* Without motion; being at rest. — **mo'tion-less-ly**, *adv.* — **mo'tion-less-ness**, *n.*

motion plate. *Mach.* A transverse plate, now usually made of annealed cast steel, situated between the cylinders and driving axle of an inside-cylinder locomotive, and to which the slide bars and intermediate valve-rod guides are attached.

motion work. *Horol.* The wheelwork controlling the relative motions of the hour and minute hands.

mo'ti-vate (mō'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [From MOTIVE, *n.*] To provide with a motive; to move; impel; induce; incite. — **mo'ti-va'tion** (mō'tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* *William James.*

mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* [ME. *motif*, F. *motif*, LL. *motivum*, fr. *motivus* moving, fr. L. *movere*, *motum*, to move. See MOVE.] **1**. That which is proposed or suggested; a motion; proposal. *Obs.*
2. That which moves; a mover; instigator. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. That which incites to action; anything prompting or exciting to choice, or moving the will; reason; inducement; object.

> By *motive*, I mean the whole of that which *moves*, excites, or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or many things conjunctively. — *J. Edwards.*
> There are but two varieties of *motive* (i. e., of influence tending to volition); a blind impulse from behind, and a conceived good before us. — *J. Martineau.*

4. A cause. *Obs.*
5. In literature and the fine arts, the guiding or controlling idea manifested in a work or any part of one; a dominant feature; a motif.

> English hands rarely used early Renaissance *motives* well. — *Century Mag.*

6. *Music.* The theme or subject; a leading phrase or passage which is reproduced and varied through the course of a composition or a movement; a short figure, or melodic germ, out of which a whole movement may be developed. See also LEITMOTIF.
7. A part of the body capable of movement. *Obs. & R.*

> Her wanton spirits look out at every joint and *motive* of her body. — *Shak.*

Syn. — Influence, incitement, instigation, stimulus, spur, consideration, cause, reason. — MOTIVE, INDUCEMENT, INCENTIVE, IMPULSE are here compared in their nontechnical senses; for technical uses see defs. A MOTIVE is in general a consideration which determines choice or induces action; an INDUCEMENT is an attractive consideration held out to persuade, esp. to some particular action; an INCENTIVE stirs or incites to performance; an IMPULSE is esp. an unpremeditated or involuntary feeling which prompts one to act; as, "The Essays owed their actual publication at last to none of the usual literary *motives* — desire for fame, to instruct, to amuse, to sell" (*W. Pater*); "Let then the fortune and the honor . . . which eminent worth may propose to itself, be among the *inducements* which erect the hopes and quicken the application of a virtuous man" (*Hurd*); "The greatest obstacles . . . are so far from making them quit the work they have begun, that they rather prove *incentives* to go on in it" (*South*); "whoever finds himself incited, by some violent *impulse* of passion, to pursue riches as the chief end of being" (*Johnson*); "where some sudden *impulse* calls, following" (*Shelley*). See CAUSE, MOVE, *v. t.*

mo'tive, *a.* **1**. Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move; relating to motion or the causing of motion; as, a *motive* argument; *motive* power.
2. Pertaining to a motive or motives.

motive column, *Mine Ventilation*, a column of air of such a height as to represent the difference in weight between the downcast and upcast columns. — **m. energy**. See ENERGY, *n.*, 5. — **m. power**. **a** Any power, as water, steam, wind, electricity, etc., used to impart motion to machinery; a motor; a mover; — also used fig. **b** The locomotives of a railroad, collectively.

mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *v. t.*; -TIVED (-tĭvd); -TIV-ING (-tĭ-vĭng). **1**. To prompt or incite by or as a motive or motives; move.
2. To connect with the guiding or controlling idea of a work, as in art, literature, etc.; to bring into unity with the main purpose.

mo-tiv'i-ty (mō-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See MOTIVE, *a.* & *n.*] **1**. The power of moving or producing motion; available energy.
2. The quality of being influenced by motives. *Rare.*

mot'ley (mŏt'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *mottelee*, n., *motle*; orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *motel*, *motelet*, a little clod, OF. *mote* clod, F. *motte*. Cf. MOTTLE.] **1**. Variegated in color; consisting of different colors; dappled; party-colored; as, a *motley* coat.
2. Wearing motley or party-colored clothing. See MOTLEY, *n.*, 1. "A *motley* fool." *Shak.*

Mother Bunch. **1**. A character who was the real or imaginary author of various fairy tales and jestbooks of the 16th century. The name is applied to an alewife by Dekker in his "Satiromastix," 1602. "Pasquil's Jests, mixed with Mother Bunch's Merriments," was published as early as 1604.
2. The imaginary author of a book entitled "Mother Bunch's Closet," London, 1760, which professed to teach young people how to get good wives and husbands.
mother city. = METROPOLIS.
mother coal. Mother of coal. See MINERAL CHARCOAL.
moth'er-er (mŭth'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* *Sheep Raising.* A man who mothers lambs. *Australia.* *Boldrewood.*
moth'er-ful, *a.* Motherly; also, pregnant. *Obs.*
mother gate, *or* **moth'er-gate'**, *n.* *Coal Mining.* A bord or tramway used as a central collecting road for the coal from a district of workings in a mine. *Eng.*
moth'er-head', *n.* Motherhood. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Mother Hubbard (hŭb'ẽrd). **1**. The subject of an old and well-known nursery rime.
2. A kind of loose full gown worn by women.
Moth'er Hub'berd. The feigned narrator of Spenser's poem entitled "Mother Hubberd's Tale," which purports to be one of several tales told to the author by his friends to beguile a season of sickness. It is a satire on common modes of rising in church and state.
moth'er-kin, *n.* Playful diminutive of MOTHER.
mother language. = MOTHER TONGUE.
moth'er-li-ness (mŭth'ẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
mother liquid. = MOTHER LIQUOR.
mother lode. *Mining.* The principal vein or lode of a region.
moth'er-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a mother. *Rare.*
mother lye. Mother liquor.
Mother Maid. The Virgin Mary.
mother map. An original map, usually on a large scale, made directly from surveys, from which other maps are derived.
moth'er-na'ked, *a.* **1**. Naked as when born. *Now Rare.*
2. Fig., destitute; without property. *Dial. Eng.*
mother of anchovies. The saurel (*Trachurus trachurus*).
mother queen. A queen mother.
moth'er-right', *n.* See MATRIARCHY.
moth'ers (mŭth'ẽrz), *n.* Mother liquor.
moth'er's-heart', *n.* The shepherd's-purse. *U. S.*
mother ship. *Nav.* A naval vessel escorting or guarding torpedo boats, submarines, or other small craft. *Chiefly Eng.*
moth'er-ship, *n.* Motherhood. *Obs.*
mother's mark. *Med.* A congenital mark; a nævus.
moth'er-some (mŭth'ẽr-sŭm), *a.* [*mother* + 1st *-some*.] Solicitous or careful, as a mother for her children. *Rare.*
moth'er-son', *n.* Man. *Obs.*
moth'er-spot', *n.* A mother's mark; a nævus.
mother tree. = SEED TREE.
mother vessel. The vat into which wine is poured to be converted into vinegar.
mother water. Mother liquor.
moth hawk, **moth hunter**. A goatsucker.
moth orchid. Any orchid of the genus *Phalænopsis*; — from a fancied likeness of the flowers.
moth patch. *Med.* Chloasma.
moth plant. = MOTH ORCHID.
moththe. † MOTH.
mothus. † MOOT HOUSE.
motif. † MOTIVE.
mo-tif'er-ous (mō-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *motus* motion + *-ferous*.] *Physiol.* Conveying motor impulses; motor.
mo-tif'ic (mō-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *motus* motion (fr. *movere* to move) + *-fic*.] Producing motion. *R.*
mo'tion-a-ble, *a.* Capable of motion. *R.*
mo'tion-er, *n.* A mover; proposer. *Obs. or R.*
motion indicator. *Mach.* A speed indicator.
mo'tion-ist, *n.* A mover; proposer. *Obs.*
motion man. An owner or exhibitor of a motion, or puppet show. *Obs.*
motion shaft. *Mach.* = ROCKSHAFT.
mo'ti-ta'tion (mō'tĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *motitare*, freq. of *movere*, *motum*, to move.] A quivering movement. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
mo'tiv. Motive. *Ref. Sp.*
mo'tive-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **mo'tive-less-ly**, *adv.* — **mo'tive-less-ness**, *n.*
mo'tive-ness, *n.* Capability of locomotion. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
‖ **mo-ti'vo** (mō-tē'vō), *n.* [It. See MOTIVE, *n.*] = MOTIVE, *n.*, 5, 6.
mot'ley, *v. t.* To make motley or variegated. *Obs.*

3. Composed of different or various parts, heterogeneously made or mixed up; discordantly composite; as, *motley style*. "The *motley* scene." *Byron.*

motley color *or* **colour**, in the painting of ceramic ware, irregular or sprinkled decoration, usually in mineral colors, which fuse and give a metallic luster.

mot'ley (mŏt'lĭ), *n.* **1.** A garment of cloth in a combination of distinct and contrasting colors; also, the party-colored cloth itself. It was the characteristic dress of the professional fool. *Chaucer.* "*Motley* 's the only wear." *Shak.*
2. Hence, a jester; a fool. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Any mixture, esp. an incongruous mixture, as of colors.

mot'ley-mind'ed, *a.* Having a mind full of whimsically incongruous or diverse ideas, as a jester.

a Motmot (*Momotus momota*); b Central Tail Feathers of *Momotus lessonii*.

mot'mot (mŏt'mŏt), *n.* [Prob. named from its note. Cf. MOMOT.] Any of numerous birds of the subfamily Momotinæ, confined to tropical forests from Mexico to Brazil. The form resembles that of the jays; the bill is strong, sharp, and serrated; the color is chiefly green with blue, black, and rufous markings; the tail is long and often racket-shaped at the tip, being trimmed to this shape by the bird itself. See MOMOTIDÆ.

mo'to-graph (mō'tō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *movere*, *motum*, to move + *-graph*.] *Elec.* A device utilized in the making of a loud-speaking telephone, depending on the fact that the friction between a metallic point and a moving cylinder of moistened chalk, or a moving slip of paper, on which it rests is diminished by the passage of a current between the point and the moving surface. — **mo'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

mo-tom'e-ter (mō-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *movere*, *motum*, to move + *-meter*.] *Mach.* A speed counter, as for a steam engine; also, a speedometer.

mo'tor (mō'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] **1.** One that imparts motion; a source of mechanical power.
2. *Mach.* A prime mover, as a steam engine, a windmill, or a water wheel; specif.: **a** An electric motor. **b** A small, compact, powerful engine, esp. a gasoline engine, for use in an automobile, motor boat, or the like; hence, an automobile or motor car.
3. *Psychol.* = MOTILE.
4. *Math.* A magnitude combined with a screw; a quantity having size, direction, position, and pitch, used by Clifford to denote the general motion of a rigid body.

☞ The word *motor* is largely used as a quasi adjective, meaning *self-propelled*; as, *motor* ambulance, bicycle, brougham, carriage, omnibus, tricycle, truck, wagon, etc.

mo'tor (mō'tẽr), *a.* [See MOTOR, *n.*] **1.** Causing, setting up, or imparting, motion.
2. *Anat. & Physiol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a nerve or nerve fiber which passes from a ganglion or from the central nervous system to a muscle and by the impulse (**motor impulse**) which it transmits causes movement. The term is often loosely applied to any efferent nerve as opposed to a *sensory* or *afferent* nerve.
3. *Psychol.* Involving, or pertaining to, consciousness of action; as, *motor* impulse; *motor* imagery. Cf. SENSORY.

mo'tor, *v. i.* To ride in, or travel by, a motor car or automobile; to drive a motor car; to make a practice of this.

motor aphasia. *Med.* Condition marked by inability to express ideas by speech, although the necessary words may be familiar to the patient.

motor area. The cerebral area having a motor function. See BRAIN, *Diagram*.

motor automatism. Self-motion, including messages written, or words uttered, without intention.

motor boat, *or* **mo'tor-boat'**, *n.* A boat propelled by a motor, esp. by a gasoline engine.

motor car, *or* **mo'tor-car'**, *n.* **1.** An automobile, locomobile, or locomotive designed to run and be steered on a street or roadway; esp., an automobile specially designed for passengers. See AUTOMOBILE. In British statutory classification a *motor car* is included under the term *light locomotive* (which see). In the Motor Car Act (3 *Ed. VII.* c. 36) the term *motor car* includes also *motor cycle*, except where the contrary intention appears. See MOTOR CYCLE.
2. *Elec. Railroads.* Any car containing motors for propulsion. *U. S.*

motor converter. *Elec.* The combination of an induction motor with a synchronous converter, the secondary of the former feeding the armature of the latter.

motor cycle, *or* **mo'tor-cy'cle**, *n.* A bicycle having a motor attached so as to be self-propelled. In Great Britain the term *motor cycle* is treated by statute (3 *Ed. VII.* c. 36) as limited to motor cars (self-propelled vehicles) designed to travel on not more than three wheels, and weighing unladen (that is, without water, fuel, or accumulators necessary for propulsion) not more than three hundredweight (336 lbs.). See MOTOR CAR.

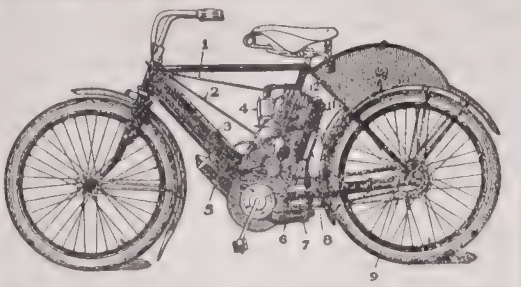

One form of Motor Cycle. 1 Throttle Control; 2 Spark Control; 3 Battery; 4 Carburetor; 5 Spark Coil; 6 Muffler; 7 Flywheel Case; 8 Oil Pump; 9 Driving Chain; 10 Gasoline Tank; 11 Oil Tank; 12 Cylinder.

mo'tor-driv'en, *a.* *Mach.* Driven or actuated by a motor, esp. by an individual electric motor. An electric motor forms an integral part of many machine tools in numerous modern machine shops.

motor generator. The combination consisting of a generator and a driving motor mechanically connected, usually on a common bedplate and with the two shafts directly coupled or combined into a single shaft. Cf. DYNAMOTOR.

mo'tor-ing (mō'tẽr-ĭng), *n.* Act or recreation of riding in or driving a motor car or automobile.

mo'tor-ing, *a.* Pertaining to motor cars or automobiles, or to the technology of such; addicted to riding in or driving automobiles; as, *motoring* parlance; my *motoring* friend.

motor interrupter. *Elec.* An interrupter in which the contact is made and broken by an electric motor. In a simple form a rotating wheel dipping into mercury carries contact pieces or points on its rim.

mo'tor-ist, *n.* One who motors, esp. habitually.

mo'tor-man (mō'tẽr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A man who controls or drives a motor; esp., *U. S. & Canada*, the driver of an electric car on a street railway, or of an electric locomotive, as on an elevated road or subway.

motor oculi. *Anat.* One of the third pair of cranial nerves which have their origin in the gray matter below the aqueduct of Sylvius and are distributed to all the extrinsic muscles of the eye except the superior oblique and the external rectus, and give off a branch to the ciliary ganglion.

motor paralysis. Paralysis of the voluntary muscles.

mo-tor'pa-thy (mō-tŏr'pȧ-thĭ), *n.* [L. *motor* a mover + *-pathy*.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by muscular movements; kinesiatrics. — **mo'tor-path'ic** (mō'tŏr-păth'ĭk), *a.*

motor starter. *Elec.* A device, as a rheostat, for controlling the current taken by a motor when starting.

mot'tle (mŏt''l), *v. t.*; **MOT'TLED** (-'ld); **MOT'TLING** (-lĭng). [From MOTTLED.] To mark with spots or blotches of different color, or shades of color, as if stained; to spot; blotch.

mot'tle, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Colored spots. *Lydgate.*
2. An appearance like that of a surface having colored spots, blotches, or cloudings; also, the arrangement of such markings on a surface, as in many kinds of marble.

mot'tled (-'ld), *a.* [From MOTLEY.] Marked with spots of different colors; variegated; spotted; as, *mottled* wood.

mottled iron, cast or pig iron intermediate between white and gray iron, showing a mottled surface on fracture, with gray parts in which graphite is seen and white parts in which no graphite appears. — **m. owl**, an American screech owl in the gray phase of plumage.

mot'to (mŏt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **MOTTOES** (-ōz). [It. *motto* a word, a saying, fr. F. *mot*, L. *muttum* a mutter, a grunt, cf. *muttire*, *mutire*, to mutter, mumble; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. MOT a word.] **1.** A sentence, phrase, or word inscribed on anything as appropriate to, or indicative of, its character or use; also, a short suggestive expression of a guiding principle; a maxim.

It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works, . . "Serve God, and be cheerful." *Addison.*

2. *Her.* A sentence, phrase, or word forming part of a heraldic achievement. It is usually borne on a separate scroll or ribbon, but sometimes occurs on the coat itself.
3. A short passage, usually quoted, prefixed to an essay, discourse, chapter, canto, or the like, suggestive of its subject matter.
4. a A paper printed with a bit of sentimental poetry or a sentiment wrapped with a sweetmeat in a fancy wrapper, used esp. at children's parties. **b** The wrapper containing such a motto and sweetmeat together with its contents.

mot'toed (mŏt'ōd), *a.* Bearing or having a motto.

mo-tu'ca fly (mō-tōō'kȧ). [Prob. fr. native name.] A large Brazilian biting fly (*Hadrus lepidotus*) of the family Tabanidæ.

mou-ba'ta bug *or* **tick** (mōō-bä'tȧ). An African tick (*Ornithodoros savignii*) which sometimes occurs in houses and inflicts a dangerous bite.

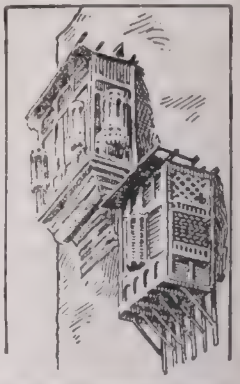

Part of a House Wall showing Two Moucharabies.

mou-char'a-by (mōō-shăr'ȧ-bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-BIES** (-bĭz). [F., fr. Ar. Cf. MESHRABIYEH.] **1.** *Moham. Arch.* A projecting oriel window or inclosed balcony, of which the inclosure is largely made up of open latticework.
2. A machicolated balcony projecting from the wall of a fortified structure, as a castle.

mouf'lon } (mōōf'lŏn), *n.* [F. *mouflon*, perh. fr. an It. dial. word; cf. It. *muffolo*, *muffione*.] A wild sheep (*Ovis musimon*), inhabiting the mountains of Sardinia and Corsica. Its horns are large, have a triangular base, and curve in a semicircle. It is reddish brown, with a grayish buff patch on the sides, and white on the legs, belly, and buttocks. The female is hornless. The name is sometimes extended with qualifying terms to various wild sheep having similar horns.
mouf'flon }

Mouflon (*Ovis musimon*).

mouil-la'tion (mōō-yā'shŭn), *n.* [See MOUILLÉ.] *Phon.* Act of uttering, or conversion into, a mouillé sound.

‖ **mouil'lé'** (mōō'yā'), *a.* [F., lit., wet.] *Phon.* Softened in sound; palatalized; — said of certain consonant sounds, as that of French *ill*, *il*, when not initial (e. g., *railleur* [rȧ'yûr']), of French *gn* (like *ni* in minion, but pronounced in one wave of sound), of Italian *gli* and *gn*, etc.

If the front part of the tongue be raised and the lips opened while a consonant is being uttered, a palatalized or *mouillé* letter is the result. *Skeat.*

The Russian *mouillé* labials *E. W. Scripture.*

mou'lin' (mōō'lăN'), *n.* [F., lit., a mill, fr. L. *molinum*. Cf. 2d MILL.] A nearly vertical shaft in a glacier into which a stream of water pours. See POTHOLE.

mou'li-net' (mōō'lĭ-nĕt'; mōō'lĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F. *moulinet*, orig., a little mill, dim. of *moulin* mill. See MILL.] **1.** The drum of a capstan, crane, or the like.
2. A machine formerly used for bending a crossbow by winding it up.
3. In sword and saber exercises, a circular swing of the weapon. *Farrow.*

mound (mound), *n.* [F. *monde* the world, L. *mundus*. See MUNDANE.] A ball or globe forming part of the regalia of an emperor or other sovereign. It is often encircled with bands, enriched with precious stones, and surmounted with a cross; — called also *globe*.

mound, *n.* [Perh. the same word as AS. *mund* protection, hand. Cf. MUND.] **1.** A boundary hedge or fence; hence, a boundary, bounds. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*
2. [Perh. a different word.] Might; importance; power. *Obs.*

mound, *v. t.*; **MOUND'ED**; **MOUND'ING**. **1.** To inclose, fortify, or bound with a fence, hedge, mound, or rampart.
2. To form into, or heap up like, a mound.

The *mounded* summer clouds *J. A. Symonds.*

mound, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** An artificial hill or elevation of earth; a raised bank; an embankment thrown up for defense; a bulwark; a rampart; also, a natural elevation appearing as if thrown up artificially; a regular and isolated hill, hillock, or knoll.

To thrid the thickets or to leap the *mounds*. *Dryden.*

2. *Civil Engin.* In excavation work, a piece of the original ground left at intervals to show the depth excavated.

mound builder. **1.** *pl.* *Ethnol.* The North American aborigines who built extensive burial and fortification

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mot'ley-ness, *n.* See NESS.
mot'ly. † MOTLEY.
‖ **mo'to** (*It.* mô'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Movement; esp., spirited or rapid movement; — used esp. in the phrase *con moto*.
mo'to-car', *n.* = MOTOR CAR.
mo'to-cy'cle, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. F. *motocycle*. See MOTOR; CYCLE.] = MOTOR CYCLE.
mo'to-cy'clist, *n.* = MOTORCYCLIST.
mo'to-mag-net'ic, *a.* *Elec.* Designating a form of motor interrupter in which the motor consists of a star-shaped piece of soft iron the points of which are successively attracted by an electromagnet.
moton. † MUTTON.
moton, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Old Armor.* A plate protecting the shoulder and arm. *Obs.*
mo'to-phone (mō'tō-fōn), *n.* [L. *movere*, *motum*, to move + *-phone*.] A device in which a diaphragm, set in vibration by sound waves, is made to turn a ratchet wheel.
mo'tor, *v. t.* To convey or transport by motor car.
mo'tor-cy'cle, *v. i.* To ride a motorcycle. — **mo'tor-cy'clist**, *n.*
motor dynamo = DYNAMOTOR.
mo'tor-ette' (mō'tẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [*motor* + *-ette*.] An early form of small motor car.
mo-to'ri-al (mō-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See MOTORY.] *Anat. & Physiol.* Motor.
mo-to'ri-um (-ŭm; 201), *n.* [L., the power of motion, prop. neut. of *motorius* moving, fr. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] The part of an organism, esp. of the nervous system, which is concerned in movement, as dist. from that concerned in sensation.
mo'tor-less, *n.* Having no motor: as, a *motorless* aëroplane.
motor meter. See METER, *n.*, 2.
mo'tor-neer' (mō'tẽr-nēr'), *n.* [*motor* + *-neer*, as in *engineer*.] A motorman, as on a street railway. *Local*, *U. S. & Canada*.
motor point. *Physiol.* A point on the body where application of an electrode produces marked motor stimulation.
motor spirit. Petrol.
mo'tor-y (mō'tẽr-ĭ), *a.* [L. *motorius* moving.] *Anat. & Physiol.* Motor. *Rare.*
motoun. † MUTTON.
motte (mŏt), *n.* [Cf. F. *motte* clod, clump, hillock.] A clump of trees in a prairie. *Local*, *U. S.*
mottelai. † MOTLEY.
‖ **mot-tet'to** (mōt-tĕt'tō), *n.* [It. See MOTET.] *Music.* = MOTET.
mot'tie. Var. of MOTTY, *a.*
mot'tle, *a.* Mottled.
mot'tle-ment, *n.* Condition or appearance of being mottled.
mot'tler (mŏt'lẽr), *n.* One that mottles, as a brush for producing a mottled surface.
mot'tling (-lĭng), *n.* = MOTTLE.
motto kiss. = MOTTO, 4 b.
motton. † MUTTON.
mot'tram-ite (mŏt'răm-īt), *n.* [From *Mottram* St Andrews, Cheshire, England.] A vanadate of lead and copper in black crystalline incrustations on sandstone.
mot'ty, *a.* Full of, or resembling, motes; dusty; also, tiny. *Obs. or Scot.*
mot'ty, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **1.** = MOT, a mark. **2.** A collier's mark on his corf.
mo'tu (mō'tōō), *n.* [Maori, lit., isolated.] Something isolated; esp., a small island. *New Zealand.*
‖ **mo'tu pro'pri-o**. [L.] By one's own motion: of one's own impulse.
‖ **mo'tus pe-cu'li-a'ris**. [L.] *Astron.* See PROPER MOTION.
mou. Var. of MU. See MEASURE.
mou, **mow**. See MEASURE.
mou. † MOW.
mou (mōō), *n.* A mouth. *Scot.*
mouch (mōōch), *v. t.* & *i.* To eat greedily. — **mouch'er**, *n.* *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mouch (mōōch), *v. i.* [Cf. MICHE to skulk.] *Obs. or Dial. & Slang.* **1.** To play truant; to act or live as a wanderer or vagrant, esp. with incidental picking of blueberries, wild flowers, or the like, for sale.
2 To skulk or sneak about; to loaf; loiter.
3. To steal; pilfer.
mouch (mōōch), *v. t.* To steal. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*
mouch, *n.* Act of mouching. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*
‖ **mou'chard'** (mōō'shȧr'), *n.* [F.] A police spy.
mou-cha'to. † MUSTACHE.
mouche (mōōsh), *n.* [F., lit., fly.] A patch, usually black, worn as an ornament. *Rare.*
mouch'er (mōōch'ẽr), *n.* One who mouches, or plays truant, etc. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*
‖ **mou'choir'** (mōō'shwär'), *n.* [F.] A handkerchief.
mouch-ra'bi-eh (mōōsh-rä'bĭ-ĕ), *n.* = MOUCHARABY.
moucht. † *mought*, pret. of MAY.
moud (mōd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOLD.
moude. † MUD.
mou'die (mou'dĭ; mō'-; mōō'-), *n.* Also **mou'dy** [Short for MOUDIWARP.] **a** A mole; — often used attributively. **b** A mole catcher. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mou'di-warp, **mou'die-wort**. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of MOLDWARP.
moudy. † MOODY.
‖ **moue** (mōō), *n.* [F.] A pout; a grimace expressive of petulance, dissatisfaction, or the like.
mou-ez'zin. Var. of MUEZZIN.
mouf-fette', *n.* [F. *moufette*, *mofette*. Cf. MOFETTE.] A skunk. *Obs.*
mou'gat (mōō'găt). Var. of MUCKET.
mought. † MOTH.
mought (*dial.* mŏt). Obs. or dial. pret. of MAY.
moughteaten. † MOTH-EATEN.
mougnon. † MONION.
mougthe. † MOTH.
mou-illure' (mōō-yūr'; *F.* -yür'), *n.* [F.] *Phon.* Mouillation.
mou-jik' (mōō-zhĭk'; mōō'zhĭk). Var. of MUZHIK.
mouket. Var. of MUCKET.
moul. † MOLE, animal.
moul, *n.* = MOLD, pattern. *Obs.*
moul (mōōl). Var. of MOOL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
moul, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Icel. *mygla*, Sw. *mögla*, Dan. *mugne*.] To make or become moldy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
moula, **moullah**. † MULLAH.
moulavie. Var. of MOOLVEE.
mould. † MOLE, animal; MOLE, of a port.
mould, *a.* Moldy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mould, **mould'board'**, **mould'er**, **mould'y**, etc. Vars. of MOLD, MOLDBOARD, MOLDER, etc.; — the usual forms in British use.
mould'ale'. Var. of MOLDALE.
mould'bred', *n.* [*mould*, *mold* + obs. *bred* board, AS *bred*.] A moldboard. *Obs.*
mould'ed, *a.* Moldy. *Obs. or R.*
mould'er, *n.* Mold; clay. *Obs.*
mould'er, *v. i.* To molt. *Rare. Obs.*
mould'ry, *n.* Molding. *Obs. Scot.*
mould'y-warp'. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOLDWARP.
moule. † MOLE, animal; MOLD.
mou'lin-age (mōō'lĭ-nāj), *n.* [F.] Act or process of reeling off, twisting, and doubling silk filaments.
mou-line' (mōō-lēn'). Var. of MOULINET.
moul-leen' (mōō-lēn'), *n.* [Ir. *maolin*.] A hornless cow. *Anglo-Irish.* *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
moul'rush' (mōōl'rŭsh'), *n.* [Ir. *mulrus*, *murlus*.] The pollack. *Ireland.*
mouls, **mowls** (mōōlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. MOOLS.] Chilblains. *Scot.*
moult. Var. of MOLT.
moult. Obs. p. p. of MELT.
moult, *a.* [F., adv., fr. L. *multum*.] Many; much. *Obs.*
moult'en, *a.* Having molted. *Obs.*
moult'er, *v. t.* & *i.* To molt. *Obs.*
moul'ter (*dial.* mou'tẽr, mōō'-), *v. t.* & *i.* To molder; crumble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
moul'ture. † MULTURE.
moul'vee, **moul'vi**, **moul'vie**. Vars. of MOOLVEE.
moul'y (mōl'ĭ), *a.* Moldy. *Obs., Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
moun. † MOAN, *v.*; MUN, *v.*; MOUNT, *n.*, a mountain.
moun, *v. i.* [See MAUN, *v.*] May; must. See MOW, may. *Obs.*
mouncel, *n.* [OF. *moncel* hill, heap, F. *monceau*.] A portion. *Obs.*
mounch. † MUNCH.
mound, *v. i.* To form into mounds; as, the ice *mounded*.
mound, *a.* [L. *mundus*.] Pure. *Obs. Scot.*
mound bird. A megapode.
Mound City. St. Louis; — so called from the numerous artificial mounds that occupied the site on which the city is built.
mound fowl. A megapode.
mound'less, *a.* Void of worlds or of order. *Obs.*
mound lily. A yucca (*Yucca gloriosa*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico.
mound maker. A megapode.
mound turkey. Any of several of the larger megapodes; esp., the brush turkey and the so-called jungle fowl (*Megapodius tumulus*).
moune. † MOON.
moun-seer'. Obs. or humorous var. of MONSIEUR.
moun-sieur'. † MONSIEUR.
mounsire. † MONSIEUR.
mounsoun. † MONSOON.
mounster. † MONSTER.

mounds, esp. in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Formerly they were supposed to have preceded

Serpent Mound (500 ft. long) of Mound Builders in Ohio.

the Indians, but later investigations go to show that they were, in general, identical with the tribes that occupied the country when discovered by Europeans.
2. A mound bird. See MEGAPODE.
mount (mount), *n.* [ME. *munt, mont, mount*, AS. *munt*, fr. L. *mons, montis*; cf. L. *minae* projections, E. *eminent, menace*: cf. F. *mont.* Cf. MOUNT, *v.*, MOUNTAIN, MONT, MONTE, MONTEM.] **1.** A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land; a mountain; a high hill; — used always instead of *mountain* before a proper name; as, *Mount* Sinai; *Mount* Washington; otherwise, chiefly in poetry.
2. *Her.* A hill, proper (vert), proper in the base of the shield.
3. A mound or raised work, as one for military operations, or a raised place or walk in a garden. *Obs. or Hist.*
Hew ye down trees, and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem. *Jer.* vi. 6.
4. *Fort.* A cavalier.
5. [See MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ.] A bank; a fund. *Obs.*
6. See PALMISTRY.
mount of piety. See MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ. *Obs.*
mount, *v. i.*; MOUNT'ED; MOUNT'ING. [ME. *mounten, monten*, F. *monter*, fr. L. *mons, montis*, mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] **1.** To rise; to go up; to be upraised or uplifted; to tower aloft; to ascend; — often with *up*.
Though Babylon should *mount* up to heaven. *Jer.* li. 53.
As high as we have *mounted* in delight *Wordsworth*
2. To get up (on something, as a platform or scaffold); *Obs.*, to get up on, or ascend, a stage, platform, or the like, as for speaking; esp., to seat one's self on a horse or other animal for riding.
3. To rise or increase in amount; as, debts *mount* fast.
4. To attain or equal in value; to amount. *Obs.*
Bring then these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount.* *Pope.*
5. To swear falsely for pay. *Slang, Eng.*
mount, *v. t.* **1.** To ascend; to climb; to get upon as for riding; to place or seat one's self on; to ascend along, into, or through; as, to *mount* a horse; to *mount* the air.
Shall we *mount* again the rural throne? *Dryden.*
2. To cause to ascend or rise; to raise or elevate, lit. or fig.; lift; exalt. *Obs.*
What power is it which *mounts* my love so high? *Shak.*
3. To put or place (upon something elevated); as, to *mount* a statue on its pedestal.
4. To cause to mount, or get on horseback; to put on horseback; to furnish with animals for riding; to furnish with horses or, rarely, with a seat in a vehicle or the like.
"To *mount* the Trojan troop." *Dryden.*
5. To put upon anything that sustains and fits for use, as a gun on a carriage, a map or picture on cloth or paper, an object on a microscope slide, etc.; to prepare for being worn or otherwise used by placing in proper position or arrangement, as a diamond by setting, a sword blade by adding the hilt, scabbard, etc., a loom by setting up, etc.
6. To be armed or equipped with; as, the fort *mounts* twenty 12-inch guns.
7. To prepare and set up in a natural position or attitude (the skin or the skeleton of a bird or animal).
8. To furnish with the necessary appurtenances and appliances, esp. for representation or exhibition; as, to *mount* a play or an opera, that is, to furnish the scenery, properties, etc., used in it.
9. To put on or show one's self in (an article of clothing); to assume; to take up or on.
Syn. — See ASCEND.
to mount guard, *Mil.*, to take post and go on duty as a guard or sentinel.
mount, *n.* [From MOUNT, *v.*] **1.** = AMOUNT. *Obs.*
2. Act or manner of mounting; as, the pedal *mount* in bicycling.
3. That upon which a person or thing is mounted; as: **a** (1) A horse or other animal. (2) A bicycle. **b** The cardboard or cloth on which a drawing, photograph, or the like is mounted; a mounting. **c** Usually in *pl.* *Furniture.* One of the ornaments, as of a cabinet, chair, or table, serving the purpose of guards to angles or projections or as edgings or the like. **d** Of a fan: (1) The handle or frame. (2) The surface, or the material of the surface, used to agitate the air. **e** *Ordnance.* The structure supporting a cannon, including the carriage proper. **f** The glass slide, with its accessories, on which objects are placed for examination with a microscope.
4. An opportunity or act of riding horseback; esp., a riding or undertaking to ride in a race. *Colloq.*
moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *n.* [ME. *mountaine, montaine*, F. *montagne*, LL. *montanea, montania*, fr. L. *mons, montis*, a mountain; cf. *montanus* belonging to a mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] **1.** Any elevation of the land high enough to be very conspicuous in its surroundings; in general, an elevation higher than a hill, and often rising with comparative abruptness, but without great extent of surface at its summit; *pl.*, a series or group of such elevations; as, the White *Mountains.* The principal mountains of the earth are the result of slow folding and upwarping of the crust, with or without rupture; but mountains also result from faulting, from volcanic extrusions, and from intrusions of lava into the outer parts of the earth. Erosion, acting on these original forms, has produced the irregular surface which now characterizes most mountains. Some mountains are remnants of former plateaus largely removed by erosion. Popularly the term is variously used. Hills which rise abruptly 100 or 200 feet above essentially flat surroundings are sometimes called mountains, as in southern New Jersey and the plains of Texas, while in a mountainous region, as near the Rocky Mountains, elevations of 1,000 or 2,000 or more feet are called hills.
2. A great mass; something of great bulk; a vast amount or quantity. "A *mountain* of debts." *J. A. Froude.*
I should have been a *mountain* of mummy. *Shak.*
3. A Malaga wine made of white grapes picked when thoroughly ripe.
mountain and valley winds, *Meteor.*, breezes of diurnal period depending on the unevenness of land surfaces. Of these, the *valley winds* blow down valleys at night and are usually stronger than the *mountain winds* that blow up the slope by day. — **m. of piety.** = MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ. *Obs. or Humorous.* — **M. of Venus.** See VENUSBERG. — **the M.** (*la Montagne*), *French Hist.*, a popular name given to the extreme revolutionary faction in the National Convention during the French Revolution, who occupied the highest seats.
moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *a.* [From MOUNTAIN, *n.*; cf. also OF. *montain*, L. *montanus.*] Like a mountain; mountainous; vast; very great.
The high, the *mountain* majesty of worth. *Byron.*
mountain alder. **a** A true alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) native of upland regions in the western United States. **b** The mountain maple.
mountain artillery. Artillery designed for use in, or serving in, a mountainous country or one destitute of carriage roads and inaccessible to field artillery, the guns and carriages being light enough to be carried on pack animals and the guns being often portable in sections.

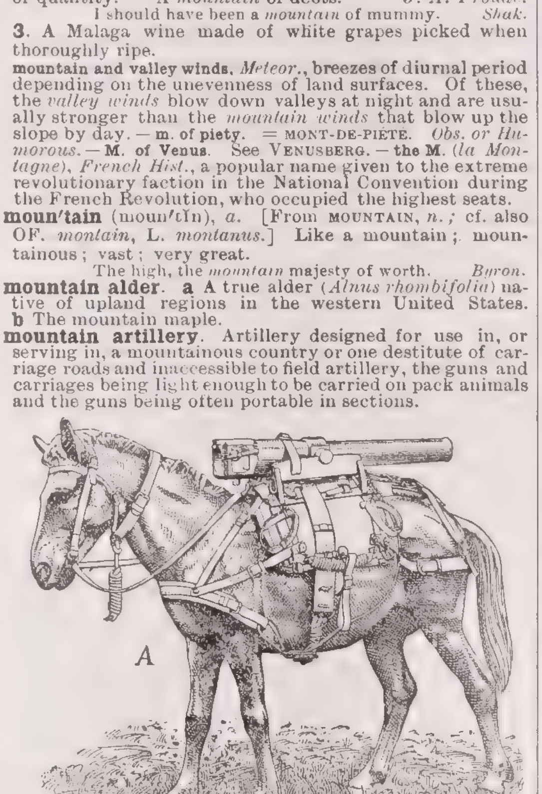

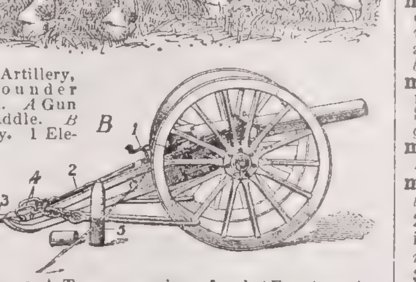

Mountain Artillery, Hotchkiss 12-pounder Mountain Gun. *A* Gun packed on Saddle. *B* Gun in Battery. 1 Elevating Crank and Screw; 2 Trail; 3 Lunette; 4 Trail Handles; 5 Cartridge.

mountain ash. **a** A Texan species of ash (*Fraxinus texensis*). **b** Any of several malaceous trees having ashlike leaves, corymbose white flowers, and bright red berries: (1) In the United States, *Sorbus americana* and *S. sambucifolia*, the latter often called *western mountain ash.* (2) In Europe, the rowan tree (*S. aucuparia*). **c** In Australia, any of several eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus virgata* and *E. sieberiana.*
mountain asp. The American aspen.
mountain avens. An arctic or alpine rosaceous plant (*Dryas octopetala*). See DRYAS.
mountain balm. **a** The American bee balm, or Oswego tea. **b** In California, the yerba santa.
mountain balsam. Any of several American firs, esp. *Abies fraseri* in the Alleghenies and *A. amabilis* or *A. grandis* on the Pacific coast.
mountain barometer. A portable barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, used in measuring the heights of mountains. Cf. OROMETER.
mountain battery. *Mil.* A battery of mountain artillery.
mountain cork. *Mil.* A variety of asbestos, resembling cork in its texture and lightness; rock cork.
mountain cranberry. *Bot.* A low evergreen vacciniaceous shrub (*Vitis-idæa vitis-idæa*) of high north temperate regions, with thick oval leaves, white, nodding, bell-shaped flowers, and dark red berries.
mountain damson. A large West Indian tree (*Simarouba amara*) whose bitter bark is used in medicine as a tonic and astringent.
mountain dew. Whisky, esp. Scotch whisky, illicitly distilled among the mountains. *Colloq.*
mountain ebony. A small East Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Bauhinia variegata*) having hard dark wood. The bark is used medicinally and in tanning.
moun'tain-eer' (moun'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* [OF. *montanier*, a., LL. *montanarius.* See MOUNTAIN.] **1.** An inhabitant or native of a mountain region; one who lives among mountains. "No savage fierce, bandit, or *mountaineer.*" *Milton.*
2. *Fr. Hist.* A member of the Mountain.
3. A mountain climber.
moun'tain-eer', *v. i.*; -EERED (-nērd'); -EER'ING. To be a mountaineer; to climb mountains.
You can't go *mountaineering* in a flat country *H. James.*
mountain goat. **a** A peculiar goatlike mammal (*Oreamnos montanus*) of the mountains of the northwestern United States and northward to Alaska. The form is thickset, the legs short, the horns (present in both sexes) small, polished black, and slightly curved, the chin tufted, and the thick hairy coat pure white. **b** A goat antelope.

Mountain Goat a.

mountain herring. A whitefish (*Coregonus williamsoni*) of streams west of the Rocky Mountains. It reaches a length of one foot.
mountain holly. *U. S.* **a** A shrub of the holly family (*Ilicioides mucronata*) having smooth obovate leaves and scarlet berrylike drupes. **b** An upland species of holly (*Ilex monticola*).
mountain laurel. **a** An American ericaceous shrub (*Kalmia latifolia*) with glossy evergreen leaves and umbels of rose-colored or white flowers. The foliage is poisonous if eaten. It has many other popular names, as *American laurel, ivy* or *mountain ivy, calico bush*, etc. See KALMIA. **b** The California laurel.

Mountain Laurel a. Flowering branch.

mountain leather. *Min.* A variety of asbestos in thin flexible sheets, tough like leather.
mountain licorice. The alpine clover *Trifolium alpinum*, — so called from the sweetish root.
mountain limestone. *Geol.* The Lower Carboniferous limestone; — so called because of its occurrence in hills and mountains in England.
mountain mahoe. A West Indian malvaceous tree (*Pariti elatum*) resembling the mahoe or majagua (*P. tiliaceum*); Its bast fiber is used as a tying material; the greenish wood is used in Jamaica for cabinetwork.
mountain mahogany. **a** Any western American rosaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Cercocarpus*, esp. *C. parvifolius* (called also *feather tree*). They have gray bark and reddish wood. **b** The cherry birch. **c** A yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) of the Pacific coast of the United States.
mountain maple. Any of various American shrubby maples, found in mountain regions; as: **a** In the Eastern States, *Acer spicatum.* **b** In the Rocky Mountains, *A. glabrum.* **c** In Oregon, the vine maple.
mountain mint. **a** Any American mint of the genus *Koellia.* **b** Calamint.
moun'tain-ous (moun'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [F. *montagneux*, L. *montaniosus.*] **1.** Situated or being in the mountains. *Obs.*
2. Containing, or abounding in, mountains; characterized by mountains; of the nature of a mountain; as, the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.
3. Resembling a mountain, esp. in size; huge; of great bulk; as, a *mountainous* heap. *Now Rare.* *Prior.*
4. Inhabiting mountains; hence, barbarous. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
5. Derived or coming from, or peculiar to, mountains. *Obs.*
— **moun'tain-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **moun'tain-ous-ness**, *n.*
mountain parsley. **a** A European apiaceous plant (*Peucedanum oreoselinum*) the aromatic seed and root of which possess aperient properties. **b** The parsley fern.

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mount, *n.* A kind of small box; a pomander *Obs.*
mountaban. † MONTABYN.
mount'a-ble (moun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
mountaigne. † MOUNTAIN.
mountain antelope. = GOAT ANTELOPE.
mountain-ash sugar. Sorbinose.
mountain bay. A small theaceous tree (*Gordonia pubescens*) of the southern United States.
mountain beaver. A sewellel.
mountain beech. **a** White poplar. *Obs.* **b** In Australia: (1) The proteaceous tree *Lomatia longifolia.* (2) The beech *Fagus moorei.*
mountain blackbird. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng.*
mountain black snake. The pilot snake *Callopeltis obsoletus.*
mountain blue. = MINERAL BLUE a. *Obs.*
mountain box. The red bearberry.
mountain bramble. The cloudberry.
mountain cabbage. See SARGENT PALM.
mountain cat. **a** The cougar. **b** A bobcat. **c** The cacomixle.
mountain cherry. A wild cherry (*Prunus angustifolia*) of the eastern United States.
mountain cock. The capercaillie.
mountain colley. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng.*
mountain cow. The tapir. *Obs*
mountain cowslip. The auricula, or Alpine yellow primrose.
mountain crystal. Rock crystal
mountain cumin. The caraway
mountain curassow. See OREOPHASIS
mountain cure. *Med.* Cure of disease by residence in high altitudes. *Obs. & R.*
mountain deer. The chamois.
moun'tained (moun'tĭnd), *a.* *Rare & Poetic.* **1.** Placed, stationed, or being on a mountain; elevated. **2.** Massed or heaped up like a mountain. *Obs.* **3** Impeded by mountains. *Obs.* **4.** Having, abounding in, or containing, mountains.
moun'tain-er, *n.* = MOUNTAINEER, 1. *Obs.*
moun'tain-et (moun'tĭ-nĕt; moun'tĭ-nĕt'), **moun'tain-ette'**, *n.* [F. *montagnette*, dim. of *montagne* mountain.] A small mountain. *Rare.*
mountain fern A European polypodiaceous fern (*Dryopteris oreopteris*).
mountain fever *Med.* Typhoid or malarial fever. *Local.*
mountain finch. The brambling.
mountain flax. **a** The purging flax. **b** The Senega snakeroot. **c** The centaury *Erythræa centaurium.* **d** Quaking grass. **e** Corn spurry. **f** *Min* Amianthus.
mountain flesh A fleshlike variety of asbestos
mountain flour. = MOUNTAIN MEAL.
mountain folks The Cameronians. *Obs.*
mountain fringe. **a** The climbing fumitory **b** A West American wormwood (*Artemisia frigida*). *Colorado.*
mountain gentian A Tasmanian gentian (*Gentiana saxosa*).
mountain geranium. The herb Robert
mountain grape. The sand grape.
mountain green. **1.** **a** = MINERAL GREEN **a.** *Obs* **b** = GREEN EARTH **a.** **2** = MOUNTAIN PRIDE.
mountain gum. The Australian *Eucalyptus tereticornis*
mountain gun. A gun used by mountain artillery.
mountain hare The American varying hare (*Lepus americanus*) or one of its varieties.
mountain heath. A small ericaceous shrub (*Phyllodoce cærulea*) found in northern New England and northward.
mountain hemlock **a** A hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) of the western United States, having timber somewhat harder than that of the eastern species. Its bark is used for tanning. **b** Lovage *Local, Eng.*
mountain hickory An Australian acacia (*Acacia penninervis*). It is a tree of large size, with hard wood similar to blackwood.
mountain howitzer. A howitzer used by mountain artillery.
mountainier. † MOUNTAINEER.
mountain ironwort. A European mint (*Sideritis montana*).
moun'tain-ist, *n.* = MOUNTAINEER, 1. *Obs & R.*
mountain ivy. = MOUNTAIN LAUREL **a.** *Local, U. S.*
mountain larch. A larch (*Larix lyallii*) of the Rocky Mountain region.
mountain leatherwood A Californian sterculiaceous shrub (*Fremontodendron californicum*), with tough branches, palmately lobed leaves, and rather showy flowers.
mountain lily The garden Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*).
mountain linnet. The twite (*Linota flavirostris*). *Eng.*
mountain lion. The cougar.
mountain lover. A small trailing evergreen celastraceous shrub of the Alleghenies (*Pachystima canbyi*); also, any other plant of this genus
moun'tain-ly, *a* Mountainous. *Obs.*
mountain magnolia Any of several American magnolias growing in upland situations, as *M. acuminata* and *M. fraseri.*
mountain magpie. **a** The green woodpecker. **b** The European butcher bird (*Lanius excubitor*) *Local, Eng.*
mountain man. **a** *pl* = MOUNTAIN FOLKS. *Obs.* **b** A trapper. *Local, Western U. S*
mountain manchineel. = POISONWOOD **a.**
mountain mango. The tree *Clusia flava* or its fruit. *West Indies.*
mountain meal. Rock meal.
mountain milk. Agaric mineral
mountain misery. A California rosaceous undershrub (*Chamæbatia foliolosa*); — so called from the impenetrable thicket which it often forms.
mountain moss. **a** The common stonecrop. **b** An alpine species of *Selaginella* (*S. selaginoides*).
Mountain Mother *Class. Myth.* See GREAT MOTHER.
mountain oak. The chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*). *U S*
mountain ousel. The ring ousel. *Local, Eng.*
mountain panther **a** The ounce **b** The cougar.
mountain paper. *Min.* A form of asbestos similar to mountain leather.
mountain parrot. The kea.
mountain partridge. **a** The partridge dove. *Jamaica* **b** The mountain quail.

mountain pine. **a** A tall western American pine (*Pinus monticola*) resembling the white pine. *U. S.* **b** One of the sandarac trees (*Callitris muelleri*). *Australia.* **c** In New Zealand: (1) Any of various taxaceous trees of the genus *Dacrydium*, with cedarlike foliage and tough wood. (2) A pinaceous tree (*Libocedrus bidwillii*).
mountain plum. An olacaceous tree (*Ximenia americana*) of Florida and the West Indies, the edible fruit of which resembles a yellow plum; — called also *false sandalwood*, *wild lime*, *hog plum*, and *tallow nut*.
mountain quail. A partridge (*Oreortyx pictus*) of California, slightly larger than the California quail.

1/6
Mountain Quail (*Oreortyx pictus*).

mountain railroad *or* **railway.** A railroad for places so steep that special means, as cables, racks and pinions, central rails, and gripping devices, or the like, have to be used.
mountain range. A series of mountains, or mountain ridges, closely related in position and direction.
mountain rice. **a** An upland variety of rice, grown without irrigation, in some parts of Asia, Europe, and the United States. **b** Any American grass of the genus *Oryzopsis*.
mountain rose. **a** A European alpine rose (*Rosa pendulina*) with usually solitary crimson flowers. **b** A West Indian polygonaceous plant (*Antigonon leptopus*), often cultivated. See ANTIGONON.
mountain sheep. **1.** Any of various wild sheep inhabiting high mountains in different parts of the world. In America, applied esp. to the bighorn, or Rocky Mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), which ranges from northern Mexico to northern British Columbia. It is similar to the Asiatic argali, but smaller, the horns rarely exceeding 16 inches in circumference at the base. Its color is chiefly grayish brown. A paler form (*O. nelsoni*) inhabits the arid ranges of California. Another species (*O. dalli*) found in Alaska is smaller and entirely white. *O. stonei*, found in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia, is iron-gray. **2.** Any of several breeds of domestic sheep of the highlands of England and Scotland, as the Cheviot, lonk, Dartmoor and Exmoor, and limestone breeds.
mountain sickness. *Med.* A disease experienced by mountain climbers or by those living in extreme altitudes, due to the rarefaction of the air. It is marked by difficulty of breathing, fatigue, and general debility, and is often attended by headache and nausea.
mountain sorrel. A low perennial polygonaceous plant (*Oxyria digyna*) with rounded kidney-form leaves, and small greenish flowers, found in northern latitudes of both hemispheres.
mountain specter *or* **spectre.** An optical phenomenon sometimes seen on the summit of mountains (as on the Brocken) when the observer is between the sun and a mass of cloud. The figures of the observer and surrounding objects are seen projected on the cloud, greatly enlarged and often encircled by rainbow colors.
mountain trout. **a** The small-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.* **b** The kokopu or other fish of the genus *Galaxias*.
mountain wood. *Min.* Compact fibrous asbestos, in appearance recalling dry wood.
moun′te-bank (moun′tē-băŋk), *n.* [It. *montimbanco*, *montambanco*; *montare* to mount + *in* in, upon + *banco* bench. See 2d MOUNT; BANK money.] **1.** One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place and sells quack medicines; a traveling quack doctor.
Such is the weakness and easy credulity of men, that a *mountebank* . . . is preferred before an able physician. *Whitlock.*
2. Any boastful and unscrupulous pretender; a charlatan.
Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot*
3. = MOUNTEBANKERY. *Obs.*
Syn. — See IMPOSTOR.
moun′te-bank, *v. t.*; -BANKED (-băŋkt); -BANK′ING. *Obs.* **1.** To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull. **2.** To introduce by mountebankery, or false pretensions.
moun′te-bank, *v. i.* To play the mountebank; — usually with *it* or in *p. pr.*
moun′te-bank′er-y (moun′tē-băŋk′ēr-ĭ), *n.* The practices of a mountebank; quackery; charlatanism; boastful and vain pretenses.
mount′ed (moun′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Raised; elevated, lit. or fig. *Obs. or R.*
2. Seated, serving, or performed on horseback or the like; as, *mounted* police; *mounted* infantry.
3. Adjusted or prepared for use; placed on a suitable support, fixed in a setting, etc.; furnished; equipped; as, a *mounted* gun; a *mounted* map; a *mounted* gem.

mounted infantry, *Mil.*, infantry mounted for rapid transportation, but intended habitually to fight dismounted. In the American Civil War much of the cavalry on each side was at times handled as mounted infantry, although retaining its potential cavalry character. The term was first widely recognized and regiments of strictly mounted infantry were first organized by the British in the Boer War of 1899-1901. — **m. pay,** *Mil.*, increased pay allowed to mounted officers or to officers serving in such a capacity as to entitle them to pay as if mounted. — **m. work,** silverware with ornaments soldered on.
mount′er (moun′tēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *monteur.*] One that mounts, in any sense.
mount′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that mounts; specif.: **a** Act of getting on horseback. **b** Act of stuffing the skins of animals so that the bodies will appear in natural attitudes. **c** The preparation of anatomical or other specimens for microscopic examination.
2. That which serves as a mount or by which anything is prepared or equipped for use, or set off to advantage; equipment; embellishment; setting; as, the *mounting*, or nonoptical parts (pier axes, circles, tube, etc.) of a telescope, sword, diamond, gun, or picture.
3. The harness of a loom.
mourn (mōrn; 201), *v. i.*; MOURNED (mōrnd); MOURN′ING. [AS. *murnan*; akin to OS. *mornian*, OHG. *mornēn*, Goth. *maúrnan.*] **1.** To express or to feel grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to lament; esp., to lament some one's death; (*Obs.*, of animals, to pine.
Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah. *Gen.* xxiii 2.
2. To show the customary tokens of grief for the death of some one; esp., to wear the customary garb of a mourner.
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year. *Pope.*
3. To have longing; to long. *Obs.*
4. To make a low continued sound likened to moaning; — said esp. of doves; also, *Dial. Eng.*, to moan.
Syn. — See GRIEVE.
mourn, *v. t.* **1.** To grieve for; to lament; deplore; bemoan; bewail.
As if he *mourned* his rival's ill success. *Addison.*
2. To utter in a mournful manner or voice.
The lovelorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well. *Milton.*
mourn′er (mōr′nēr; 201), *n.* **1.** One who mourns or is grieved at any misfortune; specif., one especially afflicted by a death, as of a near relative or friend; one present at a funeral out of affection or respect for the dead.
His *mourners* were two hosts, his friends and foes. *Byron.*
2. One hired to attend a funeral to mourn for the dead.
3. One professing conviction of sin at a revival meeting. *Local, U. S.*
mourn′ers′ bench (-nērz), at revival meetings, a seat near the front reserved for "mourners;" anxious seat. *Local, U. S.*
mourn′ful (mōrn′fo͝ol; 201), *a.* **1.** Full of sorrow or grief; also, denoting or expressing sorrow; sorrowful; sad; doleful; dismal; mourning; grieving; as, a *mournful* person; *mournful* looks, tones, music.
2. Causing sorrow; saddening; deplorable; as, *mournful* news; a *mournful* loss.
Syn. — Sorrowful, lugubrious, sad, doleful, dolorous, heavy; afflictive, grievous, calamitous.
mournful widow, *Bot.*, the mourning bride.
— **mourn′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **mourn′ful-ness,** *n.*
mourn′ing, *p. pr.* & *p. a.* of MOURN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of sorrowing or expressing grief, esp. for a person's death; lamentation; sorrow; also, an expression of grief; a lament.
2. The customary exhibition of grief for the death of a person, esp. the wearing of black clothes; an instance of this; also, the period of so doing.
3. Garb, drapery, or emblems indicative of grief, esp., among Western nations, clothing or a badge of black.
in mourning. **a** Expressing conventionally grief, personal or official, at the death of one loved or honored. **b** Blackened; — said of the eyes. *Pugilistic Slang.* **c** Having the appearance of having a black border, from dirt; — said of the finger nails. *Slang.* — **mourning band,** a band, as of crape for the hat or arm, worn by mourners. — **m. bride,** the sweet scabious. — **m. cloak,** **a** A black cloak worn by mourners at a funeral in old days, often hired for the occasion. **b** The Antiopa butterfly. — **m. coach,** a coach used at a funeral, esp. a coach specially designed for the purpose and draped with black. — **m. dove,** a wild dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), found throughout the United States, resembling the passenger pigeon in form and plumage, though much smaller; — so named from its plaintive note. — **mourning envelope,** an envelope with a black border. — **m. horse,** a deceased person's horse, led, draped in black, in the funeral procession. *Obs.* — **m. paper,** note or letter paper with a black border. — **m. piece,** a pictorial memorial of one dead, usually representing a tomb with weeping willows and other mortuary symbols. — **m. ring,** a ring worn in memory of one dead. — **m. stuff,** a lusterless black fabric used for mourning garments. — **m. warbler,** a warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) of eastern North America. The male has the head, neck, and chest deep ash-gray, mixed with black on the throat and chest. The lower parts are pure yellow. — **m. widow.** **a** = MOURNING BRIDE. **b** A European geranium (*Geranium phæum*) with dark-colored flowers.

1/7
Mourning Dove.

mouse (mous), *n.*; *pl.* MICE (mīs). [ME. *mous*, *mus*, AS. *mūs*, pl. *mȳs*; akin to D. *muis*, G. *maus*, OHG. & Icel. *mūs*, Dan. *muus*, Sw. *mus*, Rus. *mysh'*, L. *mus*, Gr. μῦς, Skr. *mūsh* mouse, *mush* to steal. Cf. MUSCLE, MUSK.]
1. Any of numerous species of small rodents, esp. the house mouse (*Mus musculus*), originally a native of Asia, but now found in human habitations throughout most of the world. It is about six inches long, including the long tail, with soft fur which is grayish brown above and buffy below. The house mouse is the parent form of numerous variously modified domesticated varieties, as the *white mice*. The name is also applied to all the smaller species of the Old World genus *Mus*, the larger ones being called *rats*, and is extended with or without qualifying terms to members of various other genera of the family Muridæ, and also of other families of rodents, comprising forms differing greatly in habits, appearance, and details of structure, but all of small size. The common native mouse of Europe is *Mus sylvaticus*, which has reddish brown upper parts and a pure white belly. The smallest British species is the harvest mouse (*Mus minutus*). In America the most common wild mice are those of the genus *Peromyscus*, containing the white-footed mouse (which see) and its numerous allies, and certain voles of the genus *Microtus*, commonly known as *meadow mice*. See VOLE, HARVEST MOUSE, POCKET MOUSE, JUMPING MOUSE, etc.

1/3
White-footed Mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*).

2. Sometimes, a person, as a woman, familiarly so called by way of endearment.
3. *Naut.* **a** A knob made on a rope with spun yarn parceling, or the like, as to prevent a running eye from slipping. **b** = 1st MOUSING, 3.
4. A kind of match used in blasting or, formerly, in firing guns.
5. A small round hair pad. Cf. RAT. *Rare. U. S.*
6. A small leaden weight fastened to a string, used in pulling the sash cords into place over the pulleys in the jambs of a window-sash frame; also, a similar weight used by plumbers to clear a stoppage in a closet pipe.
7. A dark-colored swelling caused by a blow. *Slang.*
8. A muscle; specif., any of various muscular parts of meat. Cf. MOUSE PIECE. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng. in specif. sense.*
mouse (mouz), *v. i.*; MOUSED (mouzd); MOUS′ING (mouz′ĭng). **1.** To hunt or watch for and catch mice.
2. To watch for or pursue anything in a sly or diligent manner; to pry about, on the lookout for something.
3. To move about softly, like a mouse; to prowl.
to mouse over, to pore over; to study absorbedly. *U. S.*
mouse, *v. t.* **1.** To handle as a cat does a mouse; hence, to pull about roughly in sport; to toy or play with wantonly. Cf. MOUSLE. *Obs.* "[Death] *mousing* the flesh of men." *Shak.*
2. *Naut.* To furnish with a mouse; to secure by means of a mousing.
3. To hunt as a cat hunts a mouse; also, to search for patiently and carefully, as in odd corners.
mouse color *or* **colour** (mous). The color of the house mouse; dark gray tinged with yellowish brown. — **mouse′-col′ored,** *or* **-col′oured** (mous′kŭl′ērd), *a.*
mouse control. A mechanical device which automatically corrects small errors of a driving clock, as that attached to an equatorial telescope.
mouse′-ear′, *n.* **a** The forget-me-not. **b** A European hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*); — so called from its soft hairy leaves, and also known as *mouse-ear hawkweed*. **c** The cat's-foot, or plantain-leaved everlasting (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*).
mouse-ear chickweed. Either of two common hairy chickweeds (*Cerastium vulgatum* and *C. viscosum*).
mouse grass. **a** The silvery hair grass (*Aira caryophyllea*). **b** In Australia, one of the plume grasses (*Dichelachne crinita*).
mouse′hole′ (mous′hōl′), *n.* A hole made by a mouse, for passage or abode, as in a wall; hence, a very small hole.

mountain partridgeberry. The creeping snowberry.
mountain pear. A South African celastraceous timber tree (*Cathastrum capense*).
mountain pheasant. The ruffed grouse. *North Carolina.*
mountain pink. = ARBUTUS, 2.
mountain plover. A small plover (*Podasocys montanus*) of the plains of the western United States. It is chiefly sandy-colored above and white below.
mountain pride. A simaroubaceous tree of Jamaica (*Spathelia simplex*) with pinnate leaves and panicles of red flowers.
mountain rat. A bushy-tailed rat (*Neotoma cinerea*) of the western United States.
mountain rhubarb. The European dock *Rumex alpinus.*
moun′tain ri′mu (rē′mo͞o). A taxaceous shrub (*Dacrydium taxifolium*) of New Zealand.
mountain rose bay. The purple laurel. *Obs.*
mountain sandwort. A boreal or alpine sandwort (*Arenaria grœnlandica*) with pretty white flowers.
mountain snuff. = MOUNTAIN TOBACCO.
mountain soap. *Min.* An unctuous variety of halloysite.
mountain sparrow. The European tree sparrow.
mountain spinach. The garden orach.
mountain spruce. The Engelmann spruce.
mountain spurge. = ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN SPURGE.
mountain sumac *or* **sumach.** **a** The dwarf sumac. **b** The mountain ash.
mountain sweet. The New Jersey tea.
mountain tallow. Hatchettite.
mountain tea. The American wintergreen, or checkerberry; also, an infusion of its leaves.
mountain thrush. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng.*
mountain tobacco. A species of arnica (*A. montana*). See ARNICA, 2.
moun′tain-ward (-wērd), *a.* & *adv.*, **-wards** (-wērdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.
mountain willow. **a** A willow (*Salix phylicifolia*) of Europe and northeastern North America. **b** The Nuttall willow.
mountain wine. = MOUNTAIN, *n.*, 3.
mountain witch. The quail dove *Geotrygon versicolor. Jamaica.*
moun′tain-y (moun′tĭ-nĭ), *a.* 1. Mountainous. 2. Of, pert. to, or living in, the mountains. *Now Rare or Dial.*
mountain zebra. The common zebra (*Equus zebra*).
mountan. ✝ MUNTIN.
moun′tance, *n.* [OF. *montance.*] Amount: sum; value; quantity; extent; duration. *Obs.*
mountane. ✝ MOUNTAIN.
mountaneer, mountanier. ✝ MOUNTAINEER. *Obs.*
mountanious, *a.* Mountainous.
mountanous. ✝ MOUNTAINOUS.
mountant. *a.* [F. *montant*, p. pr. Cf. MONTANT.] Mounting; rising; raised. *Obs.* — *n.* *Astrol.* Ascendant.
mount′ant (moun′tănt), *n.* Any adhesive used for mounting photographs, drawings, etc.
mountany. ✝ MOUNTAINY.
mountayne. ✝ MUNTIN.
mountbanke. ✝ MOUNTEBANK.
mount cent. *Card Playing.* An old game like piquet. *Obs.*
moun′te-bank′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
moun′te-bank-ism (-băŋk-ĭz′m), *n.* Mountebankery.
moun′te-bank′ly, *adv.* In mountebank fashion. *Obs.*
mounte cent. ✝ MOUNT CENT.
mounted-andrew, *n.* A merry-andrew. *Obs.*
mountee. ✝ MOUNTY.
mountee, *n.* [F. *montée* a mounting.] *Mil.* A call or alarm to mount. *Obs.*
mounteer. ✝ MONTERO.
mountein, mounteine. ✝ MOUNTAIN.
mountelet. ✝ MOUNTLET.
mounten. ✝ MOUNTAIN.
mountenance, *n.* Amount; quantity; value. *Obs.*
mountenesse, *n.* = MOUNTENANCE. *Obs.* & *R.*
mountenous. ✝ MOUNTAINOUS.
moun-te′ra, moun-te′re, moun-te′ro. ✝ MONTERO.
mounteyn. ✝ MOUNTAIN.
Mountfiascon. ✝ MONTEFIASCONE. *Obs.*
mounthe. ✝ MONTH.
mounthsoune. ✝ MONSOON.
mountibank, mountibanck, mountibanke, mountibancke. ✝ MOUNTEBANK.
mountie. ✝ MOUNTY.
mountineer. ✝ MOUNTAINEER.
mount′ing, *p. pr.* of MOUNT; specif.: *Her.* Rising, as a beast of the chase standing on its hind legs. Cf. RAMPANT.
mounting block. A block, usually of stone, used in mounting on horseback.
mount′ing-ly, *adv.* of mounting, p. pr.
mountire. ✝ MONTERO.
mountjack. ✝ MANJAK.
mount′let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *montelet.*] A little mountain. *Rare.*
mountour. ✝ MOUNTURE.
mount-rose′, *n.* A kind of wine. *Obs.*
mount saint *or* **sant.** ✝ MOUNT CENT.
mountuous, *a.* [See MONTUOUS.] Mountainous. *Obs.*
moun′ture, *n.* [OF. *monteüre*, F. *monture.* See 2d MOUNT.] *Obs.* 1. A mount, as a horse. 2. A structure for mounting on. 3. A mound, as of earth. 4. A mounting; a mount. 5. Altitude; elevation. 6. *Gun.* Angle of elevation.
mount′y (moun′tĭ), *n.* [F. *montée*, fr. *monter.* See 2d MOUNT.] Rise of a hawk after prey. *Obs.*
mountycle. ✝ MONTICULE.
moup, moop (mo͞op), *v. t.* & *i.* To nibble; also, to keep company or associate (with). *Scot.*
mour ✝ MORE, mulberry; MAURE.
mourdant. ✝ MORDANT.
mourdre ✝ MURDER.
moure ✝ MAURE; MORE, mulberry.
Moure ✝ Moor.
mourish. ✝ MORRIS.
mour′ken, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *morkna.*] To rot. *Obs.*
mourkenen. ✝ MURKEN, *v.*
mourkenes. ✝ MURKNESS
mourn. *a.* Sorrowful; sad. *Obs.*
mourn (*Scot.* mērn), *n.* *Obs. or Scot.* 1. Mourning; sorrow. 2. A murmur.
mournaval. ✝ MOURNIVAL.
mourne. ✝ MORNE, lance head; MOURN.
mourne, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. OF.; cf. OF. *moriner* (reflexive) to be seized with a contagious disease, *morineus* seized with such a disease; said of animals: and E. *murrain.*] In phrase *to mourne of the chine*, to have mourning of the chine. *Obs.* — **mourn′er,** *n.* One who has mourning of the chine. *Obs.*
mourn′er-ess, *n.* A female mourner. *Obs.* & *R.*
mourneval. ✝ MOURNIVAL.
mournifal. ✝ MOURNIVAL.
mourn′ing, *vb. n.* of MOURNE: — only in **mourning of the chine,** glanders. *Obs.*
mourn′ing-ly, *adv.* of MOURNING.
mour′ni-val (mōr′nĭ-văl; 201), *n.* [F. *mornifle* a game at cards.] *Obs.* 1. *Card Playing.* In gleek, a set of four aces, kings, queens, or knaves, in one hand. 2. Hence, a set or group of four.
mournour. ✝ MOURNER.
mourn′some (mōrn′sŭm; 201), *a.* See -SOME.
mourron. ✝ MORION.
mourther. ✝ MURDER.
mousaique. ✝ MOSAIC.
mouscacche, *n.* [See MOUSE; CATCH.] A mousetrap. *Obs.*
mousdon. ✝ MOUSE-DUN.
mouse. ✝ MUSE, think.
mouseare. ✝ MOUSE-EAR.
mouse barley. The wall barley.
mouse bird. See COLY.
mouse bur. The fruit of the unicorn plant.
mouse buttock. = MOUSE PIECE.
mouse chop. The fig marigold *Mesembryanthemum murinum.*
mouse deer. A chevrotain.
mouse′-dun′, *a.* Dun in color, like a mouse.
mouse′-ear′ cress. A European crucifer (*Stenophragma thaliana*), naturalized as a weed in the United States.
mouse′-eared′ (mous′ērd′), *a.* Having an appendage suggestive of the ear of a mouse. — **mouse-eared chickweed.** = MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.
mouse-ear everlasting = MOUSE-EAR c.
mouse-ear hawkweed. = MOUSE-EAR b.
mouse-ear scorpion grass. The forget-me-not. *Obs. or Scot.*
mouse′fall′, *n.* A mousetrap.
mouse fish. = SARGASSUM FISH.
mouse galago. A West African galago (*Galago demidoffi*).
mouse′hawk′, *n.* **a** An owl; esp., the short-eared owl or the hawk owl. *Local, Eng.* **b** Any of several hawks; esp., the marsh hawk or the rough-legged hawk.
mouse hound. A weasel. *Local, Eng.*
mouse hunt. An animal that hunts mice, esp. a weasel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mouse hunt. A hunt for or as if for a mouse or mice. *Rare.*

mouse mill, *or* **mouse'mill'** (mous'mĭl'), *n.* A small induction machine used for electrifying the needle of a quadrant electrometer, or the ink in a siphon recorder to cause it to fall in drops.

mouse piece. The piece of beef cut from the part next below the round or from the lower part of the latter.

mous'er (mouz'ẽr), *n.* A cat or, rarely, other animal that catches mice. Hence: One who pries about looking or searching for something; specif., *Slang*, a detective.

mouse'tail' (mous'tāl'), *n.* **1**. The common stonecrop. *Obs.* **2**. **a** Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Myosurus*; — so called from the prolonged tail-like torus of the flower. **b** Any of various other plants with a tail-like inflorescence. **3**. *pl.* Mustaches. *Jocular.*

mouse'trap' (-trăp'), *n.* **1**. A trap for mice. Also fig. **2**. *Math.* The problem of determining what one of a number of objects, arranged in a circle and counted continuously round and round, will be the last if each object is rejected when its number is a multiple of a given number.

mousetrap switch. *Elec.* An automatic switch operated by an electromagnet.

mous'ing (mouz'ĭng), *n.* **1**. Hunting or catching mice. **2**. Patient and careful searching; rummaging. *U. S.* **3**. *Naut.* A turn or lashing of spun yarn or small stuff, or a metallic clasp or fastening, uniting the point and shank of a hook to prevent its unhooking or straightening out. **4**. A ratchet movement in a loom.

mous'ing, *p. a.* **1**. Hunting or catching, or given to hunting or catching, mice. **2**. That hunts or searches patiently and carefully; prying; impertinently inquisitive. "*Mousing* saints." *L'Estrange.*

mousing hook. A hook with an attachment like a mousing which prevents its unhooking.

‖ **mous'que-taire'** (mōōs'kẽ-târ'), *n.* [F.] **1**. A musketeer; esp. [*cap.*], one of the French royal musketeers of the 17th and 18th centuries, conspicuous both for their daring and their dandified dress and carriage. The term is used adjectively of various articles of dress fancied to resemble those worn by them; as, *mousquetaire* cuff, glove, sleeve, etc. **2**. Short for MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVE.

mousquetaire glove. A glove with long loose wrist and no lengthwise opening, or a short one with few buttons.

mousse (mōōs), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A frozen dessert of a frothy texture, made of sweetened and flavored whipped cream, sometimes with the addition of egg yolks and gelatin. Mousse differs from ice cream in being beaten before — not during — the freezing process.

‖ **mousse'line'** (mōōs'lēn'), *n.* [F.] **1**. Muslin. **2**. Muslin glass; — called also *mousseline glass*; also, a wineglass made of it.
mousse'line' de laine' (dẽ lĕn') [F., muslin of wool], muslin delaine. See DELAINE. — **m. de soie'** (swä') [F., muslin of silk], a soft thin silk fabric with a weave like that of muslin; silk muslin.

Mous-te'ri-an, **Mous-tie'ri-an** (mōōs-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Moustier cave, on the bank of the Vezère, in France, or designating, or pert. to, the culture typified by archæological remains found there. — **Mousterian**, *or* **Moustierian, Epoch**, *Paleëthnol.*, an epoch following the Chellean, characterized by a climate similar to that of Finland and northern Sweden, by the presence of a number of large mammals such as the mammoth, rhinoceros, cave bear, etc., and in human art by stone implements, including points, scrapers, saws, etc.

mous'y (mouz'ĭ; mous'ĭ; *cf.* LOUSY), *a.*; MOUS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MOUS'I-EST. **a** Of or resembling a mouse. **b** Quiet like a mouse. **c** Infested with mice; smelling of mice.

mou'tan' (mōō'tăn'), *n.* [Chin. *mu*[3] *tan*[1].] The Chinese tree peony (*Pæonia moutan*), a shrub with large flowers of various colors.

mouth (mouth), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHS (mouthz). [ME. *mouth*, *muþ*, AS. *mūð*; akin to D. *mond*, OS. *mūð*, G. *mund*, Icel. *mūðr*, *munnr*, Sw. *mun*, Dan. *mund*, Goth. *munþs*, and possibly L. *mentum* chin; or cf. D. *muil* mouth, muzzle, G. *maul*, OHG. *mūla*, Icel. *mūli*, and Skr. *mukha* mouth.] **1**. The opening through which an animal receives food; the aperture between the jaws or between the lips; also, the cavity, containing the tongue and teeth, between the lips and the pharynx; the buccal cavity.

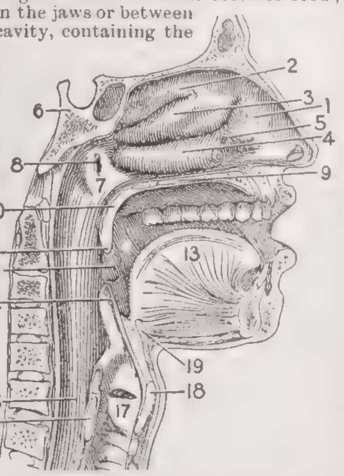

Section of Human Mouth and adjacent Structures. 1 Interior of Nasal Fossa; 2, 3, 4 Superior, Middle, and Inferior Turbinated Bones; 5 Opening of Nasal Duct; 6 Sphenoid Bone; 7 Interior of Pharynx; 8 Opening of Eustachian Tube; 9 Hard Palate; 10 Soft Palate; 11 Uvula; 12 Tonsil; 13 Tongue; 14 Epiglottis; 15 Interior of Esophagus; 16 Cricoid Cartilage; 17 Interior of Larynx; 18 Thyroid Cartilage; 19 Hyoid Bone.

2. This opening as the means of speech or voice; hence, speech; utterance.

> That in the *mouth* of two or three witnesses every word may be established *Matt.* xviii. 16.

3. An opening resembling or likened to a mouth, as one affording entrance or exit; orifice; aperture; as: **a** The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, charged or discharged; as, the *mouth* of a jar or pitcher; the *mouth* of the lacteal vessels, etc. **b** The opening or entrance of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, or embrasure in a fortification. **c** The opening of a piece of ordnance, through which it is discharged. **d** The opening through which the waters of a river or any stream are discharged. **e** The entrance into a harbor. **f** The space between the toe and throat of a railroad frog. **g** The opening between the jaws of a vise or similar tool. **h** The space in front of the cutter of a carpenter's plane through which the shaving passes. **i** The entrance to a mine shaft or adit. **j** The opening between the lips of an organ pipe (see FLUE PIPE, *Illust.*); also, an opening in a flute or similar instrument across which the performer blows. **k** The opening in a metallurgical furnace through which it is charged; also, the tap hole. **l** Any of several furnaces, each connected by a flue to a central opening in the oven, in a pottery kiln. **m** *Arch.* = SCOTIA.
4. Of a horse, capability of being guided by the bit.
5. A person as a consumer of food; as, hungry *mouths*.
6. One who speaks for another or others; a mouthpiece; spokesman. *Obs. or R.*

> Every coffeehouse has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

7. A wry face; a grimace; a mow.

> Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shak.*

8. *Slang, Eng.* **a** A noisy fellow. **b** A silly fellow; a dupe. *Obs.*
9. Short for MOUTHPIECE, as of a bit or pipe.
by mouth, orally, as contrasted with *by writing*. *Obs.* — **mouth to mouth**, in close conference; face to face. *A Hebraism. Now Rare.* — **with one mouth**, with one voice or consent; unanimously. *A Hebraism. Now Rare.*

mouth (mouth), *v. t.*; MOUTHED (mouthd); MOUTH'ING. **1**. To utter; now only, to utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to speak in a strained or unnaturally sonorous manner; to declaim.

> Mercy full mildly *mouthed* these words. *Piers Plowman.*
> *Mouthing* out his hollow oes and aes. *Tennyson.*

2. To make mouths at; to declaim against; revile. *Rare.*
3. To take into, or put in, the mouth; to seize with the mouth or teeth; to mumble; lick; also, rarely, to eat with much movement of the jaws and mouth. *Dryden.*
4. To accustom (a horse) to the bit and bridle.
5. To point the mouth of (a pistol). *Nonce Use.*

mouth, *v. i.* **1**. To speak; talk. *Obs.* **2**. To be, or be capable of being, mouthed, or declaimed. *R.* **3**. To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to declaim; vociferate; rant.

> I 'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
> And *mouth* at Cæsar, till I shake the senate. *Addison*

4. To put mouth to mouth; to kiss. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. To make mouths or grimaces, esp. in contempt.
6. Of a river, to empty; to disembogue.

mouth'a-ble (mouth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or fitted for, being mouthed. "*Mouthable* lines." *O. W. Holmes.*

mouthed (mouthd; moutht; 277), *a.* **1**. Furnished with a mouth. **2**. Having the mouth open; gaping. *Obs.* **3**. Having a mouth of a particular kind; using the mouth, speech, or voice in a particular way; — used only in composition; as, wide-*mouthed*; hard-*mouthed*; foul-*mouthed*.

mouth'er (mouth'ẽr), *n.* One who mouths; an affected or declamatory speaker.

mouth'ful (mouth'fŏŏl), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHFULS (-fŏŏlz). **1**. **a** As much as the mouth will hold. **b** As much as is usually put into the mouth at one time. **2**. Hence, a small quantity.

mouth organ. *Music.* **a** The Panpipe. See PANDEAN. **b** A harmonicon.

mouth part. *Zoöl.* Any of the organs or appendages, as a labrum, mandible, maxilla, or maxilliped, which surround the mouth of an arthropod and assist in conveying or masticating the food.

mouth'piece' (mouth'pēs'), *n.* **1**. Something placed at or forming a mouth; as, the *mouthpiece* of a reed organ pipe.
2. The mouth. *Jocular.*
3. That which represents the mouth in a model.
4. The part of a musical or other instrument to which the mouth is applied; as, the *mouthpiece* of a bugle, or of a tobacco pipe; also, a cigar or cigarette holder or tube.
5. **a** An appendage to an inlet or outlet opening of a pipe or vessel, to direct or facilitate the inflow or outflow of a fluid. See BORDA'S MOUTHPIECE. **b** *Steam Boilers.* A cylindrical part, riveted to the body of a boiler, to form the means of attachment of a manhole cover, blow-off cock, safety valve, or the like; — called also *standpipe*.
6. The piece or part of a horse's bit that passes through the mouth.
7. One who delivers the opinion of others or of another; a spokesman; as, the *mouthpiece* of his party.
8. A solicitor. *Slang, Eng.*
9. A mouth protector; a respirator.

mouth pipe. An organ flue pipe (which see).

mouth'y (mouth'ĭ; mouth'ĭ), *a.* Garrulous; wearisomely or emptily loquacious; bombastic.

> Vulgar strides about with many a *mouthy* speech. *Irving*

— **mouth'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **mouth'i-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

mou'ton (mōō'tŏn; mōō-tŏn'), *n.* [OF., F. *mouton* sheep.] A gold coin of the 14th century in France, weighing about 70 grains; also, one of 40 grains struck by Henry V. of England for his French possessions.

mov'a-ble, move'a-ble (mōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *movable*. See MOVE.] **1**. Apt or inclined to move; having a tendency to move; moving readily or quickly; fig., fickle; inconstant; changeable. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being moved, lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion; not fixed or stationary; as, a *movable* steam engine.
3. Changing from one time to another; as, *movable* feasts, the dates of which vary from year to year. See FEAST, *n.*, 1.
4. *Gr. Gram.* Designating any of certain consonants which may be added or dropped according to euphony. Thus "N (ν) movable" is generally added to words in σι (including ξι and ψι) and to verbs of the third person in ε, when the next word begins with a vowel; as in διδωσι(ν) ἐμοι.
5. *Semitic Gram.* Pronounced, as distinguished from "quiescent;" — said of certain letters and syllables.

Syn. — MOVABLE, MOBILE. That is MOVABLE which may be moved, esp. from one place to another; that is MOBILE which is characterized by great facility, flexibility, or responsiveness of movement; as, *movable* type, a *movable* attachment (to an instrument, etc.); cf. a *movable* feast; "the *movable* temple of God . . . with such reverence . . . transported" (*Raleigh*); *mobile* as a fluid; "the keen irregular face, the gray restless eye, the thin *mobile* lips" (*J. R. Green*); "He is receptivity itself, responsive to all the great forces which move the time, catching and reflecting on the *mobile* mirror of his mind whatever winds are blowing from the hills of thought" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See FLEXIBLE.

movable, *or* **moveable**, **bridge**, a bridge the whole or a part of which can be temporarily removed to pass water traffic, as a bascule, floating, lift, swing, or traversing bridge. — **m. dam**, *Hydraulic Engin.*, a dam at the head of a shoal in a stream, so constructed that it can be raised, lowered, laid prostrate, or removed, at will, and used for improving navigation, for regulating the flow of a river, etc. — **m. do**. *Music.* See DO, *n.* — **m. exchange**, *Finance*, foreign exchange quoted in the money of the country of payment, as where exchange on Paris is quoted in New York in francs, in which case the franc fluctuates and not the dollar. — **m. fixture**. See FIXTURE, 5. — **m. kidney**. *Med.* = WANDERING KIDNEY.

mov'a-ble, move'a-ble, *n.* One that is capable of being moved; specif.: **a** *Ptolemaic Astron.* Any of the nine spheres. *Obs.* **b** *Rom. & Civil Law.* A subject of property which is of such a nature as to admit of being moved from place to place without injury; a subject of property not attached to the soil; — usually in *pl.* Strictly movables are limited to tangible objects, but the term is sometimes used to include choses in action. In a general way movables correspond to the personal property of English law, esp. with respect to the respective rights of the heir and the personal representative; but the two terms are not synonymous, some forms of personal property, such as growing crops, rent, etc., not being movables. **c** An article of wares or goods: esp., and now only, an article of furniture; — usually in *pl.*

> Furnished with the most rich and princely *movables*. *Evelyn.*

d Something that can be moved or set in motion, as any part of a watch's works. *Obs.* **e** A person who moves or changes readily or often; a changeable or fickle-minded person. *Obs.*

move (mōōv), *v. t.*; MOVED (mōōvd); MOV'ING (mōōv'ĭng). [ME. *moven*, OF. *moveir* (3d pl. pres. *muevent*; cf. ME. *meven* to move), F. *mouvoir*, L. *movere*; cf. Gr. ἀμείβειν to change, exchange, go in or out, quit, Skr. *mīv*, p. p. *mūta*, to move, push. Cf. EMOTION, MOB, MUTINY.] **1**. To change the place or position of in any manner; to carry, convey, draw, push, or the like from one place to another; to impel; shift; as, the wind *moves* a vessel; the horse *moves* a carriage; to *move* troops; to *move* a house.
2. Specif.: *Chess, Checkers, etc.* To transfer (a piece or man) from one space or position to another, according to the rules of the game; as, to *move* a king.
3. To set in motion; to stir; to impart motion to; as, to *move* one's head; the wind *moves* the reeds; also, of a machine, system, or the like, to keep in motion; drive; actuate; as, the mechanism is *moved* by a spring. Also fig., *Obs.*, to set in motion; to commence; to stir up; as, to *move* a lawsuit; to *move* hostilities.
4. To excite to action by the presentation of motives; to rouse by appeal to the mind or desires; to influence; prompt; impel; as, nothing could *move* him to break his word. "No female arts his mind could *move*." *Dryden.*
5. To arouse the feelings or passions of; esp., to excite to tenderness or compassion; to touch pathetically, to affect with any emotion; to excite, as an emotion, passion, or a sentiment or its expression; as, the pitiful tale deeply *moved* them; the outrage *moved* him to wrath. "To *move* wild laughter." *Shak.*

> He was *moved* with compassion on them *Matt.* ix. 36.
> [The use of images] in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror. *Felton.*

6. To propose; recommend; specif., to propose formally

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mouse'kin, *n.* A little mouse.
mousel. † MUZZLE.
mouse lemur. **a** A dwarf lemur. **b** A lemur of the genus *Cheirogaleus*.
mouse'let, **mouse'ling**, *n.* A small or young mouse.
mousell. † MUZZLE.
mouse mark. A birthmark resembling a mouse.
mouse opossum. See OPOSSUM.
mouse owl. The short-eared owl of Europe.
mouse pea. The meadow pea.
mouser, **mousere**. † MOUSE-EAR.
mouseroll. † MUSROL.
mouse roller. An auxiliary ink roller in a printing press.
mous'er-y (mous'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place inhabited by a colony of mice or voles.
mouse'ship, *n.* See -SHIP; — esp as a mock title.
mouse sight. Myopia; — based on a false etymology.
mousetail grass. **a** The slender foxtail grass. **b** The rat-tail fescue.
mouse thorn. The star thistle.
Mouse Tower. See HATTO.
mouse'trap', *v. t.* To catch or entrap as in a mousetrap. *Rare.*
mouse'web' (mōōs'wĕb'), *n.* A cobweb; gossamer; also, phlegm. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
mous'ey (mouz'ĭ; mous'ĭ). Var. of MOUSY, *a.*
mous'ey (mous'ĭ), *n.* A mouse; — a playful diminutive.
mousher, **moushere**. † MOUSE-EAR.
mousherom, **moushrimpe**. † MUSHROOM.
mousick, **mousike**. † MUZHIK.
mous'ie. Var. of MOUSY, *n.*
mous'ie (mous'ĭ; *Scot.* mōōs'ĭ). Var. of MOUSEY, *dim.*
mousil. † MUZZLE.
mous'i-ness (mouz'ĭ-nĕs; mous'-), *n.* Mousy condition.
mousle, *v. t.* [Freq. of *mouse*, v.] To pull about roughly; to rumple. *Obs.*
mous'mee (mōōs'mā), *n.* [Jap. *musume* daughter, girl.] An unmarried Japanese girl, as a tea girl.
mousquetaire cuff A deep flaring cuff.
mousse. † MOUSE, *n.*
moussell. † MUZZLE.
mous-sen'a (mōō-sĕn'ȧ). Var of MESENNA.
Moussiliman. † MUSSULMAN.
moust. † MUST.
mous-tache', **mous-ta'chio**, etc. Vars. of MUSTACHE, etc.
moustang, **moustanger**. Vars. of MUSTANG, MUSTANGER.
mouster. † MUSTER.
moustick, **moustique**, *n.* [F. *moustique*.] = MOSQUITO. *Obs. & R.*
moustoc. The mustache monkey. *Obs.*
moustre. † MUSTER.
mouswobis. Obs. pl. of MOUSEWEB.
mous'y. Var. of MOUSEY, *dim.*
mout (*Scot.* mōōt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOLT; obs. pret. of MAY (auxiliary verb).
mou'ter (*Scot.* mōō'tẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MULTURE.
mouth. Obs. pret. of MAY (auxiliary verb).
mouth'-blow'er, *n.* A blowpipe. *Rare.*
mouthe. † MOTH; obs. pret of MAY (auxiliary verb).
mouth'er (mouth'ẽr), *n.* *Pugilism.* A blow on the mouth. *Cant.*
mouth'-fill'ing, *a.* Filling the mouth; — said of a phrase, title, or the like. "A good *mouth-filling* oath." *Shak.*
mouth gauge *or* **gage**. A gauge used in measuring a horse's mouth for a bit.
mouth glass. A small mirror for inspecting the mouth.
mouth glue. Glue, orig. a preparation of isinglass, to be moistened with the tongue; hence, *Obs.*, isinglass.
mouth honor *or* **honour**. Honor given in words, but not felt.
mouth'ing (mouth'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOUTH. — **mouth'ing-ly**, *adv.*
mouthing bit. A snaffle jointed in the middle and thick at the outer ends, used to accustom a horse to bit and bridle.
mouthing machine. A machine for swaging the tops of open-top sheet-metal cans to receive the covers, or for crimping the bottoms.
mouth'ish-ly (mouth'ĭsh-lĭ), *adv.* Mouthily.
mouth'less, *a.* [AS. *mūðléas*] Destitute of a mouth.
mouth'ly, *adv.* By word of mouth. *Obs.* — *a.* Done with the mouth. *Obs.*
mouth'-made' (mouth'-), *a.* Spoken without sincerity.
mouth-pionery, *n.* Dentistry. *Obs.*
mouth pore. *Bot.* A stoma.
mouth prop. *Dentistry.* Any of various devices placed inside the mouth to keep it open, esp. when the patient is under an anæsthetic.
mouth'root', *n.* The goldthread.
moutne. **mouton**. † MUTTON.
mou'ton'née' (mōō'tō'nā'), *a.* Also **mou'ton'néed'** (-nād'). [F. *moutonnée*.] *Phys. Geog.* Rounded like a sheep's back. See ROCHE MOUTONNÉE.
mouwe. † MOW, a grimace, etc.
mouwen. Obs. pl. of MAY (auxiliary verb).
mouz, *v.* Mouse. *Ref. Sp.*
mou'zah (mōō'zä), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *mauda'*.] A village, sometimes consisting of separate parcels. *India.*
mouz'er. Mouser. *Ref. Sp.*
mouzle. † MUZZLE.
mov'a-bil'i-ty (mōōv'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Movable quality or condition.
mov'a-bl. Movable. *Ref. Sp.*
mov'a-bled, *a.* Furnished. *Obs.*
mov'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mov'a-bly (mōōv'ȧ-blĭ), *adv.* of MOVABLE. See -LY.
mov'al, *n.* Act of moving, or state of being moved. *Obs. & R.*

for consideration and determination, in a deliberative assembly; to submit, as a resolution; also, to submit a proposal or motion to; as, I *move* you we do now adjourn.

Let me but *move* one question to your daughter. *Shak.*

7. To apply to, as for relief or aid; — now used only of a formal application, as to a court or legislative body. Also, to urge; incite; solicit. *Archaic.*

The Florentine will *move* us
For speedy aid. *Shak.*

The Scripture *moveth* us, in sundry places, to acknowledge and confess our manifold sins and wickedness. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

8. To utter; emit (sound). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Thoughts, that voluntary *move*
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

9. *Med.* To cause to operate; as, to *move* the bowels.
10. To cause to be angry. *Obs.*
11. *Com.* To cause to move, or be sold.

Syn. — Induce, cause, animate, stimulate, provoke, rouse, kindle, urge, drive, stir, spur, goad. — MOVE, ACTUATE, IMPEL, PROMPT, INCITE, INSTIGATE. MOVE (see MOTIVE) is the general term for rousing one to action or inducing one to act; ACTUATE suggests more definitely the inner springs or motives of conduct; as, "If kingdom *move* thee not, let *move* thee zeal and duty" (*Milton*); "whether such vanity, and nothing else, *actuated* him therein; whether this was the true essence and *moving* principle of the phenomenon" (*Carlyle*). To IMPEL (see COMPEL) is to move (esp. to almost involuntary action) as if by a push forward; to PROMPT is to stimulate to act, as by suggestion, as, "A mightier power the strong direction sends, and several men *impels* to several ends" (*Pope*); I don't know what *impelled* me to do it; "Here was a world which did not halt in meditation, but *prompted* one to make actual trial of it" (*W. Pater*). INCITE and INSTIGATE agree in the idea of stirring or provoking to action; to *instigate* is commonly (but not always) to incite to evil; as, "No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*, but love, dear love" (*Shak.*); "and each *incited* each to noble deeds" (*Tennyson*); "Commonly, though not always, we exhort to good actions, we *instigate* to ill; we animate, *incite*, and encourage indifferently to good or bad" (*Johnson*); "But you don't so *instigate* to prayer" (*R. Browning*). See INDUCE, EXCITE, KINDLE.

to move one's hat, to take off one's hat in salutation. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

move (mo͞ov), *v. i.* 1. To change place, position, or posture; to stir; to go, in any manner, from one place or position to another; to proceed; advance; as, a ship *moves* rapidly; the troops *move* forward.

The foundations also of the hills *moved* and were shaken, because he was wroth. *Ps.* xviii. 7.

Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*. *Dryden.*

2. Fig.: To progress; advance; as, the campaign *moves* rapidly; the action of the play *moves* slowly.
3. To have one's vital action; to exercise one's activities; as, to *move* in cultivated society; his imagination *moves* in the domain of the weird.
4. To act; to take action; to stir; to begin to act; as, to *move* in a matter.

God *moves* in a mysterious way. *Cowper.*

5. *Chess, Checkers, etc.* To make a move.
6. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To be stirred or inclined; to tend. **b** To be stirred up; to commence; also, to originate; proceed; as, a fierce war *moved*. **c** To speak; say; argue. **d** To dance.
7. To change residence; to remove, as from one house, town, or state, to another.
8. To bow or salute, as by lifting the hat. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*
9. Of the bowels, to have an evacuation.
10. To make an appeal, application, or the like; — used with *for*; as, the plaintiff *moved* for a rehearing.
11. *Com.* To be sold or exchanged; — said of commodities.

to move of or by, *Law*, to be held by; to belong or pertain to; — said of property. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

move (mo͞ov), *n.* Act of moving; a movement; specif.: **a** A motion or proposal. *Obs. & R.* **b** *Chess, Checkers, etc.* Act of moving a piece or man (see MOVE, *v. t.*, 2); an instance of this; also, a turn to move; as, it is white's *move.* **c** An act for the attainment of an object; a step in the execution of a purpose; a device; as, a shrewd *move.* **d** A moving from a fixed position; a beginning to move or leave. **e** A change of place or habitation.

Syn. — See MOTION.

on the move. **a** Moving from one place to another; migrating. **b** Actively engaged; stirring about.

move′ment (mo͞ov′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *mouvement*. See MOVE; cf. MOMENT.] 1. Act of moving; change of place, position, or posture; transference or passing from one situation to another; a particular act or manner of moving; as, the *movement* of a wagon; all her *movements* were graceful; the *movement* of freight; the *movements* of heavenly bodies.
2. *Mech.* A system of mechanism for transmitting a definite motion, or for transforming motion; esp., a delicate and nicely adjusted train of wheelwork, as in a watch.
3. A mental motion; impulse; emotion. *Now Rare.*
4. A more or less connected series of acts and events tending toward some more or less definite end; an agitation in favor of some principle, policy, or the like; as, the Tractarian, or Oxford, *movement;* the prohibition *movement.*
5. An effect as of motion; hence, in literature and other art, action; incident; as, a poem of much dramatic *movement;* a street scene by this painter is full of *movement.*
6. *Music.* **a** = MOTION, 11. **b** Rhythm; as, a dance *movement.* **c** = TIME (meter). **d** = TEMPO. **e** A distinct structural division, complete in its own key, time, themes, etc., forming part of an extended composition, as a suite, sonata, or symphony.
7. *Mil. & Nav.* A component part of a maneuver or evolution.
8. An act of evacuation of the bowels.

Syn. — See MOTION.

movement of variation. See ALLASSOTONIC.

mov′er (mo͞ov′ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place, or is in action.
2. A person or thing that imparts motion, or causes change of place; a motor.
3. One that excites, instigates, or causes movement, change, etc.; as, *movers* of sedition.

These most poisonous compounds,
Which are the *movers* of a languishing death. *Shak.*

4. A proposer; one who offers a proposition, or recommends anything for consideration or adoption; as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

mov′ing (mo͞ov′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOVE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Changing place or posture; causing motion or action; as, a *moving* car, power, or cause. **b** Exciting movement of the mind; adapted to move the sympathies, passions, or affections; touching; pathetic; as, a *moving* appeal.

I sang an old and *moving* story. *Coleridge.*

Syn. — See AFFECTING.

moving day, a day when one moves; esp., a day when a large number of tenants change their dwelling place. — **m. plant**, the telegraph plant. — **m. sidewalk**, a sidewalk constructed on the principle of an endless belt, or of a series of such, side by side, and moving at different gradated speeds, so that a person stepping on it will be carried along. — **m. staircase, m. stairway.** = ESCALATOR.

mow (mou), *n.* [ME. *mowe*, AS. *mūga;* cf. Icel. *mūgi* a swath.] A heap or mass of hay or of sheaves of grain stowed in a barn, also, the place in a barn for such stowing.

mow (mou), *v. t.;* MOWED (moud); MOW′ING. To lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a mow; to pile and stow away.

mow (mō; mou), *n.* Also *moe, mowe.* [F. *moue* pouting, a wry face; cf. OD. *mouwe* the protruded lip.] 1. A grimace; a mocking face; a mouth. *Now Rare.*

The mops and *mows* of the old witch. *Stevenson*

2. A jest; mockery. *Obs. exc. pl. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mow, *v. i.* To make grimaces; to mock. *Tyndale.*

mow (mō), *v. t.; pret.* MOWED (mōd); *p. p.* MOWED or MOWN (mōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOW′ING. [ME. *mowen, mawen*, AS. *māwan;* akin to D. *maaijen*, G. *mähen*, OHG. *māen*, Dan. *meie*, OIr. *meithel* a party of reapers, Gr. ἀμᾶν to reap; cf. L. *metere* to reap, mow. Cf. MATH, MEADOW.]
1. To cut down, as grass, with a scythe or machine.
2. To cut the grass from; as, to *mow* a meadow.
3. To cut down; to cause to fall in rows or masses, as in mowing grass; — with *down;* as, the machine guns *mowed* down the men in heaps.

mow, *v. i.* To cut grass, etc., with a scythe or a machine.

mow′er (mō′ẽr), *n.* One that mows; a mowing machine.

mow′er (mō′ẽr; mou′ẽr), *n.* One who makes mows, or grimaces; a mocker. *Now Rare.*

mow′ing (mō′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOW. Specif.: *vb. n.* Land from which grass is cut; meadow land.

mowing machine, an agricultural machine armed with knives or other cutters for mowing standing grass, etc. It is drawn by a horse or horses, or operated by power. The modern mowing machine has a side-projecting cutter bar that is armed with slotted fingers or guards through the slots of which the triangular laterally moving cutters reciprocate.

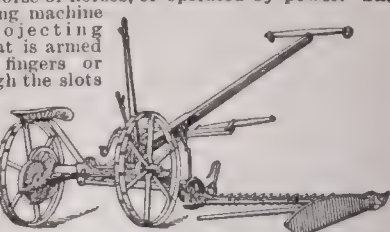

Mowing Machine.

mox′a (mŏk′sȧ), *n.* [Corrupt. of Jap. *mogusa* (pronounced *mongsa*), an escharotic made from the plant *yomogi:* cf. F. *moxa.*] 1. *Med.* A soft woolly mass prepared from the young leaves of a Chinese wormwood (*Artemisia moxa*), and used as a cautery by burning it on the skin; hence, any substance used in a like manner as a counterirritant.
2. The plant from which this substance is obtained.

mox′i-bus′tion (mŏk′sĭ-bŭs′chŭn), *n.* [*moxa* + *-bustion*, as in com*bustion*.] *Surg.* Cautery by use of the moxa.

Mo′zam-bique′ cur′rent (mō′zăm-bēk′). A warm ocean current flowing from the Indian Ocean southward through the Mozambique Channel, past Natal (hence called also **Natal current**) and along the coast of Cape Province, where it is known as the **Agulhas current.** Off Cape Agulhas the principal part of it is deflected to the left by the antarctic current and the anti-trades, and flows southeastward toward Australia. It is considered to have a decided effect on the climate of Cape Province.

Moz-ar′ab (mōz-ăr′ăb), **Muz-ar′ab** (mŭz-), *n.* [Sp. *mozarabe*, fr. Ar. *mosta′rib*, a name applied to strange tribes living among the Arabs.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of any of certain ancient congregations of Spanish Christians, which existed under the Moors, and had a liturgy of their own.

Moz-ar′a-bic (-ȧ-bĭk), **Muz-ar′a-bic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mozarabs, or designating, or pertaining to, their church, beliefs, practices, or liturgy. — **Mozarabic**, *or* **Muzarabic, Liturgy**, the national Spanish liturgy, almost disused since the 13th century. The parts have peculiar names, as *officium* for *introit*, and certain parts, as the Sancta Sanctis and remains of the epiclesis, indicate Oriental affinities. See LITURGY, 1, IV (1).

mo-zet′ta (mō-zĕt′ȧ), **moz-zet′ta** (*It.* mōt-sĕt′tä), *n.* [It. *mozzetta.* Cf. AMICE a hood.] *R. C. Ch.* A cape with a small hood, worn over the cope by the Pope and others.

Mr. (mĭs′tẽr). The written form of the title Mister. See MISTER, 1.

Mrs. (mĭs′ĭs; -ĭz). The written form of the title Mistress as now used. See MISTRESS, 11.

much (mŭch), *a.; compar.* MORE (mōr); *superl.* MOST (mōst); — both from another root. [ME. *moche, muche*, the same as *mochel, muchel*, fr. AS. *mycel, micel;* cf. Icel. *mjök*, adv., much. See MICKLE.] 1. Great in size; big. *Obs.*
2. Great in quantity, extent, or duration; as, *much* rain has fallen; *much* time.
3. Many in number. *Archaic.*

Edom came out against him with *much* people. *Num.* xx 20

4. High in rank or position. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

much cry and little wool. See under CRY. — **too m. for one**, more than a match for one; incapable of being defeated, solved, managed, or the like, by one. *Colloq.*

much, *n.* 1. A great quantity; a great deal; also, an indefinite quantity; as, you have as *much* as I.

He that gathered *much* had nothing over. *Ex.* xvi. 18

☞ *Much* in this sense can be regarded as an adjective qualifying a word unexpressed, and may, therefore, be modified by *as, so, too, very.*

2. A thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable; something considerable; as, it is *much* even to be alive.

And [he] thought not *much* to clothe his enemies *Milton.*

much, *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *mjök.* See MUCH, *a.*] 1. To a great degree or extent; greatly; abundantly; far. "*Much* suffering heroes." *Pope.*

Thou art *much* mightier than we. *Gen* xxvi. 16.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life *much.* *Milton*

2. Nearly; almost.

All left the world *much* as they found it. *Sir W. Temple*

3. Very. *Now R.* "A *much* unskillful . . . guide." *Dryden.*

much of a muchness, much the same; nearly alike in kind,

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move′a-ble, etc. Var. of MOVABLE, etc.
move′less, *a.* Without movement or motion; motionless; fixed. — **move′less-ly**, *adv.* — **move′less-ness**, *n.*
movement cure. *Med.* = KINESIATRICS.
mo′vent (mō′vĕnt), *a.* [L. *movens*, p. pr. of *movere*. See MOVE.] Moving. *Obs.* — *n.* That which moves or causes to move. *Obs.*
mov′er-ess, *n.* A female mover or instigator. *Obs.*
moviabil. † MOVABLE.
mov′ing-ly, *adv.* of MOVING.
mov′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mow, *n.* A cornfield. *Obs.*
mow. † MO, more.
mow (mou; mō). Dial var. of MEW, a gull. *Eng.*
mow (mō). Var. of MU. See MEASURE.
mow, mowe, *v. i.* [AS. *magan.* See MAY, *v.*] *Obs.* 1. May; can. 2. Must; ought; should.
mo′wah (mō′wä). Var. of MAHWA.
mo-wa′na (mō-wä′nä), *n.* [Native name.] The African baobab.
mow′burn′, *v. i.* To become heated while stacked in the mow, as uncured hay. *Obs.*
mowch (mo͞och). Scot. var. of MOUCH, to pilfer.
mowchatowe. † MOUSTACHE.
mowcht. Var. of MOUGHT, obs. or dial. pret. of MAY.
mowd. Mowed *Ref. Sp.*
mowe. Var. of MOW, may.
mowe, *n.* [AS. *māge*, var. of *mǣge.*] A kinswoman; a sister-in-law; a niece. *Obs.*
mow′ence, *n.* [OF. *muance.*] Mutation; change. *Obs. Scot.*
Mow′gli (mou′glĭ), *n.* In Kipling's "Jungle Books," a native boy suckled and reared by wolves in the jungles of India. He shares the life and learns the laws or rules of the various wild animals.
mow′ing, *n.* [From MOW may.] Quality of being able; ability. *Obs.*
mowith † MOUTH.
mowl (mōl; mo͞ol). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOLD.
mow land *or* **lot.** A field where grass is grown for hay; meadow land. *Local, U. S.*
mowldiwarpe. † MOLDWARP.
mowle. † MOLE, animal; MOLD.
mowle. Var. of MOOL.
mowlewarpe. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOLDWARP.
mowlis. † MOOLS.
mow′ly Var. of MOULY, MOLDY.
mowmette. † MAUMET. [cut
mown (mōn), *p. p.* of MOW, to
mown, mowne. † OWN.
mownde. † MOUND. [MAY.
mowne. Obs. pl. pres. indic. of
mowntane. † MOUNTAIN.
mowntaunce. † MOUNTANCE.
mowntee. † MOUNTEE. [BANK.
mown′ti-banck. † MOUNTE-
mow′rah-seed′ oil. [From the name in the Dekkan of the tree, Hind. & Bengali *mohwa, mahwa.*] See OIL, *Table I.*
mowre. † MAURE.
mowse. † MEWS.
mow′sle. † MUZZLE.
mow′stead′ (mou′stĕd′; mō′-), *n.* The stand or standing place of the rick; also, the threshing floor or space from it to the end of the barn. *Dial. Eng.*
mowstre. † MUSTER.
mowt (*dial.* mōt). Var. of MOUGHT, obs. or dial. pret. of MAY.
mowt (*dial.* mōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOLT.
mowt′er. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MULTURE.
mowth. † MOUGHT, obs. or dial. pret. of MAY.
mowthe. † MOUTH.
mow yard (mou). An inclosure where grain or corn is stacked.
mow′yer (mō′yẽr), *n.* 1. A mower. *Obs.* [*Jersey.*
2. The long-billed curlew. *New*
mox′ie-ber′ry, *n.* The creeping snowberry. *U. S.*
Mox′os (mŏk′sōs; mō′hōs), *n. pl.* A group of Arawakan tribes of northeastern Bolivia, incorporated in the Empire of the Incas. They were Christianized by the Jesuits, and are industrious, peaceable, and intelligent farmers and boatmen.
moy. † MOW, may.
moy (moi), *a.* [Cf. F. *mou, mol*, soft, fr. L. *mollis.*] Gentle; mild; also, demure; affected. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
moy, *n.* [OF. *moi*, F. *muid.*] A measure of grain, 27 of which were equal to a last or two tons: — played upon by Pistol in connection with French *moi* in "Henry V." *Obs.* *Shak.*
‖ **moy′a** (moi′ȧ), *n.* [Name of a mountain formerly existing near Quito, from which came an eruption.] Mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions; — so called locally in South America.
moyd. † MOOD.
moy′en (*Scot.* moi′ĕn), *n.* [OF. *moien, meien*, means. F. *moyen.* See MEAN, *n. & a.*, intermediate.] 1. Means; agency; influence; course; way. *Obs. or Scot.* 2. Property; substance. *Obs. Scot.*
moy′en, *v. t.* [Cf. OF *moiener.*] To effect by means; to bring about. *Obs. or Scot.*
moyen, *a.* [OF. *moien*, F. *moyen.*] Mean; medium; common. *Obs.*
‖ **mo′yen′ âge′** (mwȧ′yăN′-näzh′). [F.] Middle Ages.
moy′en-ant, *prep.* [F. *moyennant.*] By means of. *Obs.*
moy′en-aw, *n.* *Fort.* Corrupt. of MOINEAU.
moy′en-er, *n.* [OF. *moieneor*, or *moienier.*] An intermediary. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs. or Scot.*
moy′en-less, *a.* Without means.
moy-enne′, *n.* [F., lit., of middle size.] *Ordnance.* An ancient form of cannon about ten feet long. *Obs.*
moyle (moil). Var. of MOIL; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MULE.
moyle (moil), *n.* [F. *mule* a slipper; cf. L. *mulleus.*] A kind of high shoe anciently worn.
moyn. † MOON. [MEASURE.
mo′yo (mō′yō), *n.* [Sp.] See
moyrdrer. † MURDERER.
moyse. † MUSE, think.
Mo′za, Mo′zah (mō′zȧ). *Bib.*
Mo′zam-bi′can (mō′zăm-bē′kăn), *a.* Pert. to Mozambique.
mo′zam-bique′ (mō′zăm-bēk′), *n.* An open dress fabric with a warp of double cotton threads, and a soft, fleecy woolen filling.
Moz′a-ra′bi-an (mōz′ȧ-rā′bĭ-ăn), *a.* Mozarabic. — *n.* A Mozarab.
Mo-zar′te-an (mō-zär′tē-ăn; mō-tsär′-), *a.* Of or pert. to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-91), the Austrian composer of music; characteristic of his style.
mo′zing (mō′zĭng), *n.* The teaseling of cloth with a gig
mozki. † MOSQUE.
mp *Abbr.* Mezzo piano.
M. P. *Abbr* Melting point; member of Parliament; member of police; Municipal Police.
m. p. h. *Abbr.* Miles per hour.
M. Ph. *Abbr.* Master of Philosophy. [Literature.
M. P. L. *Abbr.* Master of Polite
Mpon′do (m′pōn′dō), *n.* A member of an important Kafir tribe of South Africa. See KAFIR, *n.*, 3.
Mpong′we (m′pōng′wĕ), *n. pl.* A Bantu people of the neighborhood of Gabun, French Kongo. They are an agricultural and trading people, but neither industrious nor honest. Their language is widely used as a trade language.
mr. *Abbr.* Millier.
M. R. *Abbr.* Master of the Rolls.
M. R. A. C. *Abbr.* Member of the Royal Agricultural College.
☞ Abbreviations in which (as in the above) M. stands for Member are omitted, the abbreviation for the society, or the like, being entered in its proper vocabulary place.
M roof. See under M; also, ROOF, *Illust.*
Mru (m′ro͞o), *n.* A member of an Indo-Chinese people of the hill districts of Chittagong and Arakan; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.
MS., *or* **ms.** *Abbr.* Manuscript.
M. S., *or* **m. s.** *Abbr.* Memoriae Sacrum (L., sacred to the memory); Master of Surgery; Master of Science; mano sinistra (*Music*) (It., left hand); mean square.
M. S. A. *Abbr.* Master of Science and Arts; Master of Scientific Agriculture. [ence.
M. Sc. *Abbr.* Master of Sci-
M. S. D. *Abbr.* Master of Scientific Didactics. [hounds.
M. S. H. *Abbr.* Master of Stag-
m. s. l. *Abbr.* Mean sea level.
MSS., *or* **mss.** *Abbr.* Manuscripts.
Mt., *or* **mt.** *Abbr.* Mount, or mountain.
M. T. *Abbr.* Massoretic Text.
MTG. *Abbr.* Mortgage.
M tooth. See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.*
Mts., *or* **mts.** *Abbr.* Mountains.
mu (mū; mo͞o; mü), *n.* [Gr. μῦ.] The twelfth letter (M, μ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *m.* See M.
mu. Obs. pl. pres. indic. of MAY. [MEASURE.
mu (mo͞o), *n.* [Chin. *mu³.*] See
mu′a-ble. *a.* [ME. & F.] Changeable; mutable. *Obs.* [MUEZZIN.
mu-az′zin (mū-ăz′ĭn). Var. of
mu-ba′rat (mo͞o-bä′rät), *n.* [Ar. *mubārāh* mutual discharge.] *Moham. Law* A divorce made at the instance of any person other than the wife.
muble-fubles, *n. pl.* A fit of depression; the blues. *Obs.*
muc-. See MUCO-.
mu-cag′i-nous (mū-kăj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See MUCAGO.] Slimy; clammy. *Obs.*
mu-ca′go, *n.* [LL. *muccago.*] *Obs.* 1. Mucus; a coating of mucus. 2. Mucilage.
mu-cam′ide (mū-kăm′īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*mucic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* The amide of mucic acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance.
mu′ca-ro (mo͞o′kä-rō), *n.* A West Indian owl (*Gymnasio nudipes*). *Porto Rico.*
mu′cate (mū′kāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of mucic acid.
muccinigo. † MOCCINIGO.
muce (*dial.* mūs). Var. of MEUSE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mu′ce-din (mū′sē-dĭn; mū-sē′dĭn), *n.* [L. *mucedo* mucus.] *Chem.* A proteid found in wheat, rye, etc., similar to, or identical with, gliadin.
mu-ced′i-na′ceous (mū-sĕd′ĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Mucedinous.
mu′ce-dine (mū′sē-dĭn), *n.* [See MUCEDIN.] A mold fungus.
mu-ced′i-nous (mū-sĕd′ĭ-nŭs), *or* **mu′ce-din′e-ous** (mū′sē-dĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mucedo, -inis*, mucus.] *Bot.* Of the nature of, or resembling, mold or mildew.
much, *v. t.* 1. To make to become much; to increase. *Obs. or R.*

value, importance, or the like. *Colloq.* "Men 's men; gentle or simple, they 're *much of a muchness.*" *G. Eliot.*

much'ness (mŭch'nĕs), *n.* Greatness; extent. *Obs. or Colloq.* "Quantity and *muchness* of time." *W. Whately.*

mu'cic (mū'sĭk), *a.* [L. *mucus* mucus: cf. F. *mucique.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a dibasic acid, $(CHOH)_4(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by the oxidation of gums, dulcite, lactose, etc. as a white crystalline substance. It is isomeric with saccharic acid.

mu'cid (mū'sĭd), *a.* [L *mucidus*, fr. L. *mucus* mucus. See MUCUS; cf. MOIST.] Musty; moldy; slimy; mucous. — **mu'cid-ness**, *n.*

mu-cif'ic (mū-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*mucus* + *-fic.*] **1**. *Med.* Inducing or stimulating the secretion of mucus; blennogenous.
2. *Physiol.* Secreting mucus, as a gland.

mu'ci-form (mū'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*mucus* + *-form.*] *Physiol.* Like, or having the character or appearance of, mucus.

mu'ci-lage (mū'sĭ-lāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mucilago* a musty juice, fr. *mucere* to be moldy or musty. Cf. MUCUS.] **1**. *Bot.* A gelatinous substance produced in certain plants by the action of water on the various celluloses or pectoses. In fucoid seaweeds it often forms the bulk of the internal tissue. It is also prominent in certain seed coats, as in flaxseed. Mucilage readily absorbs water and increases in bulk; its reactions are those of cellulose. See 3d GUM, 1 **a**.
2. An aqueous solution of gum, or of substances allied to it; as, medicinal *mucilage*; *mucilage* for envelopes.

mucilage cell. *Bot.* Any plant cell that secretes mucilage, as in fucoid seaweeds, in the testa of certain seeds, and in some bulbs, as the onion. Mucilage is generally formed by disorganization of the cell wall, thus often leading to the development of canals called **mucilage ducts**.

mu'ci-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *mucilagineux*. See MUCILAGE.] **1**. Partaking of the nature of, or like, mucilage; moist and viscid, or sticky; as, a *mucilaginous* liquid.
2. Of, pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage, as a cell.
mucilaginous glands, *Anat.*, fringed folds of synovial membrane containing much fat, present in many joints.
— **mu'ci-lag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

mu'cin (mū'sĭn), *n.* [From MUCUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A glucoproteid existing in several varieties and forming when dry a white or yellowish powder. It imparts to various mucous secretions their ropy character, and is also found between the fibers of connective tissue, as in tendons. **b** See MUCEDIN. — **mu'cin-ous** (-sĭ-nŭs), *a.*

mu-cin'o-gen (mū-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*mucin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances easily converted into mucins, as by the action of alkalies.

mu-cip'a-rous (mū-sĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*mucus* + *-parous.*] *Physiol.* Secreting, or producing, mucus or mucin.

muck (mŭk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *myki*; akin to Dan. *mög*. Cf. MIDDEN.] **1**. Dung in a moist state; manure. *Bacon.*
2. Any kind of impure or decayed peat or black swamp earth, esp. when used as a manure.
3. Anything vile; an obnoxious mess. *Spenser.*
4. Money; property; — in contempt.
The fatal *muck* we quarreled for. *Beau & Fl.*
5. Earth (including soft earth, gravel, hardpan, and rock) to be, or being, excavated; in *Mining*, over burden.

muck, *v. t.*; MUCKED (mŭkt); MUCK'ING. **1**. To manure with muck.
2. To clear of muck or manure.
3. To defile with muck or filth; — often with *up* or *about*. *Colloq. or Dial.*
You can't touch pitch and not be *mucked*, lad. *Stevenson*
4. To excavate or remove muck from. See MUCK, *n.*

muck (mŭk), *v. i.* [Cf. MUCK, *n.* & *v. t.*] To work hard; to toil. *Dial. Eng.* *Kipling.*

muck'er (mŭk'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who removes or clears away muck, as from stables. *Obs. or R.*
2. One who excavates earth, or "muck."
3. A term of reproach for a low or vulgar person. *Slang.*

Muck'er (mo͝ok'ẽr), *n.*; *G. pl.* MUCKER. [G.] An adherent of a religious sect considered to be of dubious tendency; — a German term of opprobrium signifying "canting hypocrite," first applied to a mystical and theosophical sect composed of the followers of Johann Wilhelm Ebel (1784-1861), preacher and teacher at Königsberg, who was tried for gross immorality, but ultimately acquitted.

muck rake. A rake for scraping up muck or dung. See MUCKRAKE, *v. i.*, below.

muck'rake' (mŭk'rāk'), *v. i.*; -RAKED' (-rākt'); -RAK'ING (-rāk'ĭng). To seek for, expose, or charge, esp. habitually, corruption, real or alleged, on the part of public men and corporations. On April 14, 1906, President Roosevelt delivered a speech on "The Man with the Muck Rake," in which he deprecated sweeping and unjust charges of corruption against public men and corporations. The phrase was taken up by the press, and the verb to **muck'rake'**, in the above sense, and the noun **muck'rak'er** (-rāk'ẽr), to designate one so engaged, were speedily coined and obtained wide currency. The original allusion was to a character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" so intent on raking up muck that he could not see a celestial crown held above him.

muck'worm' (mŭk'wûrm'), *n.* **1**. A larva or grub that lives in muck or manure.
2. One who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices; a miser. "Misers are *muckworms.*" *Pope.*

muck'y (-ĭ), *a.*; MUCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MUCK'I-EST. **1**. Filthy with muck; miry; as, a *mucky* road.
2. Vile, in a moral sense; sordid. *Now Rare.* *Spenser.*
Mucky money and false felicity. *Latimer.*

mu'co- (mū'kō-), **muc-**. [See MUCUS.] Combining form used to indicate *relation to mucus* or *mucous membrane*.

mu'co-cele (mū'kō-sēl), *n.* [*muco-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* **a** Enlargement of the lachrymal sac due to catarrhal inflammation and obstruction. **b** Any tumor containing mucus.

mu'co-cel'lu-lose (-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a class of substances consisting of a combination or intimate mixture of cellulose and a mucilaginous constituent. They are found chiefly in seeds and fruits.

mu'coid (mū'koid), *a.* [*muco-* + *-oid.*] Resembling mucus.
mucoid degeneration, degeneration marked by conversion of cells or intercellular substance into a glutinous substance containing mucin. — **m. tissue**, *Anat.*, mucous tissue.

mu'coid, *n.* [*mucin* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of nonphosphorized glucoproteids resembling true mucin, but differing in some reactions. They occur in the vitreous humor and the cornea, in cysts, in connective tissue, etc.

mu-con'ic (mū-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*mucic* + *itaconic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated dibasic acid, $(CH{:}CHCO_2H)_2$, obtained indirectly from mucic acid, and forming large crystals.

mu'cor (mū'kŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *mucere* to be moldy or musty.]
1. Hoariness; moldiness; filthiness. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Med.* Mucus.
3. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of minute mold fungi typifying the family Mucoraceæ, and characterized by the naked zygospores. It includes some of the commonest forms of mold, as that found on bread, jam, etc.

Mu'co-ra'ce-æ (mū'kō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of phycomycetous fungi typifying the order Mucorales, having the sporangia borne on a stalk or columella, usually producing no conidia. — **mu'co-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mu'co-ra'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of phycomycetous fungi including most of the common molds found as saprophytes on organic substances, or parasitic on other molds. They have a well-developed branching mycelium with aërial sporangia or conidia. The species are very numerous and widespread.

mu'cor-my-co'sis (mū'kŏr-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Mucor* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* A disease due to pathogenic molds of the genus *Mucor* or allied genera.

mu-co'sa (mū-kō'sȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [NL. See MUCOUS.] *Anat.* A mucous membrane.

mu'co-se'rous (mū'kō-sē'rŭs), *a.* [*muco-* + *serous.*] Both mucous and serous; as, a *mucoserous* gland, containing both mucus-secreting acini and acini producing a serous secretion.

mu-cos'i-ty (mū-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being mucous.

mu'cous (mū'kŭs), *a.* [L. *mucosus*, fr. *mucus* mucus.]
1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, mucus.
2. Secreting, producing, or containing, mucus.
mucous fermentation, viscous fermentation. — **m. membrane**, *Anat.*, the lining membrane of the passages and cavities of the body which communicate directly or indirectly with the exterior, as the alimentary, respiratory, and genitourinary tracts. Mucous membranes consist of two chief layers: a deep vascular connective-tissue stroma, or *corium*, which in many parts of the alimentary canal contains a thin but definite layer (the **muscularis muscosæ**) of unstriped muscle, and a superficial epithelium varying in kind and thickness, but always soft and smooth and kept constantly lubricated by the secretions of the cells and of numerous glands embedded in the membrane. These secretions contain in most cases more or less mucus. At the lips, nostrils, and other openings, the mucous membranes become directly continuous with the skin. — **m. patches**, *Med.*, elevated patches, usually syphilitic, found on mucous membranes or moist skin, esp. of the mouth or anus. — **m. tissue**, *Anat.*, a gelatinous form of connective tissue containing stellate cells with long processes, in the umbilical cord and in the embryo, and in the tumors called *myxomata*.

mu'cro (mū'krō), *n.* [L.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Any abrupt point, tip, or process, as that which terminates some leaves.

mu'cro-nate (mū'krō-nāt) }
mu'cro-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, fr. *mucro* a sharp point.] Ending abruptly in a sharp point; abruptly tipped with a short spine. See APICULATE, *Illust.* — **mu'cro-nate-ly**, *adv.*

mu'cro-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being mucronate; also, a mucronate process.

mu-cron'u-late (mū-krŏn'ū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. of *mucronate.*] Tipped with a very small point, or mucro.

mu'cu-lent (mū'kū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *muculentus*, fr. *mucus.*]
1. Slimy; moist and moderately viscous; also, full of mucus or phlegm.
2. *Bot.* Like mucus; gelatinous.

mu'cus (mū'kŭs), *n.* [L. *mucus*, *muccus*; cf. *mucere* to be moldy or musty, *emungere* to blow the nose, Gr. *μύξα* mucus, and Skr. *muc* to release. Cf. MOIST, MUCILAGE.]
1. A viscid, slippery secretion produced by mucous membranes, which it serves to moisten and protect. Its character is largely due to *mucins* (which see). In catarrhal and other morbid conditions the secretion of mucus may be greatly increased. Also, any of many other viscid animal secretions, whether or not of similar chemical composition to the above, as that secreted from the external surface of the body by snails, slugs, and various worms.
2. *Bot.* Protoplasm. *Obs.*

mud (mŭd), *n.* [Akin to LG. *mudde*, D. *modder*, G. *moder* mold, OSw. *modd* mud, Dan. *mudder* mud.] **1**. A slimy or pasty mixture of earth and water, or of volcanic ashes and water; mire; also, any slimy deposit resembling the same; as, the *mud* from a storage battery.
2. *Railroads.* Natural soil, esp. as used for railroad ballast, as distinguished from gravel, stone, etc.

mud, *v. t.* **1**. To bury in mud; to soil or daub. *Rare. Shak.*
2. To make muddy or turbid, as by stirring up sediment; to muddy. "*Mud* not the fountain." *Shak.*

mu-dar' (mŭ-där'), *n.* [Hind. *madār.*] Either of two East Indian asclepiadaceous shrubs (*Calotropis gigantea* and *C. procera*); also, their fine bast fiber, resembling flax in strength, but too short to be of great commercial value. The roots of these plants yield an alterative tonic.

mud bass (bȧs). **a** A small fresh-water sunfish (*Acantharchus pomotis*) of the eastern United States. **b** The large-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1. *Indiana.*

mud bath. An immersion of the body, or a part of it, in mud charged with medicinal agents, esp. salts of mineral springs, esp. as a remedy for rheumatism, gout, etc.

mud boat. **1**. A large flatboat used in dredging to carry off the mud and silt to deep water.
2. *Logging.* A low sled with broad runners, on which logs are hauled in swamps.

mud cat. Either of two catfishes, *Leptops olivaris* of the Mississippi Valley and Southern States, and *Ameiurus platycephalus* of Carolina and eastern Georgia. They are both excellent food fishes.

mud crab. Any of several American marine crabs of the genus *Panopeus*.

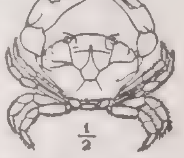
Mud Crab (*Panopeus depressus*)

mud crack. One of the system of cracks by which drying mud is divided; specif., *Geol.*, one of the same cracks after it has been filled and the mud and filling material changed to rock.

mud dab. **a** The winter flounder. **b** Any of several flounders of the genus *Limanda*, esp. *L. limanda* of northern Europe, resembling the winter flounder.

mud dauber. Any of numerous wasps of *Sceliphron* and other genera of the family Sphegidæ, which construct mud cells, often attached side by side to stones or to the woodwork of buildings, etc. The female places an egg in each cell, together with spiders or insects, paralyzed by a sting, to serve as food for the larva.

mud'dle (mŭd''l), *v. t.*; MUD'DLED (-'ld); MUD'DLING (-lĭng). [From MUD.] **1**. To make turbid, or muddy, as water. *Obs.*
2. To cloud or stupefy; to render stupid with liquor; to intoxicate partially; as, his brains were *muddled*.
Often drunk, always *muddled*. *Arbuthnot*
3. To use or do with as one does who is stupid or intoxicated; — often with *away*.
They *muddle* it [money] away without method *Hazlitt.*
4. To mix confusedly; to make a mess of; as, to *muddle* a negotiation; to *muddle* one's task.
5. To confuse; perplex; mystify. *F. W. Newman.*
6. To stir, as a drink with a spoon. *Rare.*

mud'dle, *v. i.* **1**. To dabble or wallow in mud; to become muddy or dirty. *Obs.* "[Unicorns] *muddle* in the dirt like swine." *Topsell.*
2. To think or act in a confused, aimless way or in a way that tends to make a mess of the business in hand.

mud'dle, *n.* **1**. A state of being turbid or confused; hence, intellectual cloudiness or confusion.
We both grub on in a *muddle*. *Dickens.*
2. A confused mixture; a mess; as, the business is in a hopeless *muddle*.

mud'dle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A dolt; blockhead. — **mud'dle-head'ed**, *a.* — **mud'dle-head'ed-ness**, *n.* *All Colloq.*

mud'dler (mŭd'lẽr), *n.* One that muddles; specif., a utensil used in stirring or mixing some liquid.

mud drum. *Steam Boilers.* A drum forming the lowest part of some kinds of boilers, into which sediment and mud in the water can settle for removal.

mud'dy (mŭd'ĭ), *a.*; MUD'DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MUD'DI-EST.
1. Abounding in mud; besmeared, dashed, or turbid with mud; as, a *muddy* road; *muddy* boots; *muddy* water.
2. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure.
This *muddy* vesture of decay *Shak.*
3. Confused, as if turbid with mud; cloudy in mind; dull; stupid; also, confused; muddled. *Now Rare.*
Cold hearts and *muddy* understandings. *Burke.*
Dost think I am so *muddy*, so unsettled? *Shak*
4. Not clear or bright; cloudy; as, a *muddy* complexion.
Syn. — See TURBID.

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2. To make much of; to pet; caress. *Dial.*
‖ **mu-cha'cha** (mo͞o-chä'chä). [Sp.] Girl; lass; also, sometimes, a female servant.
‖ **mu-cha'cho** (-chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōs). [Sp.] Boy; lad; also, a male servant.
muchalka, *n.* [Hind.] A bond.
muchare, **muchere**. ✝ MICHER.
mu-cha'to. ✝ MUSTACHE.
muche. ✝ MICKLE.
muchedel, *n.* [See MUCH; DEAL a share.] A great part. *Obs.*
muchehed, *n.* [See MUCH, *a.*; -HEAD.] Greatness; size. *Obs.*
muchel. ✝ MICKLE.
Muchelmasse. ✝ MICHAELMAS.
much'fold', *a.* Manifold. *Obs.*
much'i (mo͞och'ē), *n.* [Hind. *mōchī.*] A member of a Hindu caste, mostly leather workers, bookbinders, painters, etc.
much'ly, *adv.* Much. *Obs or Slang.* [most; much. *Obs.*]
much'what', *adv.* Nearly; al-
much'-what', *n.* Many matters; a great deal. *Obs.*
mu-cid'i-ty, *n.* Mucidness. *Obs.*
mu'cid-ous (mū'sĭ-dŭs), *a.* Mucid. *Rare.*
mu-cif'er-ous (mū-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*mucus* + *-ferous.*] = MUCIFIC, 2.
mu'ci-gen (mū'sĭ-jĕn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Mucinogen
mu-cig'e-nous (mū-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Muciparous.
mucilage canal. **mucilage duct**. *Bot.* See MUCILAGE CELL.
mucilage slit. The opening of a mucilage-containing cavity in the thallus of certain hepatics. These cavities often contain endophytic colonies of algæ (*Nostoc*).
mu'cin-oid (mū'sĭ-noid), *a.* [*mucin* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Resembling mucin. [COID.]
mu'cin-oid, *n.* *Chem.* = MU-
mu'ci-nu'ri-a (mū'sĭ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *mucin* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Presence of mucin in the urine
mu-civ'o-rous (mū-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *mucus* slime, mucus + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on juices of plants, as certain flies. — **mu'ci-vore** (mū'sĭ-vōr), *n.*
muck (mŭk; *dial. also* mo͝ok), *a.* Like muck; mucky; moist; damp. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
muck (mŭk). An erroneously formed noun, manufactured from the adverb *amuck*, as if the latter were a noun, *muck*, and the indefinite article. "Ran a Malayan *muck.*" *Tennyson.*
muck bar. Iron roughly shaped into bars by passage through the roughing rolls
muck'el (mŭk''l, mo͝ok''l). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of MICKLE.
muck'en-der (*dial.* mŭk'ĕn-dẽr; mo͝ok'-), *n.* [Sp. *mocador* handkerchief; cf. It. *moccadore*, *moccatoio.*] A handkerchief. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
muck'er (*dial.* mŭk'ẽr, mo͝ok'-), *v. t.* To scrape together, as money; to hoard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
muck'er (mŭk'ẽr; mo͝ok'-), *v. i.* *Dial. Eng.* **1**. To make a mess of a thing; to muddle.
2. To be very dirty or slovenly.
muck'er, *n.* A "nasty" mishap, as a fall in muck. *Slang, or Dial., Eng.* [gard. *Obs.*]
muck'er-er, *n.* A miser; a nig-
muck'er-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
muck'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
muck'et (mŭk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* See LAMPSILUS.
muck heap *or* **hill** A dunghill.
muck'hill', *v. t.* To pile (up) like muck. *Obs.*
muck'i-bus, *a.* Tipsy; drunk. *Obs. Slang.*
muck'in-der. Var. of MUCKENDER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
muck'i-ness (mŭk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [tosh. *Jocose.*]
muck'ing togs. A mackin-
muck iron. Crude puddled iron ready for squeezing or rolling.
muck'i-ter. ✝ MUCKENDER.
muck'le (mŭk''l). Var of MICKLE.
muckle hammer. An axlike hammer for spalling stone, etc.
Muckle Meg. = MONS MEG.
muck'ment (mo͝ok'mĕnt), *n* Filth; dirt; trash. *Dial. Eng.*
muck'mid'den (mŭk'mĭd''n; mo͝ok'-), *n.* A dunghill. *Scot.*
muck'na (mŭk'nȧ), *n.* [Hind *makhnā.*] A male elephant without tusks or with only rudimentary ones. *India.*
muck rolls. *Rolling Mills.* The first pair of a train of rolls.
muck'sweat', *n.* A profuse sweat.
muck'sy (mŭk'sĭ; mo͝ok'sĭ), *a.* Somewhat mucky. *Dial. Eng.*
muck'thrift', *n.* A miser; niggard. *Rare.*
muck'weed' (mŭk'wēd'), *n.* **a** A pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*). **b** = LAMB'S-QUARTERS **a**.
muck'y (mŭk'ĭ; mo͝ok'ĭ), *v. t.* & *i.* To soil. *Dial. Eng.*
mu'co-cu-ta'ne-ous (mū'kō-kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to a mucous membrane and the skin.
mu'co-der'mal (-dûr'măl), *a.* *Anat.* = MUCOCUTANEOUS.
mu'co-en'ter-i'tis, *n.* [NL] *Med.* Acute catarrhal enteritis.
mu'co-mem'bra-nous, *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or containing, mucous membrane.
mu'co-nate (mū'kō-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of muconic acid
mu'co-pu'ru-lent, *a.* [*muco-* + *purulent.*] *Med.* Having the appearance of, or containing, both mucus and pus.
mu'co-pus' (mū'kō-pŭs'), *n.* *Med.* Mucus mingled with pus.
mu'cor-ine (mū'kŏr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Mucedinous. **b** Pert. to the genus *Mucor*. [*Rare.*]
mu'cose (mū'kōs), *a.* Mucous.
mu'cous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mu-cro'nes (mū-krō'nēz), *n.*, *pl.* of MUCRO.
mu'cro-nif'er-ous (mū'krō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mucro*, *-onis*, sharp point + *-ferous.*] Mucronate.
mu-cro'ni-form (mū-krō'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *mucro*, *-onis*, sharp point + *-form.*] Shaped like a mucro.
mu-cron'u-la-tous (mū-krŏn'ū-lā-tŭs), *a.* Mucronulate.
mu'cro-nule (mū'krō-nūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *mucro.*] *Bot. & Zoöl* A little mucro.
mucuddum. ✝ MOKADDAM.
Mu-cu'na (mū-kū'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Braz. *mucuna*, name of one species.] Syn. of STIZOLOBIUM.
mucus body. *Chem.* Any mucin or mucoid. [*Chem.* Mucin. *R.*]
mu'cus-in (mū'kŭs-ĭn), *n.*
mud, *v. i.* To burrow, or hide, in mud, as an eel. [URE.]
mud (mŭd), *n* [D] See MEAS-
mud bit A chisel-like tool used in boring wells through clay.
mud box. *Mach.* A trap to clear water from foreign substances before it passes through a pump.
mud bucket. A dredger bucket.
mud cone. A volcanic cone built up of ejected mud.
mud coot. The American coot.
mudd, *n.* [Ar.] See MEASURE.
mud dabbler. A killifish (*Fundulus heteroclitus*). *Local, U. S.*
mud-dar'. Var. of MUDAR.
mudde. ✝ MUD. [MEASURE.]
mud'de (mŭd'ē), *n.* [D.] See
mud devil. The hellbender.
mud'di-fy (mŭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To muddy; soil. *Rare.*
mud'di-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of MUDDY.
mud'di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mud dipper. The ruddy duck. *Virginia.*
muddir. ✝ MOTHER. [p. pr.]
mud'dling-ly, *adv.* of *muddling*,
mud dog. Axolotl. *Local, U. S.*
mud drag. = HEDGEHOG, 5.

mud'dy (mŭd'ĭ), *v. t.*; MUD'DIED (-ĭd); MUD'DY-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). **1.** To soil with mud; to dirty; to render turbid.
2. Fig.: To cloud; to make dull or heavy. *Grew.*
mud eel. The siren *Siren lacertina.*
mud'fish' (mŭd'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several fishes which frequent muddy water or burrow in the mud; as: **a** The common European loach. **b** The bowfin. **c** A dipnoan of the genus *Lepidosiren* or *Protopterus.* **d** Any mud minnow. **e** The killifish *Fundulus heteroclitus.* **f** A gorgeously colored West Indian parrot fish (*Scarus vetula*). **g** A small goby (*Gillichthys mirabilis*) of the Pacific coast from San Francisco southward. **h** A New Zealand fish (*Neochanna apoda*), of the family Galaxiidæ, that lives in burrows in the banks of streams, like a crawfish.
mud flat. A low, muddy strip of shore or, sometimes, an island, usually wholly or partly submerged at high water.
mud guard, *or* **mud'guard'** (mŭd'gärd'), *n.* A guard over a cycle or vehicle wheel to catch or deflect mud.
mud hen. A coot, gallinule, or large rail; a marsh hen.
mud'hole' (mŭd'hōl'), *n.* A hole, or hollow place, containing much mud, as in a road. Also, *Steam Boilers,* a hole near the bottom, through which the sediment is withdrawn.
mud lark. **a** A person who cleans sewers, or delves in mud. *Slang.* **b** A street urchin; a gamin. **c** A race horse that runs well on a muddy track. *Slang.* **d** A pipit. *Local, Eng.*
mud lump. One of the low mounds of mud formed in shoal water at the mouth of the Mississippi River by the eruption of soft wet clay from an underlying bed.
mud minnow. Any small fish of the genus *Umbra,* allied to the pickerels, as *U. limi* of the Mississippi Valley. They live in the mud at the bottom of cold streams and ponds.
mud plantain. A North American pontederiaceous marsh or water plant (*Heteranthera reniformis*) with reniform leaves and blue or white flowers.
mud puppy. **a** The hellbender. **b** Any of several American salamanders of the genus *Ambystoma.*
mud rake. **a** A kind of long-handled oyster or clam rake. *U. S.* **b** A wooden rake for smoothing over filter beds, etc., in some manufacturing processes.
mud ring. *Steam Boilers.* The ring or frame forming the bottom of a water leg. Cf. FOUNDATION RING.
mud'sill' (mŭd'sĭl'), *n.* **1.** The lowest sill of a structure, usually embedded in the soil; the lowest sill or timber of a house, bridge, or dam.
2. Fig.: A person of the lowest stratum of society; — a term of opprobrium or contempt. *Southern U. S.*
mud'skip'per (-skĭp'ẽr), *n.* Any of several small Asiatic and Polynesian gobies of the genera *Periophthalmus* and *Boleophthalmus,* which are able to skip about actively over wet mud and sand in pursuit of prey. See GOBY, *Illust.*
mud'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* *Geol.* Coarse-grained, gritty shale, with little or no lamination, readily reduced to mud by the action of frost.
mud sunfish. **a** The mud bass *Acantharchus pomotis.* **b** The warmouth.
mud turtle, mud tortoise. Any of numerous fresh-water tortoises of the United States; esp.: **a** One of the genus *Kinosternon.* **b** The snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*).
mud volcano. *Geol.* An orifice in the earth from which gas or vapor issues, either through a pool of mud, or with the ejection of mud, which accumulates in a conical mound.
mud'wort' (mŭd'wûrt'), *n.* Any small scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Limosella.*
mu-ez'zin (mū-ĕz'ĭn), *n.* [Ar. *muedhdhin.*] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.
muff (mŭf), *n.* [Cf. LG. *muff,* D. *mof,* G., Dan., & Sw. *muff,* F. *moufle* mitten, LL. *muffula.* See MUFFLE.] **1.** A soft, thick cover into which both hands may be thrust to protect them from the cold. It is most commonly of fur and of cylindrical or pillow form, and is now carried only by women, sometimes merely for ornament.
2. *Mech.* A short hollow cylinder surrounding an object, or used to connect two abutting objects, as pipes.
3. *Glass Manuf.* A blown cylinder of glass which is afterward flattened out to make a sheet.
4. A whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*
5. A cluster of feathers on the side of the face between the beard and the ear lobe, found in certain varieties of domestic fowls, as Houdans.
6. [Perh. a different word; cf. E. dial. *maffle* to stammer, blunder.] *Colloq.* **a** A stupid fellow; a poor-spirited person. "A *muff* of a curate." *Thackeray.* **b** A bungler.
7. A bungling performance; a clumsy failure; specif., *Baseball,* a failure to hold a ball in attempting to catch it.
muff (mŭf), *v. t.*; MUFFED (mŭft); MUFF'ING. To handle awkwardly; to do awkwardly; to bungle; specif., *Baseball,* to fail to hold (a ball) when attempting to catch it.
muff, *v. i.* To act, or do anything, stupidly or clumsily; to bungle; specif., *Baseball,* to muff a ball.
muf'fin (mŭf'ĭn), *n.* [From MUFF.] **1.** A small light cake slightly sweetened, served hot for breakfast or tea. Yeast-raised muffins are often split, toasted, and buttered.
2. A small earthen plate. *Cent. Dict.*
muffin cap. A cap shaped something like a muffin; specif.: **a** A flat woolen cap worn by English charity-school boys. **b** A fatigue cap worn by some British regiments.
muf'fin-eer' (mŭf'ĭn-ēr'), *n.* A dish for keeping muffins hot; also, a vessel with a perforated top for sprinkling muffins with sugar, spice, salt, or the like.
muf'fle (mŭf''l), *v. t.*; -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). [See MUFFLE, *n.*] **1.** To wrap up so as to conceal or protect; to wrap, as the face and neck, in folds; hence, to conceal or cover the face of; to envelop; inclose; — often with *up.*

He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*
Muffled up in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To prevent seeing, or hearing, or speaking, by wraps bound about the head; to blindfold; deafen; silence.
3. To wrap with something that dulls or deadens the sound of; as, to *muffle* an oar or the strings of a drum.
muf'fle, *v. i.* [Cf. E. *maffle.*] To speak indistinctly, or without clear articulation.
muf'fle, *n.* [F. *moufle,* prop., a mitten, from the resemblance in shape, OF. *mofle*; cf. LL. *muffula,* and OD. *moffel* a muff. Cf. MUFF a covering for the hands.] **1.** Anything with which another thing is muffled; specif.: **a** A boxing glove. **b** A muff. **c** A muffler for the throat.
2. A compartment or oven used for heating without exposing the contents to the direct action of the fire, as, in *Metal.,* in the scorification of ores, cupellation of ore buttons, etc., or, in *Ceramics,* in fixing the colors of painted or printed pottery.

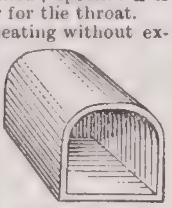
Muffle, 2 (*Metal.*)

3. A pulley block with several sheaves.
muf'fled (mŭf''ld), *p. a.* **1.** Wrapped up closely; esp., deadened as to sound; as, a *muffled* cry; *muffled* oars.
2. Decorated or painted and treated in a muffle furnace to fix the color, as pottery, glass, or glassware.
muffle furnace. A furnace devised so as to shield its contents from direct contact with the flames. See MUFFLE, and cf. REVERBERATORY FURNACE, etc.
muf'fler (mŭf'lẽr), *n.* **1.** Anything used in muffling; specif.: **a** A scarf for the throat in cold weather; a tippet. **b** A sort of veil or scarf formerly worn by women both for the protection of the head, neck, and ears, and for occasional disguise or concealment.

Fortune is painted blind, with a *muffler* afore her eyes. *Shak.*

c A mitten with a thumb. **d** A boxing glove.
2. *Mach.* Any of various devices to deaden the noise of escaping gases or vapors, as a tube filled with obstructions, through which the exhaust gases of an internal-combustion engine, as on an automobile, are passed (called also *silencer*), or an attachment usually consisting of a series of perforated baffles for a locomotive pop safety valve.
3. *Music.* A cushion for terminating or softening the tones made by a stringed instrument, as, in the pianoforte, usually, a strip of soft felt.
muf'ti (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIS (-tĭz). [Ar. *muftī.*] An official expounder of Mohammedan law, often an assessor to a court.
muf'ti, *n.* Citizen's dress when worn by a naval or military officer; hence, ordinary dress as distinguished from that denoting a calling or station; — a term derived from the British service in India. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.*
mug (mŭg), *n.* [Cf. Fries. *mukke,* Sw. *mugg,* Norw. dial. *mugge, mugga.*] **1.** A kind of earthen or metal drinking cup, with a handle, — usually cylindrical, with no lip.
2. The quantity a mug holds; a mugful; as, a *mug* of beer.
3. [Orig. uncert.] *Slang.* **a** The face or mouth. *Thackeray.* **b** A grimace; a "face." **c** A fellow; a man; — usually in contempt.
mug (mŭg), *v. i. & t.*; MUGGED (mŭgd); MUG'GING (mŭg'ĭng). **1.** To grimace; to make faces. *Slang.*
2. To cram; to study, as for an examination; — usually with *up.* *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*
3. To treat (one), esp. to a drink. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.* **to mug up,** to paint one's face. *Slang, Eng.*
mug'ger (mŭg'ẽr), *n.* Also **mug'gar, mug'gur.** [Hind. *magar,* fr. Skr. *makara* sea monster.] The common crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) of India, the East Indies, etc. It becomes twelve feet or more long.
mug'gins (mŭg'ĭnz), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] **1.** A game of dominoes in which the object is to make the sum of the two ends of the line some multiple of five.
2. Any of several simple card games that depend upon building in suits or matching exposed cards, the object being to get rid of one's cards; also, an exclamation used in exacting a penalty, or the player penalized.
mug'gins, *v. i. & t.* To exact a penalty at muggins.
mug'gy (mŭg'ĭ), *a.*; MUG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MUG'GI-EST. [Cf. Icel. *mugga* mist, mugginess. Cf. 1st MOLD.] **1.** Moist; damp; moldy; as, *muggy* straw.
2. Warm, damp, and close; as, *muggy* air, weather.
mu'gho pine (mū'gō). [Cf. F. *mugho,* It. *mugo.*] A southern Europe pine (*Pinus montana mughus*) usually classed as a subspecies of the Swiss pine. It is of low widely spreading habit, with dark green foliage, and is often cultivated.
Mu-gil'i-dæ (mū-jĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mugil* a sort of fish.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the gray mullets. See MULLET. **Mu'gil** (mū'jĭl) is the type genus. — **mu-gil'i-form** (-fôrm), *a.* — **mu'gil-oid** (mū'jĭ-loid), *a.*
mug'wort' (mŭg'wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *mucgwyrt.*] **a** A European asteraceous plant (*Artemisia vulgaris*) related to wormwood, and possessing tonic properties. **b** Any of several American species of *Artemisia* resembling the above, as *A. ludoviciana.* **c** The bastard feverfew.
mug'wump' (-wŭmp'), *n.* [Algonquian *mugquomp* a chief.] Orig., a bolter from the Republican party in the national election of 1884; hence, an independent in politics. *Mugwump* seems to have been occasionally used colloquially as equivalent to "a big man," usually with a semi-ironical implication, prior to the campaign of 1884. The bolters of the Republican nomination in that year were charged with regarding themselves as superior to their party in character and intelligence, and were called *mugwumps* and, synonymously, *pharisees.* They adopted the name quite generally. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*
mug'wump'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ) } *n.* The acts and views of the
mug'wump-ism (-ĭz'm) } mugwumps. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*
Mu-har'ram (mōō-hŭr'ăm), *n.* [Ar. *muharram,* prop., sacred, forbidden, n., the first month of the Mohammedan lunar year.] **1.** The first month of the Mohammedan year. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.
2. A festival of the Shiite sect of the Mohammedans held in commemoration of the martyrdom of Husain, the second son of Fatima, Mohammed's daughter, and Ali, during the first ten days of the month Muharram.
Muh'len-ber'gi-a (mū'lĕn-bûr'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. H. E. *Muhlenberg* (1753-1815), American botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of American and Asiatic grasses having small spikelets, capillary awns, and free grain closely invested by the flowering glume. They are slender, often wiry perennials, of no especial agricultural value.
mu-lat'to (mū-lăt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-ōz). [Sp. & Pg. *mulato,* masc., *mulata,* fem., of a mixed breed, fr. *mulo* mule, L. *mulus.* See MULE.] The offspring, usually of a brownish yellow complexion, of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro; in a more general sense, a person of mixed Caucasian and negro blood, or Indian and negro blood.
mul'ber-ry (mŭl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ME. *moolbery, murberie,* AS. *mōrbēam* mulberry tree, where the

mud'dy-brained', *a.* Dull-witted; stupid.
mud'dy-breast', *n.* The golden plover. *Rhode Island.*
mud'dy-head'ed, *a.* Muddy-brained.
mud'dy-ing (mŭd'ĭ-ĭng), *n.* A method of fishing in which the bottom is stirred up and the fish are caught with nets or spears as they rise. *Southern U. S.*
mud'dy-met'tled, *a.* Dull-spirited.
mude. † MOOD, MUD.
Mu-de'jar style (mōō-thā'hār; 146). [Sp. *mudéjar* tributary, fr. Ar. *mudejjan.*] *Arch.* A modification of the florid early Renaissance style of Spain by the introduction of many details taken from earlier Moorish art.
mudeliar. Var. of MODELIAR.
mud fever. *Vet.* The scratches.
mud frog. A European frog (*Pelobates fuscus*).
mudge (mŭj), *n.* A movement; a stir; also, a rumor. *Scot.*
mud goose. Hutchins's goose. *Long Island, N. Y.*
mud'hook', *n.* *Naut.* An anchor. *Slang.*
mudie. † MOODY.
mu-dir' (mōō-dēr'), *n.* [Ar. *mudīr.*] The governor of a province in Egypt, etc.
mu-di'ri-eh (mōō-dē'rĭ-ĕ), **mu-di'ri-a** (-ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *mudīriyah.*] In the Sudan, a province.
mud'l. Muddle. *R. Sp.*
mud lava. Volcanic mud. See MUD.
mud pike. The saury.
mud plover. The black-bellied plover. *Local, Eng.*
mud pullet. The Florida gallinule. *Florida.*
mud purslane. Any small creeping plant of the genus *Elatine* (which see).
mud scow. = MUD BOAT. *U. S.*
mud shad. See GIZZARD SHAD.
mud shoveler. The spoonbill duck. *Local, Eastern U. S.*
mud snipe. The American woodcock. *Florida.*
mud socket. A device used on drilling tools to clean mud or sand out of a well. *U. S.*
mud'suck'er, *n.* Any bird that thrusts its bill into mud in search of food, as the woodcock and certain species of ducks.
mud swallow. The cliff swallow. *Local, U. S.*
mud teal. The green-winged teal. *Maine.*
mud wasp. A wasp that builds a nest of mud for its young; esp., a mud dauber.
mud'weed', *n.* Mudwort.
mudy. † MOODY.
mue. † MEW.
mu-ed'din (mū-ĕd'ĭn). Var. of MUEZZIN.
mueknesse. † MEEKNESS.
‖ **muel'le** (mwĕl'yā), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-yās). [Sp.] Quay; wharf.
Muel-le'ri-an. Var. of MÜLLERIAN. — **Muellerian duct,** either of a certain pair of ducts in a vertebrate embryo. See under MÜLLERIAN.
muer'mo (mwĕr'mō), *n.* A tall Chilean timber tree (*Eucryphia cordifolia*); also, its hard wood.
mues. † MEWS.
muet. † MUTE, *a.*
‖ **muet' comme' un pois'son'** (mwĕ' kôm' ûn pwȧ'sôn'). [F.] Mute as a fish; absolutely silent.
muf. Muff. *Ref. Sp.*
mufe. † MOVE.
muf'fa-tee (mŭf'ȧ-tē; mōōf'-). Var. of MUFFETEE.
muff coupling. = BOX COUPLING.
muff dog. A tiny pet dog, such as can be carried in a muff.
muff'et (mŭf'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [*muff* + *-et.*] A whitethroat. *Eng.*
muf'fe-tee' (mŭf'ĕ-tē'; mōōf'-), *n.* A wrister or wristlet. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
muffin man. A man who sells muffins, esp. on the street.
muffin ring. A metal ring in which muffins are baked.
muff'ish, *a.* [See MUFF, 6.] Stupid; clumsy. *Colloq.*
muf'fle (mŭf''l). Dial. Eng. var. of MAFFLE.
muf'fle (mŭf''l), *n.* [Cf. F. *mufle,* G. *muffel.*] The bare end of the nose, esp. of ruminants.
muf'fle-jaw' (-jô'), *n.* [Cf. MUFFLE, *v. t.*] = MILLER'S-THUMB **a.**
muf'flin (mŭf'lĭn), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. *Brit.*
muf'flon, muf'lon. Vars. of MOUFLON.
muf'l. Muffle. *Ref. Sp.*
muf'ld. Muffled. *Ref. Sp.*
muft. Muffed. *Ref. Sp.*
muf'ty (mŭf'tĭ), *n.* [Cf. MUFF.] A whitethroat. *Local, Brit.*
Mug (mŭg). Var. of MAGH, a people of Arakan.
mug, *n.* A breed of sheep with thick coats of wool. *Obs. Dial.*
mug (mōōg), *n.* [Hind. *mūg,* dial. form of *mūng.*] The mungo. *India.*
mug (*dial.* mŭg, mōōg), *v. i.* [Cf. MUGGY.] To be muggy or cloudy; to drizzle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mug (mŭg; mōōg), *n.* A mist; fog. *Dial. Eng.*
mug, *a.* Dirty; foul. *Obs.*
mug (mŭg; *Eng. also* mōōg), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To photograph. *Slang or Police Cant.* **2.** To stand treat. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*
mu'ga (mōō'gȧ), *n.* An Indian silkworm (*Antheræa assama*); also, the silk produced by it.
mugdor, *n.* [Cf. MUCKENDER.] A napkin. *Obs.*
muge, *n.* [F.; cf. L. *mugil.*] A mullet. *Obs.*
mug'gard (mŭg'ẽrd), *a.* [Cf. G. *mucker* a sulky person, religious hypocrite, *muckisch* sullen, peevish, *mucken* to mutter.] Sullen; morose. *Obs.*
mug'ger (mōōg'ẽr), *n.* [See MUG a cup.] A peddler of earthenware; tinker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mug'get (mŭg'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. dial. *midgen,* AS. *mycgern* kidney fat.] **1.** Pluck or entrails of a sheep or calf. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** *pl.* Shirt-bosom ruffles. *Obs.*
mug'get, *n.* Also *mugwet.* [F. *muguet* woodruff.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Woodruff. **b** Lily of the valley.
mug'gi-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
mug'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Muggy. *Obs. or R.*
mug'gle, *n.* Prob., a prize for victory in drinking most; — in the phrase *to drink for the muggle.* *Obs.*
mug'gled (mŭg''ld), *a.* Cheap and sham, as goods peddled under a pretense, usually false, that they are smuggled. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*
Mug'gle-to'ni-an (mŭg''l-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of an extinct sect, named after Lodowicke Muggleton (1609-98), an English tailor, who (1651-52) claimed to be inspired. He identified himself and his cousin William Reeve, to whom he was a journeyman, with the two witnesses of Rev. xi. 3-6.
mug'gur (-ŭr). Var. of MUGGER.
mug'gy (mŭg'ĭ; mōōg'ĭ), *n.* A whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*
Mu-ghal' (mōō-gŭl'). Var. of MOGUL.
mughe. † MOW, *n.* & *v.*, hay-mow, etc.
mugher. † MOWER.
mug'house', *n.* Alehouse; pothouse.
Mu-ghul' (mōō-gŭl'). Var. of MOGUL.
mug hunter. One who engages in amateur competitive sports mainly to win the prizes, esp. in contests in which most of the competitors are clearly of inferior ability or in which he receives the advantage of an undue handicap. *Cant.*
mu'gi-en-cy (mū'jĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* A bellowing. *Obs.*
mu'gi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *mugiens,* p. pr. of *mugire* to bellow.] Lowing; bellowing. *Obs.*
mug'lard, *n.* A niggard. *Obs.*
mugs, muggs (mŭgz), *n.* Teeswater sheep. *Scot.*
mu'guet' (mü'gā'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* = THRUSH.
mug'weed', *n.* The crosswort *Galium cruciata.*
mug'wet (mŭg'wĕt). Var. of MUGGET.
mugwort oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
mu-hal'. † MAHAL.
Mu-ham'mad-an (mōō-hăm'ȧ-dăn), **Mu-ham'med-an,** *a. & n.* Mohammedan.
Mu-ham'mad-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Mohammedanism.
Muhammedrie, *n.* Mohammedanism. *Obs.*
muhen. Obs. pl. pres. indic. of MAY.
muhte. † MOUGHT, obs. or dial. pret. of MAY.
muid (mwē), *n.* [D. *mudde* and F. *muid*; both fr. L. *modius.*] See MEASURE.
muild. † MOLD, dust.
muile. † MULE.
muill. † MULE.
Mu-il'la (mū-ĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., anagram of *Allium.*] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous liliaceous herbs of California consisting of a single species (*M. maritima*), a small seaside plant with umbels of greenish white flowers.
muinde. † MIND, *n.*
M. U. I. O. O. F. *Abbr.* Manchester Unity Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
muir (mür). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOOR.
muir (mür). Var. of MURE, *a.*
muir'burn' (mür'bûrn'), *n.* The burning of the heath and stubble on a moor. *Scot.*
muir duck. The mallard. *Scot.*
muir'fowl' (mür'foul'), *n.* The red grouse. *Scot.*
muir ill. Moor ill. *Scot.*
muir'land (mür'lȧn(d)), *n.* Moorland. *Scot.*
muir poot. A young grouse. *Scot.*
muirth. † MIRTH.
muis, *n.*, *pl.* of MUID, a measure. *Obs. Scot.*
muis'hond' (mûs'hŏnt'), *n.* [Cape D., lit., mouse dog.] The zoril.
muist (müst). Scot. var. of MUST, musk.
‖ **mu-jer'** (mōō-hĕr'), *n.*; *pl.* -JERES (-hā'rās). [Sp.] Woman; wife.
mu-jik' (mōō-zhĭk'; mōō'zhĭk). Var. of MUZHIK.
muk. † MEEK, MUCK.
mukel. † MICKLE.
mukerar. † MUCKERER.
mukhede. † MEEKHEAD.
muk'i muk'i. Var. of MAKIMAKI.
muk'luk (mŭk'lŭk), *n.* A kind of sealskin boot worn by Eskimos. See MAKLAK.
muk'ly. † MEEKLY.
muk-tar' (mōōk-tär'), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *mukhtār.*] A native agent or attorney; specif., one employed in legal affairs. The *muktar* is included under the statutory term "legal practitioner," though he may not plead. *India.*
muk-tat'ma (-tät'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mukta* freed + *ātman* spirit.] *Theos.* Emancipated spirit.
muktear. Var. of MOOKHTAR.
muk'ti (mōōk'tē), *n.* [Skr.] *Theos.* Release from conditioned existence.
mul. Var. of MULL.
mul (mōōl), *n.* [Dan.] See MEASURE.
mula. † MULLAH.
mu-la'da (mōō-lä'thä; 146), *n.* [Sp. Amer., fr. Sp. *mulo, mula,* a mule.] A drove of mules. *Southwest, U. S.*
mu'la-prak'ri-ti (mōō'lȧ-prŭk'rē-tē), *n.* [Skr. *mūlaprakṛti.*] *Theos.* Undifferentiated matter; the first emanation of Parabrahman.
mu-lat'to-ism (mū-lăt'ō-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
mu-lat'tress (-rĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of MULATTO.
mulay saw. Var. of MULEY SAW, used by manufacturers.
mulberry bird. The rose-colored starling (*Pastor roseus*).
mulberry calculus. *Med.* A hard, rough urinary calculus, composed of oxalate of lime.
mul'ber-ry-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a face of a mulberry color, or blotched as if with mulberry stains.
mulberry mark. Nævus.
mulberry mass. *Biol.* A morula.
mulberry rash. *Med.* The characteristic rash of typhus fever.

first part is fr. L. *morum* mulberry; cf. Gr. μῶρον, μόρον. Cf. MURREY, SYCAMORE, BERRY.] **1. a** Any tree of the genus *Morus*; also, the edible, pleasantly acid, berrylike fruit, usually dark purple. See MORUS. **b** The thimbleberry. *Local, U. S.*

Black Mulberry (*Morus nigra*); Leaves and Fruit. Reduced.

2. A dark purple color, like that of mulberries.

mulch (mŭlch; mŭlsh), *n.* [Cf. *mull* dirt, also G. dial. *mulsch*, *molsch*, rotten, soft, mellow, as fruit.] *Agric.* Any substance, straw, sawdust, leaves, etc., spread upon the ground to protect the roots of plants from heat, cold, or drought, or to keep fruit clean.

mulch, *v. t.*; MULCHED (mŭlcht; mŭlsht); MULCH'ING. To cover or dress with mulch.

mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* [L. *mulcta*, *multa*; cf. L. *mulcare* to maltreat.] **1.** A fine or penalty, esp. a pecuniary punishment or penalty; an amercement.

All injury or damage . . was to be paid for by a *mulct* to the owner, not a compensation to the sufferer. *H. H. Milman.*

2. A blemish or defect. *Obs.*

Syn. — Amercement, forfeit, forfeiture, penalty, fine.

mulct, *v. t.*; MULCT'ED; MULCT'ING. [L. *mulctare*, *multare*.] **1.** To punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a fine or forfeiture, esp. a pecuniary fine; to exact a mulct from; to fine; amerce; hence, to deprive of, as by way of punishment.

The absorption that *mulcted* Guthrie's words of half their meaning, and more than half their weight. *C. E. Craddock.*

2. To punish. *Obs.*

mulc'ta-ry (mŭlk'tȧ-rĭ) } *a.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty; consisting of, or paid as, a fine. "*Mulctuary* punishments." *Sir W. Temple.*
mulc'tu-a-ry (-tū-ā-rĭ) }

mule (mūl), *n.* [F., a she-mule, L. *mula*, fem. of *mulus*; cf. Gr. dial. μυχλός ass. Cf. MULATTO.] **1.** A hybrid between the horse and the ass; esp., the offspring of a male ass and a mare, that produced by a stallion and a she-ass being usually called a *hinny*. Mules have the large head, long ears, and small hoofs of the ass with the form and size of the horse. Their endurance and sure-footedness make them particularly valuable as draft and pack animals. They are usually sterile, but the hinny sometimes foals. **2.** *Biol.* A hybrid; — in the trade this is used very generally or even exclusively of hybrids between the canary and related birds. **3.** A very stubborn person. *Colloq.* **4.** *Numis.* A coin, token, or the like, of which either the obverse or the reverse is not of the proper type. **5.** *Spinning.* A machine for simultaneously drawing and twisting (spinning) cotton, wool, etc., into yarn or thread and winding it into cops; — called also *jenny* and *mule-jenny*. Cf. THROSTLE. **6.** A sharp-sterned variation of the coble, used on the northeast coast of England. *Local, Eng.* **7.** A kind of slipper without either quarter or heel. **8.** A scooplike device consisting of a wooden frame covered with stout cloth which can be lowered vertically from across the front of a boat so as to catch the current in the water and draw the boat along. *Local, U. S.* **9.** An electric motor device for towing canal boats. **10.** The foot of a wineglass. *Cent. Dict.*

mule deer. A long-eared deer of western North America (*Odocoileus hemionus*, syn. *Cariacus macrotis*), larger and more heavily built than the Virginia deer. The tail is characteristic, being white all around except a black tuft at the tip. The large horns are usually divided into two nearly equal branches, each bearing tines. Often called *blacktail*.

mule killer. Any of several arthropods erroneously supposed to kill live stock in the southern United States by stinging or by being swallowed; as: **a** A whip scorpion. *Florida.* **b** A walking-stick insect. *Texas.* **c** A mantis. **d** A wheel bug.

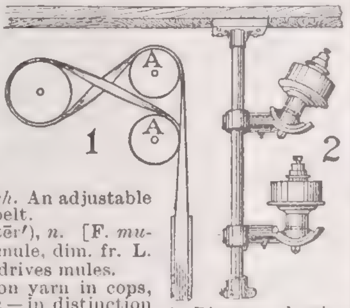

1 Diagram showing Mule Pulleys (*A*, *A*) for a belt transmitting motion from one shaft to another at right angles. 2 Stand with two adjustable Mule Pulleys.

mule pulley. *Mach.* An adjustable guide pulley for a belt.

mu'le-teer' (mū'lē-tēr'), *n.* [F. *muletier*, fr. *mulet* a mule, dim. fr. L. *mulus*.] One who drives mules.

mule twist. Cotton yarn in cops, as spun on a mule; — in distinction from yarn spun on a throstle frame.

mu'ley ax'le (mū'lĭ; mōōl'ĭ). *Railroads.* A car axle without collars at the outer ends of the journals.

muley saw. A stiff, long saw, guided at the ends but not stretched in a gate.

mul'ga (mŭl'gȧ), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** A long, narrow wooden shield, used by the Australian aborigines in hand-to-hand combat. **2.** An Australian wattle (*Acacia aneura*); also, loosely, any of several other acacias. The shields used by the aborigines were, however, probably made of ironbark or other hard wood.

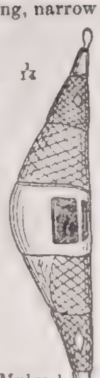

Mulga, 1.

mulga grass. Either of two valuable Australian forage grasses (*Danthonia racemosa* and *Neurachne mitchelliana*) often found growing among mulga trees.

mu'li-eb'ri-ty (mū'lĭ-ĕb'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *muliebritas*, fr. *muliebris* belonging to a woman, fr. *mulier* a woman.] **1.** State of being a woman or of possessing full womanly powers; womanhood; — correlative of *virility*. **2.** Womanliness, in either good or depreciatory sense; femininity; effeminacy.

mul'ish (mūl'ĭsh), *a.* Like a mule; specif.: **a** Sullen; stubborn. **b** Hybrid; sterile. — **mul'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **mul'ish-ness**, *n.*

mull (mŭl), *n.* [Prob. akin to *mold*. See MOLD soil.] **1.** Dry mold; broken or crumbling bits of earth, peat, or the like; dust; rubbish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** Anything muddled; a failure; mess; muddle; as, to make a *mull* of an affair.

mull (mŭl; *Scot. also* mōōl), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *múli* a snout, muzzle, projecting crag. Cf. MOUTH.] **1.** A promontory; as, the *Mull* of Cantyre. *Scot.* **2.** A snuffbox made of the small end of a horn; hence, any snuffbox. *T. Hughes.*

mull (mŭl), *n.* [See MULMUL.] A thin, soft muslin without stiffening.

mull, *v. t.*; MULLED (mŭld); MULL'ING. [ME. *mullen*. See 2d MULLER.] **1.** To powder, pulverize, crush, grind, squeeze, or the like. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** To make a mess of; to muddle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mull, *v. i.* To work mentally; to cogitate; ponder; ruminate; — usually with *over*; as, to *mull* over an idea. *Colloq., U. S.*

mull, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To heat, sweeten, and spice; as, to *mull* wine. **2.** To dispirit or deaden; to dull or blunt. *Shak.*

mul'lah (mōōl'ȧ; mŭl'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *maulā*, commonly *mollā* in Turkey.] In Mohammedan countries, a learned teacher or expounder of the law and dogmas of Islam.

mul'lar (mŭl'ẽr), *n.* A die, cut in intaglio, for stamping an ornament in relief, as upon metal.

mul'lein (mŭl'ĭn), *or* **mul'len** (-ĕn), *n.* [ME. *moleyn*, AF. *moleine*, F. *molène*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Verbascum*. They are mostly tall herbs having coarse leaves, and large flowers in dense spikes. The common, or great, mullein, with densely woolly leaves, is *V. thapsus*. The moth mullein is *V. blattaria*.

mullein, *or* **mullen, foxglove.** An American scrophulariaceous herb (*Afzelia macrophylla*) having coarse leaves and yellow tubular flowers with a spreading limb.

mullein, *or* **mullen, pink.** A European lychnis (*Lychnis coronaria*) with white-woolly leaves and large solitary crimson flowers. It is frequent in gardens.

mull'er (mŭl'ẽr), *n.* One that mulls, as a vessel in which wine, etc., is mulled over a fire.

mull'er, *n.* [ME. *mullen* to pulverize, bruise; cf. Icel. *mylja*; prob. akin to E. *mold* soil. See MOLD soil; cf. MULL dirt.] **1.** A stone or thick lump of glass, or kind of pestle, flat at the bottom, used for grinding pigments or drugs, etc., upon a slab of similar material. **2.** *Metal.* Any of a number of rotating shoes bearing against the bottom of a cylindrical pan, used for agitating and grinding the steam-heated mixture of silver ore, sulphate of copper, mercury, and salt in the Washoe amalgamation process. Also, the whole of this apparatus, including the pan, as well as the mullers proper.

Mül-le'ri-an, Muel-le'ri-an (mü-lē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Discovered by or named after: **a** Johannes Müller, a German physiologist and comparative anatomist (1801–58). **b** H. M. Müller, a German anatomist (1820–64). **c** Fritz Müller, a German zoölogist (1821–97).

Müllerian, *or* **Muellerian, duct**, *Embryol.*, in vertebrate embryos, either of a pair of ducts lying parallel to the Wolffian ducts. In the female they give rise to the Fallopian tubes, or oviducts, and their more or less extensively united posterior portion forms the uterus and vagina. In the male they atrophy, traces of their anterior and posterior ends remaining as the sessile hydatids and the sinus pocularis. — **M.** (*or* **Müller's**) **fibers** *or* **fibres**, *Anat.*, the fibers of Müller.

Mül'ler's cor'pus-cles (mül'ẽrz). *Bot.* The minute nitrogenous glands found on the leaves of the myrmecophyte *Cecropia adenopus*. They serve as food for the symbiotic ants inhabiting the plant.

Müller's fluid. A solution of potassium dichromate (2-2.5 g.) and sodium sulphate (1 g.) in water (100 cc.) used as a fixing agent in histology.

Müller's larva. *Zoöl.* A characteristic larval form of many polyclads. It has an oval body with a series of eight ciliated processes connected by a ciliated band. There are eyespots at the anterior end and a mouth in the middle of the ventral surface.

mul'let (mŭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *molette*.] *Her.* A star, usually five-pointed and pierced; — when used as a difference it indicates the third son. Cf. ESTOILE.

mul'let, *n.* [ME. *molet*, *mulet*, F. *mulet*, dim. fr. L. *mullus*.] **1.** Any fish of the family Mugilidæ; — distinguished as *gray mullets*. They have a rather stout body, rather blunt head, small, almost toothless mouth, large scales, and a bluish silvery color often varied by faint stripes. They occur in streams and in most seas, living chiefly near the shores. The largest reach a length of from one to two feet, and all are valued as food. The best-known species are the striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*), of the European and American coasts and the Pacific Ocean, and *Liza capito*, of the Mediterranean.

Gray Mullet (*Mugil cephalus*).

2. Any fish of the family Mullidæ; — distinguished as *red mullets* or *surmullets*. They are fishes of moderate size with a small mouth, large scales, and with two long firm barbels on the chin. Their coloration is generally brilliant, usually red or golden. The best-known species are the common European *Mullus barbatus*, which was highly

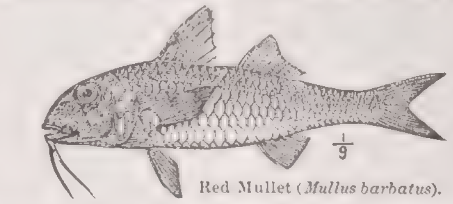

Red Mullet (*Mullus barbatus*).

esteemed by the Romans, and the striped surmullet (*M. surmulletus*) of southern Europe. See GOATFISH. **3.** In popular usage, any of certain other fishes, esp. certain suckers (Catostomidæ) of America.

mullet sucker. A large-scaled sucker (*Moxostoma aureolum*), of the central United States.

mul'ley (mōōl'ĭ; mŭl'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *maolag* a hornless cow, *maol* bald, hornless, blunt, Ir. *maol* bald, W. *moel*, also W. *eidion moel* a beast without horns.] **1.** A mulley, or polled, animal. *U. S.* **2.** A cow. *Dial. Eng.*; *U. S.*, a child's word. Cf. MOOLY.

mul'ley, *a.* Hornless; polled; — said of beef cattle.

Mul'li-dæ (mŭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mullus* red mullet.] *Zoöl.* A family of fishes consisting of the red mullets, or surmullets. See MULLET, 2. — **mul'lid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

mul'li-ga-taw'ny (mŭl'ĭ-gȧ-tô'nĭ), *n.* [Tamil *milagu-tannīr* pepper water.] An East Indian curry soup, made of chicken or other meat.

mul'li-grubs (mŭl'ĭ-grŭbz), *n.* **1.** A griping of the intestines; colic; hence, the sulks; the blues. *Slang.*

Whose dog lies sick of the *mulligrubs*? *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A hellgramite.

mul'lion (mŭl'yŭn), *n.* [Corrupt. of *munnion*, F. *moignon* stump of an amputated limb, stump, orig. uncert.; cf. Sp. *muñón*.] *Arch.* **a** A slender bar or pier forming a division between lights of windows, screens, etc. **b** An upright member of a framing. See STILE.

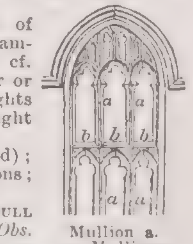

Mullion *a*. *a a* Mullions; *b b* Transom.

mul'lion, *v. t.*; MUL'LIONED (-yŭnd); MUL'LION-ING. To furnish with mullions; to divide by mullions.

mul'lock (mŭl'ŭk), *n.* [Dial.; cf. MULL dirt.] **1. a** Rubbish; refuse; dirt. *Obs. or Dial. Chaucer.* **b** A muddle; a mess; also, a slattern. *Dial.* **2.** *Mining.* Refuse earth or rock from a mine; rubbish; deads; also, earth or rock bearing no gold. *Australasia.*

mulse (mŭls), *n.* [L. *mulsum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mulsus* mixed with honey, honey-sweet, p. p. of *mulcere* to sweeten, soften.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

mul-tan'gu-lar (mŭl-tăŋ'gū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *multangulus*; *multus* much, many + *angulus* angle.] Having many angles. — **mul-tan'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **mul-tan'gu-lar-ness**, *n.*

mul-tan'i-mous (mŭl-tăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [*multi-* + L. *animus* mind.] Many-minded; many-sided. *Rare.*

The *multanimous* nature of the poet *Lowell.*

mul'ti- (mŭl'tĭ-), **mult-**. [L. *multus* much.] A prefix signifying *much* or *many*; *several*; *more than one*.

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mulc. † MILK.
mulce. † MILCE.
mulch (*dial.* mōōlsh, mŭlsh), *a.* Soft, as earth; of weather, damp; moist. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mulcht. Mulched. *Ref. Sp.*
Mul'ci-ber (mŭl'sĭ-bẽr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* An epithet of Vulcan.
mul'ci-ble (-b'l), *a.* [L. *mulcere* to stroke, soothe, appease.] That may be appeased. *Obs.*
mulde. † MOLD.
mulde bred. † MOLDBOARD.
mul'der (mōōl'dẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOLDER.
mulde mete, *n.* [For *moldmeat*. See MOLD earth.] A funeral banquet. *Obs. Scot.*
mulderie, *n.* [Cf. F. *moulerie*.] Molded work. *Obs. Scot.*
mule, *v. i.* Rare var. of MEWL.
mule (mūl), *n.* [F.] Chilblain.
mule. Var. of MOOL.
mule armadillo. A South American armadillo (*Tatu hybridum*).
muleases. † MOLASSES.
mule canary. A hybrid between a domestic canary and some wild finch, as the siskin.
mule chair. A cacolet.
mule doubler. *Spinning.* A doubling and twisting machine constructed on the lines of the spinning mule.
mule fat. A Californian asteraceous shrub (*Baccharis viminea*), the willowlike shoots of which are browsed upon by horses or mules. *California.*
mule foot. The box tortoise; — so called on account of the shape of the shell. *Maryland.*
mule frame. A spinning mule.
mule'-jen'ny, *n.* = MULE, 5.
mule mark. A dark dorsal stripe, such as is seen on mules and some horses.
mule rabbit. A jack rabbit.
mules. † MOOLS.
mule spinner. A spinning-mule tenter or operator.
mu'let' (*F.* mü'lĕ'), *n.* [F.] A little mule. *Obs. as Eng.*
mulet. † MULLET.
mu-let'to. † MULATTO.
mulettour. † MULETEER.
mule'wort' (mūl'wûrt'), *n.* Any fern of the genus *Hemionitis*.
mul'ey (mōōl'ĭ). Var. of MULLEY.
mu'ley, *n.* Short for MULEY SAW. [for a muley saw.
muley head. A guide carriage
mulga apple. The succulent, edible gall of the mulga.
mulga scrub. Scrub formed by mulga trees.
mu-li'e-bral, *a.* [L. *muliebris*.] Pertaining to womankind. *Obs.*
mu'li-er (mū'lĭ-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *moiller(e)* woman, wife, fr. OF. *moillier* wife, L. *mulier* woman.] A woman married or single; specif., a wife; a mother; — formerly sometimes used attributively of a child born in lawful wedlock, esp. in **mulier puisne**, a younger son born in lawful wedlock, who was preferred at law to a *bastard eigne*, or elder bastard.
mu'li-er-ly, *adv.* In the manner or condition of a mulier; in wedlock; legitimately. *Obs.*
mu'li-er-ose' (-ōs'), *a.* [L. *mulierosus*.] Excessively fond of women. *R.* — **mu'li-er-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. R.* [See MULIER.
mulier puisne *or* **younger.** *Law.*
mu'li-er-ty (mū'lĭ-ẽr-tĭ), *n.* *Law.* Condition of being born in lawful wedlock. *Obs. or R.*
mu-li'ta (mōō-lē'tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. fr. *mula* she mule.] The mule armadillo.
mull. † MOOL.
mull. † MULE.
mull (*dial.* mōōl), *n.* [Cf. MULLEY.] A cow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mull (mŭl), *n.* An inferior madder prepared from small roots or peelings and refuse of large ones.
mul'la-ga-taw'ny. Var. of MULLIGATAWNY.
mullar. † MULLER.
mullato. † MULATTO.
mulle. † MILL.
mullein, *or* **mullen, dock.** The common mullein.
mul'len. Var. of MULLEIN.
Mül'ler's glass (mül'ẽrz). *Min.* Hyalite
mul'let, *v. t.* To curl, or dress, with the aid of mullets *Obs. & R.*
mul'let, *n.* A puffin. *Brit.*
mullet hawk. The osprey. *Local, Eng.*
mul'let-ry (mŭl'ĕt-rĭ), *n.* A pond or reservoir for breeding mullets.
mul'lets, *n. pl* [F. *molet*, *molette*, a sort of pincers.] Small pincers for curling the hair. *Obs*
mulliegrums. † MULLIGRUBS.
mul'li-pood', *n.* Multiple. *Obs.*
mull madder. An impure madder made by grinding the inferior parts of the madder roots.
mull muslin. = MULL.
mul'lock (mŭl'ŭk), *v. t.* To work in a hasty slipshod way. *Dial. Eng. & Australia.*
mul'lock, *v. t.* To mess; waste; spoil. *Dial. Eng. & Australia.*
mul'lock-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who mullocks; specif.: *Mining.* One who excavates and removes mullock, in distinction from one who excavates ore. *Australia.*
mul'lock-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MULLOCK. Specif.: *n. Mining* In Australia, act or process of excavating and removing mullock
mul'lock-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to mullock. *Australia*
mul'loid (mŭl'oid), *a.* [L. *mullus* surmullet + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the family Mullidæ.
mul'lo-way (-ō-wā), *n.* The jewfish *Sciæna antarctica*. *Queensland.*
Mul'lus (mŭl'ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of red mullets. See MULLET, 2. [*Obs.*
mull'wine', *n.* Mulled wine
mul'ly (*dial.* mōōl'ĭ), *a.* Dusty; moldy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
mul'mul (mŭl'mŭl), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *malmal*. Cf. MULL muslin.] Mull.
Mul-mu'ti-us (mŭl-mū'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* A legendary king and law giver of Britain. — **Mul'mu-tine** (mŭl'mū-tĭn), *a.*
mulne. † MILL.
mulnere. † MILLER.
mulsh (mŭlsh). Var. of MULCH.
mult, *v. t.* [See MULTURE.] To take multure from. *Obs*
mult-. See MULTI-.
‖ **mul'ta ge'mens.** [L.] Groaning deeply. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, I 465).
Mul-ta'ni (mōōl-tä'nē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
mul'tar-tic'u-late (mŭl'tär-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Multiarticulate. *R.*
mul te'i-ty (mŭl-tē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *multus* much, many.] Multiplicity. *Rare.*
Mul-tek'a (mōōl-tĕk'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *multaqa* the place of meeting.] A Moslem code compiled from traditional sayings and opinions of Mohammed.
multeplie. † MULTIPLY.
mul'ter (*Scot.* mōōl'tẽr, mōō'-). Obs. or Scot. var. of MULTURE.
mul'ti, *a.* Many. *Obs.*
mul'ti-an'gu-lar. Var. of MULTANGULAR.
mul'ti-ar-tic'u-late, *a.* *Biol.* Having many articulations.
mul'ti-ax'i-al, *a* Having more than one axis
mul'ti-break (mŭl'tĭ-brāk), *a.* *Elec.* Designating a switch that breaks the circuit at two or more points at the same time.
mul'ti-cam'er-ate (-kăm'ẽr-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Many-chambered.
mul'ti-cap'i-tate (-kăp'ĭ-tāt), *a.* Having many heads.
mul'ti-cap'su-lar (-kăp'sū-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Having many capsules.
mul'ti-car'i-nate (-kăr'ĭ-nāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Many-keeled.
mul'ti-cau'line (-kô'lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* [L. *multicaulis*.] Having many stems. *Rare.*

mul′ti-ca′vous (mŭl′tĭ-kā′vŭs), *a.* [L. *multicavus; multus* much, many + *cavum, cavus*, a cavity.] Having many cavities.

mul′ti-cel′lu-lar (-sĕl′ū-lȧr), *a.* Consisting of, or having, many cells or more than one cell.

mul′ti-cen′tral (-sĕn′trăl), *a.* Having many centers (esp., *Biol.*, centers of growth or development).

mul′ti-charge (mŭl′tĭ-chärj), *a.* Containing, or acting by, several charges; as, a *multicharge* gun.
multicharge gun, *Ordnance*, an experimental gun, the principal feature of which was the use of the accelerating principle in the action of the powder upon the projectile. A series of charges were placed in pockets along the bore near the breech, each being ignited as the projectile passed by the inflamed gases of the charge to the rear.

mul′ti-cip′i-tal (-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [*multi-* + L. *caput* head.] *Bot.* Having several or many branches of a caudex, or several stems springing from one root or crown.

mul′ti-coil (mŭl′tĭ-koil), *a.* Possessing more than one coil, as the winding of an armature.

mul′ti-col′or, mul′ti-col′our (-kŭl′ẽr), *a.* [See MULTI-; COLOR.] Having many, or several, colors.

mul′ti-con′stant (-kŏn′stănt), *a.* Assuming a large number of constants, as in the theory of elastic bodies; — opposed to *rariconstant*.

mul′ti-cos′tate (-kŏs′tât), *a.* **a** *Bot.* Having numerous primary costæ, veins, or ribs, as a palmate leaf. **b** *Zoöl.* Having numerous costæ, or ridges.

mul′ti-cus′pid (-kŭs′pĭd), *a.* [See MULTI-; CUSPID.] Having numerous cusps, at least more than two; — said of teeth. — *n.* A tooth of this character.

mul′ti-cy′cle (-sī′k'l), *n.* A cycle or velocipede having many wheels; also, a cycle for carrying two or more riders.

mul′ti-cyl′in-der (-sĭl′ĭn-dẽr), *a.* Having many cylinders; specif., *Mach.*, designating an engine with three or more cylinders and a common crank shaft. — **mul′ti-cyl′in-dered** (-dẽrd), *a.*

mul′ti-fa′ri-ous (-fā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *multifarius; multus* much, many. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] **1.** Having multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; of various kinds; diversified; made up of many differing parts; manifold.
The *multifarious* complexities of human character. *Hare.*
2. *Bot.* Many-ranked, as leaves. *Rare.*
3. *Equity Pleading.* Of a pleading, improperly uniting distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them, whether against one or several defendants.
Syn. — See MANIFOLD.

mul′ti-fid (mŭl′tĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *multifidus; multus* much, many + *findere* to split.] Cleft into several or many parts; as, a *multifid* leaf.

‖ **mul-ti′fi-dus spi′næ** (mŭl-tĭf′ĭ-dŭs spī′nē). [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle of the fifth, or deepest, layer of the back, which fills up the groove on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebræ from the sacrum to the axis. It consists of many fasciculi which pass upward and inward to the spinous processes, and help to erect and rotate the spine.

mul′ti-flag′el-late (mŭl′tĭ-flăj′ĕ-lât), *a.* Having many flagella.

mul′ti-foil (mŭl′tĭ-foil), *n.* A foil of more than five divisions; — applied to foils in windows. — **mul′ti-foil**, *a.* — **mul′ti-foiled** (-foild), *a.*

mul′ti-fold (-fōld), *a.* [*multi-* + *-fold.*] Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

mul′ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *multiformis; multus* many + *forma* shape: cf. F. *multiforme.*] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. — **mul′ti-for′mi-ty** (-fôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.*
A plastic and *multiform* unit. *Hare.*
multiform function, *Math.*, a nonuniform function; one that has more than one value for a given value of its argument, or whose value depends on the path along which its argument attains that given value.

mul′ti-gen′er-ous (-jĕn′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multigenerus; multus* many + *genus, generis*, kind.] Having many kinds.

mul′ti-gran′u-late (-grăn′ū-lât), *a.* Having, or consisting of, many grains.

mul′ti-ju′gate (mŭl′tĭ-jōō′gât; mŭl-tĭj′ōō-gât; 243), *a.* [See MULTIJUGOUS.] *Bot.* Having many pairs of leaflets.

mul′ti-ju′gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *multijugus; multus* much, many + *jugum* yoke.] **1.** Consisting of many pairs. *Rare.*
2. *Bot.* Multijugate.

mul′ti-lat′er-al (mŭl′tĭ-lăt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* Having many sides; many-sided.

mul′ti-lin′e-al (-lĭn′ē-ăl), **mul′ti-lin′e-ar** (-ȧr), *a.* Having many lines.

mul′ti-lo′bate (-lō′bāt), *a.* Consisting of, or having, numerous lobes.

mul′ti-lobe (mŭl′tĭ-lōb), *n.* *Mach.* A lobed wheel having three or more lobes.

mul′ti-loc′u-lar (-lŏk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Having many or several locules. — **multilocular spore**, *Bot.*, a sporidesm.

mul-til′o-quence (mŭl-tĭl′ō-kwĕns), *n.* Quality of being multiloquent; use of many words; talkativeness.

mul-til′o-quent (-kwĕnt) } *a.* [L. *multiloquus; multus*
mul-til′o-quous (-kwŭs) } much, many + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.

mul′ti-mil′lion-aire′ (mŭl′tĭ-mĭl′yŭn-âr′), *n.* One having two or more million (dollars, pounds, francs, or the like).

mul′ti-nom′i-nal (-nŏm′ĭ-năl) } *a.* [L. *multinominis;*
mul′ti-nom′i-nous (-nŏm′ĭ-nŭs) } *multus* many + *nomen, nominis*, name.] Having many names or terms.

mul′ti-nu′cle-ate (-nū′klē-ât) } *a.* *Biol.* Having sev-
mul′ti-nu′cle-at′ed (-nū′klē-āt′ĕd) } eral or many nuclei.

mul-tip′a-ra (mŭl-tĭp′ȧ-rȧ), *n.; pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [NL. See MULTIPAROUS.] *Med.* A woman who has borne more than one child.

mul′ti-par′i-ty (mŭl′tĭ-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Biol.* The production of two or more young at a birth.

mul-tip′a-rous (mŭl-tĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*multi-* + *-parous*: cf F. *multipare.*] **a** *Zoöl.* Producing many, or more than one, at a birth. **b** *Bot.* Producing several lateral axes; as, a *multiparous* cyme.

mul′ti-par′tite (mŭl′tĭ-pär′tīt), *a.* [L. *multipartitus; multus* much, many + *partitus* divided, p. p. See PARTITE.] Divided into many parts; having several parts; esp., *Math.*, indicating a division into many parts; — said of a number *n* enumerating a number of objects not all of the same kind, but *p* of one kind, *q* of another, *r* of another, and so on, denoted by the symbol $\overline{pqr\ldots}$ See UNIPARTITE.

mul′ti-ped (mŭl′tĭ-pĕd), *or* **-pede** (-pēd), *a.* [L. *multipes, multipeda; multus* many + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *multipède.*] Having many feet, many-footed. — *n.* A multiped animal. *R.*

mul′ti-phase (-fāz), *a.* [*multi-* + *phase.*] Having many phases; specif., *Elec.*, polyphase.

mul′ti-plane (-plān), *a.* Having several or many planes or plane surfaces; as, a *multiplane* kite.

mul′ti-ple (mŭl′tĭ-p'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *multiple*, E. QUADRUPLE, MULTIPLY.] **1.** Containing more than once, or more than one; consisting of more than one; manifold, repeated many times; having several, or many, parts.
2. Specif.: **a** *Elec.* Designating a circuit having a number of conductors in parallel. **b** *Math.* Repeated, or occurring or present more than once, or in higher degree than the first; as, *multiple* contact.
multiple algebra, *Math.*, the algebra of complex numbers involving two or more unequal units, each system having its peculiar multiplication table. — **m. arc**, *Elec.*, a multiple series. *Obsoles.* — **m. boiler**, a multitubular boiler. See BOILER. — **m. circuit** *or* **connection**. = MULTIPLE SERIES. — **m. cropping**, the taking of two or more crops from the same field in one year. Pasturage is a crop, even if after hay or grain in the same year, and every cutting of grass is a crop. — **m. drill** *or* **drilling machine**, *Mach.*, a drilling machine with many spindles for drilling a number of holes simultaneously, as in a boiler plate. — **m. effect**, *Sugar Manuf.*, a system of several vacuum pans arranged so that the vapor from any pan except the last is used to heat the next pan in which the exhaustion is more complete. — **m. fruit**. *Bot.* = COLLECTIVE FRUIT. — **m. harmonic telegraph**, a multiple telegraph employing as transmitters vibrating reeds of different pitch and as receivers reeds of corresponding pitch. — **m. integral**, *Math.*, the indicated result of a series of successive integrations, the result of each preceding integration being the integrand of the next. Thus the *first integral* is the result of performing the first integration indicated, the *second integral* is the result of integrating the first integral, and so on. — **m. lines**. *Fort.*, lines of detached defensive works. — **m. neuritis**, *Med.*, neuritis affecting several nerves at the same time. — **m. oiler**, *Mach.*, a lubricating device, as for an internal-combustion engine, having a reservoir from which the lubricant is conducted by separate pipes to each part to be lubricated, flow being promoted either by gravity or under air pressure. — **m. personality**, *Psychol.*, a pathological state of the mind in which two or more distinct personalities or individual characters appear in the same person. Multiple personalities (two, at least) may exist simultaneously, but usually they alternate, the person affected assuming one character after the other involuntarily. The different personalities may be entirely dissociated, they may have a partial acquaintance with or recognition of one another, or one may have full memory of another totally ignorant of the first. Personalities which are late or abnormal developments are called *secondary*, in contrast with the *normal*. — **m. point**. **a** *Geom.* A point on a curve through which two or more branches of the curve pass; a point on a surface through which three or more nappes of the surface pass; one that appears as a fixed number (m) of points in the total number (n) of intersections of the curve (or surface) with every line through the point; — called an *m-multiple*, or *m-ple, point*. **b** *Phys. Chem.* Any point representing a set of conditions under which two or more phases can exist together. — **m. rod**. See MADDOX ROD. — **m. sclerosis**, cerebrospinal sclerosis. — **m. series**. *Elec.* **a** Two or more series circuits connected in multiple. **b** = SERIES MULTIPLE. — **m. standard**. = TABULAR STANDARD. — **m. star**, several stars in close proximity, which appear to form a single system. — **m. switch**, *Elec.*, a motor-starting switch used to cut out successive sections of a starting resistance. — **m. switchboard**, *Elec.*, a telephone switchboard with several sections, one for each operator. — **m. synchronous telegraph**, a multiple telegraph in which at the receiving station apparatus is maintained in exact synchronism with corresponding apparatus at the sending station. Commonly, rotating wheels at each station act as distributers connecting each of several transmitters to its appropriate receiver for a fraction of each revolution. — **m. tangent**, *Geom.*, a line tangent to a curve or surface at more than one point; one that appears as a fixed number (m) of lines in the total number (n) of tangents (to the curve) through a fixed point. — **m. telegraph**, a telegraph system in which several messages are transmitted simultaneously over one circuit. Hence, **m. telegraphy**. — **m. thread**, a screw thread composed of two or more distinct parallel intertwined threads or helices. Hence, **m.-threaded** (screw). — **m. transformer**. *Elec.* **a** A transformer connected in multiple, or parallel, with the primary circuit. **b** A transformer with more than one primary or more than one secondary coil. — **m. unit system**, a system of electric traction in which two or more motor cars, under a single control, are used to propel a train. — **m. voting**, voting by the same individual at the same election in various places in each of which he possesses the legal qualifications, as is possible under the British law governing the franchise.

mul′ti-ple (mŭl′tĭ-p'l), *n.* *Math.* **a** The product of a quantity by an integer. **b** An assemblage with respect to any of its divisions or parts. — **in multiple**. = *in parallel*, under PARALLEL, *n.* — **m. of gearing**, *Mach.*, a train of gearing for reducing or increasing the velocity ratio as desired.

mul′ti-ple-poind′ing (*see* POIND, *v.*), *n.* *Scots Law.* Lit., a manyfold poinding, or distress; hence, a proceeding equivalent to the interpleader of English law for preventing this.

mul′ti-plex (mŭl′tĭ-plĕks), *a.* [L. *multiplex, -plicis.* See MULTIPLY.] **1.** Manifold; multiple.
2. *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a system of telegraphy or telephony for transmitting, over a single wire, more than two messages in each direction at the same time.
multiplex telegraph *or* **telegraphy**. = MULTIPLE TELEGRAPH OR TELEGRAPHY.

mul′ti-pli-ca-ble (-plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *multiplicabilis* manifold.] Capable of being multiplied; multipliable. — **mul′ti-pli-ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mul′ti-pli-cand′ (-plĭ-kănd′; mŭl′tĭ-plĭ-kănd′), *n.* [L. *multiplicandus* to be multiplied: cf. F *multiplicande.*] *Math.* The number that is to be multiplied by another number called the *multiplier*. See MULTIPLICATION, 2.

mul′ti-pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *multiplicatus*, p. p. of *multiplicare.* See MULTIPLY.] Consisting of many, or of more than one; multiple; multifold. — **multiplicate ratio**, *Math.*, ratio of the like powers of two magnitudes.

mul′ti-pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *multiplicatio*: cf. F. *multiplication.* See MULTIPLY.] **1.** Act or process of multiplying, or of increasing in number; state of being multiplied; as, the *multiplication* of the human species.
The increase and *multiplication* of the world. *Thackeray.*
2. *Math.* The process of repeating or adding any given number or quantity a certain number of times; commonly, the process of ascertaining by a briefer computation the result of such repeated additions; also, the rule by which the operation is performed; — the inverse of *division*. The word *multiplication* is sometimes used in mathematics, particularly in multiple algebra, to denote any distributive operation expressed by one symbol upon any quantity or anything expressed by another symbol. Corresponding extensions of meaning are given to the words *multiply, multiplier, multiplicand*, and *product*. Thus, since $\phi(x+y) = \phi x + \phi y$ (see under DISTRIBUTIVE), where $\phi(x+y)$, ϕx, and ϕy indicate the results of any distributive operation represented by the symbol ϕ upon $x+y$, x, and y, severally, then because of many very useful analogies $\phi(x+y)$ is called the *product* of ϕ and $x+y$, and the operation indicated by ϕ is called *multiplication*. Cf. FACIENT, *n.*, 2.
3. *Math.* In general, the process of affecting an operand by an operator, as the multiplication of versors in quaternions (a turning through one angle followed by a turning through another), which is not in general commutative, or the multiplication of derivations (yielding the derivative of a derivative), which in general is commutative. Generally, multiplication is the conjunction (by some defined law) of each element (or unit) of the one factor with each of the other, the result being the product. So understood, it is possible to multiply assemblages and magnitudes of the most diverse kinds.
4. *Bot.* = AUGMENTATION, 2 **d**.
5. *Alchemy.* Art of increasing gold or silver by magic. *Obs.*
6. *Symbolic Logic.* The logical operation of joining two or more terms to form an expression signifying only their common denotation. *John Venn.*

multiplication table. A table of the products of a set of numbers multiplied in some regular way; commonly, a table of the products of the first ten or twelve numbers multiplied successively by 1, 2, 3, etc., up to 10 or 12.

mul′ti-pli-ca-tive (mŭl′tĭ-plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or having the power to multiply, or increase, numbers; taken in multiplication. — *n.* A numeral adjective denoting how many times a thing is taken; as, *single, double, treble, twofold*, etc., are *multiplicatives* — **mul′ti-pli-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

mul′ti-pli-ca′tor (-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *multiplicateur*. Cf. MULTIPLIER.] **1.** *Math.* A multiplier.
2. *Elec.* = MULTIPLIER, 3 **b**.

mul′ti-pli′cious (mŭl′tĭ-plĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [See MULTIPLEX.] Multiplex; manifold. — **mul′ti-pli′cious-ly**, *adv.*

mul′ti-plic′i-ty (-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *multiplicitas*, fr. *multiplex* manifold: cf. F. *multiplicité.* See MULTIPLY.] Quality of being multiple, manifold, or various; state of being many; a multitude; as, a *multiplicity* of thoughts. "A *multiplicity* of gods." *South.* — **multiplicity of a curve**, *Math.*, the total number of its multiple points, or simple crunodes, acnodes, and cusps, into which each compound is supposed to be resolved.

mul′ti-pli′er (mŭl′tĭ-plī′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *multiplieur*. Cf. MULTIPLICATOR.] **1.** One that multiplies or increases in number.
2. *Math.* The number by which another number is multiplied. See MULTIPLICATION, 2.
3. *Physics.* An instrument or device for multiplying or intensifying some effect, as of heat (cf. THERMOMULTIPLIER). Specif.: *Elec.* **a** A resistance placed in series with a voltmeter or pressure coil of a wattmeter when measurements are to be made on a circuit of higher voltage than that for which the instrument alone is suited. **b** A coil of wire used in conjunction with a capacity to increase the amplitude of oscillations in an oscillating circuit, particularly in a wireless telegraph receiver; — called also *multiplicator*. **c** The double coil of wire of many turns placed between the astatic needles of a galvanometer, as employed by Poggendorff and by Schweiger, to increase the delicacy of the instrument; also, a galvanometer so equipped.
4. An alchemist. *Obs.* See MULTIPLICATION, 5.
5. A money-maker. *Obs.* *Lydgate.*
6. *Hort.* One of the small offsets of a bulb, as that of an onion, used for purposes of propagation.
7. An arithmometer for multiplying.
8. A reel attachment for accelerating the speed at which the fishing line is gathered in at each turn of the handle.

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mul′ti-cir′cuit, *a.* Designating a system composed of several circuits. [or.
mul′ti-col′or-ous, *a.* Multicol-
mul′ti-core′, *a.* See MULTI-.
mul′ti-cus′pi-date, *a.* Multicuspid.
mul′ti-cyl′in-der, **mul′ti-cyl′in-dered** (-dẽrd), *a.* See MULTI-.
mul′ti-den′tate, *a.* Having many teeth, or toothlike processes.
mul′ti-den-tic′u-late (-dĕn-tĭk′ū-lât), *a.* Having numerous denticulations.
mul′ti-dig′i-tate (-dĭj′ĭ-tāt), *a.* Having many fingers. [MULTI-.
mul′ti-di-men′sion-al, *a.* See
mul′ti-faced′ (mŭl′tĭ-fāst′), *a.* Having many faces.
mul′ti-fa′ri-ous-ly (-fā′rĭ-ŭs-lĭ; 115), *adv.* of MULTIFARIOUS.
mul′ti-fa′ri-ous-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
multifary, *a.* Multifarious. *Obs.*
mul-tif′er-ous (mŭl-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multifer; multus* much, many + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing much or many. *Rare.*
mul′ti-fe-ta′tion (mŭl′tĭ-fē-tā′shŭn), *n.* Pregnancy with more than two fetuses.
mul-tif′i-dous (mŭl-tĭf′ĭ-dŭs), *a.* Multifid.
mul′ti-flo′rous (mŭl′tĭ-flō′rŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *multiflorus; multus* much, many + *flos, floris*, flower: cf. F. *multiflore.*] Having many flowers.
mul′ti-flue, *a.* Lit., having many flues: specif., designating a kind of boiler. See BOILER, *n.*, 3.
mul′ti-fo′li-ate (mŭl′tĭ-fō′lĭ-ât), *a.* Having many leaves.
mul′ti-fo′li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* Having many leaflets.
mul′ti-form, *n.* That which is multiform. *Rare.*
mul′ti-formed (mŭl′tĭ-fôrmd), *a.* Multiform.
mul′ti-for′mous (-fôr′mŭs), *a.* Multiform. *Obs. or R.*
mul′ti-gan′gli-on-ate, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having many ganglia.
mul′ti-gap, *a.* Having many gaps, as a kind of lightning arrester. — *n.* Any of the gaps of a multigap lightning arrester.
mul′ti-gen′er-ate (mŭl′tĭ-jĕn′ẽr-āt), *a.* *Math.* Generated in many ways.
mul′ti-grav′i-da, *n.* [NL.: *multi-* + L. *gravida* pregnant.] *Med.* A woman who has been pregnant several times.
mul′ti-gy′rate (-jī′rāt), *a.* *Anat.* Having many gyri.
mul′ti-lam′i-nar (-lăm′ĭ-nȧr),
mul′ti-lam′i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Having many laminæ.
mul′ti-lit′er-al (-lĭt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* Having many letters.
mul′ti-lo′bar (-lō′bȧr), **mul′ti-lobed** (mŭl′tĭ-lōbd), **mul′ti-lob′u-lar** (-lŏb′ū-lȧr), *a.* Multilobulate.
mul′ti-lob′u-late (-lāt), **mul′ti-lob′u-lat-ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Having, or consisting of, many lobules.
mul′ti-loc′u-late (-lŏk′ū-lāt), *a.* Multilocular.
mul′ti-lo′qui-ous (-lō′kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Multiloquous. *Now Rare.*
mul-til′o-quy (mŭl-tĭl′ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *multiloquium.*] Multiloquence. *Rare.*
mul′ti-mon′strous, *a.* Monstrously numerous. *Obs.*
mul′ti-mo′tor, *a.* See MULTI-.
mul′ti-nerv′ate, *a.* Having many nerves.
mul′ti-no′dal, **mul′ti-no′date**, *a.* Having many nodes.
mul′ti-no′dous, *a.* [L. *multinodus.*] Multinodal.
mul′ti-no′mi-al, *n.* & *a.* [*multi-* + *-nomial*, as in *binomial*. See BINOMIAL.] = POLYNOMIAL.
mul′ti-nu′cle-ar, *a.* [*multi-* + *nuclear.*] *Biol.* Multinucleate.
mul′ti-nu′cle-o-late (mŭl′tĭ-nū′klē-ō-lāt), *a.* *Biol.* Having several or many nucleoli.
mul′ti-o′vu-late, *a.* *Bot.* Having numerous ovules. [MULTI-.
mul′ti-per′fo-rat′ed, *a.* See
multiphary. † MULTIFARY.
mul′ti-phas′er (-fāz′ẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A multiphase generator.
mul′ti-pin′nate, *a.* *Bot.* Several or many times pinnate.
multiplé. Obs. erron. var. of MULTIPLY, a multitude.
mul′ti-plex, *v. t.* To make multiplex; to manifold. — *n.* *Math.* A set of objects.
mul′ti-pli′a-ble (mŭl′tĭ-plī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **mul′ti-pli′a-ble-ness**, *n.* [folds. *Obs.*
mul′ti-pli′cat-ed, *a.* Put in many
mul′ti-ply, *n.* Multitude. *Obs.*

9. *Skat.* An increment of the unit value of the game played, allowed the player for each matadore, for winning the game, for winning schneider, etc.

mul′ti-ply (mŭl′tĭ-plī), *v. t.;* MUL′TI-PLIED (-plīd); MUL′TI-PLY′ING (-plī′ĭng). [F. *multiplier*, OF. *mouteplier*, *monteploier*, L. *multiplicare*, fr. *multiplex* manifold. See MULTITUDE; DUPLEX.] 1. To increase in number; to make more numerous; to add quantity to.

Impunity will *multiply* motives to disobedience. *Ames*

2. *Math.* To take by addition a certain number of times; to find the product of by multiplication; thus, 7 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 56. See MULTIPLICATION, 2.
3. To increase (gold or silver) in amount by alchemy. *Obs.*

mul′ti-ply, *v. i.* 1. To become greater in number; to become numerous.

When men began to *multiply* on the face of the earth, and daughters were born unto them. *Gen.* vi 1.

2. To increase in extent and influence; to spread.

The word of God grew and *multiplied.* *Acts* xii. 24.

3. To increase gold or silver in amount by alchemy. *Obs.*
4. *Math.* To perform the operation of multiplication.

mul′ti-ply (-plĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a multiple.

mul′ti-ply′ing (-plī′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MULTIPLY.
multiplying coil, *Elec.*, a shunt or series coil connected with an ammeter or voltmeter, adjusted so that the indications of the instrument must be multiplied by a fixed number. — **m. gear** *or* **gearing**, *Mach.*, gear for increasing speed. — **m. glass** *or* **lens**. *Optics.* **a** A magnifying glass. **b** A lens one convex surface of which is made up of a number of facets, so as to present a number of separate images of the object viewed through it.

mul′ti-po′lar (-pō′lȧr), *a.* [*multi-* + *polar.*] 1. Having many poles; in *Anat.*, designating specif. a nerve cell which has several dendrites.
2. *Elec.* Having, or pertaining to, many poles, as a field magnet or armature of a dynamo, or a dynamo having such a field magnet or (sometimes) armature.

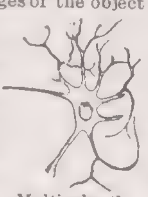
Multipolar (1) Cell (magnified).

mul-tip′o-tent (mŭl-tĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *multipotens; multus* much + *potens* powerful. See POTENT.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things. "Jove *multipotent.*" *Shak.*

mul′ti-pres′ent (mŭl′tĭ-prĕz′ĕnt), *a.* [*multi-* + *present*, a.] Being, or having the power to be, present in two or more places at once. — **mul′ti-pres′ence** (-ĕns), *n.*

The *multipresence* of Christ's body. *Bp Hall.*

mul′ti-ra′di-ate (-rā′dĭ-āt), *a.* Having many rays.

mul′ti-ra′mose (-rā′mōs; -rȧ-mōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* Having many branches.

mul′ti-sect (mŭl′tĭ-sĕkt), *v. t.* To divide into a number of (usually equal) parts; as, to *multisect* an angle. — **mul′ti-sec′tor** (-sĕk′tẽr; -tôr), *n.*

mul′ti-seg-men′tal (-sĕg-mĕn′tăl; -sĕg′mĕn-tăl), *a.* Having many segments, as a dynamo commutator.

mul′ti-sep′tate (-sĕp′tāt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having many septa, or partitions.

mul′ti-se′ri-al (-sē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Arranged in many series; polystichous.

mul-tis′o-nous (mŭl-tĭs′ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *multisonus; multus* much, many + *sonus* sound.] Having many sounds; also, sounding much.

mul′ti-speed (mŭl′tĭ-spēd), *a.* *Mech.* Of several or many (usually definite) speeds; as, a *multispeed* motor.

mul′ti-stage (-stāj), *a.* *Mech.* Working in many successive stages, as an arrangement of pumps discharging from one into another to deliver water to a great height.

mul′ti-stri′ate (-strī′āt), *a.* Having many streaks.

mul′ti-syl′la-ble (mŭl′tĭ-sĭl′ȧ-b'l), *n.* A polysyllable. *Rare.* — **mul′ti-syl-lab′ic** (-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a* *Rare.*

mul′ti-tit′u-lar (-tĭt′ū-lȧr), *a.* Having many titles.

mul′ti-tu-ber′cu-late (-tū-bûr′kū-lāt), *a.* **a** Having many tubercles; — said of teeth. **b** Pertaining to the Multituberculata. See ALLOTHERIA. — *n.* One of that group.

mul′ti-tu′bu-lar (-tū′bū-lȧr), *a.* Having many tubes; specif., *Steam Boilers*, having many fire tubes. See BOILER, *n.*, 3.

mul′ti-tude (mŭl′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *multitude*, L. *multitudo*, *multitudinis*, fr. *multus* much, many; cf. L. *melior* better, Gr. μάλα very much.] 1. A great number of persons collected together; a crowd; a large assembly.

But when he saw the *multitudes*, he was moved with compassion on them. *Matt.* ix. 36.

2. A great number of persons or things, regarded collectively; as, the book will be read by a *multitude* of people; the *multitude* of stars; a *multitude* of cares.
3. The state of being many; numerousness.

They came as grasshoppers for *multitude.* *Judg.* vi. 5.

Syn.—MULTITUDE, CROWD, THRONG. MULTITUDE, now somewhat bookish, implies great numbers; CROWD, the common term, denotes a multitude closely gathered or packed together without order; THRONG, which often suggests a moving multitude, heightens the implication of close pressure. See COMPANY, FLOCK.

the multitude, the populace; the mass of men.

mul′ti-tu′di-na-ry (mŭl′tĭ-tū′dĭ-nâ-rĭ), *a.* Multitudinous.

mul′ti-tu′di-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Being a multitude; great in number, extent, or variety; as, *multitudinous* waves; also, of or pert. to a multitude. "The *multitudinous* seas." "The *multitudinous* tongue." *Shak.* — **mul′ti-tu′di-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mul′ti-tu′di-nous-ness**, *n.*

mul′ti-va′lent (mŭl′tĭ-vā′lĕnt; mŭl-tĭv′ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*multi-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* **a** Having a valence greater than one. **b** Having more than one degree of valence, as sulphur. — **mul′ti-va′lence** (-lĕns), **mul′ti-va′len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

mul′ti-valve (mŭl′tĭ-vălv) } *a.* [Cf. F. *multivalve.*]
mul′ti-val′vu-lar (-văl′vū-lȧr) } Having many valves.

mul′ti-va′ri-ant (-vā′rĭ-ănt; 115), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Having more than two degrees of freedom; — said of systems.

mul′ti-ver′sant (-vûr′sănt), *a.* [*multi-* + L. *versans*, p. pr. See VERSANT.] Assuming many forms; protean. *Rare.*

mul-tiv′o-cal (mŭl-tĭv′ō-kăl), *a.* Signifying many things; of manifold meaning; equivocal. "An ambiguous or *multivocal* word." *Coleridge.* — *n.* A multivocal word. *Rare.*

mul′ture (mŭl′tūr), *n.* [OF. *moulture*, F. *mouture*, fr. LL. *molitura* a grinding, *molere* to grind. See MILL the machine.] 1. A grist or grinding of grain in a mill.
2. *Scots Law.* A toll or fee for the grinding of grain at a mill. When land is subject to thirlage, so that its tenant must pay to a mill a certain sum or quantity of grain whether he grinds at it or not, the toll is a *dry multure.*

Mul-va′ney, Ter′ence (tĕr′ĕns mŭl-vā′nĭ). A big, jovial, witty Irish private in the British army in India, who with Ortheris, a nervous little cockney, and Learoyd, a huge, slow Yorkshireman, appears in "Soldiers Three" and other tales of Indian army life by Rudyard Kipling.

mum (mŭm), *a.* [Of imitative or interjectional origin. Cf. MUMBLE.] Silent; not speaking. *Thackeray.*

The citizens are *mum*, and speak not a word. *Shak.*

mum, *v. t. & i.* To make or be mum. *Obs.*

mum, *interj.* Be silent! Hush!

Mum, then, and no more. *Shak*

mum, *n.* [G. *mumme*, said to be fr. Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it in 1492.] A sort of strong ale or beer, orig. made in Brunswick, Germany. "Mugs of *mum.*" *Pope.*

mum, mumm (mŭm), *v. i.;* MUMMED (mŭmd); MUM′MING. [D. *mommen* to mask, *mom* a mask; akin to G. *mumme* disguise; cf. OF. *momer* to mum, Pg. *momo* mime, Sp. *momo* buffoonery; perh. connected with Gr. μῶμος blame, ridicule.] To sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise; to mask; specif., *Eng.*, to go about acting and merrymaking in disguise at Christmastide.

With *mumming* and with masking all around. *Spenser.*

mum′ble (mŭm′b'l), *v. i.;* MUM′BLED (-b'ld); MUM′BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *momelen;* cf. D. *mompelen*, *mommelen*, G. *mummeln*, Sw. *mumla*, Dan. *mumle.* Cf. MUM, *a.*, MUMP, *v.*] 1. To speak with the lips partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words in a low, confused, indistinct manner, often indicating discontent or displeasure; to mutter.

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and *mumbling* to herself. *Otway.*

2. To chew something gently with closed lips, or with little use of the teeth.

mum′ble, *v. t.* 1. To utter with a low, inarticulate voice.
2. To chew or bite gently, as one without teeth.

Gums unarmed, to *mumble* meat in vain. *Dryden*

3. To suppress or conceal as by uttering in a low inarticulate voice; — often with *up.*

mum′ble, *n.* A mumbling; a low, confused utterance.

mum′ble-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Mumbling; a mumble. *Carlyle.*

mum′ble-the-peg′ (-thē-pĕg′), **mum′ble-ty-peg′** (-tĭ-), *n.* A child's game in which the loser in doing certain tricks with a knife has to pull out with his teeth a peg driven into the ground by the winner.

mum′bling (mŭm′blĭng), *p. a.* Lowly and indistinctly articulated. — **mum′bling-ly**, *adv.*

Mum′bo Jum′bo (mŭm′bō jŭm′bō), *n.* [Perh. fr. the native name of an African god.] 1. Among the Mandingos of the western Sudan, a bugbear by means of which the women are terrified and disciplined by societies of the men, one of whom assumes a masquerade for the purpose, hence, loosely, any Negro idol, fetish, or bugaboo.
2. [*also l. c.*] An object of superstitious homage and fear.

The miserable *mumbo jumbo* they paraded. *Dickens.*
In the "prayerful communion" of savages with such *mumbo jumbos* of deities as they acknowledge. *Wm. James.*

mum′mer (mŭm′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mommeur.* See MUM; cf. MOMIER.] One who mums, or makes diversion in disguise; a mime; a masker; a buffoon.

Jugglers and dancers, antics, *mummers.* *Milton.*

mum′mer-y (mŭm′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MERIES (-ĭz). [F. *momerie.* See MUMM.] 1. Masking; a performance in disguise, as by mummers; frolic in disguise.

The *mummery* of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

2. Farcical show; ceremonies, observances, or performances regarded as ridiculous, hypocritical, or pretentious; as, the *mummeries* of a savage religion.

mum′mi-fi-ca′tion (mŭm′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See MUMMIFY.]
1. Act of making into a mummy.
2. *Med.* Dry gangrene. See GANGRENE.

mum′mi-fied (mŭm′ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Converted into, or of the nature of, a mummy or a mummylike substance; withered.

mum′mi-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*mummy* + *-fy:* cf. F. *momifier.*] To embalm and dry as a mummy; to make into, or like, a mummy. *Hall* (1646).

mum′my (mŭm′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). [F. *momie;* cf. Sp. & Pg. *momia*, It. *mummia*, LL. *mumia*, LGr. μουμία; all fr. Per. or Ar. *mūmiyā* mummy, bitumen, fr. Per. *mūm* wax.] 1. A body of a human being or other animal embalmed or treated with preservatives after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; hence, any body unusually well preserved, owing to the manner of its burial or to some special preparation for burial; as, a Peruvian *mummy.* The Egyptians preserved bodies by the use of bitumen, spices, gums, natron, honey, etc. In the more expensive forms of embalmment the body was cut open and filled with preservatives, after the viscera, which were separately preserved (see CANOPIC JARS), had been removed. The body was then swathed in linen bandages and placed in a mummy case and one or more coffins. In the cheaper forms of mummification the body was merely preserved with salt or with salt and bitumen. See USHABTI, *Illust.*
2. As a generic term: Part of a mummy or mummies (probably powdered) formerly used as a drug. It was sometimes regarded as an exudation from mummies, and is described in Tomlinson (Renou) as "a certain odorate and pleasant liquor of the spissitude of honey."
3. Mummy brown.
4. One whose affections and energies are withered.

mum′my (mŭm′ĭ), *v. t.;* MUM′MIED (-ĭd); MUM′MY-ING. To embalm; to mummify.

mummy brown. A pigment of varying properties prepared from bitumen, etc., obtained from Egyptian tombs; also, the color produced by its use; a brown color, nearly intermediate in tint between burnt umber and raw umber.

mummy case. A case fitted closely to the swathed mummy, usually having the face modeled and the body covered with ritualistic emblems. See MUMMY, 1.

mum′my-cloth′, *n.* Also *momie-cloth.* 1. A fabric, prob. linen, in which mummies were wrapped.
2. **a** A cloth resembling this fabric used as a foundation for embroidery. **b** A dress goods similar to crape, having a cotton or silk warp and a woolen weft.

mummy fruit. An aborted or dried-up fruit resulting from the attack of a parasitic fungus.

mummy pot. *Egypt. Archæol.* A covered vase in which mummies of certain small animals were kept.

mummy wheat. A variety of wheat having compound spikes, sometimes considered a distinct species (*Triticum compositum*). It is cultivated in Egypt and Abyssinia, and was reputed to have been grown originally from seeds found in mummy cases.

mump (mŭmp), *v. t.;* MUMPED (mŭmpt); MUMP′ING. 1. To utter imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly; to mumble.

Old men who *mump* their passion. *Goldsmith.*

2. To work over with the mouth; to mumble, as food.
3. To cheat; to impose upon.

mump (mŭmp), *v. i.* [Akin to *mumble;* cf. D. *mompen* to cheat, perh. orig., to whine like a beggar, D. *mompelen* to mumble. See MUMBLE; cf. MUMPS.] 1. To move the lips with the mouth closed; to mumble, as in sulkiness.

He *mumps*, and lowers, and hangs the lip. *Taylor* (1630).

2. To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly; to chatter unintelligibly.
3. To beg mumblingly; to play the beggar; hence, to play the impostor; to cheat.

Mumping with a sore leg, . . . canting and whining. *Burke.*

4. To be sullen or sulky. *Dial. Eng.*

mump′er (mŭm′pẽr), *n.* A beggar; a begging impostor.

mump′ish, *a.* Sullen; sulky; dull. — **mump′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **mump′ish-ness**, *n.*

mumps (mŭmps), *n.* [E. dial. *mump* to be sulky. Cf. MUMP, MUMBLE, MUM.] 1. Construed as a *pl.* Sullenness; silent displeasure; the sulks. *Skinner.*
2. Construed as a *sing.* [Prob. so called from the patient's appearance; cf. also E. dial. *mump* a lump.] *Med.* A specific infectious febrile disorder characterized by a nonsuppurative inflammation of the parotid and other salivary glands; epidemic or infectious parotitis.

mump′si-mus (mŭmp′sĭ-mŭs), *n.* [A blunder for the L. *sumpsimus* we have received, the story running that an aged priest, when corrected for saying *mumpsimus* in the service, declared that he had said *mumpsimus* for thirty years, and would not change his old *mumpsimus* for the new *sumpsimus.*] A long and firmly established error, esp. one due to ignorance; an incorrect form or usage which one obstinately refuses to abandon.

munch (mŭnch; 140), *v. t. & i.;* MUNCHED (mŭncht); MUNCH′ING. [ME. *monchen*, *manchen*, perh. imitative.] To chew with a grinding, crunching sound, as a beast chews provender; to chew deliberately or in large mouthfuls.

I could *munch* your good dry oats. *Shak.*

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mul′ti-pole, *a.* *Elec.* Designating a switch that disconnects simultaneously several wires arranged in parallel.
mul′ti-rad′i-cate (mŭl′tĭ-răd′ĭ-kāt), *a.* Having many roots. *R.*
mul′ti-ram′i-fied (-răm′ĭ-fīd), *a.* Multiramose. *Rare.*
mul′ti-ra′mous, *a.* [*multi-* + *ramous:* cf. L. *multiramis.*] Multiramose. [TATION.
mul′ti-ro-ta′tion, *n.* = BIRO-
mul′ti-sac′cate (-săk′āt), *a.* Having many sacs.
mul-tis′cient (mŭl-tĭsh′ĕnt), **mul-tis′cious** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multiscius; multus* much + *scius* knowing.] Having much or varied knowledge. *Obs.*
mul′ti-sect (mŭl′tĭ-sĕkt), *a* [*multi-* + L. *sectus*, p. p. of *secare* to cut.] *Zoöl.* Divided into many segments. *Rare.*
mul′ti-se′ri-ate, *a.* Multiserial.
mul′ti-sil′i-quous (mŭl′tĭ-sĭl′ĭ-kwŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having many pods. *Rare.*
mul′ti-spin′dle. See MULTI-.
mul′ti-spi′ral (-spī′răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having numerous spiral lines or whorls.
mul′ti-stage, *a.* See MULTI-.
mul′ti-stam′i-nate, *a.* *Bot.* Having many stamens.
mul′ti-stra′tous (-strā′tŭs), *a.* [See MULTI-; STRATUM.] Consisting of several layers.
mul′ti-sul′cate, *a.* Having many furrows.
mul′ti-ten-tac′u-late, *a.* Having numerous tentacles.
mul′ti-tu-ber′cu-lar, *a* Multituberculate.
Mul′ti-tu-ber′cu-la′ta (mŭl′tĭ-tū-bûr′kū-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* = ALLOTHERIA.
mul′ti-tu-ber′cu-lism (-bûr′kū-lĭz'm), *n.* Multituberculy.
mul′ti-tu-ber′cu-ly (-kū-lĭ), *n.* [*multi-* + L. *tuberculum* tubercle.] *Paleon.* State of being multituberculate; used specif. of a theory of the origin of mammalian teeth supposing them derived from multituberculate forms. Cf. TRITUBERCULY.
multitudine, *n.* [Cf. It. *moltitudine*, *mult-*. See MULTITUDE.] Multitude; abundance. *Obs.*
mul-tiv′a-gant (mŭl-tĭv′ȧ-gănt), *a.* Also **mul-tiv′a-gous** (-gŭs). [L. *multivagus; multus* much + *vagus* wandering; cf. *vagans*, p. pr. of *vagari.* See VAGARY.] Wandering much. *Rare.*
mul′ti-valve, *n.* A multivalve shell. [RIOUS.
mul′ti-va′ri-ous. † MULTIFA-
mul′ti-vin′cu-lar (mŭl′tĭ-vĭŋ′kū-lȧr), *a.* [*multi-* + *vinculum.*] *Zoöl.* Having several small separate ligaments: — said of the hinge of certain bivalves.
mul-tiv′i-ous (mŭl-tĭv′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multivius; multus* many + *via* way.] Having many ways or roads. *Rare.*
mul-tiv′o-lent, *a.* [*multi-* + L. *volens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *velle* to wish; cf. L. *multivolus.*] Of many minds; mutable. *Obs.*
mul′ti-vol′tine (mŭl′tĭ-vŏl′tĭn), *a.* [See MULTI-; VOLTA.] *Zoöl.* Having two or more broods in a year: — used of silkworms.
mul-tiv′o-rous (mŭl-tĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*multi-* + *-vorous.*] Eating voraciously; ravenous.
mul-toc′u-lar (-tŏk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [*multi-* + L. *oculus* eye.] Having several or many eyes.
mul′tum (mŭl′tŭm), *n.* [Cf. L. *multus*, neut. *multum*, much.] An extract of quassia and licorice, used by brewers as an adulterant; also, a similarly used preparation made from cocculus indicus, etc., and called specif. **hard multum**.
‖ **mul′tum in par′vo.** [L.] Much in little.
mul-tun′gu-late (mŭl-tŭŋ′gū-lāt), *a.* [*multi-* + *ungulate.*] Having more than two hoofs.
multuple, *a.* [Var. of *multiple.* Cf. QUADRUPLE.] Manifold. *Obs.*
mul′tur-er (mŭl′tūr-ẽr), *n.* *Scots Law.* One who has grain ground at a mill, being called *outsucken* or *insucken*, according as he is astricted to the mill or not.
mulure. † MOLURE.
mul′vel, *n.* A kind of fish. *Obs.*
mum, *n.* Silence. *Obs. & R.*
mum (*Scot.* mōōm, mŭm), *n.* A muttered sound. *Obs. or Scot.*
mum′bl. Mumble. *Ref. Sp.*
mum′bld. Mumbled. *Ref. Sp.*
mum′ble-bee′, *n.* *Naut.* A sloop-rigged Devonshire fishing boat with a mast stepped far aft, a huge foresail, and a long jib. *Local, Eng.* [erate priest. *Obs.*
mum′ble-mat′ins, *n.* An illit-
mum′ble-news′, *n.* A talebearer. *Obs.* [who mumbles.
mum′bler (mŭm′blẽr), *n.* One
mum′bud′get, *v. i.* To be silent or secret. The word is also used as a sort of interjection demanding silence. Cf. BUDGET. *Obs.*, *Cant, or Dial. Eng*
mum′chance′, *a.* Silent. *Colloq.*
mum′chance′, *n.* 1. A game of hazard played with cards in silence. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. A silent, stupid person. *Dial. Eng.* 3. Silence. *Obs. or R.*
mum′house′, *n* An alehouse. See MUM, ale. *Obs.*
mumjuma, *n.* [Per. *mūm-jāmah* wax stuff.] A wax cloth. *Obs.*
mumm. Var. of MUM, to sport.
mum′ma-chog. Var. of MUMMICHOG. [mify. *Obs.*
mum′ma-nize, *v. t.* To mum-
mum′met (mŭm′ĭt). Dial. Eng. var. of MAUMET.
mummi. † MUMMY.
mum′mi-a, *n.* [NL.] = MUMMY, 2. *Obs.*
mum′mi-al (mŭm′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to mummy, a drug.
mum′mi-a-nize, *v. t.* To mummify. *Obs.*
mum′mi-chog (mŭm′ĭ-chŏg), *n.* [Amer. Indian name, prob. Algonquian.] Any of various killifishes. See KILLIFISH.
mum′mick (mŭm′ĭk), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. MAMMOCK, *v. & n.*] To eat clumsily or in a slovenly fashion and without relish. *Dial. U. S. & Eng.* [mified. *R.*
mum′mied (mŭm′ĭd), *a.* Mum-
mum′mi-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*mummy* + *-form.*] Resembling, or suggestive of, a mummy in appearance.
mummill. † MUMBLE.
mumm′ing, *n.* [From MUMM.] A masking; masquerade
mum′mock (mŭm′ŭk; mōōm′-). Dial. Eng. var. of MAMMOCK.
Mum′mu (mōōm′mōō), *n.* See CREATION EPIC.
mum′my (mŭm′ĭ), *n.* A mummichog. *R.* [MUMMICHOG.
mum′my-chog (-chŏg). Var. of
mump, *n.* [See MUMP to mumble.] A grimace. *Obs.*
mump′ing day. St. Thomas's Day, Dec. 21; — from an ancient custom of mumping, or begging, for grain then. *Dial. Eng.*
mum′ruf′fin (mŭm′rŭf′ĭn; mōōm′rōōf′-), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Brit.*
mun (mŭn; mōōn). Dial. Eng. var. of MAN.
mun (mŭn), *pron.* [Prob. fr. *him*, by adding an ending *-en.*] Them; also, him; it. *Dial. Eng.*
mun, *v. t. & i.* [AS *munan.*] To think; remember; intend. *Obs.*
mun (*dial.* mŭn, mōōn), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *munnr.* See MOUTH.] The mouth; *pl.*, the face. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Slang.*
mun (mŭn; *dial. also* mōōn), *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* [See MAUN.] *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Must. 2. May; can. 3. Shall; will.
mun, *n.* A London street roisterer of the time of Queen Anne; a Mohock.
Mun-ce′ri-an (mŭn-sē′rĭ-ăn), *a*

Mun-chau′sen, Baron (mŭn-chô′zĕn). The pretended author of a book of travels filled with the most extravagant fictions. The name is corrupted from that of Baron Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von *Münchhausen* (müŋκ′hou′zĕn *or* mŭŋκ′hou′zĕn), a German officer in the Russian service (d. 1797), said to have been famous for stories of impossible adventure.

Mun-chau′sen-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [See MUNCHAUSEN, BARON.] An extravagant fiction embodying an account of some marvelous exploit or adventure.

mund (mŭnd; *A.-S.* mōōnd), *n.* [AS.; akin to OHG. *munt.*] Hand; palm; hence, protection; security; specif., *Early Eng. Law.* Right of protection or guardianship, as over the person and property of a wife, a widow, an orphan, or the members of one's household or dependents. The exact meaning of the term is doubtful, but it appears to have originally designated the right of the head of a household to protect and have unmolested the members of his household and to demand a mulct from those who violated his right, answering somewhat in its external relations to the early form of the Roman patria potestas. The rights appear to have been, or at least became, transferable, and were largely acquired by the lords from the individual householders, so that *mund* finally came to be used nearly or quite synonymously with *grith.* See GRITH, 2 b, PEACE. *Mund* was also used for *mundbreche* and *mundbyrd.*

Mun′da (mōōn′dä), *n.* A member of a division of the Dravidian race occupying eastern and southern Chutia Nagpur, Hindustan, and closely related to the Oraon and Ho. Only the more wealthy are Hinduized. Their language gives the name to one branch (called also *Kolarian*) of the Dravido-Munda languages (which see). — **Mun′da**, *a.*

Munda languages possess letters which are unknown in Dravidian; they count by twenties, while Dravidian languages count by tens; they have a dual, which Dravidian has not; but they have no negative voice, which Dravidian has. On the whole, the type of the *Munda* languages, viewed morphologically, is older than that of the Dravidian ones. They apply the agglutinative system more completely and regularly, and show much less tendency towards euphonic change. *Census of India*, 1901.

mun′dane (mŭn′dān), *a.* [L. *mundanus*, fr. *mundus* the world, an implement, toilet adornments, dress; cf. *mundus*, a., clean, neat; cf. F. *mondain.* Cf. MONDE, MOUND globe.] Of or pertaining to the world; worldly; earthly; terrestrial; as, the *mundane* sphere; *mundane* affairs. — **mun′dane-ly**, *adv.*

The defilement of *mundane* passions. *I. Taylor*

Syn. — See EARTHLY.

mundane aspect, *Astrol.*, a difference of azimuth or amplitude as related to the several houses. — **m. astrology.** See ASTROLOGY. — **M. Eras.** See ERA, *n.*, *Table.*

mun-dan′i-ty (mŭn-dăn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Worldliness; the quality of being of this world. *Now Rare.*

mun-dif′i-cant (mŭn-dĭf′ĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *mundificans*, p. pr. of *mundificare* to make clean; *mundus* clean + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Serving to cleanse and heal. — *n.* A mundificant ointment or plaster.

mun′di-fi-ca′tion (mŭn′dĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act or operation of cleansing.

mun′di-fy (mŭn′dĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *mondifier*, L. *mundificare.* See MUNDIFICANT.] To cleanse; purify. *Obs.* or *R.* — **mun′di-fi′er** (-fī′ẽr), *n.*

mun′go (mŭŋ′gō), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] **a** The gram (*Phaseolus mungo*). **b** An East Indian rubiaceous plant (*Ophiorrhiza mungos*), a reputed cure for snake bites.

mun′go, *n.* A material of short fiber and inferior quality obtained by deviling woolen rags or the remnants of woolen goods, specif. those of felted, milled, or hard-spun woolen cloth, as distinguished from *shoddy*, or the deviled product of loose-textured woolen goods or worsted, — a distinction often disregarded.

mung′y (*dial.* mōōng′ĭ, mŭng′ĭ, mŭŋ′gĭ), *a.* Warm and damp; muggy; also, soft; decaying. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

A little *mungy*, half-rotten litter. *Evelyn*

mu-nic′i-pal (mū-nĭs′ĭ-păl), *a.* [L. *municipalis*, fr. *municeps* an inhabitant of a *municipium*, or town possessing the right of Roman citizenship, a free town; *munia* official duties, functions + *capere* to take: cf. F. *municipal.* Cf. IMMUNITY; CAPACIOUS.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a municipium; as, *municipal* rights or privileges.

2. a Enjoying a local self-government more or less like that of the Roman municipium; — said of a town, city, or other corporate administrative unit, esp. of a corporation proper (a town, borough, or city), as distinguished from the quasi corporations (county, township, school district); as, *municipal* corporations. **b** Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, such a corporation; as, *municipal* officers, government, insurance, ownership, laws, etc.

3. Of or pertaining to the internal or governmental affairs of a state, kingdom, or nation; — used chiefly to designate, or denote relation to, the law prescribed or enforced by a state in the regulation of the rights, and in the government, of those subject to its jurisdiction; that is, the national law, as distinguished from *international* law. This use of *municipal* is now avoided as unfortunate and inapt by many law writers. In its widest use *municipal law* includes all the law of the land governing the rights of the members of a state and those subject to its jurisdiction, including the written and unwritten law, but it has been, as used by some, distinguished from the organic or *constitutional* law, as well as from international law.

municipal savings bank. See SAVINGS BANK. — **m. trading**, *Econ.*, the carrying on of trade by a municipality, esp. in conducting industrial undertakings such as the development and management of systems of transportation and communication, the production or control and supply of light, heat, or other utilities.

mu-nic′i-pal-ism (mū-nĭs′ĭ-păl-ĭz′m), *n.* Municipal condition or government; also, a system or theory of government by municipalities.

mu-nic′i-pal′i-ty (-păl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *municipalité.*] A town, city, or other district having powers of local self-government; a municipal corporation; also, the community under the jurisdiction of a municipal government or the governing authorities.

mu-nic′i-pal-i-za′tion (-păl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Act or process of municipalizing, or state of being municipalized.

mu-nic′i-pal-ize (mū-nĭs′ĭ-păl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [*municipal* + *-ize.*] To bring under municipal oversight or control; as, a *municipalized* industry; also, in recent and more specific use, to transfer to the ownership or direct management of the municipality; as, to *municipalize* a city water or gas system.

mu-nic′i-pal-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* With relation to municipal affairs or government.

mu′ni-cip′i-um (mū′nĭ-sĭp′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIPIA (-ȧ). [L. See MUNICIPAL.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Orig., any of a privileged class of towns in Italy whose citizens had the jus Latii (which see), including many of the private rights of Roman citizenship, as the conubium and commercium. Afterwards, any town in the empire. Cf. JUS LATII.

2 *O. Eng. Law.* A castle. *Rare.*

mu-nif′i-cence (mū-nĭf′ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [L. *munificentia*: cf. F. *munificence.*] Quality or state of being munificent; a giving or bestowing with extraordinary liberality; generous bounty; lavish generosity. *Addison.*

Syn. — Benevolence, liberality, bounty, bounteousness.

mu-nif′i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *munificus*; *munus* service, gift + *-ficus.* Cf. IMMUNITY, -FIC.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing; lavish; also, characterized by great liberality or generosity; as, a *munificent* benefactor; a *munificent* benefaction. — **mu-nif′i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Bounteous, bountiful, generous. See LIBERAL.

mu′ni-ment (mū′nĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *muniment*, L. *munimentum*, fr. *munire* to fortify. See MUNITION.] **1.** A fortifying or defending; a fortification; fortified place. *Obs.*

2. That which supports or defends; a means of defense; munition; support. "*Muniments* and petty helps." *Shak.*

3. *pl. Law.* The evidences or writings whereby one is enabled to defend the title to an estate or maintain a claim to rights or privileges; specif., title deeds and papers.

4. A valuable, as a gem, a relic, or the like. *Obs. Spenser.*

mu-ni′tion (mū-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., munition of war, L. *munitio* a fortifying, fortification, fr. *munire* to fortify, defend with a wall; cf. *moenia* walls, *murus* (for *moirus*) a wall, and Skr. *mi* to fix, make firm. Cf. AMMUNITION.]

1. Fortification; stronghold. *Obs.* *Is.* xxxiii. 16.

2. Whatever materials are used in war for defense or for annoying an enemy; ammunition; also, stores and provisions; military stores of all kinds; hence, necessary equipment or provision in general; as, the *munitions* for a political campaign; — usually in *pl.*

The bodies of men, *munition*, and money, may justly be called the sinews of war. *Raleigh*

mu-ni′tion (mū-nĭsh′ŭn), *v. t.* To provide with munitions.

England has strongly fortified and completely *munitioned* stations at Halifax and St. Johns. *North Am. Rev.*

Mun′see (mŭn′sē), *n.* One of a subtribe of Delaware Indians formerly dwelling along the upper Delaware River, now in Ontario, Wisconsin, and Kansas. They are civilized and self-supporting.

mun′tin (mŭn′tĭn), **mun′ting** (-tĭng), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A mullion; — a joiner's term.

2. Any of a number of transverse cast-iron stays securing the longitudinal beams in a spinning mule.

munt′jac, munt′jak (mŭnt′jăk), *n.* [Malay *mindjangan*, or Jav. *mindjangan, mandjangan.*] Any of several species of small deer constituting the genus *Muntiacus* (syn. *Cervulus*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies; esp., *M. muntjak* of Java and adjacent regions. It is about three and a half feet long and two feet high. The male has sharp exposed canine tusks, and small antlers with one side branch mounted on long hairy pedicels. It has a peculiar barking cry of alarm, hence the name *barking deer.*

Muntjac (*Muntiacus muntjak*).

Muntz metal } (mŭnts; mŭnt′sĭz). [After the inventor,
Muntz's metal } G. F. *Muntz*, of Birmingham, Eng.] An alloy of copper and zinc containing 60–64 per cent of copper. It can be rolled hot, and is used for sheathing, bolts, and other purposes.

Mu-nych′i-a (mū-nĭk′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. τὰ μουνύχια.] *Gr. Antiq.* A festival of Artemis Munychia held in the month Munychion (April and May) to commemorate the defeat of the Persians at Salamis. — **Mu-nych′i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Mu-ræ′na (mū-rē′nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μύραινα.] *Zoöl.* **a** The typical genus of morays. **b** [*l. c.*] A moray.

mu′rage (mū′rāj), *n.* [F., fr. *murer* to wall, fr. *mur* wall, L. *murus.* See MURE a wall.] A tax paid for building or repairing the walls of a fortified town.

mu′ral (mū′răl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *muralis*, fr. *murus* wall. Cf. MURE a wall.] **1.** Of or pert. to a wall; being on or in a wall; growing on or against a wall; as, *mural* paintings; a *mural* quadrant. "*Mural* fruit." *Evelyn.*

2. Resembling a wall, as in having or being a perpendicular or steep face; as, a *mural* precipice.

mural arch, *Astron.*, the wall or arch to whose face is attached a mural circle, or other instrument for measuring meridian altitudes. — **m. circle.** See CIRCLE, *n.*, 5 **g**. — **m. crown**, *Rom. Antiq.*, a golden crown, or circle of gold, indented so as to resemble a battlement, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard. — **m. gestation** *or* **pregnancy**, *Med.*, pregnancy in which the fetus is in that portion of the Fallopian tube which traverses the wall of the uterus. — **m. quadrant**, *Astron.*, the great *quadrans muralis* (L., mural quadrant) of Tycho Brahe, an inverted arc of 90° attached to a meridian wall, used to ascertain the declination and right ascension of a heavenly body through a central hole and upon the divisions of the quadrant. — **m. tower**, *Mil. Arch.*, a tower strengthening and, in a fortification, serving to flank a wall, therefore generally projecting outside.

Mural Crown

mu′ral-ist, *n.* A painter of mural pictures or decorations.

Mu′ra-nese′ (mū′rȧ-nēz′; -nēs′), *a.* Of or pert. to Murano, a town in the Venetian lagoon; as, the *Muranese* school.

Mu′ra-to′ri-an (mū′rȧ-tō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* *Eccl.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, Father Lodovico Antonio Muratori, an Italian archæologist (1672–1750). — **Muratorian canon**, the canon recognized by the Muratorian fragment. — **M. fragment**, a mutilated fragment containing a list of New Testament Scriptures, prob. those recognized as canonical

A follower of Thomas Münzer (1490–1525), founder of the fanatical Anabaptists and leader in the Peasants' War. *Obs.*

mun-chat′to, *n.* [Also *mouchatoes.* See MUSTACHE.] Mustache. *Obs.*

munchee. † MOONSHEE.

mun-cheel′ (mŭn-chēl′), *n.* [Malayalam *manjil*, fr. Skr. *mañca.*] A kind of litter. *India.*

munch′er (mŭn′chẽr; 140), *n.* One who munches.

muncht. Munched. *Ref. Sp.*

munck. † MONK.

munckey. † MONKEY.

mun′corn′ (mŭŋ′kôrn′). Var. of MANGCORN. *Dial. Eng.*

mund. † MOUND, globe.

mund. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MUN.

mun′dane, *n.* An inhabitant of this world. *Rare.* [KOL, *cit.*

Mun-da′ri (mŭn-dä′rē), *n.* See

mun-da′tion (mŭn-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *mundatio*, fr. *mundare* to make clean.] A cleansing. *Obs.*

mun′da-to-ry (mŭn′dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mundatorius.*] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. *Obs.* — *n.* *Eccl.* = PURIFICATOR.

Mun′day. † MONDAY.

mund′bre′che, mund′bry′ce (A.-S. mōōnd′brü′kĕ; -brē′chĕ), *n.* [AS. *mundbryce.*] A breach of "mund." *Obs. or Hist.*

mund′byrd′ (*A.-S.* mōōnd′-bürd′), *n.* [AS.] A fine for mundbreche. *Obs. or Hist.*

munde. † MIND, *n.*

munde. Obs. pret. of MUN.

mundefye. † MUNDIFY.

mundiall, *a.* [L. *mundialis.*] Worldly. *Obs. Scot.* [Pyrite.

mun′dic (mŭn′dĭk), *n.* *Mining.*

mun-dic′a-tive (mŭn-dĭk′ȧ-tĭv), *n.* Mundificative. *Obs.*

mun′di-cid′i-ous, *a.* [L. *mundus* world + *cadere* to fall.] Incident to this world. *Obs.*

mun-dif′i-ca-tive, *a.* & *n.* = MUNDIFICANT. *Obs.*

mun′dil (mŭn′dĭl), *n.* [See MANDIL.] A turban ornamented with an imitation of gold or silver embroidery

mun′di-um, *n.* [LL.] Mund; protection. *Obs.*

mun-div′a-gant (mŭn-dĭv′ȧ-gănt), *a.* [L. *mundus* the world + *vagans* wandering, p. pr. of *vagari.* See VAGARY.] Wandering over the world. *Rare.*

Mun′dos (mōōn′dōs), *n. pl.* The wild tribes of parts of Luzon, Cebu, Panay, and Negros

Mun′dru-cu′ (mōōn′drōō-kōō′). Var. of MUNDURUCU.

mun-dun′gus (mŭn-dŭŋ′gŭs), *n.* Also **mun-dun′go** (-gō). [Cf. Sp. *mondongo* paunch, tripe, black pudding.] A kind of plug tobacco referred to as having a bad smell. *Obs.*

Mun′du-ru-cu′, Mun′du-ru-ku′ (mōōn′dōō-rōō-kōō′), *n.* One of a powerful tribe of Tupian Indians of central Brazil, known for their athletic physique, elaborate tattooing, and skill in featherwork and weaving. They preserve the heads of enemies slain in battle.

‖ **mun′dus vult de′ci-pi** (dĕs′ĭ-pī). [L.] The world wishes to be deceived. [Eng. var. of MOON.

mune (*dial.* mün). Obs. or dial.

munechene. † MINCHEN.

munedawe, *n.* [AS. *munan* to remember.] A mind day. *Obs.*

munegan. † MING. [of MING.

munegunge. † *minging*, vb. n.

muneke. † MONK.

Munendai. † MONDAY.

mu′ner-al (mū′nẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *munus, muneris*, office, duty.] Characterized by a distinctive office. *Obs.*

mu′ner-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *munerarius*, fr. *munus* gift.] Of the nature of a gift. *Obs.*

mu′ner-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *muneratus*, p. p. of *munerare* to give.] To remunerate. *Obs.* — **mu′ner-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

munet. † MINUTE.

mun′ey. Money. *Ref. Sp.*

mung (mōōng). Var. of MUNGO.

mung. Var. of MONG. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mun′ga (mŭŋ′gȧ), *n.* [Native name in central and southern India *madi mungu.*] The bonnet monkey.

Mungal. † MONGOL.

mung′corn (mŭng′kôrn). Mixed corn, or grain; maslin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

munge (mōōnzh; mŭnzh), *v. t.* & *i.* Munch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

munge, *v. i.* Also **mun′ger** (mōōn′jẽr; mŭn′-). To grumble; to moan. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mun-geet′ (mŭn-jēt′). Var of MUNJEET.

mun′ger. † MONGER.

mung′-grass′, *n.* [Hind. *munja, muni*, Skr. *muñja.*] An East Indian sorghum (*Saccharum arundinaceum*) sometimes used as a sand binder.

mun′go, *n.* A negro. *Obs*

mungo bean. = MUNGO a.

mun-go′fa (mŭŋ-gō′fȧ), *n.* The gopher turtle. *Local, U. S.*

mun′goos, mun′goose (mŭŋ′-gōōs). Vars. of MONGOOSE

mun′grel. † MONGREL.

mun-gu′ba (mŭŋ-gōō′bȧ), *n.* [Native Braz. name.] A Brazilian silk-cotton tree (*Bombax munguba*).

Mu′ni-a (mū′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Hind. *muniyā* the female of the birds called *amadavats*; fr. *muni* a saint, a monk.] *Zoöl.* **a** A large genus of weaver birds including the well-known Java sparrow. **b** [*l. c.*] Any bird of this or some closely allied genus.

mu′ni-cip′i-al (mū′nĭ-sĭp′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Municipal. *Obs.*

mu-nif′er-ous (mū-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *munus* gift + *-ferous.*] Bearing gifts. *Obs.*

mu-nif′ic (-ĭk), *a.* Also **mu-nif′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) [See MUNIFICENT.] Munificent. *Obs.* — **mu-nif′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

mu-nif′i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *munificatus*, p. p. of *munificare* to present with a thing, fr. *munificus.* See MUNIFICENT.] To enrich. *Obs.*

mu-nif′i-cence (-sĕns), *n.* [Cf. L. *munire* to fortify.] Means of defense; fortification. *Obs.*

mu-nif′i-cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* Munificence; liberality.

mu′ni-fy (mū′nĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. L. *munire* to fortify, and -FY.] To fortify. *Obs.*

mun′ion. Var. of MUNNION.

mu-nite′ (mū-nīt′), *v. t.* [L. *munitus*, p. p. of *munire* to fortify.] Fortify; strengthen. *Obs*

mu′ni-ty (mū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See IMMUNITY.] A privilege. *R.*

mun′ja, mun′jah (mŭn′jȧ; mōōn′jȧ). Vars of MOONJA.

mun-jeet′ (mŭn-jēt′), *n.* [Hind. *majīth* a drug used for dyeing red.] = INDIAN MADDER

mun-jis′tin (mŭn-jĭs′tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An orange-red coloring substance, $C_{15}H_8O_6$, from Indian madder (*Rubia cordifolia*, syn. *munjista*). It is a carboxyl derivative of purpuroxanthin.

munk. Obs. or ref. sp. of MONK.

Mun′kar *and* **Na-kir′** (mōōn′kär, nȧ-kēr′). [Ar. *munkar wa nakīr.*] *Moslem Relig.* "The Unknown" and "the Repudiating," two angels believed to visit the dead in their graves and examine them as to their faith in the Prophet. [*Ref. Sp.*

mun′key. Monkey. *Obs.* or

munkhede. † MONKHEDE.

munk′ish. Monkish. *Ref. Sp.*

munne † MIN, *v.*, remind.

mun′nion (mŭn′yŭn), *n.* A mullion.

mun′pins, *n. pl.* [*mun* mouth + *pinn* peg. Cf. MOMPYNS.] Teeth. *Obs.* [face. *Obs.*

muns, *n.* [Cf. MUN mouth.] The

munsee. † MOONSHEE.

mun′sel, *n.* [Ar. *manzil.*] A day's journey. *Obs.*

munshato. † MUNCHATTO.

munshi. † MOONSHEE.

mun′sif (mŭn′sĭf), *n.* [Ar. *munçif* equitable, just, arbiter.] An arbitrator or judge; specif., under the British, a native civil judge of the lowest rank. *India.*

mun-soon′. † MONSOON.

Mun′ster cheese (mŭn′stẽr). A strong-smelling, unpressed cheese manufactured in and about Münster, Alsace.

Mun′ster plum (mŭn′stẽr). [From *Munster* province, Ireland.] A potato. *Jocular.*

munstral † MINSTREL.

munstralsye. † MINSTRELSY.

munstre. † MINSTER.

munt. † MOUNT.

munt, *n.* = MUNTIN, 1.

munt (*dial.* mōōnt) Var of MINT. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng*

muntain, -tayne. † MOUNTAIN

munte. † MOUNT.

Mun-ti′a-cus (mŭn-tī′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the muntjacs.

muntin. † MOUNTAIN.

Mun-tin′gi-a (mŭn-tĭn′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Abr. *Munting*, Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of elæocarpaceous trees *M. calabura* is the calabur tree.

munuch. † MONK.

‖ **mu′nus A-pol′li-ne dig′num.** [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo

Mu-nych′i-on (mū-nĭk′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Μουνυχιών.] The tenth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

munyeon. † MINION.

munzil † MANZIL.

Muong (mwŏng), *n.* One of an Indo-Chinese people of Tonkin and northern Anam, larger and lighter than the Anamese, and probably of Laos origin.

Mu′phrid (mōō′frĭd), *n.* [Ar. *al mufrid al rāmih* the solitary (star) of the lancer.] See STAR.

muph′tie. † MUFTI.

Mup′pim (mŭp′ĭm). *Bib.*

mur. † MOOR; MURE; MURR, catarrh. [*Dial. Eng.*

mur (mûr; mū), *n.* A dormouse

Mu-ra′ (mōō-rä′), *n.* An Indian of a Tupian tribe, dwelling along the middle Amazon, of low moral and mental quality.

Mu′ra-di′yah (mōō′rȧ-dē′yä), *n. pl.* [Ar.] See DERVISH

Mu-ræ′ne-soc′i-dæ (mū-rē′nē-sŏs′ĭ-dē), *n.* [NL. See MURÆNA; ESOCIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* A family of large eels of warm seas resembling congers but having very strong knifelike teeth. The type genus is **Mu-ræ′ne-sox** (mū-rē′nē-sŏks).

Mu-ræ′ni-dæ (-rē′nĭ-dē; -rĕn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the morays. — **mu-ræ′noid** (-rē′noid), *a.* & *n.*

muraeger. † MURENGER

muraille. † MURAL, *n.*

mu′ra′il′lé′ (mü′rä′lyā′), *a.* [OF., p. p.] *Her.* Walled.

mu′ral. *n.* A wall; fortification. *Obs.*

mu′raled (mū′răld), *a.* Made into a mural crown; as, *muraled* gold. *Rare.* *Cent. Dict*

mu-ral′lé (mü-răl′ā), *a.* [See MURAILLÉ.] *Her.* Walled.

mu-ral′lee (mū-răl′ā; -ē), *a.* *Her.* Walled. [*Rare.*

mu′ral-ly, *adv.* Muriformly.

Mu-ra′no glass (mōō-rä′nō). Glassware made at Murano, Italy, esp. the so-called Venetian glass made there.

Mu′ra-ta ri′fle (mōōr′ä-tä). [After General Baron *Murata*, Japanese officer.] *Mil.* A bolt gun with tubular magazine under the barrel holding eight cartridges. It was the Japanese infantry arm until after the war of 1894 with China.

muray. † MURAL, *n.*

murberie † MULBERRY.

murch, *n.* A little man. *Obs*

murch′y (mûch′ĭ), *n.* [See MISCHIEF.] Mischief. *Dial. Eng.*

mur′cid, *a.* [L. *murcidus.*] Slothful; shirking. *Obs.*

by the Roman Church toward the end of the 2d century; — from its publication by Muratori at Milan in 1740.

mur'der (mûr'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *morder* (influenced by OF. *murdre*, of G. origin), *morther*, AS. *morðor*; akin to AS. *morð* murder, D. *moord*, OS. *morð*, G., Dan., & Sw. *mord*, Icel. *morð*, Goth. *maúrþr*, OSlav. *mrĕti* to die, Lith. *mirti*, W. *marw* dead, OIr. *marb*, L. *mors*, *mortis*, death, *mori*, *moriri*, to die, Gr. βροτός (for μροτός) mortal, ἄμβροτος immortal, Skr. *mṛ* to die, *mṛta* death. Cf. AMARANTH, AMBROSIA, MORTAL.] **1**. *Early Eng. Law.* The killing of a person secretly or with concealment, as opposed to an open killing. Cf. MORTH; see MURDRUM. *Obs. or Hist.* "*Mordre* will out." *Chaucer.*
2. *Law.* The offense of unlawfully killing a human being with malice aforethought, express or implied. The foregoing is one of the two most usual definitions of *murder* occurring in the judicial decisions; the other is essentially that given by Blackstone, quoting Sir Edward Coke. In the United States this is stated as follows: the offense committed "where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully kills any reasonable creature in being and in the peace of the commonwealth with malice aforethought, express or implied." At common law there were no grades or degrees of murder, but by statute in many States of the United States the offense is divided into two degrees, murder in the first degree being the most severely punished and restricted to those cases where the killing was willful, deliberate, premeditated, or especially cruel, or where it was done in the commission of some heinous felony, as arson, rape, etc. Murder is intentional and unlawful homicide. See HOMICIDE, MALICE, FELONY; cf. MURDRUM.

mur'der (mûr'dẽr), *v. t.*; MUR'DERED (-dẽrd); MUR'DER-ING. [ME. *mortheren*, *murtheren*, AS. *myrðrian*; akin to OHG. *murdiren*, Goth. *maúrþrjan*. See MURDER, *n.*] **1**. To kill (a human being) unlawfully and with premeditated malice or willfully, deliberately, and unlawfully.
2. To kill (a human being). *Obs.*
3. To destroy; to put an end to.
[Canst thou] *murder* thy breath in middle of a word? *Shak.*
4. Fig.: To mutilate, spoil, or deform: to mangle; to butcher; as, to *murder* the king's English; to *murder* a song.
Syn. — Slaughter, assassinate, slay. See KILL.

mur'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mordreor*, nom. *mordrére*.] **1**. One guilty of murder; a person who, in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice.
2. A cannon, probably firing many slugs or bullets at a discharge, and used especially for clearing a ship's decks of boarders; — called also *murdering piece*. *Obs.*

mur'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MURDER. — **murdering bird**, **murdering pie**, any of several European shrikes. *Local, Eng.* — **m. piece.** *Nav.* **a** = MURDERER, 2. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Small missiles, as bits of iron, with which a murdering piece was charged. Called also **murdering shot**. *Obs.*

mur'der-ous (mûr'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *mordreux* murderer.] Of or pert. to murder; characterized by, or causing, murder or bloodshed; having the purpose or quality of murder; bloody; as, the *murderous* king; *murderous* rapine; *murderous* intent; a *murderous* assault. "*Murderous* coward." *Shak.* — **mur'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Sanguinary, bloodthirsty, fell, savage, cruel.

mur'drum (mûr'drŭm), *n.* [LL.] **a** *Early Eng. Law.* Act of killing a person secretly. = MURDER, *n.*, 1. **b** The murder fine exacted under the Norman kings from the hundred in which a person was slain unless the slayer was produced or proof was given that the slain person was an Englishman and not a Franco-Norman. See ENGLISHRY.

mure (mūr), *n.* [L. *murus*; or F. *mur*, fr. L. *murus*. Cf. MUNITION.] A wall. *Obs.*

mure (mūr), *v. t.*; MURED (mūrd); MUR'ING (mūr'ĭng). [F. *murer*, L. *murare*. See MURE, *n.*] **1**. To inclose in walls; to wall; to immure; to shut up. *Spenser.*
The five kings are *mured* in a cave. *Josh.* x (*Heading*).
2. To thrust or squeeze, as against a wall.

mu'ren-ger (mū'rĕn-jẽr), *n.* [Cf. MURAGE.] One who has charge of the wall of a town and its repairs. *Eng.*

Mu'rex (mū'rĕks), *n.* [L., the purple fish.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods, having a rough, and often spinose, shell, which is often highly colored inside. They abound in tropical seas. **b** [*l. c.*; *pl.* -RICES (-rĭ-sēz).] A mollusk of this genus, or of the family Muricidæ, of which it is the type.

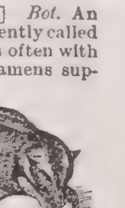

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Murex (*M. erinaceus*).

mu-rex'ide (mū-rĕk'sĭd; -sīd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [L. *murex* the purple fish, purple.] *Chem.* A crystalline dichroic nitrogenous substance, the ammonium salt of purpuric acid, forming purple-red solutions with water. It was formerly much used as a dyestuff, and was obtained from guano by the murexide reaction.

murexide reaction. *Chem.* A reaction occurring when uric acid is heated with nitric acid and the product treated with ammonia. Murexide is formed.

mu'ri-ate (mū'rĭ-āt), *n.* [See MURIATIC.] *Chem.* A salt of muriatic or hydrochloric acid; a chloride; as, *muriate* of ammonia (ammonium chloride). See MURIATIC.

mu'ri-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with muriatic acid or a muriate; specif.: **a** Put in brine; pickled. *Obs.* **b** *Photog.* Prepared with silver chloride. **c** Containing much salt; briny; as, *muriated* waters.

mu'ri-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *muriaticus* pickled, fr. *muria* brine: cf. F. *muriatique*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the acid usually called *hydrochloric acid*, HCl; — now principally a commercial term. The acid was formerly thought to be an oxide of an unknown element *murium*, and *muriatic acid* was its accepted scientific name.

mu'ri-cate (mū'rĭ-kāt), **mu'ri-cat'ed** (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *muricatus*, fr. *murex* a pointed rock or stone, the purple fish.] Formed with sharp points; full of, or covered with, sharp points or prickles.

Mu-ric'i-dæ (mū-rĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *murex*, *-icis*, the purple fish + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A large family of gastropods consisting of *Murex* and allied genera. — **mu'ri-cid** (mū'rĭ-sĭd), *a. & n.* — **mu-ric'i-form** (mū-rĭs'ĭ-fôrm), **mu'ri-cine** (-sīn; -sĭn; 183), **mu'ri-coid** (-koid), *a.*

mu-ric'u-late (mū-rĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Minutely muricate.

Mu'ri-dæ (mū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *mus*, *muris*, mouse + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The largest family of rodents, containing nearly 100 genera and great numbers of species; the true rats and mice and their allies. They are distributed throughout the world and variously modified for terrestrial, arboreal, and aquatic life, thus differing greatly in external features. The family is divided into at least ten subfamilies, the domestic rats and mice belonging to the subfamily **Mu-ri'næ** (mū-rī'nē).

mu'ri-form (mū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *mus*, *muris*, mouse + *-form*.] Like a mouse or rat in form or appearance.

mu'ri-form, *a.* [L. *murus* a wall + *-form*.] *Bot.* Resembling courses of bricks in arrangement; as, *muriform* cellular tissue. — **mu'ri-form-ly**, *adv.*

mu'rine (mū'rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *murinus*, fr. *mus*, *muris*, mouse.] Pert. to the family Muridæ or subfamily Murinæ; resembling a mouse or rat. — *n.* A murine rodent.
murine opossum. = MOUSE OPOSSUM. See OPOSSUM.

murk (mûrk), *n.* [Cf. F. *marc*, and E. dial. *mure*.] The refuse of fruit, after the juice has been expressed; marc.

murk, *a.* [ME. *mirke*, *merce*, AS. *myrce*, *mirce*: cf. the kindred Icel. *myrkr*, Dan. & Sw. *mörk*.] Dark; murky.
He cannot see through the mantle *murk*. *J. R. Drake.*

murk, *n.* Darkness; gloom; mirk. *Shak.*

murk, *v. t.* To make dark, dim, or gloomy; to mirk.

murk'y (mûr'kĭ), *a.*; MURK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); MURK'I-EST. [From *murk* + 3d *-y*.] Dark; obscure; gloomy. "The *murkiest* den." *Shak.* "A *murky* storm." *Addison.*

mur'mur (mûr'mŭr), *n.* [F. *murmure*: cf. L. *murmur*. Cf. MURMUR, *v. i.*] **1**. A low, confused, and indistinct sound, like that of running water; as, the *murmur* of bees; a *murmur* of low conversation.
2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice; also, a murmuring state or disposition.
Looking upon the same condition in anguish and *murmur*. *Tatler.*
Some discontents there are, some idle *murmurs*. *Dryden.*
3. *Med.* Any of various normal or pathological auscultatory sounds heard over the heart, blood vessels, etc.

mur'mur, *v. i.*; MUR'MURED (mûr'mŭrd); MUR'MUR-ING. [F. *murmurer*, L. *murmurare*, *murmurari*, fr. *murmur* murmur; cf. Gr. μορμύρειν to roar and boil, said of water, Skr. *marmara* a rustling sound; prob. of imitative origin.] **1**. To make a low continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, distant waves, or the wind in a forest.
They *murmured* as doth a swarm of bees. *Chaucer.*
2. To utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to express discontent; to grumble; — often with *at* or *against*. "His disciples *murmured* at it." *John* vi. 61.
And all the children of Israel *murmured* against Moses and against Aaron. *Num.* xiv. 2.

mur'mur, *v. t.* To utter or give forth in low or indistinct words or sounds; as, to *murmur* tales. *Shak.*

mur'mur-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MURMUR. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Making low continued and confused sounds. **b** Uttering complaints or voicing discontent in a low tone. — **mur'mur-ing-ly**, *adv.*

mur'mur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *murmuros*.] **1**. Attended with, or making, murmurs; murmuring.
The lime, a summer home of *murmurous* wings. *Tennyson.*
2. Of the nature of a murmur; low and indistinct.
When any sound came through the dusk . . . it was *murmurous* and fitful as of men speaking low and brokenly. *T. N. Page.*
3. Voicing, or arousing, complaining murmurs.

Mur'phy, *or* **Mur'phy's**, **but'ton** (mûr'fĭ; -fĭz). *Surg.* A device for reuniting the two parts of the intestine after complete division, consisting of two hollow silver pieces which fit into each other and bring the peritoneal edges into close contact; — so called from its inventor, J. B. Murphy, an American surgeon.

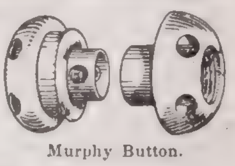

Murphy Button.

mur'ra, **mur'rha** (mŭr'ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Archæol.* The material, prob. a variety of fluorite or jasper, used for a kind of costly vessels. See MURRHINE.

mur'rain (mŭr'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *moreine*, OF. *morine*, fr. OF. *morir*, *murir*, to die, L. *mori*, *moriri*.] A pestilence or plague affecting domestic animals; any of a number of different diseases of cattle, as anthrax or Texas fever.
There shall be a very grievous *murrain*. *Ex.* ix. 3.
a murrain on you, may you be afflicted with a pestilent disease; plague on you. *Shak.*

Mur'ray-a (mŭr'â-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Johan A. *Murray* (1740–91), Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic and Australian rutaceous trees related to *Citrus*, having pinnate leaves and flowers with imbricated petals. *M. exotica* yields a perfume.

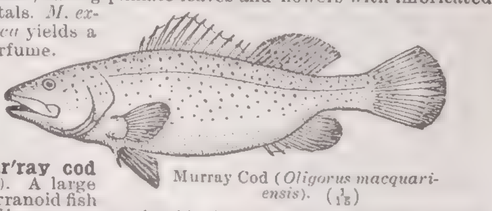

Murray Cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*). (1/15)

Mur'ray cod (-â). A large serranoid fish (*Oligorus macquariensis*), abounding in the Murray River and its tributaries, and much esteemed for food. *Australia.*

Murray pine. **a** A pine of the western United States (*Pinus murrayana*) sometimes considered a subspecies of the Californian scrub pine *P. contorta*. **b** In Australia, one of the cypress pines (*Callitris calcarata*).

murre (mûr), *n.* **a** Any of several guillemots. See GUILLEMOT. **b** The razor-billed auk.

murre'let (mûr'lĕt), *n.* [*murre* + *-let*.] Any of several small sea birds of the genera *Synthliboramphus* and *Brachyramphus* of the auk family. They are found chiefly on islands of the North Pacific, but range south to the coast of Mexico. A Japanese species (*S. wumizusume*) is crested.

mur'rey (mŭr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *morée* a dark red color, fr. L. *morum* mulberry, blackberry. Cf. MULBERRY.] A dark crimson red; *Her.*, sanguine. — *a.* Of a dark red color.

mur'rhine (-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [L. *murr(h)inus*, fr. *murr(h)a*.] Made of the stone or material called by the Romans *murrha*; — applied to certain costly vases of great beauty and delicacy used by the luxurious in Rome as wine cups; as, *murrhine* vases, cups, vessels. — **murrhine glass**, glassware in which the body is transparent and shows embedded pieces of colored glass (called *fiori*); — so called from a supposed resemblance to ancient Roman murrhine vases.

mur'shid (mōōr'shēd), *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan religious teacher; sometimes, the head of an order.

mur'za (mûr'zȧ), *n.* [Tatar, fr. Per. *mirzā* prince.] One of the hereditary nobility among the Tatars, esp. one of the second class.

Mu'sa (mū'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *mauz*, *mauzah*, banana.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical perennial treelike herbs typifying the Musaceæ. The thick, sheathing petioles of the immense entire leaves form a sort of trunk; the large clusters of diclinous flowers are subtended by a colored bract; the perianth is tubular, with one free petal-like segment; the fruit is pulpy or dry. *M. sapientum* is the common banana; *M. ensete*, the Abyssinian banana. See BANANA.

Mu-sa'ce-æ (mū-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MUSA.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees or treelike herbs typifying the order Musales, characterized by clustered flowers subtended by brightly colored spathaceous bracts, a perianth of two series, both of which are petaloid, five anthers with one staminode, and a baccate or capsular fruit. The family includes only the genera *Musa*, *Strelitzia*, *Ravenala*, and *Heliconia*. — **mu-sa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mu-sa'les (mū-zā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See MUSA.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous tropical plants frequently called *Scitamineæ*, characterized by the cyclic flowers often with irregular perianth and one or more of the stamens suppressed. It includes the four families Musaceæ, Zinziberaceæ, Cannaceæ, and Marantaceæ.

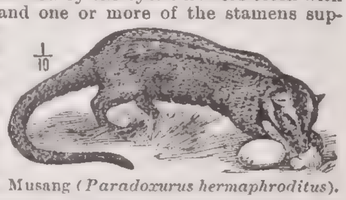

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Musang (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*).

mu-sang' (mōō-säng'; mū-săng'), *n.* [Malay *mūsang*.] An East Indian palm civet or para-

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murcoke. † MOOR COCK.
mur'derd. Murdered. *Ref. Sp.*
Mur'der-er's Bi'ble (mûr'dẽr-ẽrz). See BIBLE.
mur'der-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of MURDERER.
mur'der-ment, *n.* Murder. *Obs.*
mur'dre. † MURDER.
murdreisar. † MURDERER.
mur'dress (mûr'drĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mourderesse*, *meurdresse*, a murderess, F. *meurtrière* loophole.] **1**. A murderess.
2. *Fort.* A kind of battlement with interstices for firing through. *Obs.*
murdrier, *n.* A murderer. *Obs.*
mure. † MIRE. [var. of MOOR.]
mure. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
mure (mūr), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] = MURK, refuse of fruit.
mure, *v. i.* To erect walls. *Obs.*
mure, *a.* [OF. *meür*, F. *mûr*. Cf. DEMURE.] **1**. Ripe. *Obs.*
2. Soft; gentle; meek; modest; demure. *Dial. Eng.*
murecok. † MOORCOCK.
murehthe. † MIRTH.
mure'ly, *adv.* Ripely; fully. [*Obs.*]
mu-re'na (mū-rē'nȧ), *n.* [L.] A moray.
mu-re'noid (-noid), *a. & n.* Murænoid.
mu-rex'an (mū-rĕk'săn), *n.* [From MUREXIDE.] Uramil.
mu-rex'o-in (-sō-ĭn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A complex nitrogenous compound, $C_{12}H_{16}O_8N_6$, related to murexide and forming red crystals and purple aqueous solutions.
mur'ga (mōōr'gȧ), **mur-ga'vi** (mōōr-gä'vĭ), *n.* *Bot.* = MOORVA.
mur'geon (*Scot.* mûr'jŭn), *n.* A grimace; a wry mouth or distorted gesture; also, murmuring; grumbling. — *v. t. & i.* To mock; make faces; also, to murmur; grumble. *Both Obs. or Scot.*
mur'geon (*dial.* mûj'ĭn), *n.* Refuse earth; dirt; mud; also, a bog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
murgullye. † MARGULLIE.
mu'ri-a-tif'er-ous (mū'rĭ-ȧ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*muriatic* + *-ferous*.] *Old Chem.* Producing muriatic substances, as salt.
mu'ri-cide, *n.* [L. *mus*, *muris*, mouse + *-cide*.] A killer of mice; a coward. *Obs.*
mu-rid' (mōō-rēd'), *n.* [Ar. *murīd*.] *Islamism.* A disciple, esp. a Sufi disciple.
mu'ride (mū'rĭd; -rīd), *n.* [L. *muria* brine.] *Old Chem.* Bromine; — so called from its being obtained from sea water.
murie. † MERRY.
murili. † MERRILY.
murily. † MURELY.
mu'rin-ger (mū'rĭn-jẽr). † MURENGER. [GEON. *Scot.*]
murionit. Obs. p. p. of MUR-
muriti-palm. [Cf. MIRITI PALM.] A Brazilian wine palm (*Mauritia vinifera*).
mu'ri-um (mū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* See MURIATIC.
murk'en, *v. i.* [AS. *murcnian*.] To murmur. *Obs.* [MURKY.]
murk'i-ly (mûr'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
murk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
murk'lins, *adv.* In the dark. *Dial. Eng.*
murk'ness, *n.* Darkness. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
murl (*dial.* mûrl, mûl), *v. t. & i.* To crumble; molder away. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
murlemewes, *n. pl.* Riddles; obscurities. *Obs.*
mur'lin (mûr'lĭn), *n.* Badderlocks. *Ireland.*
mur'lon. † MERLIN.
mur'ly-grubs (mûr'lĭ-grŭbz; mûl'ĭ-). Dial. Eng. var. of MULLIGRUBS. [*Obs. Scot.*]
mur'mell, *n. & v.* Murmur.
mur'met. Dial. Eng. var. of MAUMET.
Mur'mi (mōōr'mē), *n.* A member of a partly Hinduized Mongoloid hill people of Nepal; also, their dialect. See INDO-CHINESE.
mur'mur-a'tion (mûr'mŭr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *murmuratio*: cf. OF. *murmuracion*.] A murmuring; mu[illegible]. *Obs. or Scot.*
mur'murd. Murmured. *R. Sp.*
murmur diphthong. See DIPHTHONG. [murmurs.]
mur'mur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who
murmurhed, *n.* Murmuring; complaint. *Obs.*
mur'mur-ish, *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a murmur.
mur'mur-less, *a.* See -LESS. —
mur'mur-less-ly, *adv.*
mur'mur-ous-ly, *adv.* of MURMUROUS.
murne (*dial.* mûrn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOURN.
mur'ni-val. † MOURNIVAL.
mu'ro-mon'tite (mū'rō-mŏn'tīt), *n.* [From *Muromontium*, ancient name of Mauersberg, Saxony, its locality. (*Chester.*)] *Min.* A mineral resembling allanite but containing a larger proportion of the cerium metals.
mur'phy (mûr'fĭ), *n.* [From proper name.] A potato. *Jocose.*
murr, *n.* A catarrh: a cold with hoarseness. *Obs.*
mur'rain, *a.* Afflicted with murrain. *Rare.*
mur'rain-er, *a.* More afflicted with murrain. *Obs.*
mur'rain-ly, *adv.* Much; exceedingly. *Obs.*
mur'ray. Var. of MORAY.
mur'ray-in (mŭr'â-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline glucoside, $C_{18}H_{22}O_{10}$, obtained from the flowers of the orange jasmine (*Murraya exotica*).
Murray lily. = DARLING LILY.
murre. † MURR, catarrh; MYRRH.
mur'rel (mŭr'ĕl). Var. of MARRAL.
mur'rey, *n.* A kind of veal hash usually containing mulberries. *Obs.*
murreyn. † MURRAIN.
murrian. † MORIAN, MORION.
mur-ri'na (mŭ-rī'nȧ), *n. pl.* Also **mur-rhi'na**. [L.] Vessels made of murra. See MURRA.
mur'rine. Var. of MURRHINE.
murrion. † MORION, MURRAIN.
murr'nong (mûr'nŏng'), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian cichoriaceous herb (*Microseris forsteri*): also, its sweet, milky tuber, eaten by the natives.
Mur'rum-bidg'ee pine (mŭr'ŭm-bĭj'ē). [From *Murrumbidgee* River, New South Wales.] The camphorwood. *Australia.*
murrur. † MIRROR.
mur'ry (mŭr'ĭ). Var. of MORAY.
mur'ry (*dial.* mŭr'ĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MERRY.
murse (mûrs), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
murtagon. † MARTAGON.
murte, *v. t.* Break; crush. *Obs.*
murth, *n.* Murder. *Obs.*
murth. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MIRTH.
murthe. † MIRTH, MURDER.
mur'ther (*dial.* mûr'thẽr). Obs. or dial. var. of MURDER.
murtherare. † MURDERER.
murtrish, *v. t.* [OF. *murtrir*, *meurtrir*, F. *meurtrir*. See MURDER.] To murder. *Obs.*
muruhthe. † MIRTH.
mu'rus a-ē'ne-us con'sci-en'ti-a sa'na. [L.] A sound conscience (is) a brazen wall.
Mu'rut, *n.* One of a debased people of the interior of Borneo, probably of pre-Malay stock.
mu-ru'xi bark (mōō-rōō'shĭ). [Braz. *murusi*, *mureci*.] The astringent bark of a tropical American malpighiaceous tree (*Byrsonima spicata*), used locally for tanning purposes.
mur'va. Var. of MOORVA.
murye. † MERRY.
murzes. Obs. pl. of MIRZA.
Mur'zim (mōōr'zēm), *n.* [Ar., announcer, lit., roarer, fr. *razīm* to roar.] See STAR.
Mus (mŭs), *n.* [L., a mouse.] *Zoöl.* A genus of rodents, including the common house mouse and rats. See MOUSE; RAT. [museum.]
mus. *Abbr.* Music; musical;
mu'sæ-og'ra-phy, **-ol'o-gy**, etc. Vars. of MUSEOGRAPHY, etc.
musaick. † MOSAIC.
mus'al (mūz'ăl), *n.* Of or pert. to the Muses, or to poetry. *Rare.*
musall, *n.* = MIZEN. *Obs. Scot.*
Mus'al-man. Var. of MUSSULMAN.
Mus'al-ma'ni (mŭs'ăl-mä'nē), *n.*, *fem.* of MUSALMAN.
mu'sar, *n.* An itinerant player on the musette. *Obs.*
mu'sard, *n.* [F., fr. *muser* to loiter, trifle. See MUSE, *v. i.*] A dreamer; an absent-minded person; a fool; a dawdler; also, a loiterer; vagabond. *Obs.*
mu'sard-ry, *n.* [F. *musarderie*.] Musing; dreaming; indolence; delay. *Obs.*
mu'sard-y, *n.* [OF. *musardie*.] Musardry; vagabondage. *Obs.*

doxure (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*). The general color is gray with variable black stripes or spots. Also, any of certain related viverrine animals.

Mus′ca (mŭs′kȧ), *n.* [L., a fly.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of flies, in old classification very extensive, but now restricted to the common house fly and immediately related species.
2. *Astron.* A constellation situated between the Southern Cross and Chameleon; the Fly.

mus′ca-dine (mŭs′kȧ-dĭn; -dīn; 277), *n.* [See MUSCATEL; cf. MUSCARDINE.] **1.** A sweet-flavored European pear.
2. **a** A grape of the southern United States (*Vitis rotundifolia*) having small bunches of large, round, tough-skinned, somewhat musky grapes. A number of cultivated varieties, as the scuppernong, have been obtained from this species. **b** Loosely, any of several other grapes.
3. = MUSCATEL, 1.

‖ **mus′cæ vo′li-tan′tes** (mŭs′sē vŏl′ĭ-tăn′tēz). [L., flying flies.] Figures or appearances, usually in the form of dots, threads, beads, circles, in the field of vision, due to small bodies or defects in the vitreous humor.

mus′car-dine (mŭs′kȧr-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [F. *muscardin*, fr. It. *moscardino* a musk-scented lozenge, whence F. *muscadin*; cf. F. *muscade* nutmeg, fr. Pr. *muscata*, LL. *muscata*, fr. L. *muscus* musk. See MUSCATEL.] The common European dormouse; — so named from its odor.

Mus-ca′ri (mŭs-kā′rī), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *muscus* musk, or L. *musca* fly.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World bulbous liliaceous herbs, the grape hyacinths, or grapeflowers, having racemes of nodding blue or white flowers. See GRAPE HYACINTH.

mus-car′i-form (mŭs-kăr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *muscarium* fly brush + *-form*.] Having the form of a brush.

mus′ca-rine (mŭs′kȧ-rīn; -rēn; mŭs-kā′-; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [L. *muscarius* belonging to flies.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_5H_{15}O_3N$, found in fly agaric (*Amanita muscaria*) and other fungi. It is tasteless, odorless, and very poisonous.

mus′cat (mŭs′kăt), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *muscat*. See MUSCATEL, MUSCARDINE.] **1.** Any of several cultivated varieties of the European grape, usually of a white or light color and musky flavor. The muscat of Alexandria is the best known.
2. = MUSCATEL, 1.

mus′ca-tel′ (mŭs′kȧ-tĕl′; mŭs′kȧ-tĕl), *n.* [It. *moscadello*, *moscatello*, LL. *muscatellum* or *muscadellum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *muscatellus* nutmeglike, dim. of *muscatus* smelling like musk, *muscatum* and *muscata* (sc. *nux*) nutmeg: cf. F. *muscadelle*, fr. Italian. See MUSK; cf. MOSCHATEL, MUSCARDINE, MUSCAT, NUTMEG.] **1.** A rich sweet wine produced in France, Italy, and other countries from muscat grapes; muscadine; muscat. Among its varieties are *Frontignan*, *Lunel*, *Montepulciano*, and *Orvieto*.
2. The muscat grape.
3. A variety of sun-dried raisin.
4. A kind of pear, possibly the same as muscadine.

‖ **Musch′el-kalk′** (mōōsh′ĕl-kälk′; -kălk′), *n.* [G.; *muschel* shell + *kalk* limestone.] *Geol.* The middle division of the German Triassic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation consists mainly of fossil-bearing limestones.

Mus′ci (mŭs′sī), *n. pl.* [L. *muscus* moss.] *Bot.* One of the two classes of Bryophyta, including the true mosses, distinguished from the Hepaticæ, or liverworts, by having a well-developed protonema, the gametophyte, or moss plant proper, being always segmented into stem and leaves, and never thalloid. The asexual spores are without elaters. It comprises three orders. Cf. HEPATICÆ; see MOSS, 2.

Mus′ci-dæ (mŭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MUSCA.] *Zoöl.* A family of dipterous insects of which the house fly (*Musca domestica*) is the type. It has been variously limited, including in its broadest sense all the Diptera that have three-jointed antennæ, the third joint of which is setose, thus comprising both calyptrate and acalyptrate forms, which are classified into some thirty subfamilies. In this sense it is coextensive with the superfamily Muscoidea of certain recent writers. In its most restricted sense the family Muscidæ is coextensive with a subfamily, **Mus-ci′næ** (mŭs-sī′nē), of other writers, and includes comparatively few species. These are all closely allied to the house fly. — **mus′cid** (mŭs′ĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **mus′ci-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

mus′cle (mŭs′'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *musculus* a muscle, a little mouse, dim. of *mus* a mouse. See MOUSE; cf. sense 3 (below).] **1.** **a** An organ or mass of tissue whose special function is the production of motion or the exertion of physical force. **b** The peculiar tissue of which these organs are made up; muscular tissue. It consists of modified, usually greatly elongated, cells (called **muscle fibers**), which contract when stimulated. Muscle fibers, and hence the muscles they compose, are of two important classes, *striated* and *nonstriated*. The **striated muscles**, which in vertebrates constitute the principal part of the flesh, are mostly under the control of the will, or **voluntary muscles**, and are in typical cases made up of fibers bound together into bundles and inclosed in a sheath of connective tissue (the *perimysium*) continuous with the tendons, or fasciæ. Each fiber, which is inclosed in a delicate membrane (the *sarcolemma*), exhibits alternate transverse layers or segments of lighter and darker material, which give it a transversely striated appearance (whence the name), and contains many protoplasmic nuclei, the so-called **muscle corpuscles**. In the higher animals **nonstriated muscles** are **involuntary**, or independent of the will. They constitute a large part of the walls of the alimentary canal, blood vessels, uterus, and bladder, and are found also in the iris, skin, etc. They are made up of greatly elongated spindle-shaped cells without striations, and with a central nucleus. The cells are usually grouped in bundles or sheets. **Cardiac muscle**, forming the substance of the heart of vertebrates and notable for its rhythmic contractions, is intermediate in many respects. It is involuntary, but striated, and the cells, or fibers, are extensively branched. In invertebrates the muscle fibers exhibit varying degrees of differentiation. They are, except in the Arthropoda, whether voluntary or not, commonly unstriated, distinctly striated fibers occurring occasionally where rapid and vigorous action is required.
2. Muscular strength or development; as, to show one's *muscle* by lifting a heavy weight. *Colloq.*
3. [AS. *muscle*, L. *musculus* a muscle, mussel. See above.] Var. of MUSSEL.

mus′cle-bound′, *a.* *Med.* Having some of the muscles tense and enlarged and of impaired elasticity — a condition sometimes produced by excessive athletic exercise.

mus′cled (mŭs′'ld), *a.* Furnished with muscles.

muscle plasma. *Physiol.* A thick, viscid, albuminous semifluid muscle substance contained within the sarcolemma, which on the death of the muscle yields a coagulum (myosin) and a liquid called **muscle serum**.

muscle reading. The art of making discriminations between objects of choice, of discovering the whereabouts of hidden objects, etc., by inference from the involuntary movements of one whose hand the reader holds or with whom he is otherwise in muscular contact.

muscle sensation. *Psychol.* Any sensation arising directly from muscular action; also, the complex of skin, tendon, joint, and muscle sensations accompanying their mutual action.

muscle sense. *Psychol.* The sense which functions in connection with muscular action.

muscle sound. *Physiol.* The sound given out when muscles contract, due to the vibration of the particles of the muscle.

mus′co-va′do (mŭs′kō-vā′dō), *n.* [Sp. *mascabado* or Pg. *mascavado* unrefined, for *mascabado*, p. p. of *mascabar* to depreciate, for *menoscabar*; *menos*, L. *minus* less + *cabo* head, end: cf. F. *moscouade*, *moscovade*. Cf. MISCHIEF.] Unrefined or raw sugar, obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the molasses. It is dark-colored and moist. — **mus′co-va′do**, *a.*

Mus′co-vite (mŭs′kō-vīt), *a.* Of or pertaining to Muscovy or, sometimes, Moscow; hence, Russian; as, *Muscovite* traits; the *Muscovite* advance into Asia.

Mus′co-vite, *n.* [Cf. F. *Moscovite*.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Muscovy, or ancient Russia; hence, a Russian.
2. [*l. c.*] *Min.* Common, or potash, mica, essentially $(H,K)AlSiO_4$, usually pale brown in color, also pale green (from the presence of iron), but commonly colorless in thin sheets. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.76–3. See MICA.

mus′co-vit-ize (-vĭt-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To convert, wholly or partially, into muscovite. — **mus′co-vit′i-za′tion** (-vĭt′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

mus′co-vy duck (mŭs′kō-vĭ). [A corruption of *musk duck*.] A duck (*Cairina moschata*) native from Mexico to southern Brazil, but widely kept in domestication. It is larger than the mallard, has a small crest, red carunculations about the eyes and forehead, and the color is chiefly glossy green and brownish black.

mus′cu-lar (mŭs′kū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *musculaire*. See MUSCLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a muscle or a system of muscles; consisting of, or constituting, a muscle or muscles; as, *muscular* fiber; *muscular* strength.
2. Performed by, or dependent on, a muscle or the muscles. "The *muscular* motion." *Arbuthnot.*
3. Well furnished with muscles; having well-developed muscles; brawny; hence, strong; powerful; vigorous; as, a *muscular* body or arm.

muscular Christian, one who believes it a part of religious duty to maintain a healthful and vigorous physical state. — **m. Christianity.** **a** The practice and opinions of those Christians who believe that it is a part of religious duty to maintain a vigorous condition of the body, and who therefore approve of athletic sports and exercises as conducive to good health, good morals, and right feelings in religious matters. **b** An active, robust, and cheerful Christian life, as opposed to a meditative and gloomy one. — **m. excitability**, *Physiol.*, that property in virtue of which a muscle shortens when it is stimulated; irritability. — **m. sense.** *Physiol.* = MUSCLE SENSE. — **m. stomach**, a gizzard. — **m. work**, *Physiol.*, the work done by a muscle through the power of contraction.

mus′cu-lar′i-ty (mŭs′kū-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being muscular.

mus′cu-la-ture (mŭs′kū-lȧ-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *musculature*.]
1. *Physiol.* Muscular activity.
2. The muscles of an animal or of any part of it considered with reference to their arrangement or relations.

‖ **mus′cu-li pa-pil-la′res** (mŭs′kū-lī păp′ĭ-lā′rēz; 115). [NL., papillary muscles.] *Anat.* Small muscular columns attached at one end to the chordæ tendineæ, at the other to the wall of the ventricle. Their function is to maintain the tension on the chordæ as the ventricle contracts.

mus′cu-lo- (mŭs′kū-lō-). A combining form from Latin *musculus*, meaning *muscle*.

mus′cu-lo-cu-ta′ne-ous (-kū-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [*musculo-* + *cutaneous*.] *Anat.* Pertaining both to muscles and skin; designating certain mixed nerves which in their course give off motor filaments to the muscles and sensory filaments to the skin; specif.: **a** A large branch of the brachial plexus which supplies certain muscles of the upper arm, the skin of part of the forearm, etc. **b** A branch of the external popliteal nerve supplying the muscles of the fibular side of the leg and dorsum of the foot.

mus′cu-lo-spi′ral (-spī′răl), *a.* [*musculo-* + *spiral*.] *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, a large nerve which arises from the brachial plexus and passes spirally down the humerus to the front of the external condyle, where it divides into the radial and posterior interosseous nerves; also, an oblique shallow groove on the external border of the humerus in which this nerve lies.

muse (mūz), *v. i.*; MUSED (mūzd); MUS′ING (mūz′ĭng). [F. *muser* to loiter or trifle, OF., also, to muse, to reflect; orig. uncert.; perh. orig. to devote one's self to the Muses; or cf. L. *mussare* to murmur, to say in a low tone, to be silent. Cf. AMUSE.] **1.** To think closely; to study in silence; to meditate; ponder. "Thereon *mused* he." *Chaucer.*

He *mused* upon some dangerous plot. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To be so occupied in study or contemplation as not to observe passing scenes or things present; to be in a brown study; to be absent-minded. *Daniel.*
3. To wonder; also, to gaze wonderingly or meditatively. *Obs. or R.* *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Meditate, ruminate, ponder. See CONSIDER.

muse, *v. t.* **1.** To think on; to meditate on. *Now Rare.*

Come, then, expressive Silence, *muse* his praise. *Thomson.*

2. To wonder at. *Obs.* *Shak.*

muse, *n.* **1.** Contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; absorbing thought; hence, absence of mind; a brown study. *Milton.*
2. Wonder; astonishment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Muse, *n.* [F. *Muse*, L. *Musa*, Gr. Μοῦσα. Cf. MOSAIC, *n.*, MUSIC.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the nine goddesses who preside over song and the different kinds of poetry, and also the arts and sciences; — often in *pl.* They are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania. Cf. APOLLO.

Granville commands; your aid, O *Muses*, bring!
What *Muse* for Granville can refuse to sing? *Pope.*

2. [*l. c.*] A peculiar power of, or inspiration to, poetry. It is often personified as a goddess. *Shak.*

My wandering *Muse*, how thou dost stray! *Milton.*

3. [*l. c.*] A poet; a bard. *Obs. & R.* *Milton.*

Muse of Greece. See ATTIC MUSE.

muse′ful (mūz′fŏŏl), *a.* Meditative; thoughtfully silent. "*Museful* mopings." *Dryden.* — **muse′ful-ly**, *adv.*

muse′less, *a.* Unregardful of the Muses; disregarding the power of poetry; unpoetical. *Milton.*

mu′se-og′ra-phy (mū′zē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*museum* + *-graphy*.] The art or process of classifying and describing the objects in a museum. — **mu′se-og′ra-pher** (-fēr), **mu′se-og′ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

mu′se-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*museum* + *-logy*.] The branch of science which treats of the systematic collection of objects for museums, their arrangement, care, etc.

mu-sette′ (mū-zĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *muse*.] **1.** A small bagpipe formerly popular in France, esp. in the 18th century, having a soft and sweet tone.
2. A quiet, pastoral air adapted to this instrument, often with a drone bass; also, a kind of rustic dance.
3. A kind of small, simple oboe.

mu-se′um (mū-zē′ŭm), *n.* [L., a temple of the Muses, hence, a place of study, fr. Gr. μουσεῖον, fr. Μοῦσα a Muse.] A repository or a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities or objects of interest, or of works of art.

mush (mŭsh), *n.* [E. dial. *mush* a mash, crumbled matter; cf. dial. *mushmeat* food in a pulpy state.] **1.** Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water; hasty pudding; supawn. *U. S.*
2. Anything soft and thick, like mush; as, a *mush* of wet snow. "A *mush* of concession." *Emerson.*

mush, *n.* [Perh. short for *mush on*, a corrupt. of F. *marchons*, the cry of the voyageurs and coureurs de bois to their dogs.] A march on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs; as, he had a long *mush* before him; — also used attributively. *Colloq., Alaska & Northwestern U. S.*

mush, *v. i.*; MUSHED (mŭsht); MUSH′ING. To travel on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs. — *v. t.* To cause to travel or journey. *Rare.* *Colloq., Alaska & Northwestern U. S.*

mush, *v. t.* To notch, cut, or indent, as cloth, with a stamp.

Mus. B. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Music.
mus′ca-ba′do, mus′co-ba′do. Vars. of MUSCOVADO.
mus′ca-del′, *n.* = MUSCATEL, *n.*
mus′ca-dine (mŭs′kȧ-dĭn; -dēn). Var. of MUSCARDINE.
Mus-ca′les (mŭs-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *muscus* moss.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the mosses, etc. — **mus′cal** (mŭs′kăl), *a.* *Obs.*
mus′cal-longe. Var. of MUSKELLUNGE.
mus′car-dine′ (mŭs′kȧr-dēn′), *n.* [F.] = CALCINO.
Mus′car-din′i-dæ (-dĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the dormice, typified by the genus **Mus′car-di′nus** (-dī′nŭs). See DORMOUSE.
mus′ca-rin (mŭs′kȧ-rĭn), **mus′ca-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* A violet oxazine dyestuff which, with tannin as a mordant, dyes cotton blue.
mus′ca-to′ri-um (mŭs′kȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* A fan or flabellum to drive away flies and other insects from the chalice, as in the Eastern Church.
muscelin. † MUSLIN.
muschacho, mouschatoes. † MUSTACHE.
muscheron. † MUSHROOM.
muschet. † MUSCAT.
mus-che′to. † MOSQUITO.
mus′che-tour, *n.* [F. *mouchetture*.] *Her.* The tail of the ermine without the black spots.
mus′chite (mŭs′kīt), *n.* *Firearms.* [See MUSKET.] A very heavy gun, rested on a forked stake when fired. *Obs. or Hist.*
Mus′ci-cap′i-dæ (mŭs′ĭ-kăp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *musca* fly + *capere* to catch.] *Zoöl.* A very large family of oscine passerine birds consisting of the Old World or true flycatchers. The typical genus is **Mus-cic′a-pa** (mŭ-sĭk′ȧ-pȧ), including the common European spotted flycatcher (*M. grisola*). — **mus-cic′a-pine** (-sĭk′ȧ-pīn; -pĭn), *a.*
mus′ci-cole (mŭs′ĭ-kōl), **mus-cic′o-line** (mŭ-sĭk′ō-līn; -lĭn), *or* **mus-cic′o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [*Musci* + *-cole*.] *Bot.* Growing on decaying mosses or hepatics, as certain fungi.
mus′ci-form (mŭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *muscus* moss + *-form*.] Having the appearance of a moss.
Mus-ci′næ (mŭ-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See MUSCIDÆ.
mus′ci-tate. † MUSSITATE.
mus′cite (mŭs′īt), *n.* [See MUSCI; -ITE.] *Paleobot.* A supposed fossil moss. *Obs.*
mus′cl. Muscle. *Ref. Sp.*
muscle clot. *Chem.* Myosin.
muscle column. *Anat.* = SARCOSTYLE.
muscle corpuscle. *Anat.* See MUSCLE.
muscle curve. *Physiol.* The curve inscribed upon a prepared surface by means of a myograph actuated by a muscle.
muscle fiber *or* **fibre.** See MUSCLE.
muscle plate. *Embryol.* In vertebrate embryos, a differentiated part of a primitive segment which forms voluntary muscle tissue.
muscle serum, *n.* See MUSCLE PLASMA.
muscle sugar. *Chem.* Inosite.
muscle tissue. See MUSCLE.
mus′cling (mŭs′lĭng), *n.* *Fine Arts.* Exhibition or representation of the muscles. *Rare.*
Mus′co-gee (mŭs′kō-jē), *n.* See CREEK.
mus′coid (mŭs′koid), *a.* [L. *muscus* moss + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Mosslike. — *n.* A moss. *Obs.*
Mus-coi′de-a (mŭs-koi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See MUSCIDÆ.
mus-col′o-gy (mŭs-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *muscus* moss + *-logy*.] Bryology. — **mus′co-log′i-cal** (mŭs′kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mus-col′o-gist** (mŭs-kŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
mus-cos′i-ty (mŭs-kŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *muscosus* mossy.] Mossiness.
muscot. † MOSQUITO.
mus′cous. *a.* [L. *muscosus*.] Mossy. *Obs.*
Mus-co′vi-an, *a.* & *n.* Muscovite. *Obs.*
Mus′co-vit′er, *n.* A Muscovite. *Obs.*
Mus′co-vit′ic (mŭs′kō-vĭt′ĭk), *a.* Muscovite.
Muscovy, *or* **Russia, Company.** A chartered company of London merchants, incorporated in 1553, which established an extensive commerce with Russia and sent out many polar-exploration expeditions in the 16th and 17th centuries.
Mus′co-vy glass. [From *Muscovy*, the old name of Russia, Russ. *Moskva* Moscow: cf. F. verre de *Moscovie*.] Mica, esp. muscovite.
mus′cu-la′ris mu-co′sæ (mŭs′kū-lā′rĭs mū-kō′sē; 115). [NL.] *Anat.* A thin muscular layer in the deeper portion of the mucosa of many parts of the alimentary canal.
mus′cu-lar-ize (mŭs′kū-lȧr-īz), *v. t.* To make muscular.
mus′cu-lar-ly, *adv.* of MUSCULAR.
mus′cu-la′tion (mŭs′kū-lā′shŭn). = MUSCULATURE, 1.
muscule. † MUSSEL.
mus′cule (mŭs′kūl), *n.* [L. *musculus*.] *Mil.* A long movable shed used by besiegers in attacking walls. *Obs. or Hist.*
mus′cu-lin (mŭs′kū-lĭn), *n.* [L. *musculus* a muscle.] *Chem.* A globulin in muscle plasma, somewhat resembling myosin, but having a lower coagulation temperature.
mus′cu-lin′te-ger (-lĭn′tē-jēr), *n.* [*musculo-* + *integer*.] *Physiol.* A combination of muscles acting and regarded as one.
‖ **mus′cu-li pec′ti-na′ti** (-lī pĕk′tĭ-nā′tī). [L., pectinated muscles.] *Anat.* Muscular ridges on the inner wall of the auricles (esp. the right) of the heart.
muscull. † MUSCLE.
mus′cu-lo-mem′bra-nous, *a.* *Anat.* Both muscular and membranous in character.
mus′cu-lo-phren′ic, *a.* [*musculo-* + *phrenic*.] *Anat.* Supplying the muscles of the body wall and the diaphragm: as, the **musculophrenic artery**, a branch of the internal mammary artery.
mus′cu-los′i-ty (mŭs′kū-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Musculous quality. *Obs.*
mus′cu-lous (mŭs′kū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *musculosus*: cf. F. *musculeux*.] Muscular. *Obs. or R.*
Mus. D., Mus. Doc., *or* **Mus. Doct.** *Abbr.* Doctor of Music.
muse. † MOUSE.
muse (*dial.* mūs, mūz). Var. of MEUSE, a gap. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
museacall. † MUSICAL, MOSAICAL.
mused (mūzd), *a.* Muddled with liquor; bemused; tipsy.
musell. † MUZZLE.
Muselman. † MUSSULMAN.
mu-sen′na (mū-sĕn′ȧ). Var. of MESENNA.
mu′se-ol′o-gist (mū′zē-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One practicing or versed in museology.
mus′er (mūz′ēr), *n.* One who muses.
muserde. † MUSARD.
mu′sers. *n. pl.* [Error for OF. *music* mosaic.] Spangles. *Obs.*
mus′er-y, *n.* [OF. *muserie*.] An amusement. *Obs.*
muset, *n.* [OF. *mucette*, dim. of *muce* a hiding place, fr. F., OF. *mucier* to conceal, hide. Cf. MICHE.] = MEUSE, a hole. *Obs.*
mush′a (mŏŏsh′ȧ), *interj.* [Ir. *maiseadh* if so it be, then.] An indefinite expression of asseveration or of strong feeling. *Chiefly Irish.*
mus-haa′ (mŏŏs-hä′), *n.* [Ar. *mush'ā* mixed.] *Moham. Law.* Undivided common property.
Mus′hab-bi′hite (mŏŏs′hăb-bē′hīt), *n.* [Ar. *mushabbihah*, lit., assimilators.] A member of a Sifatite sect holding that God has a localized body.
mushal. † MUSSAL.

mush′room (mŭsh′rōōm), *n.* [ME *muscheron*, OF. *moisseron*, *mouscheron*, F. *mousseron*; perh. fr. *mousse* moss, of G. origin. See MOSS.] **1.** Any more or less conspicuous fleshy fungus of the class Basidiomycetes; in more restricted popular application, any edible fungus of the order Agaricales, esp. the field or common mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*). The poisonous species are commonly known

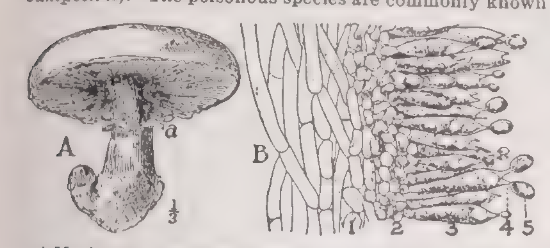

A Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*): *a* Annulus. *B* Section of Gill of the same, enlarged 1 Trama; 2 Hymenium; 3 Basidium; 4 Sterigma; 5 Basidiospore

as *toadstools*; many of them closely resemble edible forms. The common mushroom is extensively cultivated for the market; it is surpassed in flavor, however, by many other species. Botanically the mushroom is a sporophore developed from an underground mycelium; the stalked cap, or pileus, bears spores on the folds or pores of its under surface. See AGARICACEÆ, DEATH CUP, FLY AGARIC, FUNGUS. **2.** A parvenu; an upstart. *Now Rare.* *Bacon.* **3.** Anything resembling, or likened to, a mushroom in shape. Specif.: **a** *Ordnance.* In certain systems of obturation for cannon, the steel mushroom-shaped piece the head of which receives the backward pressure of the powder gases and compresses the plastic gas-check pad, forcing it against the wall of the bore, thus sealing the breech end of the chamber. Its spindle, or stem, passing through the axis of the breechblock, serves to secure the head in proper position, and through the spindle and head runs the axial vent with its bushing, through which the flame of the primer discharge reaches the powder charge **b** In one system of reënforced concrete construction, a mushroomlike extension at the top of each column formed by continuing the reënforcing rods laterally for a few feet radially out into the slab, and supporting ring rods on these to carry the lighter reënforcement for the slab construction. The system of construction using this device is called the **mushroom system**. **c** *Naut.* An iron cup having a shackle on the convex side, and used as an anchor (cf. MUSHROOM ANCHOR). It acts largely by suction.

mush′room, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to mushrooms. **2.** Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and, often, in shortness of duration; ephemeral; upstart; as, *mushroom* cities; *mushroom* millionaires.

mush′room, *v. i.*; -ROOMED (-rōōmd); -ROOM-ING. **1.** To rise or grow rapidly, like a mushroom. **2.** To spread at the end so as to resemble a mushroom; — said chiefly of a bullet on striking an object.

mushroom anchor. An anchor shaped like a mushroom, capable of grasping the ground however it falls, but used chiefly for permanent moorings. See ANCHOR, *Illust.*

mushroom coral. A coral of the genus *Fungia* (which see).

mushroom spawn. The mycelium of the common mushroom; specif., the dried cakes or bricks of manure containing this mycelium used in artificial culture.

mushroom valve. *Mach.* A lift valve with a disk head and short stem or guiding spindle, commonly held to its seat by a spring. See CARBURETOR, *Illust.*

mush′y (mŭsh′ĭ), *a.*; MUSH′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MUSH′I-EST. **1.** Soft like mush; fig., good-naturedly weak and effusive; weakly sentimental.

She 's not *mushy*, but her heart is tender *G. Eliot*

2. Of wool, perished; open. *Cant.*

mu′sic (mū′zĭk), *n.* [F. *musique*, fr. L. *musica*, Gr. μουσική (sc. τέχνη), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. music, lyric poetry set and sung to music, fr. μουσικός belonging to the Muses or fine arts, fr. Μοῦσα Muse.] **1.** A tone or tones having any or all of the features of rhythm, melody, or consonance; melody or harmony generally, as heard in nature or art.

If *music* be the food of love, play on *Shak.*

2. The science or art of pleasing, expressive, or intelligible combination of tones; the art of making such combinations, esp. into compositions of definite structure and significance, according to the laws of melody, harmony, and rhythm; the art of inventing or writing, or of rendering, such compositions, whether vocal or instrumental. Greek music was generally subordinated to verse, and was further limited in expressiveness by the primitive instruments used, chiefly of the lyre and flute class. It accomplished, however, the establishment of the diatonic scales or modes, based on the tetrachord as unit, and of the rudiments of key relationship. The further growth of the art was in the early church, beginning with the derivation from the Greek of the ecclesiastical modes, followed by the invention of neumes to indicate the pitch of tones, the development of staff notation, and the superseding of the tetrachordal unit by the hexachord, with the device of solmization ascribed to Guido d' Arezzo (c. 990–c. 1050). The practice of descant, or simultaneous melody, gave rise to the system of mensurable music, from which rose the medieval school of counterpoint. This advance in church music was accompanied by the growth of secular song, both popular minstrelsy and the more artificial forms, such as the English round and catch, the settings of madrigals, villanelles, chansons, virelays, etc., throughout western Europe, the productions of the knightly troubadours and minnesingers, and those of the burgher guilds of Meistersinger. Settings of the Mass, psalms, and motets were carried to great contrapuntal elaboration, esp by Dutch and Italian masters, until, with a reaction against the abuses of secularism and excessive intricacy, the *a cappella* church music culminated in the work of Palestrina (about 1550) The establishment of the modern major and minor scales with the octave as unit, and of equal temperament, making possible modulation into any key, led to the development of harmony, as in the fugues of Bach (1685-1750), in which it forms the basis of a masterly polyphony. The progress of music since Bach has been rapid and varied Vocal music has branched out in the great forms of (1) *opera*, which, beginning in Italy about 1600, was perfected in the work of Gluck, Mozart, Weber, Rossini, and Wagner; (2) *oratorio*, best represented by Bach's contemporary, Handel; (3) *lyric*, both secular and sacred, as in the Lied and choral. Meanwhile great improvements in the making of instruments marked the growth of purely instrumental music, the modern symphony originating with Haydn and others, about 1770 The classic sonata form, most representative of absolute music, was brought to its highest expressiveness in the consummate sonatas and symphonies of Beethoven (1770-1827) The masters of the succeeding romantic school, Berlioz, Schubert, Schumann Chopin, etc., have diversified and enriched the expressive resources of music, breaking over too formal restrictions, until both romantic feeling and classic form have been united in the work of Brahms (d 1897). See INSTRUMENT, MODE, NOTATION, SOLMIZATION, COUNTERPOINT, FUGUE, HARMONY, etc. **3.** A composition so made; such compositions collectively. **4.** Such a composition or compositions, or any part thereof, as written or printed; the score. **5.** Fig.: **a** A band of musical performers. "Enter *music*." *Shak.* **b** Responsiveness to music. "The man that hath no *music* in his soul." *Shak.* **c** Anything giving the effect of music. "The still, sad *music* of humanity." *Wordsworth.*

music of the future, music drama, as embodying the innovations of Wagner, by whom the term was first used. See OPERA. — **m. of the spheres**, a harmony, too ethereal to be heard by human ears, supposed by Pythagoras and his school to be produced by the planetary motions. See HARMONY OF THE SPHERES.

mu′si-cal (mū′zĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *musical*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to music or the notation or performance of music; as, *musical* proportion; *musical* instruments. **2.** Having the pleasing qualities of music; producing music; melodious; harmonious; as, a *musical* voice. "*Musical* as is Apollo's lute." *Milton.* **3.** Fond of, or intelligently appreciative of, music; as, a *musical* coterie.

musical accent, *Phon.*, pitch accent. See ACCENT, *n.*, 1. — **m. arc**. See SINGING ARC. — **m. box**. = MUSIC BOX. — **m. flame**, a flame, as a lighted jet of gas, that produces a musical note by setting in vibration the air in an open tube held over it. — **m. glasses**. **a** = HARMONICA **a** & **b**. **b** A set of drinking glasses tuned to the scale and played by rubbing their brims with moistened fingers. — **m. proportion**, harmonic proportion. See HARMONIC, *a.*, 5. — **m. sand**, sand, such as is found on certain beaches, that emits a musical note when trodden on.

mu′si-cal, *n.* **1.** Music. *Obs.* **2.** A musicale. *Colloq.*

mu′si-cale′ (mū′zĭ-kăl′), *n.* [Cf. F. *soirée musicale*.] A social entertainment, usually private, of which music is the leading feature; a private concert.

mu′si-cal-ly, *adv.* In a musical way; melodiously.

music box. A box or case containing apparatus moved by clockwork so as to play certain tunes automatically. In a common form the mechanism comprises a steel comb with teeth graduated in size and tuned, and a revolving cylinder on which are set small pegs that catch the teeth in the order and combinations desired. By shifting the cylinder sidewise more than one piece can be played from it.

music case. **1.** A case for holding or carrying music. **2.** A printer's case with compartments for music type.

music drama. An opera in which the text and action are not interrupted by set arias, duets, etc., the music being determined throughout by dramatic appropriateness; musical drama of this character, in general. It involves the use of a kind of melodious declamation, the development of leitmotif, great orchestral elaboration, and a fusion of poetry, music, action, and scene into an organic whole. The term is applied esp. to the later works of Wagner: "Tristan und Isolde," "Die Meistersinger," "Rheingold," "Walküre," "Siegfried," "Götterdämmerung," and "Parsifal."

music hall. A place for public musical entertainments; specif., esp. *Eng.*, a public hall for vaudeville performances, in which smoking and drinking are usually allowed in the auditorium.

mu-si′cian (mū-zĭsh′ăn), *n.* [F. *musicien*.] One skilled in the art or science of music; esp., a professional singer, musical performer, conductor, or the like.

mu-si′cian-ly, *a.* Having or exhibiting the taste or skill appropriate to a musician; as, a *musicianly* rendering.

music shell. A marine gastropod shell (esp. *Voluta musica* of the East Indies) having color markings suggesting printed music.

mus′ing (mūz′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of MUSE. Specif.: *p. a.* Meditative; thoughtfully abstracted. — **mus′ing-ly**, *adv.*

musk (mŭsk), *n.* [F. *musc*, L. *muscus*, Gr. μόσχος, Per. *musk*; akin to Skr. *mushka* testicle, orig., a little mouse. See MOUSE; cf. ABELMOSK, MUSCATEL, MUSCOVY DUCK, NUTMEG.] **1.** A substance obtained from a sac, about the size of an egg, situated under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer. When fresh it is chocolate-colored and viscid, but it dries to a powder having a slightly bitter taste and a powerful odor. Musk is usually imported in the form of a coarse powder (**grain musk**), which is collected from deposits of the secretion made chiefly on stones, or in the sac, or "pod," which is dried with the musk inside. It is used as the basis for many perfumes. The name is extended to strong-smelling secretions of various other animals, also to an artificial product of musklike odor. **2.** The perfume emitted by musk, or any like perfume. **3.** **a** The musk plant. **b** The musk mallow. **c** A European heron's-bill (*Erodium moschatum*) with musky foliage. **d** The grape hyacinth. **e** In Australia, any of several asteraceous shrubs of the genus *Olearia*.

musk beetle. A European longicorn beetle (*Aromia moschata*), having an odor suggesting that of attar of roses.

musk deer. **a** A small ungulate (*Moschus moschiferus*) inhabiting high altitudes of central Asia. It is about three feet long and 20 inches high and hornless in both sexes. The males (from which musk is obtained) have long upper canine teeth. **b** A chevrotain.

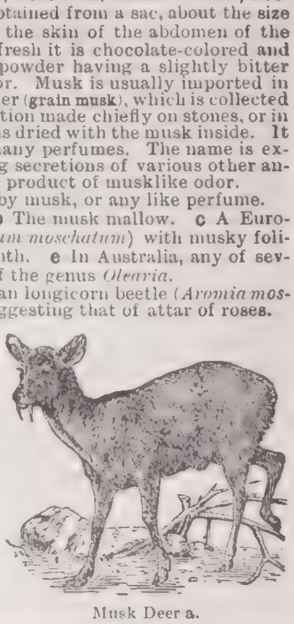

Musk Deer a.

musk duck. **a** The muscovy duck. **b** An Australian duck (*Biziura lobata*); — so called from the odor emitted during the breeding season. It has a peculiar disklike leathery chin lobe.

mus′kel-lunge (mŭs′kĕ-lŭnj; mŭs′kĕ-lŭnj′), *n.* [Ojibwa *mashkinonje* or *maskinonje*, probably meaning big pike.] A large pike (*Esox masquinongy*) of the Great Lakes region of North America. It is of a golden olive color thickly

Muskellunge 1/25

spotted above with black, and reaches a length of six feet with a weight of 60 to 80 pounds. A closely related species (*E. ohiensis*), sometimes distinguished as the *Chautauqua muskellunge*, occurs in the Ohio River region.

mus′ket (mŭs′kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *mousquet*, It. *moschetto*, formerly, a kind of hawk; cf. OF. *mousket*, *moschet*, a kind of hawk or falcon, F. *mouchet*, prop., a little fly (the hawk prob. being named from its small size), fr. L. *musca* a fly. Cf. MOSQUITO.] **1.** The male of the sparrow hawk. *Local, & Obs., Eng.* **2.** A hand firearm formerly carried by soldiers, esp. the infantry of an army. It was originally fired by means of a match, or matchlock, for which several mechanical appliances (including the wheel lock, the flintlock, and finally the percussion lock) were successively substituted. The earliest muskets were extremely heavy and clumsy, smoothbore, and of large caliber. As successive improvements were made they increased in lightness and ease of handling as well as in range, penetration, and accuracy. Rifling was applied to muskets early in the 19th century, and their development into the modern rifle was then steady, though gradual.

mus′ket-eer′ (-ēr′), *n.* [F. *mousquetaire*; cf. It. *moschettiere*.] **1.** A soldier armed with a musket. **2.** A musket. *Obs.* & *R.*

mus′ket-oon′ (-ōōn′), *n.* [F. *mousqueton*; cf. It. *moschettone*.] **1.** An old-time short musket, sometimes of large caliber, used esp. by cavalry. **2.** One armed with such a musket. *Rare.*

mus′ket-ry (mŭs′kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [F. *mousqueterie*; cf. It. *moschetteria*.] **1.** Muskets, collectively. **2.** The fire of muskets, or the art of firing muskets; as, the *musketry* was heavy; they were drilled in *musketry*. **3.** Musketeers. *Rare.*

Mus′kho-ge′an (mŭs′kō-jē′ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a North American Indian linguistic stock once occupying most of the territory between the Savannah and Mississippi Rivers south of the Tennessee River, and comprising, besides the Apalachee and minor tribes, the Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Seminole Indians, now included in the Five Civilized Nations. When first met by the Europeans they lived in towns, usually palisaded, practiced agriculture, and had an elaborate clan organization.

musk mallow. **a** A European mallow (*Malva moschata*), with pink or white flowers and faintly musk-scented foliage. **b** The abelmosk.

musk′mel′on (mŭsk′mĕl′ŭn), *n* [*musk* + *melon*.] The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucumis melo*), cultivated in many varieties; also, the plant itself. See MELON, 1. Muskmelons are of two general types: *cantaloupes*, which are oblong in shape with a hard, furrowed rind and yellow

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mushalchee. ✝ MUSSALCHEE.

mushed (mŭsht: mōōsht), *a.* Exhausted; confused. *Dial. Eng.*

mush′er, *n* One who mushes.

Mush′et, *or* **Mush′et's**, **steel**. [After Robert F. *Mushet* (1811-91), Scotch metallurgist.] Tungsten steel. See SELF-HARDENING, *a.*

mushetour. Var. of MUSCHETOUR.

Mu′shi (mū′shī). *Bib.*

Mu′shites (mū′shīts). *Bib.*

mush′mel′on, *n.* A muskmelon. *Dial. or Illit., U. S.*

mush′quash (mŭsh′kwŏsh) Var. of MUSQUASH.

mush-reb′i-yeh (mōōsh-rĕb′ĭ-yĕ), *n.* = MOUCHARABY.

mush′room′, *v. t.* To cause to rise or grow very rapidly. *Rare.*

mushroom hitch. *Mining.* An inequality in the floor of a mine, due to projecting stone. *Dial. Eng.*

mushroom system. See MUSHROOM, *n.*, 3 **b**.

mush′ru (mŭsh′rōō), *n.* [Ar. *mashrū′* legal, conformable, a stuff of silk and cotton in which it is lawful to pray.] A strong East Indian satin, often figured or striped, and having a cotton back.

mushrump, **mushrumpe**, *n.* ✝ MUSHROOM.

Mush′ta-ri (mōōsh′tȧ-rē; mōōsh′tȧ-rē′), *n.* [Ar. *mushtarī*.] Jupiter. *Omar Khayyám.*

mu′sic, *v. t.* To affect (in a specified way) by music; as, to *music* one into tranquillity. *R.*

‖ **mu′si-ca** (mū′zĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L.] Music. — **mu′si-ca fic′ta** (fĭk′tȧ), lit., feigned or artificial music: contrapuntal music in which accidentals or notes foreign to the mode were introduced. — **m men′su-ra′ta** (mĕn′shōō-rā′tȧ) = MENSURABLE MUSIC.

mu′si-cal′i-ty (mū′zĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Musicalness.

mu′si-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mu-si′cian-er (mū-zĭsh′ăn-ẽr), *n.* A musician. *Obs. or Dial.*

mu-si′cian-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mu′sic-less, *a.* Without music: unmusical. *Rare.*

music loft. A gallery for musicians; specif., an organ loft.

mu′si-co-dra-mat′ic (mū′zĭ-kō-drȧ-măt′ĭk), *a.* Combining music with drama; both musical and dramatic.

mu′si-cog′ra-phy (-kŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*music* + *-graphy*.] The science or art of musical notation.

mu′si-co-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *music* + *mania*.] *Med.* A morbid passion for music

music paper Paper ruled with the musical staff, on which to write music.

music pen. A pen having five pointed ink channels, for drawing the five lines of the staff

music rack. An inclined shelf to hold music before a performer.

mu′sic-ry, *n.* Music. *Obs.*

music wire. Wire for the strings of musical instruments.

Mu′si-do′ra (mū′zĭ-dō′rȧ; 201), *n.* A beautiful young woman who forms the subject of an episode in the "Summer" of Thomson's "Seasons."

Mu′si-do′rus (-rŭs), *n.* A character in Sidney's "Arcadia." See MOPSA, 1.

Mu′si′gny (mü′zē′nyē). *n.* [From *Musigny* vineyard in Côte-d'Or, France.] A kind of Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY.

musike. ✝ MUSIC.

mus′i-mon (mŭs′ĭ-mŏn), *n.* [L. *musmo*, *musimo*, a Sardinian animal; cf. Gr. μούσμων.] **1.** The mouflon **2** *Her.* A beast said to be a cross between a goat and a ram

musion. *n.* *Her.* A cat. *Obs.*

mu′sit. ✝ MUSET.

mu′sive (mū′sĭv), *a.* [L. *musivus* of a Muse, *musivum* mosaic See MOSAIC, *n.*] Mosaic. *Rare.*

mus′jid (mŭs′jĭd). Var of MASJID.

musk, *v. t.* To perfume with musk.

mus′ka-del′. For MUSCADEL.

mus′ka-dine. ✝ MUSCADINE.

mus′kal-longe (mŭs′kȧ-lŏnj: mŭs′kȧ-lŏnj′), **mus′kal-lungo**, **mus′ka-longe**. Vars. of MUSKELLUNGE.

muskane, *a* [Gael. *mosgain*.] Rotten. *Obs.*

mus′kat. Var. of MUSCAT.

mus′ka-toon′. ✝ MUSKETOON.

musk bag **1.** A sachet bag containing musk. **2.** The musk sac of the musk deer.

musk ball. A ball heavily scented with musk.

musk beaver. The muskrat.

musk cat. **a** A civet cat **b** A scented person; a fop.

musk cattle. Musk oxen.

musk cavy. A hutia

musk cod. A scented exquisite; a fop. *Obs.*

musk crowfoot. The moschatel.

musk cucumber. **a** A kind of cucumber (*Cucumis moschata*). **b** The cassabanana

mus′keg (mŭs′kĕg), *n* Also **mas′keeg′**. [North Amer Indian; cf. Ojibwa *mashkig*.] A marsh; swamp; tussocky bog. *Chiefly Canada.*

mus′keg moss. Any of various mosses of the genera *Sphagnum*, *Hypnum*, etc., sometimes used as an absorbent in surgical dressings. *Local, U. S.*

mus′kel. ✝ MUSCLE.

musket arrow. *Mil.* An arrow sometimes fired from a musket or other firearm in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs. or Hist.*

musketer. ✝ MUSKETEER.

musket rest. *Mil.* A forked prop used with the early muskets.

muskey, **muskia**. ✝ MOSQUE.

musk′flow′er (mŭsk′flou′ẽr), *n.* The musk plant.

musk gland. An odoriferous gland of a mammal, esp. that of the musk deer.

Mus′kho-gee, **Mus′ko-gee**, **Mus′ko-gi** Vars of MUSCOGEE. See CREEK.

musk hyacinth. = GRAPE HYACINTH.

muskia ✝ MOSQUE.

mus′ki-moot (mŭs′kĭ-mōōt), *n.* [Cree *maskimut*.] A sack used to hold the animals gathered from a line of traps *Brit. Amer*

musk′i-ness (mŭs′kĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

mus-kit′ (mŭs-kēt′). Var of MESQUITE.

musk kangaroo. A peculiar kangaroo (*Hypsiprymnodon moschatus*) allied to the potoroos and having the feet intermediate in structure between those of the true kangaroos and the phalangers. It is the only species of its genus, of a subfamily, *Hypsiprymnodontinæ*.

mus′kle. ✝ MUSSEL.

musk lorikeet *or* **parrakeet**. An Australian lorikeet (*Glossopsittacus concinnus*) having a peculiar odor.

musk mole. A mole of Tibet (*Scaptochirus moschatus*)

musk okra. The abelmosk

musk orchis. A European musk-scented orchid (*Herminium monorchis*).

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food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

flesh; and *nutmegs*, round in shape with soft, netted-veined rind and green, very sweet flesh.

musk ox. A hollow-horned ungulate (*Ovibos moschatus*), circumpolar in distribution during the Pleistocene period, but now confined to Greenland and the barren grounds of North America. It is intermediate between the sheep and the oxen in size and in many characters. The horns of the male are heavy, rugose, and apposed at the base and curve outward and downward and then slightly upward at the tips. Those on the females are more slender. The thick, long, shaggy pelage is dark grayish brown or blackish with a light saddle marking.

Musk Ox.

musk plant. A yellow-flowered scrophulariaceous herb of the western United States, sometimes cultivated. Its hairy foliage has a pronounced musky odor.

musk′rat′ (mŭsk′răt′), *n.* **1**. An abundant aquatic rodent (*Fiber zibethicus*) found throughout the United States and Canada. It is as large as a small cat and has the tail long, scaly, and laterally compressed, the hind feet webbed, and the fur dark glossy brown. Muskrats live in holes in banks or in dome-shaped houses which they make of rushes and mud. They have small glands emitting a musky odor.
2. **a** A musk shrew. **b** A desman.

musk root. **1**. Any of several plants having strong-scented roots, as the moschatel, the nard, etc.
2. *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the dried starchy root of the Asiatic apiaceous plant *Ferula sumbul*, used as an antispasmodic and stimulant.

musk rose. A species of rose (*Rosa moschata*), having peculiarly fragrant white flowers.

musk seed. The seed of the abelmosk, used in perfumery and in flavoring.

musk shrew. **a** Any of several (East) Indian shrews of the genus *Crocidura*, having a powerful odor; esp., *C. murina*. **b** A desman.

musk thistle. A European thistle (*Carduus nutans*) with nodding, musky flower heads.

musk tortoise *or* **turtle**. Any of several small American fresh-water turtles of the genus *Aromochelys*, esp. *A. odoratus*, which have a strong musky odor.

musk tree. Any of several Australian musk-scented trees, as *Marlea vitiensis*, *Olearia argophylla*, etc.

musk′wood′ (mŭsk′wo͝od′), *n.* [So called from its fragrance.] **a** Either of two West Indian meliaceous trees (*Guarea trichilioides* and *Trichilia moschata*); also, their mahoganylike wood. **b** In Australia, the musk tree *Olearia argophylla* or its hard white wood, used for cabinetwork.

musk′y (mŭs′kĭ), *a.* Having an odor of musk, or somewhat like musk; scented with musk. — **musky heron's-bill**. = MUSK, 4 **c**. — **m. squash**, the cushaw.

mus′lin (mŭz′lĭn), *n.* [F. *mousseline*; cf. It. *mussolino*, *mussolo*, Sp. *muselina*; all from *Mossoul* a city of Mesopotamia, Ar. *Mausil*, Syr. *Mauzol*, *Muzol*, *Mosul*, where it was first manufactured.] Any of various cotton cloths; as: **a** More fully *India*, or *Indian*, *muslin*. A very thin, fine, and soft plain cloth made in India, or an imitation of it. **b** A stouter fabric, and of varying fineness, plain, printed, dyed, or dotted, used for women's garments. **c** In parts of the United States, any of various coarser and heavier cotton goods; as, shirting and sheeting *muslins*.

mus′lin-et′, **mus′lin-ette′** (-lĭ-nĕt′), *n.* [F. *mousselinette*.] A sort of thick muslin or light cotton cloth.

muslin glass. **a** Glass of extreme thinness, as in wineglasses, etc. **b** Glass decorated in imitation of muslin, either thin blown glass with delicate designs, as with etching, or with white enamel, used for windows, etc.

mus′nud (mŭs′nŭd), *n.* [Hind. *masnad*, fr. Ar. *masnad*.] In India, Persia, etc., a large cushion or draped seat, often richly furnished, serving as a seat of honor.

Mu′so-phag′i-dæ (mū′sō-făj′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Musa* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* A family of birds related to the cuckoos, consisting of the touracos, or plantain eaters. The typical genus is **Mu-soph′a-ga** (mū-sŏf′ȧ-gȧ). See TOURACO. — **mu-soph′a-gine** (mū-sŏf′ȧ-jīn; -jĭn; 183), *a.*

muss (mŭs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mousche* a fly, also, the play called *muss*, fr. L. *musca* a fly; prob. confused with E. *mess*.] **1**. A scramble, as when small objects are thrown down for those who can seize them. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. That which is scrambled for. *Obs.*
3. **a** A state of confusion or disorder; a state of dirty disorder or a jumble of things. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** That which makes a disorder or confusion, as rubbish. *Colloq., U. S.* **c** A confused conflict; a row; squabble. *Slang, U. S.*

muss, *v. t.*; MUSSED (mŭst); MUSS′ING. **1**. To disarrange, as clothing; to rumple. *Colloq., U. S.*
2. To soil or dirty; to mess. *Colloq., U. S.*

mus′sel (mŭs′'l), *n.* [See MUSCLE, 3.] **1**. Any of certain marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Mytilus* and related genera. The common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*; see BYSSUS, *Illust.*), and the larger, or horse, mussel (*Modiola modiolus*), inhabiting the shores both of Europe and America, are edible. The former is much used as food in Europe.
2. Any of numerous fresh-water bivalve mollusks of *Unio*, *Anodonta*, and related genera. They are especially abundant in many rivers of the central United States, and their shells are extensively used in the manufacture of buttons and other small articles. They sometimes yield pearls.

mussel scale. Any of numerous scale insects of the genus *Mytilaspis*, shaped like a small mussel shell.

mus′suk, **mus′suck** (mŭs′ŭk), *n.* Also *mashak*. [Hind. *masak*, fr. Skr. *maçaka*.] A leathern bag for carrying water, used by bheesties. *India.*

Mus′sul-man (mŭs′ŭl-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Per. & Turk. *musulmān*, fr. Ar. *muslim*, pl. *muslimīn*: cf. F. *musulman*, Sp. *musulmán*. See MOSLEM.] A Mohammedan; a Moslem. — **Mus′sul-man′ic** (-măn′ĭk), *a.*

muss′y (mŭs′ĭ), *a.*; MUSS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MUSS′I-EST. [From MUSS.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, a muss; disordered; smeared or soiled; rumpled. *Colloq., U. S.*

must (mŭst), *a.* [Hind. *mast* intoxicated, ruttish, fr. Skr. *matta*, p. p. of *mad* to rejoice, intoxicate.] Being in a condition of dangerous frenzy, usually connected with sexual excitement; — said of adult male elephants, which become so at irregular intervals. — *n.* **a** The condition of frenzy. **b** An elephant in must.

must, *n.* [AS. *must*, fr. L. *mustum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mustus* young, new, fresh. Cf. MUSTARD.] **1**. The expressed juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation; new wine. "These men ben full of *must*." *Wycliffe* (*Acts* ii. 13).
2. The new or unfermented state; — said of wine. *Obs.*

must, *v. t. & i.*; MUST′ED; MUST′ING. [See MUSTY.] To make musty or moldy; to become musty or moldy.

must, *n.* Mustiness; mold.

must (mŭst), *v. i.* or *auxiliary*. Used, without inflection, both as *pres. & pret.* Infinitive and participles lacking. [ME. *moste*, a pret. generally meaning, could, was free to, pres. *mot*, *moot*, AS. *mōste*, pret., *mōt*, pres.; akin to D. *moeten* to be obliged, OS. *mōtan* to be free, to be obliged, OHG. *muozan*, G. *müssen* to be obliged, Sw. *måste* must, Goth. *gamōtan* to have place, have room, be able; of unknown origin.] Am (or is, are, etc.) obliged by physical or logical necessity; as, a man *must* eat for nourishment; he *must* be insane; am (or is, are, etc.) necessary to a character or result; as, he *must* use care; am (or is, are, etc.) morally required; as, we *must* obey the laws.

> Likewise *must* the deacons be grave. *1 Tim.* iii. 8.
> Moreover, he [a bishop] *must* have a good report of them which are without. *1 Tim.* iii. 7.

☞ The principal verb (usually *go* or an equivalent), if easily supplied by the context, was formerly often omitted after *must*; as, I *must* away. "I *must* to Coventry." *Shak.*

Syn. — See OUGHT.

mus-tache′, **mous-tache′** (mŭs-tȧsh′ *or, esp. in British usage*, mo͞os-tȧsh′; 277), *n.* [F. *moustache*, It. *mostaccio*, *mostacchio*, mustache, fr. Gr. μύσταξ upper lip and the beard upon it; cf. μάσταξ mouth: cf. Sp. *mostacho*.]
1. The part of the face between the nose and mouth. *Obs.*

> *Mustaxe*, which is the space betweene the nose ende and the upper lippe. *J. Jones* [describing (1579) infants].

2. That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip; also (with *pl.* in this sense), either side of this hair.

> He cocked his ear and shook his bushy head, fiercely stroking his *mustaches*. *Sir G. Parker.*

3. *Zoöl.* **a** Hair or bristles, like or likened to a human mustache, growing round the mouth of an animal. **b** Any conspicuous stripe of color on the side of the head, beneath the eye of a bird.
4. A lock of hair left growing at the temples. *Obs.*
5. Short for MUSTACHE MONKEY.
6. A soldier; — in phrase *old mustache*. *A Gallicism.*

mustache, *or* **moustache**, **cup**. A coffee, tea, or other drinking cup having a guard at the top to keep the mustache out of the liquid while one is drinking.

mus-ta′chio (mŭs-tä′shō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* MUSTACHIOS (-shōz). A mustache. *Longfellow.*

mus′tang (mŭs′tăng), *n.* [Sp. *mesteño* belonging to the graziers, strayed, wild.] **1**. *Zoöl.* The small, hardy, half-wild horse of Texas, New Mexico, etc. Cf. BRONCHO.
2. *Nav.* In the United States navy, during and just after the Civil War, a line officer who entered the service from the merchant marine, instead of graduating at the Naval Academy. *Obs. Slang, U. S.*

mustang grape. A Texan grape (*Vitis candicans*), having poplarlike leaves and large light-colored berries with a thick skin and a disagreeably pungent pulp.

mus′tard (mŭs′tȧrd), *n.* [OF. *moustarde*, F. *moutarde*, fr. L. *mustum* must, — mustard was prepared for use by being mixed with *must*. See MUST, *n.*] **1**. Any brassicaceous plant of the genus *Sinapis*, generally recognizable by the lyrately lobed leaves, yellow flowers, and linear beaked pods. The white mustard (*S. alba*) and the black mustard (*S. nigra*) are widely cultivated, esp. in Europe, for their seeds.
2. A sharp pungent powder composed of ground mustard seed, which is frequently adulterated with turmeric or other substances. The ordinary mustard of commerce is a yellow powder, which is made into a paste by mixing with water, etc., for use as a condiment and as a rubefacient or counterirritant. The condiment is called **French mustard** when prepared by the addition of salt, vinegar, etc., and **German mustard** when made with Rhine wine or tarragon vinegar, spices, etc. Mustard is a stimulant and diuretic, and in large doses an emetic.

mustard beetle. A small black European leaf-eating beetle (*Phædon armoraciæ*) destructive to brassicaceous plants.

mustard gold. *Mining.* Finely divided gold, resembling ground mustard. *Australia.*

mustard oil. **a** A pale yellow essential oil of pungent and unpleasant odor, derived from the seeds of black mustard, and consisting almost entirely of allyl isosulphocyanate. It is used (under the name *oleum sinapis volatile*) in medicine, for the same purposes as mustard. Sp. gr., 1.015 to 1.03. Also, a similar oil of different composition, obtained from white mustard. Both oils are also prepared artificially. **b** *Org. Chem.* Any of the isosulphocyanates, which as a class are pungent, oily liquids. That one occurring in black mustard is called specif. *allyl mustard oil*. **c** A fixed semidrying oil obtained from the seeds of black or white mustard, and used in medicine and the arts, also as an adulterant of rape oil. Sp. gr., .914 to .92.

mustard seed. **1**. Lit., the seed of mustard.
2. Dust shot, chiefly used in shooting birds, to minimize injury to the plumage; — also **mustard-seed shot**.
3. See COAL, *n.*, 3.

mustard shrub. A West Indian caper (*Capparis ferruginea*) the berries of which have a pungent flavor somewhat resembling that of mustard.

Mus-tel′i-dæ (mŭs-tĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mustela* weasel.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of carnivorous mammals including many important fur-bearing animals, mostly of relatively small size but among the most bloodthirsty of mammals. There is but one true molar in the upper jaw and one or two in the lower. Many of them have scent glands. The important subfamilies are the **Melinæ**, badgers; **Mephitinæ**, skunks; **Lutrinæ**, otters; and **Mustelinæ**, martens, weasels, minks, etc.

mus′te-line (mŭs′tē-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *mustelinus*, fr. *mustela* weasel.] Like, or pertaining to, the family Mustelidæ, esp. the weasels and martens; specif., of the color of the weasel's summer fur; brown; tawny.

> A *musteline* or yellowish color. *Tomlinson* (*Renou*).

— *n.* One of the Mustelidæ; esp., one of the Mustelinæ. — **mus′te-loid** (-loid), *a. & n.*

mus′ter (mŭs′tẽr), *v. t.*; MUS′TERED (-tẽrd); MUS′TER-ING. [ME. *mustren*, prop., to show, OF. *mostrer*, *mustrer*, *moustrer*, *monstrer*, F. *montrer*, fr. L. *monstrare* to show. See MONSTER.] **1**. To show; display; point out; tell; report. *Obs.* *Rule of St. Benet.*
2. To assemble, as troops, for roll call, parade, inspection, exercise, or the like. *Spenser.*
3. Hence: To summon together; to collect and display; to enroll in service. "*Mustering* all its force." *Cowper.*

> All the gay feathers he could *muster*. *L'Estrange.*

to muster in, *or* **muster into service**, *Mil.*, to inspect and enter on the muster roll of the army; to enlist, as troops or individual recruits. — **to m. out**, *or* **out of service**, *Mil.*, to bring together for final payment and discharge from military service, as troops. — **to m. up**, to gather or summon up; to obtain, esp. with some effort or difficulty.

> One of those who can *muster up* sufficient sprightliness to engage in a game of forfeits. *Hazlitt.*

mus′ter, *v. i.* **1**. To show; make a show; parade. *Obs.*
2. To be gathered together for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like; to come together as parts of a force or body; to collect; as, his supporters *mustered* in force. "The *mustering* squadron." *Byron.*

> Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart? *Shak.*

mus′ter (mŭs′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *moustre*, OF. *mostre*, *moustre*, F. *montre*, LL. *monstra*. See MUSTER, *v. t.*] **1**. A sample; a pattern. *Obs. or R.*, except in the far East.
2. A show; a display; array. *Obs. or R.* *Piers Plowman.*
3. An assembling or review of troops or a ship's company, as for parade, verification of numbers, inspection, exercise, or introduction into service; specif., in the army and navy, such an assembling for roll call, usually accompanied by inspection and often by a review.
4. The sum total of a body of troops or ship's company assembled for muster; also, the register or roll of the men.

> And the *muster* was thirty thousands of men. *Wycliffe.*

5. Assemblage, as of animals for enumeration; gathering.

> Of the temporal grandees of the realm, and of their wives and daughters, the *muster* was great and splendid. *Macaulay.*

6. Of peacocks, a flock.

muster roll. *Mil.* A list or register of all the officers and men in a military body or ship's company present, or accounted for, on the day of muster; hence, any exhaustive similar list; as, the *muster roll* of the virtues.

mus′ty (mŭs′tĭ), *a.*; MUS′TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); MUS′TI-EST. [From L. *mustum* must; or perh. fr. E. *moist*. Cf. MUST, *n.*, MOIST.] **1**. Damp; wet; moist. *Obs.* *Gascoigne.*
2. Affected with moldiness, or having the rank, pungent, offensive odor and taste which substances of organic origin acquire during warm, moist weather; foul or sour and fetid; moldy; flat; as, *musty* corn, wine, books.
3. Spoiled by age; stale; trite.

> The proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Shak.*

4. Dull; heavy; spiritless. "That he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation." *Addison.*

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musk pear. A sweet-flavored pear resembling the seckel.
musk pod. A musk sac.
musk poulp *or* **poulpe**. A Mediterranean octopus (*Eledone moschata*) having an odor of musk.
muskrat weed. The tall meadow rue. *U. S.*
musk sheep. The musk ox.
Mus-kwa′ki (mŭs-kwä′kĭ), *n.* = FOX, 8.
musk weasel. A civet or other viverrine animal.
musle. † MUZZLE.
Mus′lem (mŭz′lĕm: mŭs′-), **-lim** (-lĭm). Vars. of MOSLEM.
mus′lidge. † MUCILAGE.
muslin delaine. See DELAINE, 1.
mus′lined (mŭz′lĭnd), *a.* Clothed in, or draped with, muslin.
mus′lin-ette′. Var. of MUSLINET.
mus′lin kail (mŭz′lĭn kāl). Broth made with shelled barley and greens. *Scot.*
Mus M. *Abbr.* Master of Music.
mus′mon (mŭs′mŏn). Var. of MUSIMON.
mu′so-ma′ni-a (mū′zō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* = MUSICOMANIA.
muson, **musoun**. † MOISON.
Mus′pel (mo͞os′pĕl), *n.* Short for MUSPELLSHEIM.
Mus′pells-heim′ (mo͞os′pĕls-hām′), *n.* [Icel. *Mūspells-heimr*.] *Norse Myth.* One of the Nine Worlds, generally viewed as in the south. Its forces are marshaled under Surt against the gods at Ragnarok.
mus′quash (mŭs′kwŏsh), *n.* [Algonquian *muscassus*, prop., red.] The muskrat.
musquash poison. = MUSQUASH ROOT.
musquash root. The water hemlock. *U. S.*
musquash weed. The tall meadow rue. *U. S.*
musquaspen, *n.* [Cf. MUSQUASH.] A root used by Indians of Virginia in making a red dye. *Obs.*
mus′quaw (mŭs′kwô), *n.* [Amer. Ind. name.] The American black bear.
mus′quel-lunge. Var. of MUSKELLUNGE.
musquet. † MUSKET.
mus′quet-oon′. Var. of MUSKETOON.
mus-qui′to (mŭs-kē′tō). Var. of MOSQUITO.
mus′rol, **mus′role** (mŭz′rōl), *n.* Also **mus′roll**. [F. *muserolle*, It. *museruola*, fr. It. *muso* muzzle. See MUZZLE.] The nose band of a horse's bridle. *Obs. or R.*
muss. † MOUSE.
mus′sack. Var. of MUSSUCK.
mus-sal′, **mus-saul′** (mŭ-säl′), *n.* Also *mashal*, *mushal*, etc. [Hind. *masha'l*, *mashāl*, fr. Ar. *masha'l*.] A kind of torch usually of rags soaked with oil. *India.*
mus-sal′chee (mŭ-säl′chē), *n.* [Hind. *mash'alchī*, fr. Ar. *mash'al* lamp, torch.] Properly, a torchbearer; now, among Europeans, a servant who takes care of lamps, washes dishes, etc.; a scullion. *India.*
mus′sel. † MORSEL.
musselden. † MUSCADINE.
mussel digger. The gray whale.
mussel duck. A scaup duck or scoter.
mussell. † MUZZLE.
mussel picker. The oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*
musser, *n.* [Cf. F. *musser* to hide. E. MICHE.] A hiding place. *Obs.*
mus′sick. Var. of MUSSUCK.
muss′i-ness (mŭs′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
mus′si-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *mussitatus*, p. p. of *mussitare* to be silent, to murmur.] To mutter; mumble. *Obs.* — **mus′si-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
mussolin. † MUSLIN.
mus-soo′lah. Var. of MASSOOLA.
mussoon, **mussoun**. † MONSOON.
Mus′sul-man-ish, *a.* Mohammedan.
Mus′sul-man-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Mohammedanism.
Mus′sul-man-ly, *adv.* In the manner of Moslems.
must, *n.* Musk (*Obs.*); also, hair powder. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To powder (the hair). *Obs.* *Scot.*
mus-tached′, **mous-tached′** (mŭs-tȧsht′: mo͞os-), *a.* Wearing, or having, a mustache.
mus-tache′less, **mous-tache′less**, *a.* See -LESS.
mustache, *or* **moustache**, **monkey**. A guenon of West Africa (*Cercopithecus cephus*) having a bluish face with a white stripe crossing the upper lip.
mus-tach′i-al, **mous-tach′i-al** (mŭs-tȧsh′ĭ-ăl: mo͞os-), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating a color marking on a bird suggesting a mustache.
mus-ta′chioed, **mous-ta′chioed** (-shōd), *a.* Mustached.
Mus′tah′fiz′ (mo͞os′tä′fēz′), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *mustahfiz* who trusts to another's keeping, a soldier of a garrison.] See ARMY ORGANIZATION, *Table.*
mus′tang-er (mŭs′tăng-ẽr), *n.* One who catches and trains mustangs. *Western U. S.*
mustard paper. *Pharm.* Paper covered with mustard, used as a counterirritant.
mus′tard-seed′ coal. A very fine size of anthracite coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3. *Local, U. S.*
mustard token. A minute bit. *Obs.*
mustardvillars. † MUSTREDEVILLIARS.
mustaxe. † MUSTACHE.
must′ed (mo͞os′tĕd; -tĭt), *p. a.* Powdered. *Scot.*
mus-tee′ (mŭs-tē′). Var. of MESTEE.
musteese. † MESTIZO.
Mus-te′la (mŭs-tē′lȧ), *n.* [L., weasel.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Mustelidæ. It consists of the martens and sables.
mustelle, *n.* [F. *mustèle*, *mustelle*, eelpout, or L. *mustela*, *mustella*, eelpout, weasel.] **a** An eelpout. **b** A weasel. *Obs.*
Mus-te′lus (mŭs-tē′lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mustela* weasel, also a kind of fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dogfishes of the family Carchariidæ.
muster book. *Mil. & Nav.* A book in which muster rolls are transcribed.
musterdevillers. † MUSTREDEVILLIARS.
mus-te′zo. † MESTIZO.
mustice. † MESTIZO.
mus′ti-ly (mŭs′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MUSTY.
mus′ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mustours, *n. pl.* [See MUSTER, *n. & v.*] Dials; clocks. *Obs.*
mustrance, *n.* [OF. *mostrance*, *mustrance*. See MUSTER, *v.*] Proof. *Obs.*
mus-tra′tion (mŭs-trā′shŭn), *n.* Mustering. *Obs.*
mus′tre. † MINSTER.
mustredevilliars, *n.* [OF. *mostier de Villars* monastery of Villiers or Villars.] A gray cloth made at Montivilliers in France. *Obs.*
mus′tri-cle, *n.* [L. *mustricola*.] A shoemaker's last. *Obs.*
mustriship. † MISTRESS-SHIP.
mustrump. † MUSHROOM.
mus′tu-lent (mŭs′tū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *mustulentus*.] Abounding in, or like, must; fresh and sweet. *Obs. or R.*
mus′ture. † MUSTER.
must′y, *a.* Made with must. *Obs.*
must′y, *n.* A former cheap kind of snuff, of a musty flavor.
must′y, *v. i.* To become musty.
Mus′ul-man. Var. of MUSSULMAN.

Mut (mo͞ot), *n.* [Egypt., mother.] *Egypt. Relig.* Consort of Amon-Ra, the sun, mother of Chunsu, the moon, with whom she was joined in the great triad of Thebes. She is often represented as lion-headed.

mu′ta-bil′i-ty (mū′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *mutabilitas:* cf. F. *mutabilité.*] Quality or state of being mutable.

mu′ta-ble (mū′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, fr. *mutare* to change; akin to *mutuus* borrowed, Goth. *maidjan* to change, corrupt. Cf. MEW to molt, MUTUAL.] **1.** Capable of mutation; subject to change; changeable in form, qualities, or nature.

Things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature *South.*

2. Changeable; inconstant; unsettled; unstable; fickle. "Most *mutable* in wishes." *Byron.*

Syn. — Changeable, changeful, alterable, unstable, unsteady, unsettled, wavering, inconstant, variable, fickle.

mu′tage (mū′tâj; *F.* mü′tȧzh′), *n.* [F.] The checking of fermentation in the must of grapes, as by adding alcohol or (temporarily) by impregnating with sulphurous fumes.

mu-tan′dum (mū-tăn′dŭm), *n.; pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., fr. *mutare* to change.] A thing which is to be changed; something which must be altered; — chiefly in *pl.*

mu′tant (mū′tănt), *n.* [L. *mutans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mutare* to change.] That which undergoes mutation; specif., *Biol.*, a species or individual exhibiting a sudden variation through mutation (in sense 6).

mu′tate (mū′tāt, *or, esp. in British usage,* mū-tāt′), *v. t. & i.* To change; to alter; to undergo mutation; specif.: **a** *Philol.* To change by mutation, or umlaut. **b** *Biol.* To deviate suddenly from the type; to "sport."

mu-ta′tion (mū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutatio*, fr. *mutare* to change: cf. F. *mutation.* See MUTABLE.] **1.** Change; alteration in form or qualities; vicissitude; succession.

The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon.*

2. *Philol.* Umlaut; specif., the umlaut caused by an *i*, whether vocalic or consonantal in function (see 1st I and J), originally standing in the following syllable.

3 *Music.* **a** The change from one hexachord to another in medieval solmization, involving a change of syllable for a given tone. **b** The shifting of the hand in violin playing.

4. A posthouse. *Obs.*

5. *Biol.* Gradual definitely tending variation, such as may be observed in a group of organisms in the fossils of successive geological levels. *v. Waagen* (1869).

6. *Biol.* **a** As now employed (first by de Vries), a sudden variation (the offspring differing from its parents in some well-marked character or characters) as distinguished from a gradual variation in which the new characters become fully developed only in the course of many generations. The occurrence of mutations, and the hereditary transmission, under some conditions, of the characters so appearing, are well-established facts; whether the process has played an important part in the evolution of the existing species and other groups of organisms is a disputed question. **b** The result of the above process; a suddenly produced variation.

Syn. — See CHANGE.

mu-ta′tion-al (mū-tā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to mutation.

mu-ta′tion-ist, *n.* *Biol.* A believer in mutation as an important factor in evolution.

mutation plural. *Gram.* A plural formed by mutation, or umlaut; as in *man*, pl. *men.*

mutation stop. An organ stop giving tones a perfect fifth or a major third (or an octave of the fifth or third) above the tones corresponding to the digitals. The stop is called a *quint* when it gives fifths; a *tierce* when it gives thirds.

mu′ta-tive (mū′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, mutation, or sudden variation.

mutch (mŭch), *n.* [Cf. D. *mutse* a cap, G. *mütze.*] A woman's cap, esp. the close linen or muslin cap of an old woman; also, an infant's cap or a man's head covering. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

mute (mūt), *a.* [L. *mutus;* cf. Gr. μυκός, μύτης, Skr. *mūka* dumb. ME. *muet* is fr. F. *muet*, a dim. of OF. *mu*, L. *mutus.*] **1.** Not speaking; uttering no sound; silent.

All the heavenly choir stood *mute*,
And silence was in heaven. *Milton.*

2. *Law.* Of a prisoner, making no answer, or refusing to plead directly or to put himself on trial, when arraigned. He is then said to *stand mute.*

3. Incapable of speaking; dumb; also, unaccompanied by speech or sound; as, a *mute* boy; a *mute* entreaty. *Dryden.*

4. *Phon.* Not uttered; unpronounced; silent; also, produced with a complete momentary closure of some part of the oral passage; — said of certain letters. See 2d MUTE, 2.

5. *Min.* Not giving a ringing sound when struck; — said of a metal.

6. *Numis.* Destitute of a legend or other means of identification other than heraldic or symbolical devices

Syn. — Silent, speechless. See DUMB.

mute, *n.* **1.** One who does not speak, whether from physical inability, unwillingness, or other cause. Specif.: **a** A deaf-mute. **b** A prisoner who stands mute. See MUTE, *a.*, 2. **c** A person employed by undertakers at a funeral. **d** A person whose part in a play does not require him to speak. *Now Rare.* **e** Among the Turks, an officer or attendant who is selected for his place because he cannot speak.

2. *Phon.* **a** A letter representing no sound; a silent letter. **b** A consonant formed with complete momentary stoppage of the breath, as *p, b, d, g, k, t.* See STOP, *n.*, 9.

3. *Music.* **a** A device, as of brass or ivory, that can be clamped on the bridge of a violin, or similar instrument, to deaden or soften the tone. **b** A pear-shaped pad that can be inserted in the bell of a metal wind instrument to muffle the tone.

mute (mūt), *v. t.;* MUT′ED (mūt′ĕd); MUT′ING (mūt′ĭng). **1.** *Music.* To muffle or deaden the sound of, as by a mute. **2.** To subject to mutage.

mu-tes′cence (mū-tĕs′ĕns), *n.* [From L. *mutescere.*] A becoming or growing mute or silent, as of a final letter.

mute swan. The common white swan (*Cygnus olor*), of Europe and western Asia, which produces no loud notes. It is the species usually domesticated. See SWAN.

mu′ti-cous (mū′tĭ-kŭs), *or* **mu′tic** (mū′tĭk), *a.* [L. *muticus* docked.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Lacking the usual defensive parts; — said of toothless jaws, clawless digits, etc.

2. *Bot.* Without an awn or point.

mu′ti-late (mū′tĭ-lāt), *v. t.;* MU′TI-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); MU′TI-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *mutilatus*, p. p. of *mutilare* to mutilate, fr. *mutilus* maimed; cf. Gr. μύτιλος.] **1.** To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of; to maim; cripple; hack; as, to *mutilate* the body, a statue, etc.

2. To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect; as, to *mutilate* the orations of Cicero.

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

mutilated gear *or* **wheel**, *Mach.*, a gear wheel from a portion of whose periphery the cogs are omitted. It is used for giving intermittent movements.

mu′ti-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutilatio:* cf. F. *mutilation.*] Act of mutilating, or state of being mutilated; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part.

Mu-til′la (mū-tĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. unknown.] *Zoöl.* A genus of solitary fossorial wasps having wingless females. See VELVET ANT. It is the type of a family, **Mu-til′li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **mu-til′lid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

mu′ti-neer′ (mū′tĭ-nēr′), *n.* [OF. *mutinier.* See MUTINY.] One guilty of mutiny.

mu′ti-nous (mū′tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See MUTINY.] Disposed to mutiny; in a state of mutiny; characterized by mutiny; seditious; insubordinate; rebellious; mischievous.

The city was becoming *mutinous.* *Macaulay.*
We will ride down and slay the *mutinous* dogs. *S. A. Brooke.*

— **mu′ti-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mu′ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

mu′ti-ny (mū′tĭ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [From *mutine* to mutiny, fr. F. *se mutiner*, fr. F. *mutin* stubborn, mutinous, fr. OF. *muete* riot, LL. *movita*, fr. L. *movere* to move. See MOVE.] **1.** Violent commotion; tumult; strife. *Obs.*

To raise a *mutiny* betwixt yourselves. *Shak.*

2. Insurrection against, or refusal to obey, constituted authority, particularly military or naval authority; concerted revolt against the rules of discipline or the lawful commands of a superior officer; hence, generally, forcible resistance to rightful authority; insubordination.

In every *mutiny* against the discipline of the college, he was the ringleader. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See REBELLION.

mu′ti-ny, *v. i.;* MU′TI-NIED (-nĭd); MU′TI-NY-ING (-nĭ-ĭng). **1.** To rise against, or refuse to obey, lawful authority in military or naval service; to excite, or to be guilty of, mutiny or mutinous conduct; to revolt against one's superior officer or any rightful authority.

2. To fall into strife; to quarrel. *Obs.*

My very hairs do *mutiny;* for the white
Reprove the brown for rashness. *Shak.*

Mutiny Act. *Law.* An English statute reënacted annually from 1689 to 1881 to regulate the discipline of such military forces as were raised and so to make possible a regular army. It was repealed and succeeded in 1881 by the *Army Act*, which is also reënacted annually.

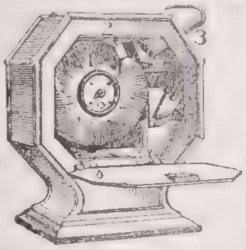

Mutoscope. 1 Pictures mounted around Wheel; 2 Catch for opening out the Pictures successively in front of Binocular Eyepiece (3).

Mu-ti′si-a (mū-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; -tĭs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after José Celestino *Mutis*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American asteraceous shrubs. They have large, solitary, often handsome, heads of pistillate flowers with plumose pappus. A few species are in cultivation.

mut′ism (mūt′ĭz'm), *n.* Condition, state, or habit, of being mute, or without speech; silentness.

mu′to-scope (mū′tō-skōp), *n.* [L. *mutare* to change + *-scope.*] A simple form of animated-picture machine in which the series of views is printed on paper and mounted around the periphery of a wheel. The rotation of the wheel brings them rapidly into sight, one after another, and the blended effect gives a semblance of motion to the scene. Cf. CINEMATOGRAPH. — **mu′to-scop′ic** (mū′tō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

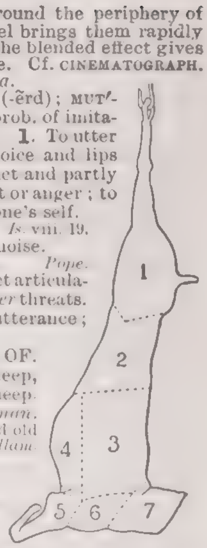

Mutton, 2 Diagram showing Cuts. 1 Leg; 2 Loin; 3 Rib; 4 Breast; 5 Shank; 6 Shoulder; 7 Neck.

mut′ter (mŭt′ẽr), *v. i.;* MUT′TERED (-ẽrd); MUT′TER-ING. [ME. *muteren, moteren*, prob. of imitative origin; cf. L. *muttire, mutire.*] **1.** To utter words indistinctly or with a low voice and lips partly closed; esp., to utter indistinct and partly suppressed expressions of complaint or anger; to grumble; growl; as, to *mutter* to one's self.

Wizards that peep, and that *mutter.* *Is.* viii. 19.

2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise.

The *muttering* thunder rolls *Pope.*

mut′ter, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low voice; as, to *mutter* threats.

mut′ter, *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance; a murmur; murmuring.

mut′ton (mŭt′'n), *n.* [ME. *motoun*, OF. *moton, molton*, a ram, F. *mouton* sheep, LL. *multo;* orig. uncert.] **1.** A sheep. *Obs. or Humorous.* *Chapman.*

Muttons, beeves, and porkers are good old words for the living quadrupeds. *Hallam.*

2. The flesh of a sheep.

3. = MOUTON, the coin. *Obs.*

4. A loose woman; a prostitute. *Obs. Slang.*

mutton chop. **1.** A rib of mutton for broiling, with the end of the bone at the smaller part chopped off; also, any similar small piece of mutton, as a piece of the loin.

2. *pl.* Mutton-chop whiskers. *Slang.*

mutton fish. **a** A mojarra (*Gerres olisthostomus*) of southern Florida and the West Indies. **b** A pargo (*Lutianus analis*). **c** The eelpout (*Zoarces anguillaris*). **d** An ear shell, or abalone, esp. *Haliotis naevosa* in Sydney, and *H. iris* (called also *paua*) in New Zealand. The edible contents of the shell are said to resemble mutton in flavor.

Mutton Fish (*Gerres olisthostomus*). (⅛)

mut′ton-wood′ (mŭt′'n-wo͝od′), *n.* An asteraceous tree (*Olearia colensoi*) of New Zealand; — so called because it grows on islands frequented by mutton birds.

mut′ton-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like mutton; having the flavor or other qualities of mutton; consisting of mutton.

mu′tu-al (mū′tū-ăl), *a.* [F. *mutuel*, L. *mutuus*, orig., exchanged, borrowed, lent; akin to *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE.] **1.** Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally receiving and giving; reciprocally given and received; reciprocal; interchanged; as, *mutual* love, advantage, assistance, aversion, etc.: a *mutual* promise.

Happy in our *mutual* help. *Milton.*

2. Possessed, experienced, or done by two or more persons or things at the same time; common; joint; as, *mutual* happiness; a *mutual* effort. *Burke.*

3 *Insurance.* Designating, or pertaining to, the method or plan (called the *mutual plan*) of insurance in which the policy holders constitute the members of the insuring company or association, electing their own managers or directors and sharing the profits in such manner as they may determine. Mutual insurance may be conducted on the plan of making assessments as needed or by writing policies at a fixed premium. In case of mutual companies the loading is usually heavier than in case of the companies on the stock or the mixed plan; but the surplus is received back in dividends.

Syn. — MUTUAL, COMMON. That is COMMON in which two or more persons or things share (esp.) equally or alike; MUTUAL properly implies reciprocal action; as, "They had all things *common*" (*Acts* iv. 32); "grounds *common* to both sides" (*Coleridge*); "the *common* enemy of man" (*Shak.*); "See . . . pride bestowed on all, a *common* friend" (*Pope*); "our *common* country" (*Shelley*); "The English and French have . . . reasons to induce them to *mutual* hatred" (*Goldsmith*); "while the *mutual* greetings were going on between young Bracebridge and his relations" (*Irving*); "the bond of . . . *mutual* admiration" (*Stevenson*). *Mutual* is sometimes found even among good writers in the sense of *common;* as, "Mr. Hobhouse was desirous that I should express our *mutual* opinion of Pope" (*Byron*); "Our *Mutual* Friend" (*Dickens*). But this sense of *mutual* is contrary to the best usage. See COMMON, RECIPROCAL.

mutual gable *or* **wall**, *Scots Law*, a party wall. — **m. induction.** *Elec.*, the inducing of an electromotive force in a

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mus′web (mo͞os′wĕb; mo͞oz′-). Dial. Eng. var. of MOUSEWEB.

musy, *v. i.* Wonder; muse. *Obs*

musyk. † MOSAIC, MUSIC.

mut. *Abbr.* Mutilated.

mut. † MOOT, MOTE, MUST, [MUTE.

‖ **mu′ta** (mo͞o′tä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Change; — a direction in scores for certain instruments, as timpani and brass wind pieces, to change their tuning or crooks before a change of key.

mu-tab′i-late, *v. t.* [L *mutabilis* changeable.] To cause to change. *Obs.*

Mu′ta-bil′i-a (mū′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mutabilis* changeable.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of tailed amphibians comprising the true salamanders as dist. from the Proteida and Meantes.

mu′ta-bl. Mutable. *Ref. Sp.*

mu′ta-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mu′ta-bly, *adv.* of MUTABLE.

mu′ta-cism (mū′tȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* See MYTACISM.

‖ **mu-ta′re vel ti-me′re sper′no.** [L.] I scorn to change or to fear.

mu′ta-scope. Var. of MUTOSCOPE.

mu′tate (mū′tāt), *n.* *Biol.* A [mutant.

‖ **mu-ta′tis mu-tan′dis** (mū-tā′tĭs mū-tăn′dĭs). [L.] Things which must be changed, being changed: necessary changes being made.

‖ **mu-ta′to no′mi-ne** (nŏm′ĭ-nē). [L.] The name being changed.

‖ **mu-ta′to no′mi-ne. de te fa′bu la nar-ra′tur** (făb′ū-lȧ). The name being changed, the story is told of you. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. 1. 69).

mu′ta-to-ry (mū′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mutatorius.*] Of or pert. to change; changing; variable.

mu ta-wal′li (mo͞ot′ȧ-wŏl′lē), *n.; pl.* -LIS (-lēz). [Ar. *mutawallī.*] *Moham. Law.* The trustee of a wakf; specif., one having the care and management of a religious building and its wakf, or endowment.

Mu-taz′a-la (mo͞o-täz′ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [Ar. *mu'tazilah*, lit., separatists.] *Moham. Law.* A member of a Shiah sect founded by Wasil ibn Ata in the 8th century A. D.

Mu-taz′i-lim, **Mu-taz′i-lite.** Vars. of MOTAZILIM, MOTAZILITE.

mutch′kin (mŭch′kĭn), *n.* [OD. *mutseken.* Cf. MUTCH.] A Scotch liquid measure equal to three-fourths of an English pint.

mute. † MOOT; MOTE, may.

mute (*dial.* mo͞ot), *v. t. & i.* [L. *mutare* to change.] To molt *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mute, *v. t. & i.* [F. *mutir;* cf *émeutir*, OF. *esmeltir*, perh fr. OD. *smelten*, prop., to melt. See SMELT.] To void (excrement); to dung. *Obs.* — *n.* Dung. *Obs.*

mute, *n.* In certain localities, a mule whose sire is a horse; in other localities, a mule whose sire is an ass. *Dial. Eng.*

mute (mūt), *n.* [Prob. fr OF *muete* pack of dogs, hunting lodge, prop., a starting, moving, F. *meute*, and also F. *muette* hunting lodge, place for keeping molting hawks, fr. L. *movere* through assumed LL *movita;* prob. influenced by *muer* to molt, *mue* cage (cf. MEW a cage). See MOVE.] **1.** *Falconry.* A mew *Rare.*

2. A pack of hounds. *Obs.*

3. A cry of the hounds. *Obs.*

mute′-hill′. † MOOT-HILL.

mute′ly, *adv.* of MUTE. See -LY.

mute′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mutenye. † MUTINY.

muter. † MUTTER.

mu-tes′sa-rif′ (mo͞o-tĕs′ȧ-rēf′), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *muteçarif* freely disposing of anything, master.] In Turkey, an administrative authority of any of certain sanjaks. They are appointed directly by the Sultan.

mu-tes′sa-ri-fat′ (-rē-fät′), *n.* [Turk.&Ar. *muteçarifah* office of a mutessarif.] In Turkey, a sanjak whose head is a mutessarif.

mutesse, *v. i.* To mute, as a hawk. *Obs.*

muth. † MOUTH. [India.]

muth (mŭth). Var. of MATH.

muthe. † MOOD, MOUTH.

muth′-lab′ben (mŭth′lăb′ĕn). [Heb.] *Bib.* A term of uncertain meaning used in the heading of *Ps.* ix. "In all probability this is the name of a tune; but whether it should be rendered 'Die for the son' or . . . 'Death makes white,' it is impossible to say." *Dict. of Bible* (*Hastings*).

mu′ti-late, *a.* **1.** Mutilated. *Obs.*

2. *Zoöl.* **a** Having no hind limbs, as a cetacean. *Rare.* **b** Abbreviated: — said of the elytra of certain insects.

mu′ti-late, *n.* *Zoöl.* A cetacean or sirenian. *Obs. & R.*

mu′ti-la′tor (mū′tĭ-lā′tẽr), *n.* One who mutilates.

mutile, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *mutiler*] To mutilate. *Obs.*

mu′ti-lous, *a.* [L. *mutilus.* See MUTILATE.] Mutilated; defective; imperfect. *Obs.*

mu′tin, *a.* [F.] Mutinous. *Obs.*

mu′tine (mū′tĭn), *n.* [F. *mutin.*] A mutineer. *Obs.*

mu′tine, *v. i.* [F. *mutiner.*] To mutiny *Obs.*

mu′ti-neer′, *v. i.* To mutiny.

mutiner, *n.* A mutineer. *Obs.*

mut′ing (mūt′ĭng), *n.* [See MUTE to void excrement.] Act of voiding excrement: — said of birds. Also, dung of birds.

muting. † MOOTING.

mu-tin′i-ty, *n.* Mutiny. *Obs.*

mu′ti-nize, *v. i.* To mutiny. *Obs.*

mu′tism (mū′tĭz'm), *n.* = MUTAGE.

mu′tive, *a.* Given to change. *Obs.*

mutoun. † MUTTON.

mutseddie, etc. † MUTSUDDY.

mut-sud′dy, **moot-sud′dy** (mo͞ot-sŭd′ĭ), *n.* Also *mootusuddy.* [Hind. & Ar. *mutaçaddī.*] A native accountant *Anglo-Ind.*

muttaseddee. † MUTSUDDY.

mut′ter-er, *n.* One who mutters.

mut′ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MUTTER. — **mut′ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

mut′ter-ous, *a.* Like muttering. *Obs.*

‖ **Mut′ter-recht′** (mo͞ot′ẽr-rĕKt′), *n.* [G.] See MATRIARCHY.

mutton bird. Any of several large petrels and shearwaters of the genera *Œstrelata* and *Puffinus* found in the South Seas; esp., *P. tenuirostris*, which is destroyed in numbers for its oil and feathers.

mut′ton-bird′ tree. A New Zealand asteraceous tree (*Senecio rotundifolius*).

mut′ton-chop′, *a.* Having a form suggestive of a mutton chop, or roundish at one end and narrow and prolonged at the other; — said esp. of side whiskers.

mutton fist. A big brawny fist or hand. *Colloq.*

mutton ham. A leg of mutton cured like a ham. *Chiefly Scot.*

mut′ton-head′, *n.* A stupid or dull-witted person. *Colloq.*

mut′ton-head′ed, *a.* Stupid; dull-witted. *Colloq.*

mut′ton-leg′ger, *n.* *Naut.* A leg-of-mutton sail or a boat using such sails.

mutton monger. A pimp; debauchee. *Obs.*

mutton quad. *Print.* An em quad. *Cant.*

mutton snapper. The mutton [fish b.

mutton thumper. A bungling bookbinder. *Cant.*

circuit by a varying current in a neighboring circuit. See INDUCTANCE. — **mutual loan association.** See BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. — **m. parasitism,** *Biol.*, mutualism.

mu′tu-al-ism (mū′tū-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine or practice of mutual dependence as the condition of individual and social welfare. *F. Harrison. H. Spencer.* **2.** *Biol.* Symbiosis beneficial to both symbionts. — **mu′tu-al-ist,** *n.* — **mu′tu-al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

mu′tu-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *mutualité.*] **1.** State or quality of being mutual; quality of reciprocity; interchange; interaction; interdependence. **2.** Interchange of kindnesses or expressions of regard; familiarity. *Obs.*

He loves not deeper *mutualities.* *Earle.*

mu′tu-al-ize (mū′tū-ăl-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make or become mutual.

mu′tu-al-ly (mū′tū-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of MUTUAL. — **mutually equiangular,** applied to two figures when every angle of either has its equal, correspondent angle in the other. — **m. equilateral,** applied to two figures when the corresponding sides of both are equal each to each.

mu′tu-a-ry (mū′tū-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *mutuarius* mutual. See MUTUATION.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* The borrower in a contract of mutuum.

mu′tule (mū′tūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mutulus.*] *Arch.* A flat block projecting under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of other orders. Mutules possibly represent rafter ends in an original wooden construction. See GUTTA, *Illust.* — **mu′tu-la-ry** (-lā-rĭ), *a.*

mu′tu-um (mū′tū-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* MUTUA (-ȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *mutuus* borrowed, lent. See MUTUAL.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A loan of fungible things to be restored in kind and of the same quantity and quality; a contract in which movables are delivered by one to another on condition that the borrower shall return things of the same nature and the same in quantity or amount and quality.

mu-zhik′ (mōō-zhĭk′; mōō′zhĭk), *n.* [Russ. *muzhik.*] A Russian peasant.

muz′zle (mŭz′′l), *v. t.*; MUZ′ZLED (-′ld); MUZ′ZLING (-lĭng). [F. *museler.*] **1.** To bind the muzzle of; to fasten the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating; hence, fig., to bind; to sheathe; to restrain from speech or action; gag. "My dagger *muzzled.*" *Shak.*

Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn. *Deut.* xxv. 4.

2. In *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* senses: **a** To fondle with the closed mouth. *Obs.* **b** To root or grub with the muzzle, or snout; — said esp. of pigs. **c** To drink greedily; to guzzle. *Dial. Eng.* **d** To mask. *Obs. Scot.* **e** To handle roughly; maul. *Obs., Dial., or Slang, Eng.*

muz′zle, *v. i.* To bring the muzzle or mouth near.

The bear *muzzles* and smells to him. *L'Estrange.*

muz′zle (mŭz′′l), *n.* [ME. *mosel,* OF. *musel,* F. *museau* muzzle or snout, LL. *musellus,* dim. of *musus*; orig. uncert.] **1.** The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as a horse or ape; a snout. **2.** The mouth of a thing; the end for entrance or discharge; as, the *muzzle* of a gun. **3.** A fastening or covering (as a band or cage) for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or vicious biting. **4.** The clevis of a plow.

muzzle energy. *Ballistics.* The kinetic energy of a projectile at the moment of leaving the muzzle of a gun.

muz′zle-load′er, *n.* A gun that is loaded through the muzzle; — disting. from *breechloader.* — **muz′zle-load′ing,** *a.*

muzzle velocity. *Ballistics.* The velocity of a projectile at the moment of leaving the muzzle of a gun.

my (mī; *when unemphatic often, esp. in British usage,* mĭ), *pron. & a.* [ME. *mi,* fr. *min.* See MINE; cf., for loss of "n," A, *a.*, AN, *a.*] Of or belonging to me; — used always attributively. See MINE. *My* is used as the possessive case of *I,* or as possessive adj. pron. of the 1st person sing., denoting: **a** Simple possession; as, *my* book; — sometimes with only the vague possessive force described under HIS (def. 2) and in such ceremonial titles as *my* lord, *my* lady. In these and like forms of address *my* often stood between the noun and an attributive adjective; thus, "Good *my* mother," "dear *my* liege." *Shak.* **b** The agent or object of an action; — with the force of a subjective or objective genitive; thus, *my* defense, that is, defense either *by me* or *of me* (as indicated by context).

my-al′gi-a (mī-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μῦς muscle + ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* Pain in the muscles; muscular rheumatism or neuralgia. — **my-al′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

my′all (mī′ôl), *n.* [Native name of the tree in Victoria.] *Bot.* **a** Any of various Australian acacias having hard fragrant wood; as: *Acacia pendula,* the true myall (called also *bastard gidya, weeping myall,* and *boree*); *A. aneura,* the mulga; *A. homalophylla*; *A. glaucescens*; *A. acuminata,* etc., — which are also known by other names, as *bastard myall, yarran,* etc. **b** The fragrant wood of any of these trees, often used by the natives for spears.

my′all, *n.* [Native name.] A wild aboriginal Australian.

my′all, *a.* Wild; uncivilized; uncultivated. *Australia.*

His children growing up like *myall* cattle. *Boldrewood.*

my′as-the′ni-a (mī′ăs-thē′nĭ-ȧ; mī-ăs′thē-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; ASTHENIA.] *Med.* Muscular weakness. — **my′as-then′ic** (mī′ăs-thĕn′ĭk), *a.* — **myasthenic reaction,** decrease in the electrical excitability of muscles, occurring esp. in periodic paralysis.

my-ce′li-oid (mī-sē′lĭ-oid), *a.* [*mycelium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or having the structure of, mycelium.

my-ce′li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μύκης a mushroom.] *Bot.* The mass of interwoven hyphæ forming the vegetative portion of the thallus in fungi. In the larger forms, as the mushrooms, it forms cobwebby filaments (mushroom "spawn") penetrating the soil. The mycelium of the smaller parasitic fungi is invisible to the naked eye, but ramifies through the tissues of the host, sending its sporophores to the surface. See HYPHA. — **my-ce′li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

My′ce-næ′an (mī′sē-nē′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Mycenæ in Argolis, or designating, or pertaining to, the civilization of which that of its people was typical. The **Mycenæan civilization** covered a wide territory, including southern and eastern Greece, most of the isles of the Ægean, the western coast of Asia Minor, Crete, and Sicily, in which regions it preceded the Hellenic civilization. Argolis, Crete, and the Troad appear to have been its chief centers. It was characterized by Cyclopean architecture, dome-shaped, or "beehive," tombs, palaces adorned with painting, relief work in plaster, carved stone, etc.; by painted pottery of a series of types peculiar to itself; by skilled work in silver, gold, copper, bronze, ivory, and glass; and by unique styles of decoration, especially spiraliform designs and naturalistic treatments of plants and animals. Intaglio gems — agate, jasper, rock crystal, etc., — are among the finest achievements of its art, while clay tablets from Crete show both alphabetic and pictographic writing, as yet undeciphered. It is uncertain with what race to connect this civilization, but it was doubtless characteristic of the Pelasgians (whether as originators or inheritors) and other pre-Dorian races of Greece, while the Homeric account of Trojan culture is prob. reminiscent of it. The epoch is generally assumed to be about 1500 to 1100 B. C. Cf. ÆGEAN, CYCLADIC, MINOAN.

Mycenæan Vase.

Mycenæan marble, a cheap variety of marble, with artificially colored veins, generally of warm yellow or brown tones.

-my′ces (-mī′sēz). A Modern Latin combining form from Greek μύκης, *fungus.*

-my-ce′tes (-mī-sē′tēz; *not to be confused with the pl. form* -MYCETES; *cf.* ASCOMYCETE). A Modern Latin combining form from Greek μύκης, μύκητος, *fungus.*

my′ce-to′ma (mī′sē-tō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μύκης, -ητος, fungus + *-oma.*] *Med.* A disease of the foot due to a fungus which produces sinuses throughout the member with gradual absorption of the bones; — also called *fungus foot, Madura disease* or *foot.*

My-ce′to-zo′a (mī-sē′tō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μύκης, -ητος, fungus + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* The Myxomycetes; — so called by those who regard them as a class of animals. — **my-ce′to-zo′an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

my′co- (mī′kō-). Combining form fr. Gr. μύκης, *fungus.*

my′co-der′ma (mī′kō-dûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] *Bacteriol.* **a** Orig., the so-called "mother of vinegar" which forms on wine or other liquors during alcoholic fermentation. When this was later proved to be of fungoid origin the name *Mycoderma* was applied to it as a genus, the organism being called *M. aceti.* Hence: **b** [*cap.*] A somewhat indefinite genus of allied fermentation-producing bacteria. *Obsoles.* — **my′co-der′ma-toid** (mī′kō-dûr′mȧ-toid), **my′co-der′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

my′co-des′moid (-dĕs′moid), *n.* [*myco-* + *desmoid.*] *Veter.* A small connective-tissue tumor made up of white fibrous tissue arranged in bundles.

my-col′o-gy (mī-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*myco-* + *-logy.*] The branch of botany dealing with fungi. — **my′co-log′ic** (mī′kō-lŏj′ĭk), **my′co-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **my′co-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **my-col′o-gist** (mī-kŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

my′cor-rhi′za (mī′kŏ-rī′zȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + Gr. ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* The symbiotic association of a fungus mycelium with the roots of a seed plant, as those of the beech and other Fagaceæ, those of many heaths (Ericaceæ), orchids (Orchidaceæ), and most saprophytes. The hyphæ may form an interwoven mass investing the root tips (**ectotrophic mycorrhiza**), or they may penetrate the parenchyma of the root (**endotrophic mycorrhiza**). The symbiosis is prob. of reciprocal benefit. — **my′cor-rhi′zal** (-zăl), *a.*

my-co′sis (mī-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* **a** The infesting of any part of the body by fungi. **b** Any disease due to such infestation. — **my-cot′ic** (-kŏt′ĭk), *a.*

my-da′le-ine (mĭ-dā′lē-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *mydaleïn,* fr. Gr. μυδαλέος dripping, moldy.] *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrid flesh and from herring brines.

myd′a-tox′ine (mĭd′ȧ-tŏk′sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [Gr. μυδᾶν to be clammy (from decay) + *toxic.*] *Chem.* A poisonous amino acid, $C_6H_{13}O_2N$, in putrefied animal matter.

my-dri′a-sis (mĭ-drī′ȧ-sĭs; mī-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μυδρίασις.] *Physiol. & Med.* A long-continued or excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

myd′ri-at′ic (mĭd′rĭ-ăt′ĭk), *a.* Causing dilatation of the pupil. — *n.* A mydriatic medicine or agent, as belladonna.

my-ec′to-py (mī-ĕk′tō-pĭ), **my′ec-to′pi-a** (mī′ĕk-tō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *myectopia.* See MYO-; ECTOPIA.] Displacement of a muscle.

my′e-lal′gi-a (mī′ē-lăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYELO-; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the spinal cord.

my′e-len-ceph′a-lon (-lĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *myelo-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat.* **a** The brain and spinal cord; the cerebrospinal axis. **b** The medulla oblongata. — **my′e-len′ce-phal′ic** (-lĕn′sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*

my′e-len-ceph′a-lous (-lĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a brain and spinal chord.

my′e-lin (mī′ē-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. μυελός marrow.] *Anat. & Physiol. Chem.* A soft, white, somewhat fatty material which in medullated nerve fibers forms a thick sheath (the **medullary sheath**) about the axis cylinder. It is a mixture of many substances. Lecithin, cholesterin, cerebrin, and some proteid matter and fats can be extracted from it.

my′e-li′tis (mī′ē-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *myelo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the spinal cord or bone marrow. — **my′e-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

my′e-lo- (mī′ē-lō-), **myel-.** [Gr. μυελός marrow.] Combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, marrow* or *the spinal cord.*

my′e-lo-cele′ (-sēl′), *n.* [*myelo-* + *-cele.*] **a** *Med.* Spina bifida. **b** *Anat.* Var. of MYELOCŒLE.

my′e-lo-gen′ic (-lō-jĕn′ĭk), **my′e-log′e-nous** (-lŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*myelo-* + *-genic, -genous.*] Originating in, or produced in, the bone marrow; as, a *myelogenic* tumor.

my′e-loid (mī′ē-loid), *a.* [*myelo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling marrow in appearance or consistency; as, a *myeloid* tumor.

my′e-lo′ma (-lō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LOMATA (-tȧ). [NL. See MYELO-; -OMA.] *Med.* **a** A tumor of the medullary substance of the central nervous system. **b** Myelosarcoma.

my-el′o-plax (mī-ĕl′ō-plăks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -PLAXES (-plăk′sĕz; -sĭz), L. MYELOPLACES (mī′ē-lŏp′lȧ-sēz). [NL.; *myelo-* + Gr. πλάξ anything flat and broad.] *Anat.* One of the large multinucleated cells in bone marrow. They are identical with, or very like, the osteoclasts of developing bone.

my′e-lo-sar-co′ma (mī′ē-lō-sär-kō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -COMATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *myelo-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* A soft sarcoma affecting a bone.

mu′tu-ate, *v. t.* [L. *mutuatus,* p. p. of *mutuare, mutuari,* to borrow, fr. *mutuus.* See MUTUAL.] To borrow; exchange. *Obs.* — **mu′tu-a′tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

mu′tu-a-ti′tious (mū′tū-ȧ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *mutuaticius.*] Borrowed. *Obs.* [LATE.]

mutulat. Obs. p. p. of MUTILATE.

‖ **mu′tum est pic-tu′ra po-ë′-ma.** [L.] A picture is a silent poem.

mu′tu-ous, *a.* [L. *mutuus.*] Mutual. *Obs.* — **mu′tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.* [Mutual consent.]

‖ **mu′tu-us con-sen′sus.** [L.]

mut-wal′li, mut-wul′li. Vars. of MUTAWALLI.

muve. † MOVE.

mu-waz′zin. Var. of MUEZZIN.

muwe. † MEW; MOW, may.

muwen. Obs. pl. pres. indic. of MAY.

muwlen. † MOLD, *v.*

mux (mŭks; *dial. also* mōōks), *v. t.* To mix in an untidy and offensive way; to make a mess of; botch. *Dial. Eng.; Colloq., U.S.*

mux, *n.* A mess; botch. *Dial.*

mux, *n.* [Cf. MIXEN.] Dirt; filth; muck. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

mux′y, *a.* Mucky; muddy. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

muyd. † MOOD.

muyezin. † MUEZZIN.

muyre. † MIRE. [CHIBCHA.]

Muys′ca (mwēs′kä), *n.* =

Muz-ar′ab, Muz-ar′a-bic. Vars. of MOZARAB, MOZARABIC.

muzard, *n.* Muzzle. *Obs.*

Mu′zio gam′bit (mōōt′syō). See CHESS, the game.

mu-zjik′ (mōō-zhĭk′; mōō′-zhĭk). Var. of MUZHIK.

muz′l. Muzzle. *Ref. Sp.*

muz′ld. Muzzled. *Ref. Sp.*

mu-zoo′na (mōō-zōō′nȧ), *n.* See COIN.

Muz′rite (mŭz′rīt), *n.* One of the people of Muzri, a country so called by the Assyrians and regarded by modern scholars as in northwestern Arabia.

muzroule. † MUSROL, noseband.

muzzein. † MUEZZIN.

muz′zel thrush. Dial. Eng. var. of MISTLE THRUSH. [-NESS.]

muz′zi-ness (mŭz′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

muzzle sight. *Firearms.* A sight placed at or near the muzzle of a gun; a front sight.

muz′zle-wood′ (mŭz′′l-wŏŏd′), *n.* The black sally (*Eucalyptus stellulata*) or its wood, sometimes used to make muzzles for calves. *Eastern Australia.*

muz′zy (mŭz′ĭ), *a.* Dazed or muddled, as with drink; stupid. *Colloq.*

M. V. *Abbr.* Medicus Veterinarius (L., Veterinary Physician). *U. S.*

M. W. *Abbr.* Most Worshipful; Most Worthy.

M. W. G. C. P. *Abbr.* Most Worthy Grand Chief Patriarch.

M. W. G. M. *Abbr.* Most Worthy Grand Master; Most Worshipful Grand Master.

M. W. P. *Abbr.* Most Worthy Patriarch.

Mx. *Abbr.* Max; Maximilian; Middlesex.

My. *Abbr.* May.

my, *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment or surprise. *Dial.*

My′a (mī′ȧ), *n.* [L. *mya* a kind of mussel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks, including the common long clam.

myall wood. = MYALL, 2 b.

myance, *n.* [Pl. of *moyen.*] Means; fee; interest. *Obs. Scot.*

my-a′ri-an (mī-ā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle, also a shellfish. Cf. MYA.] *Zoöl.* **a** In accordance with the muscular system; as, the *myarian* classification of bivalves. **b** Of or pert. to the **My-a′ri-a,** a group consisting of *Mya* and allied genera. — *n.* One of the Myaria.

my-a′sis (mī-ā′sĭs). Var. of MYIASIS.

my-cele′ (mī-sēl′), *n.* *Bot.* Mycelium.

my′ce-loid (mī′sē-loid), *a.* [*mycelium* + *-oid.*] Mycelioid.

My-ce′tes (mī-sē′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυκητής a bellower, fr. μυκᾶσθαι to bellow.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ALOUATTA.

my-ce′to-ge-net′ic (mī-sē′tō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μύκης, -ητος, fungus + *-genetic.*] Produced by fungi. — **my-ce′to-gen′e-sis** (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.*

my-ce′to-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), **my′ce-tog′e-nous** (mī′sē-tŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* Mycetogenetic.

my′ce-toid (mī′sē-toid), *a.* [Gr. μύκης, -ητος, a fungus + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a fungus.

my′ce-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* *Bot.* Mycology. — **my-ce′to-log′i-cal** (mī-sē′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

my′ce-toph′a-gous (mī′sē-tŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. μύκης, -ητος, fungus + *-phagous.*] Fungivorous.

My-ce′to-phil′i-dæ (mī-sē′tō-fĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μύκης, -ητος, fungus + *-phil* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* See FUNGUS GNAT. — **my-ce′to-phil′id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

my-ce′to-zo′ön (mī-sē′tō-zō′ŏn), *n.* One of the Mycetozoa.

mychen. † MICHE.

mycle. † MICKLE.

my′co-ce-cid′i-um (mī′kō-sē-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + Gr. κηκίς, -ῖδος, gallnut.] *Bot.* A gall produced by the attacks of a parasitic fungus.

my′co-derm (mī′kō-dûrm), *n.* [See MYCODERMA.] One of the bacteria causing alcoholic fermentation. *Obs.* — **my′co-der′ma-toid** (-dûr′mȧ-toid), **my′co-der′mic** (-dûr′mĭk), *a.*

my′co-der-mi′tis (-dẽr-mī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. (spurious) μῦκος mucus for L. *mucus* + *-derm* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

my′co-do-ma′ti-um (-dō-mā′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + Gr. δωμάτιον chamber.] *Bot.* = MYCOCECIDIUM.

my′co-gas-tri′tis, *n.* [NL.; Gr. (spurious) μῦκος mucus for L. *mucus* + *gastritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

my′co-hæ′mi-a, my′co-he′mi-a, *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + *-hæmia* = -ÆMIA.] *Med.* Condition marked by the presence of microörganisms in the blood.

my′coid (mī′koid), *a.* [*myco-* + *-oid.*] Fungoid.

my′co-mel′ic (mī′kō-mĕl′ĭk), *a.* [G. *mykomelin*säure; cf. L. *mucus* mucus, and L. *mel* honey, Gr. μέλι.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_4H_4O_2N_4$, obtained as a gelatinous precipitate from alloxan, uric acid, etc.

My′co-my-ce′tes (mī′kō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myco-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* In Brefeld's classification, a class of fungi including the so-called higher fungi, or the Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes. Cf. PHYCOMYCETES and MESOMYCETES. — **my′co-my-ce′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

my′co-myr′in-gi′tis, *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + *myringitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tympanic membrane caused by fungi.

my-coph′a-gist (mī-kŏf′ȧ-jĭst), *n.* One who eats fungi.

my-coph′a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*myco-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] The eating of fungi or mushrooms.

my′co-plasm (mī′kō-plăz′m), **my′co-plas′ma** (-plăz′mȧ), *n.* [NL. *mycoplasma*; *myco-* + *-plasm, plasma.*] *Bot.* A substance which, according to Eriksson, may exist symbiotically in the seed of cereals, giving rise to the mycelium of the ordinary rust fungus.

my′co-pro′te-in (-prō′tē-ĭn), *n.* [*myco-* + *protein.*] *Bacteriol.* A substance extracted from the cells of certain putrefaction bacteria. *Nencki.*

my′cose (mī′kōs), *n.* [Gr. μύκης a mushroom.] *Chem.* Trehalose. [Chitosan.]

my′co-sin (-kō-sĭn), *n.* *Chem.*

Myc-te′ri-a (mĭk-tē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυκτήρ nose, snout.] *Zoöl.* A genus of storks including the American jabiru and certain related species of the Old World.

Myc-toph′i-dæ (mĭk-tŏf′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the true lantern fishes. See LANTERN FISH. **Myc-to′phum** (-tō′fŭm) (syn. *Scopelus*) is the type genus.

my-dan′. † MAIDAN.

Myd′a-us (mĭd′ā-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυδᾶν to be clammy or damp.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the teledu.

myd′dest. † MIDST.

mydelherd. † MIDDLEERD.

my′dine (mī′dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [Gr. μυδᾶν to be clammy from decay.] *Chem.* A nonpoisonous base, $C_9H_{11}ON$, from putrefied animal matter.

mydlerde. † MIDDLEERD.

mye, *v. t.* [OF. *esmier,* F. *émier.*] To crumb (bread). *Obs.*

myel-. See MYELO-.

my′e-las-the′ni-a (mī′ē-lăs-thē′nĭ-ȧ; -lăs′thē-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myelo-* + *asthenia.*] *Med.* Spinal weakness due to nervous disorder.

my′e-la-tro′phi-a (-lȧ-trō′fĭ-ȧ), **my′e-lat′ro-phy** (mī′ē-lăt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [NL. *myelatrophia.* See MYELO-; ATROPHY.] *Med.* Atrophy of the spinal cord.

my-el′ic (mī-ĕl′ĭk), *a.* [See MYELO-.] Of or pertaining to the spinal cord.

my′e-li-na′tion (mī′ē-lĭ-nā′shŭn), **my′e-li-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′-), *n.* *Physiol.* The process of acquiring a medullary sheath.

my′e-lo-cer′e-bel′lar, *a.* Pert. to spinal cord and cerebellum.

my′e-lo-cœle′ (mī′ē-lō-sēl′), *n.* [*myelo-* + *-cœle.*] *Anat.* The central canal of the spinal cord.

my′e-lo-cys′to-cele, *n.* [*myelo-* + *cysto-* + *-cele.*] Tumor formed by distention of the central canal of the spinal cord.

my′e-lo-cyte′, *n.* *Anat.* **a** A marrow cell. **b** A nerve cell of the spinal cord or brain.

my′e-lo-cy-thæ′mi-a, *or* **-the′mi-a** (mī′ē-lō-sī-thē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myelocyte* + *-hæmia* = -ÆMIA.] *Med.* The occurrence of an excessive amount of myelocytes in the blood.

my′e-lo-ma-la′ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *myelo-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Softening of the spinal cord.

my′e-lo-men′in-gi′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Spinal meningitis.

my′e-lo-me-nin′go-cele (-mē-nĭŋ′gō-sēl), *n.* *Med.* Spina bifida.

my′e-lon (mī′ē-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυελός marrow.] *Anat.* The spinal cord. — **my-el′o-nal** (mī-ĕl′ō-năl), *a.* — **my′e-lon′ic** (mī′ē-lŏn′ĭk), *a.*

my′e-lop′a-thy (-lŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*myelo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the spinal cord. — **my′e-lo-path′ic** (-lō-păth′ĭk), *a.*

my′e-lo-plaque′ (mī′ē-lō-plăk′). Var. of MYELOPLAX.

my′e-lo-plast′, *n.* [*myelo-* + *-plast.*] *Physiol.* A leucocyte occurring in the bone marrow.

my′e-lo-scle-ro′sis, *n.* [NL.] Sclerosis of the spinal cord.

my′e-lo-syr′in-go′sis (-sĭr′ĭŋ-gō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = SYRINGOMYELIA.

My′e-lo-zo′a (-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myelo-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEPTOCARDII. — **my′e-lo-zo′an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Myg'a-le (mĭg'ȧ-lē), *n.* [L., a field mouse, Gr. μυγαλῆ.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiders of the family Theraphosidæ, formerly including numerous very large and more or less venomous hairy species with four lungs and only four spinnerets. They are now mostly placed in other genera. Among them are the bird spider (*Avicularia avicularia*) of South America, said to destroy small birds, and the common tarantula (*Eurypelma hentzii*) of the southwestern United States. They do not spin true webs, but many make tubes in the earth, lined with silk and often furnished with a trapdoor. — **myg'a-loid** (-loid), *a.*

my-ia'sis (mī-yā'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυῖα fly.] *Med.* A disease due to presence of larvæ of flies in or on the body.

my'io-des-op'si-a (mī'yō-dĕs-ŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μυιώδης like flies + *-opsia.*] *Med.* Abnormal vision characterized by the seeing of muscæ volitantes.

my'kiss (mĭ'kĭs; mī-kĭs'), *n.* [Russ. *mykiz*, prob. fr. a native name.] A salmon (*Salmo mykiss*) of Kamchatka; also, incorrectly, the cutthroat trout.

My'lo-don (mī'lō-dŏn; mĭl'ō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μύλη a mill + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct slothlike edentates of the Pleistocene of North and South America. *M. robustus* of Patagonia was as large as a rhinoceros and had its body partly covered with scaly plates. It is the type of a family, **My'lo-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **my'lo-dont** (mī'lō-dŏnt; mĭl'ō-), *a.* & *n.*

my'lo-hy'oid (mī'lō-hī'oid), *a.* [Gr. μύλαι molar teeth + *hyoid.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a muscle extending from the inner surface of the mandible to the hyoid, forming the floor of the mouth. — *n.* The mylohyoid muscle.

my'na (mī'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *mainā.*] A common and widely distributed bird (*Acridotheres tristis*) of the starling family, of southeastern Asia. It is dark brown with a blackish white-tipped tail and white wing markings. Also, any of certain other species of the same and many allied genera. Some are often caged and taught to talk. See HILL MYNA, *Illust.*

Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*).

myn'pacht' (mīn'päкt'), *n.* [D. *mijnpacht*; *mijn* mine + *pacht* lease.] *South African Mining.* **a** A mining concession, esp. one made by the government to the owner of the surface concerned, and expressed in a **mynpachtbrief**, or official grant of mining rights. **b** The landowner's mining location, as distinguished from other mining claims on his tract, leased by the government. The landowner is entitled to demand a concession covering one tenth of his surface ownership.

my'o- (mī'ō-). A combining form fr. Gr. μῦς, μυός, *muscle.*

my-oc'lo-nus (mī-ŏk'lō-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; CLONIC.] *Med.* Clonic spasm of a muscle; myoclonia. — **my'o-clon'ic** (mī'ō-klŏn'ĭk), *a.*

my'o-cœle (mī'ō-sēl), *n.* [*myo-* + *-cœle.*] *Embryol.* The cavity of a myotome.

my'o-com'ma (-kŏm'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-ȧ-tȧ). [NL. See MYO-; COMMA.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the segments (conspicuous in the lower forms, as fishes) into which the muscles of the body or trunk of vertebrates are separated by connective-tissue septa; a myotome. **b** A septum between myotomes.

my'o-dy-na'mi-a (-dī-nā'mĭ-ȧ; -dĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + Gr. δύναμις power.] *Physiol.* Muscular force; the force of muscular contraction. — **my'o-dy-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), *a.*

my'o-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* [*myo-* + *dynamics.*] *Physiol.* That department of physiology which deals with muscular contraction.

my'o-fi-bro'ma (-fī-brō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BROMATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *myo-* + *fibroma.*] *Med.* A tumor composed of fibrous and muscular tissue.

my'o-graph (mī'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*myo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining and recording the intensity, velocity, etc., of a muscular contraction.

my-og'ra-phy (mī-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *-graphy.*] **a** *Anat.* Description of muscles. **b** *Physiol.* Use of the myograph. — **my'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

my'oid (mī'oid), *a.* [*myo-* + *-oid.*] Composed of, or resembling, muscular fiber.

my'oi-de'ma (mī'oi-dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; ŒDEMA.] *Med.* The formation of a lump in a muscle when struck a slight blow in states of exhaustion or in certain diseases.

my-ol'o-gy (mī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *-logy.*] The branch of anatomy that treats of muscles. — **my'o-log'ic** (mī'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **my-ol'o-gist** (mī-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

my-o'ma (mī-ō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *myo-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of muscular tissue. — **my-om'a-tous** (-ŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -ō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

my'o-mec'to-my (mī'ō-mĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*myoma* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a myoma, as from the uterus.

my'o-mere (mī'ō-mēr), *n.* [*myo-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* The muscular part of a metamere; a myocomma.

My'o-mor'pha (-môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μῦς, μυός, a mouse + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* The largest of three series into which the rodent suborder Simplicidentata is divided. It contains the rats and mice and their allies. Cf. HYSTRICOMORPHA, SCIUROMORPHA. — **my'o-morph** (mī'ō-môrf), *n.* — **my'o-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

my'o-path'i-a (-păth'ĭ-ȧ), **my-op'a-thy** (mī-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [NL. *myopathia*; *myo-* + Gr. πάθος suffering.] *Med.* Any affection of the muscles or muscular system. — **my'o-path'ic** (mī'ō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

my'ope (mī'ōp), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. μύωψ, μύωπος; μύειν to close, shut the eyes + ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye.] A myopic person.

my'o-phys'ics (mī'ō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [*myo-* + *physics.*] The physics of muscular action. — **my'o-phys'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

my-o'pi-a (mī-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYOPE.] *Med.* Nearsightedness; shortsightedness, a condition of the eye in which the rays from distant objects are brought to a focus before they reach the retina and form an indistinct image, while the rays from very near objects are normally converged so as to produce a distinct image. It is corrected by the use of a concave lens.

my-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, affected with, or characterized by, myopia; nearsighted. — **myopic astigmatism**, affection of the eye with myopia in one meridian only.

my'o-po'lar (mī'ō-pō'lẽr), *a.* [*myo-* + *polar.*] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to muscular polarity.

My-op'o-ra'ce-æ (mī-ŏp'ō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYOPORUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Polemoniales) related to the Acanthaceæ, characterized by the irregular or bilabiate corolla, didynamous stamens, and berrylike fruit. It includes 5 genera and about 90 species, chiefly Australian. — **my-op'o-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

My-op'o-rum (mī-ŏp'ō-rŭm, mī'ō-pō'rŭm), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin, perh. fr. Gr. μύειν to close + πόρος pore; — from the resinous dots on the leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic and Australian shrubs or trees typifying the family Myoporaceæ, having small axillary white flowers with a 5-parted bell-shaped calyx. Several species resemble heaths, and are frequently cultivated.

my'o-pro'te-id (mī'ō-prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [*myo-* + *proteid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A globulinlike substance, not coagulable by heat, contained in the muscle plasma of fishes and crabs.

my'o-sar-co'ma (-sär-kō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -COMATA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A sarcoma partly composed of muscular tissue. — **my'o-sar-com'a-tous** (-kŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -kō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

my'o-scope (mī'ō-skōp), *n.* [*myo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for studying muscular contraction

my'o-sin (-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. μῦς, μυος, a muscle.] *Physiol. Chem.* The principal proteid substance of dead muscle, formed in the coagulation of the muscle plasma which takes place in rigor mortis. It is a globulin, insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute solutions of salt, and is especially characterized by being completely precipitated by saturation of its solutions with salt.

my-o'sis (mī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μύειν to close the eyes or lips.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness or contraction of the pupil of the eye.

my'o-sit'ic (mī'ō-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Myotic.

my'o-si'tis (-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the muscles.

My'o-so'tis (-sō'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυοσωτίς, lit., mouse ear.] *Bot.* A large genus of boraginaceous herbs, very varied in habit, the species widely distributed in temperate regions. They have flowers borne in racemes without bracts, the corolla salverform or funnelform with rounded lobes, the nutlets attached basally. *M. palustris* is the common forget-me-not. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

my-ot'ic (mī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [See MYOSIS.] *Med.* Producing myosis, as opium, calabar bean, etc. — *n.* A myotic agent.

my'o-tome (mī'ō-tōm), *n.* [*myo-* + *-tome.*] **a** In vertebrates: (1) The muscle plate of a primitive segment. (2) A myocomma. **b** In segmented invertebrates, the muscles of one metamere. — **my'o-tom'ic** (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

my'o-to'ni-a (-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + Gr. τόνος tension, tone.] **a** *Physiol.* Muscular tonicity or tonus. **b** *Med.* Muscular spasm. — **my'o-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Myr'ci-a (mûr'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *myrtus* myrtle, Gr. μύρτος.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American trees and shrubs, nearly related to the tree myrtles (*Myrtus*), from which they differ in having few-seeded berries. Some are cultivated in glasshouses. The so-called *oil of myrcia* is obtained from a different plant. See BAYBERRY **b**.

myr'i-a- (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-). [Gr. μυριάς a myriad. See MYRIAD.] A prefix, esp. in the metric system, indicating *ten thousand*, *ten thousand times*; as, *myria*meter.

myr'i-ad (-ăd), *n.* [Gr. μυριας, μυριάδος, fr. μυρίος numberless, pl. μυρίοι ten thousand: cf. F. *myriade.*] **1.** The number of ten thousand; ten thousand persons or things. **2.** An immense number; an indefinitely large number.

myr'i-ad, *a.* Consisting of a very great, but indefinite, number; innumerable; multitudinous; as, *myriad* stars.

myr'i-ad–mind'ed, *a.* Lit., having a myriad of minds; gifted with a mind of extreme versatility and power.

Our *myriad-minded* Shakespeare. *Coleridge.*

myr'i-a-pod' (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-pŏd'), *n.* One of the Myriapoda.

Myr'i-ap'o-da (-ăp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μυρίος numberless + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A class, or subclass, of arthropods related to the hexapod insects, from which they differ in having the body made up of numerous similar segments, nearly all of which bear true jointed legs. They have one pair of antennæ, three pairs of mouth organs, and numerous tracheæ, similar to those of true insects. The larvæ, when first hatched, often have but three pairs of legs. With the exception of a few forms, the Myriapoda form two orders or subclasses, Chilognatha (syn. *Diplopoda*), the millepedes, and Chilopoda, the centipedes, which differ in so many characters that the division of the Myriapoda into two classes (called *Diplopoda* and *Chilopoda*) has been proposed. — **myr'i-ap'o-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.* — **myr'i-ap'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

myr'i-arch (mĭr'ĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. μυριάρχης, μυρίαρχος; μυρίοι ten thousand + ἀρχός chief.] A captain or commander of ten thousand men.

My-ri'ca (mĭ-rī'kȧ), *n.* [L., tamarisk, fr. Gr. μυρίκη.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of aromatic shrubs and trees, wax myrtles or bayberries, typifying the Myricaceæ, distinguished from *Comptonia* by exstipulate leaves and the 2-4 bractlets of the ovary. Many fossil species occur in the Cretaceous and Tertiary. See WAX MYRTLE.

Myr'i-ca'ce-æ (mĭr'ĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs constituting the order Myricales, and including two genera, *Myrica* and *Comptonia*. They have simple, alternate, mostly coriaceous leaves with small diclinous flowers borne in aments in the axils of bracts. The fruit

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my-en'ta-sis (mī-ĕn'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; ENTASIS.] *Surg.* Forcible stretching of a muscle.

myere. † MERE, water. [*Obs.*]

myese. Prob., pl. of MIX, wretch.

myg. *Abbr.* Myriagram.

myght. † MIGHT, MITE.

mygrene. mygreyn. † MEGRIM.

Myhelmasse. † MICHAELMAS.

My-iar'chus (mī-yär'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μυῖα a fly + ἀρχός leader, chief.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large, plainly colored tyrant flycatchers widely distributed in America

my'io-sis (mī'yō-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MYIASIS.

myist. † MIST.

myith. † MEITH.

my-i'tis (mī-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of a muscle; myositis.

My'ke-ne'an (mī'kē-nē'ăn). Var. of MYCÆNEAN.

my'kose. Var. of MYCOSE.

myl. *Abbr.* Myrialiter.

mylfol, *a.* [See MILD; -FUL.] Mildful. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

mylge, *v. t.* To dig round about.

Myl'i-o-bat'i-dæ (mĭl'ĭ-ō-băt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μυλίας (sc. λίθος) millstone + βατίς, βατίδος, a flat fish perh. the skate.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the eagle rays. — **myl'i-ob'a-tine** (-ŏb'ȧ-tīn; -tĭn; 183), *a.* — **myl'i-ob'a-toid** (-toid), *a.* & *n.*

My-lit'ta (mĭ-lĭt'ȧ), *n.* A Babylonian goddess whose cult was described by Herodotus. The name, which does not appear in Babylonian literature, is prob. a corruption of *Belit.*

myll. † MILE, MILL.

myllan. † MILAN.

my'lo-hy-oi'de-an (mī'lō-hī-oi'dē-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Mylohyoid.

mylon. † MELON.

my'lo-nite (mī'lō-nīt; mĭl'ō-), *n.* [Gr. μύλη mill.] *Petrog.* A siliceous schist produced by intense crushing of certain rocks. — **my'lo-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

mylord' (mĭ-lôrd'), *v. t.* To call "My Lord." *Nonce Word.*

my-lord', *n.* A victoria. *Cant, Eng.*

mym. *Abbr.* Myriameter.

my'my' (mī'mī'), *n.* = MIA MIA. *Australia.*

my'nah. Var. of MYNA.

myn'chen. † MINCHEN.

myn'cher-y (mĭn'chẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See MINCHEN.] A nunnery; — still applied to ruins of certain nunneries in England.

my'neh (mī'nĕ). Var. of MYNA, starling.

myneyeple. † MANIPLE.

Myn-heer' (mīn-hār'; mĭn-hēr'), *n.* [D. *mijnheer.*] The Dutch equivalent of *Mr* or *Sir*; hence [*l. c.*], a Dutchman.

mynnate. † MINUTE.

myn'pacht brief' (mīn'päкt-brēf'), *n.* [D.] See MYNPACHT **a**.

my'o-al-bu'min (mī'ō-ăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An albumin got from muscle, apparently identical with serum albumin.

my'o-al'bu-mose (-ăl'bū-mōs), *n.* *Chem.* An albumose said to be present in muscle.

my'o-at'ro-phy (-ăt'rō-fĭ), *n.* *Med.* Atrophy of a muscle.

my'o-blast (mī'ō-blăst), *n.* [*myo-* + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* Cell giving rise to a muscle fiber. — **my'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

my'o-car'di-al (-kär'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the myocardium.

my'o-car-di'tis (-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. *myocardium* + *itis.*] Inflammation of the myocardium.

my'o-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Anat.* The muscular part of the wall of the heart. — **my'o-car'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

my'o-cel'lu-li'tis (-sĕl'ū-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Myositis combined with cellulitis.

my'o-chrome (mī'ō-krōm), *n.* [*myo-* + *-chrome.*] *Physiol.* A pigment got from muscles, said to be identical with hæmoglobin.

my'o-clo'ni-a (-klō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = MYOCLONUS.

my'o-cœl (mī'ō-sēl), **my'o-cœ'lom** (-sē'lŏm), *n.* A myocœle.

my'o-cyte (mī'ō-sīt), *n.* [*myo-* + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* A contractile cell of a sponge.

My-o'des (mī-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυώδης; μῦς mouse + εἶδος form.] Syn. of LEMMUS.

my'o-de-sop'si-a (mī'ō-dē-sŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Myiodesopsia.

my'o-dome (mī'ō-dōm), *n.* [*myo-* + Gr. δόμος chamber.] *Zoöl.* A tubular chamber in the skull of most teleosts, receiving the rectus muscles of the eye.

my'o-dy-na'mi-om'e-ter (-dī-nā'mĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr; -dĭ-), **my'o-dy'na-mom'e-ter** (-dī'nȧ-mŏm'ē-tẽr; -dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* [*myo-* + *dynamometer.*] A dynamometer

my'o-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; -ODYNIA.] *Med.* Myalgia.

my'o-ep'i-the'li-al (-ĕp'ĭ-thē'lĭ-ăl), *a.* Muscular and epithelial.

My-og'a-le (mī-ŏg'ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + Gr. γαλῆ a weasel.] *Zoöl.* The genus of insectivores including the desman. It is the type of a family, **My'o-gal'i-dæ** (mī'ō-găl'ĭ-dē), or subfamily **My'o-ga-li'næ** (-gȧ-lī'nē). — **my-og'a-line** (mī-ŏg'ȧ-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*

my'o-gen (mī'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*myo-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* = MYOSINOGEN.

my'o-gen'e-sis (mī'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + *-genesis.*] *Embryol.* Development of muscle. — **my'o-gen'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

my'o-gen-fi'brin (mī'ō-jĕn-fī'brĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Myosin produced by the coagulation of myosinogen.

my'o-glob'u-lin (-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A globulin, precipitated at 63° C., present in muscle serum.

my'o-gram, *n.* [*myo-* + *-gram.*] [A muscle curve.]

my'o-hæ'ma-tin. my'o-he'ma-tin (-hē'mȧ-tĭn; hĕm'ȧ-), *n.* *Chem.* A pigment said to occur in muscles, esp. of insects.

my'oid-ism (mī'oid-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* = MYOIDEMA.

my'o-lem'ma (mī'ō-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + Gr. λέμμα skin.] *Anat.* Sarcolemma.

my'o-lin (mī'ō-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle.] *Physiol.* The supposed essential material of muscle fibers.

my'o-li-po'ma (-lĭ-pō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + 1st *lipo-* + *-oma.*] Myoma containing fatty tissue

my-ol'o-gist (mī-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in myology.

my'o-ma-la'ci-a (mī'ō-mȧ-lā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid softening of a muscle.

my'o-man'cy (mī'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. μῦς mouse + *-mancy.*] Divination by movements of mice. — **my'o-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*

my'o-me-tri'tis (-mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the muscular part of the uterus

my'o-me'tri-um (mī'ō-mē'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + Gr μήτρα womb.] *Anat.* The muscular substance of the uterus.

my'o-mot'o-my (-mŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*myoma* + *-tomy.*] Myomectomy

my'o-neu-ral'gi-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Muscular neuralgia

my'o-neure (mī'ō-nūr), *n.* [*myo-* + Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Physiol.* A nerve cell which supplies motor energy to a muscle

my'o-neu-ro'ma (-nū-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuroma containing muscular tissue.

my'o-nic'i-ty (-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. μυών a cluster of muscles, a muscle.] *Physiol.* The power of living muscle to contract under stimulation.

my'o-œ-de'ma, my'o-ë-de'ma (-ē-dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MYOIDEMA.

my'o-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paralysis of a muscle.

my'o-phan (mī'ō-făn), *n.* [*myo-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Zoöl.* A contractile striated layer found in the bodies and stems of certain Protozoa

my'o-phore (-fōr; 201), *n.* [*myo-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A part or process of a shell adapted for the attachment of a muscle. — **my-oph'o-rous** (mī-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

my-op'o-rad (mī-ŏp'ō-răd), *n.* Any plant of the family Myoporaceæ. *Lindley.*

my'o-pro'te-ose, *n.* [*myo-* + *proteose.*] *Chem.* Myoalbumose.

my'ops (mī'ŏps), *n.* [NL.] A myope.

my-op'sis (mī-ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μυῖα fly + ὄψις sight.] *Med.* The appearance of muscæ volitantes.

my'o-py (mī'ō-pĭ), *n.* [F. *myopie.*] *Med.* Myopia

my'o-sal'pin-gi'tis (-săl'pĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the muscular wall of the Fallopian tube.

my'o-scle-ro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Hardening of a muscle, usually temporary

my-o'se-ism (mī-ō'sē-ĭz'm), **my'o-seis'mi-a** (mī'ō-sīs'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *myoseisma*; *myo-* + Gr. σεισμός shaking, shock.] *Med.* An affection marked by irregular contractions of various muscles, affecting esp. the limbs and eyes.

my'o-sin-fi'brin, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Myosin produced by the coagulation of paramyosinogen.

my'o-sin'o-gen (mī'ō-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*myosin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble proteid, the antecedent of myosin, regarded as present in muscle plasma but not yet certainly isolated.

my'o-sin-ose' (mī'ō-sĭn-ōs'), *n.* [*myosin* + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of soluble products formed in digesting myosin with gastric or pancreatic juice.

my'o-spasm (mī'ō-spăz'm), *n.* *Med.* Spasm of a muscle.

my'o-spas'mi-a (-spăz'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* An affection marked by spasmodic muscular contractions. [of a muscle.]

my'o-su'ture, *n.* *Surg.* Suture

my-o'ta-cis'mus (mī-ō'tȧ-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [L. See MYTACISM.] = METACISM **b**.

My'o-tal-pi'næ (mī'ō-tăl-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myo-* + L. *talpa* mole.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of rodents of northern Asia, related to the voles but molelike in form and habits. In the typical genus, **My'o-tal'pa** (-tăl'pȧ), the front claws are greatly developed.

my-ot'a-sis (mī-ŏt'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + Gr. τάσις tension, τείνειν to stretch.] *Physiol.* Muscular tension. — **my'o-tat'ic** (mī'ō-tăt'ĭk), *a.*

my'o-til'i-ty (mī'ō-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *motility.*] *Physiol.* Muscular contractility

my-ot'o-my (mī-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *-tomy*: cf. F *myotomie.*] **1.** *Anat.* The anatomy or dissection of the muscles. **2.** *Surg.* Cutting or division of a muscle.

my-ot'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* *Physiol.* = MYOTONIA.

My-ox'i-dæ (mī-ŏk'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, **My-ox'us** (-sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυωξός dormouse.] *Zoöl.* See DORMOUSE. — **my-ox'ine** (-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.*

myr. † MIRE. [name.]

My'ra (mī'rȧ), *n.* Fem. prop.

myr'a-bal'a-nus (mĭr'ȧ-băl'ȧ-nŭs). Var. of MYROBALAN.

my-rab'o-lam (mĭ-răb'ō-lăm; mī-). Var. of MYROBALAN.

My-ra'na (mē-rä'nä), *n.* See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

myr'cene (mûr'sēn), *n.* *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in oil of bay (*Pimenta*, syn. *Myrcia, acris*) and of sweet bay (*Laurus nobilis*). It is an olefinic terpene.

myr'i-a-can'thous (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-kăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. μυρίος numberless + ἄκανθα a spine.] *Zoöl.* Having numerous spines.

myr-ia'chit, *n.* = MIRYACHIT.

myr'i-a-cou-lomb' (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-kōō-lŏm'), *n.* See MYRIA-.

myriad leaf. The water milfoil.

myr'i-a-gram', myr'i-a-gramme' (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-grăm'), *n.* [F *myriagramme.* See MYRIA-; 2d GRAM.] See WEIGHT.

myr'i-a-li'ter, myr'i-a-li'tre (-lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *myrialitre.* See MYRIA-; LITER.] See MEASURE.

myr'i-a-me'ter, myr'i-a-me'tre (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *myriamètre.* See MYRIA-; METER.] See MEASURE.

Myr'i-an'i-da (mĭr'ĭ-ăn'ĭ-dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr Gr μυρίος numberless.] *Zoöl.* A genus of worms related to *Autolytus* (which see) and similarly reproducing.

myr'i-are (mĭr'ĭ-âr'), *n.* [F. See MYRIA-; 1st ARE.] See MEASURE.

is a small drupe or nut. The family is usually called the bayberry family, though not related to the true bayberry. — **myr'i-ca'ceous** (mĭr'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.*

myr'i-cin (mĭr'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *myricine.* Prob. so called from a fancied resemblance to the wax of the bayberry (*Myrica*).] *Chem.* A silky, crystalline, waxy substance, forming the less soluble part of beeswax, and regarded as essentially myricyl palmitate, $C_{16}H_{31}O_2 \cdot C_{30}H_{61}$.

myr'i-cyl (-sĭl), *n.* [*myricin* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{30}H_{61}$; melissyl.

my-rin'ga (mĭ-rĭŋ'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *miringa* a kind of membrane, Gr. *μῆνιγξ.*] *Anat.* The tympanic membrane. See EAR.

my-rin'go- (mĭ-rĭŋ'gō-), **myring-**. Combining form for *myringa.*

myr'i-o- (mĭr'ĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek *μυρίος*, *numberless.*

Myr'i-o-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυριόφυλλον* spiked water milfoil; *μυρίος* numberless + *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot.* A small but widely distributed genus of submerged aquatic haloragidaceous plants having the ovary sulcate. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See WATER MILFOIL.

myr'i-o-ra'ma (-rä'mȧ), *n.* [*myrio-* + Gr. *ὅραμα* a sight, fr. *ὁρᾶν* to see.] A picture made up of several smaller pictures drawn upon separate pieces in such a manner as to admit of combination in many different ways.

myr'i-o-scope' (mĭr'ĭ-ō-skōp'), *n.* [*myrio-* + *-scope.*] A form of kaleidoscope by which a pattern, as of lace or carpet, may be repeated to show the effect in a large piece of the fabric.

my-ris'tic (mĭ-rĭs'tĭk; mī-), *a.* [See MYRISTICA.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a member of the fatty acid series, $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$, occurring (chiefly in the glyceryl ester) in nutmeg butter, spermaceti, oil of coconut, bile, lanolin, etc. It is a white solid melting at 53.8° C. (128.8° F.).

My-ris'ti-ca (-tĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυριστικός* good for anointing, *μυρίζειν* to anoint.] *Bot.* A large genus of trees, constituting the family Myristicaceæ, of tropical distribution. They have entire leaves and small white or yellow flowers succeeded by fleshy fruits with a hard seed inclosed by a colored arillode. Several species are of economic importance. *M. fragrans* yields nutmegs and mace. *M. bicuhyba* is the source of becuiba tallow.

My-ris'ti-ca'ce-æ (-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Ranunculales), the nutmeg family. See MYRISTICA. — **my-ris'ti-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

myr'me-co- (mûr'mē-kō-). Combining form from Greek *μύρμηξ, μύρμηκος, ant.*

myr'me-coid (-koid), *a.* [*myrmeco-* + *-oid.*] Like an ant.

myr'me-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*myrmeco-* + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* The scientific study of ants. — **myr'me-co-log'i-cal** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **myr'me-col'o-gist** (-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

myr'me-coph'a-gous (-kŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*myrmeco-* + *-phagous.*] Feeding on ants.

myr'me-coph'i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*myrmeco-* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Fond of, or benefited by, ants, as insects that live in ant hills, or plants that are cross-fertilized by ants. — **myr'me-coph'i-lism** (-lĭz'm), **myr'me-coph'i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

myr'me-co-phyte' (mûr'mē-kō-fīt'), *n.* [*myrmeco-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant that affords shelter and food to certain species of ants which live in symbiotic relations with it. Special adaptations for this purpose exist; thus *Acacia spadicigera* has large hollow thorns, species of *Cecropia* have stem cavities, and *Cordia nodosa* has enlarged internodes. Special food substances are elaborated suitable for the ants' use. — **myr'me-co-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Myr-me'le-on'i-dæ (mẽr-mē'lĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Myrmeleon*, generic name, fr. Gr. *μυρμηκολέων* ant lion; Gr. *μύρμηξ, -ηκος*, ant + *λέων* lion.] *Zoöl.* A family of neuropterous insects consisting of the ant lions.

Myr-mic'i-dæ (-mĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *μύρμηξ, -ηκος*, ant + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of ants including those having the pedicel of the abdomen formed of two well-marked segments. It includes many of the commonest species, as the little red ant, pavement ant, etc. (see HOUSE ANT). The type genus is **Myr-mi'ca** (-mī'kȧ). — **myr-mi'cid** (-sĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **myr'mi-cine** (mûr'mĭ-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.* — **myr-mi'coid** (mẽr-mī'koid), *a.* & *n.*

Myr'mi-don (mûr'mĭ-dŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -DONS (-dŏnz), L. -DONES (mẽr-mĭd'ō-nēz). [L. *Myrmidones*, Gr. Μυρμιδόνες, pl.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a fierce Thessalian tribe or troop who accompanied Achilles, their king, to the Trojan war. **2.** [*l. c.*] A soldier or a subordinate civil officer who executes all orders of a superior without protest or pity; — sometimes applied to bailiffs, constables, etc. *Thackeray.*

With unabated ardor the vindictive man of law and his *myrmidons* pressed forward. *W. H. Ainsworth.*

my-rob'a-lan (mĭ-rŏb'ȧ-lăn; mī-), *n.* [L. *myrobalanum* the fruit of a palm tree from which a balsam was made, Gr. *μυροβάλανος*; *μύρον* any sweet juice distilling from plants, any prepared unguent or sweet oil + *βάλανος* an acorn or any similar fruit: cf. F. *myrobolan.*] **1.** A dried astringent fruit much resembling a prune. It contains tannin, and was once used in medicine, but is now chiefly used in tanning and dyeing. Myrobalans are produced by various East Indian species of *Terminalia* (which see). **2.** A European plum (*Prunus cerasifera*) much used as stock on which to graft cultivated plums.

myr'o-sin (mĭr'ō-sĭn; mī'rō-), *n.* [Cf. MYRONIC.] *Chem.* An enzyme occurring in various brassicaceous plants, as mustard, and in other plants of allied families. It decomposes the glucoside sinigrin into allyl mustard oil, glucose, and acid potassium sulphate. This reaction takes place when ground mustard seeds are mixed with water.

My-rox'y-lon (mī-rŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μύρον* a sweet juice distilling from a plant + *ξύλον* wood.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American fabaceous trees distinguished by the 1-seeded winged pod. The different species yield balsamic products.

myrrh (mûr), *n.* [ME. *mirre*, OF. *mirre*, F. *myrrhe*, L. *myrrha, murra*, Gr. *μύρρα*; cf. Ar. *murr* bitter, also myrrh, Heb. *mar* bitter, *mōr* myrrh.] **1.** A yellowish brown aromatic gum resin with a bitter, slightly pungent taste. True myrrh is obtained from the shrub *Balsamea myrrha* of Abyssinia and Arabia, but other species of this genus yield similar products. The myrrh of the Bible is supposed to have been a mixture of myrrh and labdanum, the latter being derived from species of *Cistus.* Myrrh is used as an astringent tonic and externally as a cleansing agent; it is also used in perfumery. See also BISABOL. **2.** The sweet cicely of Europe.

Myr'rhis (mĭr'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυρρίς*, name of the plant.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous plants consisting of a single species, *M. odorata*, the sweet cicely of Europe.

myr'rho-phore (mĭr'ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*myrrh* + *-phore.*] *East. Ch. & Fine Arts.* Any of the women, esp. the Marys, who bore spices to the sepulcher of Christ. They are usually depicted carrying vases of myrrh.

Myr'si-na'ce-æ (mûr'sĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυρσίνη* myrtle. Cf. MYRTLE.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Primulales), having alternate glandular leaves, white or pink 4-merous flowers, and 1-celled indehiscent fruit. There are about 25 genera and 600 species, of wide distribution. A few genera occur in southern Florida. Some species, esp. of *Icacorea*, are cultivated in greenhouses. — **myr'si-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Myr-ta'ce-æ (mẽr-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYRTUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs, the myrtle family, typifying the order Myrtales, and characterized by the numerous stamens, cymose flowers with inferior ovary, and opposite exstipulate leaves, which yield a fragrant oil. There are about 80 genera and more than 1,800 species, of wide distribution, including numerous important timber and gum-producing trees, as *Eucalyptus* and *Metrosideros.* Some genera, as *Pimenta* and *Caryophyllus*, yield spices (cloves, pimento, allspice, etc.). The fruits of others, as *Psidium* and *Eugenia*, are edible. — **myr-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Myr-ta'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** A Lindleyan alliance comprising the myrtles and allies. *Obs.* Hence **myr'tal** (mûr'tăl), *a. Obs.* **b** An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing 17 families, including the Myrtaceæ, Melastomaceæ, Lythraceæ, and Onagraceæ. The order is characterized by the simple leaves and inferior compound ovary with numerous ovules.

Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*).

myr'tle (mûr't'l), *n.* [F. *myrtille*, *mirtille*, bilberry, OF., myrtleberry, fr. L. *myrtus, murtus*, Gr. *μύρτος*; cf. Per. *mūrd.*] **1.** Any shrub of the genus *Myrtus*, esp. the European *M. communis*, which has ovate or lanceolate evergreen leaves and solitary axillary white or rosy flowers, followed by black berries. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus. The flowers, leaves, and berries are used in perfumery and as a condiment, and the beautifully mottled wood is valued in turnery. **2.** In the United States: **a** The common trailing periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). **b** California laurel. **c** Moneywort. *Rare.* **3.** Any of various plants belonging to the Myrtaceæ or even to unrelated families. In Australasia the name is applied to species of *Backhousia, Eugenia, Melaleuca, Rhodamnia, Syncarpia, Cargillia, Fagus, Myoporum, Trochocarpa*, etc. **4.** A dark blue-green color, like that of myrtle leaves.

myrtle warbler. A North American warbler (*Dendroica coronata*). In full plumage the male is bluish gray streaked with black above and largely white below, with a yellow patch on the crown, rump, and each side of the breast.

myrtle wax. A green or yellowish wax obtained from the berries of certain myricaceous plants, esp. *Myrica cerifera*, and used as a substitute for beeswax, in making candles, etc. Its principal constituent is free palmitic acid.

myr'tol (mûr'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*Myrtus* + 2d *-ol.*] An aromatic oil distilled from the leaves of the common myrtle (*Myrtus communis*), and used as an antiseptic and sedative. It acts as a stimulant upon the mucous membranes.

Myr'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., myrtle. See MYRTLE.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly South American shrubs, the myrtles, typifying the family Myrtaceæ and characterized by the numerous ovules. The common European myrtle (*M. communis*) occurs throughout Asia and southern Europe.

my-self' (mī-sĕlf' *or, esp. in British usage,* mĭ-sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* OURSELVES (our-sĕlvz'). An emphasized form of the pronoun for the 1st person singular. Its uses are: **1.** For emphasis: **a** As a simple objective; as, he brought one for *myself.* **b** In apposition with *I* or *me;* as, I *myself* was there. **c** As a subject nominative. *Archaic.* "*Myself* will decide it." *Webster.* **d** As a predicate nominative often with the force of *by myself, alone;* as, I have done it *myself* (that is, unaided). **2.** Specif., my true, normal self; hence, my normal or sane condition of mind. Cf. HIMSELF, 2. **3.** As a reflexive; as, I will defend *myself.* **4.** As a substantive. *Rare.*

☞ *Myself* is often divided, as in "*my* own *self,*" being treated as possessive and noun.

Mys'i-dæ (mĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μύσις* a closing of the lips or eyes.] *Zoöl.* A family of small schizopod crustaceans; the opossum shrimps. They have a rather small cephalothorax, a long abdomen, and six pairs of rather feeble leglike appendages, each of which bears an exopodite. They occur in both fresh and salt water, often in enormous numbers, and form an important food supply of certain valuable fishes and whales. The type genus is **My'sis** (mī'sĭs). — **my'sid** (mī'sĭd), **my-sid'e-an** (mī-sĭd'ē-ăn), **my'soid** (mī'soid), *a.* & *n.*

mys'ta-gog'ic (mĭs'tȧ-gŏj'ĭk) } **mys'ta-gog'i-cal** (-gŏj'ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to interpretation of mysteries or a mystagogue; of the nature of mystagogy.

mys'ta-gogue (mĭs'tȧ-gŏg), *n.* [L. *mystagogus*, Gr. *μυσταγωγός*; *μύστης* one initiated in mysteries + *ἀγωγός* leading, n., a leader, fr. *ἄγειν* to lead. See 1st MYSTERY.] **1.** One who initiates into or interprets mysteries, esp. religious mysteries, as in the early Christian church. **2.** One who keeps and shows church relics. *Obs.*

mys'ta-go'gy (-gō'jĭ), *n.* **1.** The doctrines, principles, or practice of a mystagogue; interpretation of mysteries. **2.** *East. Ch.* **a** The liturgy. **b** Instruction before baptism.

mys-te'ri-ous (mĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [F. *mystérieux.* See 1st MYSTERY.] Of or pert. to mystery; containing, conveying, intimating, or implying, a mystery; difficult or impossible to understand; obscure; enigmatical; incomprehensible; as, a *mysterious* event, utterance, or person.

Syn. — Obscure, secret, occult, dark, enigmatical, abstruse, recondite, cabalistic, esoteric, unfathomable, impenetrable, inexplicable. — MYSTERIOUS, MYSTIC, INSCRUTABLE. That is MYSTERIOUS which excites, and at the same time baffles, wonder or curiosity; MYSTIC (see etym.) is frequently a poetical synonym for *mysterious;* it also suggests that which has secret or esoteric significance; as, "How dark the veil that intercepts the blaze of Heaven's *mysterious* purposes and ways!" (*Cowper*): "That seldom-heard *mysterious* sound, which, driven on its diurnal round,

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Myr'i-ca'les (mĭr'ĭ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See MYRICACEÆ.

my-ri'ca tal'low (mĭ-rī'kȧ) Myrtle wax.

my-ric'e-tin (mĭ-rĭs'ē-tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow dyestuff, $C_{15}H_{10}O_8$, occurring in the bark of *Myrica nagi.* It is regarded as a derivative of quercetin.

myr'i-cyl al'co-hol (mĭr'ĭ-sĭl; mĭ-rĭ'sĭl). *Chem.* A waxy substance, $C_{30}H_{61}OH$, melting at 86° C. (187° F.), in carnauba wax, as myricin in beeswax, etc.

myrie. † MIRY.

myr'in-gi'tis (mĭr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *myringo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the myringa.

my-rin'go-dec'to-my (mĭ-rĭŋ'gō-dĕk'tō-mĭ), *n* [See MYRINGO-; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of the myringa.

my-rin'go-der'ma-ti'tis (-dûr'mȧ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *myringo-* + *dermatitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the external layer of the myringa.

my-rin'go-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *myringo-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Disease of the myringa caused by fungi.

my-rin'go-plas'ty, *n.* [*myringo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation on the myringa

my-rin'go-tome, *n.* [*myringo-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument used in myringotomy.

myr'in-got'o-my (mĭr'ĭŋ-gŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*myringo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the myringa.

myr'i-o-logue' (mĭr'ĭ-ō-lŏg'), *n.* [F. *myriologue, myriologie*, NGr. *μυριολόγι, μοιρολόγι*, fr Gr. *Μοῖρα* the goddess of fate or death + *λόγος* speech, discourse.] An extemporaneous funeral song composed and sung by a woman on the death of a friend. *Modern Greece.* — **myr'i-o-log'i-cal** (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **myr'i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

myr'i-o-phyl'lous (mĭr'ĭ-ō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*myrio-* + *phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having an indefinitely great number of leaves. *Rare.*

Myr'i-op'o-da (-ŏp'ō-dȧ). Rare var. of MYRIAPODA. — **myr'i-op'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

myr'i-os'po-rous (-ŏs'pō-rŭs; -ō-spō'rŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Producing a large number of spores. *Rare.*

my-ris'tate (mĭ-rĭs'tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of myristic acid.

my-ris'ti-ca'tion (-tĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *Myristica*, generic name of the nutmeg + *-ation.*] *Med* The production of nutmeg liver.

my-ris'ti-cin (mĭ-rĭs'tĭ-sĭn), *n.* [See MYRISTICA.] *Chem.* A solid, $C_{12}H_{14}O_3$, in oil of mace and nutmeg butter M.P., 30° C. (86° F.) It is a complex benzene ether.

My-ris'ti-civ'o-ra (-sĭv'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the nutmeg pigeons.

my-ris'ti-civ'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [*Myristica* + *-vorous.*] Feeding on nutmegs.

my-ris'ti-col (mĭ-rĭs'tĭ-kōl; -kŏl), *n.* [*myristic* + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, a constituent of the volatile oil of nutmeg. It is related to cymene.

my-ris'tin (-tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* The glyceryl ester of myristic acid.

my-ris'tone (-tōn), *n* [*myristic* + *-one.*] *Chem.* The ketone of myristic acid, $(C_{13}H_{27})_2CO$. It is a white crystalline substance melting at 76° C. (169° F.).

myr'me-ci'a-sis (mûr'mē-sī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μύρμηξ, -ηκος*, an ant + *-iasis:* cf. Gr. *μυρμηκίασις* a breaking out of warts.] *Med.* Formication.

Myr'me-co'bi-us (-kō'bĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *myrmeco-* + Gr. *βίος* life.] *Zoöl* A genus of peculiar insectivorous marsupials consisting of one species (*M. fasciatus*), the banded anteater of Australia. It is of a rufous color banded with white on the back. The tongue is long and extensile, and the small teeth number 50 to 56, the largest number in any existing land mammal. It is the type of a subfamily, **Myr'me-co'bi-i'næ** (-ĭ'nē). — **myr'me-co'bi-ine** (-kō'bĭ-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

Myr'me-coph'a-ga (-kŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myrmeco-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the ant bear.

Myr'me-co-phag'i-dæ (-kō-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of edentate mammals consisting of the American anteaters (see ANTEATER 1 a); the ant bears, cyclothures, and tamanduas. — **myr'me-coph'a-gine** (-kŏf'ȧ-jīn; -jĭn; 183), **myr'me-coph'a-goid** (-goid), *a.* & *n.*

myr'me-co-phile' (mûr'mē-kō-fīl'; -fĭl'), *n.* [*myrmeco-* + *-phile.*] A guest insect which lives in ants' nests.

myr'me-co-pho'bic (-kō-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), *a.* [*myrmeco-* + Gr. *φόβος* fear.] *Bot.* Having a repulsion for ants; — said of certain plants in which successful pollination would be interfered with by the presence of ants.

Myr'mi-do'ni-an (mûr'mĭ-dō'nĭ-ăn; mĭr'-), *a.* Of, pert. to, consisting of, or like, the Myrmidons.

myr'mo-the'rine (mûr'mō-thē'rīn; rĭn; 183), *a.* [Gr. *μύρμος* an ant + *θηρᾶν* to hunt.] Feeding on ants, as certain birds.

myrobalan family. *Bot.* The family Combretaceæ.

my-rob'o-lan. Var. of MYROBALAN.

my'ro-nate (mī'rō-nāt), *n.* *Chem* A salt of myronic acid.

my-ron'ic (mĭ-rŏn'ĭk; mī-), *a.* [Gr. *μύρον* a sweet-smelling unguent.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{10}H_{19}O_{10}NS_2$, occurring in the form of its potassium salt, sinigrin, in black mustard seed, horse-radish, etc.

my-rop'o-list, myr'o-pol'i-tan, *n.* [Gr. *μυροπώλης*; *μύρον* unguent + *πωλεῖν* to sell.] One who sells unguents or perfumery. *Obs.*

My'ro-tham-na'ce-æ (mī'rō-thăm-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See MYROTHAMNUS. — **my'ro-tham-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

My'ro-tham'nus (-nŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. *μύρον* a sweet juice distilling from a plant + *θάμνος* shrub.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African shrubs having small diœcious apetalous flowers. They constitute the family Myrothamnaceæ (order Rosales).

Myrrh (mûr), *n.* [Gr. *Μύρρα.*] *Class. Myth.* See ADONIS.

myr'rhic (mĭr'ĭk; mûr'-), *a.* See MYRRHIN

myr-rhif'lu-ous, *a.* [*myrrh* + L. *fluere* to flow.] Exuding myrrh. *Obs.*

myr'rhin (mĭr'ĭn; mûr'-), *n.* *Chem.* The resinous constituent of myrrh. When rendered acid by fusion it is called by some **myr'rhic ac'id.**

myr'rhine (-ĭn), *a.* Murrhine.

myr'rhol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [L. *myrrha* myrrh + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, contained in myrrh.

Myr-rhoph'o-ri Sun'day (mĭ-rŏf'ō-rī). [NL. *myrrophori.* See MYRRHOPHORE.] *East. Ch.* The third Sunday after Easter; — so called in allusion to Luke xxiii. 56, xxiv. 1.

myrrh'y (mûr'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or perfumed with, myrrh

myrsa, myrse. † MIRZA.

myr'si-nad (mûr'sĭ-năd), *n.* Any plant of the family Myrsinaceæ. *Lindley.*

Myr'si-ne (-nē), *n* [NL. See MYRSINACEÆ.] Syn. of RAPANEA. [*Obs.*]

myrt. *n.* [F. *myrte.*] Myrtle.

Myr'ti-flo'ræ (mûr'tĭ-flō'rē; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *myrtus* myrtle + *flos, floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Syn. of MYRTALES.

myr'ti-form (mûr'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *myrtus* myrtle + *-form.*] Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries — **myrtiform fossa.** *Anat.* The incisive fossa.

Myr'ti-lus (mûr'tĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μυρτίλος.*] *Gr. Myth.* The charioteer of Œnomaus (see HIPPODAMIA). He was slain by Pelops, laying a curse upon the latter's house which was realized in woes of the Pelopidæ.

myr'tl. Myrtle. *Ref. Sp.*

myr'tle, *v. i.* [Cf ME. *murten* to break, crush.] To crumble; to be shattered. *Obs.*

myrtle berry. **a** The fruit of the common myrtle. **b** The tree huckleberry or its fruit. *U. S.*

myrtle bird. Myrtle warbler.

myrtle flag, myrtle grass. The sweet flag.

myrtle oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

myrtle sedge. = MYRTLE FLAG.

myrtle tree **a** = MYRTLE, in any sense. **b** The wax myrtle.

myr'tre. † MYRTLE.

my'rus (mī'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μῦρος* a kind of sea eel.] A male lamprey. *Obs.*

mysale, etc. † MESEL, etc.

mysaventrous. † MISADVENTUROUS.

myscheant, *a* [See MESCHANT.] Wicked: bad. *Obs Scot.*

mysebide † MISBEDE.

myseesnesse, *n.* [See MISEASE; -NESS.] Wretchedness. *Obs.*

my-sel', my-sell' (mĭ-sĕl'), *pron.* Myself *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mysell. † MIZZLE, rain.

myseste, *n.* [See MISEASE; 1st -TY.] Misease; affliction. *Obs.*

my-sog'y-nism, etc. Erron. for MISOGYNISM, etc.

my'so-pho'bi-a (mī'sō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μύσος* uncleanness + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of dirt.

my-sos'o-phist. Erron. for MISOSOPHIST.

mysse-masche. † MISHMASH.

myst. *Abbr* Mysteries.

mys-ta'ci-al (mĭs-tā'shĭ-ăl; -shăl), *a.* [Gr. *μύσταξ* mustache.] Of or pert to the upper lip, or mustache; suggesting a mustache, as certain color stripes on some birds.

mys'ta-ci'nous (mĭs'tȧ-sī'nŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a fringe of hairs just above the mouth, as in certain insects.

Mys'ta-co-ce'te (mĭs'tȧ-kō-sē'tē), **Mys'ta-co-ce'ti** (-sē'tī), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* = MYSTICETE.

mys'tæ (mĭs'tē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *μύσται.*] See ELEUSINIAN.

mystagoge. † MYSTAGOGUE.

‖ **mys'ta-go'gus** (mĭs'tȧ-gō'gŭs), *n.* [L.] = MYSTAGOGUE.

mys'tax (mĭs'tăks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μύσταξ* mustache.] *Zoöl.* A cluster of hairs just above the mouth of certain insects.

mys-te'ri-al, *a.* Mysterious. *Obs.*

mys-te'ri-arch (mĭs-tē'rĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *mysteriarches*, Gr. *μυστηριάρχης*; *μυστήριον* mystery + *-αρχός* chief.] One presiding over mysteries. *Obs.*

mys-te'ri-os'o-phy (-ŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.*

. . . our world enkindles on its way " (*Shelley*); a *mysterious* stranger; "an arm, clothed in white samite, *mystic*, wonderful" (*Tennyson*); "the ceremonial law, with all its *mystic* rites" (*Boyle*); "Fool! thou didst not understand the *mystic* language of the eye nor hand" (*Donne*). That is INSCRUTABLE which is unfathomably obscure or enigmatical, or so mysterious as to defy interpretation; as, "The plaything of an *inscrutable* power, called by the name of Fortune" (*A. C. Bradley*); "dark *inscrutable* eyes" (*Lamb*); "The light of his eyes was unfathomable — about his mouth there played an *inscrutable* smile" (*Thackeray*); "We decided that his manner was a good deal like Leonardo's — mysterious and *inscrutable* and fascinating" (*H. James*). See SECRET, RECONDITE, SUPERNATURAL, WEIRD.
— **mys-te′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mys-te′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

mys′ter-y (mĭs′tẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* MYSTERIES (-ĭz). [L. *mysterium*, Gr. μυστήριον, fr. μύστης one initiated in mysteries; cf. μυεῖν to initiate into the mysteries.] **1.** *Class. Relig.* A rite to which only privileged worshipers were admitted, and that after preparatory ceremonies and under obligation of secrecy. They appear all to have had the purpose of imparting precepts and semimagical formulæ supposed to ennoble this life and to impart a belief in a future life. The most important of the Greek mysteries were the Eleusinian, Orphic, and Samothracian. In later Roman times the Mithraic mysteries became widespread.

In general, by a *mystery* is meant a rite in which certain sacra are exhibited, which cannot be safely seen by the worshiper till he has undergone certain purifications. *J. E. Harrison.*

2. A similar secret rite or doctrine in primitive religion.

Even some of the most backward savages make a perhaps half-conscious distinction between their mythology and their religion. As to the former, they are communicative; as to the latter, they jealously guard their secret in sacred *mysteries*. *A. Lang.*

3. A profound secret; something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; an enigma; something that has not been, or cannot be, explained; hence, something, as a religious truth or fact, that is beyond human comprehension; a sacred and at the same time mysterious thing; specif., *Eccl.*, esp. in the primitive church and in the Eastern Church, a sacrament, as the Eucharist.

We speak the wisdom of God in a *mystery*. 1 *Cor.* ii. 7.
The sweet *mysteries* of maiden thought. *G. W. Cable.*
If God should please to reveal unto us this great *mystery* of the Trinity, or some other *mysteries* in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them. *Swift.*
What the Latins called "sacraments," the Greeks called "*mysteries*." *G. P. Fisher.*
By the *mystery* of thy holy Incarnation. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

4. *pl. Eccl.* The consecrated elements in the Eucharist.
5. A medieval dramatic representation or composition of a type based on Scriptural subjects, often an event or events in the life of Christ; also, the type itself; as, the Chester *Mysteries*, consisting of dramas acted by craft associations in Chester from the 13th to the 16th century. Cf. MIRACLE PLAY, MORALITY, 2 c.

mys′ter-y, *n.* [For *mister*, OF. *mestier*, F. *métier*. See MISTER a trade.] A trade; handicraft; art; craft; occupation; calling; office; also, a body of persons engaged in a particular trade, handicraft, or the like. *Obs.*

Fie upon him, he will discredit our *mystery*. *Shak.*

mys′tic (mĭs′tĭk) } *a.* [L. *mysticus*, Gr. μυστικός belong-
mys′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ing to secret rites, fr. μύστης one initiated: cf. F. *mystique*. See 1st MYSTERY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an ancient mystery.
2. Remote from or beyond human comprehension; baffling understanding; unknowable; obscure; mysterious. "The *mystic* gulf from God to man." *Emerson.*

God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*

3. Pertaining to, or importing or implying, mysticism; involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical; as, a *mystic* dance; *mystic* Babylon.
Syn. — See MYSTERIOUS.
mystic, *or* **sealed**, **will**, *Civil Law*, a will prepared by, or at the instance of, the testator, sealed up in an envelope, and acknowledged on the outside of the envelope.
— **mys′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **mys′ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

mys′tic (mĭs′tĭk), *n.* **1.** One initiated into a mystery.
2. One given to mysticism; one who holds mystical views, interpretations, etc.; esp. [*cap.*], *Eccl. Hist.*, one who professed Mysticism. See MYSTICISM, 3.

mys′ti-cism (mĭs′tĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *mysticisme*.]
1. Mystic character or quality.
2. The doctrine that the ultimate nature of reality or the divine essence may be known in an immediate apprehension, intuition, or insight, differing from all ordinary sensation or ratiocination; hence, the experience or ecstasy of those mystics who claim to attain this insight in vision, trance, or sense of absorption in, or union with, the divine spirit or the ultimate being.
3. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The doctrine of the Mystics, who professed direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and a knowledge of God and of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect, and incapable of being analyzed or explained. As a Christian philosophy, Mysticism originated in the 12th century with Bernard of Clairvaux (1091-1153) and his pupils, Hugh, Richard, and Walter of St. Victor. The chief expositor of orthodox Mysticism is St. Bonaventure (1221-74), who taught that all knowledge comes by "illumination," and that in the highest grade of contemplation the soul unites with God in mental ecstasy. Meister Eckhart (1260?-1327) is the foremost of the heterodox, pantheistic Mystics. He held that the supreme human bliss is a deification whereby man becomes one with God. Famous women Mystics are St. Theresa (1515-82) and the Quietist Mme. Guyon (1648-1717). Cf. QUIETISM, 1.

Mysticism and Scholasticism were not antagonists. Among the theological leaders, the great Mystics were Scholastics, and the most eminent Schoolmen, who are not classified with the Mystics, exemplified *Mysticism* in their own experience and found a place for it in their teaching. *G. P. Fisher.*

4. Any type of theory asserting the possibility of attaining knowledge or power through faith or spiritual insight.

mys′ti-fi-ca′tion (mĭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *mystification*.] Act of mystifying, or state of being mystified; also, something designed to, or that does, mystify.

mys′ti-fi-ca′tor (mĭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* One who mystifies.

mys′ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* MYS′TI-FIED (-fīd); MYS′TI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *mystifier*. See MYSTIC; -FY.] **1.** To involve in mystery; to make obscure or difficult to understand; as, to *mystify* a passage of Scripture.
2. To perplex the mind of; to puzzle; to bewilder; to impose upon the credulity of; as, to *mystify* an opponent.
Syn. — See PUZZLE.
— **mys′ti-fi′er** (-fī′ẽr), *n.*

my′ta-cism (mī′tȧ-sĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. μυτακισμός. Cf. METACISM.] Excessive or wrong use of the letter *m*, or of the sound it represents, as in writing or in defective speech.

myth (mĭth), *n.* Also **mythe**. [Gr. μῦθος myth, fable, tale, talk, speech: cf. F. *mythe*.] **1.** A story, the origin of which is forgotten, that ostensibly relates historical events, which are usually of such character as to serve to explain some practice, belief, institution, or natural phenomenon. Myths are especially associated with religious rites and beliefs, so that mythology is generally reckoned a part of primitive religion; a nonreligious story of mythical character is generally called a *fable* or a *folk tale*. Among the classes of myths commonly distinguished are: **culture myths**, comprising stories in which some hero (man, god, or animal) is said to have imparted the arts of life to man; **nature myths**, in which phenomena of nature are fictively described, esp. as to their origin; **theogonic myths**, narrating the origins of gods; **ætiological myths**, stories of fictive events which are assigned as causes of given rites or customs. Cf. EUHEMERISM.

The dead and the living, men, beasts, and gods, trees and stars, and rivers, and sun, and moon, dance through the region of *myths* . . . where everything may be anything, where nature has no laws and imagination no limits. *A. Lang.*

2. a A similar story invented as a veiled explanation of a truth; a parable or allegory; esp., one of Plato's philosophical allegories. **b** The theme or plot of a mythical tale occurring in forms differing only in detail.

While a legend is usually confined to one or two localities, and is told of not more than one or two persons, it is characteristic of a *myth* that it is spread, in one form or another, over a large part of the earth, the leading incidents remaining constant, while the names and often the motives vary with each locality. *John Fiske.*

3. A person or thing existing only in imagination, or whose actual existence is not verifiable.

As for Mrs. Primmins's bones, they had been *myths* these twenty years. *Ld. Lytton.*

Syn. — MYTH, LEGEND cannot always be sharply distinguished. In general, however, a MYTH deals with the actions of the gods or of beings conceived as divine or possessed of divine attributes; a LEGEND, though it may include supernatural incidents, concerns human beings, and often attaches to some definite locality. For further particulars see defs. See FABLE, FABULOUS, TRADITIONAL.

myth′ic (mĭth′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *mythicus*, Gr. μυθικός. See
myth′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } MYTH.] Of or relating to myths; described in a myth; of the nature of a myth; fabulous; imaginary; fanciful. — **myth′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The *mythic* turf where danced the nymphs. *Mrs. Browning.*

Syn. — See FABULOUS.

myth′o-gen′e-sis (mĭth′ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. μῦθος myth + *-genesis*.] The formation or production of myths; also, the tendency to make myths.

my-thog′o-ny (mĭ-thŏg′ō-nĭ; mī-), *n.* [Gr. μῦθος a myth + *-gony*.] The science or study of the origin of myths. — **myth′o-gon′ic** (mĭth′ō-gŏn′ĭk), *a.*

my-thog′ra-pher (-thŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. μυθογράφος; μῦθος myth + γράφειν to write.] A myth maker; also, one devoted to mythography.

my-thog′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* The graphic expression of myth, as in art; also, descriptive mythology.

myth′o-log′ic (mĭth′ō-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *mythologicus*: cf.
myth′o-log′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } F. *mythologique*.] Of or pertaining to mythology or myths; mythical; fabulous. — **myth′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

my-thol′o-gist (mĭ-thŏl′ō-jĭst; mī-), *n.* [Cf. F. *mythologiste*.] One versed in mythology or myths.

my-thol′o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.;* -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). **1.** To relate, classify, and explain, or attempt to explain, myths; to write about myths.
2. To construct and propagate myths.

my-thol′o-gy (mĭ-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. *mythologie*, L. *mythologia*, Gr. μυθολογία; μῦθος fable, myth + λόγος speech, discourse.] **1.** The science which treats of myths; a treatise on myths.
2. A body of myths; esp., the collective myths describing the gods of a people; as, the *mythology* of the Greeks.

myth′o-pœ′ic, **myth′o-pe′ic** (mĭth′ō-pē′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μυθοποιός making myths; μῦθος myth + ποιεῖν to make.] Making or producing myths; giving rise to myths.

The *mythopœic* fertility of the Greeks. *Grote.*

myth′o-po′et (-pō′ĕt), *n.* A myth maker.

myth′o-po-et′ic (-pō-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μῦθος myth + ποιητικός able to make.] Making or producing myths; as, *mythopoetic* tendencies.

myx′a-mœ′ba (mĭk′sȧ-mē′bȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYXO-; AMŒBA.] *Bot.* A stage in the life history of the Myxomycetes, or slime fungi, when the swarm spore loses its cilium and creeps about like an amœba.

Myx-i′ne (mĭk-sī′nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μύξα mucus, slime.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical hagfishes, distinguished by having on each side only a single external gill opening. It constitutes a family, **Myx-in′i-dæ** (-sĭn′ĭ-dē). — **myx′i-noid** (mĭk′sĭ-noid), *a.* & *n.*

myx′o- (mĭk′sō-), **myx-**. Combining form from Greek μύξα, *mucus*, *slime*.

Myx′o-bac-te′ri-a′ce-æ (-băk-tē′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myxo-* + *bacteria* + *-aceæ*.] *Bot.* A remarkable group of vegetable microörganisms, commonly classed as a family of bacteria, but in many respects intermediate between them and the slime molds. They form plasmodiumlike aggregations of swarm cells, and may represent a symbiotic relationship between these two groups of plants. — **myx′o-bac-te′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

myx′o-chon-dro′ma (-kŏn-drō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYXO-; CHONDROMA.] *Med.* Myxomatous chondroma.

myx′œ-de′ma, **myx′e-de′ma** (mĭk′sē-dē′mȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYXO-; ŒDEMA.] *Med.* A disease producing a cretinoid appearance of the face, slow speech, and dullness of intellect, due to failure of the functions of the thyroid gland. — **myx′œ-dem′a-tous**, *or* **myx′e-** (-dĕm′ȧ-tŭs; -dē′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*, **myx′œ-dem′ic**, *or* **myx′e-** (-dĕm′ĭk), *a.*

Myx′o-gas-tra′les (mĭk′sō-găs-trā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myxo-* + Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρος, stomach.] *Bot.* One of the three orders of Myxomycetes, or slime molds, including saprophytic species that form a true plasmodium from which spores are developed.

myx′oid (mĭk′soid), *a.* [*myxo-* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling mucus.

myx-o′ma (mĭk-sō′mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -OMATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *myxo-* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A soft, gelatinous tumor made up of tissue resembling that found in the umbilical cord. — **myx-om′a-tous** (mĭk-sŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -sō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

myx′o-my-cete′ (mĭk′sō-mī-sēt′), *n.* *Bot.* A slime mold; one of the class Myxomycetes.

Myx′o-my-ce′tes (mĭk′sō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myxo-* + *-mycetes*.] *Bot.* A class of peculiar organisms, the slime molds, formerly regarded as animals (Mycetozoa), but now generally thought to be plants and often separated as a distinct phylum (Myxophyta). They are found on damp earth and decaying vegetable matter, and consist of naked masses of protoplasm, often of considerable size, which creep very slowly over the surface and ingest solid food. Ultimately these masses (*plasmodia*) come to rest and organize spores which give rise to peculiar bodies known as *myxamœbæ*, which again fuse into plasmodia. The class contains three orders, Acrasiales, Plasmodiophorales, and Myxogastrales. — **myx′o-my-ce′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Myx-oph′y-ta (mĭk-sŏf′ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYXO-; -PHYTE.] *Bot.* A phylum of the vegetable kingdom consisting of the single class Myxomycetes. By some botanists it is not separated from the Thallophyta.

My-zos′to-ma (mī-zŏs′tō-mȧ; mĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μύζειν to suck + *-stoma*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of curious parasitic animals found on crinoids and starfishes, by some considered related to the chætopod worms, by others to the arachnids. Their body is short, unsegmented, and disk-shaped, with ten or more pairs of cirri around the margin and four pairs of suckers and five pairs of hook-bearing parapodia on the under side. With the related genus *Stelechopus* it constitutes a family, **My′zo-stom′i-dæ** (mī′zō-stŏm′ĭ-dē), and usually a group of higher rank, **My′zo-sto′ma-ta** (-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-), or **My′zo-stom′i-da** (-stŏm′ĭ-dȧ). — **my′zo-stom′a-tous** (-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-), *a.* — **my-zos′tome** (mī-zŏs′tōm; mĭ-), *n.* — **my-zos′to-mous** (-tō-mŭs), *a.*

[Gr. μυστήριον mystery + σοφία wisdom.] The wisdom or love of the ancient mysteries.
mys′ter-ize, *v. t.* To make mysterious; to interpret mystically. *Encyc. Brit.*
mysti. ✝ MISTY.
mys′tic. Var. of MISTIC. *Rare.*
Mys′ti-ce′te (mĭs′tĭ-sē′tē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μύσταξ the upper lip, also, the mustache + κῆτος a whale.] *Zoöl.* A suborder consisting of the whalebone whales. — **mys′ti-ce′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*
mys′ti-cize (mĭs′tĭ-sīz), *v.* See -IZE. *Rare.*
mystiliche. ✝ MISTILY.
myt. ✝ MIGHT, *pret.* of MAY.
myth. ✝ MEETH.
myth. ✝ MEITH.
myth. ✝ MIGHT, *n.*, & *pret.* of [MAY.
myth. *Abbr.* Mythology; mythological.
mythe. Var. of MYTH.
myth′i-cist (mĭth′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A student or interpreter of myths.
myth′i-ciz′er (-sīz′ẽr), *n.* = MYTHICIST.
myth′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [See MYTH; -FY.] To make a myth of. *R.*
my-think′, **my-thinks′**. ✝ METHINKS.
myth′ist (mĭth′ĭst), *n.* A myth [maker.
myth′mak′ing (-māk′ĭng), *n.* Mythogenesis.
my-thog′e-ny (mĭ-thŏj′ē-nĭ; mī-), *n.* = MYTHOGENESIS.
my-thol′o-ger (-thŏl′ō-jẽr), **myth′o-lo′gi-an** (mĭth′ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* A mythologist.
myth′o-log′ic-ly, *adv.* Mythologically. *Obs.*
my-thol′o-giz′er (mĭ-thŏl′ō-jīz′ẽr; mī-), *n.* One that mythologizes.
myth′o-logue (mĭth′ō-lŏg), *n.* [See MYTHOLOGY.] A fabulous narrative; a myth. *Rare.*
my-thon′o-my (mĭ-thŏn′ō-mĭ; mī-), *n.* [Gr. μῦθος myth + νόμος law.] The science of the laws of myth development.
myth′o-plasm (mĭth′ō-plăz′m), *n.* [Gr. μῦθος myth + πλάσσειν to form.] A narration of myth.
myth′o-pœ′ist, **myth′o-pe′ist** (-pē′ĭst), *n.* A mythopoet.
my′thos (mī′thŏs), *n.* [Gr. μῦθος.] = MYTH.
my-thought′. [Written also as two words.] Obs. pret. of METHINKS. [myth.
my′thus (mī′thŭs), *n.* [NL.] A
Myt′i-la′ce-a (mĭt′ĭ-lā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYTILUS.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of filibranchiate mollusks coextensive with the family Mytilidæ. — **myt′i-la′cean** (-shăn), *a.* & *n.* — **myt′i-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Myt′i-las′pis (-lăs′pĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μυτίλος mussel + ἀσπίς shield.] A genus of scale insects which form a scale shaped like a mussel shell.
myt′i-lo-tox′ine (-lō-tŏk′sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*Mytilus* + *toxic*.] *Chem.* A poisonous leucomaine, $C_6H_{15}O_2N$, found in the common mussel.
Myt′i-lus (mĭt′ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., a sea mussel, Gr. μυτίλος.] *Zoöl.* A genus of filibranchiate bivalve mollusks including the common marine mussels. It is the type of a family, **My-til′i-dæ** (mĭ-tĭl′ĭ-dē). — **myt′i-lid** (mĭt′ĭ-lĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **my-til′i-form** (mĭ-tĭl′ĭ-fôrm), **myt′i-loid** (mĭt′ĭ-loid), *a.*
myx-. See MYXO-.
myx′a (mĭk′sȧ), *n.* [L., a lamp nozzle, Gr. μύξα.] *Zoöl.* The fused distal end of the lower mandible of a bird. *Rare.*
myx′a-ry, *n.* [L. *myxa* a kind of plum tree.] Sebesten. *Obs.*
myxe, *n.* [Cf. MYXARY.] Prob., a damson. *Obs.*
myx′e-de′ma, etc. Vars. of MYXŒDEMA, etc.
Myx′i-noi′de-i (mĭk′sĭ-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυξῖνος a smooth sea fish + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of HYPEROTRETA.
myx′o (mĭk′sō), *n.* *Bot.* A myxomycete. *Colloq.*
Myx′o-cys-to′de-a (mĭk′sō-sĭs-tō′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myxo-* + Gr. κύστις a bladder.] *Zoöl.* The Cystoflagellata.
myx′o-fi-bro′ma (-fī-brō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A myxoma containing fibrous tissue.
myx′o-gas′ter (-găs′tẽr), *n.* [*myxo-* + Gr. γαστήρ stomach.] A slime mold or myxomycete.
Myx′o-gas′ter-es (-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of MYXOMYCETES. — **myx′o-gas′tric** (-trĭk), **myx′o-gas′trous** (-trŭs), *a.*
Myx′o-gas′tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Mycetozoa.
myx′o-li-po′ma (-lĭ-pō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Lipoma containing mucous tissue.
myx′o-neu-ro′ma (-nū-rō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuroma containing mucous tissue.
Myx-op′o-da (mĭk-sŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myxo-* + *-poda*.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of RHIZOPODA. — **myx′o-pod** (mĭk′sō-pŏd), *a.* & *n.* — **myx-op′o-dan** (mĭk-sŏp′ō-dăn), **myx-op′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*
myx′o-po′di-um (mĭk′sō-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A soft, changeable pseudopodium.
myx′op-ter-yg′i-um (mĭk′sŏp-tẽr-ĭj′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *myxo-* + Gr. πτερύγιον fin, wing.] *Zoöl.* A clasper of a shark or ray.
myx′o-sar-co′ma (-sō-sär-kō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A myxomatous sarcoma. — **myx′o-sar-com′a-tous** (-kŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -kō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
Myx′o-spon′gi-æ (-spŏn′jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myxo-* + Gr. σπογγιά sponge.] *Zoöl.* A division of sponges without spicules or horny fibers. — **myx′o-spon′gi-an** (-spŏn′jĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
Myx′o-spo-rid′e-a (mĭk′sō-spō-rĭd′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYXO-; SPORE.] *Zoöl.* An order of Sporozoa in which the adult is amœboid and multinuclear — **myx′o-spo-rid′i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
Myx′o-thal-loph′y-ta (-thȧ-lŏf′ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYXO-; THALLOPHYTE.] *Bot.* Syn. of MYXOPHYTA.
myx′o-the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myxo-* + *theca*.] *Zoöl.* The horny sheath of the end of a bird's lower mandible.
my′zer. ✝ MISER.
My′zo-den-dra′ce-æ (mī′zō-dĕn-drā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See MYZODENDRON. — **my′zo-den-dra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
My′zo-den′dron (-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μύζειν to suck + *-dendron*.] *Bot.* A small genus of Chilean and Patagonian shrubs, constituting the family Myzodendraceæ (order Santalales). They are parasitic on various trees, and in structure resemble the Santalaceæ.
My-zon′tes (mī-zŏn′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μύζειν to suck.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CYCLOSTOMATA. — **my′zont** (mī′zŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

N

N (ĕn). **1.** The fourteenth letter of the English alphabet. It came into Latin from the Greek, being further derived from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* The letter represents either of two nasal consonant sounds; one, as in *ran*, *new*, commonly classed as a *dental*, and often designated as *dentinasal*, though usually formed in English with the oral passage closed by bringing the tip of the tongue against the gums back of the upper front teeth; the other, as in *single*, *sink*, *conquer*, formed with the oral closure toward the back of the mouth and hence commonly classed as a *guttural*, being often designated as *gutturonasal*. The latter sound is the same as *ng* in *sing*, *bring*, etc., though sometimes not quite so strong, and is indicated in the respelling by ŋ, as in *ink*, *sink*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 197, 198. N is etymologically most closely related to M. See M.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The thirteenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the fourteenth in a series; thirteenth (or fourteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral thirteen (or fourteen); as Battery *N*. **b** *Math.* An indefinite number; esp., a constant integer denoting degree, order, class, or power, as of an equation, curve, quantic, or any algebraic expression. **c** *Chem.* (1) [*cap.*] Nitrogen. (2) [*cap. or l. c.*] Normal: as, *n*-hexyl; — used esp. with reference to solutions; as, $\frac{N}{10}$ or $\frac{n}{10}$ (denoting a solution of one tenth normal strength), etc. (3) [*cap. or l. c.*] Distinguishing certain derivatives of nitrogenous organic compounds in which the hydrogen directly united to the *nitrogen* is replaced; as, *n*-methyl pyrrol. **d** *Paper Making.* Not hot-pressed; — applied to a kind of drawing paper with a finely grained surface.

3. **a** As a medieval Roman *numeral*, N stands for 90, and $\bar{N}$ for 90,000. **b** See L, 4.

4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **N.**: Various proper names, as Nancy, Nathaniel, Nicholas, etc.; name (as in the catechism and baptismal service and in the marriage service, where it has been explained as an abbreviation of L. *nupta*, bride); Nationalist; Navy; Nimbus; Noon; Norse; North; Northern (as *N.* Postal District, London); Novellæ (L., Novels) (*Law*); November. **b** In the form **n.** or **N.**: nail or nails; natus (L., born); navigating; navigation; nephew; neuter; new; nominative; in wigwagging, not (*Naut.*); note or notes; noun; number.

N, or **n**, *n.*; *pl.* Ns, or N's (ĕnz). **1.** The letter N, n, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter N.
2. *Print.* = EN.

N, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter N; also, symbolized or distinguished by the letter N. — **N rays**, *Physics*, a radiation or emanation from certain hot bodies and other sources, described by M. Blondlot as enhancing the luminosity of a glowing solid or gas without increasing its temperature, as being reflected and refracted, as absorbing selectively, and as possessing various other characteristics. As these rays have not been observed by physicists generally, their existence is in question.

nab (năb), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *nabbi* a small protuberance.] **1.** Any projecting part of an eminence, as a peak or summit, a promontory, or the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. *Firearms.* The cock of a gunlock. *Rare.*
3. *Locksmithing.* **a** The projection on a lock bolt to engage with the bit of the key in turning the key to shoot the bolt. **b** The keeper of a door lock.

nab (năb), *v. t.*; NABBED (năbd); NAB′BING. [Cf. NAP to seize.] **1.** To catch or seize in arrest, as a criminal. *Colloq.*
2. To seize or catch suddenly; to snatch away. *Obs. or Slang.* "*Nab* a lock of that contorted curl." *Gayton.*

Nab′a-lus (năb′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous perennial herbs of America and Asia, with lobed or pinnatifid leaves and small heads of drooping ligulate flowers in terminal panicles and axillary clusters. The tall white lettuce (*N. altissimus*) and the rattlesnake-root (*N. albus*) are familiar American species.

Nab′a-tæ′an, Nab′a-te′an (năb′ȧ-tē′ăn), *n.* An Arab of an ancient kingdom to the east and southeast of Palestine, centering originally about Petra, which lasted from about 312 B. C. to 106 A. D., when it was made a Roman province; also, the dialect of Aramaic spoken by the Nabatæans as shown in their inscriptions. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES. — **Nab′a-tæ′an, Nab′a-te′an**, *a.*

nab′la (năb′lȧ), *n.* [Gr. νάβλα harp of ten or twelve strings.] *Math.* The Hamiltonian operator ∇, or $i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+j\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+k\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$, which applied to any distributed scalar quantity gives the rate and direction of its most rapid change at each point in space. Its negative square, $-\nabla^2$, is the Laplacian operator $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$, constantly occurring. It has been generalized by Kimura into $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}+i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+j\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+k\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$.

nab′lock (năb′lŏk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Mining.* A nodule of one kind of rock in another kind.

na′bob (nā′bŏb), *n.* [Hind. *nawwāb*, fr. Ar. *nuwwāb*, pl. of *nāïb* a vicegerent, governor: cf. Pg. *nababo*. Cf. NAWAB.] **1.** A native deputy or viceroy in India; a governor of a province of the ancient Mogul empire.
2. One who returns to Europe from the East with great riches; hence, any man of great wealth. "A bilious old *nabob*." *Macaulay.*
3. A woman's outside garment. *Obs. or Hist.*

I have a *nabob* of gray tabby. *P. L. Ford.*

na′bob′er-y (nā′bŏb′ẽr-ĭ; nȧ-bŏb′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Nabobs collectively; the characteristics of nabobs; also, a region in which nabobs abound.

na-celle′ (nȧ-sĕl′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A small boat. *Obs.*
2. The basket suspended from a balloon; hence, the framework forming the body of a dirigible balloon, and containing the machinery, passengers, etc.

na′cre (nā′kẽr), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *nácara*, *nácar*, It. *nacchera*, *naccaro*, LL. *nacara*, *nacrum*; of Oriental origin, cf. Ar. *nakīr* hollowed.] **1.** A shellfish that yields mother-of-pearl. *Obs. or R.*
2. Mother-of-pearl.

‖ **na′cré′** (nȧ′krā′), *a.* [F. See NACRE.] *Art.* Having the peculiar iridescence of nacre, or mother-of-pearl, or an iridescence resembling it; as, *nacré* ware.

na′cred (nā′kẽrd), *a.* Ornamented or lined with nacre; also, resembling nacre in iridescence; nacré.

na′cre-ous (nā′krē-ŭs), *a.* [See NACRE.] Consisting of, resembling, or producing, nacre; pearly.

na′dir (nā′dẽr), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. & It. *nadir*; all fr. Ar. *naẓīr as samt* nadir, prop., the point opposite the zenith (*us samt*), in which *naẓīr* means alike, corresponding to. Cf. AZIMUTH, ZENITH.] **1.** That point of the celestial sphere directly under the place where one stands, and directly opposite to the zenith; the inferior pole of the horizon.
2. The lowest point; the time of greatest depression.

The seventh century is the *nadir* of the human mind in Europe. *Hallam.*

3. Short for **nadir of temperature**, the lowest attainable temperature, at present about 15° absolute.

nadir point. *Astron.* The reading of the circle of a meridian instrument when its telescope is truly vertical, as determined by pointing downward on a basin of mercury.

Næm′o-rhe′dus (nĕm′ō-rē′dŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *nemus*, *nemoris*, grove + *hædus* kid.] *Zoöl.* A genus of goat antelopes consisting of the serows. See SEROW. It is the type of a subfamily, **Næm′o-rhe-di′næ** (-rē-dī′nē), which includes also the Rocky Mountain goat. — **næm′o-rhe′dine** (-rē′dĭn; -dīn), *a.*

næ′void, ne′void (nē′void), *a.* [*nævus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a nævus or nævi.

næ′vose, ne′vose (nē′vōs; nē-vōs′), *a.* Spotted; freckled.

næ′vus, ne′vus (nē′vŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -VI (-vī). [L.] *Med.* A pigmented place on the skin, usually congenital; a birthmark; esp., a vascular tumor, that is, one mainly of blood vessels, as dilated arteries, veins, or capillaries.

nag (năg), *n.* [ME. *nagge*; cf. D. *negge*.] **1.** A small horse; a pony; hence, any horse.
2. A wanton; — in contempt. *Obs.* *Shak.*

nag, *v. t. & i.*; NAGGED (năgd); NAG′GING (năg′ĭng). [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *nagga* to nibble, peck, Dan. *nage* to gnaw, Icel. *naga*, *gnaga*, G. *nagen*, & E. *gnaw*.] **1.** To gnaw; to ache as if from gnawing. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To annoy by petty faultfinding; to irritate by persistent scolding or urging; to fret pertinaciously

nag, *n.* Act of nagging; nagging conduct or speech. *R.*

Na′ga (nä′gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *nāga* serpent.] **1.** *Hindu Myth.* A member of a race of human-faced serpents inhabiting a magnificent subterranean kingdom, under the rule of Sesha, the sacred serpent of Vishnu. The myth is explained as referring to a race of Central India with whom the Hindus early came in conflict, probably non-Aryan serpent worshipers.
2. One of the natives of the Naga Hills, Assam. They are a Mongoloid people, dwelling in settled villages, but preserving many savage customs. Also, their language, an Indo-Chinese tongue with several dialects. See INDO-CHINESE.
3. [Cf. Skr. *nagna* naked.] A Hindu mendicant of one of various sects, mostly of a lazy and immoral class. Some of them formerly carried arms and indulged in depredations.

na-ga′na (nȧ-gä′nȧ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] *Veter.* A disease of live stock caused by trypanosomas, which are transmitted only by the tsetse fly. *South Africa.*

Na′ga-ri (nä′gȧ-rē), *n.* [Skr. *nāgarī*, fr. *nāgara* of the city.] **a** Devanagari. **b** Any of the alphabets derived from Devanagari, as Bengali, or such modified forms collectively.

nag′ging (năg′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NAG. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Persistently annoying, faultfinding, or teasing. **b** Characterized by nagging. — **nag′ging-ness**, *n.*

His peevish, *nagging* disposition. *Blackw. Mag.*

nag′gle (năg′'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *nag* to tease, fret.] **1.** To haggle or dispute pettily.
2. To gnaw or irritate persistently, as an ache. *Dial. Eng.*

na′gyag-ite (nŏd′yȧ-gīt), *n.* [From *Nagyag*, in Transylvania.] *Min.* A mineral of blackish lead-gray color and metallic luster, generally of a foliated massive structure; foliated tellurium. It is a sulphide and telluride of lead and gold, with some antimony. H., 1-1.5. Sp. gr., 6.85-7.2.

N

n-. = NE, not; — used initially in combinations, as *nam*, *nad*, *nas* (ne am, ne had, ne was). *Obs.*
na (nȧ; nȧ), *adv. & conj.* [See NO, *adv.*] No; by no means; not; nor. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*
na, *conj.* [Prob. same as *na* not. See NO, *adv.*] Than. *Obs.*
na. *Abbr.* Nail, nails.
Na. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Na*]. Sodium (L. *natrium*).
N. A. *Abbr.* National Academy; Nautical Almanac; North America, North American; numerical aperture (*Micros.*).
N/A *Abbr.* No advice (banking).
naa (nȧ). Dial. var. of NO.
naak (näk), *n.* The great northern loon. *Scot.*
Na′a-lol (nā′ȧ-lŏl). *D. Bib.*
naam (näm), *n.* [AS. *nām*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *nām* a taking.] *Early Eng. Law.* Distraint of chattels, or things distrained.
naam, *v. t. & i.* To make naam; to distrain. *Hist.*
Na′am (nā′ăm). *Bib.*
Na′a-ma (nā′ȧ-mȧ). *D. Bib.*
Na′a-mah (-mȧ). *Bib.*
Na′a-man (nā′ȧ-măn), *n.* [Heb. *Na'aman.*] **1.** Lit., pleasantness; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* A Syrian captain cured of leprosy by Elisha. 2 *Kings* v.
Na′a-ma-thite′ (-thīt′; nā-ăm′ȧ-thīt). *Bib.*
naam′bar (näm′bär), *n.* Also **naam′barr.** [Native name.] An Australian prickly myrtaceous tree (*Melaleuca styphelioides*) having thin bark used for thatching, and very hard, almost imperishable wood.
Na′a-mites (nā′ȧ-mīts; nā-ā′-), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
naamkouth. † NAMECOUTH.
naan (nän). Dial. Eng. var. of NONE.
Na′a-ra (nā′ȧ-rȧ). *D. Bib.*
Na′a-rah (-rȧ). *Bib.*
Na′a-rai (-rī). *Bib.*
Na′a-ran (-răn). *Bib.*
Na′a-rath (-răth). *Bib.*
Na-ar′a-tha (nā-ăr′ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
Na′a-ri′a (nā′ȧ-rī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Na-ash′on (nā-ăsh′ŏn; nā′ȧ-shŏn). *Bib.* [See OPHITE.]
Na-as′senes (nā-ăs′ēnz), *n. pl.*
Na-as′son (-ŏn). *Bib.*
‖ **naas′ting** (näs′tĭng), *n.* [D.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* = JUS RETRACTUS **a**.
Na′a-thus (nā′ȧ-thŭs). *Bib.*
nab, *n.* [Cf. NOB, KNOB.] The head; hence, a hat. *Obs. Slang.*
nab (năb). Scot. var. of NOB, a notable person.
nab (năb), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. KNAB.] To nibble; speak mincingly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
nab, *n.* One who nabs, as a policeman. *Slang.*
Na-ba′joth (nȧ-bā′jŏth). *D. Bib.*
nab′ak (năb′ŭk; nŭb′-). Var. of NABK.
Na′bal (nā′băl), *n.* [Heb. *nābāl* ignoble, churlish.] **1** *Bib.* A churlish and evil-doing sheep owner of great wealth, who refused to pay tribute to David for protecting his flocks, and was saved from David's vengeance by the wisdom of his wife, Abigail, whom David later married. 1 *Sam.* xxv.
2. A churlish or niggardly man; a miser. — **Na′bal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Na′bal-ite** (-īt), *n.* — **Na′bal-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* *All Rare.*
Nab′a-ri′as (năb′ȧ-rī′ăs). *Bib.*
Nab′a-te′an (-tē′ăn). **Nab′a-thæ′an** (-thē′ăn), **Nab′a-the′an, Nab′a-thite** (năb′ȧ-thīt), *n.* = NABATÆAN.
Na′ba-yu′gan (nä′bä-yōō′gän), *n.*; *pl.* NABAYUGANES (-gä′nās). A Malay of a head-hunting tribe of Cagayan, Luzon.
nabb. Var. of NAB, a peak.
nabbe. Contr. of *ne habbe*, have not. *Obs.*
nab′ber (năb′ẽr), *n.* One who nabs; specif.: *Slang.* **a** A policeman. **b** A thief. *Rare.*
nab′ble (năb′'l), *v. t. & i.* To gnaw; nibble. Cf. KNABBLE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nab′buk (năb′ŭk). Var. of NABK.
nab′by (năb′ĭ). Scot. var. of NOBBY, *a.*
nab′by (năb′ĭ), *n.* *Naut.* An open fishing boat with raking mast, setting a standing lug and jib and having a raking stern and much more draft aft than forward. It is used on the east coast of Scotland. *Local.*
nab′cheat′, *n.* [*nab* a hat + 2d *cheat*, n., 8.] A hat. *Obs. Cant.*
nabd. Nabbed. *Ref. Sp.*
nab′ee (năb′ē), *n.* [Singhalese *nāvi* a kind of poisonous root.] = BIKH.
Na′be-shi′ma ware (nä′bā-shē′mä). [After the *Nabeshima*, chiefs of the province of Hizen, Japan, and patrons of ceramic art.] See HIZEN PORCELAIN.
nab′gird′er, *n.* A bridle. *Obs. Cant.*
nabk (năbk; nŭbk), *n.* [Ar. *nabiq*, *nabiqah*, *nibq*.] One of the Christ's-thorns (*Zizyphus spina-christi*).
na′ble (nā′b'l), *n.* [L. *nablum*, *nablium*, Gr. νάβλα; prob. of Semitic orig.] = NEBEL.
na′ble (nā′b'l). Obs. or dial. var. of NAVEL.
nab′lock (năb′lŭk). † NIBLICK.
na′bob-ess, *n.* A female nabob or a woman of a nabob's family.
na-bob′i-cal (nȧ-bŏb′ĭ-kăl),
na′bob-ish, *a.* Like, or pert. to, a nabob. — **na′bob-ish-ly**, *adv.*
na′bob-ry, *n.* Nabobery.
na′bob-ship (nā′bŏb-shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.
Na′both (nā′bŏth; -bōth), *n.* *Bib.* Owner of a vineyard which Ahab coveted, and seized at the instigation of Jezebel, who caused Naboth to be stoned to death. 1 *Kings* xxi.
Na-bo′thi-an o′vules (nȧ-bō′thĭ-ăn). = OVULES OF NABOTH.
nabs (năbz), *n.* A person; — in such phrases as *my nabs*, i. e., my good fellow, my friend, or the like; *his nabs*, i. e., any other man. Cf. NIBS. *Slang.*
Na′bu (nä′bōō), *n.* See NEBO.
Nab′u-cho-don′o-sor (năb′ū-kō-dŏn′ō-sŏr). *Bib.*
nab′ut (năb′ŭt). Var. of NOBBUT. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Nab′u-the′an (năb′ū-thē′ăn). Var. of NABATÆAN. *D. Bib.*
nac′a-rat (năk′ȧ-răt), *n.* [F. *nacarat*, fr. Sp. or Pg. *nacarado*, fr. *nácar* mother-of-pearl. See NACRE.] **a** A pale red color, with a cast of orange. **b** Fine linen or crape dyed of this color.
nace. † NASE.
nace (nās). Scot. var. of NAIS, *a.*
nach (näch, nŏch). Var. of NAUTCH.
nache. Var. of NATCH.
‖ **Nach′erb′schaft** (näk′ĕrp′shäft), *n.* [G.] *Law.* See FIDEICOMMISSUM.
Na′chon (nā′kŏn). *Bib.*
Na′chor (-kŏr). *Bib.*
nacht. † NAUGHT, NIGHT.
‖ **nacht′maal′** (näkt′mäl′), *n.* [D.] Lit., evening meal; hence, the Lord's Supper, or an observance of it. *So. Africa.*
nacion. † NATION.
Na′cio-na-lis′ta (nä′syō-nä-lēs′tä), *a.* [Philippine Sp.] In the Philippines, designating the Nationalist party or principles. See NATIONALIST, *n.*, *a.* — **Na′cio-na-lis′ta**, *n.*
nack. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KNACK.
nack′er. † NACRE.
nack′er. Var. of KNACKER.
nack′et (*Scot.* năk′ĭt), *n.* [F. *naquet*.] A boy employed in a tennis court; hence, a saucy boy. *Obs. or Scot.*
nack′et, *n.* A light lunch; a small cake or the like. *Scot.*
nack′y. Var. of KNACKY.
na-co′da, na-co′dah. Vars. of NAKHODA.
nacorne, *n.* = NAKER, a kettledrum. *Obs.*
na′cre-ness, *a.* The characteristic quality of nacre. *Rare.*
na′crine (nā′krĭn; -krīn), *a.* Like, or pert. to, nacre.
na′crine, *n.* The iridescent hue of nacre.
na′crous (-krŭs), *a.* Nacreous.
na′cry (-krĭ), *a.* Nacreous. *R.*
nad, nadde. Contr. of *ne had*, *hadde*, had not. *Obs.*
N. A. D. *Abbr.* National Academy of Design.
Na′dab (nā′dăb). *Bib.*
Na-dab′a-tha (nȧ-dăb′ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*
Nad′a-bi′a (năd′ȧ-bī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
nad′der (*dial.* năd′ẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ADDER.
nad′dre. † ADDER.
na′dir-al (nā′dẽr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the nadir. *Rare.*
nad′or-ite (năd′ẽr-īt), *n.* [From Djebel *Nador*, province of Constantine, Algeria.] *Min.* A brownish yellow chloride and antimonite of lead, $PbClSbO_2$, occurring in orthorhombic crystals. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 7.02.
nadre. † ADDER.
nae (nā), *a. & adv.* Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NO, NOT.
nae′bod-y (nā′bŏd-ĭ). Scot. var. of NOBODY.
næfre. † NEVER.
næm. † NAM.
næ′ni-a (nē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* = NENIA.
nære, næron. † NERE.
nae′-the-less′ (nā′thē-lĕs′). Scot. var. of NATHELESS.
nae′thing (nā′thĭng). Scot. var. of NOTHING.
næve, *n.* [L. *naevus*.] A nævus; a blemish. *Obs.*
naf. Contr. of *ne haf*, have not. *Obs.*
nafe, naffe. † NAVE.
naf′tha. Naphtha. *Ref. Sp.*
nag. Var. of KNAG, a projection.
na-gai′ka, na-gay′ka (nȧ-gī′kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *nagaĭka*, fr. the *Nagay*, or *Nogay*, Tatars.] A thick, tightly twisted whip, used in Russia, esp. by Cossacks.
na-ga′ra (nȧ-gä′rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *naqārah*. Cf. NAKER.] A native kettledrum. *India.*
nagare. † NAUGER.
nagat. † NOGATE.
nage, nagge. † NAG, a horse.
‖ **Na′gel-fluh′** (nä′gĕl-flōō′), *n.* [G.] *Geol.* A massive variegated conglomerate forming a prominent member of the Miocene series in the Alps.
nagere. † NAUGER.
nages, *n. pl.* [OF. *nage*, *nache*. Cf. NATCH.] The buttocks. *Obs.*
Nag′ge (năg′ē). *Bib.*
nag′ger (-ẽr), *n.* One who nags.
nag′gin (năg′ĭn). Var. of NOGGIN.
nag′gish (năg′ĭsh), *a.* Nagging. *Rare.*
nag′gle (năg′'l), *n.* Petty haggling; pettiness. *Rare.*
nag′gon, *n.* = NAG, horse. *Obs.*
nag′gy (năg′ĭ), *n.* A little nag.
nag′gy (năg′ĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. **a** Given to, or characterized by, nagging. **b** Irritable; ill-natured. *Dial.*
naght (*dial.* nät). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NAUGHT.
naght. † NIGHT.
naghtertale. † NIGHTERTALE.
nag-kas′sar (näg-kăs′ȧr), *n.* [Hind. *nāgkēsar*; *nāga* snake + *kēsara* hair.] Either of two East Indian clusiaceous trees (*Mesua ferrea* and *Ochrocarpus longifolius*), from flower buds of which the natives get a red or orange dye. See MESUA.
Na′gl-far′ (nä′g'l-fär′), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The ship, built from the nails of the dead, in which the forces of Hel advance on the Æsir at Ragnarok.
nag′nag′, *v. t. & i.* = NAG, to annoy. *Dial. Eng.*
nag′nail′. Var. of AGNAIL.
na′gor (nā′gŏr), *n.* [F.; a name coined in imitation of F. *nanguer*, said to be from a native African name; — on account of the resemblance of the horns.] A reddish brown West African reedbuck (*Redunca*, syn. *Cervicapra*, *redunca*).
Na′gree. † NAGARI.
nag′s′-head′ (năgz′-), *n.* *Music.* The original form of shutter organ swell, invented in 1712.
nags′man (năgz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed to ride horses to show them off in a sales ring, to train them, or the like; a groom.
nag′ster (năg′stẽr), *n.* A nagging woman or man. *Rare.*
nagt. † NIGHT.
nag′-tailed′ (năg′tāld′), *a.* Having the tail docked. *Rare.*
na-gual′ (nä-gwäl′; nä-wäl′), *n.* [Native name (Quiché) *naual* he who knows, wizard, p. pr. of *nau*, *na*, to know.] Among Central American tribes, a tutelary or individual fetish, or "medicine." — **na-gual′ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **na-gual′ist**, *n.*
nag′us (năg′ŭs), *n.* Skinflint; miser. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
nah. Contr. of *ne ah*, ought not. *Obs.*
Nah. *Abbr.* Nahum.
Na′ha-bi (nā′hȧ-bī). *D. Bib.*
Na′ha-lal (-lăl). *Bib.*
Na-ha′li-el (nȧ-hā′lĭ-ĕl; -hăl′ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
Na-hal′lal (nȧ-hăl′ăl). *Bib.*
Na′ha-lol (nā′hȧ-lŏl). *Bib.*
Na′ham (nā′hăm). *Bib.*
Na′ha-ma′ni (nā′hȧ-mā′nī; nȧ-hăm′ȧ-nī). *Bib.*
Na-ha′ni (nȧ-hä′nē), *n.* One of a tribe of Athapascan Indians on the Stikine River and Connolly Lake, British Columbia.
Na′ha-rai (nā′hȧ-rī), **Na′ha-ra′im** (-rā′ĭm), **Na′ha-ri** (nā′hȧ-rī), **Na′hash** (nā′hăsh), **Na′hath** (nā′hăth), **Nah′bi** (nä′bī). *Bib.*
na′ho-da. † NAKHODA.

Na'hua (nä'wä), *n.* An Indian of the Nahuatlan stock.
Na'hua-tlan (-tlăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, an American Indian linguistic stock, related to the Shoshonean, comprising the Aztec and other civilized tribes of central Mexico and various isolated colonies southward on the Pacific coast. They possessed a civilization second only to that of the Mayan tribes from whom it was doubtless in large part derived. Their arts included a varied agriculture, weaving, pottery, stone working, and a rudimentary metallurgy. They possessed pictographic records, a ritual, a calendar, an educational system, and a well-defined social organization, with sacerdotal and other orders. Human sacrifice and ritualistic cannibalism were the repulsive features of their culture.
Na'hum (nā'hŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Nakhūm.*] **1.** Lit., consolation; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet who flourished before the fall of Nineveh (about 606 B. C.), which he predicted. **b** The Book of Nahum. See OLD TESTAMENT.
na'iad (nā'yăd; nī'ăd; 277), *n.; L. pl.* NA'IA-DES (nā'yȧ-dēz; nī'ȧ-). [L. *naias, -adis, nais, -idis,* a water nymph, Gr. *ναιάς, ναΐς,* akin to *νάειν* to flow: cf. F. *naïade.* Cf. NAID.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the nymphs believed to live in, and give life and perpetuity to, lakes, rivers, springs, and fountains.
Yon nymphs, called *naiads*, of the wand'ring brooks. *Shak.*
2. In technical use: **a** *Zoöl.* Any species of the tribe Naiades; a fresh-water mussel. See MUSSEL, 2. **b** *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Naias* or of the family Naiadaceæ.
Na'ia-da'ce-æ (nā'yȧ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See NAIAD.] *Bot.* A family of aquatic monocotyledonous plants preferably restricted to the genus *Naias*, but often extended to include Potamogetonaceæ and Aponogetonaceæ. — **na'ia-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Na'ia-da'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of aquatic or marsh herbs typified by the Naiadaceæ and comprising six other families, including the Alismaceæ, Potamogetonaceæ, etc. It has flowers with or without perianth, apocarpous ovaries, and seeds without endosperm.
na'iant (nā'yănt), *a.* [OF. *noant*, p. pr. of *noer* to swim, L. *natare;* or perh. orig. misreading of *najant*, p. pr. of OF. *nagier* to swim, F. *nager*, L. *navigare.*] *Her.* Swimming; — applied to a fish depicted horizontally in fess. Cf. HAURIANT.

Naiant.

Na'ias (nā'yăs), *n.* [L., a naiad.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of submerged aquatic plants constituting the family Naiadaceæ. They have filiform stems, sheathing leaves, and minute diclinous flowers with a double perianth.
na'id (nā'ĭd), *n.* [See NAIAD.] **1.** A naiad. *Obs.*
2. *Zoöl.* Any of numerous species of small fresh-water oligochætous annelids constituting *Nais* and allied genera. — **na-id'i-form** (nȧ-ĭd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*
na-if' (nä-ēf'), *a.* [F. *naïf.* See NAÏVE.] **1.** Naïve; as, a *naïf* remark. *London Spectator.*
☞ *Naïf*, being masculine, should strictly be used with masculine nouns, but in English *naïve* is commonly used with a noun of any gender.
2. Having a true natural luster without being cut; — applied by jewelers to a precious stone.
nail (nāl), *n.* [AS. *nægel;* akin to D. *nagel*, OS. & OHG. *nagal*, G. *nagel*, Icel. *nagl*, nail (in sense 1), *nagli* nail (in sense 3), Sw. *nagel* nail (in senses 1 and 3), Dan. *nagle*, Goth. *ganagljan* to nail, Lith. *nagas* nail (in sense 1), OIr. *inga*, Russ. *nogot'*, L. *unguis*, Gr. *ὄνυξ*, Skr. *nakha.*] **1.** The horny scale or plate on the upper surface of the end of the fingers and toes of man, apes, and other animals. The nails represent a greatly thickened part of the stratum lucidum of the epidermis, the stratum corneum being here wanting. They are nourished during growth by the underlying cutis, which is very vascular and known as the *matrix.* Nails are strictly homologous with hoofs and claws, and differ from them only in shape and size.
His *nayles* like a briddes claws were. *Chaucer.*
2. *Zoöl.* The terminal horny plate on the beak of ducks and other allied birds.
3. A more or less slender, usually pointed piece of metal (rarely of wood — cf. TREENAIL), generally with a head intended to be struck by a hammer, used for driving into or through wood or other material to hold two or more pieces together, as a support from which pictures, etc., may be hung, or for ornamental purposes. Cf. BRAD, SPIKE, TACK. Nails are variously named from their use, shape, size, etc., as basket, boat, chair, clout, floor, shingle, chisel-pointed, corrugated, diamond, fourpenny (see PENNY), tenpenny, horseshoe, wrought, wire, cut, finishing, galvanized, tinned, upholsterer's, etc.

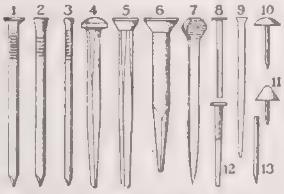

Nails, 3. 1 Common Wire; 2 Flooring; 3 Finishing (wire); 4, 5 Boat; 6 Hinge, with Countersunk Head; 7 Horseshoe; 8 Chair; 9 Finishing (cut); 10, 11 Upholsterer's; 12 Clout; 13 Headless Wire.

4. One sixteenth of a yard, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
5. An old weight. = 2d CLOVE.
6. *Old Med.* A morbid growth, as a felon or carbuncle. *Obs.*
7. *Zoöl.* The haw of the eye. *Obs.*
a nail in one's coffin, something regarded as likely to shorten one's life; as, a fit of anger is *a nail in your coffin.* — **N. of Crucifixion**, *Astron.*, the constellation Sagitta. — **on the n. a** On the spot; immediately; without delay or time of credit. "You shall have ten thousand pounds *on the nail.*" *Beaconsfield.* **b** Of immediate interest; under present discussion; as, a topic *on the nail. Colloq.* — **to be,** *or* **go, off at the n.**, to be or become unreasonable or mentally unsound. *Scot.* — **to the n.**, to the last degree; to perfection.
nail (nāl), *v. t.;* NAILED (nāld); NAIL'ING. [AS. *næglian.* See NAIL, *n.*] **1.** To fasten with a nail or nails; to close up or secure by means of nails; as, to *nail* boards to the beams.
He is now dead, and *nailed* in his chest. *Chaucer*
2. To stud or boss with nails, or as with nails.
The rivets of your arms were *nailed* with gold. *Dryden.*
3. To fasten as with a nail; to secure; to bind or hold, as to a bargain or to acquiescence in an argument or assertion; hence, to catch; to trap.
When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how I *nailed* them *Goldsmith.*
4. *Mil.* To spike (a cannon). *Obs.*
to nail a lie *or* **an assertion**, etc., to detect and expose it so as to put a stop to its currency; — prob. in allusion to the former alleged practice of shopkeepers of nailing bad or counterfeit coins to the counter. — **to n. one's colors,** *or* **colours, to the mast**, to assume a position of great determination; to manifest an inflexible purpose.
nail'er (nāl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A nail maker.
2. One who fastens with, or drives, nails.
3. Some one or something extremely good; a "crackajack." *Slang.*
nail'-head'ed, *a.* Having a head like that of a nail; formed so as to resemble the head of a nail.
nail-headed characters, cuneiform characters. See CUNEIFORM, *a.*, 1. — **n. molding** *or* **moulding**, *Arch.*, an ornament consisting of a series of low four-sided pyramids suggestive of nail heads; — called also *nail-head molding*, or *nail-head.* It is the same as the simplest form of dogtooth.
nain'sook (nān'sŏŏk; năn'-), *n.* [Hind. *nainsukh; nain, nayan*, eye + *sukh* delight.] A sort of jaconet muslin, plain or striped, originally made in India.
Na'ir (nä'ĭr), *n.* One of a people of the Malabar coast of India, probably Dravidians with Aryan admixture, noted for the type of polyandry in vogue among them. In the **Nair family** the women are free to contract alliances as they please outside their own clan with men of equal or better rank; the children belong to the mother's clan; and property descends through the female line.
Nair or *Nayar* is a title added to nearly all the names of the race, and it is, like Mister and Esquire, assumed as a birthright by any respectable member of the race who has no other. *Cycl. of India.*
na'is (nā'ĭs), *n.* [L., a naiad.] **1.** A naiad; river nymph.
2. *Zoöl.* = NAID.
nais'sant (nā'sănt; *F.* nĕ'säɴ'; 277), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *naître* to be born, L. *nasci.*] **1.** *Her.* Rising or issuing from the middle of an ordinary, esp. a fess. Cf. ISSUANT, JESSANT.
2. Nascent; newly born or about to come into being; as, a *naissant* project.
na-ïve' (nä-ēv'), *a.* [F. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*, fr. L. *nativus* innate, natural, native. See NATIVE; cf. NAÏF.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous; artless; as, *naïve* manners; a *naïve* person; *naïve* and unsophisticated remarks. — **na-ïve'ly** (-lĭ), *adv.*
Syn. — See FRANK, SIMPLE.
‖ **na'ïve'té'** (nȧ'ēv'tā'), *n.* [F. See NAÏVE; cf. NATIVITY.] The quality or an instance of native simplicity or unaffected naturalness; ingenuousness; artlessness.
A story which pleases me by its *naïveté* — that is, by its unconscious ingenuousness. *De Quincey.*
na-ïve'ty (nä-ēv'tĭ), *n.* Naïveté. *Carlyle.*
na'ked (nā'kĕd; -kĭd; 151), *a.* [AS. *nacod*, orig. p. p. of a lost verb; akin to D. *naakt*, G. *nackt*, OHG. *nacchot, nahhot*, Icel. *nökviðr, nakinn*, Sw. *naken*, Dan. *nögen*, Goth. *naqaþs*, Lith. *nůgas*, Russ. *nagii*, Ir. *nocht*, L. *nudus*, Skr. *nagna.* Cf. NUDE.] **1.** Having on no clothes or covering; nude; bare; uncovered; specif.: **a** Of a person, the human body or one of its parts, not wearing, covered by, or protected with, clothing of any sort; stripped to the skin; nude; as, *naked* savages; — also, now *Obs.*, clothed with only one scanty garment. "Their *naked* limbs." *Milton.* **b** Of an animal used for saddle, pack, or draft purposes, without saddle, pack, or harness. *Now Rare.* **c** Of a weapon or implement, esp. a sword, and so of a fire, light, candle, etc., out of, or not provided with, a sheath or case; as, *naked* steel; a *naked* dagger; a *naked* light. **d** *Bot.* (1) Without pubescence; as, a *naked* leaf or stem. (2) Destitute of enveloping parts or subtending leaves, as achlamydeous flowers, buds without scales, leafless stems, etc. **e** *Zoöl.* Of animals or parts of animals, destitute of the customary external structures, as hair, feathers, shell, etc.
2. Unprovided with needful or desirable clothing or, by extension, other accessories, means of sustenance, etc.; destitute; poverty-stricken; bare; — sometimes, now rarely, with *of;* as, *naked* of comforts.
Patriots who had exposed themselves for the public, and whom they saw now left *naked.* *Milton.*
3. Having no means of defense or protection; defenseless; unprotected; open; unarmed.
Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords. *Addison.*
4. Without qualities of power, worth, dignity, or the like; meager; bald; as, a *naked* history. *Obs. or R. Chaucer.*
5. Without concealment or disguise; open to view; manifest; clear; obvious; plain; as, *naked* words; his *naked* character; *naked* facts.
6. Without some covering, decoration, or appurtenance customary or natural, so as to seem bare; barren; stripped; as, *naked* hills and fields, that is, without trees, grass, etc.; *naked* trees; *naked* apartments, that is, without furnishings or ornaments.
7. a Without increase or addition; without added power, strength, or authority; unsupported; mere; simple; plain; as, a *naked* command; a *naked* belief. "The very *naked* name of love." *Shak.* **b** Specif.: *Law.* Having nothing to validate, confirm, or support it; nude; as, a *naked* title; a *naked* contract, or nude pact; a *naked* bailment, etc.
8. *Music.* Not having the full complement of tones; — said of a chord of only two tones, which requires a third tone to be sounded with them to make the combination pleasing to the ear; as, a *naked* fourth or fifth.
9. Undiluted; pure; of full strength; as, *naked* spirits. *Obs. or Local.*
Syn. — Nude, bare, denuded, uncovered, unclothed; exposed, unarmed, defenseless; plain, unvarnished.
naked barley, a variety of bere, or four-rowed barley, having exposed grains. — **n. bat**, a large Indo-Malayan emballonurine bat (*Cheiromeles torquatus*) which is naked except for a thin half collar. It has a peculiar throat sac and pouches inclosing the mammæ. — **n. bed**, a bed the occupant of which is naked or nearly so, no night linen being worn in ancient times. *Shak.* — **n. broom rape**, any broom rape of the genus *Thalesia*, having leafless stems. — **n. bulb**, *Bot.*, a bulb consisting of scales, as that of the lily; — opposed to a *coated*, or *tunicated*, bulb. — **n. bullet**, a rifle bullet not inclosed in a patch. *Obs.* — **n. debenture.** See DEBENTURE c. — **n. eye**, the unaided eye; as, visible to the *naked eye.* — **n. fallow**, a fallow on which no crop is grown. — **n. floor.** *Carp.* **a** The timberwork supporting a floor. **b** A floor in which the joists extend from wall to wall. — **n. lady**, the meadow saffron. — **n. mollusk**, *Zoöl.*, one of the Nudibranchiata. — **n. seed.** See ACHENE. — **n. truth**, the truth without any addition, adornment, or concealment; the plain, absolute truth. — **n. wood. a** The rhamnaceous tree *Colubrina reclinata* of southern Florida and the West Indies, having a hard and heavy heartwood, which takes a fine polish. **b** Any of several West Indian myrtaceous trees of the genus *Eugenia*, as *E. punctata* and *E. dichotoma.* Their leaves are often used as a condiment.
na'ked (nā'kĕd; -kĭd; 151), *n.* **1.** Anything naked; also, *Art*, a, or the, nude. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* The uniform surface of a wall, either vertical or having a batter, from which decorative features project and in which are doors, windows, and niches; also, the face or surface of the shaft or body of a column or pilaster, from which the moldings or projections may be supposed to rise.
na'ked-ly, *adv.* In a naked manner; specif.: **a** Without covering, disguise, or addition; manifestly; openly; simply; barely. **b** As standing by, or considered by, itself alone; as, a question discussed *nakedly.* **c** In an unclothed, exposed, defenseless, or unprotected manner. **d** In a deficient or imperfect manner; barely; poorly *Obs. or R.*
na'ked-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being naked.
2. a A naked person. **b** *Chiefly Bib.* That which should be covered, esp. the privates.
na'ker (-kẽr), *n.* [ME. *nakere*, F. *nacaire*, LL. *nacara*, Per. or Ar. *naqārah.*] A kettledrum. *Obs. or Hist. Chaucer.*
nam'a-ble, name'a-ble (nām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being named.
2. Worthy of being named or recalled; memorable; famous — **nam'a-bil'i-ty, name'a-bil'i-ty** (nām'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
nam'ay-cush (năm'ā-kŭsh), *n.* [Indian name; cf. Cree *namekus.*] A large trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*) of the lakes of North America from New England to Alaska.

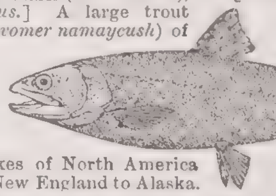

Namaycush.

na-hoor' (nȧ-hŏŏr'), *n.* [Nepalese *nahūr.*] The bharal.
Na'hor (nā'hŏr), *n. Bib.* **1.** Father of Terah, grandfather of Abraham.
2. Brother of Abraham.
Nah'shon (nä'shŏn). *Bib.*
naht. † NAUGHT.
nahte. Contr. of *ne ahte*, owned or had not. *Obs.*
Na-hual'tec-an (nä-wäl'tĕk-ȧn), *a.* = NAHUATLAN.
Na'hua-tl (nä'wä-t'l), *n.* = NAHUA — *a.* = NAHUATLAN.
Na-hu'qua (nä-ōō'kwä), *n.* One of a tribe of Carib Indians of the upper Xingu, Brazil.
nai. † NAY.
Na'ia. Var. of NAJA.
Na'ia-des (nā'yȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See NAIAD.] *Zool.* In older classifications, a tribe of mollusks practically equiv. to the family Unionidæ. It is still used as a common collective name for the fresh-water mussels.
na'ib (nä'ĭb; nā'ĭb), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *nāïb.*] A deputy or lieutenant, as a deputy governor or viceroy. *India.*
naic, naick. Vars. of NAIK.
Na'i-dus (nā'ĭ-dŭs). *Bib.*
naif. † NEIF.
na-if'ly (nä-ēf'lĭ), *adv.* of NAIF. *Rare.*
naif'ty. Var. of NEIFTY. *Hist.*
naig (nāg). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NAG, a horse. [GY, *n.*]
naig'ie (-ĭ). Scot. var. of NAG-
na'ik (nä'ĭk; nā'ĭk; nāk), *n.* Also **naig, naigue, naique.** [Hind. *nāyak.*] **a** A leader, chief, or governor in India; — a title of authority. **b** A native subordinate officer in the British Indian army; specif., a corporal.
nail bit. A wood-boring tool used for cutting across the grain.
nail bone. *Anat.* **a** The lachrymal bone. **b** The terminal phalanx of a digit.
nail'brush', *n.* A brush for cleaning the nails.
naild. Nailed *Ref. Sp.*
nail'er-ess, *n.* A woman who makes nails. *R.* [are made.]
nail'er-y, *n.* A place where nails
nail'head', *n.* **1.** The head of a nail, or an ornament of that shape.
2. *Arch.* A nail-headed molding. Called also **nailhead molding** *or* **moulding.**
nailhead spar. *Min.* Calcite crystallizing in nail-headed forms.
nail'ing, *p. a.* Very good; "crackajack." *Slang.*
nail'less, *a.* Having no nails; needing no nails.
nail rod, *also* (def. 2) **nail'rod'** (nāl'rŏd'), *n.* **1.** Iron in rods or strips for cutting into nails; a rod or strip of this.
2. Hard-pressed tobacco, usually very dark, made up in short rods or sticks. *Eng. & Australia.*
nail set. = 6th PUNCH, *n.*, 2.
nail'sick', *a.* *Naut.* Leaking at the nail or rivet holes.
nail'-tailed' kan'ga-roo *or* **wal'la-by.** A kangaroo of the genus *Onychogale*, in which the end of the tail is armed with a horny spur.
nail'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Whitlow grass. *Obs.* **b** Any plant of the genus *Paronychia.*
nail'y, *a.* Abounding in nails.
nain (nān), *a.* [For *ain* = own: *mine ain* taken as *my nain.*] Own. *Scot.*
Na'in (nā'ĭn). *Bib.*
naine. † NONE.
‖ **nain' jaune'** (năɴ' zhōn'). [F., yellow dwarf.] *Card Playing.* = POPE JOAN.
nain-sel', nain-sell' (nān-sĕl'), *pron.* [See NAIN OWN; SELF.] Own self; as, his *nainsel. Highland Scot.*
Na'ioth (nā'yŏth; nī'ŏth). *Bib.*
Nai-pa'li (nī-pä'lē), *n.* [Hind. *naipālī* of Nepal.] The language spoken in Nepal. See INDO-EUROPEAN. [of NAPKIN.]
naip'kin (nāp'kĭn) Scot. var.
naiprie † NAPERY.
naique. Var. of NAIK.
Na'ir al Zau'rak (nä'ĭr ăl zou'răk). [Ar. *al nayir al Zauraq* the bright (star) of the boat.] See STAR.
nais (*Scot.* nās), *a.* [Cf Icel. *neiss.*] Ashamed; destitute; — used in connection with *naked. Obs. or Scot.*
naish (nāsh; nĕsh). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of NESH, *a.*
nais'sance, *n.* [F.] Birth. *Obs.*
nait, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *neyti.* Cf. NEAT cattle.] Use; purpose; gain. *Obs* — *a.* [Cf. Icel. *neytr.*] Useful. *Obs.* — *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *neyta.*] To use; to exert (one's self); also, to recite. *Obs.*
nait, *v. t.* [Icel. *neita.*] To say no to; to deny; refuse. *Obs.*
nai'ther (*dial.* nā'thẽr). Obs. or dial. var. of NEITHER.
naith'less. Obs. or Scot. var. of NATHELESS.
nait'ly, *adv.* Effectively. *Obs.*
naive (*dial.* nāv). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NIEVE
Na'ja (nā'jȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. Hind. *nāg* snake, Skr. *nāga*, Singhalese *nayā.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of venomous serpents containing the cobras.
nake, *a.* [See NAKED.] Naked. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To make naked; to lay bare; strip *Obs.*
naked, *n.* Nakedness. *Obs.*
na'ked-eyed', *a.* *Zool.* Having the sense organs exposed, as medusæ of the order Leptolinæ
nakedhed, *n.* Nakedness. *Obs.*
na'ked-ish, *a.* See -ISH
na'ked-ize, *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or go, naked.
na'ker (nā'kẽr), *v. i.* To sound the kettledrum. *Obs.* — **na'ker-er**, *n.* *Obs.*
na'ker. † NACRE.
naket. † NAKED. [*Obs.*]
na-kette'. *n* A kind of gem.
na'khod (nä'kōd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] See WEIGHT.
na'kho-da (nä'kō-dä), *n* [Hind. & Per. *nākhudā*, fr. Per *nāv* ship + *khudā* master.] A master of a native vessel. *India.*
nakin. † NOKIN.
Nakir, *n.* See MUNKAR.
nakit. † NAKED.
‖ **na'ko-do** (nä'kō-dō), *n.* [Jap. *nakōdo.*] *Jap.* A middleman in marriage negotiations.
na-kong' (nä-kŏng'), *n.* [Native name in Sechuana language, at Lake Ngami.] An African sitatunga (*Limnotragus spekei*).
na'koo (nä'kōō), **-ko** (-kō), *n.* [From native name.] The gavial.
nakquayre, *n.* [Cf. NAKER.] A kettledrum. *Obs.*
Nak'sha-tra (nŭk'shȧ-trȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Astrol.* One of the asterisms in the moon's path or one of its celestial houses. Mythologically, the Nakshatras were wives of the moon.
Nakula, *n.* See MAHABHARATA.
nal. † AWL.
nalde. Obs. pret of NILL, *v.*
nale. † NAIL.
nale (nāl). Dial. Eng. var of NEAL, to anneal.
nale Corrupt. of ALE, from the phrase "at þen ale," at the ale, or alehouse. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
nall (nôl), **nalle.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of AWL.
nalmery. † AMBRY.
nam. † MNA, a mina; NAME.
nam. Var. of NAAM, a distraint.
nam. Obs. pret. of NIM. [*Obs.*]
nam. Contr. of *ne am*, am not.
nama. † NO MO.
Na'ma (nä'mä), *n.* One of a semi-independent Hottentot tribe of Namaqualand. See HOTTENTOT. [NAMMAD.]
nam'ad (nŭm'ŭd). Var. of
na-ma'qua (nȧ-mä'kwȧ), *n.* [Because chiefly found in Great *Namaqua*land.] A long-tailed African pigeon (*Œna capensis*).
Na-ma'qua, *n.* = NAMA, a Hottentot.
namare. † NO MORE.
na'ma-su'dra (nä'mȧ-sōō'drȧ), *n.* One of a low sudra caste numerous in Bengal and Assam.
na-ma'tion (nȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.*

It is grayish with many round paler spots on the body and darker reticulations on the caudal and dorsal fins, and reaches a weight of 20 pounds or occasionally much more.

nam′by-pam′by (năm′bĭ-păm′bĭ), *a.* [From *Ambrose Philips*, in ridicule of the extreme simplicity of some of his verses.] Affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental; insipid; inane. *Thackeray.*

Namby-pamby madrigals of love. *W. Gifford.*

— **nam′by-pam′bi-cal** (-păm′bĭ-kăl), *a.* — **nam′by-pam′bics** (-bĭks), *n.* — **nam′by-pam′bi-ness**, *n.* — **nam′by-pam′by-ish**, *a.* — **nam′by-pam′by-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

nam′by-pam′by, *n.* That which is weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty, as talk, or writing, or, rarely, a person.

name (nām), *n.* [AS. *nama*; akin to D. *naam*, OS. & OHG. *namo*, G. *name*, Icel. *nafn*, for *namn*, Dan. *navn*, Sw. *namn*, Goth. *namō*, OIr. *ainm*, L. *nomen* (perh. influenced by *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to learn to know), Gr. ὄνομα, Skr. *nāman*. Cf. ANONYMOUS, IGNOMINY, MISNOMER, NOMINAL, NOUN.] **1.** The title by which any person or thing is known or designated; a distinctive specific appellation, whether of an individual or a class. A **singular name** designates the character of the single individual thing which it denotes: as, "the center of the earth" is a *singular* name; a **proper name**, such as "Milton," "Bonaparte," denotes any individual without necessarily saying anything of character; a **general name**, such as "man," "metal," designates a character or connotation applicable to more than one individual, but without reference to this plurality; a **collective name**, such as "army," "audience," denotes a plurality of individuals. **Common** *or* **class name** is used for any type of name other than *proper*.

What's in a *name*? That which we call a rose
By any other *name* would smell as sweet. *Shak.*
The grand old *name* of gentleman. *Tennyson.*

2. Specif. **a** *Logic.* A term; any word or combination of words designating a logical concept.

These words, "The place which the wisdom or policy of antiquity had destined for the residence of the Abyssinian princes," form in the estimation of the logician only one *name*; one categorematic term. *J. S. Mill*

b *Grammar.* A noun. *Obs.* **c** Of latitude or declination, denomination with reference to its being indicated by a plus or minus sign.

3. A descriptive or qualifying appellation given to a person or thing, on account of character or acts; epithet.

His *name* shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. *Is. ix. 6.*

4. The designation of a person or, rarely, thing, regarded as representing his or its individuality and character; as, the most detested *names* in history; the dread *name* of St. Bartholomew's Day.

I am become a *name*. *Tennyson*

5. Reputed character; reputation, good or bad; estimation; fame; esp., illustrious fame; honorable reputation; as, a *name* for bravery; he has the *name* of a miser.

What men of *name* resort to him? *Shak.*
He hath brought up an evil *name* upon a virgin. *Deut. xxii. 19.*

6. Those of a certain name; a race; family; clan.

The ministers of the republic, mortal enemies of his *name*, came every day to pay their feigned civilities. *Motley.*

7. The mere appellation or designation of a thing, in distinction from the reality; seeming only; as, there was only the *name* of friendship between them.

Syn. — NAME, DESIGNATION, DENOMINATION, APPELLATION, TITLE, STYLE. NAME is the general term; a DESIGNATION is a distinctive name; DENOMINATION (somewhat antiquated as a mere synonym for *name*) applies esp. to a class or category; as, "Whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the *name* thereof" (*Gen.* ii. 19); "Thou shalt call his *name* John" (*Luke* i. 13); He modestly disclaimed the *designation* of philosopher; cf. "Let me find . . . some gentler name to *designate* [her] condition" (*De Quincey*); "All these came under the *denomination* of Anabaptists" (*Strype*); cf. "what are quaintly but happily *denominated* private means" (*Stevenson*). APPELLATION (now somewhat bookish) suggests a more or less descriptive or characterizing name; a TITLE is an appellation which designates rank, office, distinction, and the like; STYLE is more formal or ceremonious than *title*; the verb *style*, however, is not so formal as the noun; as, "This ridiculous *name* . . . struck the fancy of the people; and they commonly affixed to this assembly the *appellation* of Barebone's Parliament" (*Hume*); "'Confound you! You shall be Jack again.' — 'I am happy in the *appellation*'" (*Sheridan*); "'Thane of Cawdor,' by which *title* . . . these weird sisters saluted me" (*Shak.*); "The Lord Justice-General would have nothing to do with it, this *title* being at the date in question only a nominal one held by a layman" (*Sidney Colvin*); "Am I a queen in *title* and in *style*?" (*Shak.*); cf. "Shall I say Jacobites? or, as they were pleased to *style* themselves, the country gentlemen?" (*Gibbon*). See EPITHET.

by name. a With, or according to, individual mention; with specific personal designation: as, he addressed his soldiers *by name*. **b** With phrases of knowing, recognizing, etc.: (1) As individuals; individually; as, he knew them all *by name*. (2) By reputation, as distinguished from acquaintance or appearance; as, he knew the general *by name*, but not personally. — **by the name of**, having, or known by, the name of; called; styled; as, a man *by the name of* Smith. *Now Somewhat Colloq.* — **in the n. of. a** In invocation, adjuration, etc., originally of divine or holy persons or things; as, *In the name of* God, amen; *in the name of* common sense, consider. **b** In behalf of; by the authority of; as, *in the name of* the law. **c** In the represented or assumed character of. "I'll to him again *in name of* Brook." *Shak.* **d** As owned by; as, a bank account *in the name of* Smith. — **of the n. of.** = BY THE NAME OF. — **to one's n.**, belonging to one; as, he has not a dollar *to his name.*

name (nām), *v. t.*; NAMED (nāmd); NAM′ING (nām′ĭng). [AS. *namian*. See NAME, *n.*] **1.** To give a distinctive name or appellation to; to entitle; denominate; style; call.

She *named* the child Ichabod. *1 Sam.* iv. 21.

2. a To mention by name; to utter or publish the name of; to refer to by distinctive title; to mention.

None *named* thee but to praise *Halleck*
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a-tiptoe when this day is *named*. *Shak.*

b Hence, to call by name; to identify as by mentioning the name of; as, to be able to *name* the flowers or birds.

3. a To designate by name or specifically for any purpose; to nominate; appoint; as, to *name* a day for a wedding.

Whom late you have *named* for consul *Shak*

b Specif.: *House of Commons.* Of the Speaker, to designate (a member) by name by way of reprimand. **c** *Billiards, etc.* = CALL, *v. t.*, 20. *Eng.*

Syn. — Denominate, style, term, call; mention, specify, designate, nominate, appoint.

to name after, for, *or* **from,** to bestow the name of (a person, thing, etc.) upon, as in token of honor or affection, or because of association; as, she was *named* Helen, *after* her mother; Battle Abbey, *named from* the battle of Hastings. *Now Chiefly U. S.* — **to n. in,** *or* **on, the same day,** to admit to, or recognize in, comparison; — used only with a negative or interrogatively, to express unquestionable superiority or inferiority; as, no admiral of his time can be *named in the same day* with Nelson.

name day. 1. The day of the saint whose name one bears; also, the day on which a child is named.

2. *London Stock Exchange.* The day on which a ticket giving the name of the buyer of securities and the consideration is issued by the purchasing broker to the seller (jobber), which is passed through the hands of all the parties to the transaction to the original seller, so that the middlemen (if any) may settle differences and the actual transfer be made between the final holder of the ticket and the issuing broker.

name′less, *a.* **1.** Undistinguished; not noted; obscure.

A *nameless* dwelling and an unknown name. *Harte.*

2. Not known, specified, or mentioned by name; anonymous; as, one who shall be *nameless*; — also, formerly, written or published anonymously; as, a *nameless* book.

3. Having no legal right to a name; illegitimate; bastard.

4. Without a name; not having been given a name; as, a *nameless* star. *Waller.*

5. Not marked with any name; as, a *nameless* grave.

6. Unnamable; indescribable; inexpressible.

I have a *nameless* horror of the man *Hawthorne.*

7. Not to be named, because too horrible or repulsive; as, *nameless* idolatries.

Nameless City, ancient Rome; — so called because its real name was supposed to be kept secret to prevent an enemy from using it in incantations against its protecting gods.

— **name′less-ly**, *adv.* — **name′less-ness**, *n.*

name′ly (nām′lĭ), *adv.* **1.** By name; by particular mention; specifically; especially; expressly. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. That is to say; to wit; videlicet.

The excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining dreams. *Addison.*

name′sake′ (-sāk′), *n.* [For *name's sake*; i. e., one named for the sake of another's name.] One that has the same name as another; esp., one named after another. — *v. t.* To give the name of another to. *Rare.*

nam′ing (nām′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of NAME. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act or process of giving a name or names, or of devising a nomenclature.

Naming, or the appropriation of fixed signs for meanings, always marks a first step in the thought which acts so; scientific *naming*, e. g., marks a first step in a region of science, though a late stage in the history of the human mind. *B. Bosanquet.*

Nan′cy (năn′sĭ), *n.* [ME. *Annis* Agnes, with *n* prefixed (prob. due to a preceding *mine*, *thine*). The name *Annis*, *Agnes*, was somewhat confused with *Anne*. See AGNES.] **1.** A familiar form of ANNE. — Dim. *Nan*, *Nance*.

2. A girl of depraved life, but good impulses, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist." She was the mistress of Bill Sikes, to whom she was doggedly faithful, and who finally killed her.

3. = MISS NANCY.

Nan-di′na (năn-dī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Jap. *nandin*.] *Bot.* A genus of berberidaceous shrubs, natives of China and Japan. The only species, *N. domestica*, known as the **nandin**, or **sacred bamboo**, has evergreen decompound leaves and small white paniculate flowers with numerous sepals. It is everywhere cultivated in Japan.

na′nism (nā′nĭz′m; năn′ĭz′m), *n.* [*nano-* + *-ism*: cf. F. *nanisme*.] The condition of being abnormally small in stature; dwarfishness; — opposed to *gigantism*.

na′ni-za′tion (nā′nĭ-zā′shŭn; năn′ĭ-, -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [*nano-* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Artificial dwarfing, such as that produced in trees by Japanese horticulturists.

nan-keen′ (năn-kēn′), *n.* Also **nan-kin′**. [So called from its being orig. made at *Nanking*, or *Nankin*, in China.] **1.** A species of cloth, of firm texture and great durability, originally brought from China, made of a species of cotton (*Gossypium religiosum*) that is naturally brownish yellow.

2. An imitation of this cloth, with artificial coloring.

3. *pl.* Trousers made of nankeen. *Ld. Lytton.*

4. A buff or yellow color like that of nankeen cloth.

5. [*cap.*] = NANKEEN PORCELAIN.

nankeen lily. A garden lily (*Lilium testaceum*) not known in the wild state, and believed by some to be a hybrid between *L. candidum* and *L. chalcedonicum*. It has handsome fragrant nankeen-yellow flowers.

Nankeen porcelain. Also **Nan-king′** (năn-kĭng′), *or* **Nan-kin′ por′ce-lain** (-kĭn′; -kēn′). *Ceramics.* Chinese porcelain painted in blue on white, — a dealer's term, including all except the roughest sorts both ancient and modern. There is no authentic evidence that it was ever made at Nanking.

Nan-king′ (năn-kĭng′), *or* **Nan-kin′ yel′low** (-kĭn′, -kēn′). [From *Nanking*, or *Nankin*, China.] **a** A yellow dye consisting (like iron buff) essentially of ferric hydroxide, formed on the fabric. **b** A pigment of iron sulphate, zinc oxide, and flux, used for painting on glass, and giving a yellow color when burned in. **c** The color produced by the dye or pigment.

nan′ny-gai (năn′ĭ-gī), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A berycoid fish (*Beryx affinis*) of the South Pacific, of a brilliant carmine color with bluish reflections.

na′no- (nā′nō-; năn′ō-), **nan-**. Combining form from Greek νᾶνος, *dwarf*; as, *nanocephalism*, *nanosomia*, *nanism*, etc.

na′no-ce-phal′ic (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.* [*nano-* + *cephalic*.] *Craniom.* Having a small cranial capacity, or one below the mean. See MEGACEPHALIC. — **na′no-ceph′a-ly** (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.*

na′noid (nā′noid; năn′oid), *a.* [*nano-* + *-oid*.] Having an abnormally small body; dwarfish.

na-ol′o-gy (nā-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ναός temple + *-logy*.] Study of, or learning in regard to, sacred edifices. *Rare.* — **na′o-log′i-cal** (nā′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a. Rare.*

na′os (nā′ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ναός a temple, the cella.] *Arch.* A cella; — a term often used by modern archæologists, esp. for that part in a Greek or at least early and non-Roman temple.

Na′o-sau′rus (nā′ō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ναός temple, taken in sense of nave (from the transverse processes on its neural spines) + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct reptiles of the group Pelycosauria, known from the Permian of Texas and Bohemia. They had remarkably long neural spines on many of the vertebræ, which bore transverse processes.

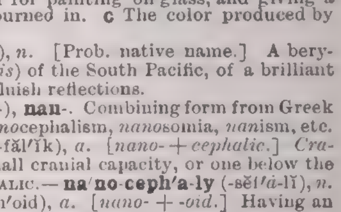

Naosaurus (Restoration). (1/80)

nap (năp), *n.* [ME. *noppe*; akin to D. *nop*, OD. *noppe*, Dan. *noppe*.] **1.** Woolly or villous surface of felt, cloth, plants, etc.; an external covering of down, or of short fine hairs or fibers forming part of the substance of anything and lying smoothly in one direction; the pile; as, the *nap* of cotton flannel or of broadcloth.

2. *pl.* **a** The loops which are cut to make the pile, in velvet. **b** Cloths which have a heavy nap, used for garments.

3. *Lithography.* The slight projections or granulations on a roller to reach the bottom of the grain of a stone.

nap, *v. t.* **1.** To cut the nap from. *Obs.*

2. To raise, or put, a nap on.

nap (năp), *v. i.*; NAPPED (năpt); NAP′PING. [ME. *nappen*, AS. *hnæppian* to take a nap, to slumber; cf. OHG. *hnaffezen*, *naffazen*, MHG. *nafzen*.] To have a short sleep; to doze; hence, fig., to be in a careless, unguarded state.

I took thee *napping*, unprepared *Hudibras*

nap, *n.* A short sleep; a doze; a siesta. *Cowper.*

nap (năp), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Sw. *nappa* to catch, to snatch, Dan. *nappe* to pinch, to twitch, to pull, E. *nab*, v.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** To seize; grasp; steal.

[LL. *namare* to take: cf. NAAM.] = NAAM. *Obs. or Hist.*

na-maz′ (nȧ-mäz′), *n.* [Turk. *namāz*.] The chief prayer of the Mohammedans, recited five times daily.

name. Obs. pret. of NIM. [yam.]

‖**ña′me** (nyä′mā), *n.* [Sp.] The

name′a-ble, name′a-bil′i-ty. Vars. of NAMABLE, NAMABILITY.

name bar. *Horol.* The bar carrying the upper end of a watch barrel arbor.

name′board′, *n.* **a** A shopkeeper's signboard. **b** *Naut.* The board, or place on the hull, where a ship's name is displayed.

name child, son, etc. One named for, or in honor or remembrance of, another; a junior namesake.

namecouth, *a.* [AS. *namcūþ*. See NAME; COUTH.] Of known name; renowned. *Obs.* — **namecouthhede**, *n. Obs.*

name father, mother, etc. A person after whom one is named.

namefy, *v. t.* To mention by name. *Obs.*

namel. ‡ ENAMEL.

name′ling (nām′lĭng), *n.* One of the name or clan. *Obs.*

name′ly (-lĭ), *a.* Famous; noted. *Obs. or Scot.* [rôle in a play.]

name part. *Theat.* The title

name plate A plate, as of metal, glass, etc., having a name on it, as a sign of habitation, ownership, etc., as a doorplate.

nam′er (nām′ẽr), *n.* One who names, or calls by name.

nam′ly. ‡ NAMELY.

nam′mad (nŭm′ŭd), *n.* [Per. *namad* felt.] A kind of thick Persian carpet or rug made by felting.

nam′ma-hole′ (năm′ȧ-hōl′), *n.* [Aboriginal *namma* breast.] A cup-shaped hole in the ground forming a natural reservoir for rain water. *Australia.*

nam′met (-ĕt). Var. of NUMMET.

namo. ‡ NO MO.

namore. ‡ NO MORE.

Nam-ta′ru (năm-tä′rōō), *n.* [Assyrian *namtāru* fate, pestilence.] *Babylon. Myth.* God of pestilence, regarded as a kind of chief over the evil demons, the servant of Allatu.

Na-mu′el (nȧ-mū′ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Na-mu′el-ites (-īts). *D. Bib.*

nan. ‡ NO. [Eng. of NONE.]

nan (*dial.* năn). Obs. or dial.

nan (năn), *interj.* [For *anan.*] Anan. *Obs. or Dial.*

Nan, *n.* **1.** Dim. of the fem. prop. name *Ann*.

2. A maid servant. *Obs.*

‖**na′na** (nä′nä), *n.* [Cf. ANANAS.] The pineapple.

Na′na (nä′nä), *n.* [Assyrian *nanā*, supposed to mean lady.] *Babylon. Myth.* An early goddess of Ur and Uruk, identified with the planet Venus and later merged in the goddess Ishtar.

Nan′a-bo′zo (năn′ȧ-bō′zō), *n.* In Algonquian legend, the Great Hare, considered to be the archetype of the animal species and capable of changing himself into a variety of forms. After submergence of the world, he refashions it from mud brought up from the depths by a muskrat.

na-nan′der (nȧ-năn′dẽr), *n.* [NL.; L. *nanus* dwarf + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] *Bot.* = DWARF MALE. — **na-nan′drous** (-drŭs), *a.*

nan′cy (năn′sĭ), *n.* A small liliaceous plant (*Wurmbæa dioica*). *Tasmania.*

nan′cy (năn′sĭ), *n.* [Perh. fr. the name *Nancy*.] The narcissus. *Dial. Eng.*

nan′cy (năn′sĭ), *n.* [Ashantee *ananse* spider, personification of spider; cf. *ananse-sem* a tale, story.] A folk tale of the Gold Coast Negroes or their West Indian descendants.

nan′cy-pret′ty (năn′sĭ-prĭt′ĭ), *n.* = LONDON PRIDE **a**. *Dial. Eng.* [See NANDINA.]

nan′din (năn′dĭn), *n.* [Jap.]

nan′dine (-dĭn), *n.* [Native name.] An African, spotted, ring-tailed paradoxure of the genus *Nandinia*, of which there are two species, *N. binotata* and *N. gerrardi*.

nan′di-nine (năn′dĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. *Chem.* An amorphous, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{19}O_4N$, found in the root of *Nandina domestica*.

nan′dow. Var. of NANDU.

N. & Q. *Abbr.* Notes and Queries (English publication).

nan′du (năn′dōō), *n.* [Braz. *nhandu* or *yandu*.] A rhea; esp., *Rhea americana*.

nane. Var. of NAIN. *Scot.*

nane (*dial.* nān). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NONE.

Na-ne′a (nȧ-nē′ȧ). *Bib.*

nanes. Obs. or Scot. var. of NONCE.

nan′ga (năŋ′gȧ), *n.* A small harp of three or four strings, used by African Negroes.

nangat. ‡ NOGATE.

nang-ca′, nang-ka′ (näng-kä′), *n.* [Tag.] The jack tree or its fruit. See 1st JACK. *Phil. I.*

nan′ger, *v. t.* To anger. *Obs.*

nang′nail′. Var. of AGNAIL.

nanis. ‡ NONCE.

nankeen bird. An Australian night heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*).

nankeen hawk, nankeen kestrel. The Australian kestrel (*Falco*, or *Cerchneis, cencroides*).

nankin. ‡ NOKIN.

Nan′king-ese′ (năŋ′kĭng-ēz′; -ēs′), *n.* See MANDARIN, *n.*, 2.

nanmo. ‡ NO MO.

Nan′na (năn′nä), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Balder.

Nan′nar (năn′när), *n.* [Assyrian, lit., the illuminator.] *Babylon. Myth.* See SIN.

nanne. ‡ NONE.

Nan-nette′ (năn-ĕt′), *n.* See ANN; — fem. prop. name.

nan′ni-nose (năn′ĭ-nōs). Var. of MANINOSE.

Nan′ny (năn′ĭ), *n.* [From *Nan*, due to mistaking *mine Ann*, *thine Ann*, for *my Nan*, *thy Nan*.] A diminutive of ANN or ANNE, the proper name. [berry.]

nan′ny-ber′ry, *n.* The sheep-

nanny goat. A female goat. *Colloq.*

nanny plum. The sheepberry.

na′no-ce-pha′li-a (nā′nō-sē-fā′lĭ-ȧ), **na′no-ceph′a-ly** (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *nanocephalia*.] *Med.* = NANOCEPHALISM.

na′no-ceph′a-lous (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*nano-* + *cephalous*.] *Med.* Having the head dwarfed. — **na′no-ceph′a-lism** (-lĭz′m), *n.*

na-nom′e-lus (nȧ-nŏm′ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *nano-* + Gr. μέλος limb.] *Terat.* A monstrosity having abnormally short limbs.

na′no-so′mi-a (nā′nō-sō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See NANO-; SOMA.] *Med.* Microsomia.

nan′pie (năn′pī), *n.* [Cf. NANNY; PIE magpie.] The magpie. *Local, Eng.*

nant (nänt). Var. of NAUNT. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

nan′tle (năn′t'l). Var. of NAUNTLE. *Dial. Eng.*

nan′to-kite (năn′tō-kīt), *n.* [From *Nantoco*, village in Chile.] *Min.* Native cuprous chloride, Cu_2Cl_2, occurring in white or grayish granular masses. H., 2.25. Sp. gr., 3.93.

Nantz (nănts), *n.* Also **Nants**. [From *Nantes*, France.] Brandy. *Obs. or Archaic.*

nanwais ‡ NOWAYS. [Obs.]

nany, *a.* [AS. *nænig*.] Not any

na-om′e-try (nā-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ναός temple + *-metry*.] Measurement of a sacred edifice.

Na′o-mi (nā′ō-mī; nā-ō′mī; -mĭ), *n.* [Heb. *Nāomī*.] Fem. prop. name; in the Bible, the mother-in-law of Ruth. *Ruth* i.

Na′os (nā′ŏs), *n.* [Gr. ναῦς ship.] See STAR.

nap. ‡ KNOP.

nap, *n.* **a** = NAPOLEON, 1. **b** = NAPOLEON, 2. — **to go nap**, to wager heavily; — usually with *on*

nap (năp). Var. of KNAP, blow.

nap. Var. of KNAP, to strike, etc.

nap. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KNAP, a protuberance.

nap, *n.* [AS. *hnæp*; akin to G. *napf*.] A cup or bowl. *Obs.*

Na-pæ′a (nȧ-pē′ȧ), *n.* [L. *Napaea* the nymph, fr. *napaeus* sylvan, Gr. ναπαῖος, fr. νάπη a woodland vale.] **1.** Also **Napea**. *Class. Myth.* A nymph haunting wooded vales or dells.

2. *Bot.* A monotypic American genus of malvaceous plants. *N. dioica* is the glade mallow.

— **Na-pæ′an, Na-pe′an** (-ăn), *a.*

napand, *p. pr.* [From NAP to seize.] Snatching. *Obs.*

Na′pa this′tle (nä′pȧ). A European star thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*) with yellow flower heads, introduced as a weed (orig. at Napa) on the Pacific coast. *California.*

nap′-at-noon′, *n.* = GOATSBEARD **a**. *Dial. Eng*

nape, *n.* [OF., F *nappe*.] A tablecloth. *Obs.*

2. To cheat at dice. *Obs.*
to nap it, to "catch it," as when hit hard and often in sparring. *Cant.*

nape (nāp; *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *nape*; orig. uncert.] The back part of the neck.
☞ The pronunciation *năp*, very common in the United States, is generally regarded as colloquial or dialectal.

na′per-er (nā′pẽr-ẽr), *n* [*napery* + *-er.*] An officer in a royal household having charge of the table linen.

na′per-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *naperie*, fr. *nape* a tablecloth, F. *nappe*, LL. *napa*, fr. L. *mappa*. See MAP; cf. APRON, NAPKIN.] **1.** Household linen; esp., table linen.
2. The making or keeping of napery; the office of naperer. *Obs.*

naph′tha (năf′thȧ; 277), *n.* [L. *naphtha*, Gr. νάφθα; cf. Ar. *naft*, *nift*.] **1.** Petroleum; rock oil; mineral oil.
2. *Old Chem.* Any of various volatile, strong-smelling, inflammable liquids, as ordinary ether, ethyl acetate, etc.
3. A petroleum product intermediate between gasoline and benzine, consisting largely of heptane; — called also *Danforth's oil*. Also, any of several volatile inflammable liquids obtained by distilling certain carbonaceous materials and resembling petroleum naphtha; as, Boghead *naphtha*, from Boghead coal; crude *naphtha*, or *light oil*, from coal tar; wood *naphtha* (methyl alcohol), from wood, etc.

naph′tha-cene (-sēn), *n.* *Chem.* An orange-yellow, crystalline, cyclic hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{12}$, obtained from coal tar.

naph′tha-lene (-lēn), *n.* Also **naph′tha-line** (-lĭn; -lēn; 184). *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, one of the principal constituents of coal tar, forming brilliant white platelike crystals of peculiar odor. It is obtained esp. from the "middle oil" from coal tar, and is used extensively in the manufacture of dyestuffs and explosives, as a defense against moths (as in moth balls), etc. Chemically, it contains a double benzene nucleus and is the parent substance of a large number of derivatives. There are two kinds of mono derivatives, α and β (see NAPHTHOL). For convenience in distinguishing isomers, the carbon atoms are designated by numbers, as shown in the formula. Di-derivatives are sometimes distinguished by prefixes; as, 1.2, *ortho-*; 1.3, *meta-*; 1.4, *para-*; 1.5, *ana-*; 1.6, *epi-*; 1.7, *kata-*; 1.8, *peri-*; 2.6, *amphi-*; 2.7, *pros-*.

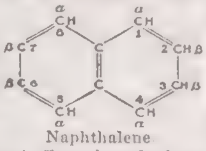

Naphthalene

naph-thal′ic (năf-thăl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, naphthalene. — **naphthalic acid. a** A crystalline dibasic acid, $C_{10}H_6(CO_2H)_2$, formed by oxidation of acenaphthene. It is the 1.8- or pericarboxyl derivative of naphthalene. **b** A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_5(OH)O_2$. It is the β-hydroxy derivative of α-naphthoquinone. **c** Phthalic acid. *Obs.*

naph′tha-lize (năf′thȧ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). To mingle, saturate, or impregnate, with naphtha. — **naph′tha-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′-), *n.*

naph-thaz′a-rin (năf-thăz′ȧ-rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn). [*naphtha*lene + ali*zarin*.] *Chem.* A red crystalline dyestuff, $C_{10}H_4(OH)_2O_2$, with green metallic luster, a dihydroxy derivative of a naphthoquinone. Its colors are fugitive, but its compound with sodium bisulphite is used with chrome mordants as *alizarin black S*.

naph′thene (năf′thēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Hexamethylene, also, any of a series of saturated cyclic hydrocarbons, C_nH_{2n}, derived from hexamethylene. They constitute the principal part of Caucasian petroleum, or naphtha, as the paraffins do of American petroleum. They occur also in other kinds of petroleum, in coal tar, in resin oil, etc.

naph′thi-on′ic (năf′thĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Prob. *naph*thalene + *thionic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a sulphonic acid, $C_{10}H_6(NH_2)SO_3H(1.4)$, got by treating α-naphthylamine with sulphuric acid. It is important in dyestuff manufacture.

naph-tho′ic (năf-thō′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating either of two crystalline acids, $C_{10}H_7CO_2H$, carboxyl derivatives of naphthalene, as (α- and β-) (see NAPHTHALENE).

naph′thol (năf′thōl; -thŏl), *n.* Also **naph′tol** (-tōl; -tŏl). [*naphth*alene + *-ol*.] *Org. Chem.* **a** Either of two white, crystalline derivatives of naphthalene, $C_{10}H_7OH$, distinguished by the prefixes *alpha* (α) and *beta* (β); specif., in the U. S. P., beta-naphthol. They occur in coal tar, but are usually prepared artificially from naphthalene. Both are used as antiseptics and in the manufacture of dyes and other substances, but β-naphthol is much the more important. **b** By extension, any of various hydroxy derivatives containing the naphthalene nucleus. They resemble the simpler phenols, but are in general more reactive.

naph′thol-sul-phon′ic (-sŭl-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a large number of sulphonic acids derived from the naphthols. Many of them are used in the manufacture of dyestuffs. The 2.6 mono-acid is called *Schäffer's acid*; the 2.8 mono-acid, *Bayer's acid*, etc. (See NAPHTHALENE.)

naph′tho-quin′one (năf′thō-kwĭn′ōn; -kwĭ-nōn′), *n.* [*naph*thalene + *quinone*.] *Org. Chem.* Either of two substances, $C_{10}H_6O_2$, derived from naphthalene, of which one (α-naphthoquinone) is a yellow crystalline paraquinone obtained by oxidizing naphthalene with chromic acid, and in other ways, and the other (β-naphthoquinone) is an orthoquinone forming red needles, obtained by oxidizing an amino derivative of α-naphthol. See QUINONE.

naph′thous (năf′thŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, naphtha.

naph′thyl-am′ine (năf′thĭl-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-amin.** *Chem.* Either of two crystalline bases, $C_{10}H_7NH$, amino derivatives of naphthalene, distinguished as α- and β-, and obtained by action of ammonia on α- and β-naphthol respectively. The α- compound is commercially prepared by the reduction of the corresponding nitro compound. Both are used in dyestuff manufacture.

Na-pier′i-an } (nȧ-pē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Na-pier′e-an.** Of,
Na-pe′ri-an } pert. to, or discovered by, Napier, or Neper (John, Laird of Merchiston, 1550–1617).

Na′pi-er's bones, Na′pi-er's rods (nā′pĭ-ẽrz). A set of eleven rods, as of bone, each divided into nine spaces and containing the numbers of a column of the multiplication table, designed to facilitate large operations in multiplication and division; — falsely attributed to Baron Napier, who descanted upon them in his "Rabdologia" (1617), but already known and described by Finée in 1532.

Napier's circular parts. *Math.* Five parts of a right (or quadrantal) spherical triangle; that is, the legs and the complements of their opposite angles and of the hypotenuse. Any part is called *adjacent* to the two next to it and opposite the other two. **Napier's rules** for these parts solve all cases of right triangles; viz., the sine of any part equals the product of the cosines of the opposite parts and also the product of the tangent of the adjacent parts.

Napier's diagram. *Navig.* A diagram showing the graduated circular margin of a compass card cut at the north and south points, with the two semicircles straightened out into vertical lines, adjacent to which are curving ones whose degree of separation from the straight lines indicates graphically the compass deviation at every point. It also affords a ready means of converting magnetic into compass courses and the reverse.

Napier's method. *Navig.* The method of graphically representing the compass deviation by means of Napier's diagram.

na′pi-form (nā′pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *napus* turnip + *-form*. Cf. NAVEW.] *Bot.* Turnip-shaped; large and round in the upper part, and tapering abruptly below; — said of roots.

Napiform Root of Turnip

nap′kin (năp′kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *nape* a tablecloth, cloth, F. *nappe*, L. *mappa*. See NAPERY.] **1.** A little towel, or small cloth, esp. one used at table for wiping the fingers and lips or in serving hot dishes.
2. A handkerchief. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Shak.*
3. A kerchief or neckerchief. *Scot.*

nap′kin, *v. t.*; NAP′KINED (-kĭnd); NAP′KIN-ING. **1.** To hide or stow away in a napkin. *Obs.*
2. To cover, provide, serve, or the like, with a napkin; — rarely used except in *p. p.*; as, a *napkined* tray.

Na′ples (nā′p'lz), *n.* A city of Italy. — **Naples biscuit**, a lady finger. — **N. red, red ocher.** — **N. yellow. a** A basic antimonate of lead, used as an enamel color and in oil painting; also, the color it gives. It is not affected by light. **b** Any of several yellow pigments substituted for the above, as a mixture of cadmium yellow and zinc white.

Na-po′le-on (nȧ-pō′lē-ŏn), *n.* [F. *Napoléon*, It. *Napoleone*.] Masc. prop. name. F. *Napoléon* (ná′pô′lā′ôɴ′); It. *Napoleone* (nä-pō′lā-ō′nā).

na-po′le-on, *n.* [After the Emperor *Napoleon* I.] **1.** A French gold coin of 20 francs. See COIN.
2. *Card Playing.* **a** A game in which each player holds five cards, the eldest hand stating the number of tricks he will bid to take, any subsequent player having the right to overbid him or a previous bidder, the highest bidder naming the trump and winning a number of points equal to his bid if he makes so many tricks, or losing the same number of points if he fails to make them. **b** A bid to take five tricks at napoleon. It is ordinarily the highest bid; but sometimes bids are allowed of *wellington*, or of *blucher*, to take five tricks, or pay double, or treble, if unsuccessful
3. A Napoleon gun.
4. A kind of top boot of the middle of the 19th century.
5. A shape and size of cigar. It is about seven inches long.
Napoleon the Little (*F.* **le Pe-tit′** [lẽ p'-tē′]), Napoleon III.; — so called satirically by Victor Hugo.

Napoleon blue. *Dyeing.* A variety of Prussian blue that is formed on the fabric.

Na-po′le-on′ic (nȧ-pō′lē-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Napoleon I., or his family; resembling Napoleon I.; as, the *Napoleonic* wars. — **Na-po′le-on′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Na-po′le-on-ism (nȧ-pō′lē-ŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles, policy, etc., of the Napoleons, esp. of Napoleon I.; attachment to, or advocacy of, the Napoleonic dynasty; Bonapartism. — **Na-po′le-on-ist**, *n.*

nappe (năp), *n.* [F. *nappe* cloth, sheet. See NAPERY.] *Geom.* Sheet; surface; all of a surface so connected that it is possible to pass from any one point of it to any other without leaving the surface.

napped (năpt), *a.* Having a nap; as, *napped* cloth.

nap′ping (năp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NAP. Specif.: *n.* **a** Act or process of raising a nap, as on cloth. **b** *Hat Making.* A sheet of partially felted fur before it is united to the hat body.

nap′py (năp′ĭ), *a.* [From 1st NAP.] Having a nap, or pile; downy; shaggy. *Holland.*

nap′py, *a.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. NAPPY downy, shaggy.] **1.** Strong; heady; foaming; —said of liquors. *Obs. or R.*
2. Somewhat intoxicated, as by nappy ale. *Obs. or R.*

nap′py (năp′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). Also *nappie*. [Cf. ME. *nap*, AS. *hnæp* cup, bowl, E. HANAPER.] A round or oval dish, with a flat bottom and sloping sides, used for cooking, holding food, etc.

na′pu (nä′pōō), *n.* [Native name.] Any of numerous chevrotains of the Indo-Malayan region; esp., *Tragulus napu* of Sumatra or *T. javanicus* of Java. They are similar to the kanchils, but slightly larger. See CHEVROTAIN

Napu (*Tragulus javanicus*).

nar′ce-ine (när′sē-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **nar′ce-in** (-ĭn), **nar-ce′ia** (när-sē′yȧ). [L. *narce* numbness, torpor, Gr. ναρκη: cf. F. *narcéine*.] *Org. Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{27}O_8N \cdot 3H_2O$, found in small quantities in opium, and closely related to narcotine. It is a narcotic.

Nar-cis′sus (när-sĭs′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CISSUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), L. -CISSI (-sĭs′ī). [L. *narcissus*, and (personified) *Narcissus*, Gr. νάρκισσος, Νάρκισσος, fr. νάρκη torpor, in allusion to the narcotic properties of the flower. Cf. NARCOTIC.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of Old World bulbous amaryllidaceous plants having erect linear leaves and showy yellow or white or bicolored flowers with a large cup-shaped corona. Most of the species are well known in cultivation. The most popular types are: the **true daffodils** (*N. pseudo-narcissus* and *N. bulbocodium*), with elongated coronas, or "trumpets;" the **medium-crowned daffodils** (*N. triandrus*, *N. incomparabilis*, etc.), with coronas shorter than the perianth; the **poet's narcissus** (*N. poeticus*), having a corona with an indurated rim or border; the **jonquil** (*N. jonquilla*) and the **polyanthus narcissus** (*N. tazetta*), with a very short corona. See DAFFODIL, JONQUIL, 1.

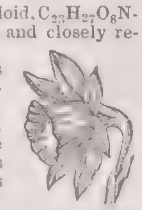
Flower of Narcissus (*N. pseudo-narcissus*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant, flower, or bulb of this genus.
3. *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth for vain love of whom Echo died. Nemesis punished his indifference by causing him to fall in love with his own reflection which he saw in the water of a fountain. He pined away in desire for it and was changed into the flower which bears his name.

nar′co- (när′kō-). A combining form from Greek νάρκη, *numbness, stupor, torpor.*

Nar-cob′a-tus (när-kŏb′ȧ-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νάρκη electric ray (fish) + βάτος a ray.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of electric rays. *Torpedo* is a synonym.

nar′cose (när′kōs; när-kōs′) } *a.* *Med.* In a condition of
nar′cous (när′kŭs) } stupor.

nar-co′sis (när-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νάρκωσις. See NARCOTIC.] *Med.* Production of a benumbed state, stupor, state of insensibility, or state of unconsciousness; narcotization; a benumbed state, stupor, or insensibility; privation of consciousness, due to a narcotic; narcotism; also, *Obs.*, quality of producing such a state.

nar-cot′ic (-kŏt′ĭk), *a.* [F. *narcotique*, or LL. *narcoticus*, fr. Gr. ναρκωτικός, fr. ναρκοῦν to benumb, νάρκη numbness, torpor.] **1.** Having the properties of, or operating as, a narcotic; — also often fig.; as, a *narcotic* sermon.
2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, narcosis; as, a *narcotic* effect.

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nape. *n.* [L. *napus*. Cf. NEEP.] The yellow turnip. *Obs.*
nape. *v. t.* To strike on the nape: to cut at the nape *Obs.*
na-pe′ad (nȧ-pē′ăd), *n* [*Also cap.*] A Napæa. *Rare.*
nape′-crest′ (nāp′-), *n.* An African bird of the genus *Schizorhis*, related to the plantain eaters.
na′pee (nä′pē), *n.* [Burmese *ngāpi*.] Balachong.
napell, *n.* [Cf. OF. *napel*.] Napellus. *Obs.*
na-pel′line (nȧ-pĕl′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [NL. *napellus*, specific name, dim fr. L. *napus* a kind of turnip.] *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from monkshood (*Aconitum napellus*), used as an anodyne.
na-pel′lus (-ŭs), *n.* [Cf. NAPELLINE] The common monkshood (*Aconitum napellus*). [IAN.]
Na-pe′ri-an. Var. of NAPIER-
naperonn. † NAPRON.
na′pha wa′ter (nä′fȧ). [Sp. *nafa*, fr. Ar. *nafhah* odor.] A perfume distilled from orange flowers. [VEW.]
na′phew (nā′fū). Var. of NA-
Na′phish (nā′fĭsh). *Bib.*
Naph′i-si (năf′ĭ-sī). *Bib.*
Naph′ta-li (-tȧ-lī), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** One of the twelve sons of Jacob.
2. The tribe named for him.
3. A region in Palestine.
naph′tha-lan (năf′thȧ-lăn), *n.* *Pharm.* An unctuous preparation obtained by fractional distillation of Armenian naphtha. It is used as a remedy in parasitic skin affections.
naph′tha-late (-lāt), *n* *Chem.* A salt or ester of naphthalic acid.
naphthalene red, rose *or* **scarlet**. Magdala red. See DYE.
naphthalene yellow Martius yellow. See DYE.
naph′tha-len′ic (năf′thȧ-lĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, naphthalene: naphthalic; specif., designating a hydroxy derivative of naphthoquinone. See NAPHTHALIC ACID.
naph-thal′i-dine (năf-thăl′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*naphthal*ene + tolu*idine*.] *Chem.* = NAPHTHYLAMINE.
naph′tha-lin (năf′thȧ-lĭn), **naph′tha-line** (-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* [F. *naphtaline*] *Chem.* Naphthalene.
naph′tha-liz′a-rin (năf′thȧ-lĭz′ȧ-rĭn), *n.* Naphthazarin.
Naph′thar (năf′thär), *n.* *Bib.* A word used in 2 Macc. i. 36, and prob. equiv. to *naphtha*.
‖**naph′tha vi′tri-o′li** (vĭt′rĭ-ō′lī). [NL., naphtha of vitriol] Common ethyl ether
naph′tha-zine (-thȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** *Org. Chem.* An azine, $C_{10}H_6{:}N_2{:}C_{10}H_6$, containing two naphthalene nuclei linked together by nitrogen
naph-thin′du-line (năf-thĭn′dū-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n* *Chem.* See INDULINE.
naph′thi-o-nate (năf′thĭ-ō-nāt), *n.* A salt of naphthionic acid.
naphthol black, blue, green, orange, *or* **yellow**. See DYE.
naph′thol-ize, *v. t.* To treat or impregnate with naphthol or naphtha.
naph′thyl (năf′thĭl), *n.* [*naphthalene* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_7$, of which naphthalene is the hydride.
naphthylamine brown, naphthylamine black. See DYE
naphthyl blue. See DYE.
naph′thyl-ene (năf′thĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_{10}H_6$, of which naphthalene is the hydride. Cf. PHENYLENE.
naph-thyl′ic (năf-thĭl′ĭk), *a* Of or pertaining to naphthyl
naph′tol (năf′tōl; -tŏl). Var. of NAPHTHOL. [năf′tū-). *Bib.*]
naph-tu′him (năf-tū′hĭm;
nap′ier (nāp′yẽr), *n.* [See NAPERY] A naperer. *Obs. or R*
Na′pi-er's a-nal′o-gies. *Math* Four formulæ, demonstrated by Napier, giving the tangent of half the sum or difference of two of the angles or sides of a spherical triangle in terms of the others. [PASS, *n.*]
Na′pi-er's com′pass. See COM-
na′pi-fo′li-ous (nā′pĭ-fō′lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *napus* turnip + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having leaves shaped like those of the turnip. *Rare.*
na′pit (nä′pĭt), *n.* [Hind., barber.] One of a Hindu caste of barbers found throughout India.
nap′kin-ing, *n.* Material for napkins. Cf. TOWELING.
napkin pattern. See LINEN SCROLL.
napkin ring. A ring used to inclose a table napkin.
nap′less, *a.* Without nap; threadbare. — **nap′less-ness**, *n.*
Na-po′le-on-a′na (nȧ-pō′lē-ŏn-ā′nȧ; -ăn′ȧ), *n. pl* [*Napoleon* + *-ana*.] Papers, books, relics, etc., relating to Napoleon
Napoleon gun *Ordnance.* A twelve-pounder, smoothbore, muzzle-loading, field combined howitzer and gun, designed to fire both shot and shell. It was first adopted by the French and later, in principle, by other European powers and the United States, but is now long obsolete.
Na-po′le-on-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Napoleonic.
na-po′le-on-ite, *n.* [*Napoleon* + *-ite*.] *Petrog.* = CORSITE.
Na-po′le-on-ize, *v. t* To subject to, or govern in accordance with, Napoleonic theories.
nappe. † NAP.
nap′per (năp′ẽr), *n.* One who naps, or sleeps lightly.
nap′per (năp′ẽr; náp′-), *n.* The head. *Dial. Eng. & Slang.*
nap′per, *n.* One, esp. a machine, that puts a nap on cloth.
napperone † NAPRON, apron.
nap pie. Var. of NAPPY.
nap′pi-ness (năp′ĭ-nĕs), *n* [From 1st NAPPY.] Quality of having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.
napping hammer A knapping hammer.
nap′pish-ness, *n* Tendency to nap: drowsiness *Rare.*
nap′pist (năp′ĭst), *n.* One who plays nap. *Rare.*
nap′py (năp′ĭ; náp′ĭ), *n.* Liquor; esp. ale *Eng*
nap′ron (*dial.* náp′rŭn; náp′ŭrn), *n* An apron *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
naprune. † NAPRON.
na′pry † NAPERY
nap′ta, napte. † NAPHTHA.
nap′tha. Naphtha. *Ref. Sp.*
naquil. † NOWHILE.
naquither. † NOWHITHER.
nar Contr of *ne are*, are not. *Obs.* [were not *Obs.*]
nar. † *nere*, contr. of *ne were*,
nar (när), *a.* [ME. *nerre*; cf. AS. *néarra*, Icel. *nærri*. See NEAR.] Nearer; also, nearest. — *adv.* [ME *nerre*; cf Icel *nærri*.] Nearer; near; also, nearly. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*
Nar′a-ka (năr′ȧ-kȧ; *Skr.* nŭr′-), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism & Buddhism.* The place of punishment for the wicked after death; hell
Nar-ci′ne (när-sī′nē), *n* [NL., fr Gr. νάρκη an electric ray.] A genus of small electric rays represented by species in warm parts of the Atlantic and Pacific.
Nar-ciss′, *n* = NARCISSUS.
Nar′cis-sa′les (när′sĭ-sā′lēz), *n. pl* [NL. See NARCISSUS.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the amaryllis and iris families, etc. — **nar-cis′sal** (när-sĭs′ăl), *a.*
Nar-cis′sine (när-sĭs′ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Narcissus.
Nar′co-bat′i-dæ (när′kō-băt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See NARCOBATUS.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the electric rays *Torpedinidæ* is a synonym
nar′co-hyp′ni-a (-hĭp′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *narco-* + Gr. ὕπνος sleep.] *Med.* Numbness felt on awaking from sleep
nar′co-lep′sy (när′kō-lĕp′sĭ), *n.* [*narco-* + *-lepsy*.] *Med.* A condition characterized by brief epileptiform attacks of deep sleep. — **nar′co-lep′tic** (-lĕp′tĭk), *a.*
nar-co′ma (när-kō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ναρκοῦν to benumb.] *Med.* The state of stupor produced by narcotics. — **nar-com′a-tous** (-kŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -kō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
nar′co-ma′ni-a (när′kō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.; *narco-* + *mania*.] Uncontrollable desire for narcotics.
nar′co-ma′ni-ac, *n.* *Med.* One having narcomania. — **nar′co-ma-ni′a-cal** (-mȧ-nī′ȧ-kăl), *a.*
Nar′co-me-du′sæ (-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL See NARCO-; MEDUSA.] *Zoöl.* A division of trachyline Hydrozoa in which the tentacles spring from the exumbrella, and the gonads are developed in connection with the manubrium — **nar′co-me-du′san** (-săn), *a. & n.*
nar′co-pep′sis (-pĕp′sĭs), *n.* [NL; *narco-* + Gr πέψις digestion.] *Med.* Torpid digestion [Narcotine.]
nar-co′ti-a (när-kō′shĭ-ȧ), *n.*

nar-cot'ic (när-kŏt'ĭk), *n.* *Med.* A drug which in moderate doses allays susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces profound sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, or convulsions. The chief narcotics are opium (with morphine), belladonna (with atropine), Indian hemp, stramonium, hyoscyamus, and lactucarium.

nar-cot'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Narcotic. — **nar-cot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **nar-cot'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

nar'co-tine (när'kō-tĭn ; -tēn ; 184), *n.* Also **nar'co-tin** (-tĭn), **nar'co-ti'na** (-tē'nȧ). [Cf. F. *narcotine.* Cf. COTARNINE.] *Org. Chem.* A tasteless, white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}O_7N$, which is found in opium, and recognized as a derivative of isoquinoline. Pure narcotine is not a narcotic.

nar'co-tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to narcotine.

nar'co-tism (när'kō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *narcotisme.*] **a** Narcosis. **b** Production of narcosis. **c** An unnatural desire or tendency to sleep. **d** A narcotic influence.

nar'co-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* ; NAR'CO-TIZED (-tīzd) ; NAR'CO-TIZ'-ING (-tīz'ĭng). To imbue with, or subject to the influence of, a narcotic ; to put into a state of narcosis , — often fig. — **nar'co-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn ; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

nard (närd), *n.* [L. *nardus*, Gr. νάρδος ; cf. Heb. *nērd*, Per. *nard*, Skr. *nalada* : cf. F. *nard*, OF. also *narde.*] **1. a** = SPIKENARD. **b** The matgrass *Nardus stricta.*
2. An ointment made partly from nard. See SPIKENARD.

nar-doo' (när-dōō'), *n.* [Native name of *Sesban aculeatum* in Queensland, Norman River.] **a** An Australian clover fern (*Marsilea drummondii*). Its spores are made into bread or porridge by the natives. **b** The fabaceous plant *Sesban aculeatum*, whose seeds are ground into meal. See DHUNCHEE. *India.*

nare (nâr), *n.* [L. *naris.*] **a** A nostril. *Obs.* **b** Specif. : The nostril of a hawk. *Archaic.*

na-reg'a-mine (nȧ-rĕg'ȧ-mĭn ; -mēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [NL. *Naregamia*, generic name, of E. Ind. origin.] *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from a meliaceous plant (*Naregamia alata*) of India, used as an emetic and expectorant.

na'res (nā'rēz ; 115), *n. pl.* ; *sing.* NARIS (-rĭs). [L., pl. of *naris* nostril.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The nostrils or nasal openings. In vertebrates above fishes the **anterior nares** are the external openings, or nostrils, and the **posterior nares** the openings of the nasal cavities into the mouth or pharynx.

nar'gi-le } (när'gĭ-le), *n.* Also **nar'gi-leh** [Per., fr. *nār-*
nar'ghi-le } *gīl*, prop., a coconut; — prob. so called because first made of a coconut : cf. F. *narguilé.*] An Oriental apparatus for smoking tobacco. It has a long flexible tube, and the smoke is drawn through water.

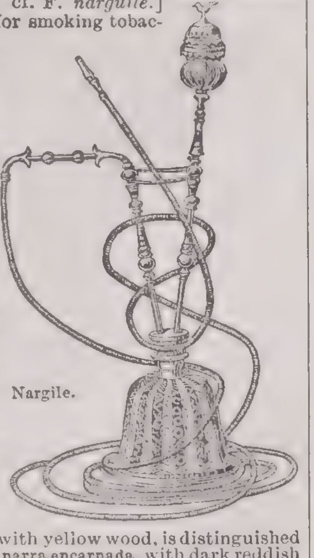
Nargile.

na'ri-al (nā'rĭ-ăl ; 115), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the nares ; as, the *narial* septum.

na-rin'gin (nȧ-rĭn'gĭn ; -gēn), *n.* [Hind. *nāringī* orange.] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{21}H_{26}O_{11}$, obtained chiefly from the blossoms of *Citrus decumana.* On hydrolysis it yields rhamnose and **nar'in-ge'nin** (när'ĭn-gē'nĭn), a derivative of phloroglucin and cinnamic acid.

nar'ra (năr'rä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag.] Any of several Asiatic fabaceous timber trees of the genus *Lingoum* ; also, their hard wood, which takes a fine polish. The narra **blanca**, or **narra amarilla**, with yellow wood, is distinguished by the natives from the **narra encarnada**, with dark reddish wood; both varieties probably come from the species *L. indicum.* The wood is chiefly used for furniture and fine cabinetwork. *Phil. I.*

Nar'ra-gan'set (năr'ȧ-găn'sĕt), *n.* **1.** One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly dwelling about Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island, where they numbered several thousand at the advent of the English. King Philip's War resulted in the breaking up of the tribe, many having been killed, and now only a few of mongrel descent survive. See NIANTIC.
2. One of an American breed of small, hardy, and surefooted horses formerly much used as saddle horses.

nar'ras plant (năr'ăs). [From *naras* or *nnara*, the native name in Mossamedes.] A South African spiny cucurbitaceous plant (*Acanthosicyos horrida*) forming impenetrable thickets. It bears melonlike fruits of a pleasant flavor ; the seeds are also eaten.

nar-rate' (nă-rāt' ; 277), *v. t.* ; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd) ; -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *narratus*, p. p. of *narrare* to narrate, prob. for *gnarare*, fr. *gnarus* knowing. See IGNORE, KNOW.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story ; to relate the particulars of ; to give an account of.
Syn. — Relate, recount, detail, describe, tell.

nar-ra'tion (nă-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *narratio* : cf. F. *narration.*] **1.** Act of telling or relating the particulars of an act, occurrence, or course of events ; rehearsal ; recital.
2. That which is related ; the relation in words of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events ; narrative ; story ; history.
3. That part of a discourse which recites the particulars of an action, or simply states the facts of the subject.
Syn. — Account, recital, rehearsal, relation, detail, story, tale, history. See NARRATIVE.
— **nar-ra'tion-al** (nă-rā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* *Rare.*

nar'ra-tive (năr'ȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** That which is narrated ; the recital of a story ; an account of the particulars of an event or transaction ; a story , history ; recital.
2. *Scots Law.* The part of a document containing the recitals ; specif., the part of a deed, immediately following the name and designation of the grantor, reciting the inducement for making it.
3. Act, art, or practice of narrating. *Stevenson.*
Syn. — NARRATIVE, NARRATION, ACCOUNT, RECITAL. *Narrative* and *narration* are sometimes interchanged. But NARRATIVE is now commonly applied to that which is narrated, NARRATION, to the act or process of narrating ; as, a well-constructed *narrative*, the *narrative* of one's adventures ; the art of *narration*, great powers of *narration*. ACCOUNT is less formal than *narrative* ; RECITAL commonly implies a somewhat detailed relation ; as, an interesting *account* of a particular experience, of one's travels ; "I will give such a *recital* as I can of all that has passed" (*Cowper*) the *recital* of one's wrongs. See STORY.

nar'ra-tive, *a.* [Cf. F. *narratif.*] **1.** Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, narration ; relating to the recital of an event.
2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events ; story-telling ; garrulous. *Now Rare.*
But wise through time, and *narrative* with age. *Pope*

nar'ra-tive-ly, *adv.* **a** In the style or manner of narration. **b** Regarded as narrative ; in respect to narrative character ; as, a book amusing *narratively*, but shallow.

nar-ra'tor (nă-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who narrates ; one who relates a series of events or transactions.

nar'ra-to-ry (năr'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Giving an account of events ; narrative ; as, *narratory* letters. *Howell.*

nar'row (năr'ō), *a.* ; NAR'ROW-ER (-ẽr) ; NAR'ROW-EST. [ME *narwe, naru*, AS. *nearu* ; akin to OS. *naru, naro* ; cf. D. *naar* wretched.] **1.** Of little breadth, esp. in comparison with the length ; not wide or broad ; as, a *narrow* board.
A deep but *narrow* stream. *Shelley*
2. Of little extent ; limited , circumscribed.
Confined to a *narrow* compass in the world *Bp. Wilkins*
One science only will one genius fit ;
So vast is art, so *narrow* human wit. *Pope.*
3. Parsimonious ; niggardly ; mean.
A very *narrow* and stinted charity. *Smalridge.*
4. Not broad in mind or disposition ; illiberal ; bigoted ; as, a *narrow* mind ; *narrow* views.
5. Limited in amount ; small ; meager , straitened ; as, *narrow* circumstances or fortune.
6. Having but a little margin ; having barely sufficient space, time, or number, etc. ; close ; near ; — with special reference to some peril or misfortune ; as, a *narrow* shot , a *narrow* escape ; a *narrow* majority. *Dryden.*
7. Close ; accurate ; exact ; scrutinizing ; careful.
But first with *narrow* search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave unspied. *Milton.*
8. *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a relatively tense condition of the tongue, the upper surface of which is at the same time convexed, thus "narrowing" the oral passage ; — said of one of a pair of vowels having the same "height," as contrasted with the other called "wide." Thus, ē (ēve) is *narrow* compared with ĭ (ĭll), "wide." Cf. WIDE, and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 44.
Syn. — NARROW, STRAIT. STRAIT adds to NARROW the implication of closeness or restriction ; as, "The sea is set in a wide place, that it might be deep and great. But put the case the entrance were *narrow*, and like a river. . . . If he went not through the *narrow*, how could he come into the broad ?" (2 *Esdras* vii. 3-5) ; "Behold now the place where we dwell with thee is too *strait* for us" (2 *Kings* vi. 1). Fig., *narrow* implies illiberality or intolerance, *strait*, strictness or rigor ; as, "Dante does not come before us as a large catholic mind ; rather as a *narrow* and even sectarian mind" (*Carlyle*) : "After the most *straitest* sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee" (*Acts* xxvi. 5) ; *narrow*-minded, *strait*-laced. See STRICT, RIGID.
narrow cloth, cloth less than 52 inches wide, often 27 to 29 inches wide. Cf. BROADCLOTH **a.** — **n. gauge** *or* **gage.** See GAUGE, *n.*, 5 **a.** — **n. goods**, ribbons, cords, braids, etc. — **n. ration**, *Agric.*, a ration containing a large amount of protein in proportion to the fat and carbohydrates. — **n. seas**, *Eng. Hist.*, the straits or arms of the sea between Great Britain and Ireland and between England and France, over which England or Great Britain has asserted certain rights of supremacy beyond the three-mile limit, which have never been sanctioned by general acquiescence. — **n. trade**, trade in narrow goods. — **n. wares.** = NARROW GOODS. — **n. weaver**, one who makes narrow cloth or narrow goods.

nar'row (năr'ō), *n.* **1.** The narrow part of anything ; a narrow place or thing ; specif., *Mining*, a narrow gallery.
2. A narrow passage; esp., a contracted part of a stream, lake, or sea ; a strait connecting two bodies of water ; — usually in *pl.* ; as, the *Narrows* of New York harbor.
The jaws of a dangerous *narrow*. *Gladstone.*
3. *Print.* Furniture three picas wide.

nar'row (năr'ō), *v. t.* ; NAR'ROWED (-ōd) ; NAR'ROW-ING. [Cf. AS. *nearwian.*] **1.** To lessen the breadth of ; to contract ; to draw into a smaller compass ; to reduce the width or extent of. *Sir W. Temple.*
2. To contract the reach or sphere of ; to make less liberal or broad ; to limit ; to restrict ; as, to *narrow* one's views ; to *narrow* the field of discussion.
3. *Knitting.* To contract the size of, as a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.

nar'row, *v. i.* **1.** To become less broad ; to contract ; lessen ; as, the sea *narrows* into a strait.
2. *Man.* Not to step out enough to the one hand or the other ; as, a horse *narrows* ; — also said of the rider.
3. *Knitting.* To contract the size of a stocking or other knit article, by taking two stitches into one.

nar'row-heart'ed, *a.* Mean ; parsimonious ; ungenerous. — **nar'row-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

nar'row-ing (năr'ō-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NARROW ; specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A contracting, or making or becoming less in breadth or extent. **b** A part, place, or thing narrowed ; esp., the part of a stocking which is narrowed.

nar'row-leaved' (-lēvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having narrow or linear leaves ; — a common epithet in vernacular plant names ; as, *narrow-leaved* plantain, willow, etc.

nar'row-ly (năr'ō-lĭ), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *nearulīce.*] **1.** With minute scrutiny ; closely ; carefully ; as, to look or watch *narrowly* ; to search *narrowly* ; also, closely, as if pressed upon ; as, to be *narrowly* pursued or besieged.
2. With little breadth or extent ; in a contracted manner.
3. With a little margin or space ; hence, closely ; hardly; barely ; only just ; as, he *narrowly* escaped.
4. Sparingly ; parsimoniously. *Now Rare.*
5. Not broadly ; illiberally ; as, the statute should not be interpreted so *narrowly*.

nar'row-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd ; -dĭd ; 87, 151), *a.* Of narrow mental scope ; illiberal ; bigoted. — **nar'row-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **nar'row-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

nar'row-ness, *n.* [Cf. AS. *nearunes.*] Condition or quality of being narrow, in any sense.

nar'row-spir'it-ed, *a.* Not broad in spirit ; illiberal ; intolerant ; mean. — **nar'row-spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

nar'thex (när'thĕks), *n.* [L., giant fennel, Gr. νάρθηξ.] **1. a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of FERULA, 1. **b** An apiaceous plant of Afghanistan (*Ferula narthex*). It is a source of asafetida.
2. *Arch.* The portico of ancient churches ; one side or member of the atrium or outer court surrounded by ambulatories ; — used, generally, for any vestibule, lobby, or outer porch, leading to the nave of a church.

nar'whal (när'hwăl), *n.* [Sw or Dan. *narhval* ; akin to E. *whale* ; cf. Icel. *nāhvalr.* The first syllable is perh. fr. Icel. *nār* corpse, dead body, in allusion to the whitish color of its skin. See WHALE.] An arctic cetacean (*Monodon monoceros*), of the family Delphinidæ, which becomes

Narwhal. ($\frac{1}{80}$)

about twenty feet long. The male narwhal has one long, twisted, pointed tusk, projecting forward from the upper jaw like a horn. Sometimes two tusks are developed, side by side. There is no dorsal fin. The color is marbled gray and white. The tusk furnishes ivory which is of commercial value.

na'sal (nā'zăl), *a.* [L. *nasus* the nose : cf. F. *nasal.* See NOSE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the nose.
2. *Phon.* Characterized by resonance in the nasal passage as are the sounds of *m, n, ng* ; as, a *nasal* vowel ; a *nasal* utterance. In the production of a nasal sound the soft palate is more or less lowered, and the voice issues (wholly or in part) through the nose. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 24.
nasal bones. *Anat. & Zoöl.*, in vertebrates higher than fishes, two bones of the skull, in front of the frontals. In man they are oblong in shape, and form by their junction the bridge of the nose, partly covering in the nasal cavity. In teleost fishes the median ethmoid was called *nasal* by Owen. By most recent authorities the two small bones each side of it (often called *turbinals*) are regarded as the nasal bones. — **n. capsule**, *Zoöl.*, the structures inclosing the nasal fossæ or olfactory organ of a vertebrate. — **n. duct**, *Anat.*, an epithelium-lined canal running through several of the facial bones and opening into the inferior meatus of the nose. It receives the lachrymal canals at its upper end, thus forming a passage from the eye to the nasal cavity. — **n. eminence**, *Anat.*, the glabella. — **n. fossæ.** **a** *Anat.* The nasal passages or cavities. See NOSE. **b** *Zoöl.* The depressions or grooves on the bill in which the nostrils of most birds are situated. — **n. gleet**, a chronic inflammation or catarrh of the mucous membrane lining the nasal cavities and sinuses of the head, accompanied with persistent discharge of a thick white or yellowish white secretion. — **n. index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the anterior orifice to the height from the nasal spine to the nasion, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter. Skulls with a nasal index of 58 to 53 (characteristic of Negroes and Mongols) are *platyrrhinian* ; with an index of 52 to 48 (characteristic of American Indians), *mesorrhinian* ; with an index of 47 to 42 (characteristic of Caucasians), *leptorrhinian.* — **n. nerve**, *Anat.*, a branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to various parts of the nose. — **n. notch**, *Anat.*, the rough surface on the anterior lower border of the frontal bone between the orbits, which articulates with the nasals and superior maxillaries. — **n. plate**, *Zoöl.*, in reptiles, one of the plates through or between which the nostril opens. — **n. point.** *Craniol.* = NASION. — **n. process** (of the superior maxillary bone), *Anat.*, the upwardly extending part which forms part of the sides of the nose. — **n. scale**, *Zoöl.*, in birds, the naricorn. — **n. septum**, *Anat.*, the bony and cartilaginous partition between the nasal passages. — **n. spine**, *Anat.*, any of three median bony processes adjacent to the nasal passages: **a** The *superior* or *frontal*, projecting downward from the frontal bone and articulating with both nasal bones. **b** The *anterior*, formed by the union of processes of the two premaxillaries and projecting upward between the anterior nares. **c** The *posterior* or *palatine*, formed by the union of processes of the two palate bones and projecting between the posterior nares. — **n. twang.** See TWANG, *n.*, 2.

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nar-cot'i-cism (när-kŏt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Narcotism. *Rare.*
nar-cot'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
nar-cot'i-co-ac'rid (-ĭ-kō-), *a.* *Med.* Both narcotic and acrid, as a poison. — *n.* A narcotico-acrid substance, as a poison.
nar'co-tined (när'kō-tĭnd), *a.* Narcotized : deadened. *Rare.*
nar'co-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One unduly given to use of narcotics.
nard, *v. t.* To anoint with nard.
nar-dif'er-ous (när-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [From L. *nardifer.*] Bearing nard. *Obs.*
nar'dine (när'dĭn), *a.* [L. *nardinus*, Gr. νάρδινος : cf. OF. *nardin.*] Of or pert to nard ; having the qualities of nard.
nar-du' (när-dōō'). Var. of NARDOO.
Nar'dus (när'dŭs), *n.* [NL. See NARD.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of European grasses. The species, *N. stricta*, is known as *matgrass.*
nare. † NAR, nearer
nare. † *nere*, contr. of *ne were*, were not.
nare, *a.* Narrow. *Obs.*
nar'er (när'ẽr). Dial. var. of NAR, nearer.
narewe. † NARROW.
nar'gil (när'gĭl), *n.* [See NARGHILE.] The coconut. *India.*
nar'ic (năr'ĭk), *a.* = NARIAL.
nar'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nares* nostrils, nose.] The brown coati. See COATI
Nar'i-ca, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A small genus of tænioglossate gastropods of warm seas, having a thin white spiral shell with velvety epidermis. It is the type of a family, **Na-ric'i-dæ** (nȧ-rĭs'ĭ-dē). — **nar'i-coid** (năr'ĭ-koid), *a.* & *n.*
nar'i-corn (năr'ĭ-kôrn ; nâr'-), *n.* [L. *naris* nostril + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* The horny segment of the rhinotheca covering the nostrils of albatrosses and some other birds.
nar'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *naris* nostril + *-form.* See NOSE.] Like a nostril in form.
nar'ine (năr'ĭn ; nâr'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nostrils.
na'ris, *n.*, *sing.* of NARES.
nark (närk), *n.* A spy employed by the police ; an informer ; a stool pigeon. *Cant*
nark, *v. t. & i.* To spy, or inform on, for the police ; to act as a nark. *Cant.*
naroly. † NARROWLY
narowe † NARROW
narr, *n.* [Short for L. *narratio.*] *Law.* A declaration in pleading. *Cant. Obs.*
narr (när), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To growl or snarl, as a dog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
nar'ra-ble (năr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *narrabilis*, fr. *narrare* to narrate.] Narratable. *Obs.*
‖ **nar-ran'te** (när-rän'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* In narrative style.
nar-rat'a-ble (nă-rāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being narrated.
nar-rat'er (-rāt'ẽr), *n.* One who narrates.
nar-ra'tion-al (-rā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to narration. *Rare.*
nar'ra-tiv. Narrative. *Ref. Sp.*
nar-ra'tress (nă-rā'trĕs), **-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female narrator.
narre. † NAR, nearer.
narr'est (*dial.* när'ĕst ; -ĭst), *a.* Nearest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nar'row, *adv.* In a narrow manner ; closely ; carefully ; strictly ; narrowly *Obs. or R.*
nar'row (nâr'ŭ ; năr'-), *a.* Ne'er a ; nary. *Dial. Eng.*
nar'rowd Narrowed. *Ref. Sp.*
nar'row-er, *n.* One that narrows or contracts
nar'row-ing-ness, *n.* Tendency to make narrow *Rare*
nar'row-ish, *a.* Rather narrow.
nar'row-souled' (-sōld'), *a.* Not broad in sentiment or inclination ; ungenerous.
nar'row-y (năr'ō-ĭ), *a.* Rather narrow ; narrowish [*Obs.*
nart. Contr of *ne art*, art not.
nar-the'cal (när-thē'kăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a narthex of a church. *Rare.*
Nar-the'ci-um (-shĭ-ŭm ; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NARTHEX.] *Bot.* Syn. of ABAMA.
naru. † NARROW.
nar'wal (när'wăl), **nar'whale** (-hwāl). Vars. of NARWHAL.
narwe. † NARROW.
nar'y (nâr'ĭ ; nā'rĭ), *a.* Not one ; never a ; ne'er a. *Dial.*
nas. Contr. of *ne has*, has not ; also, of *ne was*, was not. *Obs.*
N. A. S. *Abbr.* National Academy of Sciences.
nas'ab (nŭs'ŭb), *n.* [Ar., pedigree.] *Moham. Law.* Consanguinity ; kinship.

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na'sal (nā'zăl), *n.* **1.** [OF. *nasel, nasal.*] *Anc. Armor.* A nose guard of a helmet. See HELMET, *Illust.*
2. A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine. *Archaic.* *Burton.*
3. *Phon.* A speech sound characterized by nasal resonance, as *m, n, ng.* Cf. NASAL, *a.,* 2.
4. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A nasal bone, plate, or scale.
na'sal-ism (nā'zăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Nasal quality or sound; nasal pronunciation.
na-sal'i-ty (nā-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *nasalité.*] Quality or state of being nasal.
na'sal-ize (nā'zăl-īz), *v.t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render (sounds) nasal; to insert a nasal letter or sound in; to speak nasally or through the nose. — **na'sal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
nas'cen-cy (năs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *nascentia.* See NASCENT.] Condition of being nascent; birth; beginning; origin.
nas'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nascens, -entis,* p. pr. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION; cf. NAISSANT.] Being born; coming into existence; beginning to exist or to grow; commencing, or in process of, development.

Nascent passions and anxieties. *Berkeley.*

nascent state *or* **condition**, *Chem.*, the condition of an element at the moment of liberation from a compound, marked, as in the case of hydrogen or oxygen, by a chemical activity greater than the ordinary. The customary explanation is that the atoms of the element, not having as yet combined with each other to form molecules, are freer to combine with other substances.
Na'sik (nä'sĭk), *n.* Designating certain mathematical figures, magic squares and cubes, whose properties are unaffected by rotations through right angles about their diagonals; — so called by their inventor, A. H. Frost, who investigated them while living in the town of Nasik, in Bombay. — **na'si-kal, na'si-cal** (-sĭ-kăl), *a.* — **na'si-kal-ly, na'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*
na'si-o- (nā'zĭ-ō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the nasion.*
na'si-on (nā'zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nasus* nose.] *Craniol.* The middle point of the nasofrontal suture. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*
na'so- (nā'zō-). [L. *nasus* nose.] *Anat.* A combining form denoting *pertaining to,* or *connected with, the nose.*
na'so-an'tral (-ăn'trăl), *a.* [*naso-* + *antral.*] *Anat.* Pert. to, or connecting, the nose and the maxillary antrum.
na'so-la'bi-al (-lā'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [*naso-* + *labial.*] Pertaining to the nose and lips. The **nasolabial line** runs from the wing of the nose almost to the corner of the lips.
na-sol'o-gy (nā-zŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*naso-* + *-logy.*] Science or study of noses. — **na'so-log'i-cal** (nā'zō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **na-sol'o-gist** (nā-zŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
na'so-pal'a-tal (nā'zō-păl'á-tăl) *a.* [*naso-* + *palatal, palatine.*]
na'so-pal'a-tine (-păl'á-tĭn) *Anat.* Pertaining to, or connecting, the nose and the palate; as, the **nasopalatine nerve**, which arises from the sphenopalatine ganglion and supplies the front part of the roof of the mouth, giving a few fibers to the nasal septum.
na'so-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fá-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* [*naso-* + *pharyngeal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the nose and pharynx, or to the nasopharynx.
na'so-phar'ynx (-făr'ĭŋks), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The upper portion of the pharynx above the soft palate and continuous with the nasal passages.
Nas'sa (năs'á), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nassa* a kind of basket, in allusion to the reticulation of some species.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods having a long, broad foot, long siphon, and rather small, usually highly sculptured, shell. It is divided into many subgenera, and is the type of a family, **Nas'si-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). See DOG WHELK.

Nassa (*N. vibex*). Nat. size.

nas'ti-ly (nás'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a nasty manner or condition.
nas'ti-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being nasty; as: **a** Extreme filthiness; dirtiness. **b** Moral filthiness; indecency; obscenity. **c** Disagreeableness; as, the *nastiness* of the weather or of a medicine. *Colloq. in U. S.* **d** Meanness; tricky or dishonorable dealing. *Colloq.*
2. That which is nasty, as dirty, foul, or obscene.
nas-tur'tium (năs-tûr'shŭm; -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *nasturtium* a cress, for *nasitortium,* fr. *nasus* nose + *torquere, tortum,* to twist, torture, in allusion to its causing one to make a wry face by its pungent taste. See NOSE of the face; TORTURE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of RORIPPA.
2. *Hort.* Any garden plant of the genus *Tropæolum,* esp. *T. majus* and *T. minus.* They are smooth herbs, having mostly climbing stems, peltate leaves, and showy spurred flowers in widely varying shades of red and yellow. The plants contain a pungent juice, and the seeds and flower buds are used in salads and pickles. See TROPÆOLUM.
nas'ty (nás'tĭ), *a.;* NAS'TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); NAS'TI-EST. [Perh. for *nasky;* cf. dial. Sw. *naskug, nasket;* or cf. D. *nestig* dirty, ugly.] **1.** Offensively filthy; very dirty or foul.
2. Morally filthy; obscene; indecent; as, *nasty* language
3. a Nauseous to taste or smell; disgusting; as, *nasty* medicine. **b** Hence, loosely: Offensive; disagreeable; very unpleasant or objectionable; as, a *nasty* rain; a *nasty* bore; cheap and *nasty* clothing. *Colloq. in U. S.*
4. Seriously harmful or dangerous, bad; as, a *nasty* injury; a *nasty* predicament.
5. Mean; dishonorable; ungenerous; ill-natured; as, a *nasty* trick; to be *nasty* to a person. *Colloq. in U. S.*

I don't think I can do it. It does seem so *nasty* and underhanded. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Syn. — See DIRTY.
nasty man, in a band of garroters, the one who does the actual strangling. *Cant.*
na'sute (nā'sūt; nā-sūt'), *a.* [L. *nasutus,* fr. *nasus* the nose.] **1.** Having a nice sense of smell; critically nice; astute. *Obs.*
2. *Zoöl.* **a** Having prominent, sheathed nostrils. **b** Having a long or large nose. — **na'sute-ness**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*
na'tal (nā'tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the nates, or buttocks; gluteal.
na'tal (nā'tăl), *a.* [L. *natalis,* fr. *natus,* p. p. of *nasci* to be born: cf. F. *natal.* See NATION; cf. NOEL.] **1.** Presiding over nativity. *Obs.* "*Natal* Jove." *Chaucer.*
2. Native.

Princes' children took names from their *natal* places. *Camden.*

3. Of or pertaining to one's birth; accompanying or dating from one's birth.

Propitious star, whose sacred power
Presided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour. *Prior.*

Syn. — NATAL, NATIVE. NATIVE, as here compared (see NATIVE), refers esp. to that which is associated with the place of one's birth; NATAL (sometimes poetical for *native*), esp. to that which is connected with the time when one is born; as, "their *native* country, and their own natural homes" (*Coleridge*); "his *native* apple blossom and corn" (*W. Pater*); "safe in the hand of one disposing Power, or in the *natal* or the mortal hour" (*Pope*); one's *natal* star.
Na-tal' (ná-tăl'), *n.* British province in South Africa.
Natal boil. *Med.* = ALEPPO BOIL. — **N. cotton**, a cottony substance, the coma from the seeds of a South African convolvulaceous plant (*Ipomœa gerrardi*). It resembles Kafir cotton. — **N. current**, *Phys. Geog.*, the Mozambique current. — **N. plum**, the plumlike fruit of either of two South African apocynaceous shrubs (*Carandus bispinosa* and *C. grandiflora*); also, either of these plants.
na-tal'i-ty (ná-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*natal* pertaining to birth + *-ity,* as in mortal*ity.*] **1.** Nativity; birth. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Med.* Ratio of the number of births in a specified time to the total number of population; birth rate.
na'tant (nā'tănt), *a.* [L. *natans, -antis,* fr. *natare* to swim, v. intens. fr. *nare* to swim: cf. F. *natant.*] Swimming; floating; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Floating in water, as lily pads. **b** *Her.* = NAIANT. — **na'tant-ly**, *adv.*
na-ta'tion (ná-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *natatio,* fr. *natare* to swim.] Act or art of swimming or floating. — **na-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*
na'ta-to'ri-al (nā'tá-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See NATATORY.]
1. Of or pertaining to swimming; as, *natatorial* skill.
2. Adapted to swim; swimming; as, *natatorial* birds.
na'ta-to'ri-um (nā'tá-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TORIA (-á). [L.] A place for swimming; esp., an indoor swimming pool.
na'ta-to-ry (nā'tá-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *natatorius.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characterized by, swimming; as, *natatory* feats.
2. Adapted for, or used in, swimming; as, *natatory* organs.
Natch'ez (năch'ĕz), *n. pl.* A tribe of Indians who formerly lived in settled villages near the site of the city of Natchez, Mississippi. They constituted a distinct linguistic stock, and were known for great religious rites in connection with their sun worship. In 1729-31 the French subdued them, and the survivors joined the Creek Confederacy and other tribes. — **Natch'es-an** (-ăn), *a.*
Natch'i-toches (năk'ĭ-tŏsh; năch'ĭ-tŏch'ĕz), *n.* One of a tribe of Caddoan Indians whose chief seat was on the Red River in Louisiana. They were both hunters and agriculturists, and included human sacrifice among their rites.
na'tes (nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., the buttocks.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The buttocks. **b** See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. **c** The umbones of a bivalve shell.
nathe'less (nāth'lĕs) *adv.* [ME. *natheles, na the les,* not
nath'less (năth'lĕs) the less, AS. *nā* never. See NA, THE; cf. NEVERTHELESS.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Archaic.* — *prep.* Notwithstanding. *Rare.*
Nat'i-ca (năt'ĭ-ká), *n.* [NL. Cf. NATCH.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of active carnivorous tænioglossate gastropods, having a thick, globose, nearly smooth shell and a large foot which has a fold reflected over the head. They are found along the seashore in nearly all parts of the world, burrowing beneath the sand or mud, where they drill other shells. Their peculiar collarlike egg masses are known as *sand saucers.* The genus is divided into many subgenera and is the type of a family, **Na-tic'i-dæ** (ná-tĭs'ĭ-dē). — **na-tic'i-form** (ná-tĭs'ĭ-fôrm), **nat'i-cine** (năt'ĭ-sĭn; -sīn), *a.* — **nat'i-coid** (-koid), *a. & n.*

Natica (*N. clausa*).

na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *nacioun,* OF. *nacion,* F. *nation,* L. *natio* nation, race, orig., a being born, fr. *natus,* p. p. of *nasci* to be born, for *gnatus, gnasci,* from the same root as E. *kin.* See KIN kindred; cf. COGNATE, NATAL, NATIVE.] **1.** Kindred; race; lineage. *Obs.*

Allas! that any of my *nacioun*
Sholde ever so foule disparaged be! *Chaucer*

2. A people connected by ties of blood generally manifested by more or less community of language, religion, and customs, and by a greater sense of common interest and interrelation than exists between them and others; thus, the Jews and the Gypsies are often called *nations.*
3. Less definitely, but more commonly, any group or aggregation of people having like institutions and customs and a sense of social homogeneity and mutual interest. Most nations are formed of agglomerations of tribes or peoples either of a common ethnic stock or of different stocks fused by long intercourse. A single language or closely related dialects, a common religion, a common tradition and history, and a common sense of right and wrong, and a more or less compact territory, are typically characteristic; but one or more of these elements may be lacking and yet leave a group that from its community of interest and desire to lead a common life is called a *nation.* Among technical writers some emphasize the element of kinship (as Austin and Wheaton), others that of community of language (as Freeman).
4. The body of inhabitants of a country united under a single government, whether dependent or independent; a people united politically.
5. A community or an aggregation of men or animals; esp., a caste or class formed by the common profession or interests of its members. *Obs.*

You are a subtile *nation,* you physicians! *B. Jonson.*

6. A division of students, determined by district or country of their birth, in German and Scotch universities and formerly in the great medieval schools.
7. A multitude; a host. *Obsoles.*
8. *Astrol.* Nativity; nature. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — See PEOPLE.
nation of shopkeepers, England; — often contemptuously so called by Napoleon. The phrase is said to have originated

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Na-sa'lis (nā-sā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the proboscis monkey. [NASAL.
na'sal-ly (nā'zăl-ĭ) *adv.* of
na'sal-wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.
nas'ard (năz'ard), *n.* [F.] An organ stop of 2⅔ ft. pitch, the pipes of which are either open or covered. It is the equivalent of the *twelfth* of English builders. *Audsley.* [NAYSAY.
na'-say' (nā'sā'). Dial. var. of
Nas'bas (năs'băs). *Bib.*
nas'cal (năs'kăl), *n.* [LL. *nascale.*] A kind of pessary. *Obs.*
Nas'ca-pi, -ca-pee (-ká-pē), *n.* One of an Algonquian tribe of hunters and fishers of the peninsula of Labrador and vicinity.
nas'cence (năs'ĕns), *n.* Nascency; birth. *R.* [NASCAPI.
Nas'co-pi (năs'kō-pē). Var. of
N. A. S. E. *Abbr.* National Academy of Stationary Engineers.
nase. Var. of NAZE.
nase, *n.* [AS. *nasu.*] Nose. *Obs.*
nase, *adv.* [Cf. NA no, and AS. *nese.*] By no means. *Obs.*
nase, *a.* Drunk, or making drunk. *Obs.*
nase'ber-ry (nāz'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Sp. *níspero* medlar and naseberry tree, or *néspera,* fr. L. *mespilus.* See MEDLAR.] The sapodilla. *British W. Indies.*
na'sel, *n.* [OF. Cf. NASAL.] = NASAL, *n.,* 1. *Obs.*
na-seth'moid (nā-zĕth'moid), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the nasal and ethmoid bones.
nasethurle. † NOSETHIRL.
nash (nåsh; năsh). Var. of NESH, soft. *Dial. Eng.*
nash, *a.* Firm; stiff; hard; also, chilly. *Dial. Eng.* [*Slang, Eng.*
nash, *v. i.* To go away; to quit.
nash'gob' (nåsh'gŏb'), **nash'gab'** (-găb'), *n.* [E. dial. *nash, gnash,* insolent talk + *gab.*] Impertinent chatter; an impudent gossip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Na-shim' (ná-shēm'), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nashīm* women.] See MISHNA.
Nash'i-ra (năsh'ĭ-rá), *n.* [Ar. *al Nashirah* (perh.) the bringer of good.] See STAR.
nash'ki. Var. of NESKI.
Na'shon (nā'shŏn). *Bib.*
Nash'ville beds (năsh'vĭl). [From *Nashville,* Tenn.] *Geol.* A series of Ordovician formations in the central Appalachians.
‖ **Na'si** (nä'sē), *n.* [Heb. *nāsī* exalted one.] See SANHEDRIN.
Na-si'a (ná-sī'á). *D. Bib.*
na'si-cal. Var. of NASIKAL.
na'si-corn (nā'zĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *nasus* nose + *-corn.*] **a** Bearing a horn or horns on the nose. **b** Pertaining to the Na'si-cor'ni-a (-kôr'nĭ-á), an abandoned group consisting of the rhinoceroses. — *n.* A rhinoceros.
na'si-cor'nous (-kôr'nŭs), *a.* Nasicorn.
na'si-form (nā'zĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *nasus* nose + *-form.* See NOSE; cf. NARIFORM.] Nose-shaped.
na'si-la'bi-al (nā'zĭ-lā'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *nasus* nose + E. *labial.*] Of or pert. to the nose and lip.
na'sil-late (nā'zĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [F. *nasiller.*] To speak or sing through the nose. — **na'sil-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*
na'si-o-al-ve'o-lar, *a.* Of or pert. to the nasion and alveolar point.
na'si-o-breg-mat'ic, *a.* See NASIO-.
na'si-o-men'tal, *a.* Of or pert. to the nasion and the mentum.
Nas'i-ter'na (năs'ĭ-tûr'ná), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nasiterna, nassiterna,* a watering pot with a large spout.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the pygmy parrots, type of a subfamily, **Nas'i-ter-ni'næ** (-tẽr-nī'nē).
Na'sith (nā'sĭth). *Bib.*
na-si'tis (nā-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *naso-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nose. [*Obs. Slang.*
nask'in, *n.* A jail or bridewell.
Na'smyth ham'mer (nā'smĭth). [After James *Nasmyth* (1808-90), Scottish engineer.] A steam hammer.
Na'smyth's mem'brane (nā'smĭths). [After Alexander *Nasmyth,* English dentist.] *Anat.* The very thin cuticle covering the enamel of a newly erupted tooth. [ALVEOLAR.
na'so-al-ve'o-lar, *a.* = NASIO-
na'so-bas'i-lar (nā'zō-băs'ĭ-lár), *a.* *Craniom.* Of or pert. to the nasion and the basion.
na'so-breg-mat'ic, *a.* = NASIOBREGMATIC.
na'so-buc'cal, *a.* See NASO-.
na-soc'u-lar (nā-zŏk'ū-lár), *a.* [*naso-* + *ocular.*] See NASO-.
na'so-eth-moi'dal (nā'zō-ĕth-moi'dăl), *a.* Nasethmoid.
na'so-fron'tal, *a.* [*naso-* + *frontal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the nasal and frontal region or bones.
na'so-la'bi-a'lis (nā'zō-lā'bĭ-ā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* One of a pair of small muscles connecting the upper lip with the septum of the nose. The interval between them causes the depression seen on the surface beneath the nasal septum.
na'so-lach'ry-mal, *a.* [*naso-* + *lachrymal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the lachrymal apparatus and nose.
na'so-ma'lar, *a.* Pert. to the nose and cheek, or to the malar bone.
na'so-max'il-la-ry, *a.* Pert. to the nasal bone and maxilla.
na'son (nā'sŏn), *n.* *Music.* In old organs, a flute stop of 4 feet pitch, generally soft and sweet.
na'so-oc-cip'i-tal (nā'zō-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Craniometry.* Relating to the nose and occiput.
na'so-phar'yn-gi'tis (-făr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See NASOPHARYNX; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the nasopharynx.
na'so-prog'na-thism, *n.* [*naso-* + *prognathism.*] *Craniol.* Projection limited to the bony parts of the face that support the base of the nose. — **na'so-prog-nath'ic** (-prŏg-năth'ĭk), *a.*
Na'sor (nā'sŏr). *Bib.*
na-sor'bit-al (nā-zŏr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* Pert. to the nose and orbits.
na'so-sep'tal, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the nasal septum.
na'so-sub-na'sal, *a.* Pert. to, or connecting, the nasion and the acanthion.
nas'rol (năz'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* = SYMPHOROL. [SYAN.
Nass (nås), *n.* See CHIMME-
Nas'sau group'er (năs'ô). [After *Nassau,* Bahama Islands.] The hamlet grouper.
nasse. † NAS, NASE.
nass fish (năs). The angler.
nas-sol'o-gy (nă-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νάσσειν* to stuff + *-logy.*] Taxidermy. *Rare.*
nast. Contr. of *ne hast,* hast not. *Obs.*
nast (nást; năst), *n.* [See NASTY.] Filth; dirt. *Dial. Eng.*
Na'strond (nä'strŏnd), **Na'strönd** (-strûnd), *n.* [Icel. *nāströnd; nār* corpse + *strönd* (gen. *strandar*) strand, shore.] *Norse Myth.* A dank, venom-dripping hall, in Niflhel, the place of future punishment of murderers and perjurers. [*Obs.*
nas-turce', *n.* [F.] Nasturtium.
nas-tur'tion (năs-tûr'shŭn). Var. of NASTURTIUM, 2.
nas'ty, *v. t.* To make filthy or dirty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Na'su-a (nā'shū-á), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nasus* nose.] **a** *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the coatis. **b** [*l. c.*] A coati.
na'sus (-sŭs), *n.; pl.* NASI (-sī). [L., nose.] *Zoöl.* The clypeus.
na-su'ti (nā-sū'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See NASUTE.] *Zoöl.* In certain species of termites, or white ants, individuals having the head elongated into a noselike process from the tip of which a fluid exudes, which is used in making and mending the walls of the nest.
na-su'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See NASUTE; -FORM.] Noselike.
nat. † NOT, *v.,* wot not. *Obs.*
nat. † NOT, *a.,* hornless.
nat, *adv.* Not. *Obs.* [nor at. *Obs.*
nat. Contr. of *ne at,* not at;
nat (nät), *n.* [Burmese.] A demon or spirit of the wood or stream. *Burma.*
nat (năt), *n.* [Hind. *nat* rope dancer, juggler.] In India, one of a wandering tribe or caste who are acrobats, dancers, etc.
Nat., *or* **nat.** *Abbr.* Natal; Nathan; national; natural.
na'ta. Var. of NIATA.
na'ta-bil'i-ty (nā'tá-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *natabilis* capable of floating.] Ability or capability to float. *Rare.*
na'tal, *n.* [L. *natalis* birthday. See NATAL, *a.*] A birthday festivity. *Obs.*
‖ **na-ta'le so'lum** (ná-tā'lē sō'lŭm). [L.] Native soil.
Na-tal'i-an (ná-tăl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Natal. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Natal.
Nat'a-lie (năt'á-lĭ; *F.* ná'tá'lē'), *n.* [F.: cf. L. *natalis* natal.] Fem. prop. name.
na'ta-li'tial (nā'tá-lĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *natalitius,* fr. *natalis.* See NATAL, *a.*] Of or pertaining to one's birth or birthday. *Obs.*
na'ta-lit'i-call, *a.* Also **na'ta-li'tious.** Natalitial. *Obs.*
na-tal'o-in (ná-tăl'ō-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* See ALOIN.
na'tals (nā'tălz), *n. pl.* [L. *natales,* pl.] Birthday festivities. *Obs.* [to swim. *Obs.*
natatile, *a.* [L. *natatilis.*] Able
Na'ta-to'res (nā'tá-tō'rēz; 201), *n. pl.* [L. *natator* a swimmer.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned artificial group of birds consisting of the swimming birds.
na'ta-to'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Natatory. *Rare.*
na'ta-to-ry (nā'tá-tō-rĭ), *n.* A swimming place. *Obs. or R.*
natch (*dial.* nách, năch), *n.* A notch. — *v. t.* To notch. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
natch (năch), *n.* [OF. *nache* fesse, LL. *natica,* fr. L. *natis* the rump, buttocks. Cf. AITCHBONE.] The rump, esp. of cattle.
natch'bone', *n.* The aitchbone.
natch'nee (năch'nē), *n.* [Hind. *nachanī.*] = RAGGEE.
nate, *a.* Also **nat'ed.** Born; framed. *Obs.* [not. *Obs.*
nath. Contr. of *ne hath,* hath
Nath. *Abbr.* Nathanael; Nathaniel. [See STAR.
Nath, *n.* *Astron.* = EL NATH
Na'than (nā'thăn), *n.* [Heb. *Nāthān.*] **1.** Lit., given; a gift; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* A prophet who reproved David for causing Uriah's death. See BATH-SHEBA. 2 *Sam.* xii. 1-9.
Na-than'a-el (ná-thăn'ā-ĕl), **Na-than'i-el** (-ĭ-ĕl), *n.* [L. *Nathanael,* Gr. *Ναθαναήλ,* fr. Heb. *Nethanēl.*] Lit., gift of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Nathaniel* (ná'tá'nyĕl'). [*Bib.*
Nath'a-ni'a (năth'á-nī'á). *D.*
Nath'a-ni'as (-ăs). *Bib.*
Nathaniel, Sir. A pedantic curate in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost." [mē'lĕk). *Bib.*
Na'than-me'lech (nā'thăn-
nathe (nāth), *n.* [Cf. 1st NAVE.] The nave of a wheel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nathemo, nathemore, *adv.* [ME. *na the more.*] Never the more. *Obs.* [of NEITHER.
na'ther. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
Nath'i-ne'ans (năth'ĭ-nē'ănz), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
nathing. † NOTHING
Na'thi-nites (nā'thĭ-nīts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.* [tory.
nat. hist. *Abbr.* Natural history.
nathomy. † ANATOMY.
Na'tick (nā'tĭk), *n.* An Indian of the group of "praying Indians" gathered together by John Eliot in 1651, and by whom the town of Natick (Mass.) was founded. Cf. MASHPEE.
Natick Cobbler. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States (1873-75); — so called from his having in early manhood followed the trade of shoemaking at Natick, Mass.
na'ti-form (nā'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See NATES; -FORM.] Resembling the nates, or buttocks.
na'tion (nā'shŭn), *a.* Great; very large. *Dial.*
na'tion, *adv.* Extremely; very; as, a *nation* long time. *Dial.*
na'tion-al (năsh'ŭn-ăl), *n.*

with the American patriot Samuel Adams. — **the nation**, the general body of the people forming a nation; the part of a national population from which springs the national sentiment or which determines national character. — **the nations**. **a** In Biblical language, the gentile nations. **b** The peoples of the earth.

na′tion-al (năsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *national.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to a (or the) nation; common to a (or the) whole nation; specif.: **a** Of or pertaining to a race or people united by ties of blood, etc. (a nation in sense 2 or 3); as, *national* language, dress, custom, calamity, etc. **b** Of or pert. to a politically united people or state (a nation in sense 4); public; state; as, *national* debt, troops.

A *national* government is when the sovereign power, by whomsoever exercised, extends over the whole country, without any territorial divisions. *G. C. Lewis.*

The political status of the individual is called his *national* character, his civil status is referred to by the term domicile. *Wheaton's Internat. Law (editor's addition).*

2. Attached to one's own country, or devoted to its interests; patriotic. *Now Rare.*

3. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to the government of France during the First Republic.

national assembly. An assembly of the representatives of a nation or of some national institution; specif.: **a** *Ch. of Scot.* The General Assembly. *Obs.* **b** A synod of the Church in a nation. **c** [*caps.*] [F. *Assemblée nationale constituante.*] *F. Hist.* Also *Constituent Assembly.* (1) The first of the Revolutionary assemblies, formed by the Third Estate, which seceded from the States-General of 1789 and later absorbed the two other estates. It framed a constitution and lasted until 1791. (2) An assembly elected after the Revolution of 1848. It established the Second Republic. (3) An assembly elected at the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. It established the Third Republic. **d** [*caps.*] [F. *Assemblée nationale.*] *F. Politics.* The assembly composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in joint session, which meets at Versailles for two purposes, revision of the constitution and the election of a president. See LEGISLATURE. — **n. bank**. **a** A bank having association with the finances of a nation, as the Bank of France or the Reichsbank of Germany. **b** *U. S.* A commercial bank which, besides performing the functions of discount and deposit, may issue circulating notes under the provisions of the National Bank Act (so called by statute, act June 20, 1874), the act of June 3, 1864, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." National banks are under the control of a Treasury Department bureau, whose head is the Comptroller of the Currency. They may be formed by any number of persons not less than five, there are minimum limits of the amount of capital varying according to the size of the town where a bank is located, one half of the capital must be paid in before beginning business, and shareholders are liable for the debts of the bank to an amount equal to the par value of their shares, in addition to the amount invested therein. See RESERVE CITY. — **N. Charter**. Peoples' Charter. See CHARTISM. — **n. church**. **a** A church consisting of a nation, as the ancient Jewish church. **b** A church established by law in a particular nation; specif. [*caps.*, with *the*], with reference to England, the Church of England. — **N. Congress**. *Argentina, Brazil, Chile.* See LEGISLATURE. — **N. Convention**. **a** [F. *Convention nationale.*] *F. Hist.* The elected assembly which governed France from Sept. 20, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795. It abolished royalty and established a republic. **b** *Eng. Hist.* A sort of parliament elected by the Chartists throughout the kingdom, which met for a time at Birmingham in 1839. **c** [*l. c.*] *U. S. Politics.* A convention of delegates of a political party elected by State and Congressional district conventions to nominate candidates for President and Vice President and to issue a "platform," or declaration of policy. — **N. Covenant**, *Scot. Hist.*, an agreement signed at Edinburgh in 1638 for the defense of Presbyterianism against Episcopacy, which had been introduced by James I. and Charles I. — **n. debt**, the debt owing by a state to private individuals for moneys loaned, esp. that which is funded, as distinguished from the *floating debt*, constituted by its miscellaneous and demand debts. — **n. dividend**, *Econ.*, the amount of enjoyment made available for a nation during a given period, usually a year, comprising the economic value of the goods consumed, personal services received from labor or capital, and net increase of natural wealth, during the period in question. The term is used by Marshall, and still more by his followers, as a basis of their theory of distribution. — **N. Guard**. **a** A body of militia composed of armed citizens, formed in Paris during the French Revolution and existing in France (except from 1827 to 1830) until 1871, when it was abolished, largely because of its misbehavior during the Commune. **b** In the United States, the organized militia; — so called in almost all of the States and Territories. It is being constantly equipped, drilled, and instructed more nearly like the regular troops. — **N. party**. See GREENBACK PARTY. — **N. Republicans**, *U. S. Hist.*, a short-lived political party composed of the Adams and Clay Republicans, who were in some respects the political heirs of the old Federalists, and who favored, among other things, a protective tariff, a national bank, and internal improvements. It was opposed by the Jackson Republicans, who became known as Democrats, participated in but one election, that of 1832, when its candidate, Henry Clay, was decisively defeated by Jackson, and in 1834 fused with other elements to form the Whig party. — **n. salute**. *U. S.* **a** A salute of twenty-one guns, granted to the President of the United States and to the flag of a foreign independent nation. **b** A salute of one gun for each State in the United States, fired only on Independence Day (July 4) at noon; — more properly called the **salute to the nation**.

na′tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. *Theol.* The doctrine that certain nations are elected to be saved.

2. National character, or tendency to it; nationality.

3. Devotion to, or advocacy of, national interests or national unity and independence, as of Ireland.

4. A phase of socialism advocating the nationalizing of industries. It is essentially the same as collectivism (which see). *Chiefly U. S.*

5. An idiom, trait, or character peculiar to any nation.

na′tion-al-ist, *n.* An advocate of, or believer in, nationalism; esp.: **a** [often *cap.*, as a party name] An advocate of national unity and independence, as of Ireland. **b** One who favors the nationalizing of industries; a collectivist. — **na′tion-al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

na′tion-al′i-ty (năsh′ŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. State or quality of being a nation; racial, political, or institutional solidarity constituting a nation; national character; as, the Jewish *nationality* is maintained in spite of the dispersion (see NATION, 2); the *nationality* of the French represents a fusion of many races and cultures (see NATION, 3); the Jews for a time maintained their *nationality* under Roman rule (see NATION, 4); often, specif., existence as a sovereign nation; political independence as a nation; statehood; as, the *nationality* won by Greece.

2. State, quality, or fact of belonging to, or being connected with, a (or a particular) nation or state as by nativity or allegiance; as, the suffrage is not involved in democratic *nationality*; his *nationality* was his boast; state or quality of being generally characteristic of a nation; as, *nationality* of art usually springs from *nationality* of character.

3. National feeling or attachment; the feeling or sense of being one of a people bound together by common customs, language, religion, or the like (see NATION, 3); nationalism; as, Panhellenism was the expression of Greek *nationality*.

4. A nation; a people united by common institutions, language, etc. (see NATION, 3).

The fulfillment of his mission is to be looked for in the condition of *nationalities* and the character of peoples. *H. W. Beecher.*

na′tion-al-i-za′tion (năsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of nationalizing, or state of being nationalized.

na′tion-al-ize (năsh′ŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *nationaliser.*] **1**. To make national; to make a nation of; to endow with the character of a nation, or the peculiar sentiments and attachments of citizens of a nation.

2. To vest the control, ownership, or the like, of in the nation. Cf. COLLECTIVISM.

3. To admit to the rights and privileges of citizenship in a nation or state; to naturalize; to give the status of domestic products to (goods), as by payment of import duty.

na′tion-al-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* **a** One who nationalizes. **b** One who advocates nationalization of land, public utilities, etc.

na′tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a national manner or way.

na′tive (nā′tĭv), *a.* [F. *natif*, L. *nativus*, fr. *nasci*, p. p. *natus.* See NATION; cf. NAÏVE, NEIF a serf.] **1**. Conferred by birth; derived from origin; born with one; inherent; inborn; not acquired; as, *native* genius, cheerfulness, simplicity, rights, liberty, etc.

Courage is *native* to you *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

Did I put Henry from his *native* right? *Shak.*

2. Closely related, as by birth or race; naturally connected (with). *Obs. or Archaic.*

The head is not more *native* to the heart, . .
Than is the throne of Denmark to thy father. *Shak.*

3. Natural; normal; according to nature; as, a *native* result of an act; one's *native* life. *Obs. or R.*

4. **a** Of or pertaining to one as the place of one's birth, or because of the place or the circumstances in which one is born; as, *native* land, language, color, etc. **b** Hence, natural; without embellishment or artificial change; simple; unaffected. "So *native* a simplicity." *B. Jonson.*

5. Original; constituting the original substance or source of anything; as, *native* dust. *Milton.*

6. Having a right or title by birth or inheritance; rightful; as, the *native* heir. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

7. Of minerals, etc., natural; not artificially prepared; as, *native* gypsum; salt in the *native* state; specif., naturally uncombined; as, *native* silver.

8. Born in a particular place, region, or country; — chiefly used of non-Caucasian peoples; as, the *native* troops of the British Indian army; the *native* tribes of the American prairies. Cf. NATIVE, *n.*, 4 **a**.

9. Grown, produced, or originating in a particular place, region, or country; not exotic; as, *native* bread; specif.: *Biol.* Indigenous; living or growing naturally in a given region; not imported or introduced from another country; as, a *native* species. In various countries, esp. the Australasian English colonies, *native* is applied by colonists to indigenous plants and animals related to, or often only superficially resembling, those of the mother country.

10. Arising by birth; having an origin; born. *Obs.*

11. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, natives; as, the *native* houses; the *native* customs.

Syn. — NATIVE, NATURAL, INDIGENOUS, ABORIGINAL, ORIGINAL. That is NATURAL, as here compared, which belongs to something by nature, or which is formed by nature; NATIVE commonly heightens the implied contrast with what is acquired or artificial, and frequently denotes, esp. in the case of qualities, that which is inborn or inherent; as, "a wretch whose *natural* gifts were poor to those of mine" (*Shak.*); "*natural* graces that extinguish art" (*id.*); "beneath the hollow rocks a *natural* bower" (*Shelley*); "If . . . sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child, warble his *native* wood-notes wild" (*Milton*); "*native* good breeding and refinement" (*De Quincey*). But *natural* and *native* are often used with little distinction. That is INDIGENOUS which is native esp. to a soil, country, or climate; the word is occasionally used, like *native*, in the sense of inborn; as, "mankind, *indigenous* to so many climates" (*Arbuthnot*); feelings *indigenous* to mankind. That is ABORIGINAL which, so far as is known, has no predecessor; the word is esp. applied to the earliest ascertainable inhabitants of a country (see also the def. of *autochthonous*); that is ORIGINAL which precedes all others of its class; as, the *aboriginal* inhabitants of America, the *aboriginal* forests, rocks; a book in its *original* binding, a modification of the *original* wording, the thirteen *original* States. See PRIMARY, INNATE, NATAL.

Native American party, *U. S. Politics*, a party with principles similar to those of the Know-Nothings, or American party. It arose about 1843, but soon died out. — **n. apple**, an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Kunzea pomifera*), or its fleshy somewhat insipid fruit. — **n. arrowroot**, an Australian orchid (*Cymbidium canaliculatum*); also, the starchy substance obtained from its grated and boiled pseudobulbs. — **n. banyan**, an Australian fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*), the fruits of which are eaten by the natives. — **n. bear**, the koala. *Australia.* — **n. beech**, the flindosa. See FLINDERSIA. — **n. bread**, a large trufflelike underground fungus of Australia (*Mylitta australis*). — **n. cabbage**. **a** In Australia, the marsh cress *Rorippa palustris*, used as a pot herb; also, the succulent shrub *Scævola kœnigii*. **b** In New Zealand, the Maori cabbage. — **n. carrot**. **a** In Australia, an indigenous species of carrot (*Daucus brachiatus*). **b** In Tasmania, a wild cranesbill (*Geranium dissectum*). — **n. cascarilla**, the Australian euphorbiaceous plant *Croton phebalioides*; also, its bitter aromatic bark. — **n. cat**, a dasyure. *Australia.* — **n. cherry**. *Bot.* An Australian santalaceous tree (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*). — **n. cinchona**, the native quince. — **n. cod**. See COD. — **n. coke**, a substance approximating coke in composition, though not in structure, formed in bituminous coal beds by the local heat. — **n. companion**, an Australian crane (*Antigone australasiana*), generally seen in pairs, and often semidomesticated, whence its name. It is gray, with a red-and-green gular pouch, and has a habit of gathering in groups and moving about as in a kind of dance. — **n. cranberry**, either of two epacridaceous shrubs of the genus *Styphelia*, having thin-fleshed fruits resembling cranberries: **a** In Australia, *S. sapida*. **b** In Tasmania, *S. humifusa*. — **native currant**, any of several Australian trees bearing small edible acid berries resembling currants; also, the fruit of any one of these; as: **a** The rubiaceous tree *Coprosma billardieri*. **b** Any of several santalaceous trees of the genus *Leptomeria*, esp. *L. acida*. **c** The blueberry *Myoporum serratum*. **d** The black nightshade. See NIGHTSHADE, 1 **a**. — **n. daisy**, a Tasmanian asteraceous plant (*Brachycome decipiens*), resembling the Swan River daisy. — **n. damson**, an Australian taxaceous shrub (*Podocarpus spinulosa*), or its plumlike fruit; also, the related *P. elata* and its fruit. Called also *native plum*. — **n. dandelion**, an Australian asteraceous plant (*Podolepis acuminata*), often cultivated for its large solitary heads of bright yellow flowers. — **n. daphne**, an Australian timber tree (*Myoporum viscosum*). — **n. date**, an Australian caper (*Capparis canescens*); also, its small pear-shaped fruit, which is sometimes eaten. — **n. deal**, the she-pine. — **n. devil**, the Tasmanian devil. — **n. dog**, the dingo. *Australia.* — **n. flax**. **a** In Australia, a true flax (*Linum marginale*). **b** In New Zealand, the New Zealand flax so called. — **n. fuchsia**. **a** In New Zealand, a tree fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*). **b** In Australia and Tasmania, any of several species of *Correa* or *Epacris* having showy flowers somewhat resembling those of the fuchsia. Also, in the interior of Australia, a flowering bush of the myoporaceous genus *Pholidia*. — **n. furze**, the Australian proteaceous shrub *Hakea ulicina*. — **n. ginger**, an Australian zinziberaceous plant (*Alpinia cærulea*), the globose fruit of which is sometimes eaten by the natives. — **n. grape**, an Australian evergreen grapevine (*Vitis hypoglauca*) or its black edible berry; — called also *Gippsland grape*. — **n. guava**, in Australia: **a** A myrtaceous plant (*Rhodomyrtus psidioides*) resembling the true guava. **b** An annonaceous tree (*Eupomatia laurina*), or its fruit. — **n. hen**, an Australian rail (*Tribonyx mortierii*). — **n. hickory**. **a** In Australia, either of two acacias (*Acacia leprosa* and *A. melanoxylon*) or their hard wood. **b** In Tasmania, the rutaceous tree *Phebalium billardieri* or its wood. — **n. holly**. **a** In Australia, the prickly-leaved fabaceous shrub *Oxylobium trilobatum*, or the proteaceous tree *Tricondylus ilicifolius*. **b** In Tasmania, the rubiaceous shrub *Coprosma hirtella*. — **n. hop**. **a** In Australia, the hop bush or its fruit. **b** In Tasmania, the fabaceous shrub *Daviesia latifolia*; — called also *bitterleaf*. — **n. hyacinth**, a Tasmanian orchid (*Thelymitra longifolia*). — **n. indigo**. **a** In Australia, any species of *Swainsona*. **b** In Tasmania, a true indigo (*Indigofera australis*). — **n. ivy**, an Australian polygonaceous plant (*Muehlenbeckia adpressa*), with currantlike subacid fruit; — called also *Macquarie Harbor vine*. — **n. jasmine**, an Australian euphorbiaceous plant (*Ricinocarpos pinifolius*), the seeds of which yield an oil resembling castor oil. — **n. juniper**. See BLUEBERRY, 3 **a**. — **n. kumquat**, the desert lemon. — **n. laburnum**. = CLOVER TREE. — **n. laurel**. **a** In Australia: (1) The shrub *Pittosporum undulatum*, which has exceedingly fragrant flowers. (2) An araliaceous tree (*Panax elegans*). **b** In New Zealand, the endemic escalloniaceous shrub *Anopterus glandulosus*. — **n. lavender**, a Tasmanian epacridaceous tree (*Styphelia australis*). — **n. leek**, a poisonous liliaceous plant (*Bulbine bulbosa*) of Australia, often fatal to cattle; — called also *native onion*. — **n. lime**, either of two Australian citrous trees or their fruit: **a** *Citrus australis*, called also *native orange*. **b** *C. australasica*, called also *finger lime*. — **n. loquat**, an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa*); also, its fruit, used for making jam. — **n. lucern**. = PADDY LUCERN. *Australia.* — **n. mangrove**. = BOOBYALLA **a**. *Tasmania.* — **n. mignonette**, the Tasmanian plant *Stackhousia linearifolia*. — **n. millet**, the Australian millet. — **n. mistletoe**, in Australia, any species of *Loranthus*. — **n. mulberry**, any one of several Australian trees: **a** The urticaceous tree *Pipturus argenteus*, the white berries of which are eaten by the blacks. **b** The monimiaceous tree *Hedycarya angustifolia*. **c** The lauraceous tree *Litsæa dealbata*. **d** The thorny moraceous bush *Cudrania javanensis*. — **n. myrtle**, in Australasia, any one of the trees called myrtle; as: **a** The brush cherry **a**. **b** See BLUEBERRY, 3 **a**. — **n. nectarine**, the emu apple. *Australia.* — **n. olive**, in Australia: **a** An indigenous species of olive (*Olea paniculata*); — called also *marblewood*. Also, its fruit, which is essentially similar to the common olive. **b** The white boree. **c** The ironwood *Notelæa ligustrina*. **d** The box or boxthorn *Bursaria spinosa*. — **n. onion**, the native leek. *Australia.* — **n. orange**, in Australia: **a** The native lime *Citrus australis*. **b** The orange thorn. **c** The native pomegranate. — **n. peach**, in Australia: **a** The quandong. **b** The emu apple. — **n. pear**, in Australia: **a** The wooden pear. **b** The allied proteaceous tree *Hakea acicularis*. — **n. pennyroyal**, an Australasian mint (*Mentha gracilis*). — **n. pepper**, a tall climbing pepper (*Piper novæhollandiæ*). *Australia.* — **n. pheasant**, the leipoa. — **n. plantain**, an Australian plantain (*Plantago varia*), used as a forage plant. — **n. plum**. **a** In Australia, any one of several plumlike trees and fruits; specif.: (1) The black apple. (2) The native damson. **b** In Tasmania, the proteaceous tree *Cenarrhenes nitida* or its fruit. — **n. pomegranate**, any of certain Australian species of *Capparis* (esp. *C. nobilis* and *C. mitchellii*); also, their edible fruit, resembling the pomegranate, but smaller. — **n. poplar**, in Australia: **a** The euphorbiaceous tree *Homalanthus leschenaultianus*. **b** The radish tree. — **n. potato**. **a** An orchid (*Gastrodia sesamoides*) having tubers somewhat resembling small potatoes. *Tasmania.* **b** In Australia, any of several asclepiadaceous plants of the genus *Marsdenia*. — **n. quince**, the bitterbark *Petalostigma quadriloculare*. *Australia.* — **n. quinine**, fever bark from the Australian tree *Alstonia constricta*. — **n. rabbit**, an Australian marsupial (*Thylacomys lagotis*), resembling a rabbit in size and form. — **n. rose**. **a** The Australian rose. **b** In Tasmania, the handsome flowering shrub *Bauera rubioides*. — **n. salmon**, the fish *Arripis trutta*. See SALMON, 2 **a**. *New Zealand.* — **n. sandalwood**, an Australian santalaceous tree (*Fusanus persicarius*), the root bark of which is used as food by the blacks. — **n. sarsaparilla**, in Australia: **a** = AUSTRALIAN TEA. **b** A purple-flowered fabaceous twining plant (*Hardenbergia monophylla*) whose roots are used by the natives as a substitute for sarsaparilla. — **n. sassafras**, the Australian monimiaceous shrub *Atherosperma moschatum*, whose bark contains a fragrant essential oil. — **n. scrub lime**, an Australian apocynaceous shrub (*Carandas ovata*); also, its egg-shaped pleasantly flavored fruit, about half an inch long. — **n. seal**, the harbor seal. *Newfoundland.* — **n. shamrock**, in Tasmania, a small clover-like plant (*Lotus australis*). — **n. sloth**, the koala. — **n. sparrow**, either of two Australian weaver birds, *Zonæginthus oculatus* and *Z. bellus*. — **n. steel**, an alloy of iron and carbon which has been found where a burning coal seam had reduced and carbonized adjacent iron ore. — **n. tamarind**, in Australia, a tall sapindaceous tree (*Diploglottis cunninghamii*); also, its amber-colored fruit, which has an agreeably acid flavor. — **n. thrush**, an Australian thickhead (*Pachycephala olivacea*). — **n. tiger**, the Tasmanian devil. — **n. tobacco**. **a** In Australia: (1) An indigenous species of *Nicotiana* (*N. suaveolens*), used generally as a forage plant. (2) The pituri. **b** In Tasmania, an asteraceous shrub (*Cassinia billardieri*). — **n. tulip**, the waratah. *Australia.* — **n. turkey**, the Australian bustard (*Eupodotis australis*). — **n. wallflower**. **a** The wallflower *Gastrolobium grandiflorum*. Aus-

Chiefly pl. A member of a nation; esp., a fellow countryman.

na′tion-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **Na′ti-o-nal′rath′** (nä′tsē-ō-näl′rät′), *n.* [G.] *Switzerland.* See LEGISLATURE.

na′tion-al-ty (năsh′ŭn-ăl-tĭ), *n.* National property.

na′tion-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

na′tion-less, *a.* Not a subject or member of any nation. *Rare.*

na′tiv. Native. *Ref. Sp.*

tralia. **b** An allied fabaceous shrub (*Pultenæa subumbellata*). *Tasmania.* — **native willow**, in Australia, any of several trees with foliage somewhat like that of a willow, as the boobyalla, cooba, wilga, or poison-berry tree. — **n. wistaria**, an Australian fabaceous climbing shrub (*Milletia megasperma*) resembling the wistaria. A red astringent gum is got from its stems. — **n. yam**, in Australia: **a** The yam *Dioscorea transversa.* **b** Any of several indigenous species of *Ipomœa.*

na'tive (nā'tĭv), *n.* **1**. One born a serf or thrall. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. *Astrol.* One born under a particular sign or planet; the subject of a nativity, or horoscope.
3. One that is born in a place or country referred to; a denizen by birth; an animal, a fruit, or vegetable, produced in a certain region; as, a *native* of France.
4. **a** One of a race inhabiting a region or country at the time it was discovered or became familiar to those using the expression; — chiefly used of non-Caucasian peoples of inferior civilization, but often semihumorously of the inhabitants of any region spoken of as if strange or newly discovered; as, the *natives* received Columbus kindly; a cosmopolite can mingle easily with the *natives* wherever he may go. **b** In Australia, a British subject, not an aborigine, born in the country. In New Zealand, sometimes, a native-born Maori British subject.
5. *pl.* Natives of the same country or region; fellow countrymen. *Obs.*
6. One's native country or locality. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
7. *Stock Breeding.* Any of the live stock found in a region, as distinguished from such as belong to pure and distinct imported breeds. *U. S.*
8. See SCHNAPPER.

na'tive-ly, *adv.* By natural or original condition; naturally; innately; also, simply; plainly; not artificially.

na'tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being native or natural.

na'tiv-ism (nā'tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. The policy or practice of favoring the native inhabitants of a country as against immigrants from foreign countries; specif., *U. S. Hist.*, the policies urged by the Native American party (which see).
2. *Philos.* The doctrine that the mind possesses forms of thought or elements of knowledge not derived from sensation; the doctrine of innate ideas.
— **na'tiv-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **na'tiv-is'tic** (nā'tĭ-vĭs'tĭk), *a.*

na-tiv'i-ty (nȧ-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *nativité*, L. *nativitas.* See NATIVE; cf. NAÏVETÉ.] **1**. The coming into life or into the world; birth; also, the circumstances attending birth, as time, place, manner, etc.; specif. [*cap.*] (usually with *the*), the birth of Christ or the day observed as commemorating his birth; Christmas Day. *Chaucer.*

> Thou hast left . . . the land of thy *nativity.* *Ruth* ii. 11.

2. [*cap.*] A church festival commemorating the birth of Christ (Christmas) or, sometimes, of the Virgin Mary (Sept. 8) or of John the Baptist (June 24).
3. [*cap.*] *Fine Arts.* A picture or relief sculpture representing or symbolizing the early infancy of Christ. The simplest form is the babe in a rude cradle with the heads of an ox and an ass to express the stable in which he was born.
4. *Astrol.* = HOROSCOPE.
5. Fact or condition of being born a native. *Rare.*
to cast, *or* **calculate, one's nativity**, *Astrol.*, to find out and represent one's horoscope.

Na'trix (nā'trĭks), *n.* [L., water snake.] *Zoöl.* A genus of colubrine snakes typified by the grass snake of Europe (*Natrix natrix*) and containing the water snakes of temperate regions and tropical Asia, sometimes also the garter snakes and similar forms. In the latter sense it is nearly equivalent to a subfamily, **Nat'ri-ci'næ** (năt'rĭ-sī'nē), of most classifications. — **nat'ri-cine** (năt'rĭ-sĭn; -sīn), *a. & n.*

nat'ro-lite (năt'rō-līt; nā'trō-; 277), *n.* [*natron* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A mineral of the zeolite family, usually in colorless or white prismatic (often acicular) crystals or in masses of radiated structure. It is a silicate of sodium and aluminium, $Na_2Al_2Si_3O_{10} \cdot 2H_2O$. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 2.20–2.25.

nat'ter-jack' (năt'ẽr-jăk'), *n.* [E. dial.; orig. uncert.; cf. ATTER, and (for initial *n*) NEWT.] *Zoöl.* A common toad (*Bufo calamita*) of western Europe, of a brownish yellow color and usually with a narrow yellow vertebral stripe extending on to the head. Its hind legs are short, and it progresses by running rather than by hopping.

Nat Turn'er's In'sur-rec'tion (năt tûr'nẽrz). An insurrection of slaves in Virginia in 1831 under the leadership of Nat Turner, who believed himself to be divinely chosen to lead his people to freedom. About sixty whites were murdered. Turner and sixteen others were hanged.

nat'ty (năt'ĭ), *a.;* NAT'TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); NAT'TI-EST. [Orig. uncert.] Trimly neat and tidy; smartly spruce. *Orig. Slang.*

> As *natty* a beau
> As Bond street ever saw *Shelley.*

— **nat'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **nat'ti-ness**, *n.*

nat'u-ral (năt'ū-răl), *a.* [ME. also *naturel*, F. *naturel*, OF. also *natural*, L. *naturalis*, fr. *natura.* See NATURE.] **1**. Of, from, or by, birth; natural-born; as, a *natural* fool; a *natural* athlete or musician; existing or characteristic from birth; innate; inborn; as, *natural* instincts or talents.

> Whom should he follow but his *natural* king? *Shak.*

2. **a** Actually begotten by one (opp. to *adopted*), esp. in wedlock; *Obs.*, legitimate. **b** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. **c** Consanguineous. *Rare.* **d** Native-born. *Obs.*
3. In accordance with human nature; consonant with the characteristic instincts, feelings, reasonings, etc., of humankind; esp., of social feelings and sensibilities, not unnatural or brutal; kindly; as, the *natural* affections; also, of animals, in accordance with the nature of its kind; as, the *natural* food of a dog is flesh.

> To leave his wife, to leave his babes, . .
> He wants the *natural* touch. *Shak.*

4. Designating, or pertaining to, natural law (see below); as, *natural* liberty; *natural* rights; *natural* obligations.
5. In accordance with, or determined by, nature; characteristic of the operations of the physical world; pertaining to, or derived from, the essential character of anything as a phenomenon of nature; normal; as, the *natural* year; a *natural* cause; *natural* classifications.
6. Hence, not artificial; in a state of nature, or produced by nature; as, *natural* heat or color; a *natural* jewel; not abnormal; realizing the ordinary or characteristic type; as, an imperfect crystal lacks its *natural* development; not supernatural or miraculous; as, prodigies usually turn out to be *natural* phenomena.
7. Conformed to truth or reality; as: **a** Springing from true sentiment; not artificial or exaggerated; — said of action, delivery, etc.; as, a *natural* gesture. **b** Resembling the object imitated; true to nature; according to life; — said of a thing copied or imitated; as, a portrait is *natural.*
8. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, nature, or the physical universe; as, *natural* law or philosophy; specif., relating to some special department of nature; as, *natural* history (which see); a *natural* science. See NATURE, 3.
9. Hence, physical; as, the *natural* body of Christ.
10. Of or pertaining to the lower or animal nature, as contrasted with the higher or moral powers, or that which is spiritual; being in a state of nature; unregenerate.

> The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God *1 Cor.* ii. 14.

11. In accordance with or due to the conditions, events, or circumstances of the case; in line with normal or ordinary experience; as, a father is the *natural* protector of his children; his guilt is a *natural* deduction from the facts.
12. *Math.* Starting from, or referred to, 1 as the base; — said of certain functions or numbers; as, *natural* numbers, the integers 1, 2, 3, etc.; *natural* sines, cosines, etc., those taken in a circle with radius 1 (according to the earlier notions regarding them not as ratios, but as line segments, the epithet *natural* being superfluous in modern usage).
13. *Music.* **a** Produced by the voice; — of music, in distinction from *instrumental.* **b** Having neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature; written without flats or sharps; as, the *natural* key or scale of C major. **c** Moving by easy and smooth transitions; digressing but little (as to a relative key) from the original key; — applied to an air or modulation of harmony.
Syn. — See NATIVE.

natural allegiance. See ALLEGIANCE, 2. — **n. astrology.** See ASTROLOGY. — **n. base.** See LOGARITHM. — **n. bed.** *Masonry.* = QUARRY FACE. — **n. boundary**, a curve up to, but not beyond, which a function may be analytically continued. — **n. cement**, a cement made by burning a natural mixture of the necessary ingredients, as a siliceous limestone. See PORTLAND CEMENT. — **n. day.** **a** The time that elapses from sunrise to sunset; — called by astronomers the *artificial day;* = DAY, 1. *Rare.* **b** = DAY, 2. — **n. draft** *or* **draught.** See DRAFT, *n.*, 8. — **n. dualism.** = NATURAL REALISM. — **n. father**, the father of an illegitimate child; also, formerly, the actual father of a child, as distinguished from a father by marriage, adoption, or the like. — **n. fool.** = NATURAL, *n.*, 3. — **n. gas**, combustible gas issuing from the earth's crust through natural fissures or bored wells and frequently accompanied by petroleum. It occurs esp. in the Paleozoic rocks of the United States, sometimes under great pressure, and has attained industrial importance in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and a few other States. It consists chiefly of methane, with small amounts of ethane, propane, hydrogen, oxides of carbon, nitrogen, etc. It is valuable as a fuel, 100 cu. ft. being equal to 8–13 lbs. of coal. Its illuminating power is low unless some form of mantle burner is used. — **n. gender.** See GENDER, 3. — **n. guardian**, *Law*, a guardian by natural right, as of relationship. — **n. harmony**, *Music*, the harmony of the triad or common chord; harmony without modulations or derived chords. — **n. historian**, a student of, or writer on, natural history. — **n. history**, formerly, the study, description, and classification of animals, plants, minerals, and other natural objects, thus including the modern sciences of zoölogy, botany, mineralogy, etc., in so far as they existed at that time. Now commonly restricted to a study of these subjects in a more or less superficial way, at least without making use of modern anatomical and analytical methods, and usually further restricted to the study of animals and plants, esp. the former, and their habits. — **n. horn**, *Music*, the simplest form of the horn, consisting merely of a tapering brass tube with mouthpiece and bell, curved upon itself and without keys or valves. — **n. idiot.** = NATURAL, *n.*, 3. — **n. law.** **a** The laws of nature. See under LAW. **b** Law which would be binding upon human societies in the absence of institutional law or which is binding as supplementing institutional law. The conception of natural law originated with the Stoics, by whom it was regarded as embodying those rules of justice discernible by right reason. This view was sometimes taken by Roman jurists, who also identified natural law with the *jus gentium* (which see). Justinian adopted Ulpian's definition of it as that law which "nature has taught all living beings," thus forecasting the modern bionomic view. The Scholastics generally regarded natural law as that part of the divine law which is not directly revealed, but is discernible to reason; and the rationalists of the 18th century derived from their analysis of human societies certain **natural rights**, as to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which they regarded as of prior validity to institutional law (cf. SOCIAL COMPACT). Modern theories tend to interpret *natural law* as the body of rules or customs which the general development of mankind shows to be essential to human society. See JUSTICE, 2, RIGHT. — **n. line of sight**, *Gunnery*, an imaginary line parallel to the axis of the bore, passing through the highest points of the line of metal. — **n. magic.** See MAGIC, *n.*, 1. — **n. magnet.** See MAGNET, 1. — **n. mode** *or* **scale**, *Music*, a diatonic scale with the ideal intervals secured by using pure intonation; — distinguished from *tempered scale.* — **n. necessity.** See NECESSITY, *n.*, 1. — **n. number.** **a** An element of an ideal progression defined by the conditions that one element precedes all the rest and that each is followed by a next greater with none between; as, 1, 2, 3, . . . n, $n + 1$, . . . **b** A mark serving to specify the position of an element in a progression. *Dedekind.* — **n. order.** *Bot.* See FAMILY, 7, ORDER. — **n. parts**, the genitals. *Obs.* — **n. person**, *Law*, a man, woman, or child, in distinction from a juristic person. See PERSON, CORPORATION, UNIVERSITY. — **n. philosophy.** **a** Orig., the study of nature in general; — contrasted with *mental* and *moral philosophy.* **b** Physics. — **n. porcelain.** See PORCELAIN. — **n. Portland cement.** See NATURAL CEMENT. — **n. predication**, *Logic*, indirect predication; also, predication in which subject and predicate relate to a common substance or matter of which they are accidents. — **n. premium.** See PREMIUM. — **n. price.** See PRICE. — **n. pruning**, the natural falling or dropping off of branches and twigs of trees. It may result from the death of the branches, due to the exclusion of light or other physiological causes; or it may be a form of adaptation to vegetative reproduction, as in certain willows and poplars, in which the young branches separate easily while still living and are blown away to take root elsewhere. — **natural realism**, *Philos.*, the doctrine, elaborated by the philosophers of the Scottish school, that perception gives direct and indubitable evidence of the independent existence of both mind and matter; — called also the *common-sense philosophy.* See REALISM. — **n. religion**, religion derived from human reason and experience apart from revelation. See *Citation.*

> I call that *natural religion* which men might know . . . by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation. *Bp. Wilkins.*

— **n. representative.** *Law.* See REPRESENTATIVE. — **n. rights**, *Law & Polit. Sci.*, those rights that are esteemed to belong to a man by the law of nature; esp., the right to life, liberty, and property, and, with Locke and later writers, to participate in the constitution of government. See RIGHT, *n.* — **n. science**, the branches of knowledge collectively which deal directly with natural objects, organic or inorganic, and the substances composing them and the phenomena exhibited by them, thus including biology in all its branches, mineralogy, geology, chemistry, physics, etc., but not abstract mathematics, philosophy, or metaphysics. — **n. selection**, the natural process tending to cause "the survival of the fittest" (that is, the survival of those forms of animals and plants best adjusted to the conditions under which they live), and extinction of poorly adapted forms. The process is dependent upon variability in the characters of different individuals. If an individual possesses peculiarities which are advantageous, the chances of long and healthy life for that individual, and hence of the reproduction of the peculiarities in its offspring (by the operation of heredity), are greater than if the character is a disadvantageous one. In succeeding generations the modification may proceed further, gradually resulting in great changes of structure, and if the environment gradually changes, races of organisms adapted to the new conditions may thus result. Darwin considered natural selection, operating by means of small fortuitous individual variations, as the most important factor in organic evolution. Later biologists do not generally regard it as of so great importance (relatively to other factors) in the origin of species and higher groups. Cf. DARWINISM, LAMARCKISM, MUTATION. — **n. slope**, *Civil Engin.*, the slope that a mass of earth thrown up into a heap assumes. The angle is the limiting angle of resistance of the earth. — **n. society**, *Sociol.*, an association of people enjoying mutual intercourse, but without, or considered apart from, government. — **n. spirit.** See SPIRIT, 1. — **n. steel**, steel made by the direct refining of cast iron in a refinery, or, as wootz, by a direct process from the ore. — **n. system.** **a** *Chem.* The periodic system of classifying the elements. See PERIODIC LAW. **b** *Biol.* A classification based upon morphological and anatomical relationships and affinities, considered in the light of phylogeny and embryology; specif., in *Bot.*, a system other than the *artificial* or *sexual system* established by Linnæus. — **n. theology**, theology deriving its knowledge of God from the study of nature independent of revelation. Hence, **n. theologian.** — **n. tones** *or* **harmonics**, *Music*, the spontaneous overtones from a sounding body, specif. those of wind instruments produced by the manner of blowing, as distinguished from those produced by valves or slides. — **n. vowel**, an unaccented neutral, or "mixed," vowel sound, as in the final syllable of *maker, ever, sofa, circus*, etc.; — so called as being the most easily and instinctively uttered vowel sound. — **n. whole.** See WHOLE.

nat'u-ral (năt'ū-răl), *n.* **1**. A native; an aboriginal. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Natural gifts, powers, etc. *Obs.* *Fuller.*
3. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot. "The minds of *naturals.*" *Locke.*
4. *pl.* Products of nature; the objects of the natural world; natural things or objects. *Obs.*
5. The natural character, form, condition, or disposition of a person or thing. *Obs.*
6. *Music.* **a** A white key of the keyboard, as of a piano. **b** A character [♮] placed on any degree of the staff to annul, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat preceding it. See B FLAT. **c** A note or tone affected by a sign ♮.
7. *Gaming.* Anything that immediately wins the stakes, as a nick at craps, a count of twenty-one before drawing cards at vingt et un, etc.
in one's naturals *or* **pure naturals**, in a condition of nature; without alteration or disguise; sometimes, naked. *Obs.* — **the natural**, that which is in accordance with the ordinary course of nature, or not miraculous or supernatural.

nat'u-ral-ism (năt'ū-răl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. A state of nature; action, inclination, or thought based on natural desires and instincts alone.
2. *Theol.* The doctrine that religious truth is derived from nature and not from revelation; the denial of the miraculous and supernatural (that is, of anything not explainable by natural laws) in religion.
3. *Philos.* The doctrine that physical laws give, or may be expected to give, an adequate account of all phenomena; the doctrine which denies universal teleology, or purpose, and asserts that the conceptions of the natural sciences furnish the only possible explanation of reality; loosely, materialism or positivism.

> *Naturalism* we have taken to designate the doctrine that separates Nature from God, subordinates Spirit to Matter, and sets up unchangeable law as supreme. *James Ward.*
>
> The doctrine of evolution is to be sharply distinguished from the *naturalism* of the seventeenth century. Unlike that *naturalism*, our modern doctrine is primarily disposed, not merely to explain, but to estimate, nature. *Josiah Royce.*

4. **a** The theory that art or literature should conform to nature; realism; also, the quality, rendering, or expression of art or literature executed according to this theory. **b** Specif., the principles and characteristics professed or represented by a 19th-century school of realistic writers, notably by Zola and Maupassant, who aimed to give a literal transcription of reality, and laid special stress on the analytic study of character, and on the scientific and experimental nature of their observation of life. Cf. REALISM.

nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *naturaliste.*] **1**. One versed in natural science; a student of natural history, esp. of the natural history of animals.

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na'tive-born', *a.* Born as a native. [*Obs.*
Nativity pie. A Christmas pie.
Natl. *Abbr.* Nathanael; Nathaniel. [of ANATOMY.
nat'o-my (năt'ō-mĭ). Dial. var.
natour. † NATURE. [ophy.
nat. phil. *Abbr.* Natural philos-
na'tri-on (nā'trĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*natrium* + *ion.*] *Chem.* Ionic sodium, Na^+.
na'tri-um (nā'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NATRON.] *Chem.* Sodium.
na'tron (nā'trŏn), *n.* [F. See ANATRON; cf. NITER.] *Min.* Native sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$, occurring only in solution, or with other salts.
nat'ter (năt'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. E. dial. *gnatter*, Fries. *gnattern.*] To find fault; to be peevish; to grumble. — **nat'tered** (-ẽrd), *a.* Peevish; querulous. — **nat'tered-ness.** *n.* *All Dial. Eng.*
nat'tle (nát''l), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a slight broken noise, as of rattling. *Dial. Eng.*
nat'ty (-ĭ), *n.* The dues paid by a member to a trade union; — called also *natty-box. Dial. Eng.*
Nat'ty Bump'po (bŭm'pō). See LEATHERSTOCKING.
natty money. Natty; also, an allowance to a member by a trade union. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **na-tu'ra** (nȧ-tū'rȧ), *n.* [L.] Nature.
‖ **na-tu'ra ab-hor'ret a va'cu-o** (văk'ū-ō). [L.] Nature abhors a vacuum.
‖ **na-tu'ra il fe'ce e poi rup'pe la stam'pa** (nä-tōō'rä ēl fā'chā ā poi rōōp'pā lä stäm'pä). [It.] Nature made him [a certain duke], and then broke the mold. *Ariosto* (*Orlando Furioso* X. 84).
nat'u-ral-born', *a.* Having a (certain) status or character by birth; as, *natural-born* citizens; a *natural-born* coward.
nat'u-ral-esque' (năt'ū-răl-ĕsk'), *a.* [*natural* + *-esque.*] Conforming closely to the natural details of objects represented; faithfully imitating or representing nature; as, *naturalesque* designs of birds or of ferns or flowers.
‖ **na'tu-ra'li-a** (năt'ū-rā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut pl.] **1**. See JURISTIC ACT.
2. The genital organs.
na'tu-ra'lis pos-ses'si-o (-rā'lĭs pŏ-sĕsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Rom. Law.* See DETENTION, 4, *Cit.*
nat'u-ral-ist, *a.* Naturalistic.

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2. An adherent of naturalism in religion or philosophy.
3. One who practices or teaches naturalism in art; specif., a painter who is assumed to care more for the study of external nature than for sentiment. Various groups of painters have been called **the naturalists**, the name being often changed because the tendency which passes for naturalism at one time is not so classed at others.

nat′u-ral-is′tic (năt′ū-răl-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, or closely resembling or reproducing, nature; natural; realistic. "*Naturalistic* bit of pantomime." *W. D. Howells.* **2**. Pertaining to naturalism or to the methods and achievements of naturalists, in various senses.
3. Of or pertaining to natural history or the natural order of things; as, a *naturalistic* sense.

nat′u-ral′i-ty (-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *naturalitas:* cf. F. *naturalité.*] **1**. Naturalness; accord with nature. *Obs. or R.*
2. Natural feeling or behavior. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. A fact or phenomenon of nature. *Obs. or R.*
4. The status of a natural-born subject or citizen. *Obs.*

nat′u-ral-i-za′tion (-răl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *naturalisation.*] Act or process of naturalizing, or state of being naturalized. The naturalization of resident aliens in a country is now general among Christian nations. Cf. ALLEGIANCE, 2.

nat′u-ral-ize (năt′ū-răl-īz), *v. t.*; NAT′U-RAL-IZED (-īzd); NAT′U-RAL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *naturaliser.* See NATURAL.] **1**. To render familiar by custom and habit; as, custom *naturalizes* labor or study; also, to familiarize or accustom; as, to *naturalize* one to work. *Obs. or R.*
2. To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on; to make as if native; to adopt (as an alien) into a state and place in the condition of a native subject or citizen. One who is naturalized renounces his former allegiance and assumes a new allegiance (which see).
3. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to make one's own; as, to *naturalize* foreign words.
4. To adapt and cause to grow as under natural conditions; to acclimate; as, to *naturalize* a fruit.
5. To make natural or less artificial; to bring into accord with nature.
6. To treat as natural as opposed to supernatural; to place on a natural basis; as, to *naturalize* so-called miracles

nat′u-ral-ize, *v. i.* **1**. To become as if native.
2. To explain phenomena by natural facts, agencies, or laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

> Infected by this *naturalizing* tendency. *H. Bushnell*

3. To be, or act as, a naturalist.

nat′u-ral-ly, *adv.* **1**. By nature; by natural, native, or inherent character, condition, endowment, etc.

> A woman, *naturally* born to fears. *Shak.*

2. Spontaneously; without cultivation or use of art or effort; as, her hair curls *naturally;* figs grow here *naturally.*
3. According to the laws of nature or the usual course of things; as might be expected; as a natural result; as, pain *naturally* weakens one; he *naturally* shrank from pain.

> Poverty *naturally* begets dependence. *Goldsmith.*

4. In physical nature; physically. *Obs.*
5. With truth to nature or life; in a lifelike manner; as, a *naturally* painted landscape.

nat′u-ral-ness, *n.* **1**. Natural feeling or conduct. *Obs.*
2. State or quality of being natural, or in accordance with, or conformity to, nature.
3. Spontaneity; lack of affectation or artificiality; as, the *naturalness* of her speech and manner.

na′ture (nā′tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *natura*, fr. *natus* born, produced, p. p. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION.] **1**. Birth; origin. In James iii. 6, translating the Greek γένεσις.
2. That which is the source or essence of life; creative force; the sum and order of causes and effects in time and space; the powers which produce existing phenomena, whether in the total or in detail; the agencies which carry on the processes of creation or of being, often conceived of as a single and separate entity, embodying the total of all finite agencies and forces as disconnected from a creating or ordering intelligence. In a metaphysical sense, the source or essence of the life of the universe; what appears and acts as forces, energies, laws.

> So priketh hem *nature* in hir corages. *Chaucer.*
> What *nature* hath set in hir lawe
> That mai no mannes miht withdrawe. *Gower.*

3. That which is produced by natural forces; the existing system of things in time and space; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; creation; the universe. The conception of *nature* (Gr. φύσις; L. *natura*) has been confused by the mingling of three chief meanings adopted with the word into English, viz.: (1) Creative or vital force; = def. 2. (2) Created being in its essential character; kind, sort; = def. 5. (3) Creation as a whole, esp. the physical universe; = def. 3. The main ambiguity is between *nature* as active or creative and *nature* as passive or created. In the original animistic view, the active, vitalistic conception prevailed; but Plato sharply distinguished the passive material from the active formal element, and Aristotle continued the distinction in the conception of a moving cause, or God, as separate from the moved physical universe, or Nature. This antithesis of the moving cause and its effect is all but obliterated in pantheistic and naturalistic views. It appears in the pantheism of Spinoza, but the distinction of *natura naturans* and *natura naturata* serves only to discriminate two elements or aspects of the one organic being or substance. The two elements, in the forms of matter and energy, are retained in the modern physical or mechanical view, wherein nature appears as a material universe acting according to rules, but to all intents independent of God or purposive cause. Nevertheless, the derivation and associations of the word prove a fruitful source of ambiguity, often conveying a deceptive implication of that animistic or zooidal view which still appears in the popular and poetic conception of *nature* as merely *animate nature*, i. e., as the world of plants and animals (cf. NATURALIST). Cf. PHYSICAL.

> The material mechanism which he [the naturalist] calls *Nature* would rank not as the profoundest reality there is to know: it would rather become — what indeed "machine" primarily connotes — an instrumentality subservient to the "occasions" of the living world of ends; and so regarded, it would cease to be merely calculable, and would be found intelligible as well. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*

4. With various reference to generation or causation: **a** Seed; germ or germinal agency. *Obs.* **b** The female pudendum. *Obs.* **c** Created forces or beings. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> God commandeth the *natures*
> That thei to him obeien alle. *Gower.*

d Cause; occasion. *Obs.*

> The *nature* of his great offense is dead. *Shak.*

5. Kind; species; sort; character; quality. *Chaucer.*

> A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief. *Dryden*

6. Natural endowment or essential character; as: **a** Natural impulse or action; instinct or native constitution; intrinsic or inborn character; as, human *nature.*

> *Nature* techeth me the weie of love. *Gower*
> One touch of *nature* makes the whole world kin. *Shak.*

b The sum of qualities and attributes which make a person or thing what it is, as distinct from others; essential or individual character, constitution, or quality of being.

> Some particular properties of a thing are selected, more or less arbitrarily, to be termed its *nature* or essence; and when this has been done, these properties are supposed to be invested with a kind of indefeasibleness, to have become paramount to all the other properties of the thing *J. S. Mill*

c Constitution or quality of mind or character.

> That reverence which is due to a superior *nature.* *Addison*

7. Physical constitution or existence; the vital powers; the natural life. "Oppressed *nature* sleeps." *Shak.*
8. **a** The primitive condition or character of living beings; the wild uncultivated state; that condition which is distinguished from domestication, society, or civilization; as, a state of *nature.* **b** Hence, a natural or normal life; a primitive or unsophisticated state considered as the healthy ideal; as in the phrase "back to *nature.*" **c** *Theol.* The state of the unregenerate soul.
9. That which accords with nature; as: **a** Naturalness; spontaneity; freedom from artificiality or studied effect.

> O'erstep not the modesty of *nature* *Shak.*

b Natural affection or reverence. **c** Natural operation; established, usual, or regular course of events; connection of cause and effect.

na′tured (nā′tūrd), *a.* Having (such) a nature, temper, or disposition; — chiefly in comb.; as, good-*natured*, ill-*natured.*

nature deity. A deification of some natural force or phenomenon; as, Thor is a *nature deity.*

nature myth. A myth which explains or allegorizes natural phenomena.

nature printing. A process of printing from metallic or other plates which have received an impression, as by heavy pressure, of an object such as a leaf, lace, or the like.

nature spirit. A spirit regarded as the life or soul of any natural object (see ANIMISM): — used to distinguish animistic conceptions from conceptions of the supernatural.

nature worship. Worship of the personified powers of nature.

na′tur-ism (nā′tūr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. Naturalism. *Rare.*
2. The theory that the earliest religion was nature worship.
3. *Med.* The belief or doctrine that attributes everything to nature as a sanative agent. *Rare.*

na′tur-ist, *n.* A follower of nature; specif., one who believes in, or conforms to, the theory of naturism.

na′tur-is′tic (nā′tūr-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, naturism. — **na′tur-is′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

naught (nôt), *n.* [ME. *naught, nought, naht, nawiht*, AS. *nāwiht, nāuht, nāht, nōwiht, nōht; ne* not + *ā* ever + *wiht* thing, whit; hence, not ever a whit. See NO, *adv.*, WHIT; cf. AUGHT, NOT.] **1**. Nothing; nought.

> Doth Job fear God for *naught?* *Job* i 9

2. Wickedness; wrong; evil; hence, that which is wrong, wicked, or faulty. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. The arithmetical character 0; a cipher. See CIPHER, *n.*, 1.
4. A wicked or bad person. *Obs. or R.*
to be naught, to go away or be still; to subside; — usually in mild imprecations equiv. to "be hanged to you." *Obs.* "Marry, sir, be better employed and *be naught* awhile." *Shak.* — **to call**, *or* **speak, all to n.**, to abuse vigorously. *Obs.*

naught, *a.* **1**. Of no account; worthless; bad; useless.

> It is *naught*, it is *naught*, saith the buyer. *Prov.* xx 14.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Hence, vile; base; naughty. **b** Hurtful; bad; unfit. **c** Ruined; wrecked; lost.

> Go, get you to your house; begone, away!
> All will be *naught* else. *Shak.*

naught, *adv.* **1**. Not; not at all. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Badly; wrongly. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

naugh′ti-ly (nô′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a naughty manner; specif.: **a** Wickedly; perversely. *Obs.* *Shak.* **b** Poorly; badly. *Obs.* **c** Misbehavingly; as, a child behaves *naughtily.*

naugh′ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being naughty; specif.: **a** Wickedness; depravity; perverseness. *Obs.* **b** Badness; faultiness. *Obs.* **c** Misbehavior; as, the *naughtiness* of a child.

naugh′ty (nô′tĭ), *a.*; NAUGH′TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); NAUGH′TI-EST. **1**. Having nothing; destitute. *Obs.*

> [Men] that needy be and *naughty.* *Piers Plowman.*

2. Worthless; bad; disagreeable; unhealthy. *Obs.*

> The other basket had very *naughty* figs. *Jer.* xxiv. 2.

3. Wicked; morally bad; wrong. *Archaic or Euphemistic.*

> So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shak.*

4. Mischievous; wayward; guilty of disobedience or misbehavior; as, a *naughty* child. *Rare*, exc. as applied to children, or in sportive censure.
5. Insignificant. *Obs. or R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — See BAD.
naughty pack, a person of bad character; esp., a loose woman. Written also **naugh′ty-pack′**, **naugh′ti-pack′**.

Nau′heim treat′ment (nou′hīm). *Med.* Orig., a method of therapeutic treatment administered, esp. for chronic diseases of the circulatory system, at Bad Nauheim, Germany, by G. Schott, consisting in baths in the natural mineral waters of that place, which are charged with carbonic acid, and the use of a graduated course of rest, physical exercises, massage, etc.; hence, any similar treatment using waters artificially charged with the essential ingredients of the natural mineral waters of Bad Nauheim. Hence, **Nauheim bath**, etc.

nau-ma′chi-a (nô-mā′kĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -CHIÆ (-ē), E. -CHIAS (-ȧz). [L. *naumachia*, Gr. ναυμαχία; ναῦς ship + μάχη fight, battle.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A mock sea fight or a spectacle representing a naval battle. **b** A place for such exhibitions, usually a body of water, commonly artificial, surrounded by seats, or in an amphitheater.

nau′pli-us (nô′plĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PLII (-ī). [L., a kind of shellfish.] *Zoöl.* In many crustaceans, a larval form (usually the first stage after leaving the egg) with three pairs of appendages (corresponding to antennules, antennæ, and mandibles), a median eye, and little or no segmentation of the body. — **nau′pli-al** (-ăl), **nau′pli-i-form′** (-ĭ-fôrm′), **nau′pli-oid** (-oid), *a.*

a Nauplius of a Phyllopod (*Artemia*); *b* Nauplius of a Barnacle Enlarged

nau′se-a (nô′shē-ȧ; -sē-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ναυσία, fr. ναῦς ship. See NAVE of a church.] **1**. Seasickness, hence, any sickness of the stomach with a desire to vomit; qualm; a feeling of distress associated with loathing of food.
2. Fig.: Extreme disgust; loathing.

nau′se-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *nauseans*, p. pr. of *nauseare.*] *Med.* Producing nausea; nauseating. — *n.* A substance which produces nausea.

nau′se-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; NAU′SE-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); NAU′SE-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *nauseare, nauseatum*, fr. *nausea.* See NAUSEA.] To become affected with nausea; to feel disgust.

nau′se-ate, *v. t.* **1**. To sicken at; to loathe.

> The patient *nauseates* and loathes wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*

2. To affect with nausea; to sicken; to cause to feel loathing or disgust; as, the stench *nauseated* him.

nau′se-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of nauseating, or state of being nauseated.

nau′seous (nô′shŭs; -shē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *nauseosus.*] **1**. Feeling nausea; inclined to nausea; squeamish. *Obs.*
2. Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea; sickening; loathsome; disgusting; exciting abhorrence; as, a *nauseous* drug or odor; *nauseous* hypocrisy. — **nau′seous-ly**, *adv.*

nau′seous-ness, *n.* **1**. Nausea; extreme loathing. *Obs.*
2. Quality of being nauseous. "The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man." *Dryden.*

Nau-sic′a-a (nô-sĭk′ā-ȧ; nou-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ναυσικάα.] In the Odyssey, the daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, who found Ulysses on the shore where he had been shipwrecked, and led him to her father's court.

naut (nôt), *n.* [Prob. for *knot*, confused with *nautical* mile.] A sea mile of 2,029 yards, used as a measure for submarine cables. *Australia.*

nautch (nôch), *n.* [Hind. *nāch*, fr. Skr. *nṛtya* dance.] An entertainment consisting chiefly of dancing by professional dancing (or nautch) girls. *India.*

nau′ti-cal (nô′tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *nauticus*, Gr. ναυτικός, fr. ναύτης a seaman, sailor, fr. ναῦς ship: cf. F. *nautique* See NAVE of a church.] Of or pertaining to seamen, navigation, or ships; as, *nautical* skill.
Syn. — Marine, maritime. See NAVAL.
Nautical Almanac (American), a mathematical publication prepared at the Naval Observatory in Washington and issued by the Bureau of Equipment. It contains tables of the position of various heavenly bodies at stated times, and other information, for the use of navigators, geodesists, and astronomers. It is issued several years in advance. Similar publications are issued by the English, French, German and a few other governments. See EPHEMERIS, 2 **a**. — **n. astronomy**, that part of practical astronomy by which the position of a ship is found from astronomical observations. — **N. Box**. *Astron.* See ARGO, 2. — **n. day**, a day of 24 consecutive solar hours, reckoned from noon to noon. — **n. distance**, the length in nautical miles of the rhumb line joining any two places on the earth's surface. — **n. indicator**, an instrument for finding the longitude, latitude, and variation of the compass at sea. — **n. mile**. See MILE. — **n. planisphere**, the projection of the terrestrial globe on a plane for navigators' use. — **n. stars**, stars selected with especial reference to their fitness for navigators' use in ascertaining longitude and latitude. — **n. tables**, arithmetical tables especially adapted to facilitate the navigator's work in solving problems, particularly in nautical astronomy.

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nat′u-ral-is′ti-cal-ly (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of NATURALISTIC.
nat′u-ral-iz′er (năt′ū-răl-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who naturalizes.
‖ **na-tu′ram ex-pel′las fur′ca, ta′men us′que re-cur′ret**. [L.] Though you drive out Nature with a pitchfork, yet will she always return. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I x. 24).
‖ **na-tu′ra na-tu′rans**. [LL.] Nature viewed as form-giving or creative: the formal or energizing element in nature: the supreme or essential being of the world. Cf. FORM, 9.
‖ **na-tu′ra na′tu-ra′ta**. [LL.] Nature regarded as materialized or worked upon by form: the world considered as an effect of formal and material causes: the world of actualities.
‖ **na-tu′ra non fa′cit sal′tum**. [L.] Nature makes no leap; — implying the uniformity and continuity of natural phenomena.
na′tur-ant, *a.* [LL. *naturans*, p. pr.] Creating. *Obs.*
na′tur-ate, *a.* Also **na′tur-at′-ed**. Natured; created. *Obs.* — **na′tur-ate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
na′ture, *v. t.* To endow or create with a specific nature. *Obs.*
nature god = NATURE DEITY.
naturel, *a.* Natural. *Obs.* — **naturelly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
‖ **na′tu′rel′** (nȧ′tü′rĕl′), *n.* [F.] Nature: disposition: temper.
na′ture-less, *a.* Without vital nature: also, unnatural. *Obs.*
na′ture-ly, *a.* In accordance with nature: natural. *Obs.*
na′ture-print′, *v. t.* To copy or reproduce by nature printing. See NATURE PRINTING.
nature print. A copy or picture made by nature printing.
naturesse, *n.* [AF.] Natural feeling: a kindly action. *Obs.*
na-tu′ri-an (nȧ-tū′rĭ-ăn), *n.* A natural philosopher: also, a naturalist (sense 2). *Obs.*
na-tu′ri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* That which produces nature *Obs.*
na′tur-ize, *v. t.* To endow with a specific nature. *Obs.*
nau′ci-fie, *v. t.* [L. *nauci* (gen. of *naucum* trifle) + *facere.* See -FY.] To slight: disesteem *Obs.*
nau′crar (nô′krär), *n.* [Gr. ναύκραρος.] A householder member of a naucrary.
nau′cra-ry (nô′krȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Gr. ναυκραρία.] One of the forty-eight subdivisions of the four phylæ into which the Athenian people were originally divided.
nau′frage (nô′frāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *naufragium.*] Shipwreck. *Obs.* — **nau′fraged** (-frājd), *a.* *Obs.*
nau′fra-gie, *n.* Naufrage. *Obs.*
nau′fra-gous (nô′frȧ-gŭs), *a.* [L. *naufragus.*] Causing, or marked by, shipwrecks. *Obs.*
nau′ger (*dial.* nô′gẽr), *n.* An auger. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
naught. † NIGHT [*Obs.*
naught′ly, *adv.* Naughtily
nauht. † NIGHT.
nau′krar nau′kra-ry. Vars. of NAUCRAR, NAUCRARY.
naul. Var. of NAWL, awl.
naule. † AWL, NAVEL.
naul′age (nôl′āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *naulage.*] Naulum. *Obs.*
nau′lum, *n.* [L., also *naulon*, Gr. ναῦλον, fr. ναῦς ship.] Ferry money: fare. *Obs.*
Na′um (nā′ŭm), *n.* *Bib.*
nau′ma-chy (nô′mȧ-kĭ), *n.* = NAUMACHIA.
nau′mann-ite (nô′măn-īt; nou′-), *n.* [After K. F. *Naumann*, Ger. mineralogist.] *Min.* Seleuide of silver and lead, $(Ag_2,Pb)Se$, in iron-black cubic crystals or massive. Sp. gr., 8.
naunt (nänt), *n.* [From *mine aunt, thine aunt*, taken as *my, thy, naunt.*] Aunt. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
naun′tle (nän′t'l), *v. t.* To lift up: to raise. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To strut about: also, to fuss or potter. *Dial. Eng.*
nau-path′i-a (nô-păth′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ναῦς ship + -*pathia.*] *Med.* Seasickness.
Nau′pli-us, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ναύπλιος.] See PALAMEDES.
nau′ro-pom′e-ter (nô′rō-pŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ναῦς ship + ῥοπή inclination + -*meter.*] *Naut.* An instrument for measuring a ship's heeling at sea. *Rare.*
Nau′roze. † NOWROZE.
naur-quar, *adv.* [*nawer* + *quar*, obs. of *where.*] Nowhere *Obs.*
naus′co-py (nôs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ναῦς ship + -*scopy.* cf. F *nauscopie.*] The pretended power or act of discovering ships or land at great distances.
nau′se-ate, *n.* [L. *nauseatum.*] A nauseant. *Obs* *Oxf. E. D.*
nau′se-at′ing-ly, *adv.* of *nauseating*, p. pr.
nau′se-a-tive (nô′shē-ā-tĭv; nô′sē-), *a.* Inclined to nausea. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*
nau′si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nausea.
naut. † NAUGHT, NOWT.
naut *Abbr.* Nautical.
naute. † NOWT.
nautheless, *adv.* Natheless. *Obs.*
nau′ther (*dial.* nô′thẽr), *pron.* & *conj.* [AS. *nāwðer, nāhwæðer.* See NO, *adv.*, WHETHER; cf. NOUTHER.] Neither. *Obs.* *or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs. or Archaic.*
nau′tic (nô′tĭk), *a.* Nautical.
nau′ti-cal′i-ty (nô′tĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being nautical.
nau′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of NAUTICAL.
nau′ti-form (nô′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. ναῦς ship + -*form.*] Shaped like the hull of a ship. *Rare.*
Nau′ti-la′ce-a (-lā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Nautiloidea. — **nau′ti-la′cean** (-shăn), *a.* & *n.*

UNITED STATES NAVY: TYPES OF VESSELS

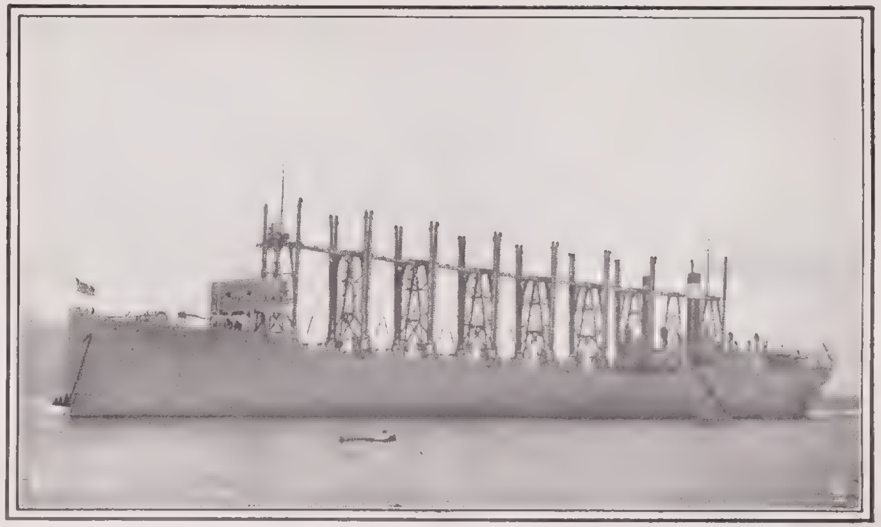

1. TINGEY, Torpedo Boat, 175 feet.
2. D-CLASS, Submarine, 135 feet.
3. PRESTON, Torpedo Boat Destroyer, 289 feet.
4. TACOMA, 3d Class Cruiser, 292 feet.
5. NORTH DAKOTA, Battleship, Dreadnaught Type, 510 feet.
6. ANNAPOLIS, Gunboat, 168 feet.
7. WASHINGTON, Armored Cruiser, 502 feet.
8. TALLEHASSEE, Monitor, 252 feet.
9. NEPTUNE, Naval Collier, 536 feet.

Nau'ti-loi'de-a (nô'tĭ-loi'dē-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See NAUTILUS; -OID.] *Paleon. & Zoöl.* An order of tetrabranchiate cephalopods having an external chambered shell, either straight (as in the genus *Orthoceras*) or variously curved or coiled, distinguished from the Ammonoidea by the straight or undulated, rarely acutely angulate, margins of the septa between the chambers, and by a scar or cicatrix on the initial chamber, supposed to indicate the point of attachment of an embryonal shell. The group was an important one in the Ordovician, but reached its greatest development in the Silurian. It then declined, until now it is represented only by the genus *Nautilus*. — **nau'ti-loid** (nô'tĭ-loid), **nau'ti-loi'de-an** (-loi'dē-*ă*n), *a. & n.*

nau'ti-lus (nô'tĭ-lŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. NAUTILI (-tĭ-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ναυτίλος a seaman, sailor, a kind of shellfish which was supposed to be furnished with a membrane which served as a sail, fr. ναῦς ship. See NAVE of a church.] **1. a** Any species of the genus *Nautilus*, remarkable as the only surviving genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods (see TETRABRANCHIATA). Three or four species exist, inhabiting the South Pacific and Indian oceans. They have an external symmetrical, more or less closely involute, spiral, chambered shell formed of two layers, the outer being porcelaneous, the inner pearly, whence the name **pearly nautilus**, popularly applied to distinguish them from the **paper nautilus** (see ARGONAUTA). The animal, which is contained in the outer chamber, has numerous small tentacles arranged in groups, without suckers or hooks, no ink sac, four gills and four auricles, four nephridia, and the siphon consisting of two lobes, not fused to form a tube. The species live chiefly in moderately deep water. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the above species, and fossil forms, some dating back to the Tertiary. Formerly used in wider senses; by Linnæus as including all the cephalopods now placed in the Tetrabranchiata, and certain Foraminifera.
2. The paper nautilus. See ARGONAUTA.
3. A variety of diving bell, the lateral as well as vertical motions of which are controlled by the occupants.

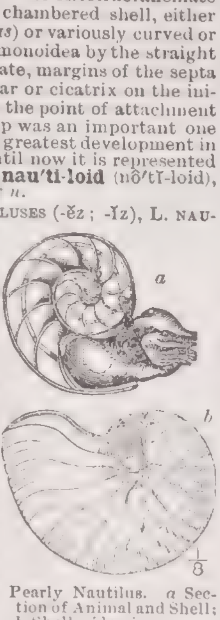

Pearly Nautilus. *a* Section of Animal and Shell; *b* Shell, side view.

Nav'a-ho, Nav'a-jo (năv'*ȧ*-hō), *n.; pl.* -HOS, -JOS (-hōz), or -HOES, -JOES (-hōz). One of an important and numerous tribe of Athapascan Indians living as seminomadic herdsmen on a large reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. Their silversmith work and blankets are famous.

na'val (nā'v*ă*l), *a.* [L. *navalis*, fr. *navis* ship: cf. F. *naval*. See NAVE of a church.] **1.** Of or pertaining to ships or shipping. *Obs. or R.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, possessing, or characteristic of, vessels of war or a navy; as, *naval* forces; *naval* victories; a first-class *naval* power; *naval* stores.
Syn. — NAVAL, NAUTICAL. NAVAL designates that which pertains to a navy, or (now rarely) to ships and shipping in general; NAUTICAL applies to seamen or to the art of navigation; as, a *naval* engagement, a *naval* officer, the *Naval* Academy, *naval* discipline, *naval* stores; a *nautical* almanac, *nautical* tables, *nautical* slang. See MARINE.
naval architect, one who practices the art of designing ships, esp. vessels of war. Hence, **n. architecture**. — **n. auxiliary**, in the United States navy, a vessel auxiliary to the fighting vessels, as a collier, supply vessel, etc. — **n. brass**, brass composed usually of copper 62, zinc 37, tin 1, used in shipbuilding for bolts, etc., used under water. It does not deteriorate in sea water. — **n. brigade. a** A body of seamen composed of several battalions organized for military service on land. **b** A militia organization trained for naval service maintained by many of the seaboard and lake States; — called also *naval militia* and *naval reserves*. — **n. cadet**, a young man in training for service as a naval officer. In the United States, from 1882 to 1902, the name was given to a midshipman (which see). — **n. constructor**, in the United States navy, a member of a corps of officers having in charge the designing, construction, and repairing of the hulls of war vessels and their fittings, exclusive of propulsive machinery, and the installation of all armor and ordnance. The corps is composed generally of honor graduates of the Naval Academy who have received supplementary technical education. — **n. crown**, a golden crown consisting of galley prows and sails arranged alternately in a circle to form the rim, invented by the Roman Emperor Claudius as a reward for sea service. Hence, a heraldic charge depicting a crown of gold with ship sterns and square sails arranged alternately on the fillet. — **n. militia**. See NAVAL BRIGADE. — **n. officer. a** An officer in a navy. **b** In the United States, an official of the Treasury Department attached to the customhouses at the larger ports, who receives copies of all manifests and entries; countersigns permits, clearances, and other documents; with the collector estimates the duties on merchandise; examines and certifies the collector's accounts, etc. — **n. pipe**. *Naut.* = CHAIN PIPE. — **n. reserve**, an organization comprising organized and trained bodies of volunteers, individual seamen in the mercantile marine, and, sometimes, mercantile vessels, which can be called upon to strengthen the regular navy in time of war. In Great Britain the vessels of the Royal Naval Reserve fly the blue ensign (see ENSIGN). See NAVAL BRIGADE **b**. — **n. square**, a diagram with arms at right angles marked on a ship's deck by which the bearings of objects may be easily determined. — **n. station**, a place where vessels of a navy can obtain coal, provisions, supplies, and, usually, minor repairs. — **n. stores. a** Supplies for vessels, esp. war vessels. **b** Tar, pitch, turpentine, and other resinous products. *Commercial Cant.*

na'val-ism (nā'văl-ĭz'm), *n.* The policy or practice of maintaining the interests of the navy.

Na'var-rese' (nă'vär-rēz'; -rēs'; năv'*ȧ*-), *a.* Of or pert. to Navarre, a former kingdom of the western Pyrenees and adjacent parts of Spain and France, the nucleus of which was the Basque population of this region. Its history begins about 858; in 1512 Ferdinand of Aragon conquered the part south of the Pyrenees; in 1607 the northern part was united to France. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Navarre.

nave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *nafu*; akin to D. *naaf*, G. *nabe*, OHG. *naba*, Icel. *nöf*, Dan. *nav*, Sw. *naf*, Skr. *nābhi* nave and navel: cf. L. *umbo* boss of a shield. Cf. NAVEL.] **1.** The block in the center of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate, and in which the axle is fixed; the hub.
2. The navel. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

nave (nāv), *n.* [L. *navis* ship, to which the church was often likened; akin to Gr. ναῦς, Skr. *nāus*, OIr. *nau*. Cf. NAUSEA, NAUTICAL, NAVAL.] **a** In the dromic or basilican churches, and their successors the cruciform churches, the long and relatively narrow hall which rises higher than the aisles flanking it, and which usually has windows on each side above the aisle roof (see CLERESTORY). This is the typical nave, and a great cathedral has such a hall in the choir and transept, as well as in the part between the crossing and the principal doorway (see def. **c**), although the term is often restricted to this latter hall. See *Illusts.* under ARCHITECTURE and CATHEDRAL. **b** Hence: Any higher division rising above lower roofs of the same building, as in a warehouse or in a car shed, especially if lighted by clerestory windows. **c** That part of a church which anciently was first entered from the atrium or from the narthex, and was usually, therefore, the western great division of the church, occupying about three fourths of the whole roofed space and including the high nave (sense **a**) and two or four aisles. In cruciform churches, the part between the *crossing* and the western, or greater, porch.

na'vel (nā'v'l), *n.* [AS. *nafela*; akin to D. *navel*, G. *nabel*, OHG. *nabolo*, Icel *nafli*, Dan. *navle*, Sw. *nafle*, OIr. *imbliu*, L. *umbilicus*, Gr. ὀμφαλός, Skr. *nābhīla*, and to E. *nave* hub. See NAVE hub; cf. OMPHALIC, NOMBRIL, UMBILICAL.] **1.** A mark or depression in the middle of the abdomen, marking the point of attachment of the umbilical cord; the umbilicus.
2. The central part or point of anything; the middle.

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood. *Milton.*

3. Hence: **a** *Ordnance.* An eye on the under side of an old-time carronade for securing it to a carriage. **b** The middle of a horse's back. *Obs.* **c** The nave of a wheel. *Obs.* **d** *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

navel gall. A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle.

navel orange. A type of orange in which the fruit incloses a small secondary fruit, the rind showing on the exterior a navel-like pit or depression at the apex. There are several varieties; they are usually seedless, or nearly so, and are much grown in California.

na'vel-wort' (nā'v'l-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A European succulent crassulaceous herb (*Cotyledon umbilicus*), having round, peltate leaves with a central depression. **b** Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Omphalodes*.

na-vic'u-la (n*ȧ*-vĭk'ū-l*ȧ*), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a small ship.] **1.** *Eccl.* A boat-shaped vessel for holding incense.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of diatoms having a lanceolate or oblong free frustule covered with minute striæ.

na-vic'u-lar (n*ȧ*-vĭk'ū-l*ȧ*r), *a.* [L. *navicularius*, fr. *navicula*, dim. of *navis* ship: cf. F. *naviculaire*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a boat or ship.
2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform; scaphoid.
3. *Bot.* Resembling the genus *Navicula*.
navicular bone. a *Anat.* The scaphoid bone of either the carpus or tarsus. **b** *Far.* A large, transversely extended sesamoid bone behind the joint between the coronary and coffin bone in the foot of the horse. — **n. disease.** *Far.* inflammation of the navicular bone, and usually also of the tendon passing under it and of its bursa. It affects chiefly the fore feet.

nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty (năv'ĭ-g*ȧ*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or fact of being navigable; navigableness.

nav'i-ga-ble (năv'ĭ-g*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *navigabilis*: cf. F. *navigable*. See NAVIGATE.] **1.** Capable of being navigated; deep enough and wide enough to afford passage to vessels; as, a *navigable* river. In the United States, for the purpose of defining the rights of ownership, some States have adopted the common-law test of flow of the tide, others that of actual navigability. For determining the right of the public to the use of a body of water as a public highway, however, the test in the United States is as to whether the water is navigable in fact or not. Technically, at the common law of England only those waters, whether rivers or not, are called *navigable* that ebb and flow with the tide, the bed of all navigable waters belonging to the crown and the right of traffic, fishing, etc., to the public; but the public have no common-law right to rivers and streams above the ebb and flow. By prescription, or act of Parliament, however, the larger and more important rivers have been opened to public navigation.

Those rivers must be regarded as public *navigable* rivers in law which are *navigable* in fact. And they are *navigable* in fact when they are used, or are susceptible of being used, in their ordinary condition as highways for commerce, over which trade and travel are or may be conducted in the customary modes of trade and travel on water. 10 *Wall* 557, 563.

Nor is it every small creek, in which a fishing skiff or gunning canoe can be made to float, at high water, which is deemed *navigable*. But in order to have this character, it must be *navigable* to some purpose, useful to trade or agriculture. It is not a mere possibility of being used under some circumstances, as at extraordinary high tides, which will give it the character of a *navigable* stream, but it must be generally and commonly useful to some purpose of trade or agriculture. 21 *Pickering (Mass.)* 344, 347.

2. Capable of being navigated or steered, as a balloon.
3. a Capable of being reached by navigable water; as, a *navigable* town. *Obs.* **b** Nautical; maritime. *Obs.*
— **nav'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* — **nav'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

nav'i-gate (năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. i.*; NAV'I-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); NAV'I-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *navigatus*, p. p. of *navigare*, v. t. & i.; *navis* ship + *agere* to move, direct. See NAVE of a church; AGENT.] To journey by water; to go in a vessel; to sail or manage a vessel; to use the waters as a highway or channel for commerce or communication.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western Ocean. *Arbuthnot.*

nav'i-gate, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over in vessels; to sail over or on; as, to *navigate* the Atlantic; — said also of vessels.
2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; to conduct (a vessel) upon the water by the art or skill of seamen.

nav'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *navigatio*: cf. F. *navigation*.] **1.** Act of navigating.
2. a The science or art of conducting ships or other vessels on the water from one place to another, including, more especially, the method of determining a ship's position, course, distance passed over, etc., on the surface of the globe, by the principles of geometry and astronomy, including also reference to landmarks. **b** The management of sails, rudder, etc.; the mechanics of traveling by water; seamanship.
3. Hence: **a** A voyage by water. *Obs. or R.* **b** Ships in general; shipping; also, maritime commerce. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.* **c** A navigable passage. *Obs. & R.* **d** An artificial waterway or inland channel or canal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

navigation act *or* **law**. An act regulating navigation or shipping; specif. [*cap.*]: *Eng. Hist.* Any of a series of acts of Parliament, beginning with 1645, having for their objects the protection of the shipping of Great Britain and her colonies, the injuring of the commerce of the Dutch, and the exploiting of the commerce of the English colonies for the benefit of the home country. They and other navigation laws largely failed of their objects, and were finally repealed in 1849.

nav'i-ga'tion-al (-*ă*l), *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, navigation.

nav'i-ga'tor (năv'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L. Cf. NAVVY.] **1.** One who navigates or sails; esp., one who directs the course of a ship, or one skillful in the art of navigation; specif., on war vessels, an officer who is, while holding the position, particularly charged with [illegible] a book which teaches the art of [illegible] *Navigator*. In the United States navy [illegible] usually the officer third in command.
2. A laborer engaged in [illegible] gation (see NAVIGATION [illegible] work; — now generally [illegible]

na'vi-pen'du-lum (nā[illegible] + *pendulum*.] *Naval Arch.* [illegible] when it is actuated by an apparatus producing on it the same effect as actual waves on a ship, it will move similarly to a ship having a given form of hull, disposition [illegible] etc. It is used esp. with a view to reduce rolling in designing battleships. — **na'vi-pen'du-lar** (-l*ȧ*r), *a.*

nav'vy (năv'ĭ), *n.; pl.* NAVVIES (-ĭz). [Abbr. fr. *navigator*.] **1.** A laborer on canals, railroads, embankments, etc.; a navigator (see NAVIGATOR, 2). *Eng.*
2. A machine for excavating earth; — more commonly called *steam excavator* or *steam navvy*.

na'vy (nā'vĭ), *n.; pl.* NAVIES (-vĭz). [OF. *navie* ship, fleet, a derivative fr. L. *navis* ship. See NAVE of a church.] **1.** A fleet of ships; an assemblage of vessels, or so many as sail in company; also, *Obs.*, a ship. "The *navy* also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir." 1 *Kings* x. 11.
2. The war vessels belonging to a nation, considered collectively; as, the *navy* of Italy; also, rarely, the merchant vessels of a nation collectively. Until about the middle of the 19th century the principal classes of war vessels were ships of the line, frigates, and gun vessels. To these correspond the modern battleships, cruisers, and gunboats. The torpedo craft are a new development. The different modern types of ships are briefly as follows: **Battleships**: Heavy armor on the sides, turrets, etc., and lighter armor elsewhere; heavy guns in turrets and lighter guns in broadside and elsewhere; moderate speed; from 10,000 to more than 20,000 tons displacement. **Armored cruisers**: Moderate armor on turrets and sides; armored protective deck; numerous guns of medium caliber; high speed and large coal capacity; large displacement (from 8,000 to 16,000 or more tons). **Protected cruisers**: Light armor on turrets, etc., only; protective deck; numerous guns; good speed; varying displacement (third-class 1,500-4,000 tons, second-class 3,000-8,000, and first-class all above second). **Partially protected cruisers** differ in having protective deck over vital parts only; **unprotected cruisers** have only a water-tight deck. **Gunboats**: A water-tight deck; small number of guns; fair speed and good coal capacity; less than 2,000 tons displacement. **Torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers**: No protection; very high speed; small displacement. The first torpedo boats were armed only with torpedoes, and to meet them were built the destroyers, — larger, faster, and armed with quick-firing guns. But the value of the destroyer as a torpedo boat was soon realized, and it has usurped in part the functions of the torpedo boat proper. **Monitors** (which see) constitute a special type used only in coast defense. **Sloops** are vessels of the size of gunboats or larger, fitted with sails as well as steam. There are also in most modern navies submarines. See SUBMARINE.
3. The naval establishment of a nation, including yards,

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nau-til'i-an (nô-tĭl'ĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Nautiloid. *Rare.*
nau-til'i-cone (-kōn), *n.* *Paleon.* Any nautiloid cephalopod shell coiled in a symmetrical involute spiral as in the genus *Nautilus*.
nau-til'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*nautilus* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Having the form of a nautilus shell.
nau'ti-lite (nô'tĭ-līt), *n.* *Paleon.* A fossil nautilus.
nav. *Abbr.* Naval; navigation.
‖ **na-va'ja** (nä-vä'hä; 189), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *novacula*.] A clasp knife; a pocketknife. *Southwestern U. S. & Sp. Amer.*
na'val-ly, *adv.* of NAVAL.
na'vals (nā'v*ă*lz), *n. pl.* Naval affairs or deeds. *Obs.*
na'varch (nā'värk), *n.* [L. *navarchus*, Gr. ναύαρχος; ναῦς ship + ἀρχός chief.] *Gr. Antiq.* The commander of a fleet.
na'varch-y (-vär-kĭ), *n.* [Gr ναυαρχία.] **1.** Shipbuilding or ship designing. *Nonce Use.*
2. The office of a navarch.
Na-var'ri-an (n*ȧ*-vär'ĭ-*ă*n), *n.* Of or pert. to Navarre. *Obs. or R.*
Na-var'ro for-ma'tion (n*ȧ*-vär'ō). [From *Navarro* County, Texas.] *Geol.* An Upper Cretaceous formation in Texas.
na-va'tion, *n.* [L. *navare* to do or perform with zeal.] Scheme; device. *Obs.*
Nav. Const. *Abbr.* Naval constructor.
nave. † NAVY.
nave (nāv). Obs. or dial. var. of NIEVE, fist.
nave. Contr. of *ne have*, have not. *Obs.*
Na've (nā'vē). *Bib.*
nave aisle. *Arch.* One of the aisles which form part of the nave (in sense **c**).
navegar. † NAUGER.
navel bolt. *Ordnance.* A bolt passing through the navel of an old-time carronade to secure it to projections from the carriage.
na'veled (nā'v'ld), *a.* **1.** Located in the center. *Rare.*
2. Furnished with a navel or small knobs resembling navels. *Rare.*
navel hoods. *Naut.* Fenders formerly placed at hawse holes.
navel ill. *Veter.* An inflammatory condition with firm swelling of the navel and the surrounding tissues, found among young animals.
nave, *or* **navel, line.** *Naut.* A rope or tackle leading from a masthead to a truss or parrel to support it opposite the center of its yard. *Obs.*
navel pipe. *Naut.* Naval pipe. [See CHAIN PIPE.]
navel point. *Her.* = NAVEL. See ESCUTCHEON, 1.
navel string. The umbilical cord.
navel timbers. *Shipbuilding.* The first futtocks. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Nav'e-sink for-ma'tion (năv'ē-sĭŋk: nā'vē-; *also, colloq.*, nĕv'ē). [From the *Navesink* Hills, New Jersey.] *Geol.* A member of the Upper Cretaceous system in New Jersey.
navet, *n.* [OF. & F. *navette*, dim. fr. L. *navis* ship.] *Eccl.* = NAVICULA, 1. *Obs. & R.*
navet, *n.* [F. *navet*, *navette*, dim. fr. L. *napus* turnip, navew.] = RAPE (the plant) **b**.
na'vew (nā'vū), *n.* [OF *navel*, *naveau*, a dim. fr. L. *napus* navew. Cf. NAPIFORM.] The wild turnip; also, the rape. *Obs.*
navey, *n.* [OF. *navei* ship, fleet, L. *navigium* a ship.] A navy; ships. *Obs.*
nav'i-cel'la (năv'ĭ-sĕl'*ȧ*), *n.* [L., dim. of *navis* ship.] *Art.* Any ornamental object resembling the hull of a ship, as a vessel for holding incense.
na-vic'u-læ-form' (n*ȧ*-vĭk'ū-lē-fôrm'), *a.* *Bot.* Navicular.
na-vic'u-lar (-l*ȧ*r), *n.* A navicular bone.
na-vic'u-loid (-loid), *a.* Boat-shaped; navicular; scaphoid.
navie, *n.* Prob., navet. Cf. NAVEW. *Obs.*
na'vi-form (nā'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *navis* ship + *-form*.] *Bot.* Boat-shaped; navicular.
navig. *Abbr.* Navigation.
nav'i-gal, *a.* Navigable. *Obs.*
nav'i-gant (năv'ĭ-g*ă*nt), *a.* [L. *navigans*, p. pr.] Navigating; voyaging. *Obs. or R.*
nav'i-gant, *n.* [F.] Navigator. [*Obs.*]
nav'i-ga-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to navigation; nautical. *Obs.*
na-vig'er-ous (n*ȧ*-vĭj'ẽr-*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *naviger*; *navis* ship + *gerere* to bear.] Capable of floating vessels. *Obs. & R.*
navin, *n.* A navy. *Obs.*
navis. † NOWISE.
nav'vy, *v. t. & i.* To excavate; to work as a navvy. *Eng.*

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food, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natu͡re, verdu͡re (250); ᴋ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

N

shops, stations, officers, men, ships, administrative offices and officers, etc.

4. Short for NAVY BLUE.

navy agent. **a** In Great Britain, an attorney who acts for naval officers in financial matters connected with the service, such as distribution of prize money. **b** Formerly, in the United States navy, a disbursing officer, whose duties are now performed by a paymaster.

navy bill. **a** A bill drawn on or by the British Admiralty for naval purposes. **b** A bill drawn by a paymaster of a United States war vessel abroad. *Now Rare.*

navy blue. A dark shade of blue.

navy yard. A place set apart as a shore station for the navy. It contains all the mechanical and other appliances for building, repairing, and equipping war vessels.

na-wab′ (nȧ-wŏb′), *n.* [See NABOB.] *India.* **1.** A deputy ruler or viceroy under the Mogul government; also [*cap.*], the title of a Mohammedan prince, inferior only to *Nizām.* **2.** [*cap.*] A courtesy title (sometimes bestowed by the government without office).

3. A rich, retired Anglo-Indian; a nabob.

nay (nā), *adv.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *nei*, Sw. & Dan. *nej*; prop., not ever; akin to E. *no.* See NO, *adv.*]

1. No; — a negative answer to a question asked, or a request made, now superseded by *no.* See YES.

And eke when I say "ye," ne say not "*nay.*" *Chaucer.*

I tell you *nay*; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke* xiii. 3.

☞ Before the time of Henry VIII. *nay* was used to answer simple questions, and *no* was used when the form of the question involved a negative expression; *nay* was the simple form, *no* the emphatic. *Skeat.*

2. Not this merely, but also; not only so, but; — used to mark the addition or substitution of a more explicit or more emphatic phrase, and often a *conj.*

☞ *Nay* in this sense may be interchanged with *yea.* "Were he my brother, *nay*, my kingdom's heir." *Shak.*

or nay, or not; as, whether they will *or nay. Obs.* — **to say n.** **a** To refuse; also, to forbid. "I'll frown and be perverse and *say* thee *nay.*" *Shak.* "Who shall *say* me *nay?*" *Tennyson.* **b** To make denial or express dissent. *Obs.* — **without n.,** beyond denial; assuredly. *Obs.*

nay, *n.* **1.** A denial or refusal; also, a prohibition.

2. A negative reply or vote; hence, one who votes in the negative.

it, there, *etc.*, **is no nay,** it cannot be denied. *Obs. Orf. E. D.*

nay′say′ (nā′sā′), *n.* [*nay*, adv. + *say*, n.] A refusal; denial. *Archaic.* — *v. t. & i.* To refuse. *Archaic.*

nay′ward (nā′wẽrd), *n.* The negative; disbelief. *Rare.*

Howe'er you lean to the *nayward.* *Shak.*

nay′word′ (nā′wûrd′), *n.* **1.** A watchword; a signal word. *Archaic.*

2. A byword; a proverb of reproach. *Obs. or R.*

Naz′a-rene′ (năz′ȧ-rēn′), *a.* [L. *Nazarenus*, Gr. Ναζαρηνός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Nazareth. *Rare.*

2. Of or pertaining to the Nazarenes.

Naz′a-rene′, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Nazareth; — applied esp. to Jesus Christ.

2. A follower of Jesus of Nazareth; a Christian; — usually applied contemptuously, as by Mohammedans and Jews.

3. *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of early Jewish Christians who observed the law of Moses, while not demanding its observance by Gentiles, and held to certain heresies.

4. *Eccl.* One of a sect of trinitarian Christians in Hungary, who reject transubstantiation and infant baptism, have no priesthood, and refuse to take oaths, do military service, or participate in politics; — usually in *pl.*

5. Usually in *pl.* (G. *Nazarener*). One of a group of German painters, who, after their expulsion from the Vienna Academy in 1810, established themselves in the deserted Franciscan convent of San Isidoro at Rome, and who aimed at restoring Christian art to its medieval purity; — a nickname. They regarded the mental conception as the chief feature of a work of art and color as much less important than form. The leader was Overbeck. Among other members were the brothers Schadow, Philipp Veit, and Schnorr von Carolsfeld. Their works exhibit a certain naïveté, but a very primitive technique.

Naz′a-rite (năz′ȧ-rīt), *n.* Also **Naz′i-rite.** [L. *Nazaraeus*, fr. Gr. Ναζηραῖος, fr. Heb. *nāzar* to dedicate, consecrate; cf. Heb. *nāzīr* one consecrated.] **1.** Among the ancient Hebrews, a consecrated person, prohibited from using wine, from cutting the hair, and from touching a corpse. The Nazarate might be for life or for a limited period. Similar customs exist among the Arabs.

2. **a** = NAZARENE, 1, 4, 5. **b** = NAZARENE, 2 & 3. *Obs. or R.*

naze (nāz), *n.* [See NESS.] A promontory or headland. *Rare.*

na′zir (nä′zĭr), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *naẓir*, fr. Ar. *naẓar* to see.] **a** In India, a native court official who serves processes, acts as treasurer, etc. **b** In Mohammedan countries, any of several officials, as the warden of a mosque. — **na′zir-ship,** *n.*

n′-di-men′sion-al, *a. Math.* Consisting of elements each of which is fixed and distinguished from all others by *n* determinations or coördinates and by no less; thus a plane is 2-dimensional in *points* and in *lines*, 3-dimensional in *circles*, 5-dimensional in *conics*, since these are fixed each by 2, 2, 3, 5 determinations respectively. Ordinary space is 3-dimensional in points, but 4-dimensional in straight lines.

ne (nē), *adv.* [AS. *ne.* See NO.] Not. *Now Only Archaic.*

He never yet no villany *ne* said. *Chaucer.*

☞ *Ne* was formerly the universal adverb of negation.

Ne-æ′ra (nē-ē′rȧ), *n.* [L.] A name for a mistress in the poetry of Horace, Vergil, and Tibullus; — sometimes also introduced into modern pastoral poetry, as in Milton's "Lycidas," as the name of a mistress, or sweetheart.

Ne-an′der-thal′ (nā-än′dẽr-täl′), *a. Anthropol.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, the Neanderthal, a valley in the Rhine Province, in which were found parts of a skeleton of an early type of man. The skull is characterized by extreme dolichocephaly, flat, retreating forehead, with closed frontal sutures, and enormous superciliary ridges. The cranial capacity is estimated at about 1,220 cubic centimeters, being about midway between that of the *Pithecanthropus* and modern man. Hence, designating the **Neanderthal race,** *or* **man,** a species supposed to have been widespread in paleolithic Europe. See MAN, 1.

Ne-an′der-thal′oid (-täl′oid), *a.* [*Neanderthal* + *-oid.*] *Anthropol.* Like, or pertaining to, the Neanderthal skull, or the type of man it represents.

neap (nēp), *a.* [AS. *nēpflōd* neap flood; orig. uncert.] Designating, or, rarely, pertaining to, certain tides (**neap tides**), which are the lowest in the lunar month. See TIDE.

neap, *n.* A neap tide.

neap, *v. i.* Of a tide, to tend towards the lowest stage.

neaped (nēpt), *a. Naut.* Left aground on the height of a spring tide, so that it will not float till the next spring tide, as a vessel; — called also *beneaped.*

Ne′a-pol′i-tan (nē′ȧ-pŏl′ĭ-tăn), *a.* [L. *Neapolitanus*, fr. *Neapolis* Naples, Gr. Νεάπολις, lit., New town.] Of or pert. to Naples in Italy. — *n.* A native or citizen of Naples.

Neapolitan fever, *Med.*, Mediterranean fever. — **N. hat,** a hat made of braided or woven horsehair, or of fiber resembling horsehair. — **N. ice, N. ice cream.** **a** An ice or ice cream containing eggs as well as cream. **b** An ice or ice cream prepared in layers, as vanilla, strawberry, and chocolate ice cream, and orange or lemon water ice. — **N. medlar,** the azarole or its fruit. — **N. ointment,** *Pharm.*, mercurial ointment. — **N. sixth,** *Music*, a chromatic chord on the subdominant of a minor key, formed by its minor third and minor sixth. It is the first inversion of the major triad on the minor second of the scale.

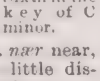

Neapolitan Sixth in the key of C minor.

near (nēr), *adv.* [AS. *néar*, compar. of *néah* nigh (cf. *néarra*, a., nearer). The change to a positive sense was prob. aided by Scand.; cf Icel. *nær* near, nearer, prop., compar., Dan. *nær* near, Sw. *när.* See NIGH.] **1.** At, within, or to a little distance; at or to a point of proximity **in place** or time.

At the time of the offering, Elijah the prophet came *near.* 1 *Kings* xviii. 36.

2. Within little; almost; nearly; — denoting proximity in degree; as, a dark brown coming *near* to absolute black; not *near* so good.

He prays *near* like one giving orders. *J. M. Barrie.*

3. Specif.: **a** Closely; as, do it as *near* as you can.

An heir, and *near* allied unto the duke. *Shak.*

b Thriftily; with parsimony. *Rare or Dial.* "I had lived so *near.*" *DeFoe.* **c** *Far.* With legs close to each other; as, a horse should stand *near* before.

☞ As in the case of *nigh*, by omitting *to* after *near*, its adverbial use passes into the prepositional, being distinguishable only as taking comparison — *nearer*, *nearest.* After the predicating verb *be*, *near* becomes practically the predicate adjective.

near (the wind), *Naut.*, close to the wind; close-hauled; as, no *nearer*; — a command to the steersman to come no closer to the wind. — **to come** *or* **go n. to,** to want but little of; to approximate to. "Such a sum he found would *go near to* ruin him." *Addison.*

near (nēr), *a.*; NEAR′ER (-ẽr); NEAR′EST. [See NEAR, *adv.*]

1. Closely akin or related by blood.

She is thy father's *near* kinswoman. *Lev.* xviii. 12.

2. Close to one's interests, affection, etc.; touching, or affecting, intimately; intimate; as, a *near* friend or friendship; one's *near* concerns.

3. Not far distant in time, place, or degree; not remote; close at hand; adjacent; neighboring; nigh. "Every country far and *near.*" *Shak.*

Now I think my time is *near.* *Tennyson.*

4. Close to anything followed or imitated; not free, loose, or rambling; as, a version *near* to the original.

5. Of animals, vehicles, etc., on the left; left; as, the *near* ox; the *near* fore leg; the *near* wheel; — from the fact that among English-speaking peoples the driver of cattle commonly walks on the left. See OFF.

6. Direct; short. "The *nearest* way." *Milton.*

7. Close; narrow; such as barely avoids, passes, or misses something; — usually in reference to injury or loss; as, a *near* escape.

8. Close-fisted; parsimonious; stingy.

☞ See note under NEAR, *adv.*

Syn. — NEAR, CLOSE. CLOSE commonly implies more immediate contact or proximity than NEAR; as, "The red rose cries, 'She is *near*, she is *near*'" (*Tennyson*); "I'd clasp it round so *close* and tight" (*id.*); "*Closer* is He than breathing, and *nearer* than hands and feet" (*id.*). Fig., both *close* and (colloq.) *near* are used in the sense of *stingy, parsimonious*; as, "He was *close* in small matters of money" (*Trollope*); "Now good Mr. Glegg himself was stingy in the most amiable manner: his neighbors called him '*near*,' which always means that the person is questioned is a lovable skinflint" (*G. Eliot*). See ADJACENT, NEAREST, PROXIMITY, NEIGHBORHOOD; cf. DISTANT.

near point, *Physiol.*, the nearest point at which objects are seen distinctly.

near (nēr), *prep.* At or within little distance from; close to or upon. See note under NEAR, *adv.*

My wife! my traitress! let her not come *near* me. *Milton*

near (nēr), *v. i.*; NEARED (nērd); NEAR′ING. [See NEAR, *adv.*] To draw near; to approach.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it *neared*, and *neared.* *Coleridge.*

near, *v. t.* To approach; to come near to; as, the ship *neared* the land.

near by, *or* **near′-by′,** *adv.* **1.** Close at hand; near; adjacent; as, a river is *near by. Colloq. or Dial.*

2. Nearly; approximately; about; as, *near by* ten miles. *Chiefly Scot.*

near by, *or* **near′-by′,** *prep.* Near; close to; as, he lives *near by* the church. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*

near′-by′, *a.* Close at hand; adjacent; neighboring; as, a *near-by* river. *Now Chiefly Colloq., U. S.*

Ne-arc′tic (nē-ärk′tĭk), *a.* [*neo-* + *arctic.*] *Zoögeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a terrestrial division including Greenland, Arctic America, and the northern and mountainous parts of North America. It was formerly ranked as a primary region including all extratropical America, but is now generally regarded as a subdivision of the Holarctic region.

near′est (nēr′ĕst), *a., superl.* of NEAR.

Syn. — NEAREST, NEXT. NEAREST expresses simple proximity; NEXT, in earlier usage identical with *nearest* in sense, now implies immediate succession or precedence in an order or series; as, the *nearest* house (without respect to order or arrangement); the *next* house (in a given street, in a given row); one's *nearest* friend, the *next* of kin; the *next* page, the *next* day previous. See NEAR, *a.*

near′ly, *adv.* In a near manner or degree; specif.: **a** Closely; narrowly; with careful scrutiny.

Yet looked at *nearlier*, . . . how surprising are his attributes. *Stevenson.*

b Closely as to relationship, similarity, personal connection or interest, or intimacy; as, the two questions are *nearly* related; the two men are *nearly* related; the accusation touched his honor *nearly.* **c** Closely as to location; in or to close proximity. "I doubt some danger does approach you *nearly.*" *Shak.* **d** Approximately; with an approach to completeness or exactness; as, he repeated it as *nearly* as possible. "To live more *nearly* as we pray." *Keble.* **e** Within a little; almost; all but; as, *nearly* a year; *nearly* frozen. **f** With niggardliness or extreme frugality; parsimoniously.

near′ness, *n.* State or quality of being near; — used in the various senses of the adjective.

near′sight′ed (nēr′sīt′ĕd; 87), *a.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; shortsighted. — **near′sight′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **near′sight′ed-ness,** *n.* See MYOPIC, MYOPIA.

ne′ar-thro′sis (nē′är-thrō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEO-; ARTHROSIS.] *Med.* The formation of a new joint, as the result of fracture, disease, or operation; a false joint.

neat (nēt), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *néat*; akin to OHG. *nōz*, Icel. *naut*, Sw. *nöt*, Dan. *nöd*, and to AS. *néotan* to make use of, G. *geniessen*, Goth. *niutan* to have a share in, have joy of, Lith. *nauda* use, profit.] Cattle of the ox kind, as distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats; an animal of the genus *Bos*; as, a *neat's* tongue or foot. *Chaucer.*

The steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all called *neat.* *Shak.*

neat, *a.* [See NEAT, *n.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Bos*, or cattle of that genus; as, *neat* cattle.

neat, *a.*; NEAT′ER (-ẽr); NEAT′EST. [ME. *net* clean, F. *net*, fr. L. *nitidus*, fr. *nitere* to shine. Cf. NITID, NET, *a.*]

1. Clean; clear; pure. *Obs.*

2. Free from admixture or adulteration; as, *neat* silk, or that wound direct from the cocoon; *neat* honey; specif., of liquors, etc., undiluted. "Our old wine *neat.*" *Chapman.*

3. Free from what is unbecoming, inappropriate, or tawdry; of simple elegance; tasteful; refined; as, a *neat* style; a *neat* country seat; a *neat* gown.

4. Excellent in character, skill, etc.; clever; finished; adroit; as, a *neat* cake; a *neat* thief; a *neat* retort.

5. Orderly and cleanly; tidy; — said either of persons or animals or their possessions or qualities; as, a *neat* housewife; the *neat* habits of the cat; clothes kept *neat.*

6. With all deductions or allowances made; clear; net. [In this sense usually written *net.* See NET, *a.*, 3.]

Syn. — Cleanly, orderly; snug, compact; deft, dexterous. — NEAT, TIDY, TRIM, PRIM. NEAT suggests cleanliness, simplicity, and a certain orderliness, deftness, or precision, which sometimes becomes the chief implication of

navy bean. The common dried white bean of commerce.

navy board. A government board having control of the navy; specif. [*caps.*], the British Admiralty, formerly so called.

navy league. An association of citizens for promoting the interests of the navy. — **navy leaguer.**

Navy List. **a** An official list of the officers of the British navy, issued quarterly. **b** A list of the officers of the United States navy on active duty, issued annually

navy plug. Strong, dark-colored plug tobacco.

Navy Register. An official list of the officers and ships of the United States navy, issued semiannually.

naw. Dial. var. of NO.

naw. Dial. Eng. var. of KNOW.

na-wab′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

naway. † NOWAY.

nawbob. † NABOB.

nawer, *adv.* [AS. *nāwer*, *nāhwǣr.* Cf. NOWHERE.] Nowhere. *Obs.*

nawher. † NOWHERE.

na-whon, *a.* [AS. *nā* not + *hwōn* few.] Not the least. *Obs.*

nawiht. † NAUGHT.

nawine. † NAVIN.

nawit. † NAUGHT.

nawl, *n.* [From *an awl* taken as *a nawl.*] An awl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

nawle. † NAVEL, NAWL.

na-wob′. Var. of NAWAB.

nawt. † NAUGHT. [*Dial. Eng.*

nawt. Var. of NOWT. *Scot.* &

nawtheles. † NAUTHELESS.

naw′ther. Var. of NAUTHER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

nawyse. † NOWISE.

nay. † NA, than. [Never. *Obs.*

nay, *adv.* [*ne* not + *aye* ever.]

nay, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *neier*, F. *nier*, L. *negare*; confused with *nay*, adv.] To refuse; deny. *Obs.*

nay, *v. i.* To say nay.

Na′yar (nä′yȧr). Var. of NAIR

na-yaur′ (nȧ-yôr′), *n.* [Nepalese *nahur.*] A wild sheep (*Ovis hodgsoni*) of Tibet. It has a dorsal mane and a white ruff under the neck. [refused. *Obs.*

nay′less, *a.* That will not be

Nay′ro. † NAIR.

nayt. † NAIT.

Naz′a-rate (năz′ȧ-rāt), *n.* The condition or service of a Nazarite; Nazariteship. [*Obs.*

naz′ard-ly, *a.* Like a nazzard.

Naz′a-re′an (năz′ȧ-rē′ăn), *n.* [L. *Nazareus.*] = NAZARENE, *n.*

Naz′a-ren′ism (năz′ȧ-rēn′ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Naz′a-rit′an (năz′ȧ-rīt′ăn), *n.* A Nazarene, or Christian *Rare.*

Naz′a-rite-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

Naz′a-rit′ic (năz′ȧ-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to a Nazarite or Nazarites.

Naz′a-rit′ish (năz′ȧ-rīt′ĭsh), *a.* Nazaritic. [-ISM.

Naz′a-rit′ism (-rīt′ĭz'm), *n.* See

na′zim (nä′zĭm), *n.* [Ar. *nāẓim*, fr. *naẓm* order.] A military viceroy or governor; a governor charged with the criminal and police administration. *India.*

Naz′i-rate, Naz′i-rite, Naz′i-rit′ic, etc. Modern equivalents of NAZARATE, etc., formed on the assumption that *Nazarite* is an improper formation. See NAZARITE, NAZARENE, *Etymol.*

naz′zard, *n.* An insignificant or peevish creature. *Dial. Eng.*

Nb. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Nb*]. Niobium.

NB. *Abbr.* Nothing (no sales) between (the last two prices quoted); new bond or bonds; — on the tape of stock tickers.

N. B., *or* **n. b.** *Abbr.* New boilers; New Brunswick; no ball (*Cricket*); North Britain; North British; nota bene (L., note well, or take notice).

N. C. *Abbr.* New Church; North Carolina.

nche′ga (n'chā′gä), *n.* [Native name (Mpongwe) *shèga* grimace, acting like a monkey.] The chimpanzee.

N. C. O. *Abbr.* Noncommissioned Officer.

N. D. *Abbr.* North Dakota.

Nd. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Nd*]. Neodymium.

N. D., *or* **n. d.** *Abbr.* No date.

N. Dak. *Abbr.* North Dakota.

ne. † NA, than; NEIGH; NIGH.

ne. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NO.

ne, *conj.* [See NE, *adv.*] Nor; also; or. *Obs.* — **ne . . . ne.** Neither . . . nor. *Obs.*

ne, *n.* [OF. *niés*, nom. of *neveu.* Cf. NEPHEW.] Nephew. *Obs.*

Ne. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Ne*]. Neon.

N. E. *Abbr.* New England; Northeast; Northeastern (Postal District, as in London).

nea (nā; nā′ȧ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NO.

neade. † NEED.

neaf (nēf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIEVE.

nea′ger (nē′gẽr). Var. of NEGER, negro. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

neagues, neakes. † NIGS.

Ne′ah (nē′ȧ). *Bib.* [of NOOK.

ne′ak (nē′ŭk). Dial. Eng var.

neal, *a.* [AS. *néol*, *neowol*, *niwol.*] Deep. *Obs.*

neal (nēl), *v. t. & i.* To anneal; to burn; temper. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Neal, Neil (nēl), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *Niall*; cf. Gael. *niata* courageous, Ir. *nia* champion, *niadhas* valor.] Lit., champion, chief; — masc. prop. name.

neale. † NAIL.

ne′ame (nā′ŭm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NAME.

nean, neane (nān; nā′ŭn). Dial. Eng. for NONE. [and boilers.

N E & B. *Abbr.* New engines

ne-an′ic (nē-ăn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. νεανικός youthful.] *Zoöl.* Youthful; immature; — said of a stage of development between the nepionic and ephebic.

neap (nēp), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *neip* a cleft stick, Icel. *neip* the interstice between the fingers.] The tongue or pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals. *U. S.*

Ne-ap′o-lis (nē-ăp′ō-lĭs). *Bib.*

near (nēr). Var. of NEER, a kidney. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

near, *adv. & prep.* [AS. *néar.*] Nearer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

neard. Neared. *Ref. Sp.*

nearewe. † NARROW.

near′-hand′, *adv.* Also **near hand.** **a** Near at hand; adjacent. **b** Almost; nearly. — *a.* Near; adjacent. — *prep.* Also **near hand.** Close to; near. *All Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ne′a-ri′ah (nē′ȧ-rī′ȧ). *Bib.*

near′ish, *a.* Rather near.

near′-leg′ged (-lĕg′ĕd; -lĕgd′), *a.* Having the feet so near together that they interfere in traveling. *Rare.*

near′most (nēr′mōst), *a.* Nearest. *Rare or Dial.*

neart. † NART. [LESS.

nearthelesse. † NEVERTHE-

neas. † NAS.

neast. † NEST.

neat, *n.* [AS. *genéat*, companion, associate, vassal, *genéatman* tenant.] *Eng. Feudal Hist.* A villein. *Obs.*

neat, *adv.* Neatly.

neat, *v. t.* To net (a profit) *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

neat′en, *v. t. & i.* To make neat; esp., *Sewing*, to finish carefully.

the word; TIDY often implies habitual neatness; as, "He was remarkably *neat* in his dress; . . . his hat was always brushed, his shoes glossy, his wig nicely curled, and his stockings without a wrinkle" (*Johnson*); "a home . . . *neat* and nestlike" (*Tennyson*); "*neat*-handed Phyllis" (*Milton*); *neat* workmanship; to keep a room *tidy*. TRIM adds the implication of spruceness or smartness, often of snugness or compactness; PRIM suggests formality, or (often) affected nicety or precision; as, "*trim* gallants" (*Shak.*); "meadows *trim*" (*Milton*); "The sward was *trim* as any garden lawn" (*Tennyson*); "*Prim* little scholars are the flowers in her garden, trained to stand in rows, and asking if they please" (*G. Meredith*); "*Prim* is her gown, and Quakerlike her shawl" (*W. E. Henley*); "If one of our boys now wrote such a letter, we should call it *prim*, if not priggish" (*M. Arnold*); "Huxley . . . was never starched or *prim*" (*J. Fiske*). See FINICAL, NICE, CORRECT, PRECISION, SNUG.

neat line, *Civil Engin.*, a line to which work is to conform.

neat′herd′ (nēt′hûrd′), *n.* A person who has the care of neat cattle; a cowherd. *Dryden.*

neat′ly (nēt′lĭ), *adv.* In a neat manner; tidily; tastefully; cleverly; as, it was *neatly* said.

neat′ress (-rĕs), *n.* [From NEAT cattle.] A woman who takes care of cattle; a neatherdess. *Obs.* *Warner.*

neat's′-foot′ oil (nēts′fo͝ot′). A pale yellow fixed oil made by boiling the feet and shin bones of neat cattle. It consists almost wholly of olein, and is used as a fine lubricant and as a leather dressing. Sp. gr., about 0.916.

neb (nĕb), *n.* [AS. *nebb* beak, nose, face; akin to D. *neb*, Icel. *nef*, beak of a bird, nose, Dan. *næb* beak, bill, Sw. *näbb*, *näf*, and perh. also to D. *sneb*, *snavel*, bill, beak, G. *schnabel*, Dan. & Sw. *snabel*, and E. *snap*. Cf. NIB.] **1**. The beak of a bird or tortoise; bill.
2. A person's mouth. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*
3. The nose; a snout. *Kipling.*
4. The nib, or point, of a pen or pencil. *Now Rare.*
5. The pointed or narrowed end of a thing; the tip.
6. The face. *Obs.*

Ne-ba′li-a (nē-bā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small marine crustaceans of the order Phyllocarida, having the body inclosed in a bivalved carapace, the thoracic feet leaflike, the abdominal feet biramous, and the abdomen composed of eight segments, the last of which bears a pair of caudal styles. With two related genera it constitutes the family **Neb′a-li′i-dæ** (nĕb′ȧ-lī′ĭ-dē). — **ne-ba′li-an** (nē-bā′lĭ-ăn), **ne-ba′li-oid** (-oid), *a.* & *n.*

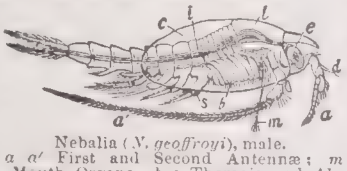

Nebalia (*N. geoffroyi*), male. *a a′* First and Second Antennæ; *m* Mouth Organs; *b s* Thoracic and Abdominal Appendages; *e* Eye; *l* Stomach; *i* Intestine; *c* Carapace.

Ne′bo (nā′bō), **Na′bu** (nä′bo͞o), *n.* [Assyrian *nabū* the announcer.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* God of wisdom and agriculture, and bestower and supporter of sovereignty. To Nebo was ascribed the origin of writing. He was the patron deity of Borsippa, and came to be one of the chief gods of the Assyrian and later Babylonian empires, in close association with Marduk.

ne-bris′mus (nē-brĭz′mŭs; -brĭs′mŭs), *n.* [Gr. νεβρισμός.] *Class. Antiq.* The custom of tearing fawns to pieces and of dancing draped in fawnskins, which formed a part of the orgiastic worship of Dionysus.

neb′u-la (nĕb′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., mist, vapor, cloud; akin to Gr. νεφέλη, νέφος, cloud, mist, G. *nebel* mist, OHG. *nebul*, D. *nevel*, OIr. *nēl* cloud, Skr. *nabhas* cloud, mist.] **1**. *Astron.* A faint, cloudlike, self-luminous mass of attenuated matter situated far outside the solar system, at the distance of the stars. True nebulæ are gaseous; but very distant star clusters sometimes appear like nebulæ in the telescope. Certain nebulæ are called, from their appearance, *annular*, *cometary*, *lagoon*, *spiral*, *stellar*, etc.
2. *Med.* **a** A white spot or a slight opacity of the cornea. **b** A cloudy appearance in the urine. *Obs.*
nebula of Andromeda, *Astron.*, an object visible to the naked eye in the girdle of Andromeda. It is spiral in form, and in it a new, or temporary, star appeared in 1885. — **n. of Lyra**, *Astron.*, an annular, or ring-shaped, nebula in the constellation Lyra, not visible without a telescope. — **n. of Orion**, *Astron.*, an object visible to the naked eye in the sword hilt of Orion. It is the largest of all the nebulæ, and exhibits a vast amount of irregular luminosity.

neb′u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to nebulæ; of the nature of, or resembling, a nebula. — **nebular hypothesis**, a hypothesis to explain the process of formation of the stars and planets, presented in various forms by Kant, Herschel, Laplace, and others. As framed by Laplace, it supposed the matter of the solar system to have existed originally in the form of a vast, diffused, rotating nebula, which, gradually cooling and contracting, threw off, in obedience to physical laws, successive rings of matter, from which subsequently, by the same laws, were produced the several planets, satellites, and other bodies of the system. The phrase may indicate any hypothesis according to which the stars or the bodies of the solar system have been evolved from a widely diffused nebulous form of matter. Belief in the popularly accepted form of the nebular hypothesis has been shaken by the studies of Chamberlin and Moulton. See PLANETESIMAL HYPOTHESIS.

neb′u-lé (nĕb′ū-lā) } *a.* [F. *nébulé*.] **1**. *Her.* Composed
neb′u-ly (nĕb′ū-lĭ) } of successive short curves supposed to resemble a cloud; — said of a heraldic line by which an ordinary or subordinary may be bounded, or of the ordinary or subordinary.
2. *Arch.* Designating a molding consisting of an overhanging band the lower projecting edge of which conforms in shape to a continuous undulating curve.

ne-bu′li-um (nē-bū′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *nebula*.] *Astronomical Chem.* A certain chemical element whose existence in nebulæ is inferred from two characteristic green lines in their spectra. It has not been identified terrestrially.

neb′u-lize (nĕb′ū-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [See NEBULA.] To reduce to a fine spray or vapor; to atomize. — **neb′u-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′-), *n.*

neb′u-liz′er (-līz′ẽr), *n.* An atomizer.

neb′u-lose (-lōs), *a.* Nebulous; cloudy; nebulated.

neb′u-los′i-ty (-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *nebulositas*: cf. F. *nébulosité*.] **1**. State or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness; nebulousness, or something nebulous.
The *nebulosity* . . . of the mother idiom *I. Disraeli*
2. Nebulous matter; a nebula.

neb′u-lous (nĕb′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *nebulosus*: cf. F. *nébuleux*. See NEBULA.] **1**. Cloudy; hazy; misty; — often fig.; as, he had a *nebulous* perception of the truth.
2. *Astron.* Of, pertaining to, or having the appearance of, a nebula; nebular; cloudlike.
3. Resembling clouds.
4. Clouded; not transparent.
nebulous cluster, *Astron.*, a cluster of stars so remote, and of so many stars, that it presents a hazy shape and appearance. — **n. star**, *Astron.*, a small and fairly well-defined circular nebula, having a bright stellar nucleus.
— **neb′u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **neb′u-lous-ness**, *n.*

nec′es-sa′ri-an (nĕs′ĕ-sā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [Cf. F. *nécessarien*.] A necessitarian. — *a.* Of or pert. to necessitarianism.

nec′es-sa′ri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Necessitarianism.

nec′es-sa-ri-ly (nĕs′ĕ-sâ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a necessary manner; by or of necessity; as a necessary consequence.

nec′es-sa-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [L. *necessarius*, fr. *necesse* unavoidable, necessary; prob. fr. *ne* not, and *cedere* to go away: cf. F. *nécessaire*. Cf. CEDE.] **1**. Impossible to be otherwise, or to be dispensed with, without preventing the attainment of a desired result; indispensable; requisite; essential. "'T is *necessary* he should die." *Shak.*
A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds. *Tillotson.*
2. Specif., rendering services that are useful or indispensable; — used of persons. *Obs.*, *Archaic*, *or Dial.*
3. Such as must be; impossible to be otherwise; not to be avoided; inevitable. "Death, a *necessary* end." *Shak.*
4. Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary; — opposed to *free*; as, whether man is a *necessary* or a free agent is a question much discussed.
5. Near of kin or closely connected. *Obs.*
Syn. — See NEEDFUL.
necessary house, a privy. *Dial.* — **n. hypothecation**, *Rom. Dutch Law*, a hypothecation arising by operation of law. — **n. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition which asserts its necessary truth; also, one that compels belief.

nec′es-sa-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1**. A thing that is necessary or indispensable to some purpose; something that one cannot do without; a requisite; an essential; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, the *necessaries* of life.
2. *pl. Law.* Such things, in respect to infants, lunatics, married women, and others similarly incompetent or dependent, as are requisite for support suitable to station.
3. A privy; a water-closet. *Dial.*
4. A near kinsman or friend. *Obs.*

ne-ces′si-ta′ri-an (nē-sĕs′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to necessitarianism. — *n.* An adherent of necessitarianism.

ne-ces′si-ta′ri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity; the doctrine that results follow by invariable sequence from causes, and esp. that the will is not free, but that human actions and choices result inevitably from motives; determinism.

ne-ces′si-tate (nē-sĕs′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [Cf. LL. *necessitatus*, p. p. of *necessitare*, and F. *nécessiter*. See NECESSITY.] **1**. To make necessary, or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to demand as a condition or involve as a consequence.
Sickness [might] *necessitate* his removal from the court *South*
2. To reduce to the necessity of; to force; to compel.
The Marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*
3. To reduce to want or privation. *Obs. or R.*

ne-ces′si-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *nécessitation*.] A making necessary; state of being made necessary; compulsion.

ne-ces′si-ta-tive (nē-sĕs′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Making, or tending to make, necessary.

ne-ces′si-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *nécessiteux*.] **1**. Needy; indigent; pressed with poverty.
Necessitous heirs and penurious parents. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; pinched; as, *necessitous* circumstances.
3. Necessary. *Obs.*
— **ne-ces′si-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **ne-ces′si-tous-ness**, *n.*

ne-ces′si-tude (nē-sĕs′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *necessitudo* fr. *necesse*. See NECESSARY.] **1**. Connection or relation. *Obs.*
Between . . . parents and their children there is so great a *necessitude*, propriety, and intercourse of nature. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Need. *Rare.*

ne-ces′si-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *necessite*, F. *nécessité*, L. *necessitas*, fr. *necesse*. See NECESSARY.] **1**. Quality or state of being necessary, unavoidable, or irresistibly certain; inevitableness; the relation of that which must be to the grounds of its being; inevitable connection.
Necessity has been distinguished as: **logical**, or **metaphysical**, the necessity of the forms or laws of thought and of thinking according to these; **hypothetical**, the inevitableness of a consequent when the ground is given; **mathematical**, logical necessity applied to mathematical reasonings or the necessity of axioms; **physical**, or **natural**, the necessity of the causal relation; **moral**, the compulsion of a moral being to choose the good. **Internal** and **external necessity** are contrasted: *Internal necessity* may be **absolute**, the necessity that a thing must be what it is if otherwise it would be contradictory, or **secundum quid**, the necessity of a matter of fact in its own uninterfered-with happening. *External necessity* is always **ex hypothesi**, due to some condition or ground. Leibnitz reduced all types of necessity to three: **absolute**, the rational necessity that the self-contradictory cannot be conceived to exist; **physical**, that which could be conceived otherwise, but follows from the nature of things as they are; and **moral** (see above). If *moral necessity* be conceived also as **teleological**, or including the necessity of that which follows from purpose, this division appears adequate. Hegel made all necessity relative; hence, subordinate to some self-determination which included the related elements. On this ground is based his paradox that "freedom is the truth of *necessity*."
2. *Philos.* **a** The principle of inevitable connection as a characteristic of nature; the principle of universal and uniform causation; — contrasted with *chance*.
For that philosophy, matter and energy are indestructible and ingenerable, and the laws of their working rigorous, exact, and unalterable. And this, beyond all cavil, is what is meant by natural or blind *necessity*. *James Ward.*
Error . . would be prevented by forbearing to employ, for the expression of the simple fact of causation, so extremely inappropriate a term as *necessity*. That word, in its other acceptations, involves much more than mere uniformity of sequence: it implies irresistibleness. *J. S. Mill.*
b The negation of freedom in voluntary action; necessitarianism; — contrasted with *freedom* or *liberty*.
3. That which makes an act or an event unavoidable; irresistible force; overruling power; compulsion, physical or moral; fate; fatality.
So spake the fiend, and with *necessity*,
The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds. *Milton.*
4. The condition of being needy or necessitous, pressing need; indigence; want. *Clarendon.*
5. That which is necessary; a necessary; a requisite; something indispensable; — often in *pl.*
These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights. *Shak.*
6. Business; urgent or needful pursuit or task. *Obs.*
Syn. — See NEED.
of necessity, by necessary consequence; by compulsion, or irresistible power; perforce; inevitably.

Nech′e-bit (nĕk′ĕ-bĭt), *n.* [Egypt. *nekhebet*, fr. the city *Nekhebet*, where she had a temple.] *Egypt. Relig.* The tutelary goddess of Upper Egypt, represented as a vulture.

neck (nĕk), *n.* [ME. *necke*, AS. *hnecca*; akin to D. *nek* the nape of the neck, G. *nacken*, OHG. *nacch*, *hnacch*, Icel. *hnakki*, Sw. *nacke*, Dan. *nakke*.] **1**. The part (usually narrowed) of an animal connecting the head and the trunk or body; the cervical region.
2. The part of a garment covering, or nearest to, the neck.
3. A part of an object corresponding to, or suggestive of, the neck of an animal; as: **a** The slender part of a bottle or various other vessels, or of a gourd or various other fruits, or the projecting tube formed by the united siphons of the long clam. **b** A narrow stretch of land connecting two larger tracts or projecting from the main tract and distinctively set off from its surroundings, as an isthmus, a cape or promontory, or a mountain pass. **c** A narrow body of water or channel between two larger bodies; a strait. **d** *Anat.* A constricted part of an organ; as, the *neck* of a bone; the *neck* of the uterus; the *neck* of a tooth (the part between the root and the crown). **e** *Ordnance.* (1) The slender part of a cascabel between the knob and the fillet. (2) The part of a cannon immediately behind the swell of the muzzle. **f** *Music.* The part of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument, extending from the head to the body. **g** *Naut.* That part of a mast just below the bibbs. *Obs. or R.* **h** *Arch.* = GORGERIN, 1. **i** *Golf.* The curved part of the head of a golf club next the shaft. **j** *Chiefly Mech.* A part reduced in circumference, formed by a groove around, usually near the end of, an object; as, a *neck* forming the journal of a shaft. **k** *Geol.* A mass of solidified lava or igneous rock in what was once the vent of a volcano. It is usually a vertical cylinder and, when the surrounding material has been partly eroded, rises as a dome-shaped hill. Cf. BYSMALITH. **l** *Bot.* (1) = COLLUM, 2 **b**. (2) The tapering portion of an archegonium. **m** *Print.* The beard of a type. **n** *Brickmaking.* Any of a number of walls of bricks, usually 60 bricks long, 24 to 30 high, and 3 thick, placed on each side of an upright or double battering wall to form a clamp.
4. The last sheaf of grain cut, often with traditional ceremonies (cf. HARVEST HOME), at harvest time, sometimes decorated and preserved. *Local, Eng.*

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neat′geld′, *n.* An obsolete geld, or tax, on neat cattle. *Eng.*
'neath (nēth; nēth), *prep.* Abbr. of BENEATH. *Poetic.*
neat′-hand′ed, *a.* Neat and deft in the manner of handling things or using the hands; dexterous. — **neat′-hand′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **neat′-hand′ed-ness**, *n.*
neather. † NETHER, *a.* [herd.]
neat′herd′ess, *n.* A female neat-
neath′most (nēth′mōst), *a.* ['*neath* + *-most*.] Lowest. *Scot.*
neat house. **1**. A building to shelter neat cattle.
2. [*cap.*] Also *pl.* A locality near Chelsea Bridge, London, where there was a celebrated market garden. *Oxf. E. D.*
neat′i-fy (nēt′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*neat* + *-fy*.] To make neat. *Obs. or R.*
neat′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
neat's leather. Leather made of the hides of neat cattle.
neat's tongue. Ox tongue.
neave. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIEVE. [*v. t.*]
neav′il (nĕv′ĭl). Var. of NEVEL,
neb. A contraction of *ne hab*, have not. *Obs.*
neb, *v. i.* To kiss. *Obs. or Dial.*
Neb. *Abbr.* Nebraska. [NABK.]
neb′ack (nĕb′ŭk). Var. of
Neb′a-haz (nĕb′ȧ-hăz). *D. Bib.*
Ne′bai (nē′bī; nē-bā′ī; nĕb′ā-ī). *Bib.*
Ne-ba′ioth (nē-bā′yŏth; -bī′ŏth), *n.* *Bib.* **1**. Son of Ishmael. **2**. An Arabian tribe. *Is.* lx. 7.
Ne-ba′joth (nē-bā′jŏth; -bī′ŏth). *Bib.*
Ne-bal′lat (nē-băl′ăt). *Bib.*
Ne′bat (nē′băt). *Bib.*
nebbe. † NEB.
nebbed (nĕbd), *a.* Having a neb.
neb′bit (nĕb′ĭt). Scot. var. of NEBBED. [NABK.]
neb′buck, neb′buk. Var. of
ne′bel (nē′bĕl), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew stringed instrument, mentioned as of triangular shape (prob a kind of harp, though some suppose it to have been a lute). — **ne′bel-ist**, *n.*
‖ **Ne′ben-kern′** (nā′bĕn-kĕrn′), *n.* [G.] *Biol.* = PARANUCLEUS.
neber. † EBER.
‖ **Ne′bi-im′** (nĕb′ē-ēm′), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nebīīm*, pl. of *nābī* prophet.] The books of the Hebrew Bible placed between the Torah and the Hagiographa, and generally called the *Prophets*.
neble. † NIPPLE.
neb′-neb′. See BABUL, 2 **a**.
Ne′bo (nē′bō), *n.* *Bib.* The mountain from which Moses saw the land of Canaan.
Nebr. *Abbr.* Nebraska.
Ne-bras′kan (nē-brăs′kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Nebraska. — *n.* A native or citizen of Nebraska.
neb′ris (nĕb′rĭs), *n* [L., fr Gr. νεβρίς, fr. νεβρός fawn.] A fawn skin, worn in classic art by Dionysus, Silenus, satyrs, etc.
nebschaft, *n.* [*neb* + a suffix akin to G. *-schaft*, E. *shape*.] Countenance. *Obs.*
Neb′u-chad-rez′zar (nĕb′ū-kăd-rĕz′ȧr), *or, corruptly*, **Neb′u-chad-nez′zar** (-nĕz′ȧr), *n.* *Bib.* King of Babylon from 604 to 561 B. C., who captured Jerusalem, invaded Egypt, and rebuilt Babylon.
neb′uk. Var. of NABK.
neb′u-lat′ed (nĕb′ū-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Clouded; indistinctly marked.
neb′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **a** State of being nebulated. **b** A clouded or indistinct color mark
neb′ule (nĕb′ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *nébule*. See NEBULA.] A cloud; a mist. *Obs. or R.*
neb′u-lif′er-ous (-ū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*nebula* + *-ferous*.] Having nebulous spots. *R.* [ulous. *R.*]
neb′u-lize, *v. i.* To become neb-
neb′u-lon, *n.* [L. *nebulo*.] A paltry rascal. *Obs.* [băn). *Bib.*]
Neb′u-shas′ban (nĕb′ū-shăs′-
Neb′u-zar-a′dan (nĕb′ū-zär-ā′dăn; -zär′ȧ-dăn; nĕb-ū′zär-ăd′ăn). *Bib.*
ne-ca′tion (nē-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *necare* to kill.] A killing. *Obs.*
‖ **nec cu′pi-as, nec me′tu-as.** [L.] Desire not, neither fear.
‖ **nec de′us in′ter-sit, ni′si dig′nus vin′di-ce no′dus.** [L.] Nor let a god be present, unless (there is) a knot worthy of such a liberator
Horace (*Ars Poetica*, 191).
nece. † NESE, nose; NIECE.
‖ **ne ce′de ma′lis.** [L.] Yield not to misfortunes.
Vergil (*Æneid*, VI. 95).
neces † NOCES.
necessaire, *a.* [F. *nécessaire*.] Necessary. *Obs.*
‖ **né′ces′saire′** (nā′sĕ′sâr′), *n.* [F., lit., necessary.] A dressing case; a workbox.
nec′es-sar (nĕs′ĕ-sȧr), *a.* [L. *necessarius*.] Necessary. *Scot.*
nec′es-sa-ri-ness (nĕs′ĕ-sā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
necessarious, *a.* Necessary. *Obs.*
‖ **ne′ces-sa′ri-us he′res** (nĕs′ĕ-sā′rĭ-ŭs hē′rēz); *pl.* NECESSARII HEREDES (-rĭ-ī hĕr′ē-dēz). [L.] See HERES.
nec′es-sar-ly (nĕs′ĕ-sȧr-lĭ), *adv.* Necessarily. *Rare. Scot.*
nec′es-sars (-sȧrz), *n. pl.* Necessaries. *Scot.*
ne-cesse′, *a.* [L.] Necessary. — *n.* Necessity. — *v. t.* [L. *necessare*.] To compel. *All Obs.*
ne-ces′si-at′ed, *a.* = NECESSITATED. *Obs.*
nec′es-sism (nĕs′ĕ-sĭz'm), *n.* [From L. *necesse*. See NECESSARY, *a.*] Necessitarianism. — **nec′es-sist** (-sĭst), *n.*
‖ **ne-ces′si-tas non ha′bet le′gem.** [L.] Necessity has, or knows, no law.
ne-ces′si-tate (nē-sĕs′ĭ-tāt), *a.* Necessitated. *R.*
ne-ces′si-tat′ed-ly (-tāt′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of NECESSITATED.
ne-ces′si-tat′er (-tāt′ẽr), *n.* One that necessitates. *Rare.*
ne-ces′si-tat′ing-ly (-tāt′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *necessitating*, p. pr.
ne-ces′site, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *nécessiter*.] Necessitate. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
ne-ces′si-tied, *a.* Necessitous.
ne-ces′si-tu′di-na′ri-an (nē-sĕs′ĭ-tū′dĭ-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A necessitarian. *R.* [tate. *R.*]
ne-ces′si-ty, *v. t.* To necessi-
Nech′a-o (nĕk′ā-ō). *D. Bib.*
‖ **ne choi′sit′ pas qui em′prunte′** (nē shwȧ′zē′ pä kē äɴ′prŭɴt′). [F.] He who borrows chooses not.
neck. † KNACK, NICK.
neck. Var. of NIX.
neck, *n.* *Chess.* A move covering check. *Obs.* — **neck**, *v. t.* & *i.*

N

in, *or* **on, the neck of,** immediately after; following closely. — **n. and crop,** bodily; completely; summarily; — implying energy and haste; as, to throw one out *neck and crop. Colloq.* — **n. and heels. a** = NECK AND CROP. **b** Securely; as, to tie one *neck and heels.* — **n. and neck,** *Racing,* so nearly equal that one cannot be said to be before the other; very close; even; side by side. — **n. of the woods,** orig., a settlement in a wooded country; hence, *Colloq.,* a neighborhood. *U. S.* — **n. or nothing, n. or naught,** fig., at all risks or hazards; as, I'll try it, *neck or nothing.*

neck (nĕk), *v. t.;* NECKED (nĕkt); NECK'ING. **1.** To kill by striking or straining the neck.
2. *Mech.* To reduce the diameter of (an object) near its end, by making a groove around it; — used with *down.*

neck'band' (nĕk'bănd'), *n.* A band which goes around the neck, often part of a garment; esp., the band of a shirt to which a collar is attached.

neck cell. *Bot.* One of the single row of cells extending down the neck of an archegonium, and constituting the sporogenous tissue. The lowermost divides into two, of which the larger becomes the egg and the smaller the **ventral canal cell**: the remaining cells of the original row are known as **neck canal cells.**

neck'cloth' (nĕk'klŏth'; 205), *n.* A piece of any fabric worn around the neck; a neckerchief.

neck'er-chief (nĕk'ẽr-chĭf), *n.* [For *neck kerchief.*] A kerchief for the neck; — called also **neck handkerchief.**

neck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NECK. Hence: *vb. n.* **a** *Arch.* (1) Any small molding near the top of a column or pilaster, as a neckmold. See IONIC, *Illust.* (2) A gorgerin. **b** *Railroads.* The wearing away of a spike under the head, due to the vibration of the rail against it.

neck'lace (nĕk'lās), *n.* **1.** A string of jewels, beads, or the like, or a metal band or chain, worn around the neck.
2. Hence, any neck ornament, as of lace; a necktie. *Obs.*
3. A noose; halter. *Jocose.*
4. *Naut.* A rope or chain fitted around a mast near the top to hold hanging blocks.

necklace of Freya. See FREYA.

necklace tree. Any fabaceous tree of the genus *Ormosia,* esp. *O. dasycarpa* of the West Indies, so called from the moniliform pods.

neck'let (nĕk'lĕt), *n.* A necklace; also, anything worn around the neck, as for warmth.

neck'mold', neck'mould' (-mōld'), *n. Arch.* A molding or small group of moldings surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital.

neck'tie' (-tī'), *n.* A scarf, band, or tie, as of silk, passing round the neck or collar and tied in front; also, a bow, as of silk, fastened at the front of the neck.

neck verse. a A verse formerly read as a test of learning by a person claiming benefit of clergy, said to have been, usually, the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, "*Miserere mei,*" etc. **b** Hence, a verse or saying the utterance of which decides one's fate; a shibboleth.

neck'wear' (nĕk'wâr'), *n.* Cravats, ties, collars, stocks, laces, boas, etc., collectively. *Colloq. or Trade Term.*

neck'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** An American speedwell (*Veronica peregrina*), with small white flowers, reputed to cure scrofula. **b** Hemp; — alluding to the hangman's hempen rope. *Slang.*

nec'ro- (nĕk'rō-), **necr-.** A combining form from Greek *νεκρός, dead body, dead.*

nec'ro-bi-o'sis (-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *necro-* + Gr. *βίωσις* way of life.] *Med.* Localized death of a part or tissue, as in the atrophy of an organ. — **nec'ro-bi-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

ne-crol'a-try (nĕ-krŏl'*á*-trĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-latry.*] Worship or excessive veneration of the dead; manes worship.

nec'ro-log'ic (nĕk'rō-lŏj'ĭk) | *a.* Of or pertaining to necrology; of the nature of necrology.
nec'ro-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | — **nec'ro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ne-crol'o-gist (nĕ-krŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A writer of obituaries; a necrographer.

ne-crol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*necro-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *nécrologie.* See NECROMANCY.] **1.** A register of deaths, esp. in ecclesiastical organization; a roll of the dead.
2. An obituary notice.

nec'ro-man'cer (nĕk'rō-măn'sẽr), *n.* [ME. *nigromancer;* cf. OF. *nigromanceur.*] One who practices necromancy; a sorcerer; wizard; magician.

nec'ro-man'cy (-sĭ), *n.* [ME. *nigromaunce, nigromancie,* OF. *nigromance,* F. *nécromance, nécromancie,* fr. L. *necromantia,* Gr. *νεκρομαντεία;* *νεκρός* a dead body (akin to L. *necare* to kill, Skr. *naç* to perish, vanish) + *μαντεία* divination, fr. *μάντις* diviner, seer, akin to E. *mania.* See MANIA; cf. INTERNECINE, NOXIOUS. The old spelling is due to confusion with L. *niger* black. Hence the name *black art.*] The art of revealing the future by pretended communication with the spirits of the dead; hence, magic in general; conjuration; enchantment.

nec'ro-man'tic (nĕk'rō-măn'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Practicing necromancy.
2. Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, necromancy; performed by necromancy; hence, marvelous; magical.

ne-croph'a-gous (nĕ-krŏf'*á*-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *νεκροφάγος* eating corpses; *νεκρός* a dead body + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Feeding on carrion.

nec'ro-pho'bi-a (nĕk'rō-fō'bĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL.; *necro-* + *-phobia.*] An exaggerated fear of death or horror of dead bodies. — **nec'ro-pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), *a.*

ne-crop'o-lis (nĕ-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.; pl.* E. -LISES (-lĭs-ĕz; -ĭz), Gr. NECROPOLEIS (-līs). [NL., fr. Gr. *νεκρόπολις;* *νεκρός* a dead body, adj., dead + *πόλις* city.] Lit., a city of the dead; a cemetery. *Chiefly Hist.* or used of large cemeteries. — **nec'ro-pol'i-tan** (nĕk'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.*

nec'rop-sy (nĕk'rŏp-sĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + Gr. *ὄψις* sight.] *Med.* Post-mortem examination or inspection; an autopsy; necroscopy.

ne-crose' (nĕ-krōs'; nĕk'rōs), *v. t. & i.;* NEC-ROSED' (-krōst'; -rōst); NEC-ROS'ING (-krōs'ĭng; -rōs-ĭng). *Med.* To affect with, or undergo, necrosis.

ne-cro'sis (nĕ-krō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νέκρωσις,* fr. *νεκροῦν* to make dead, to mortify, *νεκρός* a dead body.] **1.** *Med.* Mortification or gangrene; esp., gangrene of bone, or the death of all or part of a bone in mass, as opposed to its death by molecular disintegration. See CARIES.
2. *Bot.* A disease of plant tissues, chiefly of parenchyma, causing the substance to turn black and decay.

ne-crot'ic (nĕ-krŏt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Affected with, characterized by, or producing, necrosis.

ne-crot'o-my (-ō-mĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* The dissection of dead bodies; also, excision of necrosed bone. — **nec'ro-tom'ic** (nĕk'rō-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* — **ne-crot'o-mist** (nĕ-krŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.*

Nec-tan'dra (nĕk-tăn'dr*á*), *n.* [NL. See NECTAR; -ANDROUS. Alluding to the nectar glands of the anthers.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American lauraceous trees distinguished by pinnately veined leaves and small paniculate flowers with 4-celled anthers. Many species are large timber trees; some yield aromatic oils. See BEBEERU, GREENHEART.

nec'tar (nĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέκταρ.*] **1.** *Classic Myth. & Poetic.* The drink (sometimes, less properly, the food) of the gods; hence, any delicious or inspiring beverage. Cf. AMBROSIA, 1.
2. *Bot.* A sweet liquid secreted by the nectaries of a plant. It is the chief source of the honey of bees.

nec-ta're-an (nĕk-tā'rē-*ă*n; 115), *a.* [Cf. F. *nectaréen.* See NECTAREOUS.] Nectareous.

nec'tared (nĕk'tẽrd), *a.* Imbued or mingled with nectar; hence, sweet or fragrant as nectar.

nec-ta're-ous (nĕk-tā'rē-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *nectareus,* Gr. *νεκτάρεος.*] Of, pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, or resembling, nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious; nectarean. — **nec-ta're-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **nec-ta're-ous-ness,** *n.*

nectar gland. *Bot.* A nectary.

nectar guide. *Bot.* A surface adapted by its color or formation to serve as a guide to the nectar, as bright spots of color at the base of the corolla.

nec-ta'ri-al (nĕk-tā'rĭ-*ă*l; 115), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a nectary.

nec'tar-if'er-ous (nĕk'tẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nectar* nectar + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Secreting nectar; — said of the nectaries, or, loosely, of flowers.

nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tẽr-ĭn), *a.* Nectareous.

nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tẽr-ĭn; nĕk'tẽr-ēn'), *n.* [See NECTAR.] A smooth-skinned variety of peach. Nectarines may arise from peaches, or peaches from nectarines, by bud variation.

nec'ta-ry (nĕk't*á*-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From NECTAR.] **1.** *Bot.* A gland that secretes nectar; also, sometimes, the organ or part containing the gland. In flowers, the nectaries are usually at the base of the corolla or petals, or in the spur of such flowers as the larkspur and violet. Nectaries on other parts of the plant are **extrafloral nectaries.**
2. *Zoöl.* The honey tube of an aphid.

nec'to- (nĕk'tō-). A combining form fr. Gr. *νηκτός, swimming.*

nec'to-ca'lyx (-kā'lĭks; -kăl'ĭks), *n.; pl.* -CALYCES (-kăl'ĭ-sēz). [NL.; *necto-* + Gr. *κάλυξ* a calyx.] *Zoöl.* A swimming bell. See DIPHYES, *Illust.* — **nec'to-cal'y-cine** (-kăl'ĭ-sĭn; -sīn), *a.*

Nec-tu'rus (nĕk-tū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *νηκτός* swimming + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large salamanders of parts of the central and eastern United States, having four well-developed limbs, large, bushy, external gills, and a broad, compressed tail. There are two species, a northern one (*N. maculosus*) spotted with black, and a southern one (*N. punctatus*) without spots.

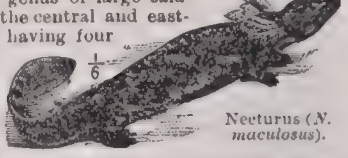

Necturus (*N. maculosus*).

ned'dy (nĕd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* NEDDIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. the proper name *Ned* (from *mine Ed,* taken as *my Ned*).] **1.** [*often cap.*] A donkey. *Slang or a Pet Name.*
2. A slung shot or billy; — called also *life preserver. Cant.*

‖ **née** (nā), *p. p., fem.* [F., fr. L. *nata,* fem. of *natus,* p. p. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION.] Born; — used in introducing the maiden family name of a married woman; as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker.

need (nēd), *n.* [ME. *need, neod, nede,* AS. *nēad, nīed, nēd, nēod, nȳd;* akin to D. *nood,* G. *not, noth,* Icel. *nauðr,* Sw. & Dan. *nöd,* Goth. *nauþs;* cf. OPruss. *nautin.*] **1.** Force used on a person or thing; violence. *Obs.*
2. a A state requiring supply or relief; pressing occasion for something; urgent want; necessity; exigency.

I have no *need* to beg. *Shak.*
Be governed by your *needs,* not by your fancy. *Jer. Taylor.*

b In a milder sense, the lack of anything desired or useful; as, he felt the *need* of a better education. **c** Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence; destitution.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppression starveth in thine eyes. *Shak.*

d Used predicatively as an adjective equivalent: Needful; as, he worked harder than was *need. Now Rare.*
3. That which is necessary to be done; in *pl.,* in necessary duties or business; also, an emergency; strait. *Obs.*

Syn. — Extremity, compulsion, urgency, exigency; lack, want, poverty, indigence, destitution. — NEED, NECESSITY. NECESSITY, implying esp. constraint or compulsion, is commonly stronger than NEED, which suggests pressing or urgent want; as, "Nature must obey *necessity*" (*Shak.*); "overruled by fate inextricable or strict *necessity*" (*Milton*); "hard-besetting *need*" (*id.*); "grace to help in time of *need*" (*Heb.* iv. 16). See NEEDFUL, LACK, POVERTY.

at need, *or* **at one's need,** in an emergency; at a time of difficulty, want, or peril.

need (nēd), *v. t.;* NEED'ED; NEED'ING. [See NEED, *n.* Cf. AS. *nēodian* to be necessary.] To be in need of; to have cause or occasion for; to require, as supply or relief; as, to *need* food or sleep; to *need* an assistant; to *need* advice.

☞ *Need* is used like an auxiliary before a complementary infinitive, now regularly without *to* (and without inflection for the 3d person sing.) when followed by a negative (as in, "he *need* not fear") and in interrogative clauses such as "why *need* it be?" "why *need* they sing?" etc.

need, *v. i.* **1.** To be needful; to be necessary. *Obsoles.,* or idiomatic in various impersonal constructions, as in, what *needs?* it *needs* not; we have done all that *needs.*

It does not *need* that a poem should be long. *Emerson.*

2. To be in need or want; as, give to them who *need.*

need'ful (-fŏŏl), *a.* **1.** Full of needs; needy. *Archaic.*

The *needful* time of trouble. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. Necessary for supply or relief; requisite.

All things *needful* for defense abound. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Indispensable, vital, integral. — NEEDFUL, NECESSARY, REQUISITE, ESSENTIAL. That is NEEDFUL which is required esp. to supply a want; NECESSARY implies more pressing need or urgent constraint; as, "A guide was therefore *needful,* therefore made" (*Dryden*); "His personal return was most required and *necessary*" (*Shak.*); "The *needful* qualities for a fit prose are regularity, uniformity, precision, balance" (*M. Arnold*); "since light so *necessary* is to life" (*Milton*). That is REQUISITE which is needful esp. for fulfillment, completion, attainment, and the like; that is ESSENTIAL (see INTRINSIC) which is absolutely and indispensably necessary; as, "There is still room for a mistake, and . . . perceiving that his language has not all the precision that is *requisite,* the orator retires to his study" (*Cowper*); "without that methodical regularity which would have been *requisite* in a prose author" (*Spectator*); "Tenderness is a *requisite* quality in an instructor" (*Goldsmith*); knowledge of one's subject is *essential* to successful teaching; one of the *essential* ingredients was left out. See NEED, REQUIREMENT.

the needful, anything necessary; specif., *Slang,* money; cash. "My friends came down with *the needful.*" *Dickens.*
— **need'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **need'ful-ness,** *n.*

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neck'ar nut (nĕk'*ă*r). Var. of NICKER NUT.
neck'a-tee (nĕk'*á*-tē), *n.* A neckerchief. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
neck'-break', *a., n., & adv.* Breakneck. *Rare.*
neck canal cell. See NECK CELL.
necked (nĕkt), *a.* **1.** Having a neck or such a neck; — chiefly in comb.; as, stiff-*necked.*
2. [P. p. of *neck* to break the neck.] *Naut.* Cracked or bent; — said of a treenail.
neck'en-ger. Var. of NECKINGER.
neck'er-cher (nĕk'ẽr-chẽr), *n.* A neckerchief. *Obs. or Dial.*
neck'-hole', *n.* The nape of the neck; also, the space between it and a collar or other garment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
neck'in-ger (nĕk'ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [Alteration of *neckercher.*] A neckerchief. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
neck journal. *Mach.* A journal supported at both ends.
neck'lace, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To twine in the form of a necklace. *Rare.*
2 To encircle with or as with a necklace.
neck'laced (nĕk'lāst), *a.* Wearing a necklace; marked as with a necklace.
necklace moss. The beard moss.
necklace poplar. The common American cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*): — so called from the interrupted pistillate aments.
neck'lace-weed', *n.* The white baneberry. *U. S.*
neck'land, *n.* A neck of land. *Obs.*
neck'less, *a.* See -LESS.
neck molding *or* **moulding** = NECKMOLD.
neck question. A test question. Cf. NECK VERSE. *Obs. & R.*
neck strap. A strap over the neck of a horse supporting the breastband. See HARNESS, *Illust.*
neck'tie'less, *a.* See -LESS.
neck twines. *Fancy Weaving.* Small strings connecting the mails with the compass board.
neck word. A shibboleth. Cf. NECK VERSE. *Obs. & R.*
neck yoke, *or* **neck'yoke',** *n.* See YOKE.
neclect. † NEGLECT.
necligence. † NEGLIGENCE.
necligente. † NEGLIGENT.
‖ **nec mo'ra nec re'qui-es.** [L.] Neither delay nor rest.
Vergil (*Georgics,* III. 110).
necoda. † NAKHODA.
Ne-co'dan (nē-kō'dăn). *Bib.*
‖ **nec plu'ri-bus im'par.** [L.] Not unequal to many (suns), i.e., superior to everybody; — device of Louis XIV.
‖ **nec pre'ce nec pre'ti-o.** [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.
‖ **nec quæ're-re nec sper'ne-re ho-no'rem.** [L.] Neither to seek nor to spurn honors.
nec-ræ'mi-a, nec-re'mi-a (nĕk-rē'mĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. See NECRO-; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* Disorganization of the blood due to septicæmia.
nec-rec'to-my (nĕk-rĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Med.* Excision of necrosed material.
nec'ro-gen'ic (nĕk'rō-jĕn'ĭk), **ne-crog'e-nous** (nĕk-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*necro-* + *-genic, -genous.*] Pertaining to, living in, or coming from, dead animals.
ne-crog'ra-pher (nĕ-krŏg'r*á*-fẽr), *n.* [*necro-* + *-grapher.*] = NECROLOGIST.
nec'ro-logue (nĕk'rō-lŏg), *n.* [See NECROLOGY.] Obituary. *R.*
necromance, *n.* [Cf. F. *nécromance,* OF. *nigromance.*] Necromancy. *Obs.*
nec'ro-manc'ing (nĕk'rō-măn'sĭng), *a.* Practicing necromancy. — *n.* Art or practice of necromancy.
nec'ro-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), *n.* **1.** A necromancer. *Obs.*
2. Conjuration. *R.*
nec'ro-man'ti-cal, *a.* Necromantic.
nec'ro-man'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of NECROMANTIC, -MANTICAL.
necromantie, *n.* Necromancy. *Obs.*
nec'ro-nite (nĕk'rō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός* a dead body.] *Min.* A variety of orthoclase exhaling a fetid odor when broken.
ne-crop'a-thy (nĕ-krŏp'*á*-thĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any necrotic disease.
Ne-croph'a-ga (nĕk-rŏf'*á*-g*á*), *n. pl.* [NL. See NECROPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* A group composed of the burying beetles. — **ne-croph'a-gan** (-găn), *a. & n.*
nec'ro-phile (nĕk'rō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*necro-* + *-phile.*] A person affected with necrophilism.
nec'ro-phil'i-a (nĕk'rō-fĭl'ĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Necrophilism.
ne-croph'i-lism (nĕ-krŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [*necro-* + Gr. *φίλος* loving.] *Med.* Morbid fondness for dead bodies.
ne-croph'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Fond of, or feeding on, carrion.
Ne-croph'o-rus (-ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *necro-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A genus of burying beetles. See BURYING BEETLE.
nec'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a (nĕk'rō-nū-mō'nĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL.] Gangrenous pneumonia.
necropoles, *n., erron. pl.* of NECROPOLIS.
nec-ros'co-py (nĕk-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Necropsy. — **nec'ro-scop'ic** (nĕk'rō-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
nec'ro-sy, *n.* Necrosis. *Obs.*
nec'ro-tize (nĕk'rō-tīz), *v. i. & t. Med.* To undergo, or to affect with, necrosis. — **nec'ro-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n.*
nec'ro-type (nĕk'rō-tīp), *n.* [*necro-* + *-type.*] An extinct organism or group of organisms formerly common. — **nec'ro-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*
‖ **nec sci're fas est om'ni-a.** [L.] It is not permitted to know all things.
Horace (*Odes,* IV. iv. 22).
nectar bird. A honey eater or sunbird.
nec-ta're-al (nĕk-tā'rē-*ă*l; 115), *a.* **1.** Nectareous.
2. *Bot.* Nectarial.
nectarell, *a.* Like nectar. *Obs.*
nec-ta'ri-an (nĕk-tā'rĭ-*ă*n; 115), *a.* Nectarean.
nec'ta-ried (nĕk't*á*-rĭd), *a.* Having a nectary or nectaries.
Nec'ta-ri-ni'i-dæ (-rĭ-nī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of Old World oscine birds consisting of the sunbirds. A leading genus is **Nec'ta-rin'i-a** (-rĭn'ĭ-*á*).
nec-ta'ri-ous (nĕk-tā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* Nectareous. *Rare.*
nec-ta'ri-um (-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-*á*). [NL.] *Bot.* A nectary.
nec'tar-iv'o-rous (nĕk't*á*r-ĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *nectar* + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on nectar.
nec'tar-ize, *v. t.* To sweeten as with nectar. *Obs. or R.*
nec'tar-ous (nĕk't*á*r-ŭs), *a.* Nectareous.
nectar spot. = NECTAR GUIDE.
‖ **nec te'me-re, nec ti'mi-de** (tĕm'ē-rē, tĭm'ĭ-dē). [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.
nec-tif'er-ous (nĕk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Nectariferous.
nec'to-cyst, *n.* [*necto-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* = NECTOSAC.
Nec'to-ne'ma (nĕk'tō-nē'm*á*), *n.* [NL.; *necto-* + Gr. *νῆμα* thread.] *Zoöl.* See GORDIUS.
nec'to-phore (nĕk'tō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*necto-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A swimming bell.
nec'to-pod, *n.* [*necto-* + *-pod.*] A limb adapted for swimming.
nec'to-sac (-săk), *n.* [*necto-* + *sac.*] *Zoöl.* The cavity of a swimming bell.
nec'to-some, *n.* [*necto-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zoöl.* The upper part of a siphonophore, including pneumatocyst and nectocalyces.
nec'to-stem, *n.* [*necto-* + *stem.*] *Zoöl.* The axis of a nectosome.
nec'to-zo'oid, *n.* [*necto-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* A swimming bell.
nec'tron. † NECTARINE.
ned. † NEED.
N. E. D. *Abbr.* New English Dictionary (which is otherwise known as "The Oxford English Dictionary").
Ned'a-bi'ah (nĕd'*á*-bī'*á*). *Bib.*
nedde. † NAD, had not.
ned'der. † NETHER.
ned'der (nĕd'ẽr), *n.* [See ADDER.] An adder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
neddere. † ADDER.
ned'dick. Dial. var. of NIDDICK.
ned'dir. Obs. or Scot. of ADDER.
ned'dre. † ADDER.
ned'dris. Obs. pl. of ADDER.
nede. † NEED.
nede. † NEEDY.
nedel. † NEEDLE.
nedelingis. † NEDLINGS.
ne'der. Obs. or Scot. var. of NEITHER.
nedes † NEEDS, *adv.*
nedi. † NEEDY.
nedill. † NEEDLE.
nedings, *adv.* [AS. *nēadunga, nȳdinga.*] Needly. *Obs.*
nedis † NEEDS, *adv.*
nedle. † NEEDLE.
ned'ling, ned'lings, *adv.* [See NEED, *n.;* 2d -LING.] Necessarily. *Obs.*
nedre. † ADDER.
nedswot, *n.* [See NEED, *n.;* SWEAT, *n.*] Sweat of anguish. *Obs.*
nedy. † NEEDY.
nedynes. † NEEDINESS.
nee. † NEIGH.
nee (*dial.* nē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIGH.
neece. † NIECE.
need, *adv.* Of necessity. See NEEDS. *Obs.*
need'-be', *n.* A necessary reason; a necessity. *Rare.*
need'er, *n.* One who needs.
need'fire', *n.* **1.** *Teut. Folklore.* A fire of purification, prob. of heathen origin, formerly kindled esp. during cattle plague, and finally associated with the St. John's fires. The herds were driven through it and the ashes strewn in their manges and in the fields.
2. A bonfire or beacon. *Rare*
need'ful, *n.* Something needed.

need′i-ness (nēd′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

nee′dle (nē′d'l), *n.* [ME. *nedle*, AS. *nǣdl*; akin to D. *naald*, OS. *nādla*, G. *nadel*, OHG. *nādal*, *nādala*, Icel. *nāl*, Sw. *nål*, Dan. *naal*, Goth. *nēþla*, and also to G. *nähen* to sew, OHG. *nājan*, L. *nere* to spin, Gr. *νεῖν*, and perh. to E. *snare*: cf. Gael. & Ir. *snathad* needle, Gael. *snath* thread, G. *schnur* string, cord.] **1.** A small instrument for sewing, usually of steel, sharp at one end, with an eyehole for thread. In some needles (as for sewing machines) the eye is at the pointed end, but in ordinary needles it is at the blunt end. Ordinary sewing needles in order of length include: **darners** (the longest), **straws**, **sharps**, **long-eyed sharps**, **ground-downs**, **betweens**, and **blunts**.
2. A slender rod or wire used in knitting; a knitting needle; also, a hooked instrument with which the knots or loops are made in netting, knitting, or crocheting.
3. Any slender, pointed object, like a needle, as a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, an obelisk, etc.; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Any acicular or needle-shaped leaf, specif. that of the pine. **b** *Mach.* A slender pointed rod controlling a fine inlet or outlet. **c** *Blasting.* A slender tapering copper, bronze, or copper-pointed rod set in a bore during charging and then withdrawn, leaving an opening for the priming; a pricker. **d** Short for MAGNETIC NEEDLE. **e** *Building.* A short stout timber, steel, or iron beam passing through a hole in a wall, to support the end of a shore or the like. See SHORING, *Illust.* **f** *Med.* The sharpened end of a syringe.
4. A thing of slight value; a fig; straw; bit. *Obs.*

nee′dle, *v. t.*; NEE′DLED (-d'ld); NEE′DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To sew with a needle.
2. To pierce or penetrate with or as with a needle; to prepare or treat by piercing with needlelike implements; also, to push (something) through like a needle.
3. *Surg.* To puncture, or to operate on, with a needle.
4. To form in the shape of a needle; as, to *needle* crystals.

nee′dle, *v. i.* **1.** To sew or embroider with the needle.
2. To pass back and forth like a needle in sewing. *Rare.*
3. To crystallize in the form of needles.

needle bar. The reciprocating bar holding the needle of a sewing machine.

needle bath. A bath in which water is forcibly projected on the body in fine jets.

needle dam. *Hydraul. Engin.* A barrier consisting of horizontal bars dropped into grooves in the abutments of a pass through a dam, and removable in case of flood.

nee′dle-fish′ (nē′d'l-fĭsh′), *n.* **1.** Any member of the Belonidæ, a family of voracious elongated teleost fishes (also called billfishes, garfishes, and gars), resembling superficially, but not related to, the fresh-water ganoids also called garfishes. Needlefishes have more or less elongated jaws set with sharp teeth, and are green and silvery in color, even the bones often being bright green. Species are found in all seas (some ascending rivers) and are excellent food fishes. *Belone belone* is a common but small European species; the best-known American forms belong to the genus *Tylosurus*. See GARFISH.
2. A pipefish.

nee′dle-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much thread as is used in a needle at one time.

needle lace. Lace made with a needle as distinguished from that made with bobbins. See POINT LACE.

needle loom. *Weaving.* A loom in which the weft thread is carried through the shed by a long eye-pointed needle.

nee′dle-point′, *a.* **1.** Having points like needles.
2. Designating lace made wholly with a needle. — *n.* Lace of this description. See POINT LACE.

needle-point micrometer, a micrometer consisting of two fine steel or platinum needle points in the field of view of the ocular, or eyepiece, of a telescope. One point is fixed and the other is movable by a micrometer screw.

need′less (nēd′lĕs), *a.* **1.** Not needed; unnecessary; not called for; as, *needless* labor. "*Needless* jealousy." *Shak.*
2. Having no need; not in want. *Obs.*
Weeping into the *needless* stream. *Shak*
— **need′less-ly**, *adv.* — **need′less-ness**, *n.*

needle telegraph. A telegraph signaling by the deflections of a magnetic needle, as in Cooke's telegraph, long in use in England, in which the receiver was a galvanometer with vertical needle.

needle valve. *Mach.* **a** A valve consisting essentially of a slender pointed rod or needle fitting into a conoidal seat. **b** A valve consisting of a small "needle" fitting in a cylindrical bore to give increased aperture with a greater lift.

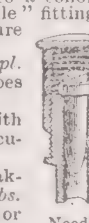
Needle Valve b.

nee′dle-wom′an (nē′d'l-wo͝om′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn). A woman who does needlework; a seamstress.

nee′dle-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Work done with a needle; sewing; embroidery; also, the occupation of one who sews, as a seamstress.
2. The combination of timber and plaster making the outside framework of some houses. *Obs.*

need′ments (nēd′mĕnts), *n. pl.* Things needed or wanted; necessary luggage. *Archaic. Spenser.*
Carrying each his *needments.* *Wordsworth*

needs (nēdz), *adv.* [Orig. a gen. of *need*, AS. *nēdes*. Cf. -WARDS.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably; — often with *must*, and equiv. to *of need.*
And he must *needs* go through Samaria. *John* iv. 4.

need′y (nēd′ĭ), *a.*; NEED′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); NEED′I-EST. **1.** Distressed or marked by want of the means of living; poverty-stricken; indigent; necessitous. "His *needy* shop." *Shak.*
Thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy *needy* in thy land. *Deut.* xv. 11.
2. Necessary; requisite. *Obs.* "*Needy* bread." *Shak.*

ne'er (nâr; năr), *adv.* [Contr. of NEVER.] Never.

ne'er′-do-well′, *n.* A person who never does well; a good for nothing. — *a.* Never doing well; good for nothing.

ne ex′e-at (nē ĕk′sē-ăt). [L. *ne exeat regno* let him not go out of the kingdom.] *Law.* Orig., in England, a high prerogative writ used in matters of state to restrain a person from leaving the country; later, a writ issued out of chancery or equity to restrain a person from leaving the jurisdiction of the court pending an action. Other equivalent process is substituted in some States of the United States.

nef (nĕf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *navis* ship. See 2d NAVE.] **1.** The nave of a church. *Obs.*
2. A table vessel for napkins, salt, etc., in the shape of a ship, formerly used by nobles or princes. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Eccl.* = NAVICULA. *Rare or Alien.*
4. A clock in the form of a ship, of the 16th century, with mechanical devices to illustrate astronomical movements.

ne-fan′dous (nē-făn′dŭs), *a.* [L. *nefandus* not to be spoken; *ne-* not + *fari* to speak.] Unfit to speak of; unmentionable; impious; execrable. — **ne-fan′dous-ness**, *n.*
The like *nefandous* wickedness *Increase Mather*

ne-fa′ri-ous (nē-fā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *nefarius*, fr. *nefas* crime, wrong; *ne-* not + *fas* divine law; akin to *fari* to speak. See NO, *adv.*; FATE.] Wicked; iniquitous.
Syn. — Detestable, horrible, heinous, atrocious, villainous, infamous, impious. See INIQUITOUS.
— **ne-fa′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ne-fa′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

ne-gate′ (nē-gāt′; 277), *v. t.*; NE-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); NE-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [See NEGATION.] To deny, contradict, or refute; to prove nonexistent; to nullify.

ne-ga′tion (nē-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *negatio*, fr. *negare* to say no, to deny, prob fr. *neg-* not (cf. NEGLECT): cf. F. *négation*. Cf. DENY, RENEGADE.] **1.** Act of denying; assertion of the nonreality or untruthfulness of anything; declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be; denial; — opposite of *affirmation.*
Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay *Rogers*
2. *Logic.* Description or definition by denial, exclusion, or exception; statement of what a thing is not, or has not, from which may be inferred what it is, or has.
An affirmation can be, comparatively speaking, given as a fact; a *negation* cannot, except in quite another sense, be given. It has to be made, and made by setting an ideal reality over against real reality and finding them incongruous. *B. Bosanquet.*
3. State of being, or a making, empty, blank, or nugatory; blankness; nullity; negativity; obliteration; annihilation.
4. Skepticism or denial of reality.

ne-ga′tion-ist, *n.* An adherent of a doctrine or theory consisting in mere negation.

neg′a-tive (nĕg′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *négatif*, or L. *negativus*, fr. *negare* to deny. See NEGATION.] **1.** Maintaining denial. *Obs*
If thou wilt confess,
Or else be impudently *negative.* *Shak*
2. Expressing, implying, or containing negation, denial, or refusal; answering *no*; refusing assent; as, a *negative* answer; a *negative* opinion; — opposed to *affirmative.*
Something between an affirmative bow and a *negative* shake. *Dickens.*
3. Not positive; without affirmative statement or demonstration; consisting in the absence or removal of something; privative; as, a *negative* argument; a *negative* morality; *negative* criticism; a *negative* character.
There is another way of denying Christ. . . which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*
4. *Logic.* Asserting absence of connection between a subject and a predicate, or denying the existence of the content of a proposition involving negation.
5. *Math.*, *Physics*, *etc.* **a** Designating a quantity to be subtracted; minus. A *negative* quantity q' is defined in relation to a numerically equal positive quantity q by the equation $q + q' = 0$. See MINUS SIGN. **b** Reckoned or proceeding oppositely to an ordinary or arbitrary positive direction. **c** Falling on the side of a line or plane opposite to an arbitrary positive side.
6. Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of electricity (see NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY, below); electronegative; hence, *Chem.*, acid or acid-forming.
7. *Photog.* Having the lights and shades, and the relations of right and left, of the original, reversed.
Syn. — See NEUTRAL.
negative acceleration, *Mech.*, retardation. See ACCELERATION, 2. — **n. afterimage.** See AFTERIMAGE. — **n. crystal. a** In a mineral mass, a cavity having the form of a crystal. **b** A crystal exhibiting negative double refraction. See POSITIVE CRYSTAL. — **n. curvature**, concavo-convex curvature, as of a surface whose principal radii of curvature are opposite at every point. When this curvature is constant the surface is capable of a conformal representation on a plane, and the Lobachevskian geometry holds for it, geodesics taking the place of straight lines (Beltrami). — **negative demonstration.** See DEMONSTRATION, 1. — **n. easement.** See EASEMENT, 3. — **n. electricity**, the kind of electricity developed on resin, ebonite, or similar substances, when rubbed with flannel or the like, or which appears at that pole of a voltaic battery connected with the plate most attacked by the exciting liquid; the electricity of a charged body having an electric field with convergent lines of force; — formerly called *resinous electricity*. Opposed to *positive electricity*. See ELECTRICITY. — **n. emphasis.** See EMPHASIS, 2, *Citation.* — **n. eyepiece**, an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses with their curved surfaces turned toward the object glass, and separated from each other by about half the sum of their focal distances, the image viewed by the eye being formed between the two lenses. Called also **Huygenian eyepiece** (because devised by Huygens and applied by him to the telescope) or, sometimes, **Campani's eyepiece** (because applied by Campani to the microscope). — **n. geotropism, heliotropism, hydrotropism**, etc. See GEOTROPISM, etc. — **n. instance**, in scientific induction, a case or instance affording possible confirmation of a hypothesis because not excluded by it. — **n. lap.** See 4th LAP, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **n. lead.** See 6th LEAD, *n.*, 5 **e** (2). — **n. name**, a name which describes by implicit denial or privation, as *silence*, which gathers its meaning from absence of sound. *Locke.* — **n. pedal**, *Geom.*, the curve or surface of which a given curve or surface is the pedal. — **n. pole. a** *Elec.* The pole that yields negative electricity; the pole toward which (positive) current flows; the pole from which negative current flows. **b** *Magnetism.* The south-seeking pole. — **n. preponderance.** *Gun.* See PREPONDERANCE, 2. — **n. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition that denies the predicate of the subject. — **n. sensation**, *Psychol.*, sensation arising from a stimulus below the threshold of consciousness. — **n. servitude.** See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.* — **n. sign.** = MINUS SIGN. — **n. stress**, *Mech.*, stress due to tension. — **n. stretch.** *Mech.* See STRETCH, *n.* — **n. tappet.** See TAPPET. — **n. term**, *Logic*, a term which may be asserted of any or all objects save those of the class which it explicitly excludes; as, *not-man*, *nonliving.*
Unluckily the distinction of privative and *negative terms*, as given e. g. in Whately's Logic, has just the reverse meaning to that of privation and negation in Sigwart and Bradley. "Privative" in Whately indicates a positive opposite, and "negative" a mere absence. *B. Bosanquet*
— **n. theology.** See POSITIVE THEOLOGY. — **n. unity.** See UNITY. — **n. well.** = ABSORBING WELL. — **n. whole.** See WHOLE.

neg′a-tive (nĕg′ȧ-tĭv), *n.* [Cf. F. *négative.*] **1.** A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; a conception or term formed by prefixing the negative particle to a positive one; an opposite or contradictory term, conception, or sense.
2. A negative reply; specif., a refusal or withholding of assent; as: **a** A right of veto; veto (which see). **b** An adverse vote or negative decision (of a body or majority). *Obs.*
3. That side of a question which denies or refuses, or which is taken by an opposing or denying party; as, the debate was decided in favor of the *negative.*
4. A word, particle, or term that expresses negation or denial; as, *not*, *no.* In early English, and still in dialectic and illiterate speech, negative propositions often contain two negatives — sometimes even more, the additional negatives simply emphasizing the denial. "*No* wine *ne* drank she, neither white nor red." *Chaucer.* "These eyes that never did *nor never* shall so much as frown on you." *Shak.* In modern standard English a double negative has its logical force as a virtual affirmative.
5. *Photog.* A negative picture, usually produced on glass or other transparent material to be used as a screen in printing positive pictures from it. See PHOTOGRAPHY.
6. *Elec.* The negative plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.
7. *Math.* A negative quantity or symbol.
negative pregnant, *Law*, in pleading, a negation which may or does imply an affirmative.

neg′a-tive, *v. t.*; NEG′A-TIVED (-tĭvd); NEG′A-TIV-ING (-tĭv-ĭng). **1.** To refuse assent to; specif.: **a** To reject the nomination of (a person to an office). *Now R.* **b** To veto.
2. To pronounce against; to refuse to entertain; specif., to reject by vote; as, the Senate *negatived* the bill.
3. To prove unreal or untrue; to disprove.
The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles. *Paley.*
4. To contradict; deny.
5. To neutralize; counteract.

neg′a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a negative way; as: **a** With or by denial. **b** In a manner depending on the absence of something; — opposed to *positively*; as, he is *negatively* moral.
I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing wherein it does not consist. *South.*
c *Elec.* With negative electricity; as, *negatively* charged.

neg′a-tiv-ism (nĕg′ȧ-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of one who holds skeptical or agnostic views, or of one who denies reality, esp. of the phenomenal universe. — **neg′a-tiv-ist**, *n.*

neg′a-tiv′i-ty (-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Negativeness.
2. Self-denial; privation or deprivation.
Some austerity and wintry *negativity.* *Wm. James.*

neg′a-to-ry (nĕg′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *negatorius*: cf. F. *négatoire.*] Expressing, or of the nature of, negation; negative.

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need′gates (nēd′gāts), *adv.* [See NEED, *n.*; GATE a way.] Necessarily

need′ham (nēd′ăm), *n.* Need; want: — adapted punningly from Needham Market, a town in Suffolk, England. *Obs.*

need′i-hood, *n* Neediness. *Obs*

need′i-ly (nēd′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of NEEDY. *Rare.* [*Obs. or R.*

need′ing, *n.* A need: need

nee′dl. Needle. *Ref. Sp.*

needle beam. a *Building* = NEEDLE, *n.*, 3 **e**. **b** A transverse floor beam in a bridge.

nee′dle book′, *n.* A book-shaped needlecase, with cloth leaves into which the needles are stuck.

needle bug. A bug of the genus *Ranatra* (which see).

nee′dle-bush′ (nē′d'l-bo͝osh′), *n.* Any of several Australian shrubs with rigid, needle-shaped leaves, esp. species of *Hakea*, and *Acacia rigens.* [needles

nee′dle-case′, *n.* A case to hold

needle chervil = LADY'S-COMB.

nee′dled (nē′d'ld), *a.* Having, done with, or shaped or pointed like, a needle.

needle file See FILE, tool.

needle furze. A prickly fabaceous shrub (*Genista anglica*), of western Europe.

needle girder. A girder used as a needle beam in a bridge.

needle gorse. A kind of gorse (*Genista anglica*).

needle grass. A grass (*Stipa comata*) of the western United States, with filiform leaves, and slender awns on the spikelet

needle gun A Dreyse rifle

needle ironstone, **needle iron ore** *Min.* Göthite in acicular crystals. [LUBRICATOR.

needle lubricator = LIEUVAIN

nee′dle-man (nē′d'l-măn), *n* A man who works with a needle; specif., a tailor.

needle ore. *Min.* = AIKINITE

nee′dle-point′ed, *a.* Pointed as needles.

nee′dler (nē′dlẽr), *n.* One who makes, uses, or deals in, needles.

needle shell. A sea urchin.

needle spar. Aragonite. *Rare.*

nee′dle-stone′, *n.* Natrolite.

nee′dle-wood′, *n* = NEEDLE-BUSH. *Australia*

nee′dle-work′er (nē′d'l-wûr′kẽr), *n.* A worker with the needle.

needle zeolite. *Min.* Natrolite

nee′dling (nē′dlĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of NEEDLE. Hence, *Rare*, *vb n.* Work done or to be done with the needle.

need′ling, *adv.* [*need* + 2d *-ling.*] Of necessity. *Obs.*

need′ling, *n.* One who is needy *Obs.* [needle or needles.

nee′dly (nē′dlĭ), *a.* Like a

need′ly, *adv.* [See NEED.] **1** Eagerly: earnestly. *Obs* **2.** Necessarily. *Obs.*

need′-not′, *n.* A thing not needed; a superfluity. *Rare.*

needs′-be′, *n.* Necessity *Rare*

needs′cost′, *adv.* Of necessity. *Obs.*

needs′ly, *adv.* Of necessity. *Obs.*

need′some, *a.* Necessary (*Obs.*); also, needy. *Rare.*

need′way′, **need′ways′**, *adv.* Necessarily. *Obs.* [HOOD.

need′y-hood. Var of NEEDI-

neef (nēf) Var. of NIEVE. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

nee′ger (*dial.* nē′gẽr). Var. of NEGER, negro. *Obs or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

neegh (*dial.* nē). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of NIGH.

neel′-bhun′der (nēl′bŭn′dẽr), *n.* [Hind. *nīl-bandar*, lit., blue monkey.] The wanderoo

neeld, **neelde** (nēld), **neele** (nēl). Obs or dial. Eng. of NEEDLE.

neele (nēl), *n.*, *or* **neele grass.** [OF. *nelle*, *neele*, *nielle*, F. *nielle*. Cf. DARNEL.] Darnel. *Dial. Eng.*

neel′ghau (nēl′gô). Var. of NILGAI.

neem (nēm), *n.*, *or* **neem tree.** [Hind. *nīm.*] The margosa.

Ne′e-mi′as (nē′ē-mī′ăs). *Bib.*

neen (nēn; nān). Obs. or dial. Eng. of NINE. [var. of NONE.

neen (nēn; nān). Obs. or Scot.

neentische, **neentishe** Aphetic forms of ANIENTISE. *Obs.*

neep. † NEAP.

neep (nēp), *n.* [AS. *nǣp*, fr. L. *napus.*] A turnip. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nee′pour (nē′pẽr). Scot. var. of NEIGHBOR. [NEAR.

neer Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

neer (nēr), *n.* [ME. *nere*: akin to D. *nier*, G *niere*, Icel. *nȳra*, Dan. *nyre.*] A kidney *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ne'er′-be-lick′it (nẽr′bē-lĭk′ĭt), *n.* Nothing that could be licked up by dog or cat: nothing at all. *Scot.* [NE'ER-DO-WELL.

ne'er′-do-weel′. Scot. var. of

nees. † NIECE.

neese (nēz). Var. of NEEZE.

neest † NEXT

neet. † NEAT. [NIGHT.

neet (nēt). Dial. Eng. var of

neet. Obs. or Scot var. of NIT.

neeve. Var. of NIEVE, fist

nee′vie-nee′vie-nick′-nack′. Var. of NIEVIE-NIEVIE-NICK-NACK.

neeze, **neese** (nēz), *v. t.* & *n.* [ME. *nesen*; cf. Icel. *hnjōsa*, Dan. *nyse*, Sw. *nysa*, D. *niezen*, G *niesen*. Cf. SNEEZE.] Sneeze. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

neeze′wort′, *n.* Hellebore. *Obs.*

nefand, *a.* [Cf. OF. *nefande.*] Nefandous *Obs.*

ne-fast′ (nē-făst′), *a* [L. *nefastus.*] Wicked. *Rare.*

‖ **ne-fas′ti di′es** (nē-făs′tī dī′ēz). [L.] In ancient Rome, days on which judgment could not be pronounced or assemblies of the people held; also, unlucky days. [*Rare.*

ne-fas′tous (-tŭs), *a.* Wicked.

nefe Obs. or dial. Eng. of NIEF.

nefen. † NEVEN.

nefere. † NEVER.

Ne′fer-Tum′ (nā′fẽr-to͞om′), *n.* [Egypt. *Nefer-tem.*] *Egypt. Relig.* A certain god, prob. of generation, represented as crowned with a lotus

nef′ew. Nephew. *Ref. Sp.*

nef′fow. Dial. Eng var. of NIEVEFUL.

nef′fy Dial. var. of NEPHEW.

nefre. † NEVER.

ne-frit′ic. Nephritic. *Ref Sp.*

‖ **ne fron′ti cre′de.** [L.] Trust not to the appearance.

nefte, *n.* [Cf. Ar. & Per. *naft*, Russ. *neft'.*] Naphtha *Obs.*

neft′gil (nĕft′gĭl), *n.* [Per., naphtha clay.] *Min.* Ozocerite.

neful. † NIEVEFUL.

neg. *Abbr.* Negative.

ne′gar (nē′gȧr). Var. of NEGRO, NIGGER. *Now Rare.*

negard, etc. † NIGGARD, etc.

ne′gar-dy, **ne′gar-tie.** † NIGGARDY. [*n.* See -NESS.

ne-gat′ed-ness (nē-gāt′ĕd-nĕs),

neg′a-tiv. Negative *Ref Sp.*

neg′a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ne-ga′tor (nē-gā′tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who negates, or denies; a denier; specif. [*cap.*], one of a sect of Russian anarchists recognizing no government, right, duty, property, marriage, or rites of any kind.

Ne-gau′nee for-ma′tion (nē-gô′nē). [From *Negaunee*, Michigan.] *Geol.* A Proterozoic iron-bearing formation in the Lake Superior region.

ne′ger (*dial.* nē′gẽr, nā′gẽr), *n.* [F. *nègre.*] A negro. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

negh. † NIGH. [BOR

neghbur, **neghebur.** † NEIGH-

neghen. † NINE.

neghent. † NINTH.

neght † NIGHT.

neg′i-noth (nĕg′ĭ-nŏth; -nōth). *n. pl.* [Heb. *nĕgīnōth.*] *Bib.* A term used in the heading of several psalms, and meaning stringed instruments.

N

neg-lect′ (nĕg-lĕkt′), *v. t.* ; NEG-LECT′ED ; NEG-LECT′ING. [L. *neglectus*, p. p. of *neglegere* (*negligere*) to disregard, neglect; *neg-* (cf. NEGATION) not + (prob.) a word akin to *religio*. See RELIGION.] To disregard ; specif. : **a** To omit to notice; to treat with little or no attention or respect ; to consider or deal with as though of no consequence ; to slight.

Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays *Pope.*
Despised, *neglected*, and forlorn. *Shelley.*

b To fail to attend to with due care or attention ; to forbear one's duty in regard to ; negligently to omit or to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, etc. ; to slight ; as, to *neglect* duty or business ; to *neglect* to consider the consequences ; to *neglect* a guest.

If thou *neglect'st* or dost unwillingly
What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps. *Shak.*

Syn. — NEGLECT, DISREGARD, SLIGHT. To NEGLECT is to fail to give due attention, esp. to the performance of a task, duty, or the like ; to DISREGARD (so also, less frequently, to *neglect*) is to pay no attention, esp. to something which is felt as unimportant ; to SLIGHT is intentionally and somewhat contemptuously to neglect or disregard ; as, to *neglect* one's business, to *neglect* a precaution, to *neglect* to pay one's debts ; to *disregard* petty annoyances, one may *disregard* much of his alleged evidence ; to *slight* a duty, to *slight* a friend. See NEGLIGENCE, OVERLOOK, DESPISE.

neg-lect′, *n.* [L. *neglectus*. See NEGLECT, *v.*] **1.** Act or fact of disregarding, slighting, or neglecting (a person or thing), or state or fact of being disregarded, slighted, or neglected; also, formerly, indifference or lack of consideration ; as, to treat an offer with *neglect*.

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*. *Prior.*

2. Omission of proper attention ; avoidance or disregard of duty, from heedlessness, indifference, or willfulness ; failure to do, use, or heed anything ; negligence ; as, *neglect* of business, of health, of economy.

3. An instance of negligence ; a slight. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Inattention, disregard. See NEGLIGENCE.

neg-lect′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of neglect ; heedless ; careless ; negligent ; inattentive ; indifferent. *Pope.*

A cold and *neglectful* countenance. *Locke.*

— **neg-lect′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **neg-lect′ful-ness**, *n.*

neg′li-gee′ (nĕg′lĭ-zhā′; nĕg′lĭ-zhā), ‖ **né′gli′gé′** (nā′glē′zhā′), *n.* [F. *négligé*, p. p. of *négliger* to neglect, L. *negligere*. See NEGLECT.] **1.** A kind of easy robe or dressing gown formerly worn by women ; hence, any easy, unceremonious attire ; undress.

2. A long necklace of beads. *Obs. or R.*

neg′li-gence (nĕg′lĭ-jĕns), *n.* [F. *négligence*, L. *negligentia*.] **1.** Quality or state of being negligent, lack of due diligence or care ; omission of duty ; neglect ; heedlessness ; disregard.

2. *Law.* Failure to exercise the care that the circumstances justly demand ; omission of duty in doing or forbearing ; the failure to do or forbear that which a reasonably prudent person would have done under the circumstances ; — opposed to *prudence*, *care*, or *diligence*. When such failure results in injury to another the negligent person is liable in damages, and may be criminally liable. (Cf. TORT, CRIME.) *Negligence* is essentially equivalent to *culpa* (which see) of the Roman and Civil law. Negligence is often divided into three degrees, slight, ordinary, and gross, or crass, corresponding respectively to: (1) absence of such care as would be exercised by an extraordinarily prudent person, (2) by a person of ordinary prudence, and (3) by a person who is wantonly neglectful of the consequences of his acts, or shows little or no regard for their effect upon the rights of others. The degrees correspond to the similar division of *culpa* and of *diligence* ; but they have no exact legal definition or value. The definition generally approved by both English and American courts is the following :

Negligence is the omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs, would do, or doing something which a prudent and reasonable man would not do.
11 *Excheq.* 781.

3. An act or instance of negligence or carelessness.

I must also point out his *negligences* and defects. *Blair.*

4. Indifference as to appearance, manner, or style ; disregard of convention ; as, *negligence* in dress.

Horace still charms with graceful *negligence*. *Pope.*

Syn. — Heedlessness, carelessness, thoughtlessness, disregard, slight. — NEGLIGENCE, NEGLECT, INATTENTION, INADVERTENCE, REMISSNESS, OVERSIGHT. *Negligence* and *neglect* are sometimes used with little distinction ; but NEGLIGENCE commonly emphasizes the habit, NEGLECT, the fact, of leaving things undone or unattended to ; as, "No one has done more through *negligence* to corrupt the language" (*Byron*) ; "a princely *negligence* of little things" (*Landor*); "a plague that Cupid will impose for my *neglect* of his almighty dreadful little might" (*Shak.*); "in reverend bishops note some small *neglects*" (*Pope*). INATTENTION is (often culpable) failure to attend ; INADVERTENCE is esp. unintentional or involuntary failure to heed or to pay attention ; as, "this universal indolence and *inattention* among us to things that concern the public" (*Tatler*) ; "It is . . . a practice to which I am extremely averse, and into which I could fall only by *inadvertence*" (*Macaulay*) ; "My bad Latin you properly correct ; but 'natales' for 'nates' was an *inadvertency* : I knew better" (*Lamb*). REMISSNESS implies a lax and careless attitude toward duty or performance ; OVERSIGHT, as here compared (see OVERSIGHT), suggests esp. omission through inadvertence ; as, "some *remissness* or tardiness in good offices, or some *neglects* and failures in services" (*Waterland*) ; "whose gross defaults thy dainty pen may file, and unadvised *oversights* amend" (*Spenser*). See NEGLECT, OVERLOOK, CARELESS, SLOVENLY.

neg′li-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *négligent*, or L. *negligens*, p. pr. of *negligere*. See NEGLECT.] **1.** Guilty of, or given to, neglect or disregard ; neglectful ; characterized by negligence ; careless ; heedless ; culpably careless ; showing lack of attention ; as, in *negligent* order.

He that thinks he can afford to be *negligent* is not far from being poor. *Rambler.*

2. Caused by, or due to, negligence. *Rare.* "*Negligent* danger." *Shak.*

Syn. — Careless, heedless, neglectful, regardless, thoughtless, indifferent, inattentive, remiss.

negligent escape. See ESCAPE, *n.*, 2.

neg′li-gi-ble (nĕg′lĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *négligible*, *négligeable*.] That may be neglected or disregarded. — **neg′li-gi-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **neg′li-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **neg′li-gi-bly**, *adv.*

ne-go′ti-a-bil′i-ty (nē-gō′shĭ-*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being negotiable.

ne-go′ti-a-ble (nē-gō′shĭ-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *négociable*. See NEGOTIATE.] **1.** Capable of being negotiated ; assignable or transferable in the ordinary course of business ; specif., transferable by delivery, with or without indorsement as the case may be, so that the title passes to the transferee, who, if a bona fide holder without notice, is not prejudiced in his rights by any defect or flaw in the title of prior parties or by any personal defenses available to prior parties among themselves ; as, *negotiable* instruments, *negotiable* paper, etc. Bills of exchange, promissory notes, and checks that are payable to bearer or order are negotiable instruments by the law merchant, but other instruments used as evidences of debt have in some jurisdictions become negotiable, as bonds, some forms of stock, etc. *Negotiable paper* is sometimes used in a restricted sense as including only instruments negotiable by the law merchant. In some jurisdictions statutes have been passed making certain instruments negotiable that are not negotiable at common law, but the provisions of the statutes and their interpretation are not uniform.

2. Possible to be negotiated (in sense 4). *Colloq.*

ne-go′ti-ant (-shĭ-*ă*nt), *n.* [L. *negotians*, prop. p. pr. of *negotiari* : cf. F. *négociant*.] One who carries on negotiations ; a negotiator. *Raleigh.*

ne-go′ti-ate (-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1.** To deal with, direct, manage, or conduct (something) ; as, an agent who *negotiates* one's financial affairs; the doctor *negotiated* the illness skillfully. *Now Rare.*

2. To transfer for a valuable consideration under rules of commercial law ; to sell ; pass ; — said chiefly of commercial paper, as notes or bills of exchange, or of securities.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them. *Kent.*

3. To carry on negotiations concerning ; to procure, or arrange for, by negotiation ; as, to *negotiate* peace.

Constantinople had *negotiated* in the isles of the Archipelago . . . the most indispensable supplies. *Gibbon.*

4. To surmount or traverse ; to deal with as desired ; — said orig. of obstacles in the hunting field, and hence of any obstacle or test of skill, strength, etc. ; as, the mare *negotiated* the fence easily. *Colloq.*

ne-go′ti-ate, *v. i.* [L. *negotiatus*, p. p. of *negotiari*, fr. *negotium* business ; *neg-* not (cf. NEGATION) + *otium* leisure.] **1.** To transact business. *Obs.*

2. To hold intercourse or treat with a view to coming to terms upon some matter, as a purchase or sale, a treaty, etc. ; to conduct communications or conferences as a basis of agreement ; as, to *negotiate* for the purchase of a house.

He that *negotiates* between God and man
Is God's ambassador. *Cowper.*

ne-go′ti-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *negotiatio* : cf. F. *négociation*.] **1.** A business matter or transaction ; also, mercantile business ; trading. *Obs.*

2. Act or process of negotiating ; a treating with another with a view to coming to terms, as for a sale or purchase or in international affairs ; as, *negotiations* for a treaty.

3. Act of negotiating an obstacle or test of skill. *Colloq.*

ne-go′ti-a′tor (nē-gō′shĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L : cf. F. *négociateur*.] **1.** A trader ; merchant. *Obs.*

2. One who negotiates ; one who treats with others, as with a view to purchase or sale or an international agreement.

3. One who negotiates commercial paper, securities, etc.

ne′gress (nē′grĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *négresse*, fem. of *nègre* a Negro. See NEGRO.] A female negro.

ne-gril′lo (nē-grĭl′ō ; 277), *n.* ; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] **1.** A little negro. *Rare.*

2. [*cap.*] A Negrito ; esp., a Pygmy or Bushman. See NEGRITO.

ne-grit′ic (nē-grĭt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to negroes ; composed of negroes ; nigritic.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Negritos, or resembling or derived from them, or designating or belonging to the common stock from which they, with the Papuans and Melanesians, are wholly or in part sprung.

Ne-gri′to (nē-grē′tō), *n.* ; *pl.* -TOS or -TOES (-tōz). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] A member of any of a number of dwarfish or very short Negroid peoples, found especially in central and southern Africa and in Oceania. The Negritos are less uniformly black than the Negroes, the upper lip is longer and less everted, hairiness is more pronounced, and brachycephaly is usual. In stature they range from 3 feet 4 inches to about 5 feet. Mentally they are probably the lowest of mankind. The use of poisoned arrows is widespread among them. They include, besides the Aetas of the Philippines, the Andamanese, Sakais, Karons, etc., the Pygmies and Bushmen of Africa ; but the African Negritos are sometimes distinguished as *Negrillos* from the true Negritos of Oceania.

Ne-grit′oid (nē-grĭt′oid), *a.* [*Negrito* + *-oid*.] Resembling the type or traits of the Negritos.

Ne′gro (nē′grō), *n.* ; *pl.* NEGROES (-grōz). [Sp. or Pg. *negro*, fr. *negro* black, L. *niger*. Cf. NIGGER.] **1.** A person belonging to the typical African branch of the Ethiopian race, the type being characterized by tall stature and often powerful physique, extreme dolichocephaly, convex forehead, prognathous jaws with large teeth, flat broad nose, everted lips, woolly hair, and dark brown to sooty black complexion ; specif. : **a** A person of the typical race inhabiting the Sudan, or that part of Africa between the Kongo and the Sahara, also inhabited by Hamites, Arabs, and Pygmies. See NIGRITIAN. **b** A person of any of the black or Negroid races of Africa, including, besides the Negroes proper, Bantus, Pygmies, Hottentots, and Bushmen. Cf. NEGROID, NEGRITO. **c** A member of the aboriginal race of Papua, or of a similar oceanic tribe ; — sometimes called *Oceanic Negro*.

There is even the same succession of types, running from the pygmy Negritos of Borneo and the Philippines, through the *Negroes* of Papua and Melanesia, to the Negroids of Micronesia. *Pop Sci. Monthly.*

2. [*usually l. c.*] A black man ; esp., a person having more or less Negro blood. Cf. BLACK, *n.*, 6.

3. The dialect of English spoken by negroes in America.

ne′gro, *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, negroes ; black; — in ethnological classification usually capitalized.

negro bat, a dark-colored Old World bat (*Pipistrellus maurus*). — **n. bug**, a minute black bug (*Corimelæna pulicaria*) common on the raspberry and blackberry. It produces a very disagreeable flavor. — **n. coffee**, a substitute for coffee made from the seeds of a tropical species of senna (*Cassia occidentalis*). — **n. corn**, durra. *West Indies.* — **n. fly**, a black dipterous fly (*Psila rosæ*) whose larva is injurious to carrots. — **n. monkey. a** The moor monkey (*Macaca maura*). **b** A black langur (*Semnopithecus maurus*). **c** A black Brazilian tamarin (*Leontocebus ursulus*). — **n. peach**, the country fig. — **n. pepper**, Guinea pepper. — **n. vine**, an asclepiadaceous vine (*Vincetoxicum hirsutum*) with hairy foliage and dark purple flowers. *U. S.* — **n. yam.** = UVI YAM.

Ne′groid (nē′groid), *a.* [*Negro* + *-oid*.] Characteristic of, or resembling, the Negro or Negroes ; also, of or pertaining to those who resemble the Negro.

Ne′groid, *n.* [*Negro* + *-oid*.] A member of a race perceptibly sharing Negro blood or displaying Negro traits ; as : **a** A person of the Ethiopian race. See ETHIOPIAN, *a.*, 4. **b** A member of any of the Bantu tribes of Africa. See BANTU.

ne′gro-ism (nē′grō-ĭz'm), *n.* [*negro* + *-ism*.] **1.** Partiality to, or advocacy of, the cause of negroes.

2. A negro peculiarity or idiom, esp. in the use of English.

ne′gro-ite (-īt), *n.* A negrophile.

ne′gro-phile (-fīl; -fĭl) } *n.* [*negro* + *-phile*, *-phil*.] One
ne′gro-phil (nē′grō-fĭl) } friendly to the negro. — **ne-groph′i-lism** (nē-grŏf′ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* — **ne-groph′i-list**, *n.*

ne′gro-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [*negro* + *-phobia*.] Dread of, or strong aversion to, the negro. — **ne′gro-pho′bi-ac** (-ăk), *a.* — **ne-groph′o-bist** (nē-grŏf′ō-bĭst), *n.*

ne′gus (nē′g*ŭ*s), *n.* A beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice ; — so called, it is said, from its first maker, Colonel Francis Negus (d. 1732).

Ne′he-mi′ah (nē′hē-mī′*ȧ*), *n.* [Heb. *Nekhemyāh*.] **1.** Lit., comfort of Jehovah ; — masc. prop. name. L. *Nehemias*.

2. a A famous Jewish leader, empowered by Artaxerxes to rebuild Jerusalem. **b** The Book of Nehemiah, following Ezra in the Bible canon. See OLD TESTAMENT, *Table*.

neigh (nā), *v. i.* ; NEIGHED (nād) ; NEIGH′ING. [ME. *neien*, AS. *hnǣgan*, prob. of imitative origin ; cf. MHG. *nēgen*, Icel. *hneggja*, *gneggja*, Sw. *gnägga*.] **1.** To utter the cry of the horse ; to whinny.

2. Fig. To scoff or sneer ; to jeer. *Obs.*

neigh, *v. t.* To utter with a neigh or similar sound.

neigh, *n.* The cry of a horse ; a whinny.

neigh′bor, neigh′bour (nā′bẽr), *n.* [ME. *neighebour*, AS. *nēahgebūr* ; *nēah* nigh + *gebūr* a dweller, farmer ; akin to D. *nabuur*, G. *nachbar*, OHG. *nāhgibūr*. See NIGH ; BOOR.] **1.** A person who lives near another ; one whose abode is (relatively) not far off ; as, not their *neighbors*, though of the same village ; the Swedes and their *neighbors* of Norway.

2. A person or thing which is near another.

And every one looked in his *neighbor's* face. *Shelley.*

3. One regarded as a fellow being, and hence entitled to receive, and expected to render, kindness; — with reference to Scriptural teachings and esp. to Luke x. 27, 36, 37.

The gospel . . . makes every man my *neighbor*. *South.*

4. One on friendly terms ; — often used in familiar address.

Neighbor, this is a gift very grateful. *Shak.*

5. One of a pair ; a fellow ; mate. *Scot.*

neigh′bor, neigh′bour, *a.* Near to another ; adjoining; adjacent ; neighboring. "The *neighbor* cities." *Jer.* l. 40.

neigh′bor, neigh′bour, *v. t.* ; NEIGH′BORED or -BOURED (-bẽrd) ; NEIGH′BOR-ING or -BOUR-ING. **1.** To adjoin ; to border on ; to be near to or a neighbor to.

Leisurely ascending hills that *neighbor* the shore. *Sandys.*

2. To approach. *G. Meredith.*

3. To bring near ; hence, to draw into close association.

neigh′bor, neigh′bour, *v. i.* **1.** To dwell or be situated in the vicinity. "A copse that *neighbors* by." *Shak.*

2. To be or associate on neighborly or friendly terms ; — used with *with* ; as, we do not *neighbor* with them.

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neg-lect′. *a.* Neglected ; also, negligent. *Obs.*
neg-lect′a-ble, *a* Negligible. *Rare.* [LECTED. *Rare.*
neg-lect′ed-ly, *adv.* of NEG-
neg-lect′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
neg-lect′er, *n.* One who neglects. [*ing*, p. pr. *Obs.*
neg-lect′ing-ly, *adv.* of *neglect-*
neg-lec′tion (nĕg-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *neglectio*.] Negligence ; neglect. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
neg-lec′tive (-lĕk′tĭv), *a.* Neglectful. — **neg-lec′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **neg-lec′tive-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
neg-lect′ly, *adv.* Negligently. *Obs.*
neg-lec′tor (nĕg-lĕk′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who neglects.
neg′lige-a-ble, *a.* [F. *négligeable*.] Negligible *Rare.*
neg′li-gen-cy (nĕg′lĭ jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Negligence. *Rare.* [son.
neg′li-gent, *n.* A negligent per-
neg′li-gent-ly, *adv.* of NEGLIGENT.
negligesse, *n.* Negligence *Obs.*
ne-goce′, *n.* Also **ne-go′cie**. [Cf. F. *négoce*.] Business ; commercial intercourse. *Obs.*
negociall, **negociate**, etc. † NEGOTIAL, NEGOTIATE, etc.
negon. † NIGON.
ne-go′ti-al, *a.* [L. *negotialis*, fr. *negotium*.] Pertaining to affairs; pragmatic. *Obs.*
ne-go′ti-a-to-ry (nē-gō′shĭ-*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to negotiation. *Rare.*
ne-go′ti-a-tress (-shĭ-*ȧ*-trĕs).
ne-go′ti-a′trix (-shĭ-ā′trĭks ; nē-gō′shĭ-*ȧ*-trĭks), *n.* [L. *negotiatrix*.] A female negotiator.
‖**ne-go′ti-o′rum ges′ti-o** (nē-gō′shĭ-ō′rŭm jĕs′chĭ-ō : 201). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* The transaction of a person's business by another person (called ‖**negotiorum gestor**) who has taken it upon himself without the principal's request or authorization. It is in effect an unauthorized agency which may bind the principal.
ne-go′ti-os′i-ty (nē-gō′shĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *negotiositas*.] Negotiousness. *Obs.*
ne-go′tious (nē-gō′sh*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *negotiosus*.] Involving, or involved in, business. *Obs.* — **ne-go′tious-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
negre. † NEGER, negro.
negremauncie. † NECROMANCY.
ne′grine (nē′grīn ; -grĭn), *a.* Like that of a negro. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Ne-gri′tian (nē-grĭsh′*ă*n), *n.* & *a.* = NIGRITIAN. [See -DOM.
ne′gro-dom (nē′grō-d*ŭ*m), *n.*
ne′gro-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*negro-* + *-fy*.] To make like a negro.
ne′gro-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **1.** = NIGGERHEAD, 6.
2. An inferior commercial variety of India rubber made up into rounded masses.
ne′gro-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Ne-groi′dal (nē-groi′d*ă*l), *a.* = NEGROID, *a.*
ne′gro-ish, *a.* See -ISH
ne′gro-ize, *v. t.* [*negro* + *-ize*.] To make like a negro or negroes
negro lethargy. = AFRICAN LETHARGY [NEGROID.
Ne′gro-loid (nē′grō-loid), *a.* =
negromancer, **negromancy**, **-mant.** † NECROMANCER, etc.
ne′gro-phobe (nē′grō-fōb), *n.* One having negrophobia.
ne′gro's-head′, *n.* The ivory palm.
ne-grot′ic (nē-grŏt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to negroes. *Rare*
Ne-gun′do (nē-gŭn′dō), *n.* [NL. ; Malayalam *negundo* = *Vitex negundo* ; transferred to *Acer negundo* by Mönch.] *Bot* Syn. of RULAC.
Ne′gus (nē′g*ŭ*s), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The title of the sovereign of Abyssinia.
neh. † NIGH.
Neh. *Abbr.* Nehemiah.
Ne-han′tic (nē-hăn′tĭk) Var. of NIANTIC.
nehe. † NIGH, *v.*
Ne-hel′a-mite (nē-hĕl′*ȧ*-mīt ; nē′h*ȧ*-lā′mīt). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Ne′he-mi′a (nē′hē-mī′*ȧ*). *D.*
Ne′he-mi′as (nē′hē-mī′*ă*s). *Bib* = NEHEMIAH, 2 a.
Ne′hi-el (nē′hĭ-*ĕ*l). *D. Bib.*
ne′hi-loth (-lŏth ; -lōth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nekhiloth*.] *Bib.* A term used in the heading of Ps. v., supposed to mean wind instruments, as flutes. [*Obs.*
nehleche, *v. i.* To approach.
Ne′hum (nē′h*ŭ*m). *Bib.*
Ne-hush′ta (nē-hŭsh′t*ȧ*). *Bib.*
Ne-hush′tan (-t*ă*n), *n* [Heb. *nekhushtān*.] A brazen serpent said to have been made by Moses and worshiped by the Israelites in the reign of Hezekiah, who destroyed it. 2 *Kings* xviii. 4.
nei (*dial.* nā : nē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIGH.
nei′bour (*Scot.* nē′bẽr) Obs. or Scot. var. of NEIGHBOR.
neice. † NIECE.
neid (nēd) Scot. var. of NEED.
neidnail, *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *neednagel* a clinched nail, G. *nietnagel*.] To fasten with clinched nails. *Obs. Scot.*
Ne-i′el (nē-ī′ĕl). *Bib.*
neif (nēf). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var of NIEVE.
neif (nēf), *n.* Also, *fem.*, **neife**. [OF. *neif*, *naïf*, native, fr. L. *nativus* born, imparted by birth See NATIVE.] *Feud. Law.* One born a serf ; a native. *Hist.*
nei′fer (nē′fẽr). Var. of NIFFER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
neif′ty (nēf′tĭ), *n.* [AF. *neifté*, prop., nativity. See NEIF.] *Eng. Feud. Law.* An obsolete writ for the recovery of a serf by a lord ; — only in *action of neifty*.
neigh (nā ; nē). Obs. or dial Eng. var of NIGH.
neigh′bor-age, **neigh′bour-age**, *n.* The surroundings of a plot of ground. *Obs.*

neigh′bor-hood, neigh′bour-hood (nā′bẽr-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** The disposition or relations befitting neighbors; neighborly kindness or good will; neighborliness. *Now Rare.*
2. Quality or condition of being neighbors; the state of being or dwelling near; proximity; as, palaces and slums in distressing *neighborhood.*
3. A place near; vicinity; region near; — usually with *of;* as, villages in the *neighborhood* of the city.
4. The people living near one, or near one another; community; as, the fire alarmed the *neighborhood.*
5. A district or section, esp. with reference to the character of its inhabitants; as, a squalid *neighborhood.*
6. *Math.* The assemblage of all points, z, whose difference $(z-a)$ from a given point, a, is not more than a given h.
Syn. — NEIGHBORHOOD, VICINITY. *Neighborhood* (Saxon) and *vicinity* (Latin) are often interchangeable. But NEIGHBORHOOD commonly implies closer proximity than VICINITY; as, "We, wanting to buy food, came from our ship into the *neighborhood* of your cave" (*Shelley*); "those birds which are looked upon as signs of the *vicinity* of land" (*Cook*). *Neighborhood* also usually emphasizes, as *vicinity* does not, the idea of neighborly or friendly nearness; as, "ever called away, by one low voice to one dear *neighborhood*" (*Tennyson*); "far from human *neighborhood*" (*id.*). See PROXIMITY, ADJACENT, NEAR.
in the neighborhood, *or* **neighbourhood, of,** about; approximately; as, the city's population is *in the neighborhood of* 100,000. *Colloq.* — **n. of a curve,** *Math.*, a continuum containing all points of the curve and such that if P be in this continuum then by suitable choice of P' on the curve the distance PP' may be made small at will.

neigh′bor-ing, neigh′bour-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Living or being near; adjacent; as, the *neighboring* nations or countries.
2. *Org. Chem.* Vicinal.
neighboring, *or* **neighbouring, curve,** *Math.*, in the calculus of variations, a curve arising from another by a variation and corresponding with it point for point, the distance between corresponding points being small at will.

neigh′bor-ly, neigh′bour-ly, *a.* Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; having frequent or familiar intercourse; kind; civil; friendly. — **neigh′bor-li-ness, neigh′bour-li-ness** (nā′bẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Ne′ith (nā′ĭth), *n.* [Egypt. *Net.*] *Egypt. Relig.* A goddess, represented as armed with bow and arrows, regarded as the mother of Ra and more or less confused with Isis. As goddess of Sais she was known to the Greeks, and her worship seems to have been prevalent among the Libyans.

nei′ther (nē′thẽr; nī′-; 277: *see note under* EITHER), *a. & pron.* [ME. *neither, nother, nouther,* AS. *nāwðer, nāhwæðer, nōhwæðer, nōwðer; nā, nō,* not + *hwæðer* whether. The word has followed the form of *either.* See NO, WHETHER; cf. NEUTER, NOR.] Not either; not the one nor the other; sometimes, not any one of more than two.

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or *neither?* — *Shak.*
Where *neither* party is nor true nor kind. — *Shak.*

neither party, *Law,* in some courts, an entry on the docket of the words "neither party [will proceed]," signifying that an action pending is discontinued without costs.

nei′ther, *conj.* **1.** Not either; — usually introducing the first of two or more coördinate clauses, those following beginning with *nor* or, formerly, *neither.*

When she put it on, she made me vow
That I should *neither* sell, nor give, nor lose it. — *Shak.*

For *neither* circumcision, *neither* uncircumcision, is anything at all. — *Tyndale.*

2. Nor yet; also not.

Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it. — *Gen.* iii. 3.

☞ *Neither* is sometimes used colloquially instead of *either* at the end of a clause to enforce a foregoing negative (*nor, not, no*). "He is very tall, but not too tall *neither.*" *Addison.* "No, nor I *neither.*" *Shak.*

nek′ton (nĕk′tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νηκτόν, neut. of νηκτός swimming.] *Zoöl.* The actively swimming organisms of the surface of the sea. — **nek-ter′ic** (nĕk-tĕr′ĭk), *a.*

Ne-lum′bo (nē-lŭm′bō), *n.* [Singhalese *nelumbu.*] *Bot.* A genus of large water lilies (Nymphæaceæ) having flowers with four or five sepals, numerous petals, and the distinct carpels embedded in a fleshy receptacle, which in fruit resembles the nozzle of a watering pot. The two species are: *N. nelumbo,* the Indian lotus; and *N. lutea,* the water chinkapin. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Flower of Nelumbo (*N. lutea*). (⅛)

Nem′a-sty′lis (nĕm′ȧ-stī′lĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆμα thread + στυλίς a small column.] *Bot.* A genus of American bulbous iridaceous herbs, several of which are in cultivation. They have light blue or purple flowers with rounded perianth lobes and 2-cleft style branches.

Nem′a-thel-min′thes (-thĕl-mĭn′thēz), **Nem′a-tel-min′thes** (nĕm′ȧ-tĕl-) } *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMATO-; HELMINTHES.] *Zoöl.* A group (now often ranked as a phylum) of worms, having a cylindrical unsegmented body covered by an unciliated ectoderm which secretes an external cuticle. It usually comprises the Nematoda (inclusive of the Gordioidea) and the Acanthocephala. — **nem′a-thel′minth** (-thĕl′mĭnth), **nem′a-tel′minth** (-tĕl′mĭnth), *n.*

nem′a-to- (nĕm′ȧ-tō-). A combining form from Greek νῆμα, νήματος, *thread.*

nem′a-to-cide′ (nĕm′ȧ-tō-sīd′), *n.* [*nemato-* + *-cide.*] Any chemical substance used to destroy nematodes.

nem′a-to-cyst′ (-sĭst′), *n.* [*nemato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* One of the minute stinging organs of hydrozoans, scyphozoans, and actinozoans; a lasso cell or nettling cell. They are developed in special cells (*cnidoblasts*) embedded in the ectoderm of exposed parts of the body, esp. the tentacles. Each consists of an ovoid, fluid-filled capsule containing a long, spirally coiled, hollow thread often barbed near the base. When stimulated (see CNIDOCIL) the cnidoblast contracts and the thread (which carries a poison) is shot out. In some of the larger jellyfishes and siphonophores the threads can penetrate the human skin and inflict painful stings. Stinging organs of more or less similar structure, to which the term *nematocyst* is extended, occur in various protozoans, mollusks, worms, etc. Cf. TRICHOCYST. — **nem′a-to-cys′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Nem′a-to′da (-tō′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMATOIDEA.] *Zoöl.* A class or other division of worms of the phylum Nemathelminthes, in which the body is elongated and cylindrical, with more or less pointed extremities. In typical nematodes the cœlom is not lined with epithelium; there are dorsal and ventral nerve cords, lateral excretory canals, and elongated gonads continuous with their efferent ducts. The group includes both free living forms and many which are parasitic for the whole or a part of their existence, among the best known being those of the genus *Ascaris* (common roundworms), the pinworm, trichina, and Guinea worm. The hairworms (see GORDIUS), formerly always included, are now often separated.

nem′a-tode (nĕm′ȧ-tōd), *a.* Pertaining to the Nematoda. — *n.* One of the Nematoda.

Nem′a-tog′na-thi (-tŏg′nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMATO-; -GNATHIC.] *Zoöl.* An order of fishes of the division Ostariophysi, consisting of the catfishes (Siluridæ) and a few closely allied small families, as the Loricariidæ. The maxillary bone is developed as the base of a long barbel or feeler, and the body is scaleless or more or less covered with bony plates. — **nem′a-tog′nath** (nĕm′ȧ-tŏg′năth), *a. & n.* — **nem′a-tog′na-thous** (-tŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.*

Nem′a-toi′de-a (-toi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *nemato-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** = NEMATODA. **b** An order of Nematoda containing the typical nematodes as distinguished from the Gordioidea. — **nem′a-toid** (nĕm′ȧ-toid), *a. & n.*

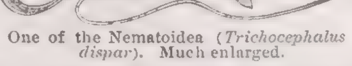
One of the Nematoidea (*Trichocephalus dispar*). Much enlarged.

nem′a-to-zo′oid (nĕm′ȧ-tō-zō′oid), *n.* [*nemato-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* A defensive zooid in a hydroid or siphonophore.

Ne-me′an (nē-mē′ăn; nē′mē-ăn; 277), *a.* [L. *Nemeus, Nemaeus,* fr. *Nemea,* Gr. Νεμέη.] *Gr. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to Nemea, a valley in northwestern Argolis. The **Nemean games** constituted one of the four great Panhellenic festivals (the others being the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian); they were inaugurated in 573 B. C. Mythical accounts ascribed their origin either to the Seven on their expedition against Thebes or to Hercules in commemoration of his victory over the Nemean lion. In later times, at least, they were sacred to Zeus, and were under the charge of Argos. The contests were of the usual type (see AGONES), and the victor's prize was a parsley wreath. The games were held every two years, in midsummer. The **Nemean lion** was a monstrous lion in the vale of Nemea, which Hercules strangled.

ne-mer′te-an (nē-mûr′tē-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Nemertea (syn. of *Nemertinea*). — *n.* One of the Nemertinea.

ne-mer′tine (-tīn; -tĭn; 183), *a.* Of or pert. to the Nemertina (syn. of *Nemertinea*). — *n.* One of the Nemertinea.

Nem′er-tin′e-a (nĕm′ẽr-tĭn′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Νημερτής, name of a Nereid, νημερτής unerring.] Also **Ne-mer′te-a** (nē-mûr′tē-ȧ), **Nem′er-ti′na** (nĕm′ẽr-tī′nȧ). *Zoöl.* A class of worms generally included in, or considered related to, the Platyhelminthes, having an unsegmented, ciliated, usually long, slender, and more or less flattened body devoid of appendages and provided with a long, tubular proboscis, ordinarily contained in a tubular sheath within the body, but capable of being everted from a pore above the mouth. They range in length from a fraction of an inch to many yards, and are often vividly colored. Most of them are marine and burrow in mud or sand along the seacoasts. A few live on land or in fresh water. They are carnivorous, feeding on small invertebrates or dead fragments. — **nem′er-tin′e-an** (-tĭn′ē-ăn), *a. & n.*

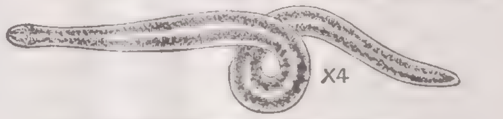

One of the Nemertinea (*Tetrastemma elegans*).

Nem′e-sis (nĕm′ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νέμεσις, orig., distribution, fr. νέμειν to deal out, distribute, prob. akin to νομός pasture. Cf. NOMAD.] *Gr. Relig.* An ancient goddess whose chief significance in Greek literature is as a personification of retributive justice. *Nemesis of Rhamnus,* however, was a much more concrete figure, and was probably a local form of Artemis (which see).

Ne-moc′er-a (nē-mŏs′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. νῆμα thread + κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* A division of orthorrhaphous dipterous insects, having many-jointed, usually long, antennæ, as the mosquitoes, fungus gnats, and crane flies. — **ne-moc′er-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ne-moc′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Ne-moph′i-la (nē-mŏf′ĭ-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νεμος wooded pasture + φιλος loving.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental, chiefly Californian, hydrophyllaceous annual herbs with dissected leaves and blue or white campanulate flowers, the calyx appendaged. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ne′o- (nē′ō-). [Gr. νέος youthful, new. See NEW.] A prefix meaning *new, recent, late;* specif.: **a** *Chem.* Designating that variety of isomeric hydrocarbons which, when the name was applied, had been *recently* classified, and in which at least one carbon atom is connected directly with four other carbon atoms; — contrasted with *normal* and *iso-;* as, *neo*pentane; the *neo*paraffins. **b** *Geol.* Denoting the latest subdivision of a period; as, *Neo*paleozoic; — distinguished from *meso-* and *eo-*.

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neigh′bored, *or* -boured (nā′bẽrd), *a.* Having neighbors; — usually in combination.
neigh′bor-ed, neigh′bour-ed, *n.* Neighborhood. *Obs.*
neigh′bor-er, neigh′bour-er, *n.* One who neighbors; a neighbor.
neigh′bor-ess, neigh′bour-ess, *n.* A female neighbor.
neigh′bor-head, neigh′bour-head, *n.* Neighborhood. *Rare.*
neigh′bor-less, neigh′bour-less, *a.* See -LESS.
neigh′bor-like, neigh′bour-like, *a.* Neighborly. *Rare.* — *adv.* In a neighborly manner. *Rare.*
neigh′bor-ly, -bour-ly, *adv.* In a neighborly manner. *Rare.*
neigh′bor-ship, neigh′bour-ship, *n.* See -SHIP
neigh′bor-stained′, *or* neigh′bour-, *a.* Stained with the blood of neighbors.
neigh′er (nā′ẽr), *n.* One that neighs; specif., a horse.
neigh′er (nĭκ′ẽr), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. NEIGH.] To neigh. *Scot.* — *n.* A neigh. *Scot.*
nei′gre (nē′gẽr). Scot. var. of NIGGER.
neih. † NIGH.
neihen. † NIGH, *v.*
neile. † NAIL.
neileche. † NEHLECHE.
Neil′i-an (nēl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Wm. Neil (1637-70), Eng. mathematician. — Neilian parabola, *Geom.*, the semicubical parabola ($ay^2 = x^3$), evolute of the common Apollonian parabola. It is the first curve ever rectified.
Neil′li-a (-ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Patrick *Neill,* Scotch horticulturist.] Syn. of OPULASTER.
Neil′oid (-oid), *n.* [See NEILIAN.] *Math.* A solid like a cone that has been scooped out all round.
neine. † NINE.
neip (nēp). Scot. var. of NEEP.
neipce. † NIECE.
neipe. † NEAP.
neir. † NE'ER, never.
neir (nēr). Scot. var. of NEAR.
neir. Var. of NEER, a kidney. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
neis (nēz), *n.* Obs. or Scot. var. of NESE, nose. [scent. *Obs.*
neis, *v. t.* [See NESE nose.] To
neische. † NESH.
neischede. † NESCHHED.
neist (nēst). Obs. or Scot. var. of NEXT.
Ne′it. Var. of NEITH.
neither. † NETHER, *a.*
neithlesse. † NETHELESS.
neive. Var. of NIEVE, fist.
nei′ve-le-nei′ve-le-nick′-nack′ (nē′vē-ĭ-). Var. of NIEVIE-NIEVIE-NICK-NACK. *Scot.*
neiwat. † NIGHWHAT.
‖ ne Jup′pi-ter qui′dem om′nibus pla′cet. [L.] Not even Jupiter pleases all. [NECK.
nek. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
‖ nek (nĕk), *n.* [D., prop., neck. See NECK, *n.*] A col. *S. Africa.*
nekard, neker, *n.* An obscure term of contempt. *Obs.* [PALM.
ne′kau palm. Var. of NIKAU
neke. † NECK.
Ne′keb (nē′kĕb). *Bib.*
neked, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *nekkvat, nakkvat,* something.] A little; a trifle. *Obs.* [NECHEBIT.
Nekh′bet (nĕk′bĕt). Var. of
Nek′kar. Var. of NAKIR.
Nek-kar′ (nĕk-kär′), *n.* [Ar. *naqqār* digger.] See STAR.
nekke. † NECK.
Ne-ko′da (nē-kō′dȧ). *Bib.*
nek-rop′o-lis. Var. of NECROPOLIS.
nel. † NILL, *v.*
nel′a-van (nĕl′ȧ-văn), *n.* *Med.* African lethargy.
neld. † NEEDLE.
nele. † NILL, *v.*
nele. † NEAL, to anneal.
Ne′leus (nē′lūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νηλεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Poseidon and father of Nestor. On his refusal to purify Hercules from the murder of Iphitus, Hercules invaded Neleus's country, slaying all his sons except Nestor, who was absent.
neli. † NIGHLY. [RAPHY.
nel′ic (nĕl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROG-
nelle. † NILL, *v.*
Nel′ly (nĕl′ĭ), *n.* **1.** Also Nel′lie. Dim. of ELLEN, HELEN, *or* ELEANOR; — fem. prop. names. **2.** [*l. c.*] [Perh. a different word.] **a** The giant fulmar. **b** The sooty albatross.
nel′ma (-mȧ), *n.* The inconnu.
‖ nel mez′zo del cam-min′ di no′stra vi′ta (nĕl mĕd′zō dĕl käm-mēn′ dē nô′strä vē′tä). [It.] In the middle of the journey of our life, i. e., at thirty-five years of age. *Dante* (*Inferno,* I. 1).
ne-lum′bi-an (nē-lŭm′bĭ-ăn), *a.* *Bot.* Of the genus *Nelumbo;* as, a *nelumbian* lily. *Rare.*
ne-lum′bi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NELUMBO.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of NELUMBO. **2.** *Art.* A conventional representation of a lotus flower, as in East Indian or Japanese art.
‖ ne lu-mi′ni-bus of-fi′ci-a′tur (lū-mĭn′ĭ-bŭs ŏ-fĭsh′ĭ-ā′tŭr). [L.] See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.*
nem. † NEMN.
nem. Obs. pret. of NIM.
nem′a-line (nĕm′ȧ-lĭn), *a.* [Gr. νῆμα thread, fr. νέειν to spin.] *Min.* Having the form of threads; fibrous.
nem′a-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. νῆμα thread + *-lite.*] *Min.* A fibrous variety of brucite.
Nem′a-tel′mi-a (-tĕl′mĭ-ȧ), Nem′a-thel′mi-a (-thĕl′mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of NEMATHELMINTHES.
nem′a-thece (nĕm′ȧ-thēs), *n.* *Bot.* A nemathecium.
nem′a-the′ci-um (-thē′shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. νῆμα thread + θήκη box.] *Bot.* In certain red algæ, a wartlike prominence on the thallus containing tetraspores. — nem′a-the′ci-al (-ăl), *a.*
nem′a-to-blast′, *n.* [*nemato-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A spermatocyte or spermatoblast.
nem′a-to-ca′lyx (nĕm′ȧ-tō-kā′lĭks; -kăl′ĭks), *n.* [NL. See NEMATO-; CALYX.] *Zoöl.* One of certain calicles found chiefly on plumularian hydroids containing nematocysts. — nem′a-to-cal′y-cine (-sīn; -sĭn), *a.*
Nem′a-toc′er-a (-tŏs′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *nemato-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] The Nemocera. — nem′a-toc′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.*
Nem′a-to′de-a (-tō′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of NEMATODA.
nem′a-to-gene′ (nĕm′ȧ-tō-jēn′), nem′a-to-gen′ (-jĕn′), *n.* [*nemato-* + *-gene, -gen.*] *Zoöl.* One of the dimorphic forms of the species of Dicyemata, which produces vermiform embryos; — opposed to *rhombogene.* — nem′a-to-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* — nem′a-tog′e-nous (-tŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.*
nem′a-to-gone′ (nĕm′ȧ-tō-gōn′), *n.* [*nemato-* + Gr. γονή offspring.] *Bot.* One of the thin-walled propagative cells in the gemmæ of certain mosses. — nem′a-tog′o-nous (-tŏg′ō-nŭs), *a.*
nem′a-toi′de-an (-toi′dē-ăn), *a. & n.* *Zoöl.* Nematoid. *Rare.*
Nem′a-to-mor′pha (-tō-môr′fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *nemato-* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* The Gordioidea regarded as a group separate from the Nematoda.
Nem′a-toph′o-ra (-tŏf′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMATO-; -PHORE.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CŒLENTERATA. — nem′a-toph′o-ran (-răn), *a. & n.*
nem′a-to-phore′ (nĕm′ȧ-tō-fōr′; 201), *n.* A nematocalyx.
nem′a-toph′o-rous (-tŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a nematophore or the Nematophora.
Nem′a-top′o-da (-tŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *nemato-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* The Cirripedia. *Obs.* — nem′a-top′o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* *Obs.*
Nem′a-to-rhyn′cha (-tō-rĭŋ′kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *nemato-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* A group of minute wormlike animals consisting of the Gastrotricha and Kinorhyncha. *Obs.*
nem′ble, etc. † NIMBLE, etc.
nem. con. *Abbr.* Nemine contradicente (L., no one contradicting; unanimously).
nem. diss. *Abbr.* Nemine dissentiente (L., no one dissenting; unanimously). *Rare.*
neme † NIM.
neme. † EME, an uncle.
nemel. † NIMBLE.
nemel, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *nemnan.*] To name. *Obs.*
nemely. † NIMBLY.
Ne-mer′te-a (nē-mûr′tē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = NEMERTINEA.
ne-mer′ti-an (-tĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* *Zoöl.* Nemertean.
Nem′er-ti′na (nĕm′ẽr-tī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = NEMERTINEA.
ne-mer′toid (nē-mûr′toid), *a. & n.* [*Nemertea* + *-oid.*] Of or pert. to the Nemertea; nemertean.
ne-mes′ic (-mĕs′ĭk), *a.* Of the character of Nemesis; avenging.
Ne-mich′thys (nē-mĭk′thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆμα thread + ἰχθύς fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of apodal fishes, the thread eels. It is the type of a family, Nem′ich-thy′i-dæ (nĕm′ĭk-thī′ĭ-dē).
ne-mil. † NIMBLE.
‖ ne′mi-ne con′tra-di-cen′te (nĕm′ĭ-nē). [L.] No one contradicting; — used to denote a unanimous vote, as in the British House of Commons. In the House of Lords ne′mi-ne dis-sen′ti-en′te (dĭ-sĕn′shĭ-ĕn′tē) (no one dissenting) is similarly used.
nem′ly. † NIMBLY.
nemn, nemme, *v. t.* [AS. *nemnan* to name or call. See NAME, *n.*] To call or mention by name. *Obs.*
‖ ne′mo bis pu′ni-tur pro e′o-dem de-lic′to. [L.] No man is punished twice for the same offense.
nem′o-cyst (nĕm′ō-sĭst), *n.* *Zoöl.* A nematocyst. *Rare.*
‖ ne′mo dat quod non ha′bet. [L.] *Law.* No one can give what he does not have; — expressing the common-law rule that a person cannot transfer the title to property which he does not own at the time.
‖ ne′mo est he′res vi-ven′tis. [L.] *Law.* No one is heir of a living person.
‖ ne′mo me im-pu′ne la-ces′sit. [L.] No one attacks me with impunity; — motto of Scotland.
‖ ne′mo mor-ta′li-um om′ni-bus ho′ris sa′pit. [L.] No one of mortals is wise at all times.
ne-moph′i-list (nē-mŏf′ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [See NEMOPHILY.] One fond of the woods or forest. *Rare.*
ne-moph′i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Fond of, or haunting, the woods. *Rare.*
ne-moph′i-ly (-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. νέμος wooded pasture, glade + φίλος loving.] Love of the woods or forest. *Rare.*
nem′o-ral (nĕm′ō-răl), *a.* [L. *nemoralis,* fr. *nemus, nemoris,* a wood or grove.] Of, pert. to, or inhabiting, a wood or grove.
‖ ne′mo re-cla′mat, nul′lus ob-sis′tit. [L.] No one protests, no one makes opposition.
‖ ne′mo re-pen′te fu′it tur-pis′si-mus. [L.] No one was (ever) suddenly very base.
Adapted from *Juvenal* (I. 83).
Ne′mo-rhæ′dus. Var. of NÆMORHEDUS.
ne-mor′i-cole (nē-mŏr′ĭ-kōl), nem′o-ric′o-line (nĕm′ō-rĭk′ō-līn; -lĭn), *a.* [L. *nemus, nemoris,* grove + *colere* to inhabit.] Inhabiting groves.
nem′o-riv′a-gant, *a.* [L. *nemorivagus.*] Wandering in the woods. *Obs.*
nem′o-rose (nĕm′ō-rōs), *a.* [See NEMOROUS.] *Bot.* Growing in groves or open woodland. — nem′o-ros′i-ty (-rŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
nem′o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *nemorosus.*] Woody. *Rare.*
‖ ne′mo so′lus sa′tis sa′pit. [L.] No one alone is sufficiently wise. *Plautus* (*Miles Gloriosus,* III. 3, 12).
nemot. † EMMOT.
ne-moublie-mies, *n. pl.* [OF. *ne m'oublie mie.*] Forget-me-nots. *Obs.*
nemp′ne. † NEMN.
nempt, *p. p.* of NEMN. *Obs.*
Nem′rod (nĕm′rŏd). *D. Bib.*
Nem′u-el (-ū-ĕl; nē-mū′ĕl). *Bib.*
Nem′u-el-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
‖ Ne′mus Di-a′næ. [L.] Grove of Diana. See DIANA.
nemyows. † NIMIOUS.
nen. † NE, nor. [*Obs.*
nen, *conj.* [Cf. NA than.] Than.
nende. † END.
nene. † NINE.
ne′ni-a (nē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *nenia, naenia.*] Funeral song; elegy.
nenne. † NONE.
nen′ta (nĕn′tä), *n.* *Veter.* A chronic nervous disease of grazing animals in South Africa, similar to loco disease in the United States and the pea-eating affection of Australia.
nente. † ANENT, NINTH.
nen′u-phar (nĕn′ū-fär), *n.* [F. *nénufar,* or LL. *nenuphar;* cf. Sp. *nenúfar,* It. *nenufár;* all fr. Ar. & Per. *nīlūfar, nīnūfar,* prob. blue lotus: cf. Skr. *nīlōtpala; nīla* blue + *utpala* lotus.] The European white water lily, or the yellow water lily.

Ne′o–At′tic, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the later Attic; as, the **Neo–Attic school**. *Sculpture.* See under ATTIC.

Ne′o-cene (nē′ō-sēn), *a.* [*neo-* + Gr. καινός new.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the later portion of the Tertiary, including both the Miocene and Pliocene. See TERTIARY, *a.*, 3. — **Ne′o-cene**, *n.*

ne′o-clas′sic (-klăs′ĭk), *a.* [*neo-* + *classic.*] Belonging to or designating the revival of classical taste and style in art; esp., in *Arch.*, designating, or pert. to, styles which, beginning about 1420 with the Italian Renaissance, have followed the Græco-Roman or the Greek. — **ne′o-clas′si-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* — **ne′o-clas′si-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

Ne′o-co′mi-an (-kō′mĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Neocomium*, Latinized name of Neufchâtel, in Switzerland, where these rocks occur; cf. F. *néocomien.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the [illegible] of the European Lower Cretaceous. [illegible] — **Ne′o-co′mi-an**, *n.*

ne′o-crit′i-cism (nē′ō-krĭt′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* [*neo-* + *criticism.*] The form of Neo-Kantianism developed by French idealists, following C. Renouvier. It rejects the noumena of Kant, restricting knowledge to phenomena as constituted by a priori categories.

ne-od′a-mode (nē-ŏd′ȧ-mōd), *n.* [Gr. νεοδαμώδης; νέος new + δᾶμος, δῆμος, the people + εἶδος shape.] In ancient Sparta, a newly enfranchised Helot.

Ne′o–Dar′win-ism, *n.* The theory which holds natural selection, as explained by Darwin, to be the chief factor in the evolution of plants and animals and denies the inheritance of acquired characters; — esp. opposed to *Neo-Lamarckism.* Weismannism is an example of extreme Neo-Darwinism. — **Ne′o–Dar-win′i-an**, *a.* & *n.*

ne′o-dym′i-um (nē′ō-dĭm′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NEO-; DIDYMIUM.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element occurring in combination with cerium, lanthanum, and other rare metals, and forming amethyst-colored salts. It was separated in 1885 by von Welsbach from praseodymium, the two having previously been regarded as a single element (didymium). It is chiefly trivalent. Symbol, *Nd*; at. wt., 144.3.

Ne′o-gæ′a (-jē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. γαῖα earth.] *Zoögeog.* The Neotropical region regarded as one of three primary divisions or realms. — **Ne′o-gæ′an**, *or* **-ge′an** (-jē′ăn), *a.*

Ne′o–Goth′ic, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, art based on close study of medieval Gothic art, as in the Gothic revival of 1840 and thereafter in England, and in similar movements in Germany, France, and the United States.

ne′o-gram-ma′ri-an (nē′ō-gră-mā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*neo-* + *grammarian*; a translation of G. *junggrammatiker.*] One of a group of philologists who apply phonetic laws more widely and strictly than was formerly done, and who maintain that these laws admit no real exceptions. — **ne′o-gram-mat′i-cal** (-măt′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Ne′o–Greek′, *n.* A member of a body of French painters (F. *les néo-Grecs*) of the middle 19th century. The term is rather one applied by outsiders to certain artists of grave and refined style, such as Hamon and Aubert, than a name adopted by the artists themselves.

Ne′o–He-bra′ic, *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, modern Hebrew, or Hebrew of later date than the Biblical. — *n.* The modern Hebrew language.

Ne′o–He-ge′li-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Neo-Hegelianism. — *n.* An adherent of Neo-Hegelianism.

Ne′o–He-ge′li-an-ism, *n.* The philosophy of a school of British and American idealists who follow Hegel in dialectical or logical method and in the general outcome of their doctrine. See HEGELIANISM. The founders and leaders of Neo-Hegelianism include: in England, T. H. Green (1836-1882); in Scotland, J. (1820-98) and E. (1835-1908) Caird; in the United States, W. T. Harris (1835-1909) and Josiah Royce (1855—).

Ne′o–Hel′len-ism, *n.* Hellenism as surviving or revived in modern times; the practice of ancient Greek ideals in modern life, art, or literature, as in the Renaissance.

Ne′o–Kant′i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Neo-Kantianism. — *n.* An adherent of Neo-Kantianism.

Ne′o–Kant′i-an-ism, *n.* The philosophy of modern thinkers who follow Kant in his general theory of knowledge, esp. of a group of German philosophers including F. A. Lange, H. Cohen, Paul Natorp, and others. See KANTIANISM.

Ne′o–La-marck′ism, *n.* *Biol.* Lamarckism as revived, modified, and expounded by recent biologists, esp. as maintaining that the offspring inherits characters acquired by the parent from change of environment, use or disuse of parts, etc.; — opposed to *Neo-Darwinism* (which see). — **Ne′o–La-marck′i-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Ne′o–Lat′in, *n.* Romance (the group of languages); also, a person of a race speaking a Romance language. — **Ne′o–Lat′in**, *a.*

ne′o-lith (nē′ō-lĭth), *n.* A neolithic stone implement.

ne′o-lith′ic (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* [*neo-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] Designating, pertaining to, or belonging to, a stage of human culture following the paleolithic and characterized by an advance in civilization denoted by more and better implements of stone, bone, and horn, by the beginnings of agriculture, and the presence of domestic animals. The typical stone implements of this period are ground and polished rather than chipped, and for this reason it is sometimes called the **polished-stone age**. The megalithic structures of western Europe and North Africa are ascribed to this period, which was represented in America, at the time of the discovery, by the culture of most of the Indian tribes. See AGE, *n.*, 7.

The *neolithic* era includes the latter half of the "stone age:" the human relics which belong to it are associated with the remains of animals not yet extinct. The kitchen middens of Denmark, the lake dwellings of Switzerland, and the stockaded islands, or "crannogs," of the British Isles, belong to this era. *Lubbock.*

ne′o-log′i-cal (nē′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *néologique.*] Of or pertaining to neology; employing new words; of the nature of, or containing, new words or new doctrines — **ne′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ne-ol′o-gism (nē-ŏl′ō-jĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *néologisme.*] **1.** The use of a new word, words, or meanings; esp., the use of expressions not yet sanctioned by conventional good usage; neology; also, a word so used.
2. A new doctrine; esp., *Theol.*, neology.

ne-ol′o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *néologiste.*] One who is given to, or who practices, neologism or neology. — **ne-ol′o-gis′tic** (-jĭs′tĭk), **ne-ol′o-gis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

ne-ol′o-gize (nē-ŏl′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To practice neologism or neology. — **ne-ol′o-gi-za′tion** (-jĭ-zā′shŭn; -jī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

ne-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*neo-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *néologie.*] **1.** The introduction of a new word, or words, or of new meanings, into a language; neologism; also, a neologism.
2. A new doctrine; esp., *Theol.*, a new method of theological interpretation; rationalism.

Ne′o–Mal-thu′sian, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a group of modern economists who hold to the Malthusian doctrine that permanent betterment of the general standard of living is impossible without decrease of competition by limitation of the number of births. — **Ne′o–Mal-thu′sian**, **Ne′o–Mal-thu′sian-ism**, *n.*

ne′o-me′ni-a (nē′ō-mē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. νεομηνία; νεος new + μήνη moon, μήν month.] **1.** The time of the new moon; also, the festival of the new moon.
2. [*cap.*] [NL.; partly from the lunate form of the body, partly from its novel structure.] *Zoöl.* A genus of aplacophorous Amphineura having a thick, tumid body and the foot represented by a narrow groove. It is the type of a family, **Ne′o-me-ni′i-dæ** (-mē-nī′ĭ-dē).
— **ne′o-me′ni-an** (-mē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

ne′o-mon′ics (nē′ō-mŏn′ĭks), *n.* [Cf. NEO-; MONAD.] *Math.* The doctrine or method of new units, introduced into mathematical investigations; also, these new units or imaginaries themselves.

ne′on (nē′ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νέος new.] *Chem.* An inert gaseous element found in the atmosphere, of which it constitutes one or two thousandths of a per cent by volume. It was discovered by Ramsay and Travers in 1898 by fractionation of liquid air. Sp. gr., 0.69. Symbol, *Ne*; at. wt., 20.2.

ne′o-no′mi-an (nē′ō-nō′mĭ-ăn), *n.* [*neo-* + Gr. νόμος law.] One who advocates, or adheres to, new laws; esp., one who holds that the gospel is a new law, supplanting the Mosaic. — **ne′o-no′mi-an**, *a.* — **ne′o-no′mi-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

ne′o-pa′gan-ism (-pā′găn-ĭz′m), *n.* [*neo-* + *paganism.*] Revived or new paganism. — **ne′o-pa′gan**, *a.* & *n.* — **ne′o-pa′gan-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

ne′o-phyte (nē′ō-fīt), *n.* [L. *neophytus*, Gr. νεόφυτος, prop., newly planted; νέος new + φυτός grown, φυτόν that which has grown, a plant, fr. φύειν to grow: cf. F. *néophyte.* See NEW; BE.] **1.** A new convert; a proselyte; usually, a convert to the Christian faith, esp. in the early church or in the Roman Catholic Church.
2. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A newly ordained priest. **b** A novice in a convent.
3. A novice; a tyro; a beginner in anything.
Syn. — See CONVERT.
— **ne′o-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **ne′o-phyt′ish** (nē′ō-fīt′ĭsh), *a.* — **ne′o-phyt′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

ne′o-pla′si-a (-plā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to form, mold.] *Physiol.* & *Med.* Growth or development of new material; neoplasty.

ne′o-plasm (nē′ō-plăz′m), *n.* [See NEOPLASIA.] *Med.* Any abnormal new formation; any morbid growth, as a tumor.

ne′o-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* *Med.* **a** Of or pertaining to a neoplasm. **b** Pertaining to neoplasty.

ne′o-plas′ty (nē′ō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [See NEOPLASIA.] *Surg.* Restoration of a part by a plastic operation; autoplasty.

Ne′o-pla-ton′ic, *or* **Ne′o–Pla-ton′ic** (-plȧ-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, Neoplatonism or Neoplatonists.

Ne′o-pla′to-nism, *or* **Ne′o–Pla′to-nism** (-plā′tō-nĭz′m), *n.* The philosophy of a group of thinkers of the early Christian Era who endeavored to reconcile the teachings of Plato and Aristotle with Oriental conceptions; also, teachings and doctrines similar to those of the ancient Neoplatonists promulgated in medieval and modern times.
Ancient *Neoplatonism* began at Alexandria with Ammonius Saccas (about 175-250 A. D.), found its chief exponent in Plotinus (205-270), and included also as representatives Porphyry, Iamblichus, Synesius, and Proclus (died 485). Its fundamental conception is a kind of pantheism developed from the Platonic dualism of Idea and Matter, under the influence of Jewish and Oriental conceptions. The physical world was conceived as an emanation (or a lapse from true being) of the immanent divinity, or One, from whom all human souls are arisen and with whom, according to Plotinus, they may be reunited in trance or ecstasy. Contempt for the world of matter and belief in liberation of the soul through asceticism and mystic revelation made this philosophy especially congenial to Christian mystics. The writings of the Pseudo-Dionysius, closely allied to the system of Proclus, were taken up by the church (about A. D. 600) and exerted an influence which remained in the church for a long period after those writings were shown to be spurious, and repudiated (A. D. 1500). Neoplatonism formed the basis of the mysticism of Meister Eckhart.

Ne′o-pla′to-nist, *or* **Ne′o–Pla′to-nist**, *n.* One who held to Neoplatonism; a member of the Neoplatonic school.

Ne′op-tol′e-mus (nē′ŏp-tol′ē-mŭs), *n.* [L. *Neoptolemus*, fr. Gr. Νεοπτόλεμος.] *Gr. Myth.* The valiant son of Achilles, who after his father's death joined the forces against Troy; — called also *Pyrrhus.* He was one of the heroes in the wooden horse. Post-Homeric legend portrays him as fierce and cruel, upon the fall of Troy killing the aged Priam at the altar of Zeus, hurling Astyanax from the walls, and sacrificing Polyxena at the tomb of Achilles. In the Odyssey he returns home safely and marries Hermione. Later legend represents him as going to Epirus, accompanied by Andromache and Helenus, and settling there.

Ne′o–Py-thag′o-re′an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Neo-Pythagoreanism. — *n.* An adherent of Neo-Pythagoreanism.

Ne′o–Py-thag′o-re′an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of a school of philosophy, founded at Alexandria about the time of Augustus Cæsar, which revived, with mystical interpretations, many Pythagorean ideas. See PYTHAGOREANISM.
Neo-Pythagoreanism was really a crude Neoplatonism. *Encyc. Brit.*

Ne′o–Ro′man, *a.* *Arch.* Roman of the new or later time as contrasted with antiquity; — applied to Rome and Italy of the Middle Ages, to the classical Renaissance, or to 18th-century or 19th-century classical building.

Ne′o–Scho-las′tic, *a.* Of or pert. to Neo-Scholasticism.

Ne′o–Scho-las′ti-cism, *n.* The modern revival of the Scholastic philosophy, esp. of that of Thomas Aquinas, with critical revision to suit the exigencies of the general advance in learning. The Neo-Scholastic movement received a great impetus from Leo XIII.'s interest in it.

ne-os′sin (nē-ŏs′ĭn), *n.* [Gr. νεοσσιά a nest of young birds, fr. νεοσσος a young bird, fr. νέος new, young.] *Physiol. Chem.* A hyalogen, the chief component of the edible bird's nests, secreted from glands, resembling salivary glands, well developed in the birds during the nest-building season. It is apparently a glucoproteid.

Ne′o–Syr′i-ac, *n.* A modern form of Syriac, the language spoken by Aramæan Christians in a region northeast of Syria. It is closely akin to the ancient literary Syriac, though not directly from it. — **Ne′o–Syr′i-ac**, *a.*

ne′o-tei′ni-a (nē′ō-tī′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. τείνειν to stretch.] *Zoöl.* The condition of having the period of immaturity indefinitely prolonged, as in the axolotl, or esp. in certain individuals of some termites which have their development arrested and are held in reserve to take the place of the queen. — **ne′o-tei′nic** (-tī′nĭk), *a.*

ne′o-ter′ic (nē′ō-tĕr′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *neotericus*, Gr. νεωτερικός,
ne′o-ter′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } fr. νεώτερος, compar. of νεος young, new.] Recent in origin; modern; new; — said of things or persons. — **ne′o-ter′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Some being ancient, others *neoterical* *Bacon.*

ne′o-ter′ic, *n.* One of modern times; a modern.

ne-ot′er-ism (nē-ŏt′ēr-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. νεωτερισμός innovation.] A neoteric word or phrase; the introduction of new words or expressions. — **ne-ot′er-ist**, *n.* — **ne-ot′er-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **ne-ot′er-ize** (-īz), *v. i.*

Ne′o-trop′i-cal (nē′ō-trŏp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*neo-* + *tropical.*] *Geog.* & *Biogeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a terrestrial region comprising South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America. Among its characteristic animals are the sloths, anteaters, marmosets, capuchin monkeys, vampire bats, toucans, tinamous, macaws, curassows, and humming birds.

ne′o-vi′tal-ism (-vī′tăl-ĭz′m), *n.* [*neo-* + *vitalism.*] The

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Ne′o-arc′tic. Var. of NEARCTIC.
ne′o-ar-thro′sis. [NL.] *Med.* = NEARTHROSIS.
Ne′o-Bab′y-lo′ni-an. *a* Of or pertaining to the later Babylonian empire. See BABYLONIAN.
Ne′o-ba-læ′na (nē′ō-bȧ-lē′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + *Balæna.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of relatively small whalebone whales known only from the waters about Australia and New Zealand.
ne′o-blas′tic. *a.* [*neo-* + *-blastic.*] Of the nature of a new growth.
ne′o-bot′a-ny, *n.* The science of living plants; — opposed to *paleobotany.* — **ne′o-bo-tan′i-cal**, *a.* — **ne′o-bot′a-nist**, *n.* *All Rare.*
Ne′o-Celt′ic, *a.* See NEO-.
Ne′o-ce-rat′o-dus. *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dipnoan fishes. See CERATODUS.
Ne′o-Chris′ti-an′i-ty, *n* [*neo-* + *Christianity.*] *Theol.* Rationalism.
ne-oc′o-rate (nē-ŏk′ō-rāt), *n.* [L. *neocorus* an overseer of a temple, Gr. νεωκόρος.] *Rom. Hist* The custodianship of a temple
ne′o-cos′mic, *a.* [*neo-* + *cosmic.*] Of or pertaining to the universe in its present state; specif., pertaining to the races of men known to history.
ne-oc′ra-cy (nē-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*neo-* + *-cracy.*] Government by inexperienced hands; upstart rule; raw or untried officials collectively. *Rare.*
Ne′o-cri-noi′de-a (nē′ō-krĭ-noi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEO-; CRINOID.] *Zoöl.* An order of crinoids, comprising all the living forms and several Mesozoic families, having the disk small, the interradials not united with the plates of the disk, and no vault over the ventral surface. Cf. PALÆOCRINOIDEA. — **ne′o-cri′noid** (nē′ō-krĭ′noid; nē-ŏk′rĭ-noid), *a.* & *n*
neod, neode. † NEED
neodful, *a.* [AS *néodful*] Zealous *Obs.*
neodi, neody. † NEEDY.
ne′o-di-dym′i-um (nē′ō-dĭ-dĭm′ĭ-ŭm; -dĭ-dĭm′ĭ-ŭm), *n* *Chem.* Neodymium
Ne′o-E-gyp′tian, *n.* The vernacular dialect of Egypt used from 1400 to 1000 B. C. See EGYPTIAN, *n.*, 2.
Ne-of′i-ber (nē-ŏf′ĭ-bēr), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + L. *fiber* beaver.] *Zoöl* A subgenus of voles of the genus *Microtus*, consisting of *N. alleni* of Florida, which resembles a muskrat, but is smaller and has a round tail.
ne′o-for-ma′tion, *n.* See NEO-.
ne-og′a-mist, *n* [Gr. νεόγαμος newly married.] One newly married. *Obs.*
ne′o-gen (nē′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*neo-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* An alloy resembling silver in color and consisting chiefly of copper, zinc, and nickel, with small proportions of tin, aluminium, and bismuth.
ne′o-gene (-jēn), *a.* [Gr. νεογενής newborn. See NEO-; -GEN.] *Geol.* = NEOCENE. *Rare in U. S*
neogethe. † NINTH.
ne′o-graph′ic, *a.* [*neo-* + *graphic.*] Of or pertaining to a new system of writing. *Rare.*
Ne′o-He′brew, *n.* See HEBREW, *n.*, 2.
Ne′o-Hel-len′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Neo-Hellenism — *n.* See GREEK, *n.*, 5 **d**.
Ne′o-Kant′ism, *n.* = NEO-KANTIANISM.
ne′o-lo′gi-an (nē′ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), [*a.* Neologic.] **ne′o-lo′gi-an**, *n.* A neologist.
ne′o-lo′gi-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Neologism. [ical. *Rare.*]
ne′o-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* Neolog-
neom † NAM.
neomeny, *n.* Neomenia. *Obs.*
ne′o-morph (nē′ō-môrf), *n.* [*neo-* + *-morph.*] *Biol.* A structure that is not derived from a similar structure in an ancestor. — **ne′o-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.* — **ne′o-mor′phism** (-fĭz′m), *n.*
Ne′o-my′lo-don, *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + *Mylodon.*] *Paleon.* See GLOSSOTHERIUM.
ne′o-na′tal (nē′ō-nā′tăl), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to the newborn.
ne′on-tol′o-gy (nē′ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*neo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-logy.*] The scientific study of living animals and plants; — opposed to *paleontology.* — **ne′on-to-log′i-cal** (-tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ne′on-tol′o-gist** (-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* *All Rare.*
Ne′o-pa′le-o-zo′ic, *a.* [*neo-* + *Paleozoic.*] *Geol.* Late Paleozoic. The late Paleozoic, or (Upper) Silurian to the Permian, both inclusive. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ne′o-pa′le-o-zo′ic**, *n.*
ne′o-par′af-fin, *n.* *Chem.* See NEO-.
Ne′o-Per′sian, *n.* = NEW PERSIAN. See PERSIAN.
ne-oph′i-lism (nē-ŏf′ĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* [*neo-* + Gr. φίλος loving + *-ism.*] Morbid or excessive desire for novelty.
ne′o-phil′o-log′i-cal (nē′ō-fĭl′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Neogrammarian.
ne′o-phi-lol′o-gist (-fĭ-lŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* A neogrammarian
ne′o-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + *-phobia.*] Dread of, or aversion for, novelty.
Ne′o-phron (nē′ō-frŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νεόφρων childish in spirit.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Old World vultures characterized by horizontal nostrils and containing the Egyptian vulture (*N. percnopterus*) and *N. ginginianus* of India.
ne′o-plas′ma (nē′ō-plăz′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] = NEOPLASM.
Ne′o-pla′to-ni′cian (-plā′tō-nĭsh′ăn), *n.* A Neoplatonist.
neor. † NEAR.
ne′o-ra′ma (-rä′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. νεώς temple + ὅραμα a view.] A panorama of the interior of a building, seen from within.
neoren. † NERE.
Ne-or′ni-thes (nē-ôr′nĭ-thēz; -ôr-nī′thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. ὄρνιθες birds.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of birds comprising all recent and fossil birds except the Archæopteryx. See ARCHÆORNITHES. — **ne′or-nith′ic** (nē′ôr-nĭth′ĭk), *a.*
Ne′o-San′skrit, *n.* The modern Sanskritic languages spoken in India. — **Ne′o-San-skrit′ic**, *a.*
Ne-o′sa pine. Var. of NEOZA PINE.
neose. † NESE, nose.
Ne′o-so′rex (nē′ō-sō′rĕks; 201), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + *Sorex.*] *Zoöl.* A subgenus or genus of relatively large aquatic shrews having the feet and toes fimbriate, constituted by *N. palustris* and *N. navigator* of the northern and western United States.
ne′os-sol′o-gy (nē′ŏs-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. νεοσσος a young bird + *-logy.*] The study of young birds.
ne′os-sop′tile (-ŏp′tĭl; -tīl), *n.* [Gr. νεοσσός young bird + πτίλον down.] *Zoöl.* One of the downy feathers of a newly hatched bird.
ne′o-style, *n.* [*neo-* + *style.*] A kind of mimeographing device.
ne′o-te′ni-a (nē′ō-tē′nĭ-ȧ). Var. of NEOTEINIA.
neotheles † NETHELESS.
neother. † NITHER.
Ne-ot′o-ma (nē-ŏt′ō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the wood rats.
Ne-ot′ra-gus (-rȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. τράγος goat.] *Zoöl* The genus constituted by the royal antelope.
Ne′o-trem′a-ta (nē′ō-trĕm′ȧ-tȧ; -trē′mȧ-tȧ), *n pl.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. τρῆμα hole.] *Paleon.* & *Zoöl.* An order of inarticulate Brachiopoda having the pedicle restricted throughout life to the ventral valve. It includes the living genera *Discina* and *Crania.*
Ne′o-trop′ic, *a.* Neotropical.
neotsume, *a.* [Cf. AS. *néotan* to enjoy; 1st -SOME.] Prob., profitable *Obs.*
Ne-ot′ti-a (nē-ŏt′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νεοττιά bird's nest.] *Bot.* A genus of European leaf-

theory that vitality is a unique and irreducible phenomenon, not to be aligned with physical motion.

ne′o-vol-can′ic (nē′ō-vŏl-kăn′ĭk), *a.* [*neo-* + *volcanic*.] *Petrog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, igneous rocks erupted later than the beginning of the Tertiary.

Ne′o-wash′ing-to′ni-a (-wŏsh′ĭng-tō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + (George) *Washington*.] *Bot.* A genus of handsome fan palms, consisting of a single species (*N. filamentosa*), known in cultivation as the **Washington palm**, native of California. Its trunk attains a height of from 40 to 75 feet, and is crowned by light green, nearly orbicular leaves, having segments fringed with long white threads.

Ne-o′za pine (nē-ō′z*ȧ*). [Native name.] A tall Himalayan pine (*Pinus gerardiana*) with silvery bark and edible seeds.

Ne′o-zo′ic (nē′ō-zō′ĭk), *a.* & *n.* [*neo-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Geol.* **a** Pertaining to or designating the entire period from the end of the Mesozoic to the present time. **b** = CENOZOIC **a**. **c** = TERTIARY, *a.*, 3 & *n.*, 2.

nep (nĕp), *n.* **a** *Cotton Manuf.* Little knots formed by irregular growth or by the rubbing together of the fibers, esp. in ginning; also, one of these knots. **b** A cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple.

nep, *v. t.*; NEPPED (nĕpt); NEP′PING. To form nep in (cotton) during the operation of ginning.

Nep′a-lese′ (nĕp′*ȧ*-lēz′; -lēs′), *a.* Of or pert. to Nepal, a semi-independent state between British India and the Himalayas. The mass of the population are Mongoloid Buddhists of Indo-Chinese origin; the ruling classes are the Gurkhas (see GURKHA). — *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native of Nepal.

ne-pen′the (nē-pĕn′thē), *n.* [Gr. νηπενθές, neut. of νηπενθής removing all sorrow, an epithet of an Egyptian drug; νη- not + πένθος sorrow, grief.] **1.** A potion or drug used by the ancients to give forgetfulness of pain and sorrow, — by some supposed to have been opium or hashish. Hence, anything capable of causing oblivion of grief or suffering.

> Lulled with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court. *Pope.*

2. The plant which yielded the drug.
3. *Med.* A disguised preparation of opium. *Rare.*

ne-pen′the-an (-thē-*ă*n), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or having the effect of, nepenthe.

ne-pen′thes (-thēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. See NEPENTHE.] **1.** = NEPENTHE.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of Malaysian climbing plants constituting the family Nepenthaceæ (order Sarraceniales). They have leaves with the midrib prolonged to a tendril, the apex expanding in a pitcherlike appendage, whence they are often called *pitcher plants* or *monkey-cups*. The pitchers vary greatly in form, many being closed by a lid. They secrete an acid liquid that aids in the digestion of the proteid food accumulated at the bottom. Many of the 30 species are cultivated.

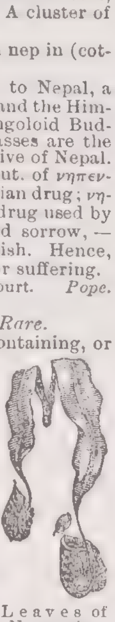
Leaves of Nepenthes, 2. Much reduced.

Nep′e-ta (nĕp′ē-t*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A large genus of European mints having dentate leaves and verticillate clusters of white or blue flowers with a tubular 15-nerved calyx and strongly 2-lipped corolla. *N. cataria*, the catnip, is the best-known species.

neph′e-lin-ite (nĕf′ē-lĭn-īt), *n.* *Petrog.* A dark, heavy, volcanic rock which may be regarded as basalt containing no olivine and with nephelite replacing the feldspar.

neph′e-lite (nĕf′ē-līt), **neph′e-line** (-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. νεφέλη cloud: cf. F. *néphéline*. Cf. NEBULA.] A hexagonal mineral occurring in glassy crystals or grains, or in coarse crystals or masses of greasy luster without cleavage; specif., the glassy variety, as distinguished from elæolite. H., 5.5-6. Sp. gr., 2.55-2.65. Nephelite is an orthosilicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminium, (Na,K)$AlSiO_4$. It occurs in various igneous rocks and is an essential constituent of some, as nephelinite, nephelite basalt, nephelite syenite, etc. — **neph′e-lin′ic** (-lĭn′ĭk), *a.*

nephelite, *or* **nepheline, basalt**. *Petrog.* A rock differing from nephelinite only in containing additional olivine.

nephelite, *or* **nepheline, syenite**. *Petrog.* A granitoid, intrusive, igneous rock consisting of nephelite (elæolite) and orthoclase, with smaller proportions of various other minerals. In some localities yttrium, cerium, and other rare elements occur in some of its minerals.

Ne-phe′li-um (nē-fē′lĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νεφέλιον, dim. of νεφέλη cloud; cf. L. *nephelion*, a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic and Australian sapindaceous trees having pinnate leaves and terminal panicles of small flowers, succeeded by fruits with a sweet edible pulp and a warty crust. *N. lappaceum* is the rambutan.

neph′e-lo- (nĕf′ē-lō-). Combining form fr. Gr. νεφέλη, *cloud.*

neph′ew (nĕf′ū; nĕv′ū; 277: *the second is preferred in British usage*), *n.* [ME. *neveu, nevou, nevu*, fr. F. *neveu*, OF. also, *nevou*, L. *nepos*; akin to AS. *nefa*, D. *neef*, G. *neffe*, OHG. *nevo*, Icel. *nefi* a kinsman, Gr. νέποδες, pl., brood, young, Skr. *napāt* grandson, descendant. Cf. NIECE, NEPOTISM.] **1.** The son of a brother or a sister, or, somewhat loosely, of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law.
2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A grandson or grandchild, or remoter lineal descendant. *1 Tim. v. 4. Jer. Taylor.* **b** A niece. **c** A cousin. "His *nephew* Richard." *Shak.* **d** The illegitimate son of an ecclesiastic. *A Euphemism. Hist. Orf. E.D.*

Ne′phite (nē′fīt), *n.* According to Mormon belief, a descendant of Nephi, the alleged author of the first two books of the Book of Mormon, from whose plates an alleged prophet called Mormon is said to have made in part the book which Joseph Smith translated.

neph′o- (nĕf′ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. νέφος, *cloud.*

ne-phol′o-gy (nē-fŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*nepho-* + *-logy*.] The department of meteorology treating of clouds. — **neph′o-log′i-cal** (nĕf′ō-lŏj′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* — **ne-phol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

neph′o-scope (nĕf′ō-skōp), *n.* [*nepho-* + *-scope*.] *Meteor.* An instrument for observing clouds, their direction and velocity. One form consists of a circular horizontal mirror above which is a fixed spherical knob, whose reflection the observer, by moving his eye, keeps in coincidence with the reflection of the cloud.

ne-phral′gi-a (nē-frăl′jĭ-*ȧ*; nĕf-răl′-), **ne-phral′gy** (-jĭ), *n.* [NL. *nephralgia*; *nephro-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in the kidneys. — **ne-phral′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

ne-phrec′to-my (nē-frĕk′tō-mĭ; nĕf-rĕk′-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of a kidney.

neph′ric (nĕf′rĭk), *a.* [Gr. νεφρός kidney.] Renal.

ne-phrid′i-al (nē-frĭd′ĭ-*ă*l; nĕf-rĭd′-), *a.* *Zoöl.* & *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a nephridium.

ne-phrid′i-um (-*ŭ*m), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. νεφρίδιος of the kidneys.] *Zoöl.* & *Anat.* **a** An excretory organ of the type found in annulate worms, mollusks, brachiopods, polyzoans, certain arthropods, etc. In typical cases it consists of a tube opening at one end into the cœlom by a ciliated, funnel-shaped aperture (**nephrostome**) and discharging at the other end by a minute pore (**nephridiopore**) on the exterior of the body. It is often much lengthened and convoluted, with glandular walls. In the annulate worms a pair of these organs often occurs in each of several or many of the segments of the body, whence the name **segmental organs**. In the mollusks (see ORGAN OF BOJANUS) and brachiopods but one pair is usually present. In many cases these organs also carry off the products of the generative organs from the cœlom, and in certain animals some of them are modified to perform this function only. Nephridia of a modified type also occur in *Amphioxus*. **b** *Embryol.* Sometimes, by extension, a renal tubule of a craniate vertebrate, which is comparable to a nephridium in many respects, and which in the lower vertebrates possesses nephrostomes. The term is loosely applied to other tubular excretory organs of invertebrates.

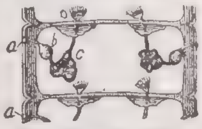

Nephridia of a Worm. *a a* External Orifices; *b* Vesicular Portion; *c* Convoluted Tubular Portion; *o* Funnel-shaped Internal Orifice.

neph′rism (nĕf′rĭz′m), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-ism*.] *Med.* The morbid condition caused by chronic disease of the kidney.

neph′rite (-rīt), *n.* [G. *nephrit*, fr. LL. *lapis nephriticus*. See NEPHRITIC.] *Min.* A tough, compact variety of tremolite or actinolite, constituting the less valuable kind of jade, and formerly worn as a remedy for kidney diseases; kidney stone. See JADE. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 2.96-3.1.

ne-phrit′ic (nē-frĭt′ĭk; nĕf-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *nephriticus*, Gr. νεφριτικός: cf. F. *néphrétique*. See NEPHRITIS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the kidneys or urinary organs; renal.
2. *Med.* **a** Affected with a disease of the kidneys. **b** Relieving disorders of the kidneys; affecting the kidneys.

nephritic stone, nephrite; jade. See NEPHRITE. — **n. wood**, *Old Med.*, a wood the infusion of which (**nephritic tincture**) was once used in kidney diseases. In early accounts it is said to come from "New Spain" and to be the *coatli* of Hernandez, but in later use the name is applied to the wood of the horse-radish tree (*Moringa moringa*). *Orf. E. D.*

ne-phri′tis (nē-frī′tĭs; nĕf-rī′tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. νεφρῖτις (sc. νόσος), fr. νεφρός a kidney.] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidneys. Nephritis occurs in acute and chronic forms, commonly known as acute and chronic **Bright's disease**, from the former of which recoveries are frequent and from the latter rare. **Acute nephritis** tends to suppuration, and is sometimes called **suppurative nephritis**.

neph′ro- (nĕf′rō-), **nephr-**. Combining form from Greek νεφρός, *kidney*.

neph′ro-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Hernia of the kidney.

ne-phrog′e-nous (nē-frŏj′ē-n*ŭ*s; nĕf-rŏj′-), *a.* [*nephro-* + *-genous*.] *Med.* Produced or caused by the kidney.

Ne-phrol′e-pis (nē-frŏl′ē-pĭs; nĕf-rŏl′-), *n.* [*nephro-* + Gr. λεπίς scale.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns having large pinnate fronds, the pinnæ articulated at the rachis, with the sori on the upper branches of the free veins. The species are mainly tropical, two extending to Florida. *N. exaltata* is the commonly cultivated sword fern.

neph′ro-lith′ic (nĕf′rō-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* [*nephro-* + *-lith* + *-ic*.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to gravel, or renal calculi; as, *nephrolitic* ischuria.

neph′ro-li-thot′o-my (-lĭ-thŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*nephrolith* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation of removing a calculus from the kidney by incision; lithonephrotomy.

ne-phrol′o-gy (nē-frŏl′ō-jĭ; nĕf-rŏl′-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-logy*.] The science which treats of the kidneys, their structure, functions, or diseases. — **ne-phrol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ne-phrop′a-thy (nē-frŏp′*ȧ*-thĭ; nĕf-rŏp′-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* Any disease of the kidney.

neph′ro-pex′y (nĕf′rō-pĕk′sĭ), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-pexy*.] *Surg.* The operation of fixing a wandering kidney.

neph′rop-to′sis (nĕf′rŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEPHRO-; PTOSIS.] *Med.* Abnormal sinking downwards of the kidney; wandering kidney.

ne-phror′rha-phy (nē-frŏr′*ȧ*-fĭ; nĕf-rŏr′-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-rhaphy*.] *Surg.* Fixation of a movable kidney by suturing it to the posterior abdominal wall.

neph′ro-stome (nĕf′rō-stōm), *n.* [NL. *nephrostoma*; *nephro-* + *-stoma*.] *Zoöl.* The funnel-shaped opening of a nephridium into the body cavity. — **ne-phros′to-mous** (nē-frŏs′tō-m*ŭ*s; nĕf-rŏs′-), *a.*

neph′ro-tome (nĕf′rō-tōm), *n.* [See NEPHROTOMY.] *Embryol.* In vertebrate embryos, the modified part of a primitive segment developing into an excretory tubule of the primitive kidney.

ne-phrot′o-my (nē-frŏt′ō-mĭ; nĕf-rŏt′-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Incision into the kidney, as for extraction of stone. — **ne-phrot′o-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*

Neph′thys (nĕf′thĭs), *n.* [Gr. Νέφθυς, fr. Egypt. *nebt-het* the lady of the house.] An Egyptian goddess, daughter of Seb and Nut, sister and wife of Set, who with Isis was especially associated with the ritual of the dead, and is often represented on mummies.

‖ **ne plus ul′tra** (nē plŭs ŭl′tr*ȧ*). [L., no further; *ne* no, not + *plus* more + *ultra* beyond.] **1.** The uttermost point to which one can go or attain; hence, the summit of achievement; the highest point or degree; the acme.

> The *ne plus ultra* of bell ringing. *Scott.*

2. A prohibition against proceeding further; an insuperable obstacle or limiting condition. *Obs. or R.*

nep′o-tal (nĕp′ō-t*ă*l), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a nephew.

ne-pot′ic (nē-pŏt′ĭk), *a.* [See NEPOTISM.] Of or pertaining to nepotism; disposed to nepotism. "*Nepotic* ambition." *Milman.*

nep′o-tism (nĕp′ō-tĭz′m), *n.* [L. *nepos, nepotis*, nephew: cf. F. *népotisme*. See NEPHEW.] **1.** Favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives; bestowal of patronage by reason of relationship, rather than of merit.

> From *nepotism* Alexander V. was safe; for he was without kindred or relatives. *Milman.*

2. Excessive fondness for one's nephews. *Rare.*

nep′o-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who practices nepotism. — **nep′o-tis′ti-cal** (-tĭs′tĭ-k*ă*l), *a.*

Nep′tune (nĕp′tūn), *n.* [L. *Neptunus*.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The son of Saturn and Ops; the god of the waters, esp. of the sea, represented as bearing a trident for a scepter. His worship was early introduced into Rome; his feast, **Nep′tu-na′li-a** (-tū-nā′lĭ-*ȧ*), occurred July 23. His cult was identified with that of the Greek Poseidon (which see). Cf. DI.
2. Fig.: The ocean; sea. *Rare.* *Shak.*
3. *Astron.* The most remote known planet of the solar system, discovered — as a result of the computations of Leverrier, of Paris — by Galle, of Berlin, September 23, 1846. Its mean distance from the sun is about 2,792,000,000 miles, its period of revolution 164.78 years, and its diameter about 32,000 miles. Neptune is known to have one satellite.

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less saprophytic orchids having small racemose flowers with a long column. *N. nidus-avis* is the bird's-nest orchis.

neowe. ✝ NEW.

ne′o-yt-ter′bi-um (nē′ō-ĭ-tûr′bĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* See YTTERBIUM.

Ne-o′za nut (nē-ō′z*ȧ*). The seed of the Neoza pine.

nep. ✝ NAP, a cup, NEEP.

nep. Dial. Eng. var. of NIP, *n.* & *v.*

nep, *n.* [Cf. ME. & AS. *nepte*, fr. L. *nepeta*. Cf. CATNIP, NEPETA.] Catnip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

nep, *n.* [AS. *næp* turnip, fr. L. *napus*.] Bryony. *Obs.*

Ne′pa (nē′p*ȧ*), *n.* [L., scorpion.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of hemipterous insects consisting of the water scorpions. It is the type of a family, **Nep′i-dæ** (nĕp′ĭ-dē), containing also the needle bugs. See RANATRA. **2.** *Astron.* The constellations of Cancer, Hydra, and Scorpio combined. Also **Nepas**. *Rare.*

Nepal cardamom. See BENGAL CARDAMOM.

Ne-pal′ wheat (nĕ-pôl′). = HIMALAYAN BARLEY.

Nep′au-lese′ (nĕp′ô-lēz′; -lēs′). Var. of NEPALESE.

nepe. ✝ NEAP; NEP, catnip.

nepe. Obs. or dial. Eng. of NEEP.

Ne′pen-tha′ce-æ (nē′pĕn-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See NEPENTHES. — **ne′pen-tha′ceous** (-sh*ŭ*s), *a.*

Ne-pe′ri-an (nē-pē′rĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [Napierian.]

‖ **Nép′föl′ke-lés** (nāp′fûl′kĕ-lās), *n.* [Hung.; *nép* nation + *fölkelés* rising.] *Hungary.* See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

ne-pha′li-a (nē-fā′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [Gr. νηφάλια.] *Gr. Relig.* Wineless offerings; esp., a mixture of milk, water, and honey.

neph′a-lism (nĕf′*ȧ*-lĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. νηφαλισμός soberness, fr. νηφάλιος sober, νήφειν to drink no wine.] Total abstinence from spirituous liquor. — **neph′a-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

nephande. ✝ NEFAND.

Ne′pheg (nē′fĕg). *Bib.*

Neph′e-le (nĕf′ē-lē), *n.* **1.** [L., fr. Gr. Νεφέλη.] See PHRIXUS. **2.** [*l. c.*] [Gr. νεφέλη cloud.] *East. Ch.* = AIR, 16.

neph′e-le-scope′ (-lē-skōp′), *n.* Incorrect for NEPHELOSCOPE.

neph′e-line, *n.* = NEPHELITE.

Neph′e-lo-coc-cyg′i-a (nĕf′ē-lō-kŏk-sĭj′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Νεφελοκοκκυγία, "cloud cuckoo town;" νεφέλη cloud + κόκκυξ cuckoo.] A town built in the clouds by the cuckoos in the "Birds" of Aristophanes. The name occurs also in the "Veræ Historiæ" of Lucian.

neph′e-lo-dom′e-ter (-dŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*nephelo-* + Gr. ὁδός way + *-meter*.] *Meteor.* An instrument for reckoning distances or velocities of clouds.

neph′e-log′no-sy (-lŏg′nō-sĭ), *n.* [*nephelo-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] Scientific observation of clouds.

neph′e-loid (nĕf′ē-loid), *a.* [*nephelo-* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Cloudy; turbid; as, *nepheloid* urine.

neph′e-lol′a-ter (-lŏl′*ȧ*-tēr), *n.* [*nephelo-* + *-later*.] An admirer of clouds. *Nonce Word.*

neph′e-lol′o-gy (-ō-jĭ), *n.* [*nephelo-* + *-logy*.] The science of clouds. *Rare.* — **neph′e-lo-log′i-cal** (-lō-lŏj′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* *Rare.*

neph′e-lom′e-ter (-lŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*nephelo-* + *-meter*.] **a** *Meteor.* An instrument for measuring the amount of cloudiness. **b** *Chem.* An instrument for detecting and estimating opalescent precipitates. — **neph′e-lo-met′ric** (-lō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

neph′e-lo-rom′e-ter (-lō-rŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*nephelo-* + an uncert. element + *-meter*.] An instrument for observing speed and direction of motion of clouds.

neph′e-lo-scope′, *n.* [*nephelo-* + *-scope*.] *Meteor.* An instrument for showing cloud formation by expansion of moist air.

neph′e-lo-sphere′, *n.* [*nephelo-* + *sphere*.] A vaporous, cloudy envelope surrounding a heavenly body. *Rare.*

neph′esh (nĕf′ĕsh), *n.* [Heb.] **1.** The soul; the divine breath as it exists in man. See SOUL. **2.** *Theos.* The vital animal soul in man.

neph′ew-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Ne′phi (nē′fī). *Bib.* A word used in 2 Macc. i. 36. See NAPHTHAR.

Neph′i-lim (nĕf′ĭ-lĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nĕphīlim*.] *Bib.* A race of giants or demigods mentioned in Gen. vi. 4, Num. xiii. 33, R. V.; in A. V. translated "giants."

Ne′phis (nē′fĭs). *Bib.*

Ne′phish (nē′fĭsh). *Bib.*

Ne-phish′e-sim (nē-fĭsh′ē-sĭm). *Bib.*

neph′o-gram, *n.* [*nepho-* + *-gram*.] A photograph of clouds.

neph′o-graph, *n.* [*nepho-* + *-graph*.] An instrument for photographing clouds.

nephr-. See NEPHRO-.

ne-phrec′to-mize (nē-frĕk′tō-mīz; nĕf-rĕk′-), *v. t.* & *i.* *Surg.* To perform nephrectomy upon; to excise a kidney.

ne-phret′ic. ✝ NEPHRITIC.

neph′ri-a (nĕf′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νεφρός kidney.] *Med.* Bright's disease.

ne-phrid′i-a, *n.*, *pl.* of NEPHRIDIUM.

ne-phrid′i-o-pore′ (nē-frĭd′ĭ-ō-pōr′; nĕf-rĭd′-), *n.* [*nephridium* + Gr. πόρος passage.] *Zoöl.* The external aperture of a nephridium.

ne-phrit′ic, *n.* *Med.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure diseases of the kidneys. *Obs.*

ne-phrit′i-cal, *a.* Nephritic.

neph′ro-ca-thar′ti-con, *n.* [NL. See NEPHRO-; CATHARTIC.] A medicine serving to cleanse the kidneys. *Obs.*

neph′ro-din′ic (nĕf′rō-dĭn′ĭk), *a.* [*nephro-* + Gr. ὠδίς, ὠδῖνος, travail.] *Zoöl.* Provided with nephrogonaducts.

Ne-phro′di-um (nē-frō′dĭ-*ŭ*m; nĕf-rō′-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νεφρώδης like a kidney.] *Bot.* See DRYOPTERIS.

neph′ro-gon′a-duct (nĕf′rō-gŏn′*ȧ*-dŭkt), *n.* *Zoöl.* A nephridium which serves as a gonaduct.

neph′roid (nĕf′roid), *a.* [*nephro-* + *-oid*.] Reniform. — *n.* *Math.* A kidney-shaped curve of sixth degree, having one single and one triple crunode; the polar equation is $r-a=2a\sin\frac{\theta}{2}$.

neph′ro-lith, *n.* [*nephro-* + *-lith*.] *Med.* A renal calculus.

neph′ro-li-thi′a-sis (nĕf′rō-lĭ-thī′*ȧ*-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *nephrolith* + *-iasis*.] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by the formation of renal calculi.

neph′ro-ly′sin (nĕf′rō-lī′sĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A specific nephrolytic toxin.

neph′ro-lyt′ic, *a.* [*nephro-* + *-lytic*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Destructive to the kidneys.

neph′ro-ma-la′ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + *malacia*.] *Med.* Morbid softening of the kidney.

neph′ro-meg′a-ly (nĕf′rō-mĕg′*ȧ*-lĭ), *n.* [*nephro-* + Gr. μέγας, μεγάλου, great.] *Med.* Enlargement of the kidney.

neph′ro-pa-ral′y-sis, *n.* *Med.* Paralysis of the kidneys.

neph′ro-pore (nĕf′rō-pōr), *n.* *Zoöl.* A nephridiopore.

Neph′rops (nĕf′rŏps), *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + Gr. ὤψ eye.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the Norway lobster.

Ne-phrop′si-dæ (nē-frŏp′sĭ-dē; nĕf-rŏp′-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = HOMARIDÆ.

neph′ro-py′e-li′tis (nĕf′rō-pī′ē-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + *pyelitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the parenchyma and pelvis of the kidney.

neph′ro-py-o′sis (-pī-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + *pyo-* + *-osis*.] Suppuration of the kidney.

neph′ror-rha′gi-a (nĕf′rŏ-rā′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + *-rhagia*.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the kidneys.

neph′ros (nĕf′rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νεφρός.] A kidney; — chiefly in comb., as in *pronephros*.

neph′ro-scle′ri-a (nĕf′rō-sklē′rĭ-*ȧ*), **neph′ro-scle-ro′sis** (-sklē-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEPHRO-; SCLEROSIS.] *Med.* Induration of the kidneys.

ne-phro′sis (nē-frō′sĭs; nĕf-rō′-), *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Any diseased condition of the kidneys.

ne-phros′to-ma (nē-frŏs′tō-m*ȧ*; nĕf-rŏs′-), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Nephrostome.

neph′ro-tu-ber′cu-lo′sis (nĕf′rō-tū-bûr′kū-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Tuberculosis of the kidneys.

neph′ro-ty′phoid, *n.* *Med.* Typhoid fever complicated by disease of the kidneys.

neph′ro-zy′mose, *n.* [*nephro-* + *zymose*.] A compound ferment occurring in urine.

neph′ta. ✝ NAPHTHA.

Neph′ta-li (nĕf′t*ȧ*-lī). *D. Bib.*

Neph′ta-lites (-līts). *D. Bib.*

Neph′tha-li (nĕf′th*ȧ*-lī). *Bib.*

Neph′tha-li′a (-lī′*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*

Neph′tha-lim (-lĭm). *Bib.*

Neph-thu′a-ti (nĕf-thū′*ȧ*-tī). *D. Bib.*

Neph-to′a (nĕf-tō′*ȧ*; nĕf′tō-*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*

Neph-to′ah (-*ȧ*). *Bib.*

Neph′tu-im (nĕf′tū-ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Ne-phu′sim (nē-fū′sĭm). *Bib.*

Nep′i-dæ (nĕp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See NEPA. — **nep′id** (nĕp′ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

nep′i-on′ic (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr νήπιος infant.] *Zoöl.* Very young; postembryonal: larval; — said of a stage of development next succeeding the embryonic.

nep′o-ta′tion, *n.* [L. *nepotari* to be prodigal.] Prodigality. *Obs.*

ne′pote (nē′pōt), *n.* [L. *nepos, nepotis*.] A nephew: also, *Obs.*, a grandson. *Scot.*

ne-po′tious (nē-pō′sh*ŭ*s), *a.* [Nepotic. *R.*]

neppe. ✝ NEEP, NEP.

nep′per-kin. Dial. Eng. var. of NIPPERKIN.

nepte, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *nepeta*.] [Catnip. *Obs.*]

Nep-tu′ne-an (nĕp-tū′nē-*ă*n). Var. of NEPTUNIAN.

Neptune powder. A dynamite explosive used in blasting.

4. [*l. c.*] A copper or brass plate or pan used in trade with the natives of Africa.

Nep'tune's-cup' (nĕp'tūnz-), *n.* A very large cup-shaped sponge (*Proterion amphitrite*), sometimes four feet high.

Nep-tu'ni-an (nĕp-tū'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Neptunius* belonging to Neptune: cf. F. *neptunien.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Neptune, the god, or the ocean or sea, or the planet.
2. *Geol.* Formed by the agency of water; pertaining to or designating the theory of the Neptunists.
Neptunian plain, the ocean surface. *Poetic.* — **N. races**, the races of Oceania.

Nep-tu'ni-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [*Neptune* + *centric.*] *Astron.* Centering about Neptune (the planet): taken or calculated as seen from Neptune; as, *Neptunicentric* longitude or force.

Nep'tun-ist (nĕp'tū-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *neptuniste.*] **1.** A seaman; navigator. *Obs.*
2. *Geol.* One who holds the theory that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by the agency of water. Cf. PLUTONIST.

Ne're-id (nē'rē-ĭd), *n.* [L. *Nereis*, *-idis*, Gr. Νηρεΐς, Νηρηΐς, -ίδος, a daughter of Nereus, an ancient sea god, fr. Νηρεύς; cf. νηρός wet, Skr. *nāra* water.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A sea nymph. The Nereids, fifty or one hundred in number, were the daughters of Nereus and Doris, and attendants upon Poseidon. They were represented as riding sea horses and other sea monsters, and usually as having the human form entire, but sometimes as having the tail of a fish. The best known were Amphitrite, Thetis, and Galatea.
2. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Any species of the genus *Nereis* or family Nereidæ; often, loosely, any of various other polychæte worms, esp. of the order Errantia.

Ne're-is (nē'rē-ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* NEREIDES (nē-rē'ĭ-dēz). [L.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A Nereid. See NEREID.
2. *Zoöl.* A large genus of predaceous marine polychætous worms of the order Errantia having the body composed of numerous segments each bearing a pair of biramous parapodia. The head has a protrusile pharynx with a pair of hooked jaws and a series of denticles. Some species are dimorphic (see HETERONEREIS). Most of them live in burrows in the mud or sand or among rocks in shallow water.

Nereis (*N. pelagica*). (⅓)

Others are free-swimming, some of them during the breeding season only. *Nereis virens* is common on muddy shores on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and is much used for bait. It becomes over a foot long. The genus is the type of a family, **Ne-re'i-dæ** (nē-rē'ĭ-dē).

Ne're-o-cys'tis (nē'rē-ō-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEREID; -CYST.] *Bot.* A genus of gigantic laminariaceous seaweeds of the North Pacific, having a stem many fathoms long, ending in a large bladder, which is crowned with a tuft of long leaves. The stem is used by Alaskans for fishing lines.

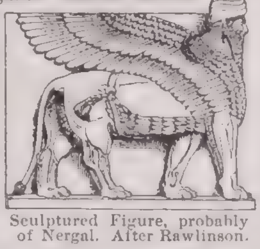

Sculptured Figure, probably of Nergal. After Rawlinson.

Ne'reus (nē'rūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νηρεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A sea god, father of the Nereids.

Ner'gal (nâr'găl), *n.* [Babylonian.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* One of the great gods. He is the god of the midsummer sun, the sun in its burning, destructive aspect; also, the god of war and pestilence, and in the later mythology the supreme lord of the world of the dead; in Assyria he was also god of the chase. Cf. ARALU.

Nerita (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ne-ri'ta (nē-rī'tȧ), *n.* [L., a sort of sea mussel, Gr. νηρίτης, νηρείτης.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods, having a short-spired, globose, thick-walled shell. It is the type of a family, **Ne-rit'i-dæ** (nē-rĭt'ĭ-dē). — **ner'i-toid** (nĕr'ĭ-toid), *a. & n.*

Ner'i-ti'na (nĕr'ĭ-tī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gastropods of the family Neritidæ closely allied to *Nerita*, but chiefly inhabiting fresh and brackish waters.

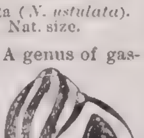

Neritina (*N. zebra*). Nat. size.

Ne'ri-um (nē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., oleander, Gr. νήριον.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical apocynaceous shrubs having coriaceous verticillate leaves and large handsome red or white fragrant flowers. *N. oleander* is the oleander.

Nernst lamp (nĕrnst). [After Walter *Nernst* (b. 1864), German physicist.] An electric incandescent lamp the filament or rod of which consists of a mixture of magnesia with oxides of the rare earth metals. This mixture, on being raised to a high temperature, as by a glowing platinum spiral, becomes luminous and conducting, and may be kept thus by the passage of a comparatively weak current and without a vacuum.

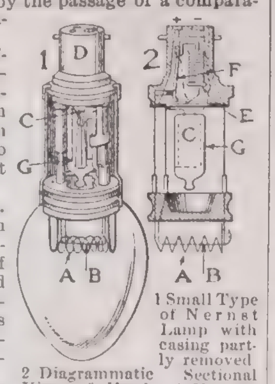

1 Small Type of Nernst Lamp with casing partly removed. 2 Diagrammatic Sectional View of Head. *A* Heating Coil surrounding Filament *B*; *C* Iron Resistance; *D* Chamber containing Electromagnet *E*; *F* Flat Spring forming Armature of *E*; *G* Hydrogen-filled Bulb containing *C*. When the current first passes, *A* becomes incandescent and heats *B*, which at about 600° C. becomes a conductor and establishes a shunt circuit including the electromagnet. The Armature *F* is attracted, thereby breaking the circuit including *A*. *C* is included in the circuit of *B* to compensate for the inverse variation of *B*'s conductivity.

‖ **ne'ro-an-ti'co** (nā'rō-än-tē'kō), *n.* [It.; *nero* black + *antico* ancient.] *Art.* A beautiful black marble, found in fragments among Roman ruins, and usually thought to have come from ancient Laconia.

ner'o-li (nĕr'ō-lĭ; nē'rō-), *n.* [F. *néroli*, It. *neroli*, from the name of an Italian princess.] The essential oil of orange flowers, obtained either by distillation or enfleurage, and used as the basis of cologne and other perfumes, in liqueurs, etc.; — called also *oil of neroli*.

neroli camphor. *Chem.* A white crystalline waxy substance, tasteless and odorless, obtained from neroli.

Ne-ro'ni-an (nē-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Neronianus.*] **1.** Like, of, or pert. to, Nero (Roman emperor 54–68 A. D.), a profligate and cruel tyrant.

> Our hearts were of a *Neronian* hardness. *W. D. Howells.*

2. Specif., *Med.*, designating phlebotomy, or venesection, in which several veins are opened at one time or successively. Seneca was thus bled to death under Nero.

Ne'ro-nize (nē'rō-nīz), *v. t. & i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To charge with being, to tend to make, or to be, like Nero, esp. in depravity, tyranny, or cruelty.

Ner'thus (nûr'thŭs), *n.* [L., of Teutonic origin; cf. Icel. *Njörðr*, name of a god.] *Teut. Myth.* A goddess whose chief seat of worship was the island of Seeland. She is called by Tacitus *Terra Mater*, and her character seems to have been that of a deity of peace and fertility.

nerv'ate (nûr'vāt), *a.* *Bot.* Nerved.

ner-va'tion (nĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement of nerves, in any sense of the word, esp. those of leaves or the wings of insects; neuration; venation.

nerve (nûrv), *n.* [L. *nervus*, prob. akin to Gr. νεῦρον sinew, nerve; cf. νευρά string, bowstring. Cf. NEURALGIA.] **1.** A sinew or tendon. *Obs.*, exc.: **a** In the phrase *to strain every nerve*, that is, to put forth the utmost exertion. **b** A sinew or tendon taken from an animal, as for a bowstring.
2. One of the cordlike or filamentous bands of nervous tissue that connect the parts of the nervous system with each other and with the various organs of the body, and conduct the nervous impulses. A nerve consists essentially of fibers (**nerve fibers**), very small nerves of but one, the fibers of the larger nerves being gathered into bundles, or **funiculi**, each funiculus being surrounded by a connective-tissue sheath (**perineurium**), and these further inclosed in a common sheath (**epineurium**). Each nerve fiber consists of a central thread of protoplasm, the axis cylinder, which is the process (**axon** or **neurite**) of some nerve cell. Except near their termination and within the brain and spinal cord, each nerve fiber is usually surrounded by a delicate homogeneous sheath (the **primitive sheath**, or **neurilemma**) provided with nuclei at intervals. In the higher animals many nerve fibers (distinguished as **white**, or **medullated, fibers**) have within the neurilemma and immediately surrounding the axis cylinder an additional sheath of white fatty substance (the **medullary sheath**), interrupted at intervals, called the **nodes of Ranvier**. Fibers lacking the medullary sheath are called **nonmedullated**, or **gray, fibers**, or **fibers of Remak**. Nerves or their fibers are also classified as motor and sensory, efferent and afferent, etc. (see these terms). See NERVOUS SYSTEM.
3. Fig.: That part of anything that is regarded as the source or transmitter of vitality, force, sensation, or the like; as, Washington was the *nerve* of the Continental army; banks are the *nerves* of commerce.
4. Physical force or steadiness; muscular power and control; constitutional vigor; energy, strength.

> He led me on to mightiest deeds,
> Above the *nerve* of mortal arm. *Milton.*

5. a Mental strength or firmness; self-command in danger, or under suffering; coolness; pluck; resolution. **b** Audacity; "cheek." *Slang.*
6. *pl.* An attack of acute, often hysterical, nervousness; as, she suffered much from *nerves*.
7. a *Bot.* = VEIN. **b** *Zoöl.* A vein or nervure in the wing of an insect. **c** The sensitive pulp of a tooth.
8. [Cf. F. *nerfs*, pl.] *Arch.* A rib, as of a Gothic vault. *R.*
9. Strength and durability of wool fiber.
nerve of arrest, *Physiol.*, a nerve which when stimulated arrests the movements or action of a part, as the pneumogastric nerve. — **n. of Co-tun'ni-us** (kō-tŭn'ĭ-ŭs) [after Domenico Cotugno (L. *Cotunnius*) (1736–1822), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, the nasopalatine nerve. — **nerves of Lan-ci'si** (län-chē'zē) [after G. M. *Lancisi* (1654–1720), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, a pair of longitudinal elevations near the middle line of the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

nerve (nûrv), *v. t.*; NERVED (nûrvd); NERV'ING (nûr'vĭng). To give strength, vigor, or courage to; to supply with physical or moral force; as, fear *nerved* his arm.

nerve cell. *Anat.* One of the characteristic cells of nerve tissue, occurring in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord, and in the ganglia, retina, and internal ear. In man and the higher animals typical nerve cells are composed of soft reddish or grayish brown protoplasm, containing irregular granules (**Nissl's granules**) which stain with methylene blue. They have a large nucleus, usually with a conspicuous nucleolus, and are produced into long protoplasmic processes, called *axons*, or *neurites*, and *dendrites*. The axon (usually one to each cell) forms the axis cylinder of a nerve fiber. The dendrites, of which there may be many, are finely branched and interlace with the processes of other nerve cells. In a strict sense the term *nerve cell* includes these processes, but in ordinary usage it designates only the cell body from which they arise. Cf. NEURONE.

nerve center *or* **centre**. *Anat. & Physiol.* A collection of associated nerve cells having a common function.

nerved (nûrvd), *a.* **1.** Having (such or so many) nerves or veins.
2. *Her.* Having fibers of a different (specified) tincture; — said of the leaves of trees.

nerve'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of strength or of courage; wanting vigor; weak; powerless; inert.

> Awaking, all *nerveless*, from an ugly dream. *Hawthorne.*

2. Without nerves.
— **nerve'less-ly**, *adv.* — **nerve'less-ness**, *n.*

nerv'il | **nerv'ille** } (nûr'vĭl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *nerve.*] *Bot.* One of the finer nerves or veins of a leaf blade.

ner'vi-mo'tion (nûr'vĭ-mō'shŭn), *n.* [*nerve* + *motion.*] *Physiol.* The movement in the sensory organs due to external agents and transmitted to the muscles by the nerves.

nerv'ine (nûr'vēn; -vĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *nervinus* made of sinews: cf. F. *nervin*. See NERVE.] *Med.* Having the quality of affecting the nerves; soothing nervous excitement.

nerv'ine, *n.* **1.** A nervine agent; a nerve tonic.
2. Any species of *Cypripedium*; — so called from their reputed tonic properties. *Local, U. S.*

nerv'ing, *n.* *Surg.* An operation, chiefly of veterinary practice, consisting in the removal of a portion of a nerve trunk, in cases of chronic inflammation, to destroy sensation in the parts supplied and thus remove lameness.

ner'vose (nûr'vōs; nĕr-vōs'; 277), *a.* [See NERVOUS.] **1. a** Sinewy; vigorous. *Obs.* **b** Of or pert. to the nerves; affecting the nerves. *Obs. or R.*
2. Nerved; having nerves.

ner-vos'i-ty (nĕr-vŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *nervositas* strength.] Condition or quality of being nervous or nerved.

> The two Goncourts, . . . whose work may be summed up in one word, *nervosity*. *Encyc. Brit.*

nerv'ous (nûr'vŭs), *a.* [L. *nervosus* sinewy, vigorous: cf. F. *nerveux*. See NERVE.] **1.** Sinewy; strong; vigorous. "*Nervous* arms." *Pope.* "*Nervous* strength." *Scott.*
2. Like a sinew or tendon; having strong or abundant sinews or tendons; — said of animals, meat, etc. *Obs.*
3. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by strength of thought, feeling, or style; forcible; spirited. "*Nervous*, idiomatic English." *W. D. Whitney.*
4. Full of, or abounding in, nerves; as, the *nervous* parts of the body.
5. Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves; affected by, or employing, the nerves; as, *nervous* excitement, fever, energy. Also, affecting the nerves; as, *nervous* drugs, experience.
6. a Having the nerves weak, diseased, or easily excited; subject to, or suffering from, undue excitement of the nerves; easily agitated or annoyed; excitable.

> Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheyne.*

b Hence: Timid; fearful; apprehensive.

> Our aristocratic class does not firmly protest against the unfair treatment of Irish Catholics, because it is *nervous* about the land. *M. Arnold.*

nervous dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA. — **n. fever**, *Med.*, typhoid fever. — **n. fluid**, *Physiol.*, a hypothetical fluid formerly thought to circulate through nerves, and regarded as the essential functional part. — **n. impulse**, *Physiol.*, the change in the protoplasm which travels like a wave along a nerve when it is stimulated, resulting: in sensory nerves, in a sensation; in motor nerves, in the contraction of a muscle or other phenomenon. — **n. system**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the nerves and nerve centers of an animal considered collectively; the specialized coördinating apparatus of nerve tissue which regulates muscular and organic action and upon which depend the forms and states of consciousness. It consists of specially modified cells (*nerve* or *ganglion cells*) and conducting elements (*nerve fibers*, or *nerves*) arising from these cells. In nearly all animals the nervous system is known to develop chiefly or entirely from the epi-

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Nep-tu'ni-an, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* A Neptunist.
2. An inhabitant of Neptune.
Nep-tu'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Geol.* The theory of the Neptunists.
nep'tun-ite (nĕp'tŭ-nīt), *n.* [*Neptune* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A titano-silicate of iron, manganese, potassium, and sodium, occurring in black prismatic crystals. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 3.23.
nep-tu'ni-um (nĕp-tū'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A supposed metallic element announced by Hermann in 1877 as occurring in columbite.
‖ **ne pu'e-ro gla'di-um.** [L.] (Intrust) not a sword to a boy.
‖ **ne'que sem'per ar'cum ten'dit A-pol'lo** (nĕk'wē). [L.] And Apollo does not always bend his bow. *Horace* (*Odes*, II. x. 19).
‖ **ne quid de tri-men'ti res-pu'bli-ca ca'pi-at** (dĕt'rĭ-mĕn'tī rēz-pŭb'lĭ-kȧ). [L.] That the republic receive no injury.
‖ **ne quid ni'mis.** [L.] Not anything too much or too far; (let there be) no excess. Cf. μηδὲν ἄγαν (MEDEN AGAN).
neq'ui-ent, *a.* [L. *nequiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *nequire* to be unable.] Incapable; unable. *Obs.*
ner. † NAR, nearer; NE'ER, never. [NOR.
ner. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
ner. Obs. or Scot. var. of NEAR.
nere. † NE'ER, never.
nere. Obs. or Scot. var. of NEAR.
nere. Var. of NEER, a kidney. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
nere. Contr. of *ne were*, were, or wert, not. *Obs.* [Black. *Obs.*
nere, *a.* [Cf. OF. *neir*, F. *noir.*]
Ne're-ad, *n.* Rare and incorrect var. of NEREID.
Ner'e-gel (nĕr'ē-gĕl). *D. Bib.*
ne-re'i-dous (nē-rē'ĭ-dŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the nereid worms. *Rare.*
ne're-ite (nē'rē-īt), *n.* *Paleon.* A fossil worm track.
Ne'reus (nē'rūs; -rē-ŭs). *Bib.*
nerf, *n.* [F., fr. L. *nervus*. See NERVE.] A sinew. *Obs.*
nerf'ling (nûrf'lĭng), *n.* The id.
Ner'gal-sha-re'zer (nûr'găl-shȧ-rē'zẽr). *Bib.*
Ne'ri (nā'rē), *n. pl.* [It., lit., blacks.] See BIANCHI.
Ne'ri (nē'rī). *Bib.*
Ne-ri'ah (nē-rī'ȧ), **Ne-ri'as** (-ăs). *Bib.*
ne'ri-ine (nē'rĭ-ĭn; -ĭn), *n.* Also -in. [G. *neriin*, fr. NL. *nerium* oleander.] Conessine.
ne'ri-on, *n.* The oleander. See NERIUM. *Obs.*
Ne-ris'sa (nē-rĭs'ȧ), *n.* Portia's clever waiting woman in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."
ner'ka (nûr'kȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Koryak *nerzhke* red: cf. Russ. *nyarka.*] The blueback salmon.
Ne-ro'ic (nē-rō'ĭk), *a.* Neronian. [See OIL, *Table I.*
ner'o-li oil (nĕr'ō-lĭ; nē'rō-).
Ne-ron'ic (nē-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Neronian.
Ne'ro-nism (nē'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* Neronian practices or system of government.
Ne'ro-nist, *n.* One who resembles Nero, esp. in depravity.
Nero of the North. Christian II. (1481–1559), king of Denmark and Sweden; — so called on account of his cruelty.
Ne'ro's crown (nē'rōz). The crape jasmine.
nerre. † NAR, nearer. [not.
nert. Obs. contr. of *ne art*, art
ner'ter-ol'o-gy (nûr'tẽr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. νέρτερος lower, νέρτεροι, pl., the dead, those in the lower world + *-logy.*] Learning about the dead. *R. Oxf. E. D.*
nerthelatere. † NEVERTHELATTER. [Narrowness. *Obs.*
neruhthe, *n.* [See NARROW.]
neruwe. † NARROW.
nerv. Nerve. *Ref. Sp.*
nerv'al, *n.* [L. *nervalis* of or belonging to the nerves.] A salve for the sinews. *Obs.*
nerv'al (nûr'văl), *a.* [Cf. F. *nerval*, L. *nervalis.*] Of or pertaining to nerves; neural.
nerv'ate, *v. t.* To strengthen or reënforce. *Obs.* [Nerved.
nerv'at-ed (nûr'vāt-ĕd), *a.* *Bot.*
nerv'a-ture (-vȧ-tūr), *n.* Nervation.
ner-vau'ra (nĕr-vô'rȧ), *n.* [NL. See NERVE; AURA.] *Physiol.* A hypothetical nervous emanation, said to surround the body. — **ner-vau'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*
nervd. Nerved. *Ref. Sp.*
nerve canal. The pulp cavity of a tooth.
nerve eminence. *Zoöl.* An epithelial sense organ of cyclostomes, fishes, and many amphibians, consisting of cells exposed on the surface of the skin or sunken in a pit or closed canal, and usually receiving branches from the nervus lateralis.
nerve ending. *Anat.* The structure in which the distal end of the axis cylinder of a nerve fiber terminates.
nerve fiber *or* **fibre**. See NERVE.
nerve impulse. *Physiol.* = NERVOUS IMPULSE.
nerve'let, *n.* A little nerve.
nerve paste. *Dentistry.* A preparation used to destroy the nerve of a tooth.
nerve pentagon. *Zoöl.* In echinoderms, a ring of nervous tissue about the mouth.
nerve'root', *n.* The yellow lady's-slipper. *U. S.*
nerve'-shak'en (-shā'k'n), *a.* Affected by a tremor, or by a nervous disease; weakened; overcome by some violent influence or sensation; shocked.
nerve storm. *Med.* A paroxysmal functional disorder of the nervous system; a hysterical paroxysm. *Cant.* [rectasy.
nerve stretching. *Surg.* Neu-
nerv'i-cal, *a.* Pert. to the nerves. *Obs. or R.* [strength. *Rare.*
ner'vid, *a.* Having nerve or
ner'vi-fo'li-ous, *a.* [L. *nervus* nerve + *-folious.*] Having nervelike leaves. *Obs.*
Ner'vi-i (nûr'vĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] A Celtic tribe of Belgium almost exterminated by Julius Cæsar, 57 B. C.
ner'vi-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *n.* [*nerve* + *motor.*] *Physiol.* Any agent capable of causing nervimotion. [MUSCULAR.
ner'vi-mus'cu-lar, *a.* = NERVO-
‖ **ner'vi ner-vo'rum** (nûr'vī nĕr-vō'rŭm). [NL., nerves of nerves.] *Anat.* Small nerve filaments innervating the sheath of larger nerves. [-NESS.
nerv'i-ness (nûr'vĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
nerv'ish, *a.* Nervous. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
nerv'ism (nûr'vĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Nerve force.
2. Nervous excitement.
ner'vo-cid'ine (nûr'vō-sĭd'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also -in. [*nerve* + *-cide* + *-ine.*] The hydrochloride of an alkaloid got from an Indian plant. It is a local anæsthetic.
ner'vo-mus'cu-lar (-mŭs'kū-lȧr), *a.* *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to both nerves and muscles.
ner'vo-san-guin'e-ous (-săŋ-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Of a nervous and sanguine temperament.
ner'vo-sism (nûr'vō-sĭz'm), *n.* Nervosity.

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blast. In vertebrates it is usually divided into three systems: the *central*, or *cerebrospinal*, comprising the brain and spinal cord; the *peripheral*, comprising the cranial and spinal nerves, which connect the cerebrospinal system with the various parts of the body (see CRANIAL NERVES, SPINAL NERVES); and the *sympathetic*, which consists of a pair of gangliated cords, partly ventral and partly lateral to the spinal column, and numerous nerve plexuses and small ganglia in various parts of the body, mostly in close relation with the viscera. It is connected at many points with the peripheral system. The cerebrospinal system arises in the embryo as a groove (*medullary groove*) in the epiblast along the dorsal middle line, and, by the coalescence of its bounding ridges, soon becomes converted into a tube (*medullary tube*) and sinks beneath the surface. The posterior portion of this tube becomes the spinal cord, but at the anterior end, except in *Amphioxus*, three enlargements (the primary cerebral vesicles) appear (see CEREBRAL VESICLE), out of which the brain of the adult is formed. The peripheral nerves arise for the most part from outgrowths of the medullary tube or from ganglia originally derived from the walls of the medullary groove. The origin of the sympathetic system is imperfectly understood. Physiologically the entire nervous system is dominated by the brain and spinal cord, and in the higher animals the independent action of the latter, as shown in reflex movements, is greatly reduced. Even in man, however, where the intellectual faculties control the mechanism of the body to an unusual degree, there are still a considerable number of independent centers which automatically send out impulses to certain groups of muscles (see BRAIN, 1, NERVE, 2). In invertebrates with radial symmetry the central nervous system may have the form of one or more rings; in elongated forms it often consists of an anterior bilobed *cerebral ganglion* or *brain*, and a pair of longitudinal, commonly ventrally situated, cords, which in segmented animals are usually gangliated at intervals and provided with transverse commissures. The anterior part of the system commonly forms a ring of nerve tissue (the *esophageal ring*) about the gullet. — **nervous temperament**, nervous excitability; constitution marked by unusual susceptibility of the nervous system.

nerv′ous-ly (nûr′vŭs-lĭ), *adv.* In a nervous manner; specif.: **a** Vigorously; forcibly; strongly. **b** With weakness or agitation of the nerves; agitatedly; timidly.

ner′vu-ra′tion (nûr′vū-ra′shŭn), *n.* *Zoöl.* Arrangement of nervures.

ner′vure (nûr′vūr), *n.* [F. See NERVE.] **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the thickened lines or ribs in the wings of insects which serve to support and stiffen them; a vein.
2. *Bot.* A nerve or vein.
3. A rib, as of a Gothic vault. *Rare.*

nerv′y (nûr′vĭ), *a.*; NERV′I-ER (-vĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Strong; sinewy. "His *nervy* knees." *Keats.*
2. **a** Characterized by spirited assurance; courageous. *Colloq.* **b** Hence: Cool; cheeky. *Slang.*
3. Nervously unsteady; jerky; as, *nervy* steps.

nes′ci-ence (nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns; nĕsh′ĕns; 277), *n.* [L. *nescientia*, fr. *nesciens*, p. pr. of *nescire* not to know; *ne* not + *scire* to know.] **1.** Lack of knowledge or of knowableness; state of not knowing, or quality of being not known or not knowable; esp., *Philos.*, the doctrine that God, noumena, etc., are incapable of being known.

> The semblance of two regions, one pure fact, the other pure fancy, one all science, the other all *nescience*, is just the error that I have been trying to expose. *James Ward.*

2. The unknown. *Rare.*

> It is a poor science that would hide from us the great deep sacred infinitude of *nescience*, whither we can never penetrate, on which all science swims as mere superficial film. *Carlyle.*

nes′ci-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nesciens*, p. pr. See NESCIENCE.] Exhibiting, or characterized by, nescience; ignorant; agnostic. — *n.* An agnostic.

ness (nĕs), *n.* [AS. *næs*, *nes*; akin to Icel. *nes*, Sw. *näs*, Dan. *næs*, and E. *nose*. See NOSE.] A promontory; a cape; a headland; — often used as a suffix in the names of places and promontories; as, Sheer*ness*.

-ness (-nĕs; *in colloq. speech the ĕ becomes nearly ĭ in ĭll*). [AS. *-ness*, *-nyss*, *-nys*; akin to OS. *-nissi*, *-nussi*, D. *-nis*, OHG. *-nissa*, *-nassī*, *-nussī*, G. *-nis*, *-niss*, Goth. *-inassus*. The *n* (*in*) orig. was part of the stem, not of the suffix proper.] A suffix used primarily to form abstract nouns denoting in general *quality* or *state*; as in, good*ness*, great*ness*, sick*ness*, quality or state of being good, great, sick. These nouns often have various specific senses, as that of: (1) a particular instance of the quality or state; thus, he showed them many kind*nesses*; (2) something exhibiting or causing the quality or state; thus, the villa stood in the midst of that green*ness*; His High*ness* was pleased; to rub off the dim*ness* from a glass. The suffix forms a few nouns which are primarily concrete, as in wit*ness*. It is used chiefly with native adjectives, but now also with those of Latin origin, where, however, a suffix of Latin origin, as *-ity*, is in general preferred; as in spiritual*ness*, for spiritual*ity*. See *Introd.*, *Rules for Spelling.*

☞ The reference "See -NESS" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ness*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

Ness′ler-ize (nĕs′lẽr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [After Julius *Nessler* (1827–1905), German chemist.] *Anal. Chem.* To treat or test with Nessler's reagent. — **Ness′ler-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

Ness′ler jar *or* **cylinder** (nĕs′lẽr). *Anal. Chem.* A tall, narrow glass jar with straight sides, used for comparing the colors of liquids, as in the Nessler test.

Ness′ler's re-a′gent *or* **solution** (nĕs′lẽrz). *Anal. Chem.* An aqueous solution of potassium and mercuric iodide, made strongly alkaline with potassium hydroxide. When this is added to a solution containing ammonia or an ammonium salt a reddish precipitate is formed or, if the amount of ammonia is minute, a yellow coloration. This reaction is very delicate and is used as a test for ammonia, chiefly in water analysis. By comparing the color of the solution tested with a standard solution, observing them vertically in Nessler jars, quantitative estimates are made.

Nes′sus (nĕs′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νέσσος.] *Class. Myth.* A Centaur shot with a poisoned arrow by Hercules for trying to outrage his wife, Deianira. In obedience to the dying advice of Nessus, Deianira steeped her husband's shirt in the Centaur's blood as a love charm, but it poisoned his flesh, causing such agony that he killed himself.

nest (nĕst), *n.* [AS. *nest*; akin to D. & G. *nest*, OIr. *net*, Gael. & Ir. *nead*, W. *nyth*, L. *nidus*, for *nisdus*, Skr. *nīḍa* resting place, nest; from the particle *ni* down, Skr. *ni* + the root of E. *sit*, and thus orig., a place to sit down in. See NETHER, SIT; cf. EYAS, NIDIFICATION, NYE.] **1.** The bed or receptacle prepared by a bird or fowl for holding its eggs and for hatching and rearing its young.
2. Hence: The place in which the eggs of other animals, as insects, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched; a snug place in which young animals are reared.
3. Any snug, comfortable, or cozy residence or retreat; a lodging or shelter, esp. of a secluded or cozily private nature; rarely, the place of deposit of something.

> A little cottage, like some poor man's *nest*. *Spenser.*

4. A place where persons of a certain character (usually bad) live or gather or where certain conditions (usually evil) prevail; an abode; haunt; as, a *nest* of traitors; a *nest* of vice.
5. The inhabitants, occupants, or frequenters of a nest, collectively: as, a *nest* of mice; a *nest* of outlaws.
6. A collection, set, or group of similar things; specif.: **a** A graduated series of boxes, cases, bowls, or the like, each put within the one next larger. **b** *Mech.* A compact group of pulleys, gears, springs, etc., working together or collectively; a group of boilers, or of tubes in a water-tube boiler, or the like. **c** *Math.* A set of conics that neither intersect nor connect visibly, that is, whose common points and common tangents are only imaginary, as concentric circles, confocal ellipses, or hyperbolas. **d** *Med.* More fully, *cell nest*. An isolated collection or clump of cells in tissue of a different structure.
7. *Geol.* A small isolated mass of any ore or mineral within a rock.

nest, *v. t.*; NEST′ED; NEST′ING. **1.** To put into a nest; to form a nest for; to settle or place in or as in a nest.

> From him who *nested* himself into the chief power. *South.*

2. In p. p., with *in*: Used for making nests in; as, a bush *nested* in by birds.
3. To pack or fit one within another in a graduated series.

nest (nĕst), *v. i.* **1.** To build or occupy a nest; to settle down in or as in a nest.

> The king of birds *nested* within his leaves. *Howell.*

2. To hunt for birds' nests.

nest′ed (nĕs′tĕd), *a.* *Math.* Belonging to a nest.

nest egg. **1.** An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it, and to induce her to lay more in the same place; hence, fig., something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection, or as a reserve.
2. A decoy; an artificial inducement. *Washington.*

nes′tle (nĕs′'l), *v. i.*; NES′TLED (-'ld); NES′TLING (nĕs′lĭng). [AS. *nestlian*.] **1.** To make and occupy a nest; to nest. *Now Rare.*

> The kingfisher . . . *nestles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

2. To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; to cuddle up; to settle, as in a nest; to take shelter.

> Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succors came. *Bacon.*

3. To move about in one's place, like a bird when shaping the interior of her nest or a young bird getting close to the parent; as, a child *nestles* to its mother's breast.
4. To take up one's abode; to settle. *Obs.*

nes′tle, *v. t.* **1.** To settle, shelter, or house, as in a nest; to provide with a nest or cozy retreat.
2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Rare.*
3. To move (a part of the body) against or into something as if nestling; as, the child *nestles* his head on her breast.

nest′ling (nĕst′lĭng; nĕs′lĭng), *n.* [*nest* + 1st *-ling*.] A young bird which has not abandoned the nest; hence, a very young child.

Nes′tor (nĕs′tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νέστωρ.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Pylus, who in his old age joined the Greek expedition against Troy and was noted as a wise counselor.
2. Fig.: An old man preëminent for wisdom.
3. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large parrots of New Zealand and Papuasia including the kaka and the kea. It is the type of a family, Nestoridæ, or subfamily, Nestorinæ.

Nes-to′ri-an (nĕs-tō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *n.* *Eccl.* An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the 5th century, who was condemned as a heretic by the Council of Ephesus, 431, for maintaining that the divine and the human natures were not merged into one person in Christ (who was God in man), and, hence, that it was wrong to call Mary the *mother of God*, though she might be called the *mother of Christ*; also, one of the sect established by the followers of Nestorius in Persia, India, and other Oriental countries, and still in existence. Opposed to *Eutychian* and *Monophysite*.

> The position of Nestorius was that there was in Christ a union, but not a union of essence, between God and man. The divine and the human entered into a relation of constant coexistence and coworking. The divine Logos took up his abode in the man Jesus. Only the smaller fraction of the evangelic affirmations respecting Jesus during his earthly life pertain to him as at once God and man. Most of them are true of him either as God exclusively or as man exclusively. *G. P. Fisher.*

Nes-to′ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the Nestorians or Nestorius; connected with, or adhering to, Nestorianism.
2. Relating to, or resembling, Nestor, the aged warrior and counselor; hence, wise; aged; as, *Nestorian* caution.
Nestorian alphabet, a Syriac alphabet widely spread by Nestorian missionaries. — **N. liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, III.

Nes-to′ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Nestorian Christians, or of Nestorius.

Nes-to′ri-an-ize (-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To hold to Nestorianism. — **Nes-to′ri-an-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*

net (nĕt), *n.* [AS. *net*; akin to D. *net*, OS. *net*, *netti*, OHG. *nezzi*, G. *netz*, Icel. & Dan. *net*, Sw. *nät*, Goth. *nati*; orig. uncert.] **1.** A fabric of twine, thread, or the like, wrought or woven into meshes, and used for catching fish, birds, butterflies, etc.
2. Anything designed or fitted to entrap or catch; a snare; any device for catching and holding; specif., *Now Rare*, a spider's web.

> A man that flattereth his neighbor spreadeth a *net* for his feet. *Prov.* xxix. 5.

3. Anything wrought or woven in meshes; any of various open-weave meshed fabrics; as, a *net* for confining the hair; a mosquito *net*; a tennis *net*; beaded *net*.
4. *Math.* **a** In the plane, a system of lines determined by four points and the intersections of lines through these points and subsequent intersections; in space, a system of intersections of planes passed in every way through triads of points consisting of five original points and the subsequent intersections of the planes in sets of three. **b** A doubly infinite system of conics represented by the equation $U + \lambda V + \mu W = 0$, where $U = 0$, $V = 0$, $W = 0$ are conics in point coördinates; but if in line coördinates, the net is *tangential* or a *web*. The terms may be extended to similar systems of higher curves.
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = RETICULUM.

net, *v. t.*; NET′TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151); NET′TING. **1.** To cover or inclose with or as with a net or nets; as, to *net* a tree.
2. To take in or as in a net; to capture by stratagem or wile.

> And now I am here, *netted* and in the toils. *Scott.*

3. To use nets in, as in a stream to catch fish.
4. To make into a net; to make in the style of, or by means of, network; as, to *net* silk.

net, *v. i.* To make, or be occupied in making, netting.

net (nĕt), *a.* [F. See NEAT clean.] **1.** Neat; trim; clean; bright. *Obs. or R.*

> Her breast all naked as *net* ivory. *Spenser.*

2. Free from extraneous substances; pure; unadulterated; neat; as, *net* wine, etc. *Rare.*
3. Clear of, or free from, all charges, deductions, etc.; specif.: **a** Remaining after the deduction of all charges, outlay, loss, etc.; as, *net* profit; *net* proceeds; *net* income. See phrases, below. **b** Clear of or excluding all tare, tret, or the like; as, *net* weight.

> The lexical definition of "*net*" is "clear of all deductions." . . . The popular acceptation of the term is the same. 22 *Wall.* 148.

net assets. *Insurance.* = ADMITTED ASSETS. — **n. income.** See INCOME, 4. — **n. interest.** See INTEREST, 8. — **n. premium.** See PREMIUM. — **n. profit.** See PROFIT, *n.*, 4. — **n. tonnage.** *Naut.* See TONNAGE, 2. — **n. valuation.** See VALUATION. — **n. value** (of a policy), *Insurance*, the reserve.

net, *v. t.* To produce or gain as clear profit; as, he *netted* a thousand dollars by the operation.

neth′er (nĕth′ẽr), *a.* [ME. *nethere*, *nithere*, AS. *niðera*, fr. the adv. *niðer*, *niðor*, downward; akin to *neoðan* below, beneath, D. *neder* down, G. *nieder*, Sw. *nedre* below, nether, a. & adv., and also to Skr. *ni* down. Cf. BENEATH.] Situated down or below; lying beneath or in the lower part; lower in position; lower; under; — opposed to *upper*.

> All my *nether* shape thus grew transformed. *Milton.*

nether world, the world of the dead; esp., the world of future punishment, generally imagined as below or within the earth. See AMENTI, ARALU, GEHENNA, HADES, 1 **b**, HELL, NARAKA, NASTROND, NIFLHEIM, SHEOL, TARTARUS.

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nerv′ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ner′vule (nûr′vūl), *n.* [L. *nervulus*.] A small nerve. — **ner′vu-lar** (-vū-lȧr), *a.* [vule. *Rare.*]
ner′vul-et (-vū-lĕt), *n.* A ner-
ner′vu-lose (-lōs), *a.* Minutely nerved.
‖ **ner′vus la′te-ra′lis** (nûr′vŭs lăt′ē-rā′lĭs). [L.] *Zoöl.* A nerve supplying a lateral line organ, esp. a large branch of the pneumogastric which is the principal nerve of that organ.
‖ **ner′vus pro-ban′di.** [L.] The force of proving: the chief argument. [nose: NIS, is not.]
nes. † NAS, was not: NESE,
nes. Obs. or dial. Eng. of NESS.
nesch, nesche. † NESH.
neschhed, *n.* [See NESHHED.] Softness. *Obs.* [Ignorant. *Obs.*]
nes′ci-ous, *a.* [L. *nescius*.]
‖ **ne′scit vox mis′sa re-ver′ti.** [L.] An uttered word knows no return. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 390).
nese. † NEEZE, NIECE.
nese (nēz), *n.* [ME. *nese*, *neose*; cf. OD. *nese*. Cf. NESS.] Nose. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
nesesse. † NECESSE, necessary.
nese′thirl′, *n.* [*nese* nose + *thirl*.] Nostril. *Obs.*
nese′-wise′ (nēz′wīz′), *a.* Clever; knowing. *Scot.*
nesh (nĕsh), *a.* [AS. *hnesce* akin to Goth. *hnasqus*.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** Soft; tender; juicy; also, *Obs.*, moist.
2. Slack; timid; delicate; weak
3. Mild; kindly; yielding. *Obs.*
4. Dainty; fastidious; squeamish. [*Dial. Eng.*]
nesh, *adv.* Neshly. *Obs. or*
nesh, *n.* That which is nesh, as soft ground or kindness *Obs.*
nesh, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *hnescian*.] **1.** To make or become soft. *Obs.* **2.** To act timidly; to funk; — with *it*. *Dial. Eng.*
Ne-shan′nock (nē-shăn′ŭk), *n.* A white-fleshed variety of potato originated in Pennsylvania; — named after a local township.
neshhed, *n.* [See NESH, *a.*; -HEAD.] Softness. *Obs.*
nesh′ly, *adv.* of NESH, *a.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nesh′ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
ne′si-ote (nē′sĭ-ōt), *a.* [Gr. νησιώτης.] Inhabiting an island.
Nes′ki, Nes′khi (nĕs′kĭ), *n.* [Ar. *naskhī*, fr. *nasakh* to abolish, copy.] The ordinary cursive Arabic script used in writing and printing.
Ne′so-gæ′a (nē′sō-jē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆσος island + γαῖα earth.] *Zoögeog.* The Polynesian region. — **Ne′so-gæ′an.**
Ne′so-ge′an (-ăn), *a.*
Ne-so′ki-a (nē-sō′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of murine burrowing rodents of India having a long scaly tail.
Ne′so-net′ta (nē′sō-nĕt′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆσος island + νῆττα duck.] *Zoöl.* A genus of flightless ducks consisting of one species (*N. aucklandica*) of the Auckland Islands.
Ne′so-pi-the′cus (-pĭ-thē′kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆσος island + πίθηκος monkey.] *Zoöl.* A genus of extinct lemuroids from Madagascar in which the dentition and some other characters are intermediate between those of the lemurs and apes.
Ne-sot′ra-gus (nē-sŏt′rȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆσος island + τράγος goat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very small antelopes of southeastern Africa comprising *N. moschatus* and *N. livingstonei*, both slightly larger than the royal antelope.
nes′que-ho′nite (nĕs′kē-hō′nīt), *n.* [From *Nesquehoning*, Pennsylvania.] *Min.* A colorless hydrous carbonate of magnesium, $MgCO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, in prismatic crystals. Sp. gr., 1.83–1.85.
nesse. † NESS.
Nes′sel-rode pud′ding (nĕs′ĕl-rōd; *Russ.* -rŏ′dyĕ). [After Count K. R. *Nesselrode*, Russian diplomat.] **1.** A gelatin pudding containing chestnuts.
2. A rich ice cream containing chestnuts, currants, citron, raisins, and maraschino.
nessh, nesshe. † NESH.
Nessler reaction, Nessler test. See NESSLER'S REAGENT.
‖ **nes-sun′ mag-gior′ do-lo′re, che ri′cor-dar′si del tem′po fe-li′ce nel′la mi-se′ria** (nĕs-sōōn′ mäd-jōr′ dō-lō′rā, kā rē′-kōr-där′sē dĕl tĕm′pō fä-lē′chā nĕl′lä mē-zā′ryä). [It.] (There is) no greater grief than in misery to recall the happy time. *Dante* (*Inferno*, V. 121–123).
nest. † NEXT.
nest′age (nĕs′tāj), *n.* Nests; a place for nests or a nest *Rare.*
nest box. A box containing a nest of graduated receptacles.
‖ **n'est-ce pas′** (nĕs-pä′)? [F.] Isn't that so? [not. *Obs.*]
neste. Var. of NISTE, *v.*, knew
nest′er, *n.* An animal that nests.
nest′ful (nĕst′fŏŏl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz) As much or many as will fill a nest.
nest fungus. Any fungus of the family Nidulariaceæ.
nest gearing. *Mach.* Any of various ingenious kinds of inclosed friction gear invented by Prof. Fleeming Jenkin
nes-ti′a-tri′a (nĕs-tĭ′ȧ-trĭ′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr νῆστις fasting + *-iatria*.] *Med.* Nestitherapy.
nes′ti-ther′a-py (nĕs′tĭ-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. νῆστις fasting + *therapy*.] *Med.* The hunger cure. See LIMOTHERAPY.
nest′l. Nestle. *Ref. Sp.*
nes′tld Nestled. *Ref. Sp.*
nes′tle, *v. i.* To be restless; to fidget *Dial. Eng.* [ling.]
nes′tler (nĕs′lẽr), *n.* A nest-
nest′ling (nĕs′lĭng), *n.* [*nestle*, *v.* + *-ing*.] Nest; retreat. *Obs. & R.*
Nes-tor′i-dæ (nĕs-tŏr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* See NESTOR, *n.*, 3.
Nes′to-ri′næ (nĕs′tō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* See NESTOR, *n.*, 3.
Nes′tor-ine, *n.* Nestorian *Obs.*
nes′tor-ine, *a.* Of or pert. to the genus *Nestor*, or the subfamily Nestorinæ. See NESTOR, *n.*, 3.
Nes′tor-ize, *v. t.* To transform into Nestors. *Obs.*
‖ **ne su′tor ul′tra cre′pi-dam** (krĕp′ĭ-dăm). Var. of SUTOR, NE SUPRA CREPIDAM
net. † NEAT.
net, *a.* Netted
net, *v. t.* [OF. *netir* to cleanse, fr. *net* clean Cf. NEAT, *a.*] To wash, esp. to rinse. — *n.* A rinsing. *Both Obs or Dial. Eng.*
Net, Net′ty. Dim of ANTOINETTE, JEANETTE; — fem. prop name.
net′braid′er, *n.* A netmaker.
nete. † NEAT, NET, NIT.
nete. Contr. of *ne wite*, know not. *Obs.*
ne′te (nē′tē), *n* [Gr. νήτη, νεάτη, fr. νέατος lowest.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.* [*Dicranopteris.*]
net fern A fern of the genus
net′fish′, *n.* A basket fish.
net′ful, *n.*; *pl* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). As much as will fill a net.
neth. † NET, *n.*
Neth. *Abbr.* Netherlands.
Ne-than′e-el (nē-thăn′ē-ĕl). *Bib.*
Neth′a-ni′ah (nĕth′ȧ-nī′ȧ). *Bib.*
ne′the-ist (nē′thē-ĭst), *a.* [A negative prefix *ne-*, perh. here fr. Gr. νη- + *theist*.] An atheist. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
netheless, *adv* Nevertheless.
nethemest, *a.* [AS *niðemest*, *neoðemest*.] Nethermost. *Obs.*
neth′er. Var. of NITHER, *v.*
ne′ther (*dial.* nā′thẽr; nē′-). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NEITHER.

Neth'er-land-er (nĕth'ẽr-lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native of the Netherlands, sometimes restricted to Holland, sometimes made to include Belgium. Cf. DUTCH, *n.*, 3 **b**. — **Neth'er-land-i-an** (-dĭ-ăn; nĕth'ẽr-lăn'dĭ-ăn), **Neth'er-land-ish**, *a.*

neth'er-most (-mōst), *a.* [Cf. AS. *niðemest*. See NETHER; cf. AFTERMOST.] Lowest; as, the *nethermost* hell.

net'su-ke (nĕt'sŏŏ-kā), *n.* [Jap.] In Japanese costume and decorative art, a small object carved in wood, ivory, bone, or horn, or wrought in metal, and pierced with holes for cords by which it is connected, as a button or bob, with the inro, the smoking pouch (tabako-ire), and similar objects carried in the girdle. It is now much used on purses sold in America and Europe.

net'ted (nĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* Made into a net; taken or covered as with a net; provided with, or protected by, nets or netting; formed of network; specif., reticulated; made up of meshes or network. — **netted melon**. = NUTMEG MELON.

net'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NET. Hence: *vb. n.* **a** Act or process of making nets or network, or of forming meshes. **b** Act, process, or right of fishing with a net or nets. **c** A piece of network; any fabric of crossing cords, threads, ropes, wires, or the like, with open spaces between. **d** Specif.: *Naut.* A network of ropes formerly used for various purposes, as for holding the hammocks when not in use.

net'tle (nĕt''l), *n.* Also *knittle*, the original form. [Cf. KNITTLE.] *Naut.* **a** A small line made of rope yarn, as a reef point, hammock clews, etc. **b** *pl.* Halves of yarns in the end of a rope twisted up for pointing.

net'tle (nĕt''l), *n.* [AS. *netele*, *netle*; akin to D. *netel*, G. *nessel*, OHG. *nezzila*, *nazza*, Dan. *nelde*, *nälde*, Sw. *nässla*; cf. Lith. *notere*.] **1.** **a** Any plant of the genus *Urtica*, the species of which are chiefly coarse herbs armed with stinging hairs. See URTICA. **b** By extension, any plant of the family Urticaceæ.

2. Any of many other prickly or stinging plants; — usually with an attributive, as Chile *nettle*, hedge *nettle*, etc.

net'tle, *v. t.*; NET'TLED (-'ld); NET'TLING (nĕt'lĭng). **1.** To whip with nettles.

2. To fret or sting as with nettles; hence, to irritate; vex.

The princes were so *nettled* at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself. *L'Estrange.*

3. To rouse or incite as by irritation.

Syn. — See IRRITATE.

nettle rash. *Med.* An eruption on the skin resembling the condition produced by stinging with nettles; urticaria.

net'tling (nĕt'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. KNITTLE.] *Rope Making.* **a** A process (resembling splicing) by which two ropes are joined end to end so as to form one rope. **b** The process of tying together the ends of yarns in pairs, to prevent tangling.

net'tly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a profusion of nettles.

2. Readily nettled; irritable.

net'work' (nĕt'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A fabric or structure of threads, cords, wires, or the like, crossing each other at certain intervals, and knotted or secured at the crossings, thus leaving spaces, or meshes, between them.

2. Any system of lines or channels interlacing or crossing like the fabric of a net; as, a *network* of veins; a *network* of railroads; also fig.; as, a *network* of falsehoods.

3. *Math.* All points of the plane of complex numbers determined by the formula $z = 2mp + 2m'p'$, where $2p$, $2p'$ are constants (whose ratio is not real) and m, m' are any integers positive or negative, or 0; the vertices of a complete system of period parallelograms.

4. *Elec.* A system of conductors interconnected so as to form closed meshes like those of a net.

Neuf'châ'tel' (nû'shä'tĕl'), *n.*, or **Neufchâtel cheese**. A kind of soft white cheese made from sweet milk with or without cream; — so called from Neufchâtel in France.

Neu'mann's in'te-gral (noi'mänz). [After K. G. *Neumann*, German mathematician.] *Math.* The integral $2Q_n(\mu) = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{P_n(u)}{\mu - u} . du$, which equation holds for all values of u except real ones in the interval of integration.

neume (nūm), *n.* [LL. *neuma* a group of notes sung to a final syllable as long as the breath lasts, a neuma, fr. Gr. πνεῦμα breath.] *Medieval Music.* One of an early system of symbols developed from the Greek accents to indicate relative pitch. They date from as early as the 8th century, and were written originally over the words to be sung, but later between two or more horizontal lines denoting fixed pitch, as C or F. Neumes were thus the first step towards modern staff notation. The *Table* shows the more important ones as written in the 11th century and with conjectured present equivalents (the notes being taken as showing merely rise and fall of pitch, not definite intervals, nor time values).

NAME.	ELEMENTS.	FORM AND EQUIV.
Virga	Acute accent	
Punctum	Grave accent	
Clivis	Acute & grave	
Podatus	Grave & acute	
Scandicus	2 Grave & 1 acute	
Climacus	Acute & 2 grave	
Torculus	Grave, acute, & grave	
Porrectus	Acute, grave, & acute	
Quilisma	Tremolo	

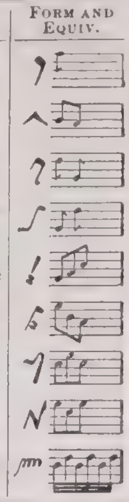

The shapes of the *neumes* varied with different handwritings and in different countries, though they were always easy to recognize. *C. F. A. Williams.*

neu-rad'y-na'mi-a (nū-răd'ĭ-nā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *adynamia*.] *Med.* Nervous debility; neurasthenia. — **neu-rad'y-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), *a.*

neu'ral (nū'răl), *a.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to a nerve or the nervous system. **b** In vertebrate anatomy, situated in the region of, or on the same side of the body as, the neural axis; — hence in vertebrates equivalent to *dorsal*, and opposed to *hæmal* or *ventral*.

neural arch, the cartilaginous or bony arch on the dorsal side of a vertebra. The series of neural arches forms the neural canal, in which the spinal cord is situated. Cf. HÆMAL ARCH. — **n. axis**, the cerebrospinal axis. — **n. canal**. *Zoöl. & Embryol.* **a** See NEURAL ARCH. **b** The medullary tube. — **n. crest**, *Embryol.*, in vertebrate embryos, a proliferation of the epiblast on each side of the line of closure of the medullary tube, from which the ganglia of the spinal nerves are formed. — **n. gland**, *Zoöl.*, in ascidians, a glandular mass in close relation to the nerve ganglion, possibly homologous with the pituitary body of vertebrates. — **n. groove**, *Embryol.*, the medullary groove. — **n. lamina**. *Embryol.* = MEDULLARY PLATE **b**. — **n. plate**, *Zoöl.*, one of a series of bony plates lying in the mid-dorsal portion of the carapace of most turtles. They are preceded by the nuchal plate and are followed by one or more pygal plates. — **n. process**, *Zoöl.*, the lateral half of the neural arch of a vertebra, equivalent to the pedicle and lamina together. — **n. spine**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the median dorsal spine of a vertebra; the spinous process.

neu-ral'gi-a (nū-răl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *-algia*. See NERVE.] *Med.* A very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch and extends to its ramifications. — **neu-ral'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

neu'ras-the'ni-a (nū'răs-thē'nĭ-ȧ; nū-răs'thē-nī'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + Gr. ἀσθένεια weakness.] *Med.* A condition of nervous debility marked by depression of the vital forces, and usually caused by prolonged mental strain, overwork, etc.; nervous prostration.

neu'ras-then'ic (nū'răs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or having, neurasthenia. — *n.* One having neurasthenia. — **neu'ras-then'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **neu'ras-then'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

neu'ra-tro'phi-a (-rȧ-trō'fĭ-ȧ) | *n.* [NL. *neuratrophia*. See **neu-rat'ro-phy** (nū-răt'rō-fĭ) | NEURO-; ATROPHY.] *Med.* Atrophy of the nerves. — **neu'ra-troph'ic** (-trŏf'ĭk), *a.*

neu-rec'ta-sy (nū-rĕk'tȧ-sĭ), *n.* Also **neu-rec'ta-sis** (-sĭs), **neu'rec-ta'si-a** (nū'rĕk-tā'zhĭ-ȧ). [See NEURO-; ECTASIS.] *Surg.* The operation of stretching a nerve.

neu-rec'to-my (nū-rĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of part of a nerve. Cf. NERVING. — **neu'rec-tom'ic** (nū'rĕk-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

neu'ren-ter'ic (nū'rĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*neuro-* + *enteric*.] *Embryol.* Designating a canal which, in embryos of many vertebrates and tunicates, temporarily connects the medullary tube and the primitive intestine. It represents the blastopore of earlier stages.

neu-ri'a-try (nū-rī'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-iatry*.] The branch of medicine which relates to nervous diseases.

neu'ri-dine (nū'rĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [From NEURINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nonpoisonous base, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, found in putrescent meat and gelatin, in typhoid cultures, in brain substance, etc. It is a diamine.

neu'ri-lem'ma (-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νεῦρον nerve + λέμμα peel, skin; but perh. orig. fr. Gr. εἴλημα covering (*Oxf. E. D.*); cf. F. *névrilème*.] *Anat.* **a** The delicate outer sheath of a nerve fiber; the primitive sheath. **b** Formerly, the perineurium. — **neu'ri-lem-mat'ic** (-lĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **neu'ri-lem'ma-tous** (-lĕm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

neu-ril'i-ty (nū-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Physiol.* The special properties and functions of the nerves; the capacity of nerves for transmitting stimuli.

neu'rine (nū'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **neu'rin**, in sense 2. [Gr. νεῦρον a nerve.] **1.** *Physiol.* The essential material of the nervous system. *Obs.*

2. *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous ptomaine, $C_5H_{13}ON$, formed from protagon and from choline by boiling with baryta water, and in the putrefaction of proteid matter. It resembles choline, with which it was once thought identical. Chemically, it is vinyl-trimethyl-ammonium hydroxide.

neu'rism (nū'rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] Nerve force. See VITAL FORCE.

neu'rite (nū'rīt), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-ite*.] *Anat.* The axon, or axis cylinder process, of a nerve cell.

neu-rit'ic (nū-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, neuritis. — *n.* A person having neuritis.

neu-ri'tis (nū-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a nerve or nerves.

neu'ro- (nū'rō-), **neur-**. [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] A combining form denoting *a nerve*, *of* or *pertaining to a nerve* or *the nervous system*.

neu'ro-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-blast*.] **a** *Embryol.* One of the embryonic cells from which nerve cells develop. **b** *Zoöl.* A portion of the nervous system of a larval insect remaining after histolysis. — **neu'ro-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

neu-rog'li-a (nū-rŏg'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + Gr. γλία glue.] *Anat.* The sustentacular tissue which fills the interstices and supports the essential elements of nervous tissue, esp. in the brain, spinal cord, and ganglia. It is probably of epiblastic origin, and consists of a network of fine fibrils and of flattened stellate cells with numerous radiating fibrillar processes. In addition to the true neuroglia, a certain amount of ordinary connective tissue penetrates the nervous tissues. — **neu-rog'li-ac** (-ăk), **neu-rog'li-al** (-ăl), **neu-rog'li-ar** (-ȧr), **neu'rog-lic** (-rŏg'lĭk), *a.*

neu'ro-log'i-cal (nū'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to neurology.

neu-rol'o-gist (nū-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in neurology; also, one skilled in the treatment of nervous diseases.

neu-rol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-logy*.] The branch of science which treats of the nervous system.

neu-ro'ma (nū-rō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-MATA** (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL. See NEURO-; -OMA.] *Med.* A rare form of tumor developed on, or connected with, a nerve, esp. one consisting of new-formed nerve fibers or nerve cells. — **neu-rom'a-tous** (nū-rŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -rō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

neu'ro-mere (nū'rō-mēr), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-mere*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A metameric segment of the cerebrospinal nervous system. In the spinal cord they are marked by the exits of the spinal nerves. — **neu-rom'er-ous** (nū-rŏm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.*

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neth'er, *adv.* [AS. *niðer*.] Down; downwards. *Obs.*

neth'er-er, *n.* The lower parts; also, an inferior. *Obs.*

neth'er-more' (nĕth'ẽr-mōr'; 201), *a.* [*nether* + *more*, after the analogy of *-most*, as in *foremost*.] Lower; nether. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* Lower part. *Obs. & R.*

neth'er-more, *adv.* Lower; farther down. *Obs.*

neth'er-stock' (nĕth'ẽr-stŏk'), *n.* A stocking; — usually in *pl.* *Obs. or Hist.*

netherte, *n.* [See NETHER; 1st -TY.] Inferiority. *Obs.*

nethertheless, *conj.* Nevertheless. *Obs.*

neth'er-vert', *n.* Underbrush; undergrowth. *Obs. & R.*

neth'er-ward (nĕth'ẽr-wẽrd), **neth'er-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* [AS. *niðerwerd*, *-weardes*. See -WARD(S).] Downward. *Rare.*

Neth'i-nim (nĕth'ĭ-nĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb., pl. of *nāthīn* given, granted, a slave of the temple, fr. *nāthan* to give.] *Jewish Antiq.* Servants of the priests and Levites, who performed the lowest menial services about the tabernacle and temple.

nethirles. Shortened form of NEVERTHELESS. *Obs.*

netify. † NEATIFY.

netinde. Obs. contr. of *ne witende*, knowing not.

net'l. Nettle. *Ref. Sp.*

netle. † NETTLE.

net'ly, *adv.* of NET, neat, smart. *Obs.*

net'mak'er, *n.* A maker of [nets.]

net'-mon'ey-re-ceipts' pool. See POOL.

ne'top (nē'tŏp), *n.* [Narraganset, lit., my brother or kinsman (by adoption).] Friend; crony. *Obs., Local, U. S.*

Ne-to'phah (nē-tō'fȧ). *Bib.*

Ne-toph'a-thi (-tŏf'ȧ-thī). *Bib.*

Ne-toph'a-thite (-thīt). *Bib.*

Ne-toph'a-ti (-tī). *D. Bib.*

nets'man (nĕts'măn), *n.* One who uses a net, esp. in fishing.

nett. Var. of NET, not subject to deduction.

net'ta-ble (nĕt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being fished, or caught, with a net or nets. *Rare.*

nette. † NET.

net'ted-veined' (nĕt'ĕd-vānd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having netted or reticulated veins, as the leaves of most dicotyledons.

net'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or uses nets, esp. for fishing.

net'ting, *n.* [From obs. *net*, v., to clean; urine being used like lye. See NET, *a.*] Urine. *Dial. Eng.*

netting knot. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1.

netting needle. A kind of slender shuttle used in netting.

Net'ti-on (nĕt'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νήττιον, dim. of νῆττα duck.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ducks including the common European teal, the American green-winged teal, and their allies.

net'tle, *v. i.* To become irritated, vexed, or provoked. *Rare.*

net'tle, *n.* A state of being nettled; uneasiness. *Obs. or R.*

net'tle-bird', *n.* A whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

nettle butterfly. Any of several butterflies whose larvæ feed on nettles, as *Vanessa urticæ*, and the red admiral.

nettle cell. *Zoöl.* A nematocyst.

nettle cheese. Cheese of which the curd was treated with fresh nettles. *Obs. or Hist.*

nettle cloth. **1.** Cloth made of the fibers of nettles; also, a kind of cotton cloth. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **2.** A kind of thick cotton stuff, japanned, and used as a substitute for leather.

nettle creeper. **a** A whitethroat. **b** The blackcap. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

net'tle-ear'nest, *n.* Sober or downright earnest. *Scot.*

nettle family. *Bot.* The family Urticaceæ.

nettle fish. A jellyfish.

net'tle-fy, *v. t.* To crown with nettles. *Obs.*

nettle geranium. The coleus.

nettle hemp. The hemp nettle.

net'tle-mon'ger (nĕt''l-mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* = NETTLEBIRD. *Eng.*

nettle potato. = QUEENROOT.

net'tler (nĕt'lẽr), *n.* One who nettles. *Rare.*

net'tle-some (-'l-sŭm), *a.* Readily nettled; irritable. *Rare.*

nettle tree. **a** An Asiatic ulmaceous tree (*Celtis australis*); also, any other species of *Celtis*. **b** The Australian nettle tree.

net'tle-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any true nettle. [tating; vexing.]

net'tling, *p. a.* Stinging; irri-

nettling cell. A nematocyst.

Net'to-pus (nĕt'ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆττα duck + πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* See PYGMY GOOSE.

net tracery. *Arch.* Window tracery, as in the 14th-century Gothic work, in which the openings are of nearly the same size and of similar form.

net'ty, *a.* Like, or made of, network; netted. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

net'ty, *a.* [From NET, *a.*] Neat.

Ne-tu'pha (nē-tū'fȧ). *D. Bib.*

net'-veined', *a.* Having veins forming a network.

net'-winged', *a.* *Zoöl.* Having wings with a fine network of veins; neuropterous.

net'wise', *adv.* Like a net. *Obs*

network deposit. *Mining.* = STOCKWORK **b**.

net'wort' (nĕt'wûrt'), *n.* The rattlesnake plantain; — so called from the reticulated leaves.

neu. † NEW. [Eng. of NOOK.]

neuck (*Scot.* nūk). Scot. & dial.

neuf. † NIEVE.

neuf, *n.* [OF., also *neu*, fr. L. *nodus*.] *Her.* A sword knot. *Obs.*

Neu'illy' tap'es-try (nû'yē'). [From *Neuilly*-sur-Seine, France.] An imitation of the Gobelin tapestry, made on the Jacquard loom.

neuk (*Scot.* nūk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of NOOK. [*Obs.*]

‖ **ne ul'tra**. [L.] Ne plus ultra.

neum. † NEUME. [NEUME.]

neu'ma (nū'mȧ), *n.* [LL.] =

neu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [LL. *neumaticus*.] *Medieval Music.* Of or pert. to neumes.

neu'ma-tize (nū'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *neumatizare*.] *Music.* To render into neumes. *Rare.*

neume (nūm), *n.* *Music.* = PNEUMA **a** & **b**. [matic.]

neu'mic (nū'mĭk), *a.* Neu-

neur-. See NEURO-.

neu'rad (nū'răd), *adv.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + 1st *-ad*.] *Anat.* Toward the neural side; — opposed to *hæmad*.

neu'ral (nū'răl), **neu-ra'le** (nū-rā'lē), *n.* *Zoöl.* A neural plate (of a turtle).

neu-ral'gi-ac (nū-răl'jĭ-ăk), *n.* *Med.* One affected with, or subject to, neuralgia.

neu-ral'gi-form (-jĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*neuralgia* + *-form*.] *Med.* Resembling neuralgia.

neu-ral'gy (-jĭ), *n.* Neuralgia. *Dial. or Illit.* [A neuropath]

neu'ral-ist (nū'răl-ĭst), *n.* *Med.*

neu'ra-poph'y-sis (nū'rȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [NL. See NEURO-; APOPHYSIS.] **a** = NEURAL PROCESS. **b** = NEURAL SPINE. — **neu-rap'o-phys'i-al** (nū-răp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

neu-ra'tion (nū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Nervation.

neu-rax'is (nū-răk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *axis*.] *Anat.* **a** An axis cylinder. **b** The cerebrospinal axis. — **neu-rax'i-al** (-sĭ-ăl), *a.*

neu-rax'on (-sŏn), **neu'rax-o'ne** (nū'răk-sō'nē), *n.* [NL. *neuraxone*. See NEURO-; AXIS.] *Anat.* An axis cylinder.

neur'hyp-nol'o-gy (nūr'hĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* = NEURYPNOLOGY.

neur-hyp'no-tist (nūr-hĭp'nō-tĭst), *n.* [*neuro-* + *hypnotist*.] A hypnotist. *Rare.*

neu'ric (nū'rĭk), *a.* [*neuro-* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or provided with, nerves or a nervous system; neural.

neu-ric'i-ty (nū-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physiol.* The functions or properties peculiar to nerves.

neu'ri-le'ma (nū'rĭ-lē'mȧ), **neu'ri-le-mat'ic** (-lē-măt'ĭk), etc. Orig. forms of NEURILEMMA, etc.

neu'ri-lem-mi'tis (-lĕ-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *neurilemma* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the neurilemma. [NEUROCŒLE.]

neu'ro-cele (nū'rō-sēl), *n.* =

neu'ro-cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or situated between, the neural arch and the centrum of a vertebra.

neu'ro-chi'tin (-kī'tĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A form of chitin said to replace neurokeratin in insects and Crustacea.

neu'ro-cho'roi-di'tis (-kō'roi-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *choroid* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the choroid coat and the ciliary nerves.

neu-roc'i-ty (nū-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physiol.* Nerve force.

neu'ro-cœle, *n.* [*neuro-* + *-cœle*.] *Zoöl.* The cavity or system of cavities in the interior of the central nervous system. It includes the central canal of the spinal cord and the ventricles of the brain. — **neu'ro-cœ'li-an** (-sē'lĭ-ăn), *a.*

neu'ro-cyte, *n.* [*neuro-* + *-cyte*.] *Anat.* A nerve cell.

neu'ro-den'dron, *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *-dendron*.] *Anat.* A dendrite.

neu'ro-der'ma-ti'tis, *n.* Also **neu'ro-der-mi'tis**. [NL.; *neuro-* + *dermatitis*.] *Med.* A nervous affection of the skin attended with itching.

neu'ro-din (nū'rō-dĭn), **neu'ro-dine** (-dĭn; dēn), *n.* [Cf. *neuralgia* and *anodyne*.] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{13}O_4N$, used as an antineuralgic and antipyretic. Chemically, it is acetyl-*p*-hydroxy-phenyl-urethane.

neu'ro-dyn'i-a (nū'rō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Pain in a nerve.

neu'ro-ep'i-der'mal, *a.* *Embryol.* Pertaining to, or giving rise to, the central nervous system and epidermis.

neu'ro-ep'i-the'li-o'ma (nū'rō-ĕp'ĭ-thē'lĭ-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-epithelium* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor consisting of, or originating from, neuro-epithelium.

neu'ro-ep'i-the'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The specialized sensory epithelium of an organ of special sense. — **neu'ro-ep'i-the'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

neu'ro-fi-bro'ma (-fī-brō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *fibro-* + *-oma*.] *Med.* Neuroma that contains fibrous elements.

neu'ro-fi-bro'ma-to'sis (-mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEUROFIBROMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* Condition marked by the presence of many neurofibromata, usually in the subcutaneous tissue.

neu'ro-gas-tral'gi-a (-găs-trăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Gastralgia dependent upon nervous disorder of the stomach.

neu'ro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *-genesis*.] *Physiol.* Production of nerves. — **neu'ro-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

neu'ro-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*neuro-* + *-genic*.] *Physiol.* Having its origin in nerves.

neu-rog'e-nous (nū-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*neuro-* + *-genous*.] *Med.* Due to disorder of the nervous system.

neu'ro-gli-o'ma (nū'rō-glĭ-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Glioma containing ganglionic cells and nerve fibers.

neu-rog'ra-phy (nū-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-graphy*.] *Anat.* Description of the nervous system.

neu'ro-hyp-nol'o-gy (nū'rō-hĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of NEURYPNOLOGY.

neu'ro-hyp'no-tism (-hĭp'nō-tĭz'm), *n.* Nerve sleep; hypnotism. — **neu'ro-hyp-not'ic** (-hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a.*

neu'roid (nū'roid), *a.* [*neuro-* + *-oid*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Resembling a nerve or nerve tissue.

neu'ro-ker'a-tin, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A variety of keratin present in nerve tissue, as in the sheath of the axis cylinder of medullated nerve fibers.

neu'ro-lem'ma (nū'rō-lĕm'ȧ). Var. of NEURILEMMA.

neu'ro-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *malacia*.] *Med.* Morbid softening of the nerves.

neu'ro-mast (nū'rō-măst), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. μαστός hillock, breast.] *Zoöl.* = NERVE EMINENCE. — **neu'ro-mas'tic** (-măs'tĭk), *a.*

neu-rom'er-ism (nū-rŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Zoöl.* The metamerism of the nervous system.

neu'ro-mi-me'sis, *n.* [NL. See NEURO-; MIMESIS.] *Med.* The

neu'ron (nū'rŏn), *n.; pl.* L. NEURA (-rȧ), E. NEURONS (-rŏnz). [NL., fr. Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] **a** *Anat.* (1) The brain and spinal cord. *Rare.* (2) A neurone. **b** *Zoöl.* A nervure.

neu'rone (nū'rōn), *n.* [Cf. NEURON.] *Anat.* A nerve cell together with its processes (neurite, or axis cylinder, of a nerve, and dendrites). — **neu-ron'ic** (nū-rŏn'ĭk), *a.*

neu'ro-path'ic (nū'rō-păth'ĭk) } *a. Med.* Of or pert. to neu-
neu'ro-path'i-cal (-păth'ĭ-kăl) } ropathy; of the nature of, or having, nervous disease. — **neu'ro-path'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

neu-rop'a-thist (nū-rŏp'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* A specialist in nervous diseases.

neu'ro-pa-thol'o-gy (nū'rō-pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Pathology of the nervous system. — **neu'ro-path'o-log'i-cal** (-păth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **neu'ro-pa-thol'o-gist** (-pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

neu-rop'a-thy (nū-rŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* An affection of the nervous system or of a nerve.

neu'ro-plas'ty (nū'rō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic operation upon a nerve, as in grafting. — **neu'ro-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

neu'ro-pore (nū'rō-pōr; 201), *n.* [*neuro-* + *pore.*] *Embryol.* An opening from the exterior into the neurocœle.

Neu-rop'ter-a (nū-rŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *neuro-* + Gr. πτερόν a wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects to which various limits have been assigned. In addition to the lace-winged flies, ant lions, and allied forms (to which it is now often restricted), it includes in older and more conservative classifications the Thysanura, Ephemerida, Odonata, Plecoptera, Isoptera, Corrodentia, Mallophaga, Mecoptera, and Trichoptera, which are mandibulate insects having four net-veined wings (when wings are present), but differing widely in their development and metamorphosis. Cf. PSEUDONEUROPTERA. — **neu-rop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **neu-rop'ter-oid** (-oid), *a.* — **neu-rop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

One of the Neuroptera (*Mantispa interrupta*); *a* Young Larva; *b* Mature Larva. Both enlarged. *c* Mature Insect. Nat. size.

Neu-rop'ter-is (-tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + Gr. πτερίς a kind of fern.] *Paleobot.* A large genus of fossil pteridosperms represented by abundant fronds and stems from the Devonian to the Triassic.

neu-ro'sis (nū-rō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] **1.** *Med.* A functional nervous affection or disease; that is, a disease of the nerves without any appreciable change of nerve structure.
2. *Psychol.* Any activity of nerve cells that gives rise to mental activity, or accompanies it as its physical counterpart. Cf. PSYCHOSIS.

neu'ro-ther'a-peu'tics (nū'rō-thĕr'ȧ-pū'tĭks) } *n.* [*neuro-*
neu'ro-ther'a-py (nū'rō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ) } + *therapeutics, therapy.*] *Med.* **a** Treatment of diseases of the nerves. **b** Treatment of disease by acting on the nerves.

neu-rot'ic (nū-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Med.* **a** Acting on the nerves; useful in nervous disorders; as, a *neurotic* drug. **b** Of or pert. to the nerves; seated in the nerves; of the nature of neurosis; nervous; as, a *neurotic* disease. **c** Affected with neurosis; subject to neuroses; as, a *neurotic* person.

neu-rot'ic, *n. Med.* **a** Any toxic agent affecting mainly the nervous system. Neurotics that specially affect the spinal cord are often called *tetanics.* **b** A disease seated in the nerves. **c** A neurotic person.

neu-rot'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Neurotic condition.

neu-rot'o-my (-ō-mĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-tomy.*] **a** The dissection or anatomy of the nervous system. **b** *Surg.* The division of a nerve, as to relieve neuralgia. — **neu'ro-tom'i-cal** (nū'rō-tŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **neu-rot'o-mist** (nū-rŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.*

neu-rot'ro-pism (nū-rŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-tropism.*] *Physiol.* The attractive influence exerted by nervous tissue upon new-growing nerve fibers.

neu'ter (nū'tẽr), *a.* [L.; *ne* not + *uter* whether; akin to E. *whether*: cf. F. *neutre.* See NO, WHETHER; cf. NEITHER.] **1.** *Gram.* **a** Of neither masculine nor feminine gender (see GENDER, 3); as, a *neuter* noun or suffix; the *neuter* gender. **b** Neither active nor passive; intransitive; as, a *neuter* verb.
2. Taking no side; impartial; neutral. *Archaic.*

Providence never stands *neuter.* *South.*

3. Belonging to neither of two, usually opposed, classes. *R.*
4. *Biol.* **a** Having no generative organs; sexless. **b** Having imperfectly developed generative organs, as a worker bee or ant. See NEUTER, *n.*, 4.

neuter passive, *Gram.*, passive in form and neuter or intransitive in meaning; — applied to such Latin neuter verbs as *gaudeo*, in which the perfect tense is passive, and to French verbs forming their perfect with *être.*

neu'ter (nū'tẽr), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* **a** An intransitive verb. **b** A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the neuter gender.
2. A person who takes no part in a contest or controversy; one who is neutral. Specif. [*cap.*], *Amer. Hist.*, one of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly dwelling along the northern shores of Lake Erie. They were called the **Neutral Nation** by the French, because of neutrality in the war between the Iroquois and the Hurons. They were destroyed by the Iroquois in 1651.

Damn'd *neuters*, in their middle way of steering,
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring. *Dryden.*

3. A thing that is neutral, in any sense. *Rare.*
4. One of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and honeybees, that perform the labors of the community; a worker.
5. A castrated animal, esp. a cat so treated.

neu'ter, *v. t.*; -TERED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING. To castrate. *R.*

neu'tral (nū'trăl), *a.* [L. *neutralis*, fr. *neuter*: cf. OF. *neutral.* See NEUTER.] **1.** Not engaged on either side; not taking part with or assisting either of two or more contending parties; neuter; specif., of a state or power, lending no active assistance to either or any belligerent.

The heart cannot possibly remain *neutral*, but constantly takes part one way or the other. *Shaftesbury.*

2. Of or pertaining to a neutral state or power; not involved in hostilities; as, *neutral* territory.
3. Neither one thing nor the other; belonging to neither of two, usually opposed or contrasted, classes; not decided or pronounced as to characteristics; middling; indifferent; as, a *neutral* character without marked virtues or vices; a *neutral* life; a *neutral* expression.

Some things good, and some things ill, do seem,
And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye. *Sir J. Davies.*

4. In technical senses: **a** *Chem.* Neither acid nor basic; neither acid nor alkaline. **b** *Biol.* Neuter. See NEUTER, *a.*, 4. **c** *Bot.* Without stamens or pistils, as the ray florets of many composites, the marginal flowers of *Hydrangea*, etc. **d** Free from admixture of color; as, *neutral* tones; *neutral* gray; *neutral* blue (blue without any tinge of other color). **e** *Elec.* Neither positive nor negative; of a potential which is midway between, or the average of, the extreme potentials of an electric apparatus or system. **f** Designating a rope, as for hoisting, that has no tendency to twist or untwist, a condition fulfilled esp. by flat ropes.

Syn. — NEUTRAL, NEGATIVE, as here compared, agree in suggesting the absence of marked characteristics. But NEUTRAL emphasizes the idea of vagueness or indefiniteness, as of that which is neither one thing nor the other; NEGATIVE involves a more strongly implied contrast with that which is positive; as, "a low, muffled, *neutral* tone, as of a voice heard through cotton wool" (*G. Eliot*); a *neutral* tint; a *negative* character, merely *negative* results; "Men of genius are great as certain ethereal chemicals operating on the mass of *neutral* intellect" (*Keats*); "The *negative* and critical minds have their place beside the men of affirmation" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*).

neutral axis (*or* **surface**), *Mech.*, that line (or plane), in a beam or other member subjected to a bending action, in which the fibers are neither stretched nor compressed, or where the longitudinal stress is zero. It always passes through the center of gravity of any cross section normal to it. — **n. blue.** See DYE. — **n. equilibrium**, *Mech.*, the kind of equilibrium of a body so placed that when moved slightly it neither tends to return to its former position nor to depart more widely from it, as a perfect sphere or cylinder on a horizontal plane. — **N. Ground.** Specif.: **a** *Amer. Hist.* During the Revolutionary War, a region in Westchester County, New York, which lay between the British and the American lines. **b** A tract of ground near Gibraltar lying between the British and the Spanish lines. — **n. lard**, a product similar to oleo oil, but made from leaf lard and without extraction of stearin. See OLEOMARGARINE, 2. — **n. layer.** = NEUTRAL SURFACE. — **n. line.** **a** *Mech.* = NEUTRAL AXIS. **b** *Elec.* = NEUTRAL POSITION. — **N. Nation.** See NEUTER, *n.*, 2. — **n. position**, *Elec.*, the position of the brushes of a dynamo-electric machine for least sparking; — called also **neutral line.** — **n. red.** See DYE. — **n. surface.** See NEUTRAL AXIS. — **n. temperature**, *Physics*, the temperature at which the thermoelectric power of two metals is zero. — **n. text.** See TEXT. — **n. tint**, a gray pigment of various shades, used by artists. — **n. violet.** See DYE. — **n. vowel**, a "mixed" vowel, as the *u* in *urn*, *e* in *maker*, etc. See MIXED, *a.*, 10. — **N. zone**, *Zoögeog.*, the Transition zone.

neu'tral (nū'trăl), *n.* **1.** A person, party, vessel, or nation that takes, or belongs to one who takes, no part in a contest between others; one that is neutral.
2. *Elec.* A neutral point, wire, conductor, bus bar, etc.

neu-tral'i-ty (nū-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *neutralité.*] **1.** The party or parties who are neutral; a combination of neutral powers or states; — with *the.* *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Quality or state of being neutral; the condition of being uninvolved in contests or controversies between others; state of refraining from taking part on either side; specif., *Internat. Law*, the condition of a state or government which refrains from taking part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other powers. The right to observe neutrality and the name *neutrality* are both comparatively modern, all persons anciently having been considered as friends or foes.

The cold *neutrality* of an impartial judge. *Burke.*

3. The character of a neutral thing, place, or the like, during hostilities; as, the *neutrality* of a port.
4. Quality or state of being neither in one class or category nor in another; indifference in quality. Specif., *Chem.*, quality or state of being neutral. See NEUTRAL, *a.*, 3.
5. State or fact of being neuter, in any sense. *Rare.*

neu'tral-i-za'tion (nū'trăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *neutralisation.*] Act or process of neutralizing, or state of being neutralized.

neu'tral-ize (nū'trăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *neutraliser.*] **1.** *Chem.* To render inert or imperceptible the peculiar affinities of, as a chemical substance; to destroy the effect of; to make neutral (see NEUTRAL, *a.*, 4 **a**); as, to *neutralize* an acid with a base.
2. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to reduce to inefficiency; to counteract; as, to *neutralize* parties, efforts, opposition, etc.

Counter citations that *neutralize* each other. *E. Everett.*

3. *Elec.* To make void of electricity, or electrically inert, by combining equal positive and negative quantities.
4. *Internat. Law.* To invest with conventional or obligatory neutrality conferring inviolability by belligerents, as in the case of Switzerland.

Syn. — Counterbalance, annul, nullify, frustrate. — NEUTRALIZE, COUNTERACT, COUNTERVAIL. To NEUTRALIZE is to render inoperative or ineffective, esp. by an opposite influence, force, or effect; to COUNTERACT implies more positively counter or contrary action; it does not so definitely suggest that the thing itself ceases to act or becomes neutral: as, "White shall not *neutralize* the black, nor good compensate bad in man" (*R. Browning*); "Unless powerfully *counteracted* by all sorts of opposite agencies, [old age] is a miserable . . . blighter to the genial charity of the human heart" (*De Quincey*). But the two words are often used with little distinction. COUNTERVAIL suggests more definitely than either of them a balance of opposing forces; as, "The fact . . . shall, in the absence of strong *countervailing* testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence" (*A. Lincoln*). See ABOLISH.

neu'tral-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that neutralizes.
2. Specif., in the manufacture of glucose from starch, a tank in which the acid liquid is neutralized.

neu'tro-phile (nū'trō-fīl; -fĭl), **neu'tro-phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [L. *neuter* + *-phile, -phil.*] *Physiol.* One of a group of leucocytes whose granules stain only with neutral dyes. — **neu'tro-phil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk), *a.*, **neu-troph'i-lous** (nū-trŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.*

neu'tro-phile (nū'trō-fīl; -fĭl), *a. Physiol.* Staining readily with neutral dyes; — said of certain cells or parts of cells.

‖ **né'vé'** (nā'vā'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nix*, *nivis*, snow.] The partially compacted granular snow forming the surface part of the upper end of a glacier; by extension, any field of granular snow; firn.

nev'er (nĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *nǣfre*; *ne* not, no + *ǣfre* ever. See EVER.] **1.** Not ever; not at any time, at no time, whether past, present, or future.

Death still draws nearer, *never* seeming near. *Pope.*

2. Not in any degree, in the least, in any way, under any condition, or the like; — used in emphatic negation, often idiomatically; as, *never* fear; he had *never* a cent.

And he answered him to *never* a word. *Matt.* xxvii. 14

nev'er-nev'er coun'try *or* **land.** *Colloq.* **a** The sparsely settled district in the north and west of Queensland, *Australia.* **b** A remote and little-settled district. *Kipling.* — **never so**, as never before; more than ever before; especially; particularly; — now often expressed or replaced by *ever so.* "Ask me *never so* much dower." *Gen.* xxxiv. 12. — **n. the** (followed by a comparative), none the; not at all, or in any way, the; as in, *never the* less (*Obs.*, exc. in *nevertheless*); *never the* more (formerly written also *nevermore*); *never the* worse, etc.

nev'er-more' (-mōr'; 201), *adv.* Never again; at no time hereafter. "Quoth the raven, '*Nevermore.*'" *Poe.*

nev'er-the-less' (-thē-lĕs'), *adv. or conj.* [*never* + *the* (see THE by that) + *less.*] Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that; yet.

No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous: *nevertheless*, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness. *Heb.* xii. 11.

Syn. — However, yet, still. See BUT.

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imitation, in hysterical or neurotic patients, of organic disease; involuntary nervous mimicry. — **neu'ro-mi-met'ic**, *a.*

neu'ro-mus'cu-lar, *a.* [*neuro-* + *muscular.*] Nervomuscular.

neu'ro-my'e-li'tis, *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *myelitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the medullary substance of the nerves.

neu'ro-my'ic (nū'rō-mī'ĭk), *a.* [*neuro-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle.] Neuromuscular.

neu'ro-my'o-si'tis (-mī'ō-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuritis combined with myositis.

neu-ron'o-sus (nū-rŏn'ō-sŭs), *n.* [NL.: *neuro-* + Gr. νόσος disease.] *Med.* Any nervous disease.

neu'ro-nym (nū'rō-nĭm), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] The name of a nerve or a part of the nervous system.

neu-ron'y-my (nū-rŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* The nomenclature of the nervous system.

neu'ro-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paralysis due to a diseased condition of the nerves. — **neu'ro-par'a-lyt'ic**, *a.*

neu'ro-par'as-the'ni-a (nū'rō-păr'ăs-thē'nĭ-ȧ; -păr-ăs'thē-nī'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Parasthenia of the nervous system.

neu'ro-path (nū'rō-păth), *n.* [See NEUROPATHY.] *Med.* **a** One who believes that most diseases are of nervous origin. **b** A person liable to nervous disease.

neu'ro-phys'i-ol'o-gy (-fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Physiology of the nervous system. — **neu'ro-phys'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

neu'ro-po'di-um, *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *-podium.*] *Zoöl.* The ventral lobe or branch of a parapodium. — **neu'ro-po'di-al**, *a.*

neu-rop'o-dous (nū-rŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having limbs directed toward the neural side.

neu'ro-poph'y-sis (nū'rō-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs). Var. of NEURAPOPHYSIS.

neu'ro-psy'chic (-sī'kĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to both the nervous and psychic functions.

neu'ro-psy-chol'o-gy (-sī-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of the connection of psychological and neurological facts. — **neu'ro-psy'cho-log'i-cal** (-sī'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **neu'ro-psy-chol'o-gist** (-sī-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

neu'ro-psy-chop'a-thy (-sī-kŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *psychopathy.*] *Med.* Neural and mental derangement. — **neu'ro-psy'cho-path'ic** (-sī'kō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

neu'ro-psy-cho'sis (-sī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *psychosis.*] *Med.* Mental disorder closely connected with, or due to, some form of nerve disease.

neu-rop'ter (nū-rŏp'tẽr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Neuroptera.

Neu-rop'ter-oi'de-a (-tẽr-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* See PALÆODICTYOPTERA.

neu-rop'ter-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [NL.; *Neuroptera* + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* The study of Neuroptera. — **neu-rop'ter-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

neu'ro-ret'i-ni'tis, *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *retinitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the optic nerve and the retina.

neu-ror'rha-phy (nū-rŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* The suturing of a divided nerve.

Neu'ror-thop'ter-a (nū'rŏr-thŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A group of fossil insects having characters of both the Neuroptera and Orthoptera. — **neu'ror-thop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **neu'ror-thop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

neu-ro'sal (nū-rō'săl), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, a neurosis.

neu'ro-sar-co'ma, *n.* [NL.] Sarcoma containing nervous tissue.

neu'ro-skel'e-ton, *n.* [*neuro-* + *skeleton.*] *Zoöl.* The endoskeleton of vertebrates. *Rare.* — **neu'ro-skel'e-tal**, *a.* *Rare.*

neu'ro-spasm, *n.* [*neuro-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Twitching of a muscle due to nervous disease.

neu'ro-spast (nū'rō-spăst), *n.* [L. *neurospaston*, Gr. νευρόσπαστον, from νευρόσπαστος drawn by strings.] A puppet. *Obs.* — **neu'ro-spas'tic**, *a.* *Obs.*

neu'ro-sthe'ni-a (nū'rō-sthē'nĭ-ȧ; -sthē-nī'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *sthenia.*] *Med.* Great nervous power; abnormal nervous irritability.

neu'ro-su'ture, *n.* [*neuro-* + *suture.*] *Surg.* Neurorrhaphy.

neu'ro-ta'bes (nū'rō-tā'bēz), *n.* [NL.: *neuro-* + *tabes.*] *Med.* A form of multiple neuritis marked by symptoms resembling those of tabes.

neu'ro-ten'di-nous, *a.* [*neuro-* + *tendinous.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to a nerve and tendon.

neu'ro-ten'sion, *n.* [*neuro-* + *tension.*] *Surg.* Neurectasy.

neu-rot'i-za'tion (nū-rŏt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* *Med.* Regeneration of a nerve after division.

neu'ro-tome (nū'rō-tōm), *n.* [See NEUROTOMY.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* A neuromere.

neu'ro-ton'ic, *a.* [*neuro-* + *tonic.*] *Med.* Strengthening the nervous system. — *n.* A neurotonic medicine.

neu'ro-tox'ic, *a.* [*neuro-* + *toxic.*] Nerve-poisoning.

neu'ro-tox'in, *n.* A substance that poisons the nerves.

neu'ro-troph'ic, *a.* [*neuro-* + *trophic.*] *Physiol.* **a** Pert. to nutrition of the nervous system. **b** Produced by nervous influence.

neu'ryp-nol'o-gy (nū'rĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. ὕπνος sleep + *-logy.*] Hypnology. — **neu'ryp-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **neu'ryp-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Neus'tri-an (nūs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Neustria, the northwestern portion of the Frankish empire, including most of the territory between the Loire and the Scheldt and extending from the ocean east to about the frontier of Lorraine.

neut. *Abbr.* Neuter.

neu'ter-dom (nū'tẽr-dŭm), *n.* State of being neuter sexually.

neu'ter-like', *a.* Neutral. *Rare.*

neu'ter-ly, *adv.* of NEUTER.

neu'ter-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

neuth, *prep.* & *adv.* [Cf. AS. *neoðan* beneath.] Beneath. *Obs.* *Scot.*

neu'tral-ise. Var. of NEUTRALIZE.

neu'tral-ism (nū'trăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Neutrality. *Rare.*

neu'tral-ist, *n.* One who professes or practices neutrality.

neu'tral-ly, *adv.* of NEUTRAL.

neu'tral-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

neu'tri-a. Var. of NUTRIA.

neutricion. † NUTRITION.

neu'trize, *v. i.* To remain neutral. *Obs.*

neu'tro-lo-gis'tic (nū'trō-lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [See NEUTER; cf. EULOGY.] Neutral, with respect to favor. *R.*

neu'tro-pas'sive, *a.* *Gram.* = NEUTER PASSIVE.

neu'tro-sa'line, *a.* [See NEUTER; SALINE.] *Chem.* Of the nature of a neutral salt.

‖ **neu'vaine'** (nû'vân'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *novena*, fr. L. *novem* nine. See NINE.] = NOVENA.

Neu'wied green (noi'vēt). **Neu'wie'der green** (-vē'dẽr). [From *Neuwied*, Prussia.] Paris green.

Nev. *Abbr.* Nevada.

ne-va'dite (nĕ-vä'dīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A variety of rhyolite of granitoid appearance, first observed in Nevada.

neve. † NIEVE.

neve, *n.* Prob., a nævus. *Obs.*

neve, *n.* [AS. *nefa*, akin to G. *neffe*, L. *nepos.* Cf. NEPHEW.] Nephew. *Obs.*

nevede. Obs. contr. of *ne havede*, had not.

nevel. † NIVEL.

nev'el (nĕv''l; -ĭl), *n.* [See NEIF fist.] A fisticuff. — *v. t.* To beat with the fists. *Both Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

neveling, *adv.* [AS. *nifol*, *niwol*, *neowol*, prostrate + 2d *-ling.*] Facing downwards. *Obs.*

nev'en, *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *nefna.*] To name; to nominate; tell; speak of. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To tell; speak. *Obs.*

neverlesse, *adv.* Nevertheless. *Obs.*

nev'er-mass, *n.* The day that never was or will be. *Obs.*

nevermo, *adv.* Nevermore. *Obs.*

nev'er-strike', *n.* One who never strikes his flag (i.e. yields). *Rare.*

nev'er-the-lat'ter, **nev'er-the-lat'er**, *adv.* Nevertheless. *Obs.*

nev'er-thrift', *n.* A thriftless person. *Obs.*

nevet. † EFT, lizard.

nev'ew, *n.* Obs. or ref. sp. of NEPHEW.

nevin. † NEVEN.

nevir. † NEVER.

nev'o (nĕv'ĭ). Scot. var. of NEPHEW.

ne'void. Var. of NÆVOID.

ne-vos'i-ty, *n.* [L. *naevus* mole, spot.] State of having many moles or freckles. *Obs.*

nevou, nevow. † NEPHEW.

nev'oy (nĕv'ĭ). Scot. var. of NEPHEW.

nevu. † NEPHEW.

ne'vus. Var. of NÆVUS.

nev-yansk'ite (nĕv-yân'skīt), *n.* [From *Nevyansk*, Russia.] *Min.* Iridosmine containing over forty per cent of iridium, occurring in tin-white scales.

nevyn. † NEVEN.

new, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *nīwian* to renew.] To renew. *Obs.*

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new (nū), *a.*; NEW'ER (-ẽr); NEW'EST. [ME. *newe*, AS. *nīwe*, *néowe*; akin to D. *nieuw*, OS. *niwi*, OHG. *niuwi*, G. *neu*, Icel. *nȳr*, Dan. & Sw. *ny*, Goth. *niujis*, Lith. *naujas*, Russ. *novy*, Ir. *nua*, *nuadh*, Gael. *nuadh*, W. *newydd*, Armor. *nevez*, L. *novus*, Gr. *νέος*, Skr. *nava*, *navya*, and perh. to E. *now*. Cf. NOW, INNOVATE, NEOPHYTE, NOVEL, NUNCIO.] **1.** Having existed, or having been made, but a short time; having originated or occurred lately; not early or long in being; recent; fresh; modern; — opposed to *old*; as, a *new* coat; a *new* régime; a *new* fashion; *new* potatoes.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a *new* nation. *A. Lincoln.*

2. a With reference to a person himself or thing itself: having been seen or known but a short time, although perhaps existing before; recently manifested, discovered, recognized, or experienced; hence, strange; unfamiliar, as, *new* lands, doctrines, grief. **b** With reference to another: other than the former, or old; having freshly come into a use, connection, or the like; as, to turn over a *new* leaf; my *new* physician; the *new* teacher.

To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures *new*. *Milton.*

3. Having been in some relationship, position, or condition but a short time; hence, not habituated; unaccustomed; as, a *new* member; *new* from school and as *new* to the world; *new* to the plow.

4. Beginning or appearing as the recurrence, resumption, or repetition of some previous act or thing; as, a *new* year; a *new* start; also, renovated or recreated; as, rest had made him a *new* man.

For as the sun is daily *new* and old,
So is my love still telling what is told. *Shak.*

5. Different or distinguished from a person, place, or thing of the same kind or name that has longer or previously existed; — used with *the* except in place names; as, the *new* reservoir; the *new* theology; *New* York; *New* Guinea.

6. Not of ancient extraction, nor of a family of ancient descent; not previously known or famous. *Addison.*

7. [*cap.*] In names of languages, modern; esp., in use since medieval times; as, *New* Greek; *New* Latin; *New* Hebrew. See MODERN, *a.*, 4.

Syn. — NEW, NOVEL, FRESH, RECENT, LATE, MODERN. That is NEW (opposed to *old*) which has existed, or been known, but a short time; that is NOVEL (opposed to *common*, *usual*, *familiar*) which is, often strikingly, out of the ordinary course; as, "No man putteth *new* wine into old bottles" (*Mk.* ii. 22); a *novel* method of bottling wine: "It is the chief function of the poet to make the familiar *novel*" (*Lowell*); "He found *new* words for perennially *new* things, and the *novel* accent awakened long-slumbering associations" (*W. Pater*). That is FRESH, as here compared, which has just been done, made, received, etc., or which retains or suggests the liveliness, brightness, or energy of a new thing; the word may also connote new and original qualities or characteristics; as, *fresh* butter, *fresh* footprints, the work received *fresh* impetus; "*fresh* and lasting in . . . remembrance" (*Shak.*); "How *fresh* the colors look, how fast they hold" (*Tennyson*); "If not always absolutely *new*, he [Chaucer] is always delightfully *fresh*" (*Lowell*). RECENT is a more relative term; it suggests comparative nearness to the present; as, *recent* discoveries, a *recent* number of a magazine, until *recent* years; "The village church had been ruined too *recently* to count as picturesque" (*W. Pater*). LATE (see SLOW), which is sometimes interchangeable with *recent* (as, "On the *Late* Massacre in Piedmont," *Milton*), applies esp. to that which has recently ceased to exist, or which is no longer what it recently was; as, his *late* residence, during the *late* reign, the *late* incumbent of the office, the funeral of the *late* Richard Roe. That is MODERN (in ordinary usage) which belongs to the present period, or is characteristic of it; the word commonly suggests contrast with a more distant past than that implied in *recent*, and often applies esp. to that which is of the latest and most approved form, construction, or character; as, *modern* languages, *modern* (cf. *recent*) usage, *modern* artillery; "This strange disease of *modern* life, with its sick hurry, its divided aims, its heads o'ertaxed, its palsied hearts" (*M. Arnold*). See RENEW; cf. OLD.

New Academy. See ACADEMY, 1. — **N. Albion.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **N. Art** [F. *Art Nouveau* or *L'Art Nouveau*], a style of design, esp. in decorative art, introduced into Europe about 1895. It is marked by an abandonment of even the most elementary forms identified with earlier styles, such as straight lines and circular curves, for which are substituted hand-drawn curves of much complexity. For the floral and other adornment of the recognized styles is substituted direct study of nature. — **n. assignment.** *Pleading.* = NOVEL ASSIGNMENT. — **n. astronomy.** See ASTROPHYSICS. — **N. Atlantis.** See under ATLANTIS. — **n. birth**, *Theol.*, regeneration, or the beginning of a religious life. — **n. blue.** See DYE. — **n. chum**, a recent arrival; a tenderfoot. *Australia.* — **N. Church.** See NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH. — **n. coccin**, cochineal red A. See DYE. — **N. Comedy.** See COMEDY, 1. — **N. Congregational Methodist Church.** See METHODIST, 5. — **N. Connexion.** *Eccl.* **a** A former division of the General Baptists of England, founded by Dan Taylor in 1770, in protest to the views against trinitarianism prevalent among the General Baptists. **b** A former division of British Methodists formed in 1797 by Rev. Alex. Kilham, who demanded that the conference should consist of laymen as well as ministers. It is one of the bodies that united to form the United Methodist Church. — **N. Covenant.** See NEW TESTAMENT. — **n. departure**, a fresh start; a change of plan, method, or course of action. — **N. England, Englander**, etc. See in *Vocabulary*. — **N. English. a** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, New England. *Now Rare.* **b** New Englanders collectively. *Obs.* — **new extent.** See EXTENT, 1. — **N. Foundation**, *Ch. of Eng.*, the foundation at the Reformation with a new organization; — used of those cathedrals which previously were monastic cathedrals and of those of the new sees created out of previous monastic churches. — **N. France.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **N. Granada varnish tree.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **N. Greeks**, *Painting*, the Neo-Greeks. — **n. green**, malachite green, the dye. See DYE. — **n. growth.** = NEOPLASM. — **N. Guinea nutmeg.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **N. Holland nutmeg.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **n. Ionic.** See GREEK, *n.*, 5. — **N. Israelite.** = SOUTHCOTTIAN. — **N. Jersey.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **N. Jerusalem.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **n. land**, land cleared and cultivated for the first time. — **N. Learning**, English learning of the 16th century based on the study, then introduced into England, of the Bible and the Classics, esp. Greek, in the original (cf. RENAISSANCE); also, the learning or doctrines of the English Reformation. — **N. Light**, *Eccl.*, a member of a progressive party, or of one thought to follow new paths in religion; as: **a** One of the Calvinistic Methodists, organized in the United States about 1740 in consequence of the preaching of Whitefield. They claimed to be under special divine guidance in all things. They were subsequently organized into separate societies and were called **Separates**, many of them becoming Baptists. **b** One of those among New England Congregationalists who formed the revival movement of 1740–1742. **c** A Scottish Antiburgher (1747). See BURGHER, *n.*, 2. **d** One belonging to a division (organized 1833) of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States (known as the **General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church**) which, unlike the main body, permits its members to vote in civil elections and to hold office. Cf. OLD LIGHT. **e** An Edwardean. **f** One of the Disciples of Christ. **g** [*l. c.*] The crappie. — **N. Model**, *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliamentary army as reorganized in 1645. — **n. moon. a** The moon in a certain phase; also, the phase itself. See MOON, 1. **b** The day when the new moon is first seen. Among the Hebrews the period of the new moon was anciently regarded as a religious festival, in postexilic times celebrated chiefly by the women, but still marked by the ceremony of "Blessing the New Moon." The periodical reappearance of the moon is taken as a symbol of the Messianic redemption or renewal of Israel. — **N. Orleans.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **n. parish.** See PARISH, *n.*, 1. — **N. Persian.** See PERSIAN. — **N. Platonism.** See NEOPLATONISM. — **n. psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY. — **n. red.** See DYE. — **N. Red Sandstone**, *Geol.*, an old name for an English series in which red sandstones of Triassic age predominate. — **N. Salon.** *French Fine Arts.* See SALON. — **N. Side**, *Eccl. Hist.*, one of the two parties into which the Presbyterian Church in America divided in 1741 on questions as to subscription to the Confession of Faith and as to practices made prominent by the Whitefield revival movement. This party laid great stress on piety and zeal, and in 1745 formed a separate synod, the Synod of New York. The other party, the **Old Side**, contended for a strict subscription, and insisted on a thoroughly educated ministry. It constituted the Synod of Philadelphia, the original synod from which the other party separated. In 1758 the two synods united as the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. — **N. South Wales.** See in *Vocab.* — **N. Style. a** See CALENDAR, 1. **b** *Decorative Art.* The style of the New Art. — **N. Sunday.** = LOW SUNDAY. — **N. Testament.** See in *Vocab.* — **n. theology**, any of various departures from strict orthodoxy, as, in the last quarter of the 19th century, the teachings of professors in Andover Theological Seminary, or, in the 20th century, the teachings of Rev. R. J. Campbell, minister of the City Temple, London. — **N. Venus.** *Astron.*, the nova of 1572 in Cassiopeia; Tycho's star. — **N. World**, the land of the Western Hemisphere. — **n. yellow L**, acid yellow. See DYE. — **N. Zealand.** See in *Vocab.*

new (nū), *adv.* [AS. *nīwe*.] Newly; recently; anew; afresh (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Chaucer.*

It must be that when God speaketh he should . . . *new* date and *new* create the whole. *Emerson.*

new and new, over and over; again and again. *Obs. or R.* — **of n.**, anew. *Obs. Chaucer.*

New'ark for-ma'tion or **se'ries** (nū'ẽrk). [From *Newark*, New Jersey.] *Geol.* A series of fragmental and igneous rocks representing the Triassic system in the eastern United States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

New'come, Colonel (nū'kŭm). A gallant, simple-hearted gentleman, a retired East Indian officer, in Thackeray's "The Newcomes." His unworldliness leads to the loss of his fortune, and he dies, a pensioner, in the Charterhouse. Other important characters in the novel are his son *Clive*; *Ethel*, the latter's cousin and eventually his wife; and Ethel's scoundrelly brother *Barnes*.

new'com'er (-kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who has lately come.

new'el (nū'ĕl), *n.* [Formerly *nowell*, fr. OF. *nouel*, *noel*, kernel, F. *noyau* stone of a fruit, newel, fr. LL. *nodellus* knob, dim. of L. *nodus* knot. Cf. NODE, NOWEL the inner wall of a mold.] **1.** *Arch.* The upright post, or the upright made of the inner or smaller ends of the steps, about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; hence, in stairways with straight flights, the principal post at the foot, or a secondary one at a landing. See HOLLOW NEWEL.

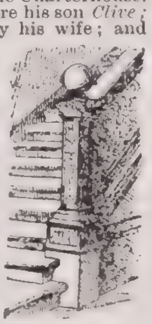

Newel at Bottom of Staircase.

2. *Engin.* A cylindrical pillar terminating a wing wall of a bridge or viaduct.

New England. The section of the United States comprising the six northeastern States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. — **New Eng'land-er** (ĭn'glăn-dẽr), *n.* — **New Eng'land-ish** (-dĭsh), *a.* — **New Eng'land-ism**, *n.*

New England Confederation, *Amer. Hist.*, a confederation (1643–84) of the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, formed for defense against the Indians and the Dutch. — **N. E. theology**, the modified Calvinism originated by Jonathan Edwards (1703–58).

new'fan'gle (nū'făŋ'g'l; nū'făŋ'g'l), *a.* [*new* + *fangle*; ME. *newefangel*.] Newfangled. — *n.* A newfangled thing; a novelty. — *v. t.* To make newfangled. *All Obs. or R., or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

new'fan'gled (-g'ld), *a.* **1.** Inclined to novelties; given to new theories or fashions. "*Newfangled* men." *Latimer.* **2.** New-made; novel; — used in disparagement. "A *newfangled* nomenclature." *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **new'fan'gled-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **new'fan'gled-ly**, *adv.* — **new'fan'gled-ness**, *n.*

new'-fash'ioned (nū'făsh'ŭnd; nū'făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Made in a new fashion or form, or lately come into fashion.

New'found-land' (nū'fŭnd-lănd', *attributively usually* nū-found'lănd), *n.* **1.** An island on the coast of British North America, famed for the fishing grounds in its vicinity. **2.** Short for NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

Newfoundland caribou, a caribou (*Rangifer terræ-novæ*) confined to Newfoundland, similar to the woodland caribou, but larger. — **N. dog**, one of a breed of large, shaggy-haired dogs, usually entirely black, but sometimes black and white, originating in Newfoundland and noted for intelligence, docility, and swimming powers.

Head of Newfoundland Dog.

New Jer'sey (jûr'zĭ). A State of the United States.

New Jersey plan, *U. S. Hist.*, a plan for a constitution laid before the convention of 1787 by William Paterson of New Jersey, but rejected. It provided for a single legislative house, with equal representation for each State. — **N. J. tea**, the leaves of a rhamnaceous undershrub of the eastern United States (*Ceanothus americanus*) used during the Revolution as a substitute for tea; also, the plant, which has oval 3-nerved leaves and dense panicles of small white flowers.

New Jerusalem. The Heavenly, or Celestial, City: the abode of the redeemed; the Holy City. *Rev.* xxi. 2. — **New Jerusalem Church, New Church**, or **Church of the New Jerusalem**, the church holding the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. See SWEDENBORGIAN.

new'ly (nū'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *nīwlīce*.] **1.** Lately; recently. **2.** Anew; afresh; in a new way; as, a house *newly* furnished; a thought *newly* expressed.

And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion
Into a fairer form. *Spenser.*

3. Soon; quickly. *Obs.*

New'man-ism (nū'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* The theological and ecclesiastical views taught by John Henry (afterwards Cardinal) Newman (1801–90) while a member of the Church of England, esp. in Tract No. 90, where he attempts to show that the language of the Thirty-nine Articles admits of a "Catholic" interpretation and is designed in some cases to oppose Roman Catholic dogmas, though more often to oppose abuses connected with them.

new'mar'ket (nū'mär'kĕt; nū'mär'kĕt), *n.* [From *Newmarket*, England.] **1.** A long, closely fitting coat or cloak; — called also **Newmarket coat.** **2.** A game in which cards are played in sequences. In addition there are stops, and a four-card layout. **3.** A kind of gambling game with dice.

new'-mod'el (nū'mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.*; -MOD'ELED (-ĕld) or -MOD'ELLED; -MOD'EL-ING or MOD'EL-LING. To remodel; rearrange. — **new'-mod'el-er, -mod'el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.*

new'ness (nū'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *nīwnes*.] Quality or state of being new; as, the *newness* of a system; *newness* of life. **the Newness**, New England transcendentalism. *Obs. or Hist.*

news (nūz), *n.* [From NEW: cf. F. *nouvelles*. *News* is plural in form, but is now commonly construed as singular.] **1.** *pl.* Something strange or newly happened; novelties. *Obs.*

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

2. A report of a recent event; information about something before unknown; fresh tidings; recent intelligence.

Evil *news* rides post, while good *news* baits. *Milton.*
News have come to me respecting a dear friend. *Hawthorne.*

3. A bearer of news; courier; newspaper. *Obs. or R.*

There cometh a *news* thither with his horse. *Pepys.*

Syn. — NEWS, TIDINGS, INTELLIGENCE. NEWS is the general term; TIDINGS is now poetical or elevated; INTELLIGENCE is esp. news more or less formally communicated.

news'man (nūz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A bearer of news; a news writer. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A man who distributes or sells newspapers.

news'mon'ger (-mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in news; one active in hearing and telling news. — **news'mon'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

New Al'bi-on. a A region, including Long Island and the territory now included in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, granted under this name by Charles I. in 1634 to Sir Edmund Plowden and others as a county palatine. **b** An extensive region on the northwest coast of North America, now mostly included in the States of Oregon and Washington: — so called by Drake.

new'al-ty. Var. of NEWELTY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Ne-war' (nĕ-wär'), *n.* One of the Mongoloid Nepalese.

Ne-wa'ri (nĕ-wä'rē), *n.* The language of the Newars. See INDO-CHINESE.

new'ber-y-ite (nū'bẽr-ĭ-īt), *n.* [After J. C. *Newbery*, an Australian.] *Min.* An acid phosphate of magnesium. $HMgPO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$, in white orthorhombic crystals in guano.

new'born', *a.* **1.** Recently born. **2.** Born anew.

new'cal (nū'k'l), **new'cald** (nū'k'ld), *a.* Newly calved. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

New'cas'tle cloak (nū'kȧs''l). A barrel with holes cut for the arms, formerly used in England to punish drunkards.

New'cas'tle glass (nū'kȧs''l). [From *Newcastle* upon Tyne, England.] = CROWN GLASS.

new'come' (nū'kŭm'), *a.* Recently come. — *n.* A newcomer. *Rare.*

new'-cre-ate', *v. t.* To create anew.

new'-cut', *n.* A certain old game at cards.

newe. † NEVE, nephew; NIEVE.

newefongel. † NEWFANGLE.

new'el, *n.* [From NEW. Cf. NOVEL.] Novelty; a new thing. *Obs.*

newel stair. A stair with newels at the angles to receive the ends of the strings; also, a spiral stair in which the inner or smaller ends of the steps are engaged in a solid vertical core. Cf. *open newel stair*, where there is no newel.

new'el-ty, *n.* [From NEW, influenced by *novelty*.] Novelty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

new'en, *adv.* [AS. *nīwan*, *néowan*.] Recently; soon. *Obs.*

newer, newir. † NEVER.

newes. † NEWS.

new'fan'gld. Newfangled. *Ref. Sp.*

new'fan'gle-ment (nū'făŋ'g'l-mĕnt), *n.* Novelty; a novelty. *R.*

new'fan'gle-ness, *n.* [ME. *newefanglnes*. See FANGLE.] Newfangledness. *Obs. or R.*

new'fan'glist, *n.* One disposed to what is newfangled. *Obs.*

new'fan'gly, *adv.* In a newfangled way. *Obs.*

new'fash'iond. New-fashioned. *Ref. Sp.*

New-found'land-er, *n.* **a** A native of Newfoundland. **b** A Newfoundland vessel.

New France (fräns). Canada, which was first settled by the French. *Obs. or Hist.*

new'-front', *v. t.* To provide with a new front.

New'gate (nū'gĭt), *n.* **1.** The western gate in the wall of the old city of London. Watling Street passed through it. **2.** A famous old prison in this locality, rebuilt several times and razed in 1902. [*E. D.*

Newgate bird. A jailbird. *Oxf.*

Newgate calendar. An account of prisoners in Newgate, with details of their crimes, formerly published in London.

New'gat-ed (nū'gāt-ĕd), *p. a.* Imprisoned in Newgate. *Rare.*

New'gat-eer' (nū'gȧ-tēr'), *n.* A prisoner in Newgate. *Obs. & R.*

Newgate frill or **fringe.** A fringe or beard under the chin.

Newgate knocker. A lock of hair twisted back towards the ear, worn by English costermongers and the like.

New Gra-na'da var'nish tree (grȧ-nä'dȧ). A Colombian rubiaceous tree (*Elæagia utilis*). It secretes a resinous varnish.

New Guin'ea nut'meg (gĭn'ĭ). = MAKASSAR NUTMEG.

newhed, *n.* Newness. *Obs.*

New Holland nutmeg. The fruit of an Australian monimiaceous tree (*Atherosperma moschatum*).

new'ing, *n.* **1.** A renewing. *Obs.* **2.** *Chiefly pl.* Anything new; news. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

new'ing, *n.* Yeast. *Dial. Eng.*

new'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

newk (nūk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NOOK.

new'lings, *adv.* [*new* + 2d *-ling*.] Newly; also, *Obs.*, anew. *Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*

New'man-ite (nū'măn-īt), *n.* A follower of Newman; an adherent of Newmanism.

New'man-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To adhere to Newmanism. **2.** To follow the peculiarities of Homeric translation exhibited by F. W. Newman in his translation of the Iliad. Aiming at rigid faithfulness to the original, he adopted an unrimed ballad meter and many archaisms and oddities of style. *Rare.*

new'-name', *v. t.* To give a new name to. — **new'-nam'er** (-nām'ẽr), *n.*

New Or'le-ans (ôr'lē-ănz). A city in the State of Louisiana. — **New Orleans molasses.** See MOLASSES. — **N. O. moss**, the long moss.

new'ry, *n.* [Malay *nūrī*.] Lory. [*Obs.*

news, *v. t. & i.* To tell news or as news; to gossip. *Obs. or Dial.*

news agent. A dealer in newspapers and periodicals.

news bell. A singing in the ears supposed to portend news. *Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

news boat. A boat which puts out to passing vessels to supply and receive news. [*Obs.*

news'-book', *n.* A newspaper.

news'boy', *n.* A boy who distributes or sells newspapers.

news dealer. One who sells newspapers, periodicals, etc.

news editor. The editor on a daily newspaper in immediate charge of the telegraphic news.

news'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

news house. A printing office for newspapers and periodicals.

news'i-ness (nūz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

news'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **news'less-ness**, *n.*

news'-let'ter, *n.* A circular letter written or printed for the dissemination of news. It was introduced into England from Europe in the latter part of the 17th century, and was the precursor of the newspaper.

news′pa′per (nūz′pā′pẽr), *n.* A paper printed and distributed, at stated intervals, usually daily or weekly, to convey news, advocate opinions, etc., now usually containing also advertisements and other matters of public interest.

news′room′ (-rōōm′), *n.* **1.** A room or place where newspapers or periodicals are sold.
2. A reading room having newspapers, magazines, etc.

news′y (nūz′ĭ), *a.;* NEWS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); NEWS′I-EST. Abounding in news. *Colloq.*

newt (nūt), *n.* [ME. *newte*, for *ewte*, *evete*, AS. *efete*, with *n* prefixed, *an ewt* being understood as *a newt*. Cf. EFT.] Any of various small salamanders, aquatic at least for a part of their existence; an eft or triton. In England, commonly, a salamander of the genus *Triturus*, syn. *Triton* (in its broad sense), the common species being the **crested newt** (*Triturus cristatus*) and the **smooth newt** (*Triturus* or *Lissotriton punctatus*). In America, commonly, a salamander of the genus *Diemictylus*, of which *D. viridescens*, in the eastern United States, and *D. torosus*, on the Pacific slope, are common species.

New Testament. *Bib.* The covenant of God with man embodied in the coming and teachings of Christ and his followers as set forth in the Bible; hence, usually, that portion of the Bible in which this covenant is contained; — often called the **New Covenant.** The canonical books of the New Testament are:
NARRATIVES. — **a** THE SYNOPTIC GOSPELS. **Matthew. Mark. Luke,** which recount, with considerable similarity of expressions and detail, the same general outline of events in Christ's ministry, esp. in Galilee, including but one visit to Jerusalem. They report his parables and other public addresses. **b** THE FOURTH GOSPEL. **John,** having its scene chiefly in Judea, with five visits to Jerusalem. It is not so much a narrative as a compilation of sublime discourses addressed to individuals and immediate followers. **c Acts of the Apostles,** which records the founding of the Church under Peter, and its spread under Paul.
DIDACTIC EPISTLES. — **a** PAULINE. (1) *Epistles of the Third Missionary Journey.* **Romans, 1 & 2 Corinthians, Galatians,** which discuss the universality of Christianity as against Judaism. They expound salvation as dependent on a relation to God, not on race or observance of the Law; and justification by faith; they enjoin Christian conduct; answer doctrinal questions, and vindicate Paul's apostolic authority. (2) *Epistles of the First Imprisonment.* **Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians,** ranging from personal details to speculations on the nature and destiny of the Church. They discuss the privileges and duties of the Christian life. **Philemon,** a personal letter commending the runaway slave, Onesimus, to his master's forgiveness. (3) *Epistles of the Second Missionary Journey.* 1 & 2 **Thessalonians,** made up of practical exhortations and discussions of questions relating to Christ's second coming. (4) *Pastoral Epistles.* 1 & 2 **Timothy, Titus,** defining duties of church officers, and enjoining loyalty to church doctrine. **b** MISCELLANEOUS. (1) *An anonymous treatise.* **Hebrews,** expounding Christianity as a fulfillment of the old covenant, and hence superior to Judaism. (2) *General Epistles* (except John 2 & 3). **James,** a general epistle "to the twelve tribes of the Dispersion," practical in tone, inculcating Christian morality. 1 & 2 **Peter,** which offer: I. Practical teaching and encouragement to Christians under persecution. II. Warning against false teachers. 1-3 **John.** Three letters: I. On applying to life the truths of God's fellowship with man. II. Warning against heresies, and exhorting to brotherly love. III. Deploring the faction of Diotrephes. **Jude,** a denunciation of schismatics, and of evils due to the abuse of Christian liberty.
PROPHECY. — **Revelation,** a treatise by John: i.-iii. distributing praise and blame to the seven churches; iv.-xxii. describing symbolic visions of the persecution of the Church, of the Last Judgment, and of the New Jerusalem.

New-to′ni-an (nū-tō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or following, Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727), his discoveries, or doctrines. — *n.* **a** A follower of Newton. **b** A Newtonian telescope.
Newtonian constant of gravitation, *Physics,* the gravitational attraction of unit mass at unit distance. Expressed in C. G. S. units for a mass corresponding to one gram at a distance of one centimeter, it has been found to be 6.6577×10^{-8}. — **N. parallelogram,** *or* **diagram, of squares,** *Math.,* the polygon whose vertices have as coördinates the exponents *m, n* in the successive terms of the algebraic equation $\Sigma_{m,n}\, x^m y^n = 0$. — **N. philosophy,** the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton; — applied to the doctrine of the universe as expounded in Newton's "Principia," most frequently to the mathematical theory of universal gravitation. — **N. telescope.** See TELESCOPE. — **N. theory of light.** See LIGHT, *n.*, 1 c.

New′ton's disk (nū′tŭnz). A disk divided into sectors of proper relative dimensions, bearing the different colors of the spectrum, so that fusion of the colors by rotation gives a white or gray hue.

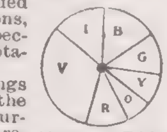

Newton's Disk. *R* Red; *O* Orange; *Y* Yellow; *G* Green; *B* Blue; *I* Indigo; *V* Violet.

Newton's rings. *Physics.* Colored rings due to light interference, seen about the contact of a convex lens with a plane surface, or of two lenses differing in curvature.

new year. **1.** The year approaching or just begun; also, the first days of a year.
2. New Year's Day. *Rare.*

new′-year′, *a.* Of, pert. to, or suitable for, the commencement of the year; as, *new-year* gifts; — more often **new year's.**

New Year's Day. The first day of a calendar year; the first day of January. Often, *Colloq.,* **New Year's.**

New York. **a** A State of the United States of America. **b** A city in that State, the largest in the United States. — **New York fern,** a slender shield fern (*Dryopteris noveboracensis*) of moist meadows. *East. U. S.* — **N. Y. rod.** See LEVELING ROD. — **N. Y. weevil,** the peach weevil.

New Zea′land (nū zē′lănd). A group of South Pacific islands constituting a British colony. — **New Zealand cotton,** a substance consisting of the strong bast fiber of the New Zealand ribbonwood *Plagianthus betulinus.* — **New Zealand flax.** **a** A tall liliaceous herb (*Phormium tenax*), having erect, sword-shaped leaves, and a scape bearing numerous scarlet or yellow flowers. It is frequently cultivated in glasshouses. **b** The white, silky, and very strong fiber obtained from the leaves of this plant. — **N. Z. frog,** a rare discoglossoid toad (*Liopelma hochstetteri*) peculiar to New Zealand, and the only amphibian known from that subregion. — **N. Z. hemp.** = NEW ZEALAND FLAX. — **N. Z. holly,** a New Zealand asteraceous shrub (*Olearia ilicifolia*) with prickly leaves. — **N. Z. ice plant.** = NEW ZEALAND SPINACH. — **N. Z. laurel,** an aromatic monimiaceous shrub (*Laurelia novæ-zelandiæ*). — **N. Z. oak,** the puriri. — **N. Z. orange tree,** the wild lemon. — **N. Z. pepper tree.** An aromatic magnoliaceous tree of New Zealand (*Drimys axillaris*). — **N. Z. pest,** the shepherd's-purse. — **N. Z. region,** *Zoögeog.,* a terrestrial division including New Zealand and a few adjacent islands. When included in the Australian region it is called the **New Zealand subregion.** It is characterized by the absence of indigenous land mammals except bats, and by many peculiar birds, as the apteryx, kakapo, etc. — **N. Z. sandalwood,** a New Zealand santalaceous tree (*Fusanus cunninghamii*) with fragrant dark brown wood, used in cabinetwork, etc. — **N. Z. sassafras.** = NEW ZEALAND LAUREL. — **N. Z. spinach,** a coarse herb (*Tetragonia expansa*) used as a substitute for spinach in Australia and New Zealand. — **N. Z. subregion.** See NEW ZEALAND REGION. — **N. Z. tea tree,** the tea tree *Leptospermum scoparium,* of New Zealand and Australia. — **N. Z. teak,** the puriri. — **N. Z. water lily,** an aquatic crowfoot (*Ranunculus lyallii*) having white flowers.

nex′al (nĕk′săl), *a.* *Rom. Law.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, the contract of nexum.

next (nĕkst), *a., superl.* of NIGH. [AS. *nēhst, niehst, nȳhst,* superl. of *néah* nigh. See NIGH.] **1.** Nearest; having nothing similar intervening; as: adjoining in a series; immediately preceding or following in order; as, in reference to place: the *next* chapter; the *next* house; in reference to degree, quality, rank, right, or relation: the *next* heir; *next* of kin; in reference to time: the *next* day; *next* Monday.
☞ In Scottish use *next* is often employed to designate the days of the following week.
2. Most pressing, convenient, ready, direct, or the like; as, the *next* remedy; the *next* cause. *Obs.*
> Fear followed me so hard, that I fled the *next* way. *Bunyan.*

Syn. — See NEAREST.
next best, second best. — **n. door,** the door of the next house; hence, the next house. — **n. door to.** **a** In the next house to (something); as, he lives *next door to* me. Hence: **b** Near to; bordering on; very close to.
> A riot unpunished is but *next door to* a tumult. *L'Estrange.*

— **n. friend,** *Law,* one who, not being regularly appointed a guardian, acts for the benefit of an infant, a married woman, or any person not *sui juris,* as in a suit at law; a prochein ami. — **n. of kin,** *Law,* lit., the person or persons in the nearest degree of relationship by blood to a person; hence, those blood relatives (often called *statutory next of kin*) of a person who in case of his death intestate will be entitled by virtue of the Statute of Distributions to share his estate. In England *next of kin* is taken in the literal sense, as in the construction of wills and settlements, except when the context or circumstances show that the statutory next of kin are intended. This is also the case in some of the United States, as in Massachusetts, while in others, as New York, the term seems to be equivalent to *statutory next of kin* unless the context shows some other intention. The husband and wife are not included, except as the term is rarely construed to include them where this is necessary to give effect to the intention of a statute. — **n. suit,** *Card Playing,* the other suit of the same color. — **n. to,** the nearest thing to; almost; nearly; as, it is *next to* impossible; he had *next to* no food. — **n. ways,** by the shortest way or route; directly; as, to go *next ways.*

next, *adv.* **1.** In the time, place, or order nearest or immediately succeeding; as, he is *next; next* we drove home.
☞ By omission of *to* before a following noun, *next* often has the construction of a preposition. See NEAR, *adv.,* *Note.*
> A mad dog . . . will fly upon and bite any one that comes *next* him. *De Foe.*

2. On the first occasion to come; as, when *next* we meet.

nex′us (nĕk′sŭs), *n.; pl.* NEXUS. [L.] **1.** Connection or interconnection; tie; link.
> Man is doubtless one by some subtile *nexus* . . . extending from the new-born infant to the superannuated dotard. *De Quincey.*

2. A connected group or series. *Rare.*
3. *Rom. Law.* A person bound by a contract of nexum.

Nez′ Per′cé′ (nā′ pĕr′sā′). [F., pierced nose.] An Indian of the principal Shahaptian tribe, formerly occupying central Idaho and eastern Oregon and Washington, now gathered on the Colville and Lapwai reservations. The **Nez Percé War** in 1877, in which a portion of the tribe under their chief Joseph conducted a famous campaign in their effort to escape to Canada, resulted from their removal from their Oregon reservation, on which gold had been discovered.

Ni-ag′a-ra (nī-ăg′ȧ-rȧ), *n.* A well-known American variety of hardy white grape, descended from the Concord.

Ni-ag′a-ran (-răn), *a.* [From *Niagara* River. See *Gaz.*] *Geol.* Designating, or belonging to, a division of the American (Upper) Silurian. The rocks of the Niagara epoch, mostly limestones, are extensively distributed, and at Niagara Falls consist of about eighty feet of shale supporting a greater thickness of limestone, which is gradually undermined by the removal of the shale at the falls. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ni-ag′a-ran** (nī-ăg′ȧ-răn), *n.*

Niam′-Niam′ (nyăm′nyăm′), *n.* A member of a group of tribes of the Welle and Makua basins, in Central Africa, noted for their cannibalism. They are lighter in color than the typical Negroes, have better features, and are more or less brachycephalous. Artistic wood and ivory carving, metal work, and pottery, a varied agriculture, and faculty for organization, give them a marked superiority to surrounding peoples. They are supposed to be of mixed Negro and foreign (perhaps Hamite) origin.

Ni-an′tic (nī-ăn′tĭk), *n.* One of a small tribe of Algonquian Indians of southwestern Rhode Island, previous to King Philip's War subject to the Narragansets, but after that war amalgamated with the survivors of the Narragansets, whose name they took.

nib (nĭb), *n.* [Variant of NEB.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A bill or beak.
2. The point of a pen; often, each of the two (rarely more) divisions of the point of a pen; also, the whole pen, as of steel or gold, intended for insertion into a holder.
3. A pointed part; a point; a prong. "The little *nib* or fructifying principle." *Sir T. Browne.*
4. One of the handles which project from a scythe snath; also, *Dial. Eng.,* the shaft or pole of a wagon.
5. *pl.* Particles of crushed cocoa beans; coffee beans.
6. A kink or knot in wool or silk.

nib, *v. t.;* NIBBED (nĭbd); NIB′BING. To furnish with a nib; to point; to mend the point of; as, to *nib* a pen.

nib′ble (nĭb′'l), *v. t.;* NIB′BLED (-'ld); NIB′BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. LG. *nibbeln, knibbeln;* perh. connected with E. *nip.*]
1. To bite lightly or gently; to eat in small bits.
2. To catch; nab. *Slang.*

nib′ble, *v. i.* **1.** To take bites gently or cautiously; to eat by taking small bits; as, fishes *nibble* at the bait.
2. To carp; to make petty criticisms; — often with *at.*
> Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a-*nibbling* at one single passage. *Tillotson.*

3. To fidget (with the fingers). *Obs.*

nib′ble, *n.* Act of nibbling; a small or cautious bite; also, a quantity (of food) such as might be so taken.

nib′bler (-lẽr), *n.* One that nibbles; specif., *Local, U. S.,* the cunner, which nibbles off the bait of fishermen.

nib′bling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NIBBLE. Specif.: *vb. n.* *Lens Making.* Act or process of breaking away the corners of the glass blocks with flat pliers (called *shanks*) to shape the piece roughly; — called also *shanking.*

Ni′be-lung′en-lied′ (nē′bĕ-lŏŏng′ĕn-lēt′), *n.* [G. See NIBELUNGS; LIED.] A great medieval German epic of unknown authorship containing traditions which refer to the Burgundians at the time of Attila (called *Etzel* in the poem) and mythological elements pointing to heathen times. See BRUNHILD, GUNTHER, HAGEN, KRIEMHILD, SIEGFRIED; cf. RING OF THE NIBELUNG, VOLSUNGA SAGA.

Ni′be-lungs (-lŏŏngz), *n. pl.; sing.* NIBELUNG (-lŏŏng). In German mythology, the children of the mist, a race of dwarfs or demonic beings, the original possessors of the famous hoard and ring won by Siegfried; also, the Burgundian kings in the Nibelungenlied. See SIEGFRIED; cf. NIBELUNGENLIED, RING OF THE NIBELUNG.

nib′lick (nĭb′lĭk), *n.* A golf club with a heavy iron head, much lofted, used chiefly for playing the ball out of hazards, etc.

Ni-cæ′an (nī-sē′ăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Nicæa.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* In the 4th and 5th centuries, an adherent of the Nicene Creed of 325 A. D.

Nic′a-ra′guan (nĭk′ȧ-rä′gwăn; *in British use commonly* -răg′ū-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Nicaragua or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or citizen of Nicaragua. Most of the people are Spanish-American mestizos; a few are of pure Spanish descent, and there are a number of semi-independent wild tribes as well as the mixed Mosquito Indians.

nic′co-lite (nĭk′ō-līt), *n.* [From NL. *niccolum* nickel. See NICKEL.] *Min.* A mineral of a pale copper-red color and metallic luster, usually occurring massive; — called also *copper-nickel, Kupfernickel.* It is essentially an arsenide of nickel, NiAs. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 7.33–7.67.

nice (nīs), *a.;* NIC′ER (nīs′ẽr); NIC′EST (nīs′ĕst). [ME., foolish, fr. OF. *nice* ignorant, fool, fr. L. *nescius* ignorant; *ne-* not + *scius* knowing, *scire* to know. See NO; SCIENCE.]
1. Foolish; silly; stupid; simple; ignorant. *Obs.* *Gower.*
> But say that we ben wise and nothing *nice.* *Chaucer.*

2. Lewd; lascivious; wanton. *Obs.*
3. Exacting in matters of taste; fastidious; in a derogatory sense, over dainty; finical; in a laudatory sense, refined; cultured; discriminating.
> And to taste
> Think not I shall be *nice.* *Milton.*

4. Strange or uncommon; esp., of dress, appearance, etc.: smart; showy; flaunting. *Obs.*
5. In reference to character, conduct, etc.: **a** Affecting coy reserve; unduly shy or retiring; also, properly coy or modest; hence, reluctant; unwilling. *Obs.*
> Virtue is *nice* to take what 's not her own. *Dryden.*

b Unduly weak, tender, or delicate; effeminate; luxuri-

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new′some, *a.* [Cf. NOISOME, and F. *ennui,* OF. *anui, enui,* annoy, n.] Noisome. *Obs.*
New South Wales. A state of the Commonwealth of Australia. — **New South Wales manna,** a kind of manna from the stem of an Asiatic and Australian blue grass (*Andropogon annulatus*). — **N. S. W. rosewood.** = BASTARD ROSEWOOD. — **N. S. W. sassafras,** an Australian monimiaceous tree (*Doryphora sassafras*) whose fragrant bark is used as a tonic.
news′pa′per-dom (nūz′pā′pẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
news′pa′per-ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **news′pa′per-ish-ly,** *adv.*
news′pa′per-ized (-īzd), *p. a.* Affected by, or conformed to the standards of, newspaper writing.
news′pa′per-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like, or in the manner of, newspaper writing; usually (in depreciation), superficial.
news stand. A place, esp. an open-air stall, for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, etc.
news vender. A seller of newspapers.
news writer. A writer of news; esp., a person who gathered news for, and wrote, news-letters.
New Test. New Testament.
New-to′ni-an-ism (nū-tō′nĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
New-ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* Newtonian.
New′ton-ist, *n.* A Newtonian.
new-to′ni-um (nū-tō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after Sir Isaac *Newton.*] *Chem.* A supposed element of extreme lightness, so called by Mendeleyeev and believed by him to be identical with the ether of the physicists.
Newton's alloy *or* **metal.** See FUSIBLE METAL.
Newton's laws. = LAWS OF MOTION.
Newton's problem. The problem, proposed by Sir Isaac Newton, of finding mathematically from mutual gravitational attractions the positions and motions at any time of the bodies of the solar system, given these data for any particular time.
New Zea′land-er (zē′lăn-dẽr). A native or inhabitant of New Zealand; — formerly chiefly applied to the Maoris.
New Zea′land-er, Ma-cau′lay's (mȧ-kô′lĭz). A "solitary traveler" from New Zealand who the English historian Macaulay imagined might stand, at some remote future, "upon a broken arch of London Bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."
nex. Obs. or dial. var. of NEXT.
next′er, *a.* Next. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
next′ly, *adv.* of NEXT. *Now*
next′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
nex′um (nĕk′sŭm), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *nexus,* p. p. of *nectere* to bind.] *Rom. Law.* A contract (of any of various sorts) entered into per æs et libram, the effect of which was to pledge the obligor's person as security for his performance of the obligation, as in case of a loan. The nexum was abolished by the lex Pœtelia Papiria, about B. C. 326–313.
nex′ure, *n.* [LL. *nexura.*] Connexion. *Obs.*
ney. † NO, NOY, NIGH.
ne-yan′da (nē-yăn′dȧ), *n.* See BOWSTRING HEMP.
neye. † EYE, NEIGH, NIGH.
neyenthe. † NINTH.
neyghe. † NINE.
neyle, neyhle, *v. i.* [See NIGH, *a.*] To approach. *Obs.*
Ne-zi′ah (nē-zī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Ne′zib (nē′zĭb). *Bib.*
Nez′i-kim (nĕz′ĭ-kĭm), **Nez′i-kin** (-kĭn; nĕz′ē-kēn′), *n. pl.* [Chald. *nezīkīn,* fr. *nĕzak* damage.] See MISHNA.
‖ **nez′ re-trous′sé′** (nā′ rē-trōō′sā′). [F.] A turned-up nose.
NF. *Abbr.* New French.
N. F. *Abbr.* Newfoundland; New French.
N. F. *Abbr.* Nonfundable: — used on the tape of stock tickers.
Ng. *Abbr.* Norwegian.
N. G., *or* **n. g.** *Abbr.* National Guard; New Granada; Noble Grand; (*Slang*) no good.
ngai camphor (n'gī). [Cantonese *ngai* the *Placus balsamifera,* from which it is obtained.] See BORNEOL.
nga′i-o (n'gä′ē-ō), *n.* [Maori.] A small tree (*Myoporum lactum*) of the New Zealand coast.
nga′pi (n'gä′pē), *n.* [Burmese.] = BALACHONG. *Burma.*
n. gen. *Abbr. Biol.* New genus.
n′-gon′ (ĕn′gŏn′), *n.* A polygon of *n* angles and *n* sides.
N.Gr., *or* **NGr.** *Abbr.* New Greek.
N. H. *Abbr.* New Hampshire.
N. Heb., *or* **NHeb.** *Abbr.* New Hebrew; New Hebrides.
N. H. G., *or* **NHG.** *Abbr.* New High German.
N. H. H. S. *Abbr.* New Hampshire Historical Society.
N. H. P. *Abbr.* Nominal horse power. [*Eng.*]
ni. Var. of NYE. *Obs. or Dial.*
Ni. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Ni*]. Nickel.
niaise. † NYAS.
niai′se-rie′ (nyĕz′rē′), *n.* [F.] Silliness; trifling; a silly trifle.
nias. † NYAS.
ni-a′ta (nē-ä′tä), *n.* One of a breed of dwarf cattle produced, about the 17th century, in South America, by a variation.
nib, *n.* A student's younger companion or protégé. *Obs.*
nib, *n.* A gentleman; swell. *Slang, Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.* — **nib′like,** *a.* — **nib′some,** *a.*
nib, *v.* Nibble. *Obs. or Dial.*
nibbed (nĭbd), *a.* Having a nib.
nib′ber, *n.* A tool for nibbing a pen. *Rare.* [NIPPLE.]
nib′ble. Obs. or dial. var. of
nib′bling-ly, *adv.* of NIBBLING.
nib′by (nĭb′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. NIB a point.] A hooked staff. *Scot.*
‖ **Ni′be-lung′en** (nē′bĕ-lŏŏng′ĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] = NIBELUNGS.
Nib′haz (nĭb′hăz), *n.* *Bib.* Apparently, a deity worshiped by the Avites in Samaria, probably a corrupt form of Tartak.
nib′l. Nibble. *Ref. Sp.*
nib′ld. Nibbled. *Ref. Sp.*
Ni′blungs (nē′blŏŏngz). Var. of NIBELUNGS.
nib′-nib′. Var. of NEB-NEB.
ni′bong (nē′bŏng), **ni′bung** (-bŭng), *n.* [Malay *nibōng.*] A Malay feather palm (*Oncosperma filamentosum*), having a low, spiny trunk and tough wood.
nibs, *n.* Personage; — used, chiefly humorously, to designate a person as of some importance: as, his *nibs.* See NABS.
nib′shan (nĭb′shăn). *Bib.*
Ni-cæ′an (nī-sē′ăn), *a.* Nicene.
Ni-cæ′no-Con-stan′ti-no-pol′i-tan. Var. of NICENO-CONSTANTINOPOLITAN.
Ni-can′dra (nĭ-kăn′drȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. after *Nicander* of Colophon, Greek physician.] *Bot.* Syn. of PHYSALODES.
Nicar. *Abbr.* Nicaragua.
Nic′a-ra′gua wood (nĭk′ȧ-rä′gwȧ; *in British use commonly* -răg′ū-ȧ). A variety of brazilwood from Central America.
nic′co-lic (nĭk′ō-lĭk), *a.* Of nickel. [= NICKELIFEROUS.]
nic′co-lif′er-ous (-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.*
nic′co-lo. Var. of NICOLO.
nic′co-lous (nĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* Of nickel.

ous. *Obs.* **c** Exacting in requirement or standard; scrupulous; punctilious; as, *nice* politics do not always succeed.
6. Demanding close discrimination, consideration, or treatment; calling for close observation, minute analysis, delicate handling, tactful treatment, or the like; as, a *nice* experiment; a *nice* problem; a *nice* situation.
7. Displaying, or characterized by, close discrimination, delicate, minute, or tactful treatment, etc.; minute; subtle; fine; as, a *nice* distinction; a *nice* stroke.
8. Susceptible to nice distinctions, or able to make them; delicately sensitive or discriminative; as, a *nice* ear for music; *nice* judgment; hence, of instruments, methods, etc., minutely accurate; adjusted or adjustable to small differences; precise; exact; as, a *nice* balance.

There is need of the *nice* fingers of the girl as well as the tough hand of the farmer. *Thoreau.*

9. a Fine. *Obs.* "*Nice* thread." *Spenser.* **b** Spare; meager. *Obs.* "*Nice* . . . diet." *Shak.*
10. Of trifling moment; trivial. *Obs.*

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shak.*

11. Pleasing, agreeable, delightful, good, kind, considerate, or the like; as, a *nice* excursion; a *nice* day; a *nice* letter; a *nice* sauce; he has been very *nice* to me. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Particular, discriminating, difficult, exacting, hypercritical, prudish, punctilious, scrupulous, queasy. — NICE, DAINTY, FASTIDIOUS, FINICAL, SQUEAMISH agree in the idea of very delicate susceptibility or precise discrimination, as shown, in the case of *nice* and *dainty*, chiefly in selection; in the case of *fastidious*, *finical*, and *squeamish*, rather in rejection. NICE implies fineness of discrimination, and connotes rather more of intellectual quality than the other words; as, "Demetrius is so *nice* as to be disgusted at the simile of 'swift as the wind'" (*Goldsmith*); "too *nice* for a statesman" (*id.*); "an appetite for knowledge too eager to be *nice*" (*Johnson*); "In language one should be *nice* but not difficult" (*Lowell*); "You are more *nice* than wise" (*Jane Austen*). DAINTY (see DAINTY) implies delicacy of taste or sensibility; as, "No shape but his can please your *dainty* eye" (*Shak.*); "His [Thoreau's] sense was so *dainty* that he could perceive the fetor of dwelling houses as he passed them by night" (*Stevenson*); *dainty* in personal habits. FASTIDIOUS differs from *dainty* chiefly in suggesting a certain disdainfulness in rejecting what is displeasing to one's taste; as, "Making the connoisseur . . . very *fastidious* in his taste, dissatisfied by anything that has been since done" (*De Quincey*); "I am *fastidious* in voices, and I can't endure listening to an imperfect reader" (*G. Eliot*); "a *fastidious* instinct for the connotations of a phrase" (*W. Pater*). FINICAL (see FINICAL) implies an affected or fussy fastidiousness; as, "His reserve, his delicacy, his distaste for many of the persons and things surrounding him . . . have produced an impression of Gray as being a man falsely *fastidious*, *finical*, effeminate" (*M. Arnold*); "a world of little *finical* observances, and little frail proprieties" (*Stevenson*). SQUEAMISH emphasizes strongly the implication of aversion or disgust; as, "I would not be so *squeamish* as to suffer the spirit of prudery to prevail in me" (*Cowper*); "They deem it unmeet and unmanly to be *squeamish*" (*Landor*); "a . . . *squeamish* conscience" (*The Nation*). See CORRECT, NEAT, DELICACY, PUNCTILIOUS.

Ni′cene (nī′sēn; nī-sēn′; 277), *a.* [L. *Nicaenus*, fr. *Nicaea* Nice, Gr. Νίκαια.] Of or pert. to Nicæa, or Nice, an ancient city of Asia Minor, where were held the first ecumenical church council, A. D. 325, which condemned Arianism, and another church council, A. D. 787, which condemned the Iconoclasts; designating, or pert. to, the creed (see below) adopted by the first Council of Nicæa.
Nicene Councils. See COUNCIL, *Table.* — **N. Creed. a** A summary of Christian faith, compiled and adopted by the Council of Nicæa, A. D. 325, and approved by the second ecumenical council, held at Constantinople in 381 A. D. It differs considerably from what is commonly called the Nicene Creed (see def. **b**, below), as, besides several minor differences, it ends with the words, "and in the Holy Ghost," followed by clauses anathematizing the distinctive Arian assertions. **b** A creed closely resembling the foregoing exclusive of its anathemas, which came to be regarded as the product of the Council of Constantinople (381); hence called specifically the **Constantinopolitan**, or **Niceno-Constantinopolitan, Creed**, though actually founded on the baptismal confession of the church in Jerusalem as revised by Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem from 381 to 386, and recommended by Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis, as early as 374. The chief variations from the Nicene text were the substitution of the words, "begotten of the Father before all ages," for, "that is, from the substance of the Father," the omission of the phrase, "God of God" (later restored), and the addition of the clauses respecting the Holy Ghost, the church, etc., after the words "in the Holy Ghost." This creed is the ecumenical creed of the Eastern Church. The Western Church added the filioque clause at the Council of Toledo in 589, and the creed with this addition is the so-called Nicene Creed of Western Christendom. The Book of Common Prayer, apparently through a mistake, omits the epithet "holy" as one of the epithets of the church.

ni′ce-ty (nī′sĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *niceté* foolishness.] **1.** Quality or state of being nice; specif.: *Obs.* **a** Folly; light conduct. **b** Ignorance; simplicity. **c** Pleasure; lust. **d** Self-indulgence; luxuriousness; excessive elegance. **e** Modesty; reserve; also, prudishness.
2. A dainty, delicate, or elegant thing or feature. *Archaic.*
3. An expression, act, mode of treatment, distinction, or the like, involving delicacy or subtlety; a minute distinction, point, or detail; as, the *niceties* of the workmanship in jewelry; the *niceties* of a constitutional question.

The fineness and *niceties* of words. *Locke.*

4. Delicacy or exactness of perception or discrimination; precision; accuracy; as, he depicted the scene with the greatest *nicety*; the *nicety* of a trained eye and hand.
5. The quality of demanding delicacy and accuracy of treatment; as, a question of great *nicety*.
6. Delicacy of taste or feeling; fastidiousness; often, in a bad sense, excessive fastidiousness; squeamishness.
Syn. — See DELICACY.
to a nicety, precisely; accurately.

niche (nĭch), *n.* [F., fr. It. *nicchia*; orig. uncert.] **1.** A hollow or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other ornament.
2. A place, condition of life or employment, position, or the like, suitable for the capabilities or merits of a person or qualities of a thing; as, there is some *niche* for each man in the world's work; his poetry fills a *niche* of its own.
3. A covert or place of retreat. *Obs. or R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
niche (nĭch), *v. t.*; NICHED (nĭcht); NICH′ING. **1.** To place in a niche. "*Niched* shapes." *Tennyson.*
2. To settle (one's self) cozily or snugly. *Rare.*
3. To construct as, or furnish with, a niche or niches.
niche, *v. i.* To settle or grow in a niche or recess; hence, to cuddle down; to nestle. *Rare.*

nick (nĭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. akin to NOCK.] **1.** A notch, slit, or the like, in or cut into anything; a cut; as: **a** A notch cut as a score in keeping an account; hence, *Obs.*, a score; a reckoning. **b** *Print.* A notch on the body of a type. See TYPE. **c** A broken or indented place in any edge or surface; as, *nicks* in china. **d** A gap, or slight opening, in a range of hills; also, a narrow depressed way along a moor. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
2. A particular point or place considered as marked by a nick; hence: **a** The precise time of any occurrence or when anything must be done; the (or, rarely, a) critical moment or point. Also, *Obs.*, the exact or essential point.

To cut it off in the very *nick*. *Howell.*
These troops arrived at the very *nick* of time. *W. T. Sherman.*

b The exact mark aimed at; the precise point. *Obs.*
3. A play on a likeness in words; a pun. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
4. a *Hazard.* A throw that equals the main, or is 11 if the main is 7, or is 12 if the main is 6 or 8. **b** See CRAPS.
5. A false bottom in a beer or ale can to lessen fraudulently its capacity; — used in the phrase *nick and froth*.
6. *Court Tennis.* The junction line of wall and floor.
7. An instance of successful breeding, or the resulting strain, or offspring.
8. Physical condition, esp. good physical condition; as, to keep in good *nick*. *Colloq., Australia.*
Syn. — See DINT.
nick, *v. t.*; NICKED (nĭkt); NICK′ING. **1.** To make a nick or nicks in; to notch; to keep count of, or on, by nicks; as, to *nick* a stick, tally, etc.; to *nick* down a charge.
2. To make, mark, or affect by nicking, in any sense; specif., to make a cross cut or cuts on the under side of (the tail of a horse, in order to make him carry it higher); to so cut the tail of (a horse).
3. To cut; to cut through or into; to cut short.

The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nicked* his captainship. *Shak.*

4. To suit or fit into, as by a correspondence of nicks; to tally with; to suit exactly. *Obs. or R.*

Words *nicking* and resembling one another are applicable to different significations. *Camden.*

5. To nickname; to fix a fitting name upon. *Obs.*

For Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me. *Ford.*

6. To hit at, or in, the nick; to touch rightly; to strike, catch, or grasp at the precise and proper point or time; as, to *nick* the truth; to *nick* a train or an opportunity.
7. To catch off guard; to arrest; also, to steal. *Slang, Eng.*
8. *Hazard & Craps.* To throw (a cast or nick); also, *Obs.*, to win from by throwing a nick.
9. To cheat; defraud; also, to fit a nick, or false bottom, to (a beer or ale can) in order to defraud. *Obs. or R.*
10. To break (window glass) by throwing coppers at it. See NICKER, a night brawler. *Obs. & R.*
nick (nĭk), *v. i.* **1.** To throw a nick; hence, to gamble, esp. with dice. *Obs.*
2. *Court Tennis.* Of a ball, to drop so as to touch the wall and floor simultaneously.
3. In racing, etc., to outrun, and take the inner course from, another, esp. by a narrow margin; — usually with *in*.
4. *Stock Breeding.* To combine; to breed together and produce offspring of good quality.

nick′el (nĭk′'l), *n.* [G., abbr. fr. *kupfernickel*, a name given by German miners, as the ore seemed to contain copper, but yielded none. The second part of the word is prob. G. *nickel* demon. Cf. KUPFERNICKEL, COPPERNICKEL.] **1.** *Chem.* A hard, malleable, ductile, metallic element of the iron group, nearly silver-white, capable of a high polish, and resistant to oxidation. It is attracted by magnets. Sp. gr., about 8.8. Symbol, *Ni*; at. wt., 58.68. Nickel occurs native only in meteorites; it is found combined in millerite, gersdorffite, niccolite, garnierite, and several other minerals. It was discovered in 1751 by Cronstedt and obtained in a pure state by Richter in 1804. At present nickel is obtained chiefly from garnierite or from nickeliferous pyrrhotite, by smelting in the blast furnace and working up the resulting matte. The metal is used principally in alloys, as German silver, nickel steel, the "nickel" of coins (an alloy with copper), etc., and as a plating on other metals. Chemically, nickel resembles cobalt and iron. It is bivalent and trivalent, but it forms only bivalent salts, the cation of which (Ni^{++}) is green.
2. A small coin made of or containing nickel; esp., a five-cent piece composed of copper (75 per cent) and nickel (25 per cent), which is legal tender for any sum not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment. *Colloq., U. S.*
nickel carbonyl. *Chem.* A colorless, poisonous liquid, $Ni(CO)_4$, obtained by passing carbon monoxide over finely divided nickel.
nick′el-ic (nĭk′ĕl-ĭk; nĭ-kĕl′-), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing nickel; specif., designating compounds in which the metal is trivalent; as, *nickelic* oxide, Ni_2O_3, a black substance.
nick′el-if′er-ous (nĭk′ĕl-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*nickel* + *-ferous*.] Containing nickel; as, *nickeliferous* iron.
nick′el-ine (nĭk′ĕl-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* **1. a** An alloy of nickel, a variety of German silver. **b** An alloy of nickel, copper, zinc, iron, cobalt, and manganese.
2. *Min.* Niccolite.
nick′el-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing nickel; specif., designating those compounds in which the metal is bivalent; as, *nickelous* hydroxide, $Ni(OH)_2$, obtained as a pale green precipitate; *nickelous* oxide, NiO, obtained as a gray powder by heating the preceding. Nickelous salts are in general yellow when anhydrous and green when hydrated.
nickel steel. A kind of cast steel containing nickel, which greatly increases its strength. It is used for armor plate, bicycle tubing, propeller shafts, etc.
nick′er (nĭk′ẽr), *n.* [From NICK, *v. t.*] One that nicks, in any sense; specif.: **a** One of the 18th-century night brawlers of London noted for breaking windows with halfpence. *Cant.* **b** *Mech.* The lip in some wood-boring bits which cuts out the circumference of the hole.
nick′er, *n.* [AS. *nicor* a marine monster; akin to D. *nikker* a water sprite, Icel. *nykr*, OHG. *nihhus* a crocodile, G. *nix* a water sprite; cf. Gr. νίπτειν to wash, Skr. *nij*. Cf. NIX.] **1.** A water sprite; a nix. See NIX.
2. A devil. *Obs.*
nick′er, *v. i.*; NICK′ERED (-ẽrd); NICK′ER-ING. [Imitative; cf. NEIGH.] *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To neigh.

A stallion *nickered* in the barn. *John Fox, Jr.*

2. To laugh, usually loudly or vulgarly, or to snigger.
nick′er, *n.* A horse's neigh; also, a laugh, usually a loud or vulgar laugh or snigger. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
nick′er nut. [Prob. the same word as *knicker* a marble; named from its shape and size.] The seed of shrubs of the genus *Guilandina*. See GUILANDINA.
nick′er tree. **a** The bonduc tree, which bears the nicker nut. **b** The Kentucky coffee tree. *Local, U. S.*
nick′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NICK. Specif.: *vb. n.* *Coal Mining.* **a** The cutting made by the hewer at the side of the face. **b** *pl.* Small coal produced in making the nicking.
Nic′kle-by, Nich′o-las (nĭk′'l-bĭ). The hero of Dickens's novel of this name, which describes his adventures as teacher, actor, etc., and his friendship for Smike.
nick′name′ (nĭk′nām′), *n.* [ME. *ekename* surname, hence, a nickname, *an ekename* being understood as *a nekename*. See EKE; NAME.] **1.** A name given in place of the proper name in derision or sportive familiarity; a familiar or derisive appellation, as "Shorty" for one of low stature.
2. A familiar diminutive name, as "Bill" for "William."
nick′name′, *v. t.*; -NAMED (-nāmd′); -NAM′ING (-nām′ĭng). To give a nickname to; specif.: **a** To misname; hence, *Obs. & R.*, to use (a word) wrongly in place of another.

You *nickname* virtue: vice you should have spoke. *Shak.*
I altogether disclaim what has been *nicknamed* the doctrine of finality. *Macaulay.*

b To call by a nickname, as in derision or familiarity.
Nic′o-bar-ese′ (nĭk′ō-bär-ēz′; -ēs′), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of the Nicobars, having the general character and culture of the tribes of the Malay Peninsula, and speaking a Malayan language which has some affinity with the Mon-Anam group of Indo-Chinese tongues.
Nic′o-la′i-tan (nĭk′ō-lā′ĭ-tăn), *n.* [After *Nicolas* of Antioch, mentioned in Acts vi. 5.] *Eccl. Hist.* **1.** One of a sect or party in the early church, mentioned twice in Rev. ii. and by certain early Christian writers. In Revelation their deeds and doctrine are said to be hated by the ascended Lord, and their deeds by the church of Ephesus also, while the doctrine had some adherents in the church of Pergamum. The precise nature of their works and teaching is uncertain, but they were apparently an antinomian sect which abused the doctrine, emphasized by Paul, of Gentile liberty from the Mosaic Law, by permitting participation in feasts to idols and in the fornication often involved. They were said to hold to community of wives, and appear to have been affected with incipient gnosticism.
2. In the Middle Ages, a member of any of various sects or parties supposedly resembling the ancient Nicolaitans or seeking to trace descent from Nicolas the deacon (*Acts* vi. 5), as some who sought to release the clergy from en-

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nice. † NIECE.
nice, *n.* [From NICE, *a.*] A foolish person. *Obs.*
nice, *v. i.* To be nice or squeamish. *Obs.*
nice, *adv.* Nicely. *Rare.*
ni′ce-be-ce′tur, *n.* A dainty or fashionable woman. *Obs.*
niced, *a.* Overrefined. *Obs.*
nice′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
nice′ling, *n.* [*nice* + 1st *-ling*.] An overfastidious person. *Obs.*
nice′ly, *adv.* of NICE.
Ni′cene (nī′sēn; nī-sēn′), *n.* Nicæan.
nice′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Ni-ce′ni-an (nī-sē′nĭ-ăn), **Ni-ce′nist** (-nĭst), *n.* = NICÆAN, 2.
Ni-ce′no-Con-stan′ti-no-pol′i-tan (nī-sē′nō-kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nō-pŏl′ĭ-tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to both Nicæa and Constantinople. — **Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed.** See NICENE CREED **b**.
nicery, *n.* A nicety. *Obs.*
nicetery, *n.* [Gr. νικητήριον prize of victory, fr. νίκη victory.] A charm supposed to secure victory. *Obs.*
nice′tish (nīs′tĭsh), *a.* Rather nice. *Dial. Eng.*
nich. † NIGH, *v.*
nichel. † NICHIL.
nich′er (*Scot.* nĭк′ẽr), *v. & n.* = NICKER, neigh, laugh. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
nich′il, *n.* **1.** Nothing; nihil. *Obs.* **2.** *Eng. Law.* A return of nihil habet on an execution by the sheriff to the Exchequer. *Obs.*
Ni′chi-ren (nē′chē-rĕn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Nichiren, a Japanese Buddhist sect.
Nich′o-de′mite. † NICODEMITE.
nich′o-la′ite. † NICOLAITE.
Nich′o-las, Nic′o-las (nĭk′ō-lăs), *n.* [F. *Nicolas*, OF. also *Nicholas*, fr. L. *Nicholaus*, *Nicolaus*, fr. Gr. Νικόλαος; νίκη victory + λαός people, army.] Lit., having a victorious army; — masc. prop. name. L. *Nicolaus* (nĭk′ō-lā′ŭs); F. *Nicolas* (nē′kō′lä′). *Nicole* (nē′kōl′); It. *Niccolo* (nēk′kō-lō; nēk′kō-lō′), *Nicolo* (nē′kō-lō′), *Nicola* (nē-kō′lä); Sp. *Nicolás* (nē′kō-läs′); Pg. *Nicolao* (-lä′ō); G. *Nikolaus* (nē′kō-lous). — Dim. *Nick*.
Nicholas, St. See ST. NICHOLAS.
Nich′ol-son's bal′ance (nĭk′ŭl-sŭnz). See BALANCE, *n.*, 1 c.
Nicholson's blue. Alkali blue. See DYE.
Nicholson's hydrometer. [After William *Nicholson* (1753–1815), English scientist.] See HYDROMETER, 1.
nicht. † NIGH, *v.*
nicht (nĭкt). Scot. var. of NIGHT.
nichtbour. † NEIGHBOR.
nichtertale. † NIGHTERTALE.
‖ **nicht wahr?** (nĭкt vär′). [G.] Not true? Isn't that so?
nicibicetur. † NICEBECETUR.
ni′ci-fin′i-ty, *n.* Finicalness. *Obs.*
ni′ci-fy, *v. i.* = NICE. *Obs.*
nic′ish (nīs′-). Var. of NICEISH.
Nick, *n.* [Prob. fr. NICHOLAS.] The Devil; — usually *Old Nick*.
nick, *v. t. & i.* [Perh. fr. ME. & AS. *ne* not + *ic* I; cf. ME. *nich* not I, no.] To deny; say nay to. *Obs.*
nickacave, *n.* An obscure term of abuse. *Obs.*
nick′a-peck′er (nĭk′ȧ-pĕk′ẽr), *n.* The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
nick′ar nut, nick′ar tree (nĭk′ẽr). Vars. of NICKER NUT, etc.
nicke. † NECK, NICK.
nick′eared′ (nĭk′ērd′), *a.* Crop-eared.
nick′el, *v. t.* To plate with nickel.
nick′el-age (nĭk′'l-āj), *n.* Art, act, or process of nickel-plating.
nickel glance. Gersdorffite.
nickel gymnite. *Min.* Genthite.
nick′el-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To nickel. — **nick′el-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
nickel ocher or **ochre.** *Min.* Annabergite.
nick′el-o′de-on (nĭk′'l-ō′dē-ŭn), *n.* [See NICKEL; cf. ODEON.] A theater affording a moving-picture exhibition, variety show, or the like, for an admission price of five cents. *U. S.*
nick′el-plate′, *v. t.* To electroplate with nickel.
nickel silver. German silver.
nick′el-type′, *v. t.* = NICKEL-PLATE.
nick′er, *n.* = KNICKER, a marble, etc., 1, & 2 b.
Nick′er-bock′er. Var. of KNICKERBOCKER.
nick′er-peck′er, *n.* The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
nick′er-y, *n.* A nickname. *Obs.*
nick′ey (nĭk′ĭ), *n.* A Manx fishing boat with dipping lug foresail, standing lug mainsail whose sheet rigs on a bumpkin over the stern, and staysail between the masts. *Local.*
Nick′ie (nĭk′ĭ), *n.* = NICK, the Devil. Also **Nick′ie-ben′**. *Scot.*
nick′le (nĭk′'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. *ickle*; *an ickle* taken as *a nickle*. Cf. HICKWALL.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
Nic′kle-by, Mrs. The mother of Nicholas Nickleby (see above). She is a worthy gentlewoman, bland and self-satisfied, given to reminiscence, but proverbial for "inaccuracy of memory, irrelevancy in her remarks, and the general discursiveness of her conversation."
nick′le-hawk′. Local var. of WINKLEHAWK. *U. S.*
nick′nack′, nick′nack′a-to-ry, etc. Vars. of KNICKKNACK, KNICKKNACKATORY, etc.
nick′name′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
nick′nam-ee′ (nĭk′nām-ē′), *n.* One who is nicknamed.
nick′name′less, *a.* See -LESS.
nick′nam′er (nĭk′nām′ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* Prosonomasia. *Obs.* **2.** One who nicknames.
nick′pot′, *n.* A deficient ale or beer pot; a tapster. *Obs.*
nick′stick′, *n.* A stick on which a reckoning was kept by notches; a tally. *Obs. or R.*
nickt. Nicked. *Ref. Sp.*
nick′um (nĭk′ŭm), *n.* **a** A sharper. *Obs. Cant.* **b** Scamp; wag. *Scot.*
nick′y (-ĭ), *n.* Bundle; fagot. *Dial. Eng.*
nic′nac′. Var. of KNICKKNACK.
Nic′o-bar′ pi′geon (nĭk′ō-bär′). [From the *Nicobar* Islands.] A pigeon (*Calœnas nicobarica*) of Malayan and Polynesian islands, chiefly iridescent green in color, with a white tail and peculiar neck hackles.
Nic′o-de′mite, *n.* A secret follower, like Nicodemus. *Obs.*
Nic′o-de′mus (nĭk′ō-dē′mŭs), *n.* *Bib.* A Pharisee, and ruler of the Jews, who came to talk with Jesus by night. *John* iii. 1, 2.
Nic′ol, *n.* A Nicol prism.
Nicolait, *n.* A Nicolaitan. *Obs.*

forced celibacy, or, in Bohemia, persons who repudiated outward ordinances and believed in special revelations. — **Nic′o-la′i-tan-ism** (nĭk′ō-lā′ĭ-tăn-ĭz′m).

nic′o-lo (nĭk′ō-lō), *n.* Also **nic′co-lo**. [It. *niccolo*.] A variety of onyx having a bluish layer over black.

Nic′ol prism (nĭk′ŭl) } [After Wm. *Nicol*, of Edinburgh,
Nic′ol's prism (nĭk′ŭlz) } who first proposed it.] *Optics.* An instrument for experiments in polarization, consisting of a rhomb of clear calcite which has been bisected obliquely at a certain angle, and had its two parts again joined with transparent cement, so that the ordinary ray produced by double refraction is totally reflected from the internal cemented surface, and the extraordinary, or polarized, ray alone is transmitted.

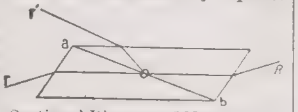

Sectional Diagram of Nicol Prism. The Luminous Ray *R* is divided at the cemented bisecting Surface *a b*; the Ordinary Ray *r′* is reflected out; the Polarized Ray *r* is transmitted

ni-co′tian (nĭ-kō′shăn), *n.* [F. *nicotiane*; — so called after Jean *Nicot*, who first introduced it into France, A.D. 1560.] **1.** Tobacco. *Obs. or Archaic.* *B. Jonson.*
2. A user of tobacco. *O. W. Holmes.*

Ni-co′ti-a′na (-shĭ-ā′nȧ), *n.* [NL. See NICOTIAN.] *Bot.* A large genus of American and Asiatic solanaceous herbs or shrubs, having viscid foliage and tubular flowers with a cleft or divided calyx, the capsule being many-seeded. Some species are cultivated for ornament. The tobacco plant is a derivative principally of *N. tabacum.* See TOBACCO.

nic′o-tine (nĭk′ō-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin**. [F. *nicotine*. See NICOTIAN.] *Chem.* A very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, the active principle of tobacco. It is a colorless, transparent, oily liquid, having an acrid burning taste and, after some exposure to the air, the odor of tobacco. Chemically, it is a diacid base, a derivative both of pyridine and of pyrrolidine. The natural alkaloid is levorotatory.

nic′o-tined (-tĭnd; -tēnd), *a.* Full of, or saturated with, tobacco smoke; drugged with nicotine.

nic′o-tin-ism (-tĭn-ĭz′m; -tēn-ĭz′m), *n.* [*nicotine* + *-ism*.] The morbid condition induced by excessive use of tobacco.

nic′tate (nĭk′tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); -TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [L. *nictare*, *nictatum*, fr. *nicere* to beckon.] To nictitate, or wink. — **nic-ta′tion** (nĭk-tā′shŭn), *n.*

nic′ti-tate (nĭk′tĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [Freq. of *nictate*.] To wink; nictate.

nic′ti-tat′ing (nĭk′tĭ-tāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NICTITATE. **nictitating membrane**, *Zoöl.*, a thin membrane, found in many animals at the inner angle, or beneath the lower lid, of the eye, and capable of being drawn across the eyeball; the third eyelid. In some cases, as in the horse, where it is called the *haw*, it is cartilaginous, and is efficient in removing foreign bodies from the eye. — **n. spasm**, *Med.*, clonic spasm of the eyelid; blepharospasm.

nid′a-men′tal (nĭd′ȧ-mĕn′tăl; nĭ′dȧ-), *a.* [L. *nidamentum* materials for a nest, fr. *nidus* nest. See NEST.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, designating, or producing, a capsule or covering for an egg or mass of eggs; as, the **nidamental glands** of cephalopods, lying one on each side of the oviduct, whose secretion serves to cement the eggs together.
2. Resembling in some manner a nest or nests. *Rare.*

ni-da′tion (nī-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *nidus* nest.] *Physiol.* The development of the epithelial membrane lining the inner surface of the uterus, in the periods between menstruation.

nide (nīd), *n.* [L. *nidus* a nest: cf. F. *nid*.] A nest, nestful, or brood of young birds, as pheasants. *Chiefly Eng.* — *v. i.* To nest. *Rare.*

nid′i-fi-cate (nĭd′ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *nidificare*, *-catum*; *nidus* nest + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY; cf. NEST.] To build a nest. — **nid′i-fi-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **nid′i-fi-ca′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ni′dor-ous (nī′dŏr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nidorosus* steaming, reeking, fr. *nidor* scent, smell.] Like or suggesting the smell or, rarely, the flavor of roast meat, or of corrupt animal matter. *R.*

nid′u-lant (nĭd′ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *nidulans*, p. pr.] Nestling; specif.: *Bot. Rare.* **a** Embedded in pulp, as berry seeds. **b** Lying free in a cavity, as the sporangioles of *Nidularia.*

Nid′u-la′ri-a (nĭd′ū-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nidulus*, dim. of *nidus* nest.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the Nidulariaceæ, having a sessile globose peridium opening by a lacerate mouth.

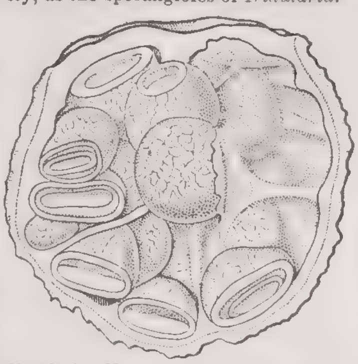
Nidularia (*N. australis*). Section of Peridium showing Sporangioles and Peridiolum. Enlarged.

Nid′u-la′ri-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of small basidiomycetous fungi, the bird's-nest fungi, having the sporangioles borne in the peridium like eggs in a nest. There are five genera, differing only by the shape of the peridium. — **nid′u-la′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ni′dus (nī′dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* NIDI (-dī). [L. See NIDE, NEST.]
1. A nest, esp. for the eggs of insects, spiders, etc.
2. A breeding place; esp., the place or substance in an animal or plant where the germs of a disease or other organisms effect lodgment or are developed.
3. *Anat.* = NUCLEUS, 6.
4. Fig.: A place where anything originates or is made, settled, fostered, or the like.
5. *Bot.* A place of development for spores, etc.

niece (nēs), *n.* [ME. *nece*, F. *nièce*, LL. *neptia*, for L. *neptis* a granddaughter, niece, akin to *nepos.* See NEPHEW.]
1. A female descendant or relative, esp. a granddaughter. Also, rarely, a nephew. *Obs. B. Jonson. Wycliffe. Shak.*
2. A daughter of one's brother or sister, or (sometimes) of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.
3. An illegitimate daughter of an ecclesiastic. *A Euphemism. Hist.* Cf. NEPHEW, 2 **d**. *Oxf. E. D.*

ni-el′list (nĭ-ĕl′ĭst), *n.* A maker of, or worker in, niello.

ni-el′lo (-ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. NIELLI (-ē), E. NIELLOS (-ōz). [It. *niello*, LL. *nigellum* a black or blackish enamel, fr. L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger* black. See NEGRO.] **1.** Any of several metallic alloys of sulphur, with silver, copper, lead, or the like, having a deep black color.
2. Art, process, or method of decorating metal with incised designs filled with the black alloy; work of this kind.
3. A piece of metal, or any other object, so decorated.
4. Hence, an impression on paper taken from the engraved or incised surface before the niello alloy has been inlaid.

ni-el′lo, *v. t.*; NI-EL′LOED (-ōd); NI-EL′LO-ING. To inlay, or ornament, with niello.

nie′pa (nē′pȧ), *n.*, *or* **niepa bark**. [Tamil.] The bark of an East Indian simaroubaceous tree (*Samandura indica*), which contains a bitter principle similar to quassia.

Niep′ce's proc′ess (nyĕp′sĕz). A photographic process, invented by J. N. Niepce, a French chemist, in 1829. It depended on the action of light in rendering a thin layer of bitumen, with which the plate was coated, insoluble.

Nie′rem-ber′gi-a (nē′rĕm-bûr′gĭ-ȧ; -jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Juan Eusebio *Nieremberg*, a Spanish Jesuit.] *Bot.* A genus of creeping solanaceous herbs, the cupflowers, having solitary white or purple flowers, the slender tube of the corolla bearing five exserted stamens at its apex. The 20 species are natives of Mexico and South America. Several are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Ni′fl-heim (nēv′′l-hām) } [Icel. *Niflheimr.*] *Norse Myth.*
Ni′fl-heimr′ (-hām′′r) } The northern region of cold and darkness; one of the Nine Worlds (which see) of the Norse mythology. Some authorities consider *Niflheim* as a general term for the underworld, equivalent to *Hel*; others view it as the same as the region of torment, Niflhel

Ni-gel′la (nī-jĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nigellus* dark, dim. of *niger* black.] *Bot.* A genus of erect annual ranunculaceous herbs, the fennel flowers, having dissected leaves and blue or white flowers with five petaloid sepals, five clawed petals, and three to ten carpels fusing into a compound ovary. The 16 species are all European; *N. damascena* is the love-in-a-mist of gardens. The carminative seeds of *N. sativa* are used in Turkey, Egypt, etc., as a condiment.

nig′gard (nĭg′ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *nig* a niggard + *-ard*; *nig* is prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hnøggr* niggardly, stingy, Sw. *njugg*; akin to AS. *hnēaw*.] **1.** A person meanly close and covetous; one who spends grudgingly; a stingy, parsimonious fellow; a miser. *Chaucer.*

> A penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton.*
> Be *niggards* of advice on no pretense. *Pope.*

2. A false bottom in a grate. *Dial. Eng.*

nig′gard, *a.* Niggardly; stingy.

nig′gard-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being niggardly; parsimony; stinginess.

nig′gard-ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Meanly covetous or parsimonious in dealing with others; stingy.

> Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly.* *Bp. Hall.*

2. Characteristic of a niggard; miserly; scanty; as, a *niggardly* gift; a *niggardly* disposition; a *niggardly* salary.
Syn. — Avaricious, covetous, sparing, miserly, penurious, sordid, stingy. See PARSIMONIOUS.

nigged (nĭgd), *a.* *Masonry.* Hammer-dressed.

nig′ger (nĭg′ẽr), *n.* [F. *nègre*, fr. Sp. *negro.* See NEGRO.]
1. A Negro; — now usually contemptuous. *Colloq.*
2. Improperly or loosely, a member of any very dark-skinned race, as an East Indian, a Filipino, an Egyptian.
3. Any of several dark-colored insect larvæ, as of certain ladybirds and of the turnip sawfly (*Athalia spinarum*).
4. a A kind of steam capstan for hauling river steamboats over snags and shallows. **b** *Mach.* A machine, usually driven by steam, for pushing logs on to a sawmill log carriage, and for turning them on the carriage when desired.
5. *Soap Making.* The impurities that settle to the bottom of lye soap after fitting and standing.
6. A fault in any apparatus. *Colloq.*
nigger in the woodpile, a concealed cause, reason, or motive; as, he did not accept the ostensible explanation, but suspected that there was a *nigger in the woodpile.* *Colloq.*

nig′ger (nĭg′ẽr), *v. t.*; NIG′GERED (-ẽrd); NIG′GER-ING.
1. To exhaust (land) by working it without proper fertilization; — usually with *out.* *Local, U. S.*
2. With *off*, to burn (off), as a log; also, to burn (charred logs left in clearing land). *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

nig′ger-fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* A serranoid food fish (*Cephalopholis fulvus*) of the West Indies and southern Florida, varying in color from bright yellow through vivid scarlet to dark brown, in any case more or less spotted with blue or black.

Niggerfish (*Cephalopholis fulvus*). (1/6)

nig′ger-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **1.** Any dark-colored clump or tussock of vegetation in swamps. *Local, U. S.*
2. a = NIGGER DAISY. **b** In Australia, the spiny head of the saltwort; also, the black head of various trees of the genus *Fagus.*
3. Any hard, dark-colored nodule or bowlder; esp., a black or blackish bowlder in a glacial drift.
4. See QUADRULA.
5. *Mach.* A kind of spool on which to wind a hauling rope.
6. A strong black chewing tobacco, usually in twisted plug form; negrohead.

Nic′o-la′ite, *n.* = NICOLAITAN. *Obs.* — **Nic′o-la′it-ism**, *n.* *Obs.*
Nic′o-las, *or* **Nich′-**, *n.* **1.** Masc. prop. name. See NICHOLAS.
2. *Bib.* A proselyte of Antioch appointed by the apostles to be one of the seven deacons to administer charity. He was traditionally supposed to have been founder of the Nicolaitans.
ni′co-lo (nē′kō-lō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A large 17th-century variety of reed bombardon, a precursor of the oboe and bassoon.
Ni-com′a-che′an eth′ics (nĭ-kŏm′ȧ-kē′ăn). See ETHICS, 1.
nicompoop. ✝ NINCOMPOOP.
nic′or. Var. of NICKER, a water sprite. See NIX.
nic′o-te′ine (nĭk′ō-tē′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* A colorless liquid base, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2$, in small amount in tobacco. It is bitter, and apparently more poisonous than nicotine.
nic′o-tel′line (-tĕl′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. [See NICOTINE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_{10}H_8N_2$, occurring in very small amount in tobacco.
ni-co′ti-a (nĭ-kō′shĭ-ȧ), *a.* [NL.] Nicotine; *Poetic*, tobacco.
ni-co′ti-an′ic (-ăn′ĭk), *a.* Nicotinic.
ni-co′ti-a-nin (nĭ-kō′shĭ-ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [F. *nicotianine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline neutral substance extracted from tobacco.
ni-cot′ic (nĭ-kŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Nicotinic.
ni-cot′i-dine (-ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [*nicotine* + *pyridine.*] *Chem.* A poisonous liquid base, $C_5H_4N{\cdot}C_5H_{10}N$, isomeric with nicotine. It is a pyridyl derivative of piperidine.
ni-co′ti-mine (nĭ-kō′tĭ-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min**. *Chem.* A colorless liquid base, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, isomeric with nicotine and occurring with it in tobacco.
nic′o-ti′na (nĭk′ō-tī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Nicotine.
nic′o-tin′e-an (-tĭn′ē-ăn), *a.* Caused by nicotine or by smoking. *Rare.*
nic′o-tine-less, *a.* See -LESS.
nic′o-tin′i-an (nĭk′ō-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Nicotian.
nic′o-tin′ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Derived from nicotine; nicotic; — used specif. to designate an acid related to pyridine, obtained by oxidation of nicotine.
nic′o-tin-ize (nĭk′ō-tĭn-īz; -tēn-īz), *v. t.* To treat with, or bring under the influence of, nicotine.
nic′o-tism (nĭk′ō-tĭz′m), *n.* Nicotinism. *Rare.*
nic′o-tize, *v. t.* To nicotinize.
nict. ✝ NIGHT.
nic′ti-tant (nĭk′tĭ-tănt), *a.* [See NICTITATE.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Having the central spot lunate; — said of certain ocellated spots on some insects and birds.
2. Nictitating. *R.* [Winking.]
nic′ti-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.*
nid (nĭd). Var. of NIDE.
ni′dal (nī′dăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a nidus.
ni-da′nas (nē-dä′nȧz), *n. pl.* [Skr. *nidāna* (singular).] *Buddhism.* The twelve causes of finite existence. They are (one developing from another): Ignorance, forms, consciousness, name and bodiness, the senses and their objects, contact, feeling, thirst, clinging, becoming, birth, age and sorrow.
nid′a-ry, *n.* [L. *nidus* a nest.] Nesting place. *Obs.*
nid′der. Var. of NITHER. *Scot.*
nid′der-ing (nĭd′ẽr-ĭng), *a.* [Cf. NIDING.] Infamous; base; cowardly. *Obs.* — *n.* A niddering person. *Obs.*
nid′der-ling. Corrupt. var. of NIDDERING.
nid′dick, *n.* The nape; also, the back of the head. *Dial. Eng.*
nid′di-cock, *n.* A ninny. *Obs.*
nid′di-pol, *n.* Noddypoll. *Obs.*
nid′dle (nĭd′′l), *v. i.* To move quickly. *Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*
nid′dle-nod′dle, *a.* [Reduplicated & dim. or freq. fr. *nod.*] Having unstably nodding heads. *Obs. & R.*
nid′dle-nod′dle (-nŏd′′l), *v. i. & t.* To nod to and fro unstably.
nid′dy-nod′dy, *v. i. & t.* = NIDDLE-NODDLE.
nid′er-ing. Var. of NIDDERING.
nidge (nĭj), *v. t. & i.* To shake; quiver. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
nidge, *v. t.* = NIG, *v. t.*, 2.
nidg′er-y, *n.* [See NIDGET.] A trifle; a piece of foolery. *Obs.*
nidg′et (nĭj′ĕt), *n.* [See NIDIOT.] An idiot; a fool. *Obs. or Archaic.*
nidg′et (*dial.*; -ĭt; -ĕt), *n.* A kind of horse hoe. *Local, Eng.*
nidg′et, *v. t.* *Local, Eng. Agric.* **a** To hoe (land) with a nidget. **b** To mix (manure, etc.) with the soil by means of a nidget.
nidg′et-ty (-ĭ), *a.* Frivolous. *R.*
Nid-ham′ (nĭd-häm′), *n.* [See ALNITAM.] *Astron.* **a** The asterism φ (Phi) 1, 2, 3, 4 in the constellation Cetus. **b** The star Alnitam. [HOGG.]
Nid′hog. Nidhoggr, *n.* = NITH-
ni-dic′o-lous (nī-dĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *nidus* nest + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Reared for a time in a nest; altricial; — said of birds.
nid′i-fi-cant (nĭd′ĭ-fĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *nidificans*, p. pr.] Nest-building.
nid′i-fice, *n.* [L. *nidificium.*] A nest. *Obs.*
ni-dif′u-gous (nĭ-dĭf′ū-gŭs), *a.* [L. *nidus* nest + *fugere* to flee.] *Zoöl.* Leaving the nest soon or immediately after birth; precocial; — said of birds.
nid′i-fy (nĭd′ĭ-fī), *v. i.* [L. *nidus* nest + *-fy*: cf. L. *nidificare*, F. *nidifier.*] To build a nest.
ni′ding (nī′dĭng), *n.* A nithing. *Obs. or R.*
nid′i-ot, *n.* [From *an idiot*, taken as *a nidiot.*] Idiot. *Obs.*
nid′-nod′, *v. i. & t.* To nod repeatedly, as when drowsy.
ni-dol′o-gy (nĭ-dŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *nidus* nest + *-logy.*] The study of birds' nests. — **ni-dol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
ni′dor (nī′dŏr), *n.* [L.] Scent or savor, esp. of cooking meat. *Obs. or R.*
ni′do-rose′, *a.* Nidorous. *Obs.* — **ni′do-ros′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
nidorulent, *a.* Of a nidorous nature. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Nid′u-la′ri-a′les (nĭd′ū-lā′rĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of fungi consisting of the Nidulariaceæ. [Nidulant.]
nid′u-late (nĭd′ū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.*
nid′u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *nidulari*, fr. *nidulus*, dim. of *nidus* nest.] To make a nest. *R.* — **nid′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*
nid′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., dim. of *nidus* nest.] *Anat.* The nucleus of origin of a nerve.
‖ **ni′dus a′vis** (nī′dŭs ā′vĭs), ‖ **ni′dus hi-run′di-na′lis** (hĭ-rŭn′dĭ-nā′lĭs). [NL., lit., bird's nest, or swallow's nest.] *Anat.* One of the fossæ of the under surface of the cerebellum, in which the amygdalæ lie.
nie. ✝ NEIGH, NIGH, NINE.
nie. Obs. pl. of EYE.
nie. Dial. Eng. var. of NYE.
niece. ✝ NEEZE, NICE, NICHE.
niece′less, *a.* See -LESS.
niece′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
niede, etc. ✝ NEED, etc.
nief (nēf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIEVE.
nief, nief′ty. ✝ NEIF, NEIFTY.
nie′gre (nē′gẽr). Scot. var. of NIGGARD.
ni-el′ (nĭ-ĕl′). Var. of NIELLO.
nield (nēld). Dial. Eng. var. of NEEDLE.
ni-el′lat-ed (nĭ-ĕl′āt-ĕd), *a.* [Cf. It. *niellato*, p. p.] Nielloed.
ni-elled′ (nĭ-ĕld′), *a.* Nielloed.
‖ **niel′lure′** (nyĕ′lür′), *n.* [F.] Niello work. *Rare.*
niend. ✝ NINTH.
niene, etc. ✝ NINE, etc.
niepce. ✝ NIECE.
nier. ✝ NEAR.
niere. Var. of NEER, a kidney. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Nier′stein-er (nēr′stīn-ẽr; -shtīn-ẽr), *n.* [G.] A kind of white, still, Rhine wine, named from the village of Nierstein, near Mainz.
‖ **nies′hout** (nēs′hout), *n.* [D., lit., sneezewood, fr. *niezen* to sneeze + *hout* wood.] The sneezewood. *S. Africa.*
niesse. ✝ NYAS.
niest (nēst). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NEXT.
niet, *n.* A villein. *Obs.*
niethe. ✝ NINTH.
nieve (nēv), *n.* [AF. *neife*, *niefe*, prop. fem. fr. OF. *neif*, *naïf*, native. Cf. NEIF.] *O. Eng. Law.* A woman who is a villein by birth; a female neif.
nieve (nēv), **neif**, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hnefi*, Dan. *næve*, Sw. *näfve.*] The fist; the hand. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
nieve′ful (nēv′fo͝ol; -fo͞o), *n.* A handful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
niev′ie-niev′ie-nick′-nack′ (nēv′ĭ-nēv′ĭ-nĭk′năk′), *n.* *Scot. & Dial.* A children's choosing game using these words:

> "Nievie-nievie-nick-nack.
> Which hand will you tak?
> Tak the right, tak the wrang,
> I'll beguile you if I can."

niev′ling, *n.* [Cf. NIEVE fist.] A method of milking cows with the hand doubled in a particular manner. *Scot.*
niewe. ✝ NEW. [*Obs.*]
nif. **1.** Contr. of *ne if*, unless.
2. Contr. of *an if*, if. *Dial. Eng.*
nifel. ✝ NIFLE.
nif′fer (nĭf′ẽr), *n. & v.* Exchange; bargain; barter. *Chiefly Scot.* [& *Dial. Eng.*]
niff′-naff′, *v. i.* To trifle. *Scot.*
niff′-naff′y (nĭf′năf′ĭ), **niff′y-naff′y** (nĭf′ĭ-), *a.* Trifling; finical. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ni′fle, nif′fle (nī′f′l; nĭf′′l), *n.* [Cf. OF. *nifler* to sniff, to snuff, to mock.] A trifle; a thing of no value or credit, as an idle tale. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ni′fl-hel (nēv′′l-hĕl), *n.* [Icel.] See NIFLHEIM.
ni′fling (nī′flĭng; nĭf′lĭng), *a.* Insignificant; trifling. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [NIBELUNG.]
Ni′flung (nē′flo͝ong). Var. of
nift, *n.* [AS.] A niece. *Obs.*
nif′ty (nĭf′tĭ), *a.* Very good; esp., attractively smart or stylish. *Slang. Chiefly U. S.*
nig (nĭg), *n.* A niggard. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be niggardly. *Obs.*
nig, *v. t.* [Cf. 2d NICK.] **1.** To clip the edges of, as coin. *Obs. Cant.*
2. *Stonecutting.* To dress (stone) with a sharp-pointed hammer.
nig, *n.* A chip or piece of money. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nig, *v. i.* [Prob. abbr. of RENEGE.] *Card Playing.* To renege, or revoke. *Colloq.*
nigard, etc. ✝ NIGGARD, etc.
Ni′gel (nī′jĕl), *n.* In Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel," Nigel Olifaunt, the proud young Scottish lord of Glenvarloch, who goes to England to induce King James I to pay a debt to his father's estate, so that he may free the estate from a mortgage. After various fortunes, including an enforced retreat to Alsatia, his affairs turn out well.
ni′gel-weed′, *n.* A plant of the genus *Nigella.* *Obs.*
nigeot. ✝ NIDGET, NIDIOT.
ni′ger, *n.* [L.] A negro. *Obs.*
Ni′ger (nī′jẽr). *Bib.*
Ni′ger oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
Ni′ger seeds. Ramtil seeds.
nigeshe. ✝ NIGGISH.
nig′gard, *v. t. & i.* To treat or act niggardly. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
nig′gard-ise, *n.* Niggardliness.
nig′gard-ish, *a.* Niggardly. *Obs.*
nig′gard-ize, *v. t. & i.* = NIGGARD. *Obs. or R.* [GARD. *R.*]
nig′gard-ling, *a. & n.* = NIG-
nig′gard-ly, *adv.* of NIGGARD.
nig′gard-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
nig′gard-ous, *a.* Niggardly. *Obs.*
nig′gard-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*
nig′gard-y, *n.* Also **nig′gard-ry**. Niggardliness. *Obs.*
nig′ger. Dial. Eng. var. of NICKER, neigh, laugh, NIGGARD.
nig′ger-al′i-ty (nĭg′ẽr-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From *nigger*, var. of NIGGARD.] Niggardliness. *Rare.*
nigger chub. The stone toter (*Exoglossum maxillingua*).
nigger daisy. The yellow daisy *Rudbeckia hirta.*
nig′ger-dom (nĭg′ẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. *Contemptuous.*
nig′ger-goose′, *n.* A cormorant. *Local, U. S.*
nigger heaven. The top gallery in a theater or other place of amusement. *Slang, U. S.*
nig′ger-ish, *a.* Like, pert. to, or characteristic of, the nigger.

nig′ger-toe′ (nĭg′ẽr-tō′), *n.* **a** Any of various composite herbs having flower heads with black or dark-colored disks, as species of *Gaillardia*, *Coreopsis*, *Rudbeckia*, etc. *Southern U. S.* **b** A Brazil nut. *Local Slang, U. S.*

nig′gle (nĭg′'l), *v. t.*; NIG′GLED (-'ld); NIG′GLING (-lĭng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. Norw. dial. *nigla* to busy one's self with trifles.] **1.** To trifle with; to mock; cheat.
2. To use, spend, or do in a petty or trifling manner.
3. To overelaborate, as in art.

nig′gle, *v. i.* *Chiefly Eng.* **1.** To trifle.

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion. *Massinger.*

2. To move about restlessly or without result; to fidget.
3. To be finicky or overcritical; to potter; esp., to work with excessive care for trifling details, as in painting.

nig′gled (nĭg′'ld), *p. a.* Executed with finicking preciseness or elaboration; finicky; as, *niggled* brush work.

nig′gling (nĭg′lĭng), *n.* [From 2d NIGGLE.] Finicky or pottering work; specif., *Fine Arts*, minute and very careful workmanship in drawing, painting, or the like, esp. when bestowed on unimportant detail.

nig′gling, *p. a.* Trifling; petty; finicking; overelaborated; cramped.

nigh (nī), *adv.* [ME. *nigh*, *neigh*, *neih*, *neh*, adv. & a., AS. *nēah*, *nēh*; akin to D. *na*, adv., OS. *nāh*, adv. & a., OHG. *nāh*, a., *nāho*, adv., G. *nah*, *nahe*, also *nach* to, after, Icel. *nā* (in comp.) nigh, Goth. *nēhw*, *nēhwa*, adv., nigh. Cf. NEAR, NEIGHBOR, NEXT.] **1.** In or to a situation near in place, time, or relationship, or in the course of events; near.

He was sick, *nigh* unto death. *Phil.* ii. 27.

2. Almost; nearly; as, he was *nigh* dead.
3. Near to; not remote or far from; — a prepositional use due to omission of a preposition. See NEAR, *adv.*, *Note.*
nigh by, near by; near; also, *Obs.*, almost; nearly.

nigh (nī), *a.*; NIGH′ER (-ẽr); NIGH′EST, or NEXT (nĕkst). [AS. *nēah*, *nēh*. See NIGH, *adv.*] **1.** Not distant or remote in place or time; near.

The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*

2. Not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, etc.; closely allied; intimate. "*Nigh* kinsmen." *Knolles.*

Ye . . . are made *nigh* by the blood of Christ. *Eph.* ii. 13.

3. Direct; short; as, the *nighest* road to York.
4. Of domestic animals, vehicles, etc., on the left; near; as, the *nigh* ox or horse; the *nigh* wheel.
5. Close; parsimonious; near. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
Syn. — Near, close, adjacent, contiguous, neighboring.

nigh, *v. t. & i.*; NIGHED (nīd); NIGH′ING. To draw nigh (to); to approach. *Now Rare.* *Wycliffe* (*Matt.* iii. 2).

And thus we all are *nighing*
The truth we fear to know. *E. A. Robinson.*

night (nīt), *n.* [ME. *night*, *niht*, AS. *neaht*, *niht*; akin to D. *nacht*, OS. & OHG. *naht*, G. *nacht*, Icel. *nōtt*, *nātt*, Sw. *natt*, Dan. *nat*, Goth. *nahts*, Lith. *naktis*, Russ. *noch′*, W. *nos*, Ir. *nochd*, L. *nox*, *noctis*, Gr. νύξ, νυκτός, Skr. *nakta*, *nakti*. Cf. EQUINOX, NOCTURNAL.] **1.** That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise; esp., the time from dusk to dawn, when no light of the sun is visible. Cf. DAY, 1.

And God called the light Day, and the darkness He called *Night.* *Gen.* i. 5.

2. The beginning of darkness; nightfall; as, he did not come until after *night*.
3. The darkness of night; hence, fig.: **a** Darkness; obscurity; concealment.

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in *night.* *Pope.*

b Intellectual or moral darkness; ignorance. **c** A state of affliction; adversity; as, a dreary *night* of sorrow. **d** The period after the close of life; death.

She closed her eyes in everlasting *night.* *Dryden.*

e A lifeless or unenlivened period, as when nature seems to sleep. "Sad winter's *night.*" *Spenser.*
at night, at nightfall; in the evening. — **n. and day**, continually. — **n. by night, n. after night**, nightly; many nights.

So help me God, as I have watched the night,
Ay, *night by night*, in studying good for England. *Shak.*

— **on night** or **nights**, by night; nightly. *Obs.*

night (nīt), *v. i.*; NIGHT′ED; NIGHT′ING. **1.** To remain during the night; to spend the night. *Now Rare.*
2. To become night; to grow dark. *Obs.*

night′-bloom′ing, *a.* Blooming in the night. — **night-blooming cereus**, a well-known cactus (*Cereus grandiflorus*) with flexuous climbing angled branches and large fragrant white flowers opening about midnight. Also, any of various cultivated varieties and hybrids of this species and several other night-blooming cactuses.

night′cap′ (nīt′kăp′), *n.* **1.** A cap or covering for the head worn in bed or, formerly, in undress.
2. A night bully or brawler. *Obs.*
3. A cloud resting about the summit of a mountain or hill.
4. A drink, usually of spirits, taken at bedtime. *Colloq.*

night′dress′ (nīt′drĕs′), *n.* A nightgown or, sometimes, other garments worn in bed.

night′ed (-ĕd), *a.* **1. a** Darkened; clouded. *Rare.* *Shak.* **b** Pertaining to the night. *Obs.*
2. Overtaken by night; belated. *Beau. & Fl.*

night editor. On American morning newspapers, an editor who has charge of the final make-up of the paper.

night′fall′ (nīt′fôl′), *n.* The close of the day. *Swift.*

night glass. A spyglass or binocular telescope with a large field and special light-gathering power, so that objects may be seen at night.

night′gown′ (nīt′goun′), *n.* **1.** A loose gown worn at night or in the evening. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A long, loose, light garment worn in bed; specif., one worn by a woman or girl.

night′hawk′ (-hôk′), *n.* **1. a** Any of several North American caprimulgine birds of the genus *Chordeiles*, related to the whippoorwill; esp., *C. virginianus* of the eastern United States, the color of which is marbled black, brown, and ochraceous, with white on the wings, throat, and, in the male, also on the tail. It secures its insect prey on the wing, chiefly at twilight, flying at a considerable height, uttering a rasping cry, and often diving down almost vertically for some distance. Called also *bull bat.* **b** The European nightjar. **c** Any of several large petrels of the genera *Estrelata* and *Priofinus*, inhabiting southern seas. **d** A morepork. *Australia.*

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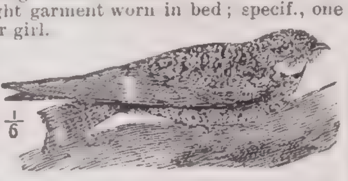

Nighthawk (*C. virginianus*).

2. One who is habitually up or abroad at night; specif.: **a** One who secures victims at night, as a footpad, prostitute, etc. *Colloq.* **b** The driver of a public vehicle, as a cab, plying chiefly at night and usually not belonging to any company or large stable. *Slang, U. S.*

night heron. Any of certain nocturnal or crepuscular herons of *Nycticorax* and allied genera found in most temperate and tropical regions, esp. *N. nycticorax*, which ranges from southern Europe to India and northern Africa. The American variety, the black-crowned night heron (*N. n. nævius*), is but slightly different. When adult it is chiefly bluish gray with the crown and back greenish black. Several slender white plumes depend from the crown. The yellow-crowned night heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*), of the southern United States to South America, has the crown buffy white.

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Black-crowned Night Heron (*N. nycticorax nævius*).

night′in-gale (nīt′ĭŋ-gāl; nīt′ĭn-), *n.* [After Florence *Nightingale*, English philanthropist.] A kind of sleeved scarf to be worn by persons confined to bed. *Chiefly Eng.*

night′in-gale, *n.* [ME. *nihtegale*, *nightingale*, AS. *nihtegale*; *niht* night + *galan* to sing, akin to E. *yell*; cf. D. *nachtegaal*, OS. *nahtigala*, OHG. *nahtigala*, G. *nachtigall*, Sw. *näktergal*, Dan. *nattergal*. See NIGHT; YELL.] Either of several Old World birds of the genus *Luscinia*, of the thrush family. The common species of Great Britain (*L. luscinia*) is about six inches long and russet brown above with the rump and tail lighter and the under parts whitish. It is noted for the sweet song of the male, often heard at night during the breeding season. A species of eastern Europe (*L. philomela*) is similar, but larger. With a qualifying term, any of various birds, mostly sweet singers, as *mock nightingale*, *Japanese nightingale*, etc. (see these terms).

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Nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia*).

night′jar′ (nīt′jär′), *n.* A goatsucker, esp. the European species. See GOATSUCKER, *Illust.*

night jasmine. **a** An East Indian oleaceous shrub (*Nyctanthes arbortristis*), having showy white fragrant flowers opening at night; — called also *tree of sadness* and *sad tree.* **b** A tropical solanaceous shrub (*Cestrum nocturnum*) with fragrant tubular yellow flowers.

night latch. A kind of door latch or lock having a spring bolt (called the **night bolt**) operated from the outside by a key and from the inside by a knob. Cf. DEADLATCH.

night light. **1.** The light not directly derived from the sun, perceptible during the night.
2. A light kept burning at night; as, a ship's *night lights.*
3. An artificial light designed to burn through the night, as in a bedroom.

night′ly, *a.* [AS. *nihtlīc.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the night or every night; happening, done, or used by night, or every night; as, *nightly* shades; he kept *nightly* vigils.
2. Characteristic of, or resembling, night.
Syn. — NIGHTLY, NOCTURNAL are sometimes interchangeable. But NOCTURNAL applies to that which belongs or pertains to night in any way; NIGHTLY, to that which happens or recurs every night; as, "Hail, goddess of *nocturnal* sport!" (*Milton*); *nocturnal* animals; "the daily anodyne and *nightly* draft" (*Pope*); "a fortnight hold we this solemnity in *nightly* revels" (*Shak.*); cf. the watchman goes his *nightly* rounds, a *nocturnal* ramble. See DAILY.

night′ly, *adv.* Every night; also, at or by night.

night′mare′ (-mâr′), *n.* [*night* + *mare* incubus. See MARE incubus.] **1.** A fiend or incubus formerly supposed to oppress people during sleep.
2. A condition brought on in sleep, usually by digestive or nervous disorders, and characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness or discomfort (as of weight on the chest or stomach, impossibility of motion or speech, etc.), or by frightful or oppressive dreams; incubus.
3. Hence, any overwhelming or stupefying influence.

night owl. **1.** An owl of especially nocturnal habits.
2. One who keeps late hours at night. *Colloq.*

night piece. **1.** A picture of a scene at night.
2. A literary composition dealing with, or referring to, night; as, Herrick's "*Night Piece* to Julia."

night′shade′ (nīt′shād′), *n.* [AS. *nihtscada.* Cf. NIGHT; SHADE, *n.*] **1. a** Any of various species of *Solanum*; esp., the cosmopolitan weed *S. nigrum*, commonly distinguished as **black nightshade**, or *S. dulcamara*, the **climbing nightshade.** See SOLANUM, and BITTERSWEET. **b** The belladonna. **c** The henbane.
2. The darkness of night.
3. A night-walking prostitute. *Obs.*

night′shirt′ (nīt′shûrt′), *n.* Nightgown for a man or boy.

night sights. *Ordnance.* Front and rear open sights for use at night, each being composed of a piece of glass, through which an incandescent light shines; also, telescopic sights converted into night sights by the addition of a small electric lamp, so placed as to faintly illuminate the cross wires.

night spell. A spell or charm designed either to avert or to cause evil at night.

night terrors. *Med.* A sudden awakening associated with a sensation of terror and alarm, occurring in children, esp. those of unstable nervous constitution.

night′time′ (nīt′tīm′), *n.* The time from dusk to dawn; — opposed to *daytime.*

night vision. **1.** A vision had at night.
2. a Ability to see in the dark. **b** Ability to see well or only in the night or in dull light; hemeralopia (which see); day blindness; night sight.

night′walk′er (nīt′wôk′ẽr), *n.* One that roves about at night; specif.: **a** A footpad, street brawler, or the like. *Obs. or R.* **b** A prostitute who walks the street at night. **c** A somnambulist. **d** Any large angleworm found crawling about at night.

night′walk′ing, *n.* Walking at night; specif.: **a** Somnambulism. **b** Walking the streets at night with evil designs. — *a.* Given to nightwalking.

night′ward (nīt′wẽrd), *a.* Occurring or done towards night; directed towards, or leading to, night or darkness.

night watch. **1.** A watch or guard during the night.
2. A man or men keeping watch by night.
3. A period of the night; — usually in *pl.*

night watcher. One who watches by night; esp., formerly, one who watches by night with evil designs.

night work. The lock mechanism operating a night latch.

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nig′ger-ism (nĭg′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* **a** Negro blood or character. **b** A negro characteristic, esp. of expression or idiom. *Opprobrious, in both senses.*
nigger killer. A whip scorpion. *Slang.*
nig′ger-ling, *n.* A little negro.
nig′ger-ly. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of NIGGARDLY, *a.*
nigger pine. The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana.*
nig′ger-y (nĭg′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Niggerish.
nig′get. ✝ NIDGET.
nig′gish, *a.* [See NIGGARD.] Niggardly. — **nig′gish-ly**, *adv.* — **nig′gish-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
nig′gle, *v. t. & i.* To have sexual intercourse with a person *Obs.* — **nig′gler**, *n.* *Obs.*
nig′gle, *n.* A cramped handwriting. *R.*
nig′gler (nĭg′lẽr), *n.* One who niggles, or trifles.
nig′got. ✝ INGOT.
nigh. ✝ NEIGH.
nighen, nighon. ✝ NINE.
nighethe. ✝ NINTH.
nigh hand. Also **nigh′-hand′**, *adv. & prep.* *Now Rare.* **1.** Near at hand; close by or to.
2. Nearly; almost.
nigh′ly, *adv.* [AS. *nēahlīce.*] **1.** Nearly; within a little; almost. *Now Rare.*
2. In a nigh, or niggard, manner. *Obs.*
nigh′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
night ape. A monkey of the genus *Nyctipithecus* (which see).
night bird. **1.** A bird associated with night; as: **a** An owl. **b** A bird that sings at night, as a nightingale. **c** The moor hen. **d** The Manx shearwater. *Eng.*
2. Person of nocturnal habits or occupation; nighthawk. *Colloq.*
night′blains′, *n. pl.* Chilblains. *Obs.*
night′-blind′, *a.* Nyctalopic.
night blindness. *Med.* = NYCTALOPIA **a.**
night blue. A triphenylmethane dyestuff giving a fine but fugitive blue, somewhat used for dyeing silk; — so named from the beauty of its color by artificial light. See DYE.
night bolt. **a** A door bolt for use esp. at night. **b** See NIGHT LATCH.
night′capped′ (nīt′kăpt′), *a.* Wearing a nightcap.
nightcap wig. A small, undress wig. *Obs.*
night cart. A cart for removing night soil.
night′-cat′, *n.* An instrument to impede cavalry in the streets. *Obs.*
night cellar. A cellar used as a low drinking resort at night.
night chair. A close-stool.
night′churr′ (nīt′chûr′), *n.* The European goatsucker.
night clothes. **1.** Garments worn in bed.
2. Informal evening dress. *Obs.*
night cloud. Stratus cloud. See STRATUS.
night cod, night′-fish′, *n.* Cod which are reputed to bite the hook only at night. *Local, U. S.*
night crow. **a** A bird that cries in the night, esp. a night heron. **b** A goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*
night dial. **1.** A dial showing time by the moon's shadow.
2. A translucent clockface illumined from behind at night.
3. A graduated dial, or disk, held centrally over the polestar, and adjusted for the (particular) night, with a revolving arm set in line with the pointers, and a second concentric circle for reading off the time of night. *Obs.*
night doctor. A doctor or other person imagined to lie in wait at night for persons who may be killed to provide cadavers for dissection. The belief in such men is prevalent among some American negroes.
night dog. A dog, esp. of poachers, that hunts in the night.
night′eat′er, *n.* A flea. *Obs.*
night emerald. Olivine, used as a gem. By artificial light its color approaches that of the emerald.
night′en, *v. i.* To become night. *Obs.*
night′ern, *a.* Nocturnal. *Obs.*
night′er-tale, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *nāttarþel.*] Nighttime. *Obs.*
night′-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Capable of seeing at night; sharp-eyed.
night′-far′ing (-fâr′ĭng), *a.* Going or traveling in the night.
night′farm′er, *n.* A remover of offal. *Obs.*
night fire. Ignis fatuus; Will-o'-the-wisp; Jack-o'-lantern. *Obs.*
night flower. A flower that blooms at night; specif., the night jasmine.
night′-fly′, *n.* **1.** A fly that is active at night.
2. A kind of artificial fly for fishing.
night′foes′, *n. pl.* Chilblains. *Obs.*
night′-foun′dered, *a.* Lost or wrecked in the night.
night′fowl′, *n.* A night bird.
night′gale, *n.* Nightingale. *Obs.*
night gear. Night clothes.
night green. See DYE.
night hag. A witch supposed to wander or fly by night.
night house. A public house, or inn, open at night.
night′in-gal-ize′ (nīt′ĭŋ-găl-īz′; nīt′ĭn-), *v. i.* To sing like a nightingale. *Rare.*
night′ish, *a.* Nocturnal. *Obs.*
night kaka. The kakapo.
night′ker′chief, *n.* A kerchief used as a nightcap. *Obs.*
night key. A key for unfastening a night latch.
night lamp. A lamp, usually with a small flame, designed to be kept burning all night.
night′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **night′less-ness**, *n.*
night line. A baited fish line set overnight. — *v. i.* To fish with night lines.
night liner. A public vehicle, as a hack or cab, standing on the streets for hire throughout the night. Also, the driver of such a vehicle. *Local, U. S.*
night′long′, *a.* Lasting all night. — *adv.* Throughout the night; all night.
night′longs, *adv.* For a night. *Obs.*
night′mag′is-trate, *n.* A constable. *Obs.* *Cant.*
night′man (nīt′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One whose business is emptying privies by night. *Now Rare.*
2. [Usually **night man.**] A man whose work is at night, as a night watchman or a member of a night shift.
night′mare′, *v. t.* To oppress like a nightmare.
night′mar′ish (nīt′mâr′ĭsh), *a.* Like or suggesting a nightmare. — **night′mar′ish-ly**, *adv.*
night′mart′, *n.* Trading done at night; illicit or deceitful dealings. *Obs.*
night′mar′y (nīt′mâr′ĭ), *a.* Nightmarish. *R.*
night mask. A mask for the face, usually lined with some cosmetic, to be worn during sleep
night monkey. = NIGHT APE.
night′-old′, *a.* Pertaining to the day before. *Obs.*
night palsy. *Med.* A numbness of the legs occurring at nighttime in women about the period of the menopause.
night parrot. The kakapo.
night partridge. The woodcock. *Local, U. S.*
night peck The woodcock. *Local, U. S.*
night rail. A woman's loose negligee robe, or wrapper; a nightdress. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
night raven. A bird that cries at night; esp., a night heron.
night rider. One of a lawless band of mounted men, active in Kentucky, esp. from 1907 on, who, to prevent cultivation of tobacco to be sold to the tobacco "trust," committed arson, homicide, and other outrages.
night robe. A nightgown.
night rule. Order or rule, as of revelry, for the night. *Obs.*
nights (nīts), *adv.* At or by night. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, *Colloq.*, *U. S.*
night school. A school held in the evening, esp. for those unable to attend a day school.
night season. The nighttime. *Now Rare.* *Archaic.*
night shift. **1.** A nightgown.
2. A shift of laborers who work at night; — opposed to *day shift.* Also, the time during which this shift works. [2 b.
night sight. = NIGHT VISION,
night singer. A bird that sings at night; specif., the sedge warbler. *Ireland.*
night snap. A night thief. *Obs.* *Cant.*
night soil. The excrement from cesspools, etc., usually collected at night and used for manure.
night song. A song sung at night. Hence: *Eccl.* Complin.
night sparrow. The chipping sparrow.
night steed. One of the horses represented as drawing the chariot of Night.
night′-stool′, *n.* A close-stool.
night′-sun′, *n.* **a** A mock moon. *Obs.* **b** The moon. *Rare.*
night sweat. *Med.* Profuse sweating occurring at nighttime.
night′tide′, *n.* **1.** Nighttime.
2. A flood tide occurring during the night. *Obs.*
night′trad′er, *n.* A prostitute. *Obs.*
night′wake′, *n.* A watching or a feast in the night; wake. *Obs.* — **night′wak′er** (-wāk′ẽr), *n.* *Obs.*
night warbler. The sedge warbler. *Ireland.*
night′wards (nīt′wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.
night watchman. A watchman on duty by night.
night witch. A night hag.
night work. Work done at night.
night′work′, *v. t. & i.* To do, or cause to do, night work. *Obs.* — **night′work′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
night′worm′, *n.* *Obs.* **a** A false friend; a traitor. **b** A prostitute. **c** A glowworm.
night′y (nīt′ĭ), *n.* A nightshirt or nightgown. *Colloq.*
night′y, *a.* Pert. to or like night. *Obs.*
night yard. A place where night soil is deposited. *Eng.*
nigh′what′, *adv.* [See NIGH,

ni-gres′cence (nī-grĕs′ĕns), *n.* [See NIGRESCENT.] The process of becoming black or dark. Also, blackness or darkness; specif., darkness of complexion; deep pigmentation in hair, eyes, and skin.

ni-gres′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nigrescens*, p. pr. of *nigrescere* to grow black, fr. *niger* black. See NEGRO.] Approaching to blackness; blackish.

nig′res-cite (nĭg′rĕs-īt), *n.* *Min.* A hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium, changing by exposure from green to black.

nig′ri-fy (nĭg′rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng) [L. *nigrificare* to blacken; *niger* black + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] To blacken.

Ni-gri′tian (nī-grĭsh′ăn), *a.* [From *Nigritia*, fr. L. *niger* black.] Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting, Nigritia, a region of Central Africa, corresponding closely to the Sudan, and inhabited by true Negroes. — *n.* An inhabitant of Nigritia; a Negro of the purest type.

Ni-grit′ic (nī-grĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Nigritians.

ni-gri′ti-es (nī-grĭsh′ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., blackness, fr. *niger* black.] *Med.* Abnormally dark pigmentation; specif., a parasitic affection of the tongue marked by the development of dark patches; glossophytia.

nig′ri-tude (nĭg′rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *nigritudo*, fr. *niger* black.] Blackness; state of being black; also, anything black. — **nig′ri-tu′di-nous** (-tū′dĭ-nŭs), *a.*

ni′gro-sine (nī′grō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin**. [From L. *niger* black.] *Org. Chem.* Any of several dyes closely related to the indulines. See INDULINE.

‖ **ni′hil** (nī′hĭl), *n.* [L.] **1.** Nothing; a thing of no value. **2.** *Eng. Law.* = NICHIL, *n.*, 2.

nihil ad rem [L.], nothing to the point or purpose. — **n. al′bum** [LL.], *Old Chem.*, zinc oxide, prepared by combustion. — **n. de′bet** [L., he owes nothing], *Law*, the general issue in an action of debt on a simple contract or on a specialty when the deed is the only inducement to the action. — **n. di′cit** [L., he says nothing], *Law*, a declinature by the defendant to plead or answer. — **n. ex ni′hi-lo** [L.], nothing (comes) from nothing. — **n. ha′bet** [L., he has nothing], *Law*, the return made on a writ when the sheriff or other officer executing it has been unable to serve it upon the defendant.

ni-hil′ian-ism (nī-hĭl′yăn-ĭz′m), *n.* [*nihil* + *-ian* + *-ism*.] *Theol.* The doctrine that the human nature of Christ was nothing, having no true subsistence. This view was attributed to Peter Lombard by his opponents.

ni′hil-ism (nī′hĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* [L. *nihil* nothing: cf. F. *nihilisme*. See ANNIHILATE.] **1.** Nothingness; nihility. **2.** Primarily, the doctrine that no reality exists; more commonly, a doctrine which denies, or is taken as denying, any objective or real ground of truth. **3.** **a** The doctrine that conditions in the social organization are so bad as to make destruction desirable for its own sake, independent of any constructive program or possibility; esp. [*cap.*], the program or doctrine of a Russian party, or succession of parties, of the 19th and 20th centuries, proposing various schemes of revolutionary reform, and, in reprisal for the persecutions of the Russian government, resorting to terrorism and assassination for the promotion of its ends; — derived from the use of the term in Turgenev's "Fathers and Sons." **b** In loose usage, violent revolutionary propaganda; terrorism; anarchism. **4.** *Theol.* = NIHILIANISM. **5.** *Med.* Denial of the beneficial properties of medicines.

ni′hil-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *nihiliste*. See NIHILISM.] **1.** One who believes or advocates the doctrine of nihilism, that nothing can be known or asserted to exist. **2.** An advocate or adherent of nihilism; esp. [*cap.*], a member of a Russian nihilistic party resorting to terrorism.

ni′hil-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, nihilism.

ni-hil′i-ty (nī-hĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *nihilité*, LL. *nihilitas*.] **1.** Nothingness; a state of being nothing. **2.** A thing amounting to nothing; a nullity; a mere trifle.

ni′kau (nē′kou), *n.*, or **nikau palm**. [Maori *nikau*.] A graceful pinnate-leaved palm (*Rhopalostylis sapida*), the only palm native to New Zealand. Its leaves were formerly much used by the Maoris in constructing their huts.

Ni′ke (nī′kē), *n.* [Gr. Νίκη.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The goddess of victory, daughter of the Titan Pallas and of the Styx, generally represented as winged and as carrying a wreath and a palm branch. The corresponding Roman goddess was *Victory* (L. *Victoria*). See ZEUS. **b** Also, Athena (which see) as giving victory. — **Ni′ke Ap′te-ros** (ăp′tē-rŏs) [Gr. ἄπτερος wingless], Athena; — an epithet applied to an early image of the goddess as victory giver. The famous little temple of Nike Apteros at Athens, built on a high stone platform jutting out beyond the Propylæa, is Ionic amphiprostyle tetrastyle (see COLUMNIATION), measures 18 by 27 feet, and has the frieze of its surrounding terrace sculptured in high relief. — **Nike of Sam′o-thrace** (săm′ō-thrās; L. săm′ō-thrā′sē), a Hellenistic statue in the Louvre representing Victory moving onward upon the prow of a ship. It was erected on Samothrace by Demetrius Poliorcetes, in memory of a naval victory over the Egyptians about 306 B. C.

Nike of Samothrace.

nil (nĭl), *n.* [L., a contr. of *nihil*.] **1.** Nothing; a thing of no account. **2.** *Eng. Law.* = NICHIL, 2.

Nile (nīl), *n.* [L. *Nilus*, Gr. Νεῖλος.] The great river of Egypt.

Nile bird. **a** The wryneck. *Local, Eng.* **b** The crocodile bird. — **N. blue.** **a** A pale greenish blue color. **b** See DYE. — **N. goose**, the Egyptian goose. — **N. green**, a pale green color of somewhat variable hue. — **N. star**, Sirius, the Dog Star, which several thousand years ago rose with the sun at the summer solstice, and so heralded the approach of the inundation of the Nile.

nil′gai (nĭl′gī), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *nīlgāw*, prop., a blue cow; Per. *nīl* blue + *gāw* cow. See LILAC; cow the animal.] A large antelope (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), of India. The male has short horns, a black mane, and a bunch of long hair on the throat. The general color is bluish gray.

1/44
Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*).

Nil-gi′ri, or **Nil-ghi′ri, net′tle** (nēl-gē′rē). [From *Nilgiri*, India.] **a** An East Indian urticaceous fiber plant (*Girardinia palmata*), with stinging foliage. Its stems yield a strong fiber useful for cordage, though not enduring moisture. **b** Any of several related species of this genus having similar fiber.

nill (nĭl), *v. t.*; NILLED (nĭld); NILL′ING. [AS. *nyllan*, *nellan*; *ne* not + *willan* to will. See NO; WILL.] Not to will; to refuse; reject; prevent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

nill, *v. i.* To be unwilling. *Obs. or Archaic.*

And, will you, *nill* you, I will marry you. *Shak*

Ni-lom′e-ter (nī-lŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. Νειλομέτριον; Νεῖλος the Nile + μέτρον measure: cf. F. *nilomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the height of water in the Nile, esp. during its flood, as a well communicating with the river and containing a marked column; hence [*l. c.*], an autographic recording instrument for gauging river heights.

Ni-lot′ic (nī-lŏt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Niloticus*, fr. *Nilus* the Nile, Gr. Νεῖλος: cf. F. *nilotique*.] Of or pertaining to the Nile or the peoples dwelling in the territory directly drained by it. — *n.* One of a Nilotic tribe or nation.

nim (nĭm), *v. t.*; *pret.* NAM (năm; năm) or NIMMED (nĭmd); *p. p.* NO′MEN (nō′mĕn) or NOME (nōm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NIM′MING. [AS. *niman*. Cf. NIMBLE.] To take; specif., to steal; filch. *Obs. or Archaic.*

nim, *v. i.* **1.** To go; to betake one's self. *Obs.* **2.** To steal; thieve. *Obs. or Archaic.*

nim′ble (nĭm′b'l), *a.*; NIM′BLER (-blẽr); NIM′BLEST (-blĕst). [ME. *nimel*, *nemel*, prob. orig., quick at seizing, fr. *nimen* to take, AS. *niman*; cf. AS. *næmel* (*Oxf. E. D.*), *numol*; akin to D. *nemen*, G. *nehmen*, OHG. *neman*, Icel. *nema*, Goth. *nima*, and prob. to Gr. νέμειν to distribute. Cf. NOMAD, NUMB.] **1.** Quick to apprehend, grasp, or learn. *Obs.* **2.** Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; lively; swift; as, a *nimble* foot. Of money, circulating rapidly; as, the *nimble* ninepence.

Through the mid seas the *nimble* pinnace sails. *Pope.*

3. Of the mental faculties, alert; acute; also, of things, readily made, arranged, or designed; as, a *nimble* jest or trick. **4.** Alert or ready in doing. *Now R.*

Syn. — Agile, quick, brisk, lively, prompt. See ACTIVE.

nimble Will, a slender, branching American grass (*Muhlenbergia diffusa*), of some value for grazing in the central United States.

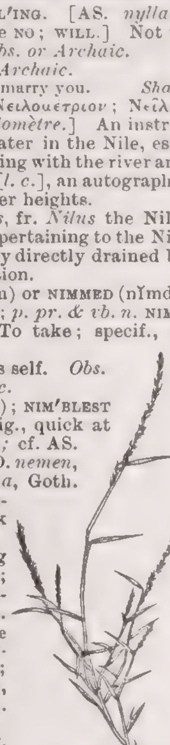
Nimble Will.

nim′bly (nĭm′blĭ), *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility.

nim′bus (nĭm′bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. NIMBI (-bī), E. NIMBUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., rainstorm, cloud.] **1.** A luminous vapor, cloud, or atmosphere about a god or goddess when on earth; hence, fig., a cloud or atmosphere, as of romance, about a person or thing. **2** *Art.* A circle, disk, or any indication of radiant light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, on medals, pictures, etc. See AUREOLA, 3, and GLORY, *n.*, 8. **3.** *Meteor.* The rain cloud, characterized by its uniform grayness and extending over the entire sky in seasons of continued rain; in general, any cloud from which rain is falling, as a cumulus or cumulo-stratus.

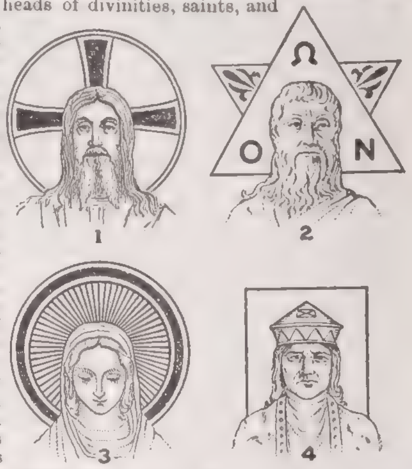
Nimbus, 2. 1 Common Form for Christ; 2 Greek Form for God the Father; 3 Common Form for a Saint; 4 Square Nimbus for a Living Person.

ni-mi′e-ty (nĭ-mī′ē-tĭ), *n.* [L. *nimietas*, fr. *nimius*, a., *nimis*, adv., too much.] Excess; redundancy.

There is a *nimiety*, a too-muchness, in all Germans. *Coleridge.*

nim′i-ous (nĭm′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nimius*.] Excessive; extravagant: as, *nimious* prosecution *Obs. or Scots Law.*

Nim′rod (nĭm′rŏd), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A son of Cush, described in Gen. x. 8–10 as a mighty hunter and ruler. **2.** Hence: **a** A tyrant. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **b** A hunter, esp. a great one.

nin′com-poop (nĭn′kŏm-pōōp), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; for the ending cf. *liripoop*. See LIRIPIPE.] A fool; a silly or stupid person. *Colloq.* *Addison.*

nine (nīn), *a.* [ME. *nine*, *nizen*, AS. *nigon*, *nigan*; akin to D. & LG. *negen*, OS. & OFries. *nigun*, OHG. *niun*, G. *neun*, Icel. *nīu*, Sw. *nio*, Dan. *ni*, Goth. *niun*, Ir. & Gael. *naoi*, W. *naw*, L. *novem*, Gr. ἐννέα, Skr. *navan*; of unknown origin. Cf. NOON, NOVEMBER.] Eight plus one; being one more than eight; as, *nine* weeks; — a cardinal number used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *nine* have arrived.

nine days' wonder, an event which makes a great sensation for a comparatively short time. — **n.-men's morris.** See 2d MORRIS. — **n.-part time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**. — **nine-point circle**, *Math.*, the circle bisecting the sides of a triangle and the segments between the orthocenter and the vertices, and passing through the feet of the altitudes. — **nine ways**, asquint. *Obs. Slang.* — **N. Worlds**, in Norse cosmology, the divisions of the universe. Only five are certain, viz., Asgard, Midgard, Jotunnheim, Muspellsheim, and Niflheim; possibly Alfheim, Svartalfaheim, Vanaheim, and Hel are the others. See YGGDRASILL. — **N. Worthies**, famous personages often alluded to and classed together. A common list includes: Hector, son of Priam, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar (three Gentiles); Joshua, conqueror of Canaan, David, king of Israel, Judas Maccabæus (three Jews); Arthur, king of Britain, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon (three Christians). In Shakespeare's "Love's Labor 's Lost," Hercules and Pompey appear as two of the Nine Worthies. In place of Godfrey, Guy of Warwick sometimes appears.

nine, *n.* **1.** The number greater than eight by a unit. **2.** A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix. **3.** A playing card with nine pips. **4.** Any person or thing distinguished by the number nine, as an article of clothing, a prisoner or inmate of an institution, a member of a gun crew, or the like. **5.** Nine units or objects; a set or group of nine units; specif., *Baseball*, the nine players composing a side; also, a baseball team, including extra players.

the Nine, the Muses. — **to**, *or* **up to, the nines**, *or*, *rarely*, **nine**, to the greatest elaboration; to perfection. *Stevenson.*

WHAT; cf. SOMEWHAT. *Oxf. E. D.*] Almost. *Obs.*
nig′ion. † NIDGET.
ni′gle (nĭg′'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIGGLE.
nig′nay (nĭg′nā), **nig′nye** (-nī), *n.* A foolish or trifling thing or act; a trifle. *Scot.*
ni′gon, *n.* A niggard. *Obs.* — **ni′gon-ry**, *n.* *Obs.* — **ni′gon-ship**, *n.* *Obs.*
ni′go-ri (nē′gō-rē), *n.* [Jap., lit., turbid, impure.] *Phon.* The modification which certain consonant sounds in the Japanese kana, or syllabary, may undergo: as of *t* to *d*, *ts* to *dz*, etc.
nigramancy. † NECROMANCY.
ni-gran′i-line (nī-grăn′ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. [L. *niger* black + E. *aniline*.] See ANILINE BLACK.
ni′gre (nī′gẽr; nĭg′ẽr). Var. of NIGGER. *Obs.*, *exc. Soap Making.*
nig′re-fac′tion, *n.* [L. *niger* black + *-faction*.] Action of making black. *Obs.*
nig′re-fy. † NIGRIFY.
nigremansi. † NECROMANCY.
ni-gres′ceous (nī-grĕsh′ŭs), *a.* Nigrescent; blackish. *Rare.*
nig′ri-cant (nĭg′rĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *nigricans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *nigricare* to be blackish.] Black or dark; specif., *Bot.*, nigrescent. — *v. t.* To blacken. *Obs.*
nig′ri-fi-ca′tion (nĭg′rĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of nigrifying, or making black. *Rare.*
ni′grine (nī′grĭn; nĭg′rĭn), *a.* [L. *niger* black.] Black. *Rare.*
ni′grine (nī′grĭn), *n.* A black ferruginous variety of rutile.
nig′rite, *n.* [L. *niger* black.] A negro. *Obs.*
nig′rite, *n.* [L. *niger* black.] A mixture of caoutchouc and the dark residuum from the preparation of paraffin. It is used as an insulator. [gro. *Obs.*]
ni′gro, *n.* [See NEGRO.] A negro.
ni′gro-man′cer, ni′gro-man′cie. † NECROMANCER, NECROMANCY.
nigromaunce. † NECROMANCY.
nigromancien, *n.* [OF.] A necromancer. *Obs.*
nigs, *interj.* An oath: — in *God's nigs.* *Obs.*
nigt. † NIGHT. [chigoe.]
ni′gua (nē′gwä), *n.* [Sp.] The
Ni-hal′ (nē-häl′), *n.* [Ar. *nihāl* thirsty.] See STAR.
nihen. † NINE.
ni′hil-a′gent, *n.* [See NIHIL; AGENT.] A do-nothing. *Obs.*
‖ **ni′hil est in in′tel-lec′tu quod pri′us non fu′e-rit in sen′su.** [L.] Nothing exists in the understanding which has not been first in sense. [Nullity. *Obs.*]
ni′hil-hood, *n.* [*nihil* + *-hood*.]
ni-hil′i-fy (nī-hĭl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *nihili facere*.] To slight or account as nothing. *Obs. or R.* — **ni-hil′i-fi-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
‖ **ni′hil quod te′ti-git non or-na′vit** (tĕt′ĭ-jĭt). [L.] Var. of NULLUM QUOD TETIGIT NON ORNAVIT.
niht. † NIGHT.
nihtegale. † NIGHTGALE.
Ni-ka′ya (nē-kä′yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *nikāya* collection.] A collection of the sayings of Buddha.
niker. † NICKER.
nikke. † NICK, deny.
nil (nĭl), *n.* Also **nill**. [Cf. Per. *nīl* the indigo plant. See LILAC.] *Now Rare or Obs.* **a** The indigo plant; indigo dye. **b** A blue-flowered ipomœa (*Ipomœa nil*).
nil. † NILL.
‖ **nil ac′tum cre′dens dum quid su′per-es′set a-gen′dum.** [L.] Thinking nothing done while anything remained to be done; — said of Julius Cæsar. *Lucan* (*Pharsalia*, II. 657).
‖ **nil ad′mi-ra′ri.** [L.] To be moved or excited by nothing; the being moved by nothing; — the Stoic ideal of equanimity. Also, to wonder, or the wondering, at nothing, a sense in which the phrase is now often used. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. vi. 1).
‖ **nil al′bum.** = NIHIL ALBUM.
‖ **nil con′sci-re si′bi.** [L.] To be conscious of nothing (wrong). *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. i. 60).
nild (nĭld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NEEDLE.
‖ **nil de′spe-ran′dum** (nĭl dĕs′pē-răn′dŭm). [L.] Nothing must be despaired of; never despair. *Horace* (*Odes* I. vii. 27).
‖ **nil**, *or* **ni′hil, di′cit.** [L.] He makes no answer.
‖ **nil dic′tum quod non dic′tum pri′us.** [L.] Nothing (has been) said which has not been said before.
nile. † NILL, *v.*
Nilescope. † NILOSCOPE
nil-fa′ci-end (nĭl-fā′shĭ-ĕnd), *n.* [L. *nil*, *nihil*, nothing + E. *faciend*.] *Math.* A faciend that makes a product zero.
nil′fac′tor (nĭl′făk′tẽr), *n.* [L. *nil*, *nihil*, nothing + E. *factor*.] *Math.* A factor that makes a product zero.
nil′gau (nĭl′gô; *prop.* -gou), **nil′ghai** (nĭl′gī), **nil′ghau** (nĭl′gô). Vars. of NILGAI.
nill. † NIL, indigo.
nill. Dial. Eng. var. of NEEDLE.
nill, *n.* Nihil album. *Obs.*
nill, *n.* [From NILL, *v.*] Disinclination; unwillingness. *Obs.*
nil′la (nĭl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAES (-ȧz). [Hind. *nīlā* blue, Skr. *nīla*.] A kind of Bengalese piece goods, prob. blue. *Obs.*
nil′ly-wil′ly, *adv.* Willy-nilly.
‖ **nil ni′si bo′num.** Short for DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM.
‖ **nil ni′si cru′ce.** [L.] Naught but by the cross
Ni′lo-scope (nī′lō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. Νειλοσκοπεῖον; Νεῖλος the Nile + σκοπεῖν to observe.] A Nilometer. *Obs. or R.*
Ni′lot (nī′lŏt), *n.* [Cf. Gr. Νειλώτης on the Nile.] A native of the region of the Upper Nile.
Nil′ous (nīl′ŭs), *a.* Of or characteristic of the Nile. *Rare.*
nil-po′tent (nĭl-pō′tĕnt), *a.* [L. *nil* + *potens*, p. pr. of *posse* to be able. Cf. POWER.] *Math.* Vanishing when raised to a certain power. — *n.* A nilpotent quantity.
‖ **nil si′ne nu′mi-ne.** [L.] Nothing without the divine will or the deity; — the motto of Colorado. [*Obs.*]
nilt. Contr. of *ne wilt*, wilt not.
‖ **nil ul′tra.** [L.] Nothing beyond; utmost limit.
‖ **ni l'un′ ni l'au′tre** (nē lŭɴ′ nē lō′tr'). [F.] Neither the one nor the other.
nim. Var. of NEEM.
nimb (nĭmb; nĭm), *n.* A nimbus or halo. [Nimbed. *Rare.*]
nim′bat-ed (nĭm′bāt-ĕd), *a.*
nimbed (nĭmbd; nĭmd), *a.* Having a nimbus, esp. around the head.
nim-bif′er-ous (nĭm-bĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nimbifer*; *nimbus* a cloud + *ferre* to bear.] Serving to bring clouds or storms. *Rare.*
nim′bi-fi-ca′tion (nĭm′bĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *nimbus* cloud + *-fication*.] Cloud formation. *R.*
nim′ble, *v. t. & i.* To make nimble; to move or act nimbly. *Rare.*
nim′ble-fin′gered (-fĭŋ′gẽrd), *a.* Having nimble fingers; light-fingered; thievish.
nim′ble-foot′ed, *a.* Nimble of foot; speedy.
nim′ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
nim′bless, *n.* Nimbleness. *Obs.*
nim′ble-wit′ted, *a.* Quick-witted.
nim′bose (nĭm′bōs; nĭm-bōs′), *a.* [L. *nimbosus*, fr. *nimbus* cloud.] Cloudy; stormy. — **nim-bos′i-ty** (nĭm-bŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
nim′bused (nĭm′bŭst), *a.* Furnished with a nimbus.
nime. † NIM.
nimel. † NIMBLE.
nim′e-ny-pim′e-ny. Var. of NIMINY-PIMINY.
nimer. † NIMMER.
nim′fa-do′ro, *n.* [It. (Florio).] A lady's man; an effeminate or womanish fellow. *Obs.*
nimil. † NIMBLE. [PIMINY.]
nim′i-ny. Short for NIMINY-
nim′i-ny-pim′i-ny (nĭm′ĭ-nĭ-pĭm′ĭ-nĭ), *a.* Affectedly refined; mincing; effeminate. — **nim′i-ny-pim′i-ni-ness** (-nĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **nim′i-ny-pim′i-ny-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
‖ **ni′mi-um ne cre′de co-lo′ri** (nĭm′ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Trust not too much to a fair complexion. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, II. 17).
nim′mel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIMBLE.
nim′mer (nĭm′ẽr), *n.* [From NIM.] A thief.
nim′ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NIM.
‖ **n'im′porte′** (năɴ′pôrt′). [F.] It matters not; it 's no matter.
Nim′rah (nĭm′rȧ). *Bib.*
Nim′rim (nĭm′rĭm). *Bib.*
Nim-ro′di-an (nĭm-rō′dĭ-ăn), *a.* Like, pert. to, or characteristic of, Nimrod. — **Nim-rod′ic** (-rŏd′ĭk), **Nim-rod′i-cal**, *a.*
Nim′shi (nĭm′shī). *Bib.*
Nim′shite, *n.* Prob., a Jehu; a coachman (alluding to the Biblical Jehu, son of Nimshi). *Obs.*
Nim′u-ë (nĭm′ōō-ē), *n.* See LADY OF THE LAKE **a**.
nin. Contr. of *ne in*, nor in. *Obs.*
nin. Dial. Eng. var. of NONE.
Ni′na (nē′nȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. a dim. *Annina*, of *Anna*.] Fem. prop. name.
Ni′na (-nä), *n.* [Assyrian *Ninā*.] *Babylon. Myth.* A goddess of the watery deep, daughter of Ea, later amalgamated in Ishtar.
nin′com, nin′cum. Short for NINCOMPOOP.

N

nine′bark′ (nīn′bärk′), *n.* An American white-flowered rosaceous shrub (*Opulaster opulifolius*), having bark which separates into many thin layers.

nine′fold′ (-fōld′), *a.* Nine times repeated; nine times as many or great; of nine folds, repetitions, or parts.

nine′fold′, *adv.* To nine times as great or as many.

nine′holes′ (-hōlz′), *n.* **1.** A game in which balls are rolled into nine holes, or, sometimes, through arches, made in or on the ground or a board.
2. = NINE-EYES. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A cut of beef from below the brisket. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

nine′pence (-pĕns), *n.*; *pl.* -PENCES (-pĕn-sĕz; -sĭz). The sum of nine pence, or a coin of this value. Specif.: **a** A harp shilling. See HARPER, *n.*, 2. **b** In New England, the real, a coin formerly current in the United States at 12½ cents; hence, the sum of 12½ cents. Cf. 3d BIT, 5 **c**.

nine′pen′ny (-pĕn′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A coin worth ninepence. — **ninepenny morris** *or* **marl**, nine-men's morris. See 2d MORRIS.

nine′pin (-pĭn), *n.* One of the pins used in ninepins.

nine′pins (-pĭnz), *n.* A game played with nine wooden pins set on end, at which a wooden ball is bowled. The American game of tenpins is a development of this game.

nine′teen′ (nīn′tēn′; nīn′tēn′; 84), *a.* [AS. *nigontȳne*, *nigontēne*. See NINE; TEN.] Nine plus ten; as, *nineteen* days.

nine′teen′, *n.* **1.** The number greater than eighteen by a unit; eighteen plus one.
2. A symbol denoting nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

nine′teenth′ (nīn′tēnth′; nīn′tēnth′; 84), *a.* [Cf. AS. *nigontēoða*.] Next in order after the eighteenth; also, constituting one of nineteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — **nine′teenth′ly**, *adv.*

nine′teenth′, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts or divisions into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
2. The ninth unit or object after the tenth in any series.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval of two octaves and a fifth. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** = LARIGOT **b**.

nine′ti-eth (nīn′tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth; 151), *a.* Next in order after the eighty-ninth; also, constituting one of ninety equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

nine′ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
2. The unit or object next in order after the eighty-ninth in any series.

nine′ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. *nigontig*. See NINE; cf. FORTY.] Nine times ten; eighty-nine and one more.

nine′ty, *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The product of nine times ten; the number greater by a unit than eighty-nine.
2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.
the nineties, the years numbered ninety to ninety-nine, inclusive, in any specified or understood century.

Ni′nib (nē′nĭb), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* A solar deity, one of the chief gods of the pantheon. Primarily he was the god of the spring and morning sun (cf. NERGAL), and hence the patron of agriculture. But, esp. in Assyria, he was also a god of war and the chase. In Nippur he was viewed as the son of the chief god, Bel, and acquired the attributes of Bel.

nin′ny (nĭn′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [Cf. It. *ninno*, *ninna*, a baby, Sp. *niño*, *niña*, child, infant, It. *ninna*, *ninna nanna*, lullaby, prob. fr. *ni*, *na*, as used in singing a child to sleep.] A fool; a simpleton. *Shak.* — **nin′ny-ish**, *a.* — **nin′ny-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **nin′ny-ship**, *n.*

nin′ny-ham′mer (-hăm′ẽr), *n.* A simpleton; a silly person.

ninth (nīnth), *a.* [From NINE; cf. AS. *nigoða*.] Next in order after the eighth; also, constituting one of nine equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
ninth chord, a chord of the dominant seventh with the ninth added. — **n. nerve**, *Anat.*, one of the ninth pair of cranial nerves; the glossopharyngeal nerve.

ninth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by nine; one of nine equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; a ninth part.
2. *Music.* **a** The interval of an octave and a second. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** = NINTH CHORD.

ninth′ly, *adv.* In the ninth place.

Ni′nus (nī′nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νῖνος.] In Greek legend, the founder of Nineveh, and husband of Semiramis.

ni′o-bate (nī′ō-bāt), *n.* [See NIOBIUM.] *Chem.* A salt of niobic acid; a columbate.

Ni′o-be (nī′ō-bē), *n.* [L. *Nioba*, *Niobe*, Gr. Νιόβη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Her pride in her numerous children led her to compare herself to Leto, who had only two; to punish her, Apollo and Artemis, Leto's children, slew all of Niobe's children (or, in some versions, all but one son and one daughter). Niobe herself was changed by Zeus into stone, in which form she continued to weep her loss.
2. *Bot.* A small genus of Japanese liliaceous plants with broad, veiny leaves and terminal spikes or racemes of white or blue flowers. The species are cultivated under the name *Funkia*; they are known as *day lilies*.

Ni′o-be′an (nī′ō-bē′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Niobe, or resembling that of Niobe; as, *Niobean* grief.

ni-o′bic (nī-ō′bĭk; nī-ŏb′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Columbic.

Ni′o-bid (nī′ō-bĭd), **Ni′o-bide** (-bīd; -bĭd), *n.* [Cf. 1st -ID.] One of the children of Niobe.

ni-o′bi-um (nī-ō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. & E. *Niobe*.] *Chem.* A later name of columbium. See COLUMBIUM.

ni-o′po (nē-ō′pō), *n.* [Native name in Venezuela: cf. Sp. *niopo*.] An intoxicant snuff prepared by the natives of Venezuela from the roasted seeds of a mimosaceous tree (*Piptadenia peregrina*), thence called **niopo tree**.

nip (nĭp), *v. t.*; NIPPED (nĭpt), NIP′PING (-ĭng). [ME. *nippen*, orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *nipen* to nip, D. *nijpen* to pinch, also *knippen* to nip, clip, pinch, snap, *knijpen* to pinch, LG. *knipen*, G. *kneipen*.] **1.** To catch and inclose or compress tightly between two surfaces, edges, or points; to pinch; as, a ship *nipped* in the ice.
2. To sever or remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of anything; to clip.

> The small shoots . . . must be *nipped* off. *Mortimer.*

3. To diminish by severing portions. *Obs. or R.*
4. To stop; to check the growth, progress, or vigor of, as the growth of a plant is checked by cutting off its buds; as, to *nip* one's plans. *Now Rare*, exc. in *to nip in the bud*.
5. To benumb, check the growth of, or injure, as does cold; to blast, as by frost.

> Skepticism and inquiry *nip* like a black frost the eager credulity. *J. A. Froude.*

6. To vex or pain, as by pinching; also, formerly, to rebuke or taunt.

> And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*. *Spenser.*

7. To seize hastily or sharply; to take suddenly; snatch; hence, *Slang*, to arrest. Also, *Thieves' Cant*, to steal.
8. *Naut.* To secure or stop (a cable or rope) with seizing.
to nip in the bud, to cut off at the very beginning of growth. — **to n. in the head**, to overcome (a person). *Obs.*

nip, *v. i.* **1.** To pinch or press tightly.
2. To ache as if pinched. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. To move briskly, quickly, or nimbly. *Slang, Eng.*

nip, *n.* **1.** Act of pressing, or compressing, sharply between two surfaces or points, as in pinching with the fingers, nails, or teeth; a pinch; specif.: **a** A closing in of ice about a vessel, with the resultant severe pressure. **b** *Naut.* The pressure on a rope where it is bent around, or held by, something; hence, a sharp bend or turn in a rope.
2. Act of pinching off or severing as if by biting. *Rare.*
3. A biting remark; a sarcasm; taunt; rebuke.
4. A check to the growth of vegetation due to cold or frost; hence, sudden, sharp cold.
5. A small fragment or bit, such as might be pinched off.
6. In various slang or dialect senses, implying cutting or sharpness; specif.: **a** A pickpocket; cutpurse; thief. *Obs.* **b** A sharp bargainer; a close person. *Eng.* **c** A passenger on a coach who avoids paying fare. *De Quincey.*
7. A biting or pungent flavor; — also fig. *Scot.*
8. Usually in *pl.* Nippers.
9. *Coal Mining.* A pinch, or contraction, of a coal seam.
nip and tuck, a phrase signifying equality in a contest; neck and neck; as, a *nip-and-tuck* contest. *U. S.*

nip (nĭp), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. dial. *nip* a small piece, a slight refreshment, E. *nip* a pinching, *nip* to pinch; or LG. & D. *nippen* to sip, Dan. *nippe*.] **1.** A half pint of ale. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. A sip or small draft, esp. of intoxicating liquor; a dram.

nip, *v. t. & i.* To take (liquor) in nips; esp., to tipple.

ni′pa (nē′pȧ; nī′pȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Malay *nīpah*.] **a** A drink made from the juice of the East Indian palm *Nypa fruticans*; also, the palm. **b** A thatch composed of its leaves. See NYPA.

Nip′muc, **Nip′muck** (nĭp′mŭk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly living in central Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. They joined in King Philip's War against the settlers, at its close fleeing to western and northern tribes.

nip′per (nĭp′ẽr), *n.* [From NIP to pinch.] **1.** One that nips.
2. Usually in *pl.* Any of various devices for nipping; as: **a** Small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting. **b** Long slender-nosed pliers or pincers used by burglars for seizing the end of a key in a lock to turn it. **c** A clasp in a printing press for catching a sheet and conveying it to the form. **d** *Naut.* Iron clamps or a selvagee strap formerly used to fasten the cable to the messenger in heaving up an anchor. **e** Dentists' forceps for bending plates, punching rivet holes, etc. **f** A device for squeezing tar from rope yarn. **g** Handcuffs or leg irons. *Colloq.* **h** *Engin.* A device having a pair of serrated jaws working together, used to cut off the heads of piles under water. **i** A kind of grab for seizing large stones and other heavy objects for hauling, hoisting, etc. **j** Eyeglasses; pince-nez. *Slang.*

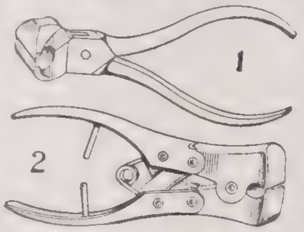

Nippers, 2 a. 1 Ordinary Form; 2 Nippers with Compound Lever.

3. A pickpocket; a thief. *Obs. Cant.*
4. A tight-fisted person; a miser. *Now Rare.*
5. A horse's incisor tooth, esp one of the middle four.
6. One of the large claws or pincers of a crab or lobster.
7. **a** The cunner (*Tautogolabrus adspersus*). **b** A European crab (*Polybius henslowii*).
8. A young boy; lad; urchin; specif., a boy who assists a workman, costermonger, or the like. *Cant or Slang, Eng.*
9. *Sea Fishing.* A kind of thick band or mitten to protect the hand from the lines.
10. *Railroads.* In track laying, a man who holds up the ties to the rails while the latter are being spiked down.

nip′per (nĭp′ẽr), *v. t.* *Naut.* **a** To rack. **b** To put nippers on.

nip′ping (nĭp′ĭng), *vb. n.* of NIP. Specif.: **a** The squeezing of cotton to remove excess of mordant previous to dyeing. **b** *Railroads.* Holding ties up to the rails in track laying.

nip′ping, *p. pr.* of NIP. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Biting; pinching; sharp; sarcastic; painful; as, a *nipping* proverb, wind. **b** Gripping; holding tightly. — **nip′ping-ly**, *adv.*

nip′ple (nĭp′'l), *n.* [Formerly also *neble*, orig. uncert.; cf. *neb*, or *nip* a pinching, *nip* to pinch.] **1.** The protuberance of a breast, or mamma, upon which, in the female, the ducts open; the mammilla; a teat; a pap.
2. A papilla that marks the outlet of a secretory gland.
3. Any small projection or article in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes; as, the *nipple* of a nursing bottle; the *nipple* of a percussion lock, or that part on which the cap is put.
4. *Mech.* A pipe fitting consisting of a short piece of pipe, usually with a screw thread at each end.
5. *Mech.* Any of the small elongated nuts with round bodies fitting in the rim of a cycle wheel to screw on to the ends of the wire spokes to fasten and align them.
6. Any protuberance having the general shape of the nipple of a breast; esp., a small crest on a mountain top, or a projection on metal or glass.

nip′ple, *v. t.*; NIP′PLED (-'ld); NIP′PLING (-lĭng). To provide with a nipple or nipples; to cover with protuberances resembling nipples; — usually in *p. p.*

nipple cactus. Any cactus of the genus *Cactus*, formerly *Mamillaria*.

nip′ple-wort′ (nĭp′'l-wûrt′), *n.* A cichoriaceous herb (*Lapsana communis*) with small yellow panicled flower heads.

nip′py (-ĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. Disposed or tending to nip; nipping; biting; grasping; hence, active; vigorous; as, *nippy* air or liquor; a *nippy* person.

> He had some Burma mounted police — *nippy* little chaps, armed with sword and Snider carbine. *Kipling.*

Nir-va′na (nẽr-vä′nȧ; nẽr-), *n.* [Skr. *nirvāṇa*.] *Buddhism.* The final emancipation of the soul from transmigration, and consequently a beatific freedom from worldly evils, by annihilation or by absorption into the divine. See BUDDHISM. — **Nir-va′nic** (nẽr-vä′nĭk; nẽr-văn′ĭk), *a.*

‖ **ni′si** (nī′sī), *conj.* [L.] Unless; if not; — used in *Law* after the word of *rule*, *decree*, *order*, or the like, to denote that it shall take effect at a given time, *unless* before that time it is modified or avoided by cause shown or further proceedings or by the fulfillment of some condition therein named. In English divorce practice **decree nisi** is specif. used of a decree of divorce granted (under 23 & 24 Vict. c. 144) not to be made absolute until such time, not less than three months thereafter, as the court may direct.

ni′si pri′us. *Law.* **1.** Lit., unless before; — used of causes involving issues of fact, which, formerly, being begun in the courts of Westminster, were appointed to be there tried, in an Easter or Michaelmas term, by a jury from the county wherein the cause of action arose, unless before (*nisi prius*) the day appointed the judges of assize came into the county in question and there tried the cause. This they now always do, though the term is still retained to designate issues of fact triable at the assizes. *Eng.*
2. Hence: **a** A writ commanding the sheriff to provide a jury at the Court of Westminster on a day certain unless the judges of assize previously come to the county from which the jury is to be returned; also, the clause in this writ introduced by the words "nisi prius," or the authority or commission conferred by this clause on the judges of assize. *Eng.* **b** An action tried or to be tried under such a writ. *Eng.* **c** In England, the trial of civil causes by the judges of assize; hence, the trial of issues of fact in civil causes or court business of that nature, as the trial of causes before the judges of the King's (Queen's) Bench Division in London. Hence **ni′si-pri′us**, *a.*

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nine′-eyed′ (nīn′īd′), *a.* Having nine eyes; — formerly used as an opprobrious epithet.

nine-eyed eel. The lamprey; nine-eyes. *Scot.*

nine′-eyes′ (-īz′), *n.* [Cf. G. *neunauge*, D. *negenoog*.] **a** A lamprey. **b** The gunnel. *Local, Eng.*

nine′fold′ (-fōld′), *n.* *Obs. & R.* **a** An amount nine times as great. **b** A group or set of nine units.

nine′-kill′er, *n.* [It is believed to kill and impale on thorns nine birds, etc., before eating; cf. D. *negen-dooder*, G. *neuntödter*.] A shrike, or butcher bird.

nine′-lived′ (-līvd′), *a.* Having nine lives, as the cat is fabled to have; hard to kill. *Colloq.*

nine′mur′der, **nine′mur′der-er**, *n.* The nine-killer. *Obs.*

nine′pegs′, *n. pl.* Ninepins. *R.*

ninepin block. *Naut.* A block shaped somewhat like a ninepin, used as a fair-leader.

nine′score′, *a.* Nine times twenty. — *n.* The product of nine times twenty; ninescore units or objects.

nine′ted (nīn′tĭd), *a.* [For dial. *nointed*, *anointed*. Cf. ANOINT, *v.*] Wicked. *Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

nine′ty-knot′, *n.* The knotgrass.

Nin′e-vite (nĭn′ē-vīt), *n.* An inhabitant of Nineveh, in ancient Assyria. See ASSYRIAN.

Nin′e-vit′i-cal (-vĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* **a** Pert. to Nineveh. **b** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, an old puppet play called "Nineveh."

Nin′e-vit′ish (nĭn′ē-vīt′ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Nineveh.

nine′-wor′thi-ness, *n.* Character as equaling the Nine Worthies. *Obs.*

Nin-gir′su (nĭn-gĭr′sōō), *n.* [Assyrian, lit., Lord of Girsu.] *Babylon. Myth.* In the older pantheon, a solar deity, god of war and of agriculture, patron deity of Lagash or Shirpurla; — identified with *Ninib*.

Nin′gish-zi′da (nĭn′gĭsh-zē′dä), *n.* = GISHZIDA.

nin′gle, *n.* [From *an ingle*, taken as *a ningle*.] Ingle; favorite. *Obs.*

Ning′po′ (nĭng′pō′), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

ninihammer. † NINNYHAMMER.

Nin′i-ve (nĭn′ĭ-vē). *D. Bib*

nin′i-ver′si-ty, *n.* Perversion of UNIVERSITY. *Obs.* [D. Bib.]

Nin′i-vites (nĭn′ĭ-vīts), *n. pl.*

ninmurder. † NINEMURDER.

nin′ny-broth′, *n.* Coffee. *Obs.*

nin′ny-watch′ (nĭn′ĭ-wŏch′), **nun′ny-watch′** (nŭn′ĭ-), *n.* A disturbance; commotion; confusion; excitement. *Dial. Eng.*

nin′ny-whoop′, *n.* A fool. *Obs.*

Ni′non′ (nē′nôɴ′), *n.* [F.] See ANN; — fem. prop. name.

Ni′nox (nī′nŏks), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A large genus of owls ranging from Madagascar to the Australian and Indo-Malayan regions. They have bristly feet, imperfect facial disks, and long pointed wings.

nint (nĭnt). Dial. Eng. var. of NOINT, anoint.

nin′ut (nĭn′ŭt), *n.* The magpie. *Local, Eng.*

Ni′o-be oil (nī′ō-bē). An oily liquid used as an artificial perfume. It consists of methyl benzoate, $C_6H_5CO_2CH_3$.

ni′o-bite (-bīt), *n.* Columbite. [Obs.]

ni-o′bous (nī-ō′bŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Derived from niobium (denoting a lower degree of oxidation than *niobic*).

Ni′o-brar′a for-ma′tion (-brâr′ȧ). [From the *Niobrara* River, Nebraska.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous of the western interior of North America. It contains most of the chalk of the United States.

ni-o′ta (nī-ō′tȧ), *n.*, *or* **niota bark**. [Malayalam karin-*niotti*, the name of the tree.] = NIEPA, NIEPA BARK.

nip. † NIB, of a pen.

nip, *n.* An obscure word, variously interpreted. *Obs.*

nip, *n.* [See NEP.] Catnip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

nip′cheese′, *n.* **1.** A ship's purser. *Naut. Slang. Obs.* [Slang.] **2.** Miser; cheeseparing person.

nipe, *v. i.* [AS. *hnīpian*. *Oxf. E. D.*] To droop; sink. *Obs.*

nipe, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *nijpen*.] To nip. *Obs.* — **niper**, *n.* *Obs.*

niph′a-blep′si-a (nĭf′ȧ-blĕp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νίφα (acc.) snow + ἀβλεψία blindness; ἀ- not + βλέπειν to see.] *Med.* Snow blindness.

niph′o-typh-lo′sis (-ō-tĭf-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νίφα (acc.) snow + τύφλωσις blindness.] *Med.* Snow blindness.

Nip′is-sing (nĭp′ĭ-sĭng), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly living about Lake Nipissing, — now classed as Ojibwa.

nipitate. † NIPPITATE.

nip′l. Nipple. *Ref. Sp.*

nip′let, *n.* A little nipple. *Obs.*

nippe. † NIP. [drink.]

nip′per, *n.* A nip, or small

Nip′per, Susan (nĭp′ẽr). A faithful attendant on Florence Dombey, in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," having a sharp and biting manner.

nip′per crab. = NIPPER, 7 **b**.

nip′per-kin, *n.* A quantity of liquor equaling, or less than, a half pint. *Now Rare.* See 4th NIP, *n.*, 1.

nip′per-ty-tip′per-ty (-tĭ-tĭp′ẽr-tĭ), *a.* Silly; trifling. *Scot.*

nip′pi-tate, *a.* Peculiarly strong and good; — said of ale or liquor. *Obs.* — *n.* Also **nip′pi-ta′to**, **nip′pi-ta′tum**, **nip′pi-ta′ty**. Particularly good and strong ale or other liquor. *Obs.*

nip′ple-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ni. pri. *Abbr.* Nisi prius.

nip′shot′, *adv.* In phr. *to play, or shoot, nipshot*: to miss; to miss fire. *Obs. Scot.*

nipsitate. † NIPPITATE.

nipt. Var. pret. & p. p. of NIP. *Now Chiefly Poetic or Ref. Sp.*

nip′ter (nĭp′tẽr), *n.* [NGr. νιπτήρ, in Gr., wash basin.] *East. Ch.* The ceremony of foot washing on Good Friday.

nire. † NEAR.

nirles (nĭrlz), *n.* Also **nirls**. An eruption resembling measles or chicken pox. *Chiefly Scot.*

Nir-ma′na-ka′ya (nẽr-mä′nȧ-kä′yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *nirmāṇa* unselfish + *kāya* nature.] *Theos.* The state of an adept or yogi who, to help mankind, after death chooses the semipreservation of his personality rather than Nirvana; also, an adept in this post-mortem state.

nirt, *n.* A scar. *Obs.*

Nir-wa′na (nẽr-vä′nȧ). Var. of NIRVANA.

nis. Contr. of *ne is*, is not. *Obs.*

nis (nĭs), *n.*; *pl.* NISS′ES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [Cf. Dan. *nisse*.] In Scandinavian folklore, a friendly goblin or brownie that frequents the farm buildings; a kobold.

Ni-sæ′an (nī-sē′ăn), *a.* [Gr. Νισαῖος, fr. Νίσαιον, Νησαῖον, name of the district.] Of or pertaining to a great plain in ancient Media famous for its horses. — **Nisæan horse**, a breed of large fine horses used by Persian kings about 500 B. C.

Ni′san (nī′săn; *Heb.* nē-sän′), *n.* [Heb. *nīsān*.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

nis′ber-ry (nĭz′bĕr-ĭ). Var. of NASEBERRY.

nise, etc. † NICE, etc.

ni′sey. † NIZY.

Ni-sha′da (nē-shä′dȧ), *n.* [Skr *nishāda*.] **a** In ancient Sanskrit literature, one of the native races of India. **b** The offspring of a Brahman and a Sudra.

‖ **ni′si Do′mi-nus fru′stra** (nī′sī dŏm′ĭ-nŭs frŭs′trȧ). [L.] Except the Lord, in vain: — motto of Edinburgh, taken from the Latin version of the first verse of Psalm cxxvii.

ni′si prise′. † NISI PRIUS.

nis′nas (nĭs′năs), *n.* [Ar. *nisnas*.] A guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus pyrrhonotus*) of northeastern Africa.

Nis′qual-li (nĭz′kwä-lē), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe dwelling about the southern end of Puget Sound. They lived in communal houses, practiced head-flattening, and kept slaves. They are now citizens of the United States.

ni′sus (nī′sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *niti*, p. p. *nisus*, to strive.] **1.** A striving; an effort; conative state or character.

A *nisus* or energizing towards a presented object. *Hickok.*

2. *Physiol.* **a** The periodic procreative desire manifested in the spring by birds, etc. **b** The contraction of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles to evacuate feces or urine.

nit (nĭt), *n.* [AS. *hnitu*; akin to D. *neet*, G. *niss*, OHG. *niz*; cf. Gr. *κονίς, κονίδος*, Icel. *gnit*, Sw. *gnet*, Dan. *gnid*, Russ. & Pol. *gnida*, W. *nedd*.] **1.** The egg of a louse or other parasitic insect; also, the insect itself when young; — formerly applied also, contemptuously or jocosely, to persons. See LOUSE.

2. A small fly or a gnat. *Obs. or Dial.*

Ni-tel′la (nī-tĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nitella* splendor.] *Bot.* A large genus of characeous plants consisting of delicate branching aquatics with whorled leaves. They differ from *Chara* in not having a corticated stem. See CHARACEÆ.

ni′ter, ni′tre (nī′tẽr), *n.* [F. *nitre*, L. *nitrum* native soda, natron, Gr. *νίτρον*; cf. Heb. *nether* natron, Ar. *nitrūn*, *natrūn*, natron. Cf. NATRON.] **1.** Natron. *Obs.*

Though thou wash thee with *nitre*. *Jer. ii. 22.*

2. *Chem.* **a** A Potassium nitrate (saltpeter). **b** Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter); — called also *cubic*, or *soda*, *niter*.

3. A supposed nitrous substance or element, occurring esp. diffused through the air. *Obs.*

4. = NITRATE, 1. *Obs. & R.*

5. = SUGAR SAND. *U. S.*

ni′ter, ni′tre, *v. t.*; NI′TERED, NI′TRED (-tẽrd); NI′TER-ING, NI′TRING (nī′trĭng). To treat with nitric acid.

niter, *or* **nitre, bush.** Any thorny zygophyllaceous shrub of the genus *Nitraria*, esp. *N. tridentata* of Asia Minor.

nit′id (nĭt′ĭd), *a.* [L. *nitidus*, fr. *nitere*. See 3d NEAT.] *Rare.* **1.** Bright; lustrous; shining.

2. Gay; spruce; fine; — said of persons.

ni′ton (nī′tŏn), *n.* [From its phosphorescent properties; prob. fr. L. *nitere* to shine + *-on* as in argon, neon.] *Chem.* A colorless gas resembling argon; radium emanation. See RADIUM. Symbol, *Nt*; at. wt., 222.4.

ni-tram′i-din (nī-trăm′ĭ-dĭn) } *n.* [See NITRIC; AMI-
ni-tram′i-dine (-dĭn; -dēn; 184) } DIN.] An explosive formed by action of nitric acid on starch, paper, etc., similar chemically to guncotton, which it preceded.

ni-tram′ine (nī-trăm′ĭn; nī′trȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*nitro-* + *amine*.] *Org. Chem.* A compound containing an amino group one of whose hydrogen atoms is replaced by the nitro group.

ni′tra-nil′ic (nī′trȧ-nĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*nitro-* + chlor*anil*.] Designating a golden-yellow crystalline acid, $C_6(NO_2)_2(OH)_2O_2$, produced by action of sodium nitrite on chloranil.

ni-tran′i-line (nī-trăn′ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*nitro-* + *aniline*.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric nitro derivatives (called *orthonitraniline*, *metanitraniline*, and *paranitraniline*) of aniline, $C_6H_4(NO_2)NH_2$, got by nitration of aniline in presence of sulphuric acid, and in other ways. They are weakly basic yellow crystalline compounds.

ni′trate (nī′trāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *nitrate*.] **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of nitric acid. The nitrates of the metals are, as a class, soluble crystalline salts.

2. Potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate, as a fertilizer.

nitrate of iron, *Dyeing*, a dark red liquid, chiefly ferric sulphate, made by oxidizing a solution of ferrous sulphate with nitric acid. It is a mordant. — **n. of silver.** See SILVER NITRATE. — **n. of sodium.** See CHILE SALTPETER.

ni′trate, *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). **1.** *Chem.* To treat, impregnate, or combine with nitric acid or a nitrate; to convert into a nitro compound or a nitrate.

2. *Photog.* To prepare with silver nitrate; — chiefly in *p. p.*

ni-tra′tion (nī-trā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of nitrating.

ni′tri-a-ry (nī′trĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *nitrière*. See NITER.] An artificial bed of refuse animal matter, etc., for the manufacture of niter by nitrification.

ni′tric (nī′trĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *nitrique*. See NITER.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, nitrogen; specif., designating compounds in which, as contrasted with *nitrous* compounds, the element has a higher valence; as, *nitric* oxide, acid.

nitric acid, a monobasic acid, HNO_3, composed of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and formed by the action of sulphuric acid on nitrates, by the passage of the electric spark through moist air, and in other ways; aqua fortis. The pure acid is a colorless, fuming, corrosive liquid, which has a sp. gr. of 1.54 and boils at 86° C. (187° F.) with partial decomposition, forming some gaseous nitrogen peroxide. The **fuming nitric acid** of commerce contains this gas in solution, is red or brown in color, and is more active than the colorless acid. Ordinary commercial nitric acid is yellowish in color, contains about sixty per cent of the anhydrous acid, and has a sp. gr. of about 1.37. Ordinary aqua fortis is not so strong. Nitric acid is very active, dissociating readily in water and having also strong oxidizing properties. It attacks most metals and certain other elements, and yellows and corrodes various organic matters, as the skin, hair, and dyestuffs. In some cases the products are nitrates or nitro compounds. The chief source of nitric acid at present is Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate). — **nitric anhydride,** a white crystalline oxide of nitrogen, N_2O_5. It combines with water with evolution of much heat to form nitric acid. — **n. bacteria,** any of various soil bacteria which oxidize nitrites to nitrates. — **n. oxide,** a colorless poisonous gas, NO, obtained by reduction of nitric acid, as by treatment with copper. On contact with the air or with oxygen, it becomes reddish brown from the formation of nitrogen dioxide, or peroxide, NO_2.

ni′tride (nī′trĭd; -trīd; 184), *n.* Also **ni′trid.** [From NITROGEN.] *Chem.* A compound of nitrogen with a more positive element, as boron, silicon, and many metals.

ni-trif′er-ous (nī-trĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*niter* + *-ferous*.] Containing, or yielding, niter.

ni′tri-fi′a-ble (nī′trĭ-fī′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Capable of nitrification.

ni′tri-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *nitrification*. See NITRIFY.] *Chem.* Act or process of nitrifying; specif., a process of oxidation by which ammonia is converted into nitrites and nitrates, esp. by the agency of bacteria. Such oxidation can be produced in the laboratory directly, but it also occurs wherever the proper conditions of temperature, air, moisture, and alkalinity allow the nitrobacteria to act, as in all productive soils, in the heaps of waste organic matter formerly used in manufacturing saltpeter, etc. The process is: conversion of the ammonia (derived usually from decomposed vegetable or animal matter) into nitrites, and the further oxidation of nitrites to nitrates. See NITRIC BACTERIA, NITROUS BACTERIA.

ni′tri-fy (nī′trĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*niter* + *-fy*; cf. F. *nitrifier*. See NITER.] *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with nitrogen; to convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid or their salts; to subject to, or produce by, nitrification. — **ni′tri-fi′er** (-fī′ẽr), *n.*

ni′trile (nī′trĭl; -trīl), *n.* [See NITRO-.] *Org. Chem.* A compound of the general formula RCN, which may be regarded as ammonia whose hydrogen is replaced by a trivalent hydrocarbon radical, or as an ester of hydrocyanic acid, or as an acid in which carboxyl is replaced by cyanogen. On saponification the nitriles yield their corresponding acids, with elimination of the nitrogen as ammonia, and hence are called **acetic nitrile** (or methyl cyanide, CH_3CN), **benzonitrile** (or phenyl cyanide, C_6H_5CN), etc. They are in general colorless liquids of agreeable odor or, in case of the higher members of the series, solids.

nitrile base. *Org. Chem.* A tertiary amine. See AMINE.

ni′trite (nī′trīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *nitrite*. See NITER.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of nitrous acid.

ni′tro- (nī′trō-). [L. *nitrum* native soda, natron, Gr. *νίτρον*.] **1.** A combining form denoting the presence of *niter*.

2. *Chem.* A combining form (used also adjectively, **nitro**) designating: (1) *certain compounds of nitrogen* or *of its acids*, as *nitro*hydrochloric, *nitro*calcite; (2) the *group* or *radical NO_2*, or *its compounds*; as, *nitro*benzene (benzene in which the nitro group replaces a hydrogen atom).

nitro cotton, guncotton. — **n. explosive,** any explosive, as nitroglycerin or guncotton, made by nitrating organic materials. — **n. group,** *Chem.*, the univalent radical NO_2, a group of strongly acid nature; — called also *nitroxyl*. — **n. powder,** any explosive powder made from nitrated organic materials. See GUNCOTTON, SMOKELESS POWDER. — **n. substitution compound** *or* **product,** *Chem.*, a substance formed by the substitution of the nitro group, NO_2, esp. for hydrogen.

ni′tro-bac-te′ri-a (-băk-tē′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* The soil bacteria concerned in nitrification. They are of two classes: the *nitric* and the *nitrous* bacteria. By some authorities *nitrobacteria* is restricted to the former class, the latter being called *nitrosobacteria*. See NITRIC BACTERIA, NITROUS BACTERIA.

ni′tro-ben′zene (-bĕn′zēn; -bĕn-zēn′), *n.* [*nitro-* + *benzene*.] *Chem.* A pale yellow, poisonous liquid, $C_6H_5 \cdot NO_2$, produced by action of nitric acid on benzene, and called from its odor *artificial oil of bitter almonds*, and *oil*, or *essence, of mirbane*. It is used in perfumery, and is made in large quantities in the preparation of aniline.

ni′tro-form (nī′trō-fôrm), *n.* [*nitro-* + *formyl*.] *Chem.* A trinitro derivative of methane, $CH(NO_2)_3$, analogous to chloroform. It is a white, crystalline, acidic explosive.

ni′tro-gel′a tin, *or* **-tine** (-jĕl′ȧ-tĭn), *n.* Blasting gelatin.

ni′tro-gen (nī′trō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *nitrogène*. See NITRO-; -GEN.] *Chem.* A colorless gaseous element, tasteless and odorless, constituting about four fifths (78.06 per cent) of the atmosphere by volume; — called *azote* by French chemists, because incapable of supporting life. Symbol, *N*; at. wt., 14.008. Free nitrogen is very inactive. Except for the action of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, it combines only at high temperatures, and then only with a limited number of elements. Once combined, however, it may take part in various transformations. It forms many important compounds, as ammonia, nitric oxide, nitric acid, the nitrides, the cyanides, etc., and a host of organic substances, as the azo compounds, alkaloids, and proteids. It is a constituent of all organized living tissues, animal or vegetable. Pure nitrogen may be obtained by heating ammonium nitrite. Its sp. gr. is 0.967, one liter weighing 1.251 g. It can be reduced to a colorless liquid boiling at −195.5° C. and to a colorless crystalline solid melting at −210.5° C. Processes of **nitrogen fixation** (combination of the free nitrogen of the air) have become important; nitric acid, calcium cyanamide, and ammonia are among the products so obtained. Chemically, nitrogen is chiefly trivalent and pentavalent.

nitrogen chloride. *Chem.* A thin, yellowish, volatile, violently explosive oil, NCl_3, made by passing chlorine into a warm solution of ammonium chloride, and by other methods.

ni′tro-gen-fix′ing, *a.* *Bacteriol.* Designating, or pert. to, any of certain soil bacteria having the power of causing free nitrogen to combine with other elements in the soil, forming compounds available for plant food. A few species, as the nitrobacteria, apparently act independently; others, as *Bacillus radicicola*, live symbiotically within the roots of various leguminous plants, forming nodules, or root tubercles, and storing up nitrogen. It is this property which renders leguminous crops valuable in improving impoverished soils.

Nitrogen-fixing Bacteria.

nitrogen iodide. *Chem.* A brown or black powder, $N_2H_3I_3$, obtained by the action of ammonia on iodine and by other methods. It is violently explosive when dry.

ni-trog′e-nize (nī-trŏj′ē-nīz; nī′trō-jĕn-īz; 277), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To combine, or impregnate, with nitrogen or its compounds.

ni-trog′e-nous (nī-trŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, nitrogen; as, a *nitrogenous* principle.

nitrogenous equilibrium, *Physiol. Chem.*, equilibrium of the animal body characterized by equality of income and output of nitrogen. — **n. foods.** See FOOD, *n.*, 1.

nitrogen peroxide. *Chem.* A compound of powerful oxidizing properties got as a reddish brown, suffocating, poisonous gas by mixing nitric oxide and oxygen, by heating lead nitrate, etc. At 150° C. it corresponds to the formula NO_2 (**nitrogen dioxide**). On cooling it becomes lighter in color, condensing to a yellow liquid, N_2O_4 (**nitrogen tetroxide**), which at 0° C. becomes nearly colorless and at −20° changes to a colorless crystalline solid.

ni′tro-glyc′er-in, ni′tro-glyc′er-ine (nī′trō-glĭs′ẽr-ĭn), *n.* [*nitro-* + *glycerin*.] *Chem.* A heavy, oily, explosive liquid, $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$, colorless when pure, obtained by treating glycerin with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and called more properly **glyceryl trinitrate.** It is poisonous and has a sweet burning taste. Nitroglycerin burns quietly in the open air, but is exploded by percussion or by heating in a closed vessel. It produces by detonation about ten thousand times its own volume of gas. Compared with gunpowder it is eight times as powerful, weight for weight, or thirteen times, volume for volume. It is a common explosive, but usually mixed with absorbents. See DYNAMITE. In medicine it is often called *glonoin*.

ni′tro-hy′dro-chlo′ric (-hī′drō-klō′rĭk; 201), *a.* [*nitro-* + *hydrochloric*.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitric and hydrochloric acids; — in the phrase, *nitrohydrochloric acid* (aqua regia). See AQUA REGIA.

ni′trol-am′ine (nī′trŏl-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *nitrolamin*; *nitroso-* + hydroxyl*amin*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed by the action of amines either on nitrosites or on nitrosochlorides, resulting in the substitution of the group NHR or NRR′ — in the former case for ONO, in the latter for Cl.

ni-trol′ic (nī-trŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of acids of the general formula $RC(NOH)NO_2$, formed by action of nitrous acid on nitroparaffins containing the group $\text{-}CH_2NO_2$, corresponding to the primary alcohols. The intense blood-red color of solutions of their salts makes the formation of these acids a convenient test for the primary alcohols. Cf. PSEUDONITROLE.

ni′tro-man′nite (nī′trō-măn′īt), *n.* [*nitro-* + *mannite*.] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_8(NO_3)_6$, made by treating mannite with nitric and sulphuric acids; mannite hexanitrate. It is used as an explosive.

Common form of Nitrometer.

ni-trom′e-ter (nī-trŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*nitro-* + *-meter*.] *Chem.* An apparatus for determining the amount of nitrogen or some of its compounds in any substance subjected to analysis; an azotometer. It usually consists of some form of gas burette for measuring evolved nitrogen gas or nitric oxide.

ni′tro-mu′ri-ate (nī′trō-mū′rĭ-āt), *n.* [*nitro-* + *muriate*.] A substance obtained by dissolving a metal in nitrohydrochloric acid; as, *nitromuriate* of tin (a solution of stannic chloride used by dyers as a mordant).

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ni′spe-ro (nē′spā-rō), *n.* [Sp. *níspero*.] **a** The sapodilla. *West Indies.* **b** The loquat. *Spain.*

Nis′roch (nĭs′rŏk; nĭz′-), *n.* *Bib.* An Assyrian deity at whose shrine Sennacherib while sleeping was slain by his sons.

Nis-san′. Var. of NISAN.

Nis′sl's gran′ules (nĭs′′lz). [After Franz *Nissl* (b. 1860), German alienist.] *Anat.* See NERVE CELL.

nis′su-ee trout (nĭsh′o͞o-ē). [Prob. fr. an Amer. Indian name.] A large, voracious variety of the rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus stonei*) of the upper Sacramento basin. [not. *Obs.*

nis′te. Contr. of *ne wiste*, knew

Ni′sus *and* **Eu-ry′a-lus** (nī′sŭs, ū-rī′ȧ-lŭs). A famous pair of friends in Vergil's "Æneid." They were young Trojan warriors, and, when one undertook a desperate adventure in the enemy's camp, the other insisted on going with him. Both were slain.

‖ **ni′sus for′ma-ti′vus.** [NL. *formativus* formative.] The inherent tendency of organic matter to reproduce or perpetuate itself; vital principle.

nis′-wise′. Var. of NESE-WISE.

nisy. † NIZY.

nit. † NIGHT. [pret. of NITE.

nit. Obs. p. p. of KNIT; obs.

nit, *v. i.* To deposit nits. *Obs.*

nit, *n.* A nut; esp., a hazelnut. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [goods, etc.

nit, *n.* A small spot in cotton

nitch. Var. of NICHE, *n.*

nitch, *n.* A notch; a nick. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nitch, *n.* [See KNITCH.] A bundle, as of hay; a knitch; also, a load or burden. *Dial. Eng.*

nitch, *v. t.* [Cf. KNITCH.] To join together; connect. *Rare.*

nite (*Scot.* nēt). Obs. or Scot. var. of NIT, *n.*

nite, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *nīta*.] To deny; abjure; refuse. *Obs.*

ni′ten-cy (nī′tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *nitens*, p. pr. of *nitere* to shine.] Brightness; luster. *Rare*

ni′ten-cy, *n.* [From L. *nitens*, p. pr. of *niti* to strive.] Endeavor; effort; tendency. *Obs.*

ni′tent, *a.* [L. *nitens*.] Shining. *Obs.* — **ni′tent-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

nit′er, *n.* One who denies. *Obs.*

ni′ter, *or* **ni′tre, cake** (nī′tẽr). The acid sodium sulphate formed as a by-product by action of sulphuric acid on sodium nitrate.

ni′tered, ni′tred (nī′tẽrd), *a.* Fertilized with nitrate.

ni′ter-ous. † NITROUS.

nit grass. An annual grass (*Gastridium australe*) of the Mediterranean region, having small shining spikelets.

nith. † NIGHT, NITHE.

nithe. † NINTH.

nithe, *n. & v.* [AS. *nīð*.] Envy. *Obs.* [Eng. var. of NEITHER.

nith′er (nĭth′ẽr). Obs. or dial.

nith′er. Var. of NETHER. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nith′er, *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. (modern) *gnötra* to shiver.] Shiver; tremble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nith′er, *v. t.* [AS. *niðerian*.] To humiliate; debase; oppress. *Obs. or Scot.* [vious. *Obs.*

nith′ful, *a.* [*nithe* + *-ful*.] En-

Nith′hogg′ (nēth′hŏg′), **Nith′-hög′gr** (-hûg′′r), *n.* [Icel. *Nīðhöggr*.] See YGGDRASILL.

ni′thing (nī′thĭng), *n.* [AS. *nīðing*, of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *nīðingr*.] A coward; niggard; dastard. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ni′thing-hede, *n.* Niggardliness. *Obs.*

Niths′dale (nĭths′dāl), *n.* [After the Countess of *Nithsdale*.] A kind of large riding hood worn in the 18th century.

nit′i-di-flo′rous (nĭt′ĭ-dĭ-flō′rŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *nitidus* shining + *-florous*.] *Bot.* Having shining flowers. *Obs. or R.*

nit′i-di-fo′li-ous, *a.* [L. *nitidus* shining + *-folious*.] *Bot.* Having shining leaves. *Obs. or R.*

ni-tid′i-ty (nĭ-tĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *nitiditas* splendor.] Cleanness; brightness. *Obs. or R.*

nit′i-dous (nĭt′ĭ-dŭs), *a.* Shining or glossy; nitid; lustrous.

Nit′i-du′li-dæ (-dū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. dim. of L. *nitidus* bright.] *Zoöl.* A family of small beetles with five-jointed tarsi and antennæ ending in a three-jointed clublike expansion. Many have the elytra considerably shortened. Their habits vary; many live on flowers.

ni′tor, *n.* [L.] Brightness. *Obs.*

‖ **ni′tor in ad-ver′sum.** [L.] I press forward to the opposite side; I advance against opposition.

Ovid (*Metamorphoses*, II., 72).

ni′tram-ite (nī′trăm-īt), *n.* [*nitrate* + *ammonium* + *-ite*.] *Mil.* = FAVIER EXPLOSIVE.

ni-tran′i-on (nī-trăn′ī-ŏn), *n.* The anion of nitric acid and the nitrates, NO_3^-.

ni′tra-tine (nī′trȧ-tĭn), *n.* Chile saltpeter. [Vars. of NITER, etc.

ni′tre (nī′tẽr), **ni′tred,** etc.

Nit′ri-an (nĭt′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Nitria (Nitriæ), a desert region west of Cairo, Egypt, which was in early times the seat of a famous settlement of anchorets; as, the *Nitrian* (Curetonian) manuscript of the four Gospels.

ni′tri-fac′tion (nī′trĭ-făk′shŭn), *n.* [*nitro-* + *-faction*.] *Chem.* Formation of niter.

ni-trim′ide (nī-trĭm′īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*nitro-* + *imide*.] *Chem.* See SILICAM.

ni′trine, *a.* Nitrous. *Obs.*

ni′trish (nī′trĭsh), *a.* Characterized by niter. *Obs.*

ni′tro (nī′trō), *n.* Short for NITRO POWDER. [2.

ni′tro-a-liz′a-rin. *n.* See NITRO-,

ni′tro-am′ine (nī′trō-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** Nitramine. [= NITRANILINE.

ni′tro-an′i-line. *n.* Also **-lin.**

Ni′tro-bac′ter (nī′trō-băk′tẽr), *n.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* A genus established to include the nitric bacteria, now commonly classed under *Bacillus*.

ni′tro-ba′rite (-bā′rīt; -bâr′īt), *n.* *Min.* Native barium nitrate, $Ba(NO_3)_2$.

ni′tro-ben-zo′ic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating any of three crystalline acids, $C_6H_5(NO_2)CO_2H$, got by nitrating benzoic acid and in other ways.

ni′tro-ben′zol (-bĕn′zōl; -zŏl), **ni′tro-ben′zole** (-zōl), *n.* Nitrobenzene.

ni′tro-cal′cite, *n.* [*nitro-* + *calcite*.] *Min.* Native calcium nitrate, $Ca(NO_3)_2$+aq., occurring as an efflorescence on old walls, in limestone caves, etc.

ni′tro-car′bol (-kär′bōl; -bŏl), *n.* [*nitro-* + *carbon* + 2d *-ol*.] Nitromethane.

ni′tro-cel′lu-lose, *n.* See CELLULOSE NITRATE.

ni′tro-chlo′ro-form, *n.* [*nitro-* + *chloroform*.] Chloropicrin.

ni′tro-cu′mene, *n.* See NITRO-, 2.

nitrogen dioxide. a Nitric oxide. **b** See NITROGEN PEROXIDE.

ni′tro-ge′ne-ous (nī′trō-jē′nē-ŭs), *a.* = NITROGENOUS.

ni′tro-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* Nitrogenous. [oxide.

nitrogen monoxide. Nitrous

nitrogen pentoxide. Nitric anhydride. [ANHYDRIDE.

nitrogen trioxide. = NITROUS

ni′tro-glu′cose, *n.* An explosive substance got by nitrating glucose.

ni′trole, ni′trol (nī′trōl), *n.* [*nitro-* + 1st *-ol*.] A nitrolic acid.

ni-tro′le-um (nī-trō′lē-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *nitro-* + 2d *-ol*.] Nitroglycerin.

ni′tro-lin (nī′trō-lĭn), **ni′tro-line** (-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* An explosive made by treating sugar with nitric acid and mixing the product with saltpeter and cellulose.

ni′tro-mag′ne-site, *n.* [*nitro-* + *magnesite*.] *Min.* Native magnesium nitrate, $Mg(NO_3)_2$+aq., occurring as an efflorescence in limestone caverns.

ni′tro-mane, *n.* [*nitro-* + *-mane*, of uncert. origin.] *Bacteriol.* Any soil microörganism effecting nitrification; one of the nitrobacteria.

ni′tro-meth′ane, *n.* *Chem.* A mobile liquid, CH_3NO_2, got by treating methyl iodide with silver nitrite, and otherwise.

N

ni′tro-prus′sic (nī′trō-prŭs′ĭk; *cf.* PRUSSIC), *a.* [*nitro-* + *prussic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a red, crystalline, unstable acid, $H_2Fe(NO)(CN)_5$, obtained in the form of its salts, the **nitroprussides**, by action of nitric acid on ferrocyanides, by action of sodium nitrite and acetic acid on ferricyanides, etc. The nitroprussides are usually colored and crystalline. In solution they give a rich purple color with alkali sulphides.

ni′tro-sal′i-cyl′ic (-săl′ĭ-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*nitro-* + *salicylic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating any nitro derivative of salicylic acid, esp. that one formed by action of nitric acid on salicylic acid, indigo (or *anil*), etc., and called also *anilic acid* and *indigotic acid.* It is a white crystalline substance, $C_6H_3(NO_2)(OH)CO_2H$, melting at 228° C.

ni′tros-am′ine (nī′trōs-ăm′ĭn; -*ȧ*-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of neutral compounds derived from amines (esp. secondary amines) by replacement of hydrogen by the nitroso group, and hence characterized by the grouping :N·NO. They are in general oily liquids.

ni′tro-sate (nī′trō-sāt), *n.* [G. *nitrosat*, contr. fr. *nitrosonitrat.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds obtained by the action of nitrogen peroxide on unsaturated hydrocarbons, and characterized by the grouping $O_2NOC{\cdot}C{:}NOH$.

ni′tro-site (-sīt), *n.* [G. *nitrosit*, fr. *nitrosonitrit.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds obtained by action of nitrous acid or anhydride on unsaturated hydrocarbons and characterized by the grouping ONOC·C:NOH (or ONC·CONO).

ni-tro′so- (nī-trō′sō-). [See NITROUS.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) designating the group or radical NO, called the *nitroso group* or *nitrosyl*, or its compounds; as, *nitroso*benzene, C_6H_5NO (benzene in which a hydrogen atom has been replaced by the nitroso group). Certain compounds isomeric with nitroso compounds, and containing the grouping C:NOH instead of CH·NO, are called *isonitroso* compounds. — **nitroso blue.** See DYE.

ni-tro′so-chlo′ride (-klō′rīd; -rĭd; 184, 201), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed by action of nitrosyl chloride (NOCl) on unsaturated hydrocarbons, and characterized by the grouping ClC·C:NOH.

ni′tro-sul′phate (nī′trō-sŭl′fāt), *n.* A supposed salt of nitric and sulphuric acids; as, **nitrosulphate** (called also **nitrosulphide) of iron,** a liquor made by treating ferrous sulphate (copperas) with nitric acid and used in dyeing as a mordant. It contains ferric nitrate and ferric sulphate.

ni′tro-syl (nī′trō-sĭl), *n.* [*nitroso-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical NO, called also the *nitroso group.*

nitrosyl chloride. *Chem.* An orange-yellow gas, NOCl, formed by heating aqua regia and by other methods.

ni′tro-syl′ic (nī′trō-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to nitrosyl; as, *nitrosylic* acid (hyponitrous acid).

nitrosyl sulphuric acid. A colorless or white crystalline acid, $H(NO)SO_4$, formed by reaction of sulphuric acid with oxides of nitrogen (not N_2O), by reaction of sulphur dioxide with nitric oxide or nitrogen peroxide, etc. It is formed by the latter reaction in sulphuric acid factories, sometimes separating in *chamber crystals.* It is decomposed by water, regenerating sulphuric acid. Called also *nitrososulphuric*, *nitrosulphonic*, and *nitrosulphuric, acid.*

ni′tro-tol′u-ene (-tŏl′ū-ēn), *n.* Also **ni′tro-tol′u-ol** (-ōl; -ŏl). *Chem.* Any nitro derivative of toluene, esp. any of the three isomeric mono derivatives, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CH_3$, of which the ortho and para varieties are obtained by direct nitration of toluene, and are used in preparing toluidines.

ni′trous (nī′trŭs), *a.* [L. *nitrosus* full of natron: cf. F. *nitreux.* See NITER.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or impregnated with, niter; of the nature of niter, or resembling it; as, *nitrous* powder; *Obs.*, *nitrous* air (Priestley's name for nitric oxide).
2. *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any compound in which nitrogen is relatively lower in valence than in *nitric* compounds.
nitrous acid, *Chem.*, an acid, HNO_2, forming a series of well-characterized salts, the *nitrites*, but itself known only in solution, since it readily decomposes into nitric acid, nitric oxide, and water. — **n. anhydride,** a compound, N_2O_3, obtained as a deep blue, unstable liquid boiling at 3.5° C. (38.3° F.) and decomposing into nitric oxide and nitrogen peroxide. — **n. bacteria,** any of various soil bacteria, of the genera *Pseudomonas* and *Micrococcus*, which oxidize ammonia compounds to nitrites. *Pseudomonas europæa* is the best-known species. — **nitrous ether,** *Chem.*, ethyl nitrite. — **n. oxide.** See LAUGHING GAS. — **n. vitriol,** *Sulphuric Acid Manuf.*, concentrated sulphuric acid in which nitrous gases have been absorbed in the Gay-Lussac tower. See GLOVER TOWER.

ni-trox′yl (nī-trŏk′sĭl), *n.* [*nitro-* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The group NO_2, usually called the *nitro group.*

ni-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *nix, nivis*, snow.] The effects of névé in mountain valleys; — contrasted with *glaciation.*

niv′e-ous (nĭv′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *niveus*, fr. *nix, nivis*, snow.] Snowy; resembling snow; pure shining white.

nix (nĭks), *n.*; *fem.* NIXE (nĭk′sē); *G. pl.* NIXE (nĭk′sē) or NIXEN (-sĕn); *E. pl.* NIXES (nĭk′sĕz; -sĭz). [G. Cf. NICKER.] *Teut. Myth.* A water sprite, usually small of stature, in the form sometimes of a woman, sometimes of a man, or part man, part fish. The nix loves music, is given to soothsaying, and is fond of mingling in the dances of mortals; but it is likely to be treacherous. Cf. UNDINE, 1, LORELEI.

Ni-zam′ (nē-zäm′), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *nizām* order, a ruler, fr. *nizam* order, arrangement, fr. Ar. *nazama* to arrange, govern.] **1.** The title of the native sovereigns of Haidarabad, Dekkan, in India, since 1713.
2. [*l. c.*] [Turk. *nizām.*] *pl.* NIZAM. A regular soldier of the Turkish army. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

Njorth (nyôrth) } *n.* Also **Njord.** [Icel. *Njörðr.*] *Teut.*
Njör′thr (nyûr′thr′) } *Myth.* One of the Vanir, deities associated with the goddess Nerthus. He was the hostage given by the Vanir to the Æsir after their contest, and was protector of seafarers, having rule over the winds. See VANIR.

no (nō), *adv.* [ME. *no, na*, AS. *nā*; *ne* not + *ā* ever. AS. *ne* is akin to OHG. *ni*, Goth. *ni*, Russ. *ne*, Ir., Gael., & W. *ni*, L. *ne-* (in comp.), *nē*, Gr. ιη (in comp.), Skr. *na*, and also to E. prefix *un-* not. Cf. NAY, NOT, NICE, NEFARIOUS; AYE.] **1.** Not; — formerly used generally, but now only *Scot.* or in expressions of alternative or opposing courses of action, judgments, opinions, or the like. Also formerly used in negative interrogation.

> A man may fight and *no* be slain. *Burns.*
> I am perplex'd and doubtful whether or *no*
> I dare accept this your congratulation. *Coleridge.*

2. Not any; not at all; not in any respect or degree; — used with comparative adjectives and with *other*; as, he is *no* worse than he was yesterday.

> We do *no* otherwise than we are willed. *Shak.*

3. Not so; — used to express negation, dissent, denial, or refusal in answer to a question, etc., or to introduce a statement correcting or contradicting that of another person or of one's self; the opposite of *yes* (cf. NAY, *adv.*, 1); as, are you going? *No*, I am not going. It is often doubled for emphasis; as, *No, no*, I will not. Before another negative, *no* is emphatic or introduces a more emphatic, explicit, or comprehensive statement (cf. NAY, *adv.*, 2).

> *No*! Nay, Heaven forbid. *Coleridge.*
> There is none righteous, *no*, not one. *Rom.* iii. 10.
> I . . . have found no fault in this man touching those things whereof ye accuse him: *No*, nor yet Herod. *Luke* xxiii. 14, 15.

no less, not less; no fewer, smaller, or the like; — often followed by *than.* — **no more.** **a** Not anything more or further; nothing in addition; not any more; no longer; never again; nevermore; as, he wanted *no more*; there is *no more* bread; he heard *no more* the roar of the storm. **b** No longer existent; dead; gone; as, Cassius is *no more*; Troy is *no more.* **c** To or in no greater degree; no sooner; — with *than*; as, he can *no more* do it than he can fly.

no (nō), *n.*; *pl.* NOES or NO'S (nōz). **1.** Act of uttering *no*; a refusal by use of the word *no*; a denial.
2. A negative vote or decision; *pl.*, those who vote in the negative; nays; as, the *noes* have it.
without no, beyond denial; surely. *Obs.*

no, *a.* [ME. *no, non, na, nan*, the same word as E. *none*; cf. E. *a, an.* See NONE.] Not any; not a; — used in a variety of connections and constructions; as: **a** With other negatives or redundantly. *Obs. or Dial. or Illiterate.*

> Ther nas [was not] *no* man no wher so vertuous. *Chaucer*

b Without other negatives.

> Let there be *no* strife . . . between me and thee. *Gen.* xiii. 8.

c With another adjective, qualifying both it and the noun, the two adjectives taken together usually implying a meaning more commonly expressed by the opposite positive statement; as, he made *no* short speech; I have *no* great regard for him. "*No* small tempest lay on us." *Acts* xxvii. 20. **d** With a noun in the predicate; as, it is *no* (i. e., an extremely short) distance there.

> That goodness is *no* name, and happiness *no* dream. *Byron.*

e With a verbal noun or gerund in the predicate, indicating the impossibility of the specified action; as, there is *no* denying his tale; there is *no* delaying his going.

☞ *No* is used in combination with nouns or adjectives with various forces; as: **a** Denoting that a thing or person is not properly entitled to the name. *Now Rare.*

> Under this *no*-government the Schoolhouse began to see bad times. *T. Hughes.*

b Denoting complete absence of what is named; as, a vote of *no* confidence, or, attrib., a *no*-confidence vote.

> To extract any such meaning, or rather *no*-meaning, . . is to play tricks with words. *J. Martineau.*

c Denoting objection or opposition; — in attrib. phrases; as, a *no*-compromise position. **d** With adjectives, equivalent to *non-*, *un-*, or *in-*. *Obs.*

☞ In Middle English before a vowel *non* or *noon* was used. "*No* man." "*Noon* apotecarie." *Chaucer.*

no go, a hopeless attempt; a failure; fiasco. *Colloq.* *Thackeray.* — **no man,** nobody; no one.

> Hath *no man* condemned thee? *John* viii. 10, 11.

— **no man's land.** **a** Land to which no one has the exclusive right of possession; land belonging to no one; specif., in Great Britain, a piece of land (called also *Jack's land*; cf. CLOOTIE'S CROFT) not subject to any definite rights of ownership or not lying in any particular known parish, as formerly in England and Scotland. **b** *Naut.* A space amidships not regarded as belonging distinctly to either the port or starboard watch; hence, a space or, by extension, a job, on a ship belonging to no one in particular to care for. *Rare.* — **no one,** no person; nobody; none. — **No-Popery Riots.** See GORDON RIOTS.

No-a′chi-an (nō-ā′kĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the patriarch Noah or his time; fig., extremely ancient or antique.

No′a-chite (nō′*ȧ*-kīt), *n.* *Freemasonry.* One who has taken the 21st degree of the Scottish rite, called by its possessors not a degree, but the "Very Ancient Order of Noachites," i. e., descendants of Noah. Called also *Prussian Knight*, the order having been established in Prussia in 1755. Some extend the term *Noachites* to all Freemasons.

No′ah (nō′*ȧ*), *n.* [Heb. *Nōakh.*] **1.** Lit., rest; comfort; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* A patriarch who at God's command built an ark to save his family and a number of individuals of all living creatures in the time of the Deluge, or Flood. *Gen.* v. 28–x.

No′ah's ark′ (nō′*ȧ*z). **a** A child's toy, consisting of an ark-shaped box containing many different wooden animals. **b** A marine bivalve filibranchiate shell (*Arca noæ*), suggestive of an ark, or ship, in form. **c** *Meteor.* An extended formation of cirro-stratus clouds in parallel bands, which in perspective appear to converge at both ends; polar bands. It is called also *salmon cloud*, and, when it is supposed to be accompanied by magnetic disturbances, *magnetic cirrus.* **d** [*caps.*] *Astron.* = ARGO, 2.

nob (nŏb), *n.* [Cf. KNOB.] *Slang or Cant.* **1.** Th3 head.
2. A blow on the head.
3. *Cribbage.* A knave, or jack, of the same suit as the card turned up, held in a hand. It counts one to the holder. Usually in the phrase *one for his nob* (or *nobs*).

no′-ball′, *n.* *Cricket.* A ball unfairly bowled. A no-ball counts one run to the batting side.

nob′ble (nŏb′'l), *v. t.*; NOB′BLED (-'ld); NOB′BLING (-blĭng). **a** To incapacitate (a horse), as by drugging. *Racing Cant, Eng.* **b** *Slang, Eng.* **a** To win over to one's side or interest, as by bribery. **b** To obtain dishonestly; to steal. **c** To overreach; circumvent; cheat; swindle; "do." **d** To catch; seize; "nab."

nob′bler (-lẽr), *n.* *Slang, Eng.* **a** One who "nobbles" horses. **b** A swindler, as a thimblerigger's confederate.

nob′by (-ĭ), *a.*; -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. Of, pert. to, or befitting, "nobs;" very stylish, modish, elegant, smart, showy, aristocratic, or fashionable. *Slang.*

No-bel′ prizes (nō-bĕl′). Prizes for the encouragement of men and women who work for the interests of humanity, established by the will of A. B. Nobel (1833–96), the Swedish inventor of dynamite, who left his entire estate for this purpose. They are awarded yearly for what is regarded as the most important work during the year in physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology, idealistic literature, and service in the interest of peace. The prizes, averaging $40,000 each, were first awarded in 1901.

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ni′tro-mu′ri-at′ic (nī′trō-mū′rĭ-ăt′ĭk), *a.* Nitrohydrochloric.
ni′tro-naph′tha-lene, *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any nitro derivative of naphthalene, esp. either of the two mono derivatives. Those containing several nitro groups are explosive.
ni′tro-par′af-fin, *n.* *Org. Chem.* A nitro derivative of any member of the paraffin series.
ni′tro-phe′nol, *n.* *Chem.* Any nitro derivative of phenol, esp. any of the three mono derivatives, *o-*, *m-*, and *p*-nitrophenol.
ni-troph′i-lous (nī-trŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*nitro-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Thriving in nitrogenous soils.
ni′tro-prus′si-ate (nī′trō-prŭs′ĭ-āt), *n.* A nitroprusside. See NITROPRUSSIC.
ni′tro-prus′side (-īd; -ĭd), *n.* *Chem.* See NITROPRUSSIC.
ni′tro-quin′ol (-kwĭn′ōl; -ŏl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* See NITRO-, 2.
ni′tro-sac′cha-rose, *n.* [*nitro-* + *saccharose.*] An explosive obtained by nitrating cane sugar.
ni′trose (nī′trōs), *a.* Nitrous. *Obs.* — **ni-tros′i-ty,** *n.* *Obs.*
ni-tro′so-bac-te′ri-a (nī-trō′sō-băk-tē′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* See NITROBACTERIA.
ni-tro′so-sul-phu′ric (-sŭl-fū′rĭk), *a.* See NITROSYL SULPHURIC ACID.
ni′tro-sul-phon′ic (nī′trō-sŭl-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See NITROSYL SULPHURIC ACID.
ni′tro-sul-phu′re-ous, *a.* Also **ni′tro-sul′phur-ous.** Of the nature of niter and sulphur. *Obs.*
ni′tro-sul-phu′ric, *a.* *Chem.* See NITROSYL SULPHURIC ACID.
‖ **ni′trum** (nī′trŭm), *n.* [L., natron.] *Old Chem.* Niter.
‖ **ni′trum flam′mans** (flăm′ănz). [L., flaming niter.] *Old Chem.* Ammonium nitrate; — prob. so called because it explodes when suddenly heated.
ni′try (nī′trĭ), *a.* Nitrous. *Obs.*
ni′tryl (nī′trĭl), *n.* [*nitro-* + *-yl.*] The nitro group, NO_2.
nit′ta tree (nĭt′*ȧ*). [From a native African name.] Either of two mimosaceous trees of the Old World tropics (*Parkia africana* and *P. biglandulosa*) the pods of which contain edible pulp and seeds.
nitte. † NIT, NITE, NUTTE.
nit′ter (nĭt′ẽr), *n.* [From NIT.] An insect, as a botfly, that deposits nits on horses.
nit′ti-cal, *a.* Nitty. *Obs.*
nit′ti-fy (nĭt′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make nitty. *Obs.*
nit′ti-ly, *adv.* Lousily. *Obs.*
nit′tings, *n. pl.* *Mining.* The refuse of good ore. *Obs. & R.*
nit′ty (nĭt′ĭ), *a.* **1** Full of, or infested with, nits.
2. Having small spots, as cotton goods, etc.
3. Full of bubbles. *Obs. & R.*
nit′ty, *n.* A disturbance; row; squabble. *Naut. Slang.*
ni′u (nē′ōō), *n.* [Siamese.] See MEASURE.
niuk (nūk). Dial. Eng. var. of [NOOK.]
ni′val (nī′văl), *a.* [L. *nivalis*, fr. *nix, nivis*, snow.] Abounding with, or living in, snow. *Obs.*
nive. Obs. or Scot. var. of NIEVE.
nivel, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *nifler* to sniff, or E. *snivel.*] To snivel. *Obs.*
niv′el-la′tion (nĭv′ĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *niveler* to level; fr. OF. *nivel, livel*, n., level. Cf. LEVEL.] Leveling.
niv′el-la′tor (nĭv′ĕ-lā′tẽr), *n.* [NL.] A leveler.
niv′el-li-za′tion (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′-), *n.* *Phon.* Leveling. See LEVEL, *v. t.*, 7.
niv′en-ite (nĭv′ĕn-īt), *n.* [From personal name *Niven.*] *Min.* A velvet-black variety of uraninite, occurring massive. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 8.01.
‖ **ni′ver′naise′** (nē′vĕr′nâz′), *a.* [F.] A ragoutlike dish of carrots stewed in consommé, used as a garnish.
ni-vic′o-lous (nĭ-vĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *nix, nivis*, snow + *-colous.*] Living in or amid the snow. *R.*
Ni′vôse′ (nē′vōz′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nivosus* snowy, *nix, nivis*, snow.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
ni-vos′i-ty (nĭ-vŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *nivosus* snowy.] Snowiness.
niv′y-nick′-nack′. Var. of NIEVIE-NIEVIE-NICK-NACK.
niwe. † NEW.
nix (nĭks), *n.* [Cf. G. *nichts* nothing.] **1** Nothing; no one. *Slang.*
2. *U. S. Mail Service.* A piece of mail matter which cannot be delivered, because improperly addressed; — usually in the *pl.* *Cant.* [*Slang.*]
nix′ey (nĭk′sĭ), *adv.* No.
nix′ie (nĭk′sĭ), *n.* A female water sprite. See 1st NIX.
nix′ie, nix′y (-sĭ). = 2d NIX, 2.
nixie clerk. A post-office clerk in charge of the nixes. *Cant.*
nix′ious, *a.* [L. *nix* snow.] Snowy. *Obs.*
nix my dolly. [Cf. NIX nothing.] Never mind. *Obs., Slang.*
Nix′on (nĭk′s'n), *n.* A red-faced person; — from Sam Weller's comparison of his father to "the Cheshire prophet" Robert Nixon (fl. 1620?). "You've been a prophesyin' away wery fine, like a red-faced *Nixon.*" *Dickens.*
nixt. † NEXT.
nix-u′ri-ate, *v.* [L. *nixurire* to wish to bring forth.] To endeavor or attempt. *Obs.*
ni-yo′ga (nē-yō′g*ȧ*), *n.* [Skr. *niyōga* order, necessity, fate.] A Hindu custom in accordance with which a man who has no son may have a person appointed to beget by his wife an heir to perpetuate his name and family cult.
niz. Var. of NESE, nose.
ni-zam′ate (nē-zäm′āt), *n.* The territory of the Nizam.
ni-za′mut, -mat (-zä′mŭt), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *nizāmat.*] Office or sovereignty of the Nizam.
Ni-za′mut a-daw′lut, *or* **Ni-za′mat a-da′lat.** [Hind. *nizāmat 'adālat.* Cf. NIZAM.] See ADAWLUT.
Ni-zo′li-an, *a.* After the manner of Nizolius, the Italian Ciceronian. *Obs.*
niz′y (nĭz′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NIZIES (-ĭz). Also **niz′ey**; *pl.* NIZEYS (-ĭz). [Cf. NICE, *a.*] A fool; a noodle. *Obs. or Archaic.*
N. J. *Abbr.* New Jersey.
Njord, *n.* = NJORTH.
n. l. *Abbr.* Non licet (L., it is not permitted); non liquet (L., it appears not; the case is not clear).
NL. *Abbr.* New Latin.
N. L., *or* **n. l.** *Abbr.* North latitude; New Latin; new line, *Print.*
N. Lat. *Abbr.* North latitude.
nly. *Abbr. Navig.* Northerly.
N. M. *Abbr.* New Mexico.
n/m. *Abbr. Com.* No mark.
N. Mex. *Abbr.* New Mexico.
nname. † YAM. [northeast.]
N. N. E. *or* **NNE.** *Abbr.* North-
N. N. W. *or* **NNW.** *Abbr.* North-northwest.
no. † NOW.
no, *conj.* [ME. *no, na*, nor, not, AS. *nā.* See NO, *adv.*] Nor. *Obs.*
no, *conj.* Than. *Obs. Scot.*
no, *v. t. & i.* To say or answer *no.* *Rare.*
no (nō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap. *nō.*] *Japanese Drama.* A kind of drama, originating in an ancient religious dance accompanied with rude choric songs, and improved, at the beginning of the 15th century, by the addition of recitation of portions of the poetry by two actors who move about on the stage.
No *Abbr.* Noah (in library cataloguing). [(by) number).]
No., or no. *Abbr.* Numero (L.,
N. O. *Abbr.* Natural order (*Bot.*); New Orleans.
N/O. *Abbr.* No orders (*Banking*).
No. *Bib.* [NO.]
noa. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
no′-ac-count′, *a.* Worthless; good-for-nothing. *Dial. U. S.*
No-ach′ic (nō-ăk′ĭk; -ā′kĭk), *a.* Noachian.
No-ach′i-cal (nō-ăk′ĭ-kăl; nō-ā′kĭ-), *a.* Noachian.
No′a-chid (nō′*ȧ*-kĭd), *n.* [Cf. 1st -ID.] A descendant of Noah.
No-ad′a-i′a (nō-ăd′ā-ī′*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
No′a-di′ah (nō′*ȧ*-dī′*ȧ*). *Bib.*
No′a-di′as (-dī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
No-ah′ic (nō-ā′ĭk), **No-a′ic,** *a.* Noachian. [Noachian.]
No′ah-id′ic (nō′*ȧ*-ĭd′ĭk), *a.*
Noah's Dove. *Astron.* See COLUMBA, 2 b.
Noah's Goblet. *Astron.* The constellation Crater.
Noah's Raven. *Astron.* The constellation Corvus.
Noakes, John o′ *or* **John of the.** See ROE, RICHARD.
No′-a′mon, *or* **No Amon** (nō′ā′mŏn). *Bib.*
noan. Dial. Eng. var. of NONE.
noance. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NONCE.
noant. Dial. Eng. var. of NAUNT.
noap. Var. of NOPE, bullfinch.
noate. † NOTE.
noather. Dial. Eng. var. of NOTHER, neither.
No′a-tun, No′a-tunn (nō′ȧ-tōōn), *n.* [Icel. *Nōatūn.*] See ASGARD. [var. of KNOB.]
nob. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
nob, *n.* Short for KNOBSTICK, 2.
nob, *v. t. & i.* To deliver blows on the head (of). *Boxing Slang.*
nob, *v. t.* To collect (money) or collect money from (a person). *Slang, Eng.* [HOBNOB.]
nob, *v.* To take. Cf. HOB, have;
nob, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] One in a superior position in life. *Slang.*
Nob. *Bib.*
No′bah (nō′b*ȧ*). *Bib.*
nobbe. † KNOB.
nob′ber (nŏb′ẽr), *n.* [From NOB to strike on the head.] *Boxing Slang.* 1. A blow on the head.
2. A boxer expert in delivering blows on the head.
nob′ber, *n.* One who nobs, or collects money. *Slang, Eng.*
nobbes. † NOBS.
nob′bi-ly (nŏb′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of NOBBY. See -LY. *Slang.*
nob′bing (nŏb′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NOB.
nob′ble (-'l). Var. of KNOBBLE, *v.*, to knob, etc.
nob′ble, *v. t.* [Cf. NOB to strike, NAP to strike.] To strike on the head; to stun; knobble. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*
nob′bler (nŏb′lẽr), *n.* A dram of spirits. *Australia.*
nob′bler, *n.* [See NOBBLE to strike.] **1.** A blow on the head; a knock-out blow. *Slang.*
2. *Angling.* A stick for killing a fish. *Cant.*
nob′bler-ize, *v. i.* To drink nobblers. *Slang, Australia.*
nob′bling, *a.* [Dial. *nobble* to hobble about, to rub along.] Well. *Rare.*
nob′bly. Var. of KNOBBLY.
nob′but (nŏb′ŭt), *adv.* Also **no but.** *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** Only; just.
2. Unless; except.
nob′by, *n.* **1.** *Angling.* A nobbler. *Cant.*
2. The smallest kind of Manx fishing boat, having two masts lowerable without unstepping.
no′-be′ing, *n.* The negation of being; nonexistence.
nobeleie. † NOBLEY.
nobell. † NOBLE.
No-bel's′ safe′ty pow′der (nō-bĕlz′). [After A. B. *Nobel*, Swedish inventor.] Dynamite.

No'bert's lines (nō'bĕrts). [After F. A. *Nobert*, German manufacturer in Pomerania.] Fine lines ruled on glass in a series of groups of different closeness of line, and used to test the power of a microscope.

no-bil'i-a-ry (nō-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ ; -yȧ-rĭ ; 7), *a.* [F. *nobiliarie.* See NOBLE.] Of or pert. to the nobility. — **nobiliary particle,** a preposition, as F. *de* or G. *von*, in a title of nobility.

No'bi-li's rings (nō'bē-lēz). [After Leopoldo *Nobili*, an Italian physicist who first described them in 1826.] *Physics.* Colored rings formed upon a metal plate by the electrolytic deposition of copper, lead peroxide, etc. They may be produced by touching a silver plate, on which is a solution of copper sulphate, with a pointed zinc rod.

no-bil'i-tate (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* ; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd) ; -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *nobilitatus*, p. p. of *nobilitare.*] To make noble , to ennoble ; exalt. — **no-bil'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs. or Archaic.* *Kipling.*

no-bil'i-ty (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *nobilitas* : cf. OF. *nobilité.* See NOBLE.] **1.** Quality or state of being noble ; specif. : **a** Quality of possessing characteristics or properties of a very high kind or order ; superiority in excellence, value, or the like ; as, the *nobility* of gold. *Now Rare.* **b** Superiority of mind or of character ; commanding moral worth or excellence ; eminence.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

c Quality, state, or status, of being of noble or of high birth, or exalted rank or station, whether inherited or acquired ; preëminence or distinction by rank, station, or title, whether inherited or conferred.

Nor is *nobility* the same thing as aristocracy. . . . *Nobility*, then, in the strict sense of the word, is the hereditary handing on from generation to generation of some acknowledged preëminence, a preëminence founded on hereditary succession, and on nothing else. *(E. A. Freeman) Encyc. Brit.*

2. Collectively : **a** Usually with *the*, those who are noble ; the body of nobles or titled persons in a state ; the aristocratic and patrician class ; in Great Britain, the peerage. Cf. GENTRY, 2 ; YEOMANRY. **b** With the word *a*, a body of nobles ; a noble class. **c** *pl.* Members of a, or the, nobility.

no'ble (nō'b'l), *a.* ; NO'BLER (-blẽr) ; NO'BLEST (-blĕst). [F. *noble*, fr. L. *nobilis* that can be or is known, well known, famous, highborn, noble, akin to *noscere* to know. See KNOW.] **1.** Of persons, possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, or the like ; illustrious ; famous ; of deeds or acts, great ; famous.

King Arthur and his *noble* knightes. *Sir T. Malory.*

2. Possessing the power of transmitting by inheritance some acknowledged preëminence founded on hereditary succession ; of high birth or exalted rank or station, whether inherited or conferred ; of, pertaining to, belonging to, or constituting, the nobility (see NOBILITY 1 **c** & 2) ; distinguished from the masses by birth, station, or title ; highborn ; high ; aristocratic ; exalted ; as, *noble* blood or birth ; a *noble* personage or family.

3. Distinguished for genius or skill. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

4. Possessing, characterized by, arising from, or indicating, superiority or commanding excellence of mind or character, or high ideals or morals ; above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable ; magnanimous ; lofty ; great ; as, a *noble* nature or action ; a *noble* heart.

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong
To *nobler* poets for a *nobler* song. *Dryden.*

5. Grand, esp. in appearance ; stately ; magnificent ; splendid ; impressive ; imposing ; as, a *noble* edifice.

6. Possessing very high or excellent qualities or properties ; as, *noble* metals (see below) ; *noble* hawks or falcons (see IGNOBLE, 3) ; *noble* fir or pine (see below).

7. More generally, exceedingly good or excellent ; splendid ; fine ; as, a *noble* estate.

8. Notable ; remarkable. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — Honorable, dignified, elevated, exalted, sublime, eminent, renowned ; magnanimous, generous, liberal.

noble art *or* **science (of defense** *or* **of self-defense)**, boxing ; *Obs.*, fencing. — **n. fir**, a tall handsome fir of the western United States (*Abies nobilis*), attaining a height in the Cascade Mountains in Oregon of 250 feet. Its wood is similar to spruce. — **n. metals**, metals which are permanent in air, showing no tendency to oxidation, as gold, silver, platinum, palladium, rhodium, mercury, aluminium, etc.; — sometimes limited to the first three mentioned and sometimes extended to include certain metals, as copper, which are relatively resistant. Cf. BASE METALS. — **n. opal.** See OPAL. — **n. pine**, the pipsissewa.

no'ble, *n.* **1.** A person of noble rank or birth ; one belonging to the nobility ; a nobleman ; in Great Britain, a peer (which see). Cf. COMMONER, 2.

2. A person of noble or superior nature ; a worthy. *Obs.*

3. a A former English gold coin, which till 1461 was current at 6s. 8d. ; hence, this sum as a money of account. The original noble of Edward III. had a value of about $5.96, which was reduced by Richard II. to $5.14. Under Edward IV., in 1465, the ryal (called also **rose noble** from the rose stamped on it) was issued. See RYAL. The **George noble** of Henry VIII. had a value of about $3.05 and was current at 6s. 8d. **b** A silver coin issued by James VI. of Scotland, at 6s. 8d.

4. The lyrie (fish).

no'ble (nō'b'l), *v. t.* ; NO'BLED (-b'ld) , NO'BLING (-blĭng). To make noble ; to ennoble. *Obs.*

No'ble comb (nō'b'l). [After James *Noble*, English inventor.] A circular wool-combing machine provided with three circles studded with pins or teeth which pull out the long-fiber wool into continuous slivers and deliver separately the short-fiber wool, or noil.

no'ble-man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One of the nobility , a noble ; a peer ; one who has a preëminence of rank or station over a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or by patent.

2. *pl. Chess.* The pieces, as distinguished from the pawns.

no'ble-mind'ed, *a.* Having a noble mind ; honorable ; magnanimous. — **no'ble-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

no'ble ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being noble ; specif.: **a** Nobility ; greatness ; dignity ; magnanimity ; elevation of mind, character, or station ; high excellence. "His purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness*, and integrity." *Jer. Taylor.* **b** Splendor ; grandeur ; a grand occasion. *Obs.*

2. A noble ; collectively, nobility. *Obs.*

no-blesse' (nō-blĕs'), *n.* [OF. *noblece*, F. *noblesse.* See NOBLE.] **1.** Noble birth or condition ; nobility. *Obs. or R.*

2. The nobility ; persons of noble rank collectively.

no'ble-wom'an (nō'b'l-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* ; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn ; -ĭn ; 151). A woman of noble rank ; a peeress.

no'bly (nō'blĭ), *adv.* of NOBLE. Specif.: **a** With greatness of soul ; heroically ; with magnanimity ; gallantly ; as, a deed *nobly* done. **b** Splendidly ; magnificently. **c** Of noble extraction ; in or befitting noble station ; as, *nobly* born.

Syn. — Illustriously, honorably, magnanimously, heroically, worthily, eminently, grandly.

no'bod-y (nō'bŏd-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). [*no*, a. + *body.*]
1. No person ; no one ; not anybody.
2. Hence : A person of no influence, importance, or social standing ; an insignificant person.

no'cent (nō'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to hurt. Cf. NUISANCE, NOXIOUS.] *Now Rare.* **1.** Doing hurt or harm, or having a tendency to harm ; hurtful ; harmful ; mischievous ; noxious ; as, *nocent* qualities. *I. Watts.*

2. Guilty ; criminal ; — the opposite of *innocent.* *Foxe.*

nock (nŏk), *n.* [ME. *nocke* ; cf. Sw. dial. *nokk* notch, D. *nok* tip, as of a sail or yard on a boat, G. *nock.*] **1.** *Archery.* **a** Orig., either of two tips of horn fastened at the ends of a bow and having notches for holding the string ; later, either of the notches cut in these or in the bow itself. **b** A horn tip in the butt end of an arrow having a notch for the bowstring ; also, the notch itself.

He took his arrow by the *nock.* *Chapman.*

c The notch in a crossbow for holding the string when the bow is bent. Cf. NUT, 6. *Obs.*

2. The cleft in the posteriors ; the fundament. *Obs.*

3. *Naut.* **a** The end of a yardarm. *Obs. Scot.* **b** The upper fore corner of a boom sail or staysail when cut with a square tack.

nock, *v. t.* ; NOCKED (nŏkt) ; NOCK'ING. *Archery.* **a** To furnish (an arrow or bow) with a nock or nocks ; — usually in *p. p.* **b** To fit (an arrow) to the string. *Chapman.*

Noc'tes Am-bro'si-a'næ (nŏk'tēz ăm-brō'zhĭ-ā'nē ; -zĭ-ā'nē). [NL.] Lit., Ambrosian Nights ; — title of a long series of papers in dialogue, on various subjects, written chiefly by John Wilson ("Christopher North") and published in "Blackwood's Magazine," 1822-35. They purported to be verbatim reports of the conversations at meetings held chiefly at Ambrose's Tavern, Edinburgh.

noc'ti- (nŏk'tĭ-). Combining form from Latin *nox, noctis*, meaning *night.*

Noc'ti-lu'ca (nŏk'tĭ-lū'kȧ), *n.* [L. *noctiluca* something that shines by night ; *nox, noctis*, night + *lucere* to shine, *lux* light.] **1.** [*l. c.*] *Old Chem.* Phosphorus.

2. *Zoöl.* A genus of marine flagellate protozoans, remarkable for their unusually large size and complex structure, as well as for their phosphorescence. The brilliant diffuse phosphorescence of the sea is often due to myriads of these animals. The genus constitutes a family, **Noc'ti-lu'ci-dæ** (-lū'sĭ-dē) See CYSTOFLAGELLATA.

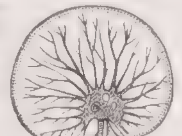

Noctiluca (*N. miliaris*) × 40. *n* Nucleus.

noc-tiv'a-gant (nŏk-tĭv'ȧ-gănt), *a.* [*nocti-* + L. *vagans*, p. pr. of *vagari* to wander about.] Going about in the night ; night-wandering. — *n.* One who wanders by night. *Rare.*

noc-tiv'a-ga'tion (nŏk-tĭv'ȧ-gā'shŭn), *n.* A roving or going about in the night, a practice formerly unlawful. *Obs.*

noc'to-graph (nŏk'tō-grăf), *n.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night + *-graph.*] **1.** A kind of writing frame for the blind.

2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beats.

Noc-tu'i-dæ (nŏk-tū'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *noctua* a night owl.] *Zoöl.* A very large and almost cosmopolitan family of moths comprising a great variety of forms, but not easily subdivided. It includes the cutworm moths, army-worm moths, and their allies, containing a majority of the moths which fly into houses at night, attracted by lights. They are mostly dull-colored, stout-bodied, and of medium size ; some, however, have bright colors on the hind wings and attain considerable size. The antennæ are usually filiform and fringed with hairs or are brushlike, and there is usually a pair of ocelli. The species are known as *owlet* moths. Their larvæ are in most cases naked ; many of them are well-known pests to agriculture, boring into plants or feeding on their leaves or fruit. See UNDERWING, COTTON WORM, BOLLWORM, DAGGER MOTH. — **noc'tu-id** (nŏk'tū-ĭd), *a. & n.*— **noc'tu-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.*

noc'turn (-tûrn), *n.* [F. *nocturne*, fr. L. *nocturnus*, a. See NOCTURNAL ; cf. NOCTURNE.] *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* One of the divisions, usually three, into which the nocturnal office, or matins, is divided. **b** Any of seven portions into which the Psalter was formerly divided. *Obs.*

noc-tur'nal (nŏk-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *nocturnalis*, *nocturnus*, fr. *nox, noctis*, night. See NIGHT ; cf. NOCTURN.] **1.** Of, pert. to, done, held, or occurring in, the night ; as, *nocturnal* darkness, cries, trips, etc. ; — opposed to *diurnal.*

2. Having a habit of seeking food or moving about at night ; as, *nocturnal* birds and insects.

3. *Music.* Of the nature of a nocturne.

Syn. — See NIGHTLY.

nocturnal arc, the arc described by a celestial body at night. Cf. DIURNAL ARC. — **n. signs**, *Astrol.*, the zodiacal signs in the opposite half of the zodiac from the diurnal signs. Called also *cold, feminine*, or *unpropitious, signs.* *Obs.*

noc'turne (nŏk'tûrn ; nŏk-tûrn'), *n.* [F. See NOCTURN.]
1. *Music.* A night piece, or serenade ; esp., a dreamy, pensive instrumental composition, expressive of sentiment appropriate to evening or night.

2. *Paint.* A night piece ; night scene.

noc'u-ous (nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nocuus*, fr. *nocere* to hurt.] Hurtful ; harmful ; poisonous ; noxious. — **noc'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **noc'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

nod (nŏd), *v. i.* ; NOD'DED ; NOD'DING. [ME. *nodden*, orig. uncert. ; cf. OHG. *hnōtōn*, *genuotōn*, to shake.] **1.** To incline the head with a quick motion ; to make a slight bow ; to make a quick downward motion of the head as a sign of assent, salutation, or command, or involuntarily because of drowsiness or sleep ; as, to *nod* at one.

2. To be for the moment inattentive, inaccurate, or careless ; to make a slip or error. Cf. ALIQUANDO BONUS DORMITAT HOMERUS.

3. To incline or sway from the vertical, as a wall.

4. To bend or incline the upper part downward or forward with a quick motion ; as, *nodding* plumes.

nod, *v. t.* **1.** To incline or bend downward or forward, as the head or top ; specif., to make a quick downward motion of (the head) as a sign of assent, salutation, or command, or involuntarily because of drowsiness or sleep.

2. To signify by a nod ; as, to *nod* approbation.

3. To bring, invite, or send by a nod ; as, to *nod* one back.

4. To cause to bend. *Poetic.*

By every wind that *nods* the mountain pine. *Keats.*

nod (nŏd), *n.* Act of one that nods, esp. of one who nods the head ; hence, a nap or a slip or lapse.

A look or a *nod* only ought to correct them [the children] when they do amiss. *Locke.*

Nations obey my word and wait my *nod.* *Prior.*

nod'al (nōd'ăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node.

nodal cell, *Bot.*, in the Characeæ, one of a group of cells from which the oögonium is developed. It is borne on the extremity of the stalk cell, and supports the large apical cell which becomes the body of the oögonium. — **n. line, plane, point**, *Physics*, a node. See NODE, 7. — **n. point of a lens**, the point at which rays passing through the optical center would have converged, but for refraction ; also, the point from which the same rays, after emerging, seem to the observer to have proceeded. These two points are called respectively the *nodal point of incidence* and the *nodal point of emergence.*

no'dat-ed (nō'dāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *nodatus*, p. p. of *nodare* to make knotty, fr. *nodus* knot.] Knotted. *Rare.* — **nodated hyperbola**, *Geom.*, a certain curve of the third order having two branches that cross each other, forming a node.

nod'ding (nŏd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NOD. Specif. : *p. a.* *Bot.* Cernuous. — **nod'ding-ly**, *adv.*

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nobil, etc. † NOBLE, etc.
‖**no'bi-le of-fi'ci-um** (nōb'ĭ-lē ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L., noble office.] *Scots Law.* The equitable discretion of the Court of Session to afford relief in certain cases where none is possible at law.
no-bil'i-a-ry, *n.* A history of noble families. *Obs. & R.*
no-bil'i-fy (nō-bĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *nobilis* noble + *-fy.*] To make noble ; ennoble. *Obs.*
‖ **no-bi'li-tas so'la est at'que u'ni-ca vir'tus** (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Virtue is the sole and only nobility. *Juvenal* (VIII. 20).
no-bil'i-zate, *p. a.* Made noble. *Obs.*
nobillay. † NOBLEY.
noblé, *n.* [AF. *noblée.*] Nobleness. *Obs.*
noblehed, *n.* Nobility. *Obs.*
no'ble-man-ly, *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting, a nobleman.
no-bless'. † NOBLESSE.
‖ **no'blesse' o'blige'** (nō'blĕs' ō'blēzh'). [F.] Nobility obliges ; — often used to denote the obligation of honorable and generous behavior associated with high rank or birth.
noblete, *n.* [OF. *nobleté.* Cf. NOBILITY.] Nobility. *Obs.*
no'ble-wise', *adv.* Nobly. *Obs.*
nobley, *n.* [OF. *nobleie*, *noblei*, nobility, magnificence.] *Obs.*
1. Nobility ; grandeur ; splendor ; prowess. [of great value.
2 Noble persons ; also, property
nobley, *v. t.* To ennoble. *Obs.*
no'bli-fy, *v. t.* [*noble* + *-fy.*] To ennoble. *Obs. & R.*
no'blish, *v. t.* [Cf. ENNOBLISH.] To ennoble. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*
no-bob'. Var. of NABOB.
no-bobb'. † NABOB. [*Rare.*
no'bod-y-ness, *n.* Anonymity.
nob'-pitch'er, *n.* A kind of sharper. *Obs. Cant.*
nobs, *n.* **1.** See NOB, *n.*, 2.
2. Dear ; darling. *Obs.*
nob'sey, *n.* [From NOBS.] Mistress. *Obs.*
nob'stick'. Var. of KNOBSTICK.
nobul. † NOBLE.
nob'ut. Var. of NOBBUT. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
no'cake (nō'kāk), *n.* [Amer. Indian (Massachusetts) *nokhik* meal.] Indian corn parched and pounded into a powder.
no'cence, *n.* Also **no'cen-cy.** [L. *nocentia.*] Guilt. *Obs.*
no'cent, *n.* A criminal ; one who is guilty. *Obs. or R.*
no'cent-ly, *adv.* Hurtfully ; guiltily. *Obs. or R.*
no'cer-ite (nō'sẽr-īt ; nō-chā'rīt), *n.* [From *Nocera*, Italy.] *Min.* An oxyfluoride of calcium and magnesium, in white acicular hexagonal crystals.
no'ces, *n. pl.* [F.] Nuptials ; wedding. *Obs.*
noch. † NOTCH, NOUGHT.
noch. Notch. *Ref. Sp.*
noche. † NOUCH.
noch'ell. Var. of NOTCHEL.
nochganstandine, *adv.* [Cf. NOUGHT ; GAIN- ; STAND.] Notwithstanding. *Obs. Scot.*
nocht (nŏKt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NOUGHT.
nocht. Notched. *Ref. Sp.*
nochtforthy, *conj.* [Cf. NOUGHT ; FORTHY, *conj.*] Nevertheless. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*
nochttheless, *adv.* Not the less.
noc'i-ble, *a.* [LL. *nocibilis.*] Hurtful. *Obs.*
no-cif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *nocere* to hurt + *-ferous.*] Injurious. *Obs.*
nocin. † NOWCIN.
no'cive (nō'sĭv), **no-ci'vous**, *a.* [L. *nocivus.*] Hurtful *Obs.*
nock. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of KNOCK.
nock, *n.* [Cf Icel. *hnokki*, Dan. *nokke*, Fries. *noke.*] A small metal hook on a spindle. *Obs. or Scot.*
nockado. † NAKHODA.
nockandro, *n.* The fundament ; the breech. *Obs.*
nock'et (nŏk'ĕt ; -ĭt), *n.* = NACKET. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
nockhoda. † NAKHODA.
nock'y, *n.* A ninny *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
noct, *n.* [L. *nox, noctis.*] Night.
noc-tam'bu-lant (nŏk-tăm'bū-lĕnt), *a.* [See NOCTAMBULATION.] Walking by night.
noc-tam'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night + *ambulare* to walk : cf. F. *noctambulation.*] Somnambulism.
noc-tam'bule (nŏk-tăm'būl), *n.* A sleepwalker.
noc-tam'bu-lism (-bū-lĭz'm), *n.* Somnambulism.
noc-tam'bu-list (-lĭst), *n.* A somnambulist.
noc-tam'bu-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to walking by night.
noc-tam'bu-lo, *n.* A noctambulist. *Obs.*
noc-tam'bu-lous (nŏk-tăm'bū-lŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or given to, walking by night.
‖ **noc'tes cœ-næ'que de-o'rum** (sē-nē'kwē). [L.] See O NOCTES CENÆQUE DEUM.
noc-tid'i-al (nŏk-tĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [*nocti-* + L. *dies* day.] Comprising a night and a day. *Rare.*
noc-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *noctifer* ; *nox, noctis* + *ferre* to bring.] Bringing night. *Obs.*
noc'ti-flo'rous (nŏk'tĭ-flō'rŭs ; 201), *a.* [*nocti-* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Flowering at night. *Rare.*
Noc-til'i-o (nŏk-tĭl'ĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nox, noctis*, night + L. vesper*tilio* bat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South and Central American emballonurine bats having no nose leaf, separate ears, and a pair of very large upper incisors. It is often made the type of a separate family, **Noc-til'i-on'i-dæ** (-ŏn'ĭ-dē).
noc'ti-lu'cal, *a.* Phosphorescent. *Obs.*
noc'ti-lu'cence (nŏk'tĭ-lū'sĕns), *n.* The phosphorescence of *Noctiluca* or of any other small marine organisms. See NOCTILUCA, 2. — **noc'ti-lu'cent** (-sĕnt), *a.*
noc'ti-lu'cin (-sĭn), *n.* *Zoöl.* A fatlike substance in certain marine animals, to which their phosphorescence is attributed.
noc'ti-lu'cine (-sĭn), *a.* Of or pert to the genus *Noctiluca.*
noc'ti-lu'cous (-kŭs), *a.* Shining at night ; phosphorescent.
noc-tip'o-tent (nŏk-tĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [*nocti-* + *potent.*] Powerful at night. *Obs.*
noc'ti-va-ga'tion, *n.* Wandering about in the night. *Obs.*
noc-tiv'a-ga'tor, *n.* A night walker. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
noc-tiv'a-gous (nŏk-tĭv'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [L. *noctivagus.*] Noctivagant.
Noc'tu-a (nŏk'tū-ȧ), *n.* [L., night owl.] The minor constellation of the Night Owl.
Noc'tu-æ (-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] The noctuid moths.
noc'tu-all, *a.* Nocturnal. *Obs.*
noc'tu-a-ry (nŏk'tū-ā-rĭ ; 135), *n.* [L. *noctu* by night.] A nightly journal *Obs.*
noc'tule (nŏk'tūl), *n.* [F.] A large Old World brown bat (*Pipistrellus* or *Pterygistes noctula*).
noc'tur-la'bi-um (nŏk'tŭr-lā'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NOCTURNAL ; ASTROLABE.] An astronomical instrument for observing the time at night, or for finding the latitude. [turnal. *Obs.*
noc-turn', **noc-turne'**, *a.* Noc-
noc-tur'nal, *n.* **1.** A night piece. *Obs. & R.*
2. A species of astrolabe for finding the time at night, or the latitude. [*Obs. & R.*
3. *R. C. Ch.* A night service
4. A nightwalker, or streetwalker ; a night hag. [NAL.
noc-tur'nal-ly, *adv.* of NOCTUR-
nocturnlabe, *n.* [See NOCTURLABIUM.] *Astron.* A nocturnal. *Obs*
noc-tur'nous, *a.* [L. *nocturnus.*] Nocturnal. *Obs.*
no-cu'i-ty (nō-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See NOCUOUS.] Harmfulness ; noxiousness.
noc'u-ment, *n.* [LL. *nocumentum*, fr. L. *nocere* to hurt.] Harm *Obs.* — **noc'u-men'tal**, *a.* *Obs.*
N. O. D. *Abbr.* Naval Ordnance Department.
Nod (nŏd), *n.* *Bib.* The land east of Eden where Cain went after he had killed Abel. *Gen.* iv. 16. See LAND OF NOD.
nod, *n.* [Cf. NODDY a fool.] A noodle ; a noddy. *Obs.*
nod, *n.* [Cf. NODDLE.] The nape of the neck. *Dial. Eng.*
No'dab (nō'dăb). *Bib.*
no-da'tion (nō-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nodatio* knottiness.] Act of making a knot ; knottiness. *Obs. & R.*
nod'coke, *n.* A fool. *Obs*
nodd, **nodde** † NOD.
nod'dant, *n.* A nodder. *Obs.*
nod'da-ry, *n.* Folly. *Obs.*
nod dee' (nŏd'ē'), *n.* **1.** One who causes another's nodding or drowsiness. *Obs.*
2. One to whom one nods. *Rare.*
nod'den. Corrupt reading of NODDING. [nods.
nod'der (nŏd'ẽr), *n.* One who
nod'der Scot. var. of NOTHER, neither.
nod'die-peak'. † NODDYPEAK.
noddil. † NODDLE, to strike with the fist.

nod′dle (nŏd′'l), *n.* [ME. *nodil, nodle*; orig. uncert.; perh. fr. *nod*; cf. E. dial. *nod* the nape of the neck.] **1.** Of the head, the back; absolutely, the back of the head. *Obs.*

For occasion . . . turneth a bald *noddle*, after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken. *Bacon.*

2. Of the neck, the back; absolutely, the back or nape of the neck. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. The head; pate; brain. *Colloq. or Jocose.*

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*. *L'Estrange.*

nod′dle (nŏd′'l), *v. t. & i.*; NOD′DLED (-'ld); NOD′DLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *nod*.] To nod quickly, slightly, or frequently; to bring or mark by this action.

nod′dy (nŏd′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Perh. fr. *nod* to incline the head, either as in assent, or from drowsiness; or cf. HODDYPEAK, HODDYPOLL.] **1.** A simpleton; fool; noodle. *L'Estrange.*

2. a Any of several stout-bodied terns of the genera *Anous* and *Micranous*, chiefly of tropical and subtropical seas; esp., the widely distributed *A. stolidus*, common on the southern Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States; — so called from their tameness and stupidity, esp. when on their nests, which are usually in bushes. They are uniform sooty brown with more or less gray or white on the head. **b** The ruddy duck. *North Carolina.*

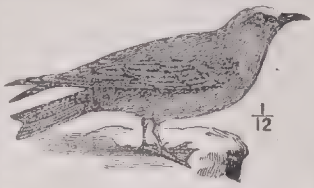

Noddy (*Anous stolidus*).

3. [Orig. uncert.] *Card Playing.* **a** An old game resembling cribbage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** The knave, or jack. *Obs.*

4. [Cf. NOD, *v.* or *n.*] **a** A small two-wheeled one-horse hackney vehicle, formerly used in Ireland and Scotland. **b** An inverted pendulum consisting of a short vertical flat spring which supports a rod having a bob at the top; — used for detecting and measuring slight horizontal vibrations of a body to which it is attached.

node (nōd), *n.* [L. *nodus.* Cf. NEWEL, NOWED.] **1.** A knot, complication, or difficulty, as in a drama.

2. A knot, knob, protuberance, or swelling.

3. *Bot.* The joint of a stem; the point of insertion of a leaf or leaves.

4. *Med.* A protuberance or knotty swelling, as on bones attacked by syphilis, or in the neighborhood of a joint affected by rheumatism or gout.

5. *Astron.* Either of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or where the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. The node passed as the body goes north is called the **ascending node** (☊), that passed in going south, the **descending node** (☋). See DRAGON'S HEAD.

6. *Dialing.* A hole, or point, in the gnomon of a dial, the light or shadow from which marks the hour, the parallels of the sun's declination, the sun's place in the ecliptic, etc.

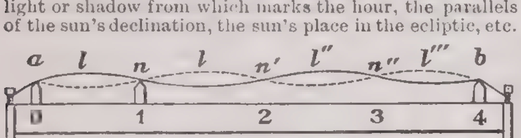

Node, 7. The vibrating string *ab*, when stopped at ½ its length, forms Nodes or Nodal Points *n*, *n′*, *n″*, respectively at ¼, ⅓, and ⅔ *ab*; *l*, *l′*, etc., are the Loops or Ventral Segments.

7. *Physics.* A point, line, or plane of a vibrating body marked by absolute or relative freedom from vibratory motion; — contrasted with *antinode, loop, ventral segment.* A stretched string, vibrating as a whole, has nodes only at the ends, and gives its fundamental tone; if, however, the middle point be restrained, as by touching with the finger, it becomes a node, and the string vibrates in two segments, producing the octave. If a point at one third of its length be touched, the interference of waves produces another node at the two-thirds point, and the string then vibrates in three segments, giving the fifth above the octave. These segmentary vibrations may occur simultaneously with the simpler vibration (see HARMONIC). Vibrating columns of air, as in organ pipes, have similar nodes, which are places of maximum condensation and rarefaction (see PIPE). The nodes of a vibrating plate are illustrated by *sonorous figures* (which see). *Node* is used not only in acoustics, but also in light, electricity, etc.

8. *Geom.* **a** A double point, which in regard to intersections counts as more than one point, at which, therefore, there is more than one tangent line or tangent plane, real or imaginary; the coincidence of two nonconsecutive points of a curve regarded as a system of points; a conjugate point; a conical point (on a surface) at which the surface is shaped like a double cone. See CRUNODE, ACNODE, CUSP. **b** A point of a surface considered as a node of the intersection of the surface with the plane tangent at the point (*Cayley*).

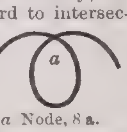

a Node, 8 a.

9. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A swelling; some part likened to a knot (cf. LYMPH NODE); specif.: **a** One of the small abdominal segments of an ant immediately behind the thorax. **b** A somewhat swollen spot near the middle of the front margin of a dragon fly's wing.

10. *Mech.* The point at which the lines of a funicular machine meet from different angular directions.

nodes of Ran′vier′ (răN′vyā′) [after Louis *Ranvier* (b. 1835), French histologist], *Anat.*, in medullated nerve fibers, points where the medullary sheath is interrupted and the neurilemma and axis cylinder are in contact. See NERVE.

nod′i-cal (nŏd′ĭ-kăl; nō′dĭ-), *a.* *Astron.* Of or pert. to the nodes; measured from node to node; as, the *nodical* revolution of the moon. — **nodical month.** See MONTH, 1 **b**.

No′do-sa′ri-a (nō′dō-sā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nodosus* knotty.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Foraminifera having the shell composed of numerous chambers arranged in a straight or gently curved line. — **no′do-sa′ri-an** (-ăn), **no-dos′a-rine** (nō-dŏs′ȧ-rĭn; nō′dō-sā′rĭn; -rīn), *a.* & *n.* — **no′do-sa′ri-form** (nō′dō-sā′rĭ-fôrm), *a.*

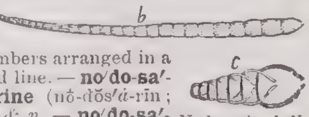

Nodosaria. *b* *N. consobrina* ×5; *c* *N. raucicula* ×12.

no′dose (nō′dōs; nō-dōs′; 277), *a.* [L. *nodosus*, fr. *nodus* knot.] Knotty; knobbed; having numerous or conspicuous nodes, or protuberances; specif., *Bot. & Zoöl.*, having distinct nodes or nodelike partitions, as the leaves of certain species of *Juncus*; knotted or swollen at intervals.

no-dos′i-ty (nō-dŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *nodositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being nodose; knottiness.

2. A knot; a node.

nod′u-lar (nŏd′ū-lȧr), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or in the form of, nodules or nodes; as, *nodular* structure or concretions.

nod′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Characterized by, covered with, having, or in the form of, nodules; nodulose.

nod′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Process of becoming, or state of being, nodular or nodulated; a nodule.

nod′ule (nŏd′ūl), *n.* [L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus* knot.] A rounded mass of irregular shape; a little knot or lump; specif.: **a** *Old Pharm.* A small quantity of medicine in a bag. *Obs.* **b** *Geol. & Mining.* A small roundish lump of some mineral or earth; as, a *nodule* of ironstone. **c** *Bot.* (1) A tubercle, as on the roots of certain leguminous plants. (2) A thickening of the valve in diatoms. **d** *Anat.* A prominence on the inferior surface of the cerebellum forming the anterior end of the vermis. **e** *Med.* A small knot or knotlike protuberance, as those formed in the liver in carcinoma of that organ. **f** *Astron.* A small but brilliant and highly illuminated part of a facula; a lucule; also, one of the solar willow leaves (which see).

nod′uled (nŏd′ūld), *a.* Having, or in the form of, nodules.

nod′u-lize (nŏd′ū-līz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To convert into nodules, as finely divided ores.

nod′u-lose (nŏd′ū-lōs; nŏd′ū-lōs′), *a.* Having nodules, or small knots or knobs.

no′dus (nō′dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -DI (-dī). [L., knot.] Knot; node; as: **a** *Med.* = NODE, 4. *Obs.* **b** *Dialing.* = NODE, 6. *Obs.* **c** *Math.* A base. *R.* **d** *Old Pharm.* = NODULE **a**. **e** *Music.* An enigmatical canon. **f** *Zoöl.* The node of a dragon fly's wing. **g** A knot, complication, or difficulty; node.

Under all roofs of this distracted City is the *nodus* of a Drama, not untragical, crowding toward solution. *Carlyle.*

no-el′ (nō-ĕl′; nō′ĕl), *n.* [F. *noël*, L. *natalis* birthday. fr. *natalis* natal. See NATAL.] **1.** A Christmas carol; also, the shout of *noel*, made as a sign of joy. See 2d NOWEL, 1.

Zip-zip, huzza, *Noel! Noel!*
A health to me, a health to thee. *J. Hunter-Duvar.*

2. [*cap.*] (*pron.* nō′ĕl) Lit., Christmas: born on Christmas Day; — masc. prop. name. F. *Noël* (nō′ĕl′); It. *Natale* (nä-tä′lā); Sp. & Pg. *Natal* (nä-täl′).

no′e-mat′ic (nō′ē-măt′ĭk), **no′e-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. νόημα the understanding. See NOETIC.] Of or pertaining to the understanding. — **no′e-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

no-em′ics (nō-ĕm′ĭks; -ē′mĭks), *n.* [Gr. νόημα the understanding.] The science of the understanding. *Rare.*

no-e′sis (nō-ē′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. νόησις. See NOETIC.] *Psychol.* Operation of intelligence only.

No-e′tian (nō-ē′shăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Noetus (3d century) of Smyrna. He denied the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, being a Patripassian. —**No-e′tian**, *a.* — **No-e′tian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

no-et′ic (-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. νοητικός, fr. νοεῖν to perceive, νοῦς mind.] Of or pert. to the intellect or reason, esp. apart from sensation or sense reference; involving cognition; intellectual.

nog, *or* **nogg** (nŏg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A kind of strong ale, formerly brewed in Norfolk. *Dial. Eng.*

2. Short for EGGNOG.

nog (nŏg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A wooden peg, pin, or block, of the size of a brick; as: **a** A small block built into a wall, as a hold for nails. **b** One of the square logs of wood used in a pile to support the roof of a mine; a cog. **c** A projecting pin, as on a sliding piece in a machine to engage with a fork or the like; also, a treenail to secure a shore or a member in a wooden frame.

nog (nŏg), *v. t.*; NOGGED (nŏgd); NOG′GING (nŏg′ĭng). **1.** To fill in, as between scantling, with brickwork.

2. *Shipbuilding.* To fasten, as shores, with treenails.

nog′gin (nŏg′ĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. NOG a noggin.] A small mug or cup; also, a small quantity of drink, usually equivalent to a gill.

A skimpy *noggin* of milk. *Jane Barlow.*

nog′ging (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of NOG. Specif.: *vb. n.* Rough brick masonry used to fill in the open spaces of a wooden frame.

nogging pieces. Short lengths of stud or furring strips cut in between uprights of a wooden frame, to stiffen it, before the brick nogging is put in. A continuous intertie, notched for each upright, is sometimes used.

noil (noil), *n.* [Perh. fr. E. dial. *oil, ile, ail*, a beard of grain (ME. *eil*, AS. *egl*) combined with the indef. article, *an oil* becoming *a noil*.] A piece or knot of short hair or fiber, as a short or waste piece or knot of wool separated from the longer staple by combing, or a similar piece or shred of waste silk; also, such waste pieces collectively.

noise (noiz), *n.* [F. *noise* noisy strife, quarrel, brawl; orig. uncert.] **1.** Loud, confused, or senseless shouting or outcry; clamor; din or uproar of persons.

What means this *noise?*
Fellow, what miracle dost thou proclaim? *Shak.*

2. General or common talk or discussion; rumor; report; specif., evil report; slander; scandal; also, repute; reputation. *Obs.* "The *noise* goes." *Shak.*

3. Sound or a sound of any sort, whether loud or harsh, or low, pleasant, or melodious; also, noises collectively; as, the city and its *noise.* Cf. TONE, 2.

What stir is this? what tumult 's in the heavens?
Whence cometh this alarum and the *noise* [thunder]? *Shak.*
In Paradise perchance such perfect *noise*
Resounds from angel choirs in unison. *J. A. Symonds.*

4. Specif.: Sound or a sound that is without agreeable musical quality.

Noise is either a sound of too short a duration to be determined, like the report of a cannon; or else it is a confused mixture of many discordant sounds, like the rolling of thunder or the *noise* of the waves. *Atkinson (Ganot's Physics).*

5. Quarrel; strife. *Obs.* *Caxton.*

6. A company of musicians; a band. *Obs.* *Milton.*

The king has his *noise* of gypsies. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Cry, outcry, clamor, din, uproar. See SOUND.

to make, *or*, *Obs.*, **keep, a noise.** Fig. **a** To make a clamor or talk much or loudly (about); as, they *make a* great *noise* about his action. **b** To be the common or general topic of conversation; to be noticed or talked of generally.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages. *Spectator.*

noise, *v. t.*; NOISED (noizd); NOIS′ING (noiz′ĭng). **1.** To report; to rumor; to spread by rumor or report.

All these sayings were *noised* abroad. *Luke* i. 65.
It is *noised* he hath a mass of treasure. *Shak.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To spread or circulate rumors, esp. ill rumors, about; to defame; slander. **b** To fill or disturb with noise; also, to put or force by clamor.

noise, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *noisier.*] **1.** To talk much or loudly.

2. To make a noise or outcry.

noise′ful (noiz′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of noise: **a** Full of, abounding in, or making, sounds, whether loud or low; noisy.

From *noiseful* arms, and acts of prowess done. *Tennyson.*

b Full of evil report. *Obs.* — **noise′ful-ly**, *adv.*

noise′less, *a.* Making, or causing, no noise or stir; without noise; silent; quiet; as, the *noiseless* foot of time.

Syn. — NOISELESS, SILENT. That is NOISELESS which (esp.) moves without noise or stir; that is SILENT (the positive term) which makes or is broken by no sound at all; as, "Along the cool sequestered vale of life they kept the *noiseless* tenor of their way" (*T. Gray*); "She from west her *silent* course advance[s]" (*Milton*); "The sounds again went *noiseless* as a passing noontide rain over a bower" (*Keats*); "The grasshopper is *silent* in the grass" (*Tennyson*); the *noiseless* stroke of the piston; the mill stood *silent* and deserted. See SILENT.

— **noise′less-ly**, *adv.* — **noise′less-ness**, *n.*

Noi′sette′ (nwȧ′zĕt′; noi-zĕt′), *n.* [So named by Louis *Noisette*, a Paris horticulturist, after his brother Philippe.] Any one of a race of hardy garden roses descended from a hybrid between the China rose and the moss rose. They include many fine varieties, as the Maréchal Niel and the Cloth of Gold. The original hybrid was raised about 1815 by John Champney, of Charleston, S. C., its flowers being nearly white. From this a Charleston florist, Philippe Noisette, obtained a pink rose which he introduced to the trade without crediting the original discoverer.

noi′some (noi′sŭm), *a.* [For *noysome*, fr. *noy* for *annoy*. See ANNOY.] **1.** Noxious; harmful; hurtful; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive; as, *noisome* effluvia. "*Noisome* pestilence." *Ps.* xci. 3.

2. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; offensive. "Foul breath is *noisome*." *Shak.*

3. Annoying. *Obs.*

Syn. — Mischievous, destructive. See PERNICIOUS.

— **noi′some-ly**, *adv.* — **noi′some-ness**, *n.*

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nod′dle, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. NODDLE the head.] To strike with the fist; to beat. *Obs.*

nod′dle, *n.* A quick or slight nod.

nod′dle-bone′, *n.* The occipital bone. *Obs.*

nod′dle-case′, *n.* A wig. *Obs.*

nod′dock, *n.* A niddick. *Obs.*

nod′dy, *a.* Inclined to nod; drowsy; sleepy.

nod′dy, *a.* [See NODDY a fool.] Foolish. *Obs.*

nod′dy, *v. t.* To make a fool of. [*Obs.*]

nod′dy-peak′, *n.* [See NODDY a fool; cf. HODDYPEAK.] A simpleton. *Obs.* — **nod′dy-peaked′**, *a.* *Obs.*

nod′dy-poll′, *n.* [See NODDY a fool; cf. HODDYPOLL.] A simpleton. *Obs.*

nod′dy-poop′, *n.* & *v. t.* Fool. [*Obs.*]

nod′ed (nōd′ĕd), *a.* Having, or divided into, nodes.

node′head′ (nōd′hĕd′), **nod′-head′** (nŏd′-). Vars. of KNOTHEAD.

nodell. ✝ NODDLE.

noder. ✝ NOTHER.

nodgcombe, nodgscombe, *n.* A simpleton. *Obs.*

nodge′cock′, *n.* A simpleton. [*Obs.*]

no′di, *n.*, *pl.* of NODUS.

no′di-ak (nō′dĭ-ăk), *n.* The three-toed echidna of New Guinea (*Zaglossus bruijnii*).

no′di-corn (-kôrn), *a.* [L. *nodus* knot + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Having nodose antennæ.

no-dif′er-ous (nō-dĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*node* + *-ferous.*] Producing, or having, nodes.

no′di-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*node* + *-form.*] Like a node or knot.

nod′l. Noddle. *Ref. Sp.*

nodle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NODDLE.

No′don′ valve (nō′dôN′). [After A. L. C. *Nodon*, French physicist.] *Elec.* An electrolytic rectifier employing a neutral solution of ammonium phosphate in water as the electrolyte, with aluminium as one electrode and lead or steel as the other.

no-do′sous (nō-dō′sŭs), *a.* Nodose. *Obs.*

no′dous (nō′dŭs), *a.* [L. *nodosus.* See NODE.] Knotty; full of knots. *R.*

nod′u-la′ri-ous (nŏd′ū-lā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Nodular.

nod′u-late, *v. t.* = NODULIZE.

nod′u-lif′er-ous (-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*nodule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing nodules.

nod′u-li-form′ (nŏd′ū-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Having the form of a nodule.

nod′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Nodulose.

nod′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L.] A nodule.

No′dus Se-cun′dus. [L., second knot.] *Astron.* The star δ (Delta) or λ (Lambda) Draconis.

nody. ✝ NODDY.

nodyl. ✝ NODDLE.

n. o. e. *Abbr.* Not otherwise enumerated.

No′e-ba (nō′ē-bȧ). *Bib.*

No′e-ma (nō′ē-mȧ). *D. Bib.*

No′e-man (-măn). *D. Bib.*

No′e-man-ites (-īts). *D. Bib.*

no-e′ma-tach′o-graph (nō-ē′mȧ-tăk′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. νόημα the understanding + τάχος swiftness + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring complex reaction time.

no-e′ma-tach-om′e-ter (-tăk-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [See NOEMATACHOGRAPH. -METER.] An instrument for measuring simple reaction time.

no-e′ma-tach′o-met′ic (-tăk′ō-mĕt′ĭk), *n.* *Psychophysics.* = NOEMATACHOGRAPH.

No′e-mi (nō′ē-mī). *D. Bib.*

‖ **no es o′ro to′do lo que re-lu′ce** (nō ās ō′rō tō′thō lō kā rā-lo͞o′thā; 146, 138). [Sp.] All is not gold that glitters.

No-et′ic (nō-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Noe* Noah.] Noachian.

no-et′ic, *or* **no-et′ics**, *n.* The logical doctrine of axioms, or of the laws of thought. — **no-et′i-cal**, *a.*

‖ **nœud** (nû), *n.*; *pl.* NŒUDS (F. nû). [F.] A bow; a knot.

no′-eye′ pea. The pigeon pea. *Jamaica.*

nof. Contr. of *ne of*, nor of. [*Obs.*]

nog, *n.* [Cf. NOGGIN.] A small drinking vessel; a noggin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

no-ga′da (nō-gä′dȧ; 146), *n.* [Amer. Sp.; cf. Sp. *nogada* a sauce containing nuts, fr. L. *nux, nucis*, nut.] Pecan candy. *Southern Texas.*

No′gah (nō′gȧ). *Bib.*

No′gai, No′gay (nō′gī), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

no-gal′ (nō-gäl′), *n.* [Sp., walnut tree.] The pecan. *Southwestern U. S.*

no′gate (nō′gāt), **no′gait**, *adv.* Also, *Obs.*, **no′gates.** [See NO, *a.*; GATE a way.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Nowhere. **b** In no way.

nog′gen (nŏg′ĕn), *a.* [Prop., made of hemp, fr. E. dial. *nogs* hemp.] Hempen; hence, clumsy; rough. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

nog′gur. Var. of NUGGAR.

nog′head′ (nŏg′hĕd′), *n.* A blockhead; noodle. *Dial.* — **nog′head′ed**, *a.* *Dial.*

noght (nŏkt). Obs. or Scot. var. of NOUGHT.

noghtihod, *n.* [See NOUGHTY; -HOOD.] Badness. *Obs.*

nogt. ✝ NOUGHT.

nogwer. ✝ NOWHERE.

No′hah (nō′hȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **no hay′ cer′ra-du′ra don′de es o′ro la gan-zú′a** (nō ä′ē thĕr′-rä-tho͞o′rä dōn′dā ās ō′rō lä gän-tho͞o′ä; 138, 146, 268). [Sp.] There is no lock where gold is the picklock.

nohody. ✝ NAKHODA.

no′how′ (nō′hou′), *adv.* [*no*, a. + *how*, adv.] *Chiefly Dial.* **1.** In no manner or way; not at all. **2.** In no especial way or condition; without distinction or interest; with *all*, out of sorts.

noht. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of NOUGHT.

nohuda. ✝ NAKHODA.

nohut. ✝ NOUGHT.

nohwere. ✝ NOWHERE.

noi′ance. ✝ NOYANCE.

noie, etc. ✝ NOY, etc.

noik. ✝ NOOK.

noil′age (noil′āj), *n.* Amount of noil separated in combing.

noil′y (-ĭ), *a.* Resulting in some waste (noil) in combing; designating wool that is open and fuzzy, or weak, webby, or frothy.

noint, *v. t.* To anoint; beat; thrash. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To hasten or run away. *Dial. Eng.*

noint, 'noint, noint′ed, 'noint′-ed, noint′er, etc. Aphetic forms of ANOINT, etc.

noint′mert, *n.* Ointment.

‖ **no′i-o** (nō′ē-ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A noddy tern. *Hawaii.*

noiose, noi′ous. ✝ NOYOUS.

‖ **noir** (nwär), *a.* [F.] Black.

noi′sance, *n.* [OF. Cf. NUISANCE.] Annoyance; vexation; trouble; nuisance. *Obs.*

noi′sant, *a.* [OF., harmful, prop. p. pr. of OF. & F. *nuire* to harm, L. *nocere.* Cf. NUISANCE.] Troublesome. *Obs.*

noise. ✝ NOSE.

nois′er, *n.* A slanderous person. *Obs.*

nois′i-ly (noiz′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of NOISY. See -LY.

nois′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

nois′ing-ly, *adv.* Clamorously. [*Obs.*]

nois'y (noiz'ĭ), *a.*; NOIS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); NOIS'I-EST. [From NOISE.] **1**. Making, or given to making, a noise, esp. a loud sound; clamorous; vociferous; turbulent; boisterous; as, the *noisy* crowd.
2. Full of, or characterized by, noise; as, the *noisy* town.

No-la'na (nō-lā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., perh. fr. LL. *nola* a small bell.] *Bot.* A genus of spreading or prostrate herbs typifying the family Nolanaceæ, natives of Chile and Peru. They have mostly blue flowers with a white center, the broadly campanulate angled corolla inclosing a basilar style.

Nol'a-na'ce-æ (nŏl'ȧ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of South American herbs or shrubs (order Polemoniales), related to the Solanaceæ, but having a plicate corolla and lobed fruit. There are three genera. — **nol'a-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

no'li me tan'ge-re, *or* **no'li-me-tan'ge-re** (nō'lī-mē-tăn'jē-rē), *n.* [L., touch me not.] **1**. *Med.* Any of several varieties of ulcerous cutaneous diseases of the face; esp., lupus exedens, an ulcerative affection of the nose.
2. *Bot.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Impatiens*; specif., the European touch-me-not (*I. noli-me-tangere*). **b** The squirting cucumber.
3. A person or thing not to be touched, or meddled or interfered with.
4. A warning against touching or interference.
5. A painting representing Christ's appearance to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection; — so called from the Latin form of his warning to her. *John* xx. 17.

no-li'tion (nō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *nolle* not to will, to be unwilling; *ne* + *velle* to will, to be willing.] Adverse action of will; unwillingness; — opposed to *volition*. *Rare.*

A *nolition* and a direct enmity against the lust. *Jer. Taylor*

‖ **nol'le pros'e-qui** (nŏl'ē prŏs'ē-kwī). [L., to be unwilling to prosecute.] *Law.* An entry on the record denoting that the prosecutor or plaintiff will proceed no further in his action or suit, either as a whole, or as to some count, or as to one or more of several defendants. In a criminal suit a nolle prosequi can be entered without the defendant's consent until the jury is impaneled, but not afterward.

‖ **no'lo con-ten'de-re** (nō'lō kŏn-tĕn'dē-rē). [L., I do not wish to contend.] *Law.* A plea by the defendant in a criminal prosecution, which, without admitting guilt, subjects him to a judgment of conviction as in case of a plea of guilty, but does not preclude him from denying the truth of the charges in a collateral proceeding. The form when used in the third person singular is **non vult conten'de-re**.

nol'-pros' (nŏl'prŏs'), *v. t.*; -PROSSED' (-prŏst'); -PROSS'ING. To discontinue by entering a nolle prosequi; to decline to prosecute.

‖ **nom** (nôɴ), *n.* [F. See NOUN.] Name. — **nom de guerre** (dē gâr'), lit., war name; hence, a fictitious name; pseudonym. — **n. de plume** (plüm') [an Eng. formation], lit., pen name; hence, a name assumed by an author as a signature; pseudonym.

no'ma (nō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νομή, lit., a feeding.] *Med.* Gangrenous stomatitis occurring oftenest in debilitated children, esp. after exhausting diseases, and marked by a sloughing ulcer affecting the mouth and cheek.

nom'ad (nŏm'ăd; nō'măd; 277: *the leading dictionaries prefer the first pron., but the second apparently prevails, at least in present American use*), *n.* [L. *nomas, -adis*, Gr. νομάς, -άδος, pasturing, roaming without fixed home, fr. νομός a pasture, allotted abode, fr. νέμειν to distribute, allot, drive to pasture; prob. akin to AS. *niman* to take, and E. *nimble*: cf. F. *nomade*. Cf. ASTRONOMY, ECONOMY, NIMBLE, NEMESIS, NUMB, NUMBER.] One of a race or tribe that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place in search of pasture or game.

nom'ad, *a.* Roving; nomadic.

no-mad'ic (nō-măd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. νομαδικός. See NOMAD.] Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, nomads or their way of life; wandering; moving from place to place for subsistence; as, a *nomadic* tribe. — **no-mad'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

nom'ad-i-za'tion (nŏm'ăd-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making nomadic, or state of being nomadic.

nom'arch (nŏm'ärk), *n.* [Gr. νομός a district + *-arch*.] The chief magistrate of a nome, or nomarchy.

nom'arch-y (-ȧr-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). A province of the modern kingdom of Greece; a nome.

nome (nōm), *n.* [Gr. νόμος, fr. νέμειν to divide.] In ancient Greek music, a solo hymn in honor of a god, divided into parts according to a traditional scheme.

nome (nōm), *n.* In Greek form **no'mos** (nō'mŏs). [Gr. νομός, fr. νέμειν to deal out, distribute.] A province of modern Greece or of ancient Egypt; a nomarchy.

Each *nomos* [of ancient Egypt] had its own god (and totem?) and its own capital, and kept its distinct frontiers, its coat of arms, etc., down to very recent times. *Encyc. Brit.*

no'men-cla'tor (nō'mĕn-klā'tẽr), *n.* [L.; *nomen* name + *calare* to call. See NAME; CALENDAR.] **1**. A book containing collections or lists of words, a vocabulary. *Obs.*
2. A compiler of vocabularies or dictionaries. *Obs. & R.*
3. One who calls persons or things by their names; specif.: **a** In ancient Rome: (1) A slave who attended a candidate for office to tell him the names of influential persons whom they met. (2) A slave who told his master the names of the other slaves. **b** *Antiq.* An officer, as at the Roman imperial court of Constantinople, charged with inviting guests to banquets. **c** In modern use, one who tells or announces the names of guests or of persons generally. **d** A recounter or reckoner up. *Obs. & R.*
4. One who gives names to, or invents names for, things, or who settles and adjusts the nomenclature of any art or science; a classifier of objects under appropriate names.

no'men-cla'tur-al (nō'mĕn-klā'tū̍r-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, nomenclature; nomenclatorial.

no'men-cla'ture (nō'mĕn-klā'tū̍r; 277), *n.* [L. *nomenclatura*: cf. F. *nomenclature*. See NOMENCLATOR.] **1**. A name; designation. *Rare.* *Bacon.*
2. **a** A list, catalogue, or register, as of names or particulars. *Rare.* **b** A vocabulary, dictionary, or glossary. *Obs.*
3. The system of names used in a particular branch of knowledge or art, or by any school or individual; esp., the names used in classifications as distinguished from other technical terms (see TERMINOLOGY). Thus, in *Bot. & Zool.*, *nomenclature* designates the Latin names of species, genera, and other groups, adopted that the same name may be intelligible to scientists of all nationalities; *terminology* designates names of organs, functions, processes, and all other technical terms of these sciences. The binomial system of nomenclature is now almost universally adopted; the first works in which it was systematically employed were Linnæus's "Species Plantarum" (1753) for botany, and the tenth edition of his "Systema Naturæ" (1758) for zoölogy. In binomial nomenclature the first word (**generic name**) is that of the genus to which the species belongs, and is always treated as a Latin noun; the second (**specific name**) is that peculiar to the species. Subspecies and other categories lower than species are often indicated by a third name (as *Branta canadensis hutchinsii*). When (as is often the case) more than one name has been applied to the same genus, or used as the specific name of the same species, the earliest published of the names in dispute are adopted, and all later ones regarded as synonyms, not to be used (if generic names) for any other genus in the same kingdom (animal or vegetable), or (if specific names) for any other species of the same genus. There is much less uniformity of usage in regard to names of groups of higher categories than the genus, and the law of priority is less strictly adhered to, but in recent classifications names of families and subfamilies (and, in *Bot.*, also orders) are formed according to definite rules (see FAMILY, 7, SUBFAMILY).

no'mi-al (nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* [Cf. BINOMIAL.] *Alg.* A single name or term.

nom'ic (nŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. νομικός, fr. νόμος a law, custom.] Characterized by a constancy or a customary procedure having the general force of a natural law; in accord with the routine or normal tenor of experience; hence, customary, ordinary, or conventional; — often applied to the usual English, as distinguished from phonetic, spelling. — *n.* Nomic spelling.

I shall, for convenience, . . . speak of natural law in the old sense, or, as a mere routine of perceptions, as law in the *nomic* sense. Law in the *nomic* sense is thus no product of the reason, but a pure order of perceptions. *Karl Pearson.*

nom'ic (nŏm'ĭk), *a.* *Music.* Of or pertaining to a nome.

nom'ic (nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a nome, or province.

nom'i-nal (nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *nominalis*, fr. *nomen, nominis*, name. See NAME.] **1**. *Gram.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a noun or nouns; nounal; substantival.
2. Of or pertaining to the nominalists. *Rare.*
3. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting in, a name or names.
4. Existing in name only; not real or actual; merely named, stated, or given, without reference to actual conditions; — often with the implication that the thing named is so small, slight, or the like, in comparison to what might properly be expected, as scarcely to be entitled to the name; as, a *nominal* difference; a *nominal* price. "*Nominal* attendance on lectures." *Macaulay.*
5. Consisting of, containing, or giving, names, as of a ship's company or of the soldiers of a regiment; mentioning by name; bearing the name of a person, as shares.

nominal damages, *Law*, the damages given for a violation of a right where no actual loss has accrued. — **n. definition**, *Logic*, an expression of the essential meaning of a term without necessarily giving the whole idea which it is intended to convey. — **n. horse power**. See HORSE POWER, 2 **a**. — **n. par**. See PAR, *n.*, 2. — **n. partner**. See PARTNER. — **n. price**. See PRICE. — **n. ratio of expansion**. See RATIO OF EXPANSION.

nom'i-nal-ism (nŏm'ĭ-năl-ĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* The doctrine of the nominalists. It arose in Scholastic philosophy, and became a center of dispute first in the time of Roscellinus (11th century A.D.), who held that universal terms such as indicate genus or species, and all general collective words or terms such as *animal, man, horse, tree, air, cloud, rock, ship, city, nation, wagon*, etc., have no objective, real existences corresponding to them, but are mere words, names, or terms, mere vocal utterances, "flatus vocis;" only particular individual things and events exist. The historical occasion of this doctrine is found in Porphyry's Introduction to Aristotle's Categories, translated into Latin by Boëthius in the 6th century: "Mox de generibus et speciebus . . . sive in solis nudis intellectibus posita sint, sive substantia corporalia sint . . . utrum separata a sensilibus . . . dicere recusabo." According to nominalism the Trinity could be understood only as three gods, denying the unity or oneness. The great Schoolmen were able to silence the nominalists for a long period, but Occam, three centuries after Roscellinus, was able to make a theological defense, discriminating between the logical, real, and grammatical meaning of words and setting up the principle: Entities must not be multiplied unnecessarily. The existence, unity, infinity of God, Creation, and Incarnation are factitious unities and cannot be supported on rational grounds, although there is a safe place for them as religious dogmas in the Christian faith in Divine revelation, according to Occam. He held that to our intellects everything real must be some particular individual thing: "quælibet res est hæc res." For an explanation of the grounds of the refutation of nominalism in the early times and the return to realistic views in recent times, see REALISM. *W. T. Harris.*

nom'i-nal-ist (nŏm'ĭ-năl-ĭst), *n.* *Metaph.* An adherent of nominalism. — *a.* Pert. to nominalists or nominalism.

nom'i-nal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, nominalists or nominalism.

nom'i-nate (nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; NOM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); NOM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *nominatus*, p. p. of *nominare* to nominate, fr. *nomen* name. See NAME.] **1**. To call; entitle; denominate; name; designate. *Obs. or R. Spenser.*
2. To furnish with a name or names; to name. *Obs.*
3. To mention by name or expressly; specify. *Obs. or R.*

Is it so *nominated* in the bond? *Shak.*
To *nominate* them all, it is impossible. *Shak.*

4. To name, or designate by name, for an office or place; to appoint; esp., to name as a candidate for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate for an office or place.
5. *Billiards, etc.* = CALL, *v. t.*, 20. *Brit.*

nom'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* **1**. Of the nature of a descriptive name. *Obs. & R.*
2. Having a special or certain name; specif., *Rom. Law*, designating the contracts that fell within the recognized formal contracts for the enforcement of each of which a special form of action existed; — disting. from *innominate*.
3. Appointed to an office; — chiefly used in Scots law of a tutor appointed by a father in his will. See TUTOR, *n.*

nom'i-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Named (for an office); appointed.
2. Noted; renowned. *Obs.*

Nominated Parliament. = LITTLE PARLIAMENT. — **n. passages**, assisted passages granted to immigrants on the nomination of persons resident in a State, the nominator assuming certain obligations towards the immigrants. *Australia.*

nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nominatio*: cf. F. *nomination*.] **1**. A nominating, or state of being nominated; as: **a** Mentioning by name. *Obs.* **b** Naming; appointing; specifying; state of being appointed. *Obs.* **c** Act or right of designating by name for an office or duty; appointment. **d** Designation or proposal of a person as a candidate for office; state of being proposed or named as a candidate. **e** *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA, 6. **f** The giving or assigning of a name or names. *Rare.* **g** *Horse Racing.* The preliminary entry of a horse by name.
2. Name; designation; denomination. *Obs.*

nom'i-na-ti'val (-nȧ-tī'văl), *a.* *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

nom'i-na-tive (nŏm'ĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *nominativus* of a name, nominative: cf. F. *nominatif*.] **1**. *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case denoting the subject of a finite verb, a predicate noun referring to the subject, a noun word in apposition with either, or one in certain absolute constructions. Also, the relation of subject, etc., denoted by it.
2. Named for an office; nominated.
3. Denominative. *Rare.*
4. Bearing a person's name; nominal, as shares.

nom'i-na-tive, *n.* The nominative case, or a word in it.

nominative absolute, *Gram.*, a construction consisting of a nominative noun or pronoun with a participle (sometimes with an infinitive) standing apart in syntax from the rest of the sentence, but adding a qualification as of time, cause, or attendant circumstance. Thus, "*She failing* in her promise, I have been diverting my chagrin." *Sheridan.* "The caul was put up in a raffle, the *winner to pay* five shillings." *Dickens.* Cf. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE. — **n. of address**, *Gram.*, the vocative.

nom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who nominates or makes a nomination.

nom'i-nee' (-nē'), *n.* [See NOMINATE; -EE.] **1**. The person named, as the recipient in an annuity or grant.
2. A person named, or designated, by another or others, for any office, duty, or position.

nom'i-nee'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*nominee* + *-ism*.] The practice of appointment (as disting. from election) to office.

no-mis'tic (nō-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. νόμος law.] Of, pert.

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noit. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOTE, *n.* & *v.* [*Scot.*
noit, *v.* & *n.* Var. of KNOIT.
noi'ther. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOTHER.
‖ **noix** (nwä), *n.*; *pl.* NOIX. [F., lit., walnut.] *Cookery.* A lymphatic gland from near the shoulder joint, esteemed as a delicacy; a pope's eye; as, *noix de veau* (of veal).
nok. ✝ NOCK, NOOK.
nokayday. ✝ NAKHODA.
nokehick. ✝ NOCAKE.
nokehike. ✝ NOCAKE.
nokertree, *n.* [OD. *noker, nokerboom*, fr. LL. *nucarius*, fr. L. *nux, nucis*, nut.] A walnut tree. *Obs.*
nokes, *n.* A ninny. *Obs*
Nokes, John o' *or* **John of the** (nōks). Var. of NOAKES, etc.
no'kin', *a.* Also **no'kins'** Of no kind; not any. *Obs*
nokke. ✝ NOCK.
No-ko'mis (nō-kō'mĭs), *n.* In Longfellow's "Hiawatha," the grandmother and nurse of Hiawatha.
nok'ta (nŏk'tȧ), *n.* *Math* A mark (◈, ⊙), in a table of logarithms, indicating a change of the figure in a certain decimal place.
nol. ✝ NILL, *v.*, NOLL.
No'lan (nō'lăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient city of Nola, in southern Italy, where have been found many Attic amphoræ with red-figured decorations of the best period of Greek art.
no-lan'ad (nō-lăn'ăd), *n.* Any plant of the family Nolanaceæ.
No-las'can (nō-lăs'kăn), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* = MERCEDARIAN.
nold, nol'de Contr. of *ne wolde*, would not. *Obs.*
nole. ✝ NOLL.
‖ **no'lens vo'lens**. [L.] Unwilling (or) willing; whether one will or not; willy-nilly.
Nol'i-chuck'y shale (nŏl'ĭ-chŭk'ĭ). [From the *Nolichucky* River, Tennessee.] *Geol.* A Cambrian formation of the southern Appalachians.
noll. Scot. var. of KNOLL, *n.*
noll, *n.* [ME. *nol*, AS. *hnoll* top; akin to OHG. *hnol* top.] Head; noddle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
nol'le (nŏl'ē), *v. t.* Short for NOLLE PROSEQUI. *U. S.*
nol-le'i-ty (nō-lē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *nolle* to be unwilling.] State of being unwilling; nolition. *Rare.*
nol'le-pros'. Short for NOLLE PROSEQUI. *U. S.*
noll'-kholl' (nŏl'kōl'), *n.* [D. *knolkool*.] Kohl-rabi. *India.*
‖ **no'lo e-pis'co-pa'ri**. [LL.] I do not wish to be made a bishop; — a phrase signifying a priest's refusal of an invitation to accept the office of bishop.
nolp, *v. t.* & *i.* To strike; to fell. *Obs.* — *n.* A blow. *Obs.*
nol. pros. *Abbr.* Nolle prosequi. [not. *Obs.*
nolt. Contr. of *ne wilt*, wilt
nolt (nōlt), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [For *nowt*. See NOWT.] Neat cattle; cattle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
nom Obs pret. & p. p. of NIM.
nom. *Abbr.* Nomenclature; nominal; nominative.
no ma. ✝ NO MO.
‖ **nó'ma-da** (nō'mä-thä; 146), *n.* [Sp., nomad.] A Remontado. *Phil. I.*
nom'ade (nŏm'ād; nō'măd; *F.* nō'mȧd'). Var. of NOMAD.
Nom'a-des (nŏm'ȧ-dēz). *Bib.*
no-ma'di-an (nō-mā'dĭ-ăn), *n.* A nomad. *R.* [Nomadic. *R.*
no-mad'i-cal (nō-măd'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
No-mad'i-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See NOMAD, *n.*] *Zoöl.* See CUCKOO BEE.
nom'ad-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
nom'ad-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
no'man-cy (nō'măn-sĭ), *n.* [F. *nomancie, nomance*, abbr. fr. *onomancie*. See ONOMANCY.] Divination by letters.
nomandeli. *adv.* [Cf. OD. *namendelike, namondelike*.] Namely. *Obs.*
nomar. ✝ NUMBER.
nom'arch-y (nŏm'ȧr-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. νόμος law + *-archy*.] Lawyers as a class. *Nonce Word.*
No-mar'thra (nō-mär'thrȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. νόμος law + ἄρθρον joint.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of mammals consisting of the Old World edentates (the aardvarks and pangolins). — **no-mar'thral** (-thrăl), *a.*
nomber. ✝ NUMBER.
nom'bles. Var. of NUMBLES. *Obs. or Archaic.*
nom'bre. ✝ NUMBER.
nom'bril (nŏm'brĭl), *n.* [F. *nombril*, for OF. *lombril*, i. e., *ombril*, with the article, a dim. fr. L. *umbilicus* navel. See NAVEL.] *Her* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.
nom'bry. ✝ NUMBER, *v.*
nome. ✝ NAME, NUMB.
nome. Obs. pret. & p. p. of NIM.
nome, *n.* [Cf. BINOMIAL.] *Alg.* = TERM. *Obs.*
nome, *n.* [Cf. NIM to take.] Seizure; captive. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To take. *Obs*
nomecuthe. ✝ NAMECOUTH.
nomeliche. ✝ NAMELY.
‖ **no'men at'que o'men**. [L.] Name and also omen; a name that is ominous. *Plautus* (*Persa*, IV. iv. 73).
no'men-clate (nō'mĕn-klāt), *v. t.* [From NOMENCLATURE.] To give a name or names to. *Rare.*
no'men-cla'tion, *n.* [L. *nomenclatio*.] Name or nomenclature *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
no'men-cla-tive (nō'mĕn-klā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to naming or nomenclature.
no-men'cla-to'ri-al (nō-mĕn'klȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), **no-men'cla-to-ry** (nō-mĕn'klȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Nomenclatural. [-SHIP. *R.*
no'men-cla'tor-ship, *n.* See
no'men-cla'tress (nō'mĕn-klā'trĕs), *n.* A female nomenclator.
no'men-cla'ture, *v. t.* & *i.* To name; designate.
no'men-cla'tur-ist (nō'mĕn-klā'tū̍r-ĭst), *n.* A specialist in nomenclature; a nomenclator.
‖ **no'men nu'dum** (nō'mĕn nū'dŭm); *pl.* NOMINA NUDA (nŏm'ĭ-nȧ nū'dȧ). [L., naked name.] *Biol.* A mere name without description. Such a name is usually accorded no status, but may be used later when published with a proper description
nomin. *Abbr.* Nominative.
nom'i-na-ble (nŏm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *nominare* to name.] Namable.
nom'i-nal, *n.* **a** A nominalist. *Obs.* **b** A nominal or unreal thing *Obs. & R.* **c** *Music.* A note which gives its name to a scale **d** *Gram.* A verb formed from a noun. *Obs.*
nom'i-nal'i-ty (nŏm'ĭ-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being nominal; a nominal thing. *Rare.*
nom'i-nal-ize, *v. t.* To convert into a noun. *Obs.*
nom'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of NOMINAL
nom'i-nance, *n.* Denomination; name. *Obs*
‖ **no'mi-na stul-to'rum pa'ri-e'ti-bus hæ'rent** (nŏm'ĭ-nȧ, păr'ĭ-ĕt'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] The names of fools cling (or adhere) to the walls. [NATE, *v.*
nom'i-nate. Obs. p. p. of NOMI-
nom'i-nate, *n.* A nominee *Obs.*
nom'i-nate-ly, *adv.* By name; particularly; namely. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **no'mi-na'tim** (nŏm'ĭ-nā'tĭm), *adv* [L.] By name; expressly
nomination borough A pocket borough. [GAME. *Brit.*
nomination game. = CALL
nom'i-na-tiv. Nominative. *Ref. Sp.* [NATIVE.
nom'i-na-tive-ly, *adv.* of NOMI-
nom'i-na'trix (nŏm'ĭ-nā'trĭks), *n.* A woman who nominates.
nom'i-na-ture (nŏm'ĭ-nȧ-tū̍r), *n.* Nomination. *Rare.*
no-min'i-cate, *v. t.* [Cf. NOMINATE.] To call; name. *Obs.*
no-min'ion, *n.* Mention by name; remembrance. *Obs.*
nom'i-nor, *n.* A nominator. *Obs.*
nom'i-ny (nŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [Perh. fr. a L. phrase *in nomine* in the name (of).] A form of words, esp. a riming doggerel; a rigmarole; a wordy tale. *Dial. Eng.*
no'mism (nō'mĭz'm), *n.* Nomistic principle or practice; legalism in religion.
nomme. ✝ NOME, to take.
nom'mer. ✝ NUMBER.
nom'met. Var. of NUMMET. *Dial. Eng.*

N

to, or founded on, law, especially as given in a sacred book; nomothetic.

no-moc'a-non (nō-mŏk'ȧ-nŏn), *n.* [NGr. νομοκάνων; Gr. νόμος law + κανών rule, rod. See CANON.] *East. Ch.* Properly, a collection of ecclesiastical laws (canons) of church councils and of the imperial ecclesiastical laws; loosely, a collection of canons alone.

no-mog'e-ny (nō-mŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. νόμος law + *-geny.*] The origination of life by natural processes rather than by miracle; — opposed to *thaumatogeny.* — **no-mog'e-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **no-mog'e-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

no-mog'ra-phy (nō-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. νομογραφία; νόμος law + γράφειν to write.] A treatise on the drafting of laws. — **no-mog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

no-mol'o-gy (nō-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. νόμος law + *-logy.*] **a** The science of law and legislation. **b** The science of the laws of the mind; rational psychology. — **nom'o-log'i-cal** (nŏm'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **no-mol'o-gist** (nō-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

nom'o-thet'ic (nŏm'ō-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. νομοθετικός.] Giv-
nom'o-thet'i-cal (-thĕt'ĭ-kăl) } ing or enacting laws; legislative; arising from, or based on, law; made by lawgivers; as, a *nomothetical* power; a *nomothetic* religion.

non- (nŏn-; *see 2d note below*). [L. *non*, OL. *noenum*, fr. *neoenum*, lit., not one: cf. F. *non-.* See NONE, *pron.*] A prefix in common use in English in the sense of *not; un-; in-.* *Non-* is generally less emphatic than *in-* or *un-*, being merely negative, while *in-* and *un-* are positive, often implying an opposite thing or quality. Cf. *non*religious, *ir*religious; *non*moral, *im*moral; *non*-Christian, *un*christian.

☞ The reference "See NON-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *non-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

☞ The prefix is usually unaccented or under a secondary accent only, except in a few compounds like *non'sense, non'de-script, non'suit*, etc. It is, however, especially subject to contrasting stress, as in *think'ing and non'think'ing, ac'id and non'ac'id*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 86.

non'a-bil'i-ty (nŏn'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Want of ability; incapacity.
2. *Law.* An exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause as not having legal capacity to sue.

non-ac'cess (nŏn-ăk'sĕs; nŏn'ăk-sĕs'), *n.* *Law.* The nonexistence of opportunity for sexual intercourse, esp. as between husband and wife.

non'a-dec'ane (nŏn'ȧ-dĕk'ān), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + *decem* ten.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, $C_{19}H_{40}$; — so called from the number of carbon atoms in the molecule. The normal variety is a white, waxy solid, melting at 32° C. (90° F.).

no'nage (nō'nāj; nŏn'āj), *n.* [LL. *nonagium*, from L. *nonus* ninth, *novem* nine.] *Eccl.* The ninth part of movable goods of a decedent, formerly payable to the clergy.

non'age (nŏn'āj; nō'nāj; 277), *n.* [*non-* + *age.*] State of not being of age; legal immaturity; minority.

The human mind . . . was still in its *nonage.* *Coleridge.*

non'a-ge-na'ri-an (nŏn'ȧ-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *nonagenarius* containing, or consisting of, ninety, fr. *nonageni* ninety each; akin to *novem* nine.] Ninety, or between ninety and one hundred, years old. — *n.* One of such age.

non'a-ges'i-mal (-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *nonagesimus* the ninetieth. Cf. NONAGENARIAN.] *Astron.* Lit., ninetieth; — used only in **nonagesimal degree** or **point.** = NONAGESIMAL, *n.*

non'a-ges'i-mal (nŏn'ȧ-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *n.* *Astron.* The middle or highest point of that half of the ecliptic which is at any moment above (or, sometimes, below) the horizon; the ninetieth degree of the ecliptic, reckoned from the horizon.

non'a-gon (nŏn'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + Gr. γωνία angle.] *Math.* A polygon having nine angles and therefore nine sides.

non'ap-pear'ance (nŏn'ă-pēr'ăns), *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend; failure to appear. — **non'ap-pear'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

non-arck'ing, non-arc'ing (-är'kĭng), *a.* Designating a metal, as metals of the zinc group and their alloys, that will not readily maintain an electric arc, as when used to form a spark gap.

no'na-ry (nō'nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *nonus* ninth; cf. L. *nonarius* of the ninth hour.] *Math.* Having nine as the radix or base; — said of a system of notation.

‖ **non as-sump'sit** (ă-sŭmp'sĭt; ă-sŭm'sĭt). [L., he did not undertake.] *Law.* The general plea or denial in an action of assumpsit.

non'be'ing (nŏn'bē'ĭng), *n.* Absence of being; nonexistence; void; also, *Rare*, a nonexistent thing.

Non'cal-ca're-a (-kăl-kā'rē-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of two main divisions into which the sponges are often separated, including all except the Calcarea (which see).

nonce (nŏns), *n.* [For the *nonce*, ME. for the *nones*, a corruption of for *then ones*, where *n* in *then* is a relic of AS. *m* in *ðam*, dat. of the article and demonstrative pronoun, E. *the.* See THE; ONCE.] Lit., the one, single, particular, or present (occasion, use, or purpose); — chiefly used in the phrase *for the nonce*, which, in modern literary English, denotes: for the special occasion; or, more usually, for the time being; temporarily. The phrase was formerly used in poetry as a metrical expletive.

The miller was a stout carl, for the *nones.* *Chaucer.*
I dismissed my curiosity for the *nonce.* *Poe.*

at the very nonce, at the very moment. — **for the very nonce**, for the express purpose. *Obs.*

nonce word. "A word which is apparently used only *for the nonce*, or special occasion." *Oxf. E. D.*

non'cha-lance (nŏn'shȧ-lăns; *F.* nôɴ'shȧ'läɴs'), *n.* [F. See NONCHALANT.] State of being nonchalant; lack of warmth of feeling; want of enthusiasm or interest; indifference; carelessness.

The cat . . . eying the pigeons with an air of *nonchalance.* *Poe.*

non'cha-lant (nŏn'shȧ-lănt; *F.* nôɴ'shȧ'läɴ'), *a.* [F., fr. *non* not (L. *non*) + *chaloir* to concern (one's self) for, fr. L. *calere* to be warm, to be inflamed with desire, to be troubled. See NON-; CALDRON.] Lacking in warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, or interest; indifferent; careless.

non'col-le'gi-ate (nŏn'kŏ-lē'jĭ-āt), *a.* Not belonging to a college; specif., in English universities, not belonging to, or connected with, any particular college or hall; also, of a university, not made up of colleges. — *n.* A noncollegiate person; one not educated in a college.

non-com'bat-ant (nŏn-kŏm'băt-ănt; -kŭm'-), *n.* *Mil.* Any person connected with a military or naval force whose duties do not include fighting, as a chaplain, a member of the medical or pay corps, etc., or any civilian.

non'com-mis'sioned (nŏn'kŏ-mĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not having a commission.— **noncommissioned officer**, *Mil.*, an enlisted man appointed to the grade of sergeant or corporal either in the line or on the noncommissioned staff, not by a commission from the chief executive or supreme authority of the State, but by the Secretary of War or by the commanding officer of the regiment or command.

non'com-mit'tal (nŏn'kŏ-mĭt'ăl), *n.* State of not being committed or pledged; forbearance to commit one's self.

non'com-mit'tal, *a.* Characterized by forbearance or refusal to commit one's self; indicating neither consent nor dissent. — **non'com-mit'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **non'com-mit'tal-ly**, *adv.*

non'com-mu'ni-cant (-kŏ-mū'nĭ-kănt), *n.* *Eccl.* One not a communicant; one who does not receive the Communion; specif., in England, in the 17th century, often, one who did not communicate in a church of the Establishment.

non'com-mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Want of communion, or fellowship. *Obs.*
2. Neglect or refusal to receive the Communion, esp. in a church of the Establishment in England.
3. Exclusion from the Communion. *Obs.*

non'com-pli'ance (-kŏm-plī'ăns), *n.* Neglect of compliance; failure to comply. — **non'com-pli'ant** (-ănt), *a.* & *n.*

non'con-cur' (nŏn'kŏn-kûr'), *v. i.* & *t.* To dissent or refuse to concur (with).

non'con-cur'rence (-kûr'ĕns), *n.* Refusal to concur.

non'con-duc'tor (-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* *Physics.* A substance that does not conduct (convey or transmit) heat, electricity, sound, or the like, or rather, that conducts them with difficulty; an insulator; as, wool is a *nonconductor* of heat; rubber, dry gases, silk, glass, wax, sulphur, shellac, etc., are *nonconductors* of electricity.

non'con-form'ing (-fôr'mĭng), *a.* Not conforming; declining conformity, esp. to the established church.

non'con-form'ist (-mĭst), *n.* **1.** One who does not conform to an established church or its doctrine, discipline, or polity; esp. [*often cap.*], one who does not conform to the established church of England, — orig., a member who refused to conform to its discipline or practice in certain respects, later, a member of a religious body separated from it; a dissenter, now, chiefly, a Protestant one.
2. One who refuses to conform to some practice or course of action or conduct. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HERETIC.

non'con-form'ist, *a.* [*often cap.*] Nonconforming.

non'con-form'i-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Neglect, failure, or want of conformity, or refusal to conform, as to a rule or practice; specif., refusal or neglect to conform to an established church, orig. and now chiefly [*often cap.*], to the Church of England, or its doctrine, discipline, or polity; principles or practice of nonconformists, esp. Protestant dissenters.
2. [*often cap.*] Nonconformists collectively.
3. Absence of agreement or correspondence in any matter.

non'con-tent' (nŏn'kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.* **1.** *British House of Lords.* One who gives a negative vote; — sometimes shortened into *noncon* or *non con.* Cf. 3d CONTENT, 4.
2. A person who is not content. *Rare.*

non'de-script (nŏn'dē-skrĭpt), *a.* [*non-* + L. *descriptus* described.] **1.** Not hitherto described. *Obs. or R.*
2. Not easily described; unclassifiable; belonging, or apparently belonging, to no particular class or kind.

non'de-script, *n.* **1.** A thing, as a species of a plant or mineral, etc., not hitherto described; a thing of no account or as yet unexplained. *Obs. or R.*
2. A person or thing not easily classified, or of no particular class or kind; — usually applied disparagingly.

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no-moc'ra-cy (nō-mŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. νόμος law + *-cracy.*] Government in accordance with a system of law.

nomon. † NO MAN.

nom'o-ny. Var. of NOMINY. *Dial. Eng.*

nom'o-pel'mous (nŏm'ō-pĕl'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. νόμος law, custom + πέλμα sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having a separate and simple tendon to flex the hallux, as passerine birds.

no-moph'y-lax (nō-mŏf'ĭ-lăks), *n.*; *pl.* NOMOPHYLACES (nŏm'ō-fĭl'ȧ-sēz). [Gr. νομοφύλαξ; νόμος law + φύλαξ guard.] *Gr. Antiq.* One of a body of officials whose duty was to see that the laws were duly observed, esp. in the deliberative assemblies.

no'mos, *n.* [Gr. νομός.] = NOME, [a province.]

no-moth'e-sy, *n.* [Gr. νομοθεσία.] A making of laws. *Obs.*

nom'o-thete (nŏm'ō-thēt), *n.* [Gr. νομοθέτης; νόμος law + τιθέναι to assign.] See NOMOTHETES. *Obs.* & *R.*

no-moth'e-tes (nō-mŏth'ē-tēz), *n.*; *pl.* NOMOTHETAI (-tī). [Gr. νομοθέτης.] *Gr. Antiq.* A lawgiver; esp., at Athens, a member of a committee of dicasts charged with revising laws.

nompower. † NOUMPERE.

non. † NO, NONE, NOON, NUN.

non, *conj.* Than. *Obs.*

‖ **non** (nŏn), *adv.* [L.] Not; — used in many Latin phrases, chiefly legal, in English use.

‖ **non**, *n.* [L.] *Obs.* **1.** A negative; a prohibition.
2. Short for NON PLACET.

Non. *Bib.*

non. *Abbr.* Nones (L. nonæ).

No'na (nō'nȧ). [L.] See FATE, 4.

non'ab-jur'or, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* One who refused to take the oath of abjuration of the direct Stuart line contained in an act in 1702.

non-a'ble, *a.* Unable; impotent. *Obs.*

non-ab'sen-ta'tion, *n.*, **non-ab'so-lute**, *a.* & *n.*, **non'ab-sorb'a-ble**, *a.*, **non'ab-sorb'ent**, *a.*, **non'ab-stain'er**, *n.*, **non'ac-ced'ing** (nŏn'ăk-sēd'ĭng), *a.*, **non-ac'cent**, *n.*, **non'ac-cept'ance**, *n.*, **non'ac-cept'ant**, *a.*, **non-ac'cep-ta'tion**, *n.*, **non'ac-com'pa-ny-ing**, *a.*, **non'ac-com'plish-ment**, *n.*, **non-ac'id** (-ăs'ĭd), *a.*, **non'ac-quaint'ance**, *n.*, **non'ac-qui-es'cence**, *n.*, **non-act'**, *v.* See NON-.

non'act', *n.* That which is not an act; a forbearance.

non-ac'tion, *n.*, **non-ac'tive**, *a.*, **non'a-cute'**, *a.*, **non'-A-dam'i-cal**, *a.* (*Obs.*). See NON-.

non'ad-dress', *n.* Dissent from the address of Parliament to the King. *Obs.* — **non'ad-dress'er**, *n.* *Obs.*

non'ad-her'ence (-ăd-hēr'ĕns), *n.*, **non'ad-her'ent** (-ĕnt), *a.* (*Obs.*), **non'ad-he'sive**, *a.*, **non'ad-ja'cent**, *a.*, **non'ad-just'a-ble**, *a.*, **non'ad-mis'sion** (-ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* See NON-.

Non-ad'o-ran'tes, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Eccl. Hist.* See ADORANTES.

non'a-dult', *a.*, **non'ad-vert'ence, -en-cy**, *n.*, **non-ad'vo-cate**, *n.* See NON-.

‖ **No'næ Ca'pro-ti'næ** (nō'nē kăp'rō-tī'nē). [L.] See JUNO, 1.

non-a'ër-o-bi-ot'ic (nŏn-ā'ẽr-ō-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Anaërobic

non'af-fil'i-at'ed, *a.* See NON-.

non'aged (nŏn'ājd; nō'nājd), *a.* Belonging to nonage; being a minor; immature; minor. *Obs.*

non-a'gent, *n.* See NON-.

non'a-ges'ime, *a.* [Cf. F. *nonagésime.*] Nonagesimal. *Obs.*

non'a-gree'ment, *n.*, **non-ag'ri-cul'tur-al**, *a.*, **non'air'**, *a.*, **non-al'co-hol'ic**, *a.*, **non-Al'ex-an'dri-an**, *a.*, **non-al'ien-at'ing**, *a.*, **non-al'ien-a'tion**, *n.*, **non'al-lit'er-at'ed**, *a.*, **non'a-lu'mi-nous**, *a.*, **non'a-mal'gam-a-ble**, *a.*, **non'a-mo'tion**, *n.* See NON-.

no'nan, *a.* Also **no'nane.** [L. *nonanus*, fr. *nonus* ninth.] Recurring on the ninth day; as, *nonan* fever. *Obs.*

non-an'gling, *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non An'gli sed an'ge-li.** [L.] Not Angles, but angels; — according to Bede, *Eccl. Hist.*, II., 1, said by Pope Gregory the Great of some English slaves whom he saw exposed for sale in the public market at Rome.

non-an'i-mal, *n.* & *a.*, **non-an'swer**, *v.* See NON-.

non-aph'thene. Var. of NONONAPHTHENE. [NON-.]

non'a-pos'ta-tiz'ing, *a.* See

non'ap-par'ent, *a.* Not appearing or apparent. — **nonapparent easement** *or* **servitude.** See under APPARENT.

non'ap-pear'ing, *a.*, **non-ap'pen-dic'u-lar**, *a.*, **non'ap-ply'**, *v.*, **non'ap-point'ment**, *n.*, **non'ap-por'tion-a-ble**, *a.*, **non'ap-pos'a-ble**, *a.*, **non'ap-pre'ci-a'tion**, *n.*, **non'ap'pre-hen'sion**, *n.*, **non-a'que-ous**, *a.*, **Non-Ar'ab**, *a.*, **non-ar'bi-tra-ble**, *a.* See NON-.

non-Ar'chi-me'de-an, *a.* *Math* Not assuming the so-called axiom of Archimedes. Cf. NON-PYTHAGOREAN.

non-ar'gen-tif'er-ous, *a.*, **non'ar-mig'er-ous**, *a.*, **non-ar'o-mat'ic**, *a.*, **non'ar-riv'al** (nŏn'ȧ-rīv'ăl), *n.*, **non'ar-te'sian**, *a.*, **non'ar-tic'u-lat'ed**, *a.*, **non'ar-tic'u-la'tion**, *n.* See NON-.

no'na-ry (nō'nȧ-rĭ), *n.* [See NONARY, *a.*] **1.** A group of nine. *Rare.*
2. A fever recurring every ninth (i. e., eighth) day. *Obs.*

non-Ar'yan, *a.* See NON-.

non-as'cer-tain'ing, *a.*, **non-as'pi-rate**, *a.*, **non-as'sen-ta'tion**, *n.*, **non'as-sess'a-ble**, *a.*, **non'as-sess'ment**, *n.*, **non'as-sim'i-lat'ing**, *a.*, **non'as-sim'i-la'tion**, *n.*, **non'as-sis'tive**, *a.*, **non-at'mos-pher'ic**, *a.*, **non'at-tend'ance**, *n.* See NON-.

non'at-tend'ing-ly, *adv.* Subconsciously. *Obs.*

non'at-ten'tion, *n.* Inattention.

non'au-rif'er-ous, *a.*, **non-au'to-mat'ic**, *a.*, **nonavauntage**, *n.* (*Obs.*). See NON-.

‖ **non'a've-nu'** (nôɴ'-nȧv'nü'). [F.] Not having happened.

non-az'o-tized, *a.*, **non-Ban'tu**, *a.*, **non'base'ment**, *n.*, **non-bas'ic** (nŏn-bās'ĭk), *a.*, **non-bear'ing**, *n.*, **non-Bib'li-cal**, *a.*, **non'bi-la'bi-ate**, *a.*, **non'bi-no'mi-al**, *a.*, **non'bi-tu'mi-nous**, *a.*, **non-blame'less**, *a.*, **non-book'ish**, *a.*, **non'-Brah-man'i-cal**, *a.*, **non-brows'ing**, *a.*, **non-bud'ding**, *a.*, **non-burg'age**, *n.*, **non-bur'gess**, *n.*, **non-burn'ing**, *a.*, **non-burst'ing**, *a.*, **non-cak'ing** (-kāk'ĭng), *a.*, **non-cal'ci-fied**, *a.*, **non'ca-non'i-cal**, *a.*, **non-cap'i-tal**, *a.* See NON-.

non'caste', *a.* Of no caste or [rank.]

non'ca-the'dral, *a.*, **non-Cath'o-lic**, *a.*, **non'-Cau-ca'sian**, *a.*, **non-cel'lu-lar**, *a.* See NON-.

non'cer-tain', *n.* Uncertainty. *Obs.*

non'-Chau-ce'ri-an, *a.*, **non-chem'i-cal**, *a.*, **non'-Chi-nese'**, *a.*, **non-chok'a-ble** (-chōk'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **non-choke'bore'**, *a.*, **non-Chris'tian**, *a.* & *n.*, **non-church'**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **non-cil'i-at'ed**, *a.*, **non-cir'cu-lar**, *a.*, **non'ci-ta'tion**, *n.*, **non-cit'i-zen**, *n.*, **non'claim'**, *n.* See NON-.

non-claim'er, *n.* Nonclaim. *R.*

non-clas'si-cal, *a.*, **non-cler'i-cal**, *a.*, **non'close'**, *n.*, **non'co-ag'u-la-bil'i-ty**, *n.*, **non'co-ag'u-la-ble**, *a.*, **non'co-ag'u-la'tion**, *n.*, **non'cock'**, *n.*, **non'co-er'cive**, *a.*, **non-cog'ni-tive**, *a.*, **non'co-her'ent**, *a.*, **non'co-he'sion**, *n.*, **non'co-in'ci-dent**, *a.*, **non-cok'ing** (-kōk'ĭng), *a.* See NON-.

non'coll', *a.* Short for NONCOLLEGIATE. *Colloq.*

non'col-laps'a-ble, *a.*, **non'col-lec'tion**, *n.*, **non'col-lin'e-ar**, *a.* See NON-.

non-col'loid, *n.* *Chem.* A substance not a colloid; a crystalloid.

non'co-lo'ni-al, *a.* See NON-.

non'com' (nŏn'kŏm'), *n.* *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer. *Colloq.* — *a.* Noncommissioned. *Colloq.*

non-com'bi-na'tion, *n.* See [NON-.]

non'come', *n.* Prob., short for *non compos mentis.* *Shak.*

non-com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *vb. n.*, **non'com-mence'ment**, *n.*, **non'com-mit'ance**, *n.*, **non-com'mo-ran-cy**, *n.* See NON-.

non'com-mu'ni-cant, *a.* Not partaking of the Communion.

non'com-mu'ni-cat'ing, *a.* See NON-.

non'com-mu'nion-ist, *n.* See [-IST. *Obs.*]

non-com'mu-nis'tic, *a.*, **non'com-mut'a-tive** (nŏn'kŏ-mūt'ȧ-tĭv; -kŏm'ū-tā-tĭv), *a.* See NON-.

non'com-pear'ance (nŏn'kŏm-pēr'ăns), *n.* *Scots Law.* Default in appearing in court.

non-com'pe-ten-cy, *n.*, **non-com'pe-tent**, *a.*, **non'com-pet'ing** (nŏn'kŏm-pēt'ĭng), *a.*, **non'com-pet'i-tive**, *a.*, **non'com-pet'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*, **non-com'plai-sance'**, *n.*, **non'com-ple'tion**, *n.* See NON-.

non'com-ply'ing, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply. — *n.* Noncompliance.

‖ **non com'pos men'tis.** [L.] *Law.* Not of sound mind; mentally unsound; — a term including all forms of mental unsoundness, as those arising from idiocy, lunacy, insanity, weakmindedness, drunkenness, delirium of sickness, etc.

non'com-pound'er, *n.* One that does not compound: specif. [*usually cap.*], *Eng. Hist.*, one of those Jacobites who desired the unconditional restoration of James II. after his abdication.

noncon, *n.* Short for NONCONFORMIST, NONCONTENT. *Colloq.*

non'con-ceiv'ing, *vb. n.*, **non'con-cep'tion**, *n.*, **non'con-clud'en-cy** (nŏn'kŏn-klōōd'ĕn-sĭ), *n.*, **non'con-clud'ent** (-ĕnt), *a.*, **non'con-clud'ing** (-ĭng), *a.*, **non'con-den'si-ble**, *a.* See NON-.

non'con-dens'ing, *a.* Not condensing. — **noncondensing engine.** See STEAM ENGINE.

non'con-duct'i-bil'i-ty, *n.*, **non'con-duct'ing**, *a.*, **non'con-duc'tion**, *n.*, **non'con-duc'tive**, *a.*, **non'con-fi'cient**, *a.*, **non-con'fi-dent**, *a.*, **non'con-fis-ca'tion**, *n.*, **non'con-fi'tent**, *a.* See NON-.

non'con-form', *a.* Nonconforming. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

non'con-form', *v. i.* To fail to conform. [forming. *Obs.*]

non'con-form'a-ble, *a.* Noncon-

non'con-form'a-bly, *adv.* Not conformably.

non'con-form'ance, *n.* See NON-.

non'con-form'er, *n.* Nonconformist. *Rare.*

non'con-form'ing, *vb. n.* Failure to conform; nonconformity.

non'con-form'ism, *n.* Nonconformity as a system.

non-con'for-mis'ti-cal, *a.* Characteristic of nonconformists, or dissenters. — **non-con'for-mis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [conformity. *Obs.*]

non'con-form'i-tan-cy, *n.* Non-

non'con-form'i-tant, *n.* Also **non'con-form'i-tan.** Nonconformist. *Obs.*

non-con'gru-ent, *a.*, **non'con-niv'ance** (nŏn'kŏ-nīv'ĕns), *n.*, **non-con'no-ta-tive**, *a.*, **non-con'scious**, *a.*, **non'con-sec'u-tive**, *a.* See NON-. [*Obs. or R.*]

non'con-sent', *n.* & *v.* Dissent.

non'con-sent'ing, *a.*, **non-con'se-quence**, *n.*, **non'con-serv'a-tive**, *a.*, **non'con-sid'er-a'tion**, *n.*, **non-con'so-ci'e-ty**, *n.* See NON-.

‖ **non con'stat** (kŏn'stăt). [L.] It does not appear; it is not plain or clear; it does not follow.

non-con'sti-tu'tion-al, *a.*, **non'con-struc'tive**, *a.*, **non'con-sump'tion**, *n.*, **non-con'tact**, *n.*, **non'con-ta'gion**, *n.* See NON-.

non'-con-ta'gion-ist, *n.* *Med.* One who does not believe in the contagious character of certain diseases.

non'con-ta'gious, *a.*, **non'con-ta'gious-ness**, *n.*, **non'con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous**, *a.*, **non'con-ten'tious**, *a.*, **non'con-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.*, **non'con-tig'u-ous**, *a.*, **non'con-tin'gent**, *a.*, **non'con-tin'u-ous**, *a.* See NON-.

non-con'tra-dic'tion, *n.* *Logic.* See NON-; — sometimes used in the phrase, *law of noncontradiction*, which is equivalent to *law* or *principle of contradiction.*

non'con-trib'ut-ing, *a.*, **non'con-trib'u-tor**, *n.*, **non'con-trib'u-to-ry**, *a.*, **non'con-ver'sion**, *n.*, **non'con-vic'tion**, *n.*, **non'co-öp'er-a'tion**, *n.*, **non-cor'po-rate**, *a.*, **non'cor-po're-al'i-ty**, *n.*, **non'cor-re-spond'ence**, *n.*, **non'cor-rod'i-ble** (-kŏ-rōd'ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **non'cor-ro'sive**, *a.*, **non'cos-mop'o-li-tism**, *n.*, **non'co-straight'**, *a.*, **non-coun'ty**, *a.*, **non'cre-a'tion**, *n.*, **non-cred'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*, **non-crim'i-nal**, *a.*, **non-crit'i-cal**, *a.*, **non'cru'ci-form**, *a.*, **non-crys'tal-line**, *a.*, **non-crys'tal-liz'a-ble**, *a.*, **non-crys'tal-lized**, *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non cui'vis ho'mi-ni con-tin'git ad-i're Co-rin'thum** (hŏm'ĭ-nī). [L.] It is not the fortune of every man to go to Corinth (a city noted for its luxury and extravagance). *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. xvii. 36)

non. cul. *Abbr.* Non culpabilis.

‖ **non cul-pa'bi-lis** (kŭl-păb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] Not guilty.

non-cul'ture, *n.*, **non-cu'mu-la-tive**, *a.* See NON-.

non'cu-ran'tist, *a.* [It. *noncurante* indifferent.] Characterized by indifference

non-cur'ren-cy, *n.*, **non-cus'pi-date**, *a.*, **non-cut'ting**, *a.*, **non-cyc'lic**, *a.*, **non-Cym'ric**, *a.* See NON-.

non'da (nŏn'dȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The edible plumlike fruit of an Australian amygdalaceous tree (*Parinarium nonda*).

‖ **non da'tur ter'ti-um.** [L.] No third is given; there is no third choice.

non-deal'er, *n.*, **non'de-cal'ci-fied**, *a.* See NON-.

Non'de-cid'u-a'ta (nŏn'dē-sĭd'ū-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The mammals having a nondeciduate placenta.

non'de-cid'u-ate (-sĭd'ū-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having no decidua; indeciduate. — **nondeciduate placenta.** See PLACENTA, 1.

non'de-cid'u-ous, *a.*, **non'de-ci'sion**, *n.*, **non'de-fam'a-to-ry**, *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non de-fi'ci-en'te cru-me'na.** [L.] The purse not failing; while the money lasts.

non-del'e-gate, *n.*, **non-del'i-ques'cent**, *a.*, **non'de-liv'er-y**, *n.*, **non'de-mand'**, *n.*, **non-dep'o-si'tion**, *n.*, **non'de-pressed'**, *a.*, **non'de-signed'**, *a.*, **non'de-sist'ing**, *a.*, **non'de-squam'a-tive**, *a.*, **non'de-tached'**, *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non de'ti-net** (dĕt'ĭ-nĕt). [L., he does not detain.] *Law.* The general issue in an action of detinue. It puts in issue only the question of detainer.

non'de-vel'op-a-ble, *a.*, **non'de-vel'op-ment**, *n.*, **non-dex'ter-ous**, *a.*, **non-di'a-stat'ic**, *a.*, **non'di-az'o-tiz'a-ble**, *a.*, **non'di-lat'a-ble** (-dĭ-lāt'ȧ-b'l; -dī-lāt'-), *a.*, **non-diph'the-rit'ic**, *a.*, **non'dip-lo-mat'ic**, *a.*, **non'di-rec'tion**, *n.*, **non'dis-ap-pear'ing**, *a.*, **non'dis-cern'ment**, *n.*, **non'dis-charg'ing**, *a.*, **non'dis-clo'sure**, *n.*, **non'dis-cov'er-y**, *n.*, **non'dis-tri-bu'tion**, *n.*, **non'di-ver'gent**, *a.*, **non'di-vin'i-ty**, *n.*, **non'di-vis'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*, **non'di-vi'sion**, *n.* See NON-.

non'do (nŏn'dō), *n.* An apiaceous plant (*Ligusticum canadense*) of the eastern United States, having an aromatic root.

none (nŭn), *pron.* [ME. *none, noon, non, nan,* AS. *nān*, fr. *ne* not + *ān* one. See NO, *a. & adv.*, ONE; cf. NON-, NULL, *a.*] **1.** No one; not one.

There is *none* that doeth good; no, not one. *Ps.* xiv. 3.
None but the brave deserves the fair. *Dryden*

2. Not any. As subject, *none* with a plural verb is the commoner construction.

None of their productions are extant. *Blair.*

3. No; not any; — used attributively, and, except in early instances, only before a vowel or *h*; as, thou shalt have *none* assurance of thy life. *Archaic.*

Silver and gold have I *none.* *Acts* iii. 6.

4. Not anything; nothing. *Obs.* *Milton.*
none of, not in the least; nothing of: — used emphatically. "They knew that I was *none of* the register that entered their admissions." *Fuller.* — **n. other**, no other. *Archaic.*

non'ef-fec'tive (nŏn'ĕ-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Not effective. **2.** *Mil. & Nav.* Not fit or available for duty.

non'ef-fec'tive, *n.* A noneffective soldier or sailor.

non–e'go (nŏn-ē'gō; -ĕg'ō), *n.* [L., not I.] *Metaph.* The external world or object as contrasted with the *ego.* See EGO **b.**

non-en'ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of not existing; nonexistence; negation of being. **2.** A thing not existing, or existing only in the imagination. **3.** A person or thing of little or no account.

nones (nōnz), *n. pl.* [L. *nonae*, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, fr. *nonus* ninth, fr. *novem* nine: cf. F. *nones.* See NINE; NONES, 2; NOON.] **1.** The ninth day before the ides (counting the ides) in the Roman calendar. See ROMAN CALENDAR.
2. [F. *none*, fr. L. See NOON.] *Eccl.* One of the canonical hours, being the ninth hour (according to the ancient Roman reckoning), or 3 P. M.; hence, an office recited formerly at 3 P. M., but now in the Roman Catholic Church often somewhat earlier.

none'such' (nŭn'sŭch'), *n.* **1.** A person or thing such that there is no other like it; specif.: **a** An unequaled or unrivaled thing or person; a paragon. **b** Rarely, specif., a thing unequaled for badness, or the like. **c** The greatest, most conspicuous, most eminent, etc., one. *Now Rare.*
2. a A kind of apple, mentioned in literature. **b** The black medic. **c** The scarlet lychnis.

no-net' (nō-nĕt'), ‖ **no-net'to** (-nĕt'ō), *n.* [From L. *nonus* ninth, like E. *duet*, fr. L. *duo.*] *Music.* A composition for nine instruments, rarely for nine voices.

non'–Eu-clid'e-an (nŏn'ū-klĭd'ē-ăn; -ū'klĭ-dē'ăn; 277), **non'–Eu-clid'i-an** (-ū-klĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Not Euclidean; specif., not assuming all the axioms and postulates assumed in the "Elements" of Euclid, but according with experience within the limits of observational error; not assuming the 11th axiom, concerning parallels; — applied to forms of space and of geometry. See EUCLIDEAN, ELLIPTIC, SPACE, HYPERBOLIC SPACE, GEOMETRY.

non-ex'e-cu'tion (nŏn-ĕk'sē-kū'shŭn), *n.* Neglect or failure of execution; nonperformance.

non'ex-ist'ence (nŏn'ĕg-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* **1.** Absence of existence; the negation of being; nonentity. *A. Baxter.* **2.** That which has no existence. *Sir T. Browne.*

non'ex-ist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Not having existence. — *n.* A person or thing that has no existence; a nonbeing.

non-fea'sance (nŏn-fē'zăns), *n.* [*non-* + OF. *faisance* a doing, fr. *faire* to do.] *Law.* Omission to do something, esp. what ought to have been done. Cf. MALFEASANCE.

non-fea'sor (-fē'zŏr), *n.* *Law.* One guilty of nonfeasance.

no-nil'lion (nō-nĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nonus* ninth + *-illion*, as in E. *million.*] In French and American notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed; in English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION, *Note.* — **no-nil'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.*

non-im'por-ta'tion (nŏn-ĭm'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Want or failure of importation; refusal to import.

non'in-duc'tive (nŏn'ĭn-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Not inductive, as an electrical resistance. See RESISTANCE, 4. — **noninductive load**, a load on an alternating-current circuit in which the current is in phase with the voltage across the load.

non-in'ter-course (nŏn-ĭn'tĕr-kōrs; 201), *n.* Want of intercourse; neglect or refusal to have intercourse.

non-in'ter-fer'ence (-ĭn'tĕr-fēr'ĕns), *n.* Failure or refusal to interfere, as in politics. (Cf. LAISSEZ FAIRE.)

non-in'ter-sec'tor (-ĭn'tĕr-sĕk'tĕr), *n.* *Math.* In the Lobachevskian geometry, any of the lines of the pencil included between the two parallels (through a point) to a line, including the parallels themselves.

non-in'ter-ven'tion (-ĭn'tĕr-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* State or habit of not intervening or interfering; failure or refusal to intervene. — **non-in'ter-ven'tion-al-ist** (-ăl-ĭst), *n.* — **non-in'ter-ven'tion-ist,** *n.*

non'in-tru'sion (nŏn'ĭn-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Want of intrusion; refusal to intrude; specif., *Ch. of Scot.*, the principle denying the right of intrusion. — **non'in-tru'sion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **non'in-tru'sion-ist,** *n.*

non-join'der (nŏn-join'dẽr), *n.* *Law.* The omission of some person who ought to have been made a party to a suit, or of some cause of action which ought to be joined.

non-ju'rant (nŏn-jōō'rănt; 243), *a.* *Eng. Hist.* Nonjuring; pert. to, or characteristic of, nonjurors. — *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A nonjuror; sometimes, specif., a Presbyterian nonjuror.

non-ju'ring (-rĭng), *a.* [F. *jurer*, or L. *jurare, jurari*, to swear, fr. L. *jus, juris.* See JURY.] Not swearing allegiance; — applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to William and Mary, or their successors.

non-ju'ror (nŏn-jōō'rẽr; 243), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* One who refused to take a certain oath (esp. one of allegiance, supremacy, or abjuration); specif. [*often cap.*]: **a** Esp. and orig., one of those beneficed clergy in England and Scotland who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, or to their successors, after the revolution of 1688. **b** Among the Scotch Presbyterians, one who refused to take the oath of abjuration (1702), as involving recognition of episcopacy; a nonabjuror. — **non-ju'ror-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

non-le'gal (-lē'găl), *a.* Not legal; specif., not having legal qualities of any kind; not within the province of the law so as to be either required as legal or forbidden as illegal.

non'–Le-gen'dre-an (nŏn'lē-jĕn'drē-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Not accepting the theory of parallels developed in Legendre's "Éléments de géométrie" (1794), but admitting more than one nonintersector of a line drawn through a point in its plane. It results from rejecting the axiom of Archimedes.

non-med'ul-lat'ed (nŏn-mĕd'ŭ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Not medullated; specif., *Anat.*, without a medullary sheath. See NERVE, 2.

non'met'al (nŏn'mĕt'ăl; nŏn-mĕt'ăl), *n.* *Chem.* An element that is not a metal; any of several elements, as boron, carbon, phosphorus, nitrogen, argon, oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, bromine, etc., which do not form basic oxides or basic hydroxides; — called also *metalloid.* The nonmetals do not in general resemble the metals physically, and their chlorides, bromides, etc. (if they form such), are, unlike those of typical metals, hydrolyzed by water. Certain elements, as arsenic and antimony, which share the properties of metals and nonmetals, are by some placed in a special class called *metalloids.* See METAL, 2.

non'me-tal'lic (nŏn'mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Not metallic. **2.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a nonmetal.

non-mor'al (nŏn-mŏr'ăl), *a.* Not moral nor immoral; not in the sphere of morals or ethics; not ethical. — **non'mo-ral'i-ty** (nŏn'mō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

non'nat (nŏn'ăt), *n.* [F.] **a** A very small, translucent, gobioid food fish (*Aphia pellucida*), exceedingly abundant in the Mediterranean. **b** The young of various other fishes caught with the true nonnat.

non-nat'u-ral (nŏn-năt'ū-răl), *a.* Not natural; specif.: **a** *Old Med.* Not naturally a cause of disease. See *Cit.*

Necessary . . . are those six *nonnatural* things, so much spoken of amongst physicians. . . . These six *nonnatural* things are diet, retention and evacuation, which are more material than the other because they make new matter, or else are conversant in keeping or expelling of it. The other four are air, exercise, sleeping, waking, and perturbations of the mind, which only alter the matter. *Burton.*

b Not belonging or conforming to the order or course of nature; not dependent on or harmonious with nature; unnatural. **c** Not according to the natural interpretation; forced; as, to take a word in a *nonnatural* sense. — **non-nat'u-ral'i-ty** (-răl'ĭ-tĭ), **non-nat'u-ral-ness,** *n.*

non-nat'u-rals (-rălz), *n. pl.* *Rare in sing.* **1.** *Old Med.* The nonnatural things. See NONNATURAL, *a.*, **a.** **2.** Objects that are not natural. *Rare.*

non'ni-trog'e-nous (nŏn'nī-trŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Devoid of nitrogen; as, a *nonnitrogenous* principle. See FOOD, *n.*, 1.

non-nu'cle-at'ed (nŏn-nū'klē-āt'ĕd), *a.* Without a nucleus.

‖ **non ob-stan'te** (nŏn ŏb-stăn'tē). [L.] **1.** As an adverbial or prepositional phrase: Notwithstanding; in opposition to, or in spite of, what has been stated, or is to be stated or admitted.
2. As a noun phrase: **a** *Law.* A clause, *non obstante aliquo statuo in contrarium*, in old English statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the crown to do a thing, or a dispensation from the legal penalty for a thing done, notwithstanding any statute to the contrary. This prerogative was abolished by the Bill of Rights. **b** *Eccl. Hist.* A clause, *non obstantibus quibuscumque privilegiis* (notwithstanding any privileges whatsoever), introduced into the canon law by Innocent III. (Pope 1198–1216). It imported the setting aside of all obstacles to the enjoyment of a benefice by him who had obtained it. The clause was used also in papal bulls, and hence was imitated by King Henry III., the introducer of the clause described in **a.** **c** A dispensation or relaxation, as of a rule; also, an exception, as to a rule. *Obs.*

‖ **non ob-stan'te ve're-dic'to** (vĕr'ē-dĭk'tō) [LL.], *Law*, a judgment entered by order of the court on motion of the plaintiff, for the plaintiff, *notwithstanding a verdict* for the defendant (as when the record shows that the defendant is not entitled to the judgment). — **with a non obstante to,** notwithstanding. *Obs.*

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n., **non-do'ing,** *n.*, **non'do-na'tion,** *n.*, **non-drink'er,** *n.*, **non-dry'ing,** *a.*, **non'du-al'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-du'ti-a-ble,** *a.* See NON-.
none. † NOON, NUN.
none, *adv.* Not at all; in no way; to no extent.
none, *n.* [See NONES.] **1.** The part of the day from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M. *Obs.* **2.** *Eccl.* = NONES, 2.
non-eat'a-ble, *a.*, **non'ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal,** *a.* See NON-.
nonechenche. † NUNCHEON.
non'e-clips'ing, *a.*, **non-ed'i-ble,** *a.*, **non-ed'u-ca'tion,** *n.*, **non-ef'fi-ca-cy,** *n.*, **non'ef-fi'cien-cy,** *n.*, **non'ef-fi'cient,** *a.*, **non-e'go-is'ti-cal,** *a.*, **non'e-jec'tion,** *n.*, **non'e-las'tic,** *a.*, **non-e'las-tic'i-ty,** *n.* See NON-.
non'e-lect', *n.* See NON-. [*Theol.*] *Chiefly*
non'e-lec'tion, *n.* See NON-.
non'e-lec'tric, non'e-lec'tri-cal, *a.* See NON-. *Obs. or R.*
non'e-lec'tric, *n.* *Physics.* A substance that is not an electric; an electric conductor. *Obs. or R.*
non'e-lec'tri-fied, *a.*, **non'e-lec'trized,** *a.*, **non'e-lec'tro-lyte,** *n.*, **non-el'ee-mos'y-na-ry,** *a.*, **non'-em-phat'ic, non em-phat'i-cal,** *a.*, **non'em-pir'i-cal,** *a.*, **non'em-ploy'ing,** *n.*, **non'en-force'ment,** *n.*, **non'en-gage'ment,** *n.*, **non-Eng'lish,** *a.* See NON-.
‖ **non ens.** [L.] Nonentity.
non'ent (nŏn'ĕnt), *n.* *Philos.* That which does not exist.
non-en'ti-ta-tive (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tā-tĭv), **non-en'ti-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* That is a nonentity; nonexistent. — **non-en'ti-ty-ism** (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tĭ-ĭz'm), *n.*
non-en'tres, non-en'tresse, *n.* [*non-* + *entresse.*] *Scots Feudal Law.* Failure of an heir to make entry, or the feudal casualty arising therefrom.
non-en'try, *n.* Fact of not entering; specif., *Scots Feudal Law*, nonentres.
non'e-nu'mer-at'ed, *a.*, **non'e-pis'co-pal,** *a.*, **non'e-pis'co-pa'li-an,** *a. & n.*, **non'e-qua'tion,** *n.*, **non-e'qui-lib'ri-um,** *n.*, **non'e-rect'ing,** *a.* See NON-.
nonery. † NUNNERY.
nones (nōns). Archaic or dial. Eng. var. of NONCE.
none'-so-pret'ty, *n.* **a** = LONDON PRIDE **a.** **b** St.-Patrick's-cabbage. [nonexistence.]
‖ **non es'se.** [L.] Nonbeing;
non'es-sen'tial, *a. & n.* See NON-.
nonest. † NONCE.
‖ **non est.** [L.] **1.** It is not; it is wanting. **2.** Short for NON EST INVENTUS.
‖ **non est fac'tum** (făk'tŭm). [L., it was not done.] *Law.* The plea of the general issue in an action of debt on bond or other specialty.
‖ **non est in-ven'tus** (ĭn-vĕn'tŭs). [L., he was not found.] *Law.* The return of a sheriff on a writ when the defendant is not found in his jurisdiction.
‖ **non est vi've-re, sed va-le're, vi'ta** (vĭv'ē-rē). [L.] It is not life to live, but to be well. *Martial* (*Epigrams*, VI. lxx. 15)
none'such', *a.* Unequaled; unrivaled; matchless.
non'e-ter'nal, *a.*, **non'e-ter'ni-ty,** *n.* See NON-.
nonett, *n.* [F. *nonnette*, prop., little nun.] A titmouse. *Obs.*
noneuple, *a.* [L. *nonus* ninth; for ending cf. E. *triple, quadruple.*] Ninefold. *Obs.*
non-Eu'ro-pe'an, *a.*, **non-ev'o-lu'tion-ist,** *n.*, **non'ex-cept'ed,** *a.*, **non-ex'com-mu'ni-ca-ble,** *a.*, **non'ex-cus'a-ble,** *a.*, **non'ex-ec'u-tive,** *a.*, **non-ex'er-cise,** *n.*, **non-ex'is-ten'tial,** *a.* See NON-.
non'ex-ist'ing, *a.* Nonexistent.
non'ex-pan'sion, *n.*, **non'ex-pan'sive,** *a.*, **non'ex-pan'sive-ly,** *adv.*, **non'ex-pe'ri-ence,** *n.*, **non'-ex-pert',** *a.*, **non'ex-plo'sive,** *a.*, **non-ex'por-ta'tion,** *n.*, **non-ex'tant,** *a.*, **non'ex-ten'sile,** *a.*, **non'ex-ten'sion,** *n.* See NON-.
non'ex-ten'sion-al, *a.* Inextensional. [sive; inextensive.]
non'ex-ten'sive, *a.* Not exten-
non'ex-tract'ed, *a.*, **non'ex-trac'tion,** *n.*, **non-fac'to-ry,** *a.*, **non-fa'tal,** *a.*, **non-fe'brile,** *a.*, **non'fer-ment'a-ble,** *a.*, **non-fim'bri-ate,** *a.*, **non-find'ing,** *a.*, **non-fish'er-man,** *n.*, **non-fis'sile,** *a.*, **non-float'ing,** *a.*, **non flo-rif'er-ous,** *a.*, **non-flow'ing,** *a.* See NON-.
non-flu'id, *a.* Not fluid; solid.
non-flu'o-res'cent, *a.*, **non'fore-knowl'edge,** *n.*, **non-for'feit-a-ble,** *a.*, **non-for'feit-ing,** *a.*, **non'-form',** *n.*, **non-fos'sil-if'er-ous,** *a.*, **non-fraud'er,** *n.* (*Obs.*), **non-free'dom,** *n.*, **non-free'man,** *n.*, **non-freez'a-ble,** *a.*, **non-freez'ing,** *a.*, **non'ful-fill'ment,** *n.*, **non-func'tion-al,** *a.*, **non-fund'a-ble,** *a.*, **non-fun'da-men'tal,** *a.*, **non-fun'gi-ble,** *a. & n.*, **non-fu'tu-ri'tion,** *n.*, **non'fu-tu'ri-ty,** *n.*, **non-gal'van-ized,** *a.*, **non-gan'gli-on'ic,** *a.*, **non-gas'e-ous,** *a.*, **non'-ge-lat'i-niz'ing** (nŏn'jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nĭz'ĭng), *a.*, **non'ge-lat'i-nous,** *a.*, **non-gla'cial,** *a.*, **non-glan'dered,** *a.*, **non'god',** *n.*, **non-gos'pel,** *n.*, **non-grad'u-ate,** *a.*, **non-grad'u-at'ed,** *a.*, **non gra-tu'i-tous,** *a.*, **non-grav'i-ta'tion,** *n.*, **non-grav'i-ty,** *n.*, **non'-Greek',** *a. & n.*, **non'green',** *a.*, **non-gre'mi-al,** *a. & n.* See NON-.
nongremial examinations. Local examinations. *Obs. Eng.*
non-groom'ing, *a.*, **non-Gyp'sy, non-Gip'sy,** *n.* See NON-.
non-ha'bence (nŏn-hā'bĕns), *n.* [*non-* + L. *habentia* a having, fr. *habere* to have.] State of not having. *Rare.* [HALATION.]
non'ha-la'tion, *n.* *Photog.* See
non-Ham-it'ic, *a.*, **non'har-mon'ic,** *a.*, **non'har-mo'ni-ous,** *a.* See NON-.
non-hear'er, *n.* *Scot. Hist.* One of the Cameronians, or Presbyterian nonjurors, when they had become so few as not to have a meetinghouse anywhere.
non-He-bra'ic, *a.*, **non-He'brew,** *a.*, **non-Hel-len'ic,** *a.*, **non'-he-red'i-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*, **non-Hin'du-ized,** *a.*, **non-hom'a-loi'dal,** *a.*, **non-ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-ho'mo-ge'ne-ous,** *a.*, **non-hos'tile,** *a.*, **non-house'hold'er,** *n.*, **non-hu'man,** *a.*, **non-hu'mor-ous,** *a.*, **non-hu'mus,** *a.*, **non-hunt'ing,** *a.*, **non'hy-drog'e-nous,** *a.*, **non-hy'gro-met'ric,** *a.*, **non-hy'gro-scop'ic,** *a.*, **non-hy'po-stat'ic,** *a.*, **non'i-den'tist,** *n.*, **non'i-den'ti-ty,** *n.* See NON-.
‖ **non ig-na'ra ma'li, mi'se-ris suc-cur're-re dis'co** (mĭz'ē-rĭs). [L.] Not unacquainted with misfortune, I am learning to help the wretched. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, I. 630).
non'ig-nit'i-ble (nŏn'ĭg-nīt'ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **non'il-lu'mi-na'tion,** *n.*, **non-im'i-ta-tive,** *a.*, **non-im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty,** *n.*, **non'im-mune',** *a.*, **non'im-mun'ized,** *a.*, **non'im-pa'tience,** *n.*, **non'im-port'ing,** *a.*, **non'im-preg'nat-ed,** *a.*, **non'-im-prove'ment,** *n.*, **non'in-car'nat-ed,** *a.*, **non'in-crease',** *n.*, **non-in'du-rat'ed,** *a.*, **non'in-dus'tri-al,** *a.*, **non'in-fal'li-bi-list,** *n.*, **non'in-fect'ed,** *a.*, **non'-in-fec'tious,** *a.*, **non'in-flam'ma-ble,** *a.*, **non'in-flec'tion-al,** *a.* See NON-.
non'in-ger'ence (nŏn'ĭn-jēr'ĕns), *n.* [See NON-; INGERE, *v.*] Abstinence from intrusion.
non'in-hab'it-ant, *n.*, **non-in'ju-ry,** *n.* See NON-. [frain. *Obs.*]
non'i-no'. A word used as a re-
non'in-quir'ing (nŏn'ĭn-kwīr'ĭng), *a.*, **non'in-struc'tion,** *n.*, **non'in-struc'tress,** *n.* See NON-.
non-in'te-gra-ble. *a.* Not integrable. — **nonintegrable group.** See INTEGRABLE GROUP.
non'in-tel'li-gence, *n.*, **non'in-tel'li-gent,** *a.*, **non'in-ten'tion,** *n.*, **non-in'ter-fer'er** (-ĭn'tĕr-fēr'ẽr), *n.*, **non-in'ter-fer'ing,** *a.*, **non'in-ter'po-la'tion,** *n.*, **non-in'ter-rupt'ed,** *a.* See NON-.
‖ **non in-ven'tus.** = NON EST INVENTUS.
non-in-vid'i-ous, *a.*, **non'in-vin'ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.* See NON-.
no'ni-on (nō'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth.] *Math.* The general linear and vector function involving nine constants.
non'-I-on'ic, *a.*, **non-i'on-ized** (nŏn-ī'ŏn-īzd), *a.*, **non-ir'ri-ga-ble,** *a.*, **non-ir'ri-gat'ed,** *a.*, **non-ir'ri-gat'ing,** *a.*, **non-ir'ri-ga'tion,** *n.*, **non-ir'ri-ta-ble,** *a.*, **non-ir'ri-tant,** *a.*, **non'-Is-lam'ic,** *a.* See NON-.
non-i'so-bar'ic, *a.* *Meteor.* Not directly associated with any definite form of isobars or isobaric gradients; as, *nonisobaric* rains or winds.
non-Is'ra-el-it'ish, *a.* See NON-.
non-is'su-a-ble (nŏn-ĭsh'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Law.* Not of such a nature as to support an issue on the merits; — said of pleas.
no'nite (nō'nīt), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth.] *Chem.* An alcohol containing nine hydroxyl groups.
no'ni-us (nō'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [Prob. Latinized form of *Nunes*, name of a Portuguese mathematician (1492–1577).] A device formerly used in graduating instruments, etc., subsequently improved into the vernier. See VERNIER.
non-Jew'ish, *a.*, **non'ju-di'cial,** *a.*, **non-ju'ra-ble,** *a.* (*Obs.*). See NON-.
non-ju'ran-cy (nŏn-jōō'răn-sĭ), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* State of being a nonjuror; nonjuring principles. — **non-ju'rant-ism,** *n.* *Obs.*
non-ju'rist, *a.* *Eng. Hist.* Nonjuring. — **non'ju-ris'ti-cal,** *a.* *Obs.*
non'ju-ris'tic, *a.* Not juristic.
non-ju'ry, *a.*, **non-knowl'edge,** *n.*, **non-la'bel-ing,** *a.*, **non'lac-tes'cent,** *a.* See NON-.
non le day. [*le* is abbr. fr. LL. (*dies*) *legibilis* day for reading. *Oxf. E. D.* See LEGIBLE.] *Hist.* In schools, a day on which the ordinary exercises were omitted; a holiday; day of rest.
non-lep'rous, *a.*, **non-lev'el,** *a.*, **non-li'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-lib'er-a'tion,** *n.* See NON-. [pleasing.]
‖ **non li'bet.** [L.] It is not
non-li'censed, *a.* See NON-.
non'li-cen'ti-ate, *n.* See NON-.
‖ **non li'cet** (lī'sĕt; lĭs'ĕt). [L.] It is not permitted or lawful.
non li'cet, *a.* Not permitted; unlawful.
non'life', *n.*, **non-lim'i-ta'tion,** *n.*, **non-lin'e-ar,** *a.* See NON-.
non-liq'ue-fy'ing, *a.* See NON-.
‖ **non li'quet** (nŏn lī'kwĕt). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Lit., it is not clear; — used by judges in rendering a decision in a doubtful case.
non-liv'ing, *a.*, **non-log'i-cal,** *a.*, **non-lu'mi-nos'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-lu'mi-nous,** *a.*, **non-lus'ter** or **-lus'tre,** *a.*, **non'mag-net'ic,** *a.*, **non-mag'net-iz'a-ble** (-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **non'ma-la'ri-ous,** *a.*, **non'-Ma-lay',** **non'-Ma-lay'an,** *a.*, **non'-ma-lig'nant,** *a.*, **non-man'i-fest,** *a.*, **non-man'u-fac'tur-ing,** *a.*, **non'ma-rine',** *a.*, **non-mar'ket,** *n.*, **non-mar'riage-a-ble,** *a.*, **non-mar'ry-ing,** *a.*, **non'ma-te'ri-al,** *a.*, **non-math'e-mat'i-cal,** *a.*, **non'mat'ter,** *n.*, **non'me-dic'i-nal** (-mē-dĭs'ĭ-năl), *a.* See NON-.
non-mem'ber, *n.* One who is not a member — **non-mem'ber-ship,** *n.*
non-met'al-lif'er-ous, *a.*, **non-met'a-mor'phic,** *a.*, **non-met'a-phys'i-cal,** *a.*, **non-met'ric, non-met'ri-cal,** *a.*, **non-mi'gra-to-ry,** *a.*, **non-mil'i-ta-ry,** *a.*, **non-mil'lion-aire',** *n.*, **non-min'er-al,** *a.* See NON-.
‖ **non mi ri-cor'do** (nōn mē rē-kôr'dō). [It.] I do not remember.
non-mis'sion-a-ry, *a.*, **non-mo'bile,** *a.*, **non'-Mo-ham'me-dan,** *a.*, **non-mo'men-ta-ry,** *a.*, **non'-mo-rain'ic,** *a.*, **non-Mor'mon,** *a. & n.*, **non-Mos'lem,** *a. & n.*, **non-Mos'lem-ah,** *a. & n.* See NON-.
non-mo'tile, *a.* *Biol.* Not motile; without the power of spontaneous motion.
non-mo'tor-ing, *a.* See NON-.
‖ **non mul'ta, sed mul'tum.** [L.] Not many things, but much. [NON-.]
non'mu-ta'tion-al-ly, *adv.* See
non-nant' (nŏn-nănt'), *n.* [*non-* + L. *nans, nantis*, swimming, p. pr.] At Eton College, England, one who cannot swim.
non-na'sal, *a.*, **non-na'tive,** *n.* See NON-.
non-nat'u-ral-ism, *n.* Nonnatural quality, character, or style; a nonnatural or forced word, expression, or characteristic. — **non-nat'u-ral-is'tic,** *a.*
non-nat'u-ral-ist, *a.*, **non-nav'i-ga-ble,** *a.* See NON-.
nonne. † NUN.
non-nec'es-sa-ry, *a.*, **non'ne-ces'si-ty,** *n.*, **non'ne-go'ti-a-ble,** *a.*, **non'-Ne-grit'ic,** *a.* See NON-.
nonnerie. † NUNNERY.
non-nes'cience, *n.*, **non-neu'tral,** *a.*, **non'ni-trog'e-nized** (nŏn'nī-trŏj'ē-nīzd; -nī'trō-jĕn-īzd), *a.* See NON-.
‖ **non no'bis.** [L., not to us.] The first words of the Latin version of, and hence a name for, Psalm cxv. (cxiii. in the Vulgate), "Non nobis, Domine, non nobis," etc., sometimes sung or said as an expression of humble thankfulness to God for His mercies.
‖ **non no'bis so'lum.** [L.] Not merely for ourselves.
non-no'ble, *a.* See NON-.
non-nom'ad, *n.* See NON-.
‖ **non no'strum in'ter vos tan'tas com-po'ne-re li'tes.** [L.] (It is) not in my power to settle such great disputes between you. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, III. 108).
non-nu'tri-ent, *a.*, **non'nu-tri'tious** (nŏn'nū-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.*, **non-nu'tri-tive,** *a.* See NON-.
non'ny. Dial. Eng. var. of NINNY.
non'ny-non'ny. An expression used as a refrain, often with a suggestion of something indelicate. *Obs. or Archaic.*
non'o-be'di-ence, *n.* See NON-.
non'o-bei'sance, *n.* Nonobedience. *Obs.*
non-ob'li-ga-to-ry, *a.*, **non'ob-serv'ance,** *n.*, **non-ob'ser-va'tion,** *n.* See NON-.
non obst. *Abbr.* Non obstante.
non-ob'stant, *prep.* [F. *nonobstant*, prop., the thing in question not hindering (L. *obstans*, p. pr.).] Notwithstanding. *Obs.*
‖ **non'ob'stant' cla'meur' de ha'ro'** (nôn'ŏp'stäN' klȧ'mûr' dē ȧ'rō'). [F.] Notwithstanding the hue and cry.
non'oc-cult'ing, *a.*, **non'oc-cur'rence,** *n.*, **non-o'dor-ous,** *a.*, **non-of'fice-hold'ing,** *a.*, **non'of-fi'cial,** *a.*, **non'of-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*, **non'of-fic'i-nal,** *a.* See NON-.
no-no'ic (nō-nō'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. NONANE.] *Chem.* Designating a saturated monobasic acid containing nine carbon atoms ($C_9H_{18}O_2$): specif., pelargonic.
‖ **non om'ni-a pos'su-mus om'nes** (ŏm'nēz). [L.] We cannot all do everything. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, VIII. 63).
‖ **non om'nis mo'ri-ar.** [L.] I shall not wholly die. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. xxx. 6).
non'o-naph'thene (nŏn'ō-năf'thēn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + *naphthene.*] *Chem.* A naphthene of the formula C_9H_{18}. See NAPHTHENE.
non'o-pol'i-tan, *n.* A dealer in old horses; a horse courser. *Obs.*
non-op'po-si'tion, *n.*, **non-op'ti-cal,** *a.*, **non-o'ri-en'tal,** *a.*, **non-os'cine,** *a.* See NON-.
non'ose (nŏn'ōs), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + *-ose.*] *Org. Chem.* Any member of a group of sugars containing nine atoms of carbon in the molecule.
non-ox'i-dat'ing, *a.*, **non-ox'i-diz'ing,** *a.*, **non'ox-yg'e-nous** (nŏn'ŏk-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.*, **non-paid',** *a.* See NON-.
Non-pal'li-a'ta, *n. pl.* [NL.; *non-* + *Palliata.*] *Zoöl.* A division of gastropods equiv. to Nudibranchiata. — **non-pal'li-ate,** *a.*

non′pa-reil′ (nŏn′pȧ-rĕl′), *a.* [F.; *non* not + *pareil* equal, fr. LL. *pariculus*, dim. of L. *par* equal. See NON; PEER, *n.*] Having no equal; peerless.

non′pa-reil′, *n.* [See NONPAREIL, *a.*] **1.** Something of unequaled excellence; a nonesuch; paragon; — often used as a name, as for a kind of sweetmeat (orris powder covered with sugar), a kind of apple, a kind of wheat, a kind of very narrow silk ribbon, any of several moths, etc.
2. [F. *nonpareille.*] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.
☞ This line is printed in the type called *nonpareil.*
3. A beautifully colored finch (*Cyanospiza ciris*), of the southern United States. The male has the head and neck deep blue, rump and under parts bright red, back and wings golden green, and the tail bluish purple.

non′par-tic′i-pat′ing (nŏn′pär-tĭs′ĭ-pāt′ĭng; nŏn′pȧr-), *a.* *Life Insurance.* Not participating or giving the right to participate in the surplus or profits; of or pertaining to insurance in which the policy holders do not participate in the surplus or profits: as, *nonparticipating* business.

non-par′ti-san (nŏn-pär′tĭ-zăn), *a.* Not partisan; of, pert. to, or consisting of, persons appointed or elected without regard to political affiliations; not controlled by parties or party spirit or interests; characterized by absence of partisanship; as, a *nonpartisan* board; *nonpartisan* action.

non-pay′ment (-pā′mĕnt), *n.* Neglect or failure to pay.

non′per-form′ance (nŏn′pẽr-fôr′măns), *n.* Neglect or failure to perform.

non′plane′ (nŏn′plān′), *a.* *Math.* Not lying in one plane; twisted; — said of certain curves.

non′plus (nŏn′plŭs), *n.* [L. *non* not + *plus* more, further. See PLURAL.] A state in which no more can be said or done, or which baffles reason or confounds judgment; inability to proceed or decide; puzzle; quandary; — usually in phrase *at* (*to, in*) *a nonplus.*

Both of them are a perfect *nonplus* and baffle to all human understanding. *South.*

So I left him, being driven to a *nonplus.* *Marlowe.*

non′plus, *v. t.*; NON′PLUSED (-plŭst) or NON′PLUSSED; NON′PLUS-ING or NON′PLUS-SING. To bring, put, reduce, etc., to a nonplus; to puzzle; to stop, or render helpless, by perplexity or the like; as, he was *nonplused* by the question.

non′-pros′ (nŏn′prŏs′), *v. t.*; NON′PROSSED′ (-prŏst′); NON′PROS′SING. To enter a non prosequitur against.

‖ **non pro-se′qui-tur** (nŏn prō-sĕk′wĭ-tŭr). [L., he does not prosecute.] *Law.* A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute; — usually abbr. to **non pros**. See NOLLE PROSEQUI.

non′-Py-thag′o-re′an (nŏn′pĭ-thăg′ō-rē′ăn), *a.* *Math.* Not maintaining the Pythagorean theorem concerning the right triangle; — said of a non-Archimedean geometry that does not assume the symmetry of the plane, and in which the base angles of an isosceles triangle are not equal and one side of a triangle may not be less than the sum of the other two.

non′re-ac′tive (nŏn′rē-ăk′tĭv), *a.* *Elec.* Without inductance or capacity; — said of a circuit offering only ohmic resistance to a current.

non-reg′u-la′tion (-rĕg′ū-lā′shŭn), *a.* Not subject to regulation; — said in India of certain provinces for which the governor-general in council had power to make laws not in accordance with the forms prescribed for legislation by the Charter Acts, but by executive orders, corresponding to the orders in council of the crown for the crown colonies. The India Councils Act of 1861 took away this power, but gave legislative force to the laws already so made.

non-res′i-dence (nŏn-rĕz′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* State or fact of being nonresident.

non-res′i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; systematically absent from one's benefice, charge, or estate.
2. Fig., deviating or departing (from). *Obs.*

non-res′i-dent, *n.* A nonresident person.

non′re-sist′ance (nŏn′rē-zĭs′tăns), *n.* The principles or practice of a nonresistant; passive obedience or submission.

non′re-sist′ant (-tănt), *a.* Making no resistance.

non′re-sist′ant, *n.* One who maintains, or acts on the theory, that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjust or oppressive; also, one who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

non′re-straint′ (nŏn′rē-strānt′), *n.* Freedom from, or lack of, restraint; specif., *Med.*, the treatment of the insane without mechanical restraint.

non-scrip′tur-al (nŏn-skrĭp′tŭr-ăl), *a.* Not scriptural; unscriptural; specif., *Mohammedanism*, not believing in the scriptures (said of a person not professing any of the so-called revealed faiths). — **non-scrip′tur-al-ist**, *n.*

non′sense (nŏn′sĕns), *n.* [*non-* + *sense*: cf. F. *nonsens.*] **1.** That which is not sense, or has no sense; words, or language, having no meaning, or conveying no intelligible ideas; also, senseless action or behavior; absurdity.
2. A piece of nonsense or absurdity. *Rare.*

To "become" conscientious is a *nonsense* except through a change of heart and the aid of sentiment. *W. C. Brownell.*

3. Trifles; things of no importance or value.
4. An interpretation that is not sense.
Syn. — Folly, silliness, absurdity, balderdash, rubbish.

nonsense verses. Metrical lines made up of words taken without reference to their making any connected or serious sense, metrical correctness, pleasing rhythm, and a grotesque effect being sought.

non-sen′si-cal (nŏn-sĕn′sĭ-kăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or full of, nonsense; without sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish; preposterous. — **non-sen′si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **non-sen′si-cal-ness, non-sen′si-cal′i-ty** (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

‖ **non se′qui-tur** (sĕk′wĭ-tŭr). [L., it does not follow.] *Logic.* An inference that does not follow from the premises; specif., any fallacy resulting from a simple conversion of a universal affirmative proposition or from the transposition of a condition and its consequent; — also called *fallacia consequentis.*

non-stri′at-ed (-strī′āt-ĕd), *a.* Without striations; unstriped; as, *nonstriated* muscle fibers. See MUSCLE.

non′sub-scrib′er (nŏn′sŭb-skrīb′ẽr), *n.* One who does not subscribe; specif. [*often cap.*], one who refuses to subscribe to a confession of faith, covenant, or the like, as the National Covenant of 1638 in the Church of Scotland, or the Westminster Confession among Irish Presbyterians.

non′sub-stan′tial-ism (-stăn′shăl-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine of the unreality of phenomena; denial of substance. — **non′sub-stan′tial-ist**, *n.*

non′suit′ (nŏn′sūt′), *n.* *Law.* A judgment given against a plaintiff because of his failure to prosecute his case or his inability to establish a prima facie case at the trial.

non′suit′ (nŏn′sūt′), *v. t.*; NON′SUIT′ED; NON′SUIT′ING. *Law.* To determine, adjudge, or record (a plaintiff) as having terminated his suit by default or failure to establish a good cause of action; to subject to a nonsuit. In strict common-law practice *nonsuit* is used only of the termination of the suit on motion of the defendant against a defaulting plaintiff; but in modern practice the term is often used of other terminations of a case not on the merits, as by a nolle prosequi, or where a judgment is directed against the plaintiff because he fails to establish a prima facie case. Not being on the merits, a nonsuit does not bar another action on the same cause. In code pleading the term *discontinuance* is generally used instead of *nonsuit.*

non′syl-lab′ic (nŏn′sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a.* *Phon.* Not forming, or not capable of forming, a syllable by itself; as, a *nonsyllabic* consonant. — **non′syl-lab′ic-ness**, *n.*

non-ter′mi-nat′ing (nŏn-tûr′mĭ-nāt′ĭng), *a.* Not terminating. — **nonterminating decimal** (between 0 and 1), *Math.*, any decimal whose law of formation does not assign 0 to all places after a given place and so produce a *terminating decimal*; an interminate decimal.

non-u′ni-form′ist (-ū′nĭ-fôr′mĭst), *n.* One who believes that past changes in the structure of the earth have proceeded from cataclysms or causes more violent than are now operating; — called also *nonuniformitarian.*

non-un′ion (-ūn′yŭn), *a.* **1.** Not belonging to, or affiliated with, or according with the requirements of, a trade union; as, a *nonunion* carpenter; *nonunion* labor.
2. Not recognizing or favoring trade-unions or trade-unionists; as, a *nonunion* contractor.

non-un′ion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The theories, opinions, or practices of those who do not support trade unions or who do not believe that they are beneficial. — **non-un′ion-ist**, *n.*

non′u-ple (nŏn′ū-p′l), *a.* [L. *nonus* ninth, with ending as in E. *quadruple*, *quintuple*, etc.: cf. F. *nonuple.*] Ninefold.
nonuple time. *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**.

non′u-plet (-plĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. *nonuple.*] *Music.* A group of nine notes to be played in the time of eight or six.

non-us′er (nŏn-ūz′ẽr), *n.* [*non-* + *user.*] *Law.* Neglect or omission to use; failure to use or exercise any right or privilege, as of an easement or franchise or office.

An office . . . may be forfeited by misuser or *nonuser.* *Blackstone.*

non-vol′un-ta-ry (-vŏl′ŭn-tā-rĭ), *a.* Neither voluntary nor involuntary; not affected by volition or desire; aconative.

non-vor′ti-cal (-vôr′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Not vortical. — **nonvortical motion**, motion of a fluid in which infinitesimal rectilinear elements may revolve, without themselves rotating, about an axis, or in which the velocity curl equals 0.

noo′dle (nōō′d′l), *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. NODDLE, NODDY.] A simpleton; a blockhead; a stupid person; a ninny.

The chuckling grin of *noodles.* *Sydney Smith.*

noo′dle, *n.* [G. *nudel* vermicelli.] A thin strip of dough made with flour and eggs, rolled out, and cut into small pieces. Noodles are used esp. in soups.

nook (nōōk), *n.* [ME. *nok*; orig. uncert.] A tapering or gradually narrowing place, space, part, portion, etc., formed by an angle within a body or between bodies; a corner; specif.: **a** A corner of cloth, paper, or the like, or of an angular figure; as, the *nook* of a Scottish plaid. *Now*

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non-Pa′ni-ne′an, *a.*, **non-pa′pal**, *a.*, **non-pa′pist**, *n.*, **non-par′a-sit′ic**, *a.* See NON-.
non′pa-rel′la (nŏn′pȧ-rĕl′ȧ). Pseudo-Italian var. of NONPAREIL. [*Obs.*]
non-pa′ri-el′lo, *n.* Nonpareil.
non′pa-rish′ion-er, *n.*, **non-par′lia-men′ta-ry**, *a.*, **non-par′ti-al′i-ty**, *n.* See NON-.
non-par′ty, *a.* See NON-.
non′-Pas-ca′li-an (nŏn′pȧs-kā′lĭ-ăn; -päs-kä′-), *a.* *Math.* Not following the methods and assumptions of Pascal; esp., not assuming the axiom of Archimedes and the metric axioms.
non-pas′ser-ine, *a.* *Zoöl.* Not passerine; — often designating esp. the birds of the group Coraciiformes.
‖ **non pas′si-bus æ′quis.** [L.] Not with equal steps; not keeping step. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, II. 724).
non-path′o-gen′ic, *a.*, **non-pay′ing**, *a.*, **non′peaked′** (nŏn′pēkt′; -pēk′ĕd), *a.*, **non′pe-lag′ic**, *a.*, **non-pe′nal**, *a.*, **non′per-cep′tion**, *n.*, **non-per′fo-rat′ed**, *a.*, **non-per′fo-rat′ing**, *a.*, **non′per-form′er**, *n.*, **non′per-form′ing**, *a* & *n.* See NON-.
nonperill. † NONPAREIL
non-pe′ri-od′ic, *a.*, **non-per′ish-ing**, *a.* & *n.*, **non-per′me-a-ble**, *a.*, **non-per′pe-tu′i-ty**, *n.*, **non′-per-sist′ent**, *a.*, **non-per′son**, *n.* See NON-.
non′phe-nom′e-nal, *a.* Noumenal; existing as a reality.
non′pho-net′ic, *a.*, **non′phos-phat′ic**, *a.*, **non-phos′phor-ized**, *a.* See NON-.
non-pho′to-bi-ot′ic, *a.* *Biol.* Capable of living without light.
non-pig′ment-ed, *a.* See NON-.
non′pla-cen′tal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having no placenta, as a marsupial.
‖ **non pla′cet** (nŏn plā′sĕt). [L.] It does not please; — used in giving a negative vote in ecclesiastical assemblies and in the legislative assemblies of the older universities; hence, a negative vote, or, *Obs.*, in general, an expression of dissent or disapproval.
non-pla′cet, *v. t.* To vote *non placet*, or in the negative; to reject, as a grace (*Eng. Univ.*).
non′plus, *a.* At a nonplus; nonplused; perplexed. *Obs.*
non′plus-a′tion, **non′plus-sa′tion** (nŏn′plŭs-ā′shŭn), *n.* A nonplusing; state of being nonplused.
non′plushed′, *a.* See NON-.
non′plust, *a.* Nonplused.
‖ **non plus ul′tra.** [L.] = NE PLUS ULTRA, 1.
non-poi′son-ous, *a.*, **non-po′lar**, *a.*, **non-po′lar-iz′a-ble**, *a.*, **non-po′lar-iz′ing**, *a.*, **non′po-lit′i-cal**, *a.*, **non-pon′der-os′i-ty**, *n.*, **non-pon′der-ous**, *a.*, **non-pop′u-lar′i-ty**, *n.*, **non-po′rous**, *a.*, **non-por′phy-rit′ic**, *a.*, **non′port′**, *n.* See NON-.
non-pos′i-tive, *a.* *Logic.* Negative or privative.
‖ **non pos′su-mus** (pŏs′ū-mŭs). [L.] Lit., we cannot; — a statement or reply expressing the impossibility of acting or moving in a matter.
nonpower, *n.* Lack of power; impotence *Obs.*
non-præ′di-al, *a.*, **non-preach′ing**, *a.*, **non-pre′cious** (nŏn-prĕsh′ŭs), *a.*, **non′pre-cip′i-ta′tion**, *n.*, **non′pre-des′ti-na′tion**, *n.*, **non′pre-hen′sile**, *a.*, **non-prep′a-ra′tion**, *n.*, **non-pres′by-ter**, *n.*, **non-pres′ence**, *n.*, **non-pres′en-ta′tion**, *n.*, **non′press′**, *a.*, **non-prim′i-tive**, *a.*, **non′prin-cip′i-ate**, *a.*, **non-prin′ci-pled**, *a.*, **non-prob′a-ble**, *a.*, **non′pro-duc′er** (-prō-dūs′ẽr), *n.*, **non′-pro-duc′tion**, *n.*, **non′pro-duc′tive**, *a.*, **non′pro-duc′tive-ness**, *n.*, **non′pro-fessed′**, *a.*, **non′pro-fes′sion-al**, *a.*, **non′pro-fi′cience** (-prō-fĭsh′ĕns), *n.*, **non′pro-fi′cien-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*, **non′pro-fi′cient** (-ĕnt). See NON-.
‖ **non pro′gre-di est re′gre-di** (nŏn prŏg′rē-dī ĕst rĕg′rē-dī) [L.] Not to go forward is to go backward.
non′pro-gres′sive, *a.*, **non-pro′hi-bi′tion**, *n.* See NON-.
non′pro-mo′vent, *a.* [*non-* + L *promovens*, p pr., advancing.] Not advancing. *Obs.*
non′pro-nun′ci-a′tion, *n.*, **non′-pro-pri′e-tor**, *n.* See NON-.
non pros. (nŏn prŏs). *Abbr* Non prosequitur.
non-pros′e-cu′tion, *n.*, **non′pro-tec′tion**, *n.*, **non-pro′te-id**, *a.*, **non′pro-trac′tile**, *a.*, **non-pro′trac-til′i-ty**, *n.*, **non-prov′en** (-prōōv′′n), *a.*, **non-psy′cho-log′i-cal**, *a.*, **non-pub′li-ca′tion**, *n.*, **non-pul′sat-ing**, *a.*, **non-punc′tur-a-ble**, *a.*, **non-pun′ish-ing**, *a.* & *n.*, **non-pun′ish-ment**, *n.*, **non′pur-suit′**, *n.*, **non′pu-tres′cent**, *a.*, **non′pu-tres′ci-ble**, *a.*, **non-put′ting**, *a.* & *n.*, **non-py′o-gen′ic**, *a.*, **non-pyr′i-tif′er-ous**, *a.*, **non-Quak′er** (-kwāk′ẽr), *a.*, **non-qual′i-ty**, *n.* See NON-.
‖ **non quis, sed quid.** [L.] Not who, but what.
‖ **non quo, sed quo′mo-do.** [L.] Not by whom, but how.
non-rail′road′er, *n.*, **non-rat′a-bil′i-ty** (nŏn-rāt′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **non-ra′tion-al**, *a.*, **non′re-ac′tor**, *n.*, **non-read′ing**, *a.* & *n.*, **non′re-al′i-ty**, *n.*, **non′re-ceipt′**, *n.*, **non′re-ceiv′ing**, *a.* & *n.*, **non′-re-cess′**, *n.*, **non′re-cip′ro-cal**, *a.*, **non-rec′i-proc′i-ty**, *n.*, **non′-re-cit′al**, *n.*, **non-rec′og-ni′tion** (-rĕk′ŏg-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.*, **non′re-coil′**, *n.*, **non-rec-tan′gu-lar**, *a.*, **non-rec′ti-fied**, *a.*, **non′re-cur′rent**, *a.*, **non′re-cur′ring**, *a.*, **non′re-dress′ing**, *a.*, **non′re-fill′a-ble**, *a.*, **non′re-frig′er-ant**, *a.*, **non′re-gard′ance**, *n.*, **non′re-gard′ing**, *a* & *n.* See NON-.
non-re′gent, *n.* *Eng. Universities.* A master of arts whose regency has ceased. See REGENT
non-reg′i-ment-ed, *a.*, **non-reg′is-tered**, *a.*, **non-reg′is-tra′tion**, *n.*, **non′re-lapsed′**, *a.*, **non-rel′a-tive**, *a.* & *n.*, **non′re-li′gion** (nŏn′rē-lĭj′ŭn), *n.*, **non′re-li′gious** (-ŭs), **non′re-li′gious-ness**, *n.*, **non′re-mis′sion** (nŏn′rē-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.*, **non′ren-di′tion** (-rĕn-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.*, **non′re-new′al**, *n.*, **non′re-pair′**, *n.*, **non′re-pay′a-ble**, *a.*, **non′re-peal′ing**, *a.* & *n.*, **non-rep′e-ti′tion** (-rĕp′ē-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.*, **non-rep′li-cate**, *a.* (*Obs.*), **non-rep′re-sent′a-tive**, *a.*, **non-re′pro-duc′tive**, *a.*, **non′-re-quire′ment**, *n.*, **non′re-sem′blance**, *n.* See NON-.
non-res′i-den-cy, *n* Nonresidence. *Obs.* or *R.*
non-res′i-den′tal, *a.* See NON-.
non-res′i-dent′er, *n.* A nonresident, as a clergyman.
non-res′i-den′tial, *a* See NON-.
non-res′i-den′tia-ry, *n.* A nonresident church dignitary. — *a* Not residentiary.
non′re-sist′ing, *a.* Not making resistance: nonresistant
non′re-spect′a-ble, *a.*, **non′re-spir′a-ble**, *a.*, **non-res′ti-tu′tion**, *n.*, **non′re-ten′tion**, *n.*, **non-ret′i-nal**, *a.*, **non′re-trac′tile**, *a.*, **non′re-turn′**, *a.* & *n.*, **non′re-turn′a-ble**, *a.*, **non′re-veal′ing**, *a.*, **non′re-venge′**, *n.*, **non′re-verse′**, *a.*, **non′re-vers′i-ble**, *a.* See NON-.
non′re-vers′ing, *a.* Not reversing; not changing in direction or sign, as an electric current.
non-rid′ing (-rīd′ĭng), *a.*, **non′rimed′** *or* **non′rhymed′** (nŏn′rīmd′), *a.*, **non′ri-pa′ri-an**, *a.*, **non-Ro′man**, *a.* & *n.*, **non-ru′mi-nant**, *a.* See NON-.
Non-ru′mi-nan′ti-a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Artiodactyla exclusive of the Ruminantia.
non′ry. † NUNRY.
non-sac′cha-rine, *a.* See NON-.
non′sane′, *a.* Insane; unsound.
non-san′i-ty, *n.* Unsoundness of mind; insanity. *Obs.*
‖ **non′ sans′ droict′** (nŏn′ sänz′ droit′). [OF.] Not without right; — motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms.
non′-San-skrit′ic, *a.* See NON-.
‖ **non sa-pe′re l′ ab-bic′ci** (nŏn sä-pā′rā läb-bēt′chē) [It.] Not to know the alphabet.
non-sat′u-rat′ed, *a.*, **non-scald′ing**, *a.*, **non-sci′ence**, *n.*, **non-sci′en-tif′ic**, *a.* See NON-.
nonscript, *a.* [*non-* + L. *scriptus* written.] Unwritten. *Obs.*
non-sea′son-al, *a.*, **non′se-cre′tion**, *n.*, **non′sec-ta′ri-an**, *a.*, **non′sec-to′ri-al**, *a.*, **non′se-cu′ri-ty**, *n.*, **-Sem-it′ic**, *a.* See NON-.
non′sense, *a.* Nonsensical *Obs*
non-sen′si-ble, *a.* See NON-.
non-sen′si-cal, *n.* A nonsensical thing.
non-sen′si-fy, *v. t.* To make nonsense of. — **non-sen′si-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*
non-sen′si-tive, *a.* See NON-.
non-sen′si-tive, *n* A nonsensitive thing. *Obs.*
non-sen′si-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
non-sen′ti-ent, *a.* See NON-.
non seq *Abbr.* Non sequitur.
non′se-qua′cious, *a.*, **non-se′ri-ous**, *a.*, **non-se′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **non-ser′vi-en′tial** (-sûr′vĭ-ĕn′shăl), *a.*, **non-set′ter**, *n.* See NON-
non-sex′u-al, *a.* Asexual. — **non-sex′u-al-ly**, *adv.*
non-ship′ping, *a.*, **non-shrink′ing**, *a.* See NON-.
‖ **non si′bi, sed om′ni-bus** (sĭb′ĭ). [L.] Not for self, but for all.
‖ **non si′bi, sed pa′tri-æ.** [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
non-sic′ca-tive, *a.*, **non′si-de′re-al**, *a.* See NON-.
nonsien. † NUNCHEON.
non-sig′na-to-ry, *a.*, **non′sig-nif′i-cance**, *n.*, **non′sig-nif′i-cant**, *a.*, **non′sig-nif′i-ca-tive**, *a.*, **non-sil′i-cat′ed**, *a.*, **non′si-li′ceous** (-sĭ-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.* See NON-.
non′sine′, *a.* = NONSINUSOIDAL.
non-sin′gu-lar, *a* See NON-.
non-si′nus-oi′dal, *a.* Not sinusoidal.
non-sit′ter, *n.* See NON-.
non′skid′, *a.* Having the tread corrugated or otherwise specially constructed to resist skidding; as, a *nonskid* tire.
non-skid′ding, *a.*, **non-slave′hold′ing**, *a.*, **non′slip′**, *a.*, **non-smok′ing** (-smōk′ĭng), *a.*, **non-smut′ting**, *a.* See NON-.
nonsoc. *Abbr.* Nonsociety.
non-so′cial, *a.* & *n.*, **non′so-ci′e-ty**, *a.*, **non′so-lid′i-fied**, *a.*, **non′so-lu′tion**, *n.* See NON-.
non-sol′ven-cy, *n.* Insolvency.
non-sol′vent, *a.* & *n.* Insolvent.
non-Span′ish, *a.*, **non-spar′ing** (-spâr′ĭng), *a.*, **non-spark′ing**, *a.*, **non-spe′cial** (-spĕsh′ăl), *a.*, **non-spe′cial-ized** (-īzd), *a.*, **non-spe′cie**, *n.*, **non′spe-cif′ic**, *a.*, **non-spec′i-fied**, *a.*, **non-spir′it**, *n.*, **non-spir′it-ous**, *a.*, **non-spir′it-u-al**, *a.*, **non′spon-ta′ne-ous**, *a.* See NON-.
non′spored′ (nŏn′spōrd′; 201), *a.* Without spores; not producing spores.
non-sport′ing, *a.*, **non-sprout′ing**, *a.*, **non-start′er**, *n.*, **non-start′ing**, *a.*, **non-stel′lar**, *a.*, **non′stop′**, *a.*, **non-stretch′a-ble**, *a.*, **non-strik′er** (-strīk′ẽr), *n.*, **non′striped′** (strīpt′; -strīp′ĕd), *a.*, **non′sub-mis′sion**, *n.*, **non′sub-mis′sive**, *a.*, **non′sub-scrib′ing** (-sŭb-skrīb′ĭng), *a.* & *n.*, **non′sub-scrip′tion**, *n.*, **non′-sub-stan′tial**, *a.*, **non-sub′stan-tive**, *a.*, **non′suc-cess′**, *n.*, **non′-suc-cess′ful**, *a.* See NON-.
non′such. Var. of NONESUCH.
non′suc-to′ri-al, *a.* See NON-.
non′suf-fi′cience, *n.* Insufficiency. *Obs.*
non-su′gar, *n* See NON-.
non′suit′, *a.* Nonsuited *Obs.* or *R.*
non-sum′mons, *n.* See NON-.
‖ **non sum qua′lis e′ram** [L.] I am not such as I was. *Horace* (*Odes*, IV. i. 3)
non′sup-port′er, *n.*, **non′sup-pressed′**, *a.*, **non-sup′pu-ra-tive**, *a.* See NON-.
non-sure′ty (-shōōr′tĭ), *n.* Insecurity. *Obs.*
non′sur-viv′al (nŏn′sŭr-vīv′ăl), *n.*, **non′sur-vi′vor**, *n.* See NON-.
non-swear′er, *n* A nonjuror. [*Obs.*]
non-swear′ing, *a* & *n.*, **non-sweat′ing**, *a.* & *n.*, **non-swim′ming**, *a.*, **non-syl′lo-giz′ing** (-sĭl′ō-jīz′ĭng), *a.*, **non-sym′pa-thiz′er** (-sĭm′pȧ-thīz′ẽr), *n.*, **non-sym′pa-thy**, *n.*, **non′syn-ton′ic**, *a.*, **non-sys′tem-at′ic**, *a.* See NON-.
nont. Dial. Eng. var. of NAUNT.
‖ **non ta′li aux-i′li-o** (ôg-zĭl′ĭ-ō). [L.] Not for such aid. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, II. 521, referring to the aid of arms)
non-tan′nin, *n.*, **non-tar′iff**, *a.*, **non′tax′**, *n.* See NON-.
non-tech′ni-cal, *a.* See NON-.
non-ten′ure, *n.* *Law.* A former plea in bar made by a defendant in a real action setting up that he did not hold the land.
non′te-nu′ri-al, *a.* See NON-.
non′term′, *n.* *Law.* The vacation between two terms of a court. *Obs.* or *R.*, *Eng.*
non-ter′mi-nus, *n.* Nonterm. [*Obs.*]
non′ter-res′tri-al, *a.*, **non-ter′ri-to′ri-al**, *a.*, **non-ter′ri-to′ri-al′i-ty**, *n.*, **non-tes′ta-men′ta-ry**, *a.*, **non′-Teu-ton′ic**, *a.*, **non′the-is′tic**, *a.*, **non-thor′ough-fare′**, *n.* See NON-.
nontid † NOONTIDE.
non-tid′al (nŏn-tīd′ăl), *a.*, **non-tox′ic**, *a.*, **non-trad′er** (-trād′ẽr), *n.*, **non′trans-fer′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*, **non′trans-gres′sion**, *n.*, **non′-trans-mis′sion**, *n.*, **non′trans-par′ent**, *a.*, **non′trans-pos′ing**, *a.*, **non-trav′el-er** *or* **-trav′el-ler**, *n.*, **non-treat′ed**, *a.*, **non-trea′ty**, *a.*, **non-tribes′man**, *n.*, **non-tri′er**, *n.* See NON-.
non′tro-nite (nŏn′trō-nīt), *n.* [From the arrondissement of *Nontron*, France.] *Min.* A pale yellow or greenish earthy mineral, consisting chiefly of hydrous silicate of iron, and classed with chloropal.
non′truth′, *n.*, **non′tuned′**, *a.*, **non-tur′bi-nat′ed**, *a.* See NON-.
‖ **non ul′tra** Ne plus ultra. *Obs.*
non′um-brel′laed (nŏn′ŭm-brĕl′ȧd), *a.* See NON-.
‖ **no-num′que pre′ma-tur in an′num.** [L.] And let it (i. e., something one may have written) be kept back or suppressed till the ninth year; — often quoted without the *-que.* *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 388).
non-un′der-stand′ing, *a.*, **non-un′der-stand′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **non-u′ni-form**, *a.* See NON-.
non-u′ni-form′i-ta′ri-an, *n.* = NONUNIFORMIST.
non-u′ni-form-ly, *adv.*, **non-un′ion** (-ūn′yŭn), *n.*, **non′u-nit′ed** (-ū-nīt′ĕd), *a.*, **non′up-hol′stered**, *a.*, **non′-U-ra′li-an**, *a.*, **non-us′age** (-ūz′āj), *n* See NON-.
non-us′ag-er, *or* **non-Us′ag-er** (-ūz′ā-jẽr), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* One of a small body of nonjurors who rejected the "usages" in the celebration of the Communion.
non-us′ance, *n.* Nonusage. *Obs*
non′use′, *n.*, **non-us′ing**, *a.*, **non-u′ter-ine**, *a.*, **non′u-til′i-ta′ri-an**, *a.*, **non-va′lent**, *a.*, **non′va-lid′i-ty**, *n.*, **non-val′ue**, *a.* See NON-. — **nonvalue bill**, an accommodation bill.
non-va′ri-ant, *a.*, **non-vas′cu-lar**, *a.*, **non-veg′e-ta-tive**, *a.*, **non-ven′om-ous**, *a.*, **non-ver′min-ous**, *a.*, **non′ver-nac′u-lar**, *a.*, **non-ver′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **non′ve-sic′u-lar**, *a.*, **non-vest′ing**, *a.*, **non-vi′a-ble**, *a.*, **non-vi′bra-tor**, *n.*, **non-vir′u-lent**, *a.*, **non-vis′cid**, *a.*, **non-vis′cous**, *a.*, **non-vo′cal**, *a.* & *n.*, **non-vol′a-tile**, *a.*, **non′vol-can′ic**, *a.*, **non′vo-li′tion** (-vō-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.*, **non-vot′ing** (-vōt′ĭng), *a.* See NON-.
non vult con-ten′de-re. See NOLO CONTENDERE.
non-wa′ter-tight′, *a.*, **non-west′ern**, *a.*, **non-winged′**, *a.* See NON-.
non′wit′, *n.* Nonage. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]
non-wood′y, *a.*, **non-work′er**, *n.*, **non-work′ing**, *a.* See NON-.
non′yl (nŏn′ĭl), *n.* [*non*ane + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_9H_{19}, of which nonane is regarded as the hydride.
non′y-lene (nŏn′ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*non*ane + eth*ylene.*] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric unsaturated hydrocarbons (C_9H_{18}) of the ethylene series. — **non′y-len′ic** (-lĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Nonoic.]
no-nyl′ic (nō-nĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.*
nony-nony. † NONNY-NONNY.
noo Obs. or dial. var. of NEW.
noo. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NOW.
noo′dle, *v. t.* To make a noodle, or fool, of. *R.*
noo′dle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
noo′dle-head, *n.* A noodle, or blockhead.
noo′dle-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

Chiefly Scot. **b** A corner piece or angular portion of land; specif., *Obs.*, a headland, cape, or promontory. **c** A corner of a building, street, etc. **d** An interior angle or corner formed by the meeting of two walls or the like, as in a room; recess; as, a chimney or ingle *nook*. **e** A remote, secluded, out-of-the-way, or sheltered corner, recess, part, place, or the like. "This dark, sequestered *nook*." *Milton.*

The quiet *nooks* and corners of history. *A. J. Balfour.*

f An old measure of land, sometimes made equal to two fardels, sometimes to one.

nook (no͝ok), *v. t. & i.*; NOOKED (no͝okt); NOOK'ING. To hide or put in a nook, or corner.

nook shaft. *Arch.* A column set in a reëntrant angle, as that made by the parts of a compound pier, differing from an angle shaft in standing free and being therefore usually larger.

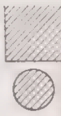

Cross Section through Nook Shaft and adjacent parts of Pier.

no-öl'o-gy (nō-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. νόος, νοῦς, the mind + *-logy*.] The science of the intuitive truths of reason. — **no'ö-log'i-cal** (nō'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **no-öl'o-gist** (nō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

noon (no͞on), *n.* [AS. *nōn*, orig., the ninth hour, fr. L. *nona* (sc. hora) the ninth hour, or the church services (called *nones*) at that hour, the time of which was afterwards changed to noon. See NINE; cf. NONES, NUNCHEON.] **1.** The ninth hour of the day according to the Roman reckoning, i. e., 3 P. M. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* = NONES, 2. *Obs.*

3. The middle of the day; midday; the time when the sun is on the meridian; twelve o'clock in the daytime. **Apparent noon** is the instant when the sun's center is on the meridian; **mean noon** is the instant when the mean, or fictitious, sun's center is on the meridian; **sidereal noon** is the instant when the vernal equinox is on the meridian.

4. The midday meal; dinner. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

5. a Midnight; — chiefly in *noon of night*. **b** The moon's position in the sky at midnight. *Poetic.*

6. The most important hour, as of a social day. *Rare.*

7. The midday sun. *Poetic.*

8. The highest point; culmination.

The very *noon* of that brilliant life. *Motley.*

noon, *v. i.*; NOONED (no͞ond); NOON'ING. **1.** To take rest and refreshment at noon; to halt for the midday meal; — often with *it*. *Local, U. S.*

2. To reach the highest point, or culmination.

Its sun is dimmed ere it had *nooned*. *G. T. Lanigan.*

noon'day' (no͞on'dā'), *n.* Midday; noon.

noon'-flow'er, *n.* **a** Goatsbeard (*Tragopogon*). **b** Fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum*); — in allusion to the closing of the flowers about noon.

noon'ing, *n.* **1.** Noontime. *Obs., or U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A meal or drink taken at noon; midday meal or draft. *Now Local, U. S., & Dial. Eng.*

3. A rest at noon; an intermission for rest or food in the middle of the day. *Obs. or Local, U. S.*

noon'light' (no͞on'līt'), *n.* The light of noon; the brightest daylight. "A strange *noonlight*." *W. H. Hayne.*

noon'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *nōntīd* the ninth hour. See NOON; TIDE time.] **1.** The time of noon; midday.

2. Midnight; the moon's place at midnight.

3. Fig.: Highest or culminating point; culmination; noon.

4. = GOATSBEARD **a**. *Obs.*

noon'time' (-tīm'), *n.* Midday; noontide.

noose (no͞os; 277), *n.* [Prob. fr. Modern Pr. *nous* knot, slipknot, orig. nom. sing. or acc. pl., fr. L. *nodus*: cf. OF. *nos* nom. sing., F. *nœud*. Cf. NODE.] **1.** A loop with a running knot, as in a hangman's halter or a lasso, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

2. Fig.: A tie, bond, or snare.

noose, *v. t.*; NOOSED (no͞ost; no͞ozd); NOOS'ING. **1.** To secure by or as by a noose; to catch or capture in a noose; to put or throw a noose round; to entrap; insnare.

2. To execute by hanging; to hang.

3. To furnish with a noose; to make a noose in or of; to pass, as a rope, so as to make a noose (around something).

no'pal (nō'păl), *n.* [Sp. *nopal*, fr. Mex. *nopalli*.] **a** Any cactus of the genus *Nopalea*; specif., the cochineal cactus (*N. coccinellifera*). **b** Hence, any prickly pear.

No-pa'le-a (nō-pā'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. NOPAL.] *Bot.* A small genus of cactaceous plants differing from *Opuntia*, with which it is sometimes combined, by the erect petals, scarlet flowers, etc. The most important species, *N. coccinellifera*, is the cochineal cactus, or cochineal fig.

nor (nôr), *conj.* [ME. *nor*, contr. fr. *nother*. See NEITHER.] A negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition to continue the force of *not*, *no*, or the like, in the first member or clause, or following *neither* as a correlative (as *or* in affirmative propositions follows *either*). Chiefly in poetic or rhetorical language, *nor* is also sometimes used in the first member for *neither* or *and . . . not*; sometimes *neither* is omitted in the first member and implied by the use of *nor* in the second member. The use of another negative with *nor*, qualifying the same member, is now *Obs., Dial., or Illit.*

Provide neither gold *nor* silver, *nor* brass, in your purses, *nor* scrip for your journey. *Matt.* x. 9, 10.

I love him not, *nor* fear him. *Shak.*

Where neither party is *nor* true, *nor* kind. *Shak.*

Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there. *Dryden.*

Not nat'ral, *nor* not nice, says you. *Stevenson.*

Nor'den-felt ma-chine' gun (nôr'dĕn-fĕlt), *or* **Nordenfelt gun.** [After T. V. *Nordenfelt* (b. 1842), Swedish inventor.] A machine gun having a number of barrels arranged side by side, all loaded at once by means of breech bolts attached to a sliding plate worked back and forth by a lever. The barrels are fired separately, but in rapid succession, the effect being that of a volley, but the recoil is not excessive. This gun has been much used in the British navy.

Nor'dic (nôr'dĭk), *a.* [Cf. G. & F. *nord* north.] Of or pert. to the Germanic peoples of northern Europe, esp. the Scandinavians and their languages. — **Nordic race.** *Ethnol.*, a blond dolichocephalic race, one of the tallest in the world, found chiefly in Scandinavia, Scotland, and northern England; — so termed by J. Deniker. Cf. TEUTON.

nord'mark-ite (nôrd'märk-īt), *n.* [From *Nordmark*, Sweden.] **1.** *Petrog.* An alkalic variety of syenite containing some quartz, and first described from Norway.

2. *Min.* A variety of staurolite containing manganese.

Nor'folk (nôr'fŏk), *n.* **1.** An eastern county of England.

2. Short for NORFOLK JACKET.

Norfolk capon, a red herring. *Jocose, Eng.* — **N. dumpling.** *Eng.* **a** A kind of boiled dumpling made in Norfolk. **b** A native or inhabitant of Norfolk. — **N. jacket**, a kind of loose-fitting plaited jacket, having a loose belt, worn chiefly as a sporting dress. — **N. plover**, the stone curlew. — **N. spaniel**, one of a breed of field spaniels similar to the clumbers, but shorter in body and of a liver-and-white or black-and-white color. — **N. wherry.** See WHERRY **c**.

Norfolk Island pine. A handsome pinaceous tree of Australia and Norfolk Island (*Araucaria excelsa*), with whorls of horizontal branches densely set with deep green awl-shaped leaves. It is often cultivated in pots, seldom exceeding a few feet in height, though in its native home it grows 200 feet high. **b** Rarely, any other species of *Araucaria*.

no'ri-a (nō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *nā'ūrah*.] A large water wheel turned by a stream without a fall and carrying at its circumference buckets which raise water and discharge it into a trough; a Persian wheel. It is used in Spain, the Levant, China, etc.

nor'land (nôr'lănd), *n.* [For *northland*.] [*often cap.*] **1.** The land in the north; north country. *Chiefly Poetic.*

2. = NORLANDER. *Scot. & Eng.*

norm (nôrm), *n.* [L. *norma* a rule. See NORMAL, *a.*] **1.** A rule or authoritative standard; model; type; pattern.

2. *Math.* **a** A rational integer, the continued product in any corpus of an integer by its conjugates. **b** In Dedekind's theory of *ideals*, the number of classes into which all the integers of a corpus may be sorted, so that any two elements of any class are congruent (that is, their difference is an element of the ideal *I*) and no two elements of different classes are congruent.

3. Standard mineral composition. See PETROGRAPHY.

nor'ma (nôr'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L.] **1.** A norm; a pattern or rule; a model; a standard. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A mason's or a carpenter's square or rule.

3. A template or gauge.

4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Scorpio and Triangulum.

nor'mal (nôr'măl), *a.* [L. *normalis*, fr. *norma* rule, pattern, carpenter's square; prob. akin to *noscere* to know; cf. Gr. γνώριμος well known, γνώμων gnomon, also, carpenter's square. See KNOW; cf. ENORMOUS.] **1.** *Geom.* According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle. Specif.: Of or pertaining to a normal.

2. According to, constituting, or not deviating from, an established norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type, standard, or regular form; performing the proper functions; not abnormal; regular; natural; analogical.

Deviations from the *normal* type. *Hallam.*

3. *Econ.* Pertaining or conforming to a more or less permanent standard, from which, if the individual phenomena deviate on either side, such deviations are to be regarded as self-corrective. Thus, in economics, the *normal* price is a price which corresponds to cost of production. In economics, *natural* and *normal* are sometimes used as synonymous; but the use of the word *natural* involves certain metaphysical assumptions which are not connoted by the term *normal*.

4. *Chem.* **a** *Anal. Chem.* Denoting a solution of such strength that one liter contains one gram atom of replaceable hydrogen or its equivalent. One liter of a normal solution contains, of a monobasic acid or monacid base, the molecular weight in grams, of a dibasic acid or diacid base, half the gram molecular weight, etc. Abbr.: N or *n* (normal), $\frac{N}{10}$ or $\frac{n}{10}$ (decinormal or tenth-normal), $\frac{N}{50}$ or $\frac{n}{50}$ (fiftieth-normal), etc. **b** Denoting certain assumed fundamental compounds, as acids from which the real acids are obtained by dehydration; thus, *normal* sulphuric acid and *normal* nitric acid are respectively $S(OH)_6$ and $N(OH)_5$. **c** Denoting a salt that contains neither basic hydroxyl nor acid hydrogen; neutral; as, *normal* silver phosphate, Ag_3PO_4. **d** *Org. Chem.* Denoting that one of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons or hydrocarbon derivatives in which no carbon atom is united with more than two other carbon atoms; as, *normal* pentane, hexane, etc. Cf. ISO-.

Syn. — See REGULAR.

normal fault. See FAULT, 8. — **n. forest.** = INDEX FOREST. — **n. Galoisian.** *Math.* = GALOISIAN CORPUS. — **n. illusion.** *Psychol.* See ILLUSION, 2. — **n. law of error**, *Math.*, the law expressed by the equation $p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi c}} e^{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{c^2}}$, where x is the numerical measure given by any observation, m the arithmetic mean of an indefinite number of x's, c a constant peculiar to the group of observations, and p is proportional to the frequency of any particular x; the meaning is, that, for any large number (n) of observations, the numbers falling between x and $x + \Delta x$ will be nearly $pn\Delta x$. — **n. place**, *Astron.*, the apparent position of a planet or comet at a specified time, as determined from a considerable number of observations. — **n. pressure** (for gases), standard pressure, usually taken to be equal to that of a column of mercury 760 mm. in height. — **n. price.** See NORMAL, *a.*, 3. — **n. pyrotartaric acid**, *Chem.*, glutaric acid. — **n. salt solution.** **a** *Chem.* See NORMAL, 4 **a**. **b** *Physiol.* A sodium chloride solution containing 6-7.5 grams per liter, sometimes with small quantities of other salts; — so called because it approximates in action and density the fluids of the body. — **n. school**, a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model for imitation; an institution for the training of teachers. — **n. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM. — **n. syllable**, *Phon.*, an accented syllable; — contrasted with *reduced syllable*. — **n. volume of a gas**, *Physics & Chem.*, its volume at 0° C. and 760 mm. barometric pressure, as ascertained either by direct observation or by calculations in accordance with the laws of Boyle and Charles.

nor'mal (nôr'măl), *n.* [See NORMAL, *a.*] **1.** *Geom.* **a** Any perpendicular; specif., a line or plane perpendicular to the tangent line (or plane) to a curve (or surface) at a point of the curve (or surface). **b** The intercept (on the normal line) between the curve and the *x* axis. **c** The intercept (on the normal line) between the curve and the center of curvature.

2. The ordinary or usual condition, degree, quantity, or the like; average; mean.

3. Short for *normal school*, *temperature*, etc.

nor-mal'i-ty (nôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Normal state or quality.

nor'mal-ize (nôr'măl-īz), *v. t.*; NOR'MAL-IZED (-īzd); NOR'MAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make normal; to make conform to, or reduce to, a norm or standard; specif., *Phon.*, to reduce (the spelling of a language or dialect) to a phonetic basis, each sound being represented by one definite spelling. — **nor'mal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Nor'man (nôr'măn), *a.* [F. *normand*, OF. *normant*, nom. sing. & acc. pl. masc. *normanz*, *normans*; of Scand. origin. See NORTHMAN; cf. NORSE.] Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans; characteristic of the Normans.

Norman architecture *or* **style.** **a** The peculiar type of Romanesque first appearing in and near Normandy about 950 A. D. **b** The peculiar type of pointed or Gothic architecture first appearing in and near Normandy about 1160 A. D. **c** The Romanesque style as introduced, under Norman influence, into England, — a sense introduced by the earliest writers on medieval art, about 1845, but not now used by careful writers. — **N. Conquest**, the conquest of England by the Normans under Duke William (William I. of England) in 1066.

Nor'man, *n.* [See NORMAN, *a.*] **1.** Lit., a Northman; a native or inhabitant of Normandy; orig., one of the Northmen or Scandinavians who conquered Normandy in the 10th century; later, one of the mixed (Norman-French) race which, in 1066, conquered England, under William the Conqueror.

2. = NORMAN-FRENCH.

3. [*l. c.*] [Cf. F. *normand*.] **a** A heavy wooden or iron bar to insert into a hole in a bitt or stanchion to guide or secure a cable or rope. **b** A pin used in a hole for any of various purposes, as a fid through the rudder head to prevent its loss in case of unshipping. *Rare.*

Nor'man-French', *a.* Anglo-French. — *n.* The French language as used by the Normans; Anglo-French.

Nor'man-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Norman quality or character; partiality to the Normans; a Norman idiom; a custom or expression peculiar to the Normans.

Nor'man-ize (-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To adopt Norman speech, customs, etc. — *v. t.* To render Norman, as in character. — **Nor'man-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **Nor'man-iz'er** (nôr'măn-īz'ẽr), *n.*

nor'ma-tive (nôr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *normatif*.] Relating to, or establishing, a norm. — **nor'ma-tive-ly**, *adv.*

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nooked (*dial.* no͝okt; no͝ok'ĕt), *a.* Having nooks, corners, or angles; — often in comb. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [snug nook.

nook'er-y (no͝ok'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A

nook'in, nook'ing (no͝ok'ĭn; -ĭng), *n.* A nook. *Dial. Eng.*

nook'let, *n.* See -LET.

nook'-shot'ten, *a.* Full of nooks. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

nook'y, *a.* Full of nooks; like a nook.

noombles. † NUMBLES.

no-öm'e-try (nō-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. νόος, νοῦς, the mind + *-metry*.] Measurement of the mind. *Nonce Word.*

noon † ANON, NUN. [NONE.

noon. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

noone devill. A fabulous demon said to appear at noon. *Obs.*

noon'meat', *n.* A midday meal; luncheon. *Obs.*

noon'shun. Var. of NUNCHEON. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

noon'stead, *n.* The position of the sun at noon. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*

noonstead circle. The ecliptic.

noonys. † NONCE.

noop (no͞op), *n.* A rounded prominence, as of the elbow. *Scot. Obs. or R.*

noop, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *njupa*, *nupe*, cornelian cherry.] The cloudberry. *Dial. Eng.*

noorie. † NURRY. [NURSE.

noorse (no͞ors). Dial. var. of

no'ö-scop'ic (nō'ō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. νόος mind + *-scopic*.] Of or pert. to the examination of the mind.

no'ö-scop'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Noölogy.

noose. † NOSE.

noos'er (no͞os'ẽr), *n.* One who nooses something, as elephants.

noosethrille. † NOSETHIRL.

noot. Contr. of *ne wot*, know not. *Obs.*

noote. † NOTE.

Noot'ka (no͞ot'kä), *n.* = AHT. Cf. WAKASHAN.

Nootka, *or* **Nootka Sound, cypress.** The yellow cypress.

n. o. p. *Abbr.* Not otherwise provided (for).

no'pal-in (nō'păl-ĭn), *n.* Eosin BN. See DYE.

no'pal-ry (-rĭ), *n.* A plantation of the nopal for raising the cochineal insect.

nope (nōp), *n.* [Cf. *alp* bullfinch. dial. *ope*. The *n* is from the article *an*.] The bullfinch. *Local. Eng. & Scot.*

Noph (nŏf). *Bib.*

No'phah (nō'fȧ). *Bib.*

nophice. † NOVICE.

no'pic (nō'pĭk; nŏp'ĭk), *a.* [G. *nopinsäure*, formed by transposition fr. *pinonsäure*, with which it is isomeric.] *Chem.* Designating a cyclic hydroxy acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$, got by oxidation of oil of turpentine.

noppe. † NAP, *n. & v.*, of cloth.

nop'py. † NAPPY.

nop'ster, *n.* [OD. Cf. NAP, on cloth.] A burler of cloth. *Obs.*

noquar, noqwere. † NOWHERE.

nor, *conj.* [See NOR, the negative connective.] Than. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [in oaths. *Obs.*

nor, *conj.* May; also, if not; —

Nor. *Abbr.* Norman; North.

No'ra, No'rah (nō'rȧ; 201), *n.* Contraction of HONORA, LEONORA, and ELEANOR: — fem. prop. names. [NURAGHE.

no-ra'ghe (nō-rä'gā). Var. of

No'ra Hel'mer (nō'rä hĕl'mẽr). The heroine of Ibsen's play, "A Doll's House," a wife and mother who, having had only the domestic and conventional bringing up of a girl in narrowly provincial society, blunders ignorantly into forgery and other mischiefs which ruin her family life.

no-rate' (nō-rāt'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. dial. *a noration* for *an oration*.] To spread by report; to noise; to gossip. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

no-ra'tion (nō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Loud or continuous talking; clamor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Nor'bert-ine (nôr'bẽr-tĭn), *n. & a.* = PREMONSTRATENSIAN.

norce. † NURSE.

norceri, norcery. † NURSERY.

norch, norche. † NORSH, *v.*

nord'cap'er (nôrd'kāp'ẽr), *n.* [D. *noordkaper*, prop., one of the North Cape.] A right whale. *Obs.*

Nor'den-felt, *n.* Short for NORDENFELT MACHINE GUN.

nor'den-skiöl-dine (nôr'dĕn-shûl-dĭn), *n.* [After N. A. E. *Nordenskjöld*, Swedish explorer.] *Min.* A borate of calcium and tin, $CaSn(BO_3)_2$, occurring in sulphur-yellow tabular crystals. H., 5.5-6. Sp. gr., 4.20.

Nord'hau'sen ac'id (nôrd'hou'zĕn). Fuming sulphuric acid; — so called from Nordhausen in the Harz, where orig. manufactured. See SULPHURIC ACID.

nord'mark-ase' (nôrd'mär-kāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

nor'e. † NORTH; ORE, favor.

nor''-east'er. Var. of NORTHEASTER.

Noregan. † NORGANE.

nor'el-in (nŏr'ĕl-ĭn). Var. of NORLAND. [LAND.

no'-rent' land. = RENTLESS

nores. † NOURICE.

noreture. † NOURITURE.

Nor'folk How'ard (nôr'fŏk hou'ȧrd). [From an advertisement in the (London) Times of June 26, 1862, professing to be a declaration by one Joshua Bug that he had assumed the name of Norfolk Howard. *Oxf. E. D.*] A bedbug; — a euphemism. *Eng.*

Nor. Fr. *Abbr.* Norman-French.

Norgane, *n. & a.* [Cf. NORWEGIAN.] Norwegian. *Obs.*

nor'gare' (nôr'gâr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

norhage. Var. of NURAGHE.

no'ri (nō'rē), *n.* [Jap.] A purple seaweed (*Porphyra laciniata*), used as food in Japan.

No'ri-an (nō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [From NORITE.] *Geol.* Pert. to a portion of the Archean rocks.

norice. † NOURICE, NOURISH.

No'ri-ci (nŏr'ĭ-sī), *n. pl.* [L.] = TAURISCI.

nor'ie (nŏr'ĭ), *n.* The common cormorant. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

nor'i-mon (-ĭ-mŏn), *n.* [Jap. *norimono*, lit., riding thing.] A Japanese covered litter, carried by men.

noris. † NOURISH.

norischen. † NOURISH.

norise. † NOURICE.

norisery. † NOURICERY.

norishe, norisse, norisshe. † NOURISH.

no'rite (nō'rīt; 201), *n.* [*Norway* + *-ite*.] A variety of gabbro in which the pyroxene is orthorhombic (usually hypersthene).

noriture. † NOURITURE.

nor'kyn, *n.* [OD. *ortkijn*. The *n* is due to the indefinite article.] A small Dutch coin worth about a halfpenny. *Obs.*

nor'land-er, *n.* A northerner; a person from the north country.

nor'land-ism (nôr'lăn-dĭz'm), *n.* A norland peculiarity of speech. *Scot. & Eng.*

Norm. *Abbr.* Norman.

‖**nor'ma ba'si-la'ris, fa'ci-a'lis**, etc. (nôr'mȧ băs'ĭ-lā'rĭs, fā'shĭ-ā'lĭs). [NL.] *Craniom.* See CRANIOMETRY.

nor'mal-cy (nôr'măl-sĭ), *n.* State or fact of being normal; as, the point of *normalcy*.

nor'mal-ist, *n.* One who is normal, as in conduct or action.

nor'mal-ly, *adv.* of NORMAL.

Nor'mand, *n.* [F.] Norman. *Obs.*

Nor'man-dy cress. Winter cress.

Normandy pippins. Sun-dried apples for winter use.

Nor'man-esque' (nôr'măn-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.

‖**Nor'ma Ni-lot'i-ca** (nôr'mȧ nĭ-lŏt'ĭ-kȧ). [L., the Nilometer.] *Astron.* An asterism in Aquarius, supposed to suggest the ancient Nilometer.

Nor'man-ish, *a.* Norman. *Rare.*

Nor'man-ist, *n.* A favorer of the Normans.

Nor'man-ly, *adv.* of NORMAN.

Nor-man'nic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Normans.

norm'at-ed (nôr'māt-ĕd), *a.* Made conformable to a norm.

Norn (nôrn), *n.* [Icel. *norn*, pl. *nornir:* cf. Dan., G., & F. *norne.*] *Teut. Myth. & Folklore.* One of the demigoddesses or divine giantesses who preside over and determine the fates of both men and gods. Orig., there appears to have been but one Norn, called by the Anglo-Saxons *Wyrd* and by the Norse *Urth*, and her character was conceived in a gloomy light, making her name often equivalent to death doom (cf. HEL). Later, two others were added, making the Norse trio **Urth**, **Verthandi**, and **Skuld**, or Past, Present, and Future, in England represented by the **Weird Sisters** of Macbeth. Two of these give the blessings, the third the ills, of life. Sometimes the Norns were conceived as more numerous, in the legend of Sleeping Beauty being represented as thirteen wise women. In late Norse sagas they were represented as dwelling beside a fountain under a root of Yggdrasill; usually they were conceived as spinners, weaving the fabric of fate. Cf. FATE, *n.*, 4.

Norse (nôrs), *a.* [Dan. *Norsk*, fr. *Nord* north: cf. D. *Noorsch* Norwegian. See NORTH.] Of or pert. to ancient Scandinavia or the language of its inhabitants.

Norse, *n.* **1.** *Obs. & R.* **a** A Scandinavian. **b** The king or the people of Scandinavia.
2. Collectively, Scandinavians.
3. The Norse, or Scandinavian, language; specif., the language of Norway. See OLD NORSE.

Norse′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of the ancient Scandinavians; a Northman.

north (nôrth; *see note below*), *n.* [AS. *norð;* akin to D. *noord*, G., Sw., & Dan. *nord*, Icel. *norðr.* Cf. NORMAN, NORSE.] **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass, at any place (except the poles), which lies in the plane of the true meridian, and on the left hand of a person facing due east; the direction opposite south.
2. Any country or region situated farther to the north than another; the northern section of a country.
3. [*cap.*] Specif.: **a** That part of the United States lying in general north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio River. **b** That part of England or of Great Britain north of the Humber; the north country.
4. The north wind. *Chiefly Poetic.*
5. A northerly wind, esp. in the West Indies.
north by east, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, east of due north; N. 11° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **n. by west**, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, west of due north; N. 11° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **n. northeast**. See NORTH-NORTHEAST. — **n. northwest**. See NORTH-NORTHWEST.
☞ In compounds, as *northeast*, *northwest*, etc., the pron. nŏr-, chiefly nautical, is an accepted colloquialism.

north, *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Designating the northern division of a race or nation, the northern part of a country, or the more northern of two places bearing the same name; — used in proper names; as, *North* Germany; *North* Germans; *North* Carolina.
2. Northern; specif.: **a** Lying toward the north; situated at the north, or in the northern direction from the point of observation or reckoning. **b** Proceeding or facing toward the north. **c** Of the wind, blowing from the north; coming from the north.
North Atlantic Drift. *Phys. Geog.*, a northeastward drift of water in the northern Atlantic Ocean, aside from the Gulf Stream proper. The **N. Pacific Drift** is a similar drift in the Pacific Ocean. — **N. Britain**, Scotland; — sometimes so called. — **N. Briton**, a Scot. — **N. Carolina bay** *or* **bay tree**, one of the umbrella trees of the southern United States (*Magnolia fraseri*) distinguished by the large, prominently auricled leaves. — **n. country**, the north of a country. See NORTH, *n.*, 3. Hence: **north′-coun′tri-ness**, *n.* — **north′-coun′try-man**, *n.* — **n. following**. *Astron.* See FOLLOWING, *a.*, 3. — **N. German Confederation**. See GERMAN CONFEDERATION. — **n. polar distance**, *Astron.*, the angular distance of a heavenly body, measured along its hour circle, from the north celestial pole. — **n. pole of a magnet**, that pole which lies toward the north when the magnet is free to move and comes to rest; — called also *north-seeking pole, positive pole, red pole.* The opposite pole from the above has been called the *true north pole.* — **n. pole of the earth**, the most northern point of the earth; the northern extremity of the earth's axis. Its zenith is the *north pole of the heavens*, about 1 degree, 10 minutes, or 2 moon breadths, from Polaris. — **n. preceding**. *Astron.* See FOLLOWING, *a.*, 3. — **n. side**, the side situated toward or on the north; specif., *Eccl.*, of an altar, chancel, etc., the side (whether toward the true north or not) which is to the left of a person looking from the nave toward the altar; the Gospel or cantoris side. Cf. SOUTH SIDE; EAST, *a.*, 2. — **N. Star**, the star of the northern hemisphere toward which the axis of the earth very nearly points, and which accordingly seems almost stationary in the sky; the polestar. *Polaris*, the star α (alpha) of the Little Bear, is our present North Star, and will continue so for several centuries. It is now (1915) distant from the pole about 1° 9′, and the pole is moving slowly nearer to it. The polestar is easily located by means of the Pointers (see URSA MAJOR). Called also *Cynosura.*

north, *adv.* Northward; in, to, or toward, the north.

north′east′ (nôrth′ēst′; *see* NORTH), *n.* **1.** The point of the horizon or direction between the north and east at an equal distance from each; the northeast part or region.
2. The northeast wind. *Chiefly Poetic.*
northeast by east, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, east of due northeast; N. 56° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **n. by north**, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, north of due northeast; N. 33° 45′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

north′east′ (nôrth′ēst′; *see* NORTH), *a.* Of or pertaining to the northeast; specif.: **a** Situated in or toward the northeast. **b** Proceeding toward the northeast. **c** Of the wind, blowing from northeast.
Northeast Passage, a passage by sea between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans along the north coast of Europe and Asia.

north′east′, *adv.* [AS. *norðéast.*] Toward the northeast.

north′east′er (-ēs′tẽr; *see* NORTH), *n.* A storm, strong wind, or gale, coming from the northeast.

north′east′er-ly, *a.* Pert. to, or situated toward, the northeast; of the wind, blowing from the northeast.

north′east′er-ly, *adv.* Toward or from the northeast.

north′east′ern (-tẽrn; *see* NORTH), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the northeast; northeasterly.

north′east′ward (-ēst′wẽrd; *see* NORTH, -WARD), *adv.* Toward the northeast; in a northeast direction. — *a.* Situated in or toward the northeast. — *n.* The northeast.

north′east′ward-ly, *a.* Situated or leading toward the northeast; blowing from the northeast. — *adv.* Northeastward.

north′er (nôr′thẽr), *n.* A wind from the north; esp., a strong and cold north wind in Texas and the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico which, like the blizzard, follows in the wake of a cyclone, or area of low pressure.

north′er, *v. i.;* NORTH′ERED (-thẽrd); NORTH′ER-ING. To turn, veer, or shift to the north; — said chiefly of the wind.

north′er-ly, *a.* Of or pert. to, or situated toward, the north; northern; of the wind, blowing from the north. — *adv.* Toward the north. — **north′er-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

north′ern (-thẽrn), *a.* [AS. *norðerne.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or living or originating in, the north; being in the north.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the North, or Northern States. *U. S.*
3. Directed toward the north; as, a *northern* course; coming or blowing from the north; as, a *northern* wind.
4. Peculiar to, characteristic of, occurring in, or produced in, the north.
Northern Athens. = ATHENS OF THE NORTH. — **n. barracuda**, a small barracuda (*Sphyræna borealis*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Cape Fear to Cape Cod. — **N. Bear**, Russia; — a nickname. — **N. Car**, Charles's Wain. — **N. Cross**, the constellation Cygnus. — **N. Crown**. = CORONA BOREALIS. — **N. Fly**, the minor constellation *Musca Borealis*, just north of Aries. — **n. glance**, the aurora borealis; — sometimes so called by sailors. — **N. Hemisphere**. See HEMISPHERE, 2. — **N. He-rod′o-tus** (hē-rŏd′ō-tŭs), Snorri Sturluson (1179-1241), a native of Iceland, famous as a poet, lawgiver, and historian. — **n. lights**. See AURORA BOREALIS. — **n. phalarope**. See PHALAROPE. — **n. pickerel**, the pike *Esox lucius. U. S.* — **N. race**. *Ethnol.* = NORDIC RACE. — **n. spy**, a popular American apple, of round or oblate form, green color striped with yellow and red, and firm, subacid flesh of fine quality. — **N. Star**, the North Star; Polaris. — **n. sucker**, a sucker (*Catostomus catostomus*) widely distributed over northern North America. It reaches a length of two and a half feet, and from the Great Lakes northward is a valuable food fish. — **N. Union football**. See FOOTBALL, 2. — **n. whiting**, the kingfish *Menticirrhus saxatilis.*

north′ern-er (nôr′thẽr-nẽr), *n.* One born or living in the north; specif. [*cap.*], *U. S.*, a native or inhabitant of the Northern States.

north′ing (nôr′thĭng; -thĭng; 277), *n.* **1.** *Surv. & Navig.* Difference of latitude to the north from the last preceding point of reckoning; — opposed to *southing.*
2. *Astron.* North declination.

north′land (nôrth′lănd), *n.* [AS. *norþland.*] Land in the north; the north of a country, etc. — **north′land-er**, *n.*

North′man (nôrth′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Cf. AS. *norðman.* See NORTH, MAN; cf. NORMAN.] One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe; esp., one of the ancient Scandinavians; a Norseman.

north′-north′east′, *a.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between north and northeast; blowing or coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between north and northeast; two points, or 22° 30′, east of due north; N. 22° 30′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

north′-north′west′, *a.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between north and northwest; blowing or coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between north and northwest; two points, or 22° 30′, west of due north; N. 22° 30′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

North Sea. **1.** **a** See the *Gazetteer.* **b** The Baltic Sea. *Obs. & R.* **c** The seas or ocean of the Northern Hemisphere; — usually in *pl.* Cf. SOUTH SEA.
2. [*l. c.*] See GROUND SEA.

North-um′bri-an (nôr-thŭm′brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Northumberland in England, or the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria, which comprised eastern England and Scotland between the rivers Humber and Forth, and was the foremost of the Anglo-Saxon powers from about 500 to 750 A. D. — *n.* **a** A native of Northumberland or of Northumbria. **b** The Anglo-Saxon dialect spoken in Northumbria (see ANGLO-SAXON, *n.*, 3); also, the modern English dialect of Northumberland. — **Northumbrian burr**. See 3d BURR, 13.

north′ward (nôrth′wẽrd; *naut.*, nŏr′thẽrd), *adv.* [AS. *norðweard.*] Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than to the east or west point.

north′ward, *a.* Situated, directed, looking, or extending, northward.

north′ward, *n.* The northward direction, point, or part.

north′ward-ly, *a.* Having a northern direction or situation; of the wind, blowing from the north.

north′ward-ly, *adv.* In a northern direction.

north′wards (nôrth′wẽrdz), *adv. & n.* Northward.

north′west′ (-wĕst′; *see* NORTH), *n.* [AS. *norðwest.*] The point of the horizon or direction between the north and west at an equal distance from each; the northwest part or region.
northwest by north, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, north of due northwest; N. 33° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **n. by west**, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, west of due northwest; N. 56° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

north′west′, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in or in the direction of, the northwest; being in the northwest; proceeding toward the northwest; of the wind, blowing from the northwest.
Northwest Boundary Dispute *or* **Question**, *Amer. Hist.*, the boundary dispute between the United States (claiming under a cession in 1824 by Russia of all her claim to territory south of 54° 40′) and Great Britain (claiming under a quitclaim in 1819 by Spain, who claimed Oregon on the ground of discovery, of her title to the region north of 42°), which was finally settled in 1846 by a treaty making the 49th parallel the boundary from the Lake of the Woods as far west as the middle of the channel between Vancouver's Island and the mainland, this parallel having been accepted by both in 1818 as the boundary as far west as the Rocky Mountains. Called also *Oregon Question.* — **N. Passage**, a passage by sea between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans along the north coast of America, long sought for by navigators. — **N. Territory**, *U. S. Hist.*, a region northwest of the Ohio River, ceded to the Federal Government by the States owning it, or claiming to own it. A bill for its organization was passed by Congress in 1787, but its actual organization did not take place until 1799. See WESTERN RESERVE.

north′west′, *adv.* Toward the northwest; in or from a northwest direction.

north′west′er (-wĕs′tẽr; *see* NORTH), *n.* **1.** A storm or gale from the northwest; a strong northwest wind.
2. = NOR′WESTER, 2. *Rare.*

north′west′er-ly, *a.* That is toward the northwest; of the wind, blowing from the northwest.

north′west′ern (-tẽrn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being in, the northwest; extending or going toward the northwest; northwesterly; as, a *northwestern* course.
Northwestern race, *Ethnol.*, a tall subdolichocephalic race with chestnut hair, often almost brown, found chiefly in the northwest of Ireland, in Wales, and the east of Belgium; — so called by Deniker.

north′west′ward (-wĕst′wẽrd), *adv.* Toward the northwest; in a northwest direction. — *n.* The northwest.

north′west′ward-ly, *a.* Situated or leading toward the northwest; blowing from the northwest. — *adv.* Northwestward.

Nor′way (nôr′wā), *n.* A country of northern Europe.
Norway haddock, the rosefish. — **N. itch**. *Med.* See ITCH, *n.*, 1. — **N. lobster**, a lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) of European seas, resembling the American lobster but much slenderer. — **N. maple**, a handsome European maple (*Acer platanoides*) much planted for shade in the United States. It has dark green leaves; there are also numerous garden varieties with colored foliage. — **N. pine**, the red pine *Pinus resinosa.* — **N. rat**, the common brown rat (*Mus norvegicus*, syn. *M. decumanus*). See RAT. — **N. spruce**, a well-known spruce (*Picea abies*), native of northern Europe, but widely cultivated. It is pyramidal, with spreading branches, dark foliage, and long pendulous cones.

Nor-we′gian (nŏr-wē′jăn; -jĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *norvégien*, Icel. *Noregr*, *Norvegr*, Norway. See NORTH; WAY.] Of or pertaining to Norway, its inhabitants, or its language.
Norwegian itch, **Norway itch**. See ITCH, *n.*, 1. — **N. stove**, a felt-lined box in which a vessel, the contents of which are raised to the boiling point, is left until the food in it is cooked.

Nor-we′gian, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Norway. The Norwegians are mostly typical Teutons, tall, blond, and dolichocephalic, though in the north there is a considerable Lapp population, and among those in the southwest brunet traits indicate intermixture with a dark race.
2. The language of the Norwegians, which belongs to the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic languages. In its literary form it is practically the same as Danish. In its spoken form it possesses three main dialects, the eastern, resembling Swedish, the western, nearer Icelandic, and a coast dialect similar to Danish. Cf. ICELANDIC.

Norm. Fr. *Abbr.* Norman-French.
norm′less, *a.* See -LESS.
nor′mo-blast (nŏr′mō-blăst), *n.* [L. *norma* norm + *-blast.*] *Anat. & Med.* See ERYTHROBLAST.
nor′mo-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*normal* + *-cyte.*] *Physiol.* A nonnucleated red blood corpuscle of normal size.
Norn, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *norræn*, *norrœn.*] Norse. *Local, Scot.* — *n.* [Cf. Icel. *norrœna.*] The Norse dialect formerly used in the Shetland and Orkney Islands. *Obs. or Hist.*
Nor′na (nŏr′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Teut. Myth.* = NORN.
norne † NURN.
nor′-nor′-east. Contraction of NORTH-NORTHEAST.
Noroose. † NOWROZE.
no-ro′pi-an′ic (nō-rō′pĭ-ăn′ĭk), *a.* [Orig. of *nor-* uncert.] *Chem.* Designating an aldehyde acid, $C_8H_6O_5$, obtained from opianic acid by heating with hydriodic acid.
nor-pin′ic (nŏr-pĭn′ĭk), *a.* [G. *norpinsäure*, fr. *normal* + oxy-*pinsäure.*] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_8H_{12}O_4$, obtained indirectly from pinic acid.
Nör′rem-berg's dou′bler (nûr′-ĕm-bûrgz; -bĕrks). A type of polarizing apparatus for finding the thickness of thin films.
nor′rice. † NOURICE.
Nor′ridge-wock (nŏr′ĭj-wŏk), *n.* *Ethnol.* An Indian of a tribe belonging to the Abnaki group.
nor′rils (nŏr′ĭlz), *n. pl.* [OF. *nareaus*, for *narels* pl. dim. fr. L. *naris.* *Oxf. E. D.*] Nostrils (of a gamecock). *Rare.*
Nor′ro-way (-ō-wā), *n.* Norway. *Scot.*
Nor′roy (-oi), *n.* [Lit., north king, fr. F. *nord* north + *roi* king], or in full **Norroy King-of-Arms**. *Her.* See KING-OF-ARMS.
nor′ry, *v. t.* [OF. *norrir*, F. *nourrir.*] To nurse. *Obs.*
nor′ry, *n.* [OF. *norri*, p. p. of *norrir* to nourish, F. *nourrir.*] A foster child; nursling; pupil; also, a fosterer. *Obs.*
nors, **norse.** † NURSE.
norse, *n.* [Prob. fr G. *norz*, var. of *norz*, *nerz;* cf. Russ. *norka.*] The mink. *Obs.*
nor′sel (nŏr′sĕl), *n.* [AS. *nosle*, *nostle*, a fillet, band. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Fishing.* A short line to fasten nets or hooks; a snood. — *v. t.* To furnish with norsels.
Norse′land (nôrs′lănd), *n.* The land of the Norse; Scandinavia.
norsh, *v. t.* [See NOURISH.] To nurse; to nourish. *Obs.* — **norsh′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
Norsk (nôrsk), *a. & n.* [Sw., Dan., & Norw. *norsk.*] = NORSE.
‖ **Nor′ske Ver′i-tas** (nôr′skĕ). See VERITAS.
nort. † NURT.
nort (nôt). Dial. var. of NAUGHT.
‖ **nor′te** (nôr′tā), *n.; pl.* -TES (-tās). [Sp., north, north wind.] A norther. Usually in *pl.*
nor′tel-ry, *n.* [Cf. NURTURE.] Nurture; education. *Obs.*
norter. † NURTURE.
north. *Abbr.* Northern.
north, *v. i.* To blow from the north; to turn or veer toward the north; — chiefly of wind. *R.*
north, *v. t.* To steer or go to the north of. *Rare.*
north about. *Naut.* By a northerly route, as, in Great Britain, round the north of Scotland.
Northampton table. See MORTALITY TABLE.
north′bound′, *a.* Bound, or en route, for a northern region.
north′east′ern-most. *a.* See -MOST.
north′east′wards, *adv.* Northeastward.
north′en, *a.* Northern. *Obs.*
north′er, *a. & adv.* [AS. *norþerra*, a., *norþor*, adv.] More northward; also, northern. *Obs.*
north′er-more′, *adv.* More northerly. *Obs.*
north′ern, *n.* **1.** *Obs. & R.* **a** Northern men. **b** Northern cloth.
2. A native or inhabitant of the north.
3. A north wind. *Rare.*
north′ern, *v. i.* To become more northerly.
north′ern-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
north′ern-ly, *a. & adv.* Northerly; also, of speech, as in the north. *Obs. or R.*
north′ern-most (nôr′thẽrn-mōst), *a.* [Cf. NORTHMOST.] Most northern; farthest north.
north′ern-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
north′est (nôr′thĕst), *a.* Most northern. *Rare.*
north′light′, *n.* **1.** The aurora borealis; — usually in *pl.*
2. Light from the north.
north′ly, *a.* Northerly. *Obs.* — *adv.* Northwards. *Obs.*
north′most (nôrth′mōst), *a.* [AS. *norðmest.*] Northernmost.
north′ness, *n.* **1.** North-seeking quality of a magnetic needle. *Rare.*
2. Quality or state of being north.
north′-north′west′ward, *adv.* North-northwest. *Rare.*
north′-po′lar, *a.* Of or pert. to the north pole.
northrin. † NORTHERN.
north′-seek′ing, *a.* Seeking the north. See *north pole of a magnet*, under NORTH.
Nor-thum′ber (nôr-thŭm′bẽr), *n.* [AS. *Norþhymbre*, pl.] An inhabitant of ancient Northumbria; — usually in *pl.* *Rare.*
nortoure. † NURTURE.
norture. † NURTURE.
Nor′um-be′ga (nŏr′ŭm-bē′gȧ). A region along the northeast coast of North America, or its capital city, given on old maps. The extent of the country varied from a region including the entire coast from near Cape Breton to Florida to a region in Maine about the Penobscot River.
Nor′val, Young (nôr′văl). In Home's tragedy "Douglas," the hero, a son of Lady Randolph by Douglas, a former husband. He was exposed, and found by a shepherd, Old Norval, who brought him up. Becoming a favorite of Lord Randolph, he was accused of too great intimacy with Lady Randolph (who had discovered that he was her son) and was killed by Lord Randolph. She killed herself.
Norw. *Abbr.* Norway; Norwegian.
nor′ward (nôr′wẽrd), *a.* Northward. *Chiefly Poetic.* — *n.* The north. *Rare.* — Northward.
nor′wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Northward. *Rare.*
Nor′way, *n.* [Prob. orig. as pl. *Norweis*, fr. OF. *Noreis*, sing. & pl., F. *Norois*, influenced by *Norway*, the country.] In *pl.*, Norwegians. *Obs.*
nor-we′gi-um (nŏr-wē′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NORWEGIAN.] *Chem.* A supposed metallic element announced in 1879 as occurring in gersdorffite from Norway, but not confirmed.
nor′-west′. Contr. of NORTHWEST.
nor′-west′er, *n.* **1.** A wind or gale from the northwest.
2. A drink of strong liquor, as rum. *Eng. Naut. Slang.*
3. = SOUTHWESTER, a cap.
Nor-wey′an, *a.* Norwegian. *Obs.*
no′ry, *n.; pl.* NORIES. [See NORRY.] A foster child; pupil. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To rear. *Obs.*
nos-. See NOSO-.
nos. *Abbr.* Numbers (*Numeration*).
No-sai′ri (nō-sī′rĭ), **No-sai′ri-an** (-ăn), *n.* = ANSARIE.
nosawnce. † NOISANCE.
nos′ca-nonge. Var. of MUSKELLUNGE.
‖ **no′sce te ip′sum** *or* **te-ip′sum.** [L.] Know thyself.
‖ **no′sce tem′pus.** [L.] Know (thy) time.
‖ **no′sci-tur a** (*or* **ex**) **so′ci-is** (*or* **so′ci-o**). [L.] He is known by (or from) his companions (or companion); one is known by the company he keeps.

nose (nōz), *n.* [AS. *nosu;* akin to D. *neus*, G. *nase*, OHG. *nasa*, Icel. *nös*, Sw. *näsa*, Dan. *näse*, Lith. *nosis*, Russ. *nos*, L. *nasus*, *nares*, Skr. *nāsā*, *nās.* Cf. NASAL, NASTURTIUM, NESS, NOSTRIL, NOZZLE, NUZZLE.] **1. a** In man, the prominent part of the face which bears the nostrils and covers the anterior part of the nasal passages or fossæ. **b** In animals, a corresponding part of the head; the snout, muzzle, or muffle.
2. The olfactory organ of vertebrates. In most classes of vertebrates it consists of a pair of cavities or passages (the **nasal fossæ**) in the head, which are lined with mucous membrane, part of which receives branches of the olfactory nerves and forms the essential organ of smell. In animals above fishes the nasal fossæ open anteriorly by the nostrils or **anterior nares** (or by a single nostril in some cetaceans) and posteriorly into the mouth or pharynx by the **posterior nares**, and serve also as respiratory passages. In most fishes the nasal cavities are represented by small sacs on the sides of the head in front of the eyes, each having two nostrils or openings to the exterior, but no communication with the mouth, and no function in respiration. In cyclostomes there is a single median nasal cavity, but it is supplied with paired olfactory nerves. The sensory epithelium of the nose develops from invaginated epiblast.
3. Sense, power, or faculty of smelling; hence, scent.
4. Odor, as of hay; perfume. *Dial. Eng.*
5. An informer; a spy, as of the police. *Slang, Eng.*
6. Something suggestive of, or associated with, the nose; as: **a** A socket on a candlestick, for the candle. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* The stem of a vessel; sometimes, the iron or steel piece protecting the stem. **c** A projecting or open end, a beak or a prominent or projecting point, edge, etc., at the front of an object; snout; nozzle; spout; muzzle; as, the *nose* of a pipe, gun, bellows, retort, shovel, teakettle, shell, molding, etc. **d** Of a gooseberry, currant, apple, etc., the eye. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **e** Short for NOSE HOLE, 2; NOSE PIPE. **f** The bridge of spectacles or eyeglasses. **g** *Golf.* The end of the head of a club farthest from the shaft. **h** In a torpedo, a small section containing the primer, screwed on to the front; — called also *war nose.*
nose of wax, fig., a thing that may be easily turned or molded; a person pliant and easily influenced. — **spite,** *or* **in spite, of one's n.**, in spite of one; in defiance or contempt of one. *Obs. or R.* — **to bite** *or* **snap one's n. off**, to speak to or answer one testily or snappishly. — **to count,** *or* **tell, noses**, to count the number of persons, as on a side. — **to keep, hold, put,** *or* **bring, one's nose to the grindstone**, to grind down or oppress one; also, to keep one's self or another at hard, monotonous, or servile work.

They might be ashamed, for lack of courage, to suffer the Lacedæmonians to *hold their noses to the grindstone.* *Sir T. North.*

— **to put one's n. out of joint**, to humiliate one's pride, esp. by a supplanting in the affections of another; also, to thwart one's plans. Hence, **to have one's n. out of joint**, etc. — **to thrust, poke,** *or* **put one's n. into**, to pry into; to meddle officiously in. — **under, one's,** *or* **one's very, n.**, just or very close in front of one.

nose, *v. t.;* NOSED (nōzd); NOS'ING (nōz'ĭng). **1.** To perceive or get the smell or odor of; to smell or scent; hence, to detect by or as by the sense of smell; to scent.
2. To confront; to face; specif.: **a** To confront or reproach (with). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** To confront, oppose, or treat insolently or impudently. *Rare.*

A sort of national convention, dubious in its nature, . . . *nosed* Parliament in the very seat of its authority. *Burke.*

c To be closely face to face or opposite to; to meet.
3. To deprive by trickery or fraud; to cheat (of). *Obs.*
4. To utter in a nasal manner; to nasalize. *Rare. Cowley.*
5. To blow the smoke of (tobacco) through the nose. *R.*
6. To remove the noses, or eyes, of; as, to *nose* gooseberries. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
7. To furnish with a nose; as, to *nose* a stair tread.
8. To touch or rub with the nose; to push or thrust the nose into or against, as for the purpose of examining; to examine with the nose or sense of smell.
9. To make by advancing the nose or front end; as, the train *nosed* its way into the station; *Racing Slang*, to beat by (the length of) a nose.
10. To lead or drag by the nose.

nose (nōz), *v. i.* **1.** To use the nose in smelling or examining; to smell; to sniff; to scent. *Audubon.*
2. To pry or search, esp. into what does not concern one.
3. To push or move with the nose or front forward.

A train of cable cars came *nosing* along. *Hamlin Garland.*

4. *Geol. & Mining.* To dip or run in a noselike form; — said of strata or veins.
5. To act as an informer; to inform. *Thieves' Slang.*

nose bag. A bag to hold feed at the nose of an animal, as a horse, being hung by a string over the head.
nose'band' (-bănd'), *n.* That part of the headstall of a bridle which passes over a horse's nose. — **nose'band'ed**, *a.*
nose bit. *Carp.* A bit similar to a gouge or pod bit, but having a cutting edge on one side of its boring end.
nose'bleed' (nōz'blēd'), *n.* **1.** Epistaxis.
2. *Bot.* Yarrow.

nosed (nōzd), *a.* Having a (or such a) nose; as, pug-*nosed.*
nose'gay' (nōz'gā'), *n.* [*nose* + *gay* in the sense of a gay or showy thing.] **1.** A bunch of flowers or herbs, esp. fragrant ones; a bouquet; a posy. *Pope.*
2. A perfume or scent, esp. an artificial one; odor. *Rare.*
nosegay tree. Either of two West Indian apocynaceous trees having ornamental flowers, — *Plumeria rubra*, with red, and *P. alba*, with white, flowers.
nose hole. 1. A nostril. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Glass Making.* A small opening in a furnace, before which a globe of crown glass is held and kept soft at the beginning of the flattening process.
nose leaf. A leaflike expansion of skin on the nose of certain bats supposed to have a delicate tactile function. It is variously developed in different species.
nose peg. In some spinning mules, a pin or stud fixed in an arm fastened at the upper end of the quadrant to depress the chain so as to obtain the desired terminal acceleration as the building of the cop proceeds.
nose piece, *or* **nose'piece'**, *n.* A piece for the nose, like a nose, or the like; as: **a** *Armor.* A piece, often hinged, to protect the nose. **b** A noseband. **c** The nozzle of a pipe, hose, bellows, etc. **d** (1) The end piece of a microscopic body to which an objective is attached. (2) A revolving holder for two or more microscope objectives, so attached to the instrument that either can be brought into position for use without greatly disturbing the adjustment. See MICROSCOPE, *Illust.*
nose pipe. A projecting piece of pipe, as one forming a terminal to another pipe; specif., in a blast furnace, the nozzle of the blast pipe where it enters a tuyère.
nos'ing (nōz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NOSE. Specif., *vb. n. Arch.* That part of the tread of a stair which projects over the riser, or any like projection, as of the edge of a molding.
nosing bead, *Carp.*, a molding, usually half-round, on the edge of a board or the like and of its entire thickness.
nos'o- (nŏs'ō-), **nos-**. Combining form fr. Gr. νόσος, *disease.*
nos'o-come (-kōm), *a.* [F. (Rabelais), fr. L. *nosocomium*, Gr. νοσοκομεῖον; νόσος disease + κομεῖν to attend to.] A hospital. *Obs. or R.* — **nos'o-co'mi-al** (-kō'mĭ-ăl), *a.*
no-sog'ra-phy (nō-sŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*noso-* + *-graphy.*] A description or classification of diseases. — **no-sog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **nos'o-graph'ic** (nŏs'ō-grăf'ĭk), **nos'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **nos'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
no-sol'o-gy (nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*noso-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *nosologie.*] **a** A classification, or a list, of diseases. **b** That branch of medical science which treats of diseases, or of the classification of diseases. **c** Diagnostic character of a disease. — **nos'o-log'i-cal** (nŏs'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **nos'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **no-sol'o-gist** (nō-sŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
nos'o-ma'ni-a (nŏs'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *noso-* + *mania.*] Monomania in which one suffers from an imaginary disease.
nos'o-phen (nŏs'ō-fĕn), *n.* [*nose* + *phenol;* orig. used for affections of the nose.] *Pharm.* An iodo compound obtained as a yellowish gray, odorless, tasteless powder by the action of iodine on phenol phthalein. The sodium salt (**antinosine**, a dark blue powder) and its bismuth salt (**eudoxine**, a reddish yellow powder), as well as nosophen itself, are used as substitutes for iodoform.
nos'o-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *noso-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of disease.
nos-tal'gi-a (nŏs-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νόστος a return home + *-algia.*] *Med.* Homesickness; esp., homesickness causing a severe and sometimes fatal melancholia.
nos-tal'gic (-jĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *nostalgique.*] Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or having, nostalgia; homesick.
Nos'toc (nŏs'tŏk), *n.* [NL. Coined by Paracelsus: cf. F. *nostoc.*] **a** *Bot.* A genus of blue-green algæ typifying the family Nostocaceæ. The plants consist of moniliform filaments made up of ordinary cells interspersed with heterocysts, the filaments united by a gelatinous substance into a spherical colony living on damp ground. These colonies have been called *star jelly*, *witches'-butter*, etc. **b** [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.
Nos'to-ca'ce-æ (nŏs'tō-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of minute blue-green fresh-water algæ characterized by the moniliform filaments, and by the reproductive bodies known as *hormogonia.* It includes several genera, some species of which contaminate water in reservoirs. See ANABÆNA. — **nos'to-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
nos'to-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to nostology.
2. Senile; having the characteristics of old age.
nos-tol'o-gy (nŏs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. νόστος a return home + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The study of the senile stages of an organism or race of organisms.
nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* [ME. *nostrill*, *nosethril*, *nosethirl*, AS. *nosþyrl;* *nos* for *nosu* nose + *þyrel* opening, hole, fr. *þyrel* pierced, for *þyrhel*, fr. *þurh* through. See NOSE, THROUGH; cf. THRILL.] **1.** An external opening of the nose, serving also in air-breathing vertebrates to give passage to the air which is breathed. See NOSE, *n.*, 2.
2. Perception; insight; acuteness; nose. *Obs.*
nos'trum (-trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [Neut. sing. of L. *noster* ours, fr. *nos* we. See US.] **1.** A medicine recommended by its preparer, esp., a medicine the ingredients of which are kept secret by the inventor or proprietor; a patent medicine; a quack medicine.
2. A scheme, plan, or the like, proposed for the accomplishment of something; a pet or favorite scheme or remedy, as for some political evil; as, party *nostrums.*

not (nŏt), *adv.* [ME. *not*, *noht*, *nought*, the same word as E. *naught.* See NOUGHT, NAUGHT.] An adverbial particle expressing negation; — corresponding to the attributive *no.* As used with verbs, *not* immediately after or before a simple tense or form of an ordinary verb is now archaic and chiefly poetic; as, "that which satisfieth *not;*" "all that *not* harms distinctive womanhood." It is used commonly either with an auxiliary verb or with the substantive verb *be*, in both cases immediately following; as, "Thou shalt *not* steal." When used with an infinitive or verbal noun in *-ing*, *not* precedes.

Not one word spake he more than was need. *Chaucer.*
Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not.* *Job* vii. 8.
May I do it, or may I *not* do it? *Bp. Sanderson.*

not but, only. Cf. NOBBUT. *Obs.* — **n. guilty**, *Law*, the words of general issue, used to deny the whole declaration or indictment, in various actions, as of trespass, trover, and criminal cases. — **n. out.** See CRICKET, game. — **n. proved,** *or, now more commonly*, **not proven**, *Scots Law*, the verdict brought in by a jury who find that the charges made are not proved. It operates as an acquittal, in the same way as a verdict of *not guilty.* It has been erroneously explained as being a verdict casting a suspicion upon the accused and not operating as a bar to further prosecution.

not-. The word *not* used as a combining form equiv. to *non-*, as in *not*-ephemeral, *not*-living, etc.
no'ta-bil'i-a (nō'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. of L. *notabilis* notable.] Things worthy of note or notice.
no'ta-bil'i-ty (nō'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *notabilité.*] **1.** A notable fact or circumstance. *Obs.*
2. A notable thing or object. *Rare.*
3. A notable person; a person of note. *Carlyle.*
4. Quality of being notable; specif.: **a** Capability; cleverness in management, or industry in household affairs or occupations. *Now Rare.* **b** Prominence; distinction.
no'ta-ble (nō'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *notable*, or L. *notabilis*, fr. *notare* to mark, *nota* mark, note. See NOTE.] **1.** Worthy of note or notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished; sometimes, formerly, notorious.
2. Easily or readily noticed or noted. *Obs.*
3. Capable of being noted; perceptible. *Obs. or Chem.*
4. a (*pron. usually* nŏt'ȧ-b'l). Efficient in managing; skillful or clever and thorough in work or business; — now used only of women with reference to household management. *Obsoles.* **b** Connected with, or of the nature of, the management of household affairs, or domestic economy. *Obsoles.*
no'ta-ble, *n.* **1.** A notable, or remarkable, fact or thing. *R.*
2. A person of note or distinction; a notability.
3. [*cap.*] *French Hist.* Before the revolution of 1789, one of a number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, summoned by the king to constitute a deliberative body on extraordinary occasions, as times of emergency.
no'tal (nō'tăl), *a.* [Gr. νῶτον the back.] **a** Of or pertaining to the back; dorsal. **b** Of or pertaining to a notum.
not'al (nōt'ăl), *a.* *Music.* Of or pertaining to notes.
No-ta'li-a (nō-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νότος the south + ἅλς the sea.] *Zoögeog.* The south temperate marine realm, bounded by the southern isocrymes of 68° and 44° F.
no-tan'dum (nō-tăn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -DA (-dȧ), E. -DUMS (-dŭmz). [L., fr. *notare* to observe.] A thing to be noted, or an entry of it; a note; memorandum; — chiefly in *pl.*
no-ta'ri-al (nō-tā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a notary; done, executed, framed, taken, etc., by a notary; as, a *notarial* seal; *notarial* attestation.
notarial separation, *Dutch Law*, a separation of husband and wife by a contract entered into before a notary.
no'ta-ry (nō'tȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *notarius* notary (in sense 1), fr. *nota* mark: cf. F. *notaire.* See NOTE, *n.*] **1.** Lit., as among the Romans, a shorthand writer; hence, an official whose duty was to record transactions, to certify the authenticity of documents, etc., as the Roman "tabellio" or "tabellarius," or the officials appointed by the Pope throughout Europe in medieval times.
2. *Law.* A public officer who takes acknowledgment of, or otherwise attests or certifies, deeds and other writings, or copies of them, usually under his official seal, to make them authentic, and takes affidavits, depositions, and protests of negotiable paper. He is generally called a **notary public.** In England notaries are still nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury through his Court of Faculties (to whom the Pope had delegated the authority, which was confirmed by 25 Hen. VIII., c. 21, § 4) and are nominally ecclesiastical officials; in the United States they are appointed by the governors of the States.
3. A noter; an observer. *Obs.*
4. A notebook. *Obs. & R.*

no'se-an (nō'zē-ăn), *n.* *Min.* = NOSELITE.
nose ape. The proboscis monkey.
nose'burn', *n.* See BONACE TREE.
no-see'-um, *n.* [That is, you don't see 'em (them): Indian English.] A punkie (fly). *Slang or Colloq.*
nose'fish', *n.* A batfish **a.**
nose flute. *Music.* A kind of flute played by blowing through the nostrils, used by the Sakai of the Malay peninsula and other tribes.
nose glasses. Pince-nez.
nose hammer. A frontal hammer.
nose'herb', *n.* An herb to smell. *Obs.*
nose key. *Carp.* A fox wedge.
nosel. † NUZZLE.
nose'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **nose'less-ly**, *adv.* — **nose'less-ness**, *n.*
nose'ling, nose'lings, *adv.* On the nose or face. *Obs.*
no'se-lite (nō'zē-līt), *n.* [After K. W. *Nose*, a Ger. geologist.] *Min.* A grayish, bluish, or brownish mineral allied to haüyne. It is a silicate and sulphate of aluminium and sodium.
nose'pinch', *n.* Pince-nez.
nos'er (nōz'ẽr), *n.* *Slang or Colloq.* A blow or fall on the nose; also, a wind in one's face; a head wind.
nose'smart' (nōz'smärt'), *n.* A pungent cress, as water cress.
nose tent. A plug to stanch nosebleed. *Obs.*
nose'thirl (nōz'thûrl), **nose'thril** (-thrĭl), *n.* Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. equiv. of NOSTRIL.
nose'wise', *a.* Conceited; also, keen-scented. *Obs.*
nose'wort', *n.* Hellebore; also, nasturtium. *Obs.*
nose'y (nōz'ĭ), *n.* A person having a conspicuous nose; — used [*cap.*] as a nickname. *Slang.*
nose'y, *a.* *Slang or Colloq.* **1.** Odoriferous; specif.: **a** Malodorous. **b** Fragrant.
2. Sensitive to foul odors; also, given to nosing; inquisitive.
no'shee trout (nō'shē). The nissuee trout.
no'-side', *n.* *Rugby Football.* The end of the game; — from the phrase used by the referee in announcing expiration of the time allowed for the game.
no'sine (nō'zĭn), **no'site** (nō'zīt), *n.* *Min.* Noselite.
nos'ism (nōs'ĭz'm; nŏs'-), *n.* [L. *nos* we + *-ism.*] **1.** Self-exaltation or self-conceit on the part of a group of persons.
2. The practice of using "we" in giving one's opinions.
nosle. † NOZZLE.
nos'o-gen'e-sis (nŏs'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Nosogeny. — **nos'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*
no-sog'e-ny (nō-sŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*noso-* + *-geny.*] Pathogeny. — **nos'o-gen'ic** (nŏs'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*
nos'o-gno-mon'ic, *n.* [*noso-* + *gnomonic.*] Nosology. *Obs.*
no-som'a-thete (nō-sŏm'ȧ-thēt), *n.* [*noso-* + Gr. μαθητής a pupil.] A student of diseases.
nos'o-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *noso-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Disease produced by fungi.
no-son'o-my (nō-sŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*noso-* + Gr. ὄνομα name.] *Med.* Classification of diseases.
nos'o-phyte (nŏs'ō-fīt), *n.* [*noso-* + *-phyte.*] *Med.* Any pathogenic vegetable microorganism.
nos'o-po-et'ic (-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* Nosopoietic.
nos'o-poi-et'ic (-poi-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*noso-* + Gr. ποιητικός productive.] Producing diseases.
nos'o-tax'y (nŏs'ō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*noso-* + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] Classification of diseases.
nos'sel. † NOZZLE, NUZZLE.
nost. † HOST, OAST.
nost. Contr. of *ne wost*, knowest not. *Obs.*
nos-tal'gy (nŏs-tăl'jĭ), *n.* = NOSTALGIA.
nos'thrill. † NOSTRIL.
nos'tic (nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. νόστος a return home.] *Biol.* Parageroutic.
nos'to-ca'ceous (nŏs'tō-kā'shŭs). **nos'to-chine** (nŏs'tō-kĭn; -kīn: 183), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the alga nostoc.
nos'to-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νόστος a return home + *mania.*] *Med.* Extreme nostalgia.
Nos'tra-da'mus (-trȧ-dā'mŭs), *n.* One who professes to be a prophet; a seer; — from Nostradamus, who published a collection of prophecies. — **Nos'tra-dam'ic** (-dăm'ĭk), *a.*
nos'tri-fi-cate (nŏs'trĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *noster* our + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] To make or accept as, or on equality with, one's own, as the diploma of a foreign university. — **nos'tri-fi-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*
nos'triled, nos'trilled (nŏs'trĭld), *a.* Having nostrils; — usually in combination.
nos-tril'i-ty (nŏs-trĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Peculiarity of nostril; esp., state or quality of having an accentuated and flexible nostril, thought distinctive of the Jewish nose.
‖ **no'stro pe-ri'cu-lo** (nŏs'trō pĕ-rĭk'ū-lō). [L.] At our own risk.
nos'trum-mon'ger, *n.* See MONGER. — **nos'trum-mon'ger-ship**, **nos'trum-mon'ger-y**, *n.*
nosyll. † NUZZLE, OUZEL.
not. † NUT.
not. Obs. or Scot. var. of NOTE.
not. Contr. of *ne wot*, wot, or know, not. *Obs.*
not, nott, *a.* [AS. *hnot.*] **1.** Shorn; shaven. *Obs.*
2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Polled; hornless, as a cow. **b** Smooth; well-tilled, as a field. **c** Beardless; awnless; — of grain. *Obs.*
not, nott, *n.* A hornless sheep, cow, or steer. *Dial. Eng.* *Obs.*
not, nott, *v. t.* To poll; shear.
no'ta, *n., pl.* of NOTUM.
‖ **no'ta be'ne** (nō'tȧ bē'nē). [L.] Note well or particularly; take notice; — abbr. *N. B.*
no'ta-bl. Notable. *Ref. Sp.*
no'ta-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
notablete. † NOTABILITY.
no'ta-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* of NOTABLE.
No'ta-can'thi-dæ (-kăn'thĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See NOTACANTHOUS.] *Zoöl.* A small family of deep-sea fishes having an elongate, compressed body and long dorsal and anal fins with both spines and soft rays. The typical genus is **No'ta-can'thus** (-thŭs). — **no'ta-can'thid** (-thĭd), *n.* — **no'ta-can'thoid** (-thoid), *a. & n.*
no'ta-can'thous (nō'tȧ-kăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. νῶτον the back + ἄκανθα thorn.] *Zoöl.* Having spines on the back.
no-ta'do, *n.* A token. *Obs.*
no-tæ'um (nō-tē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νωταῖος pert. to the back.] *Zoöl.* **a** The upper surface of a bird's body. **b** A dorsal covering, analogous to a mantle, developed by certain opisthobranch mollusks. — **no-tæ'al** (-ăl), *a.*
notaire, *n.* [F.] Notary. *Obs.*
no-tal'gi-a (nō-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῶτον the back + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the back. — **no-tal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*
no'tan' (nō'tăn'), *n.* *Japanese Art.* The combination of lights and darks; the chiaroscuro of a design (nearly equiv. to study of values in European art).
no'tan-en'ce-pha'li-a (nō'tăn-ĕn'sĕ-fā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῶτον the back + ἀν- not + ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] *Terat.* A monstrosity marked by absence of the back part of the cranium.
notar, *n.* A notary. *Scot.*
no'ta-ress, *n.* A female notary. *Rare.*
no-ta'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of NOTARIAL.
no-ta'ri-ate (nō-tā'rĭ-āt), *n.* The office of notary. *Rare.*
no-tar'i-kon (nō-tăr'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [LGr. νοταρικόν, fr. L. *notarius* a shorthand writer.] *Jewish Lit.* In cabalistic phraseology, the art of using each letter of a word to make a new word.
no'ta-ri-ly, *n.* = NOTARY. *Obs.*

N

no'tate (nō'tāt), *a.* [L. *notatus*, p. p. of *notare* to mark. See NOTE, *n.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Marked with spots or lines.
no'tate (nō'tāt), *v. t.* To put into notation.
no-ta'tion (nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *notatio* a marking, etymology, fr. *notare* to mark, *nota* mark: cf. F. *notation.* See NOTE, *n.*] **1.** Literal or etymological signification. *Obs.*
2. An annotation; a note. *Now Rare.*
3. Act of noting; observation; a taking note. *Rare.*
4. A mark or indication. *Obs. & R.*
5. Act, process, or method of representing by a system or set of marks, signs, figures, or characters; any particular system of characters, symbols, or abbreviated expressions used in an art or science, to express briefly technical facts, quantities, etc.; specif.: **a** The system of figures, letters, and signs used in arithmetic and algebra to express number, quantity, or operations. **b** *Music.* Act, process, or system of recording music or musical details by means of notes or symbols; musical notes and symbols collectively. Notation has been devised to indicate pitch, metrical length, rhythm, tempo, accent or force, harmonic combinations, style, and specific directions about performance. The oldest system known is the **alphabetical notation** of the Greeks, in which the tones of a melody were represented by letters, variously written, as upright, inverted, etc., to denote naturals, sharps, etc., and to which certain time and accent signs were added. Letters were used to denote fixed pitch in the later medieval tablatures, and are still so used, as under *pitch* and elsewhere in this book. The next important step, however, was in the early medieval **neumes**, denoting relative pitch, and in the transient system of Hucbald (10th century), who wrote syllables to be sung between parallel lines, marking the spaces T or S for "tone" (step) or semitone. The addition of lines denoting fixed pitch to the neumes resulted in the modern **staff system**, in which a clef gives to lines and spaces their pitch, which may be chromatically altered by accidentals. Notation of time values was developed in the system of mensurable music with ligatures, which gave rise to time signatures, while metrical accent came to be marked throughout by the bar. Rhythm may be represented by special symbols (see RHYTHM); force, by such signs and abbreviations as ∧, <, *f.*, *p.*, etc.; and special directions as to manner of performance, by the staccato mark, slur, repeat, pedal sign, etc. Harmony has a kind of numerical shorthand in the system of thorough bass.
not'-be'ing, *n.* **1.** Nonbeing; nonexistence.
2. A nonexistent thing; a nonbeing. *Rare.*
notch (nŏch), *n.* [Prob. for *otch*, *an otch* giving *a notch*; cf. OF. *oche*, *osche*, F. *hoche*, OF. *ochier*, *oschier*, to notch, nick, Pr. *oscar.*] **1.** A V-shaped indentation or hollow, as in a surface or edge; a nick, as one cut in a tally stick.

And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes. *Swift.*

2. *Cricket.* A run. *Obsoles., Cant.*
3. A narrow passage between two elevations, as mountains; a deep, close pass; a defile; — esp. common in proper names in New England; as, the Crawford *Notch.* *U. S.*
4. Act of notching, or cutting notches.
5. *Logging.* = UNDERCUT.
Syn. — See DINT.
notch, *v. t.*; NOTCHED (nŏcht); NOTCH'ING. **1.** To cut (the hair) unevenly or poorly. *Obs.*
2. To cut or make notches in, as a stick; to indent; also, to score, mark, record, or tally by or as if by notches.
3. To fasten or insert by notches.
4. To cut or chop; as, to *notch* off the hands. *Rare.*
5. To fit (the arrow) to the string; to nock.
6. *Logging.* To make an undercut, or notch, in (a tree).
7. *Forestry.* To plant (a tree) by making a T-shaped cut or notch in the sod, folding it back, inserting the roots, then replacing and tramping the sod firm.
to notch up. *Mach.* = TO LINK UP.
notch, *v. i.* **1.** To make notches.
2. To become notched, or indented. *Rare.*
notch'board' (nŏch'bōrd'; 201), *n.* *Carp.* The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase.
notched (nŏcht), *pret. & p. p.* of NOTCH. — **notched falcon**, any of several South American falcons (genus *Harpagus*) having the maxilla doubly toothed; esp., *H. bidentatus.*
notch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NOTCH. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of making notches; act of cutting into small hollows.
2. The small hollow, or hollows, cut; a notch or notches.
3. *Carp.* A method of joining timbers, scantling, etc., by notching them, as at the ends, and overlapping or interlocking the notched portions; also, a joint so formed.
4. *Engin.* A method of excavating, as in a bank, by a series of cuttings side by side. See also GULLETING.
note (nōt), *n.* [F. *note*, L. *nota* mark.] **1.** *Mus.* **a** A character used to indicate a certain tone, esp., in modern staff notation, one showing by its form the relative length, and by its position the pitch, of a tone. Notes now have from one to three parts: the *head*, the *stem*, and the *hooks*, or pennants, which may run together between two or more notes. These parts distinguish the following notes in present general use: *semibreve*, or *whole note*; *minim*, or *half note*; *crotchet*, or *quarter note*; *quaver*, or *eighth note*; *semiquaver*, or *sixteenth note*; *demisemiquaver*, or *thirty-second note*; *hemidemisemiquaver*, or *sixty-fourth note*. Their time value may be modified by various marks, as the *dot*, *tie*, *hold*, and *staccato*. Their pitch value is taken from the staff degree — with its modifying sharp, flat, etc. — on which they are placed. In Gregorian music the older *large*, *long*, *breve*, and *semibreve* are still sometimes used. See NOTATION, 5 **b**. **b** Inaccurately, a key of a pianoforte or similar instrument.
2. A musical sound; specif.: **a** A melody or strain; tune; song. *Now Poetical.* **b** The song or musical call of a bird. **c** A tone of definite pitch, as of a musical instrument or the human voice in singing.

Consonant chords that shiver to one *note.* *Tennyson.*

3. A cry, call, or sound, esp. of a bird; as, the *note* of the crow. Also, fig.: as, a *note* of preparation or war. *Shak.*

That *note* of revolt against the eighteenth century, which we detect in Goethe, was struck by Winckelmann. *W. Pater.*

4. A mark or token by which a thing may be known; a sign; indication; character; distinctive mark or feature; characteristic quality.

Such depreciation is an infallible *note* of shallow and careless thinking. *Gladstone.*

5. Stigma; brand; reproach. *Now Rare.*

Once more, the more to aggravate the *note*,
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shak.*

6. A mark, or sign, made to identify, distinguish, call attention, point out something to notice, or the like; a visible sign, or token, proving or giving evidence. *Now Rare.*
7. A sign or character, excluding letters, used in printing or writing, as ! or ?; as, the *note* of exclamation.
8. *Law.* **a** An abstract of certain particulars which was recorded in the conveyance by fine (see 6th FINE, 3 **b**). **b** *Scots Law.* A short and concise statement used as a pleading in a case, esp. one drawn by counsel stating the pleas in law on which an action or defense is to be maintained.
9. A brief writing intended to assist the memory or to serve as a basis for fuller statement; a memorandum; a minute; also, usually in *pl.*, a record of impressions, incidents, etc.; as, Dickens's "American *Notes.*"
10. *pl.* Hence, a writing intended to assist in public speaking; memoranda to assist a speaker, being either a synopsis or the full text of what is to be said; as, to preach from *notes*; also, a reporter's memoranda; the original report of a speech or of proceedings. Rarely in *sing.*
11. A brief remark by way of explanation or additional information; a comment or explanation, as in the margin or at the foot of a page; an annotation on a text or author; a critical, explanatory, or illustrative observation.
12. A remark or observation, esp. one worth notice. *Obs.*
13. A list of items or charges, or of particulars; *Obs.*, an account or bill. "The smith's *note* for shoeing." *Shak.*
14. A written communication; specif.: **a** A short informal letter. **b** A formal diplomatic or official missive.
15. A written acknowledgment; a receipt. *Obs. & R.*
16. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; a written promise to pay; as, a promissory *note*; a *note* of hand; a negotiable *note*; a bank *note* (*note* being often used alone for any of these phrases).
17. Reputation; fame; distinction; eminence.

There was scarce a family of *note* which had not poured out its blood on the field or the scaffold. *Prescott.*

18. Observation; notice; heed.

Give orders to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shak.*

19. Notification; information; intelligence. *Obs. or R.*

The king . . . shall have *note* of this. *Shak.*

Syn. — See REMARK.
note of addition. See POINT OF ADDITION. *Obs.* — **n. of admiration.** = EXCLAMATION, 3. — **n. of hand**, a promissory note.
note (nōt), *v. t.*; NOT'ED (nōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); NOT'ING (nōt'ĭng). [F. *noter*, L. *notare*, fr. *nota.* See NOTE, *n.*]
1. To notice or observe with care; to take notice of or observe; remark; heed; attend to; perceive. *Pope.*

No more of that; I have *noted* it well. *Shak.*

2. To make a separate or special mention of from among various items or matters; as, he *noted* the man's optimism.
3. To record or set (down) in writing; to make a note or memorandum of.

Every unguarded word . . . was *noted* down. *Macaulay.*

4. In *Obs.* or *Rare* senses: **a** To set or put down in or as in writing; as, he was *noted* an ass. *Obs.* **b** To denote; to designate; signify. *Obs.* **c** To indicate, as by pointing; to point out; to show forth. *Rare.* **d** *Music.* To set down in, or provide with, notes, or musical characters. *Rare.* **e** To distinguish by a note or mark, as of reference; to mark so as to distinguish, call attention to, or the like. *Obs.* **f** To annotate; also, to make notes in. *Rare. W. H. Dixon.* **g** To charge or accuse, as with some fault or crime (usually with *of*, *for*, or *with*); to brand. *Obs. Shak.* **h** *Com.* To make a memorandum of nonpayment of (a negotiable bill) on presentation; — said of a notary public. *Eng.*
note, *v. i.* To make or produce musical notes. *Obs. or R.*
note'book' (nōt'bŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** A book in which notes or memorandums are written.
2. A book in which promissory notes are registered.
not'ed (nōt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of NOTE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Specially marked, observed, or noticed; hence, well known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated; famous; as, a *noted* author, or traveler. **b** Provided with musical notes or score. — **not'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **not'ed-ness**, *n.*
Not'e-læ'a (nŏt'ē-lē'*á*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νότος the south, southwest + ἐλαία olive tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly Australian oleaceous trees or shrubs having axillary 4-merous flowers with broad petals, the stamens coherent, and a 1-seeded drupaceous, often edible, fruit. Most of the species have very hard wood, whence they are known as *ironwoods.* See AXBREAKER, IRONWOOD, BLUE PLUM.
note'less (nōt'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without note; not attracting notice; unmarked; undistinguished; inconspicuous.

Noteless as the race from which he sprung. *Scott.*

2. Devoid of musical notes; unmusical; voiceless. — **note'less-ly**, *adv.* — **note'less-ness**, *n.*
note'let (nōt'lĕt), *n.* A little or short note.
note paper. Writing paper of the various sizes usually employed in correspondence. See PAPER.
note'wor'thy (nōt'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of observation or notice; remarkable; notable. — **note'wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **note'wor'thi-ness**, *n.*
noth'ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* [From *no*, a. + *thing.*] **1.** Not any thing; no thing (in the widest sense of the word *thing*); nought; partitively (now rare with an adjective), no share, element, part; — opposed to *anything* and *something.*

Nothing will come of *nothing.* *Shak.*
Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe. *Dryden.*

2. That which is or may be taken or considered as nonexistent; what is of no significance; as, it is *nothing* to me.

Is this *nothing*?
Why, then the world and all that 's in 't is *nothing.* *Shak.*

3. *Arith.* Absence of all magnitude or quantity, however small; also, a cipher: a zero.
4. That which does not exist; a nonentity.

Quite consume us, and reduce
To *nothing* this essential. *Milton.*

5. A thing that may be taken as nonexistent; a thing of no account, value, note, or the like; specif., a person of no importance; a nobody.

One that lies three thirds and uses a known truth to pass a thousand *nothings* with. *Shak.*
Wretched *nothings*, think ye not to flee. *Shelley.*

6. Nothingness; utter insignificance. *Obs.* *Shak.*
7. *Hegelianism.* That which is characterized by utter absence of determination; perfect indistinguishableness.
all to nothing, by all odds; to the fullest extent. *Rare.* — **for n.** **a** By no means; in no wise. *Obs.* **b** To no purpose; in vain. **c** For no reason; groundlessly. **d** Without cost; free. — **n. much**, not a great deal; very little. — **n. off**, *Naut.*, an order to the steersman to keep the vessel close to the wind.
noth'ing, *adv.* In no degree; not at all; in no wise; — now chiefly used with verbs; as, this differs *nothing* from that.

The influence of reason in producing our passions is *nothing* near so extensive as is commonly believed. *Burke.*

nothing like. See LIKE, *a.*, *Note.*
noth'ing-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One of no religious belief or political creed; one belonging to no particular sect. *Humorous.* — **noth'ing-a'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
noth'ing-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being nothing; as: **a** Nonexistence; nihility. **b** Utter insignificance, worthlessness, or the like. **c** Unconsciousness; insensibility.
2. A thing that is, or is as if, nonexistent; a nothing.
3. *Hegelianism.* The state or quality of utter indistinguishableness; total absence of determination or particularity.
Noth'o-læ'na (nŏth'ō-lē'n*á*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νόθος spurious + L. *laena* cloak.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of polypodiaceous rock-inhabiting ferns of very diverse habit. The fronds are pinnate, bipinnate, or tripinnate, and silky-hairy, tomentose, or farinose. The marginal sori are without indusium.
Noth'o-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νόθος spurious + -*saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct reptiles of the order Sauropterygia from the Triassic of central Europe, resembling the Plesiosauria, but having longer and more slender limbs less completely modified for swimming. It is the type of a family, **Noth'o-sau'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē), or of a higher group **Noth'o-sau'ri** (-rī), containing also the genus *Lariosaurus* and allied forms. *N. mirabilis* from the Muschelkalk of southern Germany became ten feet long. — **noth'o-saur** (nŏth'ō-sôr), *n.* — **noth'o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*
no'tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *notitia* a being known, knowledge, fr. *noscere*, *notum*, to know. See KNOW.]
1. Intelligence, by whatever means communicated; information; intimation or warning, esp. of a formal nature; announcement; specif., notification by one of the parties to an agreement or relation of the intention of terminating it at a specified time, as by a tenant to a landlord or an employee to an employer.

I . . . have given him *notice* that the Duke of Cornwall and Regan his duchess will be here. *Shak.*

2. A written or printed sign, or the like, communicating information or warning; as, to put a *notice* on a door.
3. Knowledge; also, an idea; notion. *Obs.*
4. Act of noting, remarking, or observing; observation; heed; cognizance; note; attention.

How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices* we take of other persons! *I. Watts.*

5. Polite or favorable attention; favor; respect; civility; as, the *notice* paid to a belle.
6. An announcement or written mention, often accompanied by comments or remarks; specif., now, a paragraph or article of the nature of a review; a critique; as, book *notices*; theatrical *notices.*
notice of dishonor *or* **dishonour**, *Com.*, a notice to the drawer or an indorser of a negotiable bill or note by a subsequent party that it has been dishonored. Failure to duly give such notice in general discharges the obligation of the prior parties.
Syn. — Attention, regard, remark, note, heed; consideration, respect, civility; intelligence, advice, news.
no'tice, *v. t.*; NO'TICED (nō'tĭst); NO'TIC-ING (nō'tĭ-sĭng).
1. To notify; to give notice of; to intimate. *Obs.*, exc. in legal usage.
2. To show that one has observed; to make mention of; remark upon; refer to; point out; as, to *notice* a book.

Another circumstance was *noticed* in connection with the suggestion last discussed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To take notice or note of; to observe; perceive; mark; heed; pay attention to.
4. To pay polite or favorable attention to; to treat with attention and civility; to recognize; as, to *notice* strangers.

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no'ta-ry, *a.* [LL. *notarius.*] Notable; great; notorious. *Obs.*
no-ta'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to notation.
no'ta-tive (nō'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* *Logic.* Suggestive or indicative of its own notes or marks, by the name: as, a *notative* conception.
no-ta'tor, *n.* [L. *notare* to note.] **a** An annotator. *Obs.* **b** A noter; a registrar. *Obs.* **c** One versed in musical notation.
‖ **no-ta'tu dig'num.** [L.] Worthy of note. *Rare.*
not'-be'ing, *a.* Nonexistent.
notch. ✝ NAUTCH.
notch'block', *n.* = SNATCH BLOCK.
notch'el (nŏch'ĕl), *n.* Only in the phrase **to cry** (a person) **notchel**, to give notice, as by advertisement, of refusal to be responsible for debts incurred by (the person). — *v. t.* To cry (a person) notchel. *Dial. Eng.*
notch'er, *n.* One that notches.
notch'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
notch'weed', *n.* Stinking goosefoot.
notch'wing', *n.* A European tortricid moth (*Rhacodia caudana*).
notch'y (nŏch'ĭ), *a.* Having, or full of, notches.
not'-de-liv'er-y, *n.* Nondelivery.
note. ✝ NUT.
note. Dial. Eng. var. of NOWT.
note. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOUGHT.
note, *a.* Prob., excellent; noted. *Obs.*
note. [AS. *nāt*; *ne* not + *wāt* wot. See NOT, WOT, WIT.] Contr. of *ne not*, knows not, but also used erroneously in the sense of *could not.* *Obs.*
note, *n.* [AS. *notu* use, profit. Cf. NEAT cattle.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Use; advantage; profit; good. *Obs.*
2. Employment; business; work.
3. A piece of work; an act. *Obs.*
4. Occurrence; circumstance.
5. Tenor (of a letter). *Obs. & R.*
6. A cow's period of giving milk.
note, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *notian*, fr. *notu* use, profit.] To make use of; to enjoy. *Obs.*
note, *v. t.* To push with the horns; to butt. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
note blindness. A form of aphasia characterized by inability to read musical notes.
notefie. ✝ NOTIFY. *Obs.*
note'ful, *a.* Useful; needful.
notefulhede, *n.* Usefulness. *Obs.*
note'head', *n.* A printed or engraved heading on sheets of paper used in writing notes, or a sheet with such a heading.
note'kin, *n.* See -KIN.
notemigge, **notemuge**, **notemugge.** ✝ NUTMEG.
no'ten-ceph'a-lo-cele' (nō'tĕn-sĕf'*á*-lō-sēl'), *n.* [Gr. νῶτον the back + ἐγκέφαλος brain + -*cele.*] *Terat.* Protrusion of the brain through an opening of the occipital bone.
no'ten-ceph'a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* Monstrosity characterized by notencephalocele.
no'ter. Var. of NOTAR. *Scot.*
not'er (nōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who provides with, or writes down, the musical notes or scores. *Obs.*
2. One who takes or makes notes.
3. An annotator. *Rare.*
4. One who notes a bill. *Rare.*
no'ter-ly. ✝ NOTOURLY.
noteschale. ✝ NUTSHELL.
no-te'um. Var. of NOTÆUM.
noteye, *n.* [Cf. NUT.] A spiced hash of pork or capon, containing nuts. *Obs.*
noth. Obs. or Scot. var. of NOUGHT.
nothak. ✝ NUTHATCH.
no'thal, *a.* [L. *nothus*, Gr. νόθος spurious.] Spurious. *Obs.*
notheless, *conj.* Nevertheless. *Obs.*
nothemo, *adv.* Never the more. *Obs.*
noth'er, *pron. & a.* [*an other*, mistaken as *a nother.*] Other. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
no'ther, *adv.* [Cf. NOTHER neither, NOWHERE.] Nowhere. *Obs.*
noth'er (*dial.* nŏth'ẽr), *conj.* [See NEITHER, NOR.] Neither; nor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
noth'ing, *v. t.* To reduce to nothing. *Rare.*
noth'ing-a'ri-an (nŭth'ĭng-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Do-nothing. *Rare.*
noth'ing-ism (nŭth'ĭng-ĭz'm), *n.* *Rare.* **1.** Triviality.
2. = NIHILISM, 1 & 3.
noth'ing-ist, *n.* A nihilist. *R.*
noth'ing-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to nothing. *Rare.*
noth'ing-less, *a.* Unimportant; nonexistent. *Rare.*
noth'ing-ly, *n.* A cipher. *R.* — *a.* Valueless; ineffectual. *R.*
noth'ing-ol'o-gy, *n.* See OLOGY.
no-thor'ough-fare', *n.* A way having no exit at one end; a cul-de-sac.
no'thous, *a.* [L. *nothus*, fr. Gr. νόθος.] Spurious; illegitimate. *Obs.*

5. To give a formal notice or notification to; to serve a notice on, as a tenant. See NOTICE, *n.*, 1.
Syn. — Remark, observe, perceive, see, mark, note, mind, regard, heed; mention, comment on.

no'tice-a-ble (nō'tĭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being observed; worthy of notice; likely to attract attention; conspicuous. — **no'tice-a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **no'tice-a-bly**, *adv.*

no'ti-fi-ca'tion (nō'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *notification*. See NOTIFY.] **1.** Act of notifying; act of making known; an intimation or notice; esp., act of giving official notice or information by words, by writing, or by other means.
2. The written or printed matter which gives notice; an advertisement, citation, etc.

no'ti-fy (nō'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; NO'TI-FIED (-fīd); NO'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *notifier*, L. *notificare*; *notus* known (p. p. of *noscere* to know) + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See KNOW; -FY.] **1.** To give notice of; to make known; to declare; to publish; as, to *notify* a fact to a person.
No law can bind till it be *notified* or promulged. *South.*
2. To take notice of; to observe. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. To denote; indicate; point out. *Obs.*
4. To give notice to; to inform by notice; to apprise; as, the constable *notified* the citizens to meet at the city hall.
5. To annotate. *Rare.*

no'tion (nō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *notio*, fr. *noscere* to know: cf. F. *notion*. See KNOW.] **1.** Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; an idea; a conception; more properly, a general or universal conception, as distinguishable or definable by marks or *notæ*.
Few agree in their *notions* about these words. *Cheyne.*
That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, color, thought, wish, or fear which is in the mind, is called the "idea" of hunger, cold, etc. *I. Watts.*
Notion, again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signalizing, that is, the remarking or taking note of, the various notes, marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford, or the result of that act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A form, character, or "sense," in which a thing exists or is taken. **b** Of a word, signification; denotation. **c** A term or phrase. **d** Mind; intellect; understanding; also, fancy; imagination; thought.
His *notion* weakens, his discernings
Are lethargied. *Shak.*
3. A view, theory, belief, or the like; an opinion.
A perverse will easily collects together a system of *notions* to justify itself in its obliquity. *J. H. Newman.*
4. Inclination; fancy; as, I have a *notion* to do it.
5. A fancy or fondness (for one of the opposite sex). *Scot. & Dial.*
6. An invention. *Obs. or R.*, exc. specif., *U. S.*: An ingenious device; any of variŏus articles or wares, esp. small useful ones; a knickknack; — usually in *pl.*; as, Yankee *notions*. *Colloq.*
7. Short for **Winchester notion**, a word, expression, or usage peculiar to Winchester College. *Local, Eng.*
Syn. — See IDEA.

no'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas; expressing abstract conceptions; speculative; as, *notional* sciences; also, formerly, of persons, given to speculation or holding speculative views.
2. Existing in idea only; visionary; imaginary; unreal.
Discourses of speculative and *notional* things. *Evelyn.*
3. Given to foolish or visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful; as, a *notional* man; also, *Vulgar*, predicatively, of the opinion (that); as, he's *notional* that he 'll win. *U. S.*
4. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a notion or idea.
5. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, a verb that carries a full meaning of its own, as distinguished from one that is merely *auxiliary*. Thus *has* is a *notional* verb in "he *has* luck;" an auxiliary, in "he *has* gone."

no'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.

Not'ke'ri-an (nŏt-kē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, any of several Notkers, Benedictines of St. Gall, Switzerland; as: **a** Notker Balbulus (c. 840–912), composer and writer on music, who developed and popularized the sequence. **b** Notker Labeo (c. 952–1022), a teacher and translator into Old High German.

no'to- (nō'tō-). Combining form from Greek νῶτον, *back*.

no'to-cen'trous (-sĕn'trŭs), *a.* [See NOTO-: CENTRUM.] *Zoöl.* Designating a vertebra whose centrum is formed exclusively of interdorsal arcualia. See ARCUALIA.

no'to-chord (nō'tō-kôrd), *n.* [*noto-* + *chord*.] *Zoöl.* A longitudinal elastic rod of cells which in the lowest vertebrates (as *Amphioxus* and the lampreys), and in the embryos of the higher vertebrates, forms the supporting and stiffening axis of the body; the chorda dorsalis. It represents in function and position the future backbone of the higher forms, and serves as a structural basis around which the bodies of the vertebræ are formed. The notochord develops typically from the hypoblast at a very early stage, as a median longitudinal dorsal outgrowth of the wall of the primitive alimentary tract. In the adult of the higher vertebrates it becomes almost obliterated as the bodies of the vertebræ develop. See SPINAL COLUMN. A well-developed notochord is present in the caudal region of larval ascidians, and a structure possibly homologous occurs in the Adelochorda. Both of these groups are placed with the Vertebrata in a phylum, *Chordata*, largely for this reason.

no'to-chor'dal (nō'tō-kôr'dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the notochord; having a notochord.

No'to-don'ti-dæ (-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *noto-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of moths similar to the Noctuidæ, from which they are distinguished chiefly by the venation of the fore wings. The larvæ are usually naked and often of grotesque form, having humps, spines, or fleshy processes. Cf. PUSS MOTH, LOBSTER MOTH. — **no'to-don'ti-an** (-shĭ-ăn), **no'to-don'tid** (-tĭd), **no'to-don'toid** (-toid), *a. & n.*

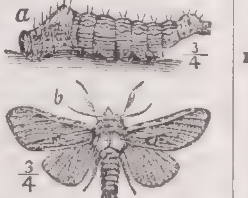

One of the Notodontidæ (*Œdemasia concinna*) which attacks the Apple Tree. *a* Larva; *b* Adult.

No'to-gæ'a (-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νότος the south + γαῖα the earth.] *Zoögeog.* A certain realm, or primary terrestrial division. It includes (according to those recognizing only two such realms) the *New Zealand*, *Australian*, and *Neotropical* regions, or (according to those recognizing three) the *New Zealand* and *Australian* regions. Cf. ARCTOGÆA, and NEOGÆA. — **No'to-gæ'an**, *or* **-ge'an** (-ăn), **No'to-gæ'al**, *or* **-ge'al** (-ăl), *a.* — **No'to-gæ'ic**, *or* **-ge'ic** (-jē'ĭk), *a.*

no'to-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *noto-* + Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, the foot.] *Zoöl.* The dorsal lobe or branch of a parapodium. See PARAPODIUM. — **no'to-po'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

no'to-ri'e-ty (nō'tō-rī'ē-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *notoriété*. See NOTORIOUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being notorious, or generally or publicly known; — commonly in an unfavorable sense; as, the *notoriety* of a crime.
2. A well-known, noted, or famous person.

no-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [LL. *notorius*: cf. L. *notoria*, *-rium*, information; fr. L. *noscere*, *notum*, to know. See KNOW.] **1.** Generally known and talked of; well, widely, or commonly known; forming a part of common knowledge; noted; universally recognized; — usually unfavorable in sense; as, a *notorious* thief, vice, fact.
2. Evident; manifest; conspicuous. *Obs.*
Syn. — Conspicuous, noted, notable. See FAMOUS.
notorious conveyance. *Law.* See CONVEYANCE.
— **no-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **no-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

No-tor'nis (nō-tôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νότος the south + ὄρνις bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of flightless birds allied to the gallinules. *N. mantelli* of New Zealand was first known as a fossil bird, but later a few individuals of a closely allied, if distinct, species (*N. hochstetteri*) were found living on the South Island. *N. albus*, a white species, inhabited Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands.

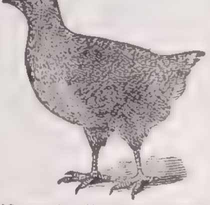
Notornis (*N. hochstetteri*).

No'to-the'ri-um (nō'tō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νότος the south + *-therium*.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic herbivorous diprotodont marsupials, of the Pliocene of Australia.

No'to-tre'ma (-trē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *noto-* + Gr. τρῆμα a hole.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the marsupial frogs.

no'tour (nō'tŏr), *a.* [F. *notoire*. See NOTORIOUS.] Open; notorious; — now used only in **notour bankruptcy**, *Scots Law*, the bankruptcy that arises under certain circumstances which are particularly defined by statutes and which make the bankrupt liable to involuntary sequestration or cession.

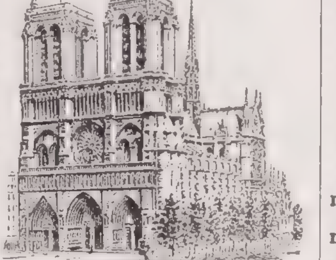
Notre Dame

‖ **No'tre Dame'** (nō'tr' dȧm'). [F.] Our Lady; the Virgin Mary; — used esp. in names of French churches; hence, a church dedicated to her, as the noted cathedral of Paris, built chiefly in the early 13th century. Its west front is one of the finest in the Gothic style.

not'self' (nŏt'sĕlf'), *n.* *Metaph.* That which is other than, or objective to, the self.

no'tum (nō'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* NOTA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. νῶτον.] *Zoöl.* The back; specif., the dorsal surface of a thoracic segment of an insect.

not'with-stand'ing (nŏt'wĭth-stăn'dĭng), *adv. & conj.* Nevertheless; however; yet; although; as, I shall go, *notwithstanding* you forbid me.
I will surely rend the kingdom from thee. . . . *Notwithstanding*, in thy days I will not do it. *1 Kings* xi. 11, 12.
notwithstanding that, notwithstanding; although.
These days were ages to him, *notwithstanding that* he was basking in the smiles of pretty Mary. *Irving.*

not'with-stand'ing, *prep.* [Orig. the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed.] Without prevention or obstruction from or by; in spite of; as, he went, *notwithstanding* the prohibition. *Notwithstanding* was originally a participle absolute corresponding to the Latin *non obstante*, and is still so taken when it follows the noun or demonstrative pronoun with which it is construed; as in, he persisted, threats *notwithstanding*. When it precedes, it is construed as a preposition (cf. CONCERNING, DURING). When it stands without the noun or demonstrative, it becomes the conjunction or adverb.
Syn. — NOTWITHSTANDING, IN SPITE OF, DESPITE are often interchangeable. NOTWITHSTANDING, the least emphatic, implies the presence of an obstacle; IN SPITE OF suggests active opposition or strongly adverse considerations to be encountered; DESPITE is somewhat lighter in its emphasis than *in spite of*; as, *notwithstanding* the rain, I shall go; I shall go *in spite of* the rain; "Only see me through now, do it in the face of this and *in spite of* it" (*H. James*); "It is *in spite of*, not because of, these scenes that 'Henry IV.' is called a chronicle play" (*W. A. Neilson*); *despite* his assurances, I doubted him.

‖ **nou'gat** (nōō'gä; nōō'gä'), *n.*; *pl.* NOUGATS (nōō'gäz; *F.* nōō'gä'). [F.] A sweetmeat or confection made usually with almonds or pistachio nuts stirred into a sugar paste.

nought (nôt), *n.* [AS. *nōwiht*, var. of *nāwiht*. See NAUGHT.]
1. Nothing; naught. *Archaic.*
2. Nonexistence; nonentity; nothing. *Archaic.*
3. *Arith.* Nothing; zero; also, a cipher or zero; a naught.
4. A worthless or valueless thing or person; a nothing.
5. Worthless or evil behavior or character. *Obs.*
for nought. = FOR NOTHING **b**, **c**, & **d**. *Obs. or R.* — **to be n.** = *to be naught*, under NAUGHT, *n.* *Obs. & R.*

nought, *a.* **1.** Bad; defective; wicked; injurious. *Obs.*
2. Of no value; worthless; good for nothing; naught.

nou'me-nal (nōō'mē-năl; nou'mē-năl), *a.* *Metaph.* Of or pert. to the noumenon or noumena; — opposed to *phenomenal*. — **nou'me-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **noumenal idealism**, the metaphysics of those who suppose all known things to be mental, but not all phenomenal in the Kantian sense, because a noumenon is knowable so long as by a noumenon we mean some mental being or other which we somehow can discover beyond phenomena. *Encyc. Brit.*

nou'me-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the existence of noumena, or things-in-themselves. — **nou'me-nal-ist**, *n.*

nou'me-non (nōō'mē-nŏn; nou'-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. νοούμενον thing perceived, p. pr. pass. of νοεῖν to perceive, νοῦς mind.] *Metaph.* **a** An object of rational intuition; that which is apprehended as an object solely by the understanding, apart from any mediation through sense. **b** The unknowable real object, substance, or thing-in-itself which the mind posits as the basis, ground, or cause of phenomena; the nature of reality apart from sensible qualities.
In affirming, therefore, the existence of a *noumenon*, we affirm causation. *J. S. Mill.*

noun (noun), *n.* [OF. *nun*, *non*, *nom*, F. *nom*, fr. L. *nomen* name. See NAME.] *Gram.* Primarily, a word that *names* any subject of discourse, esp. a *thing*, material or mental, as distinguished from a *quality* or *occurrence*; hence, any word that may be subject of a verb or object of a verb or preposition. Thus, *man*, *crowd*, *sand*, *John*, *action*, *humanity*, are *nouns*. Any other part of speech or a phrase or clause so used is regarded as a noun, as in: "Have no *ifs* nor *buts* about it." "*That you are wrong* is plain." Some grammarians, though less commonly now, use *noun* to include the adjective, and make the distinction of *noun substantive* and *noun adjective*. Nouns are commonly classified as *abstract*, *common*, *collective*, *proper*. See under these terms.

noun'al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature or quality of, a noun. — **noun'al-ly**, *adv.*

nour'ish (nŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.*; NOUR'ISHED (-ĭsht); NOUR'ISHING. [ME. *norisen*, *norischen*, OF. *nurir*, *nurrir*, *norir*, *norrir*, F. *nourrir*, fr. L. *nutrire*, akin to *nutrix* nurse. Cf. NURSE, NUTRIMENT; see -ISH.] **1.** To bring up; to rear; nurture; cherish; also, to nurse or suckle. *Obs.*

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no'tic-er (nō'tĭ-sẽr), *n.* One that notices.
No-tid'a-ni (nō-tĭd'ȧ-nī), *n. pl.* [NL. See NOTIDANUS.] *Zoöl.* = DIPLOSPONDYLI. — **no'ti-da'ni-an** (nō'tĭ-dā'nĭ-ăn), *n.*
No'ti-dan'i-dæ (nō'tĭ-dăn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of HEXANCHIDÆ. — **no'ti-dan'id** (-dăn'ĭd), **no'ti-dan'oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*
no'ti-dan'i-dan (-dăn), *a. & n.* *Zoöl.* Notidanid.
No-tid'a-nus (nō-tĭd'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νωτιδανός having a pointed dorsal fin; νῶτον the back + ἰδανός comely.] See HEXANCHIDÆ.
no'ti-fi'a-ble (nō'tĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That requires notice to be given.
no'ti-fi'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that notifies.
no'tion-al, *n.* [See NOTIONAL, *a.*] An idea. *Obs.*
no'tion-al-ist, *n.* A theorist.
no'tion-al'i-ty (nō'shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being, or a thing that is, notional. *Obs.*
2. A notional or groundless opinion. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
no'tion-al-ness, *n.* Notionality.
no'tion-a-ry (nō'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Notional.
no'tion-ate (-āt), *a.* Fanciful; notional; also, headstrong. *Scot. & U. S.*
no'tion-ist, *n.* **a** One whose religious opinions are extravagant notions. *Rare.* **b** A former of notions or opinions. *Rare.*
no'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
No'ti-o-so'rex (nō'shĭ-ō-sō'rĕks), *n.* [NL.; L. *notius* southern + *sorex* shrew.] *Zoöl.* A genus of shrews of the southern United States and Mexico, having only 28 teeth.
not'ist (nōt'ĭst), *n.* An annotator. *Obs. or R.*
no-ti'ti-a (nō-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIÆ (-ē). [L., knowledge.] A list or register, esp. of ecclesiastical sees or districts.
no-ti'tion, *n.* [OF. *noticion*.] Knowledge; information. *Obs.*
no'to-graph (nō'tō-grȧf), *n.* [*note* + *-graph*.] A melograph.
notoire, *a.* [F.] Notorious. *Obs.* — **notoirly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
not'o-mise, **not'o-mize** (nŏt'ō-mīz), *n.* Aphetic and corrupt forms of ANATOMY, skeleton, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
no'to-nec'tal (-nĕk'tăl), *a.* [*noto-* + Gr. νηκτός swimming.] *Zoöl.* Swimming back downward.
No'to-nec'ti-dæ (nō'tō-nĕk'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *noto-* + Gr. νήκτης swimmer.] *Zoöl.* A family of aquatic carnivorous heteropterous insects having the back strongly convex and the hind legs long and oarlike. They habitually swim back downward, and are hence called **back swimmers**. The typical and largest genus is **No'to-nec'ta** (-tȧ). — **no'to-nec'tid**, *a. & n.*
No'top-ter'i-dæ (nō'tŏp-tĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *noto-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* A small family of fresh-water isospondylous fishes of West Africa and southeastern Asia having the dorsal fin often wanting, the anal fin very long and confluent with the caudal, and the air bladder complex. The type genus is **No-top'ter-us** (nō-tŏp'tĕr-ŭs). — **no-top'ter-id** (-ĭd), **no-top'ter-oid**, *a. & n.*
no'to-rhi'zal (nō'tō-rī'zăl), *a.* [*noto-* + Gr. ῥίζα a root.] *Bot.* = INCUMBENT. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
notorily, *adv.* Notoriously.
no'to-ry, *a.* Notorious. *Obs.*
no'to-ry, *a.* Also **no-to'ri-ous**. [L. *nota* a mark, sign.] Dealing with magical signs. *Obs.*
No'to-ryc'tes (nō'tō-rĭk'tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νότος south + ὀρύκτης digger.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the marsupial moles.
No'to-the-ni'i-dæ (-thē-nī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. νοτόθεν from the south, fr. νότος south.] *Zoöl.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes of the Antarctic region somewhat resembling the Hexagrammidæ in appearance and habits. The type genus is **No'to-the'ni-a** (-thē'nĭ-ȧ). — **no'to-the'ni-id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
no'to-tribe (nō'tō-trīb), *a.* [*noto-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub.] *Bot.* Touching the back; — applied to certain heterogamous flowers in which the anthers and stigma are so placed as to touch the backs of visiting insects, insuring cross-pollination. *R.* Cf. PLEUROTRIBE, STERNOTRIBE. [*Obs. Scot.*]
no'tour-ly, *adv.* Notoriously.
not'-re-demp'tion, *n.* See NOT-.
nott. Var. of NOT, *a. & n.*
nott. † NOT, *adv.*; NOT, to clip; NOT, to know not.
notte. † NOTE, NUT.
not'ted, *a.* = NOT. *Obs.*
not'ted, *a.* = NOT, shaven, etc. *Obs.*
not'-this', *n.* See NOT-.
not'tour. Var. of NOTOUR. *Scot.*
Not'to-way (nŏt'ō-wā), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly of southeastern Virginia, closely connected with the Tuscarora.
Notts. *Abbr.* Nottinghamshire.
‖ **not-tur'no** (nŏt-tōōr'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] *Music.* = NOCTURNE.
No'tus (nō'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νότος.] The south wind. *Rare.*
not'wheat', *n.* Not, or beardless, wheat. *Eng.* *Obs.*
noty. † NOTE, *v.*
nou. † NOW.
‖ **n'ou'bliez' pas'** (nōō'blyā' pä'). [F.] Do not forget.
nouch, **nouche.** † OUCH, brooch.
noucine. † NOWCIN.
nou'der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOUTHER.
‖ **nou'é'** (nōō'ā'), *a.* [F.] Knotted; nowed.
noued. Var. of NOWED.
nou'ga-tine (nōō'gȧ-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* A sweetmeat consisting of nougat coated with chocolate.
nougher. † NOWER.
nought. † NOT.
nought, *v. t.* To account as nought; to annihilate. *Obs.*
nought, *adv.* **1.** Not at all; in no way. *Archaic.*
2. = NOT. *Obs.*
nought for than, **for thi**, etc., notwithstanding; nevertheless. *Obs.*
nought'y, *a.* [From NOUGHT.] Naughty (in senses 2-5). — **nought'i-ly**, **nought'ly**, *adv.* — **nought'i-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot.* [*Obs.*]
nought'ing, *n.* Depreciation.
nought'with-stand'ing. † NOTWITHSTANDING.
nou'ille (nōō'y'), *n.*; *pl.* NOUILLES (nōō'y'). [F., fr. G. *nudel*.] *Cookery.* A noodle; — usually in *pl.*
nouke. † NOOK. [vars. of NOLL.]
noul, **noule.** Obs. or dial. Eng.
nould. Contr. of *ne would*, would not. *Obs.*
noum'bles. † NUMBLES.
noumbrable. † NUMBERABLE.
noumbrarie. † NUMBRARY.
noumbre, *n.* = NUMBER. *Obs.* — **noumbres of augrim**, Arabic numerals. *Obs.*
noumbren. † NUMBER.
noumbrere, *n.* [Cf. OF. *nombreor*, nom. sing. *nombrére*.] Numberer. *Obs.*
nou'me-ite (nōō'mē-īt; nōō-mā'īt), *n.* Also **nou-me'a-ite** nōō-mā'ȧ-īt). [From *Nouméa*, *Numea*, New Caledonia, where it is found.] *Min.* Garnierite, esp. a dark green, unctuous variety.
nou'me-na, *n.*, *pl.* of NOUMENON.
nou'me-nal'i-ty (nōō'mē-năl'ĭ-tĭ; nou'-), *n.* Noumenal quality or state.
nou'me-nal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
nou'me-nal-ly, *adv.* of NOUMENAL. See -LY.
nou'me-nism (nōō'mē-nĭz'm; nou'-), *n.* A philosophy concerned with noumena.
noumpere, *n.* Umpire. *Obs.*
noun. † NOON.
noun'age. † NONAGE.
nounbre. † NUMBER.
nounce. † NONCE, OUNCE.
nouncertein. † NONCERTAIN.
noun'ize (noun'īz), *v. t.* To change (as a verb) into a noun.
noun'less, *a.* See -LESS.
nounper. † NOUMPERE.
nounpowere. † NONPOWER.
nouns. † OUNCE.
nouns. Corruption of *wounds*; — used in oaths. *Obs.*
nounse. † NONCE.
noup (nōōp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *nūpr*, *gnūpr*, a peak.] A high, steep promontory. *Local, Scot.*
nour. † NOWER.
nource. † NURSE.
nourcery. † NURSERY.
noureture. † NOURITURE.
nou'rice (*Scot.* nōō'rĭs), *n.* [See NURSE.] A nurse. *Obs. or Scot.* — *v. t.* To nurse. *Obs.*
nou'rice-ry, *n.* [See NURSERY, NURSE.] Nursery. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
nour'ish, *n.* Nurse; nourisher.

2. To grow; cultivate, as plants; let grow, as hair. *Obs.*
3. To furnish or sustain with nutriment, or, fig., with means of support and increase; to supply with whatever promotes growth, development, etc., or keeps in good health; to feed; foster; maintain; support; sustain; as, to *nourish* rebellion; to *nourish* the virtues.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *Is.* xliv. 14.
Nourished up in the words of faith. *1 Tim.* iv. 6.
Whiles I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band. *Shak.*

Syn. — Cherish, feed, supply. See NURSE.

nour′ish (nŭr′ĭsh), *v. i.* **1.** To be nurtured or nursed. *Obs.*
2. To promote growth; to furnish nutriment.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves. *Bacon.*

3. To gain nourishment; to be fed. *Obs.*

nour′ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NOURISH. Specif.: *p. a.* Promoting growth; nutritious. — **nour′ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*

nour′ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *norrissement.*] **1.** That which nourishes; nutriment; food; sustenance.

Learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker.*

2. Act of nourishing, or state of being nourished.
3. Nutritiousness; nutritiveness. *Obs.*

nous (nōōs; nous), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νοῦς mind.] **1.** *Philos.* The reason; the highest intellect; God regarded as the World Reason. Anaxagoras was the author of the doctrine of reason or *Nous* as world principle, though he conceived it as the principle of the order of nature, hence as an objective quality, rather than as reason in a psychological sense. In Plato (*Timæus*) the human reason is represented as participating in the divine reason, and Plato was the first to free the conception from materiality, making it purely teleological, although it still possessed the objectivity attaching to the nature of ideas. In Aristotle (*De Anim.*, III.) the passive reason (νοῦς παθητικός) includes sense perception, memory, imagination, and reflection; but the poetic, or creative, reason (νοῦς ποιητικός), the **agent intellect** of the Scholastics, is the pure reason whose activity is theoretic (i. e., beholding what is divine) (*Metaph.*, XI. 7, θεωρεῖν) of God always and of man sometimes (when thinking "first philosophy," or "theology"). The most important later conception of the *Nous* was that of the Neoplatonists who distinguished in the One, the divine being, a One above Reason or Mind, from the divine reason. This divine reason, the first emanation or first creation of the Supreme Being, was identified by some of the Gnostics with Christ, as the first-born of the unbegotten Father, his human form being taken not as real, but only as appearance. *W. T. Harris.*

2. Mental quickness or cleverness; ready wit; intelligence. *Humorous or Colloq.*

It requires an eye quick at discovering a weak point, and "*nous*" to calculate and decide the chances of a successful passage. *C. W. Alcock.*

‖ **nou′veau′ riche′** (nōō′vō′ rēsh′), *masc.*, *Rarely*, ‖ **nou′velle′ riche′** (nōō′vĕl′), *fem.*; *pl. masc.* NOUVEAUX RICHES (nōō′vō′ rēsh′), *fem.* NOUVELLES RICHES (nōō′vĕl′). [F.] A person newly become rich.

no′va (nō′vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. NOVÆ (-vē), E. NOVAS (-vȧz). [L., fem. sing. of *novus* new.] *Astron.* A new star, usually appearing suddenly, shining for a brief period, and then sinking into obscurity. Such appearances are supposed to result from cosmic collisions, as of a dark star with interstellar nebulosities. The most important modern novæ are: — ‖ **No′va Co-ro′næ Bo′re-a′lis** (kō-rō′nē bō′rē-ā′lĭs) [1866]; ‖ **No′va Cyg′ni** (sĭg′nī) [1876]; ‖ **No′va An-dro′me-dæ** (ăn-drŏm′ē-dē) [1885]; ‖ **No′va Au-ri′gæ** (ô-rī′jē) [1891–92]; ‖ **No′va Per′se-i** (pûr′sē-ī) [1901]. There are two novæ called *Nova Persei.* They are: **a** A small nova which appeared in 1887. **b** An extraordinary nova which appeared in Perseus in 1901. It was first sighted on February 22, and for one night (February 23) was the brightest star in the sky. By July it had almost disappeared, after which faint surrounding nebulous masses were discovered, apparently moving radially outward from the star at incredible velocity.

no-vac′u-lite (nō-văk′ū-līt), *n.* [L. *novacula* a sharp knife, razor.] *Petrog.* A very hard, fine-grained siliceous rock used for whetstones. It is thought to be of sedimentary origin.

no-vate′ (nō-vāt′; nō′vāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *novatus*, p. p. of *novare* to make new.] To put something new in place of; specif., *Law, esp. Civil Law*, to grant or dispose of by novation; to make a novation; to make a novation of.

No-va′tian (nō-vā′shăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect founded by Novatian (L. Novatianus), a presbyter of Rome, who, representing the sterner portion of the congregation, was elected by them bishop when Cornelius was elected bishop in 251, thus starting a schism, which lasted until the 6th or 7th century. The Novatians, calling themselves "The Pure," held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and later that second marriages are unlawful. — **No-va′tian**, *a.* — **No-va′tian-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **No-va′tian-ist**, *n.*

The *Novatians* made a distinction between forgiveness by God and reception into the communion of the church. The one might take place without the other. The church must guard its purity with sedulous care. *G. P. Fisher.*

no-va′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *novatio.*] **1.** Innovation. *Now R.*
2. Renewal. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* The substitution of a new obligation for an old one, by substituting either: (1) a new obligation between the same parties; or (2) a new debtor in place of the old one (then specifically called a *delegation*); or (3) a new creditor in place of the old one. The two latter forms are usually called an *assignment* in English law. The term *novation* is used chiefly by civilians.

nov′el (nŏv′ĕl), *a.* [OF. *novel*, F. *nouvel*, *nouveau*, L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus* new. See NEW.] **1.** New; not old or ancient; of recent origin or introduction; newly made, acquired, etc. *Obs.* "His *novel* crown." *Marlowe.*
2. New; not formerly known; of a new kind or character; hence, out of the ordinary course; unusual; strange.

Syn. — See NEW.

novel assignment, *Pleading*, a new assignment or specification of the cause of action set forth in a previous assignment, as where more certainty or particularity is required. — **n. disseizin**, *or, in full*, **assize of novel disseizin**, *Eng. Law*, a real action (abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 27, 1833) granted by Henry II., prob. in 1166, for the recovery of land from which the possessor had been recently disseized. It was brought by a writ bidding the sheriff to summon a jury of twelve men to declare whether the defendant had unjustly disseized the plaintiff. It had a large influence on the development of common-law civil procedure.

nov′el, *n.* [OF. *novele*, F. *nouvelle.* See NOVEL, *a.*]
1. That which is new; novelty; innovation. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* News; fresh tidings; *sing.*, a piece of news. *Obs.*

Some came of curiosity to hear some *novels.* *Latimer.*

3. [It. *novella.*] A novella; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *novels* of Boccaccio. *Now Rare.*
4. [F. *nouvelle* a short story, or It. *novella.*] A fictitious prose tale or narrative of considerable length, in which characters and actions professing to represent those of real life are portrayed in a plot; also, now generically with *the*, the type of literature constituted or exemplified by such tales; prose fiction of this sort. Novels usually deal with the passions, esp. love, and are typically of sufficient length to fill one or more volumes. Cf. ROMANCE.
5. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Rom. Law.* Certain ordinances of Justinian which were the last issued of those constituting the Corpus Juris Civilis (which see). They were mostly issued in Greek, but not officially compiled, and a Latin text, called the **Liber Authenticum**, became the authoritative one.

Syn. — NOVEL, ROMANCE were in earlier usage rather sharply contrasted with reference to subject matter, style, and length; as, "The *novel* is a picture of real life and manners, and of the times in which it is written. The *romance*, in lofty and elevated language, describes what never happened nor is likely to happen" (*Clara Reeve*); "A *novel* is a kind of abbreviation of a *romance*" (*Chesterfield*). In more recent usage the distinction, though somewhat effaced, is occasionally met with, as stated in the citation below. See STORY, FICTION.

In a not very precise way the *novel* and the *romance* are still brought into an antithesis similar to Clara Reeve's. That prose fiction which deals realistically with actual life is called, in criticism and conversation, preëminently the *novel.* That prose fiction which deals with life in a false or fantastic manner, or represents it in the setting of strange, improbable, or impossible adventures, or idealizes the virtues and the vices of human nature, is called *romance.* *W. L. Cross.*

nov′el-ette′ (nŏv′ĕl-ĕt′), *n.* [Dim. of *novel*, n. See NOVEL.]
1. A little or short novel; a story of no great length having the construction of a novel.
2. *Music.* A kind of pianoforte piece of free form and typically of exuberant character, containing a considerable number of themes; as, Schumann's *novelettes.*

nov′el-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *nouvelliste*, It. *novellista.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** An innovator; an asserter or favorer of novelty. **b** A novice or beginner. **c** A bearer of news; a newsmonger.
2. A writer of a novel or novels.

nov′el-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, novels. — **nov′el-is′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

nov′el-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of novelizing; conversion into a novel.

nov′el-ize (nŏv′ĕl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng).
1. To make or render novel, or new. *Obs.*
2. To put into the form of a novel; to portray by novels; to convert into a novel. "To *novelize* history." *Sir J. Herschel.*

nov′el-ize, *v. i.* To innovate. *Obs.*

‖ **no-vel′la** (nō-vĕl′lä), *n.*; *pl.* -LE (-lā). [It.] A kind of tale, narrative, or story, characterized by a compact plot with a point; — an Italian term often used in English to distinguish such a tale from a romance. The *novella* requires a simple subject matter and disdains episodes, differing further from the romance in concerning itself with the character of its heroes only so far as this is revealed in the plot, in creating a greater interest in things than in persons, in having an elegant brevity of style, and in the plot itself being a work of art, not made so by the art of the writer. The stories of Boccaccio's "Decameron" are typical *novelle.* Chaucer's "Pardoner's Tale" is a good English example of the novella.

nov′el-ty (nŏv′ĕl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *novelté*, F. *nouveauté*, L. *novellitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being novel; newness; freshness; recentness of origin or introduction. "*Novelty* is the great parent of pleasure." *South.*
2. Something novel; a new, recent (*Obs.*), strange, or unusual thing, event, or proceeding; an innovation.

No-vem′ber (nō-vĕm′bẽr), *n.* [L. *November*, or *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*), the ninth month of the old Roman year, fr. *novem* nine: cf. F. *Novembre.* See NINE.] The eleventh month of the year, having thirty days.

‖ **no-ve′na** (nō-vē′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [LL., fr. L. *novem* nine. Cf. NOVENE.] *R. C. Ch.* A nine days' devotion for any religious object.

nov′e-na-ry (nŏv′ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *novenarius*, fr. *novem* nine.] Of or pert. to the number nine; consisting of nine. —*n.* A set or sum of nine; nine, collectively. **b** = NOVENA.

nov′ice (nŏv′ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *novicius*, *novitius*, new, fr. *novus* new. See NEW.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who has entered a religious house and is on probation; one who is a candidate for admission into an order; a probationer.

No poor cloisterer, nor no *novice.* *Chaucer.*

2. One newly received into the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith. *1 Tim.* iii. 6.
3. One new in any business, profession, or calling; one unacquainted or unskilled; one yet in the rudiments; a beginner; tyro. "A *novice* in the trade." *Dryden.*
4. In competitions, a person or animal that has never won a prize in the class in which he or it is entered.

Syn. — Neophyte, beginner, learner, apprentice; sciolist. — NOVICE, TYRO are often used without distinction. But NOVICE commonly suggests inexperience, esp. in something which has to be done; TYRO suggests rudimentary acquaintance, esp. with something which has to be learned; as, a *novice* in golf, the veriest *tyro* knows better; "You must from your years be a *novice* in affliction, whereas I have served a long apprenticeship to misery" (*Fielding*); "The management of *tyros* of eighteen is difficult" (*Cowper*). See AMATEUR, CONVERT.

nov′ice-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a novice; novitiate; hence, *Rare*, beginning or early stage; also, inexperience.
2. A Jesuit college for the training of religious novices.

no-vi′ti-ate, no-vi′ci-ate (nō-vĭsh′ĭ-āt), *n.* [LL. *novitiatus*: cf. F. *noviciat.*] **1.** *Eccl.* State or time of being a novice; apprenticeship.
2. A novice (in sense 1 or 3). *Addison.*
3. *Eccl.* = NOVICESHIP, 2.

now (nou), *adv. & conj.* [ME. *nou*, *nu*, AS. *nū*; akin to D., OS., & OHG. *nu*, G. *nu*, *nun*, Icel. *nū*, Dan., Sw., & Goth. *nu*, L. *nunc*, Gr. νύ, νῦν, Skr. *nu*, *nū*. Cf. NEW.]
1. At the present time; at this moment; at the time of speaking; in or under the present circumstances.

I have a patient *now* living, at an advanced age. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Hence: **a** In the time immediately to follow; forthwith; as, I shall write *now.* **b** At the time immediately before the present; very lately; a moment ago; — in modern use chiefly in the phrase *just now.*

They that but *now*, for honor and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller.*

c At the time spoken of or referred to; — indicating the historical present.

The ship was *now* in the midst of the sea. *Matt.* xiv. 24

3. Chiefly as *conj.*, with the sense of present time weakened or lost, indicating a point in the thought to which there has been a sequence; as: **a** With the force of *since, seeing that*, often with *that* expressed; as, *now that* the snow was melting, there would be floods.

Why should he live, *now* nature bankrupt is? *Shak.*

b Simply marking or emphasizing transition of thought.

Come *now*, and let us reason together. *Is.* i. 18.
Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas. *Now*, Barabbas was a robber. *John* xviii. 40.

now and again, anon, *or*, *Obs.*, **eft, now, now and then**; from time to time; occasionally. — **n. and** (*Obs.*, or) **then**, at one time and another; from time to time; occasionally. "A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood." *Drayton.* — **n. . . . n.**, **then**, *or* **again**, alternately; at one time . . . at another time. "*Now* high, *now* low." *Pope.*

now, *n.* The present time or moment; the present; also, a present moment or point of time.

A mere series of "*nows*" would give us no knowledge of time. *James Ward.*

now, *a.* Existing at, or pertaining to, the present time; present. *Now Rare.* "Our *now* happiness." *Glanvill.*

now′a-days′ (nou′ȧ-dāz′), *adv.* [*now* + *a*, prep. + *day* + *-s.* See AMIDST, -S.] In these days; at the present time. Also used adjectively.

What men of spirit, *nowadays*,
Come to give sober judgment of new plays? *Garrick.*

now′a-days′, *n.* The present time.

no′way′ (nō′wā′), **no′ways′** (-wāz′) *adv.* [*no*, a. + *way.* Cf. -WARDS.] In no manner or degree; not at all; nowise.

But Ireland will *noways* allow that name unto it. *Fuller.*

now′ed (nōō′ĕd; noud), *a.* [F. *noué*, p. p. of *nouer* to

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nour′ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
nour′ish-ant, *a.* [OF. *norrissant*, p. pr. See NOURISH, *v.*] Nourishing. *Obs.*
nour′ish-er, *n.* One that nourishes.
nour′i-ture (nŭr′ĭ-tūr), *n.* [See NURTURE.] Nurture. *Obs. or R.*
nourne. † NURN.
nourquar, nourwhare. † NOWERWHERE, nowhere.
nourricerie. † NOURICERY.
nour′ry, *v. t.* [F. *nourrir.*] To nourish. *Obs.*
nourse. † NURSE.
nour′sle. † NURSLE.
‖ **nous′ a′vons′ chan′gé′ tout′ ce-la′** (nōō′-zȧ′vôN′ shäN′zhā′ tōō′ sē-lȧ′). [F.] We have changed all that. *Molière* (*Le Médecin malgré lui*, II., 6).
‖ **nous′ dan′sons′ sur un vol′-can′** (nōō′ däN′sôN′ sür ûN vōl′käN′). [F.] We are dancing on a volcano; — said by Henri Salvandy at a ball given by the Duke of Orleans to the King of Naples, a short time before the revolution of 1830.
nouse. † NOISE.
nousle. † NOZZLE, NUZZLE.
‖ **nous′ ver′rons′ ce que nous′ ver′rons′** (nōō′ vĕ′rôN′ s′ kē nōō′ vĕ′rôN′). [F.] We shall see what we shall see.
nout. Var. of NOWT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
nout. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOUGHT.
nouthe. † NOUGHT, NOWTHE.
noutheless, *adv.* [Cf. NOUGHT, NAUGHT, NEVERTHELESS.] Nevertheless. *Obs.*
nou′ther, *adv.* [Cf. NOUTHER, pron.; NOWHERE.] Nowhere. *Obs.*
nou′ther, now′ther, *pron.* Later also *adv.*, *conj.*, & *a.* [ME.; fr. AS. *nōwðer*, *nōhwæðer*; *nō*, var. of *nā* never, not + *hwæðer* whether, either. See NO, *adv.*, WHETHER; cf. NAUTHER.] Neither; also (*Obs. & R.*), nor. *Obs. or Dial.*
‖ **nou′veau′** (nōō′vō′), *a.*, *masc.*, ‖ **nou′velle′** (-vĕl′), *a.*, *fem.* [F.] New; fresh; green.
nouvellant. † NOVELANT.
‖ **nou′velle′** (nōō′vĕl′), *n.*; *pl.* NOUVELLES (-vĕl′). [F.] News; also, a short story; a novelette.
nov. † NEW, NOW.
Nov., *or* **nov.** *Abbr.* Novels, L. Novellæ (of the Corpus Juris Civilis); November.
no-va′li-a (nō-vā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* NOVALE (-lē). [L., pl. of *novale* a field newly plowed.] *Scots Law.* Lands newly reclaimed; — specif. applied to certain lands not liable for teinds.
no-val′i-ty, *n.* Also **no′val-ty.** [OF. *novalité*, or LL. *novalitas*, fr. LL. *novalis* new.] Novelty. *Obs.*
No-van′gli-an (nō-văŋ′glĭ-ăn), *a.* [NL. *Nova Anglia* New England.] Pert. to New England. *R.* — *n.* A New Englander. *R.*
no′van-tique′ (nō′văn-tēk′), *a.* [L. *novus* new + E. *antique.*] New but yet old, as through imitation or revival.
No′va Sco′tian (nō′vȧ skō′shăn), *n.* A native or citizen of Nova Scotia.
no-va′tive (nō-vā′tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of a novation.
no-va′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., a renewer.] An innovator. *Rare.*
no′va-to-ry (nō′vȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Novative.
no-va′trix (nō-vā′trĭks), *n.* [L.] Female renewer.
novel † NAVEL.
nov′el-ant, *n.* [It. *novellante*, p. pr. of *novellare* to tell stories. *Oxf. E. D.*] Newsmonger. *Obs.*
nov′el-craft′, *n.* See -CRAFT.
nov′el-dom (nŏv′ĕl-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
noveler. † NOVELLER.
nov′el-esque′ (-ĕsk′), *a.* See -ESQUE.
nov′el-et, *n.* **1.** A new booklet or pamphlet. *Obs. & R.* **2.** A little novel; a novelette.
nov′el-et′tish, *a.* See -ISH.
nov′el-et′tist, *n.* Also **nov′el-et′ter.** One who writes novelettes.
nov′el-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
nov′el-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **a** Innovation; novelty. *Obs.* **b** Writing or production of novels. *Rare.*
no-vell′. Rare var. of NOVEL.
no-vel′la (nō-vĕl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). *Rom. Law*, *pl.* [*cap.*] Short for ‖ **No-vel′læ Con′sti-tu′ti-o′nes** (kŏn′stĭ-tū′shĭ-ō′nēz). = NOVEL, *n.*, 5.
nov′el-ler, *n.* An innovator. *Obs.*
novellery, *n.* [OF. *novelerie.*] Novelty. *Obs.*
novelles. † NOUVELLES.
no-vel′li-ty, *n.* [Cf. LL. *novellitas.*] Novelty. *Obs.*
nov′el-ly, *adv.* of NOVEL.
nov′el-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
nov′el-ry, *n.* [OF. *novelerie.*] Novelty; *pl.* new things. *Obs.*
novelty siding = DROP SIDING. *New Eng.*
no′vem, *n.* See NOVUM.
No-vem′ber-ish, No-vem′ber-y.
No-vem′bry, *a.* Like or characteristic of November; dismal.
November meteors. Leonids.
no-vem′di-al (nō-vĕm′dĭ-ăl). Var. of NOVENDIAL.
no-vem′fid (-fĭd), *a.* [L. *novem* nine + *-fid.*] Cleft into nine segments.
no′vem quin′que. See NOVUM.
no-ven′di-al (nō-vĕn′dĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *novendialis*; *novem* nine + *dies* day.] Lasting nine days. *Rare.* — *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A nine days' festival solemnized on the occasion of a prodigy portending misfortune; also, offerings and feasts for the dead on the ninth day after the funeral. *R.*
no-ven′di-nal (-năl), *a.* [Cf. L. *novendialis.*] Occurring on the ninth day after a funeral. *Obs.*
no-vene′, *n.* = NOVENA. *Rare.*
no′vene (nō′vēn), *a.* [L. *novenus* nine each.] Dependent on, or proceeding by, the number nine; novenary. *Rare.*
no-ven′nal, *a.* [From L. *novem* nine.] Made up of nine. *Obs.*
no-ven′ni-al (nō-vĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *novennis* of nine years.] Recurring or done every ninth year.
no-ver′cal (nō-vûr′kăl), *a.* [L. *novercalis*, fr. *noverca* a stepmother.] Of or pert. to, or like or suitable to, a stepmother.
nov′er-int, *n.* [L., lit., let them know.] A writ; also, the making of writs. *Obs.*
no-verk′, *n.* [L. *noverca.*] A stepmother. *Obs. Scot.*
nov′ice-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
nov′ice-ry, *n.* [OF. *novicerie.*] Novitiate. *Obs.*
No-vi′ci-ate (nō-vĭsh′ĭ-āt), **no-vi′ci-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), etc. Vars. of NOVITIATE, etc.
novilant. † NOVELANT.
No′vi-la-tiin′ (nō′vĭ-lȧ-tēn′), *n.* See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.
novile, *a.* Novel. *Obs.*
no′vi-lu′nar (nō′vĭ-lū′nȧr), *a.* [L. *novus* new + *luna* the moon.] Pert. to the new moon. *Rare.*
novis. † NOVICE.
nov′ist, *n.* [L. *novus* new.] Beginner; novice. *Obs.*
no-vi′tial (nō-vĭsh′ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a novice. *Rare.*
no-vi′ti-ate-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
no-vi′ti-a′tion, no-vi′ci-a′tion (nō-vĭsh′ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Admission of a novice.
no-vi′tious (nō-vĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *novitius*, *novicius.*] Newly invented; recent; new. *Obs.*
nov′i-ty (nŏv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *novitas*: cf. OF. *novité.*] Newness; novelty; innovation. *Obs. or R.*
no′vo-da′mus (nō′vō-dā′mŭs), *n.* [L. (*de*) *novo damus* we grant anew.] *Scots Law.* A clause sometimes added to a charter by progress granting anew certain rights; also, the charter.
No′vo-Ze-la′ni-an (-zē-lā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to New Zealand.
Nov. Sc. *Abbr.* Nova Scotia.
no′vum (nō′vŭm), *n.* [L. *novum*, neut. of *novus* new; or perh. L. *novem* nine.] A game at dice, properly called **novem quinque** (L., nine five), the two principal throws being nine and five. *Obs.*
‖ **no′vus ho′mo**, *or* **ho′mo no′vus.** [L.] Lit., a new man; the first of a Roman family to obtain a curule office; hence, a man newly ennobled; an upstart.
novyl. † NAVEL.
now. † NEW, NOLL.
now. Dial. Eng. var. of NO.
now′a-day′, *adv.* = NOWADAYS.
now′a-nights′ (nou′ȧ-nīts′), *adv.* On the nights of the present time.
nowar. † NOWER.
nowch, nowche. † OUCH, brooch.
now′cin, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *nauðsyn* need, necessity.] Distress. *Obs.*
nowd. Var. of KNOWD, *n.*
now′der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOUTHER.
nowe. † NEW, NOW.

knot, fr. L. *nodare.* See NODATED.] *Her.* Knotted; tied in a knot, as a serpent or a wivern's tail.

now'el (nō'ĕl; nou'-), *n.* [OF. *noel*, F. *noyau*, prop., a kernel. See NOYAU, NEWEL a post.] **1.** = NEWEL, 1. *Obs.*
2. *Founding.* **a** The core, or the inner part, of a mold for casting a large hollow object. **b** The bottom part of a mold or of a flask, in distinction from the cope; the drag.

now·el' (nō-ĕl'; nō'ĕl), *n.* Also *noël.* [See NOEL.] **1.** A shout of joy, orig. at Christmas for the birth of the Savior. *Obs.*, exc. in Christmas carols. Cf. NOEL, 1.
2. Christmas. *Obs.*
3. *Music.* A kind of hymn, or canticle, of medieval origin, and often polyphonic, sung in honor of the birth of Christ; a Christmas carol.

no'where' (nō'hwâr'), *adv.* [AS. *nāhwǣr.* See NO, *adv.*; WHERE.] **1.** Not anywhere; not in or at any place; to no place; as, the book is *nowhere* to be found.
2. Specif.: Not in any part of a literary work; in no book, etc.; by no author; as, the author *nowhere* says so.
nowhere near *or*, *Archaic or Dial.*, **nigh**, not nearly; not by a great deal. — **to be n.** *Slang.* **a** To be badly beaten, or left behind. **b** To be utterly at a loss. *Rare. U. S.*

no'whith·er (nō'hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [*no*, adv. + *whither*; AS. *nāhwider.*] To or toward no place; nowhere.

no'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* [*no*, a. + *wise.* See WISE, *n.*] Not in any manner or degree; in no way; noways.

nowt (nout), *n. sing. & pl.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *naut*, akin to E. *neat* cattle. Cf. NOLT.] **1.** *pl.* Neat cattle; oxen.
2. *sing.* An ox or bullock.
3. *sing.* A blockhead; lout; "calf." *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

now'y (nou'ĭ), *a.* [F. *noué* knotted. Cf. NOWED.] *Her.* Having a projection or curvature in or near the middle; — said of a line, cross, or other bearing.

nox'al (nŏk'săl), *a.* [L. *noxalis*, fr. *noxa* injury.] Injurious or harmful; causing, or pertaining to, damage or an injury; — chiefly used as a Roman or medieval law term. — **noxal action**, an action brought against a person to recover damages or compel a noxal surrender. — **n. surrender**, the surrender of a person (as a slave or child) or thing (as an ox or an inanimate object) that has done damage to the damaged person, in satisfaction of his damage or injury; also, the right, as among the Romans and in medieval Europe, to make this surrender in full satisfaction of damages.

nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *noxius*, fr. *noxa* harm; akin to *nocere* to hurt. Cf. NUISANCE, NECROMANCY.] **1.** Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; injurious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; as, *noxious* air or food; pernicious; corrupting to morals; as, *noxious* examples.

> Too frequent an appearance in places of public resort is *noxious* to spiritual promotions. *Swift.*

2. Guilty; criminal. *Obs. & R.* *Abp. Bramhall.*
Syn. — Noisome, mischievous, corrupting, baneful, unwholesome, insalubrious, deleterious. See PERNICIOUS.
— **nox'ious·ly**, *adv.* — **nox'ious·ness**, *n.*

‖ **no'yade'** (nwá'yȧd'), *n.* [F., fr. *noyer* to drown, L. *necare* to kill.] A drowning of many persons at once, — a method of execution practiced at Nantes during the Reign of Terror, by Jean Baptiste Carrier. — **no'yade'**, *v. t.*

‖ **noy'au'** (nwá'yō'), *n.* [F., prop., the stone or nut of a fruit. See NEWEL a post.] A liqueur made from brandy and flavored with, or in imitation of, cherry or peach kernels. There are two varieties, white and pink.

noz'zle (nŏz''l), *n.* [A dim. of *nose.*] **1.** The socket for the candle on a candlestick or sconce. *Now Rare.*
2. The projecting vent of anything; a small spout, projecting part with an opening, mouthpiece, terminal pipe, or the like; nose; as, the *nozzle* of a bellows.
3. Specif.: **a** A short tube, usually tapering, forming the vent of a hose or pipe. **b** A short outlet, or inlet, pipe at the end or side of a hollow vessel, as of a teapot or of a steam-engine cylinder.
4. The nose; the snout. *Slang as used of persons.*
5. A projecting part; a small beak or nose.

noz'zle, *v. t. & i.*; NOZ'ZLED (-'ld); NOZ'ZLING (-lĭng). To furnish with a nozzle; also, to press the nozzle or nose against; to push the nozzle or beak about.

> Hungry birds will force their way into . . . sedge tangle to spatter and *nozzle* for food. *Pall Mall Mag.*

Nu (nōō), *n.* In Egyptian cosmogony, the primeval fluid or chaos out of which the world was created, personified as a god. Cf. CHAOS, 2; TIAMAT.

Nua'da (nōō'ȧ), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* In Irish legend, a king of the Tuatha De Danann. He lost his hand in the battle in which the Firbolgs were overthrown, and, though it was replaced by one of silver, he was deposed on account of the blemish. Bress, the Fomor, was chosen in his place. When Bress was deposed, Nuada was again chosen king, but was slain by Balor in the battle with the Fomors. He was probably an early war god.

‖ **nu'ance'** (nü'äɴs'), *n.*; *pl.* NUANCES (*F.* nü'äɴs'). [F.] A shade of difference; a slight variation or difference, as in expression, feeling, color, or tone; a delicate gradation.

nub (nŭb), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *knub* block, log, LG. *knubbe* knot, and E. KNUB, KNOB.] **1.** = KNUB, 2.
2. A knob; a protuberance; knub; lump.
3. The point or gist, as of a story. *Colloq., U. S.*

nub'bin (-ĭn), *n.* [Cf. NUB a knob.] **1.** *U. S.* **a** Any small or imperfect ear of Indian corn; — applied in some localities to those having at least some perfect seeds, in others to those entirely abortive. **b** Any imperfect or undeveloped fruit, as a strawberry, an apple, etc.
2. The stump of a tree. *Dial. Eng.*

nub'ble (-'l), *n.* [Dim. of *nub* a knob.] A small nub, or knob; a small lump; often, locally, a knoblike islet.

nu·bec'u·la (nū̇-bĕk'ū̇-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *nubes* cloud.] **1.** *Med.* **a** A cloudy formation or appearance in urine. **b** A cloudy speck or a spot on the cornea.
2. *Astron.* **a** A nebula. **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] Specif., the two Magellanic clouds (which see), called respectively **nubecula major** and **nubecula minor**.

nu'bi·a (nū'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From L. *nubes* cloud.] A light fleecy wrap worn over the head and neck by women; a cloud.

Nu'bi·an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Nubia, in eastern Africa.
Nubian afterglow, a secondary twilight sometimes seen in the Nubian desert, caused by rereflection of rays dispersed through the atmosphere in the primary twilight.

Nu'bi·an, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Nubia; esp., a member of one of the group of Negroid tribes who were early Christianized and who formed a powerful empire between Egypt and Abyssinia from the 6th to the 14th century, when they were conquered by the Arabs and converted to Mohammedanism; also, their Negro language.
2. A Nubian horse.

nu·bif'er·ous (nū̇-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nubifer*; *nubes* cloud + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *nubifère.*] Bringing or producing clouds.

nu'bile (nū'bĭl), *a.* [L. *nubilis*, fr. *nubere* to marry: cf. F. *nubile.* See NUPTIAL.] Marriageable; — said of females, or of age. — **nu·bil'i·ty** (nū̇-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

nu'bi·lous (nū'bĭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *nubilus*, fr. *nubes* cloud.] Cloudy; foggy; misty; fig., obscure; vague.
nubilous star, a nebulous star. *Rare.*

nu·cel'lar (nū̇-sĕl'ȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pert. to the nucellus.

nu·cel'lus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL., dim. of *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] *Bot.* The mass of thin-walled parenchymatous cells composing the central and chief part of the body of an ovule. It contains the embryo sac, and is surrounded by the external coats of the ovule, with which it is united at the point called the chalaza. See OVULE.

nu'cha (nū'kȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* NUCHÆ (-kē). [LL., spinal marrow, Ar. *nukhā'.*] **1. a** The spinal cord. *Obs.* **b** The nape of the neck.
2. *Zoöl.* In insects, the hind part of the thorax which bears the petiole of the abdomen.

nu'chal (nū'kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *nucal.* See NUCHA.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the back, or nape, of the neck; in insects, situated on the back of the prothorax just behind the head; also, pertaining to the nucha.
nuchal ligament, the ligamentum nuchæ.

nuci-. Combining form from Latin *nux*, *nucis*, meaning *nut.*

nu·cif'er·ous (nū̇-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*nuci-* + *-ferous.*] Bearing nuts.

nu'cle·ar (nū'klē̇-ȧr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, a nucleus; as, the *nuclear* spindle or the *nuclear* fibrils of a cell; the *nuclear* part of a comet, etc. — **nuclear layer** (of the cerebellum), *Anat.*, the granular layer. — **n. membrane.** *Biol.*, the membrane by which a nucleus is surrounded. — **n. plate.** *Biol.* **a** = EQUATORIAL PLATE. **b** The dividing wall of the nucleus in free cell formation. **c** The wall that divides the nucleus in some forms of amitosis. — **nuclear sap**, *Biol.*, the more fluid ground substance of nucleoplasm. — **n. spindle**, *Biol.*, the spindle-shaped figure formed in mitosis. — **n. stain**, *Biol.*, any stain having an affinity for chromatin, and hence staining conspicuously the nuclei of cells.

nu'cle·ate (nū'klē̇-āt), *a.* [L. *nucleatus* having a kernel.] Having a nucleus; nucleated.

nu'cle·ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. L. *nucleare* to become kernelly.] To form into a nucleus; to gather as a nucleus or central body.

nu'cle·ate, *v. i.* To form, or gather about, a nucleus.

nu'cle·at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having a nucleus; nucleate.
2. Gathered or clustered together about a nucleus.

nu'cle·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of nucleating, or state of being nucleated; formation of nuclei.

nu·cle'ic (nū̇-klē'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a group of acids rich in phosphorus, occurring uncombined in some nuclei, as in spermatozoa, in others combined with a proteid, forming nuclein. They are white and amorphous, and yield as cleavage products phosphoric acid and nuclein bases, and in some cases carbohydrates.

nu'cle·i·form' (nū'klē̇-ĭ-fôrm'; nū̇-klē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *nucleus* kernel + *-form.*] **a** Like a nucleus. **b** *Bot.* Tuberculate, as the apothecia of certain lichens.

nu'cle·in (nū'klē̇-ĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of colorless amorphous substances found in all cell nuclei, esp. in the chromatin portion, and obtained by the peptic digestion of cells or of nucleoproteids. They are compound proteids rich in phosphorus, and yield, on decomposition with alkali, proteids and nucleic acid. Called also *true nuclein*, in distinction from *paranuclein.*

nuclein base. *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of basic purine bodies, such as xanthine, guanine, adenine, and hypoxanthine, which are formed as cleavage products from true nucleins when the latter are boiled with dilute acid.

nu'cle·o- (nū'klē̇-ō̇-). A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *a nucleus* or *nuclei.*

nu'cle·o·al·bu'min (-ăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *albumin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of proteids of weak acid nature, of wide occurrence in plants and animals, esp. in cells. They are rich in phosphorus, but differ from the nucleoproteids in not yielding nuclein bases. Most nucleoalbumins yield paranucleins by peptic digestion.

nu·cle'o·lar (nū̇-klē'ō̇-lȧr), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a nucleolus.

nu'cle·o·late (nū'klē̇-ō̇-lāt), **nu'cle·o·lat'ed** (nū'klē̇-ō̇-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Having a nucleus or nucleoli.

nu·cle'o·lus (nū̇-klē'ō̇-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little nut, dim. of *nucleus.*] **a** A comparatively large and conspicuous, usually rounded body, found in the nucleus of most cells. More than one may be present. Under the term *nucleolus* have been included a variety of bodies the nature and functions of which are in most cases not understood. Those which stain with cytoplasmic stains have been distinguished as **true nucleoli**, or **plasmosomes**; others (which appear to be nodes or knots in the chromatic network, and stain with nuclear stains) as **karyosomes**; while in a few cases (as certain Protozoa) they appear to be true intranuclear centrosomes. The nucleolus of the germinal vesicle is called the **germinal spot**. **b** A micronucleus. *Obs.*

nu'cle·o·plasm (nū'klē̇-ō̇-plăz'm), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* **a** The reticular substance of the nucleus of an egg. **b** = KARYOPLASM. **c** The ground substance of a cell nucleus. See NUCLEUS, 4. — **nu'cle·o·plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), **nu'cle·o·plas·mat'ic** (-plăz-măt'ĭk), *a.*

nu'cle·o·pro'te·id (-prō'tē̇-ĭd), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *proteid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of compound proteids found in nearly all cell nuclei, in protoplasm, etc., yielding, with alkalies, proteid and nucleic acid as cleavage products and, by pepsin digestion, true nucleins; — extended by some to include the nucleoalbumins.

nu'cle·us (nū'klē̇-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. NUCLEUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), L. NUCLEI (-ī). [L., a kernel, dim. fr. *nux*, *nucis*, nut.] **1.** A kernel, as of a nut or seed. *Now Rare.*
2. A central mass, part, or point about which matter is gathered or concentrated, or to which accretion is made; the central or focal portion; kernel; point of concentration; focus; core.

> It must contain within itself a *nucleus* of truth. *I. Taylor.*

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nowele. † NAVEL.
nowelry. † NOVELRY.
nowelte. † NOVELTY.
nower, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *nāwer*, *nāhwǣr.* See NOWHERE.] Nowhere. *Obs.*
nowerwhere, *adv.* [See NOWER; WHERE.] Nowhere. *Obs.*
noweth. † NOWTHE.
now'ey. Var. of NOWY.
no'what', *n.* Nothing. *Obs. & R.* — *adv.* Not at all. *Rare.*
no'when', *adv.* At no time; never. *Rare.*
no'whence', *adv.* From no place. *Rare.*
no'where', *n.* A place that does not exist: absence of all place.
nowhile, *adv.*, *or* **no while** For no time. *Obs.*
no whit' (nō hwĭt'), *adv.* Not at all: not in the least.
nowider. † NOWHITHER.
nowil. † NAVEL.
nowit. † NOUGHT.
nowl, **nowle.** Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of NOLL.
nowmber, **nowmer.** † NUMBER.
nowmelys. † NUMBLES.
nown, **nowne.** † NOON, NOUN, OWN.
nownage. † NONAGE.
nownber. † NUMBER.
now'ness, *n.* State of being temporally present. *Rare.*
nownpere. † NOUMPERE.
nownpowere. † NONPOWER.
nowns. † NOUNS.
nowor, **nowre.** † NOWER.
nowrise. † NOURICE.
Now'roze' (nou'rōz'), *n.* [Per. *nau-roz*, lit., new day.] The Persian New Year's Day, observed by the Parsis in a festival.
nowse. Dial. Eng. var. of NOUS.
nowt, **nowth** (*dial.* nōt, nōth). Obs. or dial. Eng. for NOUGHT.
now'the, *adv* [AS. *nūðā*; *nū* now + *ðā* then.] Now. *Obs.*
now'ther. Var. of NOUTHER.
nowt'herd' (nōt'hûrd'), *n.* A neatherd. — **nowt'herd·ship**, *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Nox (nŏks), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of night; — same as the Greek *Nyx.*
‖ **nox'æ de·di'ti·o** (nŏk'sē dē̇-dĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Rom. & Medieval Law.* = NOXAL SURRENDER.
nox'al·ly, *adv.* of NOXAL.
noxial, **noxialle**, *a.* [Cf. OF *noctial*, fr. L. *nox* night.] Nocturnal. *Obs.*
noy (noi), *n. & v.* [See ANNOY.] Annoy; harm. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
noy'ance, *n.* Obs. aphetic form of ANNOYANCE.
noy'ant, *a.* Also **noyande**. [OF. *anoiant*, p. pr. See ANNOY, *v.*] Injurious; mischievous. *Obs*
noyce. † NOISE.
noye. † NOY.
no yeau' (nwá'yō'). Var. of NOYAU.
noy'er. Obs. aphetic form of ANNOYER. *Obs.*
noyes. † NOISE.
noy'ful, *a.* Full of annoyance; also, injurious; harmful. *Obs.* — **noy'ful·ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
noyl. Var. of NOIL.
noy'ment, *n.* Annoyance. *Obs.*
noyne. † NOON.
noynement. † OINTMENT.
noyose. † NOYOUS.
noyour. † NOYER.
noy'ous, *a.* [From ANNOYOUS.] Annoying; disagreeable; also, injurious; noxious. *Obs.* — **noy'ous·ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **noy'ous·ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
noy'sance. † NOISANCE.
noy'some. † NOISOME.
noyt. Var. of KNOIT, knock. *Scot.*
noyus. † NOYOUS.
noz'l. Nozzle. *Ref. Sp.*
noz'le. Var. of NOZZLE.
noz'zle. Dial. Eng. var. of NUZZLE.
noz'zler (nŏz'lẽr), *n.* A blow on the nose; a "noser." *Slang.*
np. *Abbr.* *Navig.* Neap.
N. P., *or* **n p.** *Abbr.* New paragraph (in printing); New Providence; Nisi Prius; no place (of publication); Notary Public.
N. P. C. *Abbr.* Nisi Prius Cases.
N. P. D. *Abbr.* North Polar Distance.
n'-ply (ĕn'plĭ), *adv.* *Math.* Multiply in the degree denoted by *n.*
npnam. † MNAM.
nr. *Abbr.* Near.
N. R. *Abbr.* North River.
N rays. See under N, *n.*
N. R. C. P. *Abbr.* Nonresidential Conditional Purchase. *Australia.*
NS. *Abbr.* New series; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
N/S. *Abbr.* Not sufficient (funds). *Banking.*
N. S. *Abbr.* National Society; New School; New Series; New Side; New Style (since 1752); [N.-S.] Notre-Seigneur (Fr., Our Lord); not specified; Nova Scotia; Numismatic Society.
N. S. I. (*or* **J.**) **C** *Abbr.* Noster Salvator Jesus Christus (L., Our Savior Jesus Christ); [N.-S. J.-C.] Notre-Seigneur Jésus-Christ (F., Our Lord Jesus Christ).
n. sp. *Abbr.* *Biol.* New species
n space, *or* **n'-space'**, *n.* See SPACE, *n.*
N. S. W. *Abbr.* New South Wales.
N. T., *or* **N T.** *Abbr.* New Testament.
n. t. *Abbr.* New terms (*Grain Trade*).
n. t. p. *Abbr.* No title-page (*Library Cataloguing*).
n'-tu·ple (ĕn'tū̇-p'l), *a.* *Math.* Multiple in the degree denoted by *n*; — a general term formed after analogy of *quintuple*, etc.
n u. *Abbr.* Name unknown.
nu. † NOW.
nu (nū; nü), *n.* [Gr. $\nu\tilde{\upsilon}$.] The thirteenth letter (Ν, ν) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to Eng. *n.*
nua·gé' (nwá zhā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = NEBULÉ.
Nu'-A'ra·wak (nōō'ä'rä-wäk), *n* = ARAWAK.
nub. Dial. Eng. var. of KNOB.
nub, *n.* The neck; also, the gallows. *Obs. Cant.* — *v. t.* To hang. *Obs. Cant.*
nub, *v. t.* [Cf. KNUB, to nudge.] To push gently; to nudge; knub. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nub (nŏŏb), *n.* A nudge; knub. *Dial. Eng.*
nub (nŭb), *v. t.* To break or snub off at the nub or end; as, to *nub* an ear of corn. *Colloq., U. S.*
Nu'ba (nōō'bä), *n. sing. & pl.* A Nubian; also, one of a Negro tribe of South Kordofan related to the Nubians.
nub'bing cheat. See 2d CHEAT, 8.
nub'bing-cove', *n.* Hangman. *Obs. Cant.*
nub'ble. † KNUBBLE.
nub'bling (nŭb'lĭn), *n.* A small lump of coal. *Dial. Eng.*
nubbling chit. Var. of NUBBING CHEAT; — a pseudo archaism. See 2d CHEAT, 8.
nub'bly (nŭb'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Having nubbles; knobby; lumpy. **2.** In the shape of nubbles.
nub'by (-ĭ), *a.* Full of nubs, or small lumps.
nu'be·cule (nū'bē̇-kūl), *n.* [L. *nubecula*; cf. F. *nubécule.*] A small cloud or cloud mass
nubelus. † NUBILOUS.
nu'bi·cule (nū'bĭ-kūl), *n.* [See NUBECULE.] A nubecule.
nu'bi·form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *nubes* cloud + *-form.*] Having the form of cloud; hence, vague.
nu·big'e·nous (nū̇-bĭj'ē̇-nŭs), *a.* [L. *nubes* cloud + *-genous.*] Born of, or produced from, clouds. *R.*
nu'bil. Nubile. *Ref. Sp.*
nu'bi·late (nū'bĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *nubilatus*, p. p.] To cloud. *R.*
nu'bi·late, *a.* [L. *nubilatus*, p. p.] Clouded. *Obs.*
nu'bi·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nubilare* to be cloudy.] Cloudy appearance.
nu'bi·lose', *a.* [L. *nubilosus.*] Nubilous; cloudy. *Obs.*
Nu'bi·lum (nū'bĭ-lŭm), *n.* [L., cloud, cloudy sky, neut. of *nubilus* cloudy.] *Astron.* A coarse, extended cluster of stars in the constellation Cancer (in the head of the Crab); the Beehive.
nubk (nŭbk). Var. of NABK.
nu'ca·ment (nū'kȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *nucamenta* fir cones, fr. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] *Bot.* Ament. *Obs.*
nu'ca·men·ta'ceous (-mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Amentaceous. *Obs.* **b** Nutlike. *Rare.*
nu'ceous, *a.* [L. *nuceus.*] Of or pertaining to a nut. *Obs.*
nu'chal (nū'kăl), **nu·cha'le** (nū̇-kā'lē), *n.* *Zoöl.* A nuchal plate.
nu·chal'gi·a (nū̇-kăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL. See NUCHA; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the back of the neck.
nuche, *n.* [Cf. F. *nuque* earlier *nuche.*] Nucha. *Obs.*
nuchery, *n.* A kind of small grain. *Obs.*
nu'ci·form (nū'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*nuci-* + *-form.*] Shaped like a nut.
nu'cin (nū'sĭn), *n.* [L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] *Chem.* Juglone.
nu'ci·prune, *n.* [L. *nuciprunum.*] The nut plum; also, a nut grafted on a plum tree. *Obs.*
nu'ci·tan'nic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating a variety of tannic acid in the episperm of the walnut and called also **nu'ci·tan'nin**.
nu'cite (nū'sīt), *n.* [*nuci-* + *-ite*: in ref. to its occurrence in walnut leaves.] *Chem.* Inosite.
nu·civ'o·rous (nū̇-sĭv'ō̇-rŭs), *a.* [*nuci-* + *-vorous.*] Eating, or living on, nuts.
nuck, **nucke** (nŏŏk). Scot. var. of NOOK.
nuck'ler. Var. of KNUCKLER, pickpocket.
nu'cle·al, *a.* *Biol.* Nuclear. *R.*
nu'cle·a·ry (nū'klē̇-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a nucleus.
nu'cle·ate, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A salt or ester of nucleic acid.
nu'cle·i, *n.*, *pl.* of NUCLEUS.
nu'cle·if'er·ous (nū'klē̇-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nucleus* kernel + *-ferous.*] *Biol.* Having a nucleus or nuclei. *Rare.*
nu'cle·in·ate, **nu'cle·in'ic** (nū'klē̇-ĭn'ĭk), *a.* = NUCLEATE, NUCLEIC.
nu'cle·o·al·bu'mi·nu'ri·a, *n.* [NL.; *nucleoalbumin* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Condition marked by nucleoalbumin in the urine.
Nu'cle·o·bran'chi·a'ta (nū'klē̇-ō̇-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NUCLEO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of HETEROPODA. — **nu'cle·o·branch'** (nū'klē̇-ō̇-brăŋk'), *a. & n.* — **nu'cle·o·bran'chi·ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.*
nu'cle·o·chy·le'ma (-kī-lē'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See NUCLEO-; CHYLE.] *Biol.* The ground substance of the nucleus. *Obs.*
nu'cle·o·chyme' (-kīm'), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *chyme.*] *Biol.* Nucleochylema. *Obs.*
nu'cle·o·his'tone, *n.* [*nucleo-* + *histone.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A phosphorized substance obtained from the thymus gland, yielding on cleavage histone and other products.
nu'cle·o·hy'a·lo·plasm, *n.* Also **nu'cle·o·hy'a·lo·plas'ma** (-hī'ȧ-lō̇-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *hyaloplasm.*] = LININ, 2.
nu'cle·oid (nū'klē̇-oid), *a.* [*nucleo-* + *-oid.*] Like a nucleus.
nu'cle·o·id'i·o·plas'ma, *n.* [NL.; *nucleo-* + *idioplasma.*] *Biol.* Formative nucleoplasm.
nu'cle·ole (nū'klē̇-ōl), *n.* [See NUCLEOLUS.] A nucleolus.
nu·cle'o·li, *n.*, *pl.* of NUCLEOLUS.
nu'cle·o·li'nus (nū'klē̇-ō̇-lī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LINI (-nī). [NL. See NUCLEOLUS.] *Biol.* A body contained within a nucleolus.
nu·cle'o·lo·cen'tro·some (nū̇-klē'ō̇-lō̇-), *n.* *Biol.* A centrosome in a nucleus.
nu·cle'o·loid, *a.* Resembling a nucleolus.
nu'cle·o·mi'cro·some, *n.* [*nucleo-* + *microsome.*] *Biol.* A nuclear, as distinguished from a cytoplasmic, granule. *Strasburger.*
nu'cle·one (nū'klē̇-ōn), *n.* [From NUCLEUS.] *Chem.* A substance, as phosphocarnic acid, closely related to the nucleins and yielding peptone.
nucleus isomerism. See ISOMERIC.
nucquedah. † NAKHODA.

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3. In technical senses: **a** *Astron.* (1) The small, brighter, and denser portion of the head of a comet. It is sometimes lacking or invisible. See COMET, 1. (2) The central dark region, or umbra, of a sunspot. *Obs.* **b** *Archæol.* See CORE, *n.*, 3 **h**. **c** *Geol.* The interior of the earth; all of the earth below a shell of indefinite thickness called the *crust.* See CRUST, 4 **b**. **d** *Apiculture.* A small mass of bees and combs of brood, used in forming a center for a new colony or in rearing queens. **e** *Bot.* (1) = NUCELLUS. *Obs.* (2) The hilum of a starch granule. (3) In lichens and ascomycetous fungi, the center of an apothecium or perithecium. (4) A bulblet. *Rare.*

4. *Biol.* An organ present in the protoplasm of most plant and animal cells, except in certain forms of low organization, and regarded as an essential factor in their constructive metabolism, growth, and reproduction and in the hereditary transmission of characters. It typically consists of a rounded or oval mass of protoplasm inclosed in a delicate membrane (the **nuclear membrane**) and composed of a hyaline ground substance containing besides one or more nucleoli a network of feebly staining material (**linin**). In this network are embedded granules of **chromatin**, which stains deeply with basic dyes, and is the most essential and characteristic substance of the nucleus (see CHROMATIN). During ordinary cell reproduction the nucleus undergoes more or less complex changes, in which the nuclear membrane disappears and the chromatin is distributed to the new cells (see MITOSIS). Many protozoans have two nuclei, of which the smaller (**micronucleus**) is especially concerned in mitotic reproduction. In many cases multiplication of the nucleus is not followed by division of the cell body, resulting in a **multinucleate cell**, or **cœnocyte**. In low forms of cells (as bacteria and blue-green algæ) no nucleus can be detected, but the essential nuclear materials may be distributed in the cell protoplasm.

5. *Zoöl.* **a** The earliest formed part of a shell, operculum, or other similar structure. In univalve shells it is at the tip of the spire, in bivalve shells at the umbones. **b** A visceral mass containing the stomach and other organs in certain Tunicata and mollusks. **c** The madreporic body of an echinoderm.

6. *Anat.* A mass of gray matter, or group of nerve cells in the central nervous system, esp. in the brain.

‖ **nu′cle-us cau-da′tus** (kô-dā′tŭs) [NL.], *Anat.*, the caudate nucleus. — ‖ **n. den-ta′tus** (dĕn-tā′tŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* = CORPUS DENTATUM. — ‖ **n. len-ti′cu-la′ris** (lĕn-tĭk′ū-lā′rĭs; 115) [NL.], *Anat.*, the lenticular nucleus. — **n. of Dei′ters** (dī′tẽrs) [after O. F. K. *Deiters*, German anatomist], *Anat.*, a nucleus on the inner side of the restiform body from which some of the fibers of the auditory nerve arise. Its outer portion is known as the **nu′cle-us of Bech′te-rew** (bĕk′tĕ-rĕf). — **n. of Pan′der** (pän′dẽr) [after C. H. *Pander* (1794–1865), Russian zoölogist], *Embryol.*, in a bird's egg, the expanded upper end of the flask-shaped mass of white yolk.

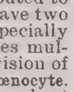
Nucula (*N. proxima*).

Nu′cu-la (nū′kû-lȧ), *n.* [L., little nut, dim. of *nux, nucis*, a nut.] *Zoöl.* A genus of protobranchiate bivalve mollusks, having a small nutlike equivalve shell, very large labial palpi, the heart situated dorsal to the rectum and the foot with a flat ventral surface or sole. It is the type of a family, **Nu-cu′li-dæ** (nū-kū′lĭ-dē). — **nu′cu-lid** (nū′kû-lĭd), **nu′cu-loid** (-loid), *a.* & *n.*

nu′cu-la′ni-um (nū′kû-lā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). Also **nu′cu-lane** (nū′kû-lān). [NL., fr. L. *nucula* little nut.] *Bot.* An indehiscent fleshy fruit resembling a berry except in being superior. The grape is an example.

nude (nūd), *a.* [L. *nudus.* See NAKED.] **1**. *Law.* Naked; without consideration or, in Roman and Civil law, without a cause (see CAUSE, 3); as, a *nude* contract (cf. *naked contract.* See NAKED, 7 **b**); a *nude* pact. See NUDUM PACTUM.
2. Bare; mere; naked; manifest. *Obs.*
3. Bare; naked; devoid of covering, as hair, investment, furnishings, adornment, or the like; barren; as, a *nude* bud, room, or mountain.
4. Naked; unclothed; as, a *nude* person or statue.
Syn. — See NAKED.

nude, *n.* **1**. *Paint. & Sculp.* A nude or undraped figure.
2. With *the.* The undraped human figure, or a representation of it in art; also, the state of being nude.

nudge (nŭj), *v. t.*; NUDGED (nŭjd); NUDG′ING (nŭj′ĭng). [Cf. dial. *nug, nudge*, a lump, a block, *nog* a rough block, *nodge* a nudge, to nudge, Norw. dial. *nugga* to push, *nyggja* to push.] To touch or push gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey an intimation.

nudge, *v. i.* To give a nudge, or gentle push.

nudge, *n.* A gentle push, poke, or jog, as with the elbow.

One of the Nudibranchiata (*Coryphella pilata*) Nat. size.

Nu′di-bran′chi-a′ta (nū′dĭ-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NUDE; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of marine opisthobranch gastropods having no shell except when very young. It comprises a great variety of forms, generally having a sluglike body, but many of them having handsomely colored, often branching processes (*cerata*) on the back, which are often provided with stinging cells and are believed to function as gills, true ctenidia being absent. The animals are hermaphroditic, and the nervous system is concentrated. — **nu′di-branch** (nū′dĭ-brăŋk), **nu′di-bran′chi-ate** (-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a.* & *n.*

nu′di-ty (nū′dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *nudité.*] **1**. Quality, state, or fact of being nude, or naked; nakedness.
2. That which is nude; as: **a** A nude figure, esp. as represented in art. **b** *pl.* The private parts. *Obs.*

nu-ga′cious (nū-gā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *nugax, nugacis.*] Trifling; trivial. — **nu-ga′cious-ness**, *n.*

nu-gac′i-ty (nū-găs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *nugacitas*, fr. *nugax, -acis*, trifling.] Triviality; futility; trifling talk or behavior; also, a trivial idea; a frivolity; a futility. *Dr. H. More.*

nu′ga-to-ry (nū′gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, fr. *nugari* to trifle, *nugae* jests, trifles.] **1**. Trifling; of little or no consequence or value; insignificant; worthless.
2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual; invalid; futile; as, the law was *nugatory* because without a sanction.
Syn. — See VAIN.

nug′get (nŭg′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Prob. fr. dial. *nug* a lump, a block.] **1**. A lump; a mass, esp. a native lump of a precious metal; as, a *nugget* of gold.
2. A thickset young beast. *Obs. or R. Australia.*

nui′sance (nū′săns), *n.* [OF. *nuisance*, fr. L. *nocentia* guilt, fr. *nocere* to hurt, harm; akin to *necare* to kill. Cf. NOCENT, NOXIOUS, PERNICIOUS.] **1**. Hurt; harm; injury; annoyance; as, to do a thing with *nuisance* to others. *Now Rare*, or *with implication of* 2.
2. That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious; "anything that worketh hurt, inconvenience, or damage" (*Blackstone*); an offensive, annoying, unpleasant, or obnoxious thing, practice, or person; a cause or source of annoyance. When anything works legal damage it becomes a legal nuisance, which is defined by Sir Frederick Pollock as: "the wrong done to a man by unlawfully disturbing him in the enjoyment of his property, or, in some cases, in the exercise of a common right." A nuisance affecting the public or a community in general is a **public nuisance**; one affecting some particular person or persons, a **private nuisance**; one both affecting the public and doing special individual damage, a **mixed nuisance**.

null (nŭl), *a.* [F. *nul*, or L. *nullus* not any, none; *ne* not + *ullus* any, a dim. of *unus* one. See NO, *adv.*, ONE; cf. NONE.] **1**. Of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid; void; nugatory.
2. Of no consequence or value; insignificant; without character, significance, distinction, or individuality.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly *null*,
Dead perfection; no more. *Tennyson.*

3. Equivalent or amounting to nothing or nil; nonexistent.
4. *Math.* Having the properties of 0; as, the *null* element.

null, *v. t.* [From *null*, a., or perh. abbr. fr. *annul.*] **1**. To make negative; also, to nullify; destroy. *Obs.*
2. To annul; to make void. *Now Rare.*

nul′lah (nŭl′ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *nālā*, fr. Skr. *nāla* tube.] A watercourse, esp. a dry one; ravine; gully; gorge. *Anglo-Ind.*

Nulla-nullas.

nul′la–nul′la, nul′lah–nul′lah (-nŭl′ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of hardwood club used by the Australian aborigines; — often called simply **nulla** or **nullah**.

nul′li-fi-ca′tion (nŭl′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *nullificatio* contempt. See NULLIFY.] A nullifying, or state of being nullified; as: **a** Reduction to nothing; destruction. *Obs.* **b** A rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect; specif. [*often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, action of a State impeding, or attempting to prevent, the operation and enforcement within its territory of a law of the United States. The right of nullification was maintained by those who held the extreme theory of the sovereignty of the States, as by John C. Calhoun, and was at one time popular in the South. — **nul′li-fi-ca′tion-ist**, *n.* — **nul′li-fi-ca′tor** (nŭl′ĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.*

nul′li-fid′i-an (-fĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of no faith or religion; unbelieving; skeptical. *Feltham.*

nul′li-fid′i-an, *n.* [L. *nullus* none + *fides* faith.] **1**. A person of no faith or religion; a skeptic; an unbeliever. *B. Jonson.*
2. A person lacking in faith; a disbeliever.

nul′li-fi′er (nŭl′ĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One who nullifies; specif. [*often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, one who maintained the right of nullification.

nul′li-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; NUL′LI-FIED (-fīd); NUL′LI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *nullificare; nullus* none + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See NULL, *a.*; -FY.] **1**. To make null; specif., to make or render legally null or void; to render invalid; to annul; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.
2. To make or render of no value, consequence, or efficacy; to reduce to nothing; to destroy.

Such correspondence would at once *nullify* the conditions of the probationary system. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — Annul, neutralize, counteract, avoid. See ABOLISH.

nul-lip′a-ra (nŭ-lĭp′ȧ-rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* NULLIPARÆ (-rē). [NL.; L. *nullus* none + *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A woman, esp. one not a virgin, who has never borne a child. — **nul-lip′a-rous** (-rŭs), *a.* — **nul′li-par′i-ty** (nŭl′ĭ-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

nul′li-ty (nŭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *nullitas*, fr. L. *nullus* none: cf. F. *nullité.* See NULL.] **1**. Quality or state of being null; specif.: **a** State or fact of being legally null or void; invalidity; also, a case of it; a nullifying or invalidating fact or circumstance. In English law, nullity imports total absence of legal effect or existence; but in the Civil law nullity may be **absolute** (the same as that of English law) or **relative**, where it exists only in favor of particular persons. **b** State of being null, or nothing, nothingness; nihility; want of efficacy or force.
2. That which is null; as: **a** Any act or proceeding void of legal effect, either absolutely (as in English law) or relatively (as sometimes in the Civil law).

Was it not absurd to say that the convention was supreme in the state, and yet a *nullity*? *Macaulay.*

b A cipher; a zero. *Obs.* **c** A nothing; a nonentity.
3. Act of nullifying; nullification. *Obs.*

Nu′ma Pom-pil′i-us (nū′mȧ pŏm-pĭl′ĭ-ŭs). In Roman legendary history, the second king of Rome, successor to Romulus. He was regarded as the author of the whole religious worship of Rome.

numb (nŭm), *a.* [ME. *nume, nome*, prop., seized, taken, p. p. of *nimen* to take, AS. *niman*, p. p. *numen.* See NIMBLE, NOMAD; cf. BENUMB.] **1**. Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; rendered torpid; benumbed; insensible; benumbed or deadened; as, his fingers are *numb* with cold. "A stony image, cold and *numb.*" *Shak.*
2. Helpless; weak; incapable. *Rare.*
3. Benumbing. *Obs. & R.* "The *numb* cold night." *Shak.*
numb hand, an inexperienced or awkward person. *Slang, Eng.* — **n. palsy**, paralysis. *Obs.*

numb, *v. t.*; NUMBED (nŭmd); NUMB′ING (nŭm′ĭng). To make numb; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to render senseless or inert; to deaden; benumb.

For lazy winter *numbs* the laboring hand. *Dryden.*
Like dull narcotics, *numbing* pain. *Tennyson.*

num′ber (nŭm′bẽr), *n.* [ME. *nombre, noumbre*, F. *nombre*, L. *numerus*; akin to Gr. *νόμος* that which is dealt out, fr. *νέμειν* to deal out, distribute. See NUMB; cf. NUMERATE, NUMERO, NUMEROUS.] **1**. The or a total, aggregate, or amount of units (whether of things, persons, or abstract units); arithmetical aggregate; as, odd or even *numbers.*

The *number* of the men was about five thousand. *Acts* iv. 4.
Bring me just notice of the *numbers* dead. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The fourth book of the Pentateuch, which contains the census of the Hebrews. See OLD TESTAMENT.
3. *pl.* The study or science of abstract units and their computation; arithmetic; as, skill in *numbers.*
4. A character or symbol, as a figure or word, or a group of figures or words, representing graphically an arithmeti-

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nu′cule (nū′kūl), *n.* *Bot.* **a** A nutlet. **b** The oögonium in *Chara.*
nu′cu-men-ta′ceous (nū′kū-mĕn-tā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Incorrect for NUCAMENTACEOUS.
nud † NEED, NUDE.
nud (*dial.* nŏŏd), *v. t.* & *i.* To move or butt with the head, as a sucking calf. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nu′da pac′ta *Pl.* of NUDUM PACTUM.
nu-date′, *v. t.* [L. *nudatus*, p. p. of *nudare* to make bare.] To denude. *Obs. or R.* — **nu-da′tion**, *n.* *Rare.*
Nudd (nŭth), *n.* See LLUDD.
nud′dle (nŏŏd′'l; nŭd′'l). Dial. Eng. var. of NODDLE.
nud′dle, *v. i.* **1**. To thrust with the nose; to carry the nose near the ground; grovel; nuzzle. *Obs.* **2**. To hang the head in walking. *Dial. Eng.* **3**. To huddle; nestle. *Dial. Eng.*
nud′dle, *v. t.* **1**. To beat. *Obs.* **2**. To squeeze. *Dial. Eng.* **3**. To rub with the nose; nuzzle. *Obs.*
nud′dock. † NIDDICK.
nude. † NEED.
nude, *v. t.* [L. *nudare.*] To make nude; strip. *Rare.*
nude′ly, *adv.* of NUDE.
nude′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Nu′di-bran′chi-a (nū′dĭ-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = NUDIBRANCHIATA. — **nu′di-bran′chi-an** (-ăn), *a.*
nu′di-cau′date (-kô′dāt), *a.* [L. *nudus* naked + E. *caudate.*] *Zoöl.* Having a hairless tail.
nu′di-caul (nū′dĭ-kôl), *or* **nu′di-cau′lous** (-kô′lŭs), *a.* [L. *nudus* naked + *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* Having leafless stems.
nu′di-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *nudus* naked + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Act of making nude.
nu′di-fid′i-an, *n.* [L. *nudus* mere, simple + *fides* faith.] A solifidian. *Obs. & R*
nu′di-fi′er (nū′dĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* [See NUDE; -FY.] One who strips himself. *Rare.*
nu′di-flo′rous (-flō′rŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *nudus* naked + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having flowers naked, or without hairs or glands.
nu′di-fo′li-ous (-fō′lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nudus* naked + *-folious.*] *Bot.* Having naked or smooth leaves. *Rare.*
nudil, *n.* A pledget. *Obs.*
nu′di-ped (nū′dĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L *nudus* naked + *-ped.*] Having naked feet. — *n.* A naked-footed animal.
nud′ish (nūd′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
‖ **nu′dis o′cu-lis** (nū′dĭs ŏk′ū-lĭs). *Astron.* Lit., with the naked eyes; as seen without a telescope.
nu′di-ta′ri-an (nū′dĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Advocating the study of the nude. *Rare.*
nu′di-us-ter′ti-an, *a.* [L. *nudius tertius* day before yesterday.] Pertaining to the day before yesterday. *Obs.*
‖ **nu′dum pac′tum** (nū′dŭm păk′tŭm); *pl.* NUDA PACTA (nū′dȧ păk′tȧ). [L., a nude pact.] **a** *Rom. & Civil Law.* A pact not enforceable by action. See PACT. **b** Sometimes in English law writers, loosely, a contract without consideration. See CONSIDERATION.
nue. † NEW, NOY.
nuel. † NEWEL.
nuel, *a.* [AS. *neowol, niwol.*] Prostrate. *Obs.*
nues. † NEWS.
nu′fu (nōō′fōō), *n.* A thickset, irregularly formed scorpænoid fish (*Synanceia thersites*) of Polynesia. Its dorsal spines are venomous, but its flesh is wholesome. *Guam.*
nug (*dial.* nŏŏg, nŭg), *n.* [Cf NUGGET.] A knot; protuberance; lump; block. *Dial. Eng*
‖ **nu′gæ** (nū′jē), *n. pl.* [L.] Trifles. — **nu′gæ ca-no′ræ** [L.], melodious trifles or nonsense. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 322).
nu′gal, *a* [L. *nugalis.*] Trifling; frivolous. *Obs.* — **nu-gal′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
nu-gal′a-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *nugalitas* nonsense + *-ary.*] Pertaining to nugation. *Obs.*
nu′ga-ment, *n.* [L. *nugamenta* trifles.] A trifle. *Obs.*
nu′ga-ment. † NUCAMENT.
nu-ga′tion (nū-gā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. AF. *nugacion.*] Act or instance of trifling. *Obs. or R.*
nu-ga′tor (nū-gā′tẽr), *n* [L.] A trifler. *Obs. or R.*
nu′ga-to-ri-ness (nū′gȧ-tō-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
nuge. † NOW.
nug′gar (nŭg′ȧr), *n* A kind of large cargo boat or barge used on the Nile
nug′get, *v. t.* To appropriate (one's neighbors' unbranded calves). *Slang, Australia.*
nug′get-ing, *vb. n.* Searching for nuggets of gold.
nug′get-y (nŭg′ĕt-ĭ), *a.* [From NUGGET.] **1**. Like or resembling a nugget; occurring in nuggets; also, abounding in nuggets. **2**. Short and thickset; compact, as a horse *Colloq., Australia.*
nug′ging (nŭg′ĭng), *a.* Out of fashion; odd. *Archaic.*
nu′gi-fy (nū′jĭ-fī), *v t.* [L. *nugae* trifles + *-fy.*] To render trifling or futile; to make foolish. *Rare.*
nu′gi-logue, *n.* [L. *nugae* trifles + Gr. λόγος discourse.] Trivial speech. *Obs* [var. of NOOK.]
nuik (nūk). Scot. & dial. Eng.
nu-is′a-ble, nu-is′i-ble, *a.* [OF.] Harmful. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
nui′sanc-er (nū′săn-sẽr), *n.* *Law.* One who makes or causes a nuisance. *Rare.*
Nuits (nwē), *n.* [F.] Wine made at or near Nuits, Côte-d'Or, France. See BURGUNDY.
nuke (*dial.* nūk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOOK.
nuke, *n.* [Cf. F. *nuque* back of the neck, OF. *nuche* spinal cord. See NUCHA.] The spinal cord; also, the nape of the neck. *Obs*
nul. Null. *Ref. Sp.*
nul. † NILL, *v.*
nul, *a.* [F. See NULL, *a.*] *Law.* No; not any; as, *nul* tort.
null. Var. of KNURR.
null, *n.* [Cf. F. *nulle.* See NULL, *a.*] A cipher; zero. *Obs. & R.*
null, *n.* & *v.*, **nulled** (nŭld), *a.*, **null′ing**, *n.* Vars. of KNURL, KNURLED, KNURLING.
nul′la. Var. of NULLAH.
null′a-ble (nŭl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being annulled. *Rare.*
‖ **nul′la bo′na** (nŭl′ȧ bō′nȧ). [L., no goods.] *Law.* The return made upon a writ of fieri facias or execution by the sheriff or other officer when he has found no leviable goods.
‖ **nul′la di′es si′ne li′ne-a** (dī′ēz sī′nē lĭn′ē-ȧ). [L.] Not a day without a line. [FIDIAN.]
nul′la-fid′i-an. Var. of NULLI-
‖ **nul′la no′va, bo′na no′va** (nōōl′lä nô′vä, bô′nä nô′vä) [It.] No news (is) good news.
nulle † NILL, *v.* [*Obs.*]
null′er, *n.* One that annuls.
nul′li-bic′i-ty (nŭl′ĭ-bĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Also **nul′li-bi′e-ty** (-bī′ē-tĭ). [L *nullibi* nowhere.] State of being nowhere *Rare*
nul′li-bil′i-ty (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nullibicity. *Rare.*
nul′li-biq′ui-tous (-bĭk′wĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *nullibi* nowhere + E. ubi*quitous.*] Nowhere existent *Rare.*
nul′li-bist (nŭl′ĭ-bĭst), *n.* [L *nullibi* nowhere + *-ist.*] One who denies that the soul exists in space; — applied to the Cartesians by H. More.
nul′li-pen′nate, *a.* [L. *nullus* none + E. *pennate.*] Having no flight feathers.
Nul′li-pen′nes (-pĕn′ēz), *n pl* [NL.; L. *nullus* none + *penna* feather, wing.] *Zoöl* = APTERYGES.
nul′li-pore (nŭl′ĭ-pōr; 201), *n* [L. *nullus* none + *porus* pore.] *Bot.* Any of several lime-secreting coralline algæ formerly thought to be animals. — **nul-lip′o-rous** (nŭ-lĭp′ō-rŭs; nŭl′ĭ-pō′rŭs), *a.* [to none.]
‖ **nul′li se-cun′dus** [L.] Second
null′ism (nŭl′ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
‖ **nul′li-us ad-dic′tus ju-ra′re in ver′ba ma-gis′tri** [L.] Bound to swear in the words, i. e., to echo the sentiments, of no master. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. 14).
‖ **nul-li′us fi′li-us** (nŭ-lī′ŭs fĭl′ĭ-ŭs). [L.] *Law* The son of nobody; loosely, a bastard, who at the common law is without heritable rights.
null′ize, *v. t.* To nullify. *Obs.*
null method. = ZERO METHOD
nul′lo (nŭl′ō; nŏŏl′ō), *n* [G. *null*; cf. It. *nullo* null.] *Skat.* A game or task in which the player undertakes not to take a trick. If played after taking the skat, it is a **guck′i nul′lo** (gŏŏk′ĭ); if played with cards exposed, an **open nullo**.
null point. A zero point.
nul′lu-bist. † NULLIBIST.
nul′lum quod te′ti-git non or-na′vit (tĕt′ĭ-jĭt). [L.] There is nothing that he touched that he did not adorn; — from Dr. Johnson's epitaph on Goldsmith.
‖ **nul′lus sum**. [L.] I am lost or undone [ment equal to 0]
nul′-mo′ment, *n.* *Mech* A mo-
‖ **nul tiel record** (nŭl tēl). [AF., lit., no such record.] *Pleading* A plea proper to a defense that is to rest on disproof of the existence of a record on which the action is founded.
num. † NAME, *v.* [NUMB]
num. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
num Obs. p. p. of NIM.
num. Numb. *Ref. Sp.*
num, *v. t.* [See NAME.] To name; call. *Obs.*
num. Obs. abbr. of NUMSKULL
Num., *or* **num**. *Abbr.* Numbers (O. T.); numeral(s).
Nu′ma. Short for NUMA POMPILIUS.
Numb. *Abbr.* Numbers (O. T.).
numb, *n.* A spell of weather so cold as to benumb fish. [*Obs.*]
numb′ed-ness, *n.* Numbness.

cal sum; a numeral; as, the *number* 45; four is a *number*. A number is sometimes used, as in cabalistic or apocalyptic writings, as a symbol to be interpreted by the word or words the numerical values of whose letters make up its sum. Cf. BEAST, 5.

Let him that hath understanding count the *number* of the beast; for it is the *number* of a man; and his *number* is six hundred threescore and six. *Rev.* xiii. 18.

5. A particular numeral by which a thing or person is designated in a series or collection; as, a conductor's or a policeman's *number*; a house *number*.

6. A single member of a series designated by consecutive numerals; as: **a** Esp., one of the separate issues of a periodical or of a book issued in parts; as, the May *number* of the Atlantic Monthly; hence, without designation by numerals, one of a collection, as of poems; a distinct part; as, the solo *numbers* of an opera. **b** One of a group of persons, as a gun crew.

7. **a** The full count or complement (of a particular company or class of persons). Occasionally in *pl.*

He, to be avenged,
And to repair his *numbers* thus impaired. *Milton.*

b *Cotton Manuf.* Of yarn, a count.

8. *Obs.* **a** The counted or reckoned constituents (of a specified class or category); class. "The honor'd *number*." *Shak.* **b** The great body of people; the crowd or multitude.

9. An aggregate, collection, or company; an assemblage; — with adjectives, such as *great*, *small*, *considerable*, etc.

10. A certain indefinitely large aggregate, collection, or company, as of persons, not actually or accurately counted; a considerable number; many; as, a *number* of people were killed; the measure was advocated by a *number*; — also *pl.* with intensive force; as, they arrived in *numbers*.

11. Quantity, as made up of units; the category of discrete quantity; as, the difference between the notions "many" and "few" is one of *number*.

12. Possibility of numbering; — commonly in negative expressions; as, times without *number*.

Of whom came nations, tribes, people, and kindreds out of *number*. *2 Esdras* iii. 7.

13. Amount; deal; as, a *number* of money. *Obs. & R.*

14. *Phren.* The numbering or calculating faculty. See PHRENOLOGY, *Illust.*

15. *Gram.* Distinction of a word or words as denoting or referring to one, or to more than one (in some languages also to two), usually expressed by a difference in its inflected form; also, the distinctive form itself, or one of the groups of forms so distinguished. Thus, a substantive, adjective, or verb is said to be in the *singular number* when its form denotes but one; in the *dual number* (as in Greek and Sanskrit) when it denotes two; and in the *plural number* when it denotes more than one (in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., more than two).

16. *Poetry & Music.* **a** Metrical or rhythmical conformity, as to divisions by time, ictus, or syllables. *Rare.* **b** *pl.* Metrical groups of feet or periods; hence, verses or verse.

I lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came. *Pope.*

Syn. — See SUM.

number one, one's self; one's own interests or welfare; as, to look out for *number one*.

num'ber (nŭm'bẽr), *v. t.*; -BERED (-bẽrd); -BER-ING. [ME. *nombren*, *noumbren*, F. *nombrer*, fr. L. *numerare*, *numeratum*. See NUMBER, *n.*] **1**. To count; reckon; ascertain the number of; enumerate; — often with *over* (*o'er*), rarely *up* or, formerly, *down*. "His ransom . . . shall willingly be paid and *numbered* down." *Milton.*

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered*. *Gen.* xiii. 16.

2. To compute; reckon; measure. *Obs.*

3. To fix the number or duration of; to reduce or limit in number, esp. to a small number; — chiefly in the passive; as, his days are *numbered*.

God hath *numbered* thy kingdom, and finished it. *Dan.* v. 26.

4. To levy up to a fixed number. *Obs.* 1 *Kings* xx. 25.

5. To appoint, apportion, allot, or destine. *Archaic.*

So teach us to *number* our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. *Ps.* xc. 12.

Therefore will I *number* [R. V. destine] you to the sword. *Is.* lxv. 12.

6. To reckon as one of a collection, company, or multitude.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors. *Is.* liii. 12.

7. To give or apply a number or numbers to; to assign or designate the place of by a number or numeral; to mark or distinguish by a number; as, to *number* the houses.

8. To count as the number of one's years; to be at the age of. *Rare.* "When he *numbered* thirty." *Shak.*

9. To amount to; to equal in number; to have in number; contain; comprise; as, the army *numbers* fifty thousand.

Thy tears cannot *number* the dead. *Campbell.*

10. To issue in numbers. *Rare.*

Syn. — Count, enumerate, calculate, tell.

num'ber, *v. i.* **1**. To make an enumeration; to count; reckon. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 17.

2. To be reckoned as one of a company or collection. *R.*

3. To be equal in number. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*

num'ber-less, *a.* **1**. Innumerable; countless.

2. Without metrical numbers; rhythmless. *Rare.*

numb'fish' (nŭm'fĭsh'), *n.* A torpedo (ray) which numbs by the electric shocks which it gives.

num'bles, nom'bles (nŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* [F. *nombles*, fr. L. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus* a loin. Cf. UMBLES, HUMBLES.] Certain entrails, esp. of a deer, used for food, as the heart, lights, liver; umbles. *Archaic.* — **num'ble** (nŭm'b'l), *a.*

nu'mer-a-ble (nū'mẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *numerabilis*. See NUMBER, *v. t.*] **1**. Capable of being numbered or counted.

2. Numerous. *Obs. & R.*

nu'mer-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *numeralis*, fr. *numerus* number: cf. F. *numéral*. See NUMBER, *n.*] **1**. Expressing, denoting, or representing, number; as, *numeral* letters, words, or characters, as X or 10 for ten; a *numeral* adjective.

2. Of or pert. to number; consisting of number or numerals. "A long train of *numeral* progressions." *Locke.*

3. Regulated by number, or measure; rhythmical. *Obs.*

Syn. — NUMERAL, NUMERICAL. NUMERAL applies chiefly to what expresses number, NUMERICAL to what is expressed in numbers, or what pertains to number; as, a *numeral* letter, character; a *numerical* value, *numerical* rules.

numeral equation. = NUMERICAL EQUATION.

nu'mer-al, *n.* **1**. A word expressing a number.

2. A figure or character, or group of either, used to express a number; as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, etc.; the Roman *numerals*, I, V, X, L, etc.; a cardinal number.

nu'mer-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *numerans*, p. pr. of *numerare* to number.] Counting, or used in counting. — **numerant number**, an abstract number; a word used to count with.

nu'mer-a-ry (nū'mẽr-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [From LL. *numerarius*.] **1**. *Eccl.* Belonging to the regular number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, . . . becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe.*

2. Of or pertaining to a number or numbers.

nu'mer-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *numeratus*, p. p. of *numerare* to count. See NUMBER, *v.*] To number; enumerate; specif., *Arith.*, to divide off and read according to the rules of numeration; as, to *numerate* a row of figures.

nu'mer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *numeratio* a counting out: cf. F. *numération*.] **1**. Act, process, or art of numbering; specif.: **a** A method or process of numbering or computing. **b** Counting; computation; calculation; giving or applying of a number or numbers to something.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. *Locke.*

c Act, process, or result of ascertaining the number; enumeration; census.

2. *Math.* **a** Act or art of reading numbers when expressed by means of numerals. The term is almost exclusively applied to the art of reading numbers written in the scale of tens by the Arabic method. For convenience in reading, numbers are usually separated by commas into periods of three figures each, as, 1,155,465.

☞ According to the English and the German system, the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each higher denomination is a million times the one preceding. According to the system of the French and most Continental nations, and also that of the United States, the billion is a thousand millions, and each higher denomination is a thousand times the preceding.

b Any system of expressing numbers in general through combinations (determined by some law) of a finite set of symbols of particular numbers.

3. Number. *Obs. & R.*

nu'mer-a-tive (nū'mẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to numeration; as, a *numerative* system.

nu'mer-a-tive, *n.* *Chinese Gram.* A noun with its meaning generalized to that of denoting a bare unit of certain things whose names have a relationship to it in sense, somewhat as, in English, *head* and *sail* in: twenty *head* of oxen; the fleet numbered fifty *sail*. Cf. the pidgin-English "one *piece* man," where *piece* renders the numerative *kê*[4]. Also called a *classifier*.

nu'mer-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *numerator*, in sense 2: cf. F. *numérateur*.] **1**. *Math.* **a** That which, in an expression or phrase denoting a number of persons or things of a named kind, denotes the number, as *forty* in the phrase forty ships. *Obs.* **b** The term in a fraction which indicates the number of fractional units taken. In a common, or vulgar, fraction the numerator is written above a line; thus, in the fraction $\frac{5}{9}$ (five ninths) 5 is the numerator; in a decimal fraction it is the number that follows the decimal point.

2. One that numbers.

nu-mer'i-cal (nū-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *numérique*. See NUMBER, *n.*] **1**. Belonging to, pert. to, or of the nature of, number; denoting number or a number; consisting in numbers; expressed by numbers, and not letters; as, *numerical* characters; a *numerical* equation, statement.

☞ *Numerical*, as opposed to *algebraical*, means absolute, or irrespective of sign: thus, —5 is numerically greater than —3, though algebraically less.

2. Particular; individual; identically the same; identical; as, the same *numerical* body or day. *Obs.*

Syn. — See NUMERAL.

numerical continuum, *Math.*, a manifold in which every conceivable cut is defined by one of its own elements. See CUT, 19. — **n. equation**, *Math.*, an equation whose coefficients are all numeral, not literal. — **n. unity**. See UNITY.

— **nu-mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **nu-mer'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

nu'mer-o (nū'mẽr-ō), *n.* [It., or F. *numéro*; both fr. L. *numerus* number.] Number; — often abbr. *No.*

nu'mer-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *numerositas*.] **1**. State of being numerous; numerousness.

2. Rhythm; harmony; flow. *Now Rare.*

The *numerosity* of the sentence pleased the ear. *S. Parr.*

nu'mer-ous (nū'mẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *numerosus*. See NUMBER.] **1**. Consisting of numbers or metrical periods; rhythmical; measured; melodious; musical. *Obs. or R.*

Such prompt eloquence
Flowed from their lips, in prose or *numerous* verse. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of, comprising, including, or containing, a great number of units or individual things or persons; copious; being many; of or pert. to great number; crowded; as, a *numerous* army; *numerous* dangers.

3. Numerable. *Obs.*

— **nu'mer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **nu'mer-ous-ness**, *n.*

Nu-mid'i-an (nū-mĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Numidianus*.] Of or pert. to Numidia, an ancient kingdom of Africa, which once about corresponded to modern Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, but, after being reduced to a Roman province in the 1st century B. C., comprised only a part of modern Algeria. Cf. MAURETANIAN. — **Numidian crane**, the demoiselle crane.

Nu-mid'i-an, *n.* One of the people of ancient Numidia; also, their language, which was written in a script representing the Punic (cf. TUAREG). See HAMITIC, *a.*, **b**; cf. BERBER.

nu'mis-mat'ic (nū'mĭz-măt'ĭk; nū'mĭs-; 277), *a.* [L. *numisma*, *nomisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. νόμισμα anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. νομίζειν to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. νομος a custom, or usage, fr. νέμειν to distribute, assign: cf. F. *numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, coins; relating to numismatics.

nu'mis-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *numismatique*.] The science of coins and medals.

nu-mis'ma-tist (nū-mĭz'mȧ-tĭst; nū-mĭs'-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *numismatiste*.] A specialist in numismatics.

nu-mis'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*numismatic* + *-graphy*.] The systematic description of coins and medals.

num'ma-ry (nŭm'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *nummarius*, fr. *nummus* a coin.] Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, coins or money.

num'mu-lar (-ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *nummularius*, fr. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus* a coin.] **1**. Of or pertaining to money.

2. *Med.* Coin-shaped; nummiform; as, *nummular* sputum.

num'mu-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* Nummary; nummular.

num'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* The spontaneous arrangement in rouleaux, like piles of coins, of the red corpuscles in freshly drawn blood of mammals.

Num'mu-lin'i-dæ (-lĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *nummulus*, dim. of L. *nummus* coin.] *Paleon. & Zoöl.* A family of foraminifers having a calcareous, symmetrical, usually lenticular or discoidal, shell composed of numerous chambers spirally or concentrically arranged. They are mostly extinct, and are especially abundant in Eocene and Oligocene deposits of eastern and southern Asia and the Mediterranean region, where in some places whole strata consist almost entirely of their remains. They vary from one tenth of an inch to two inches in diameter in the case of certain extinct forms. The large fossil species are mostly of the genera *Nummulites* and *Orbitoides*.

num'mu-lite (nŭm'ū-līt), *n.* [L. *nummus* a coin + *-lite*.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Any member of the family Nummulinidæ; esp., a fossil of that family. — **num'mu-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Nummulite (*Nummulina lævigata*). *a* Side view, with part of the exterior shell removed. *b* Section

num'skull' (nŭm'skŭl'), *n.* [*numb* + *skull*.] A dunce; dolt; blockhead; dullard; also, the head or skull of such a one. *Colloq.* "They have talked like *numskulls*." *Arbuthnot.*

nun (nŭn), *n.* [ME. *nunne*, AS. *nunne*, fr. L. *nonna* nun, fem. of *nonnus* monk; cf. Gr. νόννα, νόννος; of unknown origin. Cf. NUNNERY.] **1**. A woman devoted to a religious life under certain vows; commonly, a woman who lives in a convent, under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

2. A priestess or votaress in a non-Christian religion. *Rare.*

3. A prostitute. *Old Slang.*

4. **a** A breed of domestic pigeons. They are white, with colored head, tail, and wing tips, and have a semicircular crest of white feathers curving forward from the back of the head. **b** The smew. *Ireland.* **c** The European blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Local, Eng.* **d** The nun moth.

Nun of St. Kent. See HOLY MAID OF KENT. — **Nuns of the Visitation**, *R. C. Ch.*, an order of nuns founded at Annecy, France, in 1610. The official title is "Order of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary." The order has several houses in the United States. — **Nuns of the Word Incarnate**, *R. C. Ch.*, an order of nuns founded in France in 1625, and approved in 1638. The order was instituted to do honor to the "Mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of God." It has been introduced into Texas.

nu'na-tak (nōō'nȧ-tȧk), *n.*; *pl.* -TAKS (-tȧks) (the *pl.* form NUNATAKKER is Swedish). [Eskimo *nunættak*.] In Greenland, an insular hill or mountain surrounded by an ice sheet.

nun bird. Any of several South American puff birds of the genus *Monasa*. So called because dark-colored, with white around the face and throat.

‖ **Nunc Di-mit'tis** (nŭŋk dĭ-mĭt'ĭs). [L. *nunc* now + *dimittis* thou lettest depart.] **1**. *Eccl.* The song of Simeon (*Luke* ii. 29-32), used as a hymn or canticle in the public worship of many churches. It begins with these words in the Vulgate. In the Anglican churches it is sung or said after the reading of the Second Lesson in Evening Prayer.

2. [*l. c.*] Permission to depart; dismissal; departure.

nun'cheon (nŭn'chŭn; -shŭn; *dial. also* nōōn'-), *n.* Also **-chion**, etc. [ME. *nonechenche*, for *noneschenche*, prop., a

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num'ber-a-ble, *a.* **1**. Numerable. *Rare.*
2. Numerous. *Obs.* [bers.]
num'ber-er, *n.* One that num-
number form. A mental plan, scheme, or spatial arrangement in which numbers have definite imaginary localities or stations; a mental image of the numerical system, of letters of the alphabet, months of the year, etc.
num'ber-ful. *a.* Numerous. *Obs.*
number lottery. See LOTTERY, 1.
num'ber-ous, *a.* [Cf. F. *nombreux*.] Numerous. *Obs.*
num'ber-some (nŭm'bẽr-sŭm), *a.* Numerous. *Rare.*
num'ber-y, *a.* Numbrous. *Obs.*
numb'ing (nŭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NUMB. — **numb'ing-ly**, *adv.*
numb'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of NUMB.
numb'ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
num'bra-ble, *a.* [OF. *nombrable*.] Numerable. *Obs.* — **num'bra-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
num'bra-ry, *n.* Numeration.
num'bre. ‡ NUMBER.
num'brous, *a.* [Cf. NUMBEROUS.] Numerous; also, rhythmical; poetical. *Obs.*
num'bry. ‡ NUMBERY.
numb'skull'. Var. of NUMSKULL
num-cum'pus. Dial. Eng. for *non compos*, short for NON COMPOS MENTIS.
num'dah (nŭm'dä), *n.* [Hind. *namdā*, fr. Skr. *namata* felt.] A felt cloth; also, a saddle pad or blanket of it. *Anglo-Ind.*
nume. ‡ NUMB. [NOUMEITE.]
nu'me-a-ite. nu'me-ite. Vars. of
numen. Obs. p. p. of NIM.
nu'men (nū'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* NUMINA (nū'mĭ-nȧ). [L.] A deity; a god; often, a local or tutelary deity; a godling. [*Bib.*]
Nu-me'ni-us (nū-mē'nĭ-ŭs).
Nu-me'ni-us, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νουμήνιος a kind of curlew.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the curlews.
nu'mer-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
nu'mer-al'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being numerical. *Obs.*
nu'mer-al-ly, *adv.* Numerically. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
nu'mer-ant, *n.* A numberer.
nu'mer-ate, *a.* [L. *numeratus*, p. p.] Numbered; counted.
nu-mer'ic (nū-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Individual; identical. *Obs.*
nu-mer'ic, *n.* *Math.* Any numerical expression.
nu'mer-ist (nū'mẽr-ĭst), *n.* One who deals in numbers. *R.*
nu'mer-o, *n.* One of a numbered set; a number. *Obs.*
Nu'mer-y, *n.* [L. *Numeri* Numbers.] Numbers (the book). *Obs.*
Nu'mi-da (nū'mĭ-dȧ), *n.* [L., a Numidian.] *Zoöl.* The genus of gallinaceous birds consisting of the guinea fowls. It typifies a family, **Nu-mid'i-dæ** (nū-mĭd'ĭ-dē), or subfamily, **Nu-mi-di'-næ** (nū'mĭ-dī'nē).
Nu'mi-dæ (nū'mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [L.] The Numidians.
nu'mi-na, *n.*, *pl.* of NUMEN.
nu'mi-nous, *a.* Also **nu'mi-nal** [See NUMEN.] Divine. *Obs.* — **nu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
numis., numism. *Abbr.* Numismatic(s); numismatology.
nu'mis-ma'ri-an (nū'mĭz-mā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Numismatic. *Obs.*
nu'mis-mat'i-cal, *a.* Numismatic. [NUMISMATIC, -ICAL.]
nu'mis-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of
nu-mis'ma-ti'cian (nū-mĭz'mȧ-tĭsh'ăn; nū-mĭs'-), *n.* A numismatist.
nu-mis'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*numismatic* + *-logy*.] Numismatics. — **nu-mis'ma-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* [*Obs.*]
numm. *n.* [L. *nummus*.] Coin.
numme ‡ NUMB.
num'men. Obs. p. p. of NIM
num'mer. ‡ NUMBER.
num'met (nŭm'ĕt), *n.* [AS. *nōnmete*. See NOON; MEAT.] A luncheon; a light repast between meals. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
num'mi-form (nŭm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *nummus* coin + *-form*.] Coin-shaped. [MET.]
num'mock (-ŭk). Var. of NUMMET.
numms, *n. pl.* False bosoms for shirts. *Obs. Slang.*
num'mu-lat'ed (nŭm'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* *Med.* = NUMMULAR.
num'mu-line (-līn; -lĭn), *a.* Nummulitic. — *n.* Nummulite.
nummulite limestone. *Geol.* An Eocene formation made up chiefly of nummulite shells.
Num'mu-li'tes (-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* See NUMMULINIDÆ.
Num'mu-lit'i-dæ (-lĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of NUMMULINIDÆ.
num'mu-li'toid (-lĭ'toid), *a.* [*Nummulites* + *-oid*.] Like or pert. to the Nummulinidæ.
num'mu-loi'dal (-loi'dăl), *a.* Shaped like a nummulite.
num'my, *a.* Verging on being numb. *Obs.* [NUMDAH.]
num'nah (nŭm'nȧ). Var. of
numnesse. ‡ NUMBNESS.
nump, numps, *n.* A dolt. *Obs.*
num'quid (nŭm'kwĭd), *n.* [L., interrogative adv.] An inquisitive person.
num'skul'. Numskull. *Ref. Sp.*
num'skulled' (-skŭld'), *a.* Stupid; doltish. *Colloq.* — **num'skull'ed-ness**, *n.* *Colloq.*
num'skull'ism (-skŭl'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. *Colloq.*
num'ud (nŭm'ŭd), *n.* [Per. *namad*.] = NUMDAH. [Joshua.]
Nun (nŭn), *n.* *Bib.* Father of
nun, *n.* A child's top. *Obs.*
nun, *v. t.*; NUNNED (nŭnd); NUNNING. To confine as in a nunnery.
nun (nōōn), *n.* [Heb., lit., fish.] The fourteenth letter [נ] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to English *n*. Its numerical value is 50. [of Nu.]
Nun (nōōn). *Egypt. Myth.* Var.
nun-a'tion. Var. of NUNNATION.
nun buoy. See BUOY, *n*, 1.
‖ **nunc aut nun'quam.** [L.] Now or never.
nunce. *n.* A nuncio. *Obs.*
nunch (nŭnch; nōōnsh), *n.* = NUNCHEON. *Dial.*
nun'ci-ate (nŭn'shĭ-āt), *n.* A messenger; a nuncio. *Obs. or R.*
nun'ci-a'tion, *n.* [L. *nunciatio*, *nuntiatio*.] Annunciation. *Obs.*

noon drink; *none* noon + *schench* a draft, fr. AS. *scenc* a draft, *scencan* to pour. See NOON; SKINK, *v. t.*] A portion of food and drink or a light refreshment taken after or at noon, usually between full meals; a luncheon. *Obs. or Dial.*

nun'ci-a-ture (nŭn'shĭ-*ȧ*-t̬ūr), *n.* [L. *nunciare, nuntiare,* to announce, report, fr. *nuncius, nuntius,* messenger: cf. F. *nonciature,* It. *nunziatura.* See NUNCIO.] The office or period of office of a nuncio.

nun'ci-o (-shĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* NUNCIOS (-ōz). [It. *nunzio, nuncio,* fr. L. *nuncius, nuntius,* messenger; prob. fr. *noventius, noviventius,* fr. *novus* new, and *venire* to come. Cf. NEW, COME, ANNOUNCE.] **1.** A messenger. *Rare. Shak.*
2. (The earliest sense in English.) The permanent official representative of the Pope at a foreign court or seat of government. Distinguished from a *legate a latere,* whose mission is temporary or for a special purpose. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT; cf. INTERNUNCIO, 2, APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.
3. A member of the former Polish diet. *Obs. or Hist.*

nun'cle (nŭŋ'k'l; *dial. also* nōōŋ'k'l), *n.* Uncle; — a form arising from combination with a preceding *n,* as of *mine* or *thine.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

nun'cu-pa-tive (nŭŋ'kū-pā-tĭv; nŭŋ-kū'p*ȧ*-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *nuncupativus* nominal: cf. F. *nuncupatif.*] **1.** Oral; not written; — said chiefly of wills.
2. Nominal; so-called. *Obs.*
3. Serving to name or designate; designative. *Rare.*
nuncupative will *or* **testament**. *Law.* **a** *Rom. Law.* A will consisting (as distinguished from the more formal one executed per æs et libram) in the simple oral declaration of the testator's testamentary dispositions (originally) in the presence of seven witnesses or (later) before a magistrate. **b** Hence, in general, any will consisting in, and primarily evidenced by, the testator's oral declaration to one or more witnesses of his testamentary dispositions, as distinguished from one consisting in, and primarily evidenced by, a written disposition; specif., as in English law, such a will made by a person in extremis, that is, in his last sickness or in anticipation of death. Formerly nuncupative wills (of personalty) were generally valid. In English law the Statute of Frauds deprived them of their validity, except in case of sailors and soldiers; in Scots law nuncupative legacies are valid up to £100 Scots; in Roman Dutch law nuncupative wills made by soldiers or other persons engaged in military service are good. Statutory regulations exist in many jurisdictions.

nun'di-nal (nŭn'dĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *nundinalis,* fr. *nundinae* the market day, the weekly market, prop., the ninth day, fr. *nundinus* belonging to nine days; *novem* nine + *dies* day: cf. F. *nundinal.*] Of or pertaining to a fair or market; pertaining to, or having to do with, the Roman nundines.
nundinal letter, among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were used for each day in succession as are, now, the names of the days of the week.

nun'di-nal, *n.* A nundinal letter

nun'dine (-dīn; -dĭn), *n.* [L. *nundinae,* pl.] *Rom. Antiq.* A market day, held every ninth (as we reckon, eighth) day.

nun moth. A European tussock moth (*Psilura monacha*) which in some places, esp. Germany, greatly damages various forest trees. It is closely related to the gypsy moth.

nun-na'tion (nŭn-ā'shŭn), *n.* [From *nūn,* Arabic name of letter *n*: cf. NL. *nunnatio,* F. *nunnation.*] *Gram.* The addition of a final *n* in declension of nouns, as in Arabic.

nun'ner-y (nŭn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* NUNNERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *nonnerie;* cf. F. *nonnerie,* fr. *nonne* nun. See NUN.] **1.** A house or building in which a body or community of nuns reside; a convent for religious women.
2. A house of ill fame. *Old Slang.*
3. Religious life for women in a convent; nunhood. *Obs.*
4. A company of nuns. Chiefly fig.
Syn. — See CLOISTER.

nun's cloth (nŭnz). A kind of fine bunting used for dresses.

nun's cotton. Fine white embroidery cotton; — so called because it was originally used by nuns in needlework.

nun's veiling. A soft, fine, thin, untwilled woolen fabric, used for making veils and dresses.

nup'tial (nŭp'shăl), *a.* [L. *nuptialis,* fr. *nuptiae* marriage, wedding, fr. *nubere, nuptum,* to marry; cf. Gr. *νύμφη* bride, nymph: cf. F. *nuptial.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to marriage or the wedding ceremony; done or used at a wedding; as, *nuptial* rites and ceremonies.
2. Married; wedded. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — See MATRIMONIAL.
nuptial plumage, breeding plumage.

nup'tial, *n.* **1.** Marriage; wedding; nuptial ceremony; — now usually in *pl.*

> Celebration of that *nuptial,* which
> We two have sworn shall come. *Shak.*

2. Matrimony. *Obs. & R.*

nup'ti-al'i-ty (nŭp'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; nŭp-shăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From NUPTIAL, *a.*] **1.** *pl.* A couple about to be married. *Rare.*
2. *pl.* Nuptial ceremonies; a wedding.
3. Nuptial or conjugal quality or character.
4. The marriage rate (see RATE, *n.,* 3).

nu-ra'ghe (nōō-rä'gā), *n.; It. pl.* -GHI (-gē). Also **nu'ragh** (nōō'räg), etc. [It. dial. (Sardinia) *nuraghe.*] One of the prehistoric towerlike structures found in Sardinia.

> The so-called *nuraghi,* conical monuments with truncated summits, 30-60 ft. in height, 35-100 ft. in diameter at the base, constructed sometimes of hewn, and sometimes of unhewn blocks of stone without mortar. They are situated either on isolated eminences or on the slopes of the mountains, seldom on the plains, and usually occur in groups. They generally contain two (in some rare instances three) conically vaulted chambers, one above the other, and a spiral staircase constructed in the thick walls ascends to the upper stories. *Baedeker.*

nurse (nûrs), *n.* [ME. also *nors, nurice, norice,* OF. *nurrice, norrice, nourrice,* F. *nourrice,* fr. L. *nutricia* nurse, prop., fem. of *nutricius* that nourishes, fr. *nutrix, -icis,* nurse, akin to *nutrire* to nourish. See NOURISH; cf. NURTURE, NUTRITIOUS.] **1.** Lit., one who nourishes: **a** A woman (**wet nurse**) who suckles, and takes care of, an infant not her own; now, more usually, a woman (**dry nurse**) who has the care of a young child or children. **b** A person, esp. one trained for the purpose, who cares for the sick or infirm.
2. One that rears, takes care of, looks after, furnishes nutriment, causes to grow, fosters, or the like.

> The *nurse* of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise. *Burke.*

3. More fully **nurse tree**. *Forestry.* A tree planted to afford protection to other trees when young.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** A peculiar larva of certain trematodes which asexually produces cercariæ. **b** A worker ant or bee that cares for the young. **c** In certain ascidians, as *Doliolum,* an asexual oözooid which produces and carries the blastozooids.
5. *Billiards.* Act of nursing the balls; as, the rail *nurse.*
at nurse, in or under the care of a nurse. — **to n.**, at nurse.

nurse, *v. t.;* NURSED (nûrst); NURS'ING. **1.** Lit., to nourish; to act as a nurse: **a** To nourish at the breast, suckle, or feed and tend (an infant). **b** To take care of (a young child or children). **c** To take care of or tend, as a sick person or an invalid; to attend upon.

> Sons wont to *nurse* their parents in old age. *Milton.*

2. To care or provide for tenderly or sedulously; to cherish; foster; specif.: **a** To bring up or rear by care from a weak or invalid condition; to promote the growth, development, or progress of; to furnish with nourishment; to cultivate or manage carefully; as, to *nurse* a plant, constituency, business, or the national resources. "To *nurse* the saplings tall." *Milton.*

> Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
> And *nursed* his youth along the marshy shore. *Dryden.*

b To use, handle, drive, or the like, with especial care to conserve the energy of or avoid injury to; as, to *nurse* a weak ankle in walking; to *nurse* a horse in the early stages of a race; to *nurse* an automobile on rough roads.
3. To give curative care and treatment to (an ailment or ailing part of one's self); as, to *nurse* a cold or a sore finger.
4. *Slang.* **a** To cheat; cozen. *Old.* **b** To keep close to (an omnibus) so as to prevent its getting passengers. *Eng.* **c** To pocket in a race. *Eng.*
5. To hold between, or clasp in, one's hands, as the knees; to hold fondly; to caress; to fondle, as a nurse does.
6. *Billiards.* To keep (the balls) close together and in good position during a series of caroms.
Syn. — NURSE, NOURISH, NURTURE. To NURSE is to tend and care for (esp.) that which is thought of as feeble or tender, or to cherish or brood over (a feeling or idea); to NOURISH is esp. to supply with sustenance or the means of growth; to NURTURE is to train up with fostering care; as, "For we were *nursed* upon the selfsame hill" (*Milton*); "*nursing* her wrath to keep it warm" (*Burns*); "Tell me where is fancy bred? . . . how begot, how *nourished?*" (*Shak.*); "I *nourished* a secret resentment" (*J. A. Symonds*); "By solemn vision . . . his infancy was *nurtured*" (*Shelley*). See FOSTER.

nurse, *v. i.* To suckle; of a child, to take the breast.

nurse crop. *Agric.* Any crop planted with another to shelter it or promote its growth.

nurse'hound' (nûrs'hound'), *n.* [See NURSE SHARK, HOUNDFISH.] A European dogfish (*Scyliorhinus canicula*).

nurs'er (nûr'sẽr), *n.* One that nurses; a nurse.

nurs'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *nourricerie.*]
1. A nursing; fosterage. *Obs.* "Her kind *nursery.*" *Shak.*
2. That which is nursed; a nursling. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. The place where nursing is carried on; as: **a** The place or apartment, in a house, appropriated to the care of children. **b** A place where something is fostered or has its growth or development promoted; a place for training, educating, developing, or the like, as formerly, a theater for training players. "Fair Padua, *nursery* of arts." *Shak.* **c** A place where trees, shrubs, vines, etc., are propagated for transplanting or for use as stocks for grafting; a plantation of young trees or other plants. **d** A place where young animals are bred, cared for, developed, etc.; as: (1) In fish culture, a pond, trough, or box in which the young fish are reared or cared for until the yolk sack is absorbed. (2) In poultry raising, a brooder or colony house.
4. That, as a practice or institution, which fosters, develops, or educates; as, commerce is the *nursery* of seamen.
5. *Horse Racing.* A race, esp. a handicap, for two-year-olds.

nurs'er-y-man (nûr'sẽr-ĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who conducts or cultivates a nursery for young trees shrubs, etc.

nurse shark. [Perh. fr. *huss* dogfish; *an huss* taken as *a nuss.* *Oxf. E. D.*] **a** The Greenland shark. **b** The gata.

nurs'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NURSE; specif.: *p. a.* Supplying or taking nourishment from, or as from, the breast; as, a *nursing* mother or father, a foster mother or father; a *nursing* infant, a sucking child. — **nurs'ing-ly**, *adv.*

nurs'ling (nûrs'lĭng), *n.* Also **nurse'ling**. [*nurse* + 1st *-ling.*] One that is nursed; the object of nursing; a child considered with reference to its nurse; a fondling.

> I was his *nursling* once, and choice delight. *Milton.*

nur'ture (nûr'tūr), *n.* [ME. *norture, noriture,* OF. *norriture, norreture,* F. *nourriture,* fr. L. *nutritura* a nursing, suckling. See NOURISH.] **1.** A nourishing or nursing; breeding; tender care; education; training; upbringing; rearing; fosterage; *Obs.,* moral training or discipline.

> A man neither by nature nor by *nurture* wise. *Milton.*
> Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath: but bring them up in the *nurture* and admonition of the Lord. *Eph.* vi. 4.

2. That which nourishes; nourishment; food. *Spenser.*

nur'ture (nûr'tūr), *v. t.;* NUR'TURED (-tūrd); NUR'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To feed; nourish; rear; foster; cherish.
2. To educate; to bring up or train.

> He was *nurtured* where he had been born. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. To give moral training to; to discipline; chasten. *Obs.*
Syn. — Nourish, bring up, educate, tend. See NURSE.

Nut (nōōt), *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* The heavens personified as a goddess, consort of Seb, the earth, and mother of Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, Set, Anubis, Shu, and Tefnut. Her image, winged, was painted on the outside of coffins.

nut (nŭt), *n.* [ME. *nute, note,* AS. *hnutu;* akin to D. *noot,* G. *nuss,* OHG. *nuz,* Icel. *hnot,* Sw. *nöt,* Dan. *nöd,* Ir. *cnū, cnō,* W. *cneuen.*] **1.** A hard-shelled dry fruit or seed having a more or less distinct separable rind or shell and interior kernel or meat; also, the kernel or meat itself; — loosely used, and including many kinds, as almonds, peanuts, Brazil nuts, etc., not botanically true nuts (see def. 2).
2. *Bot.* An indehiscent, polycarpellary, 1-seeded fruit, with a woody pericarp developing from an inferior syncarpous ovary, as the acorn, hazelnut, chestnut, etc.; a glans.
3. A drinking cup made of a portion of a coconut shell. Also in the phr. **to crack a nut**, to drain such a cup. *Obs.*
4. Something likened to a nut in the difficulty it presents, as a problem, undertaking, etc.; as, a hard *nut* to crack.
5. *Slang.* **a** The head. **b** Fellow; — used as a term of disparagement. **c** A type of native white youth, long, lank, lantern-jawed, and beardless. *Australia.*
6. [F. *noix.*] A pivoted piece, as of bone or steel, on the stock of a crossbow, with a notch to hold the string when the bow is bent. Cf. NOCK, 1 **c**. *Obs. or Hist.*
7. *Chiefly Horol.* A small gear wheel with few teeth, esp. one formed integral with a spindle.
8. A perforated block (usually a small piece of metal), with an internal, or female, screw thread, used on a bolt, or screw, for tightening or holding something, or for transmitting motion.

Nut for a Bolt.

9. The tumbler of a gunlock.
10. *Naut.* A projection on the shank of an anchor, to secure the stock in place.
11. *Music.* **a** In instruments of the violin type, a piece, commonly of ebony, at the upper end of, and raised slightly above, the finger board, to support the strings. **b** In the bow of the violin, etc., the movable piece at the lower end by which the hairs are tightened.
12. In *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* senses: **a** The glans penis. *Obs.* **b** In a leg of mutton, the pope's eye. *Obs.* **c** The pancreas, esp. of veal or lamb; a lump of fat meat. *Dial. Eng.* **d** The axle or hub of a wheel. *Dial. Eng.*
13. *Cookery.* A rounded cake or biscuit; — only in *doughnut,* and *gingerbread, ginger,* or *spice nut.*
14. The vertical axis of a potter's wheel. *Rare.*
nuts to *or* **for**, a source or cause of great pleasure or delight to. *Now Slang.* — **off one's nut**, crazy; insane. *Slang.* — **to be nuts on** *or* **upon**, to be fond of, pleased with, or devoted to; to set great store upon. *Slang.*

nut, *v. i.;* NUT'TED; NUT'TING. To gather or seek nuts.

nut, *v. t.* To curry favor with; to pay court to. *Slang.*

nu'tant (nū'tănt), *a.* [L. *nutans,* p. pr. of *nutare* to nod, v. intens. fr. *nuere* (in comp.) to nod.] Nodding; having the top bent downward; drooping.

nu'tate (nū'tāt), *v. i.;* -TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); -TAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *nutare* to nod.] *Plant Physiol.* To exhibit nutation.

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nun'ci-a-tive (nŭn'shĭ-*ȧ*-tĭv), *a.* Making announcements; conveying messages. *Rare.*
nun'ci-o-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
nun'ci-us. Var. of NUNTIUS.
nuncupacion. † NUNCUPATION.
nun'cu-pate (nŭn'kū-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *nuncupatus,* p. p. of *nuncupare* to nuncupate, prob. fr. *nomen* name + *capere* to take.] To declare, designate, or proclaim formally; also, to dedicate; inscribe. *Obs. or R.* — **nun'cu-pa'tion**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*
nun'cu-pa'tive-ly, *adv.* of NONCUPATIVE. See -LY.
nun-cu'pa-to-ry, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Nuncupative; oral.
2. Dedicatory.
‖ **nunc vi'no pel'li-te cu'ras**. [L.] Now banish cares with wine. *Horace* (*Odes,* I. vii. 31).
nun'di-na-ry (nŭn'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *nundinarius.*] Nundinal. *Obs. or R.*
nun'di-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *nundinatus,* p. p. of *nundinari* to attend fairs, to traffic. See NUNDINAL, *a.*] To buy and sell at fairs or markets. *Obs. or R.* — **nun'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
nune. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOON.
nun'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
nun'ka, *n.* = NUNCLE. *Obs.*
Nun'ki (nŭŋ'kē), *n.* [Babylonian *nunki.*] See STAR.
nunks (nŭŋks; nōōŋks). Nuncle. *Dial. Eng.*
nun'ky (nŭŋ'kĭ), *n.* Nuncle. *Familiar or Dial. Eng.*
nun'let, *n.* [*nun* + *-let.*] Any of several small South American puff birds of the genus *Nonnula.*
nunmete. † NOONMEAT.
nunmor, *adv.* No more. *Obs.*
nun'na-ri (nŭn'*ȧ*-rĭ), *n.,* or **nunnari root**. An East Indian asclepiadaceous shrub (*Hemidesmus indicus*); also, its root, used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.
nun'nat-ed (-āt-ĕd), *a.* Marked with the final *n* of nunnation.
nunne. † NUN.
nun'ni (nŭn'ē), *n.* [Sechuana *nōné.*] The blesbok.
nun'ni-fy, *v. t.* To make a nun of. *Obs.*
nun'nish (nŭn'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a nun. — **nun'nish-ness**, *n.* *Both Obs.*
nun'ny bag (nŭn'ĭ). A lunch bag used by sealers, usually of sealskin. *Dial., Brit. America.*
nun'ny-watch'. Var. of NINNYWATCH.
nunon, *adv.* [Cf. ME. *nu* now, and E. ANON. *Oxf. E. D.*] Presently. *Obs.*
‖ **nun'quam mi'nus so'lus, quam cum so'lus** [L.] Never less alone than when alone.
‖ **nun'quam non pa-ra'tus**. [L.] Never unprepared.
nun'ry, *n.* A nunnery. *Obs.*
nun'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
nun's thread. Linen thread formerly used in lace making.
nunt'ing (nōōn'tĭn; nŭn'-), *a.* Ungainly; scant; stunted; awkward. *Dial. Eng.*
nun'ti-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō). Var. of NUNCIO.
‖ **nun'ti-us** (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* NUNTII (-ī). [L.] **1.** A messenger.
2. A papal nuncio.
3. A Polish nuncio.
Nu'pe (nōō'pā), *n.* A Negro of a nation of western Nigeria conquered by the British in 1897.
‖ **nu'per o'bi-it** (nū'pẽr ŏb'ĭ-ĭt). [L., lit., he recently died.] *Eng. Law.* A possessory writ for partition among parceners of land of which the common ancestor died seized. It was abolished in 1833.
Nu'phar (nū'fȧr), *n.* [Per. *nūfar.* Cf. NENUPHAR.] *Bot.* Syn. of NYMPHÆA.
nup'son, *n.* Also **nup**. A simpleton; fool. *Obs.*
‖ **nup'ti-æ** (nŭp'shĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] Nuptials; marriage.
nup'tial (-shăl), *v. t.* To marry; also, to provide with as nuptials.
nup'tial-ize, *v. t.* To get (one's self) married.
nup'tial-ly, *adv.* of NUPTIAL.
nuque (*F.* nük), *n.* [F.] The back of the neck; nape.
nur, nurr. Vars. of KNURR.
nu-rang' (nōō-răng'), *n.* [Native name.] A Bengal ant thrush (*Pitta bengalensis*).
nurce. † NURSE.
nurceling. † NURSLING.
nureis. † NOURICE, NOURISH.
Nu'rem-berg egg (nū'rĕm-bûrg). An early kind of watch, of an oval shape; — so called because made chiefly at Nuremberg.
nurese. † NOURISH, *n.*
nu'rhag (nōō'räg), *n.* = NURAGHE.
nurice. † NURSE.
nurice. † NOURICE.
Nu'rick col'umn. [After the inventor, A. *Nurick.*] *Arch. & Engin.* A built-up column made by riveting together along their flanges four channel irons bent down their middles.
nuris. † NOURISH, *v.*
nur'ish. Obs. or ref. sp. of NOURISH.
nur'isht. Nourished. *Ref. Sp.*
nurissar. † NOURISHER.
nuriture. † NOURITURE.
nurl. Var. of KNURL.
nurl'ing. Var. of KNURLING.
nurl'y. Var. of KNURLY.
nurn, nurne. *v. t. & i.* To proffer or request; to utter. *Obs.*
nurr. Var. of KNUR.
nur'ris, nur'rish. † NOURISH.
nur'ry, *n.* [See NORRY.] A foster child; a nursling. *Obs.*
nurse, *n.* A nurse shark.
nurse ant. See NURSE, *n.,* 4 **b**.
nurse child. A foster child (of a nurse).
nurse'dom (nûrs'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
nurse father. Foster father. *Obs.*
nurse frog. The obstetrical toad.
nurse'kin, nurse'let, *n.* See -KIN, -LET.
nurse'ling. Var. of NURSLING.
nurse'maid', *n.* A girl employed to take care of or tend children.
nurse mother. A foster mother.
nurs'er-y (nûr'sẽr-ĭ), *v. t.* To cultivate carefully; to nurse.
nursery caroms *or* **cannons**. *Billiards.* A series of caroms made by nursing. *Eng.*
nurs'er-y-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
nurs'er-y-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
nurse tree. See NURSE, *n.,* 3.
nurse'y (nûr'sĭ), *n.* Pet form of NURSE; — a child's word.
nursh, *n. & v.* [See NOURISH.] Nurse. *Obs.* — **nursh'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
nurshemen, *n.* Nutriment. *Obs.*
nursh'ment, *n.* Nourishment. *Obs.*
nursing bottle. A bottle with a rubber nipple attached either directly to the bottle or to an intervening tube, used in supplying food to infants.
nur'sle (nûr's'l), *v. t.* [See NUZZLE to nurse.] To nurse; rear; to bring up. *Obs. or R.*
nurst. Poetic or ref. sp. for NURSED.
nurs'tle † NURSLE.
nurt, *v. i.* To butt; gore. *Obs.*
nurth, *n.* Noise; murmuring. *Obs.*
nurtour. † NURTURE.
nur'tur-al (nûr'tūr-*ă*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to nurture.
nur'ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.
nur'tur-er (nûr'tūr-ẽr), *n.* One who nurtures.
nur'ture-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
nur'vil, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *nurr,* Icel. *nyrfill* a miser.] A dwarflike person. *Obs.*
Nu-sa'kan (nōō-sä'k*ȧ*n), *n.* [Said to be fr. Ar. *nasākīn,* name of the constellation.] See STAR.
nusance. † NUISANCE.
nusant, *a.* [F. *nuisant,* p. pr. of *nuire* to harm.] Injurious. *Obs.*
nus'ce-ous, *a.* [Cf. L. *nuscitiosus.*] Purblind. *Obs.*
Nus'ku (nōōs'kōō), *n.* Assyrian god of fire, identified with *Girru.*
nusle, nus'sel, nus'sle. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of NUZZLE.
‖ **nus'quam tu'ta fi'des** (fī'dēz). [L.] Nowhere (is there) safe confidence. *Vergil* (*Æneid,* IV. 373).
Nuss'baum for-ma'tion. *Geol.* A late Tertiary formation of the Great Plains, esp. on their western border in Colorado.
nus'si-er-ite (nŭs'ĭ-ẽr-īt), *n.* [From the mine of *Nussiere,* near Beaujeu, France.] A local and impure polysphærite.
nus'sle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NUZZLE.
nuste. † NISTE, knew not.
nus'tle. † NUZZLE.
nus'ub. Var. of NASAB.
nusy, *v. i.* [OF. *nuisir.*] To do harm. *Obs.*
nut, *a.* [AS. *nyt.*] Useful. *Obs.* — *n.* [AS. *nyt.*] Use. *Obs.*
nut. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOT, *adv. & n.*
Nu'ta-bi' (nōō'tä-bē'), **Nu'ta-beh'** (-bā'), *n.* One of a Colombian tribe of Indians of indigenous civilization.

nu·ta′tion (nū̂-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *nutatio* a nodding, fr. *nutare* to nod.] **1**. Act of nodding, esp. of the head; specif., *Med.*, habitual or constant involuntary nodding of the head. **2**. *Astron.* A small inequality in the motion of precession; a libratory motion of the earth's axis, like the nodding of a top, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic varies, with a range of only a few seconds of arc, so that the celestial poles describe wavy parallels, not circular, round the poles of the ecliptic. **Lunar nutation** is a perturbation in the motion of the celestial pole round the pole of the ecliptic, due to the action of the moon. **Solar nutation** is such a motion due to change in the sun's declination. **3**. *Plant Physiol.* A spontaneous more or less rhythmical change in the position of growing organs; an autonomic movement. Cf. CIRCUMNUTATION; CURVATURE, 3.

nu·ta′tion·al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to nutation.

nut′-brown′, *a.* Brown as a nut, such as a ripe hazelnut or chestnut; reddish brown. "Spicy *nut-brown* ale." *Milton.* **Nut-brown Maid**, the heroine of an old ballad of the same name in Percy's "Reliques." Her lover represents to her that he is a banished man, etc., to test her love, and, failing to shake her constancy, tells her he is an earl's son. Prior's "Henry and Emma" is founded on the ballad.

nut′-brown′, *n.* **1**. The color of brown nuts, as hazelnuts; reddish brown. **2**. Ale of a nut-brown color; ale, in general.

nut coal. A size of anthracite. See COAL.

nut crab. Any crab of the genus *Ebalia*, as *Ebalia tuberosa* of Europe.

Nutcracker.

nut′crack′er (nŭt′krăk′ẽr), *n.* **1**. *Sing.* or *pl.* An instrument for cracking nuts. **2**. **a** A European bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*) of the crow family. Its color is dark brown, spotted with white. It feeds on nuts, seeds, and insects. Also, any of several other Old World species of the same genus, or a bluish gray species (called **Clark's crow** or **nutcracker**), of western North America (*N. columbiana*), with black wings and black-and-white tail. **b** A nuthatch. **3**. *pl. Slang.* **a** A sharp angular nose and chin. **b** The teeth. **c** The pillory. *Obs.* **4**. One who cracks nuts; hence, allusively, a spectator in the cheaper seats at the old theaters. *Obs.*

1/9
European Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).

nut′gall′ (-gôl′), *n.* Any nutlike gall, esp. one of those produced on the oak. See GALL.

nut grass. A sedge (*Cyperus rotundus*) of wide distribution, having slender rootstocks bearing small, edible, nutlike tubers. The plant multiplies rapidly, and is a pernicious weed in warm climates.

nut′hatch′ (nŭt′hăch′), *n.* [ME. *notehach*, *nuthake*. The second element is of uncert. origin; perh. akin to *hack*, to cut.] Any of certain birds of the widely distributed family Sittidæ, intermediate in character and habits between the titmice and creepers. They are chiefly of small size, the wings long and the tail short. They creep over the trunk and branches of trees, but do not use the tail in helping to support the body as the woodpeckers do. The common European species is *Sitta cæsia*. The white-breasted nuthatch (*S. carolinensis*), the red-breasted (*S. canadensis*), the brown-headed (*S. pusilla*), and the pygmy (*S. pygmæa*) are found in the United States.

nut′hook′ (-ho͝ok′), *n.* A hook at the end of a pole to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts. The word was formerly often used as a term of contempt for a beadle, constable, sequestrator, or the like. *Shak.*

nut′let (-lĕt), *n.* [*nut* + *-let.*] **1**. *Bot.* Any small nutlike fruit or seed, as that of the Boraginaceæ. **2**. The stone of a drupe.

nut′meg (-mĕg), *n.* [ME. *notemuge*; *note* nut + OF. *mugue* musk, of the same origin as E. *musk*; cf. OF. *noix muguette* nutmeg, F. *noix muscade*. See NUT; MUSK.] **1**. The seed of a tree (*Myristica fragrans*), native of the Molucca Islands, but widely cultivated in the East and West Indies and in Brazil; also, the tree itself. The fruit, a nearly spherical yellow drupe of the size of a pear, opens into two nearly equal longitudinal valves, inclosing the nut surrounded by a fleshy arillode, which is *mace*. The nutmeg is strongly aromatic, and much used as a spice. It yields a yellow fat, called **nutmeg butter**, and an essential oil, called **nutmeg oil**. The fleshy part of the fruit is often preserved and eaten in the tropics. **2**. **a** Any other species of *Myristica* or its seed, as the Santa Fé nutmeg (*M. otoba*). Several yield commercial products greatly inferior to the true nutmeg. **b** Any of several lauraceous or monimiaceous trees having aromatic fruit. **3**. A nutmeg melon. *Colloq., U. S.*

nutmeg flower. A ranunculaceous herb (*Nigella sativa*) with small black aromatic seeds, used medicinally and for excluding moths from furs and clothing.

nutmeg liver. *Med.* A diseased liver or condition of the liver due to heart or lung disease, and characterized by congestion and pigmentation about the central veins of the lobules, giving it an appearance suggestive of a nutmeg.

nut pine. Any pine having edible seeds; specif.: **a** In Europe, the stone pine *Pinus pinea*. **b** In the United States, any of several western species, as *P. edulis*, *P. cembroides*, *P. quadrifolia*, *P. monophylla*, and *P. coulteri*.

nu′tri·a (nū′trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *nutria* an otter, fr. L. *lutra.*] **a** The coypu. **b** The fur of the coypu. See COYPU.

nu′tri·cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nutrix*, *-icis*, nurse.] *Biol.* Symbiosis in which one organism is nourished or protected by the other without apparently being of reciprocal benefit.

nu′tri·ent (nū′trĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nutriens*, p. pr. of *nutrire*. See NOURISH.] Furnishing or conveying nourishment; nutritious; nourishing; promoting growth. — *n.* A nutritious substance; a nutritive ingredient (of food or a food).
nutrient ratio. = NUTRITIVE RATIO.

nu′tri·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*, fr. *nutrire* to nourish. See NOURISH.] **1**. That which nourishes; anything that promotes growth and repairs the natural waste of animal or vegetable life; nourishment; food; aliment.
> The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment* diffused into all parts of the body. *South*

2. That which promotes development or growth.
Syn. — See PABULUM.

nu′tri·men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Nutritious; nourishing; conveying nourishment; nutrient.

nu·tri′tion (nū̂-trĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *nutrition*. See NUTRITIOUS.] **1**. Act or process of nourishing or being nourished; specif.: *Physiol. & Biol.* The sum of the processes by which an animal or plant absorbs, or takes in and utilizes, food substances. Assimilation (which see) is the essential and final part of the process, but is preceded in man and the higher animals by digestion, absorption (accompanied by more or less chemical change) through the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and transportation of the absorbed nutritive matter by the blood and lymph to its place of utilization. The food may be converted in part into fats, glycogen, etc., and stored up in the tissues for future use. In plant physiology the term *nutrition* is more generally restricted to translocative and assimilative processes by which the dissolved food materials are rendered fit for use in growth and development; it does not, therefore, include the purely preliminary processes of photosynthesis and absorption of crude materials, which are, in fact, entirely wanting in the case of saprophytes. Cf. FOOD, 1, METABOLISM. **2**. *Old Pharm.* Gradual intermixture of moisture in preparing a medicine. *Obs.* **3**. That which nourishes; nourishment; nutriment; food.

nu·tri′tion·al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to nutrition. — **nu·tri′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

nu·tri′tious (nū̂-trĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *nutricius*, *nutritius*, fr. *nutrix*, *-icis*, a nurse. See NURSE, NOURISH.] Nourishing; promoting growth and repairing natural waste; nutritive; nutrient; also, rarely, conveying nourishment; alimental. — **nu·tri′tious·ly**, *adv.*

nu′tri·tive (nū′trĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *nutritif.*] Of, pert. to, or concerned in, nutrition; as, the *nutritive* functions; having the quality of nourishing; affording nourishment; nutritious; alimental; as, *nutritive* food or berries.
nutritive person, polyp, *or* **zooid**, *Zoöl.*, a gastrozooid. — **n. plasma.** *Biol.* = TROPHOPLASM **a**. — **n. ratio.** *Agric.*, the ratio of the protein, taken as one, to the carbohydrates plus two and one fourth times the fat in a food or ration, or, more accurately, in the digestible portion.
— **nu′tri·tive·ly**, *adv.* — **nu′tri·tive·ness**, *n.*

nu′tri·tive, *n.* A nutritive substance; a nourishing food.

nut′shell′ (nŭt′shĕl′), *n.* **1**. The shell, or hard external covering, in which the kernel of a nut is inclosed. **2**. Hence, a thing of little or small compass, size, amount, length, or the like, or of little or no value. **3**. *Zoöl.* A mollusk of *Nucula* or an allied genus.
in a nutshell, in or within a small compass or limit; in a very brief statement; in a few words; as, the news *in a nutshell*. "The remedy lay *in a nutshell.*" *Macaulay.*

nut′ting (nŭt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NUT. Hence: *vb. n.* Act of gathering nuts.

nut′ty (nŭt′ĭ), *a.*; NUT′TI·ER (-ĭ-ẽr); NUT′TI·EST. **1**. Abounding in, or producing, nuts. **2**. Having a flavor like that of nuts; as, *nutty* wine; hence, full of flavor; pleasant; *Slang*, spicy; piquant. **3**. *Slang.* **a** Amatory; sweet; devoted; enthusiastic (over); — usually with *upon*. **b** Mentally unbalanced; crack-brained; queer. **c** Smart; spruce; "swagger"; fascinating.

nut weevil. Any weevil, as of the genus *Balanius*, whose larva lives in nuts.

Nut Weevil (*Balanius nasicus*). ×1½

nux vom′i·ca (nŭks vŏm′ĭ-kȧ). [NL.; L. *nux* a nut + *vomere* to vomit.] **1**. The poisonous seed of an Asiatic loganiaceous tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica*). It contains several alkaloids, chiefly strychnine and brucine. It has the medicinal properties of strychnine. **2**. The tree that yields these seeds. Its brownish wood, called *snakewood*, is used for various purposes. The bitter tonic bark is sometimes called **false angostura bark**.

nuz′zle (nŭz′'l), *v. t.*; NUZ′ZLED (-'ld); NUZ′ZLING (-lĭng). [Orig. uncert.; apparently not from *nurse* or *nestle*; possibly the same word as *nuzzle* from *nose*. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1**. *Hunting.* To accustom or inure (a hawk or dog) to going after or attacking the game or prey. *Obs.* **2**. To train or bring up in habituation (with something) or in the practice (of something); to encourage or forward (in some habit, practice, or the like); to cherish; nurture. *Obs.* "The people had been *nuzzled* in idolatry." *Milton.* **3**. To impose upon; cheat. *Obs. & R.* **4**. To foster; nurse; make snug; nestle. *Rare.*

nuz′zle (nŭz′'l), *v. i.* [Dim. or freq. fr. *nose*. Cf. NOZZLE.] **1**. To work with the nose, as a swine does in the mud; to dig, root, thrust, poke, push, rub, or snuff with the nose. **2**. By extension, to thrust or push with the fingers. **3**. To nestle; to lie close or snug; to associate intimately.
> Morpheus . . . takes his bed, and there *nuzzles* till Hesperus cramps him by the toes. *Gayton.*

nuz′zle, *v. t.* **1**. To push, root, touch, or rub with the nose; to push or thrust in (the nose or head). *Kipling.*
> The gondolas settled down into a solid mass, as they always do, *nuzzling* their bows together. *H. R. F. Brown.*

2. To insert a ring in the nose of, as a hog.

Nya′ya (nyä′yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *nyāya*, lit., rule, principle.] The latest of the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophy. Originally it was atheistic, but later acknowledged a Creator. It treats the physical universe as real and of atomic structure. It has been called the **Logical School**, or simply **Logic**.

Nyc′ta·gin′i·a′ce·æ (nĭk′tȧ-jĭn′ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Nyctago*, obs. syn. of *Mirabilis*, fr. Gr. νύξ, νυκτός, night + L. *-ago*, as in *Plantago*.] *Bot.* A family of herbs of North and South America (order Chenopodiales), having apetalous flowers with an involucre simulating a calyx, the fruit inclosed by the persistent base of the perianth. It contains about 20 genera and 150 species, *Allionia* being the largest genus. *Mirabilis* includes the four-o'clock, or marvel-of-Peru. — **nyc′ta·gin′i·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

nyc′ta·lo′pi·a (-lō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *nyctalopia*, fr. *nyctalops* a nyctalops, Gr. νυκτάλωψ, a person affected either with day blindness or with night blindness; νύξ, νυκτός, night + ἀλαός blind + ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] *Med.* **a** A condition of the eyes in which the person can see well during the day, in a strong light, or on bright days, but sees poorly at night, in a faint light, or on dull or dark days; night blindness; day sight or vision. **b** By confusion hemeralopia, or day blindness; — so used by some writers.

nyc′ta·lop′ic (-lŏp′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, nyctalopia.

nyc′ta·lops (nĭk′tȧ-lŏps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. νυκτάλωψ.] **1**. One afflicted with nyctalopia. **2**. Nyctalopia. *Obs.*

Nyc′ter·is (nĭk′tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νυκτερίς bat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African and Asiatic microchiropteran bats, having the nose leaf small and divided and the ear with a small tragus. It is the type of a family, **Nyc·ter′i·dæ** (nĭk-tĕr′ĭ-dē), which often includes also the genus *Megaderma*. — **nyc′ter·ine** (nĭk′tẽr-īn; -ĭn; 184), *a. & n.*

nyc′ti- (nĭk′tĭ-). Combining form from Greek νύξ, νυκτός, *night*. See NYCTO-.

Nyc′ti·pi·the′cus (-pĭ-thē′kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *nycti-* + Gr. πίθηκος ape.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nocturnal American monkeys ranging from Nicaragua to Argentina; the night apes. They have a long nonprehensile tail, projecting lower incisors, and smooth cerebral hemispheres. They form a subfamily, **Nyc′ti·pith′e·ci′næ** (-pĭth′ē-sī′nē), of the family Cebidæ. — **nyc′ti·pith′e·cine** (-pĭth′ĭ-sīn; -sĭn; 184), *a. & n.*

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nut bone. = NAVICULAR BONE **b**.
nut′break′er (nŭt′brāk′ẽr), *n.* **a** A nuthatch. **b** A nutcracker (bird).
nut cake. **a** Cake containing nut meats. **b** In New England, a doughnut. *Colloq.*
nut′crack′, *n.* = NUTCRACKER, 1. *Obs. or R.* — **Nutcrack Night**, Halloween. *Dial. Eng.*
nut′crack′er, *a.* Designating the appearance of nose and chin or jaws when the teeth are gone.
nut′crack′er, *v. t.* To subject to treatment likened to the action of a nutcracker.
nut′crack′er·y, *a.* Like a nutcracker in appearance.
nute. † NUT.
nute. Contr. of *ne wite*, know not. *Obs.*
nutemug. † NUTMEG.
nutescale, -scell. † NUTSHELL.
nutgall oak. = GALL OAK.
nut′hack′, *n.* A nuthatch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
nuthake † NUTHATCH.
nuthe † NOWTHE. [Now. *Obs.*
nuthen, *adv.* [See NOW; THEN.]
nuth′er (nŭth′ẽr). Dial. var. of NOTHER, neither.
nut′job′ber, *n.* [Cf. JOB to jab.] A nuthatch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
nut lock. A device to lock a nut, esp. one forming part of the nut.
nutmeg apple. The fruit of the nutmeg tree.
nutmeg bird. The cowry bird.
nutmeg butter. See OIL, *Table I.*
nutmeg finch. The cowry bird.
nut′megged (nŭt′mĕgd), *a.* **1**. Seasoned with nutmeg. **2**. Having the characteristics of nutmeg liver.
nutmeg geranium. A cultivated species of *Pelargonium* (*P. odoratissimum*) with round, soft-hairy, very fragrant leaves, and small white flowers.
nutmeg grater. A device for grating nutmegs.
nut′meg·gy (nŭt′mĕg-ĭ), *a.* *Med.* = NUTMEGGED, 2. See NUTMEG LIVER.
nutmeg hickory A hickory (*Hicoria myristicæformis*) of the southern United States, having a nutmeg-shaped fruit.
nutmeg melon. A type of muskmelon having a thin netted rind, and deep green, very sweet flesh.
nutmeg oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
nutmeg pigeon. Any of several pigeons of the genus *Myristicivora*, of the East Indies and Australia. The color is usually white, or cream-white, with black on the wings and tail.
Nutmeg State. Connecticut: — a nickname alluding to the accusation, jocosely made, that in that State wooden nutmegs are manufactured and palmed off on purchasers as genuine.
nutmeg wood The wood of the palmyra palm.
nut mouse. A dormouse. *Obs.*
nut palm. An Australian cycad (*Cycas media*) the seed of which is eaten by the natives.
nut′peck′er, *n.* A nuthatch.
nut plum. The variety of plum obtained by grafting on a nut tree. *Rare.*
nut quad. *Print.* An en quad. [*Cant.*
nu′tra·tive. † NUTRITIVE.
nu′tri·bil′i·ty (nū′trĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being nourished. *Rare.*
nu′tri·ble. *a.* [L. *nutribilis.*] Nourishing. *Obs.*
nu′tri·ca′tion (nū′trĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *nutricatio*, fr. *nutricare*, *nutricari*, to suckle, nourish.] Nourishment. *Obs.* [Nurse.
nu′trice, *n.* [L. *nutrix*, *nutricis*.]
nu′tri·fy (nū′trĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [L. *nutrire* to nourish + *-fy*.] To nourish.
nu·tril′i·ty (nū-trĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physiol.* Ability to take part in a nutritive function. [*Obs.*
nu′tri·ment′ed, *a.* Nurtured.
nu′tri·men′tive, *a* Nutrimental. *Obs.*
nutrite, *v. t.* [L. *nutritus*, p. p. of *nutrire* to nourish.] *Old Pharm.* To subject to nutrition.
nu·tri′tial (nū̂-trĭsh′ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, fostering or rearing. *Obs.*
nu·tri′tion·a·ry (-ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Nutritional.
nu·tri′tious·ness, *n* See -NESS.
nu′tri·tiv. Nutritive. *Ref. Sp.*
nu·tri′tor, *n.* [L., a breeder.] A nourisher. *Obs.*
nu′tri·to′ri·um (nū′trĭ-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The entire nutritive apparatus, including all the digestive, circulatory, and excretory organs. — **nu′tri·to′ri·al** (-ăl), *a.*
nu′tri·to·ry (nū′trĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *nutritorius.*] Nutritional; nutritive.
nu·tri′tum, *n.* [L., neut. of *nutritus* nourished.] A desiccative, healing unguent of oil of roses, litharge, and vinegar. *Obs.*
nu′tri·ture, *n.* [L. *nutritura.*] Nutrition; nourishment; also, fostering. *Obs.*
nu′trix, *n.* [L.] A nurse. *Rare.*
nut rush **a** Any sedge of the genus *Scleria* having hard, bony achenes. **b** Nut grass.
nut sedge. = NUT GRASS.
nut′shell′, *v. t.* To state, or sum up, in a few words
Nut′tall wil′low. [After Thomas *Nuttall*, Anglo-American naturalist.] A tree willow (*Salix nuttallii*) of upland situations in the western United States.
nut′-tap′per, *n.* A nuthatch. *Local, Eng.* [TREE.
nut′ta tree. Var. of NITTA
nutte. † NUT.
nutte, *v. t.* [AS. *nyttian.*] To make use of; to enjoy. *Obs.*
nut′ted, *pret. & p. p.* of NUT.
nut′ted, *a.* **1** Furnished with, or secured by, a nut. **2**. Furnished with, or abounding in, nuts. *Rare.* [of nuts.
nut′ter (nŭt′ẽr), *n.* A gatherer
nut′ter·y (nŭt′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1**. A place where nut trees grow. **2**. A place for storing nuts.
nut′ti·ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
nut′tish, *n.* See -ISH.
nut tree. **a** A tree that bears nuts. **b** The hazel. *Dial. Eng.*
nu-wab′, nu-waub′ (nŭ-wôb′). Vars. of NAWAB.
nuwe. † NEW.
nuy. † NOY. [ful. *Obs.*
nuysible, *a.* [F. *nuisible.*] Hurt-
nuzl. Nuzzle. *Ref. Sp.*
nuz′zer (nŭz′ẽr), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *nadhr.*] A ceremonial offering to a superior. *India.*
nuz′zer·a′na (-ä′nȧ), *n.* [Hind., fr. Per. *nadhrāna*, fr. Ar. *nadhr* gift.] = NUZZER.
nuz′zle, *n.* A nuzzling. *Rare.*
N. V. *Abbr.* New Version.
N. V. M. *Abbr.* Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N. W. *Abbr.* North Wales; Northwest; Northwestern (postal district, London)
nwelte. † NEWELTY, novelty
N. W. P. *or* **Prov.** *Abbr.* Northwest Provinces. [ritories.
N. W. T. *Abbr.* Northwest Ter-
nwyn. † NEW, *v.*
ny. † NE, *adv. & conj.*, nigh.
ny. Contr. of *ne I*, nor I. *Obs.*
N.Y. *Abbr.* New York. [NIAM.
Nyam-Nyam. Var. of NIAM-
Ny-an′tic. Var. of NIANTIC.
nyan′za (nyän′zä), *n.* [From a native name.] In Central Africa, a sheet of water; a lake; — used chiefly in proper names.
ny′as (nī′ăs), *n.* [F. *niais* See EYAS.] A young hawk; an eyas; hence, an unsophisticated person. *Obs.*
N. Y. C. *Abbr.* New York City.
nychomet, *n.* [LL. *onichimata*, pl.] Onyx. *Obs.*
nych′the·mer (nĭk′thē-mẽr), *n.* = NYCHTHEMERON.
nych·the′mer·on (nĭk-thē′mẽr-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. νυχθήμερον; νύξ, νυκτός, night + ἡμέρα day.] The natural day and night, or a period of twenty-four hours.
nyct-. See NYCTO-.
Nyc′ta·gi·na′ce·æ (nĭk′tȧ-jĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* Var. of NYCTAGINIACEÆ. — **nyc′ta·gi·na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Nyc′ta·gin′i·a (-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of ALLIONIA.
nyc′ta·lope (nĭk′tȧ-lōp), *n.* [See NYCTALOPS.] A nyctalops; — only in the *pl.* — *a.* Having the power of seeing by night.
nyc′ta·lo′py (-lō′pĭ), *n.* = NYCTALOPIA.
nyc·tam′bly·o′pi·a (nĭk-tăm′blĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See NYCTO-; AMBLYOPIA.] *Med.* Defective vision at night.
Nyc·tan′thes (-tăn′thēz), *n.* [NL. See NYCTO-; -ANTHOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of oleaceous plants consisting of a single East Indian species (*N. arbortristis*), the night jasmine.
Nyc′te·a (nĭk′tē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νύξ, νυκτός, night.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the snowy owls.
Nyc′te·reu′tes (-ro͞o′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νυκτερευτής one who hunts by night.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the raccoon dogs.
Nyc′te·ri·bi′i·dæ (-rĭ-bī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. νυκτερίς bat + βίος life.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the bat ticks.
nyc′the·mer, nyc·the′mer·on. Vars. of NYCHTHEMER, NYCHTHEMERON.
Nyc·tic′o·rax (nĭk-tĭk′ō-răks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. νυκτικόραξ.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical night herons.
nyc′ti·lops. † NYCTALOPS.
Nyc·tim′e·ne (nĭk-tĭm′ē-nē), *n.* [L., daughter of Epopeus, Gr. Νυκτιμένη, who was changed into an owl.] See HARPY BAT **a**.
nyc′ti·pe·lag′ic (nĭk′tĭ-pē-lăj′ĭk), *a.* [*nycti-* + *pelagic.*] *Biol.*

nyc-tit'ro-pism (nĭk-tĭt'rō-pĭz'm ; nĭk'tĭ-trō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*nycti-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain plant organs, as leaves, to assume special "sleeping" positions or make curvatures under the influence of darkness. It is well illustrated in the leaflets of clover and other leguminous plants. — **nyc'ti-trop'ic** (nĭk'tĭ-trŏp'ĭc), *a.*

nyc'to- (nĭk'tō-), **nyc'ti-** (nĭk'tĭ-), **nyct-**. Combining forms from Greek νύξ, νυκτος, *night.*

nyc'to-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. ; *nycto-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of the night or of darkness.

Nyd'i-a (nĭd'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* A blind flower girl in Bulwer-Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii." She secretly and vainly loves Glaucus, who befriends her. She drowns herself after saving Glaucus and Ione at the destruction of the city.

Nym (nĭm), *n.* A follower of Falstaff, and an arrant rogue, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "King Henry the Fifth." He is a corporal in Falstaff's "army."

Ny'ma-ni'na (nī'm*ȧ*-nī'n*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after C. F. *Nyman*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African iridaceous plants having handsome tubular-campanulate flowers borne in a one-sided raceme. They are commonly cultivated under the synonymic generic name *Freesia.*

nymph (nĭmf), *n.* [L. *nympha* nymph, bride, young woman, Gr. νύμφη : cf. F. *nymphe.* Cf. NUPTIAL.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the inferior divinities of nature represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the mountains, forests, meadows, waters, etc. See DRYAD ; HAMADRYAD, 1 ; NAIAD, 1 ; NEREID, 1 ; OCEANID ; OREAD.
2. A lovely girl or young woman ; a maiden. *Poetic.*

Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remembered. *Shak.*

3. *Zoöl.* An immature stage of certain insects ; in old usage sometimes, a pupa, but now, commonly, any young stage of insects with incomplete metamorphosis, or, in a narrower sense, the stage between their last two molts corresponding to the pupa or chrysalis of metabolic insects.
4. Any butterfly of the subfamily Nymphalinæ.

nym'pha (nĭm'f*ȧ*), *n. ; pl.* -PHÆ (-fē). [L. See NYMPH.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** = NYMPH, 3. **b** One of the thickened marginal processes behind the beak of many bivalves where the ligament is attached. **c** *pl. Anat.* The labia minora.

Nym-phæ'a (nĭm-fē'*ȧ*), *n.* [L., the water lily, Gr. νυμφαία. Cf. NYMPHEAN.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of plants typifying the family Nymphæaceæ, widely distributed in temperate regions ; the yellow pond lilies, or spatter-docks. They have flowers with showy sepals, minute petals, and hypogynous stamens. **b** Syn. of CASTALIA, 2.

Nym'phæ-a'ce-æ (nĭm'fē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of aquatic plants, the water-lily family, having long-stalked, often peltate leaves, and large flowers with 3-5 sepals, mostly numerous petals and stamens, and polycarpellary indehiscent fruit. The family is commonly placed among the polypetalous dicotyledons ; but the fact that the plants have only one cotyledon, in connection with certain other structural peculiarities, indicates that they belong to the monocotyledonous order Naiadales. There are 8 genera, including *Nymphæa*, *Castalia*, *Nelumbo*, *Victoria*, and *Euryale*, and about 35 species, all ornamental in cultivation. — **nym'phæ-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

nymph'al (nĭm'f*ă*l), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphs ; consisting of nymphs ; nymphean. "Left *nymphal* Helicon." *Drummond.*
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a nymph or nympha.
3. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the alliance Nymphales.

Nym-phal'i-dæ (nĭm-făl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Nymphalis*, name of a genus, fr. Gr. νύμφη nymph.] *Zoöl.* An extensive and widely distributed family of butterflies, mostly of medium or rather large size, distinguished by having the fore legs much reduced in size in both sexes, so that they are useless in walking and are carried folded on the breast. Owing to this they are called **four-footed butterflies**, and from the usual absence of tarsal claws also **brush-footed butterflies**. The larvæ are generally spiny or provided with fleshy processes, and the pupas are generally of angular outline and hang suspended by the tip of the tail. The family comprises the subfamilies Euplœinæ, Ithomiinæ, Heliconiinæ, Nymphalinæ, Satyrinæ, and Libytheinæ (see these terms). — **nym'pha-lid** (nĭm'f*ȧ*-lĭd), *a. & n.*

Nym'pha-li'næ (nĭm'f*ȧ*-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A very large subfamily of nymphalid butterflies. Among the important genera are *Argynnis*, *Brenthis*, *Melitæa*, *Vanessa*, *Grapta* (see these terms). — **nym'pha-line** (nĭm'f*ȧ*-līn ; -lĭn ; 184), *a.*

nym-phe'an (nĭm-fē'*ă*n), *a.* [Gr. νυμφαῖος. See NYMPH.] Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs ; inhabited by nymphs ; nymphal ; as, a *nymphean* cave.

nym'pho-lep'sy (nĭm'fō-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. νύμφη a nymph + λαμβάνειν to seize.] A species of demoniac enthusiasm or possession supposed to seize one who had accidentally looked upon a nymph ; ecstasy ; a frenzy of emotion, as for some unattainable ideal. *De Quincey.*

The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair. *Byron.*

nym'pho-lept (-lĕpt), *a.* [Gr. νυμφόληπτος ; lit., caught by nymphs.] Seized with nympholepsy. — *n.* A nympholeptic person.

nym'pho-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, nympholepsy.
2. Affected with nympholepsy, esp. a passion for an unattainable ideal ; ecstatic ; frenzied. *Poetic.*

nym'pho-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-*ă*), *n.* [Gr. νύμφη a bride + μανια madness.] *Med.* Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.

nym'pho-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, nymphomania. — *n.* A person affected with nymphomania.

Ny'pa (nī'p*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *nipa*, fr. Malay *nīpah.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic palms. The only species, *N. fruticans*, the nipa or nipa palm, is a tree of low stature, with long pinnate leaves used for thatching and for making mats. The seeds are edible, and the sap yields wine.

Nys'sa (nĭs'*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νύσσα, name of a tree, fr. some foreign source.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic cornaceous trees, the sour gums, characterized by flowers with imbricate petals and a single or 2-cleft style. See TUPELO.

nys-tag'mic (nĭs-tăg'mĭk), *a.* *Med.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, nystagmus.

nys-tag'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νυσταγμός drowsiness, fr. νυστάζειν to nod in sleep.] *Med.* A rapid involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs. It may be congenital, associated with ocular troubles, or of nervous origin.

Nyx (nĭks), *n.* [Gr. Νύξ.] *Gr. Myth.* An ancient goddess, a personification of night. She was the daughter of Chaos and mother of the Day and the Light. Cf. Nox.

O

O (ō). **1.** The fifteenth letter and fourth vowel of the English alphabet. Its form, value, and name come from the Greek O, through the Latin. The letter came into the Greek from the Phœnician, which perhaps derived it ultimately from the Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* O has several sounds in English, the chief of which are its "long," or name, sound, as in *bone*, its "short" sound, as in *nod*, and the sounds heard in the words *orb*, *son*, *do* (do͞o), and *wolf* (wo͝olf). With the other vowels it forms several digraphs and diphthongs. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 199-210. Etymologically, *o* is most closely related to *a*, *e*, and *u* ; as in E. b*o*ne, AS. b*ā*n ; E. st*o*ne, AS. st*ā*n ; E. br*o*ke, AS. br*e*can to break ; E. b*o*re, AS. b*e*ran to bear ; E. d*o*ve, AS. d*ū*fe ; E. n*u*mber, F. n*o*mbre.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate : **a** The fourteenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the fifteenth in a series ; fourteenth (or fifteenth) in order or class ; sometimes, the numeral fourteen (or fifteen) ; as, Section *O.* **b** *Logic.* The particular negative proposition (some A is not B). **c** *Chem.* (1) [*cap.*] Oxygen. (2) [*l. c.*, often *ital.*] Ortho- ; as, *o*-xylene. **d** *Medieval Music.* A mark for triple time. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.
3. As a medieval Roman *numeral*, O stands for 11 ; Ō, 11,000.
4. As an *abbreviation :* **a** In the form **O.** : Various proper names, as Olive, Oliver, Olivia (sometimes followed by two dots, *O..*), Oscar, Otto (sometimes with colon, *O:*), etc. ; Occidental ; October ; Ohio ; Order ; Oregon ; Orient (*Freemasonry*) ; Oriental. **b** In the form **o.** or **O.** : octarius, Lat., pint (*Pharm.*) ; off ; old ; only ; optimus, Lat., best ; over or overs (*Cricket*) ; overcast (*Naut.*).

O, *or* **o** (ō), *n.; pl.* O's, OES, or Os (ōz). **1.** The letter O, o, or its sound. "Mouthing out his hollow *oes* and aes." *Tennyson.*
2. Something shaped like the letter O ; a circle or oval. "This wooden *O* [Globe Theater]." *Shak.*
3. [From its shape.] A cipher ; zero. *Rare.*

Thou art an *O* without a figure. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Round spangles, as in dress of the 17th century. *Obs.*

O, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter O.

O, *n. ; pl.* O's (ōz). Act of saying *O ;* hence, an utterance of pain, lamentation, or the like. — **O's of Advent**, seven anthems, each beginning with an invocation, as "O Adonai," sung in the Roman Catholic and the Anglican churches between December 16 and Christmas Eve. — **O's of St. Bridget**, *or* **Fifteen O's**, *Hist.*, fifteen devotional meditations on the Passion, beginning "O Jesu," etc., that were composed by St. Bridget.

O (ō), *interj.* [Cf. F. ô, L. *o*, Gr. ὦ, ὤ. Cf. OH.] An exclamation used in calling or directly addressing a person or personified object ; also, as an emotional or impassioned exclamation expressing pain, grief, surprise, desire, fear, etc. ; — sometimes followed by *that*, with ellipsis : "*O* [I wish] that Ishmael might live before thee !" *Gen.* xvii. 18.

For ever, *O* Lord, thy word is settled in heaven. *Ps.* cxix 89.
O how love I thy law ! *Ps.* cxix. 97.

☞ A distinction between *O* and *oh* is insisted on by some, namely, that *O* should be used only in direct address, or the vocative, and *oh* only in exclamations without direct appeal or address. In actual usage *O* is commonly used with the vocative, and precedes the name of the person or thing addressed with no point of punctuation ; as in, "*O* John !" ; "*O* dwellers in the desert !" *O* is often, also, used in mere exclamations, but perhaps less commonly than *oh.* *Oh* is, also, sometimes used in direct address, but is separated from the name of that which is addressed by a comma ; as in, "*Oh*, mother ;" "*Oh*, Janice."

O for a kindling touch from that pure flame ! *Wordsworth.*
Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness ! *Cowper.*

o' (ō ; ŏ), *prep.* Formerly **o.** A shortened form of *of* or *on.* *Colloq. or Dial.* "Turning *o'* the tide." *Shak.*

O'. [Ir. *ō* a descendant.] A prefix to Irish family names, which signifies *grandson* or *descendant* of, and is a character of dignity ; as, *O'*Neil, *O'*Carrol.

-o. A suffix appearing in the first element in compound words taken from the Greek where it is the stem vowel of the first element, or stands for another stem vowel, or sometimes is a secondary addition to a stem ending in a consonant ; — as in *aristocracy*, *philosophy*, *entomology*, *iconoclast.* Now used as the connecting vowel in analogous formations ; as in *Franco-German*, *fibrinogen.*

oaf (ōf), *n.* [Also *auf ;* of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *ālfr* elf, akin to E. *elf.* See ELF.] Orig., an elf's child ; a changeling left by fairies or goblins ; hence, a deformed or foolish child ; a simpleton ; an idiot.

oaf'ish, *a.* Like an oaf ; simple. "She 's got that *oafish* lad . . . hung round her neck." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.* — **oaf'ish-ness**, *n.*

oak (ōk), *n.* [ME. *oke*, *ook*, *ok*, *ak*, AS. *āc ;* akin to D. *eik*, G. *eiche*, OHG. *eih*, Icel. *eik*, Sw. *ek*, Dan. *eeg.*] **1. a** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus.* The oaks form a natural group of wide distribution and well-marked characters. They have simple, alternate leaves, varying from linear and entire to broadly obovate, the margin variously indented, lobed, or incised. The fruit is a rounded nut (acorn) more or less invested by a scaly involucre (cup). Many of the oaks are fine forest trees with timber of great economic value. Cork is furnished by the cork oak (which see). The cups of many species contain tannin, and are used in tanning, dyeing, etc. The oak of English history and literature is chiefly the British species *Q. robur.* See QUERCUS. **b** The wood of these trees. The best oak timber is hard, tough, and durable, with a handsome grain, due to the prominent medullary rays. It is obtained chiefly from the British species, and from the American *Q. alba*, *Q. rubra*, and *Q. virginiana.* Oak is used extensively for furniture, and in building houses and ships.

Leaves and Acorns of Various Oaks. 1 Willow Oak (*Q. phellos*) ; 2 White Oak (*Q. alba*) ; 3 Quercitron (*Q. velutina*) ; 4 Red Oak (*Q. rubra*) ; 5 Chestnut Oak (*Q. prinus*) ; 6 Bur Oak (*Q. macrocarpa*) ; 7 Swamp White Oak (*Q. platanoides*). All reduced.

2. a Any of various plants suggestive of the oak in foliage or otherwise ; — usually with qualifying adjective or attributive ; as, poison *oak*, ground *oak*, etc. **b** In Australia, specif., any species of *Casuarina.* See SHE-OAK.
3. A strong door, often made of oak. Hence, **to sport one's oak**, to close one's outer door, signifying either that one is out or that one does not desire callers. When one is willing to receive callers only a light inner door is closed. *Eng. University Slang.*

A great, iron-clamped, outer door, my *oak*, which I sport when I go out or want to be quiet. *T. Hughes.*

4. Oak leaves worn in a wreath.
5. *Playing Cards.* A club. *Dial. Eng.*

oak of Cap'pa-do'ci-a (kăp'*ȧ*-dō'shĭ-*ȧ*), the sea ragweed *Ambrosia maritima.* — **o. of Jerusalem.** = JERUSALEM OAK. — **the Oaks**, a great annual English horse race for three-year-old

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Designating bathypelagic organisms which appear at the surface only at night.
nyc'to-pho'ni-a (nĭk'tō-fō'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. ; *nycto-* + Gr. φωνή sound, voice.] *Med.* Loss of voice during the day.
nye. † NEIGH, NEYE, NINE, NOY.
nye (nī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIGH.
nye (nī), *n.* [OF. *ni*, F. *nid*, nest, brood, L. *nidus* nest. See NEST ; cf. EYE brood, NIDE.] Of pheasants, a brood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ny-en'tek (nī-ĕn'tĕk), *n.* [Jav.] A yellowish brown ferret badger (*Helictis orientalis*) of Java and the Himalayas of Nepal.
nyesse † NYAS. [ly. *Obs.*]
nyesty, *n.* [OF. *niaiseté.*] Fol-
nygramance, nygromaunci. † NECROMANCY.
nyl'ghai (nĭl'gī), **nyl'ghaie, nyl'gau** (nĭl'gô), **nyl'ghau.** Vars. of NILGAI.
nymf. Nymph. *Ref. Sp.*
nymill. † NIMBLE.
nym-phæ'um (nĭm-fē'ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -PHÆA (-*ȧ*). Also **nym-phe'um.** [L., fr. Gr. νύμφαιον.] A nymph's shrine.
nymph'al, *n.* A gathering of nymphs ; — used by Drayton as a heading for each division of "The Muses' Elysium." *Obs.*
Nym-pha'les (nĭm-fā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the water-lily family, etc.
Nym'phas (nĭm'făs). *Bib.*
‖ **nymphe du pa'vé'** (năɴf dü pȧ'vā'). A prostitute who solicits in the street. *Euphemism.*
nym-phe'al (nĭm-fē'*ă*l), *a.* *Zoöl.* Nymphal.
nymph'et (nĭm'fĕt), *n.* A little or young nymph. *Poetic.*
nymph'ic (-fĭk), **nymph'i-cal** (-fĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* [Gr. νυμφικός bridal.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, nymphs.
nymph'id (-fĭd), *n.* A nymph.
nymph'ine (nĭm'fīn ; -fĭn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Nymphal.
Nym-phip'a-ra (nĭm-fĭp'*ȧ*-r*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *nympha* nymph + *parere* to bring forth.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PUPIPARA. — **nym-phip'a-rous** (-rŭs), *a.* [-ISH.]
nymph'ish (nĭm'fĭsh), *a.* See
nym-phi'tis (nĭm-fī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See NYMPHA ; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the nymphæ.
nymph'lin (nĭmf'lĭn), *n.* A little nymph. *Poetic.*
nymph'ly, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, a nymph.
nym'pho-lep'si-a (nĭm'fō-lĕp'sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] Nympholepsy.
nym-phol'o-gy (nĭm-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See NYMPH ; -LOGY.] Systematic knowledge concerning nymphs
nym'pho-ma-ni'a-cal (nĭm'fō-m*ȧ*-nī'*ȧ*-k*ă*l), *a.* Having nymphomania ; nymphomaniac.
nym'pho-man'ic (-măn'ĭk). Var. of NYMPHOMANIAC.
nym'pho-ma'ny (nĭm'fō-mā'nĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *nymphomanie.*] *Med.* = NYMPHOMANIA.
Nym'pho-na'ce-a (-nā'sē-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr νυμφών bride-chamber.] Syn. of PYCNOGONIDA
nym-pho'sis (nĭm-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NYMPH.] *Zoöl.* The change into the nymph or pupa.
nym-phot'o-my (-fŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*nympha* + *-tomy.*] *Surg* Excision of the nymphæ or of the clitoris. [*Obs.*]
nyn, *conj.* [See NE **nor.**] Nor.
Nyo'ro (nyō'rō), *n.* One of the Banyoro.
nypt. † NIFT.
Ny-ro'ca (nī-rō'k*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Russ. *nyrok*, lit., the diver.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of AYTHYA.
nyr'vyl, *n.* = NURVIL. *Obs.*
Ny-sæ'an (nī-sē'*ă*n), *n.* One of the people of Nysa, a Greek colony in what is now Kafiristan, fabled to have been founded by Dionysus and reported to have been discovered by Alexander the Great. Inhabitants of Kamdesh, Kafiristan, still claim Greek descent and are said still to chant Bacchic hymns.
nysot, *n.* [Cf. OF *nicete*, fem. of *nicet*, dim. of *nice* foolish, simple.] Prob., an idle or wanton girl. *Obs.*
nysste. † NICETY.
nys-tag'mi-form (nĭs-tăg'mĭ-fôrm), **nys-tag'moid** (-moid), *a.* *Med.* Resembling nystagmus.
nyt. † NET, NIT, NITE.
nytel, *v. i.* Prob., to make one's self busy. *Obs.*
nythemest. † NETHEMEST.
N. Z. *Abbr.* New Zealand.
Nzam'bi (n'zäm'bē), *n.* See BAKONGO.

O

o. † OY, grandchild.
o. Archaic or dial. form of ON, *prep.*
o. Dial. Eng. var. of WHO.
o. Short for OTH, until. *Obs.*
o, *adj.* [See ONE.] One. *Obs.*
o, *v. t.* To decorate with o's, or tinsel spangles. See O, *n.*, 4 *Obs.*
o, *adv.* [AS. *ā.* See AYE always.] Ever ; always *Obs.*
o/a. *Abbr.* On account of.
oacombe. † OAKUM.
oad. † WOAD.
o'a-dal (ō'*ȧ*-dăl), *n.* [Tamil *oadal*, *odul.*] An East Indian tree (*Sterculia villosa*), the bast fiber of which is used in making rope and cordage.
oagar. † AUGER.
oa'gle. † OGLE.
oakam. † OAKUM.

mares run at Epsom on the Friday after the Derby. It was instituted in 1779 by the Earl of Derby, and so called from his estate.

oak apple. **1**. Any of several kinds of large apple-like galls produced on the leaves of oaks by certain cynipoid gallflies of the genera *Amphibolips* and *Holcaspis*.
2. The cone of the she-oak. *Australia.*

oak beauty. A British geometrid moth (*Amphidasis prodromaria*) whose larva feeds on the oak.

oak blight. A woolly plant louse (*Schizoneura querci*) similar to the apple blight.

oak′en (ōk′'n), *a.* Made or consisting of, or pert. to, oaks or oak. *Now Chiefly Poetic.* "In *oaken* bower." *Milton.*

oak fern. **a** Any of several European ferns, as the common polypody. *Obs.* **b** A delicate polypodiaceous fern of Europe and America (*Phegopteris dryopteris*) with triangular fronds. It is often found in oak woods.

oak gall. Any gall on the oak. See 5th GALL.

oa′kum (ō′kŭm), *n.* [AS. *ācumba*; *ā-* (cf. A-, 2) + *cemban* to comb, *camb* comb. See COMB.] **1**. Hards or tow of flax or hemp; also, clippings; shreds. *Obs.*
2. The material obtained by untwisting and picking into loose fiber old hemp ropes. It is used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc.

oak′y (ōk′ĭ), *a.* Like oak; abounding in oaks.

O-an′nes (ō-ăn′nās), *n.* A deity, part fish and part man, said, in the fragments of Berosus, to have taught the Babylonians letters, science, and civilization. He is probably to be identified with Ea.

oar (ōr; 201), *n.* [AS. *ār*; akin to Icel. *ār*, Dan. *aare*, Sw. *åra*.] **1**. An implement for propelling or steering a boat, being a slender piece of wood made with a handle at one end and a broad blade at the other, working as a lever. In rowing its fulcrum is a rest called the oarlock or rowlock.

Spoon Oar. *a* Handle; *b* Loom; *c* Blade.

2. An oarsman; a rower; as, he is a good *oar*.
3. A thing resembling an oar in shape, or in use for propulsion, as a paddle by which anything is stirred, a man's arm, a bird's wing, or any of various swimming organs.
4. Usually in *pl.* A rowboat; — called also a *pair of oars*.
5. *pl. Nav.* The position of holding the oars pointed directly abeam, with blades feathered, i. e., flat; — a command of preparation or of rest.
the oar, the old punishment of the galleys.

oar. *v. t.*; OARED (ōrd); OAR′ING. **1**. To propel with or as with oars; to row. "*Oared* himself." *Shak.*

Some to a low song *oar'd* a shallop by. *Tennyson.*

2. To make or accomplish by rowing or a rowing motion.
3. To beat or strike with or as with oars; to traverse by rowing; as, to *oar* the sea.
4. To move with a rowing motion.

Oaring one arm. *Tennyson.*

oared (ōrd; 201), *a.* Furnished with, or propelled by, oars; — chiefly used in composition; as, a four-*oared* boat.
oared shrew, the European water shrew (*Neomys fodiens*).

oar′fish′ (ōr′fĭsh′), *n.* Any of several narrow elongated fishes of the genus *Regalecus*. They have no caudal fin, the ventral fins are reduced to long filaments thickened at the tip, and the dorsal fin runs the entire length of the body, its anterior rays, which are tipped with red, rising like a mane above the head. The body is silvery in color with dusky stripes, and reaches a length of 20 to 30 feet. They have been taken on the coast of Europe and the Pacific coasts of America and Asia.

Oarfish.

o-a′ri-o- (ō-ā′rĭ-ō-; 115), **o-a′ri-** (ō-ā′rĭ-). [Gr. ᾠάριον a small egg, dim. of ᾠόν egg.] Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the ovaries*. Cf. OVARIO-.

oar′lock′ (ōr′lŏk′), *n.* [AS. *ārloc*. See OAR, LOCK, *n.*; cf. ROWLOCK.] *Naut.* A notch, fork, or other device, usually one that can be shipped or unshipped, in which the oar rests in rowing or sculling. See ROWLOCK.

oars′man (ōrz′măn; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses an oar or oars; a rower.

oar′y (ōr′ĭ; 201), *a.* Having the form or the function of an oar; as, the swan's *oary* feet. *Milton. Addison.*

o-a′sis (ō-ā′sĭs; ō′ȧ-sĭs; 277), *n.*; *pl.* OASES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ὄασις; cf. Copt. *ouahe*.] **1**. A fertile or green spot in a waste or desert, esp. in a sandy desert.
2. *Astron.* Any of numerous small, roundish spots on the planet Mars, at the intersection of its so-called canals, thought by some astronomers to be due to vegetation.

oast (ōst), *n.* [ME. *ost*, AS. *āst*; cf. Gr. αἶθος burning heat.] A kiln to dry hops or malt; a cockle.

oat (ōt), *n.* [ME. *ote*, *ate*, AS. *āte*, pl. *ātan*; orig. uncert.] **1**. **a** The grain or seed of the cereal grass *Avena sativa*, or the plant itself; — commonly used collectively in the plural. Oats are an important grain crop in temperate regions, and were cultivated before the Christian Era. Their chief use is as food for horses, but oatmeal is an important article of diet, esp. in Scotland. **b** Any other species of *Avena*, esp. the wild oat (*A. fatua*).
2. A musical pipe made of oat straw. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Panicle of Oat (*Avena sativa*).

oat′cake′ (ōt′kāk′), *n.* A cake made of oatmeal.

oat′en (ōt′'n), *a.* **1**. Made of oat grain or of oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes.
2. Of the oat; made of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe. *Milton.*

oat grass. **a** Any wild species of oat; — called also *button grass*, *French rye grass*. **b** The European pasture grass *Arrhenatherum elatinus*, often disting. in the United States as *meadow oat grass*. **c** Any of several grasses of the genera *Danthonia* and *Trisetum*. **d** In Australia, *Anthistiria gigantea*; also, *Anisopogon avenaceus*.

oath (ōth), *n.*; *pl.* OATHS (ōthz). [ME. *othe*, *ooth*, *oth*, *ath*, AS. *āð*; akin to D. *eed*, OS. *ēð*, G. *eid*, Icel. *eiðr*, Sw. *ed*, Dan. *eed*, Goth. *aiþs*; cf. OIr. *oeth*.] **1**. A solemn appeal to God, or, in a wider sense, to some superior sanction or a sacred or revered person (as the temple, the altar, the blood of Abel, the Koran, a tribal superior, etc.), for the truth of an affirmation or declaration, or in witness of the inviolability of a promise or undertaking; also, the affirmation or promise, or the like, supported by the oath, or the form of expression in which it is made. In law **judicial oaths** are those duly made as a part of judicial proceedings, and a willfully false statement made in violation of such an oath is perjury (which see); other oaths are **extrajudicial oaths**. The violation of promissory oaths taken under legal authority, such as oaths of office (called **official oaths**), the oath of allegiance, etc., does not involve the crime or penalties of perjury.

If an inferior chief takes an *oath*, he swears by his superior relation, who, of course, is a greater chief. *H. Spencer.*

2. A solemn affirmation or declaration not invoking the deity or any superior sanction; — often used in statutes of any affirmation or other mode authorized by law for attestation of the truth or inviolability of what is stated.
3. A careless or blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred, by way of appeal or as a profane exclamation, ejaculation, or imprecation; an expression of profane swearing. "A terrible *oath*." *Shak.*
Syn. — See CURSE.
oath of abjuration, an oath asserting the right of the present royal family to the British crown, and expressly abjuring allegiance to the descendants of the Pretender. Formerly no one could sit in either house of the British Parliament without taking the several oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and making a declaration against transubstantiation. A single oath or affirmation has been substituted for all of these by the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868, and the Oaths Act, 1888. — **o. of allegiance**, an oath to bear true allegiance to a particular government or sovereign. See OATH OF ABJURATION. — **o. of calumny**, *Civil Law*, an oath required initially of a plaintiff, as in a divorce case, stating that he has a good ground of action and is acting in good faith. — **o. of supremacy**, an oath acknowledging the supremacy of the sovereign in spiritual affairs, and renouncing the supremacy of the Pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs. See OATH OF ABJURATION. *Eng.*

oath helper. *Early Eng. Law.* A man brought into court to swear to the truth of his principal's oath in a wager of law, failing to do which he did not swear at all, in this being distinguished from the recognitor, who took oath to speak the truth whatever that might be. The oath helpers were originally chosen by the principal, but under later laws they were often chosen subject only to his exception. The number varied with the gravity of the offense and often with the rank of the person. Cf. COMPURGATOR.

oat′meal′ (ōt′mēl′), *n.* **1**. Meal made of oats, or porridge made of such meal.
2. One of a set of ruffians who flourished in London early in the 17th century. *Obs.*

ob- (ŏb-). [L. *ob*, prep. Cf. EPI-.] A prefix signifying: **a** *To, toward, before, facing.* **b** *Against, in opposition to.* **c** *Upon* or *over*. **d** *Completely* (sometimes intensive only). **e** (In modern scientific Latin and English) *reversely, in an opposite direction*; as in, *ob*lige, to bind to; *ob*stacle, something standing before; *ob*ject, lit., to throw against; *ob*ovate, reversely, or oppositely, ovate. *Ob-* is commonly assimilated before *c*, *f*, *g*, and *p*, to *oc-*, *of-*, *og-*, and *op-*.

O′ba-di′ah (ō′bȧ-dī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *'Obadyāh*.] **1**. Lit., servant of the Lord; — masc. prop. name. L. *Obadias* (ō′bȧ-dī′ăs).
2. **a** A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date. **b** The Book of Obadiah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

o′bang (ō′băng), *n.* [Jap. *ōban*, fr. Chin. *ta*⁴ *pan*³, lit., great seal.] A former gold coin of Japan, varying in value from about $17 upwards. It was chiefly used for presents.

‖ **ob′bli-ga′to** (ŏb′blē-gä′tō), *a.* [It., lit., bound. See OBLIGE.] *Music.* Required; indispensable; — applied to voices, instruments, or esp. accompaniments, necessary to the just performance of a composition. — *n.* An accompanying part of semi-independent melodic character, played by a single instrument, and combining freely with the remainder of the accompaniment; as, a violin *obbligato* to a song with pianoforte accompaniment.

ob-con′ic (ŏb-kŏn′ĭk), **ob-con′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Inversely conical.

ob-cor′date (ŏb-kôr′dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped, with the attachment at the apex; inversely cordate. See RETUSE, *Illust.*

ob-dip′lo-stem′o-nous (ŏb-dĭp′lō-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having the outer whorl of stamens antipetalous. See DIPLOSTEMONOUS. — **ob-dip′lo-stem′o-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

ob′dor-mi′tion (ŏb′dŏr-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *obdormire* to fall asleep.] **1**. State of being asleep. *Obs.*
2. Numbness and anæsthesia in a part caused by pressure on a nerve; the condition of a limb when "asleep."

ob′du-ra-cy (ŏb′dū-rȧ-sĭ; ŏb-dū′rȧ-sĭ; 277), *n.* Quality or state of being obdurate.

ob′du-rate (ob′dū-rāt; *also, esp. in poetry*, ŏb-dū′rāt), *a.* [L. *obduratus*, p. p. of *obdurare* to harden; *ob* (see OB-) + *durare* to harden, *durus* hard. See DURE.] **1**. Hardened in feelings, esp. against moral or mollifying influences; unyielding; persistent; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked.

The very custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

Art thou *obdurate*, flinty, hard as steel? *Shak.*

2. Hard; harsh; rugged; rough; intractable. "*Obdurate* consonants." *Swift.*
Syn. — Hard, firm, unbending, inflexible, unyielding, stubborn, obstinate, unfeeling, hard-hearted, insensible, unsusceptible. — OBDURATE, INDURATED, CALLOUS, INURED, HARDENED agree in the idea of being or growing hard. OBDURATE has almost entirely lost its physical connotation, and implies stubborn resistance to entreaty or softening influences (see OBSTINATE); as, "the *obdurate* heart of . . . Pharaoh" (*Pope*); "The Muse is still as *obdurate* and coy as ever" (*Cowper*); "windows fast and *obdurate*" (*R. Browning*). INDURATED usually retains its physical sense (as, an *indurated* swelling, *indurated* clay), but sometimes occurs figuratively; as, "men of palsied imaginations and *indurated* hearts" (*Wordsworth*); "her husband's *indurated* conscience" (*H. James*). CALLOUS, both lit. and fig., implies a hardening or deadening of the sensibilities as a result of constant pressure or friction, or of repeated experience; as, "Till, his relish grown *callous*, almost to disease, who peppered the highest was surest to please" (*Goldsmith*); "I have . . . 'supped full of horrors' till I have become *callous*" (*Byron*). INURED implies such toughening from use as lessens susceptibility to pain or inconvenience; as, "no hackneyed writer, *inured* to abuse, and *callous* to criticism" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "One soon . . . becomes *inured* to the work" (*Kinglake*); "*inured* to daily toil" (*Lockhart*). HARDENED, in its fig. senses, implies greater insensibility to hardship than *inured*; morally, it suggests esp. a settled disregard for the claims of duty or sympathy (cf. *reprobate*, under ABANDONED); as, *hardened* against cold, a *hardened* criminal. See OBSTINATE, INFLEXIBLE, PASSIVE.
— **ob′du-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **ob′du-rate-ness**, *n.*

ob′du-rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, obdurate. *Rare.* — **ob′du-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

o-be′di-ence (ō-bē′dĭ-ĕns), *n.* [F. *obédience*, L. *obedientia*, *oboedientia*. See OBEDIENT; cf. OBEISANCE.] **1**. Act or fact of obeying, or state of being obedient; compliance with that which is required by authority; subjection to rightful restraint or control.

Government must compel the *obedience* of individuals. *Ames.*

2. **a** Fact or state of being obeyed; rule; dominion; — now used chiefly of the authority of the Roman Catholic Church. **b** Hence, a dominion; a following; a body of persons subject to a certain authority, esp. ecclesiastical.
3. A bow or curtsy; an obeisance. *Archaic or Dial.*
4. *Eccl.* **a** An official position, or a cell or offshoot of a monastery, governed by a prior. **b** One of the three monastic vows. **c** The written precept of a superior in a religious order or congregation to a subject.

o-be′di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [OF. *obedient*, L. *obediens*, *oboediens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *obedire*, *oboedire*, to obey. See OBEY.] Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey; sub-

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Oak′-ap′ple Day. In England, May 29, the anniversary of the Restoration in 1660. It was formerly the custom for country boys to wear oak apples or sprigs of oak, in allusion to Charles II.'s hiding in an oak to escape Cromwell's troopers after the battle of Worcester. Called also in some places **Oak and Nettle Day**, bunches of nettles being sometimes used to chastise those who wore no oak.
oak barren. A tract of sandy or barren ground covered with scrub oaks. *U. S.*
oak′ber′ry, *n.* Any berrylike gall growing on the oak.
Oak′boy′, *n.* A member of a body of Irish insurgents (who wore oak sprigs in their hats), who rose in 1763 against forced labor on the roads and a stricter exaction of tithes.
oak button. An oak gall.
oak chestnut. A tree of the genus *Castanopsis*.
Oak Crown. See ORDER, l.
oak′ed, *a.* Oaken. *Obs.*
oak′er. † OCHER.
oak leather. The leatherlike mycelium of a fungus which forms white patches in the fissures of oak wood.
oak′let, *n.* See -LET.
oak′ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim.*
oak′lungs′, *n.* The tree lungwort. *Obs.*
oak nut. An oak gall.
oak pest. An American plant louse (*Phylloxera rileyi*) which infests the oak.
oak toad. A small toad (*Bufo quercicus*) of Georgia and neighboring coastal States.
oak tongue. The beefsteak fungus.
oak wart. A wartlike oak gall.
oak′web′, *n.* The cockchafer. *Dial. Eng.*
oam (ōm), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Norw dial. *ome* smoke.] Steam; warm air. *Scot.*
O-a′ma-ru stone (ō-ä′mȧ-rōō; ŏm′ȧ-rōō). A fine white granular limestone quarried at Oamaru, New Zealand.
oap. Var. of OPE, bullfinch.
oar, oare. † ORE, mineral.
oar′age (ōr′āj; 201), *n.* [*oar* + *-age*.] *Rare.* 1. Rowing motion. 2. Outfit of oars.
oar′cock′, *n.* The water rail. [*Local, Eng.*]
oar′-foot′ed, *a.* Having feet adapted for swimming.
oarie. † OARY, ORY.
o-a′ri-o-cele′ (ō-ā′rĭ-ō-sēl′; 115), *n.* [*oario-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Hernia of the ovaries.
o-a′ri-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* = OVARIOTOMY.
o′a-ri′tis (ō′ȧ-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Ovaritis. — **o′a-rit′ic** (-rĭt′ĭk), *a.*
o-a′ri-um (ō-ā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See OARIO-.] *Anat.* An ovary.
oar′lap (ōr′lăp). Var. of OARLOP.
oar′less, *a.* See -LESS.
oar′lop. † ORLOP.
oar′lop, *n.* [Prob. fr. *oar* + *lop* to droop.] A variety of rabbits in which the ears stand out at right angles to the head.
oar′man, *n.* An oarsman. *Rare.*
oars′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
oars′wom′an (ōrz′wŏŏm′ăn; 201), *n.* A woman who rows.
oart, *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Pg. *horta*.] A coconut orchard. *Obs.* *Western India.*
oar′weed′. Var. of OREWEED. [*Dial. Eng.*]
o-a′sal (ō-ā′săl; ō′ȧ-săl), *a.* Oasitic.
oase. † OOZE.
o′a-sit′ic (ō′ȧ-sĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, an oasis.
oast. † HOST.
oast (ōst), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ostr* cheese, Dan. & Sw. *ost*.] The curd for cheese before it is separated from the whey. *Dial. Eng.*
oasy. † OOZY.
oat, *v. t. & i.* To feed with oats. *Obs. or R., U. S.*
oat′ear′, *n.* The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.*
oat fowl. The snow bunting. [*Local, Eng.*]
oath, *v. i. & t.* To swear, or to swear at or by. *Rare.*
oath′a-ble (ōth′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of taking an oath. *Obs.*
oathed (ōthd), *a.* Having an oath or oaths.
oath′ful (ōth′fŏŏl), *a.* See -FUL.
oath′let (ōth′lĕt), *n.* See -LET.
oatlike grass. = OAT GRASS b.
oat′seed′, *n.* **a** The seed or grain of the oat. **b** The season for sowing oats. *Obs.*
oatseed bird. The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.*
oat smut. See SMUT.
oat thistle. The cotton thistle.
oat′y (ōt′ĭ), *a.* Like, or full of, oats, esp. wild oats. *Rare.*
oaves (ōvz; ō′vēs). Dial. Eng. var. of EAVES.
oaze. † OOZE.
ob, *n.* Objection; — in phrase *ob and sol*, objection and solution, used in scholastic controversy. *Obs.*
ob, *n.* [Heb *ōbh* necromancer.] A sorcerer. *Obs.*
Ob., *or* **ob.** *Abbr.* Obadiah; obiit (L., he, or she, died); oboe; obolus (*Obs.*).
o. b. *Abbr.* Opening of books; — used on the tape of stock tickers to denote that the stock sold will be delivered on the opening of the transfer books of the issuing company.
ob-ac′er-ate, *v. t.* [L. *obacerare*.] To interrupt; contradict. *Obs.* — **ob-ac′er-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
Obad. *Abbr.* Obadiah.
O′ba-di′a (ō′bȧ-dī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
O′bal (ō′băl). *Bib.*
ob-am′bu-late (ŏb-ăm′bū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *obambulatus*, p. p. of *obambulare*.] To walk about; wander. — **ob-am′bu-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs. or R.*
ob-and-soller, *n.* A subtle disputant *Obs.* See 1st OB.
ob-arm′ate, *v. t.* [L. *obarmatus*, p. p. of *obarmare*.] To arm. *Obs.* — **ob′ar-ma′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **ob-ar′ni, ob-ar′ne**, *n.* [Russ. (*med*) *obrarny* scalded mead.] A kind of Russian drink. *Obs.*
ob′au-di′tion (ŏb′ô-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [*ob-* + *audition*.] *Med.* Hardness of hearing.
obay. † OBEY.
Ob′ben-ite (ŏb′ĕn-īt), *n.* Also **Ubbenite, Ubbonite**. *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Obbe Philipszoon of Leeuwarden (d. 1540? A. D.), a leader of a party among the early Mennonites who repudiated polygamous views, and denied the earthly reign of Christ.
obbraid. † UPBRAID.
ob-cæ′cate, *a.* [L. *obcæcatus*, p. p.] Blind. *Obs.* — **ob′cæ-ca′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ob-cla′vate, *a.* Inversely clavate.
ob′com-pressed′, *a.* *Bot.* Flattened vertically or anteriorly instead of laterally.
ob-cor′di-form (ŏb-kôr′dĭ-fôrm), *a.* Obcordate. *Rare.*
ob-cu′ne-ate, *a.* Inversely cuneate.
ob-del′toid, *a.* Inversely deltoid.
Ob-di′a (ŏb-dī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Ob-di′as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
obdt. *Abbr.* Obedient.
ob-duct′, *v. t.* Also **ob-duce′**. [L. *obductus*, p. p. of *obducere*; *ob* (see OB-) + *ducere* to lead.] To cover or draw over as a covering. *Obs.*
ob-duc′tion (ŏb-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obductio*.] 1. A drawing or laying over, as a covering. *Obs.* 2. *Med.* An autopsy.
ob-dul′co-rate, *v. t.* [*ob-* + L. *dulcorare* to sweeten.] To make sweet. *Obs.*
ob-dure′, *v. t. & i.* To harden. [*Obs.*]
ob-dure′, *a.* Obdurate. — **ob-dure′ly**, *adv.* — **ob-dure′ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
ob-dur′ed-ness, *n.* Obdurateness. *Obs.*
ob-du′ri-ty, *n.* Obduracy. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
obe (ōb), *n.* [Gr. ὠβά.] *Greek Hist.* In ancient Laconia, a subdivision of a phyle, or clan.
o′be (ō′bē), **o′be-ah** (ō′bē-ȧ; ō-bē′ȧ). Var. of 2d OBI.
O′bed (ō′bĕd), *n.* [Heb. *'Obēd*, perh. through Gr. Ὠβήδ or L. *Obed*.] Lit., serving; — masc. prop. name.
O′bed-e′dom (ō′bĕd-ē′dŏm). [*D. Bib.*]
O′be-di′a (ō′bē-dī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
o-be′di-ble, *a.* Obedient. *Obs.*
o-be′di-en-cer, *n.* [Cf. F. *obédiencier*.] An obedientiary. *Obs.*
obedienciarie. † OBEDIENTIARY.
o-be′di-en-cy (ō-bē′dĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *obedientia*.] Obedience. *Rare*
o-be′di-ent, *n.* An obedient person. *Obs.*

missive to restraint, control, or command; as, *obedient* children; an *obedient* temper.

And floating straight, *obedient* to the stream. *Shak.*

Syn. — Attentive, yielding, submissive, dutiful; servile, cringing, fawning, supple. — OBEDIENT, COMPLIANT, OBSEQUIOUS, SYCOPHANTIC. OBEDIENT implies due and willing submission to authority or control; COMPLIANT suggests esp. readiness (which may be over facile or even weak) to conform to another's desire or will; OBSEQUIOUS connotes excessive or servile compliance; one is SYCOPHANTIC who is obsequiously flattering; as, "Always *obedient* to your grace's will, I come to know your pleasure" (*Shak.*); "To show how *compliant* he was to the humors of the princes whom he served, [he] did . . . dexterously comply with his prodigality" (*Burnet*); "Never *obsequious* to the great, — or, worse still, to the base and mean, as some public men are forced to be" (*Thackeray*): "subservient yet not *obsequious*" (*Atlantic Monthly*); "a *sycophantical* parasite" (*South*). See FLEXIBLE, DUCTILE, MENIAL, COMPLACENCY.

obedient plant, the false dragonhead.

o-be′di-en′ti-a-ry (ō-bē′dĭ-ĕn′shĭ-ā-rĭ; -shȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *obedientiarius*.] **1.** A person owing or yielding obedience; a subject. *Obs.*
2. A member of a conventual establishment subject to religious duties or obediences.

o-bei′sance (ō-bā′săns; ō-bē′-; 277), *n.* [F. *obéissance* obedience, fr. *obéissant*, p. pr. See OBEY; cf. OBEDIENCE.] **1.** = OBEDIENCE, 1, 2. *Obs.*
2. A movement of the body, usually a bending or prostration, or a gesture in token of respect or submission; a bow or curtsy; also, respectfulness; deference; homage.

Bathsheba bowed and did *obeisance* unto the king. 1 *Kings* i.16

o-bei′sant (-sănt), *a.* [F. *obéissant*, p. pr. of *obéir* to obey.] **1.** Obedient. *Obs.*
2. Doing obeisance; deferential; also, obsequious. *Rare.*

o-be′li-on (ō-bē′lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ὀβελός a spit.] *Craniol.* The point on the interparietal suture between the two parietal foramina. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **o-be′li-ac** (-ăk), *a.*

ob′e-lisk (ŏb′ē-lĭsk), *n.* [L. *obeliscus*, Gr. ὀβελίσκος, dim. of ὀβελός a spit, a pointed pillar: cf. F. *obélisque*.] **1.** An upright four-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramid called *pyramidion*. It is ordinarily monolithic. Egyptian obelisks are commonly covered with hieroglyphic writing recording the triumphs and other achievements of kings. Some of the oldest were taken to Rome: one, from Luxor (Thebes), is in Paris: and, of two known as Cleopatra's Needles, one is in London and the other in New York. See CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, *Illust.*
2. An obelus (— or ÷), or the mark of reference †, — called also *dagger*. See DAGGER, *n.*, 2.

ob′e-lisk, *v. t.*; OB′E-LISKED (-lĭskt); OB′E-LISK′ING. To mark or designate with an obelisk.

ob′e-lize (-līz), *v. t.*; OB′E-LIZED (-līzd); OB′E-LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [Gr. ὀβελίζειν, fr. ὀβελός. See OBELUS.] To designate with an obelus or obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. — **ob′e-lism** (-lĭz′m), *n.* *Rare.*

ob′e-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ὀβελός, prop., a spit.] **1.** The mark —, or ÷; — so called from its shape. In old MSS. or editions of the classics it marks a passage or reading suspected to be corrupt or spurious.
2. [*cap.*] *Old Astron.* The constellation Sagitta.

O′ber-on (ō′bēr-ŏn; ŏb′ēr-), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *Auberon*; prob. of Frankish origin.] **1.** *Medieval Myth.* The king of the fairies, husband of Titania. *Shak.*
2. *Astron.* The fourth satellite of Uranus (which see).

o-bese′ (ō-bēs′), *a.* [L. *obesus* eaten away, lean; also, that has eaten itself fat, fat, stout, p. p. of *obedere* to devour; *ob* (see OB-) + *edere*. See EAT.] Excessively corpulent; very fat or fleshy. — **o-bese′ly**, *adv.* — **o-bese′ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See STOUT.

o-bes′i-ty (ō-bĕs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *obesitas*: cf. F. *obésité*.] State or quality of being obese; incumbrance of flesh.

o′bex (ō′bĕks), *n.* [L., an obstacle.] **1.** An obstacle. *Rare.*
2. *Anat.* A thin triangular lamina of gray matter above the calamus scriptorius in the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

o-bey′ (ō-bā′), *v. t.*; O-BEYED′ (-bād′); O-BEY′ING. [ME. *obeyen*, F. *obéir*, fr. L. *obedire*, *oboedire*; *ob* (see OB-) + *audire* to hear. See AUDIBLE; cf. OBEISANCE.] **1.** To give ear to; to execute the commands of; to yield submission to; to comply with the orders of.

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord. *Eph.* vi 1.
Was she thy God, that her thou didst *obey*? *Milton.*

2. To submit to the authority of; to be ruled by.

My will *obeyed* his will. *Chaucer.*

3. To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of; as, a ship *obeys* her helm.

o-bey′, *v. i.* **1.** To yield obedience; — formerly with *to*.
2. To make obeisance. *Obs.*

ob-fus′cate (ŏb-fŭs′kāt), *v. t.*; OB-FUS′CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); OB-FUS′CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *obfuscatus*, p. p. of *obfuscare* to darken; *ob* (see OB-) + *fuscare* to darken, fr. *fuscus* dark.] To darken; obscure; becloud; confuse; bewilder. — **ob′fus-ca′tion** (ŏb′fŭs-kā′shŭn), *n.*

Clouds of passion which might *obfuscate* the intellects of meaner females. *Scott.*

o′bi (ō′bĭ), *n.* [Jap.] A sash, esp. the long broad sash of soft material worn by women. *Japan.*

o′bi (ō′bĭ), *n.* [Of African origin.] A species of sorcery, probably of African origin, practiced among West Indian negroes; also, a charm or fetich. — **o′bi-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

o-bis′po (ō-bĭs′pō), *n.* [Sp., bishop, L. *episcopus*. See BISHOP. So named because the head is shaped like a bishop's miter.] An eagle ray (*Aëtobatus narinari*) widely distributed in the warmer regions. See EAGLE RAY, *Illust.*

o′bit (ō′bĭt; ŏb′ĭt; 277), *n.* [OF. *obit*, L. *obitus*, fr. *obire* to go against, to go to meet, (sc. *mortem*) to die; *ob* (see OB-) + *ire* to go. See ISSUE.] *Obs.* or *Hist.* **1.** A person's death; decease.
2. A notice or record of a person's death and its date.
3. A funeral solemnity or office; obsequies.
4. A service for the soul of a deceased person (esp. by an institution in memory of its founder) on his deathday.
5. A money gift at an anniversary memorial service.

ob′i-ter (ŏb′ĭ-tēr), *adv.* [L., on the way; *ob* (see OB-) + *iter* a going, a walk, way.] In passing; incidentally; by the way. — **ob′i-ter dic′tum** (dĭk′tŭm); *pl.* OBITER DICTA (-tȧ) [L.], *Law*, an incidental and collateral opinion uttered by a judge, and therefore (as not material to his decision or judgment) not binding. Cf. RESPONSA PRUDENTIORUM.

o-bit′u-a-ry (ō-bĭt′ū-ā-rĭ), *a.* [See OBIT.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to, the death of a person or persons; as, an *obituary* notice; *obituary* poetry.

o-bit′u-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *obituaire*. See OBIT.] **1.** That which pertains to, or is called forth by, a person's obit, or death; esp., an account of a deceased person; a notice of the death of a person, with a biographical sketch.
2. *R. C. Ch.* A list of the dead, or a register of anniversary days when service is performed for the dead.

ob-ject′ (ŏb-jĕkt′), *v. t.*; OB-JECT′ED; OB-JECT′ING. [L. *objectus*, p. p. of *objicere*, *obicere*, to throw or put before, to oppose; *ob* (see OB-) + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *objecter*. See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** To set before or against; to bring into opposition; to oppose. *Obs.*

Some strong impediment or other *objecting* itself. *Hooker.*

2. To bring or place in view; to expose; as, to *object* something to the eye. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*
3. To offer in opposition, as by way of accusation or reproach; to adduce as an objection or adverse reason.

Others *object* the poverty of the nation. *Addison.*

ob-ject′, *v. i.* To make opposition in words or argument, or merely to feel averse; — usually followed by *to*.

ob′ject (ŏb′jĕkt), *n.* [L. *objectus*, p. p., neut. *objectum*, a thing thrown or put before. See OBJECT, *v. t.*] **1.** An objection; also, an obstacle, let, or hindrance; obstruction. *Obs.*
2. That which is put, or which may be regarded as put, in the way of some of the senses; something visible or tangible; as, he observed an *object* in the distance; he touched a strange *object* in the dark.

The sensations which form the elements of all knowledge are received either simultaneously or successively: when several are received simultaneously, as the smell, the taste, the color, the form, etc., of a fruit, their association together constitutes our idea of an *object*; when received successively, their association makes up the idea of an event. *J. Martineau.*
"When ten men look at the sun or moon," said Reid, "they all see the same individual *object*." But not so, Hamilton replies: "the truth is that each of these persons sees a different *object*." . . . Hamilton is right in so far as each concrete experience has its own concrete *object*; Reid is so far as common experience relates all these concrete *objects* to one phenomenon. It would be a vast convenience, by the way, if philosophical writers would be at some pains to distinguish these very different meanings of "*object*" that here again emerge. *James Ward.*

3. Specif.: That the sight of which arouses feelings of pity, amusement, disgust, or the like; a sight; a spectacle; gazingstock. *Now Rare or Colloq.* *Shak.*
4. That which is set, or which may be regarded as set, before the mind so as to be apprehended or known; that of which the mind by any of its activities takes cognizance, whether a thing external in space or a conception formed by the mind itself; as, an *object* of knowledge, wonder, fear, thought, study, etc. In philosophical discussions, *object* usually stands in antithesis to *subject*, *ego*, or *self-consciousness*, and its meaning may be extended to designate the totality of external phenomena, as constituting the notself. There is, however, no fixity in this *object*; a toothache may be the *object* of consciousness one moment, and the next, with attention directed elsewhere, become merged in organic self-consciousness. Philosophically, *object* is only one term in the *subject-object* relation, that is, it is never considered apart from some relation to a subject, but in ordinary usage it is often equivalent to *thing*, or physical entity conceived as totally independent. With the Scholastics, who gave the term its chief meaning, the *object* is essentially an *object* of thought, and is distinguished as *formal* or *material*, the *formal object* being an abstraction, or peculiar aspect of a thing, the *material object* being the thing considered as a complex whole.

Object is a term for that about which the knowing subject is conversant; what the Schoolmen have styled the "materia circa quam." *Sir W. Hamilton.*
The *object* of their bitterest hatred. *Macaulay.*

5. That by which the mind, or any of its activities, is directed; that on which the purposes are fixed as the end of action or effort; that which is sought for; end; aim; motive; final cause.

Object, beside its proper signification, came to be abusively applied to denote motive, end, final cause . . . This innovation was probably borrowed from the French. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Let our *object* be, our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. *D. Webster.*

6. *Gram.* A word, phrase, or clause used substantively in immediate dependence on a verb, as denoting that on or toward which its action is directed; also, a word, etc., used in immediate dependence on a preposition, as denoting that to which it expresses some relation. The object of a verb is distinguished as a **direct object** when it denotes that which is immediately acted upon, as *ball*, in, throw me the *ball*; and an **indirect object**, when it denotes that which is affected indirectly by it, as *me* in the example. In Latin the direct object is regularly put in the accusative, and the indirect in the dative case; thus, *tibi gratias* ago, I give you thanks.
7. [L. *objectus* an opposing.] Act of throwing itself, or state of being thrown, in the way; interposition. *Obs.* & *R.*
8. Representation; appearance; show. *Obs.* *Shak.*

He, advancing close
Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose
In glorious *object*. *Chapman.*

Syn. — See INTENTION.

object glass. *Optics.* The objective of a microscope, telescope, etc. See OBJECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

ob-jec′ti-fi-ca′tion (ŏb-jĕk′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See OBJECTIFY; -FICATION.] Act of making objective, or state of being objectified.

ob-jec′ti-fy (ŏb-jĕk′tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*object* + *-fy*.] **1.** To cause to become, or to assume the character of, an object; to render objective.
2. To externalize visually, as in hallucinatory vision.

ob-jec′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *objectio*: cf. F. *objection*.] **1.** Act of objecting; as, to prevent action by *objection*.
2. An accusation, as of crime. *Obs.*
3. An opposing, assaulting, etc.; also, an obstruction. *Obs.*
4. That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; an adverse reason or argument; a reason for objecting or opposing; as, I have no *objection* to going; unreasonable *objections*. "*Objections* against every truth." *Tyndale.*
Syn. — Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple.

ob-jec′tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to objection; offensive. — **ob-jec′tion-a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ob-jec′tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ob-jec′tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

ob-jec′ti-vate (-tĭ-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT′ED (-vāt′ĕd); -VAT′ING (-vāt′ĭng). To objectify. — **ob-jec′ti-va′tion** (-vā′shŭn), *n.*

ob-jec′tive (ŏb-jĕk′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *objectif*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an object of action or feeling; forming an object of attraction, or a final cause; esp., pertaining to the material object (see OBJECT, 4).
2. *Philos.* Of or pertaining to an object; contained in, or having the nature or position of, an object; — opposed to *subjective*. Specif.: **a** Existing only in relation to mind; pertaining to the thing known considered merely in its relation to the knowing subject, or to the thing willed or desired in its relation to the agent willing or desiring.

Natural phenomena are only natural appearances. They are, therefore, such as we see and perceive them. Their real and *objective* natures are therefore the same. *Berkeley.*

b Existing independent of mind; pertaining to a thing or object as it is in itself or as distinguished from consciousness or the subject. See SUBJECTIVE.

In the Middle Ages, *subject* meant *substance*, and has this sense in Descartes and Spinoza; sometimes, also, in Reid. *Subjective* is used by William of Occam to denote that which exists independent of mind; *objective*, what is formed by the mind. This shows what is meant by *realitas objectiva* in Descartes. Kant and Fichte have inverted the meanings. *Subject*, with them, is the mind which knows; *object*, that which is known; *subjective*, the varying conditions of the knowing mind; *objective*, that which is in the constant nature of the thing known. *Trendelenburg.*
Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to that which is ideal — what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Objective reference is the substance of the convention by which rational beings communicate with each other and with themselves, and which, though a consequence of the unity of Reality, can be regarded without being directly identified with that unity. *B. Bosanquet.*

3. Emphasizing or expressing the nature of reality as it is apart from self-consciousness; treating events or phenomena as external rather than as affected by the reflections or feelings of the observer; as, *objective* art or literature.
4. *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition, being that case which denotes the relation of object. Also, the relation itself. See ACCUSATIVE, *a.*, 2. The objective case in English comprises the Anglo-Saxon accusative and dative, but except in certain pronouns it no longer has any distinct case ending. Certain adverbial expressions, esp. of time or place, where a preposition, as *at*, *in*, *on*, etc., may be supplied, are construed as in the objective case.

My troublous dream [*on*] *this night* doth make me sad. *Shak.*
To write of victories [*in* or *for*] *next year*. *Hudibras.*

5. *Perspective.* Belonging or relating to the object to be delineated; as, an *objective* line, plane, or point.

objective line, *Perspective*, a line drawn on the geometrical plane to be represented. — **o. plane**, *Surv.*, the horizontal plane upon which the object which is to be delineated, or whose place is to be determined, is supposed to stand. — **o. point**, the point or result to which the operations of an army are directed. By extension, the point or purpose to which anything, as a journey or an argument, is directed. — **o. spectroscope**, a form of astronomical spectroscope, consisting of a dispersing prism placed in front of the objective of a telescope. — **o. validity**, *Philos.*, a validity independent of the observing mind. — **o. whole**. See WHOLE.

ob-jec′tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The objective case, or a word in it.
2. *Optics.* The lens, or system of lenses, placed at the end of a telescope, microscope, etc., that is nearest the object. Its office is to form the image of the object, viewed by the eyepiece; the object glass. See MICROSCOPE, *Illust.*
3. An objective point, as the bull's-eye of a target.
4. That which is objective, or external to the mind.

As for the *objective*, then, which is opposed to our subjectivity and unknowable by us, it cannot be extant in the world of nature or in the world of man. *W. T. Harris.*

ob-jec′tiv-ism (-tĭ-vĭz′m), *n.* **a** *Philos.* (1) Any theory that stresses the objective, or external, elements of reality to

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o-be′di-en′tial (ō-bē′dĭ-ĕn′shȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *obédientiel*.] According to the rule of obedience. — **o-be′di-en′tial-ly**, *adv.* — **o-be′di-en′tial-ness**, *n.* *All R.*
o-be′di-en′ti-ar (-shĭ-ȧr), *n.* An obedientiary. *Rare.*
o-be′di-ent-ly, *adv.* of OBEDIENT.
o-bei′ance. ÷ OBEYANCE.
obeie. ÷ OBEY.
o-bei′san-cy, *n.* Obeisance. *Obs.*
o-bei′sant, *n.* An obeisant person. *Obs.*
o-bei′sant-ly, *adv.* of OBEISANT.
o-beish′, **o-beis′**, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *obéir*. See 2d -ISH.] Obey. *Obs.*
o′be-ism (ō′bē-ĭz′m), *n.* Obiism.
obeley. ÷ OBLEY.
ob′e-lis′cal (ŏb′ē-lĭs′kăl), *a.* Of or like an obelisk. [cal. *R.*]
ob′e-lis′car (-kȧr), *a.* Obelis-
ob′e-lis′co-lych′ny, *n.* [F. (Rabelais) *obéliscolychnie*, Gr. ὀβελισκολύχνιον a spit used as a lampholder.] A light bearer; a lighthouse. *Obs.*
obely. ÷ OBLEY.
ob-eq′ui-tate, *v. i.* [L. *obequitare*.] To ride about. *Obs.* — **ob-eq′ui-ta′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **O′ber-haus′** (ō′bēr-hous′), *n.* [G.] The upper house in bicameral German legislatures.
O′ber-lin the-ol′o-gy (ō′bēr-lĭn). A scheme of New England theology, formulated by Asa Mahan (1800-1889) and Charles G. Finney (1792-1875), both of Oberlin College, Ohio.
O′ber-mann (ō′bēr-măn), *n.* A melancholy recluse who records his thoughts in a series of letters constituting a French work of the same name by Étienne Pivert de Sénancour (1770-1846).
‖ **O′ber-prä′si-dent′** (ō′bēr-prâ′zē-dĕnt′), *n.*; *pl.* -DENTEN (-dĕn′tĕn). [G.] See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 2 b.
ob′er-ra′tion, *n.* [L. *oberrare* to wander about.] A wandering about. *Obs.*
obesch, **obes.** ÷ OBEISH.
obet. ÷ OBIT.
O′beth (ō′bĕth). *Bib.*
o-bey′, *n.* Commandment. *Obs.*
o-bey′a-ble (ō-bā′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
o-bey′ance, *n.* Obedience; obeisance. *Obs.*
o-bey′and, *a.* [Prop., old p. pr. of *obey*.] Obedient. *Obs.*
o-bey′ant, *a.* Obedient. *Obs.*
o-bey′er, *n.* One that obeys.
o-bey′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of OBEY. — **o-bey′ing-ly**, *adv.*
o-bey′sand, *a.* [See OBEISANT.] Obeisant. *Obs.*
ob-firm′, *v. t.* Also **ob-firm′ate**. [L. *obfirmare*, *-atum*, to make steadfast. See OB-; FIRM, *v. t.*] To make obdurate. *Obs.* — **ob′-fir-ma′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ob-fus′cate, *a.* [L. *obfuscatus*, p. p.] Obfuscated. *Rare.*
ob-fus′ci-ty (ŏb-fŭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Obfuscation. *Obs.* or *R.*
ob-fus′cous (-kŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *offusque*, *obfusque*.] Obfuscated. *Rare.*
ob-fusk′, **ob-fusque′**, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *obfusquer*, *offusquer*, F. *offusquer*.] To obfuscate. *Obs.*
‖ **o′bi-it** (ō′bĭ-ĭt). [L.] He (or she) died. Abbr. *ob.*
‖ **o′bi-it si′ne pro′le.** [L.] He (or she) died without issue.
O′bil (ō′bĭl). *Bib.*
ob-im′bri-cate (ŏb-ĭm′brĭ-kāt), *a.* *Bot.* Imbricated, with the overlapping ends downward.
o′bit-al, *a.* & *n.* Obituary. *Obs.*
obitte, *a.* [L. *obitus*, p. p. of *obire*. See OBIT.] Dead. *Obs.*
o-bit′u-al (ō-bĭt′ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *obitus* death. See OBIT.] Of or pert. to obits; as, *obitual* days. — *n.* An obituary. *Rare.*
o-bit′u-a-ri-ly (-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of OBITUARY. See -LY.
o-bit′u-a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* An obituary writer.
obj. *Abbr.* Objective; objection.
ob-ject′, *a.* [L. *objectus*, p. p.] Opposed; objected; also, exposed. *Obs.*
ob-ject′a-ble (ŏb-jĕk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Such as may be objected. *R.* **2.** Objectionable. *Rare.*
ob′jec-ta′tion (ŏb′jĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of objecting. *Rare.*
ob-jec′ta-tive (ŏb-jĕk′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to objecting. *Rare.*
object ball. In billiard and pool games, the ball, or any ball, designed to be hit by the cue ball.
object blindness. *Med.* Condition in which objects may be seen distinctly, but are of no significance to the mind.
ob′jec-tee′ (ŏb′jĕk-tē′), *n.* One who is objected to. *Rare.*
ob′ject-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
ob-jec′tion-al (ŏb-jĕk′shŭn-ăl), *a.* *Rare.* **a** Of or pert. to objection. **b** Objectionable.
ob-jec′tion-er, **ob-jec′tion-ist**, *n.* An objector. *Rare.*
ob′ject-ist, *n.* An objectivist.
ob-jec′tiv. Objective. *Ref. Sp.*
ob-jec′tive-ly, *adv.* of OBJECTIVE. See -LY.
ob-jec′tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
objective prism. *Astron.* A prism attached in front of the object glass, and of like aperture, the combination being equivalent to a spectroscope with the slit at infinite distance.

the relative neglect of the subjective, or mental. (2) A theory that asserts human knowledge to have objective validity. **b** *Ethics.* A theory considering the moral good to be objective. **c** *Æsthetics.* Theory or practice of objective art or literature. See OBJECTIVE, *a.*, 3. — **ob-jec′tiv-ist**, *n.* — **ob-jec′ti-vis′tic** (ŏb-jĕk′tĭ-vĭs′tĭk), *a.*

ob′jec-tiv′i-ty (ŏb′jĕk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or relation of being objective; character of the object or objective.
The calm, the cheerfulness, the disinterested *objectivity* have disappeared [in the life of the Greeks]. *M. Arnold.*

ob-jec′tiv-ize (ŏb-jĕk′tĭ-vīz), *v. t.*; OB-JEC′TIV-IZED (-vīzd); OB-JEC′TIV-IZ′ING (-vīz′ĭng). To objectify.

ob′ject-ize (ŏb′jĕk-tīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To objectify. — **ob′ject-i-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′-), *n.*

object lesson. A lesson in which object teaching is made use of; fig., something that teaches by exemplifying a principle in concrete form.

ob-jec′tor (ŏb-jĕk′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *objector* an accuser.] One who objects, as to a proposition or measure.

object teaching. A method of instruction in which illustrative objects are employed, each new word or idea being accompanied by a representation of that which it signifies. It is used especially in the kindergarten.

ob-jur′gate (ŏb-jûr′gāt; ŏb′jŭr-gāt), *v. t.*; OB-JUR′GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd; -gāt′ĕd); OB-JUR′GAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *objurgatus*, p. p. of *objurgare* to chide; *ob* (see OB-) + *jurgare* to quarrel, scold.] To chide; to reprove.

ob′jur-ga′tion (ŏb′jŭr-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *objurgatio*: cf. F. *objurgation.*] Act of objurgating; reproof; rebuke.
With a strong *objurgation* of the elbow in his ribs. *Landor.*
Syn. — See ABUSE.

ob-jur′ga-to-ry (ŏb-jûr′gȧ-tō̇-rĭ), *a.* [L. *objurgatorius.*] Designed to objurgate or chide; expressing rebuke.
The *objurgatory* question of the Pharisees. *Paley.*

ob-lan′ce-o-late (ŏb-lăn′sē̇-ō̇-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Inversely lanceolate.

Oblanceolate Leaf.

ob′late (ŏb′lāt; ŏb-lāt′; 87, 277), *a.* [L. *oblatus*, used as p. p. of *offerre* to bring forward, offer; *ob* (see OB-) + *latus* borne. In sense 1 taken as the opposite of *prolate.* See TOLERATE.] **1.** *Geom.* Flattened or depressed at the poles; as, an *oblate* spheroid.
2. Offered up; devoted; consecrated; dedicated; — used chiefly or only in the titles of Roman Catholic orders. See OBLATE, *n.*
oblate ellipsoid *or* **spheroid.** *Geom.* See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION.

ob′late (ŏb′lāt; ŏb-lāt′; 87, 277), *n.* [See OBLATI.] *R. C. Ch.* One offered or devoted to the monastic life or to some special religious service or work; specif.: **a** A child dedicated in his or her early years by the parents to the monastic life. **b** One of a class of persons who have offered themselves and their property to a monastery, in which they live. They were common in the Middle Ages. **c** [*cap.*] A member of a congregation of secular priests or of a community of women devoted to some particular work.

ob-late′ (ŏb-lāt′), *v. t.*; OB-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); OB-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). **1.** To offer. *Obs.*
2. To make an oblation of; as, to *oblate* the elements.

ob-la′ti (ŏb-lā′tī), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. L. *oblatus.* See OBLATE, *a.*] *R. C. Ch.* Oblates.

ob-la′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *oblatio*: cf. F. *oblation.* See OBLATE, *a.*] **1.** Act of offering to God or any gods, esp. of the eucharistic elements. *Locke.*
2. Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice. *Locke.*
A peculiar . . . *oblation* given to God. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. An offering made to a church, as for the expenses of the Eucharist, or to support the clergy and aid the poor.
4. Act of giving, or a gift. *Obs.*
oblation to the curia, *Rom. Hist.*, the ceremony of offering an illegitimate son for membership (which was hereditary) in the curia, the effect being to legitimatize the son and give him rights of succession to the father.

ob-la′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *oblationarius.*] *Eccl.* One who receives the oblation.

ob-la′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence. *Obs.*
2. An oblationary.

ob′la-to-ry (ŏb′lȧ-tō̇-rĭ), *a.* [L. *oblatus*, p. p. of *offerre* to offer + *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to oblation.

ob-lec′tate (ŏb-lĕk′tāt), *v. t.* [L. *oblectatus*, p. p. of *oblectare.*] To delight; to please greatly. *Rare.* — **ob′lec-ta′tion** (ŏb′lĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

ob′li-gate (ŏb′lĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; OB′LI-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); OB′LI-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *obligatus*, p. p. of *obligare.* See OBLIGE.] **1.** To bind, or fasten. *Obs.*
2. To bring or place under moral or legal duty or constraint; to bind by law or to hold by a constraining motive; to bind by an obligation. "*Obligated* by a sense of duty." *Proudfit.*
That they may not incline or be *obligated* to any vile or lowly occupations. *Landor.*
3. To pledge as security. *Obs.*
4. To place under obligation, as for a favor; to oblige. *Now Dial. or Uncultivated.*

ob′li-gate (ŏb′lĭ-gāt), *a.* [See OBLIGATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Bound; under obligation; restricted, as to one line of action.
2. *Biol.* Limited to a single life condition; — opposed to *facultative*; as *obligate* anaërobia (which see), parasites, or plants.

ob′li-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *obligation*, L. *obligatio.* See OBLIGE.] **1.** The act of obligating, or binding, one's self to a course of action. *Now Rare.*
2. *Law.* A bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for nonfulfillment. In a larger sense, it is a formal and binding agreement or acknowledgment of a liability to pay a certain sum or do a certain thing.
3. That which a person is bound to do or forbear; any duty imposed by law, promise, or contract, by the relations of society, or by courtesy, kindness, etc.
Every man has *obligations* which belong to his station. Duties extend beyond *obligation*, and direct the affections, desires, and intentions, as well as the actions. *Whewell.*
4. The agreement, promise, contract, oath, or the like by which one is obligated or bound.
5. That which obligates or constrains; the binding power of a promise, contract, oath, or vow, or of law; that which constitutes legal or moral duty; as, the *obligations* of conscience, of affection, or of ideals.
By the *obligation* of a contract is meant the means which, at the time of its creation, the law affords for its enforcement. 111 *U. S.* 716.
6. State of being indebted for an act of favor or kindness; also, the act itself; as, to place others under *obligations*; his aid was a great *obligation.*
Syn. — See DUTY.

ob′li-ga-to-ry (ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tō̇-rĭ; ŏb-lĭg′ȧ-; 277), *a.* [L. *obligatorius*: cf. F. *obligatoire.*] **1.** Binding in law or conscience; imposing, or of the nature of, duty or obligation; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; — often followed by *on* or *upon*; as, obedience is *obligatory* on a soldier.
2. Pertaining to, or used to create or enforce, an obligation; as, a writ *obligatory.*
3. *Biol.* = OBLIGATE, 2.

o-blige′ (ō̇-blīj′; 277: *formerly* ō̇-blēj′, *after the French*, ō̇-blīj′ *being preferred by orthoëpists from Buchanan*, 1766), *v. t.*; O-BLIGED′ (ō̇-blījd′); O-BLIG′ING (ō̇-blīj′ĭng). [OF. *obligier*, F. *obliger*, L. *obligare*; *ob* (see OB-) + *ligare* to bind. See LIGAMENT; cf. OBLIGATE.] **1.** To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to put under obligation to do or forbear something.
Religion *obliges* men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*
2. a To pledge as security; to pawn or mortgage. *Obs.* **b** To bind as subject to a penalty, as by a bond. *Obs.*
3. To bind by some favor rendered; to place under a debt; hence, to do a favor to; to please; gratify; accommodate.
The gates before it are brass, and the whole much *obliged* to Pope Urban VIII. *Evelyn.*
More *obliged* to you than I can express. *Mrs. E. Montagu.*
4. To make fast; to bind, as by tying. *Obs.*

o-blige′, *v. i.* **1.** To constrain; restrain.
2. To do something as a favor, esp. by way of entertainment; as, he will *oblige* with a song. *Colloq.*

ob′li-gee′ (ŏb′lĭ-jē′), *n.* [*oblige* + *-ee.*] **1.** *Law.* One to whom another is obligated; one towards whom another has undertaken an obligation; — opposed to *obligor.*
2. One who obligates himself. *Obs.*
3. One who is obliged; — opposed to *obliger.*

o-blig′ing (ō̇-blīj′ĭng), *p. a.* Putting under obligation; disposed to oblige or do favors; hence, helpful; civil; kind.
Mons. Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*
Syn. — Civil, complaisant, courteous, kind.
— **o-blig′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **o-blig′ing-ness**, *n.*

ob′li-gis′tic (ŏb′lĭ-jĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the obligations of scholastic disputation. — **obligistic proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition which has to be admitted in disputation.

ob′li-gor′ (ŏb′lĭ-gôr′; ŏb′lĭ-gôr′), *n.* [*oblige* + *-or.*] *Law.* **a** One who binds himself, or gives his bond to another; one who places himself under a legal obligation; — correlative to *obligee.* **b** One who binds another; an obliger. *Obs.*

ob-lique′ (ŏb-lēk′; -līk′; 277), *a.* [L. *obliquus*; *ob* (see OB-) + root of *liquis* oblique, prob. akin to *licinus* bent upward: cf. F. *oblique.*] **1.** Neither perpendicular nor horizontal; having a slanting direction or position; slanting; inclined; diverging from a given straight line.
It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne.*
2. Not straightforward; indirect; obscure; hence, disingenuous; underhand; perverse; sinister.
For that love we bear our friends . . .
Hath in it certain *oblique* ends. *Drayton.*
This mode of *oblique* research, when a more direct one is denied, we find to be the only one in our power. *De Quincey.*
3. Not direct in descent; collateral.
4. *Bot.* Having the sides unequal; asymmetrical, as a leaf.
5. *Anat.* Designating specif. certain obliquely placed muscles, esp.: **a** The thin flat muscles forming the outer and middle layers of the lateral walls of the abdomen. They are bounded in front by the lineæ semilunares, though their aponeuroses extend past these, insheathing the rectus muscles. The fibers of the **external**, or **descending**, **oblique** run chiefly downward and mesially, those of the **internal**, or **ascending**, **oblique** upward and mesially. **b** Either of two muscles of the eyeball. One, the **superior oblique**, arises in mammals above the optic foramen, and, passing forward and through a pulley at the upper inner part of the orbit, is inserted into the sclerotic coat above the external rectus. The other, the **inferior oblique**, passes directly from the floor of the orbit to the outer side of the eyeball.
6. *Arch. & Engin.* Skew; as, *oblique* arch, bridge, etc.
Syn. — See CIRCUITOUS.
oblique angle, an acute or obtuse angle; — opposed to a *right angle.* — **o. ascension**, *Astron.*, an arc of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises at the same time with a star in an oblique sphere. *Obs. in Astron.* — **o. case**, *Gram.*, any case except the nominative and vocative. See DECLENSION, 4. — **o. circle**, *Projection*, a circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane. — **o. coördinates.** See *Cartesian coördinates*, under COÖRDINATE. — **o. descension**, *Astron.*, the arc of the equator between the first point of Aries and the equatorial point which sets with a heavenly body in an oblique sphere. Cf. OBLIQUE ASCENSION. *Obs.* — **o. fire**, *Mil.*, a fire the direction of which is not perpendicular to the front of the position or line fired at. — **o. helicoid.** See HELICOID **b**. — **o. motion.** *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **b**. — **o. narration**, indirect discourse. See DIRECT DISCOURSE. — **o. perspective.** See under PERSPECTIVE. — **o. planes**, *Dialing*, planes which decline from the zenith, or incline toward the horizon. — **o. sailing**, *Navig.*, the movement of a vessel when she sails upon a course making an oblique angle with the meridian. *Rare.* — **o. sphere**, *Astron. & Geog.*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place, or as it appears to an observer at any point on the earth except poles and equator. — **o. step**, *Mil.*, a marching step formerly used by which the soldier, while advancing, gradually took ground to the right or left at an angle of about 25°.

ob-lique′ (ŏb-lēk′; -līk′; 277), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* An oblique line.
2. *Anat.* An oblique muscle. See OBLIQUE, *a.*, 5.

ob-lique′ (ŏb-lēk′; ŏb-līk′), *v. i.*; OB-LIQUED′ (-lēkt′; -līkt′); OB-LI′QUING (-lē′kĭng; -lī′kĭng). [Cf. F. *obliquer.*] **1.** To deviate from a perpendicular line; to move in, or have, an oblique direction; as, the road *obliques* from the river.
2. *Mil.* To march or advance obliquely, at an angle of about 45 degrees, formerly by oblique steps, now by direct steps, the men half-facing to right or left and marching forward.

ob-liq′ui-tous (ŏb-lĭk′wĭ-tŭs), *a.* Having obliquity.

ob-liq′ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *obliquitas*: cf. F. *obliquité.*] **1.** State of being oblique; deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; the amount of such deviation; divergence; as, the *obliquity* of the ecliptic to the equator.
2. Deviation from ordinary rules; in speech or conduct, indirectness. *Obs.*
3. Deviation from moral rectitude or sound thinking.
To disobey [God] . . . imports a moral *obliquity.* *South.*
4. *Astron.* Of the ecliptic, the angle between the planes of the earth's equator and orbit (ecliptic), the mean value being 23° 27′ 3″ in 1910, and slowly diminishing.

ob-lit′er-ate (ŏb-lĭt′ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *obliteratus*, p. p. of *obliterare* to obliterate; *ob* (see OB-) + *litera*, *littera*, letter. See LETTER.] **1.** Blotted out; obliterated. *Now Poetic.*
2. *Zoöl.* Indistinct, as certain markings of insects.

ob-lit′er-ate (ŏb-lĭt′ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *obliteratus*, p. p. of *obliterare* to obliterate; *ob* (see OB-) + *litera*, *littera*, letter. See LETTER.] **1.** To erase or blot out; efface; render undecipherable, as a writing.
2. To wear out; to remove or destroy utterly by any means; to render imperceptible; as, to *obliterate* ideas, landmarks.
The harsh and bitter feelings of this or that experience are slowly *obliterated.* *W. Black.*
Syn. — Expunge, cancel, efface, blot out. See ERASE.

ob-lit′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obliteratio.*] Act of obliterating, or state of being obliterated; extinction.

ob-lit′er-a-tive (-lĭt′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to obliterate.

ob-liv′i-on (ŏb-lĭv′ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *oblivio*, akin to *oblivisci* to forget: cf. OF. *oblivion.*] **1.** Act of forgetting, or fact of having forgotten; forgetfulness.
Second childishness and mere *oblivion.* *Shak.*
2. Specif.: Official ignoring of offenses; amnesty, or general pardon; as, an act of *oblivion.* See AMNESTY. *Sir J. Davies.*
3. State or fact of being forgotten.
The origin of our city will be buried in eternal *oblivion.* *Irving.*
Syn. — See FORGETFULNESS.

ob-liv′i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obliviosus.*] **1.** Evincing oblivion; forgetful; forgetting; — often with *of.*
Through age both weak in body and *oblivious.* *Latimer.*
2. Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness.
She lay in deep, *oblivious* slumber. *Longfellow.*
3. Forgotten. *Obs.*
— **ob-liv′i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-liv′i-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob′long (ŏb′lŏng; 205), *a.* [L. *oblongus*; *ob* (see OB-) + *longus* long.] Elongated, esp. as deviating from a square or circular form; longer in one direction than in another, with sides parallel or nearly so; specif.: **a** *Geom.* Rectangular, with adjacent sides unequal. **b** Rectangular, with the (normally) horizontal dimension the greater; — said of a picture, a sheet of paper, a book, or the like. **c** *Bot.* Broadly elliptical.

ob′long, *n.* An oblong figure, esp. when a plane rectangle.

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object lens. = OBJECT GLASS.
ob′ject-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **ob′ject-less-ly**, *adv.* — **ob′ject-less-ness**, *n.*
object matter. Subject matter.
object metal. *Astron.* The principal mirror of a reflecting telescope; a speculum.
object soul. A soul ascribed to a material object.
object speculum. The mirror of a reflecting telescope which receives the rays of light from the object viewed. [STAFF.
object staff. *Surv.* = LEVELING
ob-jec′tu-al, *a.* [L. *objectus* an opposing + *-al.*] Objective. *Obs.*
‖ **ob′jet′ d'art′** (ŏb′zhĕ′ där′); *pl.* OBJETS D'ART (ŏb′zhĕ′). [F.] An object of artistic worth.
ob-ji′cient (ŏb-jĭsh′ĕnt), *n.* [L. *objiciens*, p. pr. of *objicere* to object.] An objector. *Rare.*
ob′ju-ra′tion (ŏb′jŏŏ-rā′shŭn; 243), *n.* [L. *objurare* to bind by oath: *ob* (see OB-) + *jurare* to swear, fr. *jus* right.] A binding by oath. *Rare.*
ob-jure′, *v. i.* [L. *objurare*, v. t.] To swear. *Rare.*
ob-jur′ga-tive (ŏb-jûr′gȧ-tĭv), *a.* Objurgatory. *Rare.* — **ob-jur′ga-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
ob-jur′ga-to-ri-ly (-tō̇-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of OBJURGATORY. See -LY.
obl. *Abbr.* Oblique; oblong.
‖ **oblat**, *n.* [F., fr. L. *oblatus.* See OBLATE.] An oblate; also, a disabled soldier quartered in a monastery. *Obs.*
‖ **ob-la′ta** (ŏb-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *oblatus*, used as p. p. of *offerre* to offer, bring forward.] Formerly, in the English Exchequer, old debts or gifts to the crown remaining unpaid, or the entries for them in the rolls.
ob′late (ŏb′lāt), *n.* [See OBLATA.] *Eng. Exchequer.* Any item of the oblata. *Obs. or Hist.*
ob-late′ly, *adv.* of OBLATE.
ob-late′ness, *n.* **a** See -NESS. **b** Specif., *Astron.* = COMPRESSION, 4, or ELLIPTICITY.
‖ **ob-la′ti-o** (ŏb-lā′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* Tender. See TENDER, *n.*, *Cit.* [latory.
ob-la′tion-al (-shŭn-ăl), *a.* Ob-
ob-la′trant, *a.* [L. *oblatrans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Railing. *Obs.*
ob-la′trate, *v. i.* [L. *oblatrare* to bark against.] To rail; carp. *Obs.* — **ob′la-tra′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ob-la′tum (ŏb-lā′tŭm), *n.* [NL. See OBLATE.] *Geom.* An oblate spheroid.
oble. ✝ OBLEY.
oblesche. ✝ OBLIGE.
ob-le′sion, *n.* [See OB-; LESION.] Hurt; injury. *Obs.* [etc.
oblest, oblester. ✝ ARBALEST,
ob′ley (ŏb′lĭ), *n.* [OF. *oublée*, F. *oublie*, LL. *oblata.* Cf. OBLATION.] A wafer, esp. of altar bread. *Obs. or Hist.*
obliche. ✝ OBLIGE.
oblick. ✝ OBLIQUE.
ob′li-ga-ble (ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-b′l), *a.* Acknowledging, or complying with, obligation; trustworthy. *R.*
ob′li-gant (ŏb′lĭ-gănt), *a.* [L. *obligans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Obligating. — *n.* An obligor. — **ob′li-gan-cy** (-găn-sĭ), *n.* *All Rare.*
ob′li-ga′tion-al (-gā′shŭn-ăl),
ob′li-ga′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Obligatory. *Rare.*
ob′li-ga-tive (ŏb′lĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Obligatory. *R.* — **ob′li-ga-tive-ness**, *n.* *R.* [OBBLIGATO.
ob′li-ga′to (ŏb′lē-gä′tō), *a.* =
ob′li-ga′tor (ŏb′lĭ-gā′tŏr), *n.* [NL.] Obliger; obligor. *Rare.*
ob′li-ga-to-ri-ly (-gȧ-tō̇-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of OBLIGATORY. See -LY.
ob′li-ga-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ob′li-ga′tum (ŏb′lĭ-gā′tŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *obligatus*, p. p.] *Logic.* In scholastic disputation, a proposition not self-contradictory assumed for argument.
o-blige′, *n.* Obligation. *Obs.*
o′bli-geant′, *a.* [F., p. pr. of *obliger.*] Obliging. *Obs.*
o-blig′ed-ly (ō̇-blīj′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *obliged*, p. p. [OBLIGE, *v. t.*]
o-blig′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS;
o-blige′ment (ō̇-blīj′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *obligement.*] Obligation. *Rare.* [obliges.
o-blig′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that
oblight. ✝ OBLITE.
ob-lig′u-late, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing the ligule on the inner side of the corolla, as the ray flowers in certain composites. *Rare.*
ob′li-ma′tion, *n.* [L. *oblimare* to cover with mud.] A covering or filling with mud or clay. *Obs.*
ob-liqu′an′gu-lar (ŏb-lēk′ăŋ′gū-lȧr; ŏb-līk′-), *a.* Oblique-angled. *Rare.*
ob-liqu′an′gu-lous, *a.* Obliquangular. *Obs. & R.*
obliquate, *v. t.* [L. *obliquatus*, p. p.] To turn aside. *Obs.*
ob′li-qua′tion (ŏb′lĭ-kwā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obliquatio*, fr. *obliquare* to turn obliquely.] **1.** A turning to one side. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Anc. Astron.* Angle between the plane of the deferent and the line at right angles to the line of apsides of the epicycle.
ob-lique′, *n.* *Nav.* In maneuvering, a change of course of less than ninety degrees, usually of three points, to right or left.
ob-lique′, *v. t.* To turn obliquely. *Rare.* [oblique angles.
ob-lique′-an′gled, *a.* Having
ob-lique′-fire′, *a.* *Firearms.* Having a firing pin which moves obliquely to the piece's axis.
ob-lique′ly, *adv.* of OBLIQUE.
ob-lique′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
obliqui. ✝ OBLOQUY.
ob-li′qui-an′gu-lar. ✝ OBLIQUANGULAR.
ob-liq′uid, *a.* Oblique. *Obs.*
ob-li′quous, *a.* [L. *obliquus.*] Oblique. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
‖ **ob-li′quus** (ŏb-lī′kwŭs), *n.* [L., *a.*] *Anat.* An oblique muscle.
oblise, oblissh. ✝ OBLIGE.
oblite, *a.* [L. *oblitus*, p. p. of *oblinere* to besmear.] Indistinct; slurred over. *Obs.*
ob-lite′, *v. t.* [L. *oblitus*, p. p. of *oblivisci.*] To forget. *Obs.*
ob-lit′er-a′tor (ŏb-lĭt′ẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *oblitterator.*] One that obliterates. [ing oblivion. *Obs.*
ob-liv′i-al, *a.* Oblivious or caus-
ob-liv′i-ance, *n.* Also **ob-liv′i-an-cy**. [L. *oblivium* forgetfulness.] Oblivion. *Obs.*
ob-liv′i-ate, *v. t.* [L. *oblivium* forgetfulness.] To forget. *Obs.*
ob-liv′i-on, *v. t.* To oblivionize. *Obs.*
ob-liv′i-on-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ob-liv′i-on-ize, *v. t.* To send to oblivion; to forget. *Rare.*
ob′li-vis′cence (ŏb′lĭ-vĭs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *obliviscens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *oblivisci* to forget.] Forgetfulness. [*Obs.*
ob-liv′i-um, *n.* [L.] Oblivion.
ob′li-vy, *n.* [L. *oblivium.*] Oblivion. *Obs.*
ob′lo-cate, *v. t.* [L. *oblocatus*, p. p. of *oblocare.*] To hire out. *Obs.* — **ob′lo-ca′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ob′lo-cu′tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *oblocution.* See OBLOQUY.] Evil speech; slander; also, poor locution. *Obs.*
ob′lo-cu′tor (ŏb′lō̇-kū′tŏr; ŏb-lŏk′ū-tẽr), *n.* [L. *oblocutor.*] Disputer; gainsayer. [-ISH.
ob′long-ish (ŏb′lŏng-ĭsh), *a.* See

ob′lo-quy (ŏb′lō̇-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *obloquium*, fr. *obloqui* to speak against, blame; *ob* (see OB-) + *loqui* to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] **1**. Censorious speech; defamatory language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions; blame; reprehension.

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison*

2. State of being under censure or in contempt; disgrace. **3**. A cause or object of reproach; a disgrace *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Reproach, odium, censure, contumely, gainsaying, reviling, calumny, slander, detraction. See ABUSE.

ob-nox′ious (ŏb-nŏk′shŭs), *a.* [L. *obnoxiosus*, or *obnoxius*; *ob* (see OB-) + *noxa* hurt, harm. See NOXIOUS.] **1**. Subject, liable, exposed, or open, orig only to harm, injury, or evil. Now usually with *to*; as, actions *obnoxious* to censure.

2. Liable to censure; exposed to punishment; reprehensible; blameworthy. *Obs. or R.* "The contrived and interested schemes of . . . *obnoxious* authors." *Bp. Fell.*

3. Subject to the authority or power of another; exposed or open to a (certain) action or influence; answerable; amenable; dependent; — usually with *to*. *Now Chiefly Legal.*

The writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon*

4. Submissive; obsequious. *Obs.*

5. Erroneously, harmful; noxious. *Obs.*

6 Offensive; objectionable; odious; hateful; as, an *obnoxious* statesman; a minister *obnoxious* to the Whigs.

Syn. — See HATEFUL, RESPONSIBLE.

— **ob-nox′ious-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-nox′ious-ness**, *n.*

o′boe (ō′boi; ō′bō̇-ā; 277), *n.* [It., fr. F. *hautbois*. See HAUTBOY.] **1**. *Music.* One of the higher wind instruments in the modern orchestra, yet of great antiquity. It has, in its modern form, a slender conical tube, slightly flaring at the lower end, and carrying a metal staple with a double reed of cane at the upper. Its tones are reedy and penetrating, suited for plaintive or pastoral effects, and extend in compass from about b♭ to e‴ (see PITCH). The oboe has had various names, medieval and modern, as *chalumeau*, *schalmei*, *shawm*, *bombardo piccolo*, and *hautboy*.

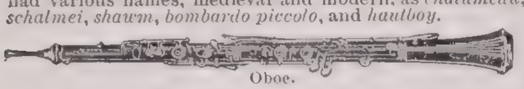

Oboe.

2. An organ reed stop giving an oboelike tone.

‖ **o′bo-e d′ a-mo′re** (ô′bō̇-ā dä-mō′rā; ō′bō̇-ā′) [It., lit., oboe of love], an older form of the oboe, of lower pitch than the modern, having a globular bell and a richer and more somber tone. — ‖ **o′bo-e di cac′cia** (dē kät′chä) [It., lit., oboe of the chase], an obsolete alto or tenor oboe, more properly classed as a smaller form of bassoon.

o′bo-ist (ō′bō̇-ĭst), *n.* A performer on the oboe.

ob′o-lus (ŏb′ō-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* OBOLI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ὀβολός.] **1**. *Gr. Antiq.* A weight and also a small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma. See DRACHMA, WEIGHT.

2. Any of several small European coins, as the French obole or, *Obs.*, the English halfpenny. See COIN.

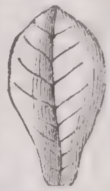

Obovate Leaf

ob-o′vate (ŏb-ō′vāt), *a.* *Bot.* Inversely ovate.

ob-o′void (-void), *a.* *Bot.* Ovoid, with the broad end toward the apex, as some fruits, etc.

ob-rep′tion (ŏb-rĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obreptio*, fr. *obrepere*, *obreptum*, to creep up to; *ob* (see OB-) + *repere* to creep.] **1**. Act of creeping upon with secrecy or by surprise. *Obs.*

2. The obtaining, or attempt to obtain, gifts, a dispensation, etc., by fraud or surprise; — opposed to *subreption*.

ob′rep-ti′tious (ŏb′rĕp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *obrepticius*. See OBREPTION.] Done or obtained by surprise, secretly, or by concealing the truth. *R.* — **ob′rep-ti′tious-ly**, *adv.* *R.*

O′bry gear (ō′brĭ). A steering gear, used in the Whitehead torpedo, in which the angular motion of a gyroscope causes an air motor to operate and actuate the steering rudders when the torpedo is deflected from its course. It was devised by Ludwig Obry, an Austrian engineer.

ob-scene′ (ŏb-sēn′), *a.* [L. *obscenus*, *obscaenus*, *obscoenus*, ill-looking, filthy, obscene; prob. fr. *obs-*, equiv. to *ob* (see OB-) + *caenum* filth: cf. F. *obscène*.] **1**. Foul; filthy; disgusting. *Archaic.*

Obscene with sweat and grease and soot. *W. E. Henley.*

2. Offensive to chastity or modesty; expressing or presenting to the mind or view something that delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed; impure; as, *obscene* language; *obscene* pictures.

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Obs.*

At the cheerful light,
The groaning ghosts and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Impure, indecent, unchaste, lewd. See COARSE.

— **ob-scene′ly**, *adv.* — **ob-scene′ness**, *n.*

ob-scen′i-ty (ŏb-sĕn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *obscenitas*: cf. F. *obscénité*.] **1**. That quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; obscene or impure language or acts; moral impurity; lewdness; as, the *obscenity* of a speech, or a picture.

2. Filthiness; foulness. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ob-scur′ant (ŏb-skūr′ănt), *n.* [L. *obscurans*, p. pr.: cf. G. *obskurant*.] One who obscures; one who strives to prevent enlightenment or to hinder the progress of knowledge and wisdom. — *a.* Obscuring; pertaining to an obscurant. — **ob-scur′ant-ism** (-ăn-tĭz'm), *n.* — **ob-scur′ant-ist**, *n.* & *a.*

ob′scu-ra′tion (ŏb′skū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obscuratio*. See OBSCURE, *v. t.*] Act of obscuring, or state of being obscured; occultation; as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse.

ob-scure′ (ŏb-skūr′), *a.* [L. *obscurus*, orig., covered; *ob* (see OB-) + a root probably meaning, to cover; cf. L. *scutum* shield, Skr. *sku* to cover; cf. F. *obscur*. Cf. SKY.]

1. Covered over, shaded, or darkened; destitute of light; imperfectly illuminated; dusky; dim.

His lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness *Prov.* xx. 20.

2. Of or pert. to darkness or night; inconspicuous to the sight; indistinctly seen; hidden; remote from observation.

The *obscure* corners of the earth *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Not noticeable; humble; mean. "O base and *obscure* vulgar." *Shak.* "An *obscure* person." *Atterbury.*

4. Not clear, full, or distinct; clouded; as, an *obscure* view.

5. Not easily understood; not clear or legible; abstruse or blind; as, an *obscure* passage or inscription.

Syn. — Indistinct, darksome, shadowy, misty; intricate, mysterious; retired, unknown, humble, mean. See DARK.

obscure rays, *Optics*, those rays which are not luminous or visible; the rays of the invisible spectrum.

ob-scure′, *n.* Obscurity, or an obscure part, as in a picture.

ob-scure′, *v. t.*; OB-SCURED′ (-skūrd′); OB-SCUR′ING (-skūr′ĭng). [L. *obscurare*, fr. *obscurus*: cf. OF. *obscurer*. See OBSCURE, *a.*] To make obscure; to darken; to make dim; to keep in the dark; to hide; to make less visible, intelligible, legible, glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obscured* lights. *Shak.*

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of learned men as this *Wake.*

ob-scu′ri-ty (ŏb-skū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *obscuritas*: cf. F. *obscurité*.] **1**. Quality or state of being obscure; darkness; state of being inconspicuous, uncomprehended, or imperspicuous.

They were now brought forth from *obscurity*, to be contemplated by artists with admiration and despair. *Macaulay*

2. An obscure person, place, or thing, as an obscure expression, a darkly shaded place, etc.

Syn. — Darkness, dimness, gloom.

ob′se-crate (ŏb′sē-krāt), *v. t.*; -CRAT′ED (-krāt′ĕd); -CRAT′ING (-krāt′ĭng). [L. *obsecratus*, p. p. of *obsecrare*, prop., to ask on religious grounds; *ob* (see OB-) + *sacrare* to declare as sacred, fr. *sacer* sacred.] To beseech; supplicate; implore. *Rare.*

ob′se-cra′tion (-krā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obsecratio*: cf. F. *obsécration*.] **1**. An obsecrating; supplication; hence, one of those suffrages of the Litany beginning with *by* (L. *per*).

2. *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

ob′se-quent (ŏb′sē-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *obsequens*, p. pr.] Yielding; submissive; obsequious. *Obs.* except in phrase below.

obsequent stream, *Phys. Geog.*, a stream flowing down a steep slope of resistant rock in a direction opposed to the dip of the rock, and joining a subsequent valley developed along the strike of a weaker bed beneath the more resistant one.

ob-se′qui-al (ŏb-sē′kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to obsequies.

ob-se′qui-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obsequiosus*, fr. *obsequium* compliance, fr. *obsequi* to comply with; *ob* (see OB-) + *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *obséquieux*. See SEQUENCE; cf. OBSEQUY.]

1. Complaisant; compliant; devoted. *Now Rare.*

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addison.*

2. Servilely or meanly attentive; compliant to excess; cringing; fawning; as, *obsequious* flatterer, parasite.

3. [See OBSEQUY.] Of or pertaining to obsequies; funereal. *Obs.* "To do *obsequious* sorrow." *Shak.*

Syn. — Compliant, yielding, servile. See OBEDIENT.

— **ob-se′qui-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-se′qui-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob′se-quy (ŏb′sē̇-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [LL. *obsequiae*, pl., funeral rites; prob. due to confusion of L. *obsequium* with *exsequiae* funeral (*Oxf. E. D.*). See OBSEQUIOUS.]

1. The last duty or service to a person, rendered after his death; hence, a rite or ceremony pertaining to burial; — now only in *pl.* "Chief mourner at his *obsequies*." *Dryden.*

With silent *obsequy* and funeral train. *Milton.*

2. Obsequiousness. *Obs.*

ob-serv′a-ble (ŏb-zûr′vȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *observabilis*: cf. F. *observable*.] **1**. That must or may be observed, regarded, or kept; as, forms *observable* in social intercourse.

2. Capable of being observed; discernible; noticeable.

The difference is sufficiently *observable*. *Southey.*

3. **a** Worthy of being observed; noteworthy; as, an *observable* case. *Obs.* **b** Hence, remarkable; notable. *Obs.*

— **ob-serv′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ob-serv′a-bly**, *adv.*

ob-serv′ance (-văns), *n.* [F. *observance*, L. *observantia*. See OBSERVANT.] **1**. Act or practice of observing a rule, law, custom, or the like; a heeding or keeping with care; — usually with a sense of strictness and fidelity; as, the *observance* of the Sabbath; the strict *observance* of duties.

2. An act, ceremony, or rite, as of worship; esp., a customary act or service of attention; a form; practice; custom.

At dances
These young folk kept their *observances*. *Chaucer*

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances* *Rogers*

3. A religious or monkish rule or ordinance; also, a company or order bound to such rule, or their convent; — used specif. of strict Franciscans, or Observants.

4. Respectful attention; dutiful service; deference; homage. *Archaic.* "Court *observance*." *Beau. & Fl.*

To compass her with sweet *observances*. *Tennyson.*

5. Attentive care; vigilance. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

6. Act of observing, or noticing; observation.

Syn. — See OBSERVATION.

ob-serv′ant (ŏb-zûr′vănt), *a.* [L. *observans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *observare*: cf. F. *observant*. See OBSERVE.] **1**. Taking notice; viewing or noticing attentively; watchful; attentive; as, an *observant* spectator; *observant* habits.

2. Submissively attentive; obediently watchful; regardful; mindful; — with *of*; as, to be *observant* of rules.

We are told how *observant* Alexander was of his master Aristotle. *Sir K. Digby.*

3. Careful; heedful; as, *observant* to avoid offense.

ob-serv′ant (ŏb-zûr′vănt; ŏb′zẽr-vănt), *n.* **1**. One who observes a prescribed form, rule, or law; — with *of*. *Obs.*

2. An assiduous or obsequious servant or attendant. *Obs.*

Silly ducking *observants*
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shak.*

3. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* One belonging to a former separate family of Franciscan Observantines; — called also **Observant Friars** or **Friars Observants**.

Ob-serv′ant-ine (ŏb-zûr′văn-tĭn; ŏb′zẽr-văn′tĭn), *n.* [F. *observantin*.] *R. C. Ch.* **a** One belonging to a branch of the Order of Franciscans that adheres more strictly than the other branch, the Conventuals, to the rule as laid down by the founder, esp. as to poverty. The Observantines are now included in the designation *Friars Minor*, which comprises all Franciscans except the Conventuals and the Capuchins. **b** One belonging to a branch of the Carmelites observing the stricter rule ratified by Innocent IV.; — distinguished from *Conventual*.

ob′ser-va′tion (ŏb′zẽr-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *observatio*: cf. F. *observation*.] **1**. Act or practice of observing something prescribed; observance (in sense 1). *Obs. or R.*

We are to procure dispensation or leave to omit the *observation* of it in such circumstances. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Act or faculty of observing, or taking notice; act of seeing, or of fixing the mind upon, anything.

My *observation*, which very seldom lies. *Shak.*

3. Fact of being observed; as, he was for a long time in danger of *observation*.

4. Respectful attention; regard; heed. *Obs.*

5. *Science.* Act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence, esp. in nature, often involving the measurement of some magnitude with suitable instruments; specif., *Naut.*, the ascertaining of the altitude of a heavenly body to find a vessel's position at sea; as, to take an *observation*; temperature *observations*. Also, the information or record so obtained.

6. The result of an act, or of acts, of observing; view; reflection; conclusion; judgment.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage in making wise *observations* on our conduct. *I. Watts.*

7. Hence: An expression of an opinion or judgment upon what one has observed; a remark. "That's a foolish *observation*." *Shak.*

8. Something, as an ordinance, rite, custom, or the like, which has to be observed; an observance. *Obs.*

Syn. — OBSERVATION, OBSERVANCE. In modern usage, OBSERVATION (see REMARK) commonly designates the act or the result of considering or marking attentively (esp.) a fact or an occurrence; OBSERVANCE (see CELEBRATE) denotes the act of heeding and following, in one's conduct, what is laid down or prescribed as a duty or custom; as, the *observation* of an eclipse, the habit of *observation*; the *observance* of the Sabbath, the *observance* of due ceremony; cf. astronomical *observations*, religious *observances*.

ob′ser-va′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to observation; — distinguished from *experimental*.

observation car. A railway passenger car made so as to facilitate seeing the scenery en route; a car open, or with glass sides, or with a kind of open balcony at the rear.

observation mine. A submarine mine fired electrically by an observer on shore or on board ship, the most modern variety having moored directly above it a contact buoy which when struck by a vessel closes an electric circuit, thus signaling to the observer, who then fires the mine.

ob-serv′a-to-ry (ŏb-zûr′vȧ-tō̇-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *observatoire*.] **1**. A building or place equipped with instruments for observing natural phenomena, as in meteorology, magnetism, and esp. of the heavenly bodies.

2. A situation, position, or place, as a building or elevated chamber, affording or commanding a wide view; a lookout.

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ob-lon′gi-tude (ŏb-lŏn′jĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. LONGITUDE.] State of being oblong. *R.* — **ob-lon′gi-tu′di-nal** (-tū′dĭ-năl), *a.* *R.*

ob′long-ly, *adv.* of OBLONG.

ob′long-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ob′long-o′vate, *a* Between oblong and ovate.

ob-lon′gum (ŏb-lŏŋ′gŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GA (-gȧ). [NL.] *Geom.* A prolate spheroid.

ob-lo′qui-al (ŏb-lō′kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to obloquy. *Rare.*

ob-lo′qui-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Characterized by obloquy. *Rare.*

ob′luc-ta′tion (ŏb′lŭk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obluctatio*, fr. *obluctari* to struggle against.] Resistance; opposition. *Obs.*

ob-mit′, *v. t.* Also **ob-miss′**. [L. *ob* + *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] To omit. *Obs.*

ob-mur′mu-ra′tion, **ob-mur′mur-ing**, *n.* [L. *obmurmuratio*, fr. *obmurmurare*: *ob* (see OB-) + *murmurare* to murmur.] Act of complaining. *Obs.*

ob′mu-tes′cence (ŏb′mū-tĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *obmutescens*, p. pr. of *obmutescere* to become dumb, or mute.] A becoming or keeping dumb; also, a keeping silent, or mute. *Rare.* — **ob′mu-tes′cent** (-ĕnt), *a.* *Rare.*

ob-neb′u-late (ŏb-nĕb′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*ob-* + L. *nebula* fog.] To becloud; befog. *Rare.*

ob-nix′e-ly, *adv.* Also **ob-nix′-ious-ly**. [L. *obnixus*, p. p. of *obniti* to strive against: cf. *obnixe*, adv.] Earnestly. *Obs.*

ob-nounce′ (ŏb-nouns′), *v. i.* [L. *obnuntiare*; *ob* (see OB-) + *nuntiare* to tell.] *Rom. Antiq.* To tell of an ill omen.

ob′nox-i′e-ty (ŏb′nŏk-sī′ē-tĭ), *n.* [From L. *obnoxius* obnoxious.] Obnoxiousness. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

ob-nu′bi-late, *a.* Obnubilated.

ob-nu′bi-late (ŏb-nū′bĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *obnubilatus*, p. p. of *obnubilare* to obscure. See NUBILATE.] To cloud; obscure. *Rare.* — **ob-nu′bi-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

ob-nu′bi-lous, *a.* [L. *obnubilus*.] Cloudy; obscure. *Obs.*

obofe. ┼ ABOVE.

o′bol (ō′bŏl; ŏb′ŏl), *n.* An ancient Greek coin; an obolus.

ob′o-la-ry (ŏb′ō-lā-rĭ), *a.* [See OBOLUS.] Possessing only small coins; impoverished. *Rare.*

ob′ole (ŏb′ōl), *n.* [F.] **1**. See COIN. [grains. *Obs.*

2. A weight of 10, 12, or 14

ob′o-lo (ŏb′ō-lō), *n.* [Cf. OBOLUS.] See COIN.

‖ **ob′o-los** (-lŏs), *n.* = OBOLUS.

ob′o-me′goid (ŏb′ō-mē′goid), *a.* Obversely omegoid.

O-bon′go (ō-bŏŋ′gō), *n.* A Pygmy of a tribe discovered by Du Chaillu in western equatorial Africa.

O′both (ō′bŏth; -bōth). *Bib.*

obout. ┼ ABOUT.

ob-o′val, *a.* Obovate *Rare.*

ob′o-va′ti-fo′li-ous (ŏb′ō-vā′tĭ-fō′lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*obovate* + *-folious*.] *Bot.* Obovate-leaved. *Rare.*

ob-pro′bre, **ob-pro′bry**. ┼ OPPROBRE, OPPROBRY.

ob′py-ram′i-dal (ŏb′pĭ-răm′ĭ-dăl), *a.* Inversely pyramidal.

ob-pyr′i-form (ŏb-pĭr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Inversely pyriform.

‖ **o′bra de co-mún′**, **o′bra de nin-gún′** (ō′brä dā kō-mōōn′, ō′brä dā nēn-gōōn′). [Sp.] Everybody's work or business (is) nobody's work or business.

obraid, **obrayde**. ┼ UPBRAID.

obregge. ┼ ABRIDGE.

obrize, *n.* Also **obrison**. [L. *obryza*, *obryzum* (*aurum*), fr. Gr. ὄβρυζον (χρυσίον) tried or standard gold: cf. OF. *obrize* (*or*).] Fine or refined gold. *Obs.*

ob′ro-gate (ŏb′rō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *obrogatus*, p. p. of *obrogare* to obrogate.] To modify or repeal (a law) in whole or in part by passing a new law; — used chiefly as a Roman-law term. — **ob′ro-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*

‖ **ob-rok′** (ŏb-rŏk′), *n.* [Russ. *obrok*.] A rent: also, a poll tax paid by a peasant absent from an estate or village. *Russia.*

ob′ro-tund′, *a.* Nearly spherical, but with one diameter slightly exceeding the others.

ob′ru-en-da′ri-um (ŏb′rōō-ĕn-dā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [L. *obruendus*, gerundive of *obruere* to cover.] *Archæol.* An earthen vessel to cover or contain a cinerary urn.

ob-rute′, *v. t.* [L. *obrutus*, p. p. of *obruere* to overwhelm.] To overthrow; overwhelm. *Obs.*

obs. *Abbr.* Observation; observatory; obsolete.

ob-sce′nous, *a.* [L. *obscenus*.] Obscene. — **ob-sce′nous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-sce′nous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

ob-scu′ran-cy (ŏb-skū′răn-sĭ), *n.* Obscurantism. *Rare.*

ob′scu-rate, *a.* [L. *obscuratus*, p. p. of *obscurare* to obscure.] Obscured *Obs.* [*Obs.*

ob-scu′ra-tive, *a.* Obscuring.

ob-scure′, *v. i.* To become dark; also, to hide; to keep dark. *Obs.*

ob-scur′ed-ly (ŏb-skūr′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *obscured*, p. p.

ob-scure′ly, *adv.* of OBSCURE.

ob-scure′ment, *n.* Obscuration.

ob-scure′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ob-scur′er (ŏb-skūr′ẽr), *n.* One that obscures.

ob-scu′ri-fy, *v. t.* [*obscure* + *-fy*.] To obscure. *Obs.*

ob-scur′ism (ŏb-skūr′ĭz'm), *n.* Obscurantism. *Rare.*

‖ **ob-scu′rum per ob-scu′ri-us**. [L.] (Explaining) an obscure thing by one more obscure.

obsecat. ┼ OBCÆCATE.

ob′se-cra′tion-a-ry (ŏb′sē̇-krā′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Obsecratory. *R.*

ob′se-cra-to-ry (ŏb′sē̇-krā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing, or used in, entreaty; supplicatory. *Rare.*

ob-sede′, *v. t.* [F. *obséder*, L. *obsidēre*.] To obsess. *Rare.*

ob′se-quence, *n.* [L. *obsequentia*, fr. *obsequens*, p. pr.] Obsequiousness; compliance. *Rare.*

ob-se′qui-a (ŏb-sē′kwĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *obsequium*. Cf. OBSEQUIOUS.] *Rom. Law.* See PATRON.

ob-se′qui-ence (-ĕns). Erroneous for OBSEQUENCE. *Rare.*

ob′se-quies, *n.*, *pl.* of OBSEQUY.

ob-se′qui-os′i-ty (ŏb-sē′kwĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *obsequiositas*.] Obsequiousness. *Rare.*

ob-seq′ui-ty (ŏb-sĕk′wĭ-tĭ), *n.* Obsequiousness. *Rare.*

ob′se-quy, *n.* [L. *obsequium* compliance.] Obsequiousness; also, ritual. *Obs.*

ob′ser-ate, *v. t.* [L., *obseratus*, p. p. of *obserare* to bolt; *ob* (see OB-) + *sera* bolt.] To lock up. *Obs.* — **ob′ser-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

ob-serv′. Observe. *Ref. Sp.*

ob-serv′a-bl. Observable. *R. Sp*

ob-serv′a-ble, *n.* Anything noteworthy or observable. *Obs.*

ob-serv′al, *n.* Observance. *Obs.*

ob-serv′an-cy (ŏb-zûr′văn-sĭ), *n.* Observance. *Obs. or R.*

ob′ser-van′dum (ŏb′zẽr-văn′dŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L.] A thing to be observed.

ob′ser-van′tial-ly, *adv.* Observantly. *Obs.*

Ob-serv′ant-ist, *n.* A Franciscan Observantine. [ANT.

ob-serv′ant-ly, *adv.* of OBSERV-

ob-serv′ant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ob′ser-vate, *v. t.* [L. *observatus*, p. p.] To observe. *Obs.* — *a.* Observed. *Obs.*

ob′ser-va′tion-al-ism (ŏb′zẽr-vā′shŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory that knowledge is based on observation. [SERVATIONAL.

ob′ser-va′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of OB-

ob-serv′a-tive (ŏb-zûr′vȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Observant. *Rare.* **2**. Observable. *Obs.*

ob′ser-va′tor (ŏb′zẽr-vā′tẽr; ŏb′zẽr-vā′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *observateur*.] *Obs.* **1**. One who observes (in various senses).

ob·serv'a·to·ry (ŏb-zûr'vȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to observation, esp. when scientific.

ob·serve' (ŏb-zûrv'), *v. t.*; OB-SERVED' (-zûrvd'); OB-SERV'ING. [L. *observare, observatum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *servare* to save, preserve, keep, heed, observe: cf. F. *observer.* See SERVE.] **1.** To take notice of by appropriate conduct; to conform one's action or practice to; to keep; heed; obey; to comply with; as, to *observe* rules or commands; to *observe* civility; to *observe* the Sabbath.

He wolde no such cursedness *observe.* *Chaucer.*

2. To be on the watch respecting; to pay attention to; to notice with care; to see; perceive; discover; as, to *observe* an eclipse; to *observe* the color or fashion of a dress; to *observe* the movements of an army.

3. To give attention to, as in deference, respect, etc.; to worship; honor; court; gratify. *Obs.*

4. To express as what has been noticed; to utter as a remark; to say in a casual or incidental way; to remark.

ob·serve', *v. i.* **1.** To take notice; to be attentive.

2. To remark; to comment; — generally with *on* or *upon.*

I have barely quoted . . . without *observing* upon it. *Pope.*

Syn. — See CELEBRATE.

ob·serv'er (-zûr'vẽr), *n.* **1.** One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, rite, vow, etc.; one who conforms to anything in practice; as, an *observer* of his promises. "Diligent *observers* of old customs." *Spenser.*

These . . . hearkened unto *observers* of times. *Deut.* xviii. 14.

2. A dutiful attendant; a sycophantic follower. *Obs.*

3. One who observes, or pays attention to, anything; esp., one engaged in, or trained to habits of, close and exact observation; as, an astronomical *observer.*

The observed of all *observers.* *Shak.*

4. One who makes a remark or verbal observation.

Syn. — See LOOKER-ON.

ob·serv'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of OBSERVE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Observant; attentive to what passes; as, an *observing* person; an *observing* mind. **b** Obsequious; compliant. *Obs.*

ob·sess' (ŏb-sĕs'), *v. t.*; OB-SESSED' (-sĕst'); OB-SESS'ING. [L. *obsessus*, p. p. of *obsidere* to besiege; *ob* (see OB-) + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** To besiege; to invest. *Obs.*

2. To beset as an evil spirit or influence does; hence, to influence, as by a fixed idea, to an unreasonable degree.

ob·ses'sion (ŏb-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *obsessio.*] **1.** Siege. *Obs.*

2. Act of the Devil or an evil spirit in besetting a person, or impelling him to action, from without; the fact of being so beset or impelled.

Whether by *obsession* or possession, I will not determine. *Burton.*

3. The persistent and unescapable influence of an idea or emotion; also, the emotion or idea.

The same holds good wherever action follows from the *obsession* of the mind by a fixed idea. *G. F. Stout.*

ob·ses'sive (ŏb-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Pertaining to obsession or obsessions.

Obsidian.

ob·sid'i·an (ŏb-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Obsidianus* lapis (an erroneous reading for *Obsianus* lapis), so named, according to Pliny, after one *Obsidius* (erroneous reading for *Obsius*), who discovered it in Ethiopia.] Volcanic glass of a solid compact structure and containing little or no water; specif., except as limited by the attributive (as in basalt *obsidian*), such glass having the same composition as rhyolite. It is usually black or very dark-colored, sometimes reddish or brown (marekanite), and transparent or translucent in thin splinters, and with bright luster. In a thin section it often exhibits a fluidal structure, marked by the arrangement of microlites in the lines of the flow of the molten mass. On account of its fine conchoidal fracture and sharp-edged flakes, it has been largely used by primitive peoples in the manufacture of knives, spear heads, and other implements.

In consequence of its having been often imitated in black glass, there arose among collectors of gems in the last [18th] century the curious practice of calling all antique pastes "*obsidians.*" *Encyc. Brit.*

ob·sid'i·o·nal (-ō-năl), *a.* [L. *obsidionalis*, fr. *obsidio* a siege, *obsidere* to besiege: cf. F. *obsidional.* See OBSESS.] Of or pertaining to a siege.

obsidional coins, coins struck for temporary use in a besieged city. — **o. crown**, *Rom. Antiq.*, a crown bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place, or upon one who held out against a siege.

ob'so·lesce' (ŏb'sō-lĕs'), *v. i.*; -LESCED' (-lĕst'); -LESC'ING (-lĕs'ĭng). [L. *obsolescere.*] To become obsolescent. *Rare.*

ob'so·les'cence (-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [See OBSOLESCENT.] **1.** State of becoming obsolete.

2. *Zoöl.* An indistinct part of a marking.

ob'so·les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *obsolescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *obsolescere* to wear out gradually, to fall into disuse; *ob* (see OB-) + (prob.) *solere* to use, be wont.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete. — **ob'so·les'cent·ly**, *adv.*

ob'so·lete (ŏb'sō-lēt), *a.* [L. *obsoletus*, p. p. of *obsolescere.* See OBSOLESCENT.] **1.** No longer in use; disused; neglected; as, an *obsolete* word; an *obsolete* statute; — applied chiefly to words, writings, or observances.

Laws become *obsolete* because silent but observant and imperative custom makes evident the deadness of their letter, the inapplicability of their provisions. *Woodrow Wilson.*

2. Worn out; effaced.

3. *Zoöl.* Indistinct, esp. as compared with the corresponding character in a related species or earlier stage.

Syn. — Ancient, antiquated, old-fashioned, antique, disused, outworn, neglected. See OLD.

ob'sta·cle (ŏb'stȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *obstaculum*, fr. *obstare* to withstand, oppose; *ob* (see OB-) + *stare* to stand: cf. F. *obstacle.* See STAND.] **1.** That which stands in the way, or opposes; anything that hinders progress; a hindrance; an impediment; an obstruction, physical or moral.

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown. *Shak.*

2. Opposition; resistance. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DIFFICULTY.

ob·stet'ric (ŏb-stĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [L. *obstetricius*, fr. *obstetrix*,
ob·stet'ri·cal (-rĭ-kăl) } *-icis*, a midwife, fr. *obstare* to stand before. See OBSTACLE.] Of or pert. to midwifery, or obstetrics; as, *obstetric* art; *obstetric* forceps. — **ob·stet'ri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Obstetrical Toad (*Alytes obstetricans*). Male, carrying eggs. (½)

obstetrical toad, either of two rather small toads (*Alytes obstetricans* and *A. cisternasi*) of central and southwestern Europe, the male of which takes up and fastens about his hind legs the strings of eggs laid by the female, and carries them about until they hatch.

ob·stet'ri·cate (-kāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *obstetricatus*, p. p. of *obstetricare*, fr. *obstetrix.*] To assist in delivery. — **ob·stet'ri·ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ob'ste·tri'cian (ŏb'stē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur.

ob·stet'rics (ŏb-stĕt'rĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *obstétrique.* See OBSTETRIC.] Science of midwifery; art of assisting women in parturition; the management of pregnancy and labor.

ob'sti·na·cy (ŏb'stĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See OBSTINATE.] **1.** A fixedness in will, opinion, or resolution that cannot be shaken at all, or only with great difficulty; firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; unyielding disposition; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency; contumacy. *Shak.*

2. Quality or state of being difficult to remedy, relieve, or subdue; as, the *obstinacy* of a disease or evil.

3. An obstinate action.

Syn. — Pertinacity, firmness, resoluteness, inflexibility, persistency, stubbornness, perverseness, contumacy.

ob'sti·nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *obstinatus*, p. p. of *obstinare* to set about a thing with firmness, to persist in; *ob* (see OB-) + a word from the root of *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. DESTINE.] **1.** Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; persistent; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; stubborn; pertinacious; — usually implying unreasonableness.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Sir W. Temple.*

No ass so meek, no ass so *obstinate.* *Pope.*

2. Not yielding; not easily subdued or removed; as, *obstinate* fever; *obstinate* obstructions.

Syn. — Obdurate, unyielding, unbending, inflexible, immovable, stiff, firm, persistent, opinionated; contumacious, headstrong, heady, perverse, unmanageable, ungovernable. — OBSTINATE, DOGGED, STUBBORN, PERTINACIOUS, INTRACTABLE, REFRACTORY, RECALCITRANT, UNRULY agree in the idea of persistency, often in a bad sense. OBSTINATE implies persistent adherence, esp. against persuasion or attack, to an opinion, purpose, or course; as, "Browne, fixed and *obstinate* as a little rock, . . . resisted [their] solicitations" (*T. Gray*); "so yielding doubtful points that he can be firm without seeming *obstinate* in essential ones" (*Lowell*); "They will not be resolute and firm, but perverse and *obstinate*" (*Burke*); "*Obstinacy* in a bad cause is but constancy in a good" (*Sir T. Browne*); "a few hard and *obstinate* things called facts" (*T. L. Peacock*). DOGGED adds the implication of downright and tenacious, sometimes sullen, persistence; as, "a *dogged* veracity" (*Johnson*); "a *dogged* perseverance" (*Thackeray*); "I can't always write when I would, though I set myself never so *doggedly* about it" (*Lowell*). STUBBORN usually implies a certain (often native) fixedness or doggedness of character; as, "*stubborn* as a mule" (*Smollett*); "a *stubborn* youth, correction-proof" (*Fuller*); "Their furrow oft the *stubborn* glebe has broke" (*T. Gray*); "I wonder why facts were ever called *stubborn* things: I am sure they have been found pliable enough lately" (*Coleridge*). PERTINACIOUS lacks, as compared with *obstinate*, the implication of resistance, and as compared with *stubborn*, the suggestion of inherent quality; it frequently connotes a persistence that is annoying or irksome; as, "*pertinacious* as the tick of an eight-day clock" (*Lowell*); *pertinacious* as a mosquito, a *pertinacious* beggar. INTRACTABLE and REFRACTORY imply resistance to direction, *intractable* more commonly referring to passive resistance, *refractory* to that which is active; as, "The phrase would still remain a stiff *intractable* Latinism" (*Landor*); "The Irish are very *intractable*; . . . [there are] great difficulties about who shall be sent over to tame them" (*T. Gray*); an *intractable* child, temper, soil; "It becomes my duty to struggle against my *refractory* feelings" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); a *refractory* horse, pupil, ore. RECALCITRANT implies obstinate or violent reluctance to obey an order or follow a suggestion; as, "His father became *recalcitrant* and cut off the supplies" (*Stevenson*); cf. "forcing the mystery upon *recalcitrating* minds" (*J. H. Newman*). UNRULY suggests esp. that which is waywardly ungovernable; as, "The faults of Ovid are those of a playful and *unruly* boy" (*Landor*); "Whatever my *unruly* tongue may say or do, my love for those I love never falters" (*J. R. Green*). See OBDURATE, INFLEXIBLE, CONTUMACIOUS, WAYWARD, INVETERATE, RESTIVE.

— **ob'sti·nate·ly**, *adv.* — **ob'sti·nate·ness**, *n.*

ob·strep'er·ous (ŏb-strĕp'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obstreperus*, fr. *obstrepere* to make a noise at; *ob* (see OB-) + *strepere* to make a noise.] Attended by or making a loud and tumultuous noise, esp. in opposition to control; clamorous; noisy; vociferous. "The *obstreperous* city." *Wordsworth.* "*Obstreperous* approbation." *Addison.*

Beating the air with their *obstreperous* beaks. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See VOCIFEROUS.

— **ob·strep'er·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **ob·strep'er·ous·ness**, *n.*

ob·struct' (ŏb-strŭkt'), *v. t.*; OB-STRUCT'ED; OB-STRUCT'ING. [L. *obstructus*, p. p. of *obstruere* to build up before or against, to obstruct; *ob* (see OB-) + *struere* to pile up. See STRUCTURE.] **1.** To block up; to stop up or close, as a way; to place an obstacle in, or fill with obstacles or impediments to passing; as, to *obstruct* a street, the veins.

2. To be, or come, in the way of; to hinder from passing, action, or operation; to stop; impede; retard; as, the bar in the harbor *obstructs* the passage of ships; clouds *obstruct* the light of the sun; unwise rules *obstruct* legislation. "Th' impatience of *obstructed* love." *Johnson.*

3. To cut off the sight of (an object); as, the trees *obstructed* the distant hills.

Syn. — Bar, barricade, stop, arrest, check, interrupt, clog, choke, impede, retard, embarrass, oppose.

ob·struc'tion (ŏb-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obstructio.*] **1.** Act of obstructing, or state of being obstructed.

2. The delay or attempted delay of business by dilatory parliamentary tactics in a deliberative body, as a legislature.

3. That which obstructs or impedes; obstacle; impediment; hindrance.

A popular assembly free from *obstructions.* *Swift.*

4. Arrest of the vital functions; death. *Obs.*

To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot. *Shak.*

Syn. — Bar, barrier, clog, check. See DIFFICULTY.

ob·struc'tion·ist, *n.* One who hinders progress; one who obstructs business, as in a legislative body. — *a.* Of or pertaining to obstructionists. — **ob·struc'tion·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ob·struc'tive (ŏb-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to obstruct; presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment. — *n.* An obstructive person or thing. — **ob·struc'tive·ly**, *adv.* — **ob·struc'tive·ness**, *n.*

ob'stru·ent (ŏb'strōō-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *obstruens*, p. pr.] Causing obstruction; blocking up; as, an *obstruent* medicine. — *n.* Anything that obstructs or closes a passage; esp., that which obstructs natural passages in the body.

ob·tain' (ŏb-tān'), *v. t.*; OB-TAINED' (-tānd'); OB-TAIN'ING. [F. *obtenir*, L. *obtinere*; *ob* (see OB-) + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. CONTAIN.] **1.** To get hold of by effort; to gain possession of; to procure; to acquire, in any way.

By guileful fair words peace may be *obtained.* *Shak.*

It may be that I may *obtain* children by her. *Gen.* xvi. 2.

2. To procure; to prevail upon; — with a clause or infinitive as object. *Now Rare.*

3. To prevail in; to win, as a battle or other contest. *Obs.*

4. To hold; keep; possess; occupy. *Obs.*

He who *obtains* the monarchy of heaven. *Milton.*

5. To arrive at; to attain; gain; reach. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Syn. — Get, achieve, secure. — OBTAIN, ATTAIN, ACQUIRE, PROCURE, GAIN, WIN, EARN agree in the idea of getting. OBTAIN implies effort directed toward the acquisition of something whose possession is desired; one ACQUIRES that of which one obtains, often gradually, permanent possession; to ATTAIN (less frequently applied to material things) is esp. to arrive at the object of one's ambition or the goal of one's endeavor; as, "Ye desire to have, and cannot *obtain*" (*James* iv. 2); "He had become a hard reader, and so *acquired* a great deal of knowledge" (*H. C. Robinson*); "his indolence prevented his turning these good parts toward *acquiring* the distinction he might have *attained*" (*Scott*); "A balance and regulation of mind which is not often *attained* without fruitful effort" (*M. Arnold*). To PROCURE is to come into possession of something, often temporarily, esp. as a result of search, request, or purchase; as, "all the tracts my father was at the pains to *procure* and study in support of his hypothesis" (*Sterne*). One GAINS esp. what is profitable or advantageous; to WIN is to gain esp. against opposition or competition; to EARN is to gain by one's own exertions; as, "Who chooseth me shall *gain* what many men desire" (*Shak.*); "Woo me and *win* me" (*Tennyson*); to *win* one's spurs; a hard-*earned* victory. See ACQUIREMENT, EFFECT.

ob·tain', *v. i.* **1.** To prevail; to succeed. *Obs. or Archaic.*

So run that ye may *obtain.* *1 Cor.* ix. 24.

2. To attain; arrive; come; — with *to* or *unto.* *Obs.*

3. To gain or have a firm footing; to become recognized or established; to become or be prevalent or general; as, the custom *obtains* of going to the seashore in summer

ob·tain'a·ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being obtained.

ob·tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of obtaining, or that which is obtained. *Milton.*

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2. In schools, a monitor. *Eng.*
3. *Eccl.* A vessel for the Host.
ob·servd'. Observed. *Ref. Sp.*
ob·serve', *n.* **1.** An observation. *Obs.*
2. A remark. *Scot.*
ob·serv'ed·ly (ŏb-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *observed*, p. p.
ob·serv'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ob·serv'ic·er, *n.* [From *observe* and *service.*] A deferential attendant. *Obs.* [ING.
ob·serv'ing·ly, *adv.* of OBSERV-
ob·sess', *n.* A siege. *Obs.*
ob·ses'sion·al (ŏb-sĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Obsidional. *Rare.*
ob·ses'sor, *n.* [L.] One that obsesses, as an evil spirit. *Obs.*
ob·sib'i·late, *v. i.* [L. *obsibilare.*] To whistle. *Obs.* — **ob·sib'i·la'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ob·side', *v. t.* [L. *obsidēre.* See OBSESS.] To besiege. *Obs.*
ob·sid'i·o·na·ry (ŏb-sĭd'ĭ-ō-nā-rĭ), *a.* Obsidional.
obsidionne, *n.* [OF. *obsidion*, L. *obsidio.*] A state of siege. *Obs.*
ob·sid'i·ous (-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obsidium* siege.] Besetting. *Rare.*
ob·sig'il·late (ŏb-sĭj'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *ob* + *sigillum* seal.] To seal up. *Obs.* — **ob·sig'il·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ob·sign', *v. t.* [See OBSIGNATE.] To obsignate. *Obs.*
ob·sig'nate (ŏb-sĭg'nāt), *v. t.* [L. *obsignatus*, p. p. of *obsignare* to seal. See OB-; SIGN.] To seal: ratify, as with a seal or stamp. — **ob'sig·na'tion** (ŏb'sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **ob·sig'na·to·ry** (ŏb-sĭg'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* *All Rare.*
ob·sist', *v. t.* [L. *obsistere*: cf. OF. *obsister.*] To resist. *Obs.*
ob·sist'ent, *n.* [L. *obsistens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] An antidote. *Obs.*
obsoles. *Abbr.* Obsolescent.
ob'so·lete, *n.* That which is obsolete, esp. a word or phrase.
ob'so·lete, *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or to become, obsolete. *Rare.*
ob'so·lete·ly, *adv.* of OBSOLETE.
ob'so·lete·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ob'so·le'tion (ŏb'sō-lē'shŭn), *n.* Act of obsoleting. *Rare.*
ob'so·let·ism (ŏb'sō-lēt-ĭz'm), *n.* A disused word or phrase; also, obsoleteness. *Rare.*
ob'so·na'tion, *n.* [L. *obsonatio* a buying of victuals.] A feasting. *Obs.* [Viands. *Obs.*
ob'so·nies, *n. pl.* [L. *obsonia.*]
ob·sorp'tion, *n.* [L. *obsorbere* to drink up.] Absorption. *Obs.*
ob. s. p. *Abbr.* Obiit sine prole (L., died without issue).
ob'sta·cle, *a.* Obstinate. *Obs.*
ob'sta·cle, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *obstacler.*] To resist or harass with obstacles. *Rare.* [Obs.
ob'sta·cle·ness, *n.* Obstinacy.
obstacle race. A race in which certain obstacles have to be surmounted, as in wriggling under a sheet pegged to the ground, climbing through barrels, over suspended nets, jumping hurdles, hedges, etc.
ob'stance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *obstance* resistance.] Prob., substance. *Obs.*
ob'stan·cy, *n.* [L. *obstantia*, fr. *obstans*, p. pr. of *obstare.*] Opposition; impediment. *Obs.*
ob'stant, *a.* [L. *obstans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Resisting. *Obs.* — **ob'stant·ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
‖**ob'sta prin·ci'pi·is** (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĭs), *or better* **principiis obsta.** [L.] Resist the beginnings.
ob'ste·tri'cious (ŏb'stē-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See OBSTETRIC.] Obstetric. *Obs.* [Obstetrics.
ob·stet'ri·cy (ŏb-stĕt'rĭ-sĭ), *n.*
ob·stet'rist (-rĭst), *n.* An obstetrician. [midwife.
ob·stet'rix (-rĭks), *n.* [L.] A
ob'sti·nance, **ob'sti·nan·cy**, *n.* [LL. *obstinantia.*] Obstinacy. *R.*
ob'sti·nate, *v. t.* To make obstinate. *Obs. or R.* — **ob'sti·na'tion** (ŏb'stĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
ob'stine, *v. t.* [F. *obstiner*, or L. *obstinare* to be resolved on.] To obstinate. *Obs.*
ob'sti·pate (ŏb'stĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [See OBSTIPATION.] To stop or block, as a passage. *Obs.*
ob'sti·pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obstipatio* a close pressure; *ob* (see OB-) + *stipare* to press.] **1.** Act of stopping up, as a passage. *Now Rare.*
2. *Med.* Extreme constipation.
ob·stip'i·ty, *n.* [F. *obstipité* or NL. *obstipitas.*] Scoliosis. *Obs.*
ob'strec·ta'tor, *n.* [L.] A faultfinder.
ob·strep'er·ate, *v. i.* [See OBSTREPEROUS.] To make a noise. *Obs.*
ob·strict', *a.* [L. *obstrictus.*] Bound; obliged. *Obs.*
ob·stric'tion (ŏb-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obstringere*, *obstrictum*, to bind to or about.] State of being obstringed; that which obstringes; a bond or obligation.
ob·strig'il·late (ŏb-strĭj'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *obstrigillatus*, p. p. of *obstrigillare* to oppose.] To resist; oppose. *Obs.* — **ob·strig'il·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ob·stringe', *v. t.* [See OBSTRICTION.] To constrain or bind; to put under obligation. *Rare.*
ob·strop'o·lous (ŏb-strŏp'ō-lŭs). Dial. var. of OBSTREPEROUS.
ob'struct, *n.* An obstruction. *Obs.* *Shak.* (an emendation).
ob·struct'ed·ly, *adv.* of *obstructed*, p. p. [structs.
ob·struct'er, *n.* One that ob-
ob·struct'ing·ly, *adv.* of *obstructing*, p. pr.
obstruction colic. *Veter.* Colic due to accumulated matter, or paralysis or displacement of the stomach or intestines.
ob·struc'tiv·ism, *n.* Obstructionism. *Rare.* [structs.
ob·struc'tor, *n.* One that ob-
ob·struse', *a.* Abstruse. *Obs.*
ob·stu'pe·fa'cient (ŏb-stū'pē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *obstupefaciens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *obstupefacere* stupefy.] Stupefactive.
ob·stu'pe·fact, *a.* [L. *obstupefactus*, p. p.] Stupefied. *Obs.*
ob·stu'pe·fac'tion, *n.* Stupefaction. *Obs.* [factive. *Obs.*
ob·stu'pe·fac'tive, *a.* Stupe-
ob·stu'pe·fy, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *obstupefacere.* See OB-; STUPEFY.] To stupefy. *Obs. or R.*
ob·stu·pes'cence, *n.* [L. *obstupescens*, p. pr. of *obstupescere* to become stupefied.] Stupefaction. *Obs.*
‖**ob·stu'pu·i, ste'te·runt'que co'mæ** (stĕt'ē-rŭnt'kwē). [L.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, II. 774).
obt. *Abbr.* Obedient.
ob·tain'al (ŏb-tān'ăl), *n.* Obtainment. *R.* [ment. *R.*
ob·tain'ance (-ăns), *n.* Obtain-
ob·taind'. Obtained. *Ref. Sp.*
ob·tain'er, *n.* One that obtains

ob-tect'ed (ŏb-tĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* [L. *obtectus*, p. p. of *obtegere* to cover over.] Covered. *Obs.* exc.: *Zoöl.* Covered with a hard chitinous case, as the pupa of certain flies.

ob-test' (ŏb-tĕst'), *v. t.*; OB-TEST'ED; OB-TEST'ING. [L. *obtestari*; *ob* (see OB-) + *testari* to witness, fr. *testis* a witness.] **1.** To call to witness; to invoke as a witness. *Dryden.*
2. To beseech; to supplicate; to beg for.

ob'tes-ta'tion (ŏb'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obtestatio.*] Act of obtesting; supplication; protestation.
Antonio asserted this with great *obtestation.* *Evelyn.*

ob-trude' (ŏb-trōōd'), *v. t.*; OB-TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); OB-TRUD'ING (-trōōd'ĭng). [L. *obtrudere, obtrusum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *trudere* to thrust. See INTRUDE.] **1.** To thrust out; to eject; expel. *Obs.*
2. To thrust impertinently; to present without warrant or solicitation; as, to *obtrude* one's self upon a company.
The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no. *Locke.*
3. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge unduly or against another's will. *Milton.*

ob-trude', *v. i.* To thrust one's self upon a company or upon attention; to intrude.
Syn. — See INTRUDE.

ob-tru'sion (ŏb-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *obtrusio.* See OBTRUDE.] Act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited; as, the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world; also, that which is obtruded. — **ob-tru'sion-ist**, *n.*

ob-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Thrust out; protruding. *Rare.*
2. Disposed to obtrude; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self or one's opinions upon others, or to enter uninvited; forward; pushing; intrusive.
Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired. *Milton.*
— **ob-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

ob-tund' (ŏb-tŭnd'), *v. t.*; OB-TUND'ED; OB-TUND'ING. [L. *obtundere, obtusum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *tundere* to strike or beat. Cf. STUTTER.] To reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of; to dull; blunt; deaden; quell; as, to *obtund* the acrimony of the gall. *Harvey.*

ob-tund'ent (ŏb-tŭn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *obtundens, -entis*, p. pr.] *Med.* Blunting irritation or lessening pain. — *n.* An obtundent substance, usually a bland, oily, or mucilaginous matter; — nearly the same as *demulcent.*

ob-tund'i-ty (-dĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being obtunded or benumbed.

ob'tu-rate (ŏb'tū-rāt), *v. t.*; OB'TU-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); OB'TU-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *obturatus*, p. p. of *obturare.*] To stop or close, as an opening; specif., *Ordnance*, to stop (a gun breech) so as to prevent the escape of gas in firing.

ob'tu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obturare* to stop up: cf. F. *obturation.*] Act or process of obturating, or state of being obturated; also, rarely, *Ordnance*, an obturator. "Deaf by an outward *obturation.*" *Bp. Hall.*

ob'tu-ra'tor (ŏb'tū-rā'tēr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *obturare* to stop up.] That which closes or stops an opening; as: **a** *Surg.* An apparatus designed to close an unnatural opening, as a fissure of the palate. **b** *Ordnance.* Any device for preventing the escape of gas through the breech mechanism of a breech-loading gun; a gas check (which see). **c** *Photog.* A camera shutter.

ob'tu-ra'tor, *a.* **a** Serving as an obturator. **b** *Anat.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the obturator foramen.
obturator artery, *Anat.*, an artery, usually a branch of the internal iliac, sometimes of the epigastric, or from both, which passes out through the obturator canal and, dividing into two branches, is distributed to the muscles and fasciæ of the hip and thigh. — **o. canal.** *Anat.* See OBTURATOR FORAMEN. — **o. fascia**, *Anat.*, a fascia derived from the pelvic fascia which descends upon and covers the obturator internus muscle. It forms a canal for the pubic vessels and nerve. — **o. foramen**, *Anat.*, an opening situated between the pubic and ischial parts of the innominate bone. It is almost entirely closed by a fibrous membrane, the *obturator membrane*, leaving only a small aperture, the *obturator canal*, through which the obturator vessels and nerve pass. — **o. membrane.** *Anat.* See OBTURATOR FORAMEN. — **o. nerve**, *Anat.*, a branch of the lumbar plexus arising from the second, third, and fourth lumbar nerves. It passes downward through the obturator foramen, and supplies the hip and knee joints, various muscles of the upper leg, and occasionally the skin. — **o. pad**, *Ordnance*, an expanding gas check consisting of a pad, usually of asbestos and tallow, at the rear of the mushroom head in the breech mechanisms of some cannon. — **o. ring**, *Ordnance*, a gas check used in certain breechloading cannon, consisting of a ring which seals the opening between the breechblock and walls of the powder chamber, being pressed against its seat upon the block and expanded against the bore under pressure of the gases. — **o. vein**, *Anat.*, a tributary of the internal iliac vein which accompanies the obturator artery.

‖ **ob'tu-ra'tor ex-ter'nus** (ĕks-tûr'nŭs). [L. *externus* external.] *Anat.* A muscle which arises from the outer surface of the obturator membrane and the bony surfaces below its margin, and is inserted into the digital fossa of the femur.

‖ **ob'tu-ra'tor in-ter'nus** (ĭn-tûr'nŭs). [L. *internus* internal.] *Anat.* A muscle which arises inside the pelvis chiefly from the obturator membrane and adjacent bony surfaces, and, leaving the pelvis by the lesser sacrosciatic notch, is inserted into the great trochanter of the femur.

ob-tuse' (ŏb-tūs'), *a.*; -TUS'ER (-tūs'ẽr); -TUS'EST (-tūs'ĕst). [L. *obtusus*, p. p. of *obtundere*: cf. F. *obtus.* See OBTUND.] **1.** Not pointed or acute; blunt; — applied specif. to angles greater than a right angle. See ANGLE, *Illust.*
2. Not having acute sensibility or perceptions; dull; stupid; as, *obtuse* senses. *Milton.*
3. Dull; deadened; as, *obtuse* sound. *Johnson.*
Syn. — See BLUNT.
obtuse bisectrix. See BISECTRIX. — **o. hyperbola**, *Math.*, a hyperbola in the obtuse angles between its asymptotes.

ob-tuse'-an'gled } *a.* Having one or more obtuse an-
ob-tuse'-an'gu-lar } gles. See TRIANGLE, *Illust.*

ob-um'brate (ŏb-ŭm'brāt), *a.* [L. *obumbratus*, p. p. of *obumbrare* to overshadow, cloud; *ob* (see OB-) + *umbrare* to shade.] Overhung; concealed beneath a projecting part, as the antennæ of certain insects.

ob-ven'tion (ŏb-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obventio*, fr. *obvenire* to come before or in the way of, to befall; *ob* (see OB-) + *venire* to come: cf. F. *obvention.*] Act of happening; that which comes casually; an incidental advantage; an occasional offering, as tithes or an oblation.
Legacies bequeathed by the deaths of princes and great persons, and other casualties and *obventions.* *Fuller.*

ob-verse' (ŏb-vûrs'; ŏb'vûrs), *a.* [L. *obversus*, p. p. of *obvertere.* See OBVERT.] **1.** Facing the observer or opponent; — the opposite of *reverse.*
2. Having the base, or end next the attachment, narrower than the top; as, an *obverse* tool; an *obverse* leaf.
3. Being a counterpart, or complement.

ob'verse (ŏb'vûrs), *n.* [See OBVERSE, *a.*] **1.** As the opposite of *reverse*: **a** The side of a coin bearing the principal image or inscription. **b** The front or principal surface of anything. **c** *Logic.* An obverted proposition.
2. Anything necessarily involved in, or answering to, another; the more conspicuous of two possible sides, or of two corresponding things; a counterpart.
The fact that it [a belief] invariably exists being the *obverse* of the fact that there is no alternative belief. *H. Spencer.*
Syn. — See CONVERSE.

ob-ver'sion (ŏb-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obversio* a turning towards.] **1.** Act of obverting.
2. *Logic.* The act of immediate inference by which we deny the opposite of anything affirmed; as, all men are mortal; then, by *obversion*, no men are immortal. This is also described as "immediate inference by private conception."

ob-vert' (ŏb-vûrt'), *v. t.*; OB-VERT'ED; OB-VERT'ING. [L. *obvertere*; *ob* (see OB-) + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn so as to present the front to view.
If its base be *obverted* towards us. *I. Watts.*
2. To turn aside or away. *Obs.*
3. *Logic.* To infer (a proposition) by obversion.

ob'ver-tend' (ŏb'vẽr-tĕnd'), *n.* [L. *obvertendus*, gerundive of *obvertere.*] *Logic.* A proposition from which another is to be obtained by obversion.

ob'vi-ate (ŏb'vĭ-āt), *v. t.*; OB'VI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd), OB'VI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *obviare*; *ob* (see OB-) + *viare* to go, fr. *via* way. See VOYAGE.] **1.** To meet in the way. *Obs.*
Not to stir a step to *obviate* any of a different religion. *Fuller.*
2. To meet or anticipate and dispose of; to prevent by interception; to remove from the way or path; to make unnecessary; as, to *obviate* the necessity of going.
To lay down everything in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions. *Woodward.*
Syn. — See PREVENT.

ob'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of obviating, or state of being obviated.

ob'vi-ous (ŏb'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obvius*; *ob* (see OB-) + *via* way. See VOYAGE.] **1.** That is in the way or in front; opposite; fronting. *Obs. or Archaic.* "To the evil turn my *obvious* breast." *Milton.*
2. Exposed; subject; open; liable. *Obs.*
3. Presenting itself in the way; occurring often. *Obs.*
4. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect; plain; evident; as, an *obvious* meaning; an *obvious* remark; an *obvious* defect.
Syn. — Plain, clear, evident. See MANIFEST.
— **ob'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob'vo-lute (ŏb'vō-lūt), *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, p. p. of *obvolvere* to wrap round; *ob* (see OB-) + *volvere* to roll.] Overlapping; contorted; convolute. Specif., *Bot.*, applied to vernation in which half of one conduplicate leaf enrolls half of another similarly folded, as in the sage. — **ob'vo-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.* — **ob'vo-lu'tive** (ŏb'vō-lū'tĭv), *a.*

oc'a-ri'na (ŏk'ȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.* [Apparently a dim. of It. *oca* goose; named fr. the shape (*Oxf. E.D.*).] *Music.* A small simple wind instrument or toy, having an oblong terra-cotta body, with mouthpiece and finger holes, and giving soft whistlelike tones.

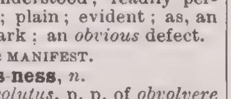

Ocarina.

Oc'cam-ism (ŏk'ăm-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of William Ockham, an English Franciscan (died about 1349), whose nominalistic doctrine that universals have no real existence, but are only abstract terms or predicables, practically closed the Scholastic controversy on universals. — **Oc'cam-ist**, *n.* — **Oc'cam-is'tic** (ŏk'ăm-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

oc-ca'sion (ŏ-kā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *occasio*, fr. *occidere, occasum*, to fall down; *ob* (see OB-) + *cadere* to fall: cf. F. *occasion.* See CHANCE; cf. OCCIDENT.] **1.** A favorable opportunity; a timely chance or juncture; formerly often, specif., excuse or ground for criticism or offense.
Sin, taking *occasion* by the commandment, deceived me. *Rom.* vii. 11.
I 'll take the *occasion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*
☞ The common personification representing *occasion* as bald behind goes back to Phædrus (*Fables*, V. 8): "Calvus, comosa fronte, nudo occipitio, . . . *Occasionem* rerum significat brevem." (The bald man whose head has a forelock, but is naked behind, represents the transient timeliness in affairs).
2. A juncture affording ground or reason for something; hence, formerly, an excuse; a pretext.
Whose manner was, all passengers to stay,
And entertain with her *occasions* sly. *Spenser.*
3. An occurrence, or a condition of affairs, that brings about some unlooked-for event; that which incidentally brings to pass an event, without being its efficient cause; contributory or incidental cause.
Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*
4. A matter of discussion; subject; topic. *Obs.*
5. **a** A juncture entailing need; an exigency; also, the need so entailed; hence, esp. *pl.*, needs; requirements.
After we have served . . . our own *occasions.* *Jer. Taylor.*
b Necessary business; *pl.*, business affairs. *Obs.* *Burke.*
6. A happening; occurrence; incident. *Now Rare*, except with special reference to the time of the happening; as, on the *occasion* of his reappearance.
The unlooked-for incidents of family history, and its hidden excitements, and its arduous *occasions.* *I. Taylor.*
7. A special event or function; specif.: *Scot.* A communion service; an annual, semiannual, or quarterly sacramental season. *Archaic.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — OCCASION, CAUSE. The CAUSE of an effect is that which actually produces it or brings it about; the OCCASION is that which, either directly or indirectly, provides an opportunity for the causal agencies to act or serves to set them in motion; as, the *cause* of a war may be a deep-rooted enmity between two peoples, the *occasion* of it, a relatively unimportant incident; "Poor Ethel . . . feeling guilty almost, as if she had been the *cause*, as indeed she was the *occasion*, of Kew's misfortune" (*Thackeray*). The distinction is sometimes unimportant. See CAUSE, OPPORTUNITY, ORIGIN.
on occasion, as occasion may arise; at need or convenience; occasionally. "That we might have intelligence from him *on occasion.*" *De Foe.*

oc-ca'sion (ŏ-kā'zhŭn), *v. t.*; -SIONED (-zhŭnd); -SION-ING. [Cf. F. *occasionner.*] **1.** To give (one) a prompting opportunity or ground; also, to prompt or induce in this way habitually; hence, to habituate. *Obs.* *Latimer.*
2. To give occasion to; to cause; to bring about; as, to *occasion* anxiety. *South.*
If we inquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes. *Locke.*

oc-ca'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Produced by accident; as, the *occasional* origin of a thing. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Of or pert. to an occasion or occasions; acting or occurring now and then; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits; casual; incidental; as, *occasional* remarks.
The . . . *occasional* writing of the present times. *Bagehot.*
3. Suitable or designed for, or acting on, a special occasion or particular occasions; as, an *occasional* chair; *occasional* verse; an *occasional* speaker.
4. Acting as the occasion or contributory cause; — sometimes with *of.* *Rare.*
occasional cause. *Metaph.* **a** According to the theory of occasionalism, a change in mind accompanied by, but not efficiently related to, a change in matter, or vice versa, the concomitance being attributed by the early occasionalists to the intervention of God. **b** Some circumstance preceding an effect which, without being the real cause, becomes the occasion of the action of the efficient cause; thus, the act of touching gunpowder with fire is the *occasional*, but not the efficient, cause of an explosion. — **o. conformity**, *Eng. Hist.*, partial religious conformity, manifested by an occasional reception of the Communion according to the rites of the Church of England. It was practiced by dissenters as a qualification for political office, and a bill against the practice, introduced in 1703, was passed in 1711. — **o. contraband.** See CONTRABAND OF WAR.

oc-ca'sion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* The doctrine of occasional causes. *Occasionalism* is the theory adduced by the Cartesians, Geulincx and Malebranche, that the correspondence of bodily and mental action, or the apparent reciprocal action of the soul and the body, is due to the intervention of God, producing on the occasion of a change in one a like change in the other, it being conceived that mind and matter are inherently incapable of affecting each other. The term is sometimes applied also to the modern form of the theory of psychophysical parallelism.

oc-ca'sion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** An adherent of occasionalism.
2. *Eng. Hist.* An occasional conformist. *Oxf. E. D.*

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ob-tal'mi-a. ✝ OPHTHALMIA.
ob-tem'per (ŏb-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *obtempérer.* See OBTEMPERATE.] To submit or give compliance to; *Obs.*, except, *Scots Law*, to obey.
ob-tem'per-ate, *a.* [L. *obtemperatus*, p. p. of *obtemperare.*] Obedient; also, obeyed. — *v. t. & i.* To obey. — **ob-tem'per-a'tion**, *n.* *All Obs.*
ob-tend', *v. t.* [L. *obtendere, obtentum*, to stretch or place before or against.] **1.** To offer as a reason; to pretend. *Obs.*
2. To oppose; to hold out in opposition. *Obs.*
ob-ten'e-brate (ŏb-tĕn'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *obtenebratus*, p. p. of *obtenebrare.*] To darken, as by shadow. — **ob-ten'e-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs. or R.*
ob-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *obtentio.* See OBTEND.] Act of obtending. *Obs.*
ob-tent', *n.* [OF., consideration, L. *obtentus* a placing before, pretext.] Design; purpose. *Obs.*
ob-tent', *p. a.* [L. *obtentus*, p. p.] Obtained. *Obs.*
ob-ten'tion (ŏb-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F.] An obtaining; obtainment.
ob-test', *v. i.* To supplicate; also, to protest. *Rare.*
ob-tes'tate, *v. t.* [L. *obtestatus*, p. p.] To obtest. *Obs.*
ob-tor'tion, *n.* [L. *obtortio*, fr. *obtorquere*; *ob* (see OB-) + *torquere* to twist.] Distortion. *Obs.*
ob-trect', *v. t.* [L. *obtrectare* to detract from through envy.] To slander. — **ob'trec-ta'tion**, *n.* — **ob'trec-ta'tor**, **ob-trec'tor**, *n.* *All Obs.*
ob'tri-an'gu-lar (ŏb'trī-ăŋ'gū-lȧr), *a.* Obversely triangular.
ob-trud'er (ŏb-trōōd'ẽr), *n.* One that obtrudes.
ob-trun'cate (ŏb-trŭŋ'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *obtruncatus*, p. p. of *obtruncare.*] To cut the head or top from. — **ob-trun'cate**, *a.* — **ob'trun-ca'tion** (ŏb'trŭŋ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **ob'trun-ca'tor** (ŏb'trŭŋ-kā'tẽr), *n.* *All Rare.*
ob-tru'siv. Obtrusive. *Ref. Sp.*
ob'tu-mes'cence, *n.* [L. *ob*, prep. + *tumescere* to swell up.] Swollen state. *Obs.*
ob-tund'er, *n.* *Med.* An obtundent.
ob-tu'rate, *a.* Obturated. *Obs.*
ob-tu'ra-to-ry (ŏb-tū'rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Acting as an obturator. *Rare.*
ob-turb', *v. t.* [L. *obturbare* to make turbid.] Disturb; trouble. *Obs.* — **ob'tur-ba'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ob-tur'bi-nate, *a.* Inversely turbinate.
‖ **ob tur'pem cau'sam.** [L.] *Law.* For a base or immoral (and hence illegal) cause.
ob-tus'an'gu-lar (ŏb-tūs'ăŋ'gū-lȧr), *a.* Obtuse-angled.
ob-tuse', *v. t.* To make blunt or obtuse. *Obs.*
ob-tuse'ly, *adv.* of OBTUSE.
ob-tuse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ob-tu'si-fo'li-ous (ŏb-tū'sĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*obtuse* + *-folious.*] *Bot.* Having obtuse leaves. *R.*
ob-tu'si-lin'gual (-lĭŋ'gwăl), *a.* [*obtuse* + L. *lingua* tongue.] Short-tongued, as certain bees.
ob-tu'si-lo'bous (-lō'bŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having obtuse lobes. *Rare.*
ob-tu'sion (ŏb-tū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *obtusio*, fr. *obtundere* to blunt. See OBTUND.] A making, or state of being, blunted. *Obs.*
ob-tus'ish (ŏb-tūs'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
ob-tu'si-ty (ŏb-tū'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Obtuseness. *R.*
ob-um'ber, *v. t.* [F. *obombrer*, L. *obumbrare.*] To obumbrate. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To cast a shadow. *Obs.*
ob-um'brance, *n.* Obumbration. *Obs.*
ob-um'brant (ŏb-ŭm'brănt), *a.* [L. *obumbrans*, p. pr.] Overhanging, as certain feathers.
ob-um'brate (-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *obumbratus*, p. p. See OBUMBRATE, *a.*] **1.** To shade; darken; cloud. *Rare.*
2. To adumbrate. *Obs.*
ob'um-bra'tion (ŏb'ŭm-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obumbratio.*] Act of obumbrating. *Obs. or R.*
ob-un'cous, *a.* [L. *obuncus*; *ob* (see OB-) + *uncus* hooked.] Hooked; crooked. *Obs.*
‖ **o'bus'** (ō'büs'), *n.*; *pl.* F. OBUS (ō'büs'), E. OBUSES (ō-büs'ĕz; -ĭz). [F., of G. origin. Cf. HOWITZER.] A shell; esp., a howitzer shell.
ob-val'late, *v. t.* [L. *obvallatus*, p. p. of *obvallare*; *ob* (see OB-) + *vallare* to intrench.] To surround with a wall. *Obs.* — **ob'val-la'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ob-val'late (ŏb-văl'āt), *a.* [L. *obvallatus*, p. p.] Walled in or around. *Rare.*
ob-var'i-cate, *v. t.* [L. *obvaricator* an obstructer, hinderer.] To hinder in passing or going. *Obs.* — **ob-var'i-ca'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ob've-la'tion (ŏb'vē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obvelare* to cover over.] A veiling, or concealing. *Rare.*
ob-vent', *v. t.* [L. *obvenire.*] To prevent. *Obs.*
ob-ver'sant (ŏb-vûr'sȧnt), *a.* [L. *obversans*, p. pr. of *obversari* to hover before; *ob* (see OB-) + *versare* to move about.] Opposed; also, familiar. *Obs.*
ob-verse'ly, *adv.* of OBVERSE.
ob'vo-lut'ed (ŏb'vō-lūt'ĕd), *a.* Obvolute.
ob'vo-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obvolutio* a wrapping around.] **1.** A fold or twist. *Rare.*
2. A bandaging. *Rare.*
ob-volve' (ŏb-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [L. *obvolvere.*] To inwrap; also, to roll or revolve. *Obs. or R.*
ob-vol'vent (-vŏl'vĕnt), *a.* [L. *obvolvens, -entis*, p. pr. of *obvolvere* to wrap round. See OBVOLUTE.] *Zoöl.* Curved inward or downward, as elytra that embrace the sides of the thorax.
obyte. ✝ OBIT.
oc. ✝ AC; OAK; obs. pret. of ACHE.
‖ **oc** (ŏk), *adv.* [F., fr. Pr.] Yes. See LANGUE D'OC.
Oc. *Abbr.* Ocean.
o. c. *Abbr.* Opere citato (L., in the work cited).
O. C. *Abbr.* Old Carthusian; Old Catholic; Ordnance College.
o/c. *Abbr.* Old charter; old crop; overcharge.
‖ **o'ca** (ō'kä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quichua *oka.*] Either of two South American wood sorrels (*Oxalis crenata* and *O. tuberosa*) cultivated for their edible tubers.
O-ca'pi-a, *n.* Syn. of OKAPIA.
occæan. ✝ OCEAN.
oc'cæ-cate, *v. t.* [L. *occaecatus*, p. p. of *occaecare* to blind.] To make blind. *Obs.* — **oc'cæ-ca'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
oc'cal-lat'ed, *a.* [L. *occallatus* calloused.] Brawny; hard. *Obs.*
oc'cam. ✝ OCCAMY, OAKUM.
Oc'cam-ite, *n.* An Occamist.
Oc'cam's ra'zor (ŏk'ămz). *Logic.* The law of parsimony, expressed by Occam, "Entia [principia] non sunt multiplicanda præter necessitatem" (L., beings, or hypotheses, are not to be multiplied beyond necessity).
oc'ca-my (ŏk'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [A corruption of *alchemy.*] An alloy made in imitation of gold or silver.
Oc'ca-nee'chi (ŏk'ȧ-nē'chĭ), *n.* One of a former tribe of Siouan Indians of southern Virginia and North Carolina.
oc'car. ✝ OCKER.
oc-case', *n.* [L. *occasus*, fr. *occidere* to fall.] A falling. *Obs.*
oc-ca'sion. *n.* [L. *occasio*, incorrectly instead of *occasus.*] The setting (of the sun). *Obs.* *Scot.*
oc-ca'sion-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

oc-ca′sion-al-is′tic (ŏ-kā′zhŭn-ăl-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Like or pertaining to occasionalism or occasionalists.

oc′ci-dent (ŏk′sĭ-dĕnt), *n.* [L. *occidens, occidentis*, fr. *occidens*, p. pr. of *occidere* to fall or go down: cf. F. *occident*. See OCCASION.] The part of the horizon where the sun last appears in the evening; that part of the earth towards the sunset; the west; — opposed to *orient*. Specif. [*cap.*], orig., Europe as opposed to Asia and the Orient; now, also, the Western Hemisphere. *Chaucer.*

I may wander from east to *occident*. *Shak.*

oc′ci-den′tal (-dĕn′tăl), *a.* [L. *occidentalis*: cf. F. *occidental*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the occident, or west; western; as, an *occidental* planet; — opposed to *oriental*. Specif. [*cap.*], of or pert. (orig.) to Europe as distinguished from Asia and the Orient, or (now) to the Western Hemisphere; as, *Occidental* climates, or customs. **2.** Possessing inferior hardness, brilliancy, or beauty; — used of inferior precious stones and gems, because those found in the Orient are generally superior.

oc′ci-den′tal, *n.* An inhabitant of an occidental region, or [*cap.*] of the Occident: specif., *Eccl.*, a Western Christian of the Latin rite.

Oc′ci-den′tal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The character, institutions, and culture of Occidental peoples; esp., the character and spirit of Europeans as contrasted with Asiatics.

Oc′ci-den′tal-ist, *n.* One who favors, or is versed in, Occidentalism.

oc′ci-den-tal′i-ty (ŏk′sĭ-dĕn-tal′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality, as of a planet, of being in the occident, or west. **2.** [*cap.*] A trait or characteristic of an Occidental or an Occidental community; — used sometimes specif. with reference to America.

Oc′ci-den′tal-ize (-dĕn′tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To render Occidental; to imbue with Occidentalism. — **Oc′ci-den′tal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*

oc-cip′i-tal (ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *occipital*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the occiput or the occipital bone.

occipital angle, *Craniom.*, the angle formed by the plane of the foramen magnum and a line from the opisthion to the inferior border of the orbit (in Daubenton's usage), or to the nasion (in Broca's). — **o. artery**, *Anat.*, a branch of the external carotid supplying the muscles, etc., of the back of the neck and head. — **o. bone**, the compound bone which forms the posterior part of the skull and surrounds the foramen magnum, bearing the condyle or condyles for articulation with the atlas. In the higher vertebrates it is usually composed of four more or less completely united elements, a basioccipital below, a supraoccipital above, and an exoccipital on each side, but it may include also sphenoid, temporal, or parietal elements. In man it is much curved and of trapezoidal outline, ending in front of the foramen magnum in the basilar process, and bearing on its outer surface behind the foramen magnum two curved transverse ridges (the superior and inferior curved lines) besides a median crest and protuberance. — **o. condyle**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, an articular surface on the occipital bone by which the skull articulates with the atlas. Fishes, reptiles, and birds have but one occipital condyle, which is placed below the foramen magnum. In mammals and most amphibians there are two, one on each side of the foramen magnum. — **o. crest.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Either of the two ridges connecting the occipital protuberances and foramen magnum. **b** A transverse ridge at the upper posterior border of the skull of many animals, between the occipital and parietal segments. **c** In birds, a crest of feathers on the back of the head. — **o. foramen.** **a** *Anat.* The foramen magnum. **b** *Zoöl.* The opening at the back of an insect's head through which the alimentary canal and other organs pass to the thorax. — **o. lobe**, *Anat.*, the posterior lobe of the cerebral hemisphere, indistinctly separated from the parietal lobe in front and the temporal lobe below. It has the form of a three-sided pyramid. Its external surface is divided by the *superior* and *middle* **occipital sulci** into the *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior* **occipital convolutions**. — **o. plane**, *Craniom.*, the plane of the foramen magnum. — **o. plate**, *Zoöl.*, a scute on the back of the head of certain reptiles. — **o. point**, *Craniom.*, the point on the occiput farthest removed from the glabella. — **o. protuberance**, *Anat.*, either of two prominences on the occipital bone. The *external* (called in craniometry the *inion*) is on the outer surface midway between the upper border and the foramen magnum. It gives attachment to the ligamentum nuchæ. The *internal* is similarly situated on the inner surface. — **o. segment.** See CRANIAL SEGMENT. — **o. sinus**, *Anat.*, a venous sinus lodged in a groove on the internal occipital crest. It is occasionally double. — **o. triangle.** *Anat.* See *triangles of the neck*, under TRIANGLE.

oc-cip′i-tal, *n.* **a** The occipital bone. **b** An occipital plate.

oc-cip′i-to- (ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tō-). [See OCCIPUT.] A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *situation near, the occiput*.

oc-cip′i-to–fron-ta′lis (-frŏn-tā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A fibrous layer covering each side of the vertex of the skull from the eyebrow to the occiput. Its anterior and posterior portions are muscular and constitute the frontalis and occipitalis muscles, respectively.

oc′ci-put (ŏk′sĭ-pŭt), *n.*; *L. pl.* OCCIPITA (ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tȧ). [L.; *ob* (see OB-) + *caput* head. See CHIEF.] **1.** *Anat.* The back part of the head or skull; the region of the occipital bone. **2.** *Zoöl.* The back part of the head of insects.

oc-clude′ (ŏ-klōōd′; 243), *v. t.*; -CLUD′ED (-klōōd′ĕd); -CLUD′ING (-klōōd′ĭng). [L. *occludere, occlusum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To shut up; to close. *Sir T. Browne.* **2.** To shut in or out by or as by closing a passage; as, to *occlude* light. **3.** *Chem.* To take in and retain; to absorb; — said esp. with respect to the absorbing of gases by certain substances which do not thereby lose their characteristic properties; as, charcoal, iron, platinum, and palladium *occlude* large volumes of hydrogen, palladium nearly a thousand times its own volume.

oc-clud′ent (ŏ-klōōd′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *occludens*, p. pr. of *occludere*.] Serving to occlude. — *n.* That which occludes.

oc-clu′sal (-klōō′săl), *a.* Of or pertaining to occlusion.

oc-clu′sion (-zhŭn), *n.* [See OCCLUDE.] **1.** Act of occluding, or state of being occluded.

Constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice. *Howell.*

2. Specif.: **a** The transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening, as of the eyelids. **b** *Med.* Imperforation. **c** *Chem.* Absorption, esp. of gases (see OCCLUDE, 3). **d** *Phon.* A sudden complete closure of some part of the oral passage, with consequent implosion of the breath, as in forming a stopped consonant or explosive.

oc-clu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to occlude, or causing occlusion; occludent. **2.** *Phon.* Characterized by occlusion.

oc-clu′sive, *n.* An occlusive sound or its symbol; a stop, esp. one formed without explosion. See STOP, *n.*, 9.

oc-cult′ (ŏ-kŭlt′), *a.* [L. *occultus*, p. p. of *occulere* to cover up, hide; *ob* (see OB-) + a root prob. akin to *celare* to conceal: cf. F. *occulte*. Cf. CONCEAL.] Hidden from the eye or the understanding; secret; concealed; hence, mysterious, supernormal, or supernatural.

It is of an *occult* kind, and is so insensible in its advances as to escape observation. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — See RECONDITE.

occult line, *Geom.*, a line drawn in the construction of a figure, but not to appear in the finished plan; a dotted line. — **o. qualities**, those qualities whose effects only are observed, but the nature and relations of whose productive agencies are undetermined. — **o. sciences**, sciences that relate to the supposed action or influence of occult qualities, or supernatural powers, as alchemy, magic, necromancy, and astrology. — **o. spavin**. *Veter.*, spavin in which there is pronounced lameness without apparent enlargement on the hock joint, the inflammation being confined to the center of the hock bones or to their articular surfaces.

oc-cult′, *v. t.*; OC-CULT′ED; OC-CULT′ING. [L. *occultare* to conceal.] To hide from sight; to conceal; specif., *Astron.*, to conceal, or extinguish the light of, by intervention; to eclipse; — said of one heavenly body, as the moon, with respect to another, as a planet or star.

oc-cult′, *v. i.* To become concealed, as a disappearing and reappearing light at a lighthouse.

oc′cul-ta′tion (ŏk′ŭl-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *occultatio* a hiding, fr. *occultare*, v. intens. of *occulere*. See OCCULT.] **1.** *Astron.* Extinction of the light of a heavenly body by intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies; — applied esp. to eclipses of stars and planets by the moon, and to eclipses of planetary satellites by their primaries. **2.** Act of making, or state of being, occult; esp., state of being hidden from view or lost to notice.

The reappearance of such an author after those long periods of *occultation*. *Jeffrey.*

oc-cult′ing (ŏ-kŭl′tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OCCULT. Specif.: *p. a.* *Optics & Astron.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various devices for occulting, or cutting off from view, a light or a light-giving body; as, an *occulting* bar, shutter, screen.

oc-cult′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Occult theory or practice; belief in hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of subjecting them to human control.

oc-cult′ist, *n.* An adherent of occultism; also, one believed to be proficient in occult practices.

oc′cu-pan-cy (ŏk′ū-păn-sĭ), *n.* [See OCCUPANT.] Act of taking or holding possession; occupation; specif., *Law*, act of taking possession of a thing having no owner, as waifs, derelicts, wild beasts, etc., thus acquiring title thereto.

oc′cu-pant (-pănt), *n.* [L. *occupans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *occupant*. See OCCUPY.] **1.** One who occupies, or takes possession; one who has the actual use or possession, or is in possession, of a thing; one in occupation. **2.** Specif.: *Law.* One who takes the first possession of a thing that has no owner, acquiring a title by occupation. **3.** A prostitute. *Obs.* *Marston.*

oc′cu-pa′tion (-pā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *occupatio*.] **1.** Act or process of occupying, or taking possession; actual possession and control; state of being occupied; a holding or keeping; occupancy; tenure; use; as, the *occupation* of lands by a tenant; title by *occupation* (see OCCUPANCY). **2.** That which occupies, or engages, the time and attention; the principal business of one's life; vocation; employment; calling; trade.

Absence of *occupation* is not rest. *Cowper.*

3. Those engaged in a calling or trade, collectively. *Obs.* **4.** Act of employing; use. *Obs.* **5.** Land held by a tenant; a holding. *Eng.*

Syn. — Business, profession, trade. — OCCUPATION, EMPLOYMENT, PURSUIT, CALLING, VOCATION. One's OCCUPATION is that to which one's time is devoted, or in which one is regularly or habitually engaged; EMPLOYMENT, which is often interchangeable with *occupation*, may also suggest what one does in another's service; as, "Othello's *occupation* 's gone" (*Shak.*); "Let us to our fresh *employments* rise" (*Milton*); "Whoever the king favors, the cardinal instantly will find *employment*" (*Shak.*). A PURSUIT is an occupation directed, esp. voluntarily, to a given end; as, "a plain English merchant . . . strongly attached to literary *pursuits*" (*De Quincey*). CALLING is now generally used in the sense of one's regular business or profession; VOCATION (see VOCATION), the more elevated term, is often exactly equivalent to *calling*; but it sometimes retains the suggestion of an employment to which one is destined by nature, or called, as it were, by some higher power; as, men who have risen from the humblest *callings*; to follow one's *vocation*; "I suppose it is as hard for him [Tennyson] to relinquish his *vocation* as other men find it to be in other *callings* to which they have been devoted" (*E. FitzGerald*). See TRADE, OFFICE, WORK, WORKMAN.

occupation neurosis. *Med.* A nervous affection associated with certain occupations, and often caused by constant repetition of some movement, as in writer's cramp.

oc′cu-pa-tive (ŏk′ū-pā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or involving occupation or the right of occupation.

oc′cu-pi′er (ŏk′ū-pī′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who occupies. **2.** Esp., one in occupation of property as owner or tenant; often, in British usage, a tenant occupying property, as distinguished from an owner, occupiers of property of certain values or classes being liable to certain rates, eligible to the voting franchise (called **occupation franchise**), etc. **3.** One who follows an employment; hence, a tradesman. *Obs.* "Merchants and *occupiers*." *Holland.*

oc′cu-py (-pī), *v. t.*; OC′CU-PIED (-pīd); OC′CU-PY′ING (-pī′ĭng). [ME. *occupien*, F. *occuper*, fr. L. *occupare*; *ob* (see OB-) + a word akin to *capere* to take. See CAPACIOUS.] **1.** To take or enter upon possession of; to seize. *Obs.*, except of a place by settling in it; conquering it, or the like. **2.** To hold possession of; to hold or keep for use; to possess; to dwell or live in; to tenant.

Woe *occupieth* the fine [end] of our gladness. *Chaucer.*
The better apartments were already *occupied*. *Irving.*

3. To take up, or have place in, the extent, room, space, or time of; to fill; to take or use up; as, the camp *occupies* five acres of ground; I will not *occupy* more of your time. **4.** To possess or use the time or capacity of; to engage the service of; to employ; to busy.

An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute (Hen. VIII.)*
They *occupied* themselves about the Sabbath. *2 Macc.* viii. 27.

5. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To use; expend; make use of.

All the gold that was *occupied* for the work. *Ex.* xxxviii. 24.

b To do business in; practice; carry on; follow. **c** To use (capital) in commerce; to invest; trade or do business with. *Ezek.* xxvii. 9. **d** To have sexual intercourse with.

oc′cu-py, *v. i.* **1.** To take possession. *Rare.* **2.** To hold possession; to be an occupant or tenant; reside. *Obs.* "*Occupy* till I come." *Luke* xix. 13. **3.** To make use; — with *of*. *Obs.* **4.** To employ or busy one's self; to do business; to work; practice; also, to trade or traffic. *Obs.* **5.** To have sexual intercourse; to cohabit. *Obs.*

oc-cur′ (ŏ-kûr′), *v. i.*; -CURRED′ (-kûrd′); -CUR′RING (-kûr′ĭng). [L. *occurrere, occursum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *currere* to run. See COURSE.] **1.** To meet; clash, as two bodies. *Obs.* **2.** To meet in opposition (to); to make reply. *Obs.*

I must *occur* to one specious objection. *Bentley.*

3. To meet one's eye; to be found or met with; to present itself; to appear; to happen; to take place; as, if opportunity *occurs*; do not let it *occur* again.

Anous stolidus [the noddy tern] chiefly frequents tropical and subtropical regions, and has *occurred* once in Ireland. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*

4. To meet or come to the mind; to suggest itself; to be presented to the imagination or memory.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*

5. *Eccl.* To fall on the same day; — said of festivals. Cf. CONCUR, *v. i.*, 2.

Syn. — OCCUR, HAPPEN are often used without distinction. But OCCUR is the more formal word of the two, and applies esp. to that which is thought of as definitely taking place as an event; HAPPEN is the more general term for that which in any way comes to pass; as, when did it *happen?* cf. when did it *occur?* His death *occurred* at midnight; I don't know what *happened* (cf. what *occurred*) after I left. See HAPPEN.

oc-cur′rence (ŏ-kûr′ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *occurrence*. See OCCUR.] **1.** A casual meeting. *Obs.* **2.** A coming or happening; as, the *occurrence* of a fire.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *I. Watts.*

3. Any incident or event, esp. one that happens without being designed or expected; as, an unusual *occurrence*, or the ordinary *occurrences* of life. **4.** *Eccl.* The occurring of two festivals.

Syn. — See EVENT.

oc-cur′rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *occurrens, -entis*, p. pr. of *occurrere*: cf. F. *occurrent*. See OCCUR.] Occurring or happening; hence, incidental; accidental. *Now Rare.*

o′cean (ō′shăn), *n.* [F. *océan*, L. *oceanus*, Gr. ὠκεανός ocean, in Homer, the great river supposed to encompass the earth.] **1.** The whole body of salt water which covers nearly three fourths of the surface of the globe; — called also the *sea*, or *great sea*. The average depth of the ocean is estimated to be about 13,000 feet; the greatest reported depth is 32,112 feet, northeast of Mindanao. The ocean bottom is in general a level or gently undulating plain, covered with a fine red or gray clay, or, in certain regions, with ooze of organic origin. The water, whose composition is fairly constant, contains on the average 3½ per cent of dissolved salts; of this solid portion, common salt forms about 78 per cent, magnesium salts 15–16 per cent, calcium salts 4 per cent, with smaller amounts of various other substances. The density of ocean water is about 1.026. **2.** One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic *Oceans*.

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oc-ca′sion-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being occasional. *Rare.*

oc-ca′sion-al-ly, *adv.* of OCCASIONAL.

oc-ca′sion-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

oc-ca′sion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to occasions. *Obs.* — **oc-ca′sion-a-ri-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

oc-ca′sion-ate, *v. t.* To occasion. *Obs.*

oc-ca′sion-ate, *p. a.* [Cf. F. *occasionné*.] Occasioned. *Obs.*

oc-ca′sion-a-tive, *a.* Incidentally causative. *Obs.* — **oc-ca′sion-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

oc-ca′sion-er, *n.* One that occasions.

oc-ca′sion-et, *n.* See -ET. *Obs.*

oc-ca′sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

oc-ca′sive (ŏ-kā′sĭv), *a.* [L. *occasivus*, fr. *occasus* a going down, setting, fr. *occidere*. See OCCASION.] Of or pert. to the setting sun; western. *Obs.*

oc-ca′tion, *n.* [L. *occatio*.] Harrowing. *Obs.*

occean, occian. † OCEAN.

oc′ce-ca′tion. † OCCÆCATION.

oc-cide′, *v. t.* [L. *occīdere* to kill.] To kill. *Obs.*

oc′ci-dent, *a.* Occidental. *Obs.*

oc′ci-den′tal-ly, *adv.* of OCCIDENTAL.

oc-cid′u-ous (ŏk-sĭd′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *occiduus*.] Western; occidental. *Obs.*

oc′ci-ent, *n.* [Perh. for *occident*, influenced by *orient*; cf. OF. *occien*.] Occident. *Obs.*

occion. † OCEAN.

oc-cip′i-ta′lis (ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* **a** See OCCIPITOFRONTALIS. **b** Either of two nerves (arising from the cervical nerves) of the occipital region.

oc-cip′i-tal-ly, *adv.* of OCCIPITAL.

oc′ci-pi′tial (ŏk′sĭ-pĭsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *occipitium* occiput.] Occipital. *Obs.*

oc′ci-pi′ti-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] The occiput. *Obs.*

oc-cip′i-to-at-lan′tal (ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tō-ăt-lăn′tăl), **oc-cip′i-to-at′loid** (-ăt′loid), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the occipital bone and the atlas.

oc-cip′i-to-ax′i-al, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the occipital bone and axis.

oc-cip′i-to-fron′tal, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the occiput and the forehead. — *n.* The occipito-frontalis.

oc-cip′i-to-mas′toid, *a.* See OCCIPITO-.

oc-cip′i-to-na′sal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Extending between the occiput and the anterior end of the nasal bones.

oc-cip′i-to-pa-ri′e-tal, *a.* *Craniology.* Pert. to the occipital and parietal parts of the skull; as, the **occipitoparietal index**, which is the ratio of the breadth of the skull between the asterions to its greatest breadth.

oc-cip′i-to-tem′po-ral, *a.* See OCCIPITO-.

oc-cise′, *v. t.* [L. *occisus*, p. p. of *occīdere*; or fr. E. *occision*.] To slaughter; kill. *Obs.*

oc-ci′sion (ŏk-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *occisio*: cf. OF. *ocision, occision*.] Slaughter. *Obs.*

oc-cluse′ (ŏ-klōōs′; 243), *a.* [L. *occlusus*, p. p.] Shut. *Obs. or R.*

oc-clu′sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

oc-clu′sor (ŏ-klū′sŏr), *n.* *Zoöl.* Organ that occludes, or closes.

occoast. † ACCOST.

oc-crus′tate, *v. t.* [See OB-; CRUSTATED.] To incrust. *Obs.*

occuler. † OCULAR.

oc-cult′er, *n.* An occulting screen.

oc-cult′ly, *adv.* of OCCULT.

oc-cult′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

oc′cu-pance (ŏk′ū-păns), *n.* Occupancy. *Rare.*

occupancy tax. A tax on occupants of real estate.

oc′cu-pand. Obs. Scot. p. pr. of OCCUPY.

oc′cu-pate, *v. t.* [L. *occupatus*, p. p. of *occupare*. See OCCUPY.] To occupy. *Obs.*

oc′cu-pate, *p. a.* Occupied. *Obs.*

oc′cu-pa′tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to occupation.

occupation bridge. *Engin.* A bridge connecting the parts of an estate separated by a railroad, a canal, or an ordinary road.

Occupation Day. = CAPITULATION DAY.

occupation disease. *Med.* Occupation neurosis.

oc′cu-pa′tion-er, *n.* One engaged in an occupation. *Obs.*

occupation franchise. See OCCUPIER, 2.

oc′cu-pa′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

occupation road. A private road for occupiers' use only.

oc′cu-pi′a-ble (ŏk′ū-pī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

occur. † OCKER, OCHER.

oc-cur′, *v. t.* To encounter; oppose. *Obs.*

oc-curd′. Occurred. *Ref. Sp.*

oc-cur′ren-cy, *n.* An occurrence. *Obs. or R.*

oc-cur′rent, *n.* *Obs.* **a** An occurrence. **b** An item of news. **c** One who meets; hence, an adversary.

‖ **oc-cur′rent nu′bes** (nū′bēz). [L.] Clouds will intervene.

oc-curse′, *n.* [L. *occursus*.] Occursion. *Obs.*

oc-cur′sion (ŏ-kûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *occursio*. See OCCUR.] A meeting; clash; collision. *Obs.*

oc-cur′sive, *a.* Incidental. — **oc-cur′sive-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs.*

O-ce′a-na (ō-sē′ȧ-nȧ; ō′shē-ā′-nȧ), *n.* Imaginary ideal republic in a political romance, "The Commonwealth of Oceana," by James Harrington (1611–77).

N

O

3. An immense expanse ; any apparently unlimited space or quantity ; as, the *ocean* of eternity ; an *ocean* of affairs.
ocean bug. Any insect of *Halobates* or allied genera found living on the surface of the sea far from land.
O′ce-an′i-an (ō′shē-ăn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Oceania (which comprises the islands and archipelagoes of the Pacific and Indian Oceans) or its inhabitants. — *n.* A member of one of the native races of Oceania.
o′ce-an′ic (-ăn′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *océanique.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the ocean ; found or formed in or about, or produced by, the ocean ; frequenting the ocean, esp. mid-ocean ; pelagic.
Petrels are the most aërial and *oceanic* of birds. *Darwin.*
2. [*cap.*] Oceanian.
oceanic island, an island in the ocean, far from any continent ; — contrasted with *continental island.*
O′ce-an′i-can (-ăn′ĭ-kăn), *a.* Oceanian.
O-ce′a-nid (ō-sē′ȧ-nĭd), *n.* [Gr. Ὠκεανίς, -ιδος ; cf. F. *Océanide.*] *Gr. Myth.* An ocean nymph. These nymphs, 3,000 in number, were daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.
o′cean-og′ra-phy (ō′shăn-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*ocean* + *-graphy.*] Geography that deals with the ocean and its phenomena. **Static oceanography** treats of the physical and chemical properties of the water, the topography and composition of the ocean bottom, etc. ; **dynamic oceanography** treats of such phenomena as waves, currents, tides, and formation of islands.— **o′cean-og′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*—**o′cean-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), **-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
O-ce′a-nus (ō-sē′ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὠκεανός.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The god of the stream Oceanus. He was the eldest Titan. He married his sister Tethys, their children being the rivers of the earth and the Oceanids. **b** The great outer sea, the stream believed to encircle the earth.
o-cel′lar (ō-sĕl′ȧr), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to an ocellus or ocelli ; ocellate.
2. *Petrog.* Of or pert. to, or designating, a type of rock structure characterized by radiated, eyelike aggregates.
oc′el-late (ŏs′ĕ-lāt ; ō-sĕl′āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Eyelike ; ocellated.
oc′el-lat′ed (ŏs′ĕ-lāt′ĕd ; ō-sĕl′āt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *ocellatus*, fr. *ocellus* a little eye, dim. of *oculus* an eye.] **a** Having ocelli (in any sense). **b** Like an eye or ocellus ; as, an *ocellated* spot.
ocellated blenny. See BLENNY, *Illust.*—**o. lizard**, a rather large lizard (*Lacerta ocellata*) of parts of southern Europe (esp. Spain) and North Africa, having blue black-edged spots on the sides.—**o. turkey**, a beautiful wild turkey (*Meleagris*, subgenus *Agriocharis*, *ocellata*) of Yucatan, Honduras, and Guatemala. It is slightly smaller than the common turkey, and has the tail feathers margined with rich coppery color and ocellated with greenish blue. The naked head and neck are blue, with red excrescences.

Ocellated Turkey.

o-cel′lus (ō-sĕl′ŭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* OCELLI (-ī). [L., dim. of *oculus* an eye.] *Zoöl.* **a** A little eye ; a minute simple eye or eyespot found in many invertebrates. **b** An eyelike spot of color ; a round color spot with a dark center, as those of the peacock. **c** Rarely, one of the elements of a compound eye.

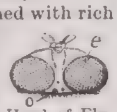

Head of Fly, showing the Ocelli (*o*) and Compound Eyes (*e*). Enlarged.

o′ce-lot (ō′sē-lŏt), *n.* [F., fr. Mex. *tlalocelotl* ; *tlalli* field + *ocelotl* tiger, jaguar.] An American spotted cat (*Felis pardalis*), ranging from Texas to Patagonia. The ground color is tawny yellow or gray with very variable markings of black, these being usually lighter centered and somewhat elongated on the sides of the body.

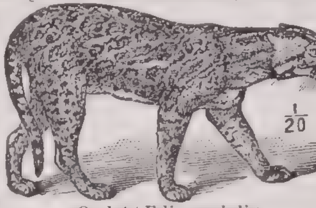

Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*).

o′cher, o′chre (ō′kẽr), *n.* [F. *ocre*, L. *ochra*, fr. Gr. ὤχρα, fr. ὠχρός pale, pale yellow.] **1.** *Min.* **a** An earthy and often impure ore of iron, usually red (hematite) or yellow (limonite), extensively used as a pigment in making paints, etc. Also, any of various ferruginous clays. **b** An earthy metallic oxide ; as, tungstic *ocher*, or tungstite.
2. The color of ocher, esp. of yellow ocher, which is not so bright as chrome yellow.
3. Money ; orig. and specif., gold. *Slang, Eng.*
o′cher, o′chre (ō′kẽr), *v. t.* ; O′CHERED, O′CHRED (-kẽrd) ; O′CHER-ING, O′CHRING (ō′krĭng). To color with ocher.
o′cher-ous, o′chre-ous (ō′kẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *ocreux.*] Of or pertaining to ocher ; containing or resembling ocher ; of the color of ocher.
o′cher-y (-ĭ), **o′chry** (ō′krĭ), *a.* [Cf. OF. *ocré.*] Ocherous.
och-le′sis (ŏk-lē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄχλησις disturbance, fr. ὄχλος crowd, mob.] *Med.* Morbid condition induced by the crowding together of many persons, esp. sick persons, under one roof. — **och′le-sit′ic** (ŏk′lē-sĭt′ĭk), **och-let′ic** (ŏk-lĕt′ĭk), *a.*
och-loc′ra-cy (ŏk-lŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀχλοκρατία ; ὄχλος the populace, multitude + κράτος strength : cf. F. *ochlocratie.*] Government by the mob, or lower classes ; mobocracy ; mob rule. — **och′lo-crat′ic** (ŏk′lō-krăt′ĭk), **och′lo-crat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **och′lo-crat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
och′lo-crat (ŏk′lō-krăt), *n.* A partisan of ochlocracy.
Och′na (ŏk′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄχνη pear tree.] *Bot.* A genus of African and Asiatic trees and shrubs typifying the family Ochnaceæ. They have yellow flowers with coriaceous petaloid sepals and numerous stamens, followed by clustered drupes. Several species are ornamental plants.
Och-na′ce-æ (ŏk-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees or shrubs (order Hypericales) characterized by the thick, shining, parallel-veined leaves and paniculate flowers with elongated anthers. There are 17 genera and about 200 species, some of which are cultivated. — **och-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
och′ro- (ŏk′rō-). A combining form from Greek ὠχρός, *pale yellow* (see OCHER).
o′chroid (ō′kroid), *a.* [Gr. ὠχροειδής ; ὠχρός pale yellow + εἶδος form.] Like ocher, esp. yellow ocher, in color.
o-chron′o-sis (ō-krŏn′ō-sĭs ; ō′krō-nō′sĭs), *n.* *Med.* [NL. ; *ochro-* + Gr. νόσος disease.] *Med.* Condition in which the cartilages, or other structures, are pigmented black.
Oc′i-mum (ŏs′ĭ-mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὤκιμον an aromatic plant, basil.] *Bot.* A large genus of mints, chiefly of warm climates, having flowers with the calyx reflexed in fruit and the corolla tube very short. The species are usually called *basil*, *O. sanctum* being the **holy basil** of India. Certain African species are said to drive away mosquitoes.
-ock (-ŭk). [AS. *-uc, -oc.*] A suffix forming *diminutives* ; as, bull*ock*, hill*ock*.
o-co′te (ō-kō′tā), *n.*, *or* **ocote pine.** [Sp. *ocote.*] A resinous Mexican pine (*Pinus montezumæ*).
O-co′te-a (ō-kō′tē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. unknown.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical lauraceous trees and shrubs, variously regarded, but held by Engler to include *Mespilodaphne.* The species have alternate coriaceous leaves and small panicled flowers with 4-celled anthers. Some, as the stinkwood (*O. bullata*) of South Africa, are useful timber trees. *O. cupularis* and other species yield aromatic bark. *O. fœtens* is the til tree of the Canaries.
o′co-til′lo (ō′kō-tēl′yō ; 195), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *ocote* a kind of Mexican pine.] **a** One of the candlewoods (*Fouquieria splendens*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico. It is a desert shrub with naked wandlike thorny branches, which after the rainy season put forth foliage and clusters of bright scarlet flowers. The stems are used for poles and palings. **b** See KARWINSKIA.
oc′re-a (ŏk′rē-ȧ ; ō′krē-), *n.* ; *L. pl.* OCREÆ (-ē). Often erroneously spelt **ochrea**. [L., greave, legging.] **1.** *Bot.* A tubular sheath formed around the base of the petiole. It consists of a single stipule in the red clover or of a pair of coherent stipules in the buckwheat family (Polygonaceæ), where it is most typical.
2. *Zoöl.* A sheath, as of a booted tarsus.

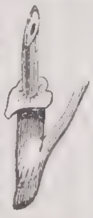
Ocrea on Petiole of Red Clover

oc′re-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *ocreatus.*] **1.** Wearing or furnished with a legging ; wearing boots ; booted.
2. *Bot.* Provided with or having ocreæ, as all polygonaceous plants.
3. *Zoöl.* Booted, as the tarsus of some birds.
oc′ta- (ŏk′tȧ-). A prefix meaning *eight.* See OCTO-.
oc′ta-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάχορδος with eight strings. See OCTO- ; CHORD.] *Music.* **a** An instrument of eight strings. **b** A system of eight tones, as the diatonic octave.
oc′ta-chord, *a.* **a** Eight-stringed. **b** Octachordal.
oc′tad (ŏk′tăd), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάς, -άδος, the number eight.] **1.** *Chem.* An atom or radical that has a valence of eight, or is octavalent. See VALENCE.
2. A group of eight ; esp., in ancient notation, a group of eight figures representing consecutive powers of ten, like our present groups of three or six.
oc-tad′ic (ŏk-tăd′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an octad. — **octadic surface**, *Geom.*, a quartic surface having an octad of nodes.
oc′ta-e-te′rid (ŏk′tȧ-ē-tē′rĭd), *n.* Also **oc′ta-e-te′ris** (-rĭs). [Gr. ὀκταετηρίς, -ιδος ; ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + ἔτος year.] A period of eight years during which three months of 30 days were intercalated to bring the year of 12 lunar months into accord with the solar year. It was used by the ancient Greeks before the introduction of the Metonic cycle. — **oc′ta-e-ter′ic** (-tĕr′ĭk), *a.*
oc′ta-gon (ŏk′tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάγωνος eight-cornered ; ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ) + γωνία an angle : cf. F. *octogone.*] **1.** A (plane) polygon of eight angles, and therefore eight sides.
2. Anything, as a receptacle or a fortification, of octagonal form or section.
oc-tag′o-nal (ŏk-tăg′ō-năl), *a.* Having eight angles and eight sides. — **oc-tag′o-nal-ly**, *adv.*
oc′ta-he′dral (ŏk′tȧ-hē′drăl), *a.* [See OCTAHEDRON.] Having eight plane faces ; of, pert. to, or formed in, octahedrons ; as, *octahedral* crystals. — **octahedral borax.** See BORAX. — **o. cleavage**, *Min.*, cleavage parallel to the octahedral faces. — **o. functions.** See POLYHEDRAL FUNCTIONS. — **o. group**, *Math.*, the group of the 24 permutations of 4 elements ; — so called as representing the rotations that bring a regular octahedron out of and back into itself. — **o. iron ore**, *Min.*, magnetite.
oc′ta-he′drite (-drīt), *n.* *Min.* A tetragonal form of titanium dioxide, TiO_2, in brown, dark blue, or black crystals, commonly octahedral. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 3.82–3.95.
oc′ta-he′dron (-drŏn), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -DRA (-drȧ). [Gr. ὀκτάεδρον, fr. ὀκτάεδρος eight-sided ; ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + ἕδρα seat, base, from ἕζεσθαι to sit.] *Geom.* A solid formed by eight faces. The regular octahedron is contained by eight equal equilateral triangles.

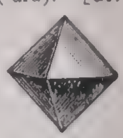
Octahedron.

oc′ta-hy′dric (-hī′drĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Containing eight hydroxyl groups.
oc-tam′er-ous (ŏk-tăm′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*octa-* + *-merous.*] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Having or designating organs or parts arranged in eights ; — said specif., *Bot.*, of the parts of certain flowers, and usually written *8-merous* ; in *Zoöl.*, of certain cœlenterates or their parts, as the Alcyonaria.
oc-tam′e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *a.* [Cf. L. *octameter* in eight feet. See OCTA- ; 1st METER.] *Pros.* Containing eight measures or feet. — *n.* A verse containing eight feet ; as, —
Deep′ in|to′ the | dark′ness | peer′ing, | long′ I | stood′ there | won′d′ring, | fear′ing *Poe.*
oc′tan (ŏk′tăn), *a.* [L. *octo* eight.] *Med.* Occurring every eighth day ; as, *octan* fever.
oc′tane (ŏk′tān), *n.* [See OCTA-.] *Chem.* Any of a group of isomeric hydrocarbons, C_8H_{18}, of the paraffin series. Normal octane, a colorless liquid boiling at 125.5° C., is found in petroleum, and is contained in petroleum ether and ligroine.
oc-tan′gu-lar (ŏk-tăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *octangulus* eight-cornered ; *octo* eight + *angulus* angle.] Having eight angles ; eight-angled ; octagonal.— **oc-tan′gu-lar-ness**, *n.*
Oc′tans, *n.*, *or* **Oc′tans Had′le-ia′nus** (ŏk′tănz hăd′lē-yā′nŭs). [NL., lit., octant of Hadley. See OCTANT.] *Astron.* A constellation dating from the 18th century. It includes the southern pole, but no large stars.
oc′tant (ŏk′tănt), *n.* [L. *octans, -antis*, fr. *octo* eight : cf. F. *octant.*] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The eighth part of a circle ; an arc or angle of 45 degrees. **b** One of the eight regions into which three planes (generally orthogonal) meeting in a point divide all three-dimensioned space around it.
2. a *Astron.* & *Astrol.* The position or aspect of a heavenly body, as the moon or a planet, when halfway between conjunction (or opposition) and quadrature (that is, distant from another body by 45 degrees). **b** [*cap.*] = OCTANS.
3. An instrument for measuring angles, having an arc which measures up to 90°, but being itself the eighth part of a circle. Cf. SEXTANT.
4. *Math.* & *Cryst.* Any of the eight parts into which a space is divided by three coördinate planes.
oc′ta-pla (ŏk′tȧ-plȧ), *n.* ; etymol. *pl.*, but syntactically *sing.* [NL. ; Gr. ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + *-pla*, as in *hexapla* ; cf. Gr. ὀκταπλόος eightfold.] Any polyglot book with eight texts ; specif. [*cap.*], a portion of the Old Testament prepared by Origen in the 3d century, containing the Hebrew text and seven Greek versions of it.
oc′tarch (ŏk′tärk), *a.* [*octo-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning.] *Bot.* Having eight radiating vascular bundles, as certain roots.
oc′tarch-y (-tȧr-kĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [*octo-* + *-archy.*]

ocean basin. *Phys. Geog.* The depression occupied by the waters of an ocean ; — contrasted with *continental plateau.*
ocean bonito. A small oceanic tunny (*Gymnosarda pelamis*).
o′ceaned (ō′shănd), *a.* Having an ocean or oceans. *Rare.*
o′cean-et, *n.* A small ocean. *R.*
o′cean-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
ocean greyhound. A swift ocean steamer. *Colloq.*
O′ce-an′i-des (ō′shē-ăn′ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* Oceanids.
ocean lane. See LANE, 3.
o′cean-ol′o-gy (ō′shăn-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ocean* + *-logy.*] = OCEANOGRAPHY. [ocean. *Obs.*]
o′ce-an′ous, *a.* Pert. to the
o′cean-ward, o′cean-wards (ō′shăn-wẽrd, -wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS. [-WAYS.]
o′cean-ways′ (-wāz′), *adv.* See
o′cean-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* See -WISE.
oc′el-la-ry (ŏs′ĕ-lā-rĭ ; ō-sĕl′ȧ-rĭ), *a.* = OCELLAR, 1.
oc′el-la′tion (ŏs′ĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Zoöl.* **a** State of being ocellated. **b** An ocellus or eyelike spot.
o-cel′li, *n.*, *pl.* of OCELLUS.
o-cel′li-cyst (ō-sĕl′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* [*ocellus* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* An ocellus of a hydrozoön. — **o-cel′li-cys′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*
oc′el-lif′er-ous (ŏs′ĕ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ocellus* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Having an ocellus or ocelli.
oc′el-lig′er-ous (-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ocellus* + *-gerous.*] Ocelliferous.
o′ce-loid (ō′sē-loid), *a.* [*ocelot* + *-oid.*] Resembling the ocelot.
och (ŏκ), *interj.* [Ir. & Gael.] O : oh. *Irish & Scot.*
o′cha (ō′kȧ). Var. of OKA. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
ochane. ✝ OCHONE.
o-cha′va (ō-chä′vä), *n.* [Sp., an eighth.] See WEIGHT.
oche. *v. t.* [OF. *oschier* to notch.] To lop ; cut. *Obs.* [-ISH.]
o′cher-ish, o′chre-ish, *a.* See
och hone′ (ŏκ hōn′). Var. of OCHONE. *Ir. & Scot.*
och′i-dore (ŏk′ĭ-dōr), *n.* A shore crab. *Dial. Eng.*
O-chi′el (ō-kī′ĕl). *Bib.* [lord.]
ochiern. ✝ OGTIERN, young
Och′il-tree, E′die (ē′dĭ ŏκ′ĭl-trē). An old "gaberlunzie man," king's beadsman, or bluegown beggar, in Scott's "The Antiquary."
och′i-my (ŏk′ĭ-mĭ). ✝ OCCAMY
ochlocratie ✝ OCHLOCRACY.
och-loph′o-bist (ŏk-lŏf′ō-bĭst), *n.* [Gr. ὄχλος crowd + *-phobe.*] One who dislikes crowds. *Rare.*
och one′ (ŏκ-ōn′), *interj.* [Ir. *ochōn* ; or Gael. *ochoin.*] Alas ; — an Irish and Scottish exclamation of lamentation. — *n.* The exclamation *ochone.*
och′o-pet′a-lous (ŏk′ō-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὀχός holding + *petal.*] Having broad petals *R.*
Och′o-to′na (ŏk′ō-tō′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *ochodona*, Mongol Tatar name of the pika.] *Zoöl.* Genus consisting of the pikas.
Och′o-ton′i-dæ (-tŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* The family containing the pikas.
Och′o-zath (ŏk′ō-zăth) *D. Bib.*
Och′o-zi′as (-zī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
o′chra (ō′krȧ ; ŏk′rȧ). Var. of OKRA. [Ocherous.]
o-chra′ceous (ō-krā′shŭs), *a.*
o′chre. Var. of OCHER.
och′re-a (ŏk′rē-ȧ), *n.* *Bot.* Erroneous spelling of OCREA. Hence **och′re-ate** (-āt), *a.*
o′chre-ous (ō′kẽr-ŭs). Var. of OCHEROUS. [OCHERY.]
o′chrey (ō′krĭ). Var. of
ochro. ✝ OKRA.
och′ro-car′pous, *a.* [*ochro-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Yellow-fruited.
och′ro-leu′cous (ŏk′rō-lū′kŭs), *a.* [*ochro-* + Gr. λευκός white.] Yellowish white.
o′chro-lite (ō′krō-līt ; ŏk′rō-), *n.* [*ochro-* + *-lite.*] A mineral in small sulphur-yellow crystals, consisting of antimonate and chloride of lead.
Och-ro′ma (ŏk-rō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὤχρωμα paleness. See OCHER.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American bombacaceous trees consisting of a single species, *O. lagopus*, the West Indian corkwood.
och′ro-py′ra (ŏk′rō-pī′rȧ), *n.* [NL. : *ochro-* + Gr. πῦρ fever.] *Med.* Yellow fever.
o′chrous (ō′krŭs), *a.* Ocherous.
o′chry (ō′krĭ). Var. of OCHERY.
ocht. ✝ AUGHT.
ocht (ŏκt). Scot. var. of OUGHT.
ochtyern. Var. of OGTIERN. *R.*
och′y-my. ✝ OCCAMY. [*Bib.*]
Oc′i-de′lus (ŏs′ĭ-dē′lŭs ; ŏk′-).
O-ci′na (ō-sī′nȧ ; ŏs′ĭ-nȧ ; ŏk′ĭ-nȧ). *Bib.*
ociositie. ✝ OTIOSITY.
o-civ′i-ty, *n.* [F. *oisiveté.*] Laziness. *Obs.*
ock′am. ✝ OAKUM.
Ock′am-ism, Ock′am-ist. Vars. of OCCAMISM, OCCAMIST
ock′er, *n.* [Of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *ōkr*, akin to G. *wucher*, AS. *wōcor* increase.] Usury. *Obs.*
ock′er, *v. t. & i.* To lend, get, or increase, at usury. *Obs.*
ock′er-er, *n.* A usurer. *Obs.*
Ock′ham-ism. Var. of OCCAMISM. [of OXTER.]
ock′ster Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
o′-clock′ (ō-klŏk′). Of the clock. See 1st CLOCK, *Note.*
O-co′ee se′ries (ō-kō′ē). [From the *Ocoee* River in Georgia and Tennessee.] *Geol.* A thick series of sedimentary rocks in the southern Appalachians, usually referred to the Proterozoic.
O′-Con′nell's Tail (ō-kŏn′ĕlz). In England, after the passage of the Reform Bill (1832), a body voting together in Parliament under the leadership of Daniel O'Connell ; — a nickname.
ocote pine. = OCOTE.
o′cra. Var. of OKRA.
Oc′ran (ŏk′răn). *Bib.*
oc′re-a′ceous (ŏk′rē-ā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Resembling, or of the nature of, an ocrea.
Oc′re-a′tæ (-tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OCREATE.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned division of birds including those having booted tarsi, as thrushes.
oc′re-at′ed (ŏk′rē-āt′ĕd ; ō′krē-), *a.* Ocreate.
ocro. ✝ OKRA. [tavo ; October.]
Oct., *or* **oct.** *Abbr.* Octavius ; oc-
Octa. *Abbr.* Octavia.
oc′ta-chor′dal (ŏk′tȧ-kôr′dăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an octachord.
oc-tach′ro-nous (ŏk-tăk′rō-nŭs), *a.* [*octa-* + Gr. χρόνος time.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* = OCTASEMIC.
Oc′tac-ne′mus (ŏk′tăk-nē′mŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *octa-* + Gr. κνημός projecting limb.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar deep-sea tunicates found in the South Pacific and off the Patagonian coast, having the margin of the body produced into eight tapering lobes. The genus is now placed in the order Ascidiacea.
oc′ta-col′ic (ŏk′tȧ-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [See OCTA- ; 2d COLON.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Of eight cola.
oc-tac′ti-nal (ŏk-tăk′tĭ-năl), *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώ eight + ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having eight rays. **b** Of or pertaining to the Octactiniæ, or Alcyonaria.
Oc′tac-tin′i-æ (ŏk′tăk-tĭn′ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OCTACTINAL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ALCYONARIA. — **oc′tac-tin′i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
oc′ta-dec′ane, *n.* [*octa-* + *decane.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{38}$, of the paraffin series, melting at 28° C.
oc′ta-dec′yl, *n.* [*octa-* + *decyl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{18}H_{37}$. Octadecane may be regarded as its hydride.
oc′ta-drachm (ŏk′tȧ-drăm), **oc′ta-drach′ma** (-drăk′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάδραχμος weighing or worth eight drachmæ ; ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + δραχμή drachma.] See COIN.
oc′ta-e′chos (-ē′kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. LGr. ὀκτάηχος (sc. βίβλος) a book so called from the eight tones ; ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + ἦχος echo, tone (in music).] *East. Ch.* An office book including the liturgy and some vesper psalms [OCTAHEDRAL.]
oc′ta-e′dral (-ē′drăl). Var. of
oc′ta-em′er-on (-ĕm′ẽr-ŏn), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -ERA (-ȧ) [NL., fr. Gr. ὀκταήμερον, neut. of ὀκταήμερος of the eighth day.] *East. Ch.* A fast of eight days before a great festival.
oc-tag′y-nous (ŏk-tăj′ĭ-nŭs). *Bot.* Var. of OCTOGYNOUS.
oc′ta-he′dra (ŏk′tȧ-hē′drȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of OCTAHEDRON.
oc′ta-hed′ric (-hĕd′rĭk : -hē′drĭk), **-hed′ri-cal**, **oc′ta-he′drous** (*Obs.*), *a.* Octahedral.
oc′ta-kis-hex′a-he′dron (-kĭs-hĕk′sȧ-hē′drŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάκις eight times + *hexahedron.*] = HEXOCTAHEDRON.
oc-tan′der, *n.* *Bot.* One of the Octandria. *Obs.*
Oc-tan′dri-a (-drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male, man.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants, having flowers with eight stamens. — **oc-tan′dri-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **oc-tan′dri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
oc-tan′drous (-drŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the Octandria. *Obs.* **b** Having eight stamens.
oc′tan-gle (ŏk′tăŋ-g'l), *a.* Octangular. — *n.* An octagon.
oc-tan′tal (ŏk-tăn′tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an octant.
oc′ta-phon′ic, *a.* *Music.* Having eight voice parts.
oc′ta-pod′ic (-pŏd′ĭk), *a.* *Pros.* Consisting of eight feet.
oc-tap′o-dy (ŏk-tăp′ō-dĭ), *n.* An octameter.
oc′ta-roon′. Var. of OCTOROON.
oc′tar-tic′u-late (ŏk′tär-tĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *octo* eight + *articulus* joint.] Eight-jointed.

State of having eight rulers, or that which is thus ruled, esp. a country; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, ancient Britain as having eight independent kingdoms, at the time more commonly called that of the heptarchy.

oc′ta-seme (ŏk′tȧ-sēm) } *a.* [L. *octasemus*, Gr. ὀκτάσημος; **oc′ta-se′mic** (-sē′mĭk) } ὀκτα- (ὀκτώ eight) + σῆμα sign.] *Pros.* Containing eight units of time, or moræ.

oc′ta-stich (ŏk′tȧ-stĭk) } *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάστιχον. See **oc-tas′ti-chon** (ŏk-tăs′tĭ-kŏn) } OCTO-; STICH.] *Pros.* A poem, stanza, or strophe of eight verses, or lines.

oc′ta-stroph′ic (ŏk′tȧ-strŏf′ĭk), *a.* [*octa-* + *strophic.*] *Pros.* Containing, or consisting of, eight strophes.

oc′ta-teuch (ŏk′tȧ-tūk), *n.* [L. *octateuchus*, Gr. ὀκτάτευχος.] A collection of eight books; esp. [*cap.*], the first eight books of the Old Testament.

oc′ta-va′lent (ŏk′tȧ-vā′lĕnt; ŏk-tăv′ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*octa-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of eight. See VALENCE.

oc′ta-va′ri-um (ŏk′tȧ-vā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. *octava* an octave. See OCTAVE, *n.*] *R. C. Ch.* A service book containing collects, lections, etc., for use within the octaves of festivals.

oc′tave (ŏk′tāv), *n.* [L. *octava* an eighth, fr. *octavus* eighth, fr. *octo* eight: cf. F. *octave*. See EIGHT; cf. OCTAVO, UTAS.] **1.** The eighth day (counting the festival day) after a church festival; also, the week after the festival, or, *Obs.*, a period of festivity; — formerly always in *pl.*

2. *Music.* **a** An interval embracing eight diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** A tone or note at this interval, or at one of successive like intervals above or below; the eighth tone in a scale, or one of successive eighth tones, sung as *do* in solmization, and beginning a repetition of the eight diatonic tones. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones an octave apart. **d** The whole series of notes or digitals comprised within this interval; one of several such series or tone groups reckoned from a standard tone, as middle C (see PITCH). It is the unit of the modern scale. **e** An organ stop giving tones an octave above those corresponding to the digitals; the principal.

3. *Physics.* In any vibration series, an interval analogous to the musical octave, that is, such that the wave numbers at its beginning and end are to each other as 1 : 2.

4. *Pros.* The first two quatrains, or first eight verses, of a sonnet; a stanza of eight lines. See SONNET, OTTAVA RIMA.

5. Any group of eight; as, in chemistry, the law of *octaves* (see PERIODIC LAW).

6. *Fencing.* A parry protecting the same line as seconde, and made like it, but with the hand supine.

7. A small cask of wine, the eighth part of a pipe; hence, often, *Brit.*, any cask containing from 13 to 20 gallons.

8. A Portuguese gold coin, the dobra or double johannes. See JOHANNES. *Obs.*

oc′tave, *a.* Consisting of eight; eight; specif., having eight lines, as a stanza.

octave flute. *Music.* **a** A piccolo. **b** *Organ Building.* A flute stop sounding an octave above the tones corresponding to the digitals.

Oc-ta′vi-an (ŏk-tā′vĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Octavianus.*] Of or pert. to the Roman gens Octavii or some one named Octavius or Octavia; as: **the Octavian Library**, the first Roman public library, founded by Augustus and named after his sister Octavia, built in Titus's reign, A. D. 79-81.

oc-ta′vo (ŏk-tā′vō; ŏk-tä′-), *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vōz). [L. *in octavo*; *in* in + *octavo*, abl. of *octavus*. See OCTAVE.] A book of sheets folded each into eight leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made; — usually written 8vo or 8°. Octavos are named, and their size differs, according to the size of paper on which they are printed, thus: **cap octavo**, 4½ by 7 inches; **crown octavo**, 5 by 7½; **demy octavo**, 5½ by 8; **imperial octavo**, 8¼ by 11½; **medium octavo**, 6 by 9½ (the size commonly meant by *octavo* unqualified); **post octavo**, 5¼ by 7½; **royal octavo**, 6½ by 10.

oc-ta′vo, *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet; as, an *octavo* form, book, leaf, size, etc.

oc-ten′ni-al (-tĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *octennium* period of eight years; *octo* + *annus* year.] Happening every eighth year; also, lasting a period of eight years. — **oc-ten′ni-al-ly**. *adv.*

oc-tet′ (ŏk-tĕt′), *n.* [Fr. L. *octo* eight, like E. *duet*, fr. L. *duo*. See OCTAVE.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A composition for eight parts, usually for eight solo instruments or voices. **b** A group of eight singers or players for joint performance. **2.** Any group of eight; specif., the first eight lines of a sonnet.

oc-til′lion (ŏk-tĭl′yŭn), *n.* [F. *octillion*. Cf. OCTO-; MILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 27 zeros (according to French-American notation) or with 48 zeros (according to English notation) annexed. See NUMERATION, 2 **a**, *Note.* — **oc-til′lion**, *a.* — **oc-til′lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.* & *a.*

oc′to- (ŏk′tō-), **oc′ta-** (ŏk′tȧ-). [L. *octo* eight, or Gr. ὀκτώ, with a combining form ὀκτα-. Cf. EIGHT.] Combining forms meaning *eight*; as in *octo*decimal, *octo*locular.

oc′to-ate (ŏk′tō-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of an octoic acid; esp., a caprylate.

Oc-to′ber (ŏk-tō′bẽr), *n.* [L., the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March, fr. *octo* eight: cf. F. *Octobre*. See OCTAVE.] **1.** The tenth month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

2. Ale made in the month of October.

oc′to-dec′i-mo (ŏk′tō-dĕs′ĭ-mō), *a.* [L. *octodecim* eighteen; cf. *decimus* tenth. See OCTAVO, DECIMAL, -MO.] Having eighteen leaves to a sheet, as a book; eighteenmo.

oc′to-dec′i-mo, *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A size of book resulting from folding each sheet into eighteen leaves, commonly measuring about 4 by 6½ inches; also, a book of such size; — usually written 18mo or 18°, and called *eighteenmo*.

oc′to-dont (ŏk′tō-dŏnt), *a.* [*octo-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having eight teeth. **b** Of or pertaining to the Octodontidæ. — *n.* One of the Octodontidæ.

Oc′to-don′ti-dæ (-dŏn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὀκτώ eight + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth. from the shape of the crowns of the lower molars.] *Zoöl.* A large family of hystricomorphic rodents confined to South and Central America, including the degus, coypu, spiny rats, etc. The clavicle is complete and the mammæ are high up on the sides of the body. The typical subfamily is **Oc′to-don-ti′næ** (-dŏn-tī′nē), the type genus **Oc′to-don** (ŏk′tō-dŏn).

oc′to-foil (ŏk′tō-foil), *n.* [*octo-* + *foil.*] A figure with eight leaves; specif., *Her.*, a double quarterfoil, which is the mark of cadency of a ninth son.

oc′to-ge-na′ri-an (-jē-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See OCTOGENARY.] Eighty or more and less than ninety years old; of or pert. to such age. — *n.* A person eighty or more and less than ninety years old. — **oc′to-ge-na′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

oc-tog′e-na-ry (ŏk-tŏj′ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *octogenarius*, fr. *octogeni* eighty each, *octoginta* eighty, fr. *octo* eight. See EIGHT, EIGHTY.] Octogenarian.

oc-tog′y-nous (-ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having eight pistils.

oc-to′ic (ŏk-tō′ĭk), *a.* [See OCTO-.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a group of isomeric acids, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, the most important of which is called *caprylic acid*.

oc′to-naph′thene (ŏk′tō-năf′thēn), *n.* [*octo-* + *naphthene.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid hydrocarbon of the octylene series, occurring in Caucasian petroleum.

oc′to-na′ri-us (-nā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [L. See OCTONARY.] *Lat. Pros.* An eight-foot verse, esp. one made up of four iambic or trochaic dipodies.

oc′to-na-ry (ŏk′tō-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *octonarius*, fr. *octoni* eight each, *octo* eight.] Of or pert. to the number eight; specif.: *Math.* Having 8 as radix or base; proceeding by 8's; — said esp. of the earliest known systems of numeration.

oc′to-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (rĭz). An ogdoad, or group of eight; specif.: *Pros.* A stanza or group of eight verses.

oc-to′ni-on (ŏk-tō′nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*octo-* + quater*nion.*] *Math.* The sum ($q + wr$) of two quantities, one (q) a quaternion, and the other (wr) a quaternion (r) multiplied by an otherwise ordinary scalar (w) whose square is 0, the axes of both the quaternions passing through the same point (o).

oc′to-par′tite (ŏk′tō-pär′tīt), *a.* [L. *octo* eight + *partitus*, p. p. of *partire* to divide.] Having eight parts.

Oc-top′o-da (ŏk-tŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OCTOPUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of dibranchiate cephalopods including the octopuses and the argonaut (see OCTOPUS). They have eight arms, with sessile suckers devoid of horny rims. Vestiges of an internal shell may or may not be present. An external shell, secreted by a specially modified pair of arms, is present in the female argonaut only. **b** Rare syn. of ARACHNIDA. — **oc-top′o-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.*

oc′to-pus (ŏk′tō-pŭs; ŏk-tō′pŭs; 277: *the second pronunciation is etymologically correct, but little used*), *n.*; *pl.* E. OCTOPUSES (-pŭs-ĕz); L. OCTOPI (ŏk-tō′pī). [NL.; Gr. ὀκτώπους eight-footed; ὀκτώ eight + πούς, ποδός, foot.] **1.** **a** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of cephalopods of the order Octopoda. **b** Any member of that genus, in a broad sense extended to the other members of the Octopoda, usually excepting *Argonauta*; an eight-armed cephalopod. They have a large head armed with a strong beak, and small oval saclike body, and the eight arms are more or less united at the base by a membrane and are usually provided with two rows of suckers by means of which they cling to their prey or to other objects. Octopuses ordinarily live on the bottom among rocks, but they are also able to swim after the manner of other cephalopods. There are numerous species, mostly of rather small size, and usually timid and inoffensive. *Octopus vulgaris*, common in the Mediterranean, is said to reach an extent of 7 or 8 feet from tip to tip of the arms, and *O. punctatus*, of the Pacific coast of North America, an extent of 14 feet. Some species are used as food.

Common European Octopus (*O. vulgaris*) (About $\frac{1}{20}$)

2. Something suggestive of an octopus; esp., an organization with many branches through which it maintains a hold on the interests of others, as of the public in general.

oc′to-roon′ (ŏk′tō-rōōn′), *n.* [*octo-* + *-roon*, as in *quadroon.*] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

oc′tose (ŏk′tōs), *n.* [*octo-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any member of a group of sugars containing eight atoms of carbon in the molecule.

oc-tos′po-rous (ŏk-tŏs′pō-rŭs; ŏk′tō-spō′rŭs; 201), *a.* [*octo-* + *-sporous.*] *Bot.* Having eight spores, as most asci.

oc-tos′ti-chous (ŏk-tŏs′tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*octo-* + Gr. στίχος row.] *Bot.* Eight-ranked, as leaves in some forms of phyllotaxy.

oc′to-syl-lab′ic (ŏk′tō-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a.* [L. *octosyllabus*. See OCTO-; SYLLABLE.] Consisting of eight syllables. — *n.* A line having eight syllables. — **oc′to-syl-lab′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

oc′to-syl′la-ble (ŏk′tō-sĭl′ȧ-b′l; ŏk′tō-sĭl′-), *n.* A line or a word of eight syllables. — *a.* Octosyllabic.

oc′to-yl (ŏk′tō-ĭl), *n.* [*octoic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_7H_{15}CO$, the radical of octoic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

‖ **oc′troi′** (ŏk′trwä′), *n.*; *pl.* OCTROIS (-trwä′). Also, *Obs.* or *R.*, **oc′troy** (ŏk′troi). [F.] **1.** A privilege, grant, or concession; esp., a commercial privilege granted by a sovereign, as an exclusive right of trade.

2. **a** A tax levied in money or kind on commodities, esp. provisions, as a condition of their being brought into a town or other urban municipality. Octrois are indirect taxes. **b** The boundary or limit at which the octroi is payable, or the official body charged with its collection.

oc′troy (ŏk′troi), *v. t.* [F. *octroyer*, fr. (assumed) LL. *auctorizare*. Cf. AUTHORIZE.] *Rare.* **1.** To grant or concede. **2.** To dictate or command by virtue of authority.

oc′tu-ple (ŏk′tū-p′l), *a.* [L. *octuplus*: cf. F. *octuple*.] Eightfold.

oc′tu-ple, *v. t.* & *i.*; OC′TU-PLED (-p′ld); OC′TU-PLING (-plĭng). To make, or to become, eightfold.

oc′tu-plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L. *octuplus* eightfold; cf. E. & L. *duplex*.] *Teleg.* Pertaining to or designating a system of telegraphy by which eight messages can be sent simultaneously over a single wire.

oc′tu-pli-ca′tion (-plĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *octuplicatio*. Cf. EIGHT; MULTIPLICATION.] *Arith.* Multiplying by eight.

oc′tyl (ŏk′tĭl), *n.* [*octane* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_8H_{17}, of which octane may be regarded as the hydride.

oc′tyl-ene (ŏk′tĭ-lēn), *n.* [*octane* + eth*ylene.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, C_8H_{16}, of the ethylene series, mostly combustible, colorless liquids.

oc-tyl′ic (ŏk-tĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, octyl: as, *octylic* ether.

o-cu′ba wax (ō-kū′bȧ). [Tupi *oca-caba*, lit., house fat, contr. to *ucuuva*, *ucuuba*, a species of Virola.] A yellowish white wax obtained from the fruit of *Virola sebifera*, growing in South America. It resembles becuiba tallow.

oc′u-lar (ŏk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *ocularis*, fr. *oculus* the eye: cf. F. *oculaire*. See EYE; cf. ANTLER, INVEIGLE.] **1.** Depending on, addressed to, or perceived by, the eye; received by actual sight; actually seeing or having seen; as, *ocular* proof.

Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ's death. *South.*

2. Of or pert. to the eye or eyesight; visual; optic; specif., *Entomol.*, pert. to the compound eye of an insect. **ocular lobe**, *Zoöl.*, a projecting lobe of the prothorax which in some beetles more or less completely covers the eyes. — **o. plates**, *Zoöl.*, in sea urchins, the five plates at the aboral ends of the ambulacral areas, bearing the rudimentary eyes. — **o. spectroscope**, a direct-vision spectroscope of large light power and, usually, small dispersion. — **o. spectrum.** = AFTERIMAGE. *Rare.* — **o. spot**, *Zoöl.*, a pigmented organ or part supposed to be sensitive to light.

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oc′ta-ry (ŏk′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *octo* eight.] = OCTONARY.

oc-tas′ti-chous (ŏk-tăs′tĭ-kŭs). Var. of OCTOSTICHOUS.

oc′ta-style (ŏk′tȧ-stīl), *a.* & *n.* [L. *octastylos*, Gr. ὀκτάστυλος; ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **b** & **d**.

oc′ta-sty′los (-stī′lŏs), *n.* [NL.] An octastyle building.

oc-ta′val (ŏk-tā′văl; ŏk′tȧ-), *a.* Of or pert. to an octave or octaves.

oc′tave, *v. i.* *Music.* **a** To play in octaves. **b** To reënforce the tone answering to a digital, as of a harpsichord, pianoforte, or organ, by adding the string or pipe giving its octave above.

octave coupler. *Organ Building.* A coupler joining keys an octave apart.

octave species. *Music.* A typical scheme or arrangement of the tones of an octave according to regular diatonic intervals, as in a major or minor scale.

octave stop. = OCTAVE, 2 **e**.

Oc-ta′vi-a (ŏk-tā′vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. prop. name. See OCTAVIUS. F. *Octavie* (ŏk′tȧ′vē′), *Octave* (-tāv′); It. *Ottavia* (ōt-tä′vyä); Sp. *Octavia* (ŏk-tä′vyä); G. *Octavia* (ŏk-tä′vē-ä). — Dim. *Tavy* (tā′vĭ), *Tave* (tāv).

Oc-ta′vi-an (ŏk-tā′vĭ-ăn), *n.* [See OCTAVE.] *Scot. Hist.* A member of a committee of eight appointed in 1595 by James VI. to manage his finances.

oc-tav′ic (ŏk-tăv′ĭk), *a.* *Math.* Of the eighth degree.

Oc-ta′vi-us (ŏk-tā′vĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Octavius*; cf. *octavus* eighth.] Lit., the eighth born: — masc. prop. name. L. *Octavius*; F. *Octavien* (ŏk′tȧ′vyăN′); It. *Ottaviano* (ōt′tä-vyä′nō), *Ottavio* (ōt-tä′vyō). — Fem. *Octavia*.

oc′tene (ŏk′tēn), *n.* [See OCTO-.] *Chem.* = OCTYLENE.

oc′tic (ŏk′tĭk), *a.* [*octo-* + *-ic.*] *Math.* Octavic. — *n.* *Alg.* A quantic of the eighth degree.

oc′tile (ŏk′tĭl; -tīl; *see* -ILE), *n.* [Cf. F. *octil*, a. See OCTANT.] = OCTANT, 2 **a**. *Rare.*

oc′tin-gen′te-na-ry (ŏk′tĭn-jĕn′tē-nā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *octingenti* eight hundred.] An octocentenary. *Rare.*

oc′ti-reme (ŏk′tĭ-rēm). Var of OCTOREME.

oc′tite (ŏk′tīt), *n.* *Chem.* An octahydric alcohol.

oc′to-ad, *n.* [*octo-* + 2d *-ad.*] An ogdoad.

oc′to-bass′ (ŏk′tō-bās′), *n.* [F. *octobasse.*] *Music.* A huge double bass, the largest instrument of the viol class, invented by J. B. Vuillaume about 1849. It had three strings, stopped by finger keys and pedals.

October bird. The bobolink. *West Indies.*

oc′to-bra′chi-ate, *a.* [See OCTO-; BRACHIATE.] *Zoöl.* Having eight arms or armlike organs.

oc′to-cen′te-na-ry, *n.* [*octo-* + *centenary.*] An eight hundredth anniversary. — **oc′to-cen-ten′ni-al**, *a.* & *n.*

Oc-toc′er-a (ŏk-tŏs′ẽr-ȧ), **Oc-toc′er-a′ta** (-ẽr-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *octo-* + Gr. κέρας, -ατος, a horn.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of OCTOPODA **a**. — **oc-toc′er-ous** (ŏk-tŏs′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* — **oc-toc′er-a′tous** (-ā′tŭs), *a.*

oc′to-chord (ŏk′tō-kôrd), *n.* *Music.* = OCTACHORD.

Oc′to-co-ral′li-a (-kō-răl′ĭ-ȧ), **Oc′to-co-ral′la** (-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OCTO-; CORAL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of ALCYONARIA. — **oc′to-co-ral′lan** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **oc′to-co-ral′line** (-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* & *n.*

oc′to-dac′tyl, **oc′to-dac′tyle** (-dăk′tĭl), **oc′to-dac′ty-lous**, *a.* [See OCTO-; -DACTYLOUS.] Having eight fingers.

oc′to-dec′i-mal (-dĕs′ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *octodecim* eighteen.] Octodecimo.

oc′to-den′tate, *a.* [*octo-* + *dentate.*] Having eight teeth.

oc′to-drachm (ŏk′tō-drăm). Var. of OCTADRACHM.

oc′to-e′dral (-ē′drăl), **oc′to-e′dron** (-drŏn), etc. Vars. of OCTAHEDRAL, -HEDRON, etc.

oc′to-ed′ri-cal (-ĕd′rĭ-kăl), *a.* Octahedral. *Obs.*

oc′to-fid (ŏk′tō-fĭd), *a.* [*octo-* + *-fid*: cf. F. *octofide*.] *Bot.* Cleft into eight segments; — applied to perianth divisions.

oc′to-foil (-foil), **oc′to-foiled** (-foild), *a.* Having eight leaves, or foils; as, an Egyptian temple column of *octofoil* plan.

oc-tog′a-my (ŏk-tŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*octo-* + *-gamy.*] The having of eight wives at one time. *Nonce Word.* *Chaucer.*

oc′to-gild (ŏk′tō-gĭld), *n.* [*octo-* + AS. *gild* payment.] *A.-S. Law.* A pecuniary compensation for an injury, of eight times the value of the thing.

oc′to-glot (-glŏt), *a.* [*octo-* + Gr. γλῶττα tongue.] Having text in eight languages. *Rare.*

octogon, octogonal, etc. † OCTAGON, OCTAGONAL, etc.

Oc′to-gyn′i-a (ŏk′tō-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *octo-* + Gr. γυνή a woman, female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants having flowers with eight pistils. — **oc′to-gyn′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **oc′to-gyn′i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

oc′to-he′dral, **oc′to-he′dron**, etc. Vars. of OCTAHEDRAL, etc.

oc′to-lat′er-al, *a.* [*octo-* + *lateral.*] Eight-sided. — *n.* An eight-sided figure. — **octolateral dodecagon**, a polygon of 8 sides joining 12 points on a cubic curve.

oc′to-loc′u-lar, *a.* [*octo-* + *locular.*] *Bot.* Having eight loculi.

oc′to-mal (ŏk′tō-măl), *a.* *Math.* [L. *octo* eight + *-mal*, as in *decimal.*] = OCTONARY.

oc-tom′er-al (ŏk-tŏm′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*octo-* + Gr μέρος part.] *Zoöl.* Octamerous.

oc-tom′er-ous. Var. of OCTAMEROUS.

oc-tom′e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *n.* An octameter.

oc′to-nal (ŏk′tō-năl), *a.* Octonary.

oc′to-nare (-nâr), *n.* *Pros.* An octonarian. *Rare.*

oc′to-na′ri-an (-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *octonarius*, a.] *Pros.* Made up of eight feet. — *n.* A verse consisting of eight feet.

oc′to-noc′u-lar (-nŏk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *octoni* eight each + E. *ocular.*] Having eight eyes.

oc-toon′ (ŏk-tōōn′), *n.* [*octo-* + *-oon*, as in *quadroon.*] A person of one eighth white blood. *Rare.*

oc-to′pe-an (ŏk-tō′pē-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, an octopus. *R.*

oc′to-ped (ŏk′tō-pĕd), **oc′to-pede** (-pēd), *n.* [*octo-* + L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] An animal having eight feet, as a spider. *Rare.*

oc′to-pet′al-ous, *a.* [*octo-* + *petal.*] *Bot.* Having eight petals.

oc′toph-thal′mous (ŏk′tŏf-thăl′mŭs), *a.* [*octo-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] Eight-eyed.

oc′to-phyl′lous, *a.* [*octo-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having eight leaflets.

oc′to-pla (ŏk′tō-plȧ). Var. of OCTAPLA.

oc′to-pod (-pŏd), *a.* **a** Having eight feet, limbs, or arms. **b** Of or pert. to the Octopoda. — **oc′to-pod**, *n.*

Oc′to-po′di-a (-pō′dĭ-ȧ). Rare var. of OCTOPODA.

oc-top′o-dous (ŏk-tŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.* Octopod.

oc′to-po′lar, *a.* Having eight poles: as, an *octopolar* dynamo.

oc′to-ra′di-ate, **oc′to-ra′di-al**, **oc′to-ra′di-at′ed** (ŏk′tō-rā′dĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.* [*octo-* + *radiate*, *radial.*] *Zoöl.* Having eight rays.

oc′to-reme (ŏk′tō-rēm), *n.* [*octo-* + L. *remus* oar.] *Antiq.* A vessel with eight banks of oars. *R.*

oc′to-sep′al-ous, *a.* Having eight sepals.

oc′to-sper′mous, *a.* Containing eight seeds.

oc′to-spore, *n.* [*octo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* One of the eight carpospores produced by red algæ of the family Porphyraceæ.

oc′to-style (ŏk′tō-stīl). Var. of OCTASTYLE. See COLUMNIATION **b** & **d**.

oc′to-teuch (-tūk). Var. of OCTATEUCH.

oc′to-va′lent. Var. of OCTAVALENT.

oc′tu-or (ŏk′tū-ŏr), *n.* [L. *octo* eight + *-uor*, as in F. *quatuor*, fr. L. *quatuor* four.] *Music.* = OCTET, 1. *Rare.*

oc′tu-plet (-plĕt), *n.* *Music.* A group of eight notes to be performed in the time of six.

oc′tu-plex (-plĕks), *v. t.* *Teleg.* To render (a line) octuplex.

oc′tyl-am′ine (ŏk′tĭl-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* [*octyl* + *amine.*] Also -in. *Org. Chem.* An oily base, $C_8H_{17} \cdot NH_2$, got by reduction of nitro-octane, etc.

o′cub (ō′kŭb), *n.* [E. dial. also *ocop*, *oakweb*, *oakbee.*] = OAKWEB. *Dial. Eng.*

o′cu-by (ō′kōō-bĭ), *n.* Rum; — an Indian name.

oc'u-lar (ŏk'ū-lȧr), *n.* **1**. Ocular nature or property. *Obs.* **2**. *Optics.* The eyepiece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope.
3. Humorously, the eye.
oc'u-lar-ist, *n.* [F. *oculariste.*] A maker of artificial eyes.
oc'u-late (ŏk'ū-lāt), **oc'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *oculatus*, fr. *oculus* eye.] **1**. Furnished with eyes.
2. Having spots or holes resembling eyes; ocellated.
oc'u-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *oculus* the eye + *-form.*] In the form of an eye; resembling an eye; as, an *oculiform* pebble.
Oc'u-li'na (-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *oculus* the eye.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tropical aporose corals, usually branched and very solid, with irregularly or spirally distributed corallites. There are a few fossil and numerous living species. It is the type of a family, **Oc'u-lin'i-dæ** (-lĭn'ĭ-dē). — **oc'u-lin'id** (-ĭd), **oc'u-lin'oid** (-oid), *a.* & *n.*

Oculina (*O. varicosa*), Tip of Branch, nat. size.

oc'u-list (ŏk'ū-lĭst), *n.* [L. *oculus* the eye: cf. F. *oculiste.*] **1**. One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.
2. One with good eyesight; a sharp-sighted observer. *Obs.*
Oc'u-li Sun'day (ŏk'ū-lī). The third Sunday in Lent; — so called from the beginning of the introit *Oculi mei semper ad Dominum*, Mine eyes ever toward the Lord, *Psalm* xxv. 15 (in the Vulgate, xxiv. 15).
oc'u-lo- (ŏk'ū-lō-). Combining form fr. Latin *oculus*, *eye.*
oc'u-lo-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *a.* [*oculo-* + *motor.*] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* Moving the eyeball; esp., designating, or pertaining to, the motor oculi nerve. — *n.* The motor oculi nerve.
oc'u-lus (ŏk'ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., an eye.] **1**. An eye.
2. *Bot.* A leaf bud. *Obs.*
3. *Arch.* A member resembling or suggesting an eye, as the central boss of a volute; esp., a round window (cf. ŒIL-DE-BŒUF) such as is common in the west end of Continental churches, or a round opening, such as that at the crown of the dome of the Pantheon.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Corona Borealis; — an early name.
O-cyp'o-de (ō-sĭp'ō-dē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠκύπους, -ποδος, swift-footed; ὠκύς swift + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* A genus of square-bodied, long-legged crabs which live in holes in the sand along the seashore, and run very swiftly. It is the type of a family, **Oc'y-pod'i-dæ** (ŏs'ĭ-pŏd'ĭ-dē), to which the fiddler crabs also belong. — **o-cyp'o-dan** (ō-sĭp'ō-dăn), **oc'y-po'di-an** (ŏs'ĭ-pō'dĭ-ăn), **o-cyp'o-doid** (ō-sĭp'ō-doid), *a.* & *n.*

Ocypode (*O. arenaria*).

od (ŏd; ōd; 277), *n.* [G.; coined by Reichenbach.] An alleged force or natural power, supposed, by Reichenbach and others, to produce the phenomena of hypnotism, and to be developed by various agencies, as by magnets, heat, light, chemical or vital action, etc.; — called also *odyl*, or the *odylic force*. *Obsoles.* The various supposed manifestations of this force were distinguished by special names, as *biod* (the od of animal life), *elod* (electric od), *magnetod* (magnetic od), *pantod* (od in a general sense), etc.
Od, *or* **'Od** (ŏd). Also **Odd**. [*often l. c.*] A minced form of the word *God*, used euphemistically either alone or in compounds; as, *Od*, man; *Odso; Od* rat it. Cf. GAD. *Archaic or Dial.* The possessive *Od's*, *Odd's*, often without the apostrophe and sometimes spelt *Odz*, occurs in many exclamatory phrases, which are sometimes written as one word; as, *Od's* body, *Ods* death, etc. Diminutive, garbled, and merely nonsensical forms of these phrases are common; as, *Od's bodikins*, *Oddsbud* (= God's blood), *Od zounds* (= God's wounds), *Odsnigs.* In such cases as *Od's me* the 's is possibly for *save.*
o'dal (ō'dăl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ōðal*, Dan. *odel* allodial, Sw. *odal.*] *Law.* Among the early and medieval Teutonic peoples, esp. Scandinavians, the heritable land held by the various odalmen constituting a family or kindred of freeborn tribesmen; also, the ownership of such land. The odal was subject only to certain rights of the family or kindred in restricting the freedom of transfer or sale and giving certain rights of redemption in case of change of ownership by inheritance, etc., and perhaps to other rights of the kindred or the tribe. Like *alod* (which see), the term *odal* has come to be used as the name of land held in fee simple, or the ownership of land so held. Survivals of the early odal estates and tenure exist in Orkney and Shetland, where it is usually called by the variant form *udal.*
o'dal, *a.* *Law.* Noting, or pert. to, odal land or ownership.
o'dal-born', *a.* *Teut. Law.* Born with rights in the odal.
o'da-lisque, **o'da-lisk** (ō'dȧ-lĭsk), *n.* [F. *odalisque*, fr. Turk. *ōdahliq* chambermaid, fr. *ōdah* chamber.] A female slave or concubine in a harem, esp. of the Turkish sultan.
odd (ŏd), *a.* In senses 6 and 8 compared: ODD'ER (-ẽr); ODD'EST. [ME. *odde*, fr. Icel. *oddi* a tongue of land, a triangle, an odd number (from the third or odd angle, or point, of a triangle), orig., a point, tip; akin to Icel. *oddr* point, point of a weapon, Sw. *udda* odd, *udd* point, Dan. *od*, AS. *ord*, OHG. *ort*, G. *ort* place (cf. E. *point*, for change of meaning.] **1**. Not paired with another; remaining over as single after a pairing; without a mate; — said of an individual; as, an *odd* shoe; an *odd* glove.
2. Not divisible by 2 without a remainder; — opposed to *even;* as, 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, etc., are *odd* numbers. Also, numbered or known by such a number; as, the festival is held in the *odd* years.
3. Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned; indefinitely, but not greatly, exceeding a specified number; extra.
Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge. *T. Burnet*
4. Hence: **a** Designating an inconsiderable surplus of a smaller denomination, — as in the phrase *and odd money*, now shortened simply to *odd;* as, it cost ten pounds *odd.* **b** Remaining beyond what is complete or taken into account; occurring between or outside of what is regular or noticed; occasional; out-of-the-way; as, *odd* minutes; an *odd* job; an *odd* corner.
5. Solitary; single. *Obs. exc. Hist. or Dial. Eng.*
Until a stranger has kinsmen who can do this he is an *odd* or kinless man, protected only by his lord. *F. Seebohm.*
6. Of singular worth or note; preëminent; choice. *Obs.*
7. Not according; disagreeing. Also, not balancing the account; not even or quits (with). *Obs.*
8. Different from what is usual or common; unusual; singular; peculiar; unique; strange. "An *odd* action." *Shak.* "An *odd* expression." *Thackeray.*
Patients have sometimes coveted *odd* things. *Arbuthnot.*
Syn. — Quaint, unmatched, uncommon, extraordinary, queer, eccentric, fantastical, droll, comical. See STRANGE.
odd function, *Math.*, a function that changes sign with its argument, as sin $(-x) = -\sin x$; — so called because in its expansion only odd powers appear. — **o. lot**, *Fin. & Com.*, a number or quantity other than the usual unit in transactions, as less than a hundred shares of stock as in stock-exchange dealings. — **o. man, lad,** *or* **hand**, a person hired to do odd jobs, whether employed casually or continually. *Eng.* — **o. mark**, a portion of land lying fallow under preparation for seeding with a particular crop, as wheat. *Dial. Eng.* — **o. or even**, *or* **o. and even**, a play of guessing whether a group, as a handful of beans, contains an odd or an even number, or whether a concealed number is odd or even. — **o. shroud**, *Naut.*, the after shroud on either side when there are an odd number on each side. — **o. tooth.** = HUNTING COG.
odd (ŏd), *n.* **1**. Something odd, or additional. Specif.: *Golf.* **a** A single stroke by which a player exceeds his opponent at a hole; as, to play the *odd.* Cf. LIKE, *n.*, 2. **b** A stroke taken from a player's total at a hole, to give him odds. *Eng.*
2. A small point or gore of land. *Dial. Eng.*
Odd Fellow. A member of a secret order, or fraternity, for mutual aid and social enjoyment, originating in the 18th century by a union of British social clubs, and now, under the name Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, comprising many lodges in all English and some other countries; also, a member of the separately organized fraternity in the United States.
odd'i-ty (ŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. State or quality of being odd; singularity; queerness; peculiarity; as, *oddity* of dress, manners, and the like.
That infinitude of *oddities* in him. *Sterne.*
2. That which is odd, as, a collection of *oddities.*
odd'ly, *adv.* **1**. In an odd manner.
2. *Math.* So as to be measured by an odd number.
oddly even, being the product of an even by an odd number, as 14. — **o. odd**, being the product of an odd by an odd number, as 21.
odd'ment (ŏd'mĕnt), *n.* [*odd* + *-ment.*] An odd thing, or one that is left over, disconnected, fragmentary, or the like; something that is separated or disconnected from its fellows; esp. (in *pl.*) odds and ends. Specif.: *Printing.* Any separate small parts or pages in a book, other than the text, such as the title page, contents, etc.
A miscellaneous collection of riddles, charms, gnomic verses, and "*oddments*" of different kinds. *Saintsbury*
odd'ness, *n.* State of being odd, in any sense, or a thing or action that is odd; an oddity.
odd'-pin'nate, *a.* *Bot.* Pinnate with a single terminal leaflet.

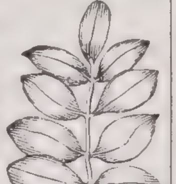
Odd-pinnate Leaf.

odds (ŏdz), *n. pl.* & *sing.* [See ODD, *a.*]
1. Unequal things or conditions; as in, **to make odds even**, to level unequal things to equality; formerly also, to wipe offenses from the record.
2. Difference in favor of one as against another; excess of one of two things or numbers over the other; inequality; advantage; superiority; hence, excess of chances; probability: as, it makes no *odds;* by all *odds* the best. "The fearful *odds* of that unequal fray." *Trench.*
Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*
The *odds*
Is that we scarce are men and you are gods. *Shak.*
3. Specif.: An equalizing allowance to the one of two competing parties that is at a disadvantage, as, in betting, a proportional excess in the amount wagered conceded to equalize the chances; as, to give or take *odds;* the *odds* are four to one.
4. Quarrel; dispute; dissension; variance; — chiefly in the phrase *at odds.* "Set them into confounding *odds.*" *Shak.*
odds and ends, that which is left; remnants; scraps; miscellaneous articles. "My brain is filled . . . with all kinds of *odds and ends.*" *Irving.*
ode (ōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ode*, *oda*, Gr. ᾠδή a song, especially a lyric song, contr. fr. ἀοιδή, fr. ἀείδειν to sing; cf. Skr. *vad* to speak, sing. Cf. COMEDY, MELODY, MONODY.] **1**. A short poem suited to be set to music or sung, and hence typically characterized by varying length of time and complexity of stanza forms; esp., such a poem expressive of sustained noble sentiment with appropriate dignity of style. In metrical form odes generally follow: (1) the regular Greek ode, as those of Pindar, divided into a strophe and antistrophe of identical form — though differing in different odes — and an epode of contrasting form; or (2) an irregular structure, as the so-called Pindaric odes of Cowley, or Wordsworth's "Ode on Intimations of Immortality;" or (3) the choral ode of the classic Greek drama. Another class has uniform lyric stanzas, as many of the so-called "odes" (*carmina*) of Horace.
The Greek *odes* were accompanied by music and dancing, the singers moving to one side during the strophe, retracing their steps during the antistrophe, . . . and standing still during the epode. *Bronson.*
2. *East. Ch.* A song or hymn, usually having three, four, or five troparia, or stanzas, as in the canon of the order; also, a Scripture canticle.
-ode (-ōd). [Gr. -ωδης, -ῶδες, fr. -ο- + -ειδής like; εἶδος form.] A suffix denoting *like*, *thing that is like;* as phyl*lode*, clad*ode*, ge*ode*, sarc*ode*.
-ode. A suffix from Greek ὁδός, *way*, *path*, as in cath*ode*, an*ode*, electr*ode*.
O'dels-thing (ō'dĕls-tĭng), *n.* [Norw. *odel* odal + *ting* parliament.] The lower house of the Norwegian Storthing. See LEGISLATURE.
o-de'um (ō-dē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* ODEA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ᾠδεῖον, fr. ᾠδή. See ODE.] A kind of theater in ancient Greece and afterward in Rome, smaller than the dramatic theater and roofed over, in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes; hence, in modern usage, a hall, gallery, etc., for musical or dramatic performances.
od'ic (ōd'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or forming, an ode.
od'ic (ŏd'ĭk; ōd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to od. See OD. *Obsoles.* — **od'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
O'din (ō'dĭn), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *Oðinn*, akin to AS. *Wōden.* See WODEN.] *Norse Myth.* The supreme deity of the later Norse pantheon, called *Woden* by the Germanic Teutons. He was god of wisdom, poetry, and war, and in Valhalla presided over the banquets of those slain in battle. He was also god of the dead, and was believed to lead the Furious Host (see WILD HUNT). He was also a god of agriculture, particularly of sowing, and for this purpose Wednesday, the day devoted to him, was considered lucky. He was represented as a man with hat and staff, and one-eyed, since he had given an eye to Mimir (which see). His worship seems to have originated in Germany, where in early times human sacrifices were offered to him. Later he displaced Thor as the chief god of the Norse. His wife was Frigg. He was father of Balder and other gods. See ÆSIR, FENRIR, VALKYRIE, YMIR.
O'din-ism (ō'dĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of Odin; broadly, the Teutonic heathenism. — **O'din-ist**, *n.*
Odinism was valor; Christianism was humility, a nobler kind of valor. *Carlyle*
o'di-ous (ō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odiosus*, fr. *odium* hatred: cf. F. *odieux*, OF. *odieus.* See ODIUM.] Deserving of or provoking hatred or repugnance; exciting odium. "The *odious* side of that polity." *Macaulay.*
He rendered himself *odious* to the Parliament *Clarendon.*
Syn. — Detestable, invidious, repulsive. See HATEFUL.
— **o'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o'di-ous-ness**. *n.*
o'di-um (ō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *odi* I hate; cf. Gr. ὀδύσσεσθαι, AS. *atol* dire, horrid. Cf. ANNOY, NOISOME.] **1**. Hatred; now, usually, state or fact of being hated; as, that brought him into *odium*, or, brought *odium* upon him.
2. The stigma attaching to what is hateful; opprobrium.
She threw the *odium* of the fact on me. *Dryden.*
3. That which is hated. *Obs.*
Syn. — Abhorrence, detestation, antipathy; reproach. — ODIUM, HATRED agree in the idea of strong aversion. But HATRED may denote either the enmity which one feels for another or that which one experiences or incurs; ODIUM applies only to the latter, and denotes esp. the opprobrium attaching to an object of general aversion; as, "a . . . secret *hatred* and aversion toward society" (*Bacon*), "They seek for *hatred* at my hands" (*Shak.*); "Whatever *odium* or loss her maneuvers incurred she flung upon her counselors" (*J. R. Green*). See HATE, HATEFUL, OPPROBRIOUS.
‖ **o'di-um me'di-cum** (mĕd'ĭ-kŭm) [L.], the hatred of rival physicians. — ‖ **o. the'o-lo'gi-cum** (thē'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kŭm) [L.], the enmity peculiar to contending theologians.
o'do-graph (ō'dō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ὁδός way + *-graph.*] **1**. A machine for registering the distance traversed by a vehicle or pedestrian.
2. A device for recording the length and rapidity of stride and the number of steps taken by a walker.

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oc'u-la-ri-ly, *adv.* Visibly. *Obs*
oc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of OCULAR.
oc'u-la-ry, *a.* Ocular. *Obs.*
oc'u-lau'di-to-ry (ŏk'ū-lô'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *oculus* eye + E. *auditory.*] *Zoöl.* Having both visual and auditory functions.
ocule, *v. t.* [L. *oculus* eye.] To see; behold. *Obs.*
oc'u-lif'er-ous (ŏk'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **oc'u-lig'er-ous** (-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *oculus* eye + *-ferous*, *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing an eye or eyes.
oc'u-li-mo'tor (ŏk'ū-lĭ-mō'tẽr). Var. of OCULOMOTOR.
oc'u-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an oculist or oculists.
oc'u-lo-fron'tal, *a.* [*oculo-* + *frontal.*] Of or pert. to the eyes and the forehead.
oc'u-lo-mo'to-ry, *a.* Oculomotor. *R.*
oc'u-lo-na'sal, *a.* [*oculo-* + *nasal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to eye and nose.
‖ **o'cu-lus Chri'sti** (ŏk'ū-lŭs krĭs'tī). [L., eye of Christ.] **a** The wild clary. **b** A European asteraceous plant (*Inula oculus-christi*).
‖ **O'cu-lus Mar'tis.** [L., eye of Mars.] *Astron.* A darkish elliptic patch on the planet Mars thought to be vegetation; the Solis Lacus.
‖ **o'cu-lus mun'di** (mŭn'dī). [L., eye of the world.] *Old Min.* Hydrophane.
ocum. † OAKUM.
ocupie. † OCCUPY.
ocur. † OCKER.
O-cyd'ro-mus (ō-sĭd'rō-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ὠκύδρομος swift-running.] *Zoöl.* A genus of flightless New Zealand rails; the wekas. — **o-cyd'ro-mine** (-mīn; -mĭn; 183), *a.* — **oc'y-drome** (ŏs'ĭ-drōm), *n.*
o'cyme, *n.* [L. *ocimum*, Gr. ὤκιμον.] Basil. *Obs.*
O-cyp'e-te (ō-sĭp'ē-tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὠκυπέτη, lit., the swift flier.] See HARPY, 1.
O-cyp'o-da (-ō-dȧ). *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OCYPODE.
O-cyr'o-ë (ō-sĭr'ō-ē). *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠκυρόης swift-flowing or swift-swimming.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ctenophores of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea which swim by means of a large winglike process on each side of the body. It constitutes a family, **Oc'y-ro'i-dæ** (ŏs'ĭ-rō'ĭ-dē).
od. Obs. or ref. sp. of ODD.
O. D. *Abbr.* Old Dutch (also **OD.**); Ordnance Datum; Ordnance Department.
o'da (ō'dȧ; ō'dä'), *n.* [Turk.] A room in a harem; also, the women who use a room in common.
O-dac'i-dæ (ō-dăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the genus name *Odax*, fr. Gr. ὀδάξ, adv., by biting with the teeth.] *Zoöl.* A family of fishes of the Australian and New Zealand coasts, much like the Scaridæ, but having in each jaw a sharp cutting edge without distinct teeth anteriorly. *Odax* is the only genus. — **od'a-coid** (ŏd'ȧ-koid), *a.* & *n.*
O'da-i'a (ō'dȧ-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
od'al (ŏd'ăl), *n.* An East Indian icacinaceous climbing shrub (*Sarcostigma kleinii*). Its seeds yield an oil used as a cure for rheumatism.
o'da-lik' (ō'dȧ-lĭk'). Var. of ODALISQUE.
o'dal-ler (ō'dăl-ẽr), *n.* *Teut. Law.* An odalman or odalwoman.
o'dal-man (-măn), **o'dal-wom'an** (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* *Teut. Law.* A man or woman having odal, or able to share in it by inheritance.
odal oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
odal sharer. *Teut. Law.* A person owning a share in the odal (which see).
o'dam, *n.* [AS. *āðum.*] Son-in-law. *Obs.*
O-da'res (ō-dā'rēz; 115). *D. Bib.*
O'dax. *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See ODACIDÆ.
Odd. Var. of OD, God.
odd, *adv.* Oddly. *Obs.*
odd. *v. t.* To make odd. *Obs.*
odd'-come-short', *n.* Remnant of cloth; *pl.*, odds and ends.
odd'-come-short'ly, *n.* Some day or other that may come soon.
odd'ish. *a.* See -ISH.
odd'legs'. *n. pl.* = MORPHIDITES.
odd'-me-dod', *n.* A hodmandod, or scarecrow. *Dial. Eng.*
odds. *v. t.* To change; to make even *Dial. Eng.*
Odds. Odd's. Odds'bud', etc. [*often l. c.*] See OD.
odd'man, **odds'man**, **odd'wom'an**. *n.* An arbiter having the casting vote; umpire. *Obs. Scot.*
ode. † ODD.
ode. Dial. Eng. var. of OLD.
‖ **O de'a cer'te!** [L.] O, goddess surely! *Vergil* (*Æ.*, I. 328).
O'ded (ō'dĕd). *Bib.*
o'del. = ODAL.
ode'let, *n.* [Dim. of ODE. Cf. F. *odelette.*]
o-de'on (ō-dē'ŏn), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *odéon.*] = ODEUM.
oder. † OTHER.
‖ **o'de-rint dum me'tu-ant** (ŏd'ē-rĭnt dŭm mĕt'ū-ănt). [L.] Let them hate, so long as they fear. *Cicero* (*De Officiis*, I. 28, quoted from *Attius*).
odeur. † ODOR.
O-di'a (ō-dī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
o'di-ble. *a.* [L. *odibilis.*] Odious. *Obs.*
o-dif'er-ous. *a.* Odoriferous. *Obs*
O-din'i-an (ō-dĭn'ĭ-ăn), **O-din'ic** (-ĭk), **O'din-it'ic** (ō'dĭ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to Odin or Odinism.
‖ **o'di pro-fa'num vul'gus**. [L.] I hate the unhallowed multitude, or uninitiated rabble. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. i. 1).
odir. † ODOR, OTHER.
‖ **o-dis'se quem læ'se-ris**. [L.] To hate him whom you have injured.
od'ist (ōd'ĭst), *n.* A writer of an ode or odes.
od'ize (ŏd'īz; ōd'īz), *v. t.* To charge with od. See OD. *Rare.*
odling, *n.* Perh., cheating. *Obs.*
od'ment. Dial. Eng. var. of ODDMENT.
od'myl (ŏd'mĭl) *n.* [Gr. ὀδμή, ὀσμή, stench + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A volatile liquid obtained by boiling sulphur with linseed oil. It has an unpleasant garlic odor.
O. D. O. *Abbr.* Outdoor Officer (Customs).
O-dob'e-nus (ō-dŏb'ē-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀδούς tooth + βαίνειν to walk; — in ref. to alleged use of tusks in progression.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the walrus and constituting the family **Od'o-ben'i-dæ** (ŏd'ō-bĕn'ĭ-dē).
Od'o-coi'le-us (ŏd'ō-koi'lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀδούς tooth + κοῖλος hollowed.] *Zoöl.* A genus including the Virginia deer, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and related American species.
O-do'ia (ō-dō'yȧ). *D. Bib.*
O-dol'lam (ō-dŏl'ăm), *n.* *Bib.* = ADULLAM.

o-dom'e-ter (ō-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὁδόμετρον, ὁδόμετρος, an instrument for measuring distances; ὁδός way + μέτρον measure: cf. F. *odomètre, hodomètre.*] An instrument attached to a vehicle, to measure the distance traversed; also, a wheel used by surveyors, which registers the miles and rods traversed. — **od'o-met'ri-cal** (ŏd'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **o-dom'e-try** (ō-dŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

O-don'a-ta (ō-dŏn'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* The order consisting of the dragon flies.

-odont. A combining form from Greek ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, *tooth*; as, anisodont, ceratodont.

-odonta. [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] A plural termination used in forming certain Modern Latin group names in zoölogy, paleontology, etc.

o'don-tal'gi-a (ō'dŏn-tăl'jĭ-ȧ; ŏd'ŏn-; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδονταλγία; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth + ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* Toothache.

o'don-tal'gic (-jĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *odontalgique.*] Of or pertaining to odontalgia. — *n.* A remedy for the toothache.

o-don'to- (ō-dŏn'tō-). A combining form from Greek ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, *tooth.*

o-don'to-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-blast.*] **a** *Anat.* One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth which secrete the dentine. See TOOTH. **b** *Zoöl.* One of the cells which secrete the chitinous teeth of Mollusca. — **o-don'to-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

O-don'to-glos'sum (-glŏs'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental South American epiphytic orchids, comprising over 80 species, having flowers of great diversity of form and color, with the lip not spurred, and distinct from the column. Many species are familiar in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Odontoglossum (*O. grande*). (⅛)

o-don'to-graph (ō-dŏn'tō-grȧf), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-graph.*] *Mech.* An instrument for marking or laying off the outlines of gear teeth.

o'don-tog'ra-phy (ō'dŏn-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-graphy.*] A description of the teeth. — **o-don'to-graph'ic** (ō-dŏn'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

o-don'toid (ō-dŏn'toid), *a.* [Gr. ὀδοντοειδής; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth + εἶδος form.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Having the form of a tooth; toothlike. **b** Of or pertaining to the odontoid process. — *n.* The odontoid process.

odontoid ligaments, the three ligaments, a middle and two lateral, which pass from the odontoid process to the margins of the foramen magnum. See CHECK LIGAMENT. — **o. process** *or* **peg**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a toothlike process projecting from the anterior end of the centrum of the axis vertebra on which the atlas vertebra rotates. Morphologically it is the centrum of the atlas; but it has become detached from that vertebra, and is more or less perfectly united with the next one behind. In many reptiles it remains separate.

o-don'to-lite (-tō-līt), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* Fossil bone or tooth made bright blue by phosphate of iron. It is used as an imitation of turquoise, and called *bone turquoise.*

o'don-tol'o-gy (ō'dŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ; ŏd'ŏn-; 277), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the teeth, their structure and development. — **o-don'to-log'i-cal** (ō-dŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **o'don-tol'o-gist** (ō'dŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭst; ŏd'ŏn-), *n.*

o'don-to'ma (-tō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *odonto-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* Tumor of a tooth. — **o-don'to-mous** (ō-dŏn'tō-mŭs), *a.*

o-don'to-nec-ro'sis (ō-dŏn'tō-nĕk-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Necrosis of the teeth.

o-don'to-no-sol'o-gy (-nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*odonto-* + *nosology.*] A branch of medicine treating of dental diseases.

o'don-top'a-thy (ō'dŏn-tŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Diseased condition of the teeth.

o-don'to-phore (ō-dŏn'tō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A structure, usually more or less protrusible, in the mouth of most mollusks, except the lamellibranchs, supporting the radula. It has one or more cartilages over which the radula slides as over a pulley. **b** The radula. — **o'don-toph'o-rine** (ō'dŏn-tŏf'ō-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.*

O'don-top'ter-yx (ō'dŏn-tŏp'tẽr-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. πτέρυξ a wing.] *Paleon.* A genus of steganopodous birds having serrate jaws, from the lower Eocene of England.

O'don-tor'ni-thes (ō'dŏn-tôr'nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.] *Paleon.* A group of Mesozoic birds provided with teeth. It comprises the Odontolcæ, Odontotormæ, and sometimes Saururæ. — **o-don'tor-nith'ic** (ō-dŏn'tôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.*

Jaw of *Ichthyornis victor*, one of the Odontornithes.

o-don'tor-rha'gi-a (ō-dŏn'tŏ-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + *-rhagia.*] Bleeding from the root or socket of a tooth.

o'don-to'sis (ō'dŏn-tō'sĭs; ŏd'ŏn-), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + *-osis.*] *Physiol.* **a** Dentition. **b** Odontogeny.

o-don'to-ther'a-pi'a (ō-dŏn'tō-thĕr'ȧ-pī'ȧ), *n.* [NL. *odon-*

o-don'to-ther'a-py (ō-dŏn'tō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ) | *totherapia.* See ODONTO-; THERAPY.] *Med.* The treatment of diseased teeth.

o'dor, o'dour (ō'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *odor, odour*, OF. *odor, odour*, F. *odeur*, fr. L. *odor*; akin to *olere* to smell, Gr. ὄζειν, Lith. *ŭsti.* Cf. OLFACTORY, OSMIUM, OZONE, REDOLENT.] **1.** That property of a substance which affects the sense of smell; any smell, whether fragrant or offensive; scent; perfume.

> Meseemed I smelt a garden of sweet flowers,
> That dainty *odors* from them threw around. *Spenser.*

2. Something that emits a sweet or pleasing scent, as incense, spice, a flower, etc.; a perfume. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. Repute; estimation; as, to be in good or bad *odor.*

Syn. — See SMELL.

odor of sanctity, a sweet or aromatic odor by some said to be emitted by the corpses of great saints, either before burial or at exhumation, and regarded as an evidence of their sanctity; hence, agreeable manifestation of holiness; reputation for sanctity.

o'dor-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odorifer*; *odor* odor + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or yielding an odor; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; as, *odoriferous* spices, fumes, breezes. *Milton.* — **o'dor-if'er-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **o'dor-if'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o'dor-if'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

o'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odorus*, fr. *odor* odor: cf. OF. *odoreux.*] Having or emitting an odor or scent, esp. a sweet odor; odoriferous; fragrant; sweet-smelling. "*Odorous* bloom." *Keble.* "*Odorous* smell." *Spenser.*

Syn. — See REDOLENT.

— **o'dor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

-o-dyn'i-a (-ō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -ō-dī'nĭ-ȧ). A combining form from Greek ὀδύνη, *pain*; as, mast*odynia*, om*odynia*, etc.

od'y-no- (ŏd'ĭ-nō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ὀδύνη, *pain.*

O-dys'seus (ō-dĭs'ūs; -dĭs'ē-ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Ithaca, one of the Greek chieftains in the Trojan war and a leading figure in Homer's "Iliad," famed for his craft, wisdom, and eloquence, and the hero of Homer's "Odyssey." See CALYPSO, CIRCE, LOTOPHAGI, PENELOPE, POLYPHEMUS, SIREN, 1, TELEMACHUS.

Od'ys-sey (ŏd'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *Odyssea*, Gr. Ὀδύσσεια, fr. Ὀδυσσεύς Ulysses: cf. F. *Odyssée.*] **1.** An epic poem attributed to Homer, which describes the ten years' wanderings and adventures of Ulysses (Odysseus) in returning home to Ithaca after the siege of Troy.

2. Fig.: A long wandering or series of travels.

œ. Also **oe.** In modern English, a digraph representing the Latin diphthong *oe*, the usual Latin spelling of Greek οι. In many words in common use, esp. such as are derived from medieval Latin or the Romance languages, English has usually a simple *e*, as in *economy, penal*; but *œ* is usually retained: in recent words, esp. scientific terms, immediately from Latin or Greek, as *œdema, cœlodont*; in words of chiefly classical interest, as *œcist, logaœdic*; and in proper names, as *Œdipus, Phœnicia.* The digraph is pronounced, in modern English and the English pronunciation of Latin, as a simple *e* would be in the same position.

œ-de'ma, e-de'ma (ē-dē'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DEMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. οἴδημα a swelling, tumor, οἰδεῖν to swell.] **1.** *Med.* A swelling produced by effusion of watery fluid from the blood vessels through the capillary walls into the intercellular spaces of connective tissue.

2. *Bot.* A swollen condition of plants due to reduced transpiration and excessive absorption of water.

œ-dem'a-tous, e-dem'a-tous (ē-dĕm'ȧ-tŭs; ē-dē'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having, œdema.

Œ'de-mer'i-dæ (ē'dē-mĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. οἰδεῖν to swell + μηρός thigh.] *Zoöl.* A family of beetles somewhat like the longicorns, but with heteromerous instead of isomerous tarsi. The adults are usually strikingly colored; they frequent flowers. The larvæ feed on decaying wood. — **œ'de-me'rid** (-mē'rĭd), *a. & n.*

Œd'i-pus (ĕd'ĭ-pŭs; ē'dĭ-; *the second is the preferred pronunciation in British usage*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Οἰδίπους.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Laius and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes. At Œdipus's birth an oracle foretold that Laius would lose his life at his son's hand. The child was given to a herdsman to expose, who instead committed him to a comrade, and eventually Œdipus was adopted by Polybus, king of Corinth. When grown, an oracle having warned him that he would kill his father and marry his mother, Œdipus left home. On the journey he met Laius and, unaware of his relationship, slew him in an altercation. Later he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, thereby freeing Thebes from distress, and was made king of the city. He married Jocasta, by whom he became father of Eteocles, Polynices, Antigone, and Ismene. Eventually, his parentage being discovered, Jocasta hanged herself and Œdipus tore out his eyes. His sons and his uncle Creon became masters of the city and banished him. Accompanied only by Antigone, he made his way to Colonos in Attica, where Ismene joined them and where he died after delivering a curse upon his sons for their unnatural strife. See ANTIGONE, CREON, ETEOCLES. The legend is the theme of Sophocles's tragedies "Œdipus Tyrannus" and "Œdipus Coloneus."

Œ'do-go'ni-um (ē'dō-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οἰδεῖν to swell + γόνος seed.] *Bot.* A genus of filamentous algæ forming green masses attached to various objects in streams and ponds. They develop antheridia and oögonia, and also large asexual swarm spores.

‖ **œil'-de-bœuf'** (û'y'-dē-bûf'), *n.*; *pl.* ŒILS-DE-BŒUF (û'y'-). [F., lit., eye of an ox.] *Arch.* A circular or oval window; — generally used of architecture of the 17th and 18th centuries. A famous room in the palace of Versailles bears this name, from the oval window opening into it.

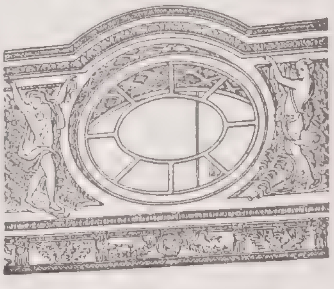
Œil-de-bœuf in Palace at Versailles.

‖ **œil'-de-per'drix'** (-pĕr'drē'), *a.* [F., lit., eye of a partridge.] **1.** *Ornamental Art.* Characterized by, or decorated with, small round points, spots, or rings; as, an *œil-de-perdrix* pattern.

2. Having a brownish red color; — used esp. of light-colored red wine.

‖ **œil'lade'** (û'yȧd'; *formerly Anglicized, or partly so,* ĭl'ĭ-

od-ol'o-gy (ŏd-ŏl'ō-jĭ; ōd-), *n.* [See OD; -LOGY.] Odic theory.

o-dom'e-trous (ō-dŏm'ē-trŭs), *a.* Serving to measure distance on a road. *Rare.*

Od'o-nar'kes (ŏd'ō-när'kēz; ō'dō-). *Bib.*

o'don-tag'ra (ō'dŏn-tăg'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + *-agra.*] Gouty pain in a tooth. [ODONTALGIA.]

o'don-tal'gy (-tăl'jĭ). Var. of

O'don-tas-pid'i-dæ (-tăs-pĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, shield.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the sand sharks; — called also **O'don-tas'pi-dæ.** *Carchariidæ* as used by some authors is a synonym.

O'don-tas'pis (-tăs'pĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See SAND SHARK.

o'don-ti'a-sis (-tī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδοντιᾶν to cut teeth.] Cutting of the teeth; dentition.

o-don'tic (ō-dŏn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀδοντικός, fr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] Of or pert. to the teeth.

o-don'ti-noid (ō-dŏn'tĭ-noid), *n.* [See ODONTO-; -OID.] *Med.* Tumor developed from the cement substance of the teeth.

o-don'tist, *n.* [*odonto-* + *-ist.*] A dentist. *Rare.*

o'don-ti'tis (ō'dŏn-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a tooth.

o-don'to-cete (ō-dŏn'tō-sēt), *a.* [See ODONTOCETE.] *Zoöl.* Designating the toothed whales. — *n.* A toothed whale.

O-don'to-ce'te (-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. κῆτος a whale.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Cete consisting of the toothed whales. Cf. MYSTICETE.

O-don'to-ce'ti (-tī), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ODONTOCETE. [tocete.]

o-don'to-ce'tous (-tŭs), *a.* Odon-

o-don'to-clast (ō-dŏn'tō-klăst), *n.* [*odonto-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Anat.* One of the large multinucleated cells which absorb the roots of the milk teeth.

o-don'to-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Odontalgia.

o'don-tog'e-ny (ō'dŏn-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-geny.*] *Physiol.* The origin and development of teeth. — **o-don'to-gen'ic** (ō-dŏn'tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

O-don'to-glos'sæ (ō-dŏn'tō-glŏs'ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The order of birds consisting of the flamingos. — **o-don'to-glos'sal** (-ăl), **o-don'to-glos'sate** (-āt), *a.*

o-don'to-glot (ō-dŏn'tō-glŏt), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Odontoglossum.* *Obs. or R.*

o'don-tog'na-thous (ō'dŏn-tŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*odonto-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Having a jaw or jaws with teeth or toothlike ridges.

O'don-tol'cæ (-tŏl'sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. ὁλκός a furrow.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct aquatic birds having teeth set in a groove. It includes *Hesperornis* and allied genera. See HESPERORNIS. — **o'don-tol'cate** (-kāt), **o'don-tol'cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

o-don'to-lith, *n.* [*odonto-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* Tartar of the teeth.

o-don'to-lox'i-a (ō-dŏn'tō-lŏk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. λοξός oblique.] *Med.* Irregularity of the teeth. [Odontoma.]

o-don'tome (ō-dŏn'tōm), *n.*

O'don-toph'o-ra (ō'dŏn-tŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ODONTOPHORE.] = CEPHALOPHORA. — **o'don-toph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.*

o'don-toph'o-ral (-răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to an odontophore. **b** Odontophoran.

O-don'to-phor'i-dæ (ō-dŏn'tō-fŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *odonto-* + *-phore* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of gallinaceous birds consisting of the American partridges and quails, often ranked as a subfamily, **O-don'to-pho-ri'næ** (-fō-rī'nē). — **o'don-toph'o-rine** (ō'dŏn-tŏf'ō-rīn; -rĭn), *a.*

o'don-toph'o-rous (ō'dŏn-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having an odontophore; odontophoran.

O'don-toph'o-rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Odontophoridæ, including numerous crested quail-like birds of Central and South America.

o-don'to-plast (ō-dŏn'tō-plăst), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-plast.*] *Anat.* An odontoblast.

O'don-top'ter-is (ō'dŏn-tŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. πτερίς fern.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil pteridosperms found in the coal measures of the Carboniferous.

O-don'to-rhyn'chi (ō-dŏn'tō-rĭŋ'kī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] Syn. of LAMELLIROSTRES.

o-don'to-rhyn'chous (-kŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Lamellirostral.

O'don-tor'mæ (ō'dŏn-tôr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth + τόρμος a socket.] *Paleon.* A group equiv. to Ichthyornithidæ.

o-don'tor-tho'sis (ō-dŏn'tŏr-thō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + *orthosis.*] *Dentistry.* The straightening of irregular teeth.

o-don'to-stom'a-tous (-tō-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), **o'don-tos'to-mous** (ō'dŏn-tŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [*odonto-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, the mouth.] *Zoöl.* Having biting jaws; mandibulate.

O-don'to-tor'mæ (ō-dŏn'tō-tôr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* = ODONTORMÆ.

o-don'to-trip'sis (-trĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. τρῖψις rubbing.] *Med.* Wearing away of the teeth.

o'don-tot'ry-py (ō'dŏn-tŏt'rĭ-pĭ), *n.* [*odonto-* + Gr. τρυπᾶν to bore.] *Dentistry.* The operation of drilling into a tooth.

o-doom' (ō-do͞om'), *n.* [Ashantee *o-dum.*] A West African timber tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*) with yellow wood.

o'do-phone (ō'dō-fōn), *n.* [See ODOR; -PHONE.] A scale of odors.

o'dor-a-ble, *a.* [Cf. L. *odorabilis.*] Susceptible of being smelled. *Obs.* — *n.* A thing that is odorable. *Obs.*

o'dor-a-ment, *n.* [L. *odoramentum.*] A scent; perfume; odorous substance. *Obs.*

o'dor-am'i-nous, *a.* [L. *odoramen, -minis*, perfume.] Odoriferous. *Obs.*

o'dor-ant (ō'dẽr-ănt), *a.* [L. *odorans, -antis*, p. pr.] Fragrant; odorous. *Rare.*

o'dor-ate, *a.* [L. *odoratus*, p. p.] Odorous; scented. *Rare.* — *n.* An odorate substance. *Obs.*

o'dor-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

o'dor-a'tion, *n.* [L. *odoratio* a smelling, fr. *odorare* to perfume.] Act of perfuming or yielding an odor. *Obs.*

o'dor-a'ter (ō'dẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* An atomizer for perfumes, etc.

o'dored, o'doured (ō'dẽrd), *a.* Having an odor; scented; — chiefly in combination.

o'dor-ful, o'dour-ful, *a.* [*odor* + *-ful.*] Odorous.

o'dor-if'er-ant (-ĭf'ẽr-ănt), *a.* [F. *odoriférant.*] Odoriferous.

o'dor-if'er-ize, *v. t.* To make odoriferous. *Obs.*

o'dor-if'ic, *a.* [L. *odor, odoris*, odor + *-fic.*] Odoriferous. *Rare.*

o'dor-ine, *n.* *Chem.* A pungent oily substance, probably impure picoline, obtained by redistilling bone oil. *Obs.*

o'dor-ize, *v. t.* To make odorous; to scent; to perfume. *Rare.*

o'dor-less, *a.* Free from odor; inodorous. — **odorless phosphate.** = BASIC SLAG.

o'dor-os'i-ty (ō'dẽr-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Odorousness.

o'dor-scope, o'dor-o-scope', *n.* [*odor* + *-scope.*] An instrument to test odors by their effect on an electrical contact resistance.

o'dour, etc. Vars. of ODOR, etc.

Od'o-vi'a (ŏd'ō-vī'ȧ; ō'dō-). *D. Bib.*

odreih. † ADRIGH.

ods. † ODDS.

Ods, Od's (ŏdz). [*Often l. c.*] Also **Odds, Odd's.** See OD.

od'so, *interj.* [From OD, an alteration for *God.*] An exclamation indicating surprise or asseveration. *Obs. or Archaic.*

O'du-i'a (ō'dū-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

odur. † ODOR, OTHER. [*Obs.*]

odyfferaunt, *a.* Odoriferant.

od'yl, od'yle (ŏd'ĭl; ōd'-), *n.* [*od* + Gr. ὕλη matter, material.] = OD. *Obsoles.* Hence: **o-dyl'ic** (ō-dĭl'ĭk), *a.* — **od'yl-ism** (ŏd'ĭl-ĭz'm; ōd'-), *n.* — **od'yl-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.* — **od'yl-ize.** *v. t.*

Od'y-ne'rus (ŏd'ĭ-nē'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδυνηρός painful, fr. ὀδύνη pain.] *Zoöl.* A genus of solitary wasps, having a very short abdominal peduncle, and often resembling yellow jackets in coloration. They construct nests of mud pellets, or burrow into the ground or the stems of plants.

od'y-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*odyno-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring pain endured. — **od'y-no-met'ri-cal** (-nō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

od'y-no-pha'gi-a (-fā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *odyno-* + *-phagia.*] *Med.* Dysphagia.

od'y-no-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *odyno-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of pain.

od'yn-pha'gi-a (ŏd'ĭn-fā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = ODYNOPHAGIA.

Od'ys-se'an (ŏd'ĭ-sē'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having the characteristics of, the Odyssey.

oe. † O. [*Scot.*]

oe (oi) Var. of OY, grandchild.

‖ **oe** (ō), *n.* [Dan. *ö.*] An islet. *R.*

oe (ō), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *od, ode* (pron. *ō, ōe*) violent temper, atmospheric disturbance, Icel. *ōðr* violent, furious, mad.] A violent whirlwind off the Faroe Islands, sometimes causing waterspouts.

O. E. *Abbr.* Old English (also **OE.**); omissions excepted.

œ'ci-o-ma'ni-a (ē'sĭ-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οἰκεῖος domestic (fr. οἶκος house) + *mania.*] *Med.* Mental derangement marked by domestic termagancy; insane shrewishness.

œ'cist (ē'sĭst), *n.* [Gr. οἰκιστής.] A colonizer; a founder of a city.

œ'co-dom'i-cal, *a.* [Gr. οἰκοδομικός skillful in or fit for building.] Architectural. *Obs. & R.*

œ'coid, e'coid (ē'koid), *n.* [Gr. οἶκος a house + *-oid.*] *Anat.* The colorless stroma of a red blood corpuscle.

œ-col'o-gy (ē-kŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of ECOLOGY. — **œ'co-log'i-cal** (ē'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [NOMACY.]

œ'co-nom'a-cy. Var. of ECO-

œ'co-nom'ic, œ'co-nom'i-cal, etc. Rare vars. of ECONOMIC, ECONOMICAL, etc.

œconomie. † ECONOMY.

‖ **œ-con'o-mus** (ē-kŏn'ō-mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr οἰκονόμος steward.] A steward or manager, as of a college or of the temporalities of a religious society.

œ'co-pho'bi-a (ē'kō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οἶκος house + *-phobia.*] Morbid dislike of home.

œc'u-me'ni-an (ĕk'ū-mē'nĭ-ăn; ē'kū-), *a.* *Eccl.* Ecumenical.

œc'u-men'ic (-mĕn'ĭk), **œc'u-men'i-cal**, etc. Vars. of ECUMENIC, ECUMENICAL, etc.

œ'cus (ē'kŭs), *n.* [L., room, hall, fr. Gr. οἶκος house, room.] *Class. Arch.* An apartment or hall (sometimes a dining room, sometimes adjoining a dining room), decorated with columns or otherwise, in a dwelling house.

œ'dem, *n.* Œdema. *Obs.*

Œ'dic-ne'mus (ē'dĭk-nē'mŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οἰδεῖν to swell + κνήμη leg, tibia.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the European stone plover, and related to charadriiform birds lacking a hind toe. It is the chief genus of a family, **Œ'dic-nem'i-dæ** (-nĕm'ĭ-dē). — **œ'dic-ne'mine** (-nē'mīn; -mĭn), *a.*

Œd'i-pe'an (ĕd'ĭ-pē'ăn; ē'dĭ-), *a.* Of or pert to Œdipus.

œ'di-pod'ic, *a.* [Gr. οἰδεῖν to swell + πούς, ποδός, foot.] Gouty. *Obs.*

Œ'do-go'ni-a'ce-æ (ē'dō-gō'nĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ŒDOGONIUM.] *Bot.* A small family of confervoid fresh-water algæ typified by the genus *Œdogonium.* — **œ'do-go'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

‖ **œil'lère'** (û'yâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *œil* eye.] In medieval armor, an opening to see through in a visor or front of a helmet.

œ'kist (ē'kĭst). Var. of ŒCIST.

œ-kol'o-gy. Rare var. of ECOLOGY. — **œ'ko-log'i-cal**, *a.*

oel. † OIL.

œ'le-o-blast'. Var. of ELEOBLAST.

œ'let. † OILLET.

ăd, ê-ĭl′yăd ; ā-ĭl′yăd), *n.* [F., fr. *œil* eye. Cf. EYELET.] A glance of the eye ; an amorous look ; an ogle. *Shak.*

œ-nan′thate (ē-năn′thāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of œnanthic acid.

Œ-nan′the (-thē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. οἰνάνθη. See ŒNANTHIC.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of Old World apiaceous herbs, the water dropworts, distinguished by the compound umbel of white flowers without carpophores. The roots of many species, as *Œ. crocata*, are extremely poisonous, though some East Indian species have edible tubers.

œ-nan′thic (-thĭk), *a.* [Gr. οἰνανθη the first shoot of the vine, the vine blossom, the vine ; οἴνη the vine + ἄνθη bloom, ἄνθος flower.] *Chem.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, an acid ($C_{14}H_{26}O_2$, according to the old nomenclature) believed by Liebig and Pelouze to exist in wine in the form of its ethyl ester, a liquid of ethereal vinous odor called **œnanthic ether**. The latter substance has since been affirmed to be pelargonic ester, or a mixture chiefly of caprylic and capric esters. It is obtained from wine by distillation or artificially from oil of rue, and is used in flavoring artificial wines and liquors. **b** = ŒNANTHYLIC.

œ-nan′thol (-thōl ; -thŏl), *n.* [*œnanth*ylic + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* An oily substance of pungent odor, $C_6H_{13}{\cdot}CHO$, the aldehyde of œnanthylic acid, easily got by distilling castor oil.

œ-nan′thone (-thōn), *n.* [*œnanth*ic + *-one.*] *Chem.* Œnanthylic ketone, $(C_6H_{13})_2CO$.

œ-nan′thyl (-thĭl), *n.* [*œnanth*ic + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A univalent radical, $C_6H_{13}CO$, the radical of œnanthylic acid. Cf. BENZOYL. **b** = HEPTYL.

œ-nan′thyl-ate (-thĭ-lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of œnanthylic acid.

œ′nan-thyl′ic (ē′năn-thĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, $C_6H_{13}{\cdot}CO_2H$ (normal heptoic acid), nearly corresponding in composition to the *œnanthic* acid of Liebig and Pelouze. It is a colorless liquid boiling at 224° C., and is best obtained by oxidizing œnanthol.

œ′nan-thyl′i-dene (-ĭ-dēn), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, $C_5H_{11}C{:}CH$, having a garlic odor. It is a heptine of normal structure, belonging to the acetylene series.

œno-. A combining form derived from Greek οἶνος, *wine.*

Œ′no-car′pus (ē′nō-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *œno-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American pinnate-leaved palms with a slender bractless spadix subtended by a woody spathe. The fruit is black and often edible. Most species yield oil. *Œ. bacaba* is the bacaba palm.

Œnochoë.

œ-noch′o-ë (ē-nŏk′ō-ē), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -CHOÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. οἰνοχοη ; οἶνος wine + χοή a pouring.] *Class. Archæol.* A wine pitcher or jug, usually with a trefoil-shaped mouth, found in nearly all periods of Greek art.

œ′no-cyte (ē′nō-sīt), *n.* [*œno-* + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* One of the peculiar large cells that form metameric clusters connected with the tracheæ and fat body of insects.

œ-no′lic (ē-nō′lĭk ; -nŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*œno-* + (prob.) 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of a series of weak tanninlike acids forming the coloring matter of wine, the baccate fruit of various shrubs, etc., orig. designated by such names as *œnocyanin* and *œnolin.*

œ-nol′o-gy (ē-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*œno-* + *-logy.*] Knowledge or study of wines. — **œ′no-log′i-cal** (ē′nō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **œ-nol′o-gist** (ē-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

œ′no-man′cy (ē′nō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*œno-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by the color or other peculiarities of wine.

œ′no-mel (ē′nō-mĕl ; ĕn′ō-), *n.* [L. *œnomeli*, Gr. οἰνόμελι ; οἶνος wine + μέλι honey.] *Gr. Antiq.* A beverage consisting of wine and honey. Hence, fig., of language or thought.

Œ-no′ne (ē-nō′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Οἰνώνη.] A nymph of Mt. Ida, wife of Paris, who left her for Helen of Troy. She is the subject of two poems by Tennyson.

Œ′no-the′ra (ē′nō-thē′rȧ ; *often* ē-nŏth′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. οἰνοθήρας.] *Bot.* A genus of American onagraceous herbs, now restricted to species having small yellow flowers with erect buds and terete seeds borne in two rows in the capsule (but formerly including many more or less unrelated forms). It comprises some of the less ornamental and conspicuous evening primroses.

œ-nox′y-dase (ē-nŏk′sĭ-dās ; -dāz), *n.* [*œno-* + *oxydase* for *oxidase.*] *Chem.* An oxidizing enzyme found in ripe grapes and hence in wine. It is similar to laccase, and causes the disease of wine known as "casse."

oer′sted (ûr′stĕd), *n.* [After Hans Christian *Oersted*, Danish physicist.] *Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of magnetic reluctance or resistance, equal to the reluctance of a centimeter cube of air (or vacuum) between parallel faces. Also, a reluctance in which unit magnetomotive force sets up unit flux.

œ-soph′a-gus (ē-sŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *n.* A certain part of the alimentary canal. See ESOPHAGUS. — **œ′so-phag′e-al** (ē′sō-făj′ē-ăl), *a.*, etc. Vars. of ESOPHAGEAL, etc.

œs′tru-al (ĕs′trōō-ăl), *a.* [See ŒSTRUS.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to sexual desire ; — mostly applied to brute animals ; as, the *œstrual* period ; *œstrual* influence.

œs′tru-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [From ŒSTRUS.] To be in heat ; to rut.

œs′tru-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* State or fact of being under œstrual influence, or of having sexual desire ; rut.

œs′trus (ĕs′trŭs ; ēs′-), *n.* [L., a gadfly ; also, frenzy, fr. Gr. οἶστρος gadfly ; hence, sting, fury, insane desire, frenzy.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* See ŒSTRIDÆ.
2. A vehement desire or impulse ; stimulus ; frenzy ; rage ; esp., *Physiol.*, the sexual heat of animals ; rut.

of (ŏv ; *unaccented* ŏv), *prep.* [AS. *of* of, from, off ; akin to D. & OS. *af*, G. *ab* off, OHG. *aba* from, away, Icel., Dan., Sw., & Goth. *af*, L. *ab*, Gr. ἀπο, Skr. *apa.* Cf. OFF, A-, AB-, AFTER.] In the most general sense : proceeding from ; belonging to ; relating to ; connected with ; concerning. *Of* primarily denotes *from, away from*, a sense retained in its independently developed variant, *off* ; hence it is used in expressions involving the idea of *moving* or *resulting from*, as those of separation, derivation, source, agent, means, material, etc. The primary sense, however, has disappeared in most of its derived applications, which have been much affected by its early use in translating the Latin *ab, dē, ex*, and as corresponding to the French *de.* The latter influence largely brought about its use in many phrase constructions, esp. with verbs and adjectives, notably as replacing the *genitive* (which see). But most of its uses may be traced to the primary sense, implying something that in fact or thought proceeds from a thing, or has, or has had, a connection with it. Hence *of* is used as:
1. Indicating the place or thing from which anything moves, comes, goes, or is directed or impelled ; from ; away from ; out of. *Obs.*, or partly replaced by *off.* See OFF. "With the least drawing blood *of* another." *Purchas.*
2. Indicating that from which there has been transition, actual or supposed, as an anterior time or state ; also, that from which position or reckoning is defined ; from. *Obs. or Archaic*, except in certain phrases, such as *of old* (cf. def. 17 ; and see under OLD, *n.*), *north of, within an hour of, upwards of*, etc.

How long is it ago since this came unto him? And he said, *Of* a child. *Mark* ix. 21

Of fleshly, to be again made spiritual. *Manning.*

Tom . . . finds himself within a foot or two *of* him. *T. Hughes*

3. Indicating that from which a person or thing is delivered, or of which a person or thing is deprived, or the like ; from ; — partly replaced by *from*, and now used only with certain verbs or adjectives ; as, to cure, ease, empty, rid, deprive, or strip *of* ; quit, rid, bare, destitute, empty *of.*

The man recovered *of* the bite. *Goldsmith.*

Heaven make thee free *of* it ! *Shak.*

4. Indicating origin, source, descent, or the like ; from ; as, he was born *of* a race of kings ; he is *of* noble blood.

I have received *of* the Lord that which also I delivered unto you. 1 *Cor.* xi. 23

5. Indicating that by which a person or thing is actuated or impelled, as the cause, motive, or reason, etc. ; from ; out of ; as a result or consequence of ; — now used chiefly after an intransitive verb, as *die, savor*, etc. ; or an adjective, as *sick, ashamed, glad, proud*, etc. ; as, they went *of* their own will ; no body can move *of* itself ; he did it *of* necessity. Formerly also in such constructions as, to thank him *of* [for] his kindness ; shame *of* his conduct.

For it was *of* the Lord to harden their hearts. *Josh.* xi. 20.

6. Indicating the agent, or person by whom or thing by which anything is done or made : (1) often, now archaically, after such past participles as *loved, ordained, abandoned, forgotten* ; as, "He is despised and rejected *of* men" (*Is.* liii. 3) ; (2) after an adjective or adjective phrase characterizing the act or conduct ; as, it was kind *of* him to offer it ; (3) after a noun, indicating the maker or author, or, when the noun is one of action, the doer, often with the force of the subjective genitive ; as, the Epistles *of* Paul ; the plays *of* Shakespeare ; the love *of* God, i. e., God's love for us. Cf. def. 11.

[Jesus] being forty days tempted *of* the Devil. *Luke* iv. 1, 2.

It was a mad . . . trick *of* him to steal from the state. *Shak.*

7. Indicating means or instrument ; by means of ; with ; on. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Pave it all *of* silver and *of* gold. *Chaucer*

They which minister about holy [*R. V.* sacred] things live [*R. V.* eat] *of* the things of the temple. 1 *Cor.* ix. 13

8. Indicating the material, substance, parts, elements of which anything is composed or made, or of which it consists ; as, a throne *of* gold ; a cup *of* water ; an army *of* ten thousand men ; a distance *of* five miles ; a genus *of* plants or animals ; *Her.*, barry *of* six, i. e., having six bars.
9. Indicating a particular example of a class denoted by the limited noun, or a relation of apposition ; as, the continent *of* America ; the city *of* Rome ; — now *Obs. or Archaic* in the sense of, "in the person of."

You have a nurse *of* me. *Shak.*

10. Indicating that to which reference is made, or the subject of thought, action, etc. ; about ; concerning ; relating to ; with reference to ; as regards ; as to ; as, to boast *of* one's achievements ; to tell, judge, or doubt *of* a matter ; what has become *of* him ? Formerly also after *do* ; as in, what was done *of* them ; and after nouns ; as in, a treatise *of* government.

Knew you *of* this fair work ? *Shak.*

11. Indicating the object after a noun denoting an action or agent ; — corresponding to the objective genitive ; as, the commission *of* a crime ; the feeding *of* an army ; a drinker *of* wine ; the love *of* God, i. e., our love for God. Cf. def. 6. See -ING, 2.
12. In many verbal and adjective constructions, denoting a relationship that is hardly more than a grammatical construction, or one that approaches, but is not clearly identifiable with, some one of the foregoing applications ; — representing an Anglo-Saxon or Latin genitive dependent on a verb or adjective ; as, he smelled *of* the flower ; I accuse you *of* treason ; you have the advantage *of* me.
13. Indicating that with respect to which an attribute is ascribed, or of which a fact is affirmed ; in respect of ; in the matter of ; in ; — now to a considerable extent replaced by *in* ; as, slow *of* speech ; forty years *of* age.

False *of* heart, light *of* ear, bloody *of* hand. *Shak.*

14. Indicating an attribute or distinctive mark which characterizes a person or thing ; — corresponding to the descriptive genitive, denoting a quality, quantity, age, price, distinguishing or specifying fact or thing, or the like, and sometimes passing into or connected with other senses ; as, a man *of* courage ; she was all *of* a tremble ; a ship *of* a hundred tons ; a boy *of* ten years ; a time *of* drought ; a sword *of* their manufacture ; a book *of* his selection.
15. Indicating the aggregate or whole of which the limited word or words denote a part, or of which a part is referred to, thought of, affected, etc. ; belonging to a number or quantity mentioned ; out of ; from amongst ; as, most *of* the company ; "the poor *of* his people" (*Is.* xiv. 32) ; the flower *of* the family ; the King *of* kings.

It is a duty to communicate *of* those blessings we have received. *Franklin.*

☞ Sometimes the partitive word may include the whole, as in, all *of* them ; "a hundred upon poor four *of* us" (*Shak.*) ; rarely, by a curious idiom, the partitive word is a superlative or a noun or pronoun denoting an example of a whole which is logically exclusive of the part, either from the nature of the case ; as in, "the fairest *of* her daughters Eve" (*Milton*) ; or by the use of *other, else*, or the like, as a qualifier ; as in, "*Of* all men else I have avoided thee" (*Shak.*).

16. Indicating the relationship of possession, otherwise expressed by the possessive case ; belonging or pertaining to, or connected with (a place, time, person, or thing) ; as, the right *of* the possessor ; the gate *of* heaven ; the mistletoe *of* Europe ; the people *of* the Middle Ages ; in the days *of* Herod ; the dean *of* the college ; the genius *of* the language ; the cube *of* a number. See POSSESSIVE, *a.*
17. Indicating a point or space of time ; — during ; in the course of ; on ; as, *of* a day. *Obs. or Archaic & Colloq.*, except in certain phrases ; as, *of* late ; *of* old, etc. Cf. def. 2.

Not be seen to wink *of* all the day. *Shak.*

My custom always *of* the afternoon. *Shak.*

18. In various senses, mostly *Obs.*, now represented by other prepositions ; as : **a** On. "A plague *of* all cowards." "He came *of* an errand." *Shak.* *Obs. or Colloq.* **b** In. *Obs. or R.* **c** At. *Obs.* **d** To. *Obs.* **e** By. *Obs.* **f** With ; as, what is the matter *of* you ? *Obs. or Colloq.*

of it, by way of, or out of, it ; — where *it* may denote the fact, matter, or thing referred to ; thus, to have a hard life *of it.*

of-. [AS. See OF, prep., OFF.] An obsolete prefix originally used in Anglo-Saxon with verbs in the sense of *away, off*, but becoming modified so as frequently to add the sense of *destroying, injuring*, or *overcoming*, to that of the verb. In Middle English its meaning became obscured or lost, and in later combinations was gradually superseded by *off-*. See OFF-.

off (ŏf ; 205), *adv.* [ME. *of*, orig. the same word as E. *of*, prep., AS. *of*, adv. & prep. See OF.] In a general sense, denoting *from*, or *away from*, something ; as : **1.** Indicating an action (expressed in the context) as that of removing, separating, or putting away ; away ; to a distance ; so as not to be *on* ; as, to take *off* the hat or cloak ; to cut, peel, tear *off* ; to march *off* ; to fly *off* ; to beat *off* ; to cast *off*
2. Specif., *Naut.*, away from the land, shore, ship, or wind ; as, nothing *off* (see under NOTHING, *n.*) ; the ship stood *off.*
3. Indicating a place or time (denoted by the context) as removed ; as, only two weeks *off* ; he stood ten paces *off* ; he had his coat *off.*
4. Indicating an action or process (in the context) as carried to completion ; to the end ; to a finish ; as, the pain passed *off* ; water cools *off* ; to polish *off.*

☞ *Off* (esp. in senses 1 and 3) with *from* and (formerly, and in *dial.* or *vulgar* use still) with *of* is a common redundancy for *off*, prep. ; as, it fell *off* from the table ; he ate *off* of his lap.

off and on. **a** Not constantly ; not regularly ; intermittently ; now and then ; occasionally. **b** *Naut.* On different tacks, now toward, and now away from, the land ; — also prepositionally : alternately at a distance from and in proximity to ; as, *off and on* shore. **c** In alternate connection and disconnection. **d** Adjectively : Being now off and now on ; intermittent ; vacillating. — **off or on**, against or for. Also *off nor on*, as in *neither off nor on*, neither one way nor another ; irrelevant. *Obs.* "The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either *off* or *on.*" *Bp. Sanderson.*

off, *a.* [From OFF, *adv.* when predicative ; when attributive, chiefly from OFF-, *prefix.*] **1.** Away ; apart ; removed ; gone off ; as, he is *off* to the war.
2. Hence, specif. or fig. : **a** More removed or distant ; situated to one side (of the confronting or main part) ; as, an *off* street. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the side (i. e., the right side, the left being called the *near* side) of an animal or a team farther from the driver when he is on foot : hence, right ; as, the *off* horse or ox in a team ; the *off* leg. **c** *Naut.* Farther from the shore ; seaward. **d** *Cricket.* Designating the side of the field or the wicket opposite to that on which the batsman stands. It is the side on the right or left of the wicket keeper according as the batsman is right-handed or left-handed. **e** Discontinued ; given up ; not *on* ; as, the game is *off* ; all bets are *off* ; the gas is *off.* **f** Remote or removed from the fact, normal condition, or standard ; as, James is wholly *off* (i. e., mistaken) in his reckoning ; the poor fellow was *off* (i. e., crazy) ; the market is *off* (i. e., market prices have declined) ; an *off* (remote) chance. Hence, designating time when the ordinary business or course of affairs is suspended, or slackened ; as, he took an *off* day for fishing. "In the *off* season." *Thackeray.*

œ-nan′thin (ē-năn′thĭn), *n.* A poisonous resin from water dropwort (*Œnanthe fistulosa*).

œ-nan′thyl-ene (ē-năn′thĭ-lēn), *n.* [*œnanthyl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A heptylene of supposed normal structure.

œ-nan′thyl-ous (-lŭs), *a.* = Œ-NANTHIC **a.** *Obs.*

Œ′neus (ē′nūs), *n.* [L. *Oeneus*, fr. Gr. Οἰνεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* King of Pleuron and Calydon in Ætolia, whose realm was ravaged by the Calydonian boar, until it was slain by Meleager.

œ′no-cy′an (ē′nō-sī′ăn), **œ′no-cy′a-nin** (-ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [*œno-* + Gr. κύανος a dark blue substance.] See ŒNOLIC.

œ′no-lin (ē′nō-lĭn), *n.* See Œ-NOLIC.

œ′no-ma′ni-a (ē′nō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *œno-* + *mania.*] *Med.* **a** Dipsomania. **b** Delirium tremens — **œ′no-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

Œn′o-ma′us (ĕn′ō-mā′ŭs ; ē′-nō-), *n.* [L. *Oenomaus*, fr. Gr. Οἰνόμαος.] See HIPPODAMIA.

œ-nom′e-ter (ē-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*œno-* + *-meter.*] An alcoholometer.

œ-noph′i-list (ē-nŏf′ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*œno-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] A lover of wine.

œ-noph′o-bist (ē-nŏf′ō-bĭst), *n.* [See ŒNO- ; -PHOBIA.] One who dreads or dislikes wine.

œ′no-po-et′ic (ē′nō-pō-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*œno-* + Gr. ποιητικός productive.] Of or pert. to wine making.

Œ′no-the-ra′ce-æ (-thē-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ŒNOTHERA.] *Bot.* Syn. of ONAGRACEÆ. — **œ′no-the-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

œ′no-thi-on′ic (-thĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*œno-* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Ethylsulphuric.

oeps, *n.* [OF. *oes, ues*, fr. L. *opus* work, need.] Use ; advantage. *Obs.*

oer. † OAR.

o′er (ōr ; 201), *prep.*, *adv.*, & *prefix.* A contraction of OVER. *Poetic or Dial.*

oer-lam′ (ōōr-läm′), *n.* [Cape D. *oorlam* rude, untutored, a slow servant, fr. Malay *oranglami* old man : i. e., man out of service.] A semicivilized Hottentot of Namaqualand.

oes. † OOZE, mud.

oes (ōz), *n.*, *pl.* of O.

œ′sar (ē′sȧr). Var. of OSAR.

œsophag-, **œ-soph′a-gal′gi-a**, **œ′so-phag′e-al**, **œ-soph′a-gec′to-my**, **œ-soph′a-gism**, **œ-soph′a-gi′tis**, **œ-soph′a-go-**, **œ-soph′a-go-cele′**, **œ-soph′a-go-dyn′i-a**, **œ-soph′a-go-my-co′sis**, **œ-soph′a-gop′a-thy**, **œ-soph′a-go-ple′gi-a**, **œ-soph′a-gor-rha′gi-a**, **œ-soph′a-go-scope′**, **œ-soph′a-gos′co-py**, **œ-soph′a-go-spasm**, **œ-soph′a-go-ste-no′sis**, **œ-soph′a-gos′to-my**, **œ-soph′a-go-tome′**, **œ-soph′a-got′o-my.** Vars. of ESOPHAG-, ESOPHAGO-, etc.

Œs-trel′a-ta (ĕs-trĕl′ȧ-tȧ ; ēs-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οἰστρηλατος driven by a gadfly.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of petrels, found chiefly in southern seas. They are dark-colored, often with a white tail and under parts.

œs-tri′a-sis (ĕs-trī′ȧ-sĭs ; ēs-), *n.* [NL. See ŒSTRUS ; -IASIS.] *Veter.* The disease produced by the botfly.

Œs′tri-dæ (ĕs′trĭ-dē ; ēs′-), *n. pl.* [NL. See ŒSTRUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of the true flies consisting of the botflies and the warble flies. The type genus is called *Œstrus.* — **œs′tri-an** (-ăn). **œs′trid** (ĕs′trĭd ; ēs′-), *a.* & *n.* — **œs′troid** (-troid), *a.*

œs′tro. Var. of ESTRO.

œs′tro-ma′ni-a (ĕs′trō-mā′nĭ-ȧ ; ēs′-), *n.* [NL. See ŒSTRUS ; MANIA.] *Med.* Insanity connected with menstruation.

œs′trous (ĕs′trŭs ; ēs′-), *a.* = ŒSTRUAL.

œs′trum (-trŭm), *n.* [NL.] = ŒSTRUS.

œ′sy-pum, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. οἴσυπος, οισυπη.] Grease of unwashed wool, used as a cosmetic. *Obs.*

Œ-tæ′us (ē-tē′ŭs), *n.* [L. *Oetæus*, of Oeta (a mountain range), fr. Gr. Οἰταῖος.] *Astron.* The constellation Hercules : — an early name, from the mountain range in Thessaly where Hercules is fabled to have ascended the funeral pyre.

‖ **œu′vre** (û′vr′), *n.* ; *pl.* ŒUVRES (û′vr′). [F., fr. L. *opera* pains, work.] A work, as of art or literature ; also, the work in general of an artist, etc.

oeyliade. † ŒILLADE.

of. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OFF.

OF. *Abbr.* Old French.

O. F. *Abbr.* Odd Fellows ; Old French ; oxidizing flame.

ofærne, *v. t.* ; *p. p.* OFURNE. [Cf. AS. *ofirnan* ; *of-* + *irnan, iernan*, to run. See RUN.] To overtake ; also, to flee from. *Obs.*

ofald. † OFOLD.

ofcaste, *v. t.* To cast off. *Obs.*

ofclepe, *v. t.* [AS. *ofclipian* to obtain by calling.] To call or summon. *Obs.*

of-draw′, *v. t.* To attract ; entice. *Obs.*

ofdrede, *v. t.* ; *p. p.* OFDRAD [AS. *ofdrǣd*, p. p.] To make afraid. *Obs.*

of-earn′, *v. t.* To earn ; merit. *Obs.*

ofen. † OVEN.

ofer. † AFAR, OVER.

ofere. † OFFERE.

3. Conditioned or circumstanced, esp. as to material welfare; — with qualifying adverb; as, well *off*; badly *off*; — perhaps derived from the phrase *to come off* (which see).
4. Designating, or pertaining to, the sale of liquor to be consumed away from, or not on, the premises; — short for *off the premises*; as, *off* sale; *off* license. *Eng.*

off (ŏf; 205), *prep.* **1.** Away from, or from; so as no longer to be on; as, take it *off* the table; — sometimes indicating: **a** Source or material; as, to dine *off* roast beef. **b** That which one is normally engaged upon; as, to be *off* duty.
2. Hence: Not up to, or in condition for; as, *off* his feed.
In the meantime I had been a little *off* my game. *H. Vardon.*
3. *Naut.* To seaward of; as, two miles *off* shore. See also OFF THE WIND.
4. Opening off from; as, an alley *off* Main Street.
off color *or* **colour**, not of the natural or proper color; hence, below standard. See OFF-COLOR, *a.* — **off side**, in football, hockey, and several other games, said of a player in such a position relative to the ball or the player actually or last in possession of it that according to the rules he is barred from playing the ball and, generally, from interfering with an opponent, until by his own movement or that of the ball he again becomes on side. In general a player is *off side* when the ball has been last played or touched by one of his own side behind him. In the American game of football being *off side* in a scrimmage involves a penalty of loss of distance to the offender's side. — **off the wind**, *Naut.*, with the wind abaft the beam; sailing free; as, to sail *off the wind*. Cf. ON THE WIND.

off, *interj.* Stand or be off; away; begone.

off, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Offing. *Rare.*
2. State or condition of being off.
3. *Cricket.* The off side of the wicket. See OFF, *a.*, 2 **d**.

off (ŏf; 205), *v. t.*; OFFED (ŏft); OFF'ING. **1.** To put off; to postpone. *Obs.*
2. To eat off; to swallow. *Rare.*
3. To take off; to doff. *Rare.*
Old men *off* hat to the Boy *H. Melville.*

off, *v. i.* **a** To go off; to depart; to come off. *Obs. or Colloq. & Vulgar.* **b** *Naut.* To move off from the shore. *R.*
to off with, to take off. *Now Dial. or Humorous.*

off-. [See OFF, *adv.*] The adverb *off* used as a prefix with verbs, verbal nouns, nouns, and participial adjectives. It was formerly written *of-* (see OF-).

of'fal (ŏf'ăl), *n.* [*off* + *fall.*] **1.** That which falls off from anything, or is allowed to fall off as worthless, or as negligible for the immediate purpose, as chips of wood, the extreme side and end pieces of a hide of leather, etc.; — now *dial.*, *technical*, or *trade cant*, as, specif.: **a** The waste parts of a butchered animal, or the parts cut off in dressing it, as (in American packing houses) the digestive tract, blood, lungs, feet, and external genitals, and in cattle and sheep also the head. **b** The by-products, screenings, bran, and shorts of wheat. **c** Small or inferior fish, as distinguished from *prime*.
2. Anything that is thrown away as worthless; carrion, refuse; rubbish; garbage.
The *offals* of other professions. *South*

off'cast' (ŏf'kȧst'; 205), *p. a.* Also **off'-cast'**. Cast off; rejected. — *n.* One that is cast off or rejected.

off'-col'or, *or* **-col'our**, *a.* Not of the proper or natural color; hence, below the mark or standard; not in order or good condition; specif.: **a** Dubious; of doubtful propriety; risqué; as, his stories were rather *off-color*. **b** Not having the right color or not colorless, and thus being inferior; — said esp. of diamonds.

off'cut' (ŏf'kŭt'; 205), *n.* **1.** That which is cut off.
2. Specif.: *Print.* A portion of the printed sheet, either cut off to reduce it to the proper size, or, in certain sizes of books, cut off and folded separately. Cf. INSET, 3 **a**.

off'-drive', *v. t.* *Cricket.* To drive to the off side.

of-fend' (ŏ-fĕnd'), *v. i.*; -FEND'ED; -FEND'ING. [OF. *offendre*, L. *offendere*, *offensum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *fendere* (in comp.) to thrust, dash. See DEFEND.] **1.** To stumble. *Obs. & R.*
2. To transgress the moral or divine law; to commit an offense or crime; to stumble; sin.
We have *offended* against the Lord already. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 13.
If it be a sin to covet honor,
I am the most *offending* soul alive. *Shak.*
3. To cause dislike, anger, or vexation; to displease.
I shall *offend*, either to detain or give it. *Shak.*
4. To be offended. *Obs. & R. Scot.*

of-fend', *v. t.* **1.** To transgress; to violate; to sin against; to wrong. *Obs.* "He hath *offended* the law." *Shak.*
2. *Bib.* To oppose or obstruct in duty; to cause to stumble; to cause to sin or to fall. *Obs.*
If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out. *Matt.* v. 29, 30.
3 To strike against; to attack; assail. *Obs.*
4. To strike so as to injure; to hurt; to cause to have bodily pain; to injure physically. *Obs. or Archaic.*
5. To displease; to make angry; to affront; vex.
The conduct that *offends* you so. *Cowper.*

of-fend'er (ŏ-fĕn'dẽr), *n.* One who offends; one who violates any law, divine or human; one who commits an offense; a wrongdoer; a transgressor.

of-fense', **of-fence'** (ŏ-fĕns'), *n.* See *Orthography*, *Introd.* § 27. [ME. *offense*, *offence*, *offens*, OF. *offense*, *offens*, F. *offense*, L. *offensa*, *offensum*, *offensus*, all fr. *offendere*. See OFFEND.] Act of offending, or state of being offended; also, that which offends; specif.: **a** Stumbling, lit. or fig. *Obs.*, except in *Bib.* usage.
A stumblingstone and rock of *offense*. *Rom.* ix. 33.
b An occasion of stumbling or of sin; a stumblingblock.
Woe to that man by whom the *offense* cometh! *Matt.* xviii. 7.
c Act of attacking; attack; assault; as, weapons or arms of *offense*. **d** Injury; hurt; damage; pain. *Obs. or Archaic.* **e** Act of displeasing, affronting, or angering; state of being displeased, affronted, etc.; displeasure: affront. "Just cause of *offense*." *Sir P. Sidney.*
I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offense* to their memories. *Dryden.*
f Disfavor; disgrace. *Obs.* **g** Quality or state of being offensive or disgusting; also, that which is offensive or disgusting; a nuisance. *Obs.* **h** A breach of moral or social conduct; an infraction of law; a crime; sin; transgression; misdeed; any public wrong, whether a crime or misdemeanor. *Offense* has no technical legal meaning; but it is sometimes used specifically for an indictable crime (as in the British Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 731), and sometimes for a misdemeanor or a wrong punishable only by fine or penalty. Sometimes a distinction is made between offenses and quasi offenses, as in the second *Citation*, below.
Who was delivered for our *offenses*, and was raised again for our justification *Rom.* iv. 25.
Offenses are those illegal acts which are done wickedly and with the intent to injure, while quasi offenses are those which cause injury to another, but proceed only from error, neglect, or imprudence. *Edwards* v *Turner*, 6 *Rob.* (*La.*) 382.
Syn. — Umbrage, resentment; misdeed, misdemeanor, trespass, delinquency, affront, indignity, outrage, insult.

of-fense'less, **of-fence'less** (ŏ-fĕns'lĕs), *a.* Unoffending; inoffensive; incapable of offending or attacking.

of-fen'sive (ŏ-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *offensif*. See OFFEND.]
1. Making attack; pert. to, or characterized by, offense or attack; assailant; aggressive; hence, fitted for, or used in, attacking; — opposed to *defensive*; as, an *offensive* war; *offensive* weapons; a league *offensive* and defensive.
2. Causing injury or damage; harmful; injurious. *Obs.*
Offensive to the stomach. *Bacon*
3. Giving offense; causing, or such as to cause, displeasure or resentment: insulting; as, *offensive* words.
4. Giving pain or unpleasant sensations; obnoxious, as to the physical senses or to the moral sense; revolting; disgusting; as, an *offensive* smell; *offensive* sounds.
5. Of the nature of an offense, sin, or transgression; offending, or tending to offend; transgressive. *Obs.*
6. Productive of spiritual stumbling. *Obs.*
Syn. — Displeasing, disagreeable, distasteful, obnoxious, disgusting; impertinent, rude, saucy; opprobrious, insolent, abusive, scurrilous; attacking, invading. See HATEFUL.
— **of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

of-fen'sive, *n.* State or posture of one who offends or makes attack; aggressive attitude; act of the attacking party; — opposed to *defensive*; as, to act on the *offensive*.

of'fer (ŏf'ẽr), *v. t.*; OF'FERED (-ẽrd); OF'FER-ING. [ME. *offren*, *offrien*, AS. *offrian* to sacrifice, fr. L. *offerre*; *ob* (see OB-) + *ferre* to bear, bring. The English word was influenced by F. *offrir* to offer, of the same origin. See BEAR to carry.] **1.** To present, as an act of worship; to sacrifice; to present in prayer or devotion; — often with *up*.
A holy priesthood to *offer* up spiritual sacrifices. 1 *Pet* ii. 5
2. To give or present in general. *Obs.*
3. To present for acceptance or rejection; to hold out; tender; proffer; as, to *offer* a bribe; to *offer* one'sself in marriage.
4. To bid, as a price; to make an offer to give or to pay; as, to *offer* a guinea for a ring; to *offer* a salary or reward.
5. *Com.* To present, bring forward, or expose for sale.
6. To present or bring forward for action or consideration; to propose; suggest; propound; as, to *offer* an opinion. With an infinitive object: To make an offer; to declare one's willingness; as, he *offered* to help me.
7. To attempt or try to inflict, make, or do; hence, to do, make, or give, as to *offer* violence, resistance, an insult, etc.
8. To attempt; undertake; try; — with the infinitive.
All that *offer* to defend him. *Shak.*
Syn. — OFFER, PROFFER. To OFFER is to tender what may be accepted or rejected at the option of the other party; to PROFFER is to make an offer esp. voluntarily, heartily, or in good faith; as, "I *offer* thee three things: choose thee one of them" (1 *Chron.* xxi. 10); "There was a crown *offered* him: and being *offered* him, he put it by" (*Shak.*); "Refuse not, mighty lord, this *proffered* love" (*id.*); "Dorothea . . . felt that it would be indelicate just then to ask for any information which Casaubon did not *proffer*" (*G. Eliot*).

of'fer, *v. i.* **1.** To present something as an act of worship or devotion; to make an offering or sacrifice; to sacrifice.
2. To make an offer or proposal, as of a position or of marriage; to propose.
3. To make an attempt, essay, or trial; — used with *at*. "Without *offering* at any other remedy." *Swift.*
He would be *offering* at the shepherd's voice. *L'Estrange.*
4 To incline; to tend. *Obs.*
5. To present itself; to come to hand.
The occasion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

of'fer, *n.* [Cf. F. *offre*, fr. *offrir* to offer. See OFFER, *v. t.*]
1. Act of offering, bringing forward, proposing, or bidding; a presenting for acceptance; a proffer; a proposal, as of marriage; an advance; a bid. In law an unaccepted *offer* creates no liability. Cf. ACCEPTANCE, 4.
When *offers* are disdained, and love denied. *Pope*
2. Condition of being offered, as for sale.
3. That which is offered, brought forward, or presented for acceptance; an offering, as in worship. *Obs. or R.*
4. Attempt; endeavor; essay; as, he made an *offer* to catch the ball. "Some *offer* and attempt." *South.*
5. Hence, fig.: A small knob on a deer's antler; a rudimentary point or tine.
on offer, on or for sale.

of'fer-ing, *n.* [AS. *offrung* a sacrifice.] **1.** Act of one who offers; a proffering; specif.: **a** A presenting of something as an act of worship or devotion; sacrifice; oblation.
[None] to the *offering* before her should go. *Chaucer.*
b A presenting or tender of something for acceptance or rejection, for sale, etc.
2. That which is offered; a gift; specif., that which is presented as an expiation or atonement for sin, or as a free gift; a sacrifice; an oblation; as, a sin *offering*.
3. *Jew. Antiq.* One of various ceremonial sacrifices or gifts to the deity. The *offerings* described in the Levitical code are usually classified as **bloody** (animal), and **bloodless** (vegetable, from the produce of the tilled field and the vineyard, but not the garden or orchard), and **liquid**, **offerings**. Incense and salt were regularly used with all victims and oblations, part of these being burnt, while part fell to the priest. Among the ancient Jews the principal kinds of offerings were:
burnt offering, the chief animal sacrifice in use from the earliest times, usually in collective worship. The victim was an unblemished bullock, he-goat, or ram. The hide was given to the priest, but all the rest of the animal was burnt on the altar, whence this was sometimes called the *whole burnt offering*. Also loosely applied to offerings that were partly burnt (*Lev.* i.). — **drink o.**, a libation of wine, etc., often accompanying other sacrifices and required with every public burnt offering. — **freewill o.** See under *peace offering*, below. — **guilt o.**, an animal sacrifice, usually of an unblemished ram, in atonement for trespass against property of God or man. Its ritual resembles the sin offering, with which it is sometimes confused; but its specific feature is preliminary restitution of six fifths the value taken (*Num.* v. 5 ff.). — **heave o.**, in a peace offering, the portion of the animal which was lifted up by the officiating priest (*Ex.* xxix. 27; *Lev.* vii. 32). — **meal o.**, a vegetable sacrifice of a preparation partly of flour and salt, usually mingled with oil (*Lev.* ii.). — **meat o.** = MEAL OFFERING.
Meat . . . is in the Authorized Version food in general, not, as now, flesh food only. . . . The *meat offering* contained no flesh, but was composed of meal and oil. *Dict. of Bible* (*Hastings*).
— **peace o.**, an animal sacrifice of an unblemished ox, sheep, or goat in which the fat was burnt, the breast given to the priests, and the remains partaken of by the worshipers and burnt. In Lev. vii. ff. this offering is subdivided into the **freewill offering**, in which the victim need not be unblemished; the **thank offering**, in which the remains must be entirely consumed on the day of the sacrifice, and in which was made a peculiar cereal oblation including leavened bread; and the **votive offering**, made in fulfillment of a vow (*Lev.* iii.). — **sin o.**, an animal sacrifice in which the blood was smeared on the altar and the choice and fat parts burnt there, but the remainder burnt outside the sanctuary. The victim was, typically, an unblemished she-goat, lamb, turtledove, or pigeon (*Lev.* iv., v.). — **thank o.**, **votive o.** See *peace offering*, above. — **wave o.**, in a peace offering, the portion which was moved backward and forward by the officiating priest, and which was given to Aaron and his sons (*Ex.* xxix. 26 27; *Lev.* vii. 30).
4. *Eccl.* A sum of money offered at a service; as, a missionary *offering*. Specif.: *Ch. of Eng.* Personal tithes payable according to custom, either at certain seasons, as Christmas or Easter, or on certain occasions, as marriages or christenings.

of'fer-to-ry (ŏf'ẽr-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *offertorium* the place to which offerings were brought, in LL. offertory.] **1.** [*Usually cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* Also **Of'fer-to'ri-um** (-tō'rĭ-ŭm). **a** An antiphon or anthem sung or said in the Mass immediately after the Credo, during which formerly the faithful made their offerings of bread and wine for the Mass, of gifts for the clergy, etc., and during which now the collection, if there is to be one, is taken. **b** That part of the Mass which the priest says while the offerings are made. **c** The anticipatory oblation, or oblation of the unconsecrated elements.
2. *Chs. of the Anglican Communion.* **a** Now usually, more fully, **offertory sentences**. The Scripture sentences said or sung in the communion services, or any other occasion of public worship, during the collection of the offerings. **b** That part of the communion service at which the offerings of the people are received; also, a similar part of other services for public worship.
3. The offering made during an offertory (defs. 1 & 2). Hence, a collection of money taken at a religious service.
4. *Eccl. Antiq.* **a** A cloth in which the bread received from the people was wrapped. **b** A chalice veil. **c** A cloth for enveloping the paten.
5. An anthem sung, or an organ voluntary played, during the offertory, or taking collection, in a religious service.

off'hand' (ŏf'hănd'; 205), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation; extempore; as, he replied *offhand*.

off'hand' (ŏf'hănd'; 87), *a.* Done or made offhand, extemporaneous; impromptu; as, *offhand* excuses.

of'fice (ŏf'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *officium*, prob. for *opificium*; *ops* ability, wealth, help + *facere* to do or make. See OPULENT; FACT.] **1.** That which a person does for, or with reference to, another or others; a service.
I would I could do a good *office* between you. *Shak*
2. That which one ought to do or must do; a requirement or thing to be expected; specif.: **a** Duty connected with an occupation, position, etc.; an assigned service; one's task or part. **b** Position of trust or ministration.
Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine *office*. *Rom* xi 13
3. Discharge of a duty or service; attendance *Obs.*
4. That which is performed, or intended to be done, by a particular thing; that which anything is fitted to perform; proper action; function.
They [the eyes] resign their *office* and their light. *Shak.*
In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms. *Sir I Newton.*
5. Specif., voiding of excretions; evacuation. *Obs. or Dial.*
6. **a** A special duty, trust, charge, or position, conferred by an exercise of governmental authority and for a public purpose; a position of trust or authority conferred by an act of governmental power; a right to exercise a public function or employment and receive the emoluments (if any) thereto belonging; as, an executive or judicial *office*; a municipal *office*; — distinguished from an *employment*. In its fullest sense an *office* embraces the elements of tenure, duration, duties, and emoluments, but the element of emoluments is not essential to the existence of an office. **b** In a wider sense, any position or place in the employment of the government, esp. one of trust or authority; also, that of an employee of a corporation invested with a part of the executive authority; a position of trust or authority in the regular and continued employment of a corporation; also, the trust itself.
7. A ceremonial observance, religious or social; a ceremony: a rite; esp., *pl.*, obsequies.

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off. † OF. [offered.]
off. *Abbr.* Official; officinal;
off'-bear', *v. t.* To bear or carry off; specif., *Brickmaking*, to carry off (the freshly molded bricks) from the molder's bench to the hack, or (the dried brick) from the hack to the kiln. — **off'-bear'er**, *n.*
off'-cap', *v. i.* To doff the cap. *Obs.* — *n.* Off-capping. *Obs.*
off'-chance', *n.* A remote or unlikely chance. [Off-color.]
off'-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured**. *a.*
off'come', *n.* **1.** *Arith.* In multiplication, the product. *Obs.*
2. Conclusion, as from a discussion. *Obs.*
3. *Scot.* **a** Outcome of an affair. **b** Excuse; evasion. [grain.]
off'-corn', *n.* Refuse or offal
offe. † OF, OFF.
offe. *n.* & *v.* [L. *offa* bite, morsel.] Crumb. *Obs.*
of-fear', *v. t.* [*of-* + *fear* to terrify.] To make afraid. *Obs.*
of-fence', **of-fence'less**, etc. Vars. of OFFENSE, etc.
of-fence', *v. t.* [F. *offenser*.] To offend. *Obs.*
of-fen'cious. *a.* Offensive. *Obs.*
of-fend'a-ble (ŏ-fĕn'dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [jurious. *Obs.*]
of-fend'ant. *a.* [OF., p. pr.] Injurious.
of-fend'ant, *n.* [Cf. OF. *offendant*, p. pr.] **1** An offender; a transgressor. *Rare.*
2. An attacker. *Obs.*
of-fend'ed, *p. p.* of OFFEND. — **of-fend'ed-ly**, *adv.*
of-fen'di-cle, *n.* [L. *offendiculum*.] A stumbling block; an occasion of moral stumbling; an offense. *Obs.* [fender. *Rare.*]
of-fend'ress, *n.* A female offender.
of'fense (ŏf'ĕnz). Var. of OFTENS. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
of-fense'ful, **of-fence'ful**. *a.* Causing offense; displeasing; wrong. *Rare.*
of-fense'less-ly, **of-fence'less-ly**, *adv.* of OFFENSELESS.
of-fen'si-ble (ŏ-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *offensible* offensive.] **1.** That may give offense; harmful; injurious. *Obs.*
2. Liable to be offended. *Rare.*
of-fen'sion, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *offensio* an offense.] Offense. *Obs.*
of-fen'siv. Offensive. *Ref. Sp.*
of'fer-a-ble. *a* See -ABLE.
offerand. † OFFRAND.
of'ferd. Offered. *Ref. Sp.*
offere. † OFFEAR.
of fer-ee', *n.* See -EE.
of'fer-er, *n.* One who offers.
of'fer-or, *n.* An offerer.
offerre. † AFAR.
of'fer-ture, *n.* [OF., or LL. *offertura* an offering.] Offering, as in worship; an offer; proposal; overture. *Obs.*
off'-fall'. † OFFAL.
off'-fall'ing, *n.* That which falls off; a falling off; declension; *pl.*, crumbs or the like from the table *Scot.*
off'-glide', *n.* See GLIDE, *n.*, 3 **a**.
off'-go', *n.* A going or starting off: a start. *Scot.*
off'-go'ing, *n.* A going off: departure; removal. — *a.* Going off or away.
off'-hand'ed, *a.* Offhand. — **off'-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **off'-hand'ed-ness**, *n* [driving.]
off'-hit'ting, *n* *Cricket.* Off-driving.
of'fice (ŏf'ĭs). Dial. Eng. var. of EAVES. [officiate. *Obs.*]
of'fice (ŏf'ĭs), *v. i.* *Eccl.* To officiate.

8. *Eccl.* Any prescribed service or form of worship: **a** *R. C. Ch.* (1) The daily service of the breviary. (2) The introit. (3) The service of the Mass. **b** *Chs. of Anglican Communion.* (1) Morning Prayer or Evening Prayer. (2) The introit. (3) The communion service. **c** (1) Any fixed occasional service, as for baptism, burial, etc. (2) Any service prepared and appointed for a particular occasion.
9. The place where a particular kind of business or service for others is transacted; a house, room, or apartment in which public officers and others transact business; the building, room, or department in which the clerical work of an establishment is done; a countinghouse; the room, etc., in which the business or work of some particular department of a large concern or company is carried on or from which it is directed; as, the register's *office;* a lawyer's *office;* manufactory *office;* freight *office.*
10. The company, or persons collectively, whose place of business is in an office; as, I have notified the *office.*

In England the life insurance company is almost universally referred to as the *office.* *J. A. Jackson.*

11. Specif., any of various buildings or sets of rooms in which the business of some branch of governmental administration is conducted or from which it is directed; also, the persons, esp. the chief and his immediate assistants, who conduct or direct the business; — with a qualifying word; as, War *Office;* Colonial *Office;* Home *Office;* Foreign *Office;* Patent *Office;* Pension *Office.* In Great Britain the term is applied to all branches or departments of government business (including those called in the United States *departments*) of which the chief is a member of the cabinet. In the United States it is applied to certain large branches of the national government's business which rank below the departments, or principal branches, and whose chiefs are not cabinet members.
12. *pl.* The apartments, attached buildings, or outhouses in which the domestics discharge the duties attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, stables, etc.

The house, gardens, and *offices.* *F. L. Olmstead.*

13. A privy. *Colloq.*
14. A signal; hint; intimation; a "tip." *Slang, Eng.*

A well-trained animal should not stir till he gets the "*office*" to walk — the slight pressure of both legs and the feel of his mouth equally with both reins. *W. A. Kerr.*

Syn. — OFFICE, POST, APPOINTMENT, SITUATION, PLACE agree in the idea of a position, but differ somewhat in their connotations. OFFICE commonly suggests a position of (esp. public) trust or authority; POST emphasizes the idea of duty or responsibility, sometimes also of attendant difficulty or danger; as, "Choose what *office* thou wilt in the land, 't is thine" (*Shak.*); "Men like soldiers may not quit the *post* allotted by the gods" (*Tennyson*). An APPOINTMENT is an office to which one is nominated or appointed; as, the various *appointments* at the disposal of the President. SITUATION emphasizes the idea of employment, esp. in a subordinate position; as, to seek a *situation* as governess, as private secretary. PLACE, once common in the sense of high position, is now used, esp. familiarly or colloq., for position in general; as, he has found a good *place;* to lose one's *place.* The word is often employed particularly with reference to servants; as, a cook, a coachman, looking for a *place.* See OCCUPATION, TRADE.

of'fice (ŏf'ĭs), *v. t. Obs.* **1**. To perform (a duty or service); to discharge. *Shak.*
2. To appoint to, or put in, office.
3. To force or separate by the power of one's office. *Rare.*

A Jack guardant cannot *office* me from my son. *Shak.*

4. To give a signal, "tip," or the like. *Slang, Eng.*

office bearer. An officeholder; an officer.

office copy. *Law.* An authenticated or certified copy of a record, from the proper office.

office found. *Law.* The return of a verdict by an inquest of office. See under INQUEST.

of'fice-hold'er (ŏf'ĭs-hōl'dẽr), *n.* An officer, particularly one in the civil service; a placeman.

of'fi-cer (ŏf'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* [F. *officier,* LL. *officiarius.* See OFFICE.] **1**. One charged with a duty; an agent; a minister. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. One who holds an office; a person lawfully invested with an office, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical, and whether under the state or a private corporation or the like; as, a church *officer;* a police *officer;* an *officer* of an insurance company. See OFFICE, 6. "I am an *officer* of state." *Shak.*
3. **a** *Mil. & Nav.* One who holds a position of authority or command in an army or navy; specif., one who holds a commission; a *commissioned officer,* as distinguished, in the army from *noncommissioned officers,* in the navy from *warrant* and *petty officers.* See these terms. **b** On a merchant or pleasure vessel, the master, captain, or any of the mates. The first, second, etc., mates are often called first, second, etc., *officers,* although the master is an officer.
4. In some honorary orders, a member in some grade above the lowest; as, an *officer* of the Legion of Honor.

officer at (*or* **of**) **arms**, *Her.*, a herald or pursuivant. *Obs.* — **o. of the day**, *Mil.*, the officer who, on a given day, is in charge of the arrangements of a military force or post, having the oversight of the guard, prisoners, barracks, messes, etc. — **o. of the deck**, *Naut.*, a watch officer temporarily in charge on the deck of a vessel, esp. a war vessel, as the representative of the commanding officer; — sometimes called *officer of the watch.* — **o. of the guard**, *Mil.*, a commissioned officer detailed daily for service commanding the guard. He is under the orders of the officer of the day.

of'fi-cer (ŏf'ĭ-sẽr), *v. t.;* OF'FI-CERED (-sẽrd); OF'FI-CER-ING. **1**. To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.
2. To command or direct as an officer; as, veterans *officered* the recruits; the troops were well *officered.*
3. To command or direct; to conduct; manage.

office wire. *Elec.* Copper wire with a paraffined cotton insulation, used in wiring bells, annunciators, and the like.

of-fi'cial (ŏ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *officialis:* cf. OF. *official.* See OFFICE; cf. OFFICIAL, *n.*] **1**. Discharging or performing an office, service, or function; subservient. *Obs.*

Parts *official* unto nutrition. *Sir T. Browne.*

Official members is to say: a finger, a joint, an hand, either a foot, [or] limbs of office. *Lanfranc.*

2. Of or pert. to an office, position, or trust; connected with holding of office; as, *official* duties, or routine.

That, in the *official* marks invested, you
Anon do meet the senate. *Shak.*

3. Holding an office or serving in a public position; authorized to perform a particular service; as, an *official* messenger.
4. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; authorized; authoritative; as, an *official* statement.
5. *Pharm.* Approved by authority; sanctioned by the pharmacopœia; appointed to be used in medicine; as, an *official* drug or preparation. Cf. OFFICINAL, 1.
6. Befitting to, or characteristic of, a person in office, or a person when acting in this official capacity; formal.

official nomenclature, *Org. Chem.*, a system of nomenclature adopted by an international congress of organic chemists in Geneva in 1892, for use wherever it is desired to have a single name for each compound. In it compounds are treated as far as possible as derivatives of simple chain or simple ring hydrocarbons, and many familiar suffixes are used. Thus, isobutane is called *methyl propane;* ethylene, *ethene;* alcohol, *ethanol;* ether, *ethanoxyethane;* acetone, *propanone;* formaldehyde, *methanal;* acetic acid, *ethanic acid;* oxalate, *ethandiate.* Arabic numerals are used to indicate the positions of substituting atoms or groups; as, 1, 2-dichlor-ethane. Abbr. *off. nom.* — **o. oath**. See OATH, 1. — **o. principal**. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* = OFFICIAL, *n.*, **a**.

of-fi'cial (ŏ-fĭsh'ăl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *officialis* a magistrate's attendant. See OFFICIAL, *a.*] One who holds, or is invested with, an office; specif.: **a** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The person appointed by an archbishop, bishop, dean, chapter, archdeacon, etc., to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction; — now often called *official principal.* The *official,* or *official principal,* of the Archbishop of Canterbury's court, or the Court of Arches, is now commonly called *Dean of Arches;* the *official's* office in a bishop's court is united with that of chancellor of the diocese. **b** A person invested with an office, esp. one having subordinate administrative or executive powers in a government or public institution.

of-fi'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Action characteristic of an official; official system or routine; officials collectively; also, strict adherence to office routine; red-tapism.

of-fi'ci-al'i-ty (ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. for sense 1 F. *officialité.*] **1**. *Eccl.* The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Officialism. *Rare.*
3. That which is official, as a position, notice, etc.

of-fi'ci-ant (ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ănt), *n.* [LL. *officians,* p. pr. See OFFICIATE.] *Eccl.* The officer who officiates or performs an office; an officiating priest or minister.

of-fi'ci-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Connected with, or derived from, an office, as a title; having a title or rank in virtue of holding an office; as, *officiary* earls. *Heylin.*
2. Of or pertaining to an office or an officer; official. *Rare.*

of-fi'ci-a-ry, *n.* **1**. An officer or official. *Rare.*
2. A body of officers; an official body. *U. S.*
3. A division of certain Scotch Highland estates in charge of overseer or officer. *Oxf. E. D.*

of-fi'ci-ate (-āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *officiare.* See OFFICE.] **1**. To perform divine service; to perform the office of priest or minister; hence, to act as an officer in performing a duty; to transact the business of an office or public trust.
2. *Physiol.* To perform its function; to function. *Obs.*
3. To minister; to be promotive. *Obs. & R.*

of-fi'ci-ate, *v. t.* To discharge, perform, or supply, as an official duty or function; to celebrate or fulfill. *Obs.*

Merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth. *Milton.*

of-fi'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of officiating.

of-fi'ci-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] One who officiates.

of-fic'i-nal (ŏ-fĭs'ĭ-năl; ŏf'ĭ-sī'năl; 277), *a.* [F., fr. L. *officina* a workshop, contr. fr. *opificina,* fr. *opifex* a workman.] **1**. *Pharm.* Kept in stock by apothecaries; — said of such drugs and medicines as may be had without special preparation or compounding; not magistral. This term is often interchanged with *official,* but in strict use *officinal* drugs are not necessarily *official.* See OFFICIAL, *a.*, 5.
2. Of or pertaining to shops; "shoppy." *Rare.*

of-fic'i-nal, *n.* *Pharm.* An officinal drug or medicine.

of-fi'cious (ŏ-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *officiosus:* cf. F. *officieux.* See OFFICE.] **1**. Disposed or eager to serve or do kind offices; kind; obliging; of a lie, told as a kind act with the purpose of helping another, or promoting another's concern. *Obs.*

Very *officious,* humane, and hospitable. *Burke.*

If there were any lie in the case, it could be no more than an *officious* and venial one. *Note on Gen.* xxvii. 19 (*Douay Ver.*).

2. Dutiful. *Obs.*
3. Performing its office or function; efficacious. *Rare.*
4. Volunteering, or disposed to volunteer, one's services where they are neither asked nor needed; meddlesome.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shak.*

5. Of or pertaining to an office; official; formal. *Obs.*
6. *Diplomacy.* Having a connection merely through the position of the speaker or doer, or the nature of the matters or duties, with official matters or duties; of an informal or unauthorized nature; unofficial; — opposed to *official;* as, an *officious* conversation or capacity.

Syn. — OFFICIOUS, PRAGMATICAL, IMPERTINENT, IMPUDENT, SAUCY, PERT, COOL. One is OFFICIOUS who obtrudes one's assistance or services where they are not needed; one is PRAGMATICAL who is fussily or dogmatically officious; as, "I hate to be worrying and *officious*" (*Jane Austen*); "Their *officious* inquisitiveness was not gratified" (*Scott*); "'T was but the *officious* zeal of a well-meaning creature for my honor" (*Sterne*); "I cannot walk home from office, but some *officious* friend offers his unwelcome courtesies to accompany me" (*Lamb*); "His extreme pomposity, the solemn stiffness of his person, the conceited twinkling of his little old eyes, the quaint importance of his delivery, are . . . like some *pragmatical* old coxcomb represented on the stage" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "the pert *pragmatical* demeanor of several young stagers in divinity" (*Swift*). One is IMPERTINENT who meddles or intrudes (by speech or action) in things which are not one's concern; one is IMPUDENT who is unblushingly or shamelessly impertinent; as, "It is . . . most insufferably *impertinent* to be thus dragged into print" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "He did make me feel painfully that I had been guilty of the *impertinence* of praising" (*Mrs. Kemble*); "Peace, *impudent* and shameless Warwick!" (*Shak.*); "I detest the *impudence* which pays a stranger compliments" (*Scott*). SAUCY implies flippant levity, esp. to one's superiors or elders; PERT implies offensive or ill-bred forwardness; as, "A servant . . . is *saucy* only because he is servile" (*Johnson*); "the flirting *saucy* phrase" (*T. Gray*); "She made him a *saucy* curtsy in reply to his own dismal bow" (*Thackeray*); "a *pert* jackanapes, full of college petulance and self-conceit" (*Smollett*); "a little upstart, vulgar being . . . with all her airs of *pert* pretension and underbred finery" (*Jane Austen*); "The book is written in a light, dashing (but not cockney *pert*) way" (*E. FitzGerald*). COOL, as here compared (see COOL), implies calm assurance or effrontery; as, "It is the *cool* manner in which the whole is done that annoys you" (*Hazlitt*); "the *cool* proposition to surrender his house" (*Hawthorne*). See AUDACITY, ARROGANT, MEDDLE, INTRUDE, MISCHIEVOUS.

— **of-fi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **of-fi'cious-ness**, *n.*

off'ing (ŏf'ĭng; 205), *n.* [From OFF.] That part of the visible sea at a good distance from the shore, or where there is deep water and no need of a pilot; also, distance, or position at a distance, from the shore; as, the ship had ten miles *offing;* we saw a ship in the *offing.*

off'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Shy or distant in manner. *Colloq.*

off'let (-lĕt), *n.* [*off* + *let.*] A pipe or channel to let off water or other fluid.

off'print' (ŏf'prĭnt'; 205), *v. t.* [*off* + *print.*] To reprint (as an excerpt); as, some magazine articles are *offprinted* from other magazines.

off'print' (ŏf'prĭnt'), *n.* An excerpt, as a magazine article, separately printed.

off'scour' (ŏf'skour'; 205), *v. t.* [*off* + *scour.*] To scour off; to cleanse. — **off'scour'er** (ŏf'skour'ẽr), *n.*

off'scour'ing (ŏf'skour'ĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of scouring off. *R.*
2. That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; cast-off filth; — usually in *pl.;* as, *offscourings* of society.

off'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* [*off* + *set.* Cf. SET-OFF.] **1**. Act of setting off; start.
2. In general, that which sets off, springs, or is derived from, or is set off from, before, or against, something; as: **a** *Bot.* A short prostrate lateral shoot, which takes root at the apex and develops a new individual. See HOUSELEEK, *Illust.* **b** A lateral or collateral branch; an offshoot, as a person or family of a collateral branch of a family or race.

The Benedictine monks, and all their *offsets.* *Rev. D. Rock.*

c A spur from a range of hills or mountains. **d** Something that embellishes or serves to set off something else; a foil. **e** Something that serves to counterbalance or to compensate for something else, as either of equivalent items on the two sides of an account; a set-off. **f** *Surv.* A short distance measured (usually) at right angles from a line, as to a boundary in computing the area of an irregular-shaped piece of land, or to continue a line parallel to itself at some little distance away to avoid an obstruction, or the like. **g** *Arch.* A horizontal ledge on the face of a wall, formed by a diminution of its thickness above; — called also *set-off.* **h** A terrace, as in a bank or on a hillside. *Local, New Eng.* **i** In a carriage, the fork in the backstay at the point where the branches separate to reach the hind axle at two points. **j** *Mech.* An abrupt bend in an object, as a pipe or rod, by which one part is turned aside out of line, but nearly parallel, with the rest; the part thus bent aside. **k** *Print.* A more or less distinct transfer of type impression or pictures to the back of the next sheet delivered from the press, made when the sheets are laid together before the ink is dry; — in England usually called a *set-off.* **l** *Lithog.* An impression taken for the purpose of transferring a design. **m** *Mining.* A short drift or crosscut driven from a main level or gangway. **n** *Elec.* A conductor leading from a main to convey current to some desired point.

Syn. — See SET-OFF.

off'set' (ŏf'sĕt'; ŏf'sĕt'; 205), *v. t.;* OFF'SET'; OFF'SET'TING. **1**. To set off; to place over against; to balance; as, to *offset* one account or charge against another; also, to counterbalance; to compensate.
2. To form an offset in, as in a wall, rod, pipe, etc.

off'set', *v. i.* **1**. To proceed or project as an offset.

The way the great toe *offset* from the foot bespoke a race that never wore shoes. *Scribner's Mag.*

2. (*pron.* ŏf'sĕt). *Print.* To make an offset.

off'set. *a.* More or less out of position or out of line.

off'shoot' (ŏf'shōōt'; 205), *n.* [*off* + *shoot.*] **1**. *Bot.* A branch of a main stem; a lateral shoot.
2. Hence, fig., a lateral branch, as of a mountain range; a collateral or derived branch, descendant, or member.
3. Something that shoots off; an emanation. *Obs. & R*

off'shore' (ŏf'shōr'; 201), *a.* **1**. Coming, moving, or directed away, from the shore; as, an *offshore* wind.

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office houses. Apartments, outhouses, etc., for the work of the domestics of a household; office; — formerly also in the *sing.*

office lawyer. *Law.* See CHAMBER PRACTICE. *U. S.*

of'fice-less, *a.* See -LESS.

office lock. A lock with the keyhole above the knob.

of'fice-man, *n.* Officer; official. *Obs. Scot.*

office practice. = CHAMBER PRACTICE. *U. S.*

office premium. See PREMIUM.

of'fi-cer-age (ŏf'ĭ-sẽr-āj), *n.* The action of an officer.

of'fi-cer-ess, *n.* A female officer.

of'fi-cer-hood, **of'fi-cer-ism**, *n.* See -HOOD, -ISM.

of'fi-ce'ri-al (ŏf'ĭ-sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to officers.

of'fi-cer-less, *a.* See -LESS.

officer plant. See CHRISTMAS BUSH **a**.

of'fi-cer-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

officer tree. An officer's saddletree.

of-fi'cial-dom (ŏ-fĭsh'ăl-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

of-fi'cial-ize, *v. t.* To make official; to put under official control. — *v. i.* To work as an official. *Rare.*

of-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* of OFFICIAL.

of-fi'cial-ship, *n.* *Eccl.* Officiality. *Obs.*

of-fi'cial-ty (ŏ-fĭsh'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *officialité.*] **1**. = OFFICIALITY, 1. *Obs.*
2. Officialism. *Rare.*

officiar. † OFFICER.

of-fi'ci-a'ri-an (ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who bases moral principles on the sense of duty.

of-fi'ci-ate (ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* A body of officials or officers. *R.*

‖ **of'fi-ci'na** (ŏf'ĭ-sī'nȧ), *n.* [L.] Workshop; laboratory.

of-fic'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of OFFICINAL.

‖ **Of'fi-ci'na Sculp-to'ri-a** (ŏf'ĭ-sī'nȧ skŭlp-tō'rĭ-ȧ; 201). [NL., the sculptor's workshop.] *Astron.* The southern constellation Sculptor. *Rare.*

‖ **Of'fi-ci'na Ty'po-gra'phi-ca** (tī'pō-grăf'ĭ-kȧ; tĭp'ō-). [NL., the printing office.] *Astron.* An asterism east of Sirius. *Rare.*

of'fi-cine, *n.* [F.] Workshop; laboratory; monastery office. *Obs.*

of'fi-cy, *v. i.* [LL. *officiare:* cf. F. *officier.*] = OFFICE. *Obs.*

off'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

offitorie. † OFFERTORY.

of'fle (ŏf''l). Dial. Eng. var. of OFFAL.

off'-load', *v. t.* To unload. *So. Africa.*

off'look', *n.* A view obtained by looking off.

off'-ly'ing, *a.* Lying off, at a distance; remote; outlying.

off. nom. *Abbr.* Official nomenclature.

offoughte, *p. a.* [*of-* + *fought,* p. p. of *fight.*] Worn out with fighting. *Obs.*

off'-put', *n.* Act of putting off.

off'-put'ter (ŏf'pŏŏt'ẽr), *n.* One who puts off; specif., a loader of coals into a vessel at a staith or spout; a colliery agent at a quay. *Dial. Eng.*

offrand, *n.* [OF. *ofrende,* F. *offrande,* LL. *offerenda,* prop. neut. pl. of gerundive of *offerre* to offer.] Offering. *Obs.*

of'fre. † OFFER.

off'-reck'on-ing, *n.* Something reckoned off; a deduction; specif., formerly, in the British army, a portion of the troops' pay retained by the commanding officers of regiments to cover charges for clothing, etc.; — usually in *pl.*

of-fright', *v. t. & i.* [See OF- or A-; FRIGHT, *v.*] To make or be afraid. *Obs.*

offringe. † OFFERING.

off'sad'dle, *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. D. *afzadelen.* See OFF; SADDLE.] To unsaddle. *South Africa.*

off'scape, *n.* [*off* + *-scape,* as in *landscape.*] A distant view or prospect; the remoter part of a view or prospect; *Painting,* the distance or background.

off'scum', *n.* [*off* + *scum.*] Removed scum; refuse; dross.

offset blanket. *Print.* A blanket used on a press to absorb ink.

offset glass. *Mach.* A lubricator bulged on one side so as to lie up close to a flat surface on the other side.

offset sheet. *Print.* A sheet of paper put between newly printed sheets to prevent offsets; — called also *slip sheet.*

offset staff. *Surv.* A rod, usually ten links long, used in measuring short offsets.

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2. Situated, carried on, or working, at a distance from the shore; as, *offshore* fishing or fishermen; an *offshore* island.

off′shore′ (ŏf′shōr′; 201, 205), *adv.* From the shore; at a distance from the shore.

off′spring′ (ŏf′sprĭng′; 205), *n.* [AS. *ofspring.* See OFF; SPRING.] **1**. That which springs from an animal or plant as an individual or individuals reproducing its kind; progeny; issue; a child or children; a descendant or descendants.
2. Specif.: *Moham. Law.* The direct descendants of a deceased person, constituting the first class of residuaries.
3 That which springs from something; product; produce; result; issue; fruit.
4. = GENERATION, 5. *Obs.*
5. Descent; derivation; origin; lineage. *Obs.*
6. Source; origin; spring; fountain; original. *Obs.*

off′take′ (ŏf′tāk′; 205), *n.* [*off* + *take.*] **1**. Act of taking off; specif., the taking off or purchase of goods.
2. Something taken off; a deduction.
3. A channel for taking away air or water; also, the point of beginning of such a channel; a take-off.

off′ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* [*off* + *-ward.*] Off or away from something as to direction or position; specif., *Naut.*, off or away from the shore. — *a.* **a** Turned off or away; averse. *Obs.* **b** Off; as, *offward* foot. *Obs. & R.*

oft (ŏft; 205), *adv.* [AS. *oft;* akin to OS. & G. *oft*, OHG. *ofto*, Sw. *ofta*, Dan. *ofte*, Icel. *opt*, Goth. *ufta;* orig. uncert. Cf. OFTEN.] Often. *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial.* *Chaucer.*
Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

oft, *a.* Often. *Obs. or Scot.*

of′ten (ŏf′′n; 205: *see note below*), *adv.;* OF′TEN-ER (-ẽr); OF′TEN-EST. [Formerly also *ofte*, fr. *oft.* See OFT, *adv.*] Frequently; many times; in many instances; not seldom.
Syn. — OFTEN, FREQUENTLY are ordinarily used with little or no distinction. But OFTEN refers esp. to what is thought of as occurring many times, without regard to the interval of recurrence; FREQUENTLY often suggests repetition, esp. at short intervals; as, he came *often*, he called *frequently*.
☞ The pronunciation ŏf′tĕn, which is not recognized in the dictionaries, is now frequent in the south of England, and is often used in singing. *Oxf. E. D.*

of′ten, *a.* Frequent; common; repeated. *Archaic.* "Thine *often* infirmities." *1 Tim.* v. 23.

of′ten-times′ (-tīmz′), *adv.* [*often* + *time.*] Often.

oft′time′ (ŏft′tīm′), *adv.* [*oft* + *time.*] Oftentimes. *Archaic.* — *a.* Frequent. "*Ofttime* maladies." *The Forum.*

oft′times′ (-tīmz′), *adv.* Oftentimes. *Archaic or R.*

Og (ŏg), *n.* **1**. *Bib.* The giant king of Bashan conquered by Moses. *Deut.* i. 4.
2. The Whig poet and dramatist Thomas Shadwell (1642?–92); — so called from his size, by his enemy Dryden in satirizing him in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel."

og′do-ad (ŏg′dō-ăd), *n.* [Gr. ὀγδοάς, -άδος, fr. ὀκτώ eight.] **a** The number eight. **b** A group or set of eight; specif., *Gnosticism*, a group of eight divine beings or of eight eons; also, the seat of rule of the higher archon and his son.

o-gee′ (ō-jē′), *n.* [F. *ogive.* See OGIVE.] **1**. *Arch.* **a** = OGIVE, 1. *Obs.* **b** A molding with a profile in the form of a letter S; a cyma recta or cyma reversa. See MOLDING.
2. Short for OGEE ARCH, etc.
ogee arch. *Arch.* A pointed arch having on each side the curve of an ogee, that is, having a reversed curve near the apex. See ARCH, *Illust.* (5). Hence **ogee doorway, window,** etc.

O-gee′chee lime (ō-gē′chē). [From the *Ogeechee* River in Georgia.] The acid, olive-shaped, drupaceous fruit of a species of tupelo (*Nyssa ogeche*) of the southern United States; also, the tree itself.

og′ham, *or* **og′am** (ŏg′ăm), *n.* [Ir. *ogham.*] **1**. Any of the twenty characters which together form the **ogham,** or **ogam, alphabet,** used by the ancient British and Irish. These characters date from the 5th or 6th century, and are of obscure origin, being perhaps derived from the runes. Each character consists of from one to five thin straight lines or strokes symmetrically arranged with regard to a common transverse line, above or below which they extend perpendicularly, or which they cross either at right angles or obliquely, the vowels, equivalent to *a, e, i, o, u*, being represented by shorter strokes or notches crossing the line at right angles. Several characters with equivalents are here shown.

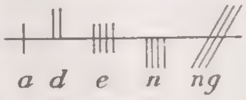

Ogham, 1.

2. The system of writing which employed these characters, or an inscription in them.
3. A method of speaking used by the ancient Irish.
There existed, to be sure, a kind of pedantic puzzle speech, also called *ogham*, some examples of which have been preserved in Middle Irish manuscripts. *N. Int. Encyc.*

o-gham′ic, o-gam′ic (ō-găm′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the oghams or ogham; written in oghams.

o-gi′val (ō-jī′văl), *a.* [Cf. F. *ogival.*] **1**. Having the form of an ogive, or pointed arch, as the head of a shot.
2. *Arch.* Having the characteristics of a building or style in which pointed arches and ribbed vaulting predominate. See OGIVE.

o-gi′val, *n.* *Ordnance.* The ogival curve of the head of a projectile; also, the portion having such a curve.

o′give (ō′jiv; -jīv), *n.* [F. *ogive*, OF. also *augive* a pointed arch, LL. *augiva* a double arch of two at right angles; orig. uncert.; cf. F. *auge* trough.] **1**. *Arch.* **a** The arch or rib crossing a Gothic vault diagonally. **b** A pointed arch.
2. *Ordnance.* An ogival.

o′gle (ō′g'l), *v. i.;* O′GLED (ō′g'ld); O′GLING (ō′glĭng). [Prob. freq. fr. OD. *oogen* to cast sheep's eyes upon, fr. D. *oog* eye; cf. G. *äugeln* to ogle, fr. *auge* eye, D. *ooglonken* to ogle. See EYE.] To cast amorous or coquettish glances designed to attract notice or invite advances.

o′gle, *v. t.* **1**. To view or look at with glances designed to attract notice or invite advances.
And *ogling* all their audience, ere they speak. *Dryden.*
2. To fasten or keep one's eyes upon; to eye; examine.

o′gle, *n.* **1**. An eye; — usually in *pl.* *Slang, Orig. Vagabonds' Cant.*
2. An amorous or coquettish glance or look; a glance designed to attract notice or invite advances. *Byron.*

o′gre (ō′gẽr), *n.* [F.; orig. uncert.] A monster or hideous giant of fairy tales and folklore, who lives on human beings; hence, any frightful giant; a hideous or cruel man.
His schoolroom must have resembled an *ogre's* den. *Macaulay.*

o′gre-ish (-ĭsh), **o′grish** (ō′grĭsh), *a.* Resembling an ogre; having the character or appearance of an ogre; suitable for an ogre. "An *ogreish* kind of jocularity." *Dickens.*

o′gress (ō′grĕs), *n.* [F. *ogresse.*] A female ogre.

O-gyg′i-an (ō-jĭj′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Ogygius*, Gr. Ὠγύγιος.] Of or pert. to Ogyges, a mythical king of ancient Attica or Bœotia, or designating a great deluge said to have occurred in his reign; primeval; very aged; ancient.

oh (ō), *interj.* [See O, *interj.*] An exclamation expressing various emotions, according to the tone and manner, especially surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, shame, disapprobation, or a wish. See O, *Note.*

oh, *n.;* *pl.* OH'S, OHS (ōz). The interjection or exclamation *oh;* as, he uttered several *oh's.*

ohm (ōm), *n.* [After the German electrician G. S. *Ohm.*] *Elec.* The practical unit of electrical resistance, being the resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of one volt produces a current of one ampere. The **true ohm**, or theoretical ohm, is a resistance equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C. G. S. system of electromagnetic units. The **international ohm**, defined by the International Electrical Congress at Chicago in 1893, is substantially equal to the true ohm and is now legalized by Great Britain, the United States, and various other states. It is the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grams in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of the length of 106.3 centimeters. The practical ohm, as originally defined in 1863 and called the **British Association unit** *or* **ohm**, is equal to .9866 international ohm. The so-called **legal ohm** (defined by the Paris Congress of 1884) is equal to .9972 international ohm. It was never legalized in America or Great Britain.

ohm′age (ōm′āj), *n.* *Elec.* The resistance of a conductor expressed in ohms.

ohm′ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Elec.* Of or pert. to an ohm; measured in ohms. — **ohmic resistance**, *Elec.*, true (electrical) resistance when necessary to distinguish from certain other quantities, as reactance, apparent resistance, etc.

ohm′me′ter (-mē′tẽr), *n.* [*ohm* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for indicating directly resistance in ohms.

Ohm's law (ōmz). *Elec.* The law that the strength or intensity of an unvarying electrical current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance of the circuit. The law does not hold for alternating currents unless modified so as to include the effects of counter electromotive force.

o-ho′ (ō-hō′), *interj.* [*O* + *ho*, interj.] An exclamation of surprise, etc.

-oid (-oid). [Gr. -ο-ειδης, fr. εἶδος form, akin to ἰδεῖν to see, and E. *wit:* cf. F. *-oïde*, L. *-oïdes.*] A suffix or combining form meaning *like, resembling, in the form of;* as in anthrop*oid*, aster*oid*, spher*oid*. In zoölogy words in *-oid* are often used as practically equiv. to those in *-ine* or *-id*.

O-id′i-um (ō-ĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.;* *L. pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. ᾠόν egg.] *Bot.* **a** A form genus of minute fungi of the order Moniliales, the species of which, however, are now considered to represent the conidial stage of various mildews (*Erysibaceæ*). They occur on various living or decaying animal and vegetable substances. *O. albicans* is the cause of aphthous sore throat, or thrush. *O. tuckeri* produces one of the most destructive fungous diseases of the European grape. **b** [*l. c.*] One of the concatenate conidia found in this group.

oil (oil), *n.* [ME. *oile*, OF. *oile*, *oille*, F. *huile*, fr. L. *oleum*, fr. Gr. ἔλαιον. Cf. OLIVE.] **1**. Any of a large class of unctuous combustible substances which are liquid, or at least easily liquefiable on warming, and soluble in ether, but not in water. They are usually lighter than water and soluble also in alcohol. According to their origin, oils are classed as **vegetable, animal,** and **mineral, oils;** according to their behavior on heating, as **fixed,** or **fatty,** and **volatile,** or **essential, oils.** Most fixed oils belong chemically to the fats, stearin and palmitin usually prevailing in the solid oils and fats, and olein in liquid ones. See FAT, WAX. The fixed oils are classed as **drying, semidrying,** and **nondrying, oils,** according to the degree to which they thicken by absorbing oxygen. The animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes have been grouped thus: 1. **Olive oil group**: vegetable, non-drying. 2. **Cottonseed oil group**: vegetable, semidrying. 3. **Linseed oil group**: vegetable, drying. 4. **Castor oil group**: vegetable, viscous, medicinal. 5. **Palm oil group**: vegetable, solid fats. 6. **Coconut oil group**: vegetable, solid, partly waxlike. 7. **Lard oil group**: animal, liquid fats. 8. **Tallow group**: animal, solid fats. 9. **Whale oil group**: marine animals, liquid fats. 10. **Sperm oil group**: animal, liquid waxes. 11. **Spermaceti group**: solid waxes. The origin of mineral oils is uncertain. See PETROLEUM.

☞ See TABLE OF OILS AND FATS, on p. 1496.

2. Any substance of an oily consistency; as, *oil* of vitriol.
3. *Art.* **a** Oil color; as, to paint in *oils.* **b** A painting in oil colors; — usually in *pl.;* as, fine *oils.* *Colloq.*
4. Short for OILSKIN: — usually in *pl.* *Colloq.*
oil of amber, a colorless to yellowish brown oil of empyreumatic odor and acrid taste, made by dry distillation of amber. It is used in medicine as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and rubefacient. — **o. of bitter almonds,** bitter-almond oil. See OIL, *Table I.* The artificial or imitation oil of bitter almonds is nitrobenzene. — **o. of brick,** empyreumatic oil obtained by subjecting a brick soaked in oil to distillation at a high temperature, — used by lapidaries as a vehicle for the emery by which stones and gems are sawn or cut. — **o. of cade.** See 1st CADE. — **o. of caoutchouc,** a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by the dry distillation of caoutchouc; — called also *caoutchoucin.* — **o. of flints,** *Old Chem.*, liquor of flints. — **o. of mirbane,** *Chem.*, nitrobenzene. — **o. of myrcia.** = BAY OIL **a.** — **o. of philosophers′.** See PHILOSOPHER'S OIL. — **o. of spike.** See 2d ASPIC. — **o. of talc,** a nostrum of calcined talc, famous in the 17th century as a cosmetic. *Obs.* — **o. of the Dutch chemists,** *Old Chem.*, ethylene chloride. — **o. of vitriol,** concentrated sulphuric acid. See SULPHURIC ACID. — **o. of wine,** œnanthic ether. — **o. omphacine.** See OMPHACINE.

oil (oil), *v. t.;* OILED (oild); OIL′ING. **1**. To anoint ceremonially with oil. *Obs.*
2. To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to furnish or feed with oil.
3. Fig. **a** To bribe; as, to *oil* a person's hand. **b** To make bland or smooth; to flatter; as, to *oil* the tongue.
4. To turn into, or make of the consistence of, oil.

oil, *v. i.* To become like oil in consistence.

oil beetle. Any beetle of the genus *Meloe* or an allied genus having a swollen body and short elytra which overlap at the base instead of meeting in a straight line. They pass through more than the usual number of stages in their development. When disturbed they emit from the joints of the legs a yellowish oily liquid.

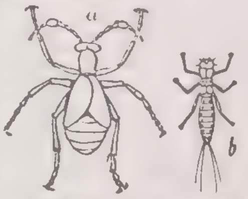

a Oil Beetle (*Meloe angusticollis*). (⅔) *b* Triungulin, or Early Larva, enlarged.

oil berry. **a** An olive. *Obs.* **b** The fruit of the oil palm.

oil′bird′, *n.* The guacharo.

oil blue. A blue pigment, essentially a sulphide of copper ground and mixed with oil.

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off′skip. Var. of OFFSCAPE.
offte. † OFT.
of-fusc′, *a.* [Cf. OBFUSK.] [Dark. *Obs.*
of-fus′cate (ŏ-fŭs′kāt), **of′fus-ca′tion** (ŏf′ŭs-kā′shŭn). = OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION. *Obs. or R.*
off′wards (ŏf′wẽrdz), *adv.* Off- [ward. *Rare.*
off′-white′, *a.* Falling short of white; — with a suggestion of *off-color* (sense **b**), yellowish.
ofglad, *v. i.* [See OF-; GLAD, *v.* & *a.*] To rejoice greatly. *Obs.*
of-go′, *v. t.* [AS. *ofgān* to demand, obtain.] *Obs.* **1**. To gain; obtain; earn; also, to attain.
2. To go throughout.
ofgrede, *v. t.* [*of-* + *grede.*] To call for. *Obs.*
ofhard, *adv.* With difficulty. [*Obs.*
of-hold′, *v. t.* [AS. *ofhealdan.*] To withhold. *Obs.*
ofhungered, *a.* [AS. *of hungrod.*] Famished; hungry *Obs.*
‖ **o-fi-ci′na** (ō′fē-thē′nä; 138). [Sp.] A factory; works.
o-fid′i-an. Ophidian. *Ref. Sp.*
of′lete, *n.* [AS. *oflǣte*, *oflāte*, fr. LL. *oblata.* Cf. OBLATION.] *Obs.* **1**. Offering; oblation.
2. A eucharistic wafer.
of-lie′, *v. t.* [AS *oflicgan* to hurt by lying upon.] To weary with lying; also, to lie with. *Obs.*
oflonged, *a.* [AS. *oflangod.*] Longing. *Obs.*
O. F. M. *Abbr.* Order of Friars [Minor.
ofn. † OVEN.
o′fold, *a.* [AS. *ānfeald.* See ONE; -FOLD.] Onefold. *Obs.*
oforn. † AFORE.
‖ **o for′tu-na′tos ni′mi-um su′a si bo′na no′rint a-gri′co-las** (nĭm′ĭ-ŭm, ȧ-grĭk′ō-lăs)! [L.] O too happy husbandmen, if they but knew their own blessings. *Vergil* (*Georgics*, II. 458, 459).

ofre. † OFFER.
of-reach′, *v. t.* To reach; at- [tain. *Obs.*
of-right′. † OFFRIGHT.
ofrung. † OFFERING.
of-sake′, *v. t.* [AS. *ofsacan:* *of-* (see OF-) + *sacan* to accuse.] To deny. *Obs.*
of-scape′, *v. i.* To escape. *Obs.*
ofseche, *v. t.* [ME.; *of-* + *sechen* to seek.] To seek; approach; attack; also, to beseech. *Obs.*
of-see′, *v. t.* [AS. *ofsēon.* See OF-; SEE.] See; observe. *Obs.*
of-send′, *v. t.* [AS. *ofsendan.* See OF-.] To send for. *Obs.*
of-serve′, *v. t.* [*of-* + *serve.*] To earn; deserve. *Obs.*
of-set′, *v. t.* [AS *ofsettan.* See OF-; SET, *v.*] To beset. *Obs.*
ofshamed, *a.* [AS. *ofsceamod*, p. p. of *ofsceamian.* See OF-; SHAME, *v.*] Ashamed. *Obs.*
of-slay′, *v. t.* [AS. *ofslēan.* See OF-; SLAY, *v.*] To slay. *Obs.*
ofsprenge. † OFFSPRING.
of-strength′, *v. t.* To fortify. *Obs.*
of-swink′, *v. t.* To labor for or get by labor. *Obs.* [OUGHT.
oft. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of
of-take′, *v. t.* *Obs.* **a** To overtake. **b** To take off; to remove.
of′ten-ly, *adv.* Often. *Obs.*
of′ten-ness, *n.* Frequency.
of′tens, *adv.* Often. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
of′ten-sithe′, *adv.* [*often* + *sith* time.] Oftentimes; often. *Obs.*
of′ten-tide′, *adv.* [*often* + *tide* time.] Oftentimes; often. *Obs.*
of′ten-time′, *adv.* Oftentimes. *Rare.* — *a.* Frequent.
ofteone, *v. t.* [*of-* + ME. *teonen* to irritate, AS. *tēonian.*] To vex; irritate. *Obs.*
oft′er, *adv., compar.* of OFT.
of-thal′mic. Ophthalmic. *R. Sp.*
of-thal′my. Ophthalmy. *R. Sp.*

of-think′, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ofþyncan.* See OFF.] To cause or feel displeasure, grief, or repentance; — chiefly impersonal. [*Obs.*
of-thowed, *p. p.* Thawed away.
ofthurst. † ATHIRST.
oft′ly, *adv.* Often. *Rare.*
oft′ness, *n.* [*oft* + *-ness.*] Oftenness. *Obs. or R.*
oftsithe, oftsithes, *adv.* [See OFT; SITH.] Often. *Obs.*
oftyene. † OFTEONE.
ofurne, *p. p.* of OFAERNE. *Obs.*
of-wake′, *v. i.* To waken. *Obs.*
OG, O. G. *Abbr.* Ogee.
O. G. *Abbr.* Outer Guard; Outside Guard or Guardian.
O. Gael., *or* **OGael.** Old Gaelic.
ogain. † AGAIN. [See AIRE.
og′-ai′re (ŏg′ī′rĕ; ŏg′âr′), *n.*
Og′al-la′la (ŏg′ȧ-lä′lȧ), *n.* **1**. One of an important Sioux tribe mostly at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota
2. *Geol.* A late Tertiary formation of Nebraska and adjacent States. [HAM, OGHAMIC.
og′am, o-gam′ic. Vars. of OG-
o′gart. † ANGARD.
Og′co-ceph′a-lus (ŏg′kō-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄγκος bulk + κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical batfishes (see BATFISH **a**). *Malthe* is a synonym. It is the type of a small family, **Og′co-ce-phal′i-dæ** (-sē-făl′ĭ-dē), syn. *Malthidæ.*
og′do-as (ŏg′dō-ăs), *n.* [Gr. ὀγδοάς.] Ogdoad. *Rare.*
og′do-as′tich, -as′tick, *or* **-as′tique**, *n.* [Gr. ὀγδοάς ogdoad + στίχος a verse.] A poem or stanza of eight lines. *Obs.*
o-geed′ (ō-jēd′), *a.* Provided with an ogee or ogees; shaped like an ogee.

ogee member. = OGEE, 2.
o′ger. Ogre. *Ref. Sp.*
og′ga-ni′tion (ŏg′ȧ-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *oggannire* to snarl at: *ob* (see OB-) + *gannire* to yelp.] Snarling; grumbling. *Obs.*
og′gel. † OUGLE.
ogh. † OCH, OWE.
oght. † AUGHT.
oghte. † OUGHT.
O′gi-er the Dane (ō′jĭ-ẽr; ō′-zhyā′). [Trans. of F. *Ogier le Danois.*] A Danish prince, a hero of medieval French romance, whose exploits are told in certain chansons de geste. He saves France from the Saracens. Cf. OLGER DANSKE.
o′gived (ō′jīvd; -jĭvd), *a.* Consisting of an ogive or ogives; shaped like an ogive.
O′gle-by, Lord (ō′g'l-bĭ). An aged beau, who affects gayety and youth, in the comedy of the "Clandestine Marriage," by Colman and Garrick. [ogles.
o′gler (ō′glẽr), *n.* One who
o′gli-o. † OLIO.
oglyft. † AGLIFTE.
Og′ma (ŏg′mä), *n.* [Cf. OGHAM.] *Celt. Myth.* In Irish legend, a son of Dagda. He is the reputed inventor of ogham characters.
og′mic (ŏg′mĭk), *a.* Oghamic.
‖ **o′gni mal non vien per n(u)o′ce-re** (ō′nyē mäl nōn vyĕn pĕr nō′chĕ-rā; nwō′chĕ-rā). [It.] Every misfortune does not come to injure, i. e., is not an evil.
‖ **o′gni me-da′glia a il suo ro-ve′scio** (mā-däl′yä ä ēl swō rō-vā′shō). [It.] Every medal has its reverse.
‖ **o′gniun′**, *or* **og-nun′, per sè, e Dio per tut′ti** (ō′nyōōn′ pĕr sā, ā dyō pĕr tōōt′tē). [It.] Every man for himself, and God for all.

O′gor, *n.* = UIGUR.
ogrefe. † AGRIEF.
o′gre-ish-ly, *adv.* of OGREISH.
o′gre-ism (ō′gẽr-ĭz'm), **o′grism** (ō′grĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
o′gress (ō′grĕs), *n.* [F. *ogresse.*] *Her.* = PELLET, *n.*, 4.
o′grish, o′grism. Vars. of OGREISH, OGREISM.
o′ Groat′, John (ō-grôt′; ō-grōt′), *or* **Johnny Groat.** A name which occurs in the phrase "John o' Groat's House," designating an ancient building formerly situated near Duncansby Head, the most northerly point in Great Britain. John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers are said to have been Hollanders who settled in Scotland about 1489.
ogt. † OUGHT, *n.* & *adv.*
og′thi-ern. Var. of OGTIERN *R.*
ogtiern, *n.* [Ir. *og-thierna* young lord.] A young lord. *Obs.*
O-gyg′e-an. Var. of OGYGIAN.
O-gyg′i-a (ō-jĭj′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὠγυγία.] See CALYPSO, 1.
ogyl, *v. i.* [Cf. UGLY.] To shudder. *Obs.*
oh. † OWE. [(at).
oh, *v. t.* & *i.* To exclaim *oh!*
O′had (ō′hăd). *Bib.*
O. H. B. M. S. *Abbr.* On His (or Her) Britannic Majesty's Service.
‖ **o′he! jam sa′tis est.** [L.] Ho there! there is enough already. *Horace, Plautus, Martial.*
O′hel (ō′hĕl). *Bib.*
O. H. G., *or* **OHG.** *Abbr.* Old High German.
oh-hone. † OCHONE.
o-hi′a (ō-hē′ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] **a** Any of several timber trees of the genus *Metrosideros.* **b** Malay apple. *Hawaii.* [buckeye.
Ohio buckeye. The yellow

ohm′ad (ōm′ăd), *n.* = OHM. *Obs. or R.*
ohm′-am′me′ter. *n.* A combined ohmmeter and ammeter.
ohm mile. *Elec.* A resistance of one ohm per mile.
O. H. M. S. *Abbr.* On His (or Her) Majesty's Service.
Ohm's prism A simple form of biprism (in sense **a**).
‖ **oh′ne Hast′, oh′ne Rast′** (ō′nĕ häst′, ō′nĕ räst′). [G.] Without haste, without rest: — said of the sun or stars. Motto of Goethe.
ohnien. † OWN.
O′ho-lai (ō′hō-lī; ō-hō′-). *D. Bib.*
O′ho-li (-lī). *D. Bib.*
o-hone′ (ō-hōn′). Var. of OCHONE.
oht † AUGHT. [OWE.
ohte † OUGHT; obs. pret of
oht-scipen. [Cf. ME. *oht*, *awiht*, aught, E. AUGHT, -SHIP.] Bravery; worth. *Obs.*
ohut. † AUGHT.
oi-dem′a-tous (oi-dĕm′ȧ-tŭs; oi-dē′mȧ-). Var. of ŒDEMATOUS.
oier. † OYER.
oiez. † OYEZ.
oignement. † OINTMENT.
‖ **oi′gnon′** (ô′nyôɴ′), *n.;* *pl.* -GNONS (-nyôɴ′). [F.] Onion.
O-i′i (ō-ē′ē), *n.* [Maori.] A mutton bird (*Puffinus griseus*) of New Zealand.
oi′ki-o-ma′ni-a (oi′kĭ-ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ). Var. of ŒCIOMANIA.
oi′kist (oi′kĭst), **oi′koid**, etc Vars. of ŒCIST, ŒCOID, etc.
oi-kol′o-gy (oi-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. οἶκος house + *-logy.*] **1**. Var. of ECOLOGY.
2. The science of housekeeping; household economics. [*Obs.*
oil. *n.* [Cf. OLIO.] = OLIO, 1.

TABLE OF OILS AND FATS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

B. = berries	W. = wood	*d* = drying
F. = fruits	adult. = adulterant	*e* = essential
Fl. = flowers	cook. = cooking	*f* = fixed
H. = herbage	flav. = flavor; flavoring	*nd* = nondrying
K. = kernels	illum. = illuminant	*s* = solid at ordinary temperatures
L. = leaves	liq = liqueur	*sd* = semidrying
N. = nuts	med. = medicine	
R. = roots	perf. = perfumery; perfuming	
S. = seeds		

☞ The word oil is to be understood as forming a part of the name (thus: African palm = African-palm oil), except where another word is printed, as in cacao butter.

* Further information will be found in the Vocabulary.

I. Vegetable Oils.

NAME.	SOURCE.	APPROX. SP. GR.	NATURE: CHIEF USES.
African-palm	African oil palm: S.	.95	*f, s*: Soap, butter.
ajowan	*Ptychotis coptica*; S.	.90-.93	*e*: Med.; thymol.
allspice	= PIMENTA OIL.		
almond	See Vocab.		
anda	*Joannesia princeps*; S.	.92	*f*: Medicine.
andiroba	= CARAPA FAT OF OIL.		
andropogon	*Andropogon* sp.	.88-1+	*e*: Perfume.
angelica	*Angelica archangelica*	.86-.91	*e*: Liqueurs.
angostura	Angostura bark	.93-.96	*e*: Liqueurs.
anise, aniseed	*Pimpinella anisum* and *Illicium verum*; F.	.98-.99	*e*: Med., liqueurs.
apricot	Apricot kernels	.92	*f*: *nd*: Adult. of almond oil.
arachis	= PEANUT OIL.		
argan	*Argania sideroxylon*; F.		*f, nd*: Food
argemone	*Argemone* sp; S.	.92	*f, d*: Arts, med
artist's	= KEKUNE OIL.		
asafetida	Asafetida	.98-.99	*e*:
asarum	*Asarum* sp.	1.06	*e*: Perfume
balm	*Melissa officinalis*	.89-.93	*e*: Perfume.
basil	*Ocimum basilicum*; R.	.91-.99	*e*: Perfume.
bassia	= ILLIPE, 2, Vocab.		
bay	See Vocab.		
bayberry	= BAY OIL a, Vocab.		
becuiba fat, oil, *or* tallow	*Myristica bicuhyba*; S.		*f,s*: Candles, med.
beechnut	Beechnuts	.92	*f, sd*: Soap, illum.
ben	*Moringa moringa*; S.	.91	*f, nd*: Arts.
benne	= SESAME OIL.		
bergamot	fruit *Citrus bergamia*; rind of F.	.88-.9+	*e*: Perfume
bicuhyba fat, etc.	= BECUIBA FAT, etc.		
birch	See Vocab.		
bitter-almond	Bitter almonds	1.05±	*e*: Perfume, can-[dy, med.
bl. mustard	See MUSTARD OIL.		
bomah-nut	Bomah nuts		*f*: Cookery.
Borneo tallow	*Shorea*, *Hopea*, etc.: F		*f,s*: Soap, candles.
Brazil-nut	Brazil nuts	.91	*f, sd*: Arts.
cacao butter	*Theobroma cacao*: S.	.95-.97	*f,s*: See CACAO, 2.
cajuput	*Melaleuca* sp.; L.	.92-.93	*e*: Medicine.
calamus	*Acorus calamus*; R.	.96-1.0	*e*: Perfume, liq.
callicoonah	= KUNDAH OIL.		
cameline	*Camelina sativa*; S.	.92	*f,d*: Arts.
camomile	See Vocab.		
camphor	Camphor tree: W.	.88-.96	*e*: Arts, medicine.
camphorwood	*Dryobalanops aromatica*	.90	*e*: Medicine.
cananga	*Canangium odoratum*; Fl.	.91-.94	*e*: Perfume.
candlenut	= KEKUNE OIL.		
canella-bark	*Canella winterana*	.92-.94	*e*: Medicine
carapa fat *or* oil	*Carapa guianensis*; S	.92	*f, s*: See CARAPA, Vocab.
caraway	Caraway seeds	.90-.92	*e*: Perf., liq., med.
cardamom	Cardamom seeds	.89-.95	*e*: Medicine.
carlina	*Carlina acaulis*; R.	1.03+	*e*: Medicine.
cascarilla	Cascarilla bark	.89-.93	*e*: Flavor.
cashew, cashew-apple	= CARDOL, Vocab.		
cassia	*Cinnamomum cassia*; H.	1.04±	*e*: Perfume.
castor*	*Ricinus communis*; S.	.96-.97	*f, sd*: Med., arts.
cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*; W	.94-.96	*e*: Perf. soap.
cedar-leaf	*Juniperus* or *Chamæcyparis*: L.	.88-.89	*e*: Perfume.
cedar nut	*Pinus cembra*; S.	.93	*f,d*: Medicine.
cedarwood, cedrela	*Cedrela odorata*; W.	.91-.94	*e*: Arts.
celery	Celery: S. & L.	.84-.89	*e*: Medicine.
champaca	*Michelia champaca*; Fl.	.91-.94	*e*: Perfume.
chaulmoogra	*Gynocardia* sp.: S.		*f, s*: Medicine.
chenopodium	*Chenopodium anthelminticum*	.90-.98	*e*: Medicine.
cherry	*Prunus serotina*; K.		*f, nd*: Flavor.
cherry-bark	*Prunus virginiana*; B.	1.05	*e*: Flavor.
cherry-kernel	*Prunus cerasus*; K.	.92	*f, nd*: Flavor.
Chinese tallow	*Sapium sebiferum*; S.		*f, s*: See Vocab.
Chinese-, *or* China-wood	See WOOD OIL, Vocab.		
cinnamon	Cinnamon bark	1.03	*e*: Med., flavor.
cinnamon-leaf	Cinnamon tree: L	1.05	*e*: Perfume.
citron	*Citrus medica*: Rind	.86-.87	*e*: Perfume, flav.
citronella	Citronella grass	.89-.92	*e*: Perfume.
clove	Cloves	1.05±	*e*: Flav., perf., med.
cochlearia	*Cochlearia officinalis*	.94-.96	*e*: Arts.
cocoa butter	= CACAO BUTTER.		
coconut oil *or* butter	See Vocab.		
cocum butter *or* oil*	*Garcinia indica*; S.	.90	*f, s*: See COCUM.
coffee-berry	*Coffea arabica*; S.	.95	*f, nd*:
cohune	*Attalea cohune*; S.		*f*: Adulterant.
colza	= RAPE OIL.		
coondah	= KUNDAH OIL.		
copaiba*	Copaiva		*e*: Med. See CO-[PAIBA, 1.
copra butter *or* oil	= COCONUT OIL, Vocab.		
coquito	*Elæis melanococca*; F.		*f*: Soap.
coriander	Coriander seeds	.87-.89	*e*: Medicine.
corn	= MAIZE OIL		
costus	*Theodorea lappa*	.98	*e*: Perfume.
cottonseed	See Vocab.		
coumu	*Œnocarpus* sp.; N.		*f*: Illuminant.
coundi	= KUNDAH OIL.		
crab, crabwood	= CARAPA OIL.		
cress-seed	*Lepidium sativum*; S.	.924	*f, sd*: Arts.
croton	See Vocab.		
cubeb	Cubebs	.91-.93	*e*: Medicine.
cucumber	Cucumber seeds		*f, d*: Medicine.
culilaban	*Cinnamomum culilaban* F	1.05	*e*:
cumin	Cumin seeds	.89-.93	*e*: Medicine.
curcas	*Jatropha curcas*; S.	.92	*f, nd*: Med., illum.
cuscus	= VETIVER OIL.		
cypress-leaf	*Cupressus sempervirens*; L.	.89	*e*: Medicine.
daggett	See Vocab		
dali	*Myristica sebifera*; S.		*f, s*: Soap, illum.
dika	*Irvingia barteri*; S.	.82	*f, s*: See DIKA BREAD, Vocab.
dill	Dill; S.	.90-.92	*e*: Perf., med.
dilo	= DOMBA OIL.		
domba	*Calophyllum inophyllum*: S.		*f*: Med., illum.
erigeron	*Leptilon canadense*	.86-.89	*e*: Medicine.
estragon	= TARRAGON OIL.		
eucalyptus*	Eucalyptus sp; L.	.85-.93	*e*: Medicine.
fennel	Fennel; S.	.96-.98	*e*: Perf., med.
fir, fir-wool	*Pinus sylvestris*; L.	.88	*e*: Medicine.
fir-seed	*Pinus sylvestris*; S.	.93	*f, d*: Arts.
fleabane	= ERIGERON OIL.		
Florence	See Vocab.		
fulwa butter	*Illipe butyracea*		*f, s*: Food, illum.
Galam butter	= SHEA BUTTER.		
galangal	*Alpinia* sp.	.92	*e*: Medicine.
Gallipoli	See Vocab.		
garlic	Garlic	1.05	*e*: Flavor, med.
gaultheria	= WINTERGREEN OIL.		
geranium	See Vocab.		
German-camomile	See CAMOMILE OIL, Vocab.		
German-sesame	= CAMELINE OIL.		
ginger	Ginger	.87-.89	*e*: Flavor, med.
ginger-grass	Ginger grass	.89	*e*: Perfume.
gingili	= SESAME OIL.		
Goa butter	= COCUM BUTTER.		
grape-seed, grapestone	Grape seeds	.94	*f, sd*: Food, illum.
grass	= CITRONELLA OIL.		
groundnut	= PEANUT OIL.		
hazel(nut)	Hazelnuts	.92-.93	*f, sd*: Perf., med.
hemp	Hemp; Fl.	.93	*e*:
hemp(-seed)	Hemp; S.	.93	*f, d*: Arts.
hop	Hops	.85-.91	*e*: Flavor.
illipe*	*Illipe latifolia*; S.		*f, s*: Food, illum.
illupi	*Illipe malabrorum*		*f, s*: Food, illum.
iva	*Achillea moschata*	.93	*e*: Perfume.
jasmin	*Jasminum grandiflorum*; Fl.	1.01	*e*: Perfume.
Japanese-wood	See WOOD OIL, Vocab.		
jatropha	*Jatropha*: S.	.91	*f, sd*: Purgative.
jonquil	Jonquil; Fl.	.87	*e*: Perfume.
juniper	Juniper; B.	.89	*e*: Med., flavor gin.
jupati	*Raphia vinifera*; F.		*f*: Soap.
kanari	Java almond: S.		*f*: Cooking, illum
kapok	Ceiba tree: S.	.92	*f, sd*:
keena	*Calophyllum tomentosum*; S.		*f*: Illuminant
kekune	Candlenut; S.	.925	*f, d*: Arts, med., illum.
kikuel	Toothbrush tree: S.		*f, s*: Arts.
Krumholtz	Knee pine		*e*: Medicine.
kundah*	*Carapa procera*; S.		*f*: Medicine.
kurung	*Galedupa indica*; S.		*f*: Med., illum.
laurel	*Laurus nobilis*.		
lavender	Lavender	.88-.90	*e*: Perfume.
ledum	*Ledum palustre*	.92-.96	*e*: Arts.
lemon	Lemon peel	.86	*e*: Flavor, perfume.
lemon-grass	*Andropogon citratus*	.90	*e*: Perfume.
lime	Limes	.86-.89	*e*: Flavor.
linseed*	Flaxseed	.93	*f, d*: Arts, med.
Macassar	See Vocab. under MAKASSAR.		
mace	Mace	.91-.93	*e*: Perfume.
madia	*Madia sativa*; S.	.93	*f., d*: Food.
mafurra tallow	Mafurra tree: S.		*f, s*: Food.
mahwa butter	= ILLIPE. See MAHWA TREE, Vocab.		
maize	Maize; S.	.92	*f, sd*: Food, adult.
Malabar tallow	*Vateria indica*; S.	.92	*f, s*: Food, candles.
marjoram*	Marjoram	.89-.91	*e*: Perfume.
marmotte	Apricot: K.		*f*: Food.
marsh-tea	= LEDUM OIL.		
massoy	See Vocab.		
matico	Matico	.93-1.07	*e*: Medicine.
mehudee	Henna plant		*e*: Perfume.
melissa	= BALM OIL.		
miaouli	*Melaleuca* species		*e*: Med., perf.
moodooga	Dhak tree: S.		*f*: Medicine.
mote	Variety of carapa oil.		
mowrah-seed	Mahwa tree; S.	.92	*f, s*: Food.
mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*	.91	*e*: Perfume.
mustard	See Vocab.		
myrtle	*Myrtus communis*	.89-.92	*e*: Perf., med.
neroli	Orange flowers	.87-.88	*e*: Perfume
Niger	Niger seeds	.93	*f, d*: Food, illum.
nutmeg	Nutmegs	.87-.92	*e*: Perfume.
nutmeg butter	Nutmegs	.95-.99	*f, s*: Pomades.
odal	*Sarcostigma kleinii*; S.		*f*: Med., illum.
oleosa	*Eucalyptus* sp.		*e*: Perfume.
olive*	Ripe olives	.92	*f, nd*: Food, etc.
onion	Onions	1.04	*e*: Flavor, med.
orange	See Vocab.		
origanum	See Vocab.		
orris	Orris root		*e*: Perfume.
otoba fat *or* butter	*Myristica otoba*		*f, s*:
ouabe	*Omphalea triandra*; S.		*f*: Lubricant.
palm*	Species of palm		*f, s*: Candles, soap, ointments, etc.
palmarosa	= GINGER-GRASS OIL.		
palm-nut	= AFRICAN-PALM OIL.		
parsley	Parsley	1.05-1.10	*e*: Perfume.
patchouli	*Pogostemon patchouli*	.98-.99	*e*: Perfume.
peanut	Peanuts	.92	*f, nd*: Food, soap.
pennyroyal	Pennyroyal	.93-.96	*e*: Insectifuge.
peppermint	Peppermint, horsemint	.90-.93	*e*: Flavor, med.
petit-grain	Orange tree; H.	.89-.90	*e*: Perfume.
phulwara butter	= FULWA BUTTER.		
pimenta, *or* pimento	*Pimenta pimenta*; B.	1.04	*e*: Flavor, med.
pine-needle	Conifers; H.	.86-.92	*e*: Medicine.
piney tallow *or* oil	= MALABAR TALLOW.		
piquia	*Caryocar brasiliense*; F.		*f, s*: Food.
pistachio-nut	Pistachio nuts	.92	*f, nd*: Illuminant.
plum, plum-kernel	Plum kernels	.92	*f, nd*: Illum., adult.
poon, poona, poonay, *or* poonseed	= DOMBA OIL.		
poondy	*Myristica malabarica*; S.		*f, s*: Medicine.
poonga	= KURUNG OIL.		
poppy-seed	Opium poppy; S.	.92-.93	*f, d*: Food, soap.
pulza	= CURCAS OIL.		
pumpkin-seed	Pumpkin seeds	.92	*f, sd*: Cook., illum.
Rangoon	An impure olive oil		Lubricant.
rape, rapeseed	Rapeseeds	.91	*f, sd*: Illum., lubricant.
rhodium	= ROSEWOOD OIL.		
roosa, ruse	= CITRONELLA OIL.		
rose	Various roses; Fl.	.85-.87	*e*: Perfume.
rose-geranium	See GERANIUM OIL		
rosemary	Rosemary	.90-.92	*e*: Perfume.
rosewood*	Lignum rhodium	.90-.91	*e*: Perfume.
rue	*Ruta graveolens*	.83-.84	*e*: Perfume, med.
safflower	*Carthamus tinctorius*	.93	*f, d*: Illum.
sage	Sage; L.	.92-.93	*e*: Med., perf.
sandalwood	*Santalum album*: W.	.97-.98	*e*: Perfume, med.
sassafras	Sassafras: W. or R.	1.08	*e*: Scenting soap.
savin	*Juniperus sabina*: H.	.91-.93	*e*: Medicine
sawarri fat	*Caryocar tomentosum*	.90	*f, s*: Food.
sesame	Sesame; S.	.92	*f, sd*: Food, illum., soap.
shea butter	*Butyrospermum parkii*; S.	.92	*f, s*: Food, illum.
simbolee	*Murraya koenigii*; S.		*f*: Med., arts.
siri	= GINGER-GRASS OIL.		
siringa	*Hevea brasiliensis*; S.		*f*: Soap, arts.
soja-bean	Soy beans	.92	*f, sd*: Arts.
souari fat	= SAWARRI FAT.		
Spanish-walnut	= KEKUNE OIL.		
spearmint	*Mentha* sp., esp. *M. viridis*		*e*: Perfume.
spike	*Lavandula spica*	.92	*e*: Lacquer, perf.
spikenard	*Nardostachys jatamansi*	.98	*e*: Perfume.
sunflower	Sunflower; S.	.92	*f,d*: Soap, varnish.
sweet	Olive oil		
talicoona	= KUNDAH OIL.		
tambor	*Omphalea oleifera*; S.		*f*: Purgative.
tansy	Tansy	.93-.95	*e*: Scenting.
tarragon	*Artemisia dracunculus*	.89-.96	*e*: Flavor.
tea, tea-seed	*Thea japonica*, *T. sasanqua*; S.	.92	*f, nd*: Arts, medicine, food.
thuja	Herbage arborvitæ	.92	*e*: Perfume.
thyme	*Thymus vulgaris*, etc.	.90-.94	Med., microscopy
til, teel	= SESAME OIL.		
tobacco-seed	Tobacco; S.	.92	*f, d*: Varnish.
tree	= TUNG OIL.		
tucum	Fruit pulp of Tucum palm: F.		*f*: Arts.
tung	Tung tree		*f, d*: Varnish, [paints.
Turkish-geranium	= GINGER-GRASS OIL.		
turpentine	See TURPENTINE, Vocab.		
ucuhuba fat	= BECUIBA FAT.		
uggur	Agallochum		*e*: Perfume.
valerian	Valerian root	.93-.99	*e*: Med., perfume.
verbena*	*Verbena officinalis*, etc.	.89-.95	*e*:
vetiver, vetivert	*Andropogon squarrosus*	1.02	*e*: Perfume.
walnut	Walnuts	.93	*f, d*: Paint, varnish.
weld-seed	*Reseda luteola*; S.	.91	*f, d*:
wild-ginger	*Asarum canadense*	.93-.96	*e*: Perfume.
wintergreen*	*Gaultheria procumbens*	1.18	*e*:
wood	See Vocab.		
wormseed	*Artemisia maritima*; Fl. buds.	.93	*e*: Medicine.
wormwood	*Artemisia absinthium*	.93-.96	*e*: Medicine.
yallah	= ILLIPE.		
yamadou	= DALI OIL.		
ylang-ylang	= CANANGA OIL.		

II. Animal Oils and Fats.

NAME.	SOURCE.	SP. GR.	CHIEF USES.
arctic-sperm	= DOEGLING OIL.		
blackfish	*Globicephala melas*		Fine lubricant.
bottlenose	= DOEGLING OIL.		
butter	See Vocab.		
crampfish	Torpedo (fish)	.91	
cod-liver*	Liver of cod, etc.	.91-.93	Medicine.
crocodile	Body of crocodile		Leather dressing.
doegling	Blubber of beaked whale	.88	Sub. for sperm oil.
dugong	Dugong		Sub. for cod-liver oil.
egg	Hen's eggs	.91	Soap making.
eulachon	Candlefish	.91	Sub. for cod-liver oil.
lard (fat)	See Vocab.		
lard oil*	By pressing lard	.92	Illum., lubricant.
melon	Melon of cetaceans		Lubricant.
menhaden	Menhaden	.93	Soap, tanning, adulterant.
neat's-foot*	Feet of cattle	.91	Lubricant.
oleo*	Beef fat, etc.		Artificial butter.
pilchard	Pilchard		Arts.
pogy	= MENHADEN OIL.		
porpoise	Harbor porpoise, etc.	.92-.93	Illum., soap, lubricant.
seal	Various seals	.91-.93	Illum., currying, lubricant, etc.
shark	Liver of sharks	.87-.93	Currying; adult.
shore	A pure cod-liver oil.		
sod	See Vocab.		
sperm	Sperm whale	.87-.88	Lubricant, illum.
straits	Inferior cod-liver oil.		
tallow (fat)	See Vocab.		
tallow oil	By pressing tallow		Like lard oil.
train	Marine animals, esp. whales		Lubricant, illum., etc.
tunny	Tunny		Currying.
walrus	Walrus	.92-.93	Like whale oil.
whale	Whales, seals, etc., esp. right whale	.92-.93	Illum., soap, lubricant
whale tallow	Stearin of whale oil.		
wool	Wool of sheep	.89	See LANOLIN, Vocab

oil box. A box for oil, as for storage or lubrication. Cf. OIL CUP.

oil bush. *Mach.* A bush in which a journal runs in an oil bath.

oil cake. A cake or solid mass composed of flaxseed, cottonseed, hempseed, rapeseed, etc., from which the oil has been expressed, used as food for stock or for manure.

oil can, *or* **oil′can′**, *n.* A can for oil; specif., an oiler.

oil′case′, *n.* Oilskin. *Obs.*

oil cellar. A lubricating oil box.

oil′coat′, *n.* A coat of oiled cloth or oilskin.

oil′cloth′ (oil′klŏth′; 205), *n.* Cloth treated with oil or paint, and used for making garments, covering floors, etc. Oilcloth for floors is made by covering a strong open canvas with successive coats of linseed-oil paint, smoothing with pumice after each application, and finally printing from blocks as in calico printing. Cf. LINOLEUM, 2.

oil color *or* **colour.** A paint made by grinding a coloring substance in oil; — usually in *pl.*

oil cup, *or* **oil′cup′**, *n.* *Mach.* A cup, or the like, connected with a bearing as a lubricator, and usually having a wick, wire, or adjustable valve for regulating the delivery of oil.

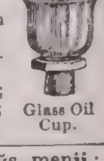

Glass Oil Cup.

oil derrick. A kind of derrick used esp. in boring for oil. See DERRICK, *n.*, 3.

oiled (oild), *pret. & p. p.* of OIL. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Anointed ceremonially with oil. *Obs.* **2.** Covered, treated, or lubricated with oil; dressed with, or soaked, ground, etc., in, oil; impregnated with oil; as, *oiled* silk or paper.

3. *Road Making.* Designating a kind of road made by spreading a layer of crude petroleum or asphalt residuums heated to a high temperature on a roadbed of dirt and sand. It is esp. suitable for hot, dusty countries.

oil engine. A kind of internal-combustion engine (which see).

oil′er (oil′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who makes, or deals in, oils. **2**. An engine-room greaser, esp. in a war vessel. **3**. An oil can, usually with a long spout bent at the end, used in lubricating machinery. **4**. A coat of oilskin; in *pl.*, a coat and trousers of oilskin. **5**. An oil well. *Colloq., U. S.* **6**. A vessel employed in carrying oil.

oil′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *huilerie.*] Business, place of business, or the goods of a maker of, or dealer in, oils.

oil′fish′ (oil′fĭsh′), *n.* Either of two fishes noted for their oily flesh: **a** A deep-sea spiny-finned fish (*Escolar violaceus*). **b** A large sculpinlike fish (*Comephorus baikalensis*) of Lake Baikal, having an elongate naked body and soft flesh.

oil gland. A gland which secretes oil; specif., in birds, the uropygial gland.

oil groove. *Mach.* A groove running part way round the inside of a bearing from the oil hole to distribute lubricating oil to the journal.

oil hole, *or* **oil′hole′**, *n.* A hole for conducting oil, as from an oil cup, to a bearing.

oil′i-ly (oil′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Like oil, as in appearance or consistence; fig., smoothly; blandly; unctuously.

oil′let (oil′ĕt), *n.* [See EYELET.] **1**. A hole worked in cloth, etc., for the passage of a lace, cord, etc.; an eyelet. **2**. A small opening or loophole, as for light or for discharge of missiles, as in the walls and parapets of medieval fortifications; an eyelet. *Obs. or Hist.* **3**. A small eye or bud of a plant. *Obs.*

oil nut. **a** The buffalo nut. **b** Any of several nuts and seeds yielding oil, as the coconut, the fruit of the oil palm, the butternut, a kind of nutmeg (*Myristica surinamensis*), etc.

oil painting. **a** Act or art of painting in oil colors. **b** Any kind of painting of which the pigments are originally ground in oil.

oil palm. An African pinnate-leaved palm (*Elæis guineënsis*), bearing red or yellow drupaceous fruits in large clusters, the fleshy part yielding palm oil when boiled. The seeds also contain oil.

oil′seed′ (oil′sēd′), *n.* **1**. Any seed from which oil is expressed, as rapeseed, linseed, etc.; specif.: **a** The castor bean. **b** Til seed. **c** Cottonseed. **2**. The gold-of-pleasure or its seed.

oil′skin′ (-skĭn′), *n.* **1**. Cloth made waterproof by oil, or a piece or garment of it. **2**. *pl.* Clothing (a coat and trousers) of oilskin.

oil′stock′ (-stŏk′), *n.* *Eccl.* A vessel for holding holy oil.

oil′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A whetstone used with oil; stone suitable for such a whetstone.

oil′stone′, *v. t.*; -STONED′ (-stōnd′); -STON′ING (-stōn′ĭng). To sharpen on an oilstone; to polish with oilstone powder or oilstone slips.

oil′–tem′per, *v. t.*; -PERED; -PER-ING. To harden (steel) by chilling in oil after heating. See TEMPER, *v. t.*, 7.

oil′–tight′, **oil′tight′** (-tīt′), *a.* So tight as to prevent the passage of oil. — **oil′–tight′ness**, **oil′tight′ness**, *n.*

oil tree. **a** The castor-oil plant. **b** The mahwa. **c** The oil palm. **d** The candlenut.

☞ The oil tree mentioned in Isaiah xli. 19 is thought by some to be the oleaster and by others to be a pine.

oil′way′ (oil′wā′), *n.* A channel by which oil may reach a part to be lubricated.

oil′y (-ĭ), *a.*; OIL′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); OIL′I-EST. **1**. Of, pert. to, or consisting of, oil; containing oil; having the nature or qualities of oil; unctuous; oleaginous; as, *oily* matter. **2**. Covered or impregnated with oil; greasy; hence, resembling oil; as, an *oily* appearance. **3**. Smoothly subservient; supple; compliant; plausible; insinuating; unctuous; bland. "This *oily* rascal." *Shak.*

His *oily* compliance in all alterations. *Fuller.*

Syn. — See SUAVE.

oily bean *or* **grain**, sesame. — **o. palm**, the oil palm. — **o. pulse**. = OILY BEAN. *Obs.*

oint′ment (oint′mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *oinement*, OF. *oignement*, fr. F. *oindre* to anoint, L. *ungere, unguere*; akin to Skr. *añj*, and to G. *anke* (in Switzerland) butter, OIr. *imb.* The first *t* in the E. word is due to the influence of *anoint.* Cf. ANOINT, UNGUENT.] **1**. That which serves to anoint; a soft unctuous substance, usually medicated and melting readily when applied to the skin, used for smearing or anointing; an unguent. **2**. Anointing; unction. *Obs.*

O-jib′wa (ō-jĭb′wā), *n.* Also **O-jib′way**. One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, the largest tribe north of Mexico. According to their tradition, they emigrated from the St. Lawrence region to that about the Great Lakes, especially Lake Superior, where the majority still live on several reservations in the United States and Canada. They are chiefly hunters, and have few native arts, but are proficient mat weavers and canoe builders. Their mythology furnished the foundation of Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

O.K., *or* **OK**. (ō′ kā′). [Prob. fr. Choctaw *okeh* it is so and not otherwise.] Correct; all right; — chiefly put or indorsed on documents, bills, etc., to indicate approval. *Cant.*

O. K., *v. t.*; O. K'D (ō′ kād′); O. K.ING (ō′ kā′ĭng). To put or indorse "O. K." on; to approve. *Cant.*

o′ka (ō′kȧ), **oke** (ōk), *n.* [Turk. *ōqah*, fr. Ar. *ūkiyah*, prob. fr. Gr. *οὐγγία, οὐγκια*, an ounce, fr. L. *uncia.* Cf. OUNCE a weight.] A weight of Turkey, and also of Bulgaria, Egypt, etc., about $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds; hence, a liquid measure. See WEIGHT, MEASURE.

o-ka′pi (ō-kä′pē), *n.* [Native name on the borders of the Belgian Congo, possibly the same word as Mpongwe *okapo* lean.] A peculiar mammal (*Okapia johnstoni*) closely related to the giraffe, discovered in the deep forests of Belgian Congo in 1900. It is smaller than an ox, and somewhat like a giraffe, except that the neck is much shorter. Like the giraffe, it has no dewclaws. There is a small prominence on each frontal bone of the male. Its color is chiefly reddish chestnut, with the cheeks yellowish white, and upper parts of the fore and hind legs striped with purplish black and cream color.

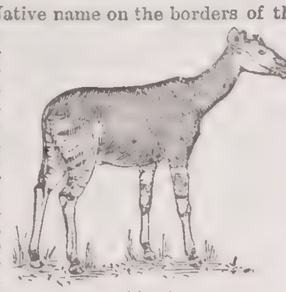

Okapi.

o′ken-ite (ō′kĕn-īt), *n.* [After Lorenz *Oken*, German naturalist.] *Min.* A compact or fibrous mineral of a whitish color, a hydrous silicate of calcium, $H_2Ca(SiO_3)_2 \cdot H_2O$. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 2.28–2.36.

o′kra (ō′krȧ; ŏk′rȧ; 277), *n.* [Of African origin; cf. Ashanti *nkurūmā.*] **1**. A tall malvaceous annual (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) widely cultivated in the southern United States and the West Indies for its mucilaginous green pods, used as the basis of soups, stews, etc., or made into pickles; also, the pod, or, collectively, the pods, of this plant. **2**. A dish prepared of this vegetable; gumbo.

Okra, 1. Reduced.

-ol (-ōl; -ŏl). [From alcoh*ol*.] *Chem.* A suffix denoting that the substance in the name of which it appears belongs to the series of *alcohols*, or *hydroxyl derivatives*, as carbin*ol*, glycer*ol*, etc.

-ol. A suffix from Latin *oleum*, meaning *oil*.

-ol. A suffix used in the names of many pharmaceutical preparations.

Ol′a-ca′ce-æ (ŏl′ȧ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. OLAX.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees or shrubs (order Santalales) having simple leaves and small flowers with a 1-celled ovary followed by a 1-seeded fruit. It embraces about 25 genera and 300 species. — **ol′a-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

O′lax (ō′lăks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *olax* odorous, *olere* to smell.] *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs typifying the family Olacaceæ, distributed through the tropics of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are mostly evergreens with distichous leaves and small racemose flowers having three stamens. **O. zeylanica** is the malla tree.

old (ōld), *a.*; OLD′ER (ōl′dẽr) *or* ELD′ER; OLD′EST *or* ELD′EST. [ME. *old, ald*, AS. *ald, eald*; akin to D. *oud*, OS. *ald*, OFries. *ald, old*, G. *alt*, Goth. *alþeis*, and also to Goth. *alan* to grow up, Icel. *ala* to bear, produce, bring up, L. *alere* to nourish. Cf. ADULT, ALDERMAN, ALIMENT, AULD, ELDER.] **1**. Not young; having lived or existed long; advanced far in years or life; having lived till toward the end of the ordinary term of living; having the characteristics of age; often, specif., having lost the vigor or other qualities of youth; as, an *old* man; an *old* tree; an *old* head; an *old* face. Often used in disparagement or contempt; as, *old* fogy; *old* codger. "An *old* trot." *Shak.*

The melancholy news that we grow *old*. *Young.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, old persons or advanced life; as, *old* age, the latter part of the life of one who lives the ordinary term of living, or the condition of a person advanced in years.

Let not *old* age disgrace my high desire. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Not new or fresh; not recently made or produced; long used; as, *old* wine; an *old* book; an *old* farm. **4**. Worn out; weakened or exhausted from age or by use; dilapidated; decayed; stale; shabby; cast-off; obsolete; disused; past usefulness; as, *old* shoes; *old* clothes. **5**. Continued in life; advanced in the course of existence; having (a certain) age or length of existence; — designating the age of a person or thing; as, an infant a few hours *old*; a cathedral centuries *old*.

And Pharaoh said unto Jacob, How *old* art thou? *Gen.* xlvii 8.

☞ In this use *old* regularly follows the noun that designates the age; as, she was eight years *old*.

6. Long practiced; skilled; experienced; cunning; as, an *old* offender; *old* in vice.

Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel *old*. *Milton.*

7. Plentiful; more than enough; abundant; great; "grand;" — much used, now with other adjectives, as an intensive; as, a high *old* time. *Colloq.*

If a man were porter of hell gate, he should have *old* turning the key. *Shak.*

8. Continued from the past, esp. the long past, to the present; dating from a time remote in the past; long-standing; primeval; not new or modern; — often implying familiarity; as, an *old* custom, friendship, friend, trick, plan; *old* territory. "An *old* acquaintance." *Camden.* **9**. A colloquial term of cordiality, familiarity, or affection; as, *Old* England. "Go thy ways, *old* lad." *Shak.* **10**. Used of the Devil, orig. as one who has existed primevally, esp. in various appellations, as *old* serpent, dragon, fiend, enemy, etc., the *old* one, *Old* Nick, *Old* Harry, etc. **11**. Belonging or relating to the past; formerly existing; ancient; not modern; former; concerned with, connected with, or proper to, ancient times; old-fashioned; antiquated; antique; famous in or from antiquity; as, an *old* writer; *old* times; *old* stories. "*Old* Pelion." *Shak.*

The character of the *old* Ligurians. *Addison.*

12. Belonging or pertaining to an earlier period, time, stage, or state of things, or to the earliest of several; not new; held, followed, occupied, etc., formerly; earlier; having been formerly; quondam; former; as, an *old* belief or opinion; the *old* order; an *old* pupil of mine. **13**. Designating or distinguishing that one of two or more things of the same kind, or periods or stages of the same thing, which precedes the other or others in time or occurrence; prior; preceding; former; known or inhabited earlier; as, the *Old* Testament; the *old* school; the *Old* Red Sandstone; *Old* High German; *Old* England or *Old* France (as distinguished from New England or New France); the *old* country; the *Old* World. See MODERN, 4. **14**. Designating, or pertaining or according to, the style (called **Old Style**, abbr. **O. S.**) of reckoning time used before the adoption of the present calendar (see CALENDAR, 1); as, *Old* Christmas; *Old* Lady Day. **15**. *Phys. Geog.* Well advanced toward reduction to base level; — said of topography and topographic features. See RIVER.

Syn. — OLD, ANCIENT, VENERABLE, ANTIQUE, ANTIQUATED, ARCHAIC, OBSOLETE. That is OLD (opposed to *young, new*; see AGED) which has lived or existed long, or which has been long in use or has stood for a long time in a particular relation to something; that is ANCIENT (opposed esp. to *modern*) which lived, existed, or happened long ago, or which has existed or come down from remote antiquity; as, "O heavens, if you do love *old* men, . . . if yourselves are *old*" (*Shak.*); "the *old*, feeble, and day-wearied sun" (*id.*); *old* wine, *old* books, *old* friends; *old* as the hills; "From the *ancient* world those giants came" (*Milton*); "The *ancient* oracle is accomplished" (*Shelley*); "some illustrious line so *ancient* that it has no beginning" (*Gibbon*); "The most *ancient* heavens, through thee, are fresh and strong" (*Wordsworth*). But *ancient* and *old* are often interchangeable; as, "It is an *ancient* mariner" (*Coleridge*); "*Old*, unhappy, far-off things, and battles long ago" (*Wordsworth*). VENERABLE, as here compared (see AUGUST), suggests the hoariness and dignity of age; as, "an *old* man . . . [who] appeared the more *ancient* from his gray locks, that were truly *venerable*" (*Smollett*); "the *venerable* priest . . . lifting up his aged hands" (*Keats*); "Berkeley can boast an ancestry at least as *venerable* as . . . Hobbes" (*Coleridge*). ANTIQUE (in present usage) applies to that which has come down from ancient (esp. classical) times, or which is in some way related to them; that is ANTIQUATED which has gone out of vogue or fashion; the word often implies a slight touch of contempt; as, "the famous *antique* statue of the huntress Diana" (*Thackeray*); "the simplicity of *antique* passion, the homeliness of *antique* pathos" (*Lowell*); "Our admiration of the *antique* is not admiration of the *old*, but of the natural" (*Emerson*); "Though she was not really *old*, she was *antique*. . . . She had the dignity of a Roman empress" (*H. James*); "She uses the word 'thereto.' Why use *antiquated* forms of expression? Why not wear *antiquated* caps and shoes?" (*Sydney Smith*); "What are *antiquated* mythuses to me?" (*Carlyle*); "He kissed the young man upon the forehead in a gracious, distant, *antiquated* way" (*Stevenson*); "Malory . . . is not *antiquated*; he is old-fashioned, perhaps — a different thing, for so are Bacon and Jeremy Taylor old-fashioned, and Addison and Fielding" (*W. P. Ker*). That is ARCHAIC which has the characteristics of an earlier, sometimes of a primitive, period; that is OBSOLETE which has gone out of use; "It [the Divine Comedy] is yet the first book of modern times which has such quality as to possess perpetual contemporaneousness. It has become in part *archaic*, but it does not become *antiquated*" (*C. E. Norton*); "Dictionary of *Archaic* and Provincial Words" (*Halliwell*); an *archaic* bas-relief; "All your opinions will be out of date, your jokes *obsolete*" (*Lamb*); "As [a writer's] language grows *obsolete*, his thoughts must grow obscure" (*Dryden*); "Ever the solution of the last era has

oil′e-ous, *a.* Oily; oleous. *Obs.*

oilet. † OILLET.

oil field. A district containing a subterranean store of petroleum of economic value.

oil gas. Illuminating gas made by destructive distillation of oil, esp. of a cheap mineral oil.

oil gauge *or* **gage**. = ELÆOMETER.

oil gilding, **oil gold**. Gilding on a surface coated with oil paint and size.

oil green. A greenish yellow.

oil′i-ness (oil′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

oil′ish, *a.* Oily. *Obs.*

oil′less, *a.* Without oil; not lubricated with oil; not requiring oil. — **oil′less-ness**, *n.*

oil′let-ed (oil′ĕt-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Provided with eyelets.

oil′man, *n.* **a** One who makes, or deals in, oil. **b** One who deals in sweet oils, articles of food preserved in oil, and pickles. **c** A workman in an oil factory. **d** One who lubricates with oil.

oil meal. Ground oil cake.

oil mold *or* **mould**. The mold fungus *Phycomyces nitens.*

oil-om′e-ter (oil-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*oil* + *-meter.*] **1**. = ELÆOMETER. **2**. A reservoir for oil; an oil tank.

oil paint. See PAINT.

oil′pa′per, *n.* Paper soaked in oil and thus rendered transparent or waterproof.

oil plant. Any plant that yields oil; specif.: **a** Sesame. **b** The castor-oil plant.

oil ring. **1**. A finger ring having a small receptacle containing a mixture of oil and diamond dust, worn by a seal engraver and used to replenish the engraving tool. **2**. *Mach.* A ring on a journal, dipping in an oil bath for lubrication.

oil sand. *Geol.* A porous sandstone from which petroleum is obtained by drilled wells. *U. S.*

oil shale. Shale impregnated with hydrocarbons and yielding oil on distillation.

oil shark. **a** The basking shark. **b** The tope (*Galeus galeus*).

oil sheet. A sheet made of oilskin or oil paper.

oil silk. Oiled silk.

oil′skinned′ (oil′skĭnd′), *a.* Dressed in oilskin.

oil slick. A slick formed by putting oil on the water.

oil tanning. See CHAMOIS, *n.*, 2.

oil tester. Any apparatus for testing oils, as to their flashing points, etc. See TESTER.

oil′–tongued′, *a.* Oily-tongued.

oil tube. A tube holding oil; specif., *Bot.*, a vitta.

oil whetstone. An oilstone.

oil′y, *adv.* Oilily.

oil′y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

oi-me′ (oi-mā′), *interj.* Also **oi-mee′**. [It. *ohimè, oimè.*] Alas. *R.*

oi′ne-ment. † OINTMENT.

oino-. Var. of ŒNO-.

‖ **oi-noch′o-ë** (oi-nŏk′ō-ē). [NL.] Var. of ŒNOCHOË.

oi-nol′o-gy (oi-nŏl′ō-jĭ), **oi′no-man′cy** (oi′nō-măn′sĭ), **oi′no-ma′ni-a** (oi′nō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), **oi′no-mel** (oi′nō-mĕl). Vars. of ŒNOLOGY, etc.

oint (oint), *v. t.* [F. *oint*, p. p. of *oindre.* L. *ungere.* See ANOINT, OINTMENT.] To anoint. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

oin′tu-ose′, *a.* [OF. *oinctuos.*] Unctuous. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

oin′ture, *n.* [OF.] Ointment.

O. Ir., *or* **OIr.** *Abbr.* Old Irish.

ois-. For various words beginning *ois-*, see the forms in HOS-.

oischer. † USHER.

oise. † USE.

oi-siv′i-ty (oi-sĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *oisiveté.*] Laziness. *Rare.*

oisophagus. † ESOPHAGUS.

oist. † HOST.

ois′ter, **ois′tre**. † OYSTER.

oistruthe. † OSTRICH.

oi-ta′va (oi-tä′vȧ), *n.* [Pg.] **a** The eighth part of an alqueire. See ALQUEIRE. **b** The eighth part of an onça. See WEIGHT.

oither. † OTHER.

o-jan′co (ō-hän′kō; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp.; cf. Sp. *ojanco* Cyclops.] The mahogany snapper.

‖ **o′jo** (ō′hō; 189), *n.* [Sp., prop., an eye.] A spring surrounded by rushes or rank grass; an oasis. *Southwestern U. S.*

ok. † EKE, *adv.*; OAK.

ok. Obs. pret. of ACHE.

o′ka. Var. of OCA.

okam. † OAKUM.

O-ka′pi-a (ō-kä′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Genus consisting of the okapi.

oke. † OAK.

oke. Var. of OKA.

oke. Obs. pret. of ACHE.

O-ke′a-nos (ō-kē′ȧ-nŏs). Var. of OCEANUS.

oke-corn. † ACORN.

Okee. Var. of OKI.

oke holm. The holm oak. *Obs.*

o′ker. † OCHER, OCKER.

o′ki (ō′kē), *n.* An Iroquoian term equivalent to the Algonquian "manito." Cf. ORENDA.

o-ki′a (ō-kē′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *uqīah, waqīah*; cf. L. *uncia.* See OUNCE.] = OUNCE (coin and money of account of Morocco).

o-ki′eh (-ĕ), *n.* [Ar. *uqīah, waqīah.* See OKIA.] See WEIGHT.

Ok′i-na′gan, *n.* One of a tribe of Salishan Indians on Colville Reservation, Washington, and in British Columbia. They are self-supporting, and are Catholics in religion.

ok′ka. † OKA.

ok′kir. † OCKER.

Okla. *Abbr.* Oklahoma.

oknowen. † ACKNOW.

ok′o-nite (ŏk′ō-nīt), *n.* *Elec.* A kind of insulating material.

okote. Var. of OCOTE.

o′kow (ō′kou), *n.* The pike perch *Stizostedion vitreum.* *Southern U. S.*

o′kro. Var. of OKRA.

oksi. † ASK.

Ok-ua′ri (ŏk-wä′rĭ), *n.* [Onondaga Indian *ochquari* a bear.] *Astron.* The constellation Ursa Major; — American Indian name.

okum. † OAKUM.

ol. *Abbr.* Oleum.

Ol. *Abbr.* Olympiad.

O. L. *Abbr.* Occupation license (*Queensland*); Officer of (the Order of) Leopold; Old Latin.

o′la (ō′lȧ). Var. of OLLA, palm leaf.

ol′a-cad (ŏl′ȧ-kăd), *n.* *Bot.* Any plant of the family Olacaceæ. *Lindley.*

o′lam (ō′lăm), *n.* [Heb. *'ōlām.*] An indefinitely long time; an age. — **o-lam′ic** (ō-lăm′ĭk), *a.*

Ol′a-mus (ŏl′ȧ-mŭs). *Bib.*

o′lay (ō′lī). Var. of OLLA, palm leaf.

Ol′bers's Com′et (ŏl′bẽrs-ĭz). [See COMET.]

Ol′bers's hy-poth′e-sis. [After H. W. M. *Olbers*, German astronomer.] *Astron.* A hypothesis accounting for the existence of the asteroids by the explosion of a primordial great planet.

Ol′cha (ŏl′chä), *n.* A member of a Tungus tribe dwelling near the mouth of the Amur. See TUNGUS.

old. † WOLD.

old, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *öld*, or *aldr.* See OLD, *a.*] Old age; of the moon, the wane. *Obs.*

old, *v. i.* [AS. *ealdian.*] To grow old. *Obs.*

become *obsolete*, . . . for it is man's nature to change his dialect from century to century" (*Carlyle*); "*obsolete* lamps, whose light no time recalls" (*Wordsworth*). See PRIMARY; cf. NEW.

for old sake's sake, for the sake of old times. — **O. Abe** (āb), Abraham Lincoln (1809-65); — a familiar nickname given to him while President of the United States. — **O. Academy**. See ACADEMY, 1. — **o. age of a river**, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a river when it has developed a wide valley flat, at or near base level, and when the surrounding lands drained by it have been degraded to a low level. See RIVER. — **O. Amish Mennonite Church**. See MENNONITE, *n.* — **o. bachelor**, a somewhat elderly bachelor. — **O. Bactrian**, the Avestan language; Zend. *Obsoles.* — **O. Bailey**, the chief criminal court of England, situated in London on the street of the same name, not far northwest of St. Paul's Cathedral. — **O. Bay State**, Massachusetts. — **O. Believers**, *Eccl.*, those who, refusing to accept the revisions of ritual, etc., made in the 17th century, separated from the established church of Russia; — a self-assumed name. They are now divided into numerous sects, some not differing from the Russian Church as to principles, while others differ widely from it. — **O. Bogy**, a bogy; — a nursery name. — **O. Boy, the**, the Devil. *Slang.* — **O. Bullion**, Colonel Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858), a distinguished American statesman; — a nickname alluding to his advocacy of a gold and silver currency. — **O. Catholic**, *Eccl.*, a member of a separate religious communion formed by those members of the Roman Catholic Church who rejected the dogma of papal infallibility as adopted by the Vatican Council of 1870. — **o. chum**, an old and experienced settler. *Australia.* — **O. Clootie**, the Devil. See AULD CLOOTIE. — **O. Colony**, that portion of Massachusetts included within the original limits of the Plymouth colony, which was formed at an earlier date than the colony of Massachusetts Bay. — **O. Comedy**. See COMEDY, 1. — **o. country**, the British Isles or some part of them, as Ireland; — so called by emigrants from there and their descendants in the United States and the British colonies. — **O. Cracow Bible**. See BIBLE, 2. — **O. Dominion**, Virginia; — a name of uncertain origin, perhaps from the old designation of the colony as "the Colony and Dominion of Virginia." — **O. English**. **a** See under ENGLISH, *n.*, 2. **b** *Print.* A style of black letter. See TYPE. — **o. extent**. See EXTENT, 1. — **o. field, o. fields**. **a** Land exhausted by cultivation and no longer tilled. **b** Disused land in which numerous gullies have been eroded. *Southern U. S.* — **o. field birch**, the American white birch. — **o. field pine**. **a** The loblolly pine. **b** The sand pine. **c** The yellow pine *Pinus echinata*. *U. S.* — **O. Foundation**, *Ch. of Eng.*, the foundation prior to the Reformation; — used of those cathedrals which had a chapter organization of secular canons before the Reformation, and therefore underwent substantially no change at that time. Cf. NEW FOUNDATION. — **o. fourteenth**. See CHECKER, *n.*, 2. — **O. French**, the French language from the time of the earliest documents preserved until the time of Modern French, or approximately from the 9th to the 16th century. — **o. fustic**, the hard yellow dyewood of the tropical American tree *Chlorophora tinctoria*, or of any of several related trees of the family Moraceæ. See MORIN. — **O. Gentleman**, the Devil. — **O. Glory**, the flag of the United States, or Stars and Stripes. *Colloq., U. S.* — **o. gold**, a dull, slightly metallic and generally yellow color, supposed to resemble dull gold. — **O. Gooseberry**, the Devil. *Slang.* — **O. Grimes** (grīmz), the subject of a popular ballad by Albert Gorton Greene (1802-68), an American lawyer and poet. The name seems to have originated with the English poet George Crabbe (1754-1832). It is the title of one of his metrical tales. — **O. Grog**, Admiral Edward Vernon (1684-1757). See Etym. of GROG. — **O. Guard**. [F. *Vieille Garde*.] **a** The original imperial guard created by Napoleon I. in 1804, which took a prominent part in his campaigns and made the final French charge at Waterloo. It took this name in 1810 after the creation of the Young Guard as a recruiting force for it. **b** Any old group or body of defenders or supporters of an opinion, belief, style, or the like. — **o. hand**, an ex-convict. *Australasia.* — **O. Harry**, the Devil. — **O. Hickory**, General Andrew Jackson; — a nickname given to him, first in 1813, by his soldiers on account of his physical toughness and sturdiness. — **O. High German**. See GERMAN, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **o. home week**, a week of celebration characterized by a reunion of those who have resided in a place. — **O. Hunker**. = HUNKER. — **O. Icelandic**. *Philol.* See ICELANDIC. — **o. identity**, an old and well-known inhabitant of a locality. *Colloq., Australasia.* — **O. Ionic**. See GREEK, *n.*, 5. — **O. Ironsides**, the United States frigate "Constitution;" — popularly so called. She was launched at Boston in 1797, and became famous on account of her successes during the war of 1812-14. Oliver Wendell Holmes has celebrated her in his well-known poem "Old Ironsides," written when it was proposed to break her up. — **O. Lady of Threadneedle Street**, the Bank of England, which is situated in Threadneedle Street; — a common nickname. — **o. lang syne**. See AULD LANG SYNE. — **O. Law**, *Eccl.*, the Mosaic law. See LAW, 3. — **O. Light**, *Eccl.*, a member of a conservative party; — contrasted with *New Light*. Cf. AULD LICHT. — **o. maid**. **a** A woman, somewhat advanced in years, who has never been married; an elderly spinster. **b** A simple game of cards, played by matching them. The removal from the pack of one card, usually a queen, leaves an odd card, and the person who has it at the end of the game is the *old maid*. **c** The lapwing. *Local, Eng.* **d** *Bot.* The pink-flowered periwinkle (*Vinca rosea*). *West Indies.* — **o.-maid's-pink**, the corn cockle. — **o. man**. **a** Familiarly, one's father or, sometimes, one's husband; hence, one holding a position resembling that of the head of a family, as the commander of a ship or regiment; the head of a school; an employer, etc. Often used affectionately to or of an old or intimate acquaintance or a person treated as such. **b** *Theol.* Unregenerate human nature.

That ye put off concerning the former conversation the *old man*, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts — *Eph.* iv 22.

c *Theat.* An actor who enacts elderly characters. **d** In certain outdoor games, the player who is "it." **e** *Mining. Dial. Eng.* (1) An ancient or former miner; — a term used in referring to the original excavators of old workings. (2) [Adopted by the Cornish miners from the Ger. *alter Mann*.] The waste rock packed or "gobbed" as filling in abandoned mine workings; the goaf. (3) The old workings so filled; the goaves. **f** A full-grown male kangaroo. *Australia.* **g** A cuckoo (*Hyetornis pluvialis*). *Jamaica.* **h** Southernwood. **i** Rosemary. **j** *Mach.* A kind of drilling post for use with a ratchet drill. — **o.-man-and-woman**, the houseleek. — **o.-man cactus**, the cactus *Pilocereus senilis*. Its joints are crowned

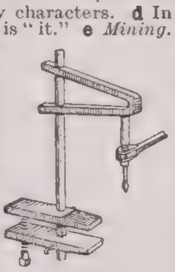

Old Man j.

by a large tuft of drooping white hairs. — **Old Man Eloquent**. **a** Isocrates (B. C. 436-338); — so called by Milton. **b** In the United States, John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), sixth President of the United States; — often so called from his speeches in the House of Representatives (1831-48). — **o. man fern**, a tree fern. *Tasmania.* — **O. Man of the Mountain**. **a** See ASSASSIN, *n.*, 1. **b** Also *The Profile*. A remarkable natural formation on Mt. Cannon, or Profile, in the Franconia range, New Hampshire, presenting when viewed from a certain direction a close resemblance to a human face seen in profile. It is formed by three disconnected ledges, one forming the forehead, another the nose and upper lip, and the third the chin, the whole having a height of 36-40 feet. It is 1,200 feet above Profile Lake near its base. — **O. Man of the Sea**, in the "Arabian Nights," an apparently feeble old man who begged Sindbad the Sailor to carry him across a brook and refused to get down when fixed on Sindbad's back. Sindbad made him drunk and shook him off. Often used figuratively. — **o. man saltbush**, the tall Australian chenopodiaceous shrub *Atriplex nummularia*. — **o.-man's-beard** (-māuz). **a** Any of several species of *Clematis*, esp. *C. vitalba* in England and *C. virginiana* in the United States; — so called from the plumose styles. **b** The long moss. **c** The fringe tree. *U. S.* **d** The strawberry saxifrage. *Dial. Eng.* **e** Any of several species of *Equisetum*. *Dial. Eng.* — **o.-man's-eyebrow**, an Australian sundew (*Drosera binata*). — **o.-man's-flannel**, the common mullein. — **o.-man's-head**. **a** The carnation. *Eng.* **b** The old man cactus. — **o.-man's-pepper**, yarrow. — **o. masters, the**, distinguished painters who lived before the modern period (i. e., before the 18th century); esp., the celebrated painters of the 16th and 17th centuries. — **O. (Wisler) Mennonite Church**. See MENNONITE, *n.* — **O. Mortality**, Robert Paterson, a Scotch religious itinerant of the latter half of the 18th century, who is said to have gone about cleaning and repairing the monuments of the Covenanters in country churchyards; — a popular nickname. He gives the title to Scott's novel of this name, the assumed author professing to have got his materials from him. — **O. Nick**, the Devil. *Colloq.* — **O. Noll** (nŏl), Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658); — contemptuously so called by the Cavaliers. — **O. Norse**, Old Scandinavian, best represented in literary form by Old Icelandic (see ICELANDIC). The oldest forms known are found in runic inscriptions, and in early borrowed words in Finnish. It is the northern branch of the Germanic or Teutonic family. — **O. North Church**, Christ Church (P. E.), Boston, Mass., the oldest extant ecclesiastical building in the city; — so called from its location in the northern part of the old town. It dates from 1723, and in its tower were hung, it is said, the lanterns which gave the signal to Paul Revere to start on his famous ride. — **O. North State**, North Carolina; — an occasional nickname. — **O. Order Brethren**. See RIVER BRETHREN. — **O. Order Dunkers**. See DUNKER, *n.* — **O. Persian**. See PERSIAN, *n.*, 2. — **O. Poker, the**, the Devil. *Colloq.* — **O. Pretender**, *Eng. Hist.*, James Francis Edward Stuart (1688-1766), son of James II.; — a nickname given him by the supporters of the Hanoverian succession. — **O. Prices Riots**. See O. P. RIOTS. — **O. Probabilities**, the chief of the government Weather Bureau in the United States; — humorously so called. — **O. Prussian**. See PRUSSIAN, *n.*, 2. — **O. Public Functionary**, James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States; — sometimes so called after he had so referred (1859) to himself, in his annual message to Congress. — **O. Put** (pŭt), Gen. Israel Putnam (1718-90); — familiarly so called by his soldiers. — **O. Red Sandstone**, *Geol.*, a thick series of fragmental rocks, chiefly sandstone, predominantly red in color, representing the Devonian system in some parts of Great Britain and elsewhere in northwestern Europe. They are chiefly of nonmarine origin. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **o. régime**. = ANCIENT RÉGIME. — **O. Reliable**, Gen. George H. Thomas (1816-70); — a nickname given to him during the Civil War. — **O. Ro'sey** (rō'zĭ), Gen. William S. Rosecrans (1819-98); — a nickname given to him during the Civil War. — **O. Rough-and-Ready**, Gen. Zachary Taylor (1784-1850), afterwards President of the United States; — a nickname given to him by his soldiers during the Mexican War. — **O. Rowley** (rou'lĭ), Charles II., king (1660-85) of England, who was famous for his amours; — so nicknamed from a famous stallion in His Majesty's stud. — **o. salt**, a sailor of long experience; — exclusively a landlubber's phrase. — **O. Saxon**. See SAXON, *n.*, 2. — **o. school**, a school or party belonging to a former time, or preserving the character, manner, or opinions of a former time; as, a gentleman of the *old school*; — used also adjectively and esp., *Theol.*, of those who were or are faithful to historic views or interpretation of doctrine, in distinction from those who adopt innovations. In United States Presbyterian history, the Old School Presbyterians were the opponents of Albert Barnes and his followers (1837-69). — **O. School Baptists**. See BAPTIST, *n.* — **O. Scratch** [cf. ME. *scratte* wizard, monster, Icel. *skratti* a wizard, a goblin, imp, OHG. *scrat*, *scraz*, a goblin, G. *schrettel*, *schretz*], a jocular and ancient term for the Devil. — **O. Serpent, the**, Satan. — **O. Side**. See NEW SIDE. — **o. sledge**. *Card Playing.* = SEVEN UP. — **o. sod, the**, one's native land; — esp. used by emigrants from Ireland. — **O. Sol**, the sun. *Colloq.* — **o. soldier**. *Slang.* **a** An emptied liquor bottle; a "dead man." **b** A cigar or cigarette butt. **c** An old tobacco quid. — **o. song**, an obsolete song; hence, a trifle; something almost or quite worthless. "I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song*." *Dr. H. More.* — **O. South Church** *or* **Meetinghouse**, a famous ecclesiastical building, dating from 1729, formerly a Congregational church, but now the property of a preservation society in Boston, Mass.; — so called from its location in the south part of the old town. Since the erection of the New Old South Church at Copley Square, it has been used as a museum for historical relics and as a hall for lectures on American history. Cf. OLD NORTH CHURCH, above. — **o. sow**. *Local or Dial. Eng.* **a** A kind of sweet clover (*Melilotus cærulea*). **b** The pearly everlasting. — **o. squaw**, a common sea duck (*Harelda hyemalis*) of the more northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere. The adult male is marked with sharply contrasted black and white, and has the middle tail feathers very long and slender. The female is plainer, and lacks the long tail feathers. Its flesh is poor. — **O. Stars**, Gen. O. M. Mitchel

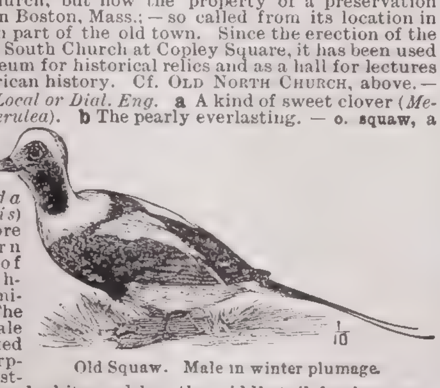

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Old Squaw. Male in winter plumage.

(1809-62); — so nicknamed during the Civil War, in allusion to his fame as an astronomer. — **old style**. **a** Lit., a style belonging to, or characteristic of, a former time; a former, bygone, or antiquated style. **b** [*cap.*] See CALENDAR, 1. **c** *Print.* A style of type including several varieties, modeled after the style of early printers, as Caslon, Elzevir, etc.

☞ This line is printed in Caslon Old Style.

— **O. Testament**. See in the main *Vocabulary*. — **O. Three Stars**, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant (1822-85); — so nicknamed during the Civil War, in allusion to the three stars on his shoulder strap indicating his rank as lieutenant general, he alone holding this rank in the Federal army. — **O. Tom**, a kind of gin. — **O. Tom of Lincoln**. See TOM OF LINCOLN. — **O. Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists**. See BAPTIST, *n.* — **o. wife**. **a** An old woman; usually, a prating old woman; a gossip.

Refuse profane and *old wives'* fables — 1 *Tim* iv. 7.

b = OLDWIFE. — **o. witch grass**, the common witch grass *Panicum capillare*. — **o. woman**. **a** Lit., a woman of advanced age; disparagingly, a timid or fussy man. **b** Familiarly, wife; mother. *Vulgar.* **c** A cap to prevent a chimney from smoking. *Local.* **d** A species of wormwood (*Artemisia stelleriana*) with densely white-tomentose foliage, used sometimes as a bedding plant. — **o.-woman's-bitter**. **a** *pl.* Majo bitters. **b** The tropical American verbenaceous tree *Citharexylum cinereum*. — **o. woman's tooth**, *Carp.*, a router or grooving tool. *Slang.* — **o.-woman's-tree**, in Jamaica, the tree *Quinua jamaicensis*. — **O. World**, the Eastern Hemisphere. See def. 13, above. — **O. Year's Day**, the last day of the old year.

old (ōld), *n.* **1**. An old man or woman. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Old ones or persons. *Colloq.*
3. *pl.* Hops between two and four years old. Old *olds* are those more than four years old.
4. Old time or a former time; eld; as, days of *old*.
of old, of old days; formerly; in time long past; from old days; long (in the past).

Old'buck', Jonathan (ōld'bŭk'). The Laird of Monkbarns, a whimsical virtuoso whose hobby gives the name to Scott's novel "The Antiquary." He is devoted to the study and accumulation of old coins and medals, and every kind of Roman relics. From early disappointment in love, he is a misogynist, but humorous, kind-hearted, and true.

old'en (ōl'd'n), *a.* Old; ancient; as, the *olden* time. "A minstrel of the *olden* stamp." — *J. C. Shairp.*

old'en, *v. i. & t.*; OLD'ENED (-d'nd); OLD'EN-ING. To grow, or cause to grow, old; to age. *Rare.*

She had *oldened* in that time — *Thackeray.*

old'-fash'ioned (-făsh'ŭnd), *a.* **1**. Formed, operated, or acting, according to old or obsolete fashion; antiquated; adhering to old customs or ideas; having tastes or notions characteristic of old times; as, an *old-fashioned* dress, girl. "*Old-fashioned* men of wit." — *Addison.*
2. Characterized by behavior, manner, etc., befitting adults; having mature ways; hence, precocious; intelligent. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
— **old'-fash'ioned-ly**, *adv.* — **old'-fash'ioned-ness**, *n.*

Old'ham coup'ling (ōld'ăm). *Mach.* A shaft coupling consisting of three disks, the two outer ones being keyed on the shafts and the middle one having two diametral feathers, one on each side and at right angles to each other, fitting in corresponding slots in the shaft disks. The middle disk may be omitted and the two feathers secured rigidly together one over the other. It is used to couple two parallel shafts slightly out of line.

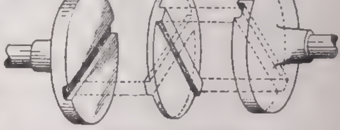

Oldham Coupling.

old'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

old'-line', *a.* Following or adhering to old lines, as in business or politics; as, *old-line* Democrats.
old-line company, *Life Insurance*, a company that writes an absolute contract, collects a fixed level premium, and accumulates the legal reserve. — *J. A. Jackson.*

old'ster (ōld'stẽr), *n.* [Cf. YOUNGSTER.] **1**. In the British navy, a midshipman who has served four years; — distinguished from *youngster*.
2. An old or elderly person. *Colloq.*

Old Testament. The covenant of God with the Hebrews as set forth in the Bible; also, the books of the Bible in which this covenant is given. The canonical books (see CANON) of the Old Testament are broadly grouped as those of the Law (Torah), Prophets (Nebiim), and Hagiographa, or Writings (Ketubim), with which the Roman Catholic Church includes as canonical all but two — namely, 1 & 2 (3 & 4) Esdras and the Prayer of Manasses — of the 14 books specifically called Apocrypha by Protestants. (See APOCRYPHA, 1st CANON, 4.) The titles of these books and the nature of their contents are as follows:

LAW. — **Genesis**. i.-xi. Primeval history: the five "generations" of heaven and earth, Adam, Noah, sons of Noah, Shem. xii.-l. Patriarchal history: the five "generations" of Terah, Ishmael, Isaac, Esau, Jacob. — **Exodus**. i.-xiii. Deliverance of Israel from Egypt. xiii.-xviii. Journey to Sinai. xix.-xl. Revelations and laws at Sinai. Making and furnishing of the tabernacle. — **Leviticus**. i.-vii. Law of sacrifice. viii.-x. Consecration of priesthood. xi.-xvi. Law of clean and unclean. Day of atonement. xvii.-xxvii. Law of holiness. — **Numbers**, census of the Israelites, and various lawgiving and events of the 40 years in the wilderness. — **Deuteronomy**, three addresses of Moses in Moab. His farewell injunctions, song, and death.
PROPHETS. — **a** "*Former.*" **Joshua**. i.-xii. Invasion and conquest of Canaan. xiii.-xxi. Division of the land. xxii.-xxiv. Episode of Reuben, etc. Last days of Joshua. — **Judges**, history of Israel under the Judges, esp. Deborah and Barak, Gideon, Jephthah, and Samson. — 1 & 2 **Samuel**. I. i.-xii. Birth of Samuel, and his succession to Eli as judge. xiii.-xxxi. Establishment of the kingdom and reign of Saul. II. Succession and reign of David. — 1 & 2 **Kings**. I. i.-xi. Reign of Solomon. xii. Disruption of the kingdom under Rehoboam. xiii.-II. end. History of the divided kingdoms, with the careers of Elijah and Elisha, to the captivity of Judah in Babylon, B. C. 586. — **b** "*Latter.*" (1) Major. **Isaiah**. i.-xxxv. Discourses on the state of Judah and Israel. Oracles, domestic, foreign, and Messianic. xxxvi.-xxxix. Historical passage from the reign of Hezekiah. xl.-lxvi. Later prophecies relating to the Babylonish captivity, and to the Servant of Jehovah, or the Messiah. — **Jeremiah**, prophecy and narrative relating to the fall of Jerusalem and the deportation to Babylon, with incidents of the prophet's life. — **Ezekiel**, visions and prophecies of judgment on apostate Israel (i.-xxiv.), on her enemies (xxv.-xxxii.), and of her final redemption. — (2) Minor. **Hosea**, reproof and prophecy for apostate Israel, symbolized by marriage to a faithless wife. — **Joel**, pre-

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old, *adv.* Of old; anciently. *R.*
old'en-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
old'er, *n.* **a** *pl.* Ancestors; forefathers; predecessors. **b** A superior in age; a senior or elder. **c** An aged person; an elder.
old'-fan'gled, *a.* Old-fashioned.
— **old'-fan'gled-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]
old'-fash'ion, *a.* Old-fashioned.
old'-fash'ion-a-ble, *a.* Old-fashioned. *Obs.* — **old'-fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
Old-fiel'di-a (ōld-fēl'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Richard Albert *Oldfield*, an English official at Sierra Leone.] *Bot.* A genus of West African euphorbiaceous trees consisting of a single species, *O. africana*, the African teak.
old'-gen'tle-man-ly, *a.* Pert. to or like an old gentleman.
old'gray', *or* **-grey'**, *n.* A gray-haired old man. *Obs.*
Old-ha'mi-a (ōld-hā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See OLDHAMITE.] *Paleobot.* The oldest-known genus of fossil algæ, found in rocks of the Cambrian age.
old'ham-ite (ōld'ăm-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Oldham* (1816-78), Irish geologist.] Calcium sulphide, CaS, rare in meteorites.
old'ly, *adv.* of OLD, *a.* Specif.: Like an old person; of old; long ago. *Obs.*
old'-maid'ish, **old'-maid'ism**, etc. See -ISH, -ISM, etc.
old'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
old'-sol'dier, *v. t.* To come the old soldier over (see under COME, *v. t.*). *Colloq.*
Old Test. *Abbr.* Old Testament.

dictions of judgment on Judah, with exhortation to repentance, and promise of a final blessing. — **Amos**, reproofs, exhortations, and visions, addressed to Israel. — **Obadiah**, judgment on Edom for siding with Israel's enemy. — **Jonah**, story of the mission of Jonah to Nineveh — **Micah**, impending judgment on Israel and esp. Judah, with proffer of Messianic hope — **Nahum**, judgment of God in the overthrow of Nineveh. — **Habakkuk**. i. A dialogue between the prophet and Jehovah over the oppression of the faithful. ii. Prophecy of judgment on the oppressors. iii. Prayer or hymn of deliverance. — **Zephaniah**, prophetic warning to Judah, with admonition and promise. — **Haggai**, four prophecies, addressed to Zerubbabel and the people, urging the completion of the temple. — **Zechariah** i.-viii Exhortations and Messianic visions addressed to the returned exiles. ix.-xiv. Messianic deliverance of Zion. — **Malachi**, reproof of priests for laxity in service, and of the people for foreign intermarriage. Exhortations and prophecies for the faithful.
HAGIOGRAPHA. **a Psalms**, five books (i.-xli., xlii.-lxxii., lxxiii.-lxxxix., xc.-cvi., cvii.-cl.) of hymns — personal, national, liturgical — of various authorship. — **Proverbs**. i.-ix. Discourses on wisdom x.-xxii. "Proverbs of Solomon" on the conduct of life. xxii.-xxiv. "Words of the wise." xxv.-xxix. Proverbs collected by Hezekiah. xxx.-xxxi. Words of Agur, Lemuel's mother, etc. — **Job**, a poem representing chiefly colloquies between Job and his friends. Narrative prologue and epilogue in prose. — **b** The five festival rolls: **Song of Solomon**, **Song of Songs**, *or* **the Canticles**, a love poem or group of poems that are capable of allegorical interpretation. — **Ruth**, story of the Moabite ancestress of David — **Lamentations**, five poems, four being alphabetical acrostics, on the sufferings of Judah and Jerusalem before and after the capture of the city by the Chaldeans, B. C. 586. — **Ecclesiastes**, discourses on the vanity of life, with maxims for the cultivation of wisdom. — **Esther**, story of Esther, Mordecai, Haman, and King Ahasuerus — **c Daniel**. i.-vi. Events in Daniel's life at the court of Babylon. vii.-xii. His prophecies. — **Ezra**, return of Babylonian exiles, and rebuilding of the temple under Zerubbabel, in spite of Samaritan interruption. Return of exiles with Ezra. — **Nehemiah**, rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, in spite of Sanballat's opposition. Administration and reforms of Nehemiah — **1 & 2 Chronicles**. I. i.-ix. Genealogies x.-xxix. Reign of David. II. i.-ix. Reign of Solomon. x.-xxxvi. History of Judah to the fall of Jerusalem.
OTHER BOOKS. *The Protestant Apocrypha* (canonical, except the last two, among Roman Catholics). **Tobit**, story of a Jewish captive in Assyria, inculcating obedience to the Law, and the burial of the dead. — **Judith**, story of Judith's deliverance of her people from Holofernes by assassination. — **Esther**, a number of letters, prayers, visions, etc., inserted in the Book of Esther — **Wisdom of Solomon**, an essay on Wisdom as the divine agent in the creation and government of the world. — **Ecclesiasticus** *or* **Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach**, a book of proverbs. — **Baruch** i.-iii 9. Confession of sins leading to the Captivity. iii. 9 ff. Praise of Wisdom, etc. Chapter vi. EPISTLE OF JEREMY (Jeremiah) to the Jews at Babylon against idolatry. — **Song of the Three Children**, prayer of Azariah, and song of Azariah, Ananias, and Misael for deliverance from the fiery furnace. — **Susanna**, Daniel, as judge, delivers Susanna from a false accusation. — **Bel and the Dragon**, two stories of Daniel as a destroyer of heathenism. — (The three preceding books are additions to the Book of Daniel.) — **1 & 2 Maccabees**. I. A history of the Maccabees from B. C. 175 to 135. II. History of the Jews from B. C. 187 to 161. — **1 & 2 Esdras** [or 3 & 4, the books of Ezra counting as 1 & 2]. I. A version of Ezra, with added story of Zerubbabel's victory in a contest of wit. II Discourses and visions given to Ezra by an angel. — **Prayer of Manasses**, purports to be the prayer mentioned in 2 Chron. xxxiii. 18.

old'wife' (ōld'wīf'), *n.* **1**. Any of several fishes, as: **a** The European black sea bream (*Cantharus lineatus*). **b** Any of several trigger fishes, esp. *Balistes vetula* and *Melichthys picea*, which are common in the West Indies. **c** The pompano. **d** A parrot fish (*Scarus vetula*) common in the West Indies. **e** The spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*). **f** The alewife. **g** The menhaden. **h** An Australian percoid fish (*Enoplosus armatus*).

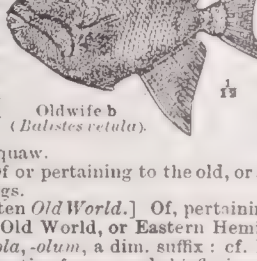

Oldwife b (*Balistes vetula*).

2. A duck; the old squaw.

old'-world', *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to the old, or ancient, world or state of things.
2. [In this sense written *Old World*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Old World, or Eastern Hemisphere.

-ole (-ōl). [L. *-olus*, *-ola*, *-olum*, a dim. suffix: cf. F. *-ole*.] A noun suffix of diminutive force, used chiefly in words of Latin or French origin; as, foli*ole*, peti*ole*, aure*ole*.

O'le-a (ō'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., olive. See OLIVE.] *Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs, the true olives, typifying the family Oleaceæ. They have simple entire leaves, axillary flowers with induplicate calyx lobes, and oily drupaceous fruit. *O. europæa* is the common olive. Several species are ornamental. Many are valued for their hard wood. See MAIRE **a**.

O'le-a'ce-æ (ō'lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Gentianales), the olive family, having opposite or rarely alternate exstipulate leaves, tetramerous flowers, and drupaceous fruit. It includes about 21 genera and 500 species of wide distribution, many being of great ornamental value. The most important are *Olea*, *Fraxinus*, *Jasminum*, *Syringa*, *Ligustrum*, *Chionanthus*, and *Forsythia*. — **o'le-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

o'le-ag'i-nous (-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *oleaginus*, *oleagineus*, of the olive, fr. *olea* olive: cf. F. *oléagineux*. See OLIVE, OIL.] Of the nature or quality of oil; containing or producing oil or oily matter; oily; unctuous. — **o'le-ag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

o'le-a'men (ō'lē-ā'mĕn), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* A soft ointment prepared from oil.

o'le-an'der (-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [F. *oléandre* (cf. It. *oleandro*, LL. *oleander*, *lorandrum*), perh. corrupted, under the influence of *laurus* laurel, fr. L. *rhododendron*, Gr. ῥοδοδενδρον; ῥόδον rose + δενδρον tree.] **a** A handsome evergreen apocynaceous shrub (*Nerium oleander*) with narrow entire leaves and clusters of fragrant red or white flowers. It is a native of the East Indies, but is cosmopolitan in cultivation and naturalized in various warm regions. Every part of the plant is dangerously poisonous. **b** Any other species of *Nerium*.

oleander fern. A tropical polypodiaceous fern (*Oleandra neriiformis*) having coriaceous fronds like oleander leaves.

O'le-a'ri-a (-ā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., prob. after Adam *Olearius*, German traveler.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous shrubs or low trees with alternate leaves and rather large heads of flowers having white or purple rays, the pappus capillary, and the receptacle without chaff. The species are natives of Australia and neighboring islands.

o'le-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *olea* olive, olive tree. See OLIVE, OIL.] **a** A common shrub or small tree of southern Europe (*Elæagnus angustifolia*) with fragrant yellow flowers and bitter olive-shaped fruit. It is often cultivated. **b** Erroneously, the wild variety of the true olive (*Olea*).

o'le-ate (ō'lē-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of oleic acid. Some oleates, as the oleate of mercury, are used in medicine by way of inunction.

o'le-cra'non (ō'lē-krā'nŏn; *commonly* ō-lĕk'rȧ-nŏn, 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠλέκρανον; ὠλένη elbow + κρανίον the head.] *Anat.* The large process at the proximal end of the ulna which, projecting behind the elbow joint, forms the bony prominence of the elbow, and receives the insertion of the triceps muscle. — **o'le-cra'nal** (ō'lē-krā'năl; ō-lĕk'rȧ-), *a.*

o'le-fi'ant (ō'lē-fī'ănt; ō-lē'fĭ-ănt; 277), *a.* [F. *oléfiant*, fr. L. *oleum* oil + *-ficare* (in comp.). Cf. -FY.] Forming or producing an oil; specif., designating ethylene. *Archaic.*

o'le-fine (ō'lē-fĭn; -fēn; 184), **o'le-fin**, *n.* [From OLEFIANT.] *Chem.* Any member of the series of unsaturated hydrocarbons of which ethylene is a type. See ETHYLENE. — **o'le-fin'ic** (-fĭn'ĭk), *a.* — **olefinic terpene**. See TERPENE.

o-le'ic (ō-lē'ĭk; ō'lē-ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *oleum* oil: cf. F. *oléique*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or contained in, oil; as, *oleic* acid, $C_{17}H_{33}CO_2H$, an acid of the acrylic acid series found in the form of olein in certain animal and vegetable fats and oils, such as sperm oil, olive oil, etc. At low temperatures the acid is crystalline, but it melts to an oily liquid above 14° C.

o'le-if'er-ous (ō'lē-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *oleum* oil + *-ferous*.] Producing oil; as, *oleiferous* seeds.

o'le-in (ō'lē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil: cf. F. *oléine*.] **1**. A fat, liquid at ordinary temperatures, but solidifying at temperatures below 0° C., found abundantly in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms (see FAT). Olein dissolves solid fats, esp. at 30-40° C. Chemically, it is glyceryl trioleate (see OLEIC). It is called also *triolein* and *elain*.
2. Also **oleine**. **a** The liquid part of any fat; — distinguished from the *stearin*, or solid portion. **b** *Com.* (1) = SULPHATED OIL. (2) = RED OIL.

O'le-nel'lus (-nĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *Olenus*. See OLENUS.] *Paleon.* A Lower Cambrian genus of trilobites, having fourteen free segments and a spiniform pygidium.

Olenellus zone. *Geol.* The horizon of the early Cambrian fauna, characterized by trilobites of the genus *Olenellus*, the oldest well-preserved fossil fauna; the Lower Cambrian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

o'lent (ō'lĕnt), *a.* [L. *olens*, p. pr. of *olere* to smell.] Scented; odorous; fragrant. *Rare.* *R. Browning*

O'le-nus (ō'lē-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Olenus*, Gr. Ὤλενος, husband of Lethæa, and changed with her into a stone.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites from the Upper Cambrian and Ordovician of Europe, having 12–15 thoracic segments, pleuræ with sharp, back-bent extremities, and a small pygidium. It is the type of a family, **O-len'i-dæ** (ō-lĕn'ĭ-dē).

Olenus zone. *Geol.* The zone of the Cambrian characterized by trilobites of the genus *Olenus*; the Upper Cambrian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. — **Ol'e-nid'i-an** (ŏl'ē-nĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

o'le-o- (ō'lē-ō-). Combining form fr. Lat. *oleum*, meaning *oil*.

o'le-o-. *Chem.* Combining form for *olein*, *oleic*.

o'le-o-duct' (-dŭkt'), *n.* [1st *oleo-* + *duct*.] A duct or conduit for conveying oil, as from an oil well.

o'le-o-graph' (-grȧf'), *n.* [1st *oleo-* + *-graph*.] **1**. A kind of chromolithograph imitative of an oil painting.
2. The peculiar form or figure assumed by a drop of oil when placed on water or some other immiscible liquid. — **o'le-og'ra-pher** (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* — **o'le-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

o'le-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1**. Art or process of producing the pictures known as oleographs.
2. A process of identifying oils by their oleographs.

o'le-o-mar'ga-rine (-ō-mär'gȧ-rēn; -rĭn; 183: *often mispronounced* -mär'jẽr-ēn, *as if spelt -margerine*), *n.* Also **-rin**. [2d *oleo-* + *margarine*, *margarin*.] **1**. Oleo oil.
☞ *Oleomargarine*, the original name for oleo oil, is now used only popularly in that sense.
2. A mixture of oleo oil with neutral lard, frequently with the addition of a vegetable oil (usually cottonseed oil), the whole being churned with milk, salted, and worked like butter. Sometimes a small amount of butter is also added. Called also *artificial butter*, and *butterine*. See BUTTERINE. — **o'le-o-mar-gar'ic** (ō'lē-ō-mär-găr'ĭk), *a.*

oleo oil. An oil expressed from certain animal fats (esp. beef suet), the greater portion of the solid fat, or stearin, being left behind. It is a mixture of olein, palmitin, and a little stearin.

o'le-o-res'in (ō'lē-ō-rĕz'ĭn), *n.* [1st *oleo-* + *resin*.] **1**. A natural product consisting essentially of a mixture of essential oil and resin, as copaiba, elemi, etc. See RESIN; cf. BALSAM, 1 **a**.
2. *Pharm.* A liquid or semiliquid preparation extracted (as from capsicum, cubebs, or ginger) by means of ether, consisting of fixed or volatile oil holding resin in solution. — **o'le-o-res'in-ous** (-ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

-oleous. [Cf. L. *oleosus*.] A combining form for adjectives, signifying *oily*, *of the nature of oil*.

ol'er-a'ceous (ŏl'ẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *oleraceus*, *holeraceus*, fr. *olus*, *oleris*, *holus*, *-eris*, garden or pot herbs.] **a** Having the qualities of pot herbs; esculent. **b** Of or pert. to the *Oleraceæ* in Linnæus's proposed natural system. *Obs.*

ol'er-i-cul'ture (ŏl'ẽr-ĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *olus*, *oleris*, pot herb + E. *culture*.] Culture of esculent vegetables. — **ol'er-i-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tūr-ăl), *a.* — **ol'er-i-cul'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

ol-fac'tion (ŏl-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See OLFACTORY.] *Physiol.* The sense of smell; act, process, or faculty of smelling.

ol'fac-tom'e-ter (ŏl'făk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See OLFACTORY; -METER.] *Psychol.* Any instrument for measuring power of discrimination in sensations of smell. — **ol'fac-to-met'ric** (-tō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

ol-fac'to-ry (ŏl-făk'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *olfactus*, p. p. of *olfacere* to smell; *olere* to have a smell + *facere* to make. See ODOR; FACT.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of, pert. to, or connected with, the sense of smell; as, an *olfactory* nerve; an *olfactory* organ. In vertebrates the olfactory organ is situated in the upper portion of the nasal passages (see NOSE, 2), but in invertebrates the organs which are known or supposed to be organs for smelling are variously placed. The antennæ of insects and other arthropods, certain pits on the heads of various worms, and the osphradia of mollusks, are generally considered as olfactory organs.
olfactory bulb, the anterior somewhat enlarged part of the olfactory lobe or tract, from which the olfactory nerves proceed. See OLFACTORY LOBE. — **o. cells**, *Anat.*, the essential cells of the olfactory organ. They are spindle-shaped cells with a round nucleus, buried in the mucous membrane (the Schneiderian membrane) of the nose. Their ends are produced into slender processes, that at the outer end being sometimes called the **olfactory hair**. — **o. lobe**, a lobe of the brain projecting forward from the anterior lower part of each cerebral hemisphere. In most vertebrates it is well developed, but in man it is reduced and consists of a narrow, elongate body (the **olfactory tract**) which arises by two roots from the limbic lobe and ends in front in an oval mass known as the **olfactory bulb**. — **o. nerves**. **a** The special nerves of the sense of smell, in man about 20 in number on each side, arising from the under surface of the olfactory bulb. They pass through the cribriform plate and end in the Schneiderian membrane of the nose. They are regarded as collectively constituting the first pair of cranial nerves. **b** Inaccurately, in man and some mammals, the olfactory tracts. — **o. pit**. *Zoöl.* **a** Any olfactory organ having the form of a small depression, such as occur in Amphioxus and various invertebrates. **b** *Embryol.* A depression on the head which afterwards becomes converted into a nasal passage; a nasal pit. — **o. tract**. See OLFACTORY LOBE.

ol-fac'to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An olfactory organ; also, the sense of smell; — usually in *pl.*

o-lib'a-num (ō-lĭb'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [LL., prob. fr. Ar. *al-luban* frankincense; the same word as Gr. λίβανος, λιβανωτός, of Semitic origin.] The fragrant gum resin frankincense.

ol'id (ŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *olidus*, fr. *olere* to smell.] Having a strong, disagreeable smell; fetid. *Boyle.*

-olid. *Org. Chem.* A suffix used in naming *lactones*; as, pentan*olid*. *Off. Nom.*

ol'i-gæ'mi-a, **ol'i-ge'mi-a** (ŏl'ĭ-jē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See OLIGO-; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* A morbid condition in which there is a lessened quantity of the blood.

ol'i-garch (ŏl'ĭ-gärk), *n.* [Gr. ὀλιγάρχης.] A member of an oligarchy; one of the rulers in an oligarchy.

ol'i-gar'chic (-gär'kĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγαρχικός: cf. F.
ol'i-gar'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } *oligarchique*.] Of, pert. to, or supporting, oligarchy. — **ol'i-gar'chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ol'i-gar'chy (ŏl'ĭ-gär'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. ὀλιγαρχία; ὀλίγος few, little + ἄρχειν to rule, govern: cf. F. *oligarchie*.] Government by the few; a form of government in which the power is in the hands of a few, or a state so governed; also, those who form the ruling few.

ol'i-go- (ŏl'ĭ-gō-), **olig-**. Combining form from Greek ὀλίγος, *few*, *little*, *small*; in *Med.* denoting *lack*; *deficiency*.

Ol'i-go-cene' (-sēn'), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. καινός new, recent.] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a period of the Tertiary between the Eocene and Miocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*, TERTIARY, *a.*, 3. — *n.* The Oligocene period or system.

Ol'i-go-chæ'ta (-kē'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὀλίγος little, pl., few + χαίτη hair.] *Zoöl.* An order of chætopod worms which includes the earthworms and related species. They are all hermaphrodite, the ovaries and testes being few and

old'-time', *a.* Also **old'-times'**. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, old or former times.
old'-tim'er (ōld'tīm'ẽr), *n.* One who has lived long in a place or held the same position for a long time; one whose experience reaches far back; an old-fashioned person or thing. *Colloq.*
old'-tim'y (-ĭ), *a.* Characteristic of old times; old-fashioned. *Colloq.* — **old'-tim'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Colloq.*
old wench. The oldwife *Balistes vetula*. [*Table I.*]
old'-wife'ly, **old'-wif'ish** (-wīf'ĭsh), etc. See -LY, -ISH, etc.
old'-wom'an-ish, **old'-wom'an-ism**, **old'-wom'an-ly**, etc. See -ISH, -ISM, -LY, etc.
old'-world'ish, **old'-world'ism**, etc. See -ISH, -ISM, etc.
ole. † OIL, OLLA, palm leaf.
ole. Obs. or dial. var. of OLD.
o'le (ō'lā). Var. of OLLA, palm leaf.
olea. † OLLA, OLIO.
o'le-am'ide (ō'lē-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. *Org. Chem.* Oleic amide, $C_{17}H_{33}CONH_2$, a solid formed by the action of ammonia on almond oil, etc.
oleander scale. A scale insect (*Aspidiotus nerii*) injurious to the oleander, orange, and lemon.
o'le-an'drin (ō'lē-ăn'drĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside found in oleander leaves.
o'le-ase (ō'lē-ās), *n.* [See OLEASTER.] *Chem.* An oxidizing enzyme found in fresh olives and sometimes in olive oil.
o'le-as'ter fam'i-ly. *Bot.* The family Elæagnaceæ.
o'le-cra'nar-thri'tis (-krā'när-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the elbow joint.
o'le-cra'ni-al (-krā'nĭ-ăl), **o'le-cra'ni-an** (-ăn), **o'le-cra'noid** (-noid), *a.* *Anat.* Olecranal.
olefine terpene. An olefinic terpene. See TERPENE.
olen, *n.* [Russ. *olen'*. Cf. ELAND.] The red deer. *Obs.*
olenht, *adv.* [See ON; LENGTH.] Far off. *Obs.*
oleo. † OLIO.
o'le-o (ō'lē-ō), *n.* *Abbr.* *Com.* Oleomargarine.
o'le-o-cyst (-ō-sĭst'), *n.* [1st *oleo-* + *-cyst*.] *Zoöl.* In certain Calycophora, a diverticulum of the nectocalyx containing oil.
o'le-o-jec'tor (-jĕk'tẽr), *n.* [See 1st OLEO-; JET to shoot forth.] *Mach.* An automatic spray lubricating attachment for steam cylinders, etc.
o'le-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [1st *oleo-* + *-meter*.] = ELÆOMETER.
o'le-o-pal'mi-tin, *n.* [2d *oleo-* + *palmitin*.] = OLEO OIL.
o'le-op'tene (ō'lē-ŏp'tēn), *n.* [1st *oleo-* + Gr. πτηνός fleeting.] *Chem.* = ELÆOPTENE. *Rare.*
o'le-o-re'frac-tom'e-ter, *n.* [1st *oleo-* + *refractometer*.] An instrument for determining the refractive indices of oils.
o'le-o-sac'cha-rum (ō'lē-ō-săk'ȧ-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See 1st OLEO-; SACCHARINE.] *Pharm.* A mixture of an essential oil with sugar.
o'le-o'sa oil (-ō'sȧ). See OIL, *Table I.*
o'le-o-ste'a-rate, *n.* An oleate and stearate of the same base.
o'le-ous (ō'lē-ŭs), *a.* Also **o'le-ose** (-ōs; ō'lē-ōs'). [L. *oleosus*.] Oily. *Rare.* — **o'le-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
olepi, **olepy**. † ONLEPY.
ol'er. Dial. var. of ALDER.
O'lé-ron', *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the laws of Oléron.
Oléron, Laws of. See under LAW.
‖ **o'le-um** (ō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Oil; an oil; — chiefly in phrases that are the Latin names of oils: as: **o'le-um ab-sin'thi-i** (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ī), oil of wormwood; **o'le-um ci'næ** (sī'nē), oil of wormseed; **o'le-um men'thæ pi-pe-ri'tæ** (pĭp'ẽr-ī'tē), oil of peppermint; **o'le-um ni'grum**. See CELASTRUS.
olf (ŏlf). Var. of ALP, bullfinch.
ol-fact', *v. t.* [L. *olfactare*, or *olfactus*, p. p. of *olfacere*.] To smell; — an affected word. *Rare.*
ol'fact, *n.* [L. *olfactus*.] Smell. *Obs.*
ol-fac'ti-ble (ŏl-făk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Also **-ta-ble** (-tȧ-b'l). Capable of being smelled.
ol-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* = OLFACTORY, *a.*
ol-fac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* A smelling organ; the nose. *Rare.*
ol-fac'to-ri-ly (-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In the sense of smell.
O. L. G., *or* **OLG**. *Abbr.* Old Low German.
Ol'ger Dan'ske (ŏl'gẽr dăn'skē). [Dan., also *Holger Danske*; of OF. origin.] Ogier the Dane, made the national hero of Denmark and fabled to be sleeping until danger shall wake him.
olhnen. † OLUHNEN.
oli. † OIL.
o'li-an'der. † OLEANDER.
ol'i-ban (ŏl'ĭ-băn), *n.* [F., or LL. *olibanum*.] Olibanum. *R.*
ol'i-bene (-bēn), *n.* *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, from olibanum, or frankincense.
ol'ic (ŏl'ĭk), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
oliche. † ALIKE.
ol'id-ous, *a.* Olid. *Obs.*
olie. † OIL.
ol'i-fant. Var. of OLIPHANT.
olifant, **olifaunt**. † ELEPHANT.
Ol'i-faunt, Ni'gel (ŏl'ĭ-fănt). See NIGEL.
ol'i-gac-an'thous (ŏl'ĭ-gȧ-kăn'thŭs), *a.* [See OLIGO-; ACANTHUS.] Having few spines.
ol'i-gan'drous (-găn'drŭs), *a.* [*oligo-* + *-androus*.] *Bot.* Having few stamens. *Rare.*
ol'i-gan'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [*oligo-* + *-anthous*.] Few-flowered. *R.*
ol'i-garch (ŏl'ĭ-gärk), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. ἀρχή origin.] *Bot.* Having few vascular elements; — said of certain monostelic roots.
ol'i-gar'chal (-gär'kăl), *a.* Oligarchic.
ol'i-gar-chism (ŏl'ĭ-gär-kĭz'm), *n.* Oligarchy.
ol'i-gar-chist (-kĭst), *n.* An advocate or supporter of oligarchy.
ol'i-gar-chize (-kīz), *v. t.* To turn into, or subject to, an oligarchy.
ol'i-ge'mi-a. Var. of OLIGÆMIA.
ol'i-gid'ri-a (ŏl'ĭ-jĭd'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *oligo-* + Gr. ἱδρώς sweat.] *Med.* Deficient perspiration.
ol'i-gist (ŏl'ĭ-jĭst), *n.*, *or* **oligist iron**. [Gr. ὀλίγιστος, superl. of ὀλίγος few, little: cf. F. *oligiste*.] *Min.* Hematite; specular iron ore; — so called because it contains less iron than magnetite. — **ol'i-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), **ol'i-gis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*
ol'i-go-car'pous (ŏl'ĭ-gō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγόκαρπος bearing but little fruit. See OLIGO-; -CARPOUS.] *Bot.* Having few carpels or fruits.

compact. There are no definite parapodia, usually no cirri or gills, and only a few setæ on each segment. There is no distinct head. The development is direct, without metamorphosis. Most of the Oligochæta inhabit earth or fresh water; a few are marine. — **ol′i-go-chæte′** (ŏl′ĭ-gō-kēt′), *a.* & *n.* — **ol′i-go-chæ′tous** (-kē′tŭs), *a.*

ol′i-go-clase′ (ŏl′ĭ-gō-klās′), *n.* [*oligo-* + Gr. κλάσις fracture, fr. κλᾶν to break.] *Min.* A triclinic soda-lime feldspar. See FELDSPAR.

ol′i-go-cy-thæ′mi-a, *or* **-the′mi-a** (-sī-thē′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See OLIGO-; -CYTE; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* Anæmia in which the blood is deficient in red corpuscles. — **ol′i-go-cy-thæ′mic,** *or* **-the′mic** (-thē′mĭk; -thĕm′ĭk), *a.*

ol′i-go-ga-lac′ti-a (-gȧ-lăk′shĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *oligo-* + Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk.] *Med.* Deficient secretion of milk.

ol′i-gom′er-ous (-gŏm′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*oligo-* + *-merous.*] *Bot.* Having one or more whorls with fewer members than others, as some heteromerous flowers. — **ol′i-gom′er-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

ol′i-go-sid′er-ite (-sĭd′ẽr-īt), *n.* [*oligo-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* A meteorite which is characterized by the presence of but a small amount of metallic iron. — **ol′i-go-si-der′ic** (-sĭ-dĕr′ĭk), *a.*

ol′i-go-syn-thet′ic (-sĭn-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*oligo-* + *synthetic.*] *Philol.* Adding but few derivative elements to a stem.

ol′i-got′o-kous (-gŏt′ō-kŭs), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. τοκος offspring.] *Zoöl.* Producing few young.

ol′i-gu-re′sis (-gū-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oligo-* + *uresis.*] *Med.* Deficiency in the excretion of urine.

ol′i-gu′ri-a (-gū′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *oligo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by oliguresis, or deficiency in excretion of urine.

o-lin′da bug (ō-lĭn′dȧ; ō-lēn′dȧ). [From the town *Olinda* on Maui Island.] A weevil (*Aramigus fulleri*) very destructive to roses in Hawaii. It is supposed to have been introduced from Mexico.

O-lin′i-a (ō-lĭn′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Johan Henrik *Olin*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs or small trees (order Myrtales), constituting the family Oliniaceæ. They have opposite coriaceous leaves, small red or white flowers in bracted cymes, and drupaceous fruits. *O. cymosa* is the hard pear.

o′li-o (ō′lĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp. *olla* an earthen pot, a dish of boiled or stewed meat, fr. L. *olla* a pot, dish. Cf. OLLA, OLLA-PODRIDA.] **1.** A dish made by stewing or boiling together meat and various vegetables, etc., highly spiced; hence, any dish of many ingredients; a hodgepodge.

Besides a good *olio*, the dishes were trifling. *Evelyn.*

2. A mixture; a medley; a hodgepodge. *Dryden.*

3. a A collection of miscellaneous pieces, as pictures, verses, pieces of music, etc.; a medley; a potpourri. **b** *Theat.* The vaudeville part of a burlesque performance or minstrel show. *U. S.*

ol′i-phant (ŏl′ĭ-fănt), *n.* [OF. *olifant* ivory, horn of ivory. Cf. ELEPHANT.] **1.** An elephant. *Obs.*

2. An ancient horn, made of ivory. *Hist.*

ol′i-va′ceous (ŏl′ĭ-vā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *oliva* olive.] Resembling the olive; of the color of the olive; olive-green; as, *olivaceous* markings on a bird.

ol′i-va-ry (ŏl′ĭ-vā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *olivarius* belonging to olives, fr. *oliva* an olive.] *Anat.* **a** Shaped like an olive. **b** Of or pertaining to the olivary body. — **olivary body,** *Anat.*, an oval prominence on each side of the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata just below the pons. It is formed by the **olivary nucleus,** or **corpus dentatum,** a lamina of gray matter the surface of which is covered by a very thin layer of white matter. These structures are sometimes called the **inferior olivary body and nucleus,** to distinguish them from a smaller and more dorsally situated mass of gray matter, the **superior olivary nucleus.** There is also a small accessory nucleus on the mesial side of the corpus dentatum. — **o. nucleus.** See OLIVARY BODY. — **o. peduncle,** *Anat.*, a bundle of nerve fibers entering the olivary body at its inner side. — **o. process** *or* **eminence,** *Anat.*, a small eminence behind the optic groove on the sphenoid bone.

ol′ive (ŏl′ĭv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oliva*, fr. Gr. ἐλαία, for ἐλαίϝα. See OIL.] **1.** A tree (*Olea europæa*) cultivated from antiquity throughout Asia Minor and southern Europe for its fruit; also, its fruit or its wood. The tree has a low, often gnarled trunk, willowlike leaves, and yellow flowers. Its branches are familiar emblems of peace. The fruit is an important source of oil, and is eaten as a pickle or relish when green. The ripe olive is bluish black in color, and is also eaten. The wood is hard and yellow, often handsomely variegated, and is used in turnery.

Olive. 1 Flowering Branch; 2 Fruit (⅓).

2. An olive branch or wreath.

3. Any other species of *Olea;* also (with a qualifying term), any of numerous shrubs and trees of the same or other families, more or less resembling the true olive.

4. A child: an "olive branch." *R.*

5. *Cookery.* A small slice of meat seasoned, rolled up, and cooked; — usually in *pl.*; as, *olives* of beef or veal.

6. An oval or olive-shaped button or piece of wood covered with silk, etc., used with a loop, through which it is passed, to fasten a garment.

7. *Anat.* The olivary body.

8. An oval plate on the strap of a satchel or bag, provided with a hole through which a swiveled stud or button passes to fasten the bag.

9. Olive color.

10. An olive-complexioned girl or woman. *Colloq.*

11. a Short for OLIVE SHELL. **b** The oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*

ol′ive (ŏl′ĭv), *a.* Approaching the color of the olive: **a** Of the color of the unripe fruit; of a peculiar dark brownish, yellowish, or tawny green. **b** Brownish yellow or yellowish brown; tawny, as a complexion. **c** Of the color of the leaves of the tree; of a dull ashy or silvery green. *R.*

ol′ive-backed′ (-băkt′), *a.* Having an olive-colored back. — **olive-backed thrush,** a common thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii*) which breeds from New England to Labrador and Alaska and migrates to the tropics. It has uniform olivaceous upper parts and tail, with the under parts whitish spotted with dusky on the breast.

olive branch. **a** A branch of the olive tree, considered an emblem of peace; hence, anything offered as a sign of peace or good will. **b** Fig.: A child; — in allusion to Ps. cxxviii. 3 (as in *Bk. of Com. Prayer* verse 4):

Thy children like the *olive branches* round about thy table

olive brown. Brown with a tinge of green.

olive green. A dark brownish green; olive.

o-liv′en-ite (ō-lĭv′ĕn-īt; ŏl′ĭ-vĕn-), *n.* [G. *oliven*erz + *-ite:* cf. F. *olivenite.*] *Min.* An olive-green, dull brown, or yellowish orthorhombic mineral, occurring in crystallized, fibrous, and earthy forms. It is a basic copper arsenate, $Cu_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot Cu(OH)_2$. H., 3. Sp. gr., 4.1-4.4.

olive oil. A pale yellowish or yellowish green nondrying oil expressed from ripe olives. It is much used as a salad oil, also in cooking, as a lubricant and illuminant, in toilet soaps, for oiling wool, etc. See OIL, *Table I.*

Ol′i-ver (ŏl′ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [F. *Olivier*, orig. uncert.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Oliverus* (ŏl′ĭ-vē′rŭs); F. *Olivier* (ō′lē′-vyā′); It. *Oliviero* (ō′lē-vyā′rō), *Uliviero* (o͞o′lē-); Sp. *Oliverio* (ō′lē-vā′rē-ō); Pg. *Oliveiro* (ō′lē-vā′rō); G. & D. *Olivier* (ō′lĭ-vēr; ō-lē′vẽr).

2. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne, the friend and companion in arms of Roland (which see).

3. A son of Sir Rowland de Bois in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." He maltreats his younger brother Orlando until the latter saves his life. He marries Celia.

ol′i-ver, *n.* **1.** A small tilt hammer, worked by the foot.

2. An old form of smith's hammer, worked by means of a treadle and normally held off the work by a spring pole; also, a device consisting of a pair of swages held together by a spring handle. Called also *holliper.*

olive scale. **a** A small, round scale insect (*Aspidiotus rapax*) infesting the olive in California. **b** See LECANIUM.

olive shell. Any of numerous rachiglossate gastropods of the genus *Oliva* or the family Olividæ. They have an elongate, smooth, highly polished shell with a very short spire, a narrow mouth, notched in front, and a plicate columella. The foot is large, and the mantle envelops the shell. They live mostly along sandy tropical coasts.

Olive Shell (*Oliva porphyria*). (½)

ol′i-vet (ŏl′ĭ-vĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *olive:* cf. F. *olivette.*] **1.** = OLIVE, 6.

2. An imitation pearl, esp. one made for traffic with savages.

ol′i-vet, *n.* [L. *olivetum.*] An olive yard; an olive grove or orchard. *Obs.*, except as a proper name of the Mount of Olives. *Acts* i. 12.

Ol′i-ve′tan (ŏl′ĭ-vē′tăn; ŏl′ĭ-vĕt′ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a strict monastic essentially Benedictine order, founded by John (or in religion Bernard) Tolomei in 1319; — so called from its first monastery, Our Lady of Monte Oliveto (Mount of Olives), near Accona, Italy.

ol′ive-wood′ (ŏl′ĭv-wo͝od′), *n.* **a** The wood of the olive. **b** The wood of the olive plum, or the tree itself.

O-liv′i-a (ō-lĭv′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [Cf. It. *Olivia*, OF. *Olive*, and L. *oliva* olive. Cf. OLIVE.] **1.** Lit., an olive; — fem. prop. name. L. *Olivia* (ō-lĭv′ĭ-*ȧ*); It. & G. *Olivia* (ō-lē′vyä).

2. a A rich countess in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," who rejects the suit of Duke Orsino, falls in love with Viola disguised as a page, and finally marries Viola's twin brother, Sebastian. **b** The Vicar's beautiful and sprightly elder daughter in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." She elopes with the vicious Squire Thornhill, who deserts her, but it is found that he is legally married to her.

ol′iv-ine (ŏl′ĭ-vĭn; -vēn), *n.* [*olive* + *-ine;* cf. F. *olivine.*] **a** *Min.* See CHRYSOLITE. **b** *Com.* Green garnet; — a term due to confusion of this stone with the true olivine.

ol′i-vin′ic (-vĭn′ĭk), **ol′i-vi-nit′ic** (-vĭ-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, olivine.

ol′la (ŏl′*ȧ*), *n.; pl.* OLLÆ (-ē). [L.] *Class. Archæol.* A jar or pot, of any kind.

ol′la (ŏl′*ȧ*; *Sp.* ōl′yä; 194), *n.; pl.* OLLAS (ŏl′*ȧ*z; *Sp.* ōl′yäs). [Sp. See OLIO.] **1.** In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a round or bulging pot or jar, as of baked clay, having a wide mouth. It is used in cooking, in cooling water by evaporation, etc.

2. Hence, a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in a pot of this kind; an olio; an olla-podrida.

ol′la-po-dri′da (-pō-drē′d*ȧ*), *n.* [Sp., lit., a rotten pot. See OLIO.] **1.** A favorite Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of several kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed or boiled with vegetables; an olio.

2. Any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection; an olio; a hodgepodge; a medley. *B. Jonson.*

Ol′ney-a (ŏl′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Stephen *Olney*, American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees consisting of the single species *O. tesota*, native of southern California, Arizona, and Mexico. It is a small tree with pinnate leaves and racemes of white or purplish flowers.

ol′o-gy (ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [See -LOGY.] A science or branch of knowledge. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology, geology, mineralogy, and all other *ologies* whatsoever *De Quincey.*

— **o-log′i-cal** (ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), **ol′o-gis′tic** (ŏl′ō-jĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **ol′o-gist** (ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

O-lym′pi-ad (ō-lĭm′pĭ-ăd), *n.* [L. *olympias*, *-adis*, Gr. ὀλυμπιας, -άδος, fr. Ὀλυμπος Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia: cf. F. *olympiade.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A period of four (or, in the inclusive reckoning of the Greeks, five) years from one Olympian festival to the next, by which the ancient Greeks reckoned time. See OLYMPIAN, *a.*, 1; ERA, *n.*, *Table.* — **O-lym′pi-ad′ic** (-ăd′ĭk), *a.*

O-lym′pi-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Olympianus*, *Olympius*, Gr. Ὀλύμπιος, fr. Ὀλυμπος. See OLYMPIAD.] **1.** Of or per-

ol′i-go-chete′ (ŏl′ĭ-gō-kēt′), *a.* & *n.* *Zoöl.* Oligochæte.

ol′i-go-cho′li-a (-kō′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *oligo-* + Gr. χολή bile.] *Med.* Deficiency of bile.

ol′i-go-chro-mæ′mi-a, *or* **-me′mi-a** (-krō-mē′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *oligo-* + *chromo-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Morbid condition marked by deficiency of hæmoglobin in the red blood corpuscles.

ol′i-go-chrome′ (ŏl′ĭ-gō-krōm′), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Painted or otherwise decorated in a few colors. — *n.* A design in few colors.

ol′i-go-chro-nom′e-ter (-krō-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Instrument to measure minute time intervals.

ol′i-go-cys′tic, *a.* Having few cysts.

ol′i-go-dac-tyl′i-a (-dăk-tĭl′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* Also **ol′i-go-dac′ty-ly** (-dăk′-tĭ-lĭ). [NL. *oligodactylia;* *oligo-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger.] *Med.* **a** Congenital condition of having fewer than the normal number of fingers. **b** Abnormal slenderness of the fingers.

ol′i-go-don′tous (-dŏn′tŭs), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* Having few teeth.

ol′i-go-dy-nam′ic, *a.* *Plant Physiol.* Produced by relatively small forces.

ol′i-go-lac′ti-a (ŏl′ĭ-gō-lăk′shĭ-*ȧ*). [NL.] = OLIGOGALACTIA.

ol′i-go-ma′ni-a, *n.* *Med.* A form of insanity in which few mental faculties are impaired.

ol′i-go-men′or-rhe′a, *or* **-rhœ′a** (-mĕn′ō-rē′*ȧ*), *n.* *Med.* Deficient menstruation.

ol′i-go-me-to′chi-a (-mē-tō′kĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *oligo-* + Gr. μετοχή participle.] Use of few participles or participial constructions: — opposed to *polymetochia.* — **ol′i-go-me-to′chic** (-kĭk), *a.*

Ol′i-go-my-o′dæ (-mī-ō′dē), **Ol′i-go-my-o′di** (-dī), *n. pl.* [NL; *oligo-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds, nearly equiv. to Picarii, or to Mesomyodi.

ol′i-go-my-o′di-an (-dĭ-ăn), *a.* **a** Having few syringeal muscles. **b** Pert. to the Oligomyodæ.

ol′i-go-my′oid (-mī′oid), **ol′i-go-my-oi′de-an** (-mī-oi′dē-ăn), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, a muscle + *-oid.*] Oligomyodian.

Ol′i-go-neph′ri-a (-nĕf′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *oligo-* + Gr. νεφρός kidney.] *Zoöl.* A division of insects having few Malpighian tubules, as the Thysanura, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, etc. — **ol′i-go-neph′rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

ol′i-go-nite′ (ŏl′ĭ-gō-nīt′; ō-lĭg′ō-), *n.* [G. *oligon*spath (fr. Gr. ὀλίγον, neut. of ὀλίγος little) + *-ite;* — so called from its poverty in iron.] *Min.* A manganiferous variety of siderite.

ol′i-go-pet′al-ous, *a.* *Bot.* Having few petals. *Rare.*

ol′i-goph′o-rous (ŏl′ĭ-gŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγοφορος.] Bearing little dilution; weak; — said of wines. *Obs.*

ol′i-go-phos′pha-tu′ri-a (-fŏs′-fȧ-tū′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* *Med.* Condition in which less than the normal amount of phosphates is secreted in the urine.

ol′i-go-phre′ni-a (-frē′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *oligo-* + Gr. φρήν mind.] *Med.* Imbecility.

ol′i-go-phyl′lous (-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγόφυλλος; ὀλίγος few + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Having few leaves. *Rare.*

ol′i-go-proth′e-sy (-prŏth′ē-sĭ), *n.* [*oligo-* + Gr. πρόθεσις a preposition.] *Rhet.* Avoidance of prepositions in composition. — **ol′i-go-pro-thet′ic** (-prō-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*

ol′i-go-sep′al-ous, *a.* *Bot.* Having few sepals. *Rare.*

ol′i-go-sper′mi-a (-spûr′mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See OLIGO-; SPERM, semen.] *Med.* Deficient production of semen. — **ol′i-go-sper-mat′ic** (-spẽr-măt′ĭk), *a.*

ol′i-go-sper′mism (-spûr′-mĭz′m), *n.* = OLIGOSPERMIA.

ol′i-go-sper′mous (-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having few seeds.

ol′i-go-stem′o-nous (-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs), *a.* [*oligo-* + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Oligandrous.

ol′i-go-syl′la-ble, *n.* A word of few syllables. — **ol′i-go-syl-lab′ic,** *a.*

ol′i-go-tax′y (ŏl′ĭ-gō-tăk′sĭ), *n.* [*oligo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Bot.* Diminution in the number of floral whorls.

ol′i-go-trich′i-a (-trĭk′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *oligo-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Med.* Congenital deficiency in the growth of hair.

ol′i-got′ro-phy (ŏl′ĭ-gŏt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [*oligo-* + *-trophy.*] *Med.* Defective nutrition.

ol′i-gu-re′si-a (-gū-rē′sĭ-*ȧ*). [NL.] = OLIGURESIS.

olike. † ALIKE.

O-lin′i-a′ce-æ (ō-lĭn′ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See OLINIA. — **o-lin′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ol′i-prance (ŏl′ĭ-prăns), *n.* **1.** Ostentation; show. *Obs.* **2.** Jollity; boisterous merry-making; romp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ol′i-sa′trum (ŏl′ĭ-sā′trŭm). Var. of OLUSATRUM.

ol′i-to-ry (ŏl′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *olitorius*, *holi-*, belonging to a kitchen gardener, or to vegetables, fr. *olitor*, *holitor*, a kitchen gardener, fr. *olus*, *holus*, vegetables.] Pertaining to, or produced in, a kitchen garden; relating to pot herbs.

ol′i-to-ry, *n.* *Obs.* **a** A pot herb. **b** A kitchen garden.

ol′iv. Olive. *Ref. Sp.*

O-li′va (ō-lī′v*ȧ*), *n.* [L., an olive.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical olive shells.

olivader, *a.* Olivaster. *Obs.*

ol′i-vas′ter, *a.* [OF. *olivastre*, F. *olivâtre*, fr. L. *oliva* olive.] Of the color of the olive. *Obs.*

olive. † ALIVE.

Ol′ive, *n.* [See OLIVIA.] Lit., an olive; — fem. prop. name.

olive acanthus. *Arch.* An acanthus with lobes resembling olive leaves.

olive bark. **a** The bark of the olive. **b** The West Indian tree *Buceras buceras.* **c** The Malabar almond.

olive berry. The fruit of the olive.

ol′ive-col′ored, **ol′ive-col′oured,** *a.* Of the color of the olive, esp. of the unripe fruit or of the leaves; olivaceous; olive.

olive crown. A wreath of olive leaves. Anciently victors were crowned with such wreaths.

ol′ived (ŏl′ĭvd), *a.* Decorated or furnished with olive trees or branches. *Rare.*

olive mangrove. The black mangrove.

ol′ive-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

olive nut. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Elæocarpus.*

olive ore. *Min.* Olivenite.

olive plant. **1.** = OLIVE, 1. **2.** *pl.* Children; — in allusion to Ps. cxxviii. 3. Cf. OLIVE BRANCH b.

olive plum. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Elæodendron*, or the tree itself.

ol′iv-er, *n.* [F. *olivier.*] An olive tree. *Obs.*

Ol′i-ve′ri-an (ŏl′ĭ-vē′rĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* An adherent or partisan of Oliver Cromwell; a Cromwellian. — *a.* Cromwellian.

ol′i-ver-man, *n.* An operator of an oliver.

ol′i-ves′cent (ŏl′ĭ-vĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [*olive* + *-escent.*] Approaching olive color.

ol′i-vette. Var. of OLIVET, = OLIVE, 6.

ol′ive-wort′ (ŏl′ĭv-wûrt′), *n.* A plant of the olive family (Oleaceæ). *Lindley.*

O-liv′i-dæ (ō-lĭv′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] The family consisting of the olive shells (which see).

ol′i-vif′er-ous (ŏl′ĭ-vĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *olivifer.*] Producing olives.

o-liv′i-form (ō-lĭv′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like an olive or an olive shell.

ol′i-vil (ŏl′ĭ-vĭl), *n.* Also *olivile*, *olivilin.* [Cf. F. *olivile.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline neutral substance obtained from the gum of the olive tree.

ol′i-vin′o-phyre (ŏl′ĭ-vĭn′ō-fīr), *n.* *Petrog.* Porphyry with olivine phenocrysts.

ol′la (ŏl′*ȧ*), *n.* [Tamil *ōlai;* cf. Kanarese & Telugu *ōle.*] A leaf of the palmyra palm, used in India for writing: hence, a document written on such a leaf.

‖ **ol′lamh** (ŏl′*ȧ*v), **ol′lav.** *n.* Also **ol′lam** [Ir. *ollamh*, OIr. *ollam.*] *Ir. Antiq.* A learned man: a scholar.

Ol′la-pod (ŏl′*ȧ*-pŏd), *n.* [See OLLA-PODRIDA.] An eccentric apothecary in Colman's "Poor Gentleman," who is also a cornet in the Association Corps of Cavalry. He is always trying to be witty or discover wit in the talk of others.

ol′la-pod, *n.* Short for OLLA-PODRIDA.

ollen. † OLEN.

olleo. † OLIO.

ol′ler. Dial. Eng. var. of ALDER.

ol′li-a. † OLLA, a pot.

ollibanum. † OLIBANUM.

ol′li-o. † OLIO.

ol′lock (ŏl′ŭk), **ol′luck,** *n.* [Tamil *ōrḷau.*] See MEASURE.

olm (ōlm), *n.* [G., orig., a salamander.] See PROTEUS, 3 **a.**

Ol′o-fer′nes (ŏl′ō-fûr′nēz) Var of HOLOFERNES. *Bib.*

olofte † ALOFT.

o′lo-ma′o (ō′lō-mä′ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian thrush (*Phæornis lanaiensis*)

ol′o-pho′ni-a (ŏl′ō-fō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀλοός destructive, destroyed + φωνή sound, voice.] *Med.* Defective speech.

O′lor (ō′lŏr), *n.* [L., swan.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of swans with no frontal knob, including the whistling and trumpeter swans. **2.** *Astron.* Cygnus; — an occasional name.

ol′o-rine, *n.* [L. *olorinus* of swans, fr. *olor* swan.] A grass eaten by swans. *Obs.*

o′lo-ro′so (ō′lō-rō′sō), *n.* [Sp., fragrant.] A fragrant variety of sherry.

olp (ŏlp), **olph** (ŏlf). Vars. of OLF.

ol′pe (ŏl′pē), *n.;* L. *pl.* -PÆ (-pē). [NL., fr. Gr. ὄλπη.] *Class. Archæol.* **a** A leather flask or vessel for oils or liquids. **b** A wine pitcher, resembling the œnochoë, but more cylindrical in body.

ol′tra-. For various words in *oltra-*, see the forms in ULTRA-.

oluhnen, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. AS. *ōluhtword* a flattering speech, *ōleccean* to flatter.] To flatter. *Obs.*

ol′u-sa′trum (ŏl′ū-sā′trŭm), *n.* [L. *holusatrum*, *olusatrum;* *holus*, *olus*, garden herb + *ater* black.] The plant alexanders.

ol′y-cook′, **o′ly-koek′** (ŏl′ĭ-ko͝ok′), *n.* [D. *oliekoek*, lit., oil cake.] A kind of doughnut or cruller. *Local, U. S.*

Olym. *Abbr.* Olympiad.

O-lym′pas (ō-lĭm′păs). *Bib.*

O-lym′pi-a (ō-lĭm′pĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὀλυμπία, prop. fem. of Ὀλύμπιος Olympian, of Olympus.] Lit., heavenly; — fem.

taining to Olympia in ancient Elis, in the western part of the Peloponnesus. The **Olympian games** formed the most notable of the four great Panhellenic festivals (the others being the Isthmian, Nemean, and Pythian). The festival was held every fourth year, in the first month after the summer solstice. They claimed a continuous celebration from the year 776 B.C., and this date came to be adopted by the Greeks as the primary date of their chronology, which was reckoned in Olympiads. A general peace was maintained throughout the festival, and for a week before it began and after it ended. The games were of the usual type (see AGON), the prize of the victor consisting of a crown of wild olive, a palm branch, and the right to erect a statue in the Altis, or central inclosure of the sacred precincts. Zeus was the chief deity to which the festival was devoted. A modified revival of the ancient Olympian games, consisting of international athletic games, races, etc., is now held once in four years, the first having been at Athens in 1896.

The worship of the dead, i. e., of the heroes, and of the Chthonian gods, was marked off by broad lines from that of the *Olympian* gods; and most of what was really deep and heartfelt religion in Greece belongs to the former, while most of what is artistic and a permanent possession for the civilized world belongs to the latter. *W. M. Ramsay.*

2. Hence, heavenly; celestial.

3. = OLYMPIC, *a.*, 2.

O-lym'pi-an (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Olympia; a participator in the Olympian games.

2. An inhabitant of Olympus; esp., *Gr. Relig.*, one of the deities supposed to dwell upon Olympus, forming a circle of gods of the highest rank under the direct oversight of Zeus. As generally constituted, the Olympians formed a group of twelve, though the same deities were not always chosen to make up this group. Besides Zeus, the Olympian gods included Apollo, Ares, Hermes, Hephæstus, and Poseidon, generally also Dionysus, and sometimes Herakles. The goddesses were, Aphrodite, Artemis, Athena, Demeter, and Hera, and sometimes Hestia. The Olympians were sharply distinguished from the Chthonian gods. Their color was white; their temples faced the east; sacrifices to them were shared by their worshipers in a sacrificial meal, or sacrament. The color preferred by the Chthonian gods was black or blood color, their temples faced westward, and their rites were often held at night and the sacrifices were burnt whole. The distinction, however, was modified by the fact that many Olympians possessed Chthonian forms or attributes under which they were worshiped. See the *Citation* under OLYMPIAN, *a.*, 1.

O-lym'pi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of the Olympian gods, esp. as a dominant cult or religion.

O-lym'pic (ō-lĭm'pĭk), *a.* [L. *Olympicus*, Gr. Ὀλυμπικός: cf. F. *olympique.*] **1.** = OLYMPIAN, 1.

2. Of or pertaining to Olympia, a small plain in Elis.

Olympic Era, *or* **Era of the Olympiads**. See ERA, *n.*, *Table.* — **Olympic games.** = OLYMPIAN GAMES.

O-lym'pic, *n.* An Olympian game; — usually in *pl.*

O-lym'pi-on'ic (-pĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. Ὀλυμπιονίκης a conqueror in the Olympian games; also adj.] An ode in honor of a victor in the Olympian games.

O-lym'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὄλυμπος.] **1.** A mountain in Thessaly believed by the ancient Greeks to be the abode of the Olympian gods. See OLYMPIAN; cf. ASGARD.

The gods are first represented as dwelling on *Olympus*, an ordinary and well-known mountain of Thessaly described as though known personally to the bards. Later the same *Olympus* is referred to, but now as a far-off, very shadowy and supramundane abode — something like what is meant in modern English poetry by allusions to *Olympus*. *Henry Browne.*

2. Hence, heaven; the sky.

O-lyn'thi-ac (ō-lĭn'thĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. Ὀλυνθιακός, fr. Ὄλυνθος Olynthus.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Olynthus on the coast of Macedonia, destroyed by Philip of Macedon 347 B. C. — *n.* Any of the Olynthiac orations.

Olynthiac orations, three orations delivered (B. C. 349) by Demosthenes to urge the Athenians to send aid to Olynthus when it was attacked by Philip of Macedon.

Om (ōm), *interj. & n.* Also *Aum*, *Um.* [Skr. *ōm.*] A mystic syllable or ejaculation used by Hindus and Buddhists in religious rites, — orig. among the Hindus an exclamation of assent, like *Amen*, then an invocation, and later a symbol of the trinity formed by Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. — **Om mani padme hum**, a sacred formula of Buddhism (esp. of the Lamaists) translated "O, the Jewel in the Lotus, Amen," and referring to Amitabha, who is commonly represented as standing or sitting within a lotus.

-o'ma (-ō'mȧ). [Gr. -ωμα, -ώματος.] A suffix used in medical terms to denote a *morbid condition* of some part, usually some kind of tumor; as in fibr*oma*, glauc*oma*.

O-ma'gua (ō-mä'gwä), *n.* One of a tribe of Tupian Indians of southeastern Colombia. They are of fine physique, intelligent, honest, and industrious, and had attained a considerable culture at the time of discovery. They were never conquered by the Spaniards.

O'ma-ha' (ō'mȧ-hô'), *n.* One of a tribe of Siouan Indians of Nebraska, gathered upon a reservation in the northeastern part of the State, holding lands in severalty. They are of fine physique, intelligent, moral, and progressive.

o-ma'sum (ō-mā'sŭm), *n.* [L., bullock's tripe.] *Zoöl.* The third division, or that between the reticulum and the abomasum, in the stomach of ruminants; the psalterium. So called from the numerous folds in its mucous membrane. See RUMINANT, *Illust.*

om'ber | **om'bre** (ŏm'bẽr), *n.* [See UMBER the fish.] **1.** A large Mediterranean sciænoid food fish (*Umbrina cirrosa*).

2. The umbrette.

om'ber | **om'bre** (ŏm'bẽr; 277), *n.* [Sp. *hombre*, lit., a man, fr. L. *homo*: cf. F. *hombre.* See HUMAN.] *Card Playing.* **a** A game of Spanish origin, very popular in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is played by three persons, usually, and with a Spanish pack. **b** In the game of omber, the player who attempts to win the pool.

om'bro- (ŏm'brō-). Combining form from Gr. ὄμβρος, *rain.*

om'bro-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*ombro-* + *-graph.*] *Meteor.* A self-registering rain gauge.

om-brom'e-ter (ŏm-brŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*ombro-* + *-meter.*] *Meteor.* A rain gauge.

om'bro-phile (ŏm'brō-fīl; -fĭl), **om'bro-phil** (-fĭl), *n.* *Phytogeog.* An ombrophilous plant.

om-broph'i-lous (ŏm-brŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*ombro-* + *-philous.*] *Phytogeog.* Capable of withstanding much rain, as the plants of humid tropical regions.

om'bro-phobe (ŏm'brō-fōb), *n.* *Phytogeog.* An ombrophobous plant.

om-broph'o-bous (ŏm-brŏf'ō-bŭs), *a.* [*ombro-* + Gr. φόβος fear.] *Phytogeog.* Incapable of withstanding long continued rain, as most desert plants.

o-me'ga (ō-mē'gȧ; ō'mĕ-gȧ; ō-mĕg'ȧ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὦ μέγα.] **1.** Lit., the great, or long, *o*; the last letter (Ω, ω) of the Greek alphabet. See ALPHA.

2. The last; the end; hence, death.

o-me'goid (ō-mē'goid), *a.* [*omega* + *-oid.*] Having the form of the Greek capital letter omega (Ω).

om'e-let (ŏm'ē-lĕt; ŏm'lĕt; 277), *n.* Also **om'e-lette.** [F. *omelette*, OF. *amelette*, *alumete*, *alumelle*, perh. fr. L. *lamella.* Cf. LAMELLA.] A dish consisting chiefly of eggs beaten up with milk or water and cooked in a frying pan. Just before being removed from the pan, the omelet is commonly folded over to a half-round form. Often chopped ham, parsley, cheese, jelly, or other special ingredient is added, usually giving a distinctive name to the omelet, which without such is called a **plain omelet**.

o'men (ō'mĕn), *n.* [L. *omen*, the original form being *osmen*, according to Varro.] An occurrence supposed to portend, or show the character of, some future event; any indication or action regarded as a foreshowing; foretoken; foreboding; prognostic; presage; augury; prognostication.

Bid go with evil *omen*, and the brand
Of infamy upon my name. *Milton.*

o'men, *v. t.*; O'MENED (ō'mĕnd); O'MEN-ING. To divine or to foreshow by signs or portents; to have omens or premonitions regarding; to presage; augur; forebode.

The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all *omened* the tragical contents. *Scott.*

o-men'tal (ō-mĕn'tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to an omentum or the omenta.

o-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Anat.* A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc. The **great**, or **gastrocolic**, **omentum**, or **caul**, forms in most mammals a great sac, consisting of four layers of peritoneum, attached to the stomach and transverse colon. It is loaded with fat, and extends down in front of, and covers more or less of, the intestines. The **lesser**, or **gastrohepatic**, **omentum** connects the stomach and liver, and contains the hepatic vessels. The **gastrosplenic omentum**, or **ligament**, connects the stomach and spleen.

o'mer (ō'mẽr), *n.* [Heb. *'ōmer.*] **1.** A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah. See MEASURE. *Ex.* xvi. 36.

2. A sheaf; specif., the sheaf of the wave offering; — esp. in **counting of the omer**, the formal counting of the fifty days from the second day (that on which the sheaf was brought) of the Passover to Pentecost, a custom observed by the Jews (see *Lev.* xxiii. 15, 16).

om'i-cron (ŏm'ĭ-krŏn; ō-mī'-; ŏm'ĭ-krŏn'), *n.* Also *omikron.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὁ μικρόν. See MICRO-.] Lit., the little, or short, *o*; the fifteenth letter (Ο, ο) of the Greek alphabet.

om'i-nous (ŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ominosus*, fr. *omen.* See OMEN.] Of or pertaining to an omen or omens; being or exhibiting an omen; significant; portentous; — used both in a favorable and an unfavorable sense, now chiefly in the latter: foreboding or foreshowing evil; inauspicious; attended by ill omens; having a dubious or threatening aspect; as, an *ominous* dread.

He had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace. *Bacon.*
In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted *ominous.* *South.*

Syn. — OMINOUS, PORTENTOUS, SINISTER. That is OMINOUS which foreshadows or foretells the future or (esp.) which is ill-omened or menacing; as, "I should have thought it *ominous* of declining powers, it is in so sober a tone, its coloring so autumnal, its light everywhere that of an evening sun" (*Southey*); "undeterred by those *ominous* voices . . . which are apt to beset all great actions" (*W. Pater*); an *ominous* silence. PORTENTOUS is sometimes applied to that which is ominous of calamity; as, "a lurid light above Helm-crag, . . . a burning of *portentous* red" (*Wordsworth*); "Lady Griskin's face was like the full moon in a storm of wind, glaring, fiery, and *portentous*" (*Smollett*). But *portentous* often means little more than *prodigious*, *monstrous*, *wonderful*; as, "warlike nations, separate by prodigious walls, vast seas, and *portentous* hills" (*Jer. Taylor*); "His gravity was unusual, *portentous*, and immeasurable" (*Dickens*); "a literary lady . . . whose *portentous* name is Plura" (*Lamb*). SINISTER (see etym.) heightens the implication of something (often covertly) baleful or malign; as, "the *sinister* rise and fall of lightning unaccompanied by thunder" (*H. James*); "The week-old honeymoon looked at them out of its clouds with . . . an aged, *sinister*, and disastrous aspect" (*May Sinclair*); "In spite of the sensitive delicacy of this face, there was a something accipitrine about it — something *sinister* and superb, that made me think of a falcon" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). See MONSTROUS, FORETELL.

— **om'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **om'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

o-mis'si-ble (ō-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be omitted.

o-mis'sion (ō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *omissio*: cf. F. *omission.* See OMIT.] **1.** Act of omitting; state of being omitted; neglect or failure to do something.

The most natural division of all offenses is into those of *omission* and those of commission. *Addison.*

2. That which is omitted or is left undone. *Grew.*

o-mis'sive (ō-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* [See OMIT.] Leaving out; failing or neglecting to do; omitting. — **o-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.*

o-mit' (ō-mĭt'), *v. t.*; O-MIT'TED; O-MIT'TING. [L. *omittere*, *omissum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *mittere* to cause to go, let go, send. See MISSION.] **1.** To leave out or unmentioned; not to insert, include, or name.

These personal comparisons I *omit.* *Bacon.*

2. To forbear or fail to perform or to make use of; to leave undone; to neglect.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age. *Addison.*

3. To leave unnoticed or unregarded. *Obs.*

4. To let go; to refrain or cease from keeping. *Obs.*

Om-mas'tre-phes (ŏ-măs'trē-fēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄμμα eye + στρέφειν to turn.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of decapod cephalopods having a cylindrical body, large, rhombic, terminal fins, and short, strong arms. It is the type of a family, **Om'ma-streph'i-dæ** (ŏm'ȧ-strĕf'ĭ-dē).

om'ma-te'um (ŏm'ȧ-tē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TEA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ὄμμα, -ατος, the eye.] *Zoöl.* A compound eye, as of insects and crustaceans. — **om'ma-te'al** (-ăl), *a.*

om'ma-tid'i-um (-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. of Gr. ὄμμα, -ατος, the eye.] *Zoöl.* One of the elements (each corresponding to a small simple eye or ocellus) of which the compound eyes of arthropods are built up. In typical cases each ommatidium consists of an external cornea lens (see CORNEA), beneath which is a (usually) **crystalline cone**, and below it a rodlike organ, or **rhabdome**. This is inclosed in a nervous sheath, constituting the **retinula**, or sensitive structure. Pigment surrounds the cone and retinula. — **om'ma-tid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

om-mat'o-phore (ŏ-măt'ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. ὄμμα, -ατος, eye + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A movable peduncle bearing an eye, as of a snail; an eyestalk. — **om'ma-toph'o-rous** (ŏm'ȧ-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

Om-mi'ad (ŏ-mī'ăd), *n.* Any member of the dynasty of caliphs which reigned in the East from 661 to 750, when it was succeeded by the Abbassides; — so called from Omayya, great-grandfather of Mo'awiya, the first caliph of the dynasty. An offshoot of this dynasty established the Ommiad dynasty of Spain, founded by Abderrahman in 756 and lasting until 1031, when the caliph Hisham abdicated. — **Om-mi'ad**, *a.*

om-ne'i-ty (ŏm-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *omnis* all.] State of being all-comprehensive; allness.

Omneity informed nullity into an essence. *Sir T. Browne.*

om'ni- (ŏm'nĭ-). [L. *omnis* all.] A combining form used to denote that some action or being (as indicated by the latter element of the compound) affects *all* things whatsoever, or *everything*, acts or is present in *all* places whatsoever, or *everywhere*; as in *omni*active, active in all things or everywhere; *omni*benevolent, benevolent to all.

om'ni-bus (ŏm'nĭ-bŭs), *n.* [L., for all, dat. pl. fr. *omnis* all: cf. F. *omnibus.* Cf. BUS.] **1.** A heavy four-wheeled public vehicle designed to carry a comparatively large number of passengers; a bus; esp., such a vehicle, entered from the rear and having inside a long benchlike seat on each side, with or without seats on top, and drawn by two or more horses, or self-propelled. Omnibuses usually travel back and forth along fixed routes. Hence, loosely, almost any large carriage used as a means of public conveyance for passengers paying separate fares. In Great Britain, by the Towns Police Clauses Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 14, s. 3), an *omnibus* includes "every omnibus [strictly speaking], char-à-banc, wagonette, brake, stagecoach, and other carriage plying or standing for hire by, or used to carry, passengers at separate fares to, from, or in any part of any particular district in question."

We are of opinion that it [a statute authorizing a city to license

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prop. name. L. *Olympia*; F. *Olympe* (ō'lăɴp'); It. *Olimpia* (ō-lēm'pyä); G. *Olympie* (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ē).

O-lym'pi-an-ize, *v. t. & i.* To convert into an Olympian; to act the part of an Olympian.

O-lym'pi-an-ly, **O-lym'pi-an-wise'**, *a.* See -LY, -WISE. [*Bib.*

O-lym'pi-as (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăs). *D.*

O-lym'pi-cal, *a.* Olympic. *Obs.*

O-lym'pic-ly, *adv.* of OLYMPIC. *Obs.*

O-lym'pi-ei'on (-pĭ-ī'ŏn), **O-lym'pi-e'ium** (-ē'yŭm), **O-lym'pi-um** (-lĭm'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *Olympium*, fr. Gr. Ὀλυμπιεῖον.] A temple of the Olympian Zeus or (chiefly in the form *Olympium*) of the Olympian Jove.

O-lym'pi-us (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ŭs), *n.* *Bib.* A title of Jupiter, from Mt. Olympus.

O-lyn'thi-an (ō-lĭn'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Olynthiac. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Olynthus.

O. M. *Abbr.* Old Measurement; Order of Merit (a British order instituted in 1902).

om'a-dhaun (ŏm'ȧ-dôn), *n.* Also **om'a-dawn**, etc. [Ir. & Gael. *amadan.*] A fool; simpleton; — abusive. *Ir. & Isle of Man.*

Om'a-e'rus (ŏm'ȧ-ē'rŭs). *Bib.*

omage. ✝ HOMAGE.

o-mag'ra (ō-măg'rȧ; ō-mā'grȧ), *n.* [NL.: *omo-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* Gout in the shoulder.

o-mal'gi-a (ō-măl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *omo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the shoulder.

o-man'der wood (ō-măn'dẽr). [Orig. uncert.] A variety of ebony found in Ceylon.

omang. ✝ AMONG.

o-ma'o (ō-mä'ō), *n.* [Hawaiian *o-mao.*] A thrush (*Phæornis obscura*) of the island of Hawaii.

O'mar (ō'mär). *Bib.*

o'mar-thri'tis (ō'mär-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *omo-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the shoulder. [of OMMIAD.

O-may'yad (ō-mī'yăd). Var.

ombe-. For various forms in *ombe-*, see the forms in UMBE-.

om'ber. Var. of OMBRE.

om'ber. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UMBER.

om-be'ya (ŏm-bā'yȧ), *n.* [Sudanese name for the elephant's tusk.] A war horn. *Sudan.*

om'bra. ✝ OMRAH.

ombrage. ✝ UMBRAGE.

ombrah. ✝ OMRAH. [Shaded.

‖ **om'bré'** (ôɴ'brā'), *a.* [F.]

‖ **om'bres chi'noises'** (ôɴ'br' shē'nwȧz'). [F.] Lit., Chinese shadows; a dramatic exhibition in which shadows of puppets or persons, etc., are thrown upon a transparent screen, and made to act a play, etc. [brette.]

om-brette', *n.* [F.] The um-

om'bri-fuge (ŏm'brĭ-fūj), *n.* [Gr. ὄμβρος shower + *-fuge*, as in *refuge.*] A refuge or protection from rain. *Rare.*

om-brol'o-gy (ŏm-brŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ombro-* + *-logy.*] That branch of meteorology which deals with rain. *Rare.* — **om'bro-log'i-cal** (ŏm'brō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Rare.*

Omega Nebula. *Astron.* A nebula of the general shape of the Greek capital letter omega, No. 17 of Messier's catalogue. It is situated on the border of Scutum Sobieskii.

omelie. ✝ HOMILY

omell. ✝ AMELL.

o'mened (ō'mĕnd), *a.* Attended by, or containing, an omen or omens; as, happy-*omened* day.

‖ **o'men fau'stum.** [L.] A favorable omen.

O'men-ta'ri-a (ō'mĕn-tā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *omentum* membrane; — from its smooth skin.] A small genus of South African liliaceous plants related to *Allium.*

o'men-ti'tis (-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. *omentum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the omentum.

o-men'to-cele (ō-mĕn'tō-sēl), *n.* [*omentum* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Epiplocele. [of UMBER.

omer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

om'e-ter (ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*-o* + *-meter.*] A gasometer; esp., the inner gas chamber of the old form of lead-burning machine.

O. M. I. *Abbr.* Order of Mary Immaculate (the Oblates).

‖ **Om'i-cron Ce'ti** (ŏm'ĭ-krŏn sē'tī). [See CETUS.] *Astron.* An irregularly variable star with a period of about 331 days, usually visible to the naked eye for about six months, and invisible the next five; Mira; Mira Ceti.

om'i-nal, *a.* [L. *omen*, *ominis*, omen.] Of or pert. to omens. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

om'i-nate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *ominatus*, p. p. of *ominari* to presage, fr. *omen.*] To forebode; augur; presage. *Obs.* — **om'i-na'tion** (ŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

Om'ish (ŏm'ĭsh). *Eccl. Hist.* Var. of AMISH.

o-mi'tis (ō-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.: *omo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the shoulder.

o-mit'tance, *n.* Omission. *Obs.*

o-mit'ter (ō-mĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who omits.

om'lah (ŏm'lä), *n. pl.*; *incorrect pl.* OMLAHS. [Hind. & Ar. *'amalah*, *'umalā*, fr. Ar. *'āmil* official, agent.] The native officials and clerks of a civil court; — used collectively. *India.* [*interj.*]

‖ **om mani padme hum.** See OM,

ommeraud. ✝ OMRAH.

Om-mey'ad, **Om-mey'ades.** Vars. of OMMIAD, OMMIADES.

Om-mi'ades (ō-mī'ădz; -ȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* The Ommiads.

‖ **om'ne bo'num de'su-per.** [L.] All good (is) from above.

omnegadrium. ✝ OMNIGATHERUM.

‖ **om'ne ig-no'tum pro mag-ni'fi-co (est)** (măg-nĭf'ĭ-kō). [L.] Everything unknown (is thought to be) magnificent. *Tacitus (Agricola, 30).*

‖ **om'nem mo've-re la'pi-dem** (lăp'ĭ-dĕm). [L.] To turn every stone; to leave no stone unturned.

‖ **om'ne so'lum for'ti pa'tri-a est.** [L.] Every land is a brave man's country. *Ovid (Fasti, I. 493).*

‖ **om'ne tri'num per-fec'tum.** [L.] Every perfect thing is threefold.

‖ **om'ne tu'lit punc'tum qui mis'cu-it u'ti-le dul'ci.** [L.] He has gained all approbation who has mingled the useful with the agreeable. *Horace (Ars Poetica, 343).*

‖ **om'ne vi'vum ex o'vo.** [L.] Every living thing (comes) from an egg.

‖ **om'ni-a ad De'i glo'ri-am.** [L.] All things to the glory of God.

‖ **om'ni-a bo'na bo'nis.** [L.] To the good all things (are) good.

om'ni-ac'tive (ŏm'nĭ-ăk'tĭv), *a.* See OMNI-.

‖ **om'ni-a cum De'o.** [L.] Everything with God (as helper).

‖ **om'ni-a mu-tan'tur, nos et mu-ta'mur in il'lis.** [L.] All things are changing and we are changing with (in) them; — often quoted *tempora mutantur*, etc. *Lothaire I. of Germany*, quoted in *Borbonius* (16th cent.).

om'ni-a'na (ŏm'nĭ-ā'nȧ; -ăn'ȧ), *n. pl.* [*omni-* + *-ana.*] Pieces of information about everything or all sorts of things; ana of all sorts.

om'ni-arch (ŏm'nĭ-ärk), *n.* [*omni-* + *-arch.*] Ruler of all.

‖ **om'ni-a tem'pus re-ve'lat.** [L.] Time reveals all things. *Tertullian (Apology, 7).*

‖ **om'ni-a vin'cit a'mor.** [L.] Love conquers all things. *Vergil (Eclogues, X. 69).*

‖ **om'ni-a vin'cit la'bor.** [L.] Labor overcomes all things.

om'ni-be-nev'o-lent, *a.* See OMNI-. — **om'ni-be-nev'o-lence**, *n.*

omnibuses] applies to passenger railway cars. They are *omnibuses*, or if not, they are vehicles in the nature of *omnibuses*. They are opened to all, intended for all. The change of form from that of anything known when the Act of Assembly was passed is not a change of the nature of the vehicle. 58 *Pa. St.* 125.
2. An omnibus box.
3. *Glass Making.* A sheet-iron cover for articles in a leer or annealing arch, to protect them from drafts.
4. A man or boy who acts as a waiter's assistant.

om′ni-bus (ŏm′nĭ-bŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or providing for, many things at once; containing or including many items.
omnibus bars, conductors, etc. *Elec.* = BUS BARS, CONDUCTORS, etc. — **o. bill,** a legislative bill which makes a number of miscellaneous provisions or appropriations; specif. [*cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, the bill including a series of compromise measures passed in 1850. (See COMPROMISE OF 1850.) *Parliamentary Cant.* — **o. box,** a large box in a theater or opera house, adapted to contain many persons.

om′ni-com′pe-tent (ŏm′nĭ-kŏm′pē-tĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + *competent.*] Competent, or having legal capacity to act, in all matters. — **om′ni-com′pe-tence** (-tĕns), *n.*
Men were fast coming to the opinion that it [the royal court] ought to be, in Bentham's phrase, *omnicompetent*, and that for every wrong there should be a remedy in the court of their lord and king. *Pollock & Mait.*

om′ni-cor-po′re-al (-kŏr-pō′rē-ăl; 201), *a.* [*omni-* + *corporeal.*] Comprehending or including all bodies.

om′ni-fa′ri-ous (-fā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *omnifarius; omnis* all + *-farius.* Cf. BIFARIOUS.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. "*Omnifarious* learning." *Coleridge.*

om-nif′ic (ŏm-nĭf′ĭk), *a.* [*omni-* + *-fic.*] All-creating.

om′ni-form (ŏm′nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *omniformis; omnis* + *forma* form.] Having every form or shape. — **om′ni-for′mi-ty** (-fôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.*

om′ni-fy (ŏm′nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*omni-* + *-fy.*] **1.** To make all of; to account as all. *Obs.*
2. To render universal; to enlarge. *Rare.*
Omnify the disputed point into a transcendent, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. *Coleridge.*

om-nig′e-nous (ŏm-nĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *omnigenus; omnis* all + *genus* kind.] Of all kinds.

om′ni-lu′cent (ŏm′nĭ-lū′sĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *lucens*, p. pr of *lucere* to shine.] Shining on all.

om-nim′e-ter (ŏm-nĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*omni-* + *-meter.*] A theodolite having a microscope rigidly attached to the telescope, so that the vertical angular movement of the telescope can be observed through the microscope.

om′ni-par′i-ty (ŏm′nĭ-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*omni-* + *parity.*] Equality of all; general equality.

om-nip′a-rous (ŏm-nĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*omni-* + *-parous.*] Producing all things; omniparent.

om-nip′o-tence (ŏm-nĭp′ō-tĕns), *n.* [L. *omnipotentia*: cf. F. *omnipotence.*] Quality or state of being omnipotent; almighty or unlimited power; hence, one that is omnipotent; an almighty force or agency; specif. [*cap.*], the Deity.
Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

om-nip′o-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *omnipotens, -entis; omnis* all + *potens* powerful, potent. See POTENT.] **1.** Able in every respect and for every work; unlimited, or indefinitely great, in power, ability, or authority; all-powerful; almighty.
God's will . . . and his *omnipotent* power. *Sir T. More.*
2. Unequaled; arrant; mighty. *Humorous.* *Shak.*

om-nip′o-tent, *n.* One who is omnipotent; [*cap.*] with *the*, the Almighty; God. *Milton.*

om′ni-pres′ence (ŏm′nĭ-prĕz′ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *omniprésence.*] State or quality of being omnipresent; ubiquity.

om′ni-pres′ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + *present*: cf. F. *omniprésent*, LL. *omnipraesens.*] Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous; as, the *omnipresent* Jehovah. *Prior.*
Syn. — OMNIPRESENT, UBIQUITOUS are here compared in their ordinary and more colloquial use. OMNIPRESENT applies esp. to that the influence of which is everywhere felt; UBIQUITOUS, which often has humorous connotation, is frequently applied to that which is present or turns up (esp. unexpectedly) in many places; as, the new overseer was *omnipresent*; the *ubiquitous* rascal met us at every turn; the *ubiquitous* head waiter.

om′ni-prev′a-lent (-prĕv′ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + *prevalent.*] Prevalent in all places or in all things. — **om′ni-prev′a-lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

om-nis′cience (ŏm-nĭsh′ĕns; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *omniscience*, LL. *omniscientia.*] Quality or state of being omniscient; infinite knowledge; hence, the omniscient being; God; also, universal knowledge or learning. *Dryden.*

om-nis′cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *sciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *scire* to know: cf. F. *omniscient.* See SCIENCE.] Having universal knowledge; knowing all things; infinitely knowing or wise; as, the *omniscient* God; also, possessed of universal knowledge; very learned. — **om-nis′cient-ly,** *adv.*

om-nis′cient (ŏm-nĭsh′ĕnt), *n.* A being or person that is omniscient; specif. [*cap.*], with *the*, God.

om′ni-um (ŏm′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., of all, gen. pl. of *omnis* all.] **1.** *Eng. Stock Exchange.* The aggregate or total of the different stocks and other items formerly offered by the British government for the capital subscribed in funding a loan, or for a unit of subscribed capital.
2. Hence: *Finance & Com.* The total or aggregate of the items in any fund or stock made up by combination of various independent constituents. *Eng.*
3. The sum total; all; as, one's *omnium.*
4. A piece of furniture consisting of a series of open shelves for ornaments, etc.; a whatnot. *Now Rare.*

om′ni-um–gath′er-um (-găth′ẽr-ŭm), *n.* [A macaronic compound of L. *omnium*, gen. pl. of *omnis* all, and E. *gather.*] **1.** A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a confused mixture or medley. *Colloq.* *Selden.*
2. A kind of 17th-century dance. *Obs.*
3. = OMNIUM, 1.

om-niv′o-rous (ŏm-nĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *omnivorus; omnis* all + *vorare* to eat greedily. See VORACIOUS.] Eating everything; esp., *Zoöl.*, eating both animal and vegetable food. — **om-niv′o-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **om-niv′o-rous-ness,** *n.*

o′mo- (ō′mō-). [Gr. ὦμος the shoulder.] A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the shoulder.*

o′mo-hy′oid (-hī′oid), *a.* [*omo-* + *hyoid.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the shoulder and the hyoid; designating specif. a muscle arising from the upper border of the scapula and inserted in the body of the hyoid. — *n.* The omohyoid muscle.

o′mo-pha′gi-a (-fā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See OMOPHAGIC.] The eating of raw flesh, practiced as a rite of initiation in the religious mysteries of some savages and probably in some of the Dionysiac rites of the ancient Greeks.

o′mo-phag′ic (-făj′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὠμοφάγος; ὠμός raw + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating raw flesh; as, *omophagic* feasts, rites.

o′mo-pho′ri-on (ō′mō-fō′rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NGr. ὠμοφόριον; Gr. ὦμος shoulder + φέρειν to bear.] *East. Ch.* The distinctive vestment of bishops, being an embroidered strip of white silk worn round the neck so that the ends cross on the left shoulder and fall to the knee. It corresponds to the pall of the Western Church.

o′mo-ster′num (-stûr′nŭm), *n.* [*omo-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A median bony element of the sternum of amphibians, extending forward from the ventral ends of the precoracoids. It bears the episternum at its anterior end. **b** In many mammals, an interarticular cartilage or bone between the sternum and each clavicle. — **o′mo-ster′nal** (-năl), *a.*

Om′pha-le (ŏm′fȧ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὀμφάλη.] *Class. Myth.* A queen of Lydia whom Hercules, as a punishment, served for three years, wearing female apparel and spinning with the maids, while she wore his lion skin.

om-phal′ic (ŏm-făl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλικός having a boss, bossy, fr. ὀμφαλός the navel. See NAVEL.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the umbilicus, or navel.

om′pha-li′tis (ŏm′fȧ-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *omphalo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the navel.

om′pha-lo- (ŏm′fȧ-lō-). A combining form from Greek ὀμφαλός, the *navel, umbilicus.*

om′pha-lo-cele′ (-sēl′), *n.* [*omphalo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Umbilical hernia.

om′pha-lo-mes′en-ter′ic (-mĕs′ĕn-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the umbilicus and mesentery; as, the *omphalomesenteric*, or vitelline, arteries and veins of an embryo.
omphalomesenteric duct, *Embryol.*, the vitelline duct.

om′pha-lop′sy-chite (-lŏp′sĭ-kīt), *n.* [*omphalo-* + Gr. ψυχή breath, spirit, soul.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Hesychast; — from their habit of gazing upon the navel.

om′pha-los (ŏm′fȧ-lŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀμφαλός.] **1.** *Anat.* The navel.
2. [Gr. ὀμφαλός, prop., the navel.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A knob or boss, as of a shield. **b** An altar of hemispherical or conical form, esp. the one at Delphi anciently supposed to mark the center of the earth. **c** One of the projecting knobs or ends of the cylinder upon which a manuscript book was rolled.
3. A central part; center; hub. *Rare.*

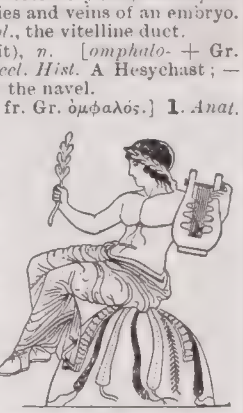
Vase drawing of Apollo seated on the Omphalos at Delphi.

on (ŏn), *prep.* [ME. *on, an, o, a*, AS. *on, an*; akin to D. *aan*, OS. & G. *an*, OHG. *ana*, Icel. *ā*, Sw. *å*, Goth. *ana*, L. *an-*, in *anhelare* to pant, Gr. ἀνά, Zend *ana.* Cf. A-, 1, ANA-, ANON.] The general signification of *on* is situation, motion, or condition with respect to contact or support beneath; as: **1.** Over and in contact with; at the surface of, and supported by; upon; as, the book lies *on* the table, which stands *on* the floor of a house *on* an island; to swear (with hands) *on* the Bible.
I stood *on* the bridge at midnight. *Longfellow.*
2. Specif. and fig.: **a** Indicating contact and support from elsewhere than beneath; as, a fly *on* the ceiling; hanging *on* the wall; or simple contact or juxtaposition; contiguous or adjacent to; as, a town situated *on* the river. **b** Indicating connection, employment, or activity with, in, or in respect of; as, he was *on* the committee; he is *on* the third problem; *on* duty; *on* the move; *on* the run.
☞ In this sense *on* was formerly used before a verbal noun; as in, the house was *on* building, where *on* is now either reduced to *a* or *a-*, or omitted. See 7th A **d**.
c Indicating a basis or ground of action, opinion, reliance, etc.; as, stated *on* authority; to rely *on* one; taxation *on* imports; *on* certain conditions; to bet *on* the red.
3. At; — indicating simple position, esp. with *side, front, north*, and other words denoting a particular side or direction; as, the town lay *on* the east. (See BOUNDARY, 1, for the force of *on* in bounding land along objects.) Hence, fig., in *on* the contrary, *on* the offensive, etc.
4. = IN. Specif.: **a** Surrounded by, spatially. *Obs.* **b** Within; — indicating a date or division of time; as, *on* a day; *on* Monday; — formerly sometimes used where present custom has *in, during*, etc.; as, *on* the mean time. **c** In (a language); as, *on* Latin. *Obs.*
5. Indicating state; as, *on* fire, tap, sale. Also in various expressions, many *Obs. or Archaic*, denoting arrangement or manner; as, *on* a row; *on* this wise; *on* the sly.
☞ *On* is often reduced to *a-*; as, *on* fire, *a*fire. See 7th A **b**.
6. Upon the occasion of; following upon; — used with a noun of action to express the time, often also the occasion or cause, of what is further stated; as, *on* reaching home, he found a visitor; *on* his arrival.
7. To or against the surface of; — indicating that to which action or motion is directed; as, rain falls *on* the earth. Hence, fig.: Toward; to the account of; — indicating that to which certain actions are thought of as directed, or the object of passion, imprecation, invocation, obligation, etc.; as, she smiled *on* him; bent *on* fighting; he drew *on* his banker pity *on* the poor; a charge *on* an estate.
Then was I ware of one that *on* me moved. *Tennyson.*
His blood be *on* us and *on* our children. *Matt.* xxvii. 25.
8. In reference or relation to; with respect to; as, *on* our part expect punctuality; a satire *on* society.
9. Of. *Obs. except Dial. or Illiterate.* "Be not jealous *on* me." *Shak.* "Have we eaten *on* the insane root?" *Shak.*
10. With the same noun immediately preceding and following: In addition to; besides; — indicating multiplication or succession in a series; as, heaps *on* heaps; mischief *on* mischief; loss *on* loss.
Syn. — See ABOVE.
☞ For *on account, on purpose, on the whole*, and other phrases, see the nouns.
on a bowline, *Naut.*, close-hauled. — **on a,** *or* **the, wind,** *Naut.*, close-hauled. — **on side,** *Football, etc.*, not off side. See under OFF, *prep.* — **on't** (ŏnt), contraction for *on it*; — chiefly in sense 9 of *on*. — **on to, on′to,** *prep.*, upon; on; to; — usually called a colloquialism; but it may be regarded in analogy with *into.* It should be distinguished from *on to* where *on* is the adverb, as in, they went *on to* the next town.
They have added the -en plural form *on to* an elder plural. *Earle.*
We see the strength of the new movement in the new class of ecclesiastics whom it forced *on to* the stage. *J. R. Green.*

on (ŏn), *adv.* [See ON, *prep.*] In or into a position, relation, or state denoted by *on*, prep. Specif.: **1.** In or into the position of being supported by, attached to, or adhering to or covering, something; as, the cloth is *on*; put *on* the plates; I have boots *on*.
He put *on* righteousness as a breastplate. *Is.* lix. 17.
2. With direction towards something; as, to look *on*. Sometimes, specif., with direction towards the point or side of contact, approach, or observation; as, broadside *on*; head *on*.
3. Forward, in progression or advance; onward; — usually with a verb of motion; as, move *on*; go *on*; time glides *on*. Sometimes with verb omitted: go on.
The path is smooth that leadeth *on* to danger. *Shak.*
Charge, Chester, charge! *on*, Stanley, *on!* *Scott*
4. In continuance or succession; as, from father to son, from son to grandson, and so *on*; sleep *on*; say *on*.
5. In or into action: Of persons, in course of action. Of things, in progress; proceeding; as, a game is *on*.
on and on, continuously; for a long time together.

‖ **om′ni-bus hoc vi′ti-um est** (vĭsh′ĭ-ŭm). [L.] All have this vice. Adapted from *Horace* (*Satires*, I. iii. 1).
‖ **om′ni-bus in-vi′de-as, li′vi-de, ne′mo ti′bi** (ĭn-vĭd′ē-ăs, lĭv′ĭ-dē, tĭb′ī). [L.] You may envy everybody, envious one, nobody envies you. *Martial* (*Epigrams*, I. 41).
om′ni-cau-sal′i-ty, *n.*, **om′ni-cre-du′li-ty,** *n.*, **om′ni-de-nom′i-na′tion-al,** *a.*, **om′ni-er′u-dite,** *a.*, **om′ni-es′sence,** *n.* See OMNI-.
om-ni′e-ty (ŏm-nī′ē-tĭ). ✝ OMNEITY. [-NESS.]
om′ni-fa′ri-ous-ness, *n.* See
om-nif′er-ous (ŏm-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *omnifer*; *omnis* all + *ferre* to bear.] All-producing.
om-nif′i-cent (ŏm-nĭf′ĭ-sĕnt), *a.* Omnific.
om′ni-for′mal (ŏm′nĭ-fôr′măl), *a.* Omniform. [gatherum. *Obs.*]
om′ni-gath′er-um, *n.* Omnium-
om-nig′e-ner (ŏm-nĭj′ē-nẽr), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *genus, generis*, kind.] Omnigenous. *Rare.*
om-nig′er-ent (-ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *gerens*, p. pr. of *gerere* to perform.] Doing all sorts of work.
om′ni-graph (ŏm′nĭ-grȧf), *n.* [*omni-* + *-graph.*] A pantograph. *Rare.*
om-nil′e-gent (ŏm-nĭl′ē-jĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *legens*, p. pr. of *legere* to read.] Reading everything.
om′ni-lin′gual (ŏm′nĭ-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *lingua* tongue, language.] Speaking or understanding all languages.
om-nil′o-quent (ŏm-nĭl′ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking of or on all topics.
om-nim′o-dous, *a.* [L. *omnimodus.*] Of every sort.
om′ni-nes′ci-ent, *a.* [*omni-* + *nescient.*] Ignorant of everything. — **om′ni-nes′ci-ence,** *n.*
om-nip′a-rent (ŏm-nĭp′ȧ-rĕnt), *a.* [L. *omniparens* all-producing; *omnis* all + *parere* to bring forth.] Producing all things. *Rare.* — *n.* Parent of all. *Rare.*
om′ni-pa′ri-ent (ŏm′nĭ-pā′rĭ-ĕnt; 115), *a.* Omniparent.
om′ni-pa′tient, *a.* Capable of enduring all things. *Rare.*
om′ni-per-cip′i-ent, *a.* Perceiving everything. — **om′ni-per-cip′i-ence, om′ni-per-cip′i-en-cy,** *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
om′ni-per′fect, *a.* See OMNI-.
om-nip′o-ten-cy, *n.* Omnipotence. *Obs.* [NIPOTENT.]
om-nip′o-tent-ly, *adv.* of OM-
om′ni-preg′nant, *a.* See OMNI-.
om′ni-pres′en-cy, *n.* Omnipresence. *Obs.* — **om′ni-pre-sen′tial** (ŏm′nĭ-prē-zĕn′shăl), *a.* *Obs.*
om′ni-pres′ent-ly, *adv.* of OMNIPRESENT.
om′ni-re′gen-cy, *n.* See OMNI-. *Obs.* [*n.* See OMNI-.]
om′ni-rep′re-sent′a-tive-ness,
‖ **om′nis a′mans a′mens.** [L.] Every lover (is) demented.
om-nis′cian, *n.* [LL. *omniscius.*] One who claims to know all things. *Obs.*
om-nis′cien-cy (ŏm-nĭsh′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Omniscience. *Rare.*
om-nis′cious, *a.* [LL. *omniscius.*] Omniscient. *Obs.*
om′ni-scope. *n.* [*omni-* + *-scope.*] See PERISCOPE, **b.**
om′ni-sen′ti-ence. *n.* [*omni-* + *sentience.*] Universal sensation.
om′ni-sig-nif′i-cance, *n.* Universal significance.
om′ni-spec′tive (ŏm′nĭ-spĕk′tĭv), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *spectus*, p. p. of *specere, spicere*, to view.] Beholding everything; all-seeing.
om′nist (ŏm′nĭst), *n.* [See OMNI-.] One who believes in all religions. *Nonce Word.*
om′ni-suf-fi′cien-cy, *n.* See OMNI-. *Obs.* [NI-. *R.*]
om′ni-suf-fi′cient, *a.* See OM-
om′ni-tol′er-ant, *a.* See OMNI-.
om′ni-ton′ic, *a.* [*omni-* + L. *tonus* tone: cf. F. *omnitonique.*] *Music.* Of or relating to every tone or tonality.
om′ni-tude (ŏm′nĭ-tūd), *n.* [*omni-* + *-tude.*] Totality; allness; universality. *Rare.*
om-niv′a-gant (ŏm-nĭv′ȧ-gănt), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *vagans*, p. pr. of *vagari* to wander.] Wandering everywhere.
om-niv′a-lent, *a.* [*omni-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. of *valere* to be strong.] Omnipotent. — **om-niv′a-lence,** *n.* — **om-niv′a-lous,** *a.* *All Obs.*
om-niv′i-dence (ŏm-nĭv′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [*omni-* + L. *videns*, p. pr. of *videre* to see.] The seeing, or faculty of seeing, all things. — **om-niv′i-den-cy,** *n.* *Obs.* [ăn), *n.* Omnividence.]
om′ni-vi′sion (ŏm′nĭ-vĭzh′-
Om-niv′o-ra (ŏm-nĭv′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OMNIVOROUS.] *Zoöl.* A group including the pigs and the hippopotamuses.
o′mo-dyn′i-a (ō′mō-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ; -dī′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *omo-* + *-odynia.*] Pain in the shoulder.
o-moi′de-um (ō-moi′dē-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *omo-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* The pterygoid bone of a bird.
o-moph′a-gist (ō-mŏf′ȧ-jĭst), *n.* One who eats raw flesh.
o-moph′a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* = OMOPHAGIC. [PHAGIA.]
o-moph′a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* = OMO-
o′mo-plate (ō′mō-plāt; ŏm′ō-), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ὠμοπλάτη: ὦμος shoulder + πλάτη flat surface.] The scapula. *Obs.*
o′mo-pla-tos′co-py (-plȧ-tŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὠμοπλάτη the shoulder blade + *-scopy.*] Scapulimancy.
o-mos′te-gite (ō-mŏs′tē-jīt), *n.* [*omo-* + Gr. στέγη a roof.] The part of a crustacean's carapace covering the thorax. [*Obs.*]
om-pha′ci-an, *a.* Omphacine.
om′pha-cine (ŏm′fȧ-sĭn), *a.* [F. *omphacin*, through LL. fr. Gr. ὀμφάκινος, fr. ὄμφαξ an unripe grape or olive.] Of, pert. to, or expressed from, unripe fruit; as, oil *omphacine*, an oil made from unripe olives. *Obs.*
om′pha-cite (-sīt), *n.* [Gr. ὀμφακίτης wine from unripe grapes.] *Min.* A grass-green granular or foliated pyroxene found in the rock eclogite.
om′pha-cy, *n.* Also **om-pha′ci-um.** [Gr. ὀμφάκιον.] Juice of unripe grapes or olives. *Obs.*
om′pha-lec′to-my (ŏm′fȧ-lĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*omphalo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the umbilicus.
om′pha-lel-co′sis (-lĕl-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See OMPHALO-; HELCOSIS.] *Med.* Ulceration of the umbilicus.
om′pha-lism (ŏm′fȧ-lĭz′m), *n.* *Pol. Science.* Centralization. *R.*
om′pha-lode (-lōd), *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλώδης like a navel.] *Bot.* = OMPHALODIUM.
om′pha-lo′di-um (-lō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The scar at the hilum of a seed; sometimes, the hilum itself.
om′pha-loid (ŏm′fȧ-loid), *a.* [*omphalo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a navel: umbilicated.
om′pha-lo-man′cy (-lō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*omphalo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a child's navel, to learn how many children the mother may have.
om′pha-lo-mes′a-ra′ic (-mĕs′ȧ-rā′ĭk), *a.* [*omphalo-* + *mesaraic.*] Omphalomesenteric.
om′pha-lop′a-gus (-lŏp′ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.: *omphalo-* + the root of Gr. πηγνύναι to fasten.] *Terat.* A double monster joined by a common umbilical cord.
om′pha-lo-phle-bi′tis, *n.* [NL.; *omphalo-* + *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of the umbilical vein.
om′pha-lo-psy′chic (ŏm′fȧ-lō-sī′kĭk), *a.* = OMPHALOPSYCHITE.
om′pha-lop′ter (-lŏp′tẽr), **om′pha-lop′tic** (-tĭk), *n.* [*omphalo-* + Gr. ὀπτήρ one who looks. A biconvex lens. *Obs.*
om′pha-lor-rha′gi-a (-lŏ-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See OMPHALO-; -RHAGIA.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the navel.
om′pha-lo-site′ (ŏm′fȧ-lō-sīt′; ŏm-făl′ō-), *n.* [*omphalo-* + Gr. σῖτος food.] *Terat.* A parasitic monster without a heart, dependent upon another embryo for its supply of blood.
om′pha-lot′o-my (ŏm′fȧ-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλοτομία; ὀμφαλός the navel + τέμνειν to cut.] *Surg.* The operation of dividing the navel string.
om′pha-lus, *n.* [NL.] = OMPHALOS. [omphacy. *Obs.*]
om-phat′i-cal, *a.* Of or pert. to
om′rah (ŏm′rä), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *umarā*, pl. of *amīr.* See AMEER.] A lord or grandee of a Mohammedan court in India.
Om′rai (ŏm′rī). *D. Bib.*
Om′ri (ŏm′rī), *n.* *Bib.* A king of Israel whose reign is mentioned on the Moabite stone.
o′my (ō′mĭ), *a.* Mellow, as land. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

on (ŏn), *a.* *Cricket.* Designating the side of the field next to which the batsman stands; — opposed to *off* (see OFF, *a.*, 2 **d**). Cf. LEG, *n.*, 7 **a**.

on, *n.* *Cricket.* The on side of the wicket. See ON, *a.*

on′a-ger (ŏn′ȧ-jẽr), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GRI (-grī), E. -GERS (-jẽrz). [L. *onager*, *onagrus*, Gr. ὄναγρος.] **1.** A wild ass of western India and Baluchistan (*Equus onager*), probably only a variety of the kiang, from which it differs in paler color, broader dorsal stripe, and smaller size. **2.** *Mil.* A kind of catapult acting like a sling, which threw stones from a bag or wooden bucket.

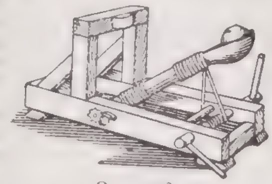

Onager, 2.

O-na′gra (ō-nā′grȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀναγρα a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American herbs typifying the family Onagraceæ. They have large showy yellow flowers with a deeply 4-cleft stigma, and horizontal ovules and seeds. The species are among the more showy of the evening primroses, and are exceedingly variable.

On′a-gra′ce-æ (ŏn′ȧ-grā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Myrtales), the evening primrose family, consisting of about 40 genera and 470 species, of wide distribution, *Epilobium* being the largest genus. They are chiefly herbs of variable habit, known by the inferior ovary, 2 or 4 petals, 1-8 stamens, and simple style. The flowers are frequently showy, as in species of *Clarkia*, *Godetia*, *Fuchsia*, etc. — **on′a-gra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

o′nan-ism (ō′năn-ĭz′m), *n.* [*Onan* (*Gen.* xxxviii. 9).] Self-pollution; masturbation. — **o′nan-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

o′nan-ist, *n.* One addicted to onanism.

once (wŭns), *adv.* [ME. *ones*, *anes*, an adverbial form fr. *one*, *on*, *an*, one. See ONE; cf. -WARDS.] **1.** One time and no more; not twice nor any number of times more than one.

Trees that bear mast are fruitful but *once* in two years. *Bacon.*

2. At one time (as opposed to another). *Obs.*
3. In the first place; for one thing. *Obs.*
4. At any one time; on any occasion; ever; — often used conjunctively as equivalent to *if ever* or *whenever*; *as soon as*; as, *once* that is accomplished, all will be well.

Wilt thou not be made clean? When shall it *once* be? *Jer.* xiii. 27.

5. Once for all; in short. *Obs.*
6. At some one time; — used indefinitely, but now usually with reference to the past; formerly.

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee. *Addison.*
That court which we shall *once* govern. *Bp. Hall.*

once and again, once and once more; twice (at least); now and then. "A dove sent forth *once and again*, to spy." *Milton.* — **o. for all, always**, etc., once to take the place of all possibilities; once and finally. — **o. in a while**, occasionally; now and then. — **o. or twice**, a few times.

once, *a.* That once was; former. Cf. THEN. "The *once* province of Britain." *J. N. Pomeroy.*

once, *n.* One time or occasion; — used in phrases, as *at once* (see below), *for once*, *this* or *that once*.

at once. a At one stroke, etc.; once for all. *Obs.* **b** In or into union; in one body; together. *Obs.* **c** At one and the same time; simultaneously; as, they all moved *at once*. **d** In one and the same action, condition, degree, etc.; equally. **e** At one, or a, time; each time. *Obs.* **f** At the same point of time; immediately; without delay. "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go *at once*." *Shak.* "I . . . withdrew *at once* and altogether." *Jeffrey.*

On-cid′i-um (ŏn-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. ὄγκος barb of an arrow; — from the shape of the labellum. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic or terrestrial orchids having flowers of great beauty, frequently (as in *O. papilio*) resembling butterflies. The column is short and winged, and the labellum usually at right angles to it. These orchids are favorites in cultivation.

Oncidium (*O. papilio*), reduced.

on′co-graph (ŏŋ′kō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk + *-graph.*] An instrument to register changes observed with an oncometer.

on-com′e-ter (ŏŋ-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure variations in size of the internal organs, as the kidney, spleen, etc. — **on′co-met′ric** (ŏŋ′kō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

on′-com′ing (ŏn′kŭm′ĭng), *n.* Coming on; approach.

on′-com′ing, *a.* Coming on; approaching.

On′co-rhyn′chus (ŏŋ′kō-rĭŋ′kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄγκος barb, hook + ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* A genus of salmon including the commercially important species of the North Pacific and coastal streams. It is closely related to *Salmo*, but differs in the increased number of anal rays, branchiostegals, pyloric cæca, and gill rakers. See SALMON.

on′co-sim′e-ter (ŏŋ′kō-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκωσις a swelling + *-meter.*] *Metal.* An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of a molten metal by means of an immersed solid ball having a known weight.

on′do-gram (ŏn′dō-grăm), *n.* [F. *onde* wave, L. *unda* + *-gram.*] *Elec.* The record of an ondograph.

on′do-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [F. *onde* wave, L. *unda* + *-graph.*] *Elec.* An instrument for autographically recording the wave forms of varying currents, esp. rapidly varying alternating currents.

on-dom′e-ter (ŏn-dŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [F. *onde* wave, L. *unda* + *-meter.*] An electric wave meter. See WAVE METER.

‖ **on′do′yant′** (ôN′dwȧ′yäN′), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *ondoyer* to undulate, fr. *onde* wave, L. *unda*.] *Art.* Wavy; having the surface marked by waves or slightly depressed furrows; as, *ondoyant* glass.

one (wŭn; *formerly pronounced* ōn, ŏn, *later also* wŏn, wŭn, *the present accepted pron.* wŭn *corresponding to the spelling with* w, *which has not survived in standard English*), *a.* [ME. *one*, *on*, *an*, AS. *ān*; akin to D. *een*, OS. *ēn*, OFries. *ēn*, *ān*, G. *ein*, Dan. *een*, Sw. *en*, Icel. *einn*, Goth. *ains*, W. *un*, Ir. & Gael. *aon*, L. *unus*, earlier *oinos*, *oenos*, Gr. οἰνη the ace on dice; cf. Skr. *ēka*. The same word as the indefinite article, *a*, *an*. Cf. ALONE, ANON, ANY, NONE, NONCE, ONLY, ONION, UNIT.] **1.** Being a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more; not multifold; single; individual; — the cardinal numeral noting unity. As added to twenty, thirty, and the other tens in forming numerals, *one* now usually follows without *and*; as, forty-*one* years. It is sometimes used for the ordinal *first*, esp. when it follows its noun; as, chapter *one*.

The dream of Pharaoh is *one*. *Gen.* xli. 25.
O that we now had here
But *one* ten thousand of those men in England. *Shak.*

2. Denoting a person or thing conceived or spoken of indefinitely; a certain. "I am the sister of *one* Claudio," that is, of a certain man named Claudio; he was hunting *one* day, that is, on a certain day.
3. Pointing out a contrast, or denoting a particular thing or person different from some other specified; — used as a correlative adjective, with or without *the*, often in antithesis to *another*, *other*.

From the *one* side of heaven unto the other. *Deut.* iv. 32.

4. Closely bound together; undivided; united; constituting a whole; as, they cried out with *one* voice.

The church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many. *Bp. Pearson.*

5. Single in kind; identical; the same; a common.

One plague was on you all, and on your lords. 1 *Sam.* vi. 4.

6. = A, AN; — the indefinite article. *Obs.*
7. Single; unmarried. *Obs.*

Men may counsel a woman to be *one*. *Chaucer.*

8. Alone; — used following a noun or pronoun. Hence often adverbially: only. *Obs.*

☞ Like other numerals, *one* was formerly used before a superlative; as, "*one* the wisest prince," that is, a prince, the wisest one.

in one word, in short; to sum up. — **o. day. a** On a certain day, not definitely specified, referring to time past; as, *one day* when he was here. **b** Referring to future time: At some uncertain day or period; some day. "I will marry *one day*." *Shak.* — **o. leg**, *Cricket*, guard covering leg stump only. — **o.-point perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **o.-seeded cucumber**, *or* **o.-seeded bur cucumber**, the star cucumber. — **o.-to-o. distribution**, *Math.*, a distribution in which each object is put into a separate class, there being as many classes as objects.

one, *n.* **1.** A single unit; unity; as, *one* is the base of all numbers.
2. A symbol representing a unit, as 1, or i.
3. A single person or thing. "The shining *ones*." *Bunyan.* "Hence, with your little *ones*." *Shak.*

He will hate the *one*, and love the other. *Matt.* vi. 24.

4. One's self; myself, etc. *Obs. & Colloq.*
5. *Philos.* The absolute; the first principle or ultimate being; in Neoplatonism, that which is prior even to being.

after one, after one fashion; alike. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* — **at o.** See in *Vocab.* — **in o. a** In union or unison; in or into a single whole; together. **b** Straight on; in one course; without stopping. Cf. ANON, *adv.* *Obs.* — **o. after another**, successively. — **o. and o.**, **o. by o.**, singly; one at a time; one after another. "Raising *one by one* the suppliant crew." *Dryden.* — **o. off two, o. off three**, etc., *Golf*, one taken from two, three, etc.; — used, in the reckoning of strokes, of the stroke to be taken by one side when the opposing side has played two, three, etc., strokes more. — **o. or two**, a small number; a few. — **o. with another. a** Together. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** On the average.

one, *indef. pron.* **1.** (*pl.* ONES [wŭnz]) A certain person or thing not specified; some person or thing; as, to choose *one* of their own clan; *one* named Brown; a person or thing of the kind under consideration; as, he had apples and gave me *one*; the *ones* they saw yesterday. *One* is often used in this sense after *the*, *this*, *some*, *any*, *no*, *each*, *every*, *such a*, *many a*, *another*, *the other*, etc.

When any *one* heareth the word. *Matt.* xiii. 19
She knew every *one* who was any *one*. *Compton Reade.*

2. Any person or thing whatever; anybody, indefinitely.

☞ *One* in this sense corresponds to French *on*, German *man*, and when used alone as an antecedent is now regularly followed by *one*, *one's*, *one's self*; as, what *one* would have well done, *one* should do *one's* self.

It was well worth *one's* while. *Hawthorne.*
Against this sort of condemnation *one* must steel *one's* self as *one* best can. *G. Eliot.*

one and all, every one. — **o. another**, primarily construed *one*, as a nominative, *other*, as an oblique case (as in, they hailed *one another*, they called *one* to *another*, they saw *one another's* signals), but is now used also as a compound reciprocal pronoun in an oblique case, esp. after a preposition; as in, they called to *one another*; they fought against *one another*. Cf. EACH OTHER.

The gentry received *one another*. *Thackeray.*

one (wŭn), *v. t.* To cause to become one; to gather into a single whole; to unite; to assimilate. *Rare.*

The rich folk that embraced and *oned* all their heart to treasure of the world. *Chaucer.*

one, *v. i.* To unite; agree. *Obs.*

-one (-ōn). *Chem.* A termination sometimes used to indicate that the hydrocarbon to the name of which it is affixed belongs to the series C_nH_{2n-4}; as, hept*one*.

-one. [From Gr. -ώνη, signifying, female descendant.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating that the substance in the name of which it appears is a *ketone*; as, acet*one*.

-one. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.

one′-grained′ (wŭn′grānd′), *a.* Designating a kind of wheat or spelt (*Triticum monococcum*) with a short flat barleylike ear, also known by the German name *Einkorn*.

one′-hand, *a.* Employing one hand; as, the *one-hand* alphabet. See DACTYLOLOGY.

one′-horse′, *a.* **1.** Drawn or operated by one horse; having but a single horse; as, a *one-horse* carriage.
2. Second-rate; inferior; small; petty. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

O-nei′da (ō-nī′dȧ), *n.* **1.** An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly dwelling near Oneida Lake in the State of New York, and forming part of the Five Nations. Remnants of the tribe now live in New York, Canada, and Wisconsin.
2. *Geol.* A subdivision of the (Upper) Silurian in the eastern United States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. The formation is chiefly conglomeratic.

Oneida Community. A communistic society established in 1847-48 at Oneida, New York, by J. H. Noyes (1811-86) with the removal there of a portion of his followers from Putney, Vt., where in 1838 he had introduced the principle of communism into the sect of Perfectionists founded by him in 1834. The most distinctive features of this society were the system of "complex marriage," or community of wives, by which marital relations were carefully regulated and the community occupied the place of the family, and the plan of "mutual criticism," which took the place of the ordinary means of government. The society became prosperous through its industries and had a branch at Wallingford, Conn., but through opposition, esp. on the part of the churches to its system of marriage, it was led to abandon this feature in 1879, and on January 1, 1881, voluntarily to dissolve and reorganize as a joint-stock company. The members were called also *Perfectionists*.

one′-i-de′aed, one′-i-de′a′d (wŭn′ī-dē′ȧd), *a.* Having, or possessed by, but one idea.

o-nei′ro- (ō-nī′rō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ὄνειρος, *dream*.

o-nei′ro-crit′ic (-krĭt′ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *oneirocritique*. See ONEIROCRITICAL.] An interpreter of dreams.

o-nei′ro-crit′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ὀνειροκριτικός; ὄνειρος a dream + κριτικός critical, fr. κρίνειν to discern.] Of, pertaining to, or skilled in, the interpretation of dreams.

o-nei′ro-crit′i-cism (-sĭz′m), **o-nei′ro-crit′ics** (-ĭks), *n.* Art of interpreting dreams.

on′ei-rol′o-gy (ŏn′ī-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀνειρολογία; ὄνειρος dream + λόγος discourse.] The study of dreams or their interpretation. — **on′ei-rol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

o-nei′ro-man′cy (ō-nī′rō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*oneiro-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by dreams. — **o-nei′ro-man′cer** (-sẽr), *n.*

o-nei′ro-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* **a** Characteristic of dream vision. **b** Relating to oneiroscopy.

one′ness (wŭn′nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being one. **a** State of being one in number; singleness; unity.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness*. *Hooker.*

b Uniqueness; singularity. **c** Aloneness; loneliness. **d** Undividedness; unity; as, the *oneness* of humanity. **e** Union; unity. "Pearl was the *oneness* of their being." *Hawthorne.* **f** Sameness; identity; also, invariableness;

on. † ONE.

on-. For words in *on-*, see the forms in UN-.

On (ŏn). *Bib.*

O. N., *or* **ON.** *Abbr.* Old Norse.

O′na (ō′nä), *n.* An Indian of a group of tribes of Tierra del Fuego constituting a distinct linguistic stock. They are hunters and fishers, tall of stature, strong, and enduring, but are rapidly approaching extinction.

on′a-grad (ŏn′ȧ-grăd), *n.* An onagraceous plant. *Lindley.*

on′a-gra-ri′e-ous (ŏn′ȧ-grā-rĭ′ē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Onagraceous.

O′nam (ō′năm). *Bib.*

O′nan (ō′năn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Onas.

onan. † ANON.

O′nan (ō′năn). *Bib.*

on′-and-off′, *v.t.&i.* To jump on and then off; to sail off and on.

O′nas (ō′näz), *n.*, *pl.* of ONA.

on-bide′, *v. i.* [AS. *onbīdan.*] To abide. *Obs.*

on-braid′, *v. i.* To upbraid. *Obs.*

onbrudred. Obs. p. p. of EMBROIDER.

on′ça (ôN′sä), *n.* [Pg.] An ounce. See WEIGHT.

on-call′, *n.* [*on-* + *call*, n. & v.] Invocation. *Obs.*

on-call′, *v. t.* To invoke. *Obs.*

once. † OUNCE.

once (*F.* ôNs), *n.* [F.] An ounce. See WEIGHT.

once′-born′, *a.* Not having been, or not needing to be, born again in the religious sense, or regenerated; not believing in the necessity of regeneration. *Colloq.* *W. James.*

on-ceth′mus (ŏn-sĕth′mŭs), *n.* [Gr. ὀγκηθμός.] A braying. *R.*

on′cia (ōn′chä), *n.* [It.] An ounce. See WEIGHT.

on′cin (ŏn′sĭn), *n.* [OF., a hooked stick, L. *uncinus* a hook.] A medieval weapon with a hooked iron head.

onclene. † UNCLEAN.

on-col′o-gy (ŏŋ-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk + *-logy.*] *Med.* Study of tumors. — **on′co-log′i-cal** (ŏŋ′kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

on′come′, *n.* That which comes on one; a coming on; on-coming; as: **a** A calamity; an attack of disease; a mysterious malady. *Now Chiefly Scot.* **b** An attack or invasion. *Obs.* **c** A heavy fall, as of snow. *Scot.*

‖ **on com′mence′ par ê′tre dupe′, on′ finit′ par ê′tre fri′pon′** (ôN kō′mäNs′ pȧ-rȧ′tr′ düp′, ôN fē′nē′ pȧ-rȧ′tr′ frē′pôN′). [F.] One begins by being a dupe, one ends by being a rascal; — said of a person controlled by the desire of gain. *Mme. Deshoulières* (*Réflexions diverses*).

‖ **on con′naît′ le vé′ri′ta′ble a′mi′ dans le be-soin′** (ôN kō′nâ′ lĕ vā′rē′tȧ′bl′ ȧ′mē′ däN lĕ bē-zwăN′). [F.] A true friend is known in (time of) need.

on-co′sis (ŏŋ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄγκωσις a swelling.] *Med.* Condition marked by the development of tumors.

on′co-sphere (ŏŋ′kō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk + *sphere.*] *Zoöl.* An embryonic form of a tapeworm, preceding the cysticercus or cœnurus stage.

on′cost′, *n.* [*on*, adv. + *cost.*] **1.** Contingent or additional cost or expense. *Scot.* **2.** An oncost man. *Scot.*

on′cost′, *a.* *Mining.* Of work, done on time wages; — of men, working on time wages. *Scot.*

on-cot′o-my (ŏŋ-kŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk, mass + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The incision of an abscess or tumor.

ond. † ONDE.

on′da-gram. Var. of ONDOGRAM.

on′da-graph. Var. of ONDOGRAPH.

on-dam′e-ter (ŏn-dăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Var. of ONDOMETER.

on′da-scope. Var. of ONDOSCOPE.

on-dat′ra (ŏn-dăt′rȧ), *n.* [Prob. of North Amer. Indian origin: cf. F. *ondatra.*] The muskrat.

on′de. Var. of UNDY.

onde, *n.* [AS. *anda* malice, anger; akin to Icel. *andi*, *önd*, breath.] *Obs.* **a** Hatred; spite; animus; envy. **b** Emotion. **c** Breath.

onde, *v. i.* [Cf. ANDE, *v.*] To breathe. *Obs.*

‖ **on′dé′** (ôN′dā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = UNDÉ.

on′der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UNDER.

onderne † UNDERN.

ondful, *a.* [*onde* + *-ful.*] Spiteful. *Obs.*

on-dine′ (ŏn-dēn′; ŏn′dēn), *n.* [F.] = UNDINE.

on′-ding′, *n.* [*on*, adv. + *ding*, v.] Act of dinging or driving on; a heavy fall, as of snow. *Scot.*

‖ **on′ dit′** (ôN′ dē′). [F.] They say, or it is said.

on′-dit′ (ôN′dē′), *n.*; *pl.* ON-DITS (dē′). A report; rumor; hearsay; a piece of gossip.

on′do-scope (ŏn′dō-skōp), *n.* [F. *onde* wave, L. *unda* + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An instrument for showing the wave form of alternating currents.

on′-drive′, *v. t.* *Cricket.* To drive to the on side.

ondrye. † ADRIGH.

on′dy, *a.* = UNDÉ.

one. † ON; ONNE, *adv. & prep.*; OWN; WONE.

one-. For various words in *one-*, see the forms in UN-.

one′-and-thir′ty, *n.* *Card Playing.* An old game resembling vingt et un.

oneane. † ANON.

one′-be-got′ten, *a.* Only-begotten. *Obs.*

one′ber′ry (wŭn′bĕr′ĭ), *n.* **a** The herb Paris. **b** The hackberry. *U. S.*

one′-blade′, *n.* The wild lily of the valley (*Unifolium canadense*).

onecle. † ONYCLE.

one-eared, *a.* Prob., of one year's age: — said of wine. *Obs.*

onefent. † ANENT.

one′fold′, *a.* [*one* + *fold*; cf. AS. *ānfeald.*] **1.** Consisting of a single constituent; simple; single; also, simple in nature; sincere; guileless. **2.** *Math.* Linear.

one′fold′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

one′-hand′ed (87), *a.* **1.** Having but one, or one usable, hand. **2.** Done, operated, or used with one hand.

onehede, *n.* [*one* + *-head.*] *Obs.* **1.** Unity; oneness. **2.** Union; community; concord. **3.** Solitariness; solitude.

one′hood, *n.* Oneness. *Obs.*

one′how′, *adv.* Somehow. *R.*

o-nei′ro-crit, **o-nei′ro-crite** (ō-nī′rō-krĭt; -krīt), *n.* = ONEIROCRITIC, I. *R.*

o-nei′ro-crit′ic (-krĭt′ĭk), *a.* Oneirocritical. *R.*

o-nei′ro-crit′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ONEIROCRITICAL.

o-nei′ro-dyn′i-a (-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ; -dī′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *oneiro-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Nightmare.

o-nei′ro-man′tist (ō-nī′rō-măn′tĭst), *n.*, **o′nei-rop′o-list** (ō′nī-rŏp′ō-lĭst), *n.* [Gr. ὀνειροπόλος.] An oneiromancer.

o′nei-ros′co-pist (-rŏs′kō-pĭst), *n.* = ONEIROLOGIST.

o′nei-ros′co-py (-pĭ), *n.* [*oneiro-* + *-scopy.*] = ONEIROLOGY.

one′ism (wŭn′ĭz′m), *n.* Monism or egoism. *Rare.*

onekuth. † UNCOUTH.

one′-leaf′, *n.* = ONE-BLADE.

one′-leg′ged (-lĕg′ĕd; -lĕgd′), *a.* **1.** Having but one leg. **2.** Productive of only half the required effect; one-sided.

onelepi. † ONLEPY.

onelihede, *n.* [See ONLY; -HEAD.] Oneness. *Obs.*

one′li-ness. † ONLINESS.

one′ly (*dial.* ōn′lĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ONLY.

one′-man′, *a.* Consisting of, or operated, managed, handled, or performed by, one man. — **one-man company**, a corporation practically owned by one stockholder, the other stockholders being dummies used merely to furnish the number required by law. *Colloq.*

one′ment (wŭn′mĕnt), *n.* [*one*, v. + *-ment.*] *Obs.* **a** State of being one physically. **b** State of being at one, or reconciled.

one′most, *a.* Most one; — applied to God. *Obs.*

onence. † ANENT.

orene, *adv.* [*on*, prep. + *ene*, adv.] Immediately. *Obs.*

O′ne-on′ta sand′stone′ (ō′nē-ŏn′tȧ). [From *Oneonta*, N. Y.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Devonian system of New York.

oner. † HONOR.

o′ner, *v. t.* [L. *onerare.*] To burden. *Obs.*

on′er (wŭn′ẽr), *n.* [*one* + *-er*, agent.] **1.** A unique or extraordinary person or thing, as a great expert; specif., a heavy blow. *Slang.* **2.** A person or thing that is one or is designated or distinguished

immutability; constancy. **g** Uniformity; identity of character. **h** Singleness in mind, purpose, or feeling; agreement; concord; unity.

on′er-ate (ŏn′ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; ON′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); ON′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *oneratus*, p. p. of *onerare*.] To load; burden; oppress. *Obs.* — **on′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

on′er-ous (ŏn′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *onerosus*, fr. *onus*, *oneris*, a load, burden: cf. F. *onéreux*.] **1.** Of the nature of, or involving, burden or trouble; burdensome; oppressive; troublesome; as, an *onerous* utility is one involving human effort. "Too *onerous* a solicitude." *I. Taylor.*
2. *Law.* **a** Imposing or constituting a legal burden; affected with a legal burden; as, *onerous* property. **b** *Civil Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, that which is done or given for a valuable consideration; — opposed to *gratuitous*.
Syn. — See HEAVY.
onerous cause, *Scots Law*, a good and legal consideration.
— **on′er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **on′er-ous-ness**, *n.*

one-self′ (wŭn′sĕlf′), *pron.* The reflexive and emphatic form of the indefinite pronoun *one*. Orig., and still commonly, written (as in this book) as two words, *one's self*.

one′-sid′ed (wŭn′sīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* **1.** Having, or existing or occurring on, one side only; having one side prominent or more developed; hence, limited to one side; partial; unjust; unfair; as, a *one-sided* view or statement. "Unguarded and *one-sided* language." *T. Arnold.*
2. Specif.: *Law.* Involving an exercise of the will by one party only; unilateral; as, a *one-sided* act or contract; — opposed to *two-sided* or *bilateral*.
3. *Bot.* Unilateral.
— **one′-sid′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **one′-sid′ed-ness**, *n.*

one′-to-one′, *a.* *Math.* Correlating uniquely element by element; — said of a correspondence between two aggregates in which every element of each aggregate corresponds to one and only one element of the other.

one′-two′, *n.* *Fencing.* An attack made by simulating a disengagement, and, if a parry is drawn, delivering the thrust in the original line. **One′-two′-three′** is a similar attack with three changes of line.

one′yer (wŭn′yẽr; ōn′yẽr), *n.* A word found in the expression "burgomasters and great *oneyers*," in Shakespeare (1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 84), the meaning and origin of which are uncertain. Malone's implausible explanation "An accountant of the exchequer" was formerly adopted by some. Another explanation suggested is that *oneyers* equals *ones*, being formed from *one* and *-yer* as in law*yer*, bow*yer*.

on′fall′ (ŏn′fôl′), *n.* [*on* + *fall*; cf. AS. *onfeall* a swelling, felon.] **1.** = ONCOME **a** & **c**. *Now Scot.*
2. In general: a coming on; an attack or onset.

on′flow′ (-flō′), *n.* Act of flowing on; onward flow. — **on′flow′ing**, *a.* & *n.*

on′go′ing (ŏn′gō′ĭng), *n.* Act of going forward; proceeding; progress; *pl.*, proceedings; doings; current events.
The common *ongoings* of this our commonplace world, and everyday life. *Prof. Wilson.*

on′ion (ŭn′yŭn), *n.* [F. *oignon*, fr. L. *unio* oneness, unity, a single large pearl, an onion. In the last sense L. *unio* is perh. a different word. Cf. UNION.] **1.** The bulb of the liliaceous plant *Allium cepa*; also, the plant, having slender hollow tubular leaves. The bulb is a garden vegetable, having a characteristic (alliaceous) pungent taste and odor.
2. Any wild species of *Allium*.
3. In old uses: **a** A bunion. *Obs.* **b** A round knob; a bulb. *Obs. or R.* **c** A watch seal or the like. *Old Thieves' Cant.* **d** A pearl. *Obs.*

on′ion, *v. t.*; -IONED (-yŭnd); -ION-ING. **1.** To flavor or season with onions.
2. To apply an onion to, as the eyes; to cause (tears) to flow by applying an onion.

a Onion Fly (*Phorbia ceparum*); *b* Larva.

onion fly. A dipterous insect whose larva feeds upon the onion; esp., *Phorbia ceparum*, a European pest now widely distributed in America. The larvæ, **onion maggots**, eat the bulb.

on′ion-skin′ (-skĭn′), *n.* A kind of thin, translucent paper with a glossy finish.

onion thrips. A minute thysanopterous insect (*Thrips tabaci*) often very injurious to the foliage of onions in America, and in some other regions to tobacco.

On′is-coi′de-a (ŏn′ĭs-koi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Oniscus* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily which includes all the terrestrial isopods, the wood lice, sowbugs, slaters, pill bugs, etc., and a few that are to some extent aquatic. See WOOD LOUSE. — **on′is-coi′de-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

O-nis′cus (ō-nĭs′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνίσκος an insect, perh. wood louse (dim. of ὄνος ass).] *Zoöl.* A genus of typical wood lice, having a flattened body which cannot be rolled into a ball. It is the type of a family, **O-nis′ci-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **o-nis′ci-form** (-fôrm), *a.* — **o-nis′coid** (-koid), *a.* & *n.*

on′lay′ (ŏn′lā′), *n.* Material, esp. decorative material, laid on, or attached to, something so as to be in relief. Cf. INLAY.

on′look′er (ŏn′lo͝ok′ẽr), *n.* A looker-on.

on′look′ing, *a.* & *n.* Looking on.

on′ly (ōn′lĭ), *a.*; dial. or poetic intensive superl. ONLIEST. [ME. *only*, *anly*, *onlich*, AS. *ānlīc*; *ān* one + *-līc*. See ONE; -LY.] **1.** Lonely; companionless. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. Alone in its or their class; without others of the same class or kind; sole; single; as, the *only* man present; his *only* occupation. Formerly also *pron.*: Only one. "It is the *only* of the kind." *Dryden.*
3. Hence, fig.: Alone, by reason of superiority; preëminent; chief. "Motley 's the *only* wear." *Shak.*
4. Simple; mere. *Obs.*
Our *only* feyth shalle suffyse us. *Caxton.*

on′ly, *adv.* [See ONLY, *a.*] **1.** No or nothing more or other than; for no other purpose, at no other time, in no other wise, etc., than; exclusively; solely; merely; as, *only* this remained; he went *only* to ask; they fly by night *only*.
Every imagination . . . of his heart was *only* evil. *Gen.* vi. 5.
2. Uniquely; above all others; particularly. *Obs.*
His most *only* elected mistress. *Marston.*
3. Without there being others; singly. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in *only*-begotten.
When none of the Parish or neighbors can be gotten to communicate with the sick in their houses . . . the Minister may *only* communicate with him. *Bk. of Common Prayer.*
only not, all but; as, he was *only not* a child.

on′ly, *conj.* Save or except (that); with the exception; were it not; — an adversative used elliptically with or without *that*; as, I would come *only* that I am engaged. *Scott.*

on′ly-be-got′ten, *a.* Begotten as the only child.

On′o-bry′chis (ŏn′ō-brī′kĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνοβρυχίς a kind of leguminous plant; ὄνος ass + βρύχειν to eat greedily.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World fabaceous plants, distinguished by the pinnate leaves, pink or white racemose flowers, and flat unjointed pod. *O. sativa* is the sainfoin.

on′o-cen′taur (-sĕn′tôr), *n.* [L. *onocentaurus*, fr. Gr. ὀνοκένταυρος a kind of tailless ape, a sort of demon; ὄνος ass + κένταυρος centaur.] A fabulous creature like a centaur, but with the body of an ass instead of that of a horse.

On′o-cle′a (-klē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνόκλεια, ὀνοχειλές, ὀνόχειλος, ὀνόχηλον, a species of *Anchusa*.] *Bot.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of cold temperate regions having broad pinnatifid foliage leaves and very dissimilar spore-bearing leaves whose divisions are rolled up in berrylike segments. *O. sensibilis*, the only species, is the sensitive fern. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.

on′o-mas′tic (-măs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀνομαστικός of naming, fr. ὀνομάζειν to name, ὄνομα name.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or connected with, a name or names, or naming; consisting of names.
2. *Law.* Designating an autograph signature, as to an instrument the body of which is written by another; — distinguished from *symbolic* and *holograph*.

on′o-mas′ti-con (-tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνομαστικόν (sc. βιβλίον), fr. ὀνομαστικός. See ONOMASTIC.] A vocabulary or collection of names or nouns; — formerly including a lexicon or dictionary, but now applied to a vocabulary or systematic list of proper names, esp. of persons; specif. [*cap.*], a collection of Greek names, with explanatory notes made by Julius Pollux about A. D. 180.

on′o-ma-tol′o-gy (ŏn′ō-mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name + *-logy*.] The science of names; terminology. — **on′o-ma-tol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

o-nom′a-tope (ō-nŏm′ȧ-tōp), **o-nom′a-top** (-tŏp), *n.* [See ONOMATOPŒIA.] An onomatopœic word.

on′o-mat′o-plasm (ŏn′ō-măt′ō-plăz′m; ō-nŏm′ȧ-tō-), *n.* [Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name + *-plasm*.] A word formed by onomatopœia.

on′o-mat′o-pœ′ia (ŏn′ō-măt′ō-pē′yȧ; ō-nŏm′ȧ-tō-; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀνοματοποιία; ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, a name + ποιεῖν to make.] **1.** *Philol.* **a** Formation of words in imitation of natural sounds; the naming of a thing or action by a more or less exact reproduction of the sound associated with it; as, *buzz*, *hiss*, *bobwhite*; the imitative or echoic principle in language. It has been maintained by some philologists that all primary words, especially names, were formed in imitation of natural sounds. See BOWWOW THEORY. **b** A word so formed; an onomatope.
2. *Rhet.* The use of words of which the sound is suggestive of the sense, as in:
When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labors, and the words move slow;
Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn and skims along the main. *Pope.*

on′o-mat′o-pœ′ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, onomatopœia; imitative in origin; echoic.

on′o-mat′o-po-ē′sis (-pō-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνοματοποίησις; ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name + ποίησις a making.] Onomatopœia.

on′o-mat′o-po-et′ic (-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* Onomatopœic. *Earle.* — **on′o-mat′o-po-et′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

On′on-da′ga (ŏn′ŏn-dä′gȧ), *n.* **1.** One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly inhabiting what is now a part of the State of New York, but now living in New York and Ontario. They were the guardians of the council fire of the Iroquois Confederacy. They are civilized.
2. *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation is largely limestone.
— **On′on-da′gan** (-găn), *a.*

O-no′nis (ō-nō′nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄνωνις rest-harrow.] *Bot.* A large genus of European fabaceous cloverlike plants with red or yellow solitary or clustered flowers having monadelphous stamens. The rest-harrow (*O. arvensis*) and other species are common weeds in England.

On′o-por′don (ŏn′ō-pôr′dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνόπορδον the cotton thistle.] *Bot.* A small genus of European asteraceous plants, the cotton thistles, with tomentose prickly foliage and large heads of purplish flowers, the receptacle pitted or foveolate.

on′rush′ (ŏn′rŭsh′), *n.* A rushing onward.

on′rush′ing, *a.* That rushes on.

on′set′ (ŏn′sĕt′), *n.* [*on* + *set*.] **1.** A rushing or setting upon; attack; assault; esp., the assault of an army.
The *onset* and retire
Of both your armies. *Shak.*
2. A setting about; beginning; commencement; start.
There is surely no greater wisdom than well to time the beginnings and *onsets* of things. *Bacon.*

on′set′, *v. t.* To attack; to set or begin upon. *Obs.* *Carew.*

on′set′ter (-sĕt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sets on or incites. *Obs.*
2. An attacker; an assailant. *Archaic.*
3. *Coal Mining.* = HANGER-ON, 3. *Eng.*

on′slaught′ (ŏn′slôt′), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *aanslag* an attempt (*Oxf. E. D.*); akin to G. *anschlag*, E. *on*, *slay*, *slaughter*.] An attack; onset; esp., a vehement, furious, or murderous attack or assault.

on′to- (ŏn′tō-). [Gr. ὤν, ὄντος, being. See ONTOLOGY.] A combining form used to signify *a being*.

on′to-ge-net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pert. to ontogeny. — **on′to-ge-net′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

on-tog′e-ny (ŏn-tŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [See ONTOLOGY; GENESIS.] *Biol.* The life history or development of an individual organism; — disting. from *phylogeny*, or the evolution of a race or group.

on′to-log′i-cal (ŏn′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to ontology.
ontological argument, *Metaph.*, an argument for the existence in some way by the number one. *Colloq.*

on′er-a-ble, *a.* Onerous. *Obs.*
on′er-a′ri-ous, *a.* Onerous. *Obs.*
on′er-a-ry (ŏn′ẽr-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *onerarius*, fr. *onus*, *oneris*, load, burden.] Fitted for carrying burdens. *Rare.* — *n.* A ship of burden; a transport. *Rare.*
on′er-a-tive (-tĭv), *a.* *Law.* Onerous. *Rare.*
‖ **o′ne-ris fe-ren′di** (ŏn′ẽr-ĭs). [L.] *Civil Law.* See SERVITUDE.
on′er-ose′, *a.* [L. *onerosus*.] Onerous. *Obs.*
on′er-os′i-ty (ŏn′ẽr-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being onerous. [*Obs.*
ones, *adv.* Once: also, at one.
O-nes′i-mus (ō-nĕs′ĭ-mŭs). *Bib.*
On′e-siph′o-rus (ŏn′ē-sĭf′ō-rŭs; ō′nē-). *Bib.*
onest. † HONEST.
oneste. † HONEST, HONESTY.
onethe, **onethes**. † UNEATH, UNEATHS.
one′-time′, *a.* Quondam. *Rare.*
oneuent. † ANENT.
onew. † ANEW.
one′where′, *adv.* In one place or one place only. *Rare.*
onf-. For various words beginning *onf-*, see the forms in UNF-.
O. N. F., *or* **ONF**. *Abbr.* Old Norman French.
on-fang′, *v. t.*; *pret.* ON-FENG′. [AS. *onfōn*; *on-* (see 1st UN-) + *fōn*. See FANG, *v. t.*] *Obs.* **a** To receive; accept. **b** To undertake. **c** To conceive.
onfeyre. † UNFAIR, uncomely.
onflemed, *a.* [Cf. 2d UN-; FLEME to drive away.] Undismayed. *Pseudo-archaic.* *Chatterton.*
onfon. † ONFANG.
onforen. † AFORE
on-frest′, *v. t.* [See ON, *adv.* & *prep.*; FRIST to delay.] To delay. *Obs.*
o′nga-o′nga (ō′ngä-ō′ngä: *colloq.* ŏŋ′gä-ŏŋ′gä). [Maori, lit., prickly.] A New Zealand shrubby nettle (*Urtica ferox*).
ongart. † ANGARD.
ongein. † AGAIN.
on′-glaze′, *a.* = OVERGLAZE.
on′gle, *n.* [F.] A claw. *Obs.*
on′glette′ file (ôɴ′glĕt′). [F. *onglette*.] See FILE, tool.
on′-glide′, *n.* See GLIDE, *n.*, 3 **a**.
on′-go′, *n.* Ongoing.
on′go′ing, *a.* Going on.
on′-hang′er, *n.* A hanger-on.
onhed. † ONEHEDE.
on′-hit′, *v. t.* & *i.* *Cricket.* To hit to the on side.
onhit. † ANHIT.
onhod. † ONEHOOD.
on′i (ŏn′ĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ANY. [rēz: 115). *Bib.*
O-ni′a-res (ō-nī′ȧ-rēz; ō′nĭ-ā′-
oniche. † ONYX.
o-ni′co-lo, *n.* = NICOLO.
on′ing, *vb. n.* [*one*, v. + *-ing*, 2.] Uniting: union. *Obs.*
on′inge, *n.* [*one*, a. + *-ing*, 3.] Own or only one: — a term of endearment. *Obs.*
onion couch. The oat grass *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. *Dial. Eng.*
on′ion-et′ (ŭn′yŭn-ĕt′), *n.* [Cf. F. *oignonet*.] A small onion.
on′ion-eyed′, *a.* Having the eyes full of tears, as if from the effects of an onion. *Colloq.*
onion fish. A grenadier (*Coryphænoides rupestris*).
onion grass. † ONION COUCH.
on′ion-ized (ŭn′yŭn-īzd), *a.* Seasoned with, or having the smell of, onions.
onion mildew. A destructive mildew of the onion due to the phycomycetous fungus *Peronospora schleideni*; also, the fungus.
onion oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
on′ion-peel′, *n.* = ONIONSKIN.
onion smut. A smut fungus (*Urocystis cepulæ*) very destructive to seedling onions.
onion twitch. = ONION COUCH.
on′ion-y (ŭn′yŭn-ĭ), *a.* Seasoned with, or tasting or smelling of, onions.
o-ni′ro-crit′ic (ō-nī′rō-krĭt′ĭk), etc. Vars. of ONEIROCRITIC, etc.
onis. † ONCE.
on′kos (ŏŋ′kŏs), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος, prop., bulk, mass.] *Class. Antiq.* A topknot worn on the tragic mask.
on-kot′o-my. † ONCOTOMY.
onl-. For various words beginning *onl-*, see forms in UNL-.
on-lay′, *v. t.* To lay on. *Obs.*
onlepihede, *n.* [See ONLEPY; -HEAD.] Singleness. *Obs.*
on′lepiliche, *adv.* Only; singly. *Obs.*
on′le-py, *a.* [AS. *ānlēpig*, *ānlypig*, going alone, solitary. Cf. ONE; LEAP.] *Obs.* **a** Only; sole. **b** Solitary; unmarried. — *n.* Only one: darling. *Obs.*
on-les′, **on-less′**. † UNLESS.
on′lich. † ONLY.
on′li-est (ōn′lĭ-ĕst). Intensive superl. of ONLY, *a.* *Dial.* or *Poetic.* [LUK. See COIN.
on′lik′ (ōn′lĭk′). Var. of ON-
on′li-ness (ōn′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Solitariness. *Obs.* **2.** Singularity; uniqueness. *R.*
on live. † ALIVE.
on-loft′. † ALOFT.
on′look′, *n.* Looking on.
on′luk′ (ōn′lük′), *n.* [Turk. *ōnleq*, fr. *ōn* ten.] See COIN.
On′mun′, *n.* See KOREAN, *n.*, 2.
onne, *adv.* & *prep.* On. Cf. INNE. *Obs.*
onnente. † ANENT.
onnethe. † UNEATH.
onnuy. † ANNOY.
O′no (ō′nō). *Bib.*
on′o-ce′rin (ŏn′ō-sē′rĭn), *n.* [NL. *Ononis*, the generic name of the plant + L. *cera* wax.] *Chem.* A white waxy substance, of alcoholic nature, extracted from the root of *Ononis spinosa*.
o-noc′ro-tal, *n.* [L. *onocrotalos*, Gr. ὀνοκρόταλος.] Pelican. *Obs.*
‖ **O noc′tes ce-næ′que de′um!** [L.] O nights and suppers of (fit for) the gods!
Horace (*Satires*, II. vi. 65).
on′o-frite (ŏn′ō-frīt), *n.* [From San *Onofre*, Mexico, its locality.] *Min.* A lustrous black mineral, Hg(S,Se), a sulphide and selenide of mercury.
On′o-hip-pid′i-um (ŏn′ō-hĭ-pĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄνος ass + *Hippidion*.] *Paleon.* A genus of horses of the pampean formation of Argentina.
o-nol′o-gy (ō-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνος an ass + *-logy*.] Foolish discourse. *Obs.*
on′o-man′cy (ŏn′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνομα name + *-mancy*: cf. OF. *onomantie* (Cotgrave). Cf. NOMANCY.] Divination by the letters of a name; nomancy.
on′o-man′ti-a (-măn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Onomancy. — **on′o-man′tic** (-tĭk), **on′o-man′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* *Obs.*
on′o-mas′tic, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A writer of an onomasticon or vocabulary; a lexicographer. **2.** An assumed name. [*Obs.*
on′o-mas′ti-cal, *a.* Onomastic.
on′o-ma-tech′ny (ŏn′ō-mȧ-tĕk′nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνομα name + τέχνη art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name. *Rare.*
o-nom′a-to-man′cy, *n.* Onomancy. *Obs.*
on′o-mat′o-ma′ni-a (ŏn′ō-măt′ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ; ō-nŏm′ȧ-tō-). [NL.; Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name + *mania*.] *Med.* **a** Morbid distress over words, as over the inability to remember a word. **b** Constant dwelling of the mind upon some particular word or name.
on′o-mat′o-pœ′ial (-pē′yăl), *a.* Onomatopœic.
on′o-mat′o-pœ′ian (-yăn), *a.* Onomatopœic. — *n.* An onomatope.
on′o-mat′o-pœ′i-cal (-pē′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Onomatopœic. — **on′o-mat′o-pœ′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
on′o-mat′o-po′ë-sy (ŏn′ō-măt′ō-pō′ē-sĭ; ō-nŏm′ȧ-tō-), *n.* Onomatopœia. *Rare.*
on′o-mat′o-poi-e′sis (-poi-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name + *-poiesis*.] Onomatopœia. [ia. *Obs.*
o-nom′a-to-py, *n.* Onomatopœ-
o-nom′a-tous (ō-nŏm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name.] In which the (writer's) name is given; — opposed to *anonymous*.
o-nom′o-man′cy (-ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* = ONOMANCY.
onon, **onone**. † ANON.
o-no′nin (ō-nō′nĭn), *n.* A glucoside occurring with onocerin in the root of *Ononis spinosa*.
onont. † ANENT.
onor, **onour**. † HONOR.
onorn. † ANORN.
onoven. † ANOVEN.
onp-, **ons-**. For words in *onp-*, *ons-*, see the forms in UNP-, UNS-.
onrese, *v. i.* [AS. *onrǣsan*; *on-* on + *rǣsan* to rush.] To rush; assail. *Obs.*
onrum. † AROOM.
ons. † ONCE.
onsand, *n.* [AS. *onsand*. Cf. SEND.] Visitation; affliction. *Obs.*
onsaw, *n.* [AS. *onsagu*. Cf. SAW a saying.] Accusal; reproach; blame. *Obs.* [start. *Obs.*
on′say′, *n.* Start or signal to
onse. Once. *Ref. Sp.*
onsene, *n.* [AS. *ansȳn*, *ansien*, *ansion*, *onsēon*, etc. See ON; cf. SEE, *v.*] Face; aspect. *Obs.*
on′set′, *n.* [Cf. ONSTEAD, and AS. *set* seat, place where people rem in, stall, stable, *gesete* habitation, house, and E. SET, *v.*, SEAT, *n.*] An onstead. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
on′-shore′, *a.* That moves or is directed toward the shore.
on′-side′, **on′side′**, *a.* *Football*, *etc.* That is on side, or not off side.
on′sight′, *n.* Act or faculty of looking onward or seeing into the future. *Rare.*
on-slay′, *v. i.* To assault. *Obs.*
onspedeful. † UNSPEEDFUL.
onsquare. † ANSWER. [ONCE.
onst (wŭnst). Dial. var. of
on′stand′, *n.* [*on* + *stand*, n.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* Rent paid by an outgoing tenant to an incoming tenant for the use until the harvest of such land as the former has rightfully cultivated before his leaving the farm. **2.** That which the outgoing tenant of a farm leaves on the land for the incoming tenant, as manure, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
on′stand′ing, *n.* Occupation of land for a time by the outgoing tenant's crops, etc. *Obs. Eng.*
on′stead (ŏn′stĕd), *n.* [*on* + *stead*.] A farmhouse with its offices; a steading; a homestead; sometimes, the offices only. *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.*
onswere. † ANSWER.
ont-. For various words in *ont-*, see the forms in UNT-.
Ont. *Abbr.* Ontario.
on't. See under ON, *prep.*
on′tal (ŏn′tăl), *a.* [See ONTO-.] Of or pert. to being or substance; noumenal; — opposed to *phenomenal*. [PETROGRAPHY.
on′ta-rare′ (ŏn′tȧ-râr′), *n.* See
On-ta′ri-an (ŏn-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Ontario, Canada, or Lake Ontario. **2.** *Geol.* Also **On-tar′ic** (-tăr′ĭk). Upper Silurian. See SILURIAN.
On-ta′ri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Ontario. [Silurian.
2. *Geol.* Also **On-tar′ic**. Upper
on-tend′, *v. t.* [AS. *ontendan*. Cf. TINDER.] To kindle. *Obs.*
ontfule. † ONDFUL.
ontil. † UNTIL.
on-tin′kel, *a.* Resemblant. *Obs.*
onto. † UNTO.
on′to (ŏn′to͞o), *prep.* [*on* + *to*.] On the top of. See *on to*, under ON, *prep.*
on′to-cy′cle (ŏn′tō-sī′k'l), *n.* [*onto-* + *cycle*.] *Biol.* A line of development tending toward a circle, the organism in its decline tending to assume the characteristics of early life. — **on′to-cyc′lic** (-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.*
on-tog′e-nal (ŏn-tŏj′ē-năl), *a.* *Biol.* Ontogenetic. *Rare.*
on′to-gen′e-sis (ŏn′tō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Ontogeny.
on′to-ge-net′i-cal (-jē-nĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Biol.* Ontogenetic.
on′to-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Ontogenetic. — **on′to-gen′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
on-tog′e-nist (ŏn-tŏj′ē-nĭst), *n.* A specialist in ontogeny.
on-tog′ra-phy (ŏn-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*onto-* + *-graphy*.] Description of being or essential nature.
on′to-log′ic (ŏn′tō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* Ontological. [LOGICAL.
on′to-log′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ONTO-

of God primarily from the nature of being. The pure ontological proof of God rests on an investigation into the nature of being: what sort of being can subsist by itself and what sort is in its very nature dependent on another? A secondary form is the proof based upon the fact or nature of the idea of God as it exists in the human mind. St. Augustine, taking a hint from Plato, argued from the existence of a finite and imperfect human truth and reason that perfect truth and reason must exist as the norm, standard, or governor, only in comparison with which the deficiencies of human truth and reason could appear. St. Anselm argued that the idea of supreme perfection (id quo majus non cogitari potest) necessarily implies the existence of that of which it is the idea: i. e., all merely correlative existences presuppose the existence of the correlates on which they depend and presuppose also the total in which both subsist — this applies also to the entire sphere of correlativity — even to the subjective and objective. St. Anselm, therefore, in this found the one thought which is not only subjective, but objective. "That than which it is not possible to think a greater" therefore is the thought of totality, of true self-contained being, and underlies all our thinking and is always presupposed; it is the psychological basis of the idea of God. *W. T. Harris.*

on-tol′o-gism (ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [*ontology* + *-ism.*] *Philos.* **a** The method which derives or analyzes reality from a consideration of the categories. **b** A philosophy founded by Gioberti (1801-52), in Italy, in the interests of the Catholic Church and in criticism of the *psychologism* in philosophy which he considered the source of Protestantism. The fundamental tenet of his doctrine, which was condemned by the Church, is that the order of intellectual apprehension follows the order of real being and that knowledge of God is intuitive.

on-tol′o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ontology; also, one who teaches ontologism. — **on-tol′o-gis′tic** (-jĭs′tĭk), *a.*

on-tol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄντα the things which exist (pl. neut. of ὤν, ὄντος, being, p. pr. of εἶναι to be) + *-logy*: cf. F. *ontologie*.] The science of being or reality; the branch of knowledge that investigates the nature, essential properties, and relations of being, as such. See METAPHYSICS.

o′nus (ō′nŭs), *n.* [L.] A burden; an obligation; a charge; a duty. — ‖ **o′nus pro-ban′di** (prō-băn′dī), burden of proof.

on′ward (ŏn′wẽrd), *a.* **1.** Moving in a forward direction; tending towards a contemplated or desirable end; forward; as, an *onward* course, progress, etc.

2. Advanced or progressing. *Now Rare.*

Within a while, Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labor. *Sir P. Sidney.*

on′ward, *adv.* [*on* + *-ward.*] **1.** Towards a point before or in front; forward; on; as, to move *onward*.

Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes. *Pope.*

2. Towards the final settlement; specif., on account; in advance; as an earnest. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. In an advanced position; in front; on; as, it lies farther *onward*.

Syn. — ONWARD, FORWARD are frequently used with little or no distinction. But ONWARD often suggests progress or advance in general; FORWARD (opposed to *backward*) has more specific reference to movement towards what is before; as, "[Death's] truer name is '*Onward*,' no discordance in the roll and march of that eternal harmony whereto the worlds beat time" (*Tennyson*); "The distance beacons. *Forward, forward* let us range" (*id.*).

on′wards (ŏn′wẽrdz), *adv.* [See -WARDS.] Onward.

on′y-cha (ŏn′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *onyx, -ychis*, onyx, also, a kind of mussel, Gr. ὄνυξ, -υχος. See ONYX.] An ingredient of the Mosaic incense, prob. the operculum of some kind of *Strombus* or other gastropod. *Ex.* xxx. 34.

o-nych′i-a (ō-nĭk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ONYX.] *Med.* **a** A whitlow. **b** Ulceration at the base of a nail, terminating in the destruction of the nail.

on′y-chi′tis (ŏn′ĭ-kī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation at the root or side of a nail.

on′y-cho- (ŏn′ĭ-kō-), **onych-.** Combining form from Greek ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, *nail, claw.*

on′y-cho-gry-po′sis (-grī-pō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + Gr. γρυπωσις a crooking.] *Med.* Condition in which the nails become bent or twisted or curved over the finger tips.

on′y-cho-path′ic (-păth′ĭk), *a.* [*onycho-* + *pathic*, a.] Pertaining to or causing disease of the nails.

on′y-choph′a-gy (ŏn′ĭ-kŏf′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [*onycho-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Med.* The practice of biting or gnawing the finger nails. — **on′y-choph′a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

on′y-cho′sis (-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Disease of a nail of a finger or toe.

on′yx (ŏn′ĭks; ō′nĭks; 277), *n.*; *pl.* ONYXES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., fr. Gr. ὄνυξ a claw, finger nail, a veined gem. See NAIL; cf. ONYCHA.] **1. a** Chalcedony in parallel layers of different shades of color. It is used for making cameos. **b** Mexican onyx (which see).

2. = ONYCHA. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Med.* A collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye, resembling a finger nail.

o-nyx′is (ō-nĭk′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄνυξ finger nail.] *Med.* Ingrowing of a nail of a finger or toe.

on′za (ŏn′thä; -sä; ŏn′zȧ; 268), *n.* [Sp. See 1st OUNCE.] **1.** The ounce of Spain and Spanish America. It is one sixteenth of the libra, and hence has the same value in ounces avoirdupois, in each country, that the libra has in pounds. See WEIGHT.

2. A gold coin, the doblon or doubloon; — in full **on′za de o′ro** (dā ō′rō), ounce of gold, which orig. it contained. See DOBLON.

o′-o′ (ō′ō′), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian bird of the genus *Moho*, esp. *M. nobilis*, the yellow axillary tufts of which have been used in native featherwork since the extinction of the mamo.

o′ö- (ō′ō-). A combining form from Greek ᾠόν, *egg.*

o′ö-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*oö-* + *-cyte.*] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* An egg before maturation (formation of the polar bodies); or, in certain Protozoa, a female gamete before undergoing changes believed to correspond to maturation.

o-œ′ci-um (ō-ē′shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. ᾠόν an egg + οἶκος a house.] *Zoöl.* In polyzoans, an ovicell. — **o-œ′cial** (-shăl), *a.*

o′ö-gen′e-sis (ō′ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oö-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Formation of the egg and its preparation for fertilization and development. — **o′ö-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

o′ö-go′ni-al (-gō′nĭ-*a*l), *a.* Of or pert. to the oögonium.

o′ö-go′ni-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NIA (-ȧ), E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL.; *oö-* + Gr. γονος offspring.] **1.** *Bot.* The female sexual organ in oögamous thallophytic plants, corresponding to the archegonium in the ferns and mosses, but without differentiation into neck and venter. It contains one or more eggs, or oöspheres, which develop after fertilization into oöspores. Oögonia are found in the higher algæ and in oömycetous fungi. Cf. ANTHERIDIUM, ARCHEGONIUM.

2. *Embryol.* One of the descendants of a primordial germ cell which give rise to the oöcytes.

o′ö-lite (ō′ō-līt), *n.* [*oö-* + *-lite*: cf. F. *oölithe.*] **a** A rock consisting of small round grains, resembling the roe of fish, cemented together. The grains are small concretions. They are usually carbonate of lime, producing a variety of limestone, but sometimes of silica or iron oxide. **b** [*cap.*] *Geol.* The upper part of the Jurassic system (overlying the Lias) in England and in some other parts of Europe; — named from the widespread oölitic structure of its limestones. — **o′ö-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

o′ö-log′i-cal (ō′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to oölogy. — **o′ö-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

o-öl′o-gist (ō-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* **a** One versed in oölogy. **b** A collector of birds' eggs.

o-öl′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*oö-* + *-logy.*] The branch of ornithology which treats of birds' eggs, esp. of the collection of birds' eggs, and the study of their shape, coloration, etc.

oo′long (ōō′lŏng), *n.* [Chin. *wu*[1] black + *lung*[2] dragon.] A fragrant variety of black tea having somewhat the flavor of green tea. Also *oulong.*

oo′mi-ak (ōō′mĭ-ăk), *n.* Also *oomiac*, *umiack*, and *umiak.* [Eskimo *umiak.*] A large, broad, Alaskan Eskimo boat, consisting of a wooden frame covered with skins, and propelled with broad paddles, usually by women.

o′ö-my-cete′ (ō′ō-mī-sēt′), *n.*; *pl.* -CETES (-sēts′). *Bot.* An oömycetous fungus.

O′ö-my-ce′tes (ō′ō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *oö-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A large group of phycomycetous fungi having a uniseptate mycelium and reproducing sexually by oögamy as well as by asexual spores. They are parasitic or saprophytic and include many of the common molds. The Mucorales constitute the leading order. — **o′ö-my-ce′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

o′ö-pho-rec′to-my (-fō-rĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*oöphoro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Ovariotomy. — **o′ö-pho-rec′to-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

o′ö-pho-ri′tis (-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oöphoro-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Ovaritis.

o-öph′o-ro- (ō-ŏf′ō-rō-), **oöphor-.** [Gr. ᾠόν egg + φορός bearing. Cf. OÖPHORE.] Combining form used to denote *connection with*, or *relation to, the ovary.*

o′ö-phyte (ō′ō-fīt), *n.* [*oö-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* The sexual generation in the life history of an archegoniate plant, as a moss, fern, or liverwort; the stage in which sexual organs are developed. Cf. GAMETOPHYTE, SPOROPHYTE. — **o′ö-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

o′ö-pod (ō′ō-pŏd), *n.* [*oö-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Any of the pieces composing the ovipositor or sting of an insect. — **o-öp′o-dal** (-ō-ŏp′ō-dăl), *a.*

oo′ri-al (ōō′rĭ-*ă*l), *n.* [Panjabi *ūrīal.*] A wild sheep (*Ovis cycloceros*) of Punjab, northern India. It is reddish brown, with a white neck and a dark beard from the chin to the chest.

o′ö-sperm (ō′ō-spûrm), *n.* [*oö-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] **a** *Zoöl.* A fertilized egg; a zygote. **b** *Bot.* = OÖSPORE.

o′ö-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [*oö-* + Gr. σφαῖρα sphere, ball.] *Biol.* An unfertilized egg; a female gamete.

o′ö-spore (-spōr; 201), *n.* [*oö-* + *spore.*] **1.** *Bot.* The sexual spore, or zygote, resulting from the fertilization of an egg cell, or oösphere, by a sperm cell. See ZYGOTE. The oöspore is capable of undergoing a resting period; the ultimate product of its development is the asexual generation of the plant, or the sporophyte.

2. *Zoöl.* In certain Sporozoa, a zygote when encysted or invested with a thick wall previous to division into spores. — **o′ö-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), **o-ös′po-rous** (ō-ŏs′pō-rŭs; ō′ō-spō′rŭs), *a.*

o-ös′te-gite (ō-ŏs′tē-jīt), *n.* [*oö-* + Gr. στέγη a roof.] *Zoöl.* A platelike expansion of the basal segment of a thoracic appendage in many crustaceans, which helps to form a receptacle for the eggs. — **o-ös′te-git′ic** (-jĭt′ĭk), *a.*

o′ö-the′ca (-ō-thē′kȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *oö-* + Gr. θήκη a case.] **1.** *Zoöl.* An egg case, esp. that of many kinds of mollusks, and of some insects, as cockroaches.

2. *Bot.* A sporangium. *Obs.* — **o′ö-the′cal** (-kăl), *a.*

ooze (ōōz), *n.* [AS. *wōs* juice, moisture. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** Juice; sap. *Obs.*

2. A decoction of oak bark, sumac, catechu, etc., used for tanning leather; tan liquor.

3. [From OOZE, *v.*] Act of oozing; gentle flow; also, that which oozes; a slow stream. *Prior.*

ooze, *v. i.*; OOZED (ōōzd); OOZ′ING. [See OOZE juice.] **1.** To percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance; to exude; to flow slowly through interstices

The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass. *Thomson.*

2. Hence: **a** To pass through small openings, as air, gas, or light through crevices. **b** To escape slowly and quietly; as, the secret *oozed* out; his courage *oozed* away.

3. To exude moisture; as, the horse *oozed* with sweat.

ooze, *v. t.* To exude or give out slowly; — often with *out.*

ooze (ōōz), *n.* [ME. *wose*, AS. *wāse* dirt, mire, mud, akin to Icel. *veisa* a pool of stagnant water.] **1.** Soft mud or slime, esp. in the bed of a river or estuary; earth so wet as to flow gently, or easily yield to pressure. "My son i' the *ooze* is bedded." *Shak.*

2. A stretch or piece of muddy ground; a marsh; a bog.

3. *Oceanography.* A soft deposit covering large areas of the ocean bottom, composed largely or mainly of the shells or other hard parts of minute organisms, as Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and diatoms. The *radiolarian ooze* occurring in many places in very deep water is com-

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on-tol′o-gize (ŏn-tŏl′ō-jīz), *v. i. & t.* *Rare.* **a** To deal with ontology. **b** To treat ontologically.

on-tos′o-phy (ŏn-tŏs′ō-fĭ), *n.* [*onto-* + Gr. σοφία wisdom.] = ONTOLOGY. *Rare.*

onur. † HONOR. [ONO.

O′nus (ō′nŭs). *Bib.* Var. of

on′-wait′ing, *n.* An awaiting. *Scot.* *Obs. or R.*

on-wald′, *n.* [AS. *onweald.* Cf. ON; WIELD.] Power; jurisdiction; rule. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To gain power over; subdue. *Obs.*

on-war′, *a.* [Perh. due to an error for *aware*; cf. AS. *waru* care.] Aware. *Obs.*

on′ward, *n.* **a** An onward movement. **b** The future. *Nonce Uses.*

on′ward-ly, *adv.* With an onward motion.

on′ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

on′wil, *a.* [AS. *ānwille*, prop., having one will. See ONE; WILL, *n.*] Obstinate; importunate. *Obs.*

on′writ′ing, *n.* An inscription. *Obs.* [dial. var. of ANY.

on′y (ŏn′ĭ), *a.* Obs. or Scot. &

on′y-cha-tro′phi-a (ŏn′ĭ-kȧ-trō′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + *atrophia.*] Atrophy of the nails.

on′y-chaux′is (-kôk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + Gr. αὔξειν to increase.] Overgrowth of the nails.

on′y-chin, *a.* [L. *onychinus*, Gr. ὀνύχινος.] Of the nature of onyx. *Obs.* — *n.* Onyx. *Obs.*

on′y-chite (ŏn′ĭ-kīt), **on′y-chi′tes** (-kī′tēz), *n.* [L. *onychitis* onyx, Gr. ὀνυχῖτις λίθος.] = ALABASTER, 1 b. *Obs.*

o-nych′i-um (ō-nĭk′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνύχιον little claw, dim. of ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, nail, claw.] *Zoöl.* A pulvillus.

on′y-choid (ŏn′ĭ-koid), *a.* [*onycho-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a finger nail in shape or texture.

on′y-chol′y-sis (ŏn′ĭ-kŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Loosening of the nails.

on′y-cho-man′cy (ŏn′ĭ-kō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*onycho-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by the finger nails.

on′y-cho-my-co′sis, *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Disease of the finger nails due to a parasitic fungus.

On′y-choph′o-ra (-kŏf′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *onycho-* + Gr. φορός bearing.] *Zoöl.* The Protracheata. See PERIPATUS. — **on′y-choph′o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **on′y-choph′o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

on′y-chop-to′sis (-kŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* The falling off of the nails.

on′y-cle, *n.* [OF. *onicle.*] Onyx. *Obs.* [CHOMANCY.

on′y-co-man′cy. Var. of ONY-

on′y-goph′a-gist (-gŏf′ȧ-jĭst), *n.* Erron. for ONYCOPHAGIST.

on′ym (ŏn′ĭm), *n.* [Gr. ὄνυμα name.] *Biol.* A technical name. — **on′y-mal** (-ĭ-măl), *a.*

on′y-man′cy (ŏn′ĭ-măn′sĭ), *n.* = ONYCHOMANCY.

on′y-mat′ic (-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὄνυμα, ὀνύματος, name.] Pertaining to nomenclature.

onymete. † UNIMETE.

o-nym′i-ty (ō-nĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition of being onymous.

on′y-mize (ŏn′ĭ-mīz), *v. i.* *Biol.* To use onyms.

on′y-mous (ŏn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὄνυμα, Æol. for ὄνομα, name.] Bearing a name: giving or bearing the writer's name; — opposed to *anonymous.* *Rare.*

on′y-my (ŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* *Biol.* Nomenclature.

onys. † ONCE.

o′nyx-i′tis (ō′nĭk-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄνυξ nail + *-itis.*] *Med.* Onychia. [1 b.

onyx marble. See ALABASTER,

on′ze (ŏn′zĕ; ŏnz), *n.* [D. *ons*, *once.*] An ounce. See WEIGHT.

oo. † ONE.

o′-o′-a′-a′ (ō′ō′ä′ä′), *n.* [Hawaiian: *o-o* + *a-a* dwarf.] A bird of the family Meliphagidæ (*Moho braccatus*), confined to the island of Hawaii. From its small size, it is called *dwarf o-o.*

oo′bit (ōō′bĭt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOOBUT.

o′ö-blas-te′ma fil′a-ment. [NL. *oöblastema*; *oö-* + *blastema.*] *Bot.* = FERTILIZATION TUBE **b.**

o′ö-cyst, *n.* [*oö-* + *-cyst.*] **a** *Bot.* The oögonium in certain mildew fungi (Erysibaceæ). **b** *Zoöl.* An egg capsule; specif., an ovicell. **c** *Biol.* An encysted oöspore, either before or after division of its cell contents. — **o′ö-cys′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

oo′dle (ōō′d'l; ŏŏd′'l), **oo′dlin**, *n.* [E. dial. *oodle* (Ireland), *huddle*, a mass of things. Cf. HUDDLE.] An abundance; a great quantity; a heap; — usually in *pl.* *Slang or Irish Dial.*

oof. Scot. var. of OAF.

oof. † WOOF.

oof (ōōf), *n.* Money. *Slang.*

oof′tish, *n.* Money. *Slang.*

oof′y (-ĭ), *a.* [*oof* + 3d *-y.*] Rich; wealthy. *Slang.*

o′ö-ga-mete′ (ō′ō-gȧ-mēt′), *n.* [*oö-* + *gamete.*] *Biol.* A female gamete: an oösphere.

o-ög′a-mous (ō-ŏg′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*oö-* + *-gamous.*] *Biol.* Having gametes exhibiting distinctions of sex: heterogamous. — **o-ög′a-my** (-mĭ), *n.* [OÖGENESIS.

o-ög′e-ny (ō-ŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* *Biol.*

o′ö-gle′a, o′ö-glœ′a (ō′ō-glē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *oö-* + Gr. γλοία glue.] *Zoöl.* Egg cement. [OÖGONIUM.

o′ö-gone (ō′ō-gōn), *n.* *Bot.* =

o′ö-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*oö-* + *-graph.*] A device for drawing the outline of a bird's egg.

o′oid (ō′oid), **o-oi′dal** (ō-oi′dăl), *a.* [Gr. ᾠοειδής; ᾠόν an egg + εἶδος form.] Egg-shaped.

ook. Obs. pret. of ACHE.

ook (ōōk). Scot. var. of WEEK.

ook, ooke. † OAK.

o′ö-ki-ne′sis (ō′ō-kĭ-nē′sĭs; ō′ō-kī-), *n.* [NL.; *oö-* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] *Biol.* The mitotic phenomena of the maturation and fertilization of the egg.

o′ö-ki-nete′ (ō′ō-kĭ-nēt′), *n.* [See OÖ-; KINETIC.] *Zoöl.* In certain Protozoa, as the malaria parasite, a motile stage of the zygote. [YULE.

ool (ōōl). Dial. Eng. var. of

oo′la-can, oo′la-chan, oo′lack-an, -la-kan. Vars. of EULACHAN.

oo-lak′ (ōō-läk′), *n.* [Hind. *ulāq*, fr. Turk. *ulāq gemīsī* packet boat; *ulāq* dispatch + *gemī* boat.] An East Indian river freight boat.

oold. † OLD.

o′ö-lem′ma (ō′ō-lĕm′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *oö-* + Gr. λέμμα husk, skin.] *Zoöl.* The vitelline membrane of an egg. *Rare.*

O-ö′li-ab (ō-ō′lĭ-ăb). *D. Bib.*

O-öl′i-ba (ō-ŏl′ĭ-bȧ). *D. Bib.*

O′ö-lib′a-ma (ō′ō-lĭb′ȧ-mȧ; ō-ŏl′ĭ-bā′mȧ). *D. Bib.*

oolie. † OIL.

ool′ly (ōōl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). *Metal.* A lump or loop of steel, as wootz, when taken as a pasty mass from the crucible. *India.*

o′ö-log′ic (ō′ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* Oölogical. [ICAL.

o′ö-log′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of OÖLOG-

o-öl′o-gize (ō-ŏl′ō-jīz), *v. i.* **a** To study oölogy. **b** To hunt for birds' nests and eggs.

‖ **oom** (ōm; *S. Afr. D.* ōōm), *n.* [D.] An uncle.

oom′an (ōōm′ăn). Dial. Eng. var. of WOMAN.

o′ö-man′cy (ō′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*oö-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of eggs.

o′ö-man′ti-a (-măn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = OÖMANCY.

o-öm′e-ter (ō-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*oö-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring eggs.

o-öm′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The measurement of eggs. — **o′ö-met′ric** (ō′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

oon. † ON. [ONE.

oon. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

oon (*dial.* ōōn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OVEN.

oonde. † ONDE, P. [ONE.

oone. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

oonefold. † ONEFOLD.

oones. † ONCE.

oonhede. † ONEHEDE.

oon′li, oon′ly. † ONLY.

oons (ōōnz). *interj.* [From *wounds.* Cf. ZOUNDS.] Zounds: — an oath. *R.* [mole.

oont (ōōnt) Dial. Eng. of WANT,

oontz (ōōnts), *n.* The game of craps. *Slang or Cant, U. S.*

oop (ōōp). Dial. Eng. var. of UP.

oop (ōōp), *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.] To bind with a thread or cord; to join; to unite. *Scot.*

oo′pak, oo′pack (ōō′păk), *n.* [Cantonese dial. form of '*Hu*[2] *pei*[3], the Chinese province.] A kind of black tea.

o′ö-pho-ral′gi-a (ō′ō-fō-răl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *oöphoro-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the ovary.

o′ö-phore (ō′ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. ᾠοφόρος egg-bearing; ᾠόν an egg + φορός bearing.] = OÖPHYTE. — **o′ö-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.*

o′ö-pho-rid′i-um (-fō-rĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -IA (-ȧ), E. -IUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. ᾠοφόρος.] *Bot.* The megasporangium in some pteridophytes. *R.*

o-öph′o-rin (ō-ŏf′ō-rĭn), *n.* [*oöphoro-* + *in.*] *Med.* An extract from animal ovaries, used for medicinal purposes.

o-öph′o-ro-cys-to′sis (-rō-sĭs-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oöphoro-* + *cysto-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* The formation of ovarian cysts.

o-öph′o-ro-ep′i-lep′sy, *n.* [*oöphoro-* + *epilepsy.*] *Med.* Epilepsy due to ovarian affections.

o-öph′o-ro-ma′ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *oöphoro-* + *mania.*] *Med.* Insanity due to ovarian disease.

o-öph′o-ron (ō-ŏf′ō-rŏn), *n.* [NL. See OÖPHORO-.] *Zoöl.* An ovary.

o′ö-plasm (ō′ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*oö-* + *-plasm.*] The protoplasm of an egg, or oösphere. — **o′ö-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*

o′ö-plast, *n.* [*oö-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* The egg, or oösphere. [of OUR.

oor (ōōr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.

oo-ra′li (ōō-rä′lē), *n.* Curare.

oor′doo. Var. of URDU.

oore. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ORE, mineral.

oore. † OAR.

oo′rie. Var. of OURIE. *Scot.*

Oo-ri′ya. Var. of ORIYA.

o′ö-scope (ō′ō-skōp), *n.* [*oö-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for viewing the interior of an egg.

o-ös′co-py (ō-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* Use of an oöscope; also, oömancy.

o′ö-spo-range′ (ō′ō-spō-rănj′), *n.* = OÖSPORANGIUM.

o′ö-spo-ran′gi-um (-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *oö-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* **a** The zoösporangium in certain fucoid algæ. *Rare.* *Thuret.* **b** An oögonium.

O′ö-spo′re-æ (ō′ō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In certain plant classifications, a primary group of thallophytes including all those that produce oöspores.

o′ö-spo-rif′er-ous (-spō-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*oöspore* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or producing oöspores.

oost. † HOST. [OAST.

oost. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

oostre. † HOSTRY. [of OUT.

oot (ōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.

ootes. Obs. pl. of OAT.

ooth. † OATH.

ooth. † WOOD, *a.*

oother. † OTHER.

ootmell. † OATMEAL.

o-öt′o-coid (ō-ŏt′ō-koid), *a.* [Gr. ᾠοτόκος laying eggs (ᾠόν egg + τόκος a bearing, τίκτειν to bear) + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Semioviparous; pert. to the Oötocoidea. — *n.* One of the Oötocoidea.

O-öt′o-coi′de-a (-koi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the marsupials and monotremes. *Dana.* — **o-öt′o-coi′de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

o-öt′o-cous (ō-ŏt′ō-kŭs), *a.* Laying eggs; oviparous.

oo′trum (ōō′trŭm), *n.* The white silky fiber of an East Indian asclepiad (*Dæmia extensa*); also, the plant itself.

o′ö-type (ō′ō-tīp), *n.* [*oö-* + *-type.*] *Zoöl.* The part of the oviduct of certain trematode worms in which the eggs are furnished with a shell.

ooz. Ooze. *Ref. Sp.*

oozd. Oozed. *Ref. Sp.*

ooze, *v. t.* To embed in ooze. *R.*

ooze, *n.* **a** Seaweed. *Obs. or R.* **b** Peat moss. *Obs.*

posed mainly of the siliceous skeletons of radiolarians, calcareous matter being dissolved by the large percentage of carbon dioxide in the water at these depths.

ooze leather. Leather made from sheep and calf skins by mechanically forcing ooze through them; esp., such leather with a soft, finely granulated finish (called sometimes **velvet finish**) put on the flesh side for special purposes. Ordinary ooze leather is used for shoe uppers, in bookbinding, etc. Hence **ooze calf, ooze finish**, etc.

oo′zy (o͞o′zĭ), *a.* **1**. Containing, or composed of, ooze; muddy; miry; resembling ooze; as, the *oozy* bed of a river. **2**. [Related to OOZE, *v.*] Exuding moisture; damp with exuded or deposited moisture; specif., slimy.

The grapes, *oozy* with the southern juice. *Hawthorne*

— **oo′zi-ly** (-zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **oo′zi-ness**, *n.*

op-. An assimilated form taken by OB- before *p*.

o-pac′i-ty (ō-păs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *opacitas* shadiness: cf. F. *opacité*.] Quality or state of being opaque; opaqueness; specif.: **a** State of being shaded or obscure; darkness; obscurity or an instance of it. **b** State of not reflecting light. *Rare.* **c** Quality or state of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency or translucency. **d** By extension, in physics, imperviousness to sound, radiant heat, electric waves, etc. **e** Obscurity of sense; want of clearness; unintelligibleness. **f** Mental dimness or obtuseness; dullness; also, a dull person.

o′pah (ō′pȧ), *n.* A large oceanic fish (*Lampris guttatus*), inhabiting the Atlantic Ocean. It is remarkable for its brilliant colors, which are red, green, and blue, with tints of purple and gold with round silvery spots. It constitutes the family Lamprididæ, or Lampridæ.

Opah. (1/40)

o′pal (ō′păl), *n.* [L. *opalus*, fr. Gr. ὀπάλλιος, Skr. *upala* a rock, stone, precious stone: cf. F. *opale*.] **1**. *Min.* A mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, SiO_2, but softer, less dense, and containing a varying amount of water. It occurs in amorphous masses. H., 5.5–6.5. Sp. gr., 1.9–2.3. The *precious* or *noble opal*, highly esteemed as a gem, presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, due to diffraction of light by the surface layers of the stone. One kind, with small shifting patches of brilliant colors, is called the **harlequin opal**. The **fire opal** has colors like the red and yellow of flame. **Common opal** has a milky or resinous appearance, in the latter case being called **resin opal**, or **pitch opal**. **Wood opal** is wood petrified with opal. Other varieties are *cacholong*, *girasol*, *hyalite*, *geyserite*, and *menilite*. **2**. *Com.* Opal glass; opaline.

o′pal-esce′ (-ĕs′), *v. i.*; O′PAL-ESCED′ (-ĕst′); O′PAL-ESC′ING (-ĕs′ĭng). To emit or exhibit a play of colors, like an opal.

o′pal-es′cent (-ĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [*opal* + *-escent*.] Reflecting an iridescent light; having a milky iridescence; opaline. — **o′pal-es′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

opal glass. A translucent opalescent glass, much used for stained-glass windows and ornamental ware.

o′pal-ine (ō′păl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [Cf. F. *opalin*.] Of, pertaining to, or like, opal in appearance; opalescent.

o′pal-ine, *n.* **1**. An opaline variety of yellow chalcedony. **2**. Opal glass. **3**. An opaline color or expanse.

o′pal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; O′PAL-IZED (-īzd); O′PAL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To convert into opal or make opalescent.

o′pal-ize, *v. i.* To opalesce.

o′pal-o-type′ (ō′păl-ō-tīp′; ō-păl′ō-tīp), *n.* [*opal* + *-type*.] A photograph on opal glass.

o-paque′ (ō-pāk′), *a.* [L. *opacus* shady, dark: cf. F. *opaque*. Cf. OPACOUS.] **1**. Dark; unilluminated. *Obs.* **2**. Not reflecting or giving out light; dark; not shining. **3**. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent; as, an *opaque* substance; an *opaque* thicket. **4**. By extension, impervious (to heat, electricity, etc.); not conducting or transmitting heat, etc. **5**. Obscure; unintelligible; also, dull; stupid; obtuse.

Syn. — See DARK.

o-paque′, *n.* That which is opaque; an opaque medium or space; also, an eye shade.

o-paque′, *v. t.*; O-PAQUED′ (-pākt′); O-PA′QUING (-pā′kĭng). To make opaque.

ope (ōp), *a.* [See OPEN.] Open. *Poetic.* *Spenser.*

ope, *n.* An opening; opportunity; aperture. *Obs.*, *exc. Dial. Eng.*, a narrow covered passage between houses.

ope, *v. t. & i.*; OPED (ōpt); OP′ING (ōp′ĭng). To open. *Now Poetic Only.* *Emerson.*

o-pel′do-scope (ō-pĭ′dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ὀψ, ὀπός, voice + εἶδος form + *-scope*.] *Physics.* An instrument consisting essentially of a tube across one end of which is stretched a thin flexible membrane bearing a small mirror. It is used for exhibiting upon a screen, by rays reflected from the mirror, vibratory motions caused by sounds.

o′pen (ō′p'n), *a.* [AS. *open*; akin to D. *open*, OS. *opan*, G. *offen*, OHG. *offan*, Icel. *opinn*, Sw. *öppen*, Dan. *aaben*, and perh. to E. *up*. Cf. UP, OPE.] **1**. Not shut to; not impeding or preventing passage; as, an *open* gate; not shut up; having its door, lid, etc., not closed, or having no door, lid, etc.; affording free ingress or egress; — applied to passageways; as, an *open* road, window, etc.; also, to inclosed structures or other containing objects; as, *open* houses, boxes, etc.; an *open* harbor. Specif.: Not covered over; as, an *open* carriage or boat; not obstructed or clogged; esp., of the bowels, not constipated

Through the gate,
Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan passed. *Milton.*

2. Hence: Free to be entered, visited, or used; as, an *open* library; an *open* session; without restrictions (actually or comparatively) as to the number or character of participants; as, the *open* class in a competition; an *open* fellowship; also, free to avail one's self of; available; as, two courses are *open*; the invitation is still *open*. Specif.: disengaged; as, to keep a day *open* for an appointment.

If Demetrius . . . have a matter against any man, the law is *open* and there are deputies. *Acts* xix. 38.

It was no longer *open* to him to deny. *Froude.*

3. Empty, or nearly so, of obstruction to passage or view; admitting access from all, or nearly all, sides; as, an *open* river, i. e., one clear of ice; an *open* field, i. e., one clear of woods; hence, of a battle, carried on in such a clear space. Specif., of weather or season, not frosty or inclement; as, an *open* winter; *Naut.*, not foggy.

4. Uncovered or unprotected; not concealed or hidden; exposed; bare; as, *open* plumbing; to lay *open* the lungs with the knife. Fig.: Liable; — with *to*; as, *open* to temptation. "*Open* to all injuries." *Shak.*

5. Not concealed from the mental view; not secret, hidden, or disguised; exposed to general knowledge; revealed; evident; existing, done, or acting, without concealment or in public; public; as, to lay *open* schemes or plans; *open* shame or guilt. "His thefts are too *open*." *Shak.*

That I may find him, and with secret gaze
Or *open* admiration him behold. *Milton.*

6. Without reserve or pretense; sincere; unfeigned; frank; candid; — applied to personal appearance, or character, and to the expression of thought and feeling, etc.

With aspect *open*, shall erect his head. *Pope.*

The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative. *Addison.*

7. Not drawn together, folded, or contracted; extended; expanded; spread out; as, an *open* hand; *open* arms; an *open* flower; an *open* book.

8. Having, or characterized by, openings, interstices, spaces, holes, bare places, or the like; separated by an interval or intervals; as, *open* teeth; *open* ranks; also, perforated, porous. Specif.: **a** *Print.* More or less widely spaced or leaded. **b** Of soil, not solidified by the action of frost or heat; loose; porous. *Obs. or Dial.*

9. In various technical uses: **a** *Naut.* (1) In full view of; — with *on* or *to*. *Obs.* (2) With a visible opening between; clear; as, steer so as to keep the two spires *open*. **b** *Music.* (1) Not closed or stopped with the finger; — said of the string of an instrument, as of a violin, when it is allowed to vibrate throughout its whole length. Also, not closed at the top (of an organ pipe); or not stopped with the hand (of a horn). (2) Produced by an open string, pipe, etc.; as, an *open* tone. **c** *Phon.* (1) Of a vowel, uttered with a relatively wide opening of the articulating organs; — contrasted with other vowel sounds called *narrow*. See CLOSE, *a.*, 15. (2) Of a consonant, uttered with the oral passage simply narrowed without closure, as *s*; continuant; — contrasted with *closed* consonants or *stops*. **d** *Chem.* Characterized by open-chain structure. **e** *Weaving.* Designating, or conforming to, a principle in shedding in which the bulk of the warp forms two stationary lines (forming vertical shallow diamond-shaped figures), changes being made by carrying the threads from one fixed line to the other. **f** *Mach.* Not crossed; as, *open* belt, eccentric rods, etc. Cf. CROSSED BELT.

10. Not closed or stopped against appeals, proposals, ideas, etc.; ready to hear, see, etc.; accessible; — of a person: responsive; amenable; as, to keep one's eyes and mind *open*; hence, generous; liberal; as, he gave with *open* hand.

His ears are *open* unto their cry. *Ps.* xxxiv. 15.

11. Not settled or adjusted; not decided or determined; not closed or withdrawn from consideration; as, an *open* account; an *open* question.

12. Characterized by the absence of legal restrictions as to the opening of drinking places, places of amusement, or the like; as, an *open* town; an *open* Sunday. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

Syn. — Unclosed, uncovered, unprotected, exposed; plain, apparent, obvious, evident, public, unreserved, honest, sincere, undissembling, artless. See FRANK.

open air, the air out of doors. — **o.-air school**. *Painting.* See PLEIN-AIR, *a.* — **O. Brethren**. See PLYMOUTH BRETHREN. — **o. bridle**, a bridle having no blinders. — **o. bundle**, *Bot.*, a collateral vascular bundle containing cambium between the xylem and phloëm portions, and thus capable of secondary increase in thickness. Cf. CLOSED BUNDLE. — **o. chain**, *Chem.*, an arrangement of atoms represented in the rational formula by a chain whose ends are open, that is, not joined so as to form a ring of any kind; — opposed to *closed chain*. — **o. circuit**. *Elec.* See CIRCUIT, *n.*, 8 **a**. — **o. communion**, *Eccl.*, among Baptists, communion not restricted to persons who have been baptized by immersion. Cf. CLOSE COMMUNION. — **o. coursing**, the pursuit of any hare discovered, without regard to rules or regulations. — **o. court**. *Law.* **a** A court that is in session and organized for the transaction as such of official business, as distinguished from the sitting of a judge in chambers or when acting as a judge but not as a court. **b** A court at the transactions of which the public are free to be present. — **o. diapason**. *Music.* See DIAPASON **e**. — **o. door**. **a** Open or free admission to all; hospitable welcome; free opportunity.

She of the open soul and *open door*,
With room about her hearth for all mankind! *Lowell.*

b In modern diplomacy, opportunity for intercourse, esp. commercial, open to all upon equal terms, particularly with reference to a state whose policy is wholly or partially fixed by states foreign to itself, or to territory newly acquired by a conquering nation. In this sense often used attributively, as *open-door* system, *open-door* policy, etc. — **o. dot**, an opening worked in pillow lace to give lightness to the design. — **o. end**, *Mach.*, a connecting-rod big end in which the journal is confined by a cap and bolts or by a strap and cotter; — distinguished from a **solid end**, in which the metal of the rod takes the strain. — **o. field**, an uninclosed field, as of arable land. — **o. fire**, *Smithing*, a forge fire in which combustion takes place in a hollow in the middle of the hearth, and for which a water-jacketed tuyère is used; — disting. from *stock fire*. — **o. flank**, *Fort.*, the part of the flank of a bastion covered by an orillon. *Obs. or Hist.* — **o. form**, *Cryst.*, a form whose faces do not completely inclose a space, as a prism. — **o.-front furnace**, a blast furnace having a forehearth. — **o. gait**, the gait of a trotting horse that places his hind feet outside of the forward ones in action, probably the fastest method of trotting. — **open gowan**, the globeflower. — **o. grand**. See GRAND, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **o. hand knot**. See 2d KNOT, 1. — **o. harmony**. *Music.* See HARMONY, 3 **c**. — **o. hawse**, *Naut.*, a hawse in which the cables lead out on each side of the stem and clear of each other. Cf. FOUL HAWSE. — **o. hearth**, *Metal.*, the shallow hearth of a reverberatory furnace. — **o. newel**. = HOLLOW NEWEL. — **o.-newel stair**, open-well stair. — **o. order**, *Mil. & Nav.*, a formation in which the units are separated by considerable intervals; extended order. — **o. oscillation circuit**. *Elec.* See CLOSED OSCILLATION CIRCUIT. — **o. pattern**, *Pattern Making*, a pattern for molding only the general form of a casting. — **o. pig**, coarse-grained pig iron. — **o. policy**, *Insurance*, a policy in which the value of the subject of insurance is not fixed, and the loss, if any, must be proved by the insured; also, sometimes, a policy in which the specific objects of insurance and their respective amounts vary as they are indorsed on the policy from time to time; — opposed to *valued policy*. — **o. port**, a port open to foreign commerce, as a Chinese treaty port. — **o. score**, a musical score in which each part has a staff to itself; — opposed to *close score*, in which two or more parts are put on the same staff. — **o. sea**, *Internat. Law*, the main sea, or that not inclosed between headlands or included in narrow straits, or the like; — opposed to a *closed sea*, or *mare clausum*. See MARE CLAUSUM, TERRITORIAL WATERS. — **o. season**. **a** See def. 3, above. **b** *Hunting & Fishing.* A (or the) season during which the lawful taking of game or fish is permitted; — opposed to *close season*. — **o. secret**, something that is very generally known. — **o. shop**, a shop in which workmen of different classes, esp. nonunion and union workmen, are employed without discrimination; — opposed to *closed shop*. — **o. sight**, *Ordnance & Firearms*, a rear sight having an open notch instead of a peephole or a telescope. The front sight is usually either a pointed stud or a cross formed by two intersecting steel ribbons inside a ring. — **o. stitch** (*Scot.* **steek**), a kind of stitch used to produce openwork. — **o. stop**, *Music*, a stop having the upper ends of the pipes open. — **o. string**. **a** *Music.* See def. 9 **b** (1). **b** *Arch.* In stairs, a string having its upper edge cut out to fit underneath the steps, the ends of which overlap the edge. — **o. syllable**, *Phon.*, a syllable ending in a vowel or diphthong. — **o. tare**, the actual weight of the package in which goods are weighed. — **o.-timber roof**, *Arch.*, a timber roof of which the constructional parts, together with the under side of the covering, or its lining, are treated ornamentally, and left to form the ceiling of an apartment below. — **o. time**, the time during which a specified thing is open; as: **a** The early spring, or the time when flowers begin opening. *Obs. Nares.* **b** The time, or days, when no fast is imposed; esp., the time between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, wherein marriages were formerly solemnized publicly in churches. *Obs.* **c** The time after harvest when the common fields are open to all kinds of stock. *Obs.* **d** An (or the) open season for game, etc. — **o. track**, *Railroads*, a track reserved for movements through a yard. — **o. valley**, in roofing, a valley laid with a broad open gutter, the slates, tiles, or shingles lapping over the edges of the metal. — **o. verdict**, *Law*, a verdict on a preliminary investigation, finding the fact of a crime but not stating the criminal, or finding the fact of a violent death without disclosing the cause. — **o. vowel** *or* **consonant**. See OPEN, *a.*, 9 **c**. — **o.-well stair**, a stair having successive flights or a continuous spiral surrounding a space left open between the strings. — **under o. sky**, out of doors. — **with o. arms**, with outspread arms; hence, with an eager or warm welcome. — **with o. face**, with unveiled or uncovered face; hence, with confidence or assurance; frankly; also, impudently.

We all, *with open face* beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed. *2 Cor.* iii. 18.

— **with o. mouth**, with the mouth open for speaking or because of astonishment, etc.: open-mouthed.

o′pen (ō′p'n), *v. t.*; O′PENED (ō′p'nd); O′PEN-ING. [AS. *openian*. See OPEN, *a.*] **1**. To move (a gate, lid, etc.) from its shut position. "*Open* thou my lips." *Ps.* li. 15. **2**. To render open or clear for ingress or egress; to turn back or remove a door, covering, etc., from; as to *open* a box, room, or letter; to clear (a passageway) from obstruction; as, to *open* a road; specif.: **a** To make (bodily passages, as the bowels) unobstructed. **b** *Poker Playing.* To throw (a jack pot) open for play. See JACK POT, 1.

3. Hence: **a** To render open or accessible for its special purpose; as, to *open* a shop, office, or park; specif., to render available or accessible for settlement, trade, etc.

The English did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America. *Abp. Abbot.*

b To declare (a building, park, etc.) to be open to the public, usually by a formal ceremony.

4. To spread out; to expand; to extend; to unfold or unroll; as, to *open* the hand; to *open* a book; to *open* a hole.

5. To make one or more openings or apertures in; to cut or break into; to make or effect (an opening or aperture); as, to *open* an abscess or boil; to *open* a chasm.

6. To loosen or make less compact; as, to *open* matted cotton by separating the fibers; to *open* ranks; formerly also, to disintegrate or dissolve.

7. To disclose or expose to view; hence, to reveal; to make known; to divulge; to unbosom. *Obs.*, except of feelings, intentions, etc.

The king *opened* himself to some of his council. *Bacon.*
Unto thee have I *opened* my cause. *Jer.* xx. 12.

8. *Naut.* To bring into view, or come in sight of, by changing position so as to remove an intervening object from the line of sight; as, we sailed along the base of the cliff until we *opened* a bay.

9. To interpret; explain; expound. *Obs. or Archaic.*

While he *opened* to us the Scriptures. *Luke* xxiv. 32.

10. To make more discerning or responsive; to sharpen; to enlighten; to expand; to enlarge, as the heart.

Then *opened* he their understanding. *Luke* xxiv. 45.

11. To enter upon; to begin; start; initiate; as, to *open* a discussion, or an account; to *open* fire upon an enemy; to *open* trade, or correspondence; to *open* a meeting.

12. *Law.* **a** To make the statement by which the trial of (a case) is begun and put before the court; also, to be the first to speak in summing up or arguing (a case), which the affirmative is generally entitled to do. **b** To restore or recall, as an order, rule, judgment, etc., from a finally determined state to a state in which the parties are free to

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oo′zel. † OUZEL.

O′ö-zo′a (ō′ō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *oö-* + *-zoa*.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PROTOZOA. — **o′ö-zo′an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

o′ö-zo′oid (-oid), *n.* *Zoöl.* A zooid or individual developed from an egg.

op Obs or Scot. var. of UP.

op. *Abbr.* Opera; opposite; optime (*Colloq. Eng.*); opus.

O. P., *or* **o. p.** *Abbr.* Old Prices; opposite prompter; Ordinis Prædicatorum (L., of the Order of Preachers, or Dominicans); out of print; overproof.

o-pa′cate (ō-pā′kāt), *v. t.* [L. *opacatus*, p. p. of *opacare*.] To make opaque; to darken. *Rare.*

o-pa′cious (-shŭs), *a.* Opacous. *Obs.*

o-pa′cite (ō-pā′sīt; ō′pȧ-), *n.* [L. *opacus* opaque.] *Petrol.* Any substance occurring as minute black grains or scales not certainly referable to any particular mineral; — a term used in microscopic petrography.

o-pa′cous (ō-pā′kŭs), *a.* [L. *opacus* shady, dark. See OPAQUE.] Opaque. *Obs. or R.* — **o-pa′cous-ness**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*

o-pac′u-lar (ō-păk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Somewhat opaque. *Obs.*

o-pake′ † OPAQUE.

opal blue. See DYE. [cent. *R.*]

o′paled (ō′păld), *a.* Opales-

o′pal-esque′ (ō′păl-ĕsk′), *a.* See -ESQUE.

O-pa′li-a, *n. pl.* See OPS.

O′pa-li′na (ō′pȧ-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL. See OPALINE, *a.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of flattened, oval infusorians uniformly covered with cilia, with numerous nuclei but no contractile vacuole. They are parasitic in the rectum of amphibians. It is the type of a family, **O′pa-lin′i-dæ** (-lĭn′ĭ-dē). — **o′pa-lin′ine** (ō′pȧ-lĭn′ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.*

o′pal-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

opal jasper. = JASPER OPAL.

opal matrix. See MATRIX JEWELRY.

o′pal-oid, *a.* [*opal* + *-oid*.] Like opal; milky and translucent.

opal plate. *Photog.* A plate of opal glass. See OPALOTYPE.

opan. † UPON.

o-paque′ly, *adv.* of OPAQUE.

o-paque′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

o-pas′sum. † OPOSSUM.

O′pa-ta (ō′pä-tä), *n.* An Indian of an important Piman tribe of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico. The Opatas are agriculturists and Christians, but are still governed by their village chiefs. — **O′pa-tan** (ō′pä-tăn), *a.*

op. cit. *Abbr.* Opere citato (L., in the work cited). [UP.]

ope Obs or dial. Eng. var. of

ope, *n.* A bullfinch. Cf. HOOP. *Obs.*

‖ **o′pe (et) con si′li-o** (kŏn-sĭl′ĭ-ō). [L.] *Civil Law.* With assistance and counsel; — applied to accessories in the commission of crimes.

ope′let (ōp′lĕt), *n.* A bright-colored European actinian (*Anemonia*, or *Anthea*, *sulcata*) with nonretractile tentacles.

ope′ly, *adv.* Openly. *Obs.*

prosecute or oppose it by further proceedings. The opening of a judgment or other decision is not an annulment or setting aside thereof. **c** *Negotiable Paper.* To free (a check) from the restrictions imposed by crossing it. A drawer may *open* a crossed check by writing "pay cash" and signing the alteration. *Eng.*

to open out. a To make accessible or visible by taking away what infolds or conceals; to open up; to unpack, etc. **b** To develop, as an undertaking. **c** To disclose or reveal. **d** *Naut.* To bring into view; to open.

As I *opened out* the cleft between the two peaks, I became aware of a wavering glow against the sky. *Stevenson.*

— **to o. the budget,** to lay the budget before the House of Commons; — said of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Obs.* — **to o. the trenches,** *Mil.,* to begin to dig trenches in forming the lines of approach. — **to o. up,** to open to view, access, traffic, etc.; to lay open; to discover; to disclose; to bring up (a subject) for discussion or treatment; as, poetry *opens up* a world of fancy.

o′pen (ō′p'n), *v. i.* **1.** To become open, or unshut; to unclose or become unclosed; — said either of a door, lid, etc., of a passageway, or of a containing space or thing; to burst or break open, as a wound; to have the doors opened for business, as a store or office.

The earth *opened* and swallowed up Dathan. *Ps. cvi. 17.*

2. To give access; also, to have an opening, passage, or outlet; — with *to, into, out of, towards,* etc.; as, the door *opens* into a vestibule.

3. To expand; to spread out or apart; fig., to become enlarged, enlightened, or more discerning, as the heart or understanding.

4. To become or be disclosed, as to view; to begin to appear; to spread out in, or be presented to, the sight; *Naut.,* to come to be seen as separate; to appear distinct; as, the island gradually *opened* from the mainland.

5. To disclose or reveal one's mind, feelings, or knowledge by speaking; to break one's reserve; to speak out; to begin to talk; to talk freely.

6. *Hunting.* To bark on perceiving the game; to give tongue.

7. To begin; to commence; as, the stock *opened* at par; the battery *opened* (i. e., opened fire) upon the enemy; he will *open* in this trial.

8. *Theat.* To have a first performance; to open a season, tour, or run.

Open sesame! the magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the Arabian Nights' tale of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves; hence [often **o′pen-ses′a-me**], something that unfailingly opens or admits; a magical or irresistible key. — **to o. out.** = OPEN, *v. i.,* in senses 3, 4, and 5. — **to o. up,** to become open to view, access, etc.; to present itself.

o′pen, *adv.* Openly. *Obs.*

o′pen (ō′p'n), *n.* **1.** An opening, or aperture; mouth. *Rare.*

2. An opening, or opportunity. *Rare.*

3. Open, public, or unconcealed condition. *Obs.*

4. Open or unobstructed space, as land without trees, buildings, or obstructions; uninclosed country; open ocean, open water, open air; — chiefly with *the.* "To sail into the *open.*" *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

in open, in full view; clearly; openly. *Obs.*

o′pen-air′, *a.* Taking place, done, or existing in, or characteristic of, the open air; outdoor; as, an *open-air* game or meeting. Specif., *Painting,* plein-air. — **o′pen-air′ish,** *a.* — **o′pen-air′ish-ness,** *n.* — **o′pen-air′ism** (-âr′ĭz'm), *n.* — **o′pen-air′ness,** *n.*

o′pen-band′ (ō′p'n-bănd′), *a.* *Textile Manuf.* Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of twist, yarn, or thread produced by a method of twisting the fibers so that they revolve from left to right; — opposed to *crossband.*

o′pen-bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* A stork of the genus *Anastomus,* in which the bill is grooved, and with the upper and lower parts touching only at the base and tip. *A. oscitans* of eastern Asia is white with black back, wings, and tail. *A. lamelligerus* of Africa is chiefly black. See BILL, *Illust. (m).*

o′pen-cast′ (-kȧst′), *n.* *Mining.* A working in which excavation is performed from the surface, as in quarrying.

o′pen-cast′, *a.* & *adv.* *Mining.* Exposed to the air like a quarry; as, *opencast* working; a deposit worked *opencast.*

o′pen-coil′, *a.* *Elec.* Designating, or pertaining to, a method of winding armatures in which each coil is an open circuit during a part of its revolution; — opposed to *closed-coil.* — **open-coil armature,** an armature with a winding not closed except by the external circuit connected to it through the brushes and commutator.

o′pen-door′, *a.* **a** Done or carried on with the doors open; public. **b** See *open door* **b,** under OPEN, *a.*

o′pen-er (ō′p'n-ẽr), *n.* One that opens; as, a can *opener.* Specif.: **a** An aperient. *Obs.* **b** A machine in which cotton from the bale is loosened and partially cleaned. **c** *Poker Playing.* (1) One who opens a jack pot. (2) *pl.* Cards entitling a player to open a jack pot.

o′pen-eyed′ (-īd′; 87), *a.* With the physical or mental eyes open; watchful; vigilant; discerning; receptive. *Shak.*

o′pen-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Having an open face; as: **a** Of a watch, having the face or dial covered only with a glass. Cf. HUNTING CASE. **b** Having a frank, ingenuous, or undisguised face.

o′pen-field′, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a system of husbandry in which the arable land of a village or district is made up of uninclosed strips held by the different owners or cultivators subject to the use of the arable as a common of pasture during a certain period of each year.

o′pen-hand′ed, *a.* Having the hand open: **a** Generous; liberal; munificent. **b** Ready to receive; receptive. *Obs.* — **o′pen-hand′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **o′pen-hand′ed-ness,** *n.*

o′pen-heart′ed, *a.* Candid; frank; generous. — **o′pen-heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **o′pen-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

o′pen-hearth′, *a.* *Metal.* Designating, or pertaining to, a process (**open-hearth process**) of making steel in a furnace having an open hearth, called also the *Siemens-Martin process.* The furnace is of the regenerative reverberatory type, and the steel is made by melting cast iron and adding to it, with spiegeleisen, etc., either wrought iron (sometimes called the **Martin process**), or iron ore (**Siemens process**), or both. The open-hearth process is second in importance only to the Bessemer process, and, like the latter, it includes a basic process for ores containing phosphorus.

o′pen-ing (ō′p'n-ĭng; ōp′nĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of OPEN, *v.* Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that opens; a making or becoming open.

2. A place or part which is open, as a strait or a bay or gulf; a breach; an aperture; a gap, cleft, or hole; also, width; spread; span.

We saw him at the *opening* of his tent. *Shak.*

3. A thinly wooded space, without undergrowth, in the midst of a forest or grove; as, oak *openings.* *U. S.*

4. Act of beginning; start; initiation; commencement; that with which anything opens or begins; initial stage; first step or appearance; as, the *opening* of a speech.

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light. *Dryden.*

5. *Theat.* The introduction or burlesque part of a pantomime (the other part being the *harlequinade*).

6. See 1st CHESS, and 4th CHECKER, 2.

7. An opportunity; as, an *opening* for business.

opening bit, a broach; reamer. — **o. machine,** a machine for opening, as a cotton opener. — **o. stress.** See STRESS, *n.,* 4.

o′pen-mouthed′ (ō′p'n-mouthd′; -moutht′; 87), *a.* Having the mouth open; wide-mouthed; gaping; hence, greedy; in full cry; clamorous; vociferous.

o′pen-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being open.

o′pen-work′ (ō′p'n-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Any work so constructed or manufactured as to show openings through its substance; work that is perforated or pierced.

2. *Mining.* A working that is open to the sky; an opencast.

— **o′pen-worked′** (-wûrkt′), *a.* — **o′pen-work′ing,** *n.*

op′er-a (ŏp′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *opera* work, composition, opposed to an improvisation, fr. L. *opera* pains, work, fr. *opus, operis,* work, labor: cf. F. *opéra.* See OPERATE.] **1.** A drama of which music forms an essential part; a drama wholly or mostly sung, consisting typically of recitative, arias, choruses, duets, trios, etc., with orchestral accompaniment, preludes, and interludes, together with appropriate costumes, scenery, and action; drama set to music. Modern opera began with Peri's "Daphne" (1597), written for a circle of Florentine amateurs, enthusiasts of the Renaissance, who thought to revive the musical declamation of the Greek drama. To this end they set aside the contrapuntal style of their time for a simple recitative with orchestral support. The movement was furthered by Monteverde (d. 1643), but the quick popularity of opera was followed by a decline in which either the spectacle or the singing was carried to inartistic excesses. Italian work was dominant, esp. in Germany, throughout the 17th century, though French opera was then founded by Lully (d. 1687), and English by Purcell (d. 1695). A return to the Florentine ideals of dramatic and musical sincerity signalized the work of Gluck (d. 1787), and a blending of dramatic expressiveness with great melodic beauty, that of Mozart (d. 1791). Since then some of the greater names are: (1) in Italian opera — Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini, and Verdi; (2) in French — Cherubini, Spontini, Auber, Meyerbeer, Gounod, and Bizet; (3) in German — Spohr, Weber, and Richard Wagner, the last the most striking figure in the history of opera, whose work embodied a radical change of form. See MUSIC DRAMA.

2. The score of a musical drama, either written or in print; a play set to music.

3. The performance of an opera, or a house where operas are performed; — usually combining the two notions; as, to go to the *opera;* I heard it at the *opera.*

‖ **o′pé′ra′ bouffe′** (ō′pā′rȧ′ bōōf′). [F.: *opéra* opera + *bouffe* comic, It. *buffo.*] Comic opera, esp. of farcical character.

opera cloak. A woman's fine loose cloak or wrap for wear in attending an opera, evening party, etc.

‖ **o′pé′ra′ co′mique′** (ō′pā′rȧ′ kō′mēk′). [F.] Lit., comic opera, but technically distinguished from *grand opera* simply in having its musical numbers interspersed with spoken dialogue, while grand opera is sung throughout.

opera flannel. A light flannel, highly finished.

opera glass *or* **glasses.** A small telescope of the Galilean type, usually binocular; a lorgnette; — so called because adapted for use at the opera, theater, etc.

Opera Glass.

opera hat. A hat for wear to or at the opera; specif., a man's tall silk hat made to fold flat; a crush hat.

opera house. A theater devoted to the performance of operas.

op′er-am′e-ter (ŏp′ẽr-ăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *opus, operis,* pl. *opera* work + *-meter.*] An instrument for counting the rotations or other movements of a wheel or other part of a machine.

op′er-ance (ŏp′ẽr-ăns) } *n.* Act of operating or working;
op′er-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ) } operation. *Rare.*

op′er-and (-ănd), *n.* [From neuter of L. *operandus,* gerundive of *operari.* See OPERATE.] *Math.* The magnitude, quantity, or symbol upon which a mathematical operation is performed; — called also *faciend.*

op′er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *operans,* p. pr.] Operative. *Shak.* — *n.* An operative person or thing; an operative. *Rare.*

op′er-ate (-āt), *v. i.;* OP′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); OP′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *operatus,* p. p. of *operari* to work, fr. *opus, operis,* work, labor; akin to Skr. *apas,* and also to G. *üben* to exercise, OHG. *uoben,* Icel. *æfa.* Cf. INURE, MANEUVER, URE.] **1.** To perform a work or labor; to exert power or influence; to act; to work; to produce an effect.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few. *Atterbury.*

A plain, convincing reason *operates* on the mind both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live *Swift.*

2. To produce or take an appropriate effect; to issue in the result designed; as, the drug *operated* quickly.

3. To perform an operation or series of operations; specif.: **a** *Surg.* To perform some manual act on the living body in a methodical manner, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, as in amputation, lithotomy, etc. **b** *Mil.* & *Nav.* To conduct operations against the enemy. **c** To deal in stocks or any commodity, esp. speculatively. *Com. Cant.*

op′er-ate (ŏp′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To produce as an effect; to cause to effect; to bring about; to work.

The same cause would *operate* a diminution. *A. Hamilton.*

It commonly *operates* revolutions in our way of life. *Emerson.*

2. To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity; to manage; to conduct; to carry out or through; to work; as, to *operate* a machine.

op′er-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), *a.* Rarely **op′er-at′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Of, pertaining to, or like, opera.

op′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [OF. *operation, -cion,* F. *opération,* L. *operatio.*] **1.** In general, act, process, or effect of operating.

2. A doing or performing action; work; a deed. *Obs.*

3. Working; agency; exertion of power or influence.

The pain and sickness caused by manna are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach. *Locke.*

4. Method or way of operating or working; mode of action or form of activity.

5. State of being operative or in action; as, the new railroad will soon be in *operation.*

6. Efficacy; virtue; potency. *Now Rare.* *Shak.*

7. Effect produced; influence. *Obs. or R.*

The bards . . . had great *operation* on the vulgar. *Fuller.*

8. An action done as a part of practical work or involving practical application of a principle or process, esp. when experimental or involved in a series of actions; an act done as part of a plan; as, naval *operations.*

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation,* can never attain to perfection. *Dryden.*

9. *Com.* A transaction, esp. a speculative one.

10. *Surg.* Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the living body, to produce a curative or remedial effect, as in amputation, etc.

11. Production; creation; also, a product or work. *Obs.*

12. Act of operating, or putting into or maintaining in, action; as, the *operation* of a machine, railroad, etc.

13. *Math.* Something to be done; some transformation to be made upon quantities, the transformation being indicated either by rules or symbols; a definite passage from one form or value to another; — not to be confounded with some *process* by which the operation may be effected.

op′er-a-tive (ŏp′ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *operativus,* F. *opératif.*] **1.** Having the power of acting; exerting force or influence; active in the production of effects; operating; in operation; as, an *operative* motive.

It holds in all *operative* principles. *South.*

2. Producing the appropriate or designed effect; efficacious; as, an *operative* dose, rule, or penalty.

3. Involving, or having to do with, physical operations, as of the hands or of machines; as, *operative* arts.

4. *Surg.* Based upon, or consisting of, an operation or operations; as, *operative* surgery.

5. Engaged in, or doing, work; active; esp., occupied in productive labor; working.

operative words, *Conveyancing,* the words in a deed or other instrument legally effecting the transaction which the instrument is intended to evidence. In a lease these words are usually "lease and demise;" in deeds they vary, as "bargain and sell" in a deed of bargain and sale, "grant" in a grant, or any words clearly indicating an intention of effecting the transaction.

op′er-a-tive, *n.* One that operates: **a** An agent or means. **b** An operating drug or medicine. *Obs.* **c** A worker, esp. one employed in a mechanical industry; one who works in, or operates a machine in, a mill or manufactory; artisan; mechanic; factory hand.

op′er-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] In general, one that operates; as: **a** One who produces an effect or does something; an agent; *Obs.,* a maker or creator. **b** One who does appropriate practical operations, as in a business, art, or science; a professional or official performer of such work; one who operates or works a machine, etc. **c** *Surg.* One who performs a surgical operation. **d** A maker of quack medicines, fraudulent articles, or the like; a mountebank; a quack; one who gets a living by cheating or fraud. *Obs.* **e** A dealer in stocks or any commodity; esp., a speculator. *Com. Cant.* **f** *Math.* A symbol indicating an operation and itself the subject of operations; a facient. **g** A person who transmits and receives telegraphic or telephonic messages.

o-per′cle (ō-pûr′k'l; ŏp′ẽr-k'l), *n.* [See OPERCULUM.] An operculum; specif., the upper posterior (and usually the largest) bone of the operculum, or gill cover, of fishes.

o-per′cu-lar (ō-pûr′kū-lȧr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, an operculum. — *n.* The opercle of the gill cover of a fish.

opercular bones, *Zoöl.,* in most fishes, the bony plates developed in and supporting the gill cover. They are usually the opercle, preopercle, subopercle, and interopercle.

O-per′cu-la′ta (-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The operculate gastropods collectively; esp., the operculate land shells.

o-per′cu-late (ō-pûr′kū-lāt) } *a.* [L. *operculatus,* p. p. of
o-per′cu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } *operculare* to furnish with a lid, fr. *operculum* lid.] Having a lid, or operculum, as the capsule of a moss or, *Zoöl.,* (1) most prosobranchiate gastropods, and (2) most existing fishes, the sharks and rays excepted.

o-per′cu-li-form (ō-pûr′kū-lĭ-fôrm; ŏp′ẽr-kū′-), *a.* [L. *operculum* a cover + *-form:* cf. F. *operculiforme.*] Resembling a lid, or operculum.

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o′pen-a-ble (ō′p'n-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

o′pen-beak′, *n.* An openbill.

o′pen-cut′, *a., adv.,* & *n.* *Mining.* Opencast.

o′pend. Opened. *Ref. Sp.*

o′pen-doored′, *a.* Having the door or doors open; hence, hospitable.

o′pen ey′ed-ly (-ī′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [of OPEN-EYED.]

o′pen-face′, *a.* Open-faced.

o′pen-gait′ed, *a.* Having an open gait; — said of a trotter. See OPEN GAIT.

open hand knot. See 2d KNOT, *n.*

o′pen-head′, *a.* & *adv.* Open-headed. *Obs.*

o′pen-head′ed, *a.* & *adv.* Bareheaded. *Obs.*

o′pen-her′, *a.* [See OPEN, *a.;* HAIR.] Bareheaded. *Obs.*

openliche, *a.* Open; public; manifest. *Obs.*

o′pen-ly, *adv.* of OPEN. See -LY.

o′pen-mind′ed, *a.* Having an open mind; receptive of arguments or ideas.—**o′pen-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

o′pen-mouthed′ grunt. See GRUNT, *n.,* 2.

o′pen-mouthed′ness (-mouthd′-nĕs; -moutht′nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

o′pen-tide′, *n.* = OPEN TIME. *Obs.*

o′pen-tim′bered, *a.* Having the timbers open or exposed. See OPEN-TIMBER ROOF.

‖ **o′pe-ra** (ŏp′ē-rȧ), *n., pl.* of OPUS.

op′er-a-ble (ŏp′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Practicable; admitting of being done. *Rare.* — *n.* A thing that may be done. *Rare.*

op′er-a-bly (ŏp′ẽr-ȧ-blĭ), *adv.* of OPERABLE. See -LY.

‖ **o′pe-ra buf′fa** (ō′pā-rä bōōf′-fä). [It.] = OPERA BOUFFE.

o′pe-ræ (ŏp′ē-rē), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* See PATRON.

‖ **o′pe-ræ pre′ti-um est.** [L.] Lit., it is a reward for trouble or labor; it is worth while.

op′e-ra-girls′, *n.* = DANCING-GIRLS.

‖ **o′pe-ra se′ri-a** (ō′pā-rä sâ′-rē-ä). [It.] Serious or tragic opera; grand opera.

op′er-a-tee′ (ŏp′ẽr-ā-tē′), *n.* One who is operated on.

op′er-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *operatus,* p. p.] Working; operative. *Rare.*

op′er-at′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of OPERATIC.

op′er-at′ing (ŏp′ẽr-āt′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of OPERATE. — **operating cost.** See COST, *n.,* 6.

op′er-a′tion-al (-ā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* *Math.* Referring to operations; as, *operational* calculus.

op′er-a-tive-ly, *adv.* of OPERATIVE.

op′er-a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

op′er-a-tiv′i-ty (ŏp′ẽr-ā-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being operative. *Rare.*

op′er-a-tize (ŏp′ẽr-ȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To make into opera. *Rare.*

op′er-a-to-ry, *a.* Operative. *Obs.*

op′er-a-to-ry, *n.* [LL. *operatorium.*] A laboratory.

op′er-a′tress (ŏp′ẽr-ā′trĕs), *n.* A female operator. *Rare.*

op′er-a-trice (ŏp′ẽr-ȧ-trĭs), *n.* [F. *opératrice.*] Operatress. *Obs.*

op′er-a′trix (-ā′trĭks), *n.; L. pl.* -TRICES (-ȧ-trī′sēz). [L.] A female operator. *Rare.*

o-per′cled (ō-pûr′k'ld; ŏ′-pẽr-), *a.* Operculate.

o-per′cu-la (ō-pûr′kū-lȧ), *n., pl.* of OPERCULUM.

o-per′cu-late, *v. t.* To cover. [*Obs.*]

o-per′cu-lif′er-ous (ō-pûr′kū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*operculum* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Operculate.

o-per′cu-lig′e-nous (-lĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*operculum* + *-genous.*] *Zoöl.* Producing an operculum.

o-per′cu-lig′er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*operculum* + *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Operculate.

o-per'cu-lum (ō-pûr'kū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LA (-lȧ), E. -LUMS (-lŭmz). [L., a cover or lid, fr. *operire* to cover.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A lid, or covering flap, as of a moss capsule, of a pyxidium in seed plants, of the pitcher in *Nepenthes.* **b** The calyx limb in *Eucalyptus.*
2. *Anat.* Any of several convolutions bordering the fissure of Sylvius and concealing the island of Reil.
3. *Zoöl.* A lidlike process or part, as: **a** The horny or shelly plate developed on the posterior dorsal surface of the foot in many gastropod mollusks (esp. in Prosobranchiata, rarely in Opisthobranchiata or Pulmonata) and serving to close the shell when the animal is retracted. **b** The two or more movable plates of the shell of a barnacle. **c** In the king crab, the first pair of abdominal appendages, which are united and cover the other pairs. **d** In the spiders, one of the small plates covering the orifice of a trachea, or lung sac. **e** In most fishes and some amphibians, the fold of integument, usually supported by bony plates, which protects the gills; the gill cover. **f** The principal bony plate of the gill cover; the opercle. See OPERCULAR BONES.

op'er-et'ta (ŏp'ẽr-ĕt'ȧ), *n.*; *It. pl.* -TE (*It.* ô'pĕ-rĕt'tā). [It., dim. of *opera.*] *Music.* A short, light, musical drama.

op'er-ose (ŏp'ẽr-ōs), *a.* [L. *operosus*, fr. *opera* pains, labor, *opus*, *operis*, work, labor.] **1.** Wrought with labor; requiring or involving labor; laborious; elaborate; tedious; wearisome. "*Operose* proceeding." *Burke.* "A very *operose* calculation." *De Quincey.*
2. Laborious; diligent; busy; — said of persons.
— **op'er-ose'ly.** *adv.* — **op'er-ose'ness**, *n.*

O-phe'li-a (ō-fē'lĭ-ȧ; ō-fēl'yȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *Ofelia*, *Ofellia*, *Ofilia*, *Ofillia*, Gr. 'Οφελλία, 'Οφιλλία.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Ophélie* (ō'fā'lē').
2. The beautiful daughter of Polonius in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." She goes mad because of Hamlet's treatment of her and his killing of her father, and is drowned.
3. [*l. c.*] A bluish pink or violet color.

oph'i-cal'cite (ŏf'ĭ-kăl'sit), *n.* [Cf. OPHIOLITE; CALCITE.] *Petrog.* Crystalline limestone or marble spotted with greenish serpentine; ophiolite; verd antique.

oph'i-cleide (ŏf'ĭ-klīd), *n.* [F. *ophicléide*, fr. Gr. ὄφις a serpent + κλείς, gen. κλειδός, a key. So named because it was in effect the old wooden serpent, with keys added.] *Music.* **a** A large brass wind instrument of the keyed-bugle class, consisting of a large tapering tube, bent double and provided with finger keys and a cupped mouthpiece. Its tones are deep, resonant, and strong, with a compass of three octaves, but it is now generally supplanted in the orchestra by the tuba. **b** A powerful organ reed stop; — now usually called *tuba.*

O-phid'i-a (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. ὄφις a snake.] *Zoöl.* The division of reptiles consisting of the snakes or serpents. It ranks as an order, or as a suborder of the order Squamata. See SNAKE.

o-phid'i-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Ophidia, or snakes. — *n.* A snake.

Oph'i-di'i-dæ (ŏf'ĭ-dī'ĭ-dē; ō'fĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Ophidion*, fr. L. *ophidion* a fish resembling the conger, fr. Gr. ὀφίδιον, dim. of ὄφις a serpent.] *Zoöl.* A family of elongate, compressed, somewhat eel-shaped acanthopterygian fishes having a tapering tail, confluent dorsal and anal fins, and the ventral fins situated

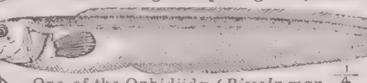

One of the Ophidiidæ (*Rissola marginata*). 1/4

on the throat and appearing like barbels. **O-phid'i-on** (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ŏn) is the typical genus. — **o-phid'i-oid** (-oid), *a.* & *n.*

oph'i-o- (ŏf'ĭ-ō-; ō'fĭ-ō-). A combining form from the Greek ὄφις, *a serpent.*

Oph'i-o-glos-sa'ce-æ (-glŏ-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OPHIOGLOSSUM.] *Bot.* A family of fern allies, the adder's-tongue family, either placed in the order Filicales or regarded as constituting a distinct order, **Oph'i-o-glos-sa'les** (-lēz). They are more or less succulent plants with a stem and usually a single leaf or frond, the sporophylls forming a spike or panicle, and the sporangia opening by transverse slits. The prothallia are subterranean bodies without chlorophyll. The family contains 5 genera, including *Ophioglossum* and *Botrychium.* — **oph'i-o-glos-sa'ceous** (ŏf'ĭ-ō-glŏ-sā'shŭs; ō'fĭ-ō-), *a.*

Oph'i-o-glos'sum (-glŏs'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *ophio-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of pteridophytous plants, the adder's-tongues, typifying the family Ophioglossaceæ. They have a solitary simple leaf or frond, with netted venation, and a terminal spike formed of two rows of coalescent sporangia.

Ophioglossum (*O. vulgatum*). Much reduced.

oph'i-oid (ŏf'ĭ-oid; ō'fĭ-), *a.* [*ophio-* + *-oid.*] Like, or pertaining to, snakes.

oph'i-o-man'cy (-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*ophio-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of serpents.

O-phi'on (ō-fī'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀφίων, name of a fabulous animal.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of ichneumon flies having a compressed abdomen. They are usually of small size and yellow color, and infest the caterpillars of various moths, laying in them a single egg. It is the type of a family, **Oph'i-on'i-dæ** (ŏf'ĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē; ō'fĭ-), or more often a subfamily, **Oph'i-o-ni'næ** (ŏf'ĭ-ō-nī'nē; ō'fĭ-).

Oph'ism (ŏf'ĭz'm; ō'fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Doctrines and rites of the Ophites.
2. [*l. c.*] Serpent worship or the use of serpents as magical agencies. See SNAKE DANCE.

oph'ite (ŏf'īt; ō'fīt; 277), *a.* [Gr. ὀφίτης, fr. ὄφις serpent.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a serpent; serpentine. *R.*

oph'ite, *n.* [L. *ophites*, Gr. ὀφίτης (sc. λίθος), a kind of marble spotted like a serpent.] *Petrog.* A variety of diabase of a green color, whose augite is altered to uralite. The rock occurring in the Pyrenees was first given the name.

Oph'ite, *n.* [L. *Ophitae*, pl. See OPHITE, *a.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect, or group of sects including the Naassenes and Perates, of Gnostics who revered the serpent as the symbol of the hidden, divine wisdom.

o-phit'ic (ō-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, ophite; having a rock fabric in which lath-shaped plagioclase crystals are inclosed wholly or in part in later formed augite, as commonly seen in diabase; intersertal.

O-phit'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ophites.

Oph'i-u'chus (ŏf'ĭ-ū'kŭs; ō'fĭ-), *n.*; *gen.* OPHIUCHI (-kī). [L., fr. Gr. ὀφιοῦχος, lit., holding a serpent; ὄφις a serpent + ἔχειν to hold.] *Astron.* A constellation just south of Hercules, represented on pictorial charts as a man holding the Serpent in his hands; — called also *Serpentarius.*

oph'i-u'ran (-ū'răn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Ophiuroidea. — *n.* One of the Ophiuroidea; a brittle star.

Oph'i-u-roi'de-a (-ū-roi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Oph'i-u'ri-oi'de-a.** [NL.; *ophio-* + Gr. οὐρά tail + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A class of echinoderms including the brittle stars and basket fishes. They resemble the starfishes, but have slender flexible arms which are always sharply marked off from the central disk and contain no cæca of the intestine or prolongations of the reproductive organs. The anus is absent, the madreporite lies near the mouth on the ventral surface, there are no ambulacral grooves, and the ambulacra lack ampullæ and suckers. They crawl about on the bottom or swim by active movements of the arms, which are often very brittle, hence the name *brittle stars.* They are commonly divided into two orders: Ophiurida, those with simple arms, and Euryalida, those with branched arms. — **oph'i-u'roid** (-ū'roid), *a.* & *n.* — **oph'i-u-roi'de-an** (-ū-roi'dē-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

oph'ry-on (ŏf'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀφρύς brow.] *Craniol.* The juncture of the median line of the face with a transverse line across the narrowest part of the forehead. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

oph-thal'mi-a (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *ophthalmia*, fr. Gr. ὀφθαλμία, fr. ὀφθαλμός the eye, akin to E. *optic.* See OPTIC.] *Med.* An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye or of the eyeball.

oph-thal'mic (ŏf-thăl'mĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμικός: cf. F. *ophthalmique.* See OPHTHALMIA.] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the eye; ocular.
ophthalmic artery, *Anat.*, a branch of the internal carotid which accompanies the optic nerve through the optic foramen into the orbit and supplies the eye and adjacent structures. — **o. ganglion**, *Anat.*, the ciliary ganglion. — **o. nerve**, *Anat.*, the first division of the trigeminal nerve, arising from the Gasserian ganglion and by its branches supplying the lachrymal gland, eyelids, ciliary muscle, nose, forehead, etc. It is a sensory nerve. — **o. segment** *or* **ring**, *Zoöl.*, in arthropods, the segment which bears the eyes. It is rarely distinguishable, but in *Squilla* it is free. — **o. vein**, *Anat.*, either of two small veins, a superior and inferior, which pass from the orbit, through the sphenoidal fissure, to the cavernous sinus.

oph'thal-mi'tis (ŏf'thăl-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Ophthalmia. — **oph'thal-mit'ic** (-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

oph-thal'mo- (ŏf-thăl'mō-), **ophthalm-**. Combining form from Greek ὀφθαλμός, *eye.*

oph'thal-mol'o-gy (ŏf'thăl-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye. — **oph-thal'mo-log'ic** (ŏf-thăl'mō-lŏj'ĭk), **oph-thal'mo-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **oph'thal-mol'o-gist** (ŏf'thăl-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

oph'thal-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument devised by Helmholtz for measuring the size of a reflected image on the convex surface of the cornea and lens of the eye, by which their curvature can be ascertained.

oph'thal-mom'e-try (-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-metry.*] *Med.* Measurement of the refraction of the eye, as by the ophthalmometer. — **oph-thal'mo-met'ric** (ŏf-thăl'mō-mĕt'rĭk), **oph-thal'mo-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

oph'thal-mop'a-thy (ŏf'thăl-mŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the eyes.

oph-thal'mo-ple'gi-a (ŏf-thăl'mō-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **oph-thal'mo-ple'gy** (-plē'jĭ). [NL. *ophthalmoplegia*; *ophthalmo-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the muscles of the eye. — **oph-thal'mo-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk; -plē'jĭk), *a.*

oph-thal'mo-scope (ŏf-thăl'mō-skōp), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, particularly the retina. It consists usually of a concave mirror having a hole in the center through which the observer examines the eye with or without the aid of lenses. Light is thrown into the eye by the mirror, is reflected there, and returns through the opening in the mirror to the eye of the observer. — **oph-thal'mo-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Opthalmoscope.

oph'thal-mos'co-pist (ŏf'thăl-mŏs'kō-pĭst; ŏf-thăl'mō-skō'pĭst), *n.* One skilled in the use of the ophthalmoscope.

oph'thal-mos'co-py (-pĭ), *n.* **1.** A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a person's temper and character from the appearance of the eyes. *Obs. or R.*
2. Examination of the eye with the ophthalmoscope.

-o'pi-a (-ō'pĭ-ȧ), **-o'py** (-ō'pĭ). [Gr. -ωπία (as in ἀμβλυωπία amblyopia), fr. ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] A combining form signifying *sight*, *vision*; as, ambly*opia*, ambly*opy*, my*opia*, presby*opia*, etc. Cf. -OPSIA.

o'pi-ane (ō'pĭ-ān), *n.* [From OPIUM.] Narcotine. *Obs.*

o'pi-an'ic (ō'pĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [From OPIANE.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bitter, crystalline, aldehyde acid, $C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2(CHO)(CO_2H)$, obtained by the oxidation of narcotine, and otherwise.

o'pi-an'yl (ō'pĭ-ăn'ĭl), *n.* [*opianic* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** Meconin. *Obs.* **b** The univalent radical $C_{10}H_9O_4$, the radical of opianic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

o'pi-ate (ō'pĭ-āt), *n.* [From OPIUM: cf. F. *opiat*, OF. also

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opere, *n.* Work. *Obs.*
‖ **o'pe-re ci-ta'to** (ŏp'ĕ-rē). [L.] In the work quoted.
o-per'i-ment, *n.* [L. *operimentum.*] A covering. *Obs.*
‖ **o'pe-ris fe-ren'di** (ŏp'ĕ-rĭs). [L., (right) of the work, i. e. building, to be supported.] See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.*
op'er-os'i-ty (ŏp'ẽr-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *operositas.*] Operoseness; laboriousness. *Rare.*
op'er-ous, *a.* Operose. *Obs.* — **op'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
op'er-ta'ne-ous, *a.* [L. *opertaneus.*] Hidden; private. *Obs.*
Operydes. † HESPERIDES.
ope'tide', *n.* Opentide. *Obs.*
opeyne. † OPEN, *v.*
oph. † OAF.
‖ **O-phan'nim**, **O-phan'im** (ō-făn'ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *ōphannīm.*] Lit., wheels: — in the Book of Enoch, an order of angels.
O'phel (ō'fĕl). *Bib.*
o-phel'ic (ō-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Noting an acid extracted from chirata (*Ophelia chirata*).
Oph'e-ra (ŏf'ē-rȧ). *D. Bib.*
Oph'i-an (ŏf'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. 'Οφιανοί, pl., in Clement of Alexandria.] *Eccl. Hist.* = OPHITE.
o-phi'a-sis (ō-fī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ὀφίασις bald place on the head.] A disease causing baldness. *Obs.*
oph'ic (ŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὄφις serpent.] Of or pertaining to serpents: as, *ophic* worship.
oph'ic, *a.* Ophidian. *Rare.*
Oph'i-ce-phal'i-dæ (ŏf'ĭ-sē-făl'ĭ-dē; ō'fĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὄφις serpent + κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes constituted by the snakehead mullets. The typical genus is **Oph'i-ceph'a-lus** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs). — **oph'i-ceph'a-loid** (-loid), *a.* & *n.*
Oph'ich-thy'i-dæ (ŏf'ĭk-thī'ĭ-dē; ō'fĭk-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὄφις serpent + ἰχθύς fish.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the snake eels. — **o-phich'thy-oid** (ō-fĭk'thĭ-oid), *a.* & *n.*
oph'i-clei'de-an (ŏf'ĭ-klī'dē-ăn), *a.* Of or like an ophicleide.
oph'i-cleid'ist, *n.* A player on the ophicleide.
O-phid'i-o-ba-tra'chi-a (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ō-bȧ-trā'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὀφίδιον little snake + *Batrachia.*] Syn. of GYMNOPHIONA.
O-phid'i-oi'de-a (-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Ophidion* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* A superfamily comprising the Ophidiidæ, Brotulidæ, and related families. [Ophidian. *R.*]
o-phid'i-ous (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.*
O-phid'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OPHIDION.
oph'i-dol'o-gist (ŏf'ĭ-dŏl'ō-jĭst; ō'fĭ-), **oph'i-dol'o-gy** (-jĭ), etc. = OPHIOLOGIST, etc.
Oph'i-o-ba-tra'chi-a (ŏf'ĭ-ō-bȧ-trā'kĭ-ȧ; ō'fĭ-), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* = OPHIDIOBATRACHIA.
Oph'i-o-ce-phal'i-dæ (-sē-făl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, **Oph'i-o-ceph'a-lus** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syns. of OPHICEPHALIDÆ, -CEPHALUS. — **o'phi-o-ceph'a-loid**, *a.* & *n.*
Oph'i-og'e-nes (ŏf'ĭ-ŏj'ē-nēz; ō'fĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀφιογενής serpent-gendered.] A mythical race of the Hellespont whose touch cured snake bites.
oph'i-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*ophio-* + *-graphy.*] *Zoöl.* Scientific description of serpents.
oph'i-ol'a-ter (-ŏl'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [*ophio-* + *-later.*] A serpent worshiper.
oph'i-ol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* Serpent worship. — **oph'i-ol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*
oph'i-o-lite' (ŏf'ĭ-ō-līt'; ō'fĭ-), *n.* [*ophio-* + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* **a** Serpentine. *Obs.* **b** Ophicalcite. — **oph'i-o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
oph'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ophio-* + *-logy.*] Natural history that treats of the ophidians. — **oph'i-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **oph'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **oph'i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
Oph'i-o-mor'pha (-ō-môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OPHIOMORPHIC.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of GYMNOPHIONA. —
oph'i-o-morph' (ŏf'ĭ-ō-môrf'; ō'fĭ-), *n.*
oph'i-o-mor'phic (-fĭk), **oph'i-o-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.* [*ophio-* + *-morphic*, *-morphous.*] Having the form of a serpent; of or pertaining to the Ophiomorpha.
oph'i-oph'a-gous (-ŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*ophio-* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on serpents.
Oph'i-oph'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.* [NL. See OPHIOPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the king cobra.
oph'i-o-plu'te-us (ŏf'ĭ-ō-plōō'tē-ŭs; ō'fĭ-; 243), *n.* [NL.; *ophio-* + *pluteus.*] *Zoöl.* The pluteus of an ophiuran.
Oph'i-o-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* Syn. of OPHISAURUS.
oph'i-o-scor'o-don, *n.* [Gr. ὀφιοσκόροδον.] Wild garlic. *Obs.*
oph'i-o-staph'y-le (ŏf'ĭ-ō-stăf'ĭ-lē; ō'fĭ-), *n.* [Gr. ὀφιοσταφύλη.] Lit., snake grape; a kind of caper.
O'phir (ō'fẽr), *n.* [Heb. *Ōphīr.*] *Bib.* **1.** Son of Joktan. *Gen.* x. 29. **2.** A region frequently mentioned in the Old Testament as the source of gold and variously identified as located in Africa, India, Arabia, Ceylon, and the Malay Peninsula. 1 *Kings* x. 11.
Oph'i-sau'rus (ŏf'ĭ-sô'rŭs; ō'fĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄφις snake + *-saurus.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of lizards consisting of the glass snakes. [pentine. *Obs.*]
o-phit'i-cal, *a.* Ophitic; ser-
Oph'i-tism (ŏf'ĭ-tĭz'm; ō'fĭ-), *n.* Ophism.
Oph'i-u'ra (-ū'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ophio-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of typical ophiurans, in old classifications used in a very broad sense, including many forms now placed in other genera. [Syn. of OPHIURIDA.]
Oph'i-u'ræ (-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.]
Oph'i-u're-æ (-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = OPHIURIDA.
Oph'i-u'ri-da (-rĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] See OPHIUROIDEA.
Oph'i-u-rid'e-a (-ū-rĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of OPHIURIDA or of OPHIUROIDEA.
Oph'i-u'ri-oi'de-a (-ū'rĭ-oi'dē-ȧ). Var. of OPHIUROIDEA. —
oph'i-u'ri-oid (-ū'rĭ-oid), *a.* & *n.*
Oph'ni (ŏf'nī). *Bib.*
Oph'rah (-rȧ). *Bib.*
Oph'rys (ŏf'rĭs), *n.* [L., a plant with two leaves, bifoil, Gr. ὀφρῦς brow, eyebrow.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of ARACHNITES. **b** A genus of orchids, the twayblades, of the north temperate and arctic zones. They are small plants with two opposite leaves midway on the stem, and a raceme of greenish spurless flowers.
oph'thal-mal'gi-a (ŏf'thăl-măl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the eye. — **oph'thal-mal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*
oph-thal'ma-tro'phi-a (ŏf-thăl'mȧ-trō'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *atrophia.*] *Med.* Atrophy of the eyeball.
oph'thal-mec'to-my (ŏf'thăl-mĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Med.* Excision of an eyeball.
oph-thal'mi-ac (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ăk), *n.* One having ophthalmia.
oph-thal'mi-a'ter (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + Gr. ἰατήρ healer.] An oculist. *Rare.*
oph-thal'mi-at'rics (-ăt'rĭks), *n. pl.* [*ophthalmo-* + Gr. ἰατρικός of a physician.] *Med.* Treatment of diseases of the eye.
oph-thal'mi-ous (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* Affected with ophthalmia.
oph-thal'mist (-mĭst), *n.* An ophthalmologist. *Obs. or R.*
oph-thal'mite (-mīt), *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] An eyestalk.
oph-thal'mo-blen'nor-rhe'a (-mō-blĕn'ŏ-rē'ȧ), *or* **-rhœ'a.** *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Blennorrhea of the conjunctiva.
oph-thal'mo-car'ci-no'ma, *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *carcinoma.*] *Med.* Cancer of the eye.
oph-thal'mo-cele, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Abnormal protrusion of the eyeball.
oph-thal'mo-co'pi-a, *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + Gr. κόπος fatigue.] *Med.* = ASTHENOPIA.
oph-thal'mo-di'a-stim'e-ter, *n.* [See OPHTHALMO-; DIASTIMETER.] *Med.* An instrument to adjust the distance between the eyes and lenses, as of spectacles.
oph-thal'mo-dy'na-mom'e-ter, *n.* [See OPHTHALMO-; DYNAMOMETER.] *Med.* An instrument used to determine the nearest point to which the two eyes can be made to converge.
oph-thal'mo-dyn'i-a (ŏf-thăl'mō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the eye.
oph'thal-mog'ra-phy (ŏf'thăl-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-graphy.*] Description of the eye.
oph-thal'mo-leu'co-scope. *or* **-leu'ko-scope**, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *leuco-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An apparatus for testing the color sense by means of colors produced by polarized light.
oph-thal'mo-lith, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-lith.*] A lachrymal calculus.
oph-thal'mo-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* A rare affection of the eye marked by lowered intraocular tension and diminution in the size of the eyeball.
oph-thal'mo-phore (ŏf-thăl'mō-fōr), **oph-thal'mo-pho'ri-um** (-fō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* An ommatophore. — **oph'thal-moph'o-rous** (ŏf'thăl-mŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*
oph'thal-moph'thi-sis (ŏf'thăl-mŏf'thĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *phthisis.*] *Med.* Decay or atrophy of the eyeball.
oph-thal'mo-plas'ty, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the eye.
oph-thal'mop-to'sis (ŏf-thăl'mŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Med.* = EXOPHTHALMIA.
oph-thal'mor-rha'gi-a (ŏf-thăl'mō-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the eye.
oph-thal'mor-rhex'is (-rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + Gr. ῥῆξις a bursting.] *Med.* Rupture of the eyeball.
Oph-thal'mo-sau'rus, *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous ichthyosaurs of England having no teeth or only a few small ones at the front of the jaw.
oph'thal-mos'ta-sis (ŏf'thăl-mŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + Gr. στάσις a placing.] Fixation of the eye by means of the ophthalmostat.
oph-thal'mo-stat (ŏf-thăl'mō-stăt), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Surg.* An instrument used to fix the eye in one position during an operation.
oph-thal'mo-stat-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See OPHTHALMOSTAT; -METER.] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring how far the eyeball protrudes.
oph-thal'mo-to-nom'e-ter, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *tonometer.*] An instrument used in determining the intraocular tension. — **oph-thal'mo-to-nom'e-try**, *n.*
oph-thal'mo-trope, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-trope.*] An instrument for illustrating the operation of the muscles governing the movements of the eyes.
oph-thal'mo-tro-pom'e-ter, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-trope* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring ocular movements.
oph-thal'my (ŏf-thăl'mĭ; ŏf'thăl-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *ophtalmie.*] *Med.* = OPHTHALMIA.
o'pi-a-nate (ō'pĭ-ȧ-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of opianic acid.
o'pi-a-nine (-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** Narcotine. *Obs.*

opiate.] 1. Any medicine containing, or derived from, opium, and tending to induce sleep or repose; a narcotic. 2. Anything which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*. *Bentley.*

o′pi-ate (ō′pĭ-āt), *a.* [See OPIUM.] Containing, or mixed or impregnated with, opium; hence, inducing sleep; somniferous; narcotic; fig., anodyne; causing rest, dullness, or inaction; as, the *opiate* rod of Hermes. *Milton.*

o′pi-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). 1. To subject to the influence of an opiate; to put to sleep. 2. Fig.: To diminish the force, intensity, or sensitiveness of; to deaden. 3. To impregnate or mix with opium.

o-pin′a-ble (ō-pīn′ȧ-b'l; *formerly* ŏp′ĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *opinabilis.*] 1. Being a matter of opinion. *Obs.* 2. Capable of being opined or thought. *Holland.* — **o-pin′a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **o-pin′a-bly** (ō-pīn′ȧ-blĭ), *adv.*

o-pine′ (ō-pīn′), *v. t. & i.*; O-PINED′ (-pīnd′); O-PIN′ING (ō-pīn′ĭng). [L. *opinari*, p. p. *opinatus*: cf. F. *opiner.*] To have, express, form, or hold, an opinion; to give out formally as one's opinion, or to give a formal opinion; to judge; think; suppose. *South.*

o-pin′ing (ō-pīn′ĭng), *n.* Forming or expressing of opinions; an opinion. *Jer. Taylor.*

o-pin′ion (ō-pĭn′yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *opinio*. See OPINE.] 1. That which is opined; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge; settled judgment in regard to any point; a notion or conviction founded on probable evidence; a belief; a view; a judgment.

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of incertainty or doubting. *Sir M. Hale.*

All their *opinions* are downright beliefs. *T. Hughes.*

2. A formal expression by an expert, professional authority, or the like, of his thought upon or judgment or advice concerning a matter; as, a medical expert's *opinion*. 3. Specif.: *Law.* The formal expression by a judge, court, referee, or the like, of the legal reasons and principles upon which the decision is based; — often used to include also the judgment or decision. 4. The judgment or sentiment which the mind forms of persons or things; estimation; sometimes, high or favorable estimation; esteem.

I have bought golden *opinions* from all sorts of people. *Shak.*
However, I have no *opinion* of those things. *Bacon.*

5. Favorable judgment or estimate of one's self; in a good sense, self-confidence; in a bad sense, self-conceit. *Obs.* 6. Estimation in which one is held by others; esp., favorable or good estimation; reputation; repute; credit. *Obs.*

Thou hast redeemed thy lost *opinion*. *Shak.*
This gained Agricola much *opinion*. *Milton.*

7. Expectation; anticipation. *Obs.* 8. Report; rumor; — a Latinism. *Obs.*

Syn. — Idea, impression, notion, judgment, belief. — OPINION, SENTIMENT, FEELING. An OPINION, in ordinary usage, is what one thinks or believes about something; the word does not imply the definiteness or weight of a judgment or the assurance or certainty of a conviction; as, "'Say freely what you think.' — 'Then this is mine *opinion*'" (*Shak.*); "*Opinion* in good men is but knowledge in the making" (*Milton*); "one who shuns contention, though he will hazard an *opinion*" (*Burke*); in my *opinion*; a matter of *opinion*; public *opinion*. SENTIMENT, as here compared (see SENTIMENT), suggests a more or less settled opinion, often, but not necessarily, with reference to something which involves one's feelings; as, "I have told you candidly my *sentiments*. I think they are not likely to alter yours" (*Burke*); "His 'Solomon' had many noble *sentiments* elegantly expressed" (*Johnson*); public *sentiment*. FEELING, as here compared (see FEELING), suggests an attitude of mind which rests on what one feels rather than on what one thinks; as, you know my *feeling* (cf. *opinion*, *sentiment*) about coeducation. See IDEA, BELIEF.

to be of opinion, to hold the opinion; to opine; to think.

o-pin′ion-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *opinionner.*] To opine; *Obs.*, to make (one's self) opinionated or obstinate; to force or bring (one's self) by thinking. *Now Rare.*

o-pin′ion-ate (-āt), *a.* *Obs.* 1. Grounded on opinion; held as an opinion; uncertain; supposed. 2. Opinionated; as, an *opinionate* person.

o-pin′ion-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* 1. Having or holding a (specified or certain) opinion; opinioned; specif., thinking highly; proud; conceited; — often used with *of*. *Obs.* 2. Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion or to preconceived notions; obstinate, esp. in opinion; self-willed. *Scott.*

Syn. — OPINIONATED, OPINIONATIVE. OPINIONATIVE (the less common term) is now practically synonymous with OPINIONATED (see DICTATORIAL), but sometimes carries a less disagreeable connotation; as, "[A] painter . . . bold and *opinionative* enough to dare and to dictate" (*Walpole*).

o-pin′ion-a-tive (ō-pĭn′yŭn-ā-tĭv), *a.* 1. Based on opinion; conjectural; imaginary. *Obs.* 2. Of, pert. to, or consisting in, opinion or belief; doctrinal. "Things both *opinionative* and practical." *Bunyan.* 3. Of the nature of an opinion. *Rare.* 4. Unduly attached to one's own opinions; opinionated. 5. Proud or conceited; — with *of*. *Obs.*

Syn. — See OPINIONATED.

— **o-pin′ion-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **o-pin′ion-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

o-pin′ion-a-tive, *n.* A point or object of opinion. *Obs.*

o-pin′ioned (-yŭnd), *a.* *Now Rare.* 1. Having or holding an opinion; possessed of (such an) opinion; specif., having a favorable opinion (with respect to a certain thing); thinking highly; proud or conceited; — often used with *of*. 2. Opinionated. "His *opinioned* zeal." *Milton.*

o-pin′ion-ist (-yŭn-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *opinioniste.*] 1. One who holds or maintains an unusual or heretical belief or opinion; a sectary. *Obs.* 2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a 15th-century sect that held that no pope who did not practice voluntary poverty could be a true vicar of Christ. 3. One who holds some opinion.

o′pi-oph′a-gism (ō′pĭ-ŏf′ȧ-jĭz'm) }
o′pi-oph′a-gy (ō′pĭ-ŏf′ȧ-jĭ) } *n.* [*opium* + Gr. φαγειν to eat.] *Med.* Opium eating.

op′i-som′e-ter (ŏp′ĭ-sŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὀπισω backwards + *-meter.*] An instrument used to measure curved lines, as on a map. It consists of a screw (*b* in the *Illust.*) with a wheel-shaped nut (*a*) which is made to rotate forward along the curved lines and then backward (to its original position on the screw) along a straight scale.

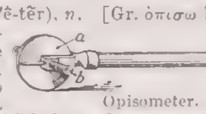

Opisometer.

o-pis′tho- (ō-pĭs′thō-), **opisth-**. Combining form from Greek ὄπισθεν, *behind.*

O-pis′tho-bran′chi-a (-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ) }
O-pis′tho-bran′chi-a′ta (-kĭ-ā′tȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL.; *opistho-* + Gr. βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* A large order of gastropods in which the breathing organs when present are posterior to the heart. (Cf. PROSOBRANCHIATA and PULMONATA.) The nervous system is almost invariably euthyneurous and the operculum wanting. All are hermaphroditic, and marine. The group includes the Tectibranchiata, Nudibranchiata, and Pteropoda. — **o-pis′tho-branch** (ō-pĭs′thō-brăŋk), *a. & n.* — **o-pis′tho-bran′chi-ate** (-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

o-pis′tho-cœ′li-an (-sē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Opisthocœlous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Opisthocœlia. — *n.* One of the Opisthocœlia.

o-pis′tho-cœ′lous (-sē′lŭs), *a.* [*opistho-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* Concave behind; — designating vertebræ in which the anterior end of the centrum is flat or convex and the posterior concave.

o-pis′tho-dome (ō-pĭs′thō-dōm), *n.* [L. *opisthodomus*, Gr. ὀπισθόδομος; ὄπισθεν behind + δομος house.] *Arch.* A back chamber; esp., that part of the naos, or cella, farthest from the main entrance, sometimes forming the epinaos, having an entrance of its own, sometimes entered from a rear portico, which is then the epinaos. It was often used as a treasury.

O-pis′tho-glyph′a (-glĭf′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *opistho-* + Gr. γλύφειν to carve.] A group of snakes in which one, or a few, of the posterior maxillary teeth have a furrow that conducts the secretion of the enlarged upper labial glands. It is included in the Colubridæ in some classifications. Its members are considered poisonous, but, from the position of the teeth, they cannot easily inflict wounds. — **o-pis′tho-glyph′ic** (-ĭk), **op′is-thog′ly-phous** (ŏp′ĭs-thŏg′lĭ-fŭs), *a.*

op′is-thog′na-thous (ŏp′ĭs-thŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*opistho-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] Having retreating jaws; — opposed to *prognathous.*

o-pis′tho-graph (ō-pĭs′thō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ὀπισθόγραφος having writing on the back; ὄπισθεν behind + γράφειν to write.] *Antiq.* A manuscript, slab, or the like, written or inscribed upon both the back and the front. — **op′is-thog′ra-phal** (ŏp′ĭs-thŏg′rȧ-făl), *a.* *Rare.* — **o-pis′tho-graph′ic** (ō-pĭs′thō-grăf′ĭk), **o-pis′tho-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Op′is-tho′mi (ŏp′ĭs-thō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *opistho-* + Gr. ὦμος the shoulder.] *Zoöl.* An order of eel-like teleost fishes of southern Asia and tropical Africa having the scapular arch attached to the vertebræ, but not connected with the skull. It consists of the family Mastacembelidæ. — **op′is-thome** (ŏp′ĭs-thōm), *n.* — **op′is-tho′mous** (-thō′mŭs), *a.*

O-pis′tho-pa′ri-a (ō-pĭs′thō-pā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See OPISTHO-; cf. HYPOPARIA.] *Paleon.* The largest and most extensive order of trilobites, distinguished by having the cheek pieces free, generally separate, and always bearing the genial angles, and usually having also well-developed compound eyes. It extends from the Lower Cambrian to the Permian.

op′is-thot′ic (ŏp′ĭs-thŏt′ĭk), *n.* [*opistho-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the posterior and inferior of the bony elements of the capsule of the internal ear. — *n.* An opisthotic bone or element.

op′is-thot′o-noid (-thŏt′ō-noid), *a.* [*opisthotonos* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling opisthotonos.

op′is-thot′o-nos (-nŏs), *n.* [NL.; *opistho-* + Gr. τόνος a stretching.] *Med.* A tetanic spasm in which the body is bent backwards. — **o-pis′tho-ton′ic** (ō-pĭs′thō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*

o′pi-um (ō′pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὄπιον poppy juice, dim. of ὀπός vegetable juice.] 1. A drug consisting of the inspissated juice of the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*). It is obtained from incisions made in the capsules of the plant, the best flowing from the first incision. It is imported into Europe and America chiefly from the Levant, and into China from India, Persia, and other countries. It is of a brownish yellow color, has a faint smell, and bitter and acrid taste. It is a stimulant narcotic poison, which may produce hallucinations, profound sleep, or death. It is much used in medicine to soothe pain and inflammation, and is smoked as an intoxicant with baneful effects. In addition to the gum, wax, and minor compounds constituting over 75 per cent of its weight, opium contains about 20 different alkaloids, the chief of which is morphine. 2. Something affecting like opium; a stupefier. 3. Lactucarium. *Rare.*

o′pi-um-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* The habitual use of opium.

opium poppy. A tall European and Asiatic perennial poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) with glaucous foliage and flowers ranging from white to purple. It has produced many garden hybrids, and has also been cultivated from antiquity as the source of opium.

op′o-del′doc (ŏp′ō-dĕl′dŏk), *n.* [The first syllable may be fr. Gr. ὀπός vegetable juice.] 1. A kind of plaster, variously compounded, used for external injuries; — a name found in the works of Paracelsus and thought to be invented by him. *Obs.* 2. Any of various soap liniments: **a** In American use, the unofficial camphorated soap liniment, which is of a soft semisolid consistence; — sometimes called specif. **solid opodeldoc**, the present official soap liniment being called **liquid opodeldoc**. **b** In British usage, orig. the camphorated soap liniment, or solid soap liniment; now, commonly, the official soap liniment.

o-pop′a-nax (ō-pŏp′ȧ-năks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀποπάναξ; ὀπός vegetable juice + πάναξ, πανακες, a kind of plant: cf. F. *opopanax.*] 1. *Pharm.* **a** An odorous bitter gum resin derived from the parsniplike root of a South European apiaceous plant (*Opopanax opopanax*; see below). It was formerly used in medicine as an antispasmodic. **b** Bisabol. 2. *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A small genus of South European apiaceous herbs having compound umbels of yellow flowers, and fruit with numerous oil tubes. **b** The species *O. opopanax*, often called **Hercules's allheal**, yielding the gum resin opopanax (see def. 1 **a**). 3. The huisache tree.

Common Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*).

o-pos′sum (ō-pŏs′ŭm), *n.* [Amer. Indian (Virginia) *apasum* white beast.] 1. Any of various American marsupials of the Didelphidæ; esp., *Didelphis virginiana*, of the southern United States, ranging as far north as New York in the east and Illinois in the west. It is about

o′pi-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to opiates. [OPS.

Op′i-con-siv′i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] See

o′pie, *n.* Opium; opiate. *Obs.*

o′pi-er, *n.* [OF. *opier*, F. *obier.*] The guelder-rose. *Obs.*

opiet, *n.* Prob., an opier. *Obs.*

o-pif′er-ous (ō-pĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *opifer*; *ops*, *opis*, help + *ferre* to bear.] Bringing help. *Obs.*

op′i-fex, *n.* [L.] Opificer. *Obs.*

op′i-fice (ŏp′ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *opificium*, fr. *opifex* workman.] Work or a work. *Obs.*

o-pif′i-cer (ō-pĭf′ĭ-sẽr), *n.* An artificer; a workman. *Obs.*

o-pig′no-rate, **op′i-late**, etc. Vars. of OPPIGNORATE, etc.

o′pi-ism (ō′pĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* [*opium* + *-ism.*] Condition induced by habitual use of opium.

opilation. ✝ OPPILATION.

O-pil′i-a (ō-pĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World tropical climbing shrubs typifying the family Opiliaceæ.

O-pil′i-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OPILIA.] *Bot.* A small family of shrubs or trees (order Santalales), containing 6 genera, all tropical. They have coriaceous leaves, small flowers, and drupaceous fruit with one seed. — **o-pil′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

O-pil′i-o′ne-a (ō-pĭl′ĭ-ō′nē-ȧ), **O-pil′i-o′nes** (-nēz), **O-pil′i-o-ni′na** (-ō-nī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. L. *opilio* a shepherd, a kind of bird.] *Zoöl.* = PHALANGIDA. — **o-pil′i-o-nine** (ō-pĭl′ĭ-ō-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a. & n.*

o-pime′, *a.* [L. *opimus.*] Rich; abundant; of spoils, honorable (see SPOLIA OPIMA). *Obs.*

O-pim′i-an (ō-pĭm′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Opimianus* of Opimius, a Roman consul.] Designating a famous Roman wine of the vintage of the year 121 B. C., when Opimius was consul.

o-pi′mous, *a.* Opime. *Obs.*

opin. ✝ OPEN.

op′i-nant (ŏp′ĭ-nănt; ō-pīn′ănt), *n.* [*opine* + *-ant.*] An opiner. *Rare.*

op′i-nate, *a.* [L. *opinatus*, p. p.] Opined; opinionated. *Obs.*

op′i-na′tion (ŏp′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *opinatio*. See OPINE.] Act of opining or supposing. *Obs.*

o-pin′a-tive (ō-pĭn′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *opinatif.*] *Obs.* 1. Obstinate; opinionated. 2. Of, pert to, or of the nature of, opinion; uncertain. — *n.* An opinionated person. — **o-pin′a-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

op′i-na′tor (ŏp′ĭ-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] An opiner; a theorist. *Obs.*

o-pine′, *n.* Opinion. *Scot.*

o-pin′er (ō-pīn′ẽr), *n.* One who opines.

o-pin′i-as′ter. ✝ OPINIATRE.

o-pin′i-as′tre, *a. & n.* [OF *opiniastre*, F. *opiniâtre*. See OPINION.] Opiniatre. *Obs.* — **o-pin′i-as′tre-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*

o-pin′i-as′trous, *a.* = OPINIATRE. *Obs.*

o-pin′i-ate (ō-pĭn′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* *Obs.* **a** To opine; suppose. **b** To establish in an opinion. **c** To declare an opinion on.

o-pin′i-ate, *a.* Opinionated. — *n.* An opinionated person. — **o-pin′i-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **o-pin′i-ate-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

o-pin′i-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* Opinionated. — **o-pin′i-at′ed-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or R.*

o-pin′i-a-ter. ✝ OPINIATRE.

o-pin′i-a-tive (ō-pĭn′ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Opinionative. — **o-pin′i-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **o-pin′i-a-tive-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*

o-pin′i-a′tor, *n.* One who is opinionated. *Obs.*

o-pin′i-a′tre, *v. t. & i.* [F. *opiniâtrer.*] To maintain or persist opinionatedly. *Obs.*

o-pin′i-a′tre, *a.* [F. *opiniâtre*, OF. *opiniastre.*] Opinionated. — *n.* An opinionated person. — **o-pin′i-a′tre-ness**, *n.* — **o-pin′i-a′tre-ship**, *n.* *All Obs.* [*Obs.*]

o-pin′i-a′tred, *p. a.* Opiniatre.

o-pin′i-a′tre-ty, *n.* [F. *opiniâtreté.*] Quality of being opinionated. *Obs.*

o-pin′i-at′ry, *n.* [OF. *opiniastrie.*] Opiniatrety. *Obs.*

o-pin′ion (ō-pĭn′yŭn), *v. t. & i.* To opine. *Obs. or Dial.*

o-pin′ion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Opinable. *R.* [opinion. *Obs.*]

o-pin′ion-a-ble, *n.* An object of

o-pin′ion-al, *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, opinion. *Rare.*

opinionaster, **opinionatre.** ✝ OPINIATRE.

o-pin′ion-at′ed-ly, *adv.* of OPINIONATED. *Obs.*

o-pin′ion-at′ed-ness (-āt′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

o-pin′ion-ate-ly, *adv.* of OPINIONATE. [ated person. *Obs.*]

o-pin′ion-a-tist, *n.* An opinion-

o-pin′ion-a′tor, *n.* Opinator. *Obs.*

opinionatre, **opinionatry.** Erron vars. of OPINIATRE, OPINIATRY.

o-pin′ioned-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

o-pin′ious, *a.* Opinionated. *Obs.*

o-pin′ious-ness, *n.* Opinionativeness. *Obs.*

o′pi-o-ma′ni-a (ō′pĭ-ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *opium* + *mania.*] *Med.* Morbid, uncontrollable craving for opium. — **o′pi-o-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

o-pip′a-rous (ō-pĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *opiparus*; *ops*, *opis*, riches + *parare* to provide.] Sumptuous. *Obs.* — **o-pip′a-rous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

Op′is-thar′thri (ŏp′ĭs-thär′thrī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *opistho-* + Gr. ἄρθρον joint.] *Zoöl.* A division of sharks having the palatoquadrate apparatus articulated with the postorbital part of the skull. It is practically equiv. to Hexanchidæ. — **op′is-thar′throus** (-thrŭs), *a.*

o-pis′the-nar (ō-pĭs′thē-när), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀπισθέναρ; ὄπισθεν behind + θέναρ palm of the hand.] *Anat.* The back of the hand.

o-pis′thi-on (-thĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀπίσθιον, neut. of ὀπίσθιος hinder, a.] *Craniol.* The median point of the posterior border of the foramen magnum.

o-pis′tho-ce′lous. Var. of OPISTHOCŒLOUS.

O-pis′tho-cœ′li-a (ō-pĭs′thō-sē′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* Syn. of SAUROPODA.

o-pis′tho-come (ō-pĭs′thō-kōm), *n.* [Gr. ὀπισθόκομος wearing the hair long behind: ὄπισθεν + κομη hair.] A hoactzin.

Op′is-thoc′o-mi (ŏp′ĭs-thŏk′ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The group constituted by the hoactzin (which see).

O-pis′tho-com′i-dæ (ō-pĭs′thō-kŏm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the hoactzin. — **op′is-thoc′o-mine** (ŏp′ĭs-thŏk′ō-mīn; -mĭn; 183), **op′is-thoc′o-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

Op′is-thoc′o-mus (ŏp′ĭs-thŏk′ō-mŭs), *n.* [NL.] See HOACTZIN.

o-pis′tho-det′ic, *a.* [*opistho-* + *-detic*, as in amphi*detic*.] *Zoöl.* Situated behind the beak; — said of the ligament of certain bivalves. [THODOME.]

o-pis′tho-dom. Var. of OPIS-

op′is-thod′o-mos (ŏp′ĭs-thŏd′ō-mŏs), *n.* = OPISTHODOME.

o-pis′tho-dont (ō-pĭs′thō-dŏnt), *a.* [*opistho-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having back teeth only.

o-pis′tho-gas′tric (-găs′trĭk), *a.* [*opistho-* + Gr. γαστήρ stomach.] Behind the stomach.

O-pis′tho-glos′sa (-glŏs′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *opistho-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of anurous amphibians having the tongue attached in front and free behind. — **o-pis′tho-glos′sal** (-ăl), **o-pis′tho-glos′sate**, *a.*

O-pis′thog-nath′i-dæ (-thŏg-năth′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See JAWFISH.

op′is-thog′na-thism (ŏp′ĭs-thŏg′nȧ-thĭz'm), *n.* [*opistho-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Craniology.* Abnormality of the skull marked by a retreating jaw.

op′is-thog′ra-phy (-rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*opistho-* + *-graphy.*] Practice of writing on both front and back of anything, as a leaf or sheet; also, such writing. *Rare.*

o-pis′tho-po′ri-a (ō-pĭs′thō-pō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; *opistho-* + Gr. πορεία a walking.] Involuntary walking backward occurring in nervous disease.

o-pis′tho-so′mal (-sō′măl), *a.* [*opistho-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] Of or pertaining to the posterior region of the body.

op′is-thure (ŏp′ĭs-thūr), *n.* [*opistho-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* The exserted tip of the vertebral column which, in some larval and a few adult fishes, projects beyond the caudal fin. — **op′is-thu′ral** (-thū′răl), *a.*

o-pit′u-late, *v. t.* [L. *opitulari* to assist.] To help; to aid. — **o-pit′u-la′tion**, *n.* — **o-pit′u-la′tor**, *n.* *All Obs.*

Opium Eater, the. See ENGLISH OPIUM EATER.

opium joint. A low resort of opium smokers. *Slang, U. S.*

Opium War. A war (1840–42) between Great Britain and China, due to the attempt of the latter to stop importation of opium.

ople, *n.*, or **ople tree.** [L. *opulus*, a kind of tree.] *Obs.* **a** The guelder-rose. **b** The witch-hazel.

o. p. money. *Finance.* Short for **other people's money**, i. e., money borrowed, or offered to loan in the market. *Colloq., U. S.*

opne. ✝ OPEN, *v.*

op′o-bal′sam (ŏp′ō-bôl′săm), **op′o-bal′sa-mum** (-băl′sȧ-mŭm), *n.* [L. *opobalsamum*, Gr. ὀποβάλσαμον; ὀπός vegetable juice + βάλσαμον balsam.] The balm of Gilead tree (*Balsamea meccanensis*) or its balsam.

Op′ol-che′ni-e (ŏp′ŏl-chĕn′yĭ-ĕ), *n.* [Russ., fr. *opolchit'* to make an army, *polk* army. Cf. FOLK.] *Russia.* See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

opon. ✝ OPEN, UPON.

opopanax tree. = OPOPANAX, 3.

op′o-rop′o-list, *n.* [Gr. ὀπωροπώλης.] A fruit seller. *Obs.*

oportune. ✝ OPPORTUNE.

opose. ✝ APPOSE. [mouse.]

opossum mouse. The flying

opossum shrew. A solenodon.

two and a half feet long, including the scaly prehensile tail. The fur is chiefly dusky grayish mixed with coarse whitish hairs. An abdominal pouch is present and the young are transferred to it immediately after birth. It is chiefly nocturnal, largely arboreal, and almost omnivorous. When caught it feigns death, whence the expression "playing possum." Other genera and species range from Mexico to Paraguay. The **mouse opossums** (*Marmosa*) are scarcely larger than rats. The **woolly opossums** (*Caluromys*) have no well-developed pouch, and the young are carried on the mother's back. The yapok, or **water opossum** (*Chironectes minimus*), of South America, is aquatic.
2. Any of several phalangers which somewhat resemble the true opossums. *Australia*.

opossum shrimp. A schizopod crustacean of the family Mysidæ, so called because the females carry their eggs in a pouch between their legs. See SCHIZOPODA, *Illust*.

Op'pi-an (ŏp'ĭ-ăn), *a*. Of or pert. to C. Oppius, a Roman tribune (B. C. 213) of the plebs. — **Oppian law**, *Rom. Hist.*, a sumptuary law (215–195 B. C.) regulating the color of women's dress, the amount of gold they could possess, and the occasions when they could ride in carriages.

op'pi-dan (ŏp'ĭ-dăn), *a*. [L. *oppidanus*, fr. *oppidum* town.] Of or pertaining to a town or the town. *Howell*.

op'pi-dan, *n*. **1**. An inhabitant of a town; a townsman.
2. In a university town, a townsman, or student who lives in the town, as opposed to a gownsman. *Obs., Eng.*
3. At Eton College, England, and formerly also at other schools, a student not on the foundation and who boards in the town; — distinguished from *colleger*.

op-pig'no-rate (ŏ-pĭg'nō-rāt), **op-pig'ner-ate**, *v. i.* [L. *oppignoratus, -eratus*, p. p. of *oppignorare, -erare*, to pawn. See OB-; PIGNORATE.] To pledge; to pawn. *Obs.* — **op-pig'no-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n*. *Obs.*

op'pi-late (ŏp'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *oppilatus*, p. p. of *oppilare* to stop up; *ob* (see OB-) + *pilare* to ram down, to thrust.] To stop up; to fill with obstructions; to block up; to obstruct.

op'pi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n*. [L. *oppilatio*: cf. F. *opilation*.] Act of oppilating, or state of being oppilated; also, an obstruction.

op'pi-la-tive (ŏp'ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a*. [Cf. F. *opilatif*. See OPPILATE.] Tending to oppilate; obstructive; constipating.

op-po'nen-cy (ŏ-pō'nĕn-sĭ), *n*. **1**. Opposition; antagonism.
2. Action of maintaining an opposing argument in, or opening, an academical disputation, esp. in trying for a degree, by proposing objections to a tenet. *Obs. or Hist., Eng.*

op-po'nent (-nĕnt), *a*. [L. *opponens, -entis*, p. pr. of *opponere* to set or place against, to oppose; *ob* (see OB-) + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] **1**. Situated in front; opposite; hence, opposing; adverse; antagonistic. *Pope.*
2. *Anat.* Bringing into opposition, as an opponens muscle.

op-po'nent, *n*. **1**. One who opposes a tenet or thesis in a disputation, argument, or other verbal controversy; specif., one who opens an academical disputation by attacking some thesis or proposition, in distinction from the *respondent*, or *defendant*, who maintains it. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. One who opposes; an adversary; antagonist; foe.
Syn. — OPPONENT, ADVERSARY, ANTAGONIST agree in the idea of opposition, without of necessity implying personal animosity or hostility (see ENEMY). An OPPONENT is one who is on the opposite side in a contest (esp. an argument or disputation); ANTAGONIST implies sharper opposition, esp. in a struggle or combat for supremacy or control; as, "conscientiously an *opponent* of the first revolutionary war" (*Coleridge*); one's *opponent* in debate; "*Antagonist* of Heaven's Almighty King" (*Milton*); "As for Jeffrey, it is a very handsome thing of him to speak well of an old *antagonist*" (*Byron*). ADVERSARY ranges in connotation from the idea of mere opposition to that of active hostility; as, "To vindicate the permanency of truth is to dispute without an *adversary*" (*Beattie*); "Your *adversary* the Devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour" (1 *Pet.* v. 8). See OPPOSITE, HOSTILITY.

op'por-tune' (ŏp'ŏr-tūn'; ŏp'ŏr-tūn; 277), *a*. [F. *opportun*, L. *opportunus*, lit., at or before the port; *ob* (see OB-) + the root of *portus* port, harbor. See PORT harbor; cf. IMPORTUNE.] **1**. Fit; suitable; convenient; ready; hence, seasonable; timely. *Milton.*

This is most *opportune* to our need. *Shak.*

2. Advantageous; helpful; useful. *Obs.*
3. Exposed; open or liable (to). *Obs.*
Syn. — Well-timed, seasonable. — OPPORTUNE, TIMELY are often interchangeable. But OPPORTUNE frequently suggests that which fits directly into a given concurrence of circumstances, or which comes in the nick of time; TIMELY applies more generally to that which is well-timed or seasonable; as, "The murkiest den, the most *opportune* place, the strong'st suggestion . . . shall never melt mine honor into lust" (*Shak.*); an *opportune* resignation opened the way to his own advancement; by an *opportune* chance the door was open; "To me alone there came a thought of grief; a *timely* utterance gave that thought relief" (*Wordsworth*); "thy *timely* mandate" (*id.*); "It was the church's eloquent way of bidding unrestricted expansion to the youthful heart in its *timely* purpose to seek the best" (*W. Pater*). See OPPORTUNITY.
— **op'por-tune'ly**, *adv.* — **op'por-tune'ness**, *n*.

op'por-tu'nism (-tū'nĭz'm), *n*. [Cf. F. *opportunisme*.] Art, policy, or practice of taking advantage, as in politics, of opportunities or circumstances, or, often, of seeking immediate advantage with little regard for principles or ultimate consequences.

op'por-tu'nist (-nĭst), *n*. [Cf. F. *opportuniste*.] One who advocates or practices opportunism.

op'por-tu'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *opportunité*, L. *opportunitas*. See OPPORTUNE.] **1**. Quality or state of being opportune; opportuneness. *Rare.*
2. Fit or convenient time; a time or place favorable for executing a purpose; a suitable combination of conditions; suitable occasion; chance.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. *Bacon.*

3. Convenience or advantage of situation; fitness. *Obs.*
4. Importunity; — an erroneous use. *Obs. Jer. Taylor.*
Syn. — Chance. — OPPORTUNITY, OCCASION agree in the idea of a condition or juncture of circumstances favorable to some end. OCCASION, as here compared (see OCCASION), often implies little more than a possibility or chance of giving rise to some result; an OPPORTUNITY is a specific, fit, and (esp.) opportune occasion; as, "Ye shall not have *occasion* any more to use this proverb in Israel" (*Ezek.* xviii. 3); "You have many *opportunities* to cut him off" (*Shak.*); to take *occasion* to speak of something, to avail one's self of an *opportunity* to speak. See OPPORTUNE.

op-pos'a-bil'i-ty (ŏ-pōz'á-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n*. State or quality of being opposable.

op-pos'a-ble (ŏ-pōz'á-b'l), *a*. **1**. Capable of being opposed or resisted.
2. Capable of being placed opposite something else; as, the thumb is *opposable* to the forefinger.

op-pos'al (ŏ-pōz'ăl), *n*. **1**. A putting of questions; examination; posing; that which poses or puzzles. *Obs.*
2. **a** Opposition. *Rare.* **b** *Astron.* = OPPOSITION, 1 **a**. *Obs.*

op-pose' (ŏ-pōz'), *v. t.*; OP-POSED' (-pōzd'); OP-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *opposer*. See OB-, POSE to place, POSE to question; cf. PUZZLE, *n*.] **1**. To confront with hard or searching questions, or with objections. *Obs.*
2. = 1st APPOSE, 2. *Obs.*
3. To place in front of, or over against; to exhibit.

Her grace sat down . . .
In a rich chair of state; *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shak.*

4. **a** To proffer; offer. *Obs.* **b** To lay bare; expose. *Obs.*
5. To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail; to set against, whether by way of contrast or of resistance; to offer antagonistically.

I may . . . *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*

6. To stand opposite to, or facing; as, to *oppose* the south. *Now Rare.*
7. To resist or antagonize, whether by physical means or by arguments, etc.; to contend against; to confront; resist; withstand; as, to *oppose* the king; *oppose* a petition.
Syn. — Withstand, gainsay, contravene, contradict, oppugn, counteract, check, baffle, thwart. — OPPOSE, RESIST agree in the idea of setting one's self against something, and are often interchangeable. But RESIST frequently implies more active striving than OPPOSE, esp. against something which is itself exerting adverse energy or force; as, to *oppose* a measure, an idea; to *resist* attack, arrest; "multitudes . . . banded to *oppose* his high decree" (*Milton*); "Ye have not yet *resisted* unto blood, striving against sin" (*Heb.* xii. 4); "I am a simple woman, much too weak to *oppose* your cunning" (*Shak.*); "It boots not to *resist* both wind and tide" (*id.*). See OPPONENT.

op-pose', *v. i.* **1**. To offer hard or searching questions, or objections, as to a thesis. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. To act adversely or in opposition. *Obs.*

op-posed' (ŏ-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1**. Set or placed in opposition; opposite; contrary; adverse.
2. *Mach.* Opposite to each other; placed on opposite sides of a common crank shaft; — said of two engine cylinders. Hence, of an engine, having cylinders so placed.
opposed propriety, *Medieval Music*, a time quality of a ligature.

Opposed propriety produces two semibreves . . . Whence, if several notes come into a ligature, they are as follows: each perfect note is long, each imperfect note is a breve except those that are made semibreves by *opposed propriety*. *Franco of Cologne (tr.)*

op'po-site (ŏp'ō-zĭt), *a*. [F., fr. L. *oppositus*, p. p. of *opponere*. See OPPONENT.] **1**. Set over against (that which is at the other end or side of an intervening line or space); facing; — often with *to*. Thus in a quadrilateral *opposite* sides are distinguished from *adjacent* sides, between which the intervening space at one point becomes zero; and *opposite* angles at the ends of a diagonal, from *adjacent* angles. With respect to a given line two points are *opposite* when their connecting line would cross it at right angles; in a circle, two points in the circumference are *opposite* only when at the ends of a diameter.
2. *Bot.* **a** Situated in pairs on an axis, each being separated from the other by half the circumference of the axis, as leaves. **b** With reference to floral parts, = SUPERPOSED.

Opposite Leaves.

3. Contrarily turned or moving; as, two points move in *opposite* directions when moving apart along the same straight line, or when moving in the same directions as two such points, but along parallel lines.
4. Of persons: opposed or hostile. *Obs.*
5. Diametrically different; contrary; repugnant; antagonistic.

Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure *opposite* to that which is designed in an epic poem. *Dryden.*
Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite*, significations. *Locke.*

☞ By omission of *to*, *opposite* often has the construction of a preposition; as in, *opposite* the bank.
Syn. — OPPOSITE, CONTRARY, CONTRADICTORY. OPPOSITE implies diametrical difference in position or nature, but does not necessarily suggest antagonism; CONTRARY commonly implies mutual opposition or divergence, and often connotes antagonism; but the two words are not always clearly distinguished as, *opposite* points on a circle, *opposite* directions, the one character is the *opposite* of the other, on *opposite* sides of a dispute; *contrary* directions, *contrary* winds, *contrary* propositions, cf. "on the *contrary*." CONTRADICTORY is a stronger term than *opposite* or *contrary*, implying variance or contrariety that admits no medium; as, *contradictory* terms, statements, attributes. See ADVERSE, INCONSISTENT, CONVERSE.

op'po-site, *n*. **1**. *Astron.* The opposite point of the heavens; opposition; opposite aspect. *Obs.*
2. One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist. *Obs. or R.* "The *opposites* of this day's strife." *Shak.*
3. That which is opposed, or contrary; as, sweetness and its *opposite*; vice is the *opposite* of virtue.

The virtuous man meets with more *opposites* and opponents than any other. *Landor.*

op-pos'i-ti- (ŏ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭ-). A combining form from Latin *oppositus*, meaning *opposite*.

op'po-si'tion (ŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n*. [L. *oppositio*: cf. F. *opposition*. See OPPOSITE.] **1**. Act of setting opposite, or over against, or the state or position of being so set. Specif.: **a** [the earliest sense in English] *Astron.* The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another when differing from it in longitude by 180°, that is, when directly opposite to it; esp., such position of a planet or satellite with respect to the sun; — signified by the symbol ☍; as, ☍ ♃ ☉, opposition of Jupiter to the sun. Cf. CONJUNCTION, 2. **b** *Rhet.* A setting of one proposition against another; a counter proposition. *Obs.* **c** The putting of questions; inquisition; also, the putting forward of objections to be answered by one defending a thesis. *Obs.* **d** *Logic.* The relation between two propositions when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity, in quality, or in both. Logicians recognize four kinds of *opposition*: (1) **Contrariety**, obtaining between a universal affirmative and a universal negative proposition, where the difference is one of quality only. (2) **Subcontrariety**, obtaining between a particular affirmative and a particular negative, where the difference is of quality only. (3) **Subalternation**, obtaining between a universal and a particular affirmative, or between a universal and a particular negative, where the difference is one of quantity only. (4) **Contradiction**, obtaining between a universal affirmative and a particular negative, or between a universal negative and a particular affirmative, where the difference is of both quality and quantity. These relations are represented in the **square of opposition** as shown (the letters A, E, I, and O standing for universal affirmative, universal negative, particular affirmative, and particular negative propositions, respectively). An **immediate inference by opposition** is an inference from the truth or falsity of a proposition to the truth or falsity of its opposite. Thus, if A be true, E is false, I is true, O is false; if A be false, either E or I may be true, though not both, while O is true. Similar inferences may be drawn from the truth or falsity of E, I, and O.

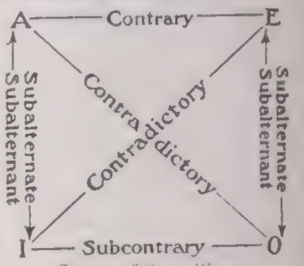

Square of Opposition.

e *Fencing.* A position of one's blade, when crossed with that of one's opponent, such that the latter cannot hit in the line of engagement; as, to take *opposition* in carte. **f** *Chess.* A position of the king preventing the advance of the adverse king either directly or obliquely.
2. Hostile or contrary action or condition; resistance.
3. An opposite, contrary, or contrast. *Obs.*
4. That which opposes; an obstacle; specif., the aggregate of those opposing; hence, in politics and parliamentary practice, the party opposed to the party in power.

op'po-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a*. Pert. to or constituting opposition.

op-pos'i-tive (ŏ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a*. [See OPPOSITE.] Capable of being put in opposition; opposing. — **op-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **op-pos'i-tive-ness**, *n*.

op-press' (ŏ-prĕs'), *v. t.*; OP-PRESSED' (-prĕst'); OP-PRESS'ING. [F. *oppresser*, LL. *oppressare*, fr. L. *opprimere*, *oppressum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *premere* to press. See PRESS.] **1**. To hurt by pressing; to crush; — said of weight. *Obs.*
2. Hence: **a** To overwhelm, as by numbers. *Now Rare.* **b** Fig.: To weigh heavily upon; to weigh down; as, he was *oppressed* by a sense of failure. "With love and wine at once *oppressed*." *Dryden.* **c** To put down; to extinguish; to suppress. *Obs.*

The mutiny he there hastes to *oppress*. *Shak.*

3. To crush, burden, or trample down by abuse of power or authority; to tyrannize over; to treat with unjust rigor or with cruelty.

Behold the kings of the earth; how they *oppress* thy chosen! *Milton.*

4. *Obs.* **a** To ravish; rape. **b** To harass; distress. **c** To conceal. **d** To shut up; stop (the ears, eyes, etc.).
Syn. — OPPRESS, DEPRESS. To OPPRESS, as here compared, is to weigh upon or burden, as by the imposition of a load; to DEPRESS is to bring down or cause to sink (esp. in value, vigor, and the like); the word is used particularly of that which lowers the spirits; as, "The weary world of waters between us *oppresses* the imagination" (*Lamb*); "The long dull evenings in these dull lodgings when one is weary with work *depress* one sadly" (*J. R. Green*); "the *oppression* produced by a close atmosphere" (*H. Spencer*); "an utter *depression* of soul, . . . an iciness, a sinking, a sickening of the heart, an unredeemed dreariness of thought" (*Poe*); "a blaze of *oppressive* heat" (*Jane Austen*); "the departure of my family, which was *depressing*" (*Scott*); cf. the *oppression* of slavery, *depression* in trade. See SUPPRESS, MELANCHOLY.

op-pres'sion (ŏ-prĕsh'ŭn), *n*. [F., fr. L. *oppressio*.] **1**. That which oppresses; unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power; cruelty; severity; tyranny. "The multitude of *oppressions*." *Job* xxxv. 9.
2. Act of weighing down (a person, the mind, etc.); also, state of being weighed down, as by misfortune. *Obs.*
3. A sense of heaviness or obstruction in the body or mind; depression; dullness; lassitude; as, an *oppression* of spirits; an *oppression* of the lungs.

There gentle Sleep
First found me, and with soft *oppression* seized
My drowsed sense. *Milton.*

4. Ravishment; rape. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
5. Act of crushing; repression. *Obs.*

op-pres'sive (ŏ-prĕs'ĭv), *a*. [Cf. F. *oppressif*.] **1**. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe, rigorous, or

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opossum tree. **a** The Australian escalloniaceous timber tree *Quintinia sieberi*. **b** The liquidambar. *U. S.*
opossum wood. The silver-bell [tree. *U. S.*]
op'o-ther'a-py (ŏp'ō-thĕr'á-pĭ), *n*. [Gr. ὀπός juice + *therapy*.] *Med.* = ORGANOTHERAPY.
opoun. ✝ UPON.
opp. *Abbr.* Opposed; opposite.
op'pen (*dial.* ŏp'ĕn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OPEN.
oppie, *n*. [Cf. It. *oppio* kind of tree.] Prob., witch hazel tree. *Obs.*
op'pi-late, *a*. Oppilated. *Obs.*
oppin, *n*. Opinion. *Obs. Scot.*
op-pin'yon. ✝ OPINION.
op-plete', *a*. [L. *oppletus*, p. p. of *opplere* to fill up; *ob* (see OB-) + *plere* to fill.] Filled up; crowded. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To fill up. *Obs.* — **op-ple'tion** (ŏ-plē'shŭn), *n*. *Obs.*
oppon. ✝ UPON.
op-pone', *v. t. & i.* [L. *opponere*.] To oppose. *Obs.*
‖ **op-po'nens** (ŏ-pō'nĕnz), *n*. [L., p. pr.] *Anat.* One of several muscles of the hand or foot, as the **op-po'nens pol'li-cis** or **op-po'nens mi'ni-mi di'gi-ti** (mĭn'ĭ-mī dĭj'ĭ-tī), which tend to draw one of the lateral digits across the palm or sole toward the others.
op-por'tu-nate, *a*. [See OPPORTUNE; cf. IMPORTUNATE.] Suitable; opportune. *Obs.* — **op-por'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
op'por-tune' (ŏp'ŏr-tūn'; ŏp'ŏr-tūn), *adv.* Opportunely. *Obs.*
op'por-tune', *v. t.* To suit. *Obs.*
op'por-tune'ful, *a*. Seasonable; opportune. *Obs.*
op'por-tun-is'tic (ŏp'ŏr-tūn-ĭs'tĭk), *a*. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, an opportunist.
op'por-tu'nous, *a*. [L. *opportunus*.] Opportune. *Obs.*
op-pose'less, *a*. Irresistible. *R.*
op-pos'er (ŏ-pōz'ẽr), *n*. One who opposes.
op-pos'ing-ly, *adv.* of *opposing*, [p. pr.]
op'po-sit. Opposite. *Ref. Sp.*
op-pos'it (ŏ-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t. & v. i.* [See OPPOSITE, *a*.] To set up the contrary; to object. *Rare.*
op'po-site-ly, *adv.* of OPPOSITE.
op'po-site-ness, *n*. See -NESS.
op-pos'i-ti-flo'rous (ŏ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭ-flō'rŭs; 201), *a*. [*oppositi-* + *-florous*.] *Bot.* Having opposite peduncles. *Rare.*
op-pos'i-ti-fo'li-ous, *a*. [*oppositi-* + *-folious*.] *Bot.* **a** Placed opposite to a leaf, as the tendril of a grapevine. *Rare.* **b** Having opposite leaves. *Rare.*
op'po-si'tion-ist, *n*. See -IST.
op'po-si'tion-less, *a*. See -LESS.
op-pos'i-ti-pet'al-ous, *a*. [*oppositi-* + *petalous*.] *Bot.* Superposed upon a petal. *Rare.*
op-pos'i-ti-pin'nate, *a*. [*oppositi-* + *pinnate*.] *Bot.* Oppositely pinnate. *Rare.*
op-pos'i-ti-sep'al-ous, *a*. [*oppositi-* + *sepalous*.] *Bot.* Superposed upon a sepal. *Rare.*
op-pos'i-tor, *n*. [Cf. OPPOSITION.] An opponent. *Obs.*
op-po'sive, *a*. Given to opposing. *Obs.*
op-pos'sum. ✝ OPOSSUM.
‖ **op-po'su-it na-tu'ra** (ŏ-pŏz'ū-ĭt). [L.] Nature has opposed. Adapted from *Juvenal* (x. 152).
op-po'sure, *n*. [*oppose* + *-ure*.] Opposition. *Obs.*
op-press', *n*. [OF. *oppresse*.] Oppression. *Obs.*
op-pressed', *p. a.* *Her.* De-[bruised.]
op-press'er, *n*. Oppressor. *Obs.*
op-pres'siv. Oppressive. *R. Sp.*

harsh ; as, *oppressive* taxes ; *oppressive* exactions of service ; an *oppressive* game law. *Macaulay.*
2. Using oppression ; tyrannical ; as, *oppressive* rulers.
3. Heavy ; overpowering ; hard to be borne ; as, *oppressive* grief or heat.

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight. *Pope.*

— **op-pres′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **op-pres′sive-ness**, *n.*

op-pres′sor (ŏ-prĕs′ẽr), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *oppresseur.*] One that oppresses, esp. with unjust rigor, exactions, or the like.

The orphan pines while the *oppressor* feeds *Shak.*

op-pro′bri-ous (ŏ-prō′brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *opprobriosus*, fr. *opprobrium:* cf. OF. *opprobrieus.* See OPPROBRIUM.] **1**. Expressive of opprobrium ; attaching disgrace; reproachful ; scurrilous ; as, *opprobrious* language.

They . . . vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked. *Addison.*

2. Infamous ; despised ; rendered hateful ; involving or bringing opprobrium ; as, an *opprobrious* name, conduct.

This dark, *opprobrious* den of shame *Milton.*

Syn. — Disgraceful, reproachful, abusive, insulting, offensive ; contemptuous, insolent, disdainful ; gross, vile, vulgar, low, foul, indecent, scurrile. — OPPROBRIOUS, CONTUMELIOUS, SCURRILOUS. OPPROBRIOUS implies abusive reproach ; CONTUMELIOUS adds to *opprobrious* the implication of insolent contempt ; SCURRILOUS, that of grossness and vulgarity ; as, "This party . . . has generally mentioned [the allies] under *opprobrious* appellations, and in such terms of contempt or execration as never had been heard" (*Burke*); "Curving a *contumelious* lip, [he] gorgonized me from head to foot with a stony British stare" (*Tennyson*); "They never fail to attack the passengers with all kinds of *scurrilous*, abusive, and indecent terms" (*Fielding*). See ASPERSE, ABUSE, CENSURE.

— **op-pro′bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **op-pro′bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

op-pro′bri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. ; *ob* (see OB-) + *probrum* reproach, disgrace.] **1**. The disgrace that follows from, or is attached to, conduct considered evil or wrong ; infamy; reproach mingled with contempt ; abusive language.

Being both dramatic author and dramatic performer, he found himself heir to a twofold *opprobrium*. *De Quincey.*

2. That which causes disgrace or elicits reproach.

op-pugn′ (ŏ-pūn′), *v. t. & i.* ; OP-PUGNED′ (-pūnd′) ; OP-PUGN′ING. [L. *oppugnare ; ob* (see OB-) + *pugnare* to fight : cf. OF. *oppugner.* See IMPUGN.] To fight against ; to assail or call in question ; to be in conflict with ; to attack ; oppose ; resist ; controvert.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of Parliament *Clarendon.*

op-pug′nant (ŏ-pŭg′nănt), *a.* [L. *oppugnans*, p. pr. of *oppugnare.* See OPPUGN.] Tending to awaken hostility ; hostile ; opposing ; warring. "*Oppugnant* forces." *I. Taylor.* — *n.* An opponent. *Rare.* *Coleridge.* — **op-pug′nance** (-năns), **op-pug′nan-cy** (-năn-sĭ), *n.*

op′pug-na′tion (ŏp′ŭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *oppugnatio:* cf. OF. *oppugnation.*] Attack ; opposition. *Rare.*

Ops (ŏps), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of the harvest, in early times associated with Consus. Later she was identified with the Greek Rhea, consort of Cronus, and was therefore made the consort of Saturn. Her festival was the **O-pa′li-a** (ō-pā′lĭ-*ȧ*), Dec. 19. She was also called **Ops Con-si′va** (kŏn-sī′vȧ) and under this name celebrated in the **Op′i-con-siv′i-a** (ŏp′ĭ-kŏn-sĭv′ĭ-*ȧ*), Aug. 25.

-op′si-a (-ŏp′sĭ-*ȧ*), **-op′sis** (-ŏp′sĭs), **-op′sy** (-ŏp′sĭ). Combining forms from Greek ὄψις, *appearance, sight, vision ;* as, an*opsia*, an*opsy*, phot*opsia*, etc. Cf. -OPIA.

op′si-om′e-ter (ŏp′sĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὄψις sight + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision.

-opsis. Combining form fr. Gr. ὄψις, *sight.* See -OPSIA.

op-son′ic (ŏp-sŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Bacteriol.* Of, pertaining to, or affected by, opsonin. — **opsonic index**, the ratio between the number of bacteria destroyed through the action of leucocytes in normal blood serum and the number destroyed in that to which opsonin has been added.

op′so-nin (ŏp′sō-nĭn), *n.* [Gr. ὀψωνεῖν to buy victuals, to cater.] *Bacteriol.* A constituent of blood serum which renders invading pathogenic bacteria more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes.

-opsy. Combining form fr. Gr ὄψις, *sight.* See -OPSIA.

opt (ŏpt), *v. i.* ; OPT′ED; OPT′ING. [F. *opter*, L. *optare.*] To make a choice ; choose ; as, to *opt* in his favor. *Now Rare.*

op′tate (ŏp′tāt), *v. i.* [L. *optatus*, p. p. of *optare.*] To choose ; to elect. *Rare.* — **op-ta′tion** (ŏp-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

op′ta-tive (ŏp′tȧ-tĭv ; *see note below*), *a.* [L. *optativus :* cf. F. *optatif.*] Expressing desire or wish. — **optative mood**, *Gram.*, that mood or form of a verb, as in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., in which a wish or desire, and certain related distinctions, are expressed. It is an original part of the Indo-European verb, having for its sign an *i-* element inserted between the tense sign and the personal endings.

☞ In British grammar school and college use both *a.* & *n.* are commonly pronounced ŏp-tā′tĭv. *Oxf. E. D.*

op′ta-tive, *n.* **1**. Something to be desired. *Rare.*
2. [Cf. F. *optatif.*] *Gram.* The optative mood, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.

op′tic (ŏp′tĭk), *a.* [F. *optique*, Gr. ὀπτικός ; akin to ὄψις sight, ὄπωπα I have seen, ὄψομαι I shall see, and to ὄσσε the two eyes, ὤψ face, L. *oculus* eye. See OCULAR, EYE ; cf. CANOPY, OPHTHALMIA.] **1**. Of or pert. to vision. *Obsoles.*

The moon, whose orb
Through *optic* glass the Tuscan artist views. *Milton.*

2. Of or pert. to the eye ; ocular ; as, the *optic* nerves.
3. Relating to the science of optics ; optical.

optic angle. **a** See BINOCULAR PARALLAX. **b** = VISUAL ANGLE. **c** *Min.* The angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal. — **o. axis**. **a** *Optics.* = OPTICAL AXIS. **b** *Min.* The line in a doubly refracting crystal, in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. A uniaxial crystal has one such line, a biaxial crystal has two. — **o. chiasm, chiasma,** *or* **commissure**. See OPTIC NERVE. — **o. disk**, the nearly circular light-colored area at the back of the retina where the optic nerve enters the eyeball; — usually synonymous with *optic papillus.* — **optic entrance**. = OPTIC DISK. — **o. equation**, *Astron.*, the apparent variation in a planet's orbital motion due to its varying distance from the earth. — **o. ganglia**, *Zoöl.*, the corpora bigemina. See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. — **o. groove**, *Anat.*, a narrow transverse groove near the front of the superior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, in which the optic chiasma rests. It is continuous on each side with a foramen (**optic foramen**) for the passage of the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. — **o. lobes**, *Zoöl.*, the corpora bigemina. See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. — **o. nerve**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the special nerve of sight, connecting the eye and the optic centers of the brain (see BRAIN, 1). Vertebrates above *Amphioxus* have two optic nerves, which form the second pair of cranial nerves. They pass out from the ventral region of the diencephalon, and in the cyclostomes go directly to the eye of the corresponding side, but in most classes of vertebrates they form a commissure or decussation (the **optic chiasma** or **commissure**), most of the fibers passing to the opposite eye, but some to the eye of the same side. In teleost fishes they simply cross, all the fibers passing to the opposite eye. Penetrating the sclerotic and retina, each nerve breaks up into branches which spread over the anterior surface of the retina. (See EYE, 1.) The term *optic nerve* is often restricted to the part distal to the chiasma, the proximal parts being called the **optic tracts** and (with the chiasma) regarded as a part of the brain. — **o. neuritis**, *Med.*, inflammation of the optic nerve. — **o. papillus**, the slight elevation produced by the thick bundles of the fibers of the optic nerve in entering the eyeball. Cf. OPTIC DISK. — **o. thalamus** (*pl.* -AMI), *Anat.*, either of the pair of oblong masses of gray matter (covered on their free surfaces with a layer of white matter) situated on either side of the third ventricle of the brain. — **o. tract**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* See OPTIC NERVE. — **o. tube**, a telescope. *Archaic.* — **o. vesicles**. *Embryol.* **a** The outgrowths (at first hollow and communicating with the cavities of the brain) which grow out from the forebrain of vertebrate embryos and, becoming invaginated into a cuplike form, develop into the retina. They are called **primitive optic vesicles** to distinguish them from : **b** The **secondary optic vesicles**, which are the spaces between the retina and lens in which the vitreous humor develops.

op′tic (ŏp′tĭk), *n.* [From OPTIC, *a.*] **1**. The organ of sight ; an eye. *Pope.*
2. An eyeglass. *Obs.* *Herbert.*
3. An optician ; also, optics. *Obs.*

op′ti-cal (ŏp′tĭ-kăl), *a.* [See OPTIC, *a.*] **1**. Relating to the science of optics ; as, an *optical* instrument.
2. Relating to vision ; optic.

optical activity, *Physics & Chem.*, ability to rotate the plane of polarized light. See POLARIZATION, 2. — **o. anomaly**, *Min.*, an apparent lack of harmony between the crystal form of a mineral and its optical properties. — **o. axis**. **a** A straight line from the posterior wall of the eye through the center of curvature of the lens and cornea. See VISION. **b** *Cryst.* See AXIS, *n.*, 4 **d**. — **o. center**, on the axis of a lens, the point so situated (either within or near the lens) that no rays passing through it are changed in direction. — **o. circle**, a graduated circle used for the measurement of angles in optical experiments. — **o. correction**, *Arch.*, a slight modification of mathematically correct lines for the purpose of making them appear correct to the eye. — **o. cube**. = BIPRISM **b**. — **o. disk**, *Optics*, an opaque disk with a half disk of glass superimposed on its white face so that diameters correspond. It is used to show reflection and refraction of a pencil of light passing radially across the disk. — **o. double**, *Astron.*, a double star the connection of whose members is apparent only and due to their being nearly in the same line of sight. Cf. BINARY STAR. — **o. equation**, *Astron.*, the angle at the center of the epicycle between the center of the orbit and the earth's center. — **o. glass**, an extra fine quality of flint or crown glass used for making lenses, prisms, etc. — **o. isomerism**. See ISOMERIC, 1. — **o. lever**, *Physics*, an arm or lever the displacement of which is measured by an attached mirror and a fixed telescope and scale, commonly used for measuring small lengths. — **o. parallax**. = BINOCULAR PARALLAX. — **o. square**, *Surv.*, a small hand instrument for laying off a right angle by means of two mirrors set at an angle of 45 degrees. — **o. telegraphy**, *Mil.*, signaling by flags, heliograph, torches, rockets, etc. — **o. train**, a series of prisms or lenses.

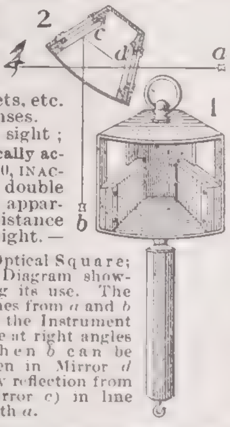

1 Optical Square; 2 Diagram showing its use. The lines from *a* and *b* to the Instrument are at right angles when *b* can be seen in Mirror *d* (by reflection from Mirror *c*) in line with *a*.

op′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* By optics or sight ; with reference to optics. — **optically active, o. inactive**, etc. See ACTIVE, 10, INACTIVE **c**, etc. — **o. double**, appearing double to the eye ; — said of two stars apparently close together, but a vast distance from each other in the line of sight. — **o. positive, o. negative**. See DOUBLE REFRACTION.

op-ti′cian (ŏp-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *opticien.* See OPTIC, *a.*] **1**. One skilled in optics. *Obs. or R.*
2. One who makes, or who deals in, optical glasses and instruments.

op-tic′i-ty (ŏp-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physics & Chem.* Optical activity or rotatory power. See POLARIZATION, 2.

op′ti-co-. A combining form for *optic.*

op′tics (ŏp′tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *optique*, L. *optice*, Gr. ὀπτική (sc. θεωρία). See OPTIC.] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, the laws of its modification by opaque and transparent bodies, and the phenomena of vision.

op′ti-graph (ŏp′tĭ-grăf), *n.* [*optic* + *-graph.* See OPTIC, *a.*] An instrument for copying landscapes, etc. It consists of a telescope with a diagonal eyepiece, suspended vertically in gimbals beneath a fixed diagonal mirror. By moving the telescope so that a dot in the eyepiece appears to pass over the outlines of objects, a pencil attached to the telescope is made to copy the outline on paper.

op′ti-mate (ŏp′tĭ-māt), *a.* [L. *optimas, -atis*, adj., *optimates*, n. pl., the adherents of the best men, the aristocrats, fr. *optimus* the best.] Of or pert. to the nobility or aristocracy. — *n.* A noble or aristocrat ; a chief man, as in a city.

op′ti-ma′tes (-mā′tēz), *n. pl.* [L. See OPTIMATE.] **1**. The nobility or aristocracy of ancient Rome, as opposed to the *populares.*
2. [*cap.*] *A.-S. Hist.* The members, collectively, of the national councils of Mercia, Wessex, and Sussex.

op′ti-me (ŏp′tĭ-mē), *n.* [L., adv. fr. *optimus* the best.] In Cambridge Univ., Eng., a man who obtains honors, but fails to get placed among the wranglers, in the mathematical tripos ; — called **senior optime** or **junior optime** according as he is placed in the second or third class.

op′ti-mism (ŏp′tĭ-mĭz′m), *n.* [F. *optimisme*, fr. L. *optimus* the best.] **1**. *Metaph. & Ethics.* The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature, being the work of God, is ordered for the best, or that the ordering of things in the universe is such as to produce the highest good. Cf. PESSIMISM. *Optimism* is the original name of Leibnitz's doctrine that the world is the best possible world, based on the argument that God, being all-wise, must know all possible worlds ; being all-powerful, must be able to create whichsoever he might choose ; and, being all-good, must choose the best.
2. The quality of being the best or for the best.
3. A disposition to take the most hopeful view ; — opposed to *pessimism.*

op′ti-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *optimiste.*] **1**. *Metaph.* An adherent of the doctrine of optimism.
2. One who looks on the bright side of things, or takes hopeful views ; — opposed to *pessimist.*

op′ti-mist, *a.* Pertaining to optimists or optimism.

op′ti-mis′tic (-mĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1**. *Metaph.* Of or pertaining to optimism ; tending, or conforming, to the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.
2. Hopeful ; sanguine ; as, an *optimistic* view.

op′ti-mis′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Optimistic. — **op′ti-mis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

op′ti-mize (ŏp′tĭ-mīz), *v. i. & t.* ; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). To be optimistic ; to treat optimistically. — **op′ti-mi-za′tion** (-mĭ-zā′shŭn ; -mī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

op′ti-mum (-mŭm), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *optimus* best.]
1. The best or most favorable degree, quantity, etc.
2. *Biol.* The most favorable condition as to temperature, light, moisture, food, etc., for the growth and reproduction of an organism. Often used adjectively; as, *optimum* conditions, *optimum* temperature, etc.

optimum capacity (of an induction coil), *Elec.*, the capacity which, if placed across the break, will give the longest spark in the secondary circuit.

op′tion (ŏp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *optio ;* akin to *optare* to choose, wish : cf. F. *option.*] **1**. The exercise of the power of choice ; choice.

Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile. *Bacon.*

2. Power of choosing ; the right of choice or election ; an alternative.

There is an *option* left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation. *Washington.*

3. That which is offered for choice, or which is chosen, as an elective study in a university.
4. *Ch. of Eng.* A right formerly belonging to an archbishop to select any one dignity or benefice in the gift of a suffragan bishop consecrated or confirmed by him, for bestowal by himself when next vacant. It was annulled by Parliament in 1845.
5. A wishing ; a wish. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*
6. *Fin. & Com.* A stipulated privilege, given to a party in a time contract, of demanding its fulfillment on any day within a specified limit.

Syn. — See ALTERNATIVE.

op′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Involving an option ; depending on the exercise of an option ; left to one's discretion or choice, not compulsory ; as, *optional* studies ; it is *optional* with you to go or stay. — *n.* An optional study ; an elective. — **op′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory. *Blackstone*

op′to-. A combining form for *optic.*

op′to-gram (ŏp′tō-grăm), *n.* [*opto-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* An image of external objects fixed on the retina by the photochemical action of light on the visual purple. See VISUAL PURPLE.

op-tog′ra-phy (ŏp-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*opto-* + *-graphy.*] *Physiol.* The production of an optogram on the retina ; the fixation of an image in the eye. See OPTOGRAM.

op-tom′e-ter (ŏp-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*opto-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision, or the accommodative scope of the eye, mainly for the selection of eyeglasses.

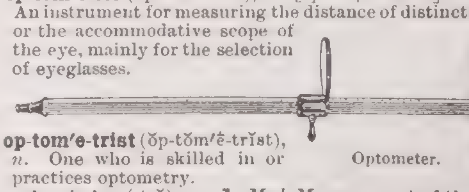

Optometer.

op-tom′e-trist (ŏp-tŏm′ē-trĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in or practices optometry.

op-tom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* **1**. *Med.* Measurement of the range of vision, esp. by means of the optometer.
2. As defined (with minor variations) in the statutes of various States of the United States : **a** "The employment of subjective and objective mechanical means to determine the accommodative and refractive states of the eye and the scope of its functions in general." **b** "The employment of any means, other than the use of drugs, for the measurement of the powers of vision and adaptation of lenses for the aid thereof."

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op-press′ment, op-pres′sure, *n.* Oppression. *Obs.*
op-prest′. Oppressed. *Ref. Sp.*
op′pro-bra′tion, *n.* [L. *opprobratio*, fr. *opprobrare* to reproach.] Opprobrious speaking; taunting. *Obs.*
op-pro′bre, *n.* [F.] Opprobry. [*Obs.*]
op-pro′bri-ate, *v. t.* [LL. *opprobriare.*] To make, or treat as, opprobrious. *Rare.*
‖ **op-pro′bri-um me′di-co′rum** (mĕd′ĭ-kō′rŭm ; 201). [L.] The reproach of physicians.
op-pro′brous, *a.* [OF. *opprobreux.*] Opprobrious. *Obs.*
op-pro′bry, *n.* *Obs.* **1**. Opprobrium.
2. Opprobrious language or treatment.
op-pug′nate, *v. t.* [L. *oppugnatus*, p. p.] To oppugn. *Obs.* —
op′pug-na′tor, *n.* *Obs.*
op-pugn′er (ŏ-pūn′ẽr), *n.* One that oppugns.
opresse. ✝ OPPRESS.
O. P. Riots. [That is, *Old Prices Riots.*] Popular disturbances caused by an advance in the rates of admission at the New Covent Garden Theater in London, in 1809. They continued for several months, and some concessions were eventually made.
op-sig′a-my (ŏp-sĭg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀψιγαμία.] Marriage at an advanced age. *Rare.*
op′si-math (ŏp′sĭ-măth), *n.* [Gr. ὀψιμαθής late in learning.] One who begins to learn late in life. *Rare.*
op-sim′a-thy (ŏp-sĭm′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀψιμαθία.] Education late in life. *Rare.*
op′so-ma′ni-a (ŏp′sō-mā′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀψομανια; ὄψον rich fare + μανία madness.] *Med.* Morbid desire for a special food. — **op′so-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*
op′so-na′tion. ✝ OBSONATION.
op-so′ni-um (ŏp-sō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -NIA (-*ȧ*). [L., fr. Gr. ὀψώνιον.] Food used as a relish. *R.*
opt. *Abbr.* Optative ; optics.
op′ta-ble (ŏp′tȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *optabilis.*] That may be chosen ; desirable. — **op′ta-ble-ness**, *n.* —
op′ta-bly, *adv.* *All Rare.*
optaine, opteyne. ✝ OBTAIN.
op′ta-tiv. Optative. *Ref. Sp.*
op′ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of OPTATIVE.
op′ti-cist (ŏp′tĭ-sĭst), *n.* A specialist in the science of optics.
op′ti-co-cil′i-a-ry (ŏp′tĭ-kō-sĭl′ĭ-*ȧ*-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the optic and ciliary nerves.
op′ti-co-pu′pil-la-ry, *n.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the optic nerve and the pupil.
op′ti-ma-cy (ŏp′tĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See OPTIMATE.] **1**. Government by the nobility. *Rare.*
2. Collectively, the nobility. *R.*
op′ti-mal (-măl), *a.* [L. *optimus* best.] Most suitable or favoring. *Rare.*
op-tim′i-ty (ŏp-tĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *optimitas*, fr. *optimus* the best.] State or fact of being best. *Rare.*
‖ **op′ti-mum′que est a′li-e′na in-sa′ni-a fru′i**. [L.] And it is best to profit by the madness or folly of others.
Op′ti-mus Max′i-mus. [L., best (and) greatest.] See JUPITER.
optique. ✝ OPTIC.
op′tive (ŏp′tĭv), *a.* [L. *optivus* chosen.] That may be chosen : —used in Roman law as opposed to *dative* or *testamentary.*
op′to-cœle (ŏp′tō-sēl), **op′to-cœ′li-a** (-sē′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. *optocœlia;* Gr. ὀπτικός optic + κοῖλος a hollow.] *Zoöl.* The cavity in the optic lobes of the brain in many animals. *B. G. Wilder.*
op′to-my-om′e-ter (ŏp′tō-mī-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*opto-* + *myo-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the strength of the ocular muscles.
op′to-type, *n.* [*opto-* + *type.*] A test type for the eye.

op′u-lence (ŏp′ū-lĕns), *n.* [L. *opulentia*: cf. F. *opulence.* See OPULENT.] Wealth; riches; affluence. *Swift.*

The *opulence* of human nature, which can run out to infinitude in any direction. *Emerson.*

op′u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Opulence. *Shak.*

op′u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *opulens, opulentus,* fr. *ops, opis,* power, wealth, riches; akin to Skr. *apnas* possessions: cf. F. *opulent.* Cf. COPIOUS.] Having a large estate or property; wealthy; rich; affluent; hence, luxuriant, profuse, etc.; as, an *opulent* city; an *opulent* citizen; *opulent* blossoms. — **op′u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See RICH.

O-pun′ti-a (ō-pŭn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A very large and characteristic genus of cactaceous plants, the prickly pears, having flat or terete joints usually studded with tubercles bearing sharp spines or prickly hairs or both. The flowers are mostly yellow, and often ornamental; they are succeeded by edible pulpy fruits, which in some species furnish an article of native diet and are also used to make fermented beverages. The tuna (*O. tuna*) and the Indian fig (*O. ficus-indica*) are often planted for hedges. Some species are of value as forage plants in arid regions. Though indigenous in America, the genus is represented in most tropical and warm regions by naturalized forms. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

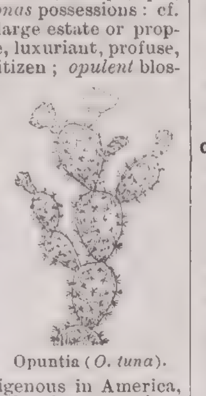

Opuntia (*O. tuna*).

‖ **o′pus** (ō′pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* OPERA (ŏp′ē-rȧ). [L. See OPERA.] A work; work; specif.: **a** *Music.* A composition, or set of compositions, usually numbered in the order of its issue. **b** *Embroidery.* With qualifying adjective: Any of various kinds of old needlework, as: **o′pus An′gli-cum** (ăŋ′glĭ-kŭm) or **An′gli-ca′num** (-kā′nŭm) [LL. *Anglicanum* English], (early) English work, also, embroidery closely imitating the freedom of painting in form; **o. a-ra′ne-um** (ȧ-rā′nē-ŭm) [L. *araneum,* neut. of *araneus* of a spider], embroidery in which long, straight lines form the pattern, as in the spider web; in the Middle Ages, embroidery in general; **o. con-su′tum** (kŏn-sū′tŭm) [L. *consutum,* neut. of *consutus* sewed], cutwork or appliqué; **o. pec-ti′ne-um** (pĕk-tĭn′ē-ŭm) [LL. *pectineum,* neut. a., fr. L. *pecten, -inis,* comb], woven work done with the aid of an implement resembling a comb, in imitation of embroidery; **o. Phry′gi-cum** (frĭj′ĭ-kŭm) [erroneous for L. *Phrygium,* neut., Phrygian], embroidery of great richness, esp. when done with gold; — called also *Phrygian work*; **o. plu-ma′ri-um** (ploo-mā′rĭ-ŭm; 115, 243) [L. *plumarium,* neut. of *plumarius* of soft feathers], feather stitch; **o. pul′vi-na′ri-um** (pŭl′vĭ-nā′rĭ-ŭm; 115) [NL., fr. L. *pulvinarium,* neut. a., belonging to the couches of the gods], cross-stitch and tent-stitch work on canvas; **o. ti-ra′tum** (tĭ-rā′tŭm) [LL. *tiratum,* neut. p. p. of *tirare* to draw], drawn work.

opus A′lex-an-dri′num (ăl′ĕg-zăn-drī′nŭm) [L. *Alexandrinum* Alexandrian], a peculiar pavement consisting of marble tiles; commonly, a mosaic, sometimes an inlay, of white marble, porphyry, and green serpentine. — **o. in-cer′tum** (ĭn-sûr′tŭm) [L. *incertum,* neut. a., uncertain], according to Vitruvius, a certain kind of masonry in which small different-sized stones were firmly bedded in mortar. — **o. in′ter-ra′si-le** (ĭn′tĕr-răs′ĭ-lē) [L. *interrasile,* neut. of *interrasilis* worked in low relief], in Greco-Roman art, work in metal, chased or carved into low relief. — **i-so′do-mum** (ī-sŏd′ō-mŭm) [NL. *isodomum,* neut., L. *isodomon,* fr. Gr. ἰσόδομον evenly built], in Greco-Roman building, stonework of squared blocks in regular courses of equal height. — **o. la′te-ri′ci-um** *or* **la′te-ri′ti-um** (lăt′ē-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭm) [L. *latericium, -itium,* neut. of *latericius, -itius,* made of bricks], in Greco-Roman building, masonry of bricks or tiles of baked clay laid in mortar, much used for the facing of walls in stone masonry. — **o. li′tho-stra′tum** (lĭth′ō-strā′tŭm) [NL., for L. *lithostrotum* mosaic work, Gr. λιθόστρωτον], a facing or covering of stone. — **o. mag′num** [L. *magnum,* neut. of *magnus* great], a magnum opus. — **o. mu-si′vum** (mū-sī′vŭm) [L. *musivum,* neut. of *musivus* artistic], mosaic. — **o. o′pe-ra′tum** (ŏp′ē-rā′tŭm), *pl.* OPERA OPERATA (ŏp′ē-rā′tȧ) [L. *operatum,* neut. p. p. of *operari* to work], *Theol.,* the work wrought, done, or effected; — a phrase of Roman Catholic theology, used in discussions on the sacraments to indicate that a sacrament is believed to be efficacious of itself or by its mere performance, irrespective of the spiritual state of the persons concerned in it, and opposed to **o′pus o′pe-rans,** *or* **o′pus o′pe-ran′tis,** "the work of the worker," which is used to indicate that a sacrament is believed to owe its efficacy to the spiritual state of the recipient or of the administrator or of both. — **o. pseu′di-so′do-mum** (sū′dĭ-sŏd′ō-mŭm) [NL., fr. Gr. ψευδισόδομον, neut. a.], Greco-Roman masonry of a grade inferior to opus isodomum, having stone laid in courses but not of uniform height. — **o. re-ti′cu-la′tum** (rē-tĭk′ū-lā′tŭm) [L. *reticulatum,* neut. of *reticulatus* netlike], according to Vitruvius, Roman masonry having a face of small stones cut to uniform squares and generally assumed to be set diagonally, the beds and joints at an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon. — **o. Sa′ra-ce′ni-cum** (săr′ȧ-sĕn′ĭ-kŭm) [LL. *Saracenicum,* neut. of *Saracenicus,* Saracen], carpets, esp. Oriental rugs; — the medieval term for such fabrics not made in Europe. — **o. sec′ti-le** (sĕk′tĭ-lē) [L. *sectile,* neut. of *sectilis* cut, divided], tiling or inlay of regularly cut and smooth stone. It is a variety of opus lithostratum. — **o. spi-ca′tum** (spĭ-kā′tŭm) [L. *spicatum,* neut. of *spicatus* laid in the shape of ears of corn], in masonry, herringbone work. — **o. tec-to′ri-um** (tĕk-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201) [L. *tectorium,* neut. a., of or belonging to a covering or plastering], according to Vitruvius, in Roman masonry, plastering or stucco. — **o. tes′se-la′tum** (tĕs′ē-lā′tŭm) [L. *tesselatum,* neut. of *tesselatus* checkered], mosaic. See TESSERAE. — **o. Ve-ne′ti-a′num** (vē-nē′shĭ-ā′nŭm) [LL. *Venetianum,* neut. of *Venetianus* Venetian]. = TERRAZZO VENEZIANO. — **o. ver-mi′cu-la′tum** (vĕr-mĭk′ū-lā′tŭm) [L. *vermiculatum,* neut. of *vermiculatus* vermiculated], Greco-Roman decoration founded on spiral and curvilinear lines, esp. in mosaic and inlay.

o-pus′cule (ō-pŭs′kūl), **o-pus′cle** (ō-pŭs′'l), *n.* [L. *opusculum,* dim. of *opus* work: cf. F. *opuscule.*] A small or petty work. — **o-pus′cu-lar** (-kū-lȧr), *a.*

o-pus′cu-lum (-kū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CULA (-lȧ). [L.] An opuscule. *Smart.*

-opy. A combining form denoting *sight, vision.* See -OPIA.

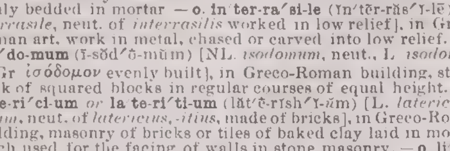

Oquassa. 1/4

o-quas′sa (ō-kwăs′ȧ), *n.* [From *Oquassa* Lake, Maine.] *Zoöl.* A small, rather slender trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*), found in the Rangeley Lakes of Maine. In lakes of Arctic America it is represented by a related form, *S. oquassa naresi.*

or (ôr), *prep., conj., & adv.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *ār,* adv., early, formerly; but influenced by the kindred compar. AS. *ǣr* before. See ERE, *prep. & adv.*] **1.** Ere; before; sooner than. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> But natheless, while I have time and space,
> *Or* that I forther in this tale pace. *Chaucer.*

2. Than. *Obs., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

or ever, or ere, before; — *ever* being generally simply emphatic, with the force of *even, at all.* *Archaic.*

> Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven
> *Or ever* I had seen that day, Horatio! *Shak.*

or, *conj.* [ME. *or,* fr. *outher, other, auther,* either, or, AS. *āwðer,* contr. fr. *āhwæðer*; *ā* aye + *hwæðer* whether (see AYE, WHETHER; cf. EITHER); or ME. *other, oðer, or,* may be fr. AS. *oððe,* akin to OHG. *odar, odo, eddo,* G. *oder,* Goth. *aíþþau* (*Oxf. E. D.*); the *r* perh. due to the influence of a preceding word *other* or *outher* = either.] A coördinating particle that marks an alternative; as, you may read *or* may write, — that is, you may do one of the things at your pleasure, but not both. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either; as, he may study law *or* medicine *or* he may go into trade.

☞ The alternative marked by *or* may be more emphatically set off by using the correlative *either* (formerly *other*) or, in indirect questions, *whether*; as, you may ride *either* to London *or* to Windsor; he is not wise, *or* handsome *either*; in doubt *whether* to go *or* to stay. *Or* formerly was sometimes used for *whether,* and is still in poetic use for *either*; as in, "Without *or* wave or wind" (*Coleridge*). It may join as alternatives terms expressing unlike things or ideas (as, is the orange sour *or* sweet?), or different terms expressing the same thing or idea; as, this is a sphere, *or* globe.

or, *n.* [F., fr. L. *aurum* gold. Cf. AUREATE.] *Her.* Yellow or gold color, — represented in drawing or engraving by small dots.

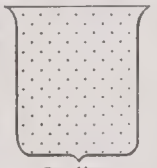

Or, *Her.*

-or. [L. *-or*: cf. OF. *-or, -our, -eur,* F. *-eur.*] **1.** A noun suffix denoting an *act,* or a *state* or *quality*; as in error, fervor, pallor, candor, etc.

2. A noun suffix denoting an *agent* or *doer*; as in auditor, one who hears; donor, one who gives; obligor, elevator. It is correlative to *-ee.* In general *-or* is appended to words of Latin, and *-er* to those of English, origin. See -ER.

3. An ending of indeterminate meaning, representing a French *-oir*; as in manor, mirror.

o′ra (ō′rȧ; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RAS (-răz). [AS., prob. of Scand. origin.] A money of account introduced into England by the Danish invaders and valued in 920 at 2½ shillings, in the Domesday Book (1086) at 20d. sterling.

or′ach } (ŏr′ăch), *n.* [F. *arroche,* corrupt. fr. L. *atriplex,* Gr. ἀτράφαξυς.] Any plant of the genus *Atriplex,* esp. *A. hortensis.*
or′ache }

or′a-cle (ŏr′ȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *oraculum,* fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray: cf. F. *oracle.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The medium by which a god reveals hidden knowledge or makes known the divine purpose; also, the place where the oracle is given.

2. The revelation or utterance supposed to issue from a divinity through a medium, usually a priest or priestess thought to be inspired; the response of an oracle to a question or petition. The utterances of the ancient oracles were commonly obscure and enigmatical. See DIVINATION; cf. DELPHIAN, DODONA.

3. Transferred: **a** A place or medium of communication from the God of Judaism and Christianity, as the holy of holies of the Jewish temple, the breastplate (with the Urim and Thummim) of the high priest, or an inspired prophet or teacher. **b** The revelation or message received from such a medium; specif., *pl.,* the Scriptures. **c** A command of the Pope. *Obs.*

4. A thing or person supposed to give oracular knowledge or decisions.

> The country rectors . . . thought him an *oracle* on points of learning. *Macaulay.*

> God hath now sent his living *oracle*
> Into the world to teach his final will. *Milton.*

5. An authoritative or wise expression; a wise answer, or one delivered with aspect of oracular certainty.

o-rac′u-lar (ō-răk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. L. *oracularius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an oracle; uttering oracles; forecasting the future; as, an *oracular* tongue.

2. Resembling an oracle in some way, as in solemnity, wisdom, authority, obscurity, ambiguity, dogmatism.

> They have something venerable and *oracular* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

— **o-rac′u-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **o-rac′u-lar-ness,** *n.*

o′ral (ō′răl), *a.* [L. *os, oris,* the mouth, akin to Skr. *ās.* Cf. ORISON, USHER.] **1.** Uttered by the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written; as, *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony.

2. Using speech or the lips; as, an *oral* teacher.

3. Of or pertaining to the mouth; surrounding or lining the mouth; as, *oral* cilia or cirri.

4. *Zoöl.* Designating the side on which the mouth is situated; on, or pertaining to, the same side as the mouth; actinal; — opposed to *aboral.*

Syn. — ORAL, VERBAL are often used as equivalent terms. But ORAL applies only to that which is spoken by word of mouth, and emphasizes the idea of utterance; as, *oral* tradition, *oral* confession, *oral* pleading, an *oral* examination; "I want to read these plays once with some very accurate guide, *oral* or printed" (*E. FitzGerald*). VERBAL strictly applies to that which is communicated in words, whether spoken or written, or to that which has to do with words in contradistinction to ideas; the term is employed esp. of transactions which are not committed to writing; as, a *verbal* message, a *verbal* contact; *verbal* criticism; "He often loses himself in little trifling distinctions and *verbal* niceties" (*T. Gray*); "From the deficiency of *verbal* memory he [Gray] seldom quoted" (*N. Nicholls*); "Youmans's version, . . . which was purely from hearsay, could make no pretension to *verbal* accuracy" (*J. Fiske*).

oral arm, *Zoöl.,* in jellyfishes, one of the armlike or streamerlike prolongations of the distal end of the manubrium. — **o. disk,** *Zoöl.,* in Polyzoa, the lophophore; in most polyps, the more or less flattened upper or free end of the body, bearing the mouth in its center and tentacles near or at its border. — **o. gestation,** *Zoöl.,* the carrying of eggs in the mouth until they hatch, as in certain fishes. — **o. method,** a method of instructing the deaf by which they are taught to speak, and to understand the speech of others, by lip reading, or speech reading. — **o. plate.** **a** *Zoöl.* One of the five interradial plates which together form the **oral ring** encircling the mouth of an echinoderm. **b** *Embryol.* The membrane closing the foregut. — **o. valves,** *Zoöl.,* in crinoids, the oral plates when so developed as to be capable of coming together like valves over the mouth.

o′ral-ism (ō′răl-ĭz'm), *n.* [*oral* + *-ism.*] Advocacy or use of the oral method of instructing the deaf. — **o′ral-ist,** *n.*

or′ange (ŏr′ĕnj; -ĭnj), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *arancia, arancio,* LL. *arangia,* Sp. *naranja,* Pg. *laranja*; all fr. Ar. *nāranj,* Per. *nārang*; cf. Skr. *nāranga* orange tree. The *o-* in F. *orange* is due to confusion with *or* gold, L. *aurum,* because the orange resembles gold in color.] **1.** The large globose fruit of the rutaceous tree *Citrus aurantium.* Botanically the orange is a berry consisting of ten or more separable pulpy carpels, each containing several seeds and numerous juicy cells, the exocarp being a yellow or reddish yellow leathery rind containing many oil glands. There are three principal subspecies of the orange, distinguished by shape, color, thickness of rind, and degree of acidity of pulp: (1) The sweet, or common, orange (*C. aurantium sinensis*). (2) The bitter, or Seville, orange (*C. aurantium bigaradia*). (3) The bergamot orange (*C. aurantium bergamia*). Numerous varieties, as the navel and blood oranges, exist in cultivation, also hybrids between the sweet orange and other species of *Citrus.* The aromatic peel is used in confectionery and preserves.

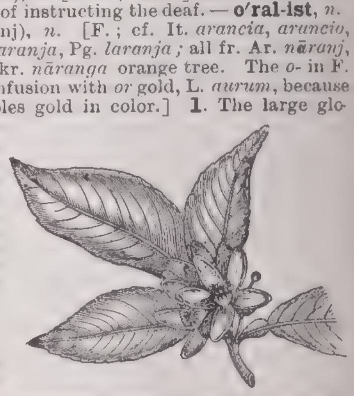

Flowering Branch of Orange. Reduced.

2. The orange tree, an evergreen, not over 30 feet in height, with oval unifoliolate leaves and fragrant white flowers. Its hard yellow wood is used for carving and turning.

3. Any of several other species of *Citrus* or their fruit, as the mandarin *orange* (*C. nobilis*).

4. With descriptive qualifier: Any of several trees or fruits more or less resembling the orange, as the Osage *orange.*

5. The color of the orange; reddish yellow.

6. Any pigment or dye producing an orange color. See DYE.

or′ange, *a.* Of or pertaining to an orange; of the color of an orange; reddish yellow; as, an *orange* ribbon.

☞ For phrases beginning with *orange* see *Vocabulary.*

Or′ange, *n.* A town and a former small principality now in the department of Vaucluse, France. In 1530 it became a possession of the house of Nassau, whence it passed to a house of princes, who were styled princes of Orange-Nassau, and of whom William, afterward William III. of England, was one. The territory was acquired by Louis XIV. and annexed to France, but the title continued to be held by the cousin of William and his descendants, who now are the royal line of the Netherlands. From the coincidence of the name with that of the fruit and the color, the wearing of orange ribbons, etc., became an emblem of attachment to William III. and the settlement of the crown as determined at the revolution of 1688–89, and hence became a practice of the Orangemen.

Or′ange, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Orange family or house in the Netherlands.

2. Of or pertaining to the Orangemen; designating, or pertaining to, those belonging to or in sympathy with them.

or′ange-ade′ (-ād′), *n.* [F., fr. *orange.*] A drink made of orange juice and water; orange sherbet.

orange aphis. A black aphis (*Siphonophora citrifolii*) that infests the leaves and young twigs of the orange.

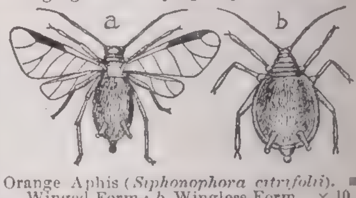

Orange Aphis (*Siphonophora citrifolii*). **a** Winged Form; *b* Wingless Form. × 10

or′an-geat′ (ŏr′ăn-zhăt′; *F.* ō′räɴ′zhȧ′), *n.* [F., fr. *orange.*] Candied orange peel; also, orangeade.

orange dog. The larva of the orange-tree butterfly.

orange flower. **a** The flower of the orange; an orange blossom. **b** The Mexican rutaceous shrub *Choisya ternata* or its flower. **c** The syringa or mock orange.

orange fly. Any of several small

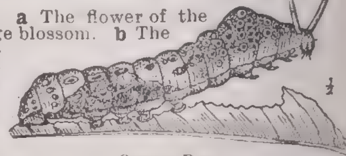

Orange Dog.

Op′u-las′ter (ŏp′ū-lăs′tẽr), *n.* A genus of chiefly North American rosaceous shrubs with palmately lobed leaves, and corymbose white flowers.

op′u-lus (ŏp′ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of maple.] Guelder-rose.

opun. † OPEN.

O-pun′ti-a′les (ō-pŭn′shĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the family Cactaceæ (which see).

o-pun′ti-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Opuntia* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling *Opuntia* or a plant of that genus.

opunyone. † OPINION.

o′pye. † OPIE, opium.

o′que, o′qui. † OKA.

or. † ERE; ORE, mineral; OVER; YOUR. [OUR.

or Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

or, *adv.* [F.] Now; — used to introduce a statement. *Obs.*

Or. *Abbr.* Oregon; Oriental.

o′ra, *n., pl.* of *os,* mouth.

o′ra-bas′su (ō′rȧ-băs′oo), *n.* Any of several South American titi monkeys of the genus *Callicebus,* esp. *C. moloch.*

orabill. † HORRIBLE.

oracion. † ORATION.

or′a-cl. Oracle. *Ref. Sp.*

or′a-cle, *v. t. & i.* To proclaim or speak as an oracle. *Obs. or R.*

— **or′a-cler,** *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*

or′a-clize, *v. i. & t.* To oracle.

o-rac′u-lar′i-ty (ō-răk′ū-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being oracular, or that which is oracular. *Rare.*

o-rac′u-list, *n.* [L. *oraculum* oracle + *-ist.*] An oracler. *Obs.*

o-rac′u-lize, *v. t.* To constitute as an oracle. *Obs.* — **o-rac′u-liz′er,** *n.* *Obs.*

o-rac′u-lous (ō-răk′ū-lŭs), *a.* Oracular. — **o-rac′u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **o-rac′u-lous-ness,** *n.* *All R.*

o-rac′u-lum (ō-răk′ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., oracle.] An oracle; also, an oratory.

o′rad (ō′răd), *adv.* [L. *os, oris,* the mouth + 1st *-ad.*] *Zoöl.* Toward the mouth or oral region.

‖ **o′ra e sem′pre** (ō′rä ā sĕm′prā). [It.] Now and always.

‖ **o′ra et la-bo′ra.** [L.] Pray and work. [giraffe. *Obs.*]

o-ra′fle (ō-răf′'l), *n.* [OF.] A

orage. † ORACH.

‖ **o′rage′** (ō′räzh′), *n.* [F.] **1.** Storm, tempest. *Rare.* **2.** *Music.* An organ stop imitative of the sound of a storm.

o-ra′gious (ō-rā′jŭs), *a.* [F. *orageux.*] Stormy. *Rare.*

or′ai-son. † ORISON. [valve.

o′ral, *n.* *Zoöl.* An oral plate or

‖ **o-ra′le** (ō-rā′lē), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *os, oris,* mouth.] = FANON a.

o′ral-ly, *adv.* of ORAL. See -LY.

o-rang′ (ō-răng′), *n.* The orang-utan.

O′rang-. [Malay *ōrang.*] In Malay, the first term in various tribal names, signifying "men" or "people." The three principal divisions so called are: the **O′rang-Ben′u-a,** or "Men of the Soil," including the uncivilized wild tribes; the **O′rang-Laut′,** or "Men of the Sea;" and also the **O′rang-Ma-la′yu** (see MALAY, *n.,* 2).

or′ange I, II, III, etc. See DYE.

or′ange-a′do, *n.* [Cf. F. *orangeat.*] Candied orange peel. *Obs.*

orange basket worm. The larva of a small moth (*Platoeceticus gloveri*) of the orange tree, which forms an oval larval case.

orange bat. A golden yellow Australian horseshoe bat (*Rhinonycteris aurantius*).

orange bead. A bead made of an orange pip or seed.

orange berry. **a** A young or unripe orange. **b** See LIME BERRY.

orange bird. A tanager of Jamaica (*Spindalis nigricephala*), with a bright orange breast.

orange bush. An Australian evergreen shrub (*Capparis mitchellii*). [malade.

orange butter. **1.** Orange mar-

2. A confection of whipped cream, orange-flower water, and red wine. *Obs.* [ghum.

orange cane. A variety of sor-

orange G. An azo dye derived from beta naphthol. It produces a yellowish orange.

orange gourd. A gourd (*Cucurbita pepo ovifera*) with a small

flies whose larvæ burrow in oranges, esp. *Trypeta ludens*, native of Mexico, and *Ceratitis citriperda*, of Madeira.

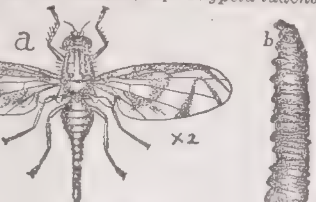

Orange Fly (*Trypeta ludens*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

orange grass. An American hypericaceous weed (*Sarothra gentianoides*) with wiry stems, minute scalelike leaves, and small bright yellow flowers.
orange hawkweed. A European hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*) having flower heads with bright orange-red rays. It has become a pestilential weed in parts of New England and the middle United States.
Or′ange-ism (ŏr′ĕn-jĭz'm; ŏr′ĭn-), *n.* Attachment to the principles of the society of Orangemen; the tenets or practices of the Orangemen. — **Or′ange-ist**, *n.*
orange jessamine *or* **jasmine.** An East Indian rutaceous shrub or small tree (*Murraya exotica*) with evergreen, pinnate leaves and fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers.
Or′ange-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of a secret society organized in the north of Ireland in 1795, the professed objects of which are the defense of the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, the support of the Protestant religion, the maintenance of the laws of the kingdom, etc.; — so called in honor of William, Prince of Orange, who became William III. of England. See ORANGE, *n.*
orange oil. **a** An essential oil obtained from orange peel, hence also called **orange-peel oil.** It consists almost entirely of limonene, and is derived from both the bitter and the sweet orange. Sp. gr., usually, .848–.852. It is used principally for flavoring and perfumery. **b** Neroli oil.
orange pea. **1.** *Med.* A dried orange seed as an issue pea. **2.** A small unripe dried orange used to flavor liqueurs.
orange rockfish. A rockfish (*Sebastodes pinniger*) found from Puget Sound to southern California. It becomes two feet long, and is a common market fish.

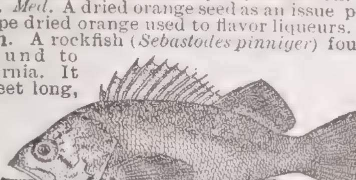
Orange Rockfish. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

or′ange-root′, *n.* The goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*).
or′ange-ry (ŏr′ĕnj-rĭ; ŏr′ĭnj-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (rĭz). [F. *orangerie*, fr. *orange*. See ORANGE.] **1.** A house or other protected place for raising oranges in cool climates.
2. Orange perfume, or orange-scented snuff. *Obs.*
orange scab. A disease of the orange manifested by small warts or excrescences on the leaves and fruit; also, the fungus (*Cladosporium citri*) causing this disease.
orange scale. Any of several scale insects which infest orange trees; esp., the purple scale (*Mytilaspis citricola*), the long scale (*M. gloveri*), and the red scale (*Chrysomphalus aurantii*).

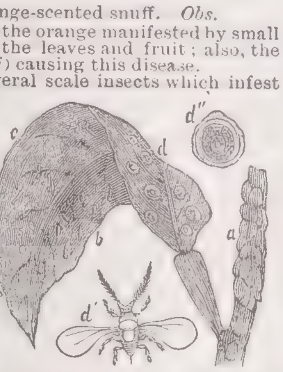

Orange Scales. *a* The Broad Scale (*Lecanium hesperidum*); *b* Purple Scale (*Mytilaspis citricola*); *c* Long Scale (*Mytilaspis gloveri*); *d* Red Scale (*Chrysomphalus aurantii*); *d′* Male, *d″* Female of the last, much enlarged; *e* White Scale (*Aspidiotus nerii*) Nat. size, except *d′* and *d″*.

orange thorn. Any thorny Australian pittosporaceous shrub of the genus *Citriobatus*, the species of which bear large spherical orange-colored berries.
orange tip. Any of several small butterflies of the genus *Euchloë*, in which the males, or both males and females, have a conspicuous orange blotch at the tip of the fore wing. *E. genutia* occurs in early spring in the eastern United States.
orange′-tree′ butterfly. A large black-and-yellow butterfly (*Papilio thoas cresphontes*) whose larva, which feeds on the orange and prickly ash, is known as the *orange dog.*
orange wine. **1.** Wine made of orange juice.
2. *Med.* Wine made by fermenting a saccharine solution to which bitter orange peel has been added. It is used in medicine as a vehicle and mild tonic.
o-rang′-u-tan′, **o-rang′-ou-tang′** } (ō-răng′ōō-tăn′; -tăng′; ō′răng-ōō′tăn), *n.* [Malay *ōrang ūtan*, i. e., man of the woods; *ōrang* man + *ūtan* a forest, wood, wild, savage.] An anthropoid ape (*Pongo pygmæus*, syn. *Simia satyrus*) found in the low, swampy forests of Borneo and Sumatra. It is about two thirds as large as the gorilla, and is distinguished by its small ears, brown skin, and long, sparse, reddish brown hair. The adult male stands about four feet high and may weigh as much as 250 pounds. The arms are very long. The face, hands, and feet are naked, and in old males flattened expansions of the cheeks are developed. It is chiefly herbivorous and lives almost exclusively in tree tops, where it constructs rude temporary nests of leaves and branches in which to sleep. In captivity, like the chimpanzee, it has been taught to wear clothes and imitate the actions of men.

Orang-utan. Adult Male.

o′rant (ō′rănt), *n* [L. *orans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *orare* to pray.] **a** In ancient Greek art, a female figure in the posture of prayer. **b** In early Christian art, a figure, usually a female one, standing with outstretched arms as in prayer. In the catacombs such figures are very common, and the attitude, as recalling the position of Christ on the cross, was regarded as especially significant. But *orant* is specif. used to designate an artistic symbol of the faithful dead, usually female without regard to the sex of the deceased.
O-ra′on (ō-rä′ōn), *n.* One of a Dravidian people, chiefly of Chutia Nagpur, mostly heathen farmers and herdsmen. They are small and active, and very dark and ill-featured. Their language is Dravidian. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.
‖ **o-ra′te fra′tres** (ō-rā′tē frā′trēz). [L., pray, brothers.] *R. C. Ch.* A call to prayer during the Mass for the acceptance or the obligation next after the offertory and lavabo and before the secret prayers; — from the opening words.
o-ra′tion (ō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *oratio*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray. Cf. ORISON.] **1.** A petition; prayer. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. An elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a formal and dignified manner; esp., a discourse on some special occasion, as a funeral, an anniversary, a celebration, or the like; — distinguished from an argument in court, a popular harangue, a sermon, a lecture, etc.; as, Webster's *oration* at Bunker Hill.
3. Act or faculty of speech. *Obs.*, exc. rarely as rendering L. *oratio* in *oratio recta*, *oratio obliqua*. See DIRECT DISCOURSE.
4. Clamor; noise; uproar. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Address, speech, harangue.
or′a-tor (ŏr′ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *oratour*. F. *orateur*, L. *orator*, fr. *orare* to speak. Cf. ORATION.] **1.** Advocate; pleader. *Obs.*
2. One who utters a prayer; a petitioner. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* The petitioner or plaintiff in a bill or information in equity or chancery.
4. A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; esp., one distinguished for his skill and power as a public speaker; one who is eloquent.

I am no *orator*, as Brutus is. *Shak.*

5. One who speaks as a representative. *Obs.*
6. *Eng. Universities.* Short for **public orator**, an officer who is the voice of the university on public occasions, who writes, reads, and records letters of a public nature, presents persons for honorary degrees, etc.
Or′a-tor Hen′ley (hĕn′lĭ), John Henley (1692-1756), formerly a celebrated London lecturer and public orator; — a nickname. — **Orator of the Human Race.** = ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ.
or′a-to′ri-an (-tō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [L. *oratorius*.] **1.** Oratorical. *Obs.* *R. North.*
2. Pertaining to an oratory or the Fathers of the Oratory.
Or′a-to′ri-an, *n.* [Cf. F. *oratorien*.] *R. C. Ch.* One of the Fathers of the Oratory. — **Or′a-to′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Or′a-to′ri-an-ize** (-īz), *v. i.*
or′a-tor′i-cal (-tŏr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an orator or oratory; characterized by oratory; rhetorical; becoming to an orator; as, an *oratorical* essay. —**or′a-tor′i-cal-ly**, *adv*
or′a-to′ri-o (ŏr′ȧ-tō′rĭ-ō; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIOS (-ōz). [It. See 2d ORATORY.] **1.** *Music.* A more or less dramatic text or poem, usually founded on some Scripture theme, set to music, in recitative, arias, choruses, etc., with an orchestral accompaniment, but without action, scenery, or costume; also, generically, this form of composition. Oratorio includes the developed form of **Passion music**, as in that of Bach, and sometimes has secular — as heroic or mythological — subjects. The great oratorios of Handel have given a lasting popularity to this form in England.
2. Performance or rendering of such a composition.
or′a-to-ry (ŏr′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *oratoria* (sc. *ars*) oratorical art.] Art of an orator; art of speaking in public eloquently or effectively; exercise of rhetorical skill in discourse; eloquence. "The *oratory* of Greece and Rome." *Milton.*
Syn. — See ELOCUTION.
or′a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *oratorie*, fr. L. *oratorium*, fr. *oratorius* of praying, of an orator. Cf. ORATOR, ORATORIO.] **1.** A place of orisons, or prayer; esp., a chapel or small room set apart for private devotions.

An *oratory* . . . in worship of Dian *Chaucer.*

2. A worshiper's faldstool. *Obs.*
3. A place for the delivery of public speeches. *Obs.*
4. *R. C. Ch.* One of certain religious societies, notably: (1) the Fathers of the Oratory, — the first society to use the designation; (2) the French Oratory, founded in 1611 and lasting until the Revolution; (3) the present Oratory of the Immaculate Conception, founded at Paris in 1852.
orb (ôrb), *n.* [OF. *orb*, *orbe*, blind, F. *orbe* without light, blank, fr. L. *orbus* destitute.] *Arch.* A detail in medieval architecture, probably a recessed panel surrounded by moldings, as one member of a blind arcade, or one of the spaces between the ribs of a Gothic vault. *Obs.*
orb (ôrb), *n.* [L. *orbis* circle, orb: cf. F. *orbe*.] **1.** Any of the azure transparent spheres conceived by the ancients to surround the earth, one within another, and to carry the heavenly bodies in their revolutions. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A spherical body; a globe; esp., a celestial sphere (sun, moon, planet, or star); specif., *Obs.*, the earth.

In the small *orb* of one particular tear. *Shak.*

3. A ball, globe, or sphere in special senses: **a** A sphere of action: station; as, the *orb* of higher life. *Now Rare.*

But in our *orbs* we'll live so round and safe. *Shak.*

b A collective whole; a world; as, an *orb* of witnesses. **c** The eye, as luminous and spherical. *Poetic.*

A drop serene hath quenched their *orbs.* *Milton.*

d A circular or approximately circular ornament, especially when in high relief, as a boss or the key of a vault. *Rare.* **e** A sphere surmounted by a cross, represented in the left hand of a divine personage or a person of the Trinity. The orb and scepter are important parts of the English regalia. Scepters are often represented as crowned by a similar globe and cross, sometimes called *orb*
4. A circle; anything circular, as a disk, wheel, or ring; as, an *orb* of soldiers. *Poetic & Now Rare.*

The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot rolled. *Milton.*

5. Specif.: **a** *Astron.* The orbit, or the plane of the orbit, of a planet or other heavenly body. *Obs.*

Instruct the planets in what *orbs* to run. *Pope.*

b *Astrol.* That space on the celestial sphere within which a planet is supposed to exert its influence.
6. A period of time marked off by the revolution of a heavenly body. *Rare.* *Milton.*
orb (ôrb), *v. t.*; ORBED (ôrbd); ORB′ING. **1.** To form into a disk or circle. *Milton. Lowell.*
2. To encircle; surround; inclose. *Poetic.*

The wheels were *orbed* with gold. *Addison.*

3. To cause to move in an orbit. *Rare.*
Syn. — Globe, ball, sphere.
orb, *v. i.* **1.** To move in an orbit. *Rare.*
2. To become round like an orb. *Poetic.*

And *orb* into the perfect star. *Tennyson.*

orbed (ôrbd), *a.* Having the form of an orb; round.

The *orbèd* eyelids are let down. *Trench.*

or-bic′u-lar (ŏr-bĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *orbicularis*, fr. *orbiculus* dim. of *orbis* orb: cf. F. *orbiculaire*.] **1.** Resembling, or having the form of, an orb; spherical; circular; orbiculate. "*Orbicular* as the disk of a planet." *De Quincey.*
2. *Petrog.* Containing rounded bodies, or orbs, consisting of minerals in generally radial groupings, usually in successive concentric zones, as corsite, orbicular granite, etc. — **or-bic′u-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), **or-bic′u-lar-ness**, *n.* — **or-bic′u-lar-ly**, *adv.*
orbicular bone. *Anat.* See LENTICULAR PROCESS.— **o. ligament**, *Anat.*, a strong band of fibers which surrounds the head of the radius and retains it in firm connection with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna.
or-bic′u-late (ŏr-bĭk′ū-lāt), **or-bic′u-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd) } *a.* [L. *orbiculatus*. See ORBICULAR.] Having the form of an orb; circular, or nearly circular, in outline; as, an *orbiculate* leaf.

Orbiculate Leaf.

or-bic′u-late (-lāt), *n.* That which is orbiculate; esp., a solid of oval vertical section and circular horizontal section.
or-bic′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* State or fact of being or becoming orbiculate. *Dr. H. More.*
Or-bil′i-us (ŏr-bĭl′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* The schoolmaster (*Orbilius* Pupillus) of the Roman poet Horace, who describes him as "fond of flogging" (*plagosus*); — often used as the type of any such teacher.
or′bit (ôr′bĭt), *n.* [L. *orbita* a track or rut made by a wheel, course, circuit, fr. *orbis* a circle: cf. F. *orbite*.] **1.** *Anat.* The cavity of the skull in which the eye and its appendages are located; the eye socket. In man each orbit is a somewhat pyramidal cavity, the frontal sphenoid, ethmoid, superior maxillary, malar, lachrymal, and palatine bones entering into the formation of its walls. The optic foramen for the optic nerve is at the apex of the cavity, and eight other openings give passage to nerves, blood vessels, and the nasal duct. It contains a quantity of fatty tissue which helps to form a cushion for the eyeball.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** The skin around the eye of a bird. **b** The depression in the front of the carapace of a crustacean in which the eyestalk is situated. **c** A raised, or otherwise marked, area around the compound eye of an insect.
3. An orb or ball. *Rare & Improper.*

Roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye. *Young*

4. *Astron.* The path described by a heavenly body in its revolution around another body; as, the *orbit* of Jupiter, of the earth, of the moon, or of a comet.
5. *Law.* Of a right, the sum, or extent, of the advantages conferred by its enjoyment. *Rare.*
or′bit-al (ôr′bĭ-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orbit; as, *orbital* revolution; *orbital* arch.
orbital arch, the curved upper edge of the orbit. — **o. con-**

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round yellow hard-shelled fruit; also, its fruit.
orange gum. An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Angophora lanceolata*) with yellow wood.
orange lead (lĕd). A pigment of the same composition as minium or red lead, Pb_3O_4, but lighter in color, obtained by roasting white lead at a low red heat.
or′ange-leaf′, *n.* A rubiaceous evergreen shrub (*Coprosma lucida*) of New Zealand.
orange-leaf beetle. See LEAF NOTCHER.
orange lily. Either of two lilies (*Lilium croceum* and *L. bulbiferum*) having bright orange-colored erect flowers.
orange maggot. The larva of an orange fly.
orange melon. = CHITO MELON.
orange milkwort. A handsome milkwort (*Polygala lutea*) of the southern United States with orange-colored flowers.
orange miller. An artificial fly for bass, having an orange body ribbed with gold tinsel, white wings, and legs of white hackle.
orange mineral, orange minium. = ORANGE LEAD.
Orange Peel. Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850); — so called contemptuously by his opponents, when Chief Secretary for Ireland (1812-18), because of his opposition to Roman Catholic emancipation and his maintenance thereof of English and Protestant ascendancy.
or′ange-peel′ buck′et. A form of excavator or dredger bucket or grab (see GRAB, *n.*, 4 b). Cf. CLAMSHELL, 3. See BUCKET.
orange pekoe. A kind of black tea with a very delicate flavor.
orange pippin. An orange-colored apple with acid flavor.
orange quince. A variety of quince with roundish, yellow fruit of excellent flavor.
orange quit. A Jamaican honey creeper (*Glossiptila ruficollis*).
or′ang-er (ŏr′ĕn-jẽr), *n.* A vessel used to carry oranges. *Rare.*
Orange River ebony. See EUCLEA.
Orange sand formation. *Geol.* = LAFAYETTE FORMATION.
or′ange-taw′ny, *a.* & *n.* Deep orange-yellow; dark yellow.
orange water. Spirit distilled from orange peel and sweetened, formerly in repute as a cordial.
or′ange-y, *a.* Resembling an orange. *Colloq.*
Or′ang-ism (ŏr′ĕn-jĭz'm), **Or′ang-ist** (-jĭst). Var. of ORANGEISM, ORANGEIST.
or′ang-ite (-jīt), *n.* *Min.* An orange-yellow variety of thorite.
or′ang-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or to be, conformable to Orangeism. *Rare.* [*n.*, 2.]
O′rang Ma-la′yu. See MALAY,
o-rang′-ou-tang′, **o-rang′-ou-tan′.** Vars. of ORANG-UTAN.
‖ **o′rans** (ō′rănz; 201), *n.*; *pl.* ORANTES (ō-răn′tēz) [L., p. pr.] An orant.
o-ran′-u-tan′. Var. of ORANG-UTAN.
‖ **o′ra pro no′bis.** [L.] Pray for us; — refrain of a litany to the Virgin in the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church.
o-ra′ri-an (ō-rā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *orarius*.] Of or pert to the coast or seashore — *n* A coast dweller.
o-ra′ri-on (-ŏn), *n*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NGr. ὠράριον, fr. LL *orarium*, in L., a napkin, handkerchief.] *East. Ch.* The stole worn by a deacon.
o-ra′ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL.] *Eccl* A stole.
o′ra-ry (ō′rȧ-rĭ; 201), *n.* [LL *orarium*.] A stole. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **o′ra ser-ra′ta.** [L.] *Anat.* Serrated margin of the retina.
orason. † ORISON.
o-rate′, *v. i.* [See ORATION.] To make oration. *Humorous.*
o-ra′tion, *v. i.* To deliver an oration. *Colloq.*
o-ra′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to prayer. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
o-ra′tion-er, *n.* An orator.
‖ **o-ra′tor fit, po-e′ta na′sci-tur** (năs′ĭ-tŭr). [L.] The orator is made, the poet is born.
or′a-to′ri-al (ŏr′ȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Oratorical *Rare.* *Swift.* — **or′a-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
or′a-tor′ic (-tŏr′ĭk), *a.* Oratorical.
or′a-to′ri-ous, *a.* [L. *oratorius*.] Oratorical. *Obs.* — **or′a-to′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
or′a-tor-ize (ŏr′ȧ-tẽr-īz), *v. i.* To play the orator. *Colloq. or R.*
or′a-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
or′a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *oratorius*.] Oratorical. *Obs.*
oratour. † ORATOR.
or′a-tour′, **orature**, *n.* [OF. *oratour*, *oratoire*, oratory.] Oratory: also, oracle. *Obs.*
or′a-tour′ly, *adv.* Oratorically. *Obs.* *Scot.* [male orator.]
or′a-tress (ŏr′ȧ-trĕs), *n.* A female orator.
or′a-trice, *n.* [In imitation of F. feminines in *-trice*.] = ORATRESS. *Obs.*
or′a-trix (-trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRICES (ŏr′ȧ-trī′sēz). [L.] A female orator.
orb, *a.* [L. *orbus*.] Bereft, as of children. *Obs.*
orb′al, *a.* [*orb* + *-al*.] Orblike; circular. *Obs.*
or′bate, *a.* [L. *orbatus*, p. p. of *orbare* to bereave, *orbus* bereft.] Bereft; fatherless; childless. *Obs.* — **or-ba′tion**, *n.* *Obs*
orbd. Orbed. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]
orbed, *a.* [See ORBATE.] Bereft.
or′bic (ôr′bĭk), **or′bi-cal**, (-bĭ kăl), *a.* [L. *orbicus* (doubtful form), fr. *orbis* orb.] Orbicular. *Rare.*
or′bi-cle (ôr′bĭ-k'l), *n* [L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb.] A small orb, or sphere. *Obs. or R.*
Or-bic′u-la (ŏr-bĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of DISCINA
‖ **or-bi′cu-la′ris** (-bĭk′ū-lā′rĭs; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *orbicularis*. See ORBICULAR.] *Anat.* A muscle whose fibers encircle an orifice. The **or-bi′cu-la′ris o′ris** surrounds the mouth; the **or-bi′cu-la′ris pal′pe-bra′rum**, the opening of the orbit.
or-bic′u-late-ly, *adv.* of ORBICULATE.
Or-bic′u-loi′de-a (ŏr-bĭk′ū-loi′dē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb + *-oid*.] *Paleon.* See DISCINA.
‖ **or′bis sci-en′ti-a′rum.** [L.] Circle, or orb, of the sciences.

volutions. *Anat.* See ORBITAL LOBE **a**. — **orbital fossa.** *Zoöl.* = ORBIT, 2 **b**. — **o. index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the length of the orbital cavity (measured from the dacryon to the farthest opposite border) to its greatest height (which is determined by a line at right angles with the preceding), usually expressed in hundredths of the length. Skulls having an orbital index of 83 (or sometimes 84) to 89 are called **mesoseme**; those having an index below 83 (or 84), **microseme**; and those having an index of 90 or more, **megaseme**. See CRANIOMETRY. — **o. lobe.** **a** *Anat.* The portion of the lower surface of the frontal lobe of the brain which overlies the orbits. It is divided by a branched sulcus (the **orbital sulcus**) into the **internal, anterior,** and **posterior, orbital convolutions**, which are the continuations respectively of the superior, middle, and inferior frontal convolutions. **b** *Zoöl.* The anterior lateral part of the carapace of a crab. — **o. nerve**, *Anat.*, the temporomalar nerve. — **o. point**, *Craniom.*, the lowest point of the lower border of the orbit. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **o. sulcus.** *Anat.* See ORBITAL LOBE **a**.

or'bi-to- (ôr'bĭ-tō-). A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, an orbit*, specif. *the orbit of the eye.*

Or'bi-to-li'na (ôr'bĭ-tō-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See ORBITOLITES; 2d -INA.] *Paleon.* A genus of Foraminifera very abundant in the Cretaceous, having a bowl-shaped or depressed conic siliceous test with agglutinated sandy particles.

Or'bi-to-li'tes (-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. See ORBIT; -LITE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Foraminifera, with both fossil and living species which form broad, thin, circular disks, containing numerous small chambers disposed concentrically about a few spirally wound primordial chambers.

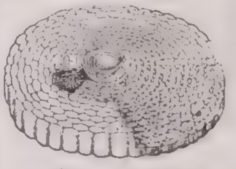

Orbitolites, with part of the surface cut away to show the internal structure.

or'bi-to-na'sal (-nā'zăl), *a.* [*orbito-* + *nasal.*] *Craniol.* Of or pertaining to the orbital and nasal portions of the skull. — **orbitonasal index**, a ratio denoting the relative projection of the root of the nose beyond the plane of the eye orbits. The sum of two lines each extending from the front point of the outer edge of one of the orbits to the lowest point on the root of the nose, divided into the direct distance (multiplied by 100) between the two orbital points found, gives the index. Subjects having indices of from 110 to 112.9 (or sometimes of 107.5 to 110) are called **mesopic**; below 110 (or 107.5), **platyopic**; above 113 (or 110), **proopic**. See CRANIOMETRY.

or'bi-to-sphe'noid (-sfē'noid), *a.* [*orbito-* + *sphenoid.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a paired element of the skull situated between the presphenoid and frontal. In man it forms the lesser wing of the sphenoid. — *n.* An orbitosphenoid bone or process.

Or'bu-li'na (ôr'bū-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *orbis* orb.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute Foraminifera having a globular unilocular shell.

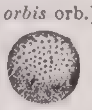

Orbulina (*O. universa*).

orb'y (ôr'bĭ), *a.* [From 2d ORB.] Orblike; having the course of an orb; revolving. "*Orby* hours." *Chapman.*

or'ce-in (ôr'sē-ĭn), *n.* [See ORCIN.] *Chem.* A red nitrogenous dyestuff got from orcin by action of aqueous ammonia and atmospheric oxygen. It is the essential coloring matter of cudbear and archil, and is closely related to litmus.

or'chard (ôr'chẽrd), *n.* [AS. *orceard, ortgeard*; cf. Goth. *aúrtigards*; prob. fr. L. *hortus* garden + AS. *geard* yard. See YARD inclosure.] **1.** A garden. *Obs.*
2. A plantation of fruit trees; an inclosure containing fruit trees; also, the trees, collectively; — used esp. of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, or the like, less often of nut-bearing trees or of sugar maples. **in orchard**, planted with orchard trees.

Orchard Grass.

orchard grass. One of the most valuable and widely grown hay and pasture grasses (*Dactylis glomerata*). It is tall and stout, growing in tufts with loose open panicles. It is often used in mixtures of lawn grass for shady places. In Great Britain more often called *cocksfoot*.

or'chard-ing, *n.* Cultivation of orchards; orchards, in general.

orchard oriole. A common oriole (*Icterus spurius*) of eastern North America, smaller than the Baltimore oriole. The adult male is rich chestnut with a black head, neck, and upper back.

or-che'sis (ŏr-kē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ὄρχησις. See ORCHESTRA.] Art of dancing, esp. in the Greek chorus.

Or'ches-ti'i-dæ (ôr'kĕs-tī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρχηστής a dancer. See ORCHESTRA.] *Zoöl.* The family containing the beach fleas. **Or-ches'ti-a** (ŏr-kĕs'tĭ-ȧ) is the typical genus. — **or-ches'ti-an** (-ăn), *n.* — **or-ches'ti-id** (-ĭd), *n.*

or'ches-tra (ôr'kĕs-trȧ; *formerly often, still occas.*, ŏr-kĕs'trȧ), *n.* [L. *orchestra*, Gr. ὀρχήστρα, orig., the place for the chorus of dancers, fr. ὀρχεῖσθαι to dance.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* In ancient Greek theaters, the circular space used by the chorus, in front of the proscenium. In Roman theaters it was a corresponding semicircular space used for the seats of persons of distinction.
2. Dancing. *Obs.*
3. In a modern theater or other public hall, the space used by a band of instrumental performers, commonly just in front of the stage, and at or below the level of the auditorium floor. By extension, the forward part, sometimes all, of the main floor in a theater. Cf. STALL, *n.*, in a theater.
4. *Music.* A band of performers on various instruments, including esp. those of the viol class, adapted for rendering the larger kinds of concerted music, as symphonies, overtures, etc., and the accompaniments of operas, oratorios, masses, and the like, or for playing the slighter concerted music for theatrical performances, dances, etc.; — commonly distinguished from the military or street *band* of players on wind instruments, and from a group of solo players for rendering chamber music, as *septets, octets*, etc. The modern concert orchestra is composed of four important groups of instruments, the three "bands:" (1) *strings* — first and second violins, violas, violoncellos, and contrabasses — the largest and predominant group, sometimes used alone as a **string orchestra**; (2) *wood-wind* — flutes, oboes, bassoons, and clarinets; (3) *brass* — horns, trumpets, trombones; and the "battery" or (4) *percussives* — tympani, cymbals, triangle, etc. Other instruments, as the harp, are introduced for special effects. Each of the three bands and some of their subgroups can play full harmony by themselves, but the surpassing power and expressiveness of the orchestra lies in the possibility of combining members of different groups, each contributing its appropriate timbre to the rich total effect. See ORCHESTRATION.

or-ches'tral (ŏr-kĕs'trăl; ôr'kĕs-trăl; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed in or by, an orchestra. — **or-ches'tral-ly**, *adv.*

or'ches-trate (ôr'kĕs-trāt), *v. t. & i.*; OR'CHES-TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); OR'CHES-TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). To compose or arrange (music) for an orchestra

or'ches-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* *Music.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra; orchestral treatment of a composition; instrumentation. The science of *orchestration* treats of the structure, manipulation, compass, and timbre of the orchestral instruments, their effective combination, and the writing of orchestral score. The essentials of good orchestration are: proper distribution of the harmony to secure the prominence of leading parts, and balance of tone; contrast, as between the different divisions of instruments; variety, as by mixing "tints" or timbres from the different groups; and appropriateness of timbre to the sentiment. Called also *instrumentation*.

or-ches'tric (ŏr-kĕs'trĭk), *a.* Orchestral.

or-ches'tri-on (-trĭ-ŏn), *n.* A large music box like an elaborate barrel organ, provided with different stops, imitating a variety of orchestral instruments.

or'chid (ôr'kĭd), *n.* [L. *orchis*, wrongly inflected *orchidis*, etc. See ORCHIS.] Any plant of the family Orchidaceæ.

Or'chi-da'ce-æ (ôr'kĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of perennial epiphytic or terrestrial plants, the orchid family, considered the most highly developed of the monocotyledons. They have entire sheathing leaves, sometimes reduced to scales, and usually showy flowers of remarkable structure; the calyx consists of three often petaloid sepals, the corolla of three petals, one of which (the *labellum* or *lip*) differs greatly from the others and is often spurred. The one fertile stamen is variously united with the gynœcium into a *column*; and the pollen is coherent in waxy or powdery masses (*pollinia*) attached at the base to a viscid gland which adheres to the bodies of visiting insects. The family is noted for the wide variety of its adaptations to cross-pollination. The ovary is completely inferior, and the numerous minute seeds are without endosperm, but contain chlorophyll to aid in the development of the embryo. There are about 415 genera and 5,000 species of orchids, most abundant in the tropics. Those of temperate regions are mainly terrestrial, with less conspicuous flowers; a large number of the tropical epiphytes are cultivated in glasshouses. Among the more important and familiar genera are *Cypripedium, Blephariglottis, Dendrobium, Cattleya, Oncidium, Odontoglossum*, etc. *Vanilla* and *Orchis* are the only genera of economic interest. — **or'chi-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Or'chi-da'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** A Lindleyan alliance including the orchids. **b** An order of monocotyledonous plants embracing the Orchidaceæ and Burmanniaceæ. They are characterized by the irregular flowers, inferior compound ovary, and minute exendospermous seeds.

or'chid-ist (ôr'kĭ-dĭst), *n.* A cultivator of orchids.

or'chi-do- (ôr'kĭ-dō-), **orchid-**. Combining form from Greek ὄρχις, gen. ὄρχιος or ὄρχεως (not ὀρχιδος), *testicle*.

or'chid-ol'o-gy (ôr'kĭ-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*orchido-* + *-logy.*] The branch of botany or horticulture which treats of orchids. — **or'chid-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

or'chi-o- (ôr'kĭ-ō-), **or'chi-** (ôr'kĭ-), **or'cho-** (ôr'kō-). Combining forms from Greek ὄρχις, ὄρχιος, *testicle*.

Or'chis (ôr'kĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὄρχις a testicle, the orchis; — so called from its tubers.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of plants typifying the family Orchidaceæ, and consisting of terrestrial herbs with fleshy tubers or rootstocks and spicate flowers with a spurred lip, the pollinia borne in a common pouch. The species are especially abundant in Europe. The male orchis (*O. mascula*), *O. morio, O. maculata*, and others, have received many vernacular names. Two species occur in the United States, including the showy orchis (*O. spectabilis*). *O. morio* and others yield the drug salep.

Orchis (*O. maculata*), much reduced.

2. [*l. c.*] *pl.* ORCHISES (-ĕz; -ĭz). An orchid; specif., one of the genus *Orchis*.

or-chi'tis (ŏr-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄρχις testicle + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the testicles. — **or-chit'ic** (-kĭt'ĭk), *a.*

or-chot'o-my (ŏr-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρχοτομια; ὄρχις testicle + τέμνειν to cut.] *Surg.* Excision of the testicles.

or'cin } (ôr'sĭn; -sĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [From same source as
or'cin-ol } *orchil, orchilla, archil*: cf. F. *orcine.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_6H_3 \cdot CH_3 \cdot (OH)_2$ [1:3:5], obtained from certain lichens (*Roccella, Lecanora*, etc.), from extract of aloes, and artificially from some derivatives of toluene. It changes readily into orcein. A methyl derivative of orcin is called *β-orcin, beta-orcin*, or *betorcin*.

Or'cus (ôr'kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* **a** The lower world or world of the dead; Hades. **b** The god of Hades; Hades, or Pluto.

or-dain' (ŏr-dān'; *orig. accented* or'dain), *v. t.*; OR-DAINED' (-dānd'); OR-DAIN'ING. [ME. *ordeinen*, OF. *ordener* (3d sing. pres. *ordeine*), F. *ordonner*, L. *ordinare*, fr. *ordo, ordinis*, order. See ORDER; cf. ORDINANCE.] **1.** To arrange in rows or order; esp., to draw up in battle array. *Obs.*
2. To prepare; to make ready. *Obs.*
3. To appoint to a duty, office, or the like; — as, horsemen were *ordained* to carry the messages. *Obs. or R.*
Being *ordained* his special governor. *Shak.*
4. *Eccl.* To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; to introduce into the office of the Christian ministry by the laying on of hands, or by other forms; to set apart by the ceremony of ordination.
5. To assign; allot; as, goods *ordained* for the poor. *Obs.*
6. To establish by appointment, decree, or law; to constitute; decree; appoint; institute; enact; esp., of the Deity, fate, etc., to destine; to predestine.
Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month. 1 *Kings* xii. 32.
7. To command; to order. *Obs. or Archaic.*

or-dain', *v. i.* **1.** To get ready; to prepare. *Obs.*
2. To issue an order or decree.

or-dain'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *ordeneor.*] One who ordains; specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.*, one of a commission of twenty-one nobles and prelates appointed under Edward II., in 1310, to frame ordinances, esp. to regulate the King's household.

or'de-al (ôr'dē-ăl; -dēl), *n.* [AS. *ordāl, ordǣl*, a judgment; akin to D. *oordeel*, G. *urteil, urtheil*; orig., what is dealt out, the prefix *or-* being akin to *ā-* compounded with verbs, G. *er-, ur-*, Goth. *us-*, orig. meaning, out. See DEAL, *v. & n.*] **1.** A primitive means used to determine guilt or innocence by submitting the accused to dangerous or painful tests supposed to be under divine or superhuman control, escape from injury being ordinarily taken as a vindication of innocence. Ordeals are common to many primitive peoples, and were a part of judicial procedure in Europe as late as the 13th century, and sporadically much later. The chief forms were the ordeal by battle, the ordeal by fire, the ordeal by water, used esp. where witchcraft was charged, and the ordeal by lots. In England the various forms were abolished in 1215-19, except the ordeal by battle.
2. Anything used to test character or endurance; any severe trial; a trying experience.

or'de-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to trial by ordeal.

ordeal bark. The poisonous bark of a West African cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Erythrophlœum guineënse*), used in native ordeals.

ordeal bean. The Calabar bean.

ordeal root. The poisonous root of an African species of *Strychnos* used like the ordeal tree.

ordeal tree. **a** A poisonous apocynaceous tree of Madagascar (*Tanghinia venenifera*). Persons suspected of crime are forced to eat the seeds of the plumlike fruit, and criminals are put to death by being pricked with a lance dipped in the juice of the seeds. **b** The ordeal bark. **c** The South African apocynaceous tree *Acokanthera venenata*, whose bark is used as an arrow poison.

or'der (ôr'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *ordre*, F. *ordre*, fr. L. *ordo, ordinis*. Cf. ORDAIN, ORDINAL.] **1.** A body or society of persons united by some common rule of obligation or honorary distinction. Specif.: **a** A monastic brotherhood or society; a religious body, esp. an aggregate of separate communities, living under a distinctive rule, discipline, or constitution; as, the Benedictine *order*. **b** One of certain knightly fraternities bound by a discipline both religious and military, as that of the knights of the

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or'bit-ar, *a.* [Cf. F. *orbitaire.*] Orbital. *Rare.*
or'bit-a-ry, *a.* Orbital.
Or'bi-te-la'ri-æ (ôr'bĭ-tē-lā'rĭ-ē; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *orbis* an orb + *tela* a web.] *Zoöl.* The geometric spiders. — **or'bi-te'lar** (-tē'lȧr), *a.* — **or'bi-te-la'ri-an** (-tē-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a. & n.* — **or'bi-tele** (ôr'bĭ-tēl), *n.* — **or'bi-te'lous** (-tē'lŭs), *a.*
Or'bi-toi'des (-toi'dēz), *n.* [NL.; L. *orbita* orbit + *-oid.*] *Paleon.* A genus of Foraminifera similar to *Nummulites*, but with radially arranged chambers and several layers of small chambers superimposed on both surfaces of the layer of large chambers. It extended from the Upper Cretaceous to the Miocene.
or-bit'o-lite (ŏr-bĭt'ō-līt), *n.* *Paleon.* A fossil of the genus *Orbitolites*.
or'bi-to-ma'lar, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the orbit and malar bone.
or'bi-to-sphe-noi'dal, *a.* Orbitosphenoid.
orbit sweeper. *Astron.* An instrument, an equatorial in general form, but with a third axis at right angles to the declination axis, devised by Sir George Airy. It is used in searching for an expected comet.
or'bi-tude, or'bi-ty, *n.* [L. *orbitudo, orbitas*, fr. *orbus*: cf. F. *orbité*. See ORBATE.] Orbation. *Obs.*
orb'less, *a.* See -LESS.
orb'let, *n.* A small orb.
orb weaver. A spider of the group Orbitelariæ.
O. R. C. *Abbr.* Order of the Red Cross; Orange River Colony.
orc (ôrk), *n.* [L. *orca* a kind of whale: cf. F. *orque.*] The grampus or a supposedly similar sea animal.
Or'ca (ôr'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *orca* a kind of whale.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the killer whales.
Or-ca'di-an (ŏr-kā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Orcades* the Orkney Islands.] Of or pert. to the Orkney Islands. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Orkneys.
or'ca-net, or'cha-net (ôr'kȧ-nĕt), *n.* [F. *orcanète, orcanette*, for *arcanette*. See ALKANET.] = ALKANET, 2.
orceard. † ORCHARD.
orch. † ORC.
or'chal (ôr'kăl). Var. of AR- [CHIL.
or'cha-net (ôr'kȧ-nĕt). Var. of ORCANET.
or'chard, *v. t.* To obtain naval stores (tar, pitch, resin, and turpentine) from (pine trees) by making wounds for the purpose. *Cant.*
orchard house. *Hort.* A glasshouse for raising fruit trees.
or'chard-ist, *n.* One who cultivates an orchard.
or'chard-man, *n.* An orchardist.
orchard tree. A tree grown in orchards; a fruit tree.
or'chat, *n.* [Cf. Gr. ὄρχατος a row of trees, a garden.] An orchard. *Obs.*
‖ **or-cha'ta** (ŏr-chä'tä), *n.* [Sp. *horchata.*] A drink consisting of sweetened and diluted milk of almonds. *Sp. Amer.*
or'chel (ôr'kĕl), *n.* [See ARCHIL.] = ARCHIL, 1.
or-chel'la (ŏr-kĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *orcella*, OSp. *orchillo*. See ARCHIL.] = ARCHIL, 1.
orchella weed. = ARCHIL, 2.
or'che-mat'i-cal, *a.* [Gr. ὀρχηματικός, fr. ὄρχημα, in pl. ὀρχήματα, dances, dancing.] Lit., pert. to dancing; hence, marked by passing over or omission. *Obs.* [of URCHIN.
or'chen. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
or'che-sog'ra-phy (ôr'kē-sŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄρχησις dance + *-graphy.*] A treatise on dancing. *Rare.*
or'ches-ter (ôr'kĕs-tẽr), *n.* [F. *orchestre.*] = ORCHESTRA.
or-ches'tic (ŏr-kĕs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀρχηστικός.] Pert. to dancing. — *n.* Dancing; — esp. in *pl.*
or'ches-tre (ôr'kĕs-tẽr; *cf.* ORCHESTRA), *n.* [F.] = ORCHESTRA.
or'ches-tri'na (ŏr'kĕs-trē'nȧ), *n.* *Music.* **a** A keyboard instrument that imitated the tones of various other instruments. *Obs.* **b** An elaborate instrument like a barrel organ for imitating the playing of an orchestra.
or'chi- (ôr'kĭ-). See ORCHIO-.
or'chi-al'gi-a (-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *orchio-* + *-algia.*] Pain, esp. neuralgia, in the testicles.
orchiard. † ORCHARD.
or'chic (ôr'kĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὄρχις testicle.] *Anat.* Testicular.
orchid-. See ORCHIDO-.
or'chi-da'cean (-kĭ-dā'shăn), *n.* An orchid cultivator or fancier.
or-chid'e-al, or-chid'e-an, *a.* *Bot.* Orchidaceous. *Rare.*
or'chi-dec'to-my (ôr'kĭ-dĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*orchido-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* = ORCHOTOMY.
or-chid'e-ous (ŏr-kĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Orchidaceous.
or'chi-do-cele', *n.* [*orchido-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* = ORCHIOCELE.
or'chi-do-pex'y, *n.* [*orchido-* + *-pexy.*] *Surg.* Fixation of a movable testicle.
or'chi-dot'o-my (ôr'kĭ-dŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*orchido-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* = ORCHOTOMY. [CHIL.
or'chil (ôr'kĭl). Var. of AR-
or-chil'la weed (ŏr-kĭl'ȧ). [See ARCHIL.] = ARCHIL, 2.
or'chi-o-cele', *n.* [*orchio-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Tumor or hernia of a testicle.
or'chi-o-dyn'i-a, *n.* [NL.; *orchio-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the testicles.
or'chi-or'rha-phy (ŏr'kĭ-ŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*orchio-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* = ORCHIDOPEXY.
or'chi-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ). Var. of ORCHOTOMY. [CHIO-.
or'cho- (ôr'kō-). Var. of OR-
or'chon. † URCHIN.
‖ **or'cio**, *n.* [It., oil jar.] A Florentine oil measure of about eight gallons; a barile. *Obs.*
or'cu-li-form' (ôr'kū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *orcula* cask + *-form.*] *Bot.* Cask-shaped. *Rare.*
ord (ôrd), *n.* [AS. *ord* point.] A point, or weapon with a point; also, a beginning. *Obs.*
ord. *Abbr.* Ordained; order; ordinance; ordinary; ordnance.
orda. † HORDE.
or-dain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
or-dain'ment, *n.* [OF. *ordenement.*] Ordination. *Rare.*
or'dal. † ORDEAL.
or-da'li-an, *a.* [LL. *ordalium* ordeal. See ORDEAL.] Of or pert. to trial by ordeal. *Obs.*
‖ **or-da'li-um**, *n.* [LL.] Trial by ordeal. *Obs.*
ordane. † ORDINEE.
ordaynly. † ORDENELY.
ordeigne, ordeine. † ORDAIN.
ordenary. † ORDINARY.
ordenaunce. † ORDINANCE.
ordene, *a.* [OF. *ordené*, p. p. See ORDAIN.] Ordered; regulated; orderly. *Obs.*
ordenely, *adv.* In order. *Obs.*
ordenour. † ORDAINER.

LEADING ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD AND OF MERIT

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Round Table; typically, one of those originating in the era of the crusades, such as the Knights Templars, the Hospitalers, Teutonic Knights. **c** A society more or less patterned on the orders of chivalry last named, but typically founded by a sovereign, a prince, or a national legislature, for the conferring of honorary distinction. Also, the insignia or badge of such a society. Orders of this type may be classified as (1) royal orders, for the most part restricting membership to persons of royal stock or to nobles of the highest rank; (2) noble or family orders, generally selecting members from the higher nobility; (3) orders of merit, conferred primarily in recognition of service. The following are the chief honorary orders:

☞ In the following list is given information about the chief foreign orders as follows: **Name**, *Country*: date: name of founder: character of order, or reason for its being conferred: description of the badge (or, where specified, of other insignia), the motto, initials, or words thereon being in italics.

African Star, *Kongo State*: 1888: Leopold II.: for services to Kongo Free State and African civilization: 5-pointed star and laurel wreath. — **Albert**, *Saxony*: 1850: Frederick Augustus II.: for civil merit: white cross against wreath; medallion of Duke Albert the Bold.— **Alcántara**, *Spain*: 1156: as Knights of St. Julian, to combat the Moors: orig. religious and military; since 1835, a court order: crest, a pear tree.—**Alexander Nevski**, *Russia*: 1725: Catherine I.: cross pattée, St. Alex. on horseback.—**Annunciation**, *Italy*: 1362: Amadeus VI. of Savoy: now first aristocratic military order of Italy, with king as grand master: gold medal representing the annunciation; chain of love knots and roses. — **Aviz**, *Portugal*: c. 1162: Alfonso I.: to combat Moors; now for merit: green enamel cross fleury, with gold fleur-de-lis.— **Bath**, *Great Britain*: 1725: George I.: at first military, since 1847 also civil; three classes, **Knights Grand Cross** (G. C. B.), **Knights Commanders** (K. C. B.), and **Companions** (C. B.): Maltese cross with four lions; rose, thistle, and shamrock; *Tria juncta in uno.* — **Black Eagle**, *Prussia*: 1701: Frederick I.: limited to royal stock and high civil and military officers; confers nobility: blue maltese cross, with black eagles between arms, around cipher *F. R.* — **Calatrava**, *Spain*: 1158: Sancho III.: military: confirmed by pope, 1164: red cross fleury, on red ribbon.— **Christ**, *Portugal*: 1318: Diniz: orig. military and religious, now honorary, for Catholics of noble descent: Latin cross of red and white enamel, edged with gold, surmounted by 8-pointed star. — **Chrysanthemum**, *Japan*: 1877: Mutsuhito: for monarchs and high state officials: star and four chrysanthemums between leaves.— **Crown**, *Bavaria*: 1808: Maximilian I.: for service to state: confers nobility: 8-armed white cross; *Virtus et Honos.* — **Crown**, *Prussia*: 1861: William I.: for merit on field of battle: banded white and gold cross with royal crown, and *Gott mit uns* in its center. — **Crown**, *Roumania*: 1881: Charles, on assuming royal title. — **Crown**, *Württemberg*: 1818: William I.: for civil and military merit: 8-pointed cross, lions, and monogram. — **Crown of India**, *Great Britain*: 1878: Victoria, on assuming title "Empress of India:" for ladies connected with court of India; for services: royal cipher in jewels within oval; heraldic crown. — **Crown of Italy**, *Italy*: 1868: Victor Emmanuel II.: commemorates union of Italy: white cross pattée, gold-edged, with crowns of Lombardy and Savoy. — **Dannebrog**, *Denmark*: 1219: Waldemar II.; reinstituted 1671: now for merit: cross pattée, white edged with red and gold. — **Distinguished Service**, *Great Britain*: 1886: Victoria: for officers of army and navy; gallant service: gold cross with enameled white heraldic crown; *E R VII.* — **Double Dragon**, *China*: 1865: orig. for foreigners in Chinese service: enameled medal showing double dragon. — **Elephant**, *Denmark*: 1462: Christian I.: limited to 30 knights besides royalty: white elephant, tower and driver. — **Elizabeth Theresa**, *Austria*: 1750: Elizabeth Christina: for service in imperial army: 8-pointed star, initials *E. C.* and *M. T.* — **Fidelity**, *Baden*: 1715: Charles William: for high state officials and foreign princes: 8-pointed red cross, *cc* between each 2 arms; *Fidelitas.* — **Franz Joseph**, *Austria*: 1849: Francis Joseph: for civil merit: red cross, double-headed eagle, *F. J.* — **Garter**, *Great Britain*: c. 1348: Edward III.: highest order of England, composed of sovereign, prince of Wales, and 25 knights companions besides English princes, foreign sovereigns, and others specially chosen; before time of George III. conferred by election: see GARTER, 2.—**Golden Fleece**, *Austria, Spain*: 1429: Philip the Good of Burgundy: for protection of the Church, with sovereign as grand master; now separately maintained in two realms; only for royalty and highest nobility: golden fleece hanging from an enameled flint stone emitting flames; *Pretium laborum non vile.*— **Guelphic**, *Hanover*: 1815: George IV.: military and civil; discontinued 1866: cross with white horse of Hanover. —**Henry the Lion**, *Brunswick*: 1834: Duke William: civil and military merit: 8-pointed cross with pillar and leaping horse; *W* and lion. — **Hohenzollern**, *Prussia*: 1841: Frederick Wm. Constantine, and Charles Anthony: civil and military: cross striped in black, white and gold. — **Holy Ghost (Saint-Esprit)**, *France*: 1578: Henry III.: to commemorate his election to the Polish throne and succession to the French, both on Pentecost: 8-pointed green cross with dove and archangel Michael. — **Holy Sepulchre**, *Papal*: supposedly 1099: members chosen from noble pilgrims by Guardian of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem: red enamel cross potent, with small crosses between the arms. — **Indian Empire**, *Great Britain*: 1878: Victoria: for British subjects in India: open red rose of gold, with effigy of Queen Victoria. — **Iron Cross**, *Prussia*: 1813: Frederick William III.: for services in war: iron cross pattée, silver rim. — **Iron Crown**, *Austria*: 1805: Napoleon I. as king of Italy; adopted 1816 by Francis I.: for civil and military merit: iron crown of Monza, under the double-headed Austrian eagle. — **Isabella the Catholic**, *Spain*: 1815: Ferdinand VII.: for loyal colonists and dependents: cross pattée indented; center medallion. — **Legion of Honor**, *France*: 1802: Napoleon: for civil and military merit: 5-rayed star of white enamel and gold, with center medallion. — **Leopold**, *Austria*: 1808: Francis I.: for civil and military merit: cross red with white border; *F. I. A.* — **Leopold**, *Belgium*: 1832: Leopold I.: for civil and military merit: white 8-pointed cross edged with gold; wreath of oak and laurel. — **Lion**, *Netherlands*: 1815: William I.: for civil merit: 8-pointed cross with a gold *W* between its arms; lion.—**Louise**, *Prussia*: 1814: Frederick William III.: for women: black cross pattée with silver rim; *L.*— **Maria Theresa**, *Austria*: 1757: Maria Theresa: for distinction in war: white enamel moline cross with gold border; *Fortitudini.* — **Maximilian**, *Bavaria*: 1853: Maximilian II.: for science and art, 100 members: blue enameled cross with white and gold border and gold rays between its arms, against a gold wreath.— **Medjidie**, *Turkey*: 1851: Abdul-Medjid: largely conferred, often upon foreigners: seven silver rays and crescents around medallion.—**Merit**, *Prussia*: 1740: Frederick the Great: 1st class, military; 2d class, 1842, for distinction in science and art: blue 8-pointed cross with golden eagles between the arms; *Pour le mérite.* — **Merit**, *Great Britain*: 1902: Edward VII.: for military, scientific, artistic, professional merit: red and blue enamel cross, with "For merit" within a laurel wreath. — **Oak Crown**, *Luxemburg*: 1841: William II.: civil and military; conferred on artists: white cross pattée, gold-edged; medallion within oak crown. — **Orange-Nassau**, *Netherlands*: 1892: in name of Wilhelmina: for service to country or royal house: 8-pointed blue and white cross edged with gold; laurel wreath and national arms. — **Osmanie**, *Turkey*: 1862: Abdul Aziz: for service to the state: 7-pointed green star: center medallion with crescent. — **Pole Star**, *Sweden*: 1748: Frederick I.: civil merit, esp. scientific: 8-pointed white star and crown; polar star. — **Red Eagle**, *Prussia*: 1705: Margrave of Bayreuth: white cross pattée, with gold border and red eagle. — **Redeemer**, *Greece*: 1829: for distinction in war of Liberation; also, science, art, etc.: 8-pointed white cross on wreath: figure of Christ. — **Rising Sun**, *Japan*: 1875: Mutsuhito: civil and military merit: sun of red medallion with 32 white rays.—**Rue Crown**, *Saxony*: 1807: Frederick Aug. I.: for high state officials: green maltese cross with gold and white border; gold rue leaves; *F.A.* — **St. Andrew**, *Russia*: 1698: Peter the Great: chief order of Russia: only for imperial family, princes, chief generals, etc.: black double eagle and Russian crown: St. Andrew on the cross. — **St. Anne**, *Russia*: 1735: Charles Frederick of Holstein, became Russian, 1797: 1st class confers nobility: red cross, image of St. Anne. — **St. Catherine**, *Russia*: 1714: Peter the Great: for ladies of imperial and noble houses: diamond cross with oval medallion and image of saint. — **St. George**, *Bavaria*: 1729: Charles Albert: requires 8 generations nobility on both sides: 8-pointed cross; Virgin and St. George. — **St. George**, *Russia*: 1769: Catharine II.: for officers (from colonel up): white cross pattée; image St. George and dragon. — **St. Henry**, *Saxony*: 1736: Augustus III.: for military distinction: gold and white 8-pointed cross: effigy of Henry II. — **St. Hubert**, *Bavaria*: 1444: Gerhardt V.: highest Bavarian order; orig. **Order of the Horn**; chiefly for persons of princely rank: 8-pointed white cross tipped with balls; gold rays between the arms: medallion, conversion of St. Hubert. — **St. James of the Sword**, *Spain*: c. 1170: Ferdinand II.: originally 13 knights banded to protect shrine of St. James against the Moors: gold shield, with broad cruciform red sword. — **St. John of Jerusalem**, *Rome*: see HOSPITALER, 3; revived, 1879, by Leo XIII.: maltese cross (each branch of order has differences). — **St. Louis**, *France*: 1693: Louis XIV.: military merit: discontinued 1830: 8-pointed white cross; fleurs-de-lis: medallion with figure of St. Louis. — **St. Maurice and St. Lazarus**, *Italy*: 1434: Amadeus VIII.: orig. ecclesiastical; now for service to the state: white enamel cross botonée against green 8-pointed cross. — **St. Michael**, *France*: 1469: Louis XI.: later restricted to noble families: 8-pointed cross with fleurs-de-lis; medallion, St. Mary and dragon.— **St. Michael and St. George**, *Great Britain*: 1818: George III.: military and civil: orig. for British subjects in the Mediterranean possessions (*Abbr.* K. M. G.): white enamel cross showing Archangel Michael: reverse, St. George. — **St. Olaf**, *Norway*: 1847: Oscar I.: for civil and military merit: white cross; national arms on red ground. — **St. Patrick**, *Great Britain*: 1783: George III.: consists of sovereign, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, and 22 knights companions of noble rank (*Abbr.* K. P.): white shield with cross of St. Patrick, shamrock, and three gold crowns.—**St. Stanislas**, *Russia*: 1765: Stanislaus II. of Poland; restored, 1815: for merit: 8-pointed red cross, gold eagles, white medallion, laurel. — **St. Stephen**, *Hungary*: 1764: Maria Theresa: civil order for nobles: green cross with crown; red medallion with green mountain. — **Seraphim**, *Sweden*: c. 1280: Magnus Ladulas: for 24 Swedish and 8 foreign members: cross with seraphs' heads and *J. H. S.* — **Star of India**, *Great Britain*: 1861: Victoria: for dignitaries of India (*Abbr.* K. S. I.): oval medallion, bust of Victoria.—**Sun and Lion**, *Persia*: 1808: Fath Ali: civil and military merit: silver many-rayed star with center medallion showing lion and sword. — **Sword**, *Sweden*: 1522: renewed, 1748, by Frederick I.: military merit: cross, crowns, and sword on blue medallion. — **Thistle**, *Great Britain*: 1540; restored 1687 by James II.: now for 16 Scottish nobles, besides royalty (*Abbr.* K.T.): 8-pointed star, charged with figure of St. Andrew, and cross; thistle flower. — **Tower and Sword**, *Portugal*: 1459: Alfonso V.: for merit, bravery, and service: 5-pointed white star; tower, and medallion with sword. — **Vasa**, *Sweden*: 1772: Gustavus III.: civil merit: 8-pointed white cross with crown; oval medallion in center. — **Victorian**, *Great Britain*: 1896: Victoria: for personal services to the sovereign: white maltese cross with crimson oval containing the royal and imperial cipher, and "Victoria." — **White Eagle**, *Russia*: 1325 (?) in Poland; revived, 1831, as Russian order: 8-pointed cross, white eagle, imperial crown.— **White Eagle**, *Servia*: 1883: Milan I.: commemorates establishment of kingdom: white 2-headed eagle and crown. — **White Elephant**, *Siam*: 1861; civil and military: round medallion, showing white elephant, all within wreaths. — **William**, *Netherlands*: 1815: William: military, "for valor, prudence, fidelity:" white cross, laurel between arms.

2. According to medieval angelology, any of the nine grades of angels; also, any similar class of beings.

3. *Eccl.* **a** Any of the several grades or ranks of the Christian ministry. The eight orders of the Roman Catholic Church are those of bishop, priest, deacon, and subdeacon, called the **major, greater, holy,** or **sacred, orders,** and those of acolyte, exorcist, lector or reader, and doorkeeper, called the **minor orders**. Some authorities reckon the orders as seven, not regarding bishop as a distinct *order* from priest. The three *orders*, or **holy orders**, of the churches of the Anglican Communion are bishop, priest, and deacon. The *orders*, or *holy orders*, commonly recognized in the Eastern Church are: **major orders**, bishop, priest, and deacon; **minor orders**, subdeacon and anagnost or reader, sometimes also, singer. **b** The office, position, or status of a person in the Christian ministry; — now usually in the *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy*; as, the *order* of priesthood; to take *orders*, or *holy orders*, i. e., to enter the Christian ministry; in *orders*. **c** The conferment of such office; ordination, which in the Roman Catholic Church, in the Eastern Church, and by some in churches of the Anglican Communion is held to be a sacrament conferring special grace and as such administrable only by bishops; — usually in *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy*.

4. A rank or class in society; a group or division of men in the same social position; a specific rank in the state; also, a group of persons who, by reason of profession, special interests, or the like, are regarded as a distinct class; as, the higher and lower *orders* of society; the *order* of baronets; the military *order*.

5. *Arch.* **a** A style of building. **b** *Classical Arch.* A type of column and entablature, viewed, with its forms, proportions, and mode of decoration, as the unit of a style. The Greeks used three orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Of these the oldest and the simplest in outline is the **Doric**, having its column shaft slightly convex, fluted with about twenty channelings of nearly semielliptical section and separated by sharp arrises; having no base, and a capital with the echinus — of a peculiar eccentric curve in profile — supporting a square unmolded abacus, and separated from the shaft by one or more annulets. The Doric style was prevalent in Greek temples, and in those of the Periclean age shows a remarkable blending of solidity with refinement of lines and proportions. The **Ionic order** has paired spiral volutes on the front and rear of its capital, with the spiral fillets continued across the face under the abacus, and the volutes united at the sides by scrolls. Its columns are generally about nine diameters high, with 24 flutings separated by fillets; they rest on bases of various styles, esp. the Attic. Its entablature has the architrave, typically in three bands, separated by a rich molding from the sculptured frieze. The **Corinthian** is the most ornate of the orders. Except for the capital, it is similar to the Ionic. Its capital is bell-shaped, and in typical examples is enveloped with rows of acanthus leaves, with volutes under the projecting angles of its abacus, and helices under the anthemion or other ornament at the concaved middle of the abacus. The shaft is typically fluted like the Ionic, and rests on the Attic base. The Corinthian was the latest of the Greek orders to come into favor. Its richly decorative character led to its wide use by the Romans, and by the architects of the Renaissance. To the Greek orders the Romans added the **Tuscan**, a crude Doric with unfluted columns on bases, few and bold moldings, and general lack of ornament; and the **Composite**, a modified Corinthian, having the capital commonly with eight volutes, adopted (with ovolo between each pair) from the Ionic and grafted on the Corinthian bell. They used the Doric and Ionic in modified forms, lacking the refinement of the Greek. Renaissance writers on architecture recognized five orders as orthodox or classical, the (Roman) *Doric*, the *Ionic*, *Tuscan*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*. See *Illust.* below. **c** A system of intercolumniation (which see). *Obs.*

6. *Math.* **a** Degree; thus, the *order* of a curve or surface is the same as the degree of its equation. **b** Of a differential equation, its highest index of derivation.

7. *Biol.* A category of classification ranking above the family and below the class. In botany, *order* or *natural order* was formerly exclusively applied to the category now more appropriately called *family*. The suffix denoting the latter is *-aceæ*, while the *order* of modern taxonomists has the suffix *-ales*. Thus the order Rosales is made up of the Rosaceæ (rose family), Fabaceæ (bean family), Cæsalpiniaceæ (cassia family), Mimosaceæ (mimosa family), etc. *Order* and *family* are still used interchangeably by some botanists. In zoölogy no distinctive suffix for names of orders has been adopted.

8. See PETROGRAPHY.

9. Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession or harmonious relation; method; system; as: of material things, like the books in a library; of intel-

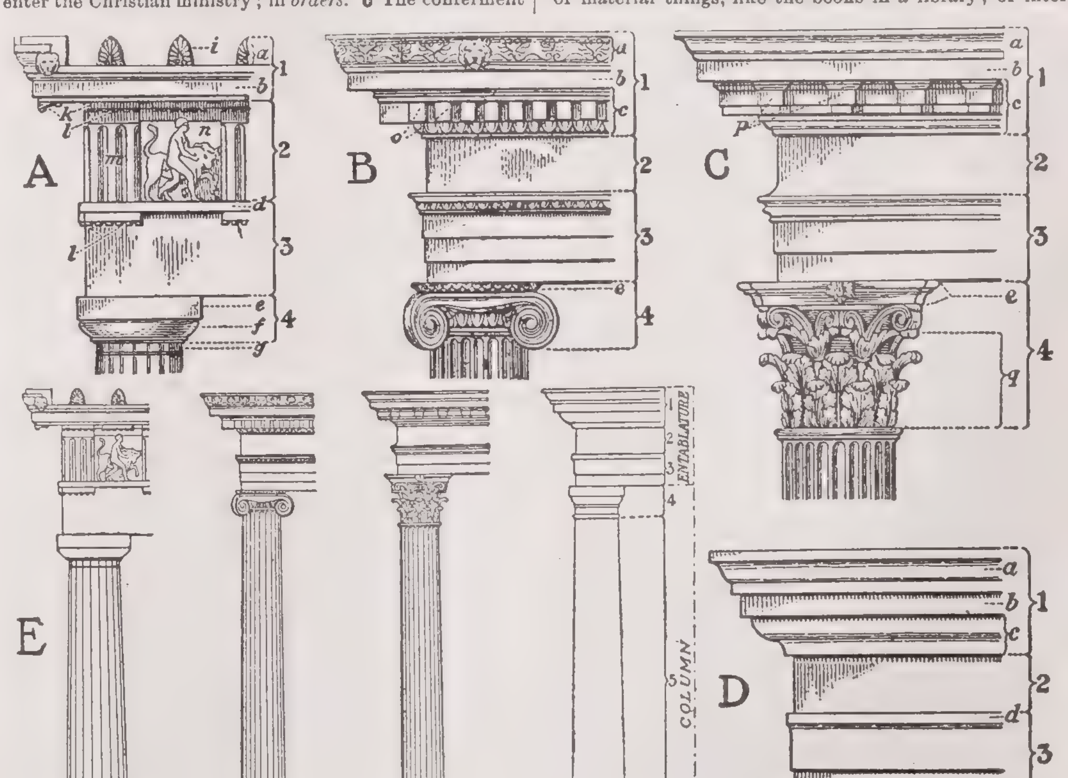

A Capital and Entablature of Greek Doric Order; *B* Same of Greek Ionic; *C* Same of Greek Corinthian; *D* Same of Tuscan; *E* Comparative View of these four Orders. 1 Cornice; 2 Frieze; 3 Architrave; 4 Capital; 5 Shaft; 6 Base; 7 Stylobate. *a* Cymatium; *b* Corona; *c* Bed-molding; *d* Tænia; *e* Abacus; *f* Echinus; *g* Gorgerin; *h* Astragal; *i* Antefix; *k* Mutule; *l* Guttæ; *m* Triglyph; *n* Metope; *o* Dentils; *p* Modillions; *q* Bell, enveloped in Acanthus Foliage and Cauliculi.

lectual notions or ideas, like the topics of a discourse; of periods of time or occurrences, and the like. Hence: **a** A condition in which everything is so arranged as to play its proper part; as, "*Order* is Heaven's first law." *Pope.*

Bright-harnessed angels sit in *order* serviceable. *Milton.*

b The fixed arrangement of phenomena, both physical and psychical; — used esp. in such phrases as "moral *order*," "*order* of nature," "*order* of things," etc.

10. *Eccl.* A prescribed form of service, as for a rite; as, the *order* of confirmation.

11. Customary mode of procedure; established usage or method; as, the *order* of brewing. *Obs.*, except as used of procedure in debate, the conduct of deliberative bodies, etc.; as, he raised a point of *order*; the speaker is out of *order*.

12. Conformity to law or decorum; freedom from disturbance; general tranquillity; public quiet; rule of law or proper authority; as, to preserve *order* in a community.

13. Condition in general; normal state; as, the house is in *order*; in good *order*; in bad *order*; out of *order*.

14. A rank, row, or series. *Obs. or Archaic.*

15. *Mil.* Position of order arms (see ORDER ARMS).

16. Action suited to a particular end; as, they took *order* to avoid disaster. *Obs. or Archaic.*

17. A putting or keeping in order; regulation; control. *Obs.*

18. A rule or regulation made by competent authority; also, a command; mandate; precept; direction.

Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houses for disarming all the papists in England. *Clarendon.*

19. *Law.* **a** In its widest sense, any command or direction of a court. **b** Usually, in practice, any direction of a judge or court entered in writing and not included in a judgment or decree.

20. A commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to furnish supplies, to admit to a building, a place of entertainment, or the like; as, *orders* for blankets are large.

21. *Com.* The direction by which the payee or holder of negotiable paper prescribes to whom payment shall be made. A piece of commercial paper expressly made "payable to order of —" or "to — or his order" is negotiable; and by statute in Great Britain and in many States of the United States checks are payable to order when expressed to be payable to a particular person and not containing words prohibiting, or indicating an intention to prohibit, transfer.

Syn. — ORDER, SYSTEM. ORDER is formal or regular disposition or arrangement; SYSTEM implies a definite, methodical, or logical order or plan; as, "*Order* is Heaven's first law" (*Pope*); his business lacks *system*; cf. books in neat and *orderly* rows, *systematic* reading.

in order to, for the purpose of; to the end; as means to.

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use *in order to* our eternal happiness. *Tillotson.*

— **on the o. of**, belonging to the class or kind of. — **o. in council**, a royal order issued with and by the advice of a privy council. *British.* — **o. of a branch point**, *Math.*, the number of sheets (less one) that are connected cyclically at the point. — **o. of a function**, *Math.*, the number of times that the function assumes every assignable value. — **o. of battle**, *Mil.*, the particular disposition which is given to the troops of an army or the vessels of a fleet in preparation for the delivery or reception of an attack. — **o. of multiplicity** (of a right line as to a surface), *Math.*, the number of planes through the line tangent to the surface. — **o. of root** *or* **zero**, *Math.*, the exponent (m) of the vanishing factor $(z-a)^m$ in a function $f(z)$ that becomes 0 at the point a; the number of roots coincident at a. — **O. of the Cincinnati**, a hereditary order founded in 1783 by officers of the War of the American Revolution. The membership includes (usually) only the oldest living male lineal descendants of the original members. There are chapters in various States. — **o. of the day**, **a** In legislative bodies, the special business appointed for a given day. **b** *Mil.* Specific orders or notices issued by a commander to his troops. **c** The prevailing custom or usage of the time. — **orders of knighthood, nobility,** *and* **merit.** See ORDER, *n.*, 1 **c**.

or'der (ôr'dẽr), *v. t.*; OR'DERED (-dẽrd); OR'DER-ING. [From ORDER, *n.*] **1.** To put in order; to reduce to a methodical arrangement; to arrange in a series, or with reference to an end; specif., to draw up in battle array. *Archaic.*

2. Hence, to regulate; dispose; direct; rule; manage.

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To take a particular course with; to treat; to deal with. **b** To make ready; prepare. **c** To bring (a person) into order; coerce; hence, to correct; punish.

4. To give an order for; to secure by an order; as, to *order* a carriage; to *order* groceries.

5. To give an order to; to command; as, to *order* troops to advance.

6. *Eccl.* To admit to holy orders; to ordain; to receive into the ranks of the ministry; formerly also, to install in a monastic order.

These *ordered* folk be especially titled to God. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See COMMAND.

Order Arms.

order arms, the command at which a soldier brings his rifle to a vertical position at his side, with the butt on the ground, and at which a cavalryman drops his sword or saber to the front with point on or near the ground; also, the position taken at such command. See *Illust.*

or'der, *v. i.* To give orders; to issue commands.

or'dered (ôr'dẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of ORDER, *v.* Hence: *p. a.* Specif.: **a** Having membership in an order. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Math.* Having its elements so arranged that if a and b are distinct, then either $a < b$ or $a > b$, and conversely, and if $a < b$ and $b < c$, then $a < c$; — said of a class.

or'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ORDER. Specif.: *n.* Arrangement, regulation, ordination, etc.

or'der-ly, *a.* **1.** Conformed to order; in order; regular; as, an *orderly* course or plan. *Milton.*

2. Observant of order, authority, or rule; hence, obedient; quiet; peaceable; not unruly; as, *orderly* children; an *orderly* community.

3. Performed in good or established order; well-regulated. "An *orderly* . . . march." *Clarendon.*

4. Being on duty; keeping order; conveying orders. "Aids-de-camp and *orderly* men." *Scott.*

orderly bin, a street box for refuse. *Eng.* — **o. book**, *Mil.*, an order book. *Eng.* — **o. officer.** *Mil.* **a** The officer of the day. **b** An orderly. *Eng.* — **orderly room**, *Mil.*, a room in barracks, sometimes occupied by the *first*, formerly called *orderly*, sergeant, which contains the company records and the like and is often used by the company commander when attending to company business and discipline. — **o. sergeant**, the first sergeant of a company; — formerly so called.

or'der-ly (ôr'dẽr-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer or soldier who attends a superior officer to carry his orders, or to render other service.

2. A hospital attendant who does general work.

3. A street cleaner. *Eng.* *Mayhew.*

4. Any orderly person. *Rare.*

order type. *Math.* A simply ordered aggregate, the result of abstracting from the character of the elements of another simply ordered aggregate, A; an ordinal number: — denoted by $\bar{A}$.

or'di-na-ble (ôr'dĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a. Math.* [See ORDAIN.] That may be ordered; — said of a class.

or'di-nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *ordinalis*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order: cf. F. *ordinal*. See ORDER.] **1.** Regular; orderly. *Obs.*

2. Indicating order or succession; as, the *ordinal* (disting. from *cardinal*) numbers or numerals, first, second, etc.

3. Of or pertaining to an order.

or'di-nal, *n.* **1.** A book of rules or regulations. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* **a** [*often cap.*] *Ch. of Eng.* The book of forms to be used in the consecration of bishops and the ordination of priests and deacons. **b** [*usually cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A book containing the rubrics of the Mass.

3. A word denoting order; an ordinal number.

or'di-nance (ôr'dĭ-năns), *n.* [ME. *ordinance*, *ordenaunce*, OF. *ordenance*, F. *ordonnance*. See ORDAIN; cf. ORDNANCE, ORDONNANCE.] **1.** Act of ordaining, ordering, or arranging, or state of being ordered or arranged. Hence:

2. **a** Orderly arrangement; regular disposition; order; array or manner of being arrayed; also, an array or military force. *Obs.* **b** Planned or regulated disposition of parts or members, as in architecture or literature. **c** Planning; devising; contriving; a plan, device, or contrivance. *Obs.* **d** Act of preparing or furnishing; preparation; provision; equipment; apparatus; furniture. *Obs.*

They had made their *ordinance*
Of victual, and of other purveyance. *Chaucer.*

e Provision or equipment for war; esp., artillery; cannon; ordnance. *Obs* *Shak.*

3. **a** Ordering; regulation; direction; management; control. *Archaic.* **b** That which is decreed or ordained, as by God; a dispensation or appointment, as of Fate. **c** Authoritative direction as to the way of acting or doing; established rule or system of principles; system of government or discipline. *Obs. or Archaic.* **d** An authoritative decree or direction; specif., any public enactment, rule, or law promulgated by governmental authority; esp.: (1) *Eng. Hist.* A law or regulation promulgated without the assent of one of the three powers (Crown, House of Lords, and House of Commons) necessary to an act of Parliament. (2) In modern British usage, any public rule, decree, or regulation enacted by any authority less than the sovereign enacting power. (3) A local law or regulation enacted by a municipal government, as a common council, board of aldermen, or the like. *Chiefly U. S.* Historically the lines of distinction between what is an ordinance and what is a statute were not definitely drawn. The term was specifically applied to various enactments including: (*a*) Any of the decrees of the Ordainers (1310). (*b*) The Ordinance of the Forest (33 & 34 Edw. I.). (*c*) The Ordinance of the Staple or statute staple (which see). (*d*) Any of the acts of the Long Parliament between 1641 and 1649, as the Self-denying *Ordinance*. (*e*) In *French History*, esp., any of the decrees of Charles X. in 1830, subverting the constitution and suspending the liberty of the press. (*f*) Any of certain acts of Congress under the Confederation; as, the *Ordinance* of 1787 (see below), the colonial *ordinances* of 1641, etc. (*g*) In Scriptural usage, usually, a law or statute.

4. **a** A prescribed practice or usage; specif., *Eccl.*, an established rite or ceremony, as the sacraments, esp. the Communion. **b** Decree of settlement by an arbitrator or arbitrators; settlement of relations. *Obs.* **c** Appointment to office, esp. ecclesiastical office; ordination. *Obs.* **d** Appointed place, state, etc.; also, rank, order; station. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Ordinance of 1787, *U. S. Hist.*, an act of Congress, passed in 1787, establishing the government of the Northwest Territory. Religious and legal freedom, encouragement of education, just treatment of the Indians, the future division into States, and the exclusion of slavery were ordained.

or'di-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ordinarius*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order: cf. F. *ordinaire*. See ORDER.] **1.** According to established order; methodical; settled; regular. "The *ordinary* forms of law." *Addison.*

2. Common; customary; usual. *Shak.*

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation than in writing. *Addison.*

3. *Law.* **a** Having or designating immediate or original jurisdiction, as opposed to that which is delegated; having jurisdiction of his own right, or virtute officii; also, belonging to such jurisdiction.

This dogma that all "*ordinary*," i. e., nondelegated, jurisdiction is in the king *Pollock & Mait.*

b *Eng. Law.* Specif., designating the common-law branch of the court of chancery. See CHANCERY, 2.

4. Of common rank, quality, or ability; not distinguished by superior excellence or beauty; hence, not distinguished in any way; commonplace; inferior, of little merit; as, men of *ordinary* judgment; an *ordinary* book.

An *ordinary* lad would have acquired little or no useful knowledge in such a way. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Normal, usual, customary. See COMMON.

ordinary ambassador. See AMBASSADOR, 2. — **o. function**, *Math.*, a function continuous and differentiable at every point of the given interval, and monotonous within each of a finite number of subintervals constituting the whole interval, and this even when x and y are interchanged. It is representable by a graph. — **o. legate.** See LEGATE, 1 **a**. — **o. negligence.** See NEGLIGENCE, 2. — **o. point** (of a curve or surface), *Math.*, a point in whose immediate neighborhood the coördinates $x = \phi(u)$, $y = \chi(u)$, $z = \psi(u)$ are developable in converging power series, and for which the three first derivatives of ϕ, χ, ψ are not all 0. — **o. policy**, *Life Ins.*, a policy whose premiums are paid continuously during the life of the insured and on which the insurance is payable at death only. — **o. ray**, *Optics*, that one of the two parts of a ray divided by double refraction which follows the usual or ordinary law of refraction; — disting. from *extraordinary ray*. — **ordinary seaman**, *Naut.*, one of some experience but not fully skilled, ranking below an *able seaman* or, *U. S. Navy*, below a *seaman*. — **o. shares**, *Finance*, shares of common, or ordinary, stock. See COMMON STOCK.

or'di-na-ry (ôr'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *ordinarius*.] **1.** An officer who has immediate or original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. Specif.: **a** *Civil & Scots Law.* A judge having jurisdiction in his own right; specif., in Scotland, a Lord Ordinary. **b** *Eccl. & Eng. Law.* The archbishop of a province, or a bishop or his deputy in a diocese. **c** In some States of the United States, a judge of probate (the probation of wills having formerly been in the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts).

2. Formerly, in England, a clergyman appointed to give criminals their neck verses or prepare them for the death penalty; specif., the chaplain of Newgate prison.

3. A theatrical prompter. *Obs.*

4. A person or persons in regular service, esp. a mail messenger; hence, mail. *Obs.*

5. *Nav.* **a** The persons formerly employed to care for war vessels when laid up. *Obs.* **b** The state of a ship laid up out of commission; — now only in the phrase *in ordinary*; as, the ship is *in ordinary*.

6. [LL. *ordinarius*, *ordinarium*.] **a** A rule of procedure; custom. *Obs.* **b** *Eccl.* An order of service, esp. the order for the Mass, or all of it except the canon, or the part that precedes the canon.

7. [In senses 7-10, from ORDINARY, *a.*] That which is ordinary, as in use, occurrence, or character; as: **a** A stated lecture. *Obs.* **b** Regular provision or allowance, as of food. *Obs.* **c** A regular practice, condition, etc. **d** A common quality of kersey. *Obs.* **e** A bicycle of the early type, with a very large and a very small wheel, as distinguished from a safety bicycle. **f** Common stock, or a share or shares of it.

8. A meal served to all comers at a fixed price, in distinction from one where each dish is separately charged; a table-d'hôte, or regular, meal; also, formerly, those present at such a meal.

9 A tavern or eating house where regular meals are served, or the dining room in such a house (in the 17th century often used for gambling after meals); sometimes, esp. in the southern United States, any tavern or inn.

The *ordinary* . . . was in the days of James [I.] a new institution, as fashionable among the youth of that age as the . . . club houses are amongst those of the present day. *Scott*

10. *Her.* A charge or bearing of simple form, any of several that are in constant use. The *bend*, *chevron*, *chief*, *cross*, *fesse*, *pale*, and *saltier* are uniformly admitted as ordinaries. Some authorities include *bar*, *bend sinister*, *pile*, and others. See SUBORDINARY.

in ordinary. **a** In actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving; as, a physician *in ordinary*. An ambassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court. **b** *Naut.* See 5 **b** above. — **o. of arms**, *Her.*, a dictionary of coats of arms. — **o. of the season**, *Eccl.*, the established service, or any part of it, appointed for any ordinary Sunday or week day from the octave of Epiphany to the first Sunday in Lent, and from Trinity to Advent.

or'di-nate (ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare*. See ORDAIN.] **1.** Well-ordered; orderly; moderate; regular; methodical. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Zoöl.* Arranged in rows, as spots or markings of insects.

or'di-nate, *n.* *Math.* That one of the coördinates (of a point) which is drawn parallel to a line (called the **axis of ordinates**) to the point from the other axis (called **axis of abscissas**) or from the plane of the other axes of coördinates, assumed as the base of reference. See *Cartesian coördinates*, under COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.

or'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To appoint; ordain; harmonize; coördinate.

or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ordinatio*: cf. F. *ordination*.] **1.** Act of ordaining, or state of being ordained; specif., *Eccl.*, the setting apart for, or admission into, the Christian ministry; the conferring of holy orders.

The holy and wise *ordination* of God *Jer. Taylor.*

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

2. Disposition; arrangement; order. *Rare.*

3. That which is ordained; an ordinance. *Obs.*

or'di-na'to- (ôr'dĭ-nā'tō-). *Zoöl.* Combining form for *ordinate*; as in **or'di-na'to-punc'tate**, **or'di-na'to-mac'u-late**, etc., indicating the presence of dots, spots, etc., in rows.

ord'nance (ôrd'năns), *n.* [From ME. *ordenance*, *ordinance*, prop., an ordering, arrangement; hence, supplies. See ORDINANCE.] **1.** Military supplies; ordnance stores; — usually in phrase, "ordnance and ordnance stores," which includes all artillery with mounts, carriages, equipments, and ammunition; small arms; horse equipments and harness, except for the quartermaster's department; tools, machinery, and material for making or repairing anything included in the term, etc. In early times it included armor, arrows, etc. In the United States navy it includes all material for fighting, including guns, gun mounts, torpedoes, submarine mines, armor, range finders, etc.

2. Arms or engines for throwing missiles of any kind, as catapults, bows, arbalests, etc.; — sometimes in *pl.* *Obs.*

3. Heavy firearms discharged from mounts or carriages; cannon; artillery; — formerly sometimes in *pl.*

All the battlements their *ordnance* fire. *Shak.*

4. The branch of the army service having charge of matters relating to the ordnance; as, the general had distinguished himself in the *ordnance*. *Chiefly Eng.*

Ordnance Board. *Mil.* In the U. S. army, a board composed of officers of the Ordnance Department, advisory to the Chief of Ordnance, and charged with the investigation of such subjects and the performance of such duties as the Chief of Ordnance may direct.

Ordnance Department. **a** In the United States army, the staff department charged with the duty of procuring, by purchase or manufacture, and distributing, the necessary ordnance and ordnance stores for the army and organized militia, and of establishing and maintaining arsenals and depots for their manufacture and safe keeping. Its head is an officer of the rank of brigadier general, called Chief of Ordnance. **b** A similar department in the British army commanded by an officer called Director General.

or'der-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
or'derd. Ordered. *Ref. Sp.*
or'dered-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
or'der-er, *n.* One that orders.
or'der-less, *a.* See -LESS.
or'der-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
or'der-ly, *adv.* According to due order; regularly; methodically; duly. *Shak.*
or'di-na-ble, *a.* Ordainable. *Obs.* — **or'di-na-bil'i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **or'di'naire'** (ôr'dē'nâr'), *n.* [F.] Short for VIN ORDINAIRE.
or'di-nal-ism (ôr'dĭ-năl-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being ordinal. *Rare.*
or'di-nance, *v. t.* *Mil.* To equip, as with artillery. *Obs.*
or'di-nand (ôr'dĭ-nănd), *n.* [L. *ordinandus*. See ORDAIN.] One about to be ordained.
or'di-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *ordinans*, p. pr. of *ordinare*.] Ordaining; decreeing. *Rare.*
or'di-nant, *n.* One who ordains.
or'di-nar (ôrd'nȧr), *a. & n.* [F. *ordinaire*.] Ordinary. *Scot.*
or'di-na-ri-ly (ôr'dĭ-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ORDINARY.
or'di-na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
or'di-na-ry's court. See PROBATE.
or'di-na-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
or'di-nate-ly, *adv.* of ORDINATE.
or'di-na-tive (ôr'dĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *ordinativus*.] Tending to ordain; directing. *Rare.*
or'di-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who ordains; director. *R.*
or'di-nee' (ôr'dĭ-nē'), *n.* [OF. *ordiné*, *ordené*, p. p.] One who has been or is being ordained.

ordnance officer. **1**. *Mil.* In the United States army: **a** An officer of the Ordnance Department. **b** An officer of the line of the army having charge of the ordnance and ordnance stores at a fortification or other place.
2. *Nav.* In the United States navy, the officer of a vessel who has general charge of the care and preservation of the battery, ordnance material, ammunition, etc. He superintends all gun drills, and directs, in general, the training of the crew in gunnery. The details are carried out by the division officers.

ordnance sergeant. *Mil.* In the United States army, a sergeant having immediate charge under the ordnance officer of the ordnance property of any post or command, with the duty of preparing all prescribed returns connected therewith.

Ordnance Survey. The official government survey of the United Kingdom, conducted by officers of the Royal Engineers, formerly under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, but under that of the Board of Agriculture since the latter's establishment in 1889.

or′don-nance (ôr′dŏ-năns; *F.* ôr′dô′näɴs′), *n.* [F. See ORDINANCE.] **1**. Arrangement; order; specif., *Fine Arts*, the disposition of the parts of any composition with regard to one another and the whole.

Their dramatic *ordonnance* of the parts. *Coleridge.*

2. In Europe, a law or decree; an ordinance; specif.: **a** *French Hist.* A decree of the king or regent, answering to the capitularies of the Frankish kings; esp., any of the codes on various subjects issued by Louis XIV. and the later kings. **b** An order of a criminal court.

Or′do-vi′cian (ôr′dŏ-vĭsh′ăn), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to Celtic people in Wales, called by the Romans the **Or-dov′i-ces** (ŏr-dŏv′ĭ-sēz).
2. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the period following the Cambrian; — sometimes called *Lower Silurian.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — *n.* The Ordovician period or system. Important geographic changes, such as the emergence of great areas of land in North America, marked the close of the period. Trilobites, cystoids, and graptolites reached their climaxes; cephalopods, brachiopods, and bryozoans became abundant. The earliest known vertebrate (fish) remains occur in rocks of this system. Cryptogamic plants almost certainly flourished. The Ordovician strata contain important deposits of oil and gas in Ohio and eastern Indiana, and of lead and zinc ores in the upper Mississippi basin, and of lead in southeastern Missouri.

or′dure (ôr′dūr), *n.* [F. *ordure*, OF. *ord* filthy, foul, fr. L. *horridus* horrid. See HORRID.] Filth; dung; excrement; feces. *Shak.*

or′dur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to ordure; filthy.

ö′re (û′rĕ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Dan., Sw., & Norw.] A bronze coin and money of account of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, being $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a krone and worth about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent. See COIN.

ore (ōr; 201), *n.* [AS. *ōra* (of uncert. origin), confused in E. with the unrelated *ār* brass, bronze, which is akin to OHG. *ēr*, G. *ehern* brazen, Icel. *eir* brass, Goth. *ais*, L. *aes*, Skr. *ayas* iron. Cf. ERA.] **1**. **a** A native compound containing one or more metals; sometimes, also, a native metal or even a valuable native nonmetal, as sulphur. **b** *Mining.* Any material containing valuable metallic constituents for the sake of which it is mined and worked; as, cinnabar is an *ore* of mercury; gold-bearing quartz is a gold *ore;* also, material mined and worked for nonmetals; as, pyrites is a sulphur *ore.* The term *ore* has usually been applied, among miners, to the crude material obtained without other than hand sorting of the lumps; but where mechanical concentration is practiced at the mine the concentrates are often called *ore.* Waste may of course contain valuable constituents and may, owing to improved processes, itself become ore.
2. Metal, esp. precious; as, the liquid *ore. Rare. Milton.*
3. *Metal.* A soft compact variety of hematite used for the bottoms of puddling furnaces.
ore in sight, *Mining*, the amount of ore in a mine which is so far exposed by existing developments as to make its availability and value reasonably certain. Mining engineers do not, as a rule, estimate as "in sight" any body of ore not exposed on three sides or edges by shafts and levels at intervals so small as to make intervening changes of character and value highly improbable.

o′re-ad (ō′rē-ăd; 201), *n.* [L. *Oreas*, *-adis*, Gr. Ὀρειάς, -άδος, fr. ὄρος mountain.] *Class. Myth.* One of the nymphs of mountains and hills.

Like a wood nymph light,
Oread or dryad. *Milton.*

ore chute *or* **shoot**. *Mining.* A body of ore, usually of elongated form, occurring in a larger vein or ore deposit and bordered by comparatively valueless vein material.

o-rec′tic (ō-rĕk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀρεκτικός, fr. ὀρέγειν to reach after.] *Philos.* Of or pertaining to the desires; hence, impelling to gratification; appetitive.

Or′e-gon (ŏr′ē-gŏn), *n.* A State of the United States. — **Oregon bearwood**, the cascara buckthorn. — **O. cedar**, a tall pinaceous timber tree of the western United States (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*); also, its heavy wood, which is harder than white cedar. — **O. charr**, the Dolly Varden trout. — **O. fir**, the Douglas spruce. — **O. grape**, an evergreen barberry (*Berberis aquifolium*) of Oregon and California, or its small blue-black berry. — **O. maple**, the broad-leaved maple (*Acer macrophyllum*). — **O. oak**, an oak of Washington and Oregon (*Quercus garryana*) with light gray bark and obovate, pinnatifid leaves; also, its valuable hard wood, which constitutes the best oak timber of the Pacific coast. — **O. pine**, the Douglas spruce. — **O. Question**. *Amer. Hist.* See NORTHWEST BOUNDARY DISPUTE. — **O. robin**, the varied thrush. *California.* — **O. sturgeon**, the white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*).

o-rel′lin (ō-rĕl′ĭn), *n.* [From NL. *orellana*, a specific name of annatto, alluding to the fact that the Amazon (on the banks of which annatto is common) was discovered by Francisco *Orellana.*] *Chem.* A yellow substance obtained from the seeds of annatto (*Bixa orellana*). Cf. BIXIN.

o-ren′dite (ō-rĕn′dit), *n.* [From *Orenda* Butte, Wyoming.] *Petrog.* A peculiar lava consisting mostly of orthoclase and leucite with some diopside and phlogopite.

oreo-. Combining form from Greek ὄρος, ὄρεος, *mountain.*

O′re-o-pha′sis (ō′rē-ō-fā′sĭs; 201), *n.* [NL.; *oreo-* + Gr. Φᾶσις, the river Phasis, for φασιανός pheasant (bird of Phasis).] *Zoöl.* A genus of curassows containing one large species (*O. derbianus*), called **mountain curassow**, of high mountains in Guatemala. It is greenish black with white under parts, a white tail band, red feet, and a red casque on the head. It is the type of a subfamily, **O′re-o-pha-si′næ** (-fá-sī′nē). — **o′re-o-pha′sine** (-fā′sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.*

O′re-or′tyx (ō′rē-ôr′tĭks), *n.* [NL.; *oreo-* + Gr. ὄρτυξ a quail.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the mountain quail of the western United States. See MOUNTAIN QUAIL.

ore′shoot′ (ōr′shōōt′; 201), *n.* A body of ore, usually of elongated form, extending downward in a vein.

O′res-te′an (ō′rĕs-tē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Oresteus*, Gr. Ὀρέστειος.] Of or pertaining to, or typified by, Orestes.

O′res-te′ia (ō′rĕs-tē′yá; -tī′á), *n.* [Gr. Ὀρέστεια.] A poem narrating the history of Orestes; esp., the dramatic trilogy written by Æschylus. The first of the Æschylean dramas is "Agamemnon." It depicts the return of Agamemnon from Troy and his murder by Clytemnestra with the connivance of Ægisthus. The opening chorus sketches the bloody history of the house of Atreus and narrates the sacrifice of Iphigenia, which Clytemnestra makes the justification of her act, while Cassandra, brought captive from Troy, before she, too, is slain by Clytemnestra, prophesies the vengeance of Orestes, who is in Phocis. (See AGAMEMNON, CLYTEMNESTRA, IPHIGENIA, 1.) The "Choephoræ" depicts the return of Orestes, his encounter with Electra, with whom he plots the death of Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, both of whom he slays. The play ends with his being driven forth, maddened, by the Erinyes, aroused to vengeance by his matricide (see ELECTRA, ORESTES). The "Eumenides" depicts Orestes's trial at the Areopagus, his purification by Apollo, and the conversion of the Erinyes into the Eumenides. (See AREOPAGUS, EUMENIDES.)

O-res′tes (ō-rĕs′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὀρέστης; cf. ὄρος mountain.] **1**. Lit., a mountaineer; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Gr. Myth.* A son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenges his father's murder by slaying his mother and Ægisthus. He is reared in Phocis, where (Sophocles states) his sister Electra (which see) has sent him to escape Clytemnestra. Returning in disguise at the command of Apollo, he executes his vengeance. Subsequently (as related by Æschylus) he is driven forth by the Erinyes and pursued until eventually purified at the Areopagus (see ORESTEIA). In another version (treated by Euripides), at the command of Apollo he seeks purification by going to Tauris, whence he brings back his sister Iphigenia (which see) and the cult of the Tauric Artemis. See HERMIONE, 1.

o-rex′in (ō-rĕk′sĭn) } *n.* [Gr. ὄρεξις appetite.]
o-rex′ine (-sĭn; -sēn; 184) } *Pharm.* A complex derivative of quinoline, $C_{17}H_{13}N_2Cl$, forming colorless, odorless, lustrous crystals with a bitter, pungent taste. It is of some repute as a stomachic.

o-rex′is (ō-rĕk′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρεξις.] *Med.* Desire; appetite.

or′gan (ôr′găn), *n.* [AS. *organe*, *organon*, a musical instrument, L. *organum*, also, an implement, instrument, Gr ὄργανον; akin to ἔργον work, and E. *work:* cf. OF. *orguene*, F. *orgue*, the musical instrument, F. *organe*, in other senses. See WORK; cf. ORGUE.] **1**. *Music.* **a** One of various instruments, esp. of wind; — used chiefly in Scriptural passages or allusions. *Obs. or Hist.*

Jubal . . . the father of all such as handle the harp and *organ.* *Gen.* iv. 21.

b Specif.: A wind instrument, in its complete modern form the largest, most powerful, and most varied in resources of musical instruments, consisting of from one to many sets of pipes, sounded by compressed air from bellows, and played by means of one or more keyboards; a pipe organ; — formerly used also in *pl.* in the same sense; as, *organs* or *a pair of organs.* The modern organ is constructed with three chief systems of mechanism: the wind supply, the pipe work, and the action. The **wind supply** comprises an arrangement of bellows and conduits for compressed air.

Description of Illustration: 1, 2 Manual Keys of Great and Swell Organ; 3 Pedal Keys; 4, 8 Stickers; 5 Roller and Tracker; 6 Pulldown; 7 Pallet; 9 Backfall; 10 Concussion Bellows; 11 Wind Chest; 12 Sound Board; 13 Handle for working Feeder; 14 Bench; 15 Casing; 16 Swell Box; 17 Swell Shutter; 18 Rackboard; 19 Open Diapason Pipe; 20 Stopped Diapason; 21 Trumpet; 22 Oboe; 23 Lieblich Gedackt (i. e., "sweet-toned covered" pipe); 24 Gemshorn; 25 Principal; 26 Wind Trunk. Arrowheads show the course of the wind.

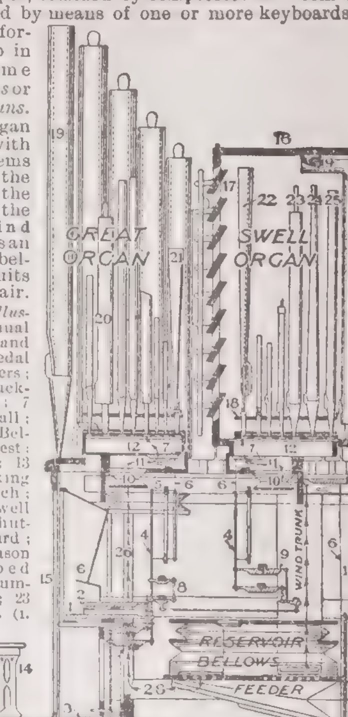

Section of a Two-manual Tracker Organ.

This compressed air (which is called "wind") is drawn by means of feeders into a storage bellows, where it is kept evenly compressed under weights, and from which it is carried by wind trunks to wind chests under the pipes. The **pipe work** comprises various sets of metal and wooden, flue and reed, pipes, differing in shape and size according to the quality and pitch of their tones, and arranged in stops or registers. Stops are generally set in groups upon single wind chests, each such group constituting, with its wind chest and keyboard, a partial organ, of which there are usually from two to five: the great, choir, echo or swell, solo, and pedal organs. See **c** following. The **action** comprises the successive banks of keys — the pedal and the manuals — together with the draw knob appliances for various stops and couplers, the combination pedals, swell pedal, etc., and the complicated series of stickers, backfalls, trackers, etc., connecting the keys with the pallets or valves, which, with the levers, rods, etc., between the stop knobs and wind chests, are often worked by electric or pneumatic action. The organ, in more or less developed form, has been in church use from the earliest Christian times, and is a valuable adjunct to choral music. Since the 16th century its elaborated orchestral qualities have brought it into independent concert use, with a considerable literature of its own.

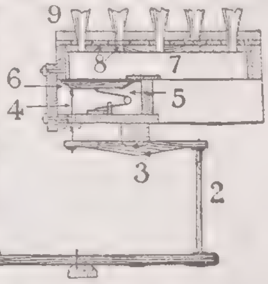

A Simple Form of Organ Action. 1 Key; 2 Sticker; 3 Backfall; 4 Pulldown; 5 Wind Chest; 6 Pallet; 7 Sound Board; 8 Slider; 9 Pipes.

The mercy *orgon* [*pl.*] that in the chirche gon. *Chaucer*
The deep, majestic, solemn *organs* blow. *Pope*

c One of the assemblages of pipes, with their accessories, constituting a partial organ of a pipe organ (see under **b** above), including: (1) the **great organ**, having the pipes of largest scale and loudest tone, (2) the **swell organ**, having its pipes inclosed in a box, with shutters on one side that are opened or shut by means of a pedal, for crescendo and diminuendo effects; (3) the **echo organ**, having pipes of small scale and soft tone for distant effects, now generally superseded by the swell — such pipes being included in the latter; (4) the **choir organ**, having stops (largely flute tone) of a lighter and softer character than the great organ, often also inclosed in a swell box, and esp. suited for play-

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ordnance stores. See ORDNANCE, 1

‖ **or′do** ôr′dō), *n*; *pl.* ORDINES (-dĭ-nēz). [L.] Order; hence [*cap.*], *R. C. Ch.*, the Ordinal, or directory as to the Mass and office for each day of the year. Chiefly used in various Latin phrases: **or′do ad nos**, lit., order in respect to us, order from a human point of view. Also, and more usually, "**in ordine ad (se) nos**," meaning (a subject is studied, a thing is considered) "in (its) relation to (itself) us" or "in relation to our mental faculties." Thus spirit is more knowable than matter, *in ordine ad se;* but matter is more knowable than spirit, *in ordine ad nos.* — **or′do ad u′ni-ver′sum**, order from a universal point of view. — **or′do cog-ni′ti-o′nis** (kŏg-nĭsh′ĭ-ō′nĭs), order of cognition. — **or′do cog′no-scen′di** (kŏg′nŏ-sĕn′dī), order of knowing — **or′do es-sen′di**, order of being. — **or′do et con-nex′i-o i′de-a′rum i′dem est ac or′do et con-nex′i-o re′rum** (ī′dē-ā′rŭm; 115), the order and connection of ideas is the same as the order and connection of things. — **or′do ex′e-cu′ti-o′nis** (ĕk′sē-kū′shĭ-ō′nĭs), order of execution; real order. — **or′do fi-en′di**, order of becoming. — **or′do in-ten′ti-o′nis** (ĭn-tĕn′shĭ-ō′nĭs), order of intention; ideal order. — **or′do na-tu′ræ**, order of nature; natural sequence.

ordonance. † ORDINANCE.

or′don-nant (ôr′dŏ-nănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] Of or pert. to ordonnance; arranging. *Rare.*

ordonne, *v. t.* [F *ordonner.*] To ordain. *Obs.*

ordour. † ORDER.

Or-do′vi-an (ŏr-dō′vĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* *Geol.* Ordovician.

ordrenance. † ORDINANCE.

or du′ (ôr′dōō′), *n.* [Turk. *ordū* camp. Cf. HORDE.] A Turkish military district; also, sometimes, a Turkish army corps.

ordur. † ORDER.

or′dured, *a.* Befouled. *Obs.*

ore. † ERE; HER, their; HORE; HOUR; OAR; OR; OUR. [OVER.]

ore Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

ore, *n.* = ORA.

ore (ōr; 201), *n.* [AS. *wār*. Cf. WARE seaweed.] Seaweed.

ore, *n.* A kind of fine wool from Leominster, England. *Obs.*

ore, *n.* [AS. *ār.*] *Obs.* **1**. Honor; reverence; respect; glory. **2**. Grace: favor; mercy; clemency; happy augury. **3**. Security; peace.

Ore. *Abbr.* Oregon.

ore-. For various words in *ore-*, see the forms in OVER-.

-ore. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.

O′re-am′nos (ō′rē-ăm′nŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain + ἀμνός lamb.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the mountain goat a.

O-re′as (ō-rē′ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Oreas.* See OREAD.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TAUROTRAGUS.

O′reb (ō′rĕb). *Bib.*

or′e-bi. Var. of ORIBI.

orecchion, *n.* [It. *orecchione*, augm. of *orecchio* ear.] An orillon. *Obs.* [tic.]

o-rec′tive (ō-rĕk′tĭv), *a.* Orec-

ore′delf′, **or′delf′**, *n.* [*ore* + *delf.*] A right to dig ore. *Obs.*

Oreg *Abbr.* Oregon.

‖ **o-ré′ga-no** (ō-rā′gä-nō), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several species of *Lippia*, the leaves of which are used in Mexico and the West Indies as a condiment.

orege. † ORACH.

ore hearth. *Lead Smelting.* A small open-blast furnace.

o′re-ide (ō′rē-īd). Var. of OROIDE. [pillow. *Obs.*]

oreille, *n.* [Cf. F. *oreiller.*] A

oreiller, *n.* [F.] *Her.* A pillow or cushion shown as a charge. *Obs.*

‖ **o′re′illes** (ō′rĕ′y′), *n. pl.* [F.] Ears; as, **o′re′illes de veau′** (dē vō′), calf's ears.

or′eil-let (ŏr′ĕ-lĕt), ‖ **o′re′-illette′** (ō′rĕ′yĕt′), *n.* [F. *oreillette*, dim. of *oreille* ear.] **1** An ear covering. *Obs.* **2**. *Armor.* An ear piece.

oreillon. Var. of ORILLION.

oreison. † ORISON.

‖ **o′re-jón′** (ō′rā-hōn′; 189), *n.*; *pl.* -JONES (-hō′nās). [Sp., fr. *oreja* ear, L. *auricula;* prob. fr. the shape.] **1**. A dried fruit, as an apple, peach, apricot, or quince; — chiefly in *pl. Sp.-Amer.* **2**. [*cap.*] An Indian of any of several South American tribes that distend the ears by heavy ornaments or wooden plugs.

Or-el′ clo′ver (ŏr-ĕl′; *Russ.* år-yôl′). [From *Orel*, government in Russia.] A smooth variety of red clover, of Russian origin.

ore′lop. † ORLOP.

‖ **o-re′mus** (ō-rē′mŭs; ō-rā′-), *n.* [L., let us pray.] A prayer with the invitation "Oremus."

O′ren (ō′rĕn). *Bib.*

o-ren′da (ō-rĕn′dä), *n.* Magic power or potency: — the Iroquoian term for *manito* (which see).

o′ren-dase′ (ō′rĕn-dāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

orenge. † ORANGE.

O-re′o-don (ō-rē′ō-dŏn; ō′rē-ō-dŏn′), **O-re′o-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē). [NL.; *oreo-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* Syns. of MERYCOIDODON, MERYCOIDODONTIDÆ. — **o-re′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* — **o-re′o-don′tine** (-dŏn′tīn; -tĭn), *a.* — **o-re′o-don′toid** (-toid), *a.*

O′re-o-dox′a (ō′rē-ō-dŏk′sá; 201), *n.* [NL.; *oreo-* + Gr δόξα glory.] *Bot.* Syn. of ROYSTONEA.

o′re-o-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk), **o′re-og′ra-phy** (-ŏg′rá-fĭ), **o′re-ol′o-gy** (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), etc. Vars. of OROGRAPHY, etc.

o′re-os′e-lin (ō′rē-ŏs′ē-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. ὀρεοσέλινον mountain parsley.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, obtained by action of alkalies and acids on imperatorin which occurs in the root of mountain parsley

O′re-ot′ra-gus (-ŏt′rá-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *oreo-* + Gr. τράγος goat.] *Zoöl.* The genus of antelopes constituted by the klipspringer — **o′re-ot′ra-gine** (-jīn; -jĭn; 183), *a.*

O′re-o-troch′i-lus (-ō-trŏk′ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *oreo-* + Gr. τροχίλος sandpiper, wren.] *Zoöl* A genus of humming birds found near the snow line in the South American Andes.

ore process. *Steel Manuf.* The Siemens process. See OPEN-HEARTH, *a.*

orere. † ARREAR.

‖ **o′re ro-tun′do**. [L.] Lit., with round mouth; with well-turned speech; in an orotund manner. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 323).

ore slimer *Mining* An apparatus for separating fine gold or rich silver ore from sand and slimes.

oreson. † ORISON.

ore′weed′, *n.* = ORE (seaweed).

ore′wood′. Var. of OREWEED.

orey, *a.* Var. of ORY.

orf, *n.* [AS.] Cattle. *Obs.*

orf, **orfe** (ôrf), *n.* [Cf. G. *orf*, F. *orphe*, L. *orphus* a kind of fish, Gr. ὀρφός.] A yellow domesticated variety of the id (fish).

or′fan. Orphan. *Ref. Sp*

orfever, *n.* [F. *orfèvre.*] A goldsmith. *Obs*

or-fev′er-ie (ôr-fĕv′ēr-ĭ), *n.* [OF., F. *orfèvrerie.*] Goldsmith's work. *Obs.*, exc. in French form.

orf′gild′ (ôrf′gĭld′), *n.* [AS *orf* cattle, property + *gild*, *gield*, a payment.] *O. Eng Law.* The gild or fine of cattle payable by the hundred to which the wrongdoer belonged.

or′fray. Var. of ORPHREY.

or′fray, *n.* [F. *orfraie.* Cf. OSPREY.] The osprey. *Obs*

orfreis, **orfrey**. † ORPHREY.

org *Abbr* Organic; organized.

or′gal † ARGOL.

or′ga-ment, *n.* Also **or′ga-my**. [See ORIGAN.] Origan. *Obs*

or′gan, *n.* Origan. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

or′gan, *v. t.* **1**. To supply with an organ or organs: organize *Obs.* **2**. To play on an organ.

or′ga-na, *n.*, *pl.* of ORGANON, ORGANUM [*Obs.*]

or′gan-al, *n.* A bodily organ

or′gan-al, *a.* **1**. *Biol.* Contained in, or pert. to, particular organs. *Rare.* [*Obs.*] **2**. Of or pert. to a musical organ

organ beater. A player on a medieval organ, in which the keys were struck with the fist.

organ bird. A Tasmanian crow shrike (*Gymnorhina organi-*

ing accompaniments; (5) the **solo organ**, having the "orchestral" stops of varied individual qualities; (6) the **pedal organ**, having the deep-toned stops for bass parts, played by the feet. **d** One of certain other instruments, as a *barrel organ*. **e** A reed organ. **f** = ORGANUM, 2.

2. *Biol.* A part or structure in an animal or plant adapted for the performance of some specific function or functions, as the heart, kidney, etc. In most organs of multicellular organisms some particular form of tissue, depending on the function of the organ, forms the essential and active part of the structure, while other tissues serve for its support, nutrition, control, etc. Groups of organs having a common function are known as *systems*.

3. An instrument or medium by which an important action is performed or end accomplished; as, legislatures, courts, taxgatherers, etc., are *organs* of government.

4. A component part performing an essential office in the working of any complex machine; as, the cylinder, valves, crank, etc., are *organs* of the steam engine.

5. Any piece of mechanism, esp. a firearm, more or less elaborate in construction. *Obs.*

6. An instrument, in various fig. senses, as: **a** A person or thing by means of which something is performed. *Archaic.* **b** A mental faculty regarded as an instrument of the mind or compared to an organ of the body; as, conscience is the *organ* which reveals the law. **c** A medium of communication between one person or body and another; as, the Secretary of State is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power; a newspaper is the *organ* of its editor, or of a party, sect, etc.

or′gan of Bo-ja′nus (bō-jā′nŭs; bō-yä′no͞os) [after L. H. *Bojanus* (1776–1827), German anatomist], *Zoöl.*, one of a pair of nephridial excretory organs of lamellibranch mollusks, situated on each side of the body just below the pericardium. — **o. of Cor′ti** (kôr′tē) [after *Corti* (1729–1813), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, a complex epithelial structure in the cochlea, which in mammals is the chief if not the only part of the ear by which sound is directly perceived, being especially adapted for distinguishing differences in pitch. It rests on the internal surface of the basilar membrane, which forms the floor of the scala media (see COCHLEA, 3), and appears to the naked eye as a spiral ridge. It contains two spiral rows of minute rods (the rods of Corti) which incline toward each other and are in contact at one end so that they arch over a spiral passage, the **tunnel of Corti**. To the inner side of the rows of rods (nearest the axis of the cochlea) is a single row of columnar hair cells (see HAIR CELL), to the outer side are several rows. The bases of the hair cells are surrounded by arborizations derived from the ganglion cells of the ganglion spirale of the auditory nerve. — **o. of Gi′ral′des′** (zhē′răl′dĕs′) [after C. C. J. A. *Giraldès* (1808–75), French physician], *Anat.*, the paradidymis. — **o. of Jacobson.** *Zoöl.* = JACOBSON'S ORGAN. — **o. of Ro′sen-mül′ler** (rō′zĕn-mül′ẽr) [after J. C. *Rosenmüller* (1771–1820), German anatomist], *Anat.*, the epoöphoron. — **organs of the lateral line.** *Zoöl.* See LATERAL LINE.

or′gan-die } **or′gan-dy** } (ôr′găn-dĭ), *n.* [F. *organdi.*] A kind of fine thin muslin, plain or figured, used for dresses.

or-gan′ic (ŏr-găn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *organicus*, Gr. ὀργανικός: cf. F. *organique.*] **1**. Acting as an instrument of nature or art to a certain destined function or end; instrumental. *R.*

Those *organic* arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously. *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to an organ or a system of organs. Hence: *Biol.* **a** Consisting of, or containing, organs; as, the *organic* structure of animals and plants. **b** Produced by an organ or organs; as *organic* pleasure. *Rare.*

3. *Biol.* Pertaining to, or derived from, living organisms; exhibiting characters peculiar to living organisms; as, *organic* bodies, life, remains. Cf. INORGANIC, 1 **a**.

4. Pertaining to, or inherent in, a certain organization; depending upon the constitution or structure; not secondary or accidental. Specif.: **a** *Philol.* Belonging etymologically to the structure of a word. Cf. INORGANIC, *a.*, 1 **d**. **b** *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, the law or laws by virtue of which a government or organization exists as such; designating the laws incorporated or involved in the organization of a state, political organism, other organized association; fundamental. *Organic* in this sense is commonly used as essentially synonymous with *constitutional*, but it is sometimes used in a wider sense, esp. with reference to states having a written constitution.

The *organic* law of a territory takes the place of a constitution as the fundamental law of the local government. 101 *U. S.* 133.

In framing the laws which were to give shape to the new government the Assembly distinguished between those which were "constitutional" and subject to change only by special processes of amendment, and those which, though "*organic*," were to be left subject to change by the ordinary processes of statutory enactment by the two houses of the legislature. *Woodrow Wilson.*

The term *organic* act is used to designate acts of Congress conferring powers of government upon the Territories. 135 *U. S.* 443.

5. *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a branch of chemistry treating in general of the compounds produced in plants and animals and of many other carbon compounds of artificial origin; — contrasted with *inorganic*. See CHEMISTRY, 1.

6. *Philos.* Possessed of a complex structure comparable to that of living beings; possessed of a structure, or forming a totality, in which the relations of the parts involve relations to the whole, which itself is free or comparatively free from external relationship; forming a complex, self-determined unity. See ORGANISM, 3.

7. *Music.* **a** Organlike. **b** Of or pertaining to the medieval organum.

organic analysis, *Chem.*, the analysis of organic compounds, concerned chiefly with the determination of carbon as carbon dioxide, hydrogen as water, nitrogen as free nitrogen, ammonia, or nitric oxide, and oxygen as the difference between the sum of the others and 100 per cent. — **o. description of curves**, *Math.*, act of tracing curves on a plane with instruments. — **o. disease**, *Med.*, a disease attended with morbid changes in the structure of the affected organs; — opp. to *functional disease*. — **o. electricity**. = ANIMAL ELECTRICITY. — **o. geometry**, the "Geometria Organica" of Maclaurin (1719), which treats higher curves as arising from simpler ones; also, modern synthetic geometry. — **o. memory**, the reappearance or recurrence of a state or action which has once affected the nervous system, whether or not accompanied by conscious memory. — **o. selection**, *Biol.*, a theory or process by which some biologists explain the influence of acquired characters on evolution without admitting their inheritance. Acquired individual characters are considered to protect congenital variations while these are still too insufficiently developed to be perpetuated by natural selection. — **o. sensation**, *Psychol.*, sensations arising from the state or activity of the bodily organs, such as muscular, alimentary, sexual, respiratory, circulatory, and static sensations. Cf. CŒNÆSTHESIS. — **o. stricture**, *Med.*, a contraction of one of the natural passages of the body due to structural changes in its walls, as distinguished from a **spasmodic stricture** due to muscular contraction. — **o. unity**. See UNITY.

or-gan′ic (ŏr-găn′ĭk), *n.* With Kant, that in which the parts are means and ends to one another and to the whole. Each part separately is mere mechanism; it is a true or significant machine only in relation to other parts, its full significance being determined by the complex whole which the interacting parts create, not as their sum, but as a construction differing in quality from each and all of them.

or-gan′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Organic. *Bentley.*

or-gan′i-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* The doctrine of the localization of disease which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. — **or-gan′i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

or′gan-if′ic (ôr′găn-ĭf′ĭk), *a.* [*organ* + *-fic.*] Making an organic or organized structure; producing an organism; acting through, or resulting from, organs. *Prof. Park.*

or′gan-ism (ôr′găn-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *organisme.*] **1**. Organic structure; organization. "The advantageous *organism* of the eye." *Grew.*

2. *Biol.* An individual constituted to carry on the activities of life by means of parts or organs more or less separate in function but mutually dependent; any living being; any animal or plant.

3. *Metaph.* Any thing, structure, or totality of correlative parts, in which the relationship of part to part involves a relationship of part to whole, thus making it self-inclusive and self-dependent. Kant defines an organism as a material being "which is possible only through the relation of all that is contained in it to something else as end and means." See ORGANIC, *n.*

It was in part from the example of an instrument contrived by human intelligence that Plato introduced the conception of function or final cause into philosophy; and the ultimate meaning of "*organism*" is a system of tools or instruments. *B. Bosanquet*

or′gan-is′mal (-ĭz′măl), *a.* Of or pert. to an organism.

or′gan-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *organiste.*] **1**. *Music.* **a** A player on the organ. **b** An organ builder. *Obs.* **c** *Medieval Music.* One who organizes; an organizer.

2. A tanager of the genus *Euphonia;* esp., *E. musica* of Haiti.

or′gan-iz′a-ble (ôr′găn-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being organized; esp., *Biol.*, capable of being formed into living tissue. — **or′gan-iz′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

or′gan-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *organisation.*] **1**. Act or process of organizing, whether as a living structure or as any systematic whole; as, the *organization* of an army or a government.

2. Specif., in *Medieval Music*, the singing of the organum.

3. State or manner of being organized; organic structure.

What is *organization* but the connection of parts in and for a whole, so that each part is, at once, end and means? *Coleridge.*

4. That which is organized; any vitally or systematically organic whole; as, a religious *organization*.

— **or′gan-i-za′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **or′gan-i-za′tion-ist**, *n.*

or′gan-ize (ôr′găn-īz), *v. t.;* OR′GAN-IZED (-īzd); OR′GAN-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *organiser*. See ORGAN.] **1**. To furnish with organs; to give an organic structure to; — usually in the past participle. See ORGANIZED.

These nobler faculties of the mind, matter *organized* could never produce. *Ray.*

2. To arrange or constitute in interdependent parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation with respect to the whole; to systematize; to get into working order; as, to *organize* an army; to *organize* recruits.

This . . . supreme will *organizes* the government. *Cranch.*

3. *Music.* To sing the organum to (a cantus firmus). Hence: To sing in parts; as, to *organize* an anthem.

or′gan-ize, *v. i.* **a** To make one's self, or become, organic. **b** To make one's self, or become, systematized or constituted into a whole of interdependent parts.

or′gan-ized (-īzd), *pret. & p. p.* of ORGANIZE. Specif.: *p. a. Biol.* Exhibiting the characters of an organism; forming a part of an animal or plant; as, an *organized* being; *organized* matter. — **organized ferment.** See FERMENT, 1 (1).

organo-. [See ORGAN.] Combining form: **a** Denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, *an organ* or *organs*. **b** *Chem.*, for *organic*.

or-gan′o-gen (ŏr-găn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*organo-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* Any one of the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, which are esp. characteristic ingredients of organic compounds; — sometimes extended to other less common ingredients, as sulphur, phosphorus, etc.

or′ga-no-gen′e-sis (ôr′gȧ-nō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*organo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The origin and development of organs in plants and animals. — **or′ga-no-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

or′ga-nog′ra-phy (-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *organographie.*] **1**. A description of instruments. *Obs.*

2. *Biol.* A description of the organs of animals or plants. See MORPHOLOGY, 1.

— **or′ga-no-graph′ic** (-nō-grăf′ĭk), **or′ga-no-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or′ga-nog′ra-phist** (-nŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.*

or′ga-no-lep′tic (-nō-lĕp′tĭk), *a.* [F. *organoleptique*, fr. Gr. ὀργανον an organ + λαμβάνειν to lay hold of.] *Physiol.* **a** Making an impression upon an organ; plastic; — said of the effect or impression produced by any substance on the organs of touch, taste, or smell, and also on the organism as a whole. **b** Capable of receiving an impression.

or′ga-nol′o-gy (-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *organologie.*] **1**. The science of organs or of anything considered as an organic structure.

The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the *organology* of style. *De Quincey.*

2. The study of the organs of animals and plants.

— **or′ga-no-log′ic** (-nō-lŏj′ĭk), **or′ga-no-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or′ga-nol′o-gist** (-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

or′ga-no-me-tal′lic (-nō-mē-tăl′ĭk), *a.* [*organo-* + *metallic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a compound of a metal with a hydrocarbon radical, as zinc ethyl, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$.

or′ga-non (ôr′gȧ-nŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [NL. *organon*, L. *organum*. See ORGAN.] **1**. An organ or instrument; hence, a method by which philosophical or scientific investigation may be conducted; — a term adopted from the Aristotelian writers and used, in the Latinized form *organum*, by Lord Bacon, as the title (Novum *Organum*) of part of his treatise on philosophical method.

2. Hence, any instrumentality for acquisition of knowledge.

The scholastic sees the world of reality with the triple eye of sense, reason, and faith. These *organa* are distinct, and each in its limited sphere independent. *N. Int. Encyc.*

or′ga-no-ther′a-py (ôr′gȧ-nō-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* Also **or′ga-no-ther′a-peu′tics** (-pū′tĭks). [*organo-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by the administration of portions of certain animal organs or of extracts of them.

or′gan–pipe′ cor′al. Any alcyonarian coral of the genus *Tubipora*. Their skeleton, usually red or purple, consists of a mass of parallel cylindrical tubes united, at intervals only, by horizontal plates. They are found in the tropical parts of the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

Organ-pipe Coral (*Tubipora musica*).

organ swell. *Music.* The swell organ. See ORGAN, 1 **c**.

or′ga-num (ôr′gȧ-nŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -NA (-nȧ), E. -NUMS (-nŭmz). [L. See ORGAN.] **1**. An organon.

2. *Medieval Music.* **a** A voice part accompanying the cantus firmus or melody in parallel motion, usually at a fourth, fifth, or octave above or below. **b** Part singing of this nature, being the most primitive form of polyphony; diaphony.

or′gan-zine (ôr′găn-zēn), *n.* [F. *organsin;* cf. Sp. *organsino*, It. *organzino.*] A fine kind of double-thrown silk thread made from the best grades of the raw material. It is used for the warp in silk weaving. See THROW, *v. t.*, 2.

or′gan-zine, *v. t. & i.;* -ZINED (-zēnd); -ZIN′ING (-zēn′ĭng). [Cf. F. *organsiner.*] To make into, or to make, organzine.

or′gasm (ôr′găz'm), *n.* [F. *orgasme;* cf. Gr. ὀργασμός a kneading, softening, prob. confused with ὀργᾶν to swell, especially with lust; to feel an ardent desire.] *Physiol.* Eager or immoderate excitement or action; the state of turgescence of any organ; erethism; esp., the height of venereal excitement. — **or-gas′tic** (ŏr-găs′tĭk), *a.*

or′geat (ôr′zhăt; *F.* ôr′zhȧ′), *n.* [F., fr. *orge* barley, L. *hordeum.*] A sirup into the composition of which, formerly, a decoction of barley entered, but which is now prepared with an emulsion of almonds, — used to flavor beverages or edibles.

or′gi-as′tic (ôr′jĭ-ăs′tĭk), *a.* Also **or′gi-as′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). [Gr. ὀργιαστικός. See ORGY.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, orgies.

orgue (ôrg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *organum* organ, Gr. ὄργανον. See ORGAN.] **1**. **a** *Fort.* Any of a number of long, thick timbers, pointed and shod with iron, formerly suspended over, or in the vaulted passage behind, a gateway, to be let down in case of attack; also, these pieces collectively. **b** *Mil.* An old-time piece of ordnance consisting of a number of barrels arranged side by side so that they might be discharged in quick succession or simultaneously.

2. *Music.* An organ. *Obs. or Hist.*

or′gui-nette′ (ôr′gĭ-nĕt′), *n.* [F. *orgue* organ, or fr. E. *organ*, with an ending imitating French.] *Music.* A mechan-

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cum). Its discordant notes suggest an organ out of tune.

organ cactus. The giant cactus.

organ coral. Organ-pipe coral.

or′gan-er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *organeor, orgueneor*, organist.] An organ maker or player. *Obs.*

or′gan-ette′ (ôr′găn-ĕt′), *n.* [See -ETTE.] One of various musical instruments: — a trade name. Specif., = ORGUINETTE.

organ fish. The drumfish (*Pogonias chromis*).

organ gallery. An organ loft.

organ gun. A piece of ordnance with several chambers or barrels arranged side by side; — a general term of loose application. Cf. ORGUE, 1 **b**. *Rare.*

organ harmonium. *Music.* A harmonium of large compass and power.

or-gan′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ORGANIC, ORGANICAL.

or-gan′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

or-gan′i-fi′er (ŏr-găn′ĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that organifies.

or-gan′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *organum* (see ORGAN) + *-fy.*] *Photog.* To treat with a solution of an organic substance, esp. in an obsolete process of treating dry plates with albumen or gelatin, etc., to preserve and increase their sensitiveness.

organister, *n.* [OF. *organistre*, for *organiste.*] Organist. *Obs.*

or′gan-is′tic, *a.* Of or pert. to the organ or organists. *Rare.*

or′gan-is′trum (ôr′găn-ĭs′trŭm), *n.* A kind of large hurdy-gurdy, like a lute, provided with a wheel which was kept in motion while the strings were pressed against it by keys.

or′gan-ist-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

or-gan′i-ty (ŏr-găn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Organism. *Rare.*

or′ga-ni′zate, *a.* [LL. *organizatus*, p. p.] Provided with an organ. *Obs.*

or′gan-iz′er (ôr′găn-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who organizes.

or′gan-less, *a.* See -LESS.

organ ling. = ORGAYS. *Obs.*

organ loft. A loft or gallery where an organ stands.

or′gan-ly, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, an organ. *Obs.*

or′ga-no-chor′di-um (ôr′gȧ-nō-kôr′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *organo-* + Gr. χορδή string.] *Music.* An instrument combining the features of the pianoforte and the pipe organ.

or′ga-nog′e-ny (-nŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* *Biol.* Organogenesis. — **or′ga-nog′e-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

or′ga-non′o-my (-nŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* Syn. of ORGANONYMY.

or′ga-non′o-my, *n.* [*organo-* + Gr. νόμος law.] The laws that control organic life, or the study of these laws. — **or′ga-no-nom′ic** (-nō-nŏm′ĭk), *a.*

or-gan′o-nym (ŏr-găn′ō-nĭm), *n.* [See ORGANONYMY.] *Biol.* The technical name of an organ.

or′ga-non′y-my (ôr′gȧ-nŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + Gr ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα, a name.] *Biol.* The designation or nomenclature of organs. — **or′ga-non′y-mal** (-măl), *a.* — **or′ga-no-nym′ic** (-nō-nĭm′ĭk), *a.*

or′ga-no-phon′ic (-nō-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*organo-* + *phonic.*] Like an organ in sound; — applied to a kind of vocalizing that imitates the tones of various instruments, or to the singers who vocalize thus.

or′ga-noph′y-ly (ôr′gȧ-nŏf′ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + Gr. φυλή clan.] Phylogeny of organs.

or′ga-no-plas′tic (-nō-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [*organo-* + *-plastic.*] *Biol.* Producing organs.

or′ga-nos′co-py (-nŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + *-scopy.*] Phrenology.

or′ga-no-troph′ic (ôr′gȧ-nō-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* [*organo-* + Gr. τρέφειν to nourish.] *Biol.* Relating to the formation and nutrition of living organs.

or′gan-pi-a′no, *n.* A melopiano.

organ pipe. See FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE.

organ point. = PEDAL POINT.

or′gan-ry, *n.* [*organ* + *-ry.*] Organ music. *Rare.*

organ stop. = STOP, 4 **b**.

or′gan-ule (ôr′găn-ūl), *n.* [Dim. of *organ.*] *Anat.* An essential cell or element of an organ.

or′ga-ny, *n.* [See ORIGAN.] Origan. *Obs.* [organ. *Obs.*

or′ga-ny, *n.* [OF. *organie.*] An

orgays, *n.* [AF. *orgeis*. Cf. ORGAN LING. *Oxf. E. D.*] A large-sized ling (fish). *Obs.*

orgeis. † ORGAYS.

or′gel, or′ghel, *n. & a.* [AS. *orgel, orgol.*] Orguil. *Obs.*

orgene. † ORGAN.

‖ **or′gi-a** (ôr′jĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *orgia*, neut. pl., Gr. ὄργια.] Orgies. *Obs. or R.*

or′gi-ac (-ăk), *a.* [See ORGY.] Pertaining to orgies. *Rare.* — *n. pl.* Orgies. *Rare.*

or′gi-al, *n.* [L. *orgia* orgies.] A song during orgies. *Obs.*

or′gi-asm (-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. ὀργιασμός a celebrating of orgies.] Orgiastic action. *Rare.*

— **or′gi-ast**, *n.* *Rare.* [*Rare.*

or′gic (ôr′jĭk), *a.* Orgiastic.

or′gies, *n., pl.* of ORGY.

or′gil-lous (ôr′gĭ-lŭs). Var. of ORGULOUS. *Archaic.*

or′gle, *n.* [AS. *orgel*, fr. L. *organum.*] An organ. *Obs.*

orgmount, *n.* [F. *orge mondé* husked or hulled barley.] A dish of boiled barley. *Obs.*

Or-go′glio (ôr-gōl′yō), *n.* [It., pride, arrogance.] A giant in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," who takes the Redcross Knight unawares and imprisons him in a dungeon of his castle. Arthur liberates the knight and slays the giant.

Or′gon′ (ôr′gôɴ′), *n.* In Molière's "Tartufe," a silly bourgeois infatuated with Tartufe and badly duped by him.

orgone. † ORGAN.

orguil, orgul, *n.* [OF. *orgoil*, n., F. *orgueil.*] Pride; hauteur. *Obs.* — *a.* Proud; haughty. *Obs.*

or-gu′li-ty, *n.* Pride. *Obs.*

ical instrument with one or more sets of reeds and an exhaust bellows, played by means of a crank which draws a strip of perforated paper over the reeds, to which the perforations admit the wind, producing the melodic and harmonic effects according to their position and size.

or'gy (ôr'jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ORGIES (-jĭz). [F. *orgie*, *orgies*, L. *orgia*, pl., Gr. ὄργια.] **1**. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* Chiefly *pl.* Secret ceremonial rites in honor of any of various deities, esp. those of the worship of Dionysus, or Bacchus, characterized by ecstatic or frenzied singing and dancing, and often by dissolute revelry. Hence, any rites or ceremonial performances regarded as of a like character.
2. *sing. & pl.* Drunken revelry; carousal.

or'i- (ŏr'ĭ-). [Gr. ὅρος bound.] A combining form meaning *limit*, prefixed to the names of various forms in Euclidean geometry to denote the analogous limiting forms in Lobachevskian geometry when the center retires to infinity; as, *ori*conic, *ori*-ellipse, etc.

O'ri-an'a (ō'rĭ-ăn'ȧ), *n.* In the romance of "Amadis de Gaul," a daughter of Lisuarte, an imaginary king of England. She is beloved by Amadis, and is the fairest and most faithful woman in the world. The name was also given in flattery to Queen Elizabeth, esp. in a set of madrigals published in 1601. Ben Jonson applied it to Anne, queen of James I., as if it were *Oriens Anna* (i.e., the Dawning Anna).

or'i-chal'ce-ous (ŏr'ĭ-kăl'sē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling orichalch; of a color or luster like that of brass.

or'i-chalch (ŏr'ĭ-kălk), *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, Gr. ὀρείχαλκος; ὄρος mountain + χαλκός brass.] Some yellow metallic substance, considered precious by the ancient Greeks and Romans; a mixed metal, either brass or like it.

o'ri-el (ō'rĭ-ĕl; 201), *n.* [OF. *oriol* gallery, corridor, LL. *oriolum* portico, hall; orig. uncert.] **1**. A gallery for minstrels. *Obs.*
2. A small apartment next a hall; a sort of recess. *Obs.*
3. *Arch.* A large bay or recessed window projecting from the face of the wall, with a semihexagonal or semisquare plan, and when not on the ground floor supported by a corbel or bracket; also, any bay window.

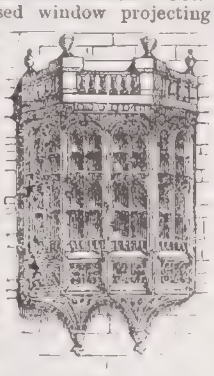
Oriel, 3.

o'ri-ent (ō'rĭ-ĕnt; 201), *n.* [L. *oriens*, or F. *orient*. See ORIENT, *a.*] **1**. The part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning; the east. *Now Poetic.*
[Morn] came furrowing all the *orient* into gold — *Tennyson.*
2. [*often cap.*] The East; eastern countries, or, less commonly, the eastern part of a country; esp., the countries immediately east of the Mediterranean or the ancient Roman empire; also, the countries of Asia generally.
3. Sunrise. *Obs. or R.*
4. An orient pearl; a pearl of great luster (see ORIENT, *a.*, 2.) Also, rarely, the luster peculiar to a superior pearl.

o'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *oriens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *oriri* to rise. See ORIGIN; cf. ORIENT, *n.*] **1**. Eastern; oriental. *Now Poetic.* "The *orient* part." *Hakluyt.*
2. Bright; lustrous; pellucid; — applied to superior pearls and precious stones, because the most perfect jewels were anciently found in the East. Also fig. "Pearls round and *orient*." *Jer. Taylor.* "*Orient* liquor." *Milton.*
3. Rising, as the sun.
Moon that now meet'st the *orient* sun. — *Milton.*

o'ri-ent (-ĕnt), *v. t.*; O'RI-ENT'ED; O'RI-ENT'ING. [F. *orienter*. Cf. ORIENTATE.] **1**. To cause to face or point toward the east; specif., to build, as a church or temple, with its longitudinal axis pointing eastward, and its chief altar at the eastern end; to define the position of in relation to the east; also, to set or arrange in any certain position in relation to the points of the compass; hence, to ascertain the bearings of.
2. Specif.: To place, as a map or chart, so that its east side, north side, etc., lie toward the corresponding parts of the horizon; esp., in *Surv.*, to rotate (a map attached to a plane table) until the line of direction between any two of its points is parallel to the corresponding direction in nature.
3. Fig.: To set right by adjusting to ascertained principles; to put (esp. one's self) into a correct position or relation.
4. To arrange in order; to place (an object) in some definite position with respect to other objects or so as to show the relations of its parts among themselves; specif., *Cryst.*, to place (a crystal) so that its crystallographic axes lie in certain conventional directions.

o'ri-en'tal (-ĕn'tăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *orientalis*.] **1**. Pertaining to, or situated in, that part of the heavens in which the sun rises; eastern. *Now Rare.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Astrol.* Designating a planet or other heavenly body in the eastern quarter of the sky, esp. a planet so seen before sunrise; hence, designating a planet seen before sunrise in any quarter.
[The sun's] ascendant and *oriental* radiations. — *Sir T. Browne.*
b [Usually *cap.*] Pertaining to, situated in, occurring in, or characteristic of, the Orient, or East (see EAST, *n.*, 2 **a**); also, pertaining to eastern Europe or the eastern part of Christendom; Eastern; as, *Oriental* countries, languages, or customs; the *Oriental* Church. **c** [*often l. c.*] Of pearls and other gems or stones: = ORIENT, *a.*, 2. **d** *Zoögeog.* Designating a realm or region including Asia south of the Himalayas, the Philippine Islands, and the Indo-Malayan Archipelago as far as Wallace's line. Some authors include also Celebes.

Oriental alabaster. = ALABASTER, 1 **b**. — **O. amethyst**, the violet-blue variety of transparent crystallized corundum or sapphire. It is far more valuable than amethyst proper. — **O. Archipelago**, the Ægean Sea. — **O. boil** *or* **sore**. *Med.* See ALEPPO BOIL. — **Oriental crape**, Canton crape. — **O. emerald.** See EMERALD, 1. — **O. garnet**, precious garnet. See GARNET, 1. — **O. opal**, precious opal. See OPAL, 1. — **O. plague**, the bubonic plague. See PLAGUE. — **O. poppy**, an Asiatic perennial poppy (*Papaver orientale*) with bright scarlet flowers, commonly cultivated. — **O. powder**, an explosive consisting of a mixture of gamboge with potassium nitrate and chlorate. — **O. Rite**, *R. C. Ch.*, the usage or usages of the United Greeks (which see). — **O. roller.** See ROLLER, pigeon. — **O. ruby.** See RUBY, *n.*, 1. — **O. seminary**, a school of preparation for practice in Oriental diplomacy or business. — **O. topaz**, a yellow variety of transparent corundum. See CORUNDUM.

o'ri-en'tal (ō'rĭ-ĕn'tăl), *n.* [usually *cap.* in senses 2, 3, & 4.] **1**. An oriental gem, as a pearl. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Oriental languages. *Obs.*
3. A member of one of the indigenous races of the Orient; esp., a person reared in one of the three great civilizations of Asia, the Mohammedan, Indian, or Chinese-Japanese.
4. *pl. Eccl.* Eastern Christians of the Oriental Rite.

o'ri-en'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Usually *cap.*] **1**. Any trait, style, custom, expression, etc., peculiar to Oriental people.
2. Knowledge or use of Oriental languages, history, etc.

o'ri-en'tal-ist, *n.* [Usually *cap.*] [Cf. F. *orientaliste*.] **1**. = ORIENTAL, 3 & 4. *Obs.*
2. One versed in Eastern languages, literature, etc.

o'ri-en-tal'i-ty (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being oriental or [usually *cap.*] Oriental (in sense 2 **b**); oriental, or [*cap.*] Oriental, character.

o'ri-en'tal-ize (-ĕn'tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make oriental; specif., [usually *cap.*] to render Oriental (in sense 2 **b**); to conform to Oriental manners or conditions. — **o'ri-en'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

o'ri-en-tate' (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tāt'; ō'rĭ-ĕn'tāt; 277), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd; -tāt-ĕd); -TAT'ING (-ĭng). [See ORIENT.] To orient.

o'ri-en-tate', *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east.

o'ri-en-ta'tion (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *orientation*.] **1**. Act or process of orienting. See ORIENT, *v. t.* Specif.: **a** *Arch.* The placing of a church or temple so that the most sacred part (as the chancel, containing the altar toward which the congregation fronts in worship) will be at the east end. **b** *Biol.* The change of position exhibited by various protoplasmic bodies within the cell, due to the agency of external influences, as light, heat, etc. A familiar example is found in the action of chloroplasts in the leaves of plants in passing from the epistrophic to the apostrophic position. Cf. CIRCULATION, 5, ROTATION. **c** Act of turning or facing eastward, as in worship. **d** Fig.: Adjustment to first or ascertained principles.
2. Position, state, or fact of being oriented, in any sense.
orientation of a curve, *Math.*, act of distinguishing between the positive and the negative sense along a curve.

or'i-fice (ŏr'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *orificium*; *os*, *oris*, a mouth + *facere* to make. See ORAL; FACT.] A mouth or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, etc.; an opening; as, the *orifice* of an artery or vein; the *orifice* of a wound; the *orifice* of a volcano or of a chimney.
Syn. — Opening, hole, perforation, chink, vent. — ORIFICE, APERTURE. An ORIFICE is an opening, of relatively small size, which forms the mouth of something; an APERTURE is an opening (often for passage) esp. through something or between two objects; as, the *orifice* of a tube; "the lower *orifice*, or mouth, of the stomach" (*P. Fletcher*); "Their mouths with hideous *orifice* gaped on us wide" (*Milton*); "The morning light . . . stole into the *aperture* at the foot of the bed, betwixt those faded curtains" (*Hawthorne*). See HOLE.

or'i-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to an orifice of the body.

or'i-flamme (ŏr'ĭ-flăm), *n.* Also **or'i-flamb** (-flăm). [F. *oriflamme*, OF. *oriflambe*, LL. *auriflamma*; L. *aurum* gold + *flamma* flame; cf. L. *flammula* a little banner.] **1**. *Hist.* The ancient banner of St. Denis, reported to have been a red silk banderole of two or three points attached to a lance. The early French kings were accustomed, on setting out for battle, to receive it from the abbot of St. Denis to be carried before them as a sacred and royal ensign.
2. Hence: **a** A standard or ensign in battle.
And be your *oriflamme* to-day the helmet of Navarre — *Macaulay*
b Anything suggestive of the historic oriflamme by reason of conspicuous color, position, etc.

O-rig'a-num (ō-rĭg'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [L. *origanum*, Gr. ὀρίγανον, ὀρείγανον, prob. fr. ὄρος mountain + γάνος brightness, beauty. Cf. ORGANY.] *Bot.* A genus of aromatic mints, the marjorams, containing numerous South European species. They are distinguished by the globose heads of small flowers with conspicuous, often colored, involucral bracts. *O. majorana* is the sweet, or garden, marjoram.

origanum oil. Properly, an essential oil obtained from various species of *Origanum*, esp. *O. vulgare*, formerly used in medicine and perfumery. The commercial oil of origanum is chiefly oil of thyme.

Or'i-gen-ism (ŏr'ĭ-jĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The opinions of Origen of Alexandria, who lived in the 3d century, one of the most learned of the Greek Fathers. He held that the Scriptures have a threefold meaning and are often to be interpreted allegorically, that the spirits of men were preëxistent and in this state fell from holiness, and that it is probable that all created beings, including Satan, will ultimately be saved. — **Or'i-gen-ist**, *n.* — **Or'i-gen-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **Or'i-gen-ize** (-īz), *v. i.*

or'i-gin (ŏr'ĭ-jĭn), *n.* [L. *origo*, *-iginis*, fr. *oriri* to rise, become visible; akin to Gr. ὀρνύναι to stir up, rouse, Skr. *r*, and perh. to E. *run*: cf. F. *origine*.] **1**. The first existence or beginning; the birth; hence, parentage; ancestry.
This mixed system of opinion and sentiment had its *origin* in the ancient chivalry. — *Burke.*
2. That from which anything primarily proceeds; the fountain; spring; cause; occasion.
3. *Anat.* The more fixed, central, or larger attachment or end of a muscle; — in contradistinction to *insertion*.
Syn. — Source, spring, root; rise, commencement, beginning. — ORIGIN, INCEPTION. The ORIGIN of anything is its beginning considered esp. with reference to that from which it springs; the INCEPTION of anything is its beginning regarded esp. as initiating or inaugurating whatever follows; as, "To the 'Worship of Sorrow' ascribe what *origin* and genesis thou pleasest" (*Carlyle*); to support an undertaking from its *inception*. See OCCASION, BEGIN.
origin of angles, *Geom.*, the polar axis or any half line from which angles are reckoned. — **o. of coördinate axes**, *Math.*, the point where the axes intersect. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.

o-rig'i-na-ble (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being originated.

o-rig'i-nal (-năl), *a.* [F. *original*, or L. *originalis*.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the origin or beginning; preceding all others; first in order or existence; belonging to, or being, the origin or source (of something copied or reproduced); as, the *original* text; primitive; primary; pristine; as, the *original* state of man; the *original* laws of a country; the *original* inventor of a process.
2. Being such from his (her, etc.) birth or beginning; "born." "An *original* thief." *De Foe*
3. Not copied, imitated, reproduced, or translated; underived; first-hand; as, an *original* thought; an *original* process; hence, novel; fresh.
4. Having the power to produce new thoughts or combinations of thought; independent and creative in thought or action; inventive; as, an *original* genius.
Syn. — See NATIVE.
original bill, *Equity Practice*, the initial bill of a proceeding not already before the court between the same parties standing in the same interests. It consists of a statement of the cause of complaint and petition for relief. — **o. contract.** *Political Science.* See SOCIAL CONTRACT. — **O. Freewill Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.*, 2. — **o. line.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **o. package**, *Law & Com.*, the package in which goods transported from one place to another are shipped, kept, handled, and delivered, as where the goods are imported into one jurisdiction from another. By the interstate commerce clause (Art. I. § 8, cl. 3) of the Constitution of the United States the States are prevented from interfering with or regulating the sale in the original package of imported goods, but the (Federal) Wilson Law of 1890 provided that liquors imported should be subject to the police power of a State as if they had been produced there. When the package is broken, however, the goods become a part of the mass of property in the State, and lose their privileged character. What constitutes an original package under the interstate commerce clause is uncertain. — **o. process.** See PROCESS. — **o. sin**, *Theol.*, the innate sin, or depravity, inherited from our parents, and the source of all actual sins. It originated in the first sin of Adam, the father of the human race. See CALVINISM. — **o. writ.** *Law.* **a** In England, the writ, or original process, by which the jurisdiction of the court was laid in beginning personal actions, until the summons was substituted by the Judicature Act of 1873; — opposed to *judicial writ*. It issued out of chancery to the sheriff. Cf. PRÆCIPE. **b** In general, any writ by which a defendant is in the first instance brought into court.

o-rig'i-nal, *n.* [Cf. F. *original*.] **1**. [OF.] Act or fact of arising; origination; origin; commencement. *Now Rare or Archaic.*
2. That which is original; as: **a** A source or cause (said of a thing); an originator or author (said of a person) *Rare or Archaic.*
It hath its *original* from much grief. — *Shak.*
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great *Original* proclaim. — *Addison.*
b That of which anything else is a copy or reproduction, as a writing or document, a piece of first-hand work, or a person or object portrayed in a work of art.
The Scriptures may be now read in their own *original*. — *Milton.*
c A person or (rarely) thing that is original in action or character; esp., one who is singular or eccentric. **d** *pl.* Original elements. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. Specif.: *Zoöl. & Bot.* The wild species from which a domesticated or cultivated variety has been derived.

o-rig'i-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *originalité*.] State or quality of being original. *Macaulay.*

o-rig'i-nal-ly, *adv.* **1**. As regards the nature of origin or source; by virtue of origin; primarily.
God is *originally* holy in himself. — *Bp. Pearson.*
2. At the time of origin or inception; at first; initially. "*Originally* a half length [portrait]." *Walpole.*

o-rig'i-na-ry (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *originarius*: cf. F. *originaire*.] *Now Rare.* **1**. Of or pertaining to, or constituting, the origin; primary; primitive; original.
The grand *originary* right of all rights. — *Hickok.*
2. Causing existence; productive.
The production of animals, in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth. — *Cheyne.*

o-rig'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [From ORIGIN.] To give an origin or beginning to; to bring into existence; to produce as new.
A decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of *originating* a new civil order. — *Burke.*

o-rig'i-nate, *v. i.* To take first existence; to have origin or beginning; to begin to exist or act; as, the scheme *originated* with the governor and council.

o-rig'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *originatio*.] **1**. Act, fact, or process of originating, or state of being originated; origin. "The *origination* of the universe." *Keill.*
What comes from spirit is a spontaneous *origination*. — *Hickok.*
2. Mode of production, or bringing into being.
This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. — *Ray.*
3. Specif.: Etymology. *Obs.*

o-rig'i-na-tive (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to originate; originating. — **o-rig'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*

o-ril'lion (ō-rĭl'yŏn), **o-ril'lon** (-ŏn; *F.* ō-rē'yôN'), *n.* [F. *oreillon*, *orillon*, lit., a little ear, fr. *oreille* an ear, fr. L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris* an ear. See EAR.] *Fort.* A projection at the shoulder of a bastion to cover the flank. *Obs. or Hist.*

o'ri-na'sal (ō'rĭ-nā'zăl; 201), *a.* [L. *os*, *oris*, mouth + E. *nasal*.] Of or pertaining to the mouth and the nose; specif.: *Phon.* Uttered with the oral and nasal passages both open; as, an *orinasal* explosion; an *orinasal* vowel. The French "nasal" vowels are formed thus. — *n.* An orinasal sound. — **o'ri-na-sal'i-ty** (-nā-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
If the velum is opened instead of the mouth, the explosion is nasal; if both are opened, it is *orinasal* — *E. W. Scripture*

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or'gu-lous (ôr'gū-lŭs), *a.* [OF. *orguillous*, F. *orgueilleux*, fr. OF. *orgoil* pride, F. *orgueil*.] *Archaic.* 1. Proud; haughty. 2. Fig.: Swollen; showy; splendid. [*Obs.*]
or'gu-lous-ly, *adv.* Proudly.
O-ri'as (ō-rī'ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ὀρειάς a mountain nymph. See OREAD.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TAUROTRAGUS.
or'i-bi (ŏr'ĭ-bĭ), *n.* [Cape D. *oribi*, of Hottentot origin.] Any of several small South and East African antelopes of the genus *Ourebia*, of a tawny yellow color above, white below, and having straight annulated horns about five inches long.
or'i-calche. ✝ ORICHALCH.
or'i-chal'cite (ŏr'ĭ-kăl'sīt). Var. of AURICHALCITE.
or'i-chal'cum (-kŭm), *n.* [L.] Orichalch.
or'i-con'ic, *n.*, **or'i-el-lipse'**, *n.* See ORI-.
o'ri-en-cy (ō'rĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being orient; brilliancy. *Obs. or R.*
o'ri-en'tal-ly, *adv.* of ORIENTAL.
o'ri-en-ta'tor, *n.* A contrivance for ascertaining orientation.
o'ri-ent-ly, *adv.* of ORIENT.
o'ri-ent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
or'i-fa'cial (ŏr'ĭ-fā'shăl), *a.* [L. *os*, *oris*, mouth + E. *facial*.] *Craniom.* Designating the angle made by a straight line touching the most prominent points of the upper and lower face with a line on the plane of the crowns of the upper teeth.
or'i-fex. ✝ ORIFICE.
orig. *Abbr.* Origin; original; originally.
or'i-gan (ŏr'ĭ-găn), *n.* [F., OF. also *origane*.] **a** Formerly, any of various aromatic mints. **b** A plant of the genus *Origanum*.
or'i-gan-ized, *a.* Tinctured with marjoram. *Obs.*
o-rig'a-ny, *n.* Origan. *Obs.*
origen, *n.* [L *orugem*, acc. of *oryx*.] Oryx. *Obs.*
Or'i-ge'ni-an (ŏr'ĭ-jē'nĭ-ăn), **Or'i-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), **-gen'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to Origen.
o-rig'i-nal-ist, *n.* One who is original. *Rare.*
o-rig'i-nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
o-rig'i-nant (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nănt), *a.* Originating; original. *Rare.*
o-rig'i-na-ri-ly (-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ORIGINARY. *Rare.*
o-rig'i-na'tor (-nā'tēr), *n.* One that originates.
o-rig'i-na'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female originator.
o-rig'i-nous, *a.* Original; native. *Obs.*
o-ri'gnal (ō-rĭn'yăl; ō'rē-nyăl'), *n.* [Canadian F., fr. Basque *oreña*, *oreñ*, *orein*, stag.] The American moose. *Obs.*
‖**o-ri'go ma'li.** [L.] The origin of the evil.
orloge. ✝ HOROLOGE.
or'inge-a'do. ✝ ORANGEADO.

o′ri-ole (ō′rĭ-ōl ; 201), *n.* [NL. *oriolus*, fr. OF. *oriol*, F. *loriot*, for *l'oriol*, or LL. *oriolus* ; both fr. L. *aureolus* golden, dim. of *aureus* golden, fr. *aurum* gold. Cf. AUREOLE, LORIOT.] **1.** Any bird of the family Oriolidæ ; esp., the European golden oriole (*Oriolus galbula*). It is bright yellow, with the wings and tail chiefly black and sharply contrasted. A related species (*O. kundoo*) is found in India, and others throughout southern Asia and Africa. Those of the Australian region are of the genera *Minseta* and *Aphecotheres*.

Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*). 1/6

2. Any of various American birds of the genus *Icterus* and family Icteridæ, not closely related to the Old World orioles. The males are usually bright black and yellow or orange, the females chiefly greenish or yellowish. The common species of the eastern United States are the **Baltimore oriole** (*I. galbula*) and the **orchard oriole** (*I. spurius*). The **hooded oriole** (*I. cucullatus*) and **Bullock's oriole** (*I. bullocki*) are found in the western United States and Mexico. See BALTIMORE ORIOLE, *Illust.* ; ORCHARD ORIOLE.
3. An artificial trout fly having a black-and-tinsel body, yellow feather wings, black hackle, black-and-white tail, and gold tinsel tag.

O′ri-ol′i-dæ (ō′rĭ-ŏl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORIOLE.] *Zoöl.* A family of passerine birds related to the crows and consisting of the Old World orioles, most of which inhabit tropical and semitropical regions. The typical genus is **O-ri′o-lus** (ō-rī′ō-lŭs).

O-ri′on (ō-rī′ŏn), *n. ; gen.* ORIONIS (ŏr′ĭ-ō′nĭs). [L., fr. Gr. Ὠρίων.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A hunter slain by Artemis for making love to Eos, and erected into a constellation.
2. *Astron.* A large and bright constellation on the equator, represented on pictorial charts by the figure of a man, the row of three stars forming **O-ri′on's Belt** (ō-rī′ŏnz), the three lucid stars below being **Orion's Sword**. It contains a remarkable nebula (just above ι in the cut).

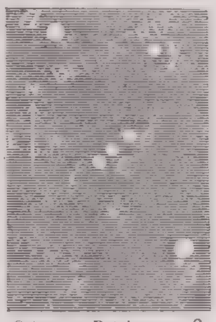

Orion. α Betelgeuse ; β Rigel.

O-ri′on-id (ō-rī′ŏn-ĭd), *n.* [*Orion* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in Orion. See METEOR, 2.

Orion nebula. *Astron.* The largest of all the nebulæ, irregular in form, gaseous in constitution, located in the sword hilt of Orion, and faintly visible to the naked eye.

-orious. [*-ori-* as in L. *orius* + *-ous*. See -ORY.] An adjective suffix denoting *of*, *pertaining to*, *serving for* ; as in merit*orious*, cens*orious*, not*orious*.

Or′is-ka′ni-an (ŏr′ĭs-kā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Oriskany*, New York.] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a subdivision of the American Devonian ; — from the **O-ris′ka-ny beds** (ō-rĭs′kȧ-nĭ), a formation consisting principally of sandstone and conglomerate. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — Also *n.*

or′i-son (ŏr′ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [OF. *orison*, *oreison*, F. *oraison*, fr. L. *oratio* speech, prayer. See ORATION.] **1.** A prayer ; a supplication. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer. Shak.*
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*
2. A speech. *Obs.*

-orium. [L. *-orium.*] A noun suffix in words of Latin origin, denoting *belonging to*, and chiefly used in words signifying *place for* or *thing used for* (something) ; as in audit*orium*, natat*orium*, haust*orium*.

O-ri′ya (ō-rē′yä), *or* **U-ri′ya** (ōō-), *n.* One of the chief Sanskritic languages of India. It is spoken in Orissa and neighboring regions, and is closely related to Bengali. It has a considerable poetic literature and is written in a form of the Devanagari character. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Or-lan′do (ôr-lăn′dō), *n.* **1.** Italian form of ROLAND ; — masc. prop. name.
2. A so-called nephew of Charlemagne. He is the hero of the romantic tales and poems founded on the adventures of Charlemagne and his paladins, as Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato (Enamored)," and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso (Mad)." He is identical with the *Roland* of the "Chanson de Roland" and the French romances. See ROLAND, DURENDAL, ASTOLFO.
3. In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," the son of Sir Rowland de Bois, and lover of Rosalind. Illtreated by his elder brother, Oliver, Orlando retires to the Forest of Arden, whither, unknown to him, the banished Rosalind has fled, disguised as a boy. He meets her and, at her suggestion, pays court to her pretending that she is Rosalind (he being ignorant of her true personality). At the end she reassumes her true character and they are married.

orle (ôrl), *n.* [F. *orle* an orle, a fillet, fr. LL. *orlum*, *orla*, for *orulum*, *-la*, border, dim. of L. *ora* border, margin.] **1.** *Her.* **a** A bearing, in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from, the border. **b** The wreath, or chaplet, surmounting or encircling the helmet of a knight and bearing the crest.

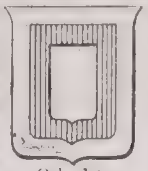

Orle, 1 a.

2. Hence, anything likened to an orle (def. 1 **a**). Specif. : *Arch.* A narrow fillet, esp. such a fillet at the top of a shaft, separating it from the bell of the capital, or at the bottom above the molding of the base.
in orle, *Her.*, round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant or occupied by something else : — said of bearings in a circle on the shield or in the form of an orle.

Or′le-an-ist (ôr′lē-ăn-ĭst), *n.* An adherent or supporter of the Orleans family, which claims the throne of France from being descended from a younger brother of Louis XIV. There has been but one sovereign in the family, Louis Philippe, who reigned 1830-48. Also used adjectively. — **Or′le-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Or′le-an-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Or′le-ans (ôr′lē-ănz), *n.* [From the city of *Orléans*, in France.] **1.** A dress cloth made of worsted and cotton, which alternate on the surface.
2. Bixin.
3. A purple English variety of plum.

or′lo (ôr′lō), *n.* [It., border, brim. See ORLE.] *Arch.* **a** = ORLE, 2. **b** The smooth surface between two flutes of a shaft. **c** The surface between two grooves of a triglyph. **d** By extension, a flat plinth of any width, as beneath the molded base of a column.

or′lop (ôr′lŏp), *n.* [D. *overloop* the upper deck, lit., a running over or overflowing, fr. *overloopen* to run over. See OVER, LEAP ; cf. OVERLOOP.] *Naut.* The lowest deck of a vessel, esp. of a ship of war, consisting formerly of a platform laid over the beams in the hold, on which the cables were coiled ; — called also **orlop deck**. The name was first given to the single deck of a small vessel ; later to the lowest deck. In modern large warships it is a partial deck next below the berth deck, or next below the protective deck when there is one just below the berth deck. There are usually one forward and one aft, called respectively the **forward orlop** and the **after orlop**. See DECK, *n.*, 2.

Or′mazd (ôr′mŭzd : -măzd) *or* **A′hu-ra-Maz′da**, *n.* [Zend *Ahuramazda.*] *Zoroastrianism.* The supreme deity, the principle of good, creator of the world, and guardian of mankind. He is the opponent of Ahriman, the spirit of evil, both being sprung from Eternity, or, according to another version, Ahriman being the offspring of a moment of doubt on the part of Ormazd. Ormazd is attended by angels and archangels. He is represented as a bearded man inclosed in a winged circle, a conception probably derived from the Assyrian representations of Ashur.

or′mo-lu (ôr′mō-lōō), *n.* [F. *or moulu ; or* gold (L. *aurum*) + *moulu*, p. p. of *moudre* to grind, to mill, L. *molere.*] **1.** Orig., a preparation of ground gold for gilding ; hence, bronze or other metal so gilded.
2. A variety of brass made to imitate gold in appearance, used in mounts for furniture, etc. The effect is often heightened by means of lacquer of some sort, or by use of acids. Called also *mosaic gold*.

or′na-ment (ôr′nȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *ornement*, F. *ornement*, fr. L. *ornamentum*, fr. *ornare* to adorn.] **1.** An article of equipment ; an adjunct, useful or decorative, as of clothing, furniture, etc. *Archaic*, exc. in ecclesiastical usage.
Like that long-buried body of the king
Found lying with his urns and *ornaments*. *Tennyson.*
2. That which is added to embellish or adorn ; that which adds grace or beauty ; an embellishment ; a decoration ; an adornment. *Ornament*, as in architecture, is often distinguished as *structural* when it is an integral part of what it adorns ; or as *applied* when executed on the surface of something structurally complete without it. See APPLIQUÉ, *a.*
The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit 1 *Pet* iii. 4.
3. Addition or inclusion of anything that beautifies ; ornamentation ; embellishment ; decoration.
ornaments rubric, a rubric in the English Prayer Book on the use of ornaments (things used in service, including vestments, incense, etc.), taken from an act of Elizabeth (1559) directing the retention of usage established in the reign of Edward VI.

or′na-ment (ôr′nȧ-mĕnt ; ôr′nȧ-mĕnt′ ; 277), *v. t.* ; OR′NA-MENT′ED ; OR′NA-MENT′ING. To adorn ; deck ; embellish ; beautify ; as, to *ornament* a room, or a city.
Syn. — See ADORN.

or′na-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Serving to ornament ; characterized by ornament ; beautifying ; embellishing.
Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists ; others, about their ankles *Sir T. Browne.*

or′na-men′tal, *n.* That which is ornamental ; specif., *Hort.*, a plant cultivated essentially for decorative purposes ; as, a landscape or garden *ornamental*.

or′na-men′tal-ist (ôr′nȧ-mĕn′tăl-ĭst), *n.* An artist in ornamentation.

or′na-men-tal′i-ty (-mĕn-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being, or that which is, ornamental.

or′na-men′tal-ize (-mĕn′tăl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make ornamental.

or′na-men-ta′tion (-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of ornamenting, or state of being ornamented.
2. That which ornaments ; ornament. *C. Kingsley.*

or′na-ment′ist (ôr′nȧ-mĕn′tĭst ; ôr′nȧ-mĕn′tĭst), *n.* An ornamentalist.

or-nate′ (ŏr-nāt′ ; ôr′nāt), *a.* [L. *ornatus*, p. p. of *ornare* to adorn.] **1.** Adorned ; decorated ; esp., adorned in excess ; more ornamented than is usual. "So bedecked, *ornate*, and gay." *Milton.*
2. Of a style of composition, marked by elaborate rhetoric ; embellished with figures of speech.
A graceful and *ornate* rhetoric *Milton*
— **or-nate′ly**, *adv.* — **or-nate′ness**, *n.*

or′nis (ôr′nĭs), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. ὄρνις bird.] The bird life of a region ; an avifauna.

or-nith′ic (ŏr-nĭth′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀρνιθικός, fr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.] Of or pertaining to birds ; as, *ornithic* fossils.

or′ni-thich′nite (ôr′nĭ-thĭk′nīt), *n.* [*ornitho-* + Gr. ἴχνος track.] *Paleon.* The fossil footmark of a bird ; — applied chiefly to tracks preserved in the Triassic sandstone of the Connecticut Valley, at first supposed to be those of birds, but later believed to have been made by dinosaurs. *Obs.*

or′ni-thine (ôr′nĭ-thĭn ; -thēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-thin**. [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous substance (chemically, diamino-valeric acid) found in the excrement of fowls.

or′ni-tho- (ôr′nĭ-thō- ; ŏr-nī′thō- ; *see note below*). [Cf. ERN.] A combining form from Greek ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, *bird*.
☞ When accentuation on the second syllable is possible, the second pron. is etymologically correct, but little used.

Or′ni-tho-ceph′a-lus (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Paleon.* The first discovered and best-known genus of pterodactyls. *Pterodactylus* is a synonym. It is the type of a family, **Or′ni-tho-ce-phal′i-dæ** (-sē-făl′ĭ-dē), syn. *Pterodactylidæ*.

or′ni-tho-cop′ros (-kŏp′rŏs), *n.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. κόπρος dung.] The dung of birds ; guano.

Or′ni-tho-gæ′a (-jē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. γαῖα, γῆ, the earth.] *Zoögeog.* The New Zealand region ; — so called because of its various peculiar groups of birds, living and extinct. — **Or′ni-tho-gæ′an**, *or* **-ge′an** (-jē′ăn), *a.*

Or′ni-thog′a-lum (ôr′nĭ-thŏg′ȧ-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρνιθόγαλον the plant Star of Bethlehem : ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird + γάλα milk.] *Bot.* A large Old World genus of liliaceous bulbous herbs with basal grasslike leaves, and naked scapes bearing clusters of white, yellow, or greenish flowers with spreading perianth segments and flattened filaments. *O. umbellatum* and *O. nutans*, both known as **Star of Bethlehem**, are often cultivated, as is also *O. arabicum*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

or′ni-tho-log′i-cal (ôr′nĭ-thō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to ornithology. — **or′ni-tho-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

or′ni-thol′o-gist (-thŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in ornithology ; a student of ornithology.

or′ni-thol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-logy* : cf. F. *ornithologie.*] **1.** That branch of zoölogy which treats of birds.
2. A treatise or book on this subject.

or′ni-tho-man′cy (ôr′nĭ-thō-măn′sĭ ; ŏr-nī′thō- ; *see* ORNITHO), *n.* [Gr. ὀρνιθομαντεία ; ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird + μαντεία divination.] Divination by observation of birds, their flight, etc. — **or′ni-tho-man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a.* — **or′ni-tho-man′tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

or′ni-thoph′i-lous (ôr′nĭ-thŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*ornitho-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Bird-loving ; — said specif. of plants or flowers that are pollinated through the agency of birds. Cf. ENTOMOPHILOUS. — **or′ni-thoph′i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

or′ni-tho-pod′ (ôr′nĭ-thō-pŏd′ ; ŏr-nĭth′ō-pŏd), *a.* [*ornitho-* + *-pod.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Having feet resembling those of a bird.
2. *Paleon.* Of or pertaining to the Ornithopoda.

or′ni-tho-pod′, *n.* One of the Ornithopoda.

Or′ni-thop′o-da (ôr′nĭ-thŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORNITHO- ; -PODA.] *Paleon.* **a** A group of dinosaurs of the order Orthopoda having distinctly digitigrade hind limbs, usually with only three functional toes (which were protected by claws), hollow limb bones, a fourth trochanter on the femur, and no dermal armor. *Iguanodon* is the best-known genus. **b** In a wider sense, equiv. to ORTHOPODA.

Or′ni-thop′ter-is (-tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. πτερίς fern.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American schizæaceous ferns having pinnately divided fronds, the lower branches of which bear numerous ovate sessile sporangia. *O. adiantifolia* occurs in Florida and *O. mexicana* in Texas.

Or′ni-tho-rhyn′chus (ôr′nĭ-thō-rĭŋ′kŭs ; ŏr-nī′- ; *see* ORNITHO-), *n.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout, beak.]

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o′ri-ol. † ORIEL.
O-ri′on's Hound (ō-rī′ŏnz). The constellation Canis Major (Aratus) ; also, the Dog Star.
o′ris-mol′o-gy (ō′rĭs-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁρισμός a marking out by boundaries, definition + *-logy.*] Art or practice of defining technical scientific terms ; that department of a science which treats of its terminology. — **o-ris′mo-log′ic** (ō-rĭs′mō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* — **o-ris′mo-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
or′i-son, **orisont**. † HORIZON.
o-ris′tic (ō-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὁριστικός of or for defining.] Determinate ; definitive. *Rare.*
oritore. † ORATOUR.
O′ri-za′ba root (ō′rē-sä′bä : 133, 268). [From *Orizaba*, Mexico.] *Pharm.* = MALE JALAP.
or′i-zon. † HORIZON.
ork. Var. of ORC.
Ork′ney-an (ôrk′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Orkney Islands.
or′kyn, *n.* Also **or′key**. [OD. *oortken*, dim. of *oort* corner, fourth part of a thing, a small coin, D. *oord* place ; orig. from a coin divided by a cross into four parts.] A small coin. *Obs.*
Orl. *Abbr.* Orlando.
orlage. † HOROLOGE.
or′lé′ (ôr′lā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Bordered. *Obs.* [Bixin. *Obs.*]
Orlean red. [See ORLEANS.]
Orleans plum. = ORLEANS, 3.
Orleans process. See VINEGAR.
orlege. † HOROLOGE.
orl′et (ôr′lĕt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *orle* border.] = ORLE.
orle′ways′ (ôrl′wāz′), **orle′wise′** (-wīz′), *adv.* *Her.* = *in orle*, under ORLE.
orl fly (ôrl ; *dial.* ōl). A British alder fly (*Sialis lutaria*).
Or-loff′ (ŏr-lŏf′), *n.* **1.** [Because from the stud of Count *Orloff* (Russ. *Orlov*), 1737-1809.] One of a celebrated Russian strain of trotting horses derived from admixture of Dutch, Frisian, and Arabian breeds.
2. Short for **Orloff diamond**, a famous diamond, weighing 194¾ carats, now in the scepter of the czar of Russia. It was sold to Count Orloff for the Empress Catherine in 1772.
or′loge. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOROLOGE.
or′ly. † EARLY.
or′mer (ŏr′mẽr), *n.* [F. *ormier.*] An ear shell, or abalone, esp. *Haliotis tuberculata*, formerly used as food in the Channel Islands. *Local, Eng.*
ormolu varnish. A varnish used to give the appearance of gold.
Or′mond, *n.* *Her.* See PURSUIVANT. [ORMAZD.]
Or′muzd (ôr′mŭzd). Var. of
or′muz-ine, *n.* [From *Ormuz* island and old seaport of Persia.] A Persian silk fabric. *Obs.*
orn. Obs. pret. of RUN.
orn, *v. t.* [Cf. ANORN.] To ornament ; adorn. *Obs.*
or′na (ŏr′nä), *n.* [It., fr. L. *urna* urn.] See MEASURE.
or′na-cy, *n.* Ornateness. *Obs.*
or′na-men′tal-ism (ôr′nȧ-mĕn′tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
or′na-men′tal-ly, *adv.* of ORNAMENTAL. [tal. *Rare.*]
or′na-men′ta-ry, *a.* Ornamen-
or′na-ment-er, *n.* One that ornaments.
Or′nan (ôr′năn). *Bib.*
or′na-ry (ôr′nȧ-rĭ). Dial. var. of ORDINARY. See ORNERY.
or-nate′, *v. t.* To adorn ; ornament. *Obs.*
or-na′tion (ŏr-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ornatio.*] Ornamentation. *R.*
or′na-ture (ôr′nȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *ornatura.*] Ornamentation. *R.*
orndorn. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UNDERN.
orne, *a.* Prob., pretentious. *Obs.*
orne, *a.* [OF. & F. *orné*, p. p., L. *ornatus.*] Ornate. *Obs.*
ornel, *n.* [OF.] A soft white building stone. *Obs.*
or′ne-o-scop′ics (ôr′nē-ō-skŏp′ĭks), *n.* [Gr. ὄρνεον = ὄρνις bird + σκοπεῖν to view.] Ornithoscopy. *Obs.* — **or′ne-os′co-pist**, *n.* *Obs.*
or′ner-y (ôr′nẽr-ĭ). Dial. var. of ORDINARY. Esp., contemptuously, bad ; hard to manage ; as, an *ornery* child.
or′ni-fy, *v. t.* [L. *ornare*, or F. *orner* to adorn + *-fy.*] To ornament. *Obs.*
or-nis′co-py (ŏr-nĭs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄρνις bird + *-scopy.*] Ornithomancy. — **or′ni-scop′ic** (ôr′nĭ-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **or-nis′co-pist** (ŏr-nĭs′kō-pĭst), *n.*
ornith. *Abbr.* Ornithological ; ornithology.
or′nith-ich-nol′o-gy (ôr′nĭth-ĭk-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *ichnology.*] *Paleon.* The study of ornithichnites. *Obs.*
or′ni-thiv′o-rous (ôr′nĭ-thĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [See ORNITHO- ; -VOROUS.] Feeding on birds. *Rare.*
or′ni-tho-bi-og′ra-phy (ôr′nĭ-thō-bī-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ ; ŏr-nī′thō- ; *see* ORNITHO-), *n.* The life history of birds. — **or′ni-tho-bi′o-graph′i-cal**, *a.*
or′ni-tho-ce-phal′ic (-sē-făl′ĭk), **or′ni-tho-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [See ORNITHOCEPHALUS.] *Zoöl.* Like a bird's head.
or′ni-tho-cop′ro-lite (-kŏp′rō-līt), *n.* [See ORNITHOCOPROS ; -LITE.] *Paleon.* A specimen of fossil bird dung.
Or′ni-tho-del′phi-a (-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. δελφύς womb.] = PROTOTHERIA. — **or′ni-tho-delph′** (-dĕlf′), *n.* — **or′ni-tho-del′phi-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **or′ni-tho-del′phic** (-fĭk), **or′ni-tho-del′phous** (-fŭs), *a.*
or-nith′o-gal, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ornithogalum* ; esp., *O. umbellatum*. *Obs.*
or′ni-tho-ge′o-graph′ic, **or′ni-tho-ge′o-graph′i-cal**, *a.* Pert. to the geographic distribution of birds.
or′ni-thoid (ôr′nĭ-thoid), *a.* [*ornitho-* + *-oid.*] Birdlike.
or′ni-thoid-ich′nite (-ĭk′nīt ; ŏr-nī′- ; *see* ORNITHO-), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-oid* + Gr. ἴχνος footstep, track.] A fossil track resembling that of a bird. *Obs.*
or-nith′o-lite (ŏr-nĭth′ō-līt), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-lite.*] *Paleon.* The fossil remains of a bird. — **or′ni-tho-lit′ic** (ôr′nĭ-thō-lĭt′ĭk ; *see* ORNITHO-), *a.* *Both Obs.*
or′ni-tho-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* Ornithological.
or′ni-tho-man′ti-a (-măn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = ORNITHOMANCY.
or′ni-tho-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*ornitho-* + *-morphic.*] Resembling a bird.
or′ni-tho-my′zous (-mī′zŭs ; *see* ORNITHO-), *a.* [*ornitho-* + Gr. μύζειν to suck.] Parasitic on birds.
or′ni-thon (ôr′nĭ-thŏn ; ŏr-nī′- ; *see* ORNITHO-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀρνιθών, fr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird.] An aviary.
Or′ni-tho-pap′pi (-thō-păp′ī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. πάππος ancestor.] *Paleon.* = SAURURÆ.
or′ni-thoph′i-list (ôr′nĭ-thŏf′ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*ornitho-* + Gr. φίλος loving + *-ist.*] A bird lover.
or′ni-thoph′i-lite (-līt), *n.* = ORNITHOPHILIST. [of birds.]
or′ni-thoph′i-ly (-lĭ), *n.* Love
or′ni-thop′ter (ôr′nĭ-thŏp′tẽr), *n.* [*ornitho-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Aëronautics.* = ORTHOPTER.
Or′ni-thop′ter-a (-tẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ORNITHOPTER.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large butterflies of the Malay Archipelago, closely related to *Papilio*, but remarkable for the great difference between the sexes, the females being much larger and much less brightly colored than the males.
Or′ni-tho-rhyn′chi-dæ (ôr′nĭ-thō-rĭŋ′kĭ-dē ; ŏr-nī′thō- : *see* ORNITHO-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting only of the duckbill.
or′ni-tho-rhyn′chous (-kŭs), *a.* [See ORNITHORHYNCHUS.] *Zoöl.* Having a beak like that of a bird.
Or′ni-tho-sau′ri-a (-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORNITHO- ; SAURIA.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PTEROSAURI. — **or′ni-tho-saur′** (ôr′nĭ-

a *Zoöl.* The genus consisting only of the duckbill. **b** [*l. c.*] A duckbill.

or′ni-thu′ric (ŏr′nĭ-thū′rĭk), *a.* [*ornitho-* + *uric.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline acid, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_4$, formed and secreted when benzoic acid is fed to birds. It is a dibenzoyl derivative of ornithine, and is closely related to hippuric acid.

oro-. A combining form from Greek ὄρος, *mountain.*

Or′o-ban-cha′ce-æ (ŏr′ō-băŋ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OROBANCHE.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Polemoniales), the broom-rape family, comprising 10 genera and about 200 species, of wide distribution, chiefly in temperate regions. They are leafless root-parasitic herbs, brown or yellow in color, having axillary or spicate 2-lipped flowers with four didynamous stamens and a 1-celled ovary. The best-known genera are *Orobanche, Thalesia, Conopholis,* and *Leptamnium.* — **or′o-ban-cha′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Or′o-ban′che (-băŋ′kē), *n.* [L., broom rape, Gr. ὀροβάγχη, prob. the same plant; ὄροβος vetch + ἄγχειν to choke.] *Bot.* A large genus of root-parasitic plants, type of the family Orobanchaceæ, natives of the Old World and western America. They are fleshy yellowish or whitish plants with spicate bracted flowers, the calyx unequally toothed. See BROOM RAPE.

o-rog′e-ny (ō-rŏj′ē-nĭ), **or′o-gen′e-sis** (ŏr′ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*oro-* + *-geny, -genesis.*] *Geol.* The process of mountain making, esp. by folding of the crust. See DIASTROPHISM. — **or′o-ge-net′ic** (ŏr′ō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), **or′o-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

or′o-graph (ŏr′ō-gráf), *n.* [*oro-* + *-graph.*] *Surveying.* A machine for use in making topographical maps. It is operated by being pushed across country, and not only records distances, like the perambulator, but also elevations.

or′o-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to orography
or′o-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or the orograph.—**or′o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

o-rog′ra-phy (ō-rŏg′rá-fĭ), *n.* [*oro-* + *-graphy.*] That branch of physical geography which treats of mountains and mountain systems; orology.

or′o-he′li-o-graph (ŏr′ō-hē′lĭ-ō-gráf), *n.* [*oro-* + *helio-* + *-graph.*] *Photog.* A camera for obtaining a circular panoramic view of the horizon. The photographic plate is placed horizontally with a vertical lens above. A mirror of peculiar shape reflects light from the entire horizon to the lens, by means of which it is focused upon the plate.

Or′o-hip′pus (-hĭp′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄρος mountain (referring to the Rocky Mountain region) + ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of very small American Eocene horses, having four complete toes in front and three behind, and the tubercles of the molar teeth partially fused into a set of ridges.

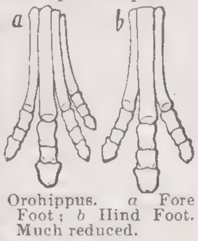

Orohippus. *a* Fore Foot; *b* Hind Foot. Much reduced.

or′o-hy-drog′ra-phy (-hī-drŏg′-rá-fĭ), *n.* [*oro-* + *hydrography.*] That branch of hydrography which deals with the relations of mountains to drainage. — **or′o-hy′dro-graph′ic** (-hī′drō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

or′o-ide (ō′rō-ĭd; -īd; 201), *n.* [F. *or* gold (L. *aurum*) + Gr. εἶδος form.] An alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold in color and brilliancy, and used in making cheap jewelry.

o′ro-lin′gual (ō′rō-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* [L. *os, oris,* mouth + *lingua* tongue.] Of, pertaining to, or formed by, the mouth and the tongue; as, *orolingual* sounds.

o-rol′o-gy (ō-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*oro-* + *-logy.*] The science of mountains; orography. — **or′o-log′i-cal** (ŏr′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **o-rol′o-gist** (ō-rŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

o-rom′e-ter (ō-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*oro-* + *-meter.*] *Meteor.* An aneroid barometer having a second scale that gives the approximate elevation above sea level of the place where the observation is made.

or′o-met′ric (ŏr′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the measurement of mountains, or to the orometer.

O-ron′ti-um (ō-rŏn′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., perh. fr. L. *Orontes* the Orontes, a river in Syria, Gr. Ὀρόντης.] *Bot.* A genus of aquatic araceous plants, distinguished by the elliptical long-petioled leaves and spicate flowers with a 1-celled ovary. The only species (*O. aquaticum*) is the *golden club.*

O′roo-no′ko (ō′rōō-nō′kō), *n.* The hero of the novel of this name, founded on fact, by Mrs. Afra Behn (1640–89), and of the play by Thomas Southerne (1660–1746) based on the novel. He is a black prince who is decoyed on shipboard and sold into slavery. He meets his wife, Imoinda, whom he had supposed to be dead, and after avenging her of an attempted seduction, commits suicide as she had done.

o′ro-tund (ō′rō-tŭnd; ŏr′ō-; 201, 277), *a.* [L. *os, oris,* the mouth + *rotundus* round, smooth.] Characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; ringing and musical; — said of the voice or of vocal delivery. Also, pompous; bombastic; — said of style in writing or speaking. — *n.* The orotund voice or utterance.

o′ro-tun′di-ty (ō′rō-tŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being orotund; orotund mode of intonation.

or′phan (ôr′făn), *n.* [L. *orphanus*, Gr. ὀρφανος, akin to L. *orbus.* Cf. ORB blank window.] A child bereaved by death of both father and mother, or, less commonly, of either parent.

or′phan, *a.* Bereaved by death of parents, or (sometimes) of one parent.

or′phan, *v. t.;* OR′PHANED (-fănd); OR′PHAN-ING. To cause to become an orphan; to deprive of parents. *Young.*

or′phan-age (-āj), *n.* **1.** State of being an orphan; orphanhood; orphans, collectively.
2. The guardianship of minor orphans and their property formerly exercised in London by Lord Mayor and aldermen.
3. An institution or asylum for the care of orphans.

or′phan-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* State or fact of being an orphan; orphanage.

Or-phe′an (ŏr-fē′ăn; 277), *a.* [L. *Orphēus*, Gr. Ὀρφειος.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Orpheus or his music; as, *Orphean* strains. *Cowper.*

Or′pheus (ôr′fūs; *commonly* ôr′fē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὀρφεύς.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A Thracian poet and musician, whose lyre could charm beasts and make trees and rocks move. According to the prevailing legend, he was son of Apollo and the Muse Calliope. When his wife, Eurydice, died, he descended to Hades, and so pleased Pluto by his music that the god allowed him to lead her back to earth on the condition that he should not look behind him till he reached the upper world. But through the anxiety of love he broke the condition, and Eurydice, who was following him, vanished again among the shades. In his obstinate grief Orpheus withdrew to the wilds of the mountains Rhodope and Hæmus, where a troop of Thracian Bassarids (mænads) tore him limb from limb. His head was thrown into the river Hebrus, whence it was carried, still sweetly singing, to Lesbos, where it was buried. See ORPHIC.
2. *Astron.* Cygnus; — an occasional name.

Or′phic (ôr′fĭk), *a.* [L. *Orphicus*, Gr. Ὀρφικός.] **1.** Designating, characteristic of, or pertaining to, Orpheus or the literature, rites, and doctrines ascribed to him.
2. [*also l. c.*] Hence: Mystic; esoteric in diction; oracular.
3. Like the music or song ascribed to Orpheus; entrancing.
Orphic hymns, mystical or liturgical poems composed by adherents of Orphism. Those extant are mostly addressed to Olympian deities, and of late date, about the 4th century A. D. — **O. mysteries**, the secret rites and doctrines of the adherents of the interpretation of Dionysiac worship ascribed to Orpheus as founder. The rites included ceremonies of great antiquity and probable savage origin, such as a sacramental feast of raw flesh, putatively the body of Dionysus under the form of Zagreus (which see); they also included the more civilized symbolism characteristic of the Eleusinian mysteries (which see). Their essential import was to teach that the initiate might by pure life and asceticism achieve that mystic identification with the divine nature which the Dionysiacs sought in orgiastic ecstasy. They also (possibly through Egyptian influence; cf. BOOK OF THE DEAD) purported to give instructions for conduct of the soul in the world below. Some of the formulæ are preserved in eight **Orphic tablets**, inscribed plates of gold found in the graves of believers, seven in Italy, one in Crete.

Or′phism (-fĭz′m), *n.* The religion of the Orphic mysteries.

> Under the name of "*Orphism*" we class all those elements which are so signally absent in Homer. . . . Such are the sense of evil, the need for purification, the idea of a man-god incarnate and suffering, and, closely connected with these, the idea of man's immortality, of his ultimate escape from evil by renewed purgation in another world. *J. E. Harrison.*

or′phrey (ôr′frā; -frĭ), *n.* [OF. *orfreis*, F. *orfroi*, LL. *aurifrigium;* fr. L. *aurum* gold + *Phrygius* Phrygian. Cf. AURIPHRYGIATE.] **1.** Elaborate embroidery, esp. of gold. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A band, usually of rich embroidery, wholly or in part of gold, affixed to ecclesiastical vestments, and formerly to knights' robes. — **or′phreyed** (-frād; -frĭd), *a.*

or′pi-ment (ôr′pĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *auripigmentum; aurum* gold + *pigmentum* pigment. Cf. AUREATE, PIGMENT, ORPIN, ORPINE.] Arsenic trisulphide, As_2S_3, or yellow arsenic, occurring naturally as a yellow crystalline mineral and also produced artificially as a lemon-yellow amorphous powder; — formerly called *auripigment.* It is used as a pigment (see KING'S YELLOW), in pyrotechny, and in certain technical processes, as indigo printing.

or′pin (ôr′pĭn), *n.* [F., orpiment, also, the plant orpine. See ORPIMENT.] **1.** Orpiment. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* Var. of ORPINE.

or′pine (ôr′pĭn), *n.* [F. *orpin* a kind of stonecrop; — so called from the yellow blossoms of a common species (*Sedum acre*). See ORPIMENT.] A species of stonecrop (*Sedum telephium*) with fleshy leaves and pink or purple flowers. It is native in Europe, but is often cultivated and occasionally naturalized in the United States. Also called **live-forever**. It was formerly used as a vulnerary.

or′rer-y (ŏr′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [After the Earl of *Orrery.*] An apparatus which illustrates the relative motions of bodies in the solar system by rotation and revolution of balls moved by wheelwork.

or′ris (-ĭs), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *ireos* iris. Cf. IREOS.] The Florentine iris (*Iris florentina*), or its fragrant rootstock.

or′ris (ŏr′ĭs), *n.* [Contr. fr. *orfrays*, or fr. *arras.*] **1.** Gold or silver lace, or braid, in any of various patterns.
2. An upholstery gimp or galloon of any of various sorts.

orris pattern. A peculiar pattern in which gold or silver lace is worked; esp., one with edges ornamented with equidistant conical figures, with spots between them.

orris root. The fragrant rootstock of any of several European irises, esp. the Florentine iris, the German iris, and *Iris pallida.* It is used pulverized in perfumery and medicine, and is the principal ingredient of sachet powder.

Orr's white (ôrz). A white pigment consisting of an intimate mixture of zinc sulphide, barium sulphate, and zinc oxide. It has good body and does not blacken.

or′sel-late (ôr′sĕ-lāt), *n.* A salt or ester of orsellic acid.

or′sel-lin′ic (-lĭn′ĭk), *a.* [From F. *orseille* archil. See ARCHIL.] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline acid, $C_6H_2CH_3(OH)_2CO_2H$, found, chiefly in combination, in certain lichens. It is a dihydroxy toluic acid.

ort (ôrt), *n.; pl.* ORTS (ôrts). [Akin to LG. *ort, ortels,* remnants of food, refuse, OFries. *ort*, OD. *oorete, ooraete;* prob. from the same prefix as in E. *or*deal + a word akin to *eat.*] A morsel left at a meal; a fragment; refuse; — commonly in *pl. Now Rare or Archaic.* *Milton.*

> Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave. *Shak.*

Or-tal′i-dæ (ŏr-tăl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρταλις, -ίδος, young bird, young animal.] *Zoöl.* A family of acalyptrate Diptera. It comprises numerous robust flies with usually spotted or banded wings and frequently with metallic colors, whose larvæ feed on decaying vegetable matter. The typical genus is **Or′ta-lis** (ôr′tá-lĭs). — **or-tal′id** (ŏr-tăl′ĭd; ôr′tá-lĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **or′ta-lid′i-an** (ôr′tá-lĭd′ĭ-ăn), *n.*

Or′ta-lis (ôr′tá-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρταλίς young bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of guans including the Texan chachalaca and numerous Central and South American species.

or′thi-an (ôr′thĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ὄρθιος steep, high-pitched, fr. ὀρθός straight.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* Designating a style of singing, or a tune, characterized by high pitch.

Or′this (ôr′thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρθός straight.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of articulate Brachiopoda, abundant in the Paleozoic. It is the type of a family, **Or′thi-dæ** (ôr′thĭ-dē). — **or′thid** (-thĭd), *n.*

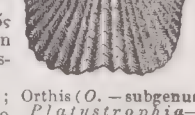
Orthis (*O.* — subgenus *Platystrophia — lynx*). (½)

or′thite (ôr′thit), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθός straight.] *Min.* Allanite, esp. when occurring in slender prismatic crystals. — **or-thit′ic** (ŏr-thĭt′ĭk), *a.*

or′tho- (ôr′thō-). [Gr. ὀρθος straight; akin to Skr. *ūrdhva* upright, *vṛdh* to grow, to cause to grow.] **1.** A combining form signifying *straight, right, upright, correct, regular;* as, *ortho*dromy, *ortho*diagonal, *ortho*dox, *ortho*graphic.
2. *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively, **ortho**), employed: **a** In naming certain higher forms of hydration, esp. in the case of acids. Thus, *ortho*phosphoric acid, $OP(OH)_3$, is distinguished from *meta*phosphoric acid, $O_2P(OH)$, and *ortho*formic acid, $HC(OH)_3$, from ordinary formic acid, $HCO(OH)$. **b** In naming certain benzene derivatives; as, *ortho*xylene, *ortho* position. See BENZENE NUCLEUS.

or′tho-car-bon′ic (-kär-bŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*ortho-* + *carbonic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a hypothetical acid, $C(OH)_4$, known in the form of its esters, which are prepared by the action of chloropicrin on alcoholates. The ethyl ester, or **orthocarbonic ether**, $C(OC_2H_5)_4$, is a liquid having a pleasant odor and boiling at 158–159° C.

Or′tho-car′pus (-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *ortho-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of American scrophulariaceous herbs with alternate leaves and bracted spikes of flowers, the 4-cleft calyx and bilabiate corolla both tubular, the lower lip of the corolla with three inflated pouches. The species are mostly Californian, being known as *owl's clover.* The flowers are often showy, red, yellow, or white.

or′tho-cen′ter, *or* **-cen′tre** (ôr′thō-sĕn′tẽr), *n.* [*ortho-* + *center.*] *Geom.* The common intersection of the three altitudes of a triangle.

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thō-sôr′; ŏr-nĭ′thō-), *n.* — **or′ni-tho-sau′ri-an** (-sô′rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
Or′ni-tho-scel′i-da (-sĕl′ĭ-dá), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ornitho-* + Gr. σκέλος a leg.] Syn. of DINOSAURIA. — **or′ni-tho-scel′i-dan** (-dăn), *a.*
or′ni-thos′co-py (ôr′nĭ-thŏs′-kō-pĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-scopy:* cf. Gr. ὀρνιθοσκοπία divination from birds.] Ornithomancy; augury. — **or′ni-thos′co-pist** (-pĭst), *n.*
or′ni-thot′o-my (-thŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-tomy.*] The anatomy or dissection of birds. — **or′ni-tho-tom′i-cal** (-thō-tŏm′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or′ni-thot′o-mist** (-thŏt′ō-mĭst), *n.*
or′ni-thot′ro-phy (-thŏt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-trophy.*] A place where birds are fed. *Rare.*
Or′ni-thu′ræ (ôr′nĭ-thū′rē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ornitho-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned primary division of birds including all except *Archæopteryx* (cf. SAURURÆ). — **or′ni-thu′rous** (-rŭs), *a.*
or′no-man-cy, *n.* [Irreg. fr. ὄρνις bird + *-mancy.*] Ornithomancy. *Obs.*
o′ro-a′nal, *a.* [L. *os, oris*, mouth + *anal.*] *Zoöl.* Functioning both as mouth and anus.
o′ro-ban′che-ous (ō′rō-băŋ′kē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Orobanchaceous. *R.*
Or′o-chon′ (ŏr′ō-kŏn′), *n.* One of a Tungus tribe dwelling near the mouth of the Amur. See TUNGUS.
or′o-loge. † HOROLOGE.
o-rol′o-gy. † HOROLOGY.
O-ro′mo (ō-rō′mō), *n.* = GALLA.
Or′o-na′im (ŏr′ō-nā′ĭm). *D. Bib.*
o′ro-na′sal (ō′rō-nā′zăl). Less correct var. of ORINASAL.
oronge. † ORANGE.
o′ro-no′co (ō′rō-nō′kō; 201), **o′ro-noo′ko** (-nōō′kō), *n.* A variety of tobacco.
o′ro-phar′ynx (ō′rō-făr′ĭŋks), *n.* [L. *os, oris,* mouth + E. *pharynx.*] *Anat.* The lower part of the pharynx, which is continuous with the mouth and can be seen by direct vision. — **o′ro-pha-ryn′ge-al** (-fá-rĭn′jē-ăl; -făr′ĭn-jē′ăl), *a.*
O-ro′ya fe′ver (ō-rō′yä). [From *Oroya*, Peru.] *Med.* Verrugas as seen in the Andes.
‖ **o′ro y pla′ta** (ō′rō ē plä′tä). [Sp.] Gold and silver; — motto of Montana.
orp (ŏrp), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *varpa, verpa* to throw, *andvarpa* to sob, sigh.] To fret; to weep. *Scot.*
Or′pah (ôr′pä), *n. Bib.* Daughter-in-law of Naomi, in the story of Ruth, who remained in Moab when Naomi and Ruth went to Bethlehem. *Ruth* i. 15.
or′ped, *a.* [AS.] Strong; valiant; fierce; brave. — **or′ped-ly**, *adv.* — **or′ped-ness**, *n. All Obs.*
or′ped-ship, *n.* Orpedness. *Obs.*
or′pe-ment. † ORPIMENT.
or′pha-line. † ORPHELIN.
orphan chamber. *Roman Dutch Law.* The chamber or court having jurisdiction over minors, wills, etc., and presided over by the **orphan master**.
or′phan-cy (ôr′făn-sĭ), *n.* Orphanhood. *Rare.* [-DOM.]
or′phan-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See
or′phan-et, *n.* A little orphan. *Obs.* [-ISM.]
or′phan-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See
or-phan′i-ty, *n.* [OF. *orphanité*, or LL. *orphanitas.*] Orphanhood. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
or′phan-ize, *v. t.* To orphan.
or′phan-ot′ro-phism (ôr′făn-ŏt′rō-fĭz′m), *n.* The care and support of orphans. *Obs.*
or′phan-ot′ro-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [L. *orphanotrophium*, Gr. ὀρφανοτροφεῖον; ὀρφανός an orphan + τρέφειν to feed, bring up.] *Obs.* **1.** A hospital for orphans. **2.** Act of supporting orphans.
or′phan-ry (ôr′făn-rĭ), *n.* An orphanage. *Rare.* [PROBATE.]
or′phans′ court (ôr′fănz). See
or′phan-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
or′phant. Obs. or dial. var. of ORPHAN. [*or R.*]
or′phan-y, *n.* Orphanhood. *Obs.*
or-pha′ri-on (ŏr-fā′rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.* [*Orpheus* + *Arion. Oxf. E. D.*] *Music.* An old instrument of the lute or cittern kind, having six to nine pairs of metal strings played with a plectrum.
orphe, *n.* [L. *orphus*, Gr. ὀρφός. Cf. ORF.] A kind of sea fish. *Obs.*
Or′phe-ist, *n.* = ORPHIC.
or′phe-lin (ôr′fē-lĭn), *n.* & *a.* [F. *orphelin.* See ORPHAN.] Orphan. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
or′phe-nin, *n.* [OF.] Orphan.
or′phe-on-ist (-ŏn-ĭst), *n.* [F. *orphéoniste.*] A member of an *orphéon*, or French choral society.
or′phe-o′re-on (-ō′rē-ŏn), **or′phe-ri′an** (-rī′ăn). Vars. of ORPHARION.
Or′phic (ôr′fĭk), *n.* An adherent of Orphism; also, an Orphic hymn.
Or′phi-cal (-fĭ-kăl), *a.* Orphic. — **Or′phi-cal-ly**, *adv.* [phism.]
Or′phi-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* Or-
or′phol (ôr′fōl; -fŏl), *n. Pharm.* A compound of beta naphthol with bismuth, in the form of a neutral, tasteless powder. It is used as an intestinal antiseptic.
Or′ping-ton (ôr′pĭng-tŭn), *n.* [From *Orpington*, Kent County, England.] One of a breed of large deep-breasted domestic fowls originating in England through crossing Langshans with other breeds. They have single combs and short unfeathered legs.
orp′ment. † ORPIMENT.
orgue. † ORC.
or′ra (ŏr′á), *a.* Odd; not matched; occasional; unemployed; petty; paltry. *Scot.*
or′rach. † ORACH.
or′rath, *a.* [ME. & AS. *or-* without (orig. out; cf. ORDEAL) + ME. *rath* counsel, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *rāð* counsel; akin to E. *rede.*] Perplexed. *Obs.* — **or′rath-ness**, *n. Obs.*
orrellette. † OREILLET.
or′rest, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *orrosta* battle. See 2d EARNEST.] Conflict; combat. *Obs.*
or′rhoid (ŏr′oid), *a.* [Gr. ὀρρός, ὀρός, whey, serum + *-oid.*] *Med.* Serous.
or′rho-ther′a-py (ŏr′ō-thĕr′á-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρρός, ὀρός, whey, serum + *therapy.*] *Med.* = SERUM THERAPY.
orrible. † HORRIBLE.
or′rice. Var. of ORRIS.
or′ris. † ARRAS.
orris oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
orris pea. *Med.* An issue pea made from orris root.
orrour. † HORROR.
or′row. Var. of ORRA. *Scot.*
ors. † HORSE, OURS.
orse. † HORSE.
orse. Dial. Eng. var. of OSSE.
orsede. or′se-due. or′se-dew, *n.* Dutch foil. *Obs.*
or-seille′ (ŏr-sāl′; *F.* ŏr′-sĕ′y′), *n.* [F.] Archil. [PLE.]
orseille purple. = FRENCH PUR-
or-seil′lin (ŏr-sāl′ĭn), *n.* [See ORSELLIC.] = FAST RED A.
or-selle′ (ŏr-sĕl′), *n.* [Cf. F. *orseille*, E. *archil.*] Archil.
or′sel-le′sic (ŏr′sĕ-lē′sĭk), *a.* Orsellinic.
or-sel′lic (ŏr-sĕl′ĭk), *a.* [See ORSELLINIC.] *Chem.* **a** = LECANORIC. **b** = ORSELLINIC.
or-sel′li-nate (-ĭ-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of orsellinic acid.
or′si-due, *n.* † ORSEDE.
Or-si′no (ôr-sē′nō), *n.* Duke of Illyria in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." See VIOLA.
Or′son (ôr′s′n), *n.* [F. *ourson* little bear, *ours* bear, fr. L. *ursus.*] See VALENTINE, *n.*, 3.
‖ **Or′szág-gyü′lés** (ôr′säg-dyü′-lās), *n.* [Hung., fr. *ország* state, country + *gyülés* assembly.] *Hungary.* See LEGISLATURE, 1.
ort (ôrt), *n.* [Dan. & Sw.] See WEIGHT.
ort (ŏrt; ôt), *v. t.* [See ORT refuse.] To eject; to select. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [† ORTOLAN.]
or′ta-lan, or′ta-lon, or′te-lan.
Or′tha-go-ris′cus (ôr′thá-gō-rĭs′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρθαγορίσκος a sucking pig.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MOLA.
or′thal (ôr′thăl), *a.* [Gr. ὀρθός straight.] Having a direct or vertical motion. Cf. PALINAL.
or-than′ti-mon′ic (ŏr-thăn′tĭ-mŏn′ĭk). Var. of ORTHOANTIMONIC. See ANTIMONIC ACID.
or-thax′i-al (ŏr-thăk′sĭ-ăl), *a.* [*ortho-* + *axial.*] *Zoöl.* Designating a caudal fin with a straight vertebral axis.
Or′the-ris (ôr′thē-rĭs), *n.* See MULVANEY, TERENCE.
or′thic (ôr′thĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀρθός straight.] = ORTHOCLASTIC.
or′tho-an′ti-mon′ic, *a.* See ANTIMONIC ACID. [ACID.]
or′tho-ar-sen′ic, *a.* See ARSENIC
or′tho-ax′is, *n.* [*ortho-* + *axis.*] = ORTHODIAGONAL.
or′tho-bo′rate, *n.* A salt or ester of orthoboric acid. [ACID.]
or′tho-bo′ric, *a.* See BORIC
or′tho-bou′li-a (-bōō′lĭ-á), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοβουλία right counsel.] Act of willing the good.
or′tho-brach′y-ce-phal′ic, *a. Craniol.* Being both orthocephalic and brachycephalic.
or′tho-car′pous, *a.* [*ortho-* +

or′tho-ce-phal′ic (ôr′thō-sĕ-făl′ĭk) } *a.* [*ortho-* + *cephalic*, **or′tho-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs) } *cephalous.*] *Craniom.* Having the relation of the height to the length or breadth of the skull medium. — **or′tho-ceph′a-ly** (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.*

Or-thoc′er-as (ŏr-thŏs′ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *ortho-* + Gr. κερας a horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct tetrabranchiate cephalopods having a long, nearly or quite straight, tapering, almost smooth and many-chambered, shell. There

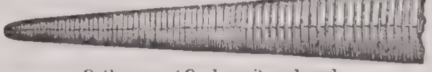

Orthoceras (*O. duseri*), reduced.

are many species, ranging from the Silurian to the Triassic. It is the type of a family, **Or′tho-ce-rat′i-dæ** (ôr′thō-sē-răt′ĭ-dē). — **or-thoc′er-an** (ŏr-thŏs′ẽr-ăn), *a.* — **or′tho-cer′a-toid** (ôr′thō-sĕr′ȧ-toid), *a.*

or′tho-chro-mat′ic (ôr′thō-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*ortho-* + *chromatic.*] *Photog.* Of, pertaining to, or producing, tone values (of light and shade) in a photograph corresponding to the tones of nature, the effect being produced by subduing the relatively great sensitiveness of the photographic film for violet and blue light, as by the use of an absorbent dye. — **or′tho-chro′ma-tism** (-krō′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.*

or′tho-chro′ma-tize (ôr′thō-krō′mȧ-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To render orthochromatic.

or′tho-clase (ôr′thō-klās; -klāz; 277), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Min.* Common or potash feldspar, usually colorless to white, cream-yellow, or flesh-red. It is monoclinic and orthoclastic. Sodium is often present, replacing the potassium in part. H., 6. Sp. gr., 2.57. See FELDSPAR.

or′tho-clas′tic (-klăs′tĭk), *a.* *Cryst.* Cleaving in directions at right angles to each other; — said esp. of the monoclinic feldspars.

or′tho-di-ag′o-nal (-dī-ăg′ō-năl), *n.* *Cryst.* The diagonal or lateral axis in the monoclinic system which is at right angles with the vertical axis. — **or′tho-di-ag′o-nal**, *a.*

or′tho-don′ti-a (-dŏn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ortho-* + *-odont.*] That branch of dentistry treating of irregularity of the teeth; dental orthopedics. — **or′tho-don′tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

or′tho-dox (ôr′thō-dŏks), *a.* [L. *orthodoxus*, Gr. ὀρθόδοξος; ὀρθός right, true + δόξα opinion, δοκεῖν to think, seem: cf. F. *orthodoxe.* See ORTHO-; DOGMA.] **1.** Sound in opinion or doctrine, esp. in religious doctrine; hence, holding the Christian faith as formulated in the great church creeds and confessions: — opposed to *heretical* and *heterodox*; as, an *orthodox* Christian. Specif. [*cap.*], of, pertaining to, or designating, the Eastern Church. The application of the term *orthodox* differs. The Eastern Church early assumed the epithet "*Orthodox*" as a part of its title, and it became the specific epithet of that Church, which regards all other bodies of Christians as more or less heterodox. The Protestant churches are held by the Roman Catholic Church to be not *orthodox* in many points. In the United States *orthodox* is frequently applied to those who hold the doctrine of the Trinity as distinguished from those who reject it, as the Trinitarian Congregational churches, in distinction from the Unitarian. The conservative Friends, as distinguished from the "liberal," or Hicksite, Friends, are called *orthodox.*

2. According to, or congruous with, the doctrines of Scripture as interpreted in some standard, as the creed of a church, the decree of a council, or the like; as, an *orthodox* opinion, book, etc.

3. Approved; conventional; as, an *orthodox* greeting.

Orthodox Church in Austria-Hungary. See EASTERN CHURCH. — **O. Eastern Church.** See EASTERN CHURCH. — **o. economist**, a political economist of the classical school. — **O. Friends.** See FRIEND, *n.*, 6.

or′tho-dox, *n.* One that is orthodox.

or′tho-dox′y (-dŏk′sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DOXIES (-sĭz). [Gr. ὀρθοδοξία. See ORTHODOX.] Orthodox character or quality; orthodox belief, practice, or the like; — opposed to *heterodoxy* or to *heresy.* Also, that which is orthodox.

or′tho-ëp′ic (-ĕp′ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining or relating to or- **or′tho-ëp′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } thoëpy, or correct pronunciation. — **or′tho-ëp′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

or′tho-ë-pist (ôr′thō-ē-pĭst; ŏr-thō′-; *see* ORTHOËPY), *n.* One skilled in orthoëpy. — **or′tho-ë-pis′tic** (-pĭs′tĭk), *a.*

or′tho-ë-py (ôr′thō-ē-pĭ; ŏr-thō′ē-pĭ; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοέπεια; ὀρθός right + ἔπος a word. See ORTHO-; EPIC.] **a** The art of uttering words correctly; correct or accepted pronunciation of words. **b** That part of grammar which treats of pronunciation; phonology.

☞ The dictionaries from Walker (c. 1800) have nearly all preferred *or′tho-e-py*, but the accentuation *or-tho′e-py* is perhaps more usual in actual present good usage.

or′tho-gen′e-sis (ôr′thō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ortho-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Variation which in successive generations of an organism follows some particular line, resulting in the evolution of some new type irrespective of the effect of natural selection or other external factor; determinate variation or evolution. — **or′tho-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

or′thog-nath′ic (ôr′thŏg-năth′ĭk) } *a.* [*ortho-* + Gr. **or-thog′na-thous** (ŏr-thŏg′nȧ-thŭs) } γνάθος jaw.] *Craniom.* Having the front of the head, or the skull, nearly perpendicular. See GNATHIC INDEX, *Cit.* — **or-thog′na-thism** (ŏr-thŏg′nȧ-thĭz′m), **or-thog′na-thy** (-nȧ-thĭ), *n.*

The Greek face is distinctively *orthognathous* — that is to say, with a vertical profile, the lower parts of the face being neither projecting nor prominent. *W. Z. Ripley.*

or′tho-gon (ôr′thō-gŏn), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. γωνία angle: cf. F. *orthogone*, a.] *Geom.* A rectangular figure.

or-thog′o-nal (ŏr-thŏg′ō-năl), *a.* [Cf. F. *orthogonal.*] Right-angled; rectangular; as, an *orthogonal* intersection of one curve with another. — **or-thog′o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

orthogonal complexes, *or* **complexes in involution**, complexes that contain each the conjugates of its lines with respect to the other. — **o. component**, *Astron.*, the disturbing force which tends to draw the moving body out of the plane of its orbit. — **o. projection.** = ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION. — **o. substitution** *or* **transformation**, *Math.*, a system of linear substitutions whose determinant is unity and by which the sum of the squared variables is unchanged. It transforms one system of rectangular coördinates to another.

or′tho-graph (ôr′thō-grȧf), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-graph.*] *Arch.* An orthographic projection, sometimes partly in section, esp. of a building.

or-thog′ra-pher (ŏr-thŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One versed in orthography; one who spells correctly.

or′tho-graph′ic (ôr′thō-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *orthogra-* **or′tho-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *phique*, L. *orthographus*, Gr. ὀρθογράφος.] **1.** Of or pertaining to orthography; also, correct in spelling; as, *orthographical* rules.

2. *Geom.* Of or pertaining to right lines or angles.

orthographic projection, projection in which the projecting lines are perpendicular to the plane of projection.

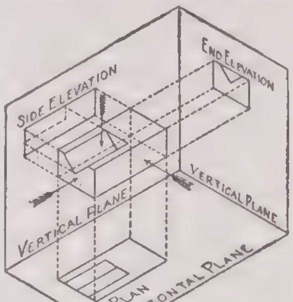

Orthographic Projection

or-thog′ra-phist (ŏr-thŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* An orthographer.

or-thog′ra-phize (-fīz), *v. t. & i.*; OR-THOG′RA-PHIZED (-fīzd); OR-THOG′RA-PHIZ′ING (-fīz′ĭng). To spell correctly or according to usage; to correct in regard to spelling; to spell.

or-thog′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [ME. *ortographie*, OF. *ortographie*, L. *orthographia*, Gr. ὀρθογραφία, fr. ὀρθογράφος writing correctly; ὀρθός right + γράφειν to write. See ORTHO-; GRAPHIC.] **1.** Art of writing words with the proper letters, according to standard usage; correct spelling; also, mode of spelling; as, vicious *orthography.*

When spelling no longer follows the pronunciation, but is hardened into *orthography.* *Earle.*

2. The part of grammar which treats of the letters and of the art of spelling.

3. A drawing in correct projection, esp. an elevation or a vertical section.

or-thol′o-gy (ŏr-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθολογία; ὀρθός right + λόγος speech.] Art of using words correctly. — **or-thol′o-ger** (-jẽr), **or′tho-lo′gi-an** (ôr′thō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* — **or′tho-log′i-cal** (ôr′thō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

or′tho-met′ric (ôr′thō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* [See ORTHO-; -METRIC.] *Cryst.* Having the axes at right angles to one another; — said of crystals or crystalline forms.

or′tho-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*ortho-* + *-morphic.*] *Geom.* Conserving the shape of the infinitesimal parts, or the sizes of all the angles made by intersecting lines; hence, conserving the elementary triangles similar to their originals, though changed unequally in size from point to point; — said of a conformal representation of one surface on another. See CONFORMAL.

or′tho-pe′di-a, or′tho-pæ′di-a (-pē′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Orthopedics.

or′tho-pe′dic, or′tho-pæ′dic (-pē′dĭk; -pĕd′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining or relating to, or employed in, orthopedics.

or′tho-pe′dics, or′tho-pæ′dics (-pē′dĭks), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. παῖς, παιδός, a child.] *Med.* Correction or prevention of deformities in children, or in persons of any age.

or′tho-pe′dist, or′tho-pæ′dist (ôr′thō-pē′dĭst; ŏr-thŏp′ē-dĭst), *n.* *Med.* One who practices orthopedics.

or′tho-pho′ri-a (ôr′thō-fō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL. See ORTHO-; -PHOROUS.] *Med.* Normal parallelism of the visual axes.

or′tho-phos′phate (-fŏs′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of orthophosphoric acid.

or′tho-phos-phor′ic (-fŏs-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* [*ortho-* + *phosphoric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating ordinary phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4; — distinguished from *metaphosphoric*, etc. See ORTHO-, 2 **a**, and PHOSPHORIC ACID.

or′tho-phyre (ôr′thō-fīr), *n.* [*ortho*clase + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* A feldspathic porphyry consisting of a compact groundmass of alkalic feldspar with embedded crystals, chiefly of orthoclase. It occurs in intrusions such as dikes, sheets, etc. — **or′tho-phy′ric** (-fĭ′rĭk), *a.*

or′tho-pin′a-coid (-pĭn′ȧ-koid), *n.* [*ortho-* + *pinacoid.*] *Cryst.* A form in the monoclinic system consisting of the two planes which are parallel to the vertical and orthodiagonal axes. — **or′tho-pin′a-coi′dal** (-koi′dăl), *a.*

or′tho-pla′sy (ôr′thō-plā′sĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-plasy.*] *Biol.* The operation of organic selection as a factor in determinate or orthogenetic evolution. See ORGANIC SELECTION.

or′thop-nœ′a, or′thop-ne′a (ôr′thŏp-nē′ȧ), *n.* [L. *orthopnoea*, Gr. ὀρθόπνοια; ὀρθός straight, right + πνεῖν to breathe.] *Med.* A morbid condition in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture.

or′thop-nœ′ic, or′thop-ne′ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or affected with, orthopnœa. — *n.* An orthopnœic person.

Or-thop′o-da (ŏr-thŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ortho-* + *-poda.*] *Paleon.* An order of large herbivorous dinosaurs having a toothless predentary bone, the hind limbs larger than the fore, and pubic bones with two branches, neither forming a symphysis with its fellow. It includes the Stegosauria and Ornithopoda. — **or′tho-pod**, *a. & n.*

or′tho-prax′y (ôr′thō-prăk′sĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. πρᾶξις a doing.] **1.** Right action or practice. *Rare.*

2. *Med.* The treatment of deformities in the human body by mechanical appliances; orthopedic surgery.

or-thop′ter (ŏr-thŏp′tẽr), *n.* [F. *orthoptère*; Gr. ὀρθός straight + πτερόν wing.] *Aëronautics.* A flying machine propelled by flapping of wings; a mechanical bird.

Or-thop′ter-a (-tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ortho-* + Gr. πτερόν feather, wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects comprising the grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, cockroaches, Mantidæ, Phasmidæ, and in some classifications the earwigs. Their mouth parts are fitted for biting, and there are typically two pairs of wings, of which the first pair are coriaceous and serve merely as a protection for the thin, transparent second pair, which fold longitudinally like a fan. Many are wingless. The Orthoptera undergo no metamorphosis. The group is divided into two chief divisions, *Cursoria* and *Saltatoria* (which see). — **or-thop′ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **or-thop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

or-thop′tic (-tĭk), *a.* [*ortho-* + *optic.*] **1.** *Med.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or securing, normal binocular vision; as, **orthoptic exercises**, in which the ocular muscles are exercised by means of prisms or forced movements of the eyes in order to correct ocular deviation.

2. *Math.* Of or pertaining to mutually perpendicular tangents, esp. their intersection, the **orthoptic locus.**

or-thop′tic, *n.* *Gun.* An adjustable back sight for a gun in which the sighting disk slides in a vertical slot. The sight carries a vernier. It is now rarely used.

or′tho-pyr′a-mid (ôr′thō-pĭr′ȧ-mĭd), *n.* [*ortho-* + *pyramid.*] *Cryst.* A pyramid in the monoclinic system, lying between the orthodomes and the zone of unit pyramids.

or′tho-rhom′bic (-rŏm′bĭk), *a.* [*ortho-* + *rhombic.*] *Cryst.* Pertaining to or designating the system of crystallization which has three unequal axes at right angles to each other; trimetric. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

Or-thor′rha-pha (ŏr-thŏr′ȧ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORTHO-; -RHAPHY.] *Zoöl.* A large suborder of Diptera in which the pupa case opens by a T-shaped opening behind the head or by a transverse slit between the seventh and eighth abdominal segments. It includes the nematocerous and many of the brachycerous forms. — **or-thor′rha-phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

or′tho-scope (ôr′thō-skōp), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-scope.*] **1.** *Physiol.* An instrument for examining the superficial portions of the eye, esp. the iris.

2. *Photog.* An orthoscopic lens.

or′tho-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* *Optics.* Giving an image in correct or normal proportions; giving a flat field of view; as, an *orthoscopic* eyepiece.

or-thos′ti-chous (ŏr-thŏs′tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [See ORTHOSTICHY.] In phyllotaxy, straight-ranked; arranged in vertical ranks.

or-thos′ti-chy (ŏr-thŏs′tĭ-kĭ; ôr′thō-stĭk′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz; -ĭz). [*ortho-* + Gr. στίχος row.] *Bot.* In phyllotaxy, a vertical line in which lies a rank or row of leaves or scales on an axis, or the arrangement of leaves or scales in such lines. Cf. PARASTICHY, and see PHYLLOTAXIS.

or′tho-style (ôr′thō-stīl), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. στῦλος column.] *Arch.* An arrangement of columns in a straight row. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, such an arrangement.

or′tho-sym-met′ric (-sĭ-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* [*ortho-* + *symmet-* **or′tho-sym-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl) } *ric, symmetrical.*] **a** Possessing right-angled symmetry; — said of a figure whose symmetry depends on a characteristic right angle. **b** = ORTHORHOMBIC. — **or′tho-sym-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **or′tho-sym′me-try** (-sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.*

or′tho-tom′ic (-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* [See ORTHO-; -TOMY.] *Geom.* Cutting at right angles. — **orthotomic circle**, *Geom.*, the circle that cuts three given circles at right angles. — **o. coördinates.** See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **o. surfaces**, surfaces that cut each other in sets of three everywhere at right angles.

or-thot′o-my (ŏr-thŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* *Geom.* The fact or property of cutting at right angles.

or′tho-tone (ôr′thō-tōn), *a.* [Gr. ὀρθότονος with the right accent; ὀρθός straight, right + τόνος tone, accent.] *Gr. Gram.* Having or retaining an independent accent; not enclitic or proclitic; — said esp. of certain indefinite pronouns and adverbs when used interrogatively, which otherwise are ordinarily enclitic. — *n.* An orthotone word.

or′tho-to-ne′sis (-tō-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρθοτόνησις.] Pronunciation as an orthotone. — **or′tho-ton′ik** (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*

or-thot′o-nus (ŏr-thŏt′ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *ortho-* + Gr. τόνος tension.] *Med.* Rigid straightness of the body in tetanus.

-carpous.] *Bot.* Having straight fruit.

or′tho-cer′a-cone (ôr′thō-sĕr′ȧ-kōn), *n.* *Paleon.* A straight nautiloid shell, resembling those of the genus *Orthoceras.*

or′tho-cer′a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. κέρας, -ατος, a horn.] *Paleon.* A fossil cephalopod of *Orthoceras* or allied genus. — **or′tho-cer′a-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*

or′tho-chlo′rite, *n.* *Min.* Any distinctly crystalline form of chlorite, as clinochlore; — opposed to *leptochlorite.*

or′tho-cou-mar′ic, *a.* See COUMARIC.

or′tho-cy′cle (ôr′thō-sī′k′l), *n.* [*ortho-* + *cycle.*] = DIRECTOR CIRCLE.

or′tho-di-az′ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* See DIAZINE.

or′tho-dol′i-cho-ce-phal′ic, *a.* *Craniol.* Being both orthocephalic and dolichocephalic.

or′tho-dome (ôr′thō-dōm), *n.* *Cryst.* See DOME, 6. — **or′tho-do-mat′ic** (-dō-măt′ĭk), *a.*

or′tho-do′ron, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθόδωρον.] *Gr. Antiq.* A measure of about eight inches. *Obs.*

or′tho-dox′al, *a.* Orthodox. — **or′tho-dox-al′i-ty**, *n.* — **or′tho-dox′al-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*

or′tho-dox-as′ti-cal (ôr′thō-dŏk-săs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ὀρθοδοξαστικός.] Orthodox. *Obs.*

or′tho-dox′i-an (-dŏk′sĭ-ăn), *n.* An adherent of, or believer in, orthodoxy. *R.*

or′tho-dox′i-cal (-kăl), *a.* Orthodox. *Rare.* — **or′tho-dox′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

or′tho-dox-ism, *n.* Orthodoxy. *R.* — **or′tho-dox-ist**, *n.* *R.*

or′tho-dox ly, *adv.* of ORTHODOX.

or′tho-dox′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

or′tho-drom′ics (-drŏm′ĭks), *n.* Orthodromy.

or-thod′ro-my (ŏr-thŏd′rō-mĭ; ôr′thō-drō′mĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. δρόμος a running.] Act or art of great-circle sailing. — **or′tho-drom′ic** (ôr′thō-drŏm′ĭk), *a.*

or′tho-form (ôr′thō-fôrm), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-form.*] *Pharm.* A colorless, tasteless powder used as an antiseptic and analgesic. Chemically, it is methyl-*p*-amino-*m*-hydroxy-benzoate, $C\,H_3(OH)(NH_2)CO_2CH_3$.

or-thog′a-my (ŏr-thŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-gamy.*] = AUTOGAMY. — **or-thog′a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

or′tho-go′ni-al (ôr′thō-gō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* Right-angled.

or′tho-go′ni-um, *n.* [L., neut. of *orthogonius* right-angled.] An orthogon. *Obs.*

or-thog′ra-fer, **or′tho-graf′ic**, **or-thog′ra-fy.** Orthographer, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

or′tho-graph′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ORTHOGRAPHICAL.

or-thom′e-try (ŏr-thŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-metry.*] Art of correct versification. *Rare.*

or′tho-mor′phi-a (ôr′thō-môr′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *ortho-* + Gr. μορφή form.] Orthopedics.

or′tho-mor′pho-sis (-fō-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Math.* Orthomorphic transformation. See CONFORMAL.

Or′tho-nec′ti-da (-nĕk′tĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. ὀρθός straight + νηκτός swimming.] See RHOPALURA.

Or′tho-neu′ra (-nū′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ortho-* + Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of EUTHYNEURA. — **or′tho-neu′ral** (-răl), **or′tho-neu′rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

or′tho-pe′di-cal, **or′tho-pæ′di-cal**, *a.* Orthopedic.

or′tho-pe′dy, **or′tho-pæ′dy** (ôr′thō-pē′dĭ; ŏr-thŏp′ē-dĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *orthopédie.*] *Med.* Orthopedics.

or-thoph′o-ny (ŏr-thŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-phony.*] Art of correct articulation; voice training.

or′tho-plum′bate (ôr′thō-plŭm′bāt), *n.*, **or′tho-plum′bic** (-bĭk), *a.* See PLUMBIC ACID.

or-thop′nic (ŏr-thŏp′nĭk), *a. & n.* Erron. for ORTHOPNŒIC.

or′thop-no′i-cal, *a.* Orthopnœic. *Obs.*

or′thop-no′i-ty, *n.* Orthopnœic state. *Obs.*

or′thop-ny, *n.* [Cf. F. *orthopnée.*] Orthopnœa; — a bad form. *Obs.*

or′tho-prax′is (ôr′thō-prăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Orthopraxy.

or′tho-prism (ôr′thō-prĭz′m), *n.* [*ortho-* + *prism.*] See PRISM.

or-thop′ter (ŏr-thŏp′tẽr), **or-thop′ter-on** (-ŏn), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Orthoptera.

or-thop′ter-al (-ăl), *a.* Orthopterous. *Rare.*

or-thop′ter-ist, *n.* An orthopterologist.

Or-thop′ter-oi′de-a (-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PALÆODICTYOPTERA. — **or-thop′ter-oid**, *a. & n.*

or-thop′ter-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Orthoptera* + *-logy.*] The study of, or a treatise on, the Orthoptera. — **or-thop′ter-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or-thop′ter-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

or′tho-quin′one (-kwĭn′ōn; -kwĭ-nōn′), *n.* See QUINONE.

Orthorhapha. orthorhaphous. Vars. of ORTHORRHAPHA, etc.

or-thor′rha-phy (ŏr-thŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* The condition or character of being orthorrhaphous.

or′those (ôr′thōs), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-ose.*] *Min.* Orthoclase.

or′tho-sem′i-dine, *n.* Also **-din.** *Org. Chem.* See SEMIDINE.

Or′tho-si′as (ôr′thō-sī′ăs). *Bib.*

or′tho-sil′i-cate, *n.* *Chem.* See SILICATE.

or′tho-si-lic′ic, *a.* *Chem.* See SILICIC ACID.

or-tho′sis (ŏr-thō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρθωσις.] *Surg.* A making straight, as of a bent part.

or′tho-sper′mous (ôr′thō-spûr′mŭs), *a.* [*ortho-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* Having the seeds straight, as certain umbellifers; — opposed to *cœlospermous.*

or′tho-stade (ôr′thō-stād), *n.* [Greek ὀρθοστάδιον; ὀρθός straight + στάδιος standing.] *Anc. Costume.* A chiton, or loose, ungirded tunic, falling in straight folds.

or′tho-sul-phu′ric, *a.* See SULPHURIC ACID.

or′tho-tel-lu′ric, *a.* See ORTHO-, 2 **a.** — **or′tho-tel′lu-rate** (see -ATE, 3 **b**), *n.*

or′tho-to-lu′i-dine, *n.* Also **-din.** See ORTHO-; TOLUIDINE.

or-thot′o-mous (ŏr-thŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.* *Cryst.* = ORTHOCLASTIC.

or′tho-tone, *v. t.* To accent; to pronounce as an orthotone.

or-thot′ro-pism (ôr-thŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* Vertical growth; the tendency to elongate vertically, as most primary stems and roots. Cf. PLAGIOTROPISM. — **or′tho-trop′ic** (ôr′thō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

or-thot′ro-pous (ôr-thŏt′rō-pŭs), *a.* [*ortho-* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn.] *Bot.* **a** Having the nucellus straight, so that the chalaza, hilum, and micropyle are in the same axial line; — applied to certain ovules, as those of Polygonaceæ. **b** = HOMOTROPOUS. **c** = ORTHOTROPIC.

or-thot′ro-py (-pĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-tropy.*] *Bot.* Condition of being orthotropous.

or′tol (ôr′tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [G., a trade name.] *Photog.* A yellowish white, soluble, crystalline substance, used as a developer and also as an intensifier. It is a derivative of phenol.

or′to-lan (ôr′tō-lăn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ortolano* ortolan, gardener, fr. L. *hortulanus* gardener, fr. *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus* garden: cf. Pr. *ortolan* gardener. So called because it frequents the hedges of gardens. See YARD an inclosure; cf. HORTULAN.] **1.** A European bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*). It is about six inches long, with a greenish gray head, brown-and-black wings and back, yellowish breast, and buff abdomen. Large numbers of them are netted and fattened for table delicacies.

1/4 Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*).

2. **a** The wheatear. *Local, Eng.* **b** The sora rail. **c** The bobolink. *Local, U. S.*

or′y (ōr′ĭ; 201), *a.* [*ore* + 3d *-y.*] Resembling or containing metallic ore.

-ory. [L. *-orius*: cf. F. *-oire.*] **1.** An adjective suffix meaning *of* or *pertaining to*, *serving for*; as in auditory, pert. to or serving for hearing; prohibitory, amendatory. **2.** [L. *-orium*: cf. F. *-oire.*] A noun suffix denoting *place of* or *for*, or *that which pertains to* or *serves for*; as in ambulatory, that which serves for walking; consistory, etc.

O′ryx (ō′rĭks; ôr′ĭks; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *oryx* a kind of gazelle or antelope, Gr. ὄρυξ.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of large African antelopes having (in both sexes) long, cylindrical, and nearly straight horns ribbed in their basal half and projecting backward in nearly exact continuation of the plane of the forehead and nose. The tail is long and tufted and the neck rather short and thick. The principal species are the *gemsbok*, *beisa*, *beatrix*, and *leucoryx* antelopes.

1/50 Oryx (*O. beatrix*).

2. [*l. c.*] Any antelope of the genus *Oryx*.

O-ry′za (ō-rī′zȧ), *n.* [L., rice, Gr. ὄρυζα. See RICE.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian cereal grasses known by the perfect flowers with six stamens. *O. sativa* is the rice plant.

‖ **os** (ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* OSSA (ŏs′ȧ). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A bone. — **os cal′cis** (kăl′sĭs) [L., *calcis*, gen. of *calx* heel], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the calcaneum. — **os cen-tra′le** (sĕn-trā′lē) [NL.], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the centrale. — **os clo-a′cæ** (klō-ā′sē) [NL.], bone of the cloaca. See CLOACA, 3], *Zoöl.*, the hypoischium. — **os coc-cy′gis** (kŏk-sĭ′jĭs) [L., bone of the coccyx], *Anat.*, the coccyx. — **os cor′dis** (kôr′dĭs) [L., bone of the heart], *Zoöl.*, a nodule of bone in the septum of the heart of certain mammals, as the elephant and ox. — **os ha-ma′tum** (hȧ-mā′tŭm) [L. *hamatum*, neut. of *hamatus* hooked], the unciform bone. — **os in-no′mi-na′tum** (ĭ-nŏm′ĭ-nā′tŭm). [L.] *Anat.* See INNOMINATUM. — **os Ja-po′ni-cum** (jȧ-pŏn′ĭ-kŭm) [NL., the Japanese bone], *Craniol.*, the lower part of the malar bone when the bone is divided by a suture. It is of especially frequent occurrence among Japanese and Ainus, although found in other races. — **os mag′num** [L., great bone], *Anat.*, a bone of the carpus situated at the base of the third metacarpus. — **os or-bi′cu-la′re** (ôr-bĭk′ū-lā′rē; 115) [L.], *Anat.*, the orbicular bone. See LENTICULAR PROCESS. — **os pe′dis** [L., bone of the foot], *Far.*, the coffin bone. — **os pla′num** [L. *planum*, neut. of *planus* flat], *Anat.*, the outer surface of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. — **os pu′bis** [L.], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the pubis. — **os sa′crum** [L.], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the sacrum. — **os suf-fra′gi-nis** (sŭ-frăj′ĭ-nĭs) [L., bone of the hock], *Far.*, the great pastern bone. — **os trans-ver′sum** (trăns-vûr′sŭm) [L.], *Zoöl.*, the transverse bone of a reptile's skull. See under TRANSVERSE, *a.* — **os tri-que′trum** (trī-kwē′trŭm) [L. *triquetrum* triangular], *Anat.*, a Wormian bone. — **os un′guis** (ŭŋ′gwĭs) [lit., the bone of the nail], *Anat.*, the lachrymal bone.

O-sage′ (ō-sāj′; ō′sāj), *n.*; *pl.* OSAGES (-ĕz). **1.** One of a tribe of Siouan Indians, formerly dwelling between the Missouri River and the Arkansas River, but now on an agency in Oklahoma. Per capita they are, from the sale of their lands, the wealthiest tribe in the United States. **2.** [From the *Osage* River, Missouri.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Mississippian (Subcarboniferous) in the Mississippi basin. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* **3.** Short for OSAGE ORANGE.

O′sage or′ange (ō′sāj). An ornamental American moraceous tree (*Toxylon pomiferum*) closely allied to the mulberry; also, its yellow, tubercled, apple-shaped fruit, composed of the united fleshy calyxes of the pistillate flowers. The tree was first found in the country of the Osage Indians, and is now commonly planted for hedges.

os′a-mine (ŏs′ȧ-mĭn; ŏs′ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **osamin.** [G. *osamin.* See -OSE; AMINE.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds derived from sugars by replacement of hydroxyl with amidogen.

os′a-zone (ŏs′ȧ-zōn), *n.* [*-ose* + hydr*azone.*] *Org. Chem.* A dihydrazone having the two phenyl hydrazone groups ($:N \cdot NHC_6H_5$) attached to two adjacent carbon atoms; as, gluc*osazone*. See HYDRAZONE. The osazones are formed by the action of phenyl hydrazine on compounds containing the grouping -CO-CO-, or (as in the case of the sugars) -CH(OH)-CO-, in the latter case with oxidation of the alcohol group. Certain other similar classes of compounds also yield them. The osazones are yellow compounds. By reason of being well crystallized, nearly insoluble, and easily distinguishable from one another by melting point, etc., they are of great importance in the isolation and study of the various kinds of sugar.

Os-bal′di-stone, Francis (ŏs-bôl′dĭ-stŏn). A leading character in Scott's romance "Rob Roy." His father is a wealthy London merchant who, estranged by the son's refusal to lead a merchant's life, sends him away to his father's brother in the north. He falls in love with Diana Vernon, his cousin, and with the aid of Rob Roy rescues her from his unprincipled cousin **Rash′leigh Os-bal′di-stone** (răsh′lĭ), who is killed by Rob Roy.

Os′can (ŏs′kăn), *n.* [L. *Oscus*, pl. *Osci.*] One of a race of ancient Italy occupying Campania and probably in late prehistoric times constituting a distinct nation; also, their language, specimens of which are preserved in inscriptions, coins, etc. It employed an alphabet intermediate between the Latin and the Greek. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — **Os′can**, *a.*

os′che-o- (ŏs′kē-ō-), **os′che-** (ŏs′kē-). Combining form from Greek ὄσχεος, ὄσχεον, the *scrotum*.

Os′cil-la′ri-a (ŏs′ĭ-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *oscillare* to swing.] *Bot.* A genus of blue-green algæ typifying the family Oscillariaceæ.

Os′cil-la′ri-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OSCILLARIA.] *Bot.* A family of blue-green algæ of the class Schizophyceæ, containing about 5 or 6 genera and numerous species, growing in water or on damp ground. They consist of slender filaments, often matted together, and commonly exhibiting oscillating movements. Reproduction is entirely vegetative, by means of segments (hormogonia) split off from the filaments. — **os′cil-la′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

os′cil-late (ŏs′ĭ-lāt), *v. i.*; OS′CIL-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); OS′CIL-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *oscillare* to swing, fr. *oscillum* a swing.] **1.** To move or swing backward and forward; to vibrate like a pendulum.

2. To vary or fluctuate between fixed limits; to act or move in a fickle or fluctuating manner; to change repeatedly, back and forth.

The amount of superior families *oscillates* rather than changes, that is, it fluctuates within fixed limits. *De Quincey.*

3. *Physics, Math., etc.* To vibrate or vary above and below a mean value. See OSCILLATION, 3, 4.

Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.

os′cil-late, *v. t.* To swing or sway back and forth.

os′cil-lat′ing (-lāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OSCILLATE. — **oscillating current**, a current alternating in direction. — **o. engine**, a direct-acting steam engine with cylinder supported on hollow trunnions (furnished with steam ports) on which it oscillates to permit the piston rod to follow the crank throughout its path and thus dispense with the connecting rod. It is now practically obsolete.

os′cil-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *oscillatio* a swinging.] **1.** Act or fact of oscillating; a swinging or moving backward and forward, like a pendulum; vibration. **2.** Fluctuation; variation; change back and forth.

His mind oscillated, undoubtedly; but the extreme points of the *oscillation* were not very remote. *Macaulay.*

3. *Physics.* A single swing from one extreme limit to the other of an oscillating body; also, *Elec.*, an electric oscillation (see under ELECTRIC). Oscillations are **damped** when continually decreasing in amplitude, **undamped** (or **persistent**) when maintained with undiminished amplitude, **forced** when the period is that of an impressed force.

4. *Math.* The variation of a function between limits; specif.: **a** Of a function in a finite interval, the difference between the superior and the inferior limits of the function values in the interval. **b** Of a function at a point a, the difference between the greatest and the least of the five values, $f(a)$ and the four limits of indefiniteness at a, when all are finite.

oscillation constant. *Elec.* In an oscillating circuit, the time of one oscillation divided by 2π. It is equal to the square root of the product of inductance and capacity ($\sqrt{LC}$) and is the reciprocal of the oscillation number.

oscillation number. *Elec.* In an oscillating circuit, the number of oscillations in 2π seconds.

os′cil-la-tive (ŏs′ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to oscillate; vibratory. *Rare.* — **os′cil-la-tive-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

os′cil-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* One that oscillates; specif.: **a** *Elec.* Any device for producing electric oscillations; esp., an apparatus for generating electric waves in a system of wireless telegraphy. **b** *Mech.* An instrument for measuring rigidity by the torsional oscillations of a weighted wire.

os′cil-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See OSCILLATE.] Characterized by oscillation; oscillating; vibratory.

os′cil-lo-gram (-lō-grăm), *n.* [L. *oscillare* + *-gram.*] *Elec.* An autographic record made by an oscillograph.

os′cil-lo-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-graph.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for recording or indicating alternating-current wave forms or other electrical oscillations, usually consisting of a galvanometer with strong field, in which the mass of the moving part is very small and frequency of vibration very high. — **os′cil-lo-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

os′cil-lom′e-ter (-lŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the angle through which a ship rolls or pitches at sea.

os-cil′lo-scope (ŏ-sĭl′ō-skōp), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An instrument for showing visually the changes in a varying current; an oscillograph.

os′cine (ŏs′ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Relating to, or having the character of, the Oscines. — *n.* One of the Oscines.

Os′ci-nes (ŏs′ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. pl. of *oscen*, *-inis.*] *Zoöl.* A division (in recent classifications a superfamily) of passerine birds comprising those with the most highly specialized vocal apparatus. Its members are commonly referred to as the **singing birds**, though many among them do not sing. As now restricted the group contains those eleutherodactyl passerine birds having four to five pairs of diacromyodian syringeal muscles, and comprises by far the majority (about 5,000 species) of passerine birds. See PASSERIFORMES.

os′ci-tance (ŏs′ĭ-tăns), **os′ci-tan-cy** (-tăn-sĭ) } *n.* [See OSCITANT.] **1.** Act of gaping or yawning.

2. Drowsiness; dullness; sluggishness. *Hallam.*

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers. *Addison.*

os′ci-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *oscitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *oscitare.*] **1.** Yawning; gaping.

2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish; careless.

He must not be *oscitant*, but intent on his charge. *Barrow.*

os′ci-tate (-tāt), *v. i.*; OS′CI-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); OS′CI-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *oscitare*; *os* the mouth + *citare*, v. intens. fr. *ciere* to move.] To gape; yawn. *Rare.* — **os′ci-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

osc′node′ (ŏsk′nōd′), *n.* [osculate + *node.*] *Math.* A node that is also a point of osculation; a three-point contact of two branches of a curve.

os′cu-lant (ŏs′kū-lănt), *a.* [L. *osculans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *osculari* to kiss. See OSCULATE.] **1.** Kissing; hence, meeting; clinging.

2. **a** *Zoöl.* Adhering closely; embracing. **b** *Biol.* Intermediate in character; forming a connecting link between two groups.

os′cu-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [L. *osculum* little mouth, a kiss.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the mouth or a kiss. **2.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to an osculum. **3.** *Math.* Relating to contact of higher than the first order. — **oscular line**, *Math.*, a straight line lying throughout

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or-thot′ro-pal (ôr-thŏt′rō-pȧl), *a.* *Bot.* Orthotropous.

or-thot′y-pous (ôr-thŏt′ĭ-pŭs; ôr′thō-tī′pŭs), *a.* [*ortho-* + Gr. τύπος form, type.] *Min.* Having a perpendicular cleavage.

or′tho-van′a-date, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of orthovanadic acid.

or′tho-va-nad′ic, *a.* See VANADIC ACID.

or-thox′a-zine (ôr-thŏk′sȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** *Chem.* See OXAZINE.

or′tho-xy′lene (ôr′thō-zī′lēn), *n.* *Chem.* See ORTHO-; XYLENE.

‖ **or′thros** (ôr′thrŏs), *n.* [NGr. ὄρθρος, in Gr., dawn.] *Gr. Ch.* The morning office, corresponding to lauds.

or′tive (ôr′tĭv), *a.* [L. *ortivus*, fr. *oriri*, *ortus*, to rise: cf. F *ortive.*] Of or pert. to the time or act of rising; eastern; as, the *ortive* amplitude of a planet. *Obs.*

ortografy. ✝ ORTHOGRAPHY.

ortrow, *n. & v.* [AS. *ortrūwian*, v.; *or-* without, orig. out (cf. ORDEAL) + *trūwian* to trust.] Distrust. *Obs.* — *a.* Distrustful. *Obs.*

ortrowth, *n.* [*ortrow* + 1st *-th.*] Distrust. *Obs.*

Or′trud (ôr′trōōd), *n.* See LOHENGRIN.

orts (ôrts; ōts), *n. pl.* Rejected bits. See ORT.

ortyard, ortyerd. ✝ ORCHARD.

or′ty-gan (ôr′tĭ-găn), *n.* [Gr. ὄρτυξ, -υγος, a quail.] One of several East Indian birds of the genus *Turnix*. [ARTEMIS.]

Or-tyg′i-a (ôr-tĭj′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* See

Or-tyg′i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ortygia, an island in the bay of Syracuse, Sicily.

Or′ty-gi′næ (ôr′tĭ-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρτυξ, ὄρτυγος, quail.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of quails, equiv. to *Odontophorinæ.* — **or′ty-gine** (-jīn; -jĭn; 183), *a.*

Or′tyx (ôr′tĭks), *n.* [NL. See ORTYGINÆ.] Syn. of COLINUS.

or′val, *n.* [F. *orvale* a kind of sage.] *Obs.* **a** The garden orpine. **b** The clary.

or′vet (ôr′vĕt; ôr′vĕ′), *n.* [F.] The blindworm.

or′vi-e′tan (ôr′vĭ-ē′tăn), *n.* [F. *orviétan*, It. *orvietano*; — because invented at *Orvieto*, in Italy.] A counter poison formerly in vogue *Obs or Hist.*

Or-vie′to (ôr-vyā′tō), *n.* A kind of muscatel wine from Orvieto, Italy.

or′y (ōr′ĭ), *a.* [*ore* seaweed + 3d *-y.*] Resembling seaweed. *Dial. Eng.*

o′ry-al. ✝ ORIEL.

Or′yc-ter′o-pus (ŏr′ĭk-tẽr′ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. ὀρυκτήρ digger + πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the aardvarks. It constitutes a family, **Or′yc-ter′o-pod′i-dæ** (-pŏd′ĭ-dē).

o-ryc′tics (ō-rĭk′tĭks), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτικός fit for digging.] Oryctology. *Rare.*

or′yc-tog′no-sy (ŏr′ĭk-tŏg′nō-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός dug (ὀρύσσειν to dig) + γνῶσις knowledge.] Mineralogy. — **or′yc-tog-nos′tic** (-nŏs′tĭk), *a.* — **or′yc-tog-nos′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or′yc-tog-nos′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*

or′yc-tog′ra-phy (-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός dug + *-graphy.*] Description of fossils or minerals. *Obs.* — **o-ryc′to-graph′ic**, **o-ryc′to-graph′i-cal**, *a.* *Obs.*

or′yc-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτος dug + *-logy*: cf. F. *oryctologie.*] The science of things dug from the earth; specif.: **a** Mineralogy. **b** Paleontology. — **or′yc-to-log′ic, -log′i-cal**, *a.* — **or′yc-tol′o-gist** (-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* *All Obs.*

Or′y-gi′næ (ŏr′ĭ-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρυξ, ὄρυγος, a kind of antelope.] *Zoöl.* = HIPPOTRAGINÆ.

o-ryl′ic (ō-rĭl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀρός whey + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Designating an acid, $C_{18}H_{29}N_4O_8$, derived from carnic acid, and said to occur in milk.

or′y-ziv′o-rous (ŏr′ĭ-zĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὄρυζα rice + *-vorous.*] Feeding on rice.

O-ry′zo-mys (ō-rī′zō-mĭs; ō-rĭz′ō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄρυζα rice + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of murine rodents including the rice rats.

Or′y-zop′sis (ŏr′ĭ-zŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. ὄρυζα rice + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A genus of American tufted grasses with open panicles composed of 1-flowered spikelets remotely suggesting rice, whence the species are known as *mountain rice*.

O-ry′zo-ric′tes (ō-rī′zō-rĭk′tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄρυζα rice + ὀρύκτης digger.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small molelike insectivores of Madagascar, related to the tenrec. It is the type of a subfamily, **O-ry′zo-ric-ti′næ** (-rĭk-tī′nē).

os. ✝ AS.

‖ **os** (ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* ORA (ō′rȧ). [L.] *Anat.* A mouth; an opening; an entrance. — **os u′te-ri**, *or* **os u′te-ri ex-ter′num** [L.], *Anat.*, the opening of the uterus into the vagina. The opening of the cervix into the body of the uterus is the **os u′te-ri in-ter′num**.

os (ōs), *n.*; *pl.* OSAR (ō′sär). [Sw. *ås* ridge, chain of hills, pl. *åsar.*] *Geol.* A ridge of drift. See ESKER.

Os. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Os*]. Osmium.

OS (ō ĕs), *v. t.*; OS-ED (ō ĕst); OS-ING (ō ĕs′ĭng). [Telegraph signal for *order sheet*, or *on sheet.*] *Railroad Teleg.* To record the time of arrival and departure of (a train) by telegraphing this information prefixed by the signal OS and the office call. *Cant.*

OS. *Abbr.* Old Saxon.

O. S. *Abbr.* Old Saxon; Old School; Old Series; Old Side; Old Style; On Spot (*Com.*); Ordinary Seaman; Outside Sentinel.

O. S. A. *Abbr.* Ordinis Sancti Augustini (L., Of the Order of St. Augustine).

Osage apple. The Osage orange

O-sa′ias (ō-zā′yȧs; -sā′-). *Bib.*

o-san′na. Var. of HOSANNA.

osanne. ✝ HOSANNA.

o′sar (ō′sär), *n.*, *pl.* of OS, a ridge *Geol.* See ESKER.

O. Sax. *Abbr.* Old Saxon.

Osay. ✝ OSEY. [Benedict.]

O. S. B. *Abbr.* Order of St.

Os′borne, John (ŏz′bŭrn) In Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," a grasping, arrogant, and vain London merchant, whose son, **George Osborne**, against his father's wishes, marries Amelia Sedley, the daughter of a bankrupt. George falls at the battle of Waterloo. See DOBBIN, MAJOR.

O. S. C. *Abbr.* Oblati Sancti Caroli (L., Oblates of St. Charles), a certain religious order of men.

Osc. *Abbr.* Oscar.

Os′car (ŏs′kȧr), *n* [Gael., orig. uncert.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Oscarus* (ŏs′kȧ-rŭs).

os′che-al (ŏs′kē-ăl), *a.* [Gr. ὄσχεον scrotum.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the scrotum.

os′che-i′tis (-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oscheo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the scrotum.

os′che-o-car′ci-no′ma, *n.* [NL.; *oscheo-* + *carcinoma.*] *Med.* Cancer of the scrotum.

os′che-o-cele′, *n.* [*oscheo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Tumor of the scrotum; scrotal hernia.

os′che-o-plas′ty, *n.* [*oscheo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the scrotum. — **os′che-o-plas′tic**, *a.* [OSCHEITIS.]

os-chi′tis (ŏs-kī′tĭs). Var. of

Os′cho-pho′ri-a (ŏs′kō-fō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n. pl.* [Gr. τὰ ὀσχοφόρια; ὄσχος young branch + φέρειν to bear.] An Athenian festival, associated with the Pyanepsia, held in honor of Dionysus and Athena.

os′cil-lance (ŏs′ĭ-lăns), **os′cil-lan-cy** (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* Oscillation. *R.* — **os′cil-lant** (-lănt), *a.* *R.*

oscillation transformer. *Elec.* An air-core transformer of oscillating currents.

os′cil-la′tor (ŏs′ĭ-lā′tẽr), *n.* An alga belonging to the family Oscillariaceæ. *Obs. or R.*

Os′cil-la-to′ri-a (-lȧ-tō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n. pl.* [NL. See OSCILLATORY.] Syn. of OSCILLARIA.

Os′cil-la-to′ri-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of OSCILLARIACEÆ. — **os′cil-la-to′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

os′cine (ŏs′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **os′cin.** [G. *oscin*, formed fr. *hyoscin* to indicate similarity of derivation to that of *tropin* from *atropin.*] *Chem.* Scopoline.

os-cin′i-an (ō-sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* *Zoöl.* **a** Oscine. *Rare.* **b** Pertaining to the Oscinidæ.

os′ci-nine (ŏs′ĭ-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.* *Zoöl.* Oscine.

Os′ci-nis (ŏs′ĭ-nĭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *oscen*, *oscinis*, a singing bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small acalyptrate dipterous flies, the type of a family, **Os-cin′i-dæ** (ō-sĭn′ĭ-dē), whose larvæ usually burrow in the stalks of grasses or the leaves of succulent plants. The frit fly (*Oscinis frit*) is an example.

os′ci-tant-ly, *adv.* of OSCITANT.

Os′co-Um′bri-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the language group comprising Oscan and Umbrian.

os′cu-la, *n.*, *pl.* of OSCULUM.

os′cu-lant (ŏs′kū-lănt), *n.* *Math.* The resultant whose vanishing is the condition that, for the same system of values of k variables, n quantics, U, V, etc., shall vanish and the corresponding tangential quantics $xU_1' + yU_2' + \ldots, xV_1' + yV_2' + \ldots$, shall beconnected by a linear relation.

os′cu-la-ry, *n.* An osculatory. *Obs.*

its length on a surface and everywhere in the same tangent plane, in whose section of the surface this line is counted three times.

os′cu-late (ŏs′kū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *osculatus*, p. p. of *osculari* to kiss, fr. *osculum* a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os* mouth. See ORAL.] **1.** To kiss.
2. *Geom.* To touch closely so as to have three or more points in common at the point of contact; specif., to have the highest order of contact (with a given curve or surface) that is possible for the particular kind of osculating curve or surface. Thus a circle (in general) osculates a curve when it has contact of second order or meets the curve in three consecutive points; but a conic may osculate at five consecutive points, and a sphere osculates a twisted curve at four consecutive points. See OSCULATION, 2.
3. *Biol.* To have characters in common with two groups. See OSCULANT, *a.*, 2 **b**.

os′cu-lat′ing (-lāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OSCULATE. — **osculating circle** (of a curve, at a point), *Math.*, the circle of closest possible contact with a curve at a point. It passes through three (or more) consecutive points of the curve. Its radius and center are the radius and center of curvature of the curve at that point, and hence it is called *circle of curvature* at that point. — **o. helix**, *Geom.*, the helix that has the same curvature and torsion as a certain curve at a certain point.

os′cu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *osculatio* a kissing: cf. F. *osculation.*] **1.** Act of kissing; a kiss.
2. *Geom.* The contact of a curve or surface with an osculating curve or surface. See OSCULATE, 2.

os′cu-la-to-ry (ŏs′kū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to kissing; kissing. "The *osculatory* ceremony." *Thackeray.*
2. *Geom.* Osculating; relating to osculation.

os′cu-la-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *osculatorium.*] *R. C. Ch.* A pax, or likeness of Christ or of the Virgin, which priest and people used to kiss during Mass.

os′cu-la′trix (-lā′trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIXES (-trĭk-sĕz; -sīz; 151). [NL.] *Geom.* **a** An osculating curve. **b** The envelope of the osculating planes of a twisted curve.

os′cu-lum (ŏs′kū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* OSCULA (-lȧ). [L., a little mouth.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the excurrent orifices of a sponge. **b** One of the suckers of a tapeworm.

-ose (-ōs; *see note below*). [L. *-osus*: cf. F. *-ose*. Cf. -OUS.] **1.** A suffix denoting *full of*, *containing*, *having the qualities of*, *like*; as in verb*ose*, full of words; glob*ose*, like a globe.
2. [F. *-ose*, orig. uncert. Cf. GLUCOSE.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating that the substance to the name of which it is affixed is: **a** A carbohydrate; as in cellul*ose*, fruct*ose*, etc. **b** A primary alteration, or hydration, product of a proteid; as in prote*ose*, elast*ose*, album*ose*, etc.
3. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.
☞ The original accent in adjectives in *-ose* is on the suffix, and this remains in some common adjectives, esp. dissyllables, as *mo-rose′*, *ver-bose′*, but otherwise the accent has usually shifted, or is shifting, esp. in polysyllables and scientific terms, as *flex′u-ose*, *cy′mose*.

o-se′la (ō-sā′lä) } *n.*; *pl.* OSELE, OSELLE (-lā). Also *oscella*.
o-sel′la (ō-sĕl′lä) } [It. dial. (Venetian) *osela.*] *Venetian Hist.* A silver medal struck on occasions by order of the doge, said to represent a present of wild fowl formerly sent by him to each of the noble families of the republic.

o′sier (ō′zhẽr), *n.* [F. *osier*, orig. uncert.; cf. LL. *ausariae*, pl.] **1.** Any of various willows whose pliable twigs are used for furniture, basketry, etc. The common osier widely cultivated for this purpose is the European *Salix viminalis*, sometimes also called **velvet osier**. Other useful species are the **brown**, or **Norfolk**, **osier** (*S. triandra*); the **golden osier** (*S. alba vitellina*); and **green osier** or **purple willow** (*S. purpurea*). Others are occasionally so used.
2. An osier rod used in basketry, esp. a coarse unstripped rod used for making hampers, etc. The finer rods are usually stripped and whitened.
3. Any of several American dogwoods (*Cornus*).

Osiris.

o′sier, *a.* Made of osiers; composed of, or containing, osiers. "This *osier* cage of ours." *Shak.*

o′siered (ō′zhẽrd), *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers.

o′sier-y (ō′zhẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* OSIERIES (-ĭz). A bed where osiers are grown; also, work made of osiers.

O-si′ris (ō-sī′rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὄσιρις; of Egypt. origin.] *Egypt. Relig.* The great god of the underworld and judge of the dead. He was son of Seb and Nut, brother and husband of Isis, father of Horus and Anubis. He is said to have been a wise and beneficent king of Egypt, who was treacherously slain by his brother Set. Isis placed his body in a coffin, but Set dismembered and scattered it. Isis then searched out and buried each part of the body. This legend is viewed as symbolical of the Egyptian treatment of the dead body, and in inscriptions the dead man, or his soul, is often addressed as "Osiris." The legend is also regarded as showing that Osiris was originally a corn spirit (which see), and some authorities regard the Osirian rites as the source of the Eleusinian mysteries. Osiris was often identified with the sun god Ra as the source of life and fruitfulness. He is commonly represented as a mummied figure wearing the crown of Upper Egypt and carrying a whip and crook. — **O-si′ri-an** (ō-sī′rĭ-ăn; -sĭr′ĭ-ăn), *a.*
Osiris stands in Egypt for the prototype of the man who after a virtuous life must die, but who afterwards rose again to live forever. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

-osis. [Gr. -ωσις, as in μεταμόρφωσις metamorphosis.] A suffix signifying *condition*, *state*, *process*, and the like; as, sphrig*osis*; — often used specif. in medicine to denote *an abnormal* or *diseased condition*; as, melan*osis*, phlog*osis*, sten*osis*, etc.

-os′i-ty. [L. *-ositas*: cf. F. *-osité.*] A suffix of nouns corresponding to adjectives in *-ose* and *-ous*. See -OSE, -OUS, -ITY.

os-mam′ine (ŏs-măm′ĭn; ŏz-; ŏs′mȧ-mēn′; ŏz′-; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*osmium* + *amine.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds of osmium salts with ammonia.

Os-man′li (ŏs-măn′lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIS (-lĭz). [Turk. *'osmānli* of Osman, or Othman. See OTTOMAN.] A Turk of the European branch of the Turkish race, characteristically tall, brunet, and brachycephalic, but differing little in feature from the surrounding European population; also, the language of the Osmanli Turks. See URAL-ALTAIC.

os′mate (ŏs′māt; ŏz′-; 277), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Any of a series of compounds obtained from osmium tetroxide by reduction in the presence of bases, and regarded as salts of the hypothetical *osmic acid*, H_2OsO_4. **b** A supposed salt of the so-called osmic acid (osmium tetroxide).

os′ma-zome (-mȧ-zōm), *n.* [Gr. ὀσμή smell, odor + ζωμός broth: cf. F. *osmazôme.*] *Old Chem.* The mixture formerly supposed to be a savory principle of flesh, and obtained as a brown substance by extracting broth or the like with alcohol.

Larva of a Butterfly (*Papilio troilus*). *o* Osmeterium.

os′me-te′ri-um (-mē-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ὀσμη smell.] *Zoöl.* A protrusile forked process, emitting a disagreeable odor, borne on the first thoracic segment of the larvæ of many butterflies of the family Papilionidæ. It is probably a defensive organ.

os′mic (ŏs′mĭk; ŏz′-), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to osmium; — said specif. of certain compounds in which this element exhibits a relatively high valence. — **osmic acid**. **a** See OSMATE **a**. **b** See OSMIUM TETROXIDE. — **o. oxide**, osmium dioxide, OsO_2, a grayish black or copper-colored solid.

os′mi-dro′sis (-mĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀσμη smell + ἱδροῦν to sweat.] *Med.* Secretion of fetid sweat.

os′mi-o- (ŏs′mĭ-ō-; ŏz′-) } *Chem.* Combining forms for
os′mo- (ŏs′mō-; ŏz′-) } *osmium.*

os′mi-ous (-mĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to osmium; — said of certain compounds in which this element exhibits a relatively low valence.

os′mi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀσμή a smell, odor, akin to ὄζειν to smell. So named in allusion to the strong chlorinelike odor of osmium tetroxide. See ODOR.] *Chem.* A hard, bluish or grayish white metallic element of the platinum group, the heaviest substance known (sp. gr. in crystalline form, 22.48). Symbol, *Os*; at. wt., 190.9. Osmium was discovered by Tennant in 1803. It is found as an alloy (chiefly with iridium) in the form of small hard grains or scales in platinum ores. In compact form it is insoluble in all acids, including aqua regia. It melts at about 2500° C. It is used for electric-light filaments. Its alloy with iridium is used for compass bearings and for tipping gold pens; its alloy with platinum, for standard weights and measures. Chemically, osmium exhibits the valences 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8, being acidic in the last two.

osmium lamp. *Elec.* An incandescent lamp with a filament of osmium or an alloy thereof. Cf. TUNGSTEN LAMP.

osmium tetroxide. *Chem.* A white volatile crystalline substance, OsO_4, the most stable and characteristic of the compounds of osmium. It has a burning taste and gives off a vapor, which is a powerful irritant poison, violently attacking the eyes, and emitting a strong chlorinelike odor. A solution of it is used in microscopy for hardening and coloring tissues. Called also *osmium peroxide* and, improperly, *osmic acid*, *perosmic acid*.

os′mo- (ŏs′mō-; ŏz′mō-). *Chem.* Combining form for *osmium*. See OSMIO-.

os′mo-gene (-jēn), *n.* [*osmose* + *-gene*.] An apparatus, consisting of a number of cells whose sides are of parchment paper, for conducting the process of osmosis. It is used esp. in sugar refining to remove potassium salts from the molasses.

os′mo-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*osmose* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* An instrument for recording the height of the liquid in an endosmometer or for registering osmotic pressures.

os-mom′e-ter (ŏs-mŏm′ē-tẽr; ŏz-), *n.* [Gr. ὀσμή smell + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

os-mom′e-ter, *n.* [*osmose* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring osmotic action.

os-mom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The measurement of osmotic pressure. — **os′mo-met′ric** (ŏs′mō-mĕt′rĭk; ŏz′mō-), *a.*

os-mo′sis (ŏs-mō′sĭs; ŏz-; 277), **os′mose** (ŏs′mōs; ŏz′-), *n.* [NL. *osmosis*. *Osmose* is from end*osmose*, ex*osmose* (*Oxf. E. D.*), which are fr. F., the second part coming fr. Gr. ὠσμός impulse (fr. ὠθεῖν to push) + *-ose*, fr. L. *-osis*, Gr. -ωσις, in abstract nouns from verbs.] *Physics & Chem.* A kind of diffusion which takes place between two miscible fluids separated by a permeable partition, as an animal membrane, and which tends to equalization of the conditions on the two sides of the partition; — called also *diosmosis* or *diosmose*. In a common experiment illustrating this, a porous vessel containing a liquid is surrounded by a less dense or less concentrated liquid. The more rapid flow from the thinner to the denser fluid is hence called **endosmosis** or **endosmose** (osmosis inward), and the slower flow in the opposite direction, **exosmosis** or **exosmose** (osmosis outward), though both are parts of the same process. **Electric osmose** or **osmosis** (called also **electric endosmose** or **endosmosis**) is osmosis which occurs in an electrolytic cell having a porous diaphragm separating the cathode and anode, and which is due only to the electromotive force. It results in an accumulation of liquid about the cathode. Osmosis is an important process in plant and animal physiology. See also OSMOTIC PRESSURE, ABSORPTION, 3.

os-mot′ic (ŏs-mŏt′ĭk; ŏz-), *a.* Of or pert. to, or having the property of, osmosis. — **os-mot′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
osmotic equivalent, the ratio between the amount of solvent water that passes through the membrane or septum of an osmotic cell and the amount of solute which passes in the opposite direction. — **o. pressure**, the unbalanced pressure which gives rise to the phenomena of diffusion and of osmosis, as in a solution in which there are differences of concentration. It is closely related to gas pressure. It is proportional to the absolute temperature and also to the molecular concentration, and apparently it is equal to what the pressure of the dissolved substance would be if it were a gas at the same temperature and had a volume equal to that of the pure solvent.

os′mund (ŏs′mŭnd; ŏz′-), *n.* [F. *osmonde.*] **a** Any of various ferns, as the male fern. *Obs.* **b** Any fern of the genus *Osmunda*, esp. *O. regalis*, the royal fern.

os′mund (ŏz′mŭnd), *n.* [Sw.: cf. LG. *osemunt*, *osemund.*] A superior kind of iron formerly imported into England from Sweden and used esp. for making arrowheads, fishhooks, clock works, etc.; also, a piece of this iron.

Os-mun′da (ŏs-mŭn′dȧ; ŏz-), *n.* [LL.; cf. F. *osmonde.*] *Bot.* A genus of swamp ferns typifying the family Osmundaceæ, and forming large clumps or crowns. The ample fronds in some species develop contracted sporangia-bearing segments at the middle or apex; in others, as *O. cinnamomea*, the sporophylls are distinct. See ROYAL FERN, CLAYTON FERN, CINNAMON FERN.

Os′mun-da′ce-æ (ŏs′mŭn-dā′sē-ē; ŏz′-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of large ferns, with stout rootstocks, pinnate or bipinnate circinate fronds, and large globose sporangia borne on modified or contracted pinnæ, or on the lower surface of the pinnules. It embraces 3 genera, only one (*Osmunda*) American. — **os′mun-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

os′mund fur′nace (ŏz′mŭnd). *Iron Manuf.* A kind of high forge, intermediate in development between the Catalan forge and the blast furnace, formerly used for making a wrought iron from which wire was first made in England, in the 15th century.

osmund iron. Osmund; also, iron made in the osmund furnace.

o′so-ber′ry (ō′sō-bĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The blue-black, cherrylike fruit of the amygdalaceous shrub *Osmaronia cerasiformis*, of Oregon and California; also, the plant.

os′one (ōs′ōn), *n.* [G. *oson*, corresponding to *-ose* + *-one* in English.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of soluble compounds obtained by decomposing osazones with concentrated hydrochloric acid. They are hydroxylated ketonic aldehydes, and yield sugars by reduction.

o′so-tri-az′ole (ō′sō-trī-ăz′ōl), *n.* [From *-ose* + *triazole.*] *Organic Chem.* A crystalline compound, HC:N / HC:N > NH, obtained indirectly from the hydrazide of a nitroso derivative of acetone.

os-phra′di-um (ŏs-frā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ὀσφράδιον strong scent.] *Zoöl.* A sense organ, single or paired, connected with one of the visceral ganglia, and situated near the gill or gills of most aquatic mollusks. It is supposed to be olfactory or to test the purity of the water passing to the gills.

osphyo-, **osphy-**. Combining form from Greek ὀσφύς, *loin*.

os′prey (ŏs′prā), *n.* [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *ossifraga* (orig., the bone breaker); cf. F. *orfraie*. Cf. OSSIFRAGE.] A large hawk (*Pandion haliaëtus*) of a dark brown color above and mostly pure white below, remarkable for its habit of feeding on fish, which it captures by hovering over the water and diving; the fish hawk. It builds a bulky nest, usually placed in a tree and often occupied year after year. The osprey is harmless, and where protected, often nests close to human habitations. It is found in most countries of the world. The American form is the subspecies *P. h. carolinensis*. Egret plumes are often erroneously called osprey plumes. No plumes are produced by the osprey. See AIGRETTE.

Osprey.

os′cule (ŏs′kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *oscule.*] *Zoöl.* An osculum.
os′cu-lif′er-ous (ŏs′kū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *osculum* oscule + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Having oscules.
os′cul-in-flec′tion, **os′cul-in-flex′ion** (ŏs′kūl-), *n.* [*osculation* + *inflection*, *inflexion.*] *Math.* The combination of a double cusp with a point of inflection, the cusp being of different species on opposite sides of the point called *point of osculinflection* (*Cramer*).
os′cu-ran′tist (ŏs′kū-răn′tĭst), *n.* [It. *oscurantista.*] An obscurantist. *Rare.*
ose. ✝ OOZE.
O-se′a (ō-zē′ȧ; ō-sē′ȧ). *Bib.*
O-se′as (-ăs). *Bib.*
osed. ✝ OSSET.
O′see (ō′zē; ō′sē). *Bib.*
osel. ✝ OUZEL.
osemond. ✝ OSMUND, iron.
Osey, *n.* [From *Auxois*, *Aussai*, *Ossoy*, OF. name of Alsace.] A sweet wine made in Alsace. *Obs.*
O. S. F. *Abbr.* Order of St. Francis.
o′shac (ō′shăk), *n.* [Ar. *oshaq.*] The ammoniac plant.
o′ Shanter, Tam. See TAM O′ SHANTER.
O-she′a (ō-shē′ȧ; ō′shē-ȧ). [*Bib.*
O′si-an′dri-an (ō′sĭ-ăn′drĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pert. to Andreas Osiander (1498–1552), a colaborer with Luther. He held that justification is really making just, by forming Christ in the believer.
O′si-an′dri-an, **-drist** (-drĭst), *n.* A follower of Osiander.
osier cornel. = RED OSIER **b**.
osier willow. Any willow used as an osier.
osill. ✝ OUZEL.
O-si′ride (ō-sī′rĭd), **O′si-rid′e-an** (ō′sĭ-rĭd′ē-ăn), *a.* Osirian; esp., designating a pillar or pier having an image of Osiris set before it.
‖ **o si sic om′ni-a!** [L.] O, if all (were) thus! O, if all things had been done, spoken, or written thus! [Sombrerite.
os′ite (ŏs′īt), *n.* [L. *os* bone.]
os′ken. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OXGANG.
O. Sl., **OSl.** *Abbr.* Old Slavonic.
o-slante. ✝ ASLANT
Os-ma′ni-e′ (ŏs-mä′nĭ-ā′), *n.* See under ORDER, *n.*, 1.
os′ma-te′ri-um (ŏs′mȧ-tē′rĭ-ŭm; ŏz′-). Var. of OSMETERIUM.
os-mat′ic (ŏs-măt′ĭk; ŏz-), *a.* [Gr. ὀσμή smell.] *Zoöl.* Having effective organs of smell.
os′ma-zo-mat′ic (ŏs′mȧ-zō-măt′ĭk; ŏz′-), **os′ma-zom′a-tous** (-zŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -zō′mȧ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to osmazome.
os-me′sis (ŏs-mē′sĭs; ŏz-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄσμησις.] *Physiol.* Act of smelling: olfaction.
os′mi-am′ate (ŏs′mĭ-ăm′āt; ŏz′-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of osmiamic acid.
os′mi-am′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*osmium* + *amido.*] Designating a nitrogenous acid of osmium, $HNOsO_3$, forming a series of yellow explosive salts. [of OSMATE.
os′mi-ate (ŏs′mĭ-āt; ŏz′-). Var.
os-min′ (ŏs-mēn′), *n.* [Russ. *os′mina*, lit., one eighth.] See MEASURE.
os′mi-rid′i-um (ŏs′mĭ-rĭd′ĭ-ŭm; ŏz′-), *n.* [NL.; *osmium* + *iridium.*] *Min.* = IRIDOSMINE.
os′mite (ŏs′mīt; ŏz′-), *n.* *Chem.* See OSMATE **a**.
os′mo-cy′a-nide, *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $M'_4Os(CN)_6$, analogous to the ferrocyanides.
os′mo-dys-pho′ri-a (ŏs′mō-dĭs-fō′rĭ-ȧ; ŏz′mō-; 201), *n.* [NL.: Gr. ὀσμή + δυσφορία pain.] Morbid dislike of certain odors.
os-mol′o-gy (ŏs-mŏl′ō-jĭ; ŏz-), *n.* [Gr. ὀσμή smell + *-logy.*] Science or study of odors.
Os′mond (ŏz′mŭnd), **Os′mund** (ŏz′mŭnd), *n.* [AS. *Osmund*; *ōs-*(in comp.)god + *mund* mund.] Lit., protection of God: — masc. prop. name. F. *Osmont* (ōz′môɴ′).
os′mond (furnace, etc.). Erron. for OSMUND.
osmond brake. The royal fern.
os′mond-ite, *n.* *Metal.* A solid solution of iron carbide in *a*-ferrite. See FERRITE **b**.
Os′mor-rhi′za (ŏs′mō-rī′zȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀσμή + ῥίζα root.] Syn. of WASHINGTONIA. [mious.
os′mous (ŏs′mŭs; ŏz′-), *a.* Os-
Os′na-burg (ŏz′nȧ-bûrg), *n.* A species of coarse linen, originally made in Osnaburg (G. *Osnabrück*), Germany.
osophage. ✝ ESOPHAGUS.
osoye ✝ OSEY.
os-phre′si-ol′o-gy (ŏs-frē′sĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄσφρησις sense of smell + *-logy.*] Science of the sense of smell. — **os-phre′si-o-log′ic** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.*
os-phret′ic (-frĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀσφρητικός.] Olfactory.
Os′phro-men′i-dæ (ŏs′frō-mĕn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀσφρόμενος, p. aorist of ὀσφραίνεσθαι, to smell; — from a resemblance of certain organs to another supposed by the namer to be an organ of smell.] *Zoöl.* A small family of fresh-water acanthopterygians of southeastern Asia and Africa, including the gourami, paradise fish, etc.
os′phy-al′gi-a (ŏs′fĭ-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *osphyo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the loins; lumbago.
os′phy-o-my′e-li′tis, *n.* [NL.] Myelitis of the lower part of the spinal cord.
os′pray. ✝ OSPREY.
ospringe. ✝ OFFSPRING.
Os′ram lamp (ŏz′răm). = TUNGSTEN LAMP.
Os′rick (ŏz′rĭk), *n.* A euphuistic courtier in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."
oss. Var. of OSSE.
Os′sa (ŏs′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὄσσα.] A mountain of Larissa, Greece. See ALOADÆ.
‖ **os′sa**, *n.*, *pl.* of OS, bone. — **os′sa in-no′mi-na′ta** (ĭ-nŏm′ĭ-nā′tȧ). See INNOMINATUM.
os-sa′ri-um (ŏ-sā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [L.] An ossuary.
os′sa-ture (ŏs′ȧ-tūr), *n.* [F., prop., skeleton, fr. L. *os*, *ossis*, bone.] **1.** The skeleton. *Rare.* **2.** *Arch.* General framework.
osse, *n.* **1.** A prophetic or ominous utterance. *Obs.* **2.** An attempt. *Dial. Eng.*
osse (ŏs), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To prophesy; presage. *Obs.* **2.** To attempt; dare; promise; recommend. *Dial. Eng.*

os′se-in (ŏs′ē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *osseus* bony.] *Physiol. Chem.* The chief organic basis of bone tissue, which remains as a residue after removal of the mineral matters from bone by dilute acid. It is considered to be identical chemically with the collagen of connective tissue.

os′se-let (ŏs′ē-lĕt ; ŏs′lĕt), *n.* [F.] **1**. A little bone. *Rare.* **2**. *Zoöl.* The internal shell of a cuttlefish. *Rare.* **3**. *Veter.* **a** An exostosis on the inner aspect of the knee of the horse, usually commencing at the head of the internal rudimentary metacarpal bone and extending to all the bones of the carpus. **b** An exostosis on the anterior and lateral aspect of the fetlock, due to retraction of the flexor tendons and the concussion resulting from the abnormal position thus produced. **c** An exostosis on first phalanx.

os′se-o- (ŏs′ē-ō-). A combining form for *osseous.*

os′se-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *osseus*, fr. *os*, *ossis*, bone ; akin to Gr. ὀστέον, Skr. *asthi.* Cf. OYSTER.] Composed of, or resembling, bone ; bony. — **os′se-ous-ly**, *adv.*
osseous fishes, *Zoöl.*, the Teleostei, or bony fishes. — **o. labyrinth**, *Anat.*, the bony labyrinth. See 1st EAR, 1.

Os′set (ŏs′ĕt), *n.* ; also **Os′sete** (ŏs′ēt ; ŏ-sēt′). One of a people of central Caucasus, possibly immigrants from Persia. They are tall, but not well-favored. Their religion is a mixture of Mohammedanism and Christianity.

os′se-ter (ŏs′ē-tẽr ; ŏ-sĕt′ẽr), *n.* [Russ. *osetr* sturgeon.] A large sturgeon (*Acipenser güldenstadtii*) of northern Europe and Asia.

Os-set′ic (ŏ-sĕt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Ossets. — *n.* The language of the Ossets, closely related to Iranian. It employs both the Russian and the Armenian alphabets. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Os′sian (ŏsh′ăn), *n.* [Gael. *Oisīn*, dim. fr. *os* a fawn.] A legendary Gaelic bard and hero of the 3d century. See FENIAN, 1.

Os′si-an′ic (ŏsh′ĭ-ăn′ĭk ; ŏs′ĭ- ; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to Ossian or the cycle of tales and poems (the latter chiefly fragmentary or late) dealing with him and his father, Finn ; esp., pertaining to, designating, or resembling, the poetry or rhythmic prose published in 1762 and 1763 by James Macpherson, and purporting to be a translation of poems of Ossian. Macpherson's work, based in part on genuine Celtic fragments, is characterized esp. by descriptions of wild scenery, and, in spite of its grandiloquence and monotony, has considerable romantic charm.

os′si-cle (ŏs′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, *ossis*, a bone.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A little bone or part resembling a small bone ; as : **a** The malleus, incus, or stapes of the ear. **b** One of the small plates of bone in the sclerotic of some reptiles and birds. **c** One of the numerous small calcareous pieces of the skeleton of many echinoderms. **d** One of the parts of the gastric mill of the stomach of some crustaceans.

os′si-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ossification.* See OSSIFY.] *Physiol.* **1**. The formation of bone; the state or process of being converted into bone. Ossification begins at one or more points (called **centers of ossification**) for each future bone and is accomplished by mesoblastic cells called **osteoblasts**, which deposit the inorganic bone substance about themselves, becoming the **bone corpuscles** of the completed bone. Ossification may take place in membrane (**intermembranous ossification**), that is, in connective tissue (see MEMBRANE BONE), or in **cartilage** (**endochondral**, or **intercartilaginous, ossification**). The latter is much the more complex process, involving the calcification (by deposition of lime salts) of the matrix of the cartilage, and its subsequent absorption and replacement by true but spongy bony tissue, which, in the interior of the limb bones, is mostly finally absorbed to form the marrow cavity, the bone meanwhile increasing in size by layers of bony tissue deposited on the outside under the periosteum.
2. That which is ossified ; a bone.
3. The state of being changed into a bony substance ; also, a mass or point of ossified tissue.

os′si-fied (ŏs′ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Changed to bone or something resembling bone ; hardened by deposits of mineral matter of any kind ; — said of tissues.

os-sif′lu-ent (ŏ-sĭf′lōō-ĕnt), *a* [L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone + *fluens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *fluere* to flow.] *Med.* Coming from diseased bone ; — said of a discharge from a fistula.

os′si-form (ŏs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-form.*] Having the appearance of bone ; osseous.

os′si-frage (ŏs′ĭ-frāj), *n.* [L. *ossifraga*, *ossifragus*, osprey, fr. *ossifragus* bone-breaking ; *os*, *ossis*, a bone + *frangere*, *fractum*, to break. See OSSEOUS, BREAK ; cf. OSPREY.] **a** The lammergeier. **b** A young sea eagle. *Obs.* **c** The osprey ; — called also *breakbones.*

os-sif′ra-gous (ŏ-sĭf′rȧ-gŭs), *a.* [L. *ossifragus.* See OSSIFRAGE.] Serving to break bones ; bone-breaking.

os′si-fy (ŏs′ĭ-fī), *v. i. or t.* ; OS′SI-FIED (-fīd) ; OS′SI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-fy* : cf. F. *ossifier.* See OSSEOUS.] **1**. *Physiol.* To form or change into bone. See OSSIFICATION.
2. Fig. : To harden ; as, to *ossify* the heart. *Ruskin.*

os′su-a-ry (ŏs′ū-ā-rĭ; ŏsh′ōō-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *ossuarium*, fr. *ossuarius* of or for bones, fr. *os*, *ossis*, bone.] A depository for the bones of the dead ; a charnel house, urn, etc. *Rare.*

os-tal′gi-a (ŏs-tăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See OSTEO- ; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in a bone.

Os-ta′ri-o-phy′si (ŏs-tā′rĭ-ō-fī′sī ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. ὀστάριον, dim. of ὀστεον a bone + φῦσα bladder.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of teleost fishes having the anterior four vertebræ strongly modified, often ossified together and supporting a chain of small bones which connect the air bladder with the ear. It includes the characines, carps, catfishes, the electric eel, etc. Called also **Os-ta′ri-o-phy′se-æ** (-fī′sē-ē). — **os-ta′ri-o-phy′san** (-fī′săn), *n.* — **os-ta′ri-o-phys′i-al** (-fĭz′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

os′te-al (ŏs′tē-ăl), *a.* [Gr. ὀστεον a bone.] Osseous.

os′te-i′tis (-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of bone. — **os′te-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*

Ost-end′ Man′i-fes′to (ŏst-ĕnd′). *U. S. Hist.* A manifesto issued from Ostend, Belgium, in 1854, jointly by Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, United States ministers to Great Britain, France, and Spain respectively, giving the grounds upon which the United States might seize Cuba in case of Spain's refusal to sell it.

os-ten′si-bil′i-ty (ŏs-tĕn′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being ostensible.

os-ten′si-ble (ŏs-tĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ostendere*, *ostensum*, *-tum*, to show, prop., to stretch out before ; fr. *obs-* (fr. *ob-*) + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1**. Capable of being shown ; proper or intended to be shown. *Obsoles.*
2. Shown ; exhibited ; declared ; avowed ; professed ; apparent ; — often used as opposed to *real* or *actual* ; as, an *ostensible* reason, motive, or aim. *D. Ramsay.*
Syn. — See SPECIOUS.
ostensible partner. *Law.* See PARTNER.

os-ten′sion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ostensio* a showing. See OSTENSIBLE.] **1**. Exhibition. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* The showing of the sacrament on the altar that it may receive the adoration of the communicants.

os-ten′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *ostensif.*] Showing ; exhibiting ; also, ostensible.
ostensive demonstration, *Math.*, direct demonstration, as opposed to *apagogical*, or *indirect*, demonstration. — **o. reduction**, *Logic*, a reduction in which the propositions are the same as the original or their conversions ; — contrasted with *apagogical reduction.*

os′ten-so′ri-um (ŏs′tĕn-sō′rĭ-ŭm ; 201), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See OSTENSIBLE.] *R. C. Ch.* A monstrance.

os-ten′so-ry (ŏs-tĕn′sō-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An ostensorium.

os-tent′ (ŏs-tĕnt′ ; ŏs′tĕnt), *n.* [L. *ostentus* a showing, display, fr. *ostendere* (p. p. *ostensus* and *ostentus*) to show. See OSTENSIBLE.] *Now Rare.* **1**. [L. *ostentum.*] Manifestation ; token ; portent. *Dryden.*
2. Exhibition ; air ; mien. *Shak.*
3. Ostentation.

os′ten-ta′tion (ŏs′tĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ostentatio* : cf. F. *ostentation.*] **1**. Presage ; portent. *Obs.*
2. Act of displaying, exhibiting, or showing ; display. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. Act of making an ambitious display ; unnecessary show ; pretentious parade. "Much *ostentation* vain of fleshly arm." *Milton.*
4. A show or spectacle *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. Apparition ; false exhibition ; pretense. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PARADE.

os′ten-ta′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Characterized by, fond of, or evincing, ostentation ; unduly conspicuous ; pretentious.

> Far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do. *Dryden.*
> The *ostentatious* professions of many years. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Boastful, vainglorious, presuming, presumptuous, conceited, priggish, showy ; bombastic, turgid, grandiloquent. — OSTENTATIOUS, PRETENTIOUS, POMPOUS. OSTENTATIOUS implies undue or vainglorious display or parade ; as, "Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar, but not coarse, and elegant, but not *ostentatious*, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison" (*Johnson*) ; "the paltry affectation of *ostentatious* disregard for money" (*De Quincey*) ; "the *ostentatious* simplicity of their dress" (*Macaulay*). That is PRETENTIOUS (see PRETENSE) which lays claim to greater importance, or which makes more show, than is warranted ; as, a *pretentious* mansion, equipage, work ; "Nothing could induce [Gilbert White] to exaggerate ; even his style is free from the faintest tinge of *pretentiousness*" (*T. E. Brown*). POMPOUS implies a solemn and exaggerated self-importance ; as, "a well-meaning, civil, prosing, *pompous* woman, who thought nothing of consequence but as it related to her own . . . concerns" (*Jane Austen*) ; "like all Wordsworths . . . *pompous* and priggish" (*E. FitzGerald*). See PARADE, TURGID.
— **os′ten-ta′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **os′ten-ta′tious-ness**, *n.*

os′te-o- (ŏs′tē-ō-). Combining form fr. Greek ὀστέον, *bone.*

os′te-o-blast′ (-blăst′), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-blast.*] *Anat.* A bone-forming cell. See OSSIFICATION, 1.

os′te-o-blas′tic (-blăs′tĭk), *a.* Pert. to the formation of bone.

os′te-o-car′ci-no′ma (ŏs′tē-ō-kär′sĭ-nō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *carcinoma.*] *Med.* **a** Carcinoma of a bone. **b** A carcinoma which has become ossified.

os′te-oc′la-sis (ŏs′tē-ŏk′lȧ-sĭs ; ŏs′tē-ō-klā′sĭs ; 277), *n.* [NL. See OSTEOCLAST.] *Surg.* The operation of breaking a bone in order to correct deformity.

os′te-o-clast′ (ŏs′tē-ō-klăst′), *n.* [*osteo-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] **1**. *Anat.* One of the large multinuclear cells in developing bone which absorb the bony tissue in the formation of the canals, marrow cavity, etc. Cf. MYELOPLAX.
2. *Surg.* An instrument for performing osteoclasis.
— **os′te-o-clas′tic** (-klăs′tĭk), *a.*

os′te-o-col′la (-kŏl′ȧ), *n.* [*osteo-* + Gr. κόλλα glue.] **1**. A kind of glue obtained from bones.
2. A cellular incrustation of calcium carbonate on the stems of plants, — formerly supposed to unite fractured bones.

os′te-o-cope′ (ŏs′tē-ō-kōp′), *n.* [Gr. ὀστεοκόπος ; ὀστέον a bone + κόπος a striking, pain.] *Med.* Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in a bone.—**os′te-o-cop′ic** (-kŏp′ĭk), *a.*

os′te-o-den′tine (-dĕn′tĭn), *n.* [*osteo-* + *dentine.*] *Zoöl.* A modified dentine approaching true bone in structure, found chiefly in the teeth of fishes. — **os′te-o-den′tin-al** (-tĭ-năl), *a.*

os′te-o-gen′ (ŏs′tē-ō-jĕn′), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-gen.*] *Physiol.* The soft tissue or substance which ossifies to form bone.

os′te-o-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), **os′te-og′e-ny** (ŏs′tē-ŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-genesis*, *-geny.*] *Physiol.* Formation of bone ; ossification.

os′te-o-ge-net′ic (-ō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to osteogenesis, or the production of bone.
osteogenetic layer. See OSTEOBLAST.

Os′te-o-glos′si-dæ (-glŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A family of very large fresh-water isospondylous fishes consisting of the arapaima and related forms. They have the head naked and largely incased in bone, and the scales are large, bony, and composed of mosaiclike pieces. They live in tropical South America, Africa, Australia, and the East Indies. The typical genus is **Os′te-o-glos′sum** (-ŭm). — **os′te-o-glos′soid** (-oid), *a. & n.* — **os′te-o-glos′sid** (-ĭd), *n.*

os′te-oid (ŏs′tē-oid), *a.* [*osteo-* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Like bone.

Os′te-ol′e-pis (ŏs′tē-ŏl′ē-pĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + Gr. λεπίς a scale.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct crossopterygian fishes from the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. Their body was slender and covered with large rhombic scales, and the head was incased in bone. It is the type of a family, **Os′te-o-lep′i-dæ** (-ō-lĕp′ĭ-dē).

os′te-o-log′ic (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), **os′te-o-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to osteology. — **os′te-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

os′te-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-logy* : cf. F. *ostéologie.*] The science dealing with the bones of vertebrates.

os′te-ol′y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *-lysis.*] Softening and absorption of bone. — **os′te-o-lyt′ic** (-ō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

os′te-o′ma (ŏs′tē-ō′mȧ), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL. ; *osteo-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor composed mainly of bone ; a tumor of a bone.

os′te-o-ma-la′ci-a (-ō-mȧ-lā′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *malacia.*] **1**. *Med.* A chronic progressive disease of adults, esp. pregnant women, characterized by gradual softening of various bones, leading to great deformities.
2. See CRIPPLE, *n.*, 6.
—**os′te-o-ma-la′cial** (-shăl), **os′te-o-ma-lac′ic** (-lăs′ĭk), *a.*

os′te-o-my′e-li′tis (-mī′ē-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *myelo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a bone and its marrow.

os′te-o-path (ŏs′tē-ō-păth), *n.* A practitioner of osteopathy.

os′te-o-path′ic (-păth′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to osteopathy. — **os′te-o-path′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

os′te-op′a-thist (-ŏp′ȧ-thĭst), *n.* One who practices osteopathy ; an osteopath.

os′te-op′a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* **a** Any disease of the bones. *R.* **b** A system of treatment based on the theory that diseases are chiefly due to deranged mechanism of the bones, nerves, blood vessels, and other tissues, and can be remedied by manipulations of these parts.

os′te-o-per′i-os-ti′tis (-ō-pĕr′ĭ-ŏs-tī′tĭs), *n.* [*osteo-* + *periosteum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a bone and its periosteum.

os′te-o-phyte′ (ŏs′tē-ō-fīt′), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-phyte.*] *Med.* A small bony outgrowth. — **os′te-o-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

os′te-o-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [*osteo-* + *-plastic.*] **1**. *Physiol.* Producing bone ; as, *osteoplastic* cells.
2. *Surg.* Of or pertaining to the replacement of bone ; as, an *osteoplastic* operation.

os′te-o-plas′ty (ŏs′tē-ō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation to remedy a defect or loss of bone.

os′te-o-po-ro′sis (-pō-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + Gr. πόρος pore.] *Med. & Physiol.* An absorption of bone so that the tissue becomes unusually porous.

os′te-o-sar-co′ma (-sär-kō′mȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL. ; *osteo-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* A sarcoma containing a deposit of bone. — **os′te-o-sar-com′a-tous** (-kŏm′ȧ-tŭs ; -kō′mȧ-), *a.*

Os′se-i (ŏs′ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *osseus* bony.] *Zoöl.* The Teleostei. — **os′se-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

osse′ments (ŏs′mĕnts), *n. pl.* [F.] Bones, or remains, of the dead. *Obs. or R.*

Os-sene′ (ŏ-sēn′ ; ŏs′ēn), *n.* [Gr. Ὀσσηνοί, pl.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an ancient sect of heretics, whose tenets seem to have combined Essene and pseudo-Christian doctrines. They were found in the country east of the Dead Sea.

os′se-o-al-bu′mi-noid, *n.* *Physiol.* The albuminoid of bone.

os′se-o-mu′coid, *n.* *Physiol.* The mucoid of bone.

os′se-ous-ly, *adv.* *Physiol.* As regards bones.

os′set, *n.* Prob., a woolen material. *Obs.*

Os-se′ti-an (ŏ-sē′tĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* = OSSETIC.

Os-set′ish (-sĕt′ĭsh), *n.* = [OSSETIC.]

Os′sian-esque′ (ŏsh′ăn-ĕsk′), *a.* After, or suggesting the style of, the Ossianic poems. See OSSIANIC. — *n.* Ossianesque style.

Os′sian-ism (ŏsh′ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The realm of Ossianic legend and poetry.

Os′sian-ize, *v. t.* To make Ossianic in style or form.

os-sic′u-lar (ŏ-sĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of, like, or pert. to ossicles.

os-sic′u-late (-lāt), **-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Having ossicles.

os′si-cule (ŏs′ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *ossiculum.*] An ossicle. *Rare.*

os′si-cu-lec′to-my (ŏs′ĭ-kū-lĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [See OSSICLE ; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of an auditory ossicle.

os-sic′u-lum (ŏ-sĭk′ū-lŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] **1**. *Zoöl.* **a** An ossicle. **b** A lithodesma.
2. *Bot.* An ossiculus, or pyrene.

os-sic′u-lus, *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *os* bone, stone of a fruit.] *Bot.* A pyrene. *Obs.*

os-sif′er-ous (ŏ-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone + *-ferous.*] Containing bone or bones.

os-sif′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-fic.*] Producing bone.

os′si-fi-cat′ed, *a.* Ossified. *Obs.*

os′si-form (ŏs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-form.*] Bonelike.

os′si-fran′gent, *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *frangens*, *-entis*, p. pr., breaking.] Breaking bones.

os-siv′o-rous (ŏ-sĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-vorous.*] Feeding on bones.

osspringe. † OFFSPRING.

os′spring-er, *n.* [See OSPREY.] The osprey. *Obs.*

os′su-a′ri-um (ŏsh′ū-ā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] An ossuary.

ost † HOST.

ost. Var. of OAST.

o. s. t. *Abbr.* Ordinary spring [tides.]

ostage. † HOSTAGE.

os-tag′ra, *n.* [NL. See OSTEO- ; -AGRA.] *Surg.* A forceps to remove bones. *Obs.*

Os′ta-ra, *n.* [Cf. G. *ostern* Easter, E. EASTER.] = EOSTRE.

oste. † HOST.

oste. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of [OAST.]

os′te-in (ŏs′tē-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον bone.] Ossein.

os′tel. † HOSTEL.

os′tel-er. † HOSTELER.

ostelment. † HUSTLEMENT.

ostelrie. † HOSTELRY.

os-tend′, *v. t.* [L. *ostendere* to show.] To exhibit. *Obs. or R.*

Ost-end′ rab′bit. See BELGIAN HARE.

os-ten′si-bly (ŏs-tĕn′sĭ-blĭ), *adv.* of OSTENSIBLE.

os-ten′sive-ly, *adv.* of OSTENSIVE.

os-tent′, *v. t.* [OF. *ostenter*, or L. *ostentare.*] To ostentate. *Obs.*

os′ten-tate (ŏs′tĕn-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *ostentatus*, p. p. of *ostentare*, v. intens. fr. *ostendere.* See OSTENT, *n.*] To make show ostentatiously. *Obs. or R.*

os-ten′ta-tive, *a.* Ostentatious; also, ostensible. *Obs.* — **os-ten′ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

os′ten-ta′tor, *n.* [L.] One fond of display ; a boaster. *Obs.*

os-tent′ful, *a.* Portentous. *Obs.*

os′ten-tif′er-ous, *a.* [L. *ostentifer* ; *ostentum* ostent + *ferre* to bear.] Producing prodigies. *Obs.*

os-ten′tive, os-ten′tous, *a.* Ostentatious. *Obs.*

os′te-o-an′eu-rysm, *n.* *Med.* Aneurysm of a bone.

os′te-o-ar-thri′tis, *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the bones and joints.

os′te-o-ar-throp′a-thy, *n.* [*osteo-* + *arthropathy.*] *Med.* Disease affecting bones and joints.

os′te-o-cele′, *n.* [*osteo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* **a** Bony tumor of a testicle. **b** Hernia with a bony sac.

os′te-o-chon-dri′tis, *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *chondritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of cartilage involving its adjacent bone.

os′te-o-chon-dro′ma, *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *chondro-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* Tumor composed of bone and cartilage.

os′te-o-com′ma (ŏs′tē-ō-kŏm′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *osteo-* + Gr. κόμμα a piece.] A metamere of the vertebrate skeleton : a vertebra.

os′te-o-cra′ni-um, *n.* *Zoöl.* The bony, as dist. from the cartilaginous, cranium.

os′te-o-cys-to′ma, *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *cystoma.*] *Med.* Cystic tumor of a bone.

os′te-o-derm′, *n.* [*osteo-* + *-derm.*] *Zoöl.* A bony dermal plate. — **os′te-o-der′mal**, *a.*

os′te-o-der′ma-tous (-dûr′mȧ-tŭs), **os′te-o-der′mous** (-mŭs), *a.* [*osteo-* + Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin.] *Zoöl.* Having the dermis more or less ossified, as many animals.

os′te-o-dyn′i-a (-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ ; -dī′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *-odynia.*] Chronic pain in a bone.

os′te-o-fi-bro′ma, *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *fibro-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor containing osseous and fibrous tissue.

os′te-o-gen′ic (ŏs′tē-ō-jĕn′ĭk), **os′te-og′e-nous** (-ŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Osteogenetic.

os′te-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-graphy.*] Descriptive osteology. — **-ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

os′te-o-lite′ (ŏs′tē-ō-līt′), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A massive impure earthy apatite, or calcium phosphate.

os′te-o-lith′i-cal (-lĭth′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*osteo-* + *lithic* + *-al.*] Pert. to petrified or fossil bones. *Obs.*

os′te-ol′o-ger (-ŏl′ō-jẽr), *n.* An osteologist.

os′te-ol′o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in osteology.

os′te-o-man′cy, *n.* [*osteo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination from bones.

os′te-o-man′ty (ŏs′tē-ō-măn′tĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + Gr. μαντεία divination.] Osteomancy.

os′te-o-mere′ (-mēr′), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-mere.*] An osteocomma.

os′te-om′e-try (ŏs′tē-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-metry.*] Measurement of bones ; esp., anthropometrical measurement of the human skeleton. — **os′te-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), **-met′ri-cal**, *a.*

os′te-o-nec-ro′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Necrosis of bone.

os′te-o-neu-ral′gi-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in a bone.

os′te-o-phle-bi′tis, *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *phlebitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the veins in bone.

os′te-o-phone′, *n.* [*osteo-* + *-phone.*] An audiphone.

os′te-oph′o-ny (ŏs′tē-ŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-phony.*] The conduction of sounds by bone.

os′te-o-phy′ma (-ō-fī′mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *phyma.*] *Med.* A bony outgrowth or tumor.

os′te-o-plast′, *n.* [*osteo-* + *-plast.*] *Anat.* An osteoblast.

os′te-op-sath′y-ro′sis (ŏs′tē-ŏp-săth′ĭ-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + Gr. ψαθυρός friable + *-osis.*] *Med.* Abnormal brittleness of the bones.

os′te-or′rha-phy (-ŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Operation of suturing or wiring bones, as in fracture of the patella.

os′te-o-scle-ro′sis (ŏs′tē-ō-sklē-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *osteo-* + *sclerosis*.] Abnormal hardness and density of bone.
os′te-o-tome′ (ŏs′tē-ō-tōm′), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-tome*.] *Surg.* Strong nippers or a chisel for dividing bone.
os′te-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation of dividing a bone or of cutting a piece out of it, as to remedy deformity, etc.
os′ti-al (ŏs′tĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ostium.
os′ti-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *ostiarius* doorkeeper, fr. *ostium* door, entrance. Cf. USHER.] **1.** One who keeps the door, esp. the door of a church; a doorkeeper; specif., a member of the lowest of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church.
2. A mouth of a river. *Obs.*
os′ti-o-lar (ŏs′tĭ-ō-lȧr; ŏs-tī′-), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to an ostiole.
os′ti-o-late (ŏs′tĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having ostioles.
os′ti-ole (-ōl), *n.* [L. *ostiolum* a little door, dim. of *ostium* a door.] A small aperture; an orifice or pore; specif.: **a** *Bot.* (1) In certain fucoid seaweeds, the opening of a conceptacle. (2) In many fungi and lichens, the mouth of the perithecium. (3) In seed plants, the pore of an anther sac; also, the orifice of a stoma. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) One of the small inhalent orifices of a sponge. (2) In certain Hemiptera, an orifice of an odoriferous gland.
os′ti-um (ŏs′tĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OSTIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* An entrance or mouthlike opening; specif., the opening at either end of a Fallopian tube; also, in the heart of arthropods, one of the lateral slits by which the blood enters from the pericardium.
Ost′men (ōst′mĕn; ŏst′-), *n. pl.*; *sing.* OSTMAN (-măn). [Cf. LL. *Ostmanni*. See EAST; MAN.] East men; Scandinavian settlers along the east coast of Ireland, formerly so called. — **Ost-man′nic** (-măn′ĭk), *a.*
Os-tra′ce-a (ŏs-trā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily including the oysters and allied mollusks. — **os-tra′cean** (-shăn), *a.* & *n.* — **os-tra′ceous** (-shŭs), **os′tra-cine** (-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.*
os′tra-cism (ŏs′trȧ-sĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ὀστρακισμός, fr. ὀστρακίζειν to ostracize. See OSTRACIZE.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A method of temporary banishment by popular vote (with ballots of potsherds or tiles, and without a trial or special accusation), practiced at Athens and other Greek cities to remove a person considered dangerous, through power or the like, to the state; hence, in general, expatriation.
2. Exclusion by general consent from common privileges, favor, etc.; as, social *ostracism*.
os′tra-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). [Gr. ὀστρακίζειν, fr. ὄστρακον a tile, a tablet used in voting, a shell; cf. ὄστρεον oyster, ὀστέον bone. Cf. OSSEOUS, OYSTER.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* To exile by ostracism; to banish temporarily by a popular vote, as at Athens.
2. To banish from society; to cast out from social or political favor or fellowship.
Os′tra-co′da (ŏs′trȧ-kō′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀστρακώδης testaceous.] *Zoöl.* An order of small, active, mostly fresh-water Entomostraca having the body more or less completely inclosed in a bivalve shell composed of right and left valves. Their body is unsegmented, their abdomen rudimentary, and they have only seven pairs of appendages. — **os′tra-code** (ŏs′trȧ-kōd), *a.* & *n.*

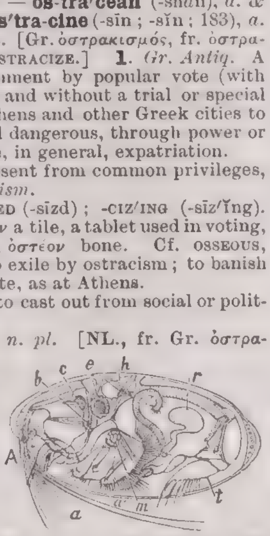

One of the Ostracoda (*Cypridina*). Side view of Male, × about 50; *a a′* Antennæ; *b* Brain; *c* Simple Eye; *e* Compound Eye; *h* Heart; *m* Muscle; *r* Testis; *t* Tail.

os′tra-co-derm′ (ŏs′trȧ-kō-dûrm′), *n.* *Paleon. & Zoöl.* One of the Ostracodermi; esp., an ostracophore. — **os′tra-co-derm′**, *a.*
Os′tra-co-der′mi (-dûr′mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean + δέρμα skin.] **a** *Zoöl.* A suborder consisting of the trunkfishes. **b** *Paleon.* = OSTRACOPHORI.
os′tra-co-phore′ (-kō-fōr′; 201), *n.* *Paleon.* One of the Ostracophori. — **os′tra-coph′o-rous** (-kŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.*
Os′tra-coph′o-ri (-kŏf′ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὄστρακον shell + φορός bearing.] *Paleon.* A class of remarkable extinct fishes or fishlike animals known only from imperfect remains found in Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian rocks. Jaws and paired fins homologous with those of recent fishes and also limb girdles appear to be wanting. The backbone was represented by a persistent, imperfectly segmented notochord. In most cases the anterior part of the body was enveloped in bony armor, and is often very broad, while the posterior part was slender and scaly, ending in a heterocercal tail. The orders Heterostraci, Osteostraci, Anaspida, and Antiarcha, are usually included, but the last is perhaps more nearly related to the Arthrodira. See CEPHALASPIS, PTERASPIS, PTERICHTHYODES.
Os′tre-a (ŏs′trē-ȧ), *n.* [L., an oyster.] *Zoöl.* The genus of bivalve Mollusca which includes the true oysters. It is the type of a family, **Os-tre′i-dæ** (ŏs-trē′ĭ-dē). See OYSTER. — **os′tre-a′ceous** (ŏs′trē-ā′shŭs), *a.*
os′tre-ger (ŏs′trē-jẽr), *n.* [ME. *ostreger*, OF. *ostruchier*, *ostrucier*, F. *autoursier*, fr. OF. *ostor* hawk, F. *autour*; cf. Pr. *austor*, L. *astur* a species of hawk; perh. orig. fr. Asturia in Spain.] A falconer who keeps goshawks. *Hist.*
os′tre-i-form′ (ŏs′trē-ĭ-fôrm′; ŏs-trē′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Ostrea* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Shaped like an oyster; oysterlike.
os′trich (ŏs′trĭch), *n.* [ME. *ostriche*, *ostrice*, OF. *ostruche*, *ostruce*, F. *autruche*, L. *avis struthio*; *avis* bird + *struthio* ostrich, fr. Gr. στρουθίων, fr. στρουθός bird, sparrow. Cf. AVIARY; STRUTHIOUS.] **a** A ratite bird of the genus *Struthio*; esp., *S. camelus* of arid parts of northern Africa, the largest of existing birds, attaining a height of six or eight feet and a weight of 300 lbs. Ostriches are very swift-footed, but the wings are small and useless for flight. The head and neck are downy, the body covered with soft feathers, the thighs nearly bare, and the feet two-toed. In the male the body plumage is black and the wings and tail white. The female and young male are grayish. The value of its plumes, esp. those of the wings and tail, has led to its domestication. The ostrich (*S. australis*) of southern Africa and that (*S. molybdophanes*) of eastern Africa are regarded as distinct species. **b** By extension, a rhea.

Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

ostrich fern. A tall polypodiaceous fern (*Matteuccia struthiopteris*) with graceful arched bipinnatifid fronds growing in a circle from an erect rootstock. The sporophylls are pinnate with necklacelike segments, and resemble small ostrich plumes.
Os′tro-goth (ŏs′trō-gŏth), *n.* [L. *Ostrogothi*, pl.; cf. OHG. *ōstar* eastward. See EAST; GOTH.] One of the East Goths. See GOTH, 1. — **Os′tro-goth′ic** (-gŏth′ĭk), *a.*
Os′try-a (ŏs′trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of tree with hard wood, Gr. ὀστρύα.] *Bot.* A genus of betulaceous trees, the hop hornbeams, containing one European and two North American species. They are distinguished from the true hornbeam (*Carpinus*) by the conelike fruit with membranous inflated bracts. See IRONWOOD **b**.
Ost′wald's di-lu′tion law (ōst′välts). [After W. *Ostwald* (b. 1853), German physicist.] *Phys. Chem.* The law that, in a solution of an electrolyte, the square of the number of moles ionized, divided by the number of moles not ionized, varies directly as the dilution.
Os′ty-ak, **Os′ti-ak** (ŏs′tĭ-ăk), *n.* **1.** A member of any of a group of Finnic peoples of the Ural mountain regions and western Siberia, esp. along the Obi River and the Irtysh River. They are of a mixed type, having both Mongolian and Caucasian traits, though the latter predominate. They are mostly nomadic hunters and fishers.
2. The language of the Ostyaks. See FINNO-UGRIC.
Os-we′gan (ŏs-wē′găn), *a.* [From *Oswego*, New York.] *Geol.* Designating a division of the (Upper) Silurian in America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. — **Os-we′gan**, *n.*
Os-we′go tea (ŏs-wē′gō). An American mint (*Monarda didyma*), with showy, bright scarlet flowers.
O′ta-hei′te (ō′tȧ-hē′tē), *n.* One of the Society Islands; — now usually called *Tahiti*. — **Otaheite apple.** **a** A Polynesian anacardiaceous tree (*Spondias dulcis*); also, its fruit, which is larger than an apple, with a rind having the flavor of turpentine, and a sweet edible flesh. **b** The Malay apple. — **O. chestnut**, the Polynesian chestnut. — **O. gooseberry**, a tropical African and Asiatic euphorbiaceous plant (*Phyllanthus distichus*); also, its acid fruit, which is eaten raw or cooked. — **O. mulberry**, the paper mulberry. — **O. myrtle**, any euphorbiaceous plant of the genus *Securinega*. — **O. orange**, a dwarf orange considered by some to be a variety of he sweet orange, by others a hybrid between the orange and lemon, its foliage resembling that of the latter. It is much cultivated in pots for indoor decoration. — **O. salep.** = PIA. — **O. walnut**, the candlenut *Aleurites moluccana*.
o-tal′gi-a (ō-tăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠταλγία; οὖς, ὠτός, the ear + ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* Pain in the ear; earache.
o-tal′gic (-jĭk), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to otalgia. — *n.* A remedy for otalgia.
O′ta-ri′i-dæ (ō′tȧ-rī′ĭ-dē; ŏt′ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠταρός large-eared, fr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* The family of pinnipeds consisting of the eared seals, sea lions, sea bears, etc. Sometimes ranked as a subfamily, **O-ta′ri-i′næ** (ō-tā′rĭ-ī′nē). **O-ta′ri-a** (ō-tā′rĭ-ȧ; 115) is the typical genus. See EARED SEAL. — **o′ta-rine** (ō′tȧ-rīn; -rĭn), **o-ta′ri-ine** (ō-tā′rĭ-īn; -ĭn), *a.* — **o-ta′ri-oid** (-oid), *a.* & *n.*
-ote. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.
o-thæ′ma-to′ma, **o-the′ma-to′ma** (ō-thē′mȧ-tō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL. See OTO-; HÆMATOMA.] *Med.* Hæmatoma in the external ear, oftenest seen in the insane.
O-thel′lo (ō-thĕl′ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy of the same name, a noble-spirited Moor who has won honor in the military service of Venice, and marries a senator's daughter, Desdemona. He is led by the malignant villain Iago to believe her unfaithful, and smothers her to death before learning of her innocence, after which he kills himself.
o′the-o-scope′ (ō′thē-ō-skōp′), *n.* [Gr. ὠθεῖν to push + *-scope*.] *Physics.* An instrument for exhibiting the repulsive action produced by light or heat in an exhausted vessel; a modification of the radiometer.
oth′er (ŭth′ẽr), *a.* [AS. *ōðer* one of two, either, the second of two, other; akin to OS. *āðar*, *ōðar*, D. & G. *ander*, OHG. *andar*, Icel. *annarr*, Sw. *annan*, Dan. *anden*, Goth. *anþar*, Skr. *antara*: cf. L. *alter*; all orig. comparatives: cf. Skr. *anya* other. Cf. ALTER.] **1.** (That) which remains of two, as distinguished from that which is specified; (the) remaining; — often with a plural word, and usually preceded by a demonstrative or possessive word; as, his *other* friend; the *other* sons.

One half of the world knoweth not how the *other* half liveth. *Rabelais (trans.).*

2. Second. *Obs.*, except in: **every other**, every second or alternate; as, every *other* day.
3. Additional: not the same; different. *Other*, meaning "different in identity," is often construed with *than*; as, gifts *other* than flowers; when meaning "different in quality or kind" it may take *than* or *from*; as, hardly *other* than bad; a nature far *other* from ours; in both senses *other* formerly also took *but*. Its redundant use to qualify a word denoting a thing different in kind from that previously mentioned is obsolete; thus, "All these [vices] are portable, with *other* graces weighed." *Shak.* It is still similarly used before a contrastive adjective which is marked by stress as parenthetical; as, a good man, and *other*, sinful, men.

Other lords beside thee have had dominion over us. *Is.* xxvi. 13.
For *other* foundation can no man lay than that is laid. 1 *Cor.* iii. 11.
The whole seven years of . . . ignominy had been little *other* than a preparation for this very hour. *Hawthorne.*

4. Left, as opposed to right. *Obs.*

A distaff in her *other* hand she had. *Spenser.*

other people's money. See O. P. MONEY. — **o. some**, some others. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **the o. day.** **a** The second or next day. *Obs.* **b** A day ago. *Obs.* **c** A day not long ago; — usually adverbial; as, I saw him *the other day*. — **the o. world**, the world beyond the grave; the spirit world.
oth′er, *adv.* Otherwise. "If you think *other*." *Shak.*
oth′er, *pron.* **1.** (*pl.* formerly OTHER, now OTHERS (-ẽrz)) One or ones remaining; part remaining; — the substantive use of *other*, adj., 1. *Other* (*sing.*) is now preceded by *the* or a demonstrative or possessive word, but was formerly used alone as correlative to *each* (cf. EACH OTHER), *either*, *neither*, *whether*; and as meaning "each preceding one;" as in, "Controversy, which I am less fond of every day than *other*." *Tillotson.*

Each of them made *other* for to win. *Chaucer.*
Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the *other* also. *Matt.* v. 39.
And some fell among thorns . . . but *other* fell into good ground. *Matt.* xiii. 7, 8.
If he is trimming, *others* are true. *Thackeray.*

2. Second. *Obs.* Cf. OTHER, *a.*, 2.
3. (*pl.* OTHER, *Archaic*; OTHERS) A different or additional one; — the substantive use of OTHER, *a.*, 3. *Other* (*sing.*) in this sense is now used alone only in the correlative expressions: *some . . . or other*; *one . . . or other*; as, some person or *other* will be there. It generally occurs with *one* (cf. ANOTHER), *any*, *no*, *none*, *some*; as, no *others* could write. In the sense of "another thing," where the noun cannot be supplied from the context *other* is archaic; as in, he could not find *other* than falsehood. Cf. also OTHER, *a.*, 3. "All *other* of the same class." *Froude.* "One or *other* of the club." *Addison.*

No *other* but such a one as he. *Coleridge.*

4. Each other; one another. *Now Only Scot.*
oth′er, *conj.* [See OR.] Or; either; also (*Rare*), whether; — often used with *other* or *or* for its correlative (as *either . . . or* is now used). *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
oth′er, *n.* *Philos.* That which exists as an opposite of, or as excluded by, something else; as, the non-ego is the *other* of the ego, nonbeing the *other* of being, the objective world is the *other* of self-consciousness. Cf. ALTER.
oth′er-gates′ (-gāts′), *adv.* [*other* + *gate* way. See -WARDS.] In another manner. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Different. *Obs.*
oth′er-guise′ (-gīz′), **oth′er-guess′** (-gĕs′), *a. & adv.* [Corrupt. of *othergates*.] Of another kind or sort; in another way. *Obs. or Archaic.*
oth′er-how′ (-hou′), *adv.* In another manner or in other respects. *Rare.*

Os′te-os′tra-ci (ŏs′tē-ŏs′trȧ-sī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *osteo-* + Gr. ὄστρακον shell.] See CEPHALASPIS. — **os′te-os′tra-can** (-kăn), *a.* & *n.*
os′te-o-su′ture, *n.* [*osteo-* + *suture*.] *Surg.* = OSTEORRHAPHY.
os′te-ot′o-mist (-ŏt′ō-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in osteotomy.
os′te-o-trite′ (ŏs′tē-ō-trīt′), *n.* [*osteo-* + L. *tritum*, p. p. of *terere* to rub, grind.] An instrument for removing carious bone.
Os′te-o-zo′a (-ō-zō′ȧ), **Os′te-o-zo-a′ri-a** (-zō-ā′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *osteo-* + *-zoa*.] *Zoöl.* The Vertebrata.
‖ **os′te-ri′a** (ōs′tā-rē′ä), *n.* [It. Cf. HOSTRY.] An inn; a tavern; — now only as an Italian word.
ostesse. † HOSTESS.
ostey. † HOSTEY.
os′ti-a, *n.*, *pl.* of OSTIUM.
Ostiak. Var. of OSTYAK.
os′ti-a′ri-us (ŏs′tĭ-ā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [L.] An ostiary.
Os′tic (ŏs′tĭk), *a.* [From North Amer. Indian *oshteguon* a head.] Pert. to the Iroquoian and some Siouan languages; — so used by Schoolcraft.
ostiler. † HOSTELER.
os-ti′o-lum (ŏs-tī′ō-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] An ostiole.
os-ti′tis (-tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = OSTEITIS. — **os-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*
os′tle. † HOSTEL.
ost′ler (ŏs′lẽr), *n.* A stableman. Var. of HOSTLER (in sense 2).
ost′ler-ess, *n.* A female ostler.
os-to′sis (ŏs-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *osteo-* + *-osis*.] *Physiol.* Bone formation; ossification.
ostour, *n.* [OF., F. *autour*; cf. L. *astur* a kind of hawk.] The goshawk. *Obs.*
os′tra-ca, *n.*, *pl.* of OSTRACON.
Os′tra-ci′i-dæ (ŏs′trȧ-sī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OSTRACION.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the trunkfishes. — **os-tra′ci-oid** (ŏs-trā′shĭ-oid; -sĭ-oid), *a.*
Os-tra′ci-on (ŏs-trā′shĭ-ŏn; -sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀστράκιον small shell.] *Zoöl.* A genus of trunkfishes, now restricted to certain forms (mostly East Indian) having a carapace of more or less quadrangular section.
Os-tra′ci-on′ti-dæ (-ŏn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* Syn. of OSTRACIIDÆ. — **os-tra′ci-ont** (-ŏnt), *a.* & *n.*
os′tra-cite (ŏs′trȧ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. ὀστρακίτης; earthen, fr. ὄστρακον shell.] A fossil oyster. *Obs.*
os′tra-ciz′a-ble (-sīz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
os′tra-ciz′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who ostracizes. [Ostracode.]
os′tra-cod (-kŏd), *a.* & *n.* *Zoöl.*
os′tra-co-der′mal (-kō-dûr′măl), **os′tra-co-der′mous** (-mŭs), *a.* [See OSTRACODERMI.] Ostracoderm. [Ostracode.]
os′tra-co′dous (-kō′dŭs), *a.*
Os′tra-coi′de-a (-koi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OSTRACODA. — **os′tra-coid**, *a.* & *n.*
os′tra-col′o-gy (-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄστρακον shell + *-logy*.] *Zoöl.* Conchology. *Obs.* — **os′tra-co-log′i-cal** (-kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
os′tra-con (ŏs′trȧ-kŏn), *n.*; *pl.* OSTRACA (-kȧ). [Gr. ὄστρακον.] An earthen vessel; a potsherd; — a word loosely used, as for fragments of pottery or limestone with Coptic or Greek inscriptions, found in Upper Egypt, and dating from the 7th to the 9th century.
Os′tra-cop′o-da (-kŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὄστρακον shell + *-poda*.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OSTRACODA. — **os′tra-co-pod′**, *a.* & *n.*
os′tra-cum, *n.* An ostracon
os′tra-cy, *n.* Ostracism. *Obs.*
os′tra-kon. Var. of OSTRACON.
os-tra′tion, *n.* [Cf. Gr. ὀστράκιον, dim. of ὄστρακον a shell; E. -ATION.] Shelliness. *Obs.*
os′tre. † OYSTER.
os′tre-a-cul′ture (ŏs′trē-ȧ-kŭl′tūr), **os′tre-a-cul′tur-ist**, etc. Vars. of OSTREICULTURE, etc.
os′tre-i-cul′ture (ŏs′trē-ĭ-), *n.* Oyster culture. — **os′tre-i-cul′tur-al**, *a.* — **os′tre-i-cul′tur-ist**, *n.*
os′tre-oid (ŏs′trē-oid), *a.* [*Ostrea* + *-oid*.] Oysterlike.
os′tre-oph′a-gous (-ŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὄστρεον oyster + *-phagous*.] Feeding on oysters. — **os′tre-o-phage′** (-ō-fāj′), **os′tre-oph′a-gist** (-ŏf′ȧ-jĭst), *n.*
os-trep′er-ous. † OBSTREPEROUS.
ostrey. † HOSTRY.
ostriche. † ESTRICHE.
os′trich-egg′ gourd. An ornamental gourd (*Cucumis dipsaceus*); also, its burlike fruit.
Os′trich's Nest. *Astron.* An asterism lying mainly in the constellation Eridanus
ostridge. † OSTRICH.
ostrie. † HOSTRY.
os-trif′er-ous, *a.* [L. *ostrifer*: *ostrea* oyster + *ferre* to bear.] Producing oysters. *Obs.*
os′trin-ger (ŏs′trĭn-jẽr). † OSTREGER. [BIBLE.]
Os-trog′ Bi′ble (ŏs-trôk′). See
Os′tro-goth′i-an (ŏs′trō-gŏth′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Ostrogothic.
os′tru-thin (ŏs′trōō-thĭn), *n.* [NL. *ostruthium*, specific name, fr. Gr. στρουθίον soapwort.] A white crystalline compound in the root of the masterwort (*Imperatoria ostruthium*).
ostrye. † HOSTRY.
Osw. *Abbr.* Oswald.
Os′wald (ŏz′wȧld), **Os′wold** (-wŏld), *n.* [AS. *Osweald*; *ōs-* (in comp.) a divinity, god + *weald*, *geweald*, power.] Lit., power of God; — masc. prop. name
Os-we′go bass. The large-mouth black bass. See BLACK BASS.
Os′y-ris (ŏs′ĭ-rĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. ὄσυρις.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World santalaceous shrubs with stiff fleshy leaves, small flowers, and drupaceous fruit. *O. alba* of Europe is the *poet's cassia*.
O. T., *or* **o. t.** *Abbr.* Old Testament; overtime.
o′ta-cous′tic (ō′tȧ-kōōs′tĭk; -kous′tĭk), *a.* [*oto-* + *acoustic*.] Assisting the sense of hearing. — *n.* An otacoustic instrument.
o′ta-cous′ti-con (-tĭ-kŏn), *n.* An otacoustic.
o′ta-cust, *n.* [L. *otacustes*, Gr. ὠτακουστής; οὖς, ὠτός, ear + ἀκουστής a hearer.] A listener; spy. *Obs.* [= TAHITIAN.]
O′ta-hei′tan (ō′tȧ-hē′tăn), *n.*
o-tal′gy (ō-tăl′jĭ), *n.* Otalgia.
o′ta-ry (ō′tȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *otarie*. See OTARIIDÆ.] Any eared seal.
O′ta-vite (ō′tȧ-vīt; ō-tä′vīt). [Named from locality, *Otavi*, German S. W. Africa.] A white to reddish basic carbonate of cadmium occurring in lustrous crystalline crusts. [URCHIN.]
otch′in. Dial. Eng. var. of
ote. † OAT.
otemele. † OATMEAL.
‖ **O tem′po-ra! O mo′res!** [L.] O the times! O the manners! *Cicero* (*Catiline*, I., 1, 2).
o′ten-chy′tes (ō′tĕn-kī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠτεγχύτης, fr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear + ἐν in + χέειν to pour.] A kind of syringe for the ear. *Obs. or R.*
oter. † OTTER.
O. Teut. *Abbr.* Old Teutonic.
oth, *prep.* Until. *Obs.*
oth, **othe.** Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of OATH. [= OTTOMAN.]
O′tha-ma′nee (ō′t′hȧ-mä′nē), *a.*
O′the-i (ō′thē-ī). *D. Bib.*
o′thel-co′sis (ō′thĕl-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear + ἕλκωσις ulceration.] *Med.* Ulceration or suppuration of the ear.
othem. † ODAM. [MATOMA.]
o-the′ma-to′ma. Var. of OTHÆ-
othenk. † OFTHINK.
oth′er-gate′, *adv.* = OTHERGATES. *Obs. or Archaic.*
oth′er-ism (ŭth′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [*other* + *-ism*.] Altruism. *Rare.*
oth′er-kin, **oth′er-kins**, *a.* [AS. *cynn*, gen. *cynnes*, kind. See KIN kindred.] Other in kind; different. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

oth'er-ness (ŭth'ẽr-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being other; alterity.
oth'er-where' (ŭth'ẽr-hwâr'), *adv.* In or to some other place, or places; elsewhere. *Rare.*
oth'er-while' (-hwīl') } *adv.* At another time, or other
oth'er-whiles' (-hwīlz') } times; sometimes; occasionally. *Archaic.*
oth'er-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* [*other* + *wise* manner.] **1.** In a different manner; in another way, or in other ways; contrarily; as, I think *otherwise*. *Chaucer.*
2. In different circumstances; under other, or any other, conditions; as, I am engaged, *otherwise* I would accept.
3. In other respects; as, weak but *otherwise* well.
4. On the other hand. *Rare.*
oth'er-wise', *a.* **1.** Different; other than denoted; as, the truth appears to be *otherwise*.
Her eyebrows . . . rather full than *otherwise*. *Fielding*
2. That are, or would be, in another, or any other, case, or character; as, they were entertained by their political enemies, their *otherwise* friends.
oth'er-wise', *n.* Another way or manner. *R. Browning.*
oth'er-world'li-ness (-wûrld'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being otherworldly; an otherworldly characteristic.
Otherworldliness is the piety of the worldly. *Leigh Hunt*
oth'er-world'ly (ŭth'ẽr-wûrld'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Devoted to the prospect of a world to come, or actuated by motives connected with this prospect, to the exclusion or hurt of interest in the affairs of this world; often, reprehensively so devoted; morbidly ascetic or selfishly spiritual.
2. Of or pertaining to other interests than those of everyday experience; devoted to the pursuit of intellectual or imaginative concerns; characteristic of the ideal life.
O-thon'na (ō-thŏn'ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. ὄθοννα.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African asteraceous herbs or shrubs with smooth, often fleshy leaves and heads of yellow flowers, the discoid ones sterile. Several of the herbaceous species are commonly cultivated.
o'ti-at'rics (ō'shĭ-ăt'rĭks; ō'tĭ-), *n.* [See OTO-; -IATRIA.] *Med.* Treatment of diseases of the ear; otiatria. — **o'ti-at'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*
o'tic (ō'tĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. ὠτικός, fr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear: cf. F. *otique*.] Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the ear; auricular; auditory. — **otic ganglion**, a small ganglion on the inferior maxillary nerve immediately below the foramen ovale. — **o. vesicle**, *Embryol.*, the primitive sac from which the internal ear of vertebrates develops.
-ot'ic. [Gr. -ωτικός.] A suffix of adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-osis*; as, osmotic, neurotic, narcotic. See -OSIS.
o'ti-ose (ō'shĭ-ōs), *a.* [L. *otiosus*, fr. *otium* ease.] **1.** Being at leisure or ease; unemployed; indolent; idle.
2. Without use or effect; useless; functionless.
The spelling of Late Egyptian is very extraordinary, full of false etymologies, *otiose* signs. *Encyc. Brit.*
o'ti-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *otiositas*: cf. OF. *ociosité*.] State or character of being otiose.
o-ti'tis (ō-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the ear. — **o-tit'ic** (ō-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*
O'to, O'toe (ō'tō), *n.; pl.* OTOS, OTOES (-tōz). One of a tribe of Siouan Indians formerly of southeastern Nebraska, now, together with the Missouri, with whom they have long been confederated, gathered on a reservation in Oklahoma. They are rapidly nearing extinction.
o'to- (ō'tō-). [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *situation near* or *in*, *the ear*.
o'to-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*oto-* + *-cyst*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the supposed auditory organs of many invertebrates, containing a fluid and otoliths.
2. *Embryol.* The otic vesicle.
— **o'to-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*
o'to-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Pain in the ear; otalgia.
O'to-gyps (ō'tō-jĭps), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + Gr. γύψ vulture.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Old World vultures having fleshy lappets on the head, and hence called **eared vultures**. *O. auricularis* of Africa, and the Pondicherry vulture *O. calvus* of India, Burma, etc., are the best-known species.
o'to-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [*oto-* + *-lith*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** A calcareous concretion in the internal ear of a vertebrate or in the otocyst of an invertebrate. Otoliths are especially conspicuous in many teleost fishes, where they form hard bodies often of considerable size (generally two in each ear) called *ear stones*. In many cases, as in most of the higher vertebrates, the otoliths are represented by masses of small calcareous particles called *otoconia* or *ear sand*. Sometimes the individual particles are called *otoliths*.
2. Incorrectly, a bone of the ear.
o-tol'o-gy (ō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *-logy*.] The branch of science which treats of the ear and its diseases. — **o'to-log'i-cal** (ō'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
O-to'mi (ō-tō'mĭ), *n.* An Indian of a group of tribes of central Mexico, chiefly about Guanajuato, which form a distinct linguistic stock. They are darker than neighboring Indians; in civilization they were little behind the Aztecs at the time of the conquest. Also, their language.
O'to-my'ces (ō'tō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + *-myces*.] *Med.* A genus of fungi found in the ear, esp. in inflammation.
o'to-my-co'sis (-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + *mycosis*.] *Med.* Disease of the ear produced by the growth of a fungus in the external auditory canal.
o-top'a-thy (ō-tŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* A diseased condition of the ear. — **o'to-path'ic** (ō'tō-păth'ĭk), *a.*
o'to-plas'ty (ō'tō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *-plasty*.] Plastic surgery of the external ear. — **o'to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*
o'tor-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (ō'tō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + *-rhea*.] *Med.* A flow from the ear, esp. a purulent discharge.
o'to-scope (ō'tō-skōp), *n.* [*oto-* + *-scope*.] An instrument for examining the ear; an aural speculum.
o-tos'co-py (ō-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* The examination of the ear; the art of using the otoscope. — **o'to-scop'ic** (ō'tō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*
O'Trig'ger, Sir Lucius (ō-trĭg'ẽr). A fortune-hunting, duel-loving Irishman in Sheridan's "The Rivals."
‖ **ot-ta'va** (ôt-tä'vä), *n.* [It. *ottava* eighth, octave.] An octave. The phrase **all' ot-ta'va** (äl) or **ot-ta'va al'ta** (äl'tä) (usually abbrev. *8va.*) is put above a note or beginning of a passage to be played an octave higher than it is written, the duration of effect being indicated by a dotted line ending at the word *loco*. *Ottava*, *8va*, or **ot-ta'va bas'sa** (bäs'sä) is sometimes so written below the music, when this is to be played an octave below the notes.
ot-ta'va ri'ma (rē'mä) [It. See OCTAVE; RIME], *Pros.*, a stanza of eight lines of heroic (five-foot iambic) verse, with three rimes, the first six lines riming alternately and the last two forming a couplet: thus, *abababcc*. It was used by Byron in "Don Juan," by Keats in "Isabella," etc.
Ot'ta-wa (ŏt'ȧ-wȧ), *n.; pl.* -WAS (-wȧz). One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians who, when first known, lived on the Ottawa River, Canada. Owing to the hostility of the Iroquois, most of them subsequently migrated to the south shore of Lake Superior, whence they were in turn forced out by the Sioux. Most of them are now in Michigan and Ontario.
ot'ter (ŏt'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *oter*, AS. *otor*; akin to D. & G. *otter*, Icel. *otr*, Dan. *odder*, Sw. *utter*, Lith. *udra*, Russ. *vydra*, Gr. ὕδρα water serpent, hydra, Skr. *udra* otter, and E. *water*. See WATER; cf. HYDRA.] **1.** Any of several aquatic fish-eating musteline mammals of the nearly cosmopolitan subfamily Lutrinæ and genus *Lutra*. They are from two to four feet long, the tail being long and flattened, the legs short, the feet completely webbed, the ears small, and the whiskers very bristly. Its dark brown fur is valuable, and when dressed resembles beaver. The common European species is *L. vulgaris*. The similar *L. canadensis* is found throughout the United States and Canada. See also SEA OTTER, VIVERRINE OTTER.

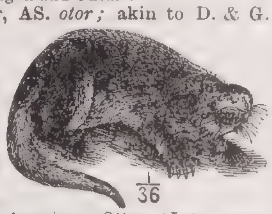

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American Otter (*Lutra canadensis*).

2. *Zoöl.* The larva of the ghost moth. It is very injurious to hop vines.
3. *Fishing.* A kind of tackle consisting of a short plank, weighted at one end so as to stand in the water, to which flies or bait are attached, the movements of the plank being controlled by lines in the hands of the angler ashore.
otter hound, otter dog. One of a breed of medium-sized, rough-coated hounds, used in England for hunting otters.

Otter Hound.

otter shell. Any of several bivalve mollusks of the genus *Lutraria* which resemble those of the genus *Mya*, but have the shells more porcelaneous. *Lutraria maxima*, of the northwest coast of America, is eaten by the Indians.
otter shrew. An African insectivorous mammal (*Potamogale velox*) about the size of a stoat, but similar in form and habits to an otter.
otter trawl. A large trawl in which the net is kept spread by two large boards (**otter boards**, or **trawl boards**) attached one to each side of the mouth of the net. The towlines are attached to the boards so that the pressure of the water causes them to flare apart.
Ot'to cy'cle (ŏt'ō). *Thermodynamics.* A four-stroke cycle for internal-combustion engines consisting of the following operations: First stroke, suction into cylinder of explosive charge, as of gas and air; second stroke, compression, ignition, and explosion of this charge; third stroke (the working stroke), expansion of the gases; fourth stroke, expulsion of the products of combustion from the cylinder. This is the cycle invented by Beau de Rochas in 1862 and applied by Dr. Otto in 1877 in the Otto-Crossley gas engine, the first commercially successful internal-combustion engine made. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.
Otto engine. An engine using the Otto cycle.
Ot'to-man (ŏt'ō-măn), *a.* [F. *ottoman*: cf. It. *ottomano*, *ottomanno*; — from *Othoman*, *Othman*, or *Osman*, Ar. *'Othmān*, the name of a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300. Cf. OSMANLI, OTTOMAN a stuffed seat.] Of or pertaining to the Turks. **Ottoman cord**, a kind of plain corded silk. — **O. Empire**, the Turkish empire, established by a Turkish tribe which emerged from obscurity in the 13th century and attained its maximum power under Solyman II. (1520–66); — so called after the sultan Othman, or Osman (c. 1300–1326). Cf. OSMANLI. — **O. rib**, *Textiles*, a kind of ribbed fabric on which the rep is formed in the warp. — **O. silk.** = OTTOMAN, *n.*, 3.
Ot'to-man, *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). **1.** A Turk.
2. [*l. c.*] [F. *ottomane*, fr. *ottoman* Turkish.] A stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey.
3. [*l. c.*] A corded fabric of silk, or of silk and wool.
Ot'to-man'ic (-măn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ottomans or their empire.
ot'tre-lite (ŏt'rĕ-līt), *n.* [From *Ottrez*, on the borders of Luxemburg + *-lite*.] *Min.* A gray to black micaceous mineral occurring in small scales in certain schists. It is perhaps a variety of chloritoid.
oua-ba'in (wȧ-bä'ĭn), *n.* [*ouabaio* + *-in*.] *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside found in certain apocynaceous trees of the genera *Acokanthera* and *Strophanthus*, and forming the active principle of some arrow poisons. It is a powerful local anæsthetic and cardiac stimulant.
oua-ba'io (-yō), *n.* [Somali *wabay*.] Either of two South African apocynaceous trees (*Acokanthera ouabaia* and *A. venenata*) from which ouabain is obtained.
oua'be (wä'bā), *n.* A small West Indian euphorbiaceous tree (*Omphalea diandra*), also called *Jamaica cobnut*. Its edible seeds yield **ouabe oil** (see OIL, *Table I.*).
o u a-k a'ri (wä-kä'rē), *n.* [From the native name.] Any of several South American monkeys of the genus *Cacajao* (syn. *Brachyurus*), related to the sakis, but having a short tail like a baboon's. The hair is long, silky, and mostly whitish or yellowish. In *C. rubicundus* and *C. calvus* the face is bright red; in *C. melanocephalus* it is black.

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Ouakari (*Cacajao melanocephalus*).

oua'na'niche' (wȧ'nȧ'nēsh'), *n.* [Canadian F., of Amer. Indian origin.] A small landlocked variety of the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar ouananiche*) of Lake St. John, Canada, and neighboring waters, noted for its vigor and activity, and habit of leaping from the water when hooked.
‖ **ou'bli-ette'** (ōō'blē-ĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *oublier* to forget, fr. (assumed) LL. *oblitare*, L. *oblivisci*, p. p. *oblitus*.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top, found in some old castles and other strongholds.
ouch (ouch), *n.* [ME. *ouche*, *nouche* (*a nouch* being taken for *an ouch*), fr. OF. *nusche*, *nosche*, *nousche*, necklace, collar, LL. *nusca*, fr. OHG. *nusca*, *nuscha*.] **1.** A fibula, clasp, or brooch; also, a bezel or other setting for a precious stone; hence, a jewel or ornament worn on the person.
2. An abrasion or sore on the skin. *Obs.*
ouch, *v. t.;* OUCHED (oucht); OUCH'ING. To adorn with or as with ouches.
ought (ôt), *v.* Orig. *pret.*, later also *p. p.*, of OWE (which see);

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otherluker, otherloker, *adv.* [AS. *ōðerlīcor*, compar. adv. See -LY.] Otherwise. *Obs.* — *a.* Of another kind. *Dial. Eng.*
oth'er-self', *n.* = ALTER EGO.
oth'er-some (ŭth'ẽr-sŭm), *a.* Some other. — *pron.* Some others. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
oth'er-some, *adv.* Short for *othersometimes*, at some other times. [-WARDS.
oth'er-wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See
oth'er-ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* = OTHERWISE. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
oth'er-what', *n.* Something else. *Obs.* [From elsewhere.
oth'er-whence' (-hwĕns'), *adv.*
oth'er-wheres' (-hwârz'), *adv.* = OTHERWHERE.
oth'er-whith'er (-hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To another place or places.
oth'er-wise'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
oth'er-world', *a.* = OTHERWORLDLY, *a.*
o'thing, *n.* [ME, *o*, *on*, *an*, one + *thing*.] One thing. *Obs.*
Oth'man (ŏth'măn). Var. of OTTOMAN.
Oth'ni (ŏth'nī). *Bib.*
Oth'ni-el (ŏth'nĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
othoghte, *pret.* of OFTHINK. *Obs.*
Oth'o-li'a (ŏth'ō-lī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
othom. † ODAM.
Othoman. † OTTOMAN.
O-tho'mi. Var. of OTOMI.
Oth'o-ni'as (ŏth'ō-nī'ăs). *Bib.*
O-tho'ni-el (ō-thō'nĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
othre, othur. † OTHER.
oth'yl (ŏth'ĭl), *n.* [*oxygen* + *ethyl*.] *Chem.* Acetyl. *Obs.*
‖ **o'ti-a dant vi'ti-a** (vĭsh'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Leisure causes vices.
o'ti-ant (ō'shĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *otians*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *otiari* to be at leisure.] Indolent; idle.
o'ti-a'tion, *n.* Otiosity. *Obs.*
o-ti'a-tri'a (ō-tī'ȧ-trī'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + *-iatria*.] *Med.* Otiatrics.
o'ti-co-din'i-a (ō'tĭ-kō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὠτικός pertaining to the ear (fr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear) + δίνη a whirling.] *Med.* Vertigo due to ear disease.
O'ti-dæ (ō'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OTIDIDÆ.
O-tid'i-dæ (ō-tĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *otis*, *otidis*, bustard, Gr. ὠτίς.] *Zoöl.* A family of Old World birds variously classified with the Gruiformes and the Charadriiformes, and consisting of the bustards. — **o-tid'i-form** (ō-tĭd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **o'ti-dine** (ō'tĭ-dīn; -dĭn; 183), *a.*
O-tid'i-phaps (ō-tĭd'ĭ-făps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὠτίς, ὠτίδος, bustard + φάψ wild pigeon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large terrestrial pigeons of New Guinea and adjacent islands.
o-tid'i-um (-ŭm), *n.; L pl.* OTIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* The otocyst of a mollusk.
O'ti-o-rhyn'chi-dæ (ō'shĭ-ō-rĭŋ'kĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.; Gr. ὠτίον, dim. of οὖς, ὠτός, ear + ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of weevils in which the mandibles of the embryo have a deciduous process which leaves a scar in the adult. — **o'ti-o-rhyn'chid** (-kĭd), *a. & n.*
‖ **o'ti-o'sa se-du'li-tas** (sē-dŭl'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Idle assiduity; leisurely industry.
o'ti-ose-ly, *adv.* of OTIOSE.
o'ti-ose-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
o'ti-ous, *a.* [Cf. OF. *ocios*, *ocieux*. See OTIOSE.] Otiose. *Obs.*
otir. † OTTER.
O'tis (ō'tĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of bustard, Gr. ὠτίς.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bustards, now restricted to the great bustard and a related Asiatic species.
‖ **o'ti-um** (ō'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Leisure. — **o'ti-um cum dig'ni-ta'te**, leisure with dignity; dignified leisure — **o'ti-um si'ne dig'ni-ta'te**, leisure without dignity. — **o'ti-um si'ne lit'te-ris mors est**, leisure without literature is death.
o-to'ba fat *or* **but'ter** (ō-tō'bȧ). See OIL, *Table I.*
o-to'bite (-bīt), *n.* [*otoba* + *-ite*.] A colorless crystalline substance found in otoba fat.
o'to-clei'sis (ō'tō-klī'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + Gr. κλεῖσις closure.] *Med.* Obstruction of the auditory passages. [NIUM.
o'to-co'ni-a, *n.*, *pl.* of OTOCO-
o-toc'o-nite (ō-tŏk'ō-nīt), *n.* [*oto-* + Gr. κόνις dust.] *Anat.* An otolith or otoconium.
o'to-co'ni-um (ō'tō-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL; *oto-* + Gr. κονία sand, dust.] *Anat.* One of the minute calcareous particles in the internal ear. See OTOLITH, 1. — **o'to-co'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*
o'to-crane (ō'tō-krān), **o'to-cra'ni-um** (-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*oto-* + Gr. κρανίον skull.] *Anat.* The part of the skull containing the internal ear. — **o'to-cra'ni-al** (-ăl), **o'to-cran'ic** (-krăn'ĭk), *a.*
O-toc'y-on (ō-tŏs'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + Gr. κύων dog.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small large-eared foxlike mammals of the family Canidæ. The only species, *O. megalotis*, inhabits South Africa.
o-tog'e-nous (ō-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*oto-* + *-genous*.] Derived from, or originating within, the ear.
o-tog'ra-phy (ō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *-graphy*.] *Anat.* A description of the ear. — **o'to-graph'i-cal** (ō'tō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
otok, *pret* of OFTAKE. *Obs.*
o'to-lite (ō'tō-līt), *n.* [*oto-* + *-lite*.] *Anat. & Zoöl* Otolith. —
o'to-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [aurist.
o-tol'o-gist (ō-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* An
O'to-ma'co (ō'tō-mä'kō), *n.; pl* -COS (-kōz). An Indian of a savage clay-eating tribe of central Venezuela.
otomie. † ATOMY.
O-to'mi-tlan (ō-tō'mē-tlän), *a.* Designating the Indian linguistic stock formed by the Otomis.
ot'o-my. † ATOMY.
o'to-neu-ral'gi-a, *n.* [NL.: *oto-* + *neuralgia*.] *Med.* Neuralgia of the ear.
o'to-phone, *n.* [*oto-* + *-phone*.] *Med.* A form of ear trumpet.
o'to-pi'e-sis (ō'tō-pī'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + Gr. πίεσις pressure.] *Med.* Deafness due to excessive atmospheric pressure upon the tympanic membrane.
o'to-pol'y-pus, *n.* [NL.: *oto-* + *polypus*.] *Med.* A polypus of the ear.
o'to-py-o'sis, *n.* [NL; *oto-* + *pyosis*.] *Med.* Suppuration in the ear.
o'tor-rha'gi-a (ō'tō-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + *-rhage* + *-ia*.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the ear.
o-to'sis, *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + *-osis*.] Mishearing or misapprehension of spoken sounds; also, alteration in word forms due to it.
o-tos'te-on (ō-tŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] An otolith or a bone of the ear.
‖ **o'to-toi'** (ō'tō-toi'), **o-to'to-toi'** (ō-tō'tō-toi'), *interj* [Gr ὀτοτοῖ, ὀτοτοτοτοῖ.] Alas
o-tot'o-my (ō-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *-tomy*.] Dissection of the ear
otour. † OTTER.
otow. † OUTWITH.
Ot-se'go bass (ŏt-sē'gō băs). A form of the common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*) found in Otsego Lake, New York.
Ot'ta-mite. † OTTOMITE.
ot'tar (ŏt'ȧr). Var. of ATTAR.
‖ **ot'ta-vi'no** (ŏt'tä-vē'nō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A piccolo.
ot'ter, *n.* Corrupt. of ANNATTO.
ot'ter, *v. t.* To fish with an otter. — **ot'ter-er**, *n.*
otter board. See OTTER TRAWL.
otter canoe. A long, shallow boat used by Alaskans in hunting the sea otter.
otter raft. A mass of floating kelp frequented by sea otters.
otter sheep. The ancon sheep.
‖ **ot-tet'to** (ŏt-tĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] = OCTET.
ot'to (ŏt'ō), *n.* Attar. [OTOE.
Ot'to, Ot'toe. Var. of OTO,
Ot'to-ma-ne'an (ŏt'ō-mȧ-nē'ăn), *a.* Ottomanic.
Ot'to-man-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Ot'to-mite, *n.* An Ottoman or Turk. *Rare.*
Ot'to proc'ess. A water-purifying process in which a small transformer and an ozonizer are used to make ozone for mixing with the water as it is drawn.
ot'tre. † UTTER, *v.*
ot'troye, *v. t.* [OF. *otroier*, F. *octroyer*.] Concede. *Obs.* — *n.* [OF. *otroi*.] Concession. *Obs.*
otur. † OTTER.
O'tus (ō'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὦτος.] See ALOADÆ.
ot-win'. † ATWIN.
o-two. † A-TWO
ou. † OWE, YOU.
ou (ō). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of OU, *interj.*
O. U. A. *Abbr.* Order of United Americans.
Oua'chi-ta stone (wŏsh'ĭ-tô). [From *Ouachita* or Washita, town and river in Arkansas.] = ARKANSAS STONE.
O. U. A. M *Abbr.* Order of United American Mechanics
ou'bit (ōō'bĭt). Var of WOOBUT.
ou'bli-ance, *n.* [F.] Oblivion. *Obs.*
oubust, oubut. † WOOBUT.
ouch (ouch), *interj.* [Cf. G. *autsch*.] An exclamation expressing pain. [*Obs.*
ouch'er, *n.* A maker of ouches.
oucht (äkt; ŏkt) Scot. var. of OUGHT.
oucht. † AUGHT. [of OLD.
oud (ōd; ôd). Dial. Eng. var.
ou'de-nar'de (ou'dĕ-när'dĕ), *n.* [From *Oudenarde*, town in East Flanders, Belgium.] A kind of tapestry with landscape and figures (pastorals), esp. of the 16th century.
Ou-den'o-don (ōō-dĕn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr οὐδείς, οὐδενός, no one, none + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] See DICYNODON. — **ou-den'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*
oue. † OFFE. [of OVER.
ou'er (ō'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. var.
ouese. † EAVES. [OUPHE.
ouf. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of
ouf (ouf), *interj.* An exclamation expressing a sense of stifling.
oug (ōōg). Scot. var. of UG.
ougard † AWARD.
ough. † OWE. [tion of disgust.
ough (ōōk), *interj.* An exclama-
ough'ly. † UGLY.
oughne. † OWN.

now only an *auxiliary* in the *pret.* form, except in the illiterate "had ought." See also def. 3. [ME. *oughte, aughte, ahte,* AS. *āhte.* See OWE.] **1.** As the preterit or past participle of OWE, in various senses; as: **a** Owned; possessed; hence, *Rare,* belonged. *Obs.*

The knight the which that castle *ought.* — *Spenser.*

b Owed; was or were under obligation to pay or render; was indebted to for; was indebted to the amount of. *Obs.*

This due obedience which they *ought* to the king. — *Tyndale.*

c Bore; entertained. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The love and duty I long have *ought* you. — *Spelman.*

2. As an auxiliary; — used only with pret. inflection, and as either present or preterit; specif.: **a** To be bound in duty or by moral obligation; primarily, to be bound by practical duty, by the recognized moral laws, or by conscience; by extension, to be subject to, or determined by, ideal right or ideal necessities.

We then that are strong *ought* to bear the infirmities of the weak. — *Rom.* xv. 1.

There is an interval between life as it is and life as it *ought* to be. — *J. Martineau.*

☞ The infinitive without *to* occurs after *ought* in older or poetic use; as, "you *ought* not walk." *Shak.* A past sense with *ought* is made clear, in modern use, by putting the following infinitive in the perfect tense; as, you *ought* to have gone.

b To be necessary, fit, becoming, or expedient; to behoove; — in this sense formerly sometimes used impersonally or without a subject expressed. "Well *ought* us work." — *Chaucer.*

To speak of this as it *ought,* would ask a volume. — *Milton.*

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things? *Luke* xxiv 26

c To be a natural or logical consequence or result; as, the truth *ought* to be inferable from these particulars.

3. Regularly formed from OUGHT as a present tense [*pret.* OUGHTED; *p. pr.* OUGHTING]: **a** To be under obligations; have as a duty. Cf. OWE, *v. t.*, 2. *Obs.* **b** To owe (money, etc.). *Scot.* **c** To have or own. *Scot.*

There's naebody but you and me that *ought* the name. *Stevenson.*

Syn. — OUGHT, SHOULD, MUST. *Ought* and *should* express obligation, OUGHT commonly suggesting duty or moral constraint, SHOULD, the obligation of fitness, propriety, expediency, and the like; but *ought* is often used in the weaker sense conveyed by *should*; as, "We have left undone those things which we *ought* to have done; and we have done those things which we *ought* not to have done" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "The participle for the substantive *should* be very rarely used" (*Jowett*); "The translator of Homer *should* be penetrated by a sense of four qualities of his author" (*M. Arnold*); "The translator of Homer *ought* steadily to keep in mind . . . what judges he is to try to satisfy" (*id.*). MUST implies necessity or compulsion, whether physical or moral; as, "I did but taste a little . . . and, lo, I *must* die" (1 *Sam.* xiv. 43); "Duty whispers low, Thou *must*" (*Emerson*). See MAY, WILL.

ought (ôt), *n.* Duty or obligation; esp., the moral imperative attached to the verb *ought.*

oui'ja (wē'jȧ; -yä), *n.* [F. *oui* yes + G. *ja* yes.] A board, on which the alphabet and various signs are written, used with a planchette to obtain mediumistic messages.

ounce (ouns), *n.* [F. *once,* fr. L. *uncia* a twelfth, the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot. Cf. 1st INCH, OKE, UNCIAL.] **1.** A weight of various countries and values, orig. the twelfth part (*uncia*) of the Roman pound. See WEIGHT. Specif.: **a** In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth part of a pound (437½ grains or 28.3502 grams). **b** In troy and apothecaries' weight, the twelfth part of a pound (480 grains or 31.1028 grams); — called specif. *troy ounce.*

2. A liquid measure. See FLUID OUNCE.

3. Fig.: A small portion or quantity.

By *ounces* hung his locks that he had. — *Chaucer*

4. A money of account of Morocco, equal to four blankeels or one tenth of a mitkal. Its value is stated to be about one third of a penny or two thirds of a cent, but was formerly much greater. See COIN.

ounce, *n.* [F. *once*; cf. Sp. *onza*; prob. for *lonce,* taken as *l'once,* fr. L. (assumed) fem. adj *lyncea,* fr. *lynx* lynx, Gr. λύγξ. Cf. LYNX.] **a** A large leopardlike cat (*Felis uncia*), one of the most beautiful of the cat family. It is about four feet long, exclusive of the long, thickly furred tail. The color is grayish white irregularly spotted with black. It inhabits very high altitudes of Tibet and southern Siberia, hence its fur is very long and soft. Called also *snow leopard.* **b** The jaguar. *Rare.*

ouphe (ouf; ōōf), *n.* [See OAF, AUF.] An elf or goblin.

Like urchins, *ouphes,* and fairies. — *Shak.*

our (our), *pron. & a.* [AS. *ūre* our, of us; akin to *ūs* us, to us, and to G. *unser* our, of us, Goth. *unsara.* See US.] Of or pertaining to us. *Our* is used: **1.** As genitive pl. of *I,* esp. with *all* in a genitive construction: of us. *Obs.,* except perhaps in such phrases as "in our midst," "our persecutors," etc., where *our* is ordinarily construed as an adjective (see def. 2, below).

Uprose our host, and was *our* aller cook. — *Chaucer.*

2. As possessive adjective: belonging to us; as, *our* country. "The Lord is *our* defense." — *Ps.* lxxxix. 18.

☞ *Our* is used for *my* by royalty; also by editors and other writers. Cf. WE. It was formerly also used absolutely for *ours* (which see).

Our Lady, the Virgin Mary. See LADY, *n.*, 4. — **O. Lady Day,** LADY DAY; — the original form. — **O. Lady's bedstraw,** yellow bedstraw. — **O. Lady's cowslip,** the yellow star-of-Bethlehem (*Gagea lutea*). *Obs.* — **O. Lady's mint,** spearmint. — **O. Lady's thistle,** the milk thistle. — **O. Lady's Wand,** *Astron.,* the belt of Orion. — **O. Lady's Way,** the zodiac. *Obs.*

-our. [OF. *-our, -or, -ur,* F. *-eur.*] A noun suffix denoting an *act* or *agent.* See -OR.

Ou'rou-pa'ri-a (ōō'rōō-pā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *yourou-pari.*] *Bot.* A rather large genus of chiefly tropical Asiatic rubiaceous climbing shrubs having axillary heads of yellow flowers with valvate corollas succeeded by large septicidal many-seeded capsules. *O. gambier* yields the important tanning material gambier.

ours (ourz), *pron. & a.* **1.** The form of the possessive *our* used absolutely, that is, with no noun following; — often after *of*; as, this world of *ours.* See POSSESSIVE, *a.*

Our wills are *ours,* we know not how. — *Tennyson.*

2. Used specif., for the speaker's house, husband, etc. *Dial. Eng.* "Tom Burke of *Ours.*" — *C. Lever.*

our-self' (our-sĕlf'), *pron.* Equiv. of OURSELVES; — used chiefly to denote a single person, as in the regal or formal style.

Unless we would denude *ourself* of all force. — *Clarendon.*

our-selves' (-sĕlvz'), *pron.; sing.* OURSELF (-sĕlf'). An emphasized form of the pronoun of the first person plural; — used (1) as a simple subject or object; (2) in apposition, often with *we,* rarely with *us*; (3) as a predicate nominative; (4) as a reflexive. Cf. MYSELF, WE, US.

Safe in *ourselves,* while on *ourselves* we stand. — *Dryden.*

-ous (-ŭs). [OF. *-ous, -us, -os, -eus,* F. *-eux,* fr. L. *-osus.* Cf. -OSE.] **1.** An adjective suffix meaning *full of, abounding in, having, possessing the qualities of, like*; as in gracious, abounding in grace; bulbous, having bulbs, bulblike; riotous, poisonous, piteous, joyous, etc.

2. *Chem.* A suffix denoting that the element indicated by the name bearing it has, in the case under consideration, a valence *lower* than that denoted by *-ic*; as, nitrous, sulphurous, etc., as contrasted with nitric, sulphuric, etc.

oust (oust), *v. t.*; OUST'ED; OUST'ING. [OF. *oster,* F. *ôter,* orig. uncert.] **1.** *Law.* **a** To put out of possession; to eject or dispossess from, or deprive of, a tenement or hereditament. **b** To bar, take away, or remove.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare, formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted.* — *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To eject; to turn out; to drive out.

From mine own earldom foully *ousted* me. — *Tennyson.*

oust'er (ous'tẽr), *n.* [OF. infin. *oster,* used substantively. See OUST.] *Law.* A putting out of possession; dispossession from a corporeal, or, less commonly, from an incorporeal, hereditament; ejection; — now used only of a wrongful dispossession; ejection.

Ouster of the freehold is effected by abatement, intrusion, disseizin, discontinuance, or deforcement. — *Blackstone*

ous'ter le main' (lĕ măn') [*ouster* + F. *la main* the hand, L. *manus*], *Feudal Law,* a livery of lands out of the hands of a guardian after majority of the ward, or out of the king's hands; also, a judgment or writ given for that purpose.

out (out), *adv.* [ME. *out, ut, oute,* AS. *ūt,* and *ūte, ūtan,* fr. *ūt*; akin to D. *uit,* OS. *ūt,* G. *aus,* OHG. *ūz,* Icel. *ūt,* Sw. *ut,* Dan. *ud,* Goth. *ūt,* Skr. *ud.* Cf. ABOUT, BUT, *conj.,* CAROUSE, UTTER, *a.*] Primarily, *out* means away from within a space; from the interior, or beyond the limits or boundary, of something; — opposed to *in* or *into.* The something may be expressed after *of, from,* etc. (see OUT OF, below); or it may be implied; as, he is *out*; or, he is *out of* the house, office, business, etc.; he came *out*; or, he came *out from* the ship, meeting, sect, etc. *Out* is used in a variety of special applications, as: **1** Away from a normal, usual, or particular place, as from home, from land, from its setting, etc.; as, the proprietor is *out*; his team was taken *out*; we were three days *out.* "My shoulder blade is *out.*" *Shak.* Specif., of a girl or woman, at domestic service; as, to be or live *out.*

2. Beyond possession, control, or occupation; from one's hands, or store; hence, specif., in or into a state of loss or deprivation; — used of office, property, etc.; as, the Democrats went *out* and the Whigs came in; he put his money *out* at interest; ten dollars *out* of pocket. "Land that is *out* at rack-rent." *Locke.* Formerly also: At a loss, as from forgetfulness or confusion.

I have forgot my part, and I am *out.* — *Shak.*

3. Beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply; to a conclusion; completely; hence, in or into a condition of extinction, exhaustion, completion; as, the fuel, or the fire, has burned *out.* "Hear me *out.*" — *Dryden.*

Deceitful men shall not live *out* half their days. *Ps.* lv. 23.

4. Beyond the limits of concealment, confinement, privacy, constraint, etc., actual or figurative; hence, in or into a state of freedom, openness, disclosure, publicity, etc.; as, the sun shines *out*; he laughed *out*; to be *out* at the elbows; the secret has leaked *out,* or is *out*; the disease broke *out* on his face; the book is *out*; to speak *out.*

She has not been *out* [in general society] very long. *H. James.*

5. Beyond the bounds of what is true, reasonable, correct, proper, seasonable, etc.; in error or mistake; in a wrong or incorrect position or opinion; in a state of disagreement, opposition, etc.; in an inharmonious relation. "Lancelot and I are *out.*" — *Shak.*

Very seldom *out,* in these his guesses. — *Addison.*

6. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* In the condition of having completed a turn at batting, or of being forced to discontinue an attempt to score.

out and away, by far; as, that is *out and away* the best. — **o. and out. a** *adv.* Completely; wholly; openly. **b** [As attributive *adj.,* usually written *out-and-out.*] Being, done, or made completely, or without any qualification, reservation, or disguise; absolute; as, an *out-and-out* villain.

He was not a philologist attacking the study of law, but an *out-and-out* jurist, philologically trained. — *Atlantic Monthly.*

— **out at, o. in, o. on,** etc., prepositional phrases, in which *out* refers to a source, origin, etc., not expressed; as, *out* (of the house and) *at* the barn; *out in* the woods. "Three fishers went sailing *out into* the west." *C. Kingsley.* — **o. of,** a prepositional phrase denoting, with verbs of movement or action, *from the interior of; beyond the limit of; from within; from among; from*; hence, indicating *origin, source, motive,* etc.; as, he gave it *out of* pity; — opposed to *in* or *into*; also, in predicate constructions, *separated from; deprived of*; as, she was *out of* breath. — **o. to out,** from one extreme limit to another, including the length, breadth, or thickness; over all; — applied to measurements.

☞ For **out of date, out of true,** etc., see the phrases under DATE, TRUE, etc.

out (out), *a.* **1.** Outside; outer; external.

2. Outlying; situated at or near the boundary or limit; away from the center, or chief seat or station.

3. Pert. to or designating charges or amounts to be paid.

4. Protruding; standing out. *Obs.*

5. Unusual or abnormal; as, an *out* size. *Colloq.*

6. *Banking.* Designating, or pert. to, the clearing of drafts, checks, etc., which a bank must pay; as, the *out* clearing, *out* books, etc.; — opposed to *in.* *Cant, Eng.*

7. *Games.* Not having its inning; fielding, as in cricket and baseball; as, the *out* side.

out at elbows. See under ELBOW. — **o. at heels.** See under HEEL. — **o. wedge.** *Nav. Arch.* = EMERGED WEDGE. See under IMMERSED WEDGE.

out (out), *n.* One that is out; specif.: **a** One who is out of office; — generally in *pl.* **b** *pl.* In games, as baseball and cricket, the players who are not having their innings. **c** A place or space outside of something; a nook or corner; an angle projecting outward; an open space; — chiefly used fig. in the phrase *ins and outs*; as, the *ins and outs* of a question. See under 4th IN. **d** An outing; a short vacation. *Colloq., Eng.* **e** That which is opposed; a drawback; also, esp. *pl.,* an inharmonious relationship; as, he and his master were at *outs,* i. e., at odds. **f** *Print.* A word or words omitted by the compositor in setting type; an omission. **g** A sum expended or paid out; — generally in *pl.*

out, *interj.* **1.** Expressing impatience, anger, a desire to be rid of; — with the force of command: go out; begone.

Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools! — *Shak.*

2. Expressing grief, horror, or indignation; — often with *alas!* or in *out upon* or *on* (a person); — sometimes merely mildly or playfully reproachful.

out upon *or* **on!** equivalent to "shame upon!" "away with!" as, *out upon* you!

out, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *ūtian.* See OUT, *adv.*] **1.** To put out; eject; expel. "A king *outed* from his country." *Selden.*

2. To come out with; to make known. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

3. To give or bring out; esp., to set out for sale. *Obs.*

4. To annihilate or blot out. *Obs. or Dial.*

5. To knock out; disable an opponent by a blow. *Slang.*

out-. [See OUT, *adv.*] A combining form used chiefly in the senses of the adverb (although, esp. in 2 **b** below, there is an extension of meaning not found in the purely adverbial uses). The chief meanings (in which the combinations are indefinitely numerous) are: **1.** (*primary accent regularly on out-, as* out'gō'; *in adverbs the accent is variable, cf.* OUTDOORS). With nouns and adjectives: **a** Situated or placed near or beyond the boundaries, or belonging to that which is so situated; — as, specif.: beyond the walls or immediate boundaries; exterior; external; outside; as in *out*garment, *out*house, *out*stair; out of or outside of (what is designated); as in *out*door; remote from the center; distant; as in *out*district, *out*field; residing, journeying, or employed outside or abroad; as in *out*clerk, *out*-patient, *out*pupil; foreign; as in *out*city, *out*merchant, *out*-people. **b** Away from the center or source; forth; outward; — generally with the idea of motion, trend, extension, or direction; as in *out*bound, *out*branching, *out*going, *out*voyage; specif.: leading or opening outward; as in *out*path, *out*let; projecting or inclining outward; as in *out*lipped, *out*bowed.

2. (*primary accent regularly on verbal element, as* out-gō') With verbs: **a** As a separable prefix, the combination being equivalent to the verb followed by *out* (chiefly nonce words, now mostly poetic); as, specif.: forth; out; away; as in *out*flow; *out*hurl; outward; as in *out*lengthen; out of place, being, content, etc.; as in *out*wrench, *out*blot, *out*quaff; forth into being or manifestation; as in *out*shape, *out*ferret; to the full extent; to the limit; completely; as in *out*wear; to the elimination or ejection of; as in *out*awe, *out*gloom, *out*hiss, *out*jest. **b** As an inseparable prefix, with verbs or with adjectives or nouns converted to verbal use, implying a going or passing beyond in the quality or action named by the second element; an exceeding, excelling, surpassing, beating, in the respect considered; as, specif.: in respect to time, *out*last, *out*live; in respect to space, *out*reach, *out*pass; in respect to any action, with reference to a competitor, *out*brag, *out*do, *out*fawn; hence, in respect to a contest, *out*bid, *out*bargain, *out*jockey. In respect to an action, quality, or character, as implying an excessive degree of it, formations with *out-* are used either: without special qualification; as, "this result *out*satisfies my wish;" or, in an idiom common since the 16th century, by repeating the second element of the compound as a direct object; as, to *out*-Herod Herod, to *out*bake the baker. **c** As an inseparable prefix, with the force of *dis-*; — chiefly in nonce words.

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ought. † OUT.
ought (ôt), *n.* & *adv.* Aught; anything; at all.
oughten. † UGHTEN.
ought'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
oughwhere. † OWHER.
ougle, *a.* Ugly. *Obs.*
oug'lie, oug'ly. † UGLY.
ouh. † OWE.
ouht. † AUGHT.
ouhte. † OUGHT.
ouhwar. † OWHER.
‖ **ouï'-dire'** (wē'dēr'), *n.* [F.] Hearsay.
ouir. † OVER.
ouis'ti-ti (wĭs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. See WISTITI.] A marmoset.
ouk (ōōk; ŏŏk). Scot. var of WEEK.
oul. † AWL, OWL.
ou'la-chan (ōō'lȧ-kȧn), **ou'la-chon** (-kŏn). Vars. of EULACHON.
‖ **où la chè'vre est at'ta'chée', il faut' qu'elle broute'** (ōō lȧ shĕv'r' ā-tȧ'tȧ'shā', ēl fō' kĕl brōōt'). [F.] Where the goat is tethered, there it must browse; one must know how to live where one is and with the resources at one's disposal.
ou'lap (ou'lȧp), *n.* A penny. *Cape Dutch.*
ould (*dial.* ō'ŭld). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OLD.
oule. † AWL, HOWL, OWL.
oulie. † OIL.
ou-li'tis (ōō-lī'tĭs; ou-), **ou'loid** (ōō'loid; ou'-), etc. Vars. of ULITIS, etc.
ouller. † ALDER.
ou'long (ōō'lŏng). Var. of OOLONG.
ou'lor-rha'gi-a (ōō'lō-rā'jĭ-ȧ; ou'-), **ou-lor'rha-gy** (ōō-lŏr'ȧ-jĭ; ou-). Vars. of ULORRHAGIA, etc.
oul'ter-le-mer' (ōōl'tẽr-lē-mâr'), *n.* [OF. *oultre la mer* beyond the sea.] *Old Law.* The plea of being beyond the sea.
oultrage, etc. † OUTRAGE, etc.
oultraunce. † OUTRANCE.
oultre-. For words beginning *oultre-,* see the forms in OUTRE-.
oul'tre-li, *adv.* [OF. *outre* excessively (see also -LY), or OF. *outréement, outrement,* with *-li* (= *-ly*) for the adv. ending *-ment.*] Excessively; extremely; utterly. *Obs.*
oum'ber (*dial.* ōm'ẽr; ōōm'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UMBER, shade.
ou'mer (ō'mẽr; ōō'mẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UMBER.
oumper, oumpere. † UMPIRE.
oun. † OWN.
ounce metal. An alloy composed of one ounce each of tin, zinc, and lead to one pound of copper.
ounded, *p. a.* Oundy. *Obs.*
oun'der (ōōn'dẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of UNDERN.
oun'ding, *n.* [See OUNDY.] Wavelike adornment. *Obs.*
ounds, *interj.* For *wounds,* used as an oath. See 'SWOUNDS.
oun'dy, *a.* [F. *ondé, -ée,* fr. *onde,* L. *unda,* a wave.] Wavy; waving; curly. *Obs.* "*Owndie* hair." *Chaucer.*
oune. † ON; OWN.
oune. Obs. p. p. of OWE.
ouph'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
our. † HOUR, OWHERE, YOUR.
our (*dial.* ō'ŭr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OVER.
ou-rang', ou-rang'-ou-tang' (ōō-răng'). Vars. of ORANG, ORANG-UTAN.
ou-ran'o-graph'ic (ōō-răn'ō-grăf'ĭk; ou-), **ou'ra-nog'ra-phist,** etc. Vars. of URANOGRAPHIC, etc.
ou-ra'ri (ōō-rä'rē). Var. of CURARE.
our'beld, *p. p.* [See BIELD. *Obs.*] Covered over.
our'dirk'it, *p. a.* [See DARK.] Overshadowed. *Obs Scot.*
oure. † HOUR, ORE, OUR, OVER, OVRE, YOUR.
ou're-bi (ōō'rā-bē). Var. of ORIBI.
oures, ouris. † OURS.
ou-ret'ic (ōō-rĕt'ĭk; ou-). Var. of URETIC.
ou'ric (ōō'rĭk; ou'-). Var. of URIC.
ou'rie (*Scot.* ōō'rĭ), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *ūrigr* wet, fr. *ūr* drizzling rain.] Dingy; dreary; drooping; melancholy; also, cold. *Obs. or Scot.*
ourloft. † ORLOP. *Scot.*
ourn. † ORN.
ourn. Obs. pret. of RUN.
ourn (ourn), *pron. & a.* Dial. var. of OURS.
ourn, *v. t. & i.* Prob., to chafe; fret. *Obs.*
ournement. † ORNAMENT.
ou-rol'o-gy (ōō-rŏl'ō-jĭ; ou-). Var. of UROLOGY.
ou-ros'co-py (-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [See UROSCOPY.] Urology.
our'scal'it, *p. a.* Covered with scales. *Obs. Scot.*
our-sel' (ōōr-sĕl'), *pron.* Ourself. *Scot.*
our-sels' (-sĕlz'), *pron.* Ourselves. *Scot.*
our'spin'ner, *v. t.* [*over* + freq. of *spin.*] To spin, or pass rapidly, over. *Obs. Scot.*
our'stren'kle, *v. t.* [*our-* for *over* + ME. *strenkelen* sprinkle.] To sprinkle over. *Obs. Scot.*
ourthwort,etc. † OVERTHWART.
ourwhere, *adv.* [For *outherwhere.* See OUTHER; WHERE.] Anywhere; everywhere. *Obs.*
ous. † US.
ouse. † OOZE.
ouse (ous). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OX.
ou'sel. Var. of OUZEL.
ou'sen (ou'sĕn; -zĕn). Var. of OXEN. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
ou-shab'ti. Var. of USHABTI.
‖ **ou-si'a** (ōō-sē'ä), *or* (Gr.) οὐσία, *n.* Nature; substance; essence: true being.
oust (ōst). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OAST.
oust-ee' (oust-ē'), *n. Law.* One who is ousted. *Obs. or Rare.*
ous'ter-le-mer'. Erroneous var. of OULTER-LE-MER.
oustrich. † OSTRICH.

out (out), *v. i.* To come or go out; to get out or away; to become public. "Truth will *out*." *Shak.*
to out with, to bring out; also, to utter; as, he *outs* with the whole story. *Colloq.*
out-act' (out-ăkt'), *v. t.* To surpass in acting; to outdo.
He has made me heir to treasures
Would make me *outact* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*
out'age (out'āj), *n.* [*out* + *-age.*] A vent or outlet also, quantity or bulk lost in transportation, as of oil from a cask.
out'-and-out', *a.* Thoroughgoing; complete; outright.
out-bal'ance (out-băl'ăns), *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.
out-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.; pret.* OUT-BORE' (-bōr'; 201); *p. p.* OUT-BORNE' (-bōrn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-BEAR'ING. **1.** To bear, or lead, forth or abroad.
This song of soul I struggle to *outbear*
Through portals of the sense. *Mrs. Browning.*
2. To bear out; to support; to sustain. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
3. *Naut.* To outcarry; to outsail. *Obs.*
out-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.; pret.* -BID' or -BADE' (-băd'); *p. p.* -BID' or -BID'DEN (-bĭd''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BID'DING. **1.** To exceed or surpass in bidding. "*Outbid* the bold." *Pope.*
2. To overrate.
3. = OUTDO.
out'board' (out'bōrd'; 201), *a. & adv.* **1.** *Naut.* Outside of the lines of a vessel's bulwarks or hull, or situated nearer the side than the center; in a lateral direction from the hull or from the keel; — opposed to *inboard*; as, *outboard* rigging; swing the davits *outboard*; the *outboard* end of a transverse passageway or of an oar. "Stand at attention facing *outboard*." *Ridley McLean.*
2. *Mach.* Designating a bearing, center, or other support, used in conjunction with, and outside of, a pair of bearings, etc., in line, and usually independent of the frame supporting these bearings, being often on a separate foundation.
out'bond' (-bŏnd'), *a.* *Masonry.* Laid with its longer side along, or parallel to, the face of the wall; — said of a brick or stone. Opposed to *inbond.*
out'-book', *n.* *Banking.* A book containing records of out clearings.
out'born' (out'bôrn'), *a.* Foreign. — *n.* A foreigner.
out'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Outward bound, as a means of transportation or that which is transported; also, pert. to outbound transportation; — contrasted with *inbound.*
out'bounds' (-boundz'), *n. pl.* The farthest or exterior bounds; extreme limits; boundaries. *Spenser.*
out-brave' (out-brāv'), *v. t.* **1.** To face, endure, or resist bravely or valiantly; also, to excel in bravery; to outdare.
2. To excel in bravery, or finery; to exceed in comeliness or beauty. "The basest weed *outbraves* his dignity." *Shak.*
out-bra'zen (-brā'z'n), *v. t.* To bear down with a brazen face; to surpass in impudence. *T. Brown.*
out'break' (out'brāk'), *n.* A bursting forth; eruption; a sudden or violent manifestation of harmful activity; esp., a breach of public tranquillity; an insurrection.
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shak.*
out'break'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who participates in an outbreak, or insurrection.
2. A breaker distant from the shore.
out'break'ing, *n.* Act of breaking out; an outbreak.
out-breathe' (-brēth'), *v. t.* **1.** To breathe forth; exhale.
2. To cause to be out of breath; to exhaust. *Shak.*
out-breathe', *v. i.* To issue, as breath; to exhale.
out'build'ing (out'bĭl'dĭng), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house; an outhouse.
out'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A bursting forth; an outbreak.
She sat . . . in a great *outburst* of weeping. *Hall Caine.*
out'cast' (out'kȧst'), *n.* **1.** One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home, society, or country; hence, often, a degraded person; a vagabond.
2. That which is cast out or forth; specif.: **a** Refuse. **b** A projectile or missile. *Obs.* **c** A structure built out from a building, as a buttress. *Obs.*
3. Act of casting forth or out.
4. An outlet, vent, or opening. *Rare.*
5. A quarrel or contention. *Scot.*
out-cast' (-kȧst'), *v. t.* **1.** To cast out.
2. To build out. See OUTCAST, *n.*, 2 **c**.
out'cast' (out'kȧst'), *a.* **1.** Cast out; degraded.
2. Rejected; thrown aside or away.
out'caste' (-kȧst'), *a.* Of no caste; outside of caste society or expelled from caste privileges.
out'caste', *n.* In India, one who has been ejected from his caste for violation of its customs or rules. The outcastes are denied all ordinary social rights.

out-caste' (out-kȧst'), *v. t.;* OUT-CAST'ED; OUT-CAST'ING. To make an outcaste of.
out'cast'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of casting out.
2. That which is cast out.
3. An offshoot. *Obs.*
out-class' (out-klȧs'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in class; to be or prove superior to.
out'-clear'er, *n.* *Banking.* The representative who acts for a bank at the out clearing. *Eng.*
out'come' (out'kŭm'), *n.* **1.** Act of coming out; egress.
2. That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence; upshot.
All true literature, all genuine poetry, is the direct *outcome*, the condensed essence, of actual life and thought. *J. C. Shairp.*
3. An outlet.
4. The season when the days begin to lengthen. *Obs. Scot.*
out'cri'er (-krī'ẽr), *n.* One who cries out or proclaims; a herald or crier.
out'crop' (out'krŏp'), *n.* *Geol. & Mining.* **a** The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. *Lyell.* **b** That part of a stratum which appears at the surface; basset.
out'crop', *v. i.;* -CROPPED' (-krŏpt'); -CROP'PING. To crop out; specif., *Geol.*, to come out to the surface of the ground, as strata. — **out'crop'ping**, *p. pr. & vb. n.*
out'cross' (out'krŏs'; 205), *n.* A cross with an animal of another strain. — **out'cross'ing**, *n.*
out'cry' (-krī'), *n.* **1.** A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress, alarm, opposition, or detestation; clamor.
2. Sale at public auction; also, the crying of wares for sale in the streets.
out-cry' (out-krī'), *v. t.;* -CRIED' (-krīd'); -CRY'ING (-krī'ĭng; *as verbal n., or adj.*, out'krī'ĭng). **1.** To cry out; shout.
2. To exceed in clamor; hence, to cry down.
3. To sell at auction; to auction off.
out-cry', *v. i.* To cry out.
out'curve' (out'kûrv'), *n.* That which curves out. See *Cit.*
It is convenient to employ a specific name for a projection of a coast line less pronounced than a peninsula, and for an inlet less pronounced than a bay or bight; *outcurve* and incurve may serve the turn. *Encyc. Brit.*
out-dare' (out-dâr'), *v. t.* To surpass in daring; also, to overcome by daring. *Shak. R. Browning.*
out-dis'tance (-dĭs'tăns), *v. t.* To pass completely; to outstrip; also, to extend beyond.
out-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.; pret.* OUT-DID' (-dĭd'); *p. p.* OUT-DONE' (-dŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-DO'ING. **1.** To put out. *Obs.*
2. To go beyond in performance; to excel; surpass.
I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay. *Swift.*
3. To overcome.
4. To foil; nonplus. *U. S.*
Syn. — See EXCEED.
out'door' (out'dōr'; 201), *a.* **1.** Being, belonging, or done out of doors; as, *outdoor* sports; *outdoor* dress.
2. Belonging, occurring, residing, arising, etc., outside the walls of an institution such as a hospital; as, *outdoor* relief; *outdoor* pensions; specif., *Eng.*, arising, done, etc., outside of Parliament; as, *outdoor* ministerial speaking.
3. *Steam Engin.* See INDOOR, *a.*, 4.
outdoor apprentice, an apprentice who does not live in his employer's household. — **o. stroke.** See INDOOR, *a.*, 4.
out'doors' (out'dōrz'; out'dōr- 87), *adv.* [*out*, as prep. = out of.] Abroad; out of the house; out of doors.
out'doors' (out'dōrz'), *n.* The world out of doors.
out'dwell'er (out'dwĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who dwells outside (the bounds considered); esp., *Eng.*, one who holds land in a parish, but lives elsewhere.
out'er (out'ẽr), *a.* [Compar. of OUT. Cf. UTTER, *a.*] **1.** Being on the outside; external; farthest or farther from the interior, from a given station, or from any space or position regarded as a center or starting place; — opposed to *inner*; as, *outer* wall; the *outer* stump in cricket; the *outer* world.
2. *Philos.* External; objective; not subjective. Cf. INNER, 2.
3. *Phon.* Of a sound, pronounced with the place of articulation or narrowing nearer the lips than in another sound called *inner*; thus *r* is "*inner* point," *th*, "*outer* point."
Syn. — OUTER, OUTWARD, OUTSIDE, EXTERNAL, EXTERIOR are in many cases interchangeable. OUTER (which sometimes retains its comparative force) and less frequently OUTWARD (commonly with the suggestion of motion) may be used of spatial relations; as, "He brought me forth into the *outer* court" (*Ezek.* xlvi. 21); one's *outer* garments, an *outward* curve. Both words (but esp. *outward*) are used in implied contrast with the mind or soul; as, the *outer* man; "the *outward* and social forms of life rather than . . . its internal spirit" (*Wordsworth*); "obstinate questionings of sense and *outward* things" (*id.*). That is OUTSIDE which is on, or which pertains to, the outer parts or surface of anything; as, an *outside* stateroom, an *outside* passenger, *outside* shutters. EXTERIOR frequently applies to the outer limits or portions of the thing in question; EXTERNAL, to that which lies wholly outside it; as, "Thou, whose *exterior* semblance doth belie thy soul's immensity" (*Wordsworth*); "I was often unable to think of *external* things as having *external* existence" (*id.*); "In general its culture is *exterior* chiefly; all the *exterior* graces and accomplishments and the more *external* of the inward virtues" (*M. Arnold*). See EXTRINSIC; cf. INNER.
outer bar, in England, the body of junior (or utter) barristers; — so called because in court they occupy a place beyond the space reserved for king's counsel. See BARRISTER. — **o. form**, or **outside form**, *Printing*, a form containing the half of a sheet that includes the first and last pages. — **o. gap**, *Elec.*, a spark gap in an outer circuit, as an extra gap in the secondary circuit of an electric ignition device for an internal-combustion engine, additional to the gap in the spark plug, to indicate whether the apparatus is working properly and supposed to increase the effectiveness of the spark plug. — **O. House**, in Scotland, the great hall in the Parliament house at Edinburgh, in which the Lords Ordinary of the Court of Session sit as judges of the first instance; hence, *Colloq.*, the judges collectively, or the business there transacted; — opposed to *Inner House.*
out'er (out'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The part of a target outside of the circle or rectangle called *inner*; also, a shot that strikes it.
2. An outer wrapping or garment.
out'er, *n.* **1.** One who outs with, or says, anything. *Obs.*
2. One who takes an outing, or pleasure trip. "The grand army of *outers*." *Geo. W. Sears.*
3. *Elec.* Either of the main or outside wires of a three-wire system, in distinction from the middle or neutral wire.
out'er-most (out'ẽr-mōst), *a.* [From OUTER. Cf. UTTERMOST, UTMOST; OUTMOST.] Being on the extreme external part; farthest outward; as, the *outermost* row. — Also *adv.*
out-face' (out-fās'), *v. t.;* OUT-FACED' (-fāst'); OUT-FAC'ING (-fās'ĭng). **1.** To face or look (one) out of countenance; to resist or bear down by bold looks or effrontery; to browbeat; also, to brave; defy.
Having *outfaced* all the world. *South.*
2. To state or maintain impudently or defiantly (something false, insolent, or insulting); or to give the lie to or insult (a person). *Obs. or Archaic.*
It seems a poor kind of pleasure to *outface* a boy. *Stevenson.*
out'fall' (out'fôl'), *n.* **1.** The mouth or vent of a river, drain, sewer, etc.; the lower end of a watercourse, or the part of any body of water where it drops away into a larger body; as, the *outfall* of the Gulf of Mexico.
2. **a** A sally or sortie. *Obs.* **b** The people issuing from a large building; as, the *outfall* of a theater. *Now Rare.*
3. A quarrel; a falling out. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
out'field' (-fēld'), *n.* **1.** **a** A field beyond, or separated from, the inclosed land about the homestead; an uninclosed or unexplored tract. **b** In Scotland, the outlying land of a farm, generally moorland or pasture.
2. Hence, figuratively, an unfamiliar or unsystematized region of thought or fact.
The great *outfield* of thought or fact. *Trench.*
3. *Sports.* **a** *Baseball.* (1) The part of the field beyond the diamond, or infield. (2) The players in the outfield, including the left, right, and center fielders. See BASEBALL. **b** *Cricket.* The part of the field farthest from the batsman.
out'field'er (-fēl'dẽr), *n.* *Sports.* A player in the outfield.
out'field'ing, *n.* *Sports.* Playing in the outfield.
out'fit (out'fĭt), *n.* **1.** A fitting out, or equipment, as of a ship for a voyage, or of a person or party for an expedition or journey, esp. in an unsettled region or for residence in a foreign land; also, the expense of equipment.
2. The articles forming an equipment, as for a journey or an expedition; as, a bridal *outfit*; also, the tools or instruments comprised in any special equipment; as, a carpenter's or a surgeon's *outfit*; a gambling *outfit*; hence, fig., mental or moral endowments or requirements.
3. **a** The persons constituting a party engaged in exploring, herding, mining, railroad building, etc.; specif., the people in charge of the baggage and provisions of a party. **b** Hence, in broader sense, any local group of persons engaged in a particular industry or pursuit or assembled about a particular center. *Colloq., North America.*
out'fit, *v. t. & i.* To furnish with an outfit; to fit out.
out'fit'ter (-fĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who furnishes outfits, as for a voyage, a journey, or a business.
out-flank' (out-flăŋk'), *v. t.* *Mil.* To go, extend, or be, beyond the flank or flanks of; to turn the flank of; hence, fig., to outmaneuver; as, the enemy's right *outflanked* our left as they lay, but was *outflanked* by it in the fighting.

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out. † AUGHT, OUGHT.
out-ac'tive, **out-ad'mi-ral**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
Ou'ta-gam'ie (ōō'tȧ-găm'ĭ), *n.* A Fox Indian.
outake. † OUTTAKE.
out'-and-out'er, *n.* A thoroughgoing specimen or individual of its (or his) class. *Colloq.*
outane. Obs. p. p. of OUTTAKE.
out-ar'gue, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
outas. † *octaves*, *pl.* of OCTAVE.
outas, *n.* [ME. *outhees*, *uthest*; prob. fr. AS. *ūt* + *hæs* command. Cf. OUT; HEST.] Outcry, as in pursuit of a thief; clamor. *Obs.*
out-ask', *v. t.* **1.** To "ask," or publish, the banns of marriage of (a couple) in church for the third time. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To ask beyond the measure [of. *R.*
ou-ta'va. Var. of OITAVA. See WEIGHT.
out-awe', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-bab'ble, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'back', *a.* Of or pertaining to the bush country, or the ruder parts, of Australia. *Australia.*
out-take', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-ban', *v. t.*, **out-bar'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-bar'gain, *v. t.*, **out-bawl'**, *v. t.*, **out-beam'**, *v. t. & i.*, **out-beard'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'bear'ing, *n.* **1.** A bringing forth; also, a bending outward. *Obs. or R.*
2. Arrogant or assertive de- [meanor. *Scot.*
out'-bear'ing, *n.* *Mach.* An outboard bearing. See OUTBOARD, 2.
out'bear'ing, *a.* Arrogant. *Scot.*
out-beg', *v. t.*, **out-beg'gar**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-belch', *v. t.*, **out-bel'low**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'bent', *a.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-bid'der, *n.* One who outbids.
out'birth' (out'bûrth'), *n.* The act of bringing forth; also, that which is brought forth.
out'blaze', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-blaze', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out-bleat', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-bleed', *v. t. & i.* (*Obs. or R.*).
out-bloom', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out-blos'som, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-blot', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'blown', *a.* Inflated with wind; also, spread abroad.
out-blush', *v. t.*, **out-blus'ter**, *v. t.*, **out-boast'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'bolt'ing, *n.*, **out'bound'**, *a.* [See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-bound', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out'bound'a-ries, *n. pl.* = OUTBOUNDS. [OUT-, 2.
out-bow' (-bou'), *v. t. & i.* See
out-bow' (-bō'), *v. i.* To bow or bend outwards. *Obs.*
out-bowl', *v. t.*, **out-brag'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-braid', *v. t.* To pull out; draw; also, to eject. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To burst out. *Obs.*
out-braid', *v. t.* [Cf. UPBRAID.] To upbraid. *Obs.*
out-branch', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'branch'ing, *a.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-brast'. Obs. pret. of OUTBURST.
out-bray', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-break', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-breast', *v. t.* To surpass in singing. *Obs.*
outbreide. † OUTBRAID.
outbrest. † OUTBURST.
out-bribe', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-bring', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
outbrist. † OUTBURST.
out-bud', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-build', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-bulk', *v. t.*, **out-bul'ly**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-burn', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out-burst', *v. i.*, **out-bus'tle**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'but'ting, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-buy', *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To beat in bargaining or buying. [of.
2. To pay more than the value
3. To buy off.
out-buzz', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'by', **out'bye'** (out'bī'), *adv.* [*out* + *by.*] **1.** A little way out; at a short distance; outdoors. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. *Mining.* Toward the shaft or entry; — opposed to *inby*.
out-cant', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-car'ry, *v. t.* **1.** To carry out; specif., to export.
2. *Naut.* To carry more sail than; also, to outsail. *Obs. or R.*
out'cast'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out-cept', *prep & conj.*, also *v.* [See OUT; EXCEPT.] Except. *Obs.*
outch. Var. of OUCH, *interj.*
out'cham'ber, *n.* An antechamber; a room outside the main apartment or building. *Obs.*
out-charm', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-chase', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-cheat', *v. t.*, **out-chide'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**. [OUT-, 1 **a**.
out'cit'y, *n.*, **out'clerk'**, *n.* See
out-climb' (out-klīm'), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'coat', *n.* An overcoat. *Obs.*
out'col'lege, *a.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out'come', *v. i.* To come out (*Obs.*); issue; result; emanate. — **out'com'er**, *n.*
out'come', *v. i.* [AS. *ūtan* from without, out + *cuman* come.] To come from without, as from a foreign land. *Obs.* — **out'-com'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
out'com'ling, *n.* [See OUT; COMELING.] One who has come from without; a stranger. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
out-com'pass, *v. t.*, **out-com'pliment**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'cor'ner, *n.* An out-of-the-way corner or place.
out-cote', *v. t.* [*out-* + *cote*, v.] To surpass. *Obs.* [face. *Obs.*
out-coun'te-nance, *v. t.* To out-
out'course', *n.* An excursion; a raid or inroad. *Obs.*
out'court', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-crack', *v. t.* To outboast. *Obs.*
out-craft', *v. t.* **1.** To excel in cunning. *Rare.* [manship.
2. To surpass in skill or work-
out-craft'y, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-cull', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-curse', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-cut', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-da'cious (out-dā'shŭs), *a.* Dial. corrupt. of AUDACIOUS. — **out-da'cious-ness**, *n.*
out-dance', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-date', *v. t.* To render out of date; to antiquate.
out'-date', *a.* Dateless. *Obs.*
out-daz'zle, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'dis'trict, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-do'er (-dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who outdoes some deed or competitor.
out'door', *n.* An outer door. *R.*
out'door'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out'draft' or **-draught'**, *n.* An outward draft, or current.
out'draught', *n.* An abstract. *Obs.*
out-draw', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**. *R.*
out-dream', *v. t.* To obliterate or overcome by dreaming; also, to dream through to the end. *R.*
out-dress', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'dress', *n.* Outer dress. *Obs.*
out-drink', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-dure' (out-dūr'), *v. t.* To surpass in endurance *Rare.* — **out-dur'er** (-dūr'ẽr), *n.* *Rare.*
out-dwell', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'dwell'ing, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
oute. † AUGHT, OUGHT.
oute, *adv.* [AS. *ūte*, *ūtan.*] Out (in various senses). *Obs.*
out-eat', *v. t.*, **out-ech'o**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out'ed, *a.* [From OUT, *v.*] 1. Ejected; put out.
2. Disappointed. *Dial. U S*
outemest † UTMOST.
out'en (out''n; *Scot.* ōōt''n), *adv.* [AS. *ūtan* without, out. See OUT, *adv.*] Outside; away; absent. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* — *a.* Alien; foreign. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
out'en (out''n; *dial. also* ōōt''n), *prep.* Out from; out of; also, without. *Obs. or Dial.*
out'en-er, *n.* A stranger; a foreigner. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
outerage. † OUTRAGE.
outerageous † OUTRAGEOUS.
outercuidance. † OUTRECUIDANCE.
out'er-est, *a.* [Superl. formed on *outer*. Cf. UTTERMOST.] Farthest out; uttermost. *Obs.*
out'er-ly, *a.* From an outward direction.
out'er-ly, *adv.* [See OUTER, *a.*; cf. UTTERLY.] **1.** Utterly; entirely. *Obs.*
2. Toward the outside. *Rare.*
out'er-more, *a.* Outer. *Obs.*
out'er-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
outes. † OUTAS.
outeward. † OUTWARD
outewith. † OUTWITH.
out'eye', **out'eyed'**, *a.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-fa'ble, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'face', *n.* The surface or outside. *Obs.*
out-fame', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'fang. *Abbr.* Outfangthief. *Obs.*
out'fang-thief'. A later form of UTFANGTHIEF. See INFANGTHIEF.
out-fast', *v. t.*, **out-fawn'**, *v. t.*, **out-feast'**, *v. t.*, **out-feat'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'feed'ing, *a.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out'fence', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-fer'ret, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-fic'tion, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'fields'man, *n.* = OUTFIELDER. [*Obs.*
out-fight', *v. t.* **1.** To conquer.
2. To defeat by more skillful fighting.
out'fight'er, *n.* *Sports.* One who fights without closing in or clinching. *Rare*
out-find', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-fish', *v. t* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
outfit train. *Railroads.* A train for track workers comprising bunk or sleeping car, kitchen car, dining car, tool car, etc.
out-flame', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out'flare', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-flash', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2

out′fling′ (out′flĭng′), *n.* A gibe; a jeering remark.
out′flow′ (-flō′), *n.* A flowing out; efflux.
out-foot′ (out-fo͝ot′), *v. t.* To outrun, outwalk, or outdance; hence, of a vessel, to move through the water faster than; as, the challenger, although outpointed, was slightly *outfooting* her rival.
out-front′ (-frŭnt′), *v. t.* To confront; face.
out-frown′ (-froun′), *v. t.* To overbear by frowning.
out′gate′ (out′gāt′), *n.* [*out* + *gate* a way.] *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. A going out; exit; egress.
2. An outlet; way out.
3. = OUTCOME.
4. Usually in *pl.* Goods going or carried out of a town or port; exports; also, export dues. *Oxf. E. D.*
out-gaze′ (out-gāz′), *v. t.* To gaze beyond; to exceed in seeing or looking; hence, to stare out of countenance.
out-gen′er-al (-jĕn′ẽr-ăl), *v. t.*; -ALED (-ăld) or -ALLED; -AL-ING or -AL-LING. To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill or strategy or executive ability; to outmaneuver.
out-go′ (-gō′), *v. t.*; *pret.* OUT-WENT′ (-wĕnt′); *p. p.* OUT-GONE′ (-gŏn′; 205); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-GO′ING. **1**. To go beyond; to exceed in swiftness; hence, to surpass; outdo.
2. To circumvent; to overreach. *Obs.* *Denham.*
3. To pass through (time). *Obs.* *Spenser.*
out′go′ (out′gō′), *n.*; *pl.* OUTGOES (-gōz′). **1**. That which goes out; specif., that which is paid out; outlay; expenditure; — the opposite of *income*.
2. A going out; an outgoing; efflux; outflow.
3. An outlet; egress.
out′go′ing, *a.* Going out; departing; as, the *outgoing* administration; an *outgoing* steamer.
out′go′ing, *n.* **1**. Outgo; specif.: **a** Act or fact of going out. "The *outgoings* of the morning." *Ps.* lxv. 8. **b** That which goes out; outlay. **c** Way out; egress; outlet.
2. The extreme limit; the place of ending.
The *outgoings* of the border were at the north bay of the salt sea, at the south end of Jordan. *Josh.* xviii. 19.
out-grow′ (out-grō′), *v. t.*; *pret.* -GREW′ (-gro͞o′); *p. p.* -GROWN′ (-grōn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GROW′ING. **1**. To surpass in growing.
2. To grow out of or away from; to grow too large for; to develop beyond the need of; to recover from by reason of growth, etc.; as, to *outgrow* clothing; to *outgrow* usefulness; to *outgrow* an infirmity.
out′growth′ (out′grōth′), *n.* That which grows out of, or proceeds from, anything; an excrescence; an offshoot; hence, a result or consequence.
out′guard′ (-gärd′), *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army, to watch for the enemy; an outpost; hence, anything for defense placed at a distance.
out′gush′ (-gŭsh′), *n.* A pouring out; an outburst.
A passionate *outgush* of emotion. *Thackeray.*
out′haul′ (-hôl′), *n.* *Naut.* A rope used for hauling out a sail upon a spar.
out-hec′tor (out-hek′tẽr), *v. t.* To overcome by hectoring or blustering; to browbeat.
out–Her′od (-hĕr′ŭd), *v. t.* To outdo (Herod) in violence; to exceed (characteristic or typical violence, outrage, or extravagance); — in, or in allusion to, the Shakespearean passage, "it *out-Herods* Herod," in "Hamlet" (Act III., Scene ii.), which refers to the blustering rôle of Herod in the mystery plays. Cf. OUT-, 2 **b**.
Out-Heroding the preposterous fashion of the times. *Scott.*
out-hold′ (-hōld′), *v. t.* **1**. To withhold. *Obs.*
2. To hold out; to keep out or off.
out′house′ (out′hous′), *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house; an outbuilding.
out′ing, *n.* **1**. Act of going out; esp., an airing, or an excursion; as, a summer *outing*.
2. Act of driving out; ejection.
3. Distance out at sea; seaward distance.
out′ing, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or suitable for, an outing or outdoor wear; — applied specif. to various articles of dress, or to the material of which they are made.
out′keep′er (-kēp′ẽr), *n.* *Surv.* A dial plate attached to a surveyor's compass for keeping tally in chaining.
out′land (out′lănd), *n.* [AS. *ūtland*.] **1**. A foreign land. *Now Poetic.*
2. *Feudal Law.* The outlying land not kept in demesne, but granted to tenants; — opposed to *inland*. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. Outlying lands; esp., the lands belonging to a town, colony, or estate, farthest removed from the settlement.
4. A foreigner; an outlander. *Scot.*
out′land, *a.* [*out* + *land*. See OUTLANDISH.] **1**. Foreign.
2. Outlying; beyond the near boundaries or precincts.

out′land-er (out′lăn-dẽr), *n.* A foreigner; an alien.
out-land′ish (-lăn′dĭsh; *formerly also* out′lăn-dĭsh), *a.* [Cf. AS. *ūtlendisc* foreign. See OUT, LAND, 1st -ISH.] **1**. Foreign; not native. *Archaic.* "*Outlandish* women." *Neh.* xiii. 26.
2. Of foreign or unfamiliar appearance or manner; strange; hence, bizarre; barbarous; uncouth; as, an *outlandish* dress, behavior, or speech.
Something *outlandish*, unearthly, or at variance with ordinary fashion. *Hawthorne.*
3. Of the outlands; remote from civilization or familiarly known regions.
Syn. — See STRANGE.
out-last′ (-låst′), *v. t.* To exceed in duration; to survive.
out-laugh′ (-läf′), *v. t.* **1**. To surpass or outdo in laughing.
2. To laugh (one) out of a purpose, principle, etc.; to discourage or discomfit by laughing; to laugh down. *Rare.*
out′law′ (out′lô′), *n.* [AS. *ūtlaga*, *ūtlah*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *ūtlagi*, n., *utlagr*, a. See OUT; LAW.] **1**. A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection; a person against whom outlawry has been pronounced; a proscribed person. See OUTLAWRY.
2. Hence, a lawless person, or a fugitive from the law; a person roving and committing acts of violence.
3. Sentence of outlawry. *Obs.*
out′law′, *v. t.*; OUT′LAWED′ (-lôd′); OUT′LAW′ING. [AS. *ūtlagian*.] **1**. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to declare to be an outlaw; to proscribe. See OUTLAWRY; cf. INLAW.
2. To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement; as, to *outlaw* a debt; to deprive of legal force. "Laws *outlawed* by necessity." *Fuller.* *Obs. or R. in Eng.*
out′law′ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act of outlawing; act or process of putting a man out of the protection of law; hence, formerly, banishment; exile. In the later times outlawry in civil cases, including contempt of court, incapacitated the outlaw from bringing an action in the courts, but did not deprive him of the right of self-defense. Civil outlawry was abolished by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 59, 1879, having been long obsolete; and criminal outlawry has been in practical abeyance since 1859, though still legally possible. Outlawry is entirely obsolete in the United States, and it is doubtful if it has been employed since the Revolution. In Scotland, when the accused is absent on the day on which he is summoned to appear and stand trial in the High Court, sentence of outlawry or fugitation is pronounced against him (cf. ATTAINDER, 1; CAPUT LUPINUM; FORFEITURE, 1 **b**; ESCHEAT, 1; EXACT, *v. t.*, 5; etc.). Outlawry was at first a declaration of war by the community upon one who defied its constituted authority. As a common enemy his goods were forfeit and every man was at liberty, and even bound, to kill him at sight. Later it became a substantive punishment for crime, and finally a mere process designed to bring one into the jurisdiction of the courts in either criminal or civil cases. The penalties and disabilities attached to it varied, but after the 13th century wanton killing of the outlaw was not permitted.
out-lay′ (out-lā′), *v. t.* **1**. To lay out; spread out; display.
2. To make outlay of (money).
out′lay′ (out′lā′), *n.* **1**. A laying out, or expending.
2. That which is expended; expenditure.
3. An outlying haunt. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
out′leap′ (-lēp′), *n.* A leaping out; hence, a sally; outburst.
out-learn′ (out-lûrn′), *v. t.* **1**. To learn by inquiry. *Obs.*
Naught, according to his mind,
He could *outlearn*. *Spenser.*
2. To excel or surpass in learning.
3. To learn the whole of; to exhaust knowledge of.
Men and gods have not *outlearned* it [love]. *Emerson.*
out′let (out′lĕt), *n.* **1**. The place or opening by which anything is let out; a passage out; an exit; a vent.
2. The outlying parts, as the environs of a town. *Obs.*
3. That into which anything is let out, as a yard, etc.
4. Act of letting out.
outlet of the pelvis, the lower border of the pelvic cavity, bounded by the subpubic ligament and the rami of the pubis and ischium, the tuberosities of the ischia, and the great sacrosciatic ligaments and tip of the coccyx.
out′li′er (-lī′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who does not live where his office, or business, or estate is; also, an animal outside the fold or inclosure.
2. That which lies, dwells, or is situated or classed, away from the main or kindred body.
3. *Geol.* A part of a formation separated by erosion from the main body and lying without or beyond it.
4. An outsider.
out′line′ (-līn′), *n.* **1**. **a** The line which marks the outer limits of an object or figure; an exterior line or edge; contour; — commonly in *pl.* **b** In art: A line by which the boundary of a figure is indicated; hence, the style of representation or of drawing in which contours are figured without shading. **c** A sketch drawn in outline.
2. A preliminary or general sketch or indication of a plan, system, course of thought, etc.
But that larger grief . . .
Is given in *outline* and no more. *Tennyson.*
3. *Fishing.* A set line. *U. S.*
Syn. — Sketch, draft, delineation. See FORM.
out′line′ (out′līn′), *v. t.*; OUT′LINED′ (-līnd′); OUT′LIN′ING (-līn′ĭng). **1**. To draw the outline of.
2. To sketch out or indicate as by an outline; as, to *outline* an argument or a campaign.
3. To trace out the outline or contour of.
out-lin′e-ar (out-lĭn′ē-ȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to an outline; being in, or forming, an outline.
outline stitch. Any of several simple embroidery stitches, such as crewel, overcast, or rope stitch, used to make the outline of a design.
out-live′ (-lĭv′), *v. t.*; OUT-LIVED′ (-lĭvd′); OUT-LIV′ING.
1. To live beyond, or longer than; to survive; outlast.
2. To outgrow; to develop through.
3. To live better than. *Rare.*
Syn. — OUTLIVE, SURVIVE are frequently interchangeable. But OUTLIVE often conveys a certain suggestion of competition, which is never present in SURVIVE; as, "The senior member has *outlived* the whole club twice over" (*Spectator*); "He [Cowper] had the misfortune to *survive* [Mrs. Unwin] three years and a half" (*Goldwin Smith*). Fig., *outlive* often carries an implication of outlasting or outgrowing, less frequently found in *survive*; as, to *outlive* one's early aspirations, to *outlive* one's usefulness; "Men *outlive* their love, but they don't *outlive* the consequences of their recklessness" (*G. Eliot*); cf. to *survive* defeat.
out-live′, *v. i.* To continue to live. *Shak.*
out′lodg′ing (out′lŏj′ĭng), *n.* A lodging outside specified or implied limits.
out-look′ (out-lo͝ok′), *v. t.* **1**. To face down; to outstare.
2. To inspect thoroughly; to select. *Rare.* *Cotton.*
3. To excel in appearance. *Rare.*
out′look′ (out′lo͝ok′), *n.* **1**. A lookout.
2. The view obtained by one looking out; scope of vision; prospect; hence, the scope or content of mental vision; a vivid or individual perception from a special point of view.
Applause
Which owes to man's short *outlook* all its charms. *Young.*
out′ly′ing (-lī′ĭng), *a.* **1**. Lying or being at a distance from the central part, or the main body; being on, or beyond, the frontier; exterior; remote; detached.
2. Lying outside prescribed limits; not in the direct course or within a given pale or ambit.
out′ma-neu′ver | **out′ma-nœu′vre** } (-mȧ-no͞o′vẽr), *v. t.* To surpass, or get an advantage of, in maneuvering.
out′most (out′mōst), *a.* [From OUT. See OUT, UTMOST; cf. OUTERMOST.] **1**. Farthest outward; outermost.
2. Uttermost; utmost; most remote.
3. Final; utter; extremest. *Obs.*
out-move′ (out-mo͞ov′), *v. t.* **1**. To move faster than; also, to move, or affect, more than.
2. *Chess.* To gain an advantage over by moving.
out-name′ (-nām′), *v. t.* **1**. To describe extravagantly. *R.*
2. To exceed in name, fame, or degree.
out′ness, *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being out or beyond.
2. *Metaph.* State or quality of being distinguishable from the perceiving mind, by being in space, and possessing material quality; externality; objectivity.
The *outness* of the objects of sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
out-num′ber (out-nŭm′bẽr), *v. t.* To exceed in number.
out′-of-door′, *a.* Being out of the house; being, or done, in the open air; outdoor; as, *out-of-door* exercise.
out′par′ish (out′păr′ĭsh), *n.* A parish without the walls or limits of a town or city; also, a rural or outlying parish.
out′-pa′tient, *n.* A patient who is not an inmate of a hospital, but receives treatment from it.
out′pen′sion (out′pĕn′shŭn), *n.* A public pension granted to one not required to live in a charitable institution. — **out′pen′sion-er** (-ẽr), *n.*
out′pen′sion, *v. t.* To grant an outpension to.
out-play′ (out-plā′), *v. t.* To excel or defeat in a game; to play better than; as, to be *outplayed* in tennis or ball.
out-point′ (out-point′), *v. t.* *Naut.* To sail closer to the wind than. Cf. OUTFOOT.
out-poise′ (-poiz′), *v. t.* To outweigh.
out′port′ (out′pōrt′; 201), *n.* **1**. A harbor or port outside the limits of some definite place or customhouse jurisdiction; specif., in England, any port away from the main customhouse, which is in London.
2. An emission port or exit.
out′post′ (-pōst′), *n.* *Mil.* A post or station without the

out′flash′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-flat′ter, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
outfleme, *n.* [*out-* + *fleme*, n.] An exile. *Obs.*
out-fling′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-flour′ish, *v. t.*, **out-flout′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-flow′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′flue′, *n.*, **out′flush′**, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-flush′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′flux′, *n.* An outflow or outlet.
out-fly′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out′fold′, *n.* = OUTFIELD, *n.*, 1.
out-fool′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′form′, *n.*, **out′fort′**, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-fort′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′forth′, *a.* [*out*, adv. + *forth*, adv.] Outward. *Obs.* — *adv.* Outwardly. *Obs.*
out′free′man, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out′gait′. Var. of OUTGATE. *Scot.*
out-gal′lop, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′gang′ (o͞ot′găng′), *n.* [AS. *ūtgang*.] Departure; also, outlet; a road out. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
out′gar′ment, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out′garth′, *n.* An outer yard, or garth. See GARTH, 1; OUT-, 1 **a**.
out′gate′, *n.* An outer gate.
out′gate′ (o͞ot′gāt′), *adv.* [Cf. OUTGATE way out.] Outwards; outside. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
out-give′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′giv′ing, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-glare′, *v. t.*, **out-glit′ter**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-gloom′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-glow′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-go′, *v. i.*; *pret.* OUT-WENT′; *p. p.* OUT-GONE′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-GO′ING. To go out. *Obs.*
out-go′, *v. t.* **1**. To outrun; outdistance. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
2. To exceed; surpass; excel; also, *Obs.*, to overreach.
3. To pass through (time); outlast. *Obs.*
out′go′er (out′gō′ẽr), *n.* One who goes out or departs.
out-grin′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′ground′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-grow′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-guess′, *v. t.*, **out-gun′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-gush′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
outh, *adv. & prep.* Over; above. *Obs.* *Scot.*
out-haul′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out′haul′er, *n.* **a** A rope or line to haul anything out. **b** *Naut.* An outhaul. *Rare.*
out-heart′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **c**.
outhees. ✝ OUTAS.
outhele, *v. t.* [*out-* + *hele*, v. t.] To uncover; unsheathe. *Obs.*
outh′er (*dial.* ŏth′ẽr), *pron.*, *adv.*, *a.*, & *conj.* [AS. *āwðer* either, one or other. Cf. OR, *conj.*] Either; other. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
outhere, *v. t.* [See OUT; HEAR, *v.*] To hear perfectly. *Obs.*
outheys. ✝ OUTAS.
out-hire′, *v. t.*, **out-hiss′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′horn′, *n.* A horn sounded to give alarm. *Obs.*
out-hound′, *v. t.* To instigate. *Obs.* *Scot.*
out′hous′ing, *n.* Outhouses, [collectively.
out-howl′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-hu′mor, **-hu′mour**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-hurl′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′hy-per′bo-lize, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
Ou′tis (o͞o′tĭs; ou′tĭs), *n.* [Gr. οὔτις nobody; οὐ not + τὶς any one.] Lit., Nobody: — a name which Odysseus palms off as his real name upon the giant Polyphemus (which see).
out-jest′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′jet′, *n.*, **out′jet′ting**, *a.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-jock′ey, *v. t.*, **out-jug′gle**, *v. t.*, **out-jump′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-jut′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′jut′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-kick′, *v. t.*, **out-kill′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′kitch′en, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-knave′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′-knee′, *n.* Bowleg. — **out′-kneed′**, *a.* [OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-la′bor, **-la′bour**, *v. t.* See
outlagarie. ✝ OUTLAWRY.
out′la′ger. ✝ OUTLIGGER.
out′laid, *a.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-lance′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**. [*Obs. or Dial.*
out-land′ish-er, *n.* A foreigner.
out-land′ish-like, *a.* See -LIKE.
out-land′ish-ly, *adv.* of OUTLANDISH.
out-land′ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
outlarie. ✝ OUTLAWRY.
out-lash′, *v. i.* To make an outburst, as of display; exaggerate; also, to strike out. *Obs.*
out′lash′, *n.* An outward lashing, or stroke with a lash.
out-launch′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′lay′er. ✝ OUTLIGGER.
out-lean′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-leap′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
outleger. ✝ OUTLIGGER. [*Obs.*
out-length′, *v. t.* To lengthen.
out-length′en, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′ler (*Scot.* o͞ot′lẽr), *n.* An animal left unhoused; hence, a person out of employment. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
out-let′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-lie′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out′lig′ger, **out′lick′er**, *n.* [E. dial. *lig* to lie. See LIE to be prostrate; cf. OUTLIER.] *Naut.* An outrigger. *Obs.*
out′limb′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out′line′less, *n.* See -LESS.
out-lin′ger, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′lipped′, *a.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out′list′, *n.* Edge. *Obs.*
out-liv′. Outlive. *Ref. Sp.*
out-liv′er, *n.* One who outlives.
out-look′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′look′er, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out′loose′, *n.* An outlet; an evasion. *Obs.*
out′lope′, *n.* [Cf. D. *uitloop*.] An excursion. *Obs.*
out′lop′er, *n.* One who goes on an expedition, as a voyage of adventure. *Obs.*
out-love′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-lung′, *v. t.* To excel in lung power. [See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-lus′ter, **out-lus′tre**, *v. t.*
out′ly (*Scot.* o͞ot′lĭ), *adv.* [*out*, adv. + *-ly*.] Utterly; also, outwardly. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [discern. *Obs.*
out-make′, *v. t.* To make out;
out-man′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′man, *n.* An outsider; one who works outside. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
out-man′tle, *v. t.* To excel in splendor, as of dress. *Rare.*
out-march′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′march′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-mar′ry, *v. t.*, **out-mas′ter**, *v. t.*, **out-match′**, *v. t.*, **out-mate′**, *v. t.*, **out-meas′ure**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
outmer. ✝ UTMER.
out′mer′chant, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-mir′a-cle, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′-mon′ey, *n.* Money put out in loans. *Obs.* [above.
out-mount′, *v. t.* To mount
out′mouth′ (-mouth′), *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**. [OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-mouth′ (-mouth′), *v. t.* See
out′nal, *n.* A kind of linen thread. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
outneme, *a. & adv.* [Cf. OUTNIM.] Exceptional. *Obs.*
out-nim′, *v. t.*; *p. p.* OUTNOME′. [AS. *niman* to take. Cf. OUT; NIMBLE.] To take out; except; — sometimes used as a *prep.* *Obs.*
out-noise′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′nook′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-nu′men, *a. & adv.* [P. p. of *outnim*.] Exceptional; exceptionally. *Obs.* — **out-nu′men-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
out′of′fice, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out′-of-the-way′, *a.* See under WAY, *n.* [1 **a**.
out′ov′en (-ŭv′′n), *n.* See OUT-,
out-pace′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-paint′, *v. t.*, **out-par′a-gon**, *v. t.*, **out-par′a-mour**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′part′, *n.* An outlying or exterior part; specif., *pl.*, suburbs. *Rare.*
out-pass′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out′pas′sage, *n.* Act or means of passing out. *Obs.*
out-pas′sion, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′path′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-pay′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-peep′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-peer′, *v. t.* [See PEER an equal.] To excel. *Shak.*
out′peo′ple, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-peo′ple, *v. t.* To depopulate. *Obs.*
out′pick′et, *n.* *Mil.* An advanced picket. *Rare.*
out-pitch′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′place′, *n.* An outlying or out-of-the-way place. *Obs.*
out-plan′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′play′, *n.* See OUT-, 1.
out-plot′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′pock′et-ing, *n.* An evagination. [See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-poi′son, *v. t.*, **out-poll′**, *v. t.*
out′porch′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-port′, *n.* Export. *Obs.*
out′pouch′ing (out′pouch′ĭng), *n.* = OUTPOCKETING.
out-pour′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′pour′, *n.*, **out′pour′er**, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-pow′er, *v. t.* To excel in power; overpower. *Obs.*
out-pray′, *v. t.*, **out-preach′**, *v. t.*,
out-preen′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-prize′, *v. t.* To surpass in value or estimation. *Obs.*
out-prod′i-gy, *v. t.*, **out-prom′-**

limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army, for observation of the enemy or to guard against surprise. Also, the troops placed at such a station. The *outposts* include all outlying guards of all kinds, as vedettes, pickets, sentinels, and strong detachments.

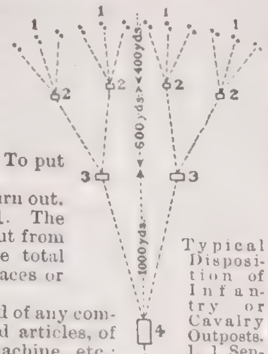

Typical Disposition of Infantry or Cavalry Outposts. 1, 1 Sentinels or (when Cavalry) Vedettes or Cossack Posts; 2, 2 Pickets, each one Section or (Cavalry) 25 men; 3, 3 Supports, each one Platoon or (Cavalry) 50 men; 4 Reserve, of two Companies or (Cavalry) Troops, generally about 2,000 yds. from Main Body.

out-put′ (out-po͝ot′), *v. t.* **1**. To put out or outside; expel. *Obs.*
2. To put forth as output; turn out.

out′put′ (out′po͝ot′), *n.* **1**. The amount of coal or ore put out from one or more mines, or the total product of one or more furnaces or mills, during a given time.
2. Hence, a yielding or a yield of any commodity, esp. of manufactured articles, of power from a generating machine, etc.; also, the amount which a man, machine, factory, or industry produces or is able to produce in a given time; as, a weaver's daily *output;* last year's *output* in the cotton industry; sometimes applied to mental production; as, the literary *output.*
3. *Physiol.* That which is expelled from the body by the lungs, skin, and kidneys, as products of metabolic activity; the egesta other than the feces. See INCOME, 3 **b**.

out′put′ter (-po͝ot′ẽr), *n.* **1**. In various *Obs.* uses: **a** One who utters false coin. *Scot.* **b** One bound to furnish and equip men for military service. **c** One of certain maintainers and abettors of thieves or freebooters. *Oxf. E. D.*
2. An instigator. *Obs.*
3. A producer.

out′rage (out′rāj), *n.* [F. *outrage*, OF. *oltrage ;* OF. *outre, oltre,* beyond (F. *outre*, L. *ultra*) + *-age*, as in *courage, voyage.* See ULTERIOR.] **1**. Intemperance; excess; esp., excessive or extravagant indulgence; luxury; sometimes, extravagant conceit; presumption. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Extravagant or violent misdoing; injurious and wanton wrong done to persons or things; hence, an outrageous action; a gross violation of right or decency.

He wrought great *outrages*, wasting all the country. *Spenser.*

3. Extravagance of mood or behavior; violent distemper or disorder; mad display of passion; also, violence of expression due to such passion; clamor. *Obsoles.*

Yet saugh I woodnesse laughing in his rage;
Armed compleint, outhees, and fiers *outrage.* *Chaucer.*

4. A violent effort. *Obs.*
Syn. — Affront, insult, abuse.

out′rage (out′rāj; *formerly* out-rage′), *v. t.;* OUT′RAGED (-rājd); OUT′RAG-ING (-rāj-ĭng). [Cf. F. *outrager.* See OUTRAGE, *n.*] **1**. To commit outrage upon; to subject to outrage; to treat with violence or excessive abuse.

This interview *outrages* all decency. *Broome.*

2. Specif., to violate or ravish (a female).

out′rage, *v. i.* **1**. To be guilty of outrage.
2. To become enraged; to go into a rage or passion. *Obs.*
3. = OUTRAY, *v. i.*, 1. *Obs.*

out-ra′geous (out-rā′jŭs), *a.* [OF. *outrageus, outrajous,* F. *outrageux.* See OUTRAGE, *n.*] Of the nature of outrage or of an outrage; exceeding the limits of right, reason, or decency; involving or doing outrage; excessive; extravagant; furious; violent; atrocious. "*Outrageous* weeping." *Chaucer.* "*Outrageous* villainies." *Sir P. Sidney.*
Syn. — Violent, furious, exorbitant, excessive, atrocious, monstrous, nefarious, heinous. See FLAGRANT.
— **out-ra′geous-ly**, *adv.* — **out-ra′geous-ness**, *n.*

out′rag-er (out′rāj-ẽr), *n.* One who commits outrage.

‖ **ou′trance′** (o͞o′träNs′; *formerly* out′răns), *n.* [F. See OUTRÉ.] The utmost or last extremity; — formerly adopted from OF., and used as a naturalized English word.

out-range′ (out-rānj′), *v. t.* **1**. To exceed in range.
2. To range, pass, or extend beyond. *Athenæum.*

out-rank′ (-răŋk′), *v. t.* To exceed in rank; hence, to take precedence of.

out-ray′ (-rā′), *v. i.* To flash forth as a ray or rays.

out-ray′ (-rā′), *v. t.* To outshine. *Rare.* *Skelton.*

‖ **ou′tré′** (o͞o′trā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *outrer* to exaggerate, fr. L. *ultra* beyond. See OUTRAGE.] Out of the common course or limits; extravagant; bizarre; as, an *outré* costume.

My first mental development had in it much of the uncommon — even much of the *outré.* *E. A. Poe.*

out-reach′ (out-rēch′), *v. t.* **1**. To reach, or extend, beyond; to surpass.
2. To overreach; to outwit; to cheat. *Obs.*

out-reign′ (out-rān′), *v. t.* To reign through or longer than.

ou′tre-mer′ (o͞o′trē-mâr′), *n.* [F., beyond the sea; *outre* beyond (L. *ultra*) + *mer* sea, L. *mare.*] The region beyond the sea; foreign parts.

out-ride′ (out-rīd′), *v. t.* **1**. To ride better or faster than.
2. To ride out (a storm); — said of ships.

out-ride′, *v. i.* To ride out; also, to ride as an outrider.

out′ride′ (out′rīd′), *n.* A riding out; an excursion; a raid; foray; also, a place for riding out. *Rare.*

out′rid′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. A summoner who cites men before the sheriff, collects dues, etc.; also, an officer in charge of the local business of a religious house. *Obs.*
2. One who rides out; specif.: **a** A highwayman. *Obs.* **b** A servant on horseback attending a carriage.
3. A commercial traveler. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

out-rig′ (-rĭg′), *v. t.;* -RIGGED′ (-rĭgd′); -RIG′GING (-rĭg′ĭng). To fit with outriggers (a rowing boat); — chiefly in *p. p.*

out′rig′ger (-rĭg′ẽr), *n.* **1**. Any spar or projecting timber, beam, or the like, run out for temporary use or, less commonly, stationary, as from a ship's mast to extend a rope or a sail, from a building to support hoisting tackle, etc.
2. *Naut.* **a** A projecting support for a rowlock, extended from the side of a boat, allowing greater leverage of the oar. **b** A boat thus equipped. **c** A projecting contrivance at the side, or sides, of a boat to prevent upsetting, as light projecting spars with a shaped log at the end, used in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. See CANOE, *Illust.*
3. **a** A projection fastened to a carriage to enable a second horse to be driven outside the shafts. **b** A horse so harnessed or a horse added on the outside of a regular pair.
4. A pulley, or other part of a machine, or mechanical contrivance, which projects beyond the regular frame.

out′right′ (out′rīt′; out′rīt′), *adv.* **1**. Immediately; forthwith; at once; as, he was killed *outright.*
2. Straight ahead or straight onward; directly; also, *Rare*, continuously or consecutively.
3. To or in entirety; wholly; completely; entirely.

The world is not created *outright*, but is molded out of matter. *G. P. Fisher.*

out′right′ (out′rīt′), *a.* **1**. Proceeding straight ahead or directly onward.
2. Direct and thorough; straightforward; out-and-out; as, *outright* expression of opinion.
3. Complete; whole.

out-root′ (out-ro͞ot′), *v. t.* To eradicate; extirpate.

out-run′ (-rŭn′), *v. t.; pret.* OUT-RAN′ (-răn′); *p. p.* OUT-RUN′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-RUN′NING. **1**. To exceed, or leave behind, in running; to outstrip; to go beyond.

Your zeal *outruns* my wishes. *Scott.*

The other disciple did *outrun* Peter, and came first to the sepulcher. *John* xx. 4.

2. To run through; to spend. *Obs.*

out-run′, *v. i.* To run out; to pass out or away.

out′run′ (out′rŭn′), *n.* **1**. Act of running out, or passing away, or that which is lost by running out.
2. An outlying pasture or run for cattle, etc.
3. Outcome. *Rare.*

out′run′ner (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that runs out; esp., an attendant running with or before a carriage or equipage; also, a leader of a team of dogs on a dog sledge.
2. An offshoot; a branch. *Rare.* "Some *outrunner* of the river." *Lawson.*

out-sail′ (-sāl′), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in sailing.

out-see′ (-sē′), *v. t.* To see beyond; to excel in certainty of seeing; to surpass in foresight.

out-sell′ (-sĕl′), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -SOLD′ (-sōld′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SELL′ING. **1**. To exceed in amount of sales; to sell more than.
2. To exceed in the price of selling; to fetch more than; to exceed in value. *Shak.*

out′sen′ti-nel (-sĕn′tĭ-nĕl) } *n.* A sentry who guards the
out′sen′try (out′sĕn′trĭ) } outer approach.

out′set′ (-sĕt′), *n.* **1**. A setting out, starting, or beginning. "The *outset* of a political journey." *Burke.*
2. Outlay or expenditure. *Obs.*
3. *Scot.* **a** An inclosure from the outlying moorland, pasture, or common. **b** That which sets off or conspicuously adorns. *Oxf. E. D.*

out-set′, *v. t.* To set forth (*Scot.*); also, to set apart; to exclude. *Obs.*

out′set′ting, *n.* **1**. A setting forth, as on a journey.
2. Act of fitting or equipping, as for a journey. *Obs.*

out′set′ting, *a.* Outlying; also, setting or flowing out.

out-sharp′, *v. t.* To exceed in, or overcome by, craft, or sharpness.

out-shine′ (-shīn′), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* -SHONE′ (-shōn′; -shŏn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SHIN′ING (-shīn′ĭng). To shine forth. "Bright, *outshining* beams." *Shak.*

out-shine′ (out-shīn′), *v. t.* To excel in splendor.

out-shoot′ (-sho͞ot′), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* OUT-SHOT′ (-shŏt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-SHOOT′ING. **1**. To exceed or excel in shooting; also, to shoot beyond.
2. To shoot out; to project.

out′shoot′ (out′sho͞ot′), *n.* **1**. Act of shooting out; also, that which shoots out; a projection.
2. *Baseball.* A pitched ball (or its course) that curves suddenly away from a right-handed batter.

out′side′ (out′sīd′; out′sīd′), *adv. or prep.* **1**. On or to the outside or exterior (of); without; beyond the limits (of); as, to ride *outside* the coach; *outside* the scope of this essay.
2. Besides; except; as, nobody *outside* those three can tell. *Colloq., U. S.*

out′side′ (out′sīd′: 87), *a.* **1**. Of, on, or pertaining to, the outside; external; exterior; superficial. "The *outside* or utter circuits of the land." *Robinson (More's Utopia).*
2. Reaching the extreme or farthest limit, as to extent, quantity, etc.; as, an *outside* estimate. *Colloq.*
3. Situated or done beyond or outside of certain limits; also, coming from, sojourning, or living, outside of a given place or area; as, *outside* labor; specif., *Colloq.:* **a** Outside of the line of settlement. *Australia.* **b** Out of the United States; in Canada. *Northeastern U. S.*
4. Not included in a society, movement, guild, or the like; as, *outside* influences; an *outside* broker.
Syn. — See OUTER.

outside broker, a broker not a member of an exchange, as a curb broker. — **o. clinch.** *Naut.* See 2d KNOT, 1. — **o. finish,** *Arch.*, a term for the minor parts, as corner boards, window casings, etc., required to complete the exterior of a wooden building. *Rare in Masonry.* — **o. gauge** *or* **gage.** *Mech.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 3 **e**. — **o. jaunting car.** See JAUNTING CAR. — **o. lap.** See 4th LAP, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **o. lead.** See 6th LEAD, *n.*, 5 **e** (1). — **o. left,** in some games, as association football, hockey, etc., where there are five forwards, the outermost forward on the left of the center; so **outside right,** the corresponding forward on the right. — **o. quire** *or* **ream,** a quire or ream of outsides. See OUTSIDE, *n.*, 5.

out′side′ (out′sīd′; out′sīd′; *cf.* INSIDE, *n.*), *n.* **1**. The external part; the part, end, or side which forms the surface or border; hence, that which appears, or is manifest; also, that which is superficial; the mere exterior.

Created beings see nothing but our *outside.* *Addison.*

2. The part or space which lies without an inclosure; the outer side, as of a door, walk, or boundary.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside.* *Spectator.*

3. The furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, etc.; the utmost; as, it may last a week at the *outside.*
4. One that is without; hence, an *outside* passenger, as disting. from one *inside.* See INSIDE, *n.*, 6. *Colloq., Eng.*
5. *pl. Print.* Sheets of paper from the top and bottom of packages, used for temporary purposes, as for proofs.

out′sid′er (out′sīd′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who is outside or on the outside; esp., one not belonging to the institution, party, etc., spoken of; one disconnected in interest or feeling.
2. *pl.* A pair of long-nosed nippers for grasping the point of a key in the keyhole from the outside.
3. A horse that is not a favorite in the betting. *Cant.*
4. *Finance.* A dealer who is not a professional or regular speculator; one of the general public. *Colloq.*

out′sight′ (out′sīt′), *n.* **1**. Outlook. *Obs.*
2. Act or faculty of observing.

More insight and more *outsight* and much more. *R. Browning.*

out-sit′ (out-sĭt′), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -SAT′ (-săt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SIT′TING. **1**. To remain sitting, or in session, longer than, or beyond the time of; to outstay.

He will *outsit* his market, and be had cheap. *Scott.*

2. To sit longer than.

out′skirt′ (out′skûrt′), *n.* A part remote from the center; edge; border; — usually in *pl.;* as, the *outskirts* of a town.

out-soar′ (out-sōr′; 201), *v. t.* To soar beyond or above.

out′sole′ (out′sōl′), *n.* The outside sole of a boot or shoe.

out-span′ (out-spăn′), *v. t.* To exceed the span of.

I have *outspanned* life. *Stephen Phillips.*

out-span′, *v. i.* To stretch out as a span.

out′span′ (out′spăn′), *v. t. & i.* [D. *uitspannen.*] To unyoke or disengage, as oxen from a wagon. *South Africa.*

out′span′, *n.* Act of outspanning; also, a place for outspanning; specif., a piece of land dedicated or reserved to public use for halting or outspanning. *South Africa.*

out-speak′ (out-spēk′), *v. t.; pret.* -SPOKE′ (-spōk′); *p. p.* -SPO′KEN (-spō′k'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SPEAK′ING. **1**. To excel in speaking.
2. To speak out; to speak openly or boldly.
3. To express more than. *Shak.*

out′spo′ken (out′spō′k'n; out′spō′k'n; 87), *a.* Speaking, or spoken, freely, openly, or boldly; as, an *outspoken* man. — **out′spo′ken-ly**, *adv.* — **out′spo′ken-ness**, *n.*

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ise, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**. [*Obs.*
out-pub′lish, *v. t.* To outask.
out′pu′pil, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-push′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′push′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out′push′ing, *n.* A protuberance formed by an outward movement or growth.
out-quaff′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′quar′ters, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-quench′, *v. t.* To quench entirely; extinguish. *Obs.* — **out-quench′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
outrace. † OUTRAZE.
out-race′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′rage, *a.* = OUTRAGEOUS. — **out′rage-ly**, *adv.* — **out′rage-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
out-rage′, *v. t.* [*out-* + *rage.*] To rage against; to rage in excess of. *Obs. or R.*
out-ra′gi-ous′i-tie, *n.* [See OUTRAGEOUS.] Excessiveness; violence. *Obs.*
outraign. † OUTREIGN.
out-rail′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
outraious, *a.* [From OUTRAY, *n.*] Outrageous. *Obs.* — **outraiously**, *adv.* *Obs.*
outrake, *n.* Outrage. *Obs.*
out′rake′, *n.* [*out* + *rake* path.] A raid. *Obs.*
out-rant′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
outraous. † OUTRAIOUS, outrageous.
outrase. † OUTRAZE.
out-raught′. Obs. p. p. of OUTREACH. [*Scot.*
outrave, *pret.* of OUTRIVE. *Obs.*
out′ray (*dial.* o͞ot′rā), *v. i.* [OF. (assumed) *outreier*, fr. *outre* beyond + *-eier*, LL. *-izare* (cf. -IZE). Cf. OUTRAGE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. To exceed bounds, or break away from established order. *Obs.* **2**. To be immoderate, extravagant, or outrageous; to commit outrages or excesses.
out′ray (*dial.* o͞ot′rā), *v. t.* **1**. To vanquish; overcome; also, to surpass. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2**. To outrage; insult. *Obs.* **3**. To expel. *Obs.*
out′ray, *n.* [See OUTRAY, to exceed bounds.] Outrage. *Obs.*
out-raze′, *v. t.* To erase; obliterate. *Obs.*
outre. † UTTER.
out-reach′, *v. i.* To reach out; extend; also, to go too far. *R.*
out-reach′, *v. t.* To outreik. *Obs.*
out′reach′, *n.* Act or process of reaching, or stretching, out.
out-read′ (-rēd′), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-rea′son, *v. t.*, **out-reck′on**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
‖ **ou′tre-cui′dance′** (o͞o′trē-kwē′-däNs′; o͞o′tẽr-kwē′dăns), *n.* [F.; *outre* beyond + *cuider* to think, L. *cogitare.*] Excessive self-conceit; arrogance; presumption. *Obs. or R.*
out-red′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-red′, *v. t.* [See REDD to put in order.] To disentangle; also, to fit out. *Obs.* *Scot.*
out′red′, *n.* [See OUTRED, *v.*] Clearance or settlement, as of accounts; also, outfit. *Obs.*
out-red′den, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
outrede. Emendation of ATREDE. *Tyrwhitt (Chaucer).*
out-reik′, *n.* [See REEK to equip.] Equipment. *Obs. Scot.* — *v. t.* To equip. *Obs. Scot.* — **out′reik-er**, *n.* *Obs.* *Scot.*
outreliche. † OUTERLY.
out′re-lief′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
outrely † OUTERLY, UTTERLY.
ou′tré′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
outrenne. † OUTRUN.
out′rent′, *n.* Expense of the nature of rent. *Obs.*
ou′tre-pass′, *v. t.* [F. *outrepasser.*] To surpass. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
out′rick′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out′rid′ing (out′rīd′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OUTRIDE, *v.* Specif.: *p. a.* Projecting outwards.
out′rig′gered (out′rĭg′ẽrd), *a.* Furnished with an outrigger.
out′rig′ger-less, *a.* See -LESS.
outrigger torpedo. *Nav.* Same as SPAR TORPEDO.
out′rig′ging (-rĭg′ĭng), *n.* **a** Outer rigging. **b** Outside rigging.
out′right′ness (out′rīt′nĕs; out-rīt′-), *n.* See -NESS.
out-rime′, *or* **out-rhyme′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′ring′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-ring′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out-ri′val, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-rive′, *v. t. & i.* To rive; to sever; to burst asunder. *Obs.*
out′road′, *n.* An excursion; a raid. *Obs. or R.*
out-roar′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′roar′, *n.* = UPROAR.
out′roll′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-roll′, *v. t.* To unroll.
out′ro-mance′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′room′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out′room′, *n.* Outchamber. *Obs.*
out′roop′, *n.* [D. *uitroep* outcry.] = OUTCRY, auction. *Obs.*
out′roop′er, *n.* [Cf. D. *uitroeper* one who cries out.] An auctioneer; specif., the common crier of London. *Obs.*
out-row′, *v. t.*, **out-roy′al**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′rush′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-rush′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′sale′, *n.* An auction. *Obs.*
out-sat′is-fy, *v. t.*, **out-sa′vor** *or* **-sa′vour**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-say′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out′scape′, *n. & v.* [See OUT; ESCAPE.] Escape. *Obs.*
out-scent′, *v. t.*, **out-scold′**, *v. t.*, **out-scorn′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′scour′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out′scour′er, *n.* Outscout. *Obs.*
out′scour′ing, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out′scout′, *n.* A scout; specif., *Cricket*, an outfielder. *Obs. or R.*
out-scout′, *v. t.* To overpower by disdain; to outface. *Obs.*
out′sea′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-search′, *v. t.*, **out-seek′**, *v. t.*, **out-send′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-send′, *v. t.* To send forth; to emit. *Obs.*
out′serv′ant, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out′set′ter, *n.* One who outsets (*Scot.*); also, outdweller. *Obs.*
out′set′tle-ment, *n.*, **out′set′tler**, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out′shad′ow-ing, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**. [*Obs.*
out-shake′, *v. t.* To shake out.
out-shame′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-shape′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-sharp′en, *v. t.* **1**. To exasperate. *Obs.* **2**. = OUTSHARP.
out′shifts′, *n. pl.* The outskirts (of a town or city). *Rare.*
out-shin′er (out-shīn′ẽr), *n.* One that outshines.
out′shot (*Scot.* o͞ot′shŏt), *n.* A projecting part of a building; also, outlying land. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
out′shout′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-shout′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-show′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out′show′, *n. & v.* Display. *Obs.*
out-shrill′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out-shut′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′side-cyl′in-der lo′co-mo′tive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
out-sid′ed (out-sīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having an outside.
out-sid′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out-side′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out-sin′, *v. t.*, **out-sing′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**. [usual size.
out′size′, *n.* An irregular or un-
out′skin′, *n.* Outer skin. *Obs.*
out-skip′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′skir′mish-er, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out′skirr′er (o͞ot′skûr′ẽr; -skĭr′ẽr), *n.* [*out* + *skirr* to run.] A scout. *Scot.*
out-skirt′, *v. t.* To form an outskirt of; also, to pass through the outskirts of. *Rare.*
out′skirt′er, *n.* One who occupies the outskirts.
out-slan′der, *v. t.*, **out-slang′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-sleep′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-slide′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-sling′, *v. t.* To cast as from a sling. *Obs.*
out-slink′. See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-slip′, *v. t.* To evade; also, to let pass by. *Obs.*
out-smell′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-smile′, *v. t.*, **out-sound′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′span′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-spar′kle, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′speak′er, *n.* One that speaks out. [*Obs.* *Scot.*
out-speck′le, *n.* A spectacle.
out-speed′, *v. t.*, **out-spend′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′spend′, *n.* Expenditure. *R.*
out′spent′ (out′spĕnt′; out-spĕnt′; 87), *a.* Exhausted.
out-spin′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-spir′it, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **c**.
out-spit′, *v. t.*, **out-sport′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′spread′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.

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out-spread′ (out-sprĕd′), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* OUT-SPREAD′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-SPREAD′ING. **1.** To spread out; to expand.
2. To exceed in expanse or spread.
out-stand′ (-stănd′), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* -STOOD′ (-stŏŏd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STAND′ING. **1.** To stand out distinctly.
2. To stand out to sea; to sail outwards; — said of ships.
out-stand′, *v. t.* **1.** To resist effectually; to withstand.
2. To stay beyond. "I have *outstood* my time." *Shak.*
out-stand′ing, *a.* That stands out; as, specif.: projecting, conspicuous, or prominent; resisting or opposing; undischarged, uncollected, or unpaid.
Revenues . . . as well *outstanding* as collected. *A. Hamilton.*
out′stand′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of standing out; opposition.
2. That which stands out; as: **a** A projection. **b** *pl.* Outstanding moneys or unsettled accounts.
out-stare′ (out-stâr′), *v. t.* To excel or overcome in staring; to face down.
out-start′ (-stärt′), *v. i.* To start out or forth. *Chaucer.*
out-stay′ (-stā′), *v. t.*; -STAYED′ or -STAID′ (-stād′); -STAY′ING. To stay beyond or longer than.
out-stretch′ (-strĕch′), *v. t.* **1.** To stretch out; to stretch forth; to expand; strain.
2. To stretch out beyond; to exceed by dint of stretching.
out-strip′ (-strĭp′), *v. t.*; OUT-STRIPPED′ (-strĭpt′); OUT-STRIP′PING. [*out-* + *strip* to pass, outstrip.] **1.** To go faster than; to advance beyond; to leave behind.
Appetites which . . . had *outstripped* the hours. *Southey.*
2. Hence, to excel.
out′stroke′ (out′strōk′), *n.* An outward stroke; specif., in a steam or other engine, a stroke in which the piston is moving towards the crank shaft; — opposed to *instroke.*
out-swear′ (-swâr′), *v. t.* To exceed in swearing.
out-swell′ (-swĕl′), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in swelling.
2. To swell beyond; to overflow.
3. To swell out; to enlarge by swelling.
out-tak′en (-tāk′'n), *p. p. or prep. & conj.* Excepted; except; save. *Obs.*
out-tell′ (out-tĕl′), *v. t.*; -TOLD′ (-tōld′); -TELL′ING. **1.** To surpass in telling, counting, or reckoning. "I have *outtold* the clock." *Beau. & Fl.*
2. To count or tell to the limit.
3. To say out; to utter.
out-top′ (-tŏp′), *v. t.*; OUT-TOPPED′ (-tŏpt′); OUT-TOP′PING. To exceed in altitude or elevation, physical or mental.
out′turn′, *n.* **1.** That which is turned out or yielded with respect to its quantity or quality; hence, yield, as of a crop; product or output, as of a manufacture or other industry; as, the *outturn* of rice per acre.
2. *Com.* A turning out, or proving to be, with respect to quantity, quality, or condition; also, the quantity, quality, or condition that anything turns out to have or yield, as goods at the end of a transportation as compared with their amount, quality, or condition when shipped.
out-vote′ (out-vōt′), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes; to defeat by a majority of votes.
out′vot′er (out′vōt′ĕr), *n.* In primary elections, a nonresident who is a voter by property qualification. *British.*
out′ward (-wĕrd), *a.* [AS. *ūteweard, ūtweard.* See OUT; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** Out; outer; exterior; external; specif.: turning, directed, or moving toward the outside or away from the center; as, an *outward* road; an *outward* train; relating to that which is so directed or designating what is to be so moved; as, an *outward* ticket; *outward* baggage; situated or done on the outside; as, an *outward* apartment; relating to, or forming, the outer part or surface; as, the *outward* appearance; the *outward* trees of a forest.
The fire will force its *outward* way. *Dryden.*
The most pleasant of all *outward* pastimes. *Burton.*
2. Of or pertaining to the physical or bodily, as distinguished from the mental or spiritual, character; external; outer; hence, of or pertaining to the accidental or formal characteristics of anything, as distinguished from its essential or true nature; extrinsic; formal; superficial; by extension, externally manifest; that appears to view.
An *outward* honor for an inward toil. *Shak.*
Though our *outward* man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day. *2 Cor.* iv. 16.
3. External to a given interest, office, or sphere of activity.
Of the Izharites, Chenaniah and his sons were for the *outward* business over Israel, for officers and judges. *1 Chron.* xxvi. 29.
4. External to a country; foreign; as, *outward* war. *Obs.*
Syn. — See OUTER.
out′ward-flow′ tur′bine. See TURBINE.

out′ward (out′wĕrd), *n.* That which is outward, as an outer part, the external form or appearance, an external circumstance or thing, the external world, etc.
So fair an *outward* and such stuff within. *Shak.*
out′ward (-wĕrd) } *adv.* [See OUTWARD, *a.*] **1.** In an
out′wards (-wĕrdz) } outward position or direction; on or to the outside; from the interior toward the exterior; out; as, a ship bound *outward.*
The wrong side may be turned *outward.* *Shak.*
2. In a physical or bodily sense or way; in relation to external character or form, as distinguished from the internal; outwardly; externally; extrinsically; hence, apparently or in respect of appearance; publicly.
3. From the inner toward the outer nature or manifestation; in the direction of the manifest, external, or apparent.
The rejoicing was from the lips *outwards.* *J. A. Froude.*
4. Away from a given place or condition, as from one's home or country; abroad. *Obs.*
out′ward-bound′, *a.* Bound in an outward direction or to foreign parts; — said esp. of vessels.
out′ward-ly, *adv.* **1.** On or towards the outside; outward; externally; — less usual than *outward* (1).
2. In regard to external or physical character or action; in respect of appearance; — more usual than *outward* (2).
out′wash′ (out′wŏsh′), *n.* *Geol.* Drift carried by running water from a glacier and deposited beyond the marginal moraine; overwash.
out-wear′ (-wâr′), *v. t.*; *pret.* OUT-WORE′ (-wōr′; 201); *p. p.* OUT-WORN′ (-wōrn′; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-WEAR′ING.
1. To wear out; to consume or destroy by wearing; hence, to use up, or destroy the value of, by constant use; as, *outworn* machinery; an *outworn* quotation.
2. To last longer than; to outlast; as, this cloth will *outwear* the other. "If I the night *outwear.*" *Pope.*
3. To wear out or pass through; to spend (time); hence, to outlive or outgrow; as, *outworn* customs.
out-wear′, *v. i.* To become worn out. *Rare.*
out-weigh′ (-wā′), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in weight or value.
2. To weigh out in measures for making parcels.
out′weight′ (out′wāt′), *n.* The weight of goods (as bales of wool) when weighed upon being taken from a warehouse; — distinguished from *inweight.*
out-wing′ (out-wĭng′), *v. t.* **1.** To outstrip in flying.
2. *Mil.* To outflank. *Obs.*
out-wit′ (-wĭt′), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in wisdom.
They did so much *outwit* and outwealth us! *Gauden.*
2. To surpass in cunning; hence, to get the better of by craft or cunning.
Syn. — See FRUSTRATE.
out′work′ (out′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A minor defense constructed beyond the main body of a work, as a ravelin, lunette, covered way, rifle pits, etc.
2. Work upon the outside.
3. Work done outside of the shop or institution from which it is directed or for which it is performed.
out-work′ (out-wûrk′), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* OUT-WORKED′ (-wûrkt′) or OUT-WROUGHT′ (-rôt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-WORK′ING. **1.** To work out; to produce.
2. To exceed in working; to work more or faster than; also, to excel in workmanship.
out′work′er (out′wûr′kĕr), *n.* One who works outside of the institution or shop for which he works.
out′world′ (-wûrld′), *n.* The external or physical world.
out-write′ (-rīt′), *v. t.*; *pret.* -WROTE′ (-rōt′); *p. p.* -WRIT′TEN (-rĭt′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WRIT′ING (-rīt′ĭng). **1.** To exceed or excel in writing.
2. To throw off or overcome by writing; as, to *outwrite* an uncomfortable mood.
out-za′ny (-zā′nĭ), *v. t.*; -ZA′NIED (-nĭd); -ZA′NY-ING. To exceed in buffoonery. *B. Jonson.*
ou′zel, ou′sel (ōō′z'l), *n.* [ME. *osel*, AS. *ōsle*; akin to G. *amsel*, OHG. *amsala.* Cf. AMSEL.] **a** The European blackbird (*Merula merula*). **b** Any of certain other thrushes or allied birds. See RING OUZEL, WATER OUZEL.
O′va-he-re′ro (ō′vä-hĕ-rā′rō), *n. pl.* [Name given by the Ovampo, lit., the men of joy; *ova*, a plural prefix + *Herero.*] A pastoral, warlike, partly Christianized Bantu people of the central part of German Southwest Africa, similar to the Ovampo. They are of fine physique. Cf. DAMARA.
o′val (ō′văl), *a.* [L. *ovum* egg: cf. F. *ovale.* Cf. EGG, OVUM.] **1.** Of or pert. to eggs; done in the egg, or inception. *Rare.*

2. Having the figure of an egg; oblong and curvilinear, with one end broader than the other, or with both of about the same breadth; popularly, elliptical or ellipsoidal.
3. *Bot.* Broadly elliptical.
oval chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4. — **o. compass.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **o. file.** See 4th FILE. — **o. parabola**, a parabola with a loop or oval, as the curve whose equation is $by^2 = x^2(x + a)$.
o′val (ō′văl), *n.* **1.** A body or figure in the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg, or popularly, of an ellipse.
2. An object of oval or ellipsoidal shape; as: **a** A cartouche of an Egyptian king. **b** *Arch.* Obs. equiv. of OVUM, 3, and OVOLO.
o′val of Cas-si′ni (käs-sē′nē). See CASSINIAN OVAL.
o′val-bu′min (ō′văl-bū′mĭn), **o′val-bu′men** (-mĕn), *n.* [*ovum* + *albumin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The chief constituent of white of eggs; so-called egg albumin, now known to be a mixture of two or more albuminlike glucoproteids. Specif., according to some, the crystallizable portion of this mixture, as disting. from *conalbumin.*
o′val-es′cent (ō′văl-es′ĕnt), *a.* [*oval* + *-escent.*] Somewhat oval or approaching oval form.
o-val′i-form (ō-văl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*oval* + *-form.*] Having the form of an egg; shaped so that plane sections are oval if through the longest diameter and circular if perpendicular to it.
O-vam′po (ō-väm′pō), *n. pl.* [Name given by the Ovaherero; *ova-ambo* the men of ease (*ova* is a plural prefix).] A Bantu people of the northern part of German Southwest Africa. They are tall and robust, with good features, and are industrious agriculturists and skillful metal workers.
o-va′ri-an (ō-vā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Pertaining to an ovary.
o-va′ri-o- (ō-vā′rĭ-ō-), **o-va′ri-.** [See OVARY.] Combining forms denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the ovary.*
o-va′ri-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*ovario-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of removing one or both of the ovaries; oöphorectomy. — **o-va′ri-ot′o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*
o′va-ri′tis (ō′vȧ-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ovario-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the ovaries.
o′va-ry (ō′vȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL. *ovarium*, fr. L. *ovum* egg. See OVAL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The essential female reproductive gland or organ; the organ in which the eggs are produced. The corresponding male organ is the testis. In vertebrates there are commonly a pair of ovaries which develop from an outgrowth (the **genital ridge**) of each Wolffian body, and are hence of mesoblastic origin. In birds only one ovary is usually functional. The adult human ovaries are oval flattened organs about an inch and a half long lying in the broad ligaments one on each side of the uterus. They are composed of a fibrous vascular stroma in which are embedded the Graafian follicles (containing the eggs), and are invested externally with a condensed layer of the stroma, the **tunica albuginea**, and a layer of columnar cells (the **germinal epithelium**, which see) continuous with the peritoneum. The eggs are discharged by the bursting of the Graafian follicles on the surface of the ovary, the eggs passing out into the body cavity, though they are immediately received into the mouth of the oviduct (see FALLOPIAN TUBE). In most teleost fishes and many invertebrates (as arthropods) the ovaries have an internal cavity directly continuous with an oviduct.
2. *Bot.* In angiospermous plants, an enlarged (usually the basal) portion of the pistil or gynœcium, containing ovules. Morphologically the ovary is a closed sac consisting of a single sporophyll or carpel (**simple**, or **monocarpellary**, **ovary**), or of several carpels (**compound**, or **polycarpellary**, **ovary**), the ovules being borne on the inner margins or *placentæ.* The separate cavities of a compound ovary are called *loculi* or *cells.* Such ovaries frequently exhibit additional (false) septa or *dissepiments.* (See PLACENTATION.) With respect to the calyx the ovary may be wholly free (superior) or more or less coalescent (inferior). See GYNŒCIUM, CARPEL.

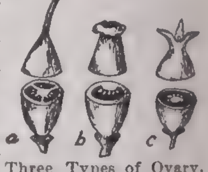
Three Types of Ovary, in Vertical Section. *a* Three-celled Ovary of St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum*) with Axile Placentæ; *b* Simple Ovary of May Apple (*Podophyllum*) with Parietal Placenta; *c* One-celled Ovary of *Tissa*, with Free Central Placenta.

o′vate (ō′vāt), *a.* [L. *ovatus*, fr. *ovum* egg. See OVAL.] **1.** Shaped like an egg; oval.
2. *Bot.* Having the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg, with the broader end basal; — properly applied only to surfaces, the corresponding term for solids being *ovoid.*

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outspred. Outspread. *Ref. Sp.*
out′spring′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-spring′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out′spurt′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out′spy′, *n.* A scout.
out-stag′ger, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′stair′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out′stand′er, *n.* One who stands or holds out, or resists.
out′start′, *n.* The start; outset.
out-start′, *v. t.* **1.** To start away from; escape. *Obs.*
2. To get or have the start of.
out-start′er, *n.* One who takes or makes the start.
out-star′tle, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′sta′tion, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-stat′ure, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-steal′, *v. t. & i.*, **out-steam′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′step′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-step′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out′still′, *n.* A licensed still outside the areas supplied by the central distilleries. *India.* *Oxf. E. D.*
out-stink′, *v. t.*, **out-storm′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
outstourbe, *v. t.* [*out* + ME. *stourben*, for *destourben* (see DISTURB).] To disturb greatly. *Obs.*
out-strain′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out′stray′, *n.*; also **out′stray′ing**. Aberration. *Obs.*
out-stream′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-streat′, *v. i.* To exude. *Obs.*
out-strech′. Outstretch. *Ref. Sp.*
out-strecht′. Outstretched. *Ref. Sp.*
out′street′ (out′strēt′), *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out′stretch′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out′stretch′er, *n.* That which stretches out.
out-stride′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-strike′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-strive′, *v. t.*, **out-strut′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′suck′en (out′sŭk′ĕn), *a.* [*out* + *sucken.*] *Scots Law.* Not astricted to a particular mill for the grinding of corn; — opposed to *insucken.*
out-suf′fer, *v. t.*, **out-sulk′**, *v. t.*,
out-sum′, *v. t.* To outnumber.
out-swag′ger, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-sweat′, *v. t.* To work out as by sweat. *Obs.*
out-sweep′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out-sweet′en, *v. t.*, **out-swim′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′take′, *n.* A passage outwards.
out-take′, *v. t.* To take out; extract; withdraw; deliver; exclude; except. *Obs.*
out-take′, *prep.* Except. *Obs.*
out-tak′ing-ly, *adv.* Exceptionally. *Obs.*
out-talk′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-tear′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-tease′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′ter. † OUTER.
outterance. † OUTRANCE.
outterliche. † OUTERLY.
out-term′, *v. t.* To exterminate. *Obs.*
out′terms′, *n. pl.* Outward appearance or relations. *Obs.*
out-think′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-throb′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-through′, *prep. & adv.* Throughout; right through. *Scot.*
out′throw′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-throw′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out′thrust′, *a. & n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-thrust′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′thrust′er, *n.* One who thrusts out.
out-thun′der, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-thwack′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-tire′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-toil′, *v. t.*, **out-tongue′** (out-tŭng′), *v. t.*, **out-trade′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
outtrage. † OUTRAGE.
out-trav′el, *v. t.*, **out-trick′**, *v. t.*, **out-trot′**, *v. t.*, **out-trump′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-try′, *v. t.* To select; to sift out. *Obs.*
out-twine′, *v. t.* To twist out; to disentangle. *Obs.*
out-val′ue, *v. t.*, **out-vel′vet**, *v. t.*, **out-ven′om**, *v. t.*, **out-vie′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-vi′er, *n.* One that outvies.
out-vig′il, *v. t.*, **out-vil′lain**, *v. t.*,
out-voice′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′voy′age, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
outwagge, *v. t.* [See OUT; WAG, *v.*] To agitate greatly. *Obs.*
out-wait′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-wake′, *v. t.* To remain awake longer than.
out′wale′, *n.* [*out* + *wale*, n.] A part separated as refuse; dregs; an outcast. *Chiefly N. of Eng. & Scot.*
out-walk′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-walkt′. Outwalked. *R. Sp.*
out′wall′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-wan′der, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out′-ward′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-ward′, *v. t.* To ward off. *Obs.*
out′ward-bound′er, *n.* A vessel outward bound.
out′ward-ly, *a.* = OUTWARD.
out′ward-most, *a.* See -MOST.
out′ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out′wards (out′wĕrdz), *adv.* [AS. *ūtweardes.* See -WARDS.] See OUTWARD, *adv.*
out-watch′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out′wax′ing, *vb. n.* Excrement; excrescence. *Obs.*
out′way′, *n.* Exit; byway. *Obs.*
out′-way′, *a.* Out-of-the-way. *Obs.*
out-wealth′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-wea′ry, *v. t.* To weary out; exhaust.
out-weave′, *v. t.*, **out-weed′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-weep′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-well′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-wend′, *v. i.* To go out. *Obs.*
out-went′, *pret.* of OUTGO.
out-whirl′, *v. t.*, **out-whore′**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′wick′, *n.* *Curling.* A carom. — *v. i.* (*pron.* out′wĭk′) To make a carom shot.
out-win′, *v. t. & i.* To get out; to win a way out of. *Obs.*
out′-wind′ (out′wĭnd′), *n.* A wind from the sea. *Obs.*
out-wind′ (out-wīnd′), *v. i. & t.* To become unwound; to extricate by winding; unloose. *Obs.*
out′win′dow, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out′wing′, *n.* An outer wing, as of an army. *Obs.*
out′wit′, *n.* Faculty of getting wisdom by observation and experience: — opposed to *inwit.* *Obs.*
out′with′ (out′wĭth′), *prep.* [*out*, adv. + *with*, prep.] **1.** Outside of; out of; out from. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. Beyond. *Obs.*
out′with′, *adv.* Out; outwardly. *Obs. or Scot.*
out-wit′ter, *n.* One who outwits.
out-woe′, *v. t.*, **out-wom′an**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out′wood′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-worn′, *pret. & p. p.* of OUTWEAR.
out-worth′, *v. t.*, **out-wran′gle**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-wrench′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-wrest′, *v. t.* To extort; to draw from or forth by violence.
out-wres′tle, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-wring′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-wrought′, *pret. & p. p.* of OUTWORK.
out-wry′, *v. t.* [*out-* + *wry* to cover.] To discover. *Obs.*
out′yard′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-yell′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out-yet′, *v. t.* [AS. *géotan* to pour.] To pour out; shed. *Obs.*
ouu-, ouv-, ouw-. For various words in *ouu-*, *ouv-*, or *ouw-*, see the forms in OUV-, OV-, OW-.
ou-va′ro-vite (ōō-vä′rō-vīt). Var. of UVAROVITE. See GARNET, 1.
‖ **ou′vert′** (ōō′vâr′), *fem.* **ou′verte′** (ōō′vârt′), *a.* [F.] Open; overt; unconcealed.
Ou′vi-ran′dra (ōō′vĭ-răn′drȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy.] See APONOGETON.
‖ **ou′vrage′** (ōō′vräzh′), *n.* [F.] A work.
‖ **ou′vrage′ de longue′ ha′leine′** (dē lôɴ′-gȧ′lĕn′). [F.] Lit., a work of long breath; a work which lasts or is long; a work of time.
‖ **ou′vri-er′** (-vrē-ā′), *n.* [F.] A working man; a male operative.
‖ **ou′vri-ère′** (-âr′), *n.* [F.] A working woman; a female operative.
ouwer. † YOUR.
ouze. Obs. or Scot. var. of OOZE.
O. V. *Abbr.* Oil of vitriol.
o′va (ō′vȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of OVUM.
o′val, *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, oval. *Rare.*
o′val, *a. & n.* [L. *ovalis.*] Designating a crown (*ovalis corona*) granted at an ovation. *Obs.*
o′val-ish, *a.* = OVALESCENT.
o′val-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* A making, becoming, or condition, of being, oval. *R.*
o′val-ly, *adv.* of OVAL. See -LY.
o′val-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
o′val-oid, *a.* [*oval* + *-oid.*] Oval-shaped; like an oval.
O-vam′bo (ō-väm′bō). Var. of OVAMPO.
o′vant, *a.* [L. *ovans* triumphant, p. pr. of *ovare* to exult.] Exultant; triumphing. *Obs.*
ovar-, o-va′ri- (ō-vā′rĭ-). See OVARIO-.
o′var-ad′en (ō′vȧr-ăd′ĕn; ō′-vȧ-rȧ-dĕn′), *n.* [*ovary* + Gr. ἀδήν gland.] *Med.* A therapeutic powder prepared from animal ovaries, used in amenorrhea, chlorosis, and hysteria.
o-va′ri-al (ō-vā′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Ovarian. *Rare.*
o-va′ri-al′gi-a (-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ovario-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Ovarian neuralgia; oöphoralgia. — **o-va′ri-al′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*
o-va′ri-ec′to-my (-ĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ovario-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Ovariotomy; oöphorectomy.
o-va′ri-o-cele′, *n.* [*ovario-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of an ovary.
o-va′ri-o-cen-te′sis, *n.* [NL.; *ovario-* + *centesis.*] *Surg.* Puncture of an ovarian tumor.
o-va′ri-o-cy-e′sis, *n.* [NL.; *ovario-* + *cyesis.*] *Med.* Extra-uterine pregnancy in the ovary.
o-va′ri-ole (ō-vā′rĭ-ōl), *n.* [Dim. of *ovary.*] *Zoöl.* One of the tubes of which the ovaries of most insects are composed.
o-va′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to eggs; as, *ovarious* food. *R.*
o′va-rism (ō′vȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *ovarisme.*] *Zoöl.* = OVISM. *Obs.* — **o′va-rist** (-rĭst), *n.* *Obs.*
o-va′ri-um (ō-vā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] An ovary.
o′va-ry, *a.* [Cf. L. *ovalis.*] Pert. to an ovation. *Obs.*
o′vate (ō′vāt), *v. t.* To render ovate.
ov′ate (ŏv′ât), *n.* [Coined fr. Gr. οὐάτεις, pl. (Strabo IV. iv. 4), fr. an Old Celtic word, and incorrectly used to translate W. *ofydd.*] An eisteddfod graduate of the third order; — artificially coördinated with the

o′vate-a-cu′mi-nate, *a.* *Bot.* Ovate, but narrowed at the end into a slender point.

o′vate-lan′ce-o-late, *a.* *Bot.* Having a form intermediate between ovate and lanceolate.

o′vate-ob′long, *a.* *Bot.* Oblong, with one end narrower than the other.

Ovate-acuminate Leaf.

o-va′tion (ō-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ovatio*, fr. *ovare* to exult, rejoice, triumph in an ovation: cf. F. *ovation*.] **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* A lesser kind of triumph allowed to a commander for an easy, bloodless victory, a victory over slaves, or the like.
2. Exultation. *Obs.*
3. Enthusiastic popular homage, or a public expression of it; an enthusiastic popular reception or tribute.

o-va′to- (ō-vā′tō-). Combining form for *ovate*.

ov′en (ŭv′′n), *n.* [AS. *ofen*, *ofn*; akin to D. *oven*, OHG. *ofan*, *ovan*, G. *ofen*, Icel. *ofn*, Dan. *ovn*, Sw. *ugn*, Goth. *aúhns*, Gr. ἰπνός, Skr. *ukhā* pot.] **1**. A furnace. *Obs.*
2. A chamber of brick or stonework, used for baking, heating, or drying; hence, any structure, whether fixed or portable, which may be heated for baking, drying, etc.; esp., now, a chamber in a stove, used for baking or roasting.

ov′en, *v. t.*; OV′ENED (-′nd); OV′EN-ING (-′n-ĭng). **1**. To bake in an oven. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To inclose as in an oven.

ov′en-bird′ (-bûrd′), *n.* **1**. Any of certain South American passerine birds of the genus *Furnarius* and family Furnariidæ, sometimes classed with the Dendrocolaptidæ. Many, as *F. rufus*, the baker bird of Argentina, build large dome-shaped nests of mud in trees, or on rocks, fences, or houses. The nest has an inner chamber with a devious passageway from the entrance.
2. An American warbler (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) having olivaceous upper parts, with a yellowish brown crown bordered by black, and white under parts streaked with black. Its dome-shaped nest of grass and leaves is placed on the ground.
3. **a** The willow warbler. *Local, Eng.* **b** The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

o′ver (ō′vẽr), *prep.* [AS. *ofer*, prep. & adv., akin to D. *over*, G. *über*, OHG. *ubar*, *ubir*, prep., *ubiri*, adv., Dan. *over*, Sw. *öfver*, Icel. *yfir*, Goth. *ufar*, L. *super*, Gr. ὑπέρ, Skr. *upari*; also to AS. *ufan* above, from above. Cf. ABOVE, EAVES, HYPER-, ORLOP, SUPER-, SOVEREIGN, UP.] **1**. Above, or higher than, in place or position, often with the idea of covering; — opposed to *under*; as, clouds are *over* our heads; the smoke rises *over* the city; *over* head and ears in debt. Also with the idea of being occupied with; as, they made merry *over* their cups.

The mercy seat that is *over* the testimony. *Ex.* xxx. 6

2. Above; — implying superiority as to authority, power, dignity, value, preference, etc.; as, to have an advantage *over* one; to triumph *over* difficulties. It often implies government, responsibility, etc.

I will make thee ruler *over* many things. *Matt.* xxv. 23.
Dost thou not watch *over* my sin? *Job* xiv. 16.

3. Above or beyond in amount or degree; more than; as, it cost *over* five dollars. "*Over* all this." *Chaucer.*
☞ *Over* in this sense may often be regarded either as preposition or adverb (cf., it cost *nearly* five dollars), according as it is felt to govern a noun or to qualify an adjective or verb.
4. Upon the surface of; upon; — often with the idea of covering the whole surface of; hither and thither upon; throughout; as, to wander *over* the earth; to walk *over* a field.
5. Throughout or during the time of; from beginning to end of; as, to keep anything *over* night. Formerly also, specif., on or during the preceding (evening or night); — now only in *over night*. See OVERNIGHT.
6. Further than; besides; — now generally *Obs.*, except in *over and above* (which see).
7. Across; from side to side of; — implying a passing or moving, either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it; as, a dog leaps *over* a stream or a table.

Certain lakes . . . poison birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon.*

8. Contrary to. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
9. Beyond or after (in time). *Obs. or Dial.*
☞ In the sense of *throughout*, whether of space or time, *over* often follows its nouns, and may be construed as an adverb; as in, he searched the country *over*.
☞ *Over*, in poetry, is often contracted into *o'er*.
Syn. — See ABOVE.
over all. **a** Everywhere. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **b** *Her.* Placed upon other charges, etc.; — said of a charge, ordinary, or escutcheon. Cf. EN SURTOUT. **c** *Naut.* From the extreme forward point to the extreme after point of the deck, including overhangs; — said of the length of a vessel. **d** From one extreme point to another of anything, including any projections; — said of a dimension. — **o. and above**. See under OVER, *adv.* (below). — **o. (one's) signature, name**, etc., having one's signature, etc., subscribed to the writing; — a substitute for the idiomatic English form, *under his signature (name, hand and seal*, etc.), the reference in the latter form being to the *authority under* which the writing is made, executed, or published, and not to the *place* of the autograph, etc. — **o. the side**, *Naut.*, from outside a vessel on to the deck, as in arriving on board, or from the deck to outside the vessel, as in leaving.

o′ver (ō′vẽr), *adv.* **1**. To the other side; from one side to another across a space or barrier; as, to sail *over* to England; to hand *over* the money; to go *over* to the enemy. "We will pass *over* to Gibeah." *Judges* xix. 12. Also, at, or on, the opposite side; as, the ferryboat is *over*.
2. Specif.: **a** From inside to outside across the brim.

Good measure, pressed down . . . and running *over*. *Luke* vi. 38.

b Beyond or away from the perpendicular; as, to fall *over*. **c** So as to face oppositely; in a manner to bring the under side to or towards the top; as, to turn (one's self) *over*; to roll a stone *over*; to turn *over* the leaves. **d** From side to side; across; — in expressions of measurement; as, a tree one foot *over*, i. e., in diameter.
3. Above; as, the balloon was directly *over*. In this use *over* may often be regarded as the preposition with its governed noun understood.
4. Beyond or above a certain quantity or limit; as, a few left *over*; hence, in excess. "So *over* violent." *Dryden.*

He that gathered much had nothing *over*. *Ex.* xvi. 18.

5. From beginning to end; throughout the course, extent, or expanse of anything; as, to look *over* accounts, or a stock of goods; a dress covered *over* with jewels.
6. At an end; beyond the limit of continuance; completed; finished. "Their distress was *over*." *Macaulay.*
7. Again; — denoting repetition; as, to do the work *over*. **over again**, once more; with repetition; afresh; anew. — **o. against**, opposite; in front. — **o. and above**, an emphatic phrase for *over* in certain senses: **a** *Prepositionally:* (1) Superior in rank or position to; above. *Rare.* (2) In addition to; besides. (3) More than. **b** *Adverbially:* (1) Besides; in addition. "He . . . gained, *over and above*, the good will of all people." *L'Estrange.* (2) Overmuch; too; as, not *over and above* well. **c** *Adjectively:* Overmuch; excessive. *Rare.* — **o. and over**, repeatedly; again and again.

o′ver (ō′vẽr), *a.* [Cf. AS. *uferra*, compar. See ABOVE, OVER, *prep. & adv.*] Upper; covering; higher; superior; also, excessive; surplus; — now chiefly used in composition; as, *over*shoes, *over*coat, *over*garment, *over*lord, *over*work, *over*haste. See OVER-, *prefix*. — **over burden**. See 2d BURDEN, 8. — **o. in the knees**, *Far.*, knee-sprung.

o′ver, *n.* **1**. Something excessive; an excess. *Rare.*
2. That which goes or is over. *Chiefly Cant.*
3. *Cricket.* **a** The series of balls (usually six) bowled from each wicket alternately. **b** The play that results.
4. A thing made or given in addition to a set number; as, the *overs*, or extra impressions, of a printed job.

o′ver (ō′vẽr), *v. t.*; O′VERED (-vẽrd); O′VER-ING. [From OVER, *adv.*] **1**. To raise (in amount). *Obs.*
2. To leap over or to go over.
3. To overcome. *Scot.*
4. To recover from. *Dial. Eng.*
5. To be over with; as, the harvest is *overed*. *Dial. Eng.*

o′ver- (ō′vẽr-; *see note below*). A combining form used in the chief senses of the adverb and the preposition and in certain complex senses apparently formed either by composition of the simpler senses or analogically with respect to them. The principal meanings (4 **c** being far the most common, formations with this sense being indefinitely numerous) are: **1**. Above; specif.: **a** Situated, extending, or moving above; as, the *over*arching sky; the *over*world. **b** Operating, directed, or coming, from above; down toward or upon, from above; as, an *over*bending tree; to *over*look a valley. **c** On the outside or surface; covering or traversing the surface; as, an *over*clouded sky; *over*grown with brush; *over*run by invaders; an *over*coat. **d** Above, or acting above, in degree, quality, station, or function; as, musical *over*tones; an *over*lord; to *over*office, that is, "hold or exercise office over." **e** Above, or reaching above, the top, or beyond the normal bound or capacity; as, an *over*flowing cup.
2. Across; specif.: **a** From limit to limit or from extremity to extremity; as, to *over*festoon. **b** Through the extent; through or throughout; to the end; as, to *over*name the exploits of a hero. **c** Beyond; on the other side of; as, he is *over*sea. **d** Across the border or bound; from one side to the other; as, to *over*bribe, that is, "bribe over."
3. Hence: **a** Across and above or across above; either, across upon the surface; as, *over*glide; or, across at a height or overhead; as, *over*leap. **b** Across, or through, and more; through and beyond; as, to *over*stay.
4. Above or beyond in degree; specif.: **a** More than; to a degree beyond or in excess; as, *over*balance; *over*time; hence, so as to exceed or surpass; as, to *over*bid; to *over*plot; also (probably with some reference to 1 **b**), so as to defeat or get the better, as by descending upon, forcing down, outdoing, etc.; as, to *over*bear, *over*throw, *over*awe. **b** To a great or surpassing degree; abundantly or surpassingly; as, *over*glorious. **c** To an excessive degree; excessive or to excess; too; too much; as, to *over*do; *over*heat.
5. Again; in repetition; as, *over*say, that is, "say over."
☞ The accentuation in compounds of *over-*, esp. the adjectives, often varies with the sense and the position of the word. In many cases where even accent (—′ —′) is indicated, as in *o′ver-greed′y*, either stress may be somewhat subordinated according to the construction or emphasis; as, an *o′ver-greed′y* boy; the boy is *o′ver-greed′y*, or *o′ver-greed′y*. Corresponding adverbs, and nouns in *-ness*, usually have slightly heavier accent on the second element, as *o′ver-greed′i-ly*, *o′ver-cau′tious-ness*. See *Guide*, § 87.

o′ver-a-bound′ (ō′vẽr-ȧ-bound′), *v. i.* **1**. To be exceedingly plenty or superabundant. *Pope.*
2. To be too abundant; to abound too much.

o′ver-act′ (-ăkt′), *v. t.* **1**. To act or perform to excess, as a part; to exaggerate in acting.
2. To outdo in acting; also, to act over. *Obs.*
3. To act upon, or influence, unduly. *Obs.*
4. To act beyond the limits of. *Rare.*

o′ver-act′, *v. i.* To act more than is necessary; to go to excess in action; to overact a part. *B. Jonson.*

o′ver-all′, *a.* Including everything; taking everything into account; as, *over-all* length; *over-all* efficiency.

o′ver-all′ (ō′vẽr-ôl′), *n.* An outer garment, esp. one for rough wear or for wear in bad weather. Cf. OVERALLS.

o′ver-alls′ (-ôlz′), *n. pl.* **1**. A kind of loose trousers worn over others as a protection from soiling, wear, or weather.
2. Waterproof leggings. *R. D. Blackmore.*

o′ver-arch′ (-ärch′), *v. t. & i.* To make or place an arch over; to arch over.

o′ver-arm′, *a.* *Cricket, etc.* Done (as bowling or pitching) with the arm raised above the shoulder.

o′ver-awe′ (ō′vẽr-ô′), *v. t.*; O′VER-AWED′ (-ôd′); O′VER-AW′ING (-ô′ĭng). To subjugate or restrain by awe or fear.

o′ver-bal′ance (-băl′ăns), *v. t.* **1**. To exceed equality with; to outweigh.
2. To cause to lose balance or equilibrium.

o′ver-bal′ance, *v. i.* To prevail by dint of greater weight or power.

o′ver-bal′ance, *n.* **1**. Excess of weight or value; a thing more than an equivalent; as, an *overbalance* of exports.
2. That which overbalances something.
3. A state of ill balance, due to exaggeration or ill-apportioned emphasis.

Who is fittest to stand up and . . . correct its *overbalance* into religion? *J. Martineau.*

o′ver-bank′ (ō′vẽr-băŋk′), *a.* *Ordnance.* Firing, or permitting firing, over a parapet; — applied to gun carriages, gunfire, etc. *Rare, Eng.*

o′ver-bank′ (-băŋk′), *v. i.* *Horol.* To work beyond its proper limits because of excessive vibration of the balance; — said of an escapement, or of the watch containing it.

o′ver-bear′ (-bâr′), *v. t.*; *pret.* O′VER-BORE′ (-bōr′; 201); *p. p.* O′VER-BORNE′ (-bōrn′; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O′VER-BEAR′ING. **1**. To bear or carry over; to bear or put away. *Obs.*
2. To bear down or carry down, as by excess of weight, power, force, etc.; to overcome; suppress.

The point of reputation, when the news first came of the battle lost, did *overbear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*

3. To domineer over; to overcome by insolence.
4. *Naut.* Of a vessel, to be able, on account of greater stability, to carry more sail in a fresh or heavy breeze, and so to have more propelling power, than (another vessel).

o′ver-bear′, *v. i.* To bear fruit or offspring to excess; to be too prolific

o′ver-bear′ance (-bâr′ăns), *n.* **1**. Act of overbearing or outweighing.
2. Overbearing or domineering action or behavior.

o′ver-bear′ing, *a.* **1**. Overpowering; subduing.
2. Aggressively haughty; arrogant; domineering; tyrannical; dictatorial; insolent.

o′ver-bend′ (ō′vẽr-bĕnd′), *v. t.* **1**. To bend to excess.
2. To bend (something) over; also, to bend or lean over (something).

o′ver-bend′, *v. i.* To bend over.

o′ver-bid′ (-bĭd′), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* O′VER-BADE′ (-băd′), O′VER-BID′; *p. p.* O′VER-BID′DEN (-bĭd′′n), O′VER-BID′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* O′VER-BID′DING. To bid or offer beyond, or in excess of; to bid more than the value of; to outbid.

o′ver-blow′ (-blō′), *v. t.*; *pret.* O′VER-BLEW′ (-blōō′); *p. p.* O′VER-BLOWN′ (-blōn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O′VER-BLOW′ING.
1. To blow away; to dissipate by wind, or as by wind.

When this cloud of sorrow 's *overblown*. *Waller.*

2. To blow over or down; to overthrow by blowing.
3. To cover, as with snow, by blowing or being blown.
4. *Steel Manuf.* To continue to blow (molten iron) after the carbon has been removed.

o′ver-blow′, *v. i.* **1**. To blow over or pass away; to abate or be subdued.
2. *Music.* To force so much wind into a pipe or tube that it produces an overtone instead of its fundamental tone.
3. *Naut.* Of the wind, to blow too hard to allow light sails, esp. topsails, to be carried. *Obs. or R.*

o′ver-blown′ (ō′vẽr-blōn′; ō′vẽr-blōn′; *see* OVER-), *p. a.* of OVERBLOW. Blown over; subjected to overblowing.

o′ver-blown′, *a.* Covered with blowings of insects.

o′ver-blown′, *a.* Blown or blossomed to excess.

The sweet flower of song was *overblown*. *J. A. Symonds.*

o′ver-board′ (ō′vẽr-bōrd′; 201), *adv.* [AS. *ofer bord*.] **1**. **a** Over the side of a ship; hence, from on board of a ship into the water or in the water; as, to fall *overboard*; a man *overboard*. **b** Outside of a ship; outboard. *Rare.*
2. Aboveboard. *Rare.*

o′ver-boil′ (-boil′), *v. i.* To boil over or unduly. *Byron.*

o′ver-boil′, *v. t.* To cause to boil over or too much.

o′ver-bold′ (ō′vẽr-bōld′; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too bold; impudent. — **o′ver-bold′ly**, *adv.* — **o′ver-bold′ness**, *n.*

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order of seers or prophets of druidism. See DRUID, 1; cf. EUHAGES. *Oxf. E. D.*
o′vate-cyl′in-dra′ceous (ō′vāt-), *a.* Having a form intermediate between ovate and cylindraceous. [*Obs. & R.*
o-vat′ed (ō-vāt′ĕd), *a.* Ovate.
o′vate-del′toid, *a.* *Bot.* Triangularly ovate.
o′vate·ly, *adv.* of OVATE.
o′vate or-bic′u-lar, *a.* *Bot.* Ovate, but more or less rounded.
o′vate-ro-tund′ate, *a.* Roundly ovate.
o′vate-su′bu-late, *n.* Ovate with a subulate tip.
o-va′tion (ō-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ovum* egg.] Act of laying eggs.
o-va′tion, *v. t.* To give an ovation to, or receive with an ovation. *Colloq.*
o-va′tion·al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an ovation. [TIONAL.
o-va′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* = OVA-
o-va′to-a-cu′mi-nate, *a.* = OVATE-ACUMINATE.
o-va′to-cyl′in-dra′ceous, *a.* = OVATE-CYLINDRACEOUS.
o-va′to-el′lip-soi′dal, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Ovoid, but nearly ellipsoid. [OBLONG.
o-va′to-ob′long, *a.* = OVATE-
o-va′tor (ō-vā′tôr), *n.* [See OVATION.] **a** *Rom. Antiq.* One who receives an ovation. **b** One who takes part in an ovation. *Colloq.*
o-va′to-ro-tund′ate, *a.* = OVATE-ROTUNDATE. [3.
‖**ove** (ōv), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* = OVUM,
ovelete. † OFLETE.
o′vel-ty. † OWELTY.
ovemest, *a.* [AS. *ufemest*, superl. fr. the adv. *ufan* from above, above; cf. the compar. *ufera*, *uferra*, upper. Cf. ABOVE, OVER.] Uppermost. *Obs.*
oven builder. The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*
o-ven′chy-ma (ō-vĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *ovum* egg + Gr. ἔγχυμα infusion.] *Bot.* Oval cellular tissue. *Obs. or R.*
ovenon, *prep.* [AS *ufenan*; *ufan* from above + *an* on.] Down upon. *Obs.*
ov′en·peel′, *n.* A baker's peel.
ov′en's-nest′ (ŭv′′nz-), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. *Eng.*
ov′en-stone′, *n.* A stone used to close the mouth of an oven; also, stone for making ovens.
oven tit. The willow warbler. *Local, Eng.*
ov′en-wood′, *n.* Brushwood.
o′ver-a-bil′i-ty, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-a-bound′, *v. t.* To surpass in abundance; also, to abound throughout. *Rare.*
o′ver-ab-ste′mi-ous, *a.*, **o′ver-a-bun′dance**, *n.*, **o′ver-a-bun′dant**, *a.*, **o′ver-a-bun′dant-ly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-a-buse′**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-ac′cu-ra-cy**, *n.*, **o′ver-ac′tion**, *n.*, **o′ver-ac′tive**, *a.*, **o′ver-ac′tive-ness**, **o′ver-ac-tiv′i-ty**, *n.*, **o′ver-a-cute′**, *a.*, **o′ver-ad-vance′**, *n.*, **o′ver-ad-vice′**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-af-fect′, *v. t.* To affect or influence unduly. *Rare.*
o′ver-af-fect′, *v. t.* To affect or care for unduly. *Rare.*
o′ver-af′fir-ma′tion, *n.*, **o′ver-af-flict′**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-age′, **o′ver-aged′** (ō′vẽr-āјd′; ō′vẽr-ā′jĕd; -āјd′; *see* OVER-, AGED), *a.* See OVER-, 2 c.
o′ver-age, *n.* [OF. *ovrage*, F. *ouvrage*.] Workmanship; work; a piece of work. *Obs.*
o′ver-ag′i-tate (ō′vẽr-ăj′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*, **o′ver-ag′o-nize**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-all′, *adv.* [AS. *ofer eall*. See ALL.] Everywhere; throughout; also, beyond all; especially *Obs.* [where. *Obs. Scot.*
o′ver-all′where′, *adv.* Every-
o′ver-am′bling, *a.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-ane′, *a.* [*over*, prep. + *ane*, var. of *one*.] In common; together. *Obs.*
o′ver-an′no-tate, *v. t.*, **o′ver-anx-i′e-ty** (-ăŋg-zī′ĕ-tĭ), *n.*, **o′ver-anx′ious** (-ăŋk′shŭs; *see* OVER), *a.*, **o′ver-anx′ious-ly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-ap′pre-hen′sive**, *a.*, **o′ver-apt′**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-arch′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver-ar′gue, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-At′las, *v. t.* [*over* + *Atlas*, v.] To overtask. *Obs.*
o′ver-at-tach′ment, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-aw′. Overawe. *Ref. Sp.*
o′ver-awd′. Overawed. *Ref. Sp.*
o′ver-aw′ful, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-awn′, *v. t.*, **o′ver-awn′ing**, *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver-bake′, *v. t.*, **o′ver-bal′last**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-band′ed, *a.* See OVER-, 2 a.
o′ver-bar′, *v. t.* To cover as with bars. *Obs.*
o′ver-bar′ish, *a.* [Cf. BARISH.] Prob., too open. *Obs.*
o′ver-bar′ren, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-bat′tle, *a.* [*over* + *battle*, a.] Excessively fertile; bearing rank or noxious growths. *Obs.* [bears.
o′ver-bear′er, *n.* One that over-
o′ver-bear′ing-ly, *adv.* of OVERBEARING. [-NESS.
o′ver-bear′ing-ness, *n.* See
o′ver-beat′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-beat′ing, *n.* See OVER-, 4 a; 4 c. [1 a.
o′ver-bee′tling, *a.* See OVER-,
o′ver-be-lief′, *n.* A belief in excess of the requirements; a superadded or superinduced belief. [OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-be-patched′, *a.* See
o′ver-berg′ (ō′vẽr-bûrg′), *a.* [D. *berg*.] Across bergs or mountains.
o′ver-bi′as, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 d. *Rare.*
o′ver-bide′, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *oferbīdan*.] To outlast; outlive; tarry. *Obs.*
o′ver-big′, *a.*, **o′ver-bit′ten**, *a.*, **o′ver-bit′ter**, *a.*, **o′ver-bit′ter-ly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-bit′ter-ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-black′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-blithe′ (ō′vẽr-blīth′; ō′vẽr-blīth′; 87), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-bloom′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c; 4 b. [4 c.
o′ver-bloom′, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o′ver-boast′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4
o′ver-bod′y, *n.* An outer bodice.
o′ver-bod′y, *v. t.* To take on (one's self) too much of the body. *Nonce Word.* [4 c.
o′ver-book′ish, *a.* See OVER-,
o′ver-borne′, *p. p.* of OVERBEAR.
o′ver-bought′, *p. p.* of OVERBUY.
o′ver-bound′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 a.
o′ver-bound′, *adv.* Bound across (the sea). *Obs.* [4 c.
o′ver-boun′te-ous, *a.* See OVER-,
o′ver-bow′ (ō′vẽr-bou′), *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.

o′ver-bowed′ (ō′vẽr-bōd′; *see* OVER-), *a.* Having a bow too strong for the archer's proficient management.

o′ver-brim′ (-brĭm′), *v. t.;* -BRIMMED′ (-brĭmd′); -BRIM′MING. **1**. To cause to flow over the brim.
2. To flow over the brim of.

o′ver-brim′, *v. i.* To flow over the brim; to overflow.

o′ver-brood′ (-brōōd′), *v. t.* To brood or hover over.
Ye see the curse which *overbroods*
A world of pain and loss. *Whittier.*

o′ver-brow′ (-brou′), *v. t.* To hang over like a brow; to impend over. *Wordsworth.*

o′ver-build′ (-bĭld′), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* O′VER-BUILT′ (-bĭlt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O′VER-BUILD′ING. **1**. To build over.
2. To build too much; to build beyond the demand.

o′ver-built′ (ō′vẽr-bĭlt′; ō′vẽr-bĭlt′; *see* OVER-), *a.* Having too many buildings; as, an *overbuilt* part of a town.

o′ver-bur′den (-bûr′d′n), *v. t.* To load with too great weight or too much care, etc. *Sir P. Sidney.*

o′ver-bur′den, *n.* **1**. Excess of burden.
2. Waste overlying a deposit of mineral or quarry stone.

o′ver-burn′ (-bûrn′), *v. t.* To burn down, or too much.

o′ver-burn′, *v. i.* To be overzealous.

o′ver-buy′ (-bī′), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* O′VER-BOUGHT′ (-bôt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O′VER-BUY′ING. **1**. To buy at too dear a rate.
2. To buy in quantities exceeding the actual or probable demand; to affect injuriously by too much buying; as, an *overbought* market; the people *overbought*.
3. To buy off or to buy over. *Obs.*

o′ver-cap′i-tal-ize (-kăp′ĭ-tăl-īz), *v. t.* To put too high a value upon the capital of, as for purposes of incorporation. — **o′ver-cap′i-tal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

o′ver-car′ry (-kăr′ĭ), *v. t.* **1**. To carry over or across. *Obs.*
2. To carry too far; to carry beyond the proper point.
3. Hence, to carry to an immoderate distance or degree, as an action; to carry away.

o′ver-cast′ (ō′vẽr-kȧst′), *n.* *Mining.* An airway crossing above another passage.

o′ver-cast′ (-kȧst′), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* O′VER-CAST′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* O′VER-CAST′ING. **1**. To cast or cover over; hence, to cloud; to darken.
Those clouds that *overcast* your morn shall fly. *Dryden.*
2. *Obs.* **a** To overthrow or cast down. **b** To transform. **c** To turn over.
3. To compute or rate too high. *Bacon.*
4. (*pron. usually* ō′vẽr-kȧst′) *Sewing.* To take long, loose stitches over (the raw edges of a seam) to prevent raveling; also, to sew over and over.
5. *Bookbinding.* To fasten, as single sheets, by overcast stitching or by folding one edge over another.
6. To recover from; to throw off. *Scot.*

o′ver-cast′, *v. i.* **1**. To darken; to become overcast.
2. *Bowls.* To make an overbowl.

o′ver-cast′ (ō′vẽr-kȧst′), *n.* **1**. An outcast person or something cast away. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A covering; esp., a covering of clouds over the sky.
3. An overestimate; a calculation that is excessive.
4. An arch or support carrying an overhead passage, or carrying one passage over another, as in mines.

o′ver-cast′ing (-kȧs′tĭng; ō′vẽr-kȧs′tĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of casting or coating over; esp., the act or process of giving a rough coat of plaster to masonry.
2. Act of overthrowing.
3. That which overcasts, as a cloud.
4. *Sewing.* Long loose stitches taken over a raw edge.

o′ver-cast′ stitch. *Embroidery.* A small close stitch, sometimes over a foundation thread, used around openings, such as eyelets, to form outlines, or to fill in a design.

o′ver-cau′tious (ō′vẽr-kô′shŭs; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too cautious; cautious or prudent to excess. — **o′ver-cau′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **o′ver-cau′tious-ness**, *n.*

o′ver-charge′ (ō′vẽr-chärj′), *n.* [Cf. SUPERCARGO, SUPERCHARGE.] **1**. An excessive load or burden.
2. A charge in an account, either in excess of the proper or agreed amount, or exorbitant.

o′ver-charge′ (-chärj′), *v. t.;* -CHARGED′ (-chärjd′); -CHARG′ING (-chär′jĭng). [Cf. SURCHARGE.] **1**. To charge or load too heavily; burden; oppress; hence, to fill too full; crowd.
Our language is *overcharged* with consonants. *Addison.*
2. To overburden with expense; to overtax; oppress.
3. To charge excessively or beyond a due rate or price.
4. To make extravagant charges or accusations against.
5. To exaggerate; overdraw; as, to *overcharge* a report.

o′ver-charge′, *v. i.* To make excessive charges.

o′ver-charged′ (*as adj.* ō′vẽr-chärjd′ *or* ō′vẽr-chärjd′; *see* OVER-), *p. p.* of OVERCHARGE.
overcharged mine. *Mil.* See GLOBE OF COMPRESSION.

o′ver-check′ (ō′vẽr-chĕk′), *n.*, *or* **overcheck rein**. A check-rein passing between the ears of a horse.— **o′ver-check′**, *a.*

o′ver-chrome′ (-krōm′), *v. t.;* -CHROMED′ (-krōmd′); -CHROM′ING (-krōm′ĭng). *Dyeing.* To chrome too much.

o′ver-clothes′ (ō′vẽr-klōthz′), *n. pl.* Outer garments.

o′ver-cloud′ (-kloud′), *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds; to becloud; overcast; obscure.

o′ver-cloud′, *v. i.* To cloud over.

o′ver-coat′ (ō′vẽr-kōt′), *n.* [Cf. SURCOAT.] A coat worn over the other clothing; a greatcoat; a topcoat.

o′ver-coat′ing, *n.* Material for making overcoats.

o′ver-coil′ (-koil′), *n.* *Horol.* The outer coil of a Bréguet spring bent over the spring.

o′ver-come′ (-kŭm′), *v. t.; pret.* O′VER-CAME′ (-kām′); *p. p.* O′VER-COME′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* O′VER-COM′ING (-kŭm′ĭng). [AS. *ofercuman.* See OVER, COME; cf. SUPERVENE.] **1**. To get the better of; to surmount; conquer; subdue; as, to *overcome* difficulties or dangers; to *overcome* enemies in battle; hence (usually in the passive), to render helpless or exhausted; as, to be *overcome* by illness, by liquor, etc.
This wretched woman *overcome*
Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been. *Spenser.*
2. To go to the end of; to get or pass over or through; to complete; accomplish. *Obs.*
3. To go beyond; to exceed; outstrip. *Now Rare.*
4. To come or pass over; to spread or flow over; specif., to come over suddenly or without premonition.
5. To come over so as to control or dominate. *Rare.* "*O'ercome* with pride." *Shak.*
Syn.—Vanquish, overpower, overthrow, overturn, defeat, crush, overbear, overwhelm, prostrate, beat. See CONQUER.
to overcome a battle, to win a battle. *Obs.*

o′ver-come′, *v. i.* **1**. To gain the superiority; to be victorious. *Rev.* iii. 21.
2. To come to pass; to happen. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. To recover from dizziness or a swoon. *Obs. or Dial.*

o′ver-come′ (ō′vẽr-kŭm′), *n.* *Scot.* **a** Surplus. **b** An overwhelming attack or shock. **c** An outcome. **d** A saying or phrase often repeated, as the burden of a song. **e** A coming over; a journey over or across.

o′ver-com′er (-kŭm′ẽr), *n.* **a** One who overcomes. **b** [*cap.*] A member of a religious sect which originated in Chicago about 1880 and founded a colony at Jerusalem. They are communistic and reject marriage.

o′ver-com′ing (-kŭm′ĭng), *a.* Conquering; subduing. — **o′ver-com′ing-ly**, *adv.*

o′ver-com-pound′ (-kŏm-pound′), *v. t.* *Elec.* To add series coils to (a compounded dynamo), beyond those required to maintain a constant terminal voltage, in order to provide proper regulation under varying conditions and at distant points in the distributing circuit.

o′ver-con′fi-dent (-kŏn′fĭ-dĕnt; *see* OVER-), *a.* Confident without reason or unwarrantably. See OVER-, 4 **c**. — **o′ver-con′fi-dence** (-dĕns), *n.* — **o′ver-con′fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

o′ver-con′scious (-kŏn′shŭs; *see* OVER-), *a.* Characterized by acute or undue awareness of immaterial or secondary matters, as of one's appearance. — **o′ver-con′scious-ness**, *n.*

o′ver-cor-rect′ (-kŏ-rĕkt′), *v. t.* **1**. To go too far in correcting.
2. *Optics.* To correct (a lens) beyond the point of achromatism, or so that there is aberration of a kind opposite to that of the uncorrected lens.

o′ver-count′ (-kount′), *v. t.* To rate too high; to outnumber or overestimate. *Shak.*

o′ver-cov′er (-kŭv′ẽr), *v. t.* To cover up; cover completely.

o′ver-crop′, *v. t.* **1**. To crop or lop the head of (a plant); also, to overtop. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To cultivate to excess; to exhaust the fertility of by excessive cultivation.

o′ver-crow′ (-krō′), *v. t.* To crow, exult, or boast, over; also, to overpower; overbear. *Spenser. Shak.*

o′ver-cup′ oak (ō′vẽr-kŭp′). An oak of the southern United States (*Q. lyrata*) with lyrate leaves, and acorns deeply immersed in the cups; also, any of several other species of this character, as the bur oak, post oak, etc.

o′ver-cut′ (-kŭt′), *n.* **1**. A shortened or cut way leading over a hill or the like.
2. A cutting on the upper surface.
3. *Tennis, etc.* A cut made with an overhand stroke.
4. *Amer. Coll. & Univ.* An absence in excess of the number of "cuts" customarily allowed. *Colloq.*

o′ver-dare′ (-dâr′), *v. i.* To dare too much or rashly; to be too daring. — *v. t.* To surpass in daring. *Marlowe.*

o′ver-date′ (-dāt′), *v. t.* To date later than the true or proper period. *Milton.*

o′ver-deck′ (-dĕk′), *v. t.* **1**. To cover over. *Obs.*
2. To adorn extravagantly; to adorn excessively.

o′ver-de-vel′op (o′vẽr-dē-vĕl′ŏp), *v. t.* To develop excessively; specif., *Photog.*, to subject (a plate or film) too long to the developing process. — **o′ver-de-vel′op-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

o′ver-do′ (-dōō′), *v. t.; pret.* O′VER-DID′ (-dĭd′); *p. p.* O′VER-DONE′ (-dŭn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O′VER-DO′ING (-dōō′ĭng). [AS. *oferdōn.*] **1**. To do too much; to exceed what is proper or true in doing; to exaggerate; to carry too far.
She stood . . . ignoring the gaze from the fireside with a faintly *overdone* calmness of face. *G. W. Cable.*
2. To overtask, or overtax; to fatigue; exhaust; as, to *overdo* one's strength.
3. To surpass; excel. *Tennyson.*
4. To cook too much; as, to *overdo* meat.

o′ver-do′, *v. i.* To do too much; either to work beyond one's powers or to do more than is necessary.

O′ver-do′, Jus′tice (ō′vẽr-dōō′). An overzealous justice of the peace in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair." He visits the fair in disguise to see for himself its "enormities," is beaten and put in the stocks as an accomplice to pickpockets, etc., and unwittingly has his own wife and kinsmen arrested.

o′ver-door′ (ō′vẽr-dōr′; 201), *n.* A picture or carved panel, or other decorative member, over a doorway or a door frame. — **o′ver-door′**, *a.*

o′ver-dose′ (-dōs′), *n.* Too great a dose; an excessive dose.

o′ver-dose′ (-dōs′), *v. t.* To dose to excess; to give an overdose, or too many doses, to.

o′ver-draft′, o′ver-draught′ (ō′vẽr-drȧft′), *n.* **1**. *Banking.* Act of overdrawing, or state of being overdrawn; also, the amount or sum overdrawn; as, an *overdraft* results when a note discounted at a bank is not met when due.
2. An excessive draft of men for the army.
3. A draft or current of air passing over a fire, kiln, etc.
overdraft, *or* **overdraught, kiln**, a kiln in which the hot gases are constrained to pass downwards through it before passing to the flues.

o′ver-draw′ (-drô′), *v. t.; pret.* O′VER-DREW′ (-drōō′); *p. p.* O′VER-DRAWN′ (-drôn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O′VER-DRAW′ING.
1. **a** To draw across or draw over. **b** To draw out of. *Obs.*
2. To draw too much or too far; hence, to exaggerate.
3. *Banking.* To make drafts upon or against in excess of the proper amount or limit, esp. in excess of the amount to the credit of the drawer.
to overdraw the badger, to overdraw one's account at a bank. *Colloq., Eng.*

o′ver-draw′, *v. i.* **1**. To draw or pass over; overpass. *Obs.*
2. To make an overdraft.

o′ver-draw′ (ō′vẽr-drô′), *n.* An act of overdrawing.

o′ver-draw′, *a.* That draws over. — **overdraw check**, an overcheck.

o′ver-dress′ (-drĕs′), *n.* An outer or upper dress.

o′ver-dress′ (-drĕs′), *v. t.* To dress or adorn to excess.

o′ver-drive′ (-drīv′), *v. t.; pret.* -DROVE′ (-drōv′); *p. p.* -DRIV′EN (-drĭv′′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -DRIV′ING (-drīv′ĭng). [AS. *oferdrīfan*, for sense 1.] **1**. **a** To drive away. **b** To drive through; to pass through. *Scot.* **c** To drive over.
2. To drive too hard, or far, or beyond strength.

o′ver-drive′, *v. i.* **1**. *Obs.* **a** To pass away; — said of time. **b** To delay.
2. To overwork.

o′ver-driv′en (-drĭv′′n), *p. p.* of OVERDRIVE. Specif.: *p. a.* (*pron.* ō′vẽr-drĭv′′n) *Mach.* Designating, or driven by, a crank that travels outward (that is, in a steam engine, away from the engine cylinder) in the upper part of its stroke, or a pulley driven so that the belt advances toward the pulley from the top; — opposed to *underdriven*, which designates a crank, or machine, etc., driven by such a crank, that travels in the reverse direction, etc.

o′ver-due′ (ō′vẽr-dū′; ō′vẽr-dū′; *see* OVER-), *a.* Due and more than due; delayed, or unpaid, beyond the proper time of arrival or payment, etc.; as, an *overdue* vessel or note.

o′ver-dye′ (ō′vẽr-dī′), *v. t.;* -DYED′ (-dīd′); -DYE′ING. To dye with excess of color; also, to put one color over (another). *Shak.*

o′ver-eat′ (-ēt′), *v. t.; pret.* O′VER-ATE′ (-āt′; cf. EAT, *v. t.*); *p. p.* O′VER-EAT′EN (-ēt′′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O′VER-EAT′ING.
1. To gnaw or nibble all over. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To eat to excess; — often with a reflexive.
3. To eat more than.

o′ver-eat′, *v. i.* To eat to excess.

o′ver-en′ter (-ĕn′tẽr), *v. t.* To make an entry of in excess of the due or proper sum. — **o′ver-en′try** (-trĭ), *n.*

o′ver-es′ti-mate (-ĕs′tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To estimate too highly; to overvalue. — **o′ver-es′ti-ma′tion** (-mā′shŭn), *n.*

o′ver-es′ti-mate (-māt), *n.* An estimate that is too high.

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o′ver-bowl′, *n.* *Bowls.* A throw that goes beyond the jack.
o′ver-brace′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-branch′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver-brave′, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-brave′, *v. t.* To overbear with bravado. *Obs.*
o′ver-bray′. See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-break′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-breathe′ (-brēth′), *v. t.* To put out of breath. *Rare.*
o′ver-bred′, *a.*, **o′ver-breed′**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c. [2 d. *R.*
o′ver-bribe′, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o′ver-bridge′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 a.
o′ver-bridge′, *n.* A road bridge over a road or a railroad. *Eng.*
o′ver-bright′, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-bring′, *v. t.* To bring over. *Obs.*
o′ver-broil′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
overbrowes, *n. pl.* Eyebrows. *Obs.*
o′ver-browned′ (ō′vẽr-bround′; ō′vẽr-bround′; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [1 c.
o′ver-browse′, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o′ver-bulk′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-bur′den-ing-ly, *adv.* of *overburdening*, p. pr.
o′ver-bur′den-some, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [*burning*, p. pr.
o′ver-burn′ing-ly, *adv.* of *over-*
o′ver-burnt′, *or* **o′ver-burned′** (-bûrnt′, -bûrnd′; *see* OVER-), *p. p.* of OVERBURN. [out.
o′ver-burst′, *a.* Burst over or
o′ver-bur′then. Var. of OVERBURDEN. [BUSY.
o′ver-bus′i-ly, *adv.* of OVER-
o′ver-bus′y, *v. t.*, **o′ver-bus′y** (-bĭz′ĭ), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-by′, *adv.* [*over*, adv. + *by*, adv.] A little way over: at a short distance; across the way *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [1 a.
o′ver-can′o-py, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o′ver-cap′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver-ca′pa-ble, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-cape′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-cap′tious, *a.*, **o′ver-card′**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-care′**, *n.*, **o′ver-care′ful**, *a.*, **o′ver-car′ing** (-kar′ĭng; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-cark′, *n.* Overcharge; overweight. — **o′ver-cark′**, *v. t.* — **o′ver-cark′ful**, *a.* *All Obs.*
o′ver-cark′ing (ō′vẽr-kär′kĭng; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too anxious; too full of care. *Archaic.*
o′ver-carve′, *v. t.* To intersect. *Obs.*
o′ver-cas′u-al, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-catch′, *v. t.* To overtake; also, to overreach. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
o′ver-cau′tion, *n.*, **o′ver-chafed′** (ō′vẽr-chāft′; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [mute. *Obs.*
o′ver-change′, *v. t.* To trans-
o′ver-chan′nel, *adv.* See OVER-, 2 c. [4 a.
o′ver-chant′ed, *a.* See OVER-,
o′ver-charge′a-ble, *a.* Excessive in cost. *Obs.* [-MENT. *Rare.*
o′ver-charge′ment, *n.* See
o′ver-charg′er (-chär′jẽr), *n.* One who overcharges.
o′ver-char′i-ta-ble, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-chav′ing, *n.* [*over* + *chave*, var. of *chaff*.] Cavings. *Obs.*
overcheckis. *n. pl.* [See CHEEK, 5 a.] Lintels. *Obs.*
o′ver-chief′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d.
o′ver-church′, *v. t.*, **o′ver-cir′cum-spect**, *a.*, **o′ver-civ′il**, *a.*, **o′ver-ci-vil′i-ty**, *n.*, **o′ver-civ′i-lized**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-clad′, *pret. & p. p.* of OVERCLOTHE. Also used as an infinitive. *Obs.*
o′ver-claim′, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-clam′or, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-clasp′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 b.
o′ver-climb′ (-klīm′), *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 a.
o′ver-cloak′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-clog′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-close′, *v. t.* [*over* + *close*, v.] To cover: hide. *Obs.*
o′ver-close′ (ō′vẽr-klōs′; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. — **o′ver-close′**, *adv.* — **o′ver-close′ness**, *n.*
o′ver-clothe′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-cloth′ing (ō′vẽr-klōth′ĭng), *n.* **1**. = OVERCLOTHES.
2. (*pron.* ō′vẽr-klōth′ĭng). The wearing of too much clothing.
o′ver-cloy′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-clus′ter, *v. i.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver-coat′ed, *a.* Furnished with, esp. wearing, an overcoat.
o′ver-cold′ (ō′vẽr-kōld′; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o′ver-cold′**, *n.*, **o′ver-col′or**, *or* **-col′our**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c. [*a.* See -ABLE.
o′ver-com′a-ble, **-come′a-ble**.
o′ver-com′mon, *a.*, **o′ver-com′mon-ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-com′pen-sate**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-com′pe-ti′tion**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-com-plete′, *a.* See OVER-, 4 a. [4 c.
o′ver-con-cern′, *n.* See OVER-,
o′ver-con′quer, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-con′sci-en′tious, *a.*, **o′ver-con′tri-bu′tion**, *n.*, **o′ver-cooked′**, *a.*, **o′ver-cool′**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-co′pi-ous**, *a.*, **o′ver-cost′ly**, *a.*, **o′ver-cram′**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-cram′**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-craw′. ∔ OVERCROW.
o′ver-cred′u-lous, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c — **o′ver-cre-du′li-ty**, *n.*
o′ver-creep′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 a.
o′ver-crit′ic, *n.* A hypercritic. *Obs.*
o′ver-crit′i-cal, *a.*, **o′ver-crit′i-cism**, *n.*, **o′ver-crop′**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-cross′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2.
o′ver-cross′, *adv. & prep.* Across. *Obs.* — *a.* Transverse. *Obs.* [OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-crowd′, *v. t. & i.* See
o′ver-crust′, *v. t* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-cul′ti-vate, *v. t.*, **o′ver-cun′ning**, *a.*, **o′ver-cun′ning**, *n.*, **o′ver-cu′ri-ous**, *a.*, **o′ver-cu′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-cu′ri-ous-ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-curl′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver-cur′tain, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c. [*daring*, p. pr.
o′ver-dar′ing-ly, *adv.* of *over-*
o′ver-dark′en, *v. t.*, **o′ver-dash′**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-dat′ed (-dāt′ĕd), *a.* Bygone; out of date. *Obs.*
o′ver-dazed′ (ō′vẽr-dāzd′; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-daz′zle, *v. t.*, **o′ver-deal′**, *v. i.* See OVER-, 4 c. [*Obs.*
o′ver-deal′, *n.* Surplus: excess.
o′ver-dear′, *a.*, **o′ver-deave′**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-dec′o-rat′ed** (ō′vẽr-dĕk′ō-rāt′ĕd; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
overdede, *a.* [Cf. OVERDO, DEED.] Excessive. *Obs.* — *n.* Excess. *Obs.*
o′ver-deep′en, *v. t.*, **o′ver-del′i-ca-cy**, *n.*, **o′ver-del′i-cate**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [4 b.
o′ver-de-light′ed, *a.* See OVER-,
o′ver-de-sire′, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-de-sir′ous, *a.* 1. Greatly to be desired. *Obs.*
2. Excessively desirous.
o′ver-de-struc′tive, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [over. *Obs.*
o′ver-dight′, *v. t.* To cover
o′ver-dig′ni-ty, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d. [4 c.
o′ver-dil′i-gent, *a.* See OVER-,
o′ver-dis-charge′, *v. t.* *Elec.* To discharge (a battery) beyond a certain, or the proper, point. — **o′ver-dis-charge′**, *n.* [4 c.
o′ver-dis-ten′tion, *n.* See OVER-,
o′ver-do′er (ō′vẽr-dōō′ẽr), *n.* One who overdoes.
o′ver-dome′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver-done′, *p. p.* of OVERDO.
o′ver-doubt′, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-drave′. Obs. pret. of OVERDRIVE.
o′ver-dream′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 b. [*Obs.*
o′ver-dredge′, *v. t.* To sprinkle.
o′ver-drench′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c. [OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-drink′, *v. t. & i.* See
o′ver-drip′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.
o′ver-drip′, *v. t.* Also **o′ver-dreep′**. To overdrop. *Obs.*
o′ver-droop′, *v. t.*, **o′ver-drop′**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.
o′ver-drop′, *v. t.* To drop over: overhang: overshadow. *Obs.*
o′ver-drown′, *v. t.* To wet or drench to excess. *Obs.*
o′ver-drowsed′ (ō′vẽr-drouzd′; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-dry′, *v. t.*, **o′ver-dry′**, *a.*, **o′ver-dry′ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-dust′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-ea′ger, *a.*, **o′ver-ea′ger-ly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-ea′ger-ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-ear′nest** (-ûr′nĕst), *a.*, **o′ver-ear′nest-ly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-ear′nest-ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-eas′i-ly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-eas′i-ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-eas′y**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-edge′, *n. & v.* = OVERSTITCH.
o′ver-ed′it, *v. t.*, **o′ver-e-lab′o-rate**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-el′e-gant**, *a.*, **o′ver-e-mo′tion-al**, *a.*, **o′ver-em′pha-sis**, *n.*, **o′ver-em′pha-size**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-em-phat′ic**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [4 a.
o′ver-emp′ty, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o′ver-en′gined, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [in English. *Obs.*
o′ver-Eng′lish, *v. t.* To render
o′ver-e′qual, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-er, *a.* [A compar. of *over*.] Upper. *Obs.* — *n.* The upper, or upper part; one higher in station. *Obs.*
o′ver-est, *a. & adv.* [Superl. of *over*.] Uppermost; outermost. *Obs.* — *n.* The highest part; one placed above others. *Obs.*
o′ver-es-teem′, *v. t.*, **o′ver-etch′**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c. [4 b.
o′ver-ex-cel′ling, *a.* See OVER-,
o′ver-ex-cit′a-bil′i-ty (-ĕk-sīt′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **o′ver-ex-cit′a-ble** (-sīt′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **o′ver-ex-cite′**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-ex-cite′ment**

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o'ver-ex-ert' (ō'vẽr-ĕg-zûrt'), *v. t.* To exert too much.
o'ver-ex-er'tion (-zûr'shŭn), *n.* Excessive exertion.
o'ver-ex-pose' (-ĕks-pōz'), *v. t.* To expose excessively; specif., *Photog.*, to subject too long to the actinic action of light. — **o'ver-ex-po'sure** (-ĕks-pō'zhũr), *n.*
o'ver-eye' (-ī'), *v. t.* **1.** To see; to observe. *Obs.*
2. To superintend; oversee; inspect. *Rare.*
o'ver-fall' (-fôl'), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* O'VER-FELL' (-fĕl'); *p. p.* O'VER-FALL'EN (-fôl'’n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O'VER-FALL'ING. [AS. *oferfeallan.*] To fall over or upon; hence, to attack.
o'ver-fall' (ō'vẽr-fôl'), *n.* **1.** A cataract; a waterfall. *Obs.*
2. a A turbulent surface of water, caused by strong currents setting over submerged ridges or shoals. **b** A dangerous submerged ridge or shoal. *Local.*
3. A sudden increase of depth in the bottom of the sea or other large body of water.
4. A place provided for the overflow of surplus water from a canal, lock, or the like.
o'ver-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* O'VER-FED' (-fĕd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O'VER-FEED'ING. To feed to excess; to surfeit.
o'ver-fill' (-fĭl'), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *oferfyllan.*] To fill to overflowing; to surcharge.
o'ver-fire' (-fīr'), *v. t.* *Ceram.* To fire too much or too long; to overheat.
o'ver-fish' (-fĭsh'), *v. t.* To fish to the detriment of (a fishing ground) or to the depletion of (a kind of fish).
o'ver-flour'ish (-flŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.* *Now Rare.* **1.** To make excessive display or flourish of. *Collier.*
2. To cover or cause to be covered with foliage or flowers.
o'ver-flow' (ō'vẽr-flō'), *n.* **1.** A flowing over, as of water or other fluid; an inundation. *Bacon.*
2. That which flows over; either, that which overflows its ordinary limits; as, the *overflow* of the Nile; or, that which exceeds due bounds; a superfluous portion or a superabundance; as, an *overflow* of population.
3. An outlet for the escape of surplus liquid.
4. That which receives an overflow or excess of anything.
5. *Plumbing.* Short for OVERFLOW PIPE.
o'ver-flow' (-flō'), *v. t.*; O'VER-FLOWED' (-flōd'); O'VER-FLOW'ING. [AS. *oferflōwan.* See OVER; FLOW.] **1.** To flow over; to cover with or as with water or other fluid; to spread over; to inundate; overwhelm.

The northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom. *Spenser.*

2. To flow over the brim of; also, to cause to overflow.
3. To pour forth. *Obs.* *Shak.*
o'ver-flow', *v. i.* **1.** To run or flow over the bounds, as water; hence, of a crowd, to more than fill some space, those for whom there is no room passing out but not dispersing; as, the crowd at the hall *overflowed* into the streets.
2. To be filled to running over; hence, to superabound.
o'ver-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* To cover over with flowers; also, to put forth flowers beyond (strength or well-being).
o'ver-flow'ing (ō'vẽr-flō'ĭng; *see* OVER-), *n.* An overflow; that which overflows; exuberance; copiousness. "The *overflowings* of his full mind." *Macaulay.*
o'ver-flow' meet'ing. A meeting constituted of the surplus or overflow of another audience.
o'ver-flut'ter (-flŭt'ẽr), *v. t.* To flutter over.
o'ver-fly' (-flī'), *v. t.*; *pret.* O'VER-FLEW' (-flōō'; 243); *p. p.* O'VER-FLOWN' (-flōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O'VER-FLY'ING.
1. To cross or pass over by flight.
2. To fly better, farther, or higher than.
3. To fly beyond; to outfly.
4. To fly (a falcon) too often or too long. *Obs.*
o'ver-fold' (-fōld'), *v. t.* To fold over; specif., *Geol.*, to push over so as to form an overfold.
o'ver-fold' (ō'vẽr-fōld'), *n.* *Geol.* **a** An overturned anticline, or an anticline of which one limb is inverted and lies beneath the other. **b** A sigmoid fold comprising an overturned anticline and a syncline.
o'ver-force' (-fōrs'; 201), *n.* Excessive force; violence.
o'ver-free' (ō'vẽr-frē'; ō'vẽr-frē'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Free to excess; too liberal; too familiar. — **o'ver-free'ly**, *adv.* — **o'ver-free'dom** (-dŭm), *n.*
o'ver-freight' (-frāt'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* O'VER-FREIGHT'ED (OVERFRAUGHT (-frôt'), *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O'VER-FREIGHT'ING. To put too much freight in or upon; to load too full, or too heavily; to overload.
o'ver-gar'ment, *n.* An outer garment.
o'ver-gaze' (-gāz'), *v. t.* **1.** To gaze over; to overlook.

Earth's *o'ergazing* mountains. *Byron.*

2. To dazzle (one's self) or be dazzled with gazing.
o'ver-get' (-gĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -GOT' (-gŏt'); *p. p.* -GOT', -GOT'TEN (-gŏt'’n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GET'TING. **1.** To reach; overtake; pass. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To get beyond; to get over or recover from. *Rare.*
o'ver-gild' (ō'vẽr-gĭld'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -GILD'ED, -GILT' (-gĭlt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GILD'ING. [AS. *ofergyldan.*] To gild over; to varnish.
o'ver-give' (-gĭv'), *v. i.* **1.** To surrender; yield; also, to cease; give over. *Obs.*
2. To thaw; also, to become moist. *Dial. Eng.*
o'ver-glance' (-glȧns'), *v. t.* To glance over.
o'ver-glaze' (ō'vẽr-glāz'), *n.* *Ceram.* A glaze applied over another.
o'ver-glaze', *a.* *Ceram.* Applied over the glaze, that is, after the glaze is put on; also, suitable for so applying; — said of some colors used in ceramic decoration.
o'ver-glaze' (-glāz'), *v. t.* To glaze over; to cover or coat with a glaze or polish.
o'ver-glide' (-glīd'), *v. t.* To glide over.
o'ver-go' (-gō'), *v. t.*; *pret.* O'VER-WENT' (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* O'VER-GONE' (-gŏn'; 205); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O'VER-GO'ING. [AS. *ofergān.*] **1.** To pass beyond or over; specif.: **a** To cross over, as a river. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** To transgress. *Obs.* **c** To mount higher than; to surmount. *Obs.*
2. Hence, to exceed; excel; to get the better of; specif.: **a** To overpower; overbear. **b** To overreach; outwit. *Obs.*
3. To overtake; hence, to discover. *Obs.*
4. To go or spread over the surface of or through the extent of; specif.: **a** To cover or spread over. *Obs.* **b** To overrun, working injury, or for hostile purposes. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** To traverse; to journey through. **d** To pass or pass through (time). *Obs.*
5. To go faster than; to excel in going. *Saintsbury.*
6. To pass by; to overlook.
o'ver-go', *v. i.* *Obs.* exc. *p. p.* O'VER-GONE' (-gŏn'; 205).
1. To pass by; to pass away; as, the years *overgo.*
2. To pass on or over.
o'ver-gov'ern (-gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* **1.** To rule over.
2. To interfere with by too much government.
o'ver-grain' (-grān'), *v. t.* In painting, to grain over (a surface grained) so as to enrich or emphasize the effect.
o'ver-ground' (ō'vẽr-ground'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Situated over or above ground; as, the *overground* portion of a plant.
o'ver-grow' (-grō'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -GREW' (-grōō'); *p. p.* -GROWN' (-grōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GROW'ING. **1.** To grow over; to cover with growth or herbage, esp. that which is rank; hence, *Obs.*, to overcome; to oppress.

The green . . . is rough and *overgrown.* *Scott.*

2. To grow beyond; to rise above; to outgrow.
3. To exceed in vigor or luxuriance of growth; hence, to exceed or surpass, as by growth.
o'ver-grow', *v. i.* **1.** To grow beyond the fit or natural size; as, a huge, *overgrown* ox. *L'Estrange.*
2. To grow in too great plenty or luxuriance; also, to grow too large; as, an *overgrowing* city.
3. To become grown over, as with weeds.
o'ver-grown' (ō'vẽr-grōn'; ō'vẽr-grōn'; *see* OVER-), *a.*
1. Covered with overgrowth.
2. Abnormally or excessively grown; having a growth disproportionate to one's age, sex, etc.
o'ver-growth' (ō'vẽr-grōth'), *n.* **1.** Excessive growth.
2. That which has grown over some place or thing; esp., an abnormal growth upon the superficies of anything.
o'ver-hand' (ō'vẽr-hănd'), *n.* The upper hand; advantage; superiority; mastery. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
o'ver-hand', *a.* **1.** Down from above, as a blow.
2. *Sewing.* Over and over; — applied to a style of sewing, or to a seam, in which two edges, usually selvages, are sewed together by passing each stitch over both.
3. *Cricket, etc.* = OVER-ARM.
4. Grasping with the palm of the hand downward, or inward toward the body.
5. *Mining.* Done from below upward; as, *overhand* stoping. See STOPE.
overhand knitting, a method of knitting in which the right-hand needle is held as a pencil is ordinarily held in writing. — **o. knot.** See 2d KNOT, 1. — **o. stope.** See STOPE **a**, *Cit.*, and MINE, *Illust.*
o'ver-hand' (ō'vẽr-hănd'; ō'vẽr-hănd'), *adv.* **1.** In an overhand manner or style.
2. a Upside down. *Obs.* **b** Aside. *Rare.*
o'ver-hand' (-hănd'), *v. t.* *Sewing.* To sew over and over.
o'ver-hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; -dĭd: 151; *see* OVER-), *a.*
1. Oversupplied with workmen, or hands.
2. (*pron.* ō'vẽr-hăn'dĕd; -dĭd) With the right (or for a left-handed player, the left) hand at the extremity or top and the left (or right) below it; — said of a method of holding a ball bat, golf club, etc.
3. (*pron. as* 2) = OVERHAND, *a.*, 4.
o'ver-han'dle (ō'vẽr-hăn'd'l), *v. t.* To handle, or use, too much; to mention too often. *Shak.*
o'ver-hang' (-hăng'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -HUNG' (-hŭng'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -HANG'ING. **1.** To hang over; to jut or project over (something) or to be suspended over; esp., to hang over threateningly; to impend over.
2. To adorn with hangings.
3. To suspend from above or from the top, as a door.
o'ver-hang', *v. i.* To jut over. *Milton.*
o'ver-hang', *n.* **1.** In a general sense, that which juts out or projects; a projection; also, the measure of the projection; as, the *overhang* is five feet.
2. Specif.: **a** *Arch.* The projection of an upper part (as a roof, an upper story, or other part) of a building beyond the lower part; as, the *overhang* of a roof. **b** *Naut.* The part of the bow or stern of a vessel that projects over the water beyond the water line; also, the extent of the projection. **c** *Mach.* The projection of a part beyond another part directly below it, or beyond a part supporting it; as, the *overhang* of a shaft, i. e., its projection beyond its bearing.
o'ver-har'dy (-här'dĭ; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too hardy; overbold.
o'ver-hast'y (-hās'tĭ), *a.* Too hasty; precipitate; rash. — **o'ver-hast'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **o'ver-hast'i-ness**, *n.*
o'ver-haul' (-hôl'), *v. t.*; -HAULED' (-hôld'); -HAUL'ING.
1. To haul or drag over; hence, to turn over for examination; to examine thoroughly for correction or repair.
2. *Naut.* To gain upon in a chase; to overtake; hence, in general, to overtake; to come up with.
to overhaul a rope, *Naut.*, to slacken it so that it will run freely through the block, by hauling on it in the reverse direction from that in which it was drawn taut. — **to o. a tackle**, *Naut.*, to pull on the different parts so as to separate the blocks and ropes, in order that they may work freely.
o'ver-haul', *v. i.* *Mech.* To run or slack back when the pulling power is removed, as a tackle or a part of it.
o'ver-haul' (ō'vẽr-hôl'), *n.* **1.** An overhauling.
2. *Engin. Contracts.* The distance for which payment is made for haulage of excavated material, being the excess over a specified distance of free haulage.
o'ver-haul'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OVERHAUL. Specif.: *vb. n.* A strict examination with a view to correction or repairs.
o'ver-head' (-hĕd'), *adv.* **1.** Above one's head; aloft; above; specif.: in or attached to the ceiling or roof; in the story or upon the floor above; in or near the zenith; in the sky; in an upper region; as, the stars *overhead.*
2. So as to be covered or overtopped, head and all; as, to plunge *overhead* into water.
3. Headlong; "head over heels." *Obs.*
4. [AS. *oferhēafod.*] Severally or one with another; esp., one by one, or each by each, as they come in the lump or group; as, to buy cattle at a price *overhead.* *Obs. or Scot.*
o'ver-head' (ō'vẽr-hĕd'; *see* OVER-), *a.* **1.** Operating or situated above or overhead.
2. Passing over the head; as, an *overhead* rein.
3. Taken one with another; taken singly as representative of the lump or group; hence, average.
4. *Mech.* Having the driving part above the part driven; as, an *overhead* gear or engine.
overhead cost, *Com.*, the general expenses of a business, as distinct from those caused by particular pieces of traffic; *indirect* or *undistributed* cost. *Brit.* — **o. price.** *Com.* = ALL-ROUND PRICE. — **o. railway** *or* **railroad**, an elevated railway or railroad. *Eng.*
o'ver-heap' (-hēp'), *v. t.* To heap up; to amass; also, to heap over; to overlay or overload.
o'ver-hear' (-hēr'), *v. t.*; -HEARD' (-hûrd'); -HEAR'ING. [AS. *oferhīeran.*] **1.** To hear; to hear to the end. *Obs.*
2. To hear more of (anything) than was intended to be heard; to hear by accident or artifice.
3. To hear again. *Obs.* *Shak.*
o'ver-hear', *v. i.* To hear what is intended for another.
o'ver-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.* [Cf. SUPERHEAT.] To heat to excess; to superheat; hence, to excite or anger.
o'ver-high' (ō'vẽr-hī'; ō'vẽr-hī'; *see* OVER-), *a.* [AS. *oferhēah.*] Too high. — **o'ver-high'**, *adv.*
o'ver-hung' (-hŭng'), *pret. & p. p.* of OVERHANG.
overhung door, a sliding door suspended from the top, as upon rollers.
o'ver-in'flu-ence (-ĭn'flōō-ĕns), *v. t.* **1.** To influence in an excessive degree; to have undue influence over.
2. To bring over by influence. See OVER-, 2 **d**.

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n., **o'ver-ex'er-cise**, *v. i.*, **o'ver-ex-pend'i-ture**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-ex'qui-site, *a.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver-face', *n.* Surface. *Obs.*
o'ver-face', *v. t.* **1.** To outface; overwhelm. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To cover the surface of. *Obs.*
o'ver-fa-mil'iar, *a.*, **o'ver-fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty**, *n.*, **o'ver-fa-mil'iar-ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-far'**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fare', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *oferfaran.*] To pass over. *Obs.*
o'ver-fas-tid'i-ous, *a.*, **o'ver-fast'ing**, *n.*, **o'ver-fat'**, *a.*, **o'ver-fa-tigue'**, *n.*, **o'ver-fa-tigue'**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fault', *n.* *Geol.* An overthrust fault. See FAULT, 8.
o'ver-fa'vor, -fa'vour, *v. t.*, **o'ver-fa'vor-a-ble**, **o'ver-fa'vour-a-ble**, *a.*, **o'ver-fa'vor-a-bly**, **o'ver-fa'vour-a-bly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-fear'**, *v. i.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fear', *n.* Fear in excess.
o'ver-fear'ful, *a.*, **o'ver-fear'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-fear'ful-ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fed', *p. p.* of OVERFEED.
o'ver-fee', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fee'bled, *a.* Greatly enfeebled. *Obs.*
o'ver-fes-toon', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 a.
o'ver-few', *a.*, **o'ver-fierce'**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-file', *v. t.*, **o'ver-film'**, *v. t.* [See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-fine' (ō'vẽr-fīn'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Excessively fine; specif., *Wool Trade*, designating wool in which the curves are pointed and run into each other like network.
o'ver-fit', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver-flee', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *oferflēon.*] To flee; escape; also, to overfly. *Obs.*
o'ver-fleece', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-fleet', *v. t. & i.* [See FLEET to float, flow.] To overflow. *Obs.*
o'ver-float', *n.* Overflow. *Obs.*
o'ver-float', *v. t.* **1.** = OVERFLOW. *Obs.*
2. To float over.
o'ver-flood', *v. t.* To inundate.
o'ver-flo'ten, *p. p.* of OVERFLEET. *Obs.*
o'ver-flour'ish, *v. i.* See OVER-, 4 b.
o'ver-flow'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
o'ver-flow' bug. A carabid beetle (*Platynus maculicollis*) of the western United States, which is sometimes locally so numerous as to be a pest. *Local, U. S.*
o'ver-flow' dam. = OVERTOPPED DAM.
o'ver-flow'er (-flō'ẽr), *n.* That which overflows or causes to overflow.
o'ver-flow'ing-ly, *adv.* of *overflowing*, p. pr.
o'ver-flow'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
o'ver-flown', *a.* **1.** = OVERFLOWED.
2. Overcome by liquor; intoxicated. *Obs.*
overflow pipe. A pipe to carry off overflow, as from a cistern.
o'ver-fluct', *v. t.* To exceed. *Obs.*
o'ver-flu'en-cy, *n.*, **o'ver-flu'ent**, *a.*, **o'ver-flush'**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-flush', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver flush', *n.* Excess. *Obs. or R.*
o'ver-flux', *n.* Overflow. *Obs.*
o'ver-fond', *a.*, **o'ver-fon'dle**, *v. t.*, **o'ver-fond'ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-fond'ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-force', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 d.
o'ver-forged' (ō'vẽr-fōrjd'; -fôrjd'), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-for'ward, *a.*, **o'ver-for'ward-ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-for'ward-ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fought', *a.* See OVER-, 5.
o'ver-fraught' (ō'vẽr-frôt'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-freight'**, *n.*, **o'ver-fre'quent**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fret', *v. t.* To wear out with fretting.
o'ver-fret', *a.* Covered with ornamental embroidery. *Obs.*
o'ver-frieze', *v. t.* To cover as with a frieze. *Rare.*
o'ver-fright'ed, *a.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver front', *v. t.* To confront; oppose. *Obs.*
o'ver-frown', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.
o'ver-fro'zen, *a.*, **o'ver-fruit'ed**, *a.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-fruit'ful, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-ful-fill', **-ful-fil'**, *v. t.* To fill to excess. *Obs.*
o'ver-full', *a.*, **-full'ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
overfulle, *n.* [AS. *oferfyll*, *oferfyllo*, fr. *oferfull* overfull.] Surfeit. *Obs.*
overga. ‡ OVERGO.
o'ver-galled', *a.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-gang', *v. t.* [AS. *ofergangan.*] To go over; specif.: To overcome or conquer; to overstep or transgress; to go beyond or exceed; to overrun or overspread. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **o'ver-gang'er**, *n.*
o'ver-gar'ri-son, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-gart, *n.* Presumption. *Obs.* — *a.* Immoderate; presumptuous. *Obs.* — *adv.* Immoderately. *Obs.*
o'ver-gate', *n.* *Mining.* An overcast.
o'ver-gate, *adv.* [*over* + *gate* a way.] Overmuch. *Obs.*
o'ver-gilt'ed, *a.* Covered with gilding. *Obs.*
o'ver-gird', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-gird'ed, *a.* See OVER-, 2 a.
o'ver-gir'dle, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-glad', *a.*, **o'ver-glad'**, *v. t.*, See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-glass', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-gloom', *v. t.* To make gloomy; to overshadow. *Rare.*
o'ver-gloom'i-ness, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-glo'ri-ous, *a.* See OVER-, 4 b.
o'ver-glut', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-good', *n.* See OVER-, 1 d.
o'ver-good', *a.*, **o'ver-gorge'**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-gov'ern-ment, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d, 4 c.
o'ver-grace' (ō'vẽr-grās'), *v. t.* To grace or honor exceedingly or beyond desert. *Beau. & Fl.*
o'ver-grad'ed (-grād'ĕd; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-grain'er, *n.* A brush used for overgraining.
o'ver-grassed' (-grȧst'), *a.* Overgrown with grass. *Obs.*
o'ver-great', *a.*, **o'ver-great'ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-great'ness**, *n.*, **o'ver-greed'**, *n.*, **o'ver-greed'i-ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-greed'y**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-green', *v. t.* To deck over with green. *Obs.*
o'ver-grieve', *v. t. & i.*, **o'ver-griev'ous**, *a.*, **o'ver-gross'** (ō'vẽr-grōs'; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-hail', **o'ver-hale'**, *v. t.* To overhaul (in various senses); to cover; to draw over or across; to overmaster; oppress; also, to disregard; overlook. *Obs.*
o'ver-hair', *n.* Long hair overlying the fur of many mammals.
o'ver-half', *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-hap'py, *a.* See OVER-, 4 b.
o'ver-hard', *a.*, **o'ver-hard'**, *adv.*, **o'ver-hard'en**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-hard'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
o'ver-harl', *v. t.* [*over* + *harl* to drag.] To handle roughly. *Obs. Scot.*
o'ver-har'ry, *v. t. & i.* To harry; devastate. *Obs.*
o'ver-harsh', *a.*, **o'ver-harsh'ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-harsh'ness**, *n.*, **o'ver-haste**, *n.*, **o'ver-haste'**, *v. t.*, **o'ver-has'ten**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-haul'er, *n.* One that overhauls.
o'ver-head'man, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d.
o'ver-heal', *v. t.* To heal over. *Obs.*
o'ver-hear'er, *n.* One who overhears.
o'ver-heave', *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *oferhebban* to pass by, omit.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To pass by. **b** To exalt.
2. To overstrain by heaving.
o'ver-heav'i-ness, *n.*, **o'ver-heav'y**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-height', *n.*, **o-ver-height'**, *v. t.*, **o'ver-height'en**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4.
o'ver-held', *pret.* of OVERHOLD.
o'ver-held', *v. t.* [See HIELD to incline.] To pour over. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To fall over; overturn. *Obs.*
o'ver-hele', *v. t.* [AS. *oferhelian.*] To hele, or cover, over. *Obs.*
o'ver-hent', *v. t.* [See HENT.] To overtake. *Obs.*
o'ver-hie', *v. t.* To overtake; also, to leave behind. *Obs.*
o'ver-high', *v. t.* To raise too high; also, to exalt above other things. *Obs.*
o'ver-high'ly, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-hill', *a.* See OVER-, 2. — **o'ver-hill'**, *adv.* *Obs.*
o'ver-hill', *v. t.* To overhele.
o'ver-hip', *v. t. & i.* [*over* + *hip* to hop.] To pass over as by a hop; to skip over; hence, to overpass. *Obs.*
o'ver-hit', *v. t. & i.* To hit too much; also, to hit beyond what is aimed at. *Rare.*
o'ver-hold', *v. t.* To hold or value too highly; also, to withhold. *Obs.*
o'ver-hope', *n.* Hope beyond measure. *Obs.* — **o'ver-hope'**, *v.* *Obs.*
o'ver-hot', *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-hour', *n.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver-house', *a* See OVER-, 3 a.
o'ver-hove', *v. t.* To hover over. *Obs.*
o'ver-hov'er (-hŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-how', *v. t.* [AS. *oferhogian.*] To despise. *Obs.*
overhwarte. ‡ OVERTHWART.
o'ver-im-ag'i-na-tive, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-in-crease', *n.* Surplus. *Obs.*
o'ver-in-dulge', *v. t. & i.*, **o'ver-in-dul'gence**, *n.*, **o'ver-in-dul'gent**, *a.*, **o'ver-in-fla'tion**, *n.*, **o'ver-in'flu-ence**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-in-form', *v. t.* To actuate, or animate, excessively; also, to furnish with abundant or excessive information.
o'ver-in-struct', *a.*, **o'ver-in-ten'si-ty**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-in-treat', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 d. *Rare.*
o'ver-ir'ri-ga'tion, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

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o′ver-is′sue (ō′vẽr-ĭsh′ū), *v. t.* To issue in excess.
o′ver-is′sue (-ĭsh′ū), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue, as of bonds, exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority. "An *overissue* of government paper." *Brougham.*
o′ver-joy′ (-joi′), *v. t.* **1.** **a** To rejoice over. *Obs.* **b** To overcome with joy. *Obs.*
2. To make excessively joyful; to gratify extremely.
o′ver-jump′ (-jŭmp′), *v. t.* **1.** To jump over; hence, to omit; to ignore. *Marston.*
2. To jump too far over (something), or too strenuously for (one's powers).
o′ver-king′ (ō′vẽr-kĭng′), *n.* A king who has sovereignty over inferior kings or ruling princes. *J. R. Green.*
o′ver-know′ing (-nō′ĭng), *a.* Too knowing or too cunning.
o′ver-la′bor, o′ver-la′bour (-lā′bẽr), *v. t.*; -LA′BORED, -LA′BOURED (-bẽrd); -LA′BOR-ING, -LA′BOUR-ING. **1.** To cause to labor excessively; to overwork. *Dryden.*
2. To labor upon excessively; to refine unduly.
3. To labor more than. *Rare.*
o′ver-lade′ (-lād′), *v. t.*; *pret.* -LAD′ED (-lād′ĕd); *p. p.* -LAD′EN (-lād′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -LAD′ING (-lād′ĭng). To load with too great a cargo; to overload.
o′ver-land′ (ō′vẽr-lănd′), *a.* Being, or accomplished, over the land, instead of by sea; as, an *overland* journey.
o′ver-land′ (ō′vẽr-lănd′; ō′vẽr-lănd′), *adv.* By, upon, or across, land.
o′ver-land′ (ō′vẽr-lănd′; ō′vẽr-lănd′), *v. t. & i.* To drive long distances overland, as cattle in flocks or herds; also, to journey overland. *Australia.*
o′ver-land′er (-lăn′dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who travels over lands or countries; one who travels overland.
2. (*pron.* ō′vẽr-lăn′dẽr; ō′vẽr-lăn′dẽr). One who drives cattle or sheep long distances overland. *Australia.*
3. [*cap.*] [Cf. G. *oberländer.*] A highlander; specif., an inhabitant of the higher lands of Germany. *Obs.*
o′ver-lap′ (-lăp′), *v. t. & i.*; -LAPPED′ (-lăpt′); -LAP′PING. **1.** To lap over; to overlie; either, to extend over a part of; or, to extend over and beyond.
2. To lap over, as a wave.
o′ver-lap′ (ō′vẽr-lăp′), *n.* **1.** The lapping of one thing over another; the distance by which one part overlaps another; an overlapping part; as, an *overlap* of a shingle.
2. *Geol.* The extension of newer strata beyond the limits of older ones lying beneath.
3. *Naut.* The position of two vessels when one overtaking the other cannot, without dropping astern, pass on the other side from that on which she is approaching and when the vessels cannot turn toward each other without the risk of fouling. When such an overlap is established, and while it exists, in a sailing race, the overtaking vessel must yield to the other, except that in rounding or passing a mark or obstruction the outside vessel must give room to the inside vessel to round or clear the mark or obstruction, and except that the windward vessel shall not bear away to prevent the other vessel from passing to leeward.
o′ver-launch′ (-länch′; -lônch′; 140), *v. t.* *Shipbuilding.* To unite (timbers, etc.) by splices or scarfs.
o′ver-lave′ (-lāv′), *v. t.* To lave or bathe over.
o′ver-lay′ (-lā′), *v. t.*; -LAID′ (-lād′); *p.* -LAY′ING. **1.** To lay, or spread, over or across; to superimpose or to cover.

As when a cloud his beams doth *overlay*. *Spenser.*
Framed of cedar *overlaid* with gold. *Milton.*
And *overlay*
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*

2. To lay on, or cover over, in excess; esp., to overstock. *Obs.*
3. *Print.* To put an overlay or overlays on.
4. To oppress as with a weight; to weigh down; overwhelm.
5. To hide or obscure as by superimposition.
6. = OVERLIE.
This woman's child died in the night; because she *overlaid* it. 1 *Kings* iii. 19.
o′ver-lay′ (ō′vẽr-lā′), *n.* **1.** A neck covering or cravat. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. A covering, esp. one of a temporary or removable sort.
3. *Print.* **a** A piece of paper or other material pasted on the tympan sheet to make a stronger impression. **b** A sheet with pieces pasted on the parts that need extra impression. **c** The process of preparing overlays.
4. Ornamental work formed by overlaying, as with veneers of wood. Cf. INLAY.
o′ver-lay′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of overlaying, or that which overlays, as a coating.
2. *Print.* Act or art of making and applying overlays, involving skill in production of light and shade in pictures.
o′ver-leaf′ (-lēf′), *adv.* On or to the other side of the leaf, as of a book. — *n.* (*pron.* ō′vẽr-lēf′) A leaf on the other side, as of letter paper.
o′ver-leap′ (-lēp′), *v. t.* [AS. *oferhléapan.* See OVER; LEAP.] **1.** To leap over or across; hence, to omit; ignore. "Let me *o'erleap* that custom." *Shak.*
2. **a** To leap upon. *Obs.* **b** To excel in leaping; hence, to excel. **c** To leap beyond (one's mark or aim); defeat by leaping too far. "Ambition which *o'erleaps* itself." *Shak.*
o′ver-leath′er (ō′vẽr-lĕth′ẽr), *n.* The upper leather of or for a shoe. *Shak.*
o′ver-lick′ (-lĭk′), *v. t.* To lick over.
o′ver-lie′ (-lī′), *v. t.*; *pret.* -LAY′ (-lā′); *p. p.* -LAIN′ (-lān′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -LY′ING (-lī′ĭng). **1.** To lie over or upon; specif., to suffocate by lying upon; as, to *overlie* an infant.
2. To lie heavily upon; to oppress. *Obs.*
o′ver-lift′ (ō′vẽr-lĭft′), *n.* **1.** An overlifting.
2. *Locksmithing.* A device to catch the bolt of a lock when one of the tumblers is overlifted.
o′ver-lift′ (-lĭft′), *v. t. & i.* To lift too high or too much.
o′ver-light′ (ō′vẽr-līt′), *n.* Too strong a light. *Bacon.*
o′ver-line′ (-līn′), *v. t.* To draw a line or lines over or above.
o′ver-ling (ō′vẽr-lĭng), *n.* [*over* + 1st *-ling.*] One who is in authority; — contrasted with *underling.*
The underlings are not satisfied when the *overlings* tell them that it is not only fit that they should be where they are, but that it is very picturesque. *Century Mag.*
o′ver-live′ (ō′vẽr-lĭv′), *v. t.* [AS. *oferlibban.*] To outlive.
o′ver-live′, *v. i.* To continue to live, or to live too long, too luxuriously, or too actively. "*Overlived* in this close London life." *Mrs. Browning.*
o′ver-load′ (-lōd′), *v. t.* To load or fill to excess; to load too heavily.
o′ver-load′ (ō′vẽr-lōd′), *n.* An excessive load; the excess beyond a proper load.
o′ver-load′ start′er. *Elec.* A circuit breaker applied to a motor starter to protect the motor from excessive current in starting.
o′ver-load′ switch. *Elec.* A switch which prevents overloading by automatically breaking the circuit.
o′ver-lock′ (ō′vẽr-lŏk′), *a.* Designating an overstitch, or a sewing machine for making it, which, besides binding and covering the raw edge or edges, is locked on the outside to give more strength and a better appearance. *Trade Name.*
o′ver-lock′ (-lŏk′), *v. t.* **1.** **a** To interlock above. **b** To lock over, or above.
2. To shoot (the bolt of a lock) beyond its first or normal locking.
o′ver-long′ (ō′vẽr-lŏng′; ō′vẽr-lŏng′, 205: *see* OVER-), *a.* Too long; specif., *Phon.*, exceptionally long; as, an *overlong* vowel. — **o′ver-long′** (-lŏng′), *adv.*
o′ver-look′ (-lo͝ok′), *v. t.*; O′VER-LOOKED′ (-lo͝okt′); O′VER-LOOK′ING. **1.** To look down upon from a place that is over or above; to look over or view from a higher position; hence, to rise above; to overtop; as, to *overlook* a valley from a hill. "The pile *o'erlooked* the town." *Dryden.*
2. To look over or through; to inspect; survey; formerly, to read. "I would I had *o'erlooked* the letter." *Shak.*
The sciences have grown until no one can even remotely hope to *overlook* their whole field. *Josiah Royce.*
3. To "look down upon" socially or intellectually; to regard as inferior or low. *Obs.*
4. To supervise; to watch over; sometimes, to observe secretly; as, to *overlook* a gang of laborers; to *overlook* one who is writing a letter.
5. To look over and beyond (anything) without seeing it; to miss or omit in looking; hence, to refrain from bestowing notice or attention upon; to neglect; to pass over without censure or punishment; to excuse.
The times of ignorance therefore God *overlooked.* *Acts* xvii. 30 (*Rev. Ver.*).
They *overlook* truth in the judgments they pass. *Atterbury.*
6. To look on with the evil eye; to bewitch by looking on.
If you trouble me I will *overlook* you, and then your pigs will die. *C. Kingsley.*
7. To look or appear more than (a certain age). *Rare.*
Syn. — OVERLOOK, IGNORE. To OVERLOOK is to pass over without notice, whether intentionally, or through carelessness or inadvertence; to IGNORE is deliberately and intentionally to disregard; as, "It is the practice of good nature to *overlook* the faults which have already, by the consequences, punished the delinquent" (*Johnson*); his argument *overlooks* one essential point; "In reality Hook can only support his theory by resolutely *ignoring* the whole private correspondence of the time" (*J. R. Green*); "Having noticed the peculiarity of these two dramas, we may henceforth, for the sake of brevity, *ignore* it" (*A. C. Bradley*); cf. to *overlook* an interruption, to *ignore* an interruption. See NEGLECT, NEGLIGENCE, OVERSIGHT.
o′ver-look′ (ō′vẽr-lo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** Act of overlooking, or a place from which to overlook; also, a general survey.
2. The jack bean (*Canavali ensiforme*), planted around plantations by West Indian negroes, who imagine that it acts as a watchman.
o′ver-look′er (-lo͝ok′ẽr; *see* OVER-), *n.* One who overlooks; specif., an overseer.
o′ver-lord′ (ō′vẽr-lôrd′), *n.* One who is lord over another or others; a superior lord; specif., a lord paramount.
o′ver-ly, *a.* **1.** Superior. *Obs.*
2. Careless; superficial; negligent. *Obs.*
3. Overbearing or supercilious; arbitrary; excessive. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. Incidental. *Rare.* *Scot.*
o′ver-ly (ō′vẽr-lĭ), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *oferlīce* excessively.] In an overly manner: **a** Excessively; too. *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.* **b** Superficially; carelessly. *Obs.* **c** Overbearingly; superciliously. *Obs.* **d** Above; on the surface. *Obs.* **e** Incidentally. *Scot.*
o′ver-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One in authority over others; a chief; usually, an overseer or boss.
2. An arbiter.
3. In the philosophy of Nietzsche, a man of superior physique and powers capable of dominating others; one fitted to survive in an egoistic struggle for the mastery.
o′ver-man′ (-măn′), *v. t.* **1.** To overpower.
2. To have or get too many men for the needs of; as, an *overmanned* ship.
o′ver-man′tel (ō′vẽr-măn′t'l), *n.* An ornamental structure, as a painting, a bas-relief, or merely a piece of cabinetwork, above a mantelpiece.
o′ver-march′ (-märch′), *v. t. & i.* To march too far; to exhaust by marching; also, to pass over in marching.
o′ver-mark′ (-märk′), *v. t.* **1.** To mark over.
2. To produce overmarking in (a horse).
o′ver-mark′ing, *n.* The effect produced upon a horse, constitutionally as well as locally upon the legs, by overwork and overfeeding. *J. H. Walsh.*
o′ver-mas′ter (-más′tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *v. t.* **1.** To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern.
2. **a** To excel. *Obs.* **b** To be master over. *Obs.*
o′ver-match′ (-măch′), *v. t.* **1.** To be more than equal to or a match for; hence, to vanquish.
2. To marry (one) to a superior. *Obs.* *Burton.*
o′ver-match′ (ō′vẽr-măch′), *n.* One superior in power; also, an unequal match; a contest in which one of the opponents is overmatched.
o′ver-ma-ture′ (-mȧ-tūr′; *see* OVER-), *a.* More than matured; past the age or condition of maturity, or of fitness characteristic of maturity; as, an *overmature* forest.
o′ver-meas′ure (-mĕzh′ūr), *n.* Excessive measure; the excess beyond true or proper measure; surplus.
o′ver-meas′ure (-mĕzh′ūr), *v. t.* **1.** To measure or estimate in excess of the real or proper amount.
2. To measure across.
o′ver-mod′est (ō′vẽr-mŏd′ĕst; *see* OVER-), *a.* Modest to excess; bashful. — **o′ver-mod′est-ly**, *adv.* — **o′ver-mod′es-ty** (-mŏd′ĕs-tĭ), *n.*
o′ver-mount′ (-mount′), *v. t.* [Cf. SURMOUNT.] To mount over; to go higher than; to rise above.
o′ver-mount′, *v. i.* To mount too high. *Shak.*
o′ver-much′ (ō′vẽr-mŭch′; ō′vẽr-mŭch′; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too much. — *adv.* (*pron.* ō′vẽr-mŭch′). In too great a degree; too much. — *n.* (ō′vẽr-mŭch′) An excess; a surplus.
o′ver-mul′ti-tude (-mŭl′tĭ-tūd), *v. t.* To outnumber. *R.*
o′ver-name′ (-nām′), *v. t.* To name over or in a series; to recount. See OVER-, 2 **b**. *Shak.*
o′ver-nice′ (ō′vẽr-nīs′; ō′vẽr-nīs′; *see* OVER-), *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious. — **o′ver-nice′ly**, *adv.* — **o′ver-nice′ness**, *n.* — **o′ver-ni′ce-ty** (-nī′sē-tĭ), *n.*
o′ver-night′ (ō′vẽr-nīt′), *n.* The fore part of the night last past; the previous evening.
He saw the old man, his musket on his shoulder, running up the trail of *overnight* at a dogtrot. *Kipling.*
o′ver-night′ (ō′vẽr-nīt′), *adv.* In the fore part of the night last past; in the evening before; also, during the night; as, the candle will not last *overnight.*
I had been telling her all that happened *overnight.* *Dickens.*
o′ver-night′ (ō′vẽr-nīt′), *a.* Done or lasting during the night; also, of or relating to the previous evening.
o′ver-noise′ (ō′vẽr-noiz′), *v. t.* To overpower by noise.
o′ver-of-fi′cious (-ŏ-fĭsh′ŭs; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too ready to intermeddle; too officious. — **o′ver-of-fi′cious-ness**, *n.*
o′ver-paint′ (-pānt′), *v. t.* **1.** To paint over; to paint out.
2. To color or describe too strongly.
o′ver-part′ (-pärt′), *v. t.* To charge with a part or rôle beyond one's ability. *Rare.*
o′ver-pass′ (-pȧs′), *v. t.*; -PASSED′ (-pȧst′); -PASS′ING. [Cf. SURPASS.] **1.** To pass over; traverse; hence, to pass through; undergo; also, to pass successfully; overcome.
2. To pass across, over, or beyond; to go to the other side of; as, to *overpass* a river; hence, to pass over or beyond the restrictions of; to transgress; as, to *overpass* moral laws.
The dividing line between courage and ferocity is easily *overpassed.* *Encyc. Biblica.*
3. To pass beyond in quality, value, degree, amount, etc.; to surpass, excel, or exceed.
4. To pass over without notice or mention; to overlook or disregard; as, to *overpass* many beauties of nature.
5. To extend or rise above.

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o′ver-jack′et, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-jade′, *v. t.*, **o′ver-jeal′ous**, *a.*, **o′ver-joy′**, *n.*, **o′ver-joy′ful**, *a.*, **o′ver-joy′ous**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-judge′, *v. t.* = OVERESTIMATE.
o′ver-jut′ting, *a.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver-keep′, *v. t.* To keep too watchfully, or too long.
o′ver-kind′, *a.*, **o′ver-kind′ly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-kind′ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-knee′, *a.* Extending above the knee.
o′ver-know′, *v. t.* To know too much about.
o′ver-lace′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-laid′, *pret. & p. p.* of OVERLAY.
o′ver-laik′, *n.* [*over* + a suffix of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *-leikr*, *-leiki.*] Superiority. *Obs.*
o′ver-lain′, *p. p.* of OVERLIE.
o′ver-land′, *n.* A certain kind of local tenement defined by the Enclosure Commissioners of Cheddar Moor, in 1801, as any tenement of land, whether open or inclosed, which does not, nor at any time heretofore did, belong to ancient tenements, and for which no right of common in the moors or on the hill has been allowed.
o′ver-lan′guaged (-lăn′gwājd: *cf.* OVER-), *a.* Employing too many words; diffuse. *Lowell.*
overlap fault *Geol. & Mining.* A reversed fault. See FAULT, *n.*, 8.
o′ver-lard′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-large′, *a.*, **o′ver-large′ly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-large′ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-lash′, *v. i.* [*over* + *lash*; cf. E. dial. *lash* to be extravagant.] **1.** To go to excess; be extravagant; hence, to exaggerate; to boast. *Obs.*
2. Of horses, to overreach. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
o′ver-lash′, *v. t.* To exceed.
o′ver-lash′ing, *n.* Exaggeration; extravagance. *Obs.* — **o′ver-lash′ing-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
o′ver-last′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 **b**.
o′ver-late′, *a.* Too late; exceedingly late. — **o′ver-late′**, *adv.*
o′ver-lav′ish, *a.*, **o′ver-lav′ish-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-lay′er, *n.* One that overlays.
o′ver-lead′, *v. t.* [AS. *oferlǣdan.*] To domineer over; to oppress; to rule; also, to lead over or away. *Obs.* — **o′ver-lead′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
o′ver-lean′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **b**.
o′ver-leap′, *n.* Omission. *Obs.*
o′ver-leap′, *v. i.* To leap over; also, to digress. *Obs.*
o′ver-learn′ed, *a.*, **o′ver-learn′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-learn′ed-ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-leav′en, *v. t.* To leaven too much; hence, to cause to swell excessively. *Obs or R.* — *a.* Overleavened. *Obs.*
o′ver-leer′, *v. i.* See OVER-, 1 b.
o′ver-leg′, *adv.* See OVER-, 1 e. *Nonce Word.*
o′ver-leg′is-la′tion, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-lend′, *v. t.* To pass beyond. *Obs.*
o′ver-length′, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-let′tered, *a.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-lib′er-al, *a.*, **o′ver-lib′er-al′i-ty**, *n.*, **o′ver-lib′er-al-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-li′er (ō′vẽr-lī′ẽr; ō′vẽr-lī′ẽr), *n.* That which overlies something: specif., *Arch.*, a ledger.
o′ver-light′, *a.*, **o′ver-light′ed**, *a.*, **o′ver-light′ly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-light′some**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-li-ness (ō′vẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being overly. *Obs. or R.*
o′ver-lin′ger (-lĭŋ′gẽr), *v. t.* To cause to linger too long. *Obs. or R.*
o′ver-linked′ (ō′vẽr-lĭnkt′: *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 2 **a**.
o′ver-lip′, *n.* The upper lip. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*
o′ver-lis′ten, *v. t.* To overhear or listen so as to overhear.
o′ver-lit′tle, *a. & adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-liv′er (-lĭv′ẽr), *n.* A survivor.
overload circuit breaker. *Elec.* = OVERLOAD SWITCH.
o′ver-log′i-cal, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-long′, *prep.* [See OVER; ALONG.] Along. *Obs.*
o′ver-loop′, **overlope.** † ORLOP.
overlop. † OVERLAP.
o′ver-lord′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
o′ver-loud′, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-loup′ (ôr′lo͞op′; ō′ẽr-), *n.* [*over-* + *loup* a leap.] A trespass or transgression. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
o′ver-love′, *v. t. & i.* To love to excess. — **o′ver-lov′er**, *n.*
o′ver-low′, *a. & adv.*, **o′ver-low′ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-lu′bri-ca′tion**, *n.*, **o′ver-lus′cious** (-lŭsh′ŭs), *a.*, **o′ver-lust′i-ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-lust′y**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-ly′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OVERLIE.
o′ver-mag′ni-fy, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
overmaistrie, *v. t.* To overmaster. *Obs.* — *n.* Advantage; upper hand. *Obs.*
o′ver-mal′a-pert, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-man′tle, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-man′y (-mĕn′ĭ), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-mask′, *v. t.* To mask.
o′ver-mast′, *v. t.* *Naut.* To furnish (a vessel) with too long or too heavy a mast or masts. *Rare.*
o′ver-mas′ter-ful, *a.*, **o′ver-mas′ter-ful-ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-mas′ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *overmastering*, p. pr. [*Obs.*]
o′ver-mate′, *v. t.* To overmatch.
o′ver-mat′ter, *n.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-med′dle, *v. i.*, **o′ver-med′dling**, *n.*, **o′ver-mel′low**, *a.*, **o′ver-melt′**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-mer′it**, *n. & v. t.*, **o′ver-mer′ry**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-mete′, *a. & adv.* [AS. *ofermǣte.*] Above measure. *Obs.*
o′ver-mete′, *v. t.* [AS. *metan* to measure, to pass over. See METE to measure.] To pass by or over. *Obs.*
o′ver-mick′le, *a. & adv.* [AS. *ofermicel*, a.] Overmuch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
o′ver-mind′, *v. t.* To regard beyond measure. *Obs.*
o′ver-mi-nute′, *a.*, **o′ver-mix′**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-moc′ca-sin, *n.* A moccasin to be worn over another.
o′ver-mod, *a.* [AS. *ofermōd.*] Proud. *Obs.* — *n.* Pride. *Obs.*
o′ver-moist′, *a.*, **o′ver-mois′ture**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-mon′ey, *v. t.* To gain over by bribing. *Obs.*
o′ver-more, *a.* [*over*, adv. + *more.*] Upper. *Obs.*
o′ver-more′, *adv.* Beyond; moreover; furthermore. *Obs.*
o′ver-mor′row, *n.* The day following to-morrow. *Obs.*
o′ver-most (ō′vẽr-mōst), *a.* Uppermost; highest; also, farthest off. *Obs or Dial.* — *n.* The uppermost part (*Obs.*); *pl.* the most part. *Dial. Eng.*
o′ver-mount′, *n.* *Picture Mounting.* = MAT.
o′ver-mounts′, *adv.* Over the mountains.
o′ver-mourn′, *v. t. & i.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-much′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
o′ver-mul′ti-ply, *v. t. & i.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-muse′, *v. t.* To bewilder by excessive musing. *Obs.*
o′ver-name′, *n.* [Cf. SURNAME.] Surname. *Obs.*
o′ver-nar′row, *a.*, **o′ver-neat′**, *a.*, **o′ver-nerv′ous**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-net′, *v. t.* To cover or to snare with a net.
o′ver-net′, *v. i.* To fish with nets, or use nets, to excess.
o′ver-nim′, *v. t.*; *p. p.* OVERNOME. [*over-* + obs. *nim* to take, AS. *niman.*] To overtake. *Obs.*
o′ver-num′ber, *n.* To outnumber. *Obs.*
o′ver-nu′mer-ous, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-of′fice, *v. t.* To domineer over by virtue of office. *Obs.*
o′ver-old′ (ō′vẽr-ōld′; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o′ver-old′ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-or′der, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **d**.
o′ver-pack′, *v. t.*, **o′ver-pam′per**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-part′, *n.* Upper part. *R.*
o′ver-par′tial, *a.*, **o′ver-par-tic′u-lar**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-par′ty, *n.* Surface; upper part. *Obs.*

6. To pass by; to pass, as in a journey, by coming up with or going ahead of.
o′ver-pass′ (ō′vẽr-pȧs′), *v. i.* **1.** To pass over.
2. To pass by, away, or off.
3. To come to pass; to happen. *Rare.*
4. To pass without notice. *Obs.*
5. To pass beyond; to pass to excess or be excessive. *Obs.*
o′ver-pay′ (-pā′), *v. t.;* O′VER-PAID′ (-pād′); O′VER-PAY′ING. **1.** To pay too much to; to more than pay; hence, to compensate or reward beyond deserts.
2. To pay more than or in excess of (a just or due amount).
o′ver-peo′ple (-pē′p′l), *v. t.* To people too densely.
o′ver-per-suade′ (-pẽr-swād′), *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or judgment. — **o′ver-per-sua′sion** (-swā′zhŭn), *n*
o′ver-pick′ (ō′vẽr-pĭk′), *a.* Of a loom, having the picking arm, or shuttle-driving device, over the shuttle boxes.
o′ver-pick′, *n.* An overpick loom.
o′ver-pic′ture (-pĭk′tūr), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass nature in the picture or representation of; as, to *overpicture* Venus.
2. To cover with pictures.
o′ver-pitch′ (-pĭch′), *v. t.* **1.** *Cricket.* To bowl (a ball) to more than a correct length.
2. To exaggerate.
o′ver-plus (ō′vẽr-plŭs), *n.* [*over* + L. *plus.* See PLUS; cf. SURPLUS.] That which remains above a proper or fit supply, or beyond a quantity proposed; surplus; excess. "The *overplus* of a great fortune." *Addison.* — **o′ver-plus**, *a.*
o′ver-plus, *adv.* In addition; beyond need.
o′ver-ply′ (-plī′), *v. t.;* -PLIED′ (-plīd′); -PLY′ING (-plī′ĭng). To ply to excess; to overexert; overwork. *Milton.*
o′ver-pole′ (-pōl′), *v. t.* To pole excessively.
o′ver-pop′u-la′tion (ō′vẽr-pŏp′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* Condition of being overpopulated; also, excess of population.
o′ver-pow′er (-pou′ẽr), *v. t.;* -ERED (-ẽrd); -ER-ING. **1.** To excel or exceed in power; to cause to yield; vanquish; subdue.
2. To affect intensely or overwhelmingly by reason of great power or intensity; as, the odor *overpowered* him.
Syn. — Overbear, overcome, vanquish, defeat, crush, overwhelm, overthrow, rout, conquer, subdue.
o′ver-pow′er (ō′vẽr-pou′ẽr), *n.* A dominating power.
o′ver-pow′er-ing, *p. a.* Excelling in power; too powerful; irresistible. — **o′ver-pow′er-ing-ly**, *adv.*
o′ver-press′ (ō′vẽr-prĕs′), *v. t.* **1.** To bear upon with rigor; to afflict or oppress; also, to bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; overwhelm. *Shak.*
2. To overburden. *Obs.*
3. To overcome by importunity. *Johnson.*
4. To press or insist upon to an unfit degree; to drive (a contention, etc.) too far; also, to press or drive (a person) unreasonably; to overurge or overestimate.
o′ver-pres′sure (-prĕsh′ūr), *n.* Excessive pressure or urging; as, *overpressure* in education.
o′ver-print′ (-prĭnt′), *v. t.* **1.** *Print.* To impress, as a printed surface, with other print; as, to *overprint* one color with another, or tickets with numbers.
2. *Photog.* To print (a photograph) too long, so that it is too dark.
3. To print too many copies of.
o′ver-prize′ (-prīz′), *v. t.* [Cf. OVERPRAISE.] To prize excessively; to overvalue; also, to exceed in value. — **o′ver-priz′er** (-prīz′ẽr), *n.*
o′ver-pro-duce′ (-prō-dūs′), *v. t.* To produce beyond the demand.
o′ver-pro-duc′tion (-prō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* Excessive production; supply beyond the demand at remunerative prices. See OVERSUPPLY, *Cit.*
o′ver-prompt′ (ō′vẽr-prŏmpt′; ō′vẽr-prŏmpt′; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too prompt or eager; precipitate. — **o′ver-prompt′ness**, *n.*
o′ver-proof′ (ō′vẽr-pro͞of′; ō′vẽr-pro͞of′; *see* OVER-), *a.* Stronger than proof spirit; that is, containing more than 49.3 per cent by weight of alcohol. Abbr. *O.P.*
o′ver-pro-por′tion (ō′vẽr-prō-pōr′shŭn; 201), *n.* Excess of relative greatness; greatness out of just proportion.
o′ver-pro-por′tion, *v. t.* To make of too great proportion.
o′ver-pro-por′tion-ate (-āt), *a.* Exhibiting overproportion. — **o′ver-pro-por′tion-ate-ly**, *adv.*
o′ver-quell′ (-kwĕl′), *v. t.* To quell; subdue; overcome.
o′ver-rake′ (-rāk′), *v. t.;* -RAKED′ (-rākt′); -RAK′ING (-rāk′ĭng). *Naut.* To rake over, or sweep across, from end to end, as waves that break over a vessel.
o′ver-rate′ (-rāt′), *v. t.;* -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). To rate, value, or estimate, too highly.
o′ver-rate′, *n.* An excessive rate; also, an extra rate.
o′ver-reach′ (-rēch′), *v. t.;* -REACHED′ (-rēcht′) (O′VER-RAUGHT′ (-rôt′), *Obs.*); -REACH′ING. **1.** To reach or come up with (anything); to overtake; also, *Obs.*, to overtake harmfully; to overcome, as a harmful agent.
2. To reach above or beyond; to overtop or overpass; also, to reach or extend over; to spread over.
3. To reach out beyond or too far; specif.: **a** To miss by reaching too far. **b** To carry (one's self) too far; to strain (one's self) or defeat (one's purposes) by overdoing. **c** To exaggerate or overestimate. *Obs.* **d** To stretch out too far.
4. To get the better of; esp., to gain an advantage over by artifice or cunning; to outwit; cheat.
o′ver-reach′ (ō′vẽr-rēch′), *v. i.* **1. a** To encroach. *Obs* **b** To exaggerate. *Obs.*
2. To reach too far; esp., *Naut.*, to sail on one tack farther than is necessary.
3. To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or quarter of the fore foot; to grab; — said of horses.
4. To go too far in endeavoring to advance one's self; also, to be guilty of sharp practice or of cheating.
o′ver-reach′ (ō′vẽr-rēch′), *n.* **1.** An overreaching; hence: **a** An excessive reach; a straining. **b** A deception or cheating.
2. Act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot; — said of horses. Also, the injury so caused.
o′ver-read′ (-rēd′), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* O′VER-READ′ (-rĕd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O′VER-READ′ING (-rēd′ĭng). [AS. *oferrǣdan.*] **1. a** To read over, or peruse. *Shak.* **b** To reread. *Obs.* **c** To read more than. *Rare.*
2. To read too much for (one's self, i. e., one's welfare).
o′ver-reck′on (-rĕk′′n), *v. t.* **1.** To reckon too highly; to overestimate.
2. To overcharge, or rate too high, in a reckoning.
o′ver-ride′ (-rīd′), *v. t.; pret.* -RODE′ (-rōd′); *p. p.* -RID′DEN (-rĭd′′n), -RODE′, -RID′ (-rĭd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -RID′ING (-rīd′ĭng). [AS. *oferrīdan.*] **1.** To ride over or across; to ride upon; to trample down.

> The carter *overridden* with [i. e., by] his cart. *Chaucer.*

2. To set aside; to supersede; annul; as, one law *overrides* another; to *override* a veto; hence, to disregard the rights or wishes of; to domineer over.
3. To ride beyond; to pass; outride. *Obs.*

> I *overrode* him on the way. *Shak.*

4. To ride too much, as a horse.
5. To extend or pass over; esp., chiefly *Med.*, to overlap; as, the *overriding* of the ends of a fractured bone.
o′ver-rid′ing (-rīd′ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Riding or trampling over.
2. Disregarding the rights of others; domineering, or given to domineering.
o′ver-rigged′ (ō′vẽr-rĭgd′; ō′vẽr-rĭgd′; *see* OVER-), *a.* Having too much rigging.
o′ver-right′eous (ō′vẽr-rī′chŭs; *see* OVER-), *a.* Excessively righteous; — usually implying hypocrisy.
o′ver-rig′id (ō′vẽr-rĭj′ĭd; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too rigid or severe.
o′ver-rise′ (-rīz′), *v. t.; pret.* -ROSE′ (-rōz′); *p. p.* -RIS′EN (-rĭz′′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -RIS′ING (-rīz′ĭng). To rise above.
o′ver-roll′ (-rōl′), *v. t.* **1.** To roll over.
2. To envelop by rolling.
3. To roll above or overhead.
o′ver-roof′ (-ro͞of′), *v. t.* To roof over; to roof.
o′ver-rule′ (-ro͞ol′; 243), *v. t.;* -RULED′ (-ro͞old′); -RUL′ING (-ro͞ol′ĭng). **1.** To rule over; to govern.
2. To rule or determine in a contrary way; to decide or rule against; to abrogate; as, God *overrules* the purposes of men; the chairman *overruled* the point of order.
3. To prevail over; to master; overcome; also, to bring over by persuasion or other influence; to influence over.

> His passion and animosity *overruled* his conscience. *Clarendon.*
> These [difficulties] I had habitually *overruled.* *F. W. Newman.*

o′ver-rule′, *v. i.* To be superior or supreme in ruling or controlling; as, God rules and *overrules;* also, to prevail by influence, character, etc. *Shak.*
o′ver-rul′ing (-ro͞ol′ĭng; 243), *p. a.* Exerting controlling power; as, *overruling* Providence. — **o′ver-rul′ing-ly**, *adv.*
o′ver-run′ (-rŭn′), *v. t.; pret.* -RAN′ (-răn′); *p. p.* -RUN′ (-rŭn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -RUN′NING. [Cf. AS. *oferirnan.* See RUN.] **1.** To run over; as: **a** To run across or athwart; to traverse in running. **b** To run over as a fluid or as a rapid growth; to cover the surface of rapidly; to overspread.
2. Hence: **a** To run over destructively or harmfully; either, to run down; to trample or bear down; as, a schooner *overrun* by a liner; or, to grow or spread over in excess; to invade and occupy; to infest; as, a farm *overrun* with weeds; also, to run over as a hostile army; to ravage.

> Those barbarous nations that *overran* the world. *Spenser.*

b To crush; overwhelm; destroy. *Obs.*
3. To run through; to pass over rapidly, esp. in thought or speech; as, to *overrun* the contents of a book.
4. To exceed or excel in running; to outrun; to run faster, farther, or better than, or to pass in running.

> Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi. *2 Sam.* xviii. 23

5. To run away from; to escape by running; to desert.
6. To run or go beyond; to extend in part beyond; to reach or lie beyond.
7. *Print.* To readjust, as lines, columns, or pages, by shifting letters or words from one line into another, or a line or lines from one column or page to another.
8. *Mach.* To cause or permit to overrun, as an engine.
to overrun, *or* **outrun, the constable,** to spend more than one's income; to get into debt. *Colloq.*
o′ver-run′ (ō′vẽr-rŭn′), *v. i.* **1.** To run, pass, spread, or flow over or by something; to be in excess; to extend beyond limits.
2. *Mach.* To run too far, as an engine in winding.
o′ver-run′ (ō′vẽr-rŭn′), *n.* **1.** Act of overrunning; an instance of this.
2. Amount by which something overruns; a balance or surplus carried over.
o′ver-sail′ (-sāl′), *v. t.* **1.** To sail over; to sail across.
2. To strike and sink (a vessel) in sailing. *Obs.*
o′ver-sail′ (-sāl′), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *saillir* to project (see SALLY).] In masonry, to lay (bricks or stones) so that each projects beyond that upon which it rests; hence, to cover by a roof or arch of such construction. — *v. i.* To project or jut out beyond the base.
o′ver-sail′ (ō′vẽr-sāl′), *n.* *Arch.* Any projection or jutting beyond the general wall surface.
o′ver-scru′pu-lous (-skro͞o′pū-lŭs), *a.* Scrupulous to excess. — **o′ver-scru′pu-lous-ness**, *n.*
o′ver-sea′, *a.* Beyond the sea; foreign.
o′ver-sea′ (ō′vẽr-sē′), **o′ver-seas′** (-sēz′), *adv.* Over the sea; abroad.
o′ver-seam′ (-sēm′), *n.* A seam in which the thread is passed over the edges with every stitch; an overhand seam.
o′ver-seam′ (ō′vẽr-sēm′; ō′vẽr-sēm′), *v. t. & i.* To sew overhand; to sew in such a way as to carry the thread over the edges of the seam.
o′ver-search′ (-sûrch′), *v. t.* To search all over.
o′ver-see′ (-sē′), *v. t.; pret.* -SAW′ (-sô′); *p. p.* -SEEN′ (-sēn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SEE′ING. [AS. *oferséon* to survey, to despise. See OVER; SEE.] **1.** To look down upon; survey; watch.
2. Hence: **a** To look over; inspect; examine. **b** To superintend; supervise.
3. To see clandestinely or accidentally.
4. To fail to observe; omit seeing; neglect; disregard.
5. To deceive or delude; mistake or err.
6. To cast the "evil eye" upon. *Obs*
to oversee one's self, to forget one's self; to blunder.
o′ver-see′, *v. i.* To see too far or too much; hence, to be deceived; to blunder. *Obs.*

> The most expert gamesters may sometimes *oversee.* *Fuller*

o′ver-seen′ (-sēn′), *p. p.* of OVERSEE. Also, *Obs. or Dial.: p. a.* **a** Intoxicated; tipsy. **b** Versed or learned in some art or branch of knowledge.
o′ver-se′er (ō′vẽr-sē′ẽr; ō′vẽr-sē′ẽr; -sēr′; 277), *n.* **1.** One who oversees, or superintends; esp., one in charge of a piece of work or of workmen in their labor; a superintendent; a supervisor; as, an *overseer* of a mill.
2. Specif.: **a** Formerly, a person appointed to act as an adviser to, or check upon, an executor. **b** In England, a parish administrative officer (called in full **overseer of the poor**) whose duties are mainly connected with the relief of the poor. The office was created by the Poor Relief Act of 1601 (43 Eliz. c. 2). In some of the States of the United States, a local officer with similar duties.
3. a Onlooker; spectator. *Obs.* **b** An editor; a critic. *Obs.*
o′ver-sell′ (-sĕl′), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -SOLD′ (-sōld′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SELL′ING. **1. a** To sell for more than value. **b** To sell for a higher price than; to exceed in selling price.

> One whose beauty
> Would *oversell* all Italy. *Beau & Fl*

2. To sell beyond means of delivery, or, sometimes, beyond what one can provide a margin for in case of an advance in prices. *Brokers' Cant.*
o′ver-set′ (-sĕt′), *v. t.;* -SET′; -SET′TING. **1. a** To press upon; beset. *Obs.* **b** To overpower; overwhelm; defeat. *Obs.*
2. To turn or tip (anything) over from an upright, or a proper, position; to upset; as, to *overset* a chair, a coach, a ship, or a building.
3. To cause to fall, or to fail; to subvert; as, to *overset* a government or a plot.

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o′ver-pas′sion-ate (-păsh′ŭn-āt), *a.*, **o′ver-pas′sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-pass′ valve. A by-pass valve.
o′ver-past′. Overpassed. *Ref. Sp.*
o′ver-pa′tient, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-pay′, *n.*, **o′ver-pay′ment**, *n.* See OVER-, 4.
o′ver-peer′, *v. t.* **a** To peer over. **b** To look down on. **c** To rise above. **d** Hence, to excel; more than equal or balance.
overpeise. † OVERPOISE.
o′ver-pend′ing, *a.* Overhanging.
o′ver-perch′, *v. t.* To pass over as if by perching upon. *Obs.*
o′ver-per′emp-to-ry, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-pert′ed, *a.* Having excessive pertness. *Obs.*
o′ver-pes′ter, *v. t.* To crowd to excess. *Obs.*
o′ver-phys′ic, *v. t* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-pitched′ (ō′vẽr-pĭcht′; *see* OVER-), *a.* Having a too great pitch or slope, as a roof.
o′ver-place′, *v. t.*, **o′ver-placed′** (-plāst′), *a.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver-place′ment, *n.* Superposition or superimposition
o′ver-plant′, *v. t.* **1.** To plant, as a field, to excess. *Obs.* **2.** To plant again; transplant.
o′ver-plate′, *n.* In medieval armor, a large piece added to protect the shoulder or elbow; a large pauldron or cubitiere.
o′ver-plaw′, *n.* A boiling over. *Obs.*
o′ver-play′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a, 4 c.
o′ver-play′, *n.* *Duplicate Whist.* Replay of a hand.
o′ver-please′, *v. t.*, **o′ver-plen′ti-ful**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-plot′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-plumb′, *v. t.* To rise straight, or plumb, above.
o′ver-plume′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a, 4 c.
o′ver-poise′ (-poiz′), *n. & v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-pole′, *n.* An upper pool. *Obs.*
o′ver-pol′ish, *v. t.*, **o′ver-pol′i-tic**, *a.*, **o′ver-pon′der-ous**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-pop′u-late, *v. t.* = OVERPEOPLE.
o′ver-pop′u-lous, *a.*, **o′ver-pop′u-lous-ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-pos′i-tive**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-post′, *v. t.* To post over; to pass over swiftly. *Obs.*
o′ver-pot′, *v. t.* *Hort.* To plant in too large a pot.
o′ver-po′tent, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-pour′, *v. t.* To pour over, from one vessel into another. *R.*
o′ver-pow′er-ful, *a.*, **o′ver-praise′** (-prāz′), *n. & v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-pray′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 d.
o′ver-preach′, *v. t.* To preach beyond, or "over the heads of" (one's hearers); also, to overdo (one's self) in preaching.
o′ver-press′, *n.* = OVERPRESSURE. *Obs.*
o′ver-pres′sor, *n.* An oppressor.
o′ver-price′, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-print′, *n.* An offprint, or reprint.
o′ver-pro-por′tion-at′ed (-prō-pōr′shŭn-āt′ĕd), **o′ver-pro-por′tioned**, *a.* = OVERPROPORTIONATE.
o′ver-proud′, *a.*, **o′ver-proved′** (ō′vẽr-pro͞ovd′; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o′ver-prov′en-dered** (-prŏv′ĕn-dẽrd), *a.*, **o′ver-prov′i-dent**, *a.*, **o′ver-pro-voke′**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-pry′, *v. t.* To examine pryingly. *Obs.*
o′ver-pun′ish, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-pur′chase, *v. t.* To buy at a too high price. *Rare.*
o′ver-put′, *v. t.* To get the better of; to recover from. *Obs. or Scot.*
o′ver-quan′ti-ty, *n.* Surplus quantity.
o′ver-quat′, *v. t.* To surfeit or glut with food. *Obs.*
o′ver-quick′ (ō′vẽr-kwĭk′; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too quick. — **o′ver-quick′ly**, *adv.*
o′ver-qui′et-ness, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-rack′. † OVERRAKE.
o′ver-rack′, *v. t.* To rack or strain beyond measure. *Rare.*
overradde. Obs. pret. of OVERREAD.
overraght Obs. pret of OVERREACH.
o′ver-rank′ (ō′vẽr-rănk′; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o′ver-rank′ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-rash′** (ō′vẽr-răsh′; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o′ver-rash′ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-raught′. Obs. pret. of OVERREACH.
O′ver-reach′, Sir Giles. An unscrupulous extortioner and cheat, the leading character in Massinger's comedy "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." His cupidity and ambition finally overreach themselves, and he is outwitted by his nephew and daughter.
o′ver-reach′er, *n.* One that overreaches; one who cheats; a horse that overreaches, etc.
o′ver-reach′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OVERREACH. — **o′ver-reach′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **o′ver-reach′ing-ness**, *n.*
o′ver-read′er, *n.* One who overreads.
o′ver-read′i-ly, *adv.*, **o′ver-read′i-ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-read′y**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-re-cord′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-red′, *v. t.* To smear with red. *Obs.*
o′ver-re-fine′, *v. t.*, **o′ver-re-fine′ment**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-re-fined′ (-rē-fīnd′), *pret. & p. p.* of OVERREFINE. — **o′ver-re-fin′ed-ly** (-fīn′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*
o′ver-reg′u-la′tion, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-reik′, *v. t.* To overreach. Cf. OUTREIK. *Obs.*
o′ver-re-lax′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-rent′, *n.* Higher or additional rent.
o′ver-rent′, *v. t.* To rent (a tenement) for too much; to charge (a tenant) too much rent
o′ver-re-ten′tion, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-rich′ (ō′vẽr-rĭch′; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o′ver-rich′ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-right′, *adv. & prep.* Over against; just opposite. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
o′ver-ri-gid′i-ty, *n.*, **o′ver-rig′or-ous**, *a.*, **o′ver-rig′or-ous-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-rim′, *a.* Having the rim turned or rolled over.
o′ver-ri′ot, *v. t.* To riot all over the surface of. *Rare.*
o′ver-ripe′, *a.*, **o′ver-rip′en** (-rīp′′n), *v. t.*, **o′ver-ripe′ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-ris′en (-rĭz′′n), *a.* *Naut* Of a vessel, having freeboard too great for her length and breadth.
o′ver-roast′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-root′ed, *a.* See OVER-, 1 c, 4 c.
o′ver-round′ (ō′vẽr-round′; *see* OVER-), *a.* *Phon.* Of a vowel sound, formed with excessive rounding of the lips.
o′ver-roy′al, *a.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-rule′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d.
o′ver-rul′er (-ro͞ol′ẽr), *n.* One that controls, governs, or determines.
o′ver-run′ner, *n.* One that overruns.
o′ver-run′ning-ly, *adv.* of *overrunning*, p. pr.
o′ver-rust′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-sad′ly, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-said′ (ō′vẽr-sĕd′; ō′vẽr-sĕd′), *a.* = ABOVESAID.
o′ver-sail′, *v. t.* [*over* + *sail* for *assail.*] To overwhelm by assault. *Obs*
o′ver-sale′. Var. of OVERSAIL.
o′ver-sale′, *n.*, **o′ver-salt′**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-salt′**, *a.*, **o′ver-san′guine**, *a.*, **o′ver-sat′ed** (-sāt′ĕd; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-sat′is-fy, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver-sat′u-rate, *v. t.*, **o′ver-sat′u-ra′tion**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-say′, *v. t.* To say over; repeat. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To say too much. *Obs.*
oversayne. † OVERSEEN.
o′ver-scape′, *v. t.* [See ESCAPE.] To escape from; to overlook or be overlooked by. *Obs.*
o′ver-scent′ed, *a.* Scented excessively; also, covered or concealed by a different odor.
o′ver-score′, *v. t.* To score over; also, to obliterate by scoring.
o′ver-scour′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-scru′ple, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-scru′pu-los′i-ty, *n.* = OVERSCRUPULOUSNESS.
o′ver-scurf′, *v. t.* To cover with or as with scurf. *Rare.*
o′ver-scutched′ (ō′vẽr-skŭcht′), *p. a.* In Shakespeare, probably, overwhipped (cf. SCUTCH, *v.*), the phrase *overscutched huswives* referring to strumpets; as used by Scott, worn out in the service — one of the interpretations put upon Shakespeare's use of the word.
o′ver-seal′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 a.
o′ver-seam′, *n.* = OVERSTITCH — **o′ver-seam** (ō′vẽr-sēm′; ō′vẽr-sēm′), *v. t. & i.*
o′ver-sea′son, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
overseche, *v. t.* To seek throughout. *Obs.*
o′ver-seed′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-seem′ing, *a.* Supereminent; apparently superior. *Obs*
o′ver-se′er-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
o′ver-se′er-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
o′ver-seethe′, *v. t. & i.* See OVER-, 4 c. *Rare.*
o′ver-send′, *v. i.* See OVER-, 2 a.
o′ver-sen′si-ble, *a.*, **o′ver-sen′si-bly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-sen′si-tive**, *a.*, **o′ver-sen′si-tive-ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-sen-ten′tious**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
overserche, *n.* Prob., further search. *Obs.*
o′ver-se′ri-ous, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

4. To overcome mentally or physically ; to affect so as to cause disorder of body or mind ; to upset.
5. To set over ; as : **a** To adorn with settings, as of jewels. **b** To set over to a later date ; to postpone. *Obs.* **c** To overburden, as with taxes ; to overweight or overload. *Obs.* **d** To recover from (an illness). *Obs. or Dial.*
6. *Print.* To set too much type for, or to set too wide ; as, to *overset* a paper or book ; to *overset* a line.

o′ver-set′ (ō′vẽr-sĕt′), *v. i.* 1. To turn, or to be turned, over.
2. To be or become upset or disordered.

o′ver-set′ (ō′vẽr-sĕt′), *n.* 1. An upsetting ; overturn ; overthrow ; as, the *overset* of a carriage.
2. An excess ; superfluity. "This *overset* of wealth and pomp." *Bp. Burnet.*

o′ver-sew′ (ō′vẽr-sō′ ; ō′vẽr-sō′), *v. t. ; pret.* -SEWED′ (-sōd′ ; -sōd′) ; *p. p.* -SEWED′, *rarely* -SEWN′ (-sōn′ ; -sōn′) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SEW′ING. To sew over and over ; to overhand.

o′ver-shade′ (-shād′), *v. t.* [See OVER, SHADE ; cf. OVERSHADOW.] To cover with shade ; to overshadow. *Shak.*

o′ver-shad′ow (-shăd′ō), *v. t. ;* -SHAD′OWED (-ōd) ; -SHAD′OW-ING. [AS. *ofersceadwian.* Cf. OVERSHADE.] 1. To throw a shadow, or shade, over ; to darken ; obscure.

There was a cloud that *overshadowed* them. *Mark* ix. 7.

2. Fig. : **a** To cover with a superior influence. **b** To tower above as if to cast a shadow over ; to dominate ; to be more important than.

o′ver-shine′ (-shīn′), *v. t.* [AS. *oferscīnan.*] 1. To shine over or upon ; to illumine. *Shak.*
2. To excel in shining ; to outshine. *Shak.*

o′ver-shoe′ (ō′vẽr-shōō′), *n.* A shoe that is worn over another for protection from wet or for extra warmth ; esp., an India-rubber shoe ; a galosh.

o′ver-shoot′ (-shōōt′), *v. t. ;* -SHOT′ (-shŏt′) ; -SHOOT′ING. 1. To pass swiftly beyond or ahead of ; to dart forward over, across, or by.
2. To shoot over or beyond ; to miss by shooting too far or too high. "Not to *overshoot* his game." *South.*
3. Hence, to exceed ; as, to *overshoot* the truth.
4. **a** To shoot down over, as water over a wheel. **b** To shoot across above or overhead. **c** To force or drive ahead suddenly or quickly as by shooting.
5. **a** To shoot better than ; excel in shooting. **b** To deplete of game by too much shooting. **c** To injure (one's self or one's skill) by too much shooting.
to overshoot one's self, to venture too far ; to assert too much. — **to be overshot**, to be in error or wide of the mark.

o′ver-shoot′, *v. i.* To fly or shoot above or beyond the mark.

o′ver-shot′ (-shŏt′), *pret. & p. p.* of OVERSHOOT. Specif.: *p. a.* (*pron.* ō′vẽr-shŏt′; 87) **a** Intoxicated. *Slang.* **b** Exaggerated. **c** Of the mouth or jaw, having the upper jaw extending beyond the lower, as in some dogs ; of a dislocated fetlock, having the upper bone forced in front of the lower. **d** Actuated by water shooting over from above. **e** Fed, as by a hopper, from above ; as, an *overshot* grain separator.
overshot wheel, a vertical water wheel the circumference of which is covered with cavities or buckets, and is turned by water that shoots over the top, filling the buckets on the farther side and acting chiefly by its weight.

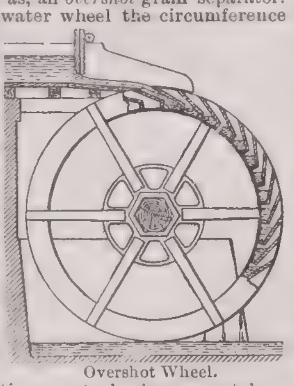
Overshot Wheel.

o′ver-shot′, *n.* The flow of water that turns an overshot wheel.

o′ver-side′ (-sīd′), *n.* The upper or higher side. *R.*

o′ver-sight′ (-sīt′), *n.* 1. Watchful care ; superintendence ; general supervision ; management.
2. An overlooking or something overlooked ; omission or error due to inadvertence.
Syn. — Inspection, direction, control, charge, watch. — OVERSIGHT, SUPERVISION, SURVEILLANCE. OVERSIGHT, as here compared (see NEGLIGENCE), is the general word for the act or office of overseeing ; SUPERVISION implies authoritative direction or superintendence ; SURVEILLANCE suggests close, sometimes spying, watch ; as, to have general *oversight* of a piece of work, the *supervision* of city schools, to keep a suspected criminal under *surveillance.* See CONDUCT.

o′ver-size′ (-sīz′), *v. t.* To cover as with size or viscid matter. "*O'ersized* with coagulate gore." *Shak.*

o′ver-size′ (ō′vẽr-sīz′), *n.* An unusually large size.

o′ver-skirt′ (-skûrt′), *n.* An upper skirt, shorter than the dress, and usually draped.

o′ver-slaugh′ (-slô′), *n.* [D. *overslag.*] 1. *Mil.* Exemption from a duty because already detailed on a superior duty. *Eng.*
2. A bar in a river ; as, the *overslaugh* in the Hudson River. *Local, U. S.*

o′ver-slaugh′ (ō′vẽr-slô′ ; ō′vẽr-slô′), *v. t. ;* -SLAUGHED′ (-slôd′ ; -slôd′) ; -SLAUGH′ING. [D. *overslaan.*] 1. *Mil.* To excuse from a duty or omit the duty of (a soldier or body of soldiers), or to remit (a duty) because of a detail to a duty having precedence. *Eng.*
2. To pass over for an appointment, promotion, or the like, in favor of another ; to ignore the claims of. *U. S.* "Farragut's faithful lieutenant *overslaughed.*" *Nation.*
3. To hinder or obstruct, as by an overslaugh or an impediment ; as, to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislative body.

o′ver-sleep′ (ō′vẽr-slēp′), *v. t. & i. ;* -SLEPT′ (-slĕpt′); -SLEEP′ING. To sleep beyond or too long ; as, to *oversleep* one's self or one's usual hour of rising.

o′ver-slide′ (-slīd′), *v. t. & i. ; pret.* -SLID′ (-slĭd′) ; *p. p.* -SLID′DEN (-slĭd′′n) or -SLID′ ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SLID′ING (-slīd′ĭng). To slide over or by.

o′ver-slip′ (-slĭp′), *v. t. ;* -SLIPPED′ (-slĭpt′) ; -SLIP′PING. 1. To slip or slide over ; to pass easily or carelessly beyond ; to omit ; neglect ; as, to *overslip* opportunity.
2. To slip away from ; to slip by ; to escape.
3. To slip beyond the control or proper limits of ; to overstep; transgress.

o′ver-slip′, *v. i.* 1. To pass by without being noticed or taken advantage of.
2. To make a slip or error.

o′ver-snow′ (-snō′), *v. t.* To cover with or as with snow.

o′ver-sor′row (-sŏr′ō), *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess.

o′ver-soul′ (ō′vẽr-sōl′), *n.* The all-containing soul ; the absolute reality ; that which includes all being, subjective and objective.

That unity, that *oversoul*, within which every man's particular being is contained and made one with all other. *Emerson.*

o′ver-sow′ (-sō′), *v. t. ; pret.* -SOWED′ (-sōd′) ; *p. p.* -SOWN′ (-sōn′) or -SOWED′ ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SOW′ING. [AS. *ofersāwan.*] 1. To sow where something has already been sown.

His enemy came and *oversowed* cockle among the wheat.
Matt. xiii. 25 (*Douay Version*).

2. To sow ; to scatter seed over.
3. To sow too much.

o′ver-span′ (-spăn′), *v. t.* 1. To reach or extend over.
2. To erect or throw a span over (a space, or the like).

o′ver-sparred′ (ō′vẽr-spärd′ ; ō′vẽr-spärd′ ; *see* OVER-), *a.* *Naut.* Of a vessel, fitted with too many or too large spars and consequently top-heavy or unstable ; — also used fig.

o′ver-speak′ (-spēk′), *v. t. & i. ; pret.* -SPOKE′ (-spōk′); *p. p.* -SPO′KEN (-spō′k'n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SPEAK′ING. See SPEAK. [Cf. AS. *ofersprecan.*] To exceed in speaking ; to speak too much or beyond warrant ; hence, to exaggerate.

o′ver-spend′ (-spĕnd′), *v. t. ;* -SPENT′ (-spĕnt′) ; -SPEND′ING. 1. To spend or use to excess ; to wear out ; to exhaust.
2. To spend more than ; also, to spend extravagantly.

o′ver-spend′, *v. i.* To spend beyond one's means.

o′ver-spread′ (-sprĕd′), *v. t. ;* -SPREAD′; -SPREAD′ING. [AS. *ofersprǣdan.*] To spread over or above ; to extend over ; as, the deluge *overspread* the earth.

Those nations of the North
Which *overspread* the world. *Drayton*

o′ver-spread′, *v. i.* To be spread or scattered over.

o′ver-spun′ (ō′vẽr-spŭn′), *a.* Covered with or as with a spun fabric or casing ; specif., wound round with a coil of thin copper wire, as the heavier strings of a pianoforte.

o′ver-stand′ (-stănd′), *v. t. ;* -STOOD′ (-stŏŏd′) ; -STAND′ING. 1. To stand over. *Obs.*
2. To endure to the end ; to overstay ; specif., to outstay (a market) by insisting on one's price or conditions.
3. *Naut.* To keep on a course beyond (a mark, etc.).
to overstand one's market, to hold out so long about terms as to lose one's chance to purchase or sell ; fig., to lose one's chance by waiting or holding out too long.

o′ver-state′ (-stāt′), *v. t. ;* -STAT′ED (-stāt′ĕd) ; -STAT′ING (-stāt′ĭng). To state in too strong terms ; to exaggerate.

o′ver-state′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An exaggerated statement or account ; a statement exceeding the truth.

o′ver-stay′ (-stā′), *v. t. ;* -STAYED′ (-stād′) or -STAID′ (-stād′); -STAY′ING. 1. To stay beyond the time or the limits of ; as, to *overstay* the appointed time.
2. *Com.* To carry a transaction in (a market) beyond the point at which the greatest profit would have been made by closing it ; as, he *overstayed* his market. *Cant.*

o′ver-step′ (-stĕp′), *v. t. & i. ;* -STEPPED′ (-stĕpt′) ; -STEP′PING. [AS. *ofersteppan.*] To step over or beyond ; to transgress. *Shak.*

o′ver-stitch′ (ō′vẽr-stĭch′), *n.* Any of various stitches, now usually made on a sewing machine with one, two, or three threads, for binding over a raw edge on cloth, making an ornamental edging or finish, buttonholing, hemming, etc. ; — called also *overedge, overseam.*

o′ver-stitch′ (ō′vẽr-stĭch′ ; ō′vẽr-stĭch′), *v. t.* To bind, ornament, or finish with an overstitch.

o′ver-stock′ (ō′vẽr-stŏk′), *v. t. ;* -STOCKED′ (-stŏkt′); -STOCK′ING. To fill too full ; to supply in excess ; as, to *overstock* a market with goods, or a farm with cattle.

o′ver-strain′ (-strān′), *v. i. ;* -STRAINED′ (-strānd′); -STRAIN′ING. To strain one's self to excess. *Dryden.*

o′ver-strain′, *v. t.* 1. To stretch across. *Obs.*
2. To stretch or strain too much, as one's nerves ; specif. : *Mech.* To load until the stress exceeds the elastic limit.
3. To exceed or outdo in straining. *Obs.*

o′ver-strain′ (ō′vẽr-strān′), *n.* Excessive strain, mental or physical ; an overstraining, or state of being overstrained ; a deformation resulting from overstraining.

o′ver-stretch′ (ō′vẽr-strĕch′), *v. t.* 1. To stretch to excess.
2. To stretch over or across.

o′ver-strew′ (-strōō′ ; *cf.* STREW, *v. t.*), *v. t. ; pret.* -STREWED′ (-strōōd′); *p. p.* -STREWED′ or -STREWN′ (-strōōn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STREW′ING. To strew or scatter over.

o′ver-stride′ (-strīd′), *v. t. ; pret.* -STRODE′ (-strōd′) ; *p. p.* -STRID′DEN (-strĭd′′n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STRID′ING (-strīd′ĭng). 1. To stride over, across, or beyond ; hence, to exceed ; to reach beyond; to surpass.
2. To stride too fast or too vigorously for (one's self).

o′ver-stride′, *v. i.* 1. To pass over. *Obs.*
2. To exceed one's normal stride.

o′ver-strike′ (-strīk′), *v. t. ; pret.* -STRUCK′ (-strŭk′) ; *p. p.* -STRUCK′ or -STRICK′EN (-strĭk′′n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STRIK′ING (-strīk′ĭng). 1. To strike too far.
2. To strike from above downward.
3. To impress (a coin) with another design, as to change the value or ruler's name ; to restrike.

o′ver-string′ (-strĭng′), *v. t. & i. ;* -STRUNG′ (-strŭng′); -STRING′ING. *Pianoforte Making.* To arrange the strings (of) in (usually two) sets, one of which — generally that of the lower bass strings — crosses obliquely over the other. — **o′ver-string′ing** (-strĭng′ĭng), *vb. n.*

o′ver-strung′ (ō′vẽr-strŭng′ ; ō′vẽr-strŭng′ ; 87), *p. a.* 1. Too highly strung ; too sensitive ; as, *overstrung* nerves.
2. *Pianoforte Making.* See OVERSTRING.

o′ver-stud′ied (-stŭd′ĭd), *a.* Overlearned.

o′ver-stud′y (-stŭd′ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To study too much.

o′ver-stud′y, *n.* Excessive study.

o′ver-sub-scribe′ (-sŭb-skrīb′), *v. t.* To subscribe for more of (any kind of securities) than is offered for sale. — **o′ver-sub-scrip′tion** (-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.*

o′ver-sup-ply′ (-sŭ-plī′), *v. t. ;* -SUP-PLIED′ (-plīd′) ; -SUP-PLY′ING. To supply in excess.

o′ver-sup-ply′, *n.* An excessive supply.

Dearth, or scarcity, on the one hand, and *oversupply*, or, in mercantile language, glut, on the other, are incident to all commodities. . . . Because this phenomenon of *oversupply*, and consequent inconvenience or loss to the producer or dealer, may exist in the case of any one commodity whatever, many persons . . . have thought that it may exist with regard to all commodities ; that there may be a general overproduction of wealth ; . . . [but] the theory of general overproduction implies an absurdity.
J. S. Mill.

o′ver-swarm′ (-swôrm′), *v. i.* 1. To swarm, or gather together as in a swarm, abundantly or excessively.
2. To spread out.

o′ver-swarm′, *v. t.* 1. To swarm over ; to overrun.
2. To swarm, or increase, beyond.

o′ver-sway′ (-swā′), *v. t.* 1. To bear sway over ; to rule over ; to dominate ; govern.
2. To induce to change over, as in a matter of opinion ; to influence over ; to prevail upon.
3. To sway or swing over ; to cause to incline or overturn.

o′ver-swell′ (-swĕl′), *v. t. & i. ; pret.* -SWELLED′ (-swĕld′) ; *p. p.* -SWELLED′ or -SWOLL′EN (-swōl′′n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SWELL′ING. To swell or rise above ; to overflow ; also, to swell excessively.

o′vert (ō′vẽrt), *a.* [OF. *overt*, F. *ouvert*, p. p. of OF. *ovrir*, F. *ouvrir*, to open, prob. fr. L. *aperire* to open, influenced by *cooperire* to cover, F. *couvrir.* Cf. APERIENT, COVER.]
1. Open to view ; public ; apparent ; manifest.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise. *Bacon.*

2. *Her.* Open, as a gate ; expanded, as a bird's wings.
overt act, *Criminal Law*, an outward act done in pursuance and manifestation of an intent or design,— the mere design or intent not being punishable without such act.

No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same *overt act*, or on confession in open court. *Constitution of the U. S., Art.* III. *sec.* 3.

o′ver-take′ (ō′vẽr-tāk′), *v. t. ; pret.* -TOOK′ (-tŏŏk′) ; *p. p.* -TAK′EN (-tāk′′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TAK′ING (-tāk′ĭng).
1. To come or catch up with in a course or motion.

He had him *overtaken* in his flight. *Spenser.*

2. To catch up with in the course of a task or in a press of business ; to accomplish within a prescribed time or in the midst of a variety of duties.
3. To lay hold on ; to seize ; specif., to apprehend. *Obs.*
4. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly ; to discover ; surprise ; often, to come upon suddenly as a calamity ; to lay hold on, seize, or strike.

If a man be *overtaken* in a fault. *Gal.* vi. 1.
I shall see
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children. *Shak.*

5. To lay hold on so as to overpower; as: **a** To captivate; insnare. **b** To cheat. *Obs.* **c** To intoxicate. *Obs.*

o′ver-tak′er (-tāk′ẽr), *n.* 1. One that overtakes.
2. A package of any commodity added to make good loss in transit, as shown by comparison with the invoice.

o′ver-tak′ing (-tāk′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OVERTAKE. — **overtaking vessel**, *Naut.*, a vessel coming up with another from any direction more than two points abaft her beam; — so defined in Art. 24 of the international rules of the road.

o′ver-task′ (-tȧsk′), *v. t.* To task too heavily.

o′ver-tax′ (-tăks′), *v. t.* To tax or to task too heavily ; to overburden with taxes, or to tax beyond what is due. — **o′ver-tax-a′tion** (-tăk-sā′shŭn), *n.*

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o′ver-set′ter, *n.* One that oversets.
o′ver-set′tle, *v. t.*, **o′ver-se-vere′**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-sey′, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *sīgan* to sink, descend, pass.] To pass by. *Obs.* See SIE. [overshadows.
o′ver-shad′ow-er, *n.* One that
o′ver-shad′ow-ing-ly, *adv.* of *overshadowing*, p. pr.
o′ver-shad′ow-y, *a.* Overshadowing. *Obs.*
o′ver-shake′, *v. t.* To shake over or away; to disperse. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To pass away ; stop. *Obs.*
o′ver-sharp′ (ō′vẽr-shärp′ : *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o′ver-sharp′ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-shave′, *n.* *Coopering.* A shave or plane with a concave blade for dressing the outside of a barrel stave. [1 a.
o′ver-shelv′ing, *a.* See OVER-,
o′ver-shep′herd, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d.
overshette. † OVERSHOOT.
o′ver-shirt′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-shoe′ (ō′vẽr-shōō′), **o′ver-shoes′** (-shōōz′), *adv.* So that the shoes are covered.
o′ver-short′ (ō′vẽr-shôrt′ ; *see* OVER-), *a.* *Phon.* Exceptionally short, as a vowel sound.
o′ver-short′en, *v. t.*, **o′ver-short′ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-show′ered, *a.*, **o′ver-shroud′**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-shut′. † OVERSHOOT.
o′ver-side′ (ō′vẽr-sīd′), *adv.* Over the side of a ship. — **o′ver-side′** (ō′vẽr-sīd′; *see* OVER-), *a.*
o′ver-sile′, *v. t.* [*over* + obs. form of *ceil*, v. *Oxf. E. D.*] To cover; obscure; to delude. *Obs.*
o′ver-sit′, *v. t.* [AS. *ofersittan.*] To occupy ; also, to abstain from ; omit. *Obs.*
o′ver-size′, *v. t.* To surpass or make too large in size. *Rare.*
o′ver-skip′, *v. t.* To skip or leap over ; to pass lightly over; omit. *R.* — **o′ver-skip′per**, *n.* *R.*
o′ver-slake′, *v. i.* To become slaked. *Obs.*
o′ver-slay′, *n.* [AS. *oferslege*, lit., a stroke over. Cf. SLEY, *n.*] A lintel. *Obs.*
o′ver-sleeve′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
oversleif, *v. i.* To slip by. *Obs.* *Scot.*
o′ver-slop′, *n.* [AS. *oferslop.*] An upper outer garment. *Obs.*
o′ver-slow′, *v. t.* To render slow; check ; curb. *Obs.*
o′ver-slow′ (ō′vẽr-slō′ ; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o′ver-slow′ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c. [over.
o′ver-slur′ring, *n.* A slurring
o′ver-small′ (ō′vẽr-smôl′ ; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′vers-man, *n.* = OVERMAN. *Scot.* [over as with smoke.
o′ver-smoke′, *v. t.* To cloud
o′ver-smoke′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-soar′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver-sock′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-sold′, *pret. & p. p.* of OVERSELL.
o′ver-so-lic′i-tous, *a.*, **o′ver-soon′**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-sound′, *v. i.* To sound a harmonic instead of the fundamental tone, from overblowing: — of an organ pipe. [1 c.
o′ver-span′gled, *a.* See OVER-,
o′ver-speech′, *n.*, **o′ver-speed′**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-spill′, *n.* Overflow.
o′ver-spill′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 e.
o′ver-spin′, *v. t.* To spin out or protract unduly. *Obs. or R.*
o′ver-splash′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 e.
o′ver-spred′. Overspread. *Ref. Sp.* [or leap over.
o′ver-spring′, *v. t.* To spring
o′ver-sprin′kle, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-stad′, *p. p.* [P. p. of ME. *oversteden.* See OVER ; STEAD, *v.*] Overwhelmed. *Obs.*
o′ver-staff′, *v. t.* To furnish with a needlessly large staff.
o′ver-staid′, *pret. & p. p.* of OVERSTAY.
o′ver-stain′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-stare′, *v. t.* To outstare. *Obs.* [wildly. *Obs.*
o′ver-stare′, *v. i.* To stare
o′ver-step′, *n.* Passing of a limit. *Rare.*
o′ver-stert′, *v. t.* [See START, *v.*] To pass over ; omit. *Obs.*
o′ver-stim′u-late, *v. t.*, **o′ver-stim′u-la′tion**, *n.*, **o′ver-stir′**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-stock′**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c. [breeches. *Obs.*
o′ver-stocks′, *n. pl.* Knee
o′ver-stoop′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.
o′ver-stop′ing (ō′vẽr-stōp′ĭng), *n.* *Mining.* Overhand stoping ; stoping from below upward.
o′ver-store′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-sto′ry, *n.* *Arch.* The clerestory, or upper story, of a building. *Rare.*
o′ver-strait′ (ō′vẽr-strāt′ : *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o′ver-strait′ly**, *adv.*
o′ver-strait′ness, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c. [too narrow. *Rare.*
o′ver-strait′en, *v. t.* To make
o′ver-straw′. † OVERSTREW.
o′ver-stream′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 a.
o′ver-stretch′, *n.*, **o′ver-strict′** (ō′vẽr-strĭkt′ ; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o′ver-strict′ly**, *adv.*, **o′ver-strict′ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-strong′** (ō′vẽr-strŏng′; *see* OVER-), *a.*, -**strong′ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-strow′. † OVERSTREW.
o′ver-stu′di-ous, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-sty′, *v. t.* [AS. *oferstīgan.*] To surmount. *Obs.*
o′ver-sub′tle, -**tile**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. — **o′ver-sub′tle-ty**, *n.*
o′ver-sum′, *n.* A surplus. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To overrate. *Obs.*
o′ver-sure′ (ō′vẽr-shōōr′ ; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o′ver-sus-pi′cious** (-sŭs-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-swarth′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver-sway′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d
o′ver-sweep′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 a.
o′ver-sweet′ (ō′vẽr-swēt′ ; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o′ver-sweet′ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-sweet′en**, *v. t.*, **o′ver-swift′**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-swim′, *v. t.*, **o′ver-swim′mer**, *n.* See OVER-, 2 a, 3 a.
o′ver-swing′ing (-swĭng′ĭng), *a.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver-swithe′, *adv.* [AS. *oferswīðe.*] Very greatly ; excessively. *Obs.*
o′ver-swive′, *v. t.* [ME.; AS. *ofer* over + *swīfan* to move.] To conquer. *Obs.*
o′vert, *n.* An opening. *Obs.*
o′ver-tak′a-ble (-tāk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
o′ver-talk′, *v. t. & i.* See OVER-, 2 d, 4 c. — **o′ver-talk′**, *n.*
o′ver-talk′a-tive, *a.*, **o′ver-talk′a-tive-ness**, *n.*, **o′ver-talk′er**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver-tar′ry, *v. i.* See OVER-, 3 b.

o'ver-teem' (ō'vẽr-tēm'), *v. i.* To teem or breed to excess; overbreed. — *v. t.* To wear out by breeding to excess.
o'ver-tell' (-tĕl'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -TOLD' (-tōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TELL'ING. **1.** To exaggerate.
2. To tell, or count, over.
o'ver-throw' (-thrō'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -THREW' (-thrōō'); *p. p.* -THROWN' (-thrōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -THROW'ING. **1.** To throw over; to overturn; upset; as, to *overthrow* a table.
2. To cause to fall or to fail; to subvert; to defeat; to make a ruin of; to destroy.
When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*. *Dryden.*
[Gloucester] that seeks to *overthrow* religion. *Shak.*
3. To bring to a state of disorder; to derange.
What a noble mind is here *o'erthrown!* *Shak.*
Syn. — Demolish, prostrate, destroy, ruin, subvert, overcome, conquer, defeat, vanquish, rout. See OVERTURN.
o'ver-throw' (ō'vẽr-thrō'), *n.* **1.** Act of overthrowing, or state of being overthrown.
Your sudden *overthrow* much rueth me. *Spenser.*
2. That which is overthrown; also, that which causes an overthrowing.
3. a *Baseball.* Act of throwing a ball too high, as over a player's head. **b** *Cricket.* A return of the ball by a fielder which is missed by the wicket keeper or fielder at the wicket; also, a run made on such a missed ball.
o'ver-thrust' (-thrŭst'), *n.* **1.** A thrusting over.
2. *Geol.* An overthrust fault. See FAULT, *n.*, 8.
overthrust fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, *n.*, 8.
o'ver-thwart' (ō'vẽr-thwôrt'), *adv.* [See THWART, *adv.*]
1. Across; crosswise; transversely.
2. Hence, wrongly; perversely; in an opposite sense. *Obs.*
3. a Opposite. *Obs.* **b** On every hand. *Obs.*
o'ver-thwart', *prep.* **1.** Across; from side to side of.
2. On the opposite side of or opposite to.
o'ver-thwart', *a.* **1.** Having a transverse position; placed or situated across or over; hence, opposite. "Our *overthwart* neighbors." *Dryden.*
2. Crossing in kind or disposition; perverse; adverse; opposing. "*Overthwart* humor." *Clarendon.*
3. Awry; slanted out of proportion. *Obs.*
—**o'ver-thwart'ly**, *adv. R.*—**o'ver-thwart'ness**, *n. R.*
o'ver-thwart', *v. t.* **1.** To pass or lie across.
2. Hence, to obstruct; also, to cross or oppose.
o'ver-tide' (ō'vẽr-tīd'), *n.* A secondary tide of higher frequency than the principal tide, to which it bears a relation analogous to that of a musical overtone to its fundamental.
o'ver-time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time beyond, or in excess of, a limit; esp., extra working time.
o'ver-time', *adv.* After the proper or regular time or limit; overhours.
o'ver-time' (-tīm'), *v. t.* To exceed the proper limit in timing; to appoint too long a time to; as, to *overtime* the boiling of an egg; to *overtime* a photographic exposure.
o'ver-tire' (-tīr'), *v. t.* To tire to excess; to exhaust.
o'ver-tire', *v. i.* To become too tired.
o'vert-ly (ō'vẽrt-lĭ), *adv.* Publicly; openly.
o'ver-toil' (ō'vẽr-toil'), *v. i.* To overwork.
o'ver-toil', *v. t.* To weary excessively; to exhaust. *Rare.*
o'ver-tone' (ō'vẽr-tōn'), *n.* [A trans. of G. *oberton.* See OVER; TONE.] *Music & Acoustics.* **a** An upper partial. See TONE, 2. **b** = HARMONIC, 1 **b**.
o'ver-tone' (-tōn'), *v. t.* **1.** To dominate or drown (a subordinate or discordant tone).
2. *Photog.* To tone too much.
o'ver-top' (ō'vẽr-tŏp'), *n.* A, or the, part projecting above the top; upper extremity.
o'ver-top' (-tŏp'), *adv.* Overhead.
o'ver-top' (-tŏp'), *v. t.*; -TOPPED' (-tŏpt'); -TOP'PING. **1.** To rise above the top of; to exceed in height; to tower above. "To *o'ertop* old Pelion." *Shak.*
2. To go beyond; to transcend; to transgress.
If kings presume to *overtop* the law by which they reign, . . . they are by law to be reduced into order. *Milton.*
3. To make of less importance, or throw into the background, by superior excellence; to dwarf; to obscure.
4. To cause to be top-heavy.
overtopped dam, a dam having a flow of water over it.
o'ver-tow'er (-tou'ẽr), *v. t.* To tower over or above.
o'ver-tow'er, *v. i.* To tower aloft.
o'ver-trade' (-trād'), *v. i.*; -TRAD'ED (-trād'ĕd); -TRAD'ING (-trād'ĭng). To trade beyond one's capital; to buy goods beyond the means of paying for or selling them. — *v. t.* To do business beyond (one's capital, etc.). —**o'ver-trad'er** (-ẽr), *n.*
o'ver-train' (-trān'), *v. t.* **1.** To train (a person or an animal) to excess, or beyond advantage.
2. To train (a vine or the like) too high.
o'ver-trav'el (ō'vẽr-trăv'ĕl), *n.* Excess of travel; specif., in steam engines, the distance traveled by the valve in excess of that needed for full opening of the steam port.
o'ver-tread' (ō'vẽr-trĕd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -TROD' (-trŏd'); *p. p.* -TROD' or -TROD'DEN (-trŏd''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TREAD'ING. [AS. *ofertredan.*] **1.** To tread over or upon; hence, to oppress; crush.
2. To step beyond or across (a boundary).
o'ver-trump' (-trŭmp'), *v. t.* *Cards.* To trump with a higher trump than; as, to *overtrump* an opposing player.
o'ver-ture (ō'vẽr-tūr), *n.* [OF. *overture*, F. *ouverture*, fr. OF. *ovrir*, F. *ouvrir*. See OVERT.] **1.** An opening or aperture; a hole or recess; hence, fig., an opening or opportunity for any action. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
2. Disclosure; discovery; revelation. *Obs.*
The *overture* of thy treasons to us. *Shak.*
3. A proposal; an offer; a proposition formally submitted. "The great *overture* of the gospel." *Barrow.*
4. *Music.* An orchestral composition having the character of an introduction to an oratorio, opera, or other extended work. It often uses melodies from the body of the opera, etc., or otherwise indicates its character.
5. The proem or prelude of a poem.
6. *Her.* State of being open or expanded. Cf. OVERT.
7. Overthrow. *Obs.*
8. Specif.: **a** *Scot. Hist.* In a parliament or convention, a motion introduced for enactment. **b** In the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, a formal proposal or request for legislation, as to the General Assembly or a supreme court. **c** In American Presbyterian churches, the submission of a question of doctrine or polity by the highest court to the presbyteries for their judgment on it before formal determination by the court; also, the question thus submitted.
Syn. — See PRELUDE.
o'ver-ture, *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR'ING (-tūr'ĭng). To make or present an overture to; to introduce with an overture.
o'ver-turn' (ō'vẽr-tûrn'), *v. t.*; -TURNED' (-tûrnd'); -TURN'ING. **1.** To turn over; esp., to turn over with or by the exertion of force; to throw from a basis or position; to overset; as, to *overturn* a carriage or a building.
2. To subvert; destroy; overthrow; overwhelm.
3. To turn to an opposite or contrary way; to turn away; to pervert; also, to turn to disorder; to upset. *Obs.*
Syn. — Overwhelm, crush, overpower, overcome, defeat, discomfit, vanquish, rout, beat; demolish, destroy, ruin; overset. — OVERTURN, OVERTHROW, SUBVERT, UPSET. OVERTHROW commonly suggests greater violence or more overwhelming ruin or defeat than OVERTURN; but the two words are often used with little or no distinction; as, "He knoweth their works, and he *overturneth* them in the night" (*Job* xxxiv. 25); "Like the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah . . . which the Lord *overthrew* in his anger, and in his wrath" (*Deut.* xxix. 23). To SUBVERT is to overturn as from the foundations; the word sometimes implies an insidious or corrupting influence; as, "There is not any other medicine . . . so likely to *subvert* that gloomy empire of the spleen" (*Berkeley*); "Temptation and all guile on him to try — so to *subvert* whom he suspected" (*Milton*). UPSET is more familiar and colloquial; as, to *upset* one's plans, to *upset* one's composure, to *upset* an argument. See CONQUER, DESTROY, REVERSE.
o'ver-turn', *v. i.* To turn over; esp., to upset or capsize.
o'ver-turn' (ō'vẽr-tûrn'), *n.* **1.** Act of overturning, or state of being overturned; as, an *overturn* of parties.
2. A reversal; also, a turning over, as of goods in trade.
3. The burden of a song. *Scot.*
o'ver-type' (-tīp'), *a.* *Elec.* Pert. to or designating a form of dynamo having the armature above the field magnets.
o'ver-val'u-a'tion (-văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Excessive valuation; overestimation.
o'ver-val'ue (-văl'ū), *v. t.* **1.** To value excessively; to rate at too high a price.
2. To exceed in value. *Rare.*
o'ver-walk' (-wôk'), *v. t.* **1.** To walk over or upon.
2. To exhaust or injure (one's self) by walking.
o'ver-walk', *v. i.* To walk too much.
o'ver-watch' (-wŏch'), *v. t.* **1.** To watch too much; hence, to weary or exhaust by watching.
2. To watch over; also, to watch through or throughout.
o'ver-wear' (-wâr'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -WORE' (-wōr'; 201), *p. p.* -WORN' (-wōrn'; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WEAR'ING. **1.** To wear out; to use up or exhaust by wearing.
2. To outwear or outgrow.
o'ver-wear' (ō'vẽr-wâr'), *n.* Clothing worn over the ordinary indoor clothing, as overcoats, wraps, etc. *Colloq.*
o'ver-wea'ry (ō'vẽr-wē'rĭ; *see* OVER-), *a.* Wearied to excess.
o'ver-wea'ry (-wē'rĭ), *v. t.* To weary too much; to tire out.
o'ver-ween' (-wēn'), *v. i.*; -WEENED' (-wēnd'); -WEEN'ING. To think too highly or arrogantly; to regard one's own thinking or conclusions too highly; hence, to be egotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion. *Milton.*
o'ver-ween'ing (ō'vẽr-wēn'ĭng), *a.* Unduly confident; arrogant; presumptuous; conceited; also, of an opinion, purpose, etc., too pretentious; out of bounds; exaggerated.
— **o'ver-ween'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **o'ver-ween'ing-ness**, *n.*
Here 's an *overweening* rogue. *Shak.*
o'ver-ween'ing, *n.* Excessive self-importance, conceit, or arrogance; also, overesteem or overestimation.
o'ver-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to overbalance; hence, to weigh down; to oppress.
o'ver-weigh', *v. i.* To weigh too much.
o'ver-weight' (ō'vẽr-wāt'), *n.* **1.** Weight over and above what is required by law, demand, or custom.
2. Superabundance of weight; preponderance; also, excessive or burdensome weight.
o'ver-weight' (ō'vẽr-wāt'), *v. t.* **1.** To weight excessively.
2. To exceed in weight; to overbalance.
3. To give too much weight or consideration to. *Rare.*
o'ver-whelm' (-hwĕlm'), *v. t.*; -WHELMED' (-hwĕlmd'); -WHELM'ING. **1.** To overturn, upset, or revolve. *Obsoles.*
2. To cover over completely, as by a great wave; to overflow and bury beneath; to submerge; ingulf; hence, fig., to immerse and bear down; to overpower; crush; bury; to oppress, engross, etc., overpoweringly.
The sea *overwhelmed* their enemies. *Ps.* lxxviii. 53.
Horror hath *overwhelmed* me. *Ps.* lv. 5.
3. To project or impend over threateningly.
His lowering brows *o'erwhelming* his fair sight. *Shak.*
4. To cause to surround, or to cover. *Obs.* *Papin.*
o'ver-whelm', *n.* Act of overwhelming, or state of being overwhelmed.
o'ver-whelm'ing, *p. a.* Overpowering; irresistible. — **o'ver-whelm'ing-ly**, *adv.*
o'ver-whelm'ing, *n.* Overturning; catastrophe.
o'ver-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.*; -WOUND' (-wound'); -WIND'ING.
1. To wind too tightly or too far, as a spring or rope.
2. *Elec.* To wind (a magnet, as in a series motor) so that magnetic saturation is obtained with less than normal current. The fields of series motors are sometimes *overwound* to obtain a practically uniform speed under varying loads, to keep up a high efficiency with small currents, and to prevent sparking at the brushes under heavy loads.
o'ver-wing' (-wĭng'), *v. t.* **1.** To outflank. *Obs.* *Milton.*
2. To wing or fly over.
o'ver-win'ter (-wĭn'tẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *oferwintran.*] To winter; to pass or last through the winter.
o'ver-win'ter, *v. t.* To preserve through the winter; as, *overwintered* eggs.
o'ver-wise' (ō'vẽr-wīz'; ō'vẽr-wīz'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too wise; affectedly wise. — **o'ver-wise'ly**, *adv.* — **o'ver-wise'ness**, *n.*
o'ver-word' (-wûrd'), *n.* The word repeated or said over, as in a song; refrain; burden.
o'ver-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -WORKED' (-wûrkt') or -WROUGHT' (-rôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WORK'ING. [AS. *oferwyrcan*, for sense 1; *over-* + *work*, for other senses.]
1. To decorate all over.
2. To work or cause to labor too much or too long; to tire excessively; as, to *overwork* a horse.
3. To fill too full of work; to crowd with labor.
My days with toil are *overwrought.* *Longfellow.*
4. To work too much on; to overdo or overelaborate.
5. a To work upon the mind or feelings of so as to bring over. **b** To work upon the mind or feelings of to excess, or so as to excite or confuse.
o'ver-work', *v. i.* To work too much, or beyond one's strength.
o'ver-work' (ō'vẽr-wûrk'; ō'vẽr-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** [AS. *oferweorc* a tomb.] A superstructure. *Obs.*
2. Work in excess of the usual or stipulated time or quantity; extra work; also, excessive labor.
3. State of being overworked.
o'ver-worn' (-wōrn'; 201), *p. p.* of OVERWEAR. Hence: *p. a.* (*pron.* ō'vẽr-wōrn'; ō'vẽr-wōrn'; *see* OVER-) Worn out; spent, exhausted; also, gone out of use; obsolete.
o'ver-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -WROTE' (-rōt'); *p. p.* -WRIT'TEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WRIT'ING (-rīt'ĭng). **1.** To write over; either, to write over the surface of, or to write above.
2. To rewrite.
3. To write too much for the good of (one's self).
o'ver-write', *v. i.* To write too much.
o'ver-wrought' (-rôt'), *p. p.* of OVERWORK. Hence: *p. a.* (*pron.* ō'vẽr-rôt'; ō'vẽr-rôt'; *see* OVER-). **a** Wrought upon excessively; overexcited. **b** Worked to excess; overworked. **c** Elaborated to excess; overdone.
o'vi- (ō'vĭ-), *n.* Combining form from Latin *ovum*, *egg*.

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o'verte, *n.* [*over* + ME. *-te*, now *-ty*, in abstract nouns.] State of being placed above others. *Obs.*
o'ver-tech'ni-cal, *a.*, **o'ver-te'di-ous**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-tempt', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 d.
o'ver-ten'der, *a.*, **o'ver-ten'der-ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-ten'der-ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-terve', *v. t.* [*over* + ME. *terven* to roll. Cf. TOPSY-TURVY.] To overturn. *Obs.* *Scot.*
o'ver-think', *v. t.* **1.** Repent. *Obs.* **2.** To consider; to tire (one's self) with considering. *Archaic.* **3.** To regard too highly. *Obs.*
o'ver-think', *v. i.* To displease or cause regret. *Obs.*
o'ver-thin'ning, *n.*, **o'ver-thought'**, *n.*, **o'ver-thought'ful**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [*Obs. Scot.*
o'ver-thrall', *v. t.* To enthrall.
overthreswold, *n.* [See THRESHOLD.] An upper door lintel. *Obs.*
o'ver-throw', *v. i.* To fall or throw one's self down, or to be thrown down. *Obs.*
o'ver-throw'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
o'ver-throw'er, *n.* One that overthrows. [over.
o'ver-thrust', *v. t.* To thrust
o'ver-thwart', *n.* That which is overthwart; hence, an adverse or cross direction or path; also, an adverse circumstance or experience; opposition. *Obs.*
o'ver-thwart'er, *n.* An adversary. *Obs.*
o'ver-thwart'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
o'ver-thwart'ways' (-thwôrt'wāz'), **o'ver-thwart'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WAYS, -WISE.
o'ver-till', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-tilt', *v. t.* To tilt over. *Obs.*
o'ver-time'ly, *adv. & a.* Too early; untimely. *Obs.*
o'ver-tip', *v. t.* = OVERTOP.
o'ver-ti'tle, *v. t.* To give too high a title to. *Obs. or R.*
o'vert-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
o'ver-toe' (ō'vẽr-tō'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Above the toe.
o'ver-toise', *v. t.* To measure out, as in toises. *Rare.* [1 b.
o'ver-top'ple, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o'ver-tor'ture, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4.
o'ver-trace', *v. t.* To trace over.
o'ver-trailed' (ō'vẽr-trāld'; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 1 c. [1 b.
o'ver-tram'ple, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o'ver-trav'ail, *n.* Overwork. *Obs.* — **o'ver-trav'ail**, *v. i.* *Obs.*
o'ver-trav'el, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a. [suade. *Obs.*
o'ver-treat', *v. t.* To overpersuade.
o'ver-treat'ment, *n.*, **o'ver-trim'**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-trip', *v. t.* To trip over nimbly. *Obs.* [4 c.
o'ver-trou'ble, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o'ver-trow', *n.* Distrust; also, overtrust. — **o'ver-trow'**, *v. t. & i.* — **o'ver-trow'a-ble**, *a.* — **o'ver-trow'ship**, *n.* *All Obs.*
o'ver-trust', *v. t. & i.*, **o'ver-trust'**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c. — **o'ver-trust'y**, *a.* *Obs.*
o'ver-tum'ble, *v. t. & i.* To tumble or fall over.
o'ver-turn'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
o'ver-turn'er, *n.* One who overturns.
o'ver-twart'. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OVERTHWART.
o'ver-twine', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-urge', *v. t.*, **o'ver-use'** (-ūs'), *n.*, **o'ver-use'** (-ūz'), *v. t.*, **o'ver-u'su-al**, *a.*, **o'ver-u'su-al-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-vail'. †OVERVEIL. [4 c.
o'ver-val'iant, *a.* See OVER-,
o'ver-val'ue, *n.*, **o'ver-va'ri-a'tion**, *n.* See OVER-, 4.
o'ver-vault', *v. t.* **1.** To arch over. See OVER-, 2 a.
2. To leap over. See OVER-, 3 a.
o'ver-veil', *v. t.* To veil over.
o'ver-veyne', *a.* Quite vain or worthless. *Obs.* — **o'ver-veyn'ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
o'ver-view', *n.* [Cf. SURVEY.] Inspection; an overlooking. *Obs.*
o'ver-view', *v. t.* To survey; overlook; also, to inspect. *Obs.*
o'ver-vi'o-lent, *a.*, **o'ver-vi'o-lent-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-void', *a.* Superfluously vain. *Obs.* [*Obs. or R.*
o'ver-vote', *v. t.* To outvote.
o'ver-vul'can-ize, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-wade', *v. t.* [AS. *oferwadan.*] To wade across. *Rare.*
o'ver-wag'es (ō'vẽr-wāj'ĕz; -ĭz), *n.* Wages for extra labor.
o'ver-wake', *v. t.* To keep too long awake; also, to stay awake longer than (another). *Obs.*
o'ver-walt', *v. t.* [*over-* + ME. *walten* to roll, overturn, AS. *wealtan.*] To roll over; overflow; also, overturn. *Obs.*
o'ver-wal'ter, *v. t.* To roll. *Obs. Scot.* See WELTER. [1 c.
o'ver-wan'der, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o'ver-war', *v. t.* Defeat. *Obs.*
o'ver-ward', *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-ward, *adv. & prep.* [*over* + *-ward.*] Across. *Obs.*
o'ver-warm (ō'vẽr-wôrm'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-warm'**, *v. t.*, **o'ver-warmth'**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-warp', *v. t.* [AS. *oferweorpan.*] To overthrow. *Obs.*
o'ver-wart'. Dial. Eng. var. of OVERTHWART. [OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-wa'ry (-wā'rĭ), *a.* See
o'ver-wash', *v. t.* To wash over.
o'ver-wash', *n.* *Geol.* Outwash.
o'ver-wast'ed, *a.* See OVER-, 2 b.
o'ver-watch', *n.* Excessive watching; also, one who watches over another. *Obs.*
o'ver-watch'er, *n.* One who overwatches. [c, 4 c.
o'ver-wa'ter, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1
o'ver-wa'ter-y, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-wave', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-wax', *v. i.* To wax excessively; to overgrow. *Obs.*
o'ver-way', *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-weak' (ō'vẽr-wēk'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-weak'en**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-wean'. † OVERWEEN.
o'ver-weath'er, *v. t.* To expose too long to the weather.
o'ver-weath'ered, *p. a.* Weatherworn. *Obs.* [1 c.
o'ver-weave', *v. t.* See OVER-,
o'ver-ween', *v. t.* To hold in unwarranted esteem; also, to cause to be overweening. *Obs.*
o'ver-ween'er, *n.* One who overweens. *Rare.*
o'ver-weep', *v. t.* To weep over; also, to weep over again.
o'ver-well', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 e.
o'ver-welt', *v. t. & i.* [*over-* + ME. *welten*, AS. *wyltan*, *wiltan*, to roll, fr. *wealtan* to roll.] To overturn. — **o'ver-welt'**, *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
o'ver-wend', *v. t.* To traverse; exceed; also, cover. *Obs.*
overwene. † OVERWEEN.
o'ver-wet', *v. t.*, *a.*, *& n.*, **o'ver-wet'ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-whart'. Obs. or Scot. var. of OVERTHWART. [b, 4 a.
o'ver-wheel', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1
o'ver-wheel', *v. i. & t.* *Mil.* To wheel too far, as cavalry in drill. *Rare.* — *n.* Act of overwheeling. *Rare.* [overwhelms.
o'ver-whelm'er, *n.* One that
o'ver-whelve', *v. t.* [*over-* + ME. *hwelfen* to roll, AS. *hwylfan* (in comp.).] To overturn; overwhelm. *Obs.*
o'ver-whipped' (ō'vẽr-whĭpt'; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-whirl', *v. t.* See OVER-. *Obs.*
o'ver-wil'i-ly (ō'vẽr-wīl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* With undue wiliness.
o'ver-will'ing, *a.*, **o'ver-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-win', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *oferwinnan.*] To vanquish; win over. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* —
o'ver-win'ner, *n.* *Obs.*
o'ver-wind' (-wīnd'), *n.* Act or result of overwinding.
o'ver-win'ter, *a.* See OVER-, 2 b.
o'ver-wiped' (ō'vẽr-wīpt'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Wiped out.
o'ver-wis'dom, *n.* See OVER-.
o'ver-wit', *v. t.* To outwit; cheat; delude. *Obs. or R.*
o'ver-wom'an-ly (-wōŏm'ăn-lĭ), *a.* See OVER-, 4 a. [1 c.
o'ver-wood'ed, *a.* See OVER-,
o'ver-word', *v. t.* To express verbosely. *Obs.*
o'ver-world', *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-wound', *pret. & p. p.* of OVERWIND. [OVERWEAVE.
o'ver-wove', *pret. & p. p.* of
o'ver-wrap', *v. t* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-wrest', *v. t.* To wrest out of place; distort. [4 a.
o'ver-wres'tle, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o'ver-wry', *v. t.* [AS. *oferwréon.* Cf. WRY to cover.] To cover over; conceal. *Obs.*
o'ver-year', *a.* Kept over the year. *Dial.* — *adv.* Over the year. *Dial.* — *v. t.* To keep over the year; to superannuate. *Obs.*
overyede. Obs. pret. of OVERGO.
o'ver-yoke', *v. t.* To subjugate. *Obs.*
o'ver-zeal', *n.* See OVER-, 4 c. — **o'ver-zeal'ous**, *a.* — **o'ver-zeal'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o'ver-zeal'ous-ness**, *n.* [excessive zeal. *Obs.*
o'ver-zealed', *a.* Actuated by
oves (ōvz; ō'vĕs). Dial. Eng. var. of EAVES.
o'vest (ō'vĭst), *n.* [See OVET.] Oak mast; acorns. *Dial. Eng.*
ovet, *n.* [AS. *ofet*, *obet*; akin to D. *ooft*, G. *obst.*] Fruit. *Obs.*
O'vi-bos (ō'vĭ-bŏs), *n.* [NL.; L. *ovis* sheep + *bos* ox.] *Zoöl.* Genus consisting of the musk ox, the type of a subfamily, **O'vi-bo-vi'næ** (-bō-vī'nē). — **o'vi-bo'vine** (-bō'vīn; -vĭn), *a.*

o′vi-cell′ (ō′vĭ-sĕl′), *n.* [*ovi-* + *cell.*] *Zoöl.* In many polyzoans, a dilatation of the zoœcium serving as a brood pouch.

o′vi-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *ovis* sheep + *-cide.*] Sheep killing. — **o′vi-cid′al** (-sīd′ăl), *a.*

O-vid′i-an (ō-vĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Latin poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso, B. C. 43–A. D. 17), or resembling his style, which is characterized by imaginative vividness and vivacity rather than by serious purpose.

O-vid′i-an, *n.* A disciple of Ovid, esp. in allusion to his treatise *De Arte Amandi.*

o′vi-du′cal (ō′vĭ-dū′kăl), *a.* [See OVIDUCT.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to oviducts; as, *oviducal* glands.

o′vi-duct (ō′vĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [See OVUM; DUCT.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A tube or duct serving exclusively or especially for the passage of the eggs from the ovary to the exterior of the animal or to some part communicating with the exterior. The structures so serving are not necessarily homologous in different groups of animals, and may be directly continuous with the ovary, or entirely distinct from it, receiving the eggs only after their discharge into the body cavity. Portions of the oviduct are often modified into glandular organs for secreting a shell or other covering for the eggs, or a part may be modified to form a *uterus* in which the eggs or embryos develop. The oviducts in mammals are called *Fallopian tubes* (which see), though, morphologically considered, the Fallopian tubes represent only a part of the oviducal canals, the uterus and vagina being their continuation.

o-vif′er-ous (ō-vĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ovi-* + *-ferous.*] *Biol.* Egg-bearing; serving to hold or carry the eggs.

o′vi-form (ō′vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*ovi-* + *-form.*] Egg-shaped.

o′vi-form, *a.* Resembling a sheep.

o-vig′e-nous (ō-vĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*ovi-* + *-genous.*] *Zoöl.* Producing eggs.

o-vig′er-ous (ō-vĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ovi-* + *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing eggs; oviferous.

o′vine (ō′vīn; -vĭn; 277: *cf.* BOVINE), *a.* [L. *ovinus*, fr. *ovis* sheep.] Designating, or pertaining to, sheep; sheeplike.

o′vi-par′i-ty (ō′vĭ-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See OVIPAROUS.] *Zoöl.* Condition of being oviparous.

o-vip′a-rous (ō-vĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *oviparus; ovum* egg + *parere* to bring forth.] *Zoöl.* Producing eggs that hatch after exclusion from the body; also, designating this form of reproduction; — contrasted with *viviparous.* Cf. OVOVIVIPAROUS. — **o-vip′a-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **o-vip′a-rous-ness**, *n.*

o′vi-pos′it (ō′vĭ-pŏz′ĭt), *v. i.*; O′VI-POS′IT-ED; O′VI-POS′IT-ING. [See OVUM; POSIT.] To lay eggs; — said esp. of insects. — **o′vi-po-si′tion** (-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

o′vi-pos′i-tor (-pŏz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *ovum* an egg + *positor* a placer, fr. *ponere* to place.] *Zoöl.* A specialized organ for depositing eggs in a position suitable for their development. Such an organ is frequent in insects, consisting of three pairs of unjointed styles at the end of the abdomen of the female. The styles are closely fitted together and form a boring apparatus with which a hole (in the ground, in plants, etc.) is made, in which one or more eggs may be placed. The sting of bees and wasps is a modified ovipositor. In some fishes a fleshy, tubular prolongation of the genital orifice serves as an ovipositor.

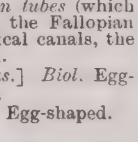

a Ovipositor of Ichneumon Fly (*Pimpla*).

o′vi-sac (ō′vĭ-săk), *n.* **a** *Zoöl.* A capsule containing an egg or eggs; an ovicapsule. **b** *Anat.* A Graafian follicle.

o′vism (ō′vĭz′m), *n.* [*ovi-* + *-ism.*] *Zoöl.* The old theory that the egg contains the whole embryo of the future organism and the germs of all subsequent offsprings and is merely awakened to activity by the spermatozoön; — opposed to *spermism* or *animalculism.*

o′vist (ō′vĭst), *n.* *Zoöl.* A believer in ovism.

o-viv′o-rous (ō-vĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*ovi-* + *-vorous.*] Feeding on eggs; egg-devouring.

o′vo-. A combining form for *ovum.*

o′void (ō′void), *a.* [*ovo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling an egg in shape; egg-shaped; ovate; as, an *ovoid* apple; specif., *Bot.*, egg-shaped with the large end towards the point of attachment.

o′void, *n.* An ovoid body.

o′vo-lo (ō′vō-lō), *n.*; *pl.* OVOLI (-lē). [It. *ovolo, uovolo*, fr. L. *ovum* an egg. Cf. OVULE.] *Arch.* A rounded, convex molding. See MOLDING, *Illust.* In Roman work it is usually a quarter circle in section; in Greek work it is flatter, and is equivalent to the *echinus* (which see). In medieval architecture it is not distinguishable from the multitude of convex moldings, of all sections, which are used.

o′vo-vi-vip′a-rous (ō′vō-vī-vĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*ovo-* + *viviparous*: cf. F. *ovovivipare.*] *Zoöl.* Producing eggs that have a well-developed shell or covering, as in oviparous animals, but which hatch within the body of the parent, as in the case of many reptiles and elasmobranch fishes. The marsupials, which resemble oviparous animals in forming no placenta, have been designated as *ovoviviparous.* — **o′vo-vi-vip′a-rism** (-rĭz′m), **o′vo-viv′i-par′i-ty** (-vĭv′ĭ-păr′ĭ-tĭ), **o′vo-vi-vip′a-rous-ness** (-vī-vĭp′ȧ-rŭs-nĕs), *n.* — **o′vo-vi-vip′a-rous-ly**, *adv.*

o′vu-lar (ō′vū-lȧr), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an ovule; as, an *ovular* growth.

o′vu-late (ō′vū-lāt), *v. i.*; O′VU-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); O′VU-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). *Biol.* To produce eggs or ovules, or discharge them from an ovary.

o′vu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Biol.* The formation of eggs in the ovary; the discharge of the egg or eggs from the ovary.

o′vule (ō′vūl), *n.* [Dim. of L. *ovum* an egg: cf. F. *ovule.* Cf OVOLO, OVULUM.] **1.** *Bot.* The megasporangium of a seed plant; popularly, an immature seed. It consists of a central mass of tissue, the nucellus (*n* in the *Illust.*), containing a single megaspore, the embryo sac (*e*), within which is the egg cell. The coat or integument of an ovule is usually double (*primine* and *secundine*) with a minute orifice (*foramen*) leading to an aperture (*micropyle*) through which the pollen tube usually penetrates at the time of fertilization. The point of attachment of the ovule to its support (placenta) is called the *hilum*; sometimes it has a slender stalk, or *funicle* (*f*). The nucellus and its integuments are closely connected at a point termed the *chalaza* (*c*). With respect to the position it assumes during growth the ovule may be *orthotropous* (atropous), *anatropous, campylotropous, amphitropous.* See these words, also EMBRYO, 2, SEED.

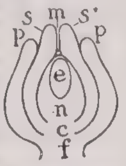

Diagrammatic Section of Ovule of an Angiosperm. *p, p* Primine, and *s, s* Secundine, Integuments; *m* Micropyle.

2. A small egg; an egg in an early stage of growth.

o′vules of Na′both (ō′vūlz ŏv nä′bōt) [after M. *Naboth* (1675–1721), Ger. anatomist], *Anat.*, small cysts, prob. occluded mucous glands, in the lining of the cervix of the uterus.

o′vu-lif′er-ous (ō′vū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ovule* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or producing ovules.

o′vum (ō′vŭm), *n.* [L., an egg. See OVAL.] **1.** *Biol.* A female germ cell; an egg cell, or egg, in the biological sense of that word. In animals it is a cell produced in the female reproductive organ or ovary, which is capable of developing into an organism inheriting more or less completely the characters of its ancestors, but it is commonly able to accomplish this only after it has undergone a process of *maturation*, and of *fertilization*, or fusion with a corresponding male, or *sperm*, cell. See FERTILIZATION, 2; PARTHENOGENESIS. The ovum differs from the sperm cell in its larger size, much larger amount of protoplasm (which usually contains nutritive yolk for the embryo), usually rounded or oval form, and lack of motility. Though the result of fertilization is a combination of the male and female germ cells, the latter so vastly exceeds the former in bulk that the term *ovum* or *egg* is still applied to the resulting cell, which may be regarded as the first stage in the life history of an individual. It is a stage in which even the most highly organized animal is temporarily in the unicellular condition characteristic of the lowest organisms, yet superior to them in having the latent capability of higher development. This development first manifests itself in repeated segmentation or cleavage of the ovum by a process of mitosis so that a mass of small cells results. In this mass the grouping of the cells into distinct *germ layers* (see GERM LAYER) and the beginning of their differentiation to form the various tissues soon becomes apparent. The cleavage may be *total* (*holoblastic*) or *partial* (*meroblastic*), according as the ovum contains little or much yolk. (See CLEAVAGE, 5.) In a strict sense the ovum becomes an *embryo* when cleavage has taken place, but the term *ovum* or *egg* is commonly still applied during the cleavage stages, and in some cases even longer, as in mammalian embryology, where the vesicle formed by the enveloping membranes of the embryo is called *ovum* even when the contained embryo has most of its organs already formed. In plants the ovum or egg is a nonmotile female gamete or oösphere. It is found throughout those groups in which fertilization replaces simple conjugation. Thus, while many of the lower algæ are isogamous, in the higher forms one gamete has become greatly increased in size and has lost the power of movement, remaining passive but exerting a chemotropic attraction upon the small active gamete of the opposite sex. The same differentiation is found throughout the mosses, ferns, and seed plants, although there is increasing complexity in the mode of development of the structures. See SPORE, GAMETE.

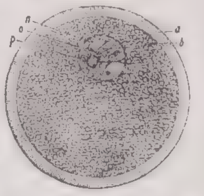

Ovum of a Starfish (*Asterias forbesii*). *a* Cell Wall; *b* Cytoplasm containing Yolk Globules; *n, o* Germinal Vesicle; *p* Germinal Spot. Much enlarged.

2. *Bot.* **a** An egg cell. **b** An ovule. *Rare.*

3. *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament.

owe (ō), *v. t.*; *pret.* OWED (ōd), formerly OUGHT (ôt), which, becoming specialized as a distinct verb (see OUGHT, *v.*, 2), was replaced by *owed*; *p. p.* OWED, formerly OW′EN, which became restricted to the *adj.* OWN (which see), also, *Obs. or Dial.*, OUGHT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OW′ING (ō′ĭng). [ME. *owen, awen, aghen*, to have, own, have (to do), hence, owe, AS. *āgan* to have; akin to G. *eigen*, a., own, Icel. *eiga* to have, Dan. *eie*, Sw. *äga*, Goth. *áigan*, Skr. *īç*. Cf. OUGHT, *v.*, OWN, *a. & v.*, FRAUGHT.] **1.** To own; possess. *Obs.*

> Thou dost here usurp
> The name thou *ow'st* not. *Shak.*

2. To have as an obligation or duty; — followed by an infinitive with or without *to.* Cf. OUGHT, *v.*, 2, 3 **a**. *Obs.*

> Ye *owen* to incline and bow your heart. *Chaucer.*

3. To have or be under an obligation to restore, pay, or render (something) in return or compensation for something received; to be indebted in the sum of or to be under obligation to render; as, the subject *owes* allegiance; the fortunate *owe* assistance to the unfortunate.

> The one *ought* five hundred pence. *Bible* (1551).

4 To have an obligation to (some one) on account of something done or received; to be indebted to; as, to *owe* the grocer for supplies, or a laborer for services.

5. To have or bear (a feeling, involving a certain type of conduct); as, to *owe* a grudge; to *owe* good or ill will.

6. To have or possess, as something derived or bestowed; to be obliged to ascribe (something to some source); to be indebted or obliged for; as, he *owed* his wealth to his father; he *owed* his victory to his lieutenants.

> O deem thy fall not *owed* to man's decree. *Pope.*

7. To have or bear a character due to (a relation or quality); as, beauty *owes* no community with sentiment. *Rare.*

8. To acknowledge as one's own; to own. *Obs.*

☞ Various phrases with *owe* are entered under their respective nouns, etc.

owe (ō), *v. i.* **1.** To be in debt; as, he *owes* for his house. **2.** To be under obligations to some one. *Obs.*

ow′el (ō′ĕl), *a.* [OF. *oel*, fr. L. *aequalis.*] *Law.* Equal. *Obs.*

ow′el-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *oelté.* Cf. EQUALITY.] *Law.* **a** Equality. **b** The amount paid or secured by one coparcener to another to equalize a partition of property.

O-we′ni-a (ō-wē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Richard *Owen*, English zoölogist and anatomist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Australian meliaceous trees having pinnate leaves, small greenish panicled flowers, and edible acid drupaceous fruits called *native plums.* *O. venosa* (called *bog onion*, from its odor) yields a useful gum.

O-we′ni-an (ō-wē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Robert Owen or Owenism. — *n.* An adherent of Owenism.

Ow′en-ism (ō′ĕn-ĭz′m), *n.* The political and social theories of Robert Owen (1771–1858), who advocated a communistic reorganization of society and established an industrial community on the Clyde, Scotland, and, later, a similar one in Indiana. See SOCIALISM. — **Ow′en-ist**, **Ow′en-ite** (-īt), *n.* — **Ow′en-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

ow′ing (ō′ĭng), *p. p. & a.* [Used in a passive sense for *owed.* See OWE.] **1.** Had or held under obligation, esp. the obligation of paying; indebted; beholden; also, due to be paid or rendered; owed.

> There is more *owing* her than is paid. *Shak.*

2. Had or experienced as a consequence, result, issue, etc.; ascribable; — with *to*; as, misfortunes are often *owing* to vices; his failure was *owing* to speculations.

owl (oul), *n.* [ME. *oule, ule*, AS. *ūle*; akin to D. *uil*, OHG. *ūwila*, G. *eule*, Icel. *ugla*, Sw. *ugla*, Dan. *ugle*; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. HOOT, HOWL.] **1.** Any member of a well-defined group of birds of prey distinguished by their large head and large, more or less forwardly directed eyes, short, hooked bill, strong talons with reversible outer toe, very soft, fluffy, usually mottled plumage, and more or less nocturnal habits, as well as by many anatomical characters. Many species have erectile earlike tufts of feathers, and the large eyes are usually surrounded by stiffened radiating feathers (constituting the *facial disk*) supported by an internal bony ring. They feed on small mammals, birds, reptiles, batrachians, and insects, and with few exceptions are beneficial to man. The owls, though formerly included in the Raptores, and often divided into two families, are now usually considered as constituting a single family (Strigidæ) of the Coraciiformes. Species occur in nearly all countries.

Great Gray Owl (*Scotiaptex nebulosa*).

2. One of a long-established breed of fancy pigeons from which it is supposed the turbits and satinettes were derived. They have a frill on the front of the neck, and the bill is very short, with the upper mandible downwardly curved. Two principal varieties, bred in various colors, are the very small *African* and the larger *English.*

owl, *v. i.*; OWLED (ould); OWL′ING. **1.** To hoot like an owl; also, to pry about; to prowl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To engage in owling. *Obs. or Hist.*

owl butterfly. A very large South American butterfly (*Caligo eurylochus*), which has a large ocellated spot, like an owl's eye, on each hind wing.

owl′er (oul′ẽr), *n.* [From OWL, *v. i.*] One who owls; esp., one engaged in owling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

owl′er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* OWLERIES (-ĭz). **a** An abode or a haunt of owls. **b** Owlish character.

owl′et (-ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Dim. of *owl.* Cf. HOWLET.] **a** The European little owl or other small owl. **b** A young owl.

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o′vi-cap′sule, *n.* [*ovi-* + *capsule.*] **a** *Zoöl.* An egg case or oötheca. **b** *Anat.* The outer layer of a Graafian follicle. — **o′vi-cap′su-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

o-vic′u-lar (ō-vĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *ovum* an egg.] Pert. to an egg.

o-vic′u-lat′ed (ō-vĭk′ū-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Adorned with ovicula. *Rare.*

o-vic′u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OVICULA (-lȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *ovum* egg.] *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament.

o′vi-cyst (ō′vĭ-sĭst), *n.* [*ovi-* + *cyst.*] *Zoöl.* The pouch in which the eggs develop in some Tunicata. — **o′vi-cys′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

O′vi-dæ (ō′vĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ovis* sheep.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the sheep and goats, commonly ranked only as a subfamily (called *Ovinæ*) of the Bovidæ.

o′vil, *n.* [L. *ovile.*] Sheepfold. *Obs.*

o′vile (ō′vĭl), *a.* = OVINE.

O-vil′lus (ō-vĭl′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ovillus* of sheep; — in ref. to the sheep of the Hesperides, by confusion of Gr. μῆλον sheep with μῆλον apple.] *Astron.* Hercules; — occasional name.

O-vi′næ (ō-vī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OVINE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A subfamily of Ovidæ consisting of the sheep, in distinction from the goats. **b** A subfamily of Bovidæ. See OVIDÆ.

o′vi-na′tion (ō′vĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [*ovine* + *-ation.*] *Med.* Inoculation with virus of sheep pox.

o-vip′a-ra (ō-vĭp′ȧ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OVIPAROUS.] *Zoöl.* Oviparous animals.

ovir. † OVER.

O′vis (ō′vĭs), *n.* [L., sheep.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the domestic sheep and the majority of the wild sheep.

o′vi-scapt (ō′vĭ-skăpt), *n.* [*ovi-* + Gr. σκάπτειν to dig: cf. F. *oviscapte.*] An ovipositor.

ovise. † EAVES.

o′vi-sper′ma-ry (ō′vĭ-spûr′mȧ-rĭ), *n.* [See OVUM; SPERM semen.] *Zoöl.* An ovotestis.

o′vo-el-lip′tic, *a.* [*ovo-* + *elliptic.*] Oval, but nearly elliptic.

o′vo-gen′e-sis, *n.* [*ovo-* + *-genesis.*] *Zoöl.* Oögenesis. — **o′vo-ge-net′ic** (ō′vō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **o-vog′e-nous** (ō-vŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.*

o-voi′dal (ō-voi′dăl), *a.* Ovoid.

o-vol′o-gy (ō-vŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ovo-* + *-logy.* Cf. F. *ovologie.*] That branch of embryology which treats of the egg. *Rare.* — **o′vo-log′i-cal** (ō′vō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **o-vol′o-gist** (ō-vŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

o′vo-mu′coid, *n.* [*ovo-* + *mucoid.*] *Chem.* A mucoid present in the white of hen's eggs.

o′vo-plasm, **o′vo-plas′ma**, *n.* [*ovo-* + *-plasm, plasma.*] *Biol.* The protoplasm of an unfertilized egg. *Haeckel.* — **o′vo-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*

o′vo-pyr′i-form, *a.* [*ovo-* + *pyriform.*] Having a form between that of a pear and an egg.

o′vo-rhom-boi′dal, *a.* [*ovo-* + *rhomboidal.*] Having a form combining both ovoid and rhomboid traits.

o′vo-tes′tis (-tĕs′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See OVUM; TESTIS.] *Zoöl.* A hermaphrodite reproductive organ. — **o′vo-tes-tic′u-lar** (-tĕs-tĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.*

o′vo-vi-tel′lin, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* = VITELLIN **a**.

O′vo-vi-vip′a-ra (ō′vō-vī-vĭp′ȧ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OVOVIVIPAROUS.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned group including the marsupials and monotremes.

ovre. † OVER.

ovre, *n.* [AS. *ōfer*; akin to D. *oever*, G. *ufer.*] Border; shore; bank. *Obs.*

O′vu-la (ō′vū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See OVULE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate gastropods of the family Cypræidæ. Cf. EGGSHELL, 2.

o′vu-la′ri-an (-lā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* *Zoöl.* Resembling an egg; — said of certain Protozoa.

o′vu-la-ry (ō′vū-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Biol.* Ovular. *R.*

o′vu-late (-lāt), *a.* Containing an ovule or ovules.

o′vu-lig′er-ous (-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ovule* + *-gerous.*] *Bot.* Ovuliferous.

o′vu-list (ō′vū-lĭst), *n.* A believer in ovism.

o′vu-lite (-līt), *n.* [*ovulum* + *-ite.*] A fossil egg. *Obs.*

‖ **o′vu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL.] *Biol.* An ovule.

ow. † OWE, YOU.

ow. Owe. *Ref. Sp.*

ow (ōō), *interj.* Oh. *Obs. or Scot.*

owai. † AWAY.

O′wain (ō′wăn), *or* **O′wen** (ō′wĕn), **Sir.** See ST. PATRICK'S PURGATORY.

o-wa′la tree (ō-wä′lä). [Native name on the Gabun River.] A tropical African mimosaceous tree (*Pentaclethra africana*), the seeds of which yield a lubricant oil, **owala oil.**

oware † HOUR.

oway. † AWAY.

owch. owche. † OUCH.

owcht. † AUGHT, OUGHT

owd (ōd; oud). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OLD.

owd (ōd). Owed. *Ref. Sp.*

owe. † AWE; HOW, *adv.*; OW, *interj.*; OWN, *a.*; YOU, *pron.*

owe (*dial.* ō). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EWE.

owef. † WOOF.

owekeward. † AWKWARD.

owel. † AWL.

owen. † OVEN, OWE, OWN.

Ow′en (ō′ĕn), *n.* [W.] Masc. prop. name.

ower. † EWER, a pitcher; OAR; YOUR.

ow′er (ō′ẽr: ou′ẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OVER.

ow′er-ance (-ăns), *n.* [From *ower*, for *over.*] Ascendancy. *Scot.*

ow′er-bye′ (bī′). = OVERBY. *Scot.*

ow′er-come (-kŭm: -kōōm). Var. of OVERCOME. *Scot.*

ow′er-gang (-găng). Var. of OVERGANG. *Scot.*

ow′er-hip (-hĭp), *n.* A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm. *Scot.*

ow′er-lay (-lā), **o′er′lay**, *n.* Var. of OVERLAY. Specif.: A cravat: a covering. *Scot.*

ow′er-loup (-lōp; -loup). Var. of OVERLOUP. *Scot.*

ow′ers-man (ō′ẽrz-măn; ou′ẽrz-), *n* An overseer; superintendent; umpire. *Scot.*

ow′er-ta′en′ (ō′ẽr-tān′: ou′ẽr-). Scot. var. of OVERTAKEN.

owerwhare. † OURWHERE.

ow′er-word (ō′ẽr-wẽrd: ou′ẽr-). Scot. var. of OVERWORD.

owey. † AWAY.

owgel. † OUGLE.

owght. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OUGHT.

owher, owhere, *adv.* [AS. *āhwǣr.*] Anywhere. *Obs.*

owhither, *adv.* [AS. *ā* ever + *hwider* whither.] To any place. *Obs.*

owir. † OVER.

owk (ōōk; ōōk). Scot. var. of WEEK.

owl′-blast′ed, *a.* Bewitched. *Obs.*

owld (*dial.* ōld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OLD.

owl′dom (oul′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

owl′er (*dial.* ŏl′ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of ALDER.

owlet moth. Any noctuid moth ; — so called from nocturnal habits, usually somber colors, and fluffy covering.

owl′-eyed′ (oul′īd′), *a.* Having eyes like an owl's ; — an epithet of Athena translating Greek γλαυκῶπις (Glaucopis).

owl′ing, *n.* [From OWL, *v. i.* See OWLER.] The act of smuggling wool or sheep out of England. Hence, sometimes, the carrying on of any contraband trade. *Obs.* or *Hist., Eng.* Formerly, in England, there was an export duty on wool, and to prevent evasion of the duty it was made illegal (by 14 Chas. II. c. 18, sec 8) to export wool or sheep at night, when the smuggling chiefly took place.

owl′ish, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, an owl. — **owl′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **owl′ish-ness**, *n.*

owl moth. A Brazilian noctuid moth (*Erebus agrippina*), the largest known moth, having an expanse of ten inches.

own (ōn), *a.* [ME. *owen, awen, auen, aughen*, AS. *āgen*, p. p. of *āgan* to possess ; akin to OS. *ēgan* own, G. & D. *eigen*, Icel. *eiginn*, Sw. & Dan. *egen*. See OWE.] Belonging to one's self or itself ; peculiar ; — most frequently following a possessive case or pronoun, as *my, our, thy, your, his, her, its, their*, in order to emphasize or intensify the idea of property, peculiar interest, or exclusive ownership, and commonly with reflexive force ; as, my *own* father ; my *own* composition ; my *own* idea ; at my *own* price. "No man was his *own* [i. e., no man was master of himself, or in possession of his senses]." *Shak.* Without the possessive preceding, *own* is now chiefly used to specify relationship as direct or immediate ; as, an *own* brother (as distinguished from a half brother or brother-in-law) ; *own* cousins, that is, first cousins. It is sometimes used in the predicate with the force of *myself, himself*, etc., used as an appositional nominative ; as in, he cooked his *own* dinner ; that is, cooked it himself, *own* here not marking an opposition between *his* dinner and some other person's. *Own* is also used absolutely to denote that which belongs to one ; as in, he came to his *own* ; a poem of his *own*.
own cousin. See COUSIN, 2. — **to be one's o. man**, to have command of one's self ; not to be subject to another.

own, *v. t.* ; OWNED (ōnd) ; OWN′ING. [ME. *ohnien, ahnien*, AS. *āgnian*, fr. *āgen* own, adj. See OWN, *a.*] **1**. To take or get possession of ; to acquire or appropriate. *Obs.*
2. To possess ; to have or hold as property, appurtenance, or proprium ; to have rightful title to, whether legal or natural ; as, to *own* a house, a title, a prerogative.
3. To acknowledge ; variously : to acknowledge as one's own ; as, to *own* a fault ; to recognize as one's own, or give recognition to ; as, to *own* an acquaintance ; to admit to be true or pertinent ; as, to *own* the force of an argument ; to acknowledge as approved ; to give countenance to ; to authorize ; as, to be *owned* as heir ; to acknowledge as having authority or as deserving homage ; as, to *own* an overlord ; to concede as due ; as, to *own* a debt.

> The wakeful bloodhound rose, and shook his hide ;
> But his sagacious eye an inmate *owns*. *Keats.*

4. To claim as one's own. *Obs.*
Syn. — See ACKNOWLEDGE, HAVE.
to own it, *Fox Hunting*, to recognize or find the scent ; — said of hounds. — **to o. up**, to confess openly and fully.

own, *v. i.* To confess ; — with *to*.

own′er (ōn′ẽr), *n.* One who owns ; a proprietor ; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether the possessor or not.
at owner's risk, on condition that the owner shall bear the risk of loss. Cf. COMMON CARRIER.
The phrase "*at owner's risk*" as used in a bill of lading providing for the delivery of the property on deck at the owner's risk could not be regarded as intended by the parties to cover risks from all causes, and including negligent or willful acts of the master and crew. 168 *U. S.* 104.

own′er-ship, *n.* State, relation, or fact of being an owner ; exclusive right of possession ; lawful claim or title ; property ; proprietorship ; dominium. All ownership is by purchase or descent. Cf. PROPERTY.
What has to be said with reference to the orbit, or contents, of the right of *ownership* may be . . . arranged under the three heads of possession, enjoyment, and disposition. *T. E. Holland.*

ox (ŏks), *n.* ; *pl.* OXEN (ŏk′s'n). [AS. *oxa* ; akin to D. *os*, G. *ochs, ochse*, OHG. *ohso*, Icel. *oxi*, Sw. & Dan. *oxe*, Goth. *aúhsa*, W. *ych*, Skr. *ukshan* ox, bull. Cf. AUROCHS.] **1**. The domestic bovine quadruped (*Bos taurus*), esp. an adult castrated male (which is used for a draft animal or for food) as distinguished from a *bull*, or uncastrated male, and a *steer*, or young castrated male. Not applied to the individual female, or *cow*.
2. Any species of the genus *Bos* or a closely allied genus ; any bovine quadruped ; as, a wild *ox* ; extinct *oxen*.

ox′ac′id (ŏk′săs′ĭd), *n.* [*oxygen* + *acid*.] *Chem.* An acid containing oxygen, as chloric acid, sulphuric acid ; — contrasted with *hydracid*. See HYDRACID, ACID, *n.*, 2 **a** (2).

oxal-, oxalo-. Combining forms used in chemical terms, meaning *derived from*, or *related to, oxalic acid*.

ox′a-la-ce′tic (ŏk′sȧ-lȧ-sē′tĭk ; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*oxal-* + *acetic*.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, $COCH_2(CO_2H)_2$, known only in the form of its esters, oxime, etc. The di-ethyl ester is an oil obtained by the condensation of oxalic and acetic esters.

ox′a-lan (ŏk′sȧ-lăn), *n.* [Cf. OXALIC.] *Org. Chem.* The amide, $C_2H_3N_2O_2CONH_2$, of oxaluric acid. It is obtained as a crystalline powder by the action of ammonia and hydrocyanic acid on alloxan, and in other ways.

ox′a-late (ŏk′sȧ-lāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxalate*. See OXALIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of oxalic acid.

ox′al-eth′yl-ine (ŏk′săl-ĕth′ĭ-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*oxal-* + *ethyl* + *-ine*.] *Org. Chem.* A poisonous nitrogenous base, $C_6H_{10}N_2$ (methyl ethyl glyoxaline), artificially prepared. It is a colorless liquid having a narcotic ordor, and a physiological action resembling that of atropine.

ox-al′ic (ŏk-săl′ĭk), *a.* [From OXALIS : cf. F. *oxalique*.] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a dibasic acid, $C_2H_2O_4$, or $(COOH)_2$, existing in oxalis as acid potassium oxalate, and in many plant tissues as calcium oxalate. Oxalic acid is obtained as a white crystalline substance, containing two molecules of water, by the action of nitric acid on sugar, starch, etc. It is prepared on a large scale by the action of fused caustic soda or potash on sawdust. It has a strong acid taste, and is poisonous in large doses. It is used in dyeing, calico printing, bleaching flax and straw, preparation of formic acid, removal of ink stains, etc.

Ox-al′i-da′ce-æ (ŏk-săl′ĭ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OXALIS.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Geraniales), the sorrel family, having compound leaves and regular pentamerous flowers with 10-15 stamens. They are herbs of wide distribution, rarely trees, constituting 7 genera, including about 270 species. *Oxalis* and *Averrhoa* are the most important genera. — **ox-al′i-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ox′a-lis (ŏk′sȧ-lĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of sorrel, Gr. ὀξαλίς, fr. ὀξύς sharp, pungent, acid.] *Bot.* A very large genus of plants, the wood sorrels, type of the family Oxalidaceæ, having palmately or pinnately compound leaves and white, pink, purple, or yellow flowers with 10 monadelphous stamens. Most species are of warm or tropical regions ; some are bulbous and acaulescent, others leafy-stemmed, with fibrous roots. Many are cultivated for their flowers. The herbage is acid. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

ox′a-lu′rate (-lū′rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of oxaluric acid.

ox′a-lu′ri-a (-lū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *oxal-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The presence of an excess of calcium oxalate in the urine.

ox′a-lu′ric (-lū′rĭk), *a.* [*oxal-* + *uric*.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a crystalline acid, $NH_2CONH{\cdot}COCO_2H$, salts of which are got from parabanic acid by action of alkalies.

ox′a-lyl (ŏk′sȧ-lĭl), *n.* [*oxal-* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* **a** A bivalent radical, C_2O_2, the radical of oxalic acid. Cf. BENZOYL. **b** Carbonyl. *Obs.* **c** Carboxyl. *Obs.*

ox-am′ate (ŏk-săm′āt), *n.* A salt or ester of oxamic acid.

ox′a-meth′ane (ŏk′sȧ-mĕth′ān), *n.* [*oxamic* + *ethyl*.] *Chem.* Ethyl oxamate, crystallizing in white leaflets.

ox′a-meth′yl-ane (-ĭ-lān), *n.* [*oxamic* + *methyl*.] *Chem.* Methyl oxamate, a crystalline substance.

ox-am′ic (ŏk-săm′ĭk), *a.* [*oxalic* + *amido*.] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, $NH_2{\cdot}C_2O_2{\cdot}OH$, obtained as a fine crystalline powder, intermediate between oxalic acid and oxamide Its ammonium salt is obtained by treating oxamide, ethyl oxalate, etc., with ammonia.

ox-am′ide (-īd ; -ĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*oxalic* + *amide*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline neutral substance, $(CONH_2)_2$, the amide of oxalic acid, obtained by treating ethyl oxalate with ammonia, and in other ways.

ox-an′i-late (ŏk-săn′ĭ-lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of oxanilic acid.

ox′a-nil′ic (ŏk′sȧ-nĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*oxalic* + *aniline*.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_5NHCOCO_2H$, obtained by heating oxalic acid with aniline ; phenyl oxamic acid.

ox-an′i-lide (ŏk-săn′ĭ-līd ; -lĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-lid**. [*oxalic* + *anilide*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $(CONHC_6H_5)_2$, obtained by heating aniline oxalate, and in other ways. It may be regarded as a double anilide of oxalic acid or as diphenyl oxamide.

ox-az′ine (ŏk-săz′ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*oxygen* + *azine*.] *Org. Chem.* An azine whose ring is made up of four atoms of carbon, one of oxygen, and one of nitrogen. According to the relative position of the two latter, the oxazines are classed as *orthoxazines, metoxazines*, and *paroxazines*, from their analogy to benzene derivatives. Certain paroxazines are the parent substances of important dyes.

ox-az′ole (-săz′ōl), *n.* [*oxygen* + *azole*.] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, $CH{:}CH{\cdot}O{\cdot}CH{:}N$, one of the two simplest furomonazoles; also, a derivative of the same.

ox′bane′ (ŏks′bān′), *n.* A poisonous amaryllidaceous bulbous plant (*Boöphane disticha*) of the Cape of Good Hope.

ox′bird′ (-bûrd′), *n.* **a** The dunlin. **b** The sanderling or other sandpiper. *Local, Eng.* **c** An African weaver bird (*Textor alector*). **d** An oxpecker.

ox′bow′ (-bō′), *n.* **1**. A frame, bent into the shape of the letter U, and embracing an ox's neck as a kind of collar, the upper ends passing through the bar of the yoke ; a bow.
2. Anything shaped like an oxbow ; specif., *Phys. Geog.*, a river bend such that only a neck of land is left between two parts of the stream. The river may cut through, leaving a crescent-shaped lake. Cf. CUT-OFF, 4 **b**. *U. S.*

ox′cart′ (-kärt′), *n.* A cart drawn by oxen.

ox′er (ŏk′sẽr), *n.* [From ox.] A fence to restrain oxen ; specif., among fox hunters, a strong hedge with a wide ditch, and a single rail in front of it. A **double oxer** has a rail on each side. Also called **ox fence, ox rail**. *Eng.*

ox′e-tone (ŏk′sē-tōn), *n.* [*oxyacid lactone*, with change of *oxy-* to *oxe-* because the compound is neutral.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of neutral compounds derived indirectly from lactones ; specif., the simplest member, $C_7H_{12}O_2$, a mobile liquid of pleasant odor. They may be regarded as anhydrides of γ-dihydroxy ketones.

ox′eye′ (ŏks′ī′), *n.* [*ox* + *eye*.] **1**. Any of several composite plants having heads with a conspicuous disk and marginal rays : **a** The oxeye daisy. See DAISY, 2. **b** The field camomile. **c** Any plant of the genus *Buphthalmum*. *Eng.* **d** Any plant of the genus *Heliopsis* ; also called *false sunflower*. *U. S.* **e** The rudbeckia, or yellow daisy. *N. Eng.*
2. **a** A large East Indian and Australian fish (*Megalops cyprinoides*) related to the tarpon. **b** A fish, the boce.
3. *Local, Eng.* **a** The dunlin. **b** Any of several titmice.
4. = BULL'S-EYE, 2.
5. An object suggestive of an ox's eye ; esp. : **a** A round or oval window. **b** *Naut.* (1) A small cloud which on the African coasts precedes storm. (2) A glass bull's-eye.

ox′eye′ bean. The large orbicular brown seed of a tall Asiatic fabaceous climbing shrub (*Stizolobium giganteum*), with trifoliolate leaves, yellowish flowers, and flat bristly pods ; also, the shrub. The seed has a conspicuous raphe.

ox′-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Having eyes like those of an ox ; — translation of *Boöpis* (βοῶπις), used by Homer as an epithet especially for Hera.

ox′eye′ molding *or* **moulding**. *Arch.* A form of molding somewhat similar to the cavetto or casement. The oxeye is somewhat deeper than the casement, the circle being struck from a center of a circle the diameter of the intended form, and thus returns at top and bottom. *Moxon.*

Ox′ford (ŏks′fẽrd), *n.* **1**. The city in England the seat of Oxford University.
2. [*sometimes l. c.*] An article of merchandise named after Oxford ; esp., short for : **a** OXFORD SHOE. **b** OXFORD CLOTH.
Oxford clay, *Geol.*, a clay formation which belongs to the Middle Oölite of the English Jurassic period. — **O. cloth**, a fabric woven of dyed threads of one or several colors ; also, a printed cotton fabric used for dresses, shirts, etc. — **O. corner**, *Printing, Binding, etc.*, a plain border rule projecting in each outward direction, making a square outside at each corner. — **O. gray** *or* **grey**, black flecked or dotted with white; a very dark gray. — **O. India paper**, a kind of printing paper used in the manufacture of thin-paper books and made for the Oxford University Press. — **O. marbles**. See ARUNDELIAN. — **O. movement**. See TRACTARIANISM. — **O. ocher** *or* **ochre**, a superior yellow ocher found near Oxford, England. — **O. school**, the ecclesiastical school which took the form of the Oxford movement. — **O. shoe** *or* **tie**, a low shoe laced or tied over the instep.

Book Cover with Oxford Corners.

Ox′ford-ism (ŏks′fẽr-dĭz'm), *n.* **a** An Oxford trait or peculiarity. **b** = TRACTARIANISM. — **Ox′ford-ist**, *n.*

Ox′ford-shire Down, *or* **Oxford Down** (ŏks′fẽrd-shĭr ; -shẽr). One of a modern breed of sheep resulting from crossing Cotswolds and Down sheep. It is popular in the midland counties of England.

ox gall. The fresh gall of the domestic ox.

ox′head′ (ŏks′hĕd′), *n.* Lit., the head of an ox (emblem of cuckoldom) ; hence, a dolt ; a blockhead.

ox′heart′ (-härt′), *n.* *Hort.* **a** A large variety of heart cherry. **b** A race of cabbage with oval or conical heads.

ox′hide′ (-hīd′), *n.* **1**. The skin of an ox, or leather of it.
2. Erroneously taken (by confusion with *hide*, a land measure) as the name of a measure of land.

ox′horn′ (-hôrn′), *n.* **1**. The horn of an ox, or a drinking cup made of an ox's horn.
2. A West Indian combretaceous tree (*Buceras buceras*), yielding a tan bark.

ox′i-dant (ŏk′sĭ-dănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxydant*, earlier *oxidant*.] An oxidizing agent.

ox′i-dase (ŏk′sĭ-dās ; -dāz), *n.* [*oxidation* + *-ase*.] *Chem.* Any of a group of enzymes, as laccase, tyrosinase, etc., which promote the oxidation of various substances.

ox′i-date (-dāt), *v. t. & i.* ; -DAT′ED (-dāt′ĕd); -DAT′ING (-dāt′ĭng). [Cf. F. *oxyder*, earlier *oxider*.] To oxidize. *Rare.*

ox′i-da′tion (-dā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxydation*, earlier *oxi-*.] *Chem.* Act or process of oxidizing, or the state or result of being oxidized. — **ox′i-da′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ox′i-da-tive (ŏk′sĭ-dā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, oxidation.

ox′i-da′tor (-dā′tẽr), *n.* **1**. An oxidizer. *Rare.*
2. A contrivance for causing a current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp.

ox′ide (ŏk′sīd ; -sĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **ox′id**. [F. *oxide, oxyde* ; *oxygène* oxygen + *acide* acid. The French word was originally correctly spelt *oxide* ; but later the spelling *oxyde* became substituted to conform it to *oxygen*, and probably from ignorance of the true origin of the name.] *Chem.* A

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owl fly. = ORL FLY.
Owl′glass′, *n.* [*owl* + *glass*.] Tyll Eulenspiegel (see EULENSPIEGEL, TYLL) ; hence, a jester or buffoon.
owl′head′ (oul′hĕd′), *n.* Black-bellied plover. *New Jersey.*
owl′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Affected wisdom ; pompous dullness. *R.*
owl′light′ (-līt′), *n.* Dusk.
owl monkey. A night ape.
Owl Nebula. *Astron.* A great planetary nebula in Ursa Major, in figure suggestive of an owl's face. — No. 97 in Messier's catalogue.
owl's-clover, *n.* Any Californian scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Orthocarpus*, esp. *O. erianthus*. *Dial. Eng.*
owl's-crown, *n.* The cotton rose.
Owl′spie′gle, *n.* [Cf. G. *Eulenspiegel*.] Owlglass. See EULENSPIEGEL, TYLL. *Obs.*
owl swallow. A nightjar of the family Podargidæ.
owl train. Any of certain railroad trains whose run is in the nighttime. *Cant.*
owl′-wide′, *a.* As wide as an owl's eyes and as unseeing.
owl′y (oul′ĭ), *a.* Owl-like. *R.*
ow′mer (ō′mẽr ; o͞o′mẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of UMBER.
owmlis. † UMBLES.
owmpere. † UMPIRE.
ownd. Owned. *Ref. Sp.*
ownde. owndy. † OUNDY.
own′der (ōn′dẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of UNDERN.
owndynge. † OUNDING.
owne. † ONE, OWN.
owner. † HONOR.
own′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
own′-form′, *a.* *Bot.* Of similar form or origin ; — applied by Darwin to corresponding organs or pollen in dimorphous or trimorphous flowers.
own′hood, *n.* [*own* + *-hood* : cf. G. *eigenheit*.] The condition in which one takes self into account ; reliance upon or desire for one's own way or will ; egoism ; selfhood.
own′ness, *n.* State of being peculiar to self ; quality of belonging to one's self.
own′-root′, **own′-root′ed**, *a.* *Hort.* Borne upon its own roots ; not grafted ; — said of a plant.
owns. † OUNCE.
owre. † HOUR; OAR; ORE, mineral; OUR; URE; YOUR.
owre (ōr : our). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OVER.
owre′gane′ (ōr′gān′ ; our′-). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *overgone*, p. p. of OVERGO.
owre′hip (ōr′hĭp : our′-). Var. of OVERHIP. *Scot.*
ows-, owt-. For various words in *ows-, owt-*, see forms in OUS-, OUT-.
owse (ouz), **ow′ser** (ou′zẽr), *n.* Tanner's ooze. See 1st OOZE, 2.
ow′sen, ows′sen (ou′sĕn ; -zĕn). Vars. of *oxen*, pl. of OX. *Dial.*
owt. † AUGHT, OUT.
owt (*dial.* ōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OUGHT.
owtouth. † OUTWITH.
owul. † AWL.
owun. † OWN.
owur. † OUR, OVER, YOUR.
owze. † OOZE.
Ox. *Bib.* for OXAL.
ox-. **a** Short for OXY-. **b** Short for OXAL-.
ox′al-am′ide (ŏk′săl-ăm′īd ; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. [*oxal-* + *amide*.] = OXAMIDE.
ox′a-lan′tin (ŏk′sȧ-lăn′tĭn), *n.* [Cf. ALLOXANTIN.] *Chem.* A white crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_6H_6N_4O_6$, obtained by reducing alloxanic acid ; — called also *leucoturic acid*.
ox-al′de-hyde (ŏk-săl′dē-hīd), *n.* [*oxalic* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* = GLYOXAL.
ox′al-im′ide (ŏk′săl-ĭm′īd ; -ĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*oxal-* + *imide*.] The imide, $(CO)_2NH$, of oxalic acid. It is a white crystalline substance got by action of phosphorus chlorides on oxamic acid.
ox′a-line (ŏk′sȧ-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. [*glyoxal* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* Any of certain glyoxalines related to oxalic acid. *Obs.*
ox′a-lite, *n.* [*oxal-* + *-ite*.] Humboldtine. *Obs.*
ox′al-meth′yl-ine (ŏk′săl-mĕth′ĭ-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*oxal-* + *methyl* + *-ine*.] *Org. Chem.* A liquid base, $C_4H_6N_2$, a methyl derivative of glyoxaline.
ox′a-lo-ni′trile (ŏk′sȧ-lō-nī′trĭl ; -trīl), *n.* Also **-tril**. [*oxal-* + *nitrile*.] *Chem.* = CYANOGEN **b**.
ox′a-lur-am′ide (-lūr-ăm′īd ; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. [*oxaluric* + *amide*.] = OXALAN.
oxalyl urea. *Org. Chem.* Parabanic acid.
ox-am′i-dine (ŏk-săm′ĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [*oxygen* + *amido*.] = AMIDOXIME.
ox-am′mite (ŏk-săm′īt ; ŏk′sȧ-mīt), *n.* [*oxalic* + *ammonium* + *-ite*.] *Min.* Ammonium oxalate, $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4{\cdot}2H_2O$, occurring as a crystalline salt in guano.
ox′a-nil-am′ide (ŏk′sȧ-nĭl-ăm′īd ; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. [*oxanilic* + *amide*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, the amide of oxanilic acid ; phenyl oxamide.
ox antelope. A bubaline antelope.
ox ball. A hair ball from an ox's stomach.
ox balm. The horse balm.
ox′ber-ry, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The fruit of the black bindweed (*Tamus communis*). **b** The cuckoopint or its fruit.
ox bile. Ox gall.
ox′bit′er (ŏks′bīt′ẽr), *n.* **a** The cowbird. *Local, U. S.* **b** An oxpecker.
ox blood. A certain dark red color.
ox bot, ox botfly. A warble fly.
ox′boy′, *n.* A boy who takes care of oxen.
ox′brake′, *n.* A frame in which oxen are shod.
ox′cheek′, *n.* An ox's cheek, esp. as a cut of meat.
ox daisy. Oxeye daisy. See DAISY, 2.
oxe. † OX.
ox′e-a (ŏk′sē-ȧ ; ŏk-sē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀξύς sharp.] *Zoöl.* A needle-shaped sponge spicule sharp at both ends. — **ox′e-ate** (-āt), *a.*
ox′en, *n.*, *pl.* of OX.
ox′es, oxeson. Obs. pl. forms of OX.
oxeye daisy. **a** = DAISY, 2. **b** = OXEYE, 1 d.
Oxf. *Abbr.* Oxford.
ox fence. = OXER.
Oxf. Gloss. *Abbr.* Oxford Glossary of Architecture.
ox′fly′, *n.* An ox warble fly or other fly troublesome to cattle
ox′-foot′, *a.* Made of the feet of oxen ; as, *ox-foot* jelly.
Ox-for′di-an (ŏks-fôr′dĭ-ăn ; 201), *a.* [From *Oxford*, England.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the British Jurassic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.
ox′gang′, *n.* [*ox* + *gang*, n., 1.] *O. Eng. Hist.* = BOVATE.
ox′gate′, *n.* [See OX ; GATE a way.] *Law.* An oxgang, or bovate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ox′goad′, *n.* A goad for driving oxen.
Ox′-god′, *n.* = APIS.
ox′go′ing. Dial. var. of OXGANG.
ox′har′row, *n.* A kind of large harrow requiring great strength in the team that draws it.
ox′heal′, *n.* Fetid hellebore.
ox′hoft′ (ŏks′hōft′), *n.* ; *pl.* -HOFTE (-hōf′tē). [G.] A large vessel or measure for liquids ; a hogshead. See HOGSHEAD.
ox′house′, *n.* A stable for oxen.
oxi. † ASK.
ox′id (ŏk′sĭd). Var. of OXIDE.
ox′i-da-ble (ŏk′sĭ-dȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *oxydable*, earlier *oxi-*.] Oxidizable. — **ox′i-da-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

binary compound of oxygen with an element or radical: as, iron *oxide*, ethyl *oxide*, nitrogen *oxide*, etc.

☞ In the nomenclature adopted by Lavoisier and his associates, the term *oxides* was made to include all compounds of *oxygen* which had no acid (F. *acide*) properties, as contrasted with the acids, all of which were at that time supposed to contain oxygen.

ox'i-diz'a-ble (ŏk'sĭ-dīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being oxidized. — **ox'i-diz'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ox'i-dize (-dīz), *v. t.*; OX'I-DIZED (-dīzd); OX'I-DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). *Chem.* **a** To combine with oxygen or with more oxygen; to add oxygen to; as, to *oxidize* nitrous acid so as to form nitric acid. **b** To deprive (a compound) of hydrogen, as by the action of oxygen; as, to *oxidize* alcohol so as to form aldehyde. **c** To change by increasing the proportion of the electrically negative part; to change from a lower to a higher valence, as regards the positive element; as, to *oxidize* ferrous chloride to ferric chloride.

oxidized oil. See BLOWN OIL.

ox'i-dize, *v. i.* *Chem.* To become oxidized.

ox'i-diz'er (-dīz'ẽr), *n.* One that oxidizes; specif., a chemical substance used as an oxidizing agent, as nitric acid, chromic acid, chlorine, etc.

ox-id'u-lat'ed (ŏk-sĭd'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [Dim. fr. *oxidate.*] *Chem.* Existing in an inferior state of oxidation. — **oxidulated iron**, magnetic iron oxide, Fe_3O_4. *Obs.*

ox'ime (ŏk'sĭm; -sēm), *n.* Also **ox'im.** [*oxygen* + *imide.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds, obtained chiefly by the action of hydroxylamine on aldehydes and ketones, in which the oxygen of the carbonyl group is replaced by the group :NOH (called the *isonitroso group*, or *oxime group*). Many oximes of aldehydes and of symmetrical ketones are known in two isomeric forms, distinguished by the prefixes *syn-* and *anti-*. A stereoisomeric explanation of this isomerism has been offered.

oximido-. [*oxime* + *-ide.*] *Org. Chem.* A combining form used to designate *presence of the oxime group*, :NOH; isonitroso-.

ox-in'dole, ox-in'dol (ŏk-sĭn'dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [*oxygen* + *indole.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline nitrogenous substance, C_8H_7NO, of the indol group, obtained by the reduction of dioxindol and in other ways. It is the lactam of *o*-amino-phenyl-acetic acid.

ox'lip' (ŏks'lĭp'), *n.* [AS. *oxanslyppe.* See OX; COWSLIP.] **a** Orig., a hybrid primrose. **b** An English species of primrose (*Primula elatior*) with large pale yellow flowers.

Ox-o'ni-an (ŏk-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [*Oxonia*, Latinized form of *Oxford.*] Of or pertaining to the city of Oxford, or the university of Oxford, England. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; usually, a student or a graduate of Oxford University.

ox'o-nite (ŏk'sô-nīt), *n.* An explosive prepared by dissolving picric acid in nitric acid.

ox-o'ni-um (ŏk-sō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *oxygen* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* The (hypothetical) univalent basic radical OH_3, composed of basic quadrivalent oxygen and of hydrogen; — so called from its analogy to ammonium. The various oxonium compounds which are known are compounds of organic derivatives of this radical.

ox'peck'er (ŏks'pĕk'ẽr), *n.* A beefeater (bird).

ox ray. A horned ray.

ox'shoe' (ŏks'shōō'), *n.* A shoe for an ox, usually consisting of two pieces, one for each side of the hoof.

ox'ter (ŏks'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *ōhsta.*] The armpit; the space between the inside of the upper arm and the body; also, an arm or the arms. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

ox'ter, *v. t. & i.* To lead or support with the arm; to go or walk arm in arm (with); to put the arm around; to embrace; to put under the arm. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

oxter plate. *Shipbuilding.* A molded plate used to continue the shell plates immediately above the propeller aperture, esp. when this aperture is kept low to secure shorter, and therefore stronger, stern and propeller posts.

ox'tongue' (ŏks'tŭng'), *n.* **1.** Any of several plants having rough, tongue-shaped leaves, as *Anchusa officinalis*, *Picris echioides*, etc. **2.** A langue de bœuf. *Rare.*

ox'y- (ŏk'sĭ-). A combining form from Greek ὀξύς, *sharp, keen, acute, acid, shrill, quick*; as, *oxy*phlegmasia, acute inflammation; *oxy*carpous, *oxy*gnathous, etc.

ox'y- (ŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A prefix (which is also used adjectively, **oxy**) designating: **a** Compounds containing *oxygen*, esp. oxidation products of the compounds to whose names it is prefixed; as in:

oxyacrylic	oxyconiceine	oxylinoleic	oxyparaconic
oxycamphor	oxycopaivic	oxynarcotine	oxypurine
oxycamphoric	oxyhydrocarbon	oxynicotine	oxystrychnine
oxycobaltamine	oxyleucotin	oxyoleic	oxytropine

b *Hydroxyl* derivatives of the compounds to whose name it is prefixed (in this sense more properly *hydroxy-*), as in:

oxyacetone	oxybenzyl	oxyhippuric	oxypyrotartaric
oxyacetophenone	oxycaffeine	oxyhydroquinone	oxypyruvic
oxyadipic	oxycinnamic	oxyjuglone	oxyquinaldine
oxyaldehyde	oxycinnoline	oxylactone	oxysalicylic
oxyalkyl	oxycitric	oxylepidine	oxystearic
oxyamide	oxycomenic	oxylutidine	oxystilbene
oxyangelic	oxycoumarin	oxymalic	oxysuberic
oxyanthranol	oxycrotonic	oxymesitylene	oxysuccinic
oxyanthraquinone	oxycuminic	oxymyristic	oxyterephthalic
oxyazelaic	oxydiamine	oxyoctoic	oxyurea
oxybenzaldehyde	oxydiketone	oxyphenyl	oxyuvitic
oxybenzophenone	oxyethyl	oxyphthalic	oxyvaleric
	oxyformic	oxypropionic	oxyxylene
	oxyglutaric	oxypyridine	
	oxyheptoic		
	oxyhexoic		

oxy acid. = OXYACID. — **o. coal gas**, a mixture of oxygen and coal gas.

ox'y-æs-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (ŏk'sĭ-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med.* Abnormal acuteness of sensation.

ox'y-al'de-hyde (-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *aldehyde.*] *Org. Chem.* An aldehyde containing hydroxyl; — applied esp. to aldehyde phenols, other compounds of this class being usually called aldehyde alcohols. Cf. OXYKETONE.

ox'y-az'o- (-ăz'ō-). [2d *oxy-* + *azo-.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) indicating the joint presence of the *azo group*, N_2, and *hydroxyl*, OH.

ox-yb'a-phon (ŏk-sĭb'ȧ-fŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PHA (-fȧ). [Gr. ὀξύβαφον vinegar saucer; ὀξύς acid + the root of βάπτειν to dip, βαφή dipping.] *Class. Archæol.* A vase or vessel for holding sauces, etc. The shape is not precisely known, but the vessel has been wrongly identified with the bell-shaped crater.

ox'y-ben-zo'ic (ŏk'sĭ-bĕn-zō'ĭk), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *benzoic.*] *Chem.* Hydroxy-benzoic; designating, or pertaining to, any of the hydroxyl derivatives of benzoic acid, of which the commonest is salicylic acid.

ox'y-bro'mide (-brō'mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-mid.** [2d *oxy-* + *bromide.*] *Chem.* A ternary compound of oxygen and bromine; as, phosphorus *oxybromide*, $POBr_3$.

ox'y-bu-tyr'ic (-bū-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *butyric.*] *Chem.* Hydroxy-butyric; pertaining to or designating any of a group of isomeric acids, $C_3H_6 \cdot OH \cdot CO_2H$.

ox'y-cal'ci-um (-kăl'sĭ-ŭm), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *calcium.*] Of or pertaining to oxygen and calcium; as, the *oxycalcium* light. See LIMELIGHT, 1.

ox'y-cel'lu-lose (-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *cellulose.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of substances regarded as oxidized cellulose, occurring in wood fiber, or got artificially by oxidizing cellulose. They have a strong affinity for basic dyes.

ox'y-chlo'ric (-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *chloric.*] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or designating, certain compounds containing oxygen and chlorine; as, *oxychloric* acid, or perchloric acid. See PERCHLORIC. — **ox'y-chlo'rate** (see -ATE, 3 **b**), *n.*

ox'y-chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** [2d *oxy-* + *chloride.*] *Chem.* A ternary compound of oxygen and chlorine; as, phosphorus *oxychloride*, $POCl_3$.

Ox'y-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. κόκκος grain, seed.] *Bot.* A small genus of vacciniaceous plants, the cranberries, natives of the Northern Hemisphere. They have small thick evergreen leaves and drooping red or pink flowers, succeeded by many-seeded berries. See CRANBERRY, 2.

ox'y-cy'a-nide (-sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid.** [2d *oxy-* + *cyanide.*] *Chem.* A compound of oxygen and cyanogen with some element; as, mercuric *oxycyanide*, $Hg_2O(CN)_2$.

Ox'y-den'drum (-dĕn'drŭm), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. δένδρον tree.] *Bot.* A genus of North American ericaceous trees containing one species, *O. arboreum*, the sorrel tree.

ox'y-e'ther (-ē'thẽr), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *ether.*] Of or pert. to a mixture of oxygen and ether vapor. Cf. OXYHYDROGEN.

ox'y-flu'or-ide (-flōō'ŏr-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [2d *oxy-* + *fluoride.*] *Chem.* A ternary compound of oxygen and fluorine, analogous to the oxychlorides.

ox'y-gen (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn), *n.* [F. *oxygène*, fr. Gr. ὀξύς sharp, acid + root of γιγνεσθαι to be born. So called by Lavoisier because supposed by him to be an essential part of every *acid.*] **1.** *Chem.* A colorless, tasteless, odorless, chemically active gaseous element occurring in the free state in the atmosphere, of which it forms about 23 per cent by weight and about 21 per cent by volume, being slightly heavier than nitrogen. Symbol, *O*; atomic weight, 16.00. Oxygen is the most abundant of all the elements on the earth's surface, for in addition to its free occurrence in the air it forms, in combination, eight ninths by weight of water and nearly one half by weight of the rocks composing the earth's crust, being an ingredient of silica, the silicates, the carbonates, the sulphates, etc. A large proportion of organic compounds also contain it. It was discovered independently by Priestley (who called it **dephlogisticated air**) and by Scheele, in 1774. The pure gas may be prepared by heating potassium chlorate (best with addition of manganese dioxide), and by various other methods. The chief industrial method is **Brin's process** (which see). Sp. gr. referred to air, 1.105. Weight of a liter, 1.429 g. Molecular formula, O_2. It is used for the oxyhydrogen flame, as in the lime light, for purifying illuminating gas, in medicine to aid respiration, and for a few other purposes. Oxygen can be reduced to a pale blue liquid boiling at —182.5° C., and to a pale blue solid melting below —223° C. The liquid is strongly magnetic. Chemically, oxygen is commonly bivalent (but see OXONIUM). It is moderately active at ordinary temperatures, and its activity is greatly increased by heat. It combines with all the elements except those of the argon group and fluorine, the process being called *oxidation*, of which ordinary *combustion* is only an intense form. It is indispensable in respiration. It is a constituent of all but a very few acids (as *hydrochloric*, *hydrobromic*, etc.), and in general, the greater the proportion of oxygen with which an element combines, the more acidic does it become. See also OZONE. **2.** Chlorine used in bleaching. *Manufacturing Name.*

ox'y-gen-ate (ok'sĭ-jĕn-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *oxygéner.*] *Chem.* To impregnate or combine with oxygen; to treat with oxygen; to oxidize; as, to *oxygenate* the blood; *oxygenated* water (hydrogen dioxide). — **ox'y-gen-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ox'y-gen-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that oxygenates; oxidizer.

ox'y-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling, oxygen.

ox'y-gen-ize (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To oxidize. — **ox'y-gen-iz'a-ble** (-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **ox'y-gen-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

ox'y-gon (ŏk'sĭ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὀξυγώνιος acute-angled; ὀξύς sharp + γωνία an angle.] A triangle having three acute angles. — **ox-yg'o-nal** (ŏk-sĭg'ō-năl), **ox'y-go'ni-al** (ŏk'sĭ-gō'nĭ-ăl), *a.*

ox'y-hæ'ma-tin, ox'y-he'ma-tin (ŏk'sĭ-hē'mȧ-tĭn; -hĕm'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *hæmatin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Hæmatin in combination with oxygen.

ox'y-hal'oid (-hăl'oid; -hā'loid), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *haloid.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, compounds of oxygen and a halogen with some other element. The oxychlorides, oxybromides, etc., are *oxyhaloid* compounds.

ox'y-hy'dro-gen (-hī'drō-jĕn), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *hydrogen.*] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. — *n.* Oxyhydrogen gas.

oxyhydrogen blowpipe, an instrument for producing an oxyhydrogen flame. The form now in universal use consists essentially of two tubes which unite at their orifice. The oxygen and hydrogen, taken from separate reservoirs under pressure, are mixed at the moment of burning. The heat of the flame is sufficient to consume the diamond and easily fuse platinum. Its temperature has been estimated at over 5000° F. — **o. light**, a light produced by the incandescence of some substance, esp. lime, in the oxyhydrogen flame. Coal gas (producing the *oxygas light*), or the vapor of ether (*oxyether light*) or of methylated spirit (*oxyspirit light*), may be substituted for hydrogen. See LIMELIGHT, 1. — **o. microscope**, a form of microscope arranged so as to use the oxyhydrogen light as a source of illumination.

ox'y-i'o-dide (-ī'ō-dīd; -dĭd; 184), *a.* Also **-did.** [2d *oxy-* + *iodide.*] *Chem.* A ternary compound of oxygen and iodine, analogous to the oxychlorides.

ox'y-ke'tone (-kē'tōn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *ketone.*] *Chem.* A ketone containing hydroxyl; esp., a ketone phenol (that is, an aromatic ketone containing hydroxyl attached to the nucleus). Ketones containing hydroxyl attached to an open chain (as in the ketoses) are usually called *ketone alcohols.*

ox'y-mel (ŏk'sĭ-mĕl), *n.* [L. *oxymeli*, Gr. ὀξύμελι; ὀξύς acid + μέλι honey.] *Pharm.* A mixture of honey, water, and acetic acid, used as an excipient.

ox'y-mo'ron (-mō'rŏn; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ὀξύμωρον, fr. ὀξύμωρος pointedly foolish; ὀξύς sharp + μωρός foolish.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting of the use for epigrammatic effect of a contradictory or incongruous epithet; e. g., *cruel kindness*; *laborious idleness.*

ox'y-mu'ri-ate (-mū'rĭ-āt), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *muriate.*] *Old Chem.* A salt of "oxymuriatic acid;" a chloride or chlorate; as, *oxymuriate* of mercury (mercuric chloride), of potash (potassium chlorate), etc.

ox'y-mu'ri-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *muriatic.*] *Old Chem.* Pert. to, or consisting of, oxidized muriatic (hydrochloric) acid, that is, chlorine; as, *oxymuriatic* acid, *oxymuriatic* gas, names given to chlorine before it was known to be an element. — **oxymuriatic matches**, matches tipped with oxymuriate of potash (potassium chlorate).

ox'y-naph-tho'ic (-năf-thō'ĭk), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *naphthoic.*]

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ox'i-di-za'tion (-dĭ-zā'shŭn; -dī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Oxidation.

ox'i-dize'ment, *n.* Oxidation. *R.*

ox'i-diz'ing (ŏk'sĭ-dīz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OXIDIZE. — **oxidizing flame.** See FLAME, *n.*, 1.

ox-id'u-lous, *a.* Oxidulated. *Obs.*

ox'i-gen. ✝ OXYGEN.

ox'i-mel. ✝ OXYMEL.

ox-im'e-ter (ŏk-sĭm'ē-tẽr). Var. of *oxymeter.* = EUDIOMETER.

ox'i-od'ic (ŏk'sĭ-ŏd'ĭk). Var. of OXYIODIC.

ox'i-salt. Var. of OXYSALT.

ox'land, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* An oxgang. = BOVATE.

ox'like', *a.* Characteristic of, or like, an ox.

ox louse. A cattle louse.

ox'man, *n.* A man who tends or drives oxen. — **ox'man-ship**, *n.*

ox money. Money consisting of oxen as the units of value.

ox-o'le-on (ŏk-sō'lē-ŏn), *n.* Also **ox-o'le-um.** [NL.; Gr. ὀξύς sharp, acid + L. *oleum* oil.] A mixture of oil, vinegar, etc., as a dressing for salad. *Obs. or R.*

Oxon. *Abbr.* (Oxonia) Oxford; Oxfordshire.

ox'o-nate (ŏk'sō-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of oxonic acid.

oxone. Obs. pl. of OX.

ox-on'ic (ŏk-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*oxygen* + *carbonic.*] *Chem.* Designating a complex nitrogenous acid, $C_4H_5O_4N_3$, obtained in the form of its salts by slow oxidation of uric acid.

Oxonien. *Abbr.* Oxoniensis (L., of Oxford).

Ox'o-nol'a-try (ŏk'sō-nŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [LL. *Oxonia* for Oxford + *-latry.*] Worship of Oxford.

ox penny. *Eng. Law.* A tax on oxen. *Obs.*

ox pith. Ox marrow. *Obs.*

ox rail. An oxer. *Eng.*

ox'reim' (ŏks'rēm'), *n.* [D. *os* ox + *riem* thong.] A narrow strip of oxhide, flat or twisted, as for straps. *South Africa.*

ox sole. The whiff (fish). *Ireland.*

ox'star (ŏk'stẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of OXTER.

ox'tail', *n.* The tail of an ox.

ox unit. A primitive monetary unit, the value of an ox.

ox warble. See WARBLE FLY.

ox'y, *a.* Of or pertaining to an ox. *Obs.*

ox'y-a-can'tha (ŏk'sĭ-ȧ-kăn'thȧ), *n.* [Gr. ὀξυάκανθα.] The hawthorn *Cratægus pyracantha.* *Obs.*

ox'y-a-can'thine (-thĭn; -thēn; 184), *n.* Also **-thin.** [*oxyacanthous* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid obtained from barberry root.

ox'y-a-can'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [Cf. Gr. ὀξυάκανθος a plant having sharp thorns. See 1st OXY-; ACANTHA.] *Bot.* Having sharp spines or thorns.

ox'y-ac'e-tate, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *acetate.*] = GLYCOLATE.

ox'y-a-ce'tic, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *acetic.*] Hydroxyacetic: designating an acid called also *glycolic acid.*

ox'y-ac'id, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *acid.*] **a** = OXACID. **b** = HYDROXY ACID.

Ox'y-æ'na (ŏk'sĭ-ē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; prob. 1st *oxy-* + Gr. -αινα, a fem. ending.] *Paleon.* A genus of creodonts from the North American Eocene, type of a family, **Ox'y-æn'i-dæ** (-ĕn'ĭ-dē).

ox'y-am-mo'ni-a, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *ammonia.*] = HYDROXYLAMINE.

ox'y-an'thra-cene, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *anthracene.*] = ANTHRAQUINONE.

ox'y-a'phi-a (ŏk'sĭ-ā'fĭ-ȧ; -ăf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. ἁφή touch.] *Med.* Acuteness of touch.

ox'y-as'ter (ŏk'sĭ-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. ἀστήρ star.] *Zoöl.* A stellate sponge spicule having acute rays.

ox'y-az'ine (-ăz'ĭn; -ēn; 184). Also **-in.** Var. of OXAZINE.

ox'y-az'ole (-ăz'ōl). Var. of OXAZOLE.

ox'y-ben'zene, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* = PHENOL.

ox'y-blep'si-a (ŏk'sĭ-blĕp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀξυβλεψία; ὀξύς sharp + βλέψις, fr. βλέπειν to see.] *Med.* Acuteness of sight.

ox'y-bro'mic, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *bromic.*] *Chem.* Designating certain compounds containing oxygen and bromine.

ox'y-bu-tyr'i-a (-bū-tĭr'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The presence of oxybutyric acid in the urine.

ox'y-ca-pro'ic, *a.* *Chem.* See 2d OXY- b; CAPROIC.

ox'y-car'pous, *a.* [1st *oxy-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having sharp-pointed fruits. *Rare.*

ox'y-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* Loftiness of skull due to early synosteosis of the parietal and occipital bones with compensating growth in the region of the anterior fontanel. — **ox'y-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

ox'y-cho'line (-kō'lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [2d *oxy-* + *choline.*] *Chem.* Muscarine.

ox'y-chro'ma-tin, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *chromatin.*] *Biol.* = LININ, 2.

ox'y-crate (ŏk'sĭ-krāt), *n.* [Gr. ὀξύκρατον; ὀξύς acid + κεραννύναι to mix.] *Med.* A mixture of water and vinegar.

ox'y-cro'ce-um (-krō'sē-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. κρόκος saffron; cf. L. *croceus* of saffron.] *Old Med.* A plaster of vinegar, saffron, etc. *Obs.* — **ox'y-cro'ce-an**, *a.* *Obs.*

ox'yd, ox'yde. Vars. of OXIDE. [*Obsoles.*]

ox'y-dac'tyl, *a.* [1st *oxy-* + *dactyl.*] *Zoöl.* Having slender, tapered digits.

ox'y-dant, ox'y-dase, etc. Vars of OXIDANT, OXIDASE, etc.

ox'y-di'act (-dī'ăkt), *a.* [1st *oxy-* + *di-* + Gr. ἀκτίς ray.] *Zoöl.* Having three axes, but only two rays developed; — said of certain sponge spicules.

ox'y-dor'ci-cal, *a.* [Gr. ὀξυδορκικός; ὀξύς sharp + root of δέρκεσθαι to see.] Making the sight sharp. *Obs.*

ox'y-e-co'ia (ŏk'sĭ-ē-kō'yȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀξυηκοΐα; ὀξύς sharp, quick + ἀκούειν to hear.] *Med.* Abnormal acuteness of hearing.

ox'y-es-the'si-a. Var. of OXYÆSTHESIA.

ox'y-e'ther light (ŏk'sĭ-ē'thẽr). See OXYHYDROGEN LIGHT.

ox'y-fat'ty (-făt'ĭ), *a.* Designating acids which are hydroxy derivatives of fatty acids.

ox'y-gas light. See OXYHYDROGEN LIGHT.

oxygen acid. See ACID, *n.*, 2 **a**.

ox-yg'e-nant (ŏk-sĭj'ē-nănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxygénant*, p. pr.] An oxidizing agent. *Obs. or R.*

ox'y-ge'ni-um (ŏk'sĭ-jē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* The Latinized form of OXYGEN. *Rare.*

ox'y-gen-ize'ment, *n.* Oxidation.

ox-yg'e-nous (ŏk-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Oxygenic.

ox'y-geu'si-a (ŏk'sĭ-gū'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. γεῦσις taste.] *Med.* Excessive or morbid acuteness of sense of taste.

ox-yg'na-thous (ŏk-sĭg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*oxy-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* Having smooth or nearly smooth jaws, as certain land snails and slugs.

ox-yg'o-nous (-ō-nŭs), *a.* *Math.* Oxygonal.

ox'y-hæ'ma-cy'a-nin (-hē'mȧ-sī'ȧ-nĭn; -hĕm'ȧ-), **ox'y-hæ'mo-cy'a-nin** (-hē'mō-; -hĕm'ō-), *n.* Also **oxyhe-**. [2d *oxy-* + *hæmacyanin*, *hæmocyanin.*] See HÆMACYANIN.

ox'y-hæ'mo-glo'bin, ox'y-he'mo- (-hē'mō-glō'bĭn; -hĕm'ō-), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *hæmoglobin.*] See HÆMOGLOBIN.

ox'y-he'ma-tin, ox'y-he'mo-cy'a-nin. Vars. of OXYHÆMATIN, OXYHÆMACYANIN.

ox'y-hy'drate (ŏk'sĭ-hī'drāt), *n.* *Chem.* A hydroxide.

ox'y-hy'dric (-drĭk), *a.* **a** Composed of oxygen and hydrogen in combination; as, *oxyhydric* acid (a name sometimes given to water). **b** = OXYHYDROGEN.

ox'y-i-od'ic (-ī-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *iodic.*] Iodic. *Obs.*

Ox'y-la-brac'i-dæ (-lȧ-brăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. λάβραξ a ravenous sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A family of fishes related to, or included in, the Serranidæ, consisting of the robalos or snooks. **Ox'y-la'brax** (-lā'brăks), syn. *Centropomus*, is the only genus.

Ox'y-lus (ŏk'sĭ-lŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ὄξυλος.] See HERACLIDÆ.

ox'y-ma-lon'ic, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *malonic.*] *Chem.* = TARTRONIC.

ox-ym'e-ter (ŏk-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *-meter.*] = EUDIOMETER.

ox'y-meth'yl-ene, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *methylene.*] See FORMALDEHYDE.

ox'y-met'ric, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *metric.*] *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the measurement of oxygen.

ox'y-mu'ri-at'ed, *a.* Oxymuriatic; oxymuriate of. *Obs.*

ox'y-neu'rine (ŏk'sĭ-nū'rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** = BETAINE.

Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, any acid hydroxyl derivative of naphthoic acid. The oxynaphthoic acid used as an antiseptic is a white powder melting at 185-186° C.

ox´y-ni´trate (ŏk´sĭ-nī´trāt), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *nitrate.*] *Chem.* A nitrate with more than the normal proportion of oxygen; a basic nitrate; as, bismuth *oxynitrate*, $Bi(OH)_2NO_3$.

ox-yn´tic (ŏk-sĭn´tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύνειν to make acid.] Secreting acid; — applied to the parietal cells of the gastric glands, or to the entire glands. See CARDIAC GLANDS **a**.

ox´y-o´pi-a (ŏk´sĭ-ō´pĭ-ȧ) | *n.* [NL. *oxyopia*; 1st *oxy-* +
ox´y-o´py (ŏk´sĭ-ō´pĭ) | *-opia.*] *Med.* Excessive acuteness of sight.

ox´y-phos´phate (-fŏs´fāt), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *phosphate.*] *Chem.* **a** A higher phosphate. *Obs.* **b** A basic phosphate, specif. one of zinc used by dentists as a filling.

ox´y-quin´o-line (-kwĭn´ō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin**. [2d *oxy-* + *quinoline.*] *Chem.* A hydroxy derivative of quinoline; specif., carbostyril.

Ox´yr-rhyn´cha (-rĭŋ´kȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Oxyrhyncha**. [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily or other division of crabs having typically a globose or subtriangular carapace with a conspicuously projecting rostrum, nine pairs of gills, and the male genital apertures in the basal segments of the last pair of legs. It includes many species mostly known as spider crabs. *Maioidea* is a synonym. — **ox´yr-rhyn´chid, ox´y-rhyn´chid** (-kĭd), *a.*

ox´y-salt´ (ŏk´sĭ-sôlt´), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *salt.*] *Chem.* A salt of an oxacid, as a sulphate.

ox´y-sul´phide (-sŭl´fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-phid, -fide, -fid.** *Chem.* A ternary compound of oxygen and sulphur. Oxysulphides may be regarded as sulphides in which part of the sulphur is replaced by oxygen.

ox´y-to´ci-a (-tō´shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Quick childbirth. — **ox-yt´o-cous** (ŏk-sĭt´ō-kŭs), *a.*

ox´y-toc´ic (-tŏs´ĭk), *a.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. τόκος birth.] *Med.* Promoting uterine contractions, or parturition. — *n.* An oxytocic medicine or agent.

ox´y-tone (ŏk´sĭ-tōn), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύτονος; ὀξύς sharp + τόνος tone.] *Gram.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable. — *n.* An oxytone word.

o´yer (ō´yẽr; oi´ẽr), *n.* [AF., a hearing, infin. as n., fr. OF. *oïr* to hear, F. *ouïr*, L. *audire.* See AUDIBLE.] *Law.* **a** Short for OYER AND TERMINER. **b** *Common-law Pleading.* A hearing or an inspection in open court which a party might demand of any instrument of which the opposite party was bound to make profert; also, the demand for such hearing or inspection. In England and most of the United States oyer is abolished.

oyer and terminer, lit., to hear and determine; hence, a hearing and determining; — used in England in **commission**, or **writ, of oyer and terminer**, a commission formerly issued to the royal judges, sergeants, and others, empowering them to hear and determine treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors at the assizes or on special occasions. In the United States the phrase is used with reference to various superior courts of similar jurisdiction.

o´yez´ (ō´yĕs´; 277), *interj.* Also **o´yes´**. [AF. *oyez* hear ye. See OYER.] Hear; attend; — a cry used by criers of courts to secure silence before a proclamation. It is usually repeated three times. — *n.* The cry of "oyez!"

oys´ter (ois´tẽr), *n.* [ME. *oistre*, OF. *oistre*, F. *huître*, L. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, Gr. ὄστρεον; prob. akin to ὀστέον bone, the oyster being so named from its shell. Cf. OSSEOUS, OSTRACIZE.] **1**. Any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus *Ostrea* or family Ostreidæ. They have a rough, irregular shell, which is closed by a single abductor muscle. The foot is small or wanting, and there is no siphon. They are found lying on the bottom, or adhering to stones or other objects, in shallow water along the seacoasts or in brackish water in the mouths of rivers, their food consisting of minute plants and animals carried to them by the current. The American oyster (*Ostrea virginica*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, the European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), and the native oyster (*Ostrea lurida*) of the Pacific coast of North America are the most important as food, the first two being extensively cultivated.

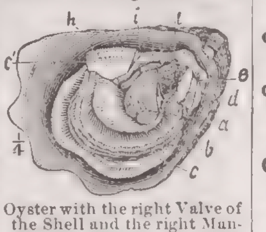

Oyster with the right Valve of the Shell and the right Mantle Lobe removed. *a* Muscle; *b* Gills; *c c´* Mantle; *d* Palpi; *e* Mouth; *h* Anus; *i* Intestine; *l* Liver.

> Why, then the world's mine *oyster*,
> Which I with sword will open. *Shak.*

2. Any of various other bivalve mollusks more or less resembling the true oyster, as the pearl oyster (*Avicula margaritifera*), or the Bermuda oyster (*Margaritophora radiata*), which is used as food in Bermuda.

3. The delicate morsel contained in a concavity of the bone on each side of the lower part of the back of a fowl.

4. An extremely taciturn or reserved person. *Slang.*

oys´ter (ois´tẽr), *v. i.* To gather or dredge oysters.

Oyster Bay pine. One of the cypress pines (*Callitris rhomboidea*). *Tasmania.*

oyster bed. A place where oysters grow or are cultivated.

oyster catcher. Any of certain wading birds of the widely distributed genus *Hæmatopus.* They are from 16 to 20 inches in length, and the stout legs and heavy wedge-shaped bill are usually pinkish or bright red. The common species of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa (*H. ostralegus*) and that of the American Atlantic coast (*H. palliatus*) have the plumage chiefly or entirely black and white. The black oyster catcher (*H. bachmani*) of both coasts of the North Pacific is entirely brownish black.

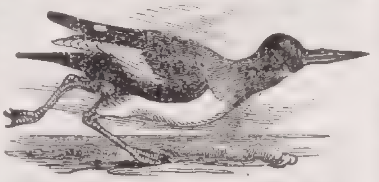
Oyster Catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*).

oyster crab. A crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*) which lives as a commensal in the gill cavity of the oyster.

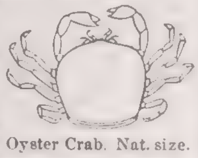
Oyster Crab. Nat. size.

oys´ter-ing, *n.* The act or business of taking oysters for the market.

oyster mushroom. An edible agaricaceous fungus or mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) growing in shelving masses on dead wood. The thallus has somewhat the form of an oyster shell. Also, any of several related species of this genus.

oyster plant. **a** Salsify. **b** The sea lungwort.

oyster rock. An area of solid bottom upon which oysters grow; a natural oyster bed. It usually consists of a mass of dead and broken and more or less compacted shells. *Local, Chesapeake Bay.*

oys´ter-shell´ bark louse. A very abundant and widely distributed scale insect (*Mytilaspis pomorum*) which infests and greatly injures various trees and shrubs.

o-zæ´na, ozena (ō-zē´nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ozaena*, Gr. ὄζαινα, fr. ὄζειν to smell.] *Med.* A discharge of fetid matter from the nostril, particularly if associated with ulceration of the soft parts and disease of the bones of the nose.

O-zan´na (ō-zăn´ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large antelopes having long, annulated horns backwardly curved but not twisted, and present in both sexes. It includes the sable antelope, roan antelope, and the extinct blaubok. *Hippotragus* is a synonym.

o´zo-ben´zene (-bĕn´zēn; -bĕn-zēn´), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A compound, $C_6H_6O_9$, formed as a white amorphous mass by the union of ozone and benzene.

o´zo-ce´rite (ō´zō-sē´rīt; ō-zŏs´ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. ὄζειν to smell + κηρός wax.] *Min.* A waxlike mineral, colorless or white when pure, but often greenish, yellowish, or brown. Some varieties have an unpleasant odor. Ozocerite is a mixture of hydrocarbons. It is used in making ceresin, candles, etc.

o´zo-na´tion (ō´zō-nā´shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Act of converting into, treating with, or producing, ozone; ozonization.

o´zone (ō´zōn), *n.* [Gr. ὄζειν to smell. See ODOR.] *Chem.* A faintly blue gaseous substance obtained (usually much diluted) by the silent discharge of electricity in air or oxygen, and by other methods; — so called from its peculiar odor, which recalls that of weak chlorine. It is an allotropic form of oxygen, being one and one half times as dense as ordinary oxygen gas and having assigned to it the molecular formula O_3. It is a much more powerful oxidizer than oxygen gas, and comparatively unstable. It may be condensed to a deep blue magnetic liquid boiling at —119° C. Ozone is used commercially for sterilizing water, bleaching oils, etc. Its existence in the atmosphere (except very locally and temporarily, as about an electric machine) has never been conclusively proved.

ozone paper. *Chem.* Paper coated with starch and potassium iodide. It turns blue when exposed to oxidizers.

o-zon´ic (ō-zŏn´ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, like, or containing, ozone.
ozonic ether, a solution of hydrogen dioxide in ether.

o´zo-nide (ō´zō-nīd), *n.* Also **-nid**. *Chem.* A compound of ozone. Such compounds are formed with various organic compounds containing double bonds. Cf. OZOBENZENE.

o´zo-nif´er-ous (-nĭf´ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ozone* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing ozone.

o´zon-ize (ō´zō-nīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-nīzd); -IZ´ING (-nīz´ĭng). *Chem.* **a** To convert into ozone, as oxygen. **b** To treat or impregnate with ozone. — *v. i.* To become converted into ozone. — **o´zo-ni-za´tion** (-nĭ-zā´shŭn; -nī-zā´shŭn), *n.*

o´zon-iz´er (ō´zō-nīz´ẽr), *n.* *Chem.* One that ozonizes; esp., an apparatus for converting oxygen into ozone, usually by passing a silent electric discharge through a current of air.

o-zo´no-scope (ō-zō´nō-skōp), *n.* [*ozone* + *-scope.*] *Chem.* An instrument employed to indicate the presence or the amount of ozone, as by ozone paper.

o-zo´no-scop´ic (-skŏp´ĭk), *a.* [*ozone* + *-scopic.*] *Chem.* Serving to indicate the presence or the amount of ozone; as, *ozonoscopic* paper (ozone paper).

o´zon-ous (ō´zō-nŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, ozone.

P

P (pē). **1**. The sixteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiceless bilabial stopped consonant, the voiced correlative of which is *b*. Its form and value come from the Latin, into which the letter was brought, through the ancient Greek, from the Phœnician, its ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically P is most closely related to *b*, *f*, and *v*; as, hob*b*le, hop*p*le; *f*ather, *p*aternal; reci*p*ient, recei*v*e. See B, F, and M. P is sometimes silent, esp. initially in the combinations *pn*, *ps*, *pt*, as in *pneumatic*, *pseudo*, *pterygoid*, etc. With *h* it unites to form the digraph *ph*, the regular phonetic value of which is *f*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 217.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The fifteenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the sixteenth in a series; fifteenth (or sixteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral fifteen (or sixteen); as, *P* Battery. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Phosphorus. **c** [*cap.*] *Elec.* Power. **d** [*cap.*] *Mech.* Pressure.

3. As a medieval Roman *numeral*, P stands for 400, and P̄ for 400,000.

4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **P.**: Various proper names, as Paul, Peter, Priscilla, etc.; Papa (L., Pope); Paris; Pasch (L., Easter Term [*Law*]); pastor; pater (L., father); père (F., father); pontifex; populus (L., people); post; president; priest; prince; probate (court); proconsul; prompter; — used to indicate the right or

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ox´y-os-phre´si-a (-ŏs-frē´sĭ-ȧ; -frē´zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. ὄσφρησις sense of smell.] *Med.* Great acuteness of smell.

ox´y-phæ´nic (-fē´nĭk), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Designating a so-called acid now known as *pyrocatechin*. See PYROCATECHIN.

ox´y-phe´nol (-fē´nōl), *n.* *Chem.* A hydroxy derivative of phenol; specif., pyrocatechin.

ox´y-phile (ŏk´sĭ-fīl; -fĭl), **ox´y-phil** (-fĭl), *a.* [1st *oxy-* + *-phile*, *-phil.*] *Biol.* Staining readily with acid stains, as eosin; hence, often, eosinophile. — *n.* A leucocyte containing oxyphile granules.

ox´y-pho´ni-a (ŏk´sĭ-fō´nĭ-ȧ), **ox-yph´o-ny** (ŏk-sĭf´ō-nĭ), *n.* [NL. *oxyphonia*, fr. Gr. ὀξυφωνία; ὀξύς shrill + φωνή voice.] *Med.* Shrillness of voice.

ox´y-phyl´lous (ŏk´sĭ-fĭl´ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύφυλλος; ὀξύς sharp + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Having sharp-pointed leaves. *Rare.*

ox´y-pic´ric, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *picric.*] = STYPHNIC.

ox´y-pro-te´ic, *a.* [See 1st OXY-; PROTEIN.] *Chem.* Designating a nitrogenous acid containing sulphur, occurring in urine.

ox´y-pyc´nos (ŏk´sĭ-pĭk´nŏs), *n.* [Gr. ὀξύπυκνος, a.; ὀξύς sharp, high + πυκνόν a small interval.] *Gr. & Medieval Music.* **a** A tetrachord having the short step or semitone at its upper end. **b** A mode composed of such tetrachords.

ox´y-rhine (ŏk´sĭ-rīn; -rĭn), *a.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a sharp-pointed rostrum, or snout. **b** Having an acute sense of smell. [yrhine.]

ox´y-rhi´nous (-rī´nŭs), *a.* Ox-

ox´y-rhynch (ŏk´sĭ-rĭŋk), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* **a** A crab having a pointed rostrum; one of the Oxyrrhyncha or Maioidea. **b** The sacred fish *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus.*

Ox´y-rhyn´cha (-rĭŋ´kȧ). Var. of OXYRRHYNCHA.

ox´y-rhyn´chous (-rĭŋ´kŭs), *a.* Sharp-snouted; sharp-billed.

ox´y-rhyn´chus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL. See OXYRHYNCH.] The sacred fish *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus.*

ox-yr´rho-dine (ŏk-sĭr´ō-dĭn), *n.* [From Gr. ὀξυρρόδινον (sc. ἔλαιον); ὀξύς acid + ῥόδινος made of roses, ῥόδον rose.] *Med.* A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.

ox´y-sac´cha-rum (ŏk´sĭ-săk´ȧ-rŭm), *n.* [L., fr. LGr. ὀξυσάκχαρον; ὀξύς sharp, acid + σάκχαρον sugar.] *Med.* A mixture of sugar and vinegar.

ox´y-spir´it light. See OXYHYDROGEN LIGHT.

Ox´y-sto´ma-ta (ŏk´sĭ-stō´mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm´ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. στόμα, στόματος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A small superfamily or other division of crabs having the buccal area produced anteriorly and more or less acutely triangular, and almost no rostrum. Cf. CALAPPA. — **ox´y-stom´a-tous** (-stŏm´ȧ-tŭs; -stō´mȧ-), *a.* — **ox´y-stome** (ŏk´sĭ-stōm), *a.* & *n.*

ox´y-sul´phate, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *sulphate.*] *Chem.* A higher sulphate; as, *oxysulphate* of iron (ferric sulphate). *Obs.*

ox´y-sul´phu-ret, *n.* *Chem.* An oxysulphide. *Obsoles.*

ox´y-sul-phu´ric, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *sulphuric.*] *Chem.* Designating the acid known as *Caro's acid.*

ox´y-tol´u-ene, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *toluene.*] = CRESOL.

ox´y-to-lu´ic, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *toluic.*] = CRESOTIC.

ox´y-ton. Var. of OXYTONE.

ox´y-tone, *v. t.* To pronounce or mark as an oxytone.

ox´y-to-ne´sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀξυτόνησις marking with an acute accent.] Pronunciation as an oxytone.

ox´y-ton´i-cal (ŏk´sĭ-tŏn´ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Gr. Gram.* Oxytone.

ox´y-ton-ize (ŏk´sĭ-tōn-īz), *v. t.* To pronounce or mark as an oxytone.

ox´y-tri-phil´lon, *n.* Also **ox´y-tri-phil´lum**. [L. *oxytriphyllon*, Gr. ὀξυτρίφυλλον.] Sharp-leaved trefoil. *Obs.*

Ox-yt´ro-pis (ŏk-sĭt´rō-pĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. τρόπις keel.] *Bot.* Syn. of ARAGALLUS.

ox-yt´y-lote (ŏk-sĭt´ĭ-lōt), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. τύλος knot, knob.] *Zoöl.* A sponge spicule shaped like a common pin. — **ox-yt´y-lo-tate** (-lō-tāt), *a.*

ox´y-u´ri-cide (ŏk´sĭ-ū´rĭ-sīd), *n.* [*Oxyuris* + *-cide.*] *Med.* A medicine that kills worms of the genus *Oxyuris.*

Ox´y-u´ris (-ū´rĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small parasitic nematode worms, including the pinworm of man. [tailed. *R.*]

ox´y-u´rous (-rŭs), *a.* Sharp-

oy, oye (oi), *n.* [Gael. *ogha*, *odha*, grandchild.] *Scot.* **1**. A grandchild. **2**. A nephew or niece. *Obs.*

o´ya-pock, *n.* A yapock.

oyas. † OYEZ.

oye, *interj.* & *n.* = OYEZ. *Obs.*

oyer. † OTHER.

o´yes´. Var. of OYEZ.

o´yes´ses, *n.*, *pl.* of OYEZ.

oy´let. † OILLET.

oyne. † OVEN.

oynion, oynoun. † ONION.

oyre. † OYER.

oyse. † OOZE, USE.

oyser. † OSIER.

oyst. † HOST. [ROOM.]

oyster agaric. = OYSTER MUSH-

oys´ter-age (ois´tẽr-āj), *n.* An oyster bed. [catcher.]

oys´ter-bird´, *n.* An oyster

oyster cocktail. See COCKTAIL, 5.

oys´ter-er, *n.* A gatherer or seller of oysters; a boat used in oyster fishing.

oyster fish. **a** The tautog. **b** The toadfish *Opsanus tau.*

oyster fork. A small silver or plated fork, usually two-tined, used in eating raw oysters.

oyster grass. *U. S.* **a** Kelp. **b** Sea lettuce.

oys´ter-green´, *n.* Oyster grass.

oys´ter-hood, *n.* State of an oyster: *Slang*, taciturnity, reserve.

oys´ter-house´, *n.* A restaurant that makes a specialty of serving oysters. [ter-ish-ness, *n.*]

oys´ter-ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **oys´-**

oys´ter-lay´, oys´ter-lay´ing, *n.* An oyster bed. *Obs.*

oys´ter-ling, *n.* A young or small oyster.

oysterloit, *n.* Bistort. *Obs.*

oys´ter-man, *n.* A gatherer, breeder, or seller of oysters.

oys´ter-ous (ois´tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Full of or like oysters.

oyster plover. Oyster catcher.

oyster rake. A long-handled rake, usually curved, for gathering oysters in deep water.

oyster-shell scale. The oyster-shell bark louse.

oys´ter shuck´ers´ ker´a-ti´tis *Med.* A severe form of keratitis common in those engaged in shucking, or shelling, oysters, and due to entrance of particles of shell into the cornea.

oyster tree. The mangrove.

oyster wench, oyster wife. A girl or woman who deals in oysters. *Obs.*

oystrige. † OSTRICH.

oyther. † OTHER.

oz. *Abbr.* Ounce; ounces.

o-zan´na. † HOSANNA.

O-zar´ki-an (ō-zär´kĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the *Ozark* Mountains, Arkansas.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, an epoch, the early part of the Pleistocene period, following the considerable deformation and elevation of land in North America at the close of the Tertiary. — **O-zar´ki-an**, *n.*

o´zark-ite, *n.* [See OZARKIAN.] *Min.* A white massive variety of thomsonite.

Ozark series. *Geol.* A series including Cambrian and Ordovician formations in Missouri.

Oz´a-zi´u (ŏz´ȧ-zī´ū). *D. Bib.*

oze. † OOZE.

O´zem (ō´zĕm). *Bib.*

o-ze´na. Var. of OZÆNA. [*Bib.*]

O´zen-sa´ra (ŏ´zĕn-sā´rȧ). *D.*

O-zi´a (ō-zī´ȧ). *D. Bib.*

O-zi´al (-ăl). *D. Bib.*

O-zi´as (ō-zī´ăs), *n.* [L. *Ozias* or Gr. Ὀζίας, fr. Heb. *'Uzziyāh* Uzziah.] Lit., strength of the Lord: — masc. prop. name.

O´zi-a´u (ō´zī-ā´ū). *D. Bib.*

O´zi-el (ō´zĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

O´zi-el-ites (ō´zĭ-ĕl-īts; ō-zī´-), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*

ozier. † OSIER. [*Obs.*]

oz´i-mus, *n.* Probably, osmund.

oz´na-brig. Var. of OSNABURG.

Oz´ni (ŏz´nī). *Bib.*

Oz´nites (ŏz´nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

o-zœ´na. Error for OZÆNA.

o´zo-ke´rite (ō´zō-kē´rīt; ō-zŏk´ē-rīt), **o-zok´e-rit** (ō-zŏk´ē-rĭt). Vars. of OZOCERITE.

o´zoned (ō´zōnd), *a.* Provided with, or having, ozone.

o-zo´ni-fy (ō-zō´nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*ozone* + *-fy.*] = OZONIZE. — **o-zo´ni-fi-ca´tion** (-fĭ-kā´shŭn), *n.*

o-zo´no-graph (ō-zō´nō-gráf), *n.* [*ozone* + *-graph.*] *Chem.* A self-acting ozonoscope. — **o´zo-nog´ra-pher** (ō´zō-nŏg´rȧ-fẽr), *n.*

o´zo-nom´e-ter (ō´zō-nŏm´ē-tẽr), *n.* [*ozone* + *-meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the ozone in the atmosphere, or in any gaseous mixture.

o´zo-nom´e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Chem.* Determination of the quantity of ozone, esp. in the air. — **o´zo-no-met´ric** (-nō-mĕt´rĭk), *a.*

O-zo´ra (ō-zō´rȧ; 201). *Bib.*

o´zos-to´mi-a (ō´zŏs-tō´mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀζόστομος having foul breath.] *Med.* Foulness of breath.

o´zo-type (ō´zō-tīp), *n.* [Prob. fr. ozone + *type.*] *Photog.* A modified carbon process, in which transfer is obviated.

Oz´ri-el (ŏz´rĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

prompter's side of the stage (*Theat.*). Also, *O. T. Criticism:* (1) The Priestly Code. (2) Any matter of the Old Testament by priestly writers. P[1] often designates the Law of Holiness; P[2], the Priestly Code proper; P[3], P[s], P*, later additions to the Priestly Code. **b** In the form **p.** or **P.**: page or pages; part; participle; partim (L., in part); passé (F., past); in the log book, passing showers (*Naut.*); past; pawn (*Chess*); pectoral; penny; per; perch; perpetuus (L., uninterrupted); piano (It., softly [*Music*]); pie (money of India); pied (F., foot); pint; pipe; pitcher (*Baseball*); pius (L., holy); poco (It., little); pole; pondere (L., by weight); population; post (L., after); pouce (F., inch); pour (F., for); in dental formulæ, premolar (*Zoöl.*); primus (L., first); pro (L., for); professional. **c** In the form **p-**: para- (*Chem.*).

P, *or* **p** (pē), *n.; pl.* P's or Ps (pēz). **1.** The letter P, p, or its sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter P.

P, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter P.

pab′u-lum (păb′ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., akin to *pascere* to pasture. See PASTOR.] The means of nutriment to animals or plants; food; nourishment; hence, that which feeds or sustains, as fuel for a fire; that on which the mind or soul is nourished; as, intellectual *pabulum*.

Syn. — Food, nourishment, sustenance, support. — PABULUM, ALIMENT, NUTRIMENT are here compared in their fig. senses. PABULUM denotes mental diet or food for the mind; ALIMENT suggests esp. sustenance or support; that is NUTRIMENT which nourishes, or which promotes growth; as, "The new celestial manna . . . this thrice-refined *pabulum* of transcendental moonshine" (*Carlyle*); "For the sustentation and *aliment* of the natural body . . . God hath given meat; . . . for the sustentation and reparation of the world God hath given marriage; . . . the world is one body, and marriage the *aliment*" (*Donne*); "If the spark with which Heaven lit my spirit had been with purer *nutriment* supplied" (*Shelley*). See FOOD.

pac, pack (păk), *n.* A moccasin, with the sole turned up and sewed to the upper; also, a heavy felt half-boot worn in winter by loggers, etc.

Paca (*Agouti paca*).

pa′ca (pä′kȧ; păk′ȧ), *n.* [Pg., from the native name.] A large South and Central American rodent of the genus *Agouti* (syn. *Cœlogenys*) allied to the guinea pig; esp., *A. paca*. It is reddish or chocolate brown, spotted with white. A smaller species (*A. taczanowskii*) inhabits the Andes of Ecuador.

Pac′chi-o′ni-an (păk′ĭ-ō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or described by the Italian anatomist Pacchioni (1665–1726). — **Pacchionian bodies** *or* **glands,** *Anat.*, small whitish bodies, consisting of enlarged villi of the arachnoid membrane of the brain. Near the superior longitudinal sinus they project above the surface of the brain and are lodged in depressions in the bone, the **Pacchionian depressions** *or* **fossæ.**

pace (pās), *n.* [ME. *pas*, F. *pas*, fr. L. *passus* a step, pace, orig., a stretching out of the feet in walking; cf. *pandere, passum*, to spread, stretch; perh. akin to E. *patent*. Cf. PAS, PASS.] **1.** A movement from one foot to the other in walking, running, or dancing; a step.
2. The length of a step in walking, measured usually from the heel of one foot to the heel of the other; the distance covered in one step; — used as a vague, or as a definite but varying, unit in measuring lengths or distances; as, he advanced fifty *paces*. Ordinarily the *pace* is estimated at 2.5 feet; but in measuring distances by stepping, the *pace* is extended to three feet (one yard) or to 3.3 feet (one fifth of a rod). The **geometrical pace,** or **great pace,** is five feet. The regulation marching *pace* in the British and United States armies is 30 inches for quick time, and 36 inches for double time. The **Roman pace** (*passus*) was from the heel of one foot to the heel of the same foot when it next touched the ground, five Roman feet. See MEASURE.
3. Manner of stepping or moving; gait; walk; as, the walk, trot, canter, gallop, and amble are *paces* of the horse; a swaggering *pace*; a quick *pace*. *Chaucer.*

> To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
> Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day. *Shak.*

4. Specif., a gait of the horse and some other quadrupeds in which the legs move in lateral pairs, the animal being supported alternately on the right and left legs; one of the gaits sometimes called *rack*. See AMBLE, *n.*, 1; GAIT, *n.*, 2.
5. Rate of movement; speed; as, to set the *pace*.
6. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Course; way; as, he went his *pace*. **b** Walking; a footpace. **c** A narrow channel or way; a pass; a strait. **d** *Eccles.* The passageway running the length of a church between seats. Anciently, a longitudinal division of a church. Specif.: The middle *pace*, i. e., the nave. **e** A section or division of something written; a passage; a chapter, canto, or the like.
7. *Arch.* A broad step or platform; any raised part of a floor, as around an altar.
8. *Weaving.* A device in a loom, to maintain tension on the warp in pacing the web.

to go the pace. See under GO. — **to keep,** *or, Obs.*, **hold, p.** with, to keep up with; to go as fast as.

pace (pās), *v. i.;* PACED (pāst); PAC′ING (pās′ĭng). **1.** To move with slow, regular, or measured steps; to step; walk.
2. In speech or action, to proceed; to pass on. *Obs. or R.*
3. To move at a pace, as a horse. See PACE, *n.*, 4.

pace, *v. t.* **1.** To walk over with measured tread; to move slowly over or upon; as, the guard *paces* his round. "*Pacing* light the velvet plain." *T. Warton.*
2. To measure by paces; as, to *pace* a piece of ground.
3. To develop, guide, or control the pace of; to teach the pace to; to exercise in the pace.

> If you can, *pace* your wisdom
> In that good path that I would wish it go. *Shak.*

4. *Racing.* To set the pace for.

to pace the web, *Weaving*, to wind up the cloth on the beam, at regular intervals, as it is woven in a loom.

pace′board′ (pās′bōrd′; 201), *n.* *Eccl.* The footboard of an altar. See PACE, *n.*, 7.

paced (pāst), *a.* **1.** Having, or trained in, a certain pace; — used in composition; as, slow-*paced*.
2. Gone over or through in a slow or measured pace; measured by pacing.
3. *Racing.* Having the pace set by a pacemaker; made with a pacemaker's assistance; as, a *paced* mile.

pace′mak′er (pās′māk′ẽr), *n.* *Racing.* One who makes or sets the pace for another; hence, one in the lead. — **pace′mak′ing** (-māk′ĭng), *n.*

pac′er (pās′ẽr), *n.* One that paces; esp., a horse that paces; also, one that acts as pacemaker.

Pa′cha-ca-mac′ (pä′chä-kä-mäk′), *n.* The supreme deity of the ancient Peruvians. According to Garcilaso de la Vega the name is composed of *Pacha*, the world, and *camac*, a derivative of *camar*, to animate, the whole word signifying the "soul of the universe," "the one who gives life to the universe and causes it to subsist." De la Vega states that temples were not built nor sacrifices offered to this deity, but that he was adored in the heart.

pa-chi′si (pä-chē′sĭ; -zĭ; 277), *n.* [Hind. *pachīsī*, fr. *pachīs* twenty-five, the highest throw in the game.] **1.** A game, somewhat resembling backgammon, much played in India, usually by four persons. It is played on a cross-shaped board or cloth with six cowry shells for dice. Each player has four cones of a distinguishing color, and the game consists in getting these pieces through the spaces of each rectangle to the center.
2. Commonly spelt **par-che′si, par-chi′si** (pär-chē′sĭ; pä-; -zĭ). A game adopted from the above, using disks, as of pasteboard, and dice. *U. S. & Eng.*

pach′y- (păk′ĭ-). [Gr. παχύς thick.] A combining form meaning *thick*; as, *pachy*derm, *pachy*dactyl.

pach′y-derm (-dûrm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pachyderme*.] One of the Pachydermata; fig., one who is insensitive.

Pach′y-der′ma-ta (-dûr′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. παχύδερμος thick-skinned; παχύς thick + δέρμα skin.] *Zoöl.* A group (now abandoned as unnatural) of nonruminant hoofed mammals usually having a thick skin. It included the elephants, hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, tapirs, horses, pigs, and others.

pach′y-der′ma-tous (-tŭs), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the pachyderms.
2. *Bot.* = PACHYDERMOUS.
3. Thick-skinned; also, fig., not sensitive to ridicule.

pach′y-der′mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παχυδερμία. See PACHYDERMATA.] *Med.* Abnormal thickness of the skin; elephantiasis. — ‖ **pach′y-der′mi-a la-ryn′gis** (lȧ-rĭn′jĭs), thickening of the mucous membrane of the larynx and the vocal cords occurring in chronic laryngitis.

pach′y-der′mous (-dûr′mŭs), *a.* [Gr. παχύδερμος.] Thick-skinned; pachydermatous; specif., *Bot.*, thick-walled, as the cells of certain mosses.

pach′y-men′in-gi′tis (-mĕn′ĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pachy-* + *meningitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the dura mater. — **pach′y-men′in-git′ic** (-jĭt′ĭk), *a.*

pa-chym′e-ter (pȧ-kĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pachy-* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring thickness, as of paper, glass, etc., correct to about one thousandth of an inch.

Pach′y-san′dra (păk′ĭ-săn′drȧ), *n.* [NL. See PACHY-; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A genus of buxaceous plants, consisting of two species, one of the eastern United States and one Japanese. They are herbaceous perennials with alternate petioled leaves and spicate monœcious flowers. *P. procumbens* is the Allegheny Mountain spurge.

pac′i-fi′a-ble (păs′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.

pa-cif′ic (pȧ-sĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *pacificus:* cf. F. *pacifique*. See PACIFY.] **1.** Making or tending to make peace; of or pert. to peace; suited to make or restore peace; of a peaceful character; peaceable; not warlike; not quarrelsome; conciliatory; characterized by peace; calm; tranquil; as, *pacific* words or acts; a *pacific* nature or condition.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Pacific Ocean.

Syn. — PACIFIC, PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL. That is PACIFIC which tends to make peace or conciliate strife; that is PEACEABLE which is inclined to keep peace or avoid strife; that is PEACEFUL which is at peace or free from strife; as, "He paused, and these *pacific* words ensue" (*Pope*); "What do these worthies . . . but enslave *peaceable* nations?" (*Milton*); "If it be possible . . . live *peaceably* with all men" (*Rom.* xii. 18); "Be mine the blessings of a *peaceful* reign" (*Pope*); "I am grown *peaceful* as old age to-night" (*R. Browning*). See PACIFY, CALM.

pacific blockade, *Internat. Law*, a blockade by one state of the ports of another state, without recourse to a state of war, as in the blockade of the island of Crete by the Great Powers in 1897 and of Venezuela in 1902 by Great Britain and Germany. In most cases the pacific blockade has been made applicable to neutrals, but it is not settled that ships of neutrals can be confiscated for violation of it, except upon the assumption that a state of war exists. — **P. cod,** the Alaskan cod. See 3d COD. — **p. iron,** *Naut.*, a metal band or fixture about the end of a yard used to support the boom iron and the outboard end of a Flemish horse. — **p. letters,** letters pacifical. See under LETTER. *Obs.* — **P. Ocean,** the ocean between America and Asia, so called by Magellan, its first European navigator, on account of the exemption from violent tempests which he enjoyed while sailing over it; — called also, simply, the *Pacific*, and, formerly, the *South Sea*. — **P. rattlesnake,** the common rattlesnake (*Crotalus lucifer*) of the Pacific slope. — **P. salmon,** any salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*. See SALMON. — **P. slope,** that part of North America, and especially that part of the United States, lying west of the continental divide. — **P. type.** See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* — **P. yew,** a large yew of western North America (*Taxus brevifolia*), with hard and heavy wood.

pa-cif′ic (pȧ-sĭf′ĭk), *n.* **1.** **a** *pl.* Peace offerings. **b** An irenicon. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] The Pacific Ocean.

pa-cif′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to peace; pacific; peaceable. — **pa-cif′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-cif′i-cate (pȧ-sĭf′ĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *pacificatus*, p. p. of *pacificare*.] To render peaceable; to pacify. *Carlyle.*

pac′i-fi-ca′tion (păs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn; pȧ-sĭf′ĭ-kā′-; 277), *n.* [L. *pacificatio:* cf. F. *pacification*. See PACIFY.] **1.** Act or process of pacifying, or state of being pacified or appeased; reconciliation. "An embassy of *pacification*." *Bacon.*
2. A treaty of peace.

pa-cif′i-ca′tor (pȧ-sĭf′ĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that pacifies; a peacemaker.

pa-cif′i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pacificatorius*.] Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

pacificatory letters, letters pacifical. See under LETTER.

‖ **pa-ci′fi-co** (pä-sē′fē-kō; 138), *n.; pl.* -COS (*Sp.* -kōs). [Sp. *pacífico*. See PACIFIC.] A peaceable person; — applied specif. by the Spaniards to the natives in Cuba and the Philippine Islands who did not oppose the Spanish arms.

pac′i-fy (păs′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* PAC′I-FIED (-fīd); PAC′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *pacifier*, L. *pacificare; pax, pacis*, peace + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See PEACE; -FY.] To make to be at peace; to appease; calm; still; quiet; to allay the agitation, excitement, or resentment of; to tranquilize; as, to *pacify* an angry man; to *pacify* pride, appetite, or importunity. "Pray ye, *pacify* yourself." *Shak.*

Syn. — Assuage, allay, alleviate, mitigate, soften, soothe, abate; reconcile, win over. — PACIFY, APPEASE, PLACATE, PROPITIATE, CONCILIATE, MOLLIFY. TO PACIFY is esp. to allay anger, agitation, or resentment; to APPEASE is to pacify by satisfying cravings or demands; as, "Soon she *pacified* the wrathful prince" (*Spenser*); "He will not now be *pacified*: Fabian can scarce hold him yonder" (*Shak.*); "This transient glance served rather to irritate than to *appease* my curiosity" (*Gibbon*). But *appease*, together with PLACATE and PROPITIATE, applies esp. to the satisfaction of one who is offended or hostile, *appease* implying rather the allaying of hostile feeling, *placate* and *propitiate* suggesting more positively the act of rendering favorable or propitious; as, "by prayer the offended Deity to *appease*" (*Milton*); an attempt to *placate* an opposing faction; "He *propitiated* her with a present of a comb, a fan, and a black mantle" (*Thackeray*). To CONCILIATE is to win over from a state of unfriendliness or distrust; to MOLLIFY is to soften or soothe (esp.) wounded feelings; as, "Nothing so *conciliates* many . . . as to ask and receive instruction from them" (*Landor*); "He endeavors rather to *conciliate* your opinion than conquer it by force" (*Scott*); "His careworn look . . . *mollified* my wife toward him" (*Thackeray*); "in hope to *mollify* the sullen bridegroom" (*Dryden*); he was somewhat *mollified* by the attention. See ALLEVIATE, PROPITIATION, PALLIATE.

pac′i-fy, *v. i.* To become peaceful, quiet, or tranquil.

Pa-cin′i-an (pȧ-sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Of or discovered by the Italian physician Filippo Pacini (1812–83). — **Pacinian bodies** *or* **corpuscles,** *Anat.*, oval bodies terminating some of the sensory nerve fibers in the skin of the hands, feet, etc., and in other parts of the body. They consist of numerous concentric lamellæ of connective tissue surrounding an almost homogeneous substance in which the nerve ends.

pack (păk), *v. t.;* PACKED (păkt); PACK′ING. [Perh. a dif-

P

pa. † PALL, cloth.
pa. Var. of PAH. *New Zealand.*
pa (pä), *n.* Short for PAPA.
Pa. *Abbr.* Pennsylvania.
p. a. *Abbr.* Participial adjective; per annum (L., by the year); pro anno (L., for the year).
P. A. *Abbr.* Prothonotary Apostolic.
P/A. *Abbr.* Power of attorney; private account (*Bookkeeping*).
paa. † PO.
paace. † PACE.
paa′ga (pä′gȧ). Var. of PAGA.
paage. Var. of PEAGE.
paal. † PALE, *n.* & *a.*
paal′stab′ (pôl′stäp′). Var. of PALSTAVE.
paame. † PALM.
paan. † PANE.
Pa′a-rai (pā′ȧ-rī). *Bib.*
paard. † PARD, leopard.
paark. † PARK.
paart (*dial.* pärt, pät). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PART.
paas. † PASS.
paas. † PACE, a step.
Paas (päs, pôs). Obs. or local U. S. var. of PACE, Easter.
paast. † PASTE.
paa′uw (pä′o͞o; pou), *n.* [D., peacock.] A bustard. *S. Africa.*
pab (păb). Var. of POB. *Scot.*
pab′ble (-'l), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a bubbling noise. *Scot.*
pa-bouch′ (pȧ-bo͞osh′), *n.* = BABOOSH.
pab′u-lar (păb′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *pabularis*.] Of or pertaining to pabulum. *Rare.*
pab′u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pabularius*.] Pabular. *Rare.*
pab′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *pabulatio*, fr. *pabulari* to feed.] Act of feeding; also, pabulum. *Rare.* — **pab′u-la-to-ry** (păb′ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Rare.*
pab′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pabulosus*.] Affording pabulum. *R.*
pa′ca-ble (pā′kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *pacare* to pacify.] Placable.
pa′cal, *a.* [L. *pacalis* peaceful.] Peaceful. *Obs.*
pa-cane′ (pȧ-kän′). † PECAN.
pa′cate, *a.* [L. *pacatus*, p. p. of *pacare* to pacify.] Appeased; pacified. — **pa′cate-ly,** *adv.* — **pa′cate-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
pa′cate (pā′kāt), *v. t.* To calm or appease. — **pa-ca′tion** (pȧ-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **pa′ca-tive** (pā′kȧ-tĭv), *a.* *All R.* [pacate. *Obs.*
pa′cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd), *p. a.* Made
pa-cay′ (pȧ-kī′; -kā′), *n.* [Quichua *pakay*.] **a** A Peruvian mimosaceous tree (*Inga feuillei*) cultivated for ornament and for the edible pulp of its pods. **b** The mesquite.
paccan. † PECAN.
pac′ca-na′rist (păk′ȧ-nä′rĭst). Var. of BACCANARIST.
pacche. † PATCH.
pac-cio′li (pät-chō′lē). Var. of PATCHOULI, the perfume.
paccion. † PACTION.
pace. † PASS, PEACE.
pace (pās). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEISE.
pace. Obs. corrupt. of PARSE.
‖ **pa′ce** (pā′sē), *adv.* & *prep.* [L., abl. of *pax, pacis*, peace.] By or with the favor, or leave (of); — usually to express polite disagreement.
Pace (pās), *n.* [Cf. D. *paasch*. See PASCH.] Easter; Pasch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pace′guard′. † PASSEGARDE.
‖ **pa′ce tan′ti vi′ri.** [L.] By the favor, or leave, of so great a man. [leave.
‖ **pa′ce tu′a.** [L.] By your
pach. Patch. *Ref. Sp.*
pa-cha′. Var. of PASHA.
pa-chak′ (pȧ-chŭk′), *n.* [Hind.] Costus root. [PASHALIC.
pa-cha′lic (pȧ-shä′lĭk). Var. of
pache. † PATCH.
Pache. † PASCH.
pa-che′mi-a (-kē′mĭ-ȧ). Var. of PACHYÆMIA. [= PACHYMETER.
pa-chom′e-ter (-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.*
pa-chon′ta (pȧ-chōn′tȧ), *n.* [Malayalam *pāchūnti, pashonti*.] A substance resembling gutta-percha, and used to adulterate it, got from the East Indian tree *Isonandra acuminata*.
pa-chou′li. Var. of PATCHOULI.
pacht. Patched. *Ref. Sp.*
Pacht, Pakht (päkt), **Pasht** (päsht), *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* Vars. of BAST; or possibly forms of the name of another goddess similar to Bast in form and function.
pach′y-ac′ri-a (păk′ĭ-ăk′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pachy-* + Gr. ἄκρον end, extremity.] *Med.* = ACROMEGALY.
pach′y-æ′mi-a, *or* **-e′mi-a** (-ē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pachy-* + *-æmia*.] *Med.* Abnormal thickness of the blood.
pach′y-car′pous, *a.* [*pachy-* + *-carpous*.] Thick-fruited. *Rare.*
pach′y-ce-pha′li-a (-sē-fā′lĭ-ȧ), **pach′y-ceph′a-ly** (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *pachycephalia; pachy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Med.* Abnormal or unusual thickness of the skull. — **pach′y-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), **pach′y-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.*
pach′y-dac′tyl, pach′y-dac′ty-lous, *a.* [*pachy-* + *dactyl*.] *Zoöl.* Having thick toes.
pach′y-der′mal (-dûr′măl), *a.* Pachydermatous
pach′y-der-mat′o-cele (-dẽr-măt′ō-sēl), *n.* [*pachy-* + *dermato-* + *-cele*.] Dermatolysis
pach′y-der′ma-toid (-dûr′mȧ-toid), *a.* Pachydermoid.
pach′y-der′mic (-mĭk), *a.* Pachydermatous.
pach′y-der′moid (-moid), *a.* [*pachyderm* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Resembling the pachyderms.
pach′y-e′mi-a. Var. of PACHYÆMIA.
pach′y-glos′sal (păk′ĭ-glŏs′ăl), **pach′y-glos′sate** (glŏs′āt), *a.* [*pachy-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* Having a thick tongue, as certain lizards.
pach′y-lo′sis (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. παχυλός thick + *-osis*.] *Med.* Condition marked by abnormal thickening and dryness of the skin.
pach′y-me′ni-a (-mē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PACHY-; 1st HYMEN.] *Med.* Thickening of skin or membrane. — **pach′y-me′nic** (-mē′nĭk; -mĕn′ĭk), *a.*
pa-chyn′sis (pȧ-kĭn′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. πάχυνσις.] *Med.* Thickening; esp., abnormal thickening. — **pa-chyn′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*
pach′y-phyl′lous, *a.* [*pachy-* + *-phyllous*.] Thick-leaved. *Rare.*
Pach′y-rhi′zus (păk′ĭ-rī′zŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παχύρριζος, a.; παχύς thick + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* Syn. of CACARA
pa-chys′ti-chous (pȧ-kĭs′tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*pachy-* + Gr. στίχος row, line.] *Bot.* Thick-sided. *R.*
Pa-chyt′y-lus (pȧ-kĭt′ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *pachy-* + Gr. τύλος knob, knot.] *Zoöl.* A genus of locusts including several destructive migratory Old World species.
paci. † PASS, *v.*
pacience, pacient, etc. † PATIENCE, PATIENT, etc.
pa-cif′er-ous (pȧ-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pacifer*.] Bringing peace *Obs.* — **pa-cif′er-ous-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
pa-cif′i-ca-ble, *a.* Pacifiable. *Obs.*
pac′i-fic′i-ty (păs′ĭ-fĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pacific quality. *Rare.*
pa-cif′i-cous, *a.* Pacific. *Obs.* See HELVIDIUS.
pac′i-fi′er (păs′ĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that pacifies. [*ing*, p. pr.
pac′i-fy′ing-ly, *adv.* of *pacify-*
pac′ing (pās′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PACE.
Pa′ci-not′ti's ring (pä′chē-nŏt′tĭz). [See GRAMME RING.] *Elec.* A Gramme ring with teeth or projections between which the coils are wound. Hence: **Pacinotti's inductor** (one having a Pacinotti's ring), **projections, teeth,** etc.

ferent word fr. *pack* to make into a bundle ; cf. PACT.] **1.** To bring into a plot or conspiracy ; to make (a person) a confederate or accomplice in a plot. *Obs.*
2. To contrive unfairly or fraudulently ; to plot. *Obs.*
He lost his life . . . upon a nice point subtilely devised and *packed* by his enemies. *Fuller.*
3. To bring together or make up unfairly or fraudulently, to secure a certain result ; as, to *pack* a jury or a caucus.
4. To sort and arrange (the cards in a pack) so as to cheat or secure an unfair advantage; to stack. *Obs. or Archaic.*
And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*
to pack cards with (a person), to make a fraudulent arrangement with. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pack (păk), *v. i.* [See PACK, *v. t.*, to plot.] To unite or confederate for ill purposes ; to join in collusion ; to plot ; to intrigue. *Obs.* " Go *pack* with him." *Shak.*

pack, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. or LG. ; cf. D. *pak*, G. *pack*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw. *packa*, Icel. *pakki*. Cf. PACKET.] **1.** A bundle prepared to be carried ; esp., a bundle to be carried on the back ; a load for an animal or a man ; a bale, as of goods.
2. A number or quantity equal to the contents of a pack.
In England, by a *pack* of meal is meant 280 lbs. ; of wool, 240 lbs. *McElrath.*
3. A low or worthless person; — usually with *naughty*. Cf. BAGGAGE,5. *Archaic.* "A lot of naughty *packs*." *C. Kingsley.*
4. A number or quantity of associated or similar persons or things ; as : **a** A number or set (of persons) associated or leagued, esp. in a bad design or practice ; a gang ; as, a *pack* of thieves or knaves. **b** A great collection or group (of things) ; multitude ; "lot" "A *pack* of blessings." *Shak.* **c** A number of hounds or dogs hunting or kept together. **d** A number of wild animals of the same kind, as wolves, naturally associating, as for seeking food. **e** A number of sheep belonging to a shepherd but given free grazing with the master's sheep in return for services ; also, one of these. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **f** A full set of playing cards ; also, the assortment used in a particular game ; as, a euchre *pack*. **g** A shook of cask staves. **h** A bundle of sheet-iron plates for rolling simultaneously.
5. Also *ice pack*. A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together more or less closely. *Kane.*
6. *Med.* In hydropathic practice, a wrapping of blankets or sheets called *dry pack*, *wet pack*, *cold pack*, etc., according to the condition of the blankets or sheets used, put about a patient to give him treatment ; also, the fact or condition of being so treated.
7. *Coal Mining.* A supporting wall or pillar built of goaf.
8. Act of packing.
9. Amount packed, as of fish or fruit in a year.
10. Short for PACK ANIMAL, PACK CLOTH, etc.
11. *Rugby Football.* The forwards who compose one half of the scrummage ; also, the scrummage.
pack and prime road *or* **way**, a pack road or bridle way. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See BUNDLE, FLOCK.

pack (păk), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *pakken*, G. *packen*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw. *packa*, Icel. *pakka*. See PACK, *n.*] **1.** To make a pack of ; to arrange closely and securely in a pack ; to put in a pack ; hence, to place and arrange compactly as in a pack ; to prepare and put up for preservation or transportation ; as, to *pack* goods in a box ; to *pack* meat, fruit, or fish.
Where . . . the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are *packed*. *Shak.*
2. To crowd together ; to mass compactly ; as, to *pack* down snow ; to *pack* passengers into a car.
3. To fill (a receptacle or space) with something, in the manner of a pack, that is, compactly and securely, as for transportation ; hence, to fill closely or to repletion ; to cause to be full ; to crowd ; cram ; as, to *pack* a trunk ; a play, or an audience, *packs* the theater.
4. *Mech.* To render impervious, as by filling or surrounding with suitable material, or to fit or adjust so as to move without giving passage to air, water, or steam ; as, to *pack* a joint ; to *pack* the piston of a steam engine.
5. *Mining.* To fill in (mine stopes, old workings, etc.) with waste rock to support the roof.
6. To load with a pack ; hence, to load ; encumber.
Our thighs *packed* with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shak.*
7. To form into a pack, as hounds, cards, or ice.
8. To cover, envelop, or protect tightly with something ; specif., *Hydropathy*, to envelop in a wet or dry sheet, within numerous coverings. See PACK, *n.*, 6.
9. To transport in a pack, or in the manner of a pack (i. e., on the backs of men or beasts) ; hence, to carry ; as, to *pack* a watch ; to *pack* water. *Chiefly Western U. S.*
10. To cause to go or depart ; to send away with baggage or belongings ; esp., to send away peremptorily or suddenly ; — often with *off* ; as, to *pack* a boy off to school.
He . . . must not die
Till George be *packed* with post horse up to heaven. *Shak.*
to pack, *or* **pack on, sail**, *Naut.*, to carry all the sail possible, considering the wind ; — also abbreviated to *to pack on*.

pack, *v. i.* **1.** To make up packs, bales, or bundles ; to stow articles securely for transportation.
2. To gather or collect into packs ; to form a pack ; to assemble ; to crowd together ; as, the grouse begin to *pack*.
3. To admit of stowage, or of making up for transportation or storage ; to become compressed, or to settle together, so as to form a compact mass ; as, the goods *pack* conveniently ; wet snow *packs* well.
4. To depart, esp. in haste ; — generally with *off* or *away*.
Poor Stella must *pack* off to town. *Swift.*

pack'age (păk'ȧj), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or manner of packing.
2. A collection of things packed together ; a cargo. *Obs.*
3. A bundle made up for transportation ; a packet ; a bale ; a parcel ; as, a *package* of goods.
4. Means for packings ; receptacles in which to pack. *Obs.*
5. That in which anything is packed ; a box, case, barrel, crate, etc., in which goods are packed.
Syn. — See BUNDLE.

pack animal. An animal used in carrying packs.

pack'er (păk'ẽr), *n.* A person who packs, or manipulates, as juries or cards ; *Obs.*, a conspirator or plotter.

pack'er, *n.* **1.** One who packs ; a person who makes up bundles or puts things in bundles or receptacles ; specif. : **a** An officer of a port having the care or supervision of the packing of dutiable exports. *Obs. Eng.* **b** A person whose business is to pack goods ; esp., *Chiefly U. S.*, a wholesale dealer in provisions who prepares and packs his wares for transportation and for market ; as, the pork *packers* of Chicago.
2. A person who transports goods by pack animals ; a carrier. *Western U. S. & Australia.*
3. A pack animal. *Australia.*
4. A device or machine for packing.
5. A ring of packing or a special device to render gas-tight and water-tight the space between the tubing and bore of an oil well. *U. S.*

pack'et (păk'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [Cf. F. *paquet*, prob. fr. the E. word. See PACK.] **1.** A small pack or package ; a little bundle or parcel ; as, a *packet* of letters. *Shak.*
2. A small collection, group, or lot of things or, rarely, persons.
3. *Naut.* Orig., a vessel employed by government to convey dispatches or mails ; hence, a vessel conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods, and having fixed sailing days; a mail boat ; — originally called *packet boat*.

pack'et, *v. t.* ; -ET-ED ; -ET-ING. [Cf. F. *paqueter*. See PACKET, *n.*] **1.** To make up into, or wrap or put up in, a packet.
2. To send in a packet or dispatch vessel. *Obs.* *Ford.*

pack horse. A horse used for transporting packs of goods.

pack ice. Ice which forms packs. See PACK, *n.*, 5.

pack'ing, *n.* [See PACK to plot.] **1.** Secret or clandestine arrangement ; corrupt dealing ; plotting. *Obs.*
2. Making up or manipulating by corrupt action ; as, the *packing* of juries.

pack'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that packs ; esp., the putting up of meat, fruit, etc., for future sale.
2. Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close. Specif., *Mach.* : **a** A thin layer, or sheet, of yielding or elastic material inserted between the surfaces of a flange joint to make it impervious. **b** The substance in a stuffing box through which a piston rod slides. **c** A yielding ring, as of metal, which surrounds a piston and maintains a tight fit, as inside a cylinder, etc. **d** Material, as sheets of paper, fastened on the cylinder of a printing press to improve impression. **e** *Masonry.* Filling, as of mortar containing small stones. **f** *Arch.* Furring. **g** *Chem. Manuf.* The filling of a coke tower or other condenser used in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid. **h** Material, as felt, wool, or rope, placed in the saw way of a circular saw to prevent vibration and absorb heat.

packing box. **a** A box in which to pack goods. **b** A stuffing box.

pack'man (păk'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who bears a pack ; a peddler.

pack moth. A small moth (*Anacampsis sarcitella*). Its larva is very destructive to wool and woolen fabrics.

pack needle. A needle for sewing with packthread.

pack'sad'dle (păk'săd''l), *n.* A saddle made for supporting the load on a pack animal.

pack'staff' (-stȧf'), *n.* ; *pl.* -STAVES' (-stāvz'). A staff for supporting a pack ; a peddler's staff;— used also attributively to express contempt (*Obs.*) ; as, a *packstaff* salutation.

pack'thread' (-thrĕd'), *n.* Strong thread or small twine used for sewing or tying packs or parcels.

pack train. A train of pack animals.

pack twine. Packthread.

Pac'o-let (păk'ō-lĕt), *n.* An ingenious dwarf in the old romance of "Valentine and Orson." He owned an enchanted steed able to transport its owner with great speed ; hence, a swift steed or magic messenger.

pact (păkt), *n.* [L. *pactum*, fr. *paciscere* to make a bargain or contract, fr. *pacere* to settle, or agree upon ; cf. *pangere* to fasten, Gr. πηγνύναι, Skr. *pāça* bond, and E. *fang*, *fay* to fit. Cf. PEACE.] An agreement between two or more persons ; a compact. Specif., *Rom. Law*, an informal agreement which (with some exceptions made in later times) was not enforceable by action, but which the law might recognize as a valid defense ; — distinguished from *contract* and *quasi contract*. A pact not enforceable by action was called a ‖ **nudum pactum**, or **nude pact** ; an enforceable pact, ‖ **pac'tum ves-ti'tum**. The pacta vestita were classified as ‖ **pac'tum præ-to'ri-um**, or one made enforceably by the prætor, comprising the *hypotheca* (see HYPOTHEC) and the ‖ **pac'tum de con'sti-tu'to** (an agreement to pay another's debt in consideration of forbearance in suing him), and ‖ **pac'tum le-git'i-mum** (lē-gĭt'ĭ-mŭm), or any of those made enforceable by imperial constitutions (of which the chief were ‖ **pac'tum de con-sti'tu-en'da do'te** (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ĕn'dȧ), or a pact to give a dos, and ‖ **pac'tum do-na'ti-o'nis**, a pact to give something to another) ; and ‖ **pac'tum ad-jec'tum**, a pact accessory to a contract and enforceable if made simultaneously with it.
pact constituent, *Polit. Sci.*, a constitution by whose adoption a state is created or seriously modified.

pac'tion (păk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pactio* : cf. F. *paction*. See PACT.] An agreement ; a compact ; a bargain. *Chiefly Scot.* *Scott.* — **pac'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Pac-to'lus (păk-tō'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πακτωλός.] A river of ancient Lydia famous for the gold found in its bed.

pad (păd), *n.* [D. *pad* path. See PATH.] **1.** A path ; the road or way ; hence, act or career of highway robbery. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
He gravely suggested at last, as a kind of climax, that he and Pierre should go out on the *pad* together. *Sir G. Parker.*
2. A highway robber ; a highwayman ; footpad. *Obs. or R.*
3. An easy-paced horse ; a padnag. *Addison.*
An abbot on an ambling *pad*. *Tennyson.*

pad, *v. i.* ; PAD'DED ; PAD'DING. [Partly imitative ; cf. also PAD path.] **1.** To travel on foot ; to walk or tramp along ; to trudge. *Bunyan.*
2. To pace ; — said of a horse. *Obs.*
3. To walk or run with steady dull footfalls ; — said esp. of animals.
He . . . turned and *padded* furtively away. *C. G. D. Roberts.*
4. To be or act as a footpad. *Cotton Mather.*

pad, *v. t.* **1.** To travel upon foot ; to tread.
If it should please me *pad* the path this eve. *R. Browning.*
2. To tread or trample down by foot travel ; as, to *pad* snow or ground. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* *R. Browning.*
3. To wear (a path) by walking. *Dial. Eng.*
to pad the hoof, to travel on foot ; to tramp. *Slang.*

pad (păd), *n.* [Imitative.] The dull sound made by repeated footfalls or impacts of a staff ; also, the footfall or footstep making this sound.

pad (păd), *n.* [Orig. uncert. ; perh. akin to *pod*.] **1.** In general, a cushion ; a mass of anything soft ; stuffing.
2. A cushion used as a saddle without a tree or frame ; a cushion used on an elephant's back, esp. under the howdah.
3. A harness saddle.
4. Something of the nature of a cushion used to lessen or prevent the effect of jarring, impact, pressure, or friction ; stuffing used to fill out, to increase the size or height, to alter the natural form, etc. ; as : **a** A cushion or stuffing used under a saddle or gigtree or at the top of a surcingle to prevent galling. **b** A stuffed guard for a bodily part, as the leg. **c** A protective cap for the leg of a horse; a boot. **d** *Med.* A soft bag or cushion to relieve pressure, support a part, etc. **e** Padding, as in a literary work. *Rare.*
5. A kind of cushion for writing or drawing upon, or for blotting ; esp., one formed of many flat sheets of writing or drawing paper, or layers of blotting paper, which are removed as used ; a block of paper.
6. *Zoöl.* **a** A cushionlike thickening of the skin on the soles or under side of the toes of certain animals. **b** The pulvillus of an insect's foot.
7. The foot of certain animals, as the fox, hare, wolf, otter.
8. *Mech.* In a bitstock or brace, the socket for the insertion of the bit ; a tool handle into which tools of various sizes or kinds may be inserted.
9. A bundle or package, esp. of wool or yarn.
10. *Horol.* A pallet.
11. *Shipbuilding.* A piece of timber fixed on a beam to fill out the curve of a deck.
12. A floating leaf of a water plant, esp. a water lily. *U. S.*
13. Usually *pl.* Thick, watered ribbon for watch guards.

pad, *v. t.* **1.** To stuff ; to furnish with a pad or padding.
2. To expand (a writing or speech) with needless matter.
3. *Calico Printing.* To imbue uniformly with a mordant.
4. To glue (sheets of paper) into a pad.
5. *Hunting.* To put or fasten for transportation, as a dead tiger, on the pad on an elephant's back. *East Indies.*
6. To follow, as game, by the footprints ; to track.

pad, *v. i.* To be padded ; to wear or use padding.

pad'ding (păd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAD, to tramp, etc. Specif. : *vb. n.* Act of one that pads (see PAD, to travel); highway robbery ; tramping, etc.
The light *padding* of moccasined feet. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

pad'ding, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that pads (see PAD, to stuff) ; insertion of a pad or of stuffing.
2. *Calico Printing.* Impregnation of cloth with a mordant.
3. The material with which anything is padded.
4. Material of inferior or no value, added to or incorporated with a literary composition, painting, book, etc., merely to fill space or to catch the eye.
padding machine, *Dyeing*, a machine for impregnating cloth with a colored solution and drying it, used esp. for dyeing light colors on cotton cloth.

pad'dle (păd''l), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A kind of long-handled spud for rooting up weeds, cleaning a plowshare, etc. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.* *Deut.* xxiii. 13 (*R. V.*).
2. An implement with a broad blade, used without a fixed fulcrum to propel and steer canoes and other boats.

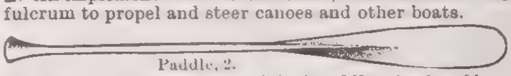

Paddle, 2.

3. A radiating arm of the original paddle wheel. *Obs.*
4. One of the broad boards, or floats, at the circumference of a water wheel, or paddle wheel ; a paddle board.
5. Short for PADDLE WHEEL, PADDLE BOAT, etc.
6. *Zoöl.* A paddle-shaped limb or appendage ; a flipper.
7. A small gate in a sluice or lock gate to let water in or out.
8. A sliding panel which regulates the quantity of grain delivered from a hopper to the mill.
9. A more or less paddle-shaped implement for stirring or mixing, as in puddling iron or in tempering clay.

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pack, *n.* [Cf. PACK to plot, or PACT.] A compact or plot. *Obs.*
pack, *a.* [Cf. PACK a compact.] Intimate ; also, tame. — **pack'ly**, *adv.* — **pack'ness**, *n.* *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pack'a-ble (păk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pack'ag-ing (-ā-jĭng), *n.* A making up into a package.
pack'ald, *n.* [Cf. PACK a bundle.] A load or packet. *Obs.*
pack-all' (păk-ôl'). Var. of PEGALL.
pack cloth. A coarse cloth, as duck, used in covering packs or bales ; also, a piece of it.
pack drill. *Mil.* **a** Drill with pack animals and packsaddles for carrying guns, ammunition, food supplies, etc. **b** A punishment for minor offenses consisting of marching up and down a beat with full marching equipment.
pack duck. See PACK CLOTH.
pack'en, *n.* [G., a bale.] See WEIGHT.
pack'er-y (păk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A packing room or establishment; also, a collection of packed things or packages.
pack'et, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch boat. *Obs.*
packet boat, **ship**, *or* **vessel**. See PACKET, *n.*, 3.
packet day. The day for mailing letters to go by packet; also, the sailing day.
pack'fong. Corrupt. of PAKTONG.
pack'house', *n.* A building for storing goods ; a warehouse.
packing needle. A pack needle.
packing penny. A penny given at dismissing or parting. *Obs.*
packing ring. *Mach.* A spring ring, or any of a set of such rings, for packing a piston.
packing sheet. **a** A large cloth for packing goods. **b** A sheet prepared for packing hydropathic patients.
pack'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
packmantie. † POCKMANTEAU.
pack'paunch', *n.* A potbellied person. *Obs.*
pack rat. A wood rat of the genus *Neotoma* ; esp., a large bushy-tailed species (*N. cinerea*) in western North America.
pack road. A road suitable for pack animals.
pack sheet. A packing sheet.
packt. Var. or ref. sp. of *packed*, pret. & p. p. of PACK.
pack'-thred'. Packthread. *Ref. Sp.*
pack'ware', *n.* Ware carried in a pack. Also fig.
pack'wax'. Var. of PAXWAX.
pack'way', *n.* A pack road.
pa'co (pä'kō), *n.* ; *pl.* -COS (-kōz ; *Sp.* -kōs). [Sp. *paco*, fr. Peruv. *paco*. Cf. ALPACA.] **1.** The alpaca.
2. [Peruv. *paco*, *pacu*, red, reddish, reddish ore containing silver ; perh. a different word.] *Min.* An earthy-looking ore, consisting of brown oxide of iron with minute particles of native silver.
Pac. Oc. *Abbr.* Pacific Ocean
pacok. † PEACOCK.
pa-co'ta. † PICOTAH.
pa-cou'ry-u'va (pȧ-kōō'rĭ-ū'vȧ), *n.* [Galibi *pakuri*, name of the tree + *vué* tree.] The pleasant fruit of a Brazilian clusiaceous tree (*Platonia insignis*) ; also, the tree. *Rare.*
pac'quet. Var. of PACKET. *Now*
pact. Obs. p. p. of PACK.
pact, *v. t. & i.* To make a pact with ; to agree to ; bargain. *Obs.*
pac'tion, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *pactioner*.] To agree to ; to make a paction. *Scot.*
pac'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of PACTIONAL.
pac-ti'tious (păk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pacticius*.] Settled by a pact, or agreement. *Obs.*
Pac-to'li-an (-tō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the Pactolus ; golden.
‖ **pac'tum** (păk'tŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A pact (which see). — **pac'tum de non pe-ten'do** [L.], *Law*, an agreement not to sue. — **pac'tum il-li'ci-tum** (ĭ-lĭs'ĭ-tŭm) [L.], *Law*, an unlawful agreement.
pa'cu (pä'kōō), *n.* [Tupi *pacu*, name of certain fishes.] A South American characinoid food fish (*Myletes pacu*).
pad, *n.* [Cf. PED.] An open pannier, as of peeled osiers, used as a measure for fish, fruit, etc., varying with the commodity ; as, sixty mackerel go to a *pad* ; a *pad* of soles. *Dial. Eng.*
pad, *n.* [See PADDOCK a toad, frog.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A toad or frog. **b** A starfish.
Pa'dan (pā'dăn). *Bib.*
Pa'dan-a'ram (-ā'răm ; -âr'ăm). *Bib.*
padar, *n.* Groats ; coarse flour or meal. *Obs.*
pa'da-sha. † PADISHAH.
pad cloth. A saddlecloth ; a housing.
pad crimp. *Leather Trade.* A press for molding leather while damp into forms.
pad'da (päd'ȧ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PADDOCK, toad.
Pad'da (păd'ȧ), *n.* [Jav.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MUNIA.
padde. † PAD.
pad'ded (păd'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of PAD, to tread.
pad'ded, *pret. & p. p.* of PAD, to furnish with padding, etc. — **padded soap**, filled soap.
pad'der (păd'ẽr), *n.* One who pads.
pad'der, *n.* [See PAD path.] Highwayman; footpad. *Archaic.*
pad'der, *v. t.* [Freq. of *pad* to tread.] To tread. *Obs.* *Scot.*
pad'dist, *n.* Footpad. *Obs. Scot.*
pad'dle, *n.* The lumpfish.

10. A paddle-shaped instrument for beating clothes in washing them in running water, or such an instrument for inflicting punishment, as on prisoners, formerly on slaves, etc.; hence, a blow with or as with a paddle.

pad'dle (păd''l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). [See PADDLE, *n.*] **1**. To use a paddle, or something that serves as a paddle, for propelling one on or through the water; to move on, through, or in, the water by paddles, paddle wheels, etc.

As the men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Estrange.*

2. To row easily or gently.

pad'dle, *v. t.* **1**. To propel or move with or as with a paddle or paddles; to transport by paddling.
2. To beat or punish with a paddle; to spank.
3. To cut, cut off, root up, or scrape with a paddle; to hoe; as, to *paddle* (or *paddle* up) thistles. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
to paddle one's own canoe, to do one's work unassisted; to rely entirely upon one's own abilities or exertions. *Colloq.*

pad'dle, *n.* Act of paddling.

pad'dle (păd''l), *v. i.* [Cf. E. *pad* to tread, G. dial. *paddeln*, *padden*, to walk with short steps, to paddle.] **1**. To move the feet or wade about in shallow water or the like; to dabble in water with the feet or the hands and feet.
2. To use the hands or fingers in toying or caressing. *Shak.*
3. To trifle; to play foolishly. *Obs.*
4. To toddle.
5. To dish; — said of a horse.

pad'dle, *v. t.* **1**. To pat or stroke with the fingers amorously, or gently. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To waste; to squander. *Obs.*
3. *Dial. Eng.* **a** To pad; to tread upon; to trample. **b** To assist, support, or lead in walking, as a child.

paddle beam. *Shipbuilding.* One of two bracket-shaped beams projecting one before and one abaft the paddle wheel, which help to support the paddle box.

paddle box. The structure inclosing the upper part of a paddle wheel of a vessel.

pad'dled (păd''ld), *pret. & p. p.* of PADDLE. Specif.: *p. a.* Of the eyelid, having a slight swelling along the border.

pad'dle-fish' (păd''l-fĭsh'), *n.* A large ganoid fish (*Polyodon spathula*), related to the sturgeons, found in the Mississippi River and its tributaries. It has a long spatula-

Ventral view of Paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*). ($\frac{1}{24}$)

shaped snout, smooth skin, heterocercal tail, and long gill rakers. The paddlefish attains a length of four feet or more, and is used as food. Its roe is made into caviar. A related fish (*Psephurus gladius*) having a narrower snout occurs in Chinese rivers.

paddle wheel. *Naut.* A wheel used to propel a steam vessel, originally having long paddles arranged about a hub or shaft end, but later having floats or boards on its circumference, and revolving in a vertical plane parallel to the vessel's length. Paddle-wheel steamers on shallow or narrow rivers often have one paddle wheel only, at the stern.

pad'dle-wood' (păd''l-wŏŏd'), *n.* The tough elastic wood of an apocynaceous tree of Guiana (*Macaglia excelsa*), of whose fluted trunk paddles, rollers, etc., are made.

pad'dock (păd'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *paddok*; *padde* toad + *-ock*; akin to D. *pad*, *padde*, toad, Icel. & Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padde*.] **1**. A frog (animal). *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A toad; — also used in contempt of a person. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Loathed *paddocks*." *Spenser.*
3. A kind of sledge for carrying large stones. *Scot.*

pad'dock, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *parrock*. See PARROCK.] **1**. A small field or inclosure, esp. one for pasture, adjoining a stable or house
2. A small inclosure in a park, for sports. *Obs.*
3. An inclosure near the stables, esp. at a race course, in which horses are exercised, etc.; by extension, a similar inclosure for automobiles at an automobile race track.
4. In Australia, any field or subdivision of arable or grass land, however extensive, whether inclosed or not. Cf. CULTIVATION PADDOCK.
5. *Mining.* **a** A space or platform near the mouth of a shaft or excavation for temporary storage of ore or wash dirt. **b** An excavation for wash dirt in shallow alluvium. *Australia.*

pad'dock, *v. t.*; PAD'DOCKED (-ŭkt); PAD'DOCK-ING. **1**. To divide into paddocks. *Australia.*
2. To confine in or as in a paddock.
3. *Mining.* To store (ore) in a paddock; to make a paddock in. *Australia.*

pad'dy (păd'ĭ), *n.* [Malay *pādī*.] In commerce, unhusked rice, whether growing or cut; by extension, esp. in adjective use, rice in general; as, a *paddy* crop or field.

pad'dy, *n.*; *pl.* PADDIES (-ĭz). [Corrupted fr. St. *Patrick*, Ir. *Padraig*, the tutelar saint of Ireland.] **1**. [*cap.*] An Irishman; — used esp. as a nickname.
2. A hod carrier for masons. *Dial. Eng.*
3. An unlicensed almanac; — for *paddywhack almanac* or *paddywatch*.
4. Short for *paddywhack*, a rage or passion. *Dial. Eng.*

paddy lucern. A tropical malvaceous weed (*Sida rhombifolia*) introduced into Australia, where it is a pest in some localities. It yields a coarse fiber. Also, erroneously, **Paddy's lucern**.

Pad'dy's hur'ri-cane (păd'ĭz). A calm, when the wind is said to blow "straight up and down." *Naut. Slang.*

pad elephant. An elephant which is furnished with a pad for carrying burdens instead of with a howdah for carrying passengers.

pa-del'la (pȧ-dĕl'ȧ), *n.* [It., prop., a pan, a frying pan, fr. L. *patella* a pan.] In Italy, a shallow dish used to contain fatty matter or oil, in which a wick is placed for burning, esp. for public illumination.

pad eye. *Shipbuilding.* An eyebolt with a plate at the end to distribute the strain over a larger area.

pad hook. **a** A fishhook having a flattened and enlarged shank instead of an eye. *U. S.* **b** *Harness.* A hook on the pad to receive the checkrein.

pa'di-shah (pä'dē-shä), *n.* [Per. *pādshāh*, lit., protecting lord.] Chief ruler; great king; emperor; — a title esp. of the Sultan of Turkey, of the Shah of Persia, and, in India, formerly of the Great Mogul and now [*often cap.*] of the sovereign of Great Britain as Emperor of India.

pad'lock' (păd'lŏk'), *n.* [*pad* (of uncertain meaning, perh. orig. a basket or pannier) + *lock*.] A portable lock with a bow which is usually jointed or pivoted at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt, used for fastening by passing the bow through a staple over a hasp or through the links of a chain, etc.

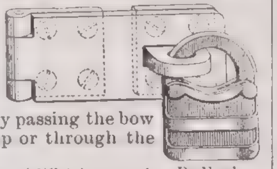

Padlock.

pad'lock', *v. t.*; PAD'LOCKED' (-lŏkt'); PAD'LOCK'ING. To fasten with or as with a padlock; to stop, shut, or keep closed as by a padlock. *Milton.*

pad'nag' (păd'năg'), *n.* [*pad* a path + *nag*.] An ambling nag; a pad. "An easy *padnag*." *Macaulay.*

pa'dre (pä'drā), *n.*; *pl.* Sp. & Pg. PADRES; It. PADRI. [Sp., Pg., & It., fr. L. *pater* father. See FATHER.] **1**. A Christian priest or monk; — used in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America.
2. In India (from the Portuguese), any Christian minister; also, a priest of the native religion. *Kipling.*

‖ **pa-dro'ne** (pä-drō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* It. -NI (-nē), E. PADRONES (-nāz). [It. Cf. PATRON.] A patron; a master; specif.: **a** The prime minister of the Papal Curia. *Obs.* **b** The master of a small coaster in the Mediterranean. **c** In Italy, an innkeeper or landlord. **d** An Italian employment agent, as in America, who also acts as banker and commissary for the unskilled Italian laborers, etc., for whom he secures employment, and thus finds it easy to control and exploit them. Importation of laborers under contract and exploitation of child labor are no essential parts of the system, though often combined with it. — **pa-dro'nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

pad tree. *Harness Making.* A piece of wood or metal which gives rigidity and shape to a harness pad.

Pad'u-an (păd'ū-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Padua.
Paduan school, *Sculpture*, a school at Padua, chiefly in the 15th century, represented by Ballano and Riccio.

Pad'u-an, *n.* **1**. A native or inhabitant of Padua.
2. One of the bronze or silver coins or medallions, imitating ancient pieces, made at Padua in the 16th century.

pad'u-a-soy (păd'ū-ȧ-soi), *n.* [F. *pou-de-soie*, influenced by *Padua*, the town in Italy.] A rich and heavy corded silk stuff. Cf. POULT-DE-SOIE. *Obs.*

pæ'an (pē'ăn), *n.* Also **pe'an**. [L. *paean*, Gr. παιάν, fr. Παιάν the physician of the gods, later, Apollo. Cf. PÆON, PEONY.] **1**. *Gr. Antiq.* A hymn or solemn song in honor of Apollo or Artemis as a deity of deliverance; later, a song of triumph addressed to Apollo or a song addressed to other deities, as a war song to Ares.
2. A song of joy, praise, triumph, thanksgiving, or the like. "Public *pæans* of congratulation." *De Quincey.*

pæ'do- (pē'dō-). Var. of *pedo-*, combining form meaning *boy*, *child*. See PEDO-.

pæ'do-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pædo-* + *-genesis*.] *Zoöl.* Reproduction by young or larval animals; esp., the parthenogenetic reproduction occurring in the larvæ of certain gall flies. — **pæ'do-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

pæ'do-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *n.* [*pædo-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] A name derived from one's child. — **pæ-don'y-my** (pē-dŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.*

pæ'nu-la (pē'nū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* A long sleeveless cloak or mantle of thick dark-colored frieze or leather, usually with a hood, worn by the lower classes and in bad weather by the higher classes.
2. *Eccl.* A similar mantle, an early form of the chasuble.

pæ'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [L. *paeon*, Gr. παιών a solemn song, also, a pæon, equiv. to παιάν. See PÆAN.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of four syllables, one long and three short, called *first*, *second*, *third*, or *fourth pæon*, according as the long syllable stood first, second, etc.

Pæ-o'ni-a (pē-ō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., peony. See PEONY.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbaceous or somewhat woody plants, the peonies, with divided leaves and large handsome flowers, often double in cultivation, the fruit consisting of several many-seeded follicles. The species are natives of Europe and Asia, a single one (*P. brownii*) being found on the Pacific coast of the United States. See PEONY.

pæ-on'ic (pē-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *paeonicus*, Gr. παιωνικός.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** Of or pertaining to a pæon or pæons. **b** Having the proportion between arsis and thesis of a pæon; hemiolic. See RHYTHM. — *n.* A pæonic foot or verse.

pæ'o-nin (pē'ō-nĭn), *n.* [See PEONY.] Red corallin. See CORALLIN **b**.

pa'gan (pā'găn), *n.* [L. *paganus* a countryman, a pagan, fr. *paganus* rustic, pagan, fr. *pagus* a district, the country, perh. orig., a district with fixed boundaries: cf. *pangere* to fasten. Cf. PAYNIM, PEASANT, PACT; also HEATHEN.] **1**. One who worships false gods, or one of a nation or community that does not worship the true God; a heathen; one who is neither a Christian, a Mohammedan, nor a Jew; formerly, one not of a Christian people.

Neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, *pagan*, nor man. *Shak.*

2. An irreligious person; a heathen; a person whose attitude or position in respect to any system, etc., is analogous to that of a heathen in respect to Christianity.
3. A prostitute; a harlot. *Obs.* *Shak.*

pa'gan, *a.* [L. *paganus* of or pertaining to the country, pagan. See PAGAN, *n.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to pagans; relating to the worship or the worshipers of false gods; heathen; idolatrous; as, *pagan* tribes or superstitions.

And all the rites of *pagan* honor paid. *Dryden.*

2. Irreligious; heathenish; heathen.

Syn. — PAGAN, HEATHEN. In modern usage, that is PAGAN which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan; the word refers esp. to past customs, sentiments, beliefs, or their survivals, and frequently implies contrast with Christianity rather than opposition to it; it often suggests a more detached or disinterested point of view than *heathen*; HEATHEN commonly suggests adherence to polytheism or the practice of idolatry, esp. among rude or uncivilized peoples; as, "The idea of Fate — a *pagan* Fate, uncontrolled by any Christian deity, . . . moving indissuadably in the affairs of Christian men" (*Stevenson*); "the life-giving and joy-giving power of nature, so fondly cherished by the *pagan* world" (*M. Arnold*); "the standpoint of a cultivated *pagan* of the Empire" (*M. Hewlett*); "I'd rather be a *pagan* suckled in a creed outworn; so might I . . . hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn" (*Wordsworth*); "He did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, after the abominations of the *heathen*" (1 *Kings* xxi. 2); "that I might preach [Christ] among the *heathen*" (*Gal.* i. 16); "Then were they [the bad angels] known to men by various names and various idols through the *heathen* world" (*Milton*); "The *heathen*, in his blindness, bows down to wood and stone" (*Heber*).

pa'ga-na'li-a (pā'gȧ-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *pagus* district, the country.] *Rom. Antiq.* An annual festival, in January, of the rural communities. — **pa'ga-na'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

pa'gan-ish (pā'găn-ĭsh), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to pagans; pagan. *Obs.* "The old *paganish* idolatry." *Sharp.*
2. Like or befitting a pagan. — **pa'gan-ish-ly**, *adv.*

pa'gan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *paganismus*. See PAGAN; cf. PAYNIM.] **1**. State of being pagan; pagan characteristics; esp., the religion and worship of pagans; heathenism.
2. Pagandom; heathendom.
3. Pagan character, morals, or æsthetic quality, esp. those of classical antiquity.
4. A pagan characteristic or trait.

pa-gan'i-ty (pȧ-găn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paganitas*.] Quality or state of being a pagan; paganism. *Rare.*

pa'gan-ize (pā'găn-īz), *v. t.*; PA'GAN-IZED (-īzd); PA'GAN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *paganiser*.] To render pagan or heathenish; to convert to paganism.

pa'gan-ize, *v. i.* To behave like pagans; to become pagan.

pa-ga'no-Chris'tian (pȧ-gā'nō-krĭs'chăn), *a.* [*pagano-*, for L. *paganus* pagan + *Christian*.] Christian with pagan characteristics or features. — *n.* — **pa-ga'no-Chris'tianism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pa-ga'no-Chris'tian-ize** (-īz), *v.*

page (pāj), *n.* [F., of uncert. origin; cf. It. *paggio*.] **1**. A boy; a youth. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A man of humble birth or status or of rude manners; a menial; — often contemptuous, sometimes opprobrious. *Obs.*
3. A serving boy in general (*Obs.*); specif., formerly, a youth undergoing training for knighthood, who acted as the personal attendant of his master and mistress, and after seven or eight years of service and instruction became a squire, or a youth attending a person of high degree, esp. at courts, as a service of honor and education;

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paddle board. See PADDLE, *n.*, 4.
paddle boat, **ship**, etc. See [PADDLE STEAMER.]
pad'dle-cock', *n.* The lumpfish. *Dial. Eng.*
pad'dled (păd''ld), *a.* Furnished with paddles.
paddle hole. = PADDLE, *n.*, 7.
pad'dler (păd'lẽr), *n.* One that paddles.
paddle shaft. The shaft carrying the paddle wheel or wheels of a vessel.
paddle staff. = 1st PADDLE, *n.*, 1. [*Dial. Eng.*]
paddle steamer. A steam vessel propelled by paddle wheels.
paddle tumbler. *Leather Manuf.* A pit in which leather is stirred by a paddle wheel.
pad'do (păd'ŭ). Var. of PADDOCK, toad, frog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pad'dock-ing, *n.* **a** Act of one that paddocks. **b** Provision or room for paddocks.
paddock pipe. The horsetail (*Equisetum*). *Dial. Eng.*
pad'dock-ride', **-rod'**, **-rud'**, *n.* Frog or toad spawn. *Dial. Eng.*
paddock stone. = TOADSTONE.
pad'dock-stool' (*Scot.* păd'ŭk-), *n.* Toadstool. *Obs. or Scot.*
pad'dow (păd'ŭ), **pad'dy** (-ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of PADDOCK, toad.
pad'dy (păd'ĭ), *a.* See BADDY.
pad'dy, *a.* Padlike; cushiony; soft.
pad'dy, *n.*, *or* **paddy bird**. **a** The Java sparrow. **b** Any of several small herons *India* **c** A sheathbill. **d** The ruddy duck. *North Carolina.*
Pad'dy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
pad'dy-mel'on (păd'ĭ-mĕl'ŭn). Var. of PADEMELON.
pad'dy-watch', *n.* See PADDY, [*n.*, 3.]
pad'dy-whack' (-hwăk'), **pad'dy-wack'** (-wăk'), *n.* *Colloq.* **1**. [*cap.*] An Irishman; — used also as a nickname.
2. See PADDY, *n.*, 3.
3 *Dial. Eng* **a** A rage, pet, passion, or temper. **b** A severe thrashing. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
4. The ruddy duck *North Carolina.*
pade. † PAD, toad.
pad'e-li'on (păd'ē-lī'ŭn; păd'ē-lĭ'ŭn), *n.* [F. *pied de lion* lion's foot.] The lady's-mantle. *Obs.*
pad'e-mel'on (-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [From a native name.] **a** An Australian wallaby of the genus *Halmaturus*, esp. *H. thetidis*. **b** A nail-tailed wallaby.
padenshawe. † PADISHAH.
paderero. † PEDRERO.
pad'e-soy. † PADUASOY.
pad'foot', *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** A footpad. **b** The barghest.
padge (păj), *n.* Also **padge owl**. The barn owl. *Local, Eng.*
pad groom. *Hunting.* The groom who rides the hunter to cover, and brings back the hack.
pad horse A road horse. = 1st PAD, *n.*, 3.
pad'l, **pad'ld**. Paddle; paddled. *Ref. Sp.*
pa'dle (păd''l; pā'd'l). Var. of PADDLE, the lumpfish.
pa'dle (pā'd'l), *n.* [Cf. PADDLE, the implement.] A hoe; a scraper. *Scot.*
pad'lette, *n.* *Art.* An erroneous form for PAILLETTE.
pad'lockt'. Padlocked. *Ref. Sp.*
pad'mel'on (păd'mĕl'ŭn). Var. of PADEMELON.
pad'nag', *v. i.* To ride a padnag; [to amble.]
padock. † PADDOCK, toad.
Pa'don (pā'dŏn). *Bib.*
‖ **pa'dou'** (pȧ'dōō'), *n.* [F., also *padoue*, fr. *Padoue* Padua.] A kind of silk ribbon or ferret.
pa-douk' wood (pȧ-dōōk'; -douk'). Andaman redwood.
padow. † PADDOCK.
padow pipe. Var. of PADDOCK [PIPE.]
pad piece. *Shipbuilding.* = 5th PAD, 11.
pa-dri'no (pä-drē'nō), *n.* [It. & Sp.] Godfather; assistant; second. *Obs.*
pa'dro-a'dist (pä'drō-ä'dĭst), *n.* [Pg. *padroado* patronage + *-ist*.] A Roman Catholic who favors or supports the *padroado*, or ecclesiastical patronage claimed by the King of Portugal in India. *Oxf. E. D.*
pad saddle. A padded saddle without a tree.
pad saw. A small compass saw having a pad, or slotted removable handle, to receive the blade when not in use.
pad'shah (päd'shä), **pad'shaw** (päd'shô). Vars. of PADISHAH.
pad'staff', *n.* A paddle *Obs.*
pad stone. A stone template fixed in a wall to support the end of a girder or roof truss.
pad'stool', *n.* A toadstool. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pad'u-an, *n.* = PAVAN.
Pad'u-an-ism (păd'ū-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Patavinity.
Pa-du'cah (pȧ-dū'kȧ), *n.* = [COMANCHE.]
padyane. † PAGEANT.
pae. † PO, peacock.
p. æ. *Abbr* Partes æquales (L., equal parts).
pæ'an. Var. of PÆON.
pæ'an-ism (pē'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The singing or chanting of pæans.
pæ'da-gog'ic, **-i-cal**, etc. Vars. of PEDAGOGIC, etc.
pæ'darch-y (pē'där-kĭ), *n.* [*pædo-* + *-archy*.] Rule by children.
pæ'da-tro'phi-a, **pæ-dat'ro-phy** (pē-dăt'rō-fĭ), **pæ'der-ast**, **pæ'der-as'tic**, **pæ'der-as'ty**. Vars. of PEDATROPHIA, PEDERAST, etc.
pæ-deu'tics (pē-dū'tĭks). Var. of PAIDEUTICS.
pæ-di'a-tri'a, **pæ'di-at'ric**, **-at'rics**. Vars. of PEDIATRIA.
pæ-di'a-try (pē-dī'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* *Med.* = PEDIATRICS.
pæ'do-bap'tism, **pæ'do-bap'tist**, **pæ-dol'o-gy**, etc. Vars. of PEDOBAPTISM, etc.
pæ'do-psy-chol'o-gist, *n.* A specialist in the psychology of children.
pæ'do-tribe (pē'dō-trīb), *n.* [Gr. παιδοτρίβης.] One who teaches boys wrestling, etc.; a teacher of gymnastics.
pæ'do-troph'ic, **pæ-dot'ro-phist**, **pæ-dot'ro-phy**, etc. Vars of PEDOTROPHIC, etc.
Pægasean. † PEGASEAN.
Pæ-lig'ni-an (pē-lĭg'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Paeligni* a people of Italy.] A Sabellian dialect. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
paen. † PÆON, PAYEN.
pænitentiary. † PENITENTIARY.
Pæ-o'ni-an (pē-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Paeonius*, Gr. Παιόνιος, fr. Παιονία.] Of or pert. to Pæonia, ancient district north of Macedonia, incorporated into the Macedonian kingdom. — *n.* One of the people of Pæonia.
pæ'o-nol (pē'ō-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [L. *paeonia* peony + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline ketonic substance, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, in the root of *Pæonia montana*.
pæ'o-ny (-nĭ). Var. of PEONY.
Pa'ez (pä'ās), *n.* [From *Páez*, province of Colombia.] An Indian of a group of tribes of the Cordilleras of Colombia forming a linguistic stock. They understand weaving and have skill in gold work.
pafelioun. † PAVILION. [*Scot.*]
paf'fle (páf''l). Var. of POFFLE.
paf'ty (páf'tĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of PAUGHTY.
pa'ga (pä'gȧ), *n.* [Tag. *paaga*.] An inferior rice grown in the highlands in the Philippines. Cf. MACAN.
‖ **pa'ga-dor'**, *n.* [Sp.] Paymaster. *Obs.*
pa'ga-nals, *n. pl.* Paganalia. *Obs.*
pa'gan-dom (pā'găn-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
pa-gan'ic (pȧ-găn'ĭk), **pa-gan'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *paganicus*.] Heathenish; paganish. *Rare.* — **pa-gan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
pa'gan-i-za'tion (pā'găn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* A paganizing; state of being paganized.
pa'gan-iz'er (pā'găn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who paganizes.
pa'gan-ly, *adv.* of PAGAN.
pa'gan-ry, *n.* Heathenry.
pa'gan-y, *n.* Pagandom. *Obs.*

hence, sometimes at weddings, fancy balls, or the like, a small boy in fancy dress who holds a lady's train or performs similar old-fashioned services; now, commonly, a youth employed for doing errands, waiting on the door, and similar service in households; also, in the United States, a boy employed to wait upon the members of a legislative body.

He had two *pages* of honor, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

4. a A boy or man attending a shepherd. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A foot soldier. *Obs.* **c** A soldier's servant. *Obs.*

5. A contrivance, as a band, pin, snap, or the like, to hold the skirt of a woman's dress from the ground. *Rare.*

6. *Brickmaking.* A track along which pallets carrying newly molded bricks are conveyed to the hack.

7. Any of several large-winged South American moths of the genus *Urania*, which resemble butterflies.

page (pāj), *v. t. & i.* To attend or follow (one) as a page; to act as page. *Shak.*

page, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pagina*; prob. akin to *pangere* to fasten, fix, make. Cf. PACT, PAGEANT, PAGINATION.] **1.** One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc.

Such was the book from whose *pages* she sang. *Longfellow.*

2. *Print.* The type set for printing a page, or any similar collection of type, as that for a founder's package.

3. Fig.: A record; a writing; a book; as, the *page* of history. **b** An event, episode, or circumstance, which fills, or is capable of filling, a written page.

page, *v. t.*; PAGED (pājd); PAG'ING (pāj'ĭng). To mark or number the pages of; to furnish with folios.

Page, Mistress. A gentlewoman, one of the wives in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," to whom Sir John Falstaff makes love, and who with Mrs. Ford plots to dupe and disgrace him. She tries to marry her daughter, "sweet" **Anne Page,** to Dr. Caius; Anne's father favors Slender; but they are outwitted and Anne marries Fenton.

pag'eant (păj'ĕnt; pā'jĕnt; 277), *n.* [ME. *pagent, pagen*, a movable scaffold or stage, also what was exhibited on it, fr. LL. *pagina*, akin to *pangere* to fasten; cf. L. *pagina* page, leaf, slab, *compaginare* to join together, *compages* a joining together, structure. See PACT, PAGE of a book.] **1.** A theatrical exhibition; a play or a scene in a play; specif., a mystery play, or a scene or act of one. *Obs. or Hist.* "A *pageant* truly played." *Shak.*

2. Fig.: A part played or acted; as, to play one's *pageant*. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. A part played for deception; a trick. *Obs.*

4. A scene depicted on something, as on tapestry. *Obs.*

5. A structure, as a stage or platform, on which scenes were acted or exhibited; specif., one of a series of (usually) movable structures, on which the scenes or acts of the mysteries were performed in the open air. *Obs. or Hist.*

6. A mechanical contrivance, esp. for stage uses *Obs.*

7. Any show, tableau, or temporary decoration, on a fixed stage or a carriage in a public celebration. *Obs. or Hist.* Hence, a specious display; unsubstantial parade or pomp.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this insubstantial *pageant* faded,
Leave not a rack behind. *Shak.*

8. An elaborate exhibition or spectacle, esp. a stately or showy parade, often with floats, devised for public entertainment and in celebration of an event or in honor of a person; also, a stately funeral procession.

Lead out the *pageant*: sad and slow. *Tennyson*

pag'eant, *a.* Of the nature of a pageant; spectacular; specious. "*Pageant* pomp." *Dryden.*

pag'eant, *v. t.* **1.** To imitate as in a pageant; to mimic. *Obs. & R.* "He *pageants* us." *Shak.*

2. To carry or move as a pageant, or show. *Obs.*

3. To honor with a pageant.

pag'eant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Pageants or scenic shows or spectacles, taken collectively; also, a pageant, or play.

2. Elaborate display; pomp; show, as of a specious insubstantial character; pageant; spectacular quality.

The *pageantry* of festival. *J. A. Symonds.*

Syn. — Pomp, parade, show, display, spectacle.

paged (pājd), *a.* **a** Having the pages numbered. **b** Furnished with (such or so many) pages.

Page effect (pāj). [After Charles G. *Page* (1812-68), American physicist.] *Physics.* The phenomenon of faint sounds, or "clicks," produced by magnetizing and demagnetizing iron.

pag'i-nal (păj'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *paginalis.*] Consisting of pages; of or pertaining to a page or pages; page for page. "*Paginal* books." *Sir T. Browne.*

pag'i-nate(-nāt), *v.t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *pagina* a page.] To page, as a book.

pag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See PAGE of a book.] Act or process of paging a book, etc.; the characters indicating the sequence of the pages; page numbering. *Lowndes.*

pag'ing (pāj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAGE. Hence: *n.* The numbering of the pages of a book, etc.; pagination.

pag'od (păg'ŏd; pȧ-gŏd'), *n.* [Cf. F. & Pg. *pagode.* See PAGODA.] *Archaic.* **1.** A pagoda.

2. An idol.

3. = PAGODA, 3, 4.

pa-go'da (pȧ-gō'dȧ), *n.* [Pg. *pagode*, perh. fr. Hind. & Per. *but-kadah* a house of idols, or abode of God: Per. *but* an idol + *kadah* a house, a temple.] **1.** A towerlike, storied structure, usually a temple or part of a temple, or a memorial, such as are frequent in India, China, Farther India, and Japan. Pagodas may be either isolated structures or adjuncts to temple architecture, the finest examples being the pyramidal stone towers of Indian temples. Chinese pagodas are ordinarily of brick with a verandalike roof surmounting each successive story. Cf. TOPE, with which the pagoda is sometimes confused.

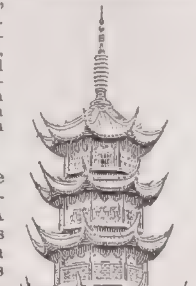

Pagoda at Shanghai.

2. An idol. *Rare.*

3. [Prob. so named from the image of a pagoda or a deity (cf. Skr. *bhagavat* holy, divine) stamped on it.] A gold or silver coin, of various kinds and values, formerly current in India. The *star pagoda* of Madras (= 42 fanams or 336 cash) had an intrinsic value of $1.80-$1.93 (7s. 5d.-7s. 11½d.); it was so called from the figure of a star on one side.

4. Short for PAGODA SLEEVE.

pagoda sleeve. *Costume.* A funnel-shaped sleeve arranged to show the sleeve lining and an inner sleeve.

pagoda tree. Any of several trees having an erect habit and conical form suggesting a pagoda: **a** In China and Japan, a fabaceous tree (*Sophora japonica*), with drooping racemes of pale yellow flowers, often cultivated as an ornamental shade tree. **b** In India, the banyan; also, the apocynaceous tree *Plumeria acutifolia.* **c** In the West Indies, the nosegay tree *P. alba.*

pag'o-scope (păg'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πάγος frost + *-scope.*] A device for showing at a glance whether the prevailing dew point is below freezing, and facilitating prediction in case of the approach of severe frost; a hygrodeik.

Pa-gu'ri-dæ (pȧ-gū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pagurus* a kind of crab, Gr. πάγουρος.] *Zoöl.* The family containing the typical hermit crabs (in older classifications all the hermit crabs). The purse crabs and the hermit crabs constitute a superfamily **Pag'u-rin'e-a** (păg'ū-rĭn'ē-ȧ), syn. **Pag'u-roi'de-a** (-roi'dē-ȧ). **Pa-gu'rus** (pȧ-gū'rŭs) is the type genus. — **pa-gu'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pa-gu'rid** (pȧ-gū'rĭd: păg'ū-rĭd), *n.* — **pa-gu'rine** (-rīn; -rĭn), **pa-gu'roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

pah (pä), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust. See BAH. — *a.* In childish language, nasty; improper.

‖ **pah, pa** (pä), *n.* [From native name.] A stockaded native settlement: a native fort. *New Zealand.*

Pah'la-vi (pä'lȧ-vē), *n.* Also **Pehlevi.** [Per. *Pahlavī*, fr. OPer. *Parthava* Parthia.] The Persian language of the period from the 3d to about the 10th century A. D. It is preserved in a literature, chiefly religious, of some extent, but small intrinsic merit. See PERSIAN. Pahlavi employed a Semitic alphabet closely related to that of the Avesta. There are two varieties, the Chaldean Pahlavi, used only in two ancient inscriptions, and the Sassanian Pahlavi, which, somewhat modified, became the literary script. The correct forms of Pahlavi words are often problematical because of the inadequacy of the alphabet.

pa-ho'e-ho'e (pȧ-hō'ā-hō'ā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] *Geol.* Lava that is relatively smooth; — contrasted with *a-a. Hawaii.*

paid (pād), *pret. & p. p.* of PAY. Specif.: *p. a.* **1. a** Satisfied; content. *Obs.* "*Paid* of his poverty." *Chaucer.* **b** Drunk. *Obs. Slang.*

2. Receiving pay; hired; as, a *paid* attorney.

3. Given or handed over to discharge an obligation; discharged; that has been cashed, as a check.

paid up, paid in full, as a debt, capital stock, etc.

pail (pāl), *n.* [ME. *paile*, prob. fr. AS. *pægel* a wine vessel, a gill; akin to D. & G. *pegel* a watermark, a gauge rod, a measure of wine, Dan. *pægel* half a pint. Cf. PEG.] A vessel made of wooden staves bound with iron hoops, of sheet metal (usually iron galvanized, tinned, or enameled), or of some other material, commonly circular in section and widening uniformly towards the top, or cylindrical, having a bail for a handle and often fitted with a cover; as, a milk, slop, dinner, or lard *pail*; a *pail* of water. *Pail* and *bucket* (meaning a vessel to be carried by hand) are often used interchangeably, but local usage varies.

pail'ful (pāl'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). The quantity that a pail will hold. "By *pailfuls.*" *Shak.*

pail-lasse' (păl-yăs'), *n.* [F., fr. *paille* straw. See PALLET a bed.] An under bed or mattress of straw.

pail-lette' (păl-yĕt'; *F.* pȧ'yĕt'), *n.*; *pl.* -LETTES (-yĕts'; *F.* -yĕt'). [F., dim. of *paille* straw. Cf. 3d PALLET.] A spangle: specif., a piece of paillon. — **pail-let'ted** (-yĕt'ĕd), *a.*

pail'lon' (pȧ'yôɴ'), *n.*; *pl.* -LONS (*F.* -yôɴ'). [F., fr. *paille* straw.] A thin leaf of metal, as for use in gilding or enameling, or to show through a translucent medium.

pain (pān), *n.* [ME. *peine*, F. *peine*, fr. L. *poena*, penalty, punishment, torment, pain, fr. Gr. ποινή penalty. Cf. PENAL, PINE to languish, PUNISH.] **1.** Punishment; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for crime, or connected with the commission of a crime; penalty; fine. *Obs.*, exc. in certain phrases. *Chaucer.*

We will, by way of mulct or *pain*, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*
None shall presume to fly, under *pain* of death. *Addison.*

2. A form of consciousness characterized by desire of escape or avoidance, and varying from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture; an affection or feeling proceeding from a derangement of functions, disease, or bodily injury. "The *pain* of Jesus Christ." *Chaucer.*

When I speak of bodily *pain* and pleasure, or of the *pain* and pleasure of sense, I do not, of course, mean to imply that such pain-pleasure is not mental. I only mean that we are unable to assign its mental conditions, except in a vague . . . way. *G. F. Stout.*

3. The torment of hell or purgatory; hell; purgatory. *Obs.*

4. *pl.* The throes or travail of childbirth; labor; — formerly used also in the *sing.*

She . . . travailed, for her *pains* came upon her. 1 *Sam.* iv. 19.

5. Distressing uneasiness of mind; mental suffering; grief; *Obs.*, solicitude, apprehension, or anxiety. *Chaucer.*

6. Labor; effort; trouble; also, difficulty. *Obs.*

7. *Vet. pl.* A scabby disease of horses' feet.

8. *pl.* Labor; toilsome effort; care or trouble; — **also** sometimes construed as a *sing.*

And all my *pains* is sorted to no proof. *Shak.*
The labored earth your *pains* have sowed and tilled. *Dryden.*

Syn. — PAIN, ACHE. PAIN denotes sharp, sometimes sudden, ACHE, continuous, often dull, bodily suffering; both words are used fig. of mental states; as, "They gnawed their tongues for *pain*" (*Rev.* xvi. 10); "a fellow that never had the *ache* in his shoulders" (*Shak.*); "Joy, . . . too intense, is turned to *pain*" (*Shelley*); "By a sleep to say we end the heart*ache*" (*Shak.*). See PANG, DISTRESS, EFFORT.

pain (pān), *v. t.*; PAINED (pānd); PAIN'ING. [ME. *peinen*, OF. *pener* (3d sing. pres. *peine*), F. *peiner* to fatigue. See PAIN, *n.*] **1.** To inflict suffering upon as a penalty; to punish, to fine; also, to enjoin under penalty. *Obs.*

2. To put to bodily uneasiness or anguish; to afflict with uneasy sensations of any degree of intensity; to distress; torment; torture; as, his dinner or his wound *pained* him; his stomach *pained* him.

Excess of cold, as well as heat, *pains* us. *Locke.*

3. To render mentally distressed; to give pain to; to distress; grieve; as, a child's faults *pain* his parents.

4. To put to trouble or labor; — only in passive. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Disquiet, trouble, afflict, grieve, agonize, torture.

to pain one's self, to exert or trouble one's self; to take pains; to be solicitous; to strive. *Obs. or Archaic.* "She *pained her* to do all that she might." *Chaucer.*

pain, *v. i.* **1.** To give pain.

2. *Obs.* **a** To suffer pain; suffer. **b** To take pains; strive.

pain'ful (pān'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of pain; causing or inflicting pain or distress, either physical or mental; afflictive; disquieting; distressing; grievous. *Addison.*

2. Of the body or a bodily part, affected with pain.

3. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as, a *painful* service; a *painful* march.

4. Marked by painstaking; done or performed with pains; laborious; diligent; painstaking; careful; industrious; as, a *painful* reading; *painful* students. *Archaic.*

Syn. — Disquieting, troublesome, afflictive, distressing, grievous; laborious, toilsome, difficult, arduous.

— **pain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **pain'ful-ness,** *n.*

pain'less, *a.* Free from pain; without pain. — **pain'less-ly,** *adv.* — **pain'less-ness,** *n.*

pains'tak'ing (pānz'tāk'ĭng), *a.* Taking pains; careful in doing; diligent; assiduous; characterized by the taking of pains; as, *painstaking* men; a *painstaking* manner. — **pains'tak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pains'tak'ing, *n.* Act of taking pains; carefulness and fidelity in performance; assiduity.

paint (pānt), *v. t.*; PAINT'ED; PAINT'ING. [ME. *peinten*, fr. F. *peint*, p. p. of *peindre* to paint, fr. L. *pingere, pictum*; cf. Gr. ποικίλος many-colored, Skr. *piç* to adorn. Cf. DEPICT, PICTURE, PIGMENT.] **1. a** To form a representation of, as on a canvas, wall, or ceiling, by applying paints; to represent by means of colors or hues, or to portray with paints; as, to *paint* a portrait; to *paint* a dog. **b** To make or create (a picture or design) by means of pigments.

2. To ornament by painting; as, the ceiling was *painted* with Biblical scenes.

3. To represent or exhibit vividly to the mind as if by painting; to describe vividly; to delineate; image; depict.

If folly grow romantic, I must *paint* it *Pope.*

4. To cover with coloring matter; to apply paint to; to adorn with pigments or colors; to color; stain; rouge; as, to *paint* a house, a signboard, etc.

Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head. 2 *Kings* ix 30.

5. Fig.: To color, stain, or tinge; to adorn or beautify with or as with colors; to diversify with colors.

Cuckoo buds of yellow hue
Do *paint* the meadows with delight *Shak.*

6. Fig. **a** To color falsely. *Obs. or R.* **b** To flatter. *Obs.*

7. To put on or apply like paint; to cover or treat by applying something like paint.

Syn. — Color, picture, portray, sketch, draw, describe.

to paint black, to represent as bad or wicked. — **to p. forth,** to depict or describe vividly. *Obs.* — **to p. out. a** To depict or display by or as if by painting. *Obs.*

Disloyal?
The word is too good to *paint out* her wickedness. *Shak.*

b To copy by painting. *Obs.* **c** To obliterate by painting. — **to p. the town red,** to raise a public commotion; to indulge in a lively or boisterous frolic or spree. *Slang.*

paint, *v. i.* **1.** To practice the art of painting; to paint pictures; as, the artist *paints* well. Also, to describe vividly.

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pag'eant-ed, *a.* **a** Furnished with "pageants," or depicted scenes, as hangings. *Obs.* **b** Attended with pageantry.
pageant house. A storage house for the apparatus of medieval pageants. *Obs.*
page cord. *Print.* Cord used to tie up pages of type. [-DOM.]
page'dom (pāj'dŭm), *n.* See
page'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
page'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pagen. ✝ PAGINE.
pagent ✝ PAGEANT, PAGINE.
page proof. *Print.* A proof of a page or pages. [books, etc.]
pag'er (pāj'ẽr). One that pages
pag'er-y, *n.* Pageship. *Obs.*
page'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Pag'et's dis-ease' (păj'ĕts). [After Sir James *Paget.*] *Med.* Disease of the breast with eczema of the nipple and areola, usually ending in cancer.
pag'gle, *v. i.* To hang loosely; to bag. *Obs.* [Paginal. *Obs.*]
pag'i-cal, *a.* [*page* + *-ical.*]
Pa'gi-el (pā'gĭ-ĕl; pā'jĭ-; pȧ-gī'-). *Bib.*
pa'gil (pā'gĭl). Var. of PAIGLE. *Dial. Eng.*
pagin. ✝ PAGEANT.
pag'i-na (păj'ĭ-nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., page.] *Bot.* The blade of a leaf; hence, any flat surface. *Rare.*
pag'i-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *a.* Paginal.
pa'gine, *n.* [L. *pagina.*] A page; a book. *Obs.*
pa'gle (pā'g'l). Var. of PAIGLE.
pa'gled, *a.* [Cf. PAGGLE, *v.*] Pregnant. Cf. BAGGED. *Obs.*
‖ **pagne** (pȧn'y'), *n.* [F.] A cloth as an article of dress; specif., a loin cloth or short petticoat.
pagoda stone. Agalmatolite
pagode. ✝ PAGOD.
pag'o-dite (păg'ō-dīt; pȧ-gō'-dīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *pagodite*, fr. *pagode* pagoda.] Agalmatolite.
pa-go'dy, *n.* [Cf. It. *pagode, pagoda.*] A pagoda. *Obs.*
pa-go'tha. ✝ PAGODA.
pag'ri. ✝ PUGGREE.
pagyn. ✝ PAGEANT, PAGINE.
pa-ha' (pȧ-hä'), *n.* [Dakota Indian *paha* hill.] *Geol.* A hill or ridge of glacial origin with a capping of loess, as in northeastern Iowa. [priest.]
pa'han, *n.* In India, a village
Pa-ha'reen (pȧ-hä'rēn), *n., fem.* of PAHARI.
Pa-ha'ri (-rē), *n.* [Hind. *pahārī* mountaineer, fr. *pahār* mountain.] A native of the hill country north of the Punjab; also, the language of the Paharis. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
Pa-ha'ri-a (-ȧ), *n.* **1.** = PAHARI. **2.** = MAL PAHARIA. [hăb). *Bib.*]
Pa'hath-mo'ab (pā'hăth-mō'-
pa'hi (pä'hē), *n.* A large war canoe of the Society Islands.
pa'ho (pä'hō), *n.* [Tag.] A kind of Philippine mango (*Mangifera altissima*); also, its fruit.
Pa-hou'in, *n.* = FAN (African tribe). [UTE.]
Pah'-Ute' (pä'ūt'). Var. of PI-
pai. ✝ PAY. [India.]
pai (pī). Var. of PIE (money of
Pa'i (pā'ī). *Bib.*
paian. ✝ PAYEN.
paiaunt. ✝ PAGEANT.
paice. ✝ PACE.
pai-deu'tics (pī-dū'tĭks; pī-), *n.* Rarely -tic. [Gr. παιδευτική, fr. παιδεύειν to teach, fr. παῖς, παιδός, a boy.] Pedagogy. *Rare.*
pai'dle. Var. of PADLE, a hoe.
pai'dle (pā'd'l). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of PADDLE.
pai-dol'o-gy (pā-dŏl'ō-jĭ; pī-), *n.* [Gr. παῖς, παιδός, boy, child + *-logy.*] Child study. *R.*
pai'do-no-sol'o-gy (pā'dō-nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ; pī'-), *n.* [Gr. παῖς child + *nosology.*] Pediatrics.
paie. ✝ PAY.
paiement. ✝ PAYMENT.
paien. ✝ PAYEN.
paienie. ✝ PAYENY.
paier. ✝ PAIR.
pai'gle (pā'g'l), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The cowslip, or the oxlip. **b** The cuckoo flower. **c** The stichwort. **d** Any of several crowfoots, as *Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus*, etc.
pai-ja'ma. Var. of PYJAMA.
paik. ✝ PAWK, a trick.
paik (pāk), *n.* A stroke; a blow; a thump. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
paik, *v. t.* To strike; to beat; to pommel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
paik'tha (pāk'thȧ), *n.* [Burmese *beit-tha.*] See WEIGHT.
pail ✝ PALE.
pail (pāl), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *peler* to deprive of hair, OF. 3d sing. pres. *peile.*] To beat (barley); to thrash; to harass; also, to attack with a vim. *Dial. Eng.*
paile. ✝ PEEL, a tower.
pailet. ✝ PALLET, a bed.
paill. ✝ PALE; PALL, cloth.
paillard, etc. ✝ PALLIARD, etc.
paille. ✝ PAIL.
paille maille. ✝ PALL-MALL.
‖ **pa'illes** (pä'y'), *n. pl.* [F.] *Cookery.* Straws.
paillet. ✝ PALLET, a bed.
pail'mail'. ✝ PALL-MALL.
‖ **pai'-lou'** (pī'lō'), *n.* [Chin. *pai² lou².*] *Chin. Arch* A decorative gateway, often standing by itself as a memorial.
pailyeoun. ✝ PAVILION
paiment. ✝ PAYMENT.
pain. ✝ PANE, PAYEN. [*Obs.*]
pain, *n.* [F., fr. L. *panis.*] Bread.
‖ **pain bé'nit'** (păɴ bā'nē'). [F. *bénit* blessed, consecrated.] *R. C. Ch.* In France, unconsecrated bread, blessed and distributed to the faithful during Mass on Sundays and feasts of obligation. Cf. EULOGIA **c**; HOLY BREAD **b**.
painch (*dial.* pānsh). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of PAUNCH.
paind. Pained. *Ref. Sp.*
pain'de-maine', *n.* [OF. *pain* bread + *demaine* manorial, lordly, own, private. See PAIN; DOMAIN.] White bread of the finest quality; a loaf of it. *Obs.*
paine. ✝ PAIN, PANE.
pained. ✝ PANED, *p. a.*
painem, painim, etc. ✝ PAYNIM.
pain'li-ness, *n.* State of feeling pain. *Obs.*
pain spot. *Physiol.* One of numerous points or spots in the skin characterized by exceptional sensitiveness to pain.
pains'tak'er (pānz'tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who takes pains.
pains'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worth pains or effort. *Rare.*

2. To color one's face in an attempt to beautify it.

Let her *paint* an inch thick. *Shak.*

3. To become changed in facial color; to blush; as, to *paint* white or pale, to turn white or pale. *Obs.*

4. To talk smoothly or speciously; to gloze; feign. *Obs.*

5. To drink intoxicating liquor. *Obs. Slang.*

paint (pānt), *n.* **1**. Act of painting; a coloring.

2. A preparation of a pigment or coloring substance made by mixing with some suitable vehicle, as oil, water, or varnish, and forming, when applied to a surface, an adhesive coating; also, the pigment or solid coloring matter alone, or a cake of it; as, a box of *paints*. Paints are prepared variously, often containing driers, as japan, and thinners, as turpentine. Paints differ from dyes and stains in not being solutions, and in forming surface coatings which are commonly used to preserve as well as to color. Paint in which oil, esp. linseed oil, is the vehicle is called **oil paint**. Such a paint generally differs from a varnish in that it dries by oxidation and so increases in bulk, while a varnish generally dries by evaporation and diminishes in bulk.

3. Pigment, as rouge, etc., for the face or body.

4. *Med.* An application, as iodine, put on with a brush.

5. Color; superficial ornament or show.

paint′brush′ (pānt′brŭsh′), *n.* A brush for painting. An artist's brush is usually of camel's hair or sable hair; an ordinary paintbrush is of hog bristles.

paint′ed (pān′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1**. Portrayed or done in colors, as a picture or design.

As idle as a *painted* ship
Upon a *painted* ocean. *Coleridge.*

2. Coated with paint; as: decorated with pictures or designs in color; having the face rouged; etc.

3. Colored so as to appear different from the real character; artificial; feigned; disguised.

4 Marked or adorned with bright or varied colors; variegated; as, *painted* meadows; the *painted* bunting.

painted bat, a vespertilionine bat (*Kerivoula picta*) of the Indo-Malayan region having bright orange fur with black markings on the wings. — **p. beauty**, a handsome American butterfly (*Vanessa*, syn. *Pyrameis, huntera*), much like the thistle butterfly. — **p. bunting**. **a** The nonpareil (bird). **b** An American longspur (*Calcarius pictus*). — **P. Chamber**, *Eng. Hist.*, a room in the old palace of Westminster, destroyed by fire in 1834, sometimes used as the meeting place of Parliament; — so called from its mural paintings. — **p. cup**. **a** The plant *Bartsia viscosa*. *Obs. Eng.* **b** Any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Castilleja*; — so called from the showy bracts of the inflorescence. *C. coccinea* is the common painted cup of the eastern United States. — **p. duck**. **a** The mandarin duck. **b** The harlequin duck. — **p. finch**, the nonpareil. — **p. goose**, the emperor goose. — **p. grass**, ribbon grass. — **p. hyena**, the Cape hunting dog. — **p. lady**. **a** The thistle butterfly (*Vanessa cardui*). **b** The old-fashioned pink-and-white sweet pea. **c** A variegated garden pink. — **p. leaf**, poinsettia. — **p. partridge**, a francolin (*Francolinus pictus*) of India. — **p. quail**, any of several small, bright-plumaged quails of the genus *Excalfactoria* of Asia, Africa, and Australasia. — **p. snipe**, any of several highly colored limicoline birds of the genus *Rostratula*, widely distributed in the Southern Hemisphere. — **p. turtle**, a common fresh-water turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) of the eastern United States. It has a greenish black carapace with yellow bands bordering the shields and red markings on the marginal plates, and a yellow plastron. Also **p. terrapin, p. tortoise**.

paint′er (pān′tẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *panther*.] The cougar or puma.

paint′er, *n.* [Cf. ME. *pantere* a noose, snare, F. *pantière*, LL. *panthera*, L. *panther* a hunting net, fr. Gr. πανθήρα; πᾶς all + θήρ beast.] **1**. = SHANK PAINTER. *Obs.*

2. A rope, usually at the bow, for fastening a boat.

paint′er, *n.* [OF. *peintor*, acc. of *peintre*, F. *peintre*. See 1st PAINT.] One who paints; esp.: **a** An artist who represents objects or scenes in color on a surface; one who paints pictures. **b** One who covers buildings, ships, ironwork, or the like, with paint. **c** Fig.: One who depicts or describes something pictorially or vividly.

paint′er's cream (pān′tẽrz). A cream, of mastic, nut oil, lead acetate, and water, used to cover a partly finished painting, to preserve its freshness till work is resumed.

painter stainer. A painter (3d PAINTER **a** & **b**); specif., a member of a certain London livery company of painters.

paint′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAINT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1**. Act of laying on, or adorning with, paints or colors; also, that which is painted.

2. Specif.: **a** That which is produced by laying on paint or color; coloring; decoration consisting of painted work. **b** *Fine Arts.* The work of the painter; representation or depiction of objects or scenes in color on a surface by means of pigments, generally applied with a brush; also, any work of art so produced. **c** A depicting by words; vivid representation in words. **d** Coloring of the face, etc., with paint for adornment. **e** Color laid on; paint. *Obs.*

paint′root′ (pānt′rōōt′), *n.* A hæmodoraceous plant (*Gyrotheca capitata*) of the southern United States, the root of which yields a red pigment.

pain′ture (pān′tūr), *n.* [F. *peinture*. See PAINT, *v. t.*; cf. PICTURE.] Painting; a painting; also, a pigment. *Obs.*

paint′work′ (pānt′wûrk′), *n.* Painter's work; painting.

paint′y (pān′tĭ), *a.* **1**. Of, or abounding in, paint.

2. Unskillfully painted, so that the painter's method of work is too obvious; also, having too much pigment applied.

pair (pâr), *n.*; *pl.* PAIRS; after a numeral, formerly, and now, sometimes, *Colloq.*, PAIR. [ME. *paire*, F. *paire*, LL. *paria*, L. *paria*, pl. of *par* pair, fr. *par*, adj., equal. Cf. APPAREL, PAR equality, PEER an equal.] **1**. Two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and intended to be used together; as, a *pair* of gloves, stockings, or shoes; a *pair* of eyes or legs.

2. A single thing composed of two corresponding pieces; as, a *pair* of scissors or bellows; a *pair* of trousers.

3. A man and a woman associated together; a set of two persons of opposite sexes, as two partners in a dance; a couple married or engaged. "A happy *pair*." *Dryden.*

4. Two animals of opposite sexes associated together; a mated couple, as of birds.

5. Two of a sort; a set of two, usually of the same kind, but sometimes of a different kind associated together; a span; a yoke; a couple; a brace; as, a *pair* of horses; a *pair* of oxen; the horse and his rider were a fine *pair*.

6. Short for *pair of horses*, two horses harnessed together side by side; as, a carriage and *pair*.

7. *Kinematics.* A combination of two parts, called *elements*, which are so applied to each other as mutually to constrain relative motion. See CHAIN, *n.*, 8, *Illust.* Pairs are named in accordance with the kind of motion they permit; thus, a journal and its bearing form a **turning pair**, a cylinder and its piston a **sliding pair**, a screw and its nut a **twisting pair**, etc. Any pair in which the constraining contact is along lines or at points only (as a cam and roller acting together) is designated a **higher pair**, while a pair having surface contact (as a cylindrical pin and eye, a screw and its nut, etc.) is called a **lower pair**.

8. *Card Playing.* A set of two cards of the same value or denomination; two of a kind (often specified).

9. Two members of opposite parties or opinion in a deliberative body, who for their own convenience, as to enable one or both to be absent, mutually agree not to vote on a given question, or on issues of a party nature, during a specified time; also, the arrangement thus made; as, the vote showed two *pairs*. *Parliamentary Cant.*

10. Short for PAIR-OAR, PAIR OF SPECTACLES, etc.

11. A number of things resembling one another, or belonging together; a set; a suit, string, pack, group, etc.; as, a *pair* of virginals or organs; a *pair* or flight of stairs. "A *pair* of beads." *Chaucer. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, except as to stairs or steps.

Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of cards. *Beau. & Fl.*

12. *Mining.* A party working together; gang. *Chiefly Cornwall.*

Syn. — See COUPLE.

pair of cancels, a punch for canceling tickets, as on a railway. *Eng.* — **p. of colors** *or* **colours**. *Mil.* **a** The two flags, one national and one regimental, carried by a regiment. **b** The position or commission of an ensign. *Obs.* — **P. of Compasses**, *Astron.*, the constellation Circinus. — **p. of oars**, a pair-oar. *Obs.* — **p. of spectacles**, spectacles or eyeglasses. In *Cricket*, a score of zero by a batsman in each innings of a two-innings match; — called also simply *pair*, or *spectacles*. *Slang.* — **p. royal**, three things of a sort; three of a kind; as: **a** *Playing Cards.* Three cards of the same value or denomination, as three kings, three "eight spots," etc. Four of a kind are called a **double pair royal**. **b** Three dice of the same value or denomination thrown at one time; a triplet. **c** A set of three. "That great *pair royal* of adamantine sisters [the Fates]." *Quarles.*

pair, *v. t.*; PAIRED (pârd); PAIR′ING. **1**. To unite or arrange in a pair or couple; to form a pair or pairs of; to bring or place together, as things which belong together, or which complement or are adapted to one another; to match so as to form a pair; to associate together in couples of opposite sexes, as guests at dinner, dancers, etc.; to unite in love or marriage; to mate.

Glossy jet is *paired* with shining white. *Pope.*

2. To unite in a pair; — usually in the passive. See PAIR, *n.*, 9. *Parliamentary Cant.*

to pair off, to arrange or segregate in pairs or a pair.

pair (pâr), *v. i.* **1**. To form a pair; to match; suit.

My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine. *Rowe.*

2. To unite in a pair, as those of opposite sexes; to become united in love or marriage; to be joined in a pair or pairs; to couple; to mate, as for breeding.

3. To agree with one of the opposite party or opinion to abstain from voting on specified questions or issues. See PAIR, *n.*, 9. *Parliamentary Cant.*

to pair off, to separate from a company in pairs or couples; *Parliamentary Cant*, to pair.

paired (pârd), *a.* Arranged in a pair or pairs; specif., *Zoöl.*, in corresponding positions on the right and left sides.

paired fins, *Zoöl.*, the pectoral and ventral fins (corresponding to the fore and hind limbs of the higher vertebrates) as disting. from the *median* (dorsal, anal, and caudal) fins.

pair′-oar′, *n.* A boat rowed by two men, each pulling one oar and seated one behind the other.

pair′-oared′, *a.* Of a boat, pulled or rigged as a pair-oar.

‖ **pa′is** (pä′ēs; pá′ē′), *n.* [OF. *païs*, F. *pays*, country.] *Law.* Lit., the country; — used in **per pais**, of a trial by the country (see COUNTRY, 7), and hence by a jury; and **in pais**, of the class of matters so triable. See also CONVEYANCE, 2.

pa′ja-huel′lo (pä′hä-hwĕl′yō; 189, 194), *n.* A venomous tick (*Ornithodoros turicata*) whose bite causes painful swellings in man and cattle. *Southern California & Mexico.*

Paj′on-ism (păj′ŏn-ĭz′m; pá′zhôɴ′ĭz′m), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The doctrine, esp. as to grace, of Claude Pajon (1626–85), a French Protestant theologian. The main peculiarity of

Pajon's theory . . . was his conception of regenerating grace. The Spirit uses the truth of the gospel as its instrument in effecting the antecedent intellectual change; but the Spirit also uses all the circumstances of the individual. *G. P. Fisher.*

pak′tong (păk′tŏng), *n.* [Dial. form of Chin. *pai*[2] *t'ung*[2], white copper.] A Chinese alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, resembling German silver.

pal (păl), *n.* [Gypsy (in England) *pal* brother, mate, *pral* (on the Continent), fr. Skr. *bhrātṛ* brother. Cf. BROTHER.] A mate; a partner; a chum; esp., an accomplice. *Slang.*

pal, *v. i.*; PALLED (păld); PAL′LING. To be or become a pal (with another) or pals; to keep company; to chum. *Slang.*

pal′ace (păl′âs), *n.* [ME. *palais*, F. *palais*, fr. L. *palatium*, fr. *Palatium* one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence. Cf. PALADIN.] **1**. The official residence of a sovereign.

2. The official residence of an archbishop or bishop in his see city; also, any residence of an archbishop or bishop. *Eng.*

3. **a** A large and stately house; — translating the Italian *palazzo* and French *palais*. Hence: **b** A large public building, as for a legislature or superior court.

4. A building, establishment, or room fitted up attractively as a place of amusement, refreshment, etc.; as, a gin *palace*; a coffee *palace*. *Colloq.*

5. *Astrol.* A house. *Obs.*

pal′a-din (păl′á-dĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paladino*, fr. L. *palatinus* an officer of the palace. See PALATINE.] In the Charlemagne romances, one of the douzepers; by extension, sometimes, one of the Knights of the Round Table; fig., a knight-errant; a distinguished champion. *Scott.*

palæ-. Var. of *palæo-*, combining form from Greek παλαιός, *ancient*. See PALEO-.

Pa′læ-arc′tic, Pa′le-arc′tic (pā′lē-ärk′tĭk; păl′ē-), *a.* [*palæ-* + *arctic*.] *Zoögeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a terrestrial division including Europe, Asia north of the Himalayas, northern Arabia, and Africa north of the Sahara; the Old World part of the Holarctic region.

Pa′læ-ech′i-noi′de-a (-ĕk′ĭ-noi′dē-á), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæ-* + *Echinoidea*.] *Paleon.* An extinct subclass or order of sea urchins almost exclusively confined to the Paleozoic. The test is usually composed of more than twenty meridional rows of plates, which are often overlapping. Jaws are always present. — **pa′læ-e-chi′noid** (-ē-kī′noid), **pa′læ-ech′i-noi′de-an** (-ĕk′ĭ-noi′dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

pa′læ-o- (pā′lē-ō-; păl′ē-ō-). Var. of *paleo-*, combining form from Greek παλαιός, *ancient*. See PALEO-.

Pa′læ-o-cri-noi′de-a (-krī-noi′dē-á), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *Crinoidea*.] *Paleon.* An order of stalked crinoids of Paleozoic age. The disk is large, a number of interradial plates are present and often united with the disk, and the ventral surface is usually concealed by a vault of calcareous plates. — **pa′læ-o-cri′noid** (-krī′noid), *a. & n.*

pa′læ-o-crys′tic (-krĭs′tĭk), *a.* Also **pa′le-o-crys′tic**.

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paint. *Abbr.* Painting.

paint′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **paint′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

paint bridge. *Theat.* A platform that can be raised or lowered, used by scenery painters.

paint′er-ly, *a.* Like a painter's work; pert. to, or characteristic of, a painter; artistic. *Rare.* — *adv.* Artistically. *Rare.*

painter's colic. = LEAD COLIC.

Painter's Easel. *Astron.* The constellation Pictor.

paint′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

paint frame. *Theat.* A movable iron framework for moving scenes from the stage to the paint bridge. *Oxf. E. D.*

paint′-house′. † PENTHOUSE.

paint′i-ness (pān′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Painty quality.

paint′ing-ness, *n.* Pictorial character; vividness. *Rare.*

paint′less, *a.* **1**. Incapable of being painted or described. *Obs.* **2**. Destitute of paint.

paint′ment, *n.* Painting. *Obs.*

paintour. † PAINTER.

paintre. † PANTRY.

paint′ress, *n.* [F. *peintresse*.] A woman who paints; as: **a** One who paints (her face). *Obs.* **b** A female painter or artist. **c** One who decorates or colors pottery.

pain′trix, *n.* [*paint* + *-trix*.] Paintress. *Obs.*

paint room. **a** A room for storing paint. **b** *Theat.* A room where a scene painter works.

paint′ry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pointrie*.] Painture. *Obs.*

paint strake. *Naut.* The uppermost strake below the plank sheer. [*Obs.*]

pain′worth′y, *a.* Painsworthy.

pa′iocke (pā′jŏk; păj′ŏk), *n.* A word occurring once in Shakespeare's "Hamlet" (III. ii. 295), and taken by editors to be a misprint for some obs. var. of, or to be an obs. dial. form of, *peacock*. Modern editors usually print it *pajock*.

paip, **paip′ly**. Scot. vars. of POPE, POPELY.

paip, *n.* [Cf. PIP.] A stone of a fruit, esp. the cherry; a pip; also, usually in *pl.* with *the*, a children's game played with cherry stones. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pair, *n.* Impairment. *Obs. & R.*

pair † PARE. [*etc.* Even.]

‖ **pair** (pâr), *a.* [F.] *Roulette*,

pair, *v. t. & i.* [See IMPAIR.] To impair. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

paird. Paired. *Ref. Sp.*

paire. † PAIR, PARE.

pair′er, *n.* One who pairs

pair-i′al. † PAIR ROYAL.

pair′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAIR. [*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*]

pair′ment, *n.* Impairment.

pair′ment, *n.* [See PAIR to couple.] Association as a consort or leman. *Obs.*

pairt. † PERT. [var. of PART.]

pairt (pĕrt). Scot. & dial. Eng.

pairt-. For various terms in *pairt-*, see the forms in PART-.

pairtie. † PARTY.

pair′trick (pĕr′trĭk), **pai′trick** (pā′trĭk), *n.* A partridge. *Scot.*

pair′wise′ (pâr′wīz′), *adv.* In or by pairs.

pais. † PACE, PEACE.

pais (*Scot.* pāz). Obs. or Scot. var. of PEISE. [dian money.]

pai′sa (pī′sá). Var. of PICE (In-

paisage. † PAYSAGE.

paisan. † PEASANT.

paisand. † PEISANT.

‖ **pai-sa′no** (pī-sä′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (*Sp.* -nōs). [Sp.] **1**. Countryman; peasant. **2**. The chaparral cock.

paisant. † PEASANT.

paise † PEASE.

paise (pāz). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEISE.

paish′cush. Var. of PESHKASH.

paishe. † PASHE.

paisible. † PEACEABLE.

Pais′ley (pāz′lĭ), *n.* [From *Paisley*, near Glasgow, Scotland.] **1**. A Clydesdale terrier. **2**. See 4th CHECKER, 2.

Paisley shawl. A kind of woolen shawl imitating a Cashmere shawl, formerly made at Paisley, Scotland.

paiss. † PACE, PEISE.

paissaunt. † PEASANT.

paist, etc. † PASTE, etc

pait. † PAID, *p. a.*

paitclayth, *n.* [Cf. PATLET, and Scot. *claith* for *cloth*.] Prob., a patlet. *Obs. Scot.*

paith. † PATH.

paithment. † PATHMENT.

paitlat. † PATLET.

paitrel. † POITREL.

pai′trick (pā′trĭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PARTRIDGE.

Pai′ute′. Var. of PIUTE.

Paix′ des Dames′ (pĕ′ dā dȧm′). [F.] See LADIES' PEACE.

Paix′hans′ gun (pĕk′säɴ′). *Mil.* One of the earliest guns firing shells with high power, invented by a French officer, H. J. Paixhans, about 1824. The caliber was 8⅝ inches.

paize (*dial.* pāz). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PEISE.

pa-jak′ (pá-yŏk′), *n.* [Russ. *paek* a ration.] See MEASURE.

pa-ja′ma (pá-jä′má), **pa-ja′mas** (-máz). Vars. of PYJAMA, PYJAMAS.

‖ **pa-je′ro** (pä-hā′rō; 189), *n.* [Sp., lit., dealer in straw, fr. *paja* straw.] The pampas cat.

pa′jo (pä′hō). Var. of PAHO.

pa′jock (pā′jŏk; păj′ŭk), *n.* See PAIOCKE.

pak. † PACK.

pakald. † PACKALD.

Pa′ka-wa′ (pä′kä-wä′), *n.* See PINTO, *n.*, 1.

pak′choi′ (păk′choi′). [Cantonese dial. form of Chin. *pai*[2] *ts'ai*[4], lit., white vegetable.] See CHINESE CABBAGE **a**.

pake. † PACK.

pake. Var. of PAIK, *v.*

pa′ke-ha (pä′kā-hä; *colloq.* păk′ē-á), *n.* [Maori, foreign.] A white man. *New Zealand.*

pakeha Maori. A white settler among the Maoris. *New Zealand.*

pak′fong′ (păk′fŏng′), *n.* Erroneous form of PAKTONG.

Pakht. *n.* See PACHT.

pa-ki′ri-ki′ri (pä-kē′rē-kē′rē; *colloq.* pá-kĭr′ĭ-kĭr′ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] The blue cod of New Zealand.

pakke. † PACK.

pakkour. † PACKER.

pakneelde. † PACKNEEDLE.

pakok. † PEACOCK.

pal. † PALE; PALL, cloth.

pal (pŭl). Var. of PUL. See COIN.

Pal. *Abbr.* Palestine.

pa′la, *n.* [NL., fr. Kanarese *bāle*; cf. Malayalam *vāla*.] The plantain tree. *Obs.*

pa-la′ (pä-lä′). Var. of PALAY.

‖ **pa-la′bra** (pä-lä′brä), *n.* [Sp.] A word; hence, palaver; talk.

pal′ace (păl′âs), *v. t.* To place or house in or as in a palace. *R.*

palace, *n.* [F. *palais*.] The palate. *Obs.*

pal′ace (păl′ás), *n.* [Cf. 2d PALIS.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A cellar for storing fish, esp. pilchards. **b** An inclosed unroofed landing place; an underground storehouse. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

palace car. = PARLOR CAR.

Palace Court. A court entitled in full "The Court of the Lord the King, at the Palace of the King at Westminster," created by several letters patent of James I., Charles I., and Charles II., representing the king's original justice, and having jurisdiction of personal actions arising within 12 miles of the palace at Whitehall, London excepted. The court was abolished in 1849 by Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.

pal′aced (păl′âst), *a.* Furnished with a palace or palaces; housed in a palace.

pa-la′ceous (pá-lā′shŭs), *a.* [From L. *pala* shovel.] *Bot.* Spade-shaped; — said of a leaf whose petiole has a decurrent margin.

pal′ace-ward (păl′âs-wẽrd), **pal′ace-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the palace. [latial. *Obs.*]

pa-la′cious (pá-lā′shŭs), *a.* Pa-

pal′a-dine. † PALATINE.

pa′læ-an-throp′ic (pā′lē-ăn-thrŏp′ĭk; păl′ē-). Var. of PALEOANTHROPIC.

Pa′læ-e-chi′ni (-ē-kī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Palæechinoidea.

pa′læ-eth-nog′ra-pher, **pa′læ-eth′no-log′i-cal**, **pa′læ-eth-nol′o-gy**, etc. Vars. of PALEËTHNOGRAPHER, etc.

Pa′læ-eu-dyp′tes (pā′lē-ū-dĭp′tēz; păl′ē-), *n.* [NL.; *palæ-* + *Eudyptes*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct penguins of the Eocene of New Zealand. *P. antarcticus* was nearly seven feet high.

Pa′læ-ich′thy-es (-ĭk′thĭ-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALÆO-; ICHTHYOLOGY.] *Zoöl.* Subclass of fishes consisting of the elasmobranchs and the ganoids. — **pa′læ-ich′thy-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pa′læ-ich′thy-ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pa′læ-ich′thy-o-log′ic, **pa′læ-ich′thy-ol′o-gy**. Vars. of PALEICHTHYOLOGIC, -OLOGY.

Pa-læ′mon (pá-lē′mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλαίμων.] **1**. A sea god. See MELICERTES, INO. **2**. [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical prawns, the type of a family **Pa′læ-mon′i-dæ** (pā′lē-mŏn′ĭ-dē; păl′ē-). — **pa-læ′mo-nid** (pá-lē′mō-nĭd), *n.* — **pa-læ′mo-noid** (-noid), *a.*

pa′læ-o-an-throp′ic, **pa′læ-o-bo-tan′ic**, **pa′læ-o-bo-tan′i-cal**, **pa′læ-o-bot′a-nist**, **pa′læ-o-bot′a-ny**, etc. Vars. of PALEOANTHROPIC, etc.

Pa′læ-o-car′i-da (pā′lē-ō-kăr′ĭ-dá; păl′ē-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. καρίς, καρῖδος, a small crustacean.] The Gigantostraca.

pa-læ′o-cene, **pa′læ-o-cli-mat′ic**. Vars. of PALEOCENE, PALEOCLIMATIC.

pa′læ-o-crys-tal′lic, **pa′le-o-crys-tal′lic**, *a.* = PALÆOCRYSTIC.

pa′læ-o-den′dro-log′ic, **pa′læ-o-den-drol′o-gy**, etc. Vars. of PALEODENDROLOGIC, etc.

[*palæo-* + Gr. κρύσταλλος ice.] Designating, pert. to, or characterized by, ice of ancient origin; as, the *Palæocrystic* Sea, a name given to certain Arctic frozen waters.

Pa/læ-o-dic/ty-op/ter-a (pā/lē-ō-dĭk/tĭ-ŏp/tẽr-*ȧ*; păl/ē-ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *dictyo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Paleon.* A group of insects comprising all of Paleozoic age. They are known mostly from fragmentary remains, and cannot be certainly referred to orders of living insects, but are distributed into the orders Orthopteroidea, Neuropteroidea, Hemipteroidea, Coleopteroidea, etc., according to resemblance to the Orthoptera, Neuroptera, Hemiptera, Coleoptera, etc.— **pa/læ-o-dic/ty-op/ter-an** (-*ăn*), *a. & n.*

Pa/læ-o-nis/ci-dæ (-nĭs/ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. ὀνίσκος a gadoid fish.] *Paleon.* A family of primitive ganoid fishes which lived from the Devonian to the Lias. They have an elongate body covered usually with rhombic plates, small pectoral and ventral fins, a single dorsal and anal, and a heterocercal tail. The skull is covered with bony plates, and the jaws bear small teeth. The typical genus is **Pa/læ-o-nis/cum** (-nĭs/kŭm). — **pa/læ-o-nis/cid** (-nĭs/ĭd), *a.& n.* — **pa/læ-o-nis/coid** (-koid), *a.*

Pa/læ-o-spon/dy-lus (-spŏn/dĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See PALÆO-; SPONDYL.] *Paleon.* A genus of vertebrates, constituting a group (Cycliæ), prob. allied to the cyclostomes, represented by a single species (*P. gunni*), usually about an inch long, from the Devonian of Scotland. It has a segmented vertebral column and a large skull, but no jaws or paired fins.

pa/læ-o-type/ (pā/lē-ō-tīp/; păl/ē-; *the second pron. was preferred by Ellis*; cf. PALÆO-), *n.* [*palæo-* + *type.*] *Phon.* A phonetic system devised by A. J. Ellis to represent all speech sounds by means of the printing types in common use. — **pa/læ-o-typ/ic** (-tĭp/ĭk), **pa/læ-o-typ/i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa/læ-o-typ/i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pa-læs/tra, pa-les/tra (pȧ-lĕs/trȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TRÆ (-trē), E. -TRAS (-trȧz). [L. *palaestra*, Gr. παλαίστρα, fr. παλαίειν to wrestle.] **a** *Antiq.* A wrestling school; hence, a gymnasium, or place for athletic exercise in general. **b** Wrestling; athletic exercise or practice.

pa-læs/tral, pa-les/tral (-trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the palæstra or wrestling or athletics; athletic.

pa-læ/ti-ol/o-gy (pȧ-lē/tĭ-ŏl/ō-jĭ), *n.* [*palæ-* + *etiology.*] Also **pa-le/ti-ol/o-gy**, etc. Explanation of past events by the laws of causation, as in geology. — **pa-læ/ti-o-log/i-cal** (-ō-lŏj/ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa-læ/ti-ol/o-gist** (-ŏl/ō-jĭst), *n. Whewell.*

pal/a-fitte (păl/*ȧ*-fĭt; pȧ/lȧ/fēt/), *n.* [F., fr. It. *palafitta* pile work; cf. *palo* pole, and *fitto*, p. p. of *figgere* to fix.] *Archæol.* A pile-built lake dwelling. See LAKE DWELLING.

pa-lag/o-nite (pȧ-lăg/ō-nīt), *n.* [From occurrence in *Palagonia*, Sicily.] *Petrog.* Basaltic glass in angular, varicolored fragments, more or less altered and devitrified, mixed with volcanic ash and forming a basaltic tuff (*palagonite tuff*). — **pa-lag/o-nit/ic** (-nĭt/ĭk), *a.*

Pal/a-me/des (păl/*ȧ*-mē/dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλαμήδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A hero of the Trojan war (mentioned only by post-Homeric poets) who was treacherously slain by the Greeks, or, according to one version, by Odysseus in revenge for Palamedes's detection of his feigned madness. His father, Nauplius, avenged his death by causing shipwreck of many Greek ships by false signals.

Pal/a-mon (păl/*ȧ*-mŏn), *n.* A noble Theban youth in Chaucer's "Knight's Tale" (derived from Boccaccio's "Teseide"). Palamon and his friend Arcite become rivals in love for the same lady, the fair Emelye (*Emilia* or *Emily* in Dryden). To decide the matter, a grand tournament is held, in which Arcite wins. But through divine agency Arcite's death is brought about, and Palamon weds Emelye. Dryden made a version of the poem under the name of "Palamon and Arcite," and the story is the subject of the play (1634) "The Two Noble Kinsmen."

pal/an-quin/, pal/an-keen/ (păl/ăn-kēn/), *n.* [Pg. *palanquim*, Jav. *palangki* (or some Hind. form), through Prakrit fr. Skr. *paryaṅka*, *palyaṅka*, bed, couch; cf. F. *palanquin*. Cf. PALKEE.] A conveyance, usually for one person; consisting of an inclosed litter, commonly a kind of box about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high, and with wooden shutters, borne on the shoulders of men by means of projecting poles. It is used in India, China, etc.

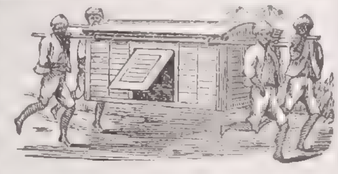

Palanquin.

pal/an-quin/, pal/an-keen/ (păl/ăn-kēn/), *v. i.*; -QUINED/, -KEENED/ (-kēnd/); -QUIN/ING, -KEEN/ING. To travel in a palanquin.

Pa-la/qui-um (pȧ-lā/kwĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Tag. *palac.*] *Bot.* A rather large genus of East Indian sapotaceous trees with abundant milky juice, shining coriaceous leaves, and small hexamerous flowers. *P. gutta* is the gutta-percha tree.

pal/at-a-ble (păl/ăt-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [From PALATE.] Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory; hence, acceptable; pleasing; as, *palatable* food; *palatable* advice. — **pal/at-a-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pal/at-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pal/at-a-bly**, *adv.*

pal/a-tal (păl/*ȧ*-tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *palatal.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to the palate; palatine; as, the *palatal* bones.

2. *Phon.* Formed or articulated between the tongue and the palate, esp. the hard palate; "front;" — said of certain speech sounds; as, *k* in *key* (sometimes distinguished from *k* as in *cow* (kou), formed farther back), *y* in *yes*, *ch* in German *ich* (contrasted with the guttural, or "back," *ch* in *ach*), *i* in *it*, *a* in *at*, etc.; also often the compound consonants *ch* in *chin*, *j* in *jug*, *ni* in *onion*. The *palatal* vowels are more commonly called *front* vowels. Applied to consonants the term *palatal* is loose, being made more or less inclusive by different writers, some including the sounds *sh* and *zh*. The sounds into which the palatal consonants, *c*, *ch*, *j*, *jh*, *ñ*, *y*, *ç*, of Sanskrit have passed in modern languages of India are often called palatals. — *n.* A palatal sound or its symbol. Cf. GUTTURAL, *n.*

palatal index, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the hard palate to its length, usually expressed in hundredths of the length. — **p. law**, *Philol.*, the law that explains the palatal consonant instead of a guttural consonant in the Indo-Iranian languages by the nature of the vowel that originally followed.

pal/a-tal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ/ING (-īz/ĭng). *Phon.* To make palatal, or "front"; to change into a palatal, as by advancing the place of articulation, of a guttural, or "back," consonant, or by adding to or blending with a sound another that is palatal, as in giving to *n* the sound of *ni* in *onion*, to *l* the sound of *li* in *William*, etc. — **pal/a-tal-i-za/tion** (-ĭ-zā/shŭn; -ī-zā/shŭn), *n.*

pal/ate (păl/ăt), *n.* [L. *palatum.*] **1**. The roof of the mouth; the structures that separate the mouth from the nasal cavity. In man the portion supported by the maxillary and palatine bones is specifically called the **hard palate**, and the membranous and muscular fold suspended from the posterior margin of the hard palate, partly separating the mouth cavity from the pharynx, is called the **soft palate**, or *velum*.

2. Taste; — a sense originating in the mistaken notion that the palate is the organ of taste.

Hard task! to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope*

3. Fig.: Mental relish; intellectual taste.

4. *Bot.* A projection in the throat of a personate corolla, as that of the snapdragon.

5. *Zoöl.* The epipharynx of an insect.

pal/ate, *v. t.* To perceive or try with the palate; to taste; to taste with pleasure; to relish. *Rare.* *Shak.*

pa-la/tial (pȧ-lā/shăl), *a.* [L. *palatium* palace. See PALACE.] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a palace; suitable for or resembling a palace; magnificent; as, *palatial* structures. — **pa-la/tial-ly**, *adv.*

pa-lat/i-nate (pȧ-lăt/ĭ-năt), *n.* [Cf. F. *palatinat.* See 3d PALATINE.] **1**. The province or territory of a palatine or count palatine; a county palatine.

2. [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate.

the Palatinate, a state of the old German Empire, lying along the Rhine. Its ruler, when it was not connected with Bavaria, was a palsgrave or count palatine, who was one of the electors. It was sometimes divided into two parts, the **Lower, or Rhine, Palatinate** and the **Upper Palatinate**. Part of the former west of the Rhine was once a possession of France. The territory of the Palatinate has been absorbed by German states, chiefly Bavaria. The present Palatinate, or Rhine Palatinate, is a district of Bavaria. See *Gaz.*

pal/a-tine (păl/*ȧ*-tīn; -tĭn), *a.* [Cf. F. *palatin.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the palate.

palatine artery, *Anat.*, either of two arteries of each side of the face: **a** *Inferior*, or *ascending*, a branch of the facial artery that supplies the soft palate, palatine glands, and tonsils. **b** *Superior*, or *descending*, a branch of the internal maxillary that supplies the gums and the mucous membrane and glands of the hard palate. — **palatine bones**, *Anat.* a pair of bones situated behind and between the superior maxillaries and in front of the pterygoids. In man they are of an extremely irregular form, each consisting of a *horizontal plate* which, joining the bone of the opposite side, forms the back part of the hard palate, and a *vertical plate* which is extended into three processes (pterygoid, orbital, and sphenoidal) and helps to form the floor of the orbit, the outer wall of the nasal cavity, etc. In lower vertebrates they are much simpler, often merely small rodlike bones in the roof of the mouth. In primitive vertebrates they develop in cartilage, in higher forms in membrane. Cf. PALATOQUADRATE. — **p. canal**, *Anat.*, any of several small openings in the bony palate for the passage of vessels or nerves. The **anterior palatine canal** is situated just behind the incisor teeth; the **posterior palatine canals** are near the last molar teeth. — **p. glands**, *Anat.*, numerous small glands in the palate opening into the mouth. — **p. nerves**, *Anat.*, branches arising from the sphenopalatine ganglion and supplying the roof of the mouth, parts of the nose, etc.

pal/a-tine (păl/*ȧ*-tīn; -tĭn), *n.* *Anat.* A palatine bone.

pal/a-tine (păl/*ȧ*-tīn; -tĭn; 277), *a.* [F. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, fr. *palatium.* See PALACE; cf. PALADIN.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a palace, esp. that of the Cæsars or that of the emperors of Germany; of the nature of, or befitting, any palace; palatial.

2. Possessing royal privileges; as, a count or earl *palatine*; a county *palatine*; of or pertaining to such a count, earl, or county. See under 4th COUNT, and COUNTY PALATINE.

3. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Palatinate or the Palatinates.

Palatine Confession, *Eccl.*, the Heidelberg Confession.

pal/a-tine (păl/*ȧ*-tīn; -tĭn; 277), *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] The Palatine Hill in Rome. See SEVEN HILLS.

2. An officer of an imperial palace; the chamberlain or mayor of the palace; an imperial chief minister; a lord having sovereign power in an imperial or royal province or dependency; a vassal invested with royal privileges and rights within his domains; a count or earl palatine. See *count palatine*, under 4th COUNT.

3. *Amer. Hist.* See FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONS.

4. *pl. Rom. Hist.* The palace troops; the prætorians.

5. A palatinate, or county palatine. *Obs.*

6. [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate; a Palatinate.

7. A style of fur for the neck and shoulders, in the form of a pelerine; — so called from the Princess Palatine, wife of the Duke of Orleans, who introduced it in 1676.

palatine orange. A dyestuff, the ammonium salt of a compound obtained by diazotizing benzidine and boiling the product with nitric acid.

pal/a-ti/tis (păl/*ȧ*-tī/tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *palato-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the palate.

pal/a-tize (păl/*ȧ*-tīz), *v. t.* *Phon.* To palatalize. — **pal/a-ti-za/tion** (-tĭ-zā/shŭn; -tī-zā/shŭn), *n.* *J. Peile.*

pa-la/to- (pȧ-lā/tō-; păl/*ȧ*-tō-). [From PALATE.] A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, *the palate.*

pa-la/to-den/tal (-dĕn/tăl), *a.* Pert. to the palate and teeth; specif., *Phon.*, formed or articulated between the front of the tongue and the hard palate just back of the upper front teeth, as Eng. *t*, *d*, and *n* usually are, although commonly called dentals. — *n.* A palatodental consonant.

pa-la/to-quad/rate (-kwŏd/răt), *a.* [*palato-* + *quadrate.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the palatine and quadrate bones or regions; specif., designating the **palatoquadrate arch** or **bar**, a series of bones on each side of the skull, comprising in typical cases the palatine, pterygoid, and quadrate bones, which, in most vertebrates except mammals, forms part of the upper jaw or roof of the mouth. It is developed from the upper part of the mandibular arch, and in primitive forms, and embryos of higher forms, is represented by a continuous cartilaginous rod. — **pa-la/to-quad/rate**, *n.*

pa-la/ver (pȧ-lä/vẽr; pȧ-lăv/ẽr), *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, or Pg. *palavra*, fr. L *parabola* a comparison, a parable, LL., a word. See PARABLE.] **1**. In Africa, a parley or conference, usually a long one, with the natives; a talk; hence, a conference; a debate.

Epoch of parliaments and eloquent *palavers*. *Carlyle*

2. Talk; conversation; esp., profuse, idle, or beguiling talk; talk intended to deceive; flattery.

pa-la/ver, *v. i.*; PA-LA/VERED (-vẽrd; -ẽrd); PA-LA/VER-ING. To talk profusely or needlessly; to parley; to use **palaver**; to talk idly or beguilingly; to employ flattery.

Pa/læ-o-ech/i-noi/de-a Var. of PALÆECHINOIDEA

pa/læ-o-eth-nol/o-gy, pa/læ-o-eth/no-log/i-cal, pa/læ-o-eth-nol/o-gist. Vars. of PALEËTHNOLOGY, etc.

Pa/læ-o-gæ/a (pā/lē-ō-jē/*ȧ*; păl/ē-), *n.* [NL; *palæo-* + Gr. γαῖα earth.] *Biogeog.* A primary division consisting of the Eastern Hemisphere; — opposed to *Neogæa*. — **Pa/læ-o-gæ/an** (-*ăn*), *a*

pa/læ-o-gene/. Var. of PALEOGENE.

pa/læ-o-ge-net/ic (pā/lē-ō-jē-nĕt/ĭk; păl/ē-), *a.* [*palæo-* + *-genetic.*] *Biol.* Denoting atavism in which the reversion is toward a development that normally appears and disappears in the embryo.

pa/læ-o-ge-og/ra-phy. Var. of PALEOGEOGRAPHY.

pa/læ-og/ra-fy. Palæography. [*Ref. Sp.*]

pa/læ-o-graph/, pa/le-og/ra-pher, pa/læ-o-graph/ic, pa/læ-og/ra-phy, pa/læ-o-lith/, pa/læ-o-lith/ic, pa/læ-o-lith/i-cal, etc. Vars. of PALEOGRAPH, etc.

Pa/læ-o-ne-mer/te-a (pā/lē-ō-nē-mûr/tē-*ȧ*; păl/ē-), **Pa/læ-nem/er-ti/ni** (-nĕm/ẽr-tī/nī), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of PALÆONEMERTINEA.— **pa/læ-o-ne-mer/te-an** (-nē-mûr/tē-*ăn*).

Pa/læ-o-nem/er-tin/e-a (-nĕm/ẽr-tĭn/ē-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *Nemertinea.*] *Zoöl.* A group of nemerteans without deep lateral grooves on the head or a stylet on the proboscis. — **pa-læ-o-ne-mer/tine** (-nē-mûr/tĭn; -tĭn; 183), *a. & n.*

Pa/læ-o-nis/cus (-nĭs/kŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of PALÆONISCUM.

pa/læ-on/to-graph/ic, pa/læ-on-tog/ra-phy, pa/læ-on/to-log/ic, pa/læ-on/to-log/i-cal, pa/læ-on-tol/o-gist, pa/læ-on-tol/o-gy, etc. Vars. of PALEONTOGRAPHIC, etc.

Pa-læ/o-phis (pȧ-lē/ō-fĭs), *n.* [NL; *palæo-* + Gr. ὄφις a serpent.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct serpents from the Lower Eocene of England, the earliest known ophidians

pa/læ-o-phyt/ic, pa/læ-o-phy/to-log/i-cal, pa/læ-o-phy-tol/o-gy, etc. Vars of PALEOPHYTIC, etc.

Pa/læ-or/nis (pā/lē-ôr/nĭs; păl/ē-), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. ὄρνις bird] *Zoöl.* A large genus of long-tailed parrakeets of Africa and southern Asia, type of a subfamily **Pa/læ-or/ni-thi/næ** (-nĭ-thī/nē). — **pa/læ-or/ni-thine** (-ôr/nĭ-thīn; -thĭn; 183), *a.*

pa/læ-or/ni-tho-log/ic, pa/læ-or/ni-thol/o-gy, etc. Vars of PALEORNITHOLOGIC, etc.

Pa/læ-o-sau/rus (pā/lē-ō-sô/rŭs; păl/ē-), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of theropodous dinosaurs from the English Trias. — **pa/læ-o-saur/** (pā/lē-ō-sôr/; păl/ē-), *n.*

pa/læ-o-tech/nic Var. of PALEOTECHNIC.

Pa/læ-o-the-ri/i-dæ (pā/lē-ō-thē-rī/ĭ-dē; păl/ē-), *n. pl* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. θηρίον beast.] *Paleon.* A family of extinct tapirlike perissodactyl mammals of the Eocene and Miocene of Europe and America. The typical genus is **Pa/læ-o-the/ri-um** (-thē/rĭ-*ŭ*m), one species of which (*P. magnum* of France) was as large as a rhinoceros. — **pa/læ-o-there/** (pā/lē-ō-thēr/; păl/ē-), *n.* — **pa/læ-o-the/ri-an** (-thē/rĭ-*ăn*), **pa/læ-o-the/ri-oid** (-oid), **pa/læ-o-the/roid**, *a.*

pa/læ-o-the/ri-o-dont (-ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*palæotherium* + *-odont*; — from resemblance to the teeth of that animal.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, lophodont teeth with the external tubercles longitudinal and the inner united with them by transverse oblique crests.

Pa/læ-o-trop/i-cal. Var. of PALEOTROPICAL.

pa/læ-o-type/, *v. t.* To write in palæotypic characters.

pa/læ-o-ty-pog/ra-phy, *n.* [*palæo-* + *typography.*] Ancient or early typography. — **pa/læ-o-ty-pog/ra-phist**, *n.*

pa/læ-o-vol-can/ic. Var. of PALEOVOLCANIC.

Pa/læ-o-zo/ic, pa/læ-o-zo/ö-log/ic, pa/læ-o-zo-öl/o-gist, pa/læ-o-zo-öl/o-gy, etc Vars of PALEOZOIC, etc.

pa-læs/tri-an, pa-les/tri-an (pȧ-lĕs/trĭ-*ăn*), *a.* Palestral — *n.* A wrestler in the palæstra

pa-læs/tric, pa-les/tric (-trĭk), *a.* Palestral

pa-læs/tri-cal, pa-les/tri-cal, *a.* [L. *palaestricus*, Gr. παλαιστρικός.] Palestral *Obs.*

palaice ✝ PALACE.

Pa-laih/ni-han (pȧ-lī/nĭ-hăn), *a.* [Klamath *p'laikni* mountaineers, uplanders.] Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of Indians dwelling along the Pit River in California. They are among the lowest of the North American Indians.

palais. ✝ PALACE, PALIS.

‖ **pa/lais/** (pȧ/lē/), *n.* [F.] In France, a palace; specif., a public building or a court house, esp. when large and architecturally conspicuous. See PALACE.

palaisade. ✝ PALISADE.

palaisado. ✝ PALISADO.

Pa/lal (pā/lăl). *Bib.*

pal/a-ma (păl/*ȧ*-m*ȧ*), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [NL., fr. Gr. παλάμη the palm.] *Zoöl.* The webbing of the feet of aquatic birds.

pal/a-mate (-māt), *a.* [From PALAMA.] *Zoöl.* Web-footed.

pa-la/me (pä-lä/mē), *n.* [Gr. παλάμη the palm.] See MEASURE.

Pal/a-me/de-a (păl/*ȧ*-mē/dē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. PALAMEDES.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the horned screamer, type of a family **Pal/a-me-de/i-dæ** (-mē-dē/ĭ-dē) See SCREAMER.— **pal/a-me/de-an** (-*ăn*), *a.*

Pal/a-mite (păl/*ȧ*-mīt), *n.* A Hesychast; — so called from Gregorius Palamas, a 14th-century monk of Mount Athos, the principal defender of the doctrines of the sect. — **Pal/a-mit/ism** (-mīt/ĭz'm), *n*

pal/am-pore/ (păl/*ă*m-pōr/), *n.* A superior chintz made in India and used for bed coverings

pal/an-der (păl/*ă*n-dẽr), *n.* [Cf. It. *palandra*, F. *palandrie*, LL. *palandaria.*] **a** A flat-bottomed horse transport, used chiefly by Turks. *Hist.* **b** A fire boat or mortar boat. *Hist.*

pa-lan/ka (pȧ-lăŋ/k*ȧ*), *n.* [Cf. It. *palanca*, F. *palanque*, Turk *palanqah*, L *palanga*, *phalanga*, pole, Gr. φάλαγξ.] *Mil.* A camp permanently intrenched, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses.

pal/an-keen/. Var. of PALANQUIN.

palantine ✝ PALATINE.

Pa-lap/ter-yx (pȧ-lăp/tẽr-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *Apteryx.*] *Paleon.* Syn. of DINORNIS.

pa/lar (pā/lȧr), *a.* [L. *palaris*, fr. *palus* a stake.] **a** Of the nature of or like a pale or stake. *R.* **b** *Her.* Pert. to a pale: as, a *palar* line (dividing the shield vertically into halves).

palas. ✝ PALACE.

pa-las/ (pȧ-lăs/), *n.*, *or* **palas tree**. [Hind. *palāç*, Skr. *palāça.*] *Bot.* The dhak (*Butea frondosa*).

palasie. ✝ PALSY.

pal/a-sin/, *a.* [OF.] Pertaining to the palace. *Obs.*

palas kino. Kino from the palas tree. See BENGAL KINO.

pa-las/tre. ✝ PALÆSTRA.

pal/at-a-bl Palatable. *Ref. Sp.*

pal/a-tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Phon.* Palatal quality or character.

pal/a-tal/i-ty (păl/*ȧ*-tăl/ĭ-tĭ), *n* *Phon.* Palatalism.

palate. ✝ PALLET, a bed.

palate bone. The palatine bone.

pal/at-ed (păl/ăt-ĕd), *a.* Provided with a palate or taste. *R.*

pal/ate-man, *n.* Epicure. *Obs.*

pa-la/tial. ✝ PALATAL. *Obs.*

pa-la/tial-ly, *adv.* of PALATIAL.

pa-la/tian (pȧ-lā/sh*ă*n), *a.* Palatial. *Rare.*

pa-la/ti-ate, *a.* [L. *palatium* palace + *-ate.*] Palatial. *Obs.* — **pa-la/ti-ate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

pa-lat/ic (pȧ-lăt/ĭk), *a. & n.* Palatal. *Rare*

pal/a-tin. Palatine. *Ref. Sp.*

pa-lat/i-nal (pȧ-lăt/ĭ-n*ă*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to a palatinate.

pa-lat/i-nate, *v. t.* To constitute as a palatinate. *Obs.*

pal/a-tine-ship/, *n.* See -SHIP.

pal/a-tin-ess/, *n.* A countess palatine. *Obs.*

pal/at-ist, *n.* An epicure. *R.*

pal/a-tive (păl/*ȧ*-tĭv), *a.* Palatable. *Rare.*

pal/a-to-glos/sal, *a.* [*palato-* + *glossal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the palate and tongue. — *n* The palatoglossus muscle.

pal/a-to-glos/sus (păl/*ȧ*-tō-glŏs/ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SI (-ī). [NL.] *Anat.* A small muscle arising from the soft palate and inserted into the side and dorsum of the tongue, serving to constrict the fauces.

pal/a-tog/na-thous (-tŏg/n*ȧ*-th*ŭ*s), *a.* *Med.* Having a congenital fissure of the palate.

pa-la/to-gram (pȧ-lā/tō-grăm; păl/*ȧ*-tō-), *n.* [*palato-* + *-gram.*] *Phon.* A diagram of the mouth showing the part or parts of the palate touched by the tongue in the formation of any sound.

pal/a-tog/ra-phy (păl/*ȧ*-tŏg/r*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [*palato-* + *-graphy.*] Art of making palatograms

pa-la/to-max/il-la-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the palatine and superior maxillary bones.

pal/a-tom/e-ter (păl/*ȧ*-tŏm/ē-tẽr), *n.* [*palato-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the movements of the palate.

pa-la/to-na/sal (pȧ-lā/tō-nā/z*ă*l; păl/*ȧ*-tō-), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the palate and nose.

pa-la/to-pha-ryn/ge-al (-f*ȧ*-rĭn/jē-*ă*l; -făr/ĭn-jē/*ă*l), *a.* [*palato-* + *pharyngeal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the palate and pharynx. — *n.* The palatopharyngeus.

pa-la/to-phar/yn-ge/us (-făr/ĭn-jē/*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A small muscle extending from the soft palate to the thyroid cartilage and side of the pharynx.

pal/a-to-plas/ty (păl/*ȧ*-tō-plăs/tĭ), *n.* [*palato-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the palate.

pa-la/to-ple/gi-a (pȧ-lā/tō-plē/jĭ-*ȧ*; păl/*ȧ*-tō-), *n.* [NL.; *palato-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the palate.

pal/a-top-ter/y-goid (păl/*ȧ*-tŏp-tẽr/ĭ-goid), *a.* [*palato-* + *pterygoid.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the palatine and pterygoid region; composed of palatine and pterygoid elements.

pal/a-tor/rha-phy (păl/*ȧ*-tŏr/*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [*palato-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Operation for the closure of a cleft in the soft palate.

Pa-la/tu-a (pȧ-lā/tū-*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] See PALES.

pa-lau/. ✝ PILAU.

Pa-la/uan (pä-lä/wän), *n.*; *pl.* PALAUANES (pä/lä-wä/näs). = TAGBANUA.

pa-lau/lays. Var. of PALLALL. [*Scot.*]

Pa-laung/ (pä-loung/), *n.* An Indo-Chinese language and people of the hill country of Burma.

pa-la′ver (pȧ-lä′vẽr; pȧ-lăv′ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To talk or speak profusely.

Palavering the little language for her benefit. *C. Bronte.*

2. To affect in a specified way by palavering; as, he *palavered* himself into her good graces.

3. To use palaver to; to flatter; cajole.

pa-lay′ (pä-lī′), *n.* [Tamil.] **a** An East Indian asclepiadaceous climbing shrub (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) yielding a caoutchouc and a flaxlike fiber. **b** An ivory tree (*Wrightia tinctoria*) affording an inferior quality of indigo.

pale (pāl), *a.*; PAL′ER (pāl′ẽr); PAL′EST (pāl′ĕst). [OF. *pale*, F. *pâle*, perh. fr. *pâlir* to turn pale; cf. L. *pallidus* pale, *pallere* to be or look pale. Cf. APPALL, FALLOW pale yellow, PALL, *v. i.*, PALLID.] **1.** Wanting in color or in intensity or depth of color; dusky white; ashen; pallid; wan; as, a *pale* face; a *pale* red; a *pale* blue. "*Pale* as a forpined ghost." *Chaucer.*

2. Not bright or brilliant; of a faint luster or hue; dim; as, the *pale* light of the moon.

3. Wanting in intensity or strength; weak; feeble; faint.

Syn. — White, whitish, ashy, ashen; haggard, sickly; dim, obscure. — PALE, PALLID, WAN. PALE suggests either absence of color (esp. with reference to the human face) or lack of depth or intensity of hue; PALLID implies deeper or more permanent pallor, and frequently connotes feebleness or faintness either of light or color; WAN heightens the implication of languor or even sickliness; as, "Of ashy semblance, meager, *pale*, and bloodless" (*Shak.*); "*pale* as his shirt" (*id.*); "Art thou *pale* for weariness?" (*Shelley*); "the *pale* primrose" (*Milton*); *pale* blue, green; "trembling limbs and *pallid* lips" (*Shelley*); "Out went the taper . . . Its little smoke, in *pallid* moonshine, died" (*Keats*); "blue eyes, more *pallid* than his brother's" (*M. Hewlett*); "Why so *pale* and *wan*, fond lover?" (*Suckling*); "The blasted stars looked *wan*" (*Milton*); "Her poor *wan* face with its wistful, pitiful little smile" (*M. Hewlett*). See GHASTLY, WHITEN; cf. THIN.

pale bark, *Pharm.*, a Peruvian bark got from *Cinchona officinalis.* Quinine constitutes nearly 70 per cent of its alkaloids. See PERUVIAN BARK. — **p. catechu**, gambier. — **p. elder**, an elder of the western United States (*Sambucus glauca*), having smooth coriaceous leaves and blue fruit with a pronounced white bloom. — **p. laurel**, swamp laurel. *U. S.*

pale, *v. i.*; PALED (pāld); PAL′ING (pāl′ĭng). [OF. *palir*, F. *pâlir*. See PALE, *a.*] To turn pale; to lose color or luster; as, she *paled* at the sight.

pale, *v. t.* To make pale; to diminish the brightness of.

The glowworm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire. *Shak*

pale, *n.* [F. *pal*, fr. L. *palus.* See POLE a stake: cf. PEEL a castle.] **1.** A stake; a pointed slat, either driven into the ground or fastened to a rail at the top and bottom, for fencing or inclosing; a picket.

Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer.*

2. A fence or inclosure of or as of pales; a paling; a palisade; fence; barrier; boundary; defense. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. A space or field having bounds; an inclosed or limited region or place; an inclosure; also, limits; bounds; — often fig. "To walk the studious cloister's *pale.*" *Milton.*

4. A territory or district within certain bounds or under a particular jurisdiction; as, the Jewish *Pale* in Russia. Specif., short for **English Pale**: The territory of England; the region under English control; as: **a** In France, the territory of Calais. *Hist.* **b** See *the Pale*, below. **c** In Scotland, a region under English jurisdiction for a time (1545-49). *Obs.*

5. *Her.* One of the greater ordinaries, being a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges, and occupying one third of it; formerly, also, one of a number of vertical stripes or divisions in an escutcheon.

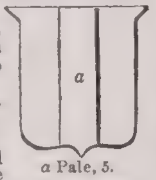

a Pale, 5.

6. A vertical stripe, as on a coat. *Obs.*

beyond, outside, *or* **out of, the pale of,** beyond the limits, privileges, protection, or the like, of. "*Out of the pale of* civilization." *Macaulay.* — **in p.**, *Her.*, in the position of a pale; formerly, also, palewise; vertically. — **per p.**, *Her.*, vertically down the middle; as, a shield party (divided) *per pale.* — **the P.**, *or* **English P.**, the country around Dublin within which alone the English conquerors of Ireland held dominion before Cromwell's subjugation of the island. The boundaries of the Pale varied with the rise or fall of English power.

In 1535, although *the Pale* was supposed to contain the counties of Louth, Meath, Kildare, and Dublin, the Irish plundered at the very gates of Dublin. *N. Int. Encyc.*

— **to leap,** *or* **break, the p.**, to go beyond bounds; to be extravagant or to indulge in license. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pale, *v. t.* [OF. *paler.* See PALE a stake.] **1.** To inclose with or as with pales; to provide or bar with a fence; to encircle; encompass; fence.

[Your isle, which stands] ribbed and *paled* in
With rocks unscalable and roaring waters. *Shak.*

2. To furnish with vertical stripes by way of adornment; to stripe; — chiefly in *p. p.* as *p. a.* *Obs.*

3. [Perh. a different word.] To solder, as an embossed figure on a surface.

pa′le-a (pā′lē-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* PALEÆ (-ē). [L., chaff.] *Bot.* **a** One of the chaffy scales on the receptacle subtending the disk flowers in the heads of many composite plants, particularly in the Helianthoideæ. **b** A small, usually bicarinate scale situated opposite to and within the flowering plume in grasses, commonly investing the stamens and pistils. American writers call it *palet.* **c** = RAMENTUM.

pa′le-a′ceous (pā′lē-ā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *palea* chaff.] *Bot.* Chaffy; resembling, or consisting of, paleæ, or chaff; furnished with chaff; as, a *paleaceous* receptacle.

pa′le-ate (pā′lē-āt), *a.* [L. *paleatus*, fr. *palea* chaff.] *Bot.* Paleaceous.

paled (pāld), *a.* [See 5th PALE.] **1.** Having vertical stripes; striped; *Her.*, paly. *Obs.*

2. Inclosed with a paling; fenced. *Wycliffe.*

3. Made with pales, or pickets.

pa′le-ëth-nog′ra-pher, *or* **pa′læ-** (pā′lē-ĕth-nŏg′rȧ-fẽr; păl′ē-; cf. PALEO-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *ethnographer.*] A specialist in the ethnography of prehistoric times.

pa′le-ëth-nol′o-gy, *or* **pa′læ-** (-ĕth-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *ethnology.*] Ethnology of early prehistoric man. — **pa′le-ëth′no-log′i-cal**, *or* **pa′læ-** (-ĕth′nō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa′le-ëth-nol′o-gist**, *or* **pa′læ-** (-ĕth-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

pale′face′ (pāl′fās′), *n.* A white person; — so called, as alleged, by the American Indians.

pale′-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Having a pale face; pale. *Shak.*

Pa-len′que (pä-lĕŋ′kā), *n.* An ancient Mayan city in Chiapas, Mexico, near the site of the modern village of Palenque. It is represented by a series of ruins of pyramidal structures, temples or palaces, a stone bridge, waterway, etc., adorned with painted stucco and the finest sculptures, in the form of bas-reliefs, found in the New World. Often used adjectively.

pa′le-o-, **pa′læ-o-** (pā′lē-ō-; păl′ē-ō-; 277), **pale-**, **palæ-**. A combining form from Greek παλαιός, *old*, *ancient*; as, *paleo*ntology, *paleo*graphy, *Palæ*arctic.

pa′le-o-bot′a-ny, **pa′læ-o-bot′a-ny** (-bŏt′ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *botany.*] That branch of paleontology which treats of fossil plants, their remains, or impressions. — **pa′le-o-bo-tan′ic**, *or* **pa′læ-o-** (-bō-tăn′ĭk), *a.* — **pa′le-o-bo-tan′i-cal**, *or* **pa′læ-o-** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa′le-o-bo-tan′i-cal-ly**, *or* **pa′-læ-o-**, *adv.* — **pa′le-o-bot′a-nist**, *or* **pa′læ-o-** (-bŏt′ȧ-nĭst), *n.*

pa′le-o-cli-mat′ic, *or* **pa′læ-o-** (-klī-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *climatic.*] Of or pertaining to the climate of the earth in geological times before human history began.

pa′le-o-den-drol′o-gy, *or* **pa′læ-o-** (-dĕn-drŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *dendro-* + *-logy.*] The department of paleobotany that deals with fossil trees. — **pa′le-o-den′dro-log′ic**, *or* **pa′-læ-o-** (-dĕn′drō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* — **pa′le-o-den′dro-log′i-cal**, *or* **pa′læ-o-** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa′le-o-den′dro-log′i-cal-ly**, *or* **pa′læ-o-**, *adv.* — **pa′le-o-den-drol′o-gist**, *or* **pa′læ-o-** (-dĕn-drŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

pa′le-o-eth′nic, **pa′læ-o-eth′nic** (-ĕth′nĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *ethnic.*] Pertaining to the earliest human races.

pa′le-o-ge-og′ra-phy, **pa′læ-o-ge-og′ra-phy** (-jē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *geography.*] The geography of some former geological epoch, or of former geological time in general.

pa′le-o-graph′, **pa′læ-o-graph** (pā′lē-ō-grȧf′; păl′ē-; *cf.* PALEO-), *n.* **a** An ancient manuscript. **b** [Cf. F. *paléographe.*] A paleographer.

pa′le-og′ra-pher, **pa′læ-og′ra-pher** (-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in or a student of paleography; a paleographist.

pa′le-o-graph′ic, *or* **pa′læ-o-** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), **pa′le-o-graph′i-cal**, *or* **pa′læ-o-** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to paleography. — **pa′le-o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *or* **pa′læ-o-**, *adv.*

pa′le-og′ra-phist, *or* **pa′læ-** (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* Paleographer.

pa′le-og′ra-phy, **pa′læ-og′ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *paléographie.*] **1.** An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings, collectively.

2. The study of ancient inscriptions and modes of writing; the art or science of deciphering ancient writings, determining their origin, period, etc.; diplomatics.

pa′le-o-lith′, **pa′læ-o-lith** (pā′lē-ō-lĭth′; păl′ē-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-lith.*] A stone implement of the paleolithic period.

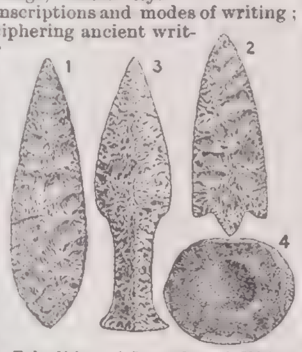

Paleoliths. 1 Leaf-shaped Flint Blade; 2 Spearhead; 3 Poniard; 4 Hammerstone for chipping flint.

pa′le-o-lith′ic, **pa′læ-o-lith′ic** (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] Of or pert. to the earliest known human culture, which is represented to us chiefly by unpolished stone implements; or, designating the period during which this culture was general in any given country. The term **paleolithic period** was applied in Europe to the earliest known culture period, which was apparently sharply separated from the succeeding and much shorter period, called the **neolithic period**, the two forming the **age of stone.** In general, however, the passage from the lower to the higher phases of stone art was gradual, and not synchronous over the world, so that for general application the term *paleolithic stage*, in the sense of primitive stage, and *neolithic stage*, in the sense of higher stage, would correctly express the distinction. Some have estimated the duration of the paleolithic period at as much as a half million years. It has been subdivided into periods or epochs as follows:

eolithic*, *or* **Chellean**†, very rude flints with knifelike edge.
paleolithic*, *or* **Mousterian**†, typical implements such as spearheads, axes, scrapers, etc.
Solutrian†, finely chipped stone implements, bone and horn awls, etc.
mesolithic*, *or* **Magdalenian**†, scrapers, gravers, saws, knives, borers, needles, hooks, etc., of flint, bone, and ivory; also, artistic carvings in bone and ivory, representing the horse, mammoth, reindeer, man, etc.

* By J. Allen Brown. † By G. de Mortillet.

pa′le-ol′o-gy, **pa′læ-ol′o-gy** (pā′lē-ŏl′ō-jĭ; păl′ē-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-logy.*] The study or knowledge of antiquities, esp. prehistoric antiquities. — **pa′le-o-log′i-cal**, **pa′læ-o-** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa′le-ol′o-gist**, **pa′læ-** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

pa′le-on-tog′ra-phy, **pa′læ-on-tog′ra-phy** (-ŏn-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-graphy.*] The description of fossils. — **pa′le-on′to-graph′ic**, *or* **pa′læ-** (-tō-grăf′ĭk), **pa-le-on′to-graph′i-cal**, *or* **pa′læ-** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pa′le-on′to-log′ic, *or* **pa′læ-** (-ŏn′tō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* Paleontological.

pa′le-on′to-log′i-cal, **pa′læ-on′to-log′i-cal** (-ŏn′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to paleontology. — **pa′le-on′to-log′i-cal-ly**, *or* **pa′læ-**, *adv.*

pa′le-on-tol′o-gist, **pa′læ-on-tol′o-gist** (-ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *paléontologiste.*] One versed in paleontology.

pa′le-on-tol′o-gy, **pa′læ-on-tol′o-gy** (-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-logy.* Cf. ONTOLOGY.] **1.** The science that deals with the life of past geological periods. It is based on the study of the fossil remains of organisms. Although fossils had been recognized as the remains of organisms by many earlier observers, Cuvier (1769-1832) and some of his contemporaries first began the study by scientific methods, and showed that the fossils of the lower and earlier formations differed from existing organisms more than those of the later or upper formations. It is now understood that paleontology gives a true though incomplete record of the evolution of the existing forms of life. As the forms of life characteristic of the various periods are fairly well known, formations are often identified by their fossils. See FOSSIL, *n.*, 2, GEOLOGY, PALEOBOTANY.

2. A treatise on this science.

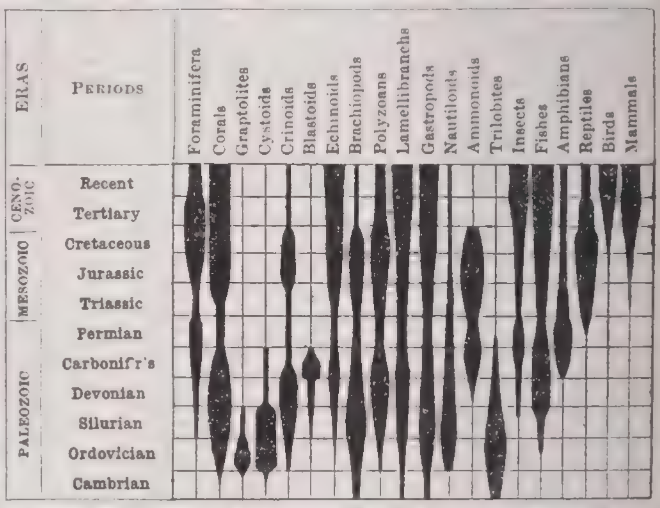

Paleontology. Distribution in Geological Time of Important Groups of Fossils

pa′le-o-tech′nic, **pa′læ-o-tech′nic** (-tĕk′nĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *technic.*] Belonging or pertaining to ancient art.

pa′le-o-vol-can′ic, **pa′læ-o-vol-can′ic** (-vŏl-kăn′ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *volcanic.*] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, igneous rocks erupted earlier than the Tertiary age.

Pa′le-o-zo′ic, **Pa′læ-o-zo′ic** (-ō-zō′ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, a grand division of geological history including the entire interval from the beginning of the Cambrian to the close of the Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*; CAMBRIAN; ORDOVICIAN; SILURIAN; etc. — *n.* The Paleozoic era or group.

Pa′les (pā′lēz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of shepherds and herdsmen. Her festival, the **Parilia** or **Palilia**, celebrated on April 21, was the occasion of the lustration of the herds, and it included the building of bonfires over which men

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pa-la′ver-er, *n.* One who palavers.
pa-la′ver-ist, *n.* A palaverer.
pa-la′ver-ment, *n.* Palavering or an instance of it.
pa-la′ver-ous, *a.* Full of, or given to, palaver.
pa-lay′ (pä-lī′), *n.* [Tag.] Rice in the husk. Cf. 1st PADDY. *Phil. I.*
‖ **pa-laz′zo** (pä-lät′sō), *n.*; *pl.* **-zi** (-sē). [It.] In Italy, a palace; esp., any building or private residence, as of a noble family, which has much pretension and is of large size. Renaissance palazzi are typically built around a court and have imposing neoclassic façades.
pal′ber-ry (păl′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Corrupted from the aboriginal name under the influence of *berry.*] The native currant of Australia.
palch (pălch; pălsh), *v. t.* To patch; mend. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To walk softly. *Dial. Eng.*
pale. † PAIL, to beat.
pale. † PALL, cloth.
pale-. See PALEO-.
pale. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of [PAIL.]
pale (pāl), *n.* *Bot.* = PALEA.
pale, *n.* Paleness; pallor. *Rare.*
pale, *n.* [L. *pala* shovel, peel. Cf. PEEL a kind of shovel.] **a** A cheese scoop. *Scot* **b** Var. of PEEL, baker's shovel. *Dial. Eng.*
pale, *v. t.* To scoop (cheese) with a pale, or scoop. *Scot.*
pale, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *pallier.* See PALLIATE.] *Med.* To relieve; palliate. *Obs. & R.*
Pa′le-arc′tic (pā′lē-ärk′tĭk; păl′ē-), *a.* *Zoögeog.* = PALÆARCTIC.
pal′e-at′ed, *a.* Paleate. *Obs.*
pale′bel′ly, *n.* The young golden plover. *Massachusetts*
pale board. *Lumber Trade.* A board, properly 7 feet long, three of which go to the deal. *Eng.*
pale′breast′, *n.* = PALEBELLY
pale′buck′, *n.* The oribi.
palece † PALACE.
Pa-lech′i-noi′de-a (pȧ-lĕk′ĭ-noi′dē-ȧ; păl-ĕk′-), *n. pl.* Var. of PALÆECHINOIDEA. — **pa-le-chi′-noid** (pā′lē-kī′noid; păl′ē-), *a. & n.*
paled. † PALLED.
paled, *pret. & p. p.* of PALE.
paled, *p. a.* Made pale. *Rare.* — **pal′ed-ness** (pāl′ĕd-nĕs; pāld′-), *n.* *Rare.*
Pa′le-ëch′i-noi′de-a (pā′lē-ĕk′ĭ-noi′dē-ȧ; păl′ē-), *n. pl.* *Paleon.* Var. of PALÆECHINOIDEA.
palefrai, **palefrey.** † PALFREY.
pale′fre-nier′ (păl′frē-nēr′). Var. of PALFRENIER. *Archaic.*
Pa′le-ich′thy-es, *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* Var. of PALÆICHTHYES.
pa′le-ich′thy-ol′o-gy, **pa′læ-ich′thy-ol′o-gy** (pā′lē-ĭk′thĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ; păl′ē-), *n.* [See PALEO-; ICHTHYOLOGY.] The study of fossil fishes. — **pa′le-ich′thy-o-log′ic**, *or* **pa′læ-** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* — **pa′le-ich′thy-ol′o-gist**, *or* **pa′-læ-** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
pa′le-i-form′ (pā′lē-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [L. *palea* chaff + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form or appearance of chaff.
paleis. † PALACE, PALIS.
pale′ly, *adv.* of PALE.
Pale′man, *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** A dweller in the Pale.
pal′em-pore′, **pal′em-pour′.** Vars. of PALAMPORE.
pal′en (pāl′ĕn), *v. t.* To make pale. *Obs.*
pal′en-dar. † PALANDER.
pale′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pal′en-keen′. † PALANQUIN.
palentine. † PALATINE.
pa′le-o-an-throp′ic (pā′lē-ō-ăn-thrŏp′ĭk; păl′ē-), *a.* [*paleo-* + *anthropic.*] Pertaining to the earliest types of man.
Pa′le-o-car′i-da (-kăr′ĭ-dȧ). Var. of PALÆOCARIDA.
Pa-le′o-cene (pā-lē′ō-sēn; pā′lē-ō-sēn′), *a.* [*paleo-* + Gr. καινός new, recent. Cf. EOCENE.] *Geol.* Designating the earlier part of the Tertiary, including Eocene and Oligocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — Also *n.*
Pa′le-o-con′cha (pā′lē-ō-kŏŋ′kȧ; păl′ē-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALEO-; CONCH.] *Paleon.* A group of early fossil bivalves, having thin shells and a primitive type of hinge.
Pa′le-o-cri-noi′de-a (-krī-noi′dē-ȧ). Var. of PALÆOCRINOIDEA.
pa′le-o-crys′tic, **pa′le-o-crys-tal′lic.** Vars. of PALÆOCRYSTIC, -CRYSTALLIC.
pa-le′o-gene (pā-lē′ō-jēn; pā′-lē-), *a. & n.* [*paleo-* + *-gene.*] = PALEOCENE.
pa′le-o-ich′thy-ol′o-gy. Var. of PALEICHTHYOLOGY.
pa-le′o-la (pȧ-lē′ō-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL., dim of L. *palea.*] *Bot.* A small or secondary palea.
pa′le-o-late (pā′lē-ō-lāt′; păl′-ē-), *a* *Bot* Having paleolæ.
pa′le-o-lith′i-cal, **pa′læ-o-lith′i-cal**, *a.* Paleolithic.
paleon. *Abbr.* Paleontology.
pa′le-o-phyt′ic, **pa′læ-o-phyt′ic** (pā′lē-ō-fĭt′ĭk; păl′ē-), *a.* [*paleo-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] Paleobotanical.
pa′le-o-phy-tol′o-gy, *or* **pa′læ-o-** (-fī-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *phytology.*] Paleobotany. — **pa′le-o-phy′to-log′i-cal**, *or* **pa′læ-o-** (-fī′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa′le-o-phy-tol′o-gist**, *or* **pa′læ-o-**, *n*
pa′le-o-pic′rite. *n.* [*paleo-* + *picrite.*] *Petrog.* Picrite, esp. that in Paleozoic formations.
pa′le-o-plain′ (pā′lē-ō-plān′; păl′ē-), *n.* Also **pa′læ-o-plain′.** [*paleo-* + *plain.*] *Geol.* An ancient plain of degradation, now more or less buried beneath deposits of later times.
pa′le-or′ni-thol′o-gy, **pa′læ-or′-ni-thol′o-gy** (-ôr′nĭ-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *ornithology.*] The study of fossil birds. — **pa′le-or′-ni-tho-log′i-cal**, *or* **pa′læ-** (-thō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
pa′le-o-there′, **Pa′le-o-the′ri-um**, **pa′le-o-the′roid**, etc. Vars. of PALÆOTHERE, etc.
Pa′le-o-trop′i-cal, **Pa′læ-o-trop′i-cal** (pā′lē-ō-trŏp′ĭ-kăl; păl′ē-ō-), *a.* [*paleo-* + *tropical.*] *Zoögeog.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World, including the Oriental and Ethiopian regions.
pa′le-o-type′. Var. of PALÆOTYPE.
pa′le-ous, *a.* [L. *palea* chaff.] Paleaceous. *Obs.*
pa′le-o-zo-ol′o-gy, **pa′læ-o-zo-ol′o-gy**, *n.* [*paleo-* + *zoölogy.*] The paleontology of animals. — **pa′le-o-zo′ö-log′i-cal**, *or* **pa′læ-o-**, *a.* — **pa′le-o-zo-öl′o-gist**, *or* **pa′læ-o-**, *n.*
pal′er (pāl′ẽr), *n.* One who constructs or keeps in repair palings or fences. *Obs.*
Pa-ler′mi-tan (pȧ-lûr′mĭ-tȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to Palermo. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Palermo.
Pa-ler′mo (pȧ-lûr′mō; pȧ-lĕr′-mō), *n.* The wine of Palermo, Sicily. *Obs. or R.*
paleron. † POULDRON.
pales. † PALACE, PALIS.
palesie. † PALSY.

jumped and through which the herds were driven (cf. NEED-FIRE, 1). Later the Parilia were celebrated as the anniversary of the founding of Rome, probably from confusion of Pales with **Palatua**, the tutelary goddess of the Palatine, the legendary site of the city of Romulus (see SEVEN HILLS).

Pal'es-tin'i-an (păl'ĕs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Palestine. — **Palestinian Canon**. See 1st CANON, 4. — **P. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Pal'es-tin'i-an, *n.* A native of Palestine.

pa'les wee'vil (pā'lēz). [NL. *pales*, the specific name, of uncertain origin.] A large brown weevil (*Hylobius pales*), whose larva bores into the bark of the stumps and roots of the white pine.

pal'e-tot (păl'ē-tō; păl'tō), *n.* [F. *paletot*, OF., also *paltoc*.] **a** A kind of loose outer garment or coat for men; an overcoat or particular style of overcoat. *Dickens.* **b** A woman's outer garment of varying fashion.

pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [F. See PALLET a thin board.] **1**. *Paint.* **a** A thin oval or square board or tablet, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments. **b** The set or assortment of colors put on the palette, as by a particular artist.

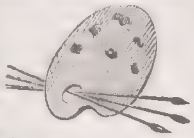
Palette, 1, with Brushes.

2. = PALLETTE.
3. *Mech.* A breastplate for a breast drill.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** An adhesive organ on the tarsi of certain aquatic beetles. **b** The pallet of a mollusk. See 4th PALLET, 4 **e**.

palette knife. A knife of varying forms and sizes, having a very flexible steel blade and no cutting edge, and rounded at the end, used by painters to mix colors on the palette or grinding slab, by printers for distributing ink, and for similar purposes; a spatula. See KNIFE, *Illust.*, 8.

pale'wise' (pāl'wīz'), *adv.* *Her.* In the manner or direction of a pale or pales; by perpendicular lines or divisions; vertically; as, to divide an escutcheon *palewise*.

pal'frey (pôl'frĭ; păl'-; 277), *n.* [ME. *palefrai*, OF. *palefrei*, F. *palefroi*, LL. *palafredus*, *parafredus*, fr. L. *paraveredus* a horse for extraordinary occasions, an extra post horse; Gr. παρά along, beside + L. *veredus* a post horse, of Celtic origin; cf. W. *gorwydd* horse.] **1**. A saddle horse for the road, or for state occasions, as distinguished from a war horse. *Chaucer.*
2. A small saddle horse for ladies. *Spenser.*

Pa'li (pä'lē), *n.* [Skr. *pāli* row, line, series, applied to the series of Buddhist sacred texts.] A dialect descended from Sanskrit, and, like that, a dead language, except as used in the sacred writings of the Buddhist religion in Ceylon and Farther India. See INDO-EUROPEAN; cf. PRAKRIT.

Pal'i-cou're-a (păl'ĭ-kōō'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of exclusively tropical American rubiaceous shrubs, having white or yellow flowers, the tube of the corolla distended within; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. Some of the species are poisonous; many are ornamental in cultivation.

pal'i-kar (păl'ĭ-kär), *n.* [NGr. παλληκάρι young man, dim. fr. Gr. πάλληξ, πάλλαξ, a youth.] **a** A soldier of the Greek militia organized by the sultan of Turkey in the 15th century. **b** A soldier of the Greek militia in the war of independence (1821-28) against Turkey. — **pal'i-kar-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pal'imp-sest (păl'ĭmp-sĕst), *n.* [L. *palimpsestus*, Gr. παλίμψηστος scratched or scraped again, παλίμψηστον a palimpsest; πάλιν again + ψῆν to rub, rub away: cf. F. *palimpseste*.] **1**. A kind or portion of writing material, as parchment or paper, so prepared that the writing could be rubbed out or erased. *Obs.*
2. A parchment, tablet, or other portion of writing material, which has been used twice or three times (*double palimpsest*), the earlier writing having been erased; a manuscript in which one or two earlier erased writings are found. This double or triple use in early times of the same writing material was chiefly due to scarcity of such material. Valuable texts or fragments have been recovered from *palimpsests* by the use of chemicals, etc. Also called *codex rescriptus*.
3. A memorial brass having earlier engraving on the side opposite to that which is now exposed.

pal'imp-sest, *a.* Rewritten or reëngraved; of a manuscript, having besides its present writing one or two earlier erased writings; of a memorial brass, having earlier engraving on the side opposite to that now exposed.

pal'imp-ses'tic (-sĕs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of, or being, a palimpsest; making palimpsests.

pal'in-drome (păl'ĭn-drōm), *n.* [Gr. παλίνδρομος running back again; πάλιν again + δραμεῖν to run.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam*; *Hannah*; or *Lewd did I live, & evil I did dwel.* — **pa-lin'dro-mist** (pȧ-lĭn'drō-mĭst), *n.*

pal'in-drom'ic (-drŏm'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of
pal'in-drom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the nature of, a palindrome.
— **pal'in-drom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of ornamenting with pales, or vertical stripes, as cloth. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Act of building a fence or inclosing with pales; fencing.
3. Wood for making pales; pales collectively; a fence formed with pales or pickets; a limit; an inclosure.
4. A pale; — usually in *pl.*

pal'in-gen'e-sis (păl'ĭn-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. πάλιν again + *-genesis*; cf. Gr. παλιγγενεσία.] **1**. A new birth; a re-creation; a regeneration; resuscitation.
2. The doctrine of continued rebirths; metempsychosis. Schopenhauer's theory of *palingenesis* contemplates not birth after birth of specific individuals in new forms (that is, metempsychosis), but the continual rebirth or reincarnation of the blind will, or will to live, considered as a metaphysical entity.
3. *Biol.* **a** The reproduction of ancestral characters without change; — opposed to *cenogenesis* (which see). **b** Spontaneous generation of organisms from putrefying matter. *Obs.* **c** Abrupt metamorphosis.
— **pal'in-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **pal'in-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pal'i-node (păl'ĭ-nōd), *n.* [L. *palinodia*, fr. Gr. παλινῳδία; πάλιν again + ᾠδή a song. See ODE.] **1**. An ode or song recanting or retracting something in a former one.
2. A retraction; esp., a formal retraction.

pal'i-node, *v. t. & i.*; -NOD'ED (-nōd'ĕd); -NOD'ING (-nōd'ĭng). [Cf. Gr. παλινῳδεῖν.] To recant or retract.

pal'i-no'di-al (-nō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a palinode, or retraction. *Rare.*

pal'i-nod'ic (-nŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παλινῳδικός.] *Pros.* Pertaining to or designating a verse group in which two corresponding members, as a strophe and antistrophe, are separated by two different, also corresponding, members.

Pal'i-nu'rus (-nū'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλίνουρος.] **1**. In Vergil's "Æneid," Æneas's pilot, who fell asleep at the helm, and tumbled into the sea off the coast of Lucania, where he was murdered by the natives. From him is said to be derived the name of Cape Palinuro, near the spot.
2. [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of sea crawfishes. See LOBSTER, 1. It is the type of a family, **Pal'i-nu'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **pal'i-nu'rid** (-rĭd), *n.* — **pal'i-nu'roid** (-roid), *a.*

pal'i-sade' (păl'ĭ-sād'), *n.* [F. *palissade*, cf. Sp. *palizada*, It. *palizzata*, *palizzo*, LL. *palissata*, OF. *palis*, *paliz*, palisade; all fr. L. *palus* a stake, pale. See PALE a stake.]
1. A fence of pales or stakes, as for defense. Also fig.
2. An espalier, or that which is trained on one. *Obs.*
3. A long, strong stake, pointed at the top, a number of which are set in the ground vertically or obliquely in a close row as a means of defense.
4. A wire for sustaining the hair, used in a 17th-century style of headdress. *Obs.*
5. A line of bold cliffs, esp. one showing basaltic columns; — usually in *pl.* and orig. [*cap.*] the name of the cliffs on the west bank of the lower Hudson. See PALISADES in *Gaz.*

pal'i-sade', *v. t.*; -SAD'ED (-sād'ĕd); -SAD'ING (-sād'ĭng). To surround, furnish, inclose, or fortify, with palisades.

palisade cell. *Bot.* One of the columnar cells forming the tissue called **palisade parenchyma**, or **palisade tissue**, situated immediately below the upper epidermis of many foliage leaves. They are cylindrical cells rich in chloroplasts, and have very small intercellular spaces. See also LEAF, 1 **a**.

pal'i-sad'ing (păl'ĭ-sād'ĭng), *n.* *Fort.* A row or rows of palisades set in the ground.

pal'i-sa'do (-sā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *palizada*. See PALISADE.] A palisade. *Rare.* *Shak.*

pal'i-sa'do, *v. t.*; -SA'DOED (-dōd); -SA'DO-ING. To palisade. *Rare.* "The tall *palisadoed* structure." *J. Fiske.*

pal'ish (pāl'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat or rather pale.

Pa'lis'sy' ware (pȧ'lē'sē'). A glazed pottery, having colored designs on a white ground, made by the French potter Bernard Palissy (16th century), esp. that having figures of fishes, reptiles, shells, leaves, etc., in high relief.

Pal'i-u'rus (păl'ĭ-ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *paliurus*, Gr. παλίουρος.] *Bot.* A genus of thorny rhamnaceous shrubs of two species, *P. ramosissimus* of China and Japan, and *P. aculeatus* of southern Europe and Asia Minor, one of the Christ's-thorns. They are characterized by the dry winged fruit; both are cultivated as hedge plants.

pall (pôl), *n.* [ME. *pal*, AS. *pæl*, fr. L. *pallium* cover, cloak, mantle, pall; cf. L. *palla* robe, mantle.] **1**. A kind of rich stuff used for garments. *Obs.*
2. A fine cloth spread over or on something (*Obs. or Archaic in general sense*); esp., a heavy cloth, as of black or purple velvet, thrown over a coffin, hearse, or tomb.
Warriors carry the warrior's *pall*. *Tennyson.*
3. Specif.: *Eccl.* **a** An altar cloth, as that spread lengthwise on the altar, a corporal, or a frontal. *Archaic.* **b** A linen cloth for covering the chalice; now, esp., a square piece of cardboard, covered with linen and usually embroidered on the upper side, which is sometimes of silk.
4. An outer garment; a cloak or mantle. *Archaic.*
His lion's skin changed to a *pall* of gold. *Spenser.*
5. *R. C. Ch.* = PALLIUM, 2 **a**.
About this time Pope Gregory sent two archbishop's *palls* into England, — the one for London, the other for York. *Fuller.*
6. *Her.* **a** A figure resembling the front half of the pallium, or pall, consisting of bands arranged in the form of the letter Y and charged with crosses, usually pattées, fitchées, sable, and five in number. **b** A Y-shaped charge or ordinary constituting the upper half of a saltier and the lower half of a pale.

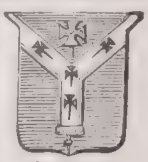
Pall, 6 a.

7. Fig.: A covering or concealing thing; a mantle or cloak; esp., an overspreading mass or thing which produces a gloomy effect; as, a *pall* of smoke.

pall (pôl), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a pall; to cloak.

pall, *v. i.*; PALLED (pôld); PALL'ING. [Either shortened fr. *appall*; or fr. F. *pâlir* to grow pale. Cf. APPALL, PALE, *a.*]
1. To pale; to faint. *Obs.*
2. To become vapid, tasteless, dull, or insipid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; as, the liquor *palls*. *Now Obs.*, as used of liquors or blood.
Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*
3. To become satiated or cloyed, as the stomach.

pall, *v. t.* **1**. To pale or dim; to make faint or weak. *Obs.*
2. To make vapid or insipid; make spiritless; stale. *Rare.*
Reason and reflection . . . *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*
3. To satiate; cloy; as, to *pall* the appetite.

pal'la (păl'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* PALLÆ (-ē). [L. Cf. PALL a cloak.]
1. *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of loose mantle or outer garment, consisting of a square piece of cloth, worn by women.
2. *Eccl.* **a** An altar cloth. **b** A chalice cloth; a pall.

pal-la'dam-mine (pă-lā'dă-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *or* **-min**, *n.* Also **pal-la'da-mine**, *or* **-min**. [G. *palladamin*; *palladium* + *amin*.] *Chem.* Any of a number of compounds of palladium containing ammonia, analogous to platinammines.

Pal-la'di-an (pă-lā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Palladius*, fr. *Pallas*, *Palladis*.] Of or pert. to Pallas Athena, goddess of wisdom; hence, of or pert. to wisdom or learning.

Pal-la'di-an (-ăn), *a.* [*Palladio* + *-an*.]. *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a variety of the revived classic style, founded on the works of Andrea Palladio, an Italian architect of the 16th century. — **Pal-la'di-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
Palladian . . . is descriptive of that variety of neoclassic architecture distinguished for cold, inelastic, and unimaginative, but correct, elegant, and studied classicism. *Russell Sturgis.*

pal-la'dic (pă-lā'dĭk; -lăd'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium; — used specif. of quadrivalent compounds.

pal-la'di-o- (pă-lā'dĭ-ō-). Combining form for *palladium*.

pal-la'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium; — used specif. of bivalent compounds.

Pal-la'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάδιον, fr. Παλλάς, -άδος, Pallas.] **1**. *Class. Antiq.* Any statue of the goddess Pallas Athena; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which was supposed to depend the safety of Troy, which fell only after Odysseus and Diomedes had carried the statue off.
The *Palladia* that guard the cities' heights are among the oldest idols of which Greek tradition tells. *L. R. Farnell.*
2. [*l. c.*] Hence: That which affords effectual protection or security; a safeguard; as, trial by jury has been called the *palladium* of our civil rights.

pal-la'di-um, *n.* [NL., fr. the asteroid *Pallas*, fr. *Pallas*, the goddess.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element of the platinum group, found native, and also alloyed with platinum and gold. Like platinum, it is silver-white, ductile, malleable, and permanent in the air, but is lighter (sp. gr., 11.8) and more easily fusible. Symbol, *Pd*; at. wt., 106.7. Palladium was discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, who named it from the newly discovered asteroid Pallas. It has a remarkable power of occluding gases, absorbing in the spongy form nearly a thousand volumes of hydrogen. It is used for graduated circles and verniers, for plating certain silver goods, and in dentistry. Chemically palladium resembles platinum, being chiefly bivalent or quadrivalent.

pal'lah (păl'ȧ), *n.* [Sechuana *phala*.] A large South African antelope (*Æpyceros melampus*) of a brownish bay color, white below, with a black crescentic stripe on the haunch. The male has slender annulated lyrate horns. Another species (*Æ. petersi*) inhabits West Africa.

Pal'las (păl'ȧs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάς, -άδος.] **1**. *Gr. Myth.* **a** An epithet of Athena (which see). **b** A giant slain by Athena in the Gigantomachy. **c** A Titan, husband of Styx.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table*.

Pallas iron, *or* **Pal'las-ite** (-īt), *n.* *Min.* A celebrated meteorite (found in Siberia and brought to St. Petersburg by the Prussian naturalist P. S. Pallas in 1772) of iron with embedded chrysolite grains; hence, any such meteorite.

pall'bear'er (pôl'bâr'ẽr), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral; — so called from the corners and edges of the pall being formerly held up by them.

‖ **pal'le** (päl'lā), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *palla* ball.] Balls; esp., the six balls (such as were used in a game similar to tennis) employed as a cognizance and afterward as heraldic bearings by the Medici as early as the 15th century.

pal'let (păl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Dim. of *pale*. See PALE a stake.] *Her.* A perpendicular band upon an escutcheon, one half the breadth of the pale.

Pales'man (pālz'măn), *n.* = PALEMAN. *Rare.*
pa-les'tra, **pa-les'tric**, etc. Vars. of PALÆSTRA, etc.
pa-les'tre. † PALÆSTRA.
palesy. † PALSY.
palet. † PALATE, PALLET.
pal'et (păl'ĕt), *n.* = PALEA **b**.
pa'leth-nol'o-gy (pā'lĕth-nŏl'ō-jĭ; păl'ĕth-). Var. of PALEETHNOLOGY.
pal'ew, *a.* Pale yellow. *Obs.*
pale'ways' (pāl'wāz'), *adv.* Palewise. *Obs. or R.*
paleys. † PALACE.
pal'fre-nier' (păl'frē-nēr'), *n.* [F. *palefrenier*.] A groom. *Rare.*
pal'freyed (pôl'frĭd; păl'-), *a.* Mounted on a palfrey.
palfreyour, *n.* [See PALFREY.] A groom. *Obs.* [PALSGRAVE.]
pal'grave (pôl'grāv). Var. of
pa'li, *n.*, *L. pl.* of PALUS.
pa'li (pä'lē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A precipice. *Hawaii.*
paliard. † PALLIARD.
pal'i-car. Var. of PALIKAR.
palice. † PALACE.
palid. † PALLID.
palie. † PALY, *a.*
pal'i-fi-ca'tion (păl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palus* a stake + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make: cf F. *palification*.] Act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground to make it firm. *Rare.*
pa'li-form (pā'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*palus* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a palus: as, the *paliform* lobes of the septa in corals.
pa-li'la (pä-lē'lä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian finchlike bird (*Chloridops kona*).
Pa-lil'i-a (pȧ-lĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See PALES.
Pal'i-li'ci-um (păl'ĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Also **Par'i-li'ci-um** (păr'ĭ-). [L. (sc. *sidus*), neut. of *Palilicius* pertaining to *Palilia*; — because the star vanished during that festival.] *Astron.* Originally, the entire group of the Hyades; in Flamsteed's catalogues, Aldebaran.
pa-lil'o-gy (pȧ-lĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *palilogia*, Gr. παλιλλογία; πάλιν again + λέγειν to speak.] *Rhet.* The repetition, esp. the immediate repetition, of a word or words for emphasis; as, "The *living*, the *living*, he shall praise thee." *Is.* xxxviii. 19. — **pa-lil'o-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), *a.*
pa-lim'bac-chi'us (pȧ-lĭm'bă-kī'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHII (-ī). [L., fr. Gr. παλιμβάκχειος; πάλιν back + βακχεῖος bacchius (see BACCHIUS).] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An antibacchius. — **pal'im-bac'chic** (păl'ĭm-băk'ĭk), *a. & n.*
pal'imp-sest, *v. t.* To make a palimpsest of.
pal'i-nal (păl'ĭ-năl), *a.* [Gr. πάλιν backward.] *Zoöl.* Designating mastication effected by a backward motion. Cf. ORTHAL, PROAL, PROPALINAL.
pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PALE. [A slab. *Eng.*]
paling board. *Lumber Trade.*
pal'in-ge-ne'si-a (păl'ĭn-jē-nē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Palingenesis.
pal'in-ge-ne'si-an (-ăn), *a.* Pert. to palingenesia or palingenesis.
pal'in-gen'e-sist (-jĕn'ē-sĭst), *n.* A believer in palingenesis.
pal'in-gen'e-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *palingénésie*.] = PALINGENESIS.
pa-lin'ge-nist (pȧ-lĭn'jē-nĭst), *n.* A palingenesist. [ingenesis.]
pa-lin'ge-ny (-nĭ), *n.* *Biol.* Pal-
pa'ling-man, *n.* [D. *paling* eel. *Oxf. E. D.*] Dealer in eels. *Obs.*
pal'i-nod'i-cal, *a.* Palinoding; recanting. *Obs.*
pal'i-nod'ist (păl'ĭ-nōd'ĭst), *n.* One who writes a palinode
pal'i-no-dy (păl'ĭ-nō-dĭ), *n.* A palinode. *Obs. or R.*
Pal'i-nure, *n.* A pilot. *Obs.* See PALINURUS.
‖ **pa'lio** (päl'yō), *n.* [It.] A banner. — **Pa'li-o del'le Con-tra'de** (dĕl'lā kōn-trä'dā), lit., banner of the contrade (quarter): — used of a public festival at Siena, held annually on July 2 and August 16 in the Piazza di Vittorio Emanuele (formerly Piazza del Campo). Since about 1650 horse races for the prize banner have replaced the races on buffaloes and the bullfights of the 15th and 16th centuries.
pa'li plague (pä'lē). [See PALI.] A malignant fever resembling bubonic plague.
palis. † PALACE.
palis, *n.* [OF. See PALISADE.] A paling or a space inclosed by a paling. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To fence in. *Obs.* [LARY CROWN.]
palisade crown. *Her.* = VAL-
palisade worm. A nematode worm which produces aneurisms, often fatal, in the blood vessels of the horse.
pal'i-san'der (păl'ĭ-săn'dẽr), **pal'is-san'der**, *n.* [Cf. F. *palissandre*.] **a** Violet wood. **b** Rosewood.
palise. † PALACE, PALIS.
‖ **pal'is-sé** (päl'ĭ-sā), *a.* [F., p. p. of *palisser* to make a palisade of.] *Her.* **a** Broken into vertical pointed projections like a palisading: — said of a dividing line. **b** Pily paly.
pal'i-ure, *n.* A thorny shrub of the genus *Paliurus*. *Obs.*
palizado. † PALISADO.
palke. Obs. corrupt. of PACK.
pal'kee, **pal'ki** (päl'kē), *n.* [Hind. *pālkī*; of same origin as E. *palanquin*.] Palanquin *India*
palkee gharri *or* **gharry**. [Hind *pālkīgārī*.] A gharry shaped somewhat like a palkee, or palanquin.
pal'ki (päl'kē). Var. of PALKEE
pall (pôl) Var. of PAWL.
pall. † PAL.
pall, *n.* Nausea; qualm. *Rare.*
pall, *v. t. & i.* To strike or beat; to cut or thrust. *Obs.*
pal'la. Var. of PALLAH.
pal'lace. † PALACE.
pallad. † PALLET, a bed.
pal-la'di-a, *n.*, *pl.* of PALLADIUM.
pal'la-dif'er-ous (păl'ȧ-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*palladium* + *-ferous*.] Bearing palladium.
palladine. † PALADIN
pal-la'di-on (pȧ-lā'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* = PALLADIUM.
pal-la'di-um-ize (-ŭm-īz), *v. t.* To cover or coat with palladium.
pal'læ, *n.*, *pl.* of PALLA.
pallaice. † PALACE.
pa'llaisade. † PALISADE.
pallakee. † PALKEE.
pal-lall' (pȧ-läl'), *n.* Hopscotch; also, the stone or the like used in it. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pal'lan-keen'. † PALANQUIN.
pal'lart. † PALLIARD.
pal'las. † PALACE.
Pal'las's sand grouse (păl'ȧs-ĭz). See SAND GROUSE.
pal'lat. † PALATE, PALLET
pal'la-tine. † PALATINE.
palld. Palled *Ref. Sp.*
palle. † PALE; PALL, cloth; PALY, *Her.*
pal'led. † PALLET, headpiece
palled (pôld), *pret. & p. p.* of PALL, to cloy, etc.
palled (pôld), *p. a.* Covered with or wearing a pall.
pal'le-kie. † PALKEE.
pall'en, *a.* [AS. *pællen*. See PALL, *n.*] Made of pall. *Obs*
pal'len-keen', **pal'len-kine'**. † PALANQUIN.
pallentine. † PALATINE.
pal-les'cence (pă-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* A growing pale. *Rare.*
pal-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pallescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pallescere* to grow pale.] Growing or becoming pale. *Rare.*
pallesie. † PALSY.
pal'let, *a.* [OF. *palet*, dim. of

pal'let (păl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *palette*, dim. of OF. *paele* a pan, L. *patella*.] A cup containing three ounces — formerly used by surgeons to receive blood in bloodletting. *Obs.*

pal'let, *n.* [ME. *paillet*, F. *paillet* a heap of straw, fr. *paille* straw, fr. L. *palea* chaff; cf. Skr. *pala* straw, *palāva* chaff. Cf. PAILLASSE.] A small and mean bed; a bed of straw.

pal'let, *n.* [F. *palette*: cf. It. *paletta*; prop. and orig., a fire shovel, dim. of L. *pala* a shovel, spade. Cf PEEL a shovel, PALETTE.] **1.** A wooden implement consisting of a flat blade or plate with a handle, as a plasterer's hawk; specif., a wooden implement used by potters, crucible makers, etc., for forming, beating, and rounding their works. It may be oval, round, or of other forms.
2. *Paint.* = PALETTE, 1 **a**. *Rare.*
3. A flat board, plate, or disk, as an oar blade. *Obs.*
4. In technical senses: **a** *Brickmaking.* A board upon which a brick molded in a sanded mold is turned and conveyed to the mold. Slop-molded bricks are also sometimes turned out on pallets. **b** *Masonry.* A flat piece of wood laid in a wall to furnish a means of securing more firmly any woodwork that is to be fastened to the wall. **c** Any of the disks or pistons in a chain pump. **d** *Gilding.* A flat brush used in manipulating gold leaves. **e** *Zoöl.* One of a pair of shelly plates borne on the siphon tubes of certain bivalves. See SHIPWORM, *Illust.* **f** *Mach.* A click or pawl driving or regulating a ratchet wheel; specif., *Horol.*, any of the clicks or detents connected with the rocking, vibrating, or reciprocating piece which transmits successive impulses from the escape wheel to the balance or pendulum, and checks the escape wheel until the return movement of the balance or pendulum. See ESCAPEMENT, 3. **g** *Organ Building.* A hinged valve to admit or release compressed air; as: (1) Esp., a valve opened by a keyboard digital to admit the wind to a groove under the pipes (see ORGAN, *Illust.* of *action*). (2) A waste valve to release surplus air from the storage bellows. **h** *Bookbinding.* A tool, like a part of a fillet, used chiefly in gilding backs of books. **i** *Mech.* The hammer head of a power hammer; also, either of a pair of bitts. See BITT, *n.*, 2.

pal'le-ty (păl'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [Native name.] The larva of a wood-boring beetle of the genus *Phoracantha*, extensively used as bait by fishermen. *Australia.*

pal'li-al (păl'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See PALLIUM.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a mantle, esp. of a mollusk; produced by the mantle.
pallial chamber, *Zoöl.*, the cavity covered by the mantle of a mollusk. — **p. impression** or **line**, *Zoöl.*, the mark on the inner surface of a bivalve shell, more or less parallel with the margin, caused by the attachment of the mantle. An inward bending of this line, called the **pallial sinus**, is usually conspicuous near the posterior end of the shell if the siphons are well developed.

pal'liard (păl'yȧrd), *n.* [F. *paillard*, orig., one addicted to the couch, fr. *paille* straw. See PALLET a small bed.] A beggar or vagabond; a low or profligate rascal; a lecher; a lewd person. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Dryden.*

pal'li-ate (păl'ĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *palliatus*. See PALL the garment.] **1.** Covered with a mantle; cloaked; hidden; disguised; also, mitigated; alleviated. *Obs.*
2. *Zoöl.* Having a pallium; pertaining to the Palliata.

pal'li-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *palliatus* cloaked, fr. *pallium*. See PALL the garment.] **1.** To cover with or as with a mantle or cloak; to cloak; shelter; hide; disguise. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat. *Sir T Herbert.*

2. To reduce in violence; to lessen or abate; to mitigate; to ease without curing; as, to *palliate* a disease.
3. To cover with excuses; to conceal or disguise the enormity of, by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; excuse; as, to *palliate* faults or crimes.
4. To moderate, mitigate, or qualify. *Rare.*

To *palliate* dullness, and give time a shove. *Cowper.*

5. To satisfy or please (the taste). *Obs.*

Syn. — Hide, cover, cloak, conceal, excuse, gloss, mitigate, soften. — PALLIATE, EXTENUATE. To PALLIATE is properly to conceal or cloak the enormity of a crime or offense, to EXTENUATE, to lessen its magnitude; as, "We have not endeavored to conceal or even *palliate* his errors" (*Lockhart*); "These, however varnished, however colored over, however *extenuated* or diminished, . . . will in the event feel the wrath of God" (*Paley*). But the two words are often employed without sharp distinction, *palliate* suggesting the desire to soften in any way what is wrong or culpable, *extenuate* applying to the attempt to excuse it more formally; as, "his frolics — a name that *palliates* deeds of folly and of shame" (*Cowper*); "I make a feint of excusing myself — since one could never get on with one's faults so complacently if one could not *palliate* them" (*Lowell*); "Speak of me as I am; nothing *extenuate*, nor set down aught in malice" (*Shak.*); "[He] undertook, not indeed to vindicate the action, . . . but to *extenuate* it by an apology" (*Johnson*). See ALLEVIATE, DISSEMBLE, EXCULPATE.

pal'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *palliation*.] A palliating; state of being palliated; as: **a** Cloaking; hiding; a cloak; a disguise. *Obs.* **b** Extenuation; excuse; as, *palliation* of faults. **c** Mitigation; alleviation, as of a disease.

pal'li-a-tive (păl'ĭ-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *palliatif*.] Serving to palliate. — *n.* That which palliates; a palliative agent.

pal'li-a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Palliative; extenuating.

pal'lid (păl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *pallidus*, fr. *pallere* to be or look pale. See PALE, *a.*] Deficient in color; pale; wan; as, a *pallid* countenance; *pallid* blue. *Spenser.*
Syn. — See PALE.

pal-lid'i-ty (pă-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pallidness; paleness.

pal'li-o- (păl'ĭ-ō-). Combining form for *pallium*; as, **pal'li-o-stra'tus** (-strā'tŭs), an extended sheet of stratus clouds.

pal'lion (păl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *pallón* a quantity of gold or silver from an assay.] A small piece; a bit; a pellet.

pal'li-um (păl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LIA (-ȧ), E. -LIUMS (-ŭmz). [L. See PALL the garment.] **1.** *Anc. Costume.* A large rectangular woolen cloak which enveloped the whole person, worn by the Greeks and by certain Romans, esp. philosophers. It is the Roman name of a Greek garment.
2. *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* A band of white wool, worn on the shoulders, with four purple crosses worked on it; a pall. The wool is obtained from two lambs brought to the basilica of St. Agnes, Rome, and blessed. The pallium is worn by the Pope, and sent to patriarchs, primates, and archbishops, as a sign that they share in the plenitude of the episcopal office. Before it is sent, the pallium is laid for the night on the tomb of St. Peter. **b** An altar cloth; a pall.
3. *Zoöl.* The mantle of a mollusk, brachiopod, or bird.
4. *Meteor.* A mantle, or extended sheet, of clouds.

pall'-mall' (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* [OF. *palemail*, It. *pallamaglio*; *palla* a ball (of German origin, akin to E. *ball*) + *maglio* hammer, fr. L. *malleus*. See 1st BALL; MALL a beetle.]
1. A mallet used to strike a ball, esp. that used in the game of pall-mall (see def. 2). *Obs.*
2. A game, formerly common in Italy, France, Scotland, and England, in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet. "Put briefly, and therefore, of course, inaccurately, it [pall-mall] may be defined as golf played with a croquet mallet down an elongated skittle alley. . . . The balls, which in the only surviving examples are of boxwood, are about twelve inches in circumference. The aim was, as in golf, to drive the ball over the course in the fewest possible strokes, but, instead of holing out, it was necessary to drive under hoops which were set down the alley. It would appear that one feat required was to drive the ball through a ring of no great diameter, suspended, as would appear from one illustration, at the height of some eight or ten feet in the air. It is hard not to suspect that the artist . . . had trusted to imagination rather than actual inspection, for, apart from the enormous difficulty of driving a ball through the ring, there would be the absolute impossibility of persuading one's opponent that it had gone through and not outside." *Encyc. of Sport*
3. The alley in which pall-mall was played. *Obs.*
4. Written **Pall Mall.** (*pron. also* păl' măl') In London, a street on the site of a former pall-mall alley, the center of club life; also, the War Office, which was in this street.

pal'lo-graph (păl'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. πάλλειν to quake, quiver + *-graph*.] An apparatus for recording steamship vibrations. — **pal'lo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pal'lo-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. πάλλειν to quake, quiver + μέτρον measure.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of artificial vibrations of the earth's surface.

pal'lor (păl'ŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *pallere* to be or look pale. See PALE, *a.*] Paleness. *Jer. Taylor.*

palm (päm), *n.* [ME. *paume*, F. *paume*, L. *palma*; akin to Gr. παλάμη, Skr. *pāṇi* hand, and prob. E. *fumble*. See FUMBLE; cf. 3d PALM.] **1.** The somewhat concave part of the human hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist, upon which the fingers close when flexed; hence, the corresponding part of the fore foot of any mammal.

And clench'd her fingers till they bit the *palm*. *Tennyson.*

2. The broad flattened part of an antler, as of the moose.
3. *Obs.* **a** = PALM PLAY. **b** The ball used in palm play.
4. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand (3–4 inches) or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers (7–10 inches or more). In Great Britain and the United States it has usually been reckoned at three inches or four inches. Cf. HAND, 16. See also *palm*, *palmo*, *palmus*, under MEASURE.
5. A flat expanding part at the end of an armlike projection; specif., the blade of an oar or paddle.
6. *Naut.* **a** The flat inner face of an anchor fluke; also, the fluke itself. See ANCHOR, 1. **b** *Sailmaking.* A metallic disk, attached to a strap, and worn on the palm of the hand, used to push the needle through the canvas in sewing sails, etc. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A flat surface on a strut or stanchion to which is secured plating or upon which plating, beams, or the like, are supported.
7. Act of palming, as of cards or dice.
8. The part of a glove covering the palm.
9. The under surface of a ski.

palm (päm), *v. t.*; PALMED (pämd); PALM'ING. **1.** To touch with the palm; to handle; to stroke with the palm or hand; to shake hands with.
2. To manipulate with, or conceal in, the palm, as in cheating at cards or dice or in juggling; to get by palming.

They *palmed* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

3. To impose by fraud, as by sleight of hand; to pass or put by trickery; — usually with *off*.

For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

4. To "grease the palm" of; to bribe or tip. *Slang.*

palm, *n.* [AS. *palm*, *palma*, L. *palma*; — so named from the leaf resembling a hand. See 1st PALM.] **1.** Any monocotyledonous plant of the family Phœnicaceæ. Palms are mostly trees with tall columnar trunks bearing a crown of gigantic leaves having stout, sheathing, often prickly petioles, the persistent bases of which sometimes clothe the trunk for part or all of its length. Some, as the saw palmetto, are low, nearly acaulescent undershrubs; a few, as the rattan palm, climb by means of hooks or prickles. The wood of palm stems, being without a definite cambium ring, is incapable of secondary growth. The leaves are either pinnate (**feather palms**) or palmately cleft (**fan palms**). The small flowers are borne in huge clusters subtended by spathes; the fruit varies greatly in size and structure, a date and a coconut well illustrating two extremes. Palms are the most important and valuable economic plants of the tropics, and their products are widely used in the arts. The trunks and leaves are used in building and thatching; the leaf sheaths, in the manufacture of boxes, wrapping, etc.; sugar and wine are made from the sap; the fruit is often used for food, and the seeds of many species yield valuable oils and fats. Wax and sago are occasional products. Nearly all palms are ornamental in cultivation. Among the most important kinds are the date palm, coco palm, oil palm, betel palm, wax palm, piassaba, rattan palm, assai, palmyra, and the various palmettos and cabbage palms. See PHŒNICACEÆ; also COCO, *Illust.*, CABBAGE PALMETTO, *Illust.*, etc.

A Feather Palm (*Geonoma gracilis*).

2. A leaf of the palm, anciently, and still on festal occasions in some churches, borne or worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing; a palm branch; as, to wave *palms*.
3. Hence: Any symbol or token of superiority, success, or triumph; also, victory; triumph; supremacy; prize. "The *palm* of martyrdom." *Chaucer.*

So get the start of the majestic world
And bear the *palm* alone *Shak*

4. A branch of any of several other trees or shrubs substituted for the true palm in church observances; also, any plant so used, as the hazel, willow, laurel, yew, larch, and fir, and in the United States the hemlock spruce.
5. Of a tree, a branch; of a palm tree, a leaf. *Obs.*, exc. as in definition 2, above.
6. Short for PALM WINE. *Obs.*

pal-ma'ceous (păl-mā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to palms; of the nature of, or resembling, palms.

pal'ma Chris'ti (păl'mȧ krĭs'tī). [LL., hand of Christ.] The castor-oil plant. Anglicized form *palmcrist*.

pal'mar (păl'mȧr), *a.* [L. *palmaris*, fr. *palma* the palm of the hand.] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or corresponding to, the palm of the hand.
palmar arch, *Anat.*, either of two loops of blood vessels in the palm of the hand. The **deep arch** is formed by the continuation of the radial artery and a branch of the ulnar artery, and supplies principally the deep muscles of the hand, thumb, index finger, etc. The **superficial arch** is the continuation of the ulnar artery which anastomoses with a branch derived from the radial artery, and its branches mostly go to the fingers. — **p. fascia**, *Anat.*, a very strong fascia, of roughly triangular outline, which binds together and protects the structures of the palm. — **p. nerves**, *Anat.*, the branches of the ulnar nerves to the palm of the hand.

pal'mar, *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the ossicles distal to the distichals in the arms of certain crinoids.

pal'ma-ry (păl'mȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *palmarius*, *palmaris*, belonging to palms, deserving the palm or prize, fr. *palma* a palm.] Bearing or worthy of the palm; palmy; preëminent; superior; principal; chief; as, *palmary* work.

pal'mate (păl'mât), *a.* [L. *palmatus* marked with the palm of a hand, fr. *palma* the palm of the hand.] Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread. Used specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having lobes radiating from a common point; — said esp. of leaf blades. The word was originally applied only to leaves with five lobes, suggesting the palm of a hand, but is now used irrespective of the number of lobes. When the latter extend to the point of insertion of the petiole, the leaf is called *palmately compound* or *digitate*. *Palmate* is applied similarly to the venation, and sometimes also to other organs than leaves, as the tubers of some species of *Orchis*. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in most swimming birds; webbed. (2) Having the distal portion broad, flat, and lobed, suggesting a hand with spread fingers, as the branches of certain corals, the antlers of a moose, etc.

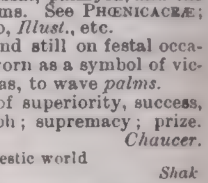
Palmate Leaf.

pal'mat-ed (-māt-ĕd), *a.* Palmate.

pal'mate-ly (-mât-lĭ), *adv.* In a palmate manner. — Hence, *Bot.*: **palmately cleft**, palmatifid. — **p. compound**, *or* **p. divided**, digitate. — **p. lobed**, palmatilobate. — **p. nerved.** = PALMATELY VEINED. — **p. parted.** = PALMATIPARTITE. — **p. veined**, having the veins palmately arranged; palmiveined.

pal-mat'i- (păl-măt'ĭ-; păl-mā'tĭ-). A combining form from Latin *palmatus*, meaning *palmate*.

pal-mat'i-fid (păl-măt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*palmati-* + *-fid*.] *Bot.* valuable for its hard wood.

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pale pale. F. *pâle*.] Pale red. *Obs.*

pal'let, *n.* [OF. *palet*.] **1.** *Armor.* A headpiece. *Obs.* **2.** The head; pate. *Obs. or Scot.*

pal'let. † PALATE, PALLETTE.

pallet board. *Brickmaking.* A pallet.

pallet box. *Organ Building.* A box forming part of the wind chest and containing the pallets belonging to a keyboard.

pallet eye. *Organ Building.* A metal loop in the free end of a pallet for attaching the wire from the tracker.

pal'let-ing, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A light platform raised above the floor of a magazine to keep powder dry. *Obs. or R.*

pallet leather. *Organ Building.* A lining of soft leather, inside of a pallet, to make it air-tight.

pallet stone. *Horol.* A hard stone or jewel forming the rubbing face of a pallet to diminish friction and reduce wear.

pallet tail. *Horol.* In some escapements, any of the arms bearing a pallet.

pal'lette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [See PALETTE.] *Medieval Armor.* One of the plates, usually rounded, at the armpits. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

pall'hold-er, *n.* A pallbearer.

pal'li (păl'ĭ; pŭl'ĭ), *n.* [Tamil *pulai* stench, baseness.] A member of a low Sudra caste, numerous in Hyderabad and the Madras Presidency.

pal'li-a-ment. *n.* [LL. *palliare* to clothe, fr. L. *pallium* a mantle.] A dress; a robe. *Obs.*

palliardise. *n.* [F. *paillardise*.] Lechery *Obs.* — *v. i.* To fornicate. *Obs.*

pal'liasse (păl'yăs). Var. of PAILLASSE.

Pal'li-a'ta (păl'ĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALLIATE, *a.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TECTIBRANCHIATA.

pal'li-ate (păl'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* To moderate; compromise. *Obs.*

pal'li-a-tiv. Palliative. *Ref. Sp.*

pal'li-a-tive-ly, *adv.* of PALLIATIVE. See -LY.

pal'li-a'tor (păl'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who palliates, as an extenuator.

‖ **pal'li-da Mors.** [L.] Pale Death. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. iv. 13).

pal'lid-ly, *adv.* of PALLID.

pal'lid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pall'ie (pôl'ĭ; päl'ĭ). Var. of PAULIE. *Scot.*

pal'li-fi-ca'tion. Var. of PALIFICATION.

pal'li-fy, *v. t.* [See PALLIATE; -FY.] Alleviate; palliate. *Obs.*

pall'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PALL, *v.*, to become vapid. — **pall'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pall'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PALL, to cover with a pall.

Pal'li-o-bran'chi-a'ta (păl'ĭ-ō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALLIUM; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of BRACHIOPODA. — **pal'li-o-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.*

pal'li-o-car'di-ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the pallium and pericardium of a mollusk.

pal'lion † PAVILION.

pal'lion, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pallium*.] A pall, esp. a pallium. *Obs.*

pal'li-o-ped'al (păl'ĭ-ō-pĕd'ăl), *a.* [*pallium* + *pedal*, a.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the pallium and the foot of a mollusk.

pal'li-sade'. † PALISADE.

pallisado crown. *Her.* = VALLARY CROWN.

Pal'li-ser gun (păl'ĭ-sẽr). [After Sir William *Palliser*, British inventor.] *Ordnance.* A cast-iron muzzle-loading gun converted from a smooth-bore into a rifle by inserting at the muzzle a coiled wrought-iron rifled tube

pal'li-za'do. † PALISADO.

pall'-mall'. † PELL-MELL.

pal-lo'ne (päl-lō'nā), *n.* [It., a large ball.] An Italian game, somewhat like tennis. It is played by striking a large leather ball with a cylindrical wooden guard worn over hand and wrist.

pal-lour'. † PALOUR.

Pal'lu (păl'ū), *n.* *Bib.* One of the sons of Reuben

pal-lu'di-at, *a.* [L. *palus*, *-udis*, marsh.] Marshy. *Obs.*

Pal'lu-ites (păl'ū-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Descendants of Pallu.

pal'ly. *Her.* Var. of PALY.

palm, *v. i.* To play a trick; to cheat or impose. *Obs.*

‖ **pal'ma bra'va** (päl'mä brä'vä). [Sp., lit., wild (or fine) palm.] A palm (*Corypha minor*) of the Philippine Islands, valuable for its hard wood.

Pal-ma'ce-æ (păl-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See 3d PALM.] *Bot.* Syn. of PHŒNICACEÆ.

pal'ma-cite (păl'mȧ-sīt), *n.* *Paleobot.* A fossil palm. *Obs.*

pal'ma dul'cis (dŭl'sĭs). [L., sweet palm.] A low South American fan palm (*Brahea dulcis*).

Pal'mæ (păl'mē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PHŒNICACEÆ.

Pal-ma'les (păl-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the palms, etc. — **pal'mal** (păl'măl), *a.*

‖ **pal'mam qui me'ru-it fe'rat** (mĕr'ū-ĭt). [L.] "Let him bear the palm who has deserved it." *Dr. Jortin* (*Lusus Poetici*, VIII. 20).

‖ **pal'ma non si'ne pul've-re.** [L.] The palm (is) not (gained) without dust, i. e., in a race. Cf. SINE PULVERE PALMÆ.

palmare. † PALMER.

pal-ma'ri-an (păl-mā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See PALMARY superior.] Bearing or worthy to bear the palm; palmary. *Rare.*

‖ **pal-ma'ris bre'vis** (păl-mā'rĭs brē'vĭs; 115). [NL., short palmar muscle (sc. *musculus*).] *Anat.* A short transverse superficial muscle of the ulnar part of the palm of the hand.

‖ **pal-ma'ris lon'gus** (lŏŋ'gŭs). [NL., long palmar (muscle).] *Anat.* A superficial muscle of the forearm, often absent, arising from the inner condyle of the humerus and inserted into the palmar fascia and annular ligament.

pal-ma'ri-um (păl-mā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PALMAR.] *Zoöl.* A palmar ossicle of a crinoid. *Rare.*

pal'ma-ro'sa oil (păl'mȧ-rō'zȧ). See OIL, *Table I.*

pal'ma-ry (păl'mȧ-rĭ), *a.* Palmar. *Rare.*

Pal-ma'tæ (păl-mā'tē), *n. pl* [NL. See PALMATE, *a.*] *Zoöl.* The web-footed birds. *Obs.*

pal'mate (păl'māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of palmic acid. = RICINOLEATE. *Obs.*

pal-mat'i-form (păl-măt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*palmati-* + *-form*.] *Bot.* Palmate.

Palmate, with divisions extending halfway to the base, the lobes and sinuses narrow or acute.

pal-mat′i-lo′bate (păl-măt′ĭ-lō′bāt; păl-mā′tĭ-), *a.* Also **pal-mat′i-lobed** (-lōbd). [*palmati-* + *lobate.*] *Bot.* Palmate, with divisions extending nearly halfway to the base, the lobes and sinuses rounded or obtuse.

pal-ma′tion (păl-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of palming, or touching with the palm. *Obs.*
2. State or quality of being palmate; palmate lobation; also, a palmate part.

pal-mat′i-par′tite (păl-măt′ĭ-pär′tīt; păl-mā′tĭ-), **pal-mat′i-part′ed** (-pär′tĕd), *a.* [*palmati-* + *partite.*] *Bot.* Parted in a palmate manner, the divisions extending more than halfway to the base.

pal-mat′i-sect (păl-măt′ĭ-sĕkt) } *a.* [*palmati-* + *-sect.*]
pal-mat′i-sect′ed (-sĕk′tĕd) } *Bot.* Cleft or cut into palmate segments or divisions extending nearly to the base.

palm′-bark′ tree. A handsome Australian myrtaceous shrub (*Melaleuca wilsonii*), having bark resembling the outer covering of the palm.

palm branch. A palm leaf with its stalk, used as an emblem of victory, etc. See 3d PALM, *n.*, 2.

palm civet. Any of various arboreal viverrine mammals, chiefly of the genera *Paradoxurus*, *Arctogale*, *Nandinia*, and *Hemigale*, of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. They have a long tail, and are brownish or yellowish gray spotted with black and often striped down the back.

palm cross. **a** A cross set up in a churchyard to be decorated with palms on Palm Sunday. *Obs.* **b** A cross made of peeled willow sticks pinned together and studded at the ends with palm blossoms, etc., suspended from the ceiling about Palm Sunday. *Dial. Eng.*

Pal-mel′la (păl-mĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. παλμός vibration.] *Bot.* A form genus of fresh-water algæ, representing a stage (the **palmella stage**) assumed by many unicellular forms, corresponding to the zoöglœa stage of Schizomycetes. They consist of oblong pigmented cells confluent in a jellylike mass. This stage is frequently assumed by species of *Hæmatococcus* and *Protococcus*.

pal-mel′lin (-ĭn), *n.* [From PALMELLA.] *Chem.* A red pigment, soluble in water, in certain unicellular algæ, as *Hæmatococcus*, particularly when in the palmella stage.

pal′me-lod′i-con (păl′mē-lŏd′ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. πάλλειν to shake, quiver + *melodicon.*] *Music.* The musical glasses. See HARMONICA **a**.

palm′er (päm′ẽr), *n.* [From PALM, *v. t.*] One who palms, as at cards or dice; a prestidigitator.

palm′er, *n.* [OF. *paumier*, *palmier*, LL. *palmarius*. See PALM the tree.] **1.** A wandering religious votary; an itinerant monk under a perpetual vow of poverty; esp., one who bore a palm branch as a token that he had visited the Holy Land and its sacred places. *Chaucer.*

The pilgrim had some home or dwelling place, the *palmer* had none. The pilgrim traveled to some certain, designed place or places, but the *palmer* to all. *T. Staveley.*

2. Short for PALMER WORM, PALMER FLY.
3. A wood louse. *Rare.*

palm′er, *v. i.* To wander or travel about like a palmer; to stroll. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Scott.*

palmer fly. *Angling.* An artificial fly made to imitate a hairy caterpillar; a hackle.

Pal′mer-in (păl′mẽr-ĭn; *Sp.* päl′mȧ-rēn′), *n.* [Sp. *Palmerín.*] Any of the heroes of several Spanish romances of chivalry, the two most noted being "Palmerin de Oliva" (1511), written by a woman, and "Palmerin de Inglaterra [England]" (1547), by Luis Hurtado. After many marvelous adventures the knight Palmerin de Oliva, a son of a Greek emperor in Byzantium, marries the German emperor's daughter and becomes the ruler of Byzantium. Palmerin of England is a grandson of Palmerin de Oliva and is also a wonderful knight. Hence, any famous or redoubtable knight or champion.

palmer worm. [*palmer* pilgrim.] Any caterpillar which suddenly appears in great numbers, devouring herbage. In America, esp. the larva of the moth *Ypsolophus ligulellus*, which is destructive to fruit trees.

pal-met′to (păl-mĕt′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-ōz). [Sp. *palmito*, dim. of *palma* palm tree. See PALM the tree.] Any of several fan palms of the West Indies and the southern United States, as: **a** The cabbage palmetto; also, any other species of *Inodes*. See CABBAGE PALMETTO, *Illust.* **b** Any palm of the genus *Thrinax*. **c** The blue palmetto. **d** The saw palmetto. **e** In Europe, the dwarf fan palm.

palmetto flag. Any of several flags adopted by South Carolina after its secession. That adopted in November, 1860, had a green cabbage palmetto in the center of a white field; the final one, January, 1861, had a white palmetto in the center of a blue field and a white crescent in the upper left-hand corner.

palm fern. **a** An Australian tree fern (*Cyathea cunninghamii*). **b** The sago palm.

palm house. A glasshouse for growing palms.

pal-mif′er-ous (păl-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *palmifer*; *palma* a palm tree + *ferre* to bear.] **a** Producing palm trees. *Rare.* **b** Carrying palms, or palm branches.

pal′mi-fi-ca′tion (păl′mĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *palma* palm + *-fication.*] Artificial cross-pollination of the flowers of the date palm as practiced by the Babylonians, who suspended clusters from the wild staminate trees among the pistillate blossoms of the cultivated trees, on the theory that fertilization was accomplished through the agency of small insects, as in caprification.

palm′ist (päm′ĭst; păl′mĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. PALMISTER.] One who practices palmistry.

palm′is-try (päm′ĭs-trĭ; păl′mĭs-; 277), *n.* [ME. *pawmestry*; prob. fr. *paume* palm of the hand + *maistrie* mastery, skill, OF. *maistrie*. See PALM of the hand, MASTERY.] **1.** Art or practice of divining or telling fortunes, or of judging of character, aptitudes, and probabilities, by the lines, marks, etc., in the palm of the hand; art of reading, or inferring, a person's character or his past or possible future from his hand; chiromancy; chirognomy. Palmistry is based on a consideration of the character of the hand in general and esp. of the lines, mounts, and marks on the palm. The **mounts** are regions upon the palm (specially named from being formerly regarded as indicative of the influence of planets) considered to denote degrees of temperament or predominant traits. They are the mounts of **Jupiter** (A), ambition; **Saturn** (B), seriousness; **Apollo** (C), brilliancy; **Mercury** (D), practicality, adaptability in business; **Venus** (E), love, sense of harmony; **Moon** or **Luna** (F), imagination; **Mars**, the middle cross section of the hand, including **upper Mars** (G), aggression, **lower Mars** (H), courage, **plain of Mars** (I), temper, also indicated at 16. The principal lines (named from that concerning which they are considered to reveal information) are: **line of life**, or **life line** (1), vitality, duration of life; **line of the head**, or **head line** (2), mentality and judgment; **line of the heart**, or **heart line** (3), the heart, emotional nature, affection, generosity; **line of fate**, **line of Saturn**, or **fate line** (4), the influence of chance or haphazard, fortune, good or bad; **line of Apollo**, **line of the sun**, **line of fortune**, or **line of brilliancy** (5), mental brilliancy; taste, aptitude and success in art, literature, or pursuit of wealth; **line of Mercury**, **line of health**, **line of the liver**, **hepatic line**, or **the hepatica** (6), condition of the liver and digestive apparatus, or maladies due to their derangement. Minor lines, often absent, are: **girdle of Venus** (7), indicating nervousness, liability to hysteria, intensity in predominating traits; **line of Mars** (8), strengthening the life line; **ring of Solomon** or **Jupiter** (9), emphasizing the characteristics of the mount and implying ability in occult science; **racettes**, or **bracelets** (10), generally three, strengthening the life line; **line of intuition**, **line of the moon**, or **line of Luna** (11), indicating, with other signs, a strong intuitive faculty; **via lascivia** (12), usually a sister line to the line of Mercury, indicating intensity of sentiments, good or bad, and, sometimes, sensuality. The **lines of affection** (15) denote attachment to the opposite sex. **Islands** (13) are narrow lanceolate figures, usually on lines, and are interpreted as evil or unfavorable signs. An **apex** (16) is a triangle formed by capillary lines on the pads of the fingers and the mounts; it indicates the centers and affects the reading of these parts. The **percussion** (14) is formed by the outside of upper Mars and the moon. The **quadrangle**, or **table**, is the middle part of the palm, between the head and heart lines.

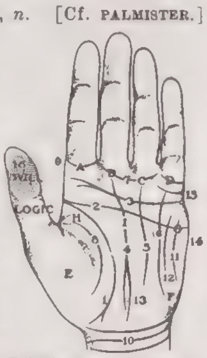

Palmistry, 1. Diagram showing Lines, Mounts, etc.

2. A dexterous use or trick of the hand, esp. as in clapping (applause), pocket picking, or bribery. *Addison.*

pal′mi-tate (păl′mĭ-tāt), *n.* Salt or ester of palmitic acid.

pal′mite (păl′mīt), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *palmito*, dim. of *palma* palm tree.] **a** A kind of palmetto or its fiber. *Obs.* **b** A South African juncaceous plant (*Prionium palmita*) having long serrate leaves yielding a strong fiber. The stems have been used for making brushes.

pal-mit′ic (păl-mĭt′ĭk), *a.* [F. *palmitique.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white, crystalline, fatty acid, $C_{15}H_{31}CO_2H$, occurring free in palm oil, as the cetyl ester in spermaceti, as the myricyl ester in beeswax, and as the glyceryl ester (palmitin) in a large number of fats. It melts at 62° C. Palmitic acid is also made artificially from cetyl alcohol and from oleic acid. It is used in large quantities as a material for candles.

pal′mi-tin (păl′mĭ-tĭn), *n.* [G. *palmitin*säure, a translation of F. *acide palmitique*. So called because abundant in *palm* oil.] *Physiol. Chem.* A solid crystallizable fat, found mixed with stearin and olein in the fat of animal tissues, with olein and butyrin in butter, with olein in olive oil, etc. See FAT, *n.*, 2. Chemically, it is glyceryl tripalmitate (see PALMITIC), and is called also *tripalmitin*.

pal′mi-veined′ (-vānd′), *a.* Having the primary veins arranged palmately, as leaves of the linden, plane tree, etc.

palm leaf. **a** The leaf of a palm, specif. that of a fan palm or palmetto, used for making fans, hats, etc. **b** Short for *palm-leaf hat.* **c** Short for *palm-leaf fan.*

palm oil. **1.** A solid yellow or reddish fat or butter obtained from the fruit of several species of palms, as the African oil palm, and used in the manufacture of soap and candles, also for coloring and scenting ointments, pomades, etc. See OIL, *Table I.*
2. Money given as a bribe or tip. *Humorous.* Cf. *to grease the hand* (or *palm*), under GREASE, *v. t.*, and PALM, *v. t.*, 4.

pal′mo-ne′ta (păl′mō-nā′tȧ), *n.* [Prob. Amer. Sp.] **a** A carangoid food fish (*Trachinotus kennedyi*) of the Pacific coast from Magdalena Bay to Panama. **b** A black and orange-yellow angel fish (*Holacanthus tricolor*) of the West Indies and Bermudas.

palm sugar. Sugar yielded by the sap of certain palms. See JAGGERY.

Palm Sunday. *Eccl.* The Sunday next before Easter; — commemorating Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

palm tree. **a** = 3d PALM, *n.*, 1. **b** Sometimes, popularly, any of various other trees.

palm warbler. A warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*) of central Canada, the Mississippi Valley, etc., having a chestnut crown when adult, and the under parts largely yellow. A variety (*D. p. hypochrysea*) represents it in eastern North America.

palm wax. A resinous wax obtained from various palms, notably the wax palms *Ceroxylon andicola*, *C. klopstockia*, and *Copernicia cerifera*, which last yields carnauba wax. Palm wax is generally yellowish, hard, and brittle, consisting of one third wax and two thirds resin, sp. gr. being 0.992–0.995. It is used in candles and varnish.

palm weevil. Any of certain weevils of the genus *Rhynchophorus* whose larvæ bore in palm trees. See GRUGRU WORM.

palm willow *or* **withy.** Any willow whose branches are used as "palms" in religious festivals.

palm wine. The fermented juice of any of various palms, used as a beverage, esp. in tropical countries.

palm′y (päm′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Bearing palms; abounding in palms; derived from palms; palmlike; as, a *palmy* shore. *Pope.*

His golden sands and *palmy* wine. *Goldsmith.*

2. Bearing or worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome. *Shak.*

pal-my′ra (păl-mī′rȧ), *n.*, *or* **palmyra palm.** [Pg. *palmeira.*] A tall East Indian palm, the only species of the genus (*Borassus flabelliformis*), with very large rounded fan-shaped leaves. Its very hard wood is used in building, and its leaves for thatching and writing purposes. The large drupaceous fruits are eaten roasted or preserved; palm sugar and palm wine are both obtained from the sap. Native writers enumerate over 800 uses for the tree.

palmyra wood. **a** The wood of the palmyra. **b** Wood of any palm used in commerce, esp. of the coco palm.

Pal′my-rene′ (păl′mĭ-rēn′), *a.* Of or pertaining to Palmyra, the Biblical Tadmor, which after the revolt of its queen, Zenobia, was destroyed by the Emperor Aurelian, 273 A. D. — *n.* One of the people of Palmyra; also, their language, which employed an alphabet from which the square Hebrew characters are derived. See SEMITIC.

‖ **pa′lo** (pä′lō), *n.* [Sp. See PALE a stake.] A pole or timber of any kind; — used in the names of trees. *Sp. Amer.*

pa′lo blan′co (blăŋ′kō). [Sp. *blanco* white.] **a** A western American hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*), having light-colored bark. **b** A Mexican mimosaceous tree (*Lysiloma candida*), the bark of which is used in tanning.

pa-lo′lo (pȧ-lō′lō), *n.*, *or* **palolo worm.** [From the native name.] A eunicid worm (*Palolo viridis*) which burrows in the coral reefs of certain of the Pacific Islands. A little before the last quarter of the moon in October and November, they swarm in vast numbers at the surface of the sea for breeding, and are gathered and highly esteemed as food by the natives. An allied species inhabits the tropical Atlantic and swarms in June or July.

pa′lo-ver′de (pä′lō-vĕr′dā), *n.* [Sp. *verde* green.] **a** Either of two small cæsalpiniaceous trees (*Cercidium torreyanum* and *C. floridum*) natives of desert regions in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, having smooth light green bark and racemes of bright yellow flowers. The very small pinnate leaves are early deciduous. **b** The Jerusalem thorn *Parkinsonia microphylla*, a related tree.

pal′pa-bil′i-ty (păl′pȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being palpable; that which is palpable.

pal′pa-ble (păl′pȧ-b′l), *a.* [F. *palpable*, L. *palpabilis*, fr. *palpare* to feel, stroke; cf. *palpus* the soft palm of the hand.] **1.** Capable of being touched or felt; perceptible by the touch; tangible; as, a *palpable* form. *Shak.*
2. Easily perceptible by one or another of the other senses; readily visible, audible, etc.; noticeable; patent.
3. Easily perceptible intellectually; plain; distinct; obvious; manifest; readily perceived and detected; as, *palpable* imposture; *palpable* absurdity; *palpable* errors.

Syn. — See MANIFEST.

palpable coördinates, generalized coördinates, generally denoted by $q_1, q_2 \ldots q_n$, specifying the configuration of a system; — so called because after certain substitutions in the Lagrangian dynamical equations they are often the only coördinates visibly remaining.

— **pal′pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pal′pa-bly**, *adv.*

pal′pal (păl′păl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a palpus.

palpal organ, in spiders, an accessory reproductive organ developed on the terminal joint of each pedipalp and used to convey the sperms to the genital orifice of the female.

pal′pate (păl′pāt), *v. t.*; PAL′PAT-ED (-pāt-ĕd); PAL′PAT-ING (-pāt-ĭng). [L. *palpare*, *palpatum*, to feel.] To examine by touch; to explore by palpation.

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pal′ma-ture (păl′mȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *palma* palm of the hand; cf. F. *palmature.*] *Med.* Abnormal lateral union of the fingers.

palm beetle. A palm weevil. Its larva is called **palm borer.**

palm butter. Palm oil.

palm cabbage. = 1st CABBAGE, 2.

palm cat. A palm civet.

palm cockatoo. See COCKATOO, 1.

palm crab. The purse crab.

palm′crist (päm′krĭst), *n.* Anglicized from PALMA CHRISTI. (*Jonah* iv 6, *margin*, and *Douay Ver.*, note.)

palmd. Palmed. *Ref. Sp.*

palmed (pämd), *a.* Having a palm or palms; palmate.

palmed, *pret.* & *p. p.* of PALM. Specif.: *p. a.* Held or hidden in the palm.

Pal′mel-la′ce-æ (păl′mĕ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A so-called family of fresh-water algæ embracing various form genera similar to *Palmella*. — **pal′mel-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

palmella stage. See PALMELLA.

pal-mel′loid (păl-mĕl′oid), *a.* [*Palmella* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling *Palmella*; exhibiting the palmella stage.

pal′me-ous (păl′mē-ŭs; päm′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *palmeus* of or made of palms.] Of palm wood. *Obs.*

palm′er (päm′ẽr), *n.* [F. *palmier*, OF. also *paumier*.] A palm tree; a date palm. *Obs.*

palmer, *n.* [OF. *paumier.*] A ferule. *Obs.*

palmero. † PALMYRA.

palmer tree. A palm tree; a coconut palm.

palmer trout. A samlet. *Brit.*

palm′er-y (päm′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Hort.* Place for growing palms; also, a collection of palms.

palmester, **palmestrer.** † PALMISTER.

palmestrie. † PALMISTRY.

pal-mette′ (păl-mĕt′; păl′mĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *palme* a palm.] The anthemion as used in Grecian decoration.

palmetto basket. A basket made of palmetto leaves.

Palmetto State. South Carolina; — a nickname alluding to the State arms, which contain a representation of a palmetto tree.

pal-me′tum (păl-mē′tŭm), *n.* [L., palm grove.] A collection of palms; also, a palm house.

palm′ful (päm′fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding in palm trees. *Rare.*

palm grease. Money for bribing or tipping. *Slang.* — **palm′-greas′ing**, *vb. n.* *Slang.*

palm grub. A palm borer.

palm honey. The refined sap of the Chilean coquito palm, used as a substitute for sugar.

pal′mic (păl′mĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *palmique*. See PALMA CHRISTI.] *Chem.* Ricinoleic. *Obs.*

pal-mic′o-lous (păl-mĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [3d *palm* + *-colous.*] *Bot.* Growing or living on palm trees.

pal′mi-form (păl′mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [1st *palm* + *-form.*] Palmate

pal′mi-grade (-grād), *a.* [L. *palma* palm of the hand + *gradi* to walk.] Plantigrade.

pal′mi-lobed (-lōbd), *a.* *Bot.* Palmatilobate.

pal′min (-mĭn), *n.* [From *palma* Christi: cf. F. *palmine.*] *Chem.* Ricinelaidin. *Obs.*

pal′mi-nerv′ate (-nûr′vāt), **pal′mi-nerve′** (păl′mĭ-nûrv′), **pal′mi-nerved′** (-nûrvd′), *a.* *Bot.* Palmiveined.

pal′mi-ped (păl′mĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *palmipes*, *-edis*, broad-footed; *palma* palm of the hand + *pes* foot.] *Zoöl.* Web-footed. — *n.*

Pal-mip′e-des (păl-mĭp′ē-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = PALMATÆ.

pal-mip′e-dous (-dŭs), *a.* Palmiped. *Obs.*

pal-mi′ra. Var. of PALMYRA.

pal′mis-ter (păl′mĭs-tẽr; päm′ĭs-), *n.* [See PALMISTRY.] = PALMIST. *Now Rare.*

pal′mi-tin′ic (păl′mĭ-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* Erroneous for PALMITIC.

pal-mi′to (päl-mē′tō). Var. of PALMETTO.

pal′mi-tol′ic (păl′mĭ-tŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*palmitic* + *-oleic.*] *Chem.* Designating an artificial acid, $C_{15}H_{27}CO_2H$, homologous with linoleic acid.

pal′mi-tone (păl′mĭ-tōn), *n.* *Chem.* The ketone, $(C_{15}H_{31})_2CO$, of palmitic acid. M. P., 83° C.

pal′mi-tox-yl′ic (-tŏk-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* [From *palmitolic* with *oxygen* inserted.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_4$, formed by oxidizing palmitolic acid.

pal-miv′o-rous (păl-mĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *palma* palm + *-vorous.*] Living on the fruit of palm trees.

palm kale. A variety of kale with a stem 10 or 12 feet tall.

palm kernel. The seed of the oil palm.

palm lily. The ti.

palm marten. A palm civet.

palm′-nut′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

‖ **pal′mo** (päl′mō), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.

pal-mod′ic (păl-mŏd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παλμώδης pulselike, throbbing; παλμός pulsation + εἶδος form.] *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling palmus; jerky.

pal-mos′co-py (păl-mŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. παλμός pulsation + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Observation of the beat of the heart or pulse.

pal′mo-spas′mus (păl′mō-spăz′mŭs), *n.* [NL. See PALMUS; SPASM.] *Med.* Clonic spasm.

palm peach. Fruit of a Venezuelan palm (*Bactris speciosa*).

palm play. Tennis, esp. as first played by striking the ball with the palm of the hand; handball. *Obs.* — **palm′-play′ing**, *vb. n.*

palm stay. *Boilers.* A short stay screwed through a surface into an angle piece riveted to another surface at right angles.

Palm′sun (päm′sŭn), *a.* [Short for *Palm Sunday.*] Of, pert. to, or occurring on or about, Palm Sunday. *Dial. Eng.* — **Palmsun even.** Palm-Sunday eve. *Obs.*

palm swift. A swift of the genus *Tachornis*; esp., *T. balasiensis* of India and *T. phœnicobius* of the West Indies.

palm toddy. Palm wine.

pal′mu-la (păl′mū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palma* palm.] **1.** *Music.* A digital or finger key of a keyboard instrument.
2. *Zoöl.* A pulvillus.

pal′mus (păl′mŭs), *n.* [L.] See MEASURE.

pal′mus (păl′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παλμός palpitation.] *Med.* Palpitation; twitching; specif., a disease with nervous twitchings, as miryachit.

palm′-veined′, *a.* *Bot.* Palmiveined.

palm′wise′ (päm′wīz′), *adv.* With the palm open.

palm worm. **a** The larva of a palm weevil. **b** A centipede.

palm′y (päm′ĭ), *n.* [F. *paumée.*] A blow on the palm of the hand as a punishment. *Scot.*

palmyra tree. The palmyra.

Pal′my-re′ni-an (păl′mĭ-rē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* Palmyrene.

palois. † PALACE.

pa-lo′la (pȧ-lō′lȧ). Var. of PALOLO.

‖ **pa′lo ma-rí′a** (pä′lō mä-rē′ä). [Philippine Sp. *palo maría.*] The poon tree; — so called in the Philippines. From its maritime habit of growth it is often called *palo maría de la playa.*

pal′o-me′ta (păl′ō-mē′tȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *palamida* a kind of scombroid fish.] **a** Any of several pompanos. **b** A marine stromateoid fish (*Palometa media*) of the Pacific coast from Panama to Mazatlan.

palour, *n.* [F. *palourde.*] Cockle or mussel. *Obs.*

Pa′lo-wan′ (pä′lō-wän′). Var. of PALAUAN.

palp. † PAP.

palp (pălp), *n.* [Cf. F. *palpe*. See PALPABLE.] *Zoöl.* A palpus.

palp, *v. t.* [L. *palpare*: cf. F. *palper.*] To touch; feel; pat; fig., to flatter; cajole. *Obs. or R.*

pal′pa-bl. Palpable. *Ref. Sp.*

pal′pa-brize, *v. t.* [See PALP, *v.*] To palp. *Obs.*

pal′pa-cle (păl′pȧ-k′l), *n.* [*pal-*

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pal′pate (păl′pāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a palpus or palpi.
pal-pa′tion (păl-pā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *palpatio.* See PALPABLE.] **1.** Act of touching or feeling.
2. *Med.* Physical examination by gentle application of the hand or fingers to the surface of the body to determine the condition of subjacent parts, as of a diseased organ.
pal′pe-bral (păl′pē-brăl), *a.* [L. *palpebralis*, fr. *palpebra.*] Of or pertaining to the eyelids.
pal′pi-tant (păl′pĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *palpitans*, p. pr.] Palpitating; throbbing; trembling. *Carlyle.*
pal′pi-tate (-tāt), *v. i.*; PAL′PI-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); PAL′PI-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *palpitare*, *palpitatum*, v. intens. fr. *palpare.* See PALPABLE.] To beat rapidly and strongly; to throb; to bound with emotion or exertion; to pulsate violently; to flutter; — said specifically of the heart when its pulsation is abnormally rapid.
Syn. — See THROB.
pal′pi-tate, *v. t.* To cause to palpitate or throb.
pal′pi-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *palpitatio:* cf. F. *palpitation.*] A rapid pulsation; a throbbing; a quivering; a trembie; esp., an abnormal, rapid beating of the heart as when excited by violent exertion, strong emotion, or disease.
pal′pus (păl′pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pī). [NL., fr. L. *palpare* to touch. See PALPABLE; cf. PALP.] *Zoöl.* **a** In arthropods, a segmented process attached to a mouth part, usually having a tactile or gustatory function. In insects two pairs of palpi are usually developed, one on the maxillæ (**maxillary palpi**), the other on the labium (**labial palpi**). Some crustaceans have a palpus on each mandible (**mandibular palpus**). **b** In lamellibranch mollusks, one of four leaflike fleshy appendages, two on each side of the mouth. **c** In some chætopod worms, a lobelike sensory process of each side of the head.
pals′grave′ (pôlz′grāv′; pălz′-; 277), *n.* [D. *paltsgraaf; palts* palace (L. *palatium*) + *graaf* count; cf. G. *pfalzgraf.* See PALACE; LANDGRAVE.] *Ger. Hist.* A count palatine. See COUNT PALATINE **b**.
pals′gra-vine′ (-grȧ-vēn′), *n.* [D. *paltsgravin:* cf G. *pfalzgräfin.*] The consort or widow of a palsgrave.
pal′sied (pôl′zĭd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of PALSY. Specif.: *p. a.* Affected with palsy; paralyzed; tottering; shaky.
pal′stave′ (pôl′stāv′), *n.* [Dan. *paalstav.*] *Archæol.* A celt, usually of bronze, designed for a split handle.
pal′sy (pôl′zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [ME. *palesie*, *parlesy*, OF. *paralesie*, F. *paralysie*, L. *paralysis.* See PARALYSIS.] **1.** Paralysis. "One sick of the *palsy.*" *Mark* ii. 3.
2. A paralytic. *Obs.*
pal′sy, *v. t.*; -SIED (-zĭd); -SY-ING. To affect with palsy, or as with palsy; to deprive of action or energy; to paralyze.
pal′sy, *v. i.* To be or become palsied; to shake as if with the palsy. *Rare.*
pal′ter (pôl′tẽr), *v. i.*; PAL′TERED (-tẽrd); PAL′TER-ING. [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To babble; chatter; mumble. *Obs.*
2. To act insincerely or deceitfully; to play false; to use trickery; equivocate; shift; play fast and loose; trifle.

Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter.* *Shak.*

3. To haggle; chaffer; traffic; bargain; parley.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor *palter'd* with eternal God for power. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See EQUIVOCATE.
pal′ter, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To shift; jumble.
2. To play fast and loose with; to corrupt; squander.
pal′try (-trĭ), *a.*; PAL′TRI-ER (-trĭ-ẽr); PAL′TRI-EST. [Cf. E. dial. *paltry* refuse, rubbish, LG. *paltrig* ragged, *palte*, *palter*, a rag, a tatter, Dan. *pialt*, Sw. *palta*, pl. *paltor.*] Rubbishy; trashy; petty; mean; vile; worthless; despicable; contemptible; pitiful; trifling; as, a *paltry* excuse; *paltry* gold. "That *paltry* Scythian." *Marlowe.*

The *paltry* prize is hardly worth the cost. *Byron.*

Syn. — See CONTEMPTIBLE.
pa-lu′dal (pȧ-lū′dăl; păl′ū-dăl: 277), *a.* [L. *palus*, *-udis*, a marsh.] Of or pert. to marshes or fens; marshy.
paludal fever, malarial, or marsh, fever.
pa-lu′da-men′tum (pȧ-lū′dȧ-mĕn′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A military cloak worn by a general and his principal officers; the official imperial cloak.
pal′u-dine (păl′ū-dĭn; -dīn), *a.* [L. *palus*, *-udis*, a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh. *Buckland.*
pal′u-dism (-dĭz′m), *n.* [L. *palus*, *-udis*, marsh.] *Med.* Malarial disease.
pal′u-dous (-dŭs), *a.* [L. *paludosus* marshy.] **1.** Living in marshy places; marshy; of or pert. to marshes.
2. Malarial; characterized by paludism.

pa-lus′tral (pȧ-lŭs′trăl), *a.* [L. *paluster*, *-ustris.*] Paludous. *Rare.*
pal′y (pāl′ĭ), *a.* [From PALE, *a.*] Pale or rather pale; wan; pallid. *Chiefly Poetic.*
pal′y, *a.* [F. *palé.* See PALE a stake.] *Her.* Divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines, and of two different tinctures disposed alternately.

Paly of Six, Argent and Gules.

pal′y–bend′y, *a.* *Her.* Divided into lozenge-shaped figures by lines paly and bendy; — said of the field.
pam (păm), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *pamphile. Oxf. E. D.*] *Card Playing.* **a** The knave of clubs, esp. in five-card loo, in which it is the highest trump. **b** A game, like napoleon, in which pam is the highest trump.
Pam′e-la (păm′ē-lȧ; pȧ-mē′lȧ; *the first is the pron. used (perh. introduced) by Richardson and is to be preferred for his heroine*), *n.* The heroine and title of a novel by Richardson, who adopted the name from a character in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." She is a servant girl, who resists her master's seductions and is finally made his wife.
Pam-pan′go (päm-päŋ′gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz; *Sp.* -gōs). A person of one of the foremost civilized peoples of Luzon, having at the time of the Spanish conquest their own culture and alphabet. They number about 340,000. Also, their language (see MALAYO-POLYNESIAN).
pam′pas (păm′pȧz), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *pampa*, fr. Peruv. *pampa* a field, plain.] Vast treeless plains, like steppes, south of the Amazon in South America, esp. in Argentina.
pampas cat. A small wild cat (*Felis pajeros*) of Argentina and Patagonia. It is yellowish gray, with dark bands on the legs and tail and brownish stripes running obliquely from the back to the flanks.
pampas grass. A South American grass (*Cortaderia argentea*) growing in thick tussocks with basal leaves, and sending up stalks 6 to 12 feet high crowned with ample, silky white panicles. It is extensively cultivated as a garden ornamental. The name *pampas grass* is a misnomer, as the plant grows in mountainous regions.

Pampas Grass.

pam′per (păm′pẽr), *v. t.*; PAM′PERED (-pẽrd); PAM′PER-ING. [Cf. LG. *pampen* to stuff one's self, live luxuriously, *pampe* thick pap, and E. *pap.*] **1.** To feed to the full; to feed luxuriously; to glut; as, to *pamper* the appetite. *Obs.* "A body . . . *pampered* for corruption." *Dr. T. Dwight.*
2. To treat daintily or indulgently; to gratify or humor in one's tastes and desires; to gratify inordinately; to indulge to excess; as, to *pamper* a child or an invalid; to *pamper* pride; to *pamper* the imagination.
Syn. — See GRATIFY.
pam′per, *v. i.* **1.** To feed luxuriously; to cram. *Obs.*
2. To furnish gratification; to minister daintily. *Rare.*

He and the cook ran a race for popularity, he *pampering* to one taste, and the cook . . . *pampering* to another. *R. H. Davis*

pam′pered (păm′pẽrd), *p. a.* Fed to excess or crammed (*Obs.*); fed luxuriously; indulged to the full or to excess; hence, luxuriant. "*Pampered* boughs." *Milton.* "*Pampered* insolence." *Pope.* — **pam′pered-ness**, *n.*
pam′per-er (-pẽr-ẽr), *n.* One that pampers. *Cowper.*
pam-pe′ro (päm-pā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōz). [Sp., fr. *pampa* a plain.] A strong, cold wind from the west or southwest, which sweeps over the pampas of South America from the Andes.
pam-pe′ro, *n.*; *pl.* -ROS. [Amer. Sp.] An Indian of the pampas; a pampean.
pam′phlet (păm′flĕt), *n.* [ME. *pamflet*, *pamfilet*, *paunflet*, prob. a dim., through OF. or LL., fr. *Pamphilus*, a poem in Latin of the 12th century, pamphlets being named from the popularity of this poem.] A book of a few sheets of printed matter, or formerly of manuscript, commonly with a paper cover; specif., sometimes, any such work not exceeding five sheets (80 pp.), and not bound.
pam′phlet-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pamphlet or pamphlets.
pam′phlet-eer′ (-ēr′), *v. i.* To write and publish pamphlets.
pam′phlet-eer′, *n.* A writer of pamphlets or a pamphlet; — often used contemptuously.

pam-phys′i-cal (păm-fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. παμ-, παν-, all + φυσικός natural, fr. φύσις nature.] Deriving all reality from physical nature.
pam-phys′i-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* Pamphysical theory.
pam-pin′i-form (păm-pĭn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pampinus* a tendril + *-form.*] *Anat.* Tendril-like; designating (1) a convoluted plexus of the spermatic veins which constitutes the chief mass of the spermatic cord, and (2) a corresponding plexus of the ovarian veins.
Pa-mun′key (pȧ-mŭŋ′kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). An Indian of an Algonquian tribe, one of the chief in the Powhatan Confederacy. They still retain their tribal organization, dwelling on a reservation in King William County, Virginia. They are civilized and Christian.
pan (păn), *n.* [F. See PANE a piece.] **1.** A part; a portion.
2. *Fort.* The distance comprised between the shoulder angle and the salient angle.
3. *Arch.* The large division of an exterior wall; — a French term used in English as an abbreviated form of *panel*, as for the space between upright and horizontal timbers in a frame structure, the surface of which is to be filled with lath and plaster, brick, or boarding. *Rare.*
4. *Dressmaking.* A tab, lappet, or floating ribbon used as an adornment to a dress.
pan, *n.* [ME. *panne*, AS. *panne;* cf. D. *pan*, G. *pfanne*, OHG. *pfanna*, Icel., Sw., & LL. *panna*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A metal or earthenware dish or vessel for domestic uses, commonly broad and shallow, and often open. "A bowl or a *pan.*" *Chaucer.*
2. Any of various other more or less similar vessels or articles; as: **a** Either of the receptacles for the weights or the bodies weighed in a pair of scales or a balance. **b** A vessel for evaporating, as salt brine. **c** A vessel for grinding and amalgamating ores; also, a vessel for separating gold, stream tin, etc., from gravel, crushed rock, etc.
3. A depressed or hollowed part of, or place in, something, suggesting the hollow of a pan; as: **a** In old guns or pistols, the hollow part of the lock to receive the priming. **b** Of the thigh bone, the acetabulum. *Obs.* **c** *Carp.* A recess, or bed, for the leaf of a hinge. **d** A natural basin or depression, esp. one containing standing water or mud and, as in South Africa, in the dry season often dried up, leaving a salt deposit; also, an artificial basin, as for evaporating brine. **e** *Railroads.* The head of a tamping bar.
4. The brainpan; the cranium. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
5. A hard subsoil; hardpan. See HARDPAN.
6. A floe. *Rare.*
7. *Whaling.* The broad posterior part of the lower jawbone of a whale.
pan of the knee, the kneepan. *Obs.*
pan, *v. t.*; PANNED (pănd); PAN′NING. To treat in a pan; specif.: **a** *Mining.* To wash in a kind of pan for the purpose of separating heavy particles; to separate by such a process; as, to *pan* dirt or gravel for gold. **b** To extract (salt) by evaporation in a pan. **c** To cook in a pan.
pan, *v. i.* **1.** *Mining.* **a** To wash earth, gravel, etc., in a pan in searching for gold. **b** To yield gold in or as in the process of panning; to yield precious metal; — usually with *out;* as, the gravel *panned* out richly; the dirt *panned* out 40 ounces of gold to the ton.
2. To yield a result; to turn out (profitably or unprofitably); to result; — used with *out;* as, the investigation, or the speculation, *panned* out poorly. *Colloq.*
3. To harden or cake superficially, as ground. *Dial. Eng.*
Pan (păn), *n.*; *pl.* PANES (pā′nēz). [L., fr. Gr. Πάν.] *Gr. Relig.* A god of flocks and pastures, forests and their wild life, patron of shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc. The original seat of his worship was Arcadia, where he was supposed to wander through the forests attended by nymphs, playing upon the syrinx, or "Pan's pipes," fabled to be his invention. He was also regarded as causing sudden and groundless fear, the *panic;* the Athenians, believing him to have caused the panic among the Persians at Marathon, established his worship in a grotto on the Acropolis. In later times Pan became a special god of the Orphics (who interpreted his name, probably originally ὁ Πάων, the feeder, as τὸ Πᾶν, the All) as a pantheistic nature god. It is of this Orphic god that Plutarch relates how a pilot, Thamus, passing near the island of Paxos in the time of Tiberius, heard a mighty voice commanding him to proclaim "Pan is dead." Pan was represented as having the legs and sometimes the ears and horns of a goat, and this type was often multiplied into a plurality — *panes*, *panisci* — who

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pon + tentacle.] *Zoöl* A tentacle of a palpon.
pal′pe-bra (păl′pē-brȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [L.] *Anat.* An eyelid. [Having eyelids.]
pal′pe-brate (-brāt), *a.* *Zoöl.*
pal′pe-bri′tis (-brī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *palpebra* eyelid + *-itis.*] *Med.* Blepharitis.
palped (pălpt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Palpate.
palp′ed, *p. a.* Felt. *Obs.*
pal′phry. ✝ PALFREY.
pal′pi, *n.*, *L. pl.* of PALPUS.
pal′pi-cil (păl′pĭ-sĭl). Var. of PALPOCIL.
Pal′pi-cor′ni-a (-kôr′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALPUS; CORNU.] *Zoöl.* A group coextensive with Hydrophilidæ. — **pal′pi-corn** (-kôrn), *a.* & *n.*
pal′pi-fer (păl′pĭ-fẽr), *n.* [*palpus* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* **a** In insects, the lobe of the maxilla on which the palpus is borne. **b** A palpiger — **pal-pif′er-ous** (păl-pĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.*
pal′pi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*palpus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like a palpus.
pal′pi-ger (-jẽr), *n.* [See PALPUS; -GEROUS.] *Zoöl.* That portion of the labium bearing the palpi in insects. — **pal-pig′er-ous** (păl-pĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.*
pal′pi-tat′ing (păl′pĭ-tāt′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PALPITATE, *v.* — **pal′pi-tat′ing-ly**, *adv.*
palp′less, *a.* Without a palpus.
pal′po-cil (păl′pō-sĭl), *n.* [See PALPUS; CILIUM.] Hairlike tactile process, as of some hydroids.
pal′pon (-pŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palpare* to feel.] *Zoöl.* In Calycophora, a form of dactylozooid.
pal′pu-lus (-pū-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL. dim.] *Zoöl.* A small palpus; specif., one of the maxillary palpi of Lepidoptera.

pal′sey ✝ PALSY.
pal′si-cal (pôl′zĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or affected with, palsy. *Obs.*
pal′si-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*palsy* + *-fy.*] To palsy. *Rare.* — **pal′si-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
pal′staff (pôl′stáf). Var. of PALSTAVE.
pal′ster (-stẽr), *n.* [D.] A pilgrim's staff. *Obs. or Archaic.*
pal′sy, *a.* Palsied. *Obs.*
pal′sy-wort′ (pôl′zĭ-wûrt′), *n.* The cowslip.
palt, *n.* A blow. *Obs.*
palt, *v. t.* & *i.* To pelt. *Obs.*
pal′terd. Paltered. *Ref. Sp.*
pal′ter-er, *n.* One who palters.
pal′ter-ly, *a.* & *adv.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Paltry; shabby; paltrily; shabbily. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pal′ter-y. ✝ PALTRY, *n.*
Pal′ti (păl′tī). *Bib.*
Pal′ti-el (păl′tĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
Pal′tite (păl′tīt). *Bib.*
pal′tock, *n.* [See PALETOT.] A man's doublet or jacket, worn chiefly in the 14th and 15th centuries. *Obs.*
pal′tock's inn. A rustic's inn; a rude or inhospitable place. *Obs*
pal′trer. ✝ PALTERER.
pal′tri-ly (pôl′trĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PALTRY. See -LY.
pal′tri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pal′tri-pol′i-tan, *n.* A form due to contamination of PALTRY and METROPOLITAN. *Obs.*
pal-troon′. ✝ POLTROON.
pal′try (*dial.* pŏl′trĭ), *n.* [See PALTRY, *a.;* cf. PELT refuse.] Rubbish; refuse; trash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
palts′grave. ✝ PALSGRAVE.
pa′lu (pä′lōō), *n.* [Native name.] The escolar. *Oceanica.*
pa-lu′da-ment (pȧ-lū′dȧ-mĕnt), *n.* = PALUDAMENTUM.

pa-lude′, *n.* [L *palus*, *paludis.*] A marsh. *Obs.*
pa-lu′di-al, pa-lu′di-an, *a.* Erroneous forms for PALUDIC, PALUDAL, or PALUDOUS. [ludal.]
pa-lu′dic (pȧ-lū′dĭk), *a.* Pa-
Pa-lu′di-cel′la (-dĭ-sĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *palus*, *-udis*, marsh + *cella* cell.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ectoproctous, mostly fresh-water polyzoans, having coriaceous, club-shaped zoœcia.
Pal′u-dic′o-læ (păl′ū-dĭk′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *palus*, *-udis*, a marsh + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zoöl.* A group equiv. to GRUIFORMES.
pa-lu′di-cole (pȧ-lū′dĭ-kōl), *a.* **a** Inhabiting marshes. **b** Pertaining to the Paludicolæ.
pal′u-dic′o-line (păl′ū-dĭk′ō-līn; -lĭn), **pal′u-dic′o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Paludicole.
Pal′u-di′na (păl′ū-dī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palus*, *-udis*, a marsh, pool.] Syn. of VIVIPARA (genus of mollusks).
pal′u-di′nal (-năl), *a.* Paludine
pa-lu′di-nous (pȧ-lū′dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Paludinal; paludine. *Rare.*
pal′u-dose (păl′ū-dōs; păl′ū-dōs′), *a.* Paludous.
pa-lu′ka-lu′ka (pä-lōō′kä-lōō′kä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A brown and red parrot fish (*Callyodon paluka*) of Hawaii eaten raw by the natives.
pal′ule (păl′ūl), **pal′u-lus** (-ū-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL. *palulus*, dim. of L. *palus* a stake.] *Zoöl.* A palus, esp. one not attached to a septum.
palus, *n.* [OF. *palus*, *paluz*, prop., acc. pl. or nom. sing. of *palu*, L. *palus*, *paludis.*] A marsh. *Obs.*
Pa-lus′ (pȧ-lōōs′), *n.* One of a nomadic tribe of Shahaptians of southeastern Washington.

pa′lus (pā′lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* PALI (-lī). [L., a stake.] *Zoöl.* One of several upright slender calcareous processes which surround the central part of the calicle of certain corals
pa-lus′tri-an (pȧ-lŭs′trĭ-ăn), **pa-lus′trine** (-trĭn; -trīn), *a.* Palustral. *Rare.*
pal′yard-ry, *n.* Also **pal′yard-y**. [See PALLIARD; cf. OF. PAILLARDIE.] Knavery; lechery. *Obs.*
palyarte. ✝ PALLIARD.
palyeon. ✝ PAVILION.
palyure. ✝ PALIURE.
pam. *Abbr.* Pamphlet.
pam′ban-man′che (păm′bän-män′chā), *n.* [Annamese *tam ban muong xuc*, lit., three planks boat.] A long dugout canoe, usually double-banked, used on the rivers and inlets of Cochin China and neighboring countries: — called also *snake boat.*
pambou. ✝ BAMBOO.
pame. ✝ PALM, of the hand.
pa′mé (pä′mā), *a.* [F. *pâmé* in a swoon, p. p. of *pâmer*, OF. *pasmer.*] *Her.* Depicted with an open mouth; — said of a dolphin. [MENT.]
pa′ment. ✝ PAVEMENT, PAY-
pa′me-roon′ bark (pä′mē-rōōn′). [Native name in Jamaica.] Muskwood or its bark.
pam′flet. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of PAMPHLET.
pam′ment (păm′ĕnt). Dial. Eng. var. of PAVEMENT.
‖ **pam′pa** (päm′pä), *n.*, *sing.* of PAMPAS. [Sp.]
Pam-pan′ga (päm-päŋ′gä), **Pam-pan′gan** (-gän). Vars. of PAMPANGO.
‖ **pam′pa-ni′to** (päm′pȧ-nē′tō), *n.* [Amer. Sp. dim. See POMPANO.] A pompano (*Trachinotus rhodopus*) found from Panama to the Gulf of California.

pam′pa-no (păm′pȧ-nō). Var. of POMPANO.
pampas deer. A deer (*Blastoceros campestris*) of southern South America. It is about the size of a roebuck, reddish brown above and white below, and has small branched antlers.
pampe, *v. t.* To pamper. *Obs.*
pam-pe′an (păm-pē′ăn; păm′pē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the pampas of South America or their Indian inhabitants. — *n.* An Indian of the pampas.
pampelet. ✝ PAMPHLET
pam′pel-moose (păm′pĕl-mōōs). Var. of POMPELMOUS.
pam′perd. Pampered. *Ref. Sp.*
pam′per-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To pamper. *Rare.*
pampestrie. ✝ PALMISTRY.
pam′pha-gous (păm′fȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. παμφάγος; παμ-, παν-, + φαγεῖν to eat.] Omnivorous. *R.*
pam-phar′ma-con (păm-fär′mȧ-kŏn). Var. of PANPHARMACON.
pamphelet. ✝ PAMPHLET.
pam′phe-let, *n.* A courtesan. *Obs.* & *R.*
pam′phlet, *v. i.* To write and issue a pamphlet or pamphlets. — *v. t.* To issue or report in a pamphlet or pamphlets.
pam′phlet-age (-āj), *n.* Pamphlets collectively. [eer. *Obs.*]
pam′phlet-er, *n.* A pamphlet-
pam′phlet-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
pam-phlet′ic (păm-flĕt′ĭk), **-phlet′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a pamphlet.
pam′phlet-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* To pamphlet. [nature. *Obs.*]
pam-phys′ic, *a.* Pert. to all

pam-pil′ion, *n.* *Obs* **a** A kind of fur used for trimming, chiefly in the 15th and 16th centuries. **b** A kind of coarse woolen fabric.
pam′pi-nate, *v. t.* [L. *pampinare*, fr. *pampinus* a vine shoot.] To prune (vines). *Obs.* — **pam′pi-na′tion**, *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
pam′pine, *v. t.* To pampinate.
pam-pin′o-cele (păm-pĭn′ō-sēl), *n.* [L. *pampinus* tendril + *-cele.*] *Med.* Varicocele.
pam′pi-nose′, *a.* [L. *pampinosus.*] Abundant in foliage. *Obs.*
pam-pin′u-lat′ed, *p. a* [It. *pampinulato.*] Woven to resemble foliage. *Obs.*
pam-ple′gi-a (păm-plē′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: see PAN-; -PLEGIA.] *Med.* General paralysis.
pam-poo′tie, **pam-poo′tee** (păm-pōō′tē), *n.* [Perh. fr. Hind. & Per. *pāpōsh* slipper; lit., foot cover.] In the Aran Isles and vicinity, Ireland, a kind of slipper or sandal of untanned cowhide.
pam′pre (păm′pẽr), *n.* [F., vine branch, L. *pampinus.*] *Sculp.* An ornament of vine leaves and grapes. [PAMPER, etc.]
pam′pre, **pam′pring**, etc. ✝
pam′pro-dac′ty-lous (-prō-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*pan-* + Gr. πρό forward + δάκτυλος finger.] *Zoöl.* Having all the toes turned forward, as the colies and certain swifts.
Pa-mun′key for-ma′tion (pȧ-mŭŋ′kĭ). [From *Pamunkey* River.] *Geol.* An Eocene formation in Virginia and Maryland
pan. ✝ PAIN. [PANE.]
pan. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
pan, *n.* [F. *panne.*] *Arch.* A wall plate. *Eng.*
pan, *v. t.* & *i.* To join or fit to-

became lesser deities or sprites similar to the satyrs, sileni, fauns, etc. By the Romans he was identified with *Faunus* (which see) or *Inuus*.

Pan had no part in Orphic ritual, but in mythology as the All-god . . . he gave a soul of life and reality to a difficult monotheistic dogma, and the last word was not said in Greek religion until over the midnight sea a voice was heard crying "Great *Pan* is dead." *J. E. Harrison.*

pan- (păn-), **pant-**, **pan′ta-** (-tȧ-), **pan′to-** (-tō-). [Gr. πᾶς, m., πᾶν, neut., gen. παντός, all.] Combining forms signifying *all, every;* as, *panorama*, pantheism, *pantagamy*, *pantograph*. *Pan-* becomes *pam-* before *b* or *p*, as *pamprodactylous*. *Pan-* [*cap.*] is often used with names of countries, peoples, societies, etc., to imply a common bond or union between the constituent peoples, states, or the like; as, *Pan-African*, *Pan-American*.

pan′a-ce′a (păn′ȧ-sē′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πανάκεια, fr. πανακής all-healing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἀκεῖσθαι to heal.] **1**. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine or remedy; a cure-all; a catholicon.

2. The plant allheal. *Obs.*

pan′a-ce′an (-ăn), *a.* Having the properties of a panacea.

pa-nache′ (pȧ-năsh′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pennacchio*, fr. *penna* feather.] A plume or bunch of feathers, esp. one on a helmet; any military plume, or ornamental group of feathers.

pa-na′da (pȧ-nä′dȧ; -nā′dȧ), *n.* [Sp. *panada*, fr. L. *panis* bread: cf. F. *panade* See PANTRY.] Bread crumbs boiled in milk, broth, or water to a pulp, and variously flavored.

Pan′a-ma′ hat (păn′ȧ-mä′), *or* **panama**, *n.* A fine hand-plaited hat, made in South and Central America of the young leaves of the jipijapa; also, an imitation of it. The best of these hats require fully six months for completion.

Pan′–A-mer′i-can, *a.* [See PAN-.] Of or pertaining to both North and South America or all Americans.

Pan-American Congress, any of several meetings of delegates from various American states; esp.: **a** One held in 1889–90 in the United States, at which all the independent states except Santo Domingo were represented and of which the practical result was the establishment of the Bureau of American Republics for the promotion of trade relations. **b** One held in Mexico in 1901–1902. **c** One held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906.

Pan–A-mer′i-can-ism, *n.* The principle or advocacy of a political alliance or union of all the states of America.

Pan′–An′gli-can, *a.* [*pan-* + *Anglican.*] Of, pert. to, representing, or embracing, all of the Anglican Communion; as, the *Pan-Anglican* Conference at Lambeth, in 1888. See ANGLICAN.

Pan-ath′e-næ′a (păn-ăth′ē-nē′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Παναθήναια; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + Ἀθήνη Athena.] The most ancient and important festival of Athens, celebrated in honor of Athena (which see), the tutelary goddess of the city. There were two celebrations, the *Lesser Panathenæa* being held every year, and the *Greater Panathenæa* once in four years, in the third year of the Olympiad. The festival was held in Hecatombæon, the 28th of this month being the date of the great procession (represented on the Parthenon frieze) in which the people marched to the Acropolis bearing an embroidered peplos for the goddess. The Greater Panathenæa continued several days, and was characterized by the variety of its games (see AGONES). The prizes in the athletic contests consisted of amphoræ adorned with the figure of Athena and filled with olive oil (see AMPHORA, *Illust.*). The origin of the festival was ascribed to Erechtheus, or Erichthonius, and the institution of the greater penteteric celebration is believed to be due to Pisistratus. Pericles and Hipparchus added the musical contests and rhapsodical recitals of Homer to the earlier athletic games. — **Pan-ath′e-næ′an** (-ăn), *a.*

Pan-ath′e-na′ic (-nā′ĭk), *a.* [L *Panathenaicus*, Gr. Παναθηναϊκός.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the Panathenæa; Panathenæan.

pa′nax (pā′năks), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. πάναξ, also πανάκεια. See PANACEA.] **1**. = PANACE.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of perennial araliaceous herbs, of eastern North America and Asia, with aromatic tuberous roots, compound verticillate leaves, and a solitary umbel of flowers. *P. quinquefolium* is the American ginseng.

3. *Hort.* Any cultivated araliaceous shrub of either of the genera *Polyscias* and *Nothopanax*.

pan′cake′ (păn′kāk′), *n.* **1**. A thin cake of batter fried in a pan or on a griddle; griddlecake; flapjack. "A *pancake* for Shrove Tuesday." *Shak.*

2 Something thin and flat like a pancake; as: **a** An imitation leather made of leather scraps glued together and pressed into sheets, used esp. for insoles. **b** The fruit of the common mallow. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A cake of pancake ice.

pancake ice. Thin floe ice such as forms in smooth water at the beginning of winter in polar regions.

pan′chro-mat′ic (păn′krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *chromatic.*] *Photog.* Sensitive, as a plate, to light of all colors.

pan-clas′tite (păn-klăs′tīt), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break, κλαστός broken.] *Chem.* A Sprengel explosive formed by mixing liquid nitrogen tetroxide with some combustible liquid, as carbon disulphide; hence, any Sprengel explosive.

pan-cos′mic (-kŏz′mĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *cosmic.*] Affecting, or pertaining to, the cosmos as a whole; also, of or pertaining to pancosmism.

pan-cos′mism (-mĭz′m), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. κοσμος + *-ism.*] The theory that the material universe, or cosmos, in time and space is all that exists. — **pan-cos′mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

pan-cra′ti-um (-krā′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παγκράτιον a complete contest; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + κράτος strength.] **1**. *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest involving both boxing and wrestling.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of Old World bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, having mostly pure white umbellate flowers with a funnel-shaped perianth and conspicuous crown, the cells of the ovary containing many ovules. Most of the species are called *sea daffodils*. *P. maritimum* of the Mediterranean region is commonly cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

pan′cre-as (păn′krē-ăs; păn′-; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάγκρεας; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + κρέας flesh meat.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A large compound racemose gland discharging into the intestine, present in most vertebrates. It is called *sweetbread* when used as food. Its secretion is the pancreatic juice. In man it is elongated and placed transversely in the abdomen behind the stomach, the larger end, or *head*, to the right against the duodenum. Its efferent duct (the **pancreatic duct**, or **canal of Wirsung**) opens into the duodenum, usually together with the common bile duct. An **accessory pancreatic duct** (the **duct of Santorini**) is often present. In structure the pancreas resembles a serous salivary gland, but it contains groups of modified acini, the **bodies of Langerhans** (see under BODY). See DIGESTION, *Illust.*

pan′cre-at′ic (-krē-ăt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the pancreas. **pancreatic arteries**, in *Anat.*, specif., the branches of the splenic artery to the pancreas. One of these, larger than the others, is called ‖ **pan′cre-a′ti-ca mag′na** (păŋ′krē-ăt′ĭ-kȧ măg′nȧ). — **p. juice**, *Physiol.*, the clear alkaline secretion of the pancreas which is poured into the duodenum, and (mixed with the bile) acts on the food already acted on by the gastric juice in the stomach. It is the most important digestive juice, and contains at least three different enzymes, trypsin, amylopsin, and lipase, by which it acts on all three classes of food substances (see FOOD, 1).

pan′cre-at′i-co–du′o-de′nal (-krē-ăt′ĭ-kō-dū′ō-dē′năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the pancreas and duodenum.

pan′cre-a-tin (păŋ′krē-ȧ-tĭn; păn′-), *n.* [See PANCREAS.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** An enzyme of the pancreatic juice, either amylopsin, trypsin, or lipase; also, a mixture of these. **b** A preparation made from the pancreas of animals, containing one or more of these enzymes, used as a digestive.

pan′cre-a-ti′tis (-ȧ-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pancreato-* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the pancreas. — **pan′cre-a-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*

pancreato-, **pancreat-**. [See PANCREAS.] Combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the pancreas*.

pan-cy′clo-pe′dic, **pan-cy′clo-pæ′dic** (păn-sī′klō-pē′dĭk; -pĕd′ĭk), *a.* [See PAN-; CYCLOPEDIC.] Pertaining to the whole range of knowledge.

Panda. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

pan′da (păn′dȧ), *n.* [Native name in Nepal.] A plantigrade carnivorous mammal (*Ailurus fulgens*) of high altitudes in the Himalayas, somewhat intermediate between the bears and the raccoons. It is rusty reddish above, with black legs and under parts and a whitish face.

pan′dan (păn′dăn), *n.* [See PANDANUS.] A plant of the family Pandanaceæ; a screw pine; esp., the textile screw pine (*Pandanus tectorius*).

Pan′da-na′ce-æ (păn′dȧ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PANDANUS.] *Bot.* A family of woody plants typifying the order Pandanales, and distinguished by the rigid leaves, small diœcious flowers destitute of perianth, and polycarpellary fruit. *Pandanus* and *Freycinetia* are the only genera. — **pan′da-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pan′da-na′les (păn′dȧ-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants including the Typhaceæ, Sparganiaceæ, and Pandanaceæ, distinguished by monœcious or diœcious achlamydeous flowers borne in close spikes or heads, the ovules with mealy or fleshy endosperm.

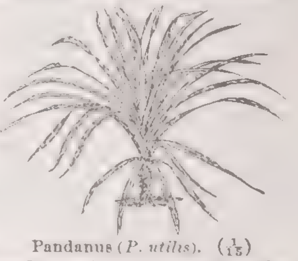
Pandanus (*P. utilis*). ($\frac{1}{15}$)

Pan′da-nus (păn-dā′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *pandan.*] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly Malayan plants, the screw pines, typifying the family Pandanaceæ. They are distinguished from *Freycinetia* by the erect habit and solitary ovules, and have slender palmlike stems often supported on curious prop roots; the branches are terminated by a crown of recurved, sword-shaped, usually spiny leaves, furnishing a useful fiber. The fruit is sometimes eaten. Many species, as *P. utilis* and *P. candelabrum*, the candelabrum tree, are cultivated in greenhouses, where they remain dwarfs, often with variegated foliage. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Pan-darc′tos (păn-därk′tŏs), *n.* [NL.; *panda* + Gr. ἄρκτος bear.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of a bearlike animal (*P. melanoleucus*) found in Tibet. It is whitish in color with black legs, shoulders, and ears, and feeds on vegetable substances. *Æluropus* is a syn.

Pan′da-rus (păn′dȧ-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάνδαρος. Cf. PANDER.] A son of Lycaon, and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, celebrated in the Iliad. In medieval romances, and by Chaucer in "Troilus and Criseyde," and Shakespeare in "Troilus and Cressida," he is represented as procuring for Troilus the possession of Cressida.

Pan-de′an (păn-dē′ăn; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to the god Pan. **Pandean band**, a band mainly of Panpipe players. — **P. harmonica**, a harmonica or mouth organ like the Panpipe. — **P. pipes**. = PANPIPE.

Pan-de′an, *n.* One of a Pandean band.

pan′dect (păn′dĕkt), *n.* [L. *pandecta*, *pandectes*, Gr. πανδέκτης all-receiving, all-containing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δέχεσθαι to receive: cf. F. *pandectes*, pl.] **1**. *pl.* [*cap.*] The digest, or abridgment, in fifty books, of the decisions, writings, and opinions of the old Roman jurists, made in the 6th century by direction of the Emperor Justinian, and forming the leading compilation of the Roman civil law. See CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS.

2. Hence, any complete code of laws.

3. A treatise covering an entire subject; a complete digest.

[Thou] a *pandect* mak'st, and universal book. *Donne.*

pan-de′mi-a (păn-dē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πανδήμια the whole people; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῆμος the people.] *Med.* An epidemic affecting the majority of people in a large district or country or several countries generally.

pan-dem′ic (păn-dĕm′ĭk), *a.* [L. *pandemus*, Gr. πάνδημος, πανδήμιος; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῆμος the people.] **1**. Of or pertaining to all the people; vulgar; general; universal; specif., *Med.*, affecting the majority of people in a country or a number of countries; everywhere epidemic.

2. Of or pert. to common or sensual love; sensual; carnal.

pan-dem′ic, *n.* A pandemic disease.

pan′de-mo′ni-ac (păn′dē-mō′nĭ-ăk), *a.* [*Pandemonium* + *-ac*, as in *demoniac.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to all divinities.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Pandemonium.

pan-de′mon-ism (păn-dē′mŏn-ĭz′m), *n.* [*pan-* + *demon-*

gether; to unite; fit; agree *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pan (pän), *n.* [Hind *pān*, Skr. *parṇa* leaf.] The betel leaf; also, the masticatory made of it

Pan. *Abbr.* Panama.

pan′a-base (păn′ȧ-bās), *n* Also **pan′a-bas′ite** (-bās′īt; pȧ-năb′ȧ-sīt). [F.; see PAN-; BASE, *n.* So called in allusion to the number of metals contained in it] *Min.* Tetrahedrite. *Obs.*

pan′a-ce (păn′ȧ-sē), *n.* [L. *panax* or *panaces*. Cf. PANACEA.] A fabulous herb said by the ancients to be a panacea.

pan′a-ce′ist (-sē′ĭst), *n.* A believer in, or user of, a panacea.

pa-nached′ (pȧ-năsht′), *a.* Variegated with stripes of color.

pa-nade′ (-nād′), *n* [F.] Panada.

pa-nade′, *n.* [Cf OF. *penart*, *panart*, a large knife, cutlass.] A large knife or dagger. *Obs.*

pa-na′do. Var. of PANADA.

pan′æs-the′si-a, **pan′es-the′si-a** (păn′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *pan-* + *æsthesia.*] Cœnesthesis. — **pan′æs-thet′ic**, **pan′es-thet′ic** (-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*

Pan-Af′ri-can. *a.* See PAN-.

Pan-Af′ri-kan′der. *a.* See PAN-. — **Pan-Af′ri-kan′der-dom** (păn-ăf′rĭ-kăn′dẽr-dŭm), *n.*

pan′age Var. of PANNAGE.

Pa-na′gi-a (pȧ-nā′gĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Παναγία, fem. of πανάγιος all holy: πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἅγιος holy.] *East. Ch.* **a** Lit., The All Holy; — a common epithet of the Virgin Mary. **b** In full, *elevation of the Panagia*. A certain ceremony observed in honor of the assumption of the Virgin Mary by monks after a meal, in which a loaf cut into four equal parts, each of which has its inner angle cut off, is elevated on a plate and fragments of it partaken of. **c** [*l. c.*] A medallion of the Virgin Mary, worn by bishops.

pa-nag′i-a′ri-on (pȧ-năg′ĭ-ā′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [LGr. παναγιάριον.] *East. Ch.* The plate upon which the bread used in the elevation of the Panagia is placed.

Pa-na′ka (pä-nä′kä), *n.* A Tibetan of a group of tribes dwelling about Kuku Nor

‖ **pa-nal′** (pä-näl′), *n.* [Sp.] A small roll of white of egg and sugar, to be dissolved in water for a drink. *Sp. Amer.*

Panama bark. = QUILLAJA [BARK.

Pan′a-ma′ian (-mä′yȧn), **Pan′a-ma′ni-an** (-nĭ-ȧn), *n.* = PANAMANO

Pan′a-man′ (păn′ȧ-män′), *n.* [= PANAMANO.

Pan′a-ma′no (-mä′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz) A native or citizen of Panama.

Pan′a-mist (păn′ȧ-mĭst), *n.* A person involved in the scandal connected with the first French Panama Canal Company, which, organized in December, 1880, from extravagance and corruption became bankrupt and was dissolved in February, 1889.

panans. † PENANCE

pa-naq′ui-lone (pȧ-năk′wĭ-lōn), *n* [From *Panax* (L., Gr. πάναξ) *quinquefolium*. See def.] *Chem.* An amorphous, yellow, bitter-sweet substance obtained from the root of the American ginseng *Panax quinquefolium*

pan-ar′chic (păn-är′kĭk), *a.* [Gr. πάναρχος.] All-ruling *R.*

pan′arch-y (păn′är-kĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *-archy*] Universal rule or realm.

pan′a-ret, *n.* [Gr. πανάρετος all-virtuous.] Embodiment of all virtues. *Obs.*

pa-na′ris (pȧ-nā′rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *panaricium*, for *paronychium*, -*a*: cf. F. *panaris*.] *Med.* Whitlow or felon

pan′a-ri′ti-um (păn′ȧ-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *panaricium*] **1**. *Med* = PANARIS.

2. *Veter.* Hoofrot

pan′ar-thri′tis, *n* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of an entire joint.

pan′a-ry (păn′ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *panis* bread.] Of or pertaining to bread or bread making.

pan′a-ry, *n.* [Cf L. *panarium* a bread basket.] A storehouse for bread. *Rare.*

pa-nash′. † PANACHE.

pan′a-tel′, *n* [It. *panatella.*] A small portion of panada. *Obs.*

pan′a-tel′a Erron. var. of PANETELA.

Pa′na-ya′no (pä′nä-yä′nō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *Panay*, one of the Visayan islands, Philippines.] A Visayan dialect.

Pan′bœ-o′tian (păn′bē-ō′shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to all Bœotia. — **Panbœotian confederacy**. = BŒOTIAN CONFEDERACY.

pan′bo-ta′no (pän′bō-tä′nō), *n.*, *or* **panbotano bark**. [Mex. Sp. *panbotano.*] A tonic and antiperiodic bark derived from the Mexican mimosaceous tree *Calliandra houstoni*; also, the tree.

Pan′-Bri-tan′nic. *a.* See PAN-.

pancake bell. A church bell rung about noon on Shrove Tuesday, prob. formerly the call to confession, but now regarded as the signal to stop work and prepare pancakes.

Pancake Day. **Pancake Tuesday**. Shrove Tuesday: — so called from the popular custom of having pancakes on that day.

pan-car′pi-al. *a.* [L. *pancarpius*, Gr. παγκαρπος, prop., consisting of all kinds of fruits.] Consisting of all kinds. *Obs.*

pan′cart, **pan′carte**, *n.* [F.; *pancarte*. See PANCHART.] *Obs.* **1**. Var. of PANCHART.

2. A public placard.

pance. † PANSE, *v.*; PANSY.

pance′let, *n.* A horseshoe adapted to weak heels. *Obs*

Pan-Celt′ic, *a* See PAN-.

pancere † PAUNCHER

panch (pănch; pänsh). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of PAUNCH

pan′cha′et (pŭn-chä′et), **pan-cha′it** (-ĭt), etc. Vars. of PANCHAYAT.

pan′chart, *n* [LL. *pancharta* See PAN-; CHART.] A charter, esp. one confirming previous grants; hence, a written record of almost any kind. *Obs*

Pan′cha-tan′tra (pŭn′chȧ-tŭn′trȧ), *n* [Skr. *pañcatantra*, prop. the book in five parts, five books.] See BIDPAI

pan-cha′yat, **pan-cha′yet** (pŭn-chä′yŭt), *n.* Also **pun-cha′yet**. [Tamil *panchāyattu*; cf. Hind. *panchāitī*; fr. Skr. *pañcan* five.] *Hindu Law* A native communal court or committee of arbitration of five, or often more, members. *India.*

pan′cheon (păn′shŭn; pȧn′-), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. 2d PAN.] A large flaring shallow earthen vessel variously used, as to hold milk set for cream. *Dial.*

pan-chre′ston (păn-krē′stŏn), *n.* [Gr. πάγχρηστον, neut. of πάγχρηστος good for everything.] A panacea *Obs.*

Pan-Chris′tian, *a.* See PAN-.

panch′way (pănch′wā), *n.* [Hind. *pansōī.*] *Naut.* A Bengalese four-oared boat with a mast and a matting covering.

pan-chym′a-gogue (păn-kĭm′ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. χυμα fluid + *-agogue.*] A medicine that purges all humors. *Obs.*

pan′co-line (păŋ′kō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* A black grease, chiefly fatty acids, obtained as a by-product in refining cottonseed oil.

‖ **pan′ cou′pé′** (păn′ kōō′pā′). [F., lit., piece or portion (of a wall) cut off.] *Fort* A straight line replacing a salient angle.

pan-cra′tian (păn-krā′shăn), *a* Pancratic.

pan-cra′ti-ast (-shĭ-ăst), *n.* [L *pancratiastes*, Gr. παγκρατιαστής] A contestant or victor in the pancratium. — **pan-cra′ti-as′tic** (-ăs′tĭk), *a.*

pan-crat′ic (păn-krăt′ĭk), *a.* [See PANCRATIUM.] **1** Of or pert. to the pancratium; athletic; marked by, or giving mastery of, all subjects or matters.

2 *Optics* Having all or many degrees of power; — of an adjustable eyepiece for a microscope. — **pan-crat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* *R* — **pan-crat′i-cal-ly**. *adv.* *R.*

pan-cra′ti-on (păn-krā′shĭ-ŏn), *n.* = PANCRATIUM

pan′cra-tism (păŋ′krȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. παγκρατης all-powerful.] Universal sway

pan′cra-tist (-tĭst), *n.* Pancratiast.

pancreas ptyalin. *Chem.* The diastase of the pancreatic juice; amylopsin. See DIASTASE.

pan′cre-a-tec′to-my (păŋ′krē-ȧ-tĕk′tō-mĭ; păn′-), *n* [*pancreato-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of all or part of the pancreas.

pan′cre-a-tize′ (păŋ′krē-ȧ-tīz′; păn′-), *v. t.* *Med.* To treat or mix with pancreatin in order to aid digestion. — **pan′cre-a-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′-), *n.*

pan′cre-a-toid′ (-toid′), *a.* Resembling the pancreas

pan′cre-at′o-my (-ăt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [See PANCREATO-; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Incision into the pancreas.

pan′cre-at′or-rha′gi-a (-ŏ-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pancreato-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the pancreas.

pan′cre-a-tot′o-my (-ȧ-tŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* = PANCREATOMY.

pan′cre-ec′to-my (-ĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* = PANCREATECTOMY.

pan′cy. † PANSY.

pand † PAWN.

pand (pănd), *n.* [Prob fr F. *pente*, fr. *pendre* to hang; influenced by the verb, or by E. *pendant.*] A narrow drapery hung round a bedstead *Scot.*

pan′dæ-mo′ni-um, etc. Vars. of PANDEMONIUM, etc.

pan′dal (păn′dăl), *n.* [Tamil & Kanarese.] A shed, esp. a temporary one; booth; bower; arbor. *East Indies*

pan-da′nad (păn-dā′năd), *n.* A pandanaceous plant.

pan-da′ne-ous (-nē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pandanaceous

pan′dar (păn′dẽr), **pan′dar-er**, etc. Vars. of PANDER, etc.

pan-da′ram (păn-dä′rŭm), *n.* [Tamil *paṇḍāram*, Skr. *piṇḍāra*] A Hindu ascetic mendicant of the Sudra, or even of a lower, caste; also, a low-caste Hindu priest of southern India and Ceylon. *East Indies.*

pan-dar′ic (păn-dăr′ĭk), *a.* [From PANDARUS. See PANDER.] **1**. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Pandarus. **2**. Of or pert. to a pander.

pan-da′tion (-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *pandatio*, fr. *pandare* to bend.] *Arch.* A bending or warping.

pan′daul. Var. of PANDAL.

Pan′da-vas (pän′dȧ-vȧz), *n. pl.* [Skr. *Pāndara* (singular).] See MAHABHARATA.

Pan-dec′tist (păn-dĕk′tĭst), *n.* One specially learned in the laws of the Pandects. [*India.*

pan′dee. Var. of PANDY, sepoy.

pan-de′mi-an (păn-dē′mĭ-ăn), *a.* = PANDEMIC, 2.

Pan-de′mo-ni′a-cal (păn-dē′mō-nī′ȧ-kăl), -**mo′ni-an** (-dē-mō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pandemoniac (sense 2).

Pan′de-mo′ni-an (păn′dē-mō′nĭ-ăn), *n.* An inhabitant of Pandemonium.

pan′de-mon′ic (-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. DEMONIC.] Pandemoniac.

ism.] Worship of demons or genii localized in all sorts of natural phenomena.

pan′de-mo′ni-um (păn′dē-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *pan-* + Gr. δαίμων a demon.] **1.** [*cap.*] The abode of all the demons ; in Milton, the capital of Hell or the palace of Satan containing the great hall, or council chamber, of the demons ; loosely, the infernal regions ; hell.
2. A place likened to Pandemonium, as a center or den of riotous vice or wickedness ; a wildly lawless or riotous place ; also, wild uproar ; infernal noise or tumult.

pan′der (păn′dẽr), *n.* [From *Pandare* (in Chaucer, also *Pandarus*, in Boccaccio *Pandaro*). See PANDARUS.] **1.** A go-between in love intrigues ; a male, rarely a female, bawd ; a pimp ; procurer or procuress.

Thou art the *pander* to her dishonor. *Shak.*

2. Hence, an intermediary ; an interagent. *Rare.*
3. A minister to the evil designs and passions of others.

Those wicked *panders* to avarice and ambition. *Burke.*

pan′der, *v. t.* ; PAN′DERED (-dẽrd) ; PAN′DER-ING. To play the pander for ; to procure for ; to minister to.
Syn. — See CATER.

pan′der, *v. i.* To act the part of a pander ; to cater.

Pan-do′ra (păn-dō′rȧ ; 201), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πανδώρα ; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῶρον a gift.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful woman (the all-gifted), whom Zeus caused Hephæstus to make as punishment for the human race because Prometheus had stolen fire from heaven. She became the wife of Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus. Zeus gave her a box (**Pandora's box**) inclosing all human ills, which escaped over the earth when the box was opened by her out of curiosity. Hope, also in the box, was all she prevented from escaping. Another version makes the box contain all the blessings of the gods, which were lost to men when she opened it.

Pandora is in ritual and matriarchal theology the earth as Kore, but in the patriarchal mythology of Hesiod her great figure is strangely changed and minished. *J. E. Harrison.*

2. *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalves, with largely united siphons, thin, inequivalve shell, and tongue-shaped foot. It is the type of a family, **Pan-dor′i-dæ** (-dŏr′ĭ-dē).

Pandora (*P. trilineata*). *a* Side view with the animal expanded ; *b* Dorsal view.

pan′dour (păn′do͞or), *n.* [F., G. *pandur*, Croatian *pandur* constable, mounted policeman.] **1.** One of a local military force organized in 1741 by Baron Franz von der Trenck from his Croatian tenants to repress the brigands on the Turkish frontier, and later enrolled as a regiment in the Austrian army. Their desperate courage, cruelties, and plundering made them dreaded throughout Germany ; hence, a brutal, marauding Croatian soldier.

Her whiskered *pandours* and her fierce hussars. *Campbell.*

2. In Croatia and Slavonia, Hungary, and vicinity, a guard ; an armed servant or retainer of the nobility ; one of a mounted constabulary.

pan-du′ra (păn-dū′rȧ), *n.* [It., L. *pandura*, Gr. πανδοῦρα. Cf. PANDORA a bandore.] *Music.* **a** A kind of three-stringed lute of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Cf. BANDORE. **b** A Neapolitan instrument like the mandolin, but larger, with eight metal wires, played with a plectrum.

pan-du′ri-form (-dū′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pandura* a pandore + *-form.*] Obovate, with a concavity in each side, like a violin ; fiddle-shaped ; as, a *panduriform* leaf.

Panduriform Leaf.

pan-dy′na-mom′e-ter (păn-dī′nȧ-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pan-* + *dynamometer.*] *Mach.* An apparatus to determine power transmitted by measuring elastic distortion, as the twisting of a shaft. Cf. TORSION METER.

pane (pān), *n.* [ME. *pan* part, portion of a thing, F. *pan* a skirt, lappet, part or piece of a wall, side, fr. L. *pannus* a cloth, fillet, rag ; akin to E. *vane.* See VANE ; cf. PANEL.]
1. A piece or square of cloth ; as : **a** Of a garment, a distinct part, as a skirt or lappet. *Obs.* **b** A counterpane, or coverlet. *Obs.* **c** Any of a number of pieces of cloth sewed in one article of dress or furnishing. *Obs.*
2. One of the strips cut in a garment slashed to show the bright-colored fabric within ; a slash ; — usually in *pl. Obs.*
3. A piece, division, section, limited part, or side, of anything; specif.: **a** A section or length of a wall or fence. *Obs.* **b** A side of a quadrangle, square walled place, or the like. *Obs.* **c** One of the eight star facets of a brilliant. **d** One of the sides of a nut or bolthead. **e** Any of the pieces or blocks of buhrstone bound together in a millstone.
4. *Arch.* A division or compartment of a plane surface or a flat space ; a panel ; hence : **a** One side or face of a building ; as, an octagonal tower is said to have eight *panes.* **b** One of the compartments of a window, door, etc., consisting of one sheet of glass in a frame of wood, lead, etc. **c** In modern use, the glass, or substitute for it, in one compartment of a window sash, door, etc.
5. *Agriculture.* A more or less rectangular piece or plot of ground ; specif., in irrigating, a subdivision of an irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet drain.

pane (pān), *v. t.* **1.** To make of panes. See PANE, *n.*, 1 c. *Obs.*
2. To furnish with panes, as a window.
3. To panel. *Obs.*

paned (pānd), *a.* Provided with (such or so many) panes ; as, a small-*paned* window ; a six-*paned* nut.

pan′e-gyr′ic (păn′ē-jĭr′ĭk), *n.* [L. *panegyricus*, Gr. πανηγυρικός : cf. F. *panégyrique.* See PANEGYRICAL.] **1.** A eulogistic oration or writing ; a formal or elaborate eulogy or encomium ; a laudatory discourse ; also, formal or elaborate praise or eulogizing ; laudation.
2. A panegyrist. *Obs.*
Syn. — See ENCOMIUM.

pan′e-gyr′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *panegyricus*, Gr. πανηγυρικός, fr. πανήγυρις an assembly of the people, a high festival ; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἄγυρις, ἀγορά, an assembly.] **1.** Of the nature of an assembly of all the people ; general. *Obs.*
2. Of the nature of a panegyric ; formally or elaborately eulogistic or encomiastic. — **pan′e-gyr′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pan′e-gyr′ist (păn′ē-jĭr′ĭst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. πανηγυριστής one who attends a πανήγυρις. See PANEGYRIZE.] One who writes or delivers a panegyric ; a eulogist.

If these *panegyrists* are in earnest. *Burke.*

pan′e-gy-rize (-jĭ-rīz), *v. t.* ; -RIZED (-rīzd) ; -RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). [Gr. πανηγυρίζειν.] To praise highly ; to extol in public ; to write or deliver a panegyric on ; to eulogize.

pan′e-gy-rize, *v. i.* To deliver or write panegyrics. *Mitford.*

pan′el (păn′ĕl), *n.* [Orig., a little piece ; OF. *panel, pannel*, F. *panneau*, dim. of *pan* skirt, lappet, part or piece of a wall, side. See 1st PANE.] **1.** Formerly, a piece of cloth put under a saddle to prevent galling ; now, a saddle pad.
2. A pad or cushion, usually a rude one, serving as a saddle ; formerly, a wooden saddle for an ass.
3. *Mil.* A carriage for conveying a mortar and its bed on a march. *Rare.*
4. In general, a small piece or part ; a snippet ; bit. *Rare.*
5. *Law.* **a** A piece of parchment, or a schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff ; hence, more generally, the whole jury. **b** *Scots Law.* (1) In the phrase *on, upon*, or later, *in, the panel*, upon one's trial. "The original sense of *panel* is here conjectural." *Oxf. E. D.* (2) The person or persons arraigned for trial.
6. In architecture and other constructive arts, etc., a compartment, a distinct portion, or a section of a wall, ceiling, or other surface ; specif. : **a** Of a fence or railing, a section or division, as the part between two posts in a rail fence ; a hurdle. **b** A portion of a framed structure, as of a bridge truss, between adjacent posts or struts. **c** A thin, usually rectangular, board, or the like, with its edges in the groove of a surrounding frame; as, the *panel* of a door or wainscot. It is usually sunk below the general level of the frame. **d** A sunken, raised, or (rarely) flush compartment of a surface, as a ceiling or wall, with a molded or other margin, sometimes of different material or color. **e** Of or in a window, a compartment or pane ; specif., one of the separate compartments or divisions of a stained glass window. **f** A compartment of an electric switchboard. **g** *Bookbinding.* A space between bands on the back of a book or on the cover. **h** *Print.* A rectangular space set off by a border or by a tinted ground. **i** *Mining.* (1) A small portion of coal left uncut. *Obs.* (2) One of the divisions, marked by pillars of extra size, into which a mine is laid off in one system of extracting coal, ore, etc. **j** *Dressmaking.* One of a series of ornamental strips or bands placed lengthwise on a skirt ; also, the portion of the body material between any two adjacent strips or bands of this kind. **k** *Gardening.* One of the compartments of a carpet bed. **l** A compartment or section of pavement.
7. Something resembling or suggesting a door or wainscot panel or the like ; specif. : **a** *Paint.* A slab or thin flat piece of wood on which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted ; also, a painting on such a surface. **b** A size of photograph much longer than wide. See PHOTOGRAPH. **c** A baker's molding board, a tailor's lapboard, or the like.
8. *Mining.* A heap of dressed ore.

pan′el (păn′ĕl), *v. t.* ; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED ; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** *Law.* **a** To impanel (a jury). **b** To indict.
2. To put a panel on, as on a horse or, esp., an ass.
3. To furnish, fit, or adorn with paneling ; as, to *panel* a room or wainscot ; to trim or decorate with panels of applied stuff, or embroidery ; as, to *panel* a skirt.
4. To set as a panel.

panel game. Theft in a panel house.

panel house. A house of prostitution in which the rooms have secret entrances through sliding panels to facilitate theft by accomplices of the inmates.

pan′el-ing, pan′el-ling (păn′ĕl-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PANEL. Hence : *n.* **a** Wood, etc., made into panels ; panels collectively with the frame to inclose them ; panelwork. **b** *Mining.* Division into panels or compartments ; panelwork.

panel plane. A plane having a long stock with a movable slip at the off side and a toat, used chiefly in preparing chamfers in raised panels and wide rabbets.

panel saw. A bandsaw with fine teeth, used for cutting out panels, etc.

panel strip. *Carp.* A strip of molded wood or metal to cover a joint between two sheathing boards and form a panel or panels, or a strip between a stile and a panel to form a secondary or accessory panel, as in elaborate work.

panel thief. One who robs in a panel house. — **pan′el-thiev′ing,** *n.*

pan′el-work′ (păn′ĕl-wûrk′), *n.* Work done by making divisions into panels ; also, panels collectively ; paneling.

pan′e-tel′a (păn′ĕ-tĕl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A long, thin cigar, cylindrical in shape, except for the finished mouth end.

pang (păng), *n.* [Orig. uncert. ; perh. for older *prange.* Cf. PRONG.] **1.** A paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish ; a sudden and transitory agony ; a throe ; as, death *pangs.*
2. A sudden sharp attack of any feeling or emotion ; a sudden and transitory fit ; as, the *pangs* of love, or of remorse.
Syn. — PANG, THROE, TWINGE. A PANG is a keen, intense, and piercing pain ; a THROE is a violent, often convulsive, pang ; a TWINGE is a sharp, sudden, and (esp.) twitching pain ; the word suggests less poignancy or anguish than *pang* or *throe* ; as, "*Pangs* have taken hold upon me, as the *pangs* of a woman that travaileth" (*Is.* xxi. 3) ; "When the *pang* of this thought has passed through my mind, I may say the bitterness of death is past" (*Keats*) ; "mortal *throes*" (*Shelley*) ; "passion in its very *throe*" (*Lowell*) ; *throes* of agony ; "Learn, nor account the *pang* ; dare, never grudge the *throe!*" (*R. Browning*) ; "The weary way [gave] my feet the ancient *twinges* of agony" (*Scott*) ; "*twinges* of conscience" (*Thackeray*). See DISTRESS, PAIN.

pang, *v. t.* To cause to have a pang or pangs of suffering ; to pain extremely ; to torture ; torment. *Rare.*

Pan-ga′si-nan′ (pän-gä′sē-nän′), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -NANS (-nänz′), Sp. -NANES (-nä′nās). **1.** A Filipino of one of the principal civilized groups of Luzon, numbering about 370,000.
2. The language of the Pangasinans, which at the Spanish conquest had its own alphabet. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

pan′gen (păn′jĕn), *n.* [*pan-* + *-gen.*] *Biol.* One of the hypothetical supramolecular units composing protoplasm ; equiv. to *biophore* (which see). *De Vries.*

pan-gen′e-sis (păn-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pan-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* A theory advanced by Darwin to explain heredity. It assumes that the cells throw off minute granules called *gemmules*, that, circulating freely throughout the system, and multiplying by subdivision, collect in the reproductive products, or in buds, so that the egg or bud contains gemmules from all parts of the parent or parents. The gemmules give rise to cells in the offspring similar to those from which they were given off in the parent. It is also assumed that the gemmules may lie dormant through one or more generations. Cf. BLASTOGENESIS **b.** — **pan′ge-net′ic** (păn′jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **pan′ge-net′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pan′ge-om′e-try (păn′jē-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *geometry.*] **a** The more general geometry resulting from setting aside the Euclidean parallel postulate. **b** Universal geometry, esp. of the non-Euclidean and the higher spaces. — **pan′ge-om′e-ter,** *n.* — **pan-ge′o-met′ri-cal** (-jē′ō-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.*

Pan′gi-um (păn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Bugi, Makassar, Malay *pangei, pangi.*] *Bot.* A genus of flacourtiaceous trees having two Malayan species. They have entire or 3-lobed leaves and axillary diœcious flowers, a scale at the base of each petal. The seeds of *P. edule* are eaten by the natives after long boiling to remove their poisonous principle. This plant is remarkable for developing hydrocyanic acid in its tissues, as a basis for proteid construction.

pan-go′lin (păng-gō′lĭn), *n.* [Malay *penggūling*, fr. *gūling* to roll ; — from its rolling itself into a ball.] Any of several Asiatic and African edentate mammals of the genus *Manis* ; a scaly anteater. They are covered with large flattened reddish brown imbricated scales. The tail is usually very long.

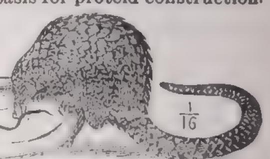

Pangolin (*Manis tricuspis*).

Pan-de′mos (păn-dē′mŏs), *n.* [Gr. πάνδημος.] An epithet of Aphrodite (which see).
pan′de-my (păn′dē-mĭ), *n.* Pandemia.
pan′-de-nom′i-na′tion-al, *a.* See PAN-.
pan′der-age (păn′dẽr-āj), *n.* [Act of pandering. *R.*
pan′derd. Pandered. *Ref. Sp.*
pan′der-er, *n.* One who panders : a pander.
pan′der-ess, *n.* [*pander* + *-ess.*] A female pander : a procuress.
pan′der-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Employment or practices of a pander.
pan′der-ize, *v. i.* To pander. *R.*
pan′der-ly, *a.* Having the quality of a pander. *Rare.*
pan-der′mite (păn-dûr′mīt), *n.* [From *Panderma*, a port on the Black Sea from which it is exported.] *Min.* A hydrous borate of calcium, near colemanite.
pan′der-ous (păn′dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Of, relating to, or characterizing, a pander. *Rare.*
pan′der-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pan′de-struc′tion, *n.* See PAN-.
pan′di-ab′o-lism, *n.* See PAN-.
pan-dic′u-lat′ed (păn-dĭk′ū-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *pandiculatus*, p. p. of *pandiculari* to stretch one's self, fr. *pandere* to spread out.] Extended ; spread out.
pan-dic′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* A stretching and stiffening of the trunk and extremities, as when fatigued and drowsy, or after waking from sleep. It occurs also at the onset of certain fevers, in hysteria, etc.
Pan-di′on (păn-dī′ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πανδίων.] **1.** In Greek legend, a king of Athens, father of Philomela and Procne.
2. [NL.] *Zoöl.* Genus comprising the ospreys and constituting a family, **Pan′di-on′i-dæ** (păn′dī-ŏn′ĭ-dē). [PUNDIT.
pan′dit (pŭn′dĭt). Var. of
pan-di′ta (pän-dē′tä), *n.* [Sp. Cf. PUNDIT.] Among the Philippine Moros, a kind of priest.
P. & L. *Abbr.* Profit and Loss.
pan′dle (păn′d'l), *n.* A shrimp. *Local, Eng.*
pan′dle-whew′ (hwū′), *n.* The European widgeon. *Local, Brit.*
P. & O. *Abbr.* Peninsular and Oriental (Steam Navigation Company) ; Peninsular and Occidental (Steamship Company).
pan-do′la (păn-dō′lȧ). Var. of PANDORA, the bandore. *Smollett*
pan′door. Var. of PANDOUR.
pandor. † PANDER.
pan-do′ra (păn-dō′rȧ), **pan-dore′** (păn-dōr′ ; păn′dōr ; 201), *n.* [It. *pandora, pandura*, or F. *pandore.* See BANDORE.] = BANDORE.
pan′dore. Var. of PANDOUR.
Pan′do-ri′na (păn′dō-rī′nȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *Pandora*, 2 + *-ina.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of flagellate protozoans in small spherical colonies, each usually consisting of sixteen individuals in a delicate gelatinous or cellulose envelope through which the flagellæ extend. They contain chlorophyll, and by some are regarded as algæ.
pan-dow′dy (păn-dou′dĭ), *n.* A deep pie or pudding of apples baked with a top crust only, or a pie of sliced bread and apples baked with no crust. *U. S.*
P. and S. *Abbr.* College of Physicians and Surgeons (N. Y.).
pan-dur′ (păn-dūr′), *n.* *Music.* An instrument like the ancient pandura, used in certain Eastern countries. See PANDURA **a.**
pan′du-rate (păn′dū-rāt), **pan′du-rat′ed** (-rāt′ĕd), *a.* Panduriform.
pandure. † PANDORA.
pan′dy (păn′dĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *pande* hold out (your hand), imper. of *pandere* to extend.] A stroke on the palm, as with a cane. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pan′dy, *v. t.* To strike (the hand), as with a cane. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pan′dy (păn′dĭ), *n.* [From *Pānde*, a common surname in Bengal.] In the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857-59 in India, a mutineer. *Anglo-Indian Colloq.* [vessel.
pane. † PAGNE : PAIN ; PAN,
pane (pān), *n. & v.* [Cf. F. *panne*, and E. PEEN.] = PEEN.
pane, *n.* [ME. *pane*, F. *panne*, OF. also *penne.*] Fur ; a skin, esp. for use as lining; also, a bundle of one hundred skins. *Obs.*
pane, *v. t.* To line with fur. *Obs.*
pan′-ec-cle′si-as′ti-cal, *a.* See PAN-. [a pane, or peen
paned (pānd), *a.* Having (such)
pa′nee. Var. of PAWNEE, water
pan-e′go-ism (păn-ē′gō-ĭz′m ; -ĕg′ō-), *n.* *Metaph.* Egoistic idealism. — **pan-e′go-ist,** *n.*
panegurie. † PANEGYRY.
pan′e-gyre, *n.* [Gr. πανήγυρις assembly.] A panegyric ; also, a panegyris. *Obs.*
pan′e-gyr′ic (păn′ē-jĭr′ĭk), *a.* = PANEGYRICAL. [GYRIZE.
pan′e-gyr′ic, *v. t. & i.* = PANE-
pan′e-gyr′i-cize (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To panegyrize. *Rare.*
pan′e-gyr′i-con (-kŏn), **pan′e-gyr′i-cum** (-kŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -ICA (-kȧ). [NGr. πανηγυρικόν, prop. neut. of Gr πανηγυρικός fit for a festival.] *East. Ch.* A book of selected passages appropriate to the different festivals.
pa-neg′y-ris (pȧ-nĕj′ĭ-rĭs ; pȧ-nē′jĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πανήγυρις. See PANEGYRICAL.] **1.** A festival in a god's honor : a public assembly. *Chiefly Gr. Antiq.*
2. A panegyric *Obs.*
pan′e-gy-riz′er (păn′ē-jĭ-rīz′ẽr), *n.* Panegyrist. [NEGYRIS.
pan′e-gyr′y (-jĭr′ĭ), *n.* = PA-
pa-ne′i-ty (pȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *panis* bread.] Quality of being bread : — of eucharistic bread.
pan′el, *n.* The lower part or end of a hawk's intestines. *Obs.*
pa-ne′la (pä-nā′lä), *n.* [Sp.] Brown sugar from Spanish America, the same as, or inferior to, muscovado.
pan′el-a′tion, pan′el-la′tion (păn′ĕl-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of impaneling a jury.
panel board. 1. A drawing board with an adjustable outside frame which is forced over the paper so as to hold and strain it without wetting it.
2. A very hard-pressed, stiff board, frequently vulcanized, made from waste paper, etc.
pan′eld. Paneled. *Ref. Sp.*
panel den. A panel house.
panele, *n.* Panela. *Obs.*
pan′eled, pan′elled (păn′ĕld), *pret. & p. p.* of PANEL.
pane′less, *a.* See -LESS.
panel photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.*
panel truss See TRUSS, *n.*
panel wheel. *Glass Engraving.* A wheel-cutter machine making a flat-bottomed furrow with sloping or curved sides
‖ **pa′nem et cir-cen′ses** [L.] Bread and the games of the circus : food and amusements. *Juvenal* (X. 81).
panence † PENANCE.
pan-en′the-ism (păn-ĕn′thē-ĭz′m), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. ἐν in + θεός god + *-ism.*] The doctrine that God includes the world as a part, though not the whole, of his being.
paner. † PANNIER.
panes. † PENCE.
pa′nes, *n., pl.* of PAN.
pan′es-the′si-a, pan′es-thet′ic. Vars. of PANÆSTHESIA, etc.
paneter. † 2d PANTER
panetrie. † PANTRY.
pan-eu′lo-gism (păn-ū′lō-jĭz′m), *n.* See PAN-.
paneworth. † PENNYWORTH.
pan fish. a A small fish suitable for frying whole **b** A king, or horseshoe, crab.
pan′ful (păn′fo͝ol), *n.* See -FUL.
pang (păng), *v. t.* To fill ; cram; stuff. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pang, *a.* Full ; crammed ; stuffed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pan-ga′ia. † PANGARA.
pan-gam′ic, *a.* [*pan-* + *-gamic.*] *Evolution.* Of or pert. to the indiscriminate and random mating of the members of a race.
pan-ga′ra, *n.* [Pg. *pangayo, pangajoa* ; orig. uncert.] A light bargelike sailing vessel used in the Indian Ocean. *Obs.*
‖ **pang-a′si** (päng-ä′sē), *n.* [Tag.] A beer brewed from rice. *Phil. I.*
pan′gene (păn′jēn), *n.* Pangen.
pan-gen′ic (păn-jĕn′ĭk), *a* Pangenetic.
‖ **pan′ge-rang′** (päŋ′gĕ-räng′), *n.* [Jav. *pangeran.*] A regent or headman. *Malay Archipelago.*
Pan-Ger′man, *a* See PAN-. — **Pan′-Ger-man′ic,** *a* — **Pan-Ger′man-ism,** *n.*
pang′ful, *a.* Full of pangs.
pan-gle′ma (pän-glā′mä ; -glē′mä), *n.* Also **pan-gli′ma** (-glē′mä). [Malay *panglima.*] A petty rajah. *Malay Archipelago.*
pang′less, *a.* Without a pang ; painless. — **pang′less-ly,** *adv.*
Pan′gloss (păn′glŏs), *n.* [F. *Panglosse*, Gr. πᾶν all + γλῶσσα tongue.] **1.** In Voltaire's "Candide," Candide's tutor, who thinks "all is for the best in this best of possible worlds."
2. In Colman the younger's play "The Heir at Law," a pompous and priggish tutor.
pangony, *n.* Also **pan-go′ni-**

They feed chiefly on ants and somewhat resemble in habit and structure the American anteaters.

pan′han′dle (păn′hăn′d'l), *n.* The handle of a pan; hence, any arm or projection of land suggesting the handle of a pan; as, the *panhandle* of West Virginia, Texas, or Idaho.

pan′har-mon′ic (păn′här-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* **a** *Gr. Music.* Suited to all the "harmonics" or modes. **b** Universally harmonic.

Pan′hel-len′ic (-hĕ-lĕn′ĭk; -lē′nĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *Hellenic.*] Of or pertaining to all Greece or Panhellenism; including or representing all Greece or all the Greeks.

Pan-hel′len-ism (păn-hĕl′ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The idea of, or movement or sympathy for, political union of all Greeks; Panhellenic spirit, policies, etc. — **Pan-hel′len-ist**, *n.*

pan′ic (păn′ĭk), *n.* [L. *panicum.*] Panic grass, or the edible grain of some species; — first used of Italian millet (*Chætochloa italica*), originally included in *Panicum.*

pan′ic, *a.* [Gr. πανικός, fr. Πάν Pan: cf. F. *panique.*] **1.** Lit., of or pert. to Pan; — used of fear such as Pan was supposed to have caused; extreme or sudden and with slight cause; as, *panic* fear, terror, alarm. *Dryden.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or coming from, a panic or panics.

pan′ic, *n.* [Gr. τὸ πανικόν (with or without δεῖμα fear): cf. F. *panique.* See PANIC, *a.*] **1.** Contagious emotion such as was supposed to be due to Pan. *Obs.*
2. A sudden, overpowering fright; esp., a sudden and groundless fright; terror inspired by a trifling cause or a misapprehension of danger, esp. when accompanied by unreasoning or frantic efforts to secure safety; as, the troops were seized with a *panic*; they fled in a *panic.*
3. By extension: A sudden widespread fright or apprehension concerning financial affairs, resulting in an artificial depression in values caused by violent measures for protection or for the sale of securities or other property.
Syn. — See FEAR.

panic grass. Any grass of the genus *Panicum*, or of one of several closely related genera, as *Echinochloa.*

pan′ick-y (păn′ĭ-kĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or inclined or liable to, panic; groundlessly or extremely fearful. *Colloq.*

pan′i-cle (păn′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *panicula* a tuft on plants, dim. of *panus* swelling, ear of millet, the thread wound upon a bobbin; cf. Gr. πῆνος, πήνη.] *Bot.* Strictly, a compound raceme; a raceme whose secondary branches are themselves racemose, as the inflorescence of yuccas; popularly, any pyramidal loosely branched flower cluster. See OAT, *Illust.*

Panicle of *Yucca filamentosa.* Much reduced.

pan′i-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Furnished with panicles; paniculate.

pan′ic-strick′en, pan′ic-struck′, *a.* Struck with a panic.

pan′ic-strike′, *v. t.* To strike with panic

Pa-nic′u-la′ri-a (pȧ-nĭk′ū-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *panicula* panicle.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of chiefly North American grasses, the manna grasses, with flat leaves and paniculate inflorescence, the naked flowering glumes 5–7-nerved. Several species are useful forage grasses for marshy places. The seeds of *P. fluitans* are ground and used as food in parts of Europe.

pa-nic′u-late (pȧ-nĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [See PANICLE.] *Bot.* Arranged or disposed in panicles; branching like a panicle. — **pa-nic′u-late-ly**, *adv.*

Pan′i-cum (păn′ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., panic grass.] *Bot.* A very large and widely distributed genus of grasses, the panic grasses, of very diverse habit. They have 1–2-flowered spikelets disposed in a close or open panicle, being distinguished by the latter character from all closely related genera. *P. miliaceum*, the broom-corn millet, and its allies, are important in Europe and Asia (see MILLET, 1 **a**). Some species, as guinea grass (*P. maximum*), are useful for hay and pasturage; a few, as *P. plicatum*, are cultivated for ornament; most, as the witch grass (*P. capillare*), are weeds. The genus is often treated as including *Echinochloa* and *Syntherisma.*

pan-id′i-o-mor′phic (păn-ĭd′ĭ-ō-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *idiomorphic.*] *Petrog.* Completely idiomorphic; designating, or pertaining to, a rock texture in which all the minerals occur in their proper crystal forms or approximately so.

pan′i-fi-ca′tion (păn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *panis* bread + *-fication*: cf. F. *panification.*] Act or process of making bread; conversion into bread.

Pan′i-o′ni-a (păn′ĭ-ō′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. Πανιώνια.] *Gr. Antiq.* A gathering of all the Ionians held on Mycale, at which Poseidon was worshiped with splendid sacrifices and political matters were sometimes discussed. — **Pan′i-o′ni-an** (-ăn), **Pan′i-on′ic** (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.*

pan′isc, pan′isk (păn′ĭsk), *n.* [L. *Paniscus*, fr. Gr. Πανίσκος, dim. of Πάν Pan.] *Gr. Myth.* A godling of the forest, half man, half goat, commonly attendant on Pan. See PAN.

pan-jan′drum (păn-jăn′drŭm), *n.* [Coined in imitation of words from Gr. beginning with *pan-*, and of L. endings.]
1. A word used in the expression "the Grand Panjandrum himself," a burlesque title, in some nonsense lines made by Samuel Foote to test Macklin, who had asserted that he could repeat anything after hearing or reading it once.
2. Hence: **a** A burlesque title for an imaginary or mysterious potentate or pretender to power; a pompous or pretentious local magnate or official; a self-important personage, or the like. **b** Ceremonial fuss; official ceremony.

pan′lo-gism (păn′lō-jĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. λόγος speech, reason.] The doctrine that the absolute or the absolute reality is of the nature of thought or reason; — sometimes applied esp. to Hegel's philosophy. — **pan-log′i-cal** (păn-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pan′lo-gis′ti-cal** (păn′lō-jĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Of these noumenal idealisms the earliest in time and the nearest to Fichte's philosophy was the *panlogism*, begun by Schelling (1775–1854), completed by his disciple Hegel (1770–1831), and then modified by the master himself. *Encyc. Brit.*

pan-mix′i-a (păn-mĭk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + Gr. μίξις a mixing.] *Biol.* Promiscuous interbreeding uninfluenced by selection. It is supposed to result in the degeneration and ultimate disappearance of organs or parts which are no longer of use.

pan′nage (păn′āj), *n.* [OF. *pasnage*, LL. *pasnadium*, *pastinaticum*, *pastionaticum*, fr. L. *pastio* a pasturing, grazing. See PASTOR.] *Eng. Law.* **a** The feeding, or the right of feeding, swine in a wood or forest; also, the charge or payment made for this right. **b** The food of swine in the woods, as beechnuts, acorns, etc.

panne (pån), *n.* [F.] A soft fabric resembling velvet, but with a longer, looser nap and a satin finish.

pan′nier (păn′yẽr; -ĭ-ẽr; 7), *n.* [F. *panier*, fr. L. *panarium* a bread basket, fr. *panis* bread. Cf. PANTRY.] **1.** A basket, lit., a bread basket; a rather large basket for carrying provisions, etc.; esp., a wicker basket of this sort carried on the back of a horse or other beast of burden or on the shoulder or back of a person. Such baskets are often carried in pairs, one on each side.
2. A covered basket holding surgical instruments and medicines for a military ambulance; — misunderstood by some as a horse litter or ambulance. *Now Rare.*
3. **a** *Mil. Antiq.* A shield of basketwork set in the ground, formerly used by archers. **b** *Mil.* A conical basket, with a pole passing through its axis, which can be filled with stones and used as an anchor in bridge and pontoon laying.
4. *Arch.* A corbeil, or a sculptured basket, whether as an abacus of a caryatid or atlas pillar, or as a mere ornament.
5. A basket carriage. *Rare.*
6. **a** A framework of steel, whalebone, or the like, sometimes worn by women to expand their skirts at the hips. **b** An overskirt puffed or looped full on the sides and back.

pan′nier-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man bearing or using a pannier or panniers; esp.: **a** A hawker, as of fish, having his wares in panniers. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** Formerly, at the Inns of Court, an officer who brought (in panniers on a horse) provisions and had duties connected with the meals, etc., as the blowing of the dinner horn.

pan′ni-kin (păn′ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of *pan* a dish.] A small pan or cup; a cannikin.

pan′ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAN. Hence: *vb. n.* Act or process of panning; also, usually *pl.*, the product.

Pan-no′ni-an (pă-nō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pannonius*, fr. L. *Pannonia*, Gr. Παννονία.] Pert. to Pannonia, a Roman province in what is now Austria-Hungary, bounded north and east by the Danube. It passed from the Western to the Eastern Roman Empire and afterwards to the Huns, Lombards, Avars, Germans, and Magyars. — *n.* One of the people of Pannonia.

pan′nose (păn′ōs), *a.* [L. *pannus* cloth.] *Bot.* Like felt or woolen cloth in texture or look. — **pan′nose-ly**, *adv.*

pan′nus (păn′ŭs), *n.* [Cf. F. *pannus*, *panus.*] *Med.* A very vascular superficial opacity of the cornea, usually due to the rubbing of granular eyelids or of inverted eyelashes.

pan′o-plied (păn′ō-plĭd), *a.* Dressed in panoply.

pan′o-ply (-plĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PLIES (-plĭz). [Gr. πανοπλία; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ὅπλον tool, implement, in pl., armor, arms.]
1. A full suit of plate armor as distinguished from mail or quilted armor; also fig., as in Eph. vi. 11, 13, etc.
2. Anything defending or protecting completely by covering or enveloping; anything forming a bright or magnificent covering, envelopment, or environment.

pan′o-ply, *v. t.*; PAN′O-PLIED (-plĭd); PAN′O-PLY-ING. To provide with a panoply.

pan′o-ra′ma (-rä′mȧ; 277), *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ὅραμα that which is seen, a view, fr. ὁρᾶν to see. See PAN-; WARY.]
1. A picture presenting a view of objects in every direction from or as from a central point.
2. A picture which, representing scenes too extended to be seen at once, is exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled continuously before the spectator.
3. A scene that passes continuously before one; a mental picture of a series of images or events, etc.
4. An unobstructed or complete view of a region in every direction; hence, a complete and comprehensive view or presentation of a subject matter.
5. A building for containing a panorama.

pan′o-ram′ic (-răm′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a panorama. — **panoramic camera**, a photographic camera to take panoramic views, with a revolving lens. — **p. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **p. sight**, a form of hyposcope for use by marksmen, etc. See also FIELDPIECE, *Illust.* — **p. telescope**, a telescope which, by an arrangement of reflectors turning on a vertical axis, allows one to examine the landscape in any direction without moving.

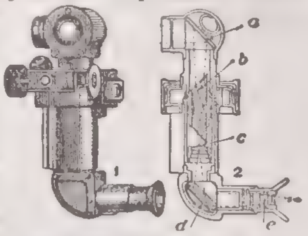

1 Panoramic Sight. 2 Section showing: *a* Prism of Total Reflection; *b* Rectifying Prism; *c* Objective; *d* Roof-shaped Prism; *e* Eyepiece

Pan′pipe′ (păn′pīp′), *n.*, *or*, *pl.*, **Pan′pipes′** (-pīps′). *Music.* A primitive wind instrument consisting of a series of short hollow reeds or pipes graduated in length according to a musical scale and bound together side by side, the lower ends being stopped, the upper ones open and level for playing on with the lips; a syrinx; a mouth organ; — said by the Greeks to have been invented by Pan.

Panpipe.

pan-psy′chism (păn-sī′kĭz'm), *n.* [See PAN-; PSYCHIC.] The theory that all nature is psychical or has a psychical aspect; the theory that every particle of matter has a psychical character or aspect. Cf. MIND-STUFF. — **pan-psy′chic** (-kĭk), *a.* — **pan-psy′chist** (-kĭst), *n.* — **pan′psy-chis′tic** (păn′sī-kĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Fechner affords a conspicuous instance of the idealistic tend-

[L. *pangonius*; Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all + γωνία angle.] A crystalline stone of many angles. *Obs.*

Pan-Goth′ic (păn-gŏth′ĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *Gothic.*] See PAN-.

pan-gram′ma-tist, *n.* [*pan-* + *grammatist.*] One who makes sentences, phrases, etc., containing all the letters of the alphabet.

pangue. † PANG.

‖ **pan-guin′gui** (päŋ-gēŋ′gē), *n.* [Tag. *pangguinggui.*] A Tagalog gambling game. *Phil. I.*

Pan-ha′gi-a (păn-hā′gĭ-ȧ). Var. of PANAGIA.

pan′han′dler, *n.* A beggar who accosts people on the street to beg from them. *Slang or Cant.*

pan′har-mon′i-con, *n.* [*pan-* + *harmonicon.*] *Music.* A kind of orchestrion, invented in 1800 by J. N. Maelzel.

pan head. A head of a rivet or bolt shaped like an inverted cooking pan. — **pan′-head′ed**, *a.*

Pan′hel-le′ni-um (păn′hĕ-lē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Πανελλήνιον; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + Ἕλληνες the Greeks.] **a** The temple at Ægina built by the emperor Hadrian as the meeting place of the united Greeks. **b** An assembly or association of united Greeks, formed by Hadrian.

pan′hi-dro′sis, *n.* [NL; *pan-* + *hidrosis.*] *Med.* Perspiration over the whole body.

pan-hu′man, *a.* Of or pertaining to all humanity.

pan-hys′ter-ec′to-my, *n.* [*pan-* + *hysterectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the entire uterus.

pani. † PAYENY. [*Obs. or R.*

pan′i-cal, *a.* = PANIC, *a.*, 1.

pan′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PANIC.

pan ice. Loose floes, such as form along the coast of Labrador by the breaking up of sea ice.

pan′ic-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

panicke. † PANIC, grain.

pan′icked (păn′ĭkt), *a.* Seized with panic. *Rare.*

pan′i-cl, pan′i-cld. Panicle, panicled. *Ref. Sp.*

pan′i-cle. † PANNICLE. [*Obs.*

pan′i-cle, *n.* = PANIC, a grass.

pan′ic-mon′ger (păn′ĭk-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* One who tries to cause or foster panics; an alarmist. — **pan′ic-mon′ger-ing**, *n.*

pan-i′co-graph, -graph′ic, etc. Vars. of PANICONOGRAPH, etc.

pan′i-cog′ra-phy (păn′ĭ-kŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [For *paniconography.*] Photozincography.

pan′i-con′o-graph (păn′ĭ-kŏn′ō-gräf), *n.* [*pan-* + *icono-* + *-graph.*] *Photog.* A photozincograph. — **pan′i-con′o-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **pan-i′co-nog′ra-phy** (-ī′kō-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

pa-nic′u-lat′ed (pȧ-nĭk′ū-lāt′ĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Paniculate.

pan′i-dro′sis (păn′ĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* = PANHIDROSIS.

panier. Var. of PANNIER.

pan′i-fice, *n.* [L. *panificium.*] Bread making; bread. *Obs.*

panikell. † PANNICLE.

pa′nim. † PAYNIM.

Pa′ni-ne′an (pä′nĭ-nē′ăn), *a.* Designating the grammatical system of the Sanskrit grammarian Panini (prob. c. 300 B. C.).

pan′ion. For COMPANION. *Obs.*

panique. † PANIC.

‖ **pa′nis con′ju-ra′tus.** [LL.] Consecrated bread used in trial by ordeal.

pa-nis′cus (pȧ-nĭs′kŭs), *n. masc.*, **pa-nis′ca** (-kȧ), *n. fem.*; *pl. masc.* -CI (-ī), *fem.* -CÆ (-ē). [L. *Paniscus.*] A panisc.

‖ **pa′nis far′re-us.** [L., bread of spelt or corn.] *Civil Law.* See CONFARREATION.

pan′isk. Var. of PANISC.

Pan-Is′lam, *n.* See PAN-. — **Pan′-Is-lam′ic**, *a.* — **Pan-Is′lam-ism**, *n.* Also **Pan-is′lam**, etc.

Pan-Is′ra-el-it′ish, *a.* See PAN-.

paniter. † 2d PANTER.

pa-niv′o-rous (pȧ-nĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *panis* bread + *-vorous.*] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

Pan-ja′bi (pŭn-jä′bē), *n.* The language of the Punjab, a Sanskritic language with Arabic and Persian loan words, with only a limited literature. Its alphabet belongs to the Nagari group. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

pan′jam (pŭn′jŭm). Var. of PUNJUM. [PINK, a minnow.

pank. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

pank (*dial.* päŋk), *v. i.* To pant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pank, *n.* [Bengali.] See WEIGHT.

pan′kin, *n.* [*pan* + *-kin.*] A small earthen pan or jar; also, any earthen vessel. *Dial. Eng.*

Pan′-Ku′ (pän′kōō′), *n.* [Chin. *P'an² Ku².*] In Chinese myth, the first conscious being, who shaped the world out of chaos.

Pan-Lat′in-ist, *a.* Comprising all Latin peoples. [LODION.

pan-me-lod′i-con, *n.* = PANME-

pan′me-lo′di-on (păn′mē-lō′dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [See PAN-; MELODY.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument producing its tones by the rubbing of wheels on metal bars.

pan′mug′, *n.* [*pan* a dish + *mug.*] A large vessel of coarse red and black crockery, used for bread, milk, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

pann. † PAN, a beam.

pannach. † PANACHE.

pan-nade′ (pă-nād′), *n.* [OF.] The curvet of a horse. *Rare.*

pan′nag (păn′ăg), *n.* *Bib.* An unidentified article of trade in Judah and Israel. See *Ezek.* xxvii. 17. "Perhaps a kind of confection." *R. V.* (*marg.*).

pannal. † PANEL.

pan′nam, pan′num (păn′ŭm), *n.* Bread. *Thieves' Cant.*

panne. † PAN.

pan′nel. † PANEL, PANELE.

pan′nel, *n.* Erron. for PANNAM.

pan′nel-la′tion, *n.* Impaneling.

pan′ner-y (păn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See -RY.] **a** Extraction of salt in pans. **b** Pans collectively

pannes. † PENCE.

Pan′ne-tier′ green (pån′tyā′) = ARNAUDON'S GREEN.

pan′neu-ri′tis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *neuritis.*] *Med.* Neuritis affecting the whole nervous system; multiple neuritis.

pan′nick. † PANIC.

pan′ni-cle, *n.* **1.** For PANICLE. **2.** The brainpan or skull; — apparently an erron. use. *Obs.*

pan-nic′u-lar (pă-nĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, a pannicle. *Obs.*

pan′nier, *v. t.* **a** To supply with a pannier or panniers. **b** To put in or as in a pannier.

pan′nier, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] At the Inner Temple, London, a table waiter; — an obsolescent name, as no more are appointed.

pan′niered (păn′yẽrd), *a.* Bearing panniers.

pannikell. † PANNICLE

pannikin boss *or* **overseer.** A boss or overseer in a small way on a station. *Australia.*

Pan-non′ic (pă-nŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Pannonicus.*] Pannonian.

Pan-non′i-cal, *a.* Pannonic. *Obs.*

pannoun. † PENNON.

pan′num. Var. of PANNAM.

pan′num, *n.* [Native name *panna* in Natal of a species of *Aspidium*; cf. Zulu *pande* root, fr. *panda* to dig.] The dried anthelmintic rootstock of various ferns of the genus *Dryopteris.*

pan′nus-co′ri-um, *n.* [L. *pannus* cloth + *corium* leather.] A kind of leather cloth for boot and shoe uppers. *Trade Name.*

Pa′no (pä′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). One of a tribe of Indians of northeastern Peru, from which the Panoan stock is named. They are expert boatmen, and have been brought under mission control.

Pa′no-an (-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of South American Indians dwelling in western Brazil and eastern Peru and Bolivia. The Panoan tribes are all savages, and, despite their general intelligence, are steadily diminishing in number.

pa-no′cha (pä-nō′chä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] **a** A Mexican raw sugar. **b** A sweetmeat usually of brown sugar, cream, and nut meats.

pan′o-co′co (păn′ō-kō′kō), *n.* [From a native South Amer. name.] **a** A South American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Tounatea panococo*), or its hard dark wood. **b** One of the necklace trees (*Ormosia coccinea*); also, the handsome variegated wood of the tree.

pan′o-is′tic (păn′ō-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + Gr. ᾠόν an egg.] *Zoöl.* Producing ova only; — said of the ovaries of certain insects not producing vitelligenous cells.

Pa-no′li-a deer (pȧ-nō′lĭ-ȧ). The thameng.

pan′om-pha′ic (păn′ŏm-fā′ĭk), *a.* Panomphean.

pan′om-phe′an, pan′om-phæ′an (-fē′ăn), *a.* [L. *panomphaeus*, Gr πανομφαῖος.] Sending sounds of omen; giving forth all divination; — an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter. In French form, humorously misused by Rabelais in the sense of "universal," and hence in translations of Rabelais, and elsewhere allusively. *Rare.*

pan′o-pho′bi-a (păn′ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = PANTOPHOBIA

pan′oph-thal′mi-a (-ŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = PANOPHTHALMITIS.

pan-oph′thal-mi′tis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *ophthalmitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation involving all the structures of the eyeball.

pan′o-plist, *n.* [*panoply* + *-ist.*] One who is panoplied. *Rare.*

pan-op′tic, *a.* [Gr. πανόπτης. See PAN-; OPTIC.] All-seeing.

pan-op′ti-cal, *a.* Of or pert. to a view of all aspects at once.

pan-op′ti-con (păn-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr ὀπτικόν, neut. of ὀπτικός of or for sight: see OPTIC.] **1.** A kind of optical instrument, as a combination of a telescope and microscope.
2. A prison built circularly so that the guard at a central position can see all the prisoners.
3. A place where everything may be seen; an exhibition room for novelties.

pan′o-ram′ (păn′ō-răm′), *a.* [Short for PANORAMA.] Panoramic. — *n.* A panoramic camera.

pan′o-ram′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Panoramic. — **-ram′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan′o-ra′mist (-rä′mĭst; -răm′ĭst), *n.* [*panorama* + *-ist.*] One who paints panoramas.

pan-or′ga-non (păn-ôr′gȧ-nŏn), *n.* [NL.] An instrument for solving all sorts of problems in astronomy, dialing, etc.

Pa-nor′pa (pȧ-nôr′pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὅρπη, ἅρπη, sickle, goad.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the scorpion flies. See MECOPTERA.

Pan′or-pa′tæ (păn′ŏr-pā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = MECOPTERA.

Pa-nor′pi-dæ (pȧ-nôr′pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the scorpion flies and their allies. See MECOPTERA. — **pa-nor′pi-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pa-nor′pid** (-pĭd), *n.* — **pa-nor′pine** (-pīn; -pĭn; 183), *a.*

pan-or′tho-dox, *a.* See PAN-. — **pan-or′tho-dox′y**, *n.*

pan-os′te-i′tis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *osteitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of all structures of a bone.

pan′o-ti′tis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *otitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of all parts of the ear, esp. the middle and internal ear.

pan′o-type, *n.* [*pano-*, irreg. for *pan-* or *panto-* + *-type.*] A collodiotype.

pan-phar′ma-cal, *a.* Panacean. *Obs.* — *n.* Panacea. *Obs.*

pan-phar′ma-con (păn-fär′mȧ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See PAN-; PHARMACON.] A panacea. *Rare.*

pan′phe-nom′e-nal-ism, *n.* = PHENOMENALISM.

pan-pho′bi-a (păn-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PANTOPHOBIA.

pan-pneu′ma-tism (păn-nū′mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *pneumato-* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of E. von Hartmann, designed to reconcile the panlogism of Hegel and the panthelism of Schopenhauer — being, in effect, that the world, or noumenal reality, is both unconscious will and unconscious thought.

pan′po-lism (păn′pō-lĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. πόλις city, πόλισμα community.] *Polit. Sci.* Equality of civil rights among all the members of a community; — so called by Marlo.

Pan-Pres′by-te′ri-an, *a.* See PAN-.

Pan-Prot′es-tant, *a.* See PAN-.

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ency to mysterize nature in his *panpsychism*, or that form of noumenal idealism which holds that the universe is a vast communion of spirits, souls of men, of animals, of plants, of earth and other planets, of the sun, all embraced as different members in the soul of the world. *Encyc. Brit.*

pan-soph′ic (păn-sŏf′ĭk) } *a.* [See PANSOPHY.] All-wise;
pan-soph′i-cal (-sŏf′ĭ-kăl) } claiming universal knowledge; as, *pansophical* pretenders. — **pan-soph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan′so-phism (păn′sō-fĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. πάνσοφος all-wise.] Pretension to universal knowledge.—**pan′so-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

pan′so-phy (păn′sō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πάνσοφος all-wise; cf. σοφια wisdom.] Universal wisdom or encyclopedic knowledge; esp., a system of universal knowledge proposed by Comenius (1592–1670), a Moravian educator.

pan′sy (păn′zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [F. *pensée* thought, pansy, fr. *penser* to think, L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder. See PENSIVE.] A garden plant (*Viola tricolor*), native of Europe, with irregular 5-petaled flowers and lobed or incised leaves with large stipules. The wild pansy has small and usually purple and yellow flowers; cultivation has developed many different shades and combinations of color. Three principal strains are named after the French horticulturists Cassier, Bugnot, and Trimardeau. The pansy was one of the earliest of cultivated flowers, and hence has a large number of English vernacular and dialectic names.

There is *pansies*, that 's for thoughts. *Shak.*

pant (pånt; pănt), *v. i.*; PANT′ED; PANT′ING. [OF. *pantoisier* to be breathless, F. *pantois* out of breath; prob. (assumed) LL. *phantasiare* to have the nightmare, *phantasia* fancy. See PHANTASY, PHANTOM.] **1.** To breathe quickly, spasmodically, or in a labored manner, as from exertion, eagerness, or excitement; to respire with heaving of the chest. Also used of natural phenomena, machines, etc.

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell. *Dryden.*

2. To run panting. *Goldsmith.*

3. Hence: To long eagerly; to desire earnestly; yearn.

As the hart *panteth* after the water brooks. *Ps.* xlii. 1.

4. To beat with unnatural violence or rapidity; to palpitate or throb; to pulsate; — said of the heart, blood, etc.

5. *Naut.* To bulge in and out alternately; — said of the sides of plated ships.

pant, *v. t.* **1.** To breathe or utter quickly or laboriously; to gasp; to put or drive by gasping; — with *out* or *forth*.

There is a cavern where my spirit
Was *panted* forth in anguish. *Shelley.*

2. To long for; to pant or yearn for. *Rare.*

Then shall our hearts *pant* Thee. *Herbert.*

pant, *n.* **1.** One of a series of short and quick or spasmodic breaths, as after exertion; a catching of the breath; a gasp. Also, a throb or puff of an engine.

2. A heave, palpitation, or throb, as of the heart.

pan′ta-, pant- (păn′tȧ-). A prefix denoting *all*. See PAN-.

Pan-tag′ru-el (păn-tăg′rōō-ĕl; *F.* päN′tȧ′grü′ĕl′), *n.* [F.] The son of Gargantua and Badebec in Rabelais's celebrated satirical romance of "Pantagruel." He is represented as a giant, under whose tongue a whole army takes shelter from rain, in whose mouth and throat are whole cities. He is a jolly drunkard and boon companion, whose coarse unrestrained humor has a serious satirical purpose. Born in the midst of a drought, when all the moisture of the earth was a salt perspiration, he is named Pantagruel, a name which Rabelais fantastically derives from Greek and "Hagarene" or Arabic with the meaning all-thirsty. See PANURGE, GARGANTUA.

Pan′ta-gru′el-ism (păn′tȧ-grōō′ĕl-ĭz′m; păn-tăg′rōō-ĕl-ĭz′m), *n.* The theory or practice of Pantagruel; buffoonery or coarse humor with a satirical or serious purpose.

By the means of a little *Pantagruelism* (which you know is a certain jollity of mind, pickled in the scorn of fortune) you see me now hale and cheery, as sound as a bell. *Motteux* (*Rabelais*).

Pan′ta-gru′el-ist, *n.* One who imitates, resembles, admires, or studies Pantagruel or Rabelais.

pan′ta-lets′, pan′ta-lettes′ (păn′tȧ-lĕts′), *n. pl.*; *sing.*, *Rare*, PANTALET, PANTALETTE. [Dim. of *pantaloon*.] **1.** In the dress of women and girls about 1830–50, long loose drawers with a frill or ruffle at the bottom of each leg; also, a detachable frill or ruffle to lengthen the legs of drawers, below the knee; humorously or affectedly, women's drawers, bloomers, or the like.

2. *Cookery.* Papillotes or the like.

pan′ta-loon′ (-lōōn′), *n.* [F. *pantalon*, fr. It. *Pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy, from *Pantaleone*, the patron saint of Venice, which, as a baptismal name, is very frequent among the Venetians, and is applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname, fr. Gr. Παντaλέων, lit., all lion, a Greek personal name.] **1.** [*cap.*] In the Italian comedy, a character, originally and properly Venetian, usually a lean old dotard, with spectacles, slippers, and a kind of tight-fitting combination of trousers and stockings; also, in pantomimes, a buffoon, usually a vicious old dotard, the butt and accomplice of the clown. See MASKED COMEDY.

2. In contempt, a feeble or imbecile old man; an old dotard. *Obs.* "The lean and slippered *pantaloon*." *Shak.*

3. Usually in *pl.* A leg garment of varying styles at different periods; as: **a** A kind of wide breeches fashionable in England for some years after 1660. *Obs.* **b** A tight-fitting man's garment consisting of breeches and stockings in one. *Obs.* **c** In recent times, trousers.

pan′ta-nem′o-ne (păn′tȧ-nĕm′ō-nē), *n.* [*pant-* + Gr. ἄνεμος wind.] A form of windmill with two semicircular vanes. It will work without setting for any wind except one blowing perpendicularly on the axles.

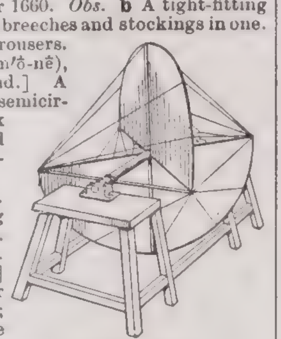

Pantanemone.

pan-tech′nic (păn-tĕk′nĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *technic*.] Relating to or comprising all the arts.

pan-tech′ni-con (-nĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See PAN-; TECHNIC.] Orig., a London bazaar for all sorts of artistic works; later, a storage warehouse (the bazaar having been converted into one); hence, a furniture van, called also a **pantechnicon van**. *Eng.*

pan-tel′e-graph (-tĕl′ē-grȧf), *n.* [*pan-* + *telegraph*.] *Elec.* A form of facsimile telegraph using at both ends of the line two isochronously vibrating pendulums. See FACSIMILE TELEGRAPH. — **pan′te-leg′ra-phy** (păn′tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

pan-tel′e-ol′o-gism (păn-tĕl′ē-ŏl′ō-jĭz′m; -tē′lē-), *n.* [*pan-* + *teleology*.] The theory that the noumenal reality or essential nature of the world is intelligent activity of God.

pan-tel′e-phone (păn-tĕl′ē-fōn), *n.* [*pan-* + *telephone*.] A highly sensitive form of microphone.

pan-tel′e-phon′ic (-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to the pantelephone. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, telephonic transmission in which all the components of a complex sound are equally transmitted irrespective of their pitch.

pan-tel′ler-ite (-tĕl′ẽr-īt), *n.* [From *Pantelleria*, an island in the eastern Mediterranean, whence it was first described.] *Petrog.* A variety of lava, related to rhyolite, but rich in iron and soda, and consisting of anorthoclase feldspar, soda augite, cossyrite (a titaniferous soda amphibole), and glass.

pan′the-ism (păn′thē-ĭz′m), *n.* [*pan-* + *theism*.] **1.** The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God; the doctrine that there is no God but the combined forces and laws which are manifested in the existing universe; cosmotheism. *Pantheism* is a loose designation for the significance, with reference to the doctrine of deity, of many theories. It contrasts with: **atheism**, or denial of God's existence: **agnosticism**, or uncertainty: **deism**, or assertion that God is wholly outside the world, to which he bears only a causal relation; **theism**, or the doctrine that God transcends the world in his nature, though he may be omnipresent in it: and **polytheism**, or belief in more gods than one. Pantheism includes: **acosmism**, or the denial of a cosmos as a real existence or as other than an idealistic creation of the divine nature in which the world has its being; **cosmotheism**, or worship of the physical universe as the only divinity: **monism**, or the doctrine that there is but one organic being or all-inclusive reality; and also, certain forms of **mysticism** which assert the immanence of the divine nature, or the One. Historically, the chief pantheistic systems are: The **Stoic** system, which taught that God is the active physical force of the universe which periodically destroys and recreates itself; the **Neoplatonic** system, which embraces all forms of Neoplatonism that assert a One transcending all determinate or finite beings (a One above Reason, or Νοῦς) and deny true being to the world and men; the **Averroistic** system, the interpretation of Aristotelianism by the Arabian Averroës, in which he affirmed the transcendence of the form-giving principle, making it above the world and above man, so that both man and natural beings perish at death and do not survive it (see AVERROISM); the **humanistic**, or **spiritualistic**, system, as the doctrine of Giordano Bruno, who conceived God as a world personality; the **Spinozistic** system, which taught that God is the universal substance in which reality exists attributively (see SPINOZISM); and the **Oriental**, or **Indian**, system, conceiving the universe as a deceitful appearance of the one absolute indeterminate or empty being. All these historical forms of pantheism have in common the doctrine of a general might which swallows up individual beings. For modern doctrines pantheistic or allied to pantheism, compare PANENTHEISM, PANLOGISM, PANPNEUMATISM, PANPSYCHISM, PANTELEOLOGISM, PANTHELISM.

2. The worship of all gods or of gods of different creeds, cults, or peoples indifferently, as in the old Roman Empire.

pan′the-ist (păn′thē-ĭst), *n.* One who holds to pantheism.

pan′the-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to panthe-
pan′the-is′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ism; founded in, or leading to, pantheism. — **pan′the-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan′the-lism (-lĭz′m), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. θέλειν to will + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the noumenal reality of the universe, or the absolute, is will; specif., the philosophy of Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860).

pan′the-ol′o-gy (păn′thē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *theology*.] A system of theology embracing all religions; a complete system of theology. — **pan′the-ol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pan-the′on (păn-thē′ŏn; păn′thē-ŏn; 277), *n.* [L. *pantheon*, *pantheum*, Gr. πάνθειον (sc. ἱερόν), fr. πάνθειος of all gods; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + θεῖος of the god, θεός a god: cf. F. *panthéon*. See PAN-; THEISM.] **1.** A temple dedicated to all the gods; esp. [*cap.*], the building so called at Rome. The Roman Pantheon comprises a rotunda with a great hemispherical dome, built by Hadrian about A. D. 120, and an octastyle portico of Corinthian columns, which may have belonged originally to the temple built by Agrippa about B. C. 27. In 609 it was dedicated as a church to the memory of all the martyrs, in allusion to its supposed earlier use as a temple of all the gods. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

2. A building resembling or likened to the Roman Pantheon; esp., a building where rest the great and famous dead of a nation, such as Westminster Abbey, or the church of Sainte-Geneviève, called *le Panthéon* at Paris.

3. The aggregate gods of a people; esp., the gods officially recognized as major or minor state deities.

A *pantheon*, or organized commonwealth of gods, such as we find in the state religion of Egypt or in the Homeric poems, is not the primitive type of heathenism. *W. Robertson Smith.*

4. A treatise on the pagan gods.

5. A place of public amusement; — from a building so called opened in London in 1772.

pan′the-on′ic (păn′thē-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a pantheon.

pan′ther (păn′thẽr), *n.* [ME. *pantere*, F. *panthère*, L. *panthera*, Gr. πάνθηρ; cf. Skr. *puṇḍrīka* a tiger.] **a** The leopard; esp., a supposed robust and fierce variety, or the black variety. **b** Any of several other large cats; esp., in America, the cougar or puma, less often the jaguar.

pan′tile′ (păn′tīl′), *n.* [*pan* dish + *tile*.] **1. a** A roofing tile whose cross section is a dissymmetrical ogee curve. **b** A longitudinally curved roofing tile, laid alternately with convex covering tiles; a gutter tile.

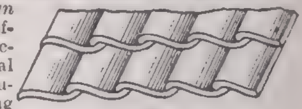

Pantiles, 1 **a**.

2. A flat paving tile, Dutch or Flemish. *Obs.*

3. A sea biscuit; hard-tack. *Humorous.*

pan′ti-soc′ra-cy (păn′tĭ-sŏk′rȧ-sĭ; păn′tī-), *n.* [*pant-* + *isocracy*.] A Utopian community, in which all should rule equally, such as Coleridge, Lovell, and Southey planned in their younger days.

pant′ler (pănt′lẽr), *n.* [F. *panetier*. See PANTER, PANTRY.] In a great family, the servant or officer in charge of the bread and the pantry. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pan′to- (păn′tō-). Combining form denoting *all*. See PAN-.

pan′to-fle (păn′tō-f′l; păn-tŏf′′l; -tōōf′′l), *n.* [F. *pantoufle*.] A slipper; — formerly applied to various types of indoor footwear, and, at times, to overshoes.

pan′to-graph (păn′tō-grȧf), *n.* [*panto-* + *-graph*.] **a** An instrument, essentially of four light rigid links jointed in parallelogram form, to copy maps, plans, or the like on any predetermined scale. The links are uniformly perforated along their lengths, and are permanently jointed, two and two, together, the other joints being variable, according to the scale. The instrument has a fixed pivot at the end of one of the links, a tracing point at the free end of the link jointed to this, and another tracing point at the permanent joint of the other two links. One tracing point is moved over the outline of

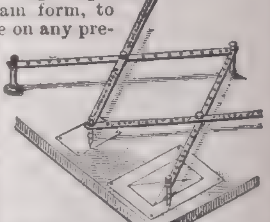

Pantograph.

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pans. ✝ PENCE.

Pan-Sa′tan-ism, *n.* Doctrine that the world is the expression of the personality of Satan.

Pan-Sax′on, *a.* See PAN-.

pan-sci′o-lism (păn-sī′ō-lĭz′m), *n.* See PAN-.

Pan-sclav′ic (păn-skläv′ĭk; -sklăv′ĭk), **Pan-sclav′ism** (-skläv′ĭz′m), **Pan-sclav′ist**, **Pan′scla-vo′ni-an** (-sklȧ-vō′nĭ-ăn). Vars. of PANSLAVIC, etc.

panse. ✝ PANSY, PAUNCE.

panse (påns), *v. t.* *Scot.* **1.** [F. *penser*, OF. also *panser*. Cf. PANSY, PENSIVE.] To think of; consider; heed. *Obs.*

2. [F. *panser*, orig. same word as *penser* to think.] To attend or dress, as a wound.

panse, *v. i.* [See PANSE, *v. t.*, 1.] To think; meditate. *Obs. Scot.*

panse, *n.* A thought. *Obs. Scot.*

panse′ment, *n.* [F.] Act of "pansing," as a wound. *Scot.*

pan′ser. Var. of PANSIÈRE.

pan′shard (păn′shȧrd), *n.* A potsherd. *Dial. Eng.*

pan′shon. Var. of PANCHEON.

pan′sied (păn′zĭd), *a.* Covered or adorned with pansies.

‖ **pan′sière′** (päN′syâr′), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *panciere*, fr. OF. *pance*, F. *panse*, belly. See PAUNCH.] *Medieval Armor.* A piece of plate armor covering the lower part of the body in front.

pan′sive. ✝ PENSIVE.

Pan-Slav′, *a.* See PAN-. — **Pan-slav′ic** (-släv′ĭk; -slăv′ĭk), *a.* — **Pan-slav′ism** (-släv′ĭz′m; -slăv′ĭz′m), *n.* — **Pan-slav′ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Pan′sla-vis′tic** (păn′slȧ-vĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **Pan′sla-vo′ni-an** (-slȧ-vō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Pan′sla-von′ic** (-vŏn′ĭk), *a.*—**Pan-slav′o-nism** (păn-släv′ō-nĭz′m; păn-slăv′-), *n.*

pan-sper′ma-tism (-spûr′mȧ-tĭz′m), **pan-sper′mism** (păn′-spûr′mĭz′m), *n.* Panspermy.

pan-sper′ma-tist, **pan′sper′mist**, *n.* Believer in panspermy.

pan-sper′mi-a (păn-spûr′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = PANSPERMY.

pan′sper′my (păn′spûr′mĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. σπέρμα a seed.] *Biol.* The theory that the widespread distribution of germs accounts for apparent cases of spontaneous generation. — **pan-sper′mic** (-spûr′mĭk), *a.*

pan-sphyg′mo-graph, *n.* [*pan-* + *sphygmograph*.] An instrument for recording simultaneously cardiac, pulse, and chest movements.

Pan's pipes (pănz). = PANPIPE.

pan-ste′re-o-ra′ma (păn-stē′rē-ō-rä′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all + στερεός solid + ὅραμα a view.] A model of a town or country, in relief.

pansy violet. A form of the bird's-foot violet having the two upper petals very dark purple, with the lower petals normally lilac-purple. *U. S.*

pant. ✝ PAINT.

pant, *n.*, *sing.* of PANTS: — used especially adjectively. *Colloq.*

pant (pånt), *n.* [Cf. LL. *pantanum* slough, swamp.] **1.** A public fountain, cistern, or well. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A pool or puddle, as in a farmyard. *Dial. Eng.*

pan′ta-ble, pan′ta-cle. ✝ PANTOFLE.

pan′ta-cosm (păn′tȧ-kŏz′m), *n.* [*panta-* + Gr. κόσμος universe.] = COSMOLABE.

pan-ta′do. ✝ PINTADO.

pan-tag′a-my (păn-tăg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*panta-* + *-gamy*.] In certain communistic societies, a kind of complex marriage in which every man is regarded as the husband of every woman and vice versa.

pan′ta-gogue (păn′tȧ-gŏg), *n.* [*pant-* + *-agogue*.] *Med.* A medicine formerly supposed to have the power to expel all morbid matter from the body.

Pan′ta-gru-el′i-an (păn′tȧ-grōō-ĕl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Pan′ta-gru-el′ic** (-ĭk), **Pan′ta-gru-el′ine** (-ĭn), **Pan′ta-gru′el-is′tic** (-grōō′ĕl-ĭs′tĭk), **Pan′ta-gru′el-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). Of, pert. to, or befitting, Pantagruel. — **Pan′ta-gru-el′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan′ta-gru-el′i-on (-grōō-ĕl′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F. *pantagruélion*.] An herb (prob. hemp, as furnishing the material for the hangman's rope) mentioned in Rabelais's "Pantagruel."

‖ **pan′ta-lan′** (pän′tä-län′), *n.*; *pl.* -LANS (*Sp.* -läns). [Sp., in the Philippine Islands; orig. uncert.; cf. Sp. *pontón* pontoon bridge.] A raised platform; a wharf. *Phil. I.*

pan-tal′e-on (păn-tăl′ē-ŏn), *n.* [After the inventor, *Pantaleon* Hebenstreit, a German.] *Music.* A very large dulcimer, invented about 1700, with gut and metal strings, struck with small wooden mallets.

pan′ta-let′ted, *a.* Wearing pantalets.

pan′ta-lon Var. of PANTALEON

Pan′ta-lo′ne (pän′tä-lō′nā), *n.* See PANTALOON, 1; MASKED COMEDY.

pan′ta-looned′ (păn′tȧ-lōōnd′), *a.* Wearing pantaloons, or trousers; trousered.

pan′ta-loon′er-y, *n.* **1.** The character or performance of a pantaloon; buffoonery.

2. Materials for pantaloons. *Obs.*

pan′ta-loon′ing, *vb. n.* Acting the pantaloon.

pan-tam′e-ter (păn-tăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*panta-* + *-meter*.] **1.** = PANTOMETER.

2. *Carp.* A graduated bevel.

pan′ta-morph (păn′tȧ-môrf), **pan′ta-mor′phic**, etc. For PANTOMORPH, etc.

pan′ta-ple. ✝ PANTOFLE.

pan-tarbe′ (păn-tärb′), *n.* [Gr πανтάρβη, a kind of precious stone: cf. OF. *pantarbe*.] A precious stone anciently believed to shine like the sun and act on gold as a magnet. *Rare*

pan′tarch, *n.* [F. (Rabelais) *pantarche*; prob. error for *pancharte*, *pancarte*. Cf. PANCART.] A chart. *Obs.*

pan′tarch-y (păn′tär-kĭ), *n* [Gr. παντaρχία; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἀρχή rule.] Rule by all; a state ruled by all the people.

pantarite, *n.* [*pant-* + Gr. ἀρετή virtue.] State of having all the virtues. *Obs.*

pantarongal. ✝ PANDARAM.

pan′tas, *n.* [OF. *pantais*. See PANT, *v.*] A distemper affecting the lungs of hawks. *Obs.*

pan′ta-scope, **pan′ta-scop′ic**. Erron. for PANTOSCOPE, etc.

pan′ta-sote (păn′tȧ-sōt), *n.* An imitation leather.

☞ *Pantasote* is a trade-mark.

pan′ta-tro′phi-a (-trō′fĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL. See PANT-; ATROPHY.] *Med.* General atrophy.

pan-tel′ler-ase′ (păn-tĕl′ẽr-āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

panteone. ✝ PANTHEON.

pant′er, *n.* One that pants.

pan′ter, *n.* [F. *panetier*. See PANTRY.] A keeper of the pantry; a pantler. *Obs.*

pan′ter, *n.* [F. *pantière*. Cf. PAINTER a rope.] A fowler's net or snare. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

pan′ter, pantere. ✝ PANTHER.

pan′ter-er, *n.* A pantler. *Obs.*

panterie. ✝ PANTRY.

Pan′teu-ton′ic, *a.* See PAN. — **Pan-Teu′ton-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

panthan. ✝ PANTHEON.

pantharb. ✝ PANTARBE.

pan-the′ic (păn-thē′ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of a pantheum.

pan′the-le′ma-tism (păn′thē-lē′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. θέλημα will.] = PANTHELISM.

pan-the′on-ize (păn-thē′ŏn-īz; păn′thē-ŏn-), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **pan-the′on-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

panther cat. The ocelot

panther cowry. A spotted East Indian cowry (*Cypræa pantherina*).

pan′ther-ess, *n.* A female panther.

pan′ther-ine (păn′thẽr-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *pantherinus*.] Like a panther, esp. in color; as, the **pantherine snake**, or **rat snake** (*Zamenis mucosus*), of India, or the **pantherine toad** (*Bufo mauritanica* or *pantherina*) of northwestern Africa.

pan′ther-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

panther lily. The leopard lily.

pan′ther's bane (păn′thẽrz). Wolfsbane.

panther wood. The sandarac tree or wood.

pan-the′um (păn-thē′ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -THEA (-ȧ). [L. See PANTHEON.] A statue or idol combining the images or emblems of several deities, or of one deity in various aspects.

pan′ti-ble. ✝ PANTOFLE.

pan′ties. ✝ PANTAS.

pan′tile′, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a Dissenters' meeting house or congregation; — from the roofing. *Obs.*

pan′tiled′ (păn′tīld′), *a* Roofed with pantiles.

pantile lath. An extra large lath to support pantiles on roofs.

pan′til′ing (-tīl′ĭng), *n.* Pantile roofing.

pan′tine, *n.* [F., commonly *pantin*.] A jointed pasteboard doll or manikin forming a kind of jumping jack (a toy in the 18th century). *Obs.*

pant′ing. *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PANT.

pant′ing-ly, *adv.* of PANTING.

panting stringer, beam, knee. *Naut.* One designed to strengthen plates and prevent panting.

pan-ti′so-crat (păn-tī′sō-krăt; păn-tĭs′ō-), **pan′ti-soc′ra-tist** (păn′tĭ-sŏk′rȧ-tĭst; păn′tī-), *n.* An advocate of pantisocracy.

pan′ti-so-crat′ic (păn′tĭ-sō-krăt′ĭk; păn′tī-), **pan′ti-so-crat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to pantisocracy or pantisocrats.

pan′tle, *n.* [ME. *pantelle*. Cf PANTER a net.] A snare for birds. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pan′tle, *v. i.* [Dim. or freq. of *pant*, v.] To pant. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

pantoble, pantocle. ✝ PANTOFLE.

pan′to-chro-nom′e-ter, *n.* [*panto-* + *chronometer*.] A combination of compass, sundial, and universal time dial.

pan′tod, *n.* See OD.

pan′to-glos′si-cal, *a.* Pertaining to all languages. *Obs.*

pan′to-glot (păn′tō-glŏt), *n.* [*panto-* + Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language.] One conversant with all languages. — **pan′to-glot**, *a.* — **pan′to-glot′tism** (-glŏt′ĭz′m), *n.*

pan′to-graf. Pantograph. *Ref. Sp.*

the diagram to be copied; the other makes the desired copy. **b** *Mech.* A linkwork of similar construction, or a lazy-tongs device, used as a reducing motion for an indicator, a parallel motion for a beam engine, or the like.

pan′to-graph′ic (păn′tō-grăf′ĭk), **-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a pantograph or pantography. — **pan′to-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan-tog′ra-phy (păn-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1**. A general description; entire view of an object.
2. The art or process of using the pantograph.

pan-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*panto-* + *-logy.*] A systematic view of all knowledge. — **pan-tol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pan-tom′e-ter (-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument to measure all angles in determining elevations, distances, etc.

pan-tom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* **1**. Universal measurement. *Obs.*
2. The use of the pantometer.
—**pan′to-met′ric** (păn′tō-mĕt′rĭk), **-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

pan′to-mime (păn′tō-mīm), *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. παντόμιμος, lit., all-imitating; πᾶς, παντος, all + μιμος mimic, mime: cf. F. *pantomime.* See MIMIC.] **1**. An actor in a dumb-show performance; esp., one of those, the *pantomimi*, of the ancient Roman pantomime (see def. 2).

[He] saw a *pantomime* perform so well that he could follow the performance from the action alone. *Tylor.*

2. A dramatic performance by actors using only, or chiefly, dumb show. The Roman *pantomime* was by masked actors, the mimicry being wholly bodily. The subjects were commonly well-known myths, but a chorus usually sang the story by way of interlude. In Italy the pantomime developed the characters of *Harlequin*, *Pantaloon*, *Columbine*, *Scaramouch* (which see), forming a kind of popular burlesque; in France, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the name was applied to allegorical spectacles with characters from classical mythology; in England a kind of folklore drama grew up with subjects largely from popular tales, of which dumb acting as well as burlesque dialogue, music, and dancing by Clown, Harlequin, etc., are features. It has become a characteristic feature of the Christmas season.
3. Hence, dumb show of any sort; significant gesticulation or facial expression.

pan′to-mim′ic (-mĭm′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *pantomimicus.*] Of or
pan′to-mim′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to mimicry or pantomime. — **pan′to-mim′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan′to-mim′ic, *n.* A pantomime actor.

pan′to-mim′ist (păn′tō-mīm′ĭst), *n.* An actor in pantomime; also, a composer of pantomimes.

pan′to-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [Gr. παντόμορφος. See PAN-; MORPHIC.] Taking or assuming all shapes; as, hysteria is *pantomorphic* in its symptoms.

pan′to-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *panto-* + *phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of everything; a state of terror with no definite object of fear. — **pan′to-pho′bic** (-fō′bĭk; -fŏb′ĭk), **pan-toph′o-bous** (păn-tŏf′ō-bŭs), *a.*

pan′to-scope (păn′tō-skōp), *n.* [*panto-* + *-scope.*] *Photog.* **a** A form of wide-angle lens. **b** A panoramic camera.

pan′to-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* Viewing all; having a wide field of view; — used specif. of certain bifocal optical instruments; as: **pantoscopic camera**, a panoramic camera. — **p. spectacles**, spectacles with two segments of different focal lengths, the upper one for distant, the lower for close, vision.

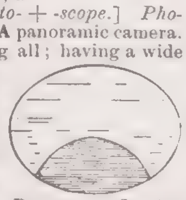
Pantoscopic Spectacle Lens.

pan-toum′ (pȧn-tōōm′), *n.* [F. See PANTUN.] *Pros.* A verse form of a number of four-line stanzas with the second and fourth lines of each stanza repeated as the first and third of the next, and with the first and third lines of the first stanza repeated as the second and fourth of the last. See PANTUN.

pan′try (păn′trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [ME. *pantrie*, F. *paneterie*, fr. *panetier* pantler, LL. *panetarius* baker (cf. *panetus* small loaf of bread), L. *panis* bread. Cf. COMPANY, PANNIER a basket, PANTLER.] A room or closet where bread and other provisions are kept.

pan-tun′ (pȧn-tōōn′), *n.* [Malay.] *Pros.* A Malay verse form for short improvised poems, imitated under the name *pantoum* (which see) by French and English writers.

Pan-urge′ (păn-ûrj′; *F.* pȧ′nürzh′), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. πανοῦργος ready to do anything; roguish.] The favorite companion of Pantagruel in Rabelais's "Pantagruel." He is a spendthrift, tippler, libertine, coward, and rogue, but his good heart and ingenious mocking at all things (except danger) make him attractive. Pantagruel made him governor of Salmygondin, and Panurge finally, unable to decide whether to marry, set out with Pantagruel to the Oracle of the Divine Bottle, where he was answered by the single word *tring* (touch glasses, as for a toast).

Pan′za, San′cho (săn′kō păn′zȧ; *Sp.* sän′chō pän′thä). [Sp. *panza* paunch.] The squire in Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He is a short, pot-bellied peasant, ignorant and credulous, but shrewd and with a store of proverbial wisdom, thus being a foil to his master. Among other things, Don Quixote promised him the government of an island. See BARATARIA.

pap (păp), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pappe.* Cf. PAP soft food.] **1**. A nipple; mammilla; teat. *Now Archaic or Dial.*

The *paps* which thou hast sucked. *Luke* xi. 27.

2. Anything shaped like a nipple, as: **a** A small tumor or swelling; a pimple. **b** A rounded, nipplelike hill or peak; a mamelon; — chiefly in *pl.*

pap, *n.* [Cf. D. *pap*, G. *pappe*, both perh. fr. L. *papa*, *pappa*, the word with which infants call for food.] **1**. A soft food for infants or invalids, as that made of bread boiled or softened in milk or water.
2. Hence, any substance of like consistency; a paste, pulp, emulsion, or the like.
3. The pulp of an apple, or of similar fruit. *Obs.*
4. Nourishment or support from official patronage; as, treasury *pap.* *Colloq. & Contemptuous.*

pa-pa′ (pȧ-pä′; pä′pȧ; 277: *cf.* MAMA), *n.* [F. *papa*, orig. a child's word; cf. L. *papa*, Gr. πάπας, πάππας, a child's word meaning father. Cf. POPE.] Father; — now chiefly a child's word.

pa′pa (pä′pä), *n.* [L., father, bishop, fr. Gr. See PAPA father.] **a** The bishop of Rome; the Pope. *Obs. or R.* **b** Also **pa′pas** (-päs). *East. Ch.* A parish priest, or one of the lower clergy. *Obs. or R.*

pa′pa-cy (pā′pȧ-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *papatia*, fr. L. *papa* a father, bishop. See POPE.] **1**. The office and dignity of the Pope, or pontiff, of Rome; papal jurisdiction.
2. The popes, collectively; the succession of popes.
3. The Roman Catholic supreme government; — often used by opponents disparagingly or opprobriously.

pa′pa-gal′lo (pä′pä-gäl′yō; 195), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-yōz; *Sp.* -yōs). [Sp. *papagayo.*] A large showily colored food fish (*Nematistius pectoralis*) related to the Carangidæ, found from the Gulf of California to Panama.

Pa′pa-go (pä′pä-gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz; *Sp.* -gōs). One of a tribe of Piman Indians of Arizona and Sonora. They are industrious agriculturists and laborers. Practically all are Roman Catholics.

pa-pa′in (pȧ-pā′ĭn; pā′pȧ-ĭn; 277), *n.* [See PAPAW.] *Chem.* A proteolytic enzyme present in the juice of the green fruit of the papaya, and apparently intermediate in action between pepsin and trypsin. The commercial preparation, used as a digestant, is a grayish pepsinlike powder.

pa′pal (pā′păl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *papa* bishop. See PAPACY.] **1**. Of or pert. to the Pope of Rome; proceeding from the Pope; ordered or uttered by the Pope; as, a *papal* edict.
2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.
papal brief, an apostolical brief. — **p. cross**. See CROSS, *Illust.* — **p. crown**, the tiara. — **p. hat**, a red hat with gold tassels, worn by the Pope. — **p. infallibility**, *R. C. Ch.*, the dogma that the Pope cannot, when speaking ex cathedra, i. e., in his official character of supreme pontiff, err in defining a doctrine of Christian faith or rule of morals to be held by the Church. This was decreed at the Vatican Council, July 18, 1870. — **P. States**, a former dominion, in Italy, directly subject to the Holy See. It included the Romagna, the Marches, Umbria, and the present province of Rome; it originated in a grant of the exarchate of Ravenna to Pope Stephen II. by Pepin the Short in 755, and ceased to exist when Rome was annexed to the kingdom of Italy in 1870.

pa′pal-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make, or to become, papal; to Romanize. — **pa′pal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **pa′pal-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*

Pa-pa′ver (pȧ-pā′vẽr), *n.* [L., poppy.] A genus of herbaceous plants, the poppies, typifying the family Papaveraceæ. They have lobed or dissected leaves and long-peduncled, often nodding, flowers, usually large and showy; the capsule is dehiscent only at the summit. The 25 species are mostly of the Old World, many being cultivated. *P. somniferum* is the source of opium. See POPPY.

Pa-pav′er-a′ce-æ (pȧ-păv′ẽr-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PAPAVER.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or shrubs, the poppy family, typifying the order Papaverales. They have milky juice, regular or irregular flowers with caducous sepals and hypogynous stamens, and capsular fruit. There are 26 genera and about 200 species, widely distributed, comprising many ornamental garden plants. The most important are *Papaver*, *Bikukulla*, *Sanguinaria*, *Argemone*, *Fumaria*, and *Capnoides.* — **pa-pav′er-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pa-pav′er-a′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants including 6 families, as the Papaveraceæ and Brassicaceæ. They are distinguished by the regular cyclic flowers with hypogynous stamens and superior compound ovary.

pa-paw′ (pȧ-pô′; pô′pô′, *esp. in spelling pawpaw*), *n.* Also **paw′paw′**. [Sp. *papayo* papaw, *papaya* the fruit of the papaw, fr. the native name in the West Indies.] **1**. The papaya; also, the tree that bears this fruit.
2. **a** The oblong yellowish fruit of an annonaceous tree (*Asimina triloba*) of the central and southern United States. The fruit has a sweetish, banana-like, many-seeded pulp. Also, the tree, which has large obovate leaves, and lurid purple flowers. **b** Any of various other American species of *Asimina.*

Papaw (*Asimina triloba*). 1 Flowers; 2 Leaves and Fruit.

3. A bushwhacker. *Missouri.*

pa-pa′ya (pä-pä′yä), *n.* [Sp., prop., fruit of the papaw. Cf. PAPAW.] The fruit of the tropical American tree *Carica papaya.* The tree is of palmlike appearance, crowned with long-petioled palmately 7-lobed leaves and clusters of diœcious yellow flowers. The oblong, yellow fruit is very large, and has a pulpy flesh and a thick rind. It is eaten raw, boiled as a vegetable, pickled, or preserved. The seeds are anthelmintic. All parts of the plant abound in milky juice containing papain (which see).

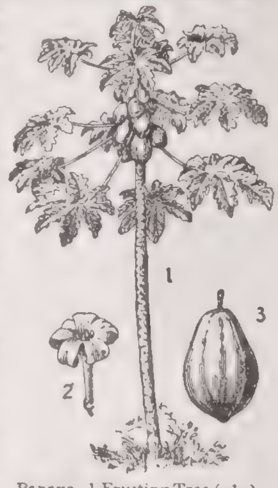

Papaya. 1 Fruiting Tree ($\frac{1}{120}$); 2 Staminate Flower; 3 Fruit.

pa′per (pā′pẽr), *n.* [F. *papier*, fr. L. *papyrus* papyrus, from which the Egyptians made a kind of paper, Gr. πάπυρος. Cf. PAPYRUS.] **1**. A substance made in the form of thin sheets or leaves from rags, straw, bark, wood, or other fibrous material, for various uses. The essential processes in the manufacture of paper are: the reduction of the raw material to a thin pulp; the running of this pulp upon a flat sieve of fine mesh, which retains the fibers that become felted together; and the removal and drying of the *fell* so formed. These processes are usually accompanied by others, according to the use for which the paper is designed, as bleaching, sizing, pressing or calendering, loading, tinting, etc. Machines for making paper in a continuous web were introduced about the year 1800, and most paper is now so made, though certain fine grades are still made by hand. In the **Fourdrinier machine** the sieve is a long endless wire cloth carried on rollers. A light cylinder, called the **dandy roll**, presses on the upper surface of the felt on the sieve, imparting the watermark and determining the character of the paper as *wove* (bearing the impression of a fine even gauze) or *laid* (marked with parallel lines). From this the felt passes on through rolls which express moisture, and over the driers, which are hollow cylinders heated with steam. A smooth surface is produced by calenders, and apparatus for sizing, etc., may also form a part of the machine. Where a high finish is required the paper is afterward passed through supercalenders. The **cylinder machine** differs from the Fourdrinier machine chiefly in having its sieve on a revolving cylinder, which dips into the vat of pulp. It is used principally in making heavy paper, board, and tissue paper. Paper consists of cellulose fibers in a more or less pure condition. It was made in early times from the inner bark of the paper mulberry by the Chinese, who extended the art to other materials and spread a knowledge of it among other nations. The best writing paper is made from linen rags. Newspaper is chiefly made from wood. Paper, when not sold in the roll, is furnished in various sizes (varying somewhat with different makers). The principal sizes are as follows:

TABLE OF PAPER SIZES.

NOTE. The abbreviations *dr.* drawing paper, *pr.* printing, *wr.* writing, *U. S.*, *Eng.*, are used where the size denoted by any name varies with the kind of paper or with the country.

TRADE NAME	INCHES.	TRADE NAME	INCHES.
Albert, note	$3^7/_8 \times 6$	**bastard**	16×20
antiquarian	31×53	**billet**, note	6×8
atlas, *wr.*	26×33	**billheads**, **halves**	$8^1/_2 \times 14$
" *dr.*	26×34	" **quarters**	$8^1/_2 \times 7$
bag cap, brown	$19^1/_2 \times 24$	" **sixes**	$4^2/_3 \times 8^1/_2$

pan′to-graph′ing, *n.* The use of a pantograph.

pantograph snaffle. A snaffle bit jointed like a pantograph.

pan′to-i-at′ri-cal, *a.* [*panto-* + *iatrical.*] Curing all evils. *Obs.*

pan′to-log′ic (păn′tō-lŏj′ĭk), **pan′to-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantology.

pan′to-man′cer (păn′tō-măn′sẽr), *n.* [*panto-* + Gr. μαντεία divination.] One who sees omens in all events.

pan′to-mime, *a.* Pantomimic.

pan′to-mime, *v. t. & i.* To represent by pantomime.

pan′to-mi′mi, *n.*, *pl.* of PANTOMIMUS.

pan′to-mim′ic-ry, *n.* = Pantomimic action.

pan′to-mi′mus (păn′tō-mī′mŭs), *n.; pl.* -MIMI (-mī). [L.] See PANTOMIME, 1.

pan′to-morph, *n.* [*panto-* + *-morph.*] Something capable of assuming all shapes.

pan′ton (păn′tŏn), *n.* [Perh. fr. PATTEN.] **1**. = PANTOFLE. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. *Far.* A horseshoe to correct a narrow, hoofbound heel. *Obs.*

‖ **pan′ton me′tron an′thro-pos** (mĕt′rŏn), or (*Gr.*) πάντων μέτρον ἄνθρωπος. See HOMO MENSURA.

pan-toph′a-gy (păn-tŏf′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. παντοφαγία; πᾶς, παντός, all + φαγεῖν to eat.] The habit or power of eating all kinds of food. — **pan′to-phag′ic** (păn′tō-făj′ĭk), **pan-toph′a-gous** (păn-tŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* — **pan-toph′a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pantophle. † PANTOFLE.

Pan-top′o-da (păn-tŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *panto-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PYCNOGONIDA. — **pan′to-pod** (păn′tō-pŏd), *n.*

pan′to-prag-mat′ic, *a.* Meddling in everything. — *n.* A meddler, or the art of meddling. *Humorous.*

pan-tos′o-phy (păn-tŏs′ō-fĭ). Var. of PANSOPHY.

Pan′to-sto′ma-ta (păn′tō-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *panto-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A group of protozoans having no definite mouth. — **pan-tos′to-mate** (păn-tŏs′tō-māt; păn′tō-stō′māt), **pan′to-stom′a-tous** (păn′tō-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* — **pan′to-stome** (păn′tō-stōm), *n.*

Pan′to-the′ri-a (-thē′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *panto-* + Gr. θηρίον beast.] *Paleon.* An order of generalized mammals including most of those of the American Jurassic. — **pan′to-the′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

pan′to-type, *n.* [*panto-* + *-type.*] A universal type.

pan-tou′fle (păn-tōō′f'l). Var. of PANTOFLE.

pantoun. † PANTON.

pan′trer. † PANTERER.

pan′try-man, *n.* A man employed in a pantry, as in a large hotel or on board a vessel.

pants (pănts), *n. pl.* Trousers; pantaloons; also, drawers; — abbr. of PANTALOONS. *Colloq.*

pantuffle. † PANTOFLE.

‖ **pa′ñu-e′lo** (pä′nyōō-ā′lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (*Sp.* -lōs). [Sp.] A kerchief or neckcloth; in the Philippines, a square cloth, folded triangularly, starched and worn like a great ruffle or collar.

‖ **pa′nure′** (pȧ′nür′), *n.* [F.] Bread crumbs used to cover croquettes, etc., for cooking.

pan-ur′gic (păn-ûr′jĭk), *a.* [See PANURGY.] Apt or ready in all kinds of work.

pan′ur-gy (păn′ûr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πανουργία, fr. πανοῦργος, properly, ready to do anything; hence, knavish, roguish; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἔργον work.] Skill in all work or business; craft. *R.*

pany. † PAYENY.

pan-yar′ (păn-yär′), *v. t.* [Pg. *penhorar* to pledge, fr. L. *pignus* pledge.] To seize as a pledge or security; esp., to seize or kidnap (natives); to plunder; raid. *West Africa.*

pan′yard. † PANNIER.

panyere. † PANNIER.

pa′nym. † PAYNIM.

pan-zo′ism (păn-zō′ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] **1**. Vital forces or powers, collectively; vital energy.
2. The primitive belief in the kinship of men and animals.

pan′zo-ö′ti-a (păn′zō-ō′shĭ-ȧ), **pan-zo′ö-ty** (păn-zō′ō-tĭ), *n.* [NL. *panzoötia*; Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ζῷον animal.] *Med.* An epidemic disease affecting many animals. — **pan′zo-öt′ic** (păn′zō-ŏt′ĭk), *a.*

pa′o-lase′ (pä′ō-lāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

pa′o-li-are′ (-lĭ-âr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

‖ **pa′o-lo** (pä′ō-lō), *n.* [It. Cf. PAUL.] See COIN.

Pa′o-lo, *n.* See FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

pap (păp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POP.

pap, *v. t.* To feed with pap.

pa-pa′. Var. of PAPAW.

‖ **pa′pa** (pä′pä), *n.* [Sp.] The potato.

pa′pa (pä′pȧ), *n.* **a** A baboon. **b** The king vulture.

pa′pa (pä′pä), *n.* [Maori.] A kind of bluish clay like indurated pipe clay, sometimes used for whitening fireplaces. It is often hard as stone, and is then called **papa rock**. *New Zealand.*

pa′pa-ble (pā′pȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *papable.* See PAPAL.] Qualified for, or eligible to, election to the papacy.

pa′pa-bot′, **pa′pa-bote′** (pä′pȧ-bōt′), *n.* [Prob. of Creole origin.] The upland plover. *Louisiana.*

papadom. † POPADAM.

papagay. † POPINJAY.

Pa′pa-ga′yo wind (pä′pȧ-gä′yō), *n.* *Meteor.* A violent northeasterly wind on the Pacific coasts of Nicaragua and Guatemala; — named for the district from which it blows.

pa-pa′ia. Var. of PAPAYA

pa-pa′io. † PAPAW.

Pa′pa-jo (pä′pä-hō; 189). Var. of PAPAGO.

pap′a-lin, *n.* [F. *papalin*, It. *papalino.*] A papist. *Obs.*

pa′pal-ism (pā′păl-ĭz'm), *n.* The papal system.

pa′pal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A papist. — **pa′pal-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

pa-pal′i-ty (pȧ-păl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *papalitas*: cf. OF. *papalité.*] The papacy. *Obs.*

pa′pal-ly, *adv.* of PAPAL.

pa′pal-ty, *n.* [Cf. F. *papauté.*] The papacy. *Obs.*

pa′pa-pho′bi-a (pā′pȧ-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *papa* bishop + *-phobia.*] Intense fear or dread of the Pope or popery. *Rare.* — **pa′pa-pho′bist** (pā′pȧ-fō′bĭst), *n.* *Rare.*

pa′parch-y (pā′pȧr-kĭ), *n.* [L. *papa* bishop + *-archy.*] Government by a pope. — **pa-par′chi-cal** (pȧ-pär′kĭ-kăl), *a.*

‖ **pa′pas** (pä′päs), *n.* [LGr. πάπας, πάππας.] *East. Ch.* A parish priest. See 2d PAPA **b**.

pa-pa′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pa′pate, *n.* [L. *papa* pope + *-ate*, 4: cf. OF. *papat.*] The papacy. *Obs.*

pa-pav′er-am′ine (pȧ-păv′ẽr-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; pȧ-pā′vẽr-; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}O_5N$, found in opium.

pa-pav′er-i′na (-ī′nȧ). Var of PAPAVERINE.

pa-pav′er-ine (pȧ-păv′ẽr-ĭn; -ēn; pȧ-pā′vẽr-; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}O_4N$, constituting about one per cent of opium. Its physiological action is not certainly known.

pa-pav′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, the poppy.

pa-pa′ya. † PAPAW.

Pap′a-ya′ce-æ (păp′ȧ-yā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CARICACEÆ. — **pap′a-ya′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pap′a-ya′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the modern family Caricaceæ, etc. — **pa-pa′yal** (pȧ-pā′yăl), *a.*

pap′a-yo′tin (păp′ȧ-yō′tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Papain.

pap′boat′, *n.* **1**. A boat-shaped dish to hold pap for infants.
2. A large spiral East Indian marine shell (*Turbinella rapa*); — so called because used by native priests to hold anointing oil.

pape. † PAP.

pape (pāp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pape.* See POPE.] Pope. *Obs. or Scot.*

pape, *n.* [Creole.] The nonpareil.

pa′pe-jay (pă′pē-jā). Obs. or Scot. var. of POPINJAY.

papelard, *n.* [F.] A flatterer; sycophant; hence, a hypocrite. *Obs.* — *a.* Hypocritical. *Obs.*

papelardy, *n.* Also **-dry**. Sycophancy. *Obs.*

pa′pe-lote, *n.* [Cf. PAP food.] Porridge. *Obs.*

Trade Name.	Inches.
billheads, thirds	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{3}$
broad twelves	23×41
cabinet, cards	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
cap	14×17
carte de visite	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$
casing, brown	36×46
check folio	17×24
colombier, *or* **columbier** *U. S.*	23×34
" *Eng.*	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 34\frac{1}{2}$
commercial letter, *wr.*	11×17
" **note**	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$
" **post**	11×17
copy	16×20
crown, *or* **crown cap** *U. S.*	15×19
" *Eng*	15×20
demy, *wr. U. S.*	16×21
" " *Eng.*	$15\frac{1}{2} \times 20$
" *pr. Eng.*	$17\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$
" boards	18×22
" *dr.*	15×20
" **letterheads**	$8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$
double atlas, *Eng.*	$31\frac{1}{2} \times 55$
" **cap**	17×28
" **copy**	20×33
" **crown**	20×30
" **demy** *wr U. S.*	21×32
" " " *Eng.*	$22\frac{1}{2} \times 35$
" " .	16×42
" " *pr.*	$22\frac{1}{2} \times 35$
" **double cap**	28×34
" " **crown**	30×40
" " **folio**	34×44
" **elephant**	27×40
" **folio**	22×34
" **foolscap**	17×27
" " boards	18×29
" **four pound** brown	22×31
" **imperial**	30×44
" " **cap,** brown	29×44
" **large,** cards	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 6$
" " **post**	21×33
" **letter**	16×20
" **medium**	23×36
" "	18×46
" **packet**	19×24
" **post**	$19\frac{1}{2} \times 31\frac{1}{2}$
" **pott**	15×25
" **royal,** *U. S.*	24×38
" " *Eng.*	25×40
" **small,** cards	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$
" " **post**	$19 \times 30\frac{1}{2}$
" **superroyal**	$27\frac{1}{2} \times 41$
elephant, *wr. & dr.*	23×28
" *pr. Eng.*	23×30
" brown	24×34
emperor, *U. S.*	40×60
" *Eng.*	48×72
extra size folio	19×24
" **thirds,** cards	$1\frac{7}{8} \times 3$
flat cap	14×17
" **foolscap**	13×16
" **letter**	10×16
" **packet**	12×19
folio, folio post	17×22
" **noteheads**	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$
" **letterheads**	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$
foolscap, *U. S.*	13×16
" *Eng*	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 17$
" board	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$
" **and half**	13×24
" " **third**	$13 \times 21\frac{1}{3}$

Trade Name.	Inches.
gentlemen's, cards	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$
grand eagle	27×40
half large, cards	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 3$
" **small,** "	$1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
haven cap, brown	21×26
hotel noteheads	$5\frac{2}{3} \times 11$
imperial, *U. S*	23×31
" *Eng.*	22×30
" **cap,** brown	22×29
Kent cap, brown	18×21
ladies', cards	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
large, "	$3 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
" **post**	$16\frac{1}{2} \times 21$
legal cap	13×16
letter	10×16
medium, *U. S.*	18×23
" *Eng.*	$18\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$
" *dr.*	17×22
" **and half.**	24×30
memorandum head	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$
music demy	$14\frac{3}{8} \times 20\frac{3}{4}$
note	8×10
packet folio	19×24
" **noteheads**	$5\frac{3}{4} \times 9$
" **post**	12×19
peerless, *dr.*	18×52
pinched post	$14\frac{1}{2} \times 19$
post	16×20
pott, *wr.*	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 15$
" *pr.*	13×16
Prince of Wales	$3 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
quad crown	30×40
" **demy**	$35\frac{1}{2} \times 45$
" **large,** cards	6×9
" **royal**	40×50
" **small,** cards	5×7
queen note	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$
reduced small, cards	$2\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
royal, *wr.*	19×24
" *pr.*	20×25
" **packet**	$6 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$
sheet and half cap	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$
" " " **demy**	$22\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$
" " " "	$17\frac{3}{4} \times 33\frac{3}{4}$
" " " **f'lsc'p**	$13\frac{1}{4} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$
" " " **post**	$19\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$
" " " **pott**	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$
" " **third foolscap**	$13\frac{1}{4} \times 22$
short demy	$14\frac{3}{8} \times 20\frac{3}{4}$
small atlas, *Eng.*	25×31
" **cap**	13×16
" **cards**	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
" **double cap**	16×26
" " **post**	19×29
" **post**	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$
statements	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$
" **gem**	$3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$
" **head-and-tail**	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$
" **hotel**	$5\frac{2}{3} \times 11$
" **infant**	$4\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$
" **short**	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$
" **square**	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$
" **Yankee**	$5\frac{3}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$
superroyal *wr. U.S.*	20×28
" " *Eng.*	19×27
" *dr.*	19×27
" *pr.*	$20\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$
" boards	$21\frac{1}{2} \times 29$
theorem. *dr.*	28×34
thirds, cards	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$
town "	2×3

2. A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance.
3. Something resembling true paper, as (in form and use) the papyrus of the ancients or (in material) dried paper pulp molded into any form, or papier-mâché.
4. A printed or written document or instrument; a writing, as an essay; as, a *paper* read before a society; an examination *paper;* specif., *pl.*, documents proving identity, validity, authorization, etc.; as, an officer's *papers.*
5. Hence: **a** Short for *negotiable paper* (see under NEGOTIABLE). **b** (*pl.*) = SHIP'S PAPERS.
6. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a daily *paper.*
7. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins, tacks, opium, etc.
8. A paper specially prepared, as by having a medicinal preparation spread over it.
9. Decorated hangings or coverings for walls, made of paper. See PAPER HANGINGS.
10. A free pass. *Slang.*
Syn. — PAPER, DOCUMENT. PAPER, as here compared, is the general term for a printed or written instrument of whatever sort; DOCUMENT, which may apply to anything written, printed, or inscribed, suggests esp. a source of information, evidence, or proof; as, state *papers;* to sign a *paper;* "A peculiar difficulty I have experienced in dealing with Lord Macaulay's private *papers*" (*Trevelyan*); "Her [Lady Byron's] letters I sent back except those of the quarreling correspondence, and those, being *documents*, are placed in the hands of a third person" (*Byron*); "The history of Shelley's life develops itself clearly before our eyes; the *documents* of importance for it are given with sufficient fullness" (*M. Arnold*); "Life is only a *document* to be interpreted" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*).

pa'per (pā'pẽr), *v. t.;* PA'PERED (pā'pẽrd); PA'PER-ING. **1**. To write on paper; to make a memorandum of; also, to describe on paper and post or publish the description.
I'll have to *paper* your friend from the lowlands. *Stevenson.*
2. To fold or inclose in paper.
3. To furnish with paper; to cover or line with paper; esp., to furnish with paper hangings; as, to *paper* a house. Also, to treat with paper, as with sandpaper.
4. *Bookbinding.* To prepare (a volume) for its covers by pasting the end papers and flyleaves.
5. To give out free tickets or passes for, as a theater. *Slang.*

pa'per, *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to paper; made of paper.
2. Resembling paper or existing only on paper; unsubstantial; as, a *paper* army.
☞ For various phrases, as *paper* birch, *paper* profits, etc., see the *Vocabulary.*

pa'per-bark' (pā'pẽr-bärk'), *n.* Any of several Australian myrtaceous trees of the genus *Melaleuca* (esp. *M. leucadendron*) or the related genus *Callistemon;* — so called from the thin papery bark, which peels off in large sheets.
paper birch. An American birch (*Betula papyrifera*), with chalky white bark peeling in many thin layers. The bark was widely used by the Indians for canoes, and is now worked into various fancy articles, as baskets, etc.
paper blockade. *Internat. Law.* A blockade proclaimed but not effectively enforced. See BLOCKADE, 1.
paper boards. *Bookbinding.* Boards with the outside covering of paper.
paper credit. Credit based on evidences of debt, as promissory notes, duebills, etc.
paper hanger. One who covers walls with wall paper.
paper hangings. Paper, commonly ornamental, used to cover the inner walls of houses, etc.
paper money. Paper documents that circulate as a substitute for money. In a narrow sense the term is restricted to those forms issued for the purpose of such circulation, as government notes, fiat paper money, bank notes, etc.; in a wider, but less correct, sense the term *paper money* is indefinitely used to include all instruments, such as negotiable commercial paper, that have the effect of replacing money in circulation.
paper mulberry. An Asiatic moraceous tree (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) resembling the mulberry. Its thin fibrous inner bark is used in Polynesia for making tapa cloth. It is grown as a shade tree in Europe and America. See TAPA.
paper muslin. Glazed muslin, for linings, etc.
paper narcissus. = PAPER-WHITE NARCISSUS.
paper nautilus. A cephalopod of the genus *Argonauta* (which see); — so called from the delicate shell.

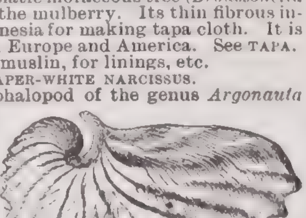
Shell of Paper Nautilus. (⅓)

paper profits. *Finance.* Prospective unrealized profits on transactions not concluded.
paper tree. **a** The paper mulberry. **b** Either of two ornamental Asiatic thymelæaceous shrubs (*Edgeworthia gardneri* and *Daphne cannabina*) whose bark is used in making paper. **c** The East Indian moraceous tree *Streblus asper.*
paper wasp. Any wasp making a nest of paperlike material, as the yellow jackets.
paper weight. Any object designed to hold down loose papers by its weight.
pa'per-white' nar-cis'sus. A variety of narcissus bearing clusters of small, very fragrant, pure white blossoms.
pa'per-y (pā'pẽr-ĭ), *a.* Like paper; of the thinness or consistency of paper.
‖ **pa'pe-terie'** (pȧ'pĕ-trē'), *n.* [F., fr. *papier* paper.] A case or box with paper and writing materials.
Pa'phi-an (pā'fĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Paphius*, Gr. Πάφιος, from Πάφος the city Paphos.] Of or pertaining to Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus with a famous temple of Aphrodite; hence, pertaining to love, esp. illicit love, or wantonness. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paphos; also, a prostitute.
‖ **pa'pier'-mâ'ché'** (pȧ'pyā'mä'shā'; pȧ'pyā-mä'shā), *n.* [F., chewed paper; *papier* paper + *mâché* chewed.] A hard and strong substance made of a paper pulp mixed with size, glue, rosin, clay, or the like. It is shaped into various articles, usually by molds.

Papilio (*P. polyxenes*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Butterfly.

Pa-pil'i-o (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ō; -yō), *n.* [L., a butterfly.] *Zoöl.* A Linnæan genus originally comprising all the butterflies, but as now used restricted to the typical swallow-tailed butterflies and some of their near allies. It comprises many subgenera, and is the type of the family Papilionidæ.

pa-pil'i-o-na'ceous (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* **1**. Like a butterfly.
2. *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the family Papilionaceæ (*Fabaceæ*). **b** Having an irregular zygomorphic corolla somewhat resembling a butterfly, as in the bean, pea, and other fabaceous plants.

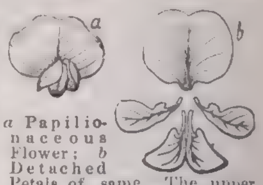

a Papilionaceous Flower; *b* Detached Petals of same. The upper one is the Vexillum, Banner, or Standard; the laterals are the Wings; the basals form the Keel.

Pa-pil'i-on'i-dæ (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PAPILIO.] *Zoöl.* A large family of butterflies. They have all three pairs of legs well developed in both sexes; the larvæ usually have osmateria, and the pupæ are angular and attached by the anal end and a median loop of silk. It comprises the subfamilies Papilioninæ and Parnassiinæ, and sometimes the Pierinæ. — **pa-pil'i-on'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
pa-pil'la (pȧ-pĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., a nipple, pimple, dim. of *papula.*] Any small nipplelike or pimplelike projection or part; as: **a** *Bot.* An epidermal cell whose walls form a conical protuberance like a minute hair. Such papillæ often give a velvety appearance to the petals of flowers. **b** *Anat. & Zoöl.* (1) A vascular process of connective tissue extending into and nourishing the root of a hair, feather, or developing tooth. (2) One of the vascular protuberances of the dermal layer of the skin extending into the epidermal layer. In many cases they contain tactile corpuscles. (3) The apex of a Malpighian pyramid of the kidney. (4) One of the small protuberances distributed over the upper surface of the tongue. They are known according to their shape as *circumvallate, fungiform,* and *filiform* papillæ. The two former kinds bear taste buds.
pap'il-lar (păp'ĭ-lȧr; pȧ-pĭl'ȧr; 277), *a.* Papillary.
pap'il-la-ry (păp'ĭ-lâ-rĭ; pȧ-pĭl'ȧ-rĭ; 277), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a papilla or papillæ; bearing papillæ; papillose.
papillary layer (of the derma), *Anat.*, the superficial layer of the derma raised into papillæ fitting in corresponding depressions on the inner surface of the epidermis. — **p. muscles**, *Anat.*, the musculi papillares.
pap'il-late (păp'ĭ-lāt; pȧ-pĭl'āt), *a.* Papillose.
pap'il-li'tis (păp'ĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *papilla* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the intraocular end of the optic nerve; optic neuritis.
pap'il-lo'ma (-lō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LOMATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *papilla* + *-oma.*] *Med.* An epithelial tumor formed by hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin or mucous membrane, as a corn or a wart.
pa-pil'lo-né' (pȧ-pĭl'yō-nā'), *a.* [F. *papillonné.*] *Her.* Diapered with a kind of vair, the small shieldlike figures sprinkled with specks and arranged somewhat like the scales of a fish; — so called from a fancied resemblance of the specks to those of a butterfly's wing.

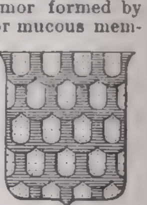
Papilloné.

pap'il-lose (păp'ĭ-lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* Covered with, or bearing, papillæ; resembling papillæ. — **pap'il-los'i-ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
pap'il-lote (-lōt), *n.* [F.] **1**. A curl paper for the hair.
2. A paper wrapper in which cutlets are sometimes cooked and served.
pa'pism (pā'pĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *papisme.* See POPE.] Popery; Roman Catholicism; — used disparagingly.
pa'pist (-pĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *papiste.*] A Roman Catholic; an adherent of the Church of Rome and the authority of the Pope; — used disparagingly.
pa-pis'tic (pȧ-pĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *papistique.*] Of or **pa-pis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } pert. to the Church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies; pert. to popery; popish; — used disparagingly. — **pa-pis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pa'pize (pā'pīz), *v. t. & i.* [See PAPAL.] To imbue with popery; to render popish; also, to act the pope or conform to or advocate the papal system; — used disparagingly.
pa-poose' (pȧ-pōōs'), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (Algonquian) *papoos.*] **1**. A young child of North American Indian parents.
2. The target in the lying-down figure. *Riflemen's Slang.*
pap-pif'er-ous (pă-pĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*pappus* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or producing a pappus.
pap'pose (păp'ōs; pȧ-pōs'), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with a pappus; of the nature of a pappus.

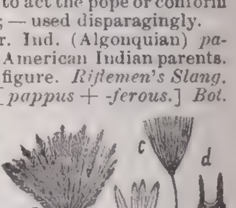

Achenes with Pappus of different kinds. *a* Plumose (*Theodorea*); *b* Membranaceous (*Chænactis*); *c* Capillary (Dandelion); *d* Awnlike (*Bidens*)

pap'pus (păp'ŭs), *n.* [L., an old man, pappus, Gr. πάππος.] *Bot.* Any appendage or tuft of appendages crowning the ovary or fruit in certain higher families of seed plants, notably the composites. It may take the form of capillary bristles, as in *Aster;* of two or more scales or awns, as in *Silphium* and its allies; of a crownlike border or of

pa'per-back', *n.* A paper-covered book. *Colloq.*
pa'per-board', *n.* Pasteboard.
paper book. *Eng. Practice.* A book containing copies or abstracts of the pleadings and other papers exchanged between the parties and of the facts necessary to a complete understanding of a case, answering in appealed cases to the American *case and exceptions.*
pa'per-boy', *n.* = NEWSBOY.
paper chase. = HARE AND HOUNDS. — **paper chaser**. — **pa'per-chas'ing**, *a. & n.*
paper cloth. = TAPA
paper coal. A variety of lignite splitting into papery layers.
pa'perd. Papered. *Ref. Sp.*
paper day. *Eng. Practice.* Any of various days in each term when causes are heard that have been entered for argument.
pa'pered (pā'pẽrd), *a.* Burdened with liens evidenced by agreements on paper. *Slang.*
pa'per-er, *n.* One who papers something; esp., a paperhanger.
pa'per-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
paper hunt. = PAPER CHASE.
paperie. † POPERY.
pa'per-i-ness (pā'pẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
pa'per-ing, *n.* = PAPER HANGINGS.
Paper King. John Law, the financial projector. See MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.
paper minister. A minister who reads his sermons *Colloq., Scot.*
pa'per-mouth', *n.* The crappie. *Local, U. S.*
pa'pern (-pẽrn), *a.* Made of paper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
paper office. An office where documents, as state or court papers, are kept or recorded. *Hist.*
paper plot. A plot for a play outlined on paper. *Obs*
paper rate. *Railroads.* A freight rate so high as to prohibit traffic except small exceptional consignments.
paper reed. The papyrus.
pa'per-rush', *n.* The papyrus.
pa'per-shelled', *a.* Having a very thin shell, as a paper-shelled almond, or a crab whose shell is beginning to harden.
pa'per-stealth', *n* Plagiarism. *Obs.*
paper wedding. See WEDDING.
paper worm. = BOOKWORM, 1.
pa'pess (pā'pĕs). Variant of POPESS.
papey. † PAPAW.
pa'pey, *n.* [Cf. PAPAL.] The brotherhood of St. John and St Charity or their house in Aldgate ward, London. *Obs.*
pap'hawk', *n.* A nursing child. *Obs.*
pap'head', *n* A nipple. *Obs.*
pap-holy. † POPEHOLY.
pa-pic'o-list (pȧ-pĭk'ō-lĭst), *n* [L. *papa* pope + *colere* to worship.] = PAPIST. *Rare.* — **pa-pic'o-lar** (-lȧr), *a* *Rare.*
‖ **pa'pier'** (pȧ'pyā'), *n.* [F. See PAPER.] Paper; — chiefly used in various phrases; as, **pa'pier' bulle'** (bül'), tinted drawing paper, etc. [= ICE PAPER.] **pa'pier' gla'cé'** (glȧ'sā'). [F.]
Pa-pil'i-o-na'ce-æ (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ō-nā'sē-ē; pȧ-pĭl'yō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *papilio, -onis,* butterfly.] *Bot.* Syn. of FABACEÆ.
Pa-pil'i-o'nes (-ĭ-ō'nēz), **Pa-pil'-i-on'i-des** (-ŏn'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] **1**. Syn. of RHOPALOCERA. **2**. Syn. of PAPILIONIDÆ.
Pa-pil'i-o-ni'næ (-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical subfamily of the Papilionidæ, containing the swallowtail butterflies (genus *Papilio*). — **pa-pil'-i-o-nine** (-nīn; -nĭn; 184), *a.*
‖ **pa-pil'la lach'ry-ma'lis** (pȧ-pĭl'ȧ lăk'rĭ-mā'lĭs) [NL.] *Anat.* A lachrymal papilla. See LACHRYMAL CANAL.
‖ **pa-pil'la spi-ra'lis** (spĭ-rā'-lĭs). [NL. *spiralis* spiral.] *Anat* The organ of Corti.
pap'il-lat'ed (păp'ĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a* = PAPILLATE.
pap'il-lec'to-my (-lĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*papilla* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of papillæ, esp. engorged papillæ from a kidney
pap'il-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*papilla* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a papilla or papillæ.
pa-pil'li-form (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*papilla* + *-form.*] Shaped like a papilla.
pap'il-lo'ma-to'sis (păp'ĭ-lō'-mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *papillomata*, pl. + *-osis.*] *Med* State of being affected with papillomata.
pap'il-lom'a-tous (-lŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -lō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to papillomata.
pa-pil'lo-ret'i-ni'tis (pȧ-pĭl'ō-rĕt'ĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *papilla* + *retinitis.*] Inflammation of the optic disk and the retina.
pap'il-lous (păp'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* Papillose. *Rare.*
pa-pil'lule (pȧ-pĭl'ūl), *n.* [NL. *papillula*, dim.] A small papilla. — **pa-pil'lu-late** (-ū-lāt), *a.*
pa'pin-gay (pä'pĭn-gā), **pa'-pin-go** (-gō). Obs. or Scot vars. of POPINJAY.
papio, *n.* A papion. *Obs.*
Pa'pi-o (pā'pĭ-ō), *n.* [F. *papion.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the baboons. *Cynocephalus* is a synonym.
papion, *n.* [OF. *papion;* cf. LL. *papio.*] A leopardlike beast used in hunting. *Obs.*
pa'pi-on (pā'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F.] Any of several baboons, esp. *Papio sphinx* of West Africa
papir. † PAPER.
Pa-pir'i-an (pȧ-pĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Roman Hist.* Of or pertaining to any of various men called Papirius: — used in designating various laws promoted by them.
pa-pi'rus. † PAPYRUS.
pa'pish (pā'pĭsh), *a.* [Cf. PAPAL.] Popish. — *n.* A papist.
pa'pish-er (-ẽr), *n.* A papist. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pa'pist-like', *a.* See -LIKE.
pa'pist-ly, *adv.* of PAPIST.
pa'pist-ry (-rĭ), *n.* = POPERY.
pa'pize, *v. i.* To conform to the position of the Pope or the papacy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
pap'less, *a.* Devoid of paps.
pap'meat', *n.* Pap, or food similar to pap. *Rare.*
pap'oid (păp'oid; pā'poid), *n.* [See PAPAW; -OID.] = PAPAIN. *Trade Name.*
papoose root. The blue cohosh
pa-poosh', **pa-pouche'** (pȧ-pōōsh'). Vars of BABOOSH
pappa † PAPA, father; PAPAW.
pap'pas (păp'ȧs). Var. of PAPAS.
pappe. † PAP.
Pap'pe-a (păp'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Karl W. L. *Pappe*, Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African sapindaceous trees of one species, *Pappea capensis,* with regular flowers in panicled racemes. Its red edible fruit is called the *South African prune*
pap-pes'cent (pă-pĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*pappus* + *-escent.*] *Bot* Pappiferous.
pap'pey. † PAPEY.
papphe. † POP, to adorn.
pap'pi-form (păp'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Resembling a pappus.
pap'ple (păp''l). Dial. or Scot var. of POPPLE
pap-poose'. Var. of PAPOOSE.
pap'pous (păp'ŭs), *a.* *Bot* Pappose.
pap'-pox', *n.* = COWPOX.

short teeth, as in *Coreopsis;* of plumose hairs, as in *Theodorea;* or it may be wanting. In the dandelion it is stalked instead of sessile. Morphologically the pappus represents the limb of an adherent calyx variously adapted to secure dispersal of the fruit by wind or other agencies. Though commonly used of the above-described structures or the achenes of Asteraceæ and Cichoriaceæ, the term *pappus* applies equally to the calyx appendages in Valerianaceæ, Dipsacaceæ, and Calyceraceæ.

pa′pri-ka (pä′prē-kä), *n.* Also **pa′pri-ca**. [Hung. *paprika* Turkish pepper; prob. through G.] The dried ripened fruit of *Capsicum annuum* or various other species of pepper; also, the mildly pungent condiment prepared from it.

Pap′u-an (păp′ū-ăn; -ōō-ăn), *a.* [Malay *papuwah* frizzled, *orang papuwah* frizzled men, Papuans.] Pert. to Papua or the Papuans.—**Papuan subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Australian region including New Guinea and the islands to Wallace's line, sometimes excluding Celebes.

Pap′u-an, *n.* **1**. One of the native race of Papua, or New Guinea. The Papuans resemble the Negroes in physical type, and have been classed as a branch of that race (see NEGRO). The nose, however, is usually prominent and the expression milder than that of the African Negro, while the hair is frizzly rather than woolly. The color is sooty brown to black. The Papuans have the general culture of Oceania, practicing a restricted agriculture, and on the coast fishing and trading in well-built canoes. They excel in decorative arts and in music. Their languages are of many different stocks, possibly distantly related to the native Australian dialects. In religion they are animists. Also, the languages of the Papuans, taken collectively.
2. Loosely, a member of any of the darker races of Oceania, including the Papuans proper, the Melanesians, and the Negritos.

pap′u-lar (păp′ū-lȧr), *a.* Consisting of, or characterized by, papules; as, a *papular* eruption.

pap′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Covered with papules.

pap′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* The production of papules, or pimples.

pap′ule (păp′ūl), *n.* [L. *papula.*] *Med.* A small, solid, usually conical, elevation of the skin, due to congestion, accumulated secretion, or hypertrophy; a papula; a pimple.

pap′u-lif′er-ous (-ū-lĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*papule* + *-ferous.*] *Med.* Having papules, or pimples; pimply.

pap′u-lo-squa′mous (păp′ū-lō-skwā′mŭs), *a.* [*papule* + *squamous.*] *Med.* Both papular and squamous; — said of certain affections of the skin.

pa-py′ro- (pȧ-pī′rō-; pȧ-pĭr′ō-). A combining form from Greek πάπυρος, *papyrus;* — also used in the sense of *paper.*

pa-py′ro-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*papyro-* + *-graph.*] A device to multiply writings, drawings, etc., in which a paper stencil, made by writing or drawing with corrosive ink, is used; also, any of various other multiplying devices. See COPYGRAPH, HECTOGRAPH, MANIFOLD WRITING.

pa-py′ro-graph, *v. t.;* -GRAPHED (-gráft); -GRAPH′ING. To copy with the papyrograph.

pap′y-rog′ra-phy (păp′ĭ-rŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1**. The process of multiplying copies of writings, etc., with the papyrograph. **2**. The art or process of making papyrotypes.
— **pa-py′ro-graph′ic** (pȧ-pī′rō-grăf′ĭk; pȧ-pĭr′ō-), *a.*

pa-py′ro-tint (pȧ-pī′rō-tĭnt; pȧ-pĭr′ō-), *a.* [*papyro-* + *tint.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a modified papyrotype process for making half-tone prints.

pa-py′ro-type (-tīp), *n.* [*papyro-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A print similar to a photolithograph, but made from a relief plate prepared by the use of paper with a calcareous surface from which the image is transferred.

pa-py′rus (pȧ-pī′rŭs), *n.;* *L. pl.* PAPYRI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. πάπυρος. See PAPER.] **1**. A tall sedge (*Cyperus papyrus*), native of Egypt and adjacent countries, with a smooth triangular stem and a large compound umbel with drooping rays. Its fiber served many uses in historic times.
2. The pith of this plant, used as a writing material by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was prepared by cutting longitudinal strips, arranging them crosswise in two or three layers, soaking them in water, and pressing them into a homogeneous surface.
3. A writing on papyrus; esp., *pl.*, written scrolls made of papyrus.

Papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*).

Pa′que-lin's′ ther′mo-cau′ter-y (pák′-lăɴz′). [After C. A. *Paquelin* (1836-1905), French physician.] Thermocautery with a hollow platinum point kept hot by benzene vapor passing through it.

par (pär), *n.* [L. *par*, adj., equal. See PEER an equal.] **1**. The established value of the monetary unit or of currency of one country expressed in the monetary unit or currency of another using the same metal as the standard of value; — called in full **par of exchange**, or more exactly **mint par** or **commercial par**. This par of exchange is determined by the fixed values of the monetary units of the two countries as determined by the value of the gold or silver contained in them, and serves as a point from which to measure the rise and fall of the **real, arbitrated**, or **commercial, par of exchange** (sometimes called **ideal**, or **hypothetical, par**), which is affected by the demand and supply as determined by the balance of indebtedness between the two countries, loss of interest and risk involved in transmission, etc. Thus, one pound sterling is worth at the mint par of exchange $4.86 in the currency of the United States; and (commercial) exchange is *at par* (of exchange) when, for example, a bill in New York, for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London, can be purchased for $486 in New York. Exchange is *in favor of* a place when the foreign money is there worth more than the par of exchange, and exchange will then be above par when the price is reckoned, as in London, in terms of a unit of domestic money, but below par when the price is reckoned, as in New York, in terms of a unit of the foreign money. Exchange is *against* a place when the foreign money is worth less there than the par of exchange.
2. Equality of the nominal and market values of securities or certificates of value (often called **nominal**, or **face, par**), or of the value or price at which they are issued and their market value (called **issue par**). The *nominal par* for railroad and industrial shares in stocks in the United States is for most stocks (**full stocks**) $100 or for some (**half stocks**) $50; for bonds it is usually $1,000, or less often $500; in Great Britain the usual values for shares are £1, £5, and £10.
3. Equality as to value, condition, or circumstances; common level; — usually with *on* or *upon;* as, their pretensions are on a *par;* his ability is on a *par* with his rank.
4. An amount which is taken as an average or mean. *Eng.*
5. *Golf.* The number of strokes required for a hole or a round played without mistake, two strokes being allowed on each hole for putting. *Par* represents perfect play, whereas *bogey* makes allowance on some holes for human frailty. Thus if *par* for a course is 75, *bogey* is usually put down, arbitrarily, as 81 or 82.
above, below, under, or **up to, par**, above, below, etc., the particular value or price which is taken as the par.

par (pär), *v. t.;* PARRED (pärd); PAR′RING. To put on a par.

par, *prep.* [F., fr. L. *per.* See PER.] By; through; — used often in Early English in phrases from the French, being sometimes written as a part of the word it governs; as, *par* amour, or *par*amour; *par* cas, or *par*case.

par′a- (păr′ȧ-). [Gr. παρά beside; prob. akin to E. *for*-in *forgive.* Cf. FOR-.] **1**. A prefix meaning *alongside of, beyond, against, amiss;* as, *para*ble, lit., a placing beside; *para*dox, that contrary to opinion; *para*chronism.
2. *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) used: **a** In designating a substance in some way related to the one to whose name the prefix is attached, as a modification, an isomer, a co-product, etc.; as, *para*ldehyde. **b** In designating certain benzene derivatives; as, *para*xylene, *para* position. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Abbr., *p-*. **c** In designating certain compounds having, or assumed to have, the racemic form. **d** In certain cases of stereoisomerism to indicate a parallel arrangement of groups or atoms; — opposed to *anti-*.

Pa-rá′ (pȧ-rä′), *n.* **1**. The estuary of the Tocantíns river in Brazil; also, a seaport on this estuary.
2. Short for PARÁ RUBBER.
Pará cress, an annual asteraceous herb (*Spilanthes oleracea*) grown in tropical countries as a pungent salad, and also used medicinally. — **P. grass**. **a** A tall rather coarse grass (*Panicum molle*) widely grown in the tropics for pasturage, and also introduced into the southern United States. **b** Piassaba fiber. — **P. nut**, the Brazil nut. — **P. palm**, the assai palm. — **P. rubber**, the caoutchouc obtained from the South American euphorbiaceous tree *Hevea brasiliensis*, hence called the **Pará rubber tree**; also, the similar product of other species of *Hevea*. It is usually exported in flat round cakes, and is a chief variety of commercial India rubber. See CAOUTCHOUC. — **P. sarsaparilla**, *Pharm.*, a sarsaparilla obtained from a Brazilian species of *Smilax*.

par′a–an′æs-the′si-a, -an′es-the′si-a (păr′ȧ-ăn′ĕs-thē′-sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *anæsthesia.*] *Med.* Anæsthesia of both sides of the lower half of the body.

par′a-ban′ic (-băn′ĭk), *a.* [G. *paraban*säure, prob. fr. Gr. παραβαίνειν to pass over.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a dibasic nitrogenous acid, $C_3N_2H_2O_3$, got by oxidation of uric acid, and in other ways. It is white and crystalline, and its salts are unstable; — also called *oxalyl urea.* — **par′a-ba-nate** (păr′ȧ-bȧ-nāt), *n.* See -ATE, 3 **b**.

pa-rab′a-sis (pȧ-răb′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. παράβασις, fr. παραβαίνειν to go aside, step forward.] An important choral ode characterizing the Old Greek comedy, mainly in anapæstic tetrameters and on personal or state matters. The chorus delivered it at an intermission in the action, facing, and moving towards, the audience.

par′a-bel′lum pis′tol (păr′ȧ-bĕl′ŭm). [Perh. L. *para bellum* prepare for war.] A self-loading magazine pistol carrying eight cartridges in the removable magazine in the butt. When discharged, it automatically ejects the empty cartridge case and reloads. Called also **Luger**, or **Borchardt-Luger, pistol**.

par′a-be′ma (-bē′mȧ), *n.;* *L. pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NGr. παραβῆμα. See PARA-; BEMA.] In Byzantine and later Greek architecture, a chapel beyond the bema; also, in some cases, the sacristy. — **par′a-be-mat′ic** (-bē-măt′ĭk), *a.*

par′a-blast (păr′ȧ-blăst), *n.* [See PARA-; -BLAST.] *Embryol.* In meroblastic eggs of vertebrates, the yolk as distinguished from the protoplasmic part, or *archiblast;* also, a layer of cells supposed to be derived from the nucleated part of the yolk and to form the blood vessels, etc.

par′a-ble (păr′ȧ-b'l), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *parable*, L. *parabola*, fr. Gr. παραβολή a placing beside or together, a comparing, comparison, a parable, fr. παραβάλλειν to throw beside, compare; παρά beside + βάλλειν to throw. ME. had also *parabole*, fr. OF. & F. *parabole.* Cf. EMBLEM, PALAVER, PARABOLA, PARLEY, PAROLE, SYMBOL.] A comparison; similitude; specif., a short fictitious narrative of a possible event in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn; as, the *parables* of Christ.
Syn. — See FABLE.

par′a-ble (păr′ȧ-b'l), *v. t. & i.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To represent by parable; to compose or speak in parables.

Which by the ancient sages was thus *parabled.* *Milton*

pa-rab′o-la (pȧ-răb′ō-lȧ), *n.;* *pl.* -OLAS (-lȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. παραβολή, prop., a placing beside (cf. CONIC SECTION). See PARABLE; cf. PARABOLE.] *Geom.* **a** A conic section, the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side; a plane curve, any point of which is equidistant from a fixed point, the *focus*, and a fixed straight line, the *directrix.* See CONIC SECTION, *Illust.* **b** Any curve defined by the equation $y = ax^n$, where n is positive and rational. For the *cubical parabola* n = 3; for the *semicubical parabola* n = $\frac{3}{2}$. See under CUBICAL, and SEMICUBICAL. Parabolas have infinite branches, but no rectilineal asymptotes.

par′a-bol′ic (păr′ȧ-bŏl′ĭk), **par′a-bol′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. παραβολικός figurative: cf. F. *parabolique.* See PARABLE.] **1**. Of the nature of, or expressed by, a parable or figure; allegorical.
2. [From PARABOLA.] *Geom.* **a** Resembling, relating to, or generated or directed by, a parabola. **b** Having only one point at infinity; characterized by the equality or coincidence of two elements.
parabolic branch (of a curve), *Math.*, a branch touching the right line at infinity, whether at a simple or at a multiple point. — **p. conoid**, a paraboloid; a conoid whose directrix is a parabola. See CONOID. — **p. cylinder**, a cylinder whose directrix is a parabola. It is the only one whose plane sections are all parabolas. — **p. epicycloid**, *Math.*, a so-called epicycloid, having, however, the fixed and the rolling curve equal parabolas. — **p. geometry**, Euclidean geometry. — **p. governor**. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5. — **p. logarithm**, a real logarithm. Since $e^{\pm 2\pi i} = 1 = e^{\pm 2n\pi i}$, $N = e^x = e^x.e^{\pm 2n\pi i} = e^{\pm x 2n\pi i}$; therefore nat. log. $N = x$ or $x \pm 2n\pi i$, so that, though to any logarithm corresponds just one number, to any number correspond infinitely many logarithms, a real $(x) \pm$ any multiple of $2\pi i$. — **p. mirror**, *Optics*, a mirror with a concave paraboloidal surface reflecting parallel rays to a focus, or, if the source of light is at the focus, sending it out in parallel rays. It is used in reflecting telescopes and in headlights. — **p. point**, a point at which the indicatrix becomes parabolic, that is, a pair of coincident right lines. A continuous series of such points divides a convex-convex from a concavo-convex region of a surface. — **p. space**. **a** A segment of a parabola. **b** = EUCLIDEAN SPACE. — **p. spindle**, the solid generated by revolving the segment of a parabola about its chord, when that chord is perpendicular to the axis. — **p. spiral**. *Math.* **a** A helicoid parabola. **b** The curve whose equation is $r^2 = a^2\phi$. Its equation is of the same form in polar coördinates as that of the common parabola in Cartesian coördinates.— **p. (linear) transformation**, a transformation with the discriminant 0, and the double elements therefore coincident. — **p. velocity**, the velocity acquired by a body falling toward the sun from an infinite distance.

par′a-bol′i-cal-ly (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**. By way of parable; in a parabolic manner.
2. In the form or manner of a parabola.

par′a-bol′i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*parabola* + *-form.*] Like a parabola in form; tangent to the line at infinity.

pa-rab′o-list (pȧ-răb′ō-lĭst), *n.* A narrator of parables.

pa-rab′o-lize (-līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). **1**. To express in fables or explain as parables. **2**. To make parabolic or paraboloidal.
— **pa-rab′o-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **pa-rab′o-liz′er** (-līz′ẽr), *n.*

pa-rab′o-loid (-loid), *n.* [*parabola* + *-oid:* cf. F. *paraboloïde.*] *Geom.* The surface generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis; any conicoid whose sections by planes parallel to a given line are parabolas. There are two kinds, *elliptic* and *hyperbolic*, according to the sections made by other planes. The term *paraboloid* has been applied also to parabolas of higher order. — **pa-rab′o-loi′dal** (pȧ-răb′ō-loi′dăl; păr′ȧ-bō-), *a.*

par′a-ca′se-in (păr′ȧ-kā′sē-ĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *-casein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The form of casein which separates from coagulating milk. See CASEIN.

Par′a-cel′si-an (-sĕl′sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or conforming to, the practice or theories of Paracelsus, a 16th-century Swiss physician and philosopher. — **Par′a-cel′si-an, Par′a-cel′sist** (-sĭst), *n.* — **Par′a-cel′si-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Par′a-cel′sic** (-sĭk), **Par′a-cel-sis′tic** (-sĕl-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

par′a-cen-te′sis (-sĕn-tē′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρακέντησις, fr. παρακεντεῖν to pierce at the side, to tap.] *Med.* The puncture of a cavity of the body with a trocar, aspirator, or other instrument, to draw off any effused fluid; tapping.

par′a-cen′tral (-sĕn′trăl), *a.* [*para-* + *central.*] *Anat.* Lying near a center or central part. — **paracentral lobule, convolution**, or **gyrus**, an oval portion sometimes marked off from the posterior end of the marginal convolution of the brain by a fissure, the **paracentral fissure**, extending upward from the callosomarginal fissure.

par′a-cen′tric, *n.* A paracentric curve, keyway, etc.

Pap′pus's the′o-rem (-ŭs-ĭz). [After *Pappus*, Gr. geometer.] See CENTROBARIC METHOD.
pap′py (păp′ĭ), *n.* Dim. of PAPA.
pap′py, *n.* = PAP.
pap′py, *a.* [From PAP soft food.] Paplike; soft; succulent; tender.
pa′pre. † PAPER.
pap′ry. † POPERY.
Pap′u-a mace. = MAKASSAR MACE.
Papua nutmeg. = MAKASSAR NUTMEG.
pap′u-la (păp′ū-lȧ), *n.;* *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] **1**. *Med.* A papule. **2**. *Zoöl.* A small papilla; specif., in starfishes, one of the minute soft fingerlike processes, probably of respiratory function, occurring on the aboral surface, or in some forms on both surfaces.
papularde. † PAPELARD.
pap′u-lose (păp′ū-lōs), *a.* Covered with papulæ.
pap′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Papulose.
papure. † PAPER.
pap′wort′, *n.* [Cf. PAP food; WORT.] Dog's mercury. *Obs.*
pa-pyr′ (pȧ-pĭr′), *n.* Papyrus. *R.*
pap′y-ra′ceous (păp′ĭ-rā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *papyraceus* made of *papyrus.*] Papyrian or papery.
pa-pyr′e-an (pȧ-pĭr′ē-ăn). Var. of PAPYRIAN.
pa-py′ri. *n.*, *pl.* of PAPYRUS.
pa-pyr′i-an (pȧ-pĭr′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or made of, papyrus.
pap′y-rin, **pap′y-rine** (păp′ĭ-rĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *papyrin* made of paper.] Parchment paper.
pa-py′rine (pȧ-pī′rĭn), *a.* Papyrian or papery.
pap′y-ri′tious (păp′ĭ-rĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [See PAPYRUS.] Paperlike.
pap′y-rol′o-gy (păp′ĭ-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*papyro-* + *-logy.*] Study of papyri. — **pa-py′ro-log′i-cal** (pȧ-pī′rō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
pa-pyr′o-ta′mi-a (pȧ-pĭr′ō-tā′-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Ill-formed for *papyrotomia*, as NL. See PAPER, PAPYRUS; -TOMY.] Art or practice of cutting paper flowers.
Paque (päk), *n.* [F. *pâque.*] = PASCH and EASTER.
paq′uet. Var. of PACKET.
par. *Abbr.* Paragraph; parallel; parenthesis; parish.
par. Var. of PARR.
par (pär). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PAIR.
par, *n.* [See PARROCK; cf. PAR to inclose.] An inclosure for domestic animals. *Dial. Eng.*
par, *v. t.* [ME. *parren*, akin to E. *parrock.*] To inclose in a par, or pen. *Dial. Eng.*
pa′ra. Var. of PARAH. See MEASURE, *Table.*
pa-ra′ (pä-rä′; pä′rä), *n.* [Turk. *pārah*, fr. Per. *pārah* a piece.] See COIN.
pa′ra (pä′rä), *n.* See WEIGHT.
pa′ra (pä′rȧ), *n.* [Hind.] The hog deer.
pa′ra, *n.* [Maori.] **a** The scabbard fish. **b** The kokopu. *New Zealand.*
par′a-bap′tism (păr′ȧ-băp′-tĭz'm), *or* **par′a-bap′ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Gr. παραβάπτισμα. See PARA-; BAPTISM.] Irregular or uncanonical baptism.
par′a-bas′al (-bā′săl), **par′a-ba-sa′le** (-bȧ-sā′lē), *n.* [*para-* + *basal.*] *Zoöl.* One of the series of plates in the calyx of some crinoids articulated with the basals. — **par′a-bas′al**, *a.*
pa′ra-bien′, *n.* [Sp. *parabién.*] Congratulation. *Obs.*
par′a-bl. Parable. *Ref. Sp.*
par′a-ble, *a.* [L. *parabilis*, fr. *parare.*] Procurable. *Obs.*
par′a-blep′sis (păr′ȧ-blĕp′sĭs), **par′a-blep′sy** (păr′ȧ-blĕp′sĭ), *n.* [NL. *parablepsis*, fr. Gr. παράβλεψις; παρά beside + βλέψις vision, fr. βλέπειν to see.] *Med.* False vision. — **par′a-blep′tic** (-blĕp′tĭk), *a.* *Obs.*
par′a-bly, *adv.* In parables.
par′a-bo-la′nus (-bō-lā′nŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -LANI (-nī). [L., fr. *parabolus* a reckless man, Gr. παράβολος venturesome.] In the early Eastern Church, a lay order or class assisting in tending the sick, esp. in infectious or contagious cases.
pa-rab′o-lar, **pa-rab′o-la-ry**, *a.* Parabolic. *Obs.*
pa-rab′o-las′ter, *n.* [*parabola* + 2d *-aster.*] *Geom.* A parabola of higher order. *Obs.*
parabole. † PARABLE.
pa-rab′o-le (pȧ-răb′ō-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παραβολη. See PARABLE.] *Rhet.* Similitude; comparison.
par′a-bol′ic-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
pa-rab′o-lism (pȧ-răb′ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παραβολή division.] *Alg.* Division of an equation by the coefficient of a term of highest degree in the unknown(s). *Obs.*
par′a-bou′li-a (păr′ȧ-bōō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.*, **par′a-bou′lic** (-lĭk), *a.* *Med.* See PARABULIA, PARABULIC.
par′a-brahm (păr′ȧ-bräm), *or* **Par′a-brah′man** (-brä′măn), *n.* [Skr. *parabrahman.* Cf. PARA-; BRAHMA.] *Theos.* The supreme, absolute, nameless, impersonal principle.
par′a-bran′chi-a (-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*para-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* The osphradium of a mollusk when large and gill-like. — **par′a-bran′chi-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **par′a-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*
par′a-bu′li-a (-bōō′lĭ-ȧ; -bū′-lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; *para-* + root of Gr. βούλεσθαι to will.] *Med.* Abnormality of will power. — **par′a-bu′lic** (-lĭk), *a.*
par-ac′an-tho′sis (păr-ăk′ăn-thō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid growth in the prickle-cell layer.
par′a-car′mine, *n.* *Micros.* Carmine stain containing chlorides of aluminium and calcium.
par′a-car′pi-um, *n.* [NL. See PARA-; -CARP.] *Bot.* An aborted ovary. *Obs.*
par′a-ca-thod′ic, *a.* *Physics.* Designating the rays produced by ordinary cathode rays striking on an anticathode. They are distinct from Röntgen rays, and produced in a lower vacuum.
‖**par′ ac′ci′dent′** (pär′ȧk′sē′-däɴ′). [F.] By chance.
par′a-cel′lu-lose, *n.* *Chem.* A modification of cellulose said to constitute the membrane of the pith and medullary rays of plants.
Par′a-cel′sic (păr′ȧ-sĕl′sĭk), *a.* = PARACELSIAN.

par′a-cen′tric (păr′ȧ-sĕn′trĭk) } *a.* [*para-* + *centric, -ical.*] **par′a-cen′tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl) } **1.** Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a center.
2. Designating a kind of key and keyway for the Yale type of lock, with longitudinal ribs and grooves projecting beyond the center line, to prevent picking.
paracentric curve. *Math.*, a curve along which a particle moving under gravity in a vertical plane will recede from or approach a fixed point uniformly. — **p. motion**, motion which, compounded with harmonic circulation, Leibnitz believed to constitute planetary motion; sometimes, incorrectly, the central or radial component of planetary motion. — **p. velocity**, the central or radial component of planetary velocity.

par′a-chor′dal (-kôr′dăl), *a.* [*para-* + *chordal.*] *Embryol.* Situated at the side of the notochord; specif., designating the cartilaginous plates, one on each side of the anterior part of the notochord, which are the anlage of the base of the cranium. — *n.* A parachordal cartilage.

par-ach′ro-nism (păr-ăk′rō-nĭz′m), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. χρόνος time: cf. F. *parachronisme.*] A chronological error, esp. one by which a date is set later than is correct. — **par-ach′ro-nis′tic** (-nĭs′tĭk), *a.*

par′a-chute (păr′ȧ-shōōt), *n.* [F., *para-*, as in *parasol* (see PARASOL) + *chute* a fall. See PARRY; CHUTE, CHANCE.] **1.** A contrivance resembling an umbrella in form for making a descent from a balloon or a high eminence.
2. *Bot.* A seed or fruit, as the achene of a dandelion, fitted for wind dispersal by a parachutelike pappus, coma, or other appendage.
3. The patagium of a mammal or reptile.

One form of Parachute.

4. Any contrivance suggestive of a parachute in form, use, or operation, as a device to retard the descent of a cage in a mine, a device to protect the balance wheel of a watch from shock, a flat funnel of tinned copper made to slide up and down the fermenting vat of a brewery, the inverted cup acting as the holding part of a mushroom anchor, etc.

parachute flower. The flower of the South African asclepiadaceous climber *Ceropegia sandersoni*; also, the plant. The green flower bears a parachutelike structure composed of the five appendages to the corolla.

parachute light. *Mil.* A light bomb which, exploding in the air, releases a brightly burning composition supported by a parachute. Also called **parachute light ball.**

par′a-chy′mo-sin (-kī′mō-sĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *chymosin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific variety of rennin occurring in the stomach of man and the pig.

par′a-clete (păr′ȧ-klēt), *n.* [L. *paracletus*, Gr. παράκλητος, fr. παρακαλεῖν to call to aid, to exhort, encourage; παρά beside + καλεῖν to call.] An advocate; one called to aid or support; hence [*cap.*], the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor; — a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

par-ac′me (păr-ăk′mē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρακμή the point at which the prime is past, decay. See PARA-; ACME.] *Biol.* The state of decadence or decline in the phylogeny of a group of organisms, after the acme of development.

Par′a-co′lon (păr′ȧ-kō′lŏn), *n.* [*para-* + *colon.*] A bacillus of a group intermediate between the typical colon and typhoid organisms, apparently replacing the typhoid in certain abdominal fevers otherwise of typhoid type.

par′a-con′ic (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *aconic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, an acid, $C_4H_5O_2CO_2H$, obtained in deliquescent white crystals, and isomeric with itaconic, citraconic, and mesaconic acids. It is the lactone of itamalic acid.

par′a-co′nine (-kō′nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*para-* + *conine.*] *Org. Chem.* An artificially prepared liquid base, $C_8H_{15}N$, resembling conine in physiological action.

par′a-con′scious (-kŏn′shŭs), *a.* Accompanying, but independent of, ordinary consciousness.

par′a-cu′si-a (-kū′sĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ἄκουσις a **par′a-cu′sis** (-kū′sĭs) } hearing.] *Med.* Any disorder in hearing.

par′a-cy-an′o-gen (-sī-ăn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*para-* + *cyanogen.*] *Chem.* A polymeric cyanogen obtained as a brown or black amorphous by-product on heating mercuric cyanide.

par′a-cys-ti′tis (-sĭs-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *cystitis.*] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the bladder.

pa-rade′ (pȧ-rād′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *parada* a halt or stopping, an assembling for exercise, a place where troops are assembled to exercise, fr. *parar* to stop, to prepare; cf. It. *parata* a parrying, guard, a display, parade of troops. See PARE, *v. t.*, PARRY.] **1.** Pompous show; formal display or exhibition.
Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade*. *Swift.*
2. *Mil.* **a** The ceremonial formation of a body of troops before its commanding officer or other high officer for the display of its condition, numbers, equipment, and proficiency. The ceremony involves exercises in the manual of arms, the report on the numbers of the various units present or accounted for, the publication of orders, etc., and often ends with a review; often loosely, any of various other ceremonial formations. **b** The area upon which troops regularly assemble for parade.
3. Any march or procession; esp., a formal procession; the movement of any body marshaled in something like military order; as, a *parade* of firemen; a circus *parade*.
4. Place where people promenade; a public walk, square, or promenade; also, those who parade; an assembly of promenaders.
5. *Fencing.* = PARRY. *A Gallicism.*
When they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke.*

Syn. — Show, flourish, pretension; pageantry, grandeur, splendor, magnificence. — DISPLAY, PARADE, OSTENTATION, POMP. DISPLAY is the general term for undue or excessive show; PARADE is flaunting or spectacular display; OSTENTATION is pretentious or vainglorious parade; POMP is a grandiose exhibition, often of real splendor or magnificence; as, "rhetorical *display*" (*Glanvill*); "But if proud, Wordsworth is not ostentatious, is not anxious for *display*" (*De Quincey*); "He loves to make *parade* of pain" (*Tennyson*); "Out of the fuss and *parade* of the world" (*Lord Collingwood*); "fond *ostentation* of riches" (*Walton*). "*Ostentation* here, with tawdry art, pants for the vulgar praise which fools impart" (*Goldsmith*); "The boast of heraldry, the *pomp* of power" (*T. Gray*); "The *pomp* of sound, which invests with grandeur his [Homer's] most common words" (*Kingsley*). See OSTENTATIOUS, BOAST, GAUDY.

pa-rade′ (pȧ-rād′), *v. t.*; -RAD′ED (-rād′ĕd); -RAD′ING (-rād′ĭng). **1.** To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to show off.
Parading all her sensibility. *Byron.*
2. To assemble and form; to marshal; to cause to maneuver or march ceremoniously.

pa-rade′, *v. i.* **1.** To exhibit one's self, as by walking in a public place; to walk in public with some circumstance of show.
2. To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection; to form or march, as in review.

parade rest. *Mil.* A position of rest in ranks in which the men remain silent and practically motionless, with the left knee slightly bent and the right foot carried a few inches to the rear.

Parade Rest.

par′a-digm (păr′ȧ-dĭm; -dīm), *n.* [F. *paradigme*, or L. *paradigma*, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. παραδεικνύναι to show by the side of, to set up as an example; παρά beside + δεικνύναι to show. See PARA-; DICTION.] **1** An example, model, or pattern.
2. a *Gram.* An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its inflectional forms. **b** *Rhet.* An illustration, as by a parable or fable. *Obs.*

par′a-dig-mat′ic (-dĭg-măt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παραδειγματικός.] Exemplary; typical. — **par′a-dig-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **par′a-dig-mat′i-cal** (-măt′ĭ-kăl) }

par′a-di-sa′ic (-dĭ-sā′ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or re- **par′a-di-sa′i-cal** (-sā′ĭ-kăl) } sembling, paradise; paradisiacal. *T. Gray.* — **par′a-di-sa′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par′a-dise (păr′ȧ-dīs), *n.* [ME. & F. *paradis*, L. *paradisus*, fr. Gr. παράδεισος park, paradise, fr. Avestan *pairidaēza* an inclosure; *pairi* around (akin to Gr. περί) + *diz* to throw up, pile up; cf. Skr. *dih* to smear, and E. *dough*. Cf. PARVIS.] **1.** [*cap.*] The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were first placed. *Gen.* ii. 8.
2. a The abode of sanctified souls after death; either heaven, or, as some hold, an intermediate elysium for the souls of the righteous during the interval between death and final judgment.
To-day shalt thou be with me in *paradise*. *Luke* xxiii. 43
b The Mohammedan heaven.
3. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight; hence, a state of happiness.
4. A pleasure garden; esp., an Oriental park, or a preserve for foreign birds and animals.
5. An open space in a monastery or next to a church, as in a cloister, the open court before a basilica, etc.
6. *Hort.* **a** A dwarf variety of apple, used principally as grafting stock; — called also *paradise apple* and *paradise stock*. **b** The shaddock or pomelo. *Rare.*
7. The top gallery of a theater. *Slang.*
Paradise of Fools. See LIMBO, 1.

paradise fish. A beautiful fresh-water labyrinthine fish (*Macropodus viridiauratus*), of eastern Asia, with very large fins, often kept alive in aquariums.

Paradise Fish. $\frac{1}{2}$

paradise fly-catcher. Any of numerous Asiatic or African flycatchers belonging to the genus *Terpsiphone*, in most of which the males have the middle tail feathers greatly elongated.

paradise grackle } A beautiful long-tailed bird of paradise **paradise pie** } (*Astrapia nigra*) of New Guinea having dark velvety plumage with brilliant metallic tints.

paradise tree. a A tree (*Simarouba glauca*), of South Florida and the West Indies, with compound leaves and panicles of small pale yellow flowers. **b** Any other species of *Simarouba*, as *S. amara*, mountain damson.

Paradise Grackle (*Astrapia nigra*).

par′a-dis′i-ac (păr′ȧ-dĭs′ĭ-ăk) } *a.* [L. **par′a-di-si′a-cal** (-dĭ-sī′ȧ-kăl) } *paradisiacus.*] Of, pert. to, or resembling, paradise. "A *paradisiacal* scene." *Pope.*
The valley . . . is of quite *paradisiac* beauty. *G. Eliot.*
— **par′a-di-si′a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par′a-dos (păr′ȧ-dŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -DOSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [F., fr. *para-*, as in *parasol* + *dos* back, L. *dorsum.*] *Fort.* A natural or artificial defense against attack or fire in reverse; a traverse in rear.

par′a-dox (-dŏks), *n.* [L. *paradoxum*, fr. Gr. παράδοξον, neut. of παράδοξος, a.; παρά beside, beyond, contrary to + δόξα opinion, fr. δοκεῖν to think, suppose, imagine: cf. F. *paradoxe*. See DOGMA.] **1.** A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; also, an assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to common sense, but that yet may be true in fact.
This was sometime a *paradox*, but now the time gives it proof. *Shak.*
2. A statement actually self-contradictory or false.
3. Any phenomenon or action with seemingly contradictory qualities or phases.

paradox gun. A rifled shotgun or chokebore rifle to fire either shot or a ball cartridge. *Rare.*

par′a-dox′i-cal (-dŏk′sĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a paradox.
2. Inclined to paradoxes (in sense 1).
— **par′a-dox′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **par′a-dox′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Par′a-dox′i-des (-dŏk′sĭ-dēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites of the Middle Cambrian. They have from 17 to 20 free segments, a large cephalic shield, and a very small pygidium. Some of them reached a length of about two feet.

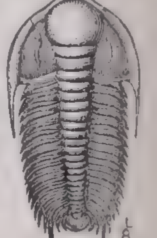
$\frac{1}{6}$ Paradoxides (*P. harlani*)

par′a-dox′y (păr′ȧ-dŏk′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. παραδοξία.] **1.** A paradox. *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being paradoxical.

pa-ræn′e-sis, pa-ren′e-sis (pȧ-rĕn′ē-sĭs; pă-rē′nē-), *n.* [L. *paraenesis*, Gr. παραίνεσις, fr. παραινεῖν to advise.] Advice; counsel; an exhortatory composition. — **pa-ræn′e-size**, *or* **pa-ren′-** (-sīz), *v.t.* — **par′æ-net′ic**, *or* **par′e-** (păr′ē-nĕt′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

par′æs-the′si-a, par′es-the′si-a (păr′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ) } **par′æs-the′sis, par′es-the′sis** (păr′ĕs-thē′sĭs) } *n.* [NL.; see PARA-; ÆSTHESIA.] *Med. & Physiol.* Abnormal or disordered sensation, as tingling, prickling, flushing, etc. — **par′æs-thet′ic, par′es-thet′ic** (-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*

par′af-fin (păr′ă-fĭn), **par′af-fine** (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* [G. *paraffin*, fr. L. *parum* too little + *affinis* akin. So named in allusion to its chemical inactivity.] **1.** A waxy substance produced in distilling wood, lignite, coal, etc., and occurring also in the earth as a constituent of petroleum or as a solid deposit. Pure paraffin is colorless or white, tasteless and odorless. Chemically, it is inert, being unaffected by most strong reagents. It is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons, chiefly of the methane series. According to composition, it melts at from 45° to 80° C. and has a sp. gr. of 0.87–0.94. It is used for making candles, waterproofing paper, impregnating matches, preserving food, etc.
2. *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the methane series, esp. any of the solid members boiling above 300° C., of which commercial paraffin is essentially composed.
☞ In present chemical usage this word is spelt *paraffin*, but in commerce commonly *paraffine*.

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par′a-ceph′a-lus (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Terat.* A monster with rudimentary misshapen head, imperfect sense organs, and defective trunk and limbs.
par′a-cho′li-a (-kō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. χολή bile.] Abnormal secretion of bile.
par′a-chro′ma (-krō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. χρῶμα, -ατος, color.] *Med.* Discoloration of the skin.
par′a-chro′ma-tin (-tĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *chromatin*; — as found in connection with *chromatin.*] *Biol.* = LININ, 2.
par′a-chro′ma-tism (-tĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* Abnormality in color perception; color blindness.
par′a-chro′ma-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *parachroma* + *-osis.*] *Med.* = PARACHROMA.
par′a-chrose (păr′ȧ-krōs), *a.* [Cf. Gr. χρῶσις coloring.] *Min.* Changing color by exposure.
par′a-chute, *v. t. & i.* To convey or to descend in a parachute.
par′a-chut-ism (păr′ȧ-shōōt-ĭz′m), **par′a-chut-ist**, *n.* See -ISM, -IST.
par′a-close (-klōs). Var. of PARCLOSE.
par-ac′ma-sis (păr-ăk′mȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = PARACME.
par′ac-mas′tic (păr′ăk-măs′tĭk), **par′ac-mas′ti-cal**, *a.* [Gr. παρακμαστικός. See PARA-; ACME.] *Med.* Gradually decreasing; past the acme, or crisis, as a disease or fever.
par′a-cœle (păr′ȧ-sēl), *n.* [*para-* + *-cœle.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A lateral ventricle of the brain.
par′a-col-pi′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the vagina.
par′a-con′dy-loid (-kŏn′dĭ-loid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Denoting a process of the occipital bone lying on the outer side of each condyle in the skull of some mammals.
par′a-cone, *n.* *Zoöl.* The anterior of the three cusps of a primitive upper molar. In higher forms, it is the principal antero-external cusp. The corresponding cusp of a lower molar, called **par′a-con′id** (păr′ȧ-kŏn′ĭd), is the antero-internal. See TRITUBERCULY.
pa-rac′o-pe (pȧ-răk′ō-pē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρακοπή, fr. παρακόπτειν to strike falsely, drive mad.] *Med.* Delirium; insanity. — **par′a-cop′ic** (păr′ȧ-kŏp′ĭk), *a.*
par′a-co-rol′la, *n.* [*para-* + *corolla.*] *Bot.* A corona or other appendage of a corolla.
par′a-co′to bark. [I. e., false coto bark, from its containing a substance *paracotoin*, previously obtained from coto bark. See PARA-; COTO.] See COTO.
par′a-cou-mar′ic, *a.* *Chem.* See COUMARIC.
par′a-cou′si-a (păr′ȧ-kōō′shĭ-ȧ), **par′a-cou′sis** (-sĭs). Vars. of PARACUSIA, PARACUSIS.
par′a-cre′sol, *n.* [*para-* + *cresol.*] *Chem.* See CRESOL.
par′a-cros′tic (-krŏs′tĭk), *n.* A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, the first letters of all the following verses.
Par-ac′ti-nop′o-da (-ăk′tĭ-nŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *para-* + *Actinopoda.*] *Zoöl.* An order of holothurians with tentacles arising from the circumoral ring; — equiv. to *Apoda* or *Apneumona*.
par′a-cy-e′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Extra-uterine pregnancy.
par′a-cy′mene, *n.* See CYMENE.
par′a-cyst, *n.* *Bot.* One of the elongated clavate reproductive cells in fungi of the genus *Pyronema*, prob. functioning as an antheridium. Cf. MACROCYST.
pa-ra′da, *n.* Parade. *Obs.*
pa-rade′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
pa-rade′less, *a.* See -LESS.
par-ad′e-ni′tis (păr-ăd′ē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around a gland.
pa-rad′er (pȧ-rād′ēr), *n.* One who parades.
par′a-derm (păr′ȧ-dûrm), *n.* *Zoöl.* The delicate skin of an insect in the pronymphal stage.
par′a-di-as′to-le (-dī-ăs′tō-lē), *n.* [L., Gr. παραδιαστολή a putting together of dissimilar things.] *Rhet.* The contrast of similar things, as for euphemism, as in styling "prodigality," "liberality." — **par′a-di-as′to-la-ry** (-lā-rĭ), *a.*
par′a-di-az′ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* See DIAZINE.
par′a-did′y-mis (-dĭd′ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; EPIDIDYMIS.] *Anat.* Irregular tubules among the convolutions of the epididymis, supposed to be a remnant of tubes of the Wolffian body.
par′a-dig-mat′ic, *n.* A writer of memoirs of religious persons as models of Christian worth. *Obs.*
par′a-dig′ma-tize, *v. t.* [Gr. παραδειγματίζειν.] To set forth as a model. *Obs.*
pa-rad′ing-ly, *adv.* of *parading*, p. pr.
par′a-dip′lo-mat′ic, *a.* Concerned with, or based on, evidence apart from strict textual authority.
par′a-dis′al (păr′ȧ-dīs′ăl), *a.* Paradisiac.
par′a-dise, *v. t.* To affect with visions of felicity; also, to make a paradise of. *Rare.*
Par′a-dis′e-a (-dĭs′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARADISEAN.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of birds of paradise, including the emerald birds of paradise.
par′a-dis′e-an (-ăn), *a.* [Cf. LL. *paradiseus.*] **1.** Paradisiac.
2. Pert. to birds of paradise.
paradise apple. a The tomato. *Obs.* **b** = PARADISE, 6 **a.**
paradise bird. = BIRD OF PARADISE.
paradise duck. A highly colored New Zealand duck (*Casarca variegata*) related to the sheldrake.
paradise flower. a = BIRD-OF-PARADISE FLOWER. **b** The devil's-claw *Acacia greggii*.
Par′a-di-se′i-dæ (păr′ȧ-dĭ-sē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARADISEAN.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds comprising the birds of paradise, and often also the bower birds.
Par′a-dis′e-i′næ (-dĭs′ē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical subfamily of Paradiseidæ, including those with a short bill.
paradise nut The sapucaia nut.
paradise stock = PARADISE, 6 **a.**
paradise whidah bird. See WHIDAH BIRD.
Par′a-dis′i-a (păr′ȧ-dĭs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous herbs of a single species, *P. liliastrum*, the St.-Bruno's-lily.
par′a-dis′i-al (-ăl), **par′a-dis′i-an** (-ăn), **par′a-dis′ic** (-ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Paradisiac.
Pa′ra-di′so, Il (ēl pä′rä-dē′zō). [It.] See DIVINA COMMEDIA.
pa-ra′do, *n.* [See PARADE.] Parade. *Obs.*
par′a-dox, *v. t. & i.* To show paradox in; to utter paradoxes.
par′a-dox′al (păr′ȧ-dŏk′săl), *a.* [L. *paradoxus*, a.] Paradoxical.
par′a-dox′er (păr′ȧ-dŏk′sēr), *n.* One who propounds paradoxes.
par′a-dox′i-al (-dŏk′sĭ-ăl), **par′a-dox′ic** (-sĭk), *a.* Paradoxical.
par′a-dox′i-cal-ism (-sĭ-kăl-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
par′a-dox′i-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being paradoxical.
Par′a-dox′i-des zone (păr′ȧ-dŏk′sĭ-dēz). *Geol.* The zone of the Cambrian characterized by trilobites of the genus *Paradoxides*; the Middle Cambrian. See GEOLOGY. — **par′a-dox-id′i-an** (-dŏk-sĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.*
par′a-dox-ism (-sĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
par′a-dox-ol′o-gy (-dŏk-sŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. παραδοξολογία.] The use of paradoxes.
par′a-dox′ure (-dŏks′ūr), *n.* [Gr. παράδοξος paradoxical + οὐρά tail: — because its tail was supposed to be unlike that of related animals.] A palm civet.
Par′a-dox′u-ri′næ (-dŏks′ū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARADOXURE.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily composed of the palm civets. **Par′a-dox-u′rus** (-dŏk-sū′rŭs) is the type genus. — **par′a-dox′u-rine** (-dŏks′ū-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a. & n.*
par′a-drome, *n.* [Gr. παραδρομίς place for taking the air.] One of the hypæthral galleries of the Greek palæstra. *Obs.*
par′a-drom′ic (-drŏm′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παράδρομος.] Running side by side.
paradventure. † PERADVENTURE.
pa-ræ′mi-ac. Erron. var. of PARŒMIAC.
paraf. † PARAPH. [lia. *R. Sp.*
par′a-fer-na′li-a. Paraphernalia.

par'af-fin (păr'ă-fĭn), **par'af-fine** (-fĭn; -fēn), *v. t.*; PAR'AF-FINED (-fĭnd; -fēnd); PAR'AF-FIN-ING. To treat or saturate with paraffin; to apply paraffin to.

paraffin, *or* **paraffine, oil.** Any of various hydrocarbon oils obtained in connection with paraffin, and used for burning, lubricating, making oil, gas, etc.

paraffin, *or* **paraffine, paper.** Paper saturated with paraffin to make it waterproof.

paraffin, *or* **paraffine, wax.** Solid paraffin.

par'age (păr'āj), *n.* [F., prob. fr. L. *par*, adj., equal. Cf. PEERAGE, PEER an equal.] **1.** High or noble lineage; birth; family; rank. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Equality of condition, blood, or dignity; specif., *Feudal Law*, equality between persons, as brothers, one of whom holds a portion of a fee of the other, who does homage to the lord paramount and is responsible for the whole service of the fee. *Obs. or Hist.*

par'a-gen'e-sis (păr'ȧ-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-genesis.*] *Geol.* **a** The formation of minerals in contact, so as to affect one another's development. **b** The order in which minerals occurring together in rocks and veins have developed; also, the branch of science treating of this.

par'a-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *-genetic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to paragenesis.
2. *Cryst.* Designating twins in which the twinned structure dates from the beginnings of the crystal; — opposed to *metagenetic.*

pa-rag'na-thus (pȧ-răg'nȧ-thŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -THI (-thī). [NL. See PARA-; GNATHIC.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of a pair of foliose lobes of the metastoma, lying behind the mandibles in most crustaceans. **b** One of the small, horny, toothlike jaws of certain annelids.

par'a-go'ge (păr'ȧ-gō'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παραγωγή, fr. παράγειν to protract; παρά beside + ἄγειν to lead.] **1.** *Gram.* The addition of one or more letters to the end of a word. Such letters may be either inorganic, as in vulgar *oncet* for *once*, or a grammatical device or growth, as in the Semitic languages.
2. *Med.* Coaptation. *Obs.* *Dunglison.*

par'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consti-
par'a-gog'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tuting, a paragoge; added to a word by paragoge. — **par'a-gog'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par'a-gon (păr'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [OF. *paragon*, F. *parangon*, prob. fr. It. *paragone*; cf. Sp. *paragón*, *parangón*; prob. ultimately fr. Gr. παρακονᾶν to rub against; παρά beside + ἀκόνη whetstone; cf. LGr. παρακόνη a polishing stone.] **1.** A model or pattern; a type of excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence.

> Man, . . . the *paragon* of animals! *Shak.*

2. A match or mate, as a consort or a rival. *Obs.*
3. Emulation; rivalry; competition. *Obs.*

> [Feats] performed, in *paragon* of proudest men. *Spenser.*

4. In technical senses: **a** A perfect diamond of 100 carats or more. **b** A kind of black marble. *Obs.* **c** A kind of heavy cloth formerly used for garments and furnishing. **d** *Print.* A type twice the size of long primer. See TYPE.

Mm
Paragon **d.**

par'a-gon, *v. t.*; PAR'A-GONED (-gŏnd); -GON-ING. [Cf. OF. *paragonner*, F. *parangonner.*] **1.** To compare or compare with; to parallel; to put in rivalry with; to match.

> In arms anon to *paragon* the morn. *Glover.*

2. To serve as a paragon or model of; also, to present or set forth as a paragon.
3. To surpass.

> He hath achieved a maid
> That *paragons* description and wild fame. *Shak.*

par'a-gon, *v. i.* To be equal; to compare. *Rare.*

pa-rag'o-nite (pȧ-răg'ō-nīt), *n.* [From Gr. παράγων, p. pr. of παράγειν to mislead.] *Min.* A kind of mica corresponding to muscovite, but with sodium instead of potassium. It is characteristic of a schist (**paragonite schist**) of the Alps. — **pa-rag'o-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-graph (păr'ȧ-gråf), *n.* [F. *paragraphe*, LL. *paragraphus*, fr. Gr. παράγραφος (sc. γραμμη) a line or stroke drawn in the margin, fr. παραγράφειν to write beside; παρά beside + γράφειν to write. See PARA-, GRAPHIC; cf. PARAPH.] **1.** A character used in manuscripts and printing, now usually having the form ¶ or ⁋. It was originally, and still is often, used to indicate a *paragraph* in sense 2 (below), and is now also used as a reference mark and, in proofs and manuscripts, to indicate indention. Earlier forms of the character are ℂ, ℂ, Ↄ, Ↄ.
2. A distinct section or subdivision of a discourse, chapter, or writing, whether of one or many sentences, that forms a rhetorical unit as dealing with a particular point of the subject, or as comprising the words of a distinct speaker, etc. Formerly the paragraph was commonly indicated by a special mark (see def. 1, above); now it is usually indicated by beginning on a new line, esp. one that is indented, or one that is full with the following lines indented. Hence, a body of written or printed matter beginning in either of these ways.
3. A composition complete in one typographical section or paragraph; an item, remark, or quotation of a few lines forming one paragraph; as, an editorial *paragraph.*

par'a-graph (păr'ȧ-gråf), *v. t.*; PAR'A-GRAPHED (-gråft); PAR'A-GRAPH-ING. **1.** To sign or initial. *Obs.*
2. To express in the compass of a paragraph; also, to write paragraphs about.
3. To divide into paragraphs.

par'a-graph'i-a (-grăf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. γράφειν to write.] *Med.* A condition, in mental disorder, in which words or letters other than those intended are written.

par'a-graph'ic (păr'ȧ-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, or con-
par'a-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } sisting of, a paragraph or paragraphs. — **par'a-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par'a-he'li-ot'ro-pism (-hē'lĭ-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*para-* + *heliotropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* A form of curvature in certain plant organs, as leaves, which tend to place themselves in a plane parallel to the sun's rays to avoid excessive light; the so-called diurnal sleep of leaves. — **par'a-he'li-o-trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-kite' (păr'ȧ-kīt'), *n.* [*para-* + *kite.*] Any of various special or compound kites, as a train or series of kites connected to one string and flying tandem, used for attaining great heights and for sending up instruments for meteorological observations or a man for military reconnoissance; also, a kite of such a train.

par'al-bu'min (păr'ăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *albumin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteidlike body found in the fluid from ovarian cysts and elsewhere. It is a mixture of pseudomucine with proteid matter.

par-al'de-hyde (păr-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* [*para-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A polymeric modification, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, of ordinary aldehyde. It is a colorless liquid used as a hypnotic.

par-al'di-mine (păr-ăl'dĭ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*parald*ehyde + *imine.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid base, $C_6H_{12}O_2(NH)$, regarded as paraldehyde with an oxygen atom replaced by the imido group.

par'a-leip'sis (păr'ȧ-līp'sĭs), **par'a-lip'sis** (-lĭp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. παράλειψις, fr. παραλείπειν to leave on one side, to omit; παρά beside + λείπειν to leave.] *Rhet.* A pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker artfully pretends to pass by what he really emphasizes; as, for example: "I do not speak of my adversary's treachery and malice."

par'al-ge'si-a (păr'ăl-jē'sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *algesia.*] *Med.* Disordered sensibility to pain, including analgesia (absence of sensibility to pain), hyperalgesia (excessive sensibility to pain), and abnormal painful results of stimuli. — **par'al-ge'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

par'a-li-pom'e-na (păr'ȧ-lĭ-pŏm'ē-nȧ; păr'ȧ-lī-), *n. pl.*; *sing.*, *Rare*, -ENON (-nŏn). [Gr. παραλειπόμενα, neut. pl. of pass. p. pr. of παραλειπειν to omit.] **1.** Things passed over, but added as a supplement.
2. [*cap.*] = PARALIPOMENON.

Par'a-li-pom'e-non (-nŏn), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. παραλειπομενων of things omitted, pass. p. pr. (neuter genitive plural) fr. παραλείπειν to omit.] A title given in the Vulgate and the Douay Bible to the Books of Chronicles. See OLD TESTAMENT. In the Septuagint these books are called Παραλειπομενων πρῶτον (first) and Παραλειπομενων δευτερον (second), which is understood, after Jerome's explanation, as meaning that they are supplementary to the Books of Kings.

par'al-lac'tic (păr'ă-lăk'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παραλλακτικός.]
par'al-lac'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Of, pertaining to, or due to, parallax. — **par'al-lac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

parallactic angle, *Astron.*, the spherical angle at a heavenly body between its hour circle and the vertical circle passing through the body. — **p. equation,** *Astron.*, a minor inequality of the moon's orbital motion due to the difference between the sun's perturbing action on the moon when at new and full; — so called because of its use in finding the sun's parallax. — **p. inequality,** one of numerous irregularities in the moon's motion; — so named because the solar parallax is sometimes determined through its intervention. — **p. inequality of the moon.** = PARALLACTIC EQUATION. — **p. instrument** *or* **telescope,** an equatorial mounting, or an equatorial. *Obs.* — **p. libration of the moon.** See under LIBRATION. — **p. mounting** *or* **ladder,** an equatorial telescope mounting whose principal axis is directed toward the visible pole of the heavens. — **p. orbit,** the orbit in which a star appears to move round, once each year, owing to the earth's orbital motion round the sun.

par'al-lax (păr'ă-lăks), *n.* [Gr. παράλλαξις alternation, the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, fr. παραλλάσσειν to change a little, go aside, deviate; παρά beside, beyond + ἀλλάσσειν to change: cf. F. *parallaxe.*] The apparent displacement (or the difference in apparent direction) of an object, as seen from two different points; specif., *Astron.*, the difference in direction of a heavenly body as seen from some point on the earth's surface (as *O* in the *Illust.*), and as seen from some other conventional point, as the center of the earth (*C*) or the sun. The word *parallax*, when not qualified, is generally understood to mean **diurnal,** or **geocentric, parallax,** or the parallax with reference to the earth's center. The **annual,** or **heliocentric, parallax** is that with reference to the sun, or the angle at the star subtended by lines drawn from it to earth and sun. Geocentric parallax is greatest when the body is on the horizon; and, since the earth is not spherical, this **horizontal parallax** is greatest when it is also equatorial, that is, when the point of observation is on the earth's equator.

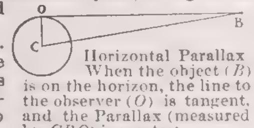

Horizontal Parallax
When the object (*B*) is on the horizon, the line to the observer (*O*) is tangent, and the Parallax (measured by *CBO*) is greatest.

parallax of the cross wires (of an optical instrument), their apparent displacement when the eye changes position, due to their being slightly out of the focus of the object glass.

par'al-lel (păr'ă-lĕl), *a.* [L. *parallelus*, fr. Gr. παράλληλος; παρά beside + ἀλλήλων of one another, fr. ἄλλος other, akin to L. *alius*: cf. F. *parallèle.* See ALIEN.] **1.** *Geom.* Lying evenly everywhere in the same direction, but never meeting, however far extended; in all parts equally distant; as, *parallel* lines; *parallel* planes.

☞ This is the Euclidean notion; in modern geometry such parallel lines (or planes) are thought as having only one point (or line) at infinity and that in common, and are said to meet at infinity, the whole infinitely remote region of the line (or plane) being thought as a point (or line), and of space as a plane, though for many purposes it is better conceived as a point. The justification for such conceptions lies in the fact that the whole of these infinite regions is transformed to a line or plane or point as the case may be, and conversely, by transformations, precisely defined, that turn only lines into lines, planes into planes, points into points, in all finite regions.

2. With like direction or tendency; running side by side; being in accordance (with); tending to the same result; like in essential parts; as, *parallel* passages.

> When honor runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished. *Addison.*

3. *Music.* **a** Keeping at the same distance, in pitch, apart; having consecutive motion; as, *parallel* voice parts, fifths, octaves, intervals. See MOTION, 11 **b**, CONSECUTIVE, 4. **b** Of tonalities or keys: relative; as, C major is the *parallel* major of A minor.
4. *Mech., etc.* Having parallel sides; as, a *parallel* file (see FILE, the tool), core print, gutter, reamer, etc.

parallel bar. **a** In a beam engine, a rod in a parallel motion parallel with the working beam. **b** Each of a pair of bars raised about five feet above the floor or ground, and parallel to each other, — used for gymnastic exercises. — **p. columns,** *Print.*, passages that are printed side by side, to emphasize their similarities or discrepancies. — **p. coping,** a flat-topped coping. — **p. curves and surfaces,** any two making equal intercepts on all geodetics (normals common to both) between them. — **p. fabric,** *Petrog.*, a fabric with tabular or prismatic crystals arranged more or less regularly in parallel positions. — **p.-flow turbine.** See TURBINE. — **p. forces,** *Mech.*, forces acting in parallel directions. — **p. motion.** **a** *Mach.* Properly, a jointed link or other mechanism for reproducing motion parallel to itself; popularly, but erroneously, a straight-line motion (which see). **b** *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **b**. — **p. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **p. postulate.** See in the *Vocabulary.* — **p. roads,** *Geol.*, a series of terraces at different levels, as those of Glen Roy, Scotland. — **p. rod,** a locomotive coupling rod. — **p. rule** *or* **ruler,** an instrument for drawing a line parallel to another, or a series of parallel lines, as a flat rule running on a pair of rollers in one of its sides or a pair of straightedges connected by two equal parallel links so that one straightedge can be moved only parallel to the other.

Parallel Rule.

— **p. sailing.** See SAILING, *n.* — **p. series,** an arrangement of an electrical system in several parallel branches each consisting of two or more lamps or other devices in series. — **p. sphere,** *Astron.* & *Geog.*, the celestial sphere as seen from either the north or the south pole of the earth, where all the heavenly bodies seem to move round in small circles parallel to the horizon. — **p. standards,** *Numismatics*, two or more metals coined without any attempt by the government to regulate their relative values. Cf. BIMETALLISM. — **p. sulcus,** *Anat.*, a sulcus parallel to, but some distance below, the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius. — **p. transformer,** *Elec.*, a transformer connected in parallel. — **p. vise,** a vise with jaws so guided as to remain parallel.

par'al-lel, *n.* **1.** A parallel line, curve, or surface.
2. Parallel direction or state (physically); parallelism.

> Lines that from their *parallels* decline. *Garth.*

3. Conformity in many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; similarity.

> 'Twixt earthly females and the moon
> All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift.*

4. A comparison to show resemblance: a tracing of similarity; as, Johnson's *parallel* between Dryden and Pope.
5. Anything equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.

> None but thyself can be thy *parallel.* *Pope.*

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paraffin, *or* **paraffine, butter.** Soft crude paraffin.

par'af-fin'ic (păr'ă-fĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to the paraffin or methane series.

par'af-fin-ize (păr'ă-fĭn-īz), *v. t.* = PARAFFIN, *v. t.*

par'af-fin-oid (-oid), *a.* Resembling, or related to, paraffin.

paraffin, *or* **paraffine, series.** = METHANE SERIES.

pa-raf'fle, pa-ra'fle (pȧ-rä'f'l), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *parafe*, *paraphe*, a flourish added to a signature. *Oxf. E. D.*] Ostentatious display. *Rare.* *Scot.*

par'a-fla-gel'lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A small flagellum near the principal flagellum of a protozoan. — **par'a-flag'el-late** (păr'ȧ-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a.*

par'a-for-mal'de-hyde, *n.* See FORMALDEHYDE.

par'a-frase, par'a-frast. Paraphrase, paraphrast. *Ref. Sp.*

parafrenesie, *n.* [Cf. OF. *parafrenasie.* See PARA-; FRENZY.] Derangement of mind. *Obs.*

par'a-front, *n.* [*para-* + *front.*] A kind of altar cloth. *Obs.*

paragal. ✝ PAREGAL.

par'a-gam'ma-cism, -cis'mus, *n.* [*para-* + *gammacism.*] Inability to pronounce the letters *g* and *k*, or difficulty in pronouncing them, some other sound being usually substituted.

par'a-gas'ter (păr'ȧ-găs'tẽr), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. γαστήρ belly.] *Zoöl.* A paragastric cavity.

par'a-gas'tral (-trăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Paragastric.

par'a-gas'tric (-trĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Near the stomach. **b** Designating the cavity or one of the cavities of a sponge into which the radial canals open, and which opens outwardly through the cloaca.

par'a-gas'tru-la (-trōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* The gastrula formed by the invagination of an amphiblastula, as in many sponges. — **par'a-gas'tru-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

par'a-ge-ne'si-a (-jē-nē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; -GENESIS.] *Biol.* Fertility of hybrids with the parent species but not with each other. *Broca.* — **par'a-ge-ne'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

par'a-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *-genic.*] **1.** *Min.* Paragenetic. **2.** *Cryst.* = PARAGENETIC, 2.

par'a-ge-ron'tic, *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating the last substage of the senile stage of an organism.

par'a-geu'si-a (-gū'sĭ-ȧ), **par'a-geu'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. γεῦσις taste.] *Med.* Abnormality or disorder of the sense of taste. — **par'a-geu'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

par'a-gle'nal (-glē'năl), *a.* & *n.* [*para-* + Gr. γλήνη socket of a joint.] = HYPERCORACOID.

par'a-glo'bin (-glō'bĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Paraglobulin.

par'a-glob'u-lin (-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* = SERUM GLOBULIN.

par'a-glos'sa (-glŏs'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -GLOSSÆ (-ē). [NL.; *para-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* One of a pair of small appendages of the ligula of certain insects. See LIGULA, 3 **a**. — **par'a-glos'sal** (-ăl), *a.*

par'a-glos'sate (-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having paraglossæ.

par'a-glos'si-a (-ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Med.* Glossitis.

par'a-glu-con'ic, *a.* See PARA-.

par'ag-nath (păr'ăg-năth), *n.* *Zoöl.* A paragnathus.

pa-rag'na-thous (pȧ-răg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having both mandibles of equal length, the tips meeting, as in certain birds. — **pa-rag'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

par'a-go-gize (păr'ȧ-gō-jīz), *v. t.* To affix a termination or syllable to. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

par'a-gon-ize, *v. t.* To paragon.

par'a-gon-less, *a.* See -LESS.

par'a-graf, par'a-graft. Paragraph, paragraphed. *Ref. Sp.*

par'a-gram (păr'ȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. παραγραμματίζειν to alter by changing a letter.] A kind of pun made by changing a letter or letters of a word, esp. the initial letter. *R.* — **par'a-gram'ma-tist** (-grăm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* *Rare.*

‖ **pa'ra-gran'di-ne** (*It.* pä'rä-grän'dē-nā; *E.* păr'ȧ-grăn'dĭn), *n.* [It.] = PARAGRÊLE.

par'a-graph'er, *n.* A writer of paragraphs.

par'a-graph-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See [-ISM.

par'a-graph'ist, *n.* A paragrapher. — **par'a-graph-is'ti-cal** (păr'ȧ-gråf-ĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

par'a-graph-ize, *v.* See -IZE.

‖ **pa'ra'grêle'** (pȧ'rȧ'grâl'), *n.* [F.; *para-*, as in *parasol*, + *grêle* hail.] A lightning rod erected, as in a vineyard, to prevent hailstorms. *France.*

Par'a-guay, *n.* A country of South America. — **Paraguay bur,** the sheep bur. — **P. Missions.** See GUARANI. — **P. tea,** maté. See MATE, 1 & 2.

Par'a-guay'an (păr'ȧ-gwā'ăn; -gwī'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Paraguay. — *n.* A native of Paraguay.

pa'rah (pä'rä), *n.* [Malayalam *para*, a measure somewhat over four gallons, or Telugu *parra*, nearly fourteen gallons.] An East Indian measure varying from a fraction of a bushel to over three bushels.

Pa'rah (pā'rȧ; păr'ȧ) *Bib.*

par'a-hyp-no'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal sleep, as in hypnotism and somnambulism.

pa-rai'ba (pȧ-rī'bȧ), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian tree (*Simarouba versicolor*) whose bitter bark and fruit are used as anthelmintics and for insect powder.

parail. ✝ PAREIL, PAREL.

parais. ✝ PARADISE.

par'aitch, par'ritch (pȧr'ĭch), *n.* Porridge. *Scot.*

par'a-ka-thod'ic, *a.* Paracathodic.

par'a-keet. Var. of PARRAKEET.

par'a-ker'a-to'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal development of the horny layer of the skin.

par'a-kil'ya (păr'ȧ-kēl'yä), *n.* [Native name *periculia* in Central Australia.] A portulacaceous plant (*Claytonia balonensis*) relished by sheep. *Australia.*

par'a-ki-ne'si-a (-kĭ-nē'sĭ-ȧ; -kī-), **par'a-ki-ne'sis,** *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Med.* Motor irregularity due to nervous disorder. **2.** Mediumistic production of movements for which the observed contact cannot account. — **par'a-ki-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-lac'tic (păr'ȧ-lăk'tĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See LACTIC. — **par'a-lac'tate** (see -ATE, 3 b), *n.*

par'a-la'li-a (-lā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. λαλιά speech; cf. παραλαλεῖν to talk at random.] Difficulty in speech.

par'a-lamb'da-cism (-lăm'dȧ-sĭz'm), **-lamb'da-cis'mus** (-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL. *paralambdacismus*; *para-* + *lambdacism.*] Inability to pronounce the sound of *l*, or difficulty in pronouncing it, some other sound, as of *t*, *r*, or *w*, being usually substituted. Cf. LAMBDACISM.

par'a-lep'sis (-lĕp'sĭs). Var. of PARALEIPSIS.

par'a-lex'i-a (-lĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. λέξις speaking.] *Med.* A form of word blindness marked by a defect in the power of reading. — **par'a-lex'ic** (lĕk'sĭk), *a.*

par-al'gi-a (păr-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PARALGESIA.

pa-ra'li-an, *n.* [Gr. παράλιος near the sea.] A dweller by the sea. *Obs.*

par'a-li'nin (păr'ȧ-lī'nĭn), *n.* *Biol.* The ground substance of a cell nucleus.

pa-ra'li-ous, *a.* [See PARALIAN.] Living by the sea. *Obs.*

par'a-lip'sis (păr'ȧ-lĭp'sĭs). Var. of PARALEIPSIS. [*Rare.*

par'a-lit'i-cal, *a.* Paralytic.

parall. ✝ PAREL, *v.* [*Rare.*

par'al-lac'ti-cal, *a.* Parallactic.

6. *Geog.* One of the imaginary circles on the surface of the earth, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude; also, the corresponding line on a globe or map.
7. *Mil.* One of a series of long trenches constructed by a besieging force as a cover for troops supporting the attacking batteries or preparing to make an attack, and for the sappers working in the approaches. Parallels are constructed in consecutively narrowing circumferences about the besieged place, connected by approaches often zigzagged so as to avoid an enfilading fire from the enemy's works.
8. *Print.* A character consisting of two parallel vertical lines (‖) used in the text to direct attention to a similarly marked marginal or foot note. See *Note*, p. xxx.
9. *Elec.* That arrangement of an electrical system, as of incandescent lamps, or the cells of a battery, in which all positive poles, electrodes, terminals, etc., are joined to one conductor, and all negative poles, etc., to another conductor, so that each unit is practically on a parallel branch, or shunt; — called also *multiple.* Opposed to *series.* Parts of a system so arranged are said to be *in parallel* or *in multiple.*
10. *sing. or pl.* Short for PARALLEL RULE.
parallel of altitude, *Astron.*, one of the small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the horizon; an almucantar. — **p. of declination**, *Astron.*, one of the small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the equator. — **p. of latitude. a** *Geog.* = PARALLEL, *n.*, 6. **b** *Astron.* One of the small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the ecliptic.

par′al-lel (păr′ă-lĕl), *v. t.*; PAR′AL-LELED (-lĕld); PAR′AL-LEL′ING (-lĕl′ĭng). **1.** To place or set parallel; to place so as to be parallel to, or to conform in direction with, something else.

The needle . . . doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To make to conform to something else in character, motive, aim, or the like.

His life is *paralleled*
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shak.*

3. To equal; match; correspond to. *Shak.*
4. To produce or adduce as a parallel. *Rare.*

My young remembrance cannot *parallel*
A fellow to it. *Shak.*

par′al-lel, *v. i.* To be parallel. *Bacon.*

par′al-lel′e-pi′ped (-lĕl′ĕ-pī′pĕd; -pĭp′ĕd; -lĕl-ĕp′ĭ-pĕd; 277), **par′al-lel′e-pip′e-don** (-lĕl′ĕ-pĭp′ĕ-dŏn), *n.* Commonly, but incorrectly, written *parallelopipedon*, *parallelopiped.* [Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον a body with parallel surfaces; παράλληλος parallel + ἐπίπεδον a plane surface, ἐπίπεδος on the ground, or level with it, level, flat; ἐπί on + πέδον the ground: cf. F. *parallélépipède.*] *Geom.* A six-sided prism whose faces are parallelograms. — **par′al-lel′e-pip′e-dal** (-lĕl′ĕ-pĭp′ĕ-dăl), **par′al-lel′e-pip′e-don-al** (-dŏn-ăl), **par′al-lel′e-pi-ped′ic** (-pĭ-pĕd′ĭk), **par′al-lel′e-pip′e-dous** (-pĭp′ĕ-dŭs), *a.*

Parallelepipedon.

par′al-lel-ism (-lĕl-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. Gr. παραλληλισμός comparison of parallels.] **1.** Quality or state of being parallel.
2. Resemblance; correspondence; similarity.

A close *parallelism* of thought and incident. *T. Warton.*

3. Specif., similarity of construction or meaning of clauses placed side by side, as is common in Hebrew poetry; e. g.: —

At her feet he bowed, he fell:
Where he bowed, there he fell down dead. *Judg.* v. 27.

4. *Metaph.* The theory that mind and matter accompany one another but are not causally related; specif., psychophysical parallelism.

par′al-lel-ist, *n.* **1.** One who draws a parallel.
2. *Metaph.* An adherent of parallelism.

par′al-lel-is′tic (păr′ă-lĕl-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or involving a parallelism.
2. *Metaph.* Of or pertaining to parallelism or parallelists; like, or leading to, parallelism.

par′al-lel-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Gr. παραλληλίζειν.] **1.** To render parallel.
2. To place parallel to; to bring into parallelism with.
3. To furnish with a parallel; to match.

par′al-lel′o-drome (păr′ă-lĕl′ŏ-drōm), *a.* [*parallel* + *-drome.*] *Bot.* With veins running parallel to each other; — said of the form of venation characterizing most monocotyledons. See VENATION.

par′al-lel′o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον, prop. neut. a.; παράλληλος parallel + γραμμή line: cf. F. *parallélogramme.* See PARALLEL; -GRAM.] *Geom.*
1. A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel, and therefore equal; — sometimes restricted erroneously in popular usage to an oblong.
2. a A pantograph. *Obs.* **b** *Kinematics.* A four-bar mechanism jointed together in the form of a parallelogram and with one link fixed.

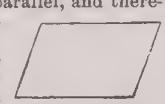

Parallelogram.

parallelogram of accelerations, forces, momenta, velocities, etc., *Mech.*, the method of compounding two accelerations, forces, or the like, by the parallelogram law, or the parallelogram constructionally used. See PARALLELOGRAM LAW.

parallelogram law. *Mech.* The law that the resultant of two vector quantities represented in magnitude, direction, and sense, by two adjacent sides of a parallelogram, both directed towards or away from their point of intersection, is the diagonal of the parallelogram through that point.

par′al-lel′o-gram-mat′ic (-gră-măt′ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertain-
par′al-lel′o-gram-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to, or like, a parallelogram; parallelogrammic.

par′al-lel′o-graph (păr′ă-lĕl′ō-grăf), *n.* [*parallelogram* + *-graph.*] A diagraph arranged to demonstrate the truth of the parallelogram law. See DIAGRAPH, 3.

parallel postulate. *Math.* The fifth of Euclid's postulates: "If a straight line incident on two straight lines make the angles within and on the same side less than two right angles, the two straight lines being produced indefinitely meet one another on whichever side the two angles are less than the two right angles." Persistent but vain attempts were made to remove this postulate, long felt to be a blemish on geometry. In 1829 Lobachévski substituted for it the following: "All straight lines (in a plane) that radiate from a given point may with respect to any other straight line in the plane be divided into two classes, intersectors and nonintersectors. A *boundary* line of the one class and the other is called *parallel* to the given line." Hence there would be two parallels, one on each side of the **point** (*P*), both making acute angles with the perpendicular (*p*) from the point to the line. On this basis he built up a geometry free from all possible internal contradiction. The Hungarian Johann Bolyai attained similar results (1823, published 1831). In 1854 Riemann in his inaugural dissertation "On the hypotheses that underlie geometry," published in 1867, showed that where the "measure of curvature" of a space is positive the space will be finite though unbounded (like a closed curve or surface); also, every two straight lines in the plane meet (in one point or in two, according as the space is *polar* or *antipolar* — *Klein*), thus setting aside Euclid's last "definition: " "Parallels are straight (lines), which, being in the same plane and being produced indefinitely on both sides, meet each other on neither." In 1890 Sophus Lie showed that the Euclidean, Lobachevskian, and Riemannian are the only three-dimensional space forms in which figures may everywhere move freely in a sixfold infinity of ways. The four logical possibilities are shown in the *Illust.*

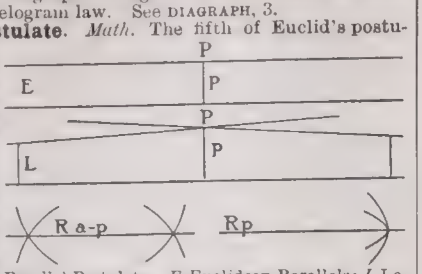

Parallel Postulate. *E* Euclidean Parallels; *L* Lobachevskian; *Rp* Riemannian Polar; *Ra-p* Riemannian Anti-polar.

par′a-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Containing paralogism; illogical.

pa-ral′o-gism (pȧ-răl′ō-jĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. παραλογισμός, fr. παραλογίζεσθαι to reason falsely; παρά beside + λογίζεσθαι to reason, λόγος discourse, reason: cf. F. *paralogisme.*] *Logic.* A reasoning false in point of form, that is, contrary to logical rules or formulæ; a formal fallacy, or pseudo syllogism, in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises. — **pa-ral′o-gis′tic** (-jĭs′tĭk), *a.*

pa-ral′o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One who uses reasoning that begs the question.

pa-ral′y-sis (pȧ-răl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. παράλυσις, fr. παραλύειν to loosen, dissolve, or disable at the side; παρά beside + λύειν to loosen. See PARA-, LOOSE; cf. PALSY.] *Med.* Abolition of function, whether complete or partial; esp., the loss of the power of voluntary motion (*motor paralysis*), or of sensation (*sensory paralysis*), in any part of the body; palsy. See HEMIPLEGIA, PARAPLEGIA. "Utter *paralysis* of memory." *G. Eliot.*
‖ **pa-ral′y-sis a′gi-tans** (pȧ-răl′ĭ-sĭs ăj′ĭ-tănz) [L., lit. shaking palsy], *Med.*, a chronic, progressive, nervous disease, occurring in advanced life and marked by muscular tremor and weakness and a peculiar gait, termed *festination*; shaking palsy; Parkinson's disease.

par′a-lyt′ic (păr′ȧ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* [F. *paralytique*, L. *paralyticus*, Gr. παραλυτικός.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, paralysis; characteristic of paralysis.
2. Affected with paralysis, or palsy.

The cold, shaking, *paralytic* hand. *Prior.*

3. Inclined or tending to paralysis.
4. *Physiol.* Designating, or pert. to, the discharge or secretion of a gland after section or paralysis of its nerves; as, *paralytic* saliva. It is characteristically thin and watery.

par′a-lyt′ic, *n.* A person affected with paralysis.

par′a-lyz′ant (păr′ȧ-līz′ănt), *a.* [*paralyze* + *-ant.*] *Med.* Causing paralysis. — *n.* An agent that causes paralysis.

par′a-ly-za′tion (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of paralyzing, or state of being paralyzed.

par′a-lyze (păr′ȧ-līz), *v. t.*; PAR′A-LYZED (-līzd); PAR′A-LYZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [F. *paralyser.* See PARALYSIS.] **1.** To affect or strike with paralysis, or palsy.
2. Hence, to unnerve; to destroy or impair the energy of; to render ineffective; as, the occurrence *paralyzed* the community; despondency *paralyzed* his efforts.

par′am (păr′ăm), *n.* [*para-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_2H_4N_4$, formed by polymerization of cyanamide. It is a cyanogen derivative of guanidine.

par′a-mag′net (păr′ȧ-măg′nĕt), *n.* A magnet; a paramagnetic substance.

par′a-mag-net′ic (-măg-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *magnetic.*] *Magnetism.* Having, or capable of, a greater magnetization than a vacuum; having a permeability greater than unity; magnetic; — opposed to *diamagnetic.*

par′a-mag′net-ism (-măg′nĕt-ĭz′m), *n.* The magnetism of a paramagnetic substance.

par′a-mas′toid (-măs′toid), *a.* [*para-* + *mastoid.*] *Anat.* Beside the mastoid process. — **paramastoid process**, the paroccipital process (**a**).

par′a-mat′ta, *or* **par′ra-mat′ta** (păr′ȧ-măt′ȧ), *n.* [From *Parramatta*, in Australia.] A light dress fabric having a cotton warp and formerly a silk weft, now a worsted one, and resembling bombazine or merino.

Par′a-me′ci-um (-mē′shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παραμήκης oblong; παρά (see PARA-) + μῆκος length.] *Zoöl.* A well-known genus of holotrichous ciliate infusorians. The body is elongate, bluntly rounded at the anterior end, and has on the ventral surface an oblique funnel-shaped buccal groove with the mouth at the extremity. Undigested matter is egested at a definite point on the surface of the body. *P. caudatum* is a large species often found abundantly in putrefying infusions. The species are called **slipper animalcules** from their shape.

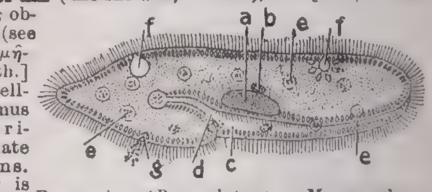

Paramecium (*P. caudatum*). *a* Macronucleus; *b* Micronucleus; *c* Buccal Groove; *d* Gullet; *e*, *e*, *e* Digestive, and *f f* Contractile, Vacuoles; *g* Place of Discharge of Digestive Vacuoles.

par′a-me′ni-a (-mē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. μηνιαῖα menses, fr. μήν, μηνός, month.] *Med.* Disordered menstruation.

par′a-ment (păr′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *paramentum*, fr. L. *parare* to prepare: cf. F. *parement.*] Ornamental hangings, furniture, etc., as of a state apartment; also, a rich and elegant robe for persons of rank; — chiefly in *pl. Obs.*

pa-ram′e-ter (pȧ-răm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [NL. *Oxf. E. D.* See PARA-; -METER.] **1.** *Math.* **a** An arbitrary constant characterizing by each of its particular values some particular member of a system of expressions, curves, surfaces, functions, etc. **b** A variable through functions of which may be expressed other variables, as the coördinates of a locus; thus, in the equations of the *cycloid* (which see) θ is the parameter. **c** In *Conics*, the 3d proportional to any diameter and its conjugate, or in the parabola, to any abscissa and the corresponding ordinate. The *parameter* of the principal axis of a conic is called the *latus rectum*, or *principal parameter*, or simply *parameter.*
2. *Cryst.* The relative intercept made by a plane on a crystallographic axis. The ratio of its intercepts determines the position of the plane.
3. *Astron.* An element of an orbit. *Obs.*

par′a-met′ric (păr′ȧ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* Also **pa-ram′e-tral** (-trăl). Of or pert. to, or in terms of, a parameter. — **parametric distribution**, the way in which different values of a parameter correspond to different points of a curve. — **p. equations**, equations expressing each of a set of *n* variables connected by *m* equations as a function of *n*−*m* independent variables or parameters; as, if $f(x, y) = 0$, $x = \phi(t)$, $y = \psi(t)$.

par′a-me-tri′tis (-mē-trī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *metritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue beside the uterus. — **par′a-me-trit′ic** (-mē-trĭt′ĭk), *a.*

par-am′ide (păr-ăm′īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*para-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A white amorphous substance, $C_6(C_2O_2NH)_3$, the tri-imide of mellitic acid, formed by heating ammonium mellitate.

par′a-mor′phism (păr′ȧ-môr′fĭz′m), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Min.* The change of one mineral species to another, involving a change in physical characters without change of chemical composition, as of aragonite to calcite. — **par′a-mor′phic** (-fĭk), **-mor′phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

par′a-mount (păr′ȧ-mount), *a.* [OF. *par amont* above; *par* through, by (L. *per*) + *amont* above; *a* (L. *ad*) to + *mont* mountain. Cf. 1st MOUNT.] Having a higher or the highest rank or jurisdiction; superior to all others; chief; supreme; preëminent; — often with *to*; as, a duty *paramount* to all. "A traitor *paramount.*" *Bacon.*
Syn. — Superior, preëminent, chief. See DOMINANT.

par′a-mount, *n.* A lord paramount; a supreme proprietor or ruler.

par′a-mount-cy (-sĭ), *n.* [*paramount* + *-cy.*] State or quality of being paramount.

A new and somewhat shadowy form of suzerainty is growing up in the "*paramountcy*" first enunciated (with the concurrence of Great Britain) by the President of the United States in 1823. *Encyc. Brit.*

par′a-mour (-mōōr), *n.* [F. *par amour*, lit., by or with love. See 3d PAR; AMOUR.] **1.** A lover; a wooer or a mistress; now, esp., one who loves or is loved illicitly; one taking the place, without the rights, of a husband or wife.
2. The object of ideal or chivalrous love; — in medieval poetry applied to Christ or the Virgin. *Obs.*
3. Love; gallantry; an amour; also, rarely, divine or celestial love. *Obs.* "For *paramour* and jollity." *Chaucer.*

par′a-mour (-mōōr), **par′a-mours** (-mōōrz), *adv.* For, with, or by way of, love, esp. sexual love; — also, in requests, for love's sake, "*par charité.*" *Obs.*

For *par amour*, I loved her first ere thou. *Chaucer.*

par-am′y-lum (păr-ăm′ĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *amylum.*] *Chem.* A carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, allied to starch, found in the unicellular organism *Euglena.*

par′a-my-oc′lo-nus (păr′ȧ-mī-ŏk′lō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *myoclonus.*] *Med.* A nervous disease characterized by

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par′al-lel′a-ble (păr′ȧ-lĕl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
par′al-leld. Paralleled. *Ref. Sp.*
par′al-lel-er, *n.* One that parallels.
par′al-lel′i-nerv′ate (păr′ă-lĕl′ĭ-nûr′vāt), **par′al-lel′i-nerved′** (-nûrvd′), **par′al-lel′i-nerv′ous** (-nûr′vŭs), *a.* [See PARALLEL; NERVE.] *Bot.* Parallelodrome.
par′al-lel-ith (păr′ă-lĕl-ĭth), *n.* [*parallel* + *-lith.*] *Archæol.* Parallel, or nearly parallel, rows of stones forming an avenue.
par′al-lel′i-za′tion (-lĕl′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* See -ATION.
par′al-lel-iz′er (-lĕl-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that parallelizes.
par′al-lel-less, *a.* See -LESS.
par′al-lel-ly, *adv.* of PARALLEL.
par′al-lel-od′ro-mous (-lĕl-ŏd′rō-mŭs), *a. Bot.* Parallelodrome.
par′al-lel′o-gram-ish, *a.* Resembling a parallelogram.
par′al-lel′o-gram-mat′i-cal.
par′al-lel′o-gram′mic (-ō-grăm′ĭk), **par′al-lel′o-gram′mi-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Parallelogrammatic.
par′al-lel-om′e-ter (-lĕl-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*parallel* + *-meter.*] A device to test the parallelism of flat surfaces, esp. glass plates.
par′al-lel′o-pi′ped, par′al-lel′o-pip′e-don, etc. See PARALLELEPIPED, etc.
par′al-lels, *n. pl. Music.* Consecutives.
par′al-lel-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* [See -WISE.]
par′a-lo′gi-a (păr′ȧ-lō′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARALOGY.] *Med.* Defect of the reasoning power.
par′a-lo-gi′cian (-lō-jĭsh′ăn), *n.* = PARALOGIST.
pa-ral′o-gize (pȧ-răl′ō-jīz), *v. i.* [Gr. παραλογίζεσθαι.] To reason falsely; to draw conclusions not warranted by the premises.
pa-ral′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. παραλογία; παρά beside + λόγος reason.] Paralogism.
paralous. † PERILOUS.
par′a-lys′ant, *a.* & *n. Med.* = PARALYZANT.
par′a-lyse, par′a-lys′er, etc. Vars. of PARALYZE, etc.
paralysie, *n.* [F. Cf. PALSY.] Paralysis. *Obs.*
par′a-lyt′i-cal (păr′ȧ-lĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Paralytic. *R.*
par′a-lyt′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PARALYTIC.
par′a-lyz′er (păr′ȧ-līz′ẽr), *n.* One that paralyzes.
par′a-ma-le′ic, *a.* [*para-* + *maleic.*] *Chem.* Fumaric. *Obs.*
par′a-ma′lic, *a.* [*para-* + *malic.*] *Chem.* = DIGLYCOLLIC.
par′a-man-del′ic, *a. Org. Chem.* See MANDELIC.
par′a-mas-ti′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the mammary gland.
par′a-me-lac′o-nite, *n. Min.* A tetragonal mineral consisting essentially of cupric oxide, CuO, occurring in black pyramidal crystals.
‖ **pa′ra-men′to** (pä′rä-mĕn′tō), *n.* [Sp.] = PARAMENT.
par′a-mere, *n.* [*para-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* **a** An actinomere or either lateral half of an actinomere. **b** The right or left half of a bilateral animal or of a somite. — **par′a-mer′ic** (păr′ȧ-mĕr′ĭk), *a.*
pa-ram′e-se (pȧ-răm′ē-sē), *n.* [Gr. παραμέση the string next the middle. Cf. MESE, in music.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*
pa-ram′e-tral (-trăl), *a. Math.* = PARAMETRIC.
par′a-me′tric (păr′ȧ-mē′trĭk; -mĕt′rĭk), *a.* [*para-* + Gr. μήτρα uterus.] Near the uterus.
par′a-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a. Math.* = PARAMETRIC.
par′a-mim′i-a (-mĭm′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. μιμία mimicry.] *Med.* A pathological state marked by the misuse of signs, as of gesture, tone, etc., in expressing thought.
par′a-mi-og′ra-pher (-mĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. παροιμία proverb + *-grapher.*] A collector or writer of proverbs. *Rare.*
par′a-mi′tome, par′a-mi′tom, *n. Biol.* = PARAPLASM, 1 a.
par′am-ne′si-a (păr′ăm-nē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. μνᾶσθαι to remember.] *Med.* Any disorder of memory; specif.: **a** A condition in which the proper meaning of words cannot be remembered. **b** The feeling of having experienced before what is now occurring when this cannot have been so.
‖ **pa′ra-mo** (pä′rȧ-mō; păr′ȧ-), *n.* [Sp. *páramo.*] A high, bleak plateau or district, as in the Andes.
Par′a-mœ′ci-um, *n. Zoöl.* Syn. of PARAMECIUM.
par′a-morph (păr′ȧ-môrf), *n.* [*para-* + *-morph.*] *Min.* A pseudomorph resulting from paramorphism.
par′a-mor′phi-a (-môr′fĭ-ȧ), **par′a-mor′phine** (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* Also **-phin.** Thebaine.
par′a-mor′phi-a, *n.* [NL.: *para-* + *-morph* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Any abnormality of structure or form.
par′a-mor′pho-sis (păr′ȧ-môr′fō-sĭs; -môr-fō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PARAMORPHISM.
par′a-mount-ly, *adv.* of PARAMOUNT.
par′a-mount-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
par′a-mu′si-a (păr′ȧ-mū′zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. παράμουσος out of tune with, harsh. See PARA-; MUSE, MUSIC.] *Med.* Perversion of the musical sense.
par′a-mu-thet′ic (-mū-thĕt′ĭk),

clonic spasms with tremor in corresponding muscles on the two sides.

par′a-ne-phri′tis (păr′ȧ-nē-frī′tĭs ; -nĕf-rī′-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of the paranephros. **b** Inflammation of the perinephrium.—**par′a-ne-phrit′ic** (-nē-frĭt′ĭk ; -nĕf-rĭt′-), *a.*

par′a-noi′a (-noi′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. παράνοια.] *Med.* Mental derangement ; insanity ; esp., a chronic form of insanity characterized by very gradual impairment of the intellect, systematized delusion, and usually by delusions of persecution or mandatory delusions producing homicidal tendency. In its mild form paranoia may consist in the well-marked crotchetiness exhibited in persons commonly called "cranks." Paranoiacs usually show evidences of bodily and nervous degeneration, and many have hallucinations, esp. of sight and hearing.

par′a-noi′ac (-ăk), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to paranoia; affected with, or characteristic of, paranoia. —*n.* A person who is affected with paranoia.

par′a-nu′cle-in (păr′ȧ-nū′klē-ĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *nuclein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of amorphous substances, sometimes called *false nucleins* or *pseudonucleins*, differing from true nucleins in not yielding nitrogenous bases on decomposition. — **par′a-nu-cle′ic** (-nū-klē′ĭk), *a.*

par′a-nu′cle-us (-nū′klē-ŭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -CLEI (-ī). [NL. ; *para-* + *nucleus.*] *Biol.* An accessory or additional nucleus or nucleuslike body in a cell ; —sometimes applied to the micronucleus of Infusoria, but also to various other bodies of different kinds in the cytoplasm of cells. — **par′-a-nu′cle-ar** (-ăr), **par′a-nu′cle-ate** (-āt), *a.*

par′a-nymph (păr′ȧ-nĭmf), *n.* [L. *paranymphus*, Gr. παράνυμφος ; παρά beside, near + νύμφη a bride : cf. F. *paranymphe.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A friend who went with a bridegroom in a chariot to fetch home the bride. **b** The bridesmaid who conducted the bride to the bridegroom.
2. Hence : **a** A best man or a bridesmaid. **b** One who solicits or speaks for another ; advocate.

par′a-pegm (păr′ȧ-pĕm), *n.* Also **par′a-peg′ma** (-pĕg′mȧ) ; *L. pl.* -PEGMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L. *parapegma*, Gr παράπηγμα, fr. παραπηγνύναι to fix beside ; παρά beside + πηγνύναι to fix.] *Gr. Antiq.* An engraved tablet, usually of brass, set up in a public place, and used for publishing laws, proclamations, etc., and recording astronomical phenomena or calendar events.

par′a-pet (-pĕt), *n.* [It. *parapetto* (prob. through F. *parapet*), fr. *parare* to ward off, guard (L. *parare* to prepare, provide) + *petto* the breast, L. *pectus.* See PARRY ; PECTORAL.] **1.** *Fort.* A wall, rampart, or elevation of earth, stone, etc., for the protection of soldiers ; a breastwork ; in permanent fortifications, usually, a rampart raised upon or above the main wall. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*
2. A low wall, or similar barrier, as a railing, esp. one to protect the edge of a platform, roof, bridge, or the like.
3. A sidewalk or footpath of a street or road. *Local, Eng.*

par′aph (păr′ăf), *n.* [F. *paraphe*, LL. *paraphus*, contr. fr. *paragraphus.* See PARAGRAPH.] **1.** A paragraph. *Obs.*
2. A flourish at the end of a signature. In the Middle Ages this was a sort of rude safeguard against forgery.

par′aph, *v. t.* ; -APHED (-ăft) ; -APH-ING. [Cf. F. *parapher.*] To add a paraph to ; to sign, esp. with the initials.

par′a-pha′si-a (păr′ȧ-fā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + *-phasia.*] *Med.* Inability to express ideas by the proper words. — **par′a-pha′sic** (-sĭk ; -zĭk), *a.*

par′a-phen′y-lene blue (păr′ȧ-fĕn′ĭ-lēn). A dark blue dye of the induline series, from para-phenylene diamine.

par′a-pher′na (-fûr′nȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The property of a woman which, on her marriage, was not made a part of her dower, but remained her own, and entirely free from the control of the husband.
2. = PARAPHERNALIA.

par′a-pher′nal (-năl), *a.* [Cf. F. *paraphernal.*] Designating, or of or pertaining to, parapherna or paraphernalia. Cf. EXTRADOTAL.

par′a-pher-na′li-a (-fẽr-nā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL. *paraphernalia bona*, fr. L. *parapherna*, pl., parapherna, Gr. παράφερνα ; παρά beside + φερνή a bride's dowry.] **1.** *Law.* The property (other than dower, marriage settlement, etc.) which by law remains, more or less, under the control of a married woman, and which does not pass into the administration of the husband's estate upon his decease before her. The term **paraphernalia bona** is used in the Roman law texts as an equivalent of *parapherna* (which see) ; and in most of the modern systems based upon the Roman law has much the same sense. Inappropriately, the term was applied in the English common law to property which, while subject to the husband's control during his life (except the necessary articles of the paraphernalia), does not pass with his intestate estate and cannot be disposed of by testament by him, but is (excepting the necessaries) subject to his debts. No exact list of what are included in the paraphernalia can be made, the rules varying in different jurisdictions ; but, in general, the paraphernalia include such clothing, personal ornaments, etc., as are suitable to the woman in her station in life. In some States of the United States they are fixed in a general way by statute ; in others and in Great Britain the wife has been given separate property rights which make the term *paraphernalia* no longer applicable.
2. Personal belongings, such as equipments, finery, etc.
3. Furnishings or apparatus ; articles of equipment ; as, the *paraphernalia* of a circus ; equestrian *paraphernalia.*

par′a-pher-na′li-an (păr′ȧ-fẽr-nā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to paraphernalia.

par′a-phi-mo′sis (-fī-mō′sĭs ; -fĭ-mō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + *phimosis*, or fr. Gr. παραφίμωσις.] *Med.* A condition in which the prepuce, retracted behind the glans penis, is constricted there, and cannot be brought into place.

par′a-pho′ni-a (-fō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + Gr. φωνή voice ; cf. Gr. παράφωνος sounding beside.] **1.** *Anc. Gr. Music.* A kind of consonance or joint melodic progression of fourths and fifths.
2. *Med.* Morbid change of voice.

par′a-phrase (păr′ȧ-frāz), *n.* [L. *paraphrasis*, Gr. παράφρασις, fr. παραφράζειν to say the same thing in other words ; παρά beside + φράζειν to speak : cf. F. *paraphrase.* See PARA- ; PHRASE.] **1.** A restatement of a text, passage, or work, giving the meaning in another form, usually for clearer and fuller exposition ; a free rendering ; — opposed to *metaphrase* ; hence, the use or process of paraphrasing as a literary or educational method.

His sermons a living *paraphrase* upon his practice. *South.*

2. An exemplification or an amplification of a theme, idea, or motive.
3. *Presbyterian Ch.* Any of the hymns in the "Translations and Paraphrases, in verse, of several passages of Sacred Scripture," prepared by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1745-81. *Oxf. E. D.*
4. *Music.* Free or florid transcription.

Syn. — PARAPHRASE, TRANSLATION, VERSION. A PARAPHRASE is a free and commonly amplified rendering of the sense of a passage, whether in the same or in a different language ; a TRANSLATION is a more or less close rendering from one language into another ; as, "*Paraphrase*, or *translation* with latitude, where [the author's] words are not so strictly followed as his sense ; and that too is admitted to be amplified" (*Dryden*) ; "You should have *translated* — that is, *paraphrased*, for, however far some people may err on this score, . . . a *translation* must be a *paraphrase* to be readable" (*E. FitzGerald*) ; "a comparison between the metrical *paraphrase* which we have of passages in the Old and New Testament, and these passages as they exist in our common *translation*" (*Wordsworth*). VERSION and *translation* are often used without distinction ; as, "Chapman's *translation* has often been praised as eminently Homeric. . . . Coleridge, in praising Chapman's *version*, says . . . 'It will give you small idea of Homer'" (*M. Arnold*) ; "The year 1632 saw a complete *version* of the 'Æneid' by Vicars, and a *translation* of the First Book by Sandys" (*J. Conington*). But *version* is the technical term for the ancient (and certain modern) translations of the Bible ; as, the Septuagint *Version* ; "Of *Versions*, or ancient *translations* of the whole or parts of the New Testament, . . . there are three principal classes, the Latin, the Syriac, and the Egyptian" (*Westcott and Hort*) ; the Authorized *Version*, the Revised *Version*, the Douay *Version.*

par′a-phrase, *v. t.* ; -PHRASED (-frāzd) ; -PHRAS′ING (-frāz′ĭng). To express, interpret, or translate with latitude ; to give the meaning of (a passage) in other language.

par′a-phrase, *v. i.* **1.** To make a paraphrase.
2. To comment or expand upon a topic. *Obs.*

par′a-phras′tic (-frăs′tĭk) } *a.* [Fr. Gr. παραφραστικός.]
par′a-phras′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Paraphrasing ; of the nature of paraphrase ; explaining, or translating more clearly and amply, an author's meaning.—**par′a-phras′ti-cal-ly.** *adv.*

par′a-phre-ni′tis (-frē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + *phrenitis.*] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of the diaphragm. **b** Mental derangement or delirium — formerly supposed to be due to such inflammation.

pa-raph′y-sis (pȧ-răf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -YSES (-sēz). [NL. ; *para-* + Gr. φύσις growth.] *Bot.* One of the slender sterile filaments commonly borne among the sporogenous organs in many cryptogamic plants. The paraphyses may be either unicellular or pluricellular, simple or branched, and are often septate ; in fucoid algæ they protrude from the mouth of the conceptacle ; in fungi they are borne intermixed with asci or basidia ; in mosses they surround the antheridia and archegonia ; and in ferns they occur with the sporangia in a sorus. Their function is not clearly determined. See ANTHERIDIUM, *Illust.* ; ASCUS, *Illust.*

par′a-ple′gi-a (păr′ȧ-plē′jĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *paraplegia*, fr. Gr.
par′a-ple′gy (păr′ȧ-plē′jĭ) } 2, παραπληγια hemiplegia, fr. παραπλήσσειν to strike at the side ; παρά + πλήσσειν to strike : cf. F. *paraplégie.*] *Med.* Palsy of the lower half of the body on both sides, usually due to disease of the spinal cord. — **par′a-pleg′ic** (-plĕj′ĭk ; -plē′jĭk), *a.* & *n.*

par′a-pleu′rum (păr′ȧ-plōō′rŭm ; 243), *n.* ; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL. See PARA- ; PLEURA.] *Zoöl.* In insects : **a** The episternum of the mesothorax and metathorax (or of the latter only). **b** The parapterum of a beetle.

par′a-po′di-um (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *para-* + *-podium.*] *Zoöl.* In many annelids, esp. Polychæta, one of the short unsegmented processes borne one on each side of most of the body segments, and serving as locomotive organs and often also as tactile or branchial organs. A typical parapodium has a dorsal lobe (**notopodium**) and ventral lobe (**neuropodium**), each of which may be lobed and stiffened internally by a stout chitinous bristle (**aciculum**), and bears groups of smaller bristles, and a fleshy process (**cirrus**) which may be developed into a gill. — **par′a-po′di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pa-rap′ter-um (pȧ-răp′tẽr-ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -TERA (-ȧ). Also **pa-rap′ter-on** (-ŏn). [NL. See PARA- ; PTERON.] *Zoöl.* **a** A small sclerite on the side of the mesothorax and metathorax of an insect. **b** = TEGULA **a.** — **pa-rap′ter-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Par′arc-ta′li-a (păr′ärk-tā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + *Arctalia.*] *Zoögeog.* The temperate marine realm of the Northern Hemisphere, bounded by the isocrymal lines of 44° and 68° F. ; approximately, the realm between the southern limit of floating ice and the northern limit of reef-growing corals. — **Par′arc-ta′li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

par′a-ro-san′i-line (păr′ȧ-rō-zăn′ĭ-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*para-* + *rosaniline.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C(OH)(C_6H_4NH_2)_3$, obtained in red colored salts by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and paratoluidine. It is the parent substance of numerous dyes. Chemically, it is triamino-triphenyl carbinol. Cf. ROSANILINE.

par′a-sang (păr′ȧ-săng), *n.* [L. *parasanga*, Gr. παρασάγγης, fr. Old Persian ; cf. Per. *farsang.*] A Persian measure of length, varying in different times and places. Its ancient value, according to Herodotus and Xenophon, was thirty stadia. See MEASURE.

par′a-sce′ni-um (-sē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. παρασκηνιον ; παρά beside + σκηνη stage.] One of two projecting towers, on either side of the stage of ancient theaters, probably containing robing rooms.

par′a-sceve (păr′ȧ-sēv ; *L.* păr′ȧ-sē′vē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρασκευή, lit., preparation.] **1.** The evening before the Jewish Sabbath or the day of preparation for this Sabbath ; also, Good Friday ; — now only *R. C. Ch.*
2. Preparation. *Obs.*

par′a-se-le′ne (-sē-lē′nē), *n.* ; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL. ; *para-* + Gr. σελήνη the moon.] *Meteor.* A mock moon ; a luminous appearance seen in connection with lunar halos. Cf. PARHELION. — **par′a-se-len′ic** (-lĕn′ĭk), *a.*

par′a-shah (păr′ȧ-shä), *n.* ; *pl.* -SHOTH (-shōth) or -SHIOTH (-shē′ōth). [Heb. *pārāshāh.*] A lesson from the Torah, or Law, from which at least one section is read in the Jewish synagogue on every Sabbath and festival. See HAPHTARAH.

par′a-site (-sīt), *n.* [L. *parasitus*, Gr. παράσιτος, lit., eating beside, or at the table of, another ; παρά beside + σῖτος wheat, grain, food : cf. F. *parasite.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* **a** One who eats at the table of another, repaying him with flattery or buffoonery. **b** One of a class of priests in charge of the public feasts, of the collection of grain due to the temples, etc.
2. One frequenting the tables of the rich, or living at another's expense, and earning his welcome by flattery ; a hanger-on ; a toady ; a sycophant. *Milton.*
3. *Biol.* A plant or animal living in, on, or with, some other living organism (called its *host*) at whose expense it obtains its food, shelter, or some other advantage. Plant parasites are wholly or partially destitute of chlorophyll and draw the whole or a part of their organized nutriment from their host ; but there is no clear line of demarcation between parasites and saprophytes, and some fungi are capable of assuming either habit of life. The best examples of plant parasites are found among the pathogenic bacteria, the fungi infesting higher plants, and certain groups of seed plants, as the mistletoes, *Rafflesia*, etc. Among animals the term commonly designates those living on other animals, not on plants. Some are parasitic throughout life, many others only during certain stages ; a smaller number (as certain worms) live in different hosts during different stages of development. Some can move from one host to another or live independently if necessary ; others are completely dependent upon their hosts. Parasites may mostly be divided into **external parasites** (as fleas and lice), living upon, and **internal parasites** (as intestinal worms), living in, the body of the host. Some cause but little inconvenience to the host, but others are fatal to it. Parasitic animals generally exhibit a greater or less degree of degeneration of structure, esp. in their sense organs, locomotive organs, and often also in their digestive apparatus, consequent upon disuse of the parts, and many develop special organs for adhering to their host. Cf. INQUILINE, SYMBIOSIS, COMMENSAL, 2, SAPROPHYTE.
4. *Terat.* The less perfectly formed twin of a double monster. See AUTOSITE.
5. *Phon.* A parasitic sound or letter.

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a. [Gr. παραμυθητικός, fr. παραμυθεῖσθαι to encourage, console.] Consolatory. *Rare.*

par′a-my′o-sin′o-gen, *n.* Musculin.

par′a-my′o-tone (-mī′ō-tōn), *n.* = PARAMYOTONIA.

par′a-my′o-to′ni-a (-tō′nĭ-ȧ). *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + *myo-* + Gr. τόνος stretching.] *Med.* An affection characterized by muscular spasms.

Pa′ran (pā′răn ; 115). *Bib.*

par-an′æs-the′si-a, *or* **-es-the′si-a** (păr-ăn′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* = PARA-ANÆSTHESIA.

par′a-naph′tha-lene, *n.* Anthracene. *Obs.*

pa-ran′a-tel′lon (pȧ-răn′ȧ-tĕl′ŏn), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. ἀνατέλλων, p. pr., rising.] *Astrol.* A star that rises or sets at the same time as another star or stars.

parance. Obs. pl. of PARENT

par′a-ne′ma, *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + Gr. νῆμα thread.] = PARAPHYSIS. *Obs.* — **par′a-ne-mat′ic** (-nē-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Obs.*

par′a-neph′ros (-nĕf′rŏs), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + Gr. νεφρός kidney.] *Anat.* A suprarenal capsule. — **par′a-neph′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

pa-ran′e-size, *v. t.* [L. *paraenesis* exhortation, Gr. παραίνεσις.] To exhort *Obs.*

par-an′es-the′si-a. Var. of PARANÆSTHESIA.

par′a-ne′te (păr′ȧ-nē′tē), *n.* [Gr. παρανήτη ; παρά beside + νήτη the highest in pitch of three strings.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

pa′rang (pä′răng), *n.* [Malay *pārang.*] The heavy knife or sword of Malays. Cf. BARONG.

par′a-nœ′a (păr′ȧ-nē′ȧ), **par′a-nœ′ac** (-ăk). Vars. of PARANOIA, PARANOIAC.

par′a-nœ′ic (-ĭk), **par′a-no′ic** (-nō′ĭk). Vars. of PARANOIAC.

par′a-no-ma′si-a, etc. † PARONOMASIA, etc.

par′a-no′mi-a (păr′ȧ-nō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + Gr. ὄνομα name.] *Med.* Mental disorder characterized by the incorrect naming of objects.

par′a-nor′mal, *a.* Designating phenomena analogous to physical phenomena but with no known physical cause, as mediumistic "raps," telekinesis, etc.

parant. † PARENT, *a.*

paranter. † PERADVENTURE.

par′ant-he′li-on (păr′ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn ; -ăn-thē′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL. ; *para-* + *anthelion.*] *Meteor.* A diffuse image of the sun appearing at the same altitude as the sun at an angular distance varying from 90° to 140°, reflected from atmospheric ice spicules.

parantory. † PEREMPTORY.

par′a-nymf. Paranymph. *Ref. Sp.*

par′a-nym′phal, *a.* Bridal; nuptial. *Obs.*

parao. † PROA.

par′a-par′e-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Partial paralysis affecting the lower limbs.—**par′a-pa-ret′ic**, *a*

par′a-pep′tone, *n.* *Chem.* A substance similar to acid albuminate, formed in small amount in peptic digestion of proteids

par′a-pet′al-ous (păr′ȧ-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Growing on each side of a petal.

par′a-pet′ed, *a.* Having a parapet.

par′a-pet-less, *a* See LESS.

pa-ra′phi-a (pȧ-rā′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + Gr. ἁφή touch.] *Med.* Perverted sense of touch.

par′a-phon′ic (păr′ȧ-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to paraphonia.

par′a-phos′phate, *n.* A pyrophosphate. *Obs.*

par′a-phos-phor′ic, *a.* Pyrophosphoric. *Obs.*

par′a-pho-tot′ro-pism, *n.* = PARAHELIOTROPISM. — **par′a-pho′to-trop′ic**, *a.*

par′a-phras′a-ble (păr′ȧ-frāz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.

par′a-phras′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who paraphrases.

par′a-phra′si-a (-frā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + Gr. φράσις enunciation.] *Med.* Incoherency in speech.

par′a-phra′si-an (-zĭ-ăn), *a.* Paraphrastic. *Obs.*

par′a-phra′si-an, *n.* A paraphraser. *R.*

pa-raph′ra-sis (pȧ-răf′rȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L.] = PARAPHRASE.

pa-raph′ra-sist, *n.* = PARAPHRASER

par′a-phrast, *n.* [L *paraphrastes*, Gr. παραφράστης.] A paraphraser. — *v.* To paraphrase. *Obs.* — **par′a-phrast′er**, *n.* *Obs.*

par′a-phre′ni-a (-frē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARA- ; PHRENIC.] *Med.* Mental disorder; insanity.

par′a-phyl′lum (-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL. See PARA- ; -PHYLL.] *Bot.* **a** One of the minute foliose organs between the leaves of certain mosses, as *Thuidium.* **b** A stipule. *Obs.*

pa-raph′y-sate (pȧ-răf′ĭ-săt), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing, or marked by, paraphyses.

par′a-physe (păr′ȧ-fīz), *n.* *Bot.* A paraphysis.

pa-raph′y-sif′er-ous (pȧ-răf′ĭ-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*paraphysis* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Paraphysate.

pa-rap′la-sis (pȧ-răp′lȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + *-plasis.*] *Biol.* = CATAPLASIS.

par′a-plasm (păr′ȧ-plăz′m), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* **a** The ground substance of protoplasm ; paramitome. **b** Metaplasm.
2. *Med.* An abnormal or morbid growth.
—**par′a-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*
— **par′a-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

par′a-plec′tic (-plĕk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. παραπληκτικός.] *Med* = PARAPLEGIC.

par′a-pleu-ri′tis (-plōō-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *parapleurum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Slight pleurisy ; also, pleurodynia.

par′a-pod (păr′ȧ-pŏd), *n.* *Zoöl.* Parapodium.

par′a-poph′y-sis (-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.] See TRANSVERSE PROCESS. — **par-ap′o-phys′i-al** (păr-ăp′ō-fĭz′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

pa-rap′sis (pȧ-răp′sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -SIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [NL. See PARA- ; APSIS.] *Zoöl.* One of the lateral pieces of the mesoscutum, esp. in Hymenoptera. — **pa-rap′si-dal** (-sĭ-dăl), *a.*

pa-rap′sis, *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + Gr. ἅψις touch.] *Med.* Paraphia.

pa-rap′ter-on (pȧ-răp′tẽr-ŏn) Var. of PARAPTERUM.

par′a-quet (păr′ȧ-kĕt). Var. of PARRAKEET.

par′a-quin′one (păr′ȧ-kwĭn′ōn ; -kwĭ-nōn′), *n.* See QUINONE.

par-ar′a-bin (păr-ăr′ȧ-bĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A substance closely allied to arabin, found in certain plants.

par′a-rec′tal, *a.* Beside the rectum.

par′a-rho′ta-cism (păr′ȧ-rō′tȧ-sĭz′m), *n.* See RHOTACISM.

par′a-ro-sol′ic, *a.* See AURINE.

par-ar′thri-a (păr-är′thrĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + Gr. ἄρθρον joint, articulation ; cf. παραρθρεῖν to be dislocated.] *Med.* Disorder of speech ; difficult utterance.

par′a-sal′pin-gi′tis, *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of tissues around the Fallopian tube.

par′a-scene, *n.* = PARASCENIUM.

par′a-sceu-as′tic, *a.* [Gr. παρασκευαστικός. See PARASCEVE.] Preparatory. *Obs.*

parasche. † PARISH.

par′a-sche-mat′ic (păr′ȧ-skē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παρασχηματίζειν to change from the true form.] Designating change in word forms by slight alterations in their component parts. *Rare.*

paraschen. † PARISHEN.

par′a-se-cre′tion, *n.* *Med.* An abnormal secretion.

par′a-sem′i-dine, *n.* Also **-din.** *Org. Chem.* See SEMIDINE.

par′a-sig′ma-tism (păr′ȧ-sĭg′mȧ-tĭz′m), **-tis′mus** (-tĭz′mŭs), *n.* A defect in speech consisting in substituting some other sound, as of *f*, for that of *s.*

Par′a-si′ta (-sī′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** The parasitic insects (as lice, ticks, and mites) collectively. *Obs.* **b** A suborder of insects comprising the sucking lice only. See LOUSE, **1a.** **c** = EPIZOA **b.**

par′a-sit′al (păr′ȧ-sĭt′ăl), *a.* *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Parasitic.

par′a-site, *v. t.* = PARASITIZE.

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par'a-site (păr'ȧ-sīt), *v. i.* **1**. To play the parasite.
2. *Phon.* To develop parasitically.

par'a-sit'ic (-sĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *parasiticus*, Gr. παρασιτικός.] **1**. Of the nature of a parasite; fawning for food or favors; sycophantic. *Milton.*
par'a-sit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }
2. *Biol.* [In this sense generally *parasitic.*] Pert. to, or with the habit of, a parasite; living on other organisms.
3. *Phon.* Designating an inorganic sound (or its symbol) developed through the influence of euphony or ease of utterance next to another sound, usually a liquid or a nasal consonant (esp. *l* or *r*); as the first *u* in Lat. *sæculum*, the *u* in vulgar Eng. *ellum* for *elm*; — said esp. of vowels but also of epenthetic consonants, as the *b* in *nimble*, from AS. *nemol*.

parasitic current. = EDDY CURRENT. — **p. jaeger**, a jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) of the northern seas, with moderately long and pointed middle tail feathers. See JAEGER, 2.

Par'a-sit'i-ca (-sĭt'ĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** = PARASITA **a**, **b**. **b** A group of Hymenoptera including ichneumon flies, gallflies, etc., whose larvæ are mostly parasites.

par'a-sit'i-cide (-ĭ-sīd), *a.* [*parasite* + *-cide.*] Destructive to parasites; parasiticidal. — *n.* Any agent used to destroy parasites.

par'a-sit-ism (păr'ȧ-sīt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. The art or practice of a parasite; the parasitic state or condition; the act of a parasite. "Court *parasitism*." *Milton.*
2. *Biol.* State of being parasitic; antagonistic symbiosis.
3. *Med.* Diseased state, esp. of the skin, due to parasites.

par'a-sit-ize (-sĭt-īz), *v. t.* *Biol.* To infest with parasites.

par'a-sol' (păr'ȧ-sŏl'; păr'ȧ-sŏl'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *parasole*; *parare* to ward off (L. *parare* to prepare) + *sole* sun (L. *sol*). See PARRY; SOLAR.] A light portable sunshade, used esp., in temperate climates, by women.

parasol fir. A Japanese pinaceous tree (*Sciadopitys verticillata*) forming a compact, pyramidal head, the branches terminated with spreading whorls of needlelike leaves.

parasol mushroom. Any mushroom of the genus *Lepiota*, with a flat, spreading pileus.

par'a-sphe'noid (-sfē'noid), *a.* [*para-* + *sphenoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating a bone in the base of the skull of many vertebrates, developed in the membrane underlying the basicranial axis. — *n.* The parasphenoid bone.

pa-ras'tas (pȧ-răs'tăs), *n.*; *pl.* -TADES (-tȧ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. παραστάς; παρά beside + ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Gr. Arch.* An anta; esp., one of the two large antæ inclosing a pronaos or porch.

pa-ras'ti-chy (-tĭ-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TICHIES (-kĭz). [*para-* + Gr. στίχος a row.] *Bot.* In phyllotaxy, an oblique or secondary spiral line joining leaves or scales where the internodes of the axis are short and the members crowded, as in a pine cone or the leaves of houseleek; also, the arrangement of leaves or scales along such lines. Cf. ORTHOSTICHY.

par'a-syn'e-sis (păr'ȧ-sĭn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. παρασύνεσις; παρά beside, amiss + σύνεσις understanding.] *Philol.* Corruption of words from a misunderstanding of their elements, as in the folk-etymological *sparrowgrass* for *asparagus*. — **par'a-sy-net'ic** (-sĭ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-syph'i-lit'ic (-sĭf'ĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *syphilitic.*] Due indirectly to syphilis; as, *parasyphilitic* affections.

par'a-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), *a.* *Gram.* Of or pert. to parataxis. — **par'a-tac'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **par'a-tac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par'a-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παράταξις a placing beside, fr. παρατάσσειν to place beside.] *Gram.* The ranging of propositions one after another, without showing their connection or interdependence; unconnected coördinative construction; — opposed to *hypotaxis*.

par'a-thy'roid (-thī'roid), *a.* [*para-* + *thyroid.*] *Anat.* Designating small masses of glandlike epithelium near, or embedded in, the thyroid gland, composed of masses of cells arranged in columnar fashion, with many intervening capillaries. — **par'a-thy'roid**, *n.*

par'a-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *tonic*, a.] **1**. Retarding or checking movement or growth.
2. *Plant Physiol.* **a** Tending to arrest or retard; — said of the effect of light on growing organs; as, a *paratonic* influence. **b** Resulting from external stimuli; irritomotile; as, *paratonic* movements. Cf. AUTONOMIC. — **par'a-ton'i-cal-ly** (păr'ȧ-tŏn'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

par'a-troph'ic (păr'ȧ-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* *Plant Physiol.* Having obligate parasitism, as pathogenic bacteria.

par'a-ty'phoid (-tī'foid), *n.* [*para-* + *typhoid.*] *Med.* A disease resembling typhoid fever in its symptoms, but not presenting the Widal reaction.

par'a-vail' (păr'ȧ-vāl'), *a.* [OF. *par aval* below; *par* through (L. *per*) + *aval* down; *a-* (L. *ad*) + *val* (L. *vallis*) a valley. Cf. PARAMOUNT.] *Eng. Law.* Below or at the bottom; — said esp. of a tenant that holds of a tenant, esp. the lowest tenant of the fee in immediate possession.

par-ax'i-al (păr-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* [*para-* + *axial.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* On either side of the axis of the skeleton.

par'boil' (pär'boil'), *v. t.*; PAR'BOILED' (-boild'); PAR'BOIL'ING. [ME. *parboilen*, OF. *parbouillir* to cook well; *par* through (see PAR, *prep.*) + *bouillir* to boil, L. *bullire*. The sense has been influenced by E. *part*. See BOIL, *v.*] **1**. To boil thoroughly. *Obs.*
2. To boil partially; hence, fig., to overheat; to render extremely uncomfortable by heat.

par'buck'le (pär'bŭk''l), *n.* [Earlier *parbunkel*, of unknown origin. *Oxf. E. D.*] **a** A kind of purchase for hoisting or lowering a cylindrical burden, as a cask. The middle of a long rope is made fast aloft, and both parts are looped around the object, which rests in the loops, and rolls in them as the ends are hauled up or paid out. **b** A double sling made of a single rope, for slinging a cask, gun, etc.

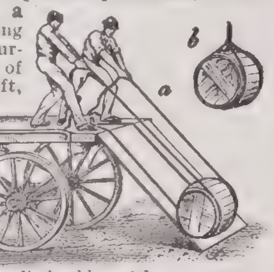

Parbuckles a & b.

par'buck'le, *v. t.*; PAR'BUCK'LED (-'ld); PAR'BUCK'LING (-lĭng). To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Par'ca (pär'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PARCÆ (-sē). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Orig., a birth goddess. By a false derivation of the word from *pars* (a part), the Romans first identified Parca with the Greek Mœra (fr. μοῖρα, a part), and then increased the number of Parcæ to three, corresponding to the three Mœræ, or Fates, of the Greeks. See FATE, *n.*, 4.

par'cel (pär'sĕl), *n.* [F. *parcelle* a small part, fr. (assumed) LL. *particella*, dim. of L. *pars*. See PART, *n.*; cf. PARTICLE.] **1**. A portion; a fragment of a whole; part. *Archaic.* "A *parcel* of her woe." *Chaucer.*
Two *parcels* of the white of an egg. *Arbuthnot.*
The *parcels* of the nation adopted different forms of self-government. *J. A. Symonds.*
2. *Law.* **a** A part; portion; piece; as, a certain piece of land is part and *parcel* of another piece. **b** *pl.* That part of a conveyance which contains the description of the property, usually beginning with the words "All that." *Eng.*
3. An item of a statement or account; a detail. *Obs.*
4. An indiscriminate or indefinite number, measure, or quantity; a collection; group.
This youthful *parcel*
Of noble bachelors stand at my disposing. *Shak.*
5. A number or quantity of things put up together; a bundle; package; packet.
6. A collection of articles, as of merchandise, put up in lots for sale or marketing; as, a *parcel* of diamonds.
7. **a** *Naut.* = PARCELING, 2. **b** *Math.* See DISTRIBUTION, 7.
Syn. — See BUNDLE.

par'cel, *v. t.*; -CELED (-sĕld) or -CELLED; -CEL-ING or -CEL-LING. **1**. To divide and distribute by parts or portions; — often with *out* or *into*. "Their woes are *parceled*, mine are general." *Shak.*
The broad woodland *parceled* into farms. *Tennyson.*
2. To make up into a parcel; as, to *parcel* a customer's purchases; the machine *parcels* yarn, etc.; — often with *up*.
3. [Perh. a different word; cf. OF. *seeler* to seal, F. *sceller.*] *Naut.* To cover with strips of canvas, or parceling.
☞ In the following Shakespearean passage from "Antony and Cleopatra," Act V., Scene ii., the meaning of *parcel* is disputed. It has been interpreted as if equivalent to "make up into a mass," to "add a parcel or item to," to "specify or particularize," etc.
That mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy. *Shak.*

par'cel (pär'sĕl), *a.* & *adv.* Part or half; in part; partially.
The worthy dame was *parcel*-blind. *Scott.*
parcel poet, a half poet; a poor poet. *Obs.*

par'cel-ing, par'cel-ling, *n.* **1**. Act of dividing and distributing in portions or parts.
2. *Naut.* Long, narrow slips of canvas, usually daubed with tar, wound about a rope like a bandage to make a smooth surface, and used also in mousing.

parcel post. That branch of the post office having to do with the collection, transmission, and delivery of parcels. The British Inland Parcel Post was established in 1883. The present rates, dating from 1906, are 3d. for parcels not exceeding one pound, rising by gradations of 1d. up to 11d. for 11 pounds, which is the limit of weight.

par'ce-na-ry (pär'sē-nā-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *parçonerie*. See PARCENER.] Joint heirship; coheirship. = COPARCENARY.

par'ce-ner (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *parçonier*, fr. *parçon* part, portion, fr. L. *partitio* a division. See PARTITION; cf. PARTNER.] *Law.* A joint heir in an estate; a coheir. = COPARCENER.

parch (pärch), *v. t.*; PARCHED (pärcht); PARCH'ING. [ME. *parchen*, of uncert. origin; possibly a var. of *perchen* to pierce, hence used of a piercing heat or cold, OF. *perchier*, another form of *percier*, F. *percer*. Cf. PIERCE.] **1**. To burn the surface of; to scorch; to roast over the fire, as dry grain; as, to *parch* the skin; to *parch* corn.
Ye shall eat neither bread, nor *parched* corn. *Lev.* xxiii. 14.
2. To dry to extremity; to shrivel with heat; as, the mouth is *parched* from fever; the ground is *parched*.
3. To shrivel or dry up by exposure to cold or cold winds.
Syn. — See SCORCH.

parch, *v. i.* To become dry and hot; to be scorched. "*Parch* in Afric sun." *Shak.*

par-ché' (pär-shā'), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name.] Any of several small bright-colored chætodont fishes, esp. *Chætodon ocellatus* of the West Indies.

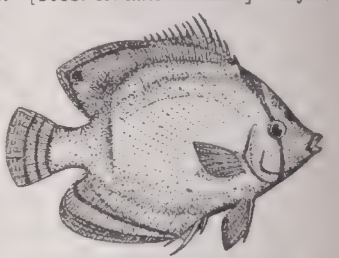
Parché (*Chætodon ocellatus*). (⅙)

parch'ing (pär'chĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PARCH; specif.: *p. a.* Scorching; burning; drying. "Sun's *parching* heat." *Shak.* — **parch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

parch'ment (pärch'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *parchemin*, *perchemin*, F. *parchemin*, LL. *pergamenum*, L. *pergamena*, *pergamina*, fr. L. *Pergamenus* of or belonging to *Pergamum*, an ancient city of Mysia in Asia Minor, where parchment was first used.] **1**. The skin of a lamb, sheep, goat, young calf, or other animal, prepared for writing on; also, any of various superior papers of well-beaten rag and wood pulp, made in imitation of the above; parchment paper; hence, a document on parchment; a parchment manuscript. See VELLUM.
But here's a *parchment* with the seal of Cæsar. *Shak.*
2. The envelope of the coffee grains, inside the pulp.

parch'ment-ize (-mĕn-tīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To convert to a parchmentlike substance, esp. by sulphuric acid. Cf. PARCHMENT PAPER.

parchment paper. A substance like animal parchment, made of unsized paper dipped in sulphuric acid of sp. gr. about 1.69, which converts the cellulose on the surface to amyloid. It is used as a substitute for parchment, as a covering for jars, etc. Called also *vegetable parchment*.

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par'a-site-like', *a.* See -LIKE.
par'a-sit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PARASITIC. [-NESS.]
par'a-sit'i-cal-ness, *n.* See
par'a-sit'i-cid'al (păr'ȧ-sĭt'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* = PARASITICIDE.
par'a-sit'oid (păr'ȧ-sīt'oid), *a.* [*parasite* + *-oid.*] Parasitic.
par'a-si-tol'o-gy (-sī-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*parasite* + *-logy.*] *Biol* Study of parasites. — **par'a-si'to-log'i-cal** (-sī'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **par'a-si-tol'o-gist** (-sī-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
par'a-ske'ni-on (-skē'nĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). = PARASCENIUM.
par'a-sol', *v. t.* To shade as with a parasol. *Rare.*
parasol ant. The sauba ant.
par'a-sol-ette' (păr'ȧ-sŏl-ĕt'), *n.* A small parasol.
parasol fern. An Australian fern (*Dicranopteris circinata*).
parasol fungus. = PARASOL MUSHROOM.
parasol pine. **a** The stone pine *Pinus pinea*. **b** The parasol fir.
parasol skirt. A short expanded skirt, as of ballet dancers.
par'a-sphe-noi'dal (-sfē-noi'dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Parasphenoid.
par'a-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παραστάτης one who stands by, neighbor.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or designating protective imitation.
par'a-stat'ic, *a.* [Gr. παραστάται testicles.] Seminal. *Obs.*
par'a-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. στήμων warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A staminodium. — **par'a-stem'o-nal** (-stĕm'ō-năl; -stē'mō-năl), *a.*
par'a-ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n.* *Zoöl.* The bony framework formed by the abdominal ribs in certain reptiles. — **par'a-ster'nal** (-năl), *a.*
par'as-the'ni-a (păr'ăs-thē'nĭ-ȧ; păr-ăs'thē-nī'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. σθένος strength.] *Med.* A condition of organic tissue causing it to function at abnormal intervals.
par'as-then'ic (păr'ăs-thĕn'ĭk), *n.* *Med.* One having parasthenia.
par'a-style, *n.* **a** *Bot.* An abortive style. *Rare* **b** *Zoöl.* See STYLE (of a tooth).
Par'a-su'chi-a (păr'ȧ-sū'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. σοῦχος crocodile.] *Paleon.* A suborder or order of Triassic crocodilians with an elongate snout and nostrils placed far back toward the orbits. *Phytosaurus*, syn. *Belodon*, is the only well-known genus. — **par'a-su'chi-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
par'a-syn-ax'is (păr'ȧ-sĭn-ăk'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρασύναξις.] *Civil Law.* An unlawful meeting.
par'a-syn-o-vi'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around a joint.
par'a-syn'the-sis (păr'ȧ-sĭn'thē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρασύνθεσις; παρά beside + σύνθεσις composition.] The formation of words by derivation and composition jointly: the process of word formation by adding a derivative ending and prefixing a particle; as, denationalize, demesmerize, etc. — **par'a-syn-thet'ic** (-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*
par'a-syn'the-ton (-sĭn'thē-tŏn), *n.* [Gr. παρασύνθετον, neut. adj. used as n.] A word formed by parasynthesis.
parat. ✝ PARROT.
par'a-tar-tar'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid now known as *racemic acid*.
pa'rate (pā'rāt; pä-rä'tā), *a.* [L. *paratus* ready.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* Immediate; — used to designate a form of summary execution which may be stipulated for between debtor and creditor. Whether it may issue without a judicial decree is not settled. In South Africa it was held (*Cape of Good Hope Bank v. Mellé*, 10 *S. C.* 289) that it could not.
Par'a-the'ri-a (păr'ȧ-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. θήρ or θηρίον beast.] *Zoöl.* The edentates as a subclass. — **par'a-the'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
pa-rath'e-sis (pȧ-răth'ē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ESES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. παράθεσις a putting beside, fr. παρατιθέναι to put beside.] **1**. *Gram.* = APPOSITION, 2. **2**. A parenthesis. *Obs.* **3**. *Eccl* A bishop's commendatory prayer over converts or catechumens.
par'a-thet'ic (păr'ȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to parathesis.
par'a-thy-roi'dal (-thī-roi'dăl), *a.* Parathyroid.
par'a-ti'tla (-tĭ'tlȧ), *n. pl.* Paratitles. *Rare.*
par'a-ti'tles (-tlēz), *n. pl.* Also *sing.*, **par'a-ti'tlon**. [LL. *paratitla*; cf. Gr. παράτιτλα.] Explanatory abstracts of contents affixed to titles. *R.* [lymph.]
pa-rat'o-loid (-ō-loid), *n.* Koch's
par'a-to-lu'ic, **par'a-to-lu'i-dine**. See TOLUIC, TOLUIDINE
par'a-to'mi-um (păr'ȧ-tō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. τομός cutting.] *Zoöl.* The side of a bird's upper mandible, between the culmen and the tomium. — **par'a-to'mi-al** (-ăl), *a.*
‖ **pa'ra'ton'nerre'** (pȧ'rȧ'tō'nâr'), *n.* [F., *para-* in *parasol* + *tonnerre* thunderbolt.] A lightning rod or conductor.
parator. ✝ PARITOR.
par'a-to'ri-um (păr'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), or **par'a-to-ry** (păr'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n* [LL. *paratorium.*] Place of preparation; as: **a** A place for offerings **b** A sacristy or vestry.
paratory. ✝ PARIETARY
par'a-tra-ge'di-ate, *v. i.* [L. *paratragoedare*, fr. Gr. παρατραγῳδεῖν.] To write or declaim in a bombastic or false tragic style *Obs.*
par'a-tra-gœ'di-a, or **-ge'di-a** (păr'ȧ-trȧ-jē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Mock tragedy.
par'a-tri-cho'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal location or growth of hair.
par'a-trim'ma (păr'ȧ-trĭm'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. παράτριμμα.] *Med.* = INTERTRIGO.
par'a-trip'tic (-trĭp'tĭk), *a.* [*para-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub.] *Med.* Preventing waste of tissue. — *n.* A paratriptic agent.
pa-rat'ro-phy (pȧ-răt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. τροφή nourishment.] *Med.* Dystrophia. — **par'a-troph'ic** (păr'ȧ-trŏf'ĭk), *a.*
par'a-type, *n.* *Zoöl.* A specimen, not the type, but of the original series on which a species was based.
par'a-typh-li'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue next to the cæcum.
pa-raunce', *n.* Apparence; — in the phrase *heir of paraunce*, heir apparent. *Obs.*
pa-raunt', *a.* [OF. *parant*, p. pr. of *paroir* to appear, L. *parere.*] Distinguishable. *Obs.*
par-aun'ter. ✝ PERADVENTURE.
pa-rau'que (pȧ-rou'kā), *n.* [Native name in Mexico.] A goatsucker (*Nyctidromus albicollis*), larger than the whippoorwill, ranging from Texas to South America. [Paracolpitis.]
par'a-vag'i-ni'tis, *n.* [NL.]
‖ **par'a'vance'** (pär' ȧ'väns'). [F.] In advance; by anticipation.
paravant, **paravaunt**, *adv.* [OF. *par avant*. See PAR, *prep.*; 1st AVAUNT.] In front; before; first. *Obs.*
par'a-vent (păr'ȧ-vĕnt), *n.* [It. *paravento*, fr. *parare* to ward off + *vento* wind: cf. F. *paravent*. A screen from the wind.
par'a-ven'ture. ✝ PERADVENTURE.
par'a-ver'te-bral, *a.* *Anat.* Beside the vertebral column.
par'a-xan'thine (-zăn'thĭn; -thēn; 184), *n.* Also **-thin**. *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_7H_8O_2N_4$, present in small quantity in urine. It is a dimethyl derivative of xanthine and an isomer of theobromine.
par'ax-on'ic (păr'ăk-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See PARA-; AXON.] *Zoöl.* Having the axis of the foot between the third and fourth digits, as the artiodactyl.
par'a-xy'lene (păr'ȧ-zī'lēn), *n.* *Chem.* See XYLENE.
Par'a-zo'a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PORIFERA — **par'a-zo'an**, *a.* & *n*
par'a-zo'ni-um (-zō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr Gr. παραζώνιον.] A small sword or dagger of the ancient Greeks, short enough to be worn in the girdle; hence, a similar weapon of medieval times.
par'bake', *v. t.* [F. *par* through + E. *bake*. See PARBOIL.] To bake partially. *Rare.*
Par'bar (pär'bär), *n.* [Heb *parbār.*] *Bib* A term used in A. V., 1 Chron. xxvi. 18, as a proper name in enumerating the temple gates, translated in a note in R. V. as the Precinct.
‖ **par'bleu'** (pär'blû'), *interj.* A corruption of *par Dieu*, by God; — a French petty oath.
par'boild'. Parboiled. *Ref. Sp.*
par'break' (pär'brāk'; pär'brāk'), *v.* & *n.* [Cf. PAR, *prep.*; BRAKE to vomit.] Vomit. *Obs.*
parbruilyie, *v. t.* [See BARBULYIE *Oxf. E D.*] To perplex. *Obs. Scot.*
parbuille. ✝ PARBOIL.
parc. Var. of PARK.
Par'cæ (pär'sē), *n.*, *pl.* of PARCA.
par-case'. Var. of PERCASE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
parceit. ✝ PERCEIT.
parceive ✝ PERCEIVE.
par'celd. Parceled *Ref. Sp.*
par'cel-gilt, *a.* Partly gilt, as on the inside only, or so as to form ornamental figures. — *n.* Parcel-gilt ware. — **par'cel-gild'er**, **par'cel-gild'ing**, *n.*
par'cel-la'tion (pär'sĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* See -ATION.
parcelle. ✝ PARCEL, PARSLEY.
par'cel-lize, *v. t.* To divide into parcels. *Obs.*
par'cel-ly, *adv.* Piecemeal. *Obs.*
par'cel-meal, **par'cel-mele'**, *adv.* By parcels; piecemeal. *Obs.*
par'cel-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
par'ce-nel, *n.* [Corruption of *parcener*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Partaker. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To partake. *Obs.*
par'ce-ner-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
par'cer-y, *n.* Apportionment *Obs.*
parceve. ✝ PERCEIVE.
parceyve. ✝ PERCEIVE.
parch'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
parchance, parchaunce. ✝ PERCHANCE. [*p. p.*]
parch'ed-ly, *adv.* of PARCHED,
parch'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
par-chee'si. Var. of PACHISI.
parchemen, parchemin, etc. ✝ PARCHMENT, etc.
par'che-min (pär'chĕ-mĭn), *v. t.* [F. *parcheminer.*] To parchmentize.
parch'er, *n.* One that parches. *Rare.*
par-che'si. Var. of PACHISI.
parch'ful-ly, *adv.* Parchedly. *Obs.*
par-chi'si. Var. of PACHISI.
parch'ment, *v. t.* = PARCHMENTIZE.
parch'ment-er, *n.* A dealer in parchment. *Obs.*
parchment lace. A kind of lace made with a core of parchment. *Obs.* See CARTISANE.
parch'ment-like', *a.* See -LIKE.
parchment panel. = LINEN PANEL. [like.]
parch'ment-y, *a.* Parchment-
parcht. Parched. *Ref. Sp.*
parch'y, *a.* Parched. *Rare.*
parcial. ✝ PARTIAL.
parcialite. ✝ PARTIALITY.
par'ci-den'tate (pär'sĭ-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *parcus* sparing + *dentate.*] *Zoöl.* Having few teeth.
par-cil'o-quy (pär-sĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *parciloquium*; *parcus* sparing + *loqui* to speak.] Sparingness of speech. *Rare*
par'ci-mo'ni-ous. Var. of PARSIMONIOUS.
par'ci-mo-ny, *n.* Var. of PARSIMONY, esp. in *law of parsimony* (which see, under LAW).
parciner. ✝ PARCENER.
par'ci-ty, *n.* [L. *parcitas*, fr. *parcus* sparing.] Sparingness; scantiness. *Obs.*

par′close′ (pär′klōz′; -klōs′; 277), **per′close′** (pûr′-), *n.* [OF. *parclose* inclosure, close, end, F. *parclose* (in sense 2), fr. OF. *parclore* to inclose, end; *par* (L. *per*) + *clore* to close. See CLOSE.] **1.** A close or conclusion, as of a discourse. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl. Arch.* A screen or railing, esp. a screen in a church dividing a chapel from the main body.
3. A space railed or screened off. *Obs.*

pard (pärd), *n.* [L. *pardus*, Gr. πάρδος; cf. Per. *pārs* a pard, Skr. *pṛdāku* tiger, panther.] A leopard. *Now Archaic or Poetic.* "Bearded like the *pard*." *Shak.*

par′da-lote (pär′dȧ-lōt), *n.* [Gr. παρδαλωτός spotted like the pard. Cf. PARDAL.] Any of several small Australasian birds of the genus *Pardalotus*, also called *diamond birds* and *diamond sparrows*. A Tasmanian species (*P. quadragintus*) is called *forty-spot* from the spotted plumage.

Pardalote (*Pardalotus punctatus*).

par-die′ (pär-dē′), *adv. or interj.* Also **par-de′**, **par-di′**, **par-dy′**, **per-die′** (pẽr-dē′), etc. [F. *par Dieu* by God, OF. also *par Dé.*] Certainly; surely; verily; — orig. an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pard′ine (pär′dīn; -dĭn), *a.* Spotted like a pard; pertaining to or resembling a leopard.
pardine lynx, the lynx (*Felis* or *Lynx pardina*) of southern Europe. Its color is rufous, spotted with black.

par′don (pär′dŭn; -d'n), *v. t.*; PAR′DONED (-dŭnd; -d'nd); PAR′DON-ING. [OF. *pardoner*, F. *pardonner*, LL. *perdonare*; L. *per* through, thoroughly, perfectly + *donare* to give, to present. See PAR, *prep.*; DONATION.] **1.** To absolve from the consequences of a fault or the punishment of crime; to free from penalty; — applied to the offender.
In this thing the Lord *pardon* thy servant. *2 Kings* v 18.
2. To remit the penalty of; to suffer to pass without punishment; to forgive; — applied to offenses.
I pray thee, *pardon* my sin. *1 Sam.* xv. 25
3. To refrain from exacting as a penalty. *Now Rare.*
I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shak.*
4. To excuse, tolerate, or make allowance for; — often used in the phrase *Pardon me*, to introduce a courteous denial or contradiction.
Syn. — Forgive, absolve, overlook, remit. See EXCUSE.

par′don, *n.* [F., fr. *pardonner* to pardon. See PARDON, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of pardoning; forgiveness, as of an offender, or of an offense; release from penalty; remission of punishment; absolution.
Pardon, my lord, for me and for my tidings. *Shak.*
2. State of being pardoned or forgiven; esp., the religious fact of divine forgiveness.
3. *Eccl.* An indulgence; also, a festival at which indulgence is granted.
4. *Law.* A release by a sovereign or officer having jurisdiction from the legal penalties or consequences of an offense. A pardon is an act of grace of the pardoning authority, and may be granted before or after conviction, to one person by name or a number of persons, generally a class, conditionally or absolutely, or in any other form within the power of the pardoning authority. Cf. AMNESTY, 2.
5. An official warrant of remission of penalty.
Sign me a present *pardon* for my brother. *Shak.*
6. Excuse or toleration of a fault, defect, or annoyance; — often used in expressing courteous denial or contradiction; as, I beg your *pardon*; or in indicating that one has not understood another; as, I beg *pardon*.
Syn. — Forgiveness, remission.

par′don-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *pardonnable.*] Admitting of being pardoned; excusable; as, a *pardonable* fault, or culprit.
Syn. — See VENIAL.

par′don-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** [Cf. OF. *pardonier.*] A seller of indulgences. *Now Only Hist.* *Chaucer.*
2. [See PARDON, *v.*] One who pardons. *Shak.*

par′don-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PARDON; specif.: *p. a.* Relating to pardon; having or exercising the right to pardon; willing to pardon; merciful; as, the *pardoning* power; a *pardoning* God.

pare (pâr), *v. t.*; PARED (pârd); PAR′ING (pâr′ĭng). [F. *parer* to pare, as a horse's hoofs, to dress or curry, as leather, to clear, as anchors or cables, fr. L. *parare* to prepare. Cf. EMPIRE, PARADE, PARRY, PREPARE.] **1.** To cut off, or shave off, the superficial substance or extremities of; as, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* a horse's hoof; hence, to remove turf or vegetation from; as, to *pare* a field.
2. To remove; to cut or shave, as the skin, rind, or outside part, from anything; — followed by *off* or *away*; as, to *pare* off the rind of fruit; to *pare* away redundancies.
3. To diminish the bulk of by paring or by an analogously gradual process; to reduce.
The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy. *Bacon.*
4. To prepare; to get ready; also, to form. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PEEL.

par′e-gor′ic (păr′ē-gŏr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *paregoricus*, Gr. παρηγορικός, fr. παρήγορος addressing, encouraging, soothing; παρά beside + ἀγορά an assembly.] Mitigating; assuaging or soothing pain; as, *paregoric* elixir.

par′e-gor′ic, *n.* *Med.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne; specif., camphorated tincture of opium.

Pa-rei′a-sau′ri (pȧ-rī′ȧ-sô′rī) } *n. pl.* [Gr. παρειά cheek +
Pa-rei′a-sau′ri-a (-sô′rĭ-ȧ) } σαῦρος lizard.] *Paleon.* An order or suborder of theromorphous reptiles of the Permian and Trias, having a solid cranial roof with a large pineal foramen and separate nostrils, and the teeth small and arranged in an even series. The type genus, **Pa-rei′a-sau′rus** (-sô′rŭs), comprises several heavily built, clumsy land reptiles from the Karoo formations of South Africa.

pa-rei′ra bra′va (pȧ-rā′rȧ brä′vȧ; brā′vȧ), *or* **pa-rei′ra**, *n.* [Pg., *brava* wild; cf. also Pg. *parreira* vine, *parra* vine leaf.] **a** *Pharm.* The root of a South American menispermaceous plant (*Chondodendron tomentosum*) widely used in medicine as a diuretic. **b** A cosmopolitan tropical plant of the same family (*Cissampelos pareira*), or its root, which is sometimes locally used for similar purposes; — also called *velvetleaf*. Historically, *Cissampelos* is the true pareira, having been originally supposed to be the source of the drug so called. In pharmacy, *pareira* has now been transferred to *Chondodendron*, and the true *pareira* (*Cissampelos*) is called *false pareira*. See ABUTA.

par′el (păr′ĕl), *n.* [For *apparel.*] *Obs.* Apparel (in various senses); hence: **a** An array (of troops). **b** A chimney piece; a mantelpiece. **c** A preparation containing eggs, used to refine wine.

par-e′lec-tron′o-my (păr-ē′lĕk-trŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*para-* + *electro-* + Gr. νόμος law.] *Physiol.* A condition in which the electrical action of the muscle is diminished. — **par′e-lec′tro-nom′ic** (-trô-nŏm′ĭk), *a.*

pa-ren′chy-ma (pȧ-rĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρέγχυμα, fr. παρεγχεῖν to pour in beside; παρά beside + ἐν in + χεῖν to pour.] **1.** *Bot.* One of the two primary forms of vegetable tissue; fundamental, or ground, tissue, as distinguished from *prosenchyma*. Parenchyma is usually composed of thin-walled, isodiametric, cubical or polygonal cells, rich in protoplasmic contents; it makes up the bulk of the substance of leaves (apart from the veins), the pulp of fruits, the pith of stems, etc. See PROSENCHYMA.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The essential and proper tissue of an organ, esp. a gland, as distinguished from any sustentacular framework. **b** The soft jellylike connective tissue containing stellate cells and fibers which fills the interstices between the internal organs in the flatworms. **c** The endoplasm of a protozoan.

par′en-chym′a-tous (păr′ĕŋ-kĭm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to or resembling parenchyma. — **par′en-chym′a-tous-ly**, *adv.*

par′ent (pâr′ĕnt), *n.* [L. *parens*, *-entis*, fr. *parere* to bring forth: cf. F. *parent.*] **1.** One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; a father or a mother. *Parent* is sometimes used popularly and in statutes to include persons standing in loco parentis other than the natural parents, as in Lord Campbell's Act, where it is defined to include father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, or stepmother; and it is sometimes construed as equivalent to *ancestor*, and regularly so in certain cases in the civil law. Cf. PATRIA POTESTAS.
Children, obey your *parents* in the Lord. *Eph.* vi. 1.
2. That which produces, as a plant; begetter; also, cause; source; author; as, idleness is the *parent* of vice.
Regular industry is the *parent* of sobriety *Channing.*
3. Any relative. *Obs. or Alien.* (This use is common in French and other modern Romanic languages.)

par′ent, *v. t.* To be or act as the parent of.

par′ent-age (pâr′ĕn-tāj), *n.* [Cf. F. *parentage* relationship.] **1.** Descent from parents or ancestors; parents or ancestors considered with respect to their rank or character; extraction; birth; as, a man of noble *parentage*.
Though men esteem thee low of *parentage*. *Milton.*
2. Exercise of parental functions; also, the condition or state of being a parent; parenthood.
3. Parents collectively. *Obs.*
4. Kinship; also, kindred. *Obs.*

pa-ren′tal (pȧ-rĕn′tăl), *a.* [L. *parentalis.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a parent or parents; as, *parental* authority; *parental* obligations; *parental* affection.
The . . . *parental* provision of nature. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Having the character of a parent or originator.
The old *parental* East. *W. E. Gladstone.*

Par′en-ta′li-a (păr′ĕn-tā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *parentalis* parental.] *Rom. Relig.* The chief annual festival of the dead, extending from midday February 13 to February 21, the day of the Feralia (which see), and the only day of the period in which there were public games. During the Parentalia (or *dies parentales*) the higher class laid aside the toga prætexta, temples were closed, graves adorned, and offerings made to the dead. Cf. LARENTALIA, LEMURES, MANES, ANTHESTERIA, 1st BON.

pa-ren′tal-ly (pȧ-rĕn′tăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a parental manner.

par′en-te′la (păr′ĕn-tē′lȧ), *n.* [L.] *Law.* The line of blood relatives; the kin of a person by descent.

par′en-te′lic (-tē′lĭk; -tĕl′ĭk), *a.* *Law.* Of or pertaining to, or tracing consanguinity by or through, the parentela.
In a *parentelic* scheme my great-nephew, since he springs from my father, is nearer to me than my first cousin *Pollock & Mait.*

pa-ren′the-sis (pȧ-rĕn′thē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. παρένθεσις, fr. παρεντιθέναι to put in beside, insert; παρά beside + ἐν in + τιθέναι to put, place. See PARA-, 2d EN-, THESIS.] **1.** A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it. It is usually inclosed within curved lines (see def. 2 below), or dashes. "Seldom mentioned without a derogatory *parenthesis*." *Sir T. Browne.* *Parenthesis*, in technical grammar, is that part of a sentence which is inclosed within the recognized sign; but many phrases and sentences which are punctuated by commas are logically parenthetical. The present tendency is to avoid using the distinctive marks, except to prevent confusion.
2. *Punctuation.* One of the curved lines ( ) which inclose a parenthetic word or phrase. Also, these curves collectively; as, to put in *parenthesis*. The term is still sometimes extended to the square-formed bracket [ ].
3. An interval or interlude. "During that *parenthesis* of bad government." *Stopford Brooke.*

pa-ren′the-size (-sīz), *v. t.*; -SIZED (-sīzd); -SIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To make a parenthesis of; to include within parenthetical marks; also, to insert a parenthesis in.

pa-ren′the-size, *v. i.* To say something in parenthesis.

par′en-thet′ic (păr′ĕn-thĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. παρένθετος.]
par′en-thet′i-cal (-thĕt′ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Of the nature of a parenthesis; pert. to, or expressed in or as in, a parenthesis.
2. Using or containing parentheses.

par′ent-hood (pâr′ĕnt-hŏŏd), *n.* State or relation of a parent; the office or character of a parent.

par-er′gal (păr-ûr′găl), *a.* Of the nature of a parergon.

par-er′gon (-gŏn), *n.* [L. *parergon*, Gr. πάρεργον; παρά beside + ἔργον work.] **1.** Something subordinate or accessory, esp. an ornamental accessory or embellishment.
2. A subordinate activity or work; work undertaken in addition to one's main employment.
No great literature has ever been produced as a *parergon* unless it was trifling in bulk. *Saintsbury*

par′e-sis (păr′ē-sĭs; pȧ-rē′sĭs; *see note below*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάρεσις, fr. παριέναι to let go; παρά from + ἱέναι to send.] **1.** *Med.* Incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation. **General paresis**, often called simply *paresis*, is the same as general paralysis.
2. Dropping of word elements, in language development.
☞ The second pronunciation, while etymologically incorrect, is so commonly accepted by educated speakers as to demand recognition. Cf. CATHEDRA, OCTOPUS.

pa-ret′ic (pȧ-rĕt′ĭk; pȧ-rē′tĭk; *see note below*), *a.* Of or pert. to, or affected with, paresis. — *n.* A person having paresis.
☞ The pron. pȧ-rē′tĭk, though contrary to general analogy (cf. *emetic*, *diuretic*, etc.), and not usually recognized by dictionaries, is common among medical specialists.
paretic dementia. = GENERAL PARALYSIS.
— **pa-ret′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

par-fleche′ (pär-flĕsh′), *n.* [Prob. through Canadian F. fr. Amer. Indian.] A kind of raw hide, esp. of buffalo, soaked in crude wood-ash lye to remove the hairs and dried.

par-fo′cal (pär-fō′kăl), *a.* [*pari-* + *focal.*] *Optics.* With the lower focal points all in the same plane; — said of sets of eyepieces so mounted that they may be interchanged without varying the focus of the instrument (as a microscope or telescope) with which they are used.

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par-close′, *v. t.* [OF. *parclos*, *f. parclose*, p. p. of *parclore.*] To conclude; to inclose. *Obs.*
‖ **par com′plai′sance′** (pär kôN′plē′zäNs′). [F.] From complaisance.
pard. † PART.
pard (pärd), *n.* [Shortened fr. *pardner* for *partner.*] A partner, chum, or mate. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*
par′dah (pŭr′dä). Var. of PURDAH.
pardal. † PARDAO
par′dal, **par′dale**, *n.* [L. *pardalis* a female panther, Gr. πάρδαλις the pard. Cf. PARD.] A leopard. *Obs.*
Par-dan′thus (pär-dăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πάρδος leopard + ἄνθος flower; — in allusion to the spotted perianth.] *Bot.* Syn. of GEMMINGIA.
par-da′o (pär-dä′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -DAOS (-ōz). [Pg., deriv. of Skr. *pratāpa* splendor.] A former coin and money of account of Goa, India, once worth over four shillings, later much less.
pardau, **pardaw.** † PARDAO.
parde. † PARD, leopard, PARDIE.
pard′ed, *a.* Having leopardlike spots. *Rare.*
pard′ner (pärd′nẽr). Slang or colloq. var. of PARTNER, generally implying familiarity or fellowship. *Chiefly U. S.*
par′do (pär′dō), *n.* = PARDAO.
par′don-a-bl. Pardonable. *Ref. Sp.*
par′don-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
par′don-a-bly, *adv.* of PARDONABLE.
par′do-naunce, *n.* [OF. *pardonaunce.*] Pardon. *Obs.*
pardon bell. The Angelus bell; — so called because special pardons, or indulgences, were formerly given to those who recited the Angelus correctly upon hearing the bell. *Colloq.*
pardon chair. A confessional.
par′don-ee′, *n.* One to whom a pardon is granted.
pardonister, *n.* [OF. (assumed) *pardonist(r)e.*] = PARDONER, 1. *Obs.*
par′don-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pardon screen. A screen to hide a penitent during confession.
pardon stall. The stall of a pardoner or confessor.
pardow. † PARDAO.
pardriche. † PARTRIDGE.
par-du′ra-ble, etc. † PERDURABLE, etc.
pardy. † PARDIE.
pare. † PEAR, PEER, PAIR.
pare. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PAIR.
pare, *n.* A paring; sod. *Obs.*
parea. † PARIAH.
pare′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*
pareche. † PARISH.
pa-re′cious, **-cious-ly**, **-cism.** Vars. of PARŒCIOUS, etc.
pa-re′drus, *n.* Also **pa-re′dri-al.** [L. *paredros*, lit., one that sits beside, Gr. πάρεδρος.] An assistant familiar spirit. *Obs.*
paregal, *a.* [OF. *paregal*, *parigal*; *par* (L. *per*), emphasizing + *egal*, *igal*, equal, L. *aequalis.*] Quite equal; also, worthy. *Obs.* — *n.* An equal; a match. *Obs.*
par′e-gor′i-cal (păr′ē-gŏr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Paregoric. *Rare.*
pareil. † PARREL.
pareil. *a.* [F., like, equal, an equal.] Equal. *Obs.* — *n.* Equality; also, an equal; a mate. *Obs.*
Pa-rei′o-pli′tæ (pȧ-rī′ō-plī′tē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. παρειά cheek + ὁπλίτης armed.] *Zoöl.* The mail-cheeked fishes. See LORICATI.
pareis. † PARISH.
parel. † PERIL.
par′el, *v. t.* To apparel. *Obs.*
pa-rel′con, *n.* [Gr. παρέλκειν to draw aside, to be redundant.] *Gram.* The addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a word. *Obs.*
parelie. † PARHELION.
parelion. † PARHELION.
parell. † PAREIL, PAREL, PERIL.
pa-rel′la (pȧ-rĕl′ȧ), **pa-relle′** (pȧ′rĕl′), *n.* [F. *parelle.*] **a** Either of two European docks (*Rumex patientia* and *R. hydrolapathum*). **b** A kind of lichen (*Lecanora parella*) formerly used in preparing archil.
paremain. † PEARMAIN.
pa-rem′bo-le (pȧ-rĕm′bō-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρεμβολή an insertion beside.] *Rhet.* A kind of parenthesis, immediately relating to the subject matter of the sentence.
pare′ment. † PARAMENT.
‖ **pa′rem non fert.** [L.] He endures no equal.
paremptory. † PEREMPTORY.
par′emp-to′sis (păr′ĕmp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρέμπτωσις a coming in beside; παρά beside + ἐμπίπτειν to fall in.] = PAREMBOLE. [*Printers' Cant.*]
paren. Short for PARENTHESIS.
parence. Obs. pl. of PARENT.
par′en-ceph′a-li′tis (păr′ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *parencephalon* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the cerebellum; cerebellitis.
par′en-ceph′a-lo-cele′ (-sĕf′ȧ-lō-sēl′), *n.* [*parencephalon* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the cerebellum.
par′en-ceph′a-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The cerebellum — **par-en′ce-phal′ic** (păr-ĕn′sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*
pa-ren′chym (pȧ-rĕŋ′kĭm), **pa-ren′chyme** (-kĭm; -kīm), *n.* Parenchyma. — **pa-ren′chy-mous** (-kĭ-mŭs), *a.*
pa-ren′chy-mal (-kĭ-măl), **pa-ren′chy-mat′ic** (-măt′ĭk), *a.* Parenchymatous.
par′en-chym′a-ti′tis (păr′ĕn-kĭm′ȧ-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *parenchyma* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ.
pa-re′ne-sis, **par′e-net′ic**, etc. Vars. of PARÆNESIS, etc.
‖ **pa′rens pa′tri-æ.** [L.] Lit., father of the country; — used in law to denote the legal position of the king in England, or the state in the United States, as legal guardian of persons not sui juris and without natural guardians, as heir to persons without natural heirs, etc.
parent, *a.* [For *apparent*; or cf. OF. *parant*, p. pr.] Apparent. *Obs.*
par′en-tal′i-ty (pâr′ĕn-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being parental.
parent Aryan. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
pa-ren′tate, *v. i.* [L. *parentare*, *parentatum.*] To perform funeral rites, esp. for a relative. *Obs.* — **par′en-ta′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
par′ent-dom (pâr′ĕnt-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [*Rare.*]
par′ent-ed, *a.* Having parents.
par′en-tele′, *n.* [F. *parentèle*, L. *parentela.*] Kinship; kindred; parentage; birth. *Obs.*
parenterlignarie, *adv.* [See PAR, *prep.*; cf. F. *entreligne* space between lines, E. INTERLINEARY.] With interlineations. *Obs.*
par′en-thet′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PARENTHETIC, -THETICAL.
pa-ren′ti-cide (pȧ-rĕn′tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*parent* + *-cide.*] Parricide. *R.*
par′ent-ine, *n.* Parentage. *Obs*
par′ent-in-law′, *n.*; *pl.* PARENTS-IN-LAW. *Law.* A father-in-law or mother-in-law.
par′ent-less, *a.* See -LESS.
par′ent-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
par-ep′i-did′y-mis (păr-ĕp′ĭ-dĭd′ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PARADIDYMIS. — **-did′y-mal** (-măl), *a.*
par-ep′i-thym′i-a (păr-ĕp′ĭ-thĭm′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ἐπιθυμία desire.] *Med.* Condition of perverted desire or appetite. — **par-ep′i-thym′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*
par-ep′och-ism (-ĕp′ŭk-ĭz'm), *n.* Parachronism in dealing with epochs. *Obs.*
parer. † PARURE.
par′er (pâr′ẽr), *n.* One that pares.
par′e-reth′e-sis (păr′ē-rĕth′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; ERETHISM.] Abnormal excitement.
par′er-gas′ti-cal, *a.* [Cf. Gr. ἐργαστικός working. See PARERGON.] Parergic. *Obs.*
par-er′gic (păr-ûr′jĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a parergon. *Rare.*
par′er-gy (păr′ẽr-jĭ), *n.* A parergon. *Obs.*
paresche. † PARISH.
pareshon. † PARISHEN.
paresi. † PARISIS.
par′e-site. † PARASITE.
par′es-the′si-a, **par′es-thet′ic.** Vars. of PARÆSTHESIA, etc.
par-eth′moid (păr-ĕth′moid), *a.* & *n.* [*para-* + *ethmoid.*] *Zoöl.* = PREFRONTAL.
pa-reu′ni-a (pȧ-rōō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάρευνος lying beside; παρά beside + εὐνή a bed.] Sexual intercourse.
‖ **par ex′cel′lence′** (pär ĕk′sĕ′läNs′) [F.] Preëminently.
pareyl, **pareyll.** † PERIL.
pareyile. † PAREIL, PAREL.
parfait, **parfect**, etc. † PERFECT, etc.
‖ **par′fait′ a′mour′** (pȧr′fĕ′-tȧ′mōōr′). [F.] Lit., perfect love; — a kind of liqueur flavored with lemon, cloves, nutmeg, etc., and colored with cochineal.
par-fay′, **par-fey′.** † PERFAY.
par′fi-lage′ (pär′fē-läzh′), *n.* [F.] The unraveling of textile fabrics, esp. to remove gold or silver thread, a fashionable pastime in the 18th century.
par′fit (*dial.* pär′fĭt; pä′-), **par′fite**, etc. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of PERFECT, etc.
par-force′. † PERFORCE.
‖ **par force′** (pär fôrs′). [F.] By force; perforce.
parforme, **parforn**, **parfourme**, **parfourn.** † PERFORM.
parfornysshe. † PERFURNISH.
parfume. † PERFUME.
parfurnysshe. † PERFURNISH.
par-gan′a, **par-gan′na** (pŭr-gŭn′ä). Vars. of PERGUNNAH.
par′gas-ite (pär′gȧs-īt), *n.* [From *Pargas*, in Finland.] *Min.* A green or bluish green variety of hornblende.
parge (*dial.* pärj; päj), *v. t.* To parget, or plaster. *Obs. or Dial.*
parge′board′ (pärj′bōrd′), *n.* = BARGEBOARD.

par'get (pär'jĕt), *v. t.* ; -GET-ED ; -GET-ING. [ME. *pargeten*, OF. *pargeter* to throw, cast (cf. OF. *porgeter* to roughcast) ; *par* (L. *per*) + *geter*, *jeter* to throw. See JET, *v. i.*] **1.** To coat or plaster ; to cover with plaster or parget; esp., to apply ornamental plasterwork, or pargeting, to. **2.** Hence, to decorate with gilding or other ornamental surfacing ; also, *Obs.*, to paint (the face or body).

par'get, *v. i.* **1.** To lay on plaster.
2. To paint the face or body. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

par'get, *n.* **1.** Plaster, whitewash, or roughcast for coating a wall ; a plaster of cow's dung and lime for lining chimney flues ; also, ornamental pargeting on walls.
2. Gypsum or plaster stone.
3. Paint for the face. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

par'get-ing, *n.* Plasterwork ; esp. : **a** A kind of decorative plasterwork in raised ornamental figures, formerly used for the internal and external decoration of houses. **b** In modern architecture, the plastering of the inside of flues, intended to give a smooth surface and help the draft.

par'go (pär'gō), *n.* ; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Amer. Sp.] **a** Any of various sparoid fishes, esp. the European porgy (*Pagrus pagrus*). **b** Any of various snappers (fishes of *Lutianus* or allied genera). *Sp. Amer.*

par-he'lic (pär-hē'lĭk ; -hĕl'ĭk ; 277), **par'he-li'a-cal** (pär'hē-lī'ȧ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a parhelion or parhelia. — **parhelic circle** *or* **ring**, a luminous circle sometimes seen parallel to the horizon at the altitude of the sun.

par-he'li-on (pär-hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [L. *parelion*, Gr. παρήλιον, παρήλιος ; παρά beside + ἥλιος the sun.] A mock sun in the form of a bright light, often tinged with color, sometimes near the sun, and sometimes opposite to it (in this case usually called an *anthelion*). Called also *sun dog*. Several parhelia, symmetrically distributed, are often seen at once. They are due to the same cause as halos, of which they may be regarded as intensified parts. *Paraselenæ* are analogous appearances due to moonlight.

par'i- (păr'ĭ-). [L. *par*, *paris*, equal.] A combining form signifying *equal* ; as, *pari*digitate, *pari*pinnate.

pa'ri-ah (pä'rĭ-ȧ ; păr'ĭ-ȧ ; pȧ-rī'ȧ ; 277), *n.* [From Tamil *paṛaiyan*, pl. *paṛaiyar*, one of the low caste, fr. *paṛai* a large drum, because they beat the drums at certain festivals.] **1.** A member of a low caste of southern India and Burma, especially numerous in Haidarabad and the Madras Presidency. They are below Sudra rank, and usually are in the service of Sudra agriculturists, but they are not outcastes nor the lowest in caste rank.
2. An outcast ; one despised by society ; — sometimes applied to animals.

Pa'ri-an (pā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* [L. *Parius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Paros, one of the Cyclades, noted for its beautiful marble, extensively used for sculptures in ancient times.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, a ceramic ware resembling unglazed porcelain biscuit, used for statuettes, etc.
Parian Chronicle. See under ARUNDELIAN.

Pa'ri-an, *n.* **a** A native or resident of Paros. **b** Parian ware.

par'i-dig'i-tate (păr'ĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [*pari-* + *digitate.*] *Anat.* Having an even number of digits on a limb.

par'i-din (păr'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [See 2d PARIS.] *Chem.* A glucoside obtained from the leaves of the herb Paris.

par'i-dro'sis (-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA- ; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Disordered secretion of sweat, as in chromidrosis.

pa'ri-es (pā'rĭ-ēz ; 115), *n.* ; *pl.* PARIETES (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tēz). [L., a wall.] *Biol.* A wall ; specif. : **a** The wall of a cavity or hollow organ ; — usually in *pl.* ; as, the abdominal *parietes*. **b** The triangular middle part of each segment of the shell of a barnacle.

pa-ri'e-tal (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tăl), *a.* [L. *parietalis*, fr. *paries*, -*ietis*, a wall : cf. F. *pariétal*. Cf. PELLITORY, 1.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the parietes, or walls, of a part or cavity, as the **parietal layer** of a serous membrane (the part lining the walls of a cavity as distinguished from the part investing a contained organ). Cf. VISCERAL.
2. *Bot.* Attached to the main wall of the ovary, instead of to the axis ; — said of ovules or a placenta.
3. Resident within, or pert. to life or order within, the walls or buildings of a college. *U. S.*
4. Of or pert. to a wall, or to buildings or their care.
parietal angle, *Craniom.*, the angle formed by lines from the auricular point to the bregma and to the lambda ; — called also *auriculo-parietal angle*. — **p. bones**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a pair of membrane bones of the roof of the skull between the frontals and occipitals. In man they are large and quadrilateral in outline, meeting in the sagittal suture and forming much of the top and sides of the cranium. — **p. cell**, *Anat.*, any of the large oval secreting cells lying between the central cells and the basement membrane. See CARDIAC GLANDS **a**. — **p. convolutions**, *Anat.*, three important convolutions of the external surface of the parietal lobe of the brain. They are all contiguous to the intraparietal fissure, the *ascending* lying in front, the *superior* behind its upper end, and the *inferior* (including the supramarginal, angular, and postparietal convolutions) behind its lower end. — **parietal lobe**, *Anat.*, the middle division of each cerebral hemisphere, situated behind the fissure of Rolando, above the fissure of Sylvius, and in front of the parieto-occipital fissure. Its external surface bears the three parietal convolutions, and its mesial surface includes the quadrate lobule. — **p. lobules**, *Anat.*, the superior and inferior parietal convolutions. — **p. segment** (of the skull). *Zoöl.* See CRANIAL SEGMENTS.

pa-ri'e-tal (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tăl), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the parietal bones.
2. *Zoöl.* One of the large scales, or plates, covering the back of the head in certain reptiles.

pa-ri'e-to- (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the parietal bones or the parietal segment of the skull.*

pa-ri'e-to-oc-cip'i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes. — **parieto-occipital fissure** *or* **sulcus**, a fissure near the posterior end of each cerebral hemisphere separating the parietal and occipital lobes.

pa-ri'e-to-quad'rate (-kwŏd'rāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating an arch on each side of the skull of many reptiles formed by the squamosal or opisthotic, or both these bones, bridging the gap between the parietal and quadrate bones ; — called also *parietosquamosal arch*.

pa-ril'lin (pȧ-rĭl'ĭn), *n.* [sarsa*parilla* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline glucoside of the saponin class, found in the root of sarsaparilla, smilax, etc. ; — called also *sarsaparillin*. On saponification it yields sugar and a white substance called *parigenin*.

Par'i-na'ri-um (păr'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. a native Brazilian name.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical amygdalaceous trees with thick evergreen leaves, and white or pink flowers having numerous long stamens and a 2-celled ovary. *P. macrophyllum* of West Africa is the gingerbread plum. The drupaceous fruit is edible.

par'ing (pâr'ĭng), *n.* [From PARE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of preparing ; preparation. *Obs.*
2. Act of paring.
3. That which is pared off ; as, potato *parings*.

par'i-pin'nate (păr'ĭ-pĭn'āt), *a.* [*pari-* + *pinnate.*] *Bot.* Abruptly pinnate.

Par'is (păr'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάρις.] **1.** In Greek legend, a son of Priam, King of Troy. His mother, Hecuba, when about to give birth to a son, dreamed that she brought forth a torch which set the city afire, and, the dream being interpreted as presaging the ruin of his country by the child, he was exposed. He grew up as a shepherd boy on Mt. Ida, where the three goddesses Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena appeared before him with a golden apple (see APPLE OF DISCORD) inscribed "For the beauty," and left the award to his decision. Hera promised him power, Athena glory, and Aphrodite the fairest woman in the world. He gave the apple to Aphrodite, who afterwards fulfilled her promise by enabling him to carry off Helen from her husband, Menelaus. Thus he brought about the Trojan War and the fall of Troy. He killed Achilles, and was killed by an arrow from the bow of Philoctetes. See HELEN OF TROY, ACHILLES, ŒNONE.
2. A young nobleman in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," to whom Juliet was betrothed by her father against her will. Romeo slays him at the tomb of the Capulets.

Par'is, *n.* [Perh. fr. *Paris*, the son of Priam.] *Bot.* A small genus of European and Asiatic liliaceous herbs somewhat resembling *Trillium* in the numerical symmetry of their whorled leaves and floral parts, but often with tetramerous or pentamerous flowers. *P. quadrifolia* is the herb Paris, or truelove. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Par'is, *n.* The chief city and capital of France.
Paris blue. **a** A variety of Prussian blue. **b** = COBALT BLUE. **c** Diphenylamine blue. See DYE. — **P. daisy.** = MARGUERITE **b**. — **P. Garden.** **a** The bear garden on the Bankside, London, maintained in the 16th–18th centuries for bear hunting, bull baiting, prize fighting, etc. **b** Hence, a bear garden ; a noisy resort. *Obs.* — **P. granite.** = SEMIPORCELAIN **a**. — **P. green**, cupric aceto-arsenite, prepared as a bright green powder from white arsenic and acetate of copper and used as a pigment and insecticide. It is very poisonous. Called also *emerald green*, etc. — **P. hat.** See BELL-TOPPER. — **P. plaster**, plaster of Paris. — **P. Polyglot.** See POLYGLOT. — **P. purple**, an arsenious by-product in the manufacture of dyestuffs similar in character to London purple. It is used as an insecticide. — **P. red.** **a** = MAUVEINE. **b** = COLCOTHAR. **c** A superior grade of minium, used as a pigment. — **P. violet.** = METHYL VIOLET. — **P. white**, the best grade of whiting. It is used as a pigment. — **P. yellow.** **a** Chrome yellow. **b** Cassel yellow.

par'ish (păr'ĭsh), *n.* [ME. *parishe*, *paresche*, *parosche*, OF. *paroisse*, *parosse*, *parroche*, F. *paroisse*, L *parochia*, corrupted fr. *paroecia* (perh. influenced by L. *parochus* a purveyor, Gr. πάροχος), Gr. παροικία a sojourning, a diocese, fr. πάροικος dwelling beside or near, also, a sojourner, an alien ; παρά beside + οἶκος a house, dwelling ; akin to L. *vicus* village. See VICINITY ; cf. PAROCHIAL.] **1.** Orig., in Great Britain and Ireland, and in some British colonies, the ecclesiastical unit of area consisting of the circuit or district committed to the charge of one parson or vicar or other minister having cure of souls therein, to whom its tithes and ecclesiastical dues are (or were originally) paid. Originally this district consisted of one or more vills or towns (in the southern portion of England usually one, in the northern portion usually several). The poor rate (first assessed in 1773) and later other rates were first assessed according to these ecclesiastical parishes as the units of division ; later, upon the insistence of the vills or towns in northern England that they should be treated as units in the poor-law system, they became by force of statutes **civil parishes**. By this process (which began with 14 Car. II. c. 12, sec. 21) the civil parish (sometimes coincident with the ecclesiastical and sometimes not) became the important unit of local government, and a separation took place between the civil and ecclesiastical parishes (as in the definitions below). Many of the original parishes have been changed or subdivided by statute, so that now the term *parish* may designate : **a** An original parish (as noted above). **b** **A district parish** carved out of an older parish under the Church Building Act, 58 Geo. III. c. 45, and amendments thereof. **c** **A new parish**, or, as colloquially called, **Peel parish**, created under the New Parishes Acts of 1843, 1844, and 1856, and amendments thereof. **d** **A parochial chapelry or reputed parish**, which is a chapelry having the parochial rights of performing the rites of christening, burying, and churching, and differs from a parish proper essentially only in the want of a rectory and endowment. In Scotland an original parish that remains as such for all purposes is called a **par'ish quo'ad om'ni-a** ; one that is created as an ecclesiastical parish, a **par'ish quo'ad sa'cra** ; and a parish that is a civil parish only (see def. 2), a **par'ish quo'ad ci-vi'li-a** (sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-ȧ).
2. In Great Britain and Ireland and some British colonies, the subdivision of a county often coinciding with an original ecclesiastical parish (see def. 1), constituting the unit and most important district of local government. The parish is chiefly constituted for local revenue purposes, and the term may designate : **a** As originally (see def. 1), **a poor-law parish**, constituted for the collection of the poor rate and the administration of the poor law. This division is defined by Act 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63, § 5, as "a place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer can be appointed." The administrative body of the district is the **parish council or meeting**. **b** A district separately assessed for the land tax, and called a **land-tax parish**. **c** A district made a unit for the maintenance of highways, and called a **highway parish**. **d** A district treated as a parish for the purpose of the Burial Acts (beginning with 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, 1852), and called a **Burial Acts parish**.
3. The inhabitants or members of a parish collectively.
4. A diocese. *Hist.*
5. A local ecclesiastical society or organization, usually not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who choose to unite under the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or minister ; also, loosely, the territory in which the members of a congregation live. A Roman Catholic parish in the United States is either bounded by territorial limits or restricted by the language spoken by the parishioners ; as, a German *parish*. *U. S.*
6. In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a *county* in other States.
parish clerk. **a** The clerk or recording officer of a parish. **b** In the Church of England, a layman appointed by the incumbent to assist in various duties connected with the church and its service. His former important duty of leading in the responses is now generally given up. — **p. priest**, a priest in charge of a parish.

pa-rish'ion-er (pȧ-rĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *parishen*, fr. F. *paroissien* + *-er.*] One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish ; specif., a parish elector ; hence, in England, ordinarily, an occupant of premises that are liable to be rated in the parish.

Pa-ri'sian (pȧ-rĭzh'ăn ; pȧ-rĭz'ĭ-ăn ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *parisien.*] A native or inhabitant of Paris, France.

Pa-ri'sian, *a.* Of or pert. to Paris ; resembling Paris or something of Paris. — **Parisian loaves**, finger cakes ornamented with strips of jelly, jam, or the like. — **P. sauce**, allemande sauce flavored with truffles and tinted.

‖ **Pa'ri'sienne'** (pȧ'rē'zyĕn'), *n.* ; *pl.* -SIENNES (-zyĕn'). [F.] A female native or resident of Paris.

par'i-son (păr'ĭ-sŏn), *n.* [F. *paraison*, fr. *parer* to prepare.] *Glass Making.* The globular mass of molten glass formed when the metal is first taken from the furnace ; also, a receptacle in a bottle-making machine from which the exact amount of metal for making a bottle is fed down.

par'i-son, *n.* [Gr. πάρισον, neut. of πάρισος evenly balanced ; παρά + ἴσος equal.] *Rhet.* Even balance between the members of a sentence. — **par'i-son'ic** (-sŏn'ĭk), *a.*

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par'ge-ter (*dial.* pär'jĕ-tẽr, pä'-jĕ-tē), *n.* A plasterer or whitewasher. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
par'get-ting. Var. of PARGETING.
parge'work', *n.* Pargeting *Obs.*
‖ **par ha'sard'** (pär ȧ'zȧr'). [F.] By chance.
par-he'li-um (-hē'lĭ-ŭm). Var. of PARHELION.
par'hi-dro'sis (pär'hĭ-drō'sĭs). Var. of PARIDROSIS.
par'ho-mol'o-gy (-hō-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*para-* + *homology.*] *Biol* Apparent or imitative homology, esp. between metameres. — **par'ho-mol'o-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*
par-hyp'a-te (pär-hĭp'ȧ-tē), *n.* [Gr. παρυπάτη (sc. χορδή) ; παρά beside + ὕπατος uppermost.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*
pariah dog. A mongrel race of half-wild dogs which act as scavengers in India.
pa'ri-ah-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
pariah kite. See 1st KITE, 1.
pa-ri'al (pȧ-rī'ăl). ✝ PAIR ROYAL.
par'i-al (pâr'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Relating to or arranged in pairs. *R.*
pa'ri-an' (pä'rē-än' ; păr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Tag. *parián.*] A market, orig. one built for the Chinese. *Phil. I.*
pa'ri-as, *n.* [Sp.] Tribute paid by a ruler. *Obs.*
Pa-ri'a-sau'ri-a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* = PAREIASAURIA.
par'i-a'tion, *n.* [L. *pariatio.*] Equalization. *Obs.*
Pa'ri Ba'nou (pä'rē bä'nōō). [Per., female fairy.] A fairy in the story of "Prince Ahmed," in the "Arabian Nights." At the request of the sultan, she gave his son, her husband, a magic tent, which would fold so as to be carried in the hand or expand so as to cover an army of any size.
parich. ✝ PERISH.
paricide. ✝ PARRICIDE.
pa'ri-cine (pä'rĭ-sĭn ; -sēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-sin**. [*Pará*, name of a city and State of Brazil + *cinchona.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{18}ON_2$, in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*.
Par'i-dæ (păr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *parus* titmouse.] *Zoöl.* A large family of passerine birds consisting of the titmice and chickadees and sometimes the nuthatches Its members are found in most parts of the world except South America and the Australian region.
pariet. ✝ PARGET.
Pa-ri'e-ta'les (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tā'lēz), *n. pl* [NL. See PARIETAL.] *Bot.* Syn. of HYPERICALES.
pa-ri'e-ta-ry (-tā-rĭ), *a.* = PARIETAL, 3. *Rare.*
par'i-e-ta-ry (păr'ĭ-ĕ-tā-rĭ ; pȧ-rī'ĕ-), *n.* [ME. *paritorie*, OF. *paritaire*, *paritoire*, F. *pariétaire*, L. *parietaria*, fr. *parietarius* parietal. Cf. PELLITORY, 1, PARIETAL.] The pellitory. *Obs.*
pa-ri'e-tes (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tēz), *n.*, *pl.* of PARIES
pa'ri-et'ic (pā'rĭ-ĕt'ĭk ; 115), *a.* [Chrysophanic.]
pa-ri'e-tines (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tĭnz), *n. pl.* [L *parietinae*, fr. *parietinus* of a wall, *paries* wall] Ruined or fallen walls *Obs*
pa-ri'e-to-fron'tal, *a. & n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* = FRONTOPARIETAL.
pa-ri'e-to-mas'toid, *a* *Anat.* See PARIETO-.
pa-ri'e-to-splanch'nic (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tō-splăŋk'nĭk), *a* *Zoöl.* = VISCEROPARIETAL.
pa-ri'e-to-squa-mo'sal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or formed by, the parietal and squamosal bones. See PARIETOQUADRATE.
pa-ri'e-to-tem'po-ral, *a.* *Anat.* See PARIETO-.
pa-ri'e-to-vag'i-nal (-văj'ĭ-năl ; -vȧ-jī'năl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating certain muscles of a polyzoan attached at one end to the body wall and at the other to the invaginated part of the body.
pa-ri'e-to-vis'cer-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* = VISCEROPARIETAL.
pariformitee, *n* [L. *par* equal + *forma* form.] Similarity or analogy in form. *Obs.*
par'i-fy, *v t.* [OF. *parifier*, LL. *parificare* ; L. *par* + *-ficare*. See -FY.] To make equal ; compare. *Obs.* — **-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
parigal ✝ PAREGAL.
pa-rig'e-nin (pȧ-rĭj'ĕ-nĭn), *n.* [*parillin* + *-gen* + *-in.*] *Chem.* See PARILLIN.
paril. ✝ PERIL.
parile. *a.* [L. *parilis*, fr. *par* equal.] Equal *Obs.*
Pa-ril'i-a (pȧ-rĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See PALES
par'i-li'ci-um (păr'ĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm) Var. of PALILICIUM.
‖ **pa'ri' mu'tuel'** (pȧ'rē' mü'twĕl'), *or* (*pl.*) **pa'ris' mu'tuels'** (pȧ'rē' mü'twĕl'). [F., lit., mutual stake or wager] A form of betting on horses in which those who bet on the winning horse share the total stakes, less a small per cent to the management.
pa'rine (pā'rīn ; -rĭn ; 115), *a.* [L. *parus* titmouse.] *Zoöl* Pertaining to or like the titmice
paringale. ✝ PAREGAL
paring chisel. A woodworker's chisel applied by hand pressure.
paring gouge. *Carp.* A gouge beveled on the inside of the point of the blade.
paring iron. *Farriery.* A knife used for paring hoofs.
paring plow, plough, spade, *or* **sull.** A breastplow. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **pa'ri pas'su** (pā'rī păs'ū). [L.] With or at equal pace ; in or to an equal proportion, degree, place, rank, or the like.
par'is (pâr'ĭs ; păr'ĭs). Obs. or Scot. var. of PARISH.
parisaunt. *a.* [OF. *parissant*, p. pr., appearing.] Seemly. *Obs.*
parische. ✝ PERISH
parisee. ✝ PARISIS.
par'ish (pâr'ĭsh). Dial. Eng. var of PERISH.
par'ish. *v. i.* To form a part of a parish. *Dial. Eng.*
parish council. See PARISH, *n.*, 2.
par'ished (păr'ĭsht), *a.* Divided into parishes.
par'ish-en (păr'ĭsh-ĕn), *n* [Cf. PARISHIONER] = PARISH. *Scot.*
parishen. *n.* A parishioner. *Obs.*
par'ish-ing. *n.* [Cf. PARISH, PARISHIONER.] Parish. *Obs.*
pa-rish'ion-al (pȧ-rĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Parochial. *Rare.*
pa-rish'ion-al-ly. *adv.* of PARISHIONAL.
pa-rish'ion-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
parish lantern. The moon. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
parish top. A large top kept for the amusement of parishioners. "His brains turn o' the toe like a *parish top.*" *Shak. Hist.*
parisia. ✝ PARRHESIA.
Pa-ri'sian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
Pa-ri'sian-ize. *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Pa-ri'sian-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
Pa-ri'sian-ly, *adv.* of PARISIAN.
Pa-ris'i-i (-rĭz'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Gallic tribe from which Paris derives its name.
Pa'ri-si'na (pä'rē-zē'nä), *n.* The heroine of Byron's poem of the same name (1816). She was the wife of Azo, chief of Ferrara, but loved her stepson, Hugo Learning of their intimacy, Azo had his son beheaded and disposed of Parisina so that no one ever knew what became of her. According to a historical version, which identifies Azo with Niccolo III. of Ferrara, both Hugo and Parisina were beheaded. An opera "Parisina," by Donizetti, was first produced at Florence in 1833.
‖ **pa'ri'sis'** (pȧ'rē'zēs'), *a.* [F.] Of Paris ; specif., designating the old livre of Paris, as distinguished from that of Tours (called *tournois*). See LIVRE, 1. *Obs. or Hist.*
par'is-ite (păr'ĭs-īt), *n.* [After J. J. *Paris*, who owned the mine where it was first found.] *Min.* A rare fluocarbonate of the cerium metals, occurring in brownish yellow hexagonal prisms. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 4.36.
‖ **pa'ris' mu'tuels'**, *pl.* of PARI MUTUEL.
par'i-sol'o-gy (păr'ĭ-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πάρισος almost equal + *-logy.*] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words. *Rare.*
par'i-styph'nin (-stĭf'nĭn), *n.* [NL. *Paris*, generic name (see 2d PARIS) + Gr. στύφειν to be astringent.] A glucoside found with paridin in leaves of herb Paris.
par'i-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [*pari-* + *syllabic.*] *Gram.* Of the same number of syllables in all its inflections : — applied to Greek and Latin nouns. — **par'i-syl-lab'ic**, *n.*
par'i-syl-lab'i-cal, *a.* Parisyllabic. *Rare.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr ; īce, ĭll ; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect ; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü ;

‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

Pa-ri'ti (pȧ-rē'tē; *as Lat.* pȧ-rī'tī), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical malvaceous trees or shrubs with entire cordate leaves and handsome red or yellow flowers. They yield a strong bast fiber. *P. tiliaceum* is the majagua, or emajagua.

par'i-ty (păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paritas*, fr. *par, paris*, equal: cf. F. *parité*. See PEER an equal.] **1.** The quality or condition of being equal or equivalent; a like state or degree; equality; close correspondence; analogy; as, *parity* of reasoning. "No *parity* of principle." *De Quincey.*
2. Specif.: **a** Evenness (as opposed to oddness) in numbers. *Obs.* **b** Equality in purchasing power between different kinds of money at a given ratio, as between gold and silver coins of a fixed weight and fineness. **c** Equivalence in a foreign currency.

par'i-ty, *n.* [*parous* + *-ity.*] *Med.* Parous condition; state or fact of having borne offspring.

park (pärk), *n.* [F. *parc;* of the same origin as AS. *pearroc* an inclosure; cf. LL. *parcus, parricus.* Cf. PADDOCK an inclosure, PARROCK.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* An inclosed piece of ground stocked with beasts of the chase, held by prescription or the king's grant. A park differs from a *chase* and a *forest* by being inclosed, and from a *forest* in not having special laws or officers.
2. A tract of ground kept in its natural state, about or adjacent to a residence, as for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, or the like. *Chaucer.*
3. A piece of ground, in or near a city or town, kept for ornament and recreation and usually inclosed; as, Hyde *Park* in London; Central *Park* in New York.
4. An area of land reserved from settlement and maintained in its natural state as a public property; as, Yellowstone *Park;* Yosemite National *Park.*
5. A pasture or field. *Great Britain.*
6. A level valley between mountain ranges; also, any open space surrounded or partially surrounded by woodland and suitable for grazing or cultivation; — used esp. in Colorado, Wyoming, and western South Dakota. *U. S.*
7. A space occupied by military animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds, as ammunition, ordnance stores, hospital stores, provisions, etc., when brought together, the vehicles being assembled in definite or prescribed formations; also, the objects themselves; as, a *park* of wagons; a *park* of artillery. Hence, any place where vehicles, as automobiles, are assembled according to a definite arrangement; also, the vehicles.
8. An inclosed basin in which oysters are grown, arranged so that the water may be renewed at high tide; a claire.
9. See ABBREVIATOR, 2.

park, *v. t.;* PARKED (pärkt); PARK'ING. **1.** To inclose in a park, or as in a park.

How are we *park'd* and bounded in a pale. *Shak.*

2. To bring together in a park, or compact body; as, to *park* artillery, wagons, automobiles, etc.
3. In oyster culture, to inclose in a park, or claire.

park, *v. i.* To promenade or drive in a park; also, of horses, to display style or gait on a park drive.

par'ka (pär'kȧ) } *n.* [Russ. *parka, parki*, dim. of *para* a
par'kee (-kē) } pair, fr. G. *paar*, L. *par.* Cf. PAIR.] An outer garment made of the skins of birds or mammals, worn by Eskimos, etc.

Parkes process (pärks). [After Alex. *Parkes.*] A process of desilvering lead by adding zinc to it while molten. An alloy of zinc, lead, and silver separates on cooling.

park'ing, *n.* Ground adorned with trees, lawn, or shrubbery, as in a park; specif., *U. S.*, a strip of turf, sometimes with trees, in the middle of, or along the side of, a street.

Par'kin-so'ni-a (pär'kĭn-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After John *Parkinson* (1567–1650), English botanist.] A genus of cæsalpiniaceous spiny shrubs or small trees with minute pinnate, early deciduous leaves and racemose yellow flowers, the calyx valvate. There are two species, *P. aculeata*, the Jerusalem thorn of the West Indies, and *P. africana.* The species of *Cercidium* have also been referred to this genus.

park phaeton. A small low carriage for use in parks.

park'way' (pärk'wā'), *n.* A broad thoroughfare beautified with trees and turf.

par'lance (pär'lăns), *n.* [OF., fr. F. *parler* to speak. See PARLEY.] Conversation; discourse; esp., debate or parley; also, manner of speech; diction; phraseology; as, in legal *parlance;* in common *parlance.*

parle (pärl), *n.* Talk; parley. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

parle, *v. i. & t.* [ME. *parlen*, v., F. *parler.* Cf. PARLEY.] To talk; to speak; esp., to speak formally, as in a discussion; hence, to treat or parley (with). *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Finding himself too weak, began to *parle.* *Milton.*

par'ley (pär'lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-lĭz). [F. *parler* speech, talk, prop. inf. of *parler* to speak, LL. *parabolare*, fr. L. *parabola* a comparison, parable, in LL., a word. See PARABLE; cf. PARLIAMENT, PARLOR.] Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; esp., an oral conference with an enemy, as with regard to a truce.

We yield on *parley*, but are stormed in vain. *Dryden.*

par'ley (pär'lĭ), *v. i.;* -LEYED (-lĭd); -LEY-ING. To speak with another; to confer; discuss orally; specif., to confer orally with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners.

They are at hand.
To *parley* or to fight; therefore prepare. *Shak.*

par'ley, *v. t.* **1.** To utter; speak; esp., to speak (a foreign language); as, to *parley* French. *Now Rare or Jocose.*
2. To grant a parley to; to address; to discuss with.

par'lia-ment (pär'lĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *parlement*, F. *parlement*, fr. *parler* to speak; cf. LL. *parlamentum, parliamentum.* See PARLEY.] **1.** A parleying; a conference. *Obs.* "But first they held their *parliament.*" *Rom. of R.*
2. A formal conference on public affairs; a general or great council; as: **a** The assembly of the great lords in the early French monarchy. **b** Any of various councils held under the early Plantagenets of England. **c** Any of various other similar councils of state in the history of the English or other nations.
3. [Often *cap.*, esp. as a permanent institution.] The assembly (considered as a temporary assemblage or as a permanent institution) of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz., the lords spiritual and lords temporal (constituting the House of Lords) and the representatives of the counties, boroughs, and universities (constituting the House of Commons), the two houses with the king (or queen) together constituting the legislative branch, or legislature, of the government. Although the king (or queen) is a constituent branch of Parliament, the word *Parliament* is generally used to denote only the three estates named above. Parliament assembles upon summons from the crown; and is also prorogued (adjourned for the session) and dissolved by the crown. The duration of a parliament is limited to five years, and may be ended by dissolution at any time. A new parliament must be summoned after an interval of three years from the termination of the last one. See HOUSE OF COMMONS, HOUSE OF LORDS, CABINET, 7.

The *Parliament* of the 19th century is, in ordinary speech, the House of Commons. When a minister consults *Parliament* he consults the House of Commons; when the queen dissolves *Parliament* she dissolves the House of Commons. A new *Parliament* is merely a new House of Commons. *Spencer Walpole.*

4. The corresponding legislative assembly of Scotland (discontinued at the Union, 1707), or of Ireland (discontinued in 1801). Also, any of various legislative assemblies modeled upon the British parliament; as: **a** That of certain British colonies or dependencies (including Canada; the Australian Commonwealth, and the various States of it, as New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, etc.). **b** The French Chambers, the legislature of Hungary, Italy, Germany, etc. See LEGISLATURE, 1.
5. In France, before the Revolution of 1789, one of the several principal judicial courts. The most important was the **Parliament of Paris**, established by Louis IX. as the supreme tribunal of the realm. Its nominal members were the feudal lords of the country, but the trained jurists, introduced to assist them, became in practice its real members.
6. In medieval Florence, a meeting of all the men capable of bearing arms.
7. = PARLIAMENT CAKE.

Parliament of Dunces. *Eng. Hist.* = UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT. — **P. of,** *or* **at, Run'ny-mede**, the assemblage of the barons at Runnymede in 1215. See MAGNA CHARTA, 1.

par'lia-ment, *v. i.* **1.** [OF. *parlementer.* See PARLIAMENT, *n.*] To converse; parley. *Obs.*
2. To attend Parliament as a member. *Rare*

par'lia-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to Parliament.

par'lia-men-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** An adherent of a church that is ruled by Parliament. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* One who adhered to the Parliament in opposition to King Charles I.
3. One versed in the rules and usages of Parliament or similar deliberative assemblies.

par'lia-men'ta-ri-ly (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a parliamentary manner.

par'lia-men'ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Parliament; of the nature of a parliament; as, *parliamentary* authority; specif.: Belonging or adhering to some certain Parliament, as the Long Parliament, or the Parliament of Paris.
2. Enacted, done, or ratified by Parliament; as, a *parliamentary* act. *Sir M. Hale.*
3. According to, or permitted by, the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliberative bodies; as, a *parliamentary* motion; *parliamentary* language; *parliamentary* privileges.

parliamentary agent, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed by private parties to look after their interests in any proposed or desired legislation of Parliament; — often applied to what is called a *lobbyist* in the United States. — **p. borough**, a borough (properly speaking), or, sometimes, an urban constituency, which has the right to return a member or members to Parliament. *Eng.* — **p. government**, a government in which the legislature is given complete control over the administration of the law.

Parliamentary government is that form in which the state confers upon the legislature the complete control of the administration of the law. Under this form the legislature originates the real (though not perhaps the nominal) executive, and terminates it at pleasure; and under this form the exercise of no executive prerogative in any sense and manner unapproved by the legislature can be successfully undertaken. *John Burgess.*

— **parliamentary law**, the body of rules and precedents by which deliberative assemblies govern their procedure. — **p. train**, one of the trains which, by act of Parliament (7 & 8 Vict. c. 85), every railway company is required to run daily each way over its system for the conveyance of third-class passengers at a rate not over one penny a mile.

parliament hinge. *Arch.* A hinge with so great a projection from the wall or frame as to allow a door or shutter to swing back flat against the wall.

par'lor, par'lour (pär'lẽr), *n.* [ME. *parlour, parlur*, OF. *parleor* (confused with *parleor* a speaker), for *parleoir*, F. *parloir*, LL. *parlatorium.* See PARLEY.] A room primarily for conversation, for the reception of guests, etc. Specif.: **a** The apartment in a monastery or nunnery where the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with each other or with visitors and friends from without. *Piers Plowman* **b** In a large dwelling or a public building such as a town-hall, a conference chamber or private reception room. **c** Hence, in a private dwelling, the ordinary room for the reception of visitors; the "best room," corresponding to the drawing-room in the more pretentious dwellings. **d** The more private room of a small cottage, esp. of a two-room house. *Eng.* **e** A dining or supper room. *Obsoles. Eng.* **f** A room in an inn, tavern, hotel, or club, fitted for conversation, rest, or semiprivacy; often *pl.*, the suite of rooms devoted to the general reception of guests or members; as, the *parlors* of a club. **g** A room fitted up for the reception of customers in a business establishment; esp., the apartments composing the place of business of an establishment devoted to some form of personal service or to amusement; as, a hairdresser's *parlor;* a photographer's *parlor;* billiard *parlors.* *Trade Cant, U. S.*

parlor, *or* **parlour, car.** A railroad car of superior type, furnished with individual chairs, sofas, etc., on which an extra fare is charged; — called also *drawing-room car, palace car*, and, locally, *chair car.* *U. S.*

parlor, *or* **parlour, magic.** Legerdemain suitable to performance in a parlor.

parlor, *or* **parlour, match.** A friction match which contains little or no sulphur. See 1st MATCH, 4 **b**.

par'lous (pär'lŭs), *a.* [For *perlous*, a contr. fr. *perilous.*] **1.** Attended with peril; dangerous; risky; as, a *parlous* cough. *Archaic.* "A *parlous* snuffing." *Beau. & Fl.*
2. Dangerously clever or mischievous; hence, keen; shrewd; cunning; — now loosely used as a colloquialism, in the varied senses of surprising, shocking, "awful," etc. "A *parlous* boy." *Shak.* "A *parlous* wit." *Dryden.*
— **par'lous-ly**, *adv.* — **par'lous-ness**, *n.*

par'lous, *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively.

Par-me'li-a (pär-mē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parma* a kind of small shield, Gr. πάρμη.] *Bot.* A large genus of foliaceous lichens typifying the family Parmeliaceæ, having an imbricate, usually appressed thallus and scutelliform apothecia.

Par-me'li-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of gymnocarpous lichens, distinguished by the thalloid exciple and discoid apothecium. The thallus is either foliaceous, crustaceous, or fruticose. The most important genera are *Parmelia, Usnea, Evernia, Lecanora*, and *Cetraria.* — **par'me'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Par-men'i-de'an (-mĕn'ĭ-dē'ăn), *a.* *Philos.* Of or pert. to the Greek philosopher Parmenides, of the Eleatic school (5th century B. C.), or his philosophy, which assumed reality to be indeterminate or absolute being. See ELEATIC, *a.*

Par-men'ti-e'ra (pär-mĕn'tĭ-ē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., after Antoine A. *Parmentier* (1737–1813), French agriculturist.] *Bot.* A genus of bignoniaceous trees containing 2 species, of Mexico and Central America. They have trifoliolate leaves and rather large greenish flowers with a sheathing calyx. *P. cerifera* is the candle tree. The long yellow pods of *P. edulis* are used as food for cattle during the dry season.

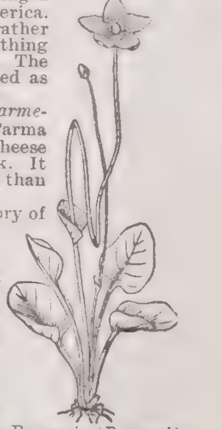
Parnassia (*P. caroliniana*). (¼)

Par'me-san' (pär'mē-zăn'), *a.* [F. *parmesan*, It. *parmigiano.*] Of or pert. to Parma in Italy. — **Parmesan cheese**, a pressed cheese of a rich flavor, made from skim milk. It contains less water and more casein than the average.

Par'me-san', *n.* The duchy or territory of Parma; — with *the.* *Obs.*

Par-nas'si-a (pär-năs'ĭ-ȧ; -năsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARNASSUS.] *Bot.* A genus of smooth bog herbs, natives of arctic and temperate regions. They have basal entire leaves and long-peduncled handsome white flowers with staminodia at the bases of the petals; the ovary is 1-celled, with 4 stigmas.

Par-nas'si-a'ce-æ (pär-năs'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales) based on the single genus *Parnassia*, and included by some in the Saxifragaceæ. — **par-nas'si-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pa-ri'ti-um (pȧ-rĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PARITI.
par'i-tor (păr'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *apparitor:* cf. L *paritor* a servant, attendant.] An apparitor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
paritorie. ✝ PARIETARY.
‖ **pa'ri-tur pax bel'lo** (păr'ĭ-tŭr). [L.] Peace is produced by war. *Nepos (Epaminondas, 5).*
par'i-vin'cu-lar (păr'ĭ-vĭŋ'kū-lȧr), *a.* [See PARI-: VINCULUM.] *Zoöl.* Having an elongated semicylindrical ligament, as most bivalves. Cf. ALIVINCULAR.
pa-ri'ya (pȧ-rī'yȧ). Var. of PARIAH.
Pa'ri-za'de (pä rē-zä'dā), *n.* [Per. *parī-zāda, parīzād; parī* fairy + *zād* born. Cf. Gr. Παρύσατις, L. *Parysatis.*] A princess whose adventures are related in the "Story of the Three Sisters," in the "Arabian Nights." She and her two brothers were cast out by the contrivance of their two envious aunts, but survived, and she achieved the quest, in which her brothers had failed, of the speaking bird, the singing tree, and the yellow water.
parizs. ✝ PARISH.
Par-jan'ya (pŭr-jŭn'yȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Vedic Myth.* God of rain; — sometimes identified with Indra [terwork; parget. *Obs.*
parjetory, *n* Ornamental plas-
parjure. ✝ PERJURE.
parjury. ✝ PERJURY.
park. ✝ PERK.
park'er (pär'kẽr), *n.* [OF. *parquier*, dial. form of *parchier* See PARK.] **1.** The keeper of a park. *Obs. or R.*
2. A rabbit living in a park. — **park'er-ship**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*
Par'ker's flu'id (pär'kẽrz). *Microscopy.* A mixture of 100 parts 70 per cent alcohol and one part formaldehyde, used for killing and preserving tissues.
parkes'ine (pärk'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Celluloid or xylonite; — so called after Alexander Parkes, who first made it at Birmingham, Eng., in 1856. *Obs.*
par'kin (pär'kĭn; pä'-), *n.* A cake of oatmeal and treacle. *Dial. Eng.*
Par'kin-son's dis-ease' (pär'kĭn-sŭnz). = PARALYSIS AGITANS.
park'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
park'leaves' (pärk'lēvz'), *n.* The tutsan.
park'like', *a.* See -LIKE.
park'ward (-wẽrd), *adv* See -WARD.
park'y, *a.* Cold. *Slang, Eng.*
park'y, *a* Of or pert. to parks; interspersed with parks. *Rare.*
parl. *Abbr* Parliament; parliamentary. [of PARLIAMENT.
par'la-ment. Obs. or ref. sp.
‖ **par-lan'do** (pär-län'dō), ‖ **par-lan'te** (-tā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Speaking; in a speaking or declamatory manner; to be sung or played in recitative style; — sometimes designating a voice part or melody as leading.
par'lant, *n.* [F. *parlant*, p. pr. of *parler* to speak.] One taking part in a parley. *Obs.*
parlasy. ✝ PALSY.
par'la-to-ry (pär'lȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *parlatorium.* Cf. PARLOR.] The reception or visitors' room in a convent.
par'lay (pär'lā), *v. t. & i.* [See PAROLI.] To apply an original stake and its winnings on a further stake, as on the same card or as on another horse in a later race. *U. S.* — **par'lay**, *n.*
par'le-cue, par'li-cue. Vars. of PURLICUE. *Scot.*
par'le-ment. Obs. or hist. var. of PARLIAMENT.
par'ler. ✝ PARLOR.
parles, *n.* Paralysis *Obs. Scot.*
parlesie. ✝ PALSY.
par'ley. Var. of PARLAY.
par'leyd. Parleyed. *Ref. Sp.*
par'ley-er, *n.* One who parleys.
par'ley-voo' (pär'lĭ-vōō'), *n.* [F. *parlez-vous (français)* do you speak (French)?] The French language, a Frenchman, etc *Slang or Humorous.*
par'ley-voo', *v. i.* To speak French. *Slang or Humorous*
parliament, *n.* [Erroneous for *palliament.*] A robe. *Obs.*
par'lia-men'tal (pär'lĭ-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Parliamentary. *Rare.*
par'lia-men'ta-ri-ness (-tȧ-rĭ-nĕs), *n* See -NESS. *Rare.*
parliament cake. A kind of thin ginger cooky.
par'lia-men-teer' (-mĕn-tēr'), *n.* = PARLIAMENTARIAN, *n.*, 2 & (*Rare*) 3.
par'lia-men-teer'ing, *n.* Concern in parliamentary affairs.
par'lia-men'ter, *n.* A member of Parliament *Scot.*
parliament gingerbread. = PARLIAMENT CAKE.
parliament heel. The inclination of a ship careened by shifting her cargo or ballast.
Parliament House. The building where a parliament sits; specif., in Scotland, the building where the Scottish Parliament formerly sat, now the waiting room to the Court of Session.
parliament man. *Hist. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A member of Parliament. **b** [*cap.*] = PARLIAMENTARIAN, *n.*, 2. *Rare.*
Parliament rolls. *Eng. Hist.* The rolls in which the ancient records of the proceedings of Parliament were kept by the chancery clerks, extending from 1278 to 1503 (6 *Edw. I.*–19 *Henry VII.*), and superseded by the journals of the two houses in 1509 (1 *Henry VIII.*).
‖ **Par'li-a-men'tum in'doc-to'rum.** [LL., Parliament of the unlearned.] = UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT.
par'li-ance, *n.* [See PARLEY, *v.*] Parleying. *Obs.*
parl'ing, *n.* [*parle* + *-ing.*] A conference; parley. — **parl'ing**, *a.*
par'lish (pär'lĭsh; pä'-). Dial. Eng. var. of PARLOUS.
parlor, *or* **parlour, boarder.** A privileged pupil in a boarding school, living with the principal's family. [See -ISH.
par'lor-ish, par'lour-ish, *a.*
parlor, *or* **parlour, pew.** A pew furnished like a small parlor, reserved for the lord, or squire, and his household. *Eng.*
parlor, *or* **parlour, skate.** A roller skate.
parls. ✝ PARLES.
parlur. ✝ PARLOR.
par'ly. Var. of PARLEY.
par'ma-ce'ty, *n.* [See SPERMACETI.] **1.** Spermaceti. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
2. The sperm whale *Obs.*
par'mak (pär'măk), *n.* [Turk. *pārmaq* a finger, a toe, an inch.] See MEASURE.
parmanabill. ✝ PERMANABLE
Par-mash'ta (pär-măsh'tȧ). *Bib.*
parmayn. ✝ PEARMAIN.
Par'ma-zo mar'ble A marble of northern Italy, having a coarse network of dark veins on a white or grayish ground.
par-me'li-oid, *a.* [*Parmelia* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* In lichenology, resembling the genus *Parmelia.*
Par'me-nas (pär'mē-năs). *Bib.*
Par-mese' (pär-mēz'; -mēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Parma, Italy, or its inhabitants. — **Par-mese'**, *n. sing. & pl.*
parmezant, *n.* [See PARMESAN.] An Italian way of drinking. *Obs.*
Par'nach (pär'năk). *Bib.*
Par'na-pish'tim (pär'nä-pĭsh'tĭm), *n.* = UT-NAPISHTIM.

Par-nas'si-an (pär-năs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Parnassius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Parnassus or the Parnassians.
2. Of or pertaining to the genus *Parnassius* or the subfamily Parnassiinæ.

Par-nas'si-an, *n.* **1.** A poet.
2. [F. *parnassien.*] One of a school of French poets of the Second Empire (1852–70) who emphasized metrical form and made little use of emotion as poetic material; — so called from the name (*Parnasse contemporain*) of the volume in which their first poems were collected in 1866.
3. A butterfly of *Parnassius* or other allied genus.

Par-nas'si-i'næ (-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARNASSUS.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Papilionidæ, of which the genus **Par-nas'si-us** (-năs'ĭ-ŭs) is the type. They are stout-bodied butterflies with short antennæ and almost transparent white or yellowish wings marked with black or red spots, or ocelli. They are found in the higher mountains or the colder portions of the Northern Hemisphere.

Par-nas'sus (-năs'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρνασός.] **1.** *Anc. Geog. & Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Greece (in ancient Phocis) sacred to Apollo and the Muses. On it were Delphi and the Castalian spring.
2. A once common title for a collection of poems; as, "The English *Parnassus.*"

Par'nell-ism (pär'nĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eng. Politics.* The policy or principles of the Parnellites.

Par'nell-ite (-īt), *n.* *Eng. Politics.* One of the adherents of Charles Stewart Parnell (1846–91) in his advocacy of home rule for Ireland.

par'oc-cip'i-tal (păr'ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [*para-* + *occipital.*] *Zoöl.* In various vertebrates, designating a process of the exoccipital bone or a distinct bony element of that region; esp.: **a** In many mammals, a process (called also **paramastoid process**), sometimes very prominent, represented by the jugular process in man. **b** In many reptiles, a process perhaps corresponding to the mastoid of mammals. **c** In teleost fishes, the epiotic bone. — **par'oc-cip'i-tal**, *n.*

pa-ro'chi-al (pȧ-rō'kĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *parochialis*, fr. L. *parochia*: cf. OF. *parochial* priest, parishioner. See PARISH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a parish; restricted to a parish; as, *parochial* duties; a *parochial* school. "*Parochial* pastors." *Bp. Atterbury.* Hence, limited; narrow; provincial.
2. Of or pertaining to the charge of a bishop in the early church; as, a *parochial* city.
parochial board, a body of persons having the administration of poor relief. It was merged in the parish council. *Scot.* — **p. chapelry.** See PARISH, *n.*, 1.

pa-ro'chi-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being parochial; a system of management peculiar to parishes; also, absorption in parish affairs; hence, narrowness or pettiness of interests or opinions. — **pa-ro'chi-al-ist**, *n.*

pa-rod'ic (pȧ-rŏd'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παρῳδικός.] Having the
pa-rod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } character of parody.
Very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical.* *T. Warton.*

par'o-dist (păr'ō-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *parodiste.*] One who writes a parody; one who parodies.

par'o-don-ti'tis (-dŏn-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *odontitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a tooth.

par'o-dus (păr'ō-dŭs), **par'o-dos** (-dŏs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -ODI (-dī), Gr. -ODOI (-doi). [Gr. πάροδος, prop., a way by, a passage, entrance.] *Gr. Drama.* **a** In Greek theaters, one of the passages leading from the orchestra at each end of the stage. See THEATER. **b** In a performance, the first entrance of the chorus by one of these passages; also, the first song of the chorus after entrance. Aristotle defines it as the first song of the chorus as a whole. Cf. STASIMON.

par'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *parodia*, Gr. παρῳδία; παρά beside + ᾠδή a song: cf. F. *parodie.* See PARA-; ODE.] A writing in which the language or sentiment of an author is mimicked; esp., a kind of literary pleasantry, in which what is written on one subject is altered and applied to another by way of burlesque; travesty; also, a burlesque musical composition.
The lively *parody* which he wrote . . . on Dryden's "Hind and Panther" was received with great applause. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See CARICATURE.

par'o-dy, *v. t.*; PAR'O-DIED (-dĭd); PAR'O-DY-ING. [Cf. F. *parodier.*] To write a parody upon; to burlesque.
I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace. *Pope*

pa-rœ'cious (pȧ-rē'shŭs), *a.* [*para-* + Gr. οἰκία house.] *Bot.* Having antheridia and archegonia close together, as some mosses. — **pa-rœ'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **pa-rœ'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

pa-rœ'mi-ac (-mĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. παροιμιακός, fr. παροιμία proverb; παρά beside + οἶμος road.] **1.** Proverbial.
2. Of or pertaining to the verse form called the *parœmiac.*

pa-rœ'mi-ac, *n.* [Gr. παροιμιακόν, prop. neut. of παροιμιακός proverbial.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An anapæstic dimeter catalectic (⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ∧).

pa-rol' (pȧ-rōl'; păr'ŏl; 277), *n.* [See PAROLE, the same word.] **1.** A word; an oral utterance or declaration; — now seldom used except in: *Law*, **by parol**, by word of mouth.
2. *Law.* **a** Pleading; the pleadings of either or both parties in an action. **b** An instrument not under seal. *Rare.*

pa-rol', *a.* **1.** Given or done by word of mouth; oral; as, *parol* evidence, or that which is not documentary.
2. *Law.* Executed or made by word of mouth, or by a writing not under seal; as: **parol contract**, any contract not of record or under seal; — also called a *simple contract.* — **p. arrest**, *Law*, an arrest in pursuance of a verbal order from a magistrate.

pa-role' (pȧ-rōl'), *n.* [F. *parole*, LL. *parabola.* See PARLEY; cf. PAROL.] **1.** = PAROL.
2. Word of promise; word of honor; plighted faith; esp., *Mil.*, promise of a prisoner of war upon his faith and honor to fulfill stated conditions, as not to bear arms against his captors, to return to custody, or the like, in consideration of special privileges, usually release from captivity; also, the condition of being upon parole. The giving of a parole is always theoretically conditional upon the approval of the prisoner's government or superior officer. If it is disapproved he must return himself as unconditional prisoner of war. Its breach may be punished by death.
This man had forfeited his military *parole.* *Macaulay*
3. *Mil.* A watchword given only to officers of the guard and of the day; — distinguished from *countersign.*

pa-role', *v. t.*; PA-ROLED' (-rōld'); PA-ROL'ING (-rōl'ĭng). **1.** *Mil.* To set at liberty on parole; as, to *parole* prisoners.
2. Hence, to release (a prisoner) upon his own recognizance; as, to *parole* a convict during good behavior.

pa-role', *v. i.* To give one's parole. *Rare.*

par'o-mol'o-gy (păr'ō-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. παρομολογία. See PARA-; HOMOLOGY.] *Rhet.* A concession to an adversary in order to strengthen one's own argument. — **par'o-mol'o-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), *a.*

par'o-no-ma'si-a (-nō-mā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρονομασία, fr. παρονομάζειν to form a word by a slight change; παρά beside + ὀνομάζειν to name, fr. ὄνομα a name.] *Rhet.* A play upon words; a figure by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give antithetical force to the sentence; punning; a pun.
Syn. — See PUN.

par'o-no-mas'tic (păr'ō-nō-măs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to
par'o-no-mas'ti-cal (-măs'tĭ-kăl) } paronomasia; consisting in a play upon words. — **par'o-no-mas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par'o-nych'i-a (-nĭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρωνυχία; παρά beside + ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, a nail.] **1.** *Med.* A whitlow; felon.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of small silenaceous herbs having scarious stipules and small flowers subtended by scarious bracts. The species, most of which are called *whitlow-wort*, are natives of warm regions.

par'o-nych'i-al (-ăl), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to or like paronychia.

par'o-nym (păr'ō-nĭm), *n.* A paronymous word.

pa-ron'y-mous (pȧ-rŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. παρώνυμος; παρά beside + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, a name.] **1.** Having the same derivation; allied radically; conjugate; — said of words.
2. Formed from a word in another language, or having a form similar to a cognate foreign word.
3. = HOMOPHONOUS. *Rare.*

pa-ron'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* Quality of being paronymous; also, the use of paronymous words.

par'o-öph'o-ron (păr'ō-ŏf'ō-rŏn), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ᾠόν an egg + φέρειν to bear.] *Anat.* Certain rudimentary tubules in the broad ligament between the parovarium and the uterus. It is a remnant of the lower part of the Wolffian body, and corresponds to the paradidymis of the male.

par'o-rex'i-a (păr'ō-rĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; OREXIS.] *Med.* Disordered or perverted appetite.

Par'o-se'la (-sē'lȧ), *n.* [Anagram of *Psoralea*, its old name.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of American fabaceous herbs or shrubs with pinnate leaves and spikes or racemes of mostly purple flowers.

par-os'mi-a (păr-ŏz'mĭ-ȧ; -ŏs'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὀσμή sense of smell.] *Med.* Disorder or perversion of the sense of smell.

pa-ros'te-al (pȧ-rŏs'tē-ăl), *a.* *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to parostosis; as, *parosteal* ossification.

par'os-to'sis (păr'ŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *ostosis.*] *Physiol.* Ossification in purely fibrous tracts; formation of bone outside the periosteum. — **par'os-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.*

pa-rot'ic (pȧ-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [See PAROTID.] *Zoöl.* Near the ear. — **parotic process.** **a** In the skull of some reptiles, a process of opisthotic, exoccipital, and proötic elements. **b** In the skull of some fishes, a process formed of pterotic and opisthotic elements articulating with the posttemporal.

pa-rot'id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *parotis*, *-idis*, a tumor near the ear, Gr. παρωτίς, -ίδος; παρά beside, near + οὖς, ὠτός, the ear: cf. F. *parotide.*] *Anat.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a salivary gland (in man the largest salivary gland, and entirely of the serous type) situated on the side of the face below and in front of the ear. Its efferent duct is the **parotid duct**, or duct of Steno (which see). — *n.* The parotid gland.

par'o-tit'ic (păr'ō-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or having, mumps.

par'o-ti'tis (păr'ō-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PAROTID; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the parotid glands; mumps.

pa-ro'toid (pȧ-rō'toid; păr'ō-toid; 277), *a.* [*parotid* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling the parotid gland; — applied esp. to cutaneous glandular elevations above the ear in toads, frogs, and salamanders. — *n.* A parotoid gland.

-parous. [L. *parere* to bear, to beget, to produce. See PARENT.] A suffix used to signify *giving birth to*, *bearing*, *producing*; as, flori*parous*, ovi*parous*, pupi*parous*, etc.

par'ox-ysm (păr'ŏk-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παροξυσμός, fr. παροξύνειν to sharpen, irritate; παρά beside, beyond + ὀξύνειν to sharpen, fr. ὀξύς sharp: cf. F. *paroxysme.*] **1.** *Med.* A fit, attack, or exacerbation, of a disease that occurs at equal or unequal intervals; sudden development or recurrence of symptoms of a disease.
2. Any sudden, violent, and uncontrollable action or emotion; a convulsion or fit; as, *paroxysms* of a volcano.
The returning *paroxysms* of diffidence and despair. *South.*
3. The acme or climax of a violent or spasmodic action or event. *Now Rare.*
4. A violent or open disagreement or contention. *Obs.*
Syn. — Fit, access, attack, orgasm, throe, agitation. — PAROXYSM, SPASM, CONVULSION are here compared in their fig. senses. A PAROXYSM is a sudden and uncontrollable seizure the word applies either to emotion or activity, and often suggests recurrence; a SPASM is a short-lived and abnormal fit of activity, energy, emotion, or the like; CONVULSION suggests violent and often far-reaching agitation or disturbance; as, "In a good fit . . . he is full of repentance, and overflows in piety; but the *paroxysm* will return in the day of temptation" (*Jer. Taylor*); a *paroxysm* of laughter, of rage; "by a single *spasm* of resolution to emancipate myself from the drudgery of prosaic serfdom" (*Lowell*); cf. "the fuliginous and *spasmodic* Carlyle" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Let peals of laughter . . . round thee break, . . . pit, box, and gallery in *convulsions* hurled" (*Pope*); "If any great national or natural *convulsion* could . . . sweep Great Britain from the kingdoms of the earth" (*Byron*). See PANG, FITFUL.

par'ox-ys'mal (-sĭz'măl), *a.* Of the nature of a paroxysm; characterized or accompanied by paroxysms; as, a *paroxysmal* pain; *paroxysmal* temper; *paroxysmal* convulsions of the earth's crust. — **par'ox-ys'mal-ly**, *adv.*

par-ox'y-tone (păr-ŏk'sĭ-tōn), *n.* [Gr. παροξύτονος, a. See PARA-; OXYTONE.] *Gram.* A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable. — **par-ox'y-tone, par-ox'y-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

par-quet' (pär-kā'; -kĕt'; 277), *n.* [F., dim. of *parc* an inclosure. See PARK.] **1.** A flooring, esp. of parquetry.
2. The lower floor of a theater, esp. that part of it which extends from the orchestra to the parquet circle; — also, esp. in U. S., called *orchestra* (which see); sometimes, loosely, the body of seats on the main floor nearest the orchestra in a music hall or auditorium.
3. In various European public bourses, the railed-in space within which the "agents de change," or privileged brokers, conduct business; also, the business conducted by them; — distinguished from the *coulisse*, or outside market.
4. In most European countries, the branch of the administrative government which is charged with the prevention, investigation, and punishment of crime, representing the public and not the individual injured.

par-quet' (pär-kā'; -kĕt'), *v. t.*; PAR-QUETED' (-kād'; -kĕt'ĕd); PAR-QUET'ING. [Cf. F. *parqueter.*] To furnish with a parquetry floor; to make of parquetry.
One room *parqueted* with yew, which I liked well. *Evelyn.*

parquet circle. That part of the lower floor of a theater with seats at the rear of the parquet and beneath the galleries; — called also, esp. in U. S., *orchestra circle* or *parterre.*

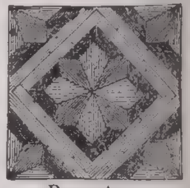
Parquetry.

par'quet-ry (pär'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [F. *parqueterie.* See PARQUET.] A species of joinery or cabinetwork consisting of an inlay of geometric or other patterns, generally of different colors, — used esp. for floors.

parr (pär), *n.* A young salmon in the stage when it has dark transverse bands, called **parr marks**, on its sides; also, the young of some other fish, as the coalfish.

par'ra-keet, par'a-keet (păr'ȧ-kēt), *n.* [OF. *paroquet*, F. *perroquet*, It. *parrocchetto*, of uncert. origin; cf. also Sp.

‖ **par'nas'sien'** (pár'ná'syăN'). French form of PARNASSIAN.
‖ **par ne-go'ti-is, ne'que su'pra** (nĕk'wē). [L.] Equal to his business, and not above it. *Tacitus* (*Annals*, VI. 39).
par'nel, *n.* [OF. *Perronnelle* a woman's name, F. *péronnelle* a silly girl.] A priest's mistress; a wanton woman. *Obs.*
par-ni'tious. ✝ PERNICIOUS.
‖ **par no'bi-le fra'trum** (nŏb'ĭ-lē). [L.] A noble pair of brothers; — often ironical, as orig. in *Horace* (*Satires*, II. iii. 243).
paro. ✝ PROA.
par'o-a'ri-on (păr'ō-ā'rĭ-ŏn; 115), **par'o-a'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν an egg.] Parovarium.
par'och (păr'ŏk), *n.* [LL. or NL. *parochus.*] A clergyman in charge of a parish. *Rare.*
par'och. ✝ PARISH.
pa-ro'chi-al'ic (pȧ-rō'kĭ-ăl'ĭk), *a.* = PAROCHIAL. *Nonce Word.*
pa-ro'chi-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = PAROCHIALISM.
pa-ro'chi-al-ize (pȧ-rō'kĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **pa-ro'chi-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*
pa-ro'chi-al-ly, *adv.* of PAROCHIAL.
pa-ro'chi-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pa-ro'chi-an (-ăn), *a.* [Cf. OF. *parochien* priest, LL. *parochianus*, a. & n.] Parochial. *Obs.* — *n.* A parishioner; also, the clergyman of a parish. *Obs.*
par'och-in, par'och-ine (pár'ŭk-ĭn), *n.* [OF. *paroche.*] Parish. *Scot.* [*Obs.*
pa-roch'i-ner, *n.* Parishioner.
par'och-rie (pár'ŭk-rē), *n.* A parish. *Obs.* *Scot.*
par'ock. ✝ PARROCK. [DUS b.
par'ode (păr'ōd), *n.* = PARODUS b.
par'o-di-a-ble (păr'ō-dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being parodied.
pa-ro'di-al (pȧ-rō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [See PARODY.] Parodical.
pa-rod'ic (pȧ-rŏd'ĭk), **pa-rod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. παροδικός passing.] *Math.* Of degree or power lower than the highest in an equation. *Obs.*
par'o-din'i-a (păr'ō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὠδίς, ὠδῖνος, travail pains.] *Med.* Dystocia.
par'o-dis'tic (-dĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of parody. — **par'o-dis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
par'o-dize (păr'ō-dīz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
parody, *n.* [See PERIOD.] A term or period. *Obs.* [DINIA.
par'o-dyn'i-a. Var. of PARODINIA.
paroe. ✝ PROA.
pa-rœ'cious-ness (pȧ-rē'shŭs-nĕs), *n.* *Bot.* Parœcism.
pa-rœ'mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παροιμία byword, proverb.] *Rhet.* A proverb.
pa-rœ'mi-al, *a.* Proverbial. *Obs.*
pa-rœ'mi-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. παροιμία proverb + *-grapher.*] A writer of proverbs. — **pa-rœ'mi-og'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.*
pa-rœ'mi-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Gr. παροιμία proverb + *-logist.*] A student of proverbs. — **pa-rœ'mi-ol'o-gy** (-jĭ), *n.*
pa-roi'cous (pȧ-roi'kŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Parœcious.
paroish. ✝ PARISH.
paroisshen. ✝ PARISHEN.
par'o-ket. Var. of PARRAKEET.
pa-role'. Var. of PAROL.
parole law. The law permitting convicts to be released on parole during good behavior before expiration of their terms.
pa'ro-li (pä'rō-lē), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *paroli.*] The placing of staked money and its winnings as a further stake. — **pa'ro-li**, *v. i.* Cf. PARLAY, *v. t. & i.*
pa-rol'ist (pȧ-rōl'ĭst), *n.* **1.** [From PAROL.] One given to affected phraseology. *Obs.* **2.** [From PAROLE.] One released on parole.
Pa-rol'les (pȧ-rŏl'ĕs), *n.* [F. *paroles* words.] A droll, cowardly braggart, a follower of Bertram, in Shakespeare's "All 's Well that Ends Well."
par'o-mœ'on (păr'ō-mē'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρόμοιον, neut. of παρόμοιος nearly like.] Alliteration.
par-om'pha-lo-cele' (păr-ŏm'fȧ-lō-sēl'), *n.* [*para-* + *omphalocele.*] *Med.* Hernia occurring near the navel. — **par-om'pha-lo-ce'lic** (-sē'lĭk; -sĕl'ĭk), *a.*
‖ **par o'ne-ri** (ŏn'ē-rī). [L.] Equal to the burden.
par'o-ni'ri-a (păr'ō-nī'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὄνειρος dream.] *Med.* Morbid dreaming.
par'o-no-ma'si-al (-nō-mā'zhĭ-ăl; -zĭ-ăl), **par'o-no-ma'si-an** (-ăn), **par'o-no-ma'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* = PARONOMASTIC.
par'o-nom'a-sy, *n.* Also **par'o-nom'a-sis.** [Cf. F. *paronomasie.*] Paronomasia. *Obs.*
par'o-nych'i-um (păr'ō-nĭk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PARONYCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A bristlelike appendage of the pulvillus of an insect's foot. — **par'o-nych'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*
par'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* = PARONYMOUS.
pa-ron'y-mize (pȧ-rŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* To render paronymous. — **pa-ron'y-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
par'o-öph'o-ri'tis (păr'ō-ŏf'ō-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *oöphoritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues adjoining the ovary.
par-op'sis (păr-ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-opsis.*] *Med.* Disorder of the sense of sight.
par'o-quet (păr'ō-kĕt). Var. of PARRAKEET.
paroquet auklet. A small auk (*Phaleris psittacula*) of the North Pacific. The upper parts are dark slate, under parts white, and bill orange red.
paroquet bur *or* **burr.** The bur of any species of *Triumfetta*; also, the plant. *Jamaica.*
par-or'chis (păr-ôr'kĭs), *n.* Also **par-or'chid.** [NL. *parorchis.* See PARA-; ORCHIS.] *Anat.* The epididymis.
parosche. ✝ PARISH.
paroschien. ✝ PARISHEN.
Pa'rosh (pā'rŏsh; păr'ŏsh). *Bib.*
par'os-phre'sis (păr'ŏs-frē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὄσφρησις smell.] *Med.* = PAROSMIA.
par-os'te-i'tis (păr-ŏs'tē-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *osteitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around a bone.
par-os'te-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* = PAROSTOSIS.
parot. ✝ PARROT.
Pa-ro'ti-a (pȧ-rō'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parotis* a tumor near the ear, Gr. παρωτίς. See PAROTID.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the six-shafted bird of paradise (*P. sexpennis*), which has three long spatulate feathers on each side of the head.
pa-rot'i-di'tis (pȧ-rŏt'ĭ-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PAROTITIS.
parour. ✝ PARURE.
par'ous (păr'ŭs), *a.* [From L. *parere* to bear. See -PAROUS.] Productive of children; having borne a child or children. *Rare.*
pa-rou'si-a (pȧ-rōō'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρουσία. See PARUSIA.] Coming or advent; [*cap.*] either the nativity of Christ, or his second coming.
par'o-va'ri-um (păr'ō-vā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; OVARIUM.] *Anat.* The epoöphoron. — **par'o-va'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*
par-ox'a-zine, *n.* Also **-zin.** See OXAZINE. [YSMIST.
par'ox-ys'mal-ist, *n.* = PAROXYSMIST.
par'ox-ys'mic (păr'ŏk-sĭz'mĭk), *a.* = PAROXYSMAL.
par'ox-ys'mist (păr'ŏk-sĭz'mĭst), *n.* = CATASTROPHIST.
par-ox'y-tone, *v. t.* To pronounce or mark as a paroxytone.
par-ox'y-ton-ize (păr-ŏk'sĭ-tōn-īz), *v. t.* = PAROXYTONE.
pa-roy'all. ✝ PAIR ROYAL.
par'pal (pär'p'l), *n.* [Cf. PERPEND.] A partition. *Scot.*
par'pal-ling, *n.* = PARPAL. *Obs.*
‖ **par pa'ri re'fe-ro** (rĕf'ē-rō). [L.] I return like for like. Adapted from *Terence* (*Eunuchus*, III. i. 55). [PERPEND
par'pen (pär'pĕn). Var. of PERPEND.
parpetuall. ✝ PERPETUAL.
par'pine. ✝ PERPEND.
‖ **par pré'cau'tion'** (pär prā'kō'syôN'). [F.] By way of precaution. [PARQUETRY.
par'quet-age (pär'kĕt-āj), *n.* = PARQUETRY.
‖ **par'que'te-rie'** (pär'kē'trē'), *n.* [F.] = PARQUETRY.
par-quette' (pär-kĕt'), *n.* Erron. for PARQUET.
parr. Var. of PAR, to inclose.
Par'ra (păr'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parra* barn owl.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Jacana.* See JACANA.
par'rach. Scot. var. of PARROCK.
par'ra-gon. ✝ PARAGON.
par'rah. ✝ PARA, a coin.

periquito, and It. *parroco* priest.] Any of certain parrots, esp. those of relatively small size and slender form with a long graduated tail. They belong chiefly to the subfamilies Palæornithinæ and Platycercinæ of Asia, Africa, Australia, and Polynesia, but the name is applied to some small species of other groups, as the Conurinæ of South and Central America. See CAROLINA PARRAKEET, *Illust.*

par'rel (păr'ĕl), **par'ral** (păr'ăl), *n.* [F. *appareil.* See APPAREL, *n.*] *Naut.* The rope loop or sliding collar by which a yard or spar is held to the mast in such a way that it may be hoisted or lowered at pleasure; — called also *jackstay.*

par-rhe'si-a (pă-rē'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. παρρησία; παρά beyond + ῥῆσις a speaking.] *Rhet.* Boldness or freedom of speech. *R.* — **par-rhe'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a. R.*

par'ri-cid'al (păr'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [L. *parricidalis.* See PARRICIDE.] Of or pertaining to parricide; guilty of parricide.

par'ri-cide (păr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parricida, paricida*; cf. Gr. παός, πηός a kinsman. See -CIDE.] **1.** One who murders a person to whom he stands in a specially sacred relation, as a father, mother, or other near relative, or (in a wider sense) a ruler, etc. Sometimes, one guilty of treason. **2.** [L. *parricidium.*] Act or crime of murdering one's own father, mother, near relative, ruler, etc.

par'rock (-ŭk), *n.* [AS. *pearruc, pearroc,* inclosure, fence, akin to D. *perk,* G. *pferch*; fr. the same source as E. *park.* Cf. PARK.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A croft, or small field; a paddock. **2.** A cell or stall; also, a pen or coop.

par'rot (păr'ŭt), *n.* [Perh. orig. a dim. fr. F. *Pierre* Peter; cf. F. *Pierrot,* and *pierrot* sparrow. Cf. PETER, PETREL.] In the broadest sense, any zygodactyl bird of the order Psittaci, including the parrakeets, cockatoos, macaws, lories, lorikeets, love birds, and their allies. They inhabit the tropics of America, Africa, and Asia, and also Australia, New Zealand, and Polynesia. Their most distinctive character is a stout, curved, cered, and hooked bill, the upper mandible of which is movably hinged to the skull. Many are crested, and the colors, while sometimes plain black, white, gray, or green, are often variegated with green, red, yellow, and blue. The unqualified term is variously applied, but esp. to Old World species of the genus *Psittacus,* which are of rather stout form with a short square tail, as the African gray parrot (see GRAY PARROT). Parrots are excellent mimics, and some readily learn to simulate laughter, crying, etc., and to enunciate words and phrases; hence for centuries they have been kept as cage birds.

par'rot, *v. t.*; PAR'ROT-ED; PAR'ROT-ING. **1.** To repeat by rote, as a parrot. **2.** To teach to repeat in a mechanical manner; — usually in passive; as, actors *parroted* by the stage manager.

par'rot, *v. i.* To chatter like a parrot.

parrot fish. **a** Any fish of the family Scaridæ; — so called because of their striking coloration or parrotlike jaws, esp. those of the genera *Sparisoma, Scarus,* and *Pseudoscarus,* herbivorous fishes of warm seas, not much valued as food. **b** Any of various brightly colored labroid fishes, as *Labrichthys psittacula* (called also *parrot perch*), in Australasia, or *Halichæres radiatus,* in Florida. **c** The shanny.

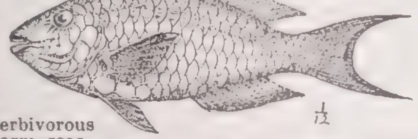

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Green Parrot Fish (*Sparisoma viride*).

parrot flower. A South American liliaceous plant (*Alstrœmeria psittacina*) having green and crimson flowers spotted with purple; also, the flower of this plant.

parrot green. *Chem.* A yellowish green color, like that of parrot's feathers; also, a pigment used to produce it.

parrot mouth. *Veter.* A condition of a horse's mouth in which the superior incisors project over the inferior, thus preventing the tables of wear from coming into apposition and rendering it difficult for the animal to graze. It may be due to malformation of the premaxillary bone or merely excessive growth of the superior incisors in old horses.

parrot nose. A hooked nose.

par'rot-ry (păr'ŭt-rĭ), *n.* Servile imitation or repetition. *Coleridge.* "The supine *parrotry.*" *Fitzed. Hall.*

par'rot's-bill' (-ŭts-bĭl'), *n., or* **parrot's-bill kowhai.** [So called from its curved standard.] The glory pea of Australia (*Donia punicea*).

par'rot's-feath'er, *n.* A water milfoil (*Myriophyllum proserpinacoides*) often cultivated in fountains or aquaria for its long trailing stems clothed with feathery, pinnately dissected leaves.

Par'rott gun (păr'ŏt). [After R. P. *Parrott,* American inventor.] *Ordnance.* A muzzle-loading, cast-iron, rifled gun throwing heavy, solid projectiles, elongated, cast hollow after the Rodman plan and strengthened by a coiled wrought-iron band shrunk over the portion of the reënforce surrounding the charge. It was much used by the United States army during the Civil War.

parrot weed. A half-shrubby tropical American papaveraceous plant (*Bocconia frutescens*), with very large, sinuate, pinnatifid leaves, and small, panicled, apetalous flowers.

parrot wrasse. A parrot fish; esp., *Sparisoma cretense* of the Mediterranean, which was highly prized as a food fish by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

par'rot-y (păr'ŭt-ĭ), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a parrot.

par'ry (păr'ĭ), *v. t.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [F. *parez,* imperative, or *paré,* p. p. of *parer,* fr. It. *parare* to parry, prevent, prepare, fr. L. *parare* to prepare. See PARE, *v. t.*] **1.** To ward off; to stop or to turn aside; as, to *parry* a thrust, a blow, or anything that means or threatens harm. **2.** To avoid; to shift or put off; to evade.

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *E. Everett.*

par'ry, *v. i.* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something.

par'ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A warding off of a thrust or blow, as in sword and bayonet exercises or in boxing (see *Illusts.* of CARTE, SECONDE, SEPTIME, TIERCE); fig., a defensive movement in debate or other intellectual encounter.

Skillful in the thrust and *parry* of debate. *Josiah Royce.*

parse (pärs; *in British usage also* pärz), *v. t.*; PARSED (pärst); PARS'ING (pär'sĭng). [L. *pars* a part; *pars orationis* a part of speech, perh. through OF. *parz, pars,* pl. of *part,* fr. L. See PART, *n.*] *Gram.* To resolve into its elements, as a sentence, pointing out the several parts of speech, and their relation to each other by government or agreement; to analyze and describe grammatically, as a word, showing what part of speech it is, and explaining its inflection, and its relation to any other word or words in the sentence.

pars'er (pär'sẽr), *n.* One who parses.

Par'si, Par'see (pär'sē; pär-sē'; 277), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *Pārsī* a Persian, a follower of Zoroaster, a fire worshiper. Cf. PERSIAN.] **1.** An adherent of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion, descended from Persian refugees settled in India, mostly at Bombay, whither they fled in the 7th and 8th centuries to escape Mohammedan persecution; a fire worshiper. Cf. GHEBER; ZOROASTRIANISM. **2.** The Iranian dialect of the Parsi religious literature.

Par'sic (pär'sĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Parsis or Parsiism.

Par'si-fal (pär'sĭ-fäl), *n.* [G. See PARZIVAL.] In Wagner's music drama of the same name, a knight, who, first coming as a youth to the castle of the Grail and seeing Amfortas suffering, sets out to recover the sacred spear by which alone Amfortas's wound may be healed. In the magic garden of Klingsor he meets Kundry, and by resisting her wiles is empowered to recover the spear, to reclaim Kundry, and eventually to heal Amfortas, whom he succeeds as chief of the Grail knights. See PARZIVAL, PERCIVALE.

Par'si-ism, Par'see-ism (pär'sē-ĭz'm; pär-sē'-), *n.* The religious teachings and customs of the Parsis.

par'si-mo'ni-ous (pär'sĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See PARSIMONY.] Exhibiting parsimony; sparing in expenditure of money; frugal to excess; penurious; niggardly; stingy; meager; mean; as, he is rich but *parsimonious*; *parsimonious* fare.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant than a *parsimonious.* *Bacon.*

Syn. — Sparing, illiberal, grasping, mercenary, avaricious, covetous, sordid, mean. — PARSIMONIOUS, PENURIOUS, MISERLY, NIGGARDLY, STINGY, CLOSE. One is PARSIMONIOUS who is sparing or frugal, commonly to an excessive degree; one is PENURIOUS who is meanly parsimonious; as, "Having been a spendthrift all his life, he had now become strictly *parsimonious* . . . and . . . devoted every energy of his mind to save shillings and pence" (*Trollope*); "A style, which, where it is best, is so *parsimonious* in the number of its words, so goldenly sufficient in the value of them" (*Lowell*); cf. "Philip was of a careful, or to say truth, of a frugal disposition, . . . though this did not degenerate into *parsimony*" (*Prescott*); "A grudging master, a *penurious* niggard of his wealth" (*Milton*). One is MISERLY who is sordidly avaricious; one is NIGGARDLY or STINGY (the more common term) who is grudging or close-fisted esp. in expending; as, "Her expenditure was *parsimonious* and even *miserly*" (*J. R. Green*); "As poor and *niggardly* as it would be to set down no more meat than your company will be sure to eat up" (*Swift*); "Less than four pages is *niggardly* in point of friendship and spendthrift in point of postage" (*Lowell*); "If I want anything, he says that it cannot be afforded. I never thought before that he was *stingy,* but I am sure now that he must be a miser at heart" (*Trollope*). CLOSE is colloq. for stingy (see NEAR). See GREEDY, COVETOUS, FRUGAL, SCANTY, CONTEMPTIBLE, POVERTY. — **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

par'si-mo-ny (pär'sĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *parsimonia, parcimonia*; cf. *parcere* to spare, *parcus* sparing: cf. F. *parcimonie.*] Closeness in expenditure; generally, reprehensively excessive frugality; stinginess; niggardliness.

Awful *parsimony* presided generally at the table. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Economy, frugality, illiberality, closeness.

pars'ley (pärs'lĭ), *n.* [ME. *persely, persil,* F. *persil,* OF. *perresil,* L. *petroselinum* rock parsley, Gr. πετροσέλινον; πέτρος stone + σέλινον parsley. Cf. PETER; CELERY.] **1.** A European aromatic apiaceous garden herb (*Petroselinum petroselinum*), whose finely curled, dissected leaves are commonly used to flavor soups, stews, etc., or as a garnish. The variety known as *Hamburg parsley* has a large fusiform root, which is eaten as a vegetable. **2.** With attributive or qualifying word, any of various other plants of the same family.

parsley fern. **a** A European rock brake or fern (*Cryptogramma crispa*) with parsleylike leaves; — called also *mountain parsley*; also, the similar American species *C. acrostichoides.* **b** The lady fern. **c** The Australian fern *Cheilanthes tenuifolia.* **d** Tansy.

parsley piert. [Prob. fr. F. *perce-pierre*; *percer* to pierce + *pierre* stone.] A small European rosaceous herb (*Alchemilla arvensis*), having fan-shaped 3-parted leaves, the divisions 2-4-cleft, and axillary greenish flowers. It was formerly reputed to cure calculus.

pars'nip (pärs'nĭp), *n.* [ME. *pasnepe,* OF. *pasnaie,* F. *panais,* fr. L. *pastinaca*; cf. *pastinare* to dig up, *pastinum* a kind of dibble. The ending was altered by influence of ME. *nepe* turnip. Cf. TURNIP.] **1.** **a** A European apiaceous biennial plant (*Pastinaca sativa*), with large pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. It is naturalized as a weed in parts of the United States. **b** The long fusiform root of this plant, somewhat poisonous in the wild state, but through cultivation made palatable and nutritious, and used for the table, and also as food for stock. A kind of beer and a wine are made from it. **2.** Any other species of *Pastinaca*; also, with attributive or qualifying word, any of various parsniplike plants of the family Apiaceæ.

parsnip chervil. A European and Asiatic apiaceous plant (*Anthriscus bulbosus*), sometimes cultivated for its starchy esculent root.

par'son (pär's'n), *n.* [ME. *persone* person, parson, OF. *persone,* F. *personne* person. See PERSON.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who represents a parish in its ecclesiastical and corporate capacities; hence, the rector or incumbent of a parochial church, who has full possession of all the rights thereof, with the cure of souls. **2.** Any clergyman having ecclesiastical preferment; one who is in orders, or is licensed to preach; a preacher. *Chiefly Colloq. & Often Disparaging.*

He hears the *parson* pray and preach. *Longfellow.*

3. **a** An animal with a black coat or markings. **b** A guidepost. *Dial. Eng.*

par'son-age (-āj), *n.* [OF. *personage* an ecclesiastical dignity. Cf. PERSONAGE.] **1.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, for the maintenance of the parson of a parish. **2.** The glebe and house, or the house only, appropriated by a parish or ecclesiastical society to the maintenance or use of the incumbent or settled pastor or minister. **3.** The tithe belonging to a parson. *Scot.*

parson bird. A New Zealand bird (*Prosthemadera novæzelandiæ*) of the family Meliphagidæ, remarkable for its powers of mimicry. It is glossy black, with a tuft of white feathers on each side of the throat, faint white streaks on the back of the neck, and a white shoulder patch. It is often kept as a cage bird.

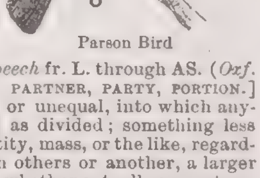

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Parson Bird

par-son'ic (pär-sŏn'ĭk), **par-son'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a parson; clerical. — **par-son'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

part (pärt), *n.* [F. *part,* L. *pars,* gen. *partis.* In *part of speech* fr. L. through AS. (*Oxf. E. D.*) Cf. DEPART, PARCEL, PARTNER, PARTY, PORTION.] **1.** One of the portions, equal or unequal, into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; something less than a whole; a number, quantity, mass, or the like, regarded as going to make up, with others or another, a larger number, quantity, mass, etc., whether actually separate or not; a piece, fragment, fraction, member, or constituent.

And kept back *part* of the price, . . . and brought a certain *part* and laid it at the apostles' feet. *Acts* v. 2.

I am a *part* of all that I have met. *Tennyson.*

2. Specif.: **a** A formal or distinctive division; as, a *part* of speech; a story in four *parts.* **b** An equal constituent portion; one of several or many like quantities, numbers, etc., into which anything is divided, or of which it is composed; proportional division or ingredient.

An omer is the tenth *part* of an ephah. *Ex.* xvi. 36

A thought which, quartered, hath but one *part* wisdom,
And ever three *parts* coward. *Shak.*

c A constituent portion of a living or spiritual whole; a member; an organ; an essential element; also, a portion of an animal body (usually in *pl.*); as, the inward *parts*; the hinder *parts.*

All the *parts* were formed . . . into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

d A constituent of character or capacity; faculty; hence, capability; talent; — usually in *pl.* with a collective sense. "Men of considerable *parts.*" *Burke.* "Great quickness of *parts.*" *Macaulay.* **e** *Math.* (1) A submultiple; — called in full *aliquot part.* (2) An assemblage all of whose elements are also elements of another assemblage. (3) *pl.* = PARTIAL FRACTIONS. (4) A line or other element of a geometrical figure.

3. *pl.* Times; as, ten *parts* (= times) better. *Obs.*

4. A particle of matter. *Obs.*

5. That which belongs to one, or which is assumed by one, or which falls to one, in a division or apportionment; share; portion; lot; interest; concern; duty; office.

We have no *part* in David. *2 Sam.* xx. 1.

Accuse not Nature! she hath done her *part*;
Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

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parrall. † PAREL, PARLE, PAROLE.

par'ra-mat'ta. Var. of PARAMATTA.

parramount. † PARAMOUNT.

par'rel. † PAREL, PERIL.

par'rel, par'ral, *v. t. & i.* To fasten by means of a parrel.

parrell. † APPAREL.

parrer. † PARURE.

parriar. † PARIAH.

parriche. † PARISH.

par'ri-cid'al-ly (păr'ĭ-sīd'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of PARRICIDAL.

par'ri-cid'ed (păr'ĭ-sīd'ĕd), *a.* Killed parricidally. *Rare*

par'ri-cid'i-ous, *a.* Also **par'ri-ci'dous.** Parricidal. *Obs.*

par'ri-cid-ism (păr'ĭ-sīd-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. *Rare.*

par'ri-ci'dous, *a.* Parricidal. [*Obs.*

par'ri-cid'y, *n.* [L. *parricidium.*] Parricide. *Obs*

Par'ri-dæ (păr'ĭ-dē), *n.* [NL. See PARRA.] Syn. of JACANIDÆ.

par'ridge (păr'ĭj). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PORRIDGE.

par'rish (păr'ĭsh). Dial. Eng. var. of PERISH.

par'ritch (-ĭch). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PORRIDGE.

parritch time. Breakfast time. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

parr marks. See PARR.

par'roch, parroche. † PARISH.

par'rock (păr'ŭk), *v. t.* To shut up; inclose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

par'ro-ket, par'ro-quet (păr'ō-kĕt). Vars. of PARRAKEET.

parroll. † PAROL.

‖ **par-ro'quia** (pär-rō'kyä), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *parochia* parish. See PARISH, *n.*] A parish church; also, a parish. *Sp. Amer.*

par'rot-back' chair. A Dutch chair; — so called from the shape of the openings in the back. [bill.

par'rot-beak', *n.* The parrot's-

par'rot-bill', *n.* Parrot's-bill.

parrot bullfinch, *n.* A thick-billed Asiatic bird of the genus *Paradoxornis.*

parrot coal. A kind of cannel coal; — so called from the crackling sound it makes in burning. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

parrot crossbill. A large European crossbill (*Loxia pityopsittacus*).

par'rot-er, *n.* One who parrots.

parrot finch. A crossbill.

par'rot-hood, *n.* See -HOOD

par'rot-ism (păr'ŭt-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

par'rot-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.

parrot perch. See PARROT FISH b.

parrot plant An Australian fabaceous plant (*Crotalaria cunninghamii*) whose flower is suggestive of a parrot's head.

parrot's corn. Safflower seed

parrotter. † PARITOR.

par'rot-toed', *a.* Pigeon-toed.

parrot tulip. One of a race of late-flowering hybrid tulips having brightly variegated flowers, often with fringed petals.

pars, *n. pl* [OF. *pars, parz,* pl. of *part* part. See PART, *n.*] Parts of speech; parts. *Obs.* [-ABLE.

pars'a-ble (pär'sȧ-b'l), *a.* See

‖ **pars ad-ver'sa.** [L.] The adverse or opposite party.

parsainer. † PARCENER.

parsche. † PARISH. [parsed.

parse, *v. i.* To admit of being

parsealyte. † PARTIALITY.

parsecute. † PERSECUTE.

parsee † PERSUE.

Par'see. Var. of PARSI.

Par'see-ism (-ĭz'm). Var. of PARSIISM.

par'sel. † PARCEL.

parselmel. † PARCELMEAL.

parsely. † PARSLEY.

parsenip. † PARSNIP.

parseve † PERCEIVE.

parsever. † PERSEVERE.

Par'shan-da'tha (pär'shăn-dā'thȧ; pär-shăn'dȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*

parshen † PARISHEN.

‖ **par signe' de mé'pris'** (pär sēn'y' dē mā'prē'). [F.] As a token of contempt.

par'sil (pär'sĭl; pä'-). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of PARSLEY.

‖ **pars in'fi-de'li-um** (pärz ĭn'fĭ dē'lĭ-ŭm); *pl.* PARTES INFIDELIUM (pär'tēz) [L.] A region of infidels.

Par'sism (pär'sĭz'm), *n.* = PARSIISM.

‖ **pars le-gi'ti-ma** (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ). [L.] *Law.* = LEGITIM.

parsley camphor. = APIOL, 2.

parsley family. *Bot.* The family Apiaceæ.

parsley haw. A hawthorn (*Cratægus apiifolia*) of the southern United States, having pinnately lobed leaves.

parsley oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pars'ley-wort (-wûrt'), *n.* A plant of the parsley family.

‖ **pars mag'na fu'i.** [L.] Lit., I was a large part. See QUORUM PARS MAGNA FUI.

par'son. † PERSON.

par'son-age. † PERSONAGE.

parsonage tithes. See TITHE.

par'son-al. † PERSONAL.

par'son-arch'y (pär's'n-är'kĭ), *n.* [*parson* + *-archy.*] Parson rule or government. *R.* [-DOM.

par'son-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See

parsone. † PARSON, PERSON.

par'soned (pär's'nd), *a.* Furnished with a parson.

par'son-er. † PARCENER.

par'son-ese' (pär's'n-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* Parsonic. *R.* [parson's wife.

par'son-ess, *n.* [See -ESS.] A

par'son-et, *n.* [*parson* + *-et.*] A parson's child; also, a young or newly made parson. *Humorous, Disparaging, or Colloq.*

parson gull. A black-backed gull. *Local, Eng.*

par'son-hood, *n* See -HOOD.

par'son-ing, *n* Performance of a parson's duties. *Rare.*

par'son-in-the-pul'pit, *n.* The cuckoopint. *Dial. Eng.*

par'son-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

par-son'i-ty (pär-sŏn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of a parson.

par'son-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

par'son-ly, *a.* Parsonic. *Rare.*

parson mew. The black-backed gull. *Local, Eng.*

parsonne. † PARSON, PERSON.

par'son-ol'a-try (pär's'n-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*parson* + *-latry.*] Worship of parsons.

par'son-ol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*parson* + *-logy.*] Lore concerning parsons. *Rare.*

par'son-ry, *n.* Parsons, as a body. *Rare.*

par'son-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Par'sons tur'bine. [After Hon C. A. *Parsons* (b. 1854), English inventor.] See TURBINE

parsoune. † PERSON

parsoure † PIERCER.

‖ **pars pro to'to.** [L.] A part for the whole.

‖ **pars ra'ti-o-na'bi-lis** (răsh'ĭ-ō-năb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., the reasonable part or share; — used of the portion of his estate that a decedent could not will away from his widow and children, as the legitim, or, in English, the widow's dower and a portion that the children were (formerly) entitled to.

parst. Parsed. *Ref. Sp.*

Par'sy. † PARSI.

part, *p. a.* *Her.* Parted: in phr. *part per pale.* *Rare.*

Part., *or* **part.** *Abbr.* Participle.

6. *Theater.* A particular character in a drama or a play an assumed personification; also, the language, actions, and influence of a character or an actor in a play, or, figuratively, in real life. See *to act a part*, under ACT.

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your *part*, there all the honor lies. *Pope.*

7. *Music.* **a** A melody or voice part, in concerted music or in harmony, for a particular voice or instrument. Harmonic music is usually thought of as made up of (usually four) simultaneous parts. *Real* parts are such as progress as individual voices, while *auxiliary* or *additional* parts are sometimes distinguished as those consisting of detached tones doubling certain tones in the real parts for emphasis or special effect. **b** A particular voice or instrument in concerted music, or the individual score for it.
8. An act; an incident of conduct; as, he committed many unkind *parts*. *Obs.*
9. Quarter; region; district; — usually in *pl.* "When you come into these *parts*." *E. FitzGerald.* "The uttermost *part* of the heaven." *Neh.* i. 9.
10. Side or direction; as, shut in on every *part* (*Obs. or R.*); also, = HAND, 11; as, on the other *part*. *Now Rare.*
11. One of the opposing parties or sides in a conflict or a controversy; a faction.

For he that is not against us is on our *part*. *Mark* ix. 40.
Make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*

12. A parting; separation. *Obs. & R.*
13. The parting or dividing of the hair. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. — PART, PORTION, PIECE, FRAGMENT, SECTION, SEGMENT, DIVISION. PART, the general term, denotes simply that which is, or is regarded as being, a constituent or fraction of a whole; a PORTION is a part regarded as more or less independent, or (esp.) as assigned or allotted to some particular individual, function, or purpose; as, "Divide a minute into a thousand *parts*" (*Shak.*); "All are but *parts* of one stupendous whole" (*Pope*); "the hinder *part* of the ship" (*Mark* iv. 38); "The priests had a *portion* assigned them" (*Gen.* xlvii. 22); "Father, give me the *portion* of goods that falleth to me" (*Luke* xv. 12); "Art, thus conceived, realizes for men a larger *portion* of life" (*Stevenson*); "In the lowest organization all *parts* are competent to perform all functions, and one and the same *portion* of protoplasm may successively take on the function of feeding, moving, or reproducing apparatus" (*Huxley*). A PIECE is a detached part or portion, often of a vaguely defined whole; it is frequently regarded as relatively complete in itself; a FRAGMENT is a broken or imperfect part, commonly of a more definite whole; as, a *piece* of paper, of chalk, of string, of cloth, a *piece* of bread, a *piece* of money, a *piece* of poetry, of music, cf. to break in *pieces;* a *fragment* of pottery (cf. a *piece* of pottery), a *fragment* of an antique statue; "They took up of the *fragments* . . . twelve baskets full" (*Matt.* xiv. 20); "I considered the *fragment* of "Hyperion" as second to nothing that was ever produced by a writer of the same years" (*Shelley*). A SECTION is a distinct part, esp. of a writing, of a body of people, or of a country or region, a SEGMENT is esp. a part cut off by natural lines of cleavage or division (for technical senses, see defs.); as, a *section* of a chapter, the advanced *section* of the clergy, the eastern *section* of the country; a *segment* of an orange, a *segment* of a leaf. DIVISION is more general than *section* or *segment;* as, "People say that the whole human frame in all its parts and *divisions* is gradually in the act of decaying and renewing" (*Scott*). See DIVIDE, COMPONENT, PARTAKE.

for my part, so far as concerns me; for my share. — **in good p.**, without offense; favorably; graciously; as, he received the warning *in good part.* Also, *in ill, evil, better, worse, gentle*, etc., *part.* Chiefly with *take* or the like. — **in p.**, in some degree; partly. — **p. and parcel**, an essential or constituent portion; — a reduplicative phrase. Cf. *might and main, kith and kin*, etc. "She was . . . *part and parcel* of the race and place." *Howitt.* — **p. of speech** [see etymol.], *Gram.*, one of the classes of words (now reckoned as eight, the noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection) according to which a sentence is analyzed; a word classed according to the kind of idea or relation it denotes in the sentence.

The customary division of the *parts of speech* in the Indo-European languages, as handed down from the grammarians of antiquity, rests upon no systematic application of logical principles. . . . It . . . has been effected by the consideration of three points: the meaning of a word, taken by itself, its function in the sentence, and its behavior in regard to inflection and word formation. *H. Paul (trans.).*

part (pärt), *v. t.;* PART'ED; PART'ING. [F. *partir*, L. *partire, partiri*, p. p. *partitus*, fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part. See PART, *n.*] 1. To divide or separate into distinct parts, as by breaking, cutting, cleaving, or other physical process; also, to separate in thought; to analyze; discriminate; specif., *Naut.*, to break or suffer the breaking of (a rope, anchor chain, etc.); as, the ship *parted* her hawser in the gale. "Thou shalt *part* it in pieces." *Lev.* ii. 6.

There, [celestial love] *parted* into rainbow hues. *Keble.*

2. To separate or disunite; to cause to go apart; to remove from contact or contiguity; to sunder.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death *part* thee and me. *Ruth* i. 17.

The narrow seas that *part*
The French and English. *Shak.*

3. Hence: To hold apart; to stand between; to intervene betwixt, as combatants.

The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shak.*

4. To separate by a process of extraction, elimination, or secretion; as, to *part* gold from silver.
5. To leave; to quit. *Obs.*

Since presently your souls must *part* your bodies. *Shak.*

6. To divide into shares; to divide and distribute; to allot; apportion; share.

They *parted* my raiment among them. *John* xix. 24.

7. To give a part of; to give away. *Obs.*
8. To mix (wine). *Obs.*
9. To take sides with; to espouse the cause of. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DIVIDE.

to part company, to separate, as travelers or companions.

part, *v. i.* 1. To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; to break; to become separated; to go asunder; as, a rope *parts;* his hair *parts* in the middle.
2. To go away; to depart; to take leave; to quit each other; hence, to die; — often with *from.*

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted.* *Shak.*

3. To perform an act of parting; to relinquish a connection of any kind; — followed by *with* or *from;* as, to *part* with a friend or a possession.

His . . . bag, which he would by no means *part* from. *G. Eliot.*

4. To have a part or share; to partake. *Obs.* "They shall *part* alike." *1 Sam.* xxx. 24.
5. To cause separation or division.

part (pärt), *adv.* Partly; in a measure. *Rare.* *Shak.*

‖ **par'tage'** (pår'täzh'; *formerly Anglicized*, pär'tāj), *n.* [F. See PART, *v. & n.*] 1. Division; act of dividing or sharing.
2. Part; portion; share.

par-take' (pär-tāk'; pår-), *v. i.; pret.* PAR-TOOK' (-to͝ok'); *p. p.* PAR-TAK'EN (-tāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAR-TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). [From *partaking, partaker.* *Oxf. E. D.*] 1. To take a part, portion, or share, in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate; share. "Brutes *partake* in this faculty." *Locke.*
2. Hence, to take or receive a portion (of); to take some (of); as, to *partake* of food or drink.
3. To have something of the properties, character, or office (of).

The attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

4. To take sides (with). *Obs.*

When I against myself with thee *partake.* *Shak.*

Syn. — PARTAKE, PARTICIPATE, SHARE. PARTAKE (now somewhat stilted in ordinary speech) has almost lost the implication of community with others, and suggests rather appropriation by the individual; as, to *partake* of refreshments. To PARTICIPATE is esp. to take part (with others) in something, seldom with reference to material things; as, to *participate* in a conversation, to *participate* in another's feelings. SHARE emphasizes strongly the idea of community of possession, enjoyment, endurance, etc., whether with reference to material or immaterial things; as, "Among the lines . . . is this — 'Unmeet for Solitude to *share.*' Now to *share* implies more than one, and Solitude is a single gentleman" (*Byron*); "The confidential talk he could not always *share*" (*W. Pater*). See PART.

par-take', *v. t.* 1. To take a part or share in; to share.

Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. Specif., to take or receive (food or drink), either with or without company.
3. To bestow (a part or share); to impart information about; tell; inform (some one) *of* something. *Obs.*

par-tak'er (-tāk'ẽr), *n.* [*part* + *taker.*] 1. One who partakes; a sharer; a participator.

Partakers of their spiritual things. *Rom.* xv. 27.

2. An accomplice; associate. *Archaic.* *Matt.* xxiii. 30.

part'ed (pär'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* Separated; divided; cleft; hence: **a** *Bot.* Cleft so that the divisions reach nearly, but not quite, to the base, as a leaf; — used chiefly in composition; as, 3-*parted*, 5-*parted*, etc. **b** Party-colored. *Obs.* **c** Deceased; dead. *Archaic.* **d** Participated in; shared. *Rare.* **e** Endowed with parts or abilities. *Obs.* **f** Provided with a dramatic part. *Rare.* **g** *Her.* = PARTY, *a.*, 2.

part'er (pär'tẽr), *n.* One that parts or separates; as, *parters* of frays (*Now Rare*); also, a parting tool.

par-terre' (pär-târ'), *n.* [F., fr. *par* on, by (L. *per*) + *terre* earth, ground, L. *terra.* See TERRACE.] 1. *Hort.* An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots, in which flowers are cultivated, with intervening paths of gravel or turf.
2. A level space including a building site.
3. The part of the floor of a theater behind the orchestra, esp., in U. S., the part beneath the galleries; — now rarely used exc attributively in *parterre boxes.*

par-then'ic (pär-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παρθενικός, fr. παρθένος a maid, virgin.] 1. Of the nature of, or relating to, a virgin or virginity.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Spartan **Par-the'ni-æ** (pär-thē'nĭ-ē), or sons of unmarried women.

Par-the'ni-um (-thē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., any of several plants, Gr. παρθένιον, fr. παρθένιος maidenly, fr. παρθένος virgin; — in allusion to the white ray flowers of some species.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American asteraceous herbs having simple or pinnately dissected leaves and small heads of white-rayed or yellow-rayed flowers in a terminal panicle, the pappus of a few scales, the achenes compressed and keeled. Several, as *P. hysterophorus*, the bastard feverfew, and *P. integrifolium*, are used medicinally.

par'the-no- (pär'thē-nō-). A combining form from Greek παρθένος *virgin, maiden*, used chiefly in biological terms to signify *pertaining to reproduction without fertilization.*

Par'the-no-cis'sus (-sĭs'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *partheno-* + Gr. κισσός ivy.] *Bot.* A genus of vitaceous plants, formerly included in *Ampelopsis*, distinguished by the small perfect flowers with distinct petals. The species are natives of Asia and North America. *P. quinquefolia* is the Virginia creeper, or woodbine; *P. tricuspidata* is the Japanese ivy.

par'the-no-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-genesis.*] 1. *Zoöl.* Reproduction by virgin females by means of eggs which develop without being fertilized by spermatozoa. It occurs chiefly in certain insects, crustaceans, and worms, the most familiar example being that of the aphids, in which a number of parthenogenetically produced generations, consisting entirely of females, follow the sexually produced one. Finally males are produced (also by parthenogenesis) and sexual reproduction again takes place. Parthenogenesis is a modification of sexual reproduction sharply distinguished from asexual reproduction, as the young develop from true eggs, not from buds or parts of the body. It must also be distinguished from the fertilization of the eggs of a hermaphrodite animal by its own spermatozoa. In some cases incomplete maturation (which see) has been observed in parthenogenetic eggs, and the nuclear material thus retained may take the place of that ordinarily derived from the male. An *artificial parthenogenesis*, or development without fertilization up to a certain stage, has been produced in the eggs of some animals by chemical reagents.
2. *Bot.* The form of apogamy in which an embryo develops from an unfertilized egg. It is of frequent occurrence among certain algæ and fungi, while in one family of molds (Saprolegniaceæ) it is the rule rather than the exception. Parthenogenesis is rare among seed plants, but has been demonstrated in *Antennaria* and a few other genera; in these it is probably an instance of reversion to an ancestral isogamous condition. See APOGAMY, 2 **b**.

par'the-no-ge-net'ic (pär'thē-nō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Pertaining to, or produced by, parthenogenesis. — **par'the-no-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Par'the-non (pär'thē-nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενών, fr. παρθένος a virgin, i. e., the goddess Athena.] A celebrated Doric temple of Athena, on the Acropolis at Athens. It is of Pentelic marble; in design, octastyle peripteral, with 17 columns on the sides; dimensions, 228 × 101 × 65 feet. The Parthenon was in both plan and finish the most consummate building in the Doric style, exhibiting refinements of line that have never been surpassed. It was the work of Ictinus, was begun about B. C. 447, and by 438 was ready for the great gold and ivory statue of Athena by Phidias, who also probably designed the decorative sculptures, which consisted of: (1) Colossal sculptures in the round, filling the two pediments, the eastern group thought to have represented the birth of Athena, the western, her contest with Poseidon for Attica. (2) 92 metopes in high relief, showing, on the east, the struggle between the gods and the giants; on the west, that between the centaurs and Lapithæ; and on the north and south, subjects which have not been made out. (3) The long frieze in low relief around the entire cella wall without is often asserted to represent the great Panathenaic procession. In both construction and sculptures the Parthenon was the most perfect product of Athenian art at its best period. In 1687 it was shattered by an explosion, and about 1811 its sculptures were largely removed by Lord Elgin. See ELGIN MARBLES.

Par-then'o-pe (pär-thĕn'ō-pē), *n.* [L., the name of a Siren, fr. Gr. Παρθενόπη.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* One of the Sirens, who threw herself into the sea because unable to beguile Odysseus by her songs. She was cast up by the sea at Naples, where was an ancient town called by her name. Hence, Naples was also anciently so called.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*
— **Par'the-no-pe'an** (pär'thē-nō-pē'ăn; -nŏ'pē-ăn), *a.*

Par'thi-an (pär'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Parthia, the country to the southeast of the Caspian Sea.

It was successively under the rule of the Persians, Alexander the Great, and the Seleucidæ, until, about 250 B. C., it became independent under Arsaces, the founder of the Arsacidæ. Despite Roman attacks, Parthia maintained its independence until 226 A. D., when it was conquered by the Persian Sassanians

Parthian shot, a parting shot; — alluding to the Parthian method of fighting. Similarly, **Parthian arrow, shaft, fight**, etc. "He went away with a *Parthian grin and glance.*" *Thackeray.* See PARTHIAN, *n.*

Par'thi-an, *n.* One of the people of ancient Parthia, probably of Turkoman stock. They were noted for their mode of fighting on horseback with the bow as their only weapon, their horses being turned as if in flight after each discharge.

par'tial (pär'shăl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *partialis*, fr. L. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part: cf. (for sense 3) F. *partiel.* See PART, *n.*] 1. Inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; biased; predisposed; as, a judge should not be *partial.*

Ye have been *partial* in the law. *Mal.* ii. 9.

2. Having a predilection or fondness for; esp., inclined to favor unreasonably or to care for excessively; foolishly fond; with *to* (*Colloq.*), fond of. "A *partial* parent." *Pope.*

Not *partial* to an ostentatious display *Scott.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or affecting, a part only; not general or universal; not total or entire; as, a *partial* eclipse of the moon. "*Partial* dissolutions of the earth." *T. Burnet.*
4. Forming a part; existing as a component; also, *Rare*, pert. to a part or parts; using or considering only parts.

You have not got rid of parts by denying them, but are the more *partial.* *Emerson*

5. *Bot.* Pertaining to a secondary or subordinate portion; as, a *partial* umbel; a *partial* petiole, etc.

partial abstraction, an abstraction of one factor from a complex integration. — **p. bulkhead**, *Shipbuilding*, a partition of insufficient extent completely to inclose a space. — **p. cleavage**, *Embryol.*, meroblastic cleavage. — **p. conversion**, *Logic*, conversion of a universal into a particular proposition or of one particular proposition into another. — **p. determinant.** = MINOR DETERMINANT. — **p. difference**, *Math.*, the change produced in the value of a function of two or more arguments by increasing one of them by 1. — **p. differential** *or* **derivative**, **p. differential coefficient**, **p. differentiation** *or* **derivation**, etc. (of a function of two or more variables), *Math.*, the differential, differential coefficient, differentiation, etc., of the function, upon the hypothesis that only some of the variables are varying. The sign ∂ (read, curved *d*), or sometimes δ (the Greek letter *d*), is commonly used as the sign of partial differentiation in place of the *d* of the ordinary differentials. — **p. eclipse.** *Astron.* See ECLIPSE, *n.*, 1. — **p. fractions**, *Math.*, the fractions into the sum of which a fraction may be decomposed. When the terms of this fraction are rational integral functions, the denominators of the partial fractions are the simple (it may be, repeated) factors of the original denominator. Called also *part fractions* or simply *parts.* — **p. loss.** *Insurance.* See LOSS, 7. — **p. petiole**, *Bot.*, a petiolule. — **p. precipitation**, *Chem.*, specif., fractional precipitation. — **p. pressure of a gas**, *Physics*, the pressure of any individual gas in a mixture of gases. It is the same as that which the gas would exert were it confined alone in the space occupied by the mixture. — **p. probability**, *Math.*, the probability of an event's happening in any of several mutually exclusive ways in which it may happen. — **p. segmentation**, *Embryol.*, meroblastic cleavage. — **p. term**, *Logic*, an undistributed term. — **p. tone**, *Music & Acoustics*, one of the simple tones that form an ordinary tone. See TONE, 2, and

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part'a-ble, *a.* [OF.] Partible; also, participant. *Obs.*
par-tack'. † PARTAKE. *Scot.*
par-tak'a-ble (pär-tāk'ȧ-b'l; pår-), *a.* See -ABLE.
par'tan (pär'tăn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *partan.*] A European crab (*Cancer pagurus*) often used as food. *Scot.*
partan face. A person of sour visage; — a term of abuse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
par'tan-full', *a.* As full (of meat) as is a partan. *Scot.*
par'tan-hand'ed, *a.* Stingy. *Scot.*
par-tar'go. † BOTARGO, POTARGO.
part book. *Music.* A book containing a single part.
partche. † PARCH.
part'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
partein. † PERTAIN.
parteis. Obs. pl. of PARTY.
partelet. † PARTLET.
part'en. *v. t.* [From PART, *n.*] To share. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To impart a share. *Obs.*
partenar. † PARTNER.
partene. † PERTAIN.
partener. † PARTNER.
par-terred' (pär-târd'), *a.* Laid out in parterres; provided with a parterre.
part fractions. = PARTIAL FRACTIONS.
part gate. *Mach.* A regulating device for a parallel-flow water turbine, having a system of small vertical gates with baffles that only partially close the passage section in the guides.
Par-the'ni-a (pär-thē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* In Sidney's "Arcadia," the wife of Argalus, who arrays herself in a knight's armor to avenge the death of her husband upon his slayer, Amphialus.
par-the'ni-ad (-ăd), *n.* [See PARTHENIC.] A poem in honor of a virgin. *Obs. or R.*
par-the'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. παρθένιος.] Of or pert. to a virgin.
par'the-nin (pär'thē-nĭn), **par'the-nine** (-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* [L. *parthenium* + *-in.*] A bitter substance derived from the bastard feverfew (*Parthenium hysterophorus*), and used as an antipyretic and analgesic.
par'the-no-gen'ic (-nō-jĕn'ĭk), **par'the-no-gen'i-tive** (-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), **par'the-nog'e-nous** (-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* *Biol.* Parthenogenetic.
par'the-nog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* *Biol.* Parthenogenesis.
par'the-no-go-nid'i-um, *n.* [NL.; *partheno-* + *gonidium.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* An individual or gonidium that can reproduce a colony asexually, as in Volvox, etc.
Par'the-nol'a-try (pär'thē-nŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-latry.*] = MARIOLATRY.
par'the-nol'o-gy (-ō-jĭ), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The medical study of virginity.
Par'the-no-pæ'us (pär'thē-nō-pē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενοπαῖος.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.
Par'the-nos (pär'thē-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. παρθένος virgin, maiden.] *Gr. Relig.* An epithet applied to a number of Greek goddesses, esp. to Artemis, Athena, and Hera (which see).
par'the-no-sperm', *n.* [*partheno-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* A parthenospore.
par'the-no-spore', *n.* [*partheno-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A spore produced parthenogenetically
par'ti-. See PARTY-.

cf. HARMONIC, *n.*, 1 **a**. — **partial verdict**, *Law*, a verdict finding the accused guilty of only part of what is charged.
par'tial (pär'shăl), *n.* *Music & Acoustics.* A partial tone.
par'ti-al'i-ty (pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ ; -shăl'ĭ-tĭ ; 7), *n.* [Cf. F. *partialité.*] **1**. Quality or state of being partial ; inclination to favor one party, or one side of a question ; bias.
2. A predilection or inclination to one thing rather than others ; special taste or liking ; as, a *partiality* for poetry.
3. Partisanship ; also, a faction or party. *Obs.*
4. Fact or quality of being limited or local. *Rare.*
par'tial-ly (păr'shăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**. In a partial manner ; with undue bias, favor, or dislike ; as, to judge *partially*. *Shak.*
2. In part ; not totally ; as, *partially* true.
par'ti-ble (pär'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *partibilis*, fr. *partire* to part, fr. L. *pars*. See PART.] Admitting of being parted ; divisible ; separable ; susceptible of severance or partition, as an estate of inheritance. (Cf. GAVELKIND.) "Make the molds *partible*." *Bacon.* — **par'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
par-tic'i-pant (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pănt ; pår-), *a.* [L. *participans*, p. pr. of *participare*: cf. F. *participant.* See PARTICIPATE.] **1**. Sharing ; participating ; having a share or part.
2. **a** Sharing in the knowledge (of). *Obs.* **b** Sharing the nature (of). See PARTICIPATION, 3.
par-tic'i-pant, *n.* **1**. A participator ; partaker ; sharer.
Participants in their . . . mysterious rites. *Bp. Warburton.*
2. A partisan. *Obs.*
3. *Music.* See MODE, *n.*, 1 **a** (2). *Obs. or Hist.*
par-tic'i-pate (-pât), *a.* [L. *participatus*, p. p. of *participare* to participate, fr. *particeps* partaking ; *pars, partis*, part + *capere* to take. See PART ; CAPACIOUS.] **1**. Brought or adapted to share ; causing or suffering participation.
2. = *participated*, p. p.
participate form, *Schol.*, a form embodied in, or considered as combined with, matter.
par-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *v. i.* ; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd) ; -PAT'ING (-pāt'ĭng). To have a share in common with others ; to take part; to partake; share; as, to *participate* in a debate ; — used with *with*, governing the name of a person, or *in* (formerly also *of* or *with*), governing the name of a thing.
So would he *participate* of their wants. *Hayward.*
When men
With angels may *participate* *Milton.*
Syn. — See PARTAKE.
par-tic'i-pate, *v. t.* **1**. To partake of ; to share in.
Fit to *participate* all rational delight. *Milton*
2. To impart a share of ; to impart (information). *Obs.*
par-tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *participation*, L. *participatio.*] **1**. Act or state of participating, or sharing in common with others ; as, *participation* in joys or sorrows ; act or state of partaking or forming a part of.
These deities are so by *participation*. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*
2. Companionship ; fellowship ; association. *Obs. Shak.*
3. *Philos.* In Platonism, the relation of objects in the actual world to the ideas which constitute their essential nature, the objects being conceived as only partial and imperfect embodiments of the ideas ; — a translation of the Greek μέθεξις. Cf. IMITATION, 1 **a** ; PLATONISM.
Participation is an active or passive energy, which arises out of a certain power of elements meeting with one another.
Jowett (*Plato*)
par-tic'i-pa-tive (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv ; pår-), *a.* Participating or capable of participating. — **par-tic'i-pa-tive-ly**, *adv.*
par-tic'i-pa'tor (-pā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who participates, or shares with another ; a partaker.
par-tic'i-pa-to-ry (-pā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Participating or characterized by participation.
par'ti-cip'i-al (pär'tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *participialis.* See PARTICIPLE.] *Gram.* Having the nature and use of a participle ; formed from a participle. — *n.* A verbal derivative of participial nature. — **participial adjective.** See PARTICIPLE.
par'ti-cip'i-al-ly, *adv.* In a participial sense or manner.
par'ti-ci-ple (pär'tĭ-sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *participe*, OF. also *-ciple*, L. *participium*, fr. *particeps* sharing, participant. See PARTICIPATE.] *Gram.* A word that partakes of the nature of both verb and adjective ; a verbal adjective, modifying a noun, but sharing the adjuncts and construction of the verb from which it is derived. The English verb has two participles : (1) the *present*, ending in *-ing* ; as in, hastily *writing* it down, he paused ; (2) the *past* or *passive*, ending for the most part in *-ed, -d, -t, -en*, or *-n* ; as in, I saw the note *written* and *posted*. A participle when simply expressing an attribute without reference to time is generally called a *participial adjective* ; as, a *written* constitution ; a *rolling* stone ; the *exhausted* army. Both present and past participle are used to form periphrastic tense phrases ; as in, I am *going* ; he will have *gone*. See VERBAL NOUN, -ING.
par'ti-cle (pär'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part. See PART ; cf. PARCEL.] **1**. A minute part or portion of matter ; a morsel ; a little bit ; an atom ; a jot ; as, a *particle* of sand, of wood, of dust.
2. Specif. : *Mech.* An indefinitely small portion of matter ; a mass conceived as being without extension, but retaining the other properties of matter, as inertia ; — called also *material point, physical point.*
3. Any very small portion or part ; the smallest portion ; as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue.
The houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*
4. Hence : **a** A clause or article of a composition or document. **b** A small piece of land. *Rare.*
5. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A little piece of consecrated Host. **b** The smaller Hosts distributed in the communion of the laity.
6. *Gram.* A subordinate word that is never inflected (a preposition, conjunction, interjection) ; or a wordlike element that cannot be used except in composition ; an affix having a presentational meaning, as distinguished from an inflectional affix ; as, *-ward* in back*ward*, *-ly* in love*ly*.
par-tic'u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lår ; pår-), *a.* [ME. *particuler*, F. *particulier*, L. *particularis*. See PARTICLE.] **1**. Relating to a part or portion of anything ; concerning a part separated from the whole or from others of the class ; separate ; sole ; single ; individual ; specific ; as, the *particular* stars of a constellation ; also, *Obs.*, comprising a part only ; partial in extent ; not universal. Opposed to *general.*
[Make] each *particular* hair to stand an end,
Like quills upon the fretful porpentine. *Shak.*
2. Of or pert. to a single person, class, or thing; not general ; not common ; hence, private or personal, formerly as opposed to *public* ; also, *Obs.*, noteworthy by reason of singularity or eccentricity ; peculiar ; odd.
Thine own *particular* wrongs. *Shak.*
Wheresoever one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out of the earth. *Bacon.*
3. Separate or distinct by reason of superiority ; noteworthy ; unusual ; special ; as, he brought no *particular* news ; she was the *particular* belle of the party.
4. Concerned with, or attentive to, details ; minute ; circumstantial ; precise ; as, a full and *particular* account ; hence, nice ; fastidious ; as, *particular* in his dress.
5. Attentive, esp. so as to imply intimacy or favor. *Obs.*
Never suffer this fellow to be *particular* with you. *Fielding.*
6. *Logic.* Forming a part of a genus ; relatively limited in extension ; affirmed or denied of a part of a subject ; as, a *particular* proposition ; — opposed to *universal* : e. g., (*particular* affirmative) Some men are wise ; (*particular* negative) Some men are not wise.
7. *Law.* **a** Containing a part only ; as, if A give a life estate to B with reversion to himself, or with remainder to C, B's estate is a *particular* estate. **b** Holding, or relating to, a particular estate ; as, a *particular* tenant.
Syn. — Minute ; individual, respective ; appropriate, peculiar, especial ; exact, specific, precise ; critical. See SPECIAL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.
particular affirmative, p. negative. *Logic.* See PARTICULAR, *a.*, 6, and MODE, 3, first figure. — **p. average**, an average loss chargeable only on particular goods or interests. See AVERAGE, *n.*, 4. — **P. Baptist**, one of a Baptist sect holding the doctrine of particularism. See BAPTIST, *n.*, 2. — **p. custom.** See CUSTOM, *n.*, 3. — **p. estate**, *Law*, the smaller estate created with and preceding a remainder, an estate for life, or an estate in tail. — **p. integral.** *Math.* See SINGULAR INTEGRAL. — **p. intention.** See INTENTION, 11. — **p. lien.** See LIEN. — **p. negative.** See PARTICULAR, *a.*, 6. — **p. partnership.** See PARTNERSHIP, 4. — **p. proposition.** *Logic.* See PARTICULAR, *a.*, 6. — **p. redemption.** See PARTICULARISM, *n.*, 2. — **p. solution.** *Math.* See SOLUTION. — **P. Synod**, the ecclesiastical court higher than the classis in the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America and in the Reformed (German) Church in the United States. Cf. GENERAL SYNOD **a**.
par-tic'u-lar, *n.* **1**. A separate or distinct member of a class, or part of a whole ; an individual fact, point, circumstance, detail, or item, which may be considered separately ; as, the *particulars* of a story.
Particulars which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*
2. Specif. : An item of information; a detail of news, specifications, accounts, etc. ; — usually in *pl.*, and often in the phrase *to go into particulars*, to relate or describe something in detail or minutely ; also, *Obs. or Legal*, a statement setting forth the details or items of a matter ; as, a *particular* of premises.
The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written. *Aylife.*
3. An individual member or article ; esp., a person ; specif., a person in private life. *Obs.*
It is the greatest interest of *particulars* to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*
4. *Logic.* **a** A specifiable or determinate instance or quality ; a concrete fact or characteristic ; a datum.
The unit of number and the *particular* of extension are closely allied. . . . Each of them consists in the identity with itself of a concrete thing or discernible *particular* in spite of differences which it includes. *B. Bosanquet.*
b A particular proposition.
5. An individual or personal case, business, or interest ; a special or personal peculiarity, concern, or condition ; also, a personal relation, as of intimacy or favor. *Obs.*
Temporal blessings, whether such as concern the public . . . or such as concern our *particular*. *Whole Duty of Man.*
6. A favorite article or friend ; something distinguishing the character of a place or of a person. *Slang or Colloq.*
in particular. **a** Specially; peculiarly ; particularly. "This, *in particular*, happens to the lungs." *Blackmore.* **b** Individually ; in detail.
par-tic'u-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *particularisme*, G. *partikularismus.*] **1**. Exclusive or special devotion to a particular interest, subject, party, sect, or the like.
2. *Theol.* The doctrine that the Divine grace is provided only for elect individuals ; the doctrine that some are predestined to salvation. See CALVINISM.
3. The political theory or practice which leaves each state in a federation free to promote its own interests without regard for the whole.
par-tic'u-lar-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *particulariste.*] An adherent of particularism. — **par-tic'u-lar-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*
par-tic'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *particularité.*] **1**. State, quality, or fact of being particular ; as : **a** Relation to, or comprehension in, a member or members of a class ; individuality ; — opposed to *universality* or *generality*. **b** The fact or quality of being distinguished ; specialty ; peculiarity ; also, eccentric or odd distinction ; singularity. *Obs. or R.* **c** Personal interest or advantage. *Scot. Obs.* **d** Attentiveness to detail ; circumstantiality ; as, to examine the evidence with *particularity*. **e** Preciseness in behavior or expression ; fastidiousness. **f** Attentive or familiar behavior ; intimacy. *Obs.*
2. That which is particular ; as : **a** Peculiar quality ; individual characteristic ; peculiarity. **b** Special circumstance ; minute detail ; particular. "Even descending to *particularities*." *Sir P. Sidney.* **c** Something of special or private concern or interest. *Shak.*
par-tic'u-lar-ize (pär-tĭk'ū-lår-īz ; pår-), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *particulariser.*] **1**. To give as a particular, or as the particulars ; to mention particularly ; to give the particulars of ; to state in detail.
He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*
2. To separate in conception or reality ; individualize. *R.*
3. To make particular ; to limit to a particular case or cases. *Rare.*
par-tic'u-lar-ize, *v. i.* **1**. To mention or attend to particulars ; to be circumstantial, as in a narrative.
2. To be distinguished. *Obs. & R.*
par-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* **1**. In detail or in particulars ; item by item, or part by part.
2. Personally ; individually ; severally.
3. In a particular manner ; expressly ; with a specific reference or interest.
4. In an especial manner ; in a high degree ; as, a *particularly* fortunate man ; he *particularly* wished it.
5. Familiarly ; intimately. *Obs*
6. *Logic.* In or according to particular denotation.
par-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to particles ; existing as minute separate particles ; — only in scientific use.
par'ti-mort'gage (pär'tĭ-môr'gāj), *n.* A mortgage owned by two or more in shares, and held in trust for the owners by a third party, as a trust company, each owner having a certificate (called a **parti-mortgage receipt, debenture**, or the like) of the holding company that the owner has purchased a certain interest in the mortgage.
part'ing (pär'tĭng), *p. a.* [From PART, *v.*] **1**. Sharing ; esp. in a **parting fellow**, i. e., a partner. *Obs.*
2. Departing; fig., dying.
True friendship's laws are by this rule exprest,
Welcome the coming, speed the *parting* guest. *Pope.*
3. Serving to part ; dividing ; separating.
4. Undergoing division ; in process of dividing ; breaking or breaking up ; as, a *parting* wave or ship.
5. [From PARTING, *vb. n.*] Given, etc., when departing ; farewell ; final ; as, a *parting* shot or salute. "That *parting kiss.*" *Shak.*
part'ing, *vb. n.* **1**. Act of parting, or state of being parted ; division ; separation ; breaking or breaking up ; sundering.
2. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* Separation of the constituents of alloys; esp., the separation by acid of gold from silver in the assay button. **b** *Min.* Lamellar separation in a crystallized mineral, due to some other cause than cleavage, as to the presence of twinning lamellæ. Cf. CLEAVAGE, 2. **c** *Naut.* The breaking, as of a cable, by violence.
3. A part or place where a division or separation occurs ; a surface, line, etc., marking a division or separation ; as : **a** The line where the hair is parted. **b** Of the way or ways, the place where a way or road divides into two or more. Also, fig., of a course of action. "The *parting* of the way." *Ezek.* xxi. 21. **c** *Founding.* The joint where one section of a mold meets another.
4. Something that serves to part or separate things ; a dividing agent ; as : **a** *Geol. & Mining.* A thin layer separating thick deposits, as shale in a coal seam ; also, a joint or fissure. **b** *Founding.* The fine sand (**parting sand**) or other similar material used to prevent adhesion of the members of a mold.
5. A separation of two or more persons ; a leaving one another ; a leave-taking ; as, a sad *parting*. *Shak.*
6. A going away ; departure ; fig., dying ; death. *Archaic.*
7. With *with*, a relinquishing, as by selling ; a letting go or giving or delivering up.
8. Sharing ; division into shares ; distribution. *Obs.*
9. A taking parts or sides. *Obs.*
10. A process of making combs out of flat plates whereby little or no waste occurs, the combs being cut two at a time so that the teeth of one comb are formed of the material in the interstices between the teeth of the other comb.
parting strip. *Arch.* Any thin piece for separating two adjoining members ; specif. : **a** In a sash window, one of the thin strips of wood let into the pulley stile to keep the sashes apart. **b** The thin piece inserted in the window box to separate the weights.
Par'ting-ton, Mrs. (pär'tĭng-tŭn). An imaginary old lady whose laughable sayings have been recorded by an American humorist, B. P. Shillaber (1814-90). She is distinguished for her misuse of words. The name of this character seems to have been suggested by an anecdote told by Sidney Smith in a speech at Taunton (Eng.), in 1831, concerning a certain Mrs. Partington of Sidmouth, who, at the time of the great storm and high tide of 1824, tried to keep the Atlantic Ocean out of her house with a mop.
parting tool. A narrow-bladed tool, used in turning or planing, for cutting a piece in two, or for cutting off the end containing the tailstock center.

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par'tial-ism (pär'shăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
par'tial-ist, *n.* **1**. One who is partial or takes a partial view ; hence, a partisan.
2. *Theol.* = PARTICULARIST.
par'tial-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* See -ISTIC.
par'tial-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
par'tial-ize, *v. i.* To dwell exclusively on a part. *Obs. & R.*
par'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
par'ti-a-ry (pär'shĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Participating ; sharing. *Rare.*
par'ti-a-ry, *n.* [L. *partiarius* a sharer; but influenced by E. *party.*] A partisan. *Obs.*
par'ti-bl. Partible. *Ref. Sp.*
par'ti-cate (pär'tĭ-kāt), *n.* [LL. *perticata*. Cf. PERCH measure.] See MEASURE. *Hist., Scot.*
partice. Obs. pl. of PARTY.
‖ **par'ti-ceps cri'mi-nis** (pär'tĭ-sĕps krĭm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] An accomplice.
particioune. ✝ PARTITION.
par-tic'i-pa-ble (pär-tĭs'ĭ-på-b'l ; pår-), *a.* Capable of being participated or shared. — **par-tic'i-pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
par-tic'i-pance (-păns), **par-tic'i-pan-cy** (-păn-sĭ), *n.* Participation.
par-tic'i-pant-ly, *adv.* of PARTICIPANT.
par-tic'i-pat'ing-ly (-pāt'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *participating*, p. pr.
par-tic'i-pa'tress (-pā'trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of PARTICIPATOR.
par-tic'ipe, *v. i.* [F. *participer*, or L. *participare.*] To participate. *Obs. & R.*
par'ti-cip'i-al'i-ty (pär'tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* See -ITY.
par'ti-cip'i-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
par'ti-ci-pl. Participle. *Ref. Sp.*
par'ti-ci-ple, *n.* [OF. *participe*, fr. L. *particeps* partaking.] Anything that partakes of the nature of different classes. *Obs.*
par'ti-cl. Particle. *Ref. Sp.*
par'ti-cled (pär'tĭ-k'ld), *a.* Composed of particles.
par'ti-coat'ed. Var. of PARTY-COATED.
par'ti-col'or, par'ti-col'our, *a.* Party-colored. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To make party-colored. *Obs.*
par'ti-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured.** Var. of PARTY-COLORED.
par-tic'u-lar, *v. t.* To particularize. *Obs.*
par-tic'u-lar-i-za'tion (pär-tĭk'ū-lår-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'- ; pår-), *n.* See -ATION.
par-tic'u-lar-ment, *n.* A particular. *Obs.*
par-tic'u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
par-tic'u-lar-y, *adv.* Particularly. *Obs. Scot.*
par-tic'u-late, *v. t. & i.* [See PARTICLE.] Particularize. *Obs.*
par'ti-cule, *n.* [F.] A particle. *Obs.*, exc. specif., the particle *de* in French personal names.
‖ **par'ti'cu'lier'** (pår'tē'kü'lyā'), *n.* [F.] A private person.
par'ti-dec'o-rat'ed, *a.* See PARTY-.
‖ **par-ti'do** (pär-tē'thō ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A main territorial subdivision.
partie. ✝ PARTY.
‖ **par'tie'** (pår'tē'), *n.* [F.] A game or a match in a game.
‖ **par'tie' car'rée'** (kå'rā'). [F.] Lit., square party ; a pleasure party of two men and two women ; also, any party of four persons.
par'tie-coat'ed. Var. of PARTY-COATED.
par'tie-liv'ered, *a.* [See PARTY-.] Fickle-hearted ; — from a belief that the liver was the seat of love. *Obs.*
par'ti-fel'low, *n.* [See PARTY, *n.* ; FELLOW.] Participator. *Obs.*
par'ti-fy, *v. t.* [*party* + *-fy.*] To make partisan. *Obs.*
par'tile (pär'tĭl ; -tĭl), *a.* [L. *partilis* divisible.] **1**. Partial ; part. *Obs.*
2. [Cf. F. *partil.*] *Astrol.* Exact ; — of the conjunction or aspect of two planets equally advanced in any sign.
‖ **par'tim** (pär'tĭm), *adv.* [L., fr. *pars, partis*, part.] Partly ; — used in systematic or taxonomic works to indicate partial synonyms.
par'ti-mem'bered, *a.* See PARTY-.
‖ **par'ti-men'** (pär'tĭ-mĕn'), *n.* [Pr., lit., a division, fr. *partir* to divide, distribute. See PART, *v.*] *Provençal Lit.* A kind of lyric poem composed by the troubadours, resembling the tenson in being a poetical dispute, but differing from it in having a limited range of debate.
par'ti-ment, *n.* [LL. *partimentum.*] *Obs.* **a** Division, as of soldiers. **b** Prob., elementary part.
‖ **par'ti-men'to** (pär'tē-mĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* An exercise in counterpoint, generally written on a figured bass, or a figured bass used for an exercise in accompanying at sight.
par'tin. Var. of PARTAN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
par'ti-named', *a.* See PARTY-.
partiner. ✝ PARTNER.
parting bead. A parting strip, esp. a small beaded one.
parting cup. **a** A drinking cup with two handles, used by two persons in drinking at parting. **b** A sweetened drink made with ale and sherry, and having soda water added before using.
parting flask. *Assaying.* A flask used in parting. See FLASK, *Illust.*
parting lath. A parting strip.
parting pulley. A split pulley.
parting ring. *Founding.* An iron ring for lifting away the upper half of a loam mold.
parting sand. *Founding.* See PARTING, 4 b.
parting slip. = PARTING STRIP b. *Eng.*

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par-tin'i-um (pär-tĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A strong, light alloy of aluminium and tungsten, sometimes with magnesium.

par'ti-san (pär'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [OF. *partisane*, F. *pertuisane*, prob. fr. It. *partigiana*, influenced in French by OF. *pertuisier* to pierce. It was perh. so named as the weapon of some *partisans* or party men (cf. 2d PARTISAN, sense 2 **b**).] A kind of halberd or pike; also, a truncheon; staff.

par'ti-san, par'ti-zan (pär'tĭ-zăn; 277: *cf.* ARTISAN), *n.* [F., fr. It. *partigiano*, ultimately fr. L. *pars* part. See PART; cf. PARTY, PARTISAN a truncheon.] **1.** A person who takes the part of another; an adherent to a party, faction, cause, or person; esp., a strongly devoted adherent, often an unreasoning, blind, or fanatical one.
2. *Mil.* **a** The commander of a body of detached light troops engaged in making forays and harassing an enemy. **b** Any member of such a corps.
Syn. — See FOLLOWER.

par'ti-san, par'ti-zan, *a.* **1.** Adherent to a party or faction; esp., having the character of blind or unreasonable adherence to a party; as, blinded by *partisan* zeal.
2. *Mil.* Of or pert. to a partisan or partisans or their operations; as, a *partisan* officer or corps; *partisan* raids.

par'tite (pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *partitus*, p. p. of *partire* to part, divide, from *pars.* See PART; cf. PARTY, *a.*] Parted.

par-ti'tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn; pȧr-), *n.* [F. *partition*, L. *partitio.* See PART, *v.*] **1.** A parting, state of being parted; separation; division; distribution; as, *partition* of a kingdom.

> And good from bad find no *partition.* — *Shak.*

2. That which divides or separates; that by which different things, or distinct parts of the same thing, are separated; separating boundary; dividing line or space; specif., an interior wall dividing one part of a house, an inclosure, or the like, from another; as, a brick *partition*.
3. Any of the parts into which a whole is divided; a portion; a section or division; specif., *Obs.*, an apartment. "Lodged in a small *partition*." — *Milton.*
4. In technical senses: **a** *Law.* The severance of common or undivided interests, particularly in real estate; a division into severalty of property held jointly or in common. It may be effected by consent of parties, or by compulsion of law. **b** *Her.* (1) Act of dividing a shield into two parts of different tincture. *Obs.* (2) A compartment of a quartered shield. (3) An ordinary between other charges. *Obs.* **c** *Logic.* Analysis into coherent parts, as distinguished from simple quantitative division. **d** *Math.* (1) Division. *Obs.* (2) Resolution of an integer into a set of integers; the mathematical doctrine of the number of ways in which such resolution is possible under given conditions. **e** *Music.* A score. *Obsoles.* **f** *Bot.* One of the divisions of a parted organ, as a leaf.

partition of numbers. *Math.* **a** The division of numbers each into a set of integers the sum of which equals the number divided, the number being designated as *bipartite*, *tripartite*, etc., according to the number of integers by which it is represented. **b** = PARTITION ANALYSIS.

par-ti'tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn; pȧr-), *v. t.*; PAR-TI'TIONED (-ŭnd); PAR-TI'TION-ING. **1.** To divide into parts or shares; to divide and distribute; specif., *Law*, to divide into severalty; as, to *partition* an estate among various heirs.
2. To divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.; to separate by partitions; as, to *partition* a house.

par-ti'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Law.* Of or pertaining to the partition of lands.

par-ti'tion-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of partitioning; distribution; separation; also, a partition or compartment.

par'ti-tive (pär'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *partitif.*] Serving to part or divide into parts; indicating, or marked by, partition; specif., *Gram.*, denoting a part; as, a *partitive* genitive. — *n.* *Gram.* A word expressing partition or denoting a part.

par'ti-ver'sal (-vûr'săl), *a.* [L. *pars, partis*, part + *vertere, versum*, to turn.] *Geol.* Dipping in different directions, approximately to the extent of half a circle, as at each end of an anticlinal axis; — contrasted with *quaquaversal.*

part'let (pärt'lĕt), *n.* [For older *patelet*, OF. *patelete* a band of stuff, prob. dim. of *pate* a paw, F. *patte.*] A covering for the neck and upper breast, orig. worn by both sexes, later by women only; a neckerchief, collar, or ruff; also, an article of dress similar to the habit shirt. *Obs. or Hist.*

part'ly, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly. "I *partly* believe it." — 1 *Cor.* xi. 18.

part music. *Music.* Vocal music for several voices in independent parts, generally without accompaniment; concerted or harmonized music, esp. vocal.

part'ner (pärt'nẽr), *n.* [ME. *partener*, for older *parcener*, influenced by *part.*] **1.** In a general sense, one who has a part in anything with another or others; a partaker; an associate; a sharer; a participant; a colleague; a companion. "*Partner* of his fortune." — *Shak.*
2. **a** A husband or a wife.

> My other self, the *partner* of my life. — *Milton.*

b Either of a couple who dance together. **c** *Games.* One who plays with another or others against another or others.
3. *Law.* One of two or more associated as joint principals in carrying on any business with a view to joint profit; a member of a partnership. See PARTNERSHIP, 4. In a partnership of unlimited liability, a partner whose liability is unlimited is called a **general partner**; one whose liability is limited (by operation of statutory provisions), a **special partner**; one whose name appears or is held forth as such to the world, an **ostensible partner**; one who has no voice in the firm business (as between the partners), a **silent partner**; one whose relation as a partner is as a matter of fact kept from the public, a **secret partner**, sometimes called a **dormant**, or **sleeping, partner**; one whose relation as partner is not disclosed to the public, either by inclusion of his name in the firm name, or by a general designation, such as "company," "Brothers," "Sons," etc., or by his being so concerned with the business as to be in fact an ostensible partner, a **dormant**, or **sleeping, partner**. In Great Britain and in some of the States of the United States a dormant or sleeping partner may have a voice in the business; but in some States of the United States these terms are restricted to one who has no voice in the partnership business. At the common law a dormant partner may be held liable as a general partner; but in the Civil Law, as in Roman Dutch law, he is a special partner and in general not liable beyond the extent of his agreement with the other partners. One who is represented as being in fact a partner, but is not so as between the parties themselves, is a **nominal, holding-out,** or **quasi, partner.**
4. An accomplice; a confederate. *Obs.*
5. A partisan. *Obs.*
6. *Naut.* One of the heavy timbers forming a framework surrounding an opening in a deck, to strengthen it for the support of a mast, capstan, or the like; — usually in *pl.*
Syn. — PARTNER, COLLEAGUE, COADJUTOR, ALLY agree in suggesting association. PARTNER, esp. in business; COLLEAGUE, esp. in office, or in professional or academic relations; COADJUTOR, esp. in ecclesiastical administration; ALLY, esp. in war, or in affairs of policy or statecraft. See COMPANION, ABETTOR, APPENDAGE.

part'ner (pärt'nẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To associate or join as partners. — *Shak.*
2. To be the partner of; to provide with a partner.

part'ner-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a partner; association; participation; as, to be in *partnership* with another; to have *partnership* in the fortunes of a family or a state.
2. A division or sharing among partners; joint possession or interest.

> Rome, that ne'er knew three lordly heads before,
> First fell by fatal *partnership* of power. — *Rowe.*

3. The contract by which a partnership relation is created; also, the alliance or association of persons joined together for the prosecution of a partnership business; a company; a firm; as, to form a *partnership.* Cf. COMPANY, 6, FIRM, *n.*, 2.
4. *Law.* The relation existing between two or more competent persons who have contracted to place their money, effects, labor, and skill, or some or all of them, in lawful commerce or business with the understanding that there shall be a communion of profit between them; a copartnership. This, which is essentially Judge Story's definition, has been the most widely accepted definition in the United States. The term is now defined in various codes in the United States, as typically in New York and California. The New York code defines partnership to be, "as between the members thereof, the association, not incorporated, of two or more persons who have agreed to combine their labor, property, and skill, or some of them, for the purpose of engaging in any lawful trade or business, and sharing the profits and losses, as such, between them" (*Gen. Laws*, chap. 420, of 1897). The definition of the California code is: "*Partnership* is the association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business together and dividing its profits between them" (*Civil Code* § 2395). In Great Britain the Partnership Act of 1890 defines a partnership as "the relation which subsists between persons carrying on a business in common with a view of profit," where "business" includes every trade, occupation, or profession. The act excepts from inclusion under this many corporations and companies, such as joint-stock companies, cost-book mining companies, and others, which differ from ordinary partnerships in many important respects, which would otherwise be included under it. At the common law the members of a partnership may restrict their liabilities and rights among themselves as they see fit; but such restrictions are not binding upon innocent third parties without notice. Also, in a common-law partnership, which is called a **general partnership**, each partner has a general liability for all partnership debts in full; but statutes now generally provide for the formation of **limited partnerships** in which one or more of the members (but not all) may have only a limited liability (usually to the amount of the capital contributed), but any material failure to conform to the terms of the statute creates a general liability. Where the partnership is formed for the transaction of a particular enterprise only, it is called a **particular,** or **special, partnership.** In the Civil Law systems, limited-liability partnerships may be formed by agreement between the partners, as in case of the commandite or of dormant partners (see PARTNER, 3).
5. *Arith.* = FELLOWSHIP, *n.*, 8.

partnership in commendam *or* **en commandite.** = COMMANDITE.

part owner. *Law.* One of several owners or tenants in common (see JOINT TENANT); specif., a coöwner of a ship.

par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.* [ME. *partriche, pertriche*, OF. *pertris, perdriz*, F. *perdrix*, L. *perdix, -icis*, fr. Gr. πέρδιξ.] **1.** **a** Any of certain Old World gallinaceous game birds of *Perdix*, *Caccabis*, and allied genera. The common (*P. perdix*), the red-legged (*C. rufa*), and the Greek (*C. saxatilis*), are the chief European species. These are medium-sized, stout-bodied birds, with variegated but not gaudily colored plumage, short wings and tail, and rather short legs and neck. **b** Any of a great variety of gallinaceous birds more or less like the above in size, habits, or value as game. In North America, when used without qualification, *partridge* designates in the Northeastern States the ruffed grouse; in the Southern and parts of the Western States, the bobwhite (which is called *quail* in the Northeastern and Central States); with qualifying word, as *mountain*, *Gambel's*, *Massena*, etc., *partridge* is applied to the other members of the subfamily (Odontophorinæ) to which the bobwhite belongs. Among the Asiatic birds called partridge are the *bamboo*, *hill*, and *snow*, *partridges* (see these terms). **c** In South America, any of certain tinamous, and in Australia, any of certain bronzewings.

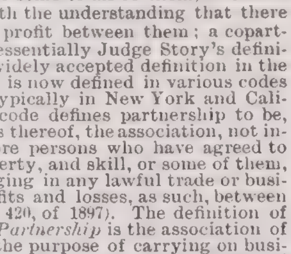

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European Gray Partridge.

2. *Mil. & Nav.* A charge for short-range ordnance, composed of a bomb and small missiles. *Obs.* — *Oxf. E. D.*

partridge berry. **a** An American trailing rubiaceous plant (*Mitchella repens*) having roundish evergreen leaves, and white fragrant flowers growing in pairs with the ovaries united; also, its persistent edible but insipid scarlet berry. The plant is astringent and yields an aromatic oil resembling oil of wintergreen. **b** See WINTERGREEN, 2.

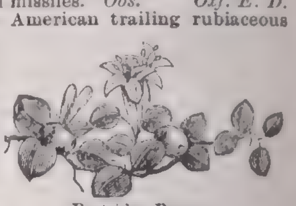

Partridge Berry a.

partridge pea. **a** A kind of mottled pea. **b** An American cæsalpiniaceous herb (*Chamæcrista fasciculata*) with sensitive pinnate leaves and bright yellow flowers; also, any of several related species. **c** An olacaceous shrub (*Heisteria brasiliensis*), cultivated in greenhouses for its bright red fruits inclosed in the fleshy calyx.

partridge shell. A large marine univalve shell (*Dolium perdix*), variegated like a partridge's plumage.

partridge wood. **1.** **a** A hard mottled wood of a reddish color, obtained from the West Indian fabaceous tree *Vouacapoua americana*; also, the tree itself. The wood is used for walking sticks, cabinetwork, etc., and is also called **pheasant wood.** It was formerly supposed to come from the partridge pea *Heisteria brasiliensis.* **b** The dark wood of any of several West Indian cabbage palms.
2. A saprophytic or parasitic fungus (*Stereum frustulosum*) which attacks various forest trees, especially the oak, forming a very hard, discolored crust; also, wood thus attacked.

part singing. Singing in which two or more of the harmonic parts are taken by different voices, esp. when unaccompanied.

part song. A song, esp. unaccompanied, in two or more (commonly four) distinct vocal parts.

par-tu'ri-en-cy (pär-tū'rĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being parturient.

par-tu'ri-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *parturiens*, p. pr. of *parturire* to desire to bring forth, fr. *parere, partum*, to bring forth. See PARENT.] **1.** Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; travailing; also, fructifying; fig., about to produce an idea, discovery, or the like; pregnant; teeming.
2. Of or pertaining to parturition.

par-tu'ri-fa'cient (-fā'shĕnt), *n.* [L. *parturire* to desire to bring forth + *facere* to make.] *Med.* A medicine tending to cause parturition, or to give relief in childbearing.

par'tu-ri'tion (pär'tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *parturitio*, fr. *parturire.* See PARTURIENT.] **1.** Act of bringing forth young; act of giving birth; delivery; childbirth.
2. That which is brought forth; a birth. *Obs.*

par'ty (pär'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *partie* and in some senses *parti*, fr. F. *partir* to part, divide, L. *partire, partiri.* See PART, *v.*] **1.** A part, portion, division, or share. *Obs.* "The most *party* of thy time." — *Chaucer.*
2. A part or region; district; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.*
3. Side; direction. *Obs.*
4. Matter; affair; respect; particular. *Obs.*
5. Cause; side; interest. *Obs. or R.*

> Have you nothing said
> Upon this *party* 'gainst the Duke of Albany? — *Shak.*

6. A league; a conspiracy. *Obs.*
7. A body of persons forming one side in a contest, etc.; a number of persons united in opinion or action, as distinguished from, or opposed to, the rest of a community or association; a body of partisans; esp., one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of public policy.

> Win the noble Brutus to our *party.* — *Shak.*
> The peace both *parties* want is like to last. — *Dryden.*

8. The party system; the practice of forming sides on public questions; devotion to a party; partisanship.

> And to *party* gave up what was meant for mankind. — *Goldsmith.*

9. A part of a larger body or company; a detachment; esp., *Mil.*, a small body of troops dispatched or detailed on special service; as, a foraging *party*; an ambulance *party.*
10. A company or association of persons or, rarely, of animals; esp., a temporary company for doing some particular thing, as traveling together, fishing, enjoying one another's society or being socially entertained, attending the theater, etc.; a number of persons gathered together for social pleasure or invited to a social entertainment; a select company; as, a dinner *party*; also, the entertainment or gathering itself; as, to give a *party.*
11. A game, as at backgammon or piquet. *Obs.*
12. A person who constitutes or is one of those who compose, or a body of persons constituting, one or other of the two sides in an action or affair; one concerned or interested in an affair; one who takes part with others; a participator; as, a *party* in interest; the two *parties* in a marriage contract; a *party* to a plot or contract.
13. Specif., the plaintiff or the defendant in a lawsuit, whether an individual, a firm, or corporation; strictly, one directly disclosed by the record to be so involved in the prosecution or defense of a proceeding as to be bound by the decision or judgment therein; in a more general sense, one indirectly so disclosed as being directly interested in the subject matter of the suit, or as having power to make a defense, control the proceedings, or appeal from the judgment; a litigant.

‖ **par'ti' pris'** (pär'tē' prē'). [F.] A preconceived opinion; predetermination; bias.
par'ti-san-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
par'ti-san-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
par'ti-sing, *n.* [OF. *partison*, L. *partitio* a sharing.] Legal separation; divorce. *Obs. Scot.*
par'tis-man, *n.* [From the old possessive (or genitive) of *part* + *man.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A partaker. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **par-ti'ta** (pär-tē'tä), *n.* [It.] *Music* A suite; set of variations.
par-ti'tion-al (pär-tĭsh'ŭn-ăl; pȧr-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a partition. *Rare.*
partition analysis. *Math.* The theory of the solution of relations of the form $l x_1 + l_2 x_2 + \dots + l_r x_r = m_1 y_1 + m_2 y_2 + \dots + m_s y_s$, i. e., of finding the general positive integral values (of the *x*'s and *y*'s) that satisfy the relations, the *l*'s and *m*'s being given positive integers. — *MacMahon.*
par-ti'tioned (-tĭsh'ŭnd), *p. a.* Furnished with, or separated by, partitions.
par-ti'tion-er, *n.* One who partitions.
par-ti'tion-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PARTITION. — *n.* Work consisting of partitions; material for partitions.
partition wall. A wall forming a partition, esp. one separating rooms or large divisions of a building.
par'ti-tiv. Partitive. *Ref. Sp.*
par'ti-tive-ly, *adv.* of PARTITIVE.
par'ti-zan. Var. of PARTISAN.
part'less, *a.* Having no part or parts. *Obs. or R.*
Part'let, *n.* [ME. *Pertelote*, prob. fr. an OF fem. personal name.] Proper name for a hen; hence, a hen, and, humorously or contemptuously, a woman.
part'like', *adv.* In shares; proportionally. *Obs. & R.* *Scot.*
part'ly. ‡ PERTLY.
part'ner-less, *a.* See -LESS.
par'ton (pär'tŭn). Var. of PARTAN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
par-took' (pär-to͝ok'; pȧr-), *pret.* of PARTAKE.
‖ **par'tout'** (pȧr'to͞o'), *adv.* [F.] Everywhere.
par'trich (pä(r)'trĭch, pā'-). *Obs.* or *Scot. & dial. Eng.* var. of PARTRIDGE.
par'trick (pĕr'trĭk). Scot. var. of PARTRIDGE.
Par'tridge, Mr. (pär'trĭj). In Fielding's "Tom Jones," a simple and faithful attendant on Jones. He is both barber and schoolmaster.
partridge bronzewing. See BRONZEWING.
partridge cochin. See COCHIN.
partridge dove. A quail dove (*Geotrygon montana*). *Jamaica.*
partridge hawk. The American goshawk. *Local, U. S.*
partridge pigeon. Partridge bronzewing. See BRONZEWING.
partridge shot. **a** *Mil.* = PARTRIDGE, 2. **b** Shot used in partridge shooting.
partridge vine. The partridge berry.
partridge wyandotte. See WYANDOTTE, 2.
par'tridg-ing, *vb. n.* Partridge shooting.
partsch'in-ite (pär'chĭn-īt), *n.* [G. *partschin*, after P. *Partsch* of Vienna.] *Min.* A reddish or yellowish silicate of manganese, iron, and aluminium.
par-turb'. ‡ PERTURB.
par'ture, *n.* Departure. *Obs.*
par'ture, *n.* [L. *partura*, fr. *parere, partum*, to bring forth.] Parturition; also, yield or produce, as of trees. *Obs.*
par-tu'ri-ate (pär-tū'rĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [See PARTURIENT.] To bring forth; to bring forth young; to fructify. *Rare.*
par-tu'ri-ence (-ĕns), *n.* Parturition. *Rare.*
par-tu'ri-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *parturire* to desire to bring forth + *-meter.*] *Obstetrics.* An apparatus for determining the force with which the uterus expels the fetus.
par-tu'ri-ous, *a.* = PARTURIENT, 2. *Obs.*
par-tu'ri-tie, *n.* = PARTURITION, 1. *Obs.*
par-tu'ri-tive (pär-tū'rĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to parturition; obstetric.
par-tu'ri-ty, *n.* Parturition. *Obs.*
‖ **par-tu'ri-unt mon'tes, nas-ce'tur ri-di'cu-lus mus** (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭs). [L.] The mountains are in labor, a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth. — *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 139).

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14. Hence, an antagonist or opponent. *Obs.*
15. One who takes sides or is partial. *Obs.*

I will be true judge, and no *party.* — *Chaucer.*

16. **a** One who acts as complement to another; mate; fellow; partner; spouse. *Obs.* **b** A match; equal. *Obs. Scot.*
17. The special person in question or involved; the person (referred to); a person; as, he is a queer *party. Now Vulgar, Humorous, or Slang.*

She's a most uncanny old *party.* — *H. James.*
For several generations, our ancestors largely employed *party* for "person." — *Fitzed. Hall.*

18. A decision; a resolution. *Obs.*
19. A candidate for husband or wife, viewed as to eligibility; a match. *Rare.*
20. A proposal or offer. *Obs.*
Syn. — See COMBINATION.

par'ty (pär'tĭ), *a.* [F. *parti* divided, fr. *partir* to divide. See PART, *v.*; cf. PARTITE.] **1.** *Obs. Senses:* **a** Parted; separate; different. **b** Of gold, beaten. *Scot.* **c** Party-colored; fig., twofold in character; composite.
2. *Her.* Parted or divided; — said of an escutcheon, etc., divided into parts, usually two, of different tinctures, as in the direction or form of one of the ordinaries; as: **party per pale**, that is, divided by a vertical line through the middle (fig., *Obs.*, being twofold in character; composite; half-and-half); **party per fess**, divided horizontally through the fess point; **party per saltier**, divided saltierwise.
party jury, a jury de medietate linguæ.

Party per Pale.

par'ty-, par'ti- (pär'tĭ-). [See PARTY, *a.*] The first element in *party-colored, parti-colored*, used as a combining form to denote *divided, motley, divers.*
par'ty-coat'ed, par'ti-coat'ed, *a.* [See PARTY-.] Having a motley coat, or coat of divers colors. *Shak.*
par'ty-col'ored } *a.* [See PARTY-.] Also **par'ti-col'ored, par'ty-col'oured** } **par'ti-col'oured.** Colored with different tints; variegated; as, a *party-colored* flower. "*Party-colored* lambs." *Shak.* "*Party-colored* clouds." *Marlowe.*
party line. **1.** A telephone line connecting several subscribers by one circuit with one another and with the exchange.
2. The bounding line between the properties of two or more parties.
party wall. *Law.* A wall which divides two adjoining properties, usually (but not necessarily) having half its thickness on each property, and in which each of the owners of the adjoining properties has rights of enjoyment. The parties may own it and the ground on which it stands as tenants in common (the usual common-law party wall); or they may each own a part, as a half, in severalty and have easements in the other half; or one may own it and the other have easements in it.
par'u-la war'bler (păr'ŏŏ-lȧ; 243). [NL. *Parula*, dim. of L. *parus* titmouse.] Any of several small American warblers of the genus *Compsothlypis*, syn. *Parula*; esp., *C. americana* of the eastern United States. It is grayish blue above with a brownish yellow patch on the back, and hence is called also *blue yellow-backed warbler.*
pa'rure' (*as an obs. word, accent and pron. variable; in sense 3 as modern French* pȧ'rür'), *n.* [OF. *pareüre, parure*, F. *parure*, fr. *parer* to prepare, LL. *paratura*, fr. L. *parare* to prepare. See PARE, *v.*] **1.** *Eccl.* An ornament, as for an alb. *Obs.*
2. A paring or peeling. *Obs.*
3. [F.] An ornament or decoration for the person, esp. an adornment consisting of a set of ornaments to be used together; as, a *parure* of rubies or of embroideries.
par value. Nominal value; face value. See 1st PAR, 2.
par'va-nim'i-ty (pär'vȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *parvus* little + *animus* mind.] State or quality of having a little or ignoble mind; pettiness; meanness; also, a case of it or a person marked by it; — opposed to *magnanimity. De Quincey.*
Par'va-ti (pär'wȧ-tē; pär'vȧ-), *n.* [Skr. *Pārvatī*, prop. fem. adj., of the mountain, fr. *parvata* mountain.] A Hindu goddess; — so named from her being the daughter of Himavat (the Himalaya). See DEVI.

Parvati.

par've-nu' (pär'vĕ-nū'; *F.* pȧr'vĕ-nü'), *n. masc.*; *n fem.* **-nue** (-nū'; *F.* -nü'); *pl.* -NUS (-nūz'; *F.* -nü'); *F. fem. pl.* -NUES (-nūz'; *F.* -nü'). [F., prop. p. p. of *parvenir* to attain to, to succeed, to rise to high station, L. *pervenire* to come to; *per* through + *venire* to come. See PAR, *prep.*; COME.] A person who has risen, as by the acquisition of wealth, above the station in which he was born; usually, in a bad sense, such a person when unaccustomed to his new station; one who makes great pretensions because of having acquired wealth; an upstart.
par've-nu' (pär'vĕ-nū'; *F.* pȧr'vĕ-nü'), *a.* Newly risen to position, as by becoming wealthy; like or characteristic of a parvenu; upstart.
par'vis (pär'vĭs), *n.* [F. *parvis*, fr. *parevis*, the same word as *pareïs, parevis*, paradise, fr. L. *paradisus.* See PARADISE.] **1.** A court or an inclosed space before a building, esp. a church, often surrounded by a balustrade or parapet or with colonnades or porticos; hence, sometimes, a single portico or colonnade before a church; a church porch; — a term little used in English-speaking countries.
2. Erroneously, a room over a church porch.
3. A public or academic disputation or conference; — so called because originally held in a church parvis. *Obs.*
par'vi-tude (pär'vĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *parvus* little.] **a** Littleness. *Rare.* **b** A little or minute thing. *Obs.*
par'vo-line (pär'vō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **par'vo-lin.** [L. *parvus* small, or the dim. *parvulus*, from its relatively small volatility.] *Chem.* Any one of a series of isomeric liquid bases, $C_9H_{13}N$, one of which (B. P., about 200° C.) is found as a ptomaine in decaying horseflesh, mackerel, etc. Another (B. P., 188° C.) is obtained in distillation of coal.
pa-ryph'o-drome (pȧ-rĭf'ō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. παρυφή a border woven along a robe + *-drome.*] *Bot.* Having a vein that closely follows the margin; — said of a form of nervation, as that of the leaves in certain Menispermaceæ.
Par'zi-val (pärt'sē-fäl), *n.* [MHG., fr. OF. *Perceval.*] The hero and title of a metrical romance by Wolfram von Eschenbach, written early in the 13th century. Though brought up in a forest in ignorance of arms and chivalry, he becomes a knight of Arthur's Round Table. After many misadventures he receives a spiritual enlightenment and is made sovereign of the Grail. See PARSIFAL, PERCIVALE.
‖ **pas** (pä), *n.* [F. See PACE.] **1.** Right of precedence.
2. A dance step or movement; — chiefly in names of dances. This term [*pas*] is applied to combinations of movements as well as to single steps. Thus the expression **pas seul** does not mean a single step, but a series of steps, **enchaînement**, or even a whole dance executed by a single person. The terms **pas de deux, pas de trois**, etc., of course, refer to dance movements executed by two performers, three performers, and so on. *E. Scott.*
‖ **pas' re-dou'blé'** (rē-dōō'blā') [F., lit., doubled step], a quickstep.
Pas'cal's law *or* **principle** (păs'kȧlz; pȧs'kȧlz'). [After Blaise *Pascal*, French mathematician.] *Physics.* The principle that the pressure in a fluid not acted on by external forces is the same at all points, or that a fluid transmits pressures equally in all directions.
Pascal's theorem. *Math.* The theorem, discovered by Blaise Pascal, that: If a hexagon be inscribed in a conic, the intersections of pairs of opposite sides are collinear.
Pascal's triangle. *Math.* A system of numbers triangularly arranged in rows and columns so that any number in any row after the first is the sum of two numbers (the one just above it and the number to the left of this) in the preceding row. The rows consist of the coefficients in the expansion of $(a+b)^n$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$, etc.

1					
1	1				
1	2	1			
1	3	3	1		
1	4	6	4	1	
1	5	10	10	5	1
.	.	.	.	.	.
etc.					

Pasch (pȧsk), *n.* Also **Pas'cha** (păs'kȧ), etc. [ME. *pasche, paske*, OF. *pasche, pasque*, F. *pâque*, L. *pascha*, Gr. πάσχα, fr. Heb. *pesakh*, fr. *pāsakh* to pass over. Cf. PASCHAL, PACE, PAQUE.] The passover; hence, the feast of Easter. *Archaic, Hist., or Local.*
pas'chal (păs'kăl), *a.* [L. *paschalis*: cf. F. *pascal.* See PASCH.] Of or pert. to Passover or Easter; as, *paschal* eggs. **paschal candle**, a large wax candle, blessed, placed on the altar, and lighted on Holy Saturday, or the day before Easter. It is kept there until Ascension Day. Hence, **paschal candlestick.** — **p. controversy**, *Eccl.*, a controversy, lasting from the 2d to the 4th century, over the proper day and mode of observance of Easter. The Eastern Church observed the fourteenth day of Nisan, on whatever day of the week it came, as the day of the crucifixion, and turned it after 3 P. M. (the hour of Christ's death) into a joyous festival. Those who held this view were called *quartodecimans.* The Western Church observed the Sunday after the fourteenth day of Nisan as a joyous Easter, and the Friday before this Sunday as Good Friday. The Western view ultimately prevailed. — **p. cycle**, a cycle of 532 years (solar cycle of 28 years × lunar cycle of 19) on completing which the Easter days recur in the same order as before, if the cycle of golden numbers be not changed. — **p. flower.** Var. of PASQUE FLOWER. — **p. lamb.** **a** The lamb slain and eaten at the Passover; hence [*caps.*], Christ. **b** [*caps.*] = AGNUS DEI, 1, 2 **a** & **b**. **c** [*caps.*] *Astron.* Canis Minor. *Rare.* — **p. letter**, *Eccl.*, a letter, sometimes having the character of a homily, written by patriarchs, archbishops, or bishops of the first six centuries to their inferior clergy announcing the date of the next paschal or Easter celebration; a festal letter. — **paschal sacrifice.** = PASSOVER, 1 **b**. — **p. term**, the date of the full moon fourteen days after the calendar new moon of the vernal equinox. The latter is the **paschal moon.**
pas'chal (păs'kăl), *n.* **1.** A paschal candle or candlestick.
2. The paschal, or Passover, celebration, supper, or lamb.
Pasch's axiom (päsh'ĭz). [After M. *Pasch*, German mathematician.] *Math.* The so-called plane **axiom of order**, that, if *A, B, C* be noncollinear points, then any straight line in their plane but not passing through any of them, if it cuts any one of the segments *AB, BC, CA*, must also cut another.
pas'cu-al (păs'kū-ăl), *a.* [L. *pascualis*, fr. *pascuum* a pasture, *pascuus* pert. to pasture, fr. *pascere* to feed, pasture.] Of, pertaining to, or growing in, pastures.
pash (păsh), *n.* [Cf. PASH, *v. t.*] **1.** A crushing or crashing blow. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A heavy fall of rain or snow. **b** The fragments produced by a smash; a great many. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* **c** Soft matter or condition, such as that of decayed wood.
pash, *v. t.*; PASHED (păsht); PASH'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin.] To throw violently; to hurl; dash; crush; smash; dash in pieces; strike violently. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng. Piers Plowman.* "I'll *pash* him o'er the face." *Shak.*
pash, *v. i.* To strike violently; to dash, as rain or waves. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*

The horses . . . that prance and paddle and *pash.* *R. Browning.*

pa-sha', pa-cha' (pȧ-shä'; pȧsh'ȧ; 277), *n.* [Turk. *pāshā, bāshā.* Cf. BASHAW.] An honorary title, placed after the name, given to officers of high rank in Turkey, as to governors of provinces, military commanders, etc. The earlier form was *bashaw.* There are three classes of pashas, whose rank was formerly distinguished by one, two, or three horsetails borne on their standards, three tails marking the highest rank.

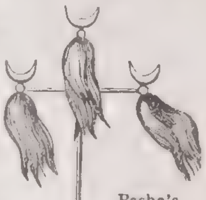
Pasha's Standard.

pa-sha'lic, pa-cha'lic (-lĭk), *n.* [Turk. *pāshālik.*] The jurisdiction of, or territory under, a pasha.
pa-sha'lic, pa-cha'lic, *a.* Of or pert. to a pasha.
Pash'to (pŭsh'tō), *n.* The chief language of southern and eastern Afghanistan and adjacent parts of India and Baluchistan. It is a harsh-sounding but vigorous tongue and has a literature of some merit, written in an alphabet modified from the Arab-Persian. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
pa-sig'ra-phy (pȧ-sĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πᾶσι for all (dat. pl. of πᾶς all) + *-graphy.*] Any of various proposed systems designed for universal use, and using signs, esp. mathematical symbols, to represent ideas only, not words; also, the art of writing by such a system. Loosely, a universal language (which see). — **pas'i-graph'ic** (păs'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), **pas'i-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
Pa-siph'a-ë (pȧ-sĭf'ȧ-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πασιφάη.] *Gr. Myth.* Wife of Minos, and mother, by him, of Ariadne, Phædra, and other children. Poseidon sent a white bull to Minos to be sacrificed, but the king, admiring its beauty, preserved it, and the god caused Pasiphaë to become enamored of it. In consequence she gave birth to Minotaur (which see). The legend probably arose from the early worship of the bull in Crete. Cf. EUROPA, ZAGREUS.
Pa-sit'e-le'an (pȧ-sĭt'ē-lē'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Pasiteles, a sculptor at Rome in the 1st century B. C. given to the imitation of archaic art.
Pas'pa-lum (păs'pȧ-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάσπαλος a kind of millet.] *Bot.* A very large genus of perennial grasses, widely distributed in warm regions. They have flat leaves and 1-flowered spikelets in several rows on secund spikes. Several species in the southern United States, as *P. distichum*, the joint grass *P. dilatum, P. compressum*, etc., are valuable for hay and pasturage. *P. scrobiculatum*, of India, is the ditch millet. Some are useful in lawn mixtures.
pasque flower (pȧsk). [OF. *pasque* Easter. See PASCH.] Any ranunculaceous plant or flower of the genus *Pulsatilla.* They are low perennials with palmately compound leaves and large white or purple flowers. *P. pulsatilla* is the European, and *P. nuttalliana* the American, pasque flower. They bloom early in spring before the leaves are developed.

Pasque Flower (*Pulsatilla nuttalliana*). (¼)

par'ty, *v. t. & i.* To side with; take sides. *Obs.* [Partly. *Obs.*]
par'ty, *adv.* [See PARTY, *n.*]
par'ty-ism (pär'tĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to party; the party system; party spirit.
par'ty-ist, *n.* One belonging to a party; a party man.
par'ty-kin, *n.* See -KIN.
party man. **a** *Mil.* A partisan. *Obs.* **b** A member of, or one devoted to, a party; a partisan.
par'ty-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
par'ty-striped' (pär'tĭ-strĭpt'), *a.* [See PARTY-.] Having stripes of different colors.
party ticket. A ticket for transportation issued at a reduced rate to a number of persons traveling together. See COMMUTATION TICKET.
party verdict. A verdict given jointly with another or others.
par'ty-walled', *a.* Having a party wall.
pa'ru (pä'rōō; *or, as Lat.*, pā'rōō), *n.* [Tupi.] A chætodont fish (*Pomacanthus paru*) of the West Indies and South America.
Pa-ru'ah (pȧ-rōō'ȧ). *Bib.*
pa-ru'lis (pȧ-rōō'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρουλίς; παρά + οὖλον, οὖλις, gum.] *Med.* Abscess in the gums; a gumboil.
par'um-bil'i-cal (păr'ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Anat.* Near the umbilicus; specif., designating one or more small veins which connect the portal and epigastric veins.
pa-ru'ri-a (pȧ-rōō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Any abnormality in micturition.
Pa'rus (pā'rŭs), *n.* [L., titmouse.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of titmice. See TITMOUSE.
pa-ru'si-a (pȧ-rōō'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρουσία presence. παρεῖναι to be present: παρά beside + εἶναι to be.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which the present tense is used instead of the past or the future, as in animated narration of past, or in prediction of future, events.
‖ **par'va ba'ga.** [LL.] *Eng. Hist.* See PETTY BAG.
‖ **par'va . . . com-po'ne-re mag'nis.** [L.] To compare small things with great. *Vergil* (*Georgics*, IV. 176).
‖ **par'va cus-tu'ma.** [LL.] *Law* = PETTY CUSTOM.
Par-va'im (pär-vā'ĭm). *Bib.*
‖ **par'va le'ves ca'pi-unt a'ni-mas** (ăn'ĭ-măs). [L.] Little things absorb trivial minds.
parvart. † PERVERT.
parvenke. † PERIWINKLE.
par've-nu'dom (pär'vē-nū'dŭm; pȧr'vē-nü'-), *n.* See -DOM.
‖ **par've-nue'** (*F.* pȧr'vē-nü'), *n., fem.* of PARVENU.
par've-nu'ism (pär'vē-nū'ĭz'm; pär'vē-nü'-), *n.* See -ISM.
par'vi-pen'sion, *n.* [L. *parvus* small + *pensio* a weighing; cf. L. *parvi pendere* to esteem little.] Scant regard. *Obs.*
par-vip'o-tent (pär-vĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *parvus* small + *potent.*] Having little power.
par-vis'cient (pär-vĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *parvus* small + *sciens, -entis*, knowing.] Little-knowing.
‖ **par'vis com-po'ne-re mag'na so-le'bam.** I was accustomed to compare great things with small. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, I 24).
par'vise. Var. of PARVIS; — etymologically incorrect.
parvis turret. A turret over a church porch, often used as a library or study
par'vi-ty, *n.* [L. *parvitas.*] Parvitude. *Obs.*
par'vule (pär'vūl), *n.* [L. *parvulus*, dim. of *parvus* small.] *Med.* A very small pill.
‖ **par'vum par'va de'cent.** [L.] Little things become a little person. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. vii. 44).
par-wan'na. † PURWANNAH.
‖ **Par-win'** (pär-wēn'), *n.* [Per. *parwīn.*] The Pleiades.
pary, *v. t.* [F. *parier*, L. *pariare* to make or be equal.] To bet. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — *v. i.* To tally. *Obs.*
paryll. † PERIL.
paryode. † PERIOD.
parysee. † PARISIS.
pas. † PACE, PASS.
Pas., *or* **Pas. T.** *Abbr. Law.* Paschal term. *Eng.*
‖ **pa'sa** (pä'sä), *n.* [Sp.] Prop., a raisin; hence, a dried berry or other fruit; — usually in *pl.* *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.*
Pa'sach (pā'săk). *Bib.*
pa'san, pa'sang (pä'zȧn; -zȧng), *n.* [Per. *pāzan* mountain goat.] **a** The bezoar goat. **b** Erroneously, an oryx.
‖ **pas' à pas' on va loin'** (pä'zä pä'-zôN vȧ lwăN'). [F.] Step by step one goes far.
Pasc. † PASCH.
pas'cage. † PASCUAGE.
Pas'ca-gou'la for-ma'tion (păs'kȧ-gōō'lȧ). [From *Pascagoula*, town and river in Mississippi.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Miocene system in the Gulf region.
Pas-ca'li-an (păs-kā'lĭ-ăn; pȧs'kȧl'-), *a.* Of or pert. to Pascal, the French mathematician, or his theories.
pascall. † PASCHAL.
Pascal's hexagram *or* **mystic hexagram.** See HEXAGRAM, 2.
pasce. † PACE.
pascha. † PASHA.
pas'chal-ist, *n.* *Eccl.* One who held views as to Easter. See PASCHAL CONTROVERSY. *Obs.*
pasch egg. Easter egg. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pasch flower. Var. of PASQUE FLOWER.
pas'chite (păs'kīt), *n.* [See PASCH.] = QUARTODECIMAN.
pascioun. † PASSION.
pascquall. † PASCHAL
pas'cu-age (păs'kū-āj), *n.* [LL. *pascuagium*, or OF. *pascuage*, fr. L. *pascuum* pasture] *Old Eng. Law.* The grazing or pasturage of cattle. *Rare.*
pas'cu-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *pascuum* pasture + *-ant.*] *Her.* Represented as grazing.
pas'cu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pascuosus* full of pasture, or *pascuus* of pasture, grazing.] Pascual.
Pas'-dam'mim (-dăm'ĭm). *Bib.*
‖ **pas'-d'âne'** (pä'dän'), *n.* [F., lit., ass's step.] A ring-shaped guard on each side of the blade in 16th-century rapiers. See HILT, *Illust.*
‖ **pas'-de-sou'ris'** (-dē-sōō'rē') [F., lit., mouse steps.] *Fort.* In permanent works, steps from the ditch to the covered way.
pase. † PACE, PASS.
pase (*dial.* pāz, pās). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of PEISE
Pa-se'ah (pȧ-sē'ȧ; păs'ē-ȧ). [*Bib.*]
‖ **pa'se-ar'** (pä'sā-är'), *v. i.* [Sp., prop., infin.] To take a walk or promenade — *n.* A walk or promenade; an airing. *Colloq., Southwestern U. S. & Sp. Amer.*
pasemel, *adv.* Disorderly. *Obs.*
pa'seng. Var. of PASANG.
‖ **pa-se'o** (pä-sā'ō), *n.* [Sp. Cf. PASEAR.] A walk or promenade; a public walk. *Southwestern U. S. & Sp. Amer.*
paseporte. † PASSPORT.
pas'garde', *n.* See PASSGUARD.
pash (pȧsh), *n.* The head or poll. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pa-sha'dom, *or* **pa-cha'-** (pȧ-shä'dŭm; pȧsh'ȧ-), *n.* See -DOM.
pa-shaw' (pȧ-shô'; pȧsh'ô). Var. of PASHA.
Pashe. † PASCH.
pashe, *n.* Passion. *Obs.*
pa'shi-u'ba palm (pä'shē-ōō'bä). Var. of PAXIUBA PALM.
pashm (pŭsh'm), *n.* [Per., wool.] A kind of wool, the soft undercoat of Tibetan goats, used for making Cashmere shawls. Also, the similar undercoat of other Tibetan animals.
pash-mi'na (pŭsh-mē'nȧ), *a.* [Per. *pashmīnah* woolen.] Made of wool or pashm; woolen. — *n.* Collectively, woolen fabrics
Pasht, *n.* See PACHT.
Pash'ur (păsh'ŭr). *Bib.*
pasi. † PASS, *v.*
pa'si (pä'sē), *n.*; *pl.* PASIS (-sēz). [Hind. *pāsī.*] A Hindu of a numerous low caste, chiefly of the United Provinces.
pas'i-la-ly (păs'ĭ-lă-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. πᾶσι for all (dat. pl of πᾶς all) + λάλη talking.] A universal language. *Rare.*
Pask. † PASCH.
pas'ma (păz'mȧ; păs'-), *n.* [Gr. πάσμα a sprinkling.] *Med.* Catapasm.
pasme, *n.* [OF.] A faint *Obs.*
pasmele. † PASEMEL
pas'ment. † PASSEMENT
pas'nep. † PARSNIP.
pas'pa-loid (păs'pȧ-loid), *a.* [*Paspalum* + *-oid.*] *Bot* Pert. to or like *Paspalum.*
pasporte. † PASSPORT.
pas'py (pȧs'pĭ). † PASSEPIED.
pas'qual. † PASCHAL.
Pasque (păsk). Var. of PASCH.
pas'quil (păs'kwĭl), *n.* [It *pasquillo.*] **a** = PASQUIN, 1. *Obs.* **b** A pasquinade.
pas'quil, *v. t. & i.* To write a pasquil against; to lampoon; to write pasquils. *Obs.*
pas'quil-ant, pas'quil-lant (-ănt), *n.* A lampooner. *R.* — *a.* Lampooning. *R.*
pas'quil-er, -quil-ler, *n.* A lampooner. *R.*
pas-quil'ic, pas-quil'lic (păs-kwĭl'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of a pasquil.

N O P

Pas′quin (păs′kwĭn), *n.* [It. *Pasquino:* cf. F. *pasquin.* See PASQUINO.] **1.** The statue Pasquino, or the man it was assumed to represent; hence, an imaginary person upon whom anonymous lampoons were fathered; [*l. c.*] a lampooner; a satirist; a jester.
2. [*l. c.*] = PASQUINADE. *Obs.*

pas′quin-ade′ (-kwĭ-nād′), *n.* [It. *pasquinata:* cf. F. *pasquinade.* See PASQUINO.] A lampoon posted in a public place; a pasquil; a squib, lampoon, or satirical writing.
Syn. — See LAMPOON.

pas′quin-ade′, *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize. *Poe.*

Pas-qui′no (päs-kwē′nō), *n.* [It.] A mutilated piece of statuary at Rome, dug up near the Piazza Navona and now kept in a little square bearing its name. It formed part of a fine ancient group. It was the custom from the end of the 15th century to affix lampoons to it. (See MARFORIO.) The statue is said to get its name from a witty schoolmaster, cobbler, tailor, or barber, whose house or shop was near its place of discovery.

pass (pȧs), *n.* [OF. & F. *pas;* but influenced by the English verb. See PACE, PASS, *v. i.*; cf. 2d PASS, *n.*, PASSUS.]
1. A pace. *Obs.*
2. A passage, canto, chapter, or section; a passus. *Obs.*
3. An opening, road, or track available for passing; a way by which or a place at which to get through or over; a passageway; a route; specif.: **a** An opening or passageway through an obstructed region or a barrier; esp., a passageway, often difficult to traverse, through mountainous country; a depression in a range by which access may be had from one slope or side to the other; a defile.

"Try not the *pass!*" the old man said. *Longfellow.*

b A way by which to pass, as a crossing, ford, ferry, navigable channel, fishway, etc. **c** A narrow part of a street or road; an alley, a lane, or other narrow passage.
4. *Mining.* A chute from one level to another; a winze.

pass, *n.* [F. *passe*, fr. *passer* to pass; but influenced by the English verb. See PASS, *v. i.*, 1st PASS, *n.*] **1.** Act of passing; passage.
2. Departure from this life; decease; death, lit. or fig.
3. Conduct; demeanor. *Obs.*

Your grace, like power divine,
Hath look'd upon my *passes* *Shak.*

4. Estimation; reputation; acceptance; currency. *Obs.*

Common speech gives him a worthy *pass.* *Shak.*

5. Act of passing an examination; esp., in English university degree and local examinations, the attainment of a certain required percentage of marks enabling the candidate to satisfy the examiners, but not to gain "honors."
6. State of things; condition; situation; juncture.

Have his daughters brought him to this *pass?* *Shak.*

7. **a** Permission or license to pass, or to go and come; a passport; esp., *Mil.*, a written permit allowing one to pass through the lines of an army, post, or the like.

A ship sailing under the flag and *pass* of an enemy. *Kent.*

b A permit, ticket, or order, allowing one free transportation, admission, etc.; as, an annual *pass* on a railway; a theater *pass.* **c** *Mil.* Written leave of absence for a brief period given to a soldier; as, to go to town on a *pass.*
8. *Fencing.* **a** A thrust or lunge. **b** Sometimes, in old-fashioned fencing, the advancing of one foot quite by the other, as distinguished from simply widening the space between them as in the lunge
9. Fig.: A thrust; a sally (of wit). *Obs.* *Shak.*
10. Transference of objects by sleight of hand or the like; jugglers' or conjurers' manipulation; also, a trick; as, in doing card tricks, to make or perform the *pass*, or shifting of the positions of the cards.
11. A movement of the hand or hands over or along anything; the manipulation of a mesmerist.
12. In football, hockey, etc., a transfer of the ball, etc., to another player of one's side, usually at some distance.
13. *Iron & Steel Manuf.* **a** A single passage of a bar, rail, sheet, etc., between the rolls. **b** An aperture formed between two grooved rolls in a rolling mill, through which a bar of iron or steel is passed to be shaped.
14. An iron arch, hoop, or ring through which the ball was driven in the game of pall-mall. *Obs.*
15. *Croquet.* Short for PASS STROKE.

pass (pȧs), *v. i.; pret.* PASSED (pȧst) or, *Rare*, PAST; *p. p.* PASSED, PAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASS′ING. [F. *passer*, LL. *passare*, fr. L. *passus* step. See PACE.] **1.** To go; to move; to proceed; to be moved or transferred from one point to another; to make a transit; to be impelled on; to flow, as a current; to extend, as a road; to have its course; to run; to continue or go on, as in a narrative; — usually with an adverb, adverbial phrase, etc., defining the kind or manner of motion, route, distance, etc.; as, to *pass* on, by, out, in, etc.; to *pass* swiftly, smoothly, etc.; to *pass* to the rear, under the yoke, across the field, etc. *Chaucer.*
2. To go from place to place; travel; be active; exist. *Obs.*
3. To go from one person to another; to circulate; to be current; to be given and taken freely; to obtain general acceptance; to be held or regarded; to be generally known; — often followed by *for, as,* or *by;* as, clipped coin will not *pass.* "Let him *pass* for a man." *Shak.*

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton.*

4. To move or be transferred from one place, state, or condition to another; to change possession, condition, or circumstances; to undergo transition or conversion; as, the business has *passed* into other hands; to *pass* from the liquid into the gaseous state.

Others, dissatisfied with what they have, . . . *pass* from just to unjust. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. *Law.* To be conveyed or transferred, as by will, deed, or other instrument of conveyance, so as to vest the title or interest in another; as, an estate *passes* by a deed; the title to goods sold *passes* by sale.
6. To be exchanged; to be done; as, Do you know what *passed* on that occasion? few words *passed.*
7. To move beyond the range of the senses or of knowledge; to go away; to depart; specif., to depart from life; die.

Let this cup *pass* from me. *Matt.* xxvi. 39.
Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shak.*

8. To go by or move past, as a procession; to be moved or impelled past; to flow past.
9. To go by or glide by, as time; to elapse; to be spent; to disappear or vanish; as, their vacation *passed* pleasantly.

Now the time is far *passed.* *Mark* vi. 35.
Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will *pass.* *Dryden.*

10. To go or get through; to have passage; to force or make one's way; as, to *pass* through the lines.
11. Specif., to go through a duct or the intestines.
12. To go unheeded, uncensured, or unchallenged; to proceed without hindrance or opposition; to be suffered to go on; to pass muster. "The play may *pass.*" *Shak.*
13. To advance through all the steps necessary to validity or effectiveness; to be carried through a body that has power to sanction or reject; to receive legislative sanction; to be enacted; as, the bill *passed.* See PASSAGE, *n.*, 8.
14. To go through any inspection or test successfully; to be approved or accepted; to attain the required standard; as, he attempted the examinations, but did not *pass.*
15. To be successful. *Obs.*
16. To go beyond; to surpass; to exceed; to excel; to go beyond bounds or to excess; to be in excess; to beggar description. *Obs.* "This *passes*, Master Ford." *Shak.*
17. To move or come into being or under notice; to come and go in consciousness; hence, to take place; to occur; to happen; to come; to occur progressively or in succession; to be present transitorily.

Consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *I. Watts.*

18. *Law.* **a** To sit in inquest or adjudication; — said of a jury, inquest, etc., and used with *on* or *upon, between*, or *for* or *against. Obsoles.* **b** Of a juryman, to serve or sit (on or upon a jury, trial, etc.). *Obsoles.* **c** To adjudicate in a cause or proceeding; to render a verdict or judgment; — used with *on* or *upon, for*, etc.

We may not *pass* upon his life
Without the form of justice. *Shak.*

19. *Law.* To be rendered in adjudication, as a verdict, etc.; to be rendered, given, or done in legal procedure.
20. To care; to reck; to concern or trouble one's self; to scruple; to object; — usually with negative. *Obs.*

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not. *Shak.*

21. *Fencing.* To make a pass or lunge; to thrust.
22. In sleight of hand, etc., to make passes; to transfer an object, as if by magic.
23. *Card Playing.* **a** In poker, primero, etc., to decline to play a round or hand; to throw up one's hand. **b** In euchre, napoleon, etc., to decline a privilege, as of making the trump, doubling, etc.; specif., in bridge, to transfer to one's partner the privilege of making the trump.
24. *Dicing.* To win at passage (which see). *Obs.*
25. In football, hockey, etc., to make a pass; to transfer the ball, etc., to another player of one's own side.
26. To throw and catch a ball, as a baseball. *U. S.*

to pass away, to go away; specif.: **a** To depart; also, to get away. **b** To die. "I thought *to pass away* before, and yet alive I am." *Tennyson.* **c** To go by or elapse; — said of time. **d** To cease to exist or be; to come to an end; to perish; to disappear; to vanish. "The heavens shall *pass away.*" 2 *Pet.* iii. 10. — **to p. beyond**, to go beyond: to go past the limits or bounds of; to transcend. — **to p. by. a** To go or travel through. *Obs.* **b** To proceed, move, or flow past; to elapse. — **to p. current**, to circulate or be generally used, accepted, received, or reported; to be accepted as genuine. — **to p. forth. a** To go out or away. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** To go on or forward; to advance. *Obs.* — **to p. into**, to undergo transition or conversion into; to change gradually into. See def. 4. — **to p. off. a** To go off or away; to cease; to disappear; as, an agitation *passes off.* **b** To go off; to be carried through; to progress to the end; as, the reception *passed off* well. — **to p. on**, to go on; to proceed: to continue; to advance; to pass or elapse. — **to p. on** *or* **upon. a** To impose upon; to be accepted or received by. **b** To happen to; to come upon; to affect. "So death *passed upon* all men." *Rom.* v. 12. "Provided no indirect act *pass upon* our prayers to defile them." *Jer. Taylor.* **c** *Fencing.* To thrust or lunge at. — **to p. over. a** To go over or across; to go from one side, end, or vessel to the other; to cross, as a river, road, or bridge; to traverse; as, vapors *pass over* from a retort into a receiver. **b** To go by; to elapse. *Obs.* **c** To pass the hand or hands over, as harp strings. **d** To let go unnoticed or unremarked; to omit; to disregard; to skip; to pass by. — **to p. through**, to go through; specif.: **a** To go from one side to the other of; to traverse; to cross. **b** To move, proceed, or be transferred through (places, states, times, processes, stages, etc.); to be subjected to passage through; to undergo; to experience; as, it *passed through* several hands; the metal had *passed through* the fire; the country is *passing through* hard times. **c** To make or force one's way through; pierce through; to penetrate, lit. or fig.; to comprehend.

pass (pȧs), *v. t.* **1.** In simple, transitive senses; as: **a** To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; to proceed past or from one side to the other of; to cross; to traverse; as, to *pass* a house, a stream, a boundary, etc. **b** Hence: To go from one limit to the other of; to go or live through; to have experience of; to undergo; to suffer to pass through. *Now Rare.* "To *pass* commodiously this life." *Milton.*

She loved me for the dangers I had *passed.* *Shak.*

c To get past or by; to avoid. *Obs. or Scot.* **d** To go by without noticing; to take no note of; to disregard; to omit; to leave unmentioned; to pass over. *Now Rare.*

Please you that I may *pass* this doing. *Shak.*
I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*

e To pierce or penetrate; to pass through. *Obs.* **f** To go successfully or satisfactorily through, as an examination, trial, test, etc.; to attain the required standard in; to satisfy the requirements of; to obtain the formal sanction of, as a legislative body; to be accepted or approved by; as, he *passed* his examination; the bill *passed* the senate. **g** To go beyond; to transcend; surpass; excel; exceed; outrun; surmount; overstep; transgress; also, to get beyond or past, as a time of life. "She was just *passing* seventeen." *G. W. Cable.*

And strive to *pass* . . .
Their native music by her skillful art. *Spenser.*

2. In causative senses; as: **a** To cause, let, or enable to go, move, or proceed; to transfer from one place to another; to transmit, send, convey, transport, move, put, etc.

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals. *Addison.*
Waller *passed* . . . horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

b Specif.: To take a turn with (a line, gasket, etc.), as around a sail in furling, and make secure; to take a turn with (a rope, string, etc.) around anything, as a tree. **c** To cause to go, pass, or march by, lit. or fig.; as, to *pass* an army or an author's works in review. **d** To cause to, or let, go past or through; to cause or allow to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance; as, to *pass* a person into a theater, or over a railroad. **e** To cause to, or let, pass, go by, or elapse; to spend; — said of time; as, to *pass* the winter at Rome. **f** To cause to go through to completion; to bring to an end; to transact; execute; do; finish; complete. *Obs.*

We 'll *pass* the business privately and well *Shak.*

g To cause or allow to advance by stages of progress; to carry with success through an ordeal, examination, or action; to cause or allow to pass an examination; to let or get through; specif., to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify; to enact; to approve as valid and just; as, the professor *passed* most of his students; he *passed* the measure through the committee; the senate *passed* the bill. **h** To let pass or go unchecked or unnoticed; to overlook; to pass over. *Obs.* **i** To transfer from one person to another; to hand; to deliver; to hand over or round; specif.: (1) In football, hockey, etc., to transfer (the ball, etc.) to another player of one's own side. (2) To put in circulation; to give currency to; as, to *pass* counterfeit money. "*Pass* the happy news." *Tennyson.* **j** *Law.* To transfer the right or property in; to make over, as the title to an estate. **k** To give in pledge; to promise; to pledge.

Father, thy word is *passed.* *Milton.*

l To give or cast (a vote). *Obs.* **m** To send forth; to give out; to emit; discharge. *Obs.* **n** To emit or discharge from the bowels or other part of the body; to evacuate; void. **o** To cause to, or let, pass the lips; to utter; pronounce; express; specif., to utter or pronounce judicially; as, to *pass* criticisms or judgment; to *pass* sentence on a person. **p** *Fencing.* To make, as a thrust, punto, etc. *Obs. Shak.* **q** In card tricks, to make or perform the pass on. **r** To be capable of being opened (with a pass key); as, all these locks should be *passed* with one key.

to pass a dividend, to omit the declaration and payment of a dividend at the time when due or regularly paid. — **to p. a name**, *London Stock Exchange*, to pass, or hand to the participators in a transaction, the ticket issued by the purchasing broker on name day (which see). — **to p. away. a** To spend; to while away; to pass. "Lest she *pass away* the flower of her age." *Ecclus.* xlii. 9. **b** To transfer or convey away; to surrender. *Obs.* — **to p. by**, to allow to go by or past without stopping, touching, or noticing; to disregard; omit; skip; ignore; overlook; to pass over. — **to p. forth**, to spend or pass (time). *Obs.* — **to p. in**, to hand in. — **to p.**, *or* **hand, in one's checks** *or* **chips**, to die; — a euphemism taken from the practice of handing one's counters to the banker when ceasing play in a gambling game, in order that one's account may be adjusted. *Cant or Slang, U. S.* — **to p. muster**, to pass through a muster or inspection without censure.

Such excuses will not *pass muster* with God. *South.*

— **to p. off. a** To dispose of, esp. fraudulently; to put in circulation; to cause (a person, esp. one's self, or a thing) to be taken, received, or regarded (for or as what he or it is not); to impose, esp. fraudulently; to palm off. "*Passed* himself *off* as a bishop." *Macaulay.* **b** To ward off; to parry; — used fig. — **to p. on**, to send or hand on or to the next person or thing in a number or series. — **to p.** (something) **on** *or* **upon** (some one), to put upon as a trick or cheat; to palm off on. "She *passed* the child *on* her husband for a boy." *Dryden.* — **to p. over. a** To hand over; to transfer. **b** To pass without stopping, touching, or noticing; to omit; to disregard; to skip; to overlook; to ignore; to pass by; as, to *pass over* an affront. **c** To let pass unpunished; to overlook; to excuse. **d** To surpass. *Obs.* **e** To spend or pass (time). *Obs.* — **to p. the mark.** See 3d MARK, 6 **f**. — **to p. the time of day**, to exchange greetings. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to p. through**, to cause to go through; to put, thrust, etc., through.

pass′a-ble (pȧs′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF.; F. only in sense 4.] **1.** Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like; as, the roads are not *passable.*
2. Capable of passing or going through. *Obs.*
3. Capable of being freely circulated or disseminated; acceptable; generally receivable; current.

With men as with false money — one piece is more or less *passable* than another. *L'Estrange.*
Could they have made the slander *passable.* *Collier.*

4. Such as may be allowed to pass without serious objection; tolerable; admissible; moderate; mediocre.

My version will appear a *passable* beauty when the original muse is absent. *Dryden.*

5. Passing; transient. *Obs. & R.*
6. Capable of passing or being sanctioned or enacted.
— **pass′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pass′a-bly**, *adv.*

‖ **pas′sa-ca′glia** (päs′sä-käl′yä) } *n.* [Sp *pasacalle* a cer-
‖ **pas′sa-ca′glio** (päs′sä-käl′yō) } tain tune on the guitar, prop., a tune played in passing through the streets.] *Music.* An old Italian or Spanish dance tune, resembling the chaconne, in slow three-four measure, usually with divisions on a ground bass.

pas-sade′ (pȧ-sād′), *n.* [F. *passade;* cf. Sp. *pasada*, Pr. *passada*, It. *passata.* See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** *Man.* A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot.
2. An alms given in passing. *Obs. & R.*
3. *Fencing.* = PASSADO, 1. *Obs. & R.*

pas-sa′do (pȧ-sä′dō; pȧ-sā′dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS, -DOES (-dōz). [See PASSADE.] **1.** *Fencing.* A thrust, with the advance of one foot. "The immortal *passado.*" *Shak. Obs. exc. fig.*

The wondrous power of flattery in *passados* at woman. *T. Hardy.*

2. A passing or going. *Obs.*

pas′sage (păs′āj), *v. t. & i.*; PAS′SAGED (-âjd); PAS′SAG-ING (-ā-jĭng). [F. *passager*, *passéger*, fr. It. *passeggiare.*] To walk or move sidewise, as a saddle horse; to sidle.

pas′sage, *n. Man.* A sidewise movement of a horse, diagonal pairs of legs being raised alternately.

pas′sage (păs′āj), *n* [F. *passage.* See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of passing; transit from one place to another; movement from point to point; a going by, on, over, across, or through; entrance or exit; migration; extension or course, as of a line or nerve; as, the *passage* of a man or a carriage; the *passage* of a ship or a bird; the *passage* of light; the *passage* of fluids through the body.

What! are my doors opposed against my *passage?* *Shak.*

2. Transition; passing; lapse; course; progress; as, the *passage* of time; during the *passage* of a bill through its several stages in Congress.

The conduct and *passage* of affairs. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Exit from life; decease; death. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Right, liberty, or permission to pass; power, opportunity, or means of passing.
5. A specific act of traveling or passing from one place to

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pas′quin (păs′kwĭn), *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize; to pasquinade. *Rare.*
pas′quin-ad′er (păs′kwĭ-nād′ẽr), *n.* One who composes pasquinades; also, one who collects pasquinades
pas′quin-a′do, *n.; pl.* -DOES. A pasquinade. *Obs. & R.*
Pas-quin′i-an (păs-kwĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Pasquin; of the nature of a pasquinade; satirical.
pass. ✝ PASCH.
pass. ✝ PEISE.
pass. *Abbr.* Passive.
pass′a-bl. Passable. *Ref. Sp.*
pas′sa-caille′ (pȧ′sȧ′kȧ′y'), *n.* [F.] = PASSACAGLIA.

another; a transit by means of conveyance; a journey, now only one by water; a voyage; also, privilege of conveyance as a passenger, esp. by water.

The ship in which he had taken *passage*. *Macaulay.*

6. A toll for the privilege of passing. *Obs. or Hist.*
7. Reception; acceptance; currency. *Obs.*
8. Of a measure or law: Act of passing; sanction; enactment. Ordinarily *passage* refers to the final affirmative action by which the assembly enacts the law; but it has been also sometimes used to designate the time of taking effect of the act (52 *Ill. App.* 514, 518; 45 *Neb.* 724); or the final act necessary to make it a valid law, as the signing or approving by the governor or other executive (82 *Mass.* (16 *Gray*) 144; 50 *Tenn.* 442).
9. A movement or an evacuation of the bowels.
10. A causing to pass, or go through or over, be omitted or enacted, etc. *Rare.*
11. A means of passing; a way; road; path; channel or course through or by which one passes; way of exit or entrance; way of access or transit; a pass; sometimes, a place for crossing a river or strait; a ford, ferry, or bridge. Hence, a common avenue to various apartments or a way connecting one apartment with another in a building, as a hall, corridor, lobby, vestibule, or entry.

And with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

12. Something that passes, or happens or is done; an occurrence; an incident; an act or deed; a transaction. *Obs. or Archaic.* "In thy *passages* of life." *Shak.*
13. Specif., a mutual act or transaction; something that goes on between two persons mutually; a negotiation; an interchange or exchange of vows, endearments, or the like; an interchange or exchange of blows; encounter; altercation; a fencing, as in argument; as, a *passage* at or of arms.

No *passages* of love
Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore. *Tennyson.*

14. A particular portion constituting a part of something, as, esp., of a discourse or composition; an episode; esp., an indefinite, but usually not long or extensive, portion of a literary composition, speech, musical composition, or picture; a verse, paragraph, section, clause, sentence, etc.

How commentators each dark *passage* shun. *Young.*

15. Specif.: **a** A digression. *Obs.* **b** A remark, statement, expression, or the like. *Obs.* **c** *Music.* (1) A scalelike or arpeggiolike series of intermediate notes; a run or flourish. (2) A phrase or other section of a piece.
16. *Dicing.* An obsolete game played by two players with three dice, a player winning when he threw doublets passing or exceeding ten.
Syn. — Vestibule, hall, corridor, entry.
in passage, in passing; cursorily. *Obs.* "These . . . have been studied but *in passage*." *Bacon.* — **of p.**, passing from one place, region, or climate, to another, migratory; — now used only in the phrase *bird of passage* (lit. or fig.), or *fish of passage*. "Birds *of passage*." *Longfellow.*

pas′sage (păs′āj), *v. i.* **1.** To make a passage; to journey; to voyage; to cross; to pass.
2. To engage in a passage at arms; fig., to fence.

pas′sage-way′ (-wā′), *n.* A way for passage. = PASSAGE, 11.

passage winds. *Naut.* Prevailing westerly winds which blow in the belt lying between the horse latitudes and the region of the pole, in each hemisphere.

Pas′sa-lus (păs′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάσσαλος peg, gag.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellicorn beetles related to the stag beetles, and included in them or made the type of a family, **Pas-sal′i-dæ** (pă-săl′ĭ-dē). Most of the family are large black beetles of tropical countries found in decaying wood both as larvæ and adults. None occurs in Europe, and but one (*P. cornutus*, sometimes called *horn bug*) in the United States.

Passalus (*P. cornutus*). *a* Adult; *b* Larva (½)

Pas′sa-ma-quod′dy (păs′ȧ-mȧ-kwŏd′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Of Algonquian origin; lit., pollock-plenty-place; prop. applied to the bay.] An Indian of a small Algonquian tribe early associated with the Abnakis. They are still about Passamaquoddy Bay, where they are engaged chiefly in basket making.

pas′sant (păs′ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *passer*. See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** Surpassing; excelling. *Obs.*
2. Passing; transitory; ephemeral. *Obs.*
3. Going on or past; proceeding. *Obs.*
4. *Her.* Walking; — said of any animal represented as walking with the dexter fore paw raised. When *passant* is used without another adjective, the animal is represented as looking forward to the dexter side of the escutcheon.

Lion Passant.

5. Passing from one to another, as opinions; current. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
6. Cursory; made, done, performed, etc., in passing. *Obs.*
‖ **en passant**. See in the *Vocabulary*. — **passant counter passant**, *Her.*, walking (alternately) in opposite directions; — said of two (or more) animals. — **p. gardant**, *Her.*, walking forward with the head affronté, as a lion. — **p. regardant** *or* **repassant**, *Her.*, walking forward and looking backward.

pass book. **a** *Banking.* The depositor's book in which a record of the deposits and withdrawals of a current account is kept. **b** A customer's book in which a dealer enters articles bought on credit.

‖ **pas′sé′**, *masc.* } (pä′sā′), *a.* [F.] Past; gone by; hence,
‖ **pas′sée′**, *fem.* } past one's prime; worn; faded; behind the times; antiquated; as, a *passée* belle; a *passé* gown.

passed (påst), *p. p.* of PASS. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Having passed an examination or test; esp.: *Nav.* Having passed an examination for promotion and awaiting a vacancy in a higher grade; as, *passed* assistant paymaster; — used as a part of the staff title. **b** *Finance.* Left unpaid; — said of dividends.
passed ball, *Baseball*, a pitched ball, not hit by the batsman, that passes the catcher when he should have stopped it, and allows a base runner to advance a base. — **p. master**, a person who has passed as a master; a proficient. Cf. PAST MASTER **b**. — **p. pawn**, *Chess*, a pawn having no adverse pawn before it on its own or either adjoining file.

passe′garde′ (pås′gärd′), *n.* [Prob. fr. *pass* + *guard*. *Oxf. E. D.*: cf. F. *passegarde*.] In medieval tilting armor, a piece variously described as a piece fastened on the left elbow, or, perhaps erroneously, as the ridgelike projection on the pauldron called *garde-collet* (which see).

passe′ment (pås′mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Narrow lace, gimp, or braid, used for trimmings; — so called until the 17th century. Now, a pattern for lace pricked on parchment.

passe′ment, *v. t.*; PASSE′MENT-ED; PASSE′MENT-ING. To adorn or trim with passement or lace.

passe-men′terie (pås-mĕn′trĭ; *F.* päs′mäɴ′trē′), *n.* [F.] Trimmings, esp. of braids, cords, gimps, beads, or tinsel.

pas′sen-ger (păs′ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. & F. *passager*. See PASSAGE, *n.*; cf. MESSENGER.] **1.** A passer through or passer-by; wayfarer; traveler. *Now Rare*, exc. in *foot passenger*.
2. A traveler by some established conveyance, as a coach, steamboat, railroad train, etc.

It has been said (*L. R.* 2 *Q. B.* 447) . . . that "the right which a *passenger* by railway has to be carried safely does not depend on his having made a contract, but that the fact of his being a *passenger* casts a duty on the company to carry him safely;" and this seems to be now the accepted view. *T. E. Holland.*

3. A passenger boat; a passage boat; a ferryboat. *Obs.*
4. A ferryman; one who has charge of a ford. *Obs.*
5. A bird of passage; specif., a passage hawk. *Obs.*
6. A member of a racing crew whose weight retards the boat more than his power adds to its speed; hence, an inefficient member of a team. *Sporting Slang.*

passenger mile. *Railroads.* A unit of measurement of the passenger transportation performed by a railroad during a given period, usually a year, the total of which consists of the sum of the miles traversed by all the passengers on the road in the period in question.

passenger mileage. *Railroads.* Passenger miles collectively; the total number of miles traveled by passengers on a railroad during a given period.

passenger pigeon. A North American wild pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) of irregularly migratory habits, formerly exceedingly abundant, esp. in the Mississippi Valley. The male is about 16 inches long, including the long graduated tail, and has the upper part bluish slate with iridescence on the neck, the breast vinaceous, and the belly white. The female is smaller and plainer. It nested in immense colonies, where it was shot and netted until practically exterminated.

Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).

‖ **passe′ par′tout′** (pås′ pär′too͞′). [F.; *passer* to pass + *partout* everywhere.] **1.** That which passes, or by which one can pass, everywhere; specif., a master key.
2. French senses, rare in English: *Print.* **a** An ornamental plate or block having a central opening reserved for putting in another plate or block. **b** An ornamental frame or border of wood or metal.
3. In picture framing, a piece or plate of cardboard, wood, or the like which has its central portion cut out for the reception of the picture and thus serves as a mat or border for it; the picture, with the passe partout, is put between the glass and a back, as of cardboard, the whole being held together by strips of paper or cloth pasted over the edges.

passe′pied′ (pås′pyā′), *n.* [F.] A kind of minuet in quick triple time, said to have originated in Brittany. It became popular in France and England.

pass′er (pås′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who passes; a passer-by.
2. One who passes (an examination).
3. One who causes to pass (in any sense).

pass′er–by′, *n.*; *pl.* PASSERS-BY. One who passes by, esp. casually.

Pas′ser-es (păs′ẽr-ēz), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* A group equivalent to Passeriformes.

pas′ser-i-form (păs′ẽr-ĭ-fôrm′; pă-sĕr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Passeriformes; passerine.

Pas′ser-i-for′mes (păs′ẽr-ĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *passer* sparrow + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* The largest order of birds, including nearly seven thousand species and subspecies, or more than half of all birds. The group consists chiefly of song birds of perching habits ranging in size from the smallest titmice to the ravens and birds of paradise. Usually under the name *Passeres*, it has been long recognized, but opinions differ as to its subdivisions. Gadow defines two suborders, *Passeres anisomyodi*, including the Clamatores and Subclamatores, and *Passeres diacromyodi*, including the Oscines and Suboscines. Others divide it into the suborder *Desmodactyli*, including only the Subclamatores, and the *Eleutherodactyli*, including the Clamatores, Oscines, and Pseudoscines (see all these terms). The Passeriformes are ægithognathous and altricial, and have no ambiens muscle. None of the toes is reversible, three being in front and one behind. The phalanges of the toes from the first to the fourth are 2, 3, 4, 5, and the flexor muscle of the hind toe is free from the front flexor. There are ten primaries (the first often rudimentary), and usually twelve rectrices.

pas′ser-ine (păs′ẽr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [L. *passerinus*, fr. *passer* a sparrow.] Of or pert. to the Passeres or Passeriformes.

pas′ser-ine, *n.* A passerine bird.

pas′si-bil′i-ty (păs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *passibilitas*: cf. F. *passibilité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being passible; aptness to feel or suffer; sensibility.
2. Passiveness. *Obs. & R.*

pas′si-ble (păs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *passibilis*, fr. *pati* to suffer: cf. F. *passible*. See PASSION.] **1.** Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents; sensible.

Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible*. *Hooker.*

2. Susceptible of change or decay. *Obs.*
3. That may be suffered or felt. *Obs.*
4. Passive. *Obs. & R.*

Pas′si-flo′ra (păs′ĭ-flō′rȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; L. *passio* passion (fr. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer) + *flos*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical American herbs or shrubs, typifying the family Passifloraceæ. They are chiefly climbers by means of tendrils, and have alternate simple or lobed leaves, and usually very showy flowers with a short calyx tube, four or five petals, and numerous stamens monadelphous at base; the fruit is a pulpy berry. Many species are cultivated for ornament, the flowers exhibiting many forms and colors, red, white, and purple being the most common. The fruit in some species is edible. See GRANADILLA, MAYPOP, PASSION FLOWER. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Pas′si-flo-ra′ce-æ (-flō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PASSIFLORA.] *Bot.* A family of tropical plants (order Hypericales), the passion-flower family, comprising 18 genera and over 300 species. They are woody tendril-climbing vines or erect herbs, mostly with showy flowers, distinguished chiefly by the crown of filaments borne on the throat of the calyx; the fruit is a berry or capsule. *Passiflora* is the principal genus. — **pas′si-flo-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pass′ing (pås′ĭng), *a.* **1.** Going by, beyond, through, or away; departing.
2. Gliding by; elapsing; transitory; fleeting; ephemeral.
3. Made, given, etc., in passing; cursory.
4. Exceeding; surpassing; preëminent. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer.* "Her *passing* deformity." *Shak.*
5. Of, pertaining to, or in charge of, examinations; examining; as, a *passing* captain.
6. [From PASSING, *n.*] Of or pert. to, or used in or for, the act or process of passing.
passing bell, a tolling of a bell to announce that a soul is passing, or has passed, from its body (formerly done to invoke prayers for the dying); also, a tolling during the passing of a funeral procession to the grave, or during funeral ceremonies; fig., a presage or indication of the death or end of something; knell. — **p. nippers**, *Naut.*, nippers. See NIPPER, 2 **d**. — **p. note** *or* **tone**, a note or tone unessential to the harmony and usually unaccented, interposed for melodic smoothness between essential notes; also, sometimes, auxiliary notes. — **p. strake**, *Shipbuilding*, a continuous strake between butts in the same vertical plane. — **p. stroke**, *Croquet*, a pass stroke.

pass′ing, *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively; surpassingly; preëminently; very; as, *passing* fair; *passing* strange. "You apprehend *passing* shrewdly." *Shak.*

pass′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that passes or causes to pass.

The *passing* of the sweetest soul
That ever look'd with human eyes. *Tennyson.*

2. A means of passing or crossing; a ford.
3. A kind of thread made by winding a core of silk thread with strips of gold or silver, used in embroidery.
in passing, while going by; by the way; parenthetically.

passing braid. A kind of braid made of passing.

pass′ing-ly, *adv.* of PASSING, *a.*; specif.: **a** Temporarily; transiently. *Obs.* **b** In passing; cursorily. **c** Exceedingly; surpassingly; passing. *Archaic.* *Wycliffe.*

pas′sion (păsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *passio*, fr. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer. See PATIENT.] **1.** A suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; specif.: **a** [*often cap.*] Orig. and usually, the suffering of Christ on the cross; or, often, his sufferings between the night of the Last Supper and his death, thus including the agony in Gethsemane.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. *Acts* i. 3.

b The sufferings of a martyr; martyrdom. *Archaic.*
2. [*cap.*] The story of Christ's suffering as related in the Gospels; also, a musical setting of it; a Passion oratorio.
3. [*cap.*] Passion week; Passiontide. *Obs.*
4. Any suffering or distress; affliction. *Obs.*
5. A bodily disorder causing suffering or distress; — now only in certain phrases, as *ileac passion*, *ischiadic passion*.
6. A violent attack of disease; a fit; paroxysm. *Obs.*
7. State of being acted on; subjection to an external agent or influence; a passive condition; — opposed to *action*. *Passion* is one of Aristotle's ten categories, denoting any condition of being following from the action upon it of some cause; or, in a general sense, the quality of being whereby it is capable of being affected by action. Cf. def. 8.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move,

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pas′sage-a-ble, *a.* Passable. *Obs.*
passage bird, *a.* **a** A bird of passage. **b** A passage hawk.
passage board. A board placed between the parts of an organ to make them accessible.
passage hawk. *Falconry.* A full-grown falcon, taken for training in its time of passage or migration: a haggard.
passage house. A privy. *Obs.*
passage money. **a** Money paid as fare, esp. by water. **b** A toll for passing. *Obs.*
passage penny. A penny paid for passage or as fare.
pas′sag-er (păs′ȧ-jẽr). † PASSENGER.
pas′sag-er, *n.* [Cf. F. *passager*, fem. *passagère*, passing.] A curled lock on the temple. *Obs.*
Pas-sa′gi-an (pă-sā′jĭ-ăn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.: cf. F. *Passagi(e)n*.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an obscure anti-Trinitarian Italian sect of the 12th century.
passagour. † PASSENGER.
passamaine. † PASSEMENT.
passameasure, **passameso**. † PASSEMEASURE.
‖ **pas′sa-mez′zo** (päs′sä-mĕd′zō), *n.* [It.] = PASSEMEASURE.
passance, *n.* [From PASSANT, *a.*] A journey. *Obs.*
passand. Obs. p. pr. of PASS.
pas′sant (păs′ănt), *adv.* In passing. *Obs.*
‖ **pas′sant′** (pä′säɴ′), *n.* [F.] A person passing: passer-by.
pas′sant-ly, *adv.* Exceedingly; also, in passing. *Obs.*
pas′sa-ra′do, *n.* A passaree. *Obs.*
pas′sa-ree′ (păs′ȧ-rē′), **paz′a-ree′** (păz′-), *n.* *Naut.* A rope for extending the clews of a square foresail when before the wind. *Obs. or R.* — *v. t.* To extend by a passaree. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **pas-sa′ta** (päs-sä′tä), *n.* [It.] = PASSADO, 1.
pass boat. *Naut.* A punt, or similar flat-bottomed boat. *Rare.*
pass box. *Mil.* A wooden or metallic box used to carry cartridges from the magazine or caisson to a gun. [*Obs.*]
pass′-by′, *n.* **1.** A passing by. **2.** Also **pass′-bye**. *Mining.* A place in a mine for passing by; esp., a loop or turnout in the track. *Dial. Eng.*
passche. † PASH, *v.*
pass check. A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, or, more usually, a return check.
pass dice. [F. *passe-dix*, lit., pass ten; cf. It. *passadieci*. See PASS, *v.*] = 3d PASSAGE, 16. *Obs.*
pass door. *Theat.* A door between the stage and the house.
passe. † PACE, PASS, PEISE.
Passe. † PASCH.
passe, *n.* Passum. *Obs.*
Pas sé′ (pä′sā′), *n.* One of a tribe of Arawakan Indians of northwestern Brazil, noted for physical beauty, cleanliness, intelligence, and industry. They have now become nearly extinct.
passe-flemingo. † PASSER-FLAMINGO.
passe-flower. † PASQUE FLOWER.
pas′sell (*dial.* pås′'l, păs′'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. of PARCEL.
pas′se-meas′ure (pås′ē-mĕzh′ūr), *n.* [It. *passamezzo*, *passemezzo*.] **a** An old Italian dance, probably a variety of the pavan. **b** Music for this dance, which was in common time.
‖ **pas′se-mez′zo** (*It.* päs′sā-mĕd′zō), *n.* = PASSEMEASURE.
pass′en, *p. p.* of PASS. Passed. *Obs. & R.*
pass′en (pås′'n), *v. t.* To pass. [*Archaic.*]
passenger density. See TRAFFIC MILE.
passenger falcon. = PASSAGE HAWK.
passenger pool. See POOL.
passe′ pa-role′, *n.* [F.] *Mil.* An order passed by word of mouth from the head to the rear of a troop. *Obs.*
passeport. † PASSPORT.
Pas′ser (păs′ẽr), *n.* [L., sparrow.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the house sparrow and its near relatives.
passerado. † PASSARADO.
pas′ser-age, *n.* [F., fr. *passer* to pass + *rage* madness: — from its supposed effect in curing madness.] Garden cress. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **Pas′se-res an-i′so-my-o′di** (ăn-ī′sō-mī-ō′dī). [NL. *anisomyodi*; *aniso-* + Gr. μυώδης muscular.] *Zoöl.* See PASSERIFORMES.
‖ **Pas′se-res di-a-c′ro-my-o′di** (dī-ăk′rō-mī-ō′dī). [NL. *diacromyodi*. See DI-: ACROMYODI.] *Zoöl.* See PASSERIFORMES.
pas′ser-fla-min′go, *n.* [L. *passer* sparrow, also ostrich + *flamingo*.] The flamingo. *Obs.*
passetemps, *n.* [F. *passe-temps*.] Pastime. *Obs.*
passetime. † PASTIME.
‖ **pas′ seul′** (pä′ sûl′). See PAS, 2.
passe′-ve-lours′ (*F.* päs′vē-lo͞or′), *n.* [F.: *passer* to surpass + *velours* velvet.] Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*). *Obs.*
passe vo′lant′ (*F.* -vō′läɴ′), *n.* [F., lit., pass flying.] **1.** = BASE, *n.*, 24. **2.** A soldier or marine hired on muster days to complete the roll for which the captain draws pay: a man falsely enlisted or mustered. *Obs.*
pass′guard. Var. of PASSEGARDE.
Passh. † PASCH.
passhe. † PASH, *v.* [*Rare.*]
pas′si-ble-ness, *n.* Passibility.
‖ **pas′sim** (păs′ĭm), *adv.* [L.] Here and there; everywhere.
pass′ing, *prep.* Beyond (in quantity, degree, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*
pass′ing-by′, *n.* The passover. *Obs. & R.*
pas′sin-ger. † PASSENGER.
pass′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pass′ing-pen′ny, *n.* Pass-penny. *Obs.*

and, when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

St. Thomas defines *passion* in its broadest sense as the change from a state to its contrary, or, more strictly, from a more perfect to a less perfect state. *Wm. Turner.*

8. Capacity of being affected by external agents; susceptibility of impressions from external agents.

Moldable and not moldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter. *Bacon.*

9. Intense or high-wrought emotion; either, a general play of emotional excitement; as, an orator should have *passion* as well as rhetorical skill; or, a specific emotion in a state of abnormal or controlling activity; as, a *passion* of grief. Often, specif., rage or love; as, to fly into a *passion*. "A *passion* fond even to idolatry." *Macaulay.* Also, state or quality of extreme or habitual susceptibility to emotion, esp. of a particular sort; strong emotional disposition as evinced by inordinate desire or antipathy. "Her *passion* is to seek roses." *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

The bravery of his grief did put me
Into a towering *passion*. *Shak.*

The ruling *passion*, be it what it will,
The ruling *passion* conquers reason still. *Pope.*

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country. *Addison.*

10. *pl.* The feelings or emotions collectively considered as special functions or aptitudes of consciousness.

We also are men of like *passions* with you. *Acts xiv. 15.*

The affections and *passions*, or those modifications or actions of the mind consequent upon the apprehension of certain objects or events in which the mind generally conceives good or evil. *Hutcheson.*

11. A writing, as a poem, or an utterance marked by strong or intense feeling or emotion. *Obs. or Archaic.*

12. An object of love or ambition; that which commands passion, or deep interest or zeal.

O liberty! the prisoner's pleasing dream,
The poet's muse, his *passion* and his theme. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See FEELING.

pas′sion (păsh′ŭn), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *passionner*.] **1**. To give a passionate character to; to express passionately. *Rare.*
2. To affect with suffering; to torture. *Obs.*

pas′sion, *v. i.* To display, or be moved with, passion or strong emotion; esp., *Obs.*, to suffer pain or sorrow; to be extremely agitated with grief; to sorrow. "Dumbly she *passions*, frantically she doteth." *Shak.*

pas′sion-al (-ăl), *n.* [LL. *passionale*, *passionalis*.] **1**. A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs, for reading on their festivals.
2. A manuscript of the Gospels, on which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath.

pas′sion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; exciting, influenced by, or ministering to, the passions.

pas′sion-ate (-āt), *a.* [LL. *passionatus*: cf. F. *passionné*.] **1**. Capable or susceptible of passion, or of different passions; easily moved, excited, or agitated; specif., easily moved to anger; irascible; quick-tempered; characterized by anger; angry; as, a *passionate* nature.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*. *Prior.*

2. Affected with, or characterized by, passion, or strong or intense emotion; expressing passion; ardent in feeling or desire; enthusiastic; impassioned; vehement; as, a *passionate* friendship. "The *Passionate* Pilgrim." *Shak.*
3. Specif., affected with, or under the influence or control of, the passion of love; as, *passionate* affection.
4. Affected with grief; sad; sorrowful. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. Disposed to pity; compassionate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
6. Exciting pity or compassion; pitiful. *Obs.*

Syn. — PASSIONATE, IMPASSIONED are sometimes used with little distinction. But PASSIONATE, as here compared (see ANGRY), commonly applies to that which is characterized by strong or vehement passion or emotion, IMPASSIONED, esp. to that which manifests or expresses such feeling; as, "A look of *passionate* desire o'er the sea and to the stars I send" (*M. Arnold*); "the figure of St. John, with his looks uplifted in *passionate* compassion" (*Shelley*); "St. John, who, with a tender yet *impassioned* gesture, bends his countenance towards her" (*id.*); "Poetry is . . . the *impassioned* expression which is in the countenance of all Science" (*Wordsworth*). See FEELING.

pas′sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* *Obs.* **1**. To impassion.
2. To express or portray with passion.

passion cross. The Latin cross. See CROSS, *Illust.* (1).

passion flower. **a** Any flower or plant of the genus *Passiflora*; — so named from a fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of Christ's crucifixion. Thus the corona represented the crown of thorns, the stamens and pistil the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the ten faithful apostles. See PASSIFLORA. **b** Any flower or plant of the allied genus *Tacsonia*.

Passion Flower (*Passiflora cærulea*).

passion fruit. Any edible fruit of a passion flower.

Pas′sion-ist, *n.* [F. *passioniste*, *passionniste*, or It. *passionista*.] **1**. *R. C. Ch.* A member of a religious order (called in full "Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ" or, less strictly, "Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross"), founded in Italy by St. Paul of the Cross, who put on the order's habit in 1720 and established its first monastery in 1737. The order was introduced into England in 1842 and the United States in 1852. The members unite the austerities of the Trappists with the activity and zeal of the Jesuits and Lazarists.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* A Patripassian.
3. [*l. c.*] One given to passion; a passionate person.

For happy mischief the *passionist* must fume. *M. Hewlett.*

pas′sion-less, *a.* **1**. Void of passion; without anger or emotion; not easily excited; unemotional; calm.
2. Void of suffering; painless. *Rare.*
— **pas′sion-less-ly**, *adv.* — **pas′sion-less-ness**, *n.*

Passion music. *Music.* Orig., music set to the gospel narrative of Christ's Passion; after the Reformation, a kind of oratorio, with narrative, chorals, airs, and choruses, having for its theme the Passion and death of Christ.

Passion play. A mystery play in which the scenes connected with the Passion of Christ are represented, as that given every ten years by the villagers of Oberammergau, Bavaria, in fulfillment of a vow made in 1633 to express thus their gratitude for the cessation of a plague.

Passion Sunday. *Eccl.* The fifth Sunday in Lent, or the second before Easter.

passion vine. The passion flower.

Passion Week. *Eccl.* **a** Properly, the week before Easter, in which Christ's Passion is commemorated; Holy Week. **b** In recent and now more common use, the second week before Easter, beginning with Passion Sunday.

pas-si′val (pă-sī′văl), *a.* *Gram.* Of or pert. to the passive voice. *Rare.* — **passival verb**, a verb of active form with passive meaning; as in, the book *sells*; the bread *bakes*.

pas′sive (păs′ĭv), *a.* [L. *passivus*: cf. F. *passif*. See PASSION.] **1**. Suffering; subject or open to suffering. *Obs.*
2. Not active, but acted upon; receiving impressions or influences; acted upon, affected, or produced by outside force or agency; as, *passive* spectators, not actors.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke.*

3. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to: **a** The form or voice of a transitive verb which makes that its grammatical subject which in thought and fact is the object of the action it denotes; as, in Latin, *doceor*, I am taught. See VOICE. **b** Verbs which assert that the subject is acted upon; — distinguished from *active* and *neuter*. See VERB.
4. *Law & Finance.* **a** Bearing no interest; — said of various obligations, as of bonds, as income bonds, which, though bearing no interest, entitle the holder to a profit. **b** Designating a debt due to one; of the nature of, or subject to, a liability; — opposed to *active*.
5. Receiving or enduring without resistance; submissive; without emotion or excitement; patient; not opposing; unresisting; as, *passive* obedience; *passive* fortitude.
6. Not active or operating of itself; inactive; inert; as, to be *passive* in an action.
7. *Med.* Designating certain morbid conditions, as hemorrhage or dropsy, characterized by relaxation of the vessels and tissues, with deficient vitality and reaction.
8. *Chem.* Not entering readily into reaction; inactive; inert.

Syn. — Inert, insensible, indifferent, impassible, passionless, unimpassioned, phlegmatic, sluggish, torpid, dull, obtuse, heavy. — PASSIVE, IMPASSIVE, STOICAL, APATHETIC, STOLID. That is PASSIVE which is acted upon, without itself acting; that is IMPASSIVE (see IMPASSIBLE) which shows no emotion; as, "Let us open our leaves like a flower, and be *passive* and receptive" (*Keats*); "To sit as a *passive* bucket and be pumped into . . . can in the long run be exhilarating to no creature" (*Carlyle*); "We can feed this mind of ours in a wise *passiveness*" (*Wordsworth*); "*impassive* and serene" (*Pope*); a face as *impassive* as a mask. STOICAL implies indifference to pleasure or (esp.) pain; it frequently suggests unflinching fortitude; as, *stoical* composure, endurance; cf. "I do not mean that they should be *Stoics*, or want the common feelings for the sufferings that the flesh is heir to" (*Lord Collingwood*). APATHETIC suggests insensibility rather than indifference; STOLID adds to *apathetic* the implication of heaviness or stupidity; as, "the long mechanic pacings to and fro, the set gray life, and *apathetic* end" (*Tennyson*); "Monmouth had passed from pusillanimous fear to the *apathy* of despair" (*Macaulay*); "Farmer Blaize leaned round the Bantam to have a look at him, and beheld the *stolidest* mask ever given to man" (*G. Meredith*); "the *stolid* cheeks, the codfish eyes, the slow, inanimate demeanor" (*W. James*); "that hidebound *stolidity* of sensation and sluggishness of mind which blurs and decolorizes for poor natures the wonderful pageant of consciousness" (*Stevenson*). See INERT, LANGUID, INDIFFERENCE, OBDURATE.

passive bobbin. = HANGER, 3 f. — **p. commerce**, foreign commerce in which the products of one country are transported by ships and persons of another country; — distinguished from *active commerce*, in which a country transports its own exportations. — **p. congestion**, *Med.*, congestion due to obstruction to the return of the blood. — **p. hyperæmia** *or* **hyperemia**. = PASSIVE CONGESTION. — **p. iron**, *Chem.*, iron which, by subjection to the action of heat, of strong nitric acid or chlorine, etc., has become inactive toward acids (probably on account of the formation of a film of oxide). — **p. movement**, *Med.*, a movement of a part, in order to exercise it, made without the assistance of the muscles which ordinarily move the part. — **p. obedience**. **a** *Polit. Sci.* Obedience or submission of the subject or citizen as a duty in all cases to the de facto government. **b** *Theol.* See ACTIVE OBEDIENCE. — **p. prayer**, among mystic divines, a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet, and yielding only to the impulses of grace. — **p. resistance**. **a** Resistance without active opposition, as by not doing something required; as, the *passive resistance* to the Education Act of 1902 in Great Britain by refusal to pay the education rate. **b** *Elec.* Ohmic resistance. — **p. resister**, one who practices passive resistance (in sense **a**).

pas′sive, *n.* **1**. Something acted upon by something else; a passive thing, quality, etc.; — now usually in *pl.*
2. *Gram.* The passive voice.
3. A passive person or creature. *Rare.*

pas-siv′i-ty (pă-sĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *passivité*.] **1**. Passibility. *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being passive; passiveness; specif.: **a** State or quality of being the object of action or of being acted upon from without; also, an instance of it; a passive thing, quality, etc. **b** Submissiveness.

I am thrown into a state of humiliating *passivity*. *G. Eliot.*

c Inactivity; inertness; inertia. **d** *Chem.* Quality or condition of any substance which has no inclination to chemical activity; inactivity. **e** *Gram.* The construction or force of the passive voice. *Rare*

pass′-key′, *n.* A key for opening more locks than one; a master key; also, a private key; a latchkey.

pass′man (pås′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A male student who passes for a degree, without honors; — opposed to *honor man* and *classman*. *Eng. Univ.*

pas-som′e-ter (pă-sŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *passus* step + *-meter*.] An instrument shaped like a watch, to count the number of a person's steps. Cf. PEDOMETER.

pass′o′ver (pås′ō′vẽr), *n.* [*pass* + *over*.] **1**. **a** [*cap.*] An annual feast of the Jews, instituted (according to Ex. xii.) to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt when God, smiting the firstborn of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites which were marked with the blood of a lamb. It is celebrated on the evening of the 14th day of the month Nisan, and by extension includes the eight (formerly seven) days following, during which only unleavened bread may be eaten. In general the same ceremonies are observed now as anciently. **b** The sacrifice at the feast of the Passover; the paschal lamb. *Ex. xii.*

Christ our *passover* is sacrificed for us. *1 Cor. v. 7.*

2. A passing or going over, as to the next world. *Rare.*
3. A passing over or omitting; a thing to be passed over or skipped; an omission. *Scot.*

Passover bread *or* **cake**. A small round thin cake consisting of flour and water mixed and baked dry and hard, used by the Jews during the Passover.

pass′port (pås′pōrt), *n.* [F. *passeport*; *passer* to pass + *port* a port, harbor. See PASS; PORT a harbor.] **1**. Permission to enter or leave a port, or to pass into or through a country. *Obs.*
2. A letter or document by which such authorization is given. Hence, specif.:
3. A license to pass or take goods through a foreign state, usually over a specified route; — now usually called a *safe-conduct* (which see).
4. A document given by the competent officer of a state, permitting the person therein named to pass or travel from place to place, without molestation, by land or by water. The passport is now usually a formal document issued by a state officer to a citizen of the state, certifying his citizenship, authorizing him to leave the state of which he is a subject, and requesting protection for him abroad. This is presented to the government of a foreign state as an authentication of his identity and character, and is there given the force of a domestic passport by the act of the proper officer in putting a visé upon it.
5. Formerly, a permit to a pauper, soldier, or hospital inmate to travel to a certain place, and often to beg on the way. *Eng.*
6. A document granting permission to a vessel to enter or leave a port; now, usually, a document by which a state grants to a ship of her own marine permission to leave port, and requests the privilege of free entry and exit to and from the territorial waters of foreign states; a sea letter. In times of war between other states the passport may become a necessary guarantee of neutral character to protect the vessel from the belligerents. The passport usually contains the name and residence of the master and the name, description, and destination of the vessel.
7. Fig.: **a** A permission or authorization to pass or go about; *Obs.*, a departure. **b** Anything which secures admission or acceptance; a warrant or certificate which secures entrance, as some mental quality, a letter, etc.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace. *Dryden.*

c An authorization. *Obs.*

pass′port, *v. t.* To provide with a passport.

‖ **pas′sus** (păs′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -SUS, E. -SUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L., a step, a pace. See PACE.] **1**. Of a poem or story, a division or part; a canto; as, a *passus* of "Piers Plowman."
2. See MEASURE.

pass′word′ (pås′wûrd′), *n.* A word to be uttered by one before he is allowed to pass; watchword; counter-sign.

past (påst), *pret. & p. p.* of PASS, *v.* Hence: *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to a former time; neither present nor future; gone by; elapsed; just gone by or elapsed; just preceding; last; foregoing; ago; as, *past* troubles; *past* offenses; some years *past*; the *past* century; the year *past*.
2. *Gram.* Expressive of time gone by; as, the *past* tense.
3. Of the past month; ultimo; as, your letter of the 25th *past*. *Now Rare.*
4. In various societies, that has served as such at a former time; as, a *past* master or commander.

past master. **a** One who has held the office of worshipful master in a lodge of Freemasons, or of master in a guild, club, society, etc. **b** A proficient or thorough master; an adept. — **p. mistress**, a woman who is proficient or thorough in some particular respect; an adept. — **p. perfect**. = PLUPERFECT.

past, *n.* **1**. A former time or state; time gone by; a state of things gone by; that which was done or which occurred formerly. "The *past*, at least, is secure." *D. Webster.*

The present is only intelligible in the light of the *past*. *Trench.*

2. Past life, history, or course of action; esp., a past career unknown or kept secret; as, a man with a *past*.
3. *Gram.* The past tense.

past (påst), *adv.* **1**. By; beyond; as, he ran *past*.

The alarum of drums swept *past*. *Longfellow.*

2. Aside; away; by; up; as, to lay *past* "siller." *Scot. & Ir.*

past, *prep.* **1**. Beyond in time; after; beyond the age for or of; as, *past* the hour; *past* active exercise.

Is it not *past* two o'clock? *Shak.*

2. Beyond in position or place; farther than; to or on the farther side of; beyond the reach or influence of; out of the range, sphere, or scope of; beyond the possibility, power, or capacity of; incapable of. "Who being *past* feeling." *Eph. iv. 19.* "Galled *past* endurance." *Macaulay.*

Until we be *past* thy borders. *Num. xxi. 22.*

3. Beyond the bounds of; without. *Obs. or Archaic.*
4. Beyond in number, quantity, amount, or rank; above; exceeding; more than. *Obs. or R.*

Bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser.*

5. Beyond in degree or manner; above. *Now Rare.*

past himself, beside himself. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

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pas′sion-a-ble, *a.* [OF. *passionnable*.] Prone to passion. *Obs.*
pas′sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *passionarius*.] = PASSIONAL, *n.*, 1.
pas′sion-ate-ly, *adv.* of PASSIONATE.
pas′sion-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pas′sion-a-tive, *a.* Tending to impassionate. *Obs.*
‖ **pas′sio-na′to** (päs′syō-nä′tō), *a.* [It. See PASSIONATE.] *Music.* Expressing passion; passionate; — adverbially as a direction.
pas′sioned (păsh′ŭnd), *p. a.* **1**. Affected with passion; characterized by, or indicating, passion; passionate.
2. Affected with suffering or grief; sad; sorrowful. *Obs.*
pas′sion-ful, *a.* Full of passion; as: sorrowful, passionate, angry, or wrathful. *Rare.*
Passion oratorio. See PASSION MUSIC.
pas′sions, *n.* [Prob. for *patience*, orig. name of a dock. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. PATIENCE, 3 a.] The bistort. *Obs.* *Dial. Eng.*
Pas′sion-tide′, *n.* [See TIDE time.] The last two weeks of Lent.
pas′sion-wort′ (păsh′ŭn-wûrt′), *n.* The passion flower.
passioun. ÷ PASSION.
pas′sit. ÷ PAST, *p. a.*
passiun. ÷ PASSION.
pas′siv. Passive. *Ref. Sp.*
pas′sive-ly, *adv.* of PASSIVE.
pas′sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pass′less, *a.* **a** Impassable. **b** Having no pass or passport.
pass master. **1**. A passed master; also, in associations, a past master. *Obs.*
2. A poor-law officer whose duty was to pass vagrant or nonresident paupers on to their own parishes or unions.
passparole. ÷ PASSEPAROLE.
pass′-pen′ny, *n.* A coin put in a dead person's mouth, as by ancient Greeks to pay Charon.
pass′port-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pass shooting. The shooting of birds (esp. wild ducks) from a blind, when they pass over a particular course. *U. S.*
pass stroke. *Croquet.* A stroke in croqueting that sends the player's ball farther in the same direction than the other ball.
‖ **passt′-mir-nicht′** (päst′mēr-nĭKt′), *n.* [G. *passt mir nicht*, it does not suit me.] See TOURNEE.
pas′su-late (păs′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [It. *passula*, *passola*, raisins, dried grapes, dim. fr. (*uva*) *passa*, fr. L. *uva passa* raisin, *passus*, p. p. of *pandere* to spread out, as grapes, for drying in the sun.] To dry (grapes); to make raisins of (grapes).
pas′su-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of drying into or becoming raisins; — said of grapes.
pas′sum (păs′ŭm), *n.* [L.] Raisin wine. [*Eng.*]
pass warrant. = PASSPORT, 5.
pass′wom′an (pås′wŏom′ăn), *n.* A woman who passes an examination without honors. *Eng. Univ.*
pass′wort′, *n.* Palsywort. *Obs*
pas′sy-meas′ure (pås′ĭ-mĕzh′ŭr). ÷ PASSEMEASURE.
past. ÷ PASTE.
past. Passed. *Ref. Sp.*
pas′tance, *n.* [OF. *passetans*, F. *passe-temps*.] Pastime. *Obs.*
past′-due′, *a.* Overdue.

paste (pāst), *n.* [OF. *paste*, F. *pâte*, L. *pasta*, fr. Gr. πάστη barley broth; cf. παστά barley porridge, παστος sprinkled with salt, πάσσειν to sprinkle. Cf. PASTY, *n.*, PATTY.] **1**. *Cookery.* **a** Moistened flour kneaded into a soft mass; dough; esp., dough prepared with the addition of butter, lard, etc., for the crust of pies or the like. **b** A condiment prepared by cooking, pounding up, and seasoning some specified fish or crustacean; as, anchovy *paste*. **c** Short for ITALIAN PASTE.
2. A soft confection made of the inspissated juice of fruit, licorice, or the like, with sugar, etc.
3. *Angling.* Any of various soft or doughy mixtures or compositions used as baits. *Walton.*
4. A preparation of flour and water, starch and water, or the like, used as a cement for uniting paper or other substances, as in bookbinding, etc.; also, a similar preparation used in calico printing as a vehicle for mordant or color.
5. Any soft and plastic mixture or composition; specif.: **a** The moistened clay, etc., used in making pottery or porcelain; pâte. It is called *hard paste* or *soft paste* according to its consistence and its power of resisting heat. See PORCELAIN. **b** A soft viscid composition to be applied to the skin or taken internally as a cosmetic or medicine.
6. Fig.: Material; as, made of a different *paste* from them.
7. Strass, used in imitating precious stones; hence, an imitation gem made of this material. See STRASS.
8. *Min.* The mineral substance in which other minerals are embedded; groundmass (of a porphyry).
9. A kind of ornamental headdress (apparently with a pasteboard foundation) worn by women. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
paste, *v. t.*; PAST′ED (pās′tĕd; -tĭd; 151); PAST′ING (pās′tĭng). **1**. To unite with paste; to fasten or join by means of paste; to cause to adhere by or as by paste.
2. To cover by or as by pasting, as a wall with pictures.
3. To incorporate with a paste, as a color in dyeing; to apply paste to.
paste′board′ (-bōrd′; 201), *n.* **1**. A stiff material made by pasting several sheets of paper one upon another; hence, loosely, any kind of paper board, as that made by the union of thin layers of paper pulp or by pressing pulp into molds.
2. *Slang.* **a** A visiting card. **b** A playing card; also, playing cards collectively. **c** A railroad ticket.
3. *Cookery.* A board on which pastry dough is rolled; a molding board.
4. The board on which a paper hanger lays the paper to apply paste to it.
paste′board′, *a.* Of or made of pasteboard; hence, flimsy; unsubstantial; unreal; sham.

The *pasteboard* triumph and the cavalcade. *Goldsmith*

past′ed (pās′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1**. Fastened or covered with or as with paste.
2. *Elec.* Having the active material applied in a paste to the support; — said of certain storage batteries.
pas′tel (păs′tĕl), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *pastel*, dim. fr. *pasta* paste. See PASTE. The name was prob. first applied to a paste made from the plant in obtaining the dye.] Woad, either the dye or the plant.
pas′tel (păs′tĕl; păs-tĕl′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pastello*, dim. of It. & L. *pasta* paste. See PASTE.] **1**. A kind of paste composed of a color or colors ground and compounded with gum water, etc., used for making crayons; also, a crayon, or crayons in general, of this material.

Pastel colors are generally made with a basis of purified chalk or pipe clay mingled with the usual pigments in powder. . . . cohesion being secured by . . starch paste or gum tragacanth. *A. H. Church.*

2. A drawing in pastel; also, the process or art of drawing with pastels.
3. A literary study or sketch of a light and brief character, dealing rather cursorily with an unimportant topic.
4. Any of various soft or subdued shades in dress goods, ribbons, etc.; — often used attributively; as, *pastel* blue.
pas′tel-ist, pas′tel-list (păs′tĕl-ĭst; păs-tĕl′ĭst), *n.* A maker of pastel drawings.
past′er (pās′tĕr), *n.* **1**. One who pastes.
2. A slip of paper with a gummed back, to be pasted on or over something, esp. one bearing the name of a candidate and intended to be pasted as a substitute by a voter over the name of another candidate on a printed ballot.
pas′tern (păs′tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *pasturon*, F. *paturon*, in sense 2, fr. OF. *pasture* a tether, for beasts while pasturing; prop., a pasturing. See PASTURE.] **1**. A shackle fastened to the foot of a horse or other animal at grass to prevent its getting away, or of an unruly horse to check or prevent its movements; a tether; a hopple. *Obs.*
2. That part of the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin joint; — loosely applied to that region of the leg of other animals, as dogs. See HORSE, *Illust.* The upper bone, or phalanx, of the foot is called the **great pastern bone**; the second, the **small pastern bone**. The joint between the two is the **pastern joint**.
Pas-teur′i-an (pås-tûr′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pasteur.
Pas-teur′ism (pås-tûr′ĭz′m; pås′tẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [After Louis *Pasteur*, French scientist.] **1**. A method of treatment, devised by Pasteur, for preventing certain diseases, as hydrophobia, by successive inoculations with an attenuated virus of gradually increasing strength.
2. Pasteurization.
Pas′teur-i-za′tion (pås′tẽr-ĭ-zā′shŭn; pås-tûr′-; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* A process devised by Pasteur for preventing or checking fermentation in fluids, such as wines, milk, etc., by exposure to a temperature of 55°–70° C. (131°–158° F.). While this treatment does not destroy spores, it avoids the injurious effects that might accompany complete sterilization.
Pas′teur-ize (pås′tẽr-īz; pås-tûr′-; 277), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng; -īz-ĭng). **1**. To subject to Pasteurization.
2. To treat by Pasteurism.
Pas′teur-iz′er (-īz′ẽr; -īz-ẽr), *n.* One that Pasteurizes, specif. an apparatus for heating and agitating, fluid.
Pas′teur's′ flu′id (pås′tûrz′). *Biol.* An artificial nutrient fluid invented by Pasteur for the study of alcoholic fermentation, but used also for the cultivation of bacteria and other organisms. It contains all the elements of protoplasm, and was originally made of the ash of yeast, some ammonia compound, sugar, and water.
‖ **pas-tic′cio** (päs-tēt′chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CI (-chē). [It., fr. *pasta*. See PASTE.] A medley; a patchwork; a jumble; a hodgepodge; an olio; specif.: **a** A musical composition or literary production, as an opera or play, made up of selections from, or parts of, different works; a potpourri. **b** *Fine Arts.* A work of art imitating directly, or copied with modification from, the work of another artist or other artists, or work in another branch of art.
pas′til (păs′tĭl) } *n.* [F. *pastille*, L. *pastillus* a little
pas-tille′ (păs-tēl′) } loaf, a lozenge, dim. of *pastus* food. See PASTURE.] **1**. A small cone or mass made of a paste of gum, benzoin, cinnamon, and other aromatics, used for fumigating or scenting the air of a room.
2. An aromatic or medicated lozenge; a troche.
3. Var. of PASTEL, a crayon.
pas′til, pas-tille′, *v. t.*; PAS′TILED (păs′tĭld) or PAS-TILLED′ (păs-tēld′); PAS′TIL-ING (păs′tĭ-lĭng) or PAS-TIL′LING (păs-tĕl′ĭng). To fumigate or scent with pastils.
pas′time′ (pås′tīm′), *n.* [*pass* + *time*: cf. F. *passe-temps.*] **1**. That which amuses, and serves to make time pass agreeably; sport; amusement; diversion; recreation.
2. A passing of time; an interval; a period. *Obs.*
Syn. — Entertainment, amusement, sport, play.
Pas′ti-na′ca (păs′tĭ-nā′kȧ), *n.* [L., parsnip, carrot. Cf. PARSNIP.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World apiaceous plants, distinguished from *Peucedanum* by the absence of involucres and involucels. *P. sativa* is the parsnip.
pas′tor (pås′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *pastour*, OF. *pastor*, F. *pasteur*, L. *pastor*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed. Cf. PABULUM, PASTURE, FOOD.] **1**. A shepherd; one who has the care of flocks and herds. *Now Rare.*

The Arab is a nomad *pastor* on the steppe lands. *A. H. Keane.*

2. A guardian or keeper, esp. of souls; a spiritual overseer, as a priest; specif., the minister of a church and parish.
3. *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] The genus containing the rose-colored starling, also [*l. c.*] a vernacular or book name of that bird.
pas′tor-al (pås′tŏr-ăl), *a.* [L. *pastoralis*: cf. F. *pastoral*. See PASTOR.] **1**. Of or pertaining to shepherds; of the nature of a shepherd; hence, relating to rural life and scenes; as, a *pastoral* life. Also, portraying or expressive of the life of shepherds; as, *pastoral* poetry, music, etc.
2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* duties; a *pastoral* letter.
Syn. — See RURAL.
pastoral Epistles, the Epistles to Timothy and Titus in the New Testament; — so called as dealing largely with pastoral work. — **p. staff**, *Eccl.*, a staff, usually of the form of a shepherd's crook, borne as an official emblem by a bishop, abbot, abbess, or other prelate; a crosier (which see). — **p. theology**, theology treating of the duties of pastors.
pas′tor-al, *n.* **1**. A shepherd or herdsman. *Obs. & R.*
2. *pl.* Pastoral sports. *Obs. & R.*
3. A poem, drama, romance, etc., describing the life and manners of shepherds or, by extension, country and outdoor life of any kind; a poem in which the speakers assume the character of shepherds, etc.; a bucolic; also, pastoral poetry, drama, etc., as a literary form or style.
4. A pastoral or rural picture or scene.
5. *Music.* = PASTORALE, 1.
6. *Eccl.* **a** A book or treatise on the duties of pastors. **b** A letter of a pastor to his charge; specif., a letter addressed by a bishop to his diocese; also, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, a letter of the House of Bishops to be read in each parish. **c** A pastoral staff.
7. *Bib. pl.* The pastoral Epistles.
‖ **pas′to-ra′le** (päs′tō-rä′lā), *n.*; *pl.* It. -RALI (-lē), E. -RALES (-lāz). [It.] **1**. *Music.* **a** A lyric cantata relating to rural life. **b** An instrumental piece of idyllic or rustic simplicity and sentiment, sometimes suggestive of rural sounds, specif. one in triple time, often with a drone bass.
2. = PASTOURELLE.
pas′tor-al-ist (pås′tŏr-ăl-ĭst), *n.* [See PASTORAL, *a.*] **1**. A composer of pastorals.
2. A breeder and pasturer of sheep or cattle; a shepherd; specif., *Australia*, a sheep farmer; a squatter (which see).
pas′tor-ate (-āt), *n.* Office, state, jurisdiction, or tenure of office of a pastor; also, a body of pastors; pastors collectively.
pas′tor-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, a pastor.
pas′try (pās′trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [See PASTE.] **1**. Articles of food made of paste, or having a crust made of paste, as pies, tarts, etc.
2. A place where pastry is made. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. Art or occupation of a pastry cook. *Obs.*
pastry cook. One whose occupation is to make pastry, esp., in England, for public sale. Hence, **pastry cookery**.
pas′tur-a-ble (pås′tūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for, or affording, pasture. — **pas′tur-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
pas′tur-age (-āj), *n.* [OF. *pasturage*, F. *pâturage*. See PASTURE.] **1**. A pasturing; the feeding or grazing of cattle.
2. Grazing ground; grass land used for pasturing; pasture.
3. The right of pasturing cattle. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
pas′ture (pås′tūr), *n.* [OF. *pasture*, F. *pâture*, L. *pastura*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed. See PASTOR.] **1**. Act of feeding; specif., pasturage. *Rare.*
2. Food; nourishment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. Grass growing for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing; pasturage.
4. Grass land for cattle; pasturage.

He maketh me to lie down in green *pastures*. *Ps.* xxiii. 2.

pas′ture, *v. i.*; PAS′TURED (-tūrd); PAS′TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1**. To feed or eat; — said of animals. *Obs.*
2. Specif., to feed on growing grass; to graze.
pas′ture, *v. t.* [OF. *pasturer.*] **1**. To feed. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: To feed on growing grass; to put out to pasture; to supply growing grass as food for; to put sheep or cattle to graze on; to graze; as, the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen; the land will *pasture* forty cows.
2. To eat in grazing; to graze; as, a field *pastured* bare.
pasture thistle. An American thistle (*Carduus odoratus*), with large heads of purple flowers.
past′y (pās′tĭ), *a.* Like paste, as in color, softness, stickiness. "A *pasty* complexion." *G. Eliot*
past′y, *n.*; *pl.* PASTIES (-tĭz). [OF. *pasté*, F. *pâté*; cf. also OF. *pastée* paste, pasty matter. See PASTE; cf. PATTY.] A pie consisting usually of meat wholly surrounded with a crust made of a sheet of paste, and often baked without a dish; a meat pie. "Apple *pasties.*" *Dickens.*

A large *pasty* baked in a pewter platter. *Scott.*

pat (păt), *v. t.*; PAT′TED; PAT′TING. **1**. To hit with a flat or blunt implement; to impel; throw. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To strike, esp. gently, with a flat surface, with the fingers or hand (as by way of caressing or approval), with the foot, or the like; to stroke lightly; to tap; as, to *pat* a dog.

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*

3. To flatten, smooth, caress, express approval of, etc., by striking gently with a flat surface.
4. To strike or beat with light steps producing pats; — said of feet.
pat, *v. i.* **1**. To strike or beat gently; to tap.
2. To walk or run lightly, producing pats.

In summer she *patted* away to school. *Hamlin Garland*

pat, *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] **1**. A blow with the hand or a flat or blunt instrument. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A light blow or stroke, as with a flat surface, with the fingers or hand, esp. as a caress or token of approval, or with a foot; a tap; as, a *pat* on the back.
3. A small mass, as of butter, shaped by pats; that which has the shape, size, or appearance of such a mass.

It looked like a tessellated work of *pats* of butter. *Dickens.*

4. The sound of a pat or tap; as, the *pat* of bare feet; hence, rarely, rate of walking or running; pace.
5. [F. *patte.*] A foot, as of a dog. Cf. PAD. *Slang.*
pat, *a.* [Prob. fr. *pat*, v. See PAT, *v.* & *n.*] That hits the object or mark or suits the purpose or occasion; exactly suitable; fit; apt; pertinent; opportune; timely; as, a *pat* arrival. "*Pat* allusion." *Barrow.*
pat hand, *Poker*, a hand so satisfactory that its holder does not care to exercise the privilege of discarding and drawing cards. Cf. *to stand pat*, under STAND, *v.*
pat, *adv.* In a manner that hits the object or aim or that suits the purpose or occasion; aptly; opportunely; readily.

I foresaw then 't would come in *pat* hereafter. *Sterne.*

pa-ta′gi-um (pȧ-tā′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* PATAGIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L., a gold edging or border.] *Zoöl.* **a** A wing mem-

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paste. † PAST, PASTY. [*Slang.*
paste, *n.* & *v. t.* Punch; strike.
paste′board′y, *a.* Unsubstantial; flimsy. *Nonce Word.*
paste′-down′, *n.* *Bookbinding.* A blank leaf pasted against the inside of the cover.
pastee. † PASTY.
paste eel. A vinegar eel.
paste fitter, or **paste′fit′ter**, *n.* *Shoemaking.* A workman who pastes uppers together for the machine.
pastelar, **pasteler**. † PASTLER.
pas′tel-ing, **pas′tel-ling**, *vb. n.* Pastel drawing.
paste′meat′, *n.* Pastry. *Obs.*
pas′teque′ (*as F.* pås′tĕk′), *n.* [F. *pastèque*, ultimately fr. Ar. *biṭṭīkhah.*] Watermelon. *Obs.*
pas′ter. † PASTURE.
pas′ter-er, *n.* [See PASTRY.] A pastry cook. *Obs.*
pasterie. † PASTRY.
pas′terned (păs′tẽrnd), *a.* Having (such) a pastern or pasterns; — used in combination.
pasteth, *n.* Pasty. *Obs.*
Pas′teur′ (pås′tûr′), *v. t.* = PASTEURIZE, 1.
paste wife. A woman who made and sold the headdresses called pastes, etc. *Obs.*
past′ey. † PASTY. [Pasticcio.
‖ **pas′tiche′** (pås′tēsh′), *n.* [F.]
pas-tille′. Var. of PASTIL.
pas′time′, *v. i.* To pass one's time as in pastimes. *Obs.*
pas′time′, *v. t.* **1**. To amuse; to divert. *Obs.*
2. To amuse or entertain one's self with. *Nonce Use.*
pas′tim′er, *n.* One engaged in pastimes. *Obs.*
pas′ti-na′ceous, *a.* Resembling the parsnip. *Obs. & R.* [*Obs.*
pas′ti-nate, *a.* Dug; — of land.
pas′ti-nate, *v. t.* [L. *pastinatus*, p. p. of *pastinare* to dig.] To dig. *Obs.* — **pas′ti-na′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
pas′tine, *n.* [L. *pastinum.*] Ground dug for planting. *Obs.* — *v. t.* [L. *pastinare.*] To pastinate, or plant in pastinated land. *Obs.* [-NESS.
past′i-ness (pās′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
past′ing (pās′tĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PASTE, *v.* Hence: *n.* *Paper Trade.* One of the white or colored printings for lining or covering boxes, boards, etc.; also, any good paper for pasting on superior cardboard.
pas′ti-sar, *n.* [OF. *pasticier*, F. *pâtissier*. Cf. PASTE, *n.*] A maker of meat pies. *Obs.*
pas′tler, *n.* [OF. *pastellier.*] A pastry cook. *Obs.* [elderly.
past meridian. Past the prime;
past′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pas′to-phor (păs′tō-fŏr), **pas-toph′o-rus** (păs-tŏf′ō-rŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* PASTOPHORI (păs-tŏf′ō-rī). [L. *pastophorus*, Gr. παστοφόρος; παστός shrine + φορός bearing.] *Antiq.* A priest of a class, as in Egypt, that carried the shrines of the gods.
pastophorall, *a.* [OIt. *pastophore*, fem. pl. See PASTOPHOR.] Bearing shrines. *Obs.*
pas′to-pho′ri-um (păs′tō-fō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), **pas′to-pho′ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L. *pastophorium*, fr. Gr. παστοφόριον.] **a** *Antiq.* A cell or apartment in or near a temple appropriated to the pastophori. **b** In ancient, and still in Greek, churches, either of the two apartments at the sides of the bema.
pas′tor, *v. t.* **1**. To tend (beasts) as a shepherd; to shepherd. *Obs.*
2. To serve as pastor to.
pas′tor, *v. i.* To be a pastor; to act as pastor. *Rare or Local.*
pas-to′ra, *n.* [Sp. or It.] A shepherdess. *Obs.*
pas′tor-a-ble. † PASTURABLE.
pas′tor-age, *n.* *Rare.* **1**. A pastorate. *Obs.*
2. A pastor's house; parsonage.
pas′tor-age. † PASTURAGE.
pas′to-ra′gious, *a.* Affording, or given over to, pasture. *Obs.*
pas′tor-al (pås′tŏr-ăl), *v. i.* To act the shepherd or shepherdess; — with *it*. [-ISM.
pas′tor-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See
pas′tor-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pastoral quality; something pastoral, as an expression.
pas′tor-al-ize, *v. t.* **1**. To render pastoral, or rural
2. To put into a pastoral, or into the pastoral, form; to celebrate in a pastoral.
3. To take pastoral charge of.
pastorall. † PASTURAL. [AL.
pas′tor-al-ly, *adv.* of PASTOR-
pas′tor-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
past′-or′di-nar (păst′ôrd′nȧr), *a.* Extraordinary; exceptional. *Scot.*
pastorelle, *n.* [OF. *pastorel*, dim. of *pastor* shepherd, F. *pasteur.*] A herdsman. *Obs.*
Pas′to-rels′ (pås′tō-rĕlz′), *n. pl.* = PASTOUREAUX.
pas′tor-ess, *n.* A female pastor.
pas′tor-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pas-tor′i-cal, *a.* Pastoral. *Obs.*
pas′tor-ist, *n.* A player in pastorals. *Obs*
‖ **pas′to-ri′ta** (päs′tō-rē′tä), *n.* *Music.* **a** A shepherd's pipe. **b** An organ stop of a similar quality.
pas′to-ri′tial (pås′tō-rĭsh′ăl), *a.* Also **pas′to-ri′tious** (-ŭs). [L. *pastoricius.*] Pastoral. *Obs.*
pas′tor-ize, *v. t.* To supply with a pastor or pastors.
pas′tor-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pas′tor-ling, *n.* See -LING.
pas′torn. † PASTERN.
pas′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pas-tose′ (păs-tōs′; păs′tōs), *a.* [It. *pastoso* doughy, fr. *pasta* dough.] *Paint.* Charged with paint. — **pas-tos′i-ty** (păs-tŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [PASTURE.
pastour. † PASTERN, PASTOR,
‖ **Pas′tou′reaux′** (päs′tōō′rō′), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -REAU (-rō′). [F.] *F. Hist.* Bands of shepherds and other peasants who, in the 13th and 14th centuries, rose against their lords and pretended to make a crusade. There were three separate outbreaks (1214, 1251, and 1320) attended with great violence and pillage.
‖ **pas′tou′relle′** (-rĕl′), *n.* [F.] *Dancing.* The fourth figure in the quadrille.
pas′tron. † PASTERN.
pas′try-man (pās′trĭ-măn), *n.* A pastry cook.
pastural. † PASTORAL
pas′tur-al (pås′tūr-ăl), *n.* [L. *pastura* pasture + *-al.*] Pasture. *Obs.* *Scot.* — *a.* Of or pert. to pasture or pastures.
pas′ture. † PASTOR.
pas′ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pas′tur-er (-tūr-ẽr), *n.* One who pastures; a grazier or herdsman.
pasuolan, **pasvolant**. † PASSEVOLANT.
pat. † PATE, PATTE.
pat (pȧt). Scot. var. of POT.
pat (pȧt). Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of PUT.
pat (pät), *n.* [Bengali & Hind. *pāt* leaf; appearing in Bengali compound names of various species of *Corchorus*, from which jute is made.] Jute. *India.*
Pat (păt), *n.* [Abbr. of the Christian name *Patrick.*] An Irishman; — a nickname.
Pat. *Abbr.* Patrick.
Pata. *Abbr.* Patagonia.
pa-ta′ca (pä-tä′kä), *n.* [Sp. *pataca*, or Pg. *pataca*, *patacao.*] The Spanish dollar, or a similar coin of Portugal (in Brazil, a silver 320-rei piece). See DOLLAR, 2. *Obs. or R.*
pat′-a-cake′, *n.* A kind of nursery game; — so called from the opening words of a nursery rime said or chanted when playing the game.
‖ **pa′tache′** (*F.* pȧ′tȧsh′; *Sp.* pä-tä′chā), *n.* [F. & Sp. *patache*; cf. Pg. *patacho.*] *Naut.* A tender to a fleet, formerly used for conveying men, orders, or treasure. *Obs. or Hist.*
‖ **pa′ta-cón′** (pä′tä-kōn′), *n.*; *Sp. pl.* -CONES (-kō′nās). [Sp.] = PATACA.
pat′a-coon′ (păt′ȧ-kōōn′), *n.* Obs. Anglicization of PATACÓN.
‖ **pa-ta′dion** (pä-tä′dyōn), *n.* [Prob. Visayan.] A kind of sarong worn by women in the Visayas and southern Philippines.
pa-ta′gi-al (pȧ-tā′jĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a patagium.
pa-ta′gi-ate (-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having a patagium. **b** Patagial.
Pat′a-gon, *n.* [Sp. *Patagón*, fr. *pata* animal's foot; — fr. their large feet.] A Patagonian. *Obs.*

brane, as of a bat; specif.: (1) The fold of skin connecting the fore and hind limbs of certain arboreal animals (as flying squirrels and flying lizards) and serving to sustain them in making long leaps. (2) The fold of skin in front of the humeral and radio-ulnar parts of a bird's wing. **b** (1) One of a pair of small processes on the back of the prothorax of most Lepidoptera. (2) = TEGULA **a**.

Pat′a-go′ni-an (păt′ȧ-gō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia; also, *Obs.*, gigantic; huge. — *n.* A native of Patagonia; esp., one of the aboriginal Indian stock of Patagonia (see TEHUELCHE), considered by many to be the tallest known race; hence, *Obs.*, a giant; a huge specimen.

Patagonian subregion. *Zoögeog.* = CHILEAN SUBREGION.

pa-ta′o (pä-tä′ō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A common West Indian mojarra (*Gerres brasilianus*).

Pat′a-rin (păt′ȧ-rĭn), **Pat′a-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* [LL. *Patarini, Patareni*, apparently from *Pataria* or Contrada de' *Pattari*, a quarter of Milan, frequented by ragmen and second-hand dealers.] **a** One of certain Manichean emigrants from Bulgaria, who settled in the Pataria quarter of Milan. **b** A member of an association formed at Milan in the 11th century to combat the concubinage of ecclesiastics. Hence, later, one opposed to the marriage of priests. **c** A Waldensian, or one of various Cathari, as the Bogomiles, Albigenses, etc.; — a name said to have been assumed by them as aiming at reforming the clergy. **d** A heretic.

pa-tas′ (pȧ-täs′; pȧ′tä′), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name: cf. F. *patas*.] A reddish colored West African long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus patas*).

pat′a-vin′i-ty (păt′ȧ-vĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *patavinitas*, fr. *Patavium*.] The dialectal peculiarities or mode of speaking of the inhabitants of Patavium, now Padua, as seen in Livy, who was censured for it by Pollio; hence, provincialism in diction; the use of local or provincial words; also, a provincial word, pronunciation, or expression.

patch (păch), *n.* [Perh. the same word as *patch* a piece of cloth, a fool or jester having *patched* or *patch*work garments.] A fool, orig. a domestic fool or jester; a clown; ninny; dolt. *Obs., exc. Colloq. & Dial.*, of a cross person, esp. a child. "Thou scurvy *patch*." *Shak.*

patch, *n.* [ME. *pacche*; of uncert. origin.] **1.** A piece of cloth, or other suitable material, sewed or otherwise fixed on a garment to repair or strengthen it, esp. on an old garment to cover a hole.

Patches set upon a little breach. *Shak.*

2. Hence: A small piece of anything used to repair a breach or to strengthen; as, a *patch* on a kettle, a roof.
3. A piece of court plaster, etc., applied to a wound.
4. A small piece of black silk or court plaster stuck on the face, or neck, to hide a defect, or to heighten beauty.

Your black *patches* you wear variously. *J. Fletcher.*

5. A shield of cloth, etc., worn over an injured eye.
6. An ornament, badge, or the like, consisting of a piece of cloth sewed on a garment.
7. In various transferred senses: **a** A part of different color or character from the main part or ground; a large spot; a blotch. **b** A small piece of ground or of something on it, esp. when differentiated in appearance or character; a tract; plot; as, scattered *patches* of trees or wheat.

Employed about this *patch* of ground. *Bunyan.*

c A rounded or polygonal area of floating ice cakes. **d** Any of a number of pieces of cloth sewed together to form patchwork or to ornament clothing. **e** A small piece; a scrap. "A king of shreds and *patches*." *Shak.* **f** *Gun.* A piece of greased cloth or leather used as wrapping for a rifle ball, to make it fit the bore. *Obs. or Hist* **g** *Mil.* A lug or block under the front sight of a gun to compensate for the difference between the semidiameters at the muzzle and at the breech. **h** *Print.* A piece for use in mending; as: (1) A new electrotype to be soldered in in place of a part cut from a plate. (2) A solid overlay.

not a patch on, not to be compared with. *Colloq.*

patch, *v. t.*; PATCHED (păcht); PATCH′ING. **1.** To provide with a patch or patches; to put a patch on; hence: to mend, repair, strengthen, adorn, diversify, etc., with or as with a patch or patches; to form a patch in; often, esp. with *up*, to repair clumsily or imperfectly; as, to *patch* a coat.

Patch grief with proverbs. *Shak.*

2. To make of pieces or patches joined together, as by sewing; to arrange or put together in a hasty or insecure manner; to piece; — often with *up* or *together*; as, to *patch* up a truce. "If you 'll *patch* a quarrel." *Shak.*

patch, *v. i.* **1.** To take on the appearance of being patched; to become covered with patches.
2. To put on or wear patches for ornament.

to patch off, to come off in patches or small pieces. *Rare.*

patch bolt. *Mech.* A form of bolt, used in patching ironwork, having a countersunk head with a square knob. When the bolt is screwed home the knob is cut off.

patch′er-y (păch′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of patching; clumsy or hasty repairing; botchery; a patchwork.
2. A place where patching is done. *Colloq.*

pa-tchou′li } (pȧ-chōō′lĭ; păch′ōō-lĭ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F.
pa-tchou′ly } *patchouli*; of East Indian origin; cf. Tamil *pachai* green, *ilai* leaf.] **1.** An East Indian shrubby mint (*Pogostemon heyneanus*) yielding a fragrant essential oil.
2. The perfume made from this plant.

patch′work′ (păch′wûrk′), *n.* Work composed of pieces sewed together, esp. pieces of various colors and figures; hence, anything consisting of pieces put together or having the appearance of such a composition; esp., anything consisting of incongruous or ill-adapted pieces put together; something that is irregularly or clumsily composed; a thing patched up; a jumble; a hodgepodge. *Swift.*

patch′y (-ĭ), *a.* Covered with, or diversified with, patches; consisting of patches; resembling patchwork.

pate (pāt), *n.* [ME. *pate*; of unknown origin.] **1.** The head of a person; the top, or crown, of the head; the head as containing the brain; hence, brain or brains; — now generally used in contempt or ridicule.

His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own *pate*. *Ps. vii. 16.*
Fat paunches have lean *pates*. *Shak.*

2. The skin of a calf's head.

‖ **pâte** (pät), *n.* [F. Cf. PASTE.] Paste; specif., *Ceramics*, the paste or plastic material for pottery or porcelain.

pâte′ d'I′ta′lie′ (dē′tá′lē′) [F.], Italian paste. — **p. dure′** (dür′) [F.], hard paste. See PORCELAIN. — **p. sur pâte′** (sür pät′) [F., lit., paste upon paste], decoration or work made by means of white enamel applied in low relief, usually so that a darker background appears through the white relief which shows a purer white as it grows thicker. — **p. ten′dre** (tän′dr′) [F.], soft paste. See PORCELAIN.

‖ **pâ′té′** (pä′tā′), *n.* [F. *pâté*. See PASTY, *n.*] **1.** A pie; a patty; a pasty.
2. *Fort.* A kind of platform with a parapet, usually of an oval form, and generally erected in marshy grounds to cover a gate of a fortified place. *Obs. or R.*

pâ′té de foie′ gras′ (dē fwä′ grä′) [F.], patty of fattened liver, usually goose liver.

pat′ed (pāt′ĕd), *a.* Having a pate; — used only in combination; as, hard-*pated*.

pa-tel′la (pȧ-tĕl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., a small pan, the kneepan, dim. of *patina, patena*, a pan, dish.] **1.** *Archæol.* A small dish, pan, or vase.
2. *Anat.* A thick, flat, triangular, movable bone, forming the anterior point of the knee; the kneepan or kneecap. It is usually regarded as a sesamoid bone, being developed in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor, and in structure similar to other sesamoid bones. It protects the front of the joint and increases the leverage of the quadriceps extensor.
3. *Zoöl.* **a** The fourth segment in the leg of an arachnid. **b** [*cap.*] The genus containing the typical limpets, as the common European limpet (*P. vulgata*).
4. *Bot.* In lichenology, a rounded apothecium with a distinct marginal rim.

pa-tel′lar (-ȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the patella, or kneepan. — **patellar ligament**, that part of the extensor tendon which extends from the patella to the tibia. — **p. reflex.** See KNEE JERK.

pa-tel′late (pȧ-tĕl′āt; păt′ĕ-lāt), *a.* Having a patella or patellula; patelliform.

pa-tel′li-form (pȧ-tĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*patella* + *-form*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Shaped like a limpet shell.
2. *Bot.* Disk-shaped with a narrow rim.

pat′en (păt′ĕn), *n.* [LL. *patina, patena*, fr. L. *patina* a pan; cf. L. *patere* to be open, E. *patent*, and Gr. πατανη a kind of flat dish: cf. F. *patène*. Cf. PATINA.] **1.** A shallow vessel or dish; a plate. *Archaic or Hist.*
2. *Eccl.* The plate, often of precious metal, on which the bread is consecrated and from which it is given in the Communion, or on which the Host is placed during the Mass. It is often so formed as to fit the chalice, or cup, as a cover.
3. A thin metal plate or disk, or something resembling or suggesting one.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold. *Shak.*

pa′ten-cy (pā′tĕn-sĭ; păt′-; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* [See PATENT.] **1.** State of being patent, or evident; manifestness.
2. State of being open or unobstructed.

pat′ent (păt′ĕnt *or, esp. in senses* 4-6, pā′tĕnt; 277: *see note below*), *a.* [L. *patens, -entis*, p. pr. of *patere* to be open: sense 1 is fr. F. *patent*. Cf. FATHOM.] **1.** Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right, privilege, etc.; as, letters *patent*. See *letters patent*, under 2d LETTER. Cf. CLOSE, *a.*, 2.
2. Conferred or appointed by letters patent; endowed with a right or privilege by letters patent.
3. Appropriated or protected by letters patent; secured by letters patent to the exclusive possession and control, as for manufacture, of some person or party, patented; as, a *patent* right; *patent* medicines.

Madder. . . . in King Charles the First's time, was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

4. (*pron.* pā′tĕnt *or* păt′ĕnt; *see note below*) Open; not closed, shut, or shut in; affording unobstructed passage; hence, evident; unconcealed; manifest; specif., *Bot. & Zoöl.*, patulous; spreading.

He had received instructions, both *patent* and secret. *Motley.*

5. *Her.* With expanded ends, applied to the pattée. *Obs.*
6. (*pron. as* 4) Open or accessible to public use; public.
7. (*pron.* păt′ĕnt *or* pā′tĕnt) *Milling.* Of a certain grade of excellence, — applied to the higher grades of flour in the United States, as first *patent*, second *patent*. See FLOUR.

Syn. — See MANIFEST.

☞ In senses 1-3, with their derivatives and the noun and verb corresponding to them, păt′ĕnt decidedly prevails in American use, while pā′tĕnt, preferred by the Oxf. E. D., is common in British use, although păt′ĕnt is also used, esp. officially; in sense 4 pā′tĕnt prevails in both American and British use, but păt′ĕnt is common in the U. S. in this sense also.

patent alum. = CONCENTRATED ALUM. — **p. ambiguity.** *Law*, an ambiguity in a document arising from the words themselves; — opposed to *latent ambiguity*. — **p. ax** *or* **axe.** = BUSHHAMMER, *n.* — **p. block.** *Naut.*, any block that has ball, or roller, bearings. — **p. flour.** See FLOUR. — **p. green**, a kind of green copper pigment resembling Scheele's green. — **p. hammer.** = BUSHHAMMER, *n.* — **p. insides** *or* **outsides**, newspaper sheets printed on one side with miscellaneous matter, and sold to small newspaper publishers who fill the blank pages. — **p. leather**, a kind of leather, used for boots, shoes, harness work, etc., having a hard, smooth, glossy, usually black, surface, and made by treating the dry, softened, inside or grain splits of various skins with successive coats of oil varnish, baking after each application, and finally polishing with a wet and then a dry brush. — **p. light**, a device for transmitting light to cellars and vaults, the glass being secured in metal frames with several small openings, and often shaped so as to increase by refraction the amount of admitted light. — **p. log.** See LOG, *n.*, 6. — **p. peg**, a peg for a stringed instrument, as a banjo, having an internal friction device to prevent slipping when the desired tension on the string is attained by turning the head of the peg. — **p. right**, a right granted by letters patent, esp. the exclusive right to an invention and the control of its manufacture. — **p. slip**, a massive cradle-shaped trolley device on rails running out into the water, on which a ship can be received and secured and pulled on to the beach for repairs as in a dry dock. — **p. space**, *Printing*, a space midway in width between a 3-em space and an en quadrat. — **p. yellow**, an oxychloride of lead used as a yellow pigment.

pat′ent (păt′ĕnt; pā′tĕnt; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* [Cf. F. *patente*, OF. also *patent*. See PATENT, *a.*] **1.** A letter patent, or letters patent; an official document, esp. one issued by a sovereign power, conferring a right or privilege on some person or party.
2. *Obs.* Specif.: **a** A license from the Pope; indulgence. **b** Any official certificate or license, as a health certificate.
3. A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to make, use, and vend his invention; also, the monopoly or right so granted. Patent rights rest entirely upon statute, the basis of the present British system having been established by statute in 1852, but procedure is now regulated by acts of 1883, 1885, 1886, 1888, and 1902; and that of the United States by act of July 8, 1870. The invention to be patentable must be both new and useful. The period for which the patent is granted is 14 years under British law, 17 years under that of the United States. In the United States designs may be patented for 3, 5, 7, or 14 years; under British law designs are copyrightable for a period of 5 years.
4. The subject matter protected by a patent; also, a commodity whose manufacture and sale is protected by patent.
5. An instrument making a conveyance or grant of public lands; also, the land or territory so conveyed.
6. Hence, a right, privilege, license, sign, or token of the nature of a patent. "Give her *patent* to offend." *Shak.*

pat′ent (păt′ĕnt; pā′tĕnt; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *v. t.*; -ENT-ED; -ENT-ING. **1.** To grant by patent; also, to grant to by patent.

Many . . . act as brokers without being *patented*, but no contract made by them is admitted in a court of law. *McCulloch.*

2. To obtain or secure by patent; esp., to secure by letters patent exclusive right to make, use, and vend (an invention).

pat′ent-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *a.* Suitable to be patented; capable of being patented. — **pat′ent-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

‖ **pa′tente′** (pȧ′tänt′), *n.* [F.] The trade tax imposed on all business and professional men in France. The payment of this business tax entitles the citizen to a vote for members of the chamber of commerce and to carry on business on the floor of the bourse.

pat′ent-ee′ (păt′ĕn-tē′; pā′tĕn-tē′; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent.

patent office. A government office to examine claims to patents and to grant patents.

pat′en-tor (păt′ĕn-tẽr; pā′tĕn-; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* [*patent* + *-or*.] **1.** One who grants a patent.
2. Erroneous for PATENTEE.

patent rolls. The parchment rolls in which letters patent are recorded. *Eng.*

pat′er-a (păt′ẽr-ȧ), *n.*; L. *pl.* -ERÆ (-ē). [L., fr. *patere* to lie open.] **1.** A saucerlike vessel or dish of earthenware or metal used by the ancient Romans for drinking and libations at sacrifices.
2. *Arch., Furniture, etc.* A circular ornament, resembling a shallow dish, often used in decorative work, esp. bas-relief.

Pa′te-ra proc′ess (pä′tĕ-rä). [After Adolf von *Patera*, the inventor of the process.] *Metal.* Extraction of silver from its ores by roasting them with salt, leaching out the silver chloride with a solution of sodium thiosulphate, and precipitating the silver as sulphide by means of sodium sulphide.

pa′ter-fa-mil′i-as (pā′tẽr-fȧ-mĭl′ĭ-ăs), *n.*; *pl.* PATRES-FAMILIAS (pā′trēz-). [L.; *pater* father + *familias*, gen. of *familia* family.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The head of a family or household; one having potestas over any one; in a larger sense, any one who is sui juris, that is, his own master. The paterfamilias was the high priest of his family, and had the patria potestas over its members. See PATRIA POTESTAS.
2. The father of a family; the male head of a household.

pa-ter′nal (pȧ-tûr′năl), *a.* [L. *paternus*, fr. *pater* a father:

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pat′all. ☩ PATEL. *India.*

pa′ta-ka (pä′tä-kä), *n.* [Maori.] A storehouse raised above the ground on posts. *New Zealand.*

Pa-ta′la (-lȧ), *n.* [Skr. *pātāla*.] *Hindu Myth.* A series of seven (or eight) underworlds, inhabited by semidivine beings and provided with every kind of sensuous luxury.

‖ **pat′a-mar, pat′ta-mar** (păt′ȧ-mär), *n.* [Pg.; of E. Ind. orig.; cf. Malayalam *pattamāri*. Marathi *patemari*.] *Naut.* A vessel used in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon, having lateen sails, a keel hollowing upward in the middle, and long overhangs.

‖ **pat′a-na** (pát′ȧ-nȧ), *n.* [Singhalese, lit., falling.] In the mountainous districts of Ceylon, an open grassy slope or plain surrounded by forest.

patand. ☩ PATTEN.

patand, *n.* [See PATTEN.] A plinth or base: hence, the sill of a timber frame. *Obs.*

pat′a-pat′, *n.* A repeated pat, or sound of a light stroke.

Pa-taps′co for-ma′tion (pȧ-tăps′kō). [From the *Patapsco* River.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Comanchean system of the Atlantic coast of North America.

pat′a-re′ro. ☩ PEDRERO.

Pat′a-rin-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

pa-tart′, *n.* [OF.] A coin formerly current in the Low Countries and worth somewhat more than a penny. *Obs.*

‖ **pa-tat′** (pä-tät′), ‖ **pa-ta′ta** (pä-tä′tä), *n.* [See POTATO.] **a** The potato. **b** The sweet potato.

pa-ta′ta. ☩ POTATO.

Pa-ta′vi-an (pȧ-tā′vĭ-ăn), *n.* A native or citizen of Padua, ancient Patavium, Italy.

pataxo. ☩ PATACHE.

‖ **pa-tay′** (pä-tī′), *v. t. & i.* [Tag.] To kill; to die. — *p. p.* Dead; killed.

pat′ball′ (păt′bôl′), *n.* Rounders.

patch, *v. i.*; PATCH′ING. [See PATCH a fool.] To conduct one's self like a patch; to deceive; to practice knavery. *Obs.* — **patch′ing-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

patch′a-ble (păch′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE

patchaw. ☩ PADISHAH.

patch′cock′, *n.* An obscure term of contempt applied by Spenser to the Irish and degenerate English in Ireland. *Obs.*

patch′er, *n.* One who patches.

patch′er-y, *n.* [*patch* a fool + *-ry*.] Roguery; knavery. *Obs*

patch′head′, *n.* The surf scoter. *Local, U. S.*

patch′i-ly (păch′ĭ-lĭ). *adv.* of PATCHY.

patch′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

patch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PATCH, *v.*

patch′-leaf′, *n.* Patchouli.

patch′ock. ☩ PATCHCOCK.

patchouli camphor. *Chem.* A kind of crystalline camphor deposited from oil of patchouli.

patchouli oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

patch′-pan′el, *n.* A patcher of panels. *Obs.* — *a.* Fit to patch panels; of little value. *Obs.*

patch′-polled′ coot (păch′-pōld′). = PATCHHEAD.

patch′uk. Var. of PUTCHUCK.

patch′wise (păch′wīz′), *adv.* In the manner of a patch.

patch′y, *a.* Like a patch, or fool; cross. *Colloq. & Dial.*

pate (pāt), *n.* A badger. *Eng.*

‖ **pa′té′, pa′tée′**, etc. *Her.* Vars. of PATTE.

pa-te′ca. ☩ PATEQUE.

pa′tée′. *Her.* Var. of PATTEE

pat′e-fy (păt′ē-fī), *v. t.* [L. *patere* to be open + *-fy*; cf. L. *patefacere*.] To make open or manifest; reveal; declare. *Obs.* — **pat′e-fac′tion** (-făk′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

patel, *n.* [See PATELLA.] **A** pan; paten; also, patella. *Obs.*

pa-tel′ (pȧ-tĕl′; *Hind.* pȧ-tāl′), *n.* [Hind. *patel*.] The headman of a village, often having certain duties relative to the revenue, etc., and certain privileges and emoluments. *India.*

pat′e-lee (pŭt′-). Var. of PUTELEE.

patelet. ☩ PATLET.

Pa′te-lin′ (pát′lăN′), *n.* In the 15th-century farce of "Maître Patelin," a lawyer who is cheated out of his fee by his client's use of the trickery he had taught him. [form. *Rare.*

pa-tel′lar-oid, *a.* *Bot.* Patelliform.

‖ **pa-tel′la ul-na′ris** (ŭl-nā′rĭs; 115) [NL. *ulnaris*, fr. L. *ulna* elbow.] *Zoöl.* A sesamoid at the lower end of the humerus, taking the place of the olecranon process in certain birds.

Pa-tel′li-dæ (pȧ-tĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PATELLA.] *Zoöl.* A family of gastropods consisting of the typical limpets. — **pa-tel′li-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*

pat′el-line (păt′ĕ-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Patelliform; of or pert. to the Patellidæ.

pa-tel′loid, *a.* [*patella* + *-oid*.]

pa-tel′lu-la (pȧ-tĕl′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *patella*.] *Zoöl.* A cuplike sucker on the feet of certain insects.

pa-tel′lu-late (-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having patellulæ.

paten. ☩ PATENT, PATTEN.

‖ **pat′e-na** (păt′ē-nȧ), *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* A paten.

pat′en-er, *n.* [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *patena*. See PATEN.] *Eccl.* An acolyte or priest who bore the paten at Mass *Hist*

patent. ☩ PATEN, PATTEN.

pat′ent-eed′, *a.* Made a patentee [*Scot.*

pat′ent-er, *n.* A patentee. *Obs.*

pa′tent-ly (pā′tĕnt-lĭ; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *adv.* of PATENT.

pateque, *n.* [See PASTEQUE.] The watermelon. *Obs.*

pa′ter (pā′tẽr), *n.* [L., father.] **a** Short for PATERNOSTER, 1. **b** A priest or monk; a "father." *Obs* **c** Father. *Familiar or Colloq.*

patercove, *n.* Patrico. *Obs.*

paterer. ☩ PATTERER.

pat′e-re′ro (păt′ĕ-rā′rō) Var. of PEDRERO.

pa′ter-fa-mil′iar (pā′tẽr-fȧ-mĭl′yȧr), *a.* [From *paterfamilias*, after *familiar*.] Of or pert. to a paterfamilias. — **pa′ter-fa-mil′iar-ly**, *adv.* *Both Rare.*

pat′er-i-form′ (păt′ẽr-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Formed like a patera.

Pat′er-ine (-ĭn; -ēn). Var. of PATARIN.

patern. ☩ PATTERN.

cf. LL. *paternalis*. See FATHER.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a father or fathers or one's father; being a father; fatherly; showing the disposition of a father; guiding as a father; as, *paternal* care. "Under *paternal* rule." *Milton.*
2. Received or derived from a father; inherited from a father; as, a *paternal* estate. *Dryden.*
3. Being (a specified ancestor or relation) on one's father's side; as, *paternal* grandfather.
paternal government, *Polit. Sci.*, a government conducted more or less on the principles of paternalism.

pa·ter′nal·ism (pȧ-tûr′năl-ĭz'm), *n.* A relation, principle, or practice of care or control of the governed by a ruler or government, of employee by employer, or the like, of a character similar to that existing in case of a father and his dependent children; specif., the principles or practices of a government that undertakes to supply needs or regulate conduct of the governed in matters affecting them as individuals as well as in their relations to the state and to each other, on the assumption that it can best determine and secure their highest welfare. — **pa·ter′nal·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

pa·ter′ni·ty (pȧ-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paternitas*: cf. F. *paternité*. See PATERNAL.] **1**. Quality or state of being a father; relation of a father to his children; fatherhood.
2. Family headship; paternal rule; as, the divine *paternity*.
The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership. *Raleigh.*
3. *Eccl.* Quality or personality of a "father," or priest or monk; *Obs.*, a "father."
4. Derivation or descent from a father; male parentage; as, the *paternity* of a child. Also fig.
The *paternity* of these novels was . . . disputed. *Scott.*

pa′ter·nos′ter (pā′tẽr-nŏs′tẽr; păt′ẽr-; 277), *n.* [L., our father.] **1**. The Lord's prayer, esp. in its Latin form; — so called from the opening words.
2. Any formula spoken or muttered as a prayer, charm, etc.; also, a preachment; a prating. The *white* and the *black paternosters* were specific charms of this kind.
3. One of the special beads on a rosary, usually differing from the others and occurring every eleventh bead, indicating that a paternoster is to be said; also, the entire rosary.
4. Something resembling a rosary: **a** *Arch.* A beadlike ornament in moldings. **b** *Angling.* More fully *paternoster line*. A line with a row of hooks and bead-shaped sinkers. **c** *Mining.* An elevator of an inclined endless traveling chain or belt bearing buckets or shelves which ascend on one side loaded and empty themselves at the top.

Pa·te′si (pä-tā′sē), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. Antiq.* A religious as well as a secular designation applied to rulers of some of the city states of ancient Chaldea, as Lagash or Shirpurla, who were conceived to be direct representatives of the tutelary god of the place.

path (pȧth), *n.*; *pl.* PATHS (pȧthz). [AS. *pæð*, *pað*; akin to D. *pad*, G. *pfad*, orig. uncert.; perh. ultimately fr. Gr. πάτος, or Avestan *path*; cf. Skr. *patha*, *path*.] **1**. A trodden or beaten way; a track made (usually) incidentally by foot travel; a narrow more or less unfinished way across country, up a mountain, etc.; a footway; a walk, as in a garden; more generally, any way or road.
The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryden.*
2. **a** A specially constructed track for racing; as, a cinder *path*. **b** A track on which the rollers or the like of a revolving or rotating part of a machine run; as, a turret *path*.
3. Often *peth*. **a** A hollow part of, or a deep cut in, a road. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A steep road. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. A way, course, or track, in which anything moves or has moved; route; passage; an established way; as, the *path* of a meteor, caravan, storm, pestilence. Also, a course or way of life, conduct, thought, reasoning, etc.
All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth. *Ps. xxv. 10.*
The *paths* of glory lead but to the grave. *T. Gray.*
5. *Math.* The continuous series of positions or configurations assumed in any real or imaginary motion or process of change by any moving or varying system.

Pa·than′ (pȧ-thän′; -tän′), *n.* [Hind. *Paṭhān*.] A member of the principal race of Afghanistan, colonies of which are scattered throughout India, while many are employed in the British army, esp. as cavalry. They are of Indo-Iranian stock, Mohammedan in religion, and among the bravest warriors of the East. See AFGHAN, *n.*, 1.

path′e·mat′ic (păth′ē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παθηματικός, fr. πάθημα a suffering, παθεῖν to suffer.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, caused by, or marked by, emotion; emotive. *Rare.*
2. *Med.* Of or pert. to disease; as, *pathematic* symptoms.

pa·thet′ic (pȧ-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* Rarely **pa·thet′i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [L. *patheticus*, Gr. παθητικός, fr. παθητός subject to suffering, παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer: cf. F. *pathétique*. Cf. PATHOS.] **1**. Affecting the emotions; moving; stirring. *Obs. exc. as in def. 3.*
2. Showing anger or violent emotion; passionate. *Obs.*
3. Affecting or moving the tender emotions, esp. pity or grief; full of pathos; as, a *pathetic* song or story. "*Pathetic* action." *Macaulay.*
4. Pertaining or due to the feelings or emotions.
Syn. — See AFFECTING.
pathetic fallacy, a so-called fallacy of authors who, under stress of strong emotion, ascribe human traits or feelings to inanimate nature, as in "the cruel sea," "a pitiless storm," etc. *Ruskin.* — **p. muscle**, *Anat.*, the superior oblique muscle of the eye. See OBLIQUE, 5 **b**. — **p. nerve**, *Anat.*, the trochlear nerve.
— **pa·thet′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **pa·thet′i·cal·ness**, *n.*

path′find′er (pȧth′fīn′dẽr), *n.* One who discovers a way or path; esp., one who explores untraversed regions.
Pathfinder, the, a sobriquet of Natty Bumppo, in Cooper's novel "The Pathfinder." See LEATHERSTOCKING. — **P.**, *or* **P. of the Rocky Mountains, the**, Gen. John C. Fremont (1813–90); — so called from his work as an explorer.

-path′i·a. Combining form denoting *suffering* or *disease*. See -PATHY.

path′less (pȧth′lĕs), *a.* Having no path or paths; untrodden; trackless; as, *pathless* woods. — **path′less·ness**, *n.*

path′o- (păth′ō-). A combining form from Greek πάθος, *suffering*, *disease*, *passion*.

path′o·gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*patho-* + *-genic*.] Of or pert. to pathogeny; causing disease; as, a *pathogenic* organism.

pa·thog′e·ny (pȧ-thŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*patho-* + *-geny*.] Pathology treating of the generation and development of disease.

pa·thog′no·mon′ic (pȧ-thŏg′nō-mŏn′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παθογνωμονικός
pa·thog′no·mon′i·cal (-mŏn′ĭ-kăl) } skilled in judging of diseases; πάθος disease + γνωμονικός skilled. See GNOMIC.] *Med.* Specially, distinctively, or decisively characteristic of a (certain) disease; as, a *pathognomonic* symptom.
The true *pathognomonic* sign of love, jealousy. *Arbuthnot.*

pa·thog′no·my (pȧ-thŏg′nō-mĭ), *n.* [*patho-* + Gr. γνώμη a judgment.] **1**. The science or study of the passions or emotions, or of their signs or expressions.
2. *Med.* Recognition of the nature or characteristics of a disease; the science of diagnosis.

path′o·log′i·cal (păth′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. παθολογικός: cf. F. *pathologique*.] **1**. *Med.* **a** Of or pert. to pathology. **b** Morbid; due to disease; as, *pathological* tissue.
2. Of or pertaining to the passions or emotions. *Rare.*
pathological signalment. See SIGNALMENT.

path′o·log′i·co- (-kō-). Combining form from Greek παθολογικός, *pathological*; as, *pathologico-clinical*.

pa·thol′o·gist (pȧ-thŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *pathologiste*.] One skilled in pathology; a student of pathology.

pa·thol′o·gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*patho-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *pathologie*.] **1**. *Med. & Physiol.* The science treating of diseases, their nature, causes, progress, manifestations, and results. *Pathology* is broadly divided into *nosology*, *ætiology*, *morbid anatomy*, *symptomatology*, and *therapeutics*. Many vegetable diseases are caused by parasitic organisms, including: bacteria, as in fire blight of apples, pears, etc.; fungi of various kinds, as in apple scab, black knot, anthracnose, wheat rust, rots, etc.; and nematode worms, as in certain root galls.
2. *Med. & Physiol.* The condition of an organ, tissue, or fluid produced by disease.
3. The knowledge or study of the passions or emotions. *R.*

pa′thos (pā′thŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πάθος a suffering, passion, παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer.] **1**. That quality of human or animal experience or of its representation in art which awakens feelings of pity, sympathy, and tender sorrow.
2. The quality or character of those emotions, traits, or experiences which are personal, and therefore restricted and evanescent; transitory and idiosyncratic dispositions or feelings as distinguished from those which are universal and deep-seated in character; — opposed to *ethos*.
3. Suffering; the enduring of active stress or affliction.
Syn. — PATHOS, PITY have in common the idea of tender emotion aroused by suffering or distress. But PATHOS emphasizes the qualities which excite the feeling, and implies a melancholy and often detached pleasure in their contemplation; PITY emphasizes the feeling of compassion inspired by suffering, misfortune, and the like, and implies a tendency to act for their relief; as, "There is also a meditative . . . *pathos*, . . . a sadness that has its seat in the depths of reason" (*Wordsworth*); "a meditative *pathos*, . . . the sympathy . . . of a contemplator rather than a fellow sufferer or co-mate" (*Coleridge*); "*Pathos* is the luxury of grief; and when it ceases to be other than a keen-edged pleasure it ceases to be *pathos*" (*C. Patmore*); "In his love and in his *pity* he redeemed them" (*Is.* lxiii. 9); "My father, in kind heart and *pity* moved, swore him assistance" (*Shak.*); "I, whose vast *pity* almost makes me die" (*Tennyson*); "But yet the *pity* of it, Iago! O Iago, the *pity* of it, Iago!" (*Shak.*). See PITY, AFFECTING.

path′way′ (pȧth′wā′), *n.* A way which is or serves as a path; a footpath; a beaten track; any path or course.

-pathy, **-path′i·a** (-păth′ĭ-ȧ; *now rarely* -pȧ-thī′ȧ). [Gr. -πάθεια (as in μονοπάθεια monopathy), fr. πάθος suffering, παθεῖν to suffer.] Combining forms denoting *suffering*, *affection*, *disease*; as, myo*pathy*, myo*pathia*.

pa′tience (pā′shĕns), *n.* [F. *patience*, fr. L. *patientia*. See PATIENT.] **1**. State or quality of being patient; specif.: **a** The power of suffering or enduring with fortitude; uncomplaining endurance of wrongs or misfortunes, as toil, pain, poverty, insult, oppression, calamity, etc.
Strengthened with all might, . . . unto all *patience* and long-suffering. *Col. i. 11.*
I must have *patience* to endure the load. *Shak.*
b Indulgence of the shortcomings, or the like, of others; endurance of others' provocations; forbearance; leniency.
Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. *Matt. xviii. 29.*
c Act or power of calmly waiting for something.
Imagination of some great exploit
Drives him beyond the bounds of *patience*. *Shak.*
d Constancy in labor or application; perseverance.
He learned with *patience*, and with meekness taught. *Harte.*
2. Sufferance; permission. *Obs.* *Hooker.*
They stay upon your *patience*. *Shak.*
3. **a** The bistort. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A coarse European dock (*Rumex patientia*), formerly used like spinach.
4. A game played with playing cards or small numbered cards, the object being to arrange in some systematic order the cards taken as they come from the pack; usually, such a game for a single person; solitaire.
Syn. — Endurance, fortitude, submission, acquiescence, long-suffering, self-control. — PATIENCE, FORBEARANCE, RESIGNATION. PATIENCE, the most general term, denotes calm endurance or self-possession, esp. under suffering or provocation; the word also suggests quiet waiting for what is expected or persistence in what has been begun; as, "Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper sprinkle cool *patience*" (*Shak.*); "In your *patience* possess ye your souls" (*Luke* xxi. 19); "Let us run with *patience* the race that is set before us" (*Heb.* xii. 1). FORBEARANCE is esp. self-control or long-suffering under provocation; RESIGNATION suggests either submission to another's will or acquiescence (sometimes stoical or fatalistic) in things as they are; as, "Despisest thou the riches of his . . . *forbearance* and long-suffering?" (*Rom.* ii. 4); "My lord Kew has acted with great *forbearance*, and under the most brutal provocation" (*Thackeray*); "*Resignation* superadds to *patience* a submissive disposition; . . . it acknowledges both the power and the right of a superior to afflict" (*Cogan*); "the despairing *resignation* of Tolstoy" (*Josiah Royce*); "In *resignation* . . . lies . . . the only serenity possible in this life of struggle and of combat" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See IMPATIENT; BEAR, *v.*, to endure.

pa′tient (pā′shĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *patiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pati* to suffer. Cf. PASSION.] **1**. Undergoing pains, trials, or the like, without complaint; bearing or enduring with equanimity; having or exercising patience.
2. Being indulgent to the shortcomings of others; lenient to others' deficiencies; forbearing.
Be *patient* toward all men. *1 Thess. v 14.*
3. Expectant with calmness, or without discontent; not hasty; not overeager; composed.
Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate. *Prior.*
4. Constant in pursuit or exertion; persevering; diligent; persistent; unwearied; as, *patient* endeavor.
5. Enduring; endurant; physically able to suffer or bear; — with *of*. "*Patient* of severest toil." *Bp. Fell.*
6. Susceptible; admitting; — with *of*.
To frame its formulas that they might be *patient* of a Catholic or Protestant interpretation. *Froude.*
7. Passive. *Rare.*

pa′tient, *n.* **1**. A sufferer; one who bears or endures. *R.*
2. A sick person. *Obs.*
3. A person under medical or surgical treatment
4. One under care, supervision, discipline, etc. *Obs.*
5. One that is passively affected; the object of an action; a passive recipient.
Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that it often involves the agent and the *patient*. *Gov. of Tongue.*

pat′i·na (păt′ĭ-nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PATINÆ (-nē). [L. *patina* a dish, a pan, a kind of cake. Cf. PATEN.] **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* A broad shallow dish used for cooking or serving food; a pan.
2. *Eccl. Antiq.* A eucharistic paten.
3. [F. *patine*.] A green film formed on copper and bronze by long exposure to a moist atmosphere, or by treatment with acids, etc. It is a basic carbonate of copper protecting the metal from further oxidation. A natural patina of fine color has a distinct artistic value.
The formation of *patina* is now found to be due to the action of certain minute organisms. *Wagner's Chem. Tech.*
4. By extension, a film similarly formed on other metals, or the surface appearance assumed by various materials, as wood, marble, etc., after long exposure.

‖ **pa′tio** (pät′yō), *n.* [Sp., a court.] **1**. In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a court or courtyard of a house or other building; esp., an inner court open to the sky.
2. (*pron.* păt′yō; păt′-). *Metal.* A paved yard or floor where ores are cleaned and sorted, or reduced.

pa′tio proc′ess (păt′yō; păt′-). An amalgamation process of reducing silver ore, in which the latter, first crushed to pulp, is spread on the patio and mixed with salt, copper sulphate, and mercury by spading the mass and driving horses or mules through it.

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pat′er·nal′i·ty (păt′ẽr-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being paternal; fatherly personality. *Rare.*
pa·ter′nal·ly, *adv.* of PATERNAL.
paterne. ✝ PATTERN.
Pa·ter′ni·an (pȧ-tûr′nĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *Paterniani*.] A member of an obscure 4th-century sect founded by Paternus, and said to have held that the Devil, not God, made the interior or lower parts of the body, and that sensual pleasures were lawful.
pa′ter·nos′ter, *v. i.* *Angling.* To fish with a paternoster.
pa′ter·nos′ter·er, *n.* **1**. [OF. *patrenostrier*, F. *patenôtrier*.] A paternoster or rosary maker. *Obs.*
2. *Angling.* One who fishes with a paternoster.
paternoster line. = PATERNOSTER, 4 **b**.
paternoster pea. Jequirity bean.
paternoster pump. A chain pump; — alluding to a rosary.
Paternoster Row (rō). A famous London street, long the center of the book and publishing trade of the city; — so called because it was the former center of the makers of rosaries and prayer books.
paternoster wheel. = PATERNOSTER PUMP.
paternoster while. The time required to repeat a paternoster.
pateroon. ✝ PATROON.
‖ **pa′ter pa·tra′tus** (pā′tẽr pȧ-trā′tŭs) [L.] See FETIALES.
‖ **Pa′ter Pa′tri·æ** (pā′trĭ-ē). [L.] Father of his country; — applied to Marius, Cicero, Trajan, and others.
pates. ✝ PATISE, *v.*
patesar. ✝ PASTISAR.
‖ **pa·te′ti·co** (pä-tĕt′ē-kō), *a.* [It., pathetic.] *Music.* Pathetic.
path (pȧth), *v. t. & i.* *Obs or R.* **1**. [AS. *pæþþan*, fr. *pæð* path.] To go along, as on a path.
2. To make a path in or on or for. *Obs.*
3. [Prob. for *pave*.] To pave. *Obs.*
path. *Abbr.* Pathology.
pa·thaires′, *n. pl.* Laments.
pathed (pȧtht), *p. a.* **a** Trodden down into a path. *Obs.* **b** Provided with a path or paths.
Pa′the·lin′. Var. of PATELIN.
pa·the′ma (pȧ-thē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάθημα, fr. παθεῖν to feel, suffer.] *Med.* Disease.
path′e·mat′i·cal·ly, *adv.* of PATHEMATIC.
pa·the′ma·tol′o·gy (pȧ-thē′mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πάθημα, -ατος, a suffering + *-logy*.] Psychology of the emotions. *Bentham.*
pa·thet′ic, *n.* **1**. Pathetic language, emotion, etc.; pathos. *Obs.* Also, *pl.*, pathetic feelings or expressions. "Sham *pathetics*." *F. G. Stephens.*
pa·thet′ic·ly, *adv.* Pathetically. *Obs.*
pa·thet′ic·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pa·thet′ics, *n.* Study of the emotions or passions.
path′e·tism (păth′ē-tĭz'm), *n.* = MESMERISM — **path′e·tist**, *n.* — **path′e·tize** (-tīz), *v. t.*
Pa·the′us (pȧ-thē′ŭs). *Bib.*
path′far′er (pȧth′fâr′ẽr), *n.* [After *wayfarer*.] One who travels along a path. *Rare.*
path′ic (păth′ĭk), *n.* [L. *pathicus*, a., Gr. παθικός, lit., passive, fr. παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer.] *Obs. or R.* **1**. A catamite.
2. A passive participator in some action; a subject
path′ic, *a.* *Obs. or R.* **a** Pert. to, or serving as, a catamite. **b** Passive; suffering. **c** *Med.* Pert. to disease; morbid.
path′i·cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
path′let, *n.* See -LET.
path′ment, *n.* [Cf. PATH to pave, PAVEMENT.] Pavement. *Obs. Scot.*
path′o·a·nat′o·my (păth′ō-ȧ-năt′ō-mĭ), *n.* Pathological anatomy. — **path′o·an′a·tom′i·cal** (-ăn′ȧ-tŏm′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
path′o·bi·ol′o·gy, *n.* = PATHOLOGY. — **path′o·bi′o·log′i·cal**, *a.* — **path′o·bi·ol′o·gist**, *n.*
path′o·gene (păth′ō-jēn), *n.* [See PATHOS; -GEN.] *Med. & Biol.* A pathogenic organism.
path′o·gen′e·sis, **path′o·gen′e·sy** (-jĕn′ē-sĭs; -sĭ), *n.* Pathogeny.
path′o·ge·net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pathogenic.
path′o·ge·nic′i·ty (-jē-nĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pathogenic.
pa·thog′e·nous (pȧ-thŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* Pathogenic
path′o·germ (păth′ō-jûrm), *n.* A disease germ. — **path′o·ger′mic** (-jûr′mĭk), *a.*
path′og·nom′ic (-ŏg-nŏm′ĭk), **path′og·nom′i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1** Of or pert. to pathognomy.
2. *Med.* Pathognomonic.
pa·thog′ra·phy (pȧ-thŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* *Med.* Description of disease. — **path′o·graph′i·cal** (păth′ō-grăf′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
pathol. *Abbr.* Pathology.
path′o·log′ic (păth′ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to pathology.
path′o·log′i·cal·ly, *adv.* of PATHOLOGICAL.
path′o·ma′ni·a, *n.* [NL.; *patho-* + *mania*.] *Med.* Moral insanity.
path′o·pho′bi·a, *n.* [NL.; *patho-* + *-phobia*.] *Med.* Morbid dread of disease; hypochondria.
path′o·phor′ic (păth′ō-fŏr′ĭk), **pa·thoph′o·rous** (pȧ-thŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* Conveying or producing disease.
path′o·pœ′ia (păth′ō-pē′yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παθοποιΐα.] *Rhet* A figure of speech designed to move the passions.
Path′ros (păth′rŏs). *Bib.*
Path·ru′sim (păth-rōō′sĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *Pathrusīm*.] *Bib.* The people of Pathros, or Upper Egypt.
path′wayed′ (pȧth′wād′), *a.* See -ED.
path′y (-ĭ), *n.* [See -PATHY.] A method of treating or curing disease. *Colloq. or Humorous.*
pat′i·ble, *n.* [L. *patibulum*: cf. OF. *patible*.] The T-shaped part of the cross; gibbet. *Obs.*
pat′i·ble (păt′ĭ-b'l), *a* [L *patibilis*, fr. *pati* to suffer.] *Obs.* **1**. Capable of suffering; capable of being acted on.
2. Sufferable; tolerable; endurable.
pa·tib′u·la·ry (pȧ-tĭb′ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *patibulum* a gallows: cf. F. *patibulaire*.] Of or pert. to the gallows or execution. *Rare.*
pa·tib′u·late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *patibulatus* gibbeted.] To hang on a gallows.
pa′tience, *v. i.* To have or practice patience. *R.* *Obs.*
pa′tience, *v. t.* To make patient. *Obs.*
patience dock. = PATIENCE, 3 **b**.
‖ **pa′ti·ence′ passe′ sci·ence′** (pȧ′syäɴs′ päs′ syäɴs′). [F.] Patience exceeds knowledge; — a punning saying, the pronunciation of *patience* being nearly that of the other two combined.
pa′tien·cy (pā′shĕn-sĭ), *n* [See PATIENT.] Quality or state of being patient or passive. *Rare.*
pa′tient, *v. t. & i.* To make or be patient; compose; calm
pa′tient·less, *a.* See -LESS.
pa′tient·ly, *adv* of PATIENT.
pa′tient·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
patifie. ✝ PATEFY.
pa′ti·ki (pä′tē-kē; *colloq.* păt′ĭ-kĭ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand flounder (*Rhombosolea monopus*).
pat′in, **pat′ine** (păt′ĭn), *n.* Vars. of PATEN.
pat′i·nate (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To coat with a patina. — **pat′i·na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*
pat′ine. Var. of PATTEN, *n.*
pat′i·nous (păt′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Coated with, or having, a patina.
pat′is, *n.* [OF. *patis*, *patiz*, fr. L. *pacticius* agreed upon.] Tribute. *Obs.*
patise, *n.* A certain red pigment or color. *Obs.*
patise, **patish**, *v. i.* [See PATIS tribute.] *Obs.* To covenant: bargain. — *v. t* To exact tribute from; also, to exact as tribute.
pa·tis′se·rie (pȧ-tēs′ẽr-ĭ; *F.* pȧ′tēs′rē′), *n.* [F. *pâtisserie*.] Pastry.
Pat′land′er, *n.* [From *Patland*, colloq. for Ireland, fr. PAT.] An Irishman. *Slang.*

pa'tois' (pȧ'twä'; păt'wä), *n.* [F.] A dialect (other than the standard or literary dialect); hence, somewhat contemptuously, illiterate or provincial speech.

The jargon and *patois* of several provinces. *Sir T. Browne.*

pa-tol'li (pä-tōl'yē), *n.* [Mex. *patolli* dice.] An American Indian game, analogous to dice, probably originally a method of divination.

pa-tonce' (pȧ-tŏns'), *a.* [Perh. fr. F. *potencé* ending in crutch heads. Cf. POTENCE. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Her.* Designating a cross with arms fleury at the ends terminating like those of a cross pattée.

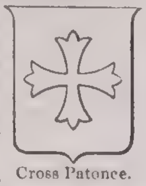

Cross Patonce.

pa'tri-al (pā'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *patria* fatherland, *pater* father: cf. OF. *patrial.*] **1.** Of or pert. to one's fatherland.
2. *Gram.* Derived from the name of a country or place, and designating an inhabitant of the country or place; gentile; as, a *patrial* noun, adjective, or suffix. — *n.* A patrial word or suffix. Thus *Romanus*, a Roman, and *Troas*, a woman of Troy, are *patrial* nouns or *patrials.* *Andrews.*

pa'tri-a po-tes'tas (pā'trĭ-ȧ pō-tĕs'tăs). [L., paternal authority.] *Rom. Law.* The power of a Roman paterfamilias over the members of his family. In the exercise of it he might punish any of them (originally in life or limb), might sell his son into slavery, expose his children, and otherwise deal with them according to his will. The exercise of the patria potestas was, however, restricted by religious and legal rules. The right to punish capitally was obsolete before 228 A. D. While the position of a father's children was thus scarcely distinguishable from that of a slave in the domain of private law, in the sphere of public rights the son was free from the potestas and might accept and fill public office or duty without his father's consent.

pa'tri-arch (pā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [ME. *patriarche*, *patriarke*, OF. id., F. *patriarche*, L. *patriarcha*, Gr. πατριάρχης, fr. πατριά lineage, especially on the father's side, race (fr. πατήρ father) + ἀρχός a leader, chief. See FATHER; -ARCH.]
1. The father and ruler of a family or tribe; one ruling his family or descendants by paternal right; — usually applied to heads of families in ancient history, esp. in Biblical and Jewish history to those who lived before Moses.
2. In later Jewish history, the head or president of the Sanhedrin in Palestine; also sometimes incorrectly, the head of the Jewish college at Babylon.
3. *Eccl.* **a** In the early church, originally, a bishop; — an honorary title; later, a bishop who had oversight of the bishops of a country (cf. METROPOLITAN, *n.*, 1), and hence, esp., any of the bishops of the great sees, Antioch, Alexandria, Rome, Constantinople, and Jerusalem; — an official title. **b** In the Eastern Church, any of the bishops of the four ancient sees of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; — sometimes extended to bishops of other chief cities. The patriarch of Constantinople, the highest dignitary in the church, is called the Ecumenical Patriarch, a title first assumed (A. D. 588) by Joannes IV. Cappadox. The heads of the separated Oriental churches, as the Abyssinian, Coptic, and Jacobite, are called *patriarchs.* **c** *R.C.Ch.* The highest grade in the hierarchy of jurisdiction, next to the Pope. Besides the patriarchs for Venice, Lisbon, the East and West Indies, patriarchs of the Latin rite are nominated for Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople, and Jerusalem. There are also patriarchs of the Oriental Rite for various Oriental bodies in union with this church.
4. A person regarded as father or founder, as of a race, science, religion, class of men, or the like.
5. A venerable old man; an elder; the oldest representative; veteran. "The *patriarch* hoary." *Longfellow.*

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of trees. *Dryden.*

Patriarch of Ferney. See FERNEY, PATRIARCH, etc., OF.

pa'tri-ar'chal (-är'kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *patriarcal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a patriarch or patriarchs; possessed by, or subject to, patriarchs; of the nature or rank of a patriarch; as, *patriarchal* authority or jurisdiction; a *patriarchal* church, or vicar; *patriarchal* family. See PATRIARCHATE, 3.
2. Characteristic of, or resembling, a patriarch; venerable; ancestral; ancient; as, a *patriarchal* beard or tree.
patriarchal cross, *Her.*, a form of cross with the shaft intersected by two transverse pieces. See CROSS, *Illust.*

pa'tri-arch'ate (pā'trĭ-är'kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *patriarcat.*] **1.** Office, dignity, jurisdiction, province, or see of a patriarch.
2. The residence, business office, or, by extension, the office staff, of a patriarch.
3. A patriarchal system, family, etc.; patriarchy.
Patriarchate of Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, Jerusalem. See EASTERN CHURCH.

pa'tri-arch'y (-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. πατριαρχία.] **1.** State or jurisdiction of a patriarch.
2. A state or stage of social development characterized by the supremacy of the father in the clan or family in both domestic and religious functions, the legal dependence of wife, or wives, and children, and the reckoning of descent and inheritance in the male line. *Patriarchy* is distinguished from **androcracy**, or the physical and social supremacy of men in primitive society, *patriarchy* being held to involve, besides such supremacy, **father right** (adaptation of the Ger. **Vaterrecht**), or descent and inheritance in the male line. See MATRIARCHY; cf. PATRIA POTESTAS.

pa-tri'cian (pȧ-trĭsh'ăn), *a.* [L. *patricius*, fr. *patres* fathers or senators, pl. of *pater*: cf. F. *patricien.* See PATERNAL.]
1. *Rom. Antiq.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, the patricians.
2. Of or pertaining to the patricians of the medieval Italian city republics, the German free cities, etc.
3. Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, a person of high birth; noble; aristocratic; not plebeian.

Born in the *patrician* file of society. *Scott.*

pa-tri'cian (pȧ-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* [L. *patricius*: cf. F. *patricien.*]
1. *Rom. Antiq.* Orig., one of any of the families forming the *populus Romanus*, or body of Roman citizens, before the growth of the plebeian order; later, one belonging to the nobility by right of birth or privilege; — opposed to *plebeian.*
2. In the Roman Empire, one of an order of nobility founded by Constantine, nominations to which were made by the Byzantine emperors; also, an official, originally a noble of this order, appointed by the Byzantine emperor supreme magistrate in the provinces of Italy and Africa. Odoacer and other barbarian conquerors of the Western Empire assumed the title. In 754 Pope Stephen conferred the title of **Patrician of Rome** on Pepin the Short, and it was later borne by Charlemagne and assumed by his successors, until Pope Eugenius abolished it in 1145.
3. *Hist.* A hereditary noble of a medieval Italian city republic; also, one of an order of citizens eligible for the senate or council in the German free cities and towns.
4. A person of high birth; a nobleman; an aristocrat.
5. One familiar with the works of the Christian Fathers; one versed in patristic lore. *Rare.* *Coleridge.*

pa-tri'ci-ate (pȧ-trĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* [Cf. LL. *patriciatus.*] **1.** The position or dignity of a patrician; nobility.
2. The term of office of a patrician (in sense 2).
3. A patrician class or rank; the aristocracy.

pat'ri-co (păt'rĭ-kō), *n.* [Earlier *patringco*, for *patring cove*; *patring* is of unknown origin.] Among gypsies and other vagabonds, a priest; parson; esp., a hedge priest. *Cant.*

pat'ri-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *patrimonialis*: cf. F. *patrimonial.*] Of, pert. to, or constituting, a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; hereditary, as an estate.

pat'ri-mo-ny (păt'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *patrimoigne*, OF. *patremoine*, *patrimoine*, F. *patrimoine*, L. *patrimonium*, fr. *pater* father. See PATERNAL.] **1.** An estate or property inherited from one's father or other ancestor; heritage.
2. An estate or property held by ancient right; an ancient right; an ancient estate or endowment, as of a church.
3. Act or fact of inheriting from an ancestor. *Obs.*
Syn. — See HERITAGE.
Patrimony of St. Peter, the former States of the Church, or Papal States, now a part of the kingdom of Italy; also, a former province in them, consisting of Rome and a region north of it. This province was the last annexed to Italy.

pa'tri-ot (pā'trĭ-ŏt; păt'rĭ-; 277), *n.* [F. *patriote*, fr. LL. *patriota* a fellow countryman, fr. Gr. πατριώτης, fr. πάτριος established by forefathers, fr. πατήρ father. See FATHER.]
1. A fellow countryman. *Obs. & R.*
2. One who loves his country and zealously supports its authority and interests.
3. In ironical use, esp. in England in the 18th century, a seditious disturber of the government; — from the name being borne or assumed by persons whose right to it was questioned, denied, or ridiculed by others.
4. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A Whig faction which violently opposed Sir Robert Walpole, esp. in the decade before his fall in 1742.
5. Erroneously, a lover or upholder; — with *of.* *Obs.*

pa'tri-ot'ic (pā'trĭ-ŏt'ĭk; păt'rĭ-), *a.* [Cf. F. *patriotique*, L. *patrioticus* belonging to a fellow countryman, Gr. πατριωτικός.] Inspired by patriotism; befitting, or characteristic of, a patriot; actuated by love of one's country; zealously and unselfishly devoted to the service of one's country; as, a *patriotic* statesman; *patriotic* vigilance.

pa'tri-ot-ism (pā'trĭ-ŏt-ĭz'm; păt'rĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *patriotisme.*] Love of country; devotion to the welfare of one's country; the virtues and actions of a patriot; the passion inspiring one to serve one's country.

Patriots' Day. A legal holiday in the States of Massachusetts and Maine, April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington in 1775. It was first observed in 1894. *U. S.*

Pa'tri-pas'si-an (pā'trĭ-păs'ĭ-ăn; păt'rĭ-), *n.* [LL. *Patripassiani*, pl.; L. *pater* father + *pati*, *passus*, to suffer: cf. F. *patripassiens.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who adhered to modalistic monarchianism (which see) and were logically forced to admit that in the crucifixion of Christ the Father suffered as much as the Son. — **Pa'tri-pas'si-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Pa'tri-pas'si-an-ist**, *n.*

pa-tris'tic (pȧ-trĭs'tĭk), **pa-tris'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *patristique.* See PATERNAL.] Of or pertaining to the study of the writings of the Fathers of the Christian church; loosely, of or pertaining to the Fathers themselves, or their writings. "*Patristic* theology." *I. Taylor.*
patristic philosophy, the philosophy developed by the Fathers of the Christian church. *Patristic philosophy* is commonly divided with reference to the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, into antenicene and postnicene. The *antenicene* was the period of the rise and development of Christian philosophy in presence of the opposition of pagan philosophy and Gnosticism. In the earliest period it took the form of apologies, or defenses, of the Christian faith. In the *African school*, of which Tertullian and Arnobius were chief representatives, these were aimed to discredit pagan thought and to exalt Christian faith above the need of reason. In the *Alexandrian school*, taking its rise from Justin and Athenagoras and including Clement and Origen, there was an attempt to show the best of pagan thought to be in accordance with Christianity. The *postnicene* period, including among others Athanasius, Hilary, Basil, Gregory of Nyssa, and Cyril of Alexandria, culminates in St. Augustine. His formulation of Platonic and Neoplatonic conceptions in subordination to Christian dogma paved the way for the later and fuller development of Christian philosophy by the Schoolmen, who, in a measure, adjusted the conflicting claims of faith and reason. See AUGUSTINIANISM, SCHOLASTICISM.

pa-tris'tic (pȧ-trĭs'tĭk), *n.* One who studies or accepts the teachings and opinions of the Church Fathers.

pa-tris'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Also **pa-tris'tic.** The department of historical theology treating of the lives, writings, and doctrines of the Fathers; patrology.

Pa-tro'clus (-trō'klŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάτροκλος.] In Greek legend, a friend of Achilles, who, fighting in Achilles's armor, was slain by Hector. Achilles avenged his death.

pa-trol' (pȧ-trōl'), *v. i.*; PA-TROLLED' (-trōld'); PA-TROL'LING. [F. *patrouiller*, prop., to go through puddles, OF. *patouiller* to paddle, paw about; cf. F. *patte* a paw.]
1. *Mil.* **a** To go on patrol along the line of sentinels. **b** To go on a reconnoitering detail as a patrol or a member of one.
2. To traverse a particular district, beat, section of coast, etc., for the purpose of guarding, watching, or protecting.

pa-trol', *v. t.* To go the rounds of, or perambulate or traverse, for guarding, watching, or protecting; as, to *patrol* a camp, frontier, beat, coast, etc.

pa-trol', *n.* [F. *patrouille*, fr. the v. See PATROL, *v. i.*]
1. *Mil.* **a** A going of the rounds along the chain of sentinels and between the posts, by a guard, to insure greater security from attack, to check disorder, etc. **b** A detachment of troops sent beyond the line of outposts, to explore the country and gain intelligence of the enemy's whereabouts. **c** The guard or men who go the rounds.
2. Any perambulation of a particular district, beat, etc., to guard, watch, or protect it; also, the man or men doing it; as, a customs *patrol*; a fire *patrol*; a coast *patrol.*

pa-trol'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who patrols, as a section of coast; specif.: **a** A policeman who patrols a particular beat or precinct of a town or city. **b** One whose duty is to inspect a line of electric-light wires or the like to see that it is kept in good condition.

pa-trol'o-gy (pȧ-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *pater*, *patris*, father + *-logy.*] *Eccl.* **a** The branch of historical theology treating of the teachings of the Fathers of the Christian church; also, the description of the various Christian sects, orders, etc. **b** Patristics. *Rare.*

pa'tron (pā'trŭn; 277), *n.* [ME *patron*, *patroun*, F. *patron*, fr. L. *patronus*, fr. *pater* a father. See PATERNAL; cf. PATROON, PADRONE, PATTERN.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* A master who had freed his slave, but still retained some rights over him. These rights of the patron were: **obsequium**, or respect, preventing suit against the patron except on consent of the prætor, and obliging the freedman to support the patron when needy; **operæ**, or rendering stipulated services; and **jura in bonis**, the patron's right to a share in the freedman's estate on his death.
2. *Rom. Hist.* **a** A man of distinction under whose protection a client placed himself. See CLIENT, 1. **b** A defender or pleader in court; an advocate.
3. *Gr. Hist.* One who became the protector and surety or voucher for a resident alien; — used to translate Gr. προστάτης, from his similarity to the Roman "patron."
4. *Eccl. Law.* One who has the right of presentation to a benefice; the owner of the advowson; — orig. so called from his duty as advocate and defender. Cf. ADVOWEE. *Eng.*
5. One who protects, supports, or countenances; one who helps a person, cause, work, sport, or the like; a defender, protector, lord, or master; a supporter, upholder, or favorer; as, a *patron* of art, a charity, the turf, etc. "The *patron* of true holiness." *Spenser.*
6. Specif.: **a** Formerly, a great or wealthy person who accepted the dedication of a book. **b** Among merchants, dealers, or tradesmen, one who favors an enterprise or business with custom; a regular customer. **c** A guardian saint; — now usually **patron saint**; also, a tutelary deity. **d** Along the Mediterranean, a master or owner of slaves or captives. *Obs.* **e** The master, or sometimes steersman, of a vessel (equiv. to Sp. *patrón*, F. *patron*, It. *padrone*). *Obs.*
7. A patron day; a pattern (which see, def. 8). *Ireland.*
8. Earlier form of PATTERN. *Obs.*
9. A kind of box with a perforated block or piece inside to hold pistol cartridges; also, a cartridge. *Obs.*
Patrons of Husbandry. See GRANGE, 5 **a**.

pa'tron, *a.* Doing the duty of a patron; giving aid or protection; tutelary. — **patron saint**, a guardian or tutelary saint.

pat'ron-age (păt'rŭn-āj; pā'trŭn-; 277), *n.* [F. *patronage*, LL. *patronaticum.*] The act or office of a patron; specif.: **a** *Eccl. Law.* Orig., the protection and defense of the rights of the church in a benefice carrying with it the right of presentation; now, the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. **b** Guardianship, as of a saint; tutelary care. *Obs. or Archaic.* **c** Special countenance or support; favor, encouragement, or aid, given to a person, work, cause, etc.; as, the *patronage* of letters; *patronage* given to a singer. **d** Protection; defense. *Obs. or R.* **e** The right or control of nomination to political office; also, the offices, contracts, honors, etc., which a public officer may bestow by favor. **f** *Com.* Business custom. *Cant or Colloq.* **g** Condescending favor; patronizing.

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pat'let, *n.* [See PARTLET.] A partlet. *Obs.*
pat'lid. Var. of POTLID (esp. in sense 2).
pat'ly, *adv.* Pat.
pat'na (păt'nä), *n.*, *or* **patna rice.** [From *Patna*, district and city of India.] A small-grained, pure white variety of rice.
pat'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pat'ni-dar' (pŭt'nē-där'), *n.* [Bengali *patnīdār.*] A holder of a perpetual lease of land under a zamindar. *India.*
Pat. Off. *Abbr.* Patent Office.
‖ **pa-to'la** (pä-tō'lä), *n.* [Tag.] One of the dishcloth gourds (*Luffa acutangula*), eaten green or cooked. *Phil. I.*
pat'o-la, *n.* [Kanarese *pattuda.*] A kind of silk cloth. *Obs.* *India.*
patoun, *n.* [Cf. F. *pâton* a lump of dough.] An obscure word, perh. meaning *bolus* or *pellet*; perh., a var. or equiv. of *petun*, tobacco. *Obs.*
patre. † PATTER.
patrelle. † PEITREL.
patremoyne. † PATRIMONY.
‖ **pa'tres con-scrip'ti** (pā'trēz kŏn-skrĭp'tī). [L.] Conscript fathers. See CONSCRIPT.
pa'tri-a (-trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., native land.] *Zoöl.* Natural habitat.
pa'tri-arch, *v. i.* To play the patriarch; — with *it.*
pa'tri-ar'cha-cy (-är'kȧ-sĭ), *n.* Patriarchate. *Obs.*
pa'tri-ar'chal-ism (-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Patriarchy.
pa'tri-ar'chal-ly, *adv.* of PATRIARCHAL.
pa'tri-arch-dom (pā'trĭ-ärk-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
pa'tri-arched (-ärkt), *a.* See -ED.
pa'tri-arch-ess, *n.* [Cf. OF. *patriarchesse*, LL. *patriarchissa.*] Wife of a patriarch; female patriarch; oldest woman.
pa'tri-ar'chic (-är'kĭk), *a.* [L. *patriarchicus*, Gr. πατριαρχικός.] Patriarchal. — **pa'tri-ar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-ar'chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pa'tri-arch-ism (pā'trĭ-är-kĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
pa'tri-arch-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pa'trice (pā'trĭs). Var. of PATRIX.
Pa-tri'cian (pȧ-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* [L. pl. *Patriciani.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of one Patricius, a dualist of the 4th or 5th century, who held that the flesh is the work of the Devil.
Pa-tri'cian, *a.* [See PATRICK.] Of, pertaining to, or founded by, St. Patrick.
pa-tri'cian-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pa-tri'cian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
pa-tri'cian-ly, *adv.* of PATRICIAN.
pa-tri'cian-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pat'ri-cid'al (păt'rĭ-sīd'ăl; pā'trĭ-), *a.* Parricidal.
pat'ri-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *pater* father + *caedere* to kill. See FATHER; -CIDE.] = PARRICIDE.
pa'trick (pā'trĭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PARTRIDGE.
Pat'rick (păt'rĭk). [L. *patricius* a patrician, through Irish use; cf. OIr. *Patricc*, now *Padraig.* See PATRICIAN.] Lit., noble: a patrician; — masc. prop. name. L. *Patricius* (pȧ-trĭsh'ĭ-ŭs; -ŭs); F. *Patrice* (pȧ'trēs'); It. *Patrizio* (pä-trēt'sē-ō); Sp. *Patricio* (pä-trē'thyō; 138); Pg *Patricio* (-sē-ō); G. *Patrizius* (pä-trēt'sē-ŏŏs). — Dim. *Pat, Paddy.*
pat'ridge (pȧt'rĭj; pä'trĭj). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PARTRIDGE.
‖ **pa'tri-is vir-tu'ti-bus.** [L.] By ancestral virtues.
patrimoigne. † PATRIMONY.
pat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of PATRIMONIAL. See -LY.
pat'rin (păt'rĭn), *n.* [Gypsy *patrin* leaf, Skr. *pattra.*] A handful of leaves, grass, or the like, thrown down by gypsies at intervals to indicate their course to other gypsies. *Cant.*
Pa-trin'i-a (pȧ-trĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Eugène L. M. *Patrin*, French traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic valerianaceous herbs having clusters of small yellow flowers with four stamens, and opposite, more or less divided, leaves.
Pat'ri-o-fe'lis (păt'rĭ-ō-fē'lĭs), *n.* [NL.: L. *patrius* belonging to one's father + *felis* cat; hence, ancestral cat.] *Paleon.* A genus of creodont mammals of the Eocene of Wyoming.
pa'tri-ot, *a.* Patriotic.
pa'tri-ot-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
pa'tri-ot'i-cal, *a.* Patriotic. — **pa'tri-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pa'tri-ot-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pa'trist (pā'trĭst), *n.* One versed in patristics.
pa-tris'ti-cal (pȧ-trĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Patristic. — **pa-tris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pa-tris'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*
pa-tris'ti-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl.* A system based on patristics; loosely, the theology or mode of thought of the Fathers.
pa'trix (pā'trĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pater* father; after *matrix.*] *Type Founding, etc.* A pattern or die to form matrices; a hub. See HUB, *n.*, 4 c.
pat'ri-zate (păt'rĭ-zāt; pā'trĭ-), *v. i.* [L. *patrissare*, *patrizare*; cf. Gr. πατριάζειν.] To imitate one's father. *Rare.*
pa'trize, *v. i.* To patrizate. *Obs.* — **pat'ri-za'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
Pat'ro-bas (păt'rō-bȧs). *Bib.*
pa-troc'i-nate (pȧ-trŏs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *patrocinatus*, p. p. of *patrocinari* to patronize, fr. *patronus* patron.] To support; patronize. *Obs.* — **pa-troc'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
pat'ro-cine, *n.* Also **pa-troc'i-ny** (pȧ-trŏs'ĭ-nĭ). [Cf. OF. *patrocine.*] Patrocination. *Obs.*
patroillart, *n.* Also **patroullart.** [OF. *patroullart.*] Jargon. *Obs.*
pa-trold'. Patrolled. *Ref. Sp.*
pa-trole'. Var. of PATROL.
pat'ro-log'ic (păt'rō-lŏj'ĭk), **pat'ro-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to patrology.
pa-trol'o-gist (pȧ-trŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in patrology.
patrol wagon. *U. S.* **a** A wagon used by policemen to convey prisoners. **b** A light wagon used by an underwriters' fire patrol, salvage corps, or protective association in hastening to fires to save insured property.
pat'ron. † PATTERN.
pa'tron, *v. t.* To be a patron of. *R.*
pat'ron-age, *v. t.* To act as patron of; maintain; defend. *Obs*

pat′ron-ate (păt′rŭn-āt ; pā′trŭn- ; 277), *n.* [L. *patronatus.*] Right, duty, position, jurisdiction, or possession of a patron ; patronage. *Rare.*

pa′tron-ess (pā′trŭn-ĕs ; păt′rŭn- ; 277), *n.* **1.** A female patron ; esp., a lady who promotes, or lends her support or encouragement to, a social function, as a dance, a charitable enterprise, a fair, or the like.
2. A female patron saint ; also, a tutelary goddess.
3. *Eccl. Law.* A woman who holds an advowson.

pat′ron-ize (păt′rŭn-īz ; pā′trŭn- ; 277), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To act as patron toward ; to protect ; support ; countenance ; favor ; aid.
This idea has been *patronized* by two States only. *A. Hamilton.*
2. To defend ; vindicate ; justify. *Obs.*
3. To lay responsibility for ; to father ; — with *upon*. *Obs.*
4. To assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward ; to treat with condescension ; — used disparagingly ; as, to *patronize* one's equals.
5. *Com.* To trade with customarily ; to frequent as a customer. *Cant or Colloq.*

pat′ron-iz′ing (-īz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PATRONIZE. Specif. : *p. a.* Showing condescending favor ; assuming superior manner or airs. — **pat′ron-iz′ing-ly**, *adv.*

pat′ro-nym′ic (păt′rō-nĭm′ĭk), **pat′ro-nym′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *patronymicus*, Gr. πατρωνυμικός ; πατήρ father + ὄνομα name : cf. F. *patronymique.*] Derived from ancestors, as a name ; expressing the name of ancestors ; as, a *patronymic* denomination. — **pat′ro-nym′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pat′ro-nym′ic, *n.* A modification of an ancestor's name borne by the son ; a name derived from that of a parent or ancestor ; as, *Pelides*, the son of Peleus ; *Johnson*, the son of John ; *Macdonald*, the son of Donald ; also, the surname of a family ; the family name. Cf. EPONYM.

pa-troon′ (pȧ-trōōn′), *n.* [For senses 1 to 3, F. *patron* ; for sense 4, D. *patroon* a patron, a protector. See PATRON.]
1. A patron, or supporter. *Obs.*
2. = PATRON, 6 **a**. *Obs.*
3. = PATRON, 7. *Rare.*
4. A proprietor of any of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. The grants were orig. to members of the Dutch West India Company. The privileges were abolished about 1850. See MANOR, 4. *U. S.*

pat′tée′ } (pȧ′tā′ ; păt′ē), *a.* [F. *patté*, fem. *pattée*, fr. *patte*
pat′té′ } paw, foot.] *Her.* Having arms narrow at the center and expanding greatly toward the ends ; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illust.* (16).

pat′ten (păt′ĕn), *n.* [F. *patin*, perh. fr. *patte* paw, foot.]
1. Any of various kinds of foot gear worn at different periods or in various countries, as a wooden shoe or clog, a chopine, etc. ; specif., a kind of overshoe with a wooden sole, usually supported by an iron ring, worn to raise the feet from the wet or the mud.
The *patten* now supports each frugal dame. *Gay.*
2. A round wooden plate fastened to the hind feet of horses to prevent their sinking into soft or boggy land that is being plowed or cultivated. *Eng.*
3. a A snowshoe. *Rare or Alien.* **b** A skate. *Dial. Eng. or Alien.* **c** A stilt. *Dial. Eng.*
4. *Arch.* A base, stand, support, foot, bottom plate, or sill.

pat′ter (păt′ẽr), *v. i.* ; PAT′TERED (-ẽrd) ; PAT′TER-ING. [From *pater* in *paternoster.*] **1.** To say the paternoster, esp. rapidly, mechanically, or mumblingly ; to mutter one's prayers ; to mumble ; as, to *patter* with the lips.
2. a To talk rapidly or glibly ; to chatter ; jabber. **b** To talk ; harangue. *Slang or Peddlers' Cant.* **c** To talk the patter of thieves, vagabonds, etc.

pat′ter, *v. t.* **1.** To say or repeat, as prayers, rapidly, mechanically, or mumblingly ; to mutter.
[The hooded clouds] *patter* their doleful prayers. *Longfellow.*
2. To talk or speak. *Slang or Peddlers' Cant.*
You all *patter* French more or less. *T. Hughes.*
to patter flash, to talk in thieves' cant. *Slang.*

pat′ter, *n.* [See PATTER to mumble, to chatter.] **1.** The cant of thieves, vagabonds, etc., or of any class or profession ; jargon or lingo ; as, thieves' *patter* ; gypsies' *patter*.
2. The language or oratory of a street peddler, conjurer, or the like ; hence, glib talk ; a voluble harangue ; mere talk ; chatter ; also, specif., rapid speech, esp. as sometimes introduced in songs *Cant or Colloq.*

pat′ter, *v. i.* [Freq. of *pat* to strike gently.] **1.** To strike with a quick succession of pats or slight sounds ; as, *pattering* rain or hail ; *pattering* feet.
2. To move with short rapid steps so as to make a patter.
She *pattered* in, her hands full. *Octave Thanet.*

pat′ter, *v. t.* To cause to patter ; also, to spatter ; sprinkle.

pat′ter (păt′ẽr), *n.* A pattering ; a quick succession of slight sounds ; as, *patter* of rain ; *patter* of little feet.

pat′tern (păt′ẽrn), *n.* [ME. *patron*, F. *patron*, a patron, also, a pattern. See PATRON.] **1.** Anything proposed for imitation ; an archetype ; exemplar ; that which is to be, or is fit to be, copied or imitated.
I will be the *pattern* of all patience. *Shak.*
2. Anything formed or designed as a guide or model for making things ; a model ; plan ; as, a dressmaker's *pattern*. Hence, specif. : **a** *Founding.* A model for making the mold into which molten metal is poured to form a casting. It is usually made of varnished or painted wood, or of metal when many duplicate castings are required. The pattern is made a little larger than the proposed casting to allow for contraction of the casting in cooling (see CONTRACTION RULE). When the casting is of such a shape that the removal of the pattern in one piece would break the mold the pattern is made in two or more pieces and doweled together, each piece being usually removed in a separate flask. See LOOSE PIECE, CORE PRINT, FLASK, 4, etc. **b** A specimen of a proposed coin, minted but not used for currency.
3. Form, style, or type of decoration ; design ; as, rugs of fine *pattern*. Also, style or form of natural marking.
4. A part showing the figure or quality of the whole ; a specimen ; a sample ; also, an example ; an instance, esp. a typical or representative one ; a model example.
He compares the *pattern* with the whole piece. *Swift.*
5. Something made after a model ; a copy ; likeness. *Obs.*
The *patterns* of things in the heavens. *Heb.* ix. 23.
6. A length of cloth sufficient for a garment, sometimes specially woven for the purpose ; as, a dress *pattern*. *U. S.*
7. *Gun.* Distribution of the shot from a shotgun or the bullets from an exploded shrapnel on a target perpendicular to the plane of fire ; also, a diagram of such distribution.
8. In Ireland, a patron saint's day ; hence, the festivity or fair connected with one ; a "patron."

Syn. — Archetype, prototype, example, copy.— PATTERN, MODEL, EXEMPLAR, IDEAL. A PATTERN is that after which something is made ; the word often applies esp. to that which is worthy of imitation, and this suggestion is heightened in MODEL ; as, "keeping the excellent *pattern* of his sister's virtues before his eyes" (*Fielding*) ; "Eleonora is still the *pattern* of charity, devotion, and humility ; of the best wife, the best mother, and the best of friends" (*Dryden*) ; "Womankind would by her *model* form their mind" (*Swift*) ; "I never saw such a boy ; our breed is not made on this *model*" (*T. Gray*) ; "Mr. Gray thought the narrative of Thucydides the *model* of history" (*N. Nicholls*). EXEMPLAR, which is often interchangeable with *pattern* or *model*, suggests esp. an example (often personal) to be followed ; an IDEAL is a perfect standard or exemplar ; as, "To men of letters doubly dear, not for his wit and genius merely, but as an *exemplar* of goodness, probity, and pure life" (*Thackeray*) ; "What keeps a spirit wholly true to that *ideal* which he bears?" (*Tennyson*). See IMAGE, STANDARD, DUPLICATE, PROTOTYPE, EMBLEM.

pat′tern, *v. t.* ; PAT′TERNED (-ẽrnd) ; PAT′TERN-ING. **1.** To make, or serve as, a pattern or model for. *Obs.*
2. To make or design (anything) by, from, or after, a pattern ; to copy ; model ; imitate. *Milton.*
[A temple] *patterned* from that which Adam reared in Paradise. *Sir T. Herbert.*
3. To match ; parallel. *Obs. or Archaic.*
4. To furnish or adorn with a pattern or design.
Its dark walls *patterned* with shelves *C. G. D. Roberts.*
to pattern out. a To furnish a pattern or model for. *Obs.* **b** To lay out according to a pattern.

pat′tern, *v. i.* **1.** To take pattern ; — with *by*. *Rare.*
2. To give a pattern or model.
The master imitates the fault with exaggeration, then (presumably) *patterns* correctly *Browne & Behnke.*
3. *Gun.* To make a pattern, as a shotgun.
to pattern after, to imitate ; follow.

pattern maker, *or* **pat′tern-mak′er** (-māk′ẽr), *n.* A maker of patterns, as for weaving, or for a molder. — **pattern making**, *or* **pat′tern-mak′ing** (-māk′ĭng), *n.*

pat′ti-da′ri (pŭt′ē-dä′rē ; păt′ĭ-), *n.* [Hind. *paṭṭī-dārī* ; *paṭṭī* a portion of land + Per. *-dārī*, an abstract suffix.] *Hindu Law.* A form of land tenure in which the lands of a village are subdivided into portions, called *pattis*, each of which is owned by cosharers, called *pattidars*, holding their parts in severalty according to ancestral shares fixed by *biswars*, or plows, each cosharer paying his own government taxes, for which all, however, are responsible. Cf. BHAIYACHARA.

Pat′tin-son proc′ess (păt′ĭn-sŭn). *Metal.* A process of desilverizing and purifying lead by repeated meltings and skimmings. It was invented in 1833 by Hugh Lee Pattinson, English metallurgist.

pat′ty (păt′ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* PATTIES (-ĭz). [F. *pâté*. See PASTY.] A little pie or pasty.

pat′ty-pan′ (păt′ĭ-păn′), *n.* **1.** A pan for baking patties.
2. A patty. *Obs.*
3. A variety of summer squash shaped like a patty.

pat′u-lous (păt′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *patulus*, fr. *patere* to be open, extend.] **1.** Open ; expanded ; distended.
The eyes are large and *patulous.* *Sir J. Hill.*
2. *Bot.* Spreading, as the branches of a tree ; diffuse ; loosely expanded ; as, a *patulous* calyx.

pau′ci- (pô′sĭ-). A combining form from Latin *paucus*, meaning *few* ; as, *pauci*nervate, *pauci*pinnate.

pau′ci-ty (pô′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *paucitas*, fr. *paucus* few, little : cf. F. *paucité*. See FEW.] **1.** Fewness ; smallness of number ; a small number.
Revelation denies it by the stern reserve, the *paucity*, and the incompleteness, of its communications *I. Taylor.*
2. Smallness of quantity ; exiguity ; insufficiency ; as, *paucity* of blood.

Paul (pôl), *n.* [L. *Paulus*, or Gr. Παῦλος, prob. partly through F. *Paul*, OF. *Pol* ; cf. L. *paulus* little.] **1.** Also **Pau′lus** (pô′lŭs). Lit., little ; — masc. prop. name. L. *Paulus* ; F. *Paul* (pōl) ; It. *Paolo* (pä′ō-lō) ; Sp. *Pablo* (päb′-lō) ; Pg. *Paulo* (pou′lō) ; G. *Paul* (poul). — Fem. *Paula*.
2. Also **Saul**. *Bib.* A Jew of Tarsus who was converted to Christianity by a vision and became the apostle to the Gentiles. He founded many churches, to which he sent epistles which are a part of the New Testament. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom at Rome about 67 A. D.
Paul and Virginia, a pair of playmates and faithful lovers in Bernardin de St. Pierre's romance "Paul et Virginie" (1787). Virginia, when returning to their island home, Mauritius, from France, is drowned in the wreck of the ship near the island, and Paul soon after dies of grief.

paul′dron (pôl′drŭn), **poul′dron** (pōl′-), *n.* [OF. *espauleron*, fr. *espaule* shoulder, F. *épaule.*] A piece of armor covering the shoulder where the body piece and arm piece join, consisting either of splints sliding one over another, or of a single plate moving on pivots.

Paul′i-an (pôl′ĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Paul of Samosata, a bishop of Antioch in the 3d century. He denied personal distinction in the deity and held that Christ was a man born of the Virgin and inspired of the Logos, which he taught is an impersonal attribute of the Father and does not in its essence dwell in Christ.
2. A follower of St. Paul. *Rare.*

Pau-li′cian (pô-lĭsh′ăn), *n.* [LL. *Pauliciani*, pl., Gr. Παυλικιανοί ; orig. uncert.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a heretical Christian sect, originating in Armenia in the 7th century. They claimed to be the true Catholic Church. They separated the Creator from the Heavenly God, the author of the soul. They denied the Incarnation and said that God sent an angel, whom he called his Son, into the world. They had a simple government, and rejected monasticism. They rejected the Petrine Epistles. They were gradually absorbed by the Roman Catholics and, in modern times, by the Protestants. — **Pau-li′cian-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

pau′lin (pô′lĭn), *n.* [Prob. for *palling* a covering. Cf. TARPAULIN.] Tarpaulin or other similar material.

Pau-li′na (pô-lī′nȧ) } *n.* [L., fem. of *Paulinus* ; the form
Pau-line′ (pô-lēn′) } *Pauline* is perh. fr. F. *Pauline*. See PAULINUS ; cf. PAUL.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Pauline* (pō′lēn′) ; It. *Paolina* (pä′ō-lē′nä) ; Sp. & Pg. *Paulina* (pou-lē′nä) ; G. *Pauline* (pou-lē′nẽ).
2. a The clever, warm-hearted, but hot-tempered and voluble wife of Antigonus and friend of Hermione in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." **b** The "Lady of Lyons" in Bulwer-Lytton's play of that name. See MELNOTTE, CLAUDE.

Paul′ine (pôl′in ; -īn), *a.* [L. *Paulinus*, fr. *Paulus* Paul.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the apostle Paul or his writings ; conforming to Paul's teachings, esp. the doctrines of justification by faith, predestination, and election.
Pauline Epistles, the Epistles in the New Testament (Romans to Philemon inclusive, often including — traditionally — Hebrews) assigned to the authorship of St. Paul. It is now generally held that St. Paul was not the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews. See NEW TESTAMENT.

Paul′in-ism (pôl′ĭ-nĭz′m), *n.* The theological principles taught by, or ascribed to, the apostle Paul, esp. his teaching of emancipation from the Jewish law, the indwelling spirit of Christ, and the supreme importance of faith. Cf. PETRINISM. — **Paul′in-ist**, *n.*

Paul′ist, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* **a** In India, a Jesuit ; — so called from their head church and convent of St. Paul's in Goa. **b** A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded in 1858 by the Rev. I. T. Hecker of New York. They are engaged in parochial, missionary, educational, and literary work.

Paul-lin′i-a (pô-lĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Christian Franz *Paullini*, German botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American sapindaceous twining shrubs marked by irregular flowers and pyriform capsules. *P. cupana* furnishes guarana. *P. curassavica* is the supple-jack.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* Guarana.

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pat′ron-al, *a.* [L. *patronalis* : cf. F. *patronal.*] Patron ; protecting ; favoring ; of or pert. to a patron or patron saint.
patron day. A patron saint's day. *Chiefly Ir.*
pa′tron-dom (pā′trŭn-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
patrone. † PATRON, PATROON, PATTERN.
pa′tron-ess-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
pat′ron-iz′a-ble (păt′rŭn-īz′ȧ-b′l ; pā′trŭn-), *a.* See -ABLE.
pat′ron-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* A patronizing ; patronage.
pat′ron-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who patronizes.
pa′tron-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pa′tron-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a patron.
pat′ro-nom′a-tol′o-gy (păt′rō-nŏm′ȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πατήρ, πατρός, a father + *onomatology.*] The branch of knowledge treating of personal names and their origin ; the study of patronymics.
pat′ron-our, *n.* [See PATRON, *v.* & *n.*] Patron saint. *Obs. Scot.*
pa′tron-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pat′ro-nym (păt′rō-nĭm), *n.* A patronymic.
pa-troon′ry (pȧ-trōōn′rĭ), *n.* The patroon system.
pa-troon′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
patrouille. † PATROL.
patroun. † PATRON, PATTERN.
pa-tru′i-ty (pȧ-trōō′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *patruus* father's brother, fr. *pater, patris*, father.] The relationship of a paternal uncle.
patt. † PAT.
patt, *n.* [F. *pat*, fr. It. *patta* quits, the being even, neither winning nor losing, fr. L. *pacta*, pl. of *pactum* pact (see PACT) ; cf. D. *pat* stalemate, G. *patt.*] *Chess.* Stalemate. *Obs.* — *a.* Stalemated. *Obs.*
pat′ta. Var. of POTTAH.
pattacoone. † PATACOON.
pat′ta-dar′, -da′ri. Vars. of PATTIDAR, -DARI.
pat′ta-mar. Var. of PATAMAR.
pattara. † PITARAH.
pat′ta-re′ro. † PEDRERO.
patte. † PAT.
‖ **patte** (pȧt), *n.* ; *pl.* PATTES (pȧt). [F.] **1.** *Her.* The paw of an animal
2. A decorative band, strap, or belt used to finish garments.
pat′tel. Var. of PATEL. *India.*
pat′ten. † PATEN, PATENT.
pat′ten, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *patiner.*] **a** To go about on pattens. **b** To skate. *Dial. Eng.*
pat′tened (păt′ĕnd), *a.* Wearing pattens.
pat′ten-er, *n.* **a** [OF. *patinier.*] Maker of pattens. **b** [Fr PATTEN, *v.*] A skater. *Dial. Eng.*
pat′ter, *v. t.* To eat. *Pidgin Eng., Australia.*
pat′ter, *n.* One that pats ; specif., *Dial. Eng.*, a schoolmaster's ferule.
pat′ter-an Erron. for PATRIN.
pat′ter-er, *n.* One who patters.
pat′tern-a-ble, *a.* That can be matched. *Obs.*
pattern box, chain, cylinder. *Figure Weaving.* Devices in a loom to present several shuttles to the picker in due order.
pattern card *Weaving.* Any of the perforated cards in a Jacquard apparatus.
pat′ternd Patterned. *Ref. Sp.*
pat′terned (păt′ẽrnd), *a.* Having, or furnished with, a pattern or patterns.
pat′tern-er, *n.* A designer, drawer, or maker of patterns.
pat′tern-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to a pattern.
pat′tern-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pattern reader. One who arranges textile patterns
pattern wheel. = COUNT-WHEEL.
pat′tern-y (păt′ẽr-nĭ), *a.* With, or characterized by, patterns, esp. excessively so.
patter song. [See PATTER glib talk.] A song, esp. in comic opera, characterized by having a great many words sung or spoken very rapidly.
pat′ti (pŭt′ē), *n.* [Hind. *paṭṭī* a portion of land, fr. Skr. *paṭa* a piece of cloth.] *Hindu Law.* See PATTIDARI.
patticear. † PASTISAR.
pat′ti-dar′ (pŭt′ē-där′ ; păt′-), *n.* *Hindu Law.* See PATTIDARI.
Pat′tie-son, Peter, *or* **Patrick** (păt′ĭ-sŭn). An imaginary assistant teacher at Gandercleuch, and the feigned author of Scott's "Tales of My Landlord"
pattimar. Var. of PATTAMAR.
pat′tin. † PATTEN.
pat′tin-son-ize (păt′ĭn-sŭn-īz), *v. t.* *Metal.* To treat by the Pattinson process. — **pat′tin-son-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
Pattinson's white *or* **white lead** (-sŭnz). *Chem.* An oxychloride of lead formerly used as a substitute for white lead.
pat′tle (pȧt′′l). Var. of 1st PADDLE, 1 (a kind of spud). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Pat′ton's spruce (păt′ŭnz). The black hemlock.
pat′ty-cake′, *n.* **1.** A patty. **2.** Erron. for PAT-A-CAKE.
pa′tu (pä′tōō), *n.* [Maori.] A hand weapon, as a club or knife *New Zealand.*
pat′u-lent (păt′ū-lĕnt), *a.* [See PATULOUS.] Open ; patulous.
pat′u-lous-ly, *adv.* of PATULOUS.
pat′u-lous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pat-wa′ri (pŭt-wä′rē), *n.* [Hind. *patwārī.*] In India, a village accountant.
paty. † PATTEE.
Pa′u (pā′ū). *Bib.*
pa′u-a (pä′ōō-ä), *n.* [Maori.] **a** See MUTTON FISH **d**. **b** A fishhook made of the paua shell.
‖ **paucas pallabris** Blunder for POCAS PALABRAS.
‖ **pau′ca ver′ba** (pô′kȧ vûr′bȧ). [L.] Few words :— sometimes simply **pauca**.
pauch′ty. Var. of PAUGHTY.
pau′ci-ar-tic′u-late, *a.* See PAUCI-.
pau′ci-den′tate, *a.* See PAUCI-.
pau′ci-flo′rous, *a.* *Bot.* Few-flowered.
pau′ci-fo′li-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Few-leaved. — **pau′ci-fo′li-ous**, *a.*
pau′ci-fy (pô′sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*pauci-* + *-fy.*] To make few. *Obs.*
pau′ci-loc′u-lar, *a.* See PAUCI-.
pau-cil′o-quent (pô-sĭl′ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [See PAUCILOQUY.] Short or brief in speech. — **pau-cil′o-quent-ly**, *adv*
pau-cil′o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *pauciloquium* ; *paucus* + *loqui* to speak.] Brevity in speech.
pau′cine (pô′sĭn ; -sēn ; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{39}O_5N_5$, found in pauco nuts.
pau′ci-nerv′ate, *a.* See PAUCI-.
pau′ci-pin′nate, *a.* *Bot.* See PAUCI-.
pau′ci-ra′di-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Few-rayed, as an umbel.
pau′ci-spi′ral, *a.* Having few whorls.
‖ **pau′cis ver′bis.** [L.] In or with few words.
pau′co nut The nut or seed of an African leguminous tree (*Pentaclethra macrophylla*).
paugh′ty (*Scot.* pô′tĭ, päk′-, pôk′- : *dial.* pô′tĭ, păf′tĭ), *a.* Haughty ; proud : also, pert ; saucy ; insolent. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pau′gie, -gy (pô′gĭ), *n.* [Corrupted fr. Amer. Indian *mishcuppauog.* Cf. SCUP.] The scup.
pauh. † PAH, *interj.*
pau-hau′gen (pô-hô′gĕn), *n.* [Of North Amer. Indian (Algonquian) origin.] The menhaden.
pauk, pauk′y, etc. Vars. of PAWK, PAWKY, etc.
paul. Var. of PAWL.
paul. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PALL, *v. t.*
paul, *n.* = PAOLO. See COIN.
Pau′la (pô′lȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. prop. name. See PAUL. It. *Paola* (pä′ō-lä) ; Sp., Pg., & G. *Paula* (pou′lä) ; F. *Paule* (pōl).
pau-lar′ (pou-lär′), *n.* [From *Paular*, on the borders of Andalusia.] A Spanish strain of merino sheep.
paule. † PALL, cloth.
paul′frey † PALFREY.
Paul′i-an-ist. Paul′i-an-ite, *n.* = PAULIAN, 1.
pau′lie (pô′lĭ ; pä′lĭ), *a.* *Scot & Dial. Eng.* Impotent ; feeble ; sickly, as a lamb ; deformed ; inferior ; of the mind, silly — **pau′lie**, *n.*
Pau-lin′i-an (pô-lĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pauline. — *n.* Paulinist
Pau′lin-is′tic (pô′lĭ-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pert. to Paulinism or a Paulinist.
Pau-lin′i-ty (pô-lĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pauline quality or character.
Pau′lin-ize (pô′lĭ-nīz), *v. t. & i.* *Eccl.* To conform to or follow the teaching of the apostle Paul.
Pau-li′nus (pô-lī′nŭs), *n.* [L. Cf. PAUL.] Masc. prop. name. L. id. — Fem. *Paulina* (-nȧ).
Paul′ism (pôl′ĭz′m), *n.* Paulinism.
Pau-lis′ta (pou-lēs′tä), *n.* [From the province (now State) of São *Paulo*, Brazil.] A mixed-breed descendant of the first Portuguese immigrants into Brazil and of the Indians. [*Obs.*]
Paulistine, *n.* = PAULIST **a**.
Paul′ite, *n.* [*Paul*, L. *Paulus*, + *-ite.*] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* One of the Hermits of St. Paul, a monastic order founded in 1215.
2. A partisan of the apostle Paul (cf. 1 *Cor.* i. 12). *Nonce Use.*
paulme. † PALM, of the hand.
paulm′er. † PALMER.

N O P

pau′lo-spore (pô′lō-spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. παῦλα rest. See SPORE.] *Bot.* In mycology, any specialized growth or development serving as a resting stage in the life of the organism. Gemmæ, chlamydospores, cysts, etc., are examples of paulospores. Cf. CARPOSPORE, KINOSPORE. *Klebs.*

Pau-low′ni-a (pô-lō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the Russian princess Anna *Pavlovna*, daughter of Paul I.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous trees. The only species, *P. tomentosa*, a native of Japan, is widely cultivated, and often naturalized. It has showy violet-purple foxglovelike flowers borne in a pyramidal panicle; its persistent capsules have numerous winged seeds.
2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this species.

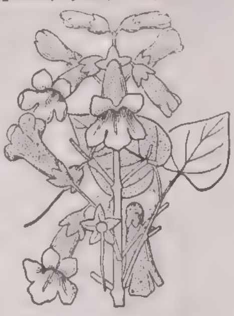

Paulownia, leaves and flowers. (⅓)

paunch (pänch; pônch; 277, 140), *n.* [OF. *panche*, var. of *pance*, F. *panse*, L. *pantex*, *panticis*.] **1. a** The belly and its contents. **b** The first stomach, or rumen, of a ruminant.
2. *Naut.* **a** A paunch mat. **b** A thin shield of wood on a mast to permit the lower yards to slide easily over the hoops.

paunch mat. *Naut.* A thick mat of strands of rope to prevent the yard or rigging from chafing.

pau′per (pô′pẽr), *n.* [L. See POOR.] **1.** A person destitute of means except such as are derived from charity, specif. one who receives aid from public poor funds.
2. *Law.* One allowed to sue *in forma pauperis* (which see).
3. A very poor person; — usually contemptuous.

pau′per-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* State or quality of being a pauper; also, paupers collectively.

pau′per-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make a pauper of; to reduce to pauperism; to imbue with the spirit or inclinations of a pauper; as, to *pauperize* the peasantry. — **pau′per-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

Pau′puk-kee′wis (pô′pŭk-kē′wĭs), *n.* A mischievous magician in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," who is pursued by Hiawatha and slain in the form of a beaver, but whose spirit endeavors to escape, finally taking human form, and is killed, Hiawatha transforming it into an eagle.

Pau-rop′o-da (pô-rŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. παῦρος small + *-poda*.] *Zoöl.* An order of very small myriapods with only nine pairs of legs and lacking tracheæ. — **pau′ro-pod** (pô′rō-pŏd), *a.* & *n.* — **pau-rop′o-dous** (pô-rŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.*

One of the Pauropoda (*Pauropus lubbockii*). Much enlarged.

paus′al (pôz′ăl), *a.* *Philol.* Being directly before a pause, as at the end of a clause or sentence.

pause (pôz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pausa*, Gr. παῦσις. See 2d POSE.] **1.** A temporary stop or rest; an intermission of action; interruption; suspension; cessation. Specif.: *Pros.* **a** A cæsura. **b** An interval of one or more moræ or times.
2. Temporary inaction; hesitation; doubt.
I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin. *Shak.*
3. In technical uses: **a** *Elocution.* A brief suspension of the voice, to indicate the limits and relations of sentences and their parts. **b** *Gram.* In writing and printing, a mark indicating the place and nature of a pause of voice; a punctuation point. **c** A break or paragraph in writing. **d** *Music.* (1) A rest. *Obs.* (2) A symbol [𝄐 or 𝄑] placed over or under a note or rest to indicate that it be prolonged; a fermata or hold. It is sometimes placed over a double (rarely over a single) bar to indicate a short silence. **e** *Hebrew Gram.* A pausal stop or intermission in speaking; — used chiefly in the phrases *into*, *in*, and *out of*, *pause*.
Syn. — Stop, cessation, suspension.

pause, *v. i.*; PAUSED (pôzd); PAUS′ING (pôz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *pauser*, L. *pausare*. See PAUSE, *n.*, POSE.] **1.** To make a pause, or short stop; to cease for a time; to intermit speaking or acting; to stop, as for deliberation; to hesitate; hold back; delay; — sometimes with *upon*. "Other offenders we will *pause* upon." "I *pause* for a reply." *Shak.*
In the darkness heard his armed feet
Pause by her. *Tennyson.*
2. To tarry or remain temporarily, as at a place or in a condition; to dwell or linger. *Now Rare.*
Among the tents I *paused* and sung. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — Intermit, stop, stay, wait, delay, tarry, hesitate.

pav′an (păv′ăn), *n.* Also **pav′ane** (păv′ăn; *F.* pȧ′vȧn′). [F. *pavane*; cf. It. & Sp. *pavana*.] A stately and formal old dance by couples in ceremonial costume, introduced into England in the 16th century; also, music for this dance, or with its duple and very slow rhythm.

pave (pāv), *v. t.*; PAVED (pāvd); PAV′ING (pāv′ĭng). [F. *paver* to pave, LL. *pavare*, fr. L. *pavire* to beat, ram, or tread down; cf. Gr. παίειν to beat, strike.] **1.** To lay or cover with stone, brick, or other material, so as to make a firm, level, or convenient surface for travel; to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material; to cover as a pavement; as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* a court.
2. Hence, to make smooth, easy, or safe; to prepare; — with *way*, or rarely *path*, as object; as, to *pave* the way to promotion or for an enterprise.
It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*

pave, *n.* Pavement. *Chiefly Archaic or Poetic.*

‖ **pa′vé′** (pȧ′vā′), *n.* [F., prop., p. p. of *paver* to pave. See PAVE.] **1.** The pavement.
2. *Jewelry.* A setting for a number of jewels in which the stones are set close together so as to cover the metal fully.

pave′ment (pāv′mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pavimentum*; cf. LL. *pavamentum*. See PAVE.] **1.** That with which anything is paved; a floor or covering of solid material, making a hard and convenient surface for travel; a paved road, sidewalk, or other surface; a decorative interior floor of tiles, colored bricks, or the like.
2. A stone, brick, or tile for paving. *Obs.*

pavement ant. A yellowish ant (*Tetramorium cæspitum*) that builds its nests in yards and gardens, and often infests houses.

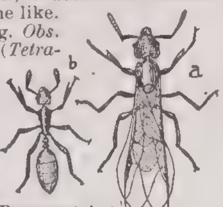

Pavement Ant. *a* Female; *b* Worker.

pa-vil′ion (pȧ-vĭl′yŭn), *n.* [ME. *pavilon*, F. *pavillon*, fr. L. *papilio* a butterfly, also, a tent, because spread out like a butterfly's wings.] **1.** A tent; esp., a large peaked tent raised on posts.
2. *Her.* = TENT.
3. A covering; canopy; anything that is likened to a canopy or tent. "The *pavilion* of heaven is bare." *Shelley.*
4. a A gold coin of Philip of Valois (1329), bearing the effigy of the king seated under a pavilion. **b** A similar coin struck by Edward the Black Prince for use in France; — called also *royal*.
5. *Arch.* A single body or mass of building of a decorative character: **a** A light, more or less ornamented building, isolated in a park, garden, athletic ground, or the like, and serving as a pleasure house, shelter building, etc. **b** An elaborately ornamented mass, forming an angle, connecting part, or central feature of a large pile, higher than the main part and with greater distinction of sky line.
6. In a hospital, a building wholly or almost separate, containing a department or group of wards. A hospital made up of such buildings is called a *pavilion* hospital.
7. *Anat.* **a** The auricle of the ear. **b** The infundibulum of a Fallopian tube. *Obs. or R.*
8. A flag, ensign, or colors, esp. the national colors carried by a vessel. *Obs. or Archaic.*
9. The lower faceted part of a brilliant, between the girdle and the culet. See BRILLIANT, *n.*; cf. BEZEL, *n.*, 2.

pa-vil′ion, *v. t.*; PA-VIL′IONED (-yŭnd); PA-VIL′ION-ING. To furnish or cover with, or put, inclose, or shelter in or as in, a pavilion or pavilions.

pav′ing (pāv′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of laying a pavement, or covering some place with a pavement.
2. A pavement; material for a pavement or pavements.

pav′ior, pav′iour (pāv′yẽr), *n.* **1.** One who paves; paver.
2. A rammer for driving paving stones.
3. A brick, slab, or the like for paving.
4. A kind of hard building brick.

pav′is (păv′ĭs), *n.* [OF. *pavais*, F. *pavois*; cf. It. *parese*, LL. *pavense*; perh. named from *Pavia* in Italy.] **1.** A large shield covering the whole body, used in the Middle Ages esp. in siege operations, and to protect crossbowmen. It was sometimes carried by a pavisor before a knight or archer.
2. A pavisade; any protective screen used in warfare. *Obs.*

Pavis, 1.

pav′i-sade′ (păv′ĭ-sād′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pavesata*.] A continuous defensive screen, as of pavises joined in a line; hence, a sheltering canvas screen along a ship's side. *Obs. or Hist.*

pav′i-sor (păv′ĭ-sẽr), *n.* [OF. *pavaiseur*, *pavesceor*, or *pavaisier*.] A soldier who carried a pavis.

Pa′vo (pā′vō), *n.*; *gen.* -VONIS (pȧ-vō′nĭs). [L., peacock. See PEACOCK.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the peacocks.
2. A constellation near the southern pole; the Peacock.

pa′vo-naz′zo (pä′vō-nät′sō), **pa-vo′naz-zet′to** (pä-vō′nät-sĕt′tō), *a.* [It. *pavonazzo*, dim. *pavonazzetto*, L. *pavonaceus*.] Lit., peacock-colored; specif., designating a kind of marble or breccia with veins of red, violet, purple, and other colors, found in ancient Roman buildings and thought to be the ancient *marmor Phrygium* or *Synnadicum*.

Pa-vo′ni-a (pȧ-vō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Don José *Pavón*, Spanish traveler.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical hairy or woolly malvaceous shrubs marked by the epicalyx of four to eight bracts and the aristate carpels. The flowers are usually handsome. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

paw (pô), *n.* [ME. *pawe*, *poue*, OF. *poe*: cf. LG. *pote*, D. *poot*, G. *pfote*.] **1.** The foot of a quadruped having claws, as the lion, dog, cat, etc.; also, the foot of any animal.
2. The human hand. *Jocose.*
3. Work of the hand; handiwork; handwriting. *Obs. or R.*
4. Act of pawing.
5. *Her.* The fore leg of an animal depicted as couped or erased near the middle joint; — distinguished from *gamb*.

paw, *v. t.*; PAWED (pôd); PAW′ING. **1.** To strike or touch with the paw; to pass the paw or hand over; to stroke or handle with the hand or hands; hence, to handle clumsily, fondly, or rudely. *Colloq.*
2. To scrape or beat with the fore foot or feet.
His hot courser *pawed* the Hungarian plain. *Tickell.*
3. To strike wildly; to clutch at, as in anger or despair.

paw, *v. i.* **1.** To scrape with the paw.
2. To draw the fore foot along the ground; to beat or scrape with the fore foot. *Job* xxxix. 21.
3. To stroke with the hand clumsily or rudely. *Colloq.*

pawl (pôl), *n.* Also *pall*, *paul*. [Cf. D. *pal*, F. *pal*, W. *pawl* a pole, a stake. Cf. PALE a stake.] *Mach.* A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches, or interdental spaces, on another part, as a ratchet wheel, so as to permit motion in one direction and prevent it in the reverse, as in a capstan or windlass; a catch, click, or detent. See RATCHET WHEEL, *Illust.*

pawl, *v. t.* To check, as a capstan, by a pawl or pawls.

pawl bitt. *Naut.* A heavy post set abaft a windlass to receive the strain of the pawls, which are attached to it.

pawl head. *Naut.* The part of a capstan, usually the circular base, to which the pawls are attached.

pawl rim *or* **ring.** *Naut.* A stationary ring about the base of a capstan, with notches for the pawls to catch in.

pawn (pôn), *n.* [ME. *paune*, *poun*, OF. *paon*, *peon*, F. *pion*, LL. *pedo*, *pedonis*, a foot soldier, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See FOOT; cf. PIONEER, PEON.] **1.** *Chess.* The piece of least value, moving only directly forward and but one square at a time (or at option two on its first move), or in capturing a man to either of the two squares diagonally in advance. The pawn on reaching the eighth rank of squares becomes at once any piece (other than a king) which the player chooses. See under 1st CHESS. Also fig.: as, a *pawn* in the political game.
2. A counter or piece in Polish checkers or draughts.

pawn, *n.* [OF. *pan* pledge, assurance, prob. through AF. *paunz*, nom. sing. or acc. pl. OF. *pan* pledge is perh. the same word as OF. & F. *pan* skirt, piece, L. *pannus* cloth (cf. PANE a compartment); but cf. D. *pand* a pledge, G. *pfand*.] **1.** Any thing or person delivered to, or deposited with, another as security, as for payment of money borrowed, of a debt, or for performance of some action; a pledge. See PLEDGE, *n.*, 1 (now the more usual term).
2. Hence, in general, a pledge; guarantee.
As the morning dew is a *pawn* of the evening fatness. *Donne.*
3. A gage of combat. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. State of being pledged; — usually with *at*, *in*, or *from*.
Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemish'd crown. *Shak.*
Sweet wife, my honor is at *pawn*. *Shak.*
5. Act of pawning, or pledging.

pawn, *v. t.*; PAWNED (pônd); PAWN′ING. **1.** To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed or of a debt, or for the performance of some action; to put in pawn; pledge; as, to *pawn* one's watch.
2. To stake; risk; wager; hazard.
Pawning his honor to obtain his lust. *Shak.*

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paulmistrie. † PALMISTRY.
‖ **pau′lo ma-jo′ra ca-na′mus.** [L.] Let us sing of somewhat greater things. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, IV. 1).
pau′lo-past′ (pô′lō-), *a.* [L. *paulo* a little + *past*.] Somewhat past; pertaining to something just done.
pau′lo-post′, *a.* [L. *paulo post* a little after.] Somewhat subsequent.
pau′lo-post′-fu′ture, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the future perfect tense (passive) of Greek verbs, in its use to express an act or event as about to happen immediately. — Also *n.*
Paul′-Pry′, *v. i.* To act like Paul Pry. See PRY, PAUL.
Paul's betony (pôlz). [After *Paulus* Aegineta, Byzantine Greek medical writer.] The common speedwell. *Dial. Eng.*
Paul's walk. The nave of St. Paul's, London, formerly used as a meeting or lounging place. — **Paul's man** *or* **walker.** *Obs.*
pault. † PALT, to pelt.
paul′ter. † PALTER.
paul′try. † PALTRY.
Pau′lus (pô′lŭs), *n.* See PAUL.
paum (päm; pôm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PALM.
paument. † PAVEMENT.
paumer. † PALMER, *n.*
paumerie, *n.* [Cf. PALMER a ferule.] A ferule. *Obs.*
paumphlet. † POMFRET.
paun. † PAWN, a pledge.
paun (pôn). Var. of PAN, betel leaf.
paun′age. Var. of PANNAGE.
paunce (pôns). † PANSY.
paunce, *n.* [OF. *pance* belly, F. *panse*. Cf. PAUNCH.] A pauncher. *Obs.*
paunch, *v. t.* **1.** To stab in the paunch; eviscerate; disembowel. **2.** To stuff; glut; gulp. *Obs.*
paunch. † PUNCH.
paunch, *v. i.* [F. *pencher*.] To lean; to be disposed. *Obs.*
paunche. † PONGEE.
paunched (päncht; pôncht; 140), *a.* Big-bellied.
paunch′er, *n.* [OF. *panciére*.] A piece of armor extending from the waist to the bust on a cuirass, used chiefly in the 15th century; also, a breeches belt. *Obs.*
paunch′ful, *n.* A bellyful.
paunch′i-ness (pän′chĭ-nĕs; pôn′-), *n.* See -NESS.
paunch′way. Var. of PANCHWAY.
paunch′y, *a.* Pot-bellied.
paund. † PAWN, PAWNED.
paunde. † POUND.
paune. † PONE, bread; PAWN.
pauned. † PANED, *p. p.*
paunflet. † PAMPHLET.
paunse, paunsie. † PANSY.
paunt. † PANT, *v.*
paunt′er. † PANTER, a net.
paup. † PAP.
paup (pôp), *v. i.* To walk about aimlessly. *Dial. Eng.*
paupaw. † PAPAW.
pauper. † PAPER.
pau′per, *v. t.* To pauperize.
pau′per-age, *n.* Pauperdom.
pau′per-ate, *v. t.* To pauperize.
pauper costs. *Law.* In old chancery practice, costs on a reduced or low scale allowed to a successful plaintiff suing in forma pauperis, other plaintiffs being allowed higher costs, called **Dives costs.** *Eng.*
pau′per-dom (pô′pẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
pau′per-ess, *n.* A female pauper.
pau′per-it′ic (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Stunted; seeming checked in growth by poor environment.
pau′per-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who pauperizes.
pau′per-ous, *a.* Pert. to the poor. *Obs.*
paus′a-bly, *adv.* So that one may pause. *Obs.*
pau-sa′tion (pô-zā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *pausatio*.] A pause. *Rare.*
pause, *v. t.* & *n.* [Cf. dial. *poss*.] Kick. *Dial. Eng.*
pause, *v. t.* To cause to stop or rest; — used reflexively. *Obs. & R.*
pause′ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **pause′ful-ly**, *adv.*
pause′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pause′less-ly**, *adv.*
pause′ment, *n.* Pausation. *Obs.*
paus′er (pôz′ẽr), *n.* One that pauses.
paus′ing-ly, *adv.* of *pausing*, p. pr.
paut (pät, pôt). Var. of PAT, jute.
paut (pôt), *v. i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To paw; stamp; also, to poke; finger. **b** To move slowly, clumsily, or uncertainly.
pautener, *n.* [OF. *pautonier*, *paltonier*.] A knave; vagabond. *Obs.* — *a.* Rascally. *Obs.*
pautener, *n.* [OF. *pautonniére*.] A purse; a wallet. *Obs.*
pautshaw. † PADISHAH.
pauw. Var. of PAAUW.
paux′i (pôk′sĭ), *n.* [From *paoxi*, native name on the coast of Paria in Venezuela.] The cashew bird.
pavache. † PAVIS.
pavade. Erroneous var. of PANADE; also, of PAVIS.
pav′age (pāv′āj), *n.* [F., a paving, in OF. also tax for paving.] **1.** A tax levied to pay for the paving of highways; also, the right to impose such a tax. **2.** Act of laying a pavement.
pavais. Var. of PAVIS.
pavas. † PAVIS.
paved (pāvd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of PAVE. — **paved setting.** *Jewelry.* = PAVE, 2.
paveis. † PAVIS.
pavelon. † PAVILION.
pave′ment, *v. t.* To pave. *Rare.*
pavement epithelium. *Anat.* See EPITHELIUM, 1.
pavement teeth. *Zoöl.* Flattened teeth arranged like tiles in a pavement, as in certain rays and in cestraciont sharks.
pav′en. Var. of PAVAN.
pav′en (pāv′′n), *a.* Paved.
pav′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who paves; also, a paving stone, brick, or tile.
pav′e-sade′. Var. of PAVISADE.
pav′e-sa′do. † PAVISADO.
pavese, pavesse. † PAVIS.
pave′stone′, *n.* A paving stone.
Pa-vet′ta (pȧ-vĕt′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *pāwaṭṭā*, name of *Pavetta montana*.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical Old World rubiaceous shrubs having white corymbose flowers with long-exserted styles.
pa′vi-age (pā′vĭ-āj). † PAVAGE.
pav′ian. † PAVAN.
pav′ice (păv′ĭs). † PAVIS.
pav′id (păv′ĭd), *a.* [L. *pavidus*, fr. *pavere* to be afraid.] Timid; fearful. *Rare.*
pa-vid′i-ty (pȧ-vĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Timidity. *Rare.*
pa′vie (pā′vĭ), *n.* A quick or clever motion; hence, a trick; also, a bustle or fluster. *Scot.*
pav′ier. Var. of PAVIOR.
pa′vi-in (pā′vĭ-ĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Pavius*, a generic name fr. P. *Pavius*, Latinized form of *Paaw*, Dutch physician (1564-1617).] *Chem.* = FRAXIN.
pa-vil′iond. Pavilioned. *R. Sp.*
pavilion roof. *Arch.* A roof hipped equally on all sides.
‖ **pa′vil′lon′** (pȧ′vē′yôN′), *n.* [F.] The bell-shaped or flaring mouth of a horn, trumpet, etc.
‖ **pa′vil′lon′ chi′nois′** (shē′nwȧ′). [F.] *Music.* A showy jingling device consisting of small bells hung from crosspieces on a pole or from a pavilion or hat surmounting it, and sounded by shaking the pole.
pavilown. † PAVILION.
paviment. † PAVEMENT.
pav′in. Var. of PAVAN.
pav′is (păv′ĭs), *v. t.* **1.** To cover, protect, or defend with a pavis. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** To protect against. *Obs.*
pav′i-sa′do, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *pavesada*.] A pavisade. *Obs.*
pav′ise. Var. of PAVIS.
pav′ish. † PAVIS.
‖ **pa′vois′** (pȧ′vwä′). Var. of PAVIS.
pavoisade. † PAVISADE.
pav′o-nat′ed (păv′ō-nāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *pavo*, *pavonis*, peacock + *-ate*.] Peacock-colored.
Pav′on-cel′la (păv′ŏn-sĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *pavoncella* lapwing.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the ruff (sandpiper).
pa-vone′ (pȧ-vōn′), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pavo*.] Peacock. *Obs.*
pa-vo′ni-an (pȧ-vō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pavonine.
pav′o-nine (păv′ō-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *pavoninus*, fr. *pavo* a peacock. See PEACOCK.] **a** Pert. to the peacocks. **b** Resembling a peacock's tail, as in iridescence.
pav′o-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* [L. *pavo*, *pavonis*, peacock + *-ize*.] To behave as a peacock. *Rare.*
pa′vy (pā′vĭ; păv′ĭ), *n.* [F. *pavie*, fr. *Pavie* Pavia.] A clingstone peach.
paw, *n.* [F. *pas*.] Step. *Obs.*
paw (pô), *n.* [Cf. F. *pas* a step, as in dancing.] A quick or clever movement; a trick. *Scot.*
paw, *a.* [Prob. short for *paltry*.] Improper; obscene. *Obs.*
pa′wa (pä′wä), *n.* = PAUA.
pa-waw′ (pȧ-wô′). † POWWOW.
pawd. Pawed. *Ref. Sp.*
paw′er, *n.* One that paws.
pawk (pôk), *n.* A small lobster. *Obs. Eng.*
pawk, *n.* **a** A clever device or way; a trick or wile. *Scot.* **b** Impertinence; an impertinent person. *Dial. Eng.*
pawk′er-y (pôk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Slyness; trickiness. *Scot.*
pawk′y (-ĭ), *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Arch; cunning; sly; shrewd. **2.** Proud; saucy; bold; forward. — **pawk′i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **pawk′i-ness**, *n.*
pawl. † PALL.
pawl, *n.* [Hind. *pāl* a shelter.] A small double-poled tent with steep sloping sides. *India.*
pawl post. = PAWL BITT.
pawm (pôm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PALM.
pawme. † PALM.
pawment. † PAVEMENT.
pawmestry. † PALMISTRY.
pawmpilyon. † PAMPILION.
pawm′y (pôm′ĭ). Var. of PALMY, *n.*
pawn. Var. of PAND. *Scot.*
pawn. † PAN, betel leaf.
pawn, *n.* [OF. *paon* (two syllables), F. *paon*, L. *pavo*, *-onis*.] A peacock. *Obs.*

pawn'bro'ker (pôn'brō'kẽr), *n.* One who makes a business of lending money on the security of personal property pledged in his keeping. Pawnbrokers are allowed larger interest than the legal rate. Cf. MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ.
pawn'bro'king, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker. — *a.* Conducting the business of pawnbroking.
pawn-ee' (pôn-ē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a pledge is given as security; one who takes anything in pawn; pledgee.
Paw-nee' (pô-nē'), *n.* An Indian of the chief tribe of Caddoan stock, formerly dwelling along the Platte River in Nebraska and ranging as far south as the Arkansas, now on the Oakland Reservation, Oklahoma. They were an agricultural tribe, dwelling in permanent lodges of logs and earth, and using the tepee only for hunting excursions. Though once one of the most powerful of the plains tribes, they suffered great losses both from wars with the Sioux and from disease, and are now rapidly dying out.
pawn'shop' (pôn'shŏp'), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop.
pawn ticket. A pawnbroker's receipt for a pledge.
‖ **pax** (păks), *n.* [L. See PEACE.] **1**. Peace; — deified by the Romans as a goddess [*cap.*] to whom shrines were often erected on making a peace. Cf. IRENE, 2. *Obs. as Eng.* **2**. **a** *Eccl.* The kiss of peace; also, the embrace in the sanctuary, now substituted for it at High Mass in Roman Catholic churches. **b** *R. C. Ch.* A tablet or board bearing a figure or symbol of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of a saint, which, in the Mass, was kissed by the priest and then by the people, in medieval times; an osculatory. It is still used in communities, confraternities, etc.

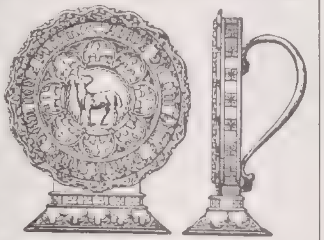

Pax, 2 b.

3. Friendship, or a friend; — esp. in the phrases *to make pax with*, to make friends with, *to be good pax*, to be good friends; also, truce; — used esp. interjectionally. *Eng. Schoolboy Slang.*
pax-il'lus (păk-sĭl'*ŭ*s), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a peg.] **1**. *Zoöl.* One of a kind of spines of certain starfishes. They are pillarlike, with a flattened summit bearing minute spinules or granules.

Paxillus, 1.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of rusty-spored agaricaceous mushrooms having a fleshy thallus with no annulus, and with decurrent, easily separating gills. *P. involutus* is edible. — **pax-il'lar** (-*ȧ*r), **pax'il-la-ry** (păk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), **pax-il'late** (păk-sĭl'āt), *a.* — **pax'il-lif'er-ous** (păk'sĭ-lĭf'ẽr-*ŭ*s), *a.* — **pax-il'li-form** (păk-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*
pa'xi-u'ba (pä'shē-ōō'b*ȧ*; păk'sĭ-ū'b*ȧ*), *n.*, *or* **paxiuba palm**. [Tupi *paxiuba* or *pachioba*.] A South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Iriartea exorrhiza*) with remarkable aërial roots that raise the trunk as on stilts.
pax'wax' (păks'wăks'), *n.* [For *faxwax*, fr. AS. *feax* hair (akin to OHG. *fahs*) + a word akin to *weaxan* to grow. See WAX to grow; cf. FAXED, PECTINATE.] The ligamentum nuchæ of a quadruped.
pay (pā), *v. t.*; PAYED (pād), or, *Rare*, PAID; PAY'ING. [OF. *peier*, fr. L. *picare* to pitch, *pix* pitch. See PITCH a black substance.] *Naut.* To smear or coat, as a vessel's bottom, a seam, a spar, etc., with hot tar or pitch, or a waterproof composition of tallow, resin, etc.
pay, *v. t.*; PAID (pād), or, *Obs.*, exc. in sense 8, PAYED; PAY'ING. [ME. *paien*, OF. *paier*, F. *payer*, fr. L. *pacare* to pacify, appease, fr. *pax*, *pacis*, peace. See PEACE.] **1**. To pacify; appease; satisfy; content; gratify; please. *Obs.* **2**. To satisfy (another person) for service rendered, property delivered, etc.; to discharge one's obligation to; to make due return to; to compensate; remunerate; recompense; requite; as, to *pay* workmen or servants.

[She] *pays* me with disdain. *Dryden.*

3. Hence, to compensate justly; to requite according to merit; to reward or punish as required; to retort or retaliate on; specif., *Obs. or Dial. & Slang*, to inflict corporal punishment on; to flog or thrash.

For which, or pay me quickly, or I 'll *pay* you. *B. Jonson.*

4. To discharge, as a debt, demand, obligation, or duty, by giving or doing what is due or required; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing; to perform or render duly, as that which has been promised; to discharge a debt by delivering (money owed). "*Pay* me that thou owest." *Matt.* xviii. 28.

If they *pay* this tax, they starve. *Tennyson.*

5. To give or offer, with no implied obligation; as, to *pay* a visit. "Not *paying* me a welcome." *Shak.* **6**. To be profitable to; as, the venture did not *pay* me. **7**. To pay for; to compensate or make up for. *Obs. or R.* **8**. *Naut.* To slacken and allow to run out, as a rope or that held by a rope; to pass out; — now with *out* or *away*; as, to *pay* out more cable; to *pay* away a sheet.
Syn. — Recompense, requite, reward, repay, satisfy. — PAY, COMPENSATE, REMUNERATE, REIMBURSE, INDEMNIFY. To PAY is to discharge one's obligation to another, whether for services rendered or goods delivered; to COMPENSATE is to make a fit return, esp. for services rendered, time spent, or trouble taken; thus, one may *compensate* another for time devoted to a service for which, as such, no payment is expected; cf. the *compensation* attached to the position is small. REMUNERATE frequently adds to *compensate* the implication of reward; as, "He that should kill him should have a great *remuneration* and double wages" (*E. Hall*). *Compensate* and *remunerate* are often politely used when *pay* might have a more or less offensive connotation. To REIMBURSE is to make good an expenditure; as, to *reimburse* one's agent for his expenses; "a promise of *reimbursing*, after the expedition proposed, what the people should give to the king" (*Bolingbroke*); "Nor do I see that [the book] is likely ever to *reimburse* him the charge of printing" (*Lamb*). To INDEMNIFY is to secure against loss, or make restitution for it; as, an insurance policy *indemnifies* against loss by fire, the terms of a treaty may *indemnify* one nation for loss sustained at another's hands in war; "They were *indemnified* for it [commercial restraint] by a pecuniary *compensation*" (*Burke*). See REPARATION, WAGES.
to pay attention to, to pay one's attentions to, to be courteous or attentive to; to wait on as a lover; to court. — **to p. down**, to deliver (money) in payment; to pay at once or on the spot. — **to p. off**. **a** To deliver wages or salary to; to pay in full; to clear off by paying; esp., to pay and discharge; to pay and discharge the crew of; as, *to pay off* the workmen, a bill, a mortgage, the crew of a ship, or a ship. **b** To bestow or inflict retribution on; to recompense by way of retribution or revenge; to requite; punish; as, *to pay off* a person for an injury; *to pay off* a grudge or old score. **c** To compensate or make up for. *Obs.* **d** To allow (a thread, cord, etc.) to run off; to unwind. **e** To turn the head of (a vessel) to leeward. — **to p. one in his own coin**, to give one the same kind of treatment as has been received from him; to give one tit for tat. — **to p. court to, to p. one's court to**, to seek to gain the favor of by attentions; to court. "Alcibiades was assiduous in *paying his court to* Tissaphernes." *Jowett.* Also **to pay one's court**. — **to p. one's duty**, to render homage, as to a sovereign or other superior. — **to p. out**. See also main verb (def. 8). **a** To discharge or get rid of by paying. **b** To punish; to pay off. *Colloq.* — **to p. the debt of nature**, *or* **one's debt to nature**, to die. See DEBT OF NATURE. — **to p. the kain** (kān), to pay the penalty. *Scot.* — **to p. the piper**, to bear the cost, trouble, or responsibility. — **to p. through the nose**, to pay at an extravagant rate. See under PAY, *v. i.* — **to p. up**, to pay in full; to pay and discharge; to pay off; to complete the payment of; to make up or remove by paying, as arrears.
pay (pā), *v. i.* **1**. To be acceptable or satisfactory. *Obs.* **2**. To give a recompense; to make payment, requital, or satisfaction; to discharge a debt.

The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again. *Ps* xxxvii. 21.

3. Hence, to make or secure suitable return for expense or trouble; to be remunerative or profitable; to be worth the effort or pains required; as, it will *pay* to ride; it will *pay* to wait; politeness always *pays*.
to pay for. **a** To give an equivalent for; to deliver the money for; to bear the expense of; to supply or yield sufficient to buy or cover the expense of; to be an equivalent for. **b** To make amends for; to atone for; to suffer for. — **to p.**, *or* **p. dear, for one's whistle**, to pay dearly in money or pains for some trifle one likes or for indulging some fancy, whim, or the like; — alluding to a story Benjamin Franklin told of how he once when a boy paid four times its value for a whistle he wanted very much. — **to p. off**. **a** To pay or pay in full employees' wages, salary, etc.; to pay and discharge a crew, etc. **b** *Naut.* To fall to leeward, as the head of a vessel under sail. — **to p. round**. = TO PAY OFF **b**. — **to p. through the nose**, to pay an exorbitant price.
pay, *n.* [OF. *paie*, F. *paye*. See PAY, *v.*] **1**. Satisfaction; content; liking. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **2**. Act of paying, state of being paid, or that which is paid; an equivalent or return for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary or wages for work or service; compensation; recompense; payment; hire; stipend; as, he has six men in his *pay*; the *pay* of a clerk.

Where only merit constant *pay* receives. *Pope.*
There is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got. *L'Estrange*

3. Hence, payment in general; retaliation; retributive punishment; retribution; requital. *Obs. or R.* **4**. A person or persons viewed as to his or their ability to pay or practice as to paying; as, he is good *pay*. **5**. *Mining.* Pay dirt or rock.
Syn. — See WAGES.
pay'a-ble (pā'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *payable*. Cf. PACABLE.] **1**. That may, can, or should be paid; justly due. **2**. *Law.* **a** That may be discharged or settled by delivery of value. **b** That is to be paid (by any particular person); as, bills *payable*; also, matured or maturing; due. **3**. Likely or able to yield a profit; profitable; as, *payable* wash dirt; a *payable* commercial undertaking. — **pay'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pay'a-bly**, *adv.*
Pay Corps. A staff corps in the United States navy, consisting of pay directors, pay inspectors, paymasters, passed assistant paymasters, and assistant paymasters, having relative rank from captain to ensign, respectively.
pay day. The day on which payment is, or is to be, made; esp., the day on which wages or salary is regularly paid; in the stock exchange, the day of settling accounts.
pay dirt, pay rock, etc. *Mining.* Earth, rock, etc., which yields a profit to the miner. *Western U. S.*
pay-ee' (pā-ē'), *n.* The person to whom money is to be, or has been, paid; the person named in a bill of exchange, note, or check, as the one to whom, or to whose order, the amount is promised or directed to be paid.
pay'er (pā'ẽr), *n.* One that pays; specif., the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.
pay'mas'ter (pā'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* One who regularly pays; one who compensates, rewards, or requites; esp., an officer or agent of a government, a corporation, or an employer, whose duty it is to pay salaries, wages, etc., and keep account of the same; specif.: **a** *Mil.* A staff officer in the army whose duty it is to pay the officers and troops of certain commands. **b** *Nav.* An officer in the navy who pays the officers and men and also has charge of provisions, clothing, etc. He is a staff officer, having the relative rank of lieutenant or lieutenant commander. See PAY CORPS.
paymaster-general. **1**. **a** *Mil.* In the United States army, an officer of the rank of brigadier general, who commands the pay department, which is charged with the payment of the officers and men. **b** *Nav.* In the United States navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, who has charge of the payment of officers and men and their clothing and subsistence. He has the rank of rear admiral. **2**. In Great Britain, an officer of the Treasury who makes all payments and disbursements, civil as well as military. He is a member of the ministry, but not of the cabinet.
pay'ment (pā'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *paiement*. See PAY to requite.] **1**. Act of paying, or giving compensation; the discharge of a debt or an obligation.

No man envieth the *payment* of a debt. *Bacon.*

2. That which is paid; the thing given to discharge a debt, or an obligation, or in fulfillment of a promise; pay; reward; recompense; requital; return. *Shak.* **3**. Punishment; chastisement.
payment by intervention. See INTERVENTION, 2 **a**.
pay'mis'tress (pā'mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A woman in charge of the paying of persons for service.
Payne's process (pānz). A process for preserving timber and rendering it incombustible by impregnating it successively with solutions of sulphate of iron and calcium chloride in vacuo. — **Payn'ize** (pān'īz), *v. t.*
pay'nim (pā'nĭm), *n.* [ME. *painim*, *painime* pagan, heathendom, fr. OF. *paienisme* heathendom, L. *paganismus* paganism. See PAGANISM, PAGAN.] Pagandom; also, a pagan; an infidel, esp. a Mohammedan. *Archaic.*
pay'nim-ry, *or* **pay'nim-rie** (-rĭ), *n.* Pagandom. *Archaic.*
pay roll. A roll or list of persons entitled to payment, with the amounts due.
pay streak. **a** *Mining.* The zone, parallel to the walls of a vein, in which the ore is concentrated, or any narrow streak of paying ore in less valuable material. **b** *Oil Boring.* A stratum of oil sand thick enough to make a well pay
pea (pē), *n.* [OF. *peis*. See POISE.] The sliding weight on a steelyard, safety valve, etc.
pea, *n.*; *pl.* PEAS (pēz) or PEASE (pēz) (see *Note* below). [ME. *pese*, fr. AS. *piose*, *pise*, *pisu*, fr. L. *pisa*, *pisum*, fr. or akin to Gr. πισος, πισον. The vowel may have been influenced by OF. *peis*, F. *pois*, fr. L. *pisum*. The final *s* was misunderstood in English as a plural ending. Cf. PEASE.] **1**. The very nutritious seed of the fabaceous herb *Pisum sativum*, or of the closely allied *P. arvense*. Garden peas, the seeds of the former species, have been grown since the beginning of the Christian Era; they are of countless varieties, but of two general types, the smooth and wrinkled. Peas are usually eaten green, and in one race the succulent pods are also edible. The seeds of *P. arvense*, known as *field peas*, are used as food for stock. **2**. The plant producing this seed. It is a tendril-climbing vine, with pinnate leaves, large stipules, and white or reddish-purple flowers followed by straight green pods. It varies greatly in stature in the different varieties from very dwarf (6 inches) to very tall (6 feet). **3**. Any of various other leguminous plants or their seeds, more or less like, or related to, the common pea; as, the sweet *pea* (*Lathyrus odoratus*), the chick-*pea* (*Cicer arietinum*), the cow*pea* (*Vigna sinensis*), etc. **4**. Something small or small and round as a pea; as: **a** The roe of certain fishes. *Obs.* **b** A piece of pea coal. *U. S.*
☞ The plural form *peas* was formerly used to indicate a definite number, as contrasted with the collective plural *pease*; this distinction is still preserved by some, but the tendency now is to use *peas* as plural in all senses.
pea bean. A small nearly round variety of white bean.
pea'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A coffee berry with one of the two seeds aborted, there being but a single round pealike seed.
pea'bush' (pē'bōōsh'), *n.* **a** An Australian heathlike fabaceous shrub (*Burtonia scabra*), with large purple flowers. **b** An Old World tropical fabaceous shrub (*Sesban ægyptiacum*) the pods and seeds of which are relished by stock.
peace (pēs), *n.* [ME. *pees*, *pais*, OF. *pais*, *paiz*, F. *paix*, L. *pax*, *pacis*, akin to *pacere*, *paciscere*, *pacisci*, to make an agreement, and prob. also *pangere* to fasten. Cf. APPEASE, FAIR, *a.*, FAY, *v.*, FANG, PACIFY, PACT, PAY to requite.] A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturb-

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pawn, *n.* [Cf. OD. *pandt*.] A gallery or covered passage, as in a bazaar. *Obs.*
pawn'a-ble (pôn'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pawn'age (-āj), *n.* A pawning.
pawnage. ✝ PANNAGE.
pawn'bro'ker-age (-brō'kẽr-āj), *n.* Pawnbroking.
pawn'bro'ker-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
pawn'bro'ker-ing, *n.* Pawnbroking.
pawn'bro'ker-y (-ĭ), *n.* Pawnbroking; pawnbroker's shop.
pawnce. ✝ PANSY.
pawnd. Pawned. *Ref. Sp.*
pawne. ✝ PAN, betel leaf; PAWN.
paw'nee (pô'nē), *n.* [Hind. *pānī*.] Water; — esp. in comb.: as, brandy-*pawnee*. *Anglo-Ind.*
pawn'er (pôn'ẽr), **pawn'or** (pôn'ẽr; pôn-ôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who pawns or pledges anything as security.
pawn'-laid', *a.* Placed in pawn. *Obs.*
paw'paw'. Var. of PAPAW.
paw'-paw' (pô'pô'), *a.* [See PAW, *a.*] Naughty; — a nursery word; euphemistically, indecent; immoral. — **paw'-pawed'** (-pôd'), *n.* *Colloq. or Slang, Eng.*
pawse. ✝ PAUSE.
pawt. Var. of PAUT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pawtenere. ✝ PAUTENER.
paw-waw' (pô-wô') Var. of POWWOW.
pax, *n.* Corrupt. of POX. *Obs.*
pax'board, *n.* Also **pax'bred**. = PAX, an osculatory. *Obs.*
‖ **Pax Bri-tan'ni-ca** (păks brĭ-tăn'ĭ-k*ȧ*). [L.] British peace. See PEACE, *n.*, 1.
‖ **Pax**, *or* **pax**, **De'i** (dē'ī). [L.] Peace of God. See TRUCE OF GOD.
‖ **Pax Ec-cle'si-æ** (ĕ-klē'zhĭ-ē; -zĭ-ē). [L.] [Also *l. c.*] Peace of the Church. See TRUCE OF GOD.
pax-il'la (păk-sĭl'*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PAXILLUS, 1.
pax'il-lose (păk'sĭ-lōs), *a.* [L. *paxillus* a small stake.] **1**. *Geol.* Resembling a little stake. **2** *Zoöl.* Bearing paxilli.
‖ **pax in bel'lo**. [L.] Peace in war.
‖ **pax re'gis**. [L.] = KING'S PEACE.
‖ **Pax Ro-ma'na**. [L.] Roman peace. See PEACE, *n.*, 1.
‖ **pax vo'bis**. [L.] Peace to you.
‖ **pax vo-bis'cum**. [L.] Peace (be) with you.
pax'y-wax'y (păk'sĭ-wăk'sĭ). Var. of PAXWAX.
pay'a-bl. Payable. *Ref. Sp.*
payage. ✝ PEAGE.
Pa-ya'gua (pä-yä'gwä), *n.* An Indian of a tribe formerly dominant along the Paraguay River, but now nearly extinct.
payane. ✝ PAYEN.
payed, *pret. & p. p.* of PAY. See PAY.
pay'en, *n. & a.* [F. *païen*.] Pagan. *Obs.*
pay'en-y, *n.* [OF. *paienie*, fr. *paien* pagan, F. *païen*, L. *paganus*.] Pagandom. *Obs.*
Pay-ette' for-ma'tion (pā-ĕt'). [From the *Payette* River, Idaho.] *Geol.* An Eocene formation of Idaho.
pay'ing, *n.* [From PAY to cover.] *Naut.* Material used to pay a ship's seams, etc.
pay'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAY, *v. t.*
pay'ing-in' slip. = DEPOSIT SLIP. *Eng.*
payit. Obs. pret. & p. p. of PAY.
payman. ✝ PAINDEMAINE.
pay'mas'ter-gen'er-al-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pay'mas'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
payme. ✝ PAYNIM.
payn. ✝ PAIN; PANE; PAY, *v.*; PAYEN.
payndemain, paynemain. ✝ PAINDEMAINE.
pay'nim-hood, *n.* See -HOOD *R.*
paynye. ✝ PAYENY.
pay'or (pā'ŏr; pā-ôr'), *n.* = PAYER. *R.*
payrock. See PAY DIRT.
pays, payse. ✝ PEACE, PEISE.
‖ **pay'sage'** (pā'ē-zäzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *pays* country.] A landscape or a landscape picture.
pay'sa-gist (pā'z*ȧ*-jĭst), *n.* [F. *paysagiste*.] A landscape artist.
pay'san' (*F.* pā'ē-zäN'), *n.* [F.] A peasant. *Obs. or Alien.*
‖ **pay'sanne'** (-zȧn'), *n.* [F., fem. of *paysan*.] A female peasant; a woman of the country.
payt. *Abbr.* Payment.
Pay'ta bark. See PAYTINE.
pay'ta-mine (pā'tȧ-mĭn; pā-tȧ-mēn'; pā-tăm'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-min**. [*Payta*, town in Peru + *amine*.] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid found with paytine.
Pay'than. Var. of PATHAN.
pay'tine (pā'tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **pay'tin**. *Chem.* A bitter, nonpoisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{24}ON_2$, got from a white bark, **Pay'ta bark** (pā'tȧ; pī'tȧ), resembling cinchona, first brought from Payta, in Peru.
paytrel. ✝ PEITREL.
payttrure, *n.* Peitrel. *Obs.*
payvese. ✝ PAVIS.
pazar. ✝ BEZOAR.
paz'a-ree'. Var. of PASSAREE.
Pa'zend' (pä'zĕnd'), *n.* A dialect of Pahlavi, the same as Parsi. See PAHLAVI.
Pb. *Abbr.* [L *plumbum* lead.] *Chem.* [without period]. Lead.
P. B. *Abbr.* Pharmacopœia Britannica (L., British Pharmacopœia); Plymouth Brethren; Prayer Book; Primitive Baptists; Provisional Battalion.
P. Bor. *Abbr.* Pharmacopœia Borussica (L., Prussian Pharmacopœia).
p. c. *Abbr.* Per cent; post card.
P. C. *Abbr.* Parish Council or Councilor; Past Commander; Patres Conscripti (L., Conscript Fathers); Perpetual Curate; Post Commander; Principal Conductor; Privy Council or Councilor; Philippines Constabulary.
p/c. *Abbr.* Petty cash; prices current.
P. C. C. *Abbr.* Privy Council Cases. *Eng.*
P. C. P. *Abbr.* Past Chief Patriarch.
P. C. S. *Abbr.* Principal Clerk of Session
pd. *Abbr.* Paid.
Pd. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [without period, *Pd*]. Palladium.
P. D. *Abbr.* Pharmacopœia Dublinensis (L., Dublin Pharmacopœia); Postal District; *Elec.*, potential difference.
P. D. A. D. *Abbr.* Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divison. *Eng.*
Pd. B. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Pedagogy.
Pd. D. *Abbr.* Doctor of Pedagogy.
Pd. M. *Abbr.* Master of Pedagogy.
pdr. *Abbr.* Pounder (in names of guns).
pe ✝ PEE, a coat
pe (pā), *n.* [Heb., lit., mouth.] The seventeenth letter [פ] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to Eng *p*. Its numerical value is 80.
pé (pā), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.
P. E. *Abbr.* Pharmacopœia Edinburgensis (L., Edinburgh Pharmacopœia); Presiding Elder; Protestant Episcopal.
pea, *n.* *Naut.* = PEAK, *n.*, 4 c.
pea, *n.* A peafowl. *Obs. & R.*
pea (pē), *interj.* Pooh. *Obs. or R.*
pea beetle. The pea weevil
pea'bird', *n.* The wryneck; — from its note. *Local, Eng.*
pea'ble. ✝ PEBBLE.
Pea'bod-y bird (pē'bŏd-ĭ). The white-throated sparrow.
pea bug. The pea weevil
peace. ✝ PIECE.
Peace. Var. of PACE, Easter.

N O P

ance or agitation ; calm ; repose ; specif. : **1**. Public quiet, order, and security ; public tranquillity and obedience to law. Hence, that public order and security which is commanded by the laws of a particular sovereign, lord, or superior ; — orig. in the phrase *king's peace* (which see), and hence, analogously, of the peace established by any law ; as, British *peace*, Roman *peace*, etc.
2. Harmony or concord between individuals ; freedom from personal strife or quarrels ; amicable personal relations. "The eternal love and *peace*." *Chaucer*.
3. Exemption from, or subjection of, agitating passions, fears, etc. ; tranquillity of mind or conscience.
4. Exemption from, or cessation of, war with public enemies ; freedom from international hostilities.

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war. *Milton*

at peace, in a state of peace. — **p. of God**. **a** *Theol.* The peace of heart which is the gift of God. **b** [*cap.*] See TRUCE OF GOD.
peace (pēs), *v. i.* To become quiet or still ; to be, become, or keep, silent ; to stop. *Obs.*, except in the imperative.

When the thunder would not *peace* at my bidding. *Shak.*

peace, *v. t.* To make quiet ; to reduce to peace ; to appease ; to put a stop to. *Obs.* "*Peace* your tattlings." *Shak.*
peace′a-ble (pēs′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [ME. *peisible*, F. *paisible*. See PEACE.] Being in or at peace ; quiet ; free from, or not disposed to, war, disorder, or excitement ; not quarrelsome ; peaceful. — **peace′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **peace′a-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Tranquil, quiet, undisturbed, still. See PACIFIC.
peace′break′er (pēs′brāk′ẽr), *n.* A violator of peace or of the peace ; a causer of strife. — **peace′break′ing**, *n.*
peace′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Pacific ; peaceable.
2. Possessing or enjoying peace ; quiet ; tranquil ; as, a *peaceful* country ; a *peaceful* end ; also, of or pertaining to a state or time of peace ; as, *peaceful* occupations.
Syn. — See PACIFIC, CALM.
— **peace′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **peace′ful-ness**, *n.*
peace′less, *a.* Without peace. — **peace′less-ness**, *n.*
peace′mak′er (pēs′māk′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who makes peace or reconciles parties or persons at variance. *Matt.* v. 9.
2. Any instrument of warfare, as a revolver or battleship, whose use brings about peace. *Humorous.*
— **peace′mak′ing**, *n.* & *a.*
peace offering. A gift or service to procure peace or reconciliation. Specif. : *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING, 3.
peace officer. *Law.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, as a sheriff or constable.
peach (pēch), *v. t.* [From APPEACH.] **1**. To accuse formally of crime ; to impeach ; indict ; arraign. *Obs.*
2. To inform against ; hence, to betray. *Obs.*
peach, *v. i.* To turn informer ; also, to blab. *Obs. or Slang or Colloq.* "I'll *peach* for this." *Shak.*
peach, *n.* [ME. *peche*, OF. *pesche*, F. *pêche*, fr. LL. *persica*, L. *Persicum* (sc. *malum*) a Persian apple, a peach. Cf. PERSIAN, PARSI.] **1**. The sweet, juicy fruit of the tree *Amygdalus persica*. Like the plum and cherry, the peach is botanically a drupe with a hard, corrugated endocarp (stone) of a single seed (kernel), a pulpy white or yellow mesocarp (flesh), and a thin, downy skin, or epicarp. The horticultural varieties are very numerous, and are comprised in several distinct races. See PEEN-TO.
2. The tree bearing this fruit. It is low, freely branching, with drooping lanceolate leaves and sessile pink flowers borne on the naked twigs in early spring. It probably originated in China, but is now grown in all temperate climates, and is often found as an escape. See AMYGDALUS.
3. With an attributive, any of various other trees or shrubs, or their edible peachlike fruits ; as, Guinea *peach*, etc.
4. **a** Peach brandy. *U. S.* **b** Peach color.
5. A person or thing likened to a peach in sweetness, fairness, excellence, etc. ; — often ironical. *Slang.*
peach′-bark′ borer. The peach-tree borer.
peach blight. **a** A very destructive fungus disease affecting peaches and plums and causing blight of the foliage. When it also attacks the fruit it is often called *brown rot*. **b** The parasitic fungus (*Monilia fructigena*) producing the disease. It is one of the Fungi Imperfecti, and therefore probably represents the conidial stage of a higher form.
peach blossom. A soft or delicate pink color.
peach′blow′ (pēch′blō′), *n.* Also **peach blow**, esp. in sense 1. [*peach* + *blow* a flower.] **1**. A peach blossom.
2. A delicate or soft purplish pink color.
3. A glaze of this color. See PEACHBLOW, *a.*
4. An old variety of potato tinged with pink about the eyes.
peach′blow′, *a.* *Ceramics.* Of the delicate purplish pink color likened to that of peach blooms ; — applied esp. to a Chinese porcelain, small specimens of which bring great prices in the Western countries.

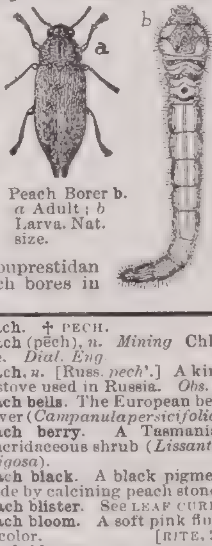

Peach Borer **b**. *a* Adult ; *b* Larva. Nat. size.

peach borer. **a** The peach-tree borer. **b** The larva of a large buprestidan beetle (*Dicerca divaricata*) which bores in the peach, cherry, and maple.

peach palm. A South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Bactris gasipaës*) with thorny stems and edible fruit.
peach rosette. A very destructive infectious disease of unknown cause attacking peach, plum, and almond trees, marked by the growth of dense rosettes of leaves at the ends of the branches, and the failure to bear fruit.
peach scale. Any of several scale insects infesting peach trees; esp., *Eulecanium persicæ*, a large, dark-colored, hemispherical species, and *Diaspis pentagona*, flatter and lighter-colored. Both of these occur in the United States.

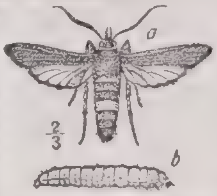

Peach-tree Borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*). *a* Adult Female ; *b* Larva.

peach′-tree′ borer. The larva of a clearwing moth (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*), very destructive to peach trees by boring in the wood, usually near the ground ; also, on the Pacific coast, *S. opalescens*, an even more serious pest.
peach′-twig′ borer. **a** The larva of a small moth (*Anarsia lineatella*). It bores in the smaller twigs of the peach and other fruit trees. **b** The larva of a small beetle (*Obera ocellata*). It bores the twigs of peach and apple trees.

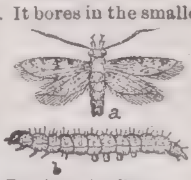

Peach-twig Borer (*Anarsia lineatella*). *a* Adult, × 2; *b* Larva, × 2.

peach′y (pēch′ĭ), *a.* Resembling a peach or peaches, esp. in looks or color ; peachlike.
peach′y, *a.* *Mining.* Containing, or abounding in, peach (chlorite). *Dial. Eng.*
peach yellows. A destructive infectious disease of uncertain cause attacking peach trees. It causes yellowing or browning and curling up of the leaves, dwarfing of the branches, the growth of willowlike sterile shoots, and finally death. The only remedy is to burn diseased plants.
pea′cock′ (pē′kŏk′), *n.* [ME. *pecok*. *Pea-* in this word is fr. AS. *péa* (cf. also *pāwa*) peacock, fr. L. *pavo*, prob. of Oriental origin ; cf. Gr. ταώς, ταως, Per. *ṭāus*, *ṭāwus*, Ar. *ṭāwūs*. See COCK the bird.] **1**. The male of, or, in common usage, any individual of, the large gallinaceous birds of the genus *Pavo*, natives of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. At least two species exist, the common one (*P. cristatus*), domesticated since ancient times, and the Javan peafowl (*P. muticus*). (Cf. also JAPANNED PEACOCK.) The males have the upper tail coverts (not the true tail feathers) loosely webbed and greatly elongated and covered with ocellate spots. These are erected and spread at will, displaying iridescent golden and green colors. The head, neck, and breast of the common peacock are rich blue, the wings and true tail chestnut, the face white and naked, and the head has a crest of slender upright plumules. The female, or *peahen*, has plainer colors and no train. Partly or wholly white varieties are produced in domestication.

Peacock. ($\frac{1}{24}$)

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Pavo.
pea′cock′, *v. i.* To strut about like a peacock ; to pose.
pea′cock′, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to be like a peacock, as in vainglorious display, vanity, or the like ; — chiefly reflexive.
2. To pick out or take the choicest pieces of (land or country) when buying. *Slang, Australia.*
peacock blue. A greenish blue color like that of the peacock's plumage.
peacock butterfly. Any of several butterflies having ocellate spots on the wings; esp. : **a** In Europe, *Vanessa io*. **b** In eastern North America, *Junonia cœnia*. See JUNONIA, *Illust.*
peacock coal. Iridescent coal. *Dial. Eng.*
peacock, or **peacock's, feather**. A feather of the peacock, esp. one of the long ocellated tail coverts ; also, from the fable of the jay adorned with peacock feathers, a borrowed plume ; in diction, a borrowed passage or stylistic feature.

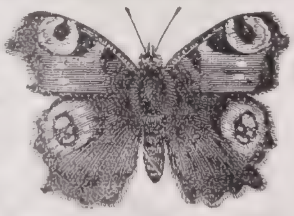

Peacock Butterfly (*Vanessa io*). ($\frac{1}{2}$)

peacock fish. The Mediterranean blue-striped wrasse (*Crenilabrus pavo*) ; — so called from its brilliant colors.
peacock flower. **a** The scarlet flower of a cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Delonix regia*), orig. native of Madagascar, but grown throughout the tropics. The upper petal is striped with yellow. The pods are from one to three feet long, flat and woody. Also, the tree that bears this flower. **b** = BARBADOS PRIDE **a**.
peacock green. A bluish green color. Cf. PEACOCK BLUE.
peacock iris. An ornamental South African iridaceous plant (*Moræa pavonia*) having orange-red flowers with a black spot at the base of each perianth segment.
peacock ore. *Mining.* An iridescent variety of copper ore ; bornite ; also, chalcopyrite.
pea′cock′s-tail′ (pē′kŏks-), *n.* A brown seaweed of the Pacific Ocean (*Padina pavonia*) with fan-shaped fronds.
Peacock Throne. A famous throne formerly of the kings of Delhi, India, but since 1739, when it was carried off by Nadir Shah, held by the shahs of Persia ; — so called from its bearing a fully expanded peacock's tail done in gems.
pea′cock′y (pē′kŏk′ĭ), *a.* Resembling or suggesting a peacock ; vain ; ostentatious. — *adv.* Ostentatiously.
pea flower. **a** The flower of the pea. **b** Any flower of the papilionaceous type. — **pea′-flow′ered**, *a.*
pea′fowl′ (pē′foul′), *n.* [See PEACOCK.] The peacock or peahen ; any species of *Pavo*.
peag (pēg), *n.* [Algonquian *peag* in *wampompeag*. See WAMPUM.] Shell beads used as money, etc., by the aborigines and settlers of the Atlantic coast of North America. See WAMPUM.
pea green. A light green color like that of green peas.
pea′-jack′et, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *pij*, *pije*, a coat of a coarse woolen stuff.] A thick loose woolen double-breasted jacket, or coat, much worn by sailors in cold weather.
peak (pēk), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.] **1**. To shrink ; to sneak, slink, or steal ; to go about quietly or dejectedly. *Obs.*

I . . . *peak*
Like John-a-dreams *Shak.*

2. To acquire sharpness of figure or features ; to grow thin ; to look thin or sickly. "Dwindle, *peak*, and pine." *Shak.*
peak, *n.* [A variant of *pike*. *Oxf. E. D.* See 1st PIKE.] **1**. A projecting point ; the sharp end or pointed top of anything.
2. Specif. : **a** The pointed front of a headdress. *Obs.* **b** The point of a beard ; *Obs.*, a pointed beard. **c** The projecting front part of a cap or the like. **d** A point formed by the hair on the forehead. *Obs.* **e** [For earlier *pike*, fr. Sp. *pico* : cf. F. *pic*. See PIKE a sharp point.] A headland or promontory ; the top, or one of the tops, of a hill, mountain, or range, ending in a point ; often, the whole hill or mountain, esp. when isolated. "Silent upon a *peak* in Darien." *Keats.*
3. Lace. *Obs.*
4. *Naut.* **a** The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail, esp. when extended by a gaff ; also, the upper end of the gaff ; as, *peak* brails. **b** The narrow part of a vessel's bow or stern (called respectively *forepeak* and *afterpeak*), or the part of the hold within it. **c** The bill of an anchor.
peak of the load, *Railroads*, the maximum degree of traffic during a given period (as a day or a year). *Colloq., Eng.*
peak, *v. i.* ; PEAKED (pēkt) ; PEAK′ING. To rise or extend to a peak or point; to form, or appear as, a peak. *Now Rare.*
peak, *v. t.* To cause to come to a peak ; to make prominent.
peak, *v. t.* [See PEAK a point ; cf. APEAK.] *Naut.* To raise to a position perpendicular, or more nearly so ; as, to *peak* oars, to hold them with blades well raised ; to *peak* a gaff or yard, to set it nearer the perpendicular.
peaked (pēkt ; pēk′ĕd), *a.* **1**. Pointed ; as, a *peaked* roof.
2. (*pron. usually* pēk′ĕd). [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] Having sharpness of figure or features ; thin ; emaciated; sickly. *Colloq.* — **peak′ed-ness** (pēk′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*
peak′ing (pēk′ĭng), *a.* [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] *Now Dial.* **a** Mean ; sneaking. **b** Pining ; sickly ; peaked. — **peak′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **peak′ing-ness**, *n.*
peak′ish, *a.* **1**. Dull; lazy; also, stupid ; boorish ; doltish; silly. *Obs.*
2. Somewhat peaked or pointed. *Dial. Eng.*
3. [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] Peaked ; sickly. *Colloq.*
— **peak′ish-ness**, *n.* *Obs. or Colloq.*
peak line. *Naut.* A light rope running through a block at the peak, used as halyards or as an emergency downhaul.
peak′y (pēk′ĭ), *a.* ; PEAK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; PEAK′I-EST. **1**. Having a peak or peaks ; abounding in peaks. *Tennyson.*
2. Peaked or pointed ; like a peak.
peal (pēl), *n.* [Shortened fr. APPEAL ; cf. F. *appel* a call, appeal, ruffle of a drum, fr. *appeler* to call, L. *appellare*.]
1. Appeal. *Obs.*
2. A summons, as to church or to a meeting place, sounded on a bell ; a stroke or strokes on a bell as a call. *Obs.*
3. *Bell Ringing.* **a** Loosely, a set of bells for change ringing ; a ring. **b** A complete set of changes on a given number of bells ; esp., technically, the series on seven bells, usually with a "tenor behind" (see CHANGE RINGING); — disting. from *touch*. **c** Any shorter performance than a full peal ; as, a wedding *peal* ; a muffled *peal* ; a touch ; change. **d** A particular "method" of change ringing. *Obs.*
4. A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, etc. "A fair *peal* of artillery." *Hayward.*

Whether those *peals* of praise be his or no. *Shak.*

in peal, *Bell Ringing*, in rhythmic and melodic order, as opposed to a disordered jangling and clanging.
peal, *v. i.* ; PEALED (pēld) ; PEAL′ING. To utter or give out peals ; to resound. "The *pealing* organ." *Milton.*

And the whole air *pealed*
With the cheers of our men. *Longfellow.*

peal, *v. t.* **1**. To assail or din, as with noise or loud sounds. *Obs.* "Nor was his ear less *pealed*." *Milton.*

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peace, *a.* Quiet ; silent. *Obs.*
peace′a-bil′i-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *paisibleté*.] Peaceableness. *Obs.*
peace′a-bl. Peaceable. *Ref. Sp.*
peace′a-ble, *n.* **a** A peaceable person. **b** A peace offering. *Obs.*
peace conference. A conference in the interests of peace ; esp. [*cap.*], either of the International Peace Conferences. See under INTERNATIONAL.
peace establishment. *Mil.* That portion of the military establishment maintained in peace.
peace guild. A frith guild.
peace keeper. One who keeps peace or the peace.
peace′man, *n.* **1**. A man who is under the king's peace. *Obs.*
2. Now usually *peace man*. An advocate of peace.
peacemeale. † PIECEMEAL.
peace′mon′ger (pēs′mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* A peacemaker or peace man ; — a term used by opponents. — **peace′mon′ger-ing**, *a.*
peace pipe. The calumet.
peace pledge. *Law.* Frankpledge. *Obs.*
peace warrant. *Law.* A warrant of arrest issued by a justice of the peace. *Eng.*
peach. † PECH.
peach (pēch), *n.* *Mining* Chlorite. *Dial. Eng.*
peach, *n.* [Russ. *pech'*.] A kind of stove used in Russia. *Obs.*
peach bells. The European bellflower (*Campanula persicifolia*).
peach berry. A Tasmanian epacridaceous shrub (*Lissanthe strigosa*).
peach black. A black pigment made by calcining peach stones.
peach blister. See LEAF CURL.
peach bloom. A soft pink flush or color. [RITE, 2.]
peach-blossom ore. = ERYTHRITE, 2.
peach brandy. See BRANDY.
peach color *or* **colour**. **a** The pale red color of a ripe peach, or the delicate pink of the peach blossom. **b** = BLOSSOM, *n.*, 3. — **peach′-col′ored** *or* **-col′oured**, *a.*
peach curl. See LEAF CURL.
peach′en, *a.* Of a peach; peachy.
peach′er, *n.* One who peaches.
peach′er-y (pēch′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A peach orchard. [*Cant.*]
peach′er-y, *n.* Peaching. *Obs.*
pea′chick′, *n.* The chick of the peacock. [Peachy quality.]
peach′i-ness (pēch′ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
peach′let, *n.* See -LET.
peach myrtle. Any Australian pink-flowered myrtaceous shrub of the genus *Hypocalymma*.
peach oak. **a** The willow oak. **b** The tanbark oak of California (*Quercus densiflora*).
peach rot. Peach blight.
peacht. Peached. *Ref. Sp.*
Peach′um (pēch′ŭm), *n.* In Gay's "Beggar's Opera," a receiver of stolen goods. His beautiful daughter, **Polly Peachum**, remains pure in spite of her surroundings. She marries Macheath.
peach water. A flavoring extract made from peach leaves, having the odor of bitter almonds.
peach weevil. A large curculio (*Ithycercus noveboracensis*) which attacks the buds and twigs of the peach and oak.
peach willow. The willow *Salix amygdaloides*, having peachlike leaves. [Nicaragua wood.]
peach′wood′ (pēch′wo͝od′), *n.*
peach′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* The lady's-thumb, or persicary.
peach′y (-ĭ), *n.* A fermented beverage made from peaches.
peack (pēk). Var. of PEAG.
pea coal. A small size of anthracite coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.
pea′-coat′, *n.* A pea-jacket.
peacock barley. Battledore barley.
peacock bittern. Sun bittern.
pea′cock′er-y (pē′kŏk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Strutting vanity ; vainglory.
peacock fan. A fan made or adorned with peacock feathers.
peacock flounder. A large West Indian flounder (*Platophrys lunatus*), covered with bright blue spots.
peacock heron. The sun bittern.
pea′cock′ish, *a.* Like a peacock ; vain ; ostentatious. — **pea′cock′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **pea′cock′ish-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]
pea′cock′ize, *v. i.* To peacock.
pea′cock′ly, *a.* *Obs.* See -LY.
peacock pheasant. Any of several handsome Asiatic pheasants of the genus *Polyplectron*. The male has two or three spurs on the leg, erectile tail coverts, and brilliant ocellated plumage.
peacock poppy. An annual poppy (*Papaver pavoninum*) with scarlet flowers marked with black at the base of each petal.
pea cod. A pea pod. [*n.*, 3.]
pea comb. *Poultry.* See COMB,
pea crab. Any small crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, living as a commensal in bivalves ; esp., *P. pisum* of Europe, living in mussels and cockles.
pead. † PAD, path.
pea dove A West Indian dove (*Zenaida zenaida*). *Jamaica*
pea finch. The chaffinch. *Eng.*
peage. Var. of PEAG.
pe′age (pā′ăj ; *as F.*, pā′äzh′), *n.* [OF. *paage*, *paiage*, F. *péage*, fr. (assumed) LL. *pedaticum*, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See PEDAGE, PEDAL.] Toll for passage ; pedage. *Obs.*, exc. as a F. word.
pe′ag-er, *n.* [F. *péager*.] A collector of peage. *Obs.*
pea′gle (pā′g'l ; pĕg′′l). Var. of PAIGLE. *Dial. Eng.*
pea′goose′. † PEAKGOOSE.
pea grit. *Min.* = PISOLITE.
pea′hen′, *n.* [See PEACOCK.] The female peafowl.
pe-ai′ (pē-ī′), **pe-ai′man**, *n.* [Galibi *piaye*, or Guarani *pajé*.] Among the Indians of Guiana, a medicine man or shaman. — **pe-ai′ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
peak (pēk). Var. of PEAG.
peak. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIQUE.
peak. Var. of PEEK.
peak, *n.* Act of peaking, or growing thin. *Nonce Use.*
peak, *adv.* *Naut.* = APEAK.
peak, *n.* Simpleton ; dolt. *Obs.*
peak, *n.* A small point ; a very small quantity. *Scot.*
peak arch. *Arch.* A pointed or Gothic arch.
peak crest. A pointed crest on the head, as that of certain pigeons ; — dist. from a *shell crest*.
peak′er (pēk′ẽr), *n.* *Logging.* **a** A load of logs narrowing toward the top. **b** The top log of a load.
peak′goose′, *n.* [*peak* a dolt + *goose*.] Simpleton ; ninny. *Obs.*
Peak′ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the "Peak," a district in Derbyshire, England ; like those of this district. *Obs.*
peak′rel (pēk′rĭl), *n.* A person or a domestic animal living in the Peak district. [See -WARD.]
peak′ward (pēk′wẽrd), *adv.*
peak′y (-ĭ). Var. of PECKY.
peak′y, *a.* [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] Thin ; sickly ; peaked. *Colloq.* & *Dial.*
peak′y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
peal. † PALL, cloth.

2. To utter or give forth loudly ; to cause to give out peals ; to noise abroad ; as, to *peal* one's fame.
pea measle. One of the tapeworm larvæ present in measly beef and pork. See MEASLES, 4.
pea moth. A small dark-colored tortricid moth (*Semasia nigricana*) whose larva feeds in pea pods, destroying the seeds. It is a native of Europe.
pea'nut (pē'nŭt), *n*. **1**. **a** A tropical fabaceous plant (*Arachis hypogæa*), of erect habit, with bijugate leaves, hairy stem, and bright yellow flowers whose peduncles bend after fertilization and push the pods into the ground, where they ripen. The plant is widely cultivated, even into the temperate zones. **b** The oblong, rich, nutlike seed of this plant ; — so called either as marketed in the pod or when divested of its thin papery husk. It is much eaten roasted, and is also made into peanut butter ; its chief commercial use is in the manufacture of peanut oil.
2. Any of several related or similar plants.
peanut butter. A paste made by mixing ground fresh roasted peanuts with a small quantity of water, and used chiefly as a relish on sandwiches, etc.
peanut politics. Small or mean political tactics. *Slang, U. S.* — **peanut politician**.
pea ore. The mineral limonite, occurring in round grains about the size of a pea.
pear (pâr), *n*. [ME. *pere*, AS. *peru*, L. *pira*, pl. of *pirum*. Cf. PERRY.] **1**. **a** The fleshy pome fruit of any malaceous tree of the genus *Pyrus*, esp. *P. communis*. It is commonly oblong, larger at the apical end, and differs from the apple in having grit cells (see PYRUS, 1st MALUS). There are numerous varieties of the common pear, differing in size, color, and quality. **b** The tree bearing this fruit. The garden pear (*P. communis*) is native of southern Europe and Asia. *P. sinensis* is the Japanese or sand pear. The common pear is a small tree with glossy pointed leaves and white flowers in umbel-like clusters.
2. With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of numerous other pearlike fruits or trees.
3. A pear-shaped object.
pear bark beetle, a small beetle (*Scolytus rugulosus*) whose larva bores under the bark of the pear, peach, plum, apple, and other fruit trees. — **p. of confession**, an instrument of torture shaped like a pear. *Obs.*

Pear Blight Beetle.

pear blight. **a** A destructive bacterial disease of the pear, due to *Bacillus amylovorus*, which pierces the twigs (twig blight) or the trunk (body blight) and develops on the starch in the tissues It blackens the leaves and kills the tree. Also, the organism causing the disease. **b** A minute beetle (*Xyleborus pyri*) whose larvæ bore in the twigs of pear trees and cause blight. **c** See MEALY BUG.
pear borer. **a** The larva of a small clearwing moth (*Sesia pyri*), similar to the peach-tree borer, but smaller, which bores beneath the bark of the pear. **b** The larva of a buprestidan beetle (*Chrysobothris femorata*) which attacks apple, pear, oak, and maple trees. **c** The larva of a buprestidan beetle (*Agrilus sinuatus*) which bores under the bark, making zigzag galleries. It is native of Europe.

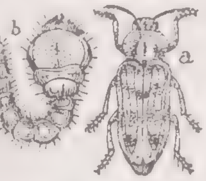

Pear Borer **b**. *a* Adult ; *b* Larva. (⅛)

pear fruit chafer. A large yellow, brown, and bronze-colored cetonian beetle (*Euphoria inda*) which often destroys ripe pears.
pear haw. Any of several American hawthorns, as *Cratægus tomentosa*, having somewhat pyriform fruit.
pea rifle. A rifle having a thick barrel and carrying a ball about the size of a pea.

Pear Fruit Chafer. × 1½

pearl (pûrl), *n*. [ME. *perle*, F. *perle*, LL. *perla*, *perula*, perh. fr. (assumed) LL. *pernula*, dim. of LL. *perna* a pearl, in L. a mussel.] **1**. A dense shelly concretion, formed as an abnormal growth within the shell of some mollusks. It is composed of nacre deposited in extremely thin, concentric layers about some foreign particle, as the dead body or egg of a parasitic worm, etc., and may lie freely within or beneath the mantle, either free from or attached to the shell. The form is variable ; the color may be black, gray, blue, purple, yellow, pink, or white, the finest having a silvery or satiny luster. The best are mostly obtained from the pearl oyster (which see), but pearls are also yielded by the river mussels, conch shells, clams, oysters, etc.
2. Hence, something resembling a pearl in shape, size, color, beauty, or value. Specif. : **a** Something very choice or precious ; a fine or noble specimen.
I see thee compassed with thy kingdom's *pearl*. *Shak.*
b A small round drop or globule likened to a pearl, as a dewdrop or a tear. **c** A white shining tooth, or teeth collectively. Cf. IVORY, 2. **d** In the Eastern churches, a particle or crumb of the consecrated bread. **e** One of a series of decorative loops used as a border or edging on lace, ribbon, etc. Cf. PURL, *n*. **f** A whitish film on the eye ; a cataract ; also, the pupil of the eye. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **g** Usually *pl*. One of the tubercles forming the bur on a deer's antler. **h** = PEARL GRASS **b**. **i** One of several small argent balls on a coronet ; a similar ball used as a heraldic bearing ; also, a small white circle on a colored ground, as on a postage stamp. **j** A small piece, fragment, or size, as of coal or of molten metal cooled by being dropped in water. **k** *Pharm*. A capsule of gelatin or similar substance containing some volatile medicinal liquid, as ether. **l** A tern ; — so called from the color of the back. *Local, Eng.* **m** [Perh. a different word.] The brill. *Obs. Local, Eng.*
3. The color of a fine pearl ; a pale bluish gray.
4. Mother-of-pearl ; nacre.
5. *Her*. Argent ; — used in blazoning by precious stones.
6. *Print*. A size of type. See TYPE.
☞ This line is printed in the type called *pearl*.
pearl of Spain, the white grape hyacinth. *Obs.*
pearl (pûrl), *v. t*. [Cf. F. *perler*. See PEARL a jewel.] **1**. To set or adorn with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl.
2. To cause to resemble pearls ; to make into small round grains ; as, to *pearl* barley.
pearl, *v. i*. **1**. To form pearls, or drops or beads like pearls.
2. To fish or hunt for pearls ; as, to go *pearling*.
pearl, *a*. Of or pertaining to pearl or pearls ; made of, or of the color of, pearl, pearls, or mother-of-pearl.
pearl barley. Kernels of barley ground to the form of small round grains, used in soups, etc.
pearl'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n*. A Chinese ornamental rosaceous shrub (*Exochorda grandiflora*) with lanceolate leaves and racemes of white flowers.
pearl disease. *Veter*. Tuberculosis of serous membranes, usually the pleura or peritoneum, chiefly seen in cattle. The lesions are in small rounded grayish elevations.
pearl diver. One who dives for pearl oysters. Hence, **pearl diving**.
pearl'er (pûr'lẽr), *n*. A person who dives for pearls ; one who employs pearl divers ; also, a boat used in pearl fishing.
pearl essence. A pearly slime prepared from fish scales and used in making artificial pearls ; — called also *essence d'Orient*.
pearl gray *or* **grey**. A very pale blue-gray color.
pearl'ing, pearl'in (pûr'lĭn), *n*. [See PURL a border.] A kind of lace of silk or thread ; *pl*., trimmings or edgings of this ; also, clothes trimmed with it. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pearl'ite (pûr'līt), *n*. [*pearl* + *-ite*.] **1**. *Metal*. The eutectoid alloy of carbon and iron, containing 0.9 per cent of carbon, which is the iron-carbon alloy of lowest transformation point in the solid, just as the eutectic alloy (containing 4.3 per cent of carbon) is that of lowest transformation point (in that case, the freezing point) in the liquid condition.
2. *Petrog*. = PERLITE.
— **pearl-it'ic** (pẽr-lĭt'ĭk), *a*.
pearl millet. **a** A tall cereal grass (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) (see PENNISETUM), prob. of East Indian origin. It has long, broad leaves and dense round spikes like those of the cattail. It is widely grown in Africa and the Orient for its seeds, which are used as food, and is also an important forage grass. **b** Improperly, sorghum.
pearl oyster. Any of several large marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Avicula* and subgenus *Meleagrina*, which often produce pearls. They are found chiefly in the East Indies (esp. at Ceylon), in the Persian Gulf, on the coast of Australia, and on the Pacific coast of America.
pearl sago. Sago in small pearly grains.
pearl white. **a** Basic bismuth nitrate, a pearly powder used as a cosmetic, flux, pigment, and in medicine in gastric and intestinal disorders. **b** Bismuth oxychloride used like the above as a cosmetic, pigment, and flux. **c** A pigment of white lead slightly blued. **d** A nacreous preparation, as fish scales or mother-of-pearl, used in imitating pearls.
pearl'y (pûr'lĭ), *a*. Set with, abounding in, or resembling, pearls or mother-of-pearl ; also, of the color of pearl.
pearly everlasting, an American everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), with floccose-woolly herbage and small corymbose heads with pearly white, scarious involucres. — **p. nautilus**. See NAUTILUS, 1 **a**. — **p. tumor** *or* **tumour**. = PEARL TUMOR.
pear'main (pâr'mān), *n*. [ME. *parmayn*, OF. *parmain*, F. *permaine* ; — prob. so named as coming from *Parma* in Italy.] **1**. An old variety of pear. *Obs.*
2. A variety of apple, of early French origin, which has since developed many well-marked subvarieties, as the winter *pearmain* and *pearmain* rouge. In general they are subacid, red-and-yellow, late-ripening apples.
pear quince. A somewhat pear-shaped quince of high flavor, but less tender when stewed than the orange quince.
pear scab. *Hort*. A disease of the pear attacking both leaves and fruit, producing on the latter rough discolored scabs. It is due to the fungus *Fusicladium pirinum*.
pear scale. Any of several scale insects which infest pear trees ; esp. : **a** A brown hemispherical bark louse (*Lecanium pyri*). **b** The San José scale. **c** The scurfy bark louse.
pear shell. Any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Pirula*, native of tropical seas ; — so called from the shape.
pear slug. The sluglike larva of a sawfly (*Eriocampa cerasi*) which feeds on the foliage of the pear tree.

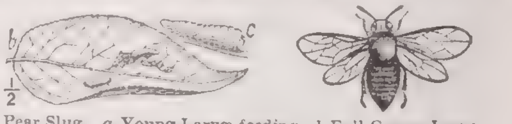

Pear Slug. *a* Young Larvæ feeding ; *b* Full Grown Larva ; *c* Adult Fly × 2.

peas'ant (pĕz'ănt), *n*. [OF. *païsant*, *païsan*, F. *paysan*, formed prob. with the suffix *-enc*, fr. Teutonic *-ing* (cf. -ING, 3), fr. OF. *païs* country, F. *pays*, LL. *pagensis*, a., fr. L. *pagus* the country. See PAGAN.] **1**. A countryman ; rustic ; esp., in European countries, a tiller of the soil either as a small proprietor or as a laborer, his class or rank being usually the lowest.
2. A serf ; also, a boor or clown. *Obs.*
3. A base fellow ; knave ; rascal. *Obs.*
Syn. — Countryman, rustic, swain, hind.
peas'ant, *a*. **1**. Like a peasant ; base ; boorish. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to peasants ; rustic ; rural.
peasant proprietor. A peasant who owns the soil he cultivates ; — in its broadest sense including those called *farmers* in the United States. Cf. METAYER.
peas'ant-ry (pĕz'ănt-rĭ), *n*. **1**. Peasants, collectively ; the body of rustics. "A bold *peasantry*." *Goldsmith.*
2. State, position, or rank of a peasant ; quality or behavior of a peasant ; rusticity ; coarseness.
Peas'ants' Cru-sade' (-ănts). The general movement of disorderly hordes of poor people from the Rhine country in a crusade in the spring of 1096. They were led by Peter the Hermit, Walter the Penniless, and others, and their course was notable for persecution of the Jews and plundering. Many were slain on the way to Constantinople, and the rest, transported to Asia Minor because of disorderliness, were mostly killed by the Turks.
Peasants' Revolt. *Eng. Hist*. An uprising of the lower classes in 1381, due to the weak and unpopular government, the heavy taxation, etc. Bodies of insurgents marched on London, but were induced to disperse, first by King Richard II., who promised to grant their demands, and later by a show of the royal forces. The movement obtained temporary abolition of the poll taxes, the virtual annulment of the Statute of Laborers, and hastened the abolition of villeinage. The revolt is often called *Tyler's Rebellion*, after its chief leader, Wat Tyler
Peasants' War. A bloody insurrection of peasants in Germany in 1524-25, suppressed with great cruelty. It was fomented by the fanatical Anabaptist leader Thomas Münzer, and his followers figured largely in it.
pea sausage. A kind of sausage made of pea and lentil flour well cooked, evaporated, and mixed with bacon, etc.
pease (pēz), *n*. ; *obs. pl*. PEASES (-ĕz ; -ĭz) ; PEASEN (-'n). [Older form of *pea*. See PEA.] **1**. A pea. *Obs.*
2. Now only pl. of PEA, usually collective. See PEA, *Note*.
pease'cod' (-kŏd'), *n*. A pea pod.
peat (pēt), *n*. [Cf. OD. *pete* godmother, goddaughter. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1**. A pet ; darling ; — used of a woman or girl. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. A favorite ; minion ; formerly, specif., a lawyer supposed to be under the peculiar patronage of a particular judge.
peat, *n*. [Orig. uncert. ; cf. ME. *pete*, LL. *peta*.] A carbonaceous substance formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants, esp. mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*. Cf. COAL. Peat varies in consistency from a turf to a slime. As it decomposes its color deepens, old peat being dark brown or black, and keeping little of the plant texture. According to its formation, it is known as *bog peat* (mosses), *heath peat*, *meadow peat* (grasses and sedges), *forest peat* or *wood peat* (trees), and *sea peat* (seaweeds). For use as a fuel, peat is dried, and often compressed. It is widely found and increasingly important, but, owing to its bulk and its large content of water and ash, does not compete formidably with coal. Peat is also somewhat used as a fertilizer, as stable litter, for making charcoal, etc.
peat bog. A bog containing peat ; an accumulation of peat.
peat coal. **a** A natural product intermediate between peat and lignite. **b** An artificial fuel made by carbonizing peat.
peat moss. **1**. Any moss from which peat has formed ; specif., sphagnum moss.
2. A peat bog ; also, peat itself. *Eng.*
pea tree. Any of several plants of the pea family (Fabaceæ) ; specif. : **a** Any Asiatic tree of the genus *Caragana*. **b** An American annual plant (*Sesban macrocarpa*). **c** An ornamental West Indian tree (*Agati grandiflora*), with large white flowers, which with the green pods are eaten as a salad. **d** The red sandalwood. **e** The laburnum.
peat reek. The reek or smoke of peat ; hence, the peculiar flavor of whisky distilled over peat as fuel ; also, whisky thus made, or Highland whisky in general.

peal. † PEEL, *v*.
peal. Var. of PEEL, a shovel.
peal (pēl). Dial. Eng. var. of PAIL. [or *Dial. Eng.*
peal, *v. t. & i*. To appeal. *Obs.*
peal, *v. t*. To cool ; stir ; skim ; pour out. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
peal, *n*. **a** A small salmon, esp. one of less than two pounds weight ; a grilse. *Ireland*. **b** A young sea trout. *Dial. Eng.*
peald. Pealed. *Ref. Sp.*
peal'er, *n*. An appealer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pea'-lip' suck'er. The cutlips **b**.
pealt. † PELT. [pea moth.
pea maggot. The larva of the
pea mildew. = BEAN MILDEW.
pean. Var. of PEEN.
pean, peane, etc. Vars. of PÆAN, PAIN, etc.
pean (pēn), *n*. [Cf. OF. *pene*, F. *panne*.] *Her*. One of the furs, the ground being *sable*, and the spots or tufts *or*. [HAMMER.
pean hammer. Var. of PEEN
peanut oil. See OIL, *Table I*.
pear (pēr), *v. i*. To appear. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pear'ance, *n*. Appearance. *Obs.*
pearce. † PARSE, PIERCE.
Pearce (pĭ'ŭs). Dial. Eng. var. of PACE, Easter.
pearce'ite (pēr'sīt), *n*. [After Dr. Richard *Pearce* (b. 1837) of Denver.] *Min*. A monoclinic mineral, essentially silver, arsenic, and sulphur, $9Ag_2S \cdot As_2S_3$.
pearch. † PARCH, PERCH.
pearch (pĭrch ; pĭ'ŭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIERCE.
peare. † PAIR ; PEAR ; PEER, *n*.
pearemaine † PEARMAIN.
pear gauge *or* **gage**. *Physics*. A kind of mercury manometer used with an air pump ; — so called from the shape of the glass tube.
pearie. † PERRY, pear tree.
pearishe. † PERISH. [of PERK.
peark. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
pearl. † PERIL. [PURL, 3.
pearl. Var. of 3d PURL, 2, 4th
pear-la'ceous. Var. of PERLACEOUS. [Resembling pearl.
pearl-a'ceous (pẽr-lā'shŭs), *a*.
pearl'ash', *n*. See POTASH, 1.
pearl'ber-ry (pûrl'bĕr-ĭ), *n*. A small South American rosaceous shrub (*Margyricarpus setosus*) with pearly-white berrylike fruit.
pearl bird. **a** A guinea fowl. **b** An African barbet of the genus *Trachyphonus*
pearl diabase. = VARIOLITE.
pear leaf beetle. A small blue-black silky beetle (*Serica iricolor*) that eats pear leaves.
pear leaf miner. See LEAF MINER.
pearled (pûrld *or, esp. in poetry*, pûr'lĕd), *a*. Set with pearls or nacre ; formed into pearls.
pearl edge. An edge of small loops on a ribbon ; also, a narrow edging to be sewed on lace.
pear lemon. A variety of lemon with a pear-shaped fruit.
pearl'et, *n*. [Cf. F. *perlette*.] A small pearl.
pearl eye. **a** A cataract in the eye. *Obs.* **b** A bird's eye, as of a pigeon, suggestive of a pearl. — **pearl'-eyed'**, *a*.
pearl'fruit', *n*. The pearlberry.
pearl grain. = 1st GRAIN, 9 **b**.
pearl grass. *Dial. Eng*. **a** The large quaking grass. **b** The tall oat grass *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. **c** A European melic grass (*Melica nutans*).
pearl hardening. Also **pearl hardener**. Calcium sulphate, used as a filler for paper.
pearl hen. A guinea hen.
pearl'i-ness (pûr'lĭ-nĕs), *n*. See -NESS.
pearl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n*. of PEARL.
pearl'ish, *a*. Somewhat pearly.
pearl kite. The white-tailed kite. See KITE, *n*., 1.
pearl lashing. *Naut*. A parrel of wooden balls. *Rare.*
pearl moss. Carrageen.
pearl mussel. **a** Any pearl-bearing fresh-water mussel. **b** A pearl oyster.
pearl opal. = CACHOLONG.
pear louse. The pear-tree psylla.
pearl perch. An Australian marine fish (*Glaucosoma scapulare*) of the snapper family.
pearl plant. The gromwell or the corn gromwell, from their shining white nutlets.
pearl powder. = PEARL WHITE **a**, **b**. — **pearl'-pow'dered**, *a*.
pearl sheller. A fisher for pearl shells. Hence, **pearl shelling**.
pearl sinter. *Min*. Geyserite of pearly luster.
pearl spar. *Min*. A kind of dolomite with a pearly luster.
pearl stitch. = 4th PURL, 3.
pearl'stone', *n*. = PERLITE.
pearl tea. Gunpowder tea.
pearl tie. = BRIDE, a loop.
pearl tumor *or* **tumour**. *Med*. Any tumor resembling a pearl either in shape and size or in glistening appearance of section, such as a tubercular mass, a cholesteatoma or epithelioma.
pearl'weed', pearl'wort' (pûrl'wûrt'), *n*. Any chickweedlike plant of the genus *Sagina*.
pearl'y (pûr'lĭ), *adv*. Like or as pearl or pearls.
pearl'y, *n*. Clothes with pearl buttons, such as costermongers wear. *Cant.*
pear midge. A minute dipterous fly (*Diplosis pyrivora*) whose larvæ live in the core of the growing pear.
pear'mon ger, *n*. A pear seller.
pear psylla. = PEAR-TREE PSYLLA.
pear sawfly. See PEAR SLUG.
pearse. † PARSE, PIERCE.
peart (pĭrt ; pĭ'ŭrt ; pĭ'ŭt ; pyĕrt). Obs., arch., or dial. var. of PERT. — **peart'ly**, *adv*. — **peart'ness**, *n*.
pear thorn. The pear haw.
pear tomato. A variety of the common tomato with pear-shaped fruit.
pear'-tree' psyl'la. A yellowish or greenish jumping plant louse (*Psylla pyricola*) often destructive to the pear. See PSYLLA, *Illust*. [(pear). *Obs.*
pear warden. The warden
pear withe. A tropical American bignoniaceous climbing shrub (*Tanæcium jaroba*).
pear'y. Var. of PEERY, *n*.
peas, etc. † PEACE, etc.
peas. Pease. *Ref. Sp.*
peas'ant, *v. t*. To make subject as a peasant. *Obs.*
Peasant Bard. Robert Burns (1759-96) : — a nickname.
peas'ant-ess, *n*. A female peasant. [PROPRIETOR.
peasant holder. = PEASANT
peas'ant-hood, *n*. See -HOOD.
peas'ant ism (pĕz'ăn-tĭz'm), *n*. See -ISM.
peas'ant-like', *a*. Like or characteristic of a peasant ; base ; rude ; clownish.
peas'ant-ly, *a*. Peasantlike. *R.*
Peasant Painters. The painters of the Barbizon school.
peas'ant-ship, *n*. See -SHIP.
peas'cod'. Var. of PEASECOD.
pease. † PEACE, PEISE, PIECE.
pease, *v. t*. [OF. *paisier*, fr. *pais* peace, F. *paix*, L. *pax*.] To reconcile ; appease ; pacify ; quiet. *Obs.* — *v. i*. To make peace ; to become still. *Obs.*
pease'cod'-bel'lied, *a*. Having the lower part stiffly quilted and peaked in front ; — said of a kind of doublet (**peasecod doublet**) fashionable about the end of the 16th century.
pease crow. A tern. *Local, Eng.*
pea'sen, pea'son (pē'z'n). Obs. or dial. pl. of PEASE.
pease'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.
peasible. † PEACEABLE.
peaso. † PESO.
peasse. † PEACE, PEISE.
pea'stone', *n*. = PISOLITE.
peas'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.
peas'y (pēz'ĭ), *a*. **a** Full of, or made of, peas. *Scot*. **b** Resembling peas in size, color, etc.
peas'y, *n*. [From PEASE, *n*.] *Mining*. Lead ore beaten small with a bucker. *Dial. Eng.*
peat'er-y (pēt'ẽr-ĭ), *n*. [From PEAT ; cf. LL. *petaria*.] A peat bog or bank.
peat fiber *or* **fibre**. *Hort*. A peatlike substance of the finely chopped roots and rootstocks of various wild ferns, used for potting orchids, etc. [ing peat.
peat gas. Gas made by distill-
peat machine. A machine for grinding and briquetting peat.
peat'man, *n*. A digger or seller of peat.
peat spade. A spade with an L-shaped blade for cutting out peat in blocks.
peat'wood', *n*. The swamp loosestrife. *U. S.*
peat'y (pēt'ĭ), *a*. Of, resembling, or abounding in, peat.
Peau'cel'lier's' cell *and* **straight-line motion** (pō'sĕl'yāz'). [After C. N. *Peaucellier* (b. 1832), French general.] See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION.

‖ **peau' de soie'** (pō' dē swä'). [F., lit., skin of silk.] A silk dress fabric so woven as to appear satiny, the wrong side either imitating the under side of skin, or in the best grades finished like the right side.

pea'vey } (pē'vĭ), *n.* [Said to be from inventor's name.]
pea'vy } *Lumbering.* A stout lever like a cant hook, but having the end armed with a strong and sharp spike.

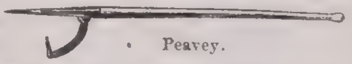
Peavey.

pea weevil. **a** A small weevil (*Bruchus pisorum*) which destroys peas by eating out the interior. **b** A European weevil (*Sitones lineatus*) which feeds on the leaves of peas.

Pea Weevil a. × 2½

peb'ble (pĕb''l), *n.* [AS. *papol* in *papolstān* pebblestone.] **1.** A small roundish stone, esp. one worn and rounded by the action of water; a pebblestone; also, a gem occurring in the form of pebbles; as, Scotch *pebble*, referring to an agate or other gem found in streams or elsewhere. "Children gathering *pebbles* on the shore." *Milton.*
2. Transparent and colorless quartz; rock crystal; as, Brazilian *pebble;* also, among opticians, a lens of it.
3. Pebbleware.
4. Pebble leather; also, the surface produced by pebbling.

peb'ble, *v. t.;* PEB'BLED (-'ld); PEB'BLING. **1.** To pelt with or as with pebbles; also, to pave with pebbles.
2. To grain (leather) so as to produce a rough and irregularly indented surface.

peb'bled (-'ld), *a.* **1.** Abounding in, or covered or strewn with, pebbles; pebbly.
2. Having undergone pebbling; as, *pebbled* leather.

pebble dash, pebble dashing. Mortar containing pebbles.
pebble leather. Pebbled leather. See PEBBLE, *v.*, 3.
pebble powder. Gunpowder pressed into large cubical grains, to render it slow-burning. It is inferior to the perforated prismatic powder in that the burning surface constantly decreases, and therefore the rate of emission of gas is greater at the beginning than at the end.

peb'ble-stone' (pĕb''l-stōn'), *n.* [AS. *papolstān.*] A pebble; also, pebbles collectively.

peb'ble-ware' (pĕb''l-wâr'), *n.* [*pebble* + *ware.*] *Ceramics.* A variety of Wedgwood ware having a mottled surface produced by mingling colored pastes in the body of the pottery.

peb'bly (pĕb'lĭ), *a.* Full of pebbles; pebbled.

‖ **pé brine'** (pā'brēn'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *pebrino*, fr. *pebre* pepper, L. *piper.*] A hereditary and probably contagious disease of the silkworm produced by a myxosporidian parasite (*Nosema bombycis*), and manifesting itself by causing the worms to dwindle in size and become covered with black spots. It was formerly very destructive in Europe. — **peb'ri-nous** (pĕb'rĭ-nŭs), *a.*

pe-can' (pē-kăn'; -kän'; *as Lat.* pē'kăn; 277), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Algonquian *pakan* nut, walnut: cf. F. *pacane* the nut.] **a** A species of hickory (*Hicoria pecan*) of the south central United States, with roughish bark and hard but brittle wood, attaining great size in Texas. **b** The smooth, oblong, thin-shelled nut of this tree, commonly called *pecan nut.* It has a sweet, richly flavored kernel.

pec'ca-ble (pĕk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *peccable.* See PECCANT.] Liable or prone to sin; prone to transgress the divine law. — **pec'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pec'ca-dil'lo (-dĭl'ō), *n.; pl.* -LOS or -LOES (-ōz). [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado* a sin, fr. L. *peccatum.* See PECCANT.] A slight offense; a petty fault.
Syn. — See FAULT.

pec'can-cy (pĕk'ăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *peccantia.*] Quality or state of being peccant; also, a sin; an offense.

pec'cant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *peccans, -antis*, p. pr. of *peccare* to sin: cf. F. *peccant.*] **1.** Sinning; guilty of transgression; criminal; as, *peccant* angels. *Milton.*
2. Wrong; incorrect; faulty.
3. Morbid; corrupt; inducing disease; as, *peccant* humors.
— **pec'cant-ly**, *adv.* — **pec'cant-ness**, *n.*

pec'ca-ry (pĕk'ȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Carib dialects *paquire, pakira, pockiero, poekiero*, etc.; perh. altered fr. a Sp. or Pg. word; cf. Pg. *bacora*, fem., *bacoro*, masc., little pig.] An American piglike mammal of the genus *Tagassu* (syn. *Dicotyles*) ranging from Texas to Paraguay. Two chief species occur, the collared (*T. tajaçu*), which is grizzled, with an indistinct whitish collar, and the white-lipped (*T. albirostris*), chiefly blackish with whitish cheeks. They have a complex stomach, a gland on the back, and only three toes on the hind feet. They are nocturnal and gregarious.

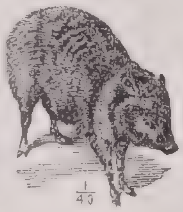
1/40
Collared Peccary (*Tagassu tajaçu*).

‖ **pec-ca'vi** (pĕ-kā'vī; pĕk-kä'vē). [L.] I have sinned; hence: *n.* A confession or acknowledgment of sin.

peck (pĕk), *n.* [ME. *pekke*, OF. *pek*, orig. uncert.; cf. F. *picotin* a peck.] **1.** The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. See MEASURE.
2. A peck measure.
3. A kind of utensil, resembling the head of a drum, for holding bread or oatcake. *Isle of Man.*
4. A great deal; a large quantity or number; a "heap;" "lot." "A *peck* of troubles." *Sir T. North.*
5. A liquid measure equaling two gallons. *Dial. Eng.*

peck (pĕk), *v. t.;* PECKED (pĕkt); PECK'ING. [See PICK, *v.*] **1.** To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into; as, a bird *pecks* a tree.
2. To pick up with or as with the beak; — often with *up.*
This fellow *pecks* up wit as pigeons peas. *Shak.*
3. To make (a hole or the like) by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument; as, to *peck* a hole in a tree.
4. Hence, to strike or pick with a pick or other pointed instrument, esp. with repeated quick movements.
5. **a** To eat. *Colloq.* **b** To bite. *Cant.* **c** To bite daintily or nibble.

peck, *v. i.* **1.** To make strokes with the beak, or with a pointed instrument; to pick. *Carew.*
2. To pick up food with the beak; as, a hen *pecks.*
3. To eat; to feed; esp., to eat nibblingly. *Slang.*
to peck at, to strike at with the beak; to attack with petty and repeated blows; also, to carp at; nag; tease.

peck, *n.* **1.** Act of pecking; a quick, sharp stroke, as with the beak of a bird, a pointed instrument, etc.
2. The mark or impression made as a result of pecking; a prick, hole, dot, or the like.
3. Food; victuals. *Slang.*

peck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for pecking, as a pick.
2. One that pecks; specif.: **a** A bird's bill. **b** A person's nose. **c** A woodpecker. **d** An eater or feeder. *Slang.*
3. Courage; spirit. *Slang.*
4. = 1st PICKER.

Peck'sniff (pĕk'snĭf), *n.* A canting hypocrite in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit." Although using every form of deception and rascality to advance his own interests, he continually utters moral precepts and pretends to virtue even in drunkenness and in the shame which discovery of his duplicity brings. — **Peck-sniff'er-y** (pĕk-snĭf'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **Peck-sniff'i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Peck-sniff'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Peck'sniff-ism** (pĕk'snĭf-ĭz'm), *n.*

Pe-cop'ter-is (pē-kŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πέκειν to comb + πτερις a kind of fern.] *Paleobot.* An extensive genus of carboniferous fossil ferns; — so named from the regular comblike arrangement of the leaflets. Also [*l. c.*], a fossil of this genus. — **pe-cop'ter-oid** (-oid), *a.*

Pec'o-ra (pĕk'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [L., cattle, pl. of *pecus.*] *Zoöl.* A division of artiodactyl ungulate mammals, restricted as now used to the ruminants with a four-chambered stomach, that is, the deer, antelopes, oxen, sheep, goats, and giraffes. There are but two functional digits on each foot, and the metacarpals and metatarsals of these are fused. The upper incisor teeth are wanting.

pec'tase (pĕk'tās), *n.* [*pectin* + dias*tase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme that transforms pectin into pectic acid. It occurs in many plants, esp. in the juices of ripe fruits.

pec'tate (-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of pectic acid.

pec'ten (pĕk'tĕn), *n.; L. pl.* PECTINES (-tĭ-nēz). [L. *pecten, -inis*, a comb, something resembling a comb, a kind of shellfish. See PECTINATE.] **1.** *Zoöl. & Anat.* Any of various comblike organs (see COMB, *n.*, 7), esp. that in the eye of nearly all birds and many reptiles, a vascular pigmented membrane with parallel plications suggesting the teeth of a comb, which projects into the vitreous humor of the eye, from the point of entrance of the optic nerve. It is represented in teleost fishes by a club-shaped process, called the *falciform process*, which extends across the vitreous humor to the inner surface of the lens.
2. *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] The genus containing the typical scallops. Also [*l. c.*], any mollusk of this genus; a scallop.

pec'tic (pĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πηκτος curdled.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, pectin; as, *pectic* acid.

The *pectic* compounds can now be arranged in two series, one . . . comprising bodies of a neutral reaction, while those of the other are feeble acids. *J. Reynolds Green.*

pectic acid, an amorphous acid formed by the action of pectase on pectin. It is tough and horny when dry, but gelatinous when moist; it is characteristic of vegetable jellies.

pec'tin (-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. πηκτος curdled, congealed, fr. πηγνύναι to make fast or stiff: cf. F. *pectine.*] *Chem.* A neutral substance, apparently of several varieties, occurring in many vegetable tissues as a constituent of the sap or cell wall. Pectin yields viscous solutions with water, and is closely allied to the vegetable gums. It is found in ripe fruits, and by its transformation into pectic acid by pectase produces the so-called vegetable jellies.

Pec'ti-na'ce-a (pĕk'tĭ-nā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PECTEN.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or superfamily of bivalve mollusks of the order Pseudolamellibranchia, comprising the scallops (Pectinidæ) and their allies (Limidæ, Spondylidæ). — **pec'ti-na'cean** (-shăn), *n.* — **pec'ti-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

1/6
Pectinate Frond of a Fern (*Polypodium pectinatum*).

pec'ti-nate (pĕk'tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *pectinatus*, p. p. of *pectinare* to comb, fr. *pecten, -inis*, a comb; cf. Gr. πεκειν to comb, AS. *feax* hair, OHG. *fahs*, E. *paxwax.*] Shaped like a comb; having, or designating, narrow parallel projections, teeth, or divisions, suggestive of the teeth of a comb; as, *Bot.*, a *pectinate* leaf. See ANTENNA, *Illust.* (*e*). — **pec'ti-nate-ly**, *adv.*
pectinate claw, a claw having a serrate edge, found in some birds, and supposed to be used in cleaning the feathers.

pec'ti-na'tion (pĕk'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of combing. **2.** State of being pectinate; also, a pectinate part; a comblike toothing.

pec-tin'e-al (pĕk-tĭn'ē-ăl; 277), *a.* [See PECTEN.] *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pubic bone. **b** Pertaining to the pectineus muscle.
pectineal line, *Anat.*, the iliopectineal line. — **p. process.** *Zoöl.* See PREPUBIS.

pec-tin'e-us (pĕk-tĭn'ē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pecten, -inis*, comb.] *Anat.* A flat quadrangular muscle of the upper front and inner aspect of the thigh, arising mostly from the iliopectineal line of the pubis and inserted between the lesser trochanter and the linea aspera of the femur.

Pec'ti-ni-bran'chi-a (pĕk'tĭ-nĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL.
Pec'ti-ni-bran'chi-a'ta (-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ) } See PECTEN; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A group of prosobranchiate gastropods nearly or exactly equivalent to Monotocardia. They have one comblike ctenidium on the left side of the neck. — **pec'ti-ni-branch'** (pĕk'tĭ-nĭ-brăŋk'), **pec'ti-ni-bran'chi-an** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ăn), **pec'ti-ni-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

Pec-tin'i-dæ (pĕk-tĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PECTEN.] *Zoöl.* A family of monomyarian asiphonate bivalve mollusks containing the scallops. In old classifications it is coextensive with *Pectinacea.* — **pec'ti-noid** (pĕk'tĭ-noid), *a.*

pec'to-cel'lu-lose (pĕk'tō-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [*pectic* + *cellulose.*] *Chem.* Any of several closely related substances composing, or contained in, many plant fibers, the cellular tissue of fruits, etc. They are regarded as compounds of pectic substances with simple celluloses.

pec'to-ral (pĕk'tō-răl), *a.* [L. *pectoralis*, fr. *pectus, -oris*, the breast: cf. F. *pectoral.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, situated or occurring in or on, or worn on, the breast, or chest; as, the *pectoral* muscles.
2. Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs; as, a *pectoral* remedy.
3. Fig.: Proceeding from the breast or heart; hearty; based on the inner feeling or consciousness.
pectoral arch, or **p. girdle**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the fore limbs of a vertebrate. It corresponds to the pelvic arch of the hind limbs, but is usually not attached to the spinal column. Primitively it consists of a single cartilage on each side; in the elasmobranchs these are fused into a single cartilaginous arch. In higher forms the cartilage becomes ossified and divided into distinct elements (the scapula above, the precoracoid and coracoid below) and complicated by the addition or substitution of one or more membrane bones. In man the scapula alone of the original elements is well developed, the coracoid being represented only by a process, and the precoracoid replaced by the clavicle, which connects the scapula with the sternum, and is the only bony connection of the arm bones with the rest of the skeleton. Even this connection is wanting in many quadrupeds, the clavicle having disappeared. In teleost fishes the pectoral arch commonly articulates with the skull. — **p. cross**, *Eccl.*, a cross worn on the breast by bishops and abbots, and sometimes also by canons. — **p. fins**, the fins of a fish which correspond to the fore limbs of a quadruped. See FIN, 1. — **p. limbs**, *Zoöl.*, the anterior of the two pairs of limbs characteristic of vertebrates; the arms or fore limbs. They are modified as wings in birds, pectoral fins in fishes, etc., and are supported by the pectoral arch. — **p. muscle**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a muscle of the breast; a pectoralis muscle. — **p. sandpiper**, a rather small sandpiper (*Pisobia maculata*) which breeds in Arctic America and migrates through most of North and South America and straggles to Europe. It frequents marshes rather than beaches, is gregarious in habit, and is very tame and easily killed. It probably derives its name from its thickly streaked breast. Called also *jacksnipe* and *grass snipe.* — **p. theology**, theology supposed to be derived from the heart, and which hence makes much of religious experience as a source of spiritual truth.

pec'to-ral, *n.* [L. *pectorale* a breastplate, neut. of *pectoralis.*] **1.** Something worn on the breast; a covering, protection, or ornament for the breast.
2. Specif.: **a** An ornamental plate or the like; a decorative breastplate, as that worn by the Jewish high priest. **b** A clasp or a cross worn on the breast. **c** A piece of armor; a breastplate. **d** A housing for a horse. *Obs.* **e** A chest protector.
3. A medicine for diseases of the chest organs, as the lungs.
4. *Zoöl.* A pectoral part or organ; esp.: **a** A pectoral fin. **b** A pectoral muscle. See PECTORALIS.

pec'to-ra'lis (pĕk'tō-rā'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pectoralis* pectoral.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the muscles which connect the ventral walls of the chest with the bones of the upper arm and shoulder. In flying vertebrates (birds and bats) they are the chief muscles of flight, and are enormously developed. In man there are two on each side: **a** The **pectoralis major**, which arises from the clavicle, the sternum, the cartilages of most or all of the ribs, and from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, and is inserted by a strong, flat tendon into the bicipital ridge of the humerus. **b** The **pectoralis minor**, which lies beneath the pectoralis major, arises from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and is inserted by a flat tendon into the coracoid process of the scapula.

pec'to-ril'o-quy (-rĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *pectus, -oris*, the

‖ **peau' de cygne'** (pō' dē sē'-ny'). [F., lit., swan's skin.] A kind of silk.
peau'der, peau'ter. † PEWTER.
‖ **peau'-d'o'range'** (pō'dō'-ränzh'), *a.* [F., orange rind.] *Ceramics.* Having a rough surface likened to that of an orange.
pea vine. Any vine or plant which bears peas; specif., in the United States: **a** The hog peanut. **b** The American vetch.
pea'-vine' clover. The zigzag clover.
peawe. † PEW.
peax. † PEACE.
peaze. † PEASE. [of PEISE.]
peaze. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
pea'zy (pē'zĭ). Var. of PEASY.
pe'ba (pē'bȧ), *n.* [Tupi *tatupeba; tatu* armadillo + *apeba* flat.] A small armadillo (*Tatu novemcinctum*) having nine movable bands of scutes. It ranges, in several varieties, from Texas to Paraguay.
peb'ble-heart'ed. *a.* Stony-hearted; hard-hearted.
peb'l. Pebble. *Ref. Sp.*
pec'a-ri, pec'a-ry, pec'ca-ri. Vars. of PECCARY.
pec'ca-bl. Peccable. *Ref. Sp.*
pec'ca-dill', *n.* [F. *peccadille*, fr. Sp. *pecadillo.*] A peccadillo. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
pec'ca-du'li-an, *n.* Peccadillo.
pec-cam'i-nous, *a.* [L. *peccamen, -inis*, sin.] Sinful. *Obs.*
peccane. Var. of PECAN.
pec'cant. *n.* Offender; sinner.
pec-ca'tion (pĕ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peccatio.*] A sinning. *Rare.*
pec-cat'u-lum, *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *peccatum* a fault, sin.] A trifling fault. *Obs.*
‖ **pec-ca'vi-mus** (pĕ-kăv'ĭ-mŭs; -kä'vē-mōōs). [L.] We have sinned.
‖ **pec-ca'vit** (-kā'vĭt; -kä'vĕt). [L.] He has sinned.
pec'co. Var. of PEKOE.
pece. † PEACE, PEISE.
pece. Obs. or Scot. var. of PIECE.
pece, *n.* [Cf. LL. *pecia.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A wine cup or other drinking vessel. *Obs.*
pecemele. † PIECEMEAL.
pech (pĕκ), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A breath: pant; heavy sigh. — *v. i.* To breathe heavily; pant.
pecha. † PICE.
pech'an (pĕκ'ăn), *n.* The stomach; also, the gullet. *Obs. Scot.*
peche. † PEACH, PITCH.
pecher. † PEACHER, PITCHER.
Pecht. † PICT.
pecify. † PACIFY.
pe'cite (pē'sīt), *n.* [Trade name.] *Elec.* An insulating material of wax and plaster.
peck. Dial. Eng. var. of PECH.
peck. Dial. Eng. var. of PICK.
peck, *v. t.* [Cf. PICK to throw.] To pitch; throw; jerk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
peck, *v. i.* To fall or pitch forward; to stumble, as a horse. *Dial. Eng. & Colloq.*
peck'a-dil'la. † PECCADILLO.
peck'age (pĕk'āj), *n.* [*peck* to strike.] Meat; food. *Obs.*
peck'ed (*dial.* pĕk'ĭd; -ĭt), *a.* Peaked; pointed. *Obs. or Dial.*
peck'et, *v. t. & i.* [From PECK, v.; perh. influenced by F. *becqueter.*] To peck repeatedly
peck'ful. *n.* See -FUL.
peck'ho. Var. of PEKOE. [-NESS.]
peck'i-ness (pĕk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
peck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PECK.
pecking bag. A bag to contain stones for throwing. *Dial Eng.*
peck'ish, *a.* Inclined to eat; also, good to eat. — **peck'ishness.** *n.* *Both Colloq.*
peck'le (pĕk''l), *n. & v.* Speckle. *Dial. Eng.*
peck'le, *v. t.* [Freq. of *peck* to pick.] To peck lightly or repeatedly.
peck'led (-'ld), *a.* [Cf. SPECKLED.] Speckled; variegated. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [peck of flour. *Obs.*]
peck loaf A loaf made from a
peck'ly, *a.* Speckled. *R. Eng.*
peckt. Pecked. *Ref. Sp.*
peck'y (pĕk'ĭ), *a.* [From PECK a stroke.] *Forestry.* Speckled or spotted; — of certain woods, as cypress, which have been attacked by fungi. *U. S.*
peck'y, *a.* *Colloq.* **1.** [Cf. PECK to pitch.] Given to stumbling, as a horse: of a sea, choppy.
2. [From PECK to strike.] Resembling a bird's peck.
pec'o. Var. of PEKOE.
pecocke. † PEACOCK.
pecok. † PEACOCK.
‖ **pe'co-ris ad a'quam ap-pul'sus** (pĕk'ō-rĭs). [L.] *Civil Law.* See SERVITUDE.
pect. † PECK, *n.*
pec'ti-na'ceous (pĕk'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, pectin.
pec-tin'æ-al, pec-tin'æ-us. Vars. of PECTINEAL, PECTINEUS.
pec'ti-nal (pĕk'tĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *pecten* comb. See PECTINATE.] Pert. to, or resembling, a comb.
pec'ti-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **a** Interlaced, like two combs. *Obs. & R.* **b** Pectinate.
pec-tin'i-form (pĕk-tĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* **a** Comblike; pectinate **b** Resembling a scallop shell. — **pectiniform septum.** *Anat.* The fibrous septum between the corpora cavernosa.
pec'tin-ose (pĕk'tĭ-nōs), *n.* [*pectin* + *-ose.*] See ARABINOSE.
pec'tin-ous (-nŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, pectin; pectous.
pec'tize (pĕk'tīz), *v. i.* [Gr. πηκτός solid.] To congeal.
pec'to-lite (-tō-līt), *n.* [G. *pektolith*, fr. Gr. πηκτός compacted + λίθος stone.] *Min.* A whitish or grayish monoclinic mineral in crystal aggregates or fibrous masses. It is an acid silicate of sodium and calcium, $HNaCa_2(SiO_3)_3$. H., 5. Sp. gr., 2.68–2.78.
pec'to-ra (-rȧ), *n., pl.* of PECTUS.
pec'to-ral-ist, *n.* An adherent of pectoral theology.
pec'to-ral-ly, *adv.* of PECTORAL.
‖ **pec'to'ri'loque'** (pĕk'tō'rē'-lōk'), *n.* [F.] A stethoscope.
pec'to-ri-lo'qui-al (pĕk'tō-rĭ-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy.
pec'to-ril'o-quism (pĕk'tō-rĭl'ō-kwĭz'm), *n.* Pectoriloquy.
pec'to-ril'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* Pectoriloquial.

breast + *loqui* to speak : cf. F. *pectoriloquie.*] *Med.* Distinct articulation of the sounds of a patient's voice heard in auscultation. It usually indicates some morbid change in the lungs or pleural cavity.

pec′tose (pĕk′tōs), *n.* [*pectic* + cellul*ose*.] *Chem.* A substance allied to cellulose, but differing from it in solubility, reaction with iodine, etc. It is associated with cellulose in the walls of plant cells. It is easily changed to pectin. — **pec-to′sic** (pĕk-tō′sĭk), *a.*

pec′tus (pĕk′tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PECTORA (pĕk′tō-rȧ). [L., the breast.] *Zoöl.* **a** The breast of a bird. **b** The lower surface of the thorax, or of the prothorax, of an insect.

pec′u-late (pĕk′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; PEC′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); PEC′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *peculatus*, p. p. of *peculari* to peculate, akin to *peculium* private property. See PECULIAR.] To steal, or appropriate wrongfully, moneys, esp. public moneys, intrusted to one's care; to embezzle.

An oppressive, . . . rapacious, and *peculating* despotism. *Burke.*

pec′u-late, *v. t.* **1.** To embezzle from (the public). *Obs.*
2. To embezzle (property, esp. public property).
Syn. — See STEAL.

pec′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of peculating; embezzlement.

pe-cul′iar (pē-kūl′yȧr), *a.* [OF. *peculier*, L. *peculiaris*, fr. *peculium* private property, akin to *pecunia* money. See PECUNIARY.] **1.** One's own; belonging solely or especially to an individual; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use; particular; individual; special.

And purify unto himself a *peculiar* people. *Titus* ii. 14.
Hymns . . . that Christianity hath *peculiar* unto itself. *Hooker.*

2. Separate; distinct; independent. *Obs.*
3. Unusual; singular; rare; strange; odd; queer; as, the sky had a *peculiar* appearance.
4. *Eng. Canon Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a jurisdiction not subject to the ordinary of the diocese.
in peculiar, as a peculiar, personal, or individual characteristic or possession. *Obs.* — **p. institution**, negro slavery; — often so called (more fully, the *peculiar domestic institution of the South*) from about 1854 on. *Obs. Polit. Cant, U. S.* — **p. people.** *Eccl.* **a** Jehovah's own people; the people of Israel, lit. or fig. *Deut.* xiv. 2. **b** [*cap.*] A sect of religious perfectionists founded in 1838 at Plumstead, a suburb of London, England, which rejects a ministry, the sacraments, creeds, etc., and relies on prayer and faith to heal the sick.

pe-cul′iar, *n.* **1.** That which is peculiar; as: **a** An exclusive property or privilege; prerogative.

Revenge is . . . the *peculiar* of Heaven. *South.*

b Exclusive quality; peculiarity. *Obs.* **c** = PECULIAR PEOPLE **a**. *Obs.* **d** A wife or mistress. *Obs.* **e** Private or special concern. *Obs.* **f** A particular, item, or detail. *Obs.*
2. *Eng. Canon Law.* A particular parish or church which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.
3. Hence, a place, country, office, etc., exempt from ordinary jurisdiction.
4. In the New England colonies, a piece of land, precinct, or district not in any town nor constituting a town. *Obs.*
5. At Oxford, Eng., a member of the Evangelical party; — a nickname. *Obs. or Hist.*
6. One of the sect called the Peculiar People.

pe-cu′li-ar′i-ty (pē-kū′lĭ-ăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-ĭ-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being peculiar; specif.: **a** Exclusive possession or right; private ownership. *Obs. Bp. Hall.* **b** State of being a peculiar people. *Obs.*
2. That which is peculiar; a special and distinctive characteristic or habit; also, a singularity; an oddity.

The smallest *peculiarity* of temper or manner. *Macaulay.*

3. A partiality. *Obs.*

pe-cul′iar-ize (pē-kūl′yȧr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To assign or appropriate as exclusive. *Obs.*
2. To make peculiar or distinctive; to individualize.

pe-cul′iar-ly, *adv.* In a peculiar manner or way.

pe-cu′li-um (pē-kū′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See PECULIAR.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The property which a person, as a wife, child, or slave, under the potestas, manus, or mancipium of another has as his own private property, either by the permission of the paterfamilias or master, or by the rules of law. Except in certain cases the peculium became the property of the paterfamilias or master at his pleasure. The chief exceptions, in which the peculium could not be taken from its owner, were ‖ **pe-cu′li-um cas-tren′se** (kăs-trĕn′sē), acquisitions by soldiers; ‖ **pe-cu′li-um qua′si-cas-tren′se** (kwā′sī-), acquisitions by various public officials as such; ‖ **pe-cu′li-um ad′ven-ti′ti-um** (ăd′vĕn-tĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), property left by a wife to her child out of her separate estate.
2. A fund or property held by one as his own exclusive possession, or for his own private use. *Now Rare.*

A slight *peculium* only subtracted to supply his snuff box and tobacco pouch. *Scott.*
Where the wife gets a separate *peculium* or stock, either from her father or a stranger. *Erskine's Principles.*

pe-cu′ni-a-ry (pē-kū′nĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pecuniarius*, fr. *pecunia* money, orig., property in cattle, fr. *pecus* cattle. See FEE property; cf. PECULIAR.] **1.** Consisting of money; exacted or given in money; also, entailing a money penalty; as, a *pecuniary* penalty, reward, or offense.
2. Relating or pertaining to money; monetary; as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses.
Syn. — See FINANCIAL.

-ped (-pĕd), **-pede** (-pēd). [L. *-pes, -pedis*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *-pède.*] A suffix denoting *foot, footed*; as, bi*ped*, centi*pede*, veloci*pede*.

ped′a-gog′ic (pĕd′ȧ-gŏj′ĭk), **ped′a-gog′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. παιδαγωγικός: cf. F *pédagogique*. See PEDAGOGUE.] Of or pertaining to a pedagogue; suited to, or characteristic of, a pedagogue; concerned with, or treating of, pedagogics or education. — **ped′a-gog′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ped′a-gog′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science or art of teaching; principles and rules of teaching; pedagogy; education.

ped′a-gog′ism (pĕd′ȧ-gŏg′ĭz′m; -gŏ-jĭz′m; 277), **ped′a-gogu′ism** (-gŏg′ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédagogisme.*] The system, occupation, character, or manner, of pedagogues.

ped′a-gogue (pĕd′ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [F. *pédagogue*, L. *paedagogus*, Gr. παιδαγωγός; παῖς, παιδός, a boy + ἀγωγός leading, fr. ἄγειν to lead, guide.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A slave who had the general charge of his master's sons in their youth, and attended them to and from school.
2. A teacher of children; one whose business is to teach the young; a schoolmaster.
3. One who, esp. by teaching, has become formal, dogmatic, or pedantic; a pedant.

ped′a-go′gy (pĕd′ȧ-gō′jĭ; -gŏj′ĭ; 277), *n.* [Gr. παιδαγωγία: cf. F. *pédagogie.*] **1.** Pedagogics.
2. Instruction or discipline.
3. A place of instruction. *Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D.*

ped′al (pĕd′ăl; pē′dăl; *the second pron. is usual only in technical* [*Anat. & Zoöl.*] *use*), *a.* [L. *pedalis*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT; cf. PEW.] **1.** (*pron., see* NOTE, *above*) Of or pert. to the foot, or feet, in any sense of that word.
2. (*pron.* pĕd′ăl) Of or pert. to a pedal.
pedal curve *or* **surface** (*pron.* pĕd′ăl), *Geom.*, a curve or surface, the locus of the foot of a perpendicular let fall from a fixed point on the line tangent to a given curve, or on the plane tangent to a given surface, of which it is the pedal. — **p. ganglia** (*pron.* pē′dăl), *Zoöl.*, in most mollusks, a pair of ganglia supplying nerves to the muscles of the foot. They correspond to the subesophageal ganglia of many other invertebrates, but are often far removed from the esophagus and joined to the cerebral ganglia by long nerves. In Amphineura they are represented by a pair of nerve cords, the **pedal cords.**

ped′al (pĕd′ăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédale*, It. *pedale*. See PEDAL, *a.*] **1.** A lever acted on by the foot; a treadle, as in a lathe or a bicycle; specif.: **a** *Organs.* (1) Any of the keys of the keyboard played upon with the feet; hence, loosely, the pedal keyboard or organ. (2) A foot lever for drawing or shutting off one or more stops; a combination or composition pedal. (3) A foot lever for opening and shutting the swell box. (4) Any of various foot levers for special purposes, as for coupling two keyboards. **b** *Pianofortes.* (1) A foot lever for lifting the dampers from the strings; the damper pedal, or loud pedal. (2) A fast lever for bringing a muffler between the hammers and strings, for shortening the stroke of the hammers, or for shifting them so that they strike one of the strings for each note; the soft pedal. (3) Any of various foot levers for special uses, as for sustaining a particular note or notes when struck. (4) Any of the keys of a pedalier. **c** *Harps.* Any of the set of foot levers (now seven) by which the strings are stopped to raise their pitch either one or two half steps. **d** *Reed Organs.* A treadle.
2. *Music.* = PEDAL POINT.
3. *Geom.* A pedal curve or surface.

ped′al, *v. t. & i.*; -ALED (-ăld), -ALLED; -AL-ING, -AL-LING. To work the pedals of, as a bicycle; to use or work the pedals, as of an organ or bicycle; to go or propel in this way.

pedal coupler. *Music.* A coupling mechanism in the organ to make a pedal stop sound when a manual is played.

Pe-da′li-a′ce-æ (pē-dā′lĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDALIUM.] *Bot.* A family of annual or perennial hairy tropical herbs (order Polemoniales) with opposite leaves and often with handsome flowers having bilabiate corollas. There are 14 genera and about 50 species. *Pedalium* and *Sesamum* are typical genera (see those terms). — **pe-da′li-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ped′a-lier′ (pĕ′dȧ-lēr′), *n.* [F. *pédalier.*] *Music.* A pedal keyboard, as of an organ. Also, a bass pianoforte played by such a keyboard.

Pe-da′li-um (pē-dā′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πηδάλιον a kind of plant, prop., a rudder, πηδός oar; — alluding to the keeled angles of the fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, typifying the Pedaliaceæ, and having a single species (*P. murex*), of India and tropical Africa. It is a smooth annual musky herb with dentate leaves and yellow axillary flowers. The mucilaginous seeds are used in medicine for making poultices.

ped′al note (pĕd′ăl). *Music.* The note held or sustained through a pedal point.

pedal piano. A pianoforte with a pedal keyboard attached.

pedal point. *Music.* A phrase or passage in which a single tone, usually the tonic or dominant, is sustained by one voice part, while the others move in independent harmonies; organ point; also, the sustained tone itself. It generally occurs in the bass, and follows the rule of beginning and ending on an accented beat, and of forming at these points an essential part of the harmony. Double pedal points sometimes occur.

ped′ant (pĕd′ănt), *n.* [F. *pédant*, It. *pedante*, prob. ultimately fr. Gr. παῖς boy. Cf. PEDAGOGUE.] **1.** A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. *Obs. Shak.*
2. A person with book learning or the like who lacks ability or judgment to make proper use of his knowledge or shows that he overrates mere knowledge; one who makes a display of mere erudition; one who emphasizes trivial details of learning, etc., or who is too devoted to formal matters of scholarship or pedantry.

A scholar, yet surely no *pedant*, was he. *Goldsmith.*

pe-dan′tic (pē-dăn′tĭk), **pe-dan′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or resembling, a pedant; ostentatious of learning; as, a *pedantic* writer or description. — **pe-dan′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pe-dan′ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

ped′ant-ism (pĕd′ăn-tĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédantisme.*] **1.** The character, disposition, or act of a pedant; pedantry.
2. The office of a teacher or schoolmaster; also, state of being under a teacher; pupilage. *Obs.*
3. A pedantic action, expression, or trait.

ped′ant-ry (pĕd′ănt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *pédanterie*, It. *pedanteria.*] **1.** The acts, character, manners, method, style, etc., of a pedant; ostentation of learning; excessive devotion to the rules or forms of knowledge or practice; overemphasis of trivial details, petty accuracy, or the like. "This *pedantry* of quotation." *Cowley.*
2. An instance of this; a pedantic expression, act, etc.
Syn. — See LEARNING.

One of the Pedata (*Pentacta minuta*). *a* Ambulacra; *t* Tentacles. × 2

pe-da′ri-an (pē-dā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *pedarius*, fr. *pedarius* belonging to the foot, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Rom. Antiq.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of a class of senators not entered by the censors on the roll of senators. They had no vote of their own, but could merely signify their assent to that of another. — *n.* A pedarian senator.

Pe-da′ta (pē-dā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDATE.] *Zoöl.* An order of holothurians, including those with tube feet, either in longitudinal rows or scattered over the surface, and respiratory trees.

ped′ate (pĕd′āt), *a.* [L. *pedatus* having feet, fr. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] **a** Having a foot or feet. **b** Footlike; specif., *Bot.*, palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft into two or more segments, or with each primary lobe cleft on one side only; — applied to leaves.

Pedate Leaf.

pe-dat′i- (pē-dăt′ĭ-; pē-dā′tĭ-). A combining form from Latin *pedatus*, meaning *pedate*, used in botanical terms. See PEDATE.

pe-dat′i-fid (pē-dăt′ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*pedati-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cleft in a pedate manner; — applied to leaves.

ped′dle (pĕd′'l), *v. i.*; PED′DLED (-'ld); PED′DLING (pĕd′lĭng). [From PEDDLER.] **1.** To travel about with wares for sale; to go from place to place, or house to house, retailing goods; as, to *peddle* without a license.
2. [Cf. PIDDLE.] To do a small business; to be busy about trifles; to piddle.

ped′dle, *v. t.* To sell from place to place; to retail by carrying from customer to customer; to hawk; hence, to retail in small quantities; as, to *peddle* fruit or tinware.

ped′dler, **ped′lar** (pĕd′lẽr), *n.* [ME. *pedlere*, possibly fr. *pedder* a peddler. Cf. PEDDER.] One who peddles. Etymologically and in general use there is no distinction between *peddler* and *hawker*; but technically, in England, a distinction is made by statutory definition, which uses *hawker* for one who goes about with a beast of burden or other means of artificial carriage, and restricts *peddler* to one who travels on foot, defining *peddler* as: one who "without any horse or other beast bearing or drawing burden, travels and trades on foot and goes from town to town or to other men's houses, carrying to sell, or exposing for sale, any goods, wares, or merchandise immediately to be delivered, or selling or offering for sale his skill in handicraft." (34 & 35 *Vict.* c. 96.) In the United States *peddler* and *hawker* are used as synonymous in statutes regulating the vending of goods. A *peddler* or *hawker* is distinguished from a canvasser, drummer, or solicitor, in that the latter do not carry about their goods and sell and deliver them, but merely take orders for another who afterwards delivers them, whether by the one who took the order or otherwise. So also a *peddler* is distinguished from a person, as a farmer, who, having a fixed place of business, sells the product of his business from house to house.

ped′dler-y, **ped′lar-y** (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** The trade or goods of a peddler; hawking; small retail business, like that of a peddler.
2. Trifling; trickery. *Obs. Milton.*

ped′dling (pĕd′lĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Acting as a peddler.
2. [Cf. PIDDLING.] Petty; insignificant. "The miserable remains of a *peddling* commerce." *Burke.*
— **ped′dling-ly**, *adv.*

-pede. A suffix denoting *foot.* See -PED.

Pec-tos′tra-ca (pĕk-tŏs′trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πηκτός fixed + ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] Syn. of CIRRIPEDIA. — **pec-tos′tra-can** (-kăn), *a.* & *n.* — **pec-tos′tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*
pec′tous (pĕk′tŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, pectose or pectin.
pec′tron, *n.* [Prob. due to confusion with F. *poitrine* breast, or L. *pectus, pectoris.*] A peytrel. *Obs.*
pectuncle, *n.* [L. *pectunculus* small scallop.] A cockle. *Obs.*
Pec-tun′cu-lus (pĕk-tŭŋ′kū-lŭs), *n.* [L., small scallop.] *Zoöl.* A genus of filibranchiate bivalve mollusks of the family Arcidæ.
pec′u-di-cul′ture (pĕk′ū-dĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* [L. *pecus, -udis*, beast, pl. *pecudes* cattle + E. *culture.*] Cattle rearing. *Rare.*
pec′ul. Var. of PICUL.
pec′u-late, *n.* [L. *peculatus.*] Peculation. *Obs.*
pec′u-la′tor (pĕk′ū-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who peculates.
peculd. † PECKLED, *a.*
pe-cul′iar-ism (pē-kūl′yȧr-ĭz′m), *n.* The teachings or practices of the Peculiars (see PECULIAR, *n.*, 5). *Obs.*
pe-cul′iar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pe-cune′, *n.* [F. (Rabelais), L. *pecunia.*] Money. *Obs.*
pe-cu′ni-al, *a.* [L. *pecunialis*: cf. OF. *pecuniel, -al.*] Pecuniary. *Obs.*
pe-cu′ni-a-ri-ly (pē-kū′nĭ-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PECUNIARY.
pe-cu′ni-a-ry, *n.* Money; *pl.* money resources or affairs. *Obs.*
pe-cu′ni-os′i-ty (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pecunious quality or state.
pe-cu′ni-ous (pē-kū′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pecuniosus*: cf. F. *pécunieux.*] **a** Abounding in money; rich. **b** Avaricious. *Obs.*
pec′u-ny, *n.* [L. *pecunia*: cf. OF. *pecunie.*] Money. *Obs.*
ped (pĕd), *n.* [ME. *pedde.*] A covered basket; hamper; pannier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Slang.*]
ped, *n.* Short for PEDESTRIAN.
ped. *Abbr.* Pedal.
ped′age (pĕd′āj), *n.* [LL. *pedagium*, for *pedaticum*. See PEAGE.] = PEAGE. *Obs.*
ped′a-gog. Pedagogue. *Ref. Sp.*
ped′a-go′gal (pĕd′ȧ-gō′găl), *a.* Pedagogic.
ped′a-gog′ic (-gŏj′ĭk), *n.* = PEDAGOGICS.
ped′a-gog′ist (pĕd′ȧ-gŏj′ĭst), *n.* A specialist in pedagogics.
ped′a-gogue, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *paedagogare* to instruct.] To play the pedagogue toward. *Rare.*
ped′a-gogue′ry (pĕd′ȧ-gŏg′rĭ), *n.* Pedagogism.
ped′a-gogu′ing (-gŏg′ĭng), *n.* The following of the occupation of a pedagogue.
ped′a-gogu′ish, *a.* Characteristic of, or befitting, a pedagogue.
Ped′a-hel (pĕd′ȧ-hĕl; pē-dä′ĕl). *Bib.*
Pe-dah′zur (pē-dä′zŭr). *Bib.*
Pe-da′iah (-dā′yȧ; -dī′ȧ). *Bib.*
pedaile, *n.* [AF., for OF. *pietaille.*] Infantry. *Obs.*
pedal board. *Music.* A pedal keyboard, esp. of an organ.
pedale. † PEDAILE.
pe-da′li-an (pē-dā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pedal. *Rare.*
Pe-da′li-on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πηδάλιον rudder, fr. πηδός oar.] *Zoöl.* See SCIRTOPODA.
ped′al-ist, *n.* See -IST.
pe-dal′i-ter (pē-dăl′ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [NL., with L. adv. ending.] *Organ Playing.* On the pedal keyboard: — opposed to *manualiter*.
pe-dal′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* A measuring by paces; a going on foot. *Rare.*
pedal keyboard. *Music.* A keyboard of pedals.
pedal organ. *Music.* See ORGAN, I c.
pe-da′ne-ous (pē-dā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pedaneus* of the size of a foot.] Pedestrian; hence, humble; petty. *Obs. or R.*
ped′ant, *a.* Pedantic.
‖ **pe′dan-te′ria** (pā′dän-tā′ryä), *n.* [It.] Pedantry. *Rare.*
ped′ant-ess, *n.* A female pedant.
ped′ant-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pe-dan′tic, *n.* A pedant. *Obs.*
pe-dan′ti-cism (pē-dăn′tĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Something pedantic; a pedantic idea or expression.
pe-dan′tic-ly, *adv.* Pedantically. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
pe-dan′tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pe-dan′tie, *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *pedante.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A pedant; also, a group of pedants. *Obs.*
ped′ant-ize, *v. t.* To make a pedant of. — *v. i.* To play the pedant.
ped′an-toc′ra-cy (pĕd′ăn-tŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pedant* + *-cracy.*] The government or sway of pedants; a governing body of pedants. — **pe-dan′to-crat** (pē-dăn′tō-krăt), *n.* — **pe-dan′to-crat′ic** (-krăt′ĭk), *a.*
ped′ant-y (pĕd′ăn-tĭ). Var. of PEDANTIE.
ped′a-ries, *n. pl.* [See PEDARY, *a.*] Indulgences to forgo vowed pilgrimages. *Obs.*
ped′a-ry (pĕd′ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pedarius* of the foot.] **a** Of or pert. to the feet. **b** Pedarian; pedaneous. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
ped′at-ed (pĕd′āt-ĕd), *a.* Pedate. *Rare.*
ped′ate-ly, *adv.* of PEDATE. — **pedately cleft**, *Bot.*, pedatifid. — **p. veined**, having two strong branching lateral veins and a slender midrib, as pedate leaves.
pe-dat′i-form (pē-dăt′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Of a pedate form.
pe-dat′i-lo′bate (pē-dăt′ĭ-lō′băt; pē-dā′tĭ-), **pe-dat′i-lobed** (-lōbd), *a.* *Bot.* Pedately lobed.
pe-dat′i-nerved (-nûrvd), *a.* *Bot.* Pedately veined.
pe-dat′i-par′tite (-pär′tīt), *a.* *Bot.* Pedately parted.
pe-dat′i-sect (-sĕkt), *a.* [*pedati-* + *-sect.*] *Bot.* Pedate and divided nearly to the midrib.
pe′da-tro′phi-a (pē′dȧ-trō′fĭ-ȧ; pĕd′ȧ-), *n.* Also **pe-dat′ro-phy** (pē-dăt′rō-fĭ). [NL.; *pedo-* + Gr. ἀτροφία atrophy.] *Med.* Atrophic disease of children.
pedde. † PED.
ped′der (pĕd′ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. PED a basket.] A peddler; hawker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ped′dler-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
ped′dler-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
‖ **pe′de clau′do.** [L.] With lame or halting foot; — adapted from *Horace* (*Odes*, III. ii. 32).
pede′cloth′, *n.* [See PEDE WINDOW.] An altar cloth or carpet.
pe′dee (pē′dē), *n.* Footboy; serving boy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pedegrew, pedegru. † PEDIGREE.

ped′er-as′ty, pæd′er-as′ty (pĕd′ẽr-ăs′tĭ; pē′dẽr-), *n.* [Gr. παιδεραστία, fr. παιδεραστής; pederast; παῖς, παιδός, boy + ἐρᾶν to love: cf. F. *pédérastie.*] Sodomy between males. — **ped′er-ast, pæd′er-ast** (-ăst), *n.* — **ped′er-as′tic, pæd′er-as′tic** (-ăs′tĭk), *a.* — **ped′er-as′ti-cal-ly, pæd′er-as′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ped′es-tal (pĕd′ĕs-tăl), *n.* [F. *piédestal,* It. *piedestallo, piedistallo;* fr. piè (or *piede*) *di stallo* foot of a stall, seat, place for standing or staying; fr. L. *pes, pedis,* foot, *de* of, and OHG. *stal* standing place, station, place, akin to E. *stall.* See FOOT, STALL, *n.*; cf. FOOTSTALL.] **1.** *Arch.* In late classic and neoclassic art, the support or foot of a column, and hence of a statue, vase, lamp, etc.; the part on which an upright work stands. It consists of three parts, the base, the dado, and the surbase moldings. See DADO, *Illust.*

Build him a *pedestal,* and say, "Stand there!" *Cowper.*

2. Hence, any base or support; foundation; as, a *pedestal* of peace and concord; humorously, the foot or leg.

3. a *Mach.* A separate bearing or pillow block; also, a housing for such. **b** An iron socket or support for the foot of a brace or the like, as in bridge building.

4. *Ordnance.* = PIVOT STAND.

ped′es-tal, *v. t.*; PED′ES-TALED (-tăld) or PED′ES-TALLED; PED′ES-TAL-ING or PED′ES-TAL-LING. To place on a pedestal; to furnish with a pedestal; also, to support as a pedestal.

Pedestaled haply in a palace court. *Keats.*

pedestal coil. *Steam Heating.* A group of connected straight pipes arranged side by side in layers one above another, — used as a radiator.

pedestal frame. A frame, as for a motor vehicle, with descending guides for the axle boxes.

pedestal mount. *Ordnance.* A mount for a gun whose pedestal, or pivot stand, is in the general form of a truncated cone. It is used esp. on ships for quick-fire or rapid-fire guns, which on it can be placed close to the rail. See RAPID-FIRE GUN, *Illust.*

pe-des′tri-an (pē-dĕs′trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pedester,* fr. *pes, pedis,* foot. See PEDAL.] **1.** Going on foot; performed on foot; as, a *pedestrian* journey.

2. Of or pertaining to walking; hence, slow, dull, or commonplace; as, *pedestrian* verse.

pe-des′tri-an, *n.* A walker; one who journeys on foot; a foot traveler; specif., a professional walker or runner.

pe-des′tri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Act, art, or practice of a pedestrian; walking or running; traveling or racing on foot.

pede window (pēd). [L. *pes, pedis,* foot.] A window placed at the foot of a cross, as in the west end of a cruciform church.

ped′i- (pĕd′ĭ-), **ped′o-** (pĕd′ŏ-). [L. *pes, pedis,* foot. See FOOT.] Combining forms meaning *foot.*

pe′di-al (pē′dĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the foot; pedal.

ped′i-al′gi-a (pĕd′ĭ-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πεδίον sole of the foot + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain or neuralgia in the foot.

pe′di-at′ric, pæ′di-at′ric (pē′dĭ-ăt′rĭk; pĕd′ĭ-; 277), *a.* [Gr. παῖς, παιδός, child + *iatric.*] *Med.* Pertaining to the care and medical treatment of children.

pe′di-at′rics, pæ′di-at′rics (-rĭks), *n.* *Med.* That branch of medical science which treats of the hygiene and diseases of children.

ped′i-cel (pĕd′ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *pediculus:* cf. F. *pédicelle.* See PEDICLE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any slender stalk, esp. one that supports a fruiting or spore-bearing organ; as, the *pedicel* of a sporangium. **b** In seed plants, one of the ultimate divisions of a common peduncle; a flower stalk bearing a single flower.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A small or short stalk or stem; a peduncle, or footstalk; a narrow basal part by which a larger part or body is attached, as the outgrowth of the front bone which supports the antler of a deer, or the pedicle of a vertebra, etc. **b** A small foot or footlike organ, as a tube foot of an echinoderm. **c** A pedicellus.

ped′i-cel-la′ri-a (-sĕ-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL. See PEDICEL.] *Zoöl.* A peculiar minute forcepslike organ, large numbers of which are borne on the external integument of the body and on the spines of starfishes and sea urchins. Their probable function is to keep the body clear of small parasites and other foreign objects. Those of starfishes have two movable jaws, or blades, and are usually nearly, or quite, sessile; those of sea urchins usually have three jaws and a pedicel.

ped′i-cel-late (pĕd′ĭ-sĕ-lāt), *a.* [NL. *pedicellus* + *-ate.*] Having, or attached by, a pedicel.

ped′i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *pediculus* a little foot, dim. of *pes* foot. See PEDAL; cf. PEDICEL.] A pedicel; specif., *Anat.,* the basal part of each side of the neural arch, connecting the laminæ with the centrum of a vertebra.

pe-dic′u-lar (pē-dĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *pedicularis,* fr. *pediculus* a louse: cf. F. *pédiculaire.*] Of or pertaining to lice; having the lousy distemper (phthiriasis); lousy.

Pe-dic′u-la′ris (pē-dĭk′ū-lā′rĭs; 115), *n.* [L. (sc. *herba* herb), lousewort. See PEDICULAR.] *Bot.* A large genus of scrophulariaceous herbs of temperate or alpine regions, having pinnate or pinnatifid leaves and variously colored bilabiate flowers in terminal spikes, the upper lip of the corolla markedly galeate. The species are called *lousewort* and *wood betony.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Pe-dic′u-la′ti (-lā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDICLE.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of highly specialized teleost fishes, as the anglers and batfishes. They have jugular ventral fins, and the pectoral fins placed at the end of a wristlike or armlike process produced by the elongation and modification of the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid. The gill openings are small and above or behind the pectoral fins.

Ped′i-cu′li-dæ (pĕd′ĭ-kū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pediculus* louse.] *Zoöl.* A family of hemipterous insects consisting of the true lice. It is coextensive with the suborder Anoplura. See LOUSE, 1 **a**.

Pe-dic′u-lus (pē-dĭk′ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a louse.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of true lice including two common forms infesting man. See LOUSE, 1 **a**. **b** [*l. c.*] A louse.

ped′i-cure (pĕd′ĭ-kūr), *n.* [*pedi-* + L. *cura* care.] **1.** The care of the feet and nails.

2. One who cares for the feet and nails; a chiropodist. — **ped′i-cure,** *v. t.* — **ped′i-cur-ism** (-kūr-ĭz′m), *n.* — **ped′i-cur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

ped′i-gree (pĕd′ĭ-grē), *n.* [ME. *pedegru,* fr. F. *pied de grue* crane's foot, from the shape of the heraldic genealogical trees; L. *pes, pedis,* foot, and *grus* a crane.] **1.** A register or record of a line of ancestors; a line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy.

The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their tribes. *Atterbury.*

2. Recorded, known, or notable descent; ancestry; birth; as, boasted *pedigree.*

3. A record of the lineage of an individual domestic animal, as of a horse or dog.

pedigree clause. A clause sometimes inserted in contracts or specifications, requiring that a material of construction, as cement, must be of a brand that has stood the test of a specified number of years' use in an important public work. *Cant, U. S.*

ped′i-greed (-grēd), *a.* Being of known, especially of recorded, descent; as, *pedigreed* cattle.

ped′i-la′vi-um (pĕd′ĭ-lā′vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.; *pedi-* + L. *lavare* to wash.] *Eccl.* The ceremony of washing the feet, practiced as an act of humility, as by Jesus on the night of his betrayal.

ped′i-ment (pĕd′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [Formerly *periment,* perh. a corruption of *pyramid. Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** *Arch.* Orig., in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a two-pitched roof; hence, a similar form used as a decoration over porticos, doors, windows, etc.; also, a rounded or broken frontal having a similar position and use.

Pediment, 1. Restoration of part of the Parthenon, showing a Pediment and its Sculptures.

2. *Decorative Art.* Any part resembling or suggestive of an architectural pediment in form and position.

3. A base or support; a pavement. *Rare.*

ped′i-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pediment; resembling a pediment.

Ped′i-pal′pi-da (-păl′pĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDIPALPUS.] *Zoöl.* An order of Arachnida, including the whip scorpions (*Thelyphonus*) and allied forms. They have an unsegmented cephalothorax and flattened abdomen, small two-jointed chelicerae, large and often chelate pedipalpi, and the first pair of legs slender and many-jointed. The term has been used in a wider sense to include the true scorpions also. — **ped′i-pal′pous** (-pŭs), *a.*

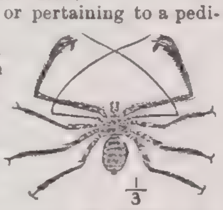

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One of the Pedipalpida (*Phrynus lunatus*).

ped′i-pal′pus (-pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pī). [NL. See PEDI-; PALPUS.] *Zoöl.* One of the second pair of appendages of arachnids, lying each side of the mouth and variously developed in the different orders. In spiders they are leglike, though small; in the scorpions they are the largest appendages and end in pincers; in the Solpugida they are long and resemble the four pairs of walking legs.

ped′o-. Irregular combining form meaning *foot.* See PEDI-.

pe′do-, pæ′do- (pē′dō-). Combining form from Greek παῖς, παιδός, *boy, child.*

pe′do-bap′tism, pæ′do-bap′tism (pē′dō-băp′tĭz′m), *n.* [2d *pedo-* + *baptism.*] Infant baptism.

pe′do-bap′tist, pæ′do-bap′tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who advocates or practices infant baptism.

ped′o-graph (pĕd′ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. πέδον ground + *-graph.*] An instrument carried by a pedestrian for automatically making a topographical record of the ground covered during a journey. Cf. CYCLOGRAPH, 3.

pe-dol′o-gy, pæ-dol′o-gy (pē-dŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [2d *pedo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** *Med.* Pediatrics.

2. Child study.

— **pe-dol′o-gist,** *or* **pæ-dol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **pe-dol′o-gis′ti-cal,** *or* **pæ-dol′o-gis′ti-cal** (-jĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pe-dol′o-gis′ti-cal-ly,** *or* **pæ-dol′-,** *adv.*

pe-dom′e-ter (pē-dŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [1st *pedo-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *pédomètre.*] **1.** An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so learning the distance covered. It is usually in the shape of a watch. In one form an oscillating weight affected by the motion of the body causes the index to advance a certain distance at each step. In many instruments an adjustment is possible to the length of the step, and so the *distance* is directly measured. Cf. PASSOMETER.

2. *Surv.* A perambulator. *Obs. or R.*

pe-dot′ro-phy, pæ-dot′ro-phy (pē-dŏt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. παιδοτροφία; παῖς, παιδός, a child + τρέφειν to nourish.] The art of rearing children properly. — **pe′do-troph′ic,** *or* **pæ′do-** (pē′dō-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* — **pe-dot′ro-phist,** *or* **pæ-dot′-** (pē-dŏt′rō-fĭst), *n.*

ped′rail′ (pĕd′rāl′), *n.* [See PEDI-; RAIL.] *Mach.* **a** A device intended to replace the wheel of a self-propelled vehicle for use on rough roads and to approximate to the smoothness in running of a wheel on a metal track. The tread consists of a number of rubber-shod feet which are connected by ball-and-socket joints to the ends of sliding spokes. Each spoke has attached to it a small roller which in its turn runs under a short pivoted rail controlled by a powerful set of springs. This arrangement permits the feet to accommodate themselves to obstacles even such as steps or stairs. The pedrail was invented by one B. J. Diplock of London, Eng. **b** A vehicle, as a traction engine, having such pedrails.

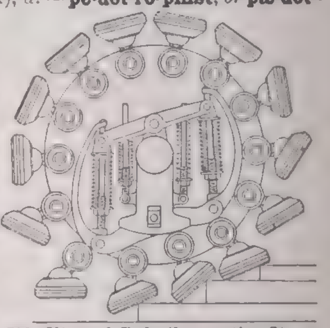

Side View of Pedrail mounting Steps

pe-dre′ro (pĕ-drā′rō), *n.* Also *paterero, pederero, peterero.* [Sp. *pedrero,* fr. *piedra* a stone, L. *petra,* fr. Gr. πέτρα.] *Mil.* A piece of chambered ordnance formerly used for throwing stones, scraps of iron, or the like.

pe′dro (pē′drō), *n.* [From Sp. *Pedro* Peter, L. *Petrus,* Gr Πέτρος.] *Card Playing.* **a** The five of trumps in certain varieties of auction pitch. See CINCH. **b** A variety of auction pitch in which the five of trumps counts five.

pe-dun′cle (pē-dŭŋ′k'l), *n.* [NL. *pedunculus,* dim. of *pes, pedis,* a foot: cf. F. *pédoncule.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A flower stalk; the stem that supports an inflorescence. The ultimate divisions or branches of a peduncle are often loosely called a pedicel when slender or delicate. See PEDICEL. **b** The stalk supporting the fructification in some thallophytes.

2. *Zoöl.* A stem or stalk; a narrow part by which some larger part, or the whole body, is attached; a pedicel, as the footstalk of a goose barnacle or the petiole by which the abdomen of an ant or wasp is joined to the thorax.

3. *Anat.* A band of white matter joining different parts of the brain; as the **peduncles of the cerebellum,** three large bands of nerve fibers (*superior, middle,* and *inferior*) which join each hemisphere of the cerebellum with the parts of the brain below and in front; the **peduncles of the cerebrum** (the crura cerebri); the **peduncles of the corpus callosum,** passing backward and outward from the reflected anterior end of the corpus callosum; the **peduncles of the pineal gland,** passing from the base of the pineal gland to the anterior pillars of the fornix, etc.

pe-dun′cu-lar (-kū-lȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a peduncle.

pe-dun′cu-late (-kū-lāt) } *a.* Having a peduncle; grow-
pe-dun′cu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } ing on a peduncle; as, a *pedunculate* flower; a *pedunculated* eye.

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pedel. ‡ PEDAILE.

pedeler. ‡ PEDDLER.

ped′e-li′on, *n.* [F. *pied de lion,* lit., lion's foot.] *Obs.* Any of various plants: **a** Black hellebore. **b** Lady's-mantle. **c** Possibly, the edelweiss.

‖ **pe′de Pœ′na clau′do.** [L.] Vengeance, lame of foot. *Horace* (*Odes,* III. ii. 32).

peder. ‡ PEDDER.

ped′e-re′ro. Var. of PEDRERO.

‖ **pe′des fi′ni-um** (pē′dēz fĭn′ĭ-ŭm). [LL.] *Eng. Law.* Feet of fines. See FOOT OF THE FINE.

pedeshaw. ‡ PADISHAW.

pe-de′sis (pē-dē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πήδησις a leaping.] Brownian movement. [box.

pedestal box *Mach.* A journal

pe-des′tri-al (pē-dĕs′trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pedester, -estris,* fr. *pes, pedis,* a foot. See PEDAL.] Of or pert. to the feet; employing the foot or feet. — **pe-des′tri-al-ly,** *adv.* [= PEDESTRIANIZE.

pe-des′tri-an-ate (-ăn-āt), *v. i.*

pe-des′tri-an-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To practice walking; to go afoot.

pe-des′tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Going on foot. *Obs.*

ped′e-ten′tous (pĕd′ē-tĕn′tŭs), *a.* [L. *pes, pedis,* foot + *tendere, tentum,* to stretch out: cf. L. *pedetentim* by degrees.] Proceeding step by step. *Rare.*

Pe-de′tes (pē-dē′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πηδητής leaper, fr. πηδᾶν to leap.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the Cape jumping hare. It constitutes a family **Pe-det′i-dæ** (pē-dĕt′ĭ-dē), or subfamily **Ped′e-ti′næ** (pĕd′ē-tī′nē). See JUMPING HARE.

pe-det′ic (pē-dĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πηδητικός, fr. πηδητής leaper.] Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, pedesis. [PITURI.

pedg′er-y (pĕj′ẽr-ĭ) Var. of

pe-di′a-tri′a (pē-dĭ′ȧ-trĭ′ȧ; pĕd′ĭ-ăt′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PEDIATRICS. [atrics.

ped′i-a-try (pĕd′ĭ-ȧ-trĭ). Pedi-

pedicel cell *Bot.* In the Characeæ, the cell supporting the antheridium. [Pedicellate.

ped′i-celed (pĕd′ĭ-sĕld), *a.*

ped′i-cel′lar (pĕd′ĭ-sĕl′ȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedicel

ped′i-cel-lat′ed (pĕd′ĭ-sĕl-āt′ĕd), *a.* Pedicellate.

ped′i-cel-la′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being pedicellate. [Pedicellate.

ped′i-celled (pĕd′ĭ-sĕld), *a.*

ped′i-cel′li-form (pĕd′ĭ-sĕl′ĭ-fôrm; pĕd′ĭ-sĕl-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Having the form of a pedicel.

Ped′i-cel-li′na (pĕd′ĭ-sĕ-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ectoproctous Polyzoa in which the zooids have a bell-shaped body on a slender pedicel.

ped′i-cel′lus (pĕd′ĭ-sĕl′ŭs), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Bot.* A pedicel.

2. *Zoöl.* The segment of an insect's antenna distal to the scapus. [fetter. *Obs.*

ped′i-cle, *n.* [L. *pedica.*] A

Pe-dic′u-la′ri-a (pē-dĭk′ū-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pedicularis* pert. to lice. See PEDICULAR.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small tænioglossate gastropods related to and somewhat resembling the cowries. They are parasitic on corals. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Pe-dic′u-la-ri′i-dæ** (pē-dĭk′ū-lȧ-rī′ĭ-dē).

pe-dic′u-late (pē-dĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Pedicellate. **b** Of or pert. to the Pediculati. — *n.* One of the Pediculati

pe-dic′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Phthiriasis.

ped′i-cule (pĕd′ĭ-kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédicule.*] A pedicel.

Pe-dic′u-li′na (pē-dĭk′ū-lī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDICULUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** Equiv. to PEDICULIDÆ. **b** Syn. of ANOPLURA. — **pe-dic′u-line** (pē-dĭk′ū-lĭn; -līn), **pe-dic′u-loid** (-loid), *a.*

pe-dic′u-lo-pho′bi-a (-lō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *pediculus* louse + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of phthiriasis.

pe-dic′u-lo′sis (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *pediculus* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Lousiness; phthiriasis.

pe-dic′u-lous (pē-dĭk′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pediculosus.*] Lousy.

‖ **pé′dieux′** (pā′dyû′), *n. pl.* [F., pert. to the foot.] Medieval plate-armor foot coverings.

pe-dif′er-ous (pē-dĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*pedi-* + *-ferous.*] Pedigerous.

ped′i-foot, *n.* [*pedi-* + *foot.*] A tendril. *Obs.*

ped′i-form, *a.* [*pedi-* + *-form.*] Shaped like a foot.

pe-dig′er-ous (pē-dĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*pedi-* + *-gerous.*] Having feet

ped′i-gra′ic (pĕd′ĭ-grā′ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. *pedigree* + *-ic.*] Pert. to, or giving, a pedigree. *R.*

ped′i-gree-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ped′i-lu′vi-um (pĕd′ĭ-lū′vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A foot bath.

ped′i-lu′vy, *n.* [*pedi-* + L. *luere* to wash: cf. It. & Sp. *pediluvio,* F. *pédiluve.*] Pediluvium. *Obs.*

Pe-dim′a-na (pē-dĭm′ȧ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pedi-* + L. *manus* hand.] *Zoöl.* A division of marsupials, equivalent to Didelphidæ. — **pe-dim′a-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

ped′i-mech′an, *n.* [*pedi-* + Gr μηχανή machine.] A kind of velocipede. *Obs.*

ped′i-ment-ed, *a.* Having or resembling a pediment.

pe-dim′e-ter (pē-dĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* = PEDOMETER.

Ped′i-œ′ce-tes (pĕd′ĭ-ē′sē-tēz), *n.* [NL.: Gr. πεδίον plain + οἰκέτης menial, prop., a dweller.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sharp-tailed grouse.

ped′i-on (pĕd′ĭ-ŏn; pē′dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. πεδίον a plain, a flat surface.] *Crystal.* A form represented by a single face only, characteristic of the rare asymmetric class of the triclinic system.

ped′i-on′o-mite (pĕd′ĭ-ŏn′ō-mīt), *n.* [Gr. πεδιονόμος plain dweller.] One who lives in a plain. *Rare.*

ped′i-palp (pĕd′ĭ-pălp), *n.* [Cf. F *pédipalpe.*] *Zoöl.* **1** = PEDIPALPUS.

2. One of the Pedipalpida

ped′i-pal′pal (-păl′păl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a pedipalpus

ped′i-pal′pate (-pāt), *a* *Zoöl.* Having pedipalpi.

Ped′i-pal′pi (-pī), *n* *pl.* [NL.] **a** = PEDIPALPIDA **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* of PEDIPALPUS

‖ **pe-dir′ pe′ras al ol′mo** (pā-thēr′ pā′räs äl ōl′mō) [Sp.] To seek pears on the elm.

pe-dis′se-quant, *n.* [L *pedisequus* following on foot.] A follower. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

pe-dis′se-quous, *a.* Attendant.

ped′l. Peddle. *Ref. Sp.*

ped′lar, ped′ler (pĕd′lẽr). Vars. of PEDDLER.

ped′ld. Peddled. *Ref. Sp.*

pedlere ‡ PEDDLER.

pe′do-gen′e-sis, pe′do-ge-net′ic, etc. Vars. of PÆDOGENESIS, etc.

ped′o-man′cy (pĕd′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [1st *pedo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination from the soles of the feet.

ped′o-met′ric (-mĕt′rĭk), **ped′o-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or for use as, a pedometer. — **ped′o-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pe-dom′e-tri′cian (pē-dŏm′ē-trĭsh′ăn), *n.* Pedometer maker.

pe-dom′e-trist (-trĭst), *n.* A pedestrian who uses a pedometer.

ped′o-mo′tive, *a.* [1st *pedo-* + *motive.*] Moved by foot power. — *n.* A velocipede.

ped′o-mo′tor, *n.* [1st *pedo-* + *motor.*] **1.** A machine driven by foot power, as a bicycle.

2. A device, as a treadle, for applying foot power.

3. A roller skate.

ped′o-pleu′ral (pĕd′ō-plōō′răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* = PLEUROPEDAL.

pedrastia. ‡ PEDERASTY.

ped′re-gal′ (pĕd′rā-gäl′; pĕd′rē-găl), *n.* [Sp., a stony place, fr. *piedra* stone.] An old lava field *Mexico & Western U. S.*

Pe′dro Ji-me′nez (pā′drō hē-mā′nāth; 189, 268). [Sp. *Pedro Jiménez.*] A kind of Malaga wine. See MALAGA, *n.*

pe′dum (pē′dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PEDA (-dȧ) [L., shepherd's crook.] *Eccl.* A pastoral staff.

pe-dun′cl. Peduncle. *Ref. Sp.*

pe-dun′cled (pē-dŭŋ′k'ld), *a.* Having a peduncle.

Pe-dun′cu-la′ta (-kū-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDUNCLE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A division of Cirripedia, including the goose barnacles. **b** A division including the pedunculated brachiopods.

pe-dun′cu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* State of being pedunculate.

pe-dun′cu-lus (pē-dŭŋ′kū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CULI (-lī). [NL., dim. of *pes, pedis,* foot.] A peduncle.

ped′ware, *n.* Pulse, as peas, beans, etc. *Obs.*

pee (pē), *n* = CALIPEE.

pee, *n.* *Naut.* See PEAK, *n.*, 4 c

peek (pēk), *v. i.*; PEEKED (pēkt); PEEK'ING. [ME. *piken*, orig. uncert.] To look slyly, or with the eyes half closed; to look out of or into a crack or hole; to peep.

peek, *n.* A glance; a peep.

peel (pēl), *n.* [ME. *pel* a stake, palisade, castle, OF. *pel* a stake, L. *palus*. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. PALE a stake.] **1.** A stake; also, a stockade or palisade. *Obs.* **2.** An inclosure defended by a stockade or palisade, as a castle court or a separate fort. *Obs.* **3.** A small, massive tower or fortified residence of a kind common in the 16th century in the border counties of England and Scotland. The ground floor was usually vaulted, and served for confining and protecting cattle; and the part above, reached by outside movable stairs or a ladder, was the dwelling place of the family. Called also *peel tower*.

Peel, 3. Yanwith Peel, Westmorland.

peel, *n.* [OF. *pele*, F. *pelle*, L. *pala*. Cf. PALE cheese scoop, PALETTE.] **1.** A shovel, esp. a fire shovel. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Specif.: A spadelike implement, variously used, as for removing loaves of bread, etc., from a baker's oven. **3.** A T-shaped implement used by printers and bookbinders for hanging up sheets of paper to dry. **4.** The blade of an oar.

peel, *v. t.*; PEELED (pēld); PEEL'ING. [ME. *pelen*, *peolien*, prob. ultimately fr. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair, fr. *pilus* a hair; cf. AS. *pylian* to peel off (of skin), and E. PILL to pillage. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** To pillage; rob. *Obs.* **2.** To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin, bark, husks, etc.; to decorticate; as, to *peel* an orange.

The skillful shepherd *peeled* me certain wands. *Shak.*

3. To strip or tear off; to remove by stripping, as the skin or covering of an animal, the bark of a tree, etc. **4.** To free from covering; as, to keep one's eye *peeled*, to keep one's eye open, to keep a sharp watch. *Slang.*

Syn. — PEEL, PARE agree in suggesting the removal of a natural skin, coat, or integument. To PEEL is to remove by stripping, to PARE, by cutting; as, to *peel* an orange, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* a raw potato, to *peel* a boiled potato; to *peel* a willow wand. But the words are often used without distinction. See SKIN.

to peel and poll = *to pill and poll*, under PILL, *v. t.*, to rob.

peel, *v. i.* **1.** To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin, bark, or rind does; — often used with an adverb; as, the bark *peels* easily or readily. **2.** To remove the clothing; to undress. *Slang.* **3.** *Croquet.* To drive both balls of one side through one hoop successively.

peel, *n.* [See PEEL, *v.*] The skin or rind of a fruit.
Syn. — See SKIN.

Peel Act, *or* **Peel's Act** (pēl, pēlz). *Eng.* Any of various acts framed by Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850), esp.: **a** An act of May 1, 1823, providing for specie payments. **b** An act (7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 32, 1844) defining the powers of the Bank of England.

peel'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PEEL. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of pillaging. *Obs.* **2.** Act of taking off skin, rind, etc. **3.** A piece or strip of skin, rind, etc., taken off; a peel. **4.** A thin dress material. *Obs.* **5.** A kind of apple. *Obs.*

peen (pēn), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *pen*, G. *pinne* pane of a hammer, and E. PANE, in this sense.] The hemispherical, round-edged, sharp, or thin end of the head of a hammer or sledge opposite to the face. In a metal-worker's hammer it is used especially to stretch or bend metal by indentation; in a mason's hammer, to chip or shape stone, and to break bricks.

a Peen.

peen, *v. t.*; PEENED (pēnd); PEEN'ING. To draw, bend, or straighten, as metal, by blows with the peen of a hammer or sledge.

peen hammer. A hammer with two opposite cutting edges, sometimes roughly toothed, for dressing stone. — **peen'-ham'mer**, *v. t.*

peen'-to' (pēn'tō'), *n.* [Chin. *pien*³ flat + *t'ao*² peach.] A Chinese variety of peach of a peculiar flattened shape. It is grown in the southern United States.

peep (pēp), *v. i.*; PEEPED (pēpt); PEEP'ING. [Of imitative origin; cf. ME. *pipen*, F. *piper*, *pépier*, L. *pipire*, *pipare*, *pipiare*, D. & G. *piepen*. Cf. PIPE.] **1.** To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched; to chirp; cheep.

There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or *peeped*. *Is.* x. 14.

2. To speak with a small thin voice, likened to the cheep of a bird; hence, to utter the slightest sound; as, he never dared *peep* again.

peep (pēp), *n.* [See PEEP to cheep.] **1.** The cry of a young chicken, bird, mouse, etc.; chirp; cheep; squeak. **2.** A thin, cheeping sound of the human voice; hence, any slight utterance. **3. a** Any small sandpiper, as the least sandpiper. **b** The European meadow pipit. *Local, Eng.*

peep, *v. i.* [Cf. PEEK to peep.] **1.** To peer through or as through a crevice; to look cautiously or slyly; to pry.

Peep through the blanket of the dark. *Shak.*
From her cabined loophole *peep*. *Milton.*

2. To begin to come from or as if from concealment; to emerge partially; — usually with *out* or *through*.

When flowers first *peeped*. *Dryden.*

3. To appear; to show.

The true blood which *peeps* fairly through it. *Shak.*

peep, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to appear; to protrude slightly; — usually with *out*; as, to *peep* out the head. **2.** To allow to look. *Rare.* **3.** To ascertain by peeping; as, to *peep* out a secret.

peep, *n.* [See PEEP to look.] **1** Act of peeping; a slight glance or look; esp., a furtive, peering glance; a look through or as through a crevice, or from or into a hiding place. "To take t'other *peep* at the stars." *Swift.* **2.** The first glance or appearance; as, the *peep* of dawn. **3.** Peekaboo. *Obs. or Dial.* **4.** A small crevice or peephole. **5.** *Firearms.* A peep sight.

peep'er (pēp'ẽr), *n.* A small tree frog (*Hyla pickeringii*) of the eastern and central United States.

peep'er, *n.* [See PEEP to look.] **1.** One who peeps; a prying person; a spy. *J. Webster.* **2.** The eye; as, to close the *peepers*. *Colloq.* **3.** A thing to peep through or into, as a mirror or window. *Slang.*

peep'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of 3d PEEP. — **Peeping Tom**, a tailor of Coventry, the only inhabitant mean enough to peep at Lady Godiva. He was stricken blind. Hence, a pruriently prying person. See GODIVA.

peep sight. An adjustable piece, pierced with a small hole to peep through in aiming, attached to a rifle or other firearm near the breech; — distinguished from an *open sight*.

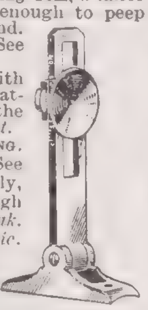
a Peep Sight adjusted on Leaf.

peer (pēr), *v. i.*; PEERED (pērd); PEER'ING. [Perh. in all senses from ME. *apperen*. See APPEAR.] **1.** To look narrowly, curiously, or intently; to peep; as, to *peer* through bars. "*Peering* in maps for ports." *Shak.* **2.** To come in sight; to appear. *Poetic.*

So honor *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Shak.*

3. To emerge partially; to come slightly into view; to peep out.

How bloodily the sun begins to *peer*
Above yon bosky hill. *Shak.*

Syn. — See GAZE.

peer, *n.* [ME. *per*, OF. *per*, F. *pair*, fr. L. *par* equal. Cf. APPAREL, PAIR, PAR, *n.*, UMPIRE.] **1.** One of the same rank, quality, endowments, character, etc.; an equal; match; mate. "In song he never had his *peer*." *Dryden.*

Shall they consort only with their *peers*? *I. Taylor.*

2. A comrade; companion; fellow; associate. *Archaic.*

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

3. A nobleman; a member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron. Formerly peers were created by the king's writ or by letters patent; but now, except in the case of a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (who by virtue of his appointment becomes entitled during life to rank as a baron, and to sit and vote in the House of Lords), peers are always created by letters patent. A **peer of the realm** or **of the United Kingdom** (called **peer of England** up to 1707, **peer of Great Britain**, 1707–1801) can be tried for treason or felony only by his peers, and has a right to a summons from the crown to attend in every Parliament and to take his seat in the House of Lords. Besides these there are peers of Scotland, of whom 16 are elected as members of each Parliament to sit in the House of Lords; and peers of Ireland, of whom 28 are elected to sit for life as representatives in the House of Lords. Other than the right to sit in Parliament, peers of Ireland and peers of Scotland have all the privileges of peers of the realm.

A noble *peer* of mickle trust and power. *Milton.*

peer, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *parer* (3d sing. pres. *pére*), fr. L. *par*. See PEER, *n.*] **1.** To make equal in rank. *Obs.* **2.** To rival; to match. *Now Rare.* **3.** To raise to the peerage.

peer'age (pēr'āj), *n.* [See PEER an equal.] **1.** The body of peers; the nobility; also, the rank or dignity of a peer.

When Charlemain with all his *peerage* fell. *Milton.*

2. A record of the peers of the realm, with genealogy, etc.

peer'ess, *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right, or by right of marriage.

Pe'er Gynt (pā'ẽr günt *or* yünt). The hero of Ibsen's dramatic poem of the same name, a mountain peasant of a dreamy, vagrant nature, whose career is made up of a selfish pursuit of experiences in various lands. His name and character are taken from a Norwegian folk tale. The composer Grieg has written a symphonic suite on the subject.

peer'less (pēr'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no peer, or equal; matchless; superlative. "Her *peerless* feature." *Shak.* **2.** Designating a size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.* — **peer'less-ly**, *adv.* — **peer'less-ness**, *n.*

pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *a.* [ME. *pevische*, *peivesshe*; orig. uncert.] **1.** Malignant; ill-tempered; churlish; perverse; — often an epithet of dislike, discontent, execration, etc. *Obs.* **2.** Silly; childish; "crazy." *Obs.* **3.** Obstinate; stubborn; also, full of whims; capricious. **4.** Habitually fretful or complaining; easily vexed; hard to please; querulous. "Her *peevish* babe." *Wordsworth.*

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward. *Shak.*

5. Showing ill nature or ill temper, as actions. **6.** Cold; piercing; bitter; — applied to the wind. *Dial.*

Syn. — Ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable, irascible, choleric, testy, captious, splenetic, spleeny, querulous, snappish, waspish, crusty, touchy. — PEEVISH, PETULANT, PETTISH, FRETFUL, CROSS. PEEVISH implies an irritable, querulous, or sour temper; PETULANT suggests capricious irritation or impatience; as, "The town, like a *peevish* child, knows not what it desires" (*Fielding*); "He [Gray] thought that Pope had a good heart, in spite of his *peevish* temper" (*N. Nicholls*); "I have heard some London wits, rather *peevish* at Macaulay's superiority, complain that he occupied too much of the talk" (*Thackeray*); "a girl of about nineteen . . . with an impatient and *petulant* expression both in her face and in her shoulders" (*Dickens*); "his delicate but rather *petulant* profile with its defiant curves" (*G. Eliot*); "her quick *petulant* nature" (*Stevenson*). PETTISH implies sulky or childish ill humor, as of one who is slighted or offended; as, "Her lips and eyes were closed in sullen moisture, and quick sighs came vexed and *pettish* through her nostrils small" (*Keats*); "a tall, slim girl, petted and *pettish*" (*M. Hewlett*); "a *pettish* ejaculation" (*Hawthorne*). FRETFUL implies complaining impatience; CROSS (colloq. in this sense), an irritable frame of mind; as, a *fretful* child; "His wife is discovered to be everything the neighborhood could wish her, silly and *cross* as well as extravagant" (*Jane Austen*); as *cross* as a bear. See IRASCIBLE, CAPTIOUS, WAYWARD, SULLEN, PLAINTIVE, SOUR, ACRIMONY.

peg (pĕg), *n.* [ME. *pegge*; cf. LG. *pigge*, Sw. *pigg* spike, prickle, Dan. *pig* a point, prickle.] **1.** A small, usually cylindrical, pointed or tapered piece of wood, metal, or other material used to fasten together boards, lifts and soles and uppers of boots and shoes, etc., or to close holes, as the vents of casks; a pin or plug. **2.** A projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things, as coats, tent ropes, etc., or used to mark a limit or a point of attainment, as a boundary *peg*, or a cribbage *peg*. **3.** A support; reason; pretext; as, a *peg* to hang a claim on. **4.** *Music.* One of the wooden or metal pins of a stringed instrument, by turning which the strings are strained. **5.** A step; a degree; — esp., *Colloq.*, in, to go down a *peg*.

And took your grandees down a *peg*. *Hudibras.*

6. A thing humorously likened to a peg, as a tooth, a leg, or a foot. *Slang.* **7.** A pointed prong or claw for catching or tearing, as in harpooning a turtle or husking corn. **8.** A blow, as with the fist. *Slang or Dial.* **9.** An act of hard or protracted effort, as in walking. *Rare.* **10.** A shinty ball. *Scot & Ir.* **11.** = PIN, *n.*, 3 **o**. **12.** A drink of spirits, usually whisky or brandy, diluted with soda water. *Slang, Orig. India.*

peg (pĕg), *v. t.*; PEGGED (pĕgd); PEG'GING (pĕg'ĭng). **1.** To put a peg or pegs in; to fasten the parts of with pegs; as, to *peg* shoes. Hence, fig.: To confine or keep in place, as with pegs; as, in speculator's cant, to *peg* the market is to prevent change in price by selling or buying.

I will rend an oak
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails. *Shak.*

2. *Cribbage.* To score with a peg, as points in the game. **3.** To harpoon, as a turtle. *Cant.* **4.** To indicate or mark by pegs; specif., *Australasia*, to mark out (a miner's claim or an agricultural selection) by pegs at the four corners, each bearing the claimant's name, in conformity with act of Parliament; — often with *out*. **5.** To point, as game; — said of dogs. **6.** To throw; as, to *peg* things at one. *Colloq.* **7.** To hit; hammer; pommel. *Colloq.*

to peg out. **a** *Croquet.* To put (a rover ball) out of the game by making it hit the stake. **b** To mark, or outline, with pegs. See PEG, *v. t.*, 4. **c** To stretch and fasten with pegs. **d** To toss out, or allow to run out, as a fishing line. *Colloq.*

peg, *v. i.* **1.** To work diligently; to make continued effort; — usually with *on*, *at*, or *away*; as, to *peg* away at a task. **2.** To count and score with pegs, as in cribbage; also, to hit a peg in croquet. **3.** To throw; in fishing, to throw a fly. *Colloq.* **4.** To drink pegs. See PEG, *n.*, 12. *Colloq.*

to peg out. **a** To end one's play by pegging, in croquet or cribbage. **b** To give out; to fail; to die. *Slang.*

Peg'a-num (pĕg'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πήγανον rue.] *Bot.* A small but widely distributed genus of rutaceous herbs having alternate leaves and large white solitary flowers with 12–15 stamens. *P. harmala* is the African rue.

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pee, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *pie.*] To peek; to squint. *Dial. Eng.*
pee, *n.* [See PEA-JACKET.] A kind of man's coat, worn chiefly in the 15th–17th centuries. *Obs.*
pee'ble (pē'b'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of PEBBLE.
Pee'bles, Peter (pē'b'lz). In Scott's "Redgauntlet," a liar and drunkard who had been at law for fifteen years and had become poor and almost insane.
peece. † PECE.
peece. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PIECE.
pee'chi (pē'chĭ), *n.* [Sechuana *pitse ea naga*, or Sesuto *pitsi* zebra, horse.] Burchell's zebra.
peecull. † PICUL.
peed (pēd), *a.* [*pee*, v. + *-ed.*] Blind in one eye. *Dial. Eng.*
peedegre, peedeugre. † PEDIGREE.
pee de grewe. † PEDIGREE.
peek. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEAK.
peek, *n.* [Imitative.] A peep or chirp, as of a bird.
peek, *v. i.* To speak in a thin peeping voice; to peep.
peek'a-boo (pēk'ȧ-bōō), *n.* A child's game; bopeep.
peeke (pēk). Var. of PEAG.
peeked. † PEAKED.
peek'er, *n.* A kind of flat chisel used by Cornish miners.
peek'y. Var. of PEAKY.
peel. Var. of PEAL, fish.
peel. Dial. Eng. var. of PAIL.
peel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PEAL.
peel. Scot. var. of POOL. [*Scot.*
peel, *v. t. & n.* Equal; match.
peel, *n.* [Cf. PILLOW.] A pillow, esp. for the making of lace. See PILLOW, 3 **b**. *Dial. Eng.*
peel'crow'. † PILCROW.
peeld. Peeled. *R. Sp.* [3 **a**.
Peel district. See DISTRICT, *n.*,
pee'le (pē'lĕ), *n.* [Sechuana *peeli*, *pheli*.] The reebok.
peeled (pēld), *p. a.* [See PEEL to plunder.] Plundered or pillaged; bared; stripped; as: Specif., tonsured; threadbare; deprived of skin or covering, as fruit; poor; beggarly. — **peel'ed-ness**, *n.*
peel end. [From PEEL a shovel.] The part beyond the cutter in a biscuit or cracker machine.
peel'er, *n.* [See PEEL to plunder.] **1.** A pillager. *Obs.* **2.** A plant that impoverishes the soil. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** One that peels, or strips; specif., a crab that has begun to shed its shell. [tler. *Slang.*
4. An energetic person; a hus-
peel'er, *n.* Orig., a policeman in the Irish constabulary; — so called from Sir Robert Peel, who organized it; hence, any policeman *Slang.*
peel'er, *n.* An iron bar used in making holes for hop poles, etc. *Kent, Eng.* [LIC.
peel'gar'lic. Var. of PILGAR-
peel'house', *n.* = PEEL, *n.*, 3.
Peel'ism (pēl'ĭz'm), *n.* Theory or doctrine of Peelites.
Peel'ite, *n.* [*Peel* + *-ite.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of a political party formed to support Sir Robert Peel in advocating the repeal of the corn laws in 1846, and later merged in the Liberal party.
Peel parish. See PARISH, *n.*, 1 **c**.
peel tower. = PEEL, *n.*, 3.
pee'nash (pē'năsh), *n.* [Hind. *pīnas*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, due to maggots.
peenge (pēnj), *v. i.* To complain; whine. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
peening rammer. = PEGGING RAMMER.
pee·oy' (pē-oi'), *n.* A cone of damp gunpowder, used by boys as a firework. *Scot.*
peep. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIP, a spot. [bopeep.
peep'-bo' (-bō'), *n.* Peekaboo;
peep'er, *n.* One that peeps, or chirps, as a young chicken, a cricket frog, or a young pigeon.
peep'-eye', *n.* Bopeep. *R.* [*Eng.*
peep hawk. A kestrel. *Dial.*
peep'hole', *n.* A hole, or crevice, through which one may peep.
pee'ple. † PIPAL, PEOPLE.
peep'-o'-day' boys. The Irish Protestant insurgents of 1784; — so called from their visiting the houses of their antagonists at daybreak in search of arms.
peep plate. *Firearms.* A plate with a peep sight, attached to the eyepiece of some rear sights.
peep show. A small show or object exhibited, which is viewed through an orifice or a magnifying glass.
peept. Peeped. *R. Sp.* [TREE.
pee'pul tree. Var. of PIPAL
peep'y, *a.* [From 3d PEEP.] **1.** Sleepy. *Dial. Eng.* [eyes. *R.*
2. Given to peeping; as, *peepy*
peer. † PEAR, PIER.
peer. Scot. var. of POOR.
peer (pēr), *v. t.* To pour. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
peer, *v. t.* To cause to peep out or appear. *Obs.* [equally.
peer, *v. i.* To be equal; to rank
peerch. † PERCH, a pole.
peerd. Peered. *Ref. Sp.*
peer'dom (pēr'dŭm), *n.* **1.** State of being peer or a peer; also, *Obs.*, territory of a (French) peer. **2.** State of being equal; equality.
peere. † PEAR, PEER, PIER.
peer'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
peer'ie, peer'y (pēr'ĭ), *n.* A peg top. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
peer'ie, peer'y, *a.* [See 1st PEER.] Inquisitive; suspicious; sharp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
peer'ing-ly, *adv.* of *peering*, p. pr.
peerk (*dial.* pĭ'ŭk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PERK.
peerle. † PEARL.
peersable. † PIERCEABLE.
peerse. † PIERCE.
peer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
peert (*dial.* pērt, pĭ'ŭt, pyērt) Obs. or dial. var. of PERT.
peer'y. Var. of PEERIE.
pees. † PEACE, PEASE, PEISE, PIECE. [*Newfoundland.*
pees (pēs), *n.* Roe of a fish.
pee-sash' (pē-săsh'), *n.* [Hind. *pīsāch* demon, fr. Skr. *piçāca*.] *Meteor.* See DUST STORM
peescod. † PEASECOD.
peese'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.
peeshwa. † PESHWA.
peesible, peesibly, etc † PEACEABLE, etc.
‖ **pee'so-reh** (pē'sō-rĕ), *n.* [Marathi *pisarā*.] The meminna.
pees'weep, pease'weep, *n.* [From its cry. Cf. PEWIT.] *Local, Eng.* **a** The lapwing. **b** The greenfinch.
peet. Var. of PEAT.
Peeter. † PETER.
peet'weet (pēt'wēt), *n.* [Imitative.] The spotted sandpiper.
pee'ver (pē'vẽr), *n.* A stone used in hopscotch; also, the game. *Scot.* [PEAVEY.
pee'vey, pee'vy (-vĭ). Vars. of
pee'vit (-vĭt). Var. of PEWIT.
pee'wee (pē'wē), *n.* [From its cry. Cf. PEWIT.] **1. a** A lapwing *Scot.* **b** A magpie lark. *Australia.* **2.** A small child. [*Dial.*, *U. S.*
3. A small marble or alley.
pee'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.
pee'wit. Var. of PEWIT.
peff. Dial. Eng. var. of PECH.
Peg, *n.* = MEG, Margaret, a feminine name.
pe'ga (pā'gä), **peg'a-dor'** (pĕg'ȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp., *pega* a sticking.] A remora.
peg'-a-lan'tern, *n.* A will-o'-the-wisp, or jack-o'lantern.
pe-gall' (pă-gôl'), *n.* [Galibi *pagara*.] A wicker basket used by natives in Guiana.
peg'a-nite (pĕg'ȧ-nīt), *n.* [G. *peganit*, fr. Gr. πήγανον rue; — named from its color.] *Min.* A basic phosphate of aluminium occurring in green crystal-

Peg′a-sus (pĕg′*á*-s*ŭ*s), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πήγασος.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A winged horse fabled to have sprung from the body of Medusa at her death. With a blow of his hoof, he caused Hippocrene, the inspiring fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. Hence he is, in modern times, associated with poetic inspiration. Cf. Bellerophon, 1.

Each spurs his jaded *Pegasus* apace. *Bryon.*

2. *gen.* -si (-sī). *Astron.* A northern constellation near the vernal equinoctial point. Its three brightest stars, with the brightest star of Andromeda, form the **square of Pegasus.**
3. a *Zoöl.* A genus of small East Indian marine fishes, with a long snout, a small toothless mouth, and a body wholly covered with bony plates. The ventral fins are of only two rays, and the pectoral fins spread horizontally like a pair of wings. It is the best-known genus of a small family, **Pe-gas′i-dæ** (pē-găs′ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any fish of the above genus. — **peg′a-sid** (pĕg′*á*-sĭd), *n.* — **peg′a-soid** (-soid), *a.*

Pegasus,3 (*P. draconis*). (½)

peg board. A board with holes for pegs, as one to peg scores on, as in cribbage.
pegged (pĕgd), *pret. & p. p.* of peg. Specif.: *p. a. Com.* Designating stock held at or near one price. *Wall Street Cant, U. S.* — **pegged splint,** *Veter.*, an exostosis extending partly or completely across the posterior face of the cannon bone beneath the flexor tendons and frequently interfering with their movement, thereby causing lameness. It differs from ordinary splint only in location.
peg′ging (pĕg′ĭng), *n.* **1.** A fastening with pegs.
2. Pegs collectively, or material to make into pegs.
3. A beating.
4. Continuous effort, as in steady work. *Colloq.*
5. *Mining.* Act of marking by pegs. *Australasia.*
pegging awl. An awl to make holes for pegs, esp. in shoemaking.
pegging rammer. *Founding.* A rammer for soft open sand courses, consisting of an oblong piece of iron, varying usually from a quarter of an inch to an inch in thickness, secured to the end of a piece of tubing or bar iron.
Peg′got-ty, Clara (pĕg′ŏt-ĭ; pĕ-gŏt′ĭ). A very plump servant girl, the faithful nurse of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of that name. See Barkis.
peg′gy (pĕg′ĭ), *a.* Resembling a peg.
peg ladder. A ladder of but one standard, with cross-pieces inserted.
peg leg. A wooden leg, or, *Slang*, a person using one.
peg′ma-tite (pĕg′m*á*-tīt), *n.* [From Gr. πῆγμα something fastened together, in allusion to the quartz and feldspar in graphic granite. See pegma.] *Petrog.* **a** A variety of granite occurring in dikes or veins, characterized by excessively coarse texture and presence often of unusual minerals; hence, by extension, the same formation in other rocks; as, syenite *pegmatite*, diorite *pegmatite*, etc. **b** Graphic granite. — **peg′ma-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*
pe-gol′o-gy (pē-gŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πηγή fountain + *-logy.*] The study of springs, esp. those supplying mineral and medicinal waters.
peg striker. One who pegs turtles.
peg switch. *Elec.* A plug switch.
peg tankard. A tankard marked with pegs to divide the liquor equally. "Drink down to your *peg.*" *Longfellow.*
peg top. An obconical top, with a sharp metal peg, spun with a string by throwing it from the hand. — **peg′–top′,** *a.*
‖ **pei′gnoir′** (pĕn′wär′), *n.* [F., fr. *peigner* to comb, L. *pectinare*. See pectinate.] A woman's loose dressing sack; hence, a loose morning gown or wrapper.
peine (pān; *F.* pĕn), *n.* [F.] *Law.* Lit., punishment; — used only in, or as short for, **peine forte et dure** (*pron., as F.*, pĕn fôr-tā dür′, *or* pān) [F., lit., strong and hard punishment], a punishment formerly inflicted upon a prisoner who refused to plead, by pressing him under heavy weights until he pleaded or was crushed to death.
peise (pāz; pēz), *n.* [OF. *peis.* See poise.] Weight; poise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Specif.: *Obs.* **a** A measure of weight. **b** A weight in a clock.
peise, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *peser.* See poise.] *Obs.* **1.** To weigh, as in a balance; also, to weigh mentally; deliberate on.
2. To weigh down; to oppress.

Lest leaden slumber *peise* me down. *Shak.*

3. To supply with weights, as a clock.
pe′jo-ra-tive (pē′jō-r*á*-tĭv; pē-jŏr′*á*-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *pejorare* to render worse, fr. L. *pejor*, used as compar. of *malus* evil: cf. F. *péjoratif*.] Implying or imputing evil; depreciatory; disparaging; esp., *Philol.*, used of words whose root meaning is depreciated by a suffix. Cf. meliorative. — *n.* A depreciatory word.
pe-ke′a (pē-kē′*á*), *n.* [Galibi *pekeiá*.] A South American timber tree (*Caryocar butyrosum*), bearing edible oily nuts much like souari nuts; also, any species of this genus.
pe′kin′ (pē′kĭn′; -kĭng′), *n.* [F. *pékin*.] A silk material, usually striped or flowered, orig. from China.
Pe′king′ (pē′kĭng′), *n.* A city of China. — **Peking duck,** one of a breed of large creamy white domestic ducks with orange bill, legs, and feet. — **P. nightingale,** the Japanese nightingale.
Pe′king-ese′ (pē′kĭng-ēz′; -ēs′), **Pe′kin-ese′,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Peking. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Peking. See mandarin, *n.*, 2. — **Pekingese,** *or* **Pekinese, dog** *or* **spaniel,** one of a Chinese breed of short-legged, pendent-eared, pug-nosed toy dogs, with a flowing coat suggesting that of a collie. They are more nearly related to the pugs than to the spaniels, and make remarkably intelligent and affectionate pets.

Pekingese Dog.

pek′oe (pĕk′ō; pē′kō; 277), *n.*, *or* **pekoe tea.** [Chin. *pai*[2] white + *'hao*[2] hair (the leaves being picked with the down still on them), Cantonese *pak-hò*, Swatow *pék-ho*, Amoy *pek-ò*.] A kind of black tea of fine flavor, composed of young leaves picked in early spring and roasted at a low temperature.
pel′age (pĕl′āj), *n.* [F. *pelage*, fr. L. *pilus* hair.] The covering, or coat, of a mammal, as of wool, fur, or hair.
Pe-la′gi-an (pē-lā′jĭ-*ă*n), *n.* [L. *Pelagianus*.] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Pelagius, a British monk, who went to Rome about 400 a. d. and died about 418. See Pelagianism. — **Pe-la′gi-an,** *a.*
Pe-la′gi-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The theories or doctrines of Pelagius. His distinctive teachings, denounced as heretical, are: (1) There is no such thing as original sin; (2) consequently, there is no baptismal regeneration, (3) nor damnation of unbaptized infants, (4) nor hereditary taint of Adam's sin; he did, however, set a bad example and his descendants have followed it; (5) man is the author of his own salvation; (6) man has perfect freedom of the will and does not need God's grace to set him right.
pe-lag′ic (-lăj′ĭk), *a.* [L. *pelagicus*, fr. *pelagus* sea, Gr. πέλαγος.] Of or pert. to the ocean; oceanic; — esp. applied to organisms living at the surface of the ocean, away from the coast.
pel-ar′go-nate (pĕl-är′gō-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of pelargonic acid.
pel′ar-gon′ic (pĕl′är-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*Pelargon*ium + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_8H_{17}CO_2H$, of the formic acid series, found in its ethyl ester form in the leaves of the geranium (*Pelargonium*) and allied plants, and also obtained artificially. The ethyl ester is fragrant, and is prepared artificially by oxidation of the oil of rue, for commercial use in flavoring wines, brandy, etc.
Pel′ar-go′ni-um (-gō′nĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελαργός a stork.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of South African geraniaceous plants, mostly with showy flowers of various shades of red or white, distinguished from *Geranium* by the spurred calyx and irregular corolla. They are widely cultivated, often under the name *geranium.* Some species have handsomely cut fragrant foliage. See Geranium, 2.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of this genus, esp. one of the cultivated race from *P. grandiflorum*, *P. cucullatum*, and *P. angulosum*, known also as *Lady Washington geranium.*
Pe-las′gi-an (pē-lăs′jĭ-*ă*n) } *a.* [L. *Pelasgus*, Gr. Πελασγός a Pelasgian.] **1.** Of
Pe-las′gic (-lăs′jĭk; -lăz′jĭk) } or pertaining to the Pelasgians.
2. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Wandering.
Pe-las′gi-an (pē-lăs′jĭ-*ă*n), *n.* **a** One of an early people or group of peoples mentioned by classical writers as the primitive dwellers in Greece and the eastern islands of the Mediterranean. Cf. Minoan, Mycenæan. **b** Hence, a member of that branch of the Mediterranean race which Sergi holds to have formed the pre-Hellenic population of this region.
pel′e-coid (pĕl′ē-koid), *n.* [Gr. πέλεκυς a hatchet + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A figure, somewhat hatchet-shaped, bounded by a semicircle and two inverted quadrants, and equal in area to the square *ABCD* inclosed by the chords of the four quadrants.

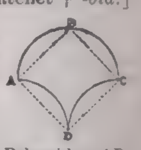

Pelecoid. *AD, DC* inverted quadrantal arcs; *ABC* Semicircle.

pel′er-ine (pĕl′ẽr-ĭn; pĕl′ẽr-ēn′), *n.* [F. *pèlerine* a tippet, fr. *pèlerin* a pilgrim, fr. L. *peregrinus* foreign, alien. See pilgrim.] A woman's cape; esp., a fur cape longer in front than behind.
Pe′le's hair (pā′lāz). [After a Hawaiian goddess associated with the crater Kilauea.] Glass threads or fibers formed by the wind from bits blown from frothy lava or from the tips of lava jets or from bits of liquid lava thrown into the air. It often collects in thick masses resembling tow.
pelf (pĕlf), *n.* No *pl.* [OF. *pelfre*, *peufre*, *peuffe*, akin to *pelfrer* to plunder; orig. uncert. Cf. pilfer.] **1.** Stolen property; spoil; booty.
2. Any property or belongings; goods. *Obs.*
3. Money; riches; lucre; gain; — usually with the idea of ill-gotten or worthless. "Mucky *pelf.*" *Spenser.* "Paltry *pelf.*" *Burke.*
4. Rubbish; trash; refuse. *Obs. or Dial.*
5. A ne'er-do-well; a good-for-nothing person. *Obs.*
Pel′ham (pĕl′*ă*m), *n.* [From proper name.] A horse's bit combining the features of the snaffle and curb bits.
Pel′ham, *n.* The hero of Bulwer-Lytton's novel "Pelham."

Pelham, the man of fashion, the bustling statesman, the selfish epicure, the retiring scholar, the reckless rogue and vagabond, the melodramatic Byronic man of mystery. *W. Minto (in Encyc. Brit.)*

Pe′li-as (pē′lĭ-*ă*s; pĕl′ĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πελίας.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Iolcus. He sent Jason after the Golden Fleece, and after Jason's return was cut to pieces and boiled by his own daughters, who had been told by Medea that thus they might restore him to youth. His son Acastus drove Jason and Medea out of the country. See Jason, 1, Medea.
pel′i-can (pĕl′ĭ-k*ă*n), *n.* Also *pelecan.* [F. *pélican*, L. *pelicanus*, *pelecanus*, Gr. πελεκάν a water bird of the pelican kind; cf. πελεκᾶς woodpecker, πελεκᾶν to hew with an ax, πέλεκυς an ax, Skr. *paraçu.*] **1.** Any of certain very large totipalmate birds of the genus *Pelecanus*, with a very large bill and distensible gular pouch in which the food (fish) is caught, and very long wings. About ten species are known. The American white pelican (*P. erythrorhynchos*), now found chiefly in western North America, is pure white with black primaries, about five feet long, and its wings spread nearly twelve feet. Several somewhat similar species occur in the Old World, two (*P. onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*) in southeastern Europe. The brown pelican (*P. occidentalis*), common in Florida, is chiefly dark brown and silvery gray. A similar species (*P. californicus*) occurs on the Pacific coast. The spectacled pelican (*P. conspicillatus*) inhabits Australia and New Guinea. It was formerly erroneously believed that pelicans fed their young with their own blood; hence the pelican is often depicted in heraldry and symbolic art **in her piety**, that is, over her nest, with wings extended, and wounding her breast, from which fall drops of blood. This fabled practice of the bird became symbolic of Christ, and of charity.

Spectacled Pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*).

line crusts. [*Obs.*
Peg′a-sa′ri-an, *a.* Pegasean.
Peg′a-se′an (pĕg′*á*-sē′*ă*n; pē-gā′sē-*ă*n), **Pe-ga′si-an** (pē-gā′sē-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pert. to Pegasus or poetry. *Now R.*
Pe-ga′si-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Pegasus, a Roman jurist of the 1st century a. d. See Proculian. — **Pe-ga′si-an,** *n.*
pegd. Pegged. *Ref. Sp.*
pege. ☩ page, peg. [pegs.
peg′ger (pĕg′ẽr), *n.* One that
pegging board. = peg board.
peg′gle, *n.* A hawthorn fruit; a haw. *Dial. Eng.*
peg′gle, *v. i.* [Var. of *peckle.*] To peck. *Dial. Eng.*
peg′grell. ☩ pegrall.
peg′gy, *n.* [From *Peg*, familiar form of *Meg.*] Any of several small birds; esp., the whitethroat, blackcap, chiffchaff, or willow wren. *Local, Eng.*
peg′gy. Var. of piggy, tipcat or cat. *Dial. Eng.*
peg′gy-mast′, *n.* *Naut.* A spar for a pennon. *Obs. Scot.*
pegh (pĕf; pĕk). Var. of pech
peght. ☩ pict.
peg′less, *a.* See -less.
peg′ma (pĕg′m*á*), **pegme** (pēm; pĕm), *n.* [L. *pegma* a movable stage, Gr. πῆγμα, orig., a framework.] A sort of moving stage used in pageants, etc.; also, an inscription borne by one. *Obs.*
peg′ma-tize (pĕg′m*á*-tīz), *v. t.* *Petrog.* To convert into pegmatite. — **peg′ma-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′sh*ŭ*n; -tī-zā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.*
peg′ma-toid (-toid), *a.* [*pegmatite* + *-oid.*] Resembling pegmatite; pegmatitic.
peg′o-man′cy (pĕg′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πηγή fountain + *-mancy.*] Divination by fountains.
peg′rall, *a.* Petty; beggarly. *Obs. Scot.* [truss, *n.*, 7.
Pe′gram truss (pē′gr*ă*m). See
peg′roots′ (pĕg′rōōts′), *n.* Setterwort.
peg stick. = float, *n.*, 3 g.
peg tooth. See saw, *n.*, *Illust.*
peg′tops′, *n. pl.* Trousers wide at the hips and narrow at the ankles. *Slang.*
Pe-gu′an (pĕ-gōō′*ă*n), *n.* A native of Pegu. See Mon.
Pe-gu′ cat′e-chu (pĕ-gōō′). [From *Pegu*, in Lower Burma.] See catechu c.
peg wood. *Watchmaking.* Wood, as dogwood or willow, used, in splints whittled to a point, for cleaning out pivot holes.
peg′wood′, *n.* The spindle tree.
pehen. ☩ peahen.
Peh′le-vi (pā′lĕ-vē), **Pehl′vi** (pāl′vē). Vars. of Pahlavi.
pe′ho (pā′hō), *n.* The New Zealand morepork.
peh′-tsai′. Var. of pe-tsai.
P. E. I. *Abbr* Prince Edward Island.
peice. ☩ piece.
peiere. ☩ pair.
peigh (pĕf; pĕk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of pech.
peignt. ☩ paint. [weight.
peik′tha. Var. of paiktha. See
peil (pāl; pēl). Dial. Eng. var. of pail.
peill. ☩ pale, to inclose, peel.
pein, peine. ☩ pain.
pein (pēn). Var. of peen.
peinct, etc. ☩ paint, etc.
peinible. ☩ penible.
peint, pein′ture. ☩ paint, etc.
peion. ☩ pigeon.
peiony. ☩ peony.
peip. ☩ peep.
peiple. ☩ people.
peir. ☩ pear, pier. [of peer.
peir (*Scot.* pēr). Obs. or Scot.
pei-ram′e-ter (pī-răm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πεῖρα a trial + *-meter.*] A kind of dynamometer to measure the force required to draw vehicles over a road surface.
peir′and-lie, *adv.* [From old p. pr. of *pear* for *appear.*] Apparently. *Scot.*
pei-ras′tic (pī-răs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πειραστικός, fr. πειρᾶν to try, fr. πεῖρα a trial.] Fitted for trial; experimental; tentative. *R.* — **pei-ras′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* *R.*
peirce. ☩ pierce.
peire. ☩ pair.
peirement. ☩ pairment.
peir′er, *n.* [*pair*, v. + *-er.*] An impairer. *Obs.* [Pereskia.
Pei-res′ki-a, *n.* [NL.] Syn. of
peirl. ☩ pearl.
peirry. ☩ perry. [pierce.
peirse. ☩ parse, perse,
peirte. ☩ pert.
peis. ☩ peace, pease, pece, peise, piece, poise. [coin.
pei′sa. Var. of peissa. See
peisache. ☩ pisachee.
peis′age. ☩ pesage.
peisant. ☩ peasant
peis′ant, *a.* [OF. & F. *pesant*, prop. p. pr. of *peser* to weigh. Cf. poise.] Weighty; forcible *Obs.* — **peis′ant-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
peise. ☩ pease.
peise′less, *a.* See -less. *Obs.*
peis′er (pāz′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *peseor*, nom. sing. *pesére.*] One who weighs; specif., an official weigher. *Obs.*
peish′wa. Var. of peshwa.
peish′wah. ☩ peshwa.
peisible. ☩ peaceable.
peis′sa (pī′s*á*), *n.* [Per. *paisa.*] See coin.
peit. ☩ peat.
Pei′tho (pī′thō), *n.* [Gr. Πειθώ.] *Gr. Relig.* Persuasion; — a name by which Aphrodite was worshiped at Lesbos and Pharsalus.
pei′trel Var. of peytrel.
pei′trel, *n.* = poitrel. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To put a peitrel on. *Obs.*
peivesshe. ☩ peevish.
pei′xe re′ (pā′shĕ rā′). [Pg. *peixe* fish + *rei* king.] Any of certain silversides, as *Atherinopsis californiensis*, which is an important food fish. Called also *smelt.* *California.*
peize. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of peise.
pe′jer-ate, *v. t.* [L. *pejeratus*, p. p. of *pejerare*, fr. *perjurare* to swear falsely.] To forswear. *Obs.* — **pe′jer-a′tion,** *n.* *Obs.*
pe′jo-rate (pē′jō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *pejoratus*, p. p. See pejorative.] To depreciate; make worse. *R.* — **pe′jo-ra′tion** (-rā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* *R.*
pe′jo-ra-tive-ly, *adv.* of pejorative.
pe-jor′i-ty (pē-jŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pejor* worse + *-ity.*] State of being worse. *Obs. or R.*
pejoun. ☩ pigeon.
pek. ☩ peak, peck, pick.
Pe′kah (pē′kä), *n.* *Bib.* King of Israel, about 736–735 b. c., who usurped Pekahiah's throne.

2 Kings xv. 25.

Pek′a-hi′ah (pĕk′*á*-hī′*á*; pē-kä′y*á*), *n.* *Bib.* King of Israel (737–736 b. c.), killed by Pekah
pe-kan′. Var. of pecan.
pek′an (pĕk′*ă*n), *n.* [F. (Canada) *pékan*, fr. Amer. Indian *pekane.*] The fisher (*Mustela pennanti*).
peke. ☩ peak, peck, peek.
peked. ☩ peaked.
pekerell. ☩ pickerel.
pek-ex. ☩ pickax.
pé′kin′ (pā′kăN′), *n.* [F. *pékin, péquin.*] A civilian.
pekke. ☩ peck.
Pe′kod (pē′kŏd). *Bib.*
pekok. ☩ peacock.
pekul. Var. of picul.
pel. ☩ pall, peel, pell.
pel Pell. *Ref. Sp.*
pel, *n.* [OF., stake. Cf. peel a castle.] A stake used as a dummy in sword practice. *Obs. or Hist.*
pe′la (pā′lä), *n.* [Chin. *pe la*, dial. of *pai*[2] white + *la*[4] wax.] Chinese wax, or the scale insect (*Ericerus pela*) secreting it.
pe-la′da (pē-lā′d*á*; pē-lä′d*á*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A variety of alopecia, occurring in patches. — **pe-lad′ic** (pē-lăd′ĭk), *a.*
pel′a-dore′, *n.* [Sp. *pelador.*] A depilatory. *Obs.*
pe-la′gi-an (pē-lā′jĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [L. *pelagius*, Gr. πελάγιος, fr. πέλαγος the sea.] Pelagic. *Rare.* — *n.* A pelagic animal.
Pe-la′gi-an-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To become a Pelagian. *Rare.* — **Pe-la′gi-an-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.* *Rare.*
pe-la′gi-ous, *a.* [See pelagian.] Pelagic. *Obs.*
pe-lag′ra. Var. of pellagra.
Pe-la′iah (pē-lā′y*á*; -lī′*á*). *Bib.*
Pel′a-li′ah (pĕl′*á*-lī′*á*). *Bib.*
pelamountaine. ☩ pellamountain.
pel′a-myd, *n.* [L. *pelamys*, *-mydis*, Gr. πηλαμύς, -ύδος.] A young tunny. *Obs.*
pel′a-nos (pĕl′*á*-nŏs), *n.*; *pl.* pelanoi (-noi). [Gr. πέλανος.] *Gr. Antiq.* A votive or sacrificial cake of meal, honey, and oil.
Pe-lar′gi (pē-lär′jī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελαργός stork.] *Zoöl.* A group equiv. to *Pelargomorphæ.*
pe-lar′gic (-jĭk), *a.* [Gr. πελαργικός.] Pert. to storks; storklike.
Pe-lar′go-mor′phæ (-gō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πελαργος stork + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* A division of birds, by Huxley limited to the storks, herons, and ibises, but in Gadow's classification including the orders Ciconiiformes, Anseriformes, and Falconiformes. — **pe-lar′go-morph** (pē-lär′gō-môrf), *n.* — **pe-lar′go-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [Pelasgians.
Pe-las′gi (pē-lăs′jī), *n. pl.* [L.]
pelat. ☩ pallet, a bed.
Pel′a-ti′ah (pĕl′*á*-tī′*á*) *Bib.*
pelaw. ☩ pilau.
pele. ☩ peal, pillow. [peel.
pele. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
pel′e-can. ☩ pelican.
Pel′e-can′i-dæ (pĕl′ē-kăn′ĭ-dē). *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pelecanus.*] *Zoöl.* A family, formerly nearly coextensive with Steganopodes, now restricted to the pelicans.
Pel′e-ca-noi′des (-k*á*-noi′dēz), *n.* [NL. See pelican; -oid.] *Zoöl.* The genus comprising the diving petrels (see under diving). It is the type of a subfamily, **Pel′e-can′oi-di′næ** (-kăn′oi-dī′nē).
Pel′e-ca′nus (-kā′n*ŭ*s), *n.* [L., pelican. See pelican.] *Zoöl.* Genus containing the pelicans.
Pel′e-cyp′o-da (-sĭp′ō-d*á*), *n. pl.* [NL.: Gr. πέλεκυς a hatchet + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of Lamellibranchia. — **pe-lec′y-pod** (pē-lĕs′ĭ-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **pel′e-cyp′o-dous** (pĕl′ē-sĭp′ō-d*ŭ*s), *a.*
Pe′leg (pē′lĕg), *n.* [Heb.] Lit., division: — masc. prop. name.
pelegrim. ☩ pilgrim.
pel′e-grine. ☩ peregrine.
pe-le′le (pā-lā′lā), *n.* [Native name on the Zambezi River.] A lip ring. *Africa.* [mell.
pelemele. ☩ pall-mall, pell-
peler. ☩ peeler, pillar
pel′er-in, *n.* [F. *pèlerin.*] A pilgrim. *Obs.*
pelet. ☩ pellet.
Pe′let (pē′lĕt). *Bib.*
Pe′leth (-lĕth). *Bib.*
Pel′e-thites (pĕl′ē-thīts; pē′lĕth-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
peleton. ☩ peloton.
peletre, peletur. *n.* [See pellitory, 2.] **a** ☩ pellitory. **b** Thyme. *Obs.*
Pe′leus (pē′lūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηλεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* King of the Myrmidons, and father, by Thetis, of Achilles.
pelewe. ☩ pillow.
pelf, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *pelfer*, *pelfrer.* See pelf, *n.*] To rob; despoil. *Obs.*
pelfere. ☩ pilfer.
pelf′ish, *a.* Of or pert to pelf; paltry. *Obs.*
pel′fray, pel′fry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *peuferie*, for older *pelferie.* See pelf, *n.*] Pelf. *Obs.*
pel′grim. ☩ pilgrim.
Pe-li′as (pē-lī′*ă*s). *Bib.*

2. *Old Chem.* A retort or still with a curved tube or tubes leading from the head to the body for continuous condensation and redistillation. The same principle is still used in certain forms of distilling apparatus.
3. An instrument with a curved beak, formerly used to draw teeth.
4. A six-pounder culverin, or its shot. *Obs. or Hist.*
pelican fish, *or* **pelican eel**. A deep-sea fish (*Eurypharynx pelecanoides*) of the order Lyomeri with the head very long in proportion to the trunk. The mouth is enormous, the color black, and the body ends in a tapering tail. It is the only species of its genus, and is the type of a family, Eurypharyngidæ, containing also a closely allied form, *Gastrostomus bairdi*, and in some classifications the genus *Saccopharynx* (which see).
pelican flower. The goose flower.
pel'i-can-ry (pĕl'ĭ-kăn-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*pelican* + *-ry.*] A breeding place of pelicans.
pel'i-can's-foot' (-kănz-fo͝ot'), *n.* A European marine gastropod shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelicani*) having the lip produced into digitate processes.

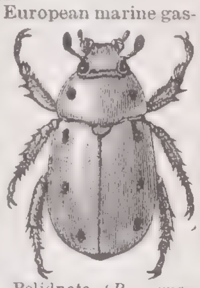
Pelidnota (*P. punctata*). Nat. size.

Pel'i-des (pĕl'ĭ-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηλείδης.] A son of Peleus; esp., Achilles.
Pel id-no'ta (pĕl'ĭd-nō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελιδνός livid.] *Zoöl.* **a** An extensive American genus of scarabæoid beetles related to the goldsmith beetles. **b** [*l. c.*] Any beetle of this genus, as the *spotted pelidnota* (*P. punctata*), a large orange-brown black-spotted beetle which feeds on the leaves of grapevines.
pel'i-ke (pĕl'ĭ-kē), *n.* [Gr. πελίκα a wooden bowl, a cup.] *Class. Archæol.* An amphora of a type with a wide mouth, little or no neck, and the body set plump on the base.

Pelike.

pe-lisse' (pē-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *pellicea*, in L. fem. of *pelliceus*, *pellicius*, made of skins, fr. *pellis* a skin. Cf. PELT skin, PILCH, PELL a skin; see FELL a skin.] **1**. A long outer garment for men or women, originally of fur or fur-lined.
2. A lady's or child's long outer garment, of silk or other fabric.
pe'lite (pē'līt), *n.* [Gr. πηλός clay, mud.] *Petrog.* Any rock of fine particles of clay or mud, as clay, shale, etc.; — disting. from *psephite* and *psammite*. — **pe-lit'ic** (pē-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
Pel-'æ'a (pē-lē'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. πελλός dark-colored; — in allusion to the dark stipes.] *Bot.* A large genus of rock-loving ferns (the cliff brakes, or rock brakes), mostly small with pinnate or pinnatifid fronds and intramarginal sori with the indusium formed by the reflexed margins of the fertile segments. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.
pel-lag'ra (pĕ-lăg'rȧ; -lā'grȧ), *n.* [It.] *Med.* An erythematous skin affection, with severe constitutional and nervous symptoms, endemic in northern Italy, due to a microbic parasite, prob. introduced by the bite of an insect.
pel-lag'rous (-lăg'rŭs; -lā'grŭs), *a.* [It. *pellagroso*: cf. F. *pellagreux.*] *Med.* Pertaining to, affected with, or attendant on, pellagra; as, *pellagrous* insanity.
Pel'le-as, Sir (pĕl'ē-ăs). A valorous and mighty knight of Arthur's Round Table, who loves in vain the lady Ettarre, and is shamefully treated by her. In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" he is mentioned as one of those who in later times vainly pursued the Blatant Beast which had escaped after being conquered and chained up by Calidore.
Pel'le-nore, *or* **Pel'li-nore** (pĕl'ĭ-nōr), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a famous king and knight, the father of Percivale and Sir Tor. He killed the king of Orkney, whose death was avenged by his son Sir Gawain.
pel'let (pĕl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *pelote*, LL. *pelota*, *pilota*, fr. L. *pila* a ball. Cf. PLATOON.] **1**. A round and usually small body; a little ball, esp. of food, medicine, or the like.
2. A ball, usually stone, used as a missile in the Middle Ages; a cannon ball; later, a bullet; a ball for firearms; esp., one of a charge of small shot. *Bacon.*
As swift as a *pellet* out of a gun. *Chaucer.*
3. An imitation or play bullet, as of wax, putty, paper, for a blowgun or the like.
4. *Her.* A roundel sable; an ogress.
5. In coins or ornamental work, a disk or circular boss.
pel'let, *v. t.*; PEL'LET-ED; PEL'LET-ING. **1**. To form into pellets. *Shak.*
2. To strike with pellets; to throw pellets at.
pellet molding *or* **moulding**. *Arch.* A narrow band adorned with small disks.
Pell'i-an (pĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the English mathematician John Pell (1610-85). — **Pellian equation**, *Theory of Numbers*, the equation $ax^2 - y^2 = 1$, in which a is any integer.

pel'li-cle (pĕl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis* skin: cf. F. *pellicule.*] **1**. A thin skin or film.
2. *Chem.* A thin film formed on the surface of an evaporating solution; also, a thin scum on any liquid, as of oil on water. — **pel-lic'u-lar** (pĕ-lĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.*
pel'li-to-ry (pĕl'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *paritorie*, OF. *paritoire*, *paritaire*, F. *pariétaire* (cf. It. & Sp. *parietaria*), L. *parietaria* the parietary, or pellitory, the wall plant, fr. *parietarius* of the walls, fr. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall. Cf. PARIETARY.] **1**. Any urticaceous plant of the genus *Parietaria*, esp. *P. officinalis*, or *wall pellitory*.
2. [OF. *peritre*, *piretre*, fr. L. *pyrethrum*, Gr. πύρεθρον feverfew; cf. πυρετός fever, πῦρ fire. Cf. BERTRAM.] **a** A southern European asteraceous plant (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*), resembling yarrow, and also called *bertram* and *pellitory of Spain*. **b** *Pharm.* The root of this plant, used as an irritant and sialogogue.
3. Any of various plants more or less like the official pellitory; as: **a** Feverfew. **b** Yarrow. **c** = MASTERWORT **a**.
pellitory of Spain. = PELLITORY, 2 **a**.
pell'-mell', **pell'mell'** (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* An indiscriminate mingling; confusion; also, a fight at close quarters; mêlée.
pell'-mell', **pell'mell'**, *a.* Acting or being pell-mell; being in confusion; acting hastily or without due care or distinction.
pell'-mell', **pell'mell'**, *adv.* [F. *pêle-mêle*, OF. also *pesle mesle*, prob. a reduplicated form fr. *mesler* to mix. Cf. MEDLEY.] **1**. In utter confusion or disorder, esp. of troops, as in flight, attack, etc.
2. With no distinction; indiscriminately.
3. In furious haste; vehemently; with headlong and unconsidered hurry.
pel-lu'cid (pĕ-lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *pellucidus*; *per* (see PER-) + *lucidus* clear, bright.] Being transparent; limpid; translucent; hence, easy to fathom or understand, as an author's style or thought. — **pel'lu-cid'i-ty** (pĕl'ū-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **pel-lu'cid-ness**, *n.* — **pel-lu'cid-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See TRANSPARENT.
Pel'ma-to-zo'a (pĕl'mȧ-tō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: Gr. πέλμα, -ατος, the sole of the foot + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A subphylum (in older classifications a class) of echinoderms comprising the crinoids, cystoids, and blastoids. Its members are mostly attached to the bottom by a stem or stalk. Distinguished from *Eleutherozoa*. Cf. CRINOIDEA. — **pel'ma-to-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pel'ma-to-zo'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*
pelo-. A combining form from Greek πηλός, *mud*, *clay*.
Pel'o-bat'i-dæ (pĕl'ō-băt'ĭ-dē; pē'lō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pelo-* + Gr. βάτης walker.] *Zoöl.* A family of arciferous amphibians comprising the spadefoot toads and allies. The European genus **Pe-lob'a-tes** (pē-lŏb'ȧ-tēz) is the type. — **pel'o-bat'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **pel'o-bat'oid** (-oid), *a.*
Pel'o-pon-ne'sian (pĕl'ō-pŏ-nē'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* [L. *Peloponnesius*, fr. *Peloponnesus*, Gr. Πελοπόννησος, lit., the Island of Pelops; Πέλοψ, -οπος, Pelops + νῆσος an island.] Of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus, or southern peninsula of Greece. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus. In classical times the Peloponnesus was the main seat of the Dorian race, the most powerful representatives of which were the Spartans. It was also, esp. in Argolis, the chief continental seat of the early Mycenæan civilization.
Peloponnesian school, *Sculpture*, a common name for the Dorian schools of the Peloponnesus, as the early Argive and Sicyonian schools, represented later by Polycletus (see DORYPHORUS, DIADUMENUS) and Lysippus (see APOXYOMENOS). Studies of the nude with severe or simple treatment were characteristic of the school. — **P. War**, *Anc. Hist.*, a war carried on (B. C. 431-404) between Athens and her allies on one side and Sparta and hers on the other. It gave the leadership in Greece to Sparta.
Pe'lops (pē'lŏps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πέλοψ.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Tantalus. His father served him up to the gods for food, but the gods restored him to life, and Demeter gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by her. He was father of Chrysippus, Atreus, and Thyestes, and is said to have given the Peloponnesus its name. According to later legends he was an immigrant Phrygian. Cf. HIPPODAMIA **a**.
pe-lo'ri-a (pē-lō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.*; *pl.* E. PELORIES (pĕl'ō-rĭz). [NL., fr. Gr. πέλωρος monstrous.] *Bot.* An abnormal regularity of structure occurring in normally irregular flowers, as in the toadflax (*Linaria*), which often has the corolla with five spurs instead of one. This development of symmetry is called *irregular peloria*, in contrast to *regular peloria*, which is the suppression of normally irregular parts and is of less frequent occurrence. Peloria is often hereditary.
pe-lor'ic (pē-lŏr'ĭk; -lō'rĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Having peloria; abnormally regular or symmetrical; — applied to flowers.
pe-lo'rus (pē-lō'rŭs), *n.* [After *Pelorus*, said to have been Hannibal's pilot when he left Italy.] *Navig.* An instrument similar to a mariner's compass, but without magnetic needles, and having two sight vanes by which bearings are taken, esp. such as cannot be taken by the compass.

‖ **pe-lo'ta** (pē-lō'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., ball.] A Basque, Spanish, and Spanish-American game played in a court, in which a ball is struck with a wickerwork racket. Also called *jai alai*.
pelt (pĕlt), *n.* [Prob. shortened fr. *peltry*. Cf. PELISSE.] **1**. A skin of a beast, esp. of a sheep, goat, or fur-bearing animal; a fell; — usually applied to an undressed or raw skin with its hair or wool, but also to skins, esp. of sheep and goats, stripped of hair or wool for tanning.
Raw *pelts* clapped about them for their clothes. *Fuller.*
2. A skin used as a garment; apparel made of skins.
3. The human skin. *Jocose or Dial.*
4. *Falconry.* The dead body of a hawk's quarry.
Syn. — See SKIN.
pelt, *v. t.*; PELT'ED; PELT'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *pellen*, *pilten*, *pulten*, to push, thrust.] **1**. To strike; beat. *Obs.*
The chidden billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shak.*
2. To strike with something thrown or driven; to assail with or as with missiles; as, *pelted* with stones or with hail; also, to drive by repeated blows.
3. To hurl or throw; to use as a missile.
My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies. *Dryden.*
pelt. *v. i.* **1**. To throw or strike strongly and repeatedly.
2. To throw out words, esp. of anger. *Obs.*
Another smothered seems to *pelt* and swear. *Shak.*
3. To fall or dash with force or persistence; to beat; drive; as, a *pelting* rain.
4. To go rapidly or hastily; to hurry; rush. *Colloq.*
pelt, *n.* **1**. Act of pelting; also, a blow with or as with something thrown.
2. A fit of rage or fuming. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. The steady pelting, or beating, of a storm.
pel'ta (pĕl'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., a shield, fr. Gr. πέλτη.] **1**. *Antiq.* A small shield, esp. one approximately crescent-shaped.
2. *Bot.* **a** In certain lichens (*Peltidea*), a shield-shaped apothecium. **b** A peltate scale.
Pel-tan'dra (pĕl-tăn'drȧ), *n.* [NL. See PELTA; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A genus of araceous bog plants, comprising two species of the eastern United States, with large hastate or sagittate leaves and elongated spathes, which in *P. virginica* are green and rolled in, and in *P. sagittæfolia* are white and expanded above.
pel'tast (pĕl'tăst), *n.* [Gr. πελταστής.] *Gr. Antiq.* A soldier armed with a pelta, or light shield.

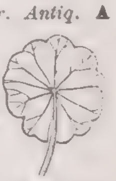
Peltate Leaf of *Hydrocotyle*.

pel'tate (pĕl'tāt), *a.* [See PELTA.] Shield-shaped; scutiform; specif., *Bot.*, having the stem or support attached to the lower surface, instead of at the base or margin; — said of a leaf or other organ. — **pel'tate-ly**, *adv.* — **pel-ta'tion** (pĕl-tā'shŭn), *n.*
Pel tier' ef-fect' (pĕl'tyā'). [After Jean C. A. *Peltier*, French physicist, the discoverer.] *Elec.* The production or absorption of heat at the junction of two metals on the passage of a current. Heat generated by the passage of the current in one direction will be absorbed if the current is reversed.
Pel'tier's' cross (pĕl'tyāz'). *Elec.* A cross formed of two strips of different metals, to illustrate the Peltier effect.
Pel-tig'er-a (pĕl-tĭj'ēr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PELTA; -GEROUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of foliaceous lichens with a peltiform apothecium. *P. apthosa* is the thrush lichen.
pel'ti-nerved' (pĕl'tĭ-nûrvd'), **pel'ti-nerv'ate** (-nûr'vāt), *a.* [*pelta* + *nerved.*] *Bot.* Having nerves or veins radiating from the center, or a point near it, as in a peltate leaf.
pelt'ing, *p. a.* **1**. That pelts or strikes with or as with missiles; driving, as rain.
2. Raging; furious. *Obs. or Dial.*
Pel'ton wheel (pĕl'tŭn). *Mech.* A form of impulse turbine, or water wheel, consisting of a row of double cup-shaped buckets arranged round the rim of a wheel and actuated by one or more jets of water playing into the cups at high velocity.

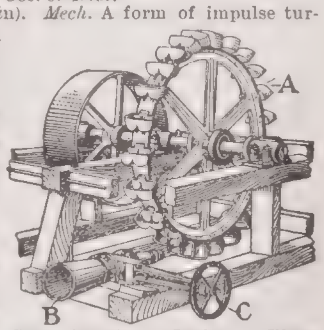

Pelton Wheel. *A* Bucket; *B* Water Supply Pipe; *C* Regulating Valve

pelt rot. A disease affecting the hair or wool of a beast.
pelt'ry (pĕl'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PELTRIES (-trĭz). [OF. *peleterie* peltry, furriery, F. *pelleterie*, *pelletier* a furrier, fr. OF. *pel* skin, F. *peau*, L. *pellis*. Cf. PELT a skin, PELL, *n.*, FELL a skin.] **1**. Pelts, or skins, collectively; skins with the fur on them; furs; also, a pelt; a skin with fur.
2. A place for keeping pelts or furs. *Obs.*

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pelican hook. *Naut.* A long-shanked hook, sometimes hinged, quickly closed or loosed by slipping a ring over or off the beak; — also called *pelican*
Pel'i-can State (pĕl'ĭ-kăn). Louisiana; — a nickname alluding to the device on its seal.
pel'ick (-ĭk), *n.* The coot (*Fulica americana*). *Connecticut.*
pel'i-coid. Var. of PELECOID.
pel i-com'e-ter (-ĭ-kŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. πελίκα a wooden bowl + *-meter.*] *Med.* Pelvimeter.
pelidodde. † PERIDOT.
pel'i-om (pĕl'ĭ-ŏm; pē'lĭ-), *n.* [See PELIOMA.] *Min.* Iolite.
pel'i-o'ma (-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελίωμα, fr. πελιός livid.] **1**. *Med.* A livid ecchymosis.
2. *Min.* = PELIOM.
Pe'li-on (pē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πήλιον.] A mountain of Magnesia, Greece (cf. in *Gazetteer*). See ALOADÆ.
pel'i-o'sis (pĕl'ĭ-ō'sĭs; pē'lĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελίωσις a livid spot, fr. πελιος livid.] *Med.* See PURPURA.
pel'is-son, *n.* [OF. *peliçon.*] A furred pelisse. *Obs.*
pelitory. † PELLITORY.
pell, *v. i.* [ME. *pellen.*] To hasten; hurry. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To pelt; knock about. *Obs.*
pell, *n.* [OF. *pel*, F. *peau*, L. *pellis* a skin. See FELL a skin.] **1**. A skin or hide; pelt; fur; also, a garment lined with skins or fur. *Obs.*
2. A roll of parchment; a parchment record, esp. one of two, called **pell rolls**, on which entries of receipts and disbursements are made by the **Clerk**, or **Master, of the Pells**, formerly in the British Exchequer Office; also, *pl.*, the office where the rolls were kept. *Obs. or Hist.*
pel'lack. † PELLOCK.
pell'age (pĕl'ĭj), *n.* [See PELL a skin.] An export duty on hides. *Obs. or R.*
pel-lag'ra-gen'ic (pĕ-lăg'rȧ-jĕn'ĭk; pĕ-lā'grȧ-), *a.* Producing pellagra.
pel-lag'rin (-lăg'rĭn; -lā'grĭn), *n.* One afflicted with pellagra.
pel-lag'rose (-lăg'rōs; -lā'grōs), *a.* Affected with pellagra
pel la-moun'tain, *n* Wild thyme. *Obs.*
pell'ar, **pell'er** (pĕl'ēr), *n.* A conjurer; wizard. *Dial. Eng.*
pellard, *n.* [LL. *pellarda.*] A kind of cloak. *Obs. or Hist.*
pelle. † PALL, cloth.
pellere † PELURE.
pel'let. *n.* [OF. *pelete*, dim. of *pel* skin.] A pelt; also, a pellicle. *Obs.*
pel'let-ed, *a.* **1**. Made of, or supplied with, pellets. *Rare.*
2. *Her.* Marked with pellets.
pelleter. † PELETRE.
pel le-tier'ine (pĕl'ĕ-tēr'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [After Bertrand *Pelletier*, French chemist.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}ON$, in the bark of the pomegranate.
pel'let-y, *a.* *Her.* = PELLETED.
Pel'li-bran'chi-a'ta (pĕl'ĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *pellis* garment + Gr. βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly equiv. to *Ascoglossa*.
pellicane. † PELICAN.
pellice. † PELISSE
pel'li-cl. Pellicle. *Ref. Sp.*
pel-lic'u-late (pĕ-lĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Covered with a pellicle.
pel'li-cule (pĕl'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F.] = PELLICLE. *Rare.*
pel-li'le (pĕ-lī'lē), *n.* The redshank; — from its note. *Local, Eng.* [A dresser of hides. *Obs.*
pelliper. *n.* [LL. *pelliparius.*]
pel'lit. † PELLET.
pell'-mell', *n.* = PALL-MALL. *Obs.*
pel'lock, *n.* [Cf. PELLET.] A bullet; a pellet. *Obs. Scot.*
pel'lock (pĕl'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *peileag.*] A porpoise. *Scot.*
pel'lo-tine (pĕl'ō-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin**. [Mex. *pellote*, name of *Anhalonium* (syn. of *Lophophora*) *williamsi.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline narcotic alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}O_3N$, derived from species of *Lophophora*.
pellour. † PEELER, PELURE.
pel-luce', *n.* [Cf. PLUSH.] Plush. *Obs.*
pel-lu'cent (pĕ-lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *pelluceus*, *perlucens*, p. pr.] = PELLUCID.
pellure. † PELURE. [*Obs.*
pell'y-mell'y, *adv.* Pell-mell.
pel'ma (pĕl'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πέλμα.] *Zoöl.* Sole of the foot.
pel-mat'o-gram (pĕl-măt'ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πέλμα, -ατος, the sole + *-gram.*] *Med.* An impression of the sole of the foot.
pe'mel. † PALL-MALL.
pel'-mel'. Pell-mell. *Ref. Sp.*
pelo. † PILAU.
pe-lon' (pĕ-lōn'), *a.* [Sp. *pelón.*] Bald, or nearly so, as an animal of a race so bred. *Sp. Amer.* — *n.*; *pl.* PELONES (pĕ-lō'nās). Animals of a hairless race. [pē-lō'-). *Bib.*
Pel'o-nite (pĕl'ō-nīt; pē'lō-;
Pel'o-pæ'us (pĕl'ō-pē'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πηλοποιός potter] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SCELIPHRON.
Pel'o-pid (pĕl'ō-pĭd), *a.* [L. *Pelopidae* descendants of Pelops, Gr. Πελοπίδαι, fr. Πέλοψ.] Of or pert. to Pelops or his descendants. — *n* A descendant of Pelops.
Pe-lop'i-dæ (pē-lŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* Descendants of Pelops. Cf. ATREUS.
pe-lo'pi-um (pē-lō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Pelops*, son of Tantalus, Gr. Πέλοψ.] *Chem.* A supposed new metal found in columbite, but identical with niobium, or columbium.
pelor. † PEELER.
pe-lo'ri-an (pē-lō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* *Bot.* Peloric.
pe-lo'ri-ate (-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Peloric.
pel'o-rise. Var. of PELORIZE. — **pel o-ri-sa'tion**, *n.*
pel'o-rism (pĕl'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* *Bot.* Peloria.
pel'o-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* *Bot.* To affect with peloria; as, *pelorized* flowers. — **pel o-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
pel'o-sine (-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin**. [From its occurrence in Cissam*pelos* pareira.] *Chem.* Bebeerine.
pel'o-tage (-tāj), *n.* [F.] Packs or bales of Spanish wool.
pelote. † PELLET
pel'o-ton' (pĕl'ō-tŏn'; *F.* plō'-tôN'), *n.* [F See PLATOON.] **1**. A small ball. *Obs.* [diers.
2. A platoon or company of sol-
pelouhe. † PILLOW.
pelour. † PEELER, PILLAR.
peloure. † PELURE.
pelow. † PILLOW.
pelrimage. † PILGRIMAGE.
pelrinage, *n.* [ME., F. *pèlerinage.*] Pilgrimage. *Obs.*
pels'y (pĕl'sĭ), *a.* Worthless. *Obs. or Dial.*
pelt, *pret. & p. p.* of PILT. *Obs.*
pelt. *v. t.* To remove the pelt from; to skin; also, to pluck, a bird. *Obs.*
pelt. *n.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Rubbish; refuse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pelt. *n.* A pelta. *Obs.*
pel'tat-ed (pĕl'tāt-ĕd), *a.* Peltate.
pel-tat'i-fid (pĕl-tăt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*peltate* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cut into divisions in a peltate manner.
pelte. † PILT.
pel'ter, *v. t. & i.* [From PELT, *v.*] To pelt. *Dial. Eng.*
pel'ter, *n.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Miser; skinflint; paltry person. *Obs.*
pelt'er, *n.* **1**. One that pelts.
2. A rage; a passion. *Dial Eng.*
pelt'er-er (pĕl'tēr-ēr), *n.* A dealer in pelts or peltry.
pel'ti-form (pĕl'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*pelta* + *-form.*] Peltate.
pel-tig'er-ine (pĕl-tĭj'ēr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Peltigera* (which see).
pel-tig'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*pelta* + *-gerous.*] *Bot* Bearing a shield or pelta.
pelt'ing, *a.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Mean; paltry. *Archaic.*
pelt'ing-ly, *adv.* of PELTING.
pelt'ish, *a.* [4th *pelt* + *-ish.*] Angered *Obs.*
pelt'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pelt'mon ger, *n.* A dealer in pelts. *Rare.*
peltrie. † PALTRY.
pelt'ry, *n.* [Cf. PELT refuse, PALTRY, *a. & n.*] Refuse. *Obs.*
pelt'ry-ware', *n.* Peltry; pelts. *Obs.*

pelt wool. A short skin wool from the skin of a sheep killed within about three months after shearing.

‖ **pe-lure′** (pē-lür′), *n.* [F., lit., peel, fr. *peler* to peel.] A crisp, hard, thin paper, sometimes used for postage stamps.

pel′vi- (pĕl′vĭ-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the pelvis.*

pel′vic (pĕl′vĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the pelvis. **pelvic arch** *or* **girdle**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the bony or cartilaginous arch (usually articulating with, or more or less firmly united to, the spinal column) supporting the skeleton of the hind limbs of vertebrates. In the vertebrates above the fishes it commonly consists of three more or less completely united elements on each side, a dorsal, the *ilium*, and two ventral, the *pubis* and *ischium*. In man these elements are consolidated into the *innominate bone*. A fourth small element, the *cotyloid*, occurs in some animals. In elasmobranchs the pelvic girdle is represented by a single cartilage. In teleosts it is wanting, and the pelvic fins are supported only by an enlarged basipterygium embedded in muscle. Cf. PELVIS, PECTORAL ARCH. — **p. cavity.** *Anat.* See ABDOMEN, 1. — **p. fascia**, *Anat.*, a membrane lining the cavity of the pelvis. It divides below into the obturator and rectovesical fasciæ. — **p. fin**, *Zoöl.*, one of the paired fins of a fish homologous with the hind limbs of quadrupeds; — more often called *ventral fin*. See FIN, 1. — **p. girdle.** = PELVIC ARCH. — **p. index**, *Anthropom.*, the ratio of the transverse to the dorsoventral diameter (the former being taken equal to 100) of the brim of the pelvic opening. Pelves with an index above 95 are said to be *dolichopellic*, from 95 to 90 *mesatipellic*, and below 90 *platypellic*. — **p. limbs**, the limbs supported by or pertaining to the pelvic arch; in quadrupeds, the hind limbs; in birds, the legs; in fishes (though the pelvic arch is usually wanting) represented by the *ventral* or *pelvic* fins. See FIN. — **p. plexus.** *Anat.* See HYPOGASTRIC PLEXUS.

pel′vi-graph (pĕl′vĭ-grăf), *n.* [*pelvi-* + *-graph.*] *Med.* A device to produce an outline of the pelvis.

pel-vim′e-ter (pĕl-vĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pelvi-* + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the pelvis.

pel-vim′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*pelvi-* + *-metry.*] *Med.* The measurement of the pelvis.

pel′vis (pĕl′vĭs), *n.; L pl.* PELVES (-vēz). [L., a basin, laver.] **1. a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The basinlike structure in the skeleton of many vertebrates formed by the pelvic arch together with the sacrum and often certain coccygeal and caudal vertebræ. In man it is composed of the two innominate bones, which bound it on each side and in front, and the sacrum and coccyx, which complete it behind. Its cavity is divided by an imaginary plane passing from the top of the pubic symphysis, through the iliopectineal line to the top of the sacrum, into the *false pelvis* above and the *true pelvis* below. In most land mammals the pelvis is somewhat like that of man. In birds it is very large, the iliac portion (see ILIUM) being greatly prolonged and consolidated with many vertebræ. In other vertebrates it may be wanting or variously reduced, forming no distinct cavity; the term then simply designates the bones of the pelvic arch collectively. **b** *Anat. & Med.* The cavity of the pelvis, divided into two parts, *true* and *false*. See above. **c** *Zoöl.* In teleostomous fishes, the enlarged basipterygial bones which support the ventral fins and take the place of true pelvic bones. **2.** *Zoöl.* The basal part of the calyx of a crinoid. **3.** *Anat.* The cavity into which the ureter expands as it enters the kidney.

pel′vi-ster′num (pĕl′vĭ-stûr′nŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pelvi-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* An epipubis. — **pel′vi-ster′nal** (-năl), *a.*

pel′y-co- (pĕl′ĭ-kō-). [Gr. πέλυξ, -υκος, a wooden bowl.] A combining form used to indicate *relation to the pelvis.*

Pel′y-co-sau′ri-a (-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pelyco-* + Gr. σαῦρος a lizard.] *Paleon.* A division of extinct Permian reptiles related to or included in the Rhynchocephalia, but also showing relationship to the Theromorpha. *Naosaurus* (which see) is an example. — **pel′y-co-saur′** (pĕl′ĭ-kō-sôr′), *n.* — **pel′y-co-sau′ri-an** (-sô′rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pem′broke ta′ble (pĕm′brŏŏk; -brŏk). [From *Pembroke*, a town and shire in Wales.] A style of four-legged table in vogue in England chiefly in the later Georgian period.

The characteristic which gives a table the name of *Pembroke* consists in the drop leaves, which are held up, when the table is open, by brackets which turn under the top. *F. C. Morse.*

pem′mi-can (pĕm′ĭ-kăn), *n.* Also *pemican.* [Cree *pimikkān*, fr. *pimiy* grease, fat.] **1.** Among the North American Indians, lean buffalo meat or venison cut in thin slices, dried in the sun, pounded fine, mixed with melted fat, and packed in sacks of buffalo hide. Also, a similar preparation to which dried fruit is sometimes added, used by explorers, etc. It is often compressed into cakes and contains much nutriment in small compass. **2.** Hence, a treatise of much thought in little compass.

pem′phi-goid (pĕm′fĭ-goid), *a.* [*pemphigus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling pemphigus.

pem′phi-gus (pĕm′fĭ-gŭs; pĕm-fī′-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πέμφιξ, -ιγος, a bubble.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease characterized by blebs on the skin or mucous membranes of parts of the body. It may be attended with considerable itching and burning, and is usually associated with impairment of the general health. — **pem′phi-gous**, *a.*

pen (pĕn), *n.* [AS. *penn*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** A small inclosure for animals; also, the animals in one pen, or enough for one pen; as, a *pen* for or of sheep or pigs. Specif., *Poultry*, a male and four female fowls, esp. when entered in an exhibition. **2.** Any small place of confinement or storage, as a compartment, esp. one for prisoners in a police court, a crib for corn, an ice box for fish, etc. **3.** A house or park in the country; a farm or plantation. *West Indies.* **4.** A device to dam or pen the water in a stream; a dam. **5.** A penitentiary. *Slang.*

pen (pĕn), *v. t.;* PENNED (pĕnd) *or* PENT (pĕnt); PEN′NING. [ME. *pennen*, AS. *pennian* in *on-pennian* to unfasten. Cf. PEN an inclosure.] **1.** To fasten; bolt, as a gate. *Obs.* **2.** To shut in or as in a pen or cage; to confine in a small inclosure or narrow space; to coop up; to inclose. "Away with her, and *pen* her up." *Shak.*

Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve. *Milton.*

3. Specif., to shut up the water of (a stream) by damming it; to dam up.

pen (pĕn), *n.* [ME. *penne* feather, quill, OF. *penne, pene*, F. *penne*, fr. L. *penna.* Cf. FEATHER, FIN.] **1.** A feather or quill; a plume. **2.** *pl.* Wings; — from the belief that the power of flight lay in the peculiar formation of the wing feathers of birds. **3.** Anything resembling or thought to resemble a feather or its stock; as: **a** A porcupine quill. **b** A hollow pipe or tube. **c** A spoon-shaped quill used for taking snuff; a snuff spoon. **d** *Zoöl.* The internal horny shell of a squid. **e** The midrib of a leaf. **4.** One of the first growth of feathers; a feather just breaking through the skin; a pin feather. **5.** An instrument with a split point for writing with ink or other fluid, formerly made of a reed, or of the quill of a goose or other bird, but now usually of other materials, as steel, gold, etc.; also, such a pen and its holder together. An artist's or draftsman's pen for drawing dotted lines is called a **dotting pen.** The usual kind is a sort of drawing pen with the nibs replaced by a rotating toothed wheel. This variety is called a **wheel pen.** **6.** A stylus or other instrument for scratching or graving. *Obs.* "Graven with an iron *pen* and lead in the rock." *Job* xix. 24. **7.** A writer, or his style; as, he has a sharp *pen.* "Those learned *pens.*" *Fuller.* **8.** A pencil. *Obs. or Dial.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ Pen of Squid (*Loligo*).

pen-and-ink, executed with pen and ink; as, a *pen-and-ink* sketch.

pen, *v. t.;* PENNED (pĕnd); PEN′NING. **1.** To write; to compose and commit to paper; to indite; as, to *pen* a sonnet. **2.** To write an account of; to put in writing.

Pe-næ′a (pē-nē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Pena*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African shrubs, type of the family Penæaceæ, marked by the small sessile leaves and spicate yellowish or reddish flowers. Some of the species are grown as hothouse evergreens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Pen′æ-a′ce-æ (pĕn′ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of South African shrubs (order Myrtales) including 5 genera and 22 species. They are small heathlike evergreens, with solitary red flowers marked by the 4-valvate calyx lobes and four stamens. — **pen′æ-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pe′nal (pē′năl), *a.* [L. *poenalis*, fr. *poena* punishment: cf. F. *pénal.* See PAIN.] Of or pertaining to punishment or penalties; as: **a** Designed to impose punishment; prescribing, enacting, or threatening punishment; inflictive of punishment; punitive; as, a *penal* code; *penal* bond (see PENALTY, 3). **b** Liable or subject to punishment or a penalty; incurring punishment; as, a *penal* act or offense. **c** Inflicted as or constituting punishment or penalty; used as a means of punishment; as, *penal* servitude (see in phrases). "Adamantine chains and *penal* fire." *Milton.* **d** Forfeitable or payable as a penalty; also, involving or imposing a pecuniary penalty; as, a *penal* sum; *penal* interest (see PENALTY, 3). **e** Of or pertaining to the penal laws, penal servitude, etc.; as, a *penal* colony.

penal code, *Law*, a code of laws concerning crimes and offenses and their punishment; specif., Ireland, the statutes of the 17th and 18th centuries against papists. — **p. interest.** See INTEREST, *n.*, 8. — **p. law**, *Law*, a law imposing a penalty (as of fine, imprisonment, or loss of civil rights) on persons who do or forbear a certain act or acts; also, the body of such laws; a criminal, or the criminal, law. Sometimes erroneously used for laws giving a private action against a wrongdoer. — **p. servitude**, imprisonment with hard labor, in a prison, orig. in lieu of transportation. *Great Britain.* — **p. statute**, a statute of the nature of a penal law. — **p. suit**, **p. action**, *Law*, a suit for a penalty imposed by a penal law. — **p. sum.** See PENALTY, *n.*, 3.

pe′nal-i-za′tion (pē′năl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of penalizing, or state of being penalized.

pe′nal-ize (pē′năl-īze), *v. t.;* PE′NAL-IZED (-īzd); PE′NAL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To make penal. **2.** To put a penalty on; as, to *penalize* unlicensed auctioneers; to *penalize*, or handicap, a horse in a race.

pen′al-ty (pĕn′ăl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *pénalité.* See PENAL; cf. PENALITY.] **1.** Pain. *Obs.* **2.** Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offense; the suffering in person, rights, or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime or public offense; often, specif., a fine or mulct imposed as such a punishment, esp. one made recoverable in a civil action by the state or an informer, for the less serious offenses not mala in se, and distinguished from a *fine*, or a pecuniary punishment imposed in a criminal prosecution. **3.** The suffering, or the sum to be forfeited, to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement in case of nonfulfillment of stipulations; forfeiture; fine. When a loss (such as a sum of money, called a **penal sum**, in a bond) is imposed in a contract merely as a punishment for a default it was formerly recoverable at law whether it represented actual damages or not; but later equity interfered to prevent the penalty from being enforced, and now such a penalty cannot be enforced either at law or in equity. Where, however, the sum is imposed in good faith as liquidated damages (in which case it is sometimes called distinctively a forfeiture) it is in general recoverable, and enforceable in equity. **4.** Disadvantage, loss, or hardship due to some action, esp. to a transgression or error. Also, *Chiefly Sports*, a disadvantage imposed for violation of rules; also, a handicap. **on**, *or* **under, penalty of**, on pain of; with exposure to the penalty of, in case of transgression.

pen′ance (pĕn′ăns), *n.* [ME. *penaunce*, OF. *penance, peneance*, L. *paenitentia* repentance. See PENITENCE.] **1.** Repentance; penitence; sorrow or contrition for sin. *Obs.*, except as combined with 2 as a part of the sacrament thus called. *Wycliffe* (*Luke* xv. 7). **2.** Action performed to show penitence and as reparation or satisfaction for the sin, as the undergoing of some punishment, whether self-imposed or imposed by a superior; religious discipline undergone as a proof of penitence and as an amends for the sin; penitential discipline or acts; specif., *Eccl.*, a sacrament consisting in repentance or contrition for sin, confession to a priest, satisfaction, as some discipline or observance, imposed by the priest on the penitent, and absolution by the priest. See SACRAMENT, 3.

And bitter *penance*, with an iron whip. *Spenser.*

Lastly, *penance* is a sacrament of the new law instituted by Christ for the remission of sin committed after baptism. So understood, *penance* is defined as a "sacrament instituted by Christ in the form of a judgment for the remission of sin done after baptism, this remission being effected by the absolution of the priest, joined to true supernatural sorrow, true purpose of amendment, and sincere confession on the part of the sinner." *Cath. Dict.*

3. Punishment or sufferings after death, as in Hades or purgatory, in expiation of sin. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Pain; sorrow; distress; also, wretchedly poor accommodation; sorry cheer. *Obs.* **5.** Punishment; specif., peine forte et dure. *Obs.*

pen′ance, *v. t.;* PEN′ANCED (-ănst); PEN′ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). To impose penance on; to condemn to do penance; to punish. "Some *penanced* lady elf." *Keats.*

pe-nang′-law′yer (pē-năng′-), *n.* [Perh. fr. Malay *pinang liar.* See PINANG.] A kind of cane of the stem of an East Asiatic palm (*Licuala acutifida*); also, the palm.

pen-an′nu-lar (pĕn-ăn′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *pene, paene*, almost + E. *annular.*] Nearly annular; nearly a complete ring in form. "*Penannular* relics." *D. Wilson.*

pe-na′tes (pē-nā′tēz), *n. pl.*, *or* **di pe-na′tes** (dī). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The gods of the household, primarily gods of the storeroom (*penus*), worshiped in close connection with Vesta, goddess of the hearth, probably originally of their number, and with the lares and household genius. The city, conceived as a greater household, had its penates, the images being conformed in type to representations of the Dioscuri and placed in the temple of Vesta. The origin of the Roman penates was ascribed to Lavinium, the parent city; later, with the belief in Roman descent from Æneas, to Troy. Cf. LARES, GENIUS, DI.

pen′cel (pĕn′sĕl), *n.* [See PENNONCEL.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** A small, narrow flag or streamer. **2.** Specif.: Such a flag borne at the lance head; — sometimes called *pennoncel*; also, a knight bearing such a flag. **3.** A lady's favor, such as was often borne in the casque of a medieval knight.

pence table. A table stating the amounts in larger denominations of certain numbers of pence, or the number of pence contained in larger denominations.

‖ **pen′chant′** (păn′shăn′; pĕn′chănt), *n.* [F., fr. *pencher* to bend, fr. (assumed) LL. *pendicare*, L. *pendere.* See PENDANT.] **1.** A strong mental leaning or attraction; strong and continued inclination; decided taste; as, a *penchant* for art. **2.** *Card Playing.* A game like bézique, or, in the game, any queen and jack of different suits held together.

pen′cil (pĕn′sĭl), *n.* [ME. *pencel, pensel*, OF. *pincel*, F. *pinceau*, LL. (assumed) *penicellus*, L. *penicillum, penicillus*, dim. of *penis* a tail. Cf. PENICIL.] **1.** A brush of hair or bristles used by artists to lay on colors; esp., a small brush for fine work. **2.** An artist's individual skill or manner; artistic style; also, act or occupation of an artist, descriptive writer, etc.

With subtle *pencil* depainted was this story. *Chaucer.*

3. A slender cylinder or strip of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., or such a cylinder or strip incased in a handle of wood, paper, or the like, to be sharpened and used for drawing or writing. See GRAPHITE. **4.** Any of various objects like or suggesting a pencil (in sense 1 or 3); as: **a** *Optics & Math.* An aggregate or system of rays, or the like, as of rays of light, esp. when diverging from, or converging to, a point. Cf. CONE OF RAYS. **b** *Math.* A point regarded as the envelope of its lines (through it). **c** *Med.* A small medicated stick, esp. of caustic substance for local applications. **d** Short for **pencil diamond**, a chip diamond set in a wooden handle to cut glass. **e** = PENCIL STONE. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **f** A stick or crayon of rouge or the like, for cosmetic or theatrical purposes.

pencil of complexes, *Math.*, a system of complexes $C + \lambda C' = 0$, where $C = 0$ and $C' = 0$ are two complexes, and λ is the parameter of the system. — **p. of conics**, *Math.*, a simply infinite assemblage of conics (as all of those through the same four points) whose equation (in point coördinates) is $U + \lambda V = 0$, where $U = 0$, $V = 0$ are the base conics, and λ is the parameter. — **p. of planes.** *Geom.* = AXIAL PENCIL. — **p. of rays**, *Geom.*, a system of lines that intersect in one point, called the **pencil point** or **center of the pencil.** — **p. of surfaces**, *Geom.*, the assemblage of surfaces passing all through the same base, a twisted curve.

pe-lu′do (pē-lōō′dō; pĕ-), *n.* [Sp. *peludo* hairy.] A six-banded hairy armadillo (*Dasypus sexcinctus*) of Argentina.

pe-lure′, *n.* Also **pelury.** [OF. *peleüre.*] Fur, esp. for lining garments; also, furred garments. *Obs.*

pe-lured′, *a.* Furred. *Obs.*

Pe-lu′si-ac (pē-lū′shĭ-ăk; -sĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Pelusiacus.*] Pert. to the ancient city of Pelusium on the northeastern outlet of the Nile. [*D. Bib.*|

Pe-lu′si-um (-lū′shĭ-ŭm; -zhĭ-).|

pel′ve-o-per′i-to-ni′tis (pĕl′vē-ō-pĕr′ĭ-tō-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pelvic peritonitis. [VIS.|

pel′ves (pĕl′vēz), *n., pl.* of PEL-|

pel′vi-form (-vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pelvis* basin + *-form.*] Basin-shaped.

pel′vi-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [See PELVI-; -TOMY.] *Obstetrics.* Section of the pelvic bones to facilitate parturition.

pel′vi-per′i-to-ni′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PELVEOPERITONITIS.

pel′vi-sa′cral (pĕl′vĭ-sā′krăl), *a.* Pert. to the pelvis and sacrum.

pel′y-col′o-gy (pĕl′ĭ-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pelyco-* + *-logy.*] *Anat.* Scientific study of the pelvis.

pel′y-com′e-ter (-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pelyco-* + *-meter.*] = PELVIMETER.

pem-bi′na (pĕm-bē′nȧ), *n.* [Altered fr. Cree *nīpin minan*; *nīpin* summer + *minan*, pl. of *min* whortleberry.] The wild cranberry. *U. S. & Canada.*

pem′bli-co (pĕm′blĭ-kō), **pem′li-co** (-lĭ-kō). Vars. of PIMLICO.

pem′mi-can (pĕm′ĭ-kăn), **pem′mi-can-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To condense; compress. — **pem′mi-can-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *All Rare.*

pempernell. † PIMPERNEL.

pemptarchie. † PENTARCHY.

pen (pĕn), *n.* A female swan.

pen, *n.* A pend, or arch. *Scot.*

pen, *n.* [W.] Head; headland; — in place names. *Eng. & Scot.*

pen *Abbr.* Peninsula

pe′na (pā′nä), *n.* [Sp. *peña.*] Rock; cliff. *Southwestern U. S.*

pe-nache′. Var. of PANACHE.

Penacook. Var. of PENNACOOK.

pen′a-cute′ (pĕn′ȧ-kūt′; pē′nȧ-), *a. & n.* [See PENULT; ACUTE.] = PAROXYTONE.

pen′a-cute′, *v. t.* To accent a word as paroxytone.

pe′nal, *a.* = PENIAL. *Rare.*

pe′nal-ist, *n.* [See PENAL.] A penologist.

pe-nal′i-ty (pē-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pénalité*, LL. *poenalitas.*] **1.** Pain; also, penalty. *Obs.* **2.** Amenability to punishment.

pe′nal-ly, *adv.* of PENAL.

penalty envelope. An envelope for use on behalf of the government in the transmission of articles free of postage in the mails; — so called because a penalty for the unauthorized use is stated on the envelope.

penalty postage. Postage added in some countries as a penalty on mail matter sent without sufficient postage.

penalty stroke. *Golf.* A stroke added to the score of a side under certain rules. It does not affect the rotation of play.

pen′ance-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pen′an-cer (pĕn′ăn-sẽr), *n.* [OF. *peneancier*] = PENITENCER. *Obs.*

pen′an-cy, *n.* Punishment; penance; also, penitence. *Obs.*

pe-nang′. Var. of PINANG.

pe-nang′, *n.* Cotton cloth like percale but heavier.

penang nut. [See PINANG.] The betel nut.

pe′na-ry (pē′nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *poenarius.*] Penal. *Obs.*

penashe. † PANACHE.

penaunce. † PENANCE.

penaunt, *n.* [OF *penant, peneant.* See PENITENT.] A penitent. *Obs.*

pen′bard′, *n.* [W. *penbardd*; *pen* head + *bardd* bard.] A chief bard.

pence (pĕns), *n., pl.* of PENNY.

pencefull. † PENSIFUL.

pen′cel † PENCIL.

pence′less, *a.* See -LESS.

pen′cey. Var. of PENSY.

pench (pĕnsh). Scot. var. of PAUNCH.

pen′chute′ (pĕn′shōōt′), *n.* A pentrough.

penci. † PENSEE. [non.|

pen′cil. Var. of PENCEL, pen-|

pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *v. t.*; -CILED (-sĭld) or -CILLED; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. **1**. To paint or draw with or as with a pencil or brush; esp., now, to sketch or outline with a lead pencil, crayon, etc.

Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flowers. *Harte*

2. To write or mark, esp. with a lead pencil; also, to depict in writing; to describe on paper.
3. *Med.* To treat or paint by means of a brush, as a wound.

pen'cil, *v. i.* To take the shape of pencils, as a ray of light.

pencil blue. *Dyeing.* A blue obtained by printing a fabric with a preparation of indigo white, which oxidizes in the air to indigo blue. Cf. CHINA BLUE **b**.

pencil case. A holder for a pencil or pencils or a pencil lead.

pencil cedar. **1**. Any of several junipers, as *Juniperus bermudiana*, whose wood is used in making pencils.
2. In Australia: **a** The red bean. **b** The she-pine.

pencil compass. A compass with a pencil on one leg, for use in drawing.

One form of Pencil Compass.

pen'ciled, pen'cilled (pĕn'sĭld), *a.* **1**. Painted, drawn, sketched, marked, or written with or as with a pencil.
2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.
3. Marked with parallel or radiating lines; — said specif. of the feathers of poultry when marked with narrow concentric lines following to some extent the outline of the feather, or running transverse to the shaft.

pencil flower. Any species of *Stylosanthes* (which see).

pen-cil'i-form (pĕn-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm; pĕn'sĭl-), *a.* Pencil-shaped; — said specif. of a beam of light with well-defined boundaries, also of a group of parallel or slightly convergent lines which present an appearance suggesting a pencil of light.

pen'cil-ing, pen'cil-ling (pĕn'sĭl-ĭng), *n.* **1**. The work of the pencil or brush; as, delicate *penciling* in a picture.
2. Narrow linear markings, as on feathers (see PENCILED, 3).
3. *Brickwork.* Lines of white or other color drawn along a mortar joint in a brick wall.

pencil stone. A compact variety of pyrophyllite, used for making slate pencils.

pencil wood. The pencil cedar or its wood.

pen'craft' (pĕn'kraft'), *n.* Skill in using the pen; penmanship; hence, the use of the pen; the business of writing or of a writer; authorship.

pend (pĕnd), *v. i.*; PEND'ED; PEND'ING. [L. *pendere*: cf. F. *pendre*.] **1**. To hang; to depend. *Rare.*

Pending upon certain powerful motions. *I. Taylor.*

2. To hang as if balanced; to be undecided, or in process of adjustment; as, the decision is still *pending*.
3. To incline; lean. *Obs. or Dial.*

pend'ant (pĕn'dănt), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *pendre* to hang, L. *pendēre*, v. i., akin to *pendĕre*, v. t. Cf. PENDENT, PANSY, PENSIVE, POISE, PONDER, SPEND.] **1**. Something which hangs or depends; something suspended; a hanging appendage, esp. an ornamental one, as to a chandelier or to an earring.

Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear *Pope.*

2. Hence: *Obs.* **a** The ornamented hanging end of a belt in medieval times. **b** = PENDULUM. **c** = PLUMB LINE. **d** *Her.* A hanging shield with armorial bearing.
3. Slope; side, as of a hill. *Obs.*
4. *Arch.* **a** A hanging ornament of roofs, ceilings, etc., much used in the later styles of Gothic architecture, where it is of stone, and an important part of the construction. There are imitations in plaster and wood, which are mere decorative features. **b** The sculptured lower end of a piece of the framing of a roof or stair, as a newel or queen-post.

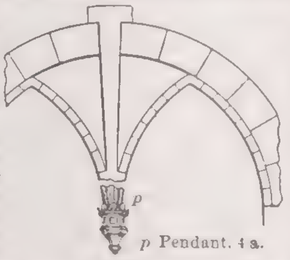

p Pendant, 4 **a**.

5. *Naut.* **a** A comparatively short rope or chain depending from a spar, having at its free end a block or spliced thimble; — also, often, esp. by sailors, called *pennant*. **b** A reef pendant. **c** Earlier spelling for PENNANT, a narrow flag.
6. That by which something is suspended, as the stem and ring of a watch.
7. One of a pair; a counterpart or companion piece; a match; as, one vase is the *pendant* to the other vase.
8. Something appended; an addition or appendix, as to a book. *Keightley.*

pendant post. *Arch.* A part of the framing of an open-timber roof; a post set against the wall, resting on a corbel or other solid support, and supporting the ends of a collar beam or any part of the roof.

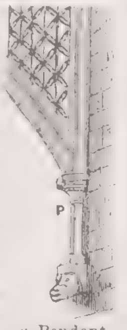

p Pendant Post

pendant tackle. *Naut.* A tackle attached to a pendant, usually from a masthead, for hoisting, tautening, or staying purposes.

pend'en-cy (pĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1**. State of being pendent, or suspended.
2. State of being undetermined, or in continuance; suspense; as, the *pendency* of a suit.

Pen-den'nis, Arthur (pĕn-dĕn'ĭs). The hero of Thackeray's novel "The History of Pendennis, his Fortunes and Misfortunes." He is a bright young man of strong literary bent, impressionable, impulsive, easily led, rather conceited and selfish, but with many good qualities. He commits various escapades, suffers considerable hardship, including the life of a literary hack, but settles down and marries his cousin Laura. His uncle, **Major Pendennis**, is a worldly, but brave and kindly, old beau and tufthunter.

pend'ent (pĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *pendens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pendere* to hang, to be suspended: cf. F. *pendant*. Cf. PENDANT.] **1**. Supported from above; suspended; pendulous; as, a *pendent* leaf; *pendent* icicles. "The *pendent* world." *Shak.*
2. Of a bird, that constructs a pensile, or hanging, nest.
3. Jutting over; projecting; overhanging. "A vapor sometime like a . . . *pendent* rock." *Shak.*
4. Remaining undetermined; awaiting decision; pending.
5. *Her.* Hanging down.
6. *Gram.* With construction incomplete.

Syn. — PENDENT, PENDULOUS, PENSILE. PENDENT emphasizes the fact of suspension; PENDULOUS frequently implies greater freedom of attachment (sometimes suggesting actual floating in space) or a swaying or swinging motion; PENSILE, in present usage, is chiefly applied to pendent nests or their builders; as, "He shakes from many a twig the *pendent* drops of ice" (*Cowper*); "hanging in a golden chain, this *pendent* World, in bigness as a star" (*Milton*); "So blend the turrets and shadows there that all seems *pendulous* in air" (*Poe*); "I see him yonder, with his pipe *pendulous* in his hand, and the ashes falling out of it" (*Sterne*); "The odd little titmice can be admitted among the *pensile* birds, as one of them constructs a habitation as purely *pensile* as any . . . mentioned" (*J. G. Wood*).

pen-den'tive (pĕn-dĕn'tĭv), *n.* [F. *pendentif*, fr. L. *pendere* to hang.] *Arch.* **a** One of the triangular pieces of vaulting which spring from the corners of a rectangular ground plan and serve to allow the room inclosing it to be covered by a cupola of rounded or polygonal plan. The typical form is the Byzantine pendentive, which is a spherical triangle formed by the intersections of a hemisphere, having for diameter the diagonal of the square to be covered with four equal arches spanning the sides of the square. **b** Loosely, any supporting member at the corner of a square or polygonal plan for making transition to a circular or octagonal plan. Cf. SQUINCH. **c** That part of a groined vault which springs from a single pier or corbel.

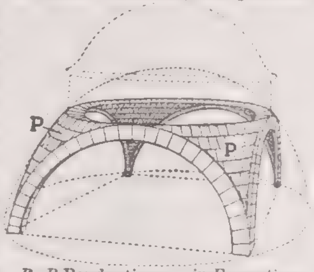

P, *P* Pendentives **a**, in Byzantine Construction.

pen'di-cle (pĕn'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [See PEND to hang; cf. APPENDICLE.] **1**. A pendent ornament. *Rare.*
2. An appendage, or adjunct; something dependent on another; an appurtenance; specif., a parcel of ground, a house, or the like, forming part of a large estate; esp., such a part rented separately, as a Scotch croft.

pend'ing, *p. a.* [L. *pendere* to hang. Cf. PENDENT.] **1**. Hanging; overhanging; hence, imminent or impending.
2. Not yet decided; in continuance; in suspense; as, a *pending* suit.

pend'ing, *prep.* During; hence, during the pendency of; from the present time until the end of, the happening of, the completion of, or the like; as, *pending* the action, decision, negotiations, settlement.

Syn. — PENDING, DURING. PENDING, as here compared, was in older usage synonymous with DURING; as, *during* the trial, *pending* the trial. In modern usage, it more frequently has the sense of *while awaiting* (an occurrence), *until the conclusion of* (an action); as, *pending* his return, *pending* the decision, *pending* the negotiations.

pen-drag'on (pĕn-drăg'ŭn), *n.* [W.; *pen* head + *dragon* a leader. Cf. DRAGON.] [*often cap.*] A chief leader or king; head; dictator; — a title assumed by the ancient British chiefs when called to lead other chiefs. — **pen-drag'on-ish**. *a.* — **pen-drag'on-ship**, *n.*

pen'du-lous (pĕn'dṳ̄-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pendulus*, fr. *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. PENDULUM.] **1**. Depending; pendent loosely; hanging; swinging; *Bot.*, inclined or hanging downward, as an ovule borne on the upper part of a carpel, or a flower on a drooping peduncle. "The *pendulous* round earth." *Milton.*
2. Overhanging. "The *pendulous* air." *Shak.*
3. Wavering; unstable; doubtful. *Rare.* "A *pendulous* state of mind." *Atterbury.*

Syn. — See PENDENT.

— **pen'du-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **pen'du-lous-ness**, *n.*

pen'du-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LUMS (-lŭmz). [NL., fr. L. *pendulus* hanging, swinging. See PENDULOUS.] **1**. A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro under the combined action of gravity and momentum. It is used to regulate the movements of clockwork and other machinery; — called specif. **gravity pendulum**. The simple, or **mathematical pendulum** is purely theoretical, consisting of a particle, or material point, suspended by a thread without weight and oscillating without friction. Any other pendulum is a **compound**, or **physical, pendulum**, whose length is the distance between the axis of suspension and the axis of oscillation. If the arc of vibration be small enough, the time of oscillation depends practically not on its amplitude of vibration, but only on the length of the pendulum. The length of a **seconds pendulum**, i. e., one requiring one second to move from extreme to extreme, is 39.1398 in. in the latitude of Greenwich, 39.0968 in. in that of Washington. Obviously, accurate clocks must have pendulums of practically constant length. This need is met by the **compensation pendulum**, in which the effect of changes of temperature on the length of the rod is so counteracted, usually by the opposite expansion of different metals, that the distance of the center of oscillation from the center of suspension remains invariable; as the **mercurial compensation pendulum**, in which the expansion of the rod is compensated by the opposite expansion of mercury in a jar constituting the bob, and the **gridiron pendulum**, in which compensation is effected by the opposite expansion of sets of rods of different metals.

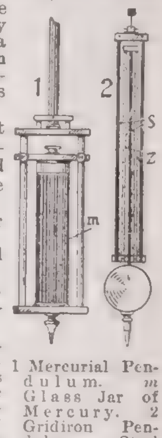

1 Mercurial Pendulum. *m* Glass Jar of Mercury. 2 Gridiron Pendulum. *s* Steel Rods; *z* Zinc Rods

2. A suspended body that vibrates not by swinging, but by rotating, with alternate twisting and untwisting; — called specif. *torsion pendulum*. The balance wheel of a watch is thus arranged.

pendulum bob. The weight at the lower end of a pendulum.

pendulum wheel. The balance wheel of a watch.

Pe-nel'o-pe (pē̍-nĕl'ō-pē̍), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηνελόπη.] **1**. Lit., a weaver; — fem. prop. name.
2. *Gr. Myth.* The faithful wife of Odysseus. During his long absence, being importuned by numerous suitors, she postpones deciding among them until she shall have finished weaving a funeral pall for her father-in-law. Laertes. Every night she secretly unravels what she has woven by day and thus puts off the suitors.
3. [*l. c.*] A knitted sleeveless jacket. *Eng.*
4. *Zoöl.* The typical genus of guans.

pe'ne-plain' (pē'nē̍-plān'), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + E. *plain*.] *Phys. Geog.* A land surface reduced by erosion almost to base level, so that most of it is approximately plain.

pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (pĕn'ē-trȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being penetrable.

pen'e-tra-ble (pĕn'ē-trȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *penetrabilis*: cf. F. *pénétrable*.] **1**. Capable of penetrating; penetrative. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced.

I am not made of stones,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreats. *Shak.*

— **pen'e-tra-ble-ness**. *n.* — **pen'e-tra-bly**, *adv.*

pen'e-tra'li-a (-trā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *penetralis* penetrating, internal. See PENETRATE.] **1**. The innermost or most private parts of any thing or place, esp. of a temple or palace.
2. Hidden things or secrets; privacy; sanctuary; as, the sacred *penetralia* of the home.
— **pen'e-tra'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

pen'e-trance (-trăns), **pen'e-tran-cy** (-trăn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being penetrant; penetrativeness. *Rare.*

pen'e-trant (-trănt), *a.* [L. *penetrans*, p. pr. of *penetrare*: cf. F. *pénétrant*.] Penetrating; hence, sharp; subtile; as, *penetrant* cold.

pen'e-trate (pĕn'ē-trāt), *v. t.*; PEN'E-TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); PEN'E-TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). [L. *penetratus*, p. p. of *penetrare* to penetrate; akin to *penitus* inward, inwardly; cf. *penes* with, in the power of, *penus* innermost part of a temple. For the last part of the word cf. ENTER.] **1**. To enter into; to make way into the interior of; to effect an entrance into; to pierce; as, light *penetrates* darkness.
2. To pervade and diffuse itself through; to permeate.
3. To affect profoundly through the senses or feelings; to touch with feeling; to make sensible; to move deeply; to imbue; as, to *penetrate* one's heart with pity. *Shak.*

The translator of Homer should *penetrate* himself with a sense of the plainness and directness of Homer's style. *M. Arnold.*

4. To pierce into by the mind; to arrive at the inner contents or meaning of, as of a mysterious or difficult subject; to comprehend; understand.

Things which here were too subtile for us to *penetrate*. *Ray.*

Syn. — PENETRATE, PIERCE, PERFORATE. *Penetrate* and *pierce* are often interchangeable. But to PENETRATE (see *penetration*, under DISCERNMENT) is to pass into (esp. the interior of something), often by force, energy, or diffusive power, as well as by sharpness; to PIERCE is to pass through (the surface or body of something), esp. as by that which is sharp or pointed; fig., corresponding distinctions hold; as, "Each stinging needle . . . is of such microscopic fineness that it readily *penetrates*, and breaks off in, the skin" (*Huxley*); "this broken reed . . . whereon if a man lean, it will go into his hand and *pierce* it" (*Is.* xxxvi. 6); to *penetrate* the depths of a forest, the interior of a continent, to *penetrate* a mystery; to *pierce* a coat of mail; *penetrating* (cf. *piercing*) cold; a *penetrating* odor, voice, a *piercing* eye, shriek; "Romanticism . . . had not yet *penetrated* the times with its leaven" (*G. Eliot*); "Clear, silver, icy, keen, awakening tones, which *pierce* the sense . . . as the sharp stars *pierce* winter's crystal air" (*Shelley*); "the Celtic names of places, with their *penetrating*, lofty beauty" (*M. Arnold*); *piercing* sweetness. To PERFORATE (rarely fig.) is to pierce or bore a hole (or holes) through; as, to *perforate* a sheet of postage stamps, certain insects *perforate* leaves. See PERMEATE.

pen'e-trate, *v. i.* To pass into or through something; to pierce; also, to pierce the heart; to affect the feelings.

Preparing to *penetrate* to the north and west. *J. R. Green.*
Born where Heaven's influence scarce can *penetrate* *Pope.*

pen'e-trat'ing (-trāt'ĭng), *p. a.* **1**. Having the power of entering, piercing, or pervading; sharp; subtile; penetrative; as, a *penetrating* odor.
2. Acute; discerning; sagacious; quick to discover; as, a *penetrating* mind.
— **pen'e-trat'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **pen'e-trat'ing-ness**, *n.*

pen'e-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *penetratio*: cf. F. *pénétration*.] **1**. Act or process of penetrating, piercing, or

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pen'cild. Penciled. *Ref. Sp.*
pen'cil-er, **pen'cil-ler**, *n.* One that pencils.
pencil orchid. An Australian orchid (*Dendrobium teretifolium*) with terete fleshy leaves.
pen'cil-ry, *n.* Penciling. *Obs.*
pencil tree. The groundsel tree.
pencion. † PENSION. [*Obs.*]
pen'clerk', *n.* A scribe; a clerk.
pend. Obs. or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of PEN.
pend. *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *append*, v. i., fr. OF. *apendre*.] To append. *Obs.*
pend, *v. i.* [ME. *penden*, for *apenden*. See APPEND, *v. t.*] To belong or appertain (to). *Obs.*
pend, *n.* [Cf. PEND to hang, PAND.] A pendant. *Obs.*
pend, *n.* [Cf. PEND to hang.] An arch or archway. *Scot.*
pend, *v. t.* To arch; vault. *Scot.*
pend, *v. t.* [Cf. PEN to shut in.] To pen; confine *Obs.*
pend, *n.* Pressure; an emergency. *Dial. Eng.*
pendace. *n.* [Cf. PEND to hang.] A pendant. *Obs.*
pend'ant. Var. of PENDENT.
pendant bow (bō). The stem and ring by which a watch is suspended.
pend'ant-ed, *a.* Having a pendant or pendants.
pend'ant-wind'ing, *a.* Stem-winding, as a watch.
pendaul Var. of PANDAL.
Pend d'O'reille' (päɴ dō'rĕ'y'). [F. *oreille* ear.] = KALISPEL
pen-dec'a-gon (pĕn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* = PENTADECAGON.
‖ **pen'de-loque'** (päɴ'd'-lŏk'), *n.* [F.] *Jewelry.* A diamond or other stone cut in the form of a pear-shaped pendant.
pendeloque rose. See ROSE, 10 **a**.
pend'ence. *n.* [See PENDENT.] Slope: inclination *Obs.*
pend'ent. Var of PENDANT.
pen-den'te li'te (pĕn-dĕn'tē lī'tē). [L.] *Law.* Pending the suit; while litigation continues.
pend'ent-ly, *adv.* of PENDENT.
pen'dice. † PENTHOUSE.
pen'di-cler (pĕn'dĭ-klẽr), *n.* An inferior tenant; one who rents a pendicle, or croft. *Scot.*
pen-dic'u-la'tion. † PANDICULATION.
pen-dil'a-to-ry, *a.* [F. *pendiller* to dangle.] Pendulous. *Obs.*
pen'dle (pĕn'd'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *pendille* something that hangs, and L. *pendulus* pendent.] A pendant, as an altar cloth, an earring, a pendulum, etc. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pen'dle, *n.* A bed of stone, esp. the top layer of stone in a quarry. *Local, Eng.*
Pen'dle-ton Bill (pĕn'd'l-tŭn). [After G. H. *Pendleton* (1825-89), American legislator.] *U. S.* An act (22 Stat. 403, 1883) improving civil service, providing competitive examinations, etc.
pen'du-lant (-dṳ̄-lănt), **pen'du-lar** (-lȧr), *a.* Pendulous. *R.*
pen'du-late (-lāt), *v. i.* To swing as a pendulum; hence, to fluctuate; undulate.
pen'dule (-dūl), *n.* **1**. [See PENDULOUS.] A pendent ornament. *Rare.*
2. [F.] A pendulum, or a timepiece having a pendulum. *Obs.*
pen'du-lent (-dṳ̄-lĕnt), *a.* Pendulous. *Rare.*
pen'du-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See PENDULOUS.] State or quality of being pendulous.
pendulum cock. See COCK, *n.*, 11.
pendulum governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.
pendulum hausse. *Ordnance.* A hausse or breech sight so contrived as to remain always vertical.
pendulum level. A plumb level.
pendulum press. A metal-punching press with a swinging treadle.
pendulum pump A pump with a pendulum governing the piston, one with a horizontal flywheel, or one with a handle that swings both ways.
pendulum spindle. *Mach.* A shaft that revolves a pendulum.
pendulum wire. Flat steel wire used in hanging pendulums.
pene. † PAIN, PEN.
pene (pēn). Var. of PEEN.
Pe-ne'an (pē̍-nē'ăn), **Pe-ne'ian** (-yăn), *a.* [L. *Peneius*, fr. Gr. Πηνήιος, fr. Πηνειός, the river.] Of or pert. to the river Peneus, in Thessaly.
penede. † PENIDE.
penele. † PANELE.
Pe-nel'o-phon (pē̍-nĕl'ō-fŏn), *n.* See COPHETUA.
Pe-nel'o-pi'næ (-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENELOPE.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily consisting of the guans. — **pe-nel'o-pine** (-pīn; -pĭn: 184), *a.*
Pe-nel'o-pize (pē̍-nĕl'ō-pīz), *v. i.* To resemble Penelope in undoing work done to gain time. *R.*
‖ **pe'nes me** (pē'nēz mē). [L.] In my own power or possession.
pe-nest' (pē̍-nĕst'), *n.* [Gr. πενέστης.] *Gr. Hist.* A serf.
pen'e-tra-bl. Penetrable. *R. Sp.*
pen'e-tral (pĕn'ē-trăl), *n.* [L.,

entering; also, the act of mentally penetrating into, or comprehending, anything difficult.

A *penetration* into the difficulties of algebra. *Watts.*

2. The capacity to penetrate, or comprehend; acuteness; insight; sharp discernment; sagacity; as, a person of singular *penetration.*

3. *Optics.* Power of enabling one to see to a great distance; as, the *penetration* of a telescope; also, power of enabling one to see distinctly into the structure of an object, beyond the exact focus; as, the *penetration* of a microscope.

4. *Gunnery.* The depth to which a projectile sinks into any substance at which it is fired.

Syn. — Sharpness, discrimination See DISCERNMENT.

pen′e-tra-tive (pĕn′ē-trā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *pénétratif*, LL. *penetrativus.*] **1**. Tending to penetrate; of a penetrating quality; piercing; as, the *penetrative* sun. Also, acute; discerning; sagacious; as, *penetrative* wisdom. "The *penetrative* eye." *Wordsworth.*

Led on by skill of *penetrative* soul. *Grainger.*

2. Having the power to affect or impress the mind or heart; impressive; as, *penetrative* shame. *Shak.* — **pen′e-tra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pen′e-tra-tive-ness**, *n.*

pen′guin (pĕn′gwĭn; pĕŋ′-), *n.* [Prob. orig. the great auk, fr. W. *pen* head + *gwyn* white.] **1**. The great auk. *Obs.*

2. Any of certain short-legged flightless aquatic birds constituting the order Sphenisciformes of the Southern Hemisphere. They are most numerous about the Antarctic continent, the Falkland Islands, and New Zealand. On land they stand erect, but walk clumsily. They are covered with short, stiff, scalelike feathers, many of which are simple shafts without barbs. The flipperlike wings, bearing only rudimentary scalelike quills, are used for swimming and are incapable of flexure, but are moved with a rotary motion by specially developed muscles. They feed chiefly on shellfish. The largest species are the **king penguins** (genus *Aptenodytes*). These stand about three feet high. The smallest penguin (*Eudyptula minor*) is about a foot long. The **jackass penguins** (genus *Spheniscus*) are of medium size. Several fossil genera are known, one (see PALÆEUDYPTES) of very large size. Cf. ROCK HOPPER.

King Penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonica*).

pen′hold′er (pĕn′hōl′dẽr), *n.* A holder or handle for a pen; also, a rack for holding a pen or pens.

pen′i-cil (pĕn′ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, a painter's brush, a roll of lint, a tent for wounds. Cf. PENCIL.] *Med.* A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

pen′i-cil′late (-sĭl′āt), *a.* [See PENICIL.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the form of a pencil; furnished with a tuft of fine hairs; ending in a tuft of hairs like a camel's-hair brush, as the stigmas of some grasses. — **pen′i-cil′late-ly**, *adv.* — **pen′i-cil-la′tion** (-sĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.*

Pen′i-cil′li-um (pĕn′ĭ-sĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *penicillus*, *penicillum*, pencil; — so named in allusion to the tufts at the ends of the conidiophores.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, the blue or green molds, well typified by *P. crustaceum*, found on decaying or preserved fruit, cheese, etc. The visible part of the mold consists of erect branching conidiophores bearing at the extremities flask-shaped cells from which conidia are abstricted. At times they bear small perithecia. Also [*l. c.*], a mold of this genus.

pen-in′su-la (pĕn-ĭn′sū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *paeninsula*; *paene* almost + *insula* an island. See ISLE.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with a larger body by a neck, or isthmus; also, any piece of land jutting out into the water, whether with or without a well-defined neck or isthmus; as, the Italian *peninsula.*

the Peninsula, *or* **the Iberian Peninsula**, Spain and Portugal.

pen-in′su-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *péninsulaire.*] Of or pert. to a peninsula; as, a *peninsular* form; *peninsular* people.

Peninsular campaign, *U. S. Hist.*, in the Civil War, the campaign against Richmond made by the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, April, May, June, and July, 1862, along the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. It included the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Savage's Station, Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill, and resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal forces. J. E. Johnston commanded the Confederate forces until he was wounded at Fair Oaks, when R. E. Lee replaced him. — **P. State**, Florida; — so called because the major part of it is a peninsula. — **P. War**, the successful war (1808–14) carried on in Spain and Portugal (the Iberian Peninsula) by the British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces, chiefly under Wellington, against the French.

pen-in′su-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. State of being a peninsula. **2**. Character peculiar to peninsular dwellers; provincialism.

pen′in-va′ri-ant (pĕn′ĭn-vā′rĭ-ănt; 115), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + E. *invariant.*] *Math.* The leading coefficient of a covariant in any covariant of a binary quantic. See SEMINVARIANT.

pe′nis (pē′nĭs), *n.* [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The male member, or organ of copulation.

pen′i-tence (pĕn′ĭ-tĕns), *n.* [F. *pénitence*, L. *paenitentia.* See PENITENT; cf. PENANCE.] **1**. Penance. *Obs. or R.*

2. Quality or state of being penitent; the disposition of a penitent; sorrow for sins or faults; repentance; contrition. "*Penitence* of his old guilt." *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Repentance, compunction. See CONTRITION.

pen′i-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [F. *pénitent*, L. *paenitens*, *-entis*, *poenitens*, p. pr. of *paenitere*, *poenitere*, to cause to repent, to repent.] **1**. Feeling pain or sorrow for sins or offenses; repentant; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolved on amendment of life.

Be *penitent*, and for thy fault contrite. *Milton.*

2. With *of*, *upon*: Feeling grief, regret, etc. *Obs.*

3. Doing penance. *Obs.* *Shak.*

pen′i-tent, *n.* **1**. One who repents of sin; one sorrowful because of his transgressions.

2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance; one undergoing penance, esp. under the direction of a confessor. Penitents were classified in the early church as: ‖ **flentes**, mourners; ‖ **audientes**, hearers; ‖ **substrati**, kneelers; ‖ **consistentes**, standers. They had places assigned them in the church. *Penitents* is an appellation given to certain Roman Catholic orders whose members are subject to strict religious discipline and employed in charitable acts.

pen′i-ten′tial (-tĕn′shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pénitentiel*, *-al.*] Of or pertaining to penitence or penance; expressing penitence; of the nature of penance; as, the *penitential* book; *penitential* tears. "*Penitential* stripes." *Cowper.*

penitential book. *Eccl.* = PENITENTIAL, *n.*, 1. — **p. psalms**, the 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, and 143d psalms.

pen′i-ten′tial, *n.* [Cf. LL. *liber poenitentialis.*] **1**. *Eccl.* A book or manual of rules for imposing penance, not included as such in the canons, though often a source of canon law.

2. A penitent.

3. *pl.* Acts or behavior of a penitent. *Obs. or R.*

pen′i-ten′tia-ry (-shȧ-rĭ), *a.* [See PENITENCE.] **1**. Of or pertaining to penance; prescribing, or doing, penance; as, a *penitentiary* priest; a *penitentiary* pilgrim.

2. Expressive of penitence; as, a *penitentiary* letter.

3. Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation. "*Penitentiary* houses." *Blackstone.*

4. Making one liable to punishment in a penitentiary; as, a *penitentiary* offense. *U. S.*

penitentiary book. *Eccl.* = PENITENTIAL, *n.*, 1.

pen′i-ten′tia-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *poenitentiarius.* See PENITENCE.] **1**. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Obs.*

2. One who does penance; a penitent. *Obs.*

3. One of a religious order of this name. *Obs. & R.*

4. A place in which to do penance; also, that part of a church to which penitents were admitted.

5. [LL. *poenitentiaria.*] *R. C. Ch.* **a** An office of the papal court which examines cases of conscience, confession, absolution from vows, etc., and delivers decisions, dispensations, etc. Its chief is a cardinal, called the **Grand Penitentiary**, appointed by the Pope. **b** An officer in some dioceses since A. D. 1215, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him.

6. A place of refuge, for reformation of prostitutes. *Eng.*

7. = PENITENTIAL, *n.*, 1.

8. A house of correction, in which offenders are confined for detention, or for punishment, discipline, and reformation, and in which they are generally compelled to labor. In England the term *penitentiary* is applied to what is otherwise called a *house of correction*, or (in the city of London) a *bridewell*, as distinguished from a jail proper. Orig. these penitentiaries were for penal confinement of paupers or vagrants only; later they were also used for detention of prisoners awaiting trial, and now the importance of the distinction between jails and penitentiaries has been largely done away with by the Prison Act of 1865 (28 & 29 *Vict.* c. 126), which provided that every prison to which the act applied should be both a jail and a house of correction. In the United States *penitentiary* is used of the State prison, as distinguished from the *reformatory*. (Cf. INFAMY.)

penk (pĕŋk), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pinka.*] To hit, strike, or act, feebly. *Dial. Eng.*

pen′knife′ (pĕn′nīf′), *n.*; *pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz′). [*pen* + *knife.*] A small pocketknife; formerly, a knife used for making and mending quill pens.

pen′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. One who uses the pen; a writer. Specif.: **a** One who writes or copies papers, documents, or the like, for another; a clerk; scrivener. **b** One expert in penmanship; one who writes well.

2. An author; a composer.

pen′man-ship, *n.* **1**. Art or practice with the pen in writing; the art of writing; style or manner of writing; chirography; as, good or bad *penmanship.*

2. Manner of expression in writing. *Rare.*

pen′na (pĕn′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PENNÆ (-ē). [L.] *Zoöl.* A normal contour feather, as distinguished from downs, plumes, etc.

Pen′na-cook (pĕn′ȧ-ko͝ok), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian confederacy formerly inhabiting parts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. After King Philip's War they fled, part to Canada, part to the Mohicans on the Hudson.

pen name. A name assumed by an author; a pseudonym or nom de plume.

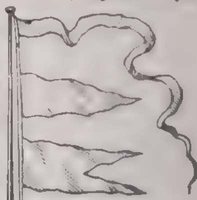
Three forms of Pennants.

pen′nant (pĕn′ănt), *n.* [An alteration of *pennon*; ME. *penon*, *penoun*, *pynoun*, OF. *penon*, F. *pennon*, *penon*, fr. L. *penna* feather. See PEN a feather; cf. PINION feather, wing.] **1**. *Naut.* A pendant, or short rope. See PENDANT, 5 **a** & **b**.

2. *Naut.* **a** A flag usually with fly much longer than the hoist. The **narrow, or long, pennant** (called also **whip, or coachwhip**) is a long, narrow piece of bunting, generally carried at the masthead of a government vessel in commission. The **broad pennant** was an oblong, swallow-tailed flag, carried at the masthead of a commodore's vessel. In the United States navy, when two or more ships are in company and no flag officer is present, the ship of the senior officer flies, in addition to the whip, a triangular blue pennant. **b** Any small flag used for decorating, signaling, or the like.

3. *Music.* = HOOK, *n.*, 5 **c**.

pen′nate (pĕn′āt) } *a.* [L. *pennatus* feathered, winged, fr.
pen′nat-ed (-āt-ĕd) } *penna* feather, wing.] **1**. **a** Winged; feathered; — used chiefly in combination, as longi*pennate.* **b** Penniform.

2. *Bot.* Var. of PINNATE. *Rare.*

Pen-nat′u-la (pĕ-năt′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-lȧz). [NL., dim. See PENNATE.] **a** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of sea pens, the type of a family, **Pen′na-tu′li-dæ** (pĕn′ȧ-tū′lĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] A sea pen. — **pen-nat′u-lid** (-lĭd), *n.*

Pen-nat′u-la′ce-a (-lā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENNATULA.] *Zoöl.* A division of Alcyonaria including the sea pens, sea kidneys, and related forms. The colony is usually featherlike, leaflike, or club-shaped, often more or less bilaterally symmetrical, with the polyps arranged along the distal part of a central axis, or on lateral branches. The basal end of the axis is destitute of polyps, serving as a stem, and is embedded in the mud of the sea bottom. See RENILLA, SEA PEN, *Illust.* — **pen-nat′u-la′cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.* — **pen-nat′u-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **pen-nat′u-la′ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pen-nat′u-loid** (-năt′ū-loid), *a.*

pen′ner (pĕn′ẽr), *n.* [From PEN to confine.] A workman who brings in sheep from the flock outside the woolshed and confines them in pens within the shed, so that they may be ready for the shearers. *Australasia.*

pen′ni- (pĕn′ĭ-). A combining form from Latin *penna*, meaning *feather.*

pen′ni-less (pĕn′ĭ-lĕs), *a.* [From PENNY.] Without a penny; destitute of money; impecunious; extremely poor. — **pen′ni-less-ly**, *adv.* — **pen′ni-less-ness**, *n.*

pen′nill (pĕn′ĭl), *n.*; *pl.* -NILLION (pĕ-nĭl′yŏn). [W.] A kind of improvised verse suited to harp accompaniment. Singing of pennillion is a traditional feature of the Welsh bardic eisteddfods.

pen′ni-nerved′ (pĕn′ĭ-nûrvd′), **pen′ni-nerv′ate** (-nûr′vāt), *a.* [*penni-* + *nerve.*] *Bot.* Pinnately veined or nerved.

pen′ni-nite (pĕn′ĭ-nīt), **pen′nine** (-ĭn; -īn), *n.* [From the *Pennine* Alps, where it is found.] *Min.* A mineral of the chlorite group, like clinochlore in composition, and monoclinic, but of rhombohedral habit. It is commonly emerald or olive green, but sometimes pinkish, yellowish, or silvery. H., 2.–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.6–2.85.

Pen′ni-se′tum (pĕn′ĭ-sē′tŭm), *n.* [NL.; *penni-* + *seta.*] *Bot.* A large genus of ornamental Old World grasses having a bristly involucre surmounting the jointed pedicels of the spikelet. Several species, as *P. typhoideum*, the pearl millet, furnish grain and pasturage in the tropics. Others, as *P. rueppelianum*, the fountain grass, are grown in gardens.

pen′non (pĕn′ŭn), *n.* [See PENNANT.] **1**. A long triangular flag or streamer, esp. one used as the ensign of a knight bachelor in the Middle Ages, or of a regiment of lancers.

2. Any flag or banner.

3. A knight bachelor or ensign bearer. *Obs.*

4. A pennant, or pendant.

pen′non, *n.* [See PENNANT; cf. PINION.] A wing; pinion.

Penn′syl-va′ni-a Dutch (pĕn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ). A dialect of High German with an intermixture of English words, spoken in parts of Pennsylvania, by descendants of German immigrants of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Penn′syl-va′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Pennsylvania. Specif.: *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a Paleozoic period between the Mississippian, or Subcarboniferous, and the Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Penn′syl-va′ni-an, *n.* **1**. A native or citizen of Pennsylvania.

2. *Geol.* The Pennsylvanian period or system; — called also the *Carboniferous proper*, and *Upper Carboniferous.* The system consists of the Pottsville conglomerate (millstone grit) and, overlying this, the coal measures (which see). The system contains most of the coal of the United States east of the Great Plains, and the corresponding system (Upper Carboniferous) contains most of the coal of Europe, of China, and of some other regions. West of the Great Plains the system is generally coal-less in the United States. The period was probably a very long one. The climate was probably warmer, more moist, and more near-

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fr. *penetralis.*] An innermost part; one of the penetralia. *Obs or R.*

pen′e-tra-tiv Penetrative. *Ref.* [*Sp.*]

pen′e-tra′tor (pĕn′ē-trā′tẽr), *n* [L.] One that penetrates.

pen′e-trive, *a.* [Cf. F. *pénétrer* to penetrate.] Penetrative. *Obs. Scot.*

Pe-ne′us (pē-nē′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηνειός.] *Gr. Myth* God of the Thessalian river Peneus, and father of Daphne.

peneworth. † PENNYWORTH.

penez. Obs. pl. of PEN

pen feather. **1**. A quill feather. **2**. A pin feather. *Obs. or Dial.*

pen′-feath′ered. *a.* Pin-feathered. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pen′fish′, *n.* [*pen* a feather + *fish.*] A squid.

pen′fold′ (pĕn′fōld′), *v. t.* To partition into or as into pinfolds; also, to inclose in or as in a pinfold. *Rare.*

pen′fold′, *n.* = PINFOLD.

pen′go-lin (pĕŋ′gō-lĭn). Rare var. of PANGOLIN.

pen′guin. Var. of PINGUIN, the [plant.]

penguin duck. The Indian runner duck. See under INDIAN.

pen′guin-er-y (pĕn′gwĭn-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A breeding place of penguins.

penguin grass. A grass of the Falkland Islands (*Poa flabellata*)

pen′gun′, *n.* A popgun. *Scot.*

pen′head′, *n.* The head or dam from which water goes to a mill wheel. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

pen′house′, *n.* A penthouse.

peni. † PENNY

pe′ni-al (pē′nĭ-ăl), *a* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the penis.

pen′i-ble, *a.* [OF. *penible*, F. *pénible.* Cf. PAINABLE.] Painstaking; assiduous; also, painful. *Obs.* — **pen′i-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

pen′i-cil′lat-ed (pĕn′ĭ-sĭl′āt-ĕd), *a.* Penicillate.

pen′i-cil′li-form (-sĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Penicillate.

pen′ide (pĕn′ĭd), *n.* [F. *pénide*, ultimately fr. Per. *pānīd* sugar. Cf. ALPHENIC.] Pulled sugar candy, orig. barley sugar *Rare.*

penie. † PENNY.

Pe-ni′el (pē-nī′ĕl; pĕn′ĭ-). *Bib.*

pe′nile (pē′nĭl; -nīl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [*penis* + *-ile.*] *Anat.* Penial.

pen′ile, *n.* [L. *paene* almost + F. *île* isle.] A peninsula. *Obs.*

Pe-nin′nah (pē-nĭn′ȧ). *Bib.*

pen-in′su-lar, *n.* **a** An inhabitant of a peninsula. **b** [*cap.*] A soldier of the Peninsular War.

pen-in′su-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To form into a peninsula.

pen-in′time, *a.* [L. *paene* almost + *intimus* inmost.] Next to the inmost. *Obs.*

penis. Obs. pl. of PENNY.

pen′isle. † PENILE.

pen′i-stone (pĕn′ĭ-stōn), *n.* [From *Penistone*, small town in Yorkshire, Eng.] A coarse woolen cloth used in England in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs.*

pen′i-ten-cer (pĕn′ĭ-tĕn-sẽr), *n.* [F. *pénitencier.*] One who imposes penance: specif., a priest who heard confession and enjoined penance in extraordinary cases; also, a penitent. *Obs.*

pen′i-ten-cy (-sĭ), *n.* [L. *paenitentia.*] Penitence. *Obs. or R.*

pen′i-ten′tial-ly, *adv.* of PENITENTIAL. [-SHIP.]

pen′i-ten′ti-a-ry-ship′, *n.* See

pen′i-tent-ly, *adv.* of PENITENT.

pe-ni′tis (pē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *penis* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the penis.

pen′i-tis′sim, *a.* [F. (Rabelais) *penitissime*, a superlative fr. L. *penitus* inner.] Inmost. *Obs.*

penitote. † PERIDOT.

penitrive. † PENETRIVE.

peniworthe. † PENNYWORTH.

penk (pĕŋk), *n.* [See PINK ■ minnow.] A minnow. Cf. PINK, *n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

pen′mas′ter, *n.* An accomplished penman.

Penn. *Abbr.* Pennsylvania.

pen-na′ceous (pĕ-nā′shŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Like, or pertaining to, a contour feather (penna).

pennach, *n.* † PANACHE.

pen′nage, *n.* [F., fr L. *penna* feather.] Plumage. *Obs.*

pennair. † PENNER

pen′nal-ism (pĕn′ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* [G. & NL. *pennalismus*; G. *pennal* pen case, schoolboy, fr. LL. *pennale* pen case.] A system of fagging *Pennals*, or freshmen, in German universities, abolished late in the 17th century. *Obs. or Hist.*

pennance. † PENANCE.

pen′nant. † PENDANT.

pennant fish. The cobbler fish.

Pen′nant's mar′ten (pĕn′ănts). [After Thomas *Pennant*, English naturalist.] The fisher.

pen′nant-winged′ night′jar′. An African nightjar (*Macrodipteryx longipennis*) in the male of which the second primary is very long and spatulate.

pen′nar. † PENNER.

pen-nat′i-. For various terms in *pennati-*, see those beginning PINNATI-.

pennaunce † PENANCE.

pennaunt † PENDANT.

penne. † PEN.

penned (pĕnd), *a.* Winged; having plumes or quills. *Obs.*

pen-neech′ (pĕ-nēk′), *n.* Also **pen-neeck′** (-nēk′). A card game played with hands of seven, and having a card turned up before each trick to determine trumps. *Obs. or R.*

pennence. † PENANCE.

pen′ner (pĕn′ẽr), *n.* A case for holding pens, usually attached to the girdle. *Obs. or Scot.*

pen′ner, *n.* One who pens, writes, or composes, something.

pen′ner-up′, *n.* One who pens up, as sheep for shearers.

pen′net, *n.* [Cf. PENIDE.] = PENIDE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

penni, *n.* [Finnish, fr. G. *pfennig.* See PENNY.] See COIN.

pen′nie. † PENNY.

pen-nif′er-ous (pĕ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pennifer*; *penna* feather + *ferre* to bear.] Pennigerous.

pen′ni-form (pĕn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *penna* feather + *-form.*] Shaped like a feather

pen-nig′er-ous (pĕ-nĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *penniger*, *penna* feather + *gerere* to bear.] *Zoöl* Bearing feathers or quills.

Pen′ning-ton for-ma′tion (pĕn′ĭng-tŭn). [From *Pennington* Gap, Virginia.] *Geol.* A shale formation at the top of the Mississippian system in the central and southern Appalachians.

pen-nip′o-tent (pĕ-nĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *pennipotens*; *penna* wing + *potens* strong.] Strong of wing; strong on the wing. *Rare.*

pen′nis. † PENCE.

pen′ni-stone. Var. of PENISTONE.

pen′ni-veined′ (pĕn′ĭ-vānd′), *a.* [*penni-* + *veined.*] *Bot.* Penninerved.

pen′non-cel, **pen′non-celle** (pĕn′ŭn-sĕl), *n.* [OF. *penoncel*, dim. of *penon.* See PENNANT.] = PENCEL, 2. *Obs. or Hist.*

pen′noned (pĕn′ŭnd), *a.* Having a pennon.

pen′no-plu′ma (pĕn′ō-plo͞o′mȧ; 243), **pen′no-plume** (pĕn′ō-plo͞om), *n.* [See PENNA; PLUMA.] *Zoöl.* A semiplume.

pen′north (pĕn′ŭrth). Dial. Eng. var. of PENNYWORTH.

pennowne. † PENNON.

ly uniform than now. The plants included numerous pteridophytes, as ferns, horsetails, and lycopods, and some gymnosperms; many of these attained great size, and from them the coal was formed (see COAL, 3). Land animals are represented by insects, spiders, scorpions, etc., and amphibians, whose first clear records appear in this period.

pen'ny (pĕn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PENNIES (-ĭz) or PENCE (pĕns). *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence*, the amount of pennies in value. [ME. *peni*, AS. *penig*, *pening*, *pending*; akin to D. *penning*, OHG. *pfenning*, *pfenting*, G. *pfennig*, Icel. *penningr*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** An English coin now worth $\frac{1}{240}$ of a pound sterling, $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shilling, or 2.03 cents U. S. It is legal tender up to twelve pence. Abbr., *d.* (initial of *denarius*). Originally, the penny was of silver. It was the chief Anglo-Saxon coin, and corresponded to the *denarius* of the Continent. It was gradually reduced in weight from over 22 grains to 10, and debased. Since the 18th century it has been made of copper or (since 1860) of bronze, except a small number issued in silver as maundy money.

1 Penny of Offa, about 760 A. D. 2 Denarius of Tiberius (A. D. (14-37), the Tribute Penny of Matt. xxii. 15.

2. Any of various coins corresponding more or less closely to the above; as: **a** A denarius. *Luke* xx. 24. **b** A Scotch coin (not in use since 1707), which so depreciated that in 1600 it was worth only one twelfth of an English penny. **c** A cent. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. A coin of some specified kind; as, the gold *penny* of Henry III. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. Vaguely, a piece of money; a sum of money; *sing. or pl.*, money, in general; as, to turn (make) an honest *penny*.

What *penny* hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what munition sent? *Shak.*

5. In *Obs.* senses: **a** = PENNYWEIGHT. **b** A pennyworth. **c** = PENNYLAND.

☞ *Penny* is used in combination with prefixed numerals (as, *fourpenny* or *4-penny*, *sixpenny*, etc.) to form adjectives denoting price or value. As applied to nails these adjectives now denote certain arbitrary sizes, though originally, in the 15th century, they designated the price per hundred; as, a *tenpenny* nail, one then costing tenpence per hundred. The explanation of *penny* in this connection as a corruption of *pound*, or, as often pronounced, *pun*, is wrong.

pen'ny, *a.* Worth or costing one penny.

☞ For phrases beginning with *penny* see *Vocabulary*.

pen'ny-a-line', *a.* Getting low pay, as a penny for each line; hence, cheap; inferior; as, a *penny-a-line* writer.

pen'ny-a-lin'er (-ä-lĭn'ẽr), *n.* Orig., one who furnished matter to public journals for a penny a line, or for small pay; now, contemptuously, a poor writer for small and precarious pay; a hack writer.

pen'ny-cress' (-krĕs'), *n.* An annual brassicaceous plant (*Thlaspi arvense*), having round, flat pods.

penny post. A post carrying a letter for a penny; specif., the mail system in England. Also, a mail carrier.

pen'ny-roy'al (pĕn'ĭ-roi'ăl), *n.* [A corruption of earlier *puliall royal*, in which *puliall* is fr. OF. *poliol*, F. *pouliot*, a dim. fr. L. *puleium*, or *pulegium*.] **a** A European perennial mint (*Mentha pulegium*) with small pungently aromatic leaves. **b** A similar American menthaceous plant (*Hedeoma pulegioides*), often distinguished as *American pennyroyal*. It yields the commercial oil of pennyroyal, used as a culicifuge. Also, any other species of *Hedeoma*.

pen'ny-weight' (pĕn'ĭ-wāt'), *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce; as, a *pennyweight* of gold. It was originally the weight of a silver penny ($\frac{1}{240}$ of a Tower pound, or $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains), whence the name. Abbr., *dwt.*

pen'ny-wise', *a.* Also **penny wise.** Wise or prudent only in small matters; saving small sums while losing larger; — used chiefly in *penny-wise and pound-foolish*.

pen'ny-wort' (pĕn'ĭ-wûrt'), *n.* Any of several round-leaved plants: **a** = NAVELWORT **a**. **b** Any species of *Hydrocotyle* or *Centella*, called also *marsh pennywort*. **c** The Kenilworth ivy. **d** The Cornish moneywort. **e** The small American gentianaceous plant *Obolaria virginica*.

pen'ny-worth' (pĕn'ĭ-wûrth'), *n.* **1.** A penny's worth; as much as a penny will buy.

2. Hence: The full value of one's penny expended; due return for money laid out; a good bargain; a bargain; as, a dear or cheap *pennyworth*.

The priests sold the better *pennyworths*. *Locke.*

3. That which is, or may be, bought for a penny or for a certain sum.

4. A small quantity; a trifle. *Bacon.*

Pen'ny-yard' pen'ny. A kind of silver penny, first coined in Penny-yard Castle in the town of Ross, county Hereford, Eng.

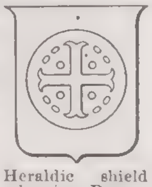

Heraldic shield showing Penny-yard Penny.

Pe-nob'scot (pē-nŏb'skŏt), *n.* [From the river *Penobscot*, fr. Algonquian *pe-noom-ske-ook* at the falls of the rock.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe dwelling on the Penobscot River. They favored the French in the early wars until 1749, when they made a lasting peace with the English. Their principal settlement is Oldtown. They subsist by hunting, fishing, basket making, etc.

pe-nol'o-gy (pē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ποινή, or L. *poena*, punishment + *-logy*.] The study of punishment for crime; that branch of criminology dealing with the deterrent and reformatory treatment of criminals. — **pe'no-log'i-cal** (pē'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; pĕn'ō-), *a.* — **pe-nol'o-gist** (pē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pen picture. A picture drawn with the pen, or, more commonly, a written description.

pen point. A metal pen.

pen portrait. A portrait drawn with the pen, or, more commonly, a written characterization.

pen pot. A fisherman's pot for keeping crabs or lobsters.

pen'rack' (pĕn'răk'), *n.* A rack to hold pens not in use.

pen'sile (pĕn'sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *pensilis*, fr. *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT.] **1.** Hanging; suspended; pendent; pendulous. *Bacon.* "*Pensile* branches." *W. Howitt.*

2. Having or building a hanging nest, as some birds. *R.*

Syn. — See PENDENT.

— **pen'sile-ness, pen-sil'i-ty** (pĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pen'sion (pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pensio* a paying, payment, fr. *pendēre*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay; akin to *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. SPEND.] **1.** A payment; tribute; specif., the tax or dues payable by a member of a guild. Also, expenditure; outlay. *Obs.*

The stomach's *pension*, and the time's expense. *Sylvester.*

2. Specif.: A stated allowance or stipend made, in consideration of past services or of the surrender of rights or emoluments, to one retired from service; esp., a regular stipend paid by a government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, the families of soldiers killed in service, etc.

3. A payment regularly made to any person; as: **a** To one employed for current services; salary; wages. *Obs.* **b** To one by way of subsidy or allowance, whether as a means of securing good will, coöperation, or the like, or as a gratuity, as to royal favorites or to men of eminence in art, literature, or science.

4. A certain sum of money payable to a clergyman, forming a charge upon the revenues of a benefice. *Eng.*

5. Payment for board and lodging. *Obs.*

6. [F., pronounced päɴ'syôɴ'.] A boarding house or boarding school in France, Belgium, Switzerland, etc.

pen'sion, *v. t.*; PEN'SIONED (-shŭnd); PEN'SION-ING. To grant or pay a pension to; — sometimes followed by *off*; as, to *pension* off a servant.

One knighted Blackmore, and one *pensioned* Quarles. *Pope.*

pen'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; hence, hireling; as, *pensionary* spies.

2. Consisting of a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision.

Pensionary Parliament. = LONG PARLIAMENT.

pen'sion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *pensionnaire*. Cf. PENSIONER.] **1.** A recipient of a pension; a pensioner; often, with evil implication, a hireling.

2. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland. *Hist.*

3. = GRAND PENSIONARY.

pen'sion-a-ry, *n.* A house for pensioners, as formerly a boarding house at Cambridge, Eng., for university men.

pen'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *pensionnier*. Cf. PENSIONARY.] **1.** One in receipt of pension, or pay, or of a pension; hence, a dependent. Specif.: **a** A hired soldier; a mercenary. *Obs. or Hist.* Sometimes, a hireling; creature. **b** A person having a regular allowance because of long service or injury in service, as in the army or in business.

Old *pensioners* . . . of Chelsea Hospital. *Macaulay.*

c = GENTLEMAN-AT-ARMS. *Obs. or Hist.* **d** A member of a bodyguard; a servant; retainer. *Obs.* **e** One supported by public charity in or out of a charitable institution.

2. An officer of the Inns of Court in charge of collection and record of pensions. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. = PENSIONARY, 2. *Obs.*

4. A tributary, as a state paying regular tribute. *Obs. & R.*

5. [Cf. F. *pensionnaire*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, one who pays for his living in commons; — corresponding to *commoner* at Oxford.

6. A boarder, esp. in a French, Belgian, etc., convent or school. *Obs.*

pen'sive (pĕn'sĭv), *a.* [ME. *pensif*, F. *pensif*, fr. *penser* to think, fr. L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder, consider, v. intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh. See PENSION, POISE.] **1.** Dreamily or somewhat sadly thoughtful; engaging in, given to, or favorable to, earnest or melancholy musing.

The *pensive* secrecy of desert cell. *Milton.*
Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppressed. *Pope.*

2. Expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive* numbers. *Prior.*

Syn. — Dreamy, meditative, musing, reflective, sober. — THOUGHTFUL, CONTEMPLATIVE, PENSIVE, WISTFUL. One is THOUGHTFUL who is habitually full of thought, or who is immersed in thought; one is CONTEMPLATIVE who is given to meditation or reflection; as, "Wordsworth's large, *thoughtful*, earnest discourse" (*Memoir of Wordsworth*); "A little thickset bushy-locked man . . . with bright, sympathetic, *thoughtful* eyes" (*Carlyle*); "The *contemplative* life which is concerned with human feeling and thought and beauty, . . . the *contemplative* life which has God's person and love in Christ for its object" (*Ruskin*). PENSIVE adds to *thoughtful* the implication of melancholy, or dreamy seriousness; WISTFUL suggests pensive longing; as, "Oft, when on my couch I lie, in vacant or in *pensive* mood" (*Wordsworth*); "silent and *pensive*, idle, restless, slow" (*Byron*); "*pensive*, not sentimental" (*E. FitzGerald*); "in a *wistful* silence reading all the meaning of your eyes" (*M. Arnold*); "*Wistful* provincials gaze in at the clubs" (*Thackeray*). See THOUGHTFUL, CONSIDER, MELANCHOLY.

— **pen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **pen'sive-ness,** *n.*

pen'stock' (pĕn'stŏk'), *n.* [*pen* an inclosure + *stock*.] **1.** A sluice or gate for restraining, deviating, or otherwise regulating the flow of water, sewage, etc.; a floodgate.

2. a A pentrough. **b** A close conduit, tube, or pipe for conducting water, as to a water wheel.

3. The barrel of a wooden pump.

pent (pĕnt), *p. a.* [Prop. p. p. of *pend*, var. of *pen* to shut in. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** Penned or shut up; confined; — often with *up*. "Here in the body *pent*." *J. Montgomery.*

No *pent-up* Utica contracts your powers. *J. M. Sewall.*

2. Strained or stretched by something inclosed; being overfull and hence distended. *Obs.*

pen'ta- (pĕn'tȧ-). [Gr. πεντα-, a later combining form of πέντε five. See FIVE.] A combining form denoting *five*.

pen'ta-chord (-kôrd), *a.* [L. *pentachordus* five-stringed, Gr. πεντάχορδος; πεντα- five + χορδή string.] Five-stringed. — *n.* *Music.* **a** An ancient instrument with five strings. **b** A diatonic system of five tones.

pen'ta-cle (-k'l), *n.* [Cf. OF. *pentacle*, prob. a pentacle, OF. *pentacol* jewel hung from the neck, It. *pentacolo* talisman, and ME. *pentangel* a figure with five points; of uncert. origin; cf. Gr. πέντε five.] A certain figure or object formerly used as a magic or talismanic symbol; as: **a** Orig., apparently, a five-pointed star, or pentagram; a pentalpha. **b** Any of various symbols, esp. a six-pointed star, or figure formed by intersection of two equilateral triangles.

Pentacles a & b.

Pen-tac'ri-nus (pĕn-tăk'rĭ-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PENTA-; CRINUM.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large stalked crinoids having a small bowl-shaped calyx, strong numerously branched and pinnulate arms, and a pentangular stalk. Most of them are extinct, but a few still live in deep water among the West Indies and elsewhere. It is the type of a family, **Pen'ta-crin'i-dæ** (pĕn'tȧ-krĭn'ĭ-dē). — **pen-tac'ri-noid** (pĕn-tăk'rĭ-noid), *a.*

Pentacrinus (*P. macleayanus*). Head with upper part of Stem. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

pen-ta'cron (pĕn-tā'krŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CRA (-krȧ). [NL.; *penta-* + Gr. ἄκρον a summit.] *Geom.* A solid having five summits, or angular points.

pen'tad (pĕn'tăd), *n.* [Gr. πεντάς, -άδος, a body of five, fr. πέντε five.] **1.** A group of five, esp. five years.

2. *Chem.* A pentad atom, radical, or element.

pen'tad, *a.* *Chem.* Having a valence of five; pentavalent.

pen'ta-dac'tyl } (pĕn'tȧ-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [Gr. πενταδάκτυλος
pen'ta-dac'tyle } with five fingers or toes. See PENTA-; DACTYL.] Having five digits to the hand or foot, or five fingerlike parts. — **pen'ta-dac'tyl-ism** (-tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.*

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penny ale. Thin, poor ale, sold for a penny a gallon. *Obs.*

penny bird. The European little grebe. *Ireland.*

penny bridal. = PENNY WEDDING.

penny dreadful. See DREADFUL, [*n.*

pen'ny-earth', *n.* [See EARTH a plowing.] *O. Eng. Law.* Plowing paid for in money.

penny father. A penurious person; a niggard. *Obs.* [*Scot.*

penny fee. Small pay; wages.

penny fish. The john dory.

penny flower. The satinpod *Lunaria biennis*; — so called from its round flat pods.

penny grass. a Pennyroyal. **b** The marsh pennywort. **c** The wild rattle.

pen'ny-land', *n.* A small piece of land, rated at about a penny a year. Cf. DENARIATE. *Obs.* *exc. Shet. & Ork.* [*Dial. Eng.*

pen'ny-leaf', *n.* The navelwort.

penny mail. *Scots Law.* A small feudal payment in money.

penny pies. *Dial. or Colloq. Eng.* **a** The navelwort *Cotyledon umbilicus*. **b** The moneywort *Sibthorpia europæa*.

pen'ny-prick', *n.* An old game of throwing at a penny. *Obs.* — **pen'ny-prick'er,** *n.* *Obs.*

pen'ny-purse', *n.* A purse for pennies; a niggard. *Obs.*

penny rent. Money rent; hence, income; revenue. Also, a penny or nominal rent. *Eng.*

pen'ny-rot', *n.* Marsh pennywort.

pennyroyal oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pen'ny-stone', *n.* **1.** A flat stone used as a quoit; a game of quoits. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Nodular ironstone. *Eng.*

penny wedding. A wedding for the expense of which the guests furnish money, — formerly common in Scotland, Wales, etc.

penny wheep (hwēp) *or* **whip** (hwĭp). Small beer. *Scot.*

pen'ny-white', *a.* Made fair by (silver) pennies. *Obs.*

pen'ny-win'kle (pĕn'ĭ-wĭŋ'k'l), **pen'ny-win'kler** (-klẽr), *n.* A periwinkle. *Local, U. S*

penny wisdom. State or character of being penny-wise.

penon. † PENNON.

pen'on-cel. † PENNONCEL.

penoun. † PENNON. [cramp.

pen palsy *or* **paralysis** Writers'

pens. † PENCE.

pen'sal. † PENCEL, PENCIL.

pen'sa-tive, *a.* [Cf. It. & Sp. *pensativo*.] Pensive. *Obs.*

Pen-sau'ken for-ma'tion (pĕn-sô'kĕn). [From *Pensauken* Creek, New Jersey.] *Geol.* An early Pleistocene formation of New Jersey.

pense. Pence. *Ref. Sp.*

pense, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pense* thought.] A pansy. *Obs.*

pense, *v. t.* [F. *penser*.] To think of; ponder over. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To think; ponder. *Obs.*

pen'see', *n.* [F. *pensée*.] Thought, esp. anxious thought; anxiety; a thought. *Obs.*

‖ **pen'sée'** (päɴ'sā'), *n.* [F.] A thought expressed in literary form; — prob. alluding to Pascal's work "Les Pensées," which consists of fragments of an extensive theological treatise.

pen'sel † PENCIL.

pen'sel. Var. of PENCEL.

pen'sell. Obs or hist. var. of PENNONCEL. [worry. *Obs.*

pense'ment, *n.* [F.] Anxiety;

‖ **pen'sez' à moi'** (päɴ'sā'-zȧ mwä'). [F.] Think of me; forget me not.

pen-sic'u-late, *v. t.* [L. *pensiculare*, dim. of *pensare*.] To consider. — **pen-sic'u-la'tion,** *n* — **pen-sic'u-la-tive,** *a.* *All Obs.*

pen'sif. † PENSIVE.

pen'si-ful (*dial.* pĕn'sĭ-f'l), **pense'ful** (*dial.* pĕns'f'l), *a.* [*pense* (or OF. & F. *pensée* thought) + *-ful*.] Pensive; also, conceited. — **pen'si-ful-ness. pense'ful-ness,** *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pen'sil. † PENCIL, PENSILE.

pen'sil. Pensile. *Ref. Sp.*

pen'sil. pen'sile. Vars. of PENCEL, pennon.

pen'si-ly, *adv.* [*pensy* + *-ly*.] Pensively; affectedly. *Obs.*

pen'si-ness, *n.* Pensiveness; also, affectation; self-conceit. *Obs.*

pen'sion, *v. i.* [See PENSION, *n.*] To live as a boarder.

pen'sion-a-ble (pĕn'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [SIONABLE.

pen'sion-a-bly, *adv.* of PEN-

pen'siond. Pensioned. *Ref. Sp.*

Pensioner Parliament. = LONG PARLIAMENT.

pen'sion-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pen'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

‖ **pen'sion'naire'** (päɴ'syō'nâr'), *n.* [F.] A pensioner; boarder.

‖ **pen'sion'nat'** (-nȧ'), *n.* [F.] A boarding school.

Pension Parliament. = LONG PARLIAMENT.

pen'sion-ry, *n.* [See PENSIONER; -RY.] A body of pensioners. *Obs. & R.*

pensioun. † PENSION.

pen'si-tate, *v. t.* [L. *pensitare*.] To consider; ponder. *Obs.* — **pen'si-ta'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

pen'si-tive. † PENSATIVE.

pen'siv. Pensive. *Ref. Sp.*

pen'sived (pĕn'sĭvd), *a.* Made pensive. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

pen'sive-head, *n.* Pensiveness.

‖ **pen-so'so** (pĕn-sō'sō), *a.* [It., pensive.] *Music.* Pensive; — used adverbially as a direction.

penss. *n.* [See PENSE.] Thought. *Obs.* [PENTSTEMON.

pen-ste'mon, *n.* Erron. for

pen'ster, *n.* [*pen* + *-ster*.] A writer; esp., a hack writer. *R.*

pen'stock', *n.* [*pen* instrument + *stock* handle.] Penholder.

pen'sum (pĕn'sŭm), *n.* [L., weight, charge, duty, office; prop., p. p. neut. of *pendere* to weigh.] A task, esp. one set as a punishment in school.

pen'sy (-sĭ), *a.* [Cf. OF. *pensif*, nom. sing. & acc. pl. *pensis*; or OF. *pensé* thoughtful. Cf. PENSIVE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Pensive. **b** Self-conceited; proud. **c** Peevish; fretful; squeamish.

pent. † PAINT.

pent, *n.* A place containing pent-up water; a reservoir. *Obs.*, exc as place name.

pent, *n.* A penthouse. *Rare.*

Pent. *Abbr.* Pentecost.

pen'ta-bas'ic (-bā'sĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Having in the molecule five hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters.

pen'ta-cap'su-lar, *a.* *Bot.* Having five capsules.

pen'ta-car'bon, *a.* *Chem.* Having five carbon atoms.

pen'ta-car'pel-la-ry, *a.* *Bot.* Having five carpels.

pen'ta-che'ni-um (pĕn'tȧ-kē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A fruit similar to a cremocarp, but having five carpels.

pen'ta-chlo'ride, *n.* *Chem.* A chloride having five atoms of chlorine in the molecule.

pen'ta-cho'ni-um (pĕn'tȧ-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Cf. Gr. πενταχα in five divisions.] *Music.* A composition in five parts.

pen'ta-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Of, pertaining to, or capable of perceiving, five colors.

pen-tac'id (pĕn-tăs'ĭd), *a.* *Chem.* Capable of combining with five molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols

pen'ta-coc'cous, *a.* [See PENTA-; COCCUS.] *Bot.* Composed of five united 1-seeded carpels.

pen-tac'ri-nite (pĕn-tăk'rĭ-nīt), *n.* [See PENTACRINUS.] Any fossil of the genus *Pentacrinus*.

pen'ta-cros'tic (pĕn'tȧ-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* A set of verses so disposed that the name forming the subject of the acrostic occurs five times — the whole set of verses being divided into five parts from top to bottom.

pen-tac'ti-nal (pĕn-tăk'tĭ-năl; pĕn'tăk-tī'năl), *a.* Five-rayed; five-armed.

pen-tac'u-lar (pĕn-tăk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a pentacle.

pen'ta-cyc'lic (pĕn'tȧ-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Arranged in five cycles or whorls, as the floral leaves in flowers with biseriate stamens.

Pen'ta-dac'ty-la (pĕn'tȧ-dăk'tĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENTADACTYL.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a division of vertebrates comprising the amphibians and higher forms with typically five digits on each limb.

pen'ta-dac'tyl-oid (-tĭ-loid), *a.* [*pentadactyl* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.*

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pen′ta-dec′ane (pĕn′tȧ-dĕk′ān), *n.* [*penta-* + *decane.*] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{15}H_{32}$, of the paraffin series. One, a liquid, has been found in petroleum.

pen′ta-del′phous (-dĕl′fŭs), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] *Bot.* Having the stamens arranged in five sets or clusters, the filaments in each cluster more or less united, as in the flowers of the linden.

pen′ta-gon (pĕn′tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + γωνία angle: cf. L. *pentagonium*, F. *pentagone.*] *Geom.* A plane figure having five angles and therefore five sides.

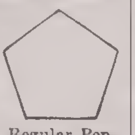

Regular Pentagon.

pen-tag′o-nal (pĕn-tăg′ō-năl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pentagonal*, *pentagone*, L. *pentagonus*, Gr. πεντάγωνος.] Having five corners or angles. — **pen-tag′o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

pen′ta-gram (pĕn′tȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγραμμον, neut. of πεντάγραμμος having five lines. See PENTA-; -GRAM.] **1.** A pentacle or a pentalpha. **2.** *Math.* A figure determined by five points. — **pen′ta-gram-mat′ic** (-gră-măt′ĭk), *a.*

pen′ta-he′dral (-hē′drăl), *a.* Having five faces; as, a *pentahedral* figure.

pen′tal (pĕn′tăl), *n.* [From PENTANE.] A colorless, highly inflammable liquid (chemically trimethyl ethylene, C_5H_{10}), used as an anæsthetic.

pen-tal′pha (pĕn-tăl′fȧ), *n.* [Gr. πένταλφα. See PENTA-; ALPHA.] A five-pointed star. = PENTACLE **a**.

Pen-tam′er-a (pĕn-tăm′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENTAMEROUS.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of beetles, including those normally having five-jointed tarsi. It embraces about half of all the known beetles. — **pen-tam′er-an** (-ăn), *n.*

pen-tam′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Divided into, or consisting of, five parts, or arranged in five sets of parts. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having each floral whorl consisting of five, or a multiple of five members, as the flax flower; — commonly written *5-merous.* **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Pentamera.

Pen-tam′er-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PENTAMEROUS.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Paleozoic brachiopods, often abundant in the Silurian. The shell is rostrate and oval or somewhat pentagonal; its cavity is divided by two internal vertical ridges in each valve. The genus is the type of the family **Pen′ta-mer′i-dæ** (pĕn′tȧ-mĕr′ĭ-dē).

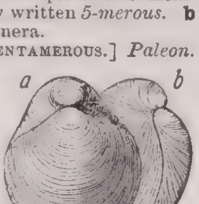

Pentamerus (*P. pseudogaleatus*).

pen-tam′e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πεντάμετρος; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + μέτρον measure.] *Pros.* A verse of five feet. Specif., the elegiac pentameter. See ELEGIAC, *a. & n.*

pen-tam′e-ter, *a.* Having five metrical feet.

pen′ta-meth′yl-ene (pĕn′tȧ-mĕth′ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*penta-* + *methylene.*] *Chem.* **a** A saturated cyclic hydrocarbon, C_5H_{10}, obtained artificially; — so named because regarded as composed of five methylene groups. It is a liquid boiling at 50–51° C., and the parent substance of many derivatives. **b** A bivalent radical, C_5H_{10}; — sometimes used in designating certain derivatives of normal pentane.

pen′tane (pĕn′tān), *n.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* Any of three hydrocarbons, C_5H_{12}, of the paraffin series. Two are colorless, volatile liquids, and occur in petroleum. The third is a gas at temperatures above 9° C.

pen-tap′o-lis (pĕn-tăp′ō-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πεντάπολις; πεντα- + πόλις city.] A union, confederacy, or group of five cities. See *Gaz.* — **pen′ta-pol′i-tan** (pĕn′tȧ-pŏl′ĭ-tăn), *a.*

pen′tarch-y (pĕn′tär-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. πενταρχία. See PENTA-; -ARCHY.] A government by five persons; five joint rulers; also, a union of five powers. "The *pentarchy* of the senses." *A. Brewer.* — **pen-tar′chi-cal** (pĕn-tär′kĭ-kăl), *a.*

pen′ta-stich (pĕn′tȧ-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. πεντάστιχος of five verses; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + στίχος line, verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

pen-tas′ti-chous (pĕn-tăs′tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. στίχος line, row.] *Phyllotaxy.* Arranged in five vertical ranks or orthostichies, as the leaves of an apple tree. In the pentastichous arrangement, which is common, the angular divergence is 2/5 of the circumference of the stem, the sixth leaf standing above the first. — **pen-tas′ti-chy** (pĕn-tăs′tĭ-kĭ), *n.*

pen′ta-syl-lab′ic (pĕn′tȧ-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a.* [L. *pentasyllabus*, Gr. πεντασύλλαβος.] Having five syllables.

Pen′ta-teuch (pĕn′tȧ-tūk), *n.* [L. *pentateuchus*, Gr. πεντάτευχος; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + τεῦχος a tool, implement, a book.] The first five books of the Old Testament, collectively; — called also *Law of Moses*, *Five Books of Moses*, etc. See OLD TESTAMENT. — **Pen′ta-teu′chal** (-tū′kăl), *a.*

pen′ta-thi-on′ic (-thī-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*penta-* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid of sulphur, $H_2S_5O_6$, known only in solution, formed by leading hydrogen sulphide into a solution of sulphur dioxide. — **pen′ta-thi′o-nate** (-thī′ō-nāt), *n.* (see -ATE, 3 **b**).

pen-tath′lon (pĕn-tăth′lŏn), *n.* [Gr. πένταθλον; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + ἆθλον a contest.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest in which each contestant participated in five different events, as leaping, foot racing, wrestling, throwing the discus, and throwing the spear. **2.** Any athletic contest involving participation by each contestant in five different events.

Pen′ta-tom′i-dæ (pĕn′tȧ-tŏm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pentatoma* a genus of insects, fr. Gr. πέντε five + τομή a cut + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of terrestrial heteropterous insects, usually flattened and angular in form and often brilliantly colored. They live on the juices of plants and fruits. The harlequin cabbage bug is an example. — **pen′ta-tom′id** (pĕn′tȧ-tŏm′ĭd), *a. & n.*

pen′ta-ton′ic (pĕn′tȧ-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. τόνος tone.] *Music.* **a** Consisting of five tones; as, a *pentatonic* scale. **b** Of or pertaining to a pentatonic scale.

pen′ta-va′lent (pĕn′tȧ-vā′lĕnt; pĕn-tăv′ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*penta-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence, or combining power, of five. See VALENCE.

pen′te-con′ter (pĕn′tē-kŏn′tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πεντηκοντήρης, fr. πεντήκοντα fifty.] *Class. Antiq.* A fifty-oared galley, the common type in Greek navies of the early Hellenic period. See GALLEY, 2.

Pen′te-cost (-kŏst), *n.* [L. *pentecoste*, Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα) the fiftieth day, Pentecost, fr. πεντηκοστός fiftieth, fr. πεντήκοντα fifty, fr. πέντε five. See FIVE; cf. PINKSTER.] **1.** A solemn festival of the Jews; — so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover (which fell on the sixteenth of the Jewish month Nisan); hence called, also, the *Feast of Weeks.* At this festival an offering of the first fruits of the harvest was made. By the later Jews it was generally regarded as commemorative of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt. **2.** A festival of the Roman Catholic and other Christian churches commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles, which occurred on the day of Pentecost; — called also *Whitsunday.* — **Pen′te-cos′tal** (-kŏs′tăl), *a.*

pen′te-cos′ty (-kŏs′tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Gr. πεντηκοστύς, fr. πεντηκοστός the fiftieth, πεντήκοντα fifty.] *Gr. Antiq.* A troop of fifty soldiers in the Spartan army.

Pen-tel′ic (pĕn-tĕl′ĭk), **Pen-tel′i-can** (-ĭ-kăn), *a.* [L. *Pentelicus*, Gr. Πεντελικός.] Of, pert. to, or obtained from, Mount Pentelicus, near Athens, where was quarried the fine white marble of which the Parthenon is built.

Pen′the-si-le′a (pĕn′thē-sĭ-lē′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πενθεσίλεια.] In post-Homeric Greek legend, a queen of the Amazons, who, with a band of female warriors, fought with great valor for Troy and was slain by Achilles.

Pen′theus (pĕn′thūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πενθεύς.] In Greek legend, a king of Thebes, grandson of Cadmus, who resisted the introduction of the orgiastic worship of Dionysus. He was discovered watching the orgies of the Bacchæ and torn to pieces by his mother, Agave, and his two sisters, Ino and Autonoë, in their frenzy. See BACCHÆ.

Pen′tho-rum (pĕn′thō-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πέντε five.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs with thin leaves and greenish pentamerous flowers, placed in the Crassulaceæ or Saxifragaceæ, or erected into a distinct family, Penthoraceæ. The American *P. sedoides* is the ditch stonecrop. The other two species are Asiatic.

pent′house′ (pĕnt′hous′), *n.* [Corrupt. of *pentice*, *appentice*, F. *appentis.* See APPENTICE.] **1.** A shed or roof attached to and sloping from a wall or building, as one sheltering a passage, door, window, or the like; hence, any smaller structure joined to a building; an annex; appentice. **2.** Anything likened to a penthouse. Specif., any of several structures or devices with a sloping roof, whether attached to a building or not, as a window awning, a shed to protect besiegers, the roof over the corridor on three sides of a court-tennis court; also, an eyebrow. "The *penthouse* of his eye." *Scott.*

pent′house′, *a.* Leaning; overhanging. "*Penthouse* lid." *Shak.* "My *penthouse* eyebrows." *Dryden.*

pent′house′, *v. t.*; -HOUSED′ (-houzd′); -HOUS′ING (-houz′ĭng). To furnish with or as with, or to make like, a penthouse.

pen′tine (pĕn′tīn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons, C_5H_8, some being of the acetylene series, and others diolefines.

pen′to-san (pĕn′tō-săn), *n.* Also **-sane** (-sān). [From PENTOSE.] *Chem.* One of a class of substances (complex carbohydrates widely distributed in plants, as in fruits, gums, woods, hay, etc.) which yield pentoses on hydrolysis.

pen′tose (pĕn′tōs), *n.* [*penta-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of sugars of the formula $C_5H_{10}O_5$,) as arabinose and xylose; — so called from the five carbon atoms in the molecule. (Cf. HEXOSE.) They are not fermented by yeast. Though not themselves found as yet in nature, they are formed by the decomposition of pentosans.

pen′to-su′ri-a (pĕn′tō-sū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pentose* + *-uria.*] *Physiol.* A state in which pentoses (usually those derived from pentosans, as of fruit, gum, etc., eaten with the food) are present in the urine.

pen-tox′ide (pĕn-tŏk′sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* [*penta-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* An oxide having five atoms of oxygen in the molecule; as, phosphorus *pentoxide*, P_2O_5.

Pen′tre-mi′tes (pĕn′trē-mī′tēz), *n.* [NL., for *Pentatremites*; *penta-* + Gr. τρῆμα a hole.] *Paleon.* A genus of Subcarboniferous Blastoidea having an ovate or pyriform calyx with five petal-like ambulacral areas. It is the type of a family, **Pen′tre-mit′i-dæ** (-mĭt′ĭ-dē), of the Devonian and Subcarboniferous. — **pen′tre-mite** (pĕn′trē-mīt), *n.*

Pentremites (*P. godoni*). *a* Side, *b* Top, view. (2/3)

pen′trough′ (pĕn′trŏf′; 205), *n.* An open trough or conduit, usually planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill pond to a water wheel, or the like.

Pent-ste′mon (pĕnt-stē′mŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πέντε five + στήμων warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American scrophulariaceous herbs, having opposite or verticillate leaves and showy blue, purple, red, or white flowers, four perfect stamens and one sterile stamen. The majority of the many species are natives of the western United States. Many are cultivated under the name *beardtongue.* Also [*l.c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

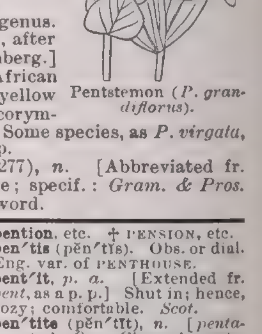

Pentstemon (*P. grandiflorus*).

Pentz′i-a (pĕnt′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. J. *Pentz*, a student of Thunberg.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African asteraceous hoary shrubs with yellow flowers in small heads, usually corymbose, but sometimes solitary. Some species, as *P. virgata*, give useful pasturage for sheep.

pe′nult (pē′nŭlt; pē-nŭlt′; 277), *n.* [Abbreviated fr. *penultima.*] The last but one; specif.: *Gram. & Pros.* The last syllable but one of a word.

Designating, or derived from, the pentadactyl type of limb.

pen′ta-dec′a-gon, *n.* *Geom.* A figure of fifteen angles and therefore fifteen sides.

pen′ta-dec′a-to′ic, **pen′ta-de-co′ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Designating any fatty acid of the formula $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$. That of normal structure is a solid melting at 51° C.

pen′ta-dec′yl (pĕn′tȧ-dĕs′ĭl), *n.* *Chem.* Any of the isomeric univalent radicals, $C_{15}H_{31}$, of which the pentadecanes are hydrides.

pen′ta-de-cyl′ic (-dē-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* = PENTADECATOIC.

pen′ta-dic′i-ty (-dĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being a pentad. *R.*

pen-ta′do. † PINTADO.

pen′ta-do′dec-a-he′dron, *n.* *Geom.* A polyhedron formed by twelve pentagons [See COIN.]

pen′ta-drachm, **-drach′ma**, *n.*

pen′ta-ë′dron (pĕn′tȧ-ē′drŏn). Var. of PENTAHEDRON.

pen′ta-fid (pĕn′tȧ-fĭd), *a.* [*penta-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Divided or cleft into five parts.

pentageron, *n.* Prob. erron. for PENTAGONON, pentagram. *Obs.*

pen′ta-glot (pĕn′tȧ-glŏt), *a.* [*penta-* + *-glot*, as in *polyglot.*] Using five different languages. — *n.* A pentaglot work.

pen′ta-glu′cose, *n.* *Chem.* Pentose.

[rĭ), *a.* Pentagonal.]

pen-tag′o-na-ry (pĕn-tăg′ō-nā-

pentagon dodecahedron. *Geom.* A pentadodecahedron.

pen′ta-go′ni-an (pĕn′tȧ-gō′nĭ-ăn), **pen′ta-gon′ic** (-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* Pentagonal.

pen′ta-gon′o-he′dron (-gŏn′ō-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*pentagon* + Gr. ἕδρα base.] *Geom.* Any polyhedron formed by pentagons.

pen-tag′o-noid (pĕn-tăg′ō-noid), *a.* [*pentagon* + *-oid.*] Like a pentagon; somewhat pentagonal; hence, *Cranio.*, resembling a pentagon as viewed from the norma verticalis; — said of skulls of a type distinguished by Sergi.

pen-tag′o-non, *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον a pentagon.] A pentagram; also, a pentagon. *Obs.*

pen-tag′o-nous, *a.* [L. *pentagonus.*] Pentagonal. *Obs.*

pen′ta-graph, *n.* Incorrect var of PANTOGRAPH.

Pen′ta-gyn′i-a (pĕn′tȧ-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *penta-* + Gr. γυνή female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants, having flowers with five styles or pistils. — **pen′ta-gyn** (pĕn′tȧ-jĭn), *n.* — **pen′ta-gyn′i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

pen-tag′y-nous (pĕn-tăj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the order Pentagynia. *Obs.* **b** Having five styles, as some flowers.

pen′ta-hed′ri-cal (pĕn′tȧ-hĕd′rĭ-kăl; -hē′-), *a.* Pentahedral. *R.*

pen′ta-he′dron (-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. ἕδρα base.] A solid bounded by five faces.

pen′ta-he′drous (-drŭs), *a.* Pentahedral.

pen′ta-hex′a-he′dron, *n.* A polyhedron bounded by five ranges each of six faces. — **pen′ta-hex′a-he′dral**, *a.*

pen′ta-hy′drate, *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing five molecules of water of crystallization.

pen′ta-hy′dric, *a.* *Chem.* Containing five hydroxyl groups.

pen′tail′, *n.* **a** A Bornean squirrel shrew (*Ptilocercus lowii*) having the long tail naked at the base and bilaterally fringed with long hairs on the terminal third. **b** The pintail duck.

pen′ta-lem′ma (pĕn′tȧ-lĕm′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *penta-* + *-lemma*, as in *dilemma.*] An argument involving five mutually exclusive propositions. Cf. DILEMMA. *R.*

pen′ta-logue (pĕn′tȧ-lŏg), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. λόγος speech. See DECALOGUE.] A set of five rules or laws. *Rare.*

pen-tal′o-gy (pĕn-tăl′ō-jĭ), *n.* State of having, or a combination of, five parts.

pen-tam′er-ism (pĕn-tăm′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* *Biol.* The state of being pentamerous.

pen-tam′e-trist (-ē-trĭst), *n.* A writer of pentameters. *Rare.*

pen-tam′e-trize (-trīz), *v. t.* To change into a pentameter. *Rare.*

Pen-tan′dri-a (pĕn-tăn′drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *penta-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants having flowers with five separate stamens. — **pen-tan′der** (-dẽr), *n.* — **pen-tan′dri-an** (ăn), *a.*

pen-tan′drous (-drŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the class Pentandria. *Obs.* **b** Having five stamens, as many flowers.

pentane lamp. A photometric standard lamp having an Argand burner and using air saturated with pentane vapor.

pen′tan′gle (pĕn′tăŋ′g′l), *n.* **a** A pentagram. *Rare.* **b** A pentagon.

pen-tan′gu-lar (pĕn-tăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* Having five corners or angles.

pen′ta-ni′trate, *n.* A compound containing five nitrate groups (NO_3) in the molecule.

pen-tan′o-lid (pĕn-tăn′ō-lĭd), *n.* [*penta-* + *-olid.*] *Chem.* Valerolactone. *Off. Nom.*

pen′ta-pet′al-ous (pĕn′tȧ-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having five petals.

Pen′ta-phyl′a-ca′ce-æ (pĕn′tȧ-fĭl′ȧ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PENTAPHYLAX. — **pen′ta-phyl′a-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pen-taph′y-lax (pĕn-tăf′ĭ-lăks), *n.* [NL.; *penta-* + Gr φύλαξ a guard.] *Bot.* A genus of peculiar trees represented by a single species, *P. euryoides*, of eastern China, and constituting the family **Pen′ta-phy′la-ca′ce-æ** (order Sapindales).

pen-tap′o-dy (pĕn-tăp′ō-dĭ), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Pros.* A measure or series consisting of five feet.

pen-tap′ter-ous (pĕn-tăp′tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*penta-* + *-pterous.*] *Bot.* Having five wings, as some fruits.

pen′tap-tote (pĕn′tăp-tōt), *n.* [L. (pl.) *pentaptota*, Gr. πεντάπτωτος with five cases; πεντα- + πτωτός falling.] *Gram.* A noun having five cases.

pen′tap-tych (-tĭk), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. πτύξ, πτυχός, a fold.] *Fine Arts.* A picture, or combination of pictures, consisting of a centerpiece and double folding doors or wings, as for an altarpiece. Cf. TRIPTYCH.

pen′tarch (-tärk), *n.* [*penta-* + *-arch.*] One of five joint rulers.

pen′tarch, *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning.] *Bot.* Having five protoxylems, as some roots.

pen′ta-sep′al-ous (pĕn′tȧ-sĕp′ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having five sepals.

pen′ta-spast (pĕn′tȧ-spăst), *n.* [L. *pentaspaston*, Gr. πεντα- (see PENTA-) + σπᾶν to pull.] A mechanical purchase with five pulleys. *Rare.*

pen′ta-sper′mous (-spûr′mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having five seeds.

pen′ta-spher′ic, **pen′ta-spher′i-cal**, *a.* *Math.* Designating a system of coördinates that are the ratios of the five powers of a point with respect to five fixed spheres mutually orthogonal.

Pen′ta-stom′i-da (-stŏm′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πεντα- (see PENTA-) + στόμα a mouth.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LINGUATULIDA. — **pen′ta-stome** (pĕn′tȧ-stōm), *n.* — **pen-tas′to-moid** (pĕn-tăs′tō-moid), *a. & n.* — **-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

Pen-tas′to-mum (-mŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See LINGUATULIDA.

pen′ta-style (pĕn′tȧ-stīl), *a. & n.* [*penta-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] See COLUMNIATION **b** & **d**.

pen′ta-sty′los (-stī′lŏs), *n.* A pentastyle building.

pen′ta-sul′phide, *n.* Also **-fid.** *Chem.* A sulphide having five atoms of sulphur in the molecule.

pen-tath′lete (pĕn-tăth′lēt), *n.* [Gr. πενταθλητής, fr. πένταθλον.] *Gr. Antiq.* An athlete in the pentathlon.

pen′ta-tom′ic (pĕn′tȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Consisting of five atoms; having five atoms in the molecule. **b** Pentavalent. **c** Having five replaceable atoms or radicals.

pen′ta-tone, *n.* *Anc. & Medieval Music.* An interval of five whole steps; an augmented sixth.

pente. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PAINT.

pen′te-con′ter (pĕn′tē-kŏn′tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πεντηκοντήρ.] *Gr. Antiq.* A commander of fifty men.

pen′te-cos′tals (-kŏs′tălz), *n. pl.* [L. *pentecostalis* of Pentecost.] Offerings to the parish priest, or to the mother church, at Pentecost. *Obs. or Hist.*

pen′te-cos-ta′ri-on (-kŏs-tā′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NGr. πεντηκοστάριον.] *East. Ch.* The service book for the period from Easter to the eighth day after Pentecost, which in the Eastern Church is All Saints' Day.

pen′te-cos′ter, *n.* = PENTECONTER, the commander.

pen′te-graph. Incorrect for PANTOGRAPH.

pen′tene (pĕn′tēn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] Amylene.

pent′er. † PAINTER.

pen′te-reme (pĕn′tē-rēm), *n.* [Gr. πέντε five + L. *remus* oar.] A quinquereme. *Obs.*

pentesse. † PENTHOUSE.

pen′te-ter′ic (pĕn′tē-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πεντετηρικός.] *Gr. Antiq.* Recurring each fifth (in our reckoning every fourth) year.

Penthecost. † PENTECOST.

pen′the-mim′er-is (pĕn′thē-mĭm′ẽr-ĭs), *n.* [L., also *-es*, fr. Gr. πενθημιμερής, a.; πέντε five + ἡμιμερής halved.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of five half-feet; a catalectic colon of two feet and a half. — **pen′the-mim′er-al** (-ăl), *a.* See CÆSURA, 1.

pen-thi′o-phene (pĕn-thī′ō-fēn), *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, C_5H_6S, homologous with thiophene

Pen′tho-ra′ce-æ (pĕn′thō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PENTHORUM.

pen′tice (pĕn′tĭs), *n.* = PENTHOUSE.

pen′ti-cle, *n.* Prob., penthouse. *Obs.*

Pen′ti-cost, Penticoste. † PENTECOST.

pention, etc. † PENSION, etc.

pen′tis (pĕn′tĭs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PENTHOUSE.

pent′it, *p. a.* [Extended fr. *pent*, as a p. p.] Shut in; hence, cozy; comfortable. *Scot.*

pen′tite (pĕn′tīt), *n.* [*penta-* + *-ite.*] *Org. Chem.* A pentahydric alcohol. Cf. HEXITE.

pent′land-ite (pĕnt′lăn-dīt), *n.* [After Joseph B. *Pentland.*] *Min.* A sulphide of nickel and iron, (Fe,Ni)S, found in pale bronze-yellow masses. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 4.60.

pent′like. Erron. for PENTELIC. *Obs.*

pen′to-graph. Incorrect var. of PANTOGRAPH.

pen-to′ic (pĕn-tō′ĭk), *a.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* Valeric: — so called because the valeric acids are pentane derivatives.

pen′tol (pĕn′tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*penta-* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* Unsaturated coal-tar hydrocarbon, C_5H_6, got as a liquid boiling at 41° C.

pen′tone (-tōn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* = VALYLENE.

pen′to-side (-tō-sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-sid.** A compound of a pentose with some other substance.

pent roof. A roof sloping on one side only; a penthouse roof.

pent′stock′, *n.* A penstock.

pen′tyl (pĕn′tĭl), *n.* [*penta-* + *-yl.*] = AMYL. — **pen-tyl′ic** (pĕn-tĭl′ĭk), *a.*

pen′tyl-ene (pĕn′tĭ-lēn), *n.* = AMYLENE.

pen′u-a-ry, *n.* [L. *penuarius* of or for provisions, fr. *penus* store of food.] A storehouse. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

pe-nu′che (pĕ-nōō′chĕ). Erron. for PANOCHA.

pe′nu-chle (pē′nŭk-′l). Var. of PINOCHLE.

Pe-nu′el (pē-nū′ĕl). *Bib.*

pe-nult′, *a.* = PENULTIMATE. *R.*

pe-nul′tim, *a. & n.* [L. *paenultimus*: cf. OF. *penultime.*] Penultimate. *Obs.*

pe-nul′ti-ma (pē-nŭl′tĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L. *paenultima* (sc. *syllaba*), fem. of *paenultimus* the last but

pe-nul′ti-mate (pē-nŭl′tĭ-māt), *a.* **1.** Last but one; as, the *penultimate* syllable, the last syllable but one of a word.
2. Of or belonging to the last syllable but one; as, this word takes a *penultimate* accent.

pe-num′bra (pē-nŭm′brȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *paene* almost + *umbra* shade.] **1.** *Optics.* The shadow cast, as in an eclipse, where the light is partly, but not wholly, cut off by the intervening body; the space of partial illumination between the umbra, or perfect shadow, on all sides, and the full light. See ECLIPSE, *Illust.*
2. The shaded region surrounding the dark central portion, or umbra, of a sun spot.
3. *Paint.* The part of a picture where the shade gradually blends with the light.
— **pe-num′bral** (-brăl), **pe-num′brous** (-brŭs), *a.*

pe-nu′ri-ous (pē-nū′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From PENURY.] **1.** Destitute of money; poverty-stricken. *Obs.* "My *penurious* band." *Shak.*
2. Hence, in general, wanting richness; needy; poor; wretched; as, *penurious* times; *penurious* soil.
3. Excessively sparing in the use of money; stingy; miserly. "A *penurious* niggard of his wealth." *Milton.*
4. Overnice; dainty. *Obs.*
Syn. —Avaricious, covetous, niggardly. See PARSIMONIOUS.
— **pe-nu′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pe-nu′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

pen′u-ry (pĕn′ū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *penuria*; cf. Gr. πεῖνα hunger, πενία poverty, need, πένης one who works for his daily bread, a poor man, πένεσθαι to work for one's daily bread, to be poor: cf. F. *pénurie.*] **1.** Absence of resources; want; privation; indigence; extreme poverty; destitution. "A *penury* of military forces." *Bacon.*
It arises in neither from *penury* of thought. *Landor.*
2. Penuriousness; miserliness. *Obs. or R. Jer. Taylor.*
Syn. — See POVERTY.

pen′wip′er (pĕn′wīp′ẽr), *n.* Anything designed to be used to wipe a pen.

pe′on (pē′ŏn), *n.* [Sp. *peón*, or Pg. *peão*, one who travels on foot, a foot soldier, a pawn in chess. See PAWN in chess.] **1.** In India: **a** A foot soldier. **b** A native policeman or constable. **c** An attendant or messenger.
2. A common laborer of any kind. As applied to laborers, esp. on large estates in Latin America, the term has often been used in English with the understanding that it implies bondage or serfage; but this condition, if it has practically existed, seems to have had no legal support.
3. A pawn in chess. *Obs.*

pe′on-age (-āj), *n.* State of being a peon; also, a system of using peon labor.

pe′o-ny (pē′ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PEONIES (-nĭz). [ME. *pione, pioine, pioni*, OF. *pione*, F. *pivoine*, L. *paeonia*, Gr. παιωνία, fr. Παιών, Παιάν, the god of healing. The modern form is altered under influence of L., but *piney* is still in dialect use. AS. *peonie* is directly fr. L. Cf. PÆAN.] A plant or flower of the genus *Pæonia.* The cultivated peonies are mostly hybrids between *P. albiflora* and *P. officinalis*; they have large, usually double flowers of various shades of red and pink, or pure white. The *tree peony*, *P. moutan*, has large flowers of various colors. See PÆONIA.

peo′ple (pē′p'l), *n. sing. & pl.*; and, in sense of a particular body of persons, *pl.* PEOPLES. [ME. *peple, people, poeple*, OF. *pueple*, F. *peuple*, fr. L. *populus.* Cf. POPULACE, PUEBLO.] **1.** A body of persons united by a common character, culture, or sentiment; the individuals collectively of any characteristic group, taken as distinct from, or conceived apart from, the unity of the group as subject to a common government (that is, as a *nation*) or as issued from a common stock (that is, as a *race* or *tribe*); a folk. Sociologically, the traits which characterize a *people* are community of custom, belief, and tradition (generally, also, of language and geographical position), and a feeling of mutual familiarity taking the form of a sentiment of solidarity or a "consciousness of kind." Most *peoples* are made up of minglings of *races*, as is the American people. A *nation* may comprise one or more *peoples*; as, the Austrian *nation* comprises both Germanic and Slavonic *peoples*; or it may be comprised in a *people*; as, the ancient Greek *people* formed many *nations.* Cf. def. 2, also NATION, RACE.
The Basques . . . contain two radically distinct physical types. . . . They are a *people* and not a race. *W. Z. Ripley.*
People is a still more elastic expression, and may be taken to comprise in the singular all the uncombined sections of the nation, in the plural an aggregate of nations remotely connected by vague traditions, allied languages, and especially a common social culture. *A. H. Keane.*
2. A race, tribe, or nation; —used without emphatic reference to consanguinity or nationality; as, the *peoples* of Europe; the Caucasian is the world's dominant *people.*
3. The persons of a particular group, taken distributively; as: **a** The members of a community geographically distinct; as, the *people* of London; the *people* of Ceylon (cf. POPULATION); —often used in partial reference to def. 1; as, the plains *people.* **b** The members of a class; as, the better *people* of the community. **c** The members of an organization, as of a congregation or society; as, the *people* of the North Church. **d** Persons distinguished by occupation or interest; as, literary *people*; trades*people.* **e** The persons under a superior, as the subjects of a monarch, a body of retainers, servants, etc.; — usually with the possessive. "You slew great number of his *people.*" *Shak.* **f** Members of one's family or kindred; relatives; often, ancestry; as, my *people* were English. *Colloq.*
4. The mass of a community as distinguished from a special class; the commonalty; the populace; the vulgar; the common crowd; as, nobles and *people.*
5. The body of enfranchised citizens of a state; the electorate; in a broader sense, the body of persons in whom is vested the sovereignty of a nation or who are capable of expressing their general wish, as by public sentiment.
6. a A human beings, as distinguished from animals. **b** Living creatures; often, specif., animals of a certain kind or habit; as, the bee *people*; the forest *people*; also, supernatural beings; as, the "little *people*," that is, fairies.
The ants are a *people* not strong. *Prov.* xxx. 25.
7. Persons; folks; — used as an indefinite subject of a verb, like *on* in French, and *man* in German; as, *people* in adversity; *people* who like gayety.
People were tempted to lend by great premiums. *Swift.*
☞ *People* is regularly construed as a plural except in senses 1 and 2, in corresponding applications of 6 **b**, and (formerly) in an indefinite or general sense of def. 3 (equivalent to "group" or "multitude of people"), as in, "The palace full of *peoples* up and down" (*Chaucer*). In these excepted senses it is construed as a collective singular, and may take the plural *peoples*, as:
A blissful life, a paisible [peaceable] and a sweet,
Ledden [led] the *peoples* in the former age. *Chaucer.*
This plural was, however, largely avoided from the 16th to the early 19th century, *people* being used both as singular and plural. Hence, in some early versions of the Bible, Hebrew and Greek plurals were translated by *people* where the Revised Version substitutes *peoples*, thus:
We . . . have taken strange wives of the *people* of the land. *Ezra* x. 2 (*King James Ver.*).
We . . . have married strange women of the *peoples* of the land. (*Rev. Ver.*)
Occasionally, when used collectively, *people* is construed as a plural, as:
Every *people* worthy of being called a nation possess . . . ample resources for expressing the highest ideas. *Buckle.*
Syn. — PEOPLE, NATION, RACE. PEOPLE, as here compared, suggests the whole community regarded as an aggregate of individuals, yet as constituting a unit; NATION emphasizes less the mass of individuals, more the political, institutional, or territorial unity; RACE lays stress on the idea of common origin or descent; for more technical distinctions, see defs.; as, "We here highly resolve that . . . this *nation*, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, — and that government of the *people* by the *people* and for the *people* shall not perish from the earth" (*A. Lincoln*); "A State is accidental; it can be made or unmade; but a *nation* is something real which can be neither made nor destroyed" (*J. R. Green*); "the crashing defeat of the Celtic *race* in Britain" (*M. Arnold*). See POPULACE.

peo′ple (pē′p'l), *v. t.*; PEO′PLED (pē′p'ld); PEO′PLING (pē′plĭng). [Cf. OF. *popler, puepler*, F. *peupler.* Cf. POPULATE.] To stock with people; to fill as with people; to populate. "*Peopled* heaven with angels." *Dryden.*
As the gay motes that *people* the sunbeams. *Milton.*

peo′ple, *v. i.* To become inhabited.

peo′pler (-plẽr), *n.* One who peoples; settler; inhabitant.

peo′ple's bank (pē′p'lz). A form of coöperative bank, such as those of Germany; — a term loosely used for various forms of coöperative financial institutions.

People's party. *U. S. Politics.* A party formed in 1891, advocating an increase of the currency, public ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs, etc., an income tax, limitation in ownership of land, etc.

pep′er-ine (pĕp′ẽr-ĭn) } *n.* [It. *peperino*, L. *piper* pepper.
pep′er-i′no (-ē′nō) } So called on account of its appearance.] A dark-colored volcanic conglomerate or tuff containing crystals of various minerals and fragments of rocks. It is found esp. in the Alban Hills near Rome, and has been much used for building.

Pep′er-o′mi-a (-ō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πέπερι pepper.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical piperaceous fleshy herbs, distinguished by having flowers with two stamens, the anther cells confluent. They abound in tropical vegetation, being often epiphytic and climbing over tree trunks. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

pe-pi′no (pĕ-pē′nō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg., cucumber, fr. L. *pepo* melon.] **a** A Chilean convallariaceous evergreen shrub (*Philesia buxifolia*), with handsome red flowers. **b** A tropical American plant (*Solanum muricatum*) with ovoid yellow, edible, somewhat acid fruit; —called also *melon pear.*

pep′los (pĕp′lŏs) } *n.* [L. *peplus*, fr. Gr. πέπλος.] A
pep′lus (pĕp′lŭs) } shawl-like upper garment worn by women in ancient Greece, esp. a costly one, as that made each year for the statue of Athene in Athens.

pep′lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lȧ). [L.] A peplos. Hence: **a** A kind of kerchief or shawl. *Obs.* **b** An overskirt hanging like the ancient peplos; also, a short fitted skirt attached to a waist or coat.

pe′po (pē′pō), *n.* [L., a kind of melon, fr. Gr. πέπων.] *Bot.* The characteristic fruit of the gourd family (Cucurbitaceæ); an indehiscent, fleshy, 1-celled (or falsely 3-celled), many-seeded, inferior fruit, usually with a hard rind, as the pumpkin, squash, melon, and cucumber.

pep′per (pĕp′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *peper*, AS. *pipor*, L. *piper*, fr. Gr. πέπερι, πίπερι; cf. Skr. *pippalī.*] **1. a** A pungent condiment obtained from the fruit of the East Indian plant *Piper nigrum.* The dried berries yield black pepper; white pepper consists of the dried ripe seeds divested of the pulp. Pepper is also used in medicine as a carminative stimulant. It yields by distillation a volatile oil. **b** A similar product obtained from several other species of *Piper*, esp. the long pepper (*P. longum*).
2. Any plant yielding this product, esp. the common or black pepper (*P. nigrum*). It is a climbing shrub with ovate leaves and spicate flowers succeeded by red berries. It is commonly grown in the tropics. Also, any other species of *Piper.*

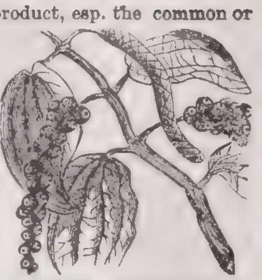
Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

3. Any species of *Capsicum* or its fruit; red pepper. See CAYENNE PEPPER.
4. Any of numerous other plants of pungent or aromatic qualities, as African *pepper.*
to have pepper in the nose, to behave superciliously or rudely. *Obs.* — **to take p. in the nose**, to get angry. *Obs.*

pep′per (pĕp′ẽr), *v. t.*; PEP′PERED (-ẽrd); PEP′PER-ING. **1.** To sprinkle or season with or as if with pepper.
2. To sprinkle as pepper is sprinkled; also, to spread in or as in grains; as, to *pepper* hail; to *pepper* long words into a writing.
3. To shower shot or other missiles on; to pelt; as, to *pepper* one with small shot; to *pepper* one with scolding.
4 To thrash or beat soundly with rapid blows; hence, formerly, to conquer or ruin by or as by beating.
I am *peppered*, I warrant, for this world. *Shak.*
5. To make pungent or spicy, as writing.
6. To cause to have venereal sores. *Obs.*
7. *Falconry.* To bathe in a preparation of pepper and water in order to remove vermin; as, to *pepper* a hawk.
8. To praise fulsomely; to flatter. *Obs.*

pep′per, *v. i.* To fire numerous (small) shots (at).

pep′per-and-salt′, *a.* Having black and white intermingled in small spots; as, a *pepper-and-salt* cloth or suit.

pep′per-box′ (-bŏks′), *n.* **1.** A small box or bottle, with a perforated top, used for sprinkling ground pepper on food, etc.
2. A buttress on the left-hand wall of a fives court as the game is played at Eton.

pepper bush. **a** Any shrub of the genus *Clethra*; — more commonly called *sweet pepper bush.* See under SWEET. **b** In Australia, any shrub of the genus *Drimys* (which see).

pepper caster. A caster or bottle for pepper, esp. one in a cruet stand.

pep′per-corn′ (pĕp′ẽr-kôrn′), *n.* [AS. *piporcorn.*] A dried berry of the black pepper; hence, a mere trifle. Cf. PEPPERCORN RENT.

pep′per-corn′, *a.* **1.** Consisting of a peppercorn; hence, very small.
2. Designating woolly hair that gathers in little knots or nubbles over the scalp. This is due to its shortness and spiral form, causing it readily to intertwist.
peppercorn rent, *Law*, orig., in the Middle Ages, a rent consisting in the supplying of a certain amount, usually a pound, of black peppercorns at stated intervals; now, any merely nominal rent in kind, operating to keep alive the paramount or dominant title.

pep′per-grass′ (-gràs′), *n.* **a** Any cress of the genus *Lepidium*, esp. the garden peppergrass, or garden cress, *L. sativum.* They are small plants with round flattened pods, of pungent flavor. **b** The common pillwort of Europe.

pep′per-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* [*pepper* + *mint.*] **1.** A pungent and aromatic mint (*Mentha piperita*) with dark green lanceolate leaves and whorls of small pink flowers in spikes.
2. The volatile oil obtained by distilling the fresh herb; also, the essence or spirit (essence of peppermint) consisting of a solution of this oil in alcohol.
3. A lozenge of sugar flavored with peppermint.
4. In Australia, the peppermint gum or peppermint tree.

pepper plant. **a** Any plant yielding pepper, esp. a species of *Piper* or of *Capsicum.* **b** In Australia, the zinziberaceous plant *Alpinia cærulea*, with pungent edible rootstocks.

pepper pot. **1. a** A stew of vegetables, meat or fish, and cassareep, common in the West Indies. **b** A highly seasoned stew of tripe, meat, dumplings, and vegetables. *U. S.*
2. A person of high or hot temper. *Colloq.*

pepper sauce. A condiment made of small red peppers steeped in vinegar.

pepper tree. **a** A tropical American anacardiaceous tree (*Schinus molle*), often grown for shade in warm climates. It has graceful pinnate leaves and panicles of greenish flowers succeeded by red berrylike drupes. **b** = PEPPER, 4.

pepper vine. **a** The pepper plant. **b** A vitaceous shrub (*Ampelopsis arborea*), of the southern United States, with bipinnate leaves and pungent black berries.

pep′per-y (pĕp′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pepper; having the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent.
2. Hot-tempered; passionate; choleric.

pep′sin (pĕp′sĭn), *n.* Also **pep′sine.** [G. *pepsin*, fr. Gr. πέψις a cooking, digesting, digestion, fr. πεπτειν, πεσσειν, to cook, digest. Cf. DYSPEPSIA.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteolytic enzyme secreted by glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach of the higher animals. Combined with dilute hydrochloric acid (0.2 to 0.5 per cent) it is the chief active principle of gastric juice. Pepsin has also been found in the blood, muscles, and urine, in eggs, etc. A preparation of pepsin from the stomachs of pigs, sheep, or calves, in a white or yellowish powder consisting of the pure principle mixed with proteoses, etc., is used as a digestive.

pep′sin-ate (pĕp′sĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). To treat, mix, or impregnate, with pepsin.

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one; *paene* almost + *ultimus* the last.] = PENULT. [penult.
pe-nul′ti-mate (-māt), *n.* The
penur, *n.* [See PENURY.] Penury. *Obs.* [ty. *Obs. & R.*
penured, *a.* Reduced to pover-
pe-nu′ri-ty, *n.* [L. *penuria* penury + *-ity.*] Penury. *Obs. Scot.*
pen′u-rous, *a.* Wanting; lacking. *Obs.*
pen′wom′an (pĕn′wo͝om′ăn), *n.* A female writer; an authoress. *Obs. or R.*
pen′wom′an-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pen′worth. † PENNYWORTH.
peny. † PENNY.
peoddare. † PEDDER.
peolien. † PEEL.
pe′on (pē′ŏn), *n.* = POON.
‖ **pe-o′nes** (pā-ō′nās), *n. pl.* [Sp.] Peons.
pe′o-nine. Var. of PÆONIN. See CORALLIN **b.** [Peonage.
pe′on-ism (pē′ŏn-ĭz'm), *n.*
pe′o-nol. Var. of PÆONOL.
peo′ple-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
peo′ple-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
peo′ple-less, *a.* See -LESS. [ISM.
People's Charter. See CHART-
peo′plet (pē′plĕt), *n.* [*people* + *-et.*] A small people.
peo′plish, *a.* Vulgar. *Obs.*
Pe′or (pē′ŏr). *Bib.*
Pe-o′ri-a (pē-ō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From the Indian name, which orig. meant carriers or packers.] A member of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, formerly one of the chief tribes of Illinois. The remnant of the tribe resides in Indian Territory.
Pe-o′ri-an (-ăn), *a. & n.* [From *Peoria*, Illinois.] *Geol.* See GLACIAL PERIOD.
peosen. † PEASE, *pl.*
pe-ot′o-my (pē-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πεος penis + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Amputation of the penis.
pep. Var. of PAIP. *Obs.* [flower.
pep, *n.* = PIP, of an artificial
pe-pas′tic (pē-păs′tĭk), **pe-pas′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a. & n.* [Gr. πεπαίνειν to ripen, suppurate: cf. F. *pépastique.*] Suppurative.
pepe. † PEEP.
peper. † PEPPER.
Pe-phre′do (pē-frē′dō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πεφρηδώ.] One of the Grææ (which see).
pepille. † PEOPLE.
pepin. † PIPPIN.
pep′i-nel′la (pĕp′ĭ-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of Sp. *pepino* cucumber.] The chayote.
pe-pin′ner-y, *n.* Also **pepinnier**, **pepinier.** [F. *pépinière*: cf. OF. *pepinerie.* See PIPPIN.] *Hort.* A nursery. *Obs.*
pepir. † PEPPER.
pe-pi′ta (pĕ-pē′tȧ), *n.* [Sp., pip, kernel; cf. F. *pépite.*] *Mining.* A nugget of gold. [Sp.
pe′ple. People. *Obs. or Ref.*
Pep′o-ho′an (pĕp′ō-hō′ăn), *n. pl.* The semicivilized Malay tribes of Formosa; — so called by the Chinese.
pep′on, *n.* [L. *pepo, -onis*, Gr. πέπων: cf. OF. *pepon.*] The pumpkin. *Obs.*
peponell. † PIMPERNEL.
pe-pon′i-da (pē-pŏn′ĭ-dȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *pepo, -onis*, melon + *-ida*, taken as neut. pl. of *-ides.* Cf. -IDÆ.] *Bot.* A pepo. *Rare.*
pe-po′ni-um (pē-pō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. PEPO.] *Bot.* A pepo.
pepowder. † PIEPOUDRE.
pep′per-and-salt′, *n.* The harbinger-of-spring.
pep′per-brand′, *n.* = 1st BUNT.
pepper bread. Gingerbread. *Obs.* [a
pepper cress. = PEPPER GRASS
pepper crop. The wall pepper.
pep′perd. Peppered. *Ref. Sp.*
pepper dulse. An edible pungent red seaweed (*Laurencia pinnatifida*). *Scot.*
pepper elder. Any plant of the genus *Peperomia.*
pep′per-er, *n.* **1.** A dealer in pepper; a grocer. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** One that peppers.
pep′per-ette (pĕp′ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [*pepper* + *-ette.*] Ash of burned olive stones, used to adulterate ground pepper.
pepper family. *Bot.* The family Piperaceæ. [BLACK GUM a.
pep′per-idge (pĕp′ẽr-ĭj), *n.* =
pepperidge bush. The barberry. *Dial. Eng.* [PEPPERY.
pep′per-i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
pep′per-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pep′per-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PEPPER. Hence: *p. a.* Pungent; peppery; also, striking with or as with small shot, as a storm.
pep′per-ish, *a.* Peppery. *Rare.*
peppermint camphor. = MENTHOL.
peppermint gum. Any of various Australian eucalypts with aromatic leaves, as *Eucalyptus piperita, E. amygdalina, E. microcorys, E. stuartiana*, etc.; — called also **peppermint tree** and **peppermint stringbark.**
peppermint oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
pepper moth. A European moth (*Biston betularia*) having white wings with small black specks.
pep′per-nel, *n.* An obscure word, explained as a lump or swelling. *Obs.* [cum.
pepper pod. The pod of *Capsi-*
pepper rent. Rent paid in pepper; nominal rent. Cf. PEPPERCORN RENT. *Chiefly Hist.*
pepper rod. A West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Croton humilis*).
pep′per-root′, *n.* Toothwort.
pepper saxifrage The meadow saxifrage.
pepper shrub. The pepper tree.
pep′per-weed′, *n.* Any species of *Peperomia.* [Rare.
pepper wheat. Bunted wheat.
pep′per-wood′, *n.* **a** The Cayenne rose or its wood. **b** The southern prickly ash. **c** The clove cassia.
pep′per-wort′ (pĕp′ẽr-wûrt′), *n.* **a** Peppergrass. **b** Any fern ally of the family Marsiliaceæ.
pep′pin. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIPPIN.
pepre. † PEPPER.

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pep'tic (pĕp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *pepticus*, Gr. πεπτικός. See PEPSIN.] **1.** Pertaining to or promoting digestion; digestive; as, *peptic* sauces.
2. Able to digest. "A mind as yet so *peptic*." *Carlyle.*
3. Of, pert. to, or resembling, pepsin; containing pepsin, or a substance of like properties; as, the *peptic* glands.
peptic glands, *Anat.*, the cardiac glands of the stomach.
pep'tic, *n.* **1.** An agent that promotes digestion.
2. *pl.* The digestive organs. *Obs.* *Tennyson.*
pep'to-gen (pĕp'tō-jĕn), *n.* [*peptone* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance, as dextrin or meat extract, which stimulates the secretion of pepsin.
pep-tog'e-nous (pĕp-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Capable of yielding, or being converted into, peptone.
pep'to-hy'dro-chlo'ric (pĕp'tō-hī'drō-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* [See PEPTONE; HYDROCHLORIC.] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating the acid supposed to be formed by the union of pepsin and dilute hydrochloric acid. See PEPSIN.
pep'tone (pĕp'tōn), *n.* [G. *pepton*, fr. Gr. πεπτόν, neut. of πεπτός cooked; i. e., digested.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of soluble and diffusible substances produced from proteids by peptic and tryptic digestion, by the action of acids and alkalies, by putrefaction, etc.; — usually limited to the final products of proteid nature, intermediate products being called *proteoses*. For distinctions between these two classes, see PROTEOSE. — **pep-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*
peptone agar. *Physiol. Chem.* A nutrient medium used in artificial culture of certain bacteria, it being a mixture of agar-agar and peptone, sometimes with other ingredients.
pep'to-nize (pĕp'tō-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To convert into peptone; to digest or dissolve by a proteolytic ferment; as, *peptonized* food. — **pep'to-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **pep'to-niz'er** (-nīz'ēr), *n.*
pep'to-nu'ri-a (-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *peptone* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of peptone, or a peptonelike body, in the urine.
Pe'quot (pē'kwŏt), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *Pequttôog* or *Paquatauog* destroyers.] One of a warlike tribe of Algonquian Indians once dominant in eastern Connecticut. About half of them were killed between 1637 and 1655, when the survivors were formed into two villages under the colonial government. Now only a few individuals remain.
per (pûr), *prep.* [L. Cf. FAR, FOR-, PAR, *prep.*] **1.** Through; by means of; through the agency of; by; for; for each; as, *per* annum; *per* capita, by heads, or according to individuals; *per* curiam, by the court; *per* se, by itself, of itself; or, with English words, *per* bearer; *per* hour.
2. *Her.* In the manner of; in the direction of; — used in many phrases, esp. with *party* or *parted* joined with the name of an ordinary, and referring to the division of the shield; as, *party per pale*, divided in the direction of the pale, that is, vertically. See PARTY, *a.*
per-. [See PER.] **1.** A prefix used to signify *through*, *throughout*, *by*, *for*, or as an *intensive*; as, *perhaps*, by hap or chance; *perennial*, that lasts throughout the year; *perforce*, through or by force; *perspicuous*, evident throughout or very evident; *perplex*, literally, to entangle very much.
2. *Chem.* A prefix denoting the highest, or a relatively high, state of oxidation; as, *peroxide*, *perchloric*. (See PEROXIDE, ACID.) Formerly, *proto-* and *per-* were regularly used to distinguish between two compounds of the same elements in different proportions; as, *proto*chloride and *per*chloride of mercury, now usually called, respectively, mercur*ous* chloride and mercur*ic* chloride.
3. See PETROGRAPHY.
per'ad-ven'ture (pĕr'ăd-vĕn'ṭūr; pûr'-; 277), *adv. & conj.* [ME. *per aventure*, F. *par aventure*. See PER; ADVENTURE.]
1. By chance; by fortune; by accident. *Obs.*
2. Perhaps; it may be; possibly.

If *peradventure* he speak against me. *Shak.*

3. If; supposing. "*Peradventure* there be fifty righteous within the city." *Gen.* xviii. 24.
per'ad-ven'ture, *n.* Chance; hap; hence, doubt; question; as, proved beyond a *peradventure*.
per-am'bu-late (pēr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *perambulatus*, p. p. of *perambulare* to perambulate; *per* through + *ambulare* to walk. See PER-; AMBLE.] To walk through or over; traverse; promenade; esp., to travel over in order to examine; to inspect by traversing; specif., to inspect officially the boundaries of, as of a parish, by walking over the whole line
per-am'bu-late, *v. i.* To walk about; to ramble; stroll; as, he *perambulated* in the park.
per-am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *perambulatio.*] **1.** Act of perambulating; walking about; a tour on foot.
2. An official act or ceremony of walking around a town, parish, forest, or the like, to assert and record its boundaries; an official survey to maintain the rights of possession to any tract. This was an ancient custom observed with much ceremony in England before the Reformation.
3. Act of traversing any tract to survey or inspect it.
4. A district marked out by an official perambulation; also, a district within which one is authorized to make a tour of inspection. "Bounds of his own *perambulation*." *Holyday.*
per-am'bu-la'tor (pēr-ăm'bū-lā'tēr), *n.* **1.** One who perambulates, as for the purpose of fixing boundaries.

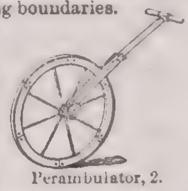
Perambulator, 2.

2. A surveyor's instrument for measuring distances. It consists of a wheel to roll over the ground, with clockwork, and a dial showing the distance traveled. See ODOMETER.
3. A low carriage for a child, propelled by pushing; sometimes, any kind of baby carriage.
per-am'bu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to perambulation; perambulating.
Pe-ra'mi-um (pē-rā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A rather large, widely distributed genus of small terrestrial orchids, the rattlesnake plantains. They have basal, tufted leaves, usually blotched or checkered with white, and flowers in bracted spikes.
per an'num. [L.] By the year; each year; annually.
per-cale' (pēr-kāl'; pĕr'kȧl'), *n.* [F.] A fine, closely woven cotton fabric, of a smooth finish, often printed on one side.
per'ca-line' (pûr'kȧ-lēn'; pûr'kȧ-lĭn), *n.* [F.] A fine kind of cotton goods, usually of one color, and with a glossy surface, — much used for linings.
per'car-bon'ic (pûr'kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *carbonic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $H_2C_2O_6$, unknown in the free state, but got in the form of its potassium salt (a bluish white, amorphous, powerfully oxidizing substance) by electrolysis of a cold concentrated solution of potassium carbonate. — **per-car'bon-ate** (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* (see -ATE, 3 **b**).
Perce'for'est (pĕrs'fŏr'ĕst), *n.* [OF., F. *perce-forêt* pierce-forest.] The titular hero of a medieval romance treating the fabulous history of Britain before King Arthur. Perceforest, whose adventures form only a part of the long romance, was originally called Betis and was made king of Britain by Alexander the Great. His later name resulted from his exploits in an enchanted forest.
per-ceiv'a-ble (pēr-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *percevable.*] Perceptible; intelligible. — **per-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*
per-ceive' (pēr-sēv'), *v. t.*; PER-CEIVED' (-sēvd'); PER-CEIV'ING (-sēv'ĭng). [OF. *parceivre*, *perçoivre*, *perceveir* (3d pl. *perceivent*, *parceivent*), F. *percevoir*, L. *percipere*, *perceptum*; *per* (see PER-) + *capere* to take, receive. See CAPACIOUS; cf. PERCEPTION.] **1.** To obtain knowledge of through the senses; to receive impressions from by means of the bodily organs; to take cognizance of the existence, character, or identity of, by means of the senses; to see, hear, or feel; as, to *perceive* a distant ship; to *perceive* a discord.
2. To take intellectual cognizance of; to apprehend by the mind; to see into; to comprehend; understand; note; remark; discern.

Jesus *perceived* their wickedness. *Matt.* xxii. 18.
Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Locke.*

3. To be affected by; — of an inanimate object. *Rare.*
4. To take possession of; to get; receive. *Obs.*
Syn. — See, behold, notice, observe, distinguish, discriminate, descry. — PERCEIVE, DISCERN. To PERCEIVE is in general to apprehend or take cognizance of; DISCERN often implies delicate or fine discrimination or perception; as, "Hast thou *perceived* the breadth of the earth?" (*Job* xxxviii. 18); "Ye can *discern* the face of the sky, but can ye not *discern* the signs of the times?" (*Matt.* xvi. 3); "[They] steal so little, few *perceive* they steal" (*Pope*); "He stood still, because, as I *perceived*, he could not tell which way to go" (*Bunyan*); "What is false taste but a want of perception to *discern* propriety and distinguish beauty?" (*Goldsmith*); "[Suffering] is really a revelation. One *discerns* things one never *discerned* before" (*O. Wilde*). See DISCERNMENT, DISTINGUISH, APPREHEND.
per cent, per centum. Also **per cent.** (with period). [L. *per centum.*] By the hundred; in the hundred; — used esp. of proportions of ingredients, rate of interest, etc.
per-cent'age (pēr-sĕn'tāj), *n.* [*per cent* + *-age*, as in *average*. See PER; CENT.] A certain rate per cent; the allowance, duty, rate of interest, discount, or commission, on a hundred; loosely, a part or proportion of a whole.
percentage composition. Composition as expressed by percentages (in chemistry, by weight) of constituents.
per-cen'tile (pēr-sĕn'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in percentage.
per-cen'tile, *n.* The value that is not attained by a certain percentage (as *p*) of a large number of measurements, but is at least attained by all the rest.
per'cept (pûr'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *perceptum*, neut. p. p. of *percipere*. See PERCEIVE.] An object as it appears or exists in perception. See PERCEPTION.

The modern distinction between *percept* and concept, the one sensuous, the other intellectual. *Max Müller.*
A fish, for example, can feel, smell, taste, see, and even hear, but we cannot assume solely on that account that it has any *percepts* to which its five senses contribute, as they do to our *percept*, say, of an orange or a peppermint. *James Ward.*
The existence of ideas is subsequent to that of *percepts*, and even implies some complexity of perceptual cognition. *G. F. Stout.*

per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (pēr-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The power of seeing or understanding. *Rare.*
2. Quality or state of being perceptible; as, the *perceptibility* of light or color.
per-cep'ti-ble (pēr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *perceptibilis*: cf. F. *perceptible.*] **1.** Able to perceive; perceptive. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being perceived; cognizable; discernible; perceivable. "A *perceptible* blast of the air." *Bacon.* — **per-cep'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*
per-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *perceptio*: cf. F. *perception*. See PERCEIVE.] **1.** Mental apprehension or cognition, whether of objects of sense or of ideas; sensible experience or thought which involves recognition of truth or of fact. This original broad meaning is now rare in psychology, *perception* being commonly restricted to sense perception (def. 2) or to forms of cognition analogous to it in immediacy (def. 3).

The word *perception* is, in the language of philosophers previous to Reid, used in a very extensive signification. By Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, and others, it is employed in a sense almost as unexclusive as consciousness, in its widest signification. By Reid this word was limited to our faculty acquisitive of knowledge, and to that branch of this faculty whereby, through the senses, we obtain a knowledge of the external world. But his limitation did not stop here. In the act of external perception he distinguished two elements, to which he gave the names of *perception* and sensation. He ought perhaps to have called these *perception* proper and sensation proper, when employed in his special meaning. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Cognition or apprehension occasioned by and involving the presence of sensation in consciousness; direct apprehension of an object of sense: specif.: **a** The power or function of having such cognition. **b** The cognitive act or process. **c** The object of sensible cognition as it appears in consciousness; a percept. For the psychological distinction of *perception* and *conception*, see CONCEPTION, 4 **c**. Cf. also APPERCEPTION, COGNITION, 3, INTUITION, 2, SENSATION. The distinction between *perception* and *percept* is analogous to that between *conception* and *concept*. See CONCEPTION, 3 & 4, CONCEPT, 2 **c**, *cits.*; cf. RECEPT, IDEA, 5, IMPRESSION, 5.
3. An immediate or intuitive cognition or judgment; an insight analogous to sense perception in respect of immediacy and the feeling of certainty accompanying it, and often implying nice observation or subtle discrimination; as, a *perception* of mathematical truth or of logical sequence. Also, the power or faculty of having or exercising such perceptions; as, moral *perception*; keen æsthetic *perception*.

The *perception* of distance by the eye, which seems so like intuition, is thus, in reality, an inference grounded on experience. *J. S. Mill.*
Perception is a wide word, including, as frequently used, any so-called immediate apprehension; even that, for instance, by which we are supposed to see the necessary truth of one of Euclid's axioms. *B. Bosanquet.*

4. *Law.* The taking in or receiving, as of profits, rents, crops, etc. *Chiefly in Civil Law.*
Syn. — See DISCERNMENT.
per-cep'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to perception.
per-cep'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that perceptions are true to the fact perceived. Cf. NATURAL REALISM.
per-cep'tion-ism, *n.* The theory that all knowledge is relative to sense perception. See RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE.
per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *perceptif.*] Of or pert. to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty or power of perceiving; used in perception. — **per-cep'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-cep'tive-ness**, *n.*
per-cep'tive, *n.* One who perceives; also, the faculty by which one perceives; the perceptive faculty.
per'cep-tiv'i-ty (pûr'sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being perceptive; power of perception.
per-cep'tu-al (pēr-sĕp'ṭū-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to perception; involving perception.
Per-ces'o-ces (pēr-sĕs'ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *perca* a perch + *esox*, *-ocis*, a pike.] *Zoöl.* An order of acanthopterygian fishes including the gray mullets (Mugilidæ), the barracudas, the silversides, and other related fishes. They mostly

pep'sin-hy'dro-chlo'ric (pĕp'sĭn-hī'drō-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* = PEPTOHYDROCHLORIC.
pep'sin-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*pepsin* + *-ferous.*] *Chem.* Producing or yielding pepsin.
pep-sin'o-gen (pĕp-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*pepsin* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A zymogen contained in the form of granules in the peptic cells of the gastric glands, and readily converted into pepsin.
pep'sis (pĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. πέψις.] *Med.* Digestion. [*Obs.*]
pepst, *p. a.* Prob., intoxicated.
pep'ti-cal, *a.* = PEPTIC. *Rare.*
pep-tic'i-ty (pĕp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Med.* State of being peptic; capacity for digestion.
pep'tics (pĕp'tĭks), *n.* Science of digestion. [PEPTOGENOUS.]
pep'to-gen'ic (-tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* =
pep-tog'e-ny (pĕp-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*peptone* + *-geny.*] *Chem.* Production of peptones.
pep'to-næ'mi-a, *or* **-ne'mi-a** (pĕp'tō-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *peptone* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* The presence of peptones in the blood.
pep'to-nate, *n.* [*peptone* + *-ate.*] *Pharm.* A union of pepsin with a metallic salt.
pep'to-noid, *n.* [*peptone* + *-oid.*] A peptonelike substance
pep'to-tox'ine (-tŏk'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*peptone* + *toxic.*] *Chem.* A toxic alkaloid sometimes associated with the peptones formed from fibrin by peptohydrochloric acid.
pepule. † PEOPLE.
pepyn. † PIPPIN.
Pep'ys-i-an (pĕp'ĭs-ĭ-ăn; pĕp'sĭ-ăn; pēp'sĭ-ăn; pē-pĭz'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) or his diary.
Pe'quod. Var. of PEQUOT.
per † PEAR, PEER, PIER.
per *Abbr.* Period; person.
Per., Pers. *Abbr.* Persia; Persian.
‖ **per ac'ci-dens** (ăk'sĭ-dĕnz). [L.] By chance or accident; specif., in logic, denoting that form of conversion wherein a particular affirmative is inferred from a universal affirmative proposition. See CONVERSION, *n.*, 4; MODE, 3 **b**, Third Figure.
per'a-ceph'a-lus (pûr'ȧ-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *per-* + *acephalus.*] *Terat.* An acephalous monster without arms and with incompletely developed thorax.
per-ac'e-tate (pēr-ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* See PER-, 2.
per-act' (pēr-ăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *peractus*, p. p. of *peragere.*] To perform. — **per-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Both *Obs. or R.*
per'a-cute' (pûr'ȧ-kūt'), *a.* [L. *peracutus*. See PER-; ACUTE.] Very acute or violent. *Rare.*
peradis. † PARADISE.
per'ad-ver'tence, *n.* [*per-* + *advertence.*] Great carefulness. *Obs.* [PEREION.]
pe-ræ'on (pĕ-rē'ŏn). Var. of
pe-ræ'o-pod (pĕ-rē'ō-pŏd). Var of PEREIOPOD.
‖ **per æs et li'bram** (ēz). [L.] *Roman Law.* Lit., with bronze and balance; — used to designate the formal ceremony by which mancipatory contracts were made in early times, the procedure requiring five Roman citizens as witnesses, a libripens (or balance holder) with a balance of bronze, and the parties to the contract, the vendor stating what he does and the purchaser stating what he agrees to do and striking the balance with a piece of bronze which he delivers to the vendor.
peragon. † PARAGON.
per'a-grate (pĕr'ȧ-grāt), *v. t.* [L. *peragratus*, p. p. of *peragrare.*] To travel over or through (any space). *Obs. or R.*
per'a-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peragratio.*] Act or state of peragrating *Obs. or R.*
perai. Var. of PIRAYA.
peraill. † PERIL.
Per'a-kim (pĕr'ȧ-kĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *perākīm*, pl. of *perek* division, chapter.] See MISHNA.
peral. † PERIL.
per'al-kal'ic (pûr'ăl-kăl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
‖ **per am-ba'ges** (ăm-bā'jēz). [L.] By circuitous ways; by circumlocution; indirectly.
per-am'ble, *v. t. & i.* [L. *perambulare*, after *amble*, v.] To perambulate. *Obs.*
per-am'bu-lant (pēr-ăm'bū-lănt), *a.* [L. *perambulans.*] Perambulating. *R.* [lated. *Obs.*]
per-am'bu-late, *a.* Perambu-
Per'a-mel'i-dæ (pĕr'ȧ-mĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πήρα a pouch + L. *meles* a badger.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the bandicoots. The typical genus is **Per'a-me'les** (-mē'lēz). — **per'a-me'line** (-mē'lĭn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*
per'a-mene', *a.* [L *peramoenus.*] Very agreeable. *Obs*
peramore, -mour. † PARAMOUR.
peramount. † PARAMOUNT
per an. *or* **ann.** *Abbr.* Per annum (L., by the year).
‖ **per an-gus'ta ad au-gus'ta** [L.] Through difficulties to things worthy of honor.
‖ **per an'nu-lum et ba'cu-lum** (băk'ū-lŭm). [L.] *Law.* See INVESTITURE PER ANNULUM ET BACULUM.
peranter. † PERADVENTURE.
‖ **per aspera ad astra.** [L.] See AD ASTRA PER ASPERA
Pe-ra'tes (pē-rā'tēz), *or* **Pe-ra'tæ** (-tē), *n. pl* [LL *Peratae.*] See OPHITE.
per'a-to-dyn'i-a (pĕr'ȧ-tō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: Gr. πήρα pouch for victuals + ὀδύνη pain.] *Med.* Cardialgia.
perau. † PARA
peraunture. † PERADVENTURE.
peravail † PARAVAIL.
peraventure. † PERADVENTURE.
Per'a-zim (pĕr'ȧ-zĭm; pē-rā'zĭm). *Bib.* [PEND.]
per'bend (pûr'bĕnd), *n.* = PER-
perboile. † PARBOIL. [*Obs.*]
perbole. Short for HYPERBOLE.
per-bo'ric (pēr-bō'rĭk; 201), *a.* [*per-* + *boric.*] *Chem.* Designating a hypothetical acid, HBO_3, salts of which (called **per-bo'rates**) are believed to be formed by hydrogen dioxide acting on borates. [*Obs.*]
perbreak, *v. i.* = PARBREAK.
perbreak, *v. t.* [Cf. PER-; BREAK, *v.*, BRAKE, *v. t.*] To make a break in. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To break open *Obs*
per-bro'mate (pēr-brō'māt), *n* *Chem.* A salt of perbromic acid
per-bro'mic (-mĭk), *a.* *Chem* Designating an oxygen acid, $HBrO_4$, of bromine, corresponding to perchloric acid. Its existence is a matter of dispute.
per-bro'mide (-mīd; -mĭd), *n* *Chem.* A bromide with a higher proportion of bromine than any other bromide of the same substance or series.
perbuille. † PARBOIL
Per'ca (pûr'kȧ), *n.* [L., a perch.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiny finned fishes, in old classifications very extensive, but now restricted to the typical perches.
per-cal'cic (pēr-kăl'sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
per-cal'la. † PERCALE.
‖ **per ca'pi-ta** (pēr kăp'ĭ-tȧ). [L.] By heads; for each individual; in *Civil Law*, as individuals; share and share alike; — used of a distribution of an estate. Cf. PER STIRPES
per-car'bide, *n.* Also **-bid** *Chem.* A carbide with a relatively large amount of carbon. *Rare.*
per-car'bu-ret, *n.* [*per-* + *carburet.*] A percarbide *Obsoles.*
per-car'bu-ret'ed, per-car'bu-ret'ted, *a.* Combined with a relatively large amount of carbon.
per-case', *adv.* [See PARCASE.] Perhaps; perchance. *Obs.*
per-cau'la. † PERCALE.
perce. † PERSE, PIERCE.
perceable. † PIERCEABLE.
per'ceant (pûr'sănt), *a.* [F. *perçant*, p. pr.] Piercing. *Archaic.*
per-ceit', *n.* [From PERCEIVE, on analogy of *deceit.*] Perception *Obs.*
per-ceiv', per-ceiv'a-bl. Perceive, perceivable. *Ref. Sp.*
per-ceiv'ance (pēr-sēv'ăns), *n.* Act or power of perceiving. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
per-ceiv'an-cy, *n.* Perceivance.
per-ceiv'ant, *a.* [F *percevant*, p. pr.] Perceiving. *Obs.*
per-ceivd' Perceived. *Ref Sp.*
per-ceiv'ed-ly, *adv.* of *perceived*, p. p.
per-ceiv'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per-ceiv'er (pēr-sēv'ēr), *n.* One who perceives.
perceiver, *v. t.* [Prob. fr. OF. inf. *perceivre.*] To perceive. *Obs.*
per-ceiv'er-ance, *n.* Act or power of perceiving; perception; also, that which is perceived or perceptible. *Obs.*
per-ceiv'er-ant, *n.* A perceiver. *Obs.*
per-ceiv'er-a'tion, *n.* Perceiverance. *Obs.*
per'cel. † PARCEL.
perce'ly. † PARSLEY
per-cent'aged (pēr-sĕn'tājd), *a.* Stated in percentages.
percepier, *n.* [F. *perce-pierre*, lit., pierce-stone.] Parsley piert. *Obs.*
percept. † PRECEPT.
per-cept', *v. t.* [L. *perceptus*, p. p.] To perceive. *Obs*
per-cep'ti-bl. Perceptible. *Ref. Sp.* [TIME.]
perception time. See REACTION
per-cep'tiv. Perceptive. *R. Sp.*
percer. † PIERCER.

resemble the perches in general structure, but have abdominal ventral fins. — **per-ces'o-cine** (pẽr-sĕs'ō-sĭn; -sīn), *a.* & *n.*

perch (pûrch), *n.* [ME. *perche*, F. *perche*, L. *perca*, fr. Gr. πέρκη; cf. περκνός dark-colored, Skr. *pṛçni* spotted, speckled.] **1.** A rather small European fresh-water spiny-finned fish (*Perca fluviatilis*); also, in the eastern and central United States, a closely similar species (*P. flavescens*), the yellow perch. They inhabit lakes and streams, and are well known as game and food fishes. They are generally considered the most typical of fishes.

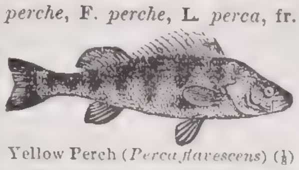

Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*) (1/8)

2. Often with some qualifying word, any of numerous spiny-finned fishes, many of them marine, mostly belonging to the Percidæ, Centrarchidæ, Serranidæ, and allied families more or less resembling the true perch, as *black perch*, *pearl perch*, *white perch*, etc. In California it is applied to some of the surf fishes (Embiotocidæ).

perch (pûrch), *n.* [F. *perche*, L. *pertica*.] **1.** Any pole, long staff, or rod, esp. as a prop, a weapon, etc. *Obs. or Dial.* Specif.: **a** A staff used in fulling cloth. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* A pole placed on a buoy, shoal, rock, or the like, as a mark for navigators. **c** A pole connecting the fore gear and hind gear of a spring carriage; a reach.
2. A bar or peg on which to hang or support something; a clothes or hat peg; a support for candles. *Obs.*
3. A horizontal pole, slat, or other support for fowls to roost or rest on; anything similar on which birds alight and rest; hence, any elevated seat, position, or station.

Not making his high place the lawless *perch*
Of wingèd ambitions. *Tennyson.*

4. A frame of uprights and a horizontal bar or bars on which to stretch cloth for examination and perfecting.
5. *Leather Manuf.* A horizontal pole on which a skin is fixed to be worked over on the flesh side with a tool (called a *crutch stake*) having a crutchlike handle.
6. Act of perching, as for rest; hence, grip; clasp. *Obs.*
7. **a** A measure of length, varying locally, but by statute equal to 5½ yards; a rod, or pole. **b** In square measure, the square of the preceding; a square rod. **c** In measuring stone, etc., usually 24¾ cubic feet (5½ yards by 1 foot by 1½ feet), but varying locally. See MEASURE.

perch, *v. i.*; PERCHED (pûrcht); PERCH'ING. [F. *percher*. See PERCH a pole.] To alight or settle, as a bird; to sit or rest on or as on a perch.

Wrens make prey where eagles dare not *perch*. *Shak.*

perch, *v. t.* **1.** To place or set on or as on a perch.
2. To occupy as a perch.
3. To place and treat on a perch, as cloth or leather.

per-chance' (pẽr-chȧns'), *adv.* [F. *par* by (L. *per*) + *chance*. See PER; CHANCE.] **1.** By chance; by fortune.
2. Perhaps; possibly; haply; maybe.

perched block (pûrcht). A bowlder in a conspicuous and relatively unstable position, often left by glaciers.

Per'che-ron (pûr'shĕ-rŏn; pûr'chĕ-; 277), *n.* [F.] One of a breed of draft horses originating in Perche, a district of France, but now much used in America. They are usually dapple gray in color. Called also **Percheron Norman**. — *a.* Pertaining to or denoting this breed of horses.

per-chlo'ric (pẽr-klō'rĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *chloric*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating the highest oxygen acid ($HClO_4$) of chlorine. It is a colorless, oily, fuming liquid, readily decomposing with explosion. It is variously prepared, as by treating perchlorates with concentrated sulphuric acid.

per-chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A chloride with a higher proportion of chlorine than any other chloride of the same substance or series. See PER-.

per-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *chromic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $HCrO_4$, obtained in a blue solution by oxidizing chromic acid with hydrogen peroxide.

Perch'ta (pĕrk'tä), *n.* [G., OHG. *Perahta*; the same name as *Bertha*; perh. akin to G. *bergen* to conceal, and orig. connected with the souls of the dead. See BERTHA.] *German Folklore.* Probably, an ancient goddess of the earth and its fruitfulness. She is also connected with spinning and women's work generally. There are many customs and beliefs surviving regarding her, especially in connection with the Twelve Nights and the harvest. Cf. HOLDA.

Per'ci-dæ (pûr'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Perca* + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family of fishes typified by the genus *Perca*; the perch family. As now limited it usually contains the true perches, the sand darters, the pike perches, the zingel, and related forms, all of fresh water. In older classifications it was used in a much broader sense, practically equivalent to *Percoidea*. — **per'cid** (-sĭd), *a.* & *n.*

per-cip'i-ence (pẽr-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Faculty, act, or power
per-cip'i-en-cy (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕn-sĭ) } of perceiving; perception.

per-cip'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *percipiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *percipere*. See PERCEIVE.] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a *percipient* being; esp., gifted with keen or quick perception.

per-cip'i-ent (pẽr-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* **1.** One who perceives; one in whose mind perception is present, or who has the faculty of perception.
2. One who receives telepathic or other supersensible impressions.

Per'ci-vale (pûr'sĭ-văl), *n.* Also **Per'ce-val, Per'ci-val**, etc. [OF. *Perceval*.] In Malory's "Morte d'Arthur" and Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," a knight of the Round Table who has various adventures in the quest of the Holy Grail, of which he finally wins a sight. The story is based on early medieval legends, other versions of which are noted under PARSIFAL and PARZIVAL.

Per-coi'de-a (pẽr-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *perca* a perch + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* An extensive superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes including the true perches (Percidæ), the sunfishes (Centrarchidæ), the serranoids (Serranidæ), the sparoids (Sparidæ), and several other related families. Its limits are variously fixed, but even in its least extensive application it is one of the largest natural groups of fishes. — **per'coid** (pûr'koid), **per-coi'de-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

per'co-late (pûr'kō-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *percolatus*, p. p. of *percolare* to percolate; *per* through + *colare* to strain.] **1.** To cause to pass through fine interstices, as a liquor; to filter; strain.
2. To ooze through (some porous substance); to permeate.

per'co-late, *v. i.* To pass through fine interstices; to filter; as, water *percolates* through porous stone.

per'co-late, *n.* [L. *percolatum*, neut. p. p.] *Pharm.* A liquid that has been percolated.

per'co-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *percolatio*.] Act or process of percolating, or filtering; filtration; straining. Specif., *Pharm.*, the process of exhausting the virtues of a powdered drug by letting a liquid filter slowly through it.

per'co-la'tor (pûr'kō-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that percolates; a strainer; specif.: **a** A kind of coffee pot in which the heated water is caused to filter through the coffee and thus extract its essence. **b** *Pharmacy.* An apparatus for procuring an extract from a drug by percolation.

Percolator b.

Per'co-mor'phi (-môr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *perca* a perch + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* An extensive suborder or order of fishes comprising the perches, basses, and mackerels and their allies, thus including a majority of the acanthopterygian fishes. — **per'co-morph** (pûr'kō-môrf), *a.* & *n.* — **per'co-mor'phous** (-môr'fŭs), *a.*

per-cur'rent (pẽr-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *percurrens*, p. pr. of *percurrere* to run through; *per* through + *currere* to run.] Running through the entire length; specif., *Bot.*, extending from base to apex of a leaf; — said of the midrib.

per-cuss' (pẽr-kŭs'), *v. t.*; -CUSSED' (-kŭst'); -CUSS'ING. [L. *percussus*, p. p. of *percutere*; *per* + *quatere* to shake, strike. See QUASH to crush.] To strike smartly; to strike on or against; as, to *percuss* the chest in auscultation.

Flame *percussed* by air giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

per-cus'sant (pẽr-kŭs'ănt), *a.* [*percuss* + *-ant*.] *Her.* Bent around as if lashing the side; — said of a beast's tail.

per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *percussio*: cf. F. *percussion*. See PERCUSS.] **1.** Act of percussing; forcible collision; specif., the striking of a percussion cap so as to set off the charge in a firearm.
2. Hence: The effect of violent collision; vibratory shock; impingement of sound on the ear.

The thunderlike *percussion* of thy sounds. *Shak.*

3. In technical senses: **a** *Med.* Act of tapping or striking the surface of some part of the body, esp. the chest or abdomen, to learn the condition of the parts beneath by the sound emitted. **b** *Music.* The actual sounding of a dissonant note or chord, as distinguished from its preparation or resolution. See SUSPENSION. **c** A form of massage consisting in the striking of some part of the body with light rapid blows. **d** *Palmistry.* The edge of the palm opposite the thumb. *Obs.*

per-cus'sion, *v. t.*; -CUS'SIONED (-ŭnd); -CUS'SION-ING. **1.** To prepare for firing by percussion, as a gun. *Obs. or R.*
2. To massage by the percussion method.

percussion bullet. A bullet containing a substance exploded by percussion; an explosive bullet.

percussion cap. *Firearms.* A small metallic cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, used with a percussion lock.

percussion figure. *Cryst.* The figure formed by the cracks started in a plate of a crystal by a blow from a dull point resting against it.

percussion lock. The lock of a gun fired by percussion on fulminating powder.

percussion match. A match igniting by percussion.

percussion powder. Powder so composed as to ignite by slight percussion; fulminating powder.

percussion sieve. *Mining.* An apparatus in which ore is sorted according to size. It consists essentially of a pair of superimposed, oppositely inclined sieves, both mechanically agitated by vertical levers and having water sluices.

percussion stop. *Music.* A drawstop in the reed organ by which a mechanism is made to strike a reed as it is sounded, to give promptness and force to its tone.

percussion table. *Ore Dressing.* Any of various machines for the separation of particles of ore according to specific gravity, consisting essentially of an inclined table, suspended or mounted on springs, over which the ore is run in a thin sheet of water, the separation being effected by jarring the table.

per-cus'sive (pẽr-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to percussion; operative or operated by striking; as, *percussive* force; a *percussive* drill. — **per-cus'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-cus'sive-ness**, *n.*

per-cus'sive, *n.* *Music.* An instrument of percussion. See ORCHESTRA, 4.

per-cus'sor (-ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *percutere* to strike. See PERCUSSION.] *Med.* One that strikes or percusses; an agent or instrument of percussion, as a percussion hammer.

per'cu-ta'ne-ous (pûr'kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [*per-* + *cutaneous*.] *Med. & Surg.* Effected or performed through the skin without incision. — **per'cu-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

per di'em (pẽr dī'ĕm). [L.] By the day; substantively, chiefly *U. S.*, an allowance or amount of so much by the day.

Per'di-ta (pûr'dĭ-tȧ), *n.* **1.** Daughter of Leontes, king of Sicilia, and Hermione, his queen, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." As a child she is disowned by Leontes and exposed to perish on the coast of Bohemia. She is brought up as a shepherdess. Eventually her identity becomes known and she is restored to her parents. See FLORIZEL, 1.
2. A sobriquet (afterwards a pseudonym) of Mrs. M. Darby Robinson (1758–1800), an English actress and author, mistress of George IV. when Prince of Wales. She was especially successful in her acting of the part of Perdita. See FLORIZEL, 2.

per-di'tion (pẽr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *perdicioun*, OF. *perdicion*, F. *perdition*, fr. L. *perditio*, fr. *perdere*, *perditum*, to ruin, to lose; *per* (cf. Skr. *parā* away) + (prob.) *dare* to give. Cf. PER; DATE time.] **1.** Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin; esp., utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

The mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*
If we reject the truth, we seal our own *perdition*. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Loss or diminution. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. That which brings destruction; ruination. *Obs.*
4. The place of eternal death; hell. *Obs.* *Milton.*

per-du' } (pẽr-dū'; pûr'dū), *a.* [F. *perdu*, f. *perdue*,
per-due' } lost, p. p. of *perdre* to lose, L. *perdere*. See PERDITION.] **1.** Doing duty, as a soldier, in an extremely dangerous position; hence, dangerously exposed. *Obs.*
2. Lost to view; hidden; close.

He should lie *perdue* who is to walk the round. *Fuller.*

3. Accustomed to, or employed in, desperate enterprises, as a soldier on a forlorn hope; hence, reckless. *Obs.*

per-dur'a-ble (pẽr-dūr'ȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [F. *perdurable*, OF. also *pardurable*. See PERDURE.] Very durable; lasting; enduring long; eternal. *Chaucer. Shak.* — **per-dur'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-dur'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per-dur'a-bly**, *adv.*

per-dur'ance (-ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *perdurance*.] Long continuance; long duration. *Rare.* *Pollock & Mait.*

per-dure' (pẽr-dūr'), *v. i.*; -DURED' (-dūrd'); -DUR'ING (-dūr'ĭng). [L. *perdurare*; *per* through + *durare* to last: cf. OF. *parduer*, *perdurer*.] To endure continuously; to be lasting. *Rare.*

‖ **père** (pâr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pater*. See FATHER.] Father; — often used after French proper names to distinguish a father from his son; as, Dumas *père*. Cf. FILS.

Pe-re'an (pē-rē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Perea, the region beyond the Jordan from Jerusalem.

Père' Go-ri-ot' (pâr' gō'ryō'). In Balzac's novel of that name, an old man who laboriously amasses wealth and makes every sacrifice for his daughters, who desert him in his old age. He has been called "the French King Lear."

per'e-gri-nate (pĕr'ē-grĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *peregrinatus*, p. p. of *peregrinari* to travel. See PILGRIM.] **1.** To travel; to journey.
2. To sojourn in a foreign country. *Obs.*

per'e-gri-nate, *v. t.* To travel across; to traverse.

per'e-gri-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peregrinatio*: cf. F. *pérégrination*.] **1.** A traveling from one country to another or from one place to another; a wandering; journey.
2. **a** Sojourn abroad. *Obs.* *Bacon.* **b** Pilgrimage. *Obs.*

per'e-grine, per'e-grin (pĕr'ē-grĭn), *a.* [L. *peregrinus*. See PILGRIM.] **1.** Foreign; alien; hence, extrinsic; exotic. "*Peregrine* and preternatural heat." *Bacon.*
2. *Astrol.* Having no essential dignity; — said of a planet when in certain signs without marked influence.
3. Traveling abroad, on or as on a pilgrimage. *Obs.*

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per-cev'er. † PERSEVERE.
perch. † PARCH, PERISH.
perch (*dial.* pûrch; pĭrch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIERCE.
perch, *v. i.* [Cf. PERK.] To [perk. *Obs.*
perchement. † PARCHMENT.
perchemine. † PARCHMENT.
perch'er, *n.* [From PERCH, *v. i.*] One that perches. Specif.: A bird of the Insessores.
perch'er, *n.* [From PERCH a pole.] A Paris candle used in England; also, a large candle set on the altar. *Obs.*
perch'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PERCH.
per-chlo'rate (pẽr-klō'rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of perchloric acid.
per-chlo'rin-at'ed (-rĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Combined with a maximum amount of chlorine. — **per-chlo'ri-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*
perchmentier. † PARCHMENTER.
perch pole. A pole used for climbing by an acrobat.
percht. Perched. *Ref. Sp.*
percia'litee. † PARTIALITY.
perciall. † PARTIAL.
Percien. † PERSIAN.
per'ci-form (pûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. & L. *perca* a perch (the fish) + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Resembling a perch **b** Of or pert. to the Perciformes. — *n.* One of the Perciformes.
Per'ci-for'mes (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly or exactly equivalent to Percoidea.
percil. † PARSLEY.
‖ **per'ci-pi** (pûr'sĭ-pī). [L.] To be perceived: — often used in references to Berkeley's famous dictum that the *esse* of material objects is *percipi*, i. e., that their being consists in their being perceived.
perck. † PERK.
per-close'. † PARCLOSE, *v.*
per'close. † PARCLOSE, *n.*
per'close (pûr'klōz), *n.* [See PARCLOSE.] *Her.* The part of a garter that is buckled and nowed, borne as a charge.
per-clu'sion (pẽr-kloo'zhŭn; 243), *n.* [From *percludere*, false reading for L. *praecludere*. See PRECLUDE.] *Med.* Shutting off; seclusion.
per-coct' (pẽr-kŏkt'), *p. a.* [L. *percoctus*, p. p. of *percoquere*.] Overdone; hence, hackneyed; trite. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To cook thoroughly; to overdo. *Rare.*
per'co-la-tive (pûr'kō-lā-tĭv), *a.* Permitting percolation; porous.
percollice. † PORTCULLIS.
‖ **per con'se-quens.** [L.] By consequence; consequently.
per'con-ta'tion (pûr'kŏn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *percontatio*, fr. *percontare* to inquire.] Inquiry. *R.* — **per-con'ta-to'ri-al** (pẽr-kŏn'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* *R.*
‖ **per con'tra** (pẽr kŏn'trȧ). [L.] On the contrary; contrariwise; as an offset; on the other side.
per-crib'rate (pẽr-krĭb'rāt; -krī'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *percribratus*, p. p. of *percribrare* to sift thoroughly.] To sift, as through a sieve. *R.* — **per'cri-bra'tion** (pûr'krĭ-brā'shŭn), *n.* *R.*
per ct. *Abbr.* Per cent.
per'cu-laced (pûr'kū-lāst), *a.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *portcullised*.] *Her.* Latticed.
perculis. † PORTCULLIS.
per-cul'lise. † PORTCULLIS.
per-cul'sion (pẽr-kŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perculsus*, p. p.] Shock; consternation. *Obs. or R.*
per-cunc'to-ri-ly (pẽr-kŭngk'tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [Irreg. fr. *per-* + L. *cunctari* to delay.] Loiteringly. *Rare.*
per-cur' (pẽr-kûr'), *v. t.* [L. *percurrere* to run through.] To traverse. *R.* — **per'cur-ra'tion** (pûr'kŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* *R.*
‖ **per cu'ri-am** (kū'rĭ-ăm). [LL.] *Law.* By the court (as a whole).
per-cur'so-ry (pẽr-kûr'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *percursor* one who runs through.] Cursory. *Rare.*
per-cus'sion-al (pẽr-kŭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Percussive.
per-cus'sion-er, *n.* One who percussions. [FUSE, 1.]
percussion fuse or **fuze**. See
per-cute' (-kūt'), *v. t.* [F. *percuter*, L. *percutere*.] To percuss, as in massage. *Rare.*
‖ **per'cu'teur'** (pĕr'kü'tûr'), *n.* [F.] A percussor.
per-cu'tient (pẽr-kū'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *percutiens*, p. pr.] Striking. — *n.* That which strikes.
per'cy-lite (pûr'sĭ-līt), *n.* [After J. *Percy* (1817–89), Eng. chemist.] *Min.* A rare oxychloride of lead and copper.
perd, *n.* [F. *perte*.] Loss *Obs.*
perd. *Abbr.* *Music.* Perdendo.
perdau, -daw. † PARDAO. [DIE.]
perde. † PARD, leopard; PAR-
‖ **per-den'do** (pĕr-dĕn'dō), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *perdere* to lose.] *Music.* Dying away.
Per'di-ci'næ (pûr'dĭ-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *perdix*, *-icis*, partridge.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, variously limited, but typified by the European gray partridge. — **per'di-cine** (pûr'dĭ-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.*
perdicion. † PERDITION.
perdicle, *n.* A precious stone, perh. the eaglestone. *Obs.*
per-di'do (*Sp.* pĕr-dē'thō; 146), *n.* [Sp., lost.] Desperado. *Obs.*
per-die' (pẽr-dē'). Var. of PARDIE.
per'di-foil, *n.* [L. *perdere* to lose + *folium* leaf.] A deciduous plant. *Obs.* — **per'di-fo'li-ous**, *a.* *Obs.*
per-dil'i-gent (pẽr-dĭl'ĭ-jĕnt), *a.* Very diligent. *Rare.* — **per-dil'i-gence** (-jĕns), *n.* *Rare.*
per'dit, *a.* [L. *perditus*, p. p.] Evil; wicked. *Obs.* — **per'dit-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
per-di'tion-a-ble (pẽr-dĭsh'ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be ruined; worthy of perdition. *Rare.*
per-di'tious (-ŭs), *a.* = PERDIT. *Obs.*
per'di-tus, *a.* [L.] Perdit. *Obs.*
Per'dix (pûr'dĭks), *n.* [L., a partridge, Gr. πέρδιξ.] *Zoöl.* A genus of birds once extensive, now limited to the European gray partridge and near allies.
perdon. † PARDON.
perdowy. † PYRDEWY.
per'dri-cide (pûr'drĭ-sīd), *a.* [F. *perdrix* partridge + *-cide*.] Killing partridges. *Nonce Word.* — *n.* One who kills partridges. *Nonce Word.*
per'dri-gon, *n.* [F.] An old variety of plum. *Obs.*
per-du' (pẽr-dū'; pûr'dū; *F.* pĕr'dü'), **per-due'**, *n.* [See PERDU, *a.*] 1. A soldier or troops doing very hazardous duty. *Obs.* 2. A person hidden, as a spy. 3. An immoral person.
perdu, -due, *v. t.* & *i.* [See PERDU, *a.*] To hide or lie hidden. *Obs.*
per-duce', *v. t.* [L. *perducere* to bring through.] To lead. *Obs.* — **per-duc'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
perduell, *n.* [L. *perduellis* a public enemy.] An enemy. *Obs.*
per'du-el'lion (pûr'dū-ĕl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *perduellio*; *per* + *duellum*, *bellum*, war.] *Civil Law.* Treason. *Obs., or Rom. Law.*
per-du'el-lism, *n.* [OF. *perduellisme*.] Perduellion. *Obs.*
perdun. † PARDON.
per'du-rate (pûr'dū-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *perdurare*.] To endure. *R.* — **per'du-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* *R.*
per-dy'. † PARDIE.
pere. † PAIR, PEAR, PEER, PERRIE, PERRY, PIER.
‖ **pe're-ant qui an'te nos nos'tra dix-e'runt.** Perish they who have said our (good) things before us. *Ælius Donatus.*
‖ **père' de fa'mille'** (pâr' dẽ fȧ'mē'y'). [F.] Paterfamilias.
peregal. † PAREGAL.
per'e-gri-nage, *n.* [LL. *peregrinagium*.] Pilgrimage. *Obs.*
per'e-gri-nate, *a.* [L. *peregrinatus*, p. p.] Traveled in appearance; foreign. *Obs.*
per'e-gri-na'tor (pĕr'ē-grĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A wanderer.
per'e-gri-na'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to peregrination.
Per'e-grine (pĕr'ē-grĭn), *n.* [L. *Peregrinus*, prop. strange, foreign. Cf. PILGRIM.] Lit., a stranger; — masc. prop. name. L. *Peregrinus* (-grī'nŭs); F. *Pérégrin* (pā'rā'grăN'); It. *Pellegrino* (pĕl'lā-grē'nō); G. *Piligrim* (pē'lē-grĭm), *Peregrinus* (pĕr'ē-grē'nōōs); Sp. & Pg. *Peregrino* (pā'rā-grē'nō).

peregrine, *or* **peregrin**, **falcon**, a courageous and swift falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), of almost cosmopolitan distribution. The adult plumage is dark bluish ash on the back, nearly black on the head and cheeks, white beneath, barred with black below the throat. It was much used in falconry. The American variety (*F. p. anatum*) is called *duck hawk.* — **p. prætor** *or* **pretor.** = PRÆTOR PEREGRINUS. See PRÆTOR.

1/8

Peregrine Falcon.

per′e-grine, per′e-grin (pĕr′ē-grĭn), *n.* **1.** A person in a foreign land; an alien or foreigner; — now only, *Rom. Antiq.*, an alien or foreigner in Rome.
2. A pilgrim. *Obs.*
3. The peregrine falcon.

pe-rei′ra bark, *or* **pe-rei′ra** (pĕ-rā′rȧ), *n.* [Pg. *pao-pereira*; perh. of Braz. origin; cf. Pg. *pereirara* a kind of Braz. tree.] The bark of a Brazilian apocynaceous tree (*Geissospermum vellosii*), used as a tonic and febrifuge; also, the tree.

pe-rei′rine (-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$, occurring in pereira bark and extracted as an amorphous powder. It is used as an antiperiodic and tonic.

per-empt′ (pẽr-ĕmpt′), *v. t.* [L. *peremptus*, p. p. See PEREMPTORY.] *Law.* To destroy; defeat; quash. *Obs. or R.* — **per-emp′tion** (-ĕmp′shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*

per′emp-to-ry (pĕr′ĕmp-tō-rĭ; pẽr-ĕmp′-; 277), *a.* [L. *peremptorius* destructive, deadly, decisive, final, fr. *perimere* to take away entirely, to destroy; *per* (see PER-) + *emere* to buy, orig., to take: cf. F. *péremptoire.* Cf. REDEEM.] **1. a** *Chiefly Roman & Civil Law.* Taking away, putting an end to, or destroying, a right of action, debate, etc.; as, a **peremptory exception or plea**, that is, one which, if sustained, barred or quashed the action. **b** Hence, in general, final; conclusive or absolute; decisive; as, a *peremptory* writ, etc.
2. Leaving no chance for denial or refusal; incontrovertible; imperative; as, a *peremptory* assertion.
3. Positive in opinion or judgment; decided; stubborn; also, not brooking opposition; dictatorial; dogmatical.

> Briefly, then, for we are *peremptory*. *Shak.*
> Think of heaven with hearty purposes and *peremptory* designs to get thither. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Destructive; ruinous. *Obs.*
Syn. — Decisive, positive, absolute, authoritative, express, arbitrary, dogmatical. See IMPERATIVE.
peremptory challenge. *Law.* See CHALLENGE. — **p. mandamus**, a final and absolute mandamus.

per-en′ni-al (pẽr-ĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *perennis* that lasts the whole year through; *per* through + *annus* year. See PER-; ANNUAL.] **1.** Lasting or continuing through the year; as, *perennial* fountains.
2. Continuing without cessation or intermission; perpetual; unceasing; never-failing.

> The *perennial* existence of bodies corporate. *Burke.*

3. *Bot.* Continuing more than two years; as, a *perennial* stem, root, or plant.
Syn. — Enduring, permanent, uninterrupted. See CONTINUAL.
perennial rye grass. See RYE GRASS. — **p. teeth**, *Zoöl.*, teeth which grow continuously at the root as they are worn away at the crown.

per-en′ni-al, *n.* A plant that continues to live from year to year; a perennial plant; also, anything that lasts or continues fresh from year to year or through a series of years. Thus all shrubs and trees and many herbs are perennials. The stems and roots of herbaceous perennials are usually renewed each year. Perennial plants are ordinarily symbolized by ♃ for herbs, and ♄ for trees and shrubs.

Per-en′ni-bran′chi-a′ta (pẽr-ĕn′ĭ-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PERENNIAL; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A division of amphibians including those retaining their gills through life, as salamanders of the genus *Necturus.* Cf. CADUCIBRANCHIATA. — **per-en′ni-branch** (-ĕn′ĭ-brăŋk), **per-en′ni-bran′chi-ate** (-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

Pe-res′ki-a (pē-rĕs′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After N. C. F. de *Peiresc* (1580–1637) of Provence, scientist and author.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubby, spinose West Indian cactaceous plants, with slender branches, broad flat leaves, and large, somewhat panicled flowers. They only slightly resemble a typical cactus. *P. aculeata* is the Barbados gooseberry. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

per′e-zone (pĕr′ē-zōn), *n.* [L. *peresus* worn, wasted (p. p. of *peredere* to consume) + *zona* zone, Gr. ζώνη.] *Geol.* The zone of deposition along low coastal lands, lying chiefly between low tide on the one hand, and the high lands which are undergoing active erosion on the other. Lagoons and brackish-water bays may be included in the perezone. The sediments in this zone are generally nonfossiliferous; but sometimes terrestrial or brackish-water forms are found.

per′fect (pûr′fĕkt), *a.* [ME. *parfit*, OF. *parfit, parfet, parfait*, F. *parfait*, L. *perfectus*, p. p. of *perficere* to carry to the end, to perform, finish, perfect; *per* (see PER-) + *facere* to make, do. See FACT.] **1.** Having all the properties or qualities naturally belonging to it; complete; whole; sound; right; as, variously: fully trained, skilled, or accomplished (as, he was *perfect* in his part); mature; faultless (as, *perfect* English); pure, righteous, or holy; thoroughly learned, as a lesson.

> My strength is made *perfect* in weakness. 2 *Cor.* xii. 9
> Three glorious suns, each one a *perfect* sun. *Shak.*
> I fear I am not in my *perfect* mind. *Shak.*
> O most entire and *perfect* sacrifice! *Keble*

2. Well-informed; certain; sure. *Obs.*

> I am *perfect* that the Pannonians are now in arms *Shak.*

3. Utter; downright; as, *perfect* nonsense. *Colloq.*
4. Completely satisfied or contented; happy. *Obs.*
5. *Bot.* Monoclinous.
6. *Music.* **a** Belonging to the first and simpler consonances which retain their character on inversion; — applied to the unison, octave, fifth, and fourth. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** Complete; satisfying; — of a chord or cadence. See TRIAD; CADENCE, 3. **c** Threefold in time value; — applied to notes, "modes," etc. See MENSURABLE MUSIC. **d** Of a melody: see MODE, 1 **a** (2).
Syn. — Finished, consummate, entire, blameless. See WHOLE.
perfect aggregate *or* **assemblage.** See AGGREGATE, 5. — **p. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **p. engine**, *Thermodynamics*, a hypothetical heat engine with maximum thermodynamic efficiency, working between two fixed limits of temperature. If the upper and lower limits are respectively the absolute temperatures T_1 and T_2, this efficiency is $\frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$. — **p. frame**, *Engin.*, a frame, as a triangular one, that will keep its shape when the manner of loading it is varied; — disting. from *imperfect frame*, which can only be in equilibrium under certain conditions of loading, as an unbraced quadrilateral. — **p. gas**, *Thermodynamics*, an ideal substance to which alone the simple laws of gases rigorously apply. — **p. insect**, *Zoöl.*, the imago, or fully developed, adult insect. — **p. number.** See ABUNDANT NUMBER. — **p. proposition**, *Logic*, a categorical proposition. — **p. rime** *or* **rhyme**, *Pros.*, a rime between two words of identical form but different meaning. It is not allowed in modern English verse. The following lines, taken from Chaucer, illustrate perfect rime:

> The holy blisful martir for to *seke*,
> That hem hath holpen, whan that they were *seke*.

— **p. tense**, *Gram.*, a tense denoting an act or state as completed at the time of speaking; — also called the *present perfect* tense; hence, as qualified in *past perfect* (*pluperfect*) and *future perfect*, one expressing the act as completed at the past or future time denoted. — **p. usufruct.** See USUFRUCT. — **p. verb.** *Gram.*, a regular verb. *Obs. or R.* — **p. year.** See JEWISH CALENDAR. — **p. yellow**, *Chem.*, a light yellow pigment consisting essentially of zinc chromate.

per′fect (pûr′fĕkt), *n.* *Gram.* The perfect tense, or a verb form denoting it.

> The earliest meaning of the *perfect* was that of a special kind of present expressing either repeated or intensive action or a state. *Encyc. Brit.*

per′fect (pûr′fĕkt; pẽr-fĕkt′; 277: *the second pron. is heard more frequently in American than in British usage*), *v. t.*; -FECT-ED; -FECT-ING. To make perfect; to finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to carry through to a conclusion; to accomplish; to complete by equipping with all that is requisite to its nature and kind.

> God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 *John* iv. 12.
> Inquire into the nature and properties of the things, . . . and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their distinct species. *Locke.*

Syn. — Finish, accomplish, complete, consummate.
perfecting press *or* **machine**, *Print.*, a press that prints the paper on both sides in one passage, and sometimes one that also folds and pastes it.

per-fec′ti (pẽr-fĕk′tī), *n. pl.* [L.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., the perfect; those of the most extreme and ascetic, and therefore highest, class of certain religious sects, as the Cathari or Manichæans.

per-fect′i-bil′i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being perfectible, esp. morally; also, the doctrine that Christian perfection is attainable in this life.

per-fect′i-ble (pẽr-fĕk′tĭ-b′l), *a.* [Cf. F. *perfectible.*] Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect.

per-fec′tion (pẽr-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *perfection*, L. *perfectio.*] **1.** Quality or state of being perfect, or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; entire development; consummate culture, skill, or moral or physical excellence; maturity; as, *perfection* in an art, science, or system.
2. Act or process of perfecting; accomplishing.
3. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent; an ideal faultlessness; esp., the divine attribute of complete excellence.

> What tongue can her *perfections* tell? *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. A perfect thing or person.
5. a *Medieval Music.* A time quality of a ligature.

> When the last note is long, the ligature is said to be "with *perfection*;" when short, it is "without *perfection*." *Franco of Cologne (13th cent.), tr.*

b *Music.* Act of making a note perfect (def. 6 **c**); state of its being perfect; triple time. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.
to perfection, in the highest degree of excellence; perfectly.

per-fec′tion-ism (pẽr-fĕk′shŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that perfection of moral character is the supreme ethical end rather than happiness or utilitarian benefit.
2. *Theol.* The doctrine that a state of freedom from sin is attainable in the earthly life.

per-fec′tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One pretending to perfection; esp., one pretending to moral perfection.
2. An adherent of perfectionism; specif., [*cap.*] a member of the original Oneida Community.
— **per-fec′tion-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

per-fec′tive (pẽr-fĕk′tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or conducing to make perfect, or to bring to perfection; — usually with *of.*

> Actions *perfective* of their natures. *Ray.*

2. Making progress toward perfection; becoming better or more efficient; as, *perfective* machinery.
3. *Gram.* Expressing action as complete; — designating an aspect or form of the verb, as opposed to *imperfective.*
— **per-fec′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-fec′tive-ness, per′fec-tiv′i-ty** (pûr′fĕk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

per′fect-ly (pûr′fĕkt-lĭ), *adv.* In a perfect manner; fitly; rightly; correctly; also, completely; thoroughly; entirely.

per-fec′to (pẽr-fĕk′tō), *n.* [Sp., perfect.] A medium-sized cigar rather thick for its length, tapered at both ends.

per-fer′vid (pẽr-fûr′vĭd), *a.* [*per-* + *fervid.*] Very fervid; too fervid; glowing; ardent. — **per′fer-vid′i-ty** (pûr′fẽr-vĭd′ĭ-tĭ), **per-fer′vid-ness, per-fer′vor, per-fer′vour** (-vẽr), *n.*

per-fid′i-ous (pẽr-fĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perfidiosus.*] **1.** Guilty of perfidy; violating good faith or vows; false to trust; treacherous; faithless; as, a *perfidious* friend. *Shak.*
2. Involving, or characterized by, perfidy. "Involved in this *perfidious* fraud." *Milton.*
Syn. — See DISAFFECTED.

per′fi-dy (pûr′fĭ-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *perfidia*, fr. L. *perfidus* faithless; *per* (see PER-) + *fides* faith: cf. F. *perfidie.* See FAITH.] Act of violating faith or allegiance; violation of a promise or vow, or of trust reposed; faithlessness; treachery. "The *perfidy* of tyrants." *Macaulay.*

> His *perfidy* to this sacred engagement *De Quincey*

per-fla′tion (pẽr-flā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *perflatio.*] Act of perflating; ventilation; specif., *Med.*, act of blowing through a space to expel accumulated secretions.

per-flu′ent (pẽr-flōō′ĕnt; 243), *a.* [L. *perfluens*, p. pr. of *perfluere* to flow through.] Flowing through; flowing; as, a *perfluent* battery. See FLOWING BATTERY.

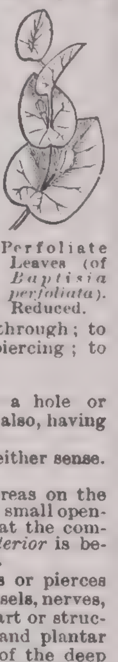

Perfoliate Leaves (of *Baptisia perfoliata*). Reduced.

per-fo′li-ate (pẽr-fō′lĭ-āt), *a.* [*per-* + L. *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having the basal part congenitally united around the stem; — said of leaves apparently perforated by the stem or petiole, as in many honeysuckles. — **per-fo′li-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

Per′fo-ra′ta (pûr′fō-rā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PERFORATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A division of corals including those whose skeleton has a porous texture, as *Porites* and *Acropora*; — opposed to *Aporosa.* **b** A division of Foraminifera, including those having shells with small perforations for the protrusion of pseudopodia.

per′fo-rate (pûr′fō-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *perforatus*, p. p. of *perforare* to perforate; *per* + *forare* to bore. See BORE, *v.*] To bore or pierce through; to make a hole or holes through by boring or piercing; to pierce the surface of.
Syn. — See PENETRATE.

per′fo-rate (-fō-rāt) }
per′fo-rat′ed (-rāt′ĕd) } *a.* **1.** Pierced with a hole or holes, or with pores; also, having transparent dots resembling holes.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Perforata, in either sense.
3. *Her.* Pierced.
perforated space, *Anat.*, any of three small areas on the lower surface of the brain, perforated by many small openings for blood vessels. The two *anterior* are at the commencement of the fissure of Sylvius; the *posterior* is between the corpora albicantia and pons Varolii.

per′fo-rat′ing (-rāt′ĭng), *p. a.* That perforates or pierces through; specif., *Anat.*, designating certain vessels, nerves, etc., which pass through the substance of a part or structure, as certain branches of the deep palmar and plantar arches, of the internal mammary artery, and of the deep femoral artery. — **perforating rule**, *Print.*, dotted rule high enough to pierce the paper in printing.

per′fo-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perforation.*] **1.** Act of perforating, or state of being perforated.
2. A hole made by or as if by boring, punching, or piercing; an aperture, as one of a series of small holes made in a leaf or sheet of paper to allow a part to be detached easily. In philately *perforation* is applied to holes where a part of the paper is removed, as distinguished from a *roulette.*

per′e-grin′i-ty (pĕr′ē-grĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *peregrinitas*: cf. F. *pérégrinité.*] **1.** State of being a peregrine. *Obs.*
2. Travel; wandering. *Rare.*
per′e-grin-oid (pĕr′ē-grĭ-noid), *a.* Resembling a peregrine; as, the African **peregrinoid falcon** (*Falco minor*).
pe-rei′on (pē-rī′ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PE-REIA (-ȧ). [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. περαιοῦν to transport; — alluding to the walking appendages.] *Zoöl.* Thorax of a crustacean.
pe-rei′o-pod (-ō-pŏd), *n.* [See PEREION; -POD.] *Zoöl.* An appendage of the pereion; a thoracic limb.
perejonet, perejonette, *n.* [See PEAR; cf. JENNETING. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of early pear. *Obs.*
perel. † PAREL.
pere′lich. † PEERLY.
perell. † PARREL, PERIL.
pe-relle′ (pĕ rĕl′), *n.* [F. *pérelle.*] A substance extracted from *Lecanora parella*, used in preparing a red pigment.
perelle. † PERIL.
peremounte. † PARAMOUNT.
per-emp′tor, *a.* [F. *péremptoire.*] Peremptory *Obs.* & *Chiefly Scot.*
per′emp-to-ri-ly (pĕr′ĕmp-tō-rĭ-lĭ; pẽr-ĕmp′-), *adv.* of PEREMPTORY. [-NESS.]
per′emp-to-ri-ness, *n.* See
per-emp′tor-ly, *adv.* of PEREMPTOR, *a.* *Obs.* *Scot.*
pe-ren′di-nant (pē-rĕn′dĭ-nănt), *a.* [LL. *perendinans, -antis*, p. pr.] Perendinating. *R.*
pe-ren′di-nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *perendinare*, fr. L. *perendinus* after to-morrow.] To delay or stay until the second day or indefinitely. *Rare.* — **pe-ren′di-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
per′en-dure′ (pûr′ĕn-dūr′), *v. i.* To last long. *Rare.*
perengale. † PAREGAL.
per-en′mi-ty, *n.* Enduring or excessive enmity. *Obs.*
per-en′nal, *a.* [OF. *perennel*, L. *perennis.*] Perennial. *Obs.*
per-en′nate (pẽr-ĕn′āt), *v. t.* To make perennial. *Obs.*
per-en′nate, *v. i.* [L. *perennare*, fr. *perennis.* See PERENNIAL.] *Bot.* To be perennial. — **per′en-na′tion** (pẽr′ĕn-ā′shŭn), *n.*
per-en′ni-al′i-ty (pẽr-ĕn′ĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Character of being perennial. *R.* [perennial. *R.*]
per-en′ni-al-ize, *v. t.* To make
per-en′ni-al-ly, *adv.* of PERENNIAL. [Perennial. *Obs.*]
per-en′ni-ous, *a.* [L. *perennis.*]
per-en′ni-ty, *n.* [L. *perennitas.*] Perenniality. *Obs.*
perentele. † PARENTELE.
perentorye † PEREMPTORY.
Pe′re-nyi's flu′id (pĕr′ĕ-nyĭz) *Biol* A fluid composed of nitric acid, chromic acid, and alcohol, used esp. for hardening eggs and embryos.
per-e′qual, *n.* Equal. *Obs.*
per-er′rate, *v. i.* [L. *pererrare*, *-ratum*, to wander through.] To wander up and down; to travel *Obs.* — **per′er-ra′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
perescher † PIERCER
Pe′resh (pē′rĕsh). *Bib.*
peresil. † PARSLEY.
‖ **per e-un′dem.** [L.] By the same (judge).
‖ **pe′re-unt et im′pu-tan′tur** (pĕr′ē-ŭnt). [L.] They (divisions of time) pass away and are reckoned against (us).
perewake, -wyke. † PERIWIG
perewincle. † PERIWINKLE.
per-ex′cel-lent-ly, *adv.* Very excellently. *Obs.*
perey. † PERRIE.
pereye. † PERRY, PORREY.
Pe′rez (pē′rĕz), *n.* *Bib.* Son of Judah.
Pe′rez, Michael (pē′rĕz). The "copper captain," a pretendedly rich Spanish soldier of fortune in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."
Pe′rez-uz′za, Pe′rez-uz′zah (pē′rĕz-ŭz′ȧ). *Bib.*
perf. *Abbr.* Perfect.
perfait † PERFECT.
‖ **per fas et**, *or* **aut**, **ne′fas.** [L.] Through right and (or) wrong
per-fay′ (pẽr-fā′), *interj.* [OF *par fei.*] By faith. *Archaic.*
per′fec-ta′tion (pûr′fĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* A perfecting. *Rare.*
per-fect′ed-ly, *adv.* of *perfected*, p. p.
per′fect-er (pûr′fĕk-tẽr; pẽr-fĕk′tẽr), *n.* One that perfects.
per-fect′i-bil′i-an (pẽr-fĕk′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-ăn), *n.* A perfectionist *R.*
per′fec-tib′i-lism (pûr′fĕk-tĭb′ĭ-lĭz′m; pẽr-fĕk′tĭ-bĭ-), *n.* Perfectionism. *Rare.*
per′fec-tib′i-list (-lĭst), *n.* A perfectionist See also ILLUMINATI, 2. *Rare.*
per-fect′i-bil′i-ta′ri-an (pẽr-fĕk′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A perfectionist. *Rare.*
per-fect′i-bl. Perfectible *R. Sp.*
per-fec′tion, *v. t.* To perfect. *R.*
per-fec′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to perfection. *Rare.*
per-fec′tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To perfect. *Rare.* — **per-fec′tion-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
per-fec′tion-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who perfectionates. *Rare.*
per-fec′tion-er, *n.* Perfecter. *R.*
per-fec′tion-ize, *v. t.* To perfect. — **per-fec′tion-ize-ment**, *n.* — **per-fec′tion-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.* *All Rare.*
per-fec′tion-ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Rare.*
per-fect′ist (pẽr-fĕk′tĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the perfecti — **per-fect′ism** (-tĭz′m), *n.*
per-fec′tiv. Perfective. *R. Sp.*
per-fec′tiv-ize, *v. t.* To make perfective. *Rare.*
per′fect-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per-fec′tor, *n.* [L.] A perfecter. *Rare.*
per-fec′tu-a′tion (pẽr-fĕk′tū-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *perfectus.*] A perfecting. *R.* [PETROGRAPHY.]
per-fel′ic (pẽr-fĕl′ĭk), *a.* See
per′fem-ane′ (pûr′fĕm-ān′), *n.* *Petrog.* A class of igneous rocks See PETROGRAPHY. — **per-fem′ic** (pẽr-fĕm′ĭk), *a.*
per′fem-one′ (-ōn′), *n.* *Petrog.* A subclass of perfemane.
per-fer′rous (pẽr-fĕr′ŭs), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [fervid. *R.*]
per-fer′vent (-fûr′vĕnt), *a.* Per-
perfet. † PERFECT.
perfey. † PERFAY.
per-fi′ci-ate, *v. t.* [Irreg fr. L. *perficere.*] To accomplish. *Obs.*
per-fi′cient (pẽr-fĭsh′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *perficiens*, p. pr.] Efficient; effectual; actual. — *n.* One who performs or perfects a work; also, one who endows a charity. *Rare.*
‖ **per′fide′ Al′bi-on′** (pĕr′fēd′ ăl′byôN′). [F.] Perfidious Albion (England).
per-fid′i-ate, *a.* Perfidious. *Obs*
per-fid′i-ous-ly, *adv.* of PERFIDIOUS.
per-fid′i-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per-fid′i-ty, *n.* [L. *perfidus* faithless + *-ity.*] Perfidy. *Obs.*
perfight. † PERFECT.
per-fin′ish, *v. t.* [*per-* + *finish*: cf. OF. *parfenir, perfinir.*] To finish completely. *Obs.*
per′fit. Obs or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of PERFECT.
per-fix′, *v. t.* To fix [illegible]; to determine. *Obs.*
per-fixt′ly, *adv.* Defi[illegible] *Obs.*
per-fla′ble [illegible] [L. [illegible]] Capable of bein[illegible] per[illegible] through. [illegible]
per-flate′ (pẽr-fl[illegible] *perflatus*, p. p. [illegible] blow through [illegible]
per-fla′[illegible] Open t[illegible]
per-flu[illegible] *a.* [See PERFLUENT.] Flowing. [illegible]
per′fo[illegible] That [illegible]
per′fo-rain′i-nat-ed, [illegible] *a.* [F. (Rabel[illegible] *-iné.*] Perforated. *Obs.*
‖ **per′fo-rans** (pûr′[illegible]-rănz), *a.* [L. [illegible]]
per′fo-rant [illegible] [L. *perforans*, p. pr.: [illegible]] Perforating *R*[illegible]
per′fo-ra-tiv. P[illegible] *f.*

per′fo-ra′tor (pûr′fō-rā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *perforateur.*] One that perforates; an instrument for perforating, as a cephalotome, a device for canceling tickets or perforating checks, or a kind of telegraphic apparatus for perforating a continuous tape according to code, for use in a tape transmitter.

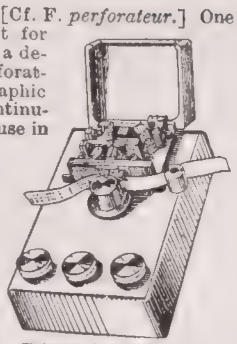

Telegraphic Perforator.

per-force′ (pẽr-fōrs′; 201), *adv.* [F. *par* (L. *per*) + *force.*] **1.** By force or violence; coercively. *Obs.*
2. By necessity; necessarily.

per-form′ (-fôrm′), *v. t.*; -FORMED′ (-fôrmd′); -FORM′ING. [ME. *performen, parfourmen, parfournen*, OF. *parfornir, parfournir*, to finish, complete; OF. & F. *par* (L. *per*; see PER-) + *fournir* to furnish, complete. The word has been influenced by *form*; cf. L. *performare* to form thoroughly. See FURNISH.] **1.** To carry through or execute (anything); to accomplish; achieve; do; also, to make complete, as by adding to or extending; to perfect.
2. To make or manufacture; to construct; build.
3. To bring about; to cause; effect. *Obs.*
4. To discharge; fulfill; act up to; as, to *perform* a duty.
To *perform* your father's will. *Shak.*
5. To render, represent, or reproduce, as a play, music, etc.; to act on the stage, as a part.
Perform a part thou hast not done before *Shak.*
Syn. — Accomplish, do, act, transact, achieve, execute, discharge, fulfill, complete, consummate. See EFFECT.

per-form′, *v. i.* To do, execute, or accomplish something; to acquit one's self; esp., to represent something by action; to act a part; to play on a musical instrument; as, the players *perform* poorly.

per-form′ance (-fôr′măns), *n.* **1.** Act of performing; the carrying into execution or action; execution; achievement; accomplishment; representation by action; as, the *performance* of an undertaking or a duty.
2. A thing done, accomplished, or carried through; a feat; achievement; deed; esp., an action of an elaborate or public character. "Her walking and other actual *performances.*" *Shak.* "His musical *performances.*" *Macaulay.*
3. *Engin.* The effective working capacity of a boiler, engine, combined plant, etc., stated as any of various arbitrary ratios, as, for a boiler, the number of pounds of water evaporated from and at 212° F. per pound of coal, or, for an engine, the number of thermal units used per indicated horse-power hour. Cf. DUTY, 6.
Syn. — Completion, consummation, accomplishment, production, work, act, action, deed, exploit, feat.

per-form′er (-mẽr), *n.* One that performs; esp., one that executes an undertaking, fulfills a promise, or acts a part in some performance; a worker; doer.

per-fume′ (pẽr-fūm′), *v. t.*; -FUMED′ (-fūmd′); -FUM′ING (-fūm′ĭng). [F. *parfumer* (cf. It. *perfumare, profumare*, Sp. *perfumar*); *par* (see PAR) + *fumer* to smoke, L. *fumare*, fr. *fumus.* See FUME.] **1.** To fumigate. *Obs.*
2. To fill or impregnate with an agreeable odor, as that of incense, flowers, etc.; to scent
And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies. *Pope*

per-fume′, *v. i.* To give forth a sweet odor, as of incense.

per′fume (pûr′fūm; pẽr-fūm′; 277), *n.* [F. *parfum.* See PERFUME, *v.*] **1.** Odorous vapor, smoke, or fume. *Obs.*
2. The scent emitted from a sweet-smelling substance; a pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma.
3. A substance that emits an agreeable odor; specif., a fluid preparation, as of the essence of flowers, used for scenting. "Thou shalt make it a *perfume.*" *Ex.* xxx. 35.
Syn. — See SMELL.

per-fum′er (pẽr-fūm′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that perfumes.
2. One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

per-fum′er-y (pẽr-fūm′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *parfumerie.*] **1.** A perfume, or perfumes in general.
2. Art of preparing perfumes.
3. A place for making or selling perfume.

per-func′to-ry (pẽr-fŭŋk′tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius*, fr. *perfunctus* dispatched, p. p. of *perfungi* to discharge; *per* (see PER-) + *fungi* to perform. See FUNCTION.] **1.** Done merely as a duty; performed mechanically and as a thing of rote or carelessly and superficially; marked by indifference; as, *perfunctory* admonitions. *Macaulay.*
2. Hence: Mechanical; indifferent; listless; careless. "*Perfunctory* in his devotions." *Sharp.*
3. Expressed formally; formal. *Obs.*

per-fuse′ (pẽr-fūz′), *v. t.*; PER-FUSED′ (-fūzd′); PER-FUS′ING (-fūz′ĭng). [L. *perfusus*, p. p. of *perfundere* to pour over; *per* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To cover, sprinkle, or suffuse with or as with a liquid, as water, light, color, etc.; as, to *perfuse* a person in baptism; a cheek *perfused* with a blush.
2. To pour or spread, as a fluid, through or over something.

per-fu′sion (pẽr-fū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *perfusio.*] Act of perfusing, esp. of pouring or sprinkling in baptism; also, that (liquid) used in perfusing.

Per′ga-mene (pûr′gȧ-mēn), *a.* [L. *Pergamenus*, Gr. Περγαμηνός.] Of or pert. to the ancient city of Pergamum.
Pergamene school, *Sculpture*, a Hellenistic school at Pergamum under the Attalids, about 241–159 B. C., excelling in dramatic vigor and power.

per′go-la (pûr′gō-lȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pergula* shed, shop, vine arbor.] Lit., an arbor or bower; specif.: **a** *Italian Art.* An arbor or trellis treated architecturally, as with stone columns or similar massive structure. **b** A balcony or raised stand. *Obs. & R.*

‖ **per′go-lo** (pâr′gō-lō), *n.* [It.] A continuous colonnade or arcade; — applied to the decorative groups of windows, as in Venetian palazzi. Cf. FENESTRONE.

per-gun′nah, par-gan′a (pẽr-gŭn′ȧ), *n.* Also **pergana.** [Hind. & Per. *parganah.*] In India, a territorial division including several towns or villages, answering somewhat to the English *parish*, — now only kept up for purposes of land revenue collections. It is a subdivision of the zillah.

per-haps′ (pẽr-hăps′), *adv.* [*per* + pl. of *hap* chance.] By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.
And pray God, if *perhaps* the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee. *Acts* viii. 22.

pe′ri (pē′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PERIS (-rĭz). [Per. *perī* a female genius, a fairy.] *Persian Myth.* An imaginary being, male or female, like an elf or fairy, descended from fallen angels, excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished. They were originally regarded as evil, but later as benevolent and beautiful.

per′i- (pĕr′ĭ-). [Gr. περί, prep.] A prefix used. **1.** Adverbially, to signify: **a** *Around, about, round*; as in *peri*apt, *peri*meter, *peri*phery. **b** *Near*; as in *peri*gee, *peri*astron. **c** *Over, beyond*; as in *peri*ergy; also, intensively; as in *peri*spherical. *Rare.*
2. Prepositionally, chiefly in anatomical and pathological terms, to signify *around, inclosing, surrounding* (the part specified by the second element); — with nouns or with adjectives (which indicate the part surrounded); as in *peri*cardium, *peri*neurium, *peri*hepatitis, *peri*nephritis, *peri*arterial, *peri*hepatic.

per′i-ad′e-ni′tis (-ăd′ē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue around a gland.

per′i-anth (pĕr′ĭ-ănth), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower: cf. F. *périanthe*, NL. *perianthium.*] *Bot.* **a** The external envelope of a flower; the floral leaves collectively, esp. when not differentiated into calyx and corolla, as in most monocotyledons. **b** The saccate involucre surrounding the fertilized archegonium in hepatics. — **per′i-an′thi-al** (-ăn′thĭ-ăl), *a.*

per′i-apt (pĕr′ĭ-ăpt), *n.* [Gr. περίαπτον, fr. περίαπτος hung about, περιάπτειν to hang about; περι about + ἅπτειν to tie: cf. F. *périapte.*] A charm worn as a protection against disease or mischief; an amulet. *Shak.*

per′i-ar-te′ri-al (-är-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Situated around an artery.

per′i-ar′te-ri′tis (-är′tē-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding an artery.

per′i-ar-thri′tis (-är-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation around a joint.

per′i-as′tral (-ăs′trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the periastron; among or around the stars.

per′i-as′tron (-trŏn), *or* **-trum** (-trŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ἄστρον a star.] *Astron.* That point in the real or apparent orbit of a binary at which the stars are nearest together.

per′i-blem (pĕr′ĭ-blĕm), *n.* [G. *periblem*, fr. Gr. περίβλημα anything put round one.] *Bot.* The zone of meristematic tissue lying between the dermatogen and the plerome in the growing point of a shoot; primary or nascent cortex.

pe-rib′o-los (pē-rĭb′ō-lŏs), **pe-rib′o-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Gr. -LOI (-loi), L. -LI (-lī). [Gr. περίβολος, fr. περίβολος, adj., going round; cf. L. *peribolus.*] In ancient architecture, an inclosed court, esp. about a temple; also, the wall of such a court.

per′i-cæ′cal (pĕr′ĭ-sē′kăl), *a.* [*peri-* + *cæcal.*] *Med.* Surrounding or near the cæcum; as, a *pericæcal* abscess.

per′i-car′di-ac (-kär′dĭ-ăk), **per′i-car′di-al** (-kär′dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the pericardium; situated around the heart. — **pericardial cavity, space,** *or* **sinus**, *Zoöl.*, the pericardium of an invertebrate. — **p. septum**, *Zoöl.*, in insects, a membrane separating the pericardium from the main body cavity. It is formed in part by transverse muscles, the alary muscles.

per′i-car-di′tis (pĕr′ĭ-kär-dī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pericardium* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

per′i-car′di-um (-kär′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περικάρδιον, fr. περικάρδιος about or near the heart; περι about + καρδια heart.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The conical sac of serous membrane which incloses the heart and the roots of the great blood vessels of vertebrates. It consists of an outer fibrous coat which loosely invests the heart and is prolonged on the outer surface of the great vessels (except the inferior vena cava) and a double inner serous coat, one layer of which is closely adherent to the heart, while the other lines the inner surface of the outer coat. In the space thus left there is the serous **pericardial fluid**, in which the heart moves with little friction.
2. *Zoöl.* In many invertebrates, a cavity or space containing the heart. It represents in many cases a portion of the cœlom. In arthropods it is a part of the hæmocœle (see CŒLOM) and contains blood, which passes directly from it into the heart through the ostia in the walls of the latter.

per′i-carp (pĕr′ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. περικάρπιον; περι around + καρπός fruit: cf. F. *péricarpe.*] *Bot.* The ripened and variously modified walls of the ovary. The pericarp may be thin and foliaceous or membranaceous, as in the legume and most capsules; fleshy, as in berries; or hard or bony, as in nuts. It sometimes exhibits three distinct structural layers, the *endocarp, mesocarp*, and *exocarp* or *epicarp.* See *Illusts.* of CAPSULE, DRUPE, LEGUME. — **per′i-car′pi-al** (-kär′pĭ-ăl), *a.* — **per′i-car′pic** (-pĭk), *a.*

per′i-cen′ter, **per′i-cen′tre** (-sĕn′tẽr), *n.* *Astron.* That point in the orbit of a revolving body nearest the center of gravity about which the body moves. Cf. PERIHELION.

per′i-cen′tral (-trăl), *a.* Borne or situated around a center. — **pericentral cell**, *Bot.*, an auxiliary cell.

per′i-chæ′ti-um (-kē′shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. χαίτη flowing hair, foliage.] *Bot.* In bryophytes, the modified leaves or involucral bracts about the archegonia, or the antheridia and archegonia together. In mosses it ultimately forms a sheath around the base of the seta. — **per′i-chæ′tial** (-kē′shăl), *a.*

per′i-chon-dri′tis (-kŏn-drī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERICHONDRIUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the perichondrium.

per′i-chon′dri-um (-kŏn′drĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DRIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] *Anat.* The membrane of fibrous connective tissue that invests a cartilage except at joints. — **per′i-chon′dri-al** (-kŏn′drĭ-ăl), *a.*

pe-rich′y-lous (pē-rĭk′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. χυλός juice.] *Bot.* Having the water-storage cells below the epidermis, external to the chlorenchyma; — applied to various fleshy-leaved plants, as bromeliads, the mangrove, etc. Cf. ENDOCHYLOUS.

Per′i-cle′an (pĕr′ĭ-klē′ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pericles (B. C. 495?–429); designating, or pert. to, his age, when Athens was at her highest material and intellectual state.

Per′i-cles (pĕr′ĭ-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περικλῆς.] Prince of Tyre in the play (partly Shakespeare's) of the same name. See MARINA.

per′i-cli′nal (pĕr′ĭ-klī′năl), *a.* [Gr. περικλινής sloping on all sides + *-al.*] **1.** *Bot.* Parallel with the circumference; — opposed to *anticlinal.*
2. *Geol.* = QUAQUAVERSAL.
— **per′i-cli′nal-ly**, *adv.*

per′i-cline (pĕr′ĭ-klīn), *n.* [Gr. περικλινής sloping on all sides; περι around + κλίνειν to incline.] *Min.* A variety of albite occurring in white opaque crystals elongated in the direction of the macrodiagonal axis. These crystals are often twins with this axis as twinning axis, hence this method of twinning is called **pericline twinning**.

pe-ric′o-pe (pē-rĭk′ō-pē), *n.* [L., section of a book, Gr. περικοπη; περί around + κόπτειν to cut.] A selection or extract from a book; esp., *Theol.*, a selection from the Bible, appointed to be read in the churches or used as a text for a sermon. — **per′i-cop′ic** (pĕr′ĭ-kŏp′ĭk), *a.*

per′i-cra′ni-um (-krā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περικράνιον, neut. a., round the skull.] **a** *Anat.* The external periosteum of the skull. **b** Humorously, the skull or brain, esp. as the seat of thought. *Now Rare.* — **per′i-cra′ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

per′i-cy′cle (pĕr′ĭ-sī′k'l), *n.* [Gr. περίκυκλος spherical, round about. See PERI-; CYCLE.] *Bot.* A mantle of parenchymatous tissue immediately below the endodermis and surrounding the stele in monostelic stems and roots.

per′i-cy′clone (-sī′klōn), *n.* [*peri-* + *cyclone.*] *Meteor.* The boundary line or ring of slightly rising pressure that usually precedes and partly surrounds a cyclonic storm area. — **per′i-cy-clon′ic** (-sī-klŏn′ĭk), *a.*

per′i-cys-ti′tis (-sĭs-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *cystitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the bladder.

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per′fo-ra-tive (pûr′fō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Able to perforate or pierce.
per′fo-ra-to-ry (-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* = PERFORATIVE.
‖ **per′fo-ra′tus** (-rā′tŭs), *a.* [L.] *Anat.* See FLEXOR.
per-force′, *v. t.* [OF. *parforcier.*] To force; compel; reflexively, to do one's utmost. *Obs.*
per-forc′ed-ly (pẽr-fōr′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* = PERFORCE. *Rare.*
per-form′a-bl. Performable. *R. Sp.*
per-form′a-ble (pẽr-fôr′mȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
per[illegible]′an-cy, *n.* Performance. *Obs.*
per[illegible]a′tion, *n.* Performance.
per[illegible]. Performed. *R. Sp.*
pe[illegible] ✝ PERFURNISH.
p[illegible]n, *n.* [L. *perfossio* [illegible] through. *Obs.* [illegible]
[illegible] *v. t.* [L. *perfri*[illegible] p. p. o[illegible] *fricare.*] To [illegible] thoroughly. *Rare.*
per′fri-ca′tion (pûr′frĭ-k[illegible]shŭn), *n.* A thorough rubbi[illegible]; specif., innunction. *Rare.*
per-fric′tion, *n.* [L. *perfri*[illegible], fr. *perfricare.*] Perfricat[illegible] *Obs.*
per-fric′tion, *n.* [L. *perfri*[illegible], fr. *perfrigere* to be chill[illegible] through.] A severe chill. [illegible]
per-frig′er-ate (pẽr-frĭj′[illegible]), *v. t.* [L. *perfrigerare.*] T[illegible] chill through. *Obs.* — **per**[illegible]**er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
per-fu′ma-to-ry (pẽr-fū′m[illegible]rĭ), *a.* Perfuming. *Rare*
per′fume-less, *a.* See -LESS

per-fum′er, *n.* [OF. *parfumier.*] A receptacle for perfumes. *Obs.*
per′fum-y (pûr′fū-mĭ), *a.* Scented; fragrant.
per-func′tion-ar-y (pẽr-fŭŋk′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *perfunctio* a performing.] Perfunctory. *R.*
per-func′to-ri-ly (-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PERFUNCTORY.
per-func′to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per′func-to′ri-ous (pûr′fŭŋk-tō′rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius.*] Perfunctory. *R.* — **per′func-to′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
per-func′to-rize (pẽr-fŭŋk′tō-rīz), **per-func′tu-rate** (-tū-rāt). *v. t.* To do perfunctorily. *Rare.*
perfurme. ✝ PERFORM.
per-fur′nish, *v. t.* [F. *parfournir.*] To perform; also, to fur[illegible]
[illegible] (-sĭv), *a.* [illegible] or overspread.
[illegible] (pûr′gȧ-mē′-[illegible]) [illegible]**ta′ceous** [illegible] [L. *pergamena* parchment, LL. *perga*[illegible]ment.
[illegible]**me′ni-an** (-mē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [illegible] An inhabitant of Pergamum.
per-gan′a. Var. of PERGUNNAH.
[illegible] [L. *pergere*, [illegible] *perge.*] To go on; to continue. *O*[illegible]
pergette, pergit. ✝ PARGET.
‖ **per gra′dus** [L.] Step by step.
per′gu-la, *n.* = PERGOLA a.
perh. *Abbr.* Perhaps.

per-hal′ide, *n.* *Chem.* A compound with the maximum amount of a halogen.
per-hap′, *adv.* Perhaps. *Obs.*
per-hem′ic (pẽr-hĕm′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
per-hib′it, *v. t.* [L. *perhibitus*, p. p. of *perhibere* to ascribe.] To assert to be; to repute. *Obs.*
per′hor-resce′ (pûr′hŏ-rĕs′), *v. t.* [L. *perhorrescere*; *per* (see PER-) + *horrescere* to shudder.] To have a horror of. *Rare.*
pe-ri′. ✝ PERAL.
peri. *Abbr.* Perigee.
per′i-ag′ua (pĕr′ĭ-ăg′wȧ). Var. of PIRAGUA.
per′i-a′nal, *a.* See PERI-.
per′i-an′the-ous (-ăn′thē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Perianthial. *Obs.*
per′i-an′thi-um (-ăn′thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A perianth.
Per′i-arc′tic, *a.* *Zoögeog.* Holarctic.
per′i-a-re′um (pĕr′ĭ-ȧ-rē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. Ἄρης Mars.] = PERIMARTIUM.
per′i-ar-tic′u-lar (-är-tĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* See PERI-.
per′i-as′ter (-ăs′tẽr). = PERIASTRON.
per′i-au′ger (-ô′gẽr). Var. of PIRAGUA.
per′i-ax′i-al (-ăk′sĭ-ăl), *a.* See PERI-.
per′i-blast (pĕr′ĭ-blăst), *a.* [See PERI-; -BLAST.] *Biol.* = PERIPLAST **b** & **c**.
per′i-blas′tic (-blăs′tĭk), *a.* **a** *Biol.* Of or pert. to the periblast. **b** *Embryol.* Undergoing superficial segmentation.
per′i-blas′tu-la (-blăs′tū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A blastula resulting from superficial segmentation of a centrolecithal egg.

per′i-bran′chi-al (-brăŋ′kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Surrounding the gills.
per′i-bron′chi-al (-brŏŋ′kĭ-ăl), *a.* See PERI-.
per′i-bron-chi′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue about the bronchi.
per′i-cam′bi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* The pericycle. *Rare.*
per′i-car-box′yl, *a.* *Chem.* Containing two carboxyl groups in the peri- position. See *peri-*, under NAPHTHALENE.
pericard, *n.* [F. *péricarde.*] Pericardium. *Obs.*
per′i-car′di-cen-te′sis (pĕr′ĭ-kär′dĭ-sĕn-tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Surg.* Puncture of the pericardium.
per′i-car′di-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pericardium* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the pericardium.
per′i-car-dit′ic (-kär-dĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pericarditis.
per′i-car-dot′o-my (-dŏt′ō-mĭ). Var. of PERICARDIOTOMY.
per′i-car′pi-um (-kär′pĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PIA. [NL.] *Bot.* A pericarp.
per′i-car-poi′dal (-kär-poi′dăl), *a.* [*pericarp* + *-oid* + *-al.*] *Bot.* Resembling a pericarp.
perice. ✝ PERISH.
per′i-cel′lu-lar (-sĕl′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Surrounding a cell.
per′i-ce-ment′al (-sē-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Around the cement of a tooth.
per′i-cem′en-ti′tis (-sĕm′ĕn-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *cement* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pericementum.
per′i-ce-men′tum (-sē-mĕn′tŭm), *n.* [NL.] Periosteum of the root of a tooth.
per′i-cen′tric (-sĕn′trĭk), *a.* Pericentral.
per′i-chæte, *or* **-chete** (pĕr′ĭ-kēt), *n.* *Bot.* A perichætium.
periche. ✝ PERISH.
per′i-chol′e-cys-ti′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the gall bladder.
per′i-chord (pĕr′ĭ-kôrd), *n.* The sheath of the notochord.
per′i-chor′dal (-kôr′dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Around the notochord.
per′i-cho-re′sis (-kō-rē′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. περιχώρησις rotation.] *Theol.* = CIRCUMINCESSION.
per′i-cho-roi′dal (-kō-roi′dăl), *a.* *Anat.* Around the choroid coat.
per′i-cla′di-um (-klā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. κλάδος branch.] *Bot.* A sheathing petiole or base of a leaf. *Rare.*
per′i-clase (pĕr′ĭ-klās), **per′i-cla′site** (-klā′sīt), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Min.* Native magnesia, MgO, in granular forms or isometric crystals. H., 6. Sp. gr., 3.67–3.90.
per′i-clin′i-um (-klĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. κλίνη a bed.] *Bot.* The involucre in composite plants. *Rare.*
pe-ric′li-tate, *v. t.* [L. *periclitatus*, p. p. of *periclitari.* See PERIL.] To endanger. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be in peril. *Obs.*

pe-ric′li-ta′tion, *n.* [L. *periclitatio.*] Exposure to peril; also, venture; experiment. *Obs.*
pe-ric′li-ta′tor, *n.* One who takes grave risks. *Obs.*
per′i-co-li′tis (pĕr′ĭ-kō-lī′tĭs), **per′i-col′o-ni′tis**, *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *colonitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of tissues around the colon.
per′i-col-pi′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the vagina.
per′i-cow′per-i′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation about Cowper's gland.
per′i-cox-i′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the hip joint.
per′i-crane, *n.* [F. *péricrâne.*] The pericranium. *Obs.*
per′i-cra-ni′tis (pĕr′ĭ-krā-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pericranium.
per′i-cra′ny, *n.* Pericranium. *Obs.*
pe-ric′u-lant (pē-rĭk′ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *periculans*, p. pr.] Being in danger. *Rare.*
‖ **pe-ri′cu-lo′sum est cre′de-re et non cre′de-re** (pē-rĭk′ū-lō′sŭm). [L.] It is dangerous both to believe and not to believe. *Phædrus* (*Fables*, III. x. 1).
pe-ric′u-lous (pē-rĭk′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *periculosus.*] Perilous. *Obs.* — **pe-ric′u-lous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **pe-ri′cu-lum** (pē-rĭk′ū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Danger; peril; risk.
‖ **pe-ri′cu-lum in mo′ra.** [L.] Danger in delay.

per′i-den′tal (pĕr′ĭ-dĕn′tăl), *a.* [*peri-* + *dental.*] *Anat.* Investing a tooth or teeth. — **peridental membrane. a** The periosteum of the root of a tooth. **b** The enamel organ.
per′i-derm (pĕr′ĭ-dûrm), *n.* [*peri-* + *-derm.*] **1.** *Bot.* The cortical tissue, or outer bark, derived from growth of the phellogen. Its inner portion is phelloderm, its outer cork. **2.** *Zoöl.* The perisarc of a hydroid.
— **per′i-der′mal** (-dûr′măl), **per′i-der′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
per′i-des′mi-um (-dĕz′mĭ-ŭm; -dĕs′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περίδεσμος belt; περί around + δεσμός band.] *Anat.* The areolar tissue surrounding a ligament.
per′i-di-as′to-le (-dī-ăs′tō-lē), *n.* *Physiol.* The almost inappreciable time that elapses between the systole and the diastole of the heart.
Per′i-din′i-a′les (pĕr′ĭ-dĭn′ĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. περιδινής whirled around, περιδινεῖν to whirl around.] *Bot.* See DINOFLAGELLATA. — **per′i-din′i-al** (-dĭn′ĭ-ăl), *a.*
per′i-di′o-lum (-dī′ō-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -OLA (-lȧ). [NL., dim. fr. NL. & E. *peridium.*] *Bot.* In certain Nidulariaceæ, a little nest of spores situated within the peridium, either free or attached. See NIDULARIA, *Illust.*
pe-rid′i-um (pē-rĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πηρίδιον, dim. of πήρα leathern pouch, wallet.] *Bot.* The outer envelope or coating of the sporophore in many fungi. It is most typical in the Gasteromycetes, as the puffballs, where it forms a tough cortical investment of the gleba, often in two layers. In the Uredinales it is the layer of sterile hyphæ surrounding an æcium.
per′i-dot (pĕr′ĭ-dŏt), *n.* [F. *péridot.*] *Min.* = CHRYSOLITE.
per′i-do-tite (pĕr′ĭ-dō-tīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *péridotite.*] *Petrog.* Any of a group of granitoid igneous rocks composed of olivine (chrysolite) and commonly other ferromagnesian minerals, but with little or no feldspar. Varieties are distinguished according to the minerals accompanying the olivine, as dunite, lherzolite, and cortlandtite (which see). Their alteration usually gives rise to serpentine.
per′i-drome (pĕr′ĭ-drōm), *n.* [Gr. περίδρομος, fr. περίδρομος running around; περί round + δρόμος a course, running.] *Archæol.* In a Greek or a Roman temple, the space between the columns and the wall of the cella.
per′i-en′ter-i′tis (-ĕn′tĕr-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *enteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestines.
per′i-er (pĕr′ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F. *périer.*] *Type Founding.* An iron rod used to keep back the scum in pouring out metal.
per′i-e′so-phag′e-al, per′i-œ′so-phag′e-al (pĕr′ĭ-ē′sō-făj′ē-ăl; -fā′jē-ăl), *a.* [*peri-* + *esophageal.*] Situated about the esophagus; as, a *periesophageal* nerve ring.
per′i-ge′al (-jē′ăl) } *a.* Of or pert. to perigee. — **perigean**
per′i-ge′an (-jē′ăn) } **tides**, those spring tides which occur soon after the moon passes her perigee.
per′i-gee (pĕr′ĭ-jē), *n.* [NL. *perigeum*, fr. Gr. περίγειος around the earth; περί near + γῆ the earth: cf. F. *périgée.*] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of the moon (or, rarely, of other heavenly bodies) nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee.*
per′i-gone (pĕr′ĭ-gōn), *n.* [F. *périgone*, NL. *perigonium*; *peri-* + Gr. γονή productive organs.] *Biol.* A perigonium.
per′i-go′ni-um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Biol.* **a** *Bot.* A perianth; specif., in bryophytes, the involucre or cluster of bracts surrounding the antheridia. Cf. PERICHÆTIUM. **b** *Zoöl.* A sac surrounding the generative bodies in the gonophore of a hydroid.—**per′i-go′ni-al** (-gō′nĭ-ăl), *a.*
Pé′ri′gord′ pie (pā′rē′gôr′). [From *Périgord*, a former division of France.] A partridge pie flavored with truffles.
per′i-gyn′i-um (pĕr′ĭ-jĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL. See PERIGYNOUS.] *Bot.* **a** In Hepaticæ, the special membranous involucre surrounding an archegonium. **b** In sedges of the genus *Carex*, the saclike bract subtending the pistillate flower, becoming in fruit a flask-shaped envelope or utricle investing the achene. See CAREX, *Illust.* — **per′i-gyn′i-al** (-ăl), *a.*
pe-rig′y-nous (pē-rĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*peri-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Borne on a ring or cup of the torus surrounding the pistil, as the stamens or petals; having stamens and petals so situated, as certain flowers, notably those of the peach, plum, and cherry. In perigynous flowers the petals and stamens are generally adnate to the calyx, so that they appear to be situated upon it. — **pe-rig′y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

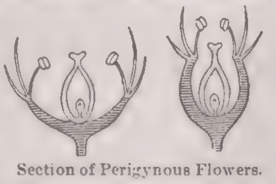

Section of Perigynous Flowers.

per′i-he′li-on (pĕr′ĭ-hē′lĭ-ŏn) } *n.; L. pl.* -HELIA (-hē′lĭ-ȧ).
per′i-he′li-um (pĕr′ĭ-hē′lĭ-ŭm) } [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ἥλιος the sun.] *Astron.* That point of the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun; — opposed to *aphelion.* — **per′i-he′li-al** (-ăl), **per′i-he′li-an** (-ăn), *a.*
per′i-hep′a-ti′tis (-hĕp′ȧ-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *hepatitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum of the liver.

per′il (pĕr′ĭl), *n.* [F. *péril*, fr. L. *periculum*, *periclum*, akin to *peritus* experienced, skilled, and E. *fare*. See FARE; cf. EXPERIENCE.] Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.
In *perils* of waters, in *perils* of robbers. *2 Cor. xi 26.*
Syn. — Hazard, risk, jeopardy. See DANGER.
at, or on, one's peril, with risk or danger to one; at the hazard of. "*On thy* soul's *peril.*" *Shak.* — **perils of the sea,** *Insurance*, perils or risks proximately resulting from the dangers peculiarly involved in sea navigation; sea risks.
per′il, *v. t.*; -ILED (-ĭld) or -ILLED; -IL-ING or -IL-LING. To expose to danger; to hazard; risk; as, to *peril* one's life.
Pe-ril′la (pē-rĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. Orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic mints distinguished by the four didynamous stamens, bilabiate fruiting calyx, and rugose nutlets. *P. ocymoides* and its varieties are frequently cultivated for their variegated foliage, resembling coleus.
per′il-ous (pĕr′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [OF. *perillous*, *perilleus*, F. *périlleux*, L. *periculosus*. See PERIL; cf. PARLOUS.] **1.** Full of, attended with, or involving, peril; dangerous; hazardous; as, a *perilous* undertaking. "*Perilous* wilds." *Milton.* **2.** Daring; reckless; dangerous; dreadful. *Obs.*
For I am *perilous* with knife in hand. *Chaucer*
— **per′il-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **per′il-ous-ness**, *n*
per′i-lymph (pĕr′ĭ-lĭmf), *n.* *Anat.* The fluid between the membranous and bony labyrinths of the ear.
per-im′e-ter (pĕr-ĭm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *perimetros*, Gr. περίμετρος; περί around + μέτρον measure: cf. F. *périmètre.*] **1.** *Geom.* The whole outer boundary of a body or figure, or the measure of the same. **2.** *Optics.* An instrument for investigating the discriminative powers of the different parts of the retina. It consists of an adjustable circular arm with a fixation point for the eye and variable stations for retinal stimuli.
per′i-met′ric (pĕr′ĭ-mĕt′rĭk), **per′i-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [*peri-* + *metric*, *metrical.*] Of or pert. to the perimeter or perimetry. — **per′i-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*
perimetric ratio, *Math.*, the number π.
per′i-me-tri′tis (pĕr′ĭ-mē-trī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *metritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the uterus. — **per′i-me-trit′ic** (-trĭt′ĭk), *a.*
per-im′e-try (pēr-ĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* **1.** = PERIMETER, 1. *Rare.* **2.** *Optics.* Use of the perimeter; measurement of the field of vision.
per′i-morph (pĕr′ĭ-môrf), *n.* [*peri-* + *-morph.*] *Min.* A crystal of one species inclosing one of another species. See ENDOMORPH. — **per′i-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), **per′i-mor′phous** (-môr′fŭs), *a.* — **per′i-mor′phism** (-fĭz′m), *n.*
per′i-my′si-um (-mĭzh′ĭ-ŭm; -mĭz′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -SIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Anat.* The connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a muscle and sends partitions inward that form sheaths for the bundles of muscular fibers; now, commonly, the portion sheathing the bundles, the external sheath of the whole muscle being called *epimysium.* — **per′i-my′si-al** (-ăl), *a.*
per′i-ne′al (-nē′ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the perineum.
per′i-ne′o- (pĕr′ĭ-nē′ō-). A combining form for *perineum.*
per′i-ne′o-plas′ty (-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*perineo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic restoration of an injured perineum. — **per′i-ne′o-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*
per′i-ne-or′rha-phy (-nē-ŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*perineo-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Sewing up of a ruptured perineum.
per′i-ne-phri′tis (-nē-frī′tĭs; nĕf-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the kidney. — **per′i-ne-phrit′ic** (-frĭt′ĭk), *a.*
per′i-ne′um (-nē′ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περίναιον, περίνεος.] *Anat.* **a** The region included in the outlet of the pelvis, and traversed by the urinogenital passages and the rectum. **b** The superficial region between the thighs, including the anus and more or less of the genitalia.
per′i-neu-ri′tis (-nū-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERINEURIUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the perineurium.
per′i-neu′ri-um (-nū′rĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. νεῦρον a nerve.] *Anat.* The connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a bundle, or funiculus, of nerve fibers. Cf. EPINEURIUM. — **per′i-neu′ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*
pe′ri-od (pē′rĭ-ŏd), *n.* [L. *periodus*, Gr. περίοδος a going round, a way round, a circumference, a period of time; περί round, about + ὁδός a way: cf. F. *période.*] **1.** Length of existence; duration. *Obs. or R.*
To make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period.* *Bacon.*
2. A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of a heavenly body; a division of time, as a series of years, months, or days, in which something is completed, and ready to recommence and go on in the same order.
3. Specif. **a** *Med.* The time of the exacerbation and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and intermission. **b** *Physiol.* Menses; — usually in *pl.* **c** *Astron.* The time in which a planet or satellite revolves about its primary; as, the *period* of the earth. **d** *Physics.* The time between a phase of vibration and its recurrence; as, the *period* of sound waves. **e** *Naut.* The time occupied by a ship in making a single roll, as from starboard to port.
4. A portion of time, specified or indefinite; a certain series of years, months, days, or the like; a time; a cycle; an age; an epoch; as, the *period* of the Roman republic.
And I had hoped that ere this *period*
Thou wouldst have caught me up into thy rest. *Tennyson.*
5. Specif., *Geol.*, one of the divisions of geological time; as, the Devonian *period*. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
6. The termination or completion of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act; hence, a limit; a bound; an end; a conclusion; a termination.
So spake the archangel Michael; then paused,
As at the world's great *period.* *Milton.*
This is the *period* of my ambition. *Shak.*
7. A consummation; a final outcome; also, a concluding sentence; a peroration. *Obs. or Archaic.*
8. A particular point in the progress of anything; a moment; an occasion. *Obs.*
9. *Rhet.* A complete sentence, from one full stop to another; esp., a well-proportioned, harmonious sentence of several clauses. "Devolved his rounded *periods.*" *Tennyson.* Also, specif., a sentence so framed as to come to grammatical completeness only at the end.
10. a The full pause with which the enunciation of a complete sentence closes. **b** *Punctuation.* The point [.] that marks the end of a complete declarative sentence, or of an abbreviated word.
11. *Math.* **a** One of several similar sets of figures or terms usually marked by points or commas placed at regular intervals, as in numeration, in the extraction of roots, and in circulating decimals; a degree. **b** A magnitude *p* for which the equation $f(z+p) = f(z)$ holds for all values of *z*. If it does not hold for any submultiple of *p*, the period is **primitive.**
12. *Music.* A complete musical sentence, usually of eight or sixteen measures, consisting of two or more contrasting or complementary phrases, and ending with a cadence.

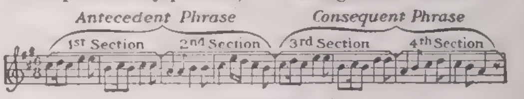

Period, 12.

Syn. — Time, date, epoch, era, age, duration; limit, bound.
period of incubation. *Med.* See INCUBATION, *n.*, 3. — **the p.,** the present or current time.
pe′ri-od (pē′rĭ-ŏd), *v. i.* To come to a period; to conclude. *Obs.*
pe′ri-od′ic (pē′rĭ-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* [L. *periodicus*, Gr. περιοδικός: cf. F. *périodique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or performed in, a period, or regular revolution, of a heavenly body; as, the *periodic* time or motion of a planet.
2. Characterized by periods; occurring at regular stated times; acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; loosely, recurring; intermittent; as, *periodic* epidemics.
The *periodic* return of a plant's flowering. *Henslow.*
3. *Rhet.* Of or pertaining to a period; expressed in, or characterized by, periods.
4. = PERIODICAL, 4. *Rare.*
5. Of or pertaining to a period of time. *Rare.*
periodic comet, *Astron.*, a comet that moves about the sun in an elliptic orbit. — **p. current**, *Elec.*, a current whose strength or direction varies periodically. — **p. curve,** *Math. & Physics*, a curve formed by the continued repetition of some part of itself, as the sinusoid; the graph of a periodic function.

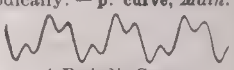

A Periodic Curve.

— **p. function**, *Math.*, a function whose value is not changed by increasing or decreasing its argument by any multiple of a constant, called the period; as, the trigonometric functions, since $\sin(x \pm n \cdot 2\pi) = \sin x$, $\tan(x \pm n\pi) = \tan x$. More generally, a function unaffected by putting for its argument some algebraic function of the argument. — **p. law**, *Chem.*, the generalization that the properties, physical and chemical, of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. It is called also *Mendeleeff's law.* Such a relationship between properties and atomic weights was recognized as early as 1829 by Döbereiner, who drew attention to certain groups of three closely related elements, the atomic weight of one of which is the mean of those of the other two, as in the case of calcium, strontium, and barium. Such groups are called **triads of Döbereiner.** In 1864 Newlands and Lothar Meyer independently arranged a number of the elements in order of their atomic weights in such a way as to bring out the fact that at the end of a certain *period* the same properties recur. This **periodic system** of classification of the elements was brought to its present position of prominence chiefly by Mendelyeev, who in 1869-70 not only discussed in detail the relations of the known elements, but,

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per′i-cy′ti-al (-sĭsh′ĭ-ăl; -sĭt′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Situated around a cell.
Pe-ri′da (pē-rī′dȧ). *Bib.*
per′i-desm (pĕr′ĭ-dĕz′m), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. δέσμη bundle.] *Bot.* The conjunctive tissue about a vascular bundle in astelic stems.
per′i-des-mi′tis (-dĕz-mī′tĭs; -dĕs-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peridesmium.
pe-rid′i-al (pē-rĭd′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pert. to a peridium
per′i-did′y-mis (pĕr′ĭ-dĭd′ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The tunica albuginea of the testicle.
per′i-did′y-mi′tis (-mī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the perididymis.
pe-rid′i-i-form′ (pē-rĭd′ĭ-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* *Bot.* Of the form of a peridium.
pe-rid′i-ole (pē-rĭd′ĭ-ōl), *n.* *Bot.* [A peridiolum.]
per′i-dot′ic (pĕr′ĭ-dŏt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to peridot.
perie. † PERRY.
per′i-e′cians (pĕr′ĭ-ē′shănz). Var. of PERIŒCIANS.
per′i-e-ge′sis (-ē-jē′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. περιήγησις.] Description of a region; also, a tour.
per′i-e-le′sis (-ē-lē′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. περιείλησις wrapping round.] *Medieval Music.* A long ligature or melodic phrase sung to one syllable, towards the close of a melody.
per′i-en-ceph′a-li′tis, *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the pia mater.
per′i-en-ter′ic (-ĕn-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Around the enteron. **b** Pert. to the perienteron.
per′i-en′ter-on (-ĕn′tĕr-ŏn), *n* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A perivisceral cavity derived from the blastocœle.
per′i-ep-en′dy-mal (-ĕp-ĕn′dĭ-măl), *a.* *Anat.* See PERI-.
perierer. † PERRIER.
per′i-er′gy (pĕr′ĭ-ûr′jĭ), *n.* [Gr. περιεργία, fr. περίεργος over-careful.] **1.** Excessive care. *Obs.* **2.** *Rhet.* A labored style. *Rare.*
periferie. † PERIPHERY.
pe-rif′er-y. Periphery. *Ref. Sp.*
per′i-fis′tu-lar (-fĭs′tū-lȧr), *a* *Med.* Around a fistula.
per′i-fo′li-a-ry, *a.* [See PERI-; FOLIAR.] *Bot.* Situated around the margins of leaves.
per′i-fol-lic′u-li′tis. *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation around the hair follicles.
per′i-frase, per′i-fras′tic. Periphrase, periphrastic. *Ref. Sp.*
per′i-gal′ac-te′um. *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.] That part of the hypothetical orbit of the sun (or a star) at which it is nearest the Milky Way.
perigale. † PAREGAL.
per′i-ga′mi-um, *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] *Bot.* A perichætium. *Obs.*
per′i-gan′gli-on′ic (-găŋ′glĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* See PERI-.
per′i-gas′tric (-găs′trĭk), *a.* Surrounding the alimentary canal.
per′i-gas-tri′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.
per′i-gas′tru-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A gastrula developed from a periblastula. — **per′i-gas′tru-lar**, *a.* — **per′i-gas′tru-la′tion**, *n.*
per′i-gen′e-sis, *n.* Dynamic theory of reproduction. *Haeckel.*
per′i-ge′um (pĕr′ĭ-jē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Perigee. *Obs. or R.*
per′ig-nath′ic (-ĭg-năth′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* About the jaws.
per′i-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. γωνία angle.] A round angle. [AL.]
pe-rig′o-nal. Var. of PERIGONI-
per′i-gor-dine′ (pĕr′ĭ-gŏr-dēn′), **per′i-gour-dine′** (-gōōr-dēn′), *n.* [F. *périgourdine*, fem. adj.] **a** A country dance of the district of Périgord. **b** Music for such a dance, in quick triple time.
per′i-graph (pĕr′ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. περιγραφή outline.] **a** An inscription around something. *Obs.* **b** An inaccurate delineation of anything. *Rare.* — **per′i-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*
perigrine. † PEREGRINE.
per′i-hæ′mal *or* **-he′mal** (-hē′măl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, certain canals in echinoderms formerly regarded as representing blood vessels. They arise as outgrowths of the cœlom.
per′i-he-pat′ic, *a.* See PERI-, 2.
per′i-her-me′ni-al (-hĕr-mē′nĭ-ăl), *a.* *Logic.* Pert. to the doctrine of propositions contained in Aristotle's Περὶ Ἑρμηνείας, which does not entirely accord with the more canonical teachings of the "Analytics."
per′i-jove (pĕr′ĭ-jōv), *n.* [Cf. F. *périjove.*] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter nearest the planet's center.
per′i-kar′y-on (-kăr′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. κάρυον nut.] *Anat.* The body of a nerve cell.
per′i-keph′a-lai′a (pĕr′ĭ-kĕf′ȧ-lī′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. περικεφαλαία; περί around + κεφαλή head.] *Gr. Antiq.* A head covering that inclosed the hair.
per′i-kro′ni-on (-krō′nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL; *peri-* + Gr. Κρόνος Saturn.] = PERISATURNIUM.
per′il, *v. i.* To be in danger. *Obs. & R*
per′i-la-ryn′ge-al (-lȧ-rĭn′jē-ăl; -lăr′ĭn-jē′ăl), *a.* See PERI-.
per′i-lar′yn-gi′tis (-lăr′ĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of areolar tissue about the larynx.
per′ild. Periled. *Ref. Sp.*
per′il-less, *a.* See -LESS.
per′il-some, *a.* Perilous. *Obs.*
per′i-lym-phan′gi-al (pĕr′ĭ-lĭm-făn′jĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Around or beside a lymphatic vessel.
per′i-lym′phan-gi′tis (-lĭm′făn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of perilymphangial tissues.
per′i-lym-phat′ic (-lĭm-făt′ĭk), *a.* **a** Pert. to, or containing, perilymph. **b** Perilymphangial.
perimancie. † PYROMANCY.
per′i-mar′ti-um (-mär′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + L. *Mars, Martis*, Mars.] *Astron.* That apsis of the orbit of a satellite of Mars nearest the planet.
per′i-mas-ti′tis, *n.* [NL.] = PARAMASTITIS.
per′i-men′in-gi′tis, *n.* [NL.] = PACHYMENINGITIS.
per′i-ment. † PEDIMENT.
per-im′e-ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
per-im′e-tral (pĕr-ĭm′ē-trăl), *a.* = PERIMETRIC.
per′i-me′tri-al (pĕr′ĭ-mē′trĭ-ăl), **per′i-me′tric** (-mē′trĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. μήτρα uterus.] *Anat.* Around or near the uterus.
per-im′plish, *v. t.* [OF. *paremplir*; L. *per* + *implere* to fill.] To fulfill. *Obs.* — **per-im′plish-ment**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **per im′pos-si′bi-le** (pĕr ĭm′pŏ-sĭb′ĭ-lē). [L.; *per* + *impossibile* impossible.] *Logic.* See REDUCTIO AD IMPOSSIBILE.
per′i-my′e-li′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Spinal meningitis.
per′i-næ′um. Var. of PERINEUM. — **per′i-næ′al**, *a.*
per′ine (pĕr′īn), *n.* [*peri-* + *-ine*, as in *intine*, *extine.*] *Bot.* The perinium.
per′i-ne′o-cele (-ĭ-nē′ō-sēl), *n.* [*perineo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia through the perineum.
per′i-ne′o-syn′the-sis, *n.* *Surg.* Plastic restoration of a completely lacerated perineum.
per′i-ne-ot′o-my (pĕr′ĭ-nē-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*perineo-* + *-tomy.*] Incision into the perineum.
per′i-ne′o-vag′i-nal, *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to the perineum and vagina.
per′i-neph′ri-um (pĕr′ĭ-nĕf′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The capsule of connective and fatty tissue about the kidney.— **per′i-neph′ral** (-răl), **per′i-neph**[illegible] (-rĭ-ăl), **per′i-neph′ric** (-rĭk)[illegible]
per′i-nep-tu′ni-um (-nĕp-tū′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + L. *Neptunus* Neptune.] *Astron.* That apse of the orbit of Neptune's satellite nearer the planet.
pe-rin′i-um (pē-rĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, fiber.] *Bot.* The sculptured epispore, or outer coat, of some microspores.
per′i-nu′cle-ar (pĕr′ĭ-nū′klē-ȧr), *a.* Surrounding a nucleus.
per′i-oc′u-lar, *a.* [*peri-* + *ocular.*] *Anat.* Surrounding the eyeball, but within the orbit.
pe′ri-od, *v. t.* Put an end to. *Obs.*
per-i′o-date (pĕr-ī′ō-dāt), *n.*

on this basis, made predictions, some of which have since been fulfilled. (See EKA-.) The accompanying table is a modified form of Mendelyeev's. See also ELEMENT, 3.

PERIODIC SYSTEM OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

Atomic weights are in round numbers. The horizontal rows represent periods; the columns, "natural families" or groups. Roman numerals denote the highest valence (in some cases theoretical) toward oxygen; the *italics*, valence toward hydrogen. In columns 0–VII, elements whose symbols are in the same vertical line are more closely related to one another than to the other elements of their family. Column VIII contains three groups, the members of each of which have similar properties and nearly the same atomic weights. Gaps (indicated by dashes) may be filled as often in the past, by discovery of new elements.

0	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
0	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*III*	*II*	*I*	
	(H, 1)							
He, 4	Li, 7	Be, 9	B, 11	C, 12	N, 14	O, 16	F, 19	
Ne, 20	Na, 23	Mg, 24	Al, 27	Si, 28	P, 31	S, 32	Cl, 35.5	
A, 40	K, 39	Ca, 40	Sc, 44	Ti, 48	V, 51	Cr, 52	Mn, 55	Fe, 56; Co, 59; Ni, 58.7
—	Cu, 64	Zn, 65	Ga, 70	Ge, 72.5	As, 75	Se, 79	Br, 80	
Kr, 82	Rb, 85.5	Sr, 88	Y, 89	Zr, 91	Nb, 94	Mo, 96	—	Ru, 102; Rh, 103; Pd, 107
—	Ag, 108	Cd, 112	In, 115	Sn, 119	Sb, 120	Te, 128	I, 127	
X, 128	Cs, 133	Ba, 137	La, 139	Ce, etc. 140-74	Ta, 181	W, 184	—	Os, 191; Ir, 193; Pt, 195
—	Au, 197	Hg, 200	Tl, 204	Pb, 207	Bi, 208	—	—	
—	—	Ra, 226.4	—	Th, 232.42	—	U, 238.5	—	— — —

— **periodic perturbation.** *Astron.* See PERTURBATION. — **p. star,** *Astron.*, a variable star whose changes of brightness recur at fixed periods. — **p. system.** See under *periodic law*, above.

per'i-od'ic (pûr'ī-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *iodic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, the highest oxygen acid of iodine, derived from the hypothetical heptoxide, I_2O_7. The simpler varieties of periodic acid are distinguished as *normal*, H_7IO_7, *ortho-*, H_5IO_6, *meso-*, H_3IO_5, and *meta-*, HIO_4. The only one known in the free state is the ortho acid, but periodates are known corresponding to the meso and meta acids, and also to hypothetical acids derived from one of the above varieties by loss of water from two or more molecules. Such are **diperiodic acid**, $H_8I_2O_{11}$, **dimesoperiodic acid**, $H_4I_2O_9$, etc. **Orthoperiodic acid**, H_5IO_6, is a deliquescent crystalline substance, which acts as a strong oxidizer. Most of the periodates are insoluble in water.

pe'ri-od'i-cal (pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = PERIODIC, 1.
2. Characterized by periods; recurring more or less regularly after a certain period of time. = PERIODIC, 2.
3. *Rhet.* = PERIODIC, 3. *Obs. or R.*
4. Published or appearing with a fixed interval (more than one day) between the issues or numbers; — said of magazines, reviews, etc.; also, published in, characteristic of, writing for, or connected with, such publications.

periodical year. = ANOMALISTIC YEAR.

pe'ri-od'i-cal, *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears at stated or regular intervals; — not applied to books published in parts, and but rarely to newspapers.

Periodical. This term includes all magazines, newspapers, or serial publications partaking of the nature of a *periodical*. *U. S. Information Circular on Copyrights.*

pe'ri-o-dic'i-ty (pē'rĭ-ō-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *périodicité.*] Quality or state of being periodical, or regularly recurrent; specif.: **a** *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of a plant to exhibit rhythmical changes in vital functions or activities. Nyctitropic movements, seasonal exudation pressure, the habit of flowering at certain periods, etc., are instances of periodicity. **b** *Elec.* Frequency. See FREQUENCY, 5. **c** *Physiol.* Recurrence of menses.

per-i'o-dide (pẽr-ī'ō-dīd; -dĭd), *n.* *Chem.* An iodide containing a higher proportion of iodine than any other iodide of the same substance or series. See PER-.

pe'ri-od'o-gram (pē'rĭ-ŏd'ō-grăm), *n.* [*period* + *-gram.*] A curve exhibiting graphically the periodicity of any natural or physical phenomenon.

per'i-œ'ci (pĕr'ĭ-ē'sī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -CUS (-kŭs). [NL. *perioeci*, fr. Gr. περιοικοι; περί around + οἶκος house, dwelling.] **1.** Those who live on the same parallel of latitude but on opposite meridians, so that it is noon in one place when it is midnight in the other. Compare ANTŒCI.
2. [*cap.*] *Gr. Hist.* In ancient Laconia, free citizens of the subject class who carried on trade and industry, forbidden to the Spartiates. They served in the Spartan armies and navy, but had no political rights. Cf. HELOT, 1, SPARTIATE. — **per'i-œ'cic** (-sĭk), *a.*

per'i-os'te-al (-ŏs'tē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated around bone; of or pertaining to the periosteum.

per'i-os'te-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*periosteum* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the periosteum.

per'i-os'te-um (-ŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TEA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περιόστεος round the bones; περί around + ὀστεον a bone: cf. L. *periosteon.*] *Anat.* The membrane of connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces. Its outer fibrous layer furnishes attachment for muscles; its inner layer furnishes osteoblasts and contains blood vessels by which the bone is nourished. The vascular areolar tissue lining the narrow cavity of a bone is sometimes called *internal periosteum.*

per'i-os-ti'tis (pĕr'ĭ-ŏs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *periosteum* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the periosteum. — **per'i-os-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-os-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *ostosis.*] *Med.* Morbid ossification on the external surface of a bone.

per'i-os'tra-cum (-ŏs'tra-kŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRACA (-kȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Zoöl.* A chitinous layer covering the exterior of the shell in many mollusks. It is usually well developed in fresh-water forms, and serves to protect the shell from the eroding action of the water. — **per'i-os'tra-cal** (-kăl), *a.*

per'i-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk; -ō'tĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] *Zoöl.* Around the ear; designating, pertaining to, or composed of, the bony elements which surround the internal ear and form or help to form its capsule. Typically there are three: the *prootic*, *epiotic*, and *opisthotic* (see these terms). In teleost fishes additional elements, the *pterotic* and *sphenotic*, occur. In many of the lower vertebrates and embryos of higher forms these elements are distinct, but in higher vertebrates they commonly fuse with each other or with neighboring bones. In man they form the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone. — *n.* A periotic bone or cartilage.

Per'i-pa-tet'ic (-pȧ-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *peripateticus*, Gr. περιπατητικος, fr. περιπατεῖν to walk about; περι + πατεῖν to walk: cf. F. *péripatétique.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the philosophy or the followers of Aristotle (who gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens).
2. [*l. c.*] Walking about; itinerant. *Often Humorous.*

Per'i-pa-tet'ic, *n.* **1.** A disciple of Aristotle; an Aristotelian. Among the more eminent of the ancient Peripatetics were Theophrastus of Lesbos, who succeeded Aristotle as head of the school; Eudemus of Rhodes; Strato of Lampsacus, who transformed Aristotle's philosophy to a thoroughgoing naturalism; and Andronicus of Rhodes and Alexander of Aphrodisias, the great editors and commentators of Aristotle's works.
2. [*l. c.*] A pedestrian; an itinerant. *Usually Humorous.*
3. [*l. c.*] *pl.* **a** Instruction after Aristotle's manner; instruction by lectures. *Rare.* **b** Journeyings hither and thither. *Rare; Humorous.*

Per'i-pa-tet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrines or philosophy of the Peripatetics.
2. [*l. c.*] Habit of walking about or of traveling from place to place. *Rare; Usually Humorous.*

Pe-rip'a-tus (pĕ-rĭp'ȧ-tŭs), *n.* [Gr. περίπατος; περί about + πατος way.] The place in the Lyceum where Aristotle walked while teaching; hence, Aristotelian philosophy.

Pe-rip'a-tus, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περίπατος a walking about.] *Zoöl.* A remarkable genus of lowly organized terrestrial arthropods usually regarded as intermediate between the segmented worms and the insects. They have an unsegmented caterpillarlike body with numerous pairs of short unsegmented legs which end in chitinous claws. Their head bears a pair of jointed antennæ, a pair of small oral papillæ, and a pair of hooklike jaws. They breathe by tracheæ. The species live in damp forests in tropical America, the West Indies, and tropical Africa. Related forms, formerly included in *Peripatus*, occur in Australia, New Zealand, the Malay Islands, etc. The largest of them become two or three inches long. In most classifications they constitute a distinct class, the Protracheata, syn. *Onychophora.* — **pe-rip'a-toid** (-toid), *a.*

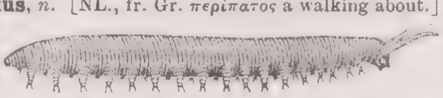

Peripatus (*P. capensis*). Nat size

per'i-pe-te'ia (pĕr'ĭ-pĕ-tē'yȧ; -tī'ȧ) } *n.* [Gr. περιπέτεια.]
per'i-pe-ti'a (pĕr'ĭ-pĕ-tī'ȧ) } A sudden reverse of circumstances in a drama or, by extension, in actual affairs.

Certainly it cannot without some great *peripeteia* or vertiginous whirl of fortune. *De Quincey.*

pe-riph'er-al (pĕ-rĭf'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery; peripheric; hence, *Anat.*, external; away from the central nervous system; as, the *peripheral* termination of a nerve (see NERVOUS SYSTEM). — **pe-riph'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

pe-riph'er-y (pĕ-rĭf'ẽr-ĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [L. *peripheria*, Gr. περιφέρεια; περι around + φερειν to bear, carry: cf. F. *périphérie.*] **1.** The line bounding a rounded surface; more generally, the external boundary or superficial parts of any body; the surface; loosely, the surrounding space.
2. *Geom.* The circumference or perimeter of a circle, ellipse, or other closed curvilinear figure; also, the perimeter of a polygonal figure.

periphery of the iris, *Anat.*, the areola of the iris of the eye.

per'i-phrase (pĕr'ĭ-frāz), *n.* [Cf. F. *périphrase.* See PERIPHRASIS.] Periphrasis.

per'i-phrase, *v. t. & i.*; PER'I-PHRASED (-frāzd); PER'I-PHRAS'ING (-frāz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *périphraser.*] To express by, or use, periphrasis, or circumlocution.

pe-riph'ra-sis (pĕ-rĭf'rȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RASES (-sēz). [L., Gr. περίφρασις; περί + φράζειν to speak. See PHRASE.] *Rhet.* **a** The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a roundabout or indirect way of speaking; circumlocution. "To describe by enigmatic *periphrases.*" *De Quincey.* **b** An instance of such use; a circumlocution.
Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

per'i-phras'tic (pĕr'ĭ-frăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. περιφραστικός: cf. F. *périphrastique.*] Expressing, or expressed, in more words than are necessary; characterized by periphrasis.

periphrastic conjugation, *Gram.*, conjugation by the use of one or more auxiliaries, as disting. from that by inflection of the simple verb; thus, *he does go* for *he goes*; *I shall have been* for L. *fuero.* — **p. genitive,** *Gram.*, a prepositional phrase (as with Eng. *of* or Fr. *de*) equiv. to a genitive.

per'i-plasm (pĕr'ĭ-plăz'm), *n.* [*peri-* + *-plasm.*] *Bot.* **a** In fungi of the order Perisporiales, the peripheral hyaline layer of protoplasm in the oögonium and pollinodium, distinguished from the *gonoplasm.* **b** In pteridophytes, a mucilaginous protoplasmic mass composed of the tapetal cells in a sporangium, serving to nourish the spores in it.

per'i-pleg-mat'ic (-plĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. περι + πλέγμα wreath.] *Astron.* Returning into or repeating itself; — said of certain so-called periodic orbits derived first by Hill, developed by Gyldén, elaborated by Poincaré and others.

per'i-proc-ti'tis (pĕr'ĭ-prŏk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *proctitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the rectum.

pe-rip'ter-al (pĕ-rĭp'tẽr-ăl), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. πτερόν feather, wing, row of columns.] *Arch.* Having a row of columns on all sides. See COLUMNIATION **a.**

pe-rip'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **a** *Arch.* Peripteral. **b** *Bot.* Alate.

pe-rique' (pẽ-rēk'), *n.* [Louisiana F.] A kind of strong-flavored tobacco with medium-sized leaf, small stem, tough and gummy fiber, raised in Louisiana, and cured in its own juices, so as to be very dark-colored, usually black. It is marketed in tightly wrapped rolls called carottes, and is chiefly used as an ingredient of smoking mixtures.

per'i-sarc (pĕr'ĭ-särk), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Zoöl.* The outer, usually chitinous, integument of a hydroid. — **per'i-sar'cal** (-sär'kăl), **per'i-sar'cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

pe-ris'ci-ans (pĕ-rĭsh'ĭ-ănz; -rĭs'ĭ-ănz) } *n. pl.* [NL. *Pe-*
pe-ris'ci-i (pĕ-rĭsh'ĭ-ī; pĕ-rĭs'ĭ-ī) } *riscii*, fr. Gr. περίσκιος; περί around + σκια shadow: cf. F. *périscien.*] Those who live within a polar circle, whose shadows, during some summer days, will move entirely round, falling toward every point of the compass. — **pe-ris'ci-an** (-ăn), *a.*

per'i-scope (pĕr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*peri-* + *-scope.*] **a** A periscopic lens. **b** An optical instrument on some submarines to permit of an outlook over the water when the boat is submerged. The image is formed in the focus of a paraboloidal reflector. A similar instrument is called the *omniscope.* Cf. PANORAMIC SIGHT, ALTISCOPE.

per'i-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Viewing all around, or on all
per'i-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sides; giving a distinct image of objects viewed obliquely, as well as those in a direct line; — applied specif. to certain kinds of compound lenses for the microscope, camera, etc., and to a kind of spectacles having lenses of considerable curvature. — **pe-ris'co-pism** (pĕ-rĭs'kō-pĭz'm; pĕr'ĭ-skōp'ĭz'm), *n.*

per'ish (pĕr'ĭsh), *v. i.*; PER'ISHED (-ĭsht); PER'ISH-ING. [ME. *perissen*, *perisshen*, F. *périr*, p. pr. *périssant*, L. *perire* to go or run through, come to nothing, perish; *per* through + *ire* to go. Cf. ISSUE; see 2d -ISH.] To be destroyed; to pass away; to become nothing; to be lost; hence, to wither; to waste away; to die; to incur spiritual death; to suffer spiritual or moral ruin, as a nation.

The thoughts of a soul that *perish* in thinking. *Locke.*

per'ish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *périssable.*] Liable to perish; subject to decay, destruction, or death; as, *perishable* goods; our *perishable* bodies. — **per'ish-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per'ish-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per'ish-a-bly,** *adv.*

per'ish-a-bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.*; *sing.*, *Rare*, PERISHABLE. Things, esp. foodstuffs in transit, liable to decay.

per'i-sperm (pĕr'ĭ-spûrm), *n.* [Cf. F. *périsperme.* See PERI-; SPERM.] *Bot.* Nutritive tissue in a seed; — now applied only to tissue derived from the nucellus, and therefore outside of the embryo sac, in contrast to *endosperm.* — **per'i-sper'mal** (-spûr'măl), **per'i-sper'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

per'i-spher'ic (-sfĕr'ĭk) } *a.* Exactly spherical; globular.
per'i-spher'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *Rare.*

Chem. A salt of periodic acid.

pe'ri-od'i-cal-ist, *n.* One who publishes, or writes for, a periodical. — **pe'ri-od'i-cal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pe'ri-od'i-cal-ize,** *v. i.*

pe'ri-od'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PERIODICAL.

pe'ri-od'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pe'ri-od-ize, *v. t.* To end. *Obs.*

per'i-o-don'tal (pĕr'ĭ-ō-dŏn'tăl), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] Peridental.

per'i-o'don-ti'tis (-ō'dŏn-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peridental membrane.

pe'ri-od'o-scope (pē'rĭ-ŏd'ō-skōp), *n.* [*period* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A table or other means for calculating the periodical functions of women or the probable date of expected parturition.

period parallelogram. Any one of the complete system of parallelograms whose vertices are the points determined by the formula $z = 2mp + 2m'p'$, where $2p$, $2p'$ are constants (whose ratio is not real) and m, m' are any integers.

per'i-œ'cians (pĕr'ĭ-ē'shănz), *n. pl.* = PERIŒCI, 1.

per'i-œ'cus (-kŭs), *n.*, *sing.* of PERIŒCI.

per'i-œ'so-phag'e-al. Var. of PERIESOPHAGEAL.

per'i-o-nych'i-a (-ō-nĭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Perionyxis.

per'i-on'yx (-ŏn'ĭks; -ō'nĭks), *n.* [NL. See PERI-; ONYX.] *Anat.* See EPONYCHIUM.

per'i-o-nyx'is (-ō-nĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paronychia.

per'i-o'ö-pho-ri'tis (-ō'ō-fō-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum investing the ovary.

per'i-oph-thal'mic (-ŏf-thăl'mĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Around the eye.

per'i-o-ple (pĕr'ĭ-ō-p'l), *n.* [F. *périople*, fr. Gr. περί about + ὁπλή the hoof of a horse.] *Far.* The thin varnishlike outer layer of the hoof. — **per'i-op'lic** (-ŏp'lĭk), *a.*

per'i-op'tic (-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* See PERI-.

per'i-oque' (pĕr'ĭ-ōk'). Var. of PIROGUE.

per'i-or'bit-al, *a.* See PERI-.

per'i-or-chi'tis (-ŏr-kī'tĭs), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the testicle.

per'i-os'te-o-phyte (-ŏs'tē-ō-fīt'), *n.* [*periosteum* + *-phyte.*] *Med.* A bony outgrowth on the periosteum.

per'i-os'te-o-tome (-tōm'), *n.* [*periosteum* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A knife used in periosteotomy.

per'i-os-tot'o-my (-ŏs-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* Periosteotomy.

per'i-pach'y-men'in-gi'tis (păk'ĭ-mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue between the dura and the spinal canal.

per'i-pan'cre-a-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the pancreas.

Per'i-pa-te'cian. **Per'i-pa-te'tian** (pĕr'ĭ-pȧ-tē'shăn), *n.* A peripatetic. *Obs.*

per'i-pa-tet'i-cal, *a.* Peripatetic. *R.*

per'i-pa-tet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PERIPATETICAL.

Per'i-pa-tid'e-a (pĕr'ĭ-pȧ-tĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PROTRACHEATA. See PERIPATUS.

per'i-pa-tize' (pĕr'ĭ-pȧ-tīz'), *v. i.* [Gr περιπατεῖν to walk about.] To act peripatetically. *Rare.*

per'i-pet'al-ous (pĕr'ĭ-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* **a** *Bot.* Surrounding, or situated about, the petals. **b** *Zoöl.* Surrounding the petaloid ambulacra of an echinoderm.

pe-rip'e-ty (pĕ-rĭp'ē-tĭ), *n.* Peripeteia.

per'i-pha-ci'tis (pĕr'ĭ-fȧ-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr φακός lens + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the capsule of the eye.

per'i-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Surrounding the pharynx; in ascidians, designating two bands of cilia encircling the inside of the pharynx at the oral end.

pe-riph'er-ad, *adv.* [*periphery* + 1st *-ad.*] *Zoöl.* Toward the periphery.

per'i-phe'ri-al (pĕr'ĭ-fē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Peripheral. *Rare.*

per'i-pher'ic (-fĕr'ĭk), **per'i-pher'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F *périphérique.* Peripheral. *Rare.* — **per'i-pher'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

per'i-phle-bi'tis (-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sheath of a vein. — **per'i-phle-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-phrac'tic (-frăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. περίφρακτος fenced round.] *Geom.* Multiply connected.

per'i-phrast (pĕr'ĭ-frăst), *n.* A user of periphrasis. *Rare.*

per'i-phras'ti-cal (-frăs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Periphrastic.

per'i-phras'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PERIPHRASTIC, -PHRASTICAL.

per'i-phrax'y (pĕr'ĭ-frăk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. περίφραξις a fencing round.] *Geom.* Multiple connectivity.

per'i-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A lodicule.

per'i-physe (pĕr'ĭ-fīz), *n.* *Bot.* = PERIPHYSIS.

pe-riph'y-sis (pĕ-rĭf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -YSES (-sēz). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr φύσις growth.] *Bot.* A sterile filament or hair which arises from the hymenium of certain fungi where there are no asci. Cf. PARAPHYSIS.

per'i-plast (pĕr'ĭ-plăst), *n.* [*peri-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* **a** Intercellular substance. **b** Cytoplasm. **c** The peripheral protoplasm of a cell. **d** A cell wall. — **per'i-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

per'i-pleu-ri'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the costal pleura.

per'i-plus (pĕr'ĭ-plŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PLI (-plī). [L., fr. Gr. περίπλους a sailing round.] A sailing round; — the title of several ancient geographical works.

per'ip-neu-mo'ni-a (-ĭp-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), **per'ip-neu'mo-ny** (-nū'mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *peripneumonia*, Gr. περιπνευμονία.] Pneumonia; pleuropneumonia. — **per'ip-neu-mon'ic** (-nū-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

per'ip-neus'tic (-nūs'tĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr πνευστικός pert. to breathing.] *Zoöl.* Having stigmata in a row on each side of the body, as most insects.

per'i-po-lyg'o-nal (pĕr'ĭ-pō-lĭg'ō-năl), *a.* Having numerous sides and angles.

per'i-proct (pĕr'ĭ-prŏkt), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. πρωκτός the anus.] *Zoöl.* The region surrounding the anus, particularly of echinoderms. — **per'i-proc'tal** (-prŏk'tăl), **per'i-proc'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

per'i-proc'tic (-prŏk'tĭk), *a.* *Med.* Situated around the anus.

per'i-pro-stat'ic (-prō-stăt'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Around the prostate.

per'i-pros'ta-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the prostate.

pe-rip'ter (pĕ-rĭp'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *périptère.*] *Arch.* A peripteros. *Rare.*

pe-rip'ter-os (-ŏs), *n.*; *Gr. pl.* -TEROI (-oi). [L., peripteral, Gr. περίπτερος. See PERIPTERAL.] *Arch.* A peripteral building.

pe-rip'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). *Arch.* A peripteros.

per'i-py'le-phle-bi'tis (pĕr'ĭ-pī'lē-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissue around the portal vein.

per'i-rec'tal, *a.* *Anat.* See PERI-.

per'i-rec-ti'tis (-rĕk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PERIPROCTITIS.

per'i-re'nal, *a.* *Anat.* See PERI-.

per'i-rhi'nal, *a.* *Anat.* See PERI-.

per'i-sal'pin-gi'tis (-săl'pĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the Fallopian tube.

per'i-sa-tur'ni-um (pĕr'ĭ-sȧ-tûr'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + L. *Saturnus* Saturn.] *Astron.* The point nearest Saturn in the orbit of any of its satellites.

perisch, perise. † PERISH.

per'i-scle-rot'ic, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

perish, etc. † PIERCE, etc.

per'ish, *v. t.* To cause to perish. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*

per'ish, *n.* A state of privation in the bush. *Colloq., Australia.*

per'ish-a-bl. Perishable. *R. Sp.*

per'ished (pĕr'ĭsht), *p. a.* Of wool, deadened, as by exposure to wind and dust. *Australia.*

per'ish-er, *n.* One that perishes.

per'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *perishing*, p. pr. [*Obs. or Dial.*]

per'ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

perishoner. † PARISHIONER.

per'isht. Perished. *Ref. Sp.*

per'i-so'ma (pĕr'ĭ-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PERISOME.

per'i-some (-sōm), *n.* [*peri-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zoöl.* The body wall of an invertebrate, esp. of an echinoderm. — **per'i-so'mal, -so-mat'ic** (-sō-măt'ĭk), **-so'mi-al,** *a.*

N O P

per′i-sple-ni′tis (pĕr′ĭ-splē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *splenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the spleen.

per′i-spom′e-non (-spŏm′ē-nŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -ENA (-nȧ). [Gr. περισπώμενον, pr. pass. p. neut. of περισπᾶν to draw around, to circumflex; περί around + σπᾶν to draw.] *Gr. Gram.* A word which has the circumflex accent on the last syllable. — *a.* Having a circumflex accent so placed.

Per′i-spo′ri-a′les (-spō′rĭ-ā′lēz; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. σπόρος seed; — in allusion to the perithecia, which are without evident ostioles.] *Bot.* An order of parasitic or saprophytic ascomycetous fungi having fascicled asci and globose perithecia; — often called *Pyrenomycetes.* It includes 3 families, one of which, the Erysibaceæ, contains the destructive powdery mildews. See MILDEW, 2 **a**.

pe-ris′sad (pĕ-rĭs′ăd; pĕr′ĭ-săd), *n.* [Gr. περισσός odd (fr. περι over) + 2d *-ad.*] *Chem.* Any element or radical whose valence is an odd number, as the monads, triads, etc.; — contrasted with *artiad.* — **pe-ris′sad**, *a.*

pe-ris′so-dac′tyl, **pe-ris′so-dac′tyle** (pĕ-rĭs′ō-dak′tĭl), *a.* Having the toes in odd numbers, or unevenly developed; pert. to Perissodactyla. — *n.* One of the Perissodactyla.

Pe-ris′so-dac′ty-la (-dăk′tĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. περισσός odd (fr. περί over) + δάκτυλος finger.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of nonruminant ungulate mammals including the living horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses, and various extinct forms. They usually have an odd number of toes, and in this case (as well as when the number is even, as in the tapirs) digit 3 is the largest and is in line with the axis of the limb. The teeth are usually lophodont, and the posterior premolars resemble true molars. There are usually 23 dorsolumbar vertebræ. Cf. ARTIODACTYLA.

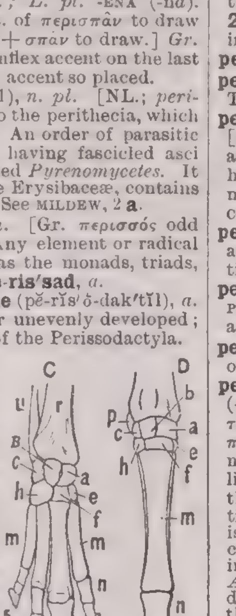

Perissodactyla. Bones of feet. *C* Forefoot of Tapir: *r* Radius; *u* Ulna; *a* Scaphoid; *b* Lunar; *c* Cuneiform; *e* Trapezoid; *f* Magnum; *h* Unciform; *m m* Metacarpals, and *n* Phalanges of Digits 2, 3, 4, 5. *D* Forefoot of Horse: *a b c e f h* same as in *C*; *p* Pisiform; *m* Metacarpal, or Cannon, Bone, and *n* Phalanges of Digit 3. The rudimentary second and fourth Metacarpals (Splint Bones) are on each side of *m*.

pe-ris′so-dac′ty-late (-tĭ-lāt), **-dac-tyl′ic** (-dăk-tĭl′ĭk), **-dac′ty-lous** (-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Perissodactyl.

pe-ris′so-dac′tyl-ism (-dăk′tĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* *Zoöl.* The condition of being perissodactyl.

pe-ris′ta-lith (pĕ-rĭs′tȧ-lĭth), *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. περίστατος standing round + *-lith.*] *Archæol.* A stone circle; a cincture of pillarlike stones around a mound or dolmen.

per′i-stal′sis (pĕr′ĭ-stăl′sĭs), *n.; pl.* PERISTALSES (-sēz). [NL. See PERISTALTIC.] *Physiol.* Peristaltic contraction or action.

per′i-stal′tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικός clasping and compressing, fr. περιστέλλειν to surround, wrap up; περί round + στέλλειν to place, arrange: cf. F. *péristaltique.*] **1**. *Physiol.* Designating, or pert. to, the peculiar wormlike wave motion of the intestines and other similar structures, produced by the successive contraction of the muscular fibers of their walls, forcing their contents onwards.
2. *Elec.* Designating electrostatic induction between conductors in a common insulator or cable. *Lord Kelvin.*
— **per′i-stal′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

per′i-stome (pĕr′ĭ-stōm), *n.* [*peri-* + *-stome.*] **1**. *Bot.* In mosses, the fringe of teeth surrounding the orifice of the capsule. It consists of 4, 8, 16, 32, or 64 teeth, and may be either single or double.

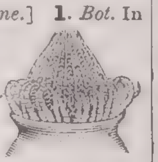
Peristome of a Moss Capsule. Much enlarged.

2. *Zoöl.* The region around the mouth in various invertebrates; as: **a** The lip of a spiral shell. **b** The membranous area around an echinoderm's mouth. **c** The segment of an annulate worm next behind the prostomium and usually bearing the mouth. **d** In insects, the margin of the mouth opening formed by the skeleton of the head, etc.
— **per′i-sto′mi-al** (-stō′mĭ-ăl), *a.*

per′i-streph′ic (-strĕf′ĭk) } *a.*
per′i-streph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } [Gr. περιστρέφειν to turn round.] Turning around; rotatory; as, a *peristrephic* painting (of a panorama).

per′i-sty′lar (-stī′lȧr), *a.* *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a peristyle. See COLUMNIATION **a**.

per′i-style (pĕr′ĭ-stīl), *n.* [L. *peristylum*, Gr. περίστυλον, περίστυλος; περί about + στῦλος a column: cf. F. *péristyle.*] *Arch.* **1**. A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; two or more colonnades in combination horizontally; specif., a complete system of roof-supporting columns on all sides of a court or of a building, such as the cella of a temple. See COLONNADE.
2. By extension, the space so inclosed, esp. the larger and inner court of a Roman dwelling.

per′i-style (pĕr′ĭ-stīl), *a.* Peripteral.

per′i-sys′to-le (-sĭs′tō-lē), *n.* [*peri-* + *systole.*] *Physiol.* The interval between the diastole and systole of the heart.

per′i-the′ci-um (-thē′shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. θήκη box.] *Bot.* In certain orders of ascomycetous fungi, a spherical, cylindrical, or flask-shaped hollow structure containing the asci, and opening by a terminal pore. It is one of the forms of ascocarp. Cf. ASCOMA, APOTHECIUM. — **per′i-the′ci-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pe-rit′o-mous (pĕ-rĭt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. περίτομος cut off all around. See PERI-; -TOME.] *Min.* Cleaving in more directions than one, parallel to the axis.

pe-rit′o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. περιτομή circumcision. See PERI-; -TOMY.] *Surg.* **a** Circumcision. **b** The removal of a band of tissue from about the cornea.

per′i-to-ne′al, **per′i-to-næ′al** (pĕr′ĭ-tō-nē′ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.

per′i-to-ne′um, **per′i-to-næ′um** (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NEA (-ȧ), -NÆA (-ȧ). [L. *peritoneum*, *peritonaeum*, Gr. περιτόναιον, περιτόναιος, fr. περίτονος stretched round or over; περι around + τείνειν to stretch.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* In mammals, the smooth transparent serous membrane that lines the cavity of the abdomen and is reflected inward over the abdominal and pelvic viscera, thus consisting of two portions, the **parietal layer** and the **visceral layer**. The former is closely adherent to the walls of the abdomen except in certain places along the back, where it extends forward in folds (cf. MESENTERY) to invest the viscera. In *Human Anat.*, a *greater* and a *lesser* cavity of the peritoneum are distinguished; the former is that of the sac above described, the latter is a diverticulum of it that extends in between and behind certain of the viscera, and is connected with the greater cavity by a constricted opening, the **foramen of Winslow**. In vertebrates below mammals there is no diaphragm, and the peritoneum (then more accurately called *pleuroperitoneum*) lines the entire body cavity. The term *peritoneum* is sometimes extended to the membrane lining the body cavity of some invertebrates. See OMENTUM.

per′i-to-ni′tis (-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERITONEUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum. — **per′i-to-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), **per′i-to-ni′tal** (-nī′tăl), *a.*

per′i-treme (pĕr′ĭ-trēm), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. τρῆμα a hole: cf. F. *péritrème.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A rounded plate that surrounds the spiracles in some insects. **b** The edge of the aperture of a shell. — **per′i-trem′a-tous** (-trĕm′ȧ-tŭs; -trē′mȧ-), *a.*

Pe-rit′ri-cha (pĕ-rĭt′rĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Zoöl.* A division of Infusoria having a spiral line of cilia around the oral disk and sometimes one or more ciliated bands or lines around the body. It includes *Vorticella.* — **pe-rit′ri-chan** (-kăn), *n.* — **pe-rit′ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.* — **pe-rit′ri-chous-ly**, *adv.*

per′i-troch (pĕr′ĭ-trŏk), *n.* [See PERITROCHIUM.] *Zoöl.* **a** An embryo or larva surrounded by a band of cilia. **b** A band of cilia. — **pe-rit′ro-chal** (pĕ-rĭt′rō-kăl; pĕr′ĭ-trō′kăl), *a.*

per′i-tro′chi-um (pĕr′ĭ-trō′kĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CHIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περιτρόχιον; περί around + τροχός a wheel.] *Mech.* The wheel which, together with the axle, forms the *axis in peritrochio* (which see).

per′i-typh-li′tis (-tĭf-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *typhlitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue about the cæcum. — **per′i-typh-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

per′i-vis′cer-al (-vĭs′ẽr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Around the viscera. **perivisceral cavity**, *Zoöl.*, the body cavity.

per′i-wig (pĕr′ĭ-wĭg), *n.* [Formerly *perrwige*, *perwicke*, corrupt. fr. F. *perruque.* See PERUKE; cf. WIG.] **1**. A headdress of false hair, usually for the whole head, and representing the natural hair; a wig.
2. A periwinkle or some other shell fish. *Obs.*

per′i-wig, *v. t.;* PER′I-WIGGED (-wĭgd); PER′I-WIG′GING (-wĭg′ĭng). To dress with or as with a periwig. *Now Rare.*

Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*). Nat. size.

per′i-win′kle (-wĭŋ′k'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *pinewincle* (a doubtful spelling; perh. *winewincle*) a shellfish, in which *pine-* is perh. fr. L. *pina*, *pinna*, a kind of mussel, Gr. πίννα. Perh. influenced by *periwinkle*, the plant. Cf. WINKLE.] **a** Any small marine gastropod of the genus *Littorina*. The common European species (*Littorina littorea*), much used as food, has become naturalized abundantly on the American coast. See LITTORINA. **b** In America, also, any of various other univalve mollusks, as *Fulgur carica*, *F. canaliculata* (see WINKLE), *Purpura lapillus*, *P. floridana*, etc.

per′i-win′kle (pĕr′ĭ-wĭŋ′k'l), *n.* [ME. *pervenke*, *pervinke*, AS. *pervince*, or OF. *pervenke*, var. of OF. & F. *pervenche*; both fr. L. *pervinca*. Perh. influenced by *periwinkle*, the mollusk.] Any apocynaceous plant of the genus *Vinca*, esp. *V. minor*, a trailing herb with evergreen leaves and solitary blue or white flowers. It is often cultivated and frequently escapes. In the United States it is commonly called *myrtle*. *V. rosea* is the Madagascar, or Cape, periwinkle. See MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE.

per′jure (pûr′jũr), *v. t.;* PER′JURED (-jũrd); PER′JUR-ING (-jũr-ĭng). [F. *parjurer*, OF. also *per-*, L. *perjurare*; *per* through, over + *jurare* to swear. See JURY.] **1**. To violate the oath or vow of; to cause to make oath knowingly to what is untrue; to make guilty of perjury; to forswear; — chiefly used reflexively; as, he *perjured* himself.

> Want will *perjure*
> The ne'er-touched vestal. *Shak.*

2. To make a false oath to; to deceive by oaths and protestations. *Obs.* "Me, that *perjured* her." *J. Fletcher.*

Syn. — PERJURE, FORSWEAR. PERJURE is the technical legal term (see defs.); FORSWEAR is now rarely used, except in the sense of renouncing upon (or as upon) oath; as, "to *forswear* thin potations and to addict themselves to sack" (*Shak.*). See RENOUNCE.

per′jure, *v. i.* To commit perjury. *Obs.*

per′jured (-jũrd), *p. a.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely; forsworn. — **per′jured-ly**, *adv.*

per′jur-er (-jũr-ẽr), *n.* One who is guilty of perjury.

per-ju′ri-ous (pẽr-jū′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perjuriosus.*] **a** Guilty of perjury. *Obs.* **b** Of an action, pertaining to, or characterized by, perjury. *Now Rare.* — **per-ju′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Now Rare.* — **per-ju′ri-ous-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

per′ju-ry (pûr′jũ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *perjurium.* See PERJURE, *v.*] False swearing; the voluntary violation of an oath or vow either by swearing to what is untrue or by omission to do what has been promised under oath; specif.: *Law.* At the common law, a willfully false statement of fact material to the issue made by a witness under oath in a competent judicial proceeding, or, under statute law, so made on affirmation. Under some European systems the willful violation of a promissory oath has also been treated as perjury. See AFFIRMATION, 4, OATH, 1. In some jurisdictions (as by U. S. R. S. sec. 5392) the name and penalties of perjury have been applied to all cases of willful false statements made under an oath authorized to be administered by law, including those which are extrajudicial.

perk (pûrk), *a.* Smart; trim; spruce; jaunty; vain; brisk; pert. "*Perk* as a peacock." *Spenser.*

perk, *v. i.;* PERKED (pûrkt); PERK′ING. [Possibly fr. a dial. var. *perkier* of OF. *perchier* to perch, F. *percher.* Cf. PERCH, *v.*] **1**. To behave or come forward jauntily or smartly; to bear one's self loftily; to exalt one's self. "To *perk* over them." *Barrow.*
2. To become erect, brisk, or lively, as in recovery from sickness; — usually with *up*.
3. To make one's self or one's clothing trim and smart; as, she was *perking* at a glass.
to perk it, to carry one's self proudly or saucily.

perk, *v. t.* To make trim or smart; to straighten up; to erect; to make a jaunty or saucy display of; as, to *perk* one's self at a glass; a bird *perks* its feathers; to *perk* the ears; to *perk* up one's head.

per′kin (pûr′kĭn), *n.* [Perh. dim. of *perry.*] A kind of weak cider.

Per′kin re-ac′tion (pûr′kĭn). [After W. H. *Perkin*, Sr., Eng. chemist, the discoverer.] *Org. Chem.* An important reaction effected by heating an aldehyde with the sodium salt of an acid in presence of an acid (as acetic) anhydride.

perk′y (pûr′kĭ), *a.* Perk; pert; forward; jaunty; trim.

> There amid *perky* larches and pine. *Tennyson.*

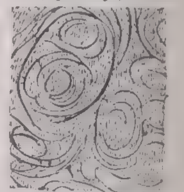
Perlite, or Pearlstone, showing Perlitic structure.

per′lite (pûr′līt), *n.* [F., fr. *perle* pearl.] **1**. *Petrog.* Volcanic glass, with a concentric shelly structure due to curved cracks produced by contraction in cooling. It appears as if composed of concretions, usually grayish and enamellike, and is commonly spherulitic.
2. *Micrometal.* A constituent of iron and steel containing about eight tenths of one per cent of carbon. It is a heterogeneous mixture.
— **per-lit′ic** (pẽr-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

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per′i-spome (pĕr′ĭ-spōm), *a. & n.* = PERISPOMENON.

per′i-spo-ran′gi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An indusium. *Obs.*

per′i-spore (pĕr′ĭ-spōr; 201), *n.* *Bot.* **a** The covering of a spore. **b** The spore mother cell in algæ.

Per′i-spo′ri-a′ce-æ (-spō′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of mildew fungi typifying the order Perisporiales. — **per′i-spo′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

perisse. ✝ PERISH.

perisshe. ✝ PERISH, PIERCE.

per′is-sol′o-gy (pĕr′ĭ-sŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *perissologia*, Gr. περισσολογία.] Superfluity of words; pleonasm. *Obs. or R.* — **per′is-so-log′i-cal** (-sō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a. Rare.*

perisson. *n.* [L., Gr. περισσόν.] Prob., deadly nightshade. *Obs.*

pe-ris′so-syl-lab′ic (pĕ-rĭs′ō-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. περισσοσύλλαβος.] Having a syllable or syllables in excess. — **perissosyllabic hexameter**, the greater Archilochian meter. *Rare.*

per′i-stal′ti-cal-ly (pĕr′ĭ-stăl′tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a peristaltic manner; with peristaltic action.

per′i-ste′le (pĕr′ĭ-stē′lē), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. στήλη block of stone.] *Archæol.* A stone in a peristalith.

per′i-ste′re-on (pĕr′ĭ-stē′rē-ŏn), **per′i-ste′ri-on** (-rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *peristereon*, fr. Gr. περιστερεών a dovecote, a kind of verbena.] Vervain. *Obs. or R.*

per′i-ste′ri-um (pĕr′ĭ-stē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.; — as containing the image of a dove, Gr. περιστερά.] An inner ciborium.

Pe-ris′ter-o-mor′phæ (pĕ-rĭs′tẽr-ō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. περιστερά a pigeon + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a superfamily of birds consisting of the pigeons. — **pe-ris′ter-o-mor′phic** (-fĭk), **-mor′phous** (-fŭs), *a.* — **pe-ris′ter-o-morph′** (pĕ-rĭs′tẽr-ō-môrf′), *n.*

Pe-ris′ter-op′o-des (-ŏp′ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. περιστερα a pigeon + πους, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* A division of the Gallinæ consisting of the curassows and megapodes, which have feet with the hind toe inserted low down, as in pigeons. Cf. ALECTOROPODES. — **pe-ris′ter-o-pod′** (pĕ-rĭs′tẽr-ō-pŏd′), **pe-ris′ter-o-pode′** (-pōd′), **pe-ris′ter-op′o-dan** (-ŏp′ō-dăn), *a. & n.* — **pe-ris′ter-op′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

per′i-ste′thi-um (pĕr′ĭ-stē′thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. στῆθος breast.] *Zoöl.* The mesosternum of an insect.

pe-ris′to-le (pĕ-rĭs′tō-lē), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *péristole.* See PERISTALTIC.] *Physiol.* Peristalsis.

pe-ris′to-ma (-mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A peristome.

per′i-sto′mal (pĕr′ĭ-stō′măl), **per′i-sto-mat′ic** (-stō-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Peristomial.

per′i-sto′mi-um (-stō′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A peristome.

pe-ris′tro-phe (pĕ-rĭs′trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. περιστροφή.] Reversal; revolution. *Obs.*

per′i-styl′i-um (pĕr′ĭ-stĭl′ĭ-ŭm), **-sty′lum** (-stī′lŭm), *n.* [L.] = PERISTYLE, esp. in sense 2.

per′i-sty′los (-lŏs), *n.* [Gr. περίστυλος.] A peristyle building.

perit. *n.* See WEIGHT. *Obs.*

pe-rite′, *a.* [L. *peritus.*] Skilled. *Obs.* — **pe-rite′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

per′i-thece (pĕr′ĭ-thēs), *n.* *Bot.* Perithecium.

per′i-the′li-o′ma (-thē′lĭ-ō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *thel-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A sarcomatous tumor originating from adventitious connective tissue round blood vessels.

per′i-tho-rac′ic (-thō-răs′ĭk), [*a.* See PERI-, 2.]

pe-ri′tion (pĕ-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *perire* to perish.] Annihilation. *Obs.*

per′i-to-nism (pĕr′ĭ-tō-nĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* A condition of shock simulating peritonitis.

per′i-ton′sil-lar, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per′i-ton′sil-li′tis (-tŏn′sĭ-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the tissues around the tonsils.

peritorie. ✝ PARIETARY.

per′i-tot. ✝ PERIDOT.

per′i-tra′che-al (-trā′kē-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* See PERI-. [A peritreme.]

per′i-tre′ma (-trē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.]

pe-rit′ro-pal (pĕ-rĭt′rō-păl), *a.* [Gr. περίτροπος turned around.] **1**. Rotatory; circuitous. *Rare.* **2**. *Bot.* Peritropous. *Rare.*

pe-rit′ro-pe (-pē), *n.* [Gr. περιτροπή a turning around.] A complete revolution. *Rare.*

per′i-troph′ic (pĕr′ĭ-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. τροφή food.] *Zoöl.* Designating a cuticular tube, the **peritrophic membrane**, inside the intestine of many insects, extending from the anterior end of the stomach to the anus, and conducting food.

pe-rit′ro-pous (pĕ-rĭt′rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. περίτροπος turned around.] *Bot.* **a** Horizontal with respect to the pericarp, as a seed. **b** = AMPHITROPOUS.

per′i-u-ra′ni-um (pĕr′ĭ-ū-rā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *Uranus.*] *Astron.* That apse of the orbit of a satellite of Uranus nearer the planet.

periure. ✝ PERJURE, perjurer.

per′i-u′re-ter′ic (pĕr′ĭ-ū′rē-tẽr′ĭk), *a.* See PERI-.

per′i-u-re′ter-i′tis (-ū-rē′tẽr-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Periureteric inflammation.

per′i-u-re′thral, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per′i-u′re-thri′tis (-ū′rē-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the urethra.

per′i-u′ter-ine, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per′i-vag′i-ni′tis (-văj′ĭ-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the vagina.

per′i-vas′cu-lar (-văs′kū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Around blood vessels; as, the **perivascular lymphatics**.

per′i-vas′cu-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of a perivascular sheath.

per′i-ve′nous, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per′i-ver′te-bral, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per′i-vi-tel′line, *a.* *Embryol.* Surrounding the vitellus of an egg.

per′i-wigd; **per′i-win′kl.** Periwigged; periwinkle. *Ref. Sp.*

periwinkle. ✝ PERIWIG.

per′i-zo′ni-um (pĕr′ĭ-zō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ζώνη girdle.] *Bot.* The thin membrane investing the young auxospore in diatoms.

Per′iz-zite (pĕr′ĭ-zīt; pĕ-rĭz′īt), *n.* *Bib.* A member of a tribe or people, preceding the Israelites in Palestine.

per-jink′ (pẽr-jĭŋk′), *a.* Nice; precise; neat. — **per-jink′et-y**, *a.* — **per-jink′ly**, *adv.* *All Scot.*

per′jur-ate, *v. i.* [L. *perjuratus*, p. p. of *perjurare.*] To perjure. — **per′ju-ra′tion**, *n.* — **per′ju-ra′tor**, *n.* *All Obs.*

per′jure, *n.* [L. *perjurus*: cf. OF. *parjur.*] A perjurer. *Obs.*

per-jure′, *n.* [ME., L. *perjurium.*] Perjury. *Obs.*

per′jure, *v. i.* To break an oath or promise. *Obs.*

per′jure-ment, *n.* [OF. *parjurement.*] Perjury. *Obs.*

per′jur-ess, *n.* Female perjurer.

per′jur-ous, *a.* [L. *perjurus.*] Perjurious. *Obs.*

perk (pûrk), *n.* [Shortened form.] Perquisite. Usually in *pl.* *Slang.*

perk (pûrk, pûk), *n. & v.* [OF. *perque*, dial. form of *perche.* See PERCH a pole.] = PERCH, pole, etc. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

perke. ✝ PARK.

perked (*dial.* pûrkt, pûkt), *a.* Proud; elated; conceited. *Obs. or Dial.* [PERKY.]

perk′i-ly (pûr′kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

Per′kin (pûr′kĭn), *n.* A person likened to Perkin Warbeck, as a pretender to the throne. *Obs.*

perk′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [pr. p.]

perk′ing-ly, *adv.* of *perking*,

Per′kin-ism (pûr′kĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* [After Dr. Elisha *Perkins* of Norwich, Conn., who introduced it.] *Med.* Tractoration.

Per′kin-ite, *n.* One who sympathized with Sir William Perkins, who was executed in 1696 for plotting to kill William III.; also, a Jesuit. *Obs. or Hist.*

Per′kin's vi′o-let (pûr′kĭnz). [After W. H. *Perkin*, Sr., the discoverer.] = MAUVEINE.

perk′ish, *a.* Perky.

perk′ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

perkt. Perked. *Ref. Sp.*

Per-kun′ (pĕr-kōōn′), *n.* [Lith. *Perkúnas*, orig., thunder.] The Lithuanian god of thunder or lightning. [PURL.]

perl. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

perl. Pearl. *Ref. Sp.*

per-la′ceous (pẽr-lā′shŭs), *a.* Pearly; resembling pearl.

perlament. ✝ PARLIAMENT.

perlaous. ✝ PARLOUS.

per-lec′tion (pẽr-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *perlectio*, fr. *perlegere*, v.] Act of reading through. *Rare.*

per-len′ic (pẽr-lĕn′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

perleque. ✝ PURLICUE.

perlesy. ✝ PALSY.

perlewse. ✝ PARLOUS.

perliament. ✝ PARLIAMENT.

Per′li-dæ (pûr′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the stone flies. The typical genus is **Per′la** (-lȧ). See STONE FLY. — **per′lid** (-lĭd), *n.*

perlious. ✝ PARLOUS.

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per′ma-nence (pûr′mȧ-nĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *permanence*, LL. *permanentia.*] **1.** Quality or state of being permanent; continuance in the same state or place; duration; fixedness; as, the *permanence* of institutions; the *permanence* of nature
2. *Math.* Any two adjacent or nonadjacent elements in natural order in a permutation.

per′ma-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Permanence (in sense 1); duration; fixedness.
2. One that is permanent.

per′ma-nent (-nĕnt), *n.* Something which lasts or endures; specif., *pl.*, fast-dyed cotton fabrics of light quality.

per′ma-nent, *a.* [L. *permanens, -entis*, p. pr. of *permanere* to stay or remain to the end, to last; *per* + *manere* to remain: cf. F. *permanent*. See PER-; MANSION.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character; remaining unaltered or unremoved; abiding; durable; fixed; stable; lasting; as, a *permanent* impression.

Eternity stands *permanent* and fixed. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Durable, constant. See LASTING.

permanent alimony. See ALIMONY, 2. — **p. angle.** *Gunnery*, the slight angle with the axis of a rifled gun at which the sights are fixed to correct the drift of the missile. — **p. blue.** = ULTRAMARINE. — **p. gases.** *Chem. & Physics.* **a** Certain gases, as hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon monoxide, and oxygen, formerly so named because supposed to be incapable of liquefaction. (See GAS, 1.) **b** Substances which remain gaseous under ordinary conditions, as opposed to *vapors.* — **p. magnetism,** magnetism which remains after the exciting force has been removed. Cf. HYSTERESIS. — **p. salt,** a salt that undergoes no change on exposure to the air. — **p. white.** A certain pigment composed of barium sulphate (which see). — **p. yellow.** See BARIUM CHROMATE.

per-man′ga-nate (pẽr-măŋ′gȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of permanganic acid. The permanganates are dark purple crystalline substances. See POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

per′man-gan′ic (pûr′măn-găn′ĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *manganic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid of manganese, $HMnO_4$, corresponding to the oxide Mn_2O_7. Its aqueous solution is purple and of strong acid reaction. It reacts with carbonates, forming solutions of permanganates, but any attempt to isolate the acid results in decomposition.

permanganic anhydride. = MANGANESE HEPTOXIDE.

per′me-a-bil′i-ty (pûr′mē-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being permeable.
2. *Magnetism.* Specific conductivity for magnetic flux. It is numerically equal to the flux density produced in the permeable body divided by the intensity of the magnetizing force (that is, the flux density produced by it in air). It is usually represented by the Greek letter μ.

per′me-a-ble (pûr′mē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *permeabilis:* cf. F. *perméable.* See PERMEATE.] **1.** Capable of being permeated; passable; penetrable; — used esp. of substances that allow the passage of fluids; as, wood is *permeable* to oil.
2. Able to permeate. *Obs.*
— **per′me-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per′me-a-bly**, *adv.*

per′me-am′e-ter (-ăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *permeare* to permeate + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument to measure permeability.

per′me-ance (pûr′mē-ăns), *n.* [See PERMEANT.] Permeation; specif., *Magnetism*, the reciprocal of reluctance.

per′me-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *permeans*, p. pr.] Passing through; permeating. *Sir T. Browne.*

per′me-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *permeatus*, p. p. of *permeare* to permeate; *per* + *meare* to go, pass.] **1.** To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement; — esp. of fluids that pass through substances of loose texture; as, water *permeates* sand.
2. To enter and spread through; to pervade.

God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world, to *permeate* and pervade all things. *Cudworth.*

Syn. — PERMEATE, PERVADE, here compared esp. in their fig. senses, are often interchangeable in the sense of *penetrate, saturate, diffuse.* But PERMEATE commonly retains a more distinct suggestion of its literal force than PERVADE, which often connotes a more vague or intangible transfusion; as, water *permeates* the ground, an odor *pervades* the air; "an effect that *permeates* and possesses the whole work with astonishing consistency and strength" (*Stevenson*); "A deep and solemn harmony *pervades* the hollow vale from steep to steep" (*Wordsworth*); cf. "That exquisite something called style, which, like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere *pervasive* and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it effaces itself" (*Lowell*). See PENETRATE, SATURATE.

per′me-ate, *v. i.* To penetrate; to diffuse itself; — with *through, into*, etc.

per′me-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of permeating, or state of being permeated.

A spiritual *permeation* and inexistence. *Bp. Hall.*

per′me-a-tive (pûr′mē-ā-tĭv), *a.* Permeating.

Per′mi-an (pûr′mĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the government of *Perm*, eastern Russia, where the formation exists.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, the last period of the Paleozoic, following the Pennsylvanian or Carboniferous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Per′mi-an, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The Permian period, system, or formation. The rocks consist largely of red sandstone and shale, much of the sediment being of nonmarine origin. The Permian was a period of notable geographic changes. Land areas were enlarged and mountains formed. The climate seems to have been somewhat generally arid, and at some times and places cold. Life was reduced in amount, especially on land, and changed in kind. The amphibians began to decline by the close of the period, and primitive reptiles appeared. The most remarkable event of the period was extensive glaciation in India, South Africa, South America, and Australia.
2. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.

per-mis′si-ble (pẽr-mĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be permitted; allowable; admissible. — **per-mis′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **per-mis′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per-mis′si-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See ADMISSIBLE.

per-mis′sion (-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *permissio:* cf. F. *permission.* See PERMIT.] Act of permitting; formal consent; authorization; leave; license or liberty granted.

You have given me your *permission* for this address. *Dryden.*

Syn. — PERMISSION, LEAVE, SUFFERANCE. *Permission* and *leave* are often interchangeable. PERMISSION is the more formal term, and commonly implies power or authority to refuse; LEAVE (except in such phrases as *leave* of absence, sick *leave*, on *leave*) is the more familiar term, and often suggests that the license granted is left at the recipient's option; as, I have the owner's *permission* to hunt on this estate; give me *leave* to throw this snowball at you; cf. by your *leave*. SUFFERANCE is tacit permission, and often implies only neglect or refusal to forbid; as, "He comes among us on *sufferance*, like those concert singers whom mamma treats with so much politeness, who go down and have supper by themselves" (*Thackeray*). See FREEDOM, ALLOW, ADMISSIBLE.

per-mis′sive (-mĭs′ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *permissif.*] **1.** Permitting; granting liberty. "By his *permissive* will." *Shak.*
2. Permitted; tolerated; suffered. *Milton.*

permissive bill, *Eng.*, an act providing for local option. — **p. block.** = CAUTIONARY BLOCK. — **p. blocking.** See BLOCK SYSTEM. — **p. waste.** *Law.* See WASTE.

per-mis′so-ry (pẽr-mĭs′ō-rĭ), *a.* Involving, depending upon, or done by, permission; — in English law, said of all acts done by virtue of a privilege or permission given by a controlling authority, individual or legislative, and not by virtue of an independent right existing in the person acting.

per-mit′ (pẽr-mĭt′), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *palamida* a kind of scombroid fish.] **a** A large pompano (*Trachinotus goodei*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc. It becomes about three feet long. **b** The round pompano (*T. falcatus*). *Local, U. S.*

per-mit′ (pẽr-mĭt′), *v. t.;* -MIT′TED; -MIT′TING. [L. *permittere, permissum*, to let through, to allow, permit; *per* + *mittere* to let go, send. See PER-; MISSION.] **1.** To consent to: to allow to be done; to tolerate; to put up with.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid . . . he *permitteth* . . . either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

2. **a** To grant (one) express license or liberty to do an act; to authorize; to give leave; — followed by an infinitive.

Thou art *permitted* to speak for thyself. *Acts* xxvi. 1.

b To allow (one's self) to commit or to indulge in; — reflexive and with *in;* as, he *permitted* himself in luxury.
3. To give over; resign; leave; commit. *Obs.*

To the gods *permit* the event of things. *Addison.*

4. To leave unheeded or not done; to omit. *Obs.*
Syn. — Let, grant, suffer, endure, tolerate. See ALLOW.

per-mit′, *v. i.* To grant permission; to allow; to admit.

per′mit (pûr′mĭt; *now rarely* pẽr-mĭt′), *n.* Warrant; license; leave; permission; specif., a written license or permission given by a person or persons having authority; as, a *permit* to land goods subject to duty.

Per′mo-car′bon-if′er-ous (pûr′mō-kär′bŏn-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating: **a** A series of Carboniferous and Permian strata which cannot be more definitely classified. **b** The time when these strata were deposited.

per-mut′a-ble (pẽr-mūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being permuted; exchangeable.
2. *Math.* Leaving a subgroup unchanged when it is operated upon by the subgroup and the result is operated upon by the inverse of the original operation; — said of an operation R with respect to a subgroup H when $R^{-1}HR = H$.

permutable operations, *Math.*, operations for which the commutative law holds, $st = ts$.
— **per-mut′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **per-mut′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per-mut′a-bly**, *adv.*

per′mu-ta′tion (pûr′mū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [OF. *permutacion*, F. *permutation*, L. *permutatio.* See PERMUTE.] **1.** Exchange of one thing for another; barter, as distinguished from a *sale*, for money. *Obs. except Civil Law.*
2. A permuting; interchange; transmutation.

The violent convulsions and *permutations* that have been made in property. *Burke*

3. *Math.* **a** Any linear arrangement of objects that is different in order from another linear arrangement of the same objects. The number of permutations of n objects taken one at a time is n; taken two at a time $n(n-1)$; taken three at a time, $n(n-1)(n-2)$; taken all together, $n(n-1) \ldots 3.2.1$. See COMBINATION, 4. **b** The formation of all possible permutations; — called also *alternation.*
4. *Logic.* An immediate inference in which the proposition inferred differs in quality from that from which the inference is made; as, from "No men are infallible,' by *permutation* may be inferred "All men are fallible.'

permutation of consonants. = LAUTVERSCHIEBUNG.

per′mu-ta′tion-al (pûr′mū-tā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to permutation.

permutation lock. A lock in which the parts can be transposed or shifted, so as to require different arrangements of the tumblers on different occasions of unlocking.

per′mu-ta′tor (pûr′mū-tā′tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A special form of rotary converter with stationary commutator and rotating brushes, in which the exciting field is induced by the alternating current in a short-circuited magnetic core instead of being produced by an external magnet.

per-mute′ (pẽr-mūt′), *v. t.;* PER-MUT′ED (-mūt′ĕd); PER-MUT′ING (-mūt′ĭng). [L. *permutare, permutatum; per* + *mutare* to change: cf. F. *permuter.*] **1.** To interchange; to transfer reciprocally. *Obs.*
2. To exchange; barter; traffic. *Obs.*

Bought, trucked, *permuted*, or given *Hakluyt.*

3. To change thoroughly; alter; transmute. *Obs. or R.*
4. *Math.* To subject to permutation.

per′nan-cy (pûr′năn-sĭ), *n.* [OF. *prenance*, fr. *prendre, prenre, penre*, to take, L. *prendere, prehendere.*] *Law.* A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind, or the receiving of profits.

per-ni′cious (pẽr-nĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, fr. *pernicies* destruction; *per* (see PER-) + *nex, necis*, death, akin to *necare* to kill, slay: cf. F. *pernicieux.* Cf. INTERNECINE.] **1.** Having the quality of injuring or killing; destructive; fatal; ruinous; very mischievous; as, *pernicious* to health.

Let this *pernicious* hour
Stand aye accursed in the calendar. *Shak.*

2. Intending evil; wicked. "A *pernicious* woman's crime." *Cowper.*

Syn. — Destructive, ruinous, deadly, fatal, injurious, deleterious, hurtful, harmful, mischievous, unwholesome, insalubrious, malign. — PERNICIOUS, BANEFUL, BALEFUL, NOXIOUS, NOISOME. That is PERNICIOUS which works mischief or destruction; that is BANEFUL which is deadly, or which causes great harm; BALEFUL (chiefly poetical or literary) implies sinister or malign influence; as, "The character of Satan engenders in the mind a *pernicious* casuistry which leads us to weigh his faults with his wrongs" (*Shelley*); "Books which absorb our attention to such a degree that they rob us of all fancy for other books are absolutely *pernicious*" (*M. Arnold*); "*baneful* hemlock" (*Garth*); "the *baneful* notion that there is no such thing as a high, correct standard in intellectual matters" (*M. Arnold*); "culling their potent herbs and *baleful* drugs" (*Milton*); "the red and *baleful* sun" (*Shelley*). That is NOXIOUS which is harmful esp. to health of body or mind; as, "New elements in his life as *noxious* to him as an inlet of mud to a creature that has been used to breathe . . . in the clearest of waters" (*G. Eliot*); "I see no reason why one should not be able to vanquish . . . these *noxious* thoughts which foretell evil but cannot remedy it" (*Scott*). NOISOME was in earlier usage synonymous with *noxious;* as, "He shall deliver thee from . . . the *noisome* pestilence" (*Ps.* xci. 3). The word is now chiefly used in the sense of *ill-smelling;* as, "a bloated, putrid, *noisome* carcass" (*Burke*); "They smelled *noisomely* of blistered tin" (*Stevenson*). See INJURY, MALICIOUS.

pernicious anæmia *or* **anemia**, *Med. & Veter.*, a severe, usually fatal, form of anæmia of obscure origin. In horses and cattle it is sometimes epizoötic. — **p. scale**, the San José scale.
— **per-ni′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **per-ni′cious-ness**, *n.*

per-nick′et-y (pẽr-nĭk′ĕt-ĭ), *a.* [Orig. unknown.] Finical or fussy; full of petty details; as, a *pernickety* person. *Colloq.* — **per-nick′et-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Colloq.*

per′nor (pûr′nŏr), *n.* [OF. *preneor* a taker, F. *preneur.*] *Law.* A taker or receiver, esp. of income or profits.

Per′not′ fur′nace (pĕr′nō′). [After Charles *Pernot*, its inventor.] A reverberatory furnace with a circular revolving hearth, used in making steel.

per′ny-i moth (pûr′nĭ-ī). [After P. A. *Perny* (b. 1818), French missionary and Chinese scholar.] A Chinese silk-producing moth (*Antheræa pernyi*) whose larva, known as the **pernyi silkworm**, feeds on the oak.

per′o-ne′al (pĕr′ō-nē′ăl), *a.* [Gr. περόνη the fibula.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the fibula; near the fibula. — **peroneal artery**, a deeply seated artery running along the back part of the fibular side of the leg to the heel. It arises from the posterior tibial, and near the ankle it gives off, or divides into, the *anterior* and *posterior peroneal.* — **p. nerve**, the external popliteal nerve.

per′o-ne′o-tib′i-al (-nē′ō-tĭb′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. περόνη fibula + *tibial.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or connecting, the fibula and tibia; specif., designating certain muscles present in various animals, one occasionally occurring in man.

per′o-ne′us (pĕr′ō-nē′ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PERONEAL.] *Anat.* One of several muscles of the lower leg, as: **a** The ‖ **pe′ro-ne′us bre′vis** (pĕr′ō-nē′ŭs), arising chiefly from the outer face of the lower two thirds of the fibula and inserted into the fifth metatarsal. **b** The ‖ **pe′ro-ne′us lon′gus**, arising chiefly from the head and upper two thirds of the fibula and inserted by a long tendon, which crosses the sole of the foot obliquely, into the first metatarsal. **c** The ‖ pe′ro-

perlour. † PARLOR.
per′lous. † PARLOUS.
perloyn. † PURLOIN.
per-lu′cid † PELLUCID.
per-lus′trate (pẽr-lŭs′trāt), *v. t.* [L. *perlustratus*, p. p. of *perlustrare* to wander all through, to survey.] To review thoroughly; survey *R.* — **per′lus-tra′tion** (pûr′lŭs-trā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*
per′ma-ce′ti. † PARMACETY.
per′ma-fay′, *interj.* [OF. *par ma fei.*] By my faith. *Obs.*
per′mag-ne′sic (pûr′măg-nē′sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
per-main′, per-mane′, *v. i.* [OF. *parmanoir, parmaindre, permanoir, -menoir*, L. *permanere.*] To remain. *Obs.*
per′ma-na-ble, *a.* [OF. *parmenable, permenable.*] Permanent. *Obs.* [NENT.]
per′ma-nent-ly, *adv.* of PERMA-
per′ma-nent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per-man′si-ble, *a.* [L. *permanere, permansum*, to remain, persist.] Enduring. *Obs. & R.*
per-man′sion, *n.* [L. *permansio.*] Continuance. *Obs.*
per′me-a-bl. Permeable. *R. Sp.*
Per′me-nas (pûr′mē-năs). *Bib.*
‖ **per men′sem.** [L.] By the month: monthly.
Perm′i-ak (pûr′mĭ-ăk), *n.* One of a mixed Finnic people northeast of Perm, Russia, showing few Mongoloid traits.
Perm′i-an (-ăn), *n.* A Permiak; also, the language of the Permiaks. See FINNO-UGRIC.
per-mil′lage (pẽr-mĭl′āj), *n.* [*per* + L. *mille* thousand.] Rate or proportion per thousand.
‖ **per mil′le** (-ē). [L.] By the thousand. [PETROGRAPHY.]
per-mir′ic (pẽr-mĭr′ĭk), *a.* See
per-mir′lic (-mûr′lĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
per-mis′ci-ble (-mĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *permiscere* to mingle.] Capable of being thoroughly mixed *Obs.*
per-mise′, *v. t.* [OF. & F. *permis*, f. *permise*, p. p. of *permettre*, L. *permittere.*] To permit. *Obs.*
per-miss′, *n.* [See PERMIT.] A permitted choice. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
per-mis′si-bl. Permissible.
per-mis′sioned (pẽr-mĭsh′ŭnd), *a.* Having permission. [*Sp.*]
per-mis′siv. Permissive. *Ref.*
per-mis′sive-ly, *adv.* of PERMISSIVE.
per-mis′sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per-mis′tion. † PERMIXTION.
per-mit′ic (pẽr-mĭt′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [*Obs.*]
per-mit′ta-ble, *a.* Permissible.
per-mit′tance, *n.* **a** Permission. *Obs* **b** *Elec.* Inductivity.
‖ **per-mit′te di′vis ce′te-ra** (sĕt′ē-rȧ). [L.] Leave the rest to the gods. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. ix. 9).
per-mit′ted-ly, *adv.* of *permitted*, p. p.
per′mit-tee′ (pûr′mĭ-tē′), *n.* One to whom a permission or permit is given.
per-mit′ter, *n.* One who permits.
per-mit′ti-ble, *a* Permissible. *Obs.*
per′mit-tiv′i-ty (pûr′mĭ-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n* *Elec.* Specific permittance.
per-mix′ (pẽr-mĭks′), *v. t* [L. *permixtus*, p. p of *permiscere.*] To mix thoroughly. — **per-mix′a-ble** (-mĭk′sȧ-b'l), *a.* — **per-mix′tion** (-mĭks′chŭn), *n.* — **per-mix′tive** (-tĭv), *a.* — **per-mix′ture** (-tūr), *n.* *All Obs.*
per-mue′, *v. t.* [OF. *permuer, parmuer*, L. *permutare.*] To change thoroughly. *Obs.*
per′mu-tate (pûr′mū-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *permutatus*, p. p.] = PERMUTE *Rare.*
per′mu-ta′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
per-mut′a-to-ry (pẽr-mūt′ȧ-tō-rĭ), **per-mut′a-to′ri-al** (-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Involving, or of the nature of, permutation. *Rare.*
per-mut′er (-mūt′ẽr), *n.* One who permutes something.
‖ **per my et per tout** (pĕr mē ĕt pĕr tōōt). [AF., OF. *par* by, *mi* mid, *tout* all.] *Law.* Lit., by the moiety and by the whole; — used to indicate the kind of tenure had by joint tenants.
pern (pûrn), *n.* [NL. *Pernis*, fr. Gr. περνης, an old reading for πτερνις a kind of hawk in Aristotle.] A honey buzzard.
pern (pûrn), *v. t.* To adjust (one's professions, etc.) to circumstances, as was notoriously done by Dr. Andrew Perne, dean of Ely (d. 1589). *Obs.*
pern′a-ble, *a.* [OF *pernable, prenable*, F. *prenable.*] That may be taken. *Obs.*
Per′nam-bu′co wood. [From *Pernambuco*, a State of Brazil.] A reddish brown dyewood obtained from a Brazilian species of *Cæsalpinia*. It is closely related to brazilwood. [SUS.]
Pernaso, Pernasse. † PARNAS-
per-nav′i-gate (pẽr-năv′ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *pernavigatus*, p. p., sailed through.] To navigate thoroughly. *Rare.*
per′ne-gate, *v. t.* [L. *pernegatus*, p. p.] To deny utterly. *Obs.* — **per′ne-ga′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
per′nel. † PARNEL.
per-nel′ic (pẽr-nĕl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY
per-ni′cion (pẽr-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *pernicio.* See PERNICIOUS.] Destruction; perdition. *Obs.*
per-ni′ci-os′i-ty (-ĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *perniciosus* pernicious.] Perniciousness. *Obs.*
per-ni′cious (-nĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *pernix, -icis.*] Quick; swift. *R.*
per-nic′i-ty (-nĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pernicitas.* See PERNICIOUS swift.] Swiftness; quickness; celerity. *Obs.*
‖ **per′ni-o** (pûr′nĭ-ō), *n.; L. pl.* -ONES (-ō′nēz). [L.] Chilblain.
Per′nis (-nĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERN, *n.*] *Zoöl.* Genus of the honey buzzards. — **per′nine** (-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.*
pernitioune. † PERNICION.
per′noc-ta′li-an (pûr′nŏk-tā′lĭ-ăn), *n.* One who keeps vigil all night. *Obs. or R.*
per-noc′tate (pẽr-nŏk′tāt), *v. i.* [L. *pernoctare.*] To pass the night, as in vigil. *Obs. or R.* — **per′noc-ta′tion** (pûr′nŏk-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
Pe-rod′i-pus (pē-rŏd′ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [Gr πήρα pouch + *Dipus;* — in allusion to the external cheek pouches.] *Zoöl.* See KANGAROO RAT. [SKITE.]
pe-rof′skite. Var. of PEROV-
Pe-rog′na-thus (pē-rŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πηρα pouch + γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the pocket mice, the type of a subfamily **Pe-rog′na-thi′næ** (-thī′nē).
‖ **per o′gni uc-cel′lo. il su′o ni′do è bel′lo** (pär ō′nyē ōōt-chĕl′lō, ēl sōō′ō nē′dō ā bĕl′lō). [It.] For (or to) every bird, its own nest is beautiful
pe-rogue′. Var. of PIROGUE.
perol. † PERIL.
per-ol′ic (pẽr-ŏl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Pe-rom′e-la (pē-rŏm′ē-lȧ), *n. pl* [NL., fr Gr. πηρομελής having maimed limbs.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of GYMNOPHIONA. — **pe-rom′e-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
‖ **per om′ne fas ac ne′fas.** [L.] By every right and wrong; in every way. *Livy* (VI. 14).
peron † PERRON. [NEUS.]
per′o-næ′us. Var. of PERO-
peronall. † PARNEL.
per′o-nate (pĕr′ō-nāt; pē′rō-), *a.* [L. *peronatus* rough-booted.] *Bot.* Mealy or woolly, as the stipes of some fungi.

ne'us ter'ti-us (tûr'shĭ-ŭs), arising chiefly from the lower fourth of the fibula and inserted into the fifth metatarsal.

Per'o-nos'po-ra (pĕr'ō-nŏs'pō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. περονη brooch, buckle + σπόρος seed; — apparently because the epispore has rugulose markings.] *Bot.* A large genus of parasitic fungi typifying the Peronosporaceæ, having conidia that germinate without forming zoöspores. They are among the most destructive fungi. *P. schleideni* causes onion mildew, *P. gangliformis* lettuce mildew, etc.

Per'o-nos'po-ra'ce-æ (-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of parasitic fungi typifying the Peronosporales. Their conidiophores form outside the epidermis of the host, and develop conidia singly, never in chains. The family includes such destructive genera as *Phytophthora, Plasmopara,* and *Peronospora,* causing downy mildew, potato rot, etc. — **per'o-nos'po-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Per'o-nos'po-ra'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of phycomycetous parasitic fungi containing the two families Albuginaceæ and Peronosporaceæ.

per'o-rate (pĕr'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-ĭng). [See PERORATION.] **1**. To speak at length; to harangue; to deliver an oration, esp. a grandiloquent one.
2. To make a peroration; to conclude or sum up a speech.

per'o-rate, *v. t.* To declaim. *Carlyle.*

per'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peroratio*, fr. *perorare, peroratum,* to speak from beginning to end; *per* + *orare* to speak. See PER-; ORATION.] **1**. The concluding part of an oration; esp., a final summing up and enforcement of an argument; also, any conclusion to a speech.
2. A rhetorical passage; a discourse. *Now Rare.*

per'o-ra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a peroration.

pe-rov'skite (pĕ-rŏf'skit), *n.* [After von *Perovski*, of St. Petersburg.] *Min.* A yellow, brown, or grayish black mineral in crystals of cubic habit or in reniform masses. It is calcium titanate, $CaTiO_3$. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 4.02–4.04.

per-ox'ide (pẽr-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* **a** An oxide containing more oxygen than some other oxide of the same element, esp. one that reacts with acids to form salts of a lower degree of oxidation. Formerly, any of those oxides regarded as the highest oxides. **b** Specif., peroxide of hydrogen (= HYDROGEN DIOXIDE). Cf. PER-, 2.

per-ox'i-dize (-sĭ-dīz), *v. t. & i.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). *Chem.* To oxidize to the utmost, or so as to form a peroxide. — **per-ox'i-dize-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

per'pend (pûr'pĕnd), *n.* [F. *parpaing*, pierre *parpaigne*; of uncert. origin.] *Masonry.* **a** A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and acting as a binder. **b** Short for PERPEND WALL.

per'pen-dic'u-lar (pûr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *perpendicularis, perpendicularius,* fr. *perpendiculum* plumb line; *per* + *pendere* to hang: cf. OF. *perpendiculer, -lier.* See PER-; PENDANT.] **1**. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon: in a line of gravity. Hence: *Geom.* At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the lines *ad* and *bc* are *perpendicular* to each other.

ad Perpendicular Line: *bc* Horizontal Line.

2. [*cap.*] *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or in, the **Perpendicular Style**, the latest variety of English Gothic, corresponding to the French Flamboyant. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table & Illust.*
Syn. — See VERTICAL.

per'pen-dic'u-lar, *n.* **1**. An appliance or instrument to indicate the vertical line from any point.
2. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction.
3. Hence, upright position; also, rectitude.
4. *Geom.* A line or plane at right angles to another line or surface.

per'pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being perpendicular.

per'pe-tra-ble (pûr'pē-trȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be perpetrated.

per'pe-trate (-trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). [L. *perpetratus*, p. p. of *perpetrare* to effect, perpetrate; *per* + *patrare* to perform.] To do or perform; to carry through; to commit (as an offense); to be guilty of; — commonly in a bad sense; as, to *perpetrate* a crime.

> To *perpetrate* two or three astounding feats of philosophical jugglery. *J. Ward.*

per'pe-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perpetratio.*] Act of perpetrating; a doing, esp. of something wrong, as a crime; also, the thing perpetrated; an evil action.

per'pe-tra'tor (pûr'pē-trā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who perpetrates: esp., one who commits an offense or crime.

per-pet'u-a-ble (pẽr-pĕt'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be perpetuated.

per-pet'u-al (-ăl), *a.* [ME. *perpetuel*, F. *perpétuel*, fr. L. *perpetualis*, fr. *perpetuus* continuing throughout, continuous, fr. *perpes, -etis,* lasting throughout; cf. *petere* to seek. Cf. PER-; PETITION.] **1**. Never-ceasing; continuing forever or for an unlimited time; unfailing; everlasting; continuous. "Unto the kingdom of *perpetual* night." *Shak.*
2. *Hort.* Blooming more or less continuously throughout the season; as, a hybrid *perpetual* rose.
Syn. — Unceasing, endless, everlasting, incessant, constant, eternal. See CONTINUAL.

perpetual annuity. See ANNUITY, 2. — **p. calendar**, a calendar that can be used perpetually or over a wide range of years. That of Capt. Herschel covers, as given below, dates from 1750 to 1961 only, but is capable of indefinite extension.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

DAY OF THE MONTH.					Jan. Oct.	Apr. July *Jan.* *	Sept. Dec.	June	Feb. Mar. Nov.	Aug. *Feb.* *	May	DAY OF WEEK.
1	8	15	22	29	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Mon.
2	9	16	23	30	g	a	b	c	d	[illegible]	f	Tues.
3	10	17	24	31	f	[illegible]	a	b	c	d	e	Wed.
4	11	18	25		e	f	g	a	b	c	d	Thurs.
5	12	19	26		d	[illegible]	f	g	a	b	c	Fri.
6	13	20	27		c	d	e	f	g	a	b	Sat.
7	14	21	28		b	c	d	e	f	g	a	Sun.

Jan. Oct.	Apr. July *Jan.*	Sept. Dec.	June	Feb. Mar. Nov.	Aug. *Feb.*	May
1753	1754	1755	1750	1751	1757	*1752*
1759	1765	*1760*	1761	*1756*	1763	1758
1764	1771	1766	1767	1762	*1768*	1769
1770	*1776*	1777	*1772*	1773	1774	1775
1781	1782	1783	1778	1779	1785	*1780*
1787	1793	*1788*	1789	*1784*	1791	1786
1792	1799	1794	1795	1790	*1796*	1797
1798	1805	1800	1801	1802	1803	1809
1804	1811	1806	1807	1813	*1808*	1815
1810	*1816*	1817	*1812*	1819	1814	*1820*
1821	1822	1823	1818	*1824*	1825	1826
1827	1833	*1828*	1829	1830	1831	1837
1832	1839	1834	1835	1841	*1836*	1843
1838	*1844*	1845	*1840*	1847	1842	*1848*
1849	1850	1851	1846	*1852*	1853	1854
1855	1861	*1856*	1857	1858	1859	1865
1860	1867	1862	1863	1869	*1864*	1871
1866	*1872*	1873	*1868*	1875	1870	*1876*
1877	1878	1879	1874	*1880*	1881	1882
1883	1889	*1884*	1885	1886	1887	1893
1888	1895	1890	1891	1897	*1892*	1899
1894	1901	1902	*1896*	1909	1898	1905
1900	1907	1913	1903	1915	*1904*	1911
1906	*1912*	1919	*1908*	*1920*	1910	*1916*
1917	1918	*1924*	1914	1926	1921	1922
1923	1929	1930	1925	1937	1927	1933
1928	1935	1941	1931	1943	*1932*	1939
1934	*1940*	1947	*1936*	*1948*	1938	*1944*
1945	1946	*1952*	1942	1954	1949	1950
1951	1957	1958	1953		1955	1961
1956			1959		*1960*	

*For dates occurring in Jan. or Feb. of leap year, use italic names of months, above.

To find the day of the week corresponding to any date, find the small letter directly under the month and opposite the day of the month: the same small letter also appears in the vertical column that contains the number of the year; and if the line in which it stands is followed out to the right, the day of the week is found. Thus, the small letter under March and opposite 18 is *b*; *b* appears again directly over 1904, and at its right is the word *Friday.* March 18 fell on Friday in 1904, and also in 1898, 1892, etc. The calendar has other uses, as for finding the months which begin on Sunday in a particular year, etc.

— **p. canon** *or* **fugue**, *Music*, a canon or fugue capable of endless repetition without a break. See CIRCULAR CANON **a**. — **p. check**, *Chess*, an endless succession of checks (or a position involving such), given to a king by a piece or pieces of the weaker side so as to force a draw. — **p. curate**, *Ch. of Eng.*, formerly, a curate in a district where there is no rector or vicar and where the benefice is controlled by a layman. — **p. day**, the period of nearly six months, alternately at the earth's north and south poles, when the sun does not set. — **p. edict.** See under EDICT, 1. — **p. lease**, *Law*, lit., a lease for all time; hence, one renewable at the lessee's option; specif., in New Zealand, under the former Land Acts, a lease for a term of thirty years, with a right of renewal, and of finally purchasing the freehold. — **p. lever**, a wheel and axle. — **p. motion**, *Mech.*, the conceived incessant motion of a hypothetical (but mechanically impossible) machine perpetually supplying its own motive forces independently of any action from without. — **p. night**, the period of nearly six months, alternately at the earth's north and south poles, when the sun does not rise. — **p. screw**, an endless screw.

per-pet'u-a'na (pẽr-pĕt'ū-ā'nȧ; -ăn'ȧ), *n.* [See PERPETUAL.] A woolen fabric made in England chiefly in the 17th and 18th centuries; — so called from its durability.

per-pet'u-ate (pẽr-pĕt'ū-āt), *v. t.*; PER-PET'U-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); PER-PET'U-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *perpetuatus*, p. p. of *perpetuare* to perpetuate. See PERPETUAL.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure, or to be continued, indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternize.

per-pet'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perpétuation*, LL. *perpetuatio.*] A making perpetual; permanent continuation.

per'pe-tu'i-ty (pûr'pē-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *perpetuitas*: cf. F. *perpétuité.*] **1**. Quality or state of being perpetual; as, the *perpetuity* of laws. *Bacon.*

> The *perpetuity* of a single emotion is insanity. *I. Taylor.*

2. Something that is perpetual.
3. Endless time. "And yet we should, for *perpetuity*, go hence in debt." *Shak.*
4. *Law.* **a** Duration without limitations as to time. **b** Quality or condition of an estate limited so that it becomes or may be inalienable either perpetually or for a period beyond a certain limit fixed by law; also, the estate itself so modified or perpetuated. At the common law the **rule against perpetuities** makes void any estate so limited that it will not necessarily take effect or vest within a life or lives in being at the time of the creation of the estate (as originally established by the Duke of Norfolk's Case, in 1685) and (as later modified) 21 years thereafter, with the addition of the period of gestation in case of a person entitled to the estate being conceived but unborn. The rule against perpetuities is still in force in British law, and in some of the United States; but in other States the rule has been made more restrictive. Cf. THELLUSSON ACT.
5. *Annuities.* **a** A perpetual annuity. **b** The number of years in which the simple interest of any sum equals the principal. **c** The number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity to continue forever. See YEAR'S PURCHASE.

per-plex' (pẽr-plĕks'), *v. t.*; -PLEXED' (-plĕkst'); -PLEX'ING. [L. *perplexus* involved, confused; *per* + *plexus*, p. p. of *plectere* to plait. See PER-; PLAIT.] **1**. To trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety; to embarrass; puzzle; distract; confuse. "*Perplexed* beyond self-explication." *Shak.*
2. To plague; vex; torment. *Obs.* *Glanvill.*
3. To involve; to entangle; to make intricate or complicated, and difficult to be unraveled or understood.

> No artful wildness to *perplex* the scene. *Pope.*

Syn. — Confuse, complicate, bewilder. See PUZZLE.

per-plexed' (pẽr-plĕkst'), *p. a.* **a** Doubtful; anxious; puzzled; bewildered; embarrassed; as, a *perplexed* mind. **b** Entangled; involved; confused; intricate. "The *perplexed* paths of this drear wood." *Milton.* — **per-plex'ed-ly** (pẽr-plĕk'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **per-plex'ed-ness**, *n.*

per-plex'ing, *p. a.* Embarrassing; puzzling; troublesome. "*Perplexing* thoughts." *Milton.* — **per-plex'ing-ly**, *adv.*

per-plex'i-ty (pẽr-plĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *perplexitas*: cf. F. *perplexité.*] **1**. Quality or state of being perplexed; complication; intricacy; distraction through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.
2. An instance of this state.

> By their own *perplexities* involved,
> They ravel more. *Milton.*

3. That which perplexes; a cause of perplexity; as, the scarcity of water was a great *perplexity.*

per'qui-site (pûr'kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* [L. *perquisitum*, neut. of *perquisitus*, p. p. of *perquirere* to ask for diligently; *per* + *quaerere* to seek. See PER-; QUEST.] **1**. *Law.* **a** A thing or property acquired otherwise than by inheritance, as by industry, or purchase. Cf. CONQUEST, *n.*, 5; PURCHASE, *n.* **b** *Eng. Law.* Casual income or profits, as from heriots, escheats, reliefs, etc., accruing to the lord of a manor.
2. A gain or profit incidentally made from employment in addition to regular salary or wages, esp. one of a kind expected or promised; also, pay for work; income.

> The pillage of a place taken by storm was regarded as the *perquisite* of the soldier. *Prescott.*

3. An adjunct, or natural accompaniment. *Obs.*

per-ra'di-us (pẽr-rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -DII (-ī). *Zoöl.* One of the primary radii of a medusan, usually four in number and passing through a radial canal. Cf. RADIUS, 4 **a**. — **per-ra'di-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **per-ra'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

per-ri'co (pĕ-rē'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). [Sp. *perico* a parrot.] A Mexican parrot fish (*Pseudoscarus perrico*).

per'ron (pĕr'ŏn; *F.* pĕ'rôɴ'), *n.* [F.] **1**. A monumental or platform stone or stone structure. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* An out-of-door flight of steps, as in a garden, leading to a terrace or upper story; — usually applied to medieval or later structures of some architectural pretensions.

‖ **per'ru'quier'** (pĕ'rü'kyā'; *E.* pĕ-rōō'kĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F.] A maker of, or a dealer in, perukes.

per-ru'the-nate (pẽr-rōō'thē-nāt), *n.* [*per-* + *ruthenate.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds obtained by action of chlorine on ruthenates, by action of alkalies on ruthenium tetroxide, etc. They are regarded as salts of the hypothetical *perruthenic acid*, $HRuO_4$. Formerly called *ruthenate.*

per'ru-then'ic (pûr'rōō-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a certain acid. See: (*a*) PERRUTHENATE (*b*) RUTHENIUM TETROXIDE.

per'ry (pĕr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *peré*, F. *poiré*, fr. *poire* a pear, L. *pirum.* See PEAR the fruit.] A fermented liquor made from pears; pear cider.

per'sa-lane' (pûr'sȧ-lān'), *n.* *Petrog.* A class of igneous rocks. See PETROGRAPHY. — **per-sal'ic** (pẽr-săl'ĭk), *a.*

per'salt' (pûr'sôlt'), *n.* [*per-* + *-salt.*] *Chem.* A salt corresponding to a peroxide; a salt whose name is formed

pe-ro'ni-um (pĕ-rō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περόνιον, dim. of περονη fibula.] *Zoöl.* A tract of modified epithelium between the margin of the umbrella and the base of a tentacle in Narcomedusæ. — **pe-ro'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pe-ro'pus. † PYROPUS.

pe-ro'pus, *n.* A textile fabric similar to paragon. *Obs.*

per'o-ra'tor (pĕr'ō-rā'tẽr), *n.* One who perorates.

per-or'a-to-ry (pĕr-ŏr'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to peroration. — *n.* Utterance of a peroration.

‖ **pe-rò' si muo've** (pā-rō' sē mwō'vā). [It.] But it does move: — a variant of *eppur si move* (which see).

per-os'mate (pẽr-ŏs'māt; -ŏz'-), *n.* *Chem.* A supposed salt of perosmic acid (osmium tetroxide).

per-os'mic acid (-mĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See OSMIUM TETROXIDE.

peroun. † PERRON.

Pe-roun' (pĕ-rōōn'), *n.* [Bulg. & Russ. *Perun.*] A Slav deity and idol resembling Thor.

per-ox'i-date (pẽr-ŏk'sĭ-dāt), *v. t. & i.* *Chem.* = PEROXIDIZE. — **per-ox'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **per pais.** [OF. *par pais.*] *Law.* By the country. See PAIS.

‖ **per pa'res.** [L.] *Old Eng. Law.* By [one's] peers.

per pays. Var. of PER PAIS.

per'pen. † PERPEND, *n.*

per-pend' (pẽr-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *perpendere, perpensum*; *per* + *pendere* to weigh.] To weigh carefully in the mind. *Archaic.*

per-pend', *v. i.* To attend; to be attentive. *Archaic.*

per'pend-er, *n.* A perpend. [Obs.]

per-pen'di-cle (pẽr-pĕn'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *perpendiculum*: cf. OF. *perpendicle.*] Something hanging straight down: a plumb line. *Obs.*

per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of [PERPENDICULAR.

per'pen-dic'u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

perpend wall. A wall built of perpends; hence, a thin wall.

per-pense', *v. t.* [OF. *parpenser, perpenser,* L. *perpensare*, or L. *perpensus*, p. p. of *perpendere.*] To consider thoroughly; deliberate. — **per-pens'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **per-pen'sion**, **per-pen'si-ty**, *n.* — **per-pen'sive**, *a.* *All Obs.*

per'pent. Var. of PERPEND.

per-per'a-cute', *a.* [*per-* + *peracute.*] Exceedingly acute. *Obs.*

per'per-ous, *a.* [L. *perperus.*] Heedless; erroneous. — **per'per-i-tude**, *n.* — **per'per-ous-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs. & R.*

per-pes'sion, *n.* [L. *perpessio*, fr. *perpeti, perpessus,* to bear steadfastly.] Suffering: endurance. *Obs.*

perpet, *n.* Perpetuana. *Obs.*

per'pe-trate, *a.* Perpetrated. *Obs.*

per'pe-tra'tress (pûr'pē-trā'trĕs), **per'pe-tra'trix** (-trā'trĭks), *n.* Female perpetrator. *R.*

per'pe-tre. *v. t.* [F. *perpétrer.*] To perpetrate. *Obs. & R.*

per-pet'u-al-ist, *n.* One who would perpetuate anything. *R.*

per-pet'u-al'i-ty (pẽr-pĕt'ū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Perpetuity. *R.*

per-pet'u-al-ly, *adv.* of PERPET-[UAL.

per-pet'u-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

per-pet'u-al-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *perpetuauté, perpetuelté.*] Perpetuity. *Obs.*

per-pet'u-ance (-ăns), *n.* Per-[petuation. *R.*

per-pet'u-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *perpetuatus*, p. p.] Perpetuated. *R.*

per-pet'u-a'tor (pẽr-pĕt'ū-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who perpetuates.

per-pet'u-ous, *a.* [L. *perpetuus.*] Perpetual. *Obs.* — **per-pet'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

‖ **per-pe'tu-um si-len'ti-um** (pẽr-pĕt'ū-ŭm sĭ-lĕn'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] Perpetual silence.

per'pin. † PERPEND.

per-plan'tar (pẽr-plăn'tȧr), *a.* *Veter.* Of or pertaining to the periphery of the plantar or ground surface of the hoof.

per-plex', *n.* [See PERPLEX, *a.* & *v.*] Perplexity. *Obs.*

per-plex', *a.* [L. *perplexus* entangled, intricate.] *Obs.* **1**. Perplexed; bewildered. **2**. Intricate; difficult.

per-plex'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*

per-plex'er, *n.* One that per-[plexes.

per-plex'ful, *a.* Perplexing. *Obs.*

per-plex'ion, *n.* [L. *perplexio.*] Perplexity. *Obs.*

per-plex'i-tive, *a. & n.* [Cf. L. *perplexari* to cause confusion, E. PERPLEXITY.] That (which) causes perplexity. *Obs.*

per-plex'ive, *a.* [L. *perplexus* perplex.] Perplexing. *Obs.* — **per-plex'ive-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

per-plex'ly, *adv.* Perplexedly. *Obs.*

per-plex'ment, *n.* See -MENT. [*Rare.*

per-plext', **perplextly**, etc. Obs. or ref. sp. of PERPLEXED, etc.

per'pli-ca'tion (pûr'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *perplicatus* entangled.] *Surg.* A method of arresting the bleeding of a divided vessel by drawing the free end backward through an incision made in its own wall.

perpoint. † PORCUPINE.

per'po'lar, *n.* *Geom.* The perpendicular through a pole on its polar.

per-pol'ic (pẽr-pŏl'ĭk), *a.* See [PETROGRAPHY.

per'po-lite', *a.* [L. *perpolitus*, p. p.] Thoroughly polished. *Obs.*

per-pon'der, *v. i.* To consider thoroughly. *Obs.*

per'po-tas'sic (pûr'pō-tăs'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per'po-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *perpotatio.*] A drinking bout; complete drunkenness. *Obs.*

per pro. *or* **proc.** *Abbr.* Per procurationem.

‖ **per pro'cu-ra'ti-o'nem** (prŏk'ū-rā'shĭ-ō'nĕm), *or* **per proc'u-ra'tion.** [L. *per procurationem.*] *Law.* By agency; by the authority of an agent; by proxy. A signature *per procurationem* is the principal's name followed by *p. p.* or *per pro.* and the agent's name.

per-py'ric (pẽr-pī'rĭk; -pĭr'ĭk), *a.*, **per-quar'ic** (-kwŏr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per-queer', *adv.* [OF. *par cuer*, F. *par cœur.*] By heart; perfectly; rightly. *Obs. Scot.*

per-quest', *v. t.* Search through. [*R.*

per-quire', *v. t.* [L. *perquirere.*] To search through. *Obs.*

per'qui-sit. Perquisite. *Ref. Sp.*

per'qui-sit'ed, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. *Obs.*

per'qui-si'tion (pûr'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perquisition.*] A thorough search. [*Obs.*

per-quis'i-tive, *n.* Perquisite.

per-quis'i-tor (pẽr-kwĭz'ĭ-tōr), *n.* [L., a seeker out.] The acquirer of a (certain) perquisite.

‖ **per quod.** [L.] Whereby.

per-ra'di-ate, *v. t.* To spread through. *Rare.*

perre. † PERRIE, PERRY.

perreis † PERISH.

perrell. † PERIL.

per're-wig. † PERIWIG.

per'rey. † PERRIE, PERRY, PORRAY.

perriche. † PERISH.

per'ri-cut (pĕr'ĭ-kŭt). Dial. Eng. var. of PETTICOAT.

per'rie. † PERRY, PIRRIE.

per'rie, *n.* Also *perre, perry,* etc. [OF. *perrerie*, F. *pierreries*, pl., fr. *pierre* stone, L. *petra.*] Precious stones; jewels. *Obs.*

per'ri-er (pĕr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *perriere, perrier*, F. *perrier.* Cf. PEDRERO.] *Obs. or Hist.* **a** A medieval engine for throwing stones **b** A short mortar formerly used on ships for throwing stones and light shot.

perrieris. Obs. pl. of PIERRERY.

per'risch. † PERISH.

per'ri-wig. † PERIWIG.

perrochioun. † PAROCHIAN.

per'ro-quet (pĕr'ō-kĕt; pĕr'ō-kĕt'). [F.] Var. of PARRAKEET.

perrosin, *n.* [OF. *peis-resine*, F. *poix-résine*; *poix* pitch (L. *pix*) + *résine* resin.] A kind of resin; rosin. *Obs.*

per-ro'ta-to-ry, *a.* *Math.* Passing completely through a series in both direct and reverse order.

perrour. † PARURE.

per'ruke. † PERUKE.

per-ruque' (pĕ-rōōk'; *F.* pĕ'rük'). Var. of PERUKE.

per'ry. † PERRIE. [of PIRRIE.

per'ry. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

per'ry, *n.* [AS. *pirie, pirge, pirige*, prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *pirea*, fr. *pirum* pear.] A pear tree. *Obs.*

perrygryne. † PEREGRINE.

pers. † PERSE.

Pers., *or* **pers.** *Abbr.* Persia; Persian; person; personal; personally.

Per'sæ (pûr'sē), *n. pl.* [L.] Persians. See esp., *Arch.*, PERSIAN, *n.*, 4.

per-saive'. † PERCEIVE.

per'sal-one' (pûr'săl-ōn'), *n.* *Petrog.* A subclass of persalane.

with the aid of the prefix *per-*; as, the *persalts* of iron. Opposed to *protosalt*. See PER-. *Obsoles.*

perse (pûrs), *a.* [F. *pers.*] Blue; — in early writers, light blue or grayish blue; later, dark blue or purplish black. — *n.* The color or a cloth of the color.

Per'se-a (pûr'sē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a tree of Egypt and Persia, Gr. περσέα.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical lauraceous trees and shrubs having thick alternate leaves, small panicled flowers with nine stamens, and a fleshy 1-seeded fruit. *P. borbonia* and two other species occur in the southern United States. *P. persea* is the avocado. Several species afford handsome cabinet woods.

per'se-cute (-kūt), *v. t.*; PER'SE-CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); PER'SE-CUT'ING (-kūt'ĭng). [F. *persecuter*, L. *persequi*, *persecutus*, to pursue, prosecute; *per* + *sequi* to follow. See PER-; SECOND.] **1.** To pursue, as in hunting; to chase; hunt; drive; also, to follow up; prosecute (a subject). *Obs.*
2. To pursue in a manner to injure, grieve, or afflict; to beset with cruelty or malignity; to harass; esp., to afflict, harass, punish, or put to death because of belief, etc., as for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship.

Do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and *persecute* you. *Matt. v. 44.*

3. To pursue with persistent solicitations; to annoy.
4. To prosecute at law. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

per'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *persécution*, L. *persecutio.*] **1.** Act or practice of persecuting; esp., the infliction of loss, pain, or death for belief, etc., as for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship.
2. State or condition of being persecuted. *Locke.*
3. *Obs.* **a** Act of pursuing; chase. **b** A carrying on.

per'se-cu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to persecution.

per'se-cu-to-ry (pûr'sē-kū-tō-rĭ; -kū'tō-rĭ), *a.* Persecutive; relating to persecution.

Per'se-id (pûr'sē-ĭd), *n.* [From PERSEUS. See 1st -ID.] *Astron.* One of a group of shooting stars appearing annually about the 10th of August. They are probably fragments of Swift's comet 1862 (III).

per'se-ite (-īt), *n.* [See PERSEA.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alcohol, $C_7H_9(OH)_7$, in the fruit and leaves of *Persea persea*, and made artificially from mannose.

Per-seph'o-ne (pẽr-sĕf'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περσεφόνη.] *Class. Myth.* The daughter of Zeus and Demeter, wife of Hades (Pluto), and queen of the infernal regions. She was abducted by Hades, but was allowed to spend two thirds of the year with her mother (see DEMETER). The Romans called her *Persephone*, *Proserpina*, or *Proserpine*, and among the Greeks she bore various other names, as *Persephassa*, *Persephatta*, etc. In Attica, especially in connection with the Eleusinian mysteries, she was called *Kore* (which see), and in Orphic literature, where she appears as an all-pervading nature goddess, she is often called *Despoina*. See CORN SPIRIT, ELEUSINIAN.

Per'se-pol'i-tan (pûr'sē-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [Cf. METROPOLITAN.] Of or pert. to Persepolis, capital of ancient Persia under the later Achæmenian kings, or its ruins near Shiraz, Persia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Persepolis.

Per'seus (pûr'sūs; pûr'sē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περσεύς.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa. Perseus stole the eye and tooth of the Grææ, refusing to return them until they had instructed him how to proceed against Medusa. See ANDROMEDA, 1, GRÆÆ, MEDUSA, 1.

Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini.

2. *gen.* -SEI (-sē-ī). *Astron.* A northern constellation between Taurus and Cassiopeia, represented on pictorial charts by a figure of Perseus holding the head of Medusa.

per'se-ver'ance (pûr'sē-vēr'ăns; *formerly accented* per-sev'er-ance, *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* [F. *persévérance*, L. *perseverantia.*] **1.** Act of persevering; persistence in anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun. "The king-becoming graces . . . *perseverance*, mercy, lowliness." *Shak.*
2. *Theol.* Continuance in a state of grace until it is succeeded by a state of glory; — sometimes called *final perseverance*, and *the perseverance of the saints*. See CALVINISM.
Syn. — Persistence, steadfastness, constancy, steadiness, pertinacity.

per'se-ver'ant (pûr'sē-vēr'ănt; *formerly* per-sev'er-ant), *a.* [L. *perseverans*, *-antis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *persévérant.*] Persevering. *Rare.* — **per'se-ver'ant-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

Per'se-vere' (pûr'sē-vēr'; *earlier* per-sev'er, *as in Shakespeare; Milton has* per'se-vere' *only*), *v. i.*; PER'SE-VERED' (-vērd'); PER'SE-VER'ING (-vēr'ĭng). [F. *persévérer*, L. *perseverare*, fr. *perseverus* very strict; *per* + *severus* strict, severe. See PER-; SEVERE.] **1.** To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any project or course begun; to maintain a purpose in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement.
2. *Theol.* To continue in a state of grace. *Obs. or R.*
3. To remain in a place or condition. *Obs.*
Syn. — PERSEVERE, PERSIST. To PERSEVERE is to continue in a given course, esp. in the face of discouragement, obstacles, or the like; the word is always used in a good sense; to PERSIST is to keep on by force of will, sometimes (in a bad sense) obstinately, esp. against opposition, remonstrance, or the like; as, "Who, not content that former worth stand fast, looks forward, *persevering* to the last" (*Wordsworth*); "I in thy *persevering* shall rejoice. . . . Stand fast!" (*Milton*); "But they *persisted* deaf, and would not seem to count them things worth notice" (*id.*); "I myself have never *persisted* in any plan for two days together" (*Johnson*).

per'se-ver'ing (pûr'sē-vēr'ĭng), *p. a.* Characterized by perseverance; persistent. — **per'se-ver'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Per'sian (pûr'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* [From *Persia*: cf. F. *persien*. Cf. PARSI, PEACH, PERSIC.] **1.** Of or pert. to Persia, the Persians, or their language.
2. *Arch.* Denoting an order and a style of ancient art, in which the columns are replaced by male figures in Oriental costume, or are adorned by such figures. Cf. ATLANTES and CARYATID.

Persian ammoniac. = AMMONIAC, *n.*, **a**. — **P. apple**, the peach. — **P. bed**, a divan, or sofa. — **P. berry**. **a** Any of several species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus*) or their fruit. **b** *pl.* The dried berries or fruits of various European and Asiatic species of *Rhamnus*, as *R. amygdalinus*, *R. infectoria*, etc. They produce, with tin salts, a yellow lake which is used in calico printing. — **P. blinds**, Persiennes. — **P. carpet**, a kind of superior one-piece carpet made by knotting into the warp, of linen or hemp, tufts of colored woolen yarn over each row of which a woof shot is passed; — so called from the country of manufacture. — **P. cat**, the Angora cat. — **P. cord**, a cotton and woolen dress fabric resembling rep. — **P. deer**. **a** A kind of fallow deer (*Cervus mesopotamiæ*) of western Asia. **b** The maral. — **P. drill**, *Mech.*, a drill which is turned by pushing a nut back and forth along a spirally grooved drill holder. — **P. Era**. See ERA, *Table*. — **P. fire**, *Med.*, malignant pustule. — **P. insect powder**, a yellowish powder obtained from the dried and ground flower heads of species of *Chrysanthemum*, esp. *C. coccineum*; — called also *Dalmatian insect powder* and *buhach*, though the latter name is more often applied to the product of *C. cinerariæfolium*, much cultivated in the United States. It is used for killing noxious domestic insects. — **P. lemon**, an East Indian rutaceous tree (*Limonia acidissima*), having an acid fruit resembling the lemon. — **P. lilac**. **a** The China tree. **b** An Asiatic liliaceous plant (*Fritillaria persica*), cultivated for its lilac flowers. — **P. lily**. = PERSIAN LILAC **b**. — **P. lynx**, the caracal. — **P. manna**, a kind of manna obtained from the camel's thorn (*Alhagi maurorum*), used in Persia as a confection. — **P. morocco**, orig., leather made from the skins of Persian goats, but later from skins of certain hairy sheep called Persian goats. It is used chiefly in bookbinding. — **P. nightingale**, the bulbul *Luscinia hafizi*. — **P. red**. = INDIAN RED. — **P. silk**. = PERSIAN, *n.*, 3. — **P. tick**, *Zoöl.*, the Miana bug. — **P. ulcer**, *Med.*, Aden ulcer. — **P. walnut**, *Bot.*, the English walnut. — **P. wheel**, a kind of undershot water wheel adapted for raising water. There are several varieties, all fitted with radial floats. One kind (fig. 1 in *Illust.*) has a number of spiral tubes, picking up water at the circumference and discharging at the wheel axle, while others (fig. 2) have buckets of various designs, discharging at the top of the wheel. — **P. willow**, the great willow-herb. — **P. yellow**, a favorite old variety of hardy yellow rose.

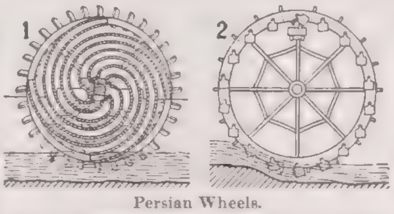
Persian Wheels.

Per'sian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Persia; specif.: **a** One of the ancient Iranian Caucasians who under Cyrus and his successors became the dominant Asiatic race. **b** A member of one of the races forming the modern Persian nationality. These include: the Iranian Farsis, Luris, and Kurds; the mixed **Tajiks and Hajemis**, forming the mass of the population; the somewhat Negroid Susians of the extreme south; Turkomans and Kizilbashes of Turki stock; with Gypsies, Armenians, Arabs, Jews, Mongols, etc.
2. The principal language of the Iranic branch of the Indo-European family. It is divided into: **Old Persian**, known from a few inscriptions and tablets in cuneiform characters and closely akin to the language of the Avesta (see AVESTAN); **Middle Persian**, or **Pahlavi (which see)**; and **Modern**, or **New**, **Persian**, dating from about the 9th century, an analytic language, developed from the ancient inflected form, and in which is written Persia's greatest literature, including the epic works of Firdausi as well as the lyric poems of Hafiz and Omar Khayyám. Modern Persian contains a large admixture of Arabic loan words, and is written in the Arabic script. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. A thin silk fabric, used formerly for linings; also, a soft figured silk of mixed colors, used for dresses or trimming.
4. *Arch.* Commonly in *pl.* A male figure replacing a column in the Persian style. See PERSIAN, *a.*, 2
5. *pl.* Persiennes, or Persian blinds.

Per'sic (pûr'sĭk), *a.* [L. *Persicus*. Cf. PERSIAN.] Of or pertaining to Persia or the Persian language. — *n.* The Persian language.

per'si-ca-ry (pûr'sĭ-kā-rĭ), *n.* [See PERSICARIA.] A common species of *Polygonum* (*P. persicaria*) with leaves shaped like those of the peach; hence, any related species.

per'si-co (-sĭ-kō), **per'si-cot** (-kō; -kŏt), *n.* [F. *persicot*, earlier *persico*; cf. It. *persico* Persian. See PEACH.] A cordial made from the kernels of apricots, nectarines, etc., with refined spirit.

per'si-enne' (pûr'sĭ-ĕn'; -shĭ-ĕn'; *F.* pĕr'syĕn'), *n.* [F., fem. of *persien* Persian.] Properly, printed calico, whether Oriental or of fanciful design with flowers, etc., in Western work. Hence, as extended in English, material of a similar character.

per'si-ennes' (-ĕnz'; *F.* pĕr'syĕn'), *n. pl.* [F.] Window blinds having movable slats, similar to Venetian blinds.

per'si-flage' (pĕr'sē-fläzh'; pûr'sĭ-fläzh: 277), *n.* [F., fr. *persifler* to quiz, fr. L. *per* + F. *siffler* to whistle, hiss, L. *sifilare*.] Frivolous or bantering talk; a frivolous manner of treating any subject, serious or otherwise; light raillery.
Syn. — See BANTER.

‖ **per'si'fleur'** (pĕr'sē'flûr'), *n.* [F.] One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer; a quiz. *Carlyle.*

per-sim'mon (pẽr-sĭm'ŭn), *n.* [Earlier *pessimin*, *putchamin*; of Virginia Indian origin.] **1. a** An ebenaceous tree of the United States (*Diospyros virginiana*), with hard fine wood, oblong leaves, and small bell-shaped white flowers. **b** The plumlike fruit of this tree. It is yellow when ripe, and is strongly astringent until the ripening period, when the tannin becomes insoluble and the fruit becomes sweet and palatable.
2. Any of various other species of *Diospyros* cultivated for their fruit, as the Japanese date plum (*D. kaki*), which yields a fine large fruit with little or no astringency.

per'sis (pûr'sĭs), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A dyestuff, a form of archil. See ARCHIL, 1.

Per'sism (pûr'sĭz'm), *n.* A Persian idiom.

per-sist' (pẽr-sĭst'), *v. i.*; PER-SIST'ED; PER-SIST'ING. [L. *persistere*; *per* + *sistere* to stand or be fixed, fr. *stare* to stand: cf. F. *persister*. See PER-; STAND.] **1.** To stand firm; to be fixed and unmoved; to stay; to continue steadfastly; esp., to continue fixed in a course of conduct against opposing motives; to persevere; — often conveying an unfavorable notion, as of doggedness or obstinacy.

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*
That face *persists.*
It floats up; it turns over in my mind. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. To endure or remain in place or existence; to be persistent; as, leaves that *persist* from year to year.
Syn. — See PERSEVERE.

per-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *persistance*, OF.
per-sist'en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } also *-ence*. See PERSISTENT.]
1. Quality or state of being persistent; staying or continuing quality; continued existence; endurance; hence, in an unfavorable sense, doggedness; obstinacy.
2. Specif., continuance of an effect after its cause is removed; as, *persistence* of motion, visual *persistence* (or *persistence* of the visual impression), auditory *persistence*, etc.

per-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *persistens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *persistere*. See PERSIST.] **1.** Inclined to persist; having staying qualities; tenacious of position or purpose.
2. Existing continuously; enduring; as: **a** *Bot.* Remaining attached beyond the period of anthesis; as, a *persistent* corolla; — opposed to *deciduous* and *fugacious*. **b** *Zoöl.* Continuing without change in function or structure (chiefly of parts or organs retained by an animal which are characteristic of some ancestral type or of a larval or young stage); as, *persistent* teeth or gills; — opposed to *deciduous* and *caducous*.
Syn. — Cf. OBSTINATE.

persistent oscillations. See OSCILLATION, 3.

per-sist'ing, *p. a.* Inclined to persist; tenacious of purpose; persistent. — **per-sist'ing-ly**, *adv.*

per'son (pûr'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* [ME. *persone*, *persoun*, *person*, OF. *persone*, F. *personne*, L. *persona* a mask (used by actors), a personage, part, a person; orig. uncert. Cf. PARSON.] **1.** A character or part, as in a play; a specific kind or manifestation of individual character, whether in real life or fiction; an assumed character. *Archaic.*

His first appearance upon the stage in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler. *Bacon.*
How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend! *South.*

2. A rational being; a being possessing, or forming the subject of, personality; hence, an individual human being.

In the metaphysic scheme, the spontaneous energy of thought evolving itself in products, constitutes a *person*; in the physical, the mere having impressions, or being the theater of feelings joined with the power of giving them a collective name, constitutes a *person*. *J. Martineau.*

3. A human being; as: **a** One spoken of indefinitely; as, any *person* present. **b** One of importance; a personage. *Obs. or R.* **c** One as distinguished emphatically from things or animals. **d** One spoken of slightingly.
4. The bodily form of a human being; body; outward appearance; as, of comely *person*. *Chaucer.*

If it assume my noble father's *person*. *Shak.*

5. The real self of a human being; individual personality.

Our bodies are not we, — not our proper *persons*. *J. B. Mozley.*

6. *Theol.* Among Trinitarians, one of the three modes of being in the Godhead (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost); a hypostasis.
7. *Law.* A human being (natural person), or a body of persons, or, in a wider sense, an aggregate of property (*artificial*, *conventional*, or *juristic person*), that is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

A "natural" as opposed to an "artificial" *person* is such a human being as is regarded by the law as capable of rights or duties: in the language of Roman law as having a "status." . . . A slave having, as such, neither rights nor liabilities, had in Roman law, strictly speaking, no "status," "caput," or "persona." . . . It must however be remembered that the terms "persona" and "caput" were also used in popular language as nearly equivalent to "homo," and in this sense were applied to slaves as well as freemen. *T. E. Holland.*
The *persons* known to international law are states. *T. E. Holland.*

8. *Gram.* One of the three relations (that of the speaker, that of one spoken to, and that of another person or thing spoken of, called respectively the *first*, *second*, and *third* person) underlying discourse, distinguished by certain pronouns and, in many languages, by inflected forms of the verb; relationship to the discourse as so distinguished; as, verbs have *person* and number.
9. *Biol.* An individual in the narrowest sense, as a single zooid in the compound Hydrozoa and Actinozoa.

‖ **per sal'tum** (pẽr săl'tŭm). [L.] By a leap, spring, or bound; at a single bound.
Per'san. ✝ PERSIAN.
persanate, *v. t.* [L. *persanatus*, p. p. fr. *persanare.*] To cure thoroughly. *Obs.*
per'sant ✝ PERCEANT.
Persante. ✝ PERSIAN.
persawe. ✝ PERCEIVE.
persche. ✝ PIERCE.
per-scribe', *v. t.* [L. *perscribere*; *per* through + *scribere* to write.] To write in full. *Obs.*
per-scru'tate (pẽr-skrōō'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *perscrutatus*, p. p. of *perscrutari.*] To investigate or scrutinize thoroughly. — **per'scru-ta'tion** (pûr'skrōō-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **per'scru-ta'tor.** *n.* *All Rare.*
per-scrute', *v. t.* [OF. *perscruter* or L. *perscrutari.*] To perscrutate. *Obs.*
perse. ✝ PIERCE.
Perse. *n.* [F., L. *Persa*: cf. AS *Perse*, pl., fr. L.] Persian. *Obs.*
‖ **per se** (sē). [L.] By [or of] itself; in itself; intrinsically; essentially; directly.
per'se-cut-ee' (pûr'sē-kūt-ē'), *n.* One who is persecuted.
per'se-cu'tive (pûr'sē-kū'tĭv), *a.* Tending to persecute. *Rare.* — **per'se-cu'tive-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
per'se-cu'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *persécuteur.*] One who persecutes.
per'se-cu'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A persecutrix. *R.*
per'se-cu'trix (-kū'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -CUTRICES (-kū-trī'sēz). [L.] A woman who persecutes. *Rare.*
Per-see'. ✝ PARSI.
per-se'i-ty (pẽr-sē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *perseitas*. See PER SE.] Quality of being per se: self-inclusive or self-sufficient being.
perseive. ✝ PERCEIVE.
perseline. ✝ PURSLANE.
persell. ✝ PARCEL.
persely ✝ PARSLEY.
per'sen-tis'cen-cy (pûr'sĕn-tĭs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *persentiscens*, p. pr. of *persentiscere* to perceive clearly.] Intuition. *Obs.*
persepcion. ✝ PERCEPTION.
per'se-quent. *a.* [L. *persequens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Pursuing. *Obs.*
perserve. ✝ PRESERVE.
persever. ✝ PERCEIVER, PERSEVERE.
perseverance. ✝ PERCEIVERANCE.
per-sev'er-a'tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *perseveration*, L. *perseveratio.*] Perseverance. *Obs.*
persew. ✝ PURSUE.
persewer. ✝ PERSEVERE.
persh ✝ PERISH.
persh (*dial.* pûsh), *n.* A withe; an osier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Per'sian-ist (pûr'shăn-ĭst; pûr'zhăn-), *n.* See -IST.
Per'sian-ize (-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE — **Per'sian-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
per'si-ca'ri-a (pûr'sĭ-kā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *persicarius* a peach tree. See PEACH.] = PERSICARY.
Per'si-cize (pûr'sĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To make Persian. *Rare.*
Persie. ✝ PARSI.
per'si-flate (pûr'sĭ-flāt), *v. i.* [F. *persifler* to banter: see -ATE.] To use persiflage. *Rare.*
persil. ✝ PARSLEY.
‖ **per'sil'lade'** (pĕr'sē'yȧd'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A dish dressed with parsley.
per'si-o (pûr'sĭ-ō), *n.* = CUDBEAR.
Per'sis (pûr'sĭs), *n.* [L., a Persian woman, fr. Gr. Περσίς.] Lit., a Persian woman; — fem. prop. name. F. *Perside* (pĕr'sēd'); It. *Persida* (pĕr'sē-dä); Sp. *Perside* (pĕr'sē-thā; 146); G. *Persis* (pĕr'sēs).
per-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* of PERSISTENT.
per-sist'er (pẽr-sĭs'tẽr), *n.* One that persists.
per-sis'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Persistent; tending to persist. — **per-sis'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-sis'tive-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
per'si-veir'. ✝ PERSEVERE.
perske. ✝ PERSE.
pers'ley. ✝ PARSLEY.
per-so'dic (pẽr-sō'dĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
per-solve', *v. t.* [L. *persolvere.*] To pay wholly, or fully; to discharge. *Obs.*
per'son. ✝ PARSON.
per'son, *v. t* To personify; impersonate. *Obs.*

in person, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative. "The king himself *in person* is set forth." *Shak.* — **in the p. of**, in the place of; acting for. *Shak.* — **p. of incidence**. See RIGHT, *n.*, 2. — **p. of inherence**. See RIGHT, *n.*, 2.

per′son-a-ble (pûr′sŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *personnable.*] **1**. Having a well-formed body, or person; comely; presentable; as, a *personable* man or woman.

The king, . . . so visited with sickness, was not *personable*. *E. Hall.*

2. *Law.* Having the status of a person, which carries the right to maintain pleas in court, and to take anything granted. *Obs. or R.*

3. = PERSONAL. *Obs.*

per′son-age (-āj), *n.* [F. *personnage.*] **1**. An image or portrait of a person. *Obs.*

2. Form, appearance, or characteristics of a person; the body or the external appearance, stature, figure, air, etc., of a person. *Obs.* "In *personage* stately." *Hayward.*

3. A notable or distinguished person; a conspicuous or peculiar character; as, decidedly a *personage;* a comely *personage*; also, a person, indefinitely. *Spenser.*

4. Character assumed or represented; a character, as in a play. "The actors and *personages* of this fable." *Broome.* "Disguised in a false *personage*." *Addison.*

per′son-al (pûr′sŭn-ăl), *a.* [OF. *personel*, *personal*, F. *personnel*, fr. L. *personalis.* Cf. PERSONNEL.] **1**. Of or pert. to a particular person; affecting an individual, or each of many individuals; peculiar or proper to private concerns; not public or general; as, *personal* comfort, desire.

The words are conditional, — If thou doest well, — and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*

2. Done in person, without the intervention of another; direct from one person to another; also, *Obs.*, engaged or present in person. "*Personal* communication." *Fabyan.* "He was *personal* in the Irish war." *Shak.*

3. Pertaining to the person, or body; as, *personal* charms; *personal* ornaments; *personal* liberty.

4. Relating to an individual, his character, conduct, motives, or private affairs, esp. in an invidious and offensive manner; as, *personal* reflections or remarks; also, relating to one's self; as, *personal* vanity.

5. **a** Pertaining to human beings as distinct from things.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference. *Hooker.*

b Being rational and self-conscious; as, a *personal* God.

6. *Law.* Designating, or of or pertaining to, personal property (see below); as, *personal* estate; *personal* interests.

7. *Gram.* Denoting person; as, a *personal* suffix.

8. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to substance; hypostatic. *Obs.*

9. = PERSONABLE, 1, by confusion.

personal action, *or* **action in personam**. *Law.* Opposed to *real action.* **a** An action for the enforcement of an obligation, which therefore must be brought against the person obligated. This is the sense of this term in the Civil law systems. **b** In the common law, any action not brought for the recovery of, or involving rights in, lands, tenements, or hereditaments; that is, one brought to enforce or recover a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or damages for an injury to person or property, or for the specific recovery of, or enforcement of a lien upon, goods or chattels. — **p. allegiance**. See ALLEGIANCE, 2. — **p. effects**, effects of a personal character; esp., as used in wills, tariff laws, etc., such property especially appertaining to one's person. The term may be restricted by words of narrower import to things ejusdem generis, or where not restricted, as in a residuary legacy, may include all articles not employed in one's business. — **p. equation**. **a** In scientific observations, a constant deviation from an assumed correct result, depending on personal qualities in the observer; specif., in *Astron.*, the difference between the instant when an observer notes a phenomenon, as the transit of a star, and the assumed instant of its actual occurrence; or, relatively, the difference between the results of two observers. The **absolute personal equation** is the constant correction that would reduce the error of the mean of one's observations approximately to 0. **b** In general usage, variation of judgment or method occasioned by temperamental qualities of individuals. — **p. identity**, *Metaph.*, the persistent and continuous unity of the individual person, normally attested by consciousness. — **p. law**, law that applies to a particular person or class of persons only, but wherever situated, as disting. from a **territorial law**, applying alike to all persons, but only within a given territory. The conception of *personal law* is common to races in the early stages of civilization, as the ancient Romans (cf. PRÆTOR PEREGRINUS, COMITY OF NATIONS), and the natives in India to-day; the conception of *territorial law* is a modern European development. — **p. liberty**, *Law*, the right of an individual to do as he pleases, unlimited save by the right of the public to subordinate his action to the welfare of the public. — **p. pronoun**, *Gram.*, one of the substantive pronouns (as *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, and their plurals), expressing a distinction of person. — **p. property**, *Law*, estate or property that is not real, consisting in general of things temporary or movable; chattels; orig., property recoverable by a personal action (in sense **b**). No absolute general distinction can be laid down between *real* and *personal property* except that now *personal property* is not inheritable and on the owner's decease goes to his personal representatives (the administrator or executor), while real property goes to the heirs according to the rules of the common law or statutes of descent. The effect of this distinction has been to cause certain rights attached to land to be classed as personal which were originally considered as real. Cf. DESCENT, 5; DISTRIBUTION, 9; INHERITANCE, 1; MOVABLE, *n.*, **b**. — **p. representative**. *Law.* See REPRESENTATIVE. — **p. rights**, rights appertaining to the person, as of personal security, personal liberty, and private property. — **p. service**. See SERVICE, *n.*, *Law.* — **p. servitude**. See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.* — **p. staff**, *Mil.*, the aids-de-camp of a general officer. — **p. tithes**. See TITHE. — **p. treaty**. See TREATY. — **p. union**, *Internat. Law*, such union of two states as is constituted by their becoming subject to the same personal ruler, without loss of independent sovereignty, as that which formerly existed between the kingdom of Hanover and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. — **p. verb**, *Gram.*, a verb which is inflected to correspond with the three persons; — opposed to *impersonal.* *Now Rare.*

per′son-al (pûr′sŭn-ăl), *n.* **a** *pl. Law.* A piece of personal property; a chattel. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Personal remarks. **c** A short newspaper paragraph relating to a person or persons or to personal matters. *U. S.*

per′son-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *personalite*, F. *personnalité*, or LL. *personalitas.* Cf. PERSONALTY.]

1. Quality or state of being personal, or of being a person and not a thing or abstraction; that which makes a being a person; personal existence or identity.

2. *Theol.* Quality or state of consisting of distinct persons, or hypostases; — said of the Godhead.

3. That which constitutes distinction of person; distinctive personal character; individuality. *Personality* implies complex being or character having distinctive and persistent traits, among which reason, self-consciousness, and self-activity are usually reckoned as essential.

Personality is individuality existing in itself, but with a nature as a ground. *Coleridge.*

4. *Metaph.* In Scholastic philosophy, the mode of being of the soul when joined to the body. Cf. SUBSISTENCE.

5. A personal being; a person; specif., *Theol.*, of the Godhead, any distinct manifestation; hypostasis.

6. Body, or person; *pl.*, bodily parts. *Rare.*

7. Quality of relating to a particular person or persons; specif., quality of referring directly to, or being aimed at, an individual, esp. disparagingly or hostilely.

8. Something said or written which refers to the person, conduct, etc., of some individual, especially something of a disparaging or offensive nature; personal remarks; as, indulgence in *personalities;* — usually in *pl.*

9. *Law.* Quality or qualities of a person constituting or fixing his status, or general legal capacity; also, the quality of a law determining its effect on the status of persons.

per′son-al-i-za′tion (pûr′sŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Ascription of personality, or of the marks or traits of personality or intelligence, to something; personification.

per′son-al-ize (pûr′sŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; PER′SON-AL-IZED (-īzd); PER′SON-AL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make personal; personify. "They *personalize* death." *H. Spencer.*

per′son-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [AF. *personalté.* See PERSONALITY.] **1**. Quality of being personal; personality; as, the *personalty* of an action. *Rare.*

2. *Law.* Personal property, as disting. from *real property.*

3. *pl.* Loosely, belongings of the person. *Rare.*

per′son-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *personatus* masked.] **1**. Personated; feigned; counterfeit. *Obs. or R.*

2. Of the nature of a person. *Obs.*

3. *Bot.* Of a bilabiate corolla, having the throat nearly closed by a projection of the base of the lower lip; masked, as in the flower of the snapdragon.

Personate Corolla of Snapdragon.

per′son-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; PER′SON-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); PER′SON-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *personatus* masked, in an assumed character, fictitious, fr. *persona* a mask. See PERSON.] **1**. To assume the character of; to represent by a fictitious appearance; to act the part of; hence, to counterfeit; feign; as, he tried to *personate* his brother.

2. To set forth in an unreal character; to disguise; mask. *Rare.* "A *personated* mate." *Milton.*

3. To represent as being of a certain kind or as doing a certain thing; to describe; characterize; symbolize. *Obs.*

In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous. *Milton.*

4. To personify; to stand as the emblem of; to typify; impersonate. *Rare.* *Shak.*

per′son-ate, *v. i.* To play or assume a character.

per′son-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* A personating; impersonation.

per′son-a-tive (pûr′sŭn-ā-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, personation.

per-son′i-fi-ca′tion (pẽr-sŏn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of personifying, or that which personifies; specif.: **a** Attribution of personal form, character, etc.; representation of a thing or abstraction as a person or by the human form; esp., *Rhet.*, a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract idea is represented as a personality or endowed with personal attributes; prosopopœia; as in, "the floods clap their hands;" "confusion heard his voice." *Milton.* **b** An imaginary person or creature thought of as representing a thing or abstraction. **c** Embodiment; incarnation. **d** An impersonation (of a character); a dramatic or literary representation. *Rare.*

per-son′i-fy (-sŏn′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; PER-SON′I-FIED (-fīd); PER-SON′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*person* + *-fy:* cf. F. *personnifier.*]

1. To regard, treat, or represent as a person; to represent as a rational being; as, to *personify* nature.

2. To be the embodiment or personification of; to impersonate; as, he *personifies* the law; courage *personified.*

3. To assume the person of; to pretend to be; as, he *personified* the general. *Rare.*

per′son′nel′ (pĕr′sō′nĕl′; pûr′sō-nĕl′), *n.* [F. See PERSONAL.] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy, etc.; — distinguished from *matériel.*

per′spec-tar′ti-graph (pûr′spĕk-tär′tĭ-grăf), *n.* [G. See PERSPECTIVE; ART; -GRAPH.] An apparatus for drawing in perspective mechanically. It consists essentially of a telescope mounted on two vertical pivots, and a device for communicating its motion to a telescopic pencil holder.

per-spec′tive (pẽr-spĕk′tĭv; *formerly often accented* per′spec-tive, *as in Shakespeare and Dryden*), *n.* [L. *perspectiva* (sc. *ars*): cf. F. *perspective.* See PERSPECTIVE, *a.*]

1. Optics. Also in *pl.* *Obs.*

2. An optical glass, esp. a telescope which shows objects in the right position; also, any of various optical devices for producing a fantastic effect or optical illusion. *Obs.* "Not a *perspective*, but a mirror." *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Art or science of representing, on a plane or curved surface, natural objects as they actually appear to the eye.

The **aërial perspective** of painters is the expression of space by gradations of color, distinctness, etc., while **linear perspective**, or simply **perspective**, is a branch of applied geometry and deals with the apparent directions and dimensions of objects as seen from a certain point, called the **station point** (*SP* in *Illust.*). It is

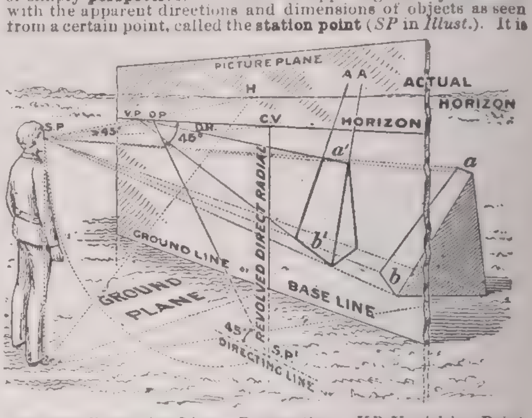

Diagram illustrating Linear Perspective. *VP* Vanishing Point of the Parallels *a′*, *b′*; *AA* Lines converging to Aërial Accidental Point.

sometimes called **conic**, or **conical, projection**, because all the rays of light which enter the eye from the objects viewed may be considered as forming a cone of which the eye is the vertex. When a correctly drawn picture of the scene is interposed at the proper place in this cone, each point in it will appear to coincide with the corresponding point of the scene. The picture, if plane, is then in what is called the **picture plane**, **plane of delineation**, or **perspective plane**. The **direct radial** (*DR*), **line of direction**, **line of sight**, or **principal visual ray** is the perpendicular from the station point to this plane, which it intersects in a point called the **center of vision** (*CV*), or **principal point**. The **principal distance** is the length of this perpendicular. The term **point of sight** is applied by some to the station point, by others to the center of vision. The **ground line** is the base line of the picture; the **horizontal line**, or **horizon**, passes horizontally through the center of vision. All **original lines** (that is, lines of the natural objects) parallel to the direct radial appear to the eye, as they recede from it indefinitely, to meet at the center of vision. The latter is hence called their **vanishing point**. The vanishing point of a group of lines that are parallel neither to the direct radial nor to the horizontal line is called an **accidental point**; it is further distinguished as **aërial** or **terrestrial**, according as it is above or below the horizontal line. A **point of distance** (*DP*) is one used in measuring off the apparent distances of points from each other or from the ground line.

The simplest form of linear perspective is **parallel**, or **one-point, perspective**, in which the principal lines of the picture are either parallel or perpendicular to the picture plane. In **angular**, or **two-point, perspective** some of these lines are oblique and some are not, while in **oblique**, or **three-point, perspective**, all the principal lines are oblique. These three cases are illustrated by a cube having respectively a face, an edge, and a corner presented to the observer. **Diagonal perspective** is merely that case of angular perspective in which the oblique lines make an angle of 45° with the picture plane.

Although linear perspective is ordinarily **plane**, it may be **curvilinear**. Of the possible kinds of curvilinear perspective the only one used in practice is **cylindrical**, or **panoramic**, **perspective**, in which the picture is made upon a concave cylindrical surface, as in a panorama. **Spherical perspective**, in which a spherical surface is used, possesses rather too many practical difficulties to be available. **Architectural perspective** is linear perspective applied to architectural drawings. **Bird's-eye perspective** is a representation, by any of the above methods, of objects seen from a great height.

4. The apparent relative distance of objects to the eye, as indicated by their relative size, distinctness, and the convergence of their receding lines.

5. The interrelation in which parts of a subject are mentally viewed; the aspect of an object of thought from a particular standpoint.

Evolution . . . has thrown the universe into a fresh *perspective.* *Henry Drummond.*

6. A picture in linear perspective; specif., a scenic picture giving an effect of extension of the vista, as on a stage.

7. A picture that looks distorted to direct view, except from some particular point. *Obs.*

8. A visible scene, esp. one giving a distinctive impression of distance; a vista; hence, a mental view or prospect. "The *perspective* of life." *Goldsmith.*

9. Act or faculty of seeing into things; insight. *Obs.*

in perspective, *Math.*, conjoined with the same range; — said of two pencils; also, conjoined with the same pencil; — said of two ranges.

per-spec′tive (pẽr-spĕk′tĭv), *a.* [L. *perspectivus*, fr. *perspicere*, *perspectum*, to look through; *per* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look: cf. F. *perspectif.* See PER-; SPY, *v.*]

1. Of or pertaining to vision; optical. *Obs.*

2. Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective.

per-spec′to-graph (-tō-grăf), *n.* [L. *perspectus* (p. p. of *perspicere* to look through) + *-graph.*] An instrument used as an aid to drawing in perspective by fixing in the picture the positions of some of the points or outlines of the objects to be represented.

per′spi-ca′cious (pûr′spĭ-kā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicax*, *-acis*, fr. *perspicere* to look through. See PERSPECTIVE.] **1**. Clear-sighted; quick-sighted; sharp of sight. *Archaic.*

2. Of acute mental vision or discernment; keen.

Syn. — See SHREWD.

— **per′spi-ca′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **per′spi-ca′cious-ness**, *n.*

per′spi-cac′i-ty (-kăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *perspicacitas:* cf. F. *perspicacité.* See PERSPICACIOUS.] Quality or state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

per′spi-cu′i-ty (-kū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *perspicuitas.*] **1**. Transparency; translucency. *Obs.*

2. Quality of being perspicuous to the understanding; clearness of expression or thought; lucidity.

3. Conspicuousness; distinctness to the sight. *Obs. & R.*

4. Sagacity; perspicacity; — an erroneous use.

per-so′na (pẽr-sō′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L.] **1**. Person. **2**. *Zoöl.* = PERSON, *n.*, 9.

per′son-a-bl. Personable. *Ref. Sp.*

per′son-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

per′son-a-bly, *adv.* Like a notable person; also, personally. *Obs.*

‖ **per-so′na fic′ta**. [L.] A fictitious person; specif., a juristic person. See PERSON, 7.

per′son-age. † PARSONAGE.

‖ **per-so′na gra′ta** (pẽr-sō′nȧ grā′tȧ). [L.] An acceptable person.

per′son-al-ism (pûr′sŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being personal; personality. *Rare.* — **per′son-al-ist**, *n.* *Rare.*

per′son-al-ly, *adv.* of PERSONAL.

per′son-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*

‖ **per-so′na mu′ta** (pẽr-sō′nȧ mū′tȧ). [L.] A silent actor; a player with nothing to say.

‖ **per-so′na non gra′ta** (nŏn grā′tȧ). [L.] An unacceptable person. Cf. PERSONA GRATA.

personar. † PARCENER.

‖ **per-so′na stan′di in ju-di′ci-o** (jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ō). [L.] *Law.* Capacity or character of standing in court, that is, right to appear in a proceeding in court.

per′son-ate-ly, *adv.* of PERSONATE.

per′son-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who personates.

persone. † PARSON, PERSON.

per′son-e′i-ty (pûr′sŭn-ē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Personality. *Rare.*

per′son-er. † PARCENER.

per-son′ic (pẽr-sŏn′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per-son′i-fi′a-ble (-ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be personified. *Rare.*

per-son′i-fi-ca-tive (-ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of personifying. *Rare.*

per-son′i-fi-ca′tor (-kā′tẽr), **per-son′i-fi′er** (-fī′ẽr), *n.* One who personifies.

per′son-ize (pûr′sŭn-īz), *v. t.* To personify. *R.* — **per′son-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* *R.*

personne. † PARSON, PERSON.

per′son-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

persoun. † PARSON, PERSON.

persour. † PIERCER.

persp. *Abbr.* Perspective.

per-spec′tion, *n.* [L. *perspectio.*] Contemplation; beholding. *Obs.*

per-spec′tiv. Perspective. *R. Sp.*

per-spec′tived (pẽr-spĕk′tĭvd), *a.* Shown in perspective. *Rare.*

perspective glass. = PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

per-spec′tive-less, *a.* See -LESS.

per-spec′tive-ly, *adv.* of PERSPECTIVE.

perspective plane. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3.

per′spec-tog′ra-phy (pûr′spĕk-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Science, art, or theory of perspective. *Rare.*

per′spi-ca-ble (pûr′spĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *perspicabilis.*] Transparent; discernible; visible. *Obs.*

per′spi-ca-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Perspicacity. *Obs.*

per-spi′cience (pẽr-spĭsh′ĕns), *n.* [L. *perspicientia*, fr. *perspiciens*, p. pr. of *perspicere.* See PERSPECTIVE.] Insight. *Obs.*

per′spi-cil (pûr′spĭ-sĭl), *n.* Also **per′spi-cil′lum** (-sĭl′ŭm). [LL. *perspicilla*, pl., spectacles, fr. L. *perspicere* to look through.] An optical glass; telescope. *Obs.*

per-spic′u-ate, *a.* [L. *perspicuus* + *-ate.*] Perspicuous. *Obs.*

per-spic′u-lous, *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *perspicuus.*] Perspicuous. *Obs.*

per-spic′u-ous (pẽr-spĭk′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicuus*, fr. *perspicere* to look through. See PERSPECTIVE.] **1**. Capable of being seen through; transparent or translucent; not opaque. *Obs.*
2. Clear to the understanding; capable of being clearly understood; clear in thought or in expression; not obscure or ambiguous; as, a *perspicuous* writer; *perspicuous* statements. "The purpose is *perspicuous*." *Shak.*
3. Easily seen; conspicuous. *Obs.*
4. Erroneously, perspicacious. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — PERSPICUOUS, PERSPICACIOUS are sometimes confused. That is PERSPICUOUS which is clear or lucid (see CLEAR); one is PERSPICACIOUS who is characterized by clear or acute discernment (see SHREWD).
— **per-spic′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **per-spic′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

per′spi-ra′tion (pûr′spĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perspiration.*] **1**. Act or process of perspiring.
2. The saline fluid secreted by minute tubular glands, the sweat glands, which are present in greater or less abundance all over the surface of the human body; sweat. Perspiration, which consists chiefly of water, contains sodium chloride, nitrogenous substances (including urea), carbon dioxide, etc. Its amount is very variable, increasing with the temperature, muscular exertion, and other factors, but as excretory channels the sweat glands are, in man, of minor importance, the chief function of perspiration being to regulate the temperature of the body by the cooling effect of its evaporation. A small and variable amount of such secretion and evaporation (called *insensible perspiration*) goes on constantly. In some mammals, as dogs, there is little perspiration, and its functions are in part performed by increased evaporation from the lungs.
Syn. — PERSPIRATION, SWEAT. PERSPIRATION, the Latin word, is common in physiological and medical use, esp. as denoting the act or process of excretion; the word has also gained wide currency in polite usage; SWEAT, the Saxon word, is stronger and more direct; as, "Placing the patient between blankets materially promotes *perspiration*" (*Napheys*); "My custom is to undress and sit on the rocks, reading Herodotus, until the *perspiration* has subsided, and then to leap from the edge of the rock into [the] fountain" (*Shelley*); "In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread" (*Gen.* iii. 19); "By thine Agony and Bloody *Sweat*" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "*sweat* and effort, human nature strained to its uttermost and on the rack, yet getting through alive" (*W. James*). The recent tendency to regard the word *sweat* as indelicate is extreme, and often wholly without warrant; thus, "There are certain cases . . . where the vulgar Saxon word is refined, and the refined Latin word vulgar, in poetry — as in *sweat* and *perspiration*" (*Lowell*). Except in technical usage, *sweat*, not *perspiration*, is used of the lower animals.

per-spir′a-tive (pẽr-spīr′ȧ-tĭv; pûr′spĭ-rā-tĭv), *a.* Perspiratory.

per-spir′a-to-ry (pẽr-spīr′ȧ-tô-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing, perspiration; as, the *perspiratory* ducts.

per-spire′ (pẽr-spīr′), *v. i.*; PER-SPIRED′ (-spīrd′); PER-SPIR′ING (-spīr′ĭng). [L. *perspirare* to breathe through; *per* + *spirare*. See PER-; SPIRIT.] **1**. To blow or breathe through; — said of the wind. *Obs. & R.*
2. To be excreted, or to exude, through the pores of the skin or through any porous body; as, a fluid *perspires.*
3. *Physiol.* To excrete matter through the skin; esp., to excrete fluids through the pores of the skin; to sweat.

per-spire′, *v. t.* To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to excrete through pores.
Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett.*

per-stringe′ (pẽr-strĭnj′), *v. t.*; PER-STRINGED′ (-strĭnjd′); PER-STRING′ING (-strĭn′jĭng). [L. *perstringere*; *per* + *stringere* to bind up, to touch upon.] **1**. To constrain. *Obs.*
2. To censure; criticize; to find fault with. *Now Rare.*
3. To touch upon; graze; to glance at. *Obs.*
4. To dull or dazzle (the eyes); to dull or dim (light). *Obs.*

per-suad′a-ble (pẽr-swād′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Persuasible. — **per-suad′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **per-suad′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per-suad′a-bly**, *adv.*

per-suade′ (pẽr-swād′), *v. t.*; PER-SUAD′ED (-swād′ĕd); PER-SUAD′ING (-swād′ĭng). [L. *persuadere*, *persuasum*; *per* + *suadere* to advise, persuade: cf. F. *persuader*. See PER-; SUASION.] **1**. To induce (a person) to believe something or to do something; to influence or gain over by argument, advice, entreaty, expostulation, etc.; to draw or incline to a determination by presenting sufficient motives; to convince.
Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian. *Acts* xxvi. 28
Do you *persuade* yourself that I respect you? *Shak.*
2. To try to induce (a person) to favor or disfavor a belief, course of action, etc.; to try to influence; to urge.
Hearken not unto Hezekiah, when he *persuadeth* you, saying, The Lord will deliver us. *2 Kings* xviii. 32.
3. **a** To induce belief of (something); to prove; as, It was *persuaded* to the king that the cause was just. *Obs.* **b** To induce the doing of (something) by argument, expostulation, or the like; as, his eloquence could not *persuade* the desired result.
4. To commend (a statement, etc.) to acceptance or (an act, etc.) to adoption; to inculcate; advise. *Obs.*
Disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the kingdom of God. *Acts* xix. 8.
Syn. — Prevail on, win over, allure, entice. See INDUCE.

per-suade′ (pẽr-swād′), *v. i.* To use, or to prevail by, persuasion. *Rare.* *Shak.*

per-suad′ed (pẽr-swād′ĕd), *p. a.* Prevailed upon; influenced by argument or entreaty; convinced; also, *Obs.*, proved. — **per-suad′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **per-suad′ed-ness**, *n.*

per-sua′si-ble (-swā′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *persuasibilis* persuasive, F. *persuasible* persuasible, in OF., also persuasive.] **1**. Persuasive. *Obs.* *Bale.*
2. Capable of being persuaded; open to persuasion.
— **per-sua′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **per-sua′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per-sua′si-bly**, *adv.*

per-sua′sion (-zhŭn), *n.* [L. *persuasio*: cf. F. *persuasion.*] **1**. Act of persuading; act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by anything that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.
For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion.* *Otway*
2. That which persuades; a persuasive. *Obs.*
3. Power or quality of persuading; persuasiveness.
Is 't possible that my deserts to you
Can lack *persuasion?* *Shak.*
4. State of being persuaded; induced opinion or conviction.
If the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it. *Hooker.*
5. A creed or belief; a sect or party adhering to a certain creed or system of opinions; as, men of the same *persuasion*; all *persuasions* are agreed.
Of whatever state or *persuasion*, religious or political. *Jefferson.*
6. Kind; sort; sex; as, the male *persuasion*. *Jocular.*
Syn. — See BELIEF.

per-sua′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *persuasif.*] Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading; as, *persuasive* eloquence. "*Persuasive* words." *Milton.* — **per-sua′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-sua′sive-ness**, *n.*

per-sua′sive, *n.* That which persuades; an inducement; an incitement; an exhortation

per-sul′phate (pẽr-sŭl′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A sulphate in which the metal has a relatively high valence. See PER-. *Obsoles.* **b** A salt of persulphuric acid. Persulphates are in general white and crystalline, and energetic oxidizers.

per-sul′phide (-fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A sulphide containing a relatively large percentage of sulphur. See PER-.

per′sul-phu′ric (pûr′sŭl-fū′rĭk), *a.* [See PER-.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_8$, obtained in solution by electrolysis of sulphuric acid, and in the form of its salts by electrolysis of acid sulphates.

per′sym-met′ric (-sĭ-mĕt′rĭk), **per′sym-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* *Math.* Having all constituents the same in each line perpendicular to the principal diagonal; — said of a square matrix or determinant.

pert (pûrt), *a.* [An aphetic form of ME. & OF. *apert* open, known, true, free, or impudent. See APERT, MALAPERT.] **1**. *Obs.* **a** Open; evident; frank. **b** Good-looking; dapper.
2. Indecorously free, or presuming; saucy; bold; impertinent. "A very *pert* manner." *Addison.*
3. Lively; brisk; sprightly; smart. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See OFFICIOUS.

per-tain′ (pẽr-tān′), *v. i.*; PER-TAINED′ (-tānd′); PER-TAIN′ING. [ME. *partenen*, OF. *partenir*, fr. L. *pertinere* to stretch out, reach, pertain; *per* + *tenere* to hold, keep. See PER-, TENABLE; cf. APPERTAIN, PERTINENT.] **1**. To belong; to have connection with or dependence on something, as an appurtenance, attribute, etc.; to appertain; as, saltness *pertains* to the ocean; flowers *pertain* to plant life.
Men hate those who affect that honor by ambition which *pertaineth* not to them. *Hayward.*
2. To have relation or reference to something; as, the letter does not *pertain* to politics.
Syn. — PERTAIN, APPERTAIN are frequently used without distinction in the general sense of *belong*. But PERTAIN often implies closer connection or relation than the rather more formal APPERTAIN; as, "a faithful high priest in things *pertaining* to God" (*Heb.* ii. 17); "It *appertaineth* to the discipline of the church, that inquiry be made of evil ministers" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "Little of this great world can I speak, more than *pertains* to feats of broil and battle" (*Shak.*); "To that simple object *appertains* a story" (*Wordsworth*); "the . . . garden ground *appertaining* to a low-rented tenement" (*Hawthorne*).

per-tain′ing, *n.* That which pertains; appurtenance.

perth′ite (pûrth′īt), *n.* [From *Perth*, in Canada.] *Min.* A kind of feldspar consisting of interlaminated albite and orthoclase, or albite and microcline. When the structure can be discerned only with the microscope, it is called *microperthite.* — **per-thit′ic** (pẽr-thĭt′ĭk), *a.*

per′ti-na′cious (pûr′tĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *pertinax*, *-acis*; *per* + *tenax* tenacious. See PER-; TENACIOUS.] **1**. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy; perversely persistent; obstinate; as, *pertinacious* plotters; a *pertinacious* beggar.
2. Resolute; persevering; constant; steady.
Diligence is a steady, constant, and *pertinacious* study. *South.*
Syn. — Stubborn, inflexible, unyielding, resolute, determined, firm, constant, steady. See OBSTINATE.
— **per′ti-na′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **per′ti-na′cious-ness**, *n.*

per′ti-nac′i-ty (pûr′tĭ-năs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pertinacité.*] Quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinacy; persistency.

per′ti-nence (pûr′tĭ-nĕns), **per′ti-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1**. [OF. *pertinence*, *partenance*, fr. *partenant*, p. pr. See PERTAIN; cf. APPURTENANCE.] An appurtenance. *Obs.*
2. [Cf. F. *pertinence*. See PERTINENT.] Quality or state of being pertinent; justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; relevancy.
The fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse. *Bentley.*

per′ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *pertinens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pertinere*: cf. F. *pertinent*. See PERTAIN.] **1**. Belonging; pertaining; suitable. *Obs.* "*Pertinent* unto faith." *Hooker.*
2. Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; fit or appropriate in any way; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; material; relevant; as, *pertinent* illustrations or arguments; *pertinent* evidence.
3. *Logic.* Deriving truth or falsity; — said of one term or proposition in reference to another so related to it as to necessitate its truth or falsity. *Obs.*
Syn. — Fit, suitable, proper, applicable, adapted, well put, pat, to the point, apropos, germane, timely, well-timed, opportune, seasonable. — PERTINENT, RELEVANT, APPOSITE, APT, TELLING, FELICITOUS, HAPPY are applied particularly to what is said. PERTINENT and RELEVANT suggest logical fitness; as, a *pertinent* suggestion, a *relevant* argument; "A close reasoner and a good writer . . . may be known by his *pertinent* use of connectives" (*Coleridge*). APPOSITE denotes a high degree of pertinency; as, an *apposite* illustration; "Thank him for his very *apposite* extract" (*Cowper*). APT (see APT) suggests the readiness and skill with which an occasion is perceived and words are fitted to it; TELLING adds the implication of high effectiveness; as, "[Style] hath blood and juice when the words are proper and *apt*, their sound sweet, and the phrase neat and picked" (*Jonson*); "imagery sometimes homely, always felicitously *apt*" (*Athenæum*); "His [Emerson's] eye for a fine, *telling* phrase that will carry true is like that of a backwoodsman for a rifle" (*Lowell*). FELICITOUS and HAPPY (see HAPPINESS) suggest the use of a faculty of especially apt, opportune, or graceful expression; as, "a writer . . . singularly terse in his moral sentences and *felicitous* in his allusions" (*Landor*); "Each phrase is a wonder of *felicitous* workmanship" (*E. W. Gosse*); "I do not like mottoes but where they are singularly *felicitous*" (*Lamb*); "It may be doubted whether a composite language like the English is not a *happier* instrument of expression than a homogeneous one like the German" (*Coleridge*); "the *happy* inadvertence of medieval art" (*Lowell*). See FIT.
— **per′ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **per′ti-nent-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

per-turb′ (pẽr-tûrb′), *v. t.*; PER-TURBED′ (-tûrbd′); PER-TURB′ING. [ME. *pertourben*, *perturben*, OF. *pertourber*, *perturber*, *partourber*, L. *perturbare*, *perturbatum*; *per* + *turbare* to disturb, fr. *turba* a disorder. See PER-; TURBID.] To disturb greatly (mentally or physically); to vex; trouble; disquiet; agitate; disorder; derange; confuse; to cause irregularity in; as, *perturbed* by a crisis.
Ye that . . . *perturb* so my feast with crying. *Chaucer.*
Syn. — See DISTURB.

per-turb′a-ble (-tûr′bȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be perturbed. — **per-turb′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

per′tur-ba′tion (pûr′tŭr-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *perturbatio*: cf. F. *perturbation.*] **1**. A perturbing, or state of being perturbed; esp., agitation of mind; irregular variation.
2. *Astron.* A disturbance of the regular elliptic or other motion of a heavenly body, produced by some force additional to that which causes its regular motion; as, the *perturbations* of planets are due to their attraction on each other. The **periodic perturbations** of planets are oscillations of short period, dependent on their mutual positions; **secular perturbations** are slow changes in their orbits.
3. A cause of disturbance or disquiet.
Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow? . . .
O polish'd *perturbation*! golden care! *Shak.*

per′tur-ba′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to perturbation, esp. the perturbations of the planets.

per′tur-ba-tive (pûr′tŭr-bā-tĭv; pẽr-tûr′bȧ-tĭv; 277), *a.* Tending to perturb; disturbing.

per-turbed′ (pẽr-tûrbd′; *poet.* pẽr-tûr′bĕd), *p. a.* Agitated; disturbed. *Shak.* — **per-turb′ed-ly** (-tûr′bĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

per-tus′sis (pẽr-tŭs′ĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *per* very + *tussis* cough.] *Med.* Whooping cough. — **per-tus′sal** (-ăl), *a.*

Pe-ru′ (pē-rōō′), *n.* A country of South America. — **Peru apple**, Jimson weed. — **P. balsam**, balsam of Peru. — **P. saltpeter** *or* **saltpetre**, Chile saltpeter.

Pe-ru′gi-nesque′ (-jĭ-nĕsk′), *a.* After the style or manner of the Italian painter Perugino (Pietro Vannucci, 1446–1523), whose works are characterized by fervor, tenderness, devotion, simple composition, and delicate coloring. He was one of the first masters of scientific perspective, and combined much beauty of color with minute delineation.

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per-spir′a-bl. Perspirable. *R. Sp.*
per-spir′a-ble (pẽr-spīr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *perspirable.*] *Rare.* **a** Capable of perspiring or being perspired. **b** Pert. to, or attended with, perspiration. — **per-spir′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
per′spi-rate (pûr′spĭ-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *perspiratus*, p. p.] = PERSPIRE. *Rare.*
per-spir′ing-ly (pẽr-spīr′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *perspiring*, p. pr.
per-spir′y (-ĭ), *a.* Soiled with perspiration *Colloq.*
per-spoil′, *v. t.* To destroy. *Obs.*
per-stand′, *v. t.* [Prob. *perceive* + under*stand*.] To understand. *Obs.*
per stir′pes (pẽr stûr′pēz). [L.] *Law.* By stocks; as representatives of stocks; — used to designate that mode of considering or reckoning the rights or liabilities of descendants in which the children of any one descendant collectively have or take only the share which their parent would have taken if living. Cf. PER CAPITA.
per-strep′er-ous, *a.* [L. *perstrepere* to make a great noise.] Noisy; obstreperous. *Obs.*
per-stric′tion, *n.* [L. *perstrictio* a rubbing, friction.] Stricture; censure. *Obs.*
per-stric′tive, *a.* Tending to perstringe. *Obs.*
per-stringe′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
per-struct′, *v. t.* [L. *perstructum*, p. p. of *perstruere.*] To construct. *Obs. & R.*
per-suad′a-bl. Persuadable. [*Ref. Sp.*]
per-suade′, *n.* Persuasion. *Obs.*
per-suad′er (pẽr-swād′ẽr), *n.* One that persuades.
per-suad′ing-ly, *adv.* of *persuading*, p. pr.
per-suase′, *n.* [L. *persuasus.*] Persuasion. *Obs.*
per-sua′siv. Persuasive. *Ref. Sp.*
per-sua′so-ry (pẽr-swā′sō-rĭ), *a.* Persuasive. *Obs. or R.*
persue. † PURSUE.
per′sue, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *percée* a piercing, or *percé*, p. p., pierced, confused with E. *pursue*. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Hunting.* The track of a wounded beast. *Obs.*
persuite. † PURSUIT.
per-sul′fate, **per-sul′fid**, etc. Vars. of PERSULPHATE, etc.
per-sul′pho-cy′a-nate (pẽr-sŭl′fō-sī′ȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem* A salt of persulphocyanic acid.
per-sul′pho-cy-an′ic (-sī-ăn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a yellow, crystalline, dibasic acid, $H_2C_2N_2S_3$, variously formed, as by heating sulphocyanic acid, and in other ways.
per-sul′pho-cy-an′o-gen (-ō-jĕn), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow amorphous substance, $HC_3N_3S_3$ (?), produced by the action of chlorine or nitric acid on sulphocyanic acid or certain of its salts. See CANARIN.
per-sul′phu-ret, *n.* A persulphide *Obs.*
per′sul-ta′tion (pûr′sŭl-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *persultare* to leap through.] *Rare.* **a** Eruption of blood from a blood vessel. **b** Sudden and profuse perspiration.
persun. † PARSON, PERSON
per-swade′. † PERSUADE.
per-swage′, *v. t* To assuage; to diminish *Obs.*
per-swa′sion. † PERSUASION.
pert. † PART. [*or R.*]
pert, *n.* One that is pert. *Obs.*
pert. *Abbr.* Pertaining.
pert, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. PERK, *v.*] To perk. *Obs*
per-taind′. Pertained. *Ref. Sp.*
per-tain′ment, *n.* See -MENT *R.*
per-take′, etc. † PARTAKE, etc.
perte. † PART, PERT.
perteine. † PERTAIN.
Pertelote, **Pertelot**. Earlier forms of PARTLET.
pertene. † PERTAIN.
‖ **per′te-nen′cia** (pĕr′tā-nĕn′syä; 138), *n.* [Sp. Cf. PERTINENCY.] The unit of a mining concession in Mexico, a square area equal to one hectare, or 2.471 acres. This unit is indivisible in mining concessions or contracts affecting ownership.
pertener. † PARTNER.
per-ter′e-brate (pẽr-tĕr′ē-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *perterebratus*, p. p. of *perterebrare.*] To bore through. *Obs.* — **per-ter′e-bra′tion** (-brā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs*
per-thi′o-cy-an′o-gen (pẽr-thī′ō-sī-ăn′ō-jĕn), *n.* = PERSULPHOCYANOGEN
pertiall. † PARTIAL.
Pertian. † PARTHIAN.
per′ti-cal, *a.* [L. *perticalis*, fr *pertica* a pole.] Pertaining to a measuring rod. *Obs.*
per′ti-cle. † PARTICLE.
per-tic′u-ler. † PARTICULAR.
pertido. † PARTIDO.
pertie. † PARTY.
per-til′ic (pẽr-tĭl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pertiliche. † PERTLY.
pertinace, *a.* [OF., L. *pertinax.*] Pertinacious. *Obs.* — **pertinacely**, *adv.* *Obs.*
per′ti-na-cy, *n.* [L. *pertinacia*, fr. *pertinax.*] Pertinacity. *Obs.*
per′ti-nate, *a.* Pertinacious. *Obs.* — **per′ti-nate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
per′ti-nent (pûr′tĭ-nĕnt), *n.* *Scots Law.* An appurtenance.
pertiner. † PARTNER.
per-tin′gent (pẽr-tĭn′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *pertingens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pertingere* to stretch out.] Reaching to; touching *Obs.* — **per-tin′gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
pert′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
per-ti′tion. † PARTITION.
pert′ly, *adv.* of PERT.
pert′ly, *a.* [*pert* + *-ly*] Expert; also, smart. *Obs.*
pert′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **per to′tam cu′ri-am** [LL.] By the entire court.
per-tract′, *v. t.* [L. *pertractus*, p. p. of *pertrahere* to draw out.] To protract. *Obs. & R*
per-tract′, *v. t.* [L. *pertractare* to handle.] To treat (in a discourse) *Obs. & R.*
per-tran′sient (pẽr-trăn′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *pertransiens*, p. pr. of *pertransire.*] Passing through or over. *Obs.*
pertrich, **pertrik**. † PARTRIDGE.
per′trick (pẽr′trĭk). Scot. var. of PARTRIDGE.
per-trou′ble, *v. t.* [OF. *partroubler*, *pertroubler.*] To perturb. *Obs.*
pertuisane. † PARTISAN, a weapon.
per-tund′, *v. t* [L. *pertundere.*] To break through. *Obs. & R.*
per-turb′ance (pẽr-tûr′băns), **per-turb′an-cy** (-băn-sĭ), *n.* Disturbance; perturbation. *Rare.*
per-turb′ant (-bănt), *a.* [L *perturbans*, p. pr.] Perturbing. *Rare.* — *n.* A perturber. *Rare.*
per′tur-bate (pûr′tŭr-bāt; pẽr-tûr′bāt; see -ATE), *v. t.* [From L. *perturbatus*, p. p.] To perturb. *Rare.*
per′tur-bate (-bāt), *a.* Perturbed; agitated. *Rare.*
per′tur-ba′tor (pûr′tŭr-bā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] A perturber; esp., one guilty of perturbation of seat.
per-turb′a-to-ry (pẽr-tûr′bȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Perturbative. *Rare.*
per-turb′a-to-ry, *n.* [L. *perturbatus*, p. p. of *perturbare.*] Occult power of using the divining rod.
per′tur-ba′tress (pûr′tŭr-bā′trĕs), *n.* A female perturber.
per′tur-ba′trix (-bā′trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRICES (pẽr-tûr′bȧ-trī′sēz). Fem. of PERTURBATOR.
per-turbd′. Perturbed. *Ref. Sp.*
per-turb′er, *n.* One that perturbs.
perturble. † PERTROUBLE.
per-turb′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
per-tus′ate (pẽr-tŭs′āt), *a.* [See PERTUSE.] *Bot.* Pierced at the apex. *Rare*
per-tuse′ (-tūs′), **per-tused′** (-tūst′), *a.* [L. *pertusus*, p. p. of *pertundere* to beat or thrust through.] Punched; pierced with, or having, holes. *Rare.*
per-tu′sion (-tū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *pertusio.*] Act of punching or piercing; also, a punched hole; a perforation. *Obs. or R.*
per′ty (pûr′tĭ; pû′tĭ). Dial. var. of PRETTY.
Pe-ru′da (pĕ-rōō′dȧ) *Bib.*
Pe-ru′gi-an (-jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Perugia, in Umbria, Italy. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Perugia.

pe-ruke′ (pĕ-ro͞ok′; *formerly, and still by some,* pĕr′o͞ok), *n.* [F. *perruque*, It. *perrucca, parrucca*. Cf. PERIWIG.] **1.** The natural hair on the head. *Obs.*
2. A wig; a periwig.

pe-ruke′, *v. t.* To dress with a peruke. *Rare.*

pe-rus′a-ble (pē-ro͞oz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be perused.

pe-rus′al (-ăl), *n.* [From PERUSE.] **1.** Act of carefully viewing or examining. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
2. Act of reading through or with care. *Shak.*

pe-ruse′ (pē-ro͞oz′), *v. t.*; PE-RUSED′ (-ro͞ozd′); PE-RUS′ING (-ro͞oz′ĭng). [*per-* + *use*.] **1.** To use up. *Obs.*
2. To go over or through, so as to deal in turn with several things; to observe; survey; examine. *Obs. or R.*

Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
Surveyed. — *Milton.*

3. To read through or carefully; loosely, to read. *Shak.*

Pe-ru′vi-an (pē-ro͞o′vĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *péruvien*, Sp. *peruviano*.] Of or pertaining to Peru or the Peruvians.
Peruvian balsam, balsam of Peru. — **P. bark**, the bitter bark derived from various South American rubiaceous trees of the genus *Cinchona*. The more important varieties are calisaya bark, red bark, pale bark, and Maracaibo bark. See CINCHONA. — **P. cotton**. See COTTON, *n.*, 2, & GOSSYPIUM. — **P. current**, *Oceanog.*, a current formed as a division of the west-wind drift of the South Pacific, and directed north along the coast of Chile and Peru. — **P. daffodil**, any of several Peruvian amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Hymenocallis*, as *P. amancaes* and *P. macleana*. — **P. hemp**, a Mexican agave (*Agave geminiflora*) or its fiber. — **P. hyacinth**, the Cuban lily (*Scilla peruviana*). — **P. ipecac**, a drug from the root of a tropical American rubiaceous plant (*Psychotria emetica*), resembling ipecac; also, the plant. — **P. jacinth**, Cuban lily. — **P. mastic tree**, pepper tree. — **P. nutmeg**, the aromatic seed of a South American monimiaceous tree (*Laurelia aromatica*). — **P. saltpeter** *or* **saltpetre**. See CHILE SALTPETER. — **P. swamp lily**, the white swamp lily (*Atamosco candida*). — **P. warts**. = VERRUGAS.

Pe-ru′vi-an, *n.* One of the people of Peru; specif.: **a** One of the Indians under the sway of the Incas previous to the coming of the Spaniards. See AYMARA, CHIMU, INCA. **b** One of the people of the Peruvian nation, including persons of Spanish descent, Negroes, Indians, and mixed populations.

per-vade′ (pẽr-vād′), *v. t.*; -VAD′ED (-vād′ĕd); -VAD′ING (-vād′ĭng). [L. *pervadere, pervasum*; *per* + *vadere* to go, to walk. See PER-; WADE.] **1.** To pass or flow through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate. *Rare.*

That labyrinth is easily *pervaded*. — *Blackstone.*

2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of; to be diffused throughout.

A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and proselytism *pervaded* all their thoughts, words, and actions. — *Burke.*

Syn. — See PERMEATE.

per-va′sion (-vā′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *pervasio*. See PERVADE.] Act of pervading, or state of being pervaded. *Boyle.*

per-va′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending or having power to pervade; of a pervading quality. "Civilization *pervasive* and general." *M. Arnold.* — **per-va′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-va′sive-ness**, *n.*

per-verse′ (pẽr-vûrs′), *a.* [F. *pervers*, L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, not right, p. p. of *pervertere* to turn around, to overturn. See PERVERT.] **1.** Turned away from the right; willfully erring; wicked; perverted.

The only righteous in a world *perverse*. — *Milton.*

2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; intractable.
3. Wayward; contrary; petulant; also, *Obs.*, adverse.
Syn. — Froward, untoward, stubborn, ungovernable, intractable, cross, petulant, vexatious. See WAYWARD.

per-ver′sion (pẽr-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *perversio*: cf. F. *perversion*. See PERVERT.] **1.** Act of perverting, or state of being perverted; a turning from truth or right; a change to something worse; diversion to a wrong end or use; also, a perverted form of something. "Violations and *perversions* of the laws." *Bacon.*
2. *Math.* **a** A figure derivable from another by symmetric exchange between right and left, as by reflection in a plane mirror. **b** The operation of perverting.

per-ver′si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *perversitas*: cf. F. *perversité*.] Quality or state of being perverse; perverseness.

per-ver′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to pervert.

per-vert′ (-vûrt′), *v. t.*; PER-VERT′ED; PER-VERT′ING. [F. *pervertir*, L. *pervertere, perversum*; *per* + *vertere* to turn. See PER-; VERSION.] **1.** To overturn; reverse; ruin. *Obs.*
2. To turn another way; to divert. *Obs.*

Let's follow him, and *pervert* the present wrath. — *Shak.*

3. To turn or lead away from truth, rectitude, or propriety, esp. from religious belief; to divert from a right use, end, or way; to lead astray; to corrupt; also, to misapply; to misinterpret designedly; as, to *pervert* one's words.

He, in the serpent, had *perverted* Eve. — *Milton.*

4. *Math.* To form a perversion of.

per-vert′, *v. i.* To become perverted; to go wrong. *Rare.*

per′vert (pûr′vẽrt), *n.* One perverted; one who has turned to error, esp. in religion; — opposed to *convert*.

That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre. — *Thackeray.*

Syn. — PERVERT, APOSTATE, RENEGADE. PERVERT (opposed to *convert*) is a term used to stigmatize one who has been drawn off or perverted from the true faith; APOSTATE is stronger, and applies to one who has forsaken one religion, esp. for another; RENEGADE is broader, and denotes a deserter from a party or principle, as well as from religious faith. See CONVERT.

per-vert′ed (pẽr-vûr′tĕd), *p. a.* Turned from the right; wicked. — **per-vert′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **per-vert′ed-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See CORRUPT.

per-vert′i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perverted. — **per-vert′i-bil′i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **per-vert′i-bly**, *adv.*

per′vi-ous (pûr′vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pervius*; *per* + *via* a way. See PER-; VOYAGE.] **1.** Admitting passage; capable of being penetrated; permeable; as, a *pervious* soil.
2. Capable of being seen through, physically or mentally. *Rare.*

God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. — *Jer. Taylor.*

3. *Zoöl.* Open; perforate.
4. Capable of penetrating or pervading. *Rare.* *Prior.*

pes (pēz), *n.*; *L. pl.* PEDES (pē′dēz; pĕd′ēz). [L., the foot.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** The distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, including the tarsus and foot.
2. A footlike part; as: **a** *Anat.* The ‖**pes an′se-ri′nus** (ăn′sē-rī′nŭs), the diverging branches of the facial nerve in and near the parotid gland, likened to the foot of a goose. **b** The enlarged lower extremity of the hippocampus major. **c** The crusta of either of the crura cerebri.
3. See MEASURE.
4. *Law.* The foot of the fine.

pe-sade′ (pĕ-sād′; -zād′; -zäd′; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *posata*, orig. a stopping.] *Manège.* The motion of a horse when, raising his fore quarters, he keeps his hind feet on the ground without advancing; rearing.

pes′age (pĕs′āj; pĕ-zäzh′), *n.* [F., a weighing, fr. *peser* to weigh.] A fee, or toll, paid for weighing goods.

pe-se′ta (pĕ-sā′tä), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A former Spanish silver coin worth one fourth of the peso duro, or dollar. **b** A Spanish gold monetary unit, in use since 1868, equivalent to one franc ($0.193 or 9⅜d.) and divided into 100 centimos; also, a silver coin nominally of this value but worth somewhat less. **c** A Peruvian silver coin. See COIN.

Pe-shit′ta (pĕ-shēt′tä) } *n.* [Syriac *peshîttâ* simple.] **1.** The
Pe-shi′to (pĕ-shē′tō) } Syriac version of the Scriptures or Vulgate commonly used in the Syriac Church since early in the 5th century. The authorship and date of the Peshitta are still unsettled. A probable opinion is that the translation of the New Testament was made by Rabbula, who as bishop in 411 required it to be used in place of the other Syriac versions. (See VERSION.) The Old Testament was of an earlier date, perhaps partly pre-Christian. It was translated from the Hebrew, and as a whole is the same as the Hebrew Bible. The New Testament omitted the Catholic Epistles and the Apocalypse as late as the 4th century; and the Minor Catholic Epistles and the Apocalypse are still not included in the Syriac Vulgate.
2. [*l. c.*] The serta alphabet. See SERTA.

pe′so (pā′sō), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-sōz; *Sp.* -sōs). [Sp.] **a** A Spanish or a Mexican dollar. See DOLLAR, 2 & 5. **b** Any of several Central and South American coins. See COIN. **c** A monetary unit and silver coin of the Philippines, worth $0.50 (2s. ⅜d.). Symbol, ₱ (used like $). — ‖**pe′so du′ro** (do͞o′rō) [Sp., hard peso], the Spanish dollar. See DOLLAR, 2.

pes′sa-ry (pĕs′ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *pessarium*, fr. *pessum, pessus*, Gr. πεσσός: cf. F. *pessaire*.] *Med.* **a** An instrument or device to be introduced into, and worn in, the vagina, to support the uterus, or to remedy a malposition. **b** A medicinal substance, in the form of a bolus or mass, for introduction into the vagina; a vaginal suppository.

pes′si-mism (pĕs′ĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst, superl. of *pejor* worse. Cf. IMPAIR.] **1.** *Metaph.* The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for, or tends to, the worst, or that the world is essentially evil; — opposed to *optimism*.
2. The doctrine that the pains of life overbalance the happiness it affords; the doctrine that life is preponderatingly painful and therefore undesirable.
3. A disposition to take the least hopeful view of things; a melancholy or depressed mental attitude.
4. The worst possible state or condition. *Rare.*

pes′si-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst.] **1.** One who advocates the doctrine of pessimism; — opposed to *optimist*.
2. One who looks on the dark side of things.

pes′si-mist, *a.* Of or pertaining to pessimists or pessimism.

pes′si-mis′tic (pĕs′ĭ-mĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy; foreboding.
Syn. — See CYNICAL.

pes′su-lus (-ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., a bolt.] In birds, a bony or cartilaginous bar crossing the lower end of the windpipe dorsoventrally at its division into bronchi. — **pes′su-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

pest (pĕst), *n.* [L. *pestis*: cf. F. *peste*.] **1.** A fatal epidemic disease; a pestilence; specif., the plague.

England's sufferings by that scourge, the *pest*. — *Cowper.*

2. Anything which resembles a pest; one who, or that which, is troublesome, noxious, mischievous, or destructive; a nuisance. "A *pest* and public enemy." *South.*

Pes′ta-loz′zi-an (pĕs′tȧ-lŏt′sĭ-ăn), *a.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, a system of elementary education which combined manual training with other instruction, advocated and practiced by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss teacher. — *n.* An advocate or follower of the system of Pestalozzi. — **Pes′ta-loz′zi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pes′ter (pĕs′tẽr), *v. t.*; PES′TERED (-tẽrd); PES′TER-ING. [Prob. fr. *impester*, fr. OF. *empaistrier, empestrer*, to entangle the feet or legs, to embarrass, F. *empêtrer*; *em-, en-* (L. *in* in) + LL. *pastorium, pastoria*, a fetter by which horses are prevented from wandering in the pastures, fr. L. *pastorius* belonging to a herdsman or shepherd, *pastor* a herdsman. See IN; PASTURE, PASTOR.] **1.** To obstruct; encumber; crowd; overload; entangle. *Obs.*
2. To infest, — said of noxious things or animals, etc. *Obs.*
3. To harass with petty vexations; to trouble; disturb; annoy; worry; tease.

We are *pestered* with mice and rats. — *Dr. H. More.*
A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world. — *Dryden.*

pes′ter, *n.* **1.** Hindrance; clog. *Obs.*
2. Bother; annoyance; vexation.

pest′hole′ (pĕst′hōl′), *n.* [*pest* + *hole*.] A place subject or liable to epidemic disease.

pest′house′ (-hous′), *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with any pestilential disease.

pes-tif′er-ous (pĕs-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pestiferus, pestifer*; *pestis* pest + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** Pest-bearing; pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; contagious; as, *pestiferous* bodies. "Poor, *pestiferous* creatures begging alms." *Evelyn.* "*Pestiferous* occupations." *Burke.*
2. Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society; vicious; hurtful; destructive; as, a *pestiferous* demagogue; of animals, noxious; hurtful.

Pestiferous reports of men very nobly held. — *Shak.*

— **pes-tif′er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pes-tif′er-ous-ness**, *n.*

pes′ti-lence (pĕs′tĭ-lĕns), *n.* [F. *pestilence*, L. *pestilentia*. See PESTILENT.] **1.** Any contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating; specif., the bubonic plague; the pest.

The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness. — *Ps.* xci. 6.

2. That which is pestilent, noxious, or pernicious to the moral character of great numbers. *Now Rare.*

I'll pour this *pestilence* into his ear. — *Shak.*

3. A cause of injury or trouble. *Obs.*

pes′ti-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *pestilens, -entis*, fr. *pestis* pest: cf. F. *pestilent*.] **1.** Deadly; poisonous.
2. Producing, or tending to produce, infectious disease; pestilential. *Now Rare.* "Corrupt and *pestilent*." *Milton.*
3. Injurious to peace, morals, etc.; noxious; pernicious.
4. Annoying; mischievous; troublesome; plaguy. *Often Humorous.* "What a *pestilent* knave is this same!" *Shak.*

pes′ti-len′tial (-lĕn′shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pestilentiel*, OF. also *-cial*.] **1.** Producing, or tending to produce, pestilence; having the nature or qualities of a pestilence, esp. bubonic plague. "Sends the *pestilential* vapors." *Longfellow.*
2. Noxious; pernicious; morally destructive.

So *pestilential*, so infectious a thing is sin. — *Jer. Taylor.*

— **pes′ti-len′tial-ly**, *adv.* — **pes′ti-len′tial-ness**, *n.*

pes′tle (pĕs′'l; *formerly* -t'l), *n.* [ME. *pestel*, OF. *pestel*, LL. *pestellum, pestillum*, L. *pistillum, pistillus*, a pounder, pestle, fr. *pinsere, pistum*, to pound, crush; akin to Gr. πτίσσειν, Skr. *pish*. Cf. PISTIL.] **1.** An implement for pounding and breaking or braying substances in a mortar.
2. *Mech.* Any of various instruments for pounding or stamping, as a stamp or pounder in a stamp mill, fulling mill, oil mill, etc.
3. The leg, or a part of the leg, of an animal used for food, esp. the shank or foreleg of a pig. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. A constable's or bailiff's staff. *Obs. & R.* *Chapman.*

pes′tle, *v. t. & i.*; PES′TLED (-'ld); PES′TLING (-lĭng). [OF. *pesteler*.] To pound, pulverize, bray, or mix with or as with a pestle; to use a pestle.

pet (pĕt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** An animal kept to pet and play with, as a cade lamb.
2. A person specially cherished and indulged; a fondling; a darling; often, a favorite child.

The love of cronies, *pets*, and favorites. — *Tatler.*

3. A boil; a sore. *Colloq., Central and Southern U. S.*

pet, *a.* Petted; indulged; admired; cherished; as, a *pet* child; a *pet* lamb; a *pet* theory.

Some young lady's *pet* curate. — *F. Harrison.*

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pe-ruke′less, *a.* See -LESS.
per′u-kier′ (pĕr′o͞o-kēr′), *n.* [F. *perruquier*.] A wigmaker. *Rare.*
per′u-la (pĕr′o͞o-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *pera* wallet, Gr. πήρα.] *Bot.* **a** One of the scales of a leaf bud. **b** A mentum. — **per′u-late** (-lāt), *a.*
per′ule (-o͞ol). Var. of PERULA.
pe-ruse′, *n.* Perusal. *Obs.*
pe-rus′er (pē-ro͞oz′ẽr), *n.* One who peruses.
Peruv. *Abbr.* Peruvian.
Pe-ru′vi-an-ize, *v. i.* To become like Peruvians. *Rare.*
per-vade′, *v. i.* To be diffused; to permeate. *Now Rare.*
per-vad′ence (pẽr-vād′ĕns), *n.* Pervasion. *R.*
per-vad′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that pervades.
per-vad′ing-ly, *adv.* of *pervading*, p. pr.
per′va-gate (pûr′vȧ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *pervagatus*, p. p. of *pervagari* to wander about.] To ramble through. *Rare.* — **per′va-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
per-valv′ar, *a.* [*per-* + *valvar*.] *Bot.* Through the middle of the valve longitudinally; — only in **pervalvar axis**, the longitudinal axis of the frustule of a diatom.
per-va′siv. Pervasive. *Ref. Sp.*
pervenke. † PERIWINKLE.
‖ **per ver′ba de fu-tu′ro**. [L.] With words concerning the future, i. e., speaking in the future tense. Cf. SPONSALIA.
‖ **per ver′ba de præ-sen′ti**. [L.] *Law.* With words concerning the present, i. e., speaking in the present tense. Cf. SPONSALIA.
per-verse′ (pẽr-vûrs′; pûr′vẽrs), *n.* *Math.* A perversion.
per-verse′, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *perverser*.] To pervert. *Obs.*
per-versed′ (-vûrst′), *p. a.* Turned aside; perverted. — **per-vers′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **per-vers′ed-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
per-verse′ly, *adv.* of PERVERSE.
per-verse′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per-vers′er, *n.* A perverter. *Obs.*
per-ver′si-ose′, *a.* [See PERVERSE; -OSE.] Perverse. *Obs.*
per-ver′siv. Perversive. *Ref. Sp.*
per-vert′, *a.* Perverse. *Obs.*
per-vert′er, *n.* One that perverts. [*Sp.*]
per-vert′i-bl. Pervertible. *R.*
per-ver′tive (pẽr-vûr′tĭv), *a.* Perversive. *Rare.*
per-ves′ti-gate, *v. t.* [L. *pervestigatus*, p. p. of *pervestigare*.] To investigate thoroughly. *Obs.* — **per-ves′ti-ga′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
perveyaunce. † PURVEYANCE.
per′vi-al, *a.* [See PERVIOUS.] Pervious. *Obs.* — **per′vi-al-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
perviance. † PURVEYANCE.
per′vi-ate, *v. t.* [See PERVIOUS; -ATE.] To perforate. *Obs.*
per′vi-ca′cious (pûr′vĭ-kā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *pervicax, -acis*.] Very obstinate; willful; refractory. — **per′vi-ca′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **per′vi-ca′cious-ness**, *n.* *All R.*
per′vi-cac′i-ty (-kăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Obstinacy; perviacaciousness. *R.*
per′vi-ca-cy (pûr′vĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *pervicacia*.] Pervicaciousness. *Obs.*
per-vig′i-late (pẽr-vĭj′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *pervigilatus*, p. p. of *pervigilare*.] To watch throughout the night. *Obs.* — **per-vig′i-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
per′vi-gil′i-um (pûr′vĭ-jĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L. See PER-; VIGIL.] **a** A night watch. **b** *Med.* Wakefulness; insomnia.
pervince. † PERIWINKLE.
pervinke. † PERIWINKLE, plant.
per′vi-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per′vis. † PARVIS.
per-vul′gate, *v. t.* [L. *pervulgatus*, p. p. of *pervulgare*.] To publish. *Rare.* — **per′vul-ga′tion** (pûr′vŭl-gā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
per′wick, **per′wig**. † PERIWIG.
pery. † PERRIE, PERRY, PIRRIE.
pes. † PEACE, PEASE, PIECE.
pe′sa (pā′zä), *n.* [G., local form of E. *pice*.] See COIN.
pesabilyte. † PEACEABILITY.
pesable. † PEACEABLE.
pes′a-ble, *a.* [OF.] That can be weighed. *Obs.*
‖ **pe′sa-me** (pā′sä-mā), *n.* [Sp. *pésame*, lit., it grieves me.] An expression of condolence. *Obs.*
pesane. † PISANE.
pesant. † PEASANT, PEISANT.
pesant, *n.* [F., orig. p. pr.] Weight. *Obs. & R.*
pe-san′te (pā-sän′tā), *adv.* [It., heavy.] *Music.* Heavily; with heavy accent on each note.
pesanteur, *n.* [F.] Weight. *Obs.*
Pe-schit′ta, **Pe-schi′to**, **Pe-schit′to**. Vars. of PESHITTA, PESHITO.
pes′cod′. Obs. or dial. Eng. of PEASECOD.
pese. † PEACE, PEASE, PECE, PEISE, PIECE.
pesen. † PISANE.
pesent. † PEASANT.
Pesh. *Abbr.* Peshitta.
peshashe. † PISACHEE.
pesh′cush. Var. of PESHKASH.
Pe-shit′to. Var. of PESHITO.
pesh′kash (pāsh′kŭsh), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pēshkash*; prop., first fruits, fr. Per. *pēsh* front + *kash* drawing.] Any of various forms of fine, tax, tribute, or the like. *East India.*
pesh′kush. † PESHKASH.
pesh′wa (pāsh′wä), *n.* [Marathi, fr. Per. *pēshwā* exemplar, leader.] Formerly, the title of the chief minister of the Maratha princes. In 1749 the peshwa made himself hereditary sovereign. The last peshwa surrendered to the British in 1818.
pesh′wa-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pesible, **pesibleness**, etc. † PEACEABLE, etc.
pes′ki-ly (pĕs′kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PESKY.
pes′ky (pĕs′kĭ), *a.* [Perh. for *pesty*, fr. *pest*.] Pestering; vexatious; plaguy. *Colloq., U. S.* — **pes′ky**, *adv.*
pesle mesle. † PELL-MELL.
peson, *n.* [F., a kind of weighing machine.] A weighing instrument formed by a staff with balls and crockets. *Obs.*
pess (pĕs), *n.* A hassock, esp. one used in church. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pes′sa. Var. of PESA. See COIN.
pessant. † PEISANT.
pessemmin. † PERSIMMON.
‖ **pes′si-mi ex-em′pli**. [L.] Of a very bad example. [ANTICANT.]
Pes′si-mist An′ti-cant′, Dr. See
pes′si-mis′ti-cal (pĕs′ĭ-mĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pessimistic.
pes′si-mis′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PESSIMISTIC, -TICAL.
pes′si-mize (pĕs′ĭ-mīz), *v. i.* To hold to pessimism. *Rare.*
pes′so-man′cy (pĕs′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πεσσός pebble + *-mancy*.] = PSEPHOMANCY.
pes′so-ner, *n.* [OF. (assumed) *peissonier*, F. *poissonnier*.] **1.** A fishmonger. *Obs.* **2.** A kind of boat or ship. *Archaic.*
peste (pĕst), *v. t. & i.* [F. *pester*.] To curse. *Rare.*
pes′tel (*dial.* pĕs′t'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PESTLE.
pestelet. † PISTOLET. [*Obs.*]
pes′ter-a-ble, *a.* Cumbersome.
pes′terd. Pestered. *Ref. Sp.*
pes′ter-er, *n.* One that pesters.
pes′ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *pestering*, p. pr. [*Obs. or Dial.*]
pes′ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
pes′ter-ous, *a.* Inclined to pester; pestering. *Obs. or R.*
pest′ful, *a.* Pestiferous. *Obs.*
pes′ti-duct, *n.* [L. *pestis* pest + *ductus* a leading.] A conveyer of contagion or infection. *Obs.*
pestifere, *a.* [F. *pestifère*.] Pestiferous. *Obs.*
pes′ti-fy, *v. i.* [L. *pestis* pest + *-fy*.] To create a pest. *Obs.*
pes′ti-lence, *v. t.* To infect with pestilence. *Obs.*
pestilence weed *or* **wort**. The butterbur, formerly considered a remedy for the plague.
pes′ti-lent, *n.* *Obs.* **a** One that is pestilent. **b** Pestilence.
pes′ti-len′tious (pĕs′tĭ-lĕn′shŭs), *a.* Pestilential. *Obs.* — **pes′ti-len′tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
pes′ti-lent-ly, *adv.* of PESTILENT. [*Obs. or R.*]
pes′ti-lent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pes-til′i-ty, *n.* [L. *pestilitas*, fr. *pestilis* pestilential.] Pestilence. *Obs.*
pestill. † PISTIL.
‖ **pes′tis** (pĕs′tĭs), *n.* [L.] The plague.
pes′tl. Pestle. *Ref. Sp.*
pest′lence. † PESTILENCE.
pes′toid (pĕs′toid), *a.* [L. *pestis* pest + *-oid*.] Resembling the pest or plague. *Rare.*
pes′tre. † PESTER.
pestreaunce, *n.* Pesterment. *Obs.*
pesture. † PESTER.
pesyn. † PEASEN, pl. of PEASE.
pet. † PEAT.
pet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIT.

pet (pĕt), *v. t.*; PET′TED; PET′TING. To treat as a pet; to play with fondly; to fondle; indulge; as, to *pet* a child.

pet, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A fit of peevishness, ill humor, or fretfulness, esp. at being or feeling slighted; now, usually, a slight fit of this kind. "I took the *pet* at my diary." *Scott.* "In a *pet* she started up." *Tennyson.*

pet, *v. i.* To be in a pet; to sulk.

pet′al (pĕt′ăl), *n.* [NL. *petalum*, Gr. πέταλον a leaf, a leaf or plate of metal, fr. πέταλος outspread, broad, flat: cf. F. *pétale*. Cf. FATHOM.] **1.** *Bot.* One of the leaves of a corolla. See COROLLA, FLOWER, *Illust.*
2. *Zoöl.* A petaloid ambulacrum.

pet′al-age (-āj), *n.* The petals of a flower, collectively.

pet′aled, pet′alled (pĕt′ăld), *a.* *Bot.* Having petals; as, a *petaled* flower; — opposed to *apetalous*.

pet′al-if′er-ous (pĕt′ăl-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*petal* + *-ferous.*] Bearing petals.

pe-tal′i-form (pĕ-tăl′ĭ-fôrm; pĕt′ăl-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a petal; petaloid; petal-shaped.

pet′al-ine (pĕt′ăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to a petal; attached to, or resembling, a petal.

pet′al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πεταλισμός, fr. πέταλον a leaf.] *Gr. Antiq.* A Syracusan method of banishing for five years a citizen suspected of having dangerous influence or ambition. It was similar to the *ostracism* in Athens; but olive leaves were used instead of shells for ballots.

pet′al-ite (-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétalite.*] *Min.* A mineral, occurring in monoclinic crystals or, more commonly, in foliated cleavable masses, usually white, or nearly so. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium, $LiAl(Si_2O_5)_2$. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 2.39–2.46.

Pet′a-lo-don′ti-dæ (pĕt′ȧ-lō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πέταλον leaf, plate + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] *Paleon.* A family of Carboniferous and Subcarboniferous elasmobranchs, prob. intermediate between sharks and rays, having peculiar, flattened, petaloid teeth. **Pet′a-lo′dus** (-lō′dŭs), the type genus, is known only from the teeth. — **pet′a-lo-dont′** (pĕt′ȧ-lō-dŏnt′), **pet′a-lo-don′tid** (-dŏn′tĭd), **pet′a-lo-don′toid** (-toid), *a. & n.*

pet′a-lo′dy (pĕt′ȧ-lō′dĭ; pē-tăl′ō-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. πεταλώδης leaflike; πέταλον leaf + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* The metamorphosis of various floral organs, usually stamens, into petals, as in many "double" flowers.

pet′al-oid (pĕt′ăl-oid), *a.* [*petal* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Bot.* Having the form, appearance, or texture, of a petal.
2. *Zoöl.* Having the form of a flower petal; suboval.
petaloid ambulacra, *Zool.*, ambulacra in which the oral and apical portions are not continuous and the latter form areas of petal-like outline on the aboral surface of the test, as in most Clypeastridea and Spatangoidea. See SAND DOLLAR.

pet′al-oi′de-ous (-oi′dē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Petaloid; specif., in monocotyledons, having a perianth of colored leaves, as distinguished from *spadiceous* and *glumaceous*.

pet′a-lon (pĕt′ȧ-lŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [Gr. πέταλον leaf (of metal).] *Eccl.* The plate of gold fastened to the front of the Jewish high priest's miter.

pet′al-ous (pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having petals; petaled; — usually in composition, as 3-*petalous*, poly*petalous*, etc.

pe-tard′ (pē-tärd′; 277), *n.* [F. *pétard*, fr. *péter* to break wind, to crack, to explode, L. *pedere, peditum.*] **1.** *Mil.* A case containing an explosive, to be detonated against, and break in or down, gates, barricades, drawbridges, etc., to which it has first been attached. It was at first usually of metal, and later of wood. It is now rarely used.
2. A kind of firecracker.

pet′ar-deer′, **pet′ar-dier′** (pĕt′ȧr-dēr′), *n.* [F. *pétardier.*] *Mil.* A soldier who manages a petard. *Obs. or Hist.*

Pet′a-si′tes (pĕt′ȧ-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πετασίτης the butterbur or coltsfoot, fr. πέτασος hat; — from its broad, hatlike leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs having thick rootstocks, large basal leaves, and radiate white or purplish flowers. The species are natives of temperate and subarctic regions. They are known popularly as *sweet coltsfoot*, and have medicinal properties similar to those of the true coltsfoot (*Tussilago*). *P. petasites* is the butterbur.

pet′a-sus (pĕt′ȧ-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πέτασος.] The winged cap of Mercury (see MERCURY, *Illust.*); also, a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat worn by Greeks and Romans.

‖ **pe-ta′te** (pā-tä′tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *petatl.*] A kind of mat made of dried palm leaves or grass.

pet cock, *or* **pet′cock′** (pĕt′kŏk′), *n.* *Mach.* A little cock, faucet, or valve, set in a water pipe or pump to let air out; at the end of a steam cylinder, in a radiator, or water jacket, to drain it; at the end of an internal-combustion engine to release compression; or the like.

pe-te′chi-æ (pē-tē′kĭ-ē; pē-tĕk′ĭ-ē; 277), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -IA (-ĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. It. *petecchia.*] *Med.* Small crimson, purple, or livid spots, like fleabites, due to extravasation of blood, which appear on the skin in severe fevers.

pe-te′chi-al (pē-tē′kĭ-ăl; pē-tĕk′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pétéchial*, It. *petecchiale*, NL. *petechialis.*] *Med.* Characterized by, or pert. to, petechiæ; spotted. — **petechial fever**, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

Pe′ter (pē′tẽr), *n.* [L. *Petrus*, fr. Gr. Πέτρος, fr. πέτρα rock, πέτρος stone.] **1.** Lit., a rock; — masc. prop. name L. *Petrus* (pē′trŭs); F. *Pierre* (pyâr); It. *Pietro* (pyā′trō); Sp. & Pg. *Pedro* (pā′drō); G. *Peter* (pā′tẽr), *Petrus* (pā′trōōs). — Dim. *Pete* (pēt), *Peterkin* (pē′tẽr-kĭn), (*Perkin*, *Piers*, *Obs.*).
2. *Bib.* One of the Twelve Apostles, also called Simon or Simon Peter, a fisherman of Galilee and a favorite disciple of Jesus. According to tradition he suffered martyrdom at Rome about 64 A. D. He is the reputed author of the First and Second Epistles of Peter, and is regarded by the Roman Catholics as the first pope.
3. Either of the two Epistles of Peter, designated *First* and *Second Peter*. See NEW TESTAMENT.
4. [*l. c.*] A kind of wine. *Obs.*
5. [*l. c.*] A cosmetic. *Obs.*
6. [*l. c.*] A bag, trunk, bundle, etc. *Thieves' Slang.*
7. See MORRIS, PETER.
8. [*l. c.*] *Naut.* See BLUE PETER **a**.

pe′ter (pē′tẽr), *v. i.*; PE′TERED (-tẽrd); PE′TER-ING. [Orig. uncert.] To become exhausted; to run out; to fail; — used generally with *out*; as, that mine has *petered* out; his political influence has *petered* out. *Colloq.*

Pe′ter pen′ny, *or* **Pe′ter's pen′ny** (pē′tẽrz). Usually in *pl.*, **Peter pence**, *or* **Peter's pence**. **1.** An annual tax or tribute (established before King Alfred's time and abolished by statute in 1534) of a penny payable by each householder in England to the papal see, or see of St. Peter. Also, a similar tribute paid in several other countries.
2. Since 1860, a voluntary contribution made by Roman Catholics to the private purse of the Pope.

Peter's fish. A haddock; — so called because the black spot on each side, behind the gills, is said to have been caused by the thumb and finger of St. Peter, when he took a coin from a fish of this species. The name is applied, also, to other fishes having similar spots, as the john dory.

pe′ter-sham (pē′tẽr-shăm), *n.* [After Lord *Petersham.*]
1. A rough, knotted woolen cloth, used chiefly for men's overcoats; also, a coat of that material.
2. A heavy corded ribbon used for belts and hatbands.

pet′i-o-lar (pĕt′ĭ-ō-lȧr), **pet′i-o-la-ry** (-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or proceeding from, a petiole; as, a *petiolar* tendril; growing or supported upon a petiole; as, a *petiolar* gland.

pet′i-o-late (-ō-lāt), **pet′i-o-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a stalk or petiole; as, a *petiolate* leaf.

pet′i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [NL. *petiolus*, fr. L. *petiolus* a little foot, a fruit stalk: cf. F. *pétiole.*] **1.** *Bot.* A leafstalk; the slender stem which supports the blade of a foliage leaf; the mesopodium. It is usually cylindrical, but may be flattened or even winged. In sessile leaves it is absent.
2. *Zoöl.* A stalk or peduncle, as the slender abdominal segment or segments joining the rest of the abdomen to the thorax in certain insects, as wasps and ants.

pet′i-o-lule (pĕt′ĭ-ō-lūl; pĕt′ĭ-ŏl′ūl; 277), *n.* [Dim. of *petiole*: cf. F. *pétiolule.*] *Bot.* The petiole of a leaflet or other segment of a compound leaf.

pet′it (pĕt′ĭ; *F.* pē-tē′; *see note below*), *a.* [F. See PETTY.] Small; little; insignificant; mean; — same as PETTY. *Obs. exc. Law.* "Small *petit* hints." *South.*
petit constable. = PETTY CONSTABLE. See CONSTABLE, 4 **b**. — **p. jury**, a jury of twelve men, impaneled to try, and decide finally upon the facts disputed in, causes at the bar of a court; — so called in distinction from the *grand jury*. See JURY, 1. — **p. larceny**. See LARCENY. — **p. point**. = TENT STITCH. — **p. sergeanty.** = PETTY SERGEANTY. See SERGEANTY.
☞ The usual pron., at least in the U. S., in current legal phrases is pĕt′ĭ. When the word was in general English use, the final *t* was sounded, the accent being variable.

‖ **pe-tite′** (pē-tēt′), *a.* [F., fem. of *petit.*] Small; little; of a woman or girl, of small size and trim figure.

pe-ti′tion (pē-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [OF. *peticion*, F. *pétition*, L. *petitio*, fr. *petere, petitum*, to beg, ask, seek. Cf. IMPETUS.]
1. A formal written request addressed to an official person or organized body having power to grant it, esp. one addressed to a sovereign or political superior for a particular grace or right; — in distinction from a *memorial*, which recalls certain facts; also, the document.
2. Specif.: *Eng. Hist.* The bill in the form of a request by which Parliament formerly presented measures for the king's granting, — superseded by the modern bill passed for the royal assent. See STATUTE.
3. Any formal asking or begging; a prayer; supplication; imploration; entreaty; esp., a solemn request; a prayer to the Supreme Being, or to a person of superior power, rank, or authority; also, a single clause in such a prayer.
A house of prayer and *petition* for thy people. 1 *Macc.* vii. 37.
4. *Law.* A written application to a court requesting its action upon some matter therein laid before it, either interlocutory to a pending action, by way of a special proceeding, or as instituting a new action. Distinguished from a *motion*, which may be oral.
5. That which is asked or supplicated; entreaty. "Thou receivest thy full *petition*." *Shak.*
6. *Math.* An axiom; a postulate. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PRAYER.
petition in error, *Law*, an application for a hearing to reverse action in a lower court. A *petition in error* is in the nature of a new action, as distinguished from an *appeal*. — **p. of right. a** [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* The Parliamentary declaration of the rights of the people presented to Charles I., and assented to by him June 7, 1628. **b** *Eng. Law.* A petition to obtain possession or restitution of property, either real or personal, from the crown, which suggests such a title as controverts the title of the crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition itself. It is an ancient common-law remedy, now regulated by the Petition-of-Right Act, 1860.

pe-ti′tion (pē-tĭsh′ŭn), *v. t.*; PE-TI′TIONED (-ŭnd); PE-TI′TION-ING. To make a prayer or request to; to ask from; to solicit; to entreat; esp., to make a formal written supplication or application to, as to any branch of the government.
You have . . . *petitioned* all the gods for my prosperity. *Shak.*

pe-ti′tion, *v. i.* To make a petition or solicitation.

pe-ti′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing a petition; of the nature of a petition; as, a *petitionary* epistle.
2. Supplicatory; entreating. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Pardon Rome, and thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shak.*
3. Containing a petitio principii. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
— **pe-ti′tion-a-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

pe-ti′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who presents a petition; specif. [*cap.*]: *Eng. Hist.* = ADDRESSER.

‖ **pe-ti′ti-o prin-ci′pi-i** (pē-tĭsh′ĭ-ō prĭn-sĭp′ĭ-ī). [L.] *Logic.* Begging of the question; a fallacy in which a premise is assumed to be true without warrant, or in which that which is to be proved is implicitly taken for granted.

pet′i-to-ry (pĕt′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *petitorius*, fr. *petere, petitum*, to beg, ask.] **1.** Petitioning; supplicating. *Now Rare.*
2. *Law.* **a** Designating, or pert. to, an action or suit, chiefly one in admiralty, in which the title to property is litigated and sought to be enforced, as distinguished from a *possessory* suit. **b** *Scots Law.* A suit wherein the plaintiff claims something as due him by the defendant.
All personal actions upon contracts or quasi contracts are *petitory*. *Erskine's Principles.*

Pet′i-ve′ri-a (pĕt′ĭ-vē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after James *Petiver* (1663–1718), English naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American phytolaccaceous herbs, having the odor of garlic, with alternate ovate leaves and small greenish spicate flowers. *P. alliacea* is the guinea-hen weed.

pe′to (pā′tō), *n.* The wahoo (a fish).

Pe-trar′chal (pē-trär′kăl), **Pe-trar′chan** (-kăn), **Pe-trar′chi-an** (-kĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or imitative of, the Italian poet Petrarch (1304–74).

Pe′trarch-ist (pē′trär-kĭst), *n.* An imitator of Petrarch (1304–74), esp. in his love poetry. His artificiality and use of conceits were exaggerated until the term became one of contempt. — **Pe′trarch-ism** (-kĭz'm), *n.* The style, or imitation of the style, of Petrarch. — **Pe′trar-chis′tic** (-kĭs′tĭk), **Pe′trar-chis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Pe′trarch-ize** (pē′trär-kīz), *v. t. & i.*

Pe′tre-a (pē′trē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Lord *Petre*, English patron of botany.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American verbenaceous twining shrubs, having large blue or purple flowers in long racemes, the colored sepals enlarging in fruiting. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, esp. the West Indian *P. volubilis*, called *purple wreath*.

pet′rel (pĕt′rĕl), *n.* [Prob. a dim. of the name *Peter*; — so called in allusion to St. *Peter's* walking on the sea (*Matt.* xiv. 29).] Any of numerous sea birds of the order Procellariiformes and family Procellariidæ; in ordinary usage restricted to the small and medium-sized members of the group. They are long-winged birds, which fly far from land, feeding on small surface-swimming creatures and refuse from ships, and breeding in burrows and crevices in rocks and cliffs, usually on islands. The plumage is chiefly dark, sometimes with white areas. Several very small, dark-colored, white-rumped species are very abundant on the Atlantic, and are known as **stormy petrels**, or **Mother Carey's chickens**. One of these is the true stormy petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*). Others are **Leach's petrel** (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*), common near the American coast, and **Wilson's petrel** (*Oceanites oceanicus*), which breeds in the Southern Hemisphere, but is common in summer on the North Atlantic. Cf. DIVING PETREL.

1/10
Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*).

Pet. *Abbr.* Peter.
‖ **pe-ta′ca** (pā-tä′kä), *n.* [Sp.] Cigar case.
pet′al-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pet′a-lo-ma′ni-a (pĕt′ȧ-lō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πέταλον leaf + *mania.*] *Bot.* Petalody.
Pet′a-los′ti-cha (-lŏs′tĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πέταλον a leaf + στίχος a row.] *Zoöl.* = IRREGULARIA. — **pet′a-los′ti-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*
pet′al-y (pĕt′ăl-ĭ), *n.* *Bot.* State of having petals; — chiefly in combination.
petamar. † PATAMAR.
pe-tar′ (pē-tär′). † PETARD.
pe-ta′ra (pē-tä′rȧ), **pe-ta′rah**. Vars. of PITARAH.
pe-tard′, *v. t.* [F. *pétarder.*] To blow up with a petard. *Obs.*
pe-tard′ing, *vb. n.* Firing of a petard, or firecracker. *Rare.*
pe′ta-ry (pē′tȧ-rĭ). = PEATERY.
pet′a-site, *n.* [See PETASITES.] The butterbur. *Obs.*
‖ **Pé-taud′** (pā′tō′), *n.* A French name occurring only in the phrase "La cour du roi *Pétaud*" (the court of King Pétaud, denoting a place of confusion, as a household without a head). In old times the beggars had a king, the most adroit or the poorest among them, called humorously *King Pétaud* (from Lat. *petere*, to beg).
Pet′au-ri′næ (pĕt′ô-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Petaurus*, fr. Gr. πεταυριστής. See PETAURIST.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of marsupials consisting of the flying phalangers. — **pe-tau′rine** (pē-tô′rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.*
pe-tau′rist (-rĭst), *n.* [L. *petaurista* a ropedancer, Gr. πεταυριστής: cf. F. *pétauriste.*] A flying phalanger.
pet′au-ris′tic, pet′au-ris′ti-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a tumbler; acrobatic. *Obs.*
petch. Dial. Eng. var. of PITCH.
petch′a-ry (pĕch′ȧ-rĭ; pē-chä′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The gray kingbird.
pete. † PEAT, PITY.
pe-te′chi-ate (pē-tē′kĭ-āt; -tĕk′ĭ-), *a.* *Med.* Petechial; spotted.
peteete. † PETIT.
petegree. † PEDIGREE.
petegreu. † PEDIGREE.
petenlair, *n.* [F. *pet-en-l'air*, lit., a breaking wind in the air.] A kind of short jacket. *Obs.*
peteous. † PITEOUS.
pe′ter, *v. t.* To apply cosmetics to. *Obs.*
pe′ter, *v. i.* [Cf. BLUE PETER.] *Whist.* To signal to a partner to play trumps. *Eng.*
pe′te-ra′ro, -ra. † PEDRERO.
Peter Bell. See BELL, PETER.
peter boat. A small, half-decked fishing boat, sharp at both ends. *Local, Eng.*
peterel. † PETREL.
pet′e-re′ro (pĕt′ē-rē′rō). Var. of PEDRERO.
Peter Funk. A by-bidder. *Cant, U. S.*
Pe′ter-loo′ Mas′sa-cre (pē′tẽr-lōō′). An attack by soldiers under orders upon a mass meeting in St. Peter's Field (hence fancifully called the Field of Peterloo in imitation of Waterloo), at Manchester, England, August 16, 1819. A few were killed and hundreds injured.
pe′ter-man (pē′tẽr-măn), *n.* **a** A fisherman; — after the apostle Peter. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A thief who steals peters, or hand bags. *Thieves' Slang.*
pe′ter-net′, *n.* [*Peter* + *net.*] A fishing net used with one end fastened on shore and the other anchored in the water. *Eng.*
Peter's cress. Samphire, or sea fennel.
Pe′ter-see-me′. Obs. corrupt. of PEDRO JIMENEZ.
Peter's staff. Mullein.
Peter the Headstrong. = HARDKOPPIG PETE.
pe′ter-wort′ (pē′tẽr-wûrt′), *n.* = ST.-PETER'S-WORT.
pet′ful, *a.* Pettish. *R.*
peth (pĕth). Obs. or dial. of PITH.
peth (pĕth). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PATH.
Peth′a-hi′ah (pĕth′ȧ-hī′ȧ). *Bib.*
peth′er (pĕth′ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEDDER.
Pe′thor (pē′thŏr). *Bib.*
Pe-thu′el (pē-thū′ĕl). *Bib.*
peticion. † PETITION.
peticote. † PETTICOAT.
petidegree. † PEDIGREE.
petie. † PETTY, PITY.
petieship, *n.* Pettiness. *Obs.*
pet′i-fac′tor, *n.* [See PETTY; FACTOR. Perh. an alteration of PETTIFOGGER.] Pettifogger. *Obs.*
petifoger. † PETTIFOGGER.
petigree, -grue. † PEDIGREE.
pet′i-grew, *n.* [Prob. fr. *petty* + Pr. *gréu, agréu*, holly, L. *acrifolium*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Butcher's broom. *Obs.*
Pet′i-o-la′ta (pĕt′ĭ-ō-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Hymenoptera having the abdomen petiolated, or attached by a very mobile articulation.
pet′i-oled (pĕt′ĭ-ōld), *a.* Petiolate.
pet′i-ol′u-lar (pĕt′ĭ-ŏl′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to a petiolule.
pet′i-ol′u-late (-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having a petiolule.
pe-ti′o-lus (pē-tī′ō-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.] A petiole.
pet′i-o-ti-za′tion (pĕt′ĭ-ō-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′-), *n.* [After *Pétiot*, a French wine grower, who introduced it.] The process of making a winelike beverage (*piquette*) by extracting the marc of grapes with sugar and water, and fermenting.
pet′i-o-tize′ (pĕt′ĭ-ō-tīz′), *v. t. & i.* To prepare by, or practice, petiotization.
‖ **pe-tit′ blanc′** (pē-tē′ bläɴ′); *pl.* PETITS BLANCS (pē-tē′ bläɴ′). [F.] Lit., small white; — in French colonies or countries, formerly, a middle-class white person, as a small planter or an artisan.
pet′it-can′on (pĕt′ĭ-kăn′ŭn). † PETTY CANON.
‖ **pe-tit′ chou′** (pē-tē′ shōō′). [F.] A little cake. See CHOU, 2.
petite. † PETIT.
pe-tite′ bourse′ (pē-tēt′ bōōrs′). [F.] An outside Paris market for securities which is held in the evening by the members of the coulisse.
pe-tite′ mai′tresse′ (mâ′trĕs′). [F.] A female dandy.
pe-tite′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **pe-tite′ pièce′** (pē-tēt′ pyĕs′). A minor (stage) performance or writing.
pet′it-grain′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
‖ **pe-ti′ti-o jus-ti′ti-æ** (pē-tĭsh′ĭ-ō jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ē). [L.] *Law.* = PETITION OF RIGHT **b**.
pe-ti′tion-al (pē-tĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Bearing petition; of the nature of petition. *Rare.*
pe-ti′tion-ate, *v. t. & i.* To make petition; to petition. *Obs.*
pe-ti′tiond. Petitioned. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **pe′ti′tion′ de droit′** (pā′tē′syôɴ′ dē drwä′). [Law F.] = PETITION OF RIGHT **b**.
pe-ti′tion-ee′ (pē-tĭsh′ŭn-ē′), *n.* A person cited to answer, or defend against, a petition. *U. S.*
‖ **pe-tit′ mai′tre** (pē-tē′ mâ′tr'). [F., lit., little master.] A dandy; fop; a coxcomb; a ladies' man.
‖ **pe-tit′ mal′** (mȧl′). [F., lit., little sickness.] *Med.* Epilepsy with momentary faintness and without convulsions; — opposed to *grand mal*.
pet′i-toes. † PETTITOES.
pet′i-tor (pĕt′ĭ-tẽr; pē-tī′tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *petere* to seek.] A seeker: an applicant. *Rare.*
‖ **pe-tit′ sou′per′** (pē-tē′ sōō′pā′). [F.] Little supper; a dainty supper for friends or pleasure companions.
‖ **pe-tits′ pois′** (pē-tē′ pwä′). [F.] Little peas; green peas.
‖ **pe-tits′ soins′** (swăɴ′). [F.] Little (delicate) attentions.
‖ **pe-tit′ verre′** (pē-tē′ vâr′). [F.] A little glass; liquor taken in a small glass.
pet′kin, pet′ling, *n.* A little pet. *Rare.*
pe-tong′ (pē-tŏng′). Var. of PAKTONG.
petous. † PITEOUS.
pe-træ′an (pē-trē′ăn). Var. of PETREAN.
pet′ra-lite (pĕt′rȧ-līt), *n.* [L. *petra* rock (representing saltpeter) + *-lite.*] An explosive composed of saltpeter, wood or charcoal, and antimony.
pe-tral′o-gy (pē-trăl′ō-jĭ), **pet′ra-log′ic** (pĕt′rȧ-lŏj′ĭk), etc. Incorrect for PETROLOGY, etc.
Pe′trarch-esque′ (pē′trär-kĕsk′), *a.* Petrarchal.
pet′ra-ry (pĕt′rȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *petraria*, fr. L. *petra* stone.] The pedrero. *Obs. or Hist.*
pe′tre. † PETER.
pe′tre, *n.* Niter; saltpeter. *Now Colloq.*
pe-tre′an (pē-trē′ăn), *a.* [L. *petraeus*, Gr. πετραῖος, fr. πέτρα a rock.] Of or pert. to rock; rocky; [*cap.*] of Arabia Petræa.
pe-tre′i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See PETREAN.] Stoniness. *Rare.*

pe-tres′cence (pĕ-trĕs′ĕns) } *n.* Process of changing into
pe-tres′cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } stone; petrifaction. *Now R.*

pe-tres′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *petra* rock, stone, Gr. πετρα + *-escent.*] Undergoing petrifaction; also, and usually, converting into stone; as, *petrescent* water. *Now Rare.*

pet′ri-fac′tion (pĕt′rĭ-făk′shŭn), *n.* [See PETRIFY.] **1**. The process of petrifying, or changing into stone; conversion of organic matter, including shells, bones, etc., into stone, or a substance of stony hardness. Petrifaction is produced by the infiltration of water containing dissolved mineral matter, as calcium carbonate, silica, etc., which replaces the organic material particle by particle, sometimes with original structure retained. Silica gives the most perfect results, as seen in specimens of silicified wood.
2. State of being petrified, benumbed, as with fear or amazement, hardened, or the like. See PETRIFY, *v. t.*, 2.
3. That which is petrified; popularly, an organic body infiltrated with mineral matter and preserving more or less clearly its original form or structure. Cf. FOSSIL, 2.

pet′ri-fac′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Having the quality of converting organic matter into stone; petrifying.
2. Pertaining to, or characterized by, petrifaction.

pe-trif′ic (pē-trĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *petra* stone + *-fic.*] Petrifactive. *Rare.* "Death with his mace *petrific.*" *Milton.*

pet′ri-fy (pĕt′rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *petra* rock, Gr. πετρα (akin to πετρος a stone) + *-fy*: cf. F. *pétrifier.* Cf. PARROT, PETREL.] **1**. To convert (organic matter) into stone or stony substance. See PETRIFACTION, 1.
2. To change as if into stone; to benumb or deaden; to make callous; to stupefy or make motionless as with fear, amazement, horror, etc.: as, to *petrify* the heart. *Young.*

And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

pet′ri-fy, *v. i.* **1**. To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by calcareous deposits.
2. To become stony, callous, or obdurate.

Pe′trine (pē′trīn; -trĭn; 277), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the apostle Peter, or his teachings, esp. the doctrine of justification by works, or the claim, made by the Roman Catholic Church, that the Christian church was founded upon him. See ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Petrine Liturgy, the liturgy of the Church of Rome. See LITURGY, 1, V.

Pe′trin-ism (pē′trĭ-nĭz′m), *n.* The theological principles taught by, or ascribed to, the apostle Peter (Gr. Πέτρος); — by some considered in part inharmonious with the teaching of the apostle Paul, as laying more stress upon the obligation of gentile Christians to observe parts of the Jewish Law. Cf. PAULINISM. — **Pe′trin-ist**, *n.* — **Pe′trin-ize**, *v. t.*

pet′ro- (pĕt′rō-). A combining form from Greek πετρα a *rock*, πέτρος a *stone*; as, *petro*logy, *petro*glyphic.

Pe-tro′bi-um (pē-trō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *petro-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants consisting of the single species *P. arboreum*, native of the island of St. Helena. It is a small tree with heads of yellow discoid flowers, and is called *rock plant of St. Helena* and *whitewood*.

Pet′ro-bru′si-an (pĕt′rō-brōō′sĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *Petrobrusianus*, fr. *Petrus Brusius* Peter of Bruys.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Peter of Bruys (d. about 1126), a pupil of Abelard, who rejected infant baptism, transubstantiation, prayers for the dead, and the equal authority of the Epistles with the Gospels, opposed building churches, etc.

pet′ro-glyph (pĕt′rō-glĭf), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétroglyphe.*] A carving or inscription upon a rock, esp. a prehistoric one.

pet′ro-glyph′ic (-glĭf′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to petroglyphy.

pe-trog′ly-phy (pē-trŏg′lĭ-fĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + Gr. γλύφειν to carve.] Art or operation of carving figures or inscriptions on rock or stone.

pe-trog′ra-pher (-rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in petrography.

pet′ro-graph′ic (pĕt′rō-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to petrog-
pet′ro-graph′i-cal (-grăf′ĭ-kăl) } raphy. — **petrographic province**, *Geol.*, a region in which the various igneous rocks are so related as to indicate a common origin.

pe-trog′ra-phy (pē-trŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + *-graphy.*] The description and systematic classification of rocks (see PETROLOGY). Of the various systems of classification of rocks none has yet been generally accepted. In 1903 four American petrographers published a new system for igneous rocks with a new nomenclature and called "Quantitative Classification of Igneous Rocks." In this system the rocks are classified primarily with reference to their quantitative chemical composition, as determined by chemical analysis or often by optical examination. A few minerals (**standard minerals**), which together contain all the ordinary elements of rocks, have been selected, and the chemical composition of the rock is calculated into terms of these minerals. Each rock is classified according to this theoretical mineral composition, called the **norm**, whether it is the same as the actual mineral composition (called the **mode**) or not. The standard minerals are divided into two groups, *salic* and *femic* (see defs. below). According to the proportion of salic to femic minerals which it contains, any rock falls into one of five classes: (1) **persalane** — ratio of salic to femic greater than $7/1$; (2) **dosalane** — dominantly salic, ratio between $7/1$ and $5/3$; (3) **salfemane** — ratio between $5/3$ and $3/5$; (4) **dofemane** — dominantly femic, ratio $5/3$ to $7/1$; (5) **perfemane** — extremely femic, ratio greater than $7/1$. These five classes (ending, **-ane**) are divided on similar principles into **orders** (ending, **-are**), the orders into **rangs** (ending, **-ase**), and the rangs into **grads** (ending, **-ate**). There are also subclasses (**-one**), suborders (**-ore**), subrangs (**-ose**), and subgrads (**-ote**). Orders are named after countries; their subdivisions, after typical localities.
The outline below shows the chief divisions and subdivisions of the system, so far as named. For meanings of the adjectives used, consult the glossary below. In classes I, II, and III, rang 1 is *peralkalic*; rang 2, *domalkalic*; rang 3, *alkalicalcic*; rang 4, *docalcic*; and rang 5, *percalcic*.

CLASS I. PERSALANE.

ORDERS: — **1**. VICTORARE (perquaric). — **2**. BELGARE (doquaric). *Rang* 1. Dargase. — **3**. COLUMBARE (quarfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Alaskase. 2. Alsbachase. 3. Riesenase. — **4**. BRITANNARE (quardofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Liparase. 2. Toscanase. 3. Coloradase. — **5**. CANADARE (perfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Nordmarkase. 2. Pulaskase. 4. Labradorase. 5. Canadase. — **6**. RUSSARE (lendofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Miaskase. 2. Viezzenase. — **7**. TASMANARE (lenfelic). *Rang* 1. Laugenase. — **8**. ONTARARE (dolenic).

CLASS II. DOSALANE.

ORDERS: — **3**. HISPANARE (quarfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Varingase. 3. Almerase. 5. Gordonase. — **4**. AUSTRARE (quardofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Pantellerase. 2. Dacase. 3. Tonalase. 4. Bandase. — **5**. GERMANARE (perfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Umptekase. 2. Monzonase. 3. Andase. 4. Hessase. 5. Corsase. — **6**. NORGARE (lendofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Laurdalase. 2. Essexase. 3. Salemase. — **7**. ITALARE (lenfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Lujavrase. 2. Vulturase. — **8**. CAMPANARE (dolenic). *Rang* 2. Vesuvase. — **9**. LAPPARE (perlenic). *Rang* 1. Urtase.

CLASS III. SALFEMANE.

ORDERS: — **3**. ATLANTARE (quarfelic). *Rang* 1. Rockallase. — **4**. VAALARE (quardofelic). *Rang* 3. Vaalase. — **5**. GALLARE (perfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Orendase. 2. Kilauase. 3. Camptonase. 4. Auvergnase. 5. Kedabekase. — **6**. PORTUGARE (dofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Wyomingase. 2. Monchiquase. 3. Limburgase. — **7**. KAMERUNARE (lenfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Malignase. 2. Kamerunase. 3. Etindase. — **8**. BOHEMARE (dolenic). *Rangs:* 1. Chotase. 2. Albanase. — **9**. FINNARE (perlenic). *Rang* 1. Ijolase.

☞ In classes IV and V, Rang 1 (the only one given) is *permirlic*.

CLASS IV. DOFEMANE.

ORDERS: — **1**. HUNGARARE (perpolic). Section 1. Minnesotiare (perpyric). *Rang* 1. Minnesotase. Section 3. Hungariare (pyrolic). *Rang* 1. Wehrlase. Section 4. Hungariare (domolic). *Rang* 1. Cortlandtase. Section 5. Pyreniare (perolic). *Rang* 1. Lherzase. — **2**. SCOTARE (dopolic). Section 2. Paoliare (dopyric). *Rang.* 1. Paolase. Section 3. Texiare (pyrolic). *Rang* 1. Texase. Section 4. Texiare (domolic). *Rang* 1. Casselase. — **3**. SVERIGARE (polmitic). Section 1. Bergeniare (perpyric). *Rang* 1. Bergenase. Section 5. Sverigiare (perolic). *Rang* 1. Tabergase. — **4**. ADIRONDACKARE (domitic). Suborder 2. Adirondackore (dohemic). *Rang* 1. Adirondackase. Suborder 3. Champlainore (tilhemic). *Rang* 1. Champlainase.

CLASS V. PERFEMANE.

ORDER **1**. MAORARE (perpolic). Section 1. Caroliniare (perpyric). *Rang* 1. Websterase. Section 2. Marylandiare (dopyric). *Rang* 1. Baltimorase. Section 5. Maoriare (perolic). *Rang* 1. Dunase.

GLOSSARY.

alferric. Designating a group of minerals (*al*uminous *fer*romagnesian silicates and calcic silicates) intermediate in composition between the members of the salic and femic groups. The group includes augite, hornblende, mica, garnet, tourmaline, spinel, etc. — **alkalic**. Containing potash and soda: — contrasted with *calcic* or *mirlic*. — **alkalicalcic**. Equally alkalic and calcic, or nearly so (ratio of salic alkalies to salic lime between $5/3$ and $3/5$). — **alkalimirlic**. Equally alkalic and mirlic, or nearly so (ratio of femic alkalies to mirlic constituents between $5/3$ and $3/5$). — **calcic**. Containing calcium. — **calcimiric**. Equally calcic and miric, or nearly so (ratio of lime to miric constituents between $5/3$ and $3/5$). — **chloric**. Containing chlorine: — contrasted with *sulphic*. — **chlorsulphic**. Equally chloric and sulphic, or nearly so (ratio of chlorine to sulphuric acid between $5/3$ and $3/5$). — **do-, dom-**. Prefix indicating that the factor denoted by the remainder of the word *dominates* over the one with which it is contrasted, that is, bearing to it a ratio between 7 : 1 and 5 : 3. Thus *tilic* (see below) is contrasted with *hemic*. "*Do*tilic" means, having titanite, ilmenite, etc., dominant over hematite and magnetite within the above ratios. These adjectives are:

docalcic	**dolenic**	**domirlic**	**dopolic**	**dosalic**
dofelic	**domagnesic**	**domitic**	**dopotassic**	**dosodic**
dofemic	**domalkalic**	**domolic**	**dopyric**	**dosonic**
doferrous	**domiric**	**donelic**	**doquaric**	**dotilic**
dohemic				

— **dominant**. Bearing a ratio of between $7/1$ and $5/3$ to some other factor. See DO-, above. — **felic**. Of the nature of, or containing, feldspar: — contrasted with *quaric* or *lenic*. — **femic**. [L. *ferrum* iron + *m*agnesium.] Designating one of the two principal groups of standard minerals, many members of which contain iron or magnesium, or both, but not aluminium; — contrasted with *salic*. Its members are: acmite, sodium and potassium metasilicates, diopside, wollastonite, hypersthene, olivine, akermanite, magnetite, chromite, hematite, ilmenite, titanite, perovskite, rutile, apatite, fluorite, calcite, pyrite, other metallic oxides and sulphides, and native metals. — **ferrous**. Containing ferrous iron; — contrasted with *magnesic*. — **hemic**. Of the nature of or containing *hem*atite or magnetite; — contrasted with *tilic*. — **lendofelic**. Having feldspar dominant over lenic minerals, in a ratio between $7/1$ and $5/3$. — **lenfelic**. Equally lenic and felic, or nearly so (ratio of lenic to felic between $5/3$ and $3/5$). — **lenic**. Of the nature of, or containing, *le*ucite, *n*ephelite, sodalite, or noselite, which are called **lenads**; — contrasted with *felic*. — **magnesic**. Containing magnesia; — contrasted with *ferrous*. — **magnesiferrous**. Equally magnesic and ferrous, or nearly so (ratio of magnesia to ferrous iron between $5/3$ and $3/5$). — **miric**. Containing *m*agnesia and ferrous *ir*on; — contrasted with *calcic*. — **mirlic**. Containing *m*agnesia, ferrous *ir*on, and *l*ime; — contrasted with *alkalic*. — **mitic**. Designating, or pertaining to, a subgroup of standard minerals consisting of *m*agnetite, *i*lmenite, *t*itanite, chromite, hematite, perovskite, rutile, apatite, fluorite, calcite, pyrite, and other oxides and sulphides, and native metals; — contrasted with *polic*. — **nelic**. Of the nature of, or containing, *ne*phelite or *l*eucite; — contrasted with *sonic*. — **olic**. Of the nature of, or containing, *ol*ivine or akermanite; — contrasted with *pyric*. — **per-**. Prefix indicating that the factor denoted by the remainder of the word is present in extreme amount, bearing to some contrasting factor a ratio of over $7/1$. Thus *pyric* (see below) is contrasted with *olic*. "*Per*pyric" therefore means, having *pyroxenes* present to more than seven times the amount of *olivine*, etc. Cf. list under DO-, above. — **polic**. Designating, or pertaining to, certain silicates of the femic group: nonaluminous *py*roxenes (diopside, acmite, etc.), *ol*ivine, and akermanite. Contrasted with *mitic*. — **polmitic**. Equally polic and mitic, or nearly so (ratio between $5/3$ and $3/5$). — **potassic**. Derived from, pertaining to, or containing potassium. — **pre-**. Prefix indicating that the factor denoted by the remainder of the word *predominates* over some contrasting factor, bearing to it a ratio of over $5/3$: as, *pre*alkalic, *pre*calcic, etc. Cf. PER-, above. — **predominant**. Bearing a ratio greater than $5/3$ to some other factor. See PRE-, above. — **pyric**. Of the nature of, or containing, standard, nonaluminous pyroxenes: — contrasted with *olic*. — **pyrolic**. Equally pyric and olic, or nearly so (ratio between $5/3$ and $3/5$). — **quardofelic**. Having feldspar dominant over quartz, in a ratio between $7/1$ and $5/3$. — **quarfelic**. Equally quaric and felic or nearly so (ratio of quartz to feldspar between $5/3$ and $3/5$). — **quaric**. Containing quartz; — contrasted with *felic*. — **salfemic**. Equally salic and femic, or nearly so (ratio between $5/3$ and $3/5$); of or pertaining to salfemane. — **salic**. Designating one of the two principal groups of standard minerals, the members of which contain silicon or *al*uminium, or both, but not iron or magnesium; — contrasted with *femic*. Its members are: quartz, zircon, corundum, orthoclase, albite, anorthite, leucite, nephelite, kaliophilite, sodalite, and noselite. — **sodic**. Of or pertaining to sodium: containing sodium. — **sodipotassic**. Equally sodic and potassic, or nearly so (ratio of soda to potash between $5/3$ and $3/5$). — **sonic**. Of the nature of, or containing, *so*dalite or *n*oselite; — contrasted with *nelic*. — **sonnelic**. Equally sonic and nelic, or nearly so (ratio between $5/3$ and $3/5$). — **sulphic**. Containing sulphur trioxide; — contrasted with *chloric*. — **tilhemic**. Equally tilic and hemic, or nearly so (ratio of titanite, etc., to hematite, etc., between $5/3$ and $3/5$). — **tilic**. Containing *ti*tanite, *il*menite, perovskite, or rutile; — contrasted with *hemic*.

pet′rol (pĕt′rōl; -rŏl; pē-trōl′; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétrole.*] **1**. Petroleum. *Obs. or R.*
2. Petroleum spirit, such as is used for producing motive power (cf. PETROL ENGINE); gasoline. *British.*

pet′ro-lage (pĕt′rō-lāj), *n.* Treatment with petrol or petroleum, as to exterminate mosquitoes.

pet′ro-la′tum (pĕt′rō-lā′tŭm), *n.* [NL. Cf. PETROL, PETROLEUM.] *Pharm.* A neutral unctuous substance, without taste or odor, derived from petroleum by distilling off the lighter portions and purifying the residue. It is used as a bland protective dressing, and as a substitute for fatty materials in ointments. Three forms are recognized: *liquid*, a colorless or yellowish oil; *soft*, a white or yellowish semisolid substance; *hard*, a white or yellowish waxlike mass. All are more or less fluorescent when yellowish. When the form is not specified soft petrolatum is understood. *Petrolatum* is the official name for the purified product. *Cosmoline* and *vaseline* are commercial names for substances essentially the same as soft petrolatum, but differing slightly in appearance and consistency or fusibility. An "artificial vaseline" is made in Europe by dissolving paraffin in mineral oil, but it is less homogeneous than the true petrolatum.

pet′ro-lene (pĕt′rō-lēn), *n.* [F. *pétrolène.*] That part of pure asphaltum which is soluble in petroleum spirit, and which is thought to impart to asphalt its tough and elastic properties. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons.

petrol engine. An internal-combustion engine using air carbureted with petrol as the charge. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE. *British.*

pe-tro′le-ous (pē-trō′lē-ŭs), *a.* Containing petroleum.

pe-tro′le-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL.; L. *petra* a rock + *oleum* oil: cf. F. *pétrole.* Cf. PETRIFY; OIL.] Rock oil, mineral oil, or natural oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid, which at certain points exists in the upper strata of the earth, whence it is pumped, or forced by pressure of the gas attending it. It is found in many localities, the most celebrated of which are Pennsylvania and Baku. Petroleum consists of a complex mixture of various hydrocarbons, and varies much in appearance, composition, and properties. There has been much discussion as to its origin: it appears to be due to a variety of causes, according to conditions. Petroleum is refined by fractional distillation, yielding successively volatile products, kerosene, lubricating oils, and paraffin. See KEROSENE, etc. The table below gives a list of the best-known volatile products from American petroleum, in order of volatility. Cymogene is gaseous except at low temperatures; the others are liquids. Since these products are mixtures, there are no rigid boundaries between them; the figures indicate only their general range. According to some, *petroleum ether* includes both rhigolene and gasoline.

PRODUCT.	SP. GR.	BOILING POINT.	USES.
Cymogene	0.58 (110° B.)	0° C. (32° F.)	Refrigerant.
Rhigolene	0.60 (100° B.)	18° C. (65° F.)	Anæsthetic.
Petroleum ether	.65–.66 (81°–82° B.)	40°–70° C.	Solvent; carburetant.
Gasoline	.66–.69 (82°–73° B.)	70°–90° C.	Solvent; fuel; illuminant
Naphtha	.69–.70 (73°–70° B.)	80°–110° C.	Solvent; fuel; illuminant.
Ligroine	.71–.73 (67°–62° B.)	80°–120° C.	Solvent; illuminant.
Benzine	.73–.75 (62°–57° B.)	120°–150° C.	Solvent.

petroleum engine. An oil engine using petroleum as fuel. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

petroleum ether. A volatile inflammable liquid used as a solvent for caoutchouc, oils, etc., and as a carburetant. See PETROLEUM.

petroleum spirit. A volatile liquid obtained in the distillation of petroleum. The term is rather loosely applied to a considerable range of products, including benzine and ligroine. See PETROLEUM.

‖ **pé′tro′leur′** (pā′trō′lûr′), *n. m.*; *pl.* -LEURS (-lûr′). } [F.] An
‖ **pé′tro′leuse′** (pā′trō′lûz′), *n. f.*; *pl.* -LEUSES (-lûz′). } incendiary who uses petroleum, as in Paris in 1871.

pet′ro-lif′er-ous (pĕt′rō-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*petro*leum + *-ferous.*] Containing or producing petroleum.

pet′ro-lin (pĕt′rō-lĭn) } *n.* A paraffin obtained from pe-
pet′ro-line (-lĭn; -lēn) } troleum from Rangoon in India, and practically identical with ordinary paraffin.

pet′ro-lize (pĕt′rō-līz), *v. t.*; PET′RO-LIZED (-līzd); PET′RO-LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). **1**. To treat or impregnate with petroleum or a petroleum product; as, *petrolized* peat. *Rare.*
2. To ignite by means of petroleum. *Rare.*

pet′ro-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to petrology.
pet′ro-log′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — **pet′ro-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pe-trol′o-gist (pē-trŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in petrology.

pe-trol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + *-logy.*] The science of rocks, treating of their origin, constitution, etc. Some writers have made *petrography* include *petrology* and *lithology*, but the United States Geological Survey and various other authorities regard petrography as a branch of petrology. The three terms have commonly been used as nearly synonymous, *lithology* being now least used.

pet′ro-nel (pĕt′rō-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *petrinal*; cf. Pr. *petrinal*; — so called because placed against the breast (OF. *peitrine*, F. *poitrine*) to fire. See POITREL.] A portable firearm introduced in the 15th century, resembling a carbine, or horse pistol, of large caliber. It was used chiefly by horsemen. *Obs. or Hist.*

pe-tro′sal (pē-trō′săl), *a.* [See PETROUS.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Petrous; hard; stony; specif., pertaining to, or in the region of, the petrous portion of the temporal bone or capsule of the internal ear. — *n.* A petrosal bone
petrosal bone (*Zoöl.*), a bone corresponding to the petrous portion of the temporal bone of man, or one forming more or less of the capsule of the internal ear and composed of one or more periotic bones. — **p. nerve**, any of several nerves passing through petrosal bone ... [continues: see lower columns]

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petrel. ✝ PEITREL.
petreol. ✝ PETROL.
pe-tre′ra. ✝ PEDRERO.
Pe-tric′o-la (pē-trĭk′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.: L. *petra* rock (Gr. πέτρα) + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia living in holes which they excavate in rocks. They have an oval shell, slightly gaping behind, large mantle, and small foot. The genus is the type of a family, **Pet′ri-col′i-dæ** (pĕt′rĭ-kŏl′ĭ-dē).
pe-tric′o-lous (pē-trĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Living in rocks; specif., belonging to the Petricolidæ.
Pe′tri dish (pā′trē). [After R. J. *Petri*, a German scientist.] A small shallow dish of thin glass with a loosely fitting, overlapping cover, used for plate cultures in bacteriology.
pé-trie′ (pā-trē′; pā′trē), *v. t.* [F. *pétrir.*] To knead, in massage. [*Ref. Sp.*]
pet′ri-fac′tiv. Petrifactive.
pet′ri-fi′a-ble (pĕt′rĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be petrified.
pe-trif′i-cant, *a.* Petrifying. *Obs. & R.* [*Obs. & R.*
pe-trif′i-cate, *v. t.* To petrify.
pet′ri-fi-ca′tion (pĕt′rĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétrification.* See PETRIFY.] = PETRIFACTION.
pet′ri-fi′er (pĕt′rĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that petrifies.
Pe′trist (pē′trĭst), *n.* A follower of the Italian scholastic theologian Peter Lombard, Latin *Petrus Lombardus* (1100–64).
Pe-troff's′ de-fense′ (pē-trŏfs′). See 1st CHESS, 1.
Pe-trog′a-le (pē-trŏg′ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL.; *petro-* + Gr. γαλῆ a weasel.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the rock wallabies. b [*l. c.*] A rock wallaby.
pet′ro-gen′e-sis (pĕt′rō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*petro-* + *-genesis.*] The origin of rocks.
pe-trog′e-ny (pē-trŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + *-geny.*] The science of the origin of rocks. *Rare.*
pet′ro-graph (pĕt′rō-grăf), *n.* [*petro-* + *-graph.*] A petroglyph. *Rare.* [PETROGRAPHICAL.]
pet′ro-graph′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of
pet′ro-hy′oid (pĕt′rō-hī′oid), *a.* [*petro-* + *hyoid.*] *Zoöl.* Connecting the petrous, or periotic, region of the skull and the hyoid.
pe-trol′ic (pē-trŏl′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to petroleum or petrol; as *petrolic* ether (petroleum ether); also, of or pert. to petrol engines or motor cars.
pet′ro-list (pĕt′rō-lĭst), *n.* [*petroleum* + *-ist.*] A pétroleur or pétroleuse. *Rare.*
pe-troll′ ✝ PATROL.
pet′ro-mas′toid *a.* [*petro-* + *mastoid.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone.
Pet′ro-my-zon′i-dæ (pĕt′rō-mī-zŏn′ĭ-dē), *or* **Pet′ro-my-zon′ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *petro-* + Gr. μύζων, -οντος, p. pr. of μύζειν to suck in.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the lampreys. **Pet′ro-my′zon** (-mī′zŏn) is the type genus. See LAMPREY. — **pet′ro-my′zont** (-mī′zŏnt), *n.* — **pet′ro-my-zon′toid** (-mī-zŏn′toid), *a.* & *n.*
Pet′ro-my-zon′tes (-mī-zŏn′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of HYPEROARTIA.
petronel′lier, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pestrinallier*, *poitrinalier.*] A soldier bearing a petronel. *Obs.*
pet′ro-oc-cip′i-tal, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

eral small nerves passing through foramina in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, as the branches from the carotid plexus and the geniculate ganglion of the facial nerve which unite to form the Vidian nerve. — **petrosal sinus**, either of two pairs of venous sinuses at the base of the brain. The *superior* of each side connects the cavernous sinus with the lateral sinus along the upper border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. The *inferior*, which is much larger, extends along the basilar process from the end of the cavernous sinus into the jugular foramen, and joins there with the end of the lateral sinus to form the jugular vein.

pet′ro-si′lex (pĕt′rō-sī′lĕks), *n.* [*petro-* + *silex.*] *Petrog.* Felsite. — **pet′ro-si-li′ceous, -si-li′cious** (-sĭ-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.*

pet′rous (pĕt′rŭs; pē′trŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *petrosus*, fr. *petra* a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony; rocky. Specif.: *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, the exceptionally hard and dense portion of the temporal bone which contains the internal auditory organs and corresponds chiefly to the periotic bones of many vertebrates. It is a pyramidal process wedged in at the base of the skull between the sphenoid and occipital bones. Its lower half is exposed on the surface of the skull and is pierced by the external auditory meatus. Cf. TEMPORAL BONE.

petrous ganglion. = GANGLION OF ANDERSCH.

Pe-tru′chi-o (pē-trōō′chĭ-ō; -kĭ-ō), *n.* A gentleman of Verona in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." See KATHARINE.

pet′ti-coat (pĕt′ĭ-kōt), *n.* [*petty* + *coat.*] **1.** **a** A short undercoat worn by men. *Obs.* **b** A waistcoat. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A skirt worn by women, girls, or young children; as: **a** The skirt of a woman's dress; an outer skirt. *Now Rare.* **b** An underskirt; — now the usual sense. **c** The skirt of a riding habit. *Obs.*
3. A woman or girl; the female sex.
4. A wide outer garment of oilskin or canvas worn by fishermen in warm weather *U. S.*
5. Something suggestive of a woman's skirt; as: **a** A table cover that hangs low all round. **b** A sheeting hung about a yacht before launching, to hide its outline. **c** *Archery.* The outer space or surface of a target. *Eng.* **d** *Elec.* Any of the sleeves or cups forming part of a petticoat insulator; also, such an insulator itself. **e** A petticoat pipe.

pet′ti-coat, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, petticoats or their wearers; feminine; as, a *petticoat* affair.

petticoat insulator. *Elec.* An insulator in the form of superposed inverted cups, for high insulation.

petticoat pipe. *Locomotives.* A short, flaring pipe around the blast nozzle in the smoke box, to equalize the draft.

pet′ti-fog (-fŏg), *v. i.*; PET′TI-FOGGED (-fŏgd), PET′TI-FOG′-GING (-fŏg′ĭng). [See PETTIFOGGER.] To do a petty law business; also, to do law business in a petty or tricky way. "Takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis." *S. Butler.*

pet′ti-fog, *v. t.* To advocate like a pettifogger; to argue trickily; as, to *pettifog* a claim. *Colloq.*

pet′ti-fog′ger (-fŏg′ẽr), *n.* [Prob. *petty* + *fogger* a pettifogger.] A lawyer who deals in petty cases; an attorney whose methods are mean and tricky; an inferior lawyer.

A *pettifogger* was lord chancellor. *Macaulay.*

pet′ti-fog′ger-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The practice or arts of a pettifogger; legal tricks; chicane.

Quirks of law, and *pettifoggeries.* *Barrow.*

pet′ti-fog′ging (-ĭng), *p. a.* Guilty of, or characterized by, chicane; meanly quibbling.

pet′ti-fog′ging, *n.* Pettifoggery; petty legal chicanery.

pet′tish (pĕt′ĭsh), *a.* [From PET peevishness.] Fretful; peevish; inclined to ill temper. "A *pettish* kind of humor." *Sterne.* — **pet′tish-ly**, *adv.* — **pet′tish-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See PEEVISH.

pet′ti-toes (-ĭ-tōz), *n. pl.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. connected with F. *petit* little, E. *petty.*] **1.** The feet of a pig, — often used as food; formerly, probably also heart, liver, lungs, etc., of pig, calf, sheep, etc.
2. The human feet, esp. those of a child. *Shak.*

‖ **pet′to** (pĕt′tō), *n.*; *It. pl.* PETTI (-tē). [It., fr. L. *pectus.*] The breast; — used in the phrase **in petto**, in one's own breast or private thought; in contemplation.

I have a good subject for a work of fiction *in petto.* *Scott.*

pet′ty (pĕt′ĭ), *a.*; PET′TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PET′TI-EST. [ME. *petit*, F. *petit*; probably of Celtic origin, and akin to E. *piece.* Cf. PETIT.] **1.** Of small size. *Obs.*
2. Of small importance; little; trifling; inconsiderable; also, inferior; subordinate; as, a *petty* fault; a *petty* prince.
Syn. — Little, small, diminutive, inconsiderable, inferior, unimportant, insignificant, nugatory, paltry, frivolous. — PETTY, PUNY, TRIVIAL, TRIFLING. That is PETTY which is of little moment; as applied to persons the word connotes small-mindedness; PUNY suggests stunted development, and often implies feebleness or insignificance; as, "Hunt does one harm by making fine things *petty*, and beautiful things hateful" (*Keats*); "We are split up into the *pettiest* possible squirarchy, who . . . cut down all the trees, level all the old violet banks, and stop up all the footways they can" (*E. FitzGerald*); "none of your thin, *puny*, yellow, hectic figures, exhausted with abstinence and hard study" (*Smollet*); "One no sooner grasps the bigness of the world's work than one's own effort seems *puny* and contemptible" (*J. R. Green*). That is TRIVIAL which is commonplace, nugatory, or frivolous; TRIFLING applies to that which is of the slightest worth or importance; as, "From the tablet of my memory I'll wipe away all *trivial* fond records" (*Shak.*); "What mighty contests rise from *trivial* things" (*Pope*); "Our ordinary distinctions become so *trifling*, so impalpable" (*Hawthorne*); "The tax is *trifling*" (*Burke*); a few *trifling* purchases. See SMALL, VAIN, BASE, CONTEMPTIBLE, SLENDER, TRITE.

petty assizes, *Law*, the assizes of novel disseizin, mort d'ancestor, darrein presentment, and utrum. — **p. average**. See AVERAGE, a charge. — **P. Bag**, *or* **P.-Bag Office**, *Eng. Hist.*, an office of the common-law side of the Chancery Court with jurisdiction in suits for and against solicitors and officers of the court, in proceedings by extents on statutes, recognizances, scire facias, certiorari, and other cases closely affecting the interests of the subject. The office existed from the Tudor period until abolished by the Judicature Acts of 1874, and was so called because the record of each case was kept in a *petty* (small) *bag* (LL., *parva baga*). — **p. canon**, *Eccl.*, a minor canon. *Obs.* — **p. captain**, an officer under a captain; a lieutenant. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* — **p. cash**, money expended or received in small items or amounts. — **p. constable**. See CONSTABLE, 4 **b**. — **p. cotton**, plants of the genus *Gnaphalium* and allied genera. *Obs.* — **p. custom**, the custom, or duty, levied on goods sent to market. *Obs.* — **p. dancers**, the aurora borealis. *Obs.* — **P. France**, the present York Street, London. *Obs. or Hist.* — **p. gladen**, the gladiolus. *Obs.* — **p. jury**. = PETIT JURY. — **p. larceny**. See LARCENY. — **p. morel**, the black nightshade. — **p. mugget**, the yellow bedstraw. — **p. mullein**, the cowslip. — **p. officer**, *Nav.*, an enlisted man appointed by the commanding officer, who exercises authority over such enlisted men as are at a given time and for a given purpose placed under his command, and who roughly corresponds in rank to a non-commissioned officer in the army. Many rated men in the artificer and special branches of the service have the rank of petty officer, but not authority to command in other branches. — **p. orders**, minor orders. See ORDER, *n.*, 3 **a**. — **p. rice**, quinoa. — **p. sergeanty** *or* **serjeanty**. See SERGEANTY. — **p. sessions**, *Eng. Law*, the sessions of the peace held in exercise of summary jurisdiction and similar minor matters. — **p. spurge**, devil's-milk. — **p. whin**, needle furze.

pet′ty (pĕt′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PETTIES (-ĭz). **1.** A small schoolboy; a boy in a lower form. *Obs.*
2. *pl. Bookkeeping.* Sundry items too small to be separately booked.
3. A privy or water-closet.

pet′ty-chaps (pĕt′ĭ-chăps; -chŏps), *n.* Any of several European warblers. The **greater pettychaps** is the garden warbler, and the **lesser pettychaps** is the chiffchaff.

pet′u-lance (pĕt′ū-lăns), *n.* [L. *petulantia*: cf. F. *pétulance*. See PETULANT.] Quality or state of being petulant: **a** Pertness; sauciness; insolence; wantonness; also, a saucy or petulant expression. *Obs. or R.* "The gay *petulance* of the French." *Gibbon.* **b** Temporary peevishness; pettishness; capricious ill humor.

pet′u-lan-cy (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* Petulance. *Tennyson.*

pet′u-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *petulans*, *-antis*, prop., making slight attacks upon, from a lost dim. of *petere* to fall upon, to attack: cf. F. *pétulant*. See PETITION.] **1.** Forward; immodest; wanton; also, saucy; pert; insolent. *Now Rare.*
2. Capriciously fretful; characterized by ill-natured freakishness; irritable. "*Petulant* moods." *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Irritable, cross, fretful, querulous. See PEEVISH.

pet′u-lant, *n.* A person who is petulant.

Pe-tu′ni-a (pē-tū′nĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *petun* tobacco; cf. Pg. *petum*; fr. Tupi *petum* to smoke; cf. *pytyma* tobacco.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American solanaceous herbs with funnelform or salver-shaped corollas. Two species are common in cultivation, *P. violacea*, with reddish purple flowers, and *P. nyctaginiflora*, with white flowers. There are also many hybrid forms with variegated, often double, corollas. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

pe-tun′tse (pē-tōōn′tsĕ; pē-tŭn′-), *n.* Also **pe-tun′se** (-sĕ), **pe-tun′tze**, etc. [Dial. form of Mandarin *pai*^{2} *tun*^{1}*-tsŭ*^{3}; *pai*^{2} white + *tun*^{1}*-tsŭ*^{3} a mound, stone.] A partially decomposed granite containing some feldspar, used with kaolin in making porcelain; china stone. See PORCELAIN.

petz′ite (pĕt′sīt), *n.* [After W. *Petz*, who analyzed it.] *Min.* A steel-gray to iron-black telluride of silver and gold, $(Ag,Au)_2Te$, related to hessite. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 8.7–9.0.

Peu-ced′a-num (pū-sĕd′*à*-nŭm), *n.* [L., hog's fennel, Gr. πευκέδανον.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World apiaceous herbs of tall, branched habit, with a conical stylopodium and solitary oil tubes. *P. officinale* and other species are used medicinally. The genus is treated by some botanists as including the American *Lomatium*.

pew (pū), *n.* Also *pugh.* [Prob. fr. F. *pieu* stake. *Oxf. E. D.*] A long-handled hooked prong for pitching fish, etc.

pew (pū), *n.* [ME. *pewe*, OF. *puie* parapet, balustrade, balcony, fr. L. *podia*, pl. of *podium* an elevated place, a jutty, balcony, a balcony in the circus, where the emperor sat, Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πους, ποδος, foot; — hence the Latin sense of a raised place (perh. orig. as a foot rest). See FOOT; cf. PODIUM, POY, PUY.] **1.** A raised place for a speaker in a church, esp. a preacher's stall or desk. *Obs.*
2. One of the compartments in a church which are separated by low partitions, are usually raised on a footpace, and have long seats upon which several persons may sit; — sometimes called *slip*. Formerly pews were often made square and contained several seats facing each other, but they are now usually long and narrow.
3. One of the long fixed benches which now usually constitute the seats of a church.
4. A structure like a church pew, as a stall formerly used by money lenders, etc., or a box in a theater. *Obs.* *Pepys.*

pew, *v. t.*; PEWED (pūd); PEW′ING. To furnish with pews; also, to place in or as in a pew.

pew′age (-āj), *n.* [*pew* + *-age.*] Pews collectively, their arrangement, or the income from them.

pew chair. A seat hinged against the end of a pew, to afford accommodation, when needed, in the aisle. *U. S.*

pe′wee (pē′wē), *n.* [So called from its note.] **a** A phœbe. **b** Locally (in Virginia) the woodcock. Cf. WOOD PEWEE.

pe′wit (pē′wĭt; pū′ĭt), *n.* [So called from its cry: cf. PEESWEEP, PEEWEEP, also OD. *piewit*, D. *kievit*, G. *kibitz.*] **a** The lapwing. **b** The European black-headed laughing gull. See under LAUGHING. **c** A pewee.

pew opener. An usher in a church. *Eng.* *Dickens.*

pew′ter (pū′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *peutyr*, OF. *peutre*, *peautre*, *piautre*, *pialtre*; cf. D. *peauter*, *piauter*, It. *peltro*, Sp. & Pg. *peltre*. Cf. SPELTER.] **1.** Any of various alloys having tin as their principal constituent. The finest consists of tin hardened with a little copper; inferior sorts contain much lead. Other metals used are antimony and bismuth. Pewter was formerly much used for domestic utensils.
2. Utensils or vessels made of pewter, as dishes, porringers, drinking vessels, tankards, pots.

pew′ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *peautrier.*] One who makes pewter utensils.

pewter mill. A lapidary's wheel used for stones of the hardness of amethyst, agate, etc.

-pex′i-a (-pĕk′sĭ-*à*), **-pex′y** (-pĕk′sĭ). [Gr. πῆξις a fixing, fr. πηγνύναι to fasten.] Combining forms used in surgery to denote *a making fast*, *fixation*.

Pey-e′ri-an (pī-ē′rĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, the Swiss anatomist Johann Konrad Peyer (1653–1712).

Peyerian, *or* **Pey′er's, glands** (pī′ẽrz). *Anat.*, large oval patches of closely aggregated lymph follicles in the walls of the small intestines, esp. in the ileum; the agminated glands; — called also **Peyer's patches**. They partially or entirely disappear in advanced life. In typhoid fever they become the seat of ulcers which may perforate the intestines.

pey′trel (pā′trĕl), *n.* [OF. *peitral.* Cf. POITREL.] In medieval armor, a horse's breastplate; a poitrel.

Pe-zi′za (pē-zī′z*à*), *n.* [NL., corrupt. fr. L. *pezica* a sessile mushroom, fr. Gr. πεζις.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Pezizaceæ, and characterized by the cup-shaped ascoma. See PEZIZACEÆ.

Pez′i-za′ce-æ (pĕz′ĭ-zā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of small fungi typifying the order Pezizales, containing a number of conspicuously colored forms, the red species being called *blood cups*. They are mostly saprophytic, and have free ascocarps, the asci forming a uniform stratum at maturity. — **pez′i-za′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pez′i-za′les (-zā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEZIZA.] *Bot.* An extensive order of ascomycetous, mostly saprophytic fungi, usually cup-shaped, ranging from minute species to those three or four inches across. The ascocarp varies in texture from fleshy to horny. The ascoma often has two layers.

Pfaff′i-an (pfăf′ĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, Christoph M. Pfaff (1686–1760), a German theologian.

Pfaffian Fragments, writings published by Pfaff in 1715 as fragments of the writings of St. Irenæus discovered at Turin, but since virtually proved to be forgeries by Pfaff.

Pfaff′i-an, *a.* Of or pert. to J. F. Pfaff (1765–1825), a German mathematician. — **Pfaffian equation**, a Pfaffian expression equated to 0. — **P. expression**, a differential expression in *n* independent variables, the coefficients of the differentials being unrestricted functions of the independents.

Pfaff's problem (pfäfs). The problem of reducing a Pfaffian expression to a similar one with the smallest possible number of independents.

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pet′ro-se-line (pĕt′rō-sē-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [Cf. F. (Rabelais) *petrosil*, LL. *petrosillum*. Cf. PARSLEY.] Parsley. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

petrosile, petrosilye, *n.* Parsley.

pet′ro-sphe-noi′dal (pĕt′rō-sfē-noi′dăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the petrous portion of the temporal and the sphenoid bone.

pet′ro-squa-mo′sal, pet′ro-squa′mous, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the petrous and squamosal portions of the temporal bone.

pet′ro-ste′a-rin, pet′ro-ste′a-rine, *n.* [*petro-* + *stearin.*] Mineral wax; ozocerite.

pe′-tsai′ (pē′tsī′; pā′tsī′), *n.* [Chin. *pai*^{2} white + *ts'ai*^{4} vegetable.] See CHINESE CABBAGE **b**.

pett. † PEAT, PET, PIT.

‖ **pet′tah** (pĕt′*à*), *n.* [Kanarese & Telugu *pēte*.] A village or suburb outside of a fort, but sometimes partly fortified. *India.*

pettar. † PETARD.

pette. † PET, PIT.

pet′ted (pĕt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* Treated as a pet; indulged.

pet′ted, *a.* In a pet; piqued; pettish. — **pet′ted-ly**, *adv.* — **pet′ted-ness**, *n.*

pet′ter, *n.* One that pets.

pet′ter-nel. † PETRONEL.

pettestale. † PEDESTAL.

pet′ti-a′gua, pet′ti-au′ger, pet′ti-au′gre. Vars. of PERIAGUA.

pet′ti-chaps. Var. of PETTYCHAPS.

pet′ti-coat, *v. t.* & *i.* To dress in, or to wear, petticoats; also, to treat as a woman. *Rare.*

pet′ti-coat′ed, *a.* Having a petticoat or petticoats.

pet′ti-coat′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* In affairs, an undue influence of women; petticoat government.

pet′ti-coat-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pet′tie. † PETTY.

pet′ti-fog, *n.* Punning contamination of *petty fog* and *pettifog*, v.

pet′ti-fog, *n.* Pettifogger. *Obs.*

pet′ti-fog′u-lize (pĕt′ĭ-fŏg′ū-līz), *v. i.* [Dim. fr. *pettifog* + *-ize.*] To act as a pettifogger; to use contemptible tricks; to quibble. — **pet′ti-fog′u-liz′er** (-līz′-ẽr), *n.* *Both Rare.*

pettigree, *n.* † PETIGREW.

pettilasserie, *n.* Corrupt. of *petty larceny*. *Obs.* [PETTY.

pet′ti-ly (pĕt′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

pet′ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pet′ting-ly, *adv.* of *petting*, p. pr.

pet′tit. † PETIT.

pet′tle (pĕt′'l). Var. of 1st PADDLE, 1 (a spud). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pet′tle, *v. t.* [*pet* + *-le.*] To treat as a pet; to cherish; indulge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pet′tle, *v. i.* To nestle; cuddle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pet′trel. † PEITREL.

pet′ty-god′, *n.* A minor deity or demigod. *Obs.*

Petty John. A small point; punctilio. *Obs.*

petulacerie. Obs. corrupt. of PETTILASSERIE. [LANT.

pet′u-lant-ly, *adv.* of PETU-

pe-tul′cous, *a.* [L. *petulcus.* Cf. PETULANT.] Wanton; frisky. *Obs.* — **pe-tul′ci-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*

pe-tun′ (pē-tōōn′; pĕt′ŏŏn), *n.* [F. See PETUNIA.] Tobacco. *Obs.*

pe-tune′ (pē-tūn′), *v. t.* & *i.* [See PETUNIA.] To heighten the flavor and aroma of tobacco by dipping in, or spraying with, a thick infusion of tobacco stems of the best quality.

petuoss. † PITEOUS.

pet′wood (pĕt′wŏŏd), *n.* [Burmese *hpetwūn.*] = HALMALILLE.

Pet′worth mar′ble (pĕt′wŭrth). A kind of shell marble occurring in the Wealden clay at Petworth, in Sussex, England; — called also *Sussex marble*.

pety. † PETTY, PITY.

pety cote. † PETTICOAT.

petypernaunt, *n.* Also **petyperny**. A kind of pastry. *Obs.*

‖ **peu′ à peu′** (pû′ á pû′). [F.] Little by little; by degrees.

peu-ced′a-nin (pū-sĕd′*à*-nĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Peucedanum*, genus of plants in which imperatorin is found.] = IMPERATORIN.

Peu-ce′ti-i (pū-sē′shĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] See IAPYGIAN.

‖ **peu′ de chose′** (pû′ dē shōz′). [F.] A very unimportant thing or person; a trifle.

‖ **peu′ de gens′ savent ê′tre vieux′** (pû′ dē zhäN′ sä-vä′tr′ vyû′). [F.] Few know how to be old. *La Rochefoucauld.*

peul (pūl). Obs. or Scot. var. of PULE.

Pe-ul′thai (pē-ŭl′thī). *Bib.*

‖ **peul′van′, -ven′** (pûl′väN′), *n.* [Bret. *peulvan*, fr. *peul* column.] *Archæol.* A menhir.

Peu′mus (pū′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. the Araucanian name.] *Bot.* Syn. of BOLDU.

peun, peune. † PEON.

peuple. † PEOPLE.

peure. † POOR.

peu′ter. † PEWTER.

Peu′tin-ge′ri-an (pū′tĭn-jē′rĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, Konrad Peutinger, of Augsburg (1465–1547). — **Peutingerian table**, a parchment map of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, supposed to be a copy of one made about 226 A. D. It was found by Konrad Celtes in the 15th century, came into the possession of Peutinger, and since early in the 18th century has been in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

peutor. † PEWTER.

pev′er-ade′, *n.* [OF. *peivre*, *poivre*, pepper; cf. OF. *pevrée*.] *Old Cookery.* A sauce containing pepper. Cf. POIVRADE. *Obs.*

Pev′er-il, Sir Geof′frey (jĕf′rĭ pĕv′ẽr-ĭl). A country gentleman of strong High-church and Royalist opinions in Scott's novel "Peveril of the Peak."

pevet. † PIVOT.

pevische, pevysshe. † PEEVISH.

pe′vy. Var. of PEAVEY.

pew (pū), *interj.* Also **peugh**. An exclamation: of contempt, *Obs.*; of disgust, as at a stench.

pew, *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** A cheeping or thin cry of a bird. *Obs.* **2.** A thin stream, as of breath or air. *Scot.*

pew, *v. i.* To cry or chirp, as a bird. *Rare.*

pew′dom (pū′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

pe′weep (pē′wēp), **pe′wet**. Dial. Eng. vars. of PEWIT

pew′fel′low, *n.* One who occupies the same pew with another; hence, an associate. *Obs.*

pew′ful (pū′fŏŏl), *n.* See -FUL.

pew gaff. A combination of pew and gaff used in handling fish.

pew glede. The common European kite. *Obs.*

pew′hold′er, *n.* The renter or owner of a pew.

pew′ing, *n.* Pews collectively.

pewit gull. The European laughing gull.

pewke. † PUKE.

pewl (pūl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PULE.

pew′less, *a.* See -LESS.

pew′mate′, *n.* A pewfellow.

pewtene. † PUTAIN.

pew′ter-nel. † PETRONEL.

pew′ter-wort′ (pū′tẽr-wûrt′), *n.* The scouring rush.

pew′ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or like, pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.

pew′ter-y, *n.* [*pewter* + 1st *-y.*] Pewter vessels, or a place where they are kept *Obs. or R.*

pew′y (pū′ĭ), *a.* Having numerous small fenced fields; — of land. *Hunting Slang, Eng.*

pex′i-ty, *n.* [L. *pexitas*, fr. *pexus* woolly.] Nap of cloth. *Obs. & R.* [Eng. var. of PAY.

pey (pā). Obs. or Scot. & dial.

pey-. For forms beginning with *pey-*, see the forms in PEI-.

peyen, peyne. † PAIN.

peyhen. † PEAHEN.

peyni. † PAYENY.

pey′nim. † PAYNIM.

peynous, *a.* [OF. *peineus*, *peneus*, *penos*, F. *peineux*, L. *poenosus*. See PAIN.] Painful. *Obs.*

peynt, etc. † PAINT, etc.

peynte, *a.* [F. *peint*, p. p. of *peindre* to paint.] Painted. *Obs.*

pe-yo′te (pā-yō′tĕ), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] Any cactus of the genus *Lophophora*; the mescal.

peyr. † PAIR, PEAR.

peyrment. † PAIRMENT.

peys. † PEACE, PEISE.

peyscod. † PEASECOD.

pey′ton (pā′tŭn), *n.* [After the inventor, Bernard *Peyton.*] A smokeless powder principally of nitroglycerin and guncotton.

pez′ant. Peasant. *Ref. Sp.*

pez′ant-ry. Peasantry. *Ref. Sp.*

peze. † PEISE.

pe-zi′zæ-form (pē-zī′zē-fôrm), *a.* [*Peziza* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Cup-shaped, like fungi of the genus *Peziza*.

pe-zi′zoid (pē-zī′zoid; pĕz′ĭ-), *a.* [*Peziza* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a fungus of the genus *Peziza*; cup-shaped.

pezle mezle. † PELL-MELL.

pe′zo. † PESO.

Pez′o-phaps (pĕz′ō-făps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πεζός on foot, walking + φάψ wild pigeon.] *Paleon.* The genus constituted by the extinct solitaire.

‖ **pez′zo** (pĕt′sō), *n.* [It.] A piece; a bit.

pf. *Abbr.* Pianoforte.

P. F. *Abbr.* Procurator-Fiscal,

pfen'nig (pfĕn'ĭg), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIGS (-ĭgz), G. -NIGE (-ĭ-gẽ). [G. See PENNY.] A small bronze coin and money of account of Germany, worth $\frac{1}{100}$ of a mark (about $\frac{1}{4}$ cent or $\frac{1}{8}$ d.).

Pha'ca (fā'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φακός lentil.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs, the species being most numerous in the western United States. It is distinguished from related genera by the strictly 1-celled pod.

Pha-ce'li-a (fȧ-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάκελος bundle, fascicle; — alluding to the fasciculate flowers.] *Bot.* A large genus of American hydrophyllaceous herbs. They have usually pinnatifid or dissected leaves, and blue, purple, or white flowers in scorpioid cymes, the style 2-cleft, the seeds rugose. Several of the California species are ornamental in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

phac'o- (făk'ō-), **phac-**. Also *phako-*, *phak-*. [Gr. φακός a lentil, anything shaped like a lentil.] Combining form denoting *relation to a lens*, esp. *the crystalline lens of the eye.*

Pha'cops (fā'kŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φακός a lentil + ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites found in the Silurian and Devonian having a large rounded glabella and a large pygidium. It is the type of a family, **Pha-cop'i-dæ** (fȧ-kŏp'ĭ-dē).

Phacops (*P. bufo*). ($\frac{2}{3}$)

Phæ-a'cian (fē-ā'shăn), *n.* [L. *Phaeacia* the country of the Phæacians, Gr. Φαιακία, fr. Φαίακες the Phæacians, pl. of Φαίαξ.] One of a fabulous seafaring people inhabiting the island of Scheria (prob. Corfu, anc. Corcyra) mentioned by Homer as visited by Odysseus in his wanderings. They had great wealth and lived in happiness, with feasting, music, and dancing. — **Phæ-a'cian**, *a.*

Phæ'dra (fē'drȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φαίδρα.] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Minos (of Crete) and wife of Theseus. She is the subject of tragedies by Euripides, Seneca, and Racine. For one version of her story, that followed by Euripides, see HIPPOLYTUS. In another version (followed by Seneca and Racine), after the death of Hippolytus and the establishment of his innocence, Phædra killed herself.

Phæ'dra-nas'sa (-năs'ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. φαιδρός gay + ἄνασσα queen.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental amaryllidaceous plants, distinguished by the long, erect perianth lobes and monadelphous stamens. The four species are natives of the Andes of Peru and Ecuador. They are cultivated for their red or green flowers under the name *queen lily*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Phæ'o-phy'ce-æ (fē'ō-fī'sē-ē; -fĭs'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φαιός dusky + φῦκος seaweed.] *Bot.* A large and important class of algæ, the brown or olive-brown seaweeds. They are mostly marine plants, often of gigantic size and very diverse in form. All are anchored by holdfasts to the substratum. They have the chlorophyll masked by brown pigments. The class is usually divided into Phæosporeæ and Cyclosporeæ. Cf. CHLOROPHYCEÆ, RHODOPHYCEÆ. — **phæ'o-phy'ceous** (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

Phæ'o-spo're-æ (fē'ō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φαιός dusky + σπόρος seed.] *Bot.* A subclass of phæophyceous algæ characterized by the production of asexual swarm spores. It includes the majority of the group.

Pha'ë-thon (fā'ē-thŏn), *n.* [L., Phaëthon (in sense *1*), fr. Gr. Φαέθων, fr. φαέθειν, φάειν, to shine.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a** The sun god, Helios. **b** More commonly, the son of Helios. He induced his father to permit him for one day to drive the chariot of the sun, in doing which his want of skill would have set the world on fire, had he not been struck down with a thunderbolt by Zeus.
2. *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the tropic birds. It constitutes a family, **Pha'ë-thon'ti-dæ** (-thŏn'tĭ-dē).

pha'ë-ton (-tŏn), *n.* [F. *phaéton* a kind of carriage, fr. *Phaéthon* Phaëthon, the son of Helios. See PHAËTHON.] **1.** [*cap.*] Var. of PHAËTHON, 1 **b**; — chiefly used allusively for a rash or venturesome charioteer, a charioteer in general, or something that sets the world on fire. *Obs.*
2. A kind of light four-wheeled carriage (with or without a top) having no side pieces in front of the seat or (two) seats. There are various modifications of the ordinary form.

Phaëton, 2.

phaëton butterfly. A handsome American butterfly (*Euphydryas*, or *Melitæa, phaëton*). The upper side of the wings is black, with orange-red spots and marginal crescents, and several rows of cream-colored spots.

Phaëton Butterfly (with Wings reversed on right side to show lower surface)

phag'e-de'na, phag'e-dæ'na (făj'ē-dē'nȧ), *n.* [L. *phagedaena*, Gr. φαγέδαινα, fr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Med.* **a** A canine appetite; bulimia. *Obs.* **b** Spreading, obstinate ulceration. **c** Gangrene; as, sloughing *phagedena*.

-pha'gi-a (-fā'jĭ-ȧ). [Gr. -φαγια (as in ἀνθρωποφαγια anthropophagy), fr. φαγεῖν to eat.] Combining form denoting *an eating* or *swallowing*.

-phag'ic (-făj'ĭk). A combining form denoting *eating*. See -PHAGOUS.

phag'o-cyte (făg'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. φαγεῖν to eat + *-cyte*.] *Physiol.* Any leucocyte that shows special activity in ingesting and destroying (by a process of intracellular digestion) waste and harmful material, bacteria, etc., from the blood or tissues of the body. Leucocytes of several of the ordinary types exhibit such activity, esp. the polymorphonuclear and large mononuclear hyaline forms. They play an important part in retrogressive changes, and in combating germ diseases. — **phag'o-cyt'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

phag'o-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phagocyte* + *-osis*.] The destruction of microörganisms by phagocytes.

-phagous. [Gr. -φάγος (as in ἀνθρωποφαγος anthropophagous), fr. φαγεῖν to eat.] A combining form signifying *eating, feeding on, consuming*; as, anthropo*phagous*, sarco*phagous*, sapro*phagous*, etc.

Pha-i'no-pep'la (fā-ī'nō-pĕp'lȧ; fā'ĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φαεινός shining + πέπλος robe.] **a** A genus consisting of a crested passerine bird (*Phainopepla nitens*), of Mexico and the southwestern United States. The male is uniform glossy blue-black with a white spot on each primary; the female is brownish. **b** [*l. c.*] The bird itself.

Pha'jus (fā'jŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φαιός dusky.] *Bot.* A genus of terrestrial or sometimes epiphytic Asiatic orchids, with large plicate leaves and showy racemose flowers of various colors, marked by the free sepals and the spur at the base of the lip.

Phal'æ-nop'sis (făl'ē-nŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάλαινα moth + ὄψις appearance.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental epiphytic orchids, natives of India and the Malay Archipelago. They have fleshy leaves with persistent sheathing bases, and large flowers of various colors, with broad lateral petals. *P. amabilis* is the butterfly plant; several other cultivated species are known as moth orchids.

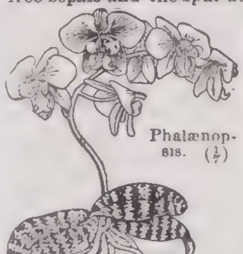

Phalænopsis. ($\frac{1}{7}$)

phal'ange (făl'ănj; fȧ-lănj'), *n.* [Cf. F. *phalange*. See PHALANX.] **1.** = PHALANX, 1. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* = PHALANX, 5.
3. *Zoöl.* One of the segments of an insect's tarsus.
4. *Bot.* A fascicle of stamens united by their filaments.

pha-lan'ge-al (fȧ-lăn'jē-ăl) } *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert.
pha-lan'gal (fȧ-lăŋ'găl) } to the phalanges.
phalangeal bone, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a phalanx. — **p. process**. *Anat.* See *cells of Deiters*, under CELL.

pha-lan'ger (fȧ-lăn'jẽr), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. φάλαγξ bone of the finger or toe; — from the conformation of the phalanges.] **a** Any of numerous diprotodont marsupials of the family Phalangeridæ of the Australian region. They range in size from that of a mouse to that of a large cat; their fur is soft and thick, the tail long and usually prehensile. They are chiefly nocturnal, arboreal, and frugivorous or insectivorous. See FLYING PHALANGER. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of phalangers.

Phal'an-ger'i-dæ (făl'ăn-jĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the typical phalangers, the flying phalangers, the koala, and their relatives. The typical subfamily is the **Pha-lan'ger-i'næ** (fȧ-lăn'jẽr-ī'nē). — **pha-lan'ger-ine** (fȧ-lăn'jẽr-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

Pha-lan'gi-da (fȧ-lăn'jĭ-dȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Pha-*
Phal'an-gid'e-a (făl'ăn-jĭd'ē-ȧ) } *langium*, generic name, fr. Gr. φαλάγγιον a spider.] *Zoöl.* An order of arachnids containing the daddy longlegs, or harvestmen. See HARVESTMAN. — **pha-lan'gid** (fȧ-lăn'jĭd), *n.* — **pha-lan'gi-dan** (fȧ-lăn'jĭ-dăn), **phal'an-gid'e-an** (făl'ăn-jĭd'ē-ăn), *a. & n.*

phal'an-ste'ri-an (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *phalanstérien*, a. & n.] Of or pert. to a phalanstery or phalansterism; designating, or pert. to, the system of phalansteries.

phal'an-ste'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A member of a phalanstery.
2. One who favors the system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; a Fourierist.

phal'an-ster-ism (făl'ăn-stẽr-ĭz'm) } *n.* A system
phal'an-ste'ri-an-ism (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-ăn-) } of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; Fourierism.

phal'an-ster-y (făl'ăn-stẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -STERIES (-ĭz). [F. *phalanstère*, fr. Gr. φάλαγξ a phalanx + mona*stère* monastery.] **1.** An association or community organized on the plan of Fourier. See FOURIERISM.
2. The dwelling or buildings of a Fourierite community.
3. A group or association of persons, or their dwelling.

pha'lanx (fā'lăŋks; făl'ăŋks; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E. PHALANXES (-lăŋk-sĕz; -sĭz), L. PHALANGES (fȧ-lăn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. φάλαγξ.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A body of heavy-armed infantry formed in ranks and files close and deep. Various formations were tried, varying in depth from four to twenty-five or more ranks of men. The most famous phalanx was the Macedonian, formed by Philip and consisting at first of eight and later of from twelve to sixteen ranks deep. The lances were eighteen feet long.

> The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tower *Pope.*

2. Any of various compact orders of battle like the Greek phalanx, as the parallelogrammatic one of the ancient Gauls and Germans; any body of troops in close array.
3. Any body of persons, animals, or things formed in close order or massed, or any group of people united for a common purpose or noted for firmness and solidity of union; also, the union of such.

> The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that grazed,
> All huddling into *phalanx*, stood and gazed. *Cowper.*

4. A Fourierite community; a phalanstery.
5. *Anat. & Zoöl.* In vertebrates, one of the digital bones of the hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. In man there are three phalanges to each finger and toe, with the exception of the thumb and great toe, which have but two each. These numbers are reduced or slightly exceeded in many other vertebrates; they are greatly increased only in some aquatic forms with paddlelike limbs.
6. *Zoöl.* A category of classification not often employed, generally very nearly equivalent to a subfamily.
7. *pl.* PHALANGES. *Bot.* = PHALANGE.

pha'lanxed (fā'lăŋkst; făl'ănkst), *a.* Formed into, or forming, a phalanx. "*Phalanxed* faces." *R. Browning.*

Phal'a-ris (făl'ȧ-rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φάλαρις.] A cruel tyrant (d. B. C. 549) of Agrigentum, in Sicily, said to have roasted many persons alive in a brazen bull, known as the **Sicilian Bull**, made for him by Perillus. Hence, any cruel tyrant. The epistles ascribed to him were proved spurious by Bentley. — **Phal'a-rism** (-rĭz'm), *n.*

Phal'a-ris, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φαλαρίς a kind of grass.] *Bot.* A small genus of European grasses with rather broad flat leaves and a dense head or spike of flowers. *P. canariensis* is the canary grass. The striped variety of *P. arundinacea* is a popular garden flower.

phal'a-rope (-rōp), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *Phalaropus*, generic name, fr. Gr. φαλαρίς coot + πούς foot.] Any small limicoline bird of the family Phalaropodidæ. There are three genera, each of one species. The birds resemble sandpipers, but have lobate toes, and are good swimmers. The female performs the courtship, and the male, more plainly colored, the incubation. The **red phalarope** (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) and the **northern phalarope** (*Lobipes lobatus*) breed in the Arctic regions of the Old and the New Worlds, and often occur in large flocks far out at sea. **Wilson's phalarope** (*Steganopus tricolor*) breeds on the northern American Great Plains. All migrate to the tropics.

Phal-la'ce-æ (fă-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHALLUS.] *Bot.* A family of fungi, the true stinkhorns, including several

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Pfis'ter's Bi'ble (pfĭs'tẽrz). See *Bible of 36 lines*, under BIBLE, 2.
P. F. S. A. *Abbr.* Pour faire ses adieux (F., to say good-by).
pfund (pfo͝ont), *n.*; *pl.* PFUNDE (pfo͝on'dē). [G.] See WEIGHT.
P. F. V. *Abbr.* Pour faire visite (F., to make a call).
Pg. *Abbr.* Portugal; Portuguese.
P. G. *Abbr.* Paris granite; Past Grand.
P. G. M. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Past Grand Master; Provincial Grand Master.
ph. A consonantal digraph. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 218.
Ph. *Abbr.* Phenyl (*Chem.* [no period, *Ph*]); Philadelphia; Philip.
Pha'athMo'ab (fā'ăthmō'ăb). *Bib.*
phac-. See PHACO-.
Phac'a-reth (făk'ȧ-rĕth). *Bib.*
Phacd. or **Phec'da**, *n.* See STAR.
Pha'ce-e (fā'sē-ē). *D. Bib.*
Pha'ce-i'a (-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
pha-cel'ite, -cel'lite (fȧ-sĕl'īt), *n.* [Gr. φάκελος a bundle of fagots: — in ref. to the fagot-shaped crystals.] = KALIOPHILITE.
pha-cel'la (fȧ-sĕl'ȧ), **pha-cel'lus** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάκελος a bundle of fagots.] *Zoöl.* One of the filaments, usually bearing nematocysts, on the inner surface of the gastric cavity of some jellyfishes (Scyphozoa).
pha-ci'tis (fȧ-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phaco-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens.
phac'o-cele, *n.* [*phaco-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Escape of the crystalline lens from its normal position.
phac'o-chœre, or **-chere** (făk'ō-kēr), *n.* [Gr. φακός a lentil seed, a wart + χοῖρος a pig.] A wart hog. — **phac'o-chœ'rine**, **-che'rine** (-kē'rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.*
Phac'o-chœ'rus (-kē'rŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHACOCHŒRE.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Macrocephalus*, the genus consisting of the wart hogs.
phac'o-cys-ti'tis (-sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., *phaco-* + *-cyst* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.
pha'coid (fā'koid; făk'oid), *a.* [*phaco-* + *-oid*.] Lenticular.
pha-coi'do-scope (fȧ-koi'dō-skōp), *n.* = PHACOSCOPE.
phac'o-lite (făk'ō-līt), *n.* [G. *phakolit*, fr. Gr. φακός lentil + λίθος stone.] *Min.* A colorless variety of chabazite in twins of lenticular shape.
phac'o-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *phaco-* + *malacia*.] *Med.* Softening of the crystalline lens.
pha-com'e-ter (fȧ-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*phaco-* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the refracting power of lenses.
phac'o-scle-ro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *phaco-* + *sclerosis*.] *Med.* Hardening of the crystalline lens.
phac'o-scope, *n.* [*phaco-* + *-scope*.] An instrument for demonstrating change of form in the lens of the eye in visual accommodation.
Pha-da'ia (fȧ-dā'yȧ). *D. Bib.*
phæ'ism (fē'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. φαιός dusky + *-ism*.] *Zoöl.* In butterflies, incomplete melanism.
phæ-ni'ceous. † PHENICIOUS.
phæ'nigm. † PHENIGM.
phæ'no-car'pous (fē'nō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. φαίνειν to show + *-carpous*.] *Bot.* Having fruit unattached to the perianth. *Obs.*
phæ'no-gam, or **phe'-** (fē'nō-găm), *n.* *Bot.* A phanerogam.
Phæ'no-ga'mi-a (-gā'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φαίνειν to show + γάμος marriage.] *Bot.* Syn. of PHANEROGAMIA.
phæ'no-ga'mi-an, phe'no-ga'mi-an (-ăn), **phæ-nog'a-mous, phe-nog'a-mous** (fē-nŏg'ȧ-mŭs), **phæ'no-gam'ic, phe'no-gam'ic** (fē'nō-găm'ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Phanerogamous.
phæ'no-log'i-cal (fē'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), **phæ-nol'o-gy** (fē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), etc. Vars. of PHENOLOGICAL, etc.
phæ-nom'e-nal, phæ-nom'e-nism, phæ-nom'e-non. Vars. of PHENOMENAL, etc.
phæ-nom'e-nous, *a.* Phenomenal. *Obs.*
phæ-noz'y-gous, phe-noz'y-gous (fē-nŏz'ĭ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. φαίνειν to show + ζυγόν yoke.] *Craniol.* Having the zygomatic arch visible from the norma verticalis.
phæ-och'rous (fē-ŏk'rŭs), *a.* [Gr. φαιός dusky + χρώς, χροός, color.] *Zoöl.* Dusky.
Phæ'o-da'ri-a (fē'ō-dā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φαιός dusky + εἶδος form + *-aria*.] *Zoöl.* A division of radiolarians having a double capsule, with much of the outer surface and the central capsule covered by a brown pigment body, called **phæ-o'di-um** (fē-ō'dĭ-ŭm). — **phæ'o-da'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
phæ'o-phyll, phæ'o-phyl (fē'ō-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. φαιός dusky + *-phyll*.] *Bot.* The essential coloring matter of the brown or olive-brown algæ (class Phæophyceæ), consisting of a mixture of pigments, as phycophæin.
Pha'et (fā'ĕt), *n.* See STAR.
Pha'ë-thon'ic (fā'ē-thŏn'ĭk), **Pha'ë-thon'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, Phaëthon (sense 1 b).
Pha'ë-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), **Pha'ë-ton'tic** (-tĭk). Vars. of PHAËTHONIC, PHAËTHONTIC.
Pha'ë-ton'tal, *a.* Pert. to, or like, Phaëthon. *Obs.*
phag'e-den'ic, -dæn'ic (făj'ē-dĕn'ĭk; -dē'nĭk), **phag'e-den'i-cal, -dæn'i-cal** (-dĕn'ĭ-kăl; -dē'nĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *phagedaenicus*, Gr. φαγεδαινικός.] *Med.* Of, like, pert. to, or used in treating, phagedena. — *n.* A phagedenic medicine.
phag'e-de'nous, phag'e-dæ'nous (-dē'nŭs), *a.* *Med.* Phagedenic.
phag'o-cy'tal (făg'ō-sī'tăl), *a.* Phagocytic.
phag'o-cyt'ism (făg'ō-sīt'ĭz'm), *n.* Phagocytosis.
pha-gol'y-sis (fȧ-gŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phagocyte* + *-lysis*.] *Biol.* Destruction of phagocytes.
phag'o-ma'ni-a (făg'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φαγεῖν to eat + *mania*.] *Med.* A form of insanity with insatiable hunger.
Pha'gun (pä'go͞on; fä'-; 218), *n.* [See PHALGUN.] See HINDU CALENDAR.
phah, *interj.* An expression of contemptuous dislike. *Obs.*
phaisant. † PHEASANT.
Phai'sur (fā'sŭr; fā-ī'-). *Bib.*
pha-ki'tis (fȧ-kī'tĭs). Var. of PHACITIS.
phak'o- (făk'ō-), **phak-**. For various words beginning in *phako-* (as **phakoscope**), see the forms in PHACO-.
Phal'a-cro'co-rax (făl'ȧ-krō'kō-răks), *n.* [L., a coot or cormorant, fr. Gr. φαλακρός bald + κόραξ crow.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the cormorants, constituting a family, **Phal'a-cro'co-rac'i-dæ** (-răs'ĭ-dē). — **phal'a-cro-cor'a-cine** (-krō-kŏr'ȧ-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.*
phal'a-cro'sis (făl'ȧ-krō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φαλάκρωσις.] *Med.* Baldness; alopecia.
Phal'æ-ce'an (făl'ē-sē'ăn), **Pha-læ'ci-an** (fȧ-lē'sĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *metrum Phalaecium*, fr. *Phalaecus*, Greek poet, Gr. Φάλαικος.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A logaœdic five-foot verse, with the first foot either a spondee, trochee, or iambus, the second a dactyl, and the last three trochees; — named after Phalæcus, a Greek epigrammatic poet. — **Phal'æ-ce'an, Pha-læ'ci-an**, *a.*
Pha-læ'na (fȧ-lē'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάλαινα, φάλλαινα, a kind of moth.] *Zoöl.* A division originally including all the moths, later all except the hawk moths, and finally the geometrids alone. *Obs.*
Pha-læn'i-dæ (fȧ-lĕn'ĭ-dē; -lē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of GEOMETRIDÆ. — **pha-læ'ni-an** (fȧ-lē'nĭ-ăn), **pha-læ'noid** (-noid), *a. & n.* — **pha-læ'nid** (-nĭd), *n.*
Phal'a-i'a (făl'ȧ-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
‖ **pha'lange'** (fȧ'länzh'), *n.* [F.] A phalanstery, or phalanx.
pha-lan'ges (fȧ-lăn'jēz), *n.*, *pl.* of PHALANX.
pha-lan'gi-an (-jĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Phalangida. — *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Phalangida.
Pha-lan'gi-des (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PHALANGIDA.
pha-lan'gi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [See PHALANX; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a phalanx (bone).
Phal'an-gig'ra-da (făl'ăn-jĭg'rȧ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Tylopoda.
pha-lan'gi-grade (fȧ-lăn'jĭ-grād), *a.* [See PHALANX; -GRADE.] *Zoöl.* **a** Walking on the phalanges. **b** Pert. to the Phalangigrada. — *n.* One of the Phalangigrada.
Phal'an-gi'i-dæ (făl'ăn-jī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PHALANGIUM.
pha-lan'gist (fȧ-lăn'jĭst), *n.* [Cf. PHALANGER.] A phalanger.
Phal'an-gis'ta (făl'ăn-jĭs'tȧ), *n.* Syn. of PHALANGER.
Phal'an-gis'ti-dæ (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PHALANGERIDÆ.
phal'an-gite (făl'ăn-jīt), *n.* [Gr. φαλαγγίτης: cf. F. *phalangite*.] A soldier of a phalanx.
pha-lan'gi-um, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. φαλάγγιον.] A venomous spider. *Obs. & R.*
Pha-lan'gi-um (fȧ-lăn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PHALANGIDA.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Phalangida, including several common harvestmen, or daddy longlegs. It is the type of the family Phalangiidæ.
Phal'an-goi'de-a (făl'ăn-goi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Phalangium* + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PHALANGIDA. — **phal'an-goid** (făl'ăn-goid), *a.*
pha-lan'gy (fȧ-lăn'jĭ), *n.* A phalangium. *Obs.*
phal'an-ste'ri-al (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Phalansterian.
phal'an-ster'ic (-stĕr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, phalansteries.
phal'an-ster-ist (făl'ăn-stẽr-ĭst), *n.* A phalansterian.
pha-lar'ic, *n.* [L. *phalarica, falarica*: cf. F. *phalarique*.] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of fire dart. *Obs.*
Phal'a-ro-pod'i-dæ (făl'ȧ-rō-pŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See PHALAROPE.
Phal-da'ius (făl-dā'yŭs). *Bib.*
Pha'le-a (fā'lē-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Pha-le'as (fȧ-lē'ăs), **Pha'lec** (fā'lĕk), **Pha'leg** (-lĕg). *Bib.*
phal'er-a (făl'ẽr-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERÆ (-ē). [L. *phalerae* (pl.), Gr. φάλαρα.] *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A metal boss or disk, as of bronze or silver, worn on the heads or breasts of horses, sometimes by men as signs of military rank.
phal'er-ate (-āt), **phal'er-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *phaleratus*.] Ornamented, as with phaleræ. *Obs.*
Pha-ler'no, *n.* [It. *Falerno*, fr. L. *Falernum*.] Falernian wine. *Obs.*
Pha-leu'ci-ak. † PHALACEAN.
Pha-leu'ci-an (fȧ-lū'sĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* [L. *Phaleucius* for *Phalaecius*.] = PHALÆCEAN.
Phal'gun (päl'go͞on; fäl'-; 218), *n.* [Hind. *phālgun*, fr. Skr. *phālguna*.] See HINDU CALENDAR.

genera, of which *Phallus* is the most important. They are distinguished from Clathraceæ by having the gleba external to the tubular receptacle. — **phal-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Phal-la'les (fă-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHALLUS.] *Bot.* An order of basidiomycetous fungi comprising the families Phallaceæ and Clathraceæ; the stinkhorns and their allies. The species are prominent from their disgusting odor.

phal'lic (făl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φαλλικός.] Of or pertaining to the phallus or phallicism.

phal'li-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm) } *n.* The worship of the phallus, **phal'lism** (-ĭz'm) } or of the generative principle in nature, symbolized by the phallus. It is especially characteristic of the Dravidian races of India. Anciently it was prevalent among the Semites, passing into Greece, esp. in the religion of Dionysus. — **phal'li-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

phal'lin (făl'ĭn), *n.* [NL. *phall*oides, specific name of the death cup (see PHALLUS; -OID) + *-in.*] *Chem.* A toxalbumin, the chief poison in the death cup (*Amanita phalloides*).

phal'lo- (făl'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. φαλλός, *penis.*

phal'lus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a phallus (in sense 1), Gr. φαλλός.] **1.** A symbol of the male organ of generation, anciently an emblem used in the Dionysian mysteries; hence, any similar emblem in phallic rites. Cf. LINGA.
2. *Anat.* The penis or clitoris, or the embryonic or primitive organ from which either may be derived.
3. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Phallaceæ. They are usually tubular or cylindrical with a bulblike pileus bearing the gleba on its surface. All are vile-smelling; some are brightly colored. *P. impudicus* is common in the United States.

Phan'ar (făn'är), *n.* [Turk. *fanar*, fr. NGr. φανάρι lighthouse, Gr. φανάριον lantern; — from a lighthouse on a point projecting into the Golden Horn.] A quarter of Constantinople which, after the Turkish conquest of the city, became the chief Greek quarter; hence, the Greek officials of Turkey, or phanariots, as a class.

pha-nar'i-ot (fȧ-năr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* Also **pha-nar'i-ote** (-ōt). [NGr. Φαναριώτης, fr. Phanar. See PHANAR.] [*Also cap.*] One of the Greeks of Constantinople who after the Turkish conquest became powerful in clerical and other offices under Turkish patronage.

phan'er-ite (făn'ẽr-īt), *n.* Any phanerocrystalline rock.

phan'er-o- (făn'ẽr-ō-). Combining form from Greek φανερός, *visible, manifest, open.*

phan'er-o-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* Distinctly crystalline; — used of rocks. Opposed to *cryptocrystalline.*

phan'er-o-gam' (făn'ẽr-ō-găm'), *n.* *Bot.* A seed plant or flowering plant; a spermatophyte; — opposed to *cryptogam.*

Phan'er-o-ga'mi-a (-gā'mĭ-ȧ; -găm'ĭ-ȧ; 277), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] *Bot.* A former primary division of the vegetable kingdom embracing the seed plants, or flowering plants, as distinguished from the Cryptogamia, or flowerless plants. Modern anatomical and physiological researches have shown the subordinate importance of floral structure in classification, and this term is passing out of scientific usage, though the derivative *phanerogam* is still used for convenience. See SPERMATOPHYTA. — **phan'er-o-gam'ic** (-găm'ĭk), *a.* — **phan'er-og'a-mous** (-ŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* — **phan'er-og'a-my** (-ŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.*

Phan'er-o-glos'sa (-glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of Anura including most of the toads and frogs. They have a tongue, and separate openings for the Eustachian tubes. Cf. AGLOSSA. — **phan'er-o-glos'sal** (-ăl), *a.* — **phan'er-o-glos'sate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.*

phan'er-o-scope' (făn'ẽr-ō-skōp'), *n.* [*phanero-* + *-scope*]. *Med.* An illuminating instrument for examining the skin.

phan'ta-scope (făn'tȧ-skōp), *n.* [Cf. Gr. φάντασμα image. Cf. PHANTOSCOPE.] **1.** An instrument consisting of a baseboard with an upright rod supporting two cards, each of which has a slit. It is used in studying binocular vision.
2. = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

phan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* [ME. *fantasme*, OF. *fantasme*, L. *phantasma*. See PHANTOM.] **1.** A product of phantasy; specif.: **a** A mental image or representation of a real object; a sensuous idea or impression. Cf. SPECIES.

Figures or little features, of which the description had produced in you no *phantasm* or expectation. *Jer. Taylor.*

In intellective cognition the object is presented through the *phantasm* from which the active intellect abstracts the intelligible species. *N. Int. Encyc.*

b A delusive or an illusory mental image; either an image appearing to be real or material, or a shadowy or airy appearance; a phantom; specter.

They be but *phantasms* or apparitions. *Raleigh.*

2. An apparition of a person, living or dead, in a place where his body is known not to be; esp., an apparition premonitory of death or calamity.

Syn. — See GHOST.

phan-tas'ma (făn-tăz'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TASMATA (-tȧ). [L.]
1. An illusion, vision, or dream.
2. An apparition; ghost; phantasm.

phan-tas'ma-go'ri-a (-gō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάντασμα a phantasm + (prob.) ἀγορά an assembly, fr. ἀγείρειν to gather.] **1.** An optical effect by which figures on a screen appear to dwindle into the distance, or to rush toward the observer with enormous increase of size; also, erroneously, the apparatus used to produce this effect. The latter consists of a magic lantern arranged to be moved toward and from the screen, with an automatic device for keeping the correct focus. It was formerly much used by conjurers, often with dissolving views, etc.
2. By extension, any of various similar optical effects.
3. Hence, a medley or shifting series of imaginary figures, illusive images, or real appearances; a shifting manifold assemblage of things seen: as, a *phantasmagoria* of colors in the sky. "This mental *phantasmagoria.*" *Scott.*

phan-tas'ma-go'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, a phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric. — **phan-tas'ma-go'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

phan-tas'mal (făn-tăz'măl), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or like, a phantasm; spectral; illusive; unreal; transitory as a phantasm. — **phan-tas'mal-ly**, *adv.*

phan'tas-mal'i-ty (făn'tăz-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being phantasmal.

phan-tas'mo-gen'e-sis (făn-tăz'mō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*phantasm* + *-genesis.*] The production of phantasms; the processes that give rise to phantasmal apparitions. — **phan-tas'mo-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **phan-tas'mo-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

phan'tas-mol'o-gy (făn'tăz-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phantasm* + *-logy.*] The study or investigation of phantasms and allied phenomena. — **phan-tas'mo-log'i-cal** (făn-tăz'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phan'ta-sy (făn'tȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [See FANTASY.] The power or faculty of receiving and reproducing sensuous impressions or ideas; the power of creating mental representations; also, an image, impression, or representation apprehended or created by this power. See FANTASY, FANCY.

phan'tom (făn'tŭm), *n.* [ME. *fantome, fantosme* (cf. also ME. & OF. *fantesme*), OF. *fantosme*, F. *fantôme*, fr. L. *phantasma*, Gr. φάντασμα, fr. φαίνειν to show. See FANCY; cf. PANT to breathe quickly, PHANTASM, PHASE.] **1.** Deceit: delusion; mere appearance or seeming.

In doubt we come to see our illusion; the *phantoms* of the night of thought vanish; but the new light comes. *Josiah Royce*

2. That which has only an immaterial or nonsubstantial existence; an apparition; specter; phantasm; illusion, esp. an optical illusion.

Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise *Pope.*

3. Appearance; visible semblance; aspect or mode of being. "She was a *phantom* of delight." *Wordsworth.*
4. *Med.* A manikin or model of the body or a part of it.
5. *Angling.* A kind of collapsible artificial bait imitating live bait when, in use, it becomes filled with water.

Syn. — See GHOST.

phan'tom, *a.* Being, or of the nature of, a phantom.

Phantom isles are floating in the skies. *B. Taylor.*

phantom circuit, *Elec.*, the equivalent of an additional circuit or wire, in reality not existing, obtained by certain arrangements of real circuits, as in some multiplex telegraph systems. See PHANTOPLEX SYSTEM. — **p. orchid**, an orchid (*Cephalanthera oregana*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. — **p. picture**, *Drawing*, a picture in which some or all of the outer parts are shown as transparent shadows so as to disclose the inner parts. — **P. Ship.** = FLYING DUTCHMAN **b.** — **p. tumor**, *Med.*, a swelling, esp. of the abdomen, due to muscular spasm, accumulation of flatus, etc., simulating an actual tumor in appearance. It occurs in hysterical persons. — **p. wires**, *Elec.*, imaginary wires of phantom circuits.

phan'to-plex sys'tem (făn'tō-plĕks). [*phan*tom + multi*plex.*] *Elec.* A multiplex telegraph employing a phantom circuit; esp., the system invented by F. W. Jones.

Pha'on (fā'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φάων.] In Greek legend, a boatman of Mitylene. Sappho is fabled to have leaped from the Leucadian rock because her love for him was not requited. He is said to have been originally an ugly old man, but to have been given youth and beauty by Aphrodite for not accepting pay when he carried her across the sea.

Pha'raoh (fā'rō; fā'rȧ-ō; 277), *n.* [L. *Pharao*, Gr. Φαραώ, Heb. *par'ōh*; fr. Egypt. *per-'o* great house. Cf. FARO.] **1.** A title of the sovereigns of ancient Egypt; — used in the Bible as a proper name, esp. of the king by whom Joseph was made assistant ruler, and of those under whom the oppression and exodus of the Israelites occurred.
2. [*l. c.*] = FARO. *Obs.*
3. A kind of strong ale or beer; — called also *old Pharaoh* or *stout Pharaoh. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Pha'raoh's ant (-rōz; -rȧ-ōz). *Zoöl.* A little red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*), a common household pest.

Pharaoh's chicken. } The Egyptian vulture. See under **Pharaoh's hen.** } EGYPTIAN.

Pharaoh's serpent *or* **serpents**. **a** A yellowish white substance, mercuric sulphocyanate, $Hg(SCN)_2$, which when ignited burns slowly, expelling a voluminous brownish residue in serpentine form. Sold in egg-shaped pellets, it is sometimes called *Pharaoh's serpents' eggs.* **b** The residue above described, or one similarly obtained.

Phar'a-on'ic (fâr'ȧ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *pharaonique.*] Of or pert. to a Pharaoh or the Pharaohs; pert. to, characteristic of, like, or of the nature of, Pharaoh (either the Pharaoh of the oppression or the Pharaoh of the Exodus).

phare (fâr), *n.* [It. *faro*: cf. F. *phare.* See PHAROS.]
1. A lighthouse; a pharos. *Now Rare.*
2. Hence, a strait lighted by a pharos. *Obs.*

Phar'i-sa'ic (făr'ĭ-sā'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Pharisaicus*, Gr. Φαρι-**Phar'i-sa'i-cal** (-sā'ĭ-kăl) } σαϊκός. See PHARISEE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pharisees. "The *Pharisaic* sect among the Jews." *Cudworth.*
2. [*l. c.*] Resembling the Pharisees; hence: addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; formal; hypocritical; self-righteous. "Outward and *pharisaical* holiness." *Bacon.* — **phar'i-sa'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **phar'i-sa'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Phar'i-sa-ism (făr'ĭ-sȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pharisaïsme.*]
1. The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees as a sect; fact of being a Pharisee.
2. [*l. c.*] Rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety; formalism; hypocrisy; a censorious, self-righteous spirit in matters of morals or manners.

Phar'i-see (făr'ĭ-sē), *n.* [OF. *Pharisée*, L. *Pharisaeus*, Gr. Φαρισαῖος, fr. Heb. *pārash* to separate.] **1.** One of the members of a school or party among the ancient Jews, noted for strict and formal observance of rites and ceremonies of the written law and for insistence on the validity of the traditions of the elders. Their pretensions to superior sanctity led them to separate from the other Jews. They differed from the Sadducees chiefly in traditionalism, but also in their belief in the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, future retribution, a coming Messiah, angels, spirits, divine providence, and freedom of the will.
2. [*l. c.*] **a** Hence, one who is pharisaical; a formalist; a self-righteous or hypocritical person. **b** See MUGWUMP.

phar'ma-ceu'tic (fär'mȧ-sū'tĭk), *or, usually,* **phar'ma-ceu'tics** (-tĭks), *n.* The science of preparing, using, or dispensing medicines; pharmacy.

phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *pharmaceuticus*, Gr. φαρμακευτικός, fr. φαρμακεύειν. See PHARMACY.] Of, pert. to, or using, pharmacy. — **phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phar'ma-ceu'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist. See APOTHECARY, DRUGGIST.

phar'ma-cist (fär'mȧ-sĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a pharmaceutist; druggist; pharmaceutical chemist.

phar'ma-co- (fär'mȧ-kō-). Combining form from Greek φάρμακον, *drug, medicine, poison.*

phar'ma-co-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *dynamics.*] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the action and the effects of medicines.

phar'ma-cog'no-sy (-kŏg'nō-sĭ), **phar'ma-cog-no'sis** (-kŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + Gr. γνῶσις a knowing.] Pharmacology, or esp. that branch of it treating of the characteristics of crude drugs and simples.

phar-mac'o-lite (fär-măk'ō-līt; fär'mȧ-kō-līt'), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral, usually occurring in silky fibers of a white or grayish color. It is a hydrous arsenate of calcium. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.64–2.73.

phar'ma-col'o-gist (fär'mȧ-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacology.

phar'ma-col'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-logy.*] The science of drugs, including materia medica and therapeutics. — **phar'ma-co-log'ic** (fär'mȧ-kō-lŏj'ĭk), **phar'ma-co-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phar'ma-co-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

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phal-lal'gi-a (fă-lăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *phallo-* + *-algia.*] Pain in the penis. — **phal-lal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*
phal'le-phor'ic (făl'ē-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φαλληφορεῖν to bear the phallus.] Bearing the phallus; of or pertaining to the carrying of phallic emblems.
phal'li, *n.*, *pl.* of PHALLUS.
phal'li-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phallic.
phal'lism (făl'ĭz'm), **phal'list**, *n.* = PHALLICISM, PHALLICIST.
phal-li'tis (fă-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phallo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the penis.
phal'loid (făl'oid), *a.* [*phallo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a penis.
phal'loid, *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Phallus* or the family Phallaceæ. — *n.* A fungus of this group.
phal'lo-plas'ty, *n.* [*phallo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the penis. [*Obs. Scot.*
phallow. ✝ FELLOW, an equal.
Phal'lu (făl'ōō). *Bib.*
Phal'lu-ites (-īts). *D. Bib.*
Phal'o-nite (făl'ō-nīt). *D. Bib.*
Phal'ti (-tī). *Bib.*
Phal-ti'as (făl-tī'ȧs). *D. Bib.*
Phal'ti-el (făl'tĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
pha-luc'co. ✝ FELUCCA.
pha'nal (fā'năl). Var. of FANAL. *Obs. or R.*
pha-nat'ic. ✝ FANATIC.
phan'cie. ✝ FANCY.
phane. ✝ FANE.
phanekill, *n.* [See FANE vane.] A little flag or vane. *Obs. Scot.*
phanelle, *n.* A kind of fan or screen, used as a sunshade. *Obs.*
pha-ner'ic (fȧ-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Phanerocrystalline.
phan'er-ite (făn'ẽr-īt), *a.* [Gr. φανερός visible.] Evident; visible. *Rare.*
Phan'er-o-bran'chi-a'ta (-ẽr-ō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* A division of nudibranch gastropods having separately retractile gills. — **phan'er-o-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.*
Phan'er-o-car'pæ (-kär'pē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. καρπός fruit (taken to mean, ovary).] Syn. of ACRASPEDA. — **phan'er-o-car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *a.*
Phan'er-o-ceph'a-la (-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A division of Polychæta distinguished by the well-developed prostomium. It corresponds to Errantia together with many Sedentaria.
phan'er-o-co-don'ic (-kō-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*phanero-* + Gr. κώδων a bell.] *Zoöl.* Developing an umbrella and becoming detached; — applied to the sexual zooids of certain hydroids. Cf. ADELOCODONIC.
phan'er-o-ga'mi-an (-gā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* *Bot.* Phanerogamous.
phan'er-o-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *phanero-* + *mania.*] *Med.* A morbid habit of picking at some abnormal growth on the skin, the biting of nails, or the like.
Phan'er-o-zo'ni-a (-zō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. ζώνη girdle.] *Zoöl.* An order of starfishes distinguished by the large marginal plates. — **phan'er-o-zo'nate** (-nāt), *a.*
phang. ✝ FANG, *n.* & *v.*
phanon. ✝ FANON.
phan'sie. ✝ FANCY.
phan'si-gar' (pän'sē-gär'; făn'-; 218), *n.* [Hind. *phānsīgār*; fr. Hind. *phānsī* snare, halter + Per. *-gār*, denoting the agent.] A thug. *India*
phan'ta-si'a. Var. of FANTASIA.
Phan-ta'si-ast (făn-tā'zĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. φαντασιαστής. See PHANTOM.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* One of certain Aphthartodocetæ who denied the reality of Christ's human body.
2. [*l. c.*] One who deals in phantasies. — **Phan-ta'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.*
phan'ta-sied. Var. of FANTASIED.
phantasime, *n.* [It. *fantasima* phantom.] A fantastic person. *Obs.*
phan'ta-sist (făn'tȧ-zĭst). Var. of FANTAST, 1.
phan-tas'ma-go'ri-an (-ăn), **phan-tas'ma-gor'ic** (-gŏr'ĭk), **phan-tas'ma-gor'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phantasmagorial.
phan-tas'ma-go'rist (făn-tăz'mȧ-gō'rĭst), *n.* A producer or exhibitor of phantasmagorias
phan-tas'ma-go-ry (-gō-rĭ), *n.* = PHANTASMAGORIA.
phan'tas-ma'li-an (făn'tăz-mā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to phantasmal things.
phan-tas'ma-scope (făn-tăz'mȧ-skōp), *n.* [*phantasma* + *-scope.*] = PHANTASCOPE.
phan-tas'ma-ta (-tȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of PHANTASMA.
Phan'tas-mat'ic (făn'tăz-măt'ĭk), *n.* A Phantasiast.
phan'tas-mat'ic, **phan'tas-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *phantasmaticus.*] Phantasmal. — **phan'tas-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
phan-tas'ma-tog'ra-phy (făn-tăz'mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. φάντασμα, φαντάσματος, phantasm + *-graphy.*] A description of meteorological phenomena, as rainbows, etc.
phan-tas'mic (făn-tăz'mĭk), **phan-tas'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* Phantasmal. — **phan-tas'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Phan-tas'mist (-mĭst), *n.* A Phantasiast.
phan-tas'mo-graph (-mō-grȧf), *n.* [*phantasm* + *-graph.*] *Photog.* A kind of printing box for lantern slides.
phan'tast (făn'tăst), *n.* A visionary.
phan-tas'tic, **phan-tas'ti-cal**, etc. Obs. or rare vars. of FANTASTIC, FANTASTICAL, etc.
phan-tas'tick. ✝ FANTASTIC.
phan'tic, *n.* [See FANATIC.] A fanatic. *Obs.*
phan'tom-at'ic (făn'tŭm-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Phantasmal.
phan-tom'ic (făn-tŏm'ĭk), **phan-tom'i-cal**, *a.* Phantom. — **phan-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
phan'tom-ist (făn'tŭm-ĭst), *n.* A holder of some theory as to phantoms; [*cap.*] a Phantasiast.
phan'tom-ize, *v. t.* To make a phantom of; hence, to explain away by a "spiritual" or figurative interpretation. — **phan'tom-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*
phan'tom-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A ghost word combining the words *phantom* and *nation*; — erron. defined as though a formation with the suffix *-ation.*
phan'tom-ry, *n.* Phantoms collectively.
phan'tom-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
phan'tom-y (făn'tŭm-ĭ), *a.* [*phantom* + 3d *-y.*] Phantom. *R.*
phan'tom-y, *n.* [*phantom* + 1st *-y.*] Illusion; also, deception. *Obs.*
phan'to-scope (făn'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. φαντός visible + *-scope.*] **1.** = PHENAKISTOSCOPE. **2.** A kind of kaleidoscope into which small objects may be introduced to vary the design.
Pha-nu'el (fȧ-nū'ĕl; făn'ū-ĕl). *Bib.*
pha-om'e-ter (fā-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. φάος light + *-meter.*] A photometer. *Obs.*
Phar. *Abbr.* Pharmacy; Pharmacopœia.
Phar'a-cim (făr'ȧ-sĭm). *Bib.*
Pha'rai (fā'rī; -rā-ī). *D. Bib.*
Pha'ra-o (fā'rā-ō). *D. Bib.*
Pharaoh's fig. = SYCAMORE a.
Pharaoh's mouse, **Pharaoh's rat.** The common ichneumon of Egypt, etc.
Pha'ra-on. ✝ PHARAOH.
Pha'ra-o'ni-an (fā'rā-ō'nĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Pharaonic. *Obs.*
Phar'a-on'i-cal (fâr'ȧ-ŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pharaonic. *R.*
Phar'a-thon (făr'ȧ-thŏn). *D. Bib.*
Phar'a-tho'ni (-thō'nī). *D. Bib.*
Phar'a-thon-ite (-thŏn-īt). *D. Bib.*
Phar. D. *Abbr.* Doctor of Pharmacy. *Amer.*
Pha-re'o-dus (fȧ-rē'ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. φάρος a large piece of cloth + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil fishes allied to the Osteoglossidæ, found in the American Eocene.
Pha'res (fā'rēz; 115). *Bib.*
Pha'rez (-rēz). *Bib.*
Pha'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pharius.*] Pert. to Pharos; hence, *Obs.*, *a.* & *n.*, Egyptian.
Pha-ri'da (fȧ-rī'dȧ). *D. Bib.*
pharie. ✝ FAIRY.
Pha-ri'ra (fȧ-rī'rȧ). *Bib.*
Phar'i-sæ'an, **Phar'i-se'an** (făr'ĭ-sē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Pharisaeus*, Gr. Φαρισαῖος.] = PHARISAIC, 1.
Phar'i-see (făr'ĭ-sē), *v. t.* To make a Pharisee of (one's self). *Rare.*
Phar'i-see-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* = PHARISAISM.
Phariseu. ✝ PHARISEE.
Pharisian, *n.* [F. *pharisien.*] A Pharisee. *Obs.*
Pharm. *Abbr.* Pharmaceutical; pharmacy.
phar'ma-cal, *a.* [Gr. φάρμακον drug.] Pharmaceutical.
phar'ma-ceu'tic, *a.* Pharmaceutical.
phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal, *n.* A pharmaceutical preparation.
phar-mac'ic (fär-măs'ĭk), *a.* Pharmaceutical.
phar'ma-cœ'an (fär'mȧ-sē'ăn), *a.* Also **phar-ma'ci-an.** A pharmacist. *Obs.*
phar'ma-cog-no'si-a (-kŏg-nō'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Pharmacognosy.
phar'ma-cog-nos'ti-cal (-nŏs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to pharmacognosy. — **phar'ma-cog-nos'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
phar'ma-cog-nos'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Pharmacognosy.
phar'ma-cog'ra-phy (-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-graphy.*] A scientific description of drugs.
pharmacol. *Abbr.* Pharmacology.
phar'ma-co-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *pharmaco-* + *mania.*] *Med.* Morbid fondness for drugs. — **phar'ma-co-ma'ni-ac**, *n.* — **phar'ma-co-ma-ni'a-cal**, *a.*
phar'ma-com'a-thy (-kŏm'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + Gr. μανθάνειν to learn.] = PHARMACOGNOSY.
phar'ma-com'e-ter (-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-meter.*] An instrument or vessel for measuring medicinal drugs.
phar'ma-con (fär'mȧ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάρμακον.] A medicine or drug; also, a poison.

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phar′ma-co-pe′di-a (fär′mȧ-kō-pē′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pharmaco-* + Gr. παιδεία education.] Instruction concerning medicinal drugs and preparations; the science of drugs. — **phar′ma-co-pe′dic** (-pē′dĭk; -pĕd′ĭk), *a.*

phar′ma-co-pe′dics (-pē′dĭks; -pĕd′ĭks), *n.* The scientific study of medicinal drugs and preparations.

phar′ma-co-pœ′ia (-kō-pē′yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φαρμακοποιΐα the preparation of medicines; φάρμακον medicine + ποιεῖν to make.] **1.** A book or treatise describing the drugs, preparations, etc., used in medicine, esp. one issued by official authority and considered standard.

☞ The United States Pharmacopœia, adopted as the standard for the country in the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, is issued every ten years after a revision by a national convention of physicians and pharmacists. The British Pharmacopœia was first issued in 1864. Revisions appeared in 1867, 1874, 1885, and a supplement in 1890.

2. A collection or stock of drugs.

3. A chemical laboratory. *Obs.*

phar′ma-co-pœ′ial (-yȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pharmacopœia; according to the pharmacopœia.

phar′ma-cop′o-list (-kŏp′ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *pharmacopola*, Gr. φαρμακοπώλης; φάρμακον medicine + πωλεῖν to sell.] One who sells drugs; an apothecary; a druggist.

phar′ma-co-sid′er-ite (-kō-sĭd′ēr-īt), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of iron, commonly occurring in green or yellowish green cubic crystals; cube ore. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.

phar′ma-cy (fär′mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ME. *fermacie*, OF. *farmacie*, *pharmacie*, F. *pharmacie*, Gr. φαρμακεία, fr. φαρμακεύειν to administer or use medicines, fr. φάρμακον medicine.] **1.** A medicinal preparation; a remedy. *Obs.*

2. Act of using or administering drugs or remedies. *Rare.*

3. Art or practice of preparing and preserving drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines according to prescriptions of physicians; the occupation of an apothecary or a pharmaceutical chemist.

4. A place where medicines are compounded or dispensed; a drug store; an apothecary's shop.

phar′ma-kos (fär′mȧ-kŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -KOI (-koi). [Gr. φαρμακός.] *Gr. Relig.* One sacrificed as a scapegoat; hence, a worthless fellow.

pha-rol′o-gy (fȧ-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. φάρος lighthouse + *-logy.*] Art or science treating of lighthouses and signal lights.

pha′ros (fā′rŏs; 115), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. φάρος, fr. Φάρος an island in the Bay of Alexandria, where King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] **1.** [*cap.*] The lighthouse built on the island of Pharos; hence [*l. c.*], any lighthouse or beacon to guide seamen.

2. A light likened to a lighthouse, as a ship's lantern.

pha-ryn′ge-al (fȧ-rĭn′jē-ăl; făr′ĭn-jē′ăl; 277), *a.* [See PHARYNX.] Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pharynx. **pharyngeal aponeurosis**, *Anat.*, the middle or fibrous coat of the walls of the pharynx. — **p. bone**, *Zoöl.*, in fishes, one of the bones of the pharynx; specif., an inferior pharyngeal, or hypopharyngeal (which see) or a pharyngobranchial (which see). — **p. clefts** or **slits**. *Zoöl. & Embryol.* = VISCERAL CLEFTS. — **p. plexus**. *Anat.* **a** A plexus formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and sympathetic nerves, which supplies the muscles and mucous membrane of the pharynx, etc. **b** Either of a pair of small venous plexuses at the side of and behind the pharynx. — **p. teeth**, *Zoöl.*, the teeth developed on the pharyngeal bones, esp. the hypopharyngeals, in many fishes. — **p. tonsil**, *Anat.*, a mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx between the Eustachian tubes. Hypertrophy of this tissue forms the growths termed *adenoids*.

phar′yn-gis′mus (făr′ĭn-jĭz′mŭs; *cf.* LARYNGISMUS), *n.* [NL. See PHARYNX.] *Med.* Spasm of the pharynx.

phar′yn-gi′tis (făr′ĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pharynx.

pha-ryn′go- (fȧ-rĭŋ′gō-), **pharyng-**. Combining forms from Greek φάρυγξ, φάρυγγος, *pharynx*.

pha-ryn′go-bran′chi-al (-brăŋ′kĭ-ăl), *a.* [*pharyngo-* + *branchial.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the branchiæ; specif., designating, or pertaining to, the dorsal bony elements in the branchial arches of fishes. In teleosts there are always four pairs of these bones, and two or more pairs may be provided with teeth opposed to those of the hypopharyngeals. Called also *upper*, or *superior*, *pharyngeal.* — *n.* A pharyngobranchial bone.

pha-ryn′go-cele (fȧ-rĭŋ′gō-sēl), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A pouchlike dilatation in the wall of the pharynx.

Phar′yn-gog′na-thi (făr′ĭŋ-gŏg′nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHARYNX; GNATHIC.] *Zoöl.* A division of teleost fishes in which the lower pharyngeal bones are united, comprising the scaroid and labroid fishes, and formerly, also, the chromid and embioticoid fishes. — **pha-ryn′gog-nath** (fȧ-rĭŋ′gŏg-năth), *a. & n.* — **phar′yn-gog′na-thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

phar′yn-gol′o-gy (făr′ĭŋ-gŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-logy.*] *Anat.* That branch of medical science treating of the pharynx and its diseases. — **pha-ryn′go-log′i-cal** (fȧ-rĭŋ′gō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pha-ryn′go-scope (fȧ-rĭŋ′gō-skōp), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for inspecting the pharynx.

phar′yn-gos′co-py (făr′ĭŋ-gŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* The inspection of the pharynx, as by the pharyngoscope.

phar′yn-got′o-my (făr′ĭŋ-gŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the pharynx, as to remove a tumor or anything obstructing the passage.

phar′ynx (făr′ĭŋks), *n.*; *pl.* PHARYNGES (fȧ-rĭn′jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. φάρυγξ, -γγος: cf. F. *pharynx*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus. In man it is a conical, musculomembranous tube about four and a half inches long, continuous above with the mouth and nasal passages, and communicating through the Eustachian tubes with the ears, and extending downward (past the opening into the larynx) to the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, where it is continuous with the esophagus. In the lower vertebrates and embryos of higher forms, the walls of the pharynx contain the *branchial* or *visceral arches* and *clefts* (see under BRANCHIAL), and in water-breathing vertebrates bear the gills. In many fishes they bear teeth. The branchial sac of tunicates is a modified pharynx. In many invertebrates the anterior part of the alimentary canal behind the mouth is called *pharynx*, esp. when differentiated by being thick-walled and muscular. In worms it is often protrusible and armed with teeth, or is a powerful sucking organ.

phase (fāz), *n.* [NL. *phasis*, Gr. φάσις, fr. φαίνειν to make to appear: cf. F. *phase.* See PHENOMENON, PHANTOM; cf. EMPHASIS.] **1.** *Astron.* A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes with respect to quantity of illumination or form of illuminated disk; as, the *phases* of the moon or planets. See MOON, *Illust.*

2. Any one of different and varying appearances of an object; any appearance or aspect of an object of mental apprehension or view; any of a number of varying aspects of a thing; as, the problem has many *phases*.

3. *Physics.* In uniform circular motion, simple harmonic motion, or in the periodic changes of any magnitude varying according to a simple harmonic law (as sound vibrations, alternating electric currents, etc.), the point or stage in the period to which the rotation, oscillation, or variation has advanced, considered in its relation to a standard position or assumed instant of starting. This relation is commonly expressed in angular measure, one cycle or period being 360°, or 2π (radians); thus, when the equation of the varying magnitude is $y = a \sin(\omega t - \epsilon)$, the phase is given by the angle $(\omega t - \epsilon)$, where ω is angular velocity and ϵ is the angle of epoch determining the phase of vibration, etc., when the time, t, is zero. If one complete cycle is taken as the unit, the phase is the angle $(\omega t - \epsilon)$ divided by 360°, or 2π, and is equal to the elapsed time divided by the period. Such periodic variations are well represented by sine curves, and the phase relations or the phases of two or more such quantities are shown by the relative positions of the crests and hollows of such curves. Magnitudes whose maximum values are simultaneous are said to be of the same phase or to be **in phase**; otherwise they are said to be of a different phase or **out of phase**, the difference between the times of their maxima (measured in angular measure or as a fraction of a period) being the phase difference. Two periodic quantities $a_1 \sin(\omega t - \epsilon_1)$ and $a_2 \sin(\omega t - \epsilon_2)$ have a phase difference of $\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1$. Magnitudes whose phase difference is 180° are said to be of **opposite phase**. In electricity, a single alternating current is termed a **single-phase current**, whereas several currents differing in phase are termed **polyphase**, or **multiphase, currents**; thus in a three-phase system or apparatus three currents flow, differing in phase from each other by 120°; in a diphase system two currents flow, differing in phase by 90°, etc. A polyphase system is **balanced** when the currents of the several phases are equal.

4. *Phys. Chem.* A homogeneous, physically distinct portion of matter in a nonhomogeneous system; as, the three *phases*, ice, water, and aqueous vapor. A phase may be either a single chemical substance or a mixture, as of gases.

5. *Zoöl.* In certain birds and mammals, one of two or more color variations characteristic of the species, but independent of the ordinary seasonal and sexual differences, and often also of age. Some of the herons which appear in white and colored phases (cf. DICHROMATISM), and certain squirrels which are sometimes uniformly blackish instead of the usual coloration, furnish examples. Color phases occur also in other animals, notably in butterflies.

phase of a complex variable $x + iy$, *Math.*, any angle whose tangent is $\frac{y}{x}$; specif., the angle from the x axis to the radius vector of the point $x + iy$ in the Argand diagram.

phase angle. *Physics.* The angle expressing phase or phase difference. See PHASE, *n.*, 3.

phase converter. *Elec.* A machine for converting an alternating current into an alternating current of a different number of phases and the same frequency.

phase displacement. *Elec.* A change of phase whereby an alternating current attains its maximum later or earlier. An inductance would cause a lag, a capacity would cause an advance, in phase.

phase meter, *or* **phase′me′ter**, *n.* *Elec.* A device for measuring the difference in phase of two alternating currents or electromotive forces.

pha-se′o-lin (fȧ-sē′ō-lĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A typical globulin first identified in the kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), but also common to other species. Cf. PHASELIN.

Pha-se′o-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs, widely distributed throughout warm regions and including most of the true American beans. They have flowers in axillary racemes or panicles, the corolla with a spirally twisted keel. Various species yield edible seeds, and several, as *P. multiflorus*, the scarlet runner, are grown for ornament. See BEAN, 1 **a**, also LIMA BEAN, SIEVA BEAN, 1st GRAM **b**. — **pha-se′o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* *Obs.*

phase rule. *Phys. Chem.* A generalization with regard to systems of chemical equilibrium, discovered by Prof. J. Willard Gibbs. It may be stated thus: *The degree of variableness (number of degrees of freedom) of a system is equal to the number of components minus the number of phases, plus two.* Thus, if the components be salt and water, and the phases salt, ice, saturated solution, and vapor, the system is invariant, that is, there is only one set of conditions under which these four phases can exist in equilibrium. If only three phases be considered, the system is univariant, that is, the fixing of one condition, as temperature, determines the others. A system having two components and two phases is bivariant, etc. See PHASE, 4, COMPONENT, 3.

phase splitter. *Elec.* A device by which a single-phase current is split into two or more currents differing in phase. It is used in starting single-phase induction motors.

phase splitting. *Elec.* The dephasing of the two parts of a single alternating current in two dissimilar branches of a given circuit.

-pha′si-a (-fā′zhĭ-ȧ), **-phasy**. [NL. *-phasia*, Gr. -φασία (as in ἀφασία aphasia), fr. φάναι to speak.] A combining form denoting *speech*; as, *aphasia*, *aphasy*, *dysphasia*, etc.

Pha′si-an′i-dæ (fā′sĭ-ăn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *phasianus* pheasant, fr. Gr. φασιανός + *-idæ*. See PHEASANT.] *Zoöl.* A large family of gallinaceous birds including the Asiatic pheasants, domestic fowls, jungle fowls, argus pheasants, peacocks, Old World partridges, etc. By some it is extended to include the turkeys and guinea fowls, and sometimes the grouse and American partridges. The typical subfamily, **Pha′si-a-ni′næ** (-ȧ-nī′nē), is variously limited, but typified by the common pheasant.

phas′ing (fāz′ĭng), *a.* *Elec.* Pertaining to phase or differences of phase. — **phasing current**, the momentary current between two alternating-current generators when juxtaposed in parallel and not agreeing exactly in phase or period. — **p. transformer**, any of several transformers (there must be at least two) for changing phase. See T CONNECTION.

pha′sis (fā′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PHASES (-sēz). [NL.] **1.** = PHASE, 1. Also, of the moon, the first appearance of the disk.

2. A mode or manner of being; phase.

> To the sensitive . . . *phasis* of our nature. *J. S. Mill.*

-phasy. A combining form denoting *speech*. See -PHASIA.

pheas′ant (fĕz′ănt), *n.* [ME. *fesant*, *fesaunt*, OF. *faisant*, *faisan*, F. *faisan*, L. *phasianus*, Gr. φασιανός (sc. ὄρνις) the Phasian bird, pheasant, fr. Φᾶσις a river in Colchis.] **1.** Any of numerous large, long-tailed, brilliantly colored, gallinaceous birds constituting *Phasianus* and several allied genera, natives of Asia and the adjacent islands. One species (*P. colchicus*), the **common pheasant**, whose range extended to southeast Europe, was long ago introduced into England and other parts of Europe, where it is common in a wild or half-wild state and very widely bred for a game bird. Its color is chiefly rich chestnut, or golden brown barred and laced with black. The head and neck are mostly iridescent greenish blue and the naked skin about the eye is red. The **ring-necked pheasant** (*P. torquatus*) of China, with a white neck ring, and *P. versicolor* of Japan, which is green below, have also been widely introduced into Europe and interbred with the common species. The common and the ring-necked species have also been naturalized in various other parts of the world, and many other species are often kept in confinement. Other important species are the *argus*, *blood*, *golden*, *kallege*, *Mongolian*, and *silver* pheasants, and the *monals* and *tragopans*. See these terms.

2. Any of various birds having real or fancied resemblance to a pheasant; as: **a** The ruffed grouse. *Southern U. S.* **b** The leipoa. *Australia.* **c** A lyre bird. *Australia.* **d** The magpie. *Local, Eng.* **e** Any of various guans. *South America.* **f** A francolin; esp., *Francolinus capensis* and *Pternistes nudicollis*. *South Africa.*

3. An artificial fly having a yellow silk-ribbed body, wings of English pheasant feathers, and a brown hackle.

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phar′ma-co-pe′ia, -pe′ial, etc. Vars. of PHARMACOPŒIA, etc.

phar′ma-co-pœ′ian (-kō-pē′yăn), *a.* **a** Versed in the pharmacopœia. *Obs.* **b** Pharmacopœial. *Rare.* — *n.* One versed in the pharmacopœia. *Obs.*

phar′ma-co-pœ′ist (-pē′ĭst), *n.* A compiler of a pharmacopœia.

phar′ma-co-pole′, *n.* A pharmacopolist. *Obs.*

phar′ma-co-pol′i-tan, *n.* A pharmacopolist. *Obs.* — *a.* Pertaining to pharmacopoly. *Obs.*

pharmacopoly, *n.* An apothecary's shop. *Obs.*

pharmond. † FIRMAN. [ROS.]

pharo. † PHARAOH, faro; PHA-

pharol, *n.* [It. *farolo* a beacon, a lantern in a ship.] A ship's light. *Obs.*

Pha-rom′a-crus (fȧ-rŏm′ȧ-krŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φᾶρος mantle + μακρος long.] *Zoöl.* The genus of trogons consisting of the quetzal and allied species.

Pharoo. † PHARAOH.

pha′ros (fā′rŏs; 115), *n.* [Gr. φᾶρος.] A cloak. *Rare.*

Pha′rosh (-rŏsh). *Bib.*

Phar′par (fär′pär), *n.* *Bib.* A river of Damascus. 2 *Kings* v.12.

Phar-san′da-tha (fär-săn′dȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*

phar′sang. † FARSANG.

Pha-ru′da (fȧ-rōō′dȧ). *D. Bib.*

Phar′u-e (făr′ōō-ē). *D. Bib.*

phary. † FAIRY.

pharyng-. See PHARYNGO-.

pha-ryn′gal (fȧ-rĭn′găl), *a.* Pharyngeal. *Rare.*

phar′yn-gal′gi-a (făr′ĭŋ-găl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the pharynx. — **phar′yn-gal′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

phar′yn-ge′al, *n.* A pharyngeal bone. See PHARYNGEAL, *a.*

phar′yn-gec′to-my (făr′ĭn-jĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-ectomy.*] Excision of a part of the pharynx. [Pharyngeal. *R.*]

pha-ryn′gic (fȧ-rĭn′jĭk), *a.*

phar′yn-git′ic (făr′ĭn-jĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, pharyngitis

Pha-ryn′go-bran′chi-i (fȧ-rĭŋ′gō-brăŋ′kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHARYNGO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEPTOCARDII. — **pha-ryn′go-branch**, **pha-ryn′go-bran′chi-ate**, *a. & n.*

pha-ryn′go-dyn′i-a (-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ; -dī′nĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the pharynx. [See PHARYNGO-.]

pha-ryn′go-ep′i-glot′tic, *a.*

pha-ryn′go-e′so-phag′e-al (fȧ-rĭŋ′gō-ē′sō-făj′ē-ăl), *a.* See PHARYNGO-.

pha-ryn′go-la-ryn′ge-al (-lȧ-rĭn′jē-ăl; -lăr′ĭn-jē′ăl), *a.* See PHARYNGO-.

pha-ryn′go-lar′yn-gi′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pharyngitis and laryngitis combined.

pha-ryn′go-my-co′sis, *n.* [NL.] Fungous disease of the pharynx.

pha-ryn′go-na′sal, *a.* *Anat.* See PHARYNGO-. [PHARYNGO-.]

pha-ryn′go-œ′so-phag′e-al. See

pha-ryn′go-o′ral, *a.* See PHARYNGO-. [See PHARYNGO-.]

pha-ryn′go-pal′a-tine, *a.* *Anat.*

phar′yn-gop′a-thy (făr′ĭŋ-gŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-pathy.*] Disease of the pharynx.

pha-ryn′go-ple′gi-a (fȧ-rĭŋ′gō-plē′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + *-plegia.*] Also **pha-ryn′go-ple′gy** (fȧ-rĭŋ′gō-plē′jĭ). *Med.* Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx. — **pha-ryn′go-pleg′ic** (-plĕj′ĭk; -plē′jĭk), *a.*

pha-ryn′go-pleu′ral, *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the pharynx and lateral walls of the body.

Pha-ryn′gop-neus′ta (fȧ-rĭŋ′gŏp-nūs′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + Gr. πνεῖν to breathe.] *Zoöl.* A group of invertebrates including the Tunicata and Enteropneusta. — **pha-ryn′gop-neus′tal** (-tăl), *a.*

pha-ryn′go-spasm (gō-spăz′m), *n.* Spasm of the pharynx.

pha-ryn′go-tome (-tōm), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for incising or scarifying the tonsils, etc.

Pharysew † PHARISEE

Phar′zites (fär′zīts). *Bib.*

Phas-cog′a-le (făs-kŏg′ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάσκωλος pouch + γαλῆ weasel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small, ratlike, chiefly arboreal, polyprotodont marsupials of the Australian region.

Phas′co-larc′tos (făs′kō-lärk′tŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάσκωλος pouch + ἄρκτος bear.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the koala, and constituting a subfamily, **Phas′co-larc-ti′næ** (-lärk-tī′nē), of Phalangeridæ.

Phas-col′o-mys (făs-kŏl′ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάσκωλος pouch + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* The genus of marsupials consisting of the wombats and constituting the family **Phas′co-lo-my′i-dæ** (făs′kō-lō-mī′ĭ-dē). — **phas′co-lome** (făs′kō-lōm), *n.*

Phas-col′o-nus (făs-kŏl′ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάσκωλος pouch + ὄνος ass.] *Paleon.* A genus of Pleistocene Australian diprotodont marsupials allied to the wombats, and as large as tapirs.

Phas′cum (făs′kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάσκον a tree moss.] *Bot.* A small genus of terrestrial cleistocarpous mosses, with costate leaves and subglobose or ovate-oblong immersed capsules

phase (fāz), *v. t.* Occasional spelling of FAZE, to perturb.

Pha-se′a (fȧ-sē′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Pha-se′ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*

pha′se-al (fā′zē-ăl), *a.* Phasic.

pha′sel (fā′zĕl), *n.* [Cf. FASELS, PHASEOLUS.] The kidney bean. Cf. FASELS. *Obs. or R.*

phase′less, *a.* See -LESS.

pha′se-lin (fā′sē-lĭn), *n.* [See PHASEOLUS.] *Chem.* A globulin, more soluble than phaseolin, contained in the kidney bean.

pha′se-my (-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *Phaseolus semierectus.*] An erect annual tropical bean (*Phaseolus semierectus*), used for forage.

pha′se-o-man′nite (-ō-măn′īt), *n.* [So called because found in the unripe fruit of the bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*); see MANNITE.] *Chem.* = INOSITE.

pha′se-om′e-ter (fā′zē-ŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* *Elec.* = PHASE METER

Phas′er-on (făs′ēr-ŏn). *D. Bib.*

pha′ses, *n.*, *pl.* of PHASIS.

phase transformer. *Elec.* = PHASING TRANSFORMER.

phase′-wound′ (fāz′wound′), *a.* *Elec.* Designating an induction motor having its secondary wound. Cf. SQUIRREL CAGE.

Pha′si-a-nel′la (fā′sĭ-ȧ-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *phasianus* pheasant.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods constituted by the pheasant shells. It is the type of a family, **Pha′si-a-nel′li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē).

pha′si-an′ic (fā′sĭ-ăn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φασιανός pheasant.] Of or pertaining to pheasants. *Rare.*

pha′si-a-nine (fā′sĭ-ȧ-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *phasianinus*. See PHEASANT.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the pheasants. — **pha′si-a-noid** (-noid), *a.*

phasiant. † PHEASANT.

Pha′si-a′nus (fā′sĭ-ā′nŭs), *n.* See PHASIANIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical pheasants.

phas′ic (fāz′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phase or phases.

phasiol. † PHASEL.

Phas′i-ron (făs′ĭ-rŏn), *n.* *Bib.* A Nabatæan tribe.

phasm (făz′m), **phas′ma** (făz′mȧ; -făs′-), *n.* [L. *phasma*, Gr. φάσμα. See PHASE.] An appearance; as: **a** Any unusual phenomenon in the air; a meteor. *Obs.* **b** An apparition; phantom. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Phas′mi-dæ (făz′mĭ-dē; făs′-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHASM. Prob. from its "mimicking" inanimate objects.] *Zoöl.* A family of cursorial Orthoptera consisting of the leaf insects and stick insects. The type genus is **Phas′ma** (-mȧ). — **phas′mid** (-mĭd), *n.* — **phas′moid** (-moid), *a.*

phas′sa-chate (făs′ȧ-kāt), *n.* [Gr. φάσσα wood pigeon + ἀχάτης agate.] The lead-colored agate; — from its color. *Obs.*

Phas′sa-ron (făs′ȧ-rŏn). *Bib.*

phat. † FAT, a vat.

phat′a-gin (făt′ȧ-jĭn), *n.* [Gr. φαττάγης.] A pangolin (*Manis tetradactyla*). *Obs.*

Phat′a-i′a (făt′ā-ī′ȧ), **Phath′a-hi′a** (făth′ȧ-hī′ȧ). **Pha-tu′el** (fȧ-tū′ĕl), **Pha-tu′res** (-rēz), **Pha′u** (fā′ū). *D. Bib.*

Ph. B. *Abbr.* Philosophiæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Philosophy). [Chemist.]

Ph. C. *Abbr.* Pharmaceutical

Ph. D. *Abbr.* Philosophiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Philosophy).

phe′al (fē′ăl), *n.* A characteristic cry of a jackal.

pheare. Obs. or Scot. var. of FERE, companion.

phearse. † FERS.

pheasant cuckoo. A coucal.

pheasant duck. **a** The pintail. **b** A merganser. *Local, U. S.*

pheas′ant-ry (fĕz′ănt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place for keeping and rearing pheasants.

pheas′ant's-eye′ (fĕz′ănts-ī′), *n.* **a** A ranunculaceous garden plant (*Adonis autumnalis*); — called also *garden pink*. **b** = GARDEN PINK **a**. **c** The poet's narcissus.

pheas′ant's-eye′ pink. *Bot.* A ring-marked variety of the common garden pink (*Dianthus plumarius*).

pheasant shell. Any shell of the genus *Phasianella*, of tropical seas. The shell is smooth, with a moderately high spire, and usually richly colored, suggesting the plumage of a pheasant.

Phe-gop′ter-is (fē-gŏp′tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φηγός oak (taken as equiv. to L. *fagus* beech) + πτερίς fern.] *Bot.* A large genus of rather small, widely distributed, polypodiaceous ferns, the beech ferns. They have bipinnatifid, tripinnatifid, or ternate fronds and round, naked sori.

phel-lan′drene (fĕ-lăn′drēn), *n.* *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, known in two optically active forms occurring in various essential oils, as the dextro variety in the oil of water fennel (*Œnanthe phellandrium*) and the levo variety in Australian eucalyptus oil. Both forms are liquids boiling at 171-172° C.

phel′lo-derm (fĕl′ō-dûrm), *n.* [Gr. φελλός cork + *-derm.*] *Bot.* A secondary cortical tissue developed from the phellogen on the inner side of the cork. It consists usually of ordinary green parenchyma. — **phel′lo-der′mal** (-dûr′măl), *a.*

phel′lo-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. φελλός cork + *-gen.*] *Bot.* In dicotyledonous stems, a secondary meristem giving rise externally to the characteristic cork tissue, and internally to the phelloderm; cork cambium. The phellogen and the tissues it develops are collectively the *periderm.* — **phel′lo-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **phel′lo-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

phel′lo-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *n.* [Gr. φελλός cork + πλάσσειν to mold.] A figure or model in cork.

phel′lo-plas′tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art of modeling in cork.

Phe-mon′o-ë (fē-mŏn′ō-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φημονόη.] *Gr. Myth.* The first Pythia and the mythical inventor of the hexameter verse. She prophesied that from her body would spring herbs, and that the condition of the entrails of animals eating these herbs might be taken as a revelation of the future.

phe-nac′e-tin, phe-nac′e-tine (fē-năs′ē-tĭn), *n.* [*phenyl* + *aceto-* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A white, crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{13}O_2N$, used in medicine principally as an antipyretic. Chemically, it is an acetyl derivative of para-phenetidine.

phe-nac′e-to-lin (-tō-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A compound from phenol and acetic acid, used like litmus as an indicator.

phe-nac′e-tu′ric (-tū′rĭk), *a.* [*phenyl* + *acetyl* + hippu*ric.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_8H_7O\cdot NHCH_2CO_2H$, found in the urine of the horse and sometimes in that of man. It is a homologue of hippuric acid, being a phenyl-acetyl derivative of glycocoll.

phen′a-cite (fĕn′ȧ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. φέναξ, -ακος, impostor, deceiver.] *Min.* A glassy mineral, colorless, wine-yellow, rose-red or brown, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and sometimes used as a gem. It is a silicate of beryllium, Be_2SiO_4. H., 7.5-8. Sp. gr., 2.97-3.00. So called because apt to be mistaken for quartz.

phen′a-kis′to-scope (-kĭs′tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. φενακιστής a deceiver + *-scope.*] An instrument resembling the zoetrope in principle and use. One form consists of a disk with the figures arranged about the center and having near the edge radial slits through which the figures are viewed by means of a mirror.

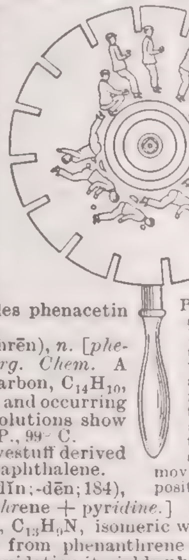

Phenakistoscope. By holding this side towards the mirror and revolving the disk, the figure, as viewed through the slits, seems to move through the positions shown.

phe-nal′gin (fē-năl′jĭn), *n.* [*phenyl* + an*algesic* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* An ammoniated compound of phenyl and acetamide, used as an analgesic and antipyretic. It resembles phenacetin in its therapeutic action.

phe-nan′threne (fē-năn′thrēn), *n.* [*phenyl* + *anthracene.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{10}$, isomeric with anthracene and occurring with it in coal tar. Its solutions show a blue fluorescence. M. P., 99° C.

phenanthrene red. A dyestuff derived from phenanthrene and naphthalene.

phe-nan′thri-dine (-thrĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*phenanthrene* + py*ridine.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_{13}H_9N$, isomeric with acridine and regarded as derived from phenanthrene by replacement of CH by N. By oxidation it yields **phe-nan′thri-done** (-dōn), $C_{13}H_9ON$.

phe-nan′thro-line (-thrō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*phenanthrene* + quin*oline.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of several isomeric nitrogenous bases, $C_{12}H_8N_2$. In behavior they resemble quinoline.

phe′na-zine (fē′nȧ-zĭn; fĕn′ȧ-; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*phenyl* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* A yellowish crystalline basic substance, $C_6H_4\cdot N_2C_6H_4$, the parent substance of many important dyestuffs. It is a paradiazine, and may be regarded as anthracene in which two CH groups are replaced by nitrogen.

phe′na-zone (fē′nȧ-zōn; fĕn′ȧ-), *n.* [*phenyl* + *azo-* + *-one.*] **a** *Pharm. & Chem.* = ANTIPYRINE. **b** *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_6H_4\cdot N_2C_6H_4$, isomeric with phenazine. It is an orthodiazine, bearing to phenanthrene the same relation that phenazine bears to anthracene.

phe-net′i-dine (fē-nĕt′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*phenol* + *ethyl* + *amido.*] *Org. Chem.* A basic amino derivative of phenetol with the formula $C_6H_4(NH_2)OC_2H_5$, and existing in three varieties, ortho, meta, and para, all liquids. They are used in manufacturing dyestuffs.

phe′ne-tol (fē′nē-tōl; fĕn′ē-; -tŏl), *n.* [*phenyl* + *ethyl* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* The ethyl ether of phenol, obtained as an aromatic liquid, $C_6H_5O\cdot C_2H_5$, boiling at 172° C.

phen′gite (fĕn′jīt), *n.* [L. *phengites*, Gr. φεγγίτης.] **1.** A kind of transparent or translucent stone, used by the ancients for windows. It was probably selenite or crystallized gypsum. — **phen-git′i-cal** (fĕn-jĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Min.* A variety of muscovite.

phe′no-coll (fē′nō-kŏl; fĕn′ō-), *n.* [*phenol* + glyco*coll.*] *Pharm. & Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_{10}H_{14}O_2N_2$, several of whose salts are used in medicine. It is an amino derivative of phenacetin.

phe′no-cryst (fē′nō-krĭst; fĕn′ō-), *n.* [Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear + κρύσταλλος crystal.] *Geol.* One of the prominent embedded crystals of a porphyry.

phe′nol (fē′nōl; -nŏl; 277), *n.* [*phene* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* **1.** A colorless or pinkish crystalline substance, C_6H_5OH, produced by the destructive distillation of many organic bodies, as wood, coal, etc., and obtained from the heavy oil from coal tar. Phenol also occurs in castoreum and in the urine of Herbivora, and is obtained artificially in various ways. Addition of a little water to solid phenol causes it to liquefy to an oil, which with more water dissolves, forming a dilute solution. Phenol has a peculiar odor, somewhat like creosote, a complex mixture of phenol derivatives. It is a hydroxy derivative of benzene, and is called also **phenyl alcohol**, but has acid properties, and hence is popularly called **carbolic acid**, and was formerly called **phenic acid**. It is a powerful caustic poison, and in dilute solution is much used as an antiseptic. It is also used in preparing other chemicals, as salicylic acid, picric acid, etc. **2.** By extension, any of the series of aromatic hydroxyl derivatives of which phenol proper is the type.

phenol acid. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of acids which are derivatives of both phenol and some member of the fatty acid series; thus, salicylic acid is a *phenol acid.*

phenol alcohol. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of derivatives of phenol and carbinol having the properties of both combined; thus, saligenin is a *phenol alcohol.*

phenol aldehyde. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds having both phenol and aldehyde properties.

phe′nol-ate (fē′nō-lāt), *n.* [*phenol* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt of phenol, in its capacity as a weak acid.

phe-nol′o-gy (fē-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Contracted from PHENOMENOLOGY.] *Biol.* The science of the relations between climate and periodic biological phenomena, as the migrations and breeding of birds, the flowering and fruiting of plants, etc. — **phe′no-log′i-cal** (fē′nō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phe′no-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **phe-nol′o-gist** (fē-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

phe′nol-phthal′e-in (fē′nōl-thăl′ē-ĭn; -fthăl′ē-ĭn; fē′nŏl-), *n.*, or **phenol phthalein.** *Chem.* A white or yellowish white crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$, formed by condensation of the anhydride of phthalic acid and phenol. Its solution in alkalies is brilliant red, but is decolorized by acids. This reaction, being very delicate, is used as an indicator.

phe-nom′e-nal (fē-nŏm′ē-năl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or pert. to, phenomena; as: (1) physical or psychical facts or events; (2) appearance as distinguished from substance; perceptible nature, as opposed to *ontological* or *noumenal.* **2.** Of or pert. to a wonderful fact or event.

phe-nom′e-nal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Metaph.* **a** The theory that limits positive or scientific knowledge to phenomena only, whether material or spiritual. **b** The theory that we know only phenomena and that there is no existence except the phenomenal. — **phe-nom′e-nal-ist**, *n.* — **phe-nom′e-nal-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **phe-nom′e-nal-is′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

phe-nom′e-nal′i-ty (-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or character of being, or that which is, phenomenal.

phe-nom′e-nal-ize (fē-nŏm′ē-năl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To treat or view as phenomenal; to interpret phenomenalistically. — **phe-nom′e-nal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

phe-nom′e-nol′o-gy (-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phenomenon* + *-logy*: cf. F. *phénoménologie.*] **1.** A description, history, or explanation of phenomena. "The *phenomenology* of the mind." *Sir W. Hamilton.* **2. a** With Kant, that division of metaphysics which treats of motion and rest as predicables of things. **b** With Hegel, the doctrine of the growth of science or knowledge; considered as the "*phenomenology* of the spirit," the progress of mind from the lowest to the highest stages. — **phe-nom′e-no-log′i-cal** (-nō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phe-nom′e-no-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phe-nom′e-non (fē-nŏm′ē-nŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -ENA (-nȧ). [L. *phaenomenon*, Gr. φαινόμενον, neut. p. pr. of φαίνεσθαι to appear, φαίνειν to show. See PHANTOM.] **1.** Any observable fact or event; as: **a** In the broadest sense, any fact or event whatever; any item of experience or reality. **b** In the original (Greek) usage, a fact or event in the changing and perceptible forms, as distinguished from the permanent essences of things. There was a double but related antithesis in the ancient conception, *phenomena* being the mutable, caused, or developing aspects of things as opposed to their fixed and substantial natures, and also their perceptible aspects or appearances as opposed to their true or ideal being. The **phenomenal world** was thus distinguished both from the **ontal world** of permanent being and the **ideal world** of permanent truth. **c** An empirical as distinguished from a noumenal reality. This meaning is due to Kant's absolute separation of the thing-in-itself, or *noumenon*, from the object of experience, or *phenomenon.* It is more thoroughgoing than the ancient distinction, since Kant asserts the utter unknowability of the noumenon, while the ancients conceived essences to be knowable. **d** In positivistic and scientific usage, any fact or event of scientific interest susceptible of scientific description and explanation. Commonly, however, this use retains the implication of change or mode of being, that is, of an event rather than a thing, and particularly of an event which illustrates the operation of some general law. **e** In a secondary use in science (compare the popular use, def. 2), a rare fact or event, or one of especial or unique significance. **2.** That which strikes one as strange, unusual, or unaccountable; an extraordinary or very remarkable person, thing, or occurrence; as, a musical *phenomenon.*

-phe′none (-fē′nōn). *Chem.* Combining form used in naming certain phenyl ketones; as, aceto*phenone.*

phe′no-py′rine (fē′nō-pī′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*phenol* + anti*pyrine.*] *Pharm.* An oily, colorless, odorless liquid made by mixing equal parts of phenol and antipyrine, used as an antiseptic.

phe′no-quin′one (-kwĭn′ōn; -kwĭ-nōn′), *n.* [*phenol* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* A deep red crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{16}O_4$, formed by the union of phenol with quinone.

phe′no-sal′ (fē′nō-săl′), *n.* [*phene*tidine + *salicylic.*] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline acidulous derivative from phenetidine and salicylic acid, used as an antipyretic.

phe′nose (fē′nōs), *n.* [*phenyl* + dextr*ose.*] *Chem.* A sweet substance obtained indirectly from benzene and probably related to inosite.

phe-nox′a-zine (fē-nŏk′sȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** *Org. Chem.* A crystalline paroxazine, $C_6H_4O(NH)C_6H_4$, made by heating pyrocatechin with *o*-amino-phenol.

phe-nox′y-. [Shortened fr. G. *phenoxy-acet*säure, changed fr. *oxyphenylessig*säure to avoid confusion with another substance.] *Org. Chem.* A combining form indicating the presence of the group C_6H_5O-.

phe′nyl (fē′nĭl; fĕn′ĭl), *n.* [*phene* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, C_6H_5, of which benzene is the hydride. It is the basis of many aromatic derivatives. See DIPHENYL.

phe′nyl-ac′et-am′ide (-ăs′ĕt-ăm′ĭd; -īd; 184), *n.* *Org. Chem.* **a** = ACETANILIDE. **b** The amide of phenylacetic acid.

phe′nyl-a-ce′tic (-ȧ-sē′tĭk; -ȧ-sĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*phenyl* + *acetic*; a translation of G. *phenylessig*säure - chlorid.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_5CH_2CO_2H$, obtained indirectly from benzyl chloride and in other ways. Called also *a-toluic acid.*

phe′nyl-am′ine (-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* [*phenyl* + *amine.*] Also **-in.** *Chem.* Any of a series of organic bases regarded as formed from ammonia by the replacing of hydrogen by phenyl; specif., aniline.

phe′nyl-ate (fē′nĭ-lāt; fĕn′ĭ-), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). *Chem.* To introduce the phenyl group into; — used chiefly in *p. p.* — **phe′nyl-a′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

phenyl brown. A coloring matter obtained as a yellowish brown powder by nitric and sulphuric acids acting on phenol, and formerly used in dyeing, yielding shades of violet, deep red, and brown. Called also *phenicin, rothine*, etc.

phe′nyl-ene (fē′nĭ-lēn; fĕn′ĭ-), *n.* *Chem.* A bivalent radical, C_6H_4, occurring in certain derivatives of benzene.

phenylene diamine. Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* Any of three isomeric crystalline substances, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$, diamino derivatives of benzene. The meta and para compounds are used in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

phe′nyl-gly′ox-yl′ic (fē′nĭl-glī′ŏk-sĭl′ĭk; fĕn′ĭl-), *a.* [*phenyl* + *glyoxylic* (= *glyoxalic*).] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline ketonic acid, $C_6H_5COCO_2H$, obtained by oxidizing acetophenone, and in other ways, and called also *benzoylformic* acid.

phe′nyl-hy′dra-zine (-hī′drȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*phenyl* + *hydrazine.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, $C_6H_5NH\cdot NH_2$, produced artificially as a colorless oil which unites with acids, ketones, etc. It is used in preparing antipyrine. See HYDRAZONE, OSAZONE.

phe′on (fē′ŏn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Her.* A bearing representing the head of a dart or javelin, with long barbs engrailed on the inner edge.

Pheon.

Pher′ec-ra-te′an (fĕr′ĕk-rȧ-tē′ăn), **Pher′ec-rat′ic** (fĕr′ĕk-răt′ĭk), *n.* [After *Pherecrates*, a Greek comic poet, who is said to have invented it.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** An Aristophanic; — called specif. *first Pherecratic.* **b** A logaœdic tripody, catalectic or acatalectic, having either the first or second foot a dactyl and the others trochees; — called specif. *second Pherecratic.*

pheasant finch. A small African waxbill (*Estrelda*, or *Astrilda, undulata*).

pheas′ant-tailed′, *a.* Having a tail like a pheasant. — **pheasant-tailed jacana**, *Zoöl.*, a jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*) of India and the East Indies, having no frontal plate and the four middle tail feathers much elongated. — **p. widgeon**, the pintail duck. *Local, Eng.*

pheasant wood. = PARTRIDGE [WOOD, 1 a.

pheasa[illegible]

phe′be [illegible]

Phe′be [illegible] **1** [illegible] — fem. prop. name. **2.** In Shakespeare's "As You Like I[illegible] scorns her faithful lover, Silvius, and falls in love with the disguised [illegible] egy she [illegible] **3.** The [illegible]

Phe′bee † [illegible]

Phe′bu[illegible] † [illegible]

Phed′a[illegible]

Phè′dre [illegible] ine of Racine's tragedy of the same name. See [illegible]

phee′al. Var. of PHEAL.

pheer. Var. of FEER, to mark.

pheer, pheere. † FERE, companion.

pheese. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. [of FEEZE.

Phe′geus (fē′jūs; -jē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φηγεύς.] An Arcadian king. See ALCMÆON.

Phe′gi-el (fē′jĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Phei′di-ac (fī′dĭ-ăk), **-di-an** (-ăn). Vars. of PHIDIAC, -DIAN.

pheirs, *n.* [See FARCE.] *Drama.* A farce. *Obs. Scot.*

pheldifare. † FIELDFARE.

Phe′le-i′a (fē′lē-ī′ȧ), **Phel′e-li′a** (fĕl′ē-lī′ȧ), **Phel′e-thi** (fĕl′ē-thī), **Phel′e-thites** (-thīts). *D. Bib.*

phel-lon′ic (fĕ-lŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φελλός cork.] *Chem.* Designating an acid said to be present in suberin.

phe-lo′ni-on (fĕ-lō′nĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NGr. φελόνιον, prob. fr. L. *paenula* mantle.] *East. Ch.* A long, richly ornamented mantle, like the Western cope, open in front.

Phe′lon-ite (fē′lŏn-īt). *D. Bib.*

Phel-ti′a (fĕl-tī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Phel-ti′as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

Phe-nac′o-dus (fē-năk′ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. φέναξ deceiver + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of condylarthrous generalized ungulates of the Eocene of Europe and America. They were about the size of a leopard, long-tailed, five-toed, and somewhat plantigrade. They form the family **Phen′a-co-don′ti-dæ** (fĕn′ȧ-kō-dŏn′tĭ-dē).

phe′nate (fē′nāt), *n.* = PHENOL-[ATE.

phene (fēn), **phe′nene** (fē′nēn), *n.* [F. *phène*, fr. Gr. φαίνειν to show, bring to light, because found in illuminating gas.] *Chem.* Benzene. *Obs.*

phenetol red. See DYE.

phe′nic (fē′nĭk; fĕn′ĭk), *a.* Phenylic; carbolic. See PHENOL. *Obsoles.*

Phe-ni′cian (fē-nĭsh′ăn). Var. [of PHŒNICIAN.

‖ **phé′ni′cienne′** (fā′nē′syĕn′), *n.* = PHENYL BROWN.

phen′i-cin (fĕn′ĭ-sĭn), **phen′i-cine** (-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* [Gr. φοῖνιξ purple red.] **a** Phenyl brown. **b** Indigo purple.

phe-ni′cious (fē-nĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *phoeniceus*, Gr. φοινίκεος, fr. φοῖνιξ purple red.] Red with a slight mixture of gray.

phenig. † PFENNIG.

Phe′nix. Var. of PHŒNIX.

phen′mi-az′ine (fĕn′mī-ăz′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *phenmiazin*, in Widman's nomenclature.] *Chem.* = QUINAZOLINE.

phen′ning. † PFENNIG.

phe′no-crys′tal-line, *n.* Phanerocrystalline.

phe′no-gam, phe′no-ga′mi-an, phe′no-gam′ic, phe-nog′a-mous. Vars. of PHÆNOGAM, etc.

Phe′no-ga′mi-a (fē′nō-gā′mĭ-ȧ; fĕn′ō-). Var. of PHÆNOGAMIA.

phe-nol′ic (fē-nŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to phenol. [*Obs.*

phen′o-men, *n.* Phenomenon.

phe-nom′e-na, *n.*, *L. pl.* of PHENOMENON.

phe-nom′e-nal-ly, *adv.* of PHE-[NOMENAL.

phen′o-men′ic (fĕn′ō-mĕn′ĭk), *a.* Also **phen′o-men′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Phenomenal. *Rare.*

phe-nom′e-nism (fē-nŏm′ē-nĭz′m), *n.* = PHENOMENALISM.

— **phe-nom′e-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **phe-nom′e-nis′tic** (-nĭs′tĭk), *a.*

phe-nom′e-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To make or treat as phenomenal.

phe′no-saf′ra-nine (fē′nō-săf′rȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*phenyl* + *safranine.*] See SAFRANINE.

phe-noz′y-gous. Var. of PHÆ-[NOZYGOUS.

phen-thi′a-zine (fĕn-thī′ȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_6H_4S(NH)C_6H_4$, formed by heating diphenylamine with sulphur. Many derivatives of it are dyes.

phenyl alcohol. See PHENOL.

phe′nyl-am′ide (fē′nĭl-ăm′īd; fĕn′ĭl-; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-amid.** [*phenyl* + *amide.*] = ANILIDE.

phe′nyl-ate (fē′nĭ-lāt; fĕn′ĭ-), [*n.* A phenolate.

phe′nyl-bo′ric, *a.* [*phenyl* + *boric.*] Designating a crystalline, powerfully antiseptic acid, $C_6H_5B(OH)_2$.

phenyl cyanide. Benzonitrile. [See NITRILE.

phenylene blue. See INDAMINE.

phenylene brown. = BISMARCK BROWN.

phenylene violet. = THIONINE.

phenyl ethylene. Styrene.

phe′nyl-gly-col′ic, *a.* [*phenyl* + *glycolic.*] *Chem.* Mandelic.

phenyl hydrate. *Chem.* Phenol, or carbolic acid.

phe-nyl′ic (fē-nĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or from, phenyl. — **phenylic acid** or **alcohol**, phenol.

phenyl mercaptan. Thiophenol.

phe′nyl-meth′ane, *n.* Toluene.

phenyng. † PFENNIG.

phere. † FERE, companion.

Pher′e-cra′ti-an (fĕr′ē-krā′tĭ-ăn). Var. of PHERECRATEAN.

Pher′e-phat′ta (-făt′ȧ), **Pher′o-phat′ta** (fĕr′ō-), **Pher′se-phat′ta** (fûr′sē-), *n.* [Gr. Φερρέφαττα, Φερσέφαττα.] = PERSEPHONE.

Pher′e-site (fĕr′ē-sīt), **Pher′e-zite** (-zīt). *Bib.* Var. of PERIZZITE.

pher′e-trer (-trēr), *n.* [LL. *feretrarius*, fr. L. *feretrum.* See FERETORY.] A custodian of shrines for sacred relics.

Pher′kad (fĕr′kăd), *n.* [Ar. *farqad* calf.] See STAR.

Pher-seph′o-ne′ia (fĕr-sĕf′ō-

phew (fū), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust, weariness, impatience, or the like. — *n.* An utterance of "phew!" — *v. i.* To exclaim "phew!"

phi (fī; fē), *n.* [Gr. φῖ.] The twenty-first letter (Φ, φ) of the Greek alphabet, transliterated in English by *ph* (*f*), but probably pronounced in classic Greek as aspirated *p*, about like *ph* in u*ph*ill.

phi′al (fī′ăl), *n.* [ME. *fiole*, F. *fiole*, L. *phiala* a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl, Gr. φιάλη. Cf. VIAL.] A glass vessel or bottle, esp. a small bottle for medicines; a vial.

phi′al (fī′ăl), *v. t.;* PHI′ALED (-ăld) or PHI′ALLED; PHI′AL-ING or PHI′AL-LING. To put or keep in or as in a phial.

phi′a-le (fī′ȧ-lē), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. φιάλη phial.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A Greek vessel like the Roman patera. It was a shallow bowl or saucer hollowed out beneath the center for the thumb or finger in grasping.
2. *Eccl.* A fountain or laver, as at a church entrance.

Phid′i-an (fĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Phidias (5th century B. C.), a great sculptor and director of art work in Athens, or his school, of which were Agorakritos, Kolotes, Theokosmos, and Alkamenes.

Phi-ga′li-an (fĭ-gā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Phigalia, a city in the Peloponnesus; as, the *Phigalian* sculptures, of the 5th century B. C., originally decorating a temple of Apollo, but now in the British Museum, representing, under the influence of the Attic school, a battle between Greeks and Amazons and one between the Lapithæ and centaurs.

-phil (-fĭl). Combining form from Gr. φίλος, *loving;* -phile.

Phil′a-del′phi-an (fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. φιλαδελφία brotherly love, fr. φιλάδελφος brotherly; φίλος loved, loving, friendly + ἀδελφός brother.] **1.** [*l. c.*] Brother-loving. *Rare.*
2. Of or pert. to Ptolemy Philadelphus or one of the cities named Philadelphia, esp. that in Pennsylvania.
3. Of or pertaining to the Philadelphians.

Phil′a-del′phi-an, *n.* **1.** [*l. c.*] One who loves his brother or brothers. *Obs. or R.*
2. A native or an inhabitant of Philadelphia.
3. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Philadelphian Society founded by the mystic Jane Leade (d. 1704) in London in 1670, which did not survive its founder.

Phil′a-del′phus (-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φιλάδελφον a sweet-flowering shrub, perh. the jasmine.] *Bot.* A genus of saxifragaceous shrubs of wide distribution in temperate regions, distinguished by the numerous stamens and inferior ovary. Many of the species are cultivated under the names *mock orange* and *syringa.*

phi-lan′der (fĭ-lăn′dẽr), *n.* [D. *filander*, fr. Malay *pelandog.* Described by Kornelis de Bruyn.] *Zoöl.* **a** Any of several medium-sized woolly opossums of South and Central America. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the above animals.

phi-lan′der (fĭ-lăn′dẽr), *v. i.;* -DERED (-dẽrd); -DER-ING. [Gr. φίλανδρος fond of men; φίλος loving + ἀνήρ man.] To make love, esp. triflingly; to play the male flirt.

You can't go *philandering* after her again. *G. Eliot*

Phi-lan′der (fĭ-lăn′dẽr), *n.* [Gr. Φίλανδρος, fr. φιλανδρος loving men; φίλος loving + ἀνηρ, ἀνδρός, man.] **1.** Lit., a lover of men; — masc. prop. name.
2. [*l. c.*] A lover; one disposed to lovemaking. *Obs.*

phi-lan′der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who philanders; a male flirt.

phil′an-throp′ic (fĭl′ăn-thrŏp′ĭk), **phil′an-throp′i-cal** (-thrŏp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F *philanthropique.*] Of or pertaining to philanthropy; characterized by philanthropy; loving or helping mankind; benevolent; humane; as, a *philanthropic* enterprise. — **phil′an-throp′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Phi-lan′thro-pine (fĭ-lăn′thrō-pĭn), *n.* [G. *Philanthropinum, Philanthropin.*] An institution established by Basedow, of Dessau, Germany, in 1774 for education of children by a "natural system," instruction in philosophy, natural theology, and cosmopolitanism. The attempt was discontinued in 1793. Also [*l. c.*], any institution resembling this.

phi-lan′thro-pist (-pĭst), *n.* [Gr. φιλάνθρωπος; φίλος loving + ἄνθρωπος man.] One who practices philanthropy; one who loves mankind, and seeks the good of others; formerly, any lover or friend of man, as a benevolent deity.

phi-lan′thro-pize (-pīz), *v. t.;* -PIZED (-pīzd); -PIZ′ING (-pīz′ĭng). **1.** To practice philanthropy on; to treat philanthropically.
2. To render philanthropic.

phi-lan′thro-py (fĭ-lăn′thrō-pĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [L. *philanthropia*, Gr. φιλανθρωπία: cf. F. *philanthropie.* See PHILANTHROPIST.] **1.** Love to mankind; benevolence toward the human race; universal good will; desire and readiness to do good to all men; — opposed to *misanthropy.*
2. The Divine love for man. *Obs.*
3. A philanthropic act, practice, agency, or the like; — often used in the *pl.*

Syn. — PHILANTHROPY, CHARITY, ALMSGIVING. PHILANTHROPY (see etym.), the broader term, is the spirit of active good will towards one's fellow men, esp. as shown in efforts to promote their welfare; CHARITY (see MERCY) is benevolence, esp. as manifested in provision, whether public or private, for the relief of the poor; as, "In benevolence, they excel in *charity*, which alleviates individual suffering, rather than in *philanthropy*, which deals with large masses and is more frequently employed in preventing than in allaying calamity" (*Lecky*). ALMSGIVING differs from *charity* in applying only to the material relief, and not to the spirit which prompts it.

phil′a-tel′ic (fĭl′ȧ-tĕl′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to philately.

phi-lat′e-list (fĭ-lăt′ē-lĭst), *n.* One versed in philately; one who collects and makes a study of postage stamps. — **phi-lat′e-lis′tic** (-lĭs′tĭk), *a.*

phi-lat′e-ly (-lĭ), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. ἀτέλεια exemption from tax (τέλος); cf. *frank* to send free: cf F. *philatélie.*] The collection and study of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or the like, of various issues; stamp collecting.

-phile (-fīl; -fĭl), **-phil** (-fĭl). A combining form from Greek φίλος, *loving, having a fondness;* as, Slavo*phile*, Slavo*phil*, eosino*phile*, eosino*phil*, baso*phil*, etc.

phi-le′nor but′ter-fly′ (fĭ-lē′nŏr). [NL., fr. Gr. φιλήνωρ fond of a husband, conjugal.] A handsome North American swallow-tailed butterfly (*Papilio philenor*). Its front wings are black, and its hind wings are steel-blue, both pairs having greenish reflections.

phil′har-mon′ic (fĭl′här-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. ἁρμονία harmony: cf. F. *philharmonique.*] Loving harmony or music; — often used as the qualifying adjective in the names of societies formed to further musical interests; as, the *Philharmonic* Society; hence, *Philharmonic* concert.

phil′har-mon′ic, *n.* One who loves harmony or music; also, *Colloq.*, short for *Philharmonic Society, concert, assemblage*, or the like.

phil-hel′lene (fĭl-hĕl′ēn; fĭl′hĕl-ēn′; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *philhellène.* See PHILHELLENIST.] Philhellenic. — *n.* A friend of Greece, or of the Greeks; a philhellenist.

phil′hel-len′ic (fĭl′hĕ-lĕn′ĭk; -lē′nĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to philhellenism; friendly to, or aiding, the Greek cause.

phil-hel′len-ism (fĭl-hĕl′ĕn-ĭz′m), *n.* Love of Greece; friendliness to, or support of, the Greek cause.

phil-hel′len-ist (fĭl-hĕl′ĕn-ĭst; fĭl′hĕ-lē′nĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. Ἕλλην a Greek + *-ist;* cf. Gr. φιλέλλην.] A friend of Greece; one who supports the Greek cause, esp. one who supported it in the struggle for independence against the Turks; a philhellene.

Phil′ip (fĭl′ĭp), *n.* [L. *Philippus*, fr. Gr. Φίλιππος, fr. φίλιππος fond of horses; φίλος loving + ἵππος horse.] **1.** Lit., a lover of horses; — masc. prop. name. L. *Philippus* (fĭ-lĭp′ŭs); F. *Philippe* (fē′lēp′); It. *Filippo* (fē-lēp′pō); Sp. *Felipe* (fā-lē′pā); Pg. *Felippe* (fā-lē′pā); G. *Philipp* (fē′lēp). — Dim. *Phil, Pip.* — Fem. *Philippa.*
2. **a** *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles. **b** One of the seven deacons of the early Christian church at Jerusalem.
3. [Prob. so called from their notes.] **a** The European hedge sparrow. **b** The house sparrow. *Local, Eng.*

Phil′ip and Chey′ney (chā′nĭ). *Obs.* **a** Two men of the commonalty taken at random; hence, the crowd. **b** A kind of common woolen or worsted cloth. See CHEYNEY.

Phi-lip′pi-an (fĭ-lĭp′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia.

Phi-lip′pi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Philippi.
2. *pl.* The Epistle to the Philippians. See NEW TESTAMENT.

phi-lip′pic (-ĭk), *n.* [L. *Philippicus* belonging to Philip, Philippic, Gr. Φιλιππικός, fr. Φίλιππος Philip, φίλιππος fond of horses; φίλος loving + ἵππος horse.] **1.** [*cap.*] Any of the series of famous orations of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, denouncing Philip, king of Macedon.
2. Hence: Any discourse or declamation abounding in acrimonious invective; — as a proper name applied specif. to the orations of Cicero against Mark Antony.
3. A gold coin of Philip of Macedon, worth about $5.70 or £1 3s. 5d.; — translating Gr φιλίππειον. *Obs.*

Phil′ip-pine (fĭl′ĭ-pĭn; -pēn; *or, esp. in British usage,* -pīn), *a.* [Sp. (*Islas*) *Filipinas*, after *Philip* II. of Spain.] Of or pert. to the Philippine Islands or their inhabitants.

Philippine cedar, a meliaceous timber tree (*Cedrela odorata*), of the Philippine Islands. It has red or pale red hard fragrant wood, used in cigar boxes and interior finishing.

Phil′ip-pism (fĭl′ĭ-pĭz′m), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrines of, or attributed to, Philip Melanchthon (1497–1560); — regarded as differing from pure *Lutheranism.* See ADIAPHORISTIC CONTROVERSY **a**, SYNERGISM. — **Phil′ip-pist** (-pĭst), *n.* & *a.* — **Phil′ip-pis′tic** (-pĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Phil′ip-pize (fĭl′ĭ-pīz), *v. i.;* PHIL′IP-PIZED (-pīzd); PHIL′IP-PIZ′ING (-pīz′ĭng). [Gr. φιλιππίζειν to be on Philip's side.] **1.** To support or advocate the cause of Philip of Macedon; hence, to speak or write as one who is bribed.
2. [See PHILIPPIC.] To utter a philippic. *Erroneous Use.*

Phi-lis′ti-a (fĭ-lĭs′tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] **1.** The country of the ancient Philistines, on the southwest coast of Palestine; also, the nation of the Philistines.
2. The class of Philistines, or unenlightened persons, or a region where they live.

Phi-lis′tine (fĭ-lĭs′tĭn; fĭl′ĭs-tĭn; *in British usage commonly* fĭl′ĭs-tīn, -tĭn), *n.* [L. *Philistinus*, Heb. *Plishtī*, pl. *Plishtīm.*] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of ancient Philistia.

Scholars are now pretty generally agreed in regarding the *Philistines* as pirates belonging to some branch of the Aryan stock, who . . . forced their way into the Canaanitish settlements. *Dict. of Bible* (*Hastings*)

2. Any person of a class likened to a military enemy, as a bailiff; also, *Obs.*, a drunkard. *Old Cant, Eng.* *Swift.*
3. A Philister. *A Germanism.*
4. A person lacking liberal culture and refinement; one not appreciating the nobler aspirations and sentiments of humanity; a person, esp. of the middle class, who rejects enlightenment or is indifferent to the higher intellectual interests, preferring the material and commonplace; one whose scope is limited to selfish and material interests.

If we look into the thing closely, we shall find that the term *Philistine* conveys a sense which makes it more peculiarly appropriate to our middle class than our aristocratic. For *Philistine* gives the notion of something particularly stiff-necked and perverse in the resistance to light and its children; and therein it specially suits our middle class, who not only do not pursue sweetness and light, but who even prefer to them that sort of machinery of business, chapels, tea meetings, and addresses from Mr. Murphy, which makes up the dismal and illiberal life on which I have so often touched. . . . I often, therefore, when I want to distinguish clearly the aristocratic class from the *Philistines* proper, or middle class, name the former, in my own mind, the Barbarians. *M Arnold.*

Syn. — See BARBARIAN, *n.*

Phi-lis′tine, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the ancient Philistines.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the modern Philistines; of the nature of a Philistine; uncultured; commonplace; prosaic. See PHILISTINE, *n.*, 4.

Phi-lis′tin-ism (fĭ-lĭs′tĭn-ĭz′m; fĭl′ĭs-tĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* The state, character, aims, and habits of the modern Philistines. See PHILISTINE, *n.*, 4. *Carlyle.*

On the side of beauty and taste, vulgarity; on the side of morals and feeling, coarseness; on the side of mind and spirit, unintelligence, — this is *Philistinism.* *M. Arnold.*

phil′lips-ite (fĭl′ĭp-sīt), *n.* *Min.* **a** [After John W. *Phillips*, English mineralogist.] A white or reddish mineral of the zeolite family, commonly occurring in complex twin crystals, often cruciform. It is a hydrous silicate of potassium, calcium, and aluminium. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 2.2. **b** [After R. *Phillips*, who analyzed it.] Bornite. *Now Rare.*

Phil-lyr′e-a (fĭ-lĭr′ē-ȧ; fĭl′ĭ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φιλυρέα a kind of shrub.] *Bot.* A small genus of oleaceous shrubs of the Mediterranean region, with evergreen leaves, small greenish white flowers, and olivelike fruits. The species are often cultivated.

philo-. A combining form from Greek φίλος, *loving, fond of, attached to;* as, *philo*sophy, *philo*technic.

Phil′oc-te′tes (fĭl′ŏk-tē′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλοκτήτης.] *Gr. Myth.* A warrior who for lighting the pyre of Hercules received as a heritage the hero's invincible bow and arrows. He joined the Greeks against Troy, but was bitten by a serpent, foully infected, and abandoned at Lemnos. As it was prophesied that Troy could only be conquered by the arrows of Hercules, Diomedes (or, in the tragedy of Sophocles, Odysseus and Neoptolemus) went to fetch him. After

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nē′yȧ), *n.* [Gr. Φερσεφόνεια.] = PERSEPHONE.

pherwanna. † PURWANNAH

phesant † PHEASANT.

Phes′do-mim (fĕs′dō-mĭm). [*D. Bib.*]

phese. † FEEZE.

phe′sin (fē′sĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A compound, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2N \cdot SO_3Na$, from phenacetin. It is a reddish brown powder. *Trade Name.*

Phe′te-i′a (fē′tē-ī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Phe-tru′sim (fē-trōō′sĭm). *D. Bib.*

pheuterer. † FEWTERER.

Ph. G. *Abbr.* Graduate in Pharmacy.

phi′al-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

phi′al-ine (fī′ăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* Like, or in the form of, a phial.

Phi Be′ta Kap′pa [Φ Β Κ] (fī bē′tȧ kăp′ȧ; fē bā′tä käp′pä; *commonly* fī bā′tȧ kăp′ȧ). The oldest Greek letter society of the American colleges, founded at William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1776, and having many chapters Membership, which is purely honorary, is conferred on students of high standing in the upper classes. Its anniversaries are often marked by the delivery of orations and poems. It is not now a secret society, although originally so. Its badge is a gold watch key with simple emblems and inscriptions, and it derives its name from the initials of three Greek words φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης (philosophy the guide of life).

Phi′chol (fī′kŏl). *Bib.*

phicisian. † PHYSICIAN.

phi-dal′go. † FIDALGO.

Phid′i-ac (fĭd′ĭ-ăk; fī′dĭ-), **Phi-di′a-can** (fĭ-dī′ȧ-kăn), *a.* [L. *Phidiacus*, Gr. Φειδιακός.] = PHIDIAN.

phifer. † FIFER.

phigarg. † PYGARG.

Phi′ha-hi′roth (fī′hȧ-hī′rŏth). [*D. Bib.*]

Phil., *or* **phil.** *Abbr.* Philadelphia; Philemon; Philip; Philippians; philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.

Phila. *Abbr.* Philadelphia.

philabeg. † FILIBEG.

Phil′a-del′phi-a (fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ; *classical* -dĕl-fī′ȧ). *Bib.*

Phil′a-del′phi-an-ism (fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

Philadelphia rod. [Fr. *Philadelphia*, Pa.] See LEVELING ROD

phil′a-del′phite (-fīt), *n.* [From *Philadelphia*, Pa.] *Min* A kind of vermiculite

phil′a-le′thist (fĭl′ȧ-lē′thĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. ἀλήθεια truth.] A lover of truth. *Obs.*

Phi′la′minte′ (fē′lȧ′mȧNt′), *n.* In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," one of the learned women, who affects to disdain everything material. See CHRYSALE.

phil′a-mort. Var. of FILEMOT

phi-lan′der, *v. t.* To make love to. *Obs.*

phi-lan′thro-pal, *a.* [Gr. φιλάνθρωπος.] Friendly to man. *Obs*

phil′an-thrope (fĭl′ăn-thrōp), *n.* [Cf. F. *philanthrope.*] A philanthropist.

phil′an-throp′i-nism (-thrŏp′ĭ-nĭz′m), *n.* A system of education on so-called natural principles. See PHILANTHROPINE. — **phil′an-throp′i-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

phi-lan′thro-pism (fĭ-lăn′thrō-pĭz′m), *n.* Philanthropy.

phi-lan′thro-pis′tic (-pĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, a philanthropist. *Rare.*

phi-lan′thro-pize (-pīz), *v. i.* To act as a philanthropist.

phi-lan′thro-pos, *n.* [Gr. φιλάνθρωπος.] *Bot.* Cleavers. *Obs.*

phil′an-tom′ba (fĭl′ăn-tŏm′bȧ), *n.* A West African duikerbok (*Cephalophus maxwelli*).

phil-ar′cha-ist (fĭl-är′kā-ĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + *archaist.*] An antiquary. *Obs.*

Phi-lar′ches (fĭ-lär′kēz). *Bib.*

philarea. † PHILLYREA.

phil-ar′gy-ry, *n.* [Gr. φιλαργυρία, fr φιλάργυρος covetous; φίλος loving + ἄργυρος silver.] Avarice. — **phil-ar′gy-rist,** *n.* — **phil-ar′gy-rous,** *a.* *All Obs.*

phil′a-tel′i-cal (fĭl′ȧ-tĕl′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Philatelic.

phil′a-tel′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PHILATELIC, -TELICAL.

phi-lat′e-lism (fĭ-lăt′ē-lĭz′m), *n.* Philately.

phi-lat′e-lo-ma′ni-ac (-lō-mā′nĭ-ăk), *n.* A person having a mania for collecting stamps.

phil′a-to-ry. † PHYLACTERY.

phil-au′ty, *n.* Also **phil-au′ti-a.** [Gr. φιλαυτία; φίλος loving + αὐτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ, of one's self.] Self-love; selfishness. *Obs.*

phil′a-zer. † FILACER.

phil′bert. † FILBERT.

Philem. *Abbr.* Philemon.

Phi-le′mon (fĭ-lē′mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλήμων.] **1.** Lit., loving; — masc. prop. name.
2. The Epistle to Philemon, a friend and probable convert of Paul, living in Colossæ and noted for his hospitality and charity. See NEW TESTAMENT.
3. See BAUCIS AND PHILEMON.

Phil′e-pit′ta (fĭl′ē-pĭt′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar Madagascan birds related to the ant thrushes and constituting a family, **Phil′e-pit′ti-dæ** (-ĭ-dē).

phil′er-y, *n.* A plant of the genus *Phillyrea.* *Obs.*

Phi-le′si-a (fĭ-lē′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φίλησις a loving, fr. φιλεῖν to love; — in allusion to the appearance of the flowers.] *Bot.* The genus of liliaceous plants constituted by the pepino. See PEPINO **a**.

philesofre. † PHILOSOPHER.

Phil′e-tæ′rus (fĭl′ē-tē′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *philo-* + Gr. ἑταῖρος companion.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South African weaver birds breeding in large community nests.

Phi-le′tus (fĭ-lē′tŭs). *Bib.*

phil-hip′pic (fĭl-hĭp′ĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. ἵππος horse.] Horse-loving.

phil-hym′nic (-hĭm′nĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + *hymn.*] Hymn-loving.

phil′i-a′ter (fĭl′ĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. ἰατήρ healer.] One fond of the art of medicine.

phil′i-beg. Var. of FILIBEG.

Phi′li′dor′ (fē′lē′dôr′), *n.* Pseudonym of François André Danican, French musician and chess player.

Philidor's defense. See 1st CHESS, 1.

Philidor's notation. *Chess.* English notation. See 1st CHESS, 1.

Phi′linte′ (fē′lăNt′), *n.* [F.] The amiable and patient friend of Alceste in Molière's "Le Misanthrope."

Philip Baboon. In Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," a character representing Philip Bourbon, Duke of Anjou.

Phi-lip′pa (fĭ-lĭp′ȧ), *n.* Feminine of PHILIP; — fem. prop name. F. *Philippine* (fē′lē′pēn′); It. *Filippa* (fē-lēp′pä), *Filippina* (fē′lēp-pē′nä); Sp. & Pg. *Felipa* (fā-lē′pä); G. *Philippine* (fē′lē-pē′nē). See PHILIP.

Phi-lip′pic (fĭ-lĭp′ĭk), *a.* *Rare.* **1.** Of or pert. to some one named Philip, as Sir Philip Sidney.
2. Philippian.
3. [*l. c.*] Of the nature of a philippic; using invective.

phi-lip′pi-cize (-ĭ-sīz), *v. i.* To utter a philippic; to inveigh.

phil′ip-pi′na (fĭl′ĭ-pē′nȧ), **phil′ip-pine′** (-pēn′). Vars. of PHILOPENA.

Philippine chency. Erron. for Philip and Cheyney. *Scott.*

Phil′ip-pi′no (fĭl′ĭ-pē′nō). Obs. or rare var. of FILIPINO.

phi-lip′pi-um (fĭ-lĭp′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after *Philippe* Plantamour, of Geneva, Switzerland.] *Chem.* A supposed metallic element discovered in the mineral samarskite. It proved to be a mixture of yttrium and terbium

Phi-lip′pi-zate, *v i.* To Philippize. *Obs.*

Phil′ip-piz′er (fĭl′ĭ-pīz′ẽr), *n.* One who Philippizes (sense 1); a favorer of Philip of Macedon.

philiselle. † FILOSELLE.

phil′i-ser. † FILACER.

Phi-lis′i-des (fĭ-lĭs′ĭ-dēz; fĭ-lĭs′ĭdz), *n.* In Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," a shepherd; also, one of the poetical names of the author; — formed from portions of the two parts of his name

philisophour. † PHILOSOPHER.

Phil′is-te′an (fĭl′ĭs-tē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Philistaeus.*] Philistine. *Obs*

Philistee, *n.* [L. *Philist(h)aeus.*] A Philistine. *Obs.*

‖ **Phi-lis′ter** (fĭ-lĭs′tẽr), *n.; G. pl.* -TER. [G.] Lit., a Philistine; — a cant name given to townsmen by students in German universities; an outsider; hence, a person devoid of culture or enlightenment; a Philistine.

Phi-lis′thi-im (-thĭ-ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Phi-lis′ti-an (-tĭ-ăn), *n.* = PHILISTINE, 1 & 2. *Obs.* — *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Philistia or its people.

Phi-lis′tim (-tĭm), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Philistines. *Gen.* x. 14.

Phi-lis′tine-ly, *adv.* of PHILISTINE.

Phil′is-tin′i-an (fĭl′ĭs-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* = PHILISTINE, 1.

Phil′is-tin′ic (-tĭn′ĭk), **Phi-lis′tin-ish,** *a.* = PHILISTINE, *a.*, 2.

Phi-lis′tin-ize, *v. t.* To render Philistine (in sense 2).

phil′i-zer. † FILACER.

phil′le-mot. † FILEMOT.

phil′let. † FILLET.

phill horse. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FILL HORSE.

phil′li-beg. Var. of FILIBEG.

phil′lip. † FILLIP.

phil′lips-ine (fĭl′ĭp-sĭn), *n.* *Min.* Var. of PHILLIPSITE, esp. in sense **b**.

Phil′lis. Var. of PHYLLIS; — the commoner spelling in English use. — *v. t.* To write pastoral poems to. *Obs.* *Nonce Word.*

phil′ly. Erron. var. of FILLY.

phil′ly-rin (fĭl′ĭ-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline glucoside from *Phillyrea* shrubs.

philme † FILM.

phil′o-bib′li-an (fĭl′ō-bĭb′lĭ-ăn), *n.* A bibliophile.

phil′o-bib′lic (-lĭk), *a.* [Gr. φιλόβιβλος.] **1.** Also **phil′o-bib′li-cal** (-lĭ-kăl), *a.* Fond of books; literary.
2. Devoted to Biblical study.

phil′o-bib′list (-bĭb′lĭst; -bī′blĭst), *n.* A bibliophile

phi-loc′a-ly (fĭ-lŏk′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. φιλόκαλος loving the beautiful.] Love of the beautiful.

Phi-lo′cle-a (fĭ-lō′klē-ȧ), *n.* A lady in Sidney's "Arcadia," with whom Amphialus is in love. She is said to represent Lady Penelope Devereux (Lady Rich).

phi-loc′o-mal (fĭ-lŏk′ō-măl), *a.* [Gr. φιλόκομος; φίλος + κόμη hair.] Pert. to, or characterized by, love of or attention to the hair.

phi-loc′u-bist (-ū-bĭst), *n.* [Gr. φιλόκυβος.] A lover of dicing.

his wound had healed and he had slain Paris, Troy fell. His story was treated in tragedies by Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, of which only that by Sophocles is extant.

Phil'o-den'dron (fĭl'ō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φιλόδενδρος loving trees; φίλος loving + δένδρον tree.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American climbing aroids with large coriaceous leaves, fleshy spathes of various colors, and a dense spadix. Several species are cultivated for their ornamental foliage. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

phil'o-graph (fĭl'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*philo-* + *-graph.*] An instrument with a transparent plane on which may be traced the view, panorama, etc., in front as viewed through an adjustable eyepiece. — **phil'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

phi-log'y-nist (fĭ-lŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [See PHILOGYNY.] One fond of women; a lover or admirer of women; — opposed to *misogynist.*

phi-log'y-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Fond of women.

phi-log'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. φιλογυνια; φιλος loving + γυνή woman.] Fondness for, or love of, women; — opposed to *misogyny.* *Byron.*

phil'o-log'i-cal (fĭl'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *philologique.*] Of, pert. to, dealing with, or devoted to, philology (esp. in the sense of linguistics). — **phil'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phi-lol'o-gist (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, philology; specif.: **a** One who loves learning or literature; a learned or literary man; a scholar. *Now Rare.* **b** A linguistic student or scholar.

phi-lol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *philologia* love of learning, interpretation, philology, Gr. φιλολογια, fr. φιλόλογος fond of talking, fond of learning and literature; φίλος loving + λόγος speech, discourse: cf. F. *philologie.*] **1.** Love of, or devotion to, learning or literature; the study of literature, in a wide sense, including etymology (in sense 3), grammar, criticism, literary and linguistic history, etc.; literary, classical, or polite learning. *Now Rare.*
2. Fondness for talk; — translating Gr. φιλολογια. *Obs.*
3. The study of language, esp. in a philosophical manner and as a science; the investigation of the laws of human speech, the interrelation of different tongues, and the historical development of languages; linguistic science.

phil'o-mel (fĭl'ō-mĕl), *n.* [F. *philomèle.*] Philomela, the nightingale. *Milton. Cowper.*

Phil'o-me'la (fĭl'ō-mē'lȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλομήλα.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Procne. She was violated and deprived of her tongue by Procne's husband, Tereus. She contrived to inform her sister, and in revenge they served up Tereus's own son, Itys, to him as a meal and then fled. He pursued them, and all three were transformed into birds, Philomela into a swallow, Procne into a nightingale, and Tereus into a hoopoe or a hawk. According to Ovid it was Philomela who was transformed into a nightingale. Cf. AËDON.
2. Hence, the nightingale; — as a proper name. *Poetic.*

Phi-lon'ic (fī-lŏn'ĭk; fĭ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Philo Judæus, the most famous of the Alexandrian Jewish philosophers, or his system of philosophy, a combination of Judaism and Platonism and a precursor of Neoplatonism.

phil'o-pe'na (fĭl'ō-pē'nȧ), *n.* [A corruption fr. G. *vielliebchen*, LG. *vielliebken*, or D. *veelliebken*, a philopena, literally, much loved; but influenced by Gr. φιλος a friend, and L. *poena* penalty, from an idea that the gift was a penalty of friendship or love.] A present or gift made as a forfeit in a social game that is played in various ways; also, the game itself. Commonly a person finding a nut with two kernels eats one, and gives the other to a person of the opposite sex, and then one of them gives the other a present upon the happening of a condition agreed upon, as being last to say *philopena* at the next meeting, or being the first to say yes or no in reply to the other, etc.

phil'o-pro'ge-ne'i-ty (-prō'jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Love of offspring.

phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive (-prō-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [*philo-* + L. *progignere, progenitum*, to beget. See PROGENITOR.] **1.** Prolific.
2. Having, or pert. to, the love of offspring.

phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness, *n.* *Phren.* Love of offspring; by extension, love of children in general.

phi-los'o-pher (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fẽr), *n.* [ME. *philosophre, filosofe*, F. *philosophe*, L. *philosophus*, Gr. φιλόσοφος; φιλος loving + σοφός wise.] **1.** One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy; — formerly often applied to investigators in natural science, esp. in the physical branches, but now usually restricted to specialists in the mental and moral sciences.
2. One versed in secret or magic arts, as an alchemist. *Obs.*

> But al be that he was a *philosophre*,
> Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre. *Chaucer.*

3. One who reduces the principles of philosophy to practice in the conduct of life, esp. one who lives in accordance with the principles advocated by the ancient Stoics; one who lives according to the rules of practical wisdom; one who meets or regards all vicissitudes with calmness.

Philosopher of Ferney, Voltaire. See FERNEY, OLD MAN OF. — **P. of Malmes'bur-y** (mämz'bẽr-ĭ), Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), who was born at Malmesbury. — **P. of Sans Sou'ci'** (säN sōō'sē'), Frederick the Great, King (1740–86) of Prussia; — so called from his palace at Potsdam. — **P. of Wim'ble-don** (wĭm'b'l-dŭn), John Horne Tooke (1736–1812), who lived at Wimbledon. — **the P.**, specif., Aristotle. *Obs.*

phi-los'o-phers', *or less properly*, **phi-los'o-pher's, stone** (-fẽrz). An imaginary stone, or solid substance or preparation, believed to have the power of transmuting the baser metals into gold or silver, and hence much sought for by the alchemists. By some it was identified with elixir.

phil'o-soph'ic (fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *philosophicus*: cf.
phil'o-soph'i-cal (-sŏf'ĭ-kăl) } F. *philosophique.*] Of or pertaining to philosophy; versed in, or imbued with, the principles of philosophy; hence, characterizing a philosopher; rational; wise; temperate; unruffled. — **phil'o-soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

philosophical grammar. See GRAMMAR, 1. — **p. induction.** See INDUCTION, 4. — **p. pitch.** *Music.* See PITCH, *n.*, 12. — **p. unitarianism.** See MONISM, 1 **a.** — **p. wool,** philosopher's wool. See ZINC OXIDE.

phi-los'o-phism (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *philosophisme.*] Spurious philosophizing; the love or practice of sophistry. — **phi-los'o-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* — **phi-los'o-phis'tic** (-fĭs'tĭk), **phi-los'o-phis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

phi-los'o-phi-za'tion (-fĭ-zā'shŭn; -fī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of philosophizing.

phi-los'o-phize (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fīz), *v. i.*; PHI-LOS'O-PHIZED (-fīzd); PHI-LOS'O-PHIZ'ING (-fīz'ĭng). To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena, and assign rational causes for their existence. — **phi-los'o-phiz'er** (-fīz'ẽr), *n.*

> Man *philosophizes* as he lives. He may *philosophize* well or ill, but *philosophize* he must. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

phi-los'o-phize, *v. t.* To put in philosophic form.

phi-los'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [ME. *philosophie, filosofie*, F. *philosophie*, OF. also *filosofie*, L. *philosophia*, fr. Gr. φιλοσοφία. See PHILOSOPHER.] **1.** Lit., the love of wisdom: in actual usage, the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. **a** *Philosophy* conceived as a branch of learning is, in the narrowest sense, nearly equivalent to metaphysics (Aristotle's **first philosophy**), but usually is understood as including all the mental and moral sciences, namely, logic, psychology, ethics, etc. In the broad medieval usage it included all the liberal arts and sciences, and hence comes the name of the degree of *doctor of philosophy*, granted for proficiency in any one of these. *Philosophy* was also used as equivalent to certain specific branches, as theology and alchemy, and though these uses are obsolete, physics, or **natural philosophy**, is still sometimes called *philosophy.* **b** In more general application, and usually with *the* or *a*, *philosophy* denotes a systematic body of general conceptions, ordinarily with the implication of their practical application. Thus we speak of *the philosophy* of art, or of *a philosophy* of conduct. Again, usually in reference to *natural philosophy*, the explanation of any phenomenon or device is called *its philosophy.* In the broadest scope, any attempt to present or conceive a systematic view of all things is *a philosophy*; the theory and practice of magic, for example, is *a* primitive *philosophy*; an attempt to present all or many sciences in their mutual relations is usually a *system of philosophy.*

> There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
> Than are dreamt of in your *philosophy.* *Shak.*

> The theory of embodiment serves several highly important purposes in savage and barbarian *philosophy.* *Tylor.*

> *Philosophy* . . . has its origin and value in an attempt to give a reasonable account of our personal attitude towards the more serious business of life. *Josiah Royce.*

> *Philosophy* has been defined: — the science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained; — the science of effects by their causes; — the science of sufficient reasons; — the science of things possible, inasmuch as they are possible; — the science of things evidently deduced from first principles; — the science of truths sensible and abstract; — the application of reason to its legitimate objects; the science of the relations of all knowledge to the necessary ends of human reason; — the science of the original form of the ego, or mental self; — the science of science; — the science of the absolute; — the science of the absolute indifference of the ideal and real. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Practical wisdom; calmness of temper and judgment; equanimity; as, to meet misfortune with *philosophy.*

> Then had he spent all his *philosophy.* *Chaucer.*
> Adversity's sweet milk, *philosophy.* *Shak.*

3. A treatise on philosophy.

Philosophy of the Absolute. See under ABSOLUTE, *a.*, 4 **b.** — **p. of the Academy**, that of Plato, who taught his disciples in a grove in Athens called the Academy. — **p. of the Garden,** that of Epicurus, who taught in a garden in Athens. — **p. of the Lyceum**, that of Aristotle, the founder of the Peripatetic school, who delivered his lectures in the Lyceum at Athens. — **p. of the Porch**, that of Zeno and the Stoics; — so called because Zeno of Citium and his successors taught in the porch of the Poikile, a great hall in Athens.

phil'o-tech'nic (fĭl'ō-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. φιλότεχνος fond of art. See PHILO-; TECHNICAL.] Fond of the arts, esp. the practical or industrial arts.

Phi-lo'tri-a (fĭ-lō'trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A small genus of vallisneriaceous herbs, natives of North and South America. They are submerged aquatics with leafy stems and small diœcious or polygamous flowers from a two-cleft spathe. *P. canadensis*, the common water weed, is known in England as *Babington's-curse.*

-philous. A combining form from Greek φίλος, *loving, having a fondness;* as, dendro*philous*, chromo*philous*, etc.

phil'ter, phil'tre (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [F. *philtre*, L. *philtrum*, Gr. φίλτρον, fr. φιλεῖν to love, φίλος dear, loving.] A potion, drug, or charm supposed to be able to excite the passion of love, esp. toward some one person; a love potion or charm; loosely, a potion to produce any magic effect.

phil'ter, phil'tre, *v. t.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tẽrd); -TERING or -TRING (-trĭng). To charm or excite to love by a philter; fig., to fascinate.

phi-mo'sis (fī-mō'sĭs; fĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φίμωσις a muzzling.] Excessive swelling of the prepuce from inflammation, congestion, etc., making it impossible to protrude the glans. It may be congenital. — **phi-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Phin'e-has (fĭn'ē-ăs), **Phin'e-as** (-ăs), *n.* [Heb. *Pinekhas*, perh. through L. *Phinees* or Gr. Φινεες, Φεινεες.] **1.** Now usually *Phineas.* Lit., mouth of brass; — masc. prop. name.
2. Son of Eli, and brother of Hophni. The two brothers abused their priestly office and were killed in battle.
3. Son of Eleazar, and high priest of Israel. *Judges* xx. 28.

Phi'neus (fī'nūs: fĭn'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φινεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** See ANDROMEDA, 1. **b** A Thracian king, who was punished for cruelty to his sons by having Harpies snatch away or befoul his food. Cf. ARGONAUT, 1.

phiz (fĭz), *n.*; *pl.* PHIZES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [Short for *physiognomy.*] The face or visage; facial aspect. *Colloq.*

phleb'ec-ta'si-a (flĕb'ĕk-tā'zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. See
phle-bec'ta-sis (flē-bĕk'tȧ-sĭs) } PHLEBO-; ECTASIS.] *Med.* Dilatation of a vein; phlebectasy.

phle-bi'tis (flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phlebo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a vein. — **phle-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

phleb'o- (flĕb'ō-), **phleb-.** Combining form from Greek φλέψ, φλεβός, *vein.*

Phle-bo'di-um (flē-bō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλεβώδης with large veins.] *Bot.* A small genus of mostly epiphytic polypodiaceous ferns having the areolæ of the fronds each with two or more free soriferous veinlets. *P. aureum*, with large, simple, deeply lobed fronds, is common on palmetto trunks in Florida.

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phil'o-cyn'ic (fĭl'ō-sĭn'ĭk), **phil'o-cyn'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. κύων, κυνός, dog.] Dog-loving. — **phi-loc'y-nism** (fĭ-lŏs'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* — **phi-loc'y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.* *All Rare.*

phil'o-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. φιλόδημος.] Loving the people.

phil'o-den'drist (-dĕn'drĭst), *n.* [Gr. φιλόδενδρος loving trees.] A tree lover.

phil'o-des'pot, *n.* [*philo-* + *despot.*] A favorer of despotism.

phil'o-dox (fĭl'ō-dŏks), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. δόξα opinion.] One who loves his own opinion; a dogmatist. — **phil'o-dox'i-cal** (-dŏk'sĭ-kăl), *a.*

phil'o-dox'er (-dŏk'sẽr), *n.* = PHILODOX.

phil'o-fe'list (-fē'lĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + L. *felis* cat.] A cat lover.

phi-log'a-list (fĭ-lŏg'ȧ-lĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. γαλέη, γαλῆ, (pole) cat.] A cat lover.

phil'o-gas'tric, *a.* [*philo-* + *gastric.*] Loving the stomach or indulgence of appetite.

phil'o-ge'ant (fĭl'ō-jē'ănt), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. γῆ earth.] Lit., a lover of earth; hence, a lover of the good things of the world.

phil'o-gen'e-sis, **phil'o-ge-net'ic**, etc. Erron. vars. of PHYLOGENESIS, etc.

phil'o-gen'i-tive, *a.* [See PHILO-; GENITIVE.] Fond of procreation or sexual indulgence. — **phil'o-gen'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

phi-log'o-nous, *a.* [Gr. φιλόγονος.] Loving one's children or charges. *Obs.*

phil'o-gy-næ'cic (fĭl'ō-jĭ-nē'sĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. γυνή, γυναικός, woman.] Philogynous.

Phi-lo'he-la (fĭ-lō'hē-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; *philo-* + Gr. ἕλη the sun's heat.] *Zoöl.* Genus consisting of the American woodcock.

phil'o-hel-le'ni-an (fĭl'ō-hĕ-lē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A philhellenist.

philol. *Abbr.* Philological; philology.

phi-lol'o-gas'ter (fĭ-lŏl'ō-găs'tẽr), *n.* [*philologer* + 2d *-aster.*] A dabbler or blunderer in philology. — **-gas'try** (-trĭ), *n.*

phi-lol'o-ger (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A philologist. *Now Rare.*

phil'o-lo'gi-an (fĭl'ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* = PHILOLOGIST, **b.** *Rare.*

phil'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* = PHILOLOGICAL.

phi-lol'o-gize (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jīz), *v. i.* To study, or make investigations in, philology.

phi-lol'o-gize, *v. t.* To render by philological investigation.

phil'o-logue (fĭl'ō-lŏg), *n.* [Cf. F. *philologue.*] A philologist. *R.*

Phi-lol'o-gus (fĭ-lŏl'ō-gŭs). *Bib.*

phil'o-math (fĭl'ō-măth), *n.* [Gr φιλομαθής; φίλος loving, a friend + μάθη learning.] A lover of learning; a student; esp., a student of mathematics or allied sciences.

phil'o-math'e-mat'ic (-măth'ē-măt'ĭk), *n.* A lover of mathematics. — **phil'o-math'e-mat'ic**, **-math'e-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phil'o-math'ic (-măth'ĭk), **-math'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *philomathique.*] *Rare.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or devoted to, philomathy.
2. Having a love of learning or [letters.

phi-lom'a-thy (fĭ-lŏm'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. φιλομαθία, φιλομάθεια.] Love of learning or letters.

phil'o-me'li-an (-mē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the nightingale. *Obs.*

phil'o-mene, *n.* The nightin- [gale. *Obs.*

phil'o-mot. † FILEMOT.

phil'o-mu'si-cal (-mū'zĭ-kăl), *a.* See PHILO-.

philomythie, *n.* [Gr. φιλομυθία love of legends.] Symbolic philosophy. — **philomythic**, *a.* — **philomythist**, *n.* *All Obs.*

phil'o-ne'ism (fĭl'ō-nē'ĭz'm), *n.* [*philo-* + *neo-* + *-ism.*] Excessive love of novelty.

Phi-lo'ni-an (fĭ-lō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Philonianus.*] Philonic.

Phi'lo-nism (fī'lō-nĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Philo. See PHILONIC. — **Phi'lo-nist**, *n.*

phi-lo'ni-um, *n.* [L.] *Old Med.* An eye salve usually containing opium and hyoscyamus.

Phi'lo-nize, *v. i.* To imitate Philo.

phi-lon'o-ist (fĭ-lŏn'ō-ĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. νόος, νοῦς, mind.] One who loves knowledge.

phil'o-phi-los'o-phos, *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. φιλόσοφος lover of wisdom.] Partial to philosophers. *Nonce Word.*

phil'o-plu'ta-ry, *n.* [Gr φιλόπλουτος.] A lover of wealth. *Obs.*

phil'o-po'gon (fĭl'ō-pō'gŏn), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. πώγων beard.] A lover of beards

phil'o-po-lem'ic (fĭl'ō-pō-lĕm'ĭk), **phil'o-po-lem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. φιλοπόλεμος fond of war, warlike.] Fond of war or controversy. *Rare.*

phil'o-por'nist (-pôr'nĭst), *n.* [Gr. φιλόπορνος.] A lover of harlots.

Phil'op-ter'i-dæ (fĭl'ŏp-tĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *philo-* + πτερον feather.] *Zoöl.* A family of lice of the suborder Mallophaga. They have the tarsi fitted for clinging to the hair or feathers of their host, and infest mammals as well as birds. — **phi-lop'ter-oid** (fĭ-lŏp'tẽr-oid), *a.*

phil-or'chi-da'ceous (fĭl-ôr'kĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* Orchid-loving.

phil'or-nith'ic (fĭl'ŏr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird.] Bird-loving.

philos. *Abbr.* Philosophical; philosophy.

phil'o-soph, *or* **phil'o-sophe** (fĭl'ō-sŏf; fĭl'ō-zŏf'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *philosoph*, fr. L.] A philosopher; also, a philosophaster.

phi-los'o-phas'ter (fĭ-lŏs'ō-făs'tẽr), *n.* [L., a bad philosopher, fr. *philosophus.*] A pretender to, or dabbler in, philosophy.

phi-los'o-phas'ter-ing, *p. a.* Philosophizing pretendingly.

phi-los'o-phas'try (-făs'trĭ), *n.* Pretended or pseudo philosophy.

phi-los'o-phate (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *philosophatus*, p. p. of *philosophari.*] To philosophize (on). *Obs.* — **phi-los'o-pha'tion** (-fā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

philosophe. † PHILOSOPHY.

phil'o-sophe'dom (-sŏf'dŭm; -zŏf'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

phi-los'o-pheme (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fēm), *n.* [L. *philosophema*, Gr. φιλοσόφημα.] A philosophical proposition or detached saying; a demonstration or truth. *Rare.*

phi-los'o-pher-ess, *n.* A female philosopher, or the wife of a philosopher; a philosophess.

phi-los'o-pher's game *or* **table.** (-fẽrz). An old form of chess or checkers played on a double board, each side having 24 numbered men cut into circles, triangles, and squares.

phi-los'o-pher-ship', *n.* See [-SHIP.

philosopher's lamp. = DÖBEREINER'S LAMP.

philosophers' oil, *or* **oil of philosophers.** *Old Pharm.* A remedy composed of linseed oil and powdered brick.

philosopher's wool. See ZINC [OXIDE.

phi-los'o-phess (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fĕs), *n.* [OF. *philosophesse.*] A philosopheress.

philosophiant, *n.* [OF., p. pr. of *philosophier* to follow philosophy.] Philosopher. *Obs.*

‖ **phi'lo-so'phi-a pri'ma** (fĭl'ō-sō'fĭ-ȧ prī'mȧ). [L.] First philosophy; metaphysics; — after Aristotle's name for his metaphysical writings.

phil'o-soph'i-cal-ness, *n.* See [-NESS.

phil'o-soph'i-cide (fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭ-sīd), *n.* Also **-soph'o-cide** (-ō-sīd). [L. *philosophus* philosopher + *-cide.*] One who would put an end to philosophers or philosophy. *Nonce Word.*

phi-los'o-pho'bi-a (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. φιλόσοφος philosopher + *-phobia.*] Dread of philosophy or philosophers.

phil'o-so-phoc'ra-cy (fĭl'ō-sō-fŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. φιλόσοφος + *-cracy.*] Government by philosophers or philosophy.

phi-los'o-phun'cule (-fŭŋ'kūl), **phi-los'o-phun'cul-ist** (-kū-lĭst), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *philosophus.*] A philosophaster.

phi-los'o-phy, *v. i.* To philoso- [phize. *Obs.*

phil'o-stor'gy (fĭl'ō-stôr'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. φιλοστοργια; φίλος loving + στοργη affection.] Natural affection, as parental love. *Obs.*

phil'o-tech'ni-cal (-tĕk'nĭ-kăl), *a.* = PHILOTECHNIC.

phil'o-tech'nist (-nĭst), *n.* One devoted to the practical arts.

phil'o-thau'ma-tur'gic, *a.* [See PHILO-; THAUMATURGIC.] Wonder-loving.

phil'o-the-ism (fĭl'ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. φιλόθεος loving God.] Love of God. — **phil'o-the-ist**, *n.* — **phil'o-the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

philotimy, *n.* [Gr. φιλοτιμία, fr. φιλότιμος loving honor; φίλος loving + τιμή honor.] Love of glory; ambition. *Obs.*

Phil'ox-e'ni-an (fĭl'ŏk-sē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Philoxenus.

Philoxenian version (of the Bible). See VERSION.

phi-lox'e-ny, *n.* [Gr. φιλοξενία.] Hospitality. *Obs.*

phil'o-zo'ic (fĭl'ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. ζῷον animal.] Animal-loving.

phil'o-zo'ist, *n.* A lover of [animals.

philp (fĭlp). Var. of PHILIP (sparrow).

phil'ter-er, *n.* A preparer or [giver of philters.

phil'trous (fĭl'trŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a philter. *Obs.*

phil'trum, *n.* [L.] A philter.

phil'trum (fĭl'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. φίλτρον. Cf. PHILTER.] *Anat.* The vertical groove on the median line of the upper lip.

philumene. † PHILOMENE.

Phil'y-dra'ce-æ (-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φίλυδρος; φίλος loving + ὕδωρ water.] *Bot.* A small family of Asiatic and Australian perennial monocotyledonous herbs, of 3 or 4 genera. They have orchidlike flowers. — **phil'y-dra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Phil'y-pen'du-la. † FILIPENDULA.

phi-mosed' (fī-mōst'; fī'mōsd), *a.* *Med.* Affected with phimosis.

Phin'e-es (fĭn'ē-ĕs). *Bib.*

phin'oc (fĭn'ŭk). Var. of FINNOC. *Scot.*

Phin'ti-as (fĭn'tĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιντιας.] The correct form of the name of Damon's friend, instead of *Pythias*, which has supplanted it in English use. See DAMON, 2.

phip, phippe, *interj. & n.* A call to a sparrow. Cf. PHILIP, 3. *Obs.*

phirman. Var. of FIRMAN.

phirmaun † FIRMAN.

phisichal. † PHYSICAL.

phisicien. † PHYSICIAN.

phisike. † PHYSIC.

phision, *n.* A physician. *Obs.*

phisique. † PHYSIC.

phisition † PHYSICIAN.

phisnami. † PHYSIOGNOMY.

phisnamour † PHYSIOGNOMER.

phis'no-my, **phisnomye.** † PHYSIOGNOMY.

Phi'son (fī'sŭn). *Bib.*

phisonomie. † PHYSIOGNOMY.

phis'ti-lo. † FISTULA.

phit (fĭt), *n.* Any of various sounds, as one made by a rifle bullet, suggestive of the sound of the word *phit*; — sometimes reduplicated.

phi'ton. † PYTHON.

phi'ton-ess. † PYTHONESS.

phleb-. See PHLEBO-.

phle-bec'ta-sy (flē-bĕk'tȧ-sĭ), *n.* *Med.* = PHLEBECTASIA.

phle-bec'to-my (-tō-mĭ), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a vein.

phle-ben'ter-ism (flē-bĕn'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *entero-* + *-ism.*] *Zoöl.* State of having branches of the stomach or intestine extending into the legs or other external organs, as in the Pycnogonida. — **phleb'en-ter'ic** (flĕb'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

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phleb′o-gram (flĕb′ō-grăm), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* A tracing (with the sphygmograph) of the movements of a vein, or of the venous pulse.

phleb′o-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* A sphygmograph adapted to record movements of a vein.

phleb′o-lite (-līt) } *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-lite, -lith.*] *Med.* A cal-
phleb′o-lith (-lĭth) } careous concretion in a vein; a vein stone.—**phleb′o-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk),**phleb′o-lith′ic**(lĭth′ĭk),*a.*

phleb′o-scle-ro′sis (-sklē-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phlebo-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Fibrous thickening of the inner coats of a vein. — **phleb′o-scle-rot′ic** (-rŏt′ĭk), *a.*

phle-bot′o-mist (flē-bŏt′ō-mĭst), *n.* *Med.* One who practices phlebotomy; a bloodletter.

phle-bot′o-mize (-mīz), *v. t. & i.*; PHLE-BOT′O-MIZED (-mīzd); PHLE-BOT′O-MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *phlébotomiser.*] To let blood from by opening a vein; to bleed. — **phle-bot′o-mi-za′tion** (-mĭ-zā′shŭn; -mī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

phle-bot′o-my (flē-bŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [ME. *flebotomye*, OF. *flebothomie*, L. *phlebotomia*, Gr. φλεβοτομία; φλέψ, φλεβός, a vein + τέμνειν to cut. Cf. FLEAM.] **1.** *Med.* The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood, in the treatment of disease; venesection; bloodletting; bleeding.
2. The drawing of blood; bloodshed; rough or violent method of remedying; bleeding. *Obs. or R.*
3. An instrument for letting blood; a lancet. *Obs.*

Phleg′e-thon (flĕg′ē-thŏn; flĕj′-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φλεγέθων, prop. p. pr. of φλεγέθειν to blaze.] *Class. Myth.* A principal river of Hades, containing fire instead of water.

Fierce *Phlegethon*,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

phlegm (flĕm), *n.* [ME. *fleume*, OF. *fleume*, *flemme*, F. *phlegme*, *flegme*, L. *phlegma*, fr. Gr. φλέγμα a flame, inflammation, phlegm, a morbid, clammy humor in the body, fr. φλέγειν to burn. Cf. PHLOX, FLAGRANT, FLAME.] **1.** One of the four "humors" of early physiology. It was supposed to be cold and moist, and to cause sluggishness. See PHLEGMATIC, 2, HUMOR, 2.
2. Mucus; now, morbid or viscid mucus secreted in abnormal quantity, esp. in the respiratory passages; — a popular term used only of mucus discharged through the mouth.
3. A mass of phlegm or mucus. *Obs.*
4. *Old Chem.* A watery distilled liquor, in distinction from a spirituous liquor; water; moisture. It was one of the five "principles."
5. Sluggishness of temperament; dullness; apathy; indifference; coldness; also, calmness; coolness; equanimity.

They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*. *Pope.*

phleg-ma′si-a (flĕg-mā′zhĭ-*á*; -sĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλεγμασία. See PHLEGM.] *Med.* An inflammation; esp., an inflammation of the internal organs.

‖ **phleg-ma′si-a do′lens**, ‖ **phleg-ma′si-a al′ba do′lens** (dō′lĕnz), [NL.], *Med.*, milk leg.

phleg-mat′ic (flĕg-măt′ĭk), *a.* [ME. *fleumatike*, OF. *fleumatique*, F. *flegmatique*, L. *phlegmaticus*, Gr. φλεγματικός.] **1.** Of the nature of, or abounding in, phlegm (senses 1, 2, and 4); specif.: **a** Of the nature of phlegm (the "humor" or the secretion); mucous; having phlegm as the predominant "humor" in the constitution; characterized by, or due to, excess of phlegm; as, *phlegmatic* humors; a *phlegmatic* constitution; a *phlegmatic* man. *Obs. or R.* **b** Of the nature of phlegm (the "principle"); watery; full of phlegm. *Obs.* **c** Generating or causing phlegm. *Obs.*
2. Hence, characterized by phlegm; sluggish; not easily excited to action or passion; cold; dull; heavy; apathetic; also, cool; calm; composed; as, a *phlegmatic* temperament.
Syn. — See INERT.

phlegmatic temperament, *Old Physiol.*, lymphatic temperament. See LYMPHATIC, *a.*, 3.

phleg′ma-tism (flĕg′m*á*-tĭz′m), *n.* Phlegmaticness.

phleg′mon (flĕg′mŏn), *n.* [L. *phlegmone*, *phlegmon*, inflammation beneath the skin, Gr. φλεγμονή, fr. φλέγειν to burn: cf. F. *phlegmon.*] *Med.* Purulent inflammation of the connective tissue accompanied with swelling and pain; also, formerly, an inflammatory tumor; a boil, carbuncle, felon, or the like.

phlegm′y (flĕm′ĭ), *a.* [*phlegm* + 3d *-y.*] **1.** Of, of the nature of, characterized by, or due to, phlegm; mucous.
2. Watery; moist. *Obs.*
3. = PHLEGMATIC, 2.

Phle′um (flē′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλέως a kind of marsh plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of grasses, natives of temperate regions, with dense oblong or terete spike and long, mucronate, empty glumes. *P. pratense* is the timothy.

phlob′a-phene (flŏb′*á*-fēn), *n.* [Gr. φλόος bark + βαφή a dyeing.] *Chem.* A reddish brown substance found in oak bark, and also formed by boiling quercitannic acid with dilute acids; by extension, any of several similar substances obtained from barks and from tannic acids.

phlo′ëm (flō′ĕm), *n.* [G. *phloem*, fr. Gr. φλόος bark.] *Bot.* That part of a vascular bundle consisting of sieve tubes, their companion cells, and adjacent parenchyma; bast tissue; — disting. from *xylem.* See BAST, 2, BUNDLE, *n.*, 4.

phloëm parenchyma. *Bot.* Parenchyma accompanying the phloëm in a vascular bundle; bast parenchyma.

phloëm sheath. *Bot.* Any investing bundle sheath of thin-walled cells; — variously applied to the phloëm layer of a concentric bundle in ferns, the pericycle, etc.

phlœ′o-ter′ma (flē′ō-tûr′m*á*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φλοιός bark + τέρμα end, limit.] *Bot.* The innermost layer of the primary cortex. It is usually not distinctly differentiated. In the rhizomes of land plants and stems of water plants it forms the endodermis.

phlo-gis′tic (flō-jĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1.** *Old Chem.* Pert. to phlogiston or the phlogiston theory; of the nature of phlogiston.
2. *Med.* Inflammatory; pert. to inflammations and fevers.
3. Fiery; burning; heated. *Obs.*

phlo-gis′ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). *Old Chem.* To combine phlogiston with; — usually in *p. p.*; as, highly *phlogisticated* substances. — **phlo-gis′ti-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*

phlo-gis′ton (flō-jĭs′tŏn; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλογιστός burnt, inflammable, fr. φλογίζειν to set on fire, to burn, fr. φλόξ, φλογός, a flame, blaze. See PHLOX.] *Old Chem.* The hypothetical principle of fire, or inflammability, regarded as a material substance. The name was proposed by Stahl, who, with Becher, advanced the *phlogiston theory.* According to them, every combustible (*phlogisticated*) substance is a compound of phlogiston, and the phenomena of combustion are due to the phlogiston leaving the other constituent behind. Similarly, metals are produced from their calces by the union of the latter with phlogiston. Soot was regarded as almost pure phlogiston, and sulphur as very rich in it. The theory produced fruitful results and held sway for a century, the views of its upholders undergoing various modifications in that time. It finally yielded to the modern theory advanced by Lavoisier, which assigns to oxygen a leading rôle in chemical changes and regards ordinary combustion as a combining with that element.

phlog′o-pite (flŏg′ō-pīt), *n.* [Gr. φλογωπός firelike; φλόξ flame + ὤψ, ὠπός, face.] *Min.* A species of mica, usually yellowish brown to brownish red or copperlike in color. It is typically a silicate of aluminium, potassium, and magnesium, with some fluorine, and is found associated with crystalline limestone or dolomite, serpentine, etc. H., 2.5-3. Sp. gr., 2.78-2.85.

phlo-go′sin (flō-gō′sĭn), *n.* [Gr. φλόξ, φλογός, flame. Cf. PHLOGOSIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline substance isolated from cultures of *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus*, a peculiar microörganism associated with suppurative processes. Phlogosin has a marked physiological action on the conjunctiva, etc.

phlo-go′sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλόγωσις burning heat.] *Med.* Inflammation of external parts of the body; erysipelatous inflammation. — **phlo-got′ic** (-gŏt′ĭk), *a.*

Phlo′mis (flō′mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλομίς mullein.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World mints. They have rugose, often hoary or woolly leaves and dense whorls of white, yellow, or purple flowers with a plicate calyx and bilabiate corolla. Some species are well known in gardens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

phlo-ram′ine (flō-răm′ĭn; flō′r*á*-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*phloroglucin* + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_6H_3(OH)_2NH_2$, obtained by action of ammonia on phloroglucin. It is an amino derivative of resorcin.

phlor′e-tin (flŏr′ē-tĭn), *n.* [From PHLORIZIN.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, obtained by the hydrolysis of phlorizin, and formerly sometimes used as a substitute for quinine.

phlor′i-zin (flŏr′ĭ-zĭn; flō-rī′zĭn), *n.* Also **phlo-rid′zin** (flō-rĭd′zĭn). [Gr. φλοιός, φλόος, bark + ῥίζα root.] *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}{\cdot}2H_2O$, extracted from the root bark of the apple, pear, cherry, plum, etc. Emulsion and dilute acids hydrolyze it to glucose and phloretin. It is used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic.

phlor′o-glu′cin (flŏr′ō-glōō′sĭn; 243) } *n.* [*phloretin* +
phlor′o-glu′cin-ol (-glōō′sĭ-nōl; -nŏl) } Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] *Org. Chem.* A sweet white crystalline substance variously obtained, as by decomposition of phloretin, certain resins, etc. It is isomeric with pyrogallol, and regarded as symmetrical trihydroxy benzene, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, though in some reactions it acts like a ketone. — **phlor′o-glu′cic** (-sĭk), *a.*

phlo′rol (flō′rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*phloretic* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* An oil, $C_6H_4(C_2H_5)OH$, of ethereal odor, obtained by distilling certain salts of phloretic acid. It is the ortho ethyl derivative of phenol.

Phlox (flŏks), *n.* [L., a kind of flower, fr. Gr. φλόξ flame, name of a plant, fr. φλέγειν to burn.] *Bot.* A large genus of handsome American polemoniaceous herbs. They have red, purple, white, or variegated flowers, the corolla salver-shaped with the stamens on its tube. The fruit is a 3-valved capsule. Many species are cultivated; the annual garden phlox is from *P. drummondii*, of Texas. The perennial phloxes are mostly hybrid races of *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata*. *P. subulata* is the moss pink. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

phlox′in (flŏk′sĭn) } *n.* [Gr. φλόξ flame + *-in.*]
phlox′ine (-sĭn; -sēn; 184) } A red dyestuff existing in two varieties (phloxin P, phloxin T), both being chlorine derivatives of eosin. See DYE.

phlyc-te′na, phlyc-tæ′na (flĭk-tē′n*á*), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. φλύκταινα.] *Med.* A small vesicle or pustule. — **phlyc-te′nar** (-n*ă*r), **phlyc-te′nous** (-n*ŭ*s), *a.*

phlyc-ten′ule (flĭk-tĕn′ūl), *n.* [*phlyctena* + *-ule.*] *Med.* A small phlyctena; a small vesicle or pustule, as on the cornea. — **phlyc-ten′u-lar** (-ū-l*ă*r), *a.*

-phobe (-fōb). A combining form from Greek φόβος, *fear.*

-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-*á*). [NL. *-phobia*, Gr. -φοβία (as in ὑδροφοβία hydrophobia), fr. φόβος fear.] A suffix denoting *fear*, and often implying *dislike* or *aversion*; as, Anglo*phobia*, hydro*phobia*, photo*phobia*, etc.; — used esp. in medicine to imply morbid fear.

pho′cine (fō′sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.* [L. *phoca* a seal.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the seals, esp. those of the subfamily **Pho-ci′næ** (fō-sī′nē), which contains the typical seals.

Pho′co-don′ti-a (fō′kō-dŏn′shĭ-*á*), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φώκη a seal + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* In some classifications, an order of extinct whales comprising the squalodonts and zeuglodonts. — **pho′co-dont** (fō′kō-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.* — **pho′co-don′tic** (-dŏn′tĭk), *a.*

Phœ′bad (fē′băd), *n.*; *pl.* PHŒBADS (-bădz) or PHŒBADES (-b*á*-dēz). [Gr. φοιβάς, φοιβάδος, fr. Φοῖβος Phœbus.] *Gr. Relig.* A priestess of Apollo at Delphi; hence, an inspired woman; a prophetess or seeress. Cf. PYTHIA.

Phœ′be (fē′bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φοίβη, fem. of Φοῖβος Phœbus.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Gæa. According to a tradition adopted by Æschylus, she bequeathed the Delphian oracle to Apollo (Phœbus), son of her daughter Leto; also, Artemis, sister of Apollo.
2. The moon personified. *Poetic.*
3. *Astron.* See SATURN.
4. See PYNCHEON.
5. [*l. c.*] A West Indian serranoid fish (*Prionodes phœbe*) having a silvery spot on each side.

phœ′be, *n.* [See PEWEE, PEWIT.] Any of several American flycatchers of the genus *Sayornis*; esp., *S. phœbe* of the eastern United States. It has a slight crest, and is plain grayish brown above and yellowish white below. Its nest, built of mud, grass, etc., is often placed about old buildings. The black phœbe (*S. nigricans*) and Say's phœbe (*S. saya*) are western species. Called also **phœbe bird**.

Phœbe (*Sayornis phœbe*).

Phœ-be′an (fē-bē′*ă*n), *a.* [L. *Phoebeus*, Gr. Φοίβειος.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Phœbus, or Apollo, esp. as god of poetry.

Phœ′bus (fē′b*ŭ*s), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φοῖβος, fr. φοῖβος bright.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* Apollo, the sun god; — an epithet.
2. The sun personified. *Chiefly Poetic.* *Shak.*

Phœ′ni-ca′ce-æ (fē′nĭ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. PHŒNIX.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous trees, the palm family, typifying the order Phœnicales. It has about 135 genera and 1,100 species, nearly all tropical, and usually localized in distribution. They are marked commonly by a simple stem, terminal crown of leaves, and perfect or polygamous spadiceous flowers. Among the important genera are *Phœnix*, *Cocos*, *Corypha*, *Borassus*, *Hyphæne*, *Raphia*, *Calamus*, *Caryota*, *Areca*, *Ceroxylon*, *Elæis*, *Attalea*, and *Nipa.* See 3d PALM, 1. — **phœ′ni-ca′ceous** (-sh*ŭ*s), *a.*

Phœ-ni′cian (fē-nĭsh′*ă*n), *a.* Of or pert. to Phœnicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria. Its two chief cities were Tyre and Sidon, and its greatest colony was Carthage.

Phœ-ni′cian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of ancient Phœnicia. They were Aramæan Semites, closely related to the Hebrews in language, but in civilization entirely commercial and maritime. In their arts they copied from Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, and other nations, being especially adept in metal work, jewelry, and glass, which their merchants carried throughout the known world.
2. The Phœnician language, known from a few inscriptions, from coins, seals, etc. See SEMITIC, ALPHABET, 1.

Phœ′nix (fē′nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φοῖνιξ date palm, date; cf. Egypt. *benr.*] *Bot.* An important genus of pinnate-leaved palms distributed throughout tropical Asia and Africa. It is distinguished by an ovary with three carpels, only one of which matures; also by the diœcious flowers. *P. dactylifera* is the common date palm.

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phle-bog′ra-phy (flē-bŏg′r*á*-fĭ), *n.* Description of the veins. — **phleb′o-graph′i-cal** (flĕb′ō-grăf′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.*

phle-bol′o-gy (flē-bŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-logy.*] The anatomy of the veins. — **phleb′o-log′i-cal** (flĕb′ō-lŏj′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* *Both Rare.*

phleb′o-me-tri′tis (-mē-trī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

phleb′or-rhage (flĕb′ō-rāj), **phleb′or-rha′gi-a** (-rā′jĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. *phleborrhagia.* See PHLEBO-; -RHAGE.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the rupture of a vein

phleb′or-rhex′is (-rĕk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phlebo-* + Gr. ῥῆξις bursting.] Rupture of a vein.

phleb′o-ste-no′sis (flĕb′ō-stē-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Constriction or contraction of a vein

phleb′o-throm-bo′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Thrombosis of a vein.

phleb′o-tom′ic (flĕb′ō-tŏm′ĭk), **phleb′o-tom′i-cal** (-ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Of or pert. to phlebotomy. — **phleb′o-tom′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Phleg′e-thon′tal (flĕg′ē-thŏn′t*ă*l; flĕj′ē-), **Phleg′e-thon′tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Phlegethon; fiery; burning.

phleg′ma (flĕg′m*á*), *n.* [L.] = PHLEGM, 4; — used by distillers

phleg′ma-gogue (flĕg′m*á*-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. φλεγμαγωγός carrying off phlegm. A medicine supposed to expel phlegm. — **phleg′ma-go′gal** (-gō′g*ă*l), **-go′gous** (-g*ŭ*s), **-gog′ic** (-gŏj′ĭk), *a.* *All Obs. or R.*

phleg-mat′i-cal, *a.* Phlegmatic. — **phleg-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phleg-mat′ic-ly, *adv.* Phlegmatically. *Obs.*

phleg-mat′ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS

phleg′ma-tous (flĕg′m*á*-t*ŭ*s), *a.* Characterized by, or due to, excess of phlegm.

phlegme (flēm), *n.* Erron. for FLEAM, lancet. [-LESS.

phlegm′less (flĕm′lĕs), *a.* See

phleg-mon′ic (flĕg-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* Phlegmonous.

phleg′mon-oid (flĕg′m*ŏ*n-oid), *a.* [*phlegmon* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling phlegmon.

phleg′mon-ous (-*ŭ*s), *a.* Of the nature of, or marked by, phlegmon. [*Bib.*

Phle′gon (flē′gŏn; flĕg′ŏn).

phleme. Var. of FLEAM, lancet

phlœ′um, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr φλοιός bark.] *Bot.* Bast tissue; bark. *Obs*

phlo-gis′tian (flō-jĭs′ch*ă*n), *n.* A believer in phlogiston.

phlo-gis′ti-cal (-tĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* *Old Chem.* Phlogistic.

phlog′o-ge-net′ic (flŏg′ō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), **phlog′o-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), **phlo-gog′e-nous** (flō-gŏj′ē-n*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. φλόξ, φλογός, fire + *genetic*, *genic*, *-genous.*] *Med* Causing inflammation.

phlo-gosed′ (flō-gōst′; flō′gōzd), *Med.* Affected with phlogosis.

phlome, *n.* A phlomis. *Obs.*

phlo′re-tate (flō′rē-tāt; 201), Salt of phloretic acid.

phlo-ret′ic (flō-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating a yellowish crystalline acid, $C_8H_9O{\cdot}CO_2H$, formed with phloroglucin by decomposition of phloretin.

phlo′rone (flō′rōn), *n.* [*phlorol* + *quinone.*] See XYLOQUINONE.

phlox worm. The larva of an American noctuid moth (*Heliothis phlogophagus*). It feeds on varieties of phlox.

phlox′wort′ (flŏks′wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the family Polemoniaceæ *Obs.* *Lindley.*

phlyc-tæn′u-la, phlyc-ten′u-la (flĭk-tĕn′ū-l*á*; -tē′nū-l*á*), *n.* [NL.] A phlyctenule.

phlyc-te′noid (-tē′noid), *a.* [*phlyctena* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a phlyctena.

phly-za′ci-um (flĭ-zā′shĭ-*ŭ*m; -sĭ-*ŭ*m; flī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλυζάκιον pustule.] *Med.* **a** A small vesicle. **b** Ecthyma. — **phly-za′cious** (-sh*ŭ*s), *a.*

Ph. M. *Abbr.* Philosophiæ Magister (L., Master of Philosophy).

pho, phoh (fō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disparagement. *Rare.*

pho′bi-a (fō′bĭ-*á*), *n.* [From -PHOBIA.] Fear, dislike, or aversion, esp. when morbid. — **pho′bist** (fō′bĭst; fŏb′ĭst), *n.*

Pho′bos (fō′bŏs; fŏb′ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr Φόβος Phobos, a son of Ares. fr. φόβος fear.] *Astron.* The inner satellite of Mars, discovered in 1877. Its diameter is prob about 7 miles.

pho′by (fō′bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). Phobia.

pho′ca (fō′k*á*), *n.* [L., a seal, fr. Gr. φώκη.] **a** A seal. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of seals formerly extensive, but now restricted to the harbor seal and its allies.

pho-ca′cean (fō-kā′sh*ă*n), **pho-ca′ceous** (-sh*ŭ*s), *a* Phocine.

Pho-cæ′na (fō-sē′n*á*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φώκαινα porpoise.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical porpoises.

Pho′cæ-ni′na (fō′sē-nī′n*á*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of cetaceans consisting of the porpoises. — **pho-cæ′nine** (fō-sē′nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.*

pho′cal (fō′k*ă*l), *a.* Phocine.

pho-cen′ic (fō-sĕn′ĭk; -sē′nĭk), *a.* [Gr. φώκαινα porpoise.] *Chem.* Designating an acid obtained from porpoise oil, later identified with valeric acid. — **pho′ce-nate** (fō′sē-nāt; fō-sē′nāt) (see -ATE, 3 **b**), *n.*

pho′ce-nin (fō′sē-nĭn; fō-sē′nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Glyceryl valerate, an oil. [*Bib.*

Phoch′e-reth (fŏk′ē-rĕth). *D.*

Pho′cian (fō′sh*ă*n), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Greek state of Phocis, which was between Bœotia and Locris. — *n.* A native or citizen of Phocis.

Pho′ci-dæ (fō′sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHOCA.] *Zoöl.* The family comprising the true seals in distinction from the eared seals and the walruses.

pho′ci-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *phoca* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a seal. [of PHOCÆNA.

Pho-cœ′na, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn.

pho′coid (fō′koid), *a.* [Gr. φώκη seal + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, seals. — *n.* A seal.

Pho-coi′de-a (fō-koi′dē-*á*), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHOCOID.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily comprising the true and the eared seals in distinction from the walruses. — **pho-coi′de-an** (-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*

Pho′cus (fō′k*ŭ*s), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A son of Æacus, slain by his half brothers Telamon and Peleus.

Phœ′dra. Var. of PHÆDRA.

Phœ′ni-ca′les (fē′nĭ-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants coextensive with the Phœnicaceæ.

phœ-ni′cean (fē-nĭsh′*ă*n; -nĭs′ē-*ă*n), *a.* [L. *phoeniceus*, Gr. φοινίκεος.] Phenicious.

phœ-ni′ceous (fē-nĭsh′*ŭ*s). Var. of PHENICIOUS. [See -ISM.

Phœ-ni′cian-ism (-*ă*n-ĭz′m), *n.*

phœn′i-cin, phœn′i-cine. Vars. of PHENICIN, PHENICINE.

phœ-ni′cious (fē-nĭsh′*ŭ*s). Var. of PHENICIOUS.

phœn′i-cite (fĕn′ĭ-sīt; fē′nĭ-), *n.* = PHŒNICOCHROITE.

Phœn′i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To render Phœnician.

phœ′ni-coch′ro-ite (fē′nĭ-kŏk′rō-īt), *n.* [Gr. φοῖνιξ, φοίνικος, purple-red + χροιά color.] *Min.* A basic lead chromate, $Pb_3Cr_2O_9$, in red crystals and masses.

Phœ′ni-cop-ter′i-dæ (-kŏp-tĕr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. PHŒNICOPTERUS.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the flamingos, and constituting an order, **Phœ′ni-cop′ter-i-for′mes** (-kŏp′tē-rĭ-fôr′mēz), and a superfamily, **Phœ′ni-cop′ter-oi′de-æ** (-oi′dē-ē). — **phœ′ni-cop′ter-oid** (-oid), **phœ′ni-cop′ter-ous** (-*ŭ*s), *a.*

Phœ′ni-cop′ter-us (-kŏp′tĕr-*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL. See PHENICOPTER.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of flamingos, including the European and best-known American species.

phœ′ni-cu′rous (-kū′r*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. φοινίκουρος the redstart; φοῖνιξ purple-red + οὐρά tail.] Red-tailed.

phœnigm, *n.* [Gr. φοινιγμός an irritation of the skin by rubefacients.] *Old Med.* An illness, or an application, causing redness of the skin. *Obs.*

phœ'nix, phe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* [L. *phoenix*, Gr. φοῖνιξ; cf. Egypt. *bonū*, *bennu*, lapwing or heron.] **1**. *Myth.* **a** [*cap.*] The eponymous ancestor of the Phœnicians and father of Europa. **b** In Egyptian religion, an embodiment of Ra, the sun god, in early times viewed as heronlike, later as like an eagle. He was worshiped especially at Heliopolis, and his periodical resurrection was viewed as a guarantee of the resurrection of the dead, who were hence regarded as phœnixes. Many legends of the life and resurrection of the phœnix developed. It was fabled to live for 500 years, or longer, in Arabia, to be consumed in fire by its own act, and to rise in youthful freshness from its own ashes. Hence it is often an emblem of immortality. The Fêng-hwang is commonly called the Chinese phœnix. **2**. A paragon of excellence or beauty. *Latimer.* **3**. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Grus and Eridanus.

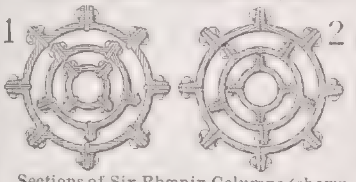

Sections of Six Phœnix Columns (shown one within another), 1 with fillers; 2 without.

Phœnix column. *Arch. & Engin.* A built-up steel column of segmental channel irons riveted together on their flanges, directly or through bars or fillers, so as to form a round composite column.

Pho'las (fō'lăs), *n.; pl.* PHOLADES (-lȧ-dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. φωλας, -άδος, a kind of mollusks, as adj., lurking in a hole.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellibranchiate mollusks comprising many species, almost all marine, known as *piddocks*, which bore holes in wood, clay, peat, and soft rocks. Their shell is elongate-oval, with no hinge ligament, gaping at the end, rough, and has two accessory valves to protect the dorsal margin. It is the type of a family, **Pho-lad'i-dæ** (fō-lăd'ĭ-dē), and of a suborder, **Pho'la-din'e-a** (fō'lȧ-dĭn'ē-ȧ). **b** [*l. c.*] Any species of the genus *Pholas*, or of the family Pholadidæ; a piddock. — **pho'lad** (fō'lăd), *n.* — **pho-la'di-an** (fō-lā'dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pho'la-doid** (fō'lȧ-doid; fŏl'ȧ-), *a.*

Pholas (*P. bakeri*). Interior of Right Valve. (½)

Pho'ma (fō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φῷς a blister, a burn.] *Bot.* A large genus of parasitic fungi, forming pustules on leaves, and characterized by simple hyaline spores. They belong to the Fungi Imperfecti, and are probably stages of some higher form.

pho'nate (fō'nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING (-ĭng). [Gr. φωνή voice.] To produce vocal sounds; to utter voice.

pho-na'tion (fō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of uttering voice, or vocal sound; also, utterance of articulate sounds.

pho-nau'to-gram (fō-nô'tō-grăm), *n.* *Physics.* The record made by the stylus of a phonautograph.

pho-nau'to-graph (-gråf), *n.* [*phono-* + *auto-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* An instrument by means of which a sound can be made to produce a visible trace or record of itself. — **pho-nau'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **pho-nau'to-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

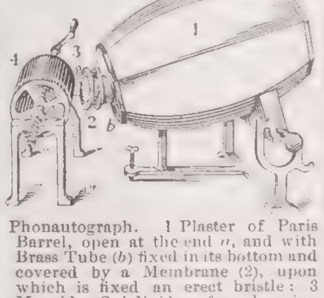

Phonautograph. 1 Plaster of Paris Barrel, open at the end *a*, and with Brass Tube (*b*) fixed in its bottom and covered by a Membrane (2), upon which is fixed an erect bristle: 3 Movable Subdivider for changing nodal lines of the vibrating membrane, so that the bristle shall be at a loop. Any sound near the end *a* will cause vibrations of the membrane, which the bristle will record on the revolving Cylinder (4).

-phone (-fōn). Combining form fr. Gr. φωνή, *sound*, *voice*; as, micro*phone*, photo*phone*, tele*phone*, etc.

phone (fōn), *n.* [Gr. φωνή sound, voice.] *Phon.* An element of speech; a single indivisible speech sound.

A logical alphabet has one letter for each *phone* and one *phone* for each letter. *R. J. Lloyd.*

phone (fōn), *n.* [Gr. φωνή sound; or an abbr. of E. *telephone.*] **1**. A receiver used in phonoplex telegraphy. **2**. Colloq. abbr. of TELEPHONE.

pho-nei'do-scope (fō-nī'dō-skōp), *n.* [*phono-* + Gr. εἶδος form + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for studying the motions of sounding bodies by optical means. It consists of a tube with a film of soap solution stretched across the end, thin enough to give colored bands, the form and position of which are affected by sonorous vibrations. — **pho-nei'do-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

pho-ne'sis (fō-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φώνησις a sounding, speaking.] Utterance of vocal sounds; phonation.

pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φωνητικός, fr. φωνητός to be spoken, φωνεῖν to produce a sound, φωνή a sound, tone; akin to Gr. φάναι to speak. See BAN a proclamation.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the voice, or its use; relating to, or consisting of, speech sounds; as, *phonetic* exercise; *phonetic* change; also, vocal; sonant; as, *phonetic* utterance. **2**. Representing sounds, esp. speech sounds; as, *phonetic* characters or symbols; a *phonetic* notation or spelling. Specif.: **a** Designating those characters in certain ancient writings (esp. Egyptian) which represent speech sounds, as distinguished from such as are ideographic or pictorial. **b** Designating a system of spelling in which each letter represents always the same spoken sound, as opposed to spelling in which the letters have various values.

phonetic complement, in hieroglyphic writing, the final syllable of a word added to a character used ideographically, to indicate for which of several possible words the character was intended. — **p. degeneration**, phonetic variation; — a term formerly applied to the changes continually taking place in spoken language and now usually regarded as signs of life and growth. — **p. element**, an element of speech; a phone. — **p. law**, a rule or formula based on the observed uniformity in the treatment of a sound or combination of sounds within a linguistic area at or during a given time. — **p. unit**, a breath group.

pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ĭk), *n.* In Chinese, a character used with a radical to form a new character of which it indicates simply the pronunciation, the radical indicating the sense. For example, the word for *east* is pronounced *tung*. So is that for *freeze*. To write *freeze*, therefore, the character for *east* is added to the radical character for *icicle*, thus indicating the word like *east* in sound, and like *icicle* in sense.

pho'ne-ti'cian (fō'nē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in phonetics; a phonetist.

pho-net'i-cism (fō-nĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being phonetic; phonetic representation.

pho-net'i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One who uses, or favors, phonetic spelling; a phonetist.

pho-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The doctrine or science of sounds, esp. of speech sounds in actual use, including their representation by phonetic symbols; phonology. *Phonetics* and *phonology* are distinguished by some modern phoneticians.

The whole science of speech sounds is included under phonology, which includes the history and theory of sound changes; the term *phonetics* excludes this, being concerned mainly with the analysis and classification of the actual sound. *H. Sweet.*

pho'ne-tism (fō'nē-tĭz'm), *n.* Phonetic character; phonetic representation of speech sounds.

pho'ne-tist (-tĭst), *n.* **a** One versed in phonetics; a phonetician. **b** One who advocates, or uses, phonetic spelling.

phon'ic (fŏn'ĭk; fō'nĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. φωνή sound: cf. F. *phonique.*] **a** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, sound; acoustic; now usually specif., of or pertaining to vocal sounds; phonetic. **b** Uttered with vocal tone; voiced.

phonic method, *Education*, the alphabet method. — **p. wheel**, *Teleg.*, in certain synchronous multiplex telegraph systems, either of two wheels, one at the receiving and the other at the sending station, that rotate synchronously.

phon'ics (fŏn'ĭks; fō'nĭks; *cf.* PHONIC), *n.* The science of sound; acoustics; now usually specif., the science of speech sounds; phonetics.

pho'no- (fō'nō-). Combining form from Greek φωνή, *sound*, *tone*; as, *phono*graph, *phono*logy.

pho'no-card (-kärd), *n.* A postal card having on one side a phonographic record for reproduction in a gramophone.

pho'no-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*phono-* + *-gram.*] **1**. A character or symbol used to represent a word, syllable, or single speech sound. Cf. IDEOGRAM, 1.
2. A phonograph or gramophone record.
3. A message transmitted by telephone and written down like a telegram message for delivery to the addressee.
— **pho'no-gram'mic**, *or* **-gram'ic** (-grăm'ĭk), *a.* — **pho'no-gram'mi-cal-ly**, *or* **-gram'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv*

pho'no-graph (-gråf), *n.* [*phono-* + *-graph.*] **1**. A character or symbol used to represent a sound, esp. one used in phonography; a phonogram. *Rare.*
2. An instrument for mechanically recording and reproducing human speech and other sounds. As invented by Edison in 1876, it consisted of a rotating brass cylinder covered with tin foil, against which pressed a steel point connected with a thin diaphragm. When the diaphragm was made to vibrate by sound, the steel, following a spiral groove cut on the cylinder, made a series of indentations on the tin foil, and when the steel was caused to retrace its path, vibrations were imparted to the diaphragm and the original sounds reproduced, though in diminished volume. The present perfected machine is on the same principle, but for the tin foil has been substituted a cylinder of hard wax, for the steel point a bit of sapphire (sharp for recording, blunt for reproducing), etc. Steady rotation of the cylinder is maintained by a strong spring or an electric motor. There are other forms of the instrument, as the *graphophone*, using wax-coated pasteboard cylinders, and the *gramophone*, whose reproducing records are disks of hard rubber or composition prepared by special processes from the original record.

pho'no-graph, *v. t.* To record by the phonograph.

pho-nog'ra-pher (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* **1**. One versed or skilled in phonography.
2. One who uses, or is skilled in using, the phonograph.

pho'no-graph'ic (fō'nō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* **1**. Of, pert. to, or
pho'no-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } based on, phonography.
2. Of, pertaining to, or done by, the phonograph.
— **pho'no-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho-nog'ra-phy (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*phono-* + *-graphy.*] **1**. A description of the human voice, or of speech sounds, with reference esp. to their phonetic representation.
2. Art of writing according to sound; representation of words as pronounced; specif., the shorthand system invented by Isaac Pitman (1813–97), or a modification of it. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but skilled phonographers omit most vowel marks, and use brief signs for many common words and phrases. The following line is an example of phonography: —

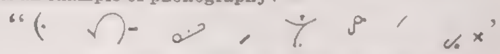
"They also serve who only stand and wait."

3. The art of constructing or using the phonograph.

pho'no-lite (fō'nō-līt), *n.* [*phono-* + *-lite*: cf. F. *phonolithe.*] *Petrog.* A gray, green, or brown volcanic rock consisting essentially of orthoclase and nephelite (or leucite), often with haüyne, pyroxene, etc.; — so named because a slab of the fresh compact rock gives a ringing sound when struck. Called also *clinkstone*. — **pho'no-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pho'no-log'ic (fō'nō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to phonology.
pho'no-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } — **pho'no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho-nol'o-gist (fō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in phonology.

pho-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*phono-* + *-logy.*] **a** The science of speech sounds, including the history and theory of sound changes. Cf. PHONETICS. **b** That part of grammar which treats of the sounds of a language.

pho-nom'e-ter (fō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*phono-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring sounds, as to intensity, or as to frequency of vibrations. Cf. PHONAUTOGRAPH.

pho-nom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* Measurement of sounds by the phonometer. — **pho'no-met'ric** (fō'nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

pho'no-mo'tor (fō'nō-mō'tẽr), *n.* [*phono-* + *motor.*]. An instrument in which the motion produced by the vibrations of a sounding body is communicated to a small wheel.

pho'no-phore (fō'nō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*phono-* + *-phore.*] **1**. *Elec.* A device which enables telephone messages to be sent over a telegraph line simultaneously with the use of ordinary currents operating Morse instruments; also, a system using this apparatus.
2. A device to enable the deaf to hear, by conducting vibrations from the speaker's larnyx to the hearer's teeth.
— **pho'no-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

pho'no-plex (fō'nō-plĕks), *a.* [*phono-* + *-plex*, as in *duplex.*] *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a system of telegraphy in which the line is used for transmitting, in addition to Morse signals, a second set of signals employing pulsating currents. For these a modified telephone (called a *phone*), which responds to the pulsating currents but not to the Morse signals, is used as a receiving instrument. — *n.* The phonoplex telegraph.

pho'no-post'al (fō'nō-pōs'tăl), *a.* Designating a phonautographic card or phonocard. — **pho'no-post'al**, *n.*

pho'no-scope (fō'nō-skōp), *n.* [*phono-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for observing or exhibiting motions or properties of sounding bodies; esp., a device for testing the quality of musical strings. **b** An instrument for producing luminous figures by the vibrations of sounding bodies.

pho'no-te-lem'e-ter (-tē-lĕm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*phono-* + *telemeter.*] *Physics.* A device, consisting essentially of a stop watch, for estimating the distance of firearms in action by measuring the interval between the flash and the arrival of the sound waves from the discharge.

pho'no-type (fō'nō-tīp), *n.* [*phono-* + *type.*] A type or character used in phonotypy.

pho'no-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to phono-
pho'no-typ'i-cal (-ĭ-kal) } typy or phonotype; as, a *phonotypic* alphabet. — **pho'no-typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho'no-typ'ist (fō'nō-tīp'ĭst; fō-nŏt'ĭ-pĭst), *n.* One who uses or advocates the use of phonotypy.

pho'no-typ'y (fō'nō-tīp'ĭ; fō-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ; 277), *n.* A method of phonetic printing, esp. that devised by Isaac Pitman (1813–97) for printing English.

-phony. Combining form from Greek φωνή, *sound*, *tone*.

Pho'ra-den'dron (fō'rȧ-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φώρ thief + δένδρον tree; — alluding to its parasitic habit.] *Bot.* A large genus of American loranthaceous plants, having erect and vertically 2-celled anthers. The species are chiefly tropical. *P. flavescens* is the American mistletoe.

-phore (-fōr; 201). [Gr. -φόρος. See -PHOROUS.] Combining form denoting *bearer*, *one that bears*; as, cane*phore*, poly*phore*, gonidio*phore*, etc.

-phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk). Combining form denoting *bearing*

phor'minx (fôr'mĭŋks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φόρμιγξ.] A kind of lyre used by the ancient Greeks.

Phor'mi-um (fôr'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φορμιον a plaited mat, a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants, comprising two species. *P. tenax* is the New Zealand flax.

pho'rone (fō'rōn; fō-rōn'), *n.* [cam*phor* + acet*one*.] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated ketone, $(C_2H_6C{:}CH)_2CO$, obtained, by condensation of acetone, as a yellowish green crystalline substance with a geraniumlike but unpleasant odor. *Camphor-phorone* is an isomeric ketone obtained as a colorless oil by heating camphor or distilling calcium camphorate.

Phoronis, enlarged. *m* Mouth and Epistome; *t* Tentacles; *s* Stomach; *i* Intestine.

Pho-ro'nis (fō-rō'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Phoronis*, a surname of Io, Gr. Φορωνίς.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small marine, tubicolous, unsegmented, wormlike animals having the mouth, anal

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Phoi'bad (foi'băd). Var. of PHŒBAD. [BUS
Phoi'bos (-bŏs). Var of PHŒ-
Pho'la-da'ce-a (fō'lȧ-dā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHOLAS.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of mollusks including pholads and teredos.
Phol'cus (fŏl'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φολκός squint-eyed.] *Zoöl.* A genus of light-colored, slender-legged spiders which build irregular webs. The female carries her cocoon in her falces. It is the type of a family, **Phol'ci-dæ** (-sĭ-dē). — **phol'coid** (-koid), *a. & n.*
pho-lid'o-lite (fō-lĭd'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. φολίς, φολίδος, scale + *-lite.*] *Min.* A grayish yellow hydrous silicate of potassium, magnesium, iron, and aluminium in minute crystalline scales. Sp. gr., 2.41.
phol'i-do'sis (fŏl'ĭ-dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φολίς scale + *-osis.*] *Zoöl.* The arrangement and character of the scales of an animal, as a reptile.
phol'i-dote (fŏl'ĭ-dōt), *a.* [Gr. φολιδωτός.] *Zoöl.* Scaly. *Rare.*
Phol'la-thi (fŏl'ȧ-thī). *D. Bib.*
phon. *Abbr.* Phonetics; phonology.
pho'nal (fō'năl), *a.* [Gr. φωνή voice.] Pert. to voice; phonetic.
pho'na-to-ry (fō'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to phonation.
pho-nau'to-graph'ic (fō-nô'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a phonautograph. — **-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* [PHONE. *Colloq.*
phone, *v. t. & i.* Short for TELE-
phonel. † FUNNEL.
pho-neme' (fō-nēm'), *n.* *Phon.* A phone. *Rare.*
pho-nen'do-scope (fō-nĕn'dō-skōp), *n.* [*phono-* + *endo-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A form of stethoscope for intensifying auscultatory sounds.
pho-net'i-cal (fō-nĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phonetic. [netic manner.
pho-net'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a pho-
pho-net'i-cize (-sīz), *v.* To make phonetic; to spell phonetically.
pho-net'i-co-. Combining form for *phonetic*; as, **pho-net'i-co-gram-mat'i-cal**, dealing with phonetics or phonology; **pho-net'i-co-hi'er-o-glyph'ic**, *a.*
pho'ne-tize (fō'nē-tīz), *v. t.* To represent phonetically. *Rare.* — **pho'ne-ti-za'tion** (fō'nē-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
pho'ney. Var. of PHONY.
phon'ghi (pŏŋ'gĭ), **phongyee**. Vars. of POONGHIE.
pho'ni-kon (fō'nĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Music.* A metal wind instrument having its bell of spherical shape, invented in 1848.
pho'no-camp'tic (fō'nō-kămp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κάμπτειν to bend.] Reflecting sound. *Rare.*
pho'no-camp'tics, *n.* That branch of physics treating of the reflection of sounds. *Obs.*
pho'no-cin'e-mat'o-graph, *n.* = BIOPHOTOPHONE.
pho'no-dy-nam'o-graph, *n.* A device for increasing the dynamic effect of the vibrations of diaphragms.
phonog. *Abbr.* Phonography.
pho'no-gram-mat'ic, -**mat'i-cal**, *a.* Phonographic.
pho-nog'ra-phist (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* Phonographer.
pho-nol'o-ger (fō-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A phonologist. *Rare.*
pho'no-mim'ic (fō'nō-mĭm'ĭk), *a.* Designating a system of teaching reading in which each elementary speech sound is associated with an appropriate gesture.
pho'no-phone, *n.* [*phono-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* A device for governing the rate of vibration of a plate or diaphragm.
pho-noph'o-rous (fō-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* *Physics.* Capable of transmitting sound waves.
pho'no-phote (fō'nō-fōt), *n.* [*phono-* + Gr. φῶς, light.] An electrical device for converting sound vibrations into light
pho'no-pore (-pōr; 201), *n.* [*phono-* + Gr. πορος passage.] = PHONOPHORE, 1. — **pho'no-por'ic** (-pŏr'ĭk), *a.*
pho'no-type, *v. t.* To print in phonotypic characters.
pho'no-typ'er (fō'nō-tīp'ẽr), *n.* A phonotypist.
pho'ny (fō'nĭ), *a.* [Cf. *funny business* under FUNNY.] Not straight or genuine; "crooked;" "fake." *Slang, U. S.*
phoo (fōō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt. Cf. PHO.
phoo'ka (pōō'kȧ; fōō'-; 218). Var. of POOKA. [of POONGHIE.
phoon'ghie, **phoon'gy**. Vars.
pho-ran'thi-um (fō-răn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. φορός bearing + ἄνθος flower.] A clinanthium.
Phor'a-tha (fŏr'ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
Phor'cus (fôr'kŭs), **Phor'cys** (-sĭs), **Phor'kys** (-kĭs), **Phor'cyn** (-sĭn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, Φόρκυν.] *Gr. Myth.* A sea deity, Homer's "the ancient of the sea," to whom a harbor of Ithaca was devoted. He was the father of the Grææ, hence called **Phor'ci-des** (-sĭ-dēz).
pho-rom'e-ter (fō-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. φορά a carrying + *-meter*.] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the degree of heterophoria.
pho-ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_5$, derived from phorone.
Pho-ron'i-da (fō-rŏn'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.*, **Pho'ro-nid'e-a** (fō'rō-nĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* See PHORONIS.
phor'o-no'mi-a (fŏr'ō-nō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Phoronomics. — **phor'o-nom'ic** (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* — **phor'o-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

opening, and nephridial apertures close together at one end of the body and surrounded by a horseshoe-shaped lophophore bearing numerous tentacles. They have a closed system of blood vessels containing red blood. The larva, known as *actinotrocha*, passes through a remarkable metamorphosis. The genus constitutes an order, *Phoronidea*, or a class, *Phoronida*, of doubtful relationship, variously placed near the gephyreans, polyzoans, or hemichordates.

pho-ron'o-my (fō-rŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. φορά motion + νόμος law.] The theory of motion as deducible from a priori conceptions; — a Kantian term.

-phorous. [Gr. -φόρος (as in φυλλοφόρος phyllophorous), fr. φέρειν to bear.] Combining form signifying *bearing, producing*; as, phyllo*phorous*, pyro*phorous*, etc.

phos'gen-ite (fŏs'jĕn-īt), *n.* [Cf. PHOSGENE.] *Min.* A chlorocarbonate of lead, $Pb_2Cl_2CO_3$, occurring in tetragonal crystals of a white, yellow, or grayish color and adamantine luster. H., 3. Sp. gr., 6.0–6.3.

phos'phate (fŏs'fāt), *n.* [F. See PHOSPHORUS.] **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of phosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.
2. *Com.* Any phosphatic material used for fertilizers.

phosphate rock. A rock consisting of calcium phosphate, usually together with calcium carbonate and other minerals. Vast beds of it occur in the southeastern United States, and large deposits have also been found in Arkansas and in the northwestern part of the United States. To be valuable for fertilizers, etc., it should contain at least fifty per cent of phosphate. The three main classes which have been exploited in the United States are **land rock**, occurring in clayey, gravelly, or compacted beds below the surface of the earth; **river rock**, a darker variety obtained from river and stream beds; and the oölitic phosphates of Tennessee.

phos-phat'ic (fŏs-făt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, phosphoric acid or phosphates. — **phosphatic diathesis**, *Med.*, condition marked by an undue excretion of phosphates with the urine. — **p. slag.** = BASIC SLAG.

phos'pha-tide (fŏs'fȧ-tīd; -tĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-tid.** [*phosphatic* + *-ide.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An organic compound containing one or more phosphoric acid radicals.

phos'pha-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; PHOS'PHA-TIZED (-tīzd); PHOS'PHA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To change to a phosphate or phosphates.—**phos'pha-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

phos'pha-tu'ri-a (fŏs'fȧ-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PHOSPHATE; URINE.] *Med.* The excessive discharge of phosphates in the urine. — **phos'pha-tu'ric** (-tū'rĭk), *a.*

phos'phene (fŏs'fēn), *n.* [Gr. φῶς light + φαίνειν to show.] *Physiol.* A luminous impression due to excitation of the retina by some cause other than the impingement on it of rays of light, as by pressure on the eyeball when the lids are closed. Cf. AFTERIMAGE.

phos'phide (-fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A binary compound of phosphorus with a more positive element.

phos'phine (-fĭn; -fēn; 184), *n.* Also **-phin.** **1.** *Chem.* A hydride of phosphorus, PH_3, analogous to ammonia; by extension, any of several compounds derived from the preceding by replacing hydrogen with hydrocarbon radicals. Phosphine is a colorless and very poisonous gas with a disagreeable odor like garlic. It is made by decomposing phosphides, by heating phosphorus with a solution of caustic potash, etc. Unless specially purified it is apt to be spontaneously inflammable, owing to the presence of a liquid hydride, P_2H_4. The organic phosphines are bases related to the simple compound as amines are to ammonia; like the amines, they are classed as primary, secondary, and tertiary. They are in general colorless liquids insoluble in water and of powerful odor.
2. *Dyeing.* Chrysaniline, often in the form of a salt.

phos-phin'ic (fŏs-fĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating certain acids derived from the phosphines by oxidation. Those derived from the primary phosphines have the formula $RPO(OH)_2$, those from the secondary phosphines, the formula $R_2PO(OH)$. (Tertiary phosphines do not yield acids, but phosphine oxides, R_3PO.)
☞ Some restrict the term *phosphinic* to those derived from secondary phosphines, applying to the first class the term *phosphonic* or naming its members in some other way.

phos'phite (fŏs'fīt), *n.* A salt or ester of phosphorous acid.

phos'pho- (fŏs'fō-). Combining form for *phosphorus, phosphoric*, etc.

phos'pho-car'nic (-kär'nĭk), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a complex acid occurring in muscle and nerve tissue and yielding on cleavage phosphoric acid, carnic acid, and other products.

phos'pho-mo-lyb'dic (-mō-lĭb'dĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating any of certain complex acids of phosphorus and molybdenum (esp. the acid $H_3PO_411MoO_3$), used as a precipitant for alkali salts and alkaloids.

phos-pho'ni-um (fŏs-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., *phospho-* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical PH_4, analogous to ammonium. Phosphonium bromide, chloride, and iodide are crystalline substances formed by union of halogen acids with phosphine. There is a series of organic phosphonium derivatives corresponding to quaternary ammonium compounds.

phos'phor (fŏs'fŏr), *n.* [See PHOSPHORUS.] **1.** [*cap.*] The morning star; the planet Venus when appearing before sunrise; Lucifer. *Now Only Poetic.*
2. A phosphorescent substance. = PHOSPHORUS, 2.
3. The element phosphorus; — chiefly in combination.

phos'phor-ate (fŏs'fŏr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To impregnate or combine with phosphorus.
2. To make phosphorescent.

phosphor bronze. *Metal.* A kind of bronze of great hardness, elasticity, and toughness, whose superiority is due to the introduction of a small amount of phosphorus, usually as a compound with copper (**phosphor copper**) or with tin (**phosphor tin**).

phos'phor-esce' (fŏs'fŏr-ĕs'), *v. i.*; -ESCED' (-ĕst'); -ESC'ING (-ĕs'ĭng). To exhibit phosphorescence.

phos'phor-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *phosphorescence.*] **1.** State or property of emitting light without sensible heat, as shown by phosphorus; luminescence; also, light so produced. Specif., luminescence caused by exposure to light or other forms of radiation, and lasting after exposure has ceased (see LUMINESCENCE). Phosphorescence is due to various causes. That of phosphorus, decaying wood, etc., and even, in some cases at least, of living organisms (as certain fungi and bacteria and protozoans of the genus *Noctiluca* (which see)), results from a slow process of oxidation.
2. *Astron.* An unaccounted-for faint illumination sometimes seen on the dark hemisphere of Venus.

phos'phor-es'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *phosphorescent.*] Exhibiting phosphorescence; luminous without sensible heat. — *n.* A phosphorescent substance.

phos-phor'ic (fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *phosphorique.*] **1.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, phosphorus; specif., designating compounds in which phosphorus has a valence higher than in *phosphorous* compounds.
2. Phosphorescent. "A *phosphoric* sea." *Byron.*
phosphoric acid, *Chem.*, any of three oxyacids of phosphorus known respectively as ordinary or orthophosphoric, pyrophosphoric, and metaphosphoric acids. **Orthophosphoric acid**, or simply **phosphoric acid**, H_3PO_4, is a siruplike or deliquescent crystalline substance obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus, by the decomposition of phosphates, etc. Being tribasic, it forms three classes of salts, NaH_2PO_4, Na_2HPO_4, and Na_3PO_4, known respectively as **primary, secondary**, and **tertiary, phosphates**. The first two are also called **acid phosphates** in distinction from the **neutral**, or **normal, phosphates** (the third class). Phosphoric acid in the form of phosphates, as those of calcium, is an important ingredient in fertilizers, but to be available for use by plants the phosphates must be soluble in water or plant juices. Insoluble neutral or basic phosphates hence require to be converted into soluble acid salts. **Reverted phosphoric acid** is that which after such conversion has returned to its former state. **Pyrophosphoric acid**, or **diphosphoric acid**, $H_4P_2O_7$ (tetrabasic), is derived from the ortho acid by the loss of one molecule of water from two of the acid; it is a glasslike or crystalline solid. **Metaphosphoric acid**, or **glacial phosphoric acid**, HPO_3 (monobasic), represents a still greater loss of water from the ortho acid. It is a glasslike solid obtained from the ortho acid by heating. — **p. anhydride** *or* **oxide.** = PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE.

phos'phor-ite (fŏs'fŏr-īt), *n.* *Min. & Petrog.* A fibrous concretionary variety of apatite; also, often phosphate rock in general. — **phos'phor-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

phos'phor-o- (fŏs'fŏr-ō-) Combining form for *phosphorus, phosphoric*, etc.

phos'phor-o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*phosphoro-* + *-genic.*] *Physics.* Generating phosphorescence; — applied specif. by Becquerel to certain rays that have the property of continuing the action set up by other (exciting) rays.

phos'phor-o-graph' (fŏs'fŏr-ō-grȧf'; fŏs-fŏr'ō-), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* A figure obtained by rays, esp. infra-red rays, acting on a phosphorescent surface. When a phosphorescent plate is placed in the infra-red part of the spectrum a series of bands and lines is seen. Wherever the heat rays fall, phosphorescence is prevented.

phos'phor-o-scope' (-skōp'), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for observing phosphorescence produced by action of light. It consists of a closed box having apertures with revolving shutters which expose the body alternately to the light and to the eye of the observer.

phos'phor-ous (fŏs'fŏr-ŭs; fŏs-fō'rŭs; cf. SULPHUROUS), *a.* [Cf. F. *phosphoreux.*] **1.** Phosphorescent. *Rare.*
2. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or containing, phosphorus; specif., designating those compounds in which phosphorus has a valence lower than in *phosphoric* compounds.
phosphorous acid, a colorless crystalline dibasic acid, H_3PO_3, obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus, and in other ways. Its salts are called phosphites.

phos'phor-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PHOSPHORI (-ī). [L., morning star, Gr. φωσφόρος, lit., light bringer; φῶς light + φέρειν to bring.] **1.** [*cap.*] Morning star; Phosphor. *Obs. or R.*
2. Any substance or body which phosphoresces, esp. one which shines in the dark. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Chem.* A nonmetallic element of the nitrogen group, usually obtained as a white or yellowish, translucent, waxy crystalline substance with a disagreeable smell and a faint glow in moist air. Symbol, *P*; atomic weight, 31.04. Phosphorus does not occur free in nature, but in combined form, esp. in the phosphates, it is very common, being found in all fruitful soils and in most natural waters, and being essential to the life of plants and animals. Its most important minerals are phosphorite, apatite, wavellite, and vivianite. Chemically, phosphorus is chiefly trivalent (phosphorous compounds) and pentavalent (phosphoric compounds). The element is found in commerce in two different forms: (1) **Ordinary, white**, or **yellow, phosphorus**, described above. It is prepared from calcium phosphate (from bone ash or other source), either by decomposing this with sulphuric acid so as to form phosphoric acid, and heating the latter to redness with carbon in earthenware retorts, or by heating the phosphate directly with carbon and fluxes in an electric furnace. In either case the phosphorus is vaporized, condensed under water, purified, and cast into sticks. It is very active chemically and very poisonous. Sp. gr., 1.83. It inflames readily, forming, as it burns, white fumes of phosphorus pentoxide (hence it is kept under water). It is used in matches (but decreasingly), as a rat poison, as a smoke producer in war, and for a few chemical purposes. (2) **Red**, or so-called **amorphous phosphorus**, obtained from ordinary phosphorus by heating it in a closed vessel at 300° C., and in other ways. It is a purplish red, scarlet, or reddish brown compact solid or powder having a sp. gr. of 2.1–2.3. It is tasteless, odorless, and nonpoisonous, and does not burn till heated to 240° C. or higher. Red phosphorus is used in the composition on the boxes containing safety matches, and in the laboratory. It was formerly regarded as an allotropic form of phosphorus, but it is apparently a mixture consisting chiefly of violet phosphorus. The true allotropic forms of phosphorus seem to be: (1) ordinary, white, or yellow phosphorus; (2) a second white form; (3) violet phosphorus; (4) black phosphorus.

phosphorus chloride. *Chem.* A compound of phosphorus and chlorine. The trichloride, PCl_3, is a colorless fuming liquid formed by the direct union of the elements. The pentachloride, PCl_5, is a white or yellowish crystalline solid of strong odor.

phosphorus disease. *Med.* A disease of workers in phosphorus, marked esp. by necrosis of the jawbone.

phosphorus oxychloride. *Chem.* A compound of phosphorus, oxygen, and chlorine; specif., a colorless fuming liquid, $POCl_3$, called also *phosphoryl chloride.*

phosphorus pentoxide. *Chem.* A white powder, P_2O_5 (or P_4O_{10}), formed by burning phosphorus in air or oxygen. It tends to form phosphoric acid by combining with water, and is one of the most efficient drying agents known.

phosphorus steel. Steel in which phosphorus is the principal hardening element. Good steel may contain 0.3 per cent of phosphorus, but the carbon must be very low.

phos'phor-yl (fŏs'fŏr-ĭl), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The trivalent radical PO, as the nucleus of certain compounds; as, *phosphoryl* chloride (phosphorus oxychloride).

phos'pho-tung'stic (fŏs'fō-tŭng'stĭk), *a.* [*phospho-* + *tungstic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of various complex acids of the general formula $P_2O_5 \cdot xWO_3 \cdot yH_2O$, obtained by boiling phosphoric and tungstic acids together, and in other ways.

pho'tic (fō'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] Of or pert. to light; specif., relating to the production of light by the lower animals. — **photic region**, *Phytogeog.*, the uppermost zone of the sea, which receives the most light.

Pho-tin'i-an (fō-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Photinus, bishop of Sirmium, deposed (351) for denying the divinity of Christ. — *n.* A follower of Photinus. — **Pho-tin'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pho'tism (fō'tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. φωτισμός illumination.] *Psychol.* A luminous image or appearance of a hallucinatory or pseudohallucinatory character.

pho'to- (fō'tō-). **1.** Combining form from Greek φῶς, φωτός, *light*; as in *photo*graphy, *photo*type, *photo*meter.
2. Combining form for *photograph* or *photographic*, as in *photo*-film, *photo*-album. *Colloq.*

Pho'to-bac-te'ri-um (-băk-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *bacterium.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus including certain comma-shaped marine bacteria which emit bluish or greenish phosphorescence. They are now commonly included in *Microspira.* Also [*l. c.*], any microörganism of this group.

pho'to-ce-ram'ics (-sē-răm'ĭks), *n.* Art or process of decorating pottery with photographically prepared designs. — **pho'to-ce-ram'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-chem'i-cal (-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*photo-* + *chemical.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by, the chemical action of light. — **pho'to-chem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho'to-chem'is-try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *chemistry.*] *Chem.* The branch of chemistry relating to the effect of light in causing chemical changes, as in photography.

pho'to-chrome (fō'tō-krōm), *n.* [*photo-* + *-chrome.*] A photograph in colors.

pho'to-chro'mic (fō'tō-krō'mĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining
pho'to-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk) } to photochromy; produced by photochromy.

pho'to-chro-mog'ra-phy (-krō-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-graphy.*] Art or process of printing colored photolithographs.

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phor'o-nom'ics (-nŏm'ĭks), **pho-ron'o-my** (fō-rŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. φορά a carrying + νομος law.] Kinematics. *Rare.*

Phor'o-rhac'i-dæ (fŏr'ō-răs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Phororhacos*, prob. fr. Gr. φορεῖν to wear + ῥάκος rag.] *Paleon.* A family of gigantic extinct birds of the order Stereornithes from the Miocene of Patagonia. The typical genus is **Pho-ro'rha-cos** (fō-rŏr'ȧ-kŏs).

Pho'ros (fō'rŏs; 201). *Bib.*

phor'o-scope (fŏr'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. φορά a carrying + *-scope.*] An instrument for reproducing an image, as of a photograph, at a distance by electricity.

phor'o-zo'oid (-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. φορά motion + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* A zooid of the sexual generation of certain free-swimming tunicates (Doliolidæ) which, though it becomes free-swimming, does not mature sexually.

phos, phoss (fŏs), *n.* Phosphorus; phosphorus disease. *Cant.*

phos'gene (fŏs'jēn), *n.* [Gr. φῶς light + *-gene.*] **1.** *Chem.* See CARBONYL CHLORIDE.
2. *Physiol.* Phosphene.

phos-gen'ic (fŏs-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φῶς light + *-genic.*] = PHOTOGENIC.

phos'pham (fŏs'făm), *n.* Also **phos'phame.** [*phosphorus* + *ammonia.*] *Chem.* An amorphous white powder, PN_2H, obtained by passing ammonia over heated phosphorus.

phos-pham'ic (fŏs-făm'ĭk), *a.* [*phosphoric* + *amidogen.*] *Chem.* Designating any of several acids derived from the phosphoric acids by partial replacement of hydroxyl by amidogen, esp. the acid $PONH_2(OH)_2$.

phos-pham'ide (-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** An amide of phosphoric or phosphorous acid.

phos'pham-mo'ni-um (fŏs'fȧ-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* Phosphonium.

phos-phan'i-on (fŏs-făn'ī-ŏn), *n.* [*phosphoric* + *anion.*] *Chem.* The trivalent anion, PO_4^{---}, of phosphoric acid.

phos'phat-ed (fŏs'făt-ĕd), *a.* = PHOSPHATIC.

phos'phe-nyl'ic (-fē-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*phosphinic* + *phenyl* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating the crystalline acid, $C_6H_5PO(OH)_2$

phospher. ✝ PHOSPHOR.

phos'pho-glyc'er-ate (-glĭs'ĕr-āt), *n.* = GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

phos'pho-gly-cer'ic (-glĭ-sĕr'ĭk), *a.* = GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC.

phos'pho-mo-lyb'date (-mō-lĭb'dāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of phosphomolybdic acid.

phos-phon'ic (fŏs-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*phospho-* + sulpho*nic.*] *Chem.* See PHOSPHINIC.

phos'phor (fŏs'fŏr), *a.* Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

phos-pho're-al (fŏs-fō'rē-ăl; 201), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like that of, phosphorus.

phos'phor-ent (fŏs'fŏr-ĕnt), *a* Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

phos-pho're-ous (fŏs-fō'rē-ŭs; 201), *a.* Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

phos'phor-es'cent-ly, *adv.* of PHOSPHORESCENT. See -LY.

phos'phor-et'ed, phos'phor-et'ted. Vars. of PHOSPHURETED.

phos-pho'ri-al (fŏs-fō'rĭ-ăl; 201). Var. of PHOSPHOREAL.

phos-phor'i-cal (-fŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phosphoric.

phos'phor-i-dro'sis (fŏs'fŏr-ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + Gr. ἵδρωσις sweat.] *Med.* The secretion of phosphorescent sweat observed in some cases of phthisis.

phos'phor-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*phosphorus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or yielding phosphorus.

phos'phor-ism (fŏs'fŏr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Phosphorescence. *Obs.*
2. Poisoning by phosphorus.

Phos'phor-ist, *n.* One of a group of romantic and idealistic Swedish writers of the early 19th century; — so called from their organ, "Phosphoros."

phos'phor-ize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *phosphoriser.*] To phosphorate.

phos'phor-ized (fŏs'fŏr-īzd), *a.* Impregnated with phosphorus.

phos'phor-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The art of making phosphorographs. — **phos'phor-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

phosphoros. ✝ PHOSPHORUS.

phosphor tin. See PHOSPHOR BRONZE.

phos'phor-u'ri-a (fŏs'fŏr-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *phosphoro-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Phosphaturia.

phos'phu-ran'yl-ite (fŏs'fū-răn'ĭ-līt), *n.* [*phospho-* + *uranyl* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A deep lemon-yellow, powdery mineral exhibiting phosphorescence on exposure to radium emanations, etc. It is uranyl phosphate, $(UO_2)_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$.

phos'phure, *n.* [F.] *Chem.* A phosphide. *Obs.*

phos'phu-ret (fŏs'fū-rĕt), *n.* *Chem.* A phosphide. *Obsoles.*

phos'phu-ret'ed, phos'phu-ret'ted (-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* Impregnated or combined with phosphorus.— **phosphureted hydrogen.** *Chem.* See PHOSPHINE.

phos-phu'ri-a (fŏs-fū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Phosphoruria.

phos'phyl (fŏs'fĭl), *n.* [*phospho-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical PO_2.

phos'sy (fŏs'ĭ), *a.* Characterized by or due to phosphorus. — **phossy jaw**, necrosis of the jawbone in phosphorus disease. *Colloq.*

phot. *Abbr.* Photograph(s); photography.

pho'ta. *n.* [Hind. & Per. *fūṭah*, fr. Ar. *fūṭah* a rag, a purse.] A kind of Bengalese piece goods. *Obs.*

pho'tal (fō'tăl), *a.* Photic. *R.*

pho-tal'gi-a (fō-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain due to light.

pho'te-lec'tric (fō'tē-lĕk'trĭk). Var. of PHOTO-ELECTRIC.

pho'te-ol'ic (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light + αἰόλος quick-moving.] Nyctitropic.

pho'tics (fō'tĭks), *n.* *Physics.* The science of light; — a general term sometimes used when the term *optics* is restricted to light as producing vision.

pho-tis'tic (fō-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. φωτιστικός enlightening.] Of or pertaining to light. *Rare.*

pho'to (fō'tō) Short for PHOTOGRAPH, *n.* & *v.* *Colloq.*

pho'to-al'gra-phy (fō'tō-ăl'grȧ-fĭ), *n.* Aluminography with the aid of photography.

pho'to-an'a-mor'pho-sis (-ăn'ȧ-môr'fō-sĭs; -mŏr-fō'sĭs), *n* [NL.] *Perspective.* Anamorphosis produced by photography.

pho'to-a'qua-tint (-ā'kwȧ-tĭnt; -ăk'wȧ-), *n.* An aquatint made by a photomechanical process resembling photogravure.

pho'to-bi-ot'ic, *a.* *Biol.* Requiring light in order to live or flourish.

pho'to-camp'sis (-kămp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + Gr. κάμψις a bending.] Refraction of light. *Obs. or R.*

pho'to-cer'a-mist (-sĕr'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* An artist in photoceramics

pho'to-chem'ist (-kĕm'ĭst), *n.* A specialist in photochemistry.

pho'to-chlo'ride, *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A chloride, as of silver, modified by action of light.

pho'to-chro'ma-scope (-krō'mȧ-skōp), *n.* = PHOTOCHROMOSCOPE, 2.

pho'to-chro'mo-lith'o-graph, *n.* A chromolithograph made with the aid of photography.

pho´to-chro´mo-scope (fō´tō-krō´mō-skōp), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-scope.*] **1.** A device for giving shifting effects of color to a photograph. The unmounted print, made translucent, is illuminated from behind with colored light. **2.** A combination of three optical lanterns for projecting objects on a screen in the colors of nature. The images of three partial photographs taken through color screens (red, green, and blue, respectively) are superimposed. Each image is given its own primary color, and these colors blend and reproduce the colors of the object.

pho´to-chro´mo-type (-tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-type.*] A colored print made photomechanically.

pho´to-chro´mo-type, *v. t.* To represent by a colored print made by any photomechanical process.

pho´to-chro´mo-typ´y (fō´tō-krō´mō-tīp´ĭ; -krō-mŏt´ĭ-pĭ), *n.* The art of making photochromotypes. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

pho´to-chro´my (fō´tō-krō´mĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Color photography.

pho´to-chron´o-graph (-krŏn´ō-grȧf), *n.* [*photo-* + *chronograph.*] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for recording minute intervals of time. The record is made by the power of a magnetic field, due to an electric signaling current, to turn the plane of polarization of light. A flash, coinciding in time and duration with the signal, is thus produced and is photographed on a moving plate.
2. *Astron.* An instrument for the photographic recording of star transits.
3. A chronophotograph; also, an apparatus for taking such pictures.

pho´to-chro-nog´ra-phy (-krō-nŏg´rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **a** Art of recording or measuring intervals of time by the photochronograph. **b** = CHRONOPHOTOGRAPHY. — **pho´to-chron´o-graph´ic** (-krŏn´ō-grăf´ĭk), **-graph´i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-graph´i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho´to-cray´on (-krā´ŏn), *n.* [*photo-* + *crayon.*] A picture produced by photographic processes supplemented by the use of the crayon.

pho´to-drome (fō´tō-drōm), *n.* [*photo-* + *-drome.*] *Physics.* A device consisting of a large wheel bearing various painted figures, which when turning very fast is illuminated by momentary flashes through slits in a rotating disk. By properly timing the series of flashes the wheel is made to appear motionless, to rotate more or less slowly, etc.

pho´to-dy-nam´ics (fō´tō-dī-năm´ĭks; -dĭ-năm´ĭks), *n.* [*photo-* + *dynamics.*] *Plant Physiol.* The relation of light to the movements of plants and their organs; the study of the phenomena of curvatures induced by the stimulus of light. — **pho´to-dy-nam´ic** (-ĭk), **-nam´i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pho´to–e-lec´tric } *a.* [*photo-* + *electric.*] Of or pert.
pho´to–e-lec´tri-cal } to the combined action of light and electricity, or the production of either by means of the other; specif.: **a** Using the electric light. **b** Pert. to, or capable of developing, photo-electricity. — **photo-electric cell,** a cell (as one of two electrodes embedded in selenium) which by exposure to light generates an electric current.

pho´to–e-lec-tric´i-ty, *n.* [*photo-* + *electricity.*] Electricity produced by light. Cf. ACTINO-ELECTRICITY.

pho´to–e-lec´tro-graph, *n.* [See PHOTO-; ELECTROGRAPH.] *Meteor.* An electrometer registering by photography.

pho´to–e-lec´tro-type, *n.* An electrotype the matrix for which is produced by photographic means, as by exposing a sensitized gelatin film under a negative. Cf. COLLOTYPE.

pho´to–en-grave´, *v. t.*; -GRAVED´; -GRAV´ING. [*photo-* + *engrave.*] To engrave by a photomechanical process; to make a photo-engraving of. — **pho´to–en-grav´er,** *n.*

pho´to–en-grav´ing, *n.* [*photo-* + *engraving.*] **a** Engraving by the aid of photography; specif., and usually, any photomechanical process for reproducing pictures, etc., in which the printing surface is in relief, as contrasted with photolithography and photogravure. In this narrower sense it includes zinc etching and other processes for making line cuts, the half-tone process, the swelled-gelatin process, etc. See GELATIN PROCESS **b**. See also COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY. **b** A print made by such a process.

pho´to–etch´, *v. t.*; -ETCHED´; -ETCH´ING. [*photo-* + *etch.*] To engrave, or make an engraving of, by any photomechanical process involving etching of the plate.

pho´to-gen´ic (fō´tō-jĕn´ĭk), *a.* **1.** Due to light. *Rare.*
2. Of or pertaining to photogeny; photographic. *Obs.*
3. *Biol.* Producing or generating light; phosphorescent; as, *photogenic* bacteria; *photogenic* organs of a firefly.
— **pho´to-gen´i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pho´to-glyph´ic (-glĭf´ĭk), *a.* [See PHOTO-; GLYPHIC.] Pertaining to the art of engraving by the action of light, as in **photoglyphic engraving,** a process of photogravure invented by Fox Talbot.

pho´to-gram´me-ter (-grăm´ē-tēr), *n.* [See PHOTOGRAM; -METER.] A phototheodolite, or a camera designed for use in photogrammetry. — **pho´to-gram-met´ric** (-grȧ-mĕt´rĭk), **pho´to-gram-met´ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

pho´to-gram´me-try (-grăm´ē-trĭ), *n.* [*photogram* + *-metry.*] A method of surveying or map making by photography, used also in determining the height and motions of clouds, sea waves, and the like. See PHOTOTHEODOLITE.

pho´to-graph (fō´tō-grȧf), *n.* [*photo-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A picture or likeness obtained by photography. Portrait photographs have received various trade names, according to the size or form. The chief ones in the United States, with approximate sizes, are: **boudoir,** 5 × 7½ in., mounted with a considerable border; **cabinet,** 3⅞ × 5½ in., with the card close-trimmed; **carte de visite,** 2¼ × 3¾ in., close-trimmed; **diamond,** mounted in the form of a square diamond or lozenge; **imperial,** same size as cabinet, with larger card; **panel,** with the width half the length.
2. A portrayal, description, mental picture or image, etc., characterized by great truth of representation or minute detail in reproduction.

pho´to-graph (fō´tō-grȧf), *v. t.*; PHO´TO-GRAPHED (-grȧft); PHO´TO-GRAPH´ING (-grȧf´ĭng). To take a picture or copy of by photography or as if by photography; as, to *photograph* a view or a group.

He is *photographed* on my mind. *Lady D. Hardy.*

pho´to-graph, *v. i.* To practice photography; to take photographs; also, to admit of being photographed.

pho-tog´ra-pher (fō-tŏg´rȧ-fēr), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, photography.

pho´to-graph´ic (fō´tō-grăf´ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *photographique.*] **1.** Of or pertain-
pho´to-graph´i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to photography; obtained by, or used in, photography.
2. Being, or of the nature of, a faithful or accurate representation or reproduction; accurate or imitative to the minutest details or in a mechanically faithful way.
photographic telescope, a telescope specially constructed for focusing the actinic rays, used in astrophotography.

pho´to-graph´i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a photographic manner.

pho-tog´ra-phist (fō-tŏg´rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A photographer.

pho´to-graph-om´e-ter (fō´tō-grȧf-ŏm´ē-tēr), *n.* [*photograph* + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the sensibility of photographic plates or films or the intensity of photogenic rays.

pho-tog´ra-phone (fō-tŏg´rȧ-fōn), *n.* [See PHOTOGRAPH; -PHONE.] A device, consisting essentially of an electric arc and a camera, by which a series of photographs of the variations of the arc due to sound waves are obtained for reproduction by means of a selenium cell and a telephone.

pho-tog´ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *photographie.*] **1.** The art or process of producing images on sensitized surfaces by the chemical action of light (or, less strictly, of any form of radiant energy). Important points in the history of photography are: the early observation of the sensitiveness of certain salts to light, the production by Wedgwood and Davy of transient pictures on this principle (1802), the introduction of heliography (1814), of the daguerreotype (1839), the calotype (1841), the albumen process (1848), the collodion process (1851), and the gelatin process (1871). The modern dry plate is a glass plate (often replaced by a transparent flexible film) coated with an emulsion of silver salt, as the chloride, in gelatin. Exposure to light, as in the camera, causes a slight reduction of the silver salt, forming a latent image. The reduction is continued by the developer, and the image of finely divided silver becomes visible. The fixing agent removes any unchanged sensitive salt. From the negative thus obtained, in which the arrangement of light and shade is the reverse of that in the original, any number of positives may be printed on sensitized surfaces of paper, glass, etc. Various sensitizers may be used, as salts of silver, iron, and platinum. (See ARISTOTYPE, CYANOTYPE, PLATINOTYPE.) Some processes (developing) require a developer, others (printing out) do not. A toning solution, as of a gold salt, is used in some cases to better the shade of the positive image and increase its permanence. Recently a process of printing by catalysis has been worked out (see CATATYPE). See also CAMERA, 2, DEVELOPER **a**, etc.
2. Extremely faithful, minutely detailed, or mechanically accurate reproduction or representation.

pho´to-gra-vure´ (fō´tō-grȧ-vūr´; -grä´vūr), *n.* [F.] Any of several processes for making prints from an intaglio plate prepared by photographic methods; also, a print so made. Such processes resemble copperplate engraving in their results. They depend on the effect of light in rendering bichromated gelatin or bitumen insoluble, an image being thus obtained from which the plate can be prepared by etching, molding, or electrotyping.

pho´to-he´li-o-graph (-hē´lĭ-ō-grȧf), *n.* [*photo-* + *heliograph.*] *Astron.* A telescope specially adapted to photographing the sun. — **pho´to-he´li-o-graph´ic** (-grăf´ĭk), *a.*

pho´to-he´li-om´e-ter (-ŏm´ē-tēr), *n.* [*photo-* + *-heliometer.*] *Astron.* A double-lens instrument for measuring slight variations of the sun's diameter by photography, utilizing the common chord of two overlapping images.

pho´to-lith´o-graph (-lĭth´ō-grȧf), *n.* [*photo-* + *lithograph.*] A lithographic picture or copy from a design produced photographically. The image forming the design may be produced on the stone directly or by transfer.

pho´to-lith´o-graph, *v. t.* To make a photolithograph of.

pho´to-li-thog´ra-pher (-lĭ-thŏg´rȧ-fēr), *n.* One who practices photolithography.

pho´to-li-thog´ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of producing photolithographs. — **pho´to-lith´o-graph´ic** (-lĭth´ō-grăf´ĭk), *a.*

pho-tol´o-gy (fō-tŏl´ō-jĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-logy.*] The science of light; optics; photics. — **pho´to-log´ic** (fō´tō-lŏj´ĭk), **-log´i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pho-tol´o-gist** (fō-tŏl´ō-jĭst), *n.*

pho´to-lu´mi-nes´cent (fō´tō-lū´mĭ-nĕs´ĕnt), *a.* [*photo-* + *luminescent.*] *Physics.* Luminescent by exposure to the action of light waves. — **pho´to-lu´mi-nes´cence** (-ĕns), *n.* See LUMINESCENCE.

pho´to-mag´net-ism (-măg´nĕt-ĭz´m), *n.* That branch of physics treating of the relation of magnetism to light. — **pho´to-mag-net´ic** (-măg-nĕt´ĭk), *a.*

pho´to-me-chan´i-cal (fō´tō-mē-kăn´ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to or designating any process of producing pictures or copies by mechanical printing from a photographically prepared plate. — **pho´to-me-chan´i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho-tom´e-ter (fō-tŏm´ē-tēr), *n.* [*photo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of light, esp. for comparing the relative intensities of different lights, or their relative illuminating power. The experimental method usually consists in finding the relative distances at which two lights give equal illumination. With

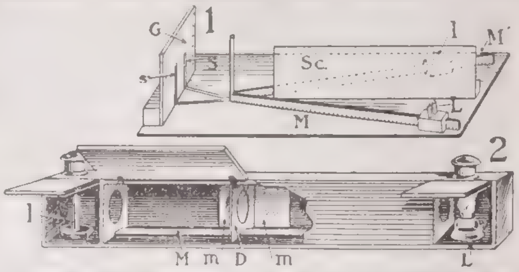

1 Rumford's Photometer: *L*, *l* Lights; *M*, *M´* Guiding Scales; *Sc* Screen. 2 Bunsen's Disk Photometer: *M* Guiding Scale for movable Disk of Paper (*D*), on each side of which are Mirrors (*m*, *m*) to permit a simultaneous view of both sides of *D*.

Rumford's photometer (fig. 1), a comparison is made of the shadows (*S* and *s*) cast by a rod on a ground-glass screen (*G*); with Bunsen's (fig. 2), the one commonly used, a movable piece of paper (*D*), placed between the two sources of light (*L* and *l*), is observed. On the paper is a grease spot which will appear darker than the rest of the paper when the reflected light is in excess, and lighter when the transmitted light is the greater. In the improved photometer of Lummer and Brodhun a combination of prisms replaces the greased paper. The *flicker photometer* is based on the principle that two lights of different intensities, alternated rather rapidly before the eye, produce a sensation of flickering, which disappears when the two lights are equally bright. It is esp. useful in comparing lights of different colors.

pho´to-met´ric (fō´tō-mĕt´rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
pho´to-met´ri-cal (-mĕt´rĭ-kăl) } photometry or the photometer. — **pho´to-met´ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho´to-me-tri´cian (-mē-trĭsh´ăn) } *n.* A specialist in pho-
pho-tom´e-trist (fō-tŏm´ē-trĭst) } tometry.

pho-tom´e-try (fō-tŏm´ē-trĭ), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light; also, the art of making such measurements. See PHOTOMETER. There being no absolute standard of light, various arbitrary ones are in use, as the standard candle, the carcel, the Hefner unit, etc. For comparing light of different colors, a "flicker photometer" is used. See PHOTOMETER.

pho´to-mez´zo-type (fō´tō-mĕd´zō-tīp; -mĕz´ō-tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + It. *mezzo* middle, half + *-type.*] A photomechanical process similar to collotype.

pho´to-mi´cro-graph (-mī´krō-grȧf), *n.* [*photo-* + *micro-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An enlarged or macroscopic photograph of a microscopic object, taken by attaching a camera to a microscope.
2. = MICROPHOTOGRAPH, 1.

pho´to-mi-crog´ra-phy (-mī-krŏg´rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The art of producing photomicrographs. — **pho´to-mi-crog´ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **pho´to-mi´cro-graph´ic** (-mī´krō-grăf´ĭk), *a.*

pho´to-neph´o-graph (-nĕf´ō-grȧf), *n.* [*photo-* + *nephograph.*] *Meteor.* A nephoscope registering by photography, commonly consisting of a pair of cameras used simultaneously. Cf. PHOTOGRAMMETRY.

pho-toph´i-lous (fō-tŏf´ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*photo-* + *-philous.*] *Phytogeog.* Light-loving; growing in strong light, as many plants.

pho´to-pho´bi-a (fō´tō-fō´bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* A morbid dread or dislike of light.

pho´to-phone (fō´tō-fōn), *n.* [*photo-* + *-phone.*] **1.** A form of telephone invented by A. G. Bell, based on the effect which light has on the electric resistance of selenium. A strong beam of light is reflected from the diaphragm of the transmitter on a selenium cell joined with the receiver. The diaphragm communicates its vibrations to the beam, which in turn produces variations in the resistance of the selenium cell, and thus the original sounds are reproduced in the receiver. Called also *radiophone.*
2. = BIOPHOTOPHONE.

pho´to-phore (-fōr; 201), *n.* [*photo-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Med.* A form of endoscope using an electric light.
2. *Zoöl.* A light-emitting organ; specif., one of the luminous spots on certain marine (mostly deep-sea) fishes.

pho´to-print´ (-prĭnt´), *n.* Any print made by a photomechanical process.

pho´to-proc´ess (-prŏs´ĕs), *n.* Any photomechanical process.

pho-top´si-a (fō-tŏp´sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* An affection of the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, flashes, coruscations, etc. See PHOSPHENE.

pho´to-re-lief´ (fō´tō-rē-lēf´), *n.* A printing surface in relief obtained by photographic means and subsequent manipulations; a photo-engraving.

pho´to-scope (fō´tō-skōp), *n.* [*photo-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* Any device for observing light or luminous effects; any of several pieces of apparatus for this purpose; specif.: **a** An instrument for noting changes in intensity of light, on the principle of the photophone. **b** An apparatus for exhibiting and magnifying photographs. **c** A device for showing the motion of the lips by a rapid succession of instantaneous photographs of a speaker's mouth; — used in the instruction of deaf-mutes. — **pho´to-scop´ic** (-skŏp´ĭk), *a.*

pho´to-sculp´ture (fō´tō-skŭlp´tūr), *n.* A process in which, by a number of photographs simultaneously taken from different points of view, rough models of the figure or bust of a person or animal may be quickly made. — **pho´to-sculp´tur-al** (-tūr-ăl), *a.*

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pho´to-col´lo-graph (-kŏl´ō-grȧf), *n.* A kind of collotype. — **pho´to-col´lo-graph´ic** (-kŏl´ō-grăf´ĭk), *a.* — **pho´to-col-log´ra-phy** (-kō-lŏg´rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

pho´to-col´lo-type, *n.* = COLLOTYPE.

pho´to-der-mat´ic, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a phosphorescent integument.

pho´to-dys-pho´ri-a (-dĭs-fō´rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + Gr. δυσφορια excessive pain.] *Med.* Photophobia.

pho´to-ep´i-nas´ty, *n.* [See PHOTO-; EPINASTIC.] *Plant Physiol.* Epinasty induced by light. — **pho´to-ep´i-nas´tic,** *a.* — **pho´to-ep´i-nas´ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho´to-etch´ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PHOTO-ETCH.

photog. *Abbr.* Photographic; photography.

pho´to-gal´va-no-graph´, *n.* A photo-electrotype.

pho´to-gal´va-nog´ra-phy (-nŏg´rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of making photo-electrotypes. — **pho´to-gal´va-no-graph´ic,** *a.*

pho´to-gel´a-tin, *a.* Noting any gelatin process of photo-mechanical printing. See COLLOTYPE.

pho´to-gen (fō´tō-jĕn), **-gene** (-jēn), *n.* [*photo-* + *-gen.*] An oil resembling kerosene, got by distilling bituminous shale.

pho´to-gene (-jēn), *n.* [See PHOTOGEN.] **1.** A photograph. *Obs.* **2.** An afterimage (sense 1).

pho´to-ge-net´ic (-jē-nĕt´ĭk), *a.* = PHOTOGENIC, 3.

pho´to-gen-ize. *v. t.* [Cf. PHOTOGEN.] To photograph. *Obs.*

pho-tog´e-nous (fō-tŏj´ē-nŭs), *a.* = PHOTOGENIC, 3.

pho-tog´e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [See PHOTOGEN.] Photography. *Obsoles.*

pho´to-glyph (fō´tō-glĭf), *n.* A photoglyphic engraving.

pho´to-gly-phog´ra-phy (-glĭ-fŏg´rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Photogravure.

pho-tog´ly-phy (fō-tŏg´lĭ-fĭ), *n.* Photoglyphic engraving.

pho´to-glyp´tic, *a.* [See PHOTO-; GLYPTIC.] = PHOTOGLYPHIC.

pho´to-glyp-tog´ra-phy (-glĭp-tŏg´rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Photogravure.

pho´to-gram. *n.* [*photo-* + *-gram.*] Photograph.

pho´to-graph´a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

pho-tog´ra-phize (fō-tŏg´rȧ-fīz), *v. t.* To photograph.

pho´to-hy´po-nas´ty, *n.* *Bot.* Hyponasty induced by light. — **pho´to-hy´po-nas´tic,** *a.* — **pho´to-hy´po-nas´ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho´to-in-tagl´io, *n.* An intaglio photographically produced.

pho´to-lith´o (fō´tō-lĭth´ō), *a.* & *n.* Short for PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC, PHOTOLITHOGRAPH.

photom. *Abbr.* Photometrical; photometry.

pho´to-neph´o-scope, *n.* = PHOTONEPHOGRAPH.

pho-ton´o-sus (fō-tŏn´ō-sŭs), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + Gr. νοσος disease.] *Med.* Any affection due to exposure to light.

pho-top´a-thy (fō-tŏp´ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-pathy.*] *Physiol.* Phototaxis. — **pho´to-path´ic** (fō´tō-păth´ĭk), *a.*

pho´to-per-im´e-ter, *n.* = PERIMETER, 2.

pho´to-phane (fō´tō-fān), *n.* [*photo-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] A variety of collotype.

pho´to-phil. *n.* [*photo-* + *-phil.*] *Physiol.* An organism showing positive phototaxis.

pho´to-phil´ic (-fĭl´ĭk), *a.* *Phytogeog.* Photophilous.

pho-toph´o-ny (fō-tŏf´ō-nĭ; fō´tō-fō´nĭ), *n.* Art or practice of using the photophone. — **pho´to-phon´ic** (fō´tō-fŏn´ĭk), *a.*

pho´to-phos´phor-es´cent, *a.* = PHOTOLUMINESCENT.

pho-toph´y-gous (fō-tŏf´ĭ-gŭs), *a.* [*photo-* + Gr. φυγή flight.] Shade-loving, as certain plants.

pho´to-phys´i-cal, *a.* Pert. to the physical action of light; — distinguished from *photochemical.*

pho´to-phys´i-cist, *n.* An expert in the application of photography to physics, esp. to light irrespective of wave length.

pho´to-pile, *n.* A photo-electric apparatus like the thermopile, relying on the effect of light on selenium. See PHOTOPHONE.

pho´to-pi-tom´e-ter, *n.* = PITOMETER.

pho´to-print´er, *n.* A maker of photoprints.

pho´top-sy (fō´tŏp-sĭ), *n.* = PHOTOPSIA.

pho´top-tom´e-ter (fō´tŏp-tŏm´ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for studying visual impressions.

pho´to-salt´, *n.* *Chem.* A salt, as of silver, modified by light.

pho-to-san´to-nin, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance got by action of light on santonin and said to be a narcotic. — **pho´to-san-ton´ic** (-săn-tŏn´ĭk), *a.*

pho´to-spec´tro-he´li-o-graph´, *n.* = SPECTROHELIOGRAPH.

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pho′to-sphere (fō′tō-sfēr), *n.* A sphere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun. — **pho′to-spher′ic** (-sfĕr′ĭk), *a.*

Defining the *photosphere* as the totality of all matter which radiates an appreciable amount of energy into outer space, we see that it cannot be a surface, but rather a stratum, of which the probable depth is several hundred, and may be several thousand, kilometers. The best estimates of its temperature range from 5000° C to ten, fifteen, or even twenty thousand. *Encyc. Brit.*

pho′to-syn′the-sis (-sĭn′thē-sĭs), *n.* *Plant Physiol.* The process of constructive metabolism by which carbohydrates are formed from water vapor and the carbon dioxide of the air in the chlorophyll-containing tissues of plants exposed to the action of light. It was formerly called *assimilation*, but this is now commonly used as in animal physiology. (See ASSIMILATION, 2.) The details of the process are not yet clearly known. Baeyer's theory is that the carbon dioxide is reduced to carbon monoxide, which, uniting with the hydrogen of the water in the cell, produces formaldehyde, the latter forming various sugars through polymerization. Vines suggests that the carbohydrates are secretion products of the chloroplasts, derived from decomposition of previously formed proteids. The food substances are usually quickly translocated, those that accumulate being changed to starch, which appears in the cells almost simultaneously with the sugars. The chloroplasts perform photosynthesis only in light and within a certain range of temperature, varying according to climate. This is the only way in which a plant is able to organize carbohydrates. All plants without a chlorophyll apparatus, as the fungi, must be heterotrophic (parasitic or saprophytic). See CHLOROPHYLL, CHLOROPLAST, CARBOHYDRATE; cf. CHEMOSYNTHESIS. — **pho′to-syn-thet′ic** (-sĭn-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **pho′to-syn-thet′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pho′to-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), **pho′to-tax′y** (fō′tō-tăk′sĭ). *n.* [NL. *phototaxis*; *photo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Biol.* The influence of light on the movements of low organisms, as various infusorians, the zoöspores of certain algæ, etc.; also, the tendency to follow definite directions of motion or assume definite positions under such influence. If the migration is toward the source of light, it is termed **positive phototaxis**; if away from the light, **negative phototaxis** *or* **aphototaxis**. Cf. CHEMOTAXIS, HELIOTROPISM, PHOTOTROPISM. — **pho′to-tac′tic** (-tăk′tĭk), *a.* — **pho′to-tac′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho′to-te-leg′ra-phy (-tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Telegraphy by means of light, as by the heliograph or the photophone. Also, less properly, telephotography. See TELEPHOTOGRAPHY, 1, 2. — **pho′to-tel′e-graph** (-tĕl′ē-grȧf), *n.* — **pho′to-tel′e-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

pho′to-tel′e-scope (-tĕl′ē-skōp), *n.* *Astron.* A telescope adapted for taking photographs of the heavenly bodies.

pho′to-the-od′o-lite (-thē-ŏd′ō-līt), *n.* An arrangement of two photographic cameras, the plates of which may be brought into exactly the same plane, used in surveying and map making. From the differences between two pictures taken at the same moment, measurements in all dimensions of the region may be obtained.

pho′to-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* The application of light for therapeutic purposes, esp. for treating diseases of the skin. — **pho′to-the-rap′ic** (-thē-răp′ĭk), **pho′to-ther′a-peu′tic** (-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭk), *a.*

pho′to-ther′mic (-thûr′mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to both light and heat.

pho-tot′o-nus (fō-tŏt′ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHOTO-; TONE.] **1.** *Plant Physiol.* State of sensitiveness to light; the capability of performing curvatures under the tonic influence of light; — said of plants and plant organs. In long continued darkness phototonus is lost.

2. *Physiol.* An irritable condition of protoplasm, resulting in movement, due to a certain intensity of light.

— **pho′to-ton′ic** (fō′tō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*

pho′to-to-pog′ra-phy (-tō-pŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Photogrammetry. — **pho′to-top′o-graph′ic** (-tŏp′ō-grăf′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pho′to-tri′chro-mat′ic (-trī′krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*photo-* + *tri-* + *chromatic.*] Designating a photomechanical process for making reproductions in natural colors by three printings. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

pho-tot′ro-pism (fō-tŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*photo-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of growing plant organs to move or curve under the influence of light. In ordinary use the term is practically synonymous with *heliotropism* (which see). — **pho′to-trop′ic** (fō′tō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **pho′to-trop′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pho′to-type (fō′tō-tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + *-type.*] A plate or block with a printing surface (usually in relief) obtained from a photograph; also, any of the many methods or processes by which such a surface is obtained.

pho′to-typ′ic (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a phototype or phototypy.

pho′to-ty-pog′ra-phy (fō′tō-tī-pŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Any photomechanical process in which the printing surface is in relief, so as to be used with type. — **pho′to-ty′po-graph′ic** (-tī′pō-grăf′ĭk; -tĭp′ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

pho′to-typ′y (fō′tō-tīp′ĭ; fō-tŏt′ĭ-pĭ), *n.* Art or process of making phototypes.

pho′to-vis′u-al (fō′tō-vĭzh′ū-ăl), *a.* *Optics* Of certain achromatic lenses, having the same focus for the actinic and for the brightest of the visual rays.

pho′to-vol-ta′ic (-vŏl-tā′ĭk), *a.* Photo-electric; as, a *photovoltaic* cell.

pho-tox′y-lin (fō-tŏk′sĭ-lĭn) } *n.* [*photo-* + Gr. ξύλον wood.] A pyroxylinlike
pho-tox′y-lon (fō-tŏk′sĭ-lŏn) }
product obtained by nitration of wood pulp, and used in the form of collodion in surgery and microscopy.

pho′to-xy-log′ra-phy (fō′tō-zī-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Process of photographing a design on wood for the wood engraver.

pho′to-zin′co-graph (-zĭŋ′kō-grȧf), *n.* A print made by photozincography.

pho′to-zin-cog′ra-phy (-zĭŋ-kŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* A process for reproducing pictures, etc., by using a zinc plate on which the design has been photographically produced. Cf. ZINCOGRAPHY. — **pho′to-zin′co-graph′ic** (-zĭŋ′kō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

phrag′mo-cone (frăg′mō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. φράγμα, φραγμός, a fence, an inclosure + κῶνος a cone.] *Paleon.*

Belemnite Shell, restored. *a* Phragmocone; *b* Proostracum; *c* Section of Guard or Rostrum. (⅓)

The thin, conical, chambered internal shell of a belemnite. It is either straight or curved, is produced in front into the very thin bladelike or leaflike process, the *proöstracum* (rarely preserved in fossils), and behind into a deep cavity in the anterior end of the *guard* or *rostrum*. — **phrag′mo-con′ic** (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.*

phrag′moid (frăg′moid), *a.* [Gr. φραγμός a fencing in + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Septate at right angles to the long axis, as the conidia of various fungi.

phras′al (frāz′ăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or consisting of, a phrase; as, a *phrasal* adverb. *Earle.*

phrase (frāz), *n.* [L. *phrasis* diction, phraseology, Gr. φράσις, fr. φράζειν to speak: cf. F. *phrase.*] **1.** A brief expression, sometimes, *Obs.*, a single word, but in *Gram.*, specif., two or more words forming an expression by themselves, not containing a predication, and hence not so complete in thought as a clause, but having in the sentence the force of a single part of speech; as, an adverbial *phrase*.

"Convey" the wise it call. "Steal!" foh! a fico for the *phrase*. *Shak.*

2. A short, pithy expression, esp. one often used; a peculiar or idiomatic turn of speech, as, "to err is human."

3. A mode or form of speech; peculiar or characteristic manner or style of expression; diction; expression; phraseology; language.

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst. *Shak*

4. Smooth, insincere, or unmeaning talk; flattery; gush. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. *Music.* A short clause or portion of a period. See PERIOD.

The *phrase* is essentially an element of melody embracing two (at the least) or more measures terminated by a cadence of some kind, and sensibly forming a separate group. *J. H. Cornell*

phrase, *v. t.*; PHRASED (frāzd); PHRAS′ING (frāz′ĭng). **1.** To express in words, or in appropriate words; to word; to put; to describe by a designation or phrase; to style. "These suns — for so they *phrase* 'em." *Shak.*

2. To flatter. *Scot.* *Burns.*

3. *Music.* To divide into melodic phrases

phrase, *v. i.* **1.** To use phrases. *Rare*

2. To talk insincerely or flatteringly; to flatter; to gush. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. *Music.* To group notes into phrases; to render music so as to show its melodic phrasing.

phrase mark. *Music.* A sweeping curve placed over or under a group of notes to be treated as a single phrase.

phrase′mon′ger (frāz′mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* One given to using fine or high-sounding phrases. — **phrase′mon′ger-ing**, *vb. n.* — **phrase′mon′ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

phra′se-o-gram′ (frā′zē-ō-grăm′), *n.* [Gr. φράσις a phrase, + *-gram.*] *Phonog.* A symbol for a phrase; a conventional combination of signs or letters representing a phrase.

phra′se-o-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. φράσις a phrase + *-graph.*] *Phonog.* A phrase having a phraseogram. — **phra′se-o-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

phra′se-o-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Using phrases; esp., using peculiar phrases; expressed in phrase, or special or peculiar terms.

2. Of or pertaining to phraseology; consisting of a phrase or peculiar form of words; concerned with, or devoted to, phrases, or peculiar expressions. "This verbal or *phraseological* answer." *Bp. Pearson.*

phra′se-ol′o-gist (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* **1** One who deals with phraseology; a collector of phrases.

2. A maker, user, or coiner, of phrases; phrasemonger.

phra′se-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [See PHRASE; -LOGY.] **1.** Manner of expression; diction; language; style.

Most completely national in his . . . *phraseology* *I Taylor.*

2. A collection of phrases; a phrase book. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DICTION.

phras′er (frāz′ẽr), *n.* A maker or user of phrases, esp. fine phrases; phrasemonger.

phras′ing (frāz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PHRASE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Method of expression; phraseology; wording. **b** *Music.* Act, method, or result, of grouping the notes so as to form distinct musical phrases.

phra′try (frā′trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Gr. φρατρία.] **1.** *Gr. Hist.* A subdivision of a phyle, or tribe, in Athens. The phratry was composed of a number of gentes (or γενη) celebrating a common worship. It corresponded closely to the Roman *curia* (which see).

2. Hence, any analogous social division among primitive peoples; esp., an exogamous social group comprising several totemic clans and comprised in a tribe, as among the Australian blacks and some American Indians.

phre-at′ic (frē-ăt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φρεαρ, -ατος, a well.] Of or pert. to a well; — applied to underground waters reachable or probably reachable by drilling wells or the like.

phre-net′ic (frē-nĕt′ĭk; *formerly also* frĕn′ē-tĭk; *cf.* SPLENETIC), *a.* [ME. *frenetik*, OF. *frenetique.* See FRANTIC, FRENZY.] **1.** Suffering from frenzy; delirious; mad; frantic; crazy; insane; — said of persons. *Obs.*

2. Characterized by delirium; — said of diseases. *Obs.*

3. Characterized by, or proceeding from, madness; mad; insane; erratic; as, a *phrenetic* act.

4. Moved by extreme excitement or enthusiasm; fanatic; furious; frantic.

phre-net′ic, *n.* One who is phrenetic; a madman.

phren′ic (frĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φρήν, φρενός, the midriff, or diaphragm, the heart, the mind: cf. F. *phrénique.*] **1.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

2. Of or pertaining to the mind; mental. *Obs.*

phrenic arteries, *Anat.*, arteries supplying the diaphragm, the two *inferior* passing to the under surface of the diaphragm, the *superior* being distributed over its upper surface. — **p. nerve**, *Anat.*, an important nerve of each side of the body, arising chiefly from the fourth cervical nerve and passing down through the thorax to the diaphragm. It gives branches to the pericardium and pleura, but is distributed mostly over the lower surface of the diaphragm. — **p. veins**, *Anat.*, veins accompanying the phrenic arteries, and like them distinguished as *superior* and *inferior*.

phre-nit′ic (frē-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φρενιτικός.] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, phrenitis.

phre-ni′tis (frē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. φρενῖτις, fr. φρήν, φρενός. See FRENZY.] *Med.* Inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium; cephalitis; brain fever.

phren′o- (frĕn′ō-). Combining form from Greek φρήν, φρενός, *midriff*, *diaphragm*, *mind*.

phren′o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* A curve or tracing of the movements of the diaphragm made by a phrenograph.

phren′o-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-graph.*] **1.** *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the diaphragm in respiration.

2. A phrenological description or chart.

phren′o-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to phrenology. —
phren′o-log′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **phren′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phre-nol′o-gist (frē-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* A person who is versed in phrenology.

phre-nol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *phrénologie.*] The hypothesis of F. J. Gall (1758–1828) that mental faculties and traits of character are shown by the conformation of the skull, or the system of faculties and their localization based on this hypothesis. It was based on the erroneous supposition that the brain exactly conforms to the shape of the skull. See BRAIN, 1; cf. PHYSIOGNOMY.

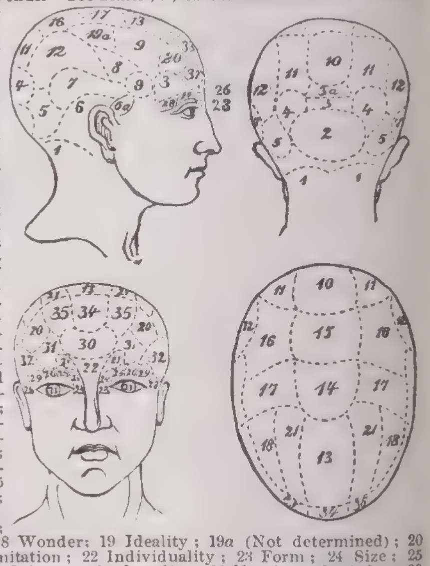

A Chart of Phrenology. 1 Amativeness; 2 Philoprogenitiveness; 3 Concentrativeness; 3*a* Inhabitiveness; 4 Adhesiveness; 5 Combativeness; 6 Destructiveness; 6*a* Alimentiveness; 7 Secretiveness; 8 Acquisitiveness; 9 Constructiveness; 10 Self-esteem; 11 Love of Approbation; 12 Cautiousness; 13 Benevolence; 14 Veneration; 15 Firmness; 16 Conscientiousness; 17 Hope; 18 Wonder; 19 Ideality; 19*a* (Not determined); 20 Wit; 21 Imitation; 22 Individuality; 23 Form; 24 Size; 25 Weight; 26 Coloring; 27 Locality; 28 Number; 29 Order; 30 Eventuality; 31 Time; 32 Tune; 33 Language; 34 Comparison; 35 Causality. [Some raise the number of organs to forty-three]

phren′o-path′i-a (frĕn′ō-păth′ĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *phrenopathia.* See PHRENO-; -PATHY.]
phre-nop′a-thy (frē-nŏp′ȧ-thĭ) }
Any mental disease. — **phren′o-path′ic** (-păth′ĭk), *a.*

Phrix′us (frĭk′sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φρίξος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Athamas and Nephele and brother of Helle (which see). His mother rescued him and his sister when they were about to be sacrificed to Zeus. He was carried on the ram with the golden fleece to Colchis, where he married the king's daughter, sacrificed the ram to Zeus, and gave the fleece to the king.

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pho′to-spec′tro-scope, *n.* An instrument recording spectra by photography. — **pho′to-spec′tro-scop′ic**, **-scop′i-cal**, *a.*

pho′to-spec-tros′co-py, *n.* Spectroscopy using photographic methods — **pho′to-spec′tro-scop′ic**, *a.*

pho′to-ster′e-o-graph′, *n* A double photograph mounted for use with a stereoscope

pho′to-sur-vey′ing, *n.* Surveying with a phototheodolite.

pho′to-syn′tax, *n.* *Plant Physiol.* Photosynthesis. *Rare.*

pho′to-ta-chom′e-ter (-tȧ-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n* A device for measuring the velocity of light by using a rotating mirror — **pho′to-tach′o-met′ric** (-tăk′ō-mĕt′rĭk), **pho′to-tach′o-met′ri-cal**, *a.*

pho′to-ta-chom′e-try (fō′tō-tȧ-kŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of the velocity of light.

pho′to-ta-chym′e-ter (-kĭm′-), **pho′to-tach′y-met′ric**, etc. Vars of PHOTOTACHOMETER, etc.

pho′to-tac′tism (-tăk′tĭz′m), *n.* *Biol.* Phototaxis. *Rare.*

pho′to-tel′e-phone, *n.* = PHOTOPHONE.

pho′to-te-leph′o-ny, *n.* Telephony with the photophone.

pho′to-ther′a-peu′tics, *n.* Phototherapy.

pho′to-zin′co (fō′tō-zĭŋ′kō), *a. & n.* Short for PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY, PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC

pho′to-zin′co-type, *n.* A photozincograph

pho′to-zin′co-typ′y (-zĭŋ′kō-tīp′ĭ), *n.* Photozincography.

pho-tu′ri-a (fō-tū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The excretion of phosphorescent urine

phoungye. Var. of POONGHIE

phous′dar (fous′där), **phous′dar-ry** Vars. of FOUJDAR, FOUJDARRY. *India.*

phr. *Abbr.* Phrase.

Phrac′tam-phib′i-a (frăk′tăm-fĭb′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. φρακτός protected + *Amphibia.*] Syn. of STEGOCEPHALI.

phrag′ma (frăg′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. φράγμα fence.] **1.** A septum or partial diaphragm; esp., *Zoöl.*, any infolded part, or inwardly extending process, of the walls of the thorax of an insect or other arthropod. [ovary.]

2. A false dissepiment in an

phrag′ma-cone (frăg′mȧ-kōn). *Paleon.* Var of PHRAGMOCONE. — **phrag′ma-con′ic** (-kŏn′ĭk), *a*

Phrag-mi′tes (frăg-mī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φραγμιτης growing in hedges. See PHRAGMA.] *Bot.* Syn. of TRICHOÖN.

phraiss. † PHEIRS.

phram′pell. † FRAMPOLD.

phran′tic. † FRANTIC

phrased (frāzd), *a.* Expressed in phrases; worded. [able. *Shak*]

phrase′less, *a.* Prob., indescrib-

phrase′man (frāz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A user or maker of phrases; a phrase maker.

phra′se-og′ra-phy (frā′zē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Representation of phraseographs by phraseograms; use of phraseograms.

2. Written phraseology.

phra′se-o-log′ic (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* = PHRASEOLOGICAL, 2.

phra′se-o-log′i-cal-ly, *adv* of PHRASEOLOGICAL.

phra′si-cal (frā′zĭ-kăl), *a.* Idiomatic *Obs.*

phra′si-fy (-fī), *v i.* [L *phrasis* phrase + *-fy.*] To phrase. *Rare.*

phras′y (frāz′ĭ), *a.* Abounding in phrases; addicted to the use of phrases. *Colloq* — **phras′i-ness** (frāz′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Colloq.*

phra′tral (frā′trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a phratry.

phra′tri-ac (-trĭ-ăk), **phra′tric** (-trĭk), *a.* [Gr. φρατριακός.] Of or pert. to a phratry; composed of phratries. [phrenology.]

phren. *Abbr.* Phrenological;

phre-nal′gi-a (frē-năl′jĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.; *phreno-* + *-algia.*] Psychalgia; melancholia.

phre-ne′si-ac (-nē′zĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. φρένησις, for φρενῖτις. See FRENZY.] Phrenetic. *Obs*

phrenesie. † FRENZY.

phre-ne′sis (frē-nē′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. φρένησις.] Phrenitis

phre-net′i-cal (-nĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phrenetic. *Obs. or R.*

phre-net′i-cal-ly, *adv* of PHRENETIC, -ICAL.

phre-net′ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

phren′i-co-cos′tal (frĕn′ĭ-kō-kŏs′tăl), *a.* Phrenocostal.

phren′ics (frĕn′ĭks), *n* Mental philosophy. *Rare.*

phren′ism (frĕn′ĭz′m; frē′nĭz′m), *n* [See PHRENIC.] Thought force. *Cope.*

phre-ni′tion (frē-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Frenzy. *Obs.*

phren′o-col′ic, *a.* *Anat.* Connecting diaphragm and colon.

phren′o-cos′tal, *a* *Anat.* Pert to the diaphragm and ribs.

phren′o-gas′tric, *a.* *Anat* Pert. to the diaphragm and stomach.

phren′o-glot′tic, *a.* See PHRENO-.

phre-nog′ra-phy (frē-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-graphy.*] The inductive stage of comparative psychology. *Rare.*

phre-nol′o-ger (-nŏl′ō-jẽr), *n.* A phrenologist. *Rare.*

phre-nol′o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.* **a** To locate phrenologically. **b** To provide or cover with bumps. *Humorous.* **c** To examine or describe phrenologically.

phren′o-mag′net-ism, **phren′o-mes′mer-ism**, *n.* Power of exciting the brain by magnetic or mesmeric influence.

phre-non′o-my (frē-nŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*phreno-* + Gr. νομος law.] The deductive stage of comparative psychology. *Rare.*

phren′o-ple′gi-a, *n.* [NL.: *phreno-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Sudden failing of mental power.

phren′o-ple′gy (frĕn′ō-plē′jĭ), *n.* Phrenoplegia. [PHRENO-.]

phren′o-splen′ic, *a.* See

phren′si-cal, **phren′sied**, **phren′sy.** Vars. of FRENZICAL, etc.

phren′tic, *n. & a.* Phrenetic. *Obs*

phro-ne′sis (frō-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φρόνησις.] Practical wisdom.

phron′tis-te′ri-on (frŏn′tĭs-tē′rĭ-ŏn), **phron′tis-te′ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = PHRONTISTERY.

phron′tis-ter-y (frŏn′tĭs-tẽr-ĭ),

Phryg′a-ne′i-dæ (frĭg′á-nē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. φρύγανον a dry stick.] *Zoöl.* A family usually containing all the caddis flies, but restricted in some recent classifications to some larger forms of the Northern Hemisphere. **Phry-ga′ne-a** (frĭ-gā′nē-á) is the typical genus. — **phryg′a-ne′-id** (frĭg′á-nē′ĭd), *n.* — **phry-ga′ne-oid** (frĭ-gā′nē-oid), *a.*

Phryg′i-an (frĭj′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Phrygianus*, or *Phrygius*, Gr. Φρύγιος.] Of or pert. to Phrygia, an ancient country of central and northern Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.

Phrygian cap, a close-fitting cap represented in Greek art as worn by Orientals, assumed to have been conical in shape. It has been identified in modern art with the so-called *liberty cap*. — **P. marble**, a marble from Phrygia noted in antiquity. See PAVONAZZO. — **P. mode**. *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a**. — **P. stone**, a stone used by the ancients in dyeing, supposed to have been a sort of pumice, perhaps with a mixture of other ingredients. — **P. work**. See *opus Phrygicum*, under OPUS **b**.

Phryg′i-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Phrygia. The Phrygians are supposed to have been of European origin and to have entered Asia Minor from Thrace in prehistoric times, and were anciently known for their orgiastic worship and for their wild and plaintive music.
2. The language of the Phrygians, known from a few inscriptions and glosses. In linguistic character it was closely related to the Greek. Its alphabet was an archaic form of the Greek with 19 letters. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. *Eccl. Hist.* A Montanist.

Phry′ma (frī′má), *n.* [NL., orig. unknown.] *Bot.* A peculiar genus of plants constituting the family **Phry-ma′ce-æ** (order Polemoniales). The only species (*P. leptostachya*), the lopseed, has small purplish spicate flowers. It occurs throughout the eastern United States and in eastern Asia.

Phry′ne (frī′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φρύνη.] *Gr. Hist. & Lit.* A hetæra of the 4th century B. C., celebrated for her beauty. She was the model for several statues, including the Cnidian Aphrodite of Praxiteles, and also, it is said, for the Aphrodite Anadyomene of Apelles. Cf. LAIS **b**.

phthal′e-in (thăl′ē-ĭn; fthăl′-; 277, 218), *n.* [See PHTHALIC.] *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial organic dyes made as condensation products of the phenols with phthalic anhydride. They are in general colorless crystalline bodies which dissolve in alkalies to form intensely colored solutions.

phthal′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*naphthalene* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric dibasic acids, $C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by oxidation of various benzene derivatives; specif., the ortho acid, a white crystalline substance produced by oxidizing naphthalene and allied substances, and used in manufacturing phthaleins. The meta compound is commonly called **isophthalic acid**, and the para compound, **terephthalic acid**.

phthal′i-mide (-ĭ-mĭd; -mīd; 184), *n.* Also **-mid**. [*phthalic* + *imide*.] *Chem.* Phthalyl imide, a white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4\cdot(CO)_2\cdot NH$, which, like succinimide, has acid properties and is hence called an imido acid.

phthal′in (-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of colorless substances obtained by reduction from the phthaleins, into which they are easily reconverted by oxidation.

Phthi′no-bran′chi-i (thĭn′ō-brăŋ′kĭ-ī; fthĭn′ō-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φθινάς waning + βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* An order of acanthopterygian fishes comprising the hemibranchs, lophobranchs, sea moths, and related forms having the gill arches more or less degenerate.

phthis′ic (tĭz′ĭk; *the pron. has descended from the* ME. (*see ety.*), *while that of* phthisis *follows the Latin*), *n.* [ME. *tisik*, OF. *tisique*, orig. fem. a., fr. L. *phthisicus* phthisical; Gr. φθισικός. See PHTHISIS.] **1.** = PHTHISIS.
2. Any of various throat or lung affections, as asthma. *Obs.*

phthis′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. PHTHISIC.] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, or having, phthisis; wasting; consumptive.

phthis′ick-y (-ĭ-kĭ), *a.* Having phthisis, or a symptom of it, as difficulty in breathing; phthisical; asthmatic; wheezy.

phthis′ip-neu-mo′ni-a (thĭz′ĭp-nū-mō′nĭ-á) | *n.* [See
phthis′ip-neu′mo-ny (thĭz′ĭp-nū′mō-nĭ) | PHTHISIS; PNEUMONIA.] *Med.* Pulmonary consumption.

phthi′sis (thī′sĭs; cf. PHTHISIC), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. φθίσις, fr. φθίειν, φθίνειν, to pass or waste away.] *Med.* A wasting or consumption of the tissue; — formerly applied to many wasting diseases, but now usually restricted to pulmonary *phthisis*, or consumption. See TUBERCULOSIS.

phthon′gal (thŏŋ′găl; fthŏŋ′-; 277, 218), *a.* [Gr. φθόγγος voice.] Characterized by voice; vocalized; — said of the vowels and of the semivowels, and other voiced, or sonant, consonants, *g*, *d*, *b*, *l*, *r*, *v*, *z*, etc.

phy′co- (fī′kō-). Combining form fr. Gr. φῦκος, *seaweed*.

phy′co-chrome (-krōm), *n.* [*phyco-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Bot.* **a** The characteristic coloring matter of the blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ), being a mixture of chlorophyll and phycocyanin. **b** An alga of the class Phycochromaceæ.

phy′co-cy′a-nin (-sī′á-nĭn), *n.* [*phyco-* + *cyanin*.] The characteristic bluish green pigment of the cells of the blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ). It is soluble in water, but not in alcohol or ether. Cf. PHYCOPHÆIN, PHYCOERYTHRIN.

Phy′co-my′ces (-mī′sēz), *n.* [NL.; *phyco-* + *-myces*.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous fungi of family Mucoraceæ, with unbranched spore-bearing hyphæ and naked zygospores.

Phy′co-my-ce′tes (-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyco-* + *mycetes*.] *Bot.* A large, important class of parasitic or saprophytic fungi, the algal or alga-like fungi. The plant body ranges from an undifferentiated mass of protoplasm to a well-developed and much-branched mycelium. Reproduction is mainly asexual, by the formation of conidia or sporangia; but the group shows every form of transition from this method through simple conjugation to perfect sexual reproduction by egg and sperm in the higher forms. The class is divided into three subclasses, Archimycetes, Zygomycetes, and Oömycetes. — **phy′co-my-ce′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

phy-lac′ter-y (fĭ-lăk′tēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *filaterie*, L. *phylacterium*, Gr. φυλακτήριον, fr. φυλακτήρ a watcher, guard, φυλάσσειν to watch, guard: cf. OF. *philaterie*, *filatiere*, F. *phylactère*.] **1.** A small square leathern box, containing slips of parchment on which are written the Scriptural passages Exodus xiii. 1-10 and 11-16, Deut. vi. 4-9 and xi. 13-22. Two such boxes are worn by Jews, one on the head and one on the left arm, during the time of prayer on all mornings except those of Sabbaths and holy days, as reminders of the obligation to keep the law (cf. *Deut.* vi. 8 and xi. 18).

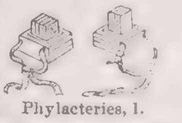

Phylacteries, 1.

2. A case or chest inclosing a holy relic.
3. Erron., one of the zizith, or "fringes," or the blue ribbons, worn by the Israelites as a reminder of the Lord's commandments (*Num.* xv. 38, 39); hence, a fringe or border.
4. Fig., a reminder; also, something, as a religious observance or article of faith, made prominent for outward show; an indication of Pharisaism or hypocrisy; — chiefly with allusion to Matt. xxiii.
5. Anything worn as a charm or preservative against danger, disease, etc.; an amulet; fig., a charm or protection.
6. *Medieval Art.* An inscribed scroll made to appear as held or coming from the mouth, to show what one is saying; hence, fig., a record; also, an infula of a miter.

Phy-lac′to-læ′ma-ta (fĭ-lăk′tō-lē′má-tá), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φυλάσσειν to guard + λαιμός the gullet.] *Zoöl.* An order of fresh-water ectoproctous polyzoans having the tentacles arranged on a horseshoe-shaped lophophore, and the mouth covered by an epistome. *Plumatella* and *Cristatella* are well-known genera. — **phy-lac′to-læ′ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

phy′larch (fī′lärk), *n.* [L. *phylarchus*, Gr. φύλαρχος. See PHYLE; -ARCH.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The chief ruler of a phyle, or tribe. **b** At Athens, the commander of the cavalry furnished by each tribe. — **phy-lar′chic** (fī-lär′kĭk), **phy-lar′chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.*

phy′larch-y (fī′lär-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. φυλαρχία.] Office of a phylarch; government of a class or tribe.

phy-lax′in (fĭ-lăk′sĭn), *n.* [Gr. φύλαξ a guard.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any defensive proteid produced in the animal body by an immunizing process. Those that destroy bacteria are called **mycophylaxins**; those that destroy the toxic products of bacteria are called **toxophylaxins**. Cf. SOZIN.

phy′le (fī′lē), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. φυλή.] *Gr. Hist.* The largest political subdivision among the ancient Athenians, corresponding to the Roman *tribe* (which see). See DEME, 1, PHRATRY, 1, GENS, 2 **a**.

phy-let′ic (fī-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φυλετικός.] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to a phylum, or line of descent; phylogenetic; racial. — **phy-let′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

-phyll. A combining form from Greek φύλλον, *leaf*.

Phyl-lan′thus (fĭ-lăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + *-anthus*.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical euphorbiaceous herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves and small monœcious flowers, succeeded by polycarpellary capsules. The flowers are often borne on phylloclades very like leaves. Several species are grown for ornament, and others yield edible fruit. Various East Indian species are used medicinally.

Phyl′lis (fĭl′ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φυλλίς.] **1.** Lit., a green bough; — fem. prop. name.
2. In Greek legend, a Thracian princess betrothed to Demophoön, son of Theseus. On his failure to return from Athens to marry her at the time he set, Phyllis, thinking herself deserted, hanged herself.
3. A country girl mentioned in Vergil's "Eclogues." Hence, more often spelt **Phillis**, a poetical name for a pretty rustic maid or a sweetheart; sometimes, after Milton, a deft waitress or the like.

phyl′lite (fĭl′īt), *n.* [See PHYLLO-.] **a** *Min.* A mineral closely related to or identical with ottrelite. **b** *Petrog.* Argillaceous schist, intermediate between mica schist and slate. — **phyl-lit′ic** (fĭ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

Phyl-li′tis (fĭ-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns with large oblong or strap-shaped fronds and linear elongated sori contiguous in pairs, giving the appearance of a double indusium. *P. scolopendrium* is the hart's-tongue.

phyl′lo- (fĭl′ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. φύλλον, *leaf*.

Phyl′lo-cac′tus (-kăk′tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + *cactus*.] *Bot.* A genus of cacti, epiphytic, with flat two-edged branches bearing the flowers from marginal crenatures or incisions. The flowers are showy white or red. *P. stenopetalus* is the queen cactus. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Phyl′lo-car′i-da (-kăr′ĭ-dá), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. καρίς shrimp, prawn.] *Zoöl.* An order of Crustacea comprising the Nebaliidæ and allied extinct families. It is generally regarded as intermediate in some respects between the Malacostraca and Entomostraca, though included in the former. See NEBALIA. — **phyl-loc′a-rid** (fĭ-lŏk′á-rĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **phyl′lo-car′i-dan** (fĭl′ō-kăr′ĭ-dăn), *a.*

phyl′lo-clade (fĭl′ō-klād), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. κλάδος sprout.] *Bot.* **a** Any flattened stem or branch performing the functions of leaves, as the joints of cactaceous plants. Also, erroneously, a cladophyll. **b** In lichenology, a branch of a thallus; a secondary thallus. *Rare.*

phyl′lode (fĭl′ōd), *n.* [Gr. φυλλώδης leaflike; φύλλον leaf + εἶδος form: cf. F. *phyllode*.] *Bot.* A flat expanded petiole replacing the blade of a foliage leaf and fulfilling the same functions. Phyllodes are typically developed among the Australian acacias, most of those species having naturally pinnately compound blades, which appear in the seedlings, but soon give way to the simple phyllodes. The hollow leaves of pitcher plants are also forms of phyllodes. These organs are analogous to, but not homologous with, cladophylls (which see). — **phyl-lo′di-al** (fĭ-lō′dĭ-ăl), *a.*

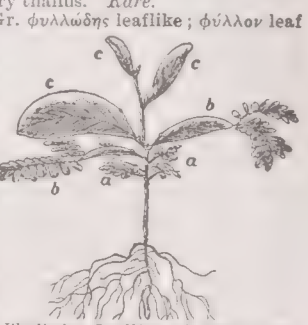

Phyllode. Seedling of *Acacia pycnantha*. *a*, *a* Early Leaves, which are typically pinnate; *b*, *b* Transition Leaves; *c*, *c* Later Leaves, modified as Phyllodes.

phyl-lo′di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-á). [NL.] A phyllode.

phyl′lo-dy (fĭl′ō-dĭ), *n.* [See PHYLLODE.] *Bot.* Retrograde metamorphosis of floral to foliage leaves.

phyl′lome (fĭl′ōm), *n.* [Gr. φύλλωμα foliage.] *Bot.* **a** A group of leaves or their primordia in the bud. *Obs.* **b** A foliar organ; a leaf and its appendages or modifications, in the abstract. — **phyl-lom′ic** (fĭ-lŏm′ĭk; -lō′mĭk), *a.*

phyl′lo-pod (fĭl′ō-pŏd), *n.* One of the Phyllopoda.

phyl′lo-pod, *a.* Phyllopodan.

Phyl-lop′o-da (fĭ-lŏp′ō-dá), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + *-poda*.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of entomostracan crustaceans comprising the Branchiopoda and Cladocera (see these terms). They have leaflike swimming feet which also serve as gills, the mandibles have no palpus, and the maxillæ are reduced in size. The body may be protected by a shield-shaped carapace, as in *Apus*, inclosed in a bivalve

n. [Gr. φροντιστήριον.] Place for thinking or study; hence, an educational institution. *R.*

Phryg′i-an-ize (frĭj′ĭ-ăn-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make Phrygian.
2. To frizzle. [*Obs.*

Phryg′ic (frĭj′ĭk), *a.* Phrygian.

Phry-ma′ce-æ (frī-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PHRYMA. — **phry-ma′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Phryn′i-dæ (frĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. φρῦνος toad.] *Zoöl.* A family of Arachnida of the order Pedipalpida, consisting of the genus *Phrynus*, lacking a tail-like appendage. See PEDIPALPIDA, *Illust.* — **phryn′oid** (-oid), *a.*

phry′nin (frī′nĭn), *n.* [Gr. φρῦνος toad.] A poisonous substance secreted from the glands of various toads. In therapeutic action it resembles digitalin.

Phry′no-so′ma (frī′nō-sō′má), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φρῦνος toad + σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of horned toads.

Ph. Soc. *Abbr.* Philological Society.

phthal′ate (thăl′āt; fthăl′-; 218), *n.* A salt or ester of phthalic acid.

phthal′a-zine (-á-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin**. [*phthalic* + *azine*.] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_8H_6N_2$. It is an orthodiazine.

phthal′yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*phthalic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A dibasic radical, $C_6H_4(CO)_2$, the radical of phthalic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

phthan′ite (thăn′īt; fthăn′-; 218), *n.* [Gr. φθάνειν to anticipate + *-ite*; — because its structure seems to foretell its transition to a schist.] *Petrog.* Chert.

Phthar-tol′a-træ (thär-tŏl′á-trē; fthär-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., pl., fr. Gr. φθαρτολάτρης a worshiper of the corruptible.] *Eccl. Hist.* Monophysites of the 6th century who affirmed the corruptibility of Christ's body. Cf. APHTHARTODOCETÆ.

phthei ri-a′sis. Var. of PHTHIRIASIS.

phthi ri-a′sis (thĭ′rĭ-ā′sĭs; fthī′-; thī-rī′á-sĭs; 218), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. φθειρίασις, fr. φθείρ louse.] *Med.* Pediculosis.

Phthir′i-us (thĭr′ĭ-ŭs; fthĭr′-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φθείρ louse.] *Zoöl.* The genus to which the crab louse belongs.

phthi-roph′a-gous (thī-rŏf′á-gŭs; fthī-; 218), *a.* [Gr. φθείρ, φθειρός, louse + *-phagous*.] Louse-eating.

phthis′ic (tĭz′ĭk), *a.* = PHTHISICAL.

phthis′i-ol′o-gy (thĭz′ĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ; tĭz′-), *n.* *Med.* Study of phthisis.

phthon′gal, *n.* A voiced sound or a letter representing one.

phthon-gom′e-ter (thŏŋ-gŏm′ē-tēr; fthŏŋ-; 218), *n.* [Gr. φθόγγος voice + *-meter*.] An instrument to measure vocal sounds.

phthor (thôr; fthôr; 218), *n.* [F. *phthore*, fr. Gr. φθείρειν to destroy.] *Old Chem.* Fluorine.

phthor′ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Old Chem.* Hydrofluoric.

phtor (tôr). Var. of PHTHOR.

phu (fū), *n.* [L., Gr. φοῦ.] Cretan spikenard (*Valeriana phu*).

Phud (fŭd). *Bib.*

phul-ka′ri (pōōl-kä′rē; p′hōōl-; 218), *n.* [Hind. *phulkārī*, lit., embroidered.] Embroidery with a pattern of flowers; also, a cloth so embroidered. *India.*

phul′wa. Var. of FULWA.

phul-wa′ra (pōōl-wä′rá; p′hōōl-; 218), *n.* [Bengali *phulwāra*.] The mahwa tree. [*Table I.*

phulwara butter. See OIL,

Phu′rah (fū′rá). *Bib.* [PURIM.

Phu′rim (-rĭm). *Bib.* Var. of

Phut (fŭt). *Bib.*

Phu′ti-el (fū′tĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Phu′vah (-vá). *Bib.*

phuz. ✝ FUZZ.

phy. ✝ FIE.

Phy-ci′o-des (fĭ-sī′ō-dēz), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. φυκίον rouge, seaweed + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of small nymphaline butterflies, usually fulvous with black markings.

phy′cite (fī′sīt), *n.* [Gr. φῦκος seaweed.] = ERYTHRITE, 1.

Phy′co-chro-ma′ce-æ (fī′kō-krō-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYCOCHROME.] Syn. of SCHIZOPHYCEÆ. — **phy′co-chro-ma′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Phy′co-chro′mo-phy′ce-æ (-krō′mō-fī′sē-ē; -fĭs′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyco-* + *chromo-* + Gr. φῦκος seaweed.] Syn. of SCHIZOPHYCEÆ. — **phy′co-chro-mo-phy′ceous** (-fĭsh′ŭs), *a.*

phy′co-cy′an (fī′kō-sī′ăn), **phy′co-cy′a-nine.** Vars. of PHYCOCYANIN.

phy′co-cy-an′o-gen, *n.* = PHYCOCYANIN.

phy′co-e-ryth′rin, *n.* The red pigment in the cells of algæ of the class Rhodophyceæ. Cf. PHYCOCYANIN, PHYCOPHÆIN.

phy-cog′ra-phy (fī-kŏg′rá-fĭ), *n.* [*phyco-* + *-graphy*.] A description of algæ or seaweeds.

phy-col′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*phyco-* + *-logy*.] *Bot.* Algology. — **phy′co-log′i-cal** (fī′kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phy-col′o-gist** (fī-kŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

phy′co-my-cete′ (fī′kō-mī-sēt′), *n.*; *pl.* -CETES (-sēts′). *Bot.* A fungus of the Phycomycetes.

phy′co-phæ′in (-fē′ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine**. [*phyco-* + Gr. φαιός dusky.] A brown pigment in cells of algæ of the class Phæophyceæ, as the kelps, etc. Cf. PHYCOCYANIN, PHYCOERYTHRIN.

phy′co-xan′thin (fī′kō-zăn′thĭn), **phy′co-xan′thine** (-thĭn; -thēn; 184), *n.* [*phyco-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] = DIATOMIN.

Phy-gel′lus (fī-jĕl′ŭs). *Bib.*

phyg′o-ga-lac′tic (fĭg′ō-gá-lăk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. φυγεῖν, φεύγειν, to avoid + γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.] Arresting the secretion of milk. — *n.* A phygogalactic agent.

phyl-. See PHYLO-.

phy′la, *n.*, *pl.* of PHYLUM.

phy-lac′ter, *n.* Phylactery. *Obs.*

phy-lac′tered (fĭ-lăk′tērd), *a.* Phylacteried. *Obs. or R.*

phyl′ac-ter′ic (fĭl′ăk-tĕr′ĭk), **phyl′ac-ter′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to phylacteries.

phy-lac′ter-ied (fĭ-lăk′tēr-ĭd), *a.* Wearing, or furnished with, a phylactery.

phy-lac′ter-ize, *v. t.* To guard by a phylactery.

phy-lac′to-carp (-tō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. φυλάσσειν to guard + *-carp*.] *Zoöl.* A branch of a plumularian hydroid modified to protect the gonothecæ. — **phy-lac′to-car′pal** (-kär′păl), *a.*

Phy-lac′to-læ′ma, **Phy-lac′to-le′ma**, **-le′ma-ta**, *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of PHYLACTOLÆMATA.

phy′le-phe′bic (fī′lē-fē′bĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Designating the ephebic stages of a race.

Phy-le′ri-a. ✝ PHILLYREA.

phy′le-tism (fī′lē-tĭz′m), *n.* [*phyletic* + *-ism*.] Racialism.

phyl′lade (fĭl′ād), *n.* [Gr. φυλλάς, φυλλάδος, foliage.] *Bot.* A cataphyllary leaf; specif., one of the reduced leaves in a quillwort (*Isoetes*).

Phyllarea, **Phyllerea**. Erron. for PHILLYREA.

phyl′la-ry (fĭl′á-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. φυλλάριον, dim. of φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* One of the involucral bracts in a capitulum.

Phyl-lau′re-a (fĭ-lô′rē-á), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + L. *aureus* golden; — from the color of the leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of Malayan euphorbiaceous plants with variegated foliage. See CROTON.

phyl′le-ryth′rin (fĭl′ē-rĭth′rĭn; -ĕr-ĭth′rĭn), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] A red pigment, formerly supposed to give the color to autumn leaves.

Phyl-lir′e-a. ✝ PHILLYREA.

Phyl-li′rho-ë (fĭ-lĭr′ō-ē), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. ῥοή a flowing.] *Zoöl.* A genus of free-swimming pelagic nudibranch mollusks having a translucent compressed body, a lobed tail, and a round truncate head bearing two long slender tentacles. The foot, gills, and mantle are wanting. It constitutes a family, **Phyl′li-rho′i-dæ** (fĭl′ĭ-rō′ĭ-dē). — **phyl′li-rhoid** (-ĭ-roid), *a.* & *n.*

Phyl′li-um (fĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φύλλιον little leaf.] *Zoöl.* See LEAF INSECT.

phyl′lo-bran′chi-a (-ō-brăŋ′kĭ-á), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLLOBRANCHIÆ (-ē). [NL. See PHYLLO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A crustacean gill composed of lamellæ. — **phyl′lo-bran′chi-al** (-ăl), **phyl′lo-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

phyl′lo-clad (fĭl′ō-klăd). Var. of PHYLLOCLADE.

phyl′lo-cla′di-oid (-klā′dĭ-oid), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a phylloclade.

phyl′lo-cla′di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-á) [NL.] Phylloclade.

phyl-loc′la-dous (fĭ-lŏk′lá-dŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having phylloclades.

phyl′lo-cy′a-nin (fĭl′ō-sī′á-nĭn), *n.* Also **-nine**. A blue coloring matter from chlorophyll. — **phyl′lo-cy-an′ic** (-sī-ăn′ĭk), *a.*

phyl′lo-cyst (fĭl′ō-sĭst), *n.* *Zoöl.* The cavity of a hydrophyllium. — **phyl′lo-cys′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

phyl′lo-din′e-ous (fĭl′ō-dĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or having, phyllodes. — **phyl′lo-din′i-a′tion** (-ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.*

phyl-lod′i-nous (fĭ-lŏd′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Phyllodineous.

Phyl-lod′o-ce (fĭ-lŏd′ō-sē), *n.* [L., name of a sea nymph.] *Bot.* A small genus of arctic and alpine ericaceous shrubs with linear evergreen leaves and nodding umbellate flowers having an ovoid pink, blue, or purple corolla.

phyl′lo-gen, *n.* [*phyllo-* + *-gen*.] *Bot.* = PHYLLOPHORE. *Obs.*

phyl′lo-ge-net′ic, *a.* *Bot.* Leaf-producing; relating to the development of leaves.

phyl-log′e-nous (fĭ-lŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*phyllo-* + *-genous*.] Growing, or produced, on leaves. *Rare.*

phyl′loid (fĭl′oid), *a.* [*phyllo-* + *-oid*.] Resembling a leaf. Also **phyl-loi′dal** (fĭ-loi′dăl), **phyl-loi′de-ous** (-dē-ŭs).

phyl′lo-man′cy (fĭl′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. φυλλομαντεία. See PHYLLO-; -MANCY.] Divination by leaves.

phyl′lo-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-á), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + *mania*.] *Bot.* An abnormal or excessive production of leaves

phyl′lo-mor-pho′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** Succession and variation of leaves during different seasons. **b** = PHYLLODY.

phyl′lo-mor′phy (fĭl′ō-môr′fĭ), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Bot.* = PHYLLODY.

phyl-loph′a-gous (fĭ-lŏf′á-gŭs), *a.* [*phyllo-* + *-phagous*.] Feeding on leaves.

phyl′lo-phore, *n.* [*phyllo-* + *-phore*.] *Bot.* Leaf-bearing axis; specif., the apex of a palm stem.

phyl-loph′o-rous (fĭ-lŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. φυλλοφόρος.] *Bot.* Leaf-bearing; producing leaves

shell, as in most Cladocera, or may be unprotected, as in *Artemia*. **b** In a narrower sense, syn. of BRANCHIOPODA **a**. — **phyl-lop′o-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.* — **phyl′lo-pod′i-form** (fĭl′ō-pŏd′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **phyl-lop′o-dous** (fĭ-lŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.*

phyl′lo-pode (fĭl′ō-pōd), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. πους, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* **a** The sheathing base of the leaf in a quillwort (*Isoëtes*), inclosing the sporangia. **b** A phyllopodium.

phyl′lo-po′di-um (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-*à*). [NL.; *phyllo-* + *-podium*.] *Bot.* A leaf structure or leaf axis considered morphologically.

phyl′lo-so′ma (-sō′mà), *n.* [NL. See PHYLLO-; 2d -SOME.] *Zoöl.* The flat, transparent, long-legged larva of *Palinurus* and allied genera of spiny lobsters, formerly supposed to be a distinct genus and made the type of a group, **Phyl′lo-so′ma-ta** (-sō′mà-tà). — **phyl′lo-some** (fĭl′ō-sōm), *n.*

phyl′lo-spon′dyl-ous (-spŏn′dĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*phyllo-* + *spondylous*.] *Paleon.* Designating, or having, vertebræ with a hypocentrum, but no pleurocentra, the neural arch extending down to inclose the notochord and form transverse processes to support the ribs. This condition prevailed in the extinct amphibian *Branchiosaurus* and allied genera, which some make a group, **Phyl′lo-spon′dy-li** (-dĭ-lī).

Phyl′lo-sta′chys (-stā′kĭs; -stăk′ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. στάχυς a spike of grain.] *Bot.* A genus of Chinese and Japanese bamboo grasses having slender cylindrical culms used for walking sticks, bamboo furniture, etc.

phyl′lo-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs) } *n.* [NL. *phyllotaxis*;
phyl′lo-tax′y (fĭl′ō-tăk′sĭ) } *phyllo-* + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] *Bot.* The sum of the laws or principles governing the distribution of leaves on an axis: the system or order of leaf arrangement. The position of leaves is generally governed chiefly by their relation to light. There are two main types of arrangement: the **alternate** or **spiral**, in which a single leaf is borne at a node, and the **verticillate** or **whorled**, in which two or more are borne at a node. When each whorl consists of a pair of leaves, the latter are called **opposite**, and are usually placed decussately (see DECUSSATE). In the alternate arrangement each leaf is inserted above the last at a definite distance around the circumference (see ANGLE OF DIVERGENCE). The spiral thus traced is the **genetic spiral**; the vertical lines on the stem joining the superposed leaves are the **orthostichies**. The phyllotaxis of a given plant is indicated by a fraction whose numerator expresses the number of turns in the genetic spiral; the denominator, the number of orthostichies; the whole fraction, the distance of one leaf from the next in terms of the circumference.

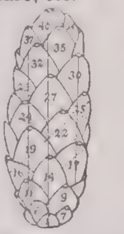

Phyllotaxis of a Pine Cone. The Scales are numbered in the order of their growth, the 14th standing directly above the 1st, the 22d over the 9th, etc., the cone being 13-ranked. The straight lines are the Orthostichies; the dotted lines, two of the Parastichies. The genetic spiral is not shown.

-phyl′lous (-fĭl′ŭs). [Gr. -φυλλος, fr. φύλλον leaf.] A combining form used to signify *having* (such or so many) *leaves*, *leaflets*, or *leaflike parts*; as, chori*phyllous*, poly*phyllous*, etc.

Phyl′lox-e′ra (fĭl′ŏk-sē′rà), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. ξηρός dry.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of plant lice closely related to *Aphis*, the chief difference being in the lack of the so-called honey tubes and in wing structure. These insects exist in several forms, some winged, others wingless. One form, including winged and wingless individuals, produces galls on the leaves and twigs, another, always wingless, affects the roots.

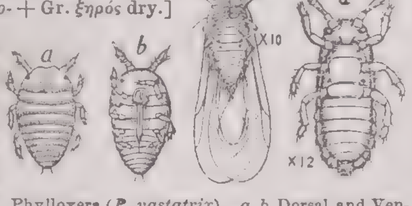

Phylloxera (*P. vastatrix*). *a*, *b* Dorsal and Ventral Views of Root-infesting Form; *c*, *d* Leaf-infesting Forms, *c* being a Winged Female. All much enlarged.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant louse of this genus, esp. *P. vastatrix*, which attacks the roots and leaves of the wine grape (*Vitis vinifera*) and kills the vine. It lived originally in eastern North America, but has been introduced into Europe, California, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and elsewhere, and has done enormous damage. It is combated most effectively by grafting vines on certain American varieties of vines which are nearly immune to it.

phy′lo- (fī′lō-), **phyl-**. [Gr. φῦλον race, tribe.] Combining form used, chiefly in biology, to signify *relation to*, or *connection with*, *phylogeny*.

phy-log′e-ny (fī-lŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [*phylo-* + *-geny*.] The race history of an animal or vegetable type; the evolution of a race or genetically related group of organisms (as a species, family, or order), in distinction from *ontogeny*, or the development of the individual organism. — **phy′lo-gen′ic** (fī′lō-jĕn′ĭk), **phy′lo-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **phy′lo-ge-net′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

phy′lon (fī′lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLA (-là). [NL., fr. Gr. φῦλον race, tribe.] *Biol.* A tribe or race; a genetically related group.

phy′lum (fī′lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLA (-là). [NL. See PHYLON.] *Biol.* One of the primary divisions of the animal or vegetable kingdom; — so called because the members are assumed to have a common descent. Sometimes (esp. formerly) called a *branch* or *subkingdom*. The phyla of plants now usually recognized are the Schizophyta, Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, and Spermatophyta, to which many botanists add a sixth, the Myxophyta. For those of animals, see classifications under ANIMAL, *n.*, 1.

phy′ma (fī′mà), *n.*; *pl.* PHYMATA (-tà). [L., a kind of tumor, fr. Gr. φῦμα, fr. φύειν to produce.] *Med.* An external tubercle; a skin tumor. — **phy-mat′ic** (fī-măt′ĭk), *a.*

phy′ma-to-ru′sin } (-tō-rōō′sĭn), *n.* [Gr. φῦμα, φύματος,
phy′ma-to-rhu′sin } tubercle + ῥούσιος reddish.] *Chem.* A melanin pigment found in certain melanotic tumors in man and in the urine of persons affected with them.

-phyre (-fīr). *Petrog.* A suffix used in naming rocks that are *porphyritic*; as, leuco*phyre*; augito*phyre*.

Phy′sa (fī′sà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φῦσα a bellows.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of fresh-water pulmonate gastropods. They have a sinistral, ovate, usually rather short-spired shell, and slender nonretractile tentacles with the eyes at their bases.

Phy-sa′li-a (fī-sā′lĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσαλλίς a bladder, fr. φῦσα a bellows.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of large oceanic Siphonophora containing the Portuguese man-of-war. It is the type of a family, **Phys′a-li′i-dæ** (fĭs′à-lī′ĭ-dē).
2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus.
— **phy-sa′li-an** (fī-sā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Phys′a-lis (fĭs′à-lĭs; fī′sà-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσαλλις a plant with bladderlike husks.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly American solanaceous herbs, known by the angled, campanulate corolla and the bladdery fruiting calyx inclosing a globose berry. *P. alkekengi*, the alkekengi, and other species bearing edible fruits are called *strawberry tomatoes*.

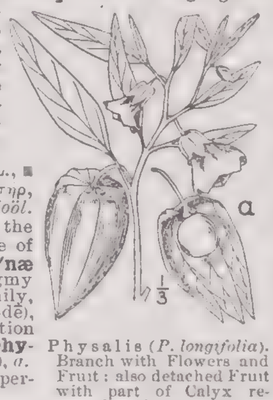

Physalis (*P. longifolia*). Branch with Flowers and Fruit: also detached Fruit with part of Calyx removed to show Berry

Phy-se′ter (fī-sē′tẽr), *n.* [L., a kind of whale, fr. Gr. φυσητηρ, fr. φυσᾶν to blow.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sperm whale. It is the type of a subfamily, **Phy-se′ter-i′næ** (-ī′nē), including also the pygmy sperm whales, and of a family, **Phys′e-ter′i-dæ** (fĭs′ē-tĕr′ĭ-dē), commonly including in addition the beaked whales, etc. — **phy-se′ter-ine** (fī-sē′tẽr-īn; -ĭn), *a.*
2. [*l. c.*] A kind of filter operated by air pressure.

phys′i-at′rics (fĭz′ĭ-ăt′rĭks), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + ἰατρικος healing.] *Med.* The science treating of the healing powers of nature.

phys′ic (fĭz′ĭk), *n.* [ME. *phisike*, *fisike*, OF. *fisique*, *phisique*, F. *physique*, physics, L. *physica*, *physice*, fr. Gr. φυσικη, fr. φυσικός natural, fr. φύσις nature, fr. φύειν to produce, grow, akin to E. *be*. See BE; cf. PHYSICS, PHYSIQUE.] **1.** Natural science; physics (sense 1). *Obs. or R.*
2. The theory or science of medicine; the theory of diseases and their treatment. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. The art of healing diseases; the science of therapeutics; the practice of medicine; also, the medical profession.
4. Medical treatment. *Obs.*
5. A specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness; a remedy for disease; medicine.

Throw *physic* to the dogs; I 'll none of it. *Shak.*

6. Specif., a medicine that purges; a cathartic.
7. **a** Health-giving or curative practice. **b** Mental, moral, or spiritual medicine.

phys′ic (fĭz′ĭk), *v. t.*; PHYS′ICKED (-ĭkt); PHYS′ICK-ING (-ĭ-kĭng). **1.** To treat with physic or medicine; to administer medicine, esp. a cathartic, to; to purge.
2. To work on as a remedy; to relieve; heal; cure.

The labor we delight in *physics* pain *Shak.*

3. To punish by winning the money of. *Old Slang.*
4. *Metal.* To treat (a bath of molten metal) with some chemical reagent, as to eliminate impurities.

phys′ic, *a.* [L. *physicus* natural, physical, Gr. φυσικός: cf. F. *physique*. See PHYSIC, *n.*] **1.** Natural; physical; of or pertaining to natural philosophy or physics. *Rare.*
2. Medical; medicinal. *Obs.*

phys′i-cal (fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to nature (as including all created existences); pertaining to, or in accordance with, the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural or material things as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; material; natural.

Labor, in the *physical* world, is . . . employed in putting objects in motion *J. S. Mill.*

2. Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to, natural science or natural philosophy.
3. Of or pertaining to the body (as contrasted to the mind); bodily; as, *physical* strength; *physical* education.
4. Of, or pert. to, or according to, physic, or the art of medicine; medicinal; curative; medical. *Obs. or R.*

Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
To walk unbraced, and suck up the humors
Of the dank morning? *Shak.*

5. Of the nature of, like, or suggestive of, medicine. *Obs.*
6. Needing, or having, medical treatment; sick; ill. *Obs.*
Syn. — See BODILY.

physical double, *or* **double star**, *Astron.*, a binary star. Cf. OPTICAL DOUBLE. — **p. geography**. See GEOGRAPHY, 2. — **p. isomerism**. See ISOMERIC, 1. — **p. necessity**. See NECESSITY, 1. — **p. pendulum**. See PENDULUM, 1. — **p. point**. *Mech.* = PARTICLE, 2. — **p. property**, any property of matter not involving in its manifestation a chemical change, as color, hardness, etc. — **p. science**, any of the sciences included under the head of pure physics, or of the allied sciences, as chemistry, mineralogy, petrology, geology, astronomy, meteorology, etc. — **p. whole**. See WHOLE.

phys′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PHYSICAL. Specif.: **a** According to physical laws, materially, in contrast to morally, mentally, or spiritually. **b** Bodily; corporeally.

phy-si′cian (fĭ-zĭsh′ăn), *n.* [ME. *fisician*, *fisicien*, OF. *fisicien*, *physicien*, a physician, F. *physicien* a natural philosopher, an experimentalist in physics. See PHYSIC.] **1.** A person skilled in physic or the art of healing; one duly authorized to treat diseases, esp. by medicines; a doctor of medicine; — often distinguished from a *surgeon*.
2. Hence, one who heals moral or spiritual diseases or infirmities, or the like; as, a *physician* of the soul.
3. A student of natural philosophy or physics. *Obs.*

phys′i-cism (fĭz′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* The tendency of the mind toward, or its preoccupation with, physical phenomena.

phys′i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in physic, or medical science. *Obs. & R.*
2. A specialist in physics (which see).
3. *Biol.* A believer in the theory that the fundamental phenomena of life are explicable on purely chemical and physical principles; — opposed to *vitalist*.
4. One of the Ionian hylozoists. *Rare.*

physic nut. The edible seed of a small tropical American euphorbiaceous tree (*Jatropha curcas*). The seed contains a drastic oil, making it poisonous if eaten in large quantities. Also, the tree bearing this nut.

phys′i-co- (fĭz′ĭ-kō-). [Gr. φυσικός natural, physical.] Combining form denoting *relation to*, or *dependence on*, *natural causes*, or the *science of physics*.

phys′i-co-chem′i-cal (-kĕm′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to both physics and chemistry or physical chemistry.

phys′i-co-ge′o-graph′i-cal (-jē′ō-grăf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to physical geography.

phys′i-co–math′e-mat′ics, *n.* Mathematics applied to physics. — **phys′i-co–math′e-mat′i-cal**, *a.*

phys′i-co–phi-los′o-phy, *n.* The philosophy of nature. — **phys′i-co–phil′o-soph′i-cal**, *a.*

phys′i-co–the-ol′o-gy, *n.* Theology illustrated or enforced by evidences of purpose in nature. — **phys′i-co–the′o-log′i-cal**, *a.* — **phys′i-co–the-ol′o-gist**, *n.*

phys′ics (fĭz′ĭks), *n.* [From PHYSIC, *a.* See PHYSIC.] **1.** Orig., that branch of science dealing with the material world; natural philosophy. With the growth of science various parts of this field, as biology, chemistry, astronomy, and geology, gradually were excluded. Now *physics* is usually held to comprise the closely related sciences of *mechanics*, *heat*, *electricity*, *light*, and *sound*, and to deal only with those phenomena of inanimate matter involving no changes in chemical composition. Motion is the most general and fundamental of all such phenomena, and *physics* is sometimes defined as the science of matter and motion.
2. Also, a treatise on natural philosophy or physics.
3. The science of medicine. *Obs. or R.*

phys′i-o- (fĭz′ĭ-ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. φύσις, *nature*.

phys′i-o-crat (-krăt), *n.* [*physio-* + Gr. κρατεῖν to rule; cf. F. *physiocrate*.] One of the followers of Quesnay, a Frenchman, who, in the 18th century, founded a system of political and economic doctrines based on the supremacy of natural order. The physiocrats emphasized the powers of nature as the source of public wealth and national prosperity and the only proper source of public revenue, and the necessity for governing so as not to interfere with the natural laws affecting the relations and processes of society and industry. — **phys′i-o-crat′ic** (-krăt′ĭk), *a.*

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phyl′lo-por′phy-rin (-pôr′fĭ-rĭn), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. πορφύρα purple.] A derivative of chlorophyll, of a beautiful red color.

phyl′lop-to′sis (fĭl′ŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Bot.* Abnormal falling of leaves. *Rare.*

phyl′lo-rhine (fĭl′ō-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* **a** Leaf-nosed. **b** Of or pert. to *Hipposideros*, syn *Phyllorhina*, and related genera of bats that have a leaflike membrane around the nostrils. — **phyl′lo-rhi′nine** (-rī′nĭn), *a.* & *n.*

Phyl-los′co-pus (fĭ-lŏs′kō-pŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHYLLO-; -SCOPE.] *Zoöl.* A genus including certain Old World warblers, as the chiffchaff and the willow warbler. — **phyl-los′co-pine** (-pīn; -pĭn; 183), *a.*

Phyl′lo-sto-mat′i-dæ (fĭl′ō-stō-măt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of leaf-nosed bats ranging from the southern United States to Paraguay, and distinguished from the Old World horseshoe bats by the well-developed tragus. Among the species are the true vampires. The typical subfamily is **Phyl′lo-sto′ma-ti′næ** (-stō′mà-tī′nē). — **phyl′lo-stom′a-toid** (-stŏm′à-toid; -stō′mà-), *a.*

phyl′lo-stom′a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Leaf-nosed; pert. to the Phyllostomatidæ.

phyl′lo-stome (fĭl′ō-stōm), *n.* *Zoöl.* A bat of the family Phyllostomatidæ.

Phyl′lo-stom′i-dæ (-stŏm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PHYLLOSTOMATIDÆ.

phyl-los′to-mine (fĭ-lŏs′tō-mīn; -mĭn; 183), *a.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* Leaf-nosed; phyllostomatous.

phyl-los′to-mous (-mŭs), *n.* [*phyllo-* + *-stomous*.] *Zoöl.* Phyllostomatous.

phyl′lo-tac′tic (fĭl′ō-tăk′tĭk), **phyl′lo-tac′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to phyllotaxis.

phyl′lous (fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Homologous with a leaf; foliar. *Rare.*

phyl′lo-xan′thin (fĭl′ō-zăn′thĭn), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] Xanthophyll.

phy′lo-gen′e-sis (fī′lō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Phylogeny

phy′lo-ge-net′i-cal (-jē-nĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Biol.* Phylogenetic

phy-log′e-nist (fī-lŏj′ē-nĭst), *n.* One versed in phylogeny.

phy′lo-ge-ron′tic, *a.* [*phylo-* + *gerontic*.] *Biol.* Designating the gerontic stage of a race.

phy′lo-ne-an′ic, *a.* *Biol.* Designating the neanic stage of a race.

phy′lo-nep′i-on′ic, *a.* *Biol* Designating the nepionic stage of a race.

phylyp. ✝ FILLIP.

Phy-mat′i-dæ (fĭ-măt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* See AMBUSH BUG.

Phy′ma-to′des (fī′mà-tō′dēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φῦμα a growth or tumor + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical polypodiaceous ferns of various habit, the fronds with many areolæ and free veinlets. *P. swartzii* is a delicate climbing species found in South Florida.

phy′ma-toid (fī′mà-toid), *a.* [Gr. φῦμα, φύματος, tumor + *-oid*.] Like a phyma.

phy′ma-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n* [NL.; Gr. φῦμα, φύματος, tumor + *-osis*.] *Med.* Skin disease marked by phymata.

phy-mo′sis. Erron. for PHIMOSIS.

phys *Abbr.* Physical; physician; physics; physiological; physiology

phys′a-gogue (fĭs′à-gŏg; fī′sà-), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. φῦσα wind in the stomach + *-agogue*.] *Med.* Carminative

phys′a-lin (-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* The bitter principle of alkekengi (*Physalis alkekengi*), got as a pale yellowish powder.

phys′a-lite (fĭs′à-līt), *n* [G. *physalith*; Gr. φυσᾶν to blow + λίθος stone.] A coarse variety of topaz, intumescing when heated.

Phys′a-lo′des (-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL. See PHYSALIS; -OID.] *Bot* A Peruvian monotypic solanaceous genus consisting of *P. physalodes*, the apple of Peru

Phy-sap′o-da (fī-săp′ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φῦσα bellows, puff + πους, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of THYSANOPTERA.

Phy-sa′ri-a (fī-sā′rĭ-à; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσάριον, dim. of φῦσα bellows.] *Bot.* A genus of cruciferous herbs of western North America, the bladderpods.

Phys′ci-a (fĭs′ĭ-à), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσκη a blister.] *Bot.* A large genus of parmeliaceous lichens with a tough foliaceous thallus and scutelliform apothecia Several species yield dyes.

phys′ci-oid (-oid), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or like, the genus *Physcia*

phys-co′ni-a (fĭs-kō′nĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] = PHYSCONY.

phys′co-ny (fĭs′kō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr φύσκων fat-paunch, a nickname, fr. φυσκη sausage: cf. F. *physconie*.] *Med.* Any enlargement or large solid tumor developed in the abdomen. — **phys-con′ic** (fĭs-kŏn′ĭk), *a.*

phy′sem (fī′sĕm), *n.* [Gr. φύσημα a blowing, fr. φυσᾶν to blow.] *Phon.* Bellowslike action of the lungs in emitting breath, as in pronouncing *h* at the beginning of a word; also, a sound so produced. *A. J. Ellis.*

Phys′e-ter-oi′de-a (fĭs′ē-tẽr-oi′dē-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily coextensive with the Physeteridæ. — **phy-se′ter-oid** (fī-sē′tẽr-oid), *a.* & *n.*

phy-se′to-le′ic (fī-sē′tō-lē′ĭk), *a.* [*physeter* + *oleic*.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, of the oleic series, said to occur in sperm oil.

phys′i-an′thro-py (fĭz′ĭ-ăn′thrō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + ἄνθρωπος man.] The study of the constitution and diseases of man, and their remedies. *R.*

phys′i-at′ric (fĭz′ĭ-ăt′rĭk), *n.* Physiatrics. — **phys′i-at′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

phys′i-cal-ist, *n.* One who holds human thoughts and acts to be determined by physical laws.

phys′i-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Physical quality or condition

phys′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

physic bill A medical prescription or advertisement *Obs.*

phy-si′cian, *v. t.* **1.** To make a physician of.
2. To treat by a physician.

phy-si′cian-a-ry (fĭ-zĭsh′ăn-â-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a physician.

phy-si′cian-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Position, office, etc., of physician.

phy-si′cianed (-zĭsh′ănd), *a.* Qualified as a physician. *Obs.*

phy-si′cian-er (-ăn-ẽr), *n.* A physician. *Rare.*

phy-si′cian-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

phy-si′cian-less, *a.* See -LESS.

phy-si′cian-ly, *a.* Suitable to a physician.

phy-si′cian-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

phys′ick-er, *n.* One who physics; a physician. *Colloq*

phys′ick-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PHYSIC, *v. t.*

phys′ick-y, *a.* Due to, or of the nature of, physic, or medicine.

phys′i-co-chem′ist, *n.* A specialist in both physics and chemistry or in physical chemistry

phys′i-co-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk), *n.* [*physico-* + *logic*.] Logic illustrated by physics. — **phys′i-co-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a*

phys′i-col′o-gy (-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*physico-* + *-logy*.] Physics. *R.* — **phys′i-col′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* *R.*

phys′i-co-me-chan′i-cal, *a.* See PHYSICO-.

phys′i-co-men′tal, *a* See PHYSICO-.

phys′i-co-mor′phic, *a.* Having the form of material nature; — opposed to *anthropomorphic*. — **phys′i-co-mor′phism**, *n.*

phys′i-co-phys′i-o-log′i-cal, *a.* See PHYSICO-.

phys′i-co-psy′chi-cal, *a.* See PHYSICO-.

Phys′i-dæ (fĭs′ĭ-dē; fī′sĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYSA.] *Zoöl.* The family comprising *Physa* and related genera of mollusks. — **phys′i-form** (-fôrm), *a.*

phys′i-o-chem′i-cal (fĭz′ĭ-ō-), *a* Pert. to physiological chemistry.

phys′i-oc′ra-cy (-ŏk′rà-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *physiocratie*.] **1** Gov-

phys′i-og-nom′ic (fĭz′ĭ-ŏg-nŏm′ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or **phys′i-og-nom′i-cal** (-nŏm′ĭ-kăl) } according with the theories of, physiognomy; indicative of character after the manner of physiognomy. — **phys′i-og-nom′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phys′i-og′no-mist (-ŏg′nō-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *physionomiste.*] One skilled in physiognomy.

phys′i-og′no-mon′ic (-ŏg′nō-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φυσιογνωμονικός: cf. F. *physiognomonique.*] Physiognomic.

phys′i-og′no-my (fĭz′ĭ-ŏg′nō-mĭ; *formerly commonly, still occas.*, fĭz′ĭ-ŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [ME. *fisonomie, phisonomie, fisnamie,* OF. *phisonomie, fizonomie,* F. *physionomie, physiognomonie,* through LL., fr. Gr. φυσιογνωμονία; φύσις nature + γνώμων one who knows or examines, a judge, fr. γνῶναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know. See PHYSIC, KNOW; cf. PHIZ.] **1**. Art of discovering the predominant temper and other mental characteristics from the outward appearance, esp. from the features of the face. **2**. The face or countenance with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast, or expression of the face, as denoting character.

The grim rigidity that petrified the bearded *physiognomies* of these good people. *Hawthorne.*

3. Art of fortune telling by inspection of the features, or, loosely, by astrology; also, the fortune thus foretold. *Obs.* **4**. A representation of a human face; a portrait. *Obs.* **5**. General appearance or aspect of a thing; characteristic aspect; as, the *physiognomy* of a plant, or of a meteor.
Syn. — See FACE.

phys′i-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *physiographie.*] **1**. A description of nature or of natural phenomena, objects, or products. **2**. The descriptive part of a natural science in distinction from the explanatory or theoretic part. **3**. Physical geography; — limited by some to that branch of the subject dealing with the land, or *geomorphology.*

phys′i-o-log′ic (-ō-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *physiologicus,* Gr. φυ-**phys′i-o-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } σιολογικός: cf. F. *physiologique.*] Of or pert. to physiology. — **physiological chemistry**, etc. See CHEMISTRY, etc. — **p. time**. See REACTION TIME. — **phys′i-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phys′i-ol′o-gist (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in physiology.

Phys′i-ol′o-gus (fĭz′ĭ-ŏl′ō-gŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. φυσιολόγος a natural philosopher; prob. orig. referring to Aristotle.] The title of a collection of allegories based on marvelous peculiarities ascribed to various natural objects, esp. animals, real or imaginary, told to explain or make more vivid certain Scriptural passages. The Greek original, probably written by a Christian in Alexandria in the 2d century A. D., was translated into different Oriental languages, and also into Latin as early as the 5th century. From Latin and Greek it passed into most languages of Europe in the Middle Ages, being the most important source of the so-called bestiaries (which see).

phys′i-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *physiologia,* Gr. φυσιολογία; φύσις nature + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *physiologie.*] **1**. Natural science or philosophy; physics; also, a particular system of natural science. *Obs.* **2**. The branch of biology dealing with the processes, activities, and phenomena incidental to and characteristic of life or of living organisms; the study of the functions of the organs and parts during life, as distinct from *anatomy,* which deals with their structure. These processes and phenomena include many that are chemical, physical, and mechanical, as well as others apparently of a peculiar nature; those which are purely mental are, however, not included in the ordinary scope of physiology (see PSYCHOLOGY).

phy-sique′ (fĭ-zēk′), *n.* [F. See PHYSIC, *n.*] Physical or bodily structure, constitution, or appearance.

phy′so- (fī′sō-). Combining form from Greek φῦσα, *bellows, breath, wind, flatus, bubble.*

phy′so-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*physo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor containing gas or air.

phy′so-me′tra (-mē′trȧ), *n.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. μήτρα womb.] *Med.* Distention of the uterine cavity with gas.

Phy′so-ste′gi-a (-stē′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. στέγειν to cover.] *Bot.* A small genus of American mints, the false dragonheads. They have a 5-toothed calyx and long ringent corolla tube, and large showy pink flowers.

Phy′so-stig′ma (-stĭg′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φυσᾶν to inflate + *stigma.* See STIGMA.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of African fabaceous vines. *P. venenosum,* the only species, produces the Calabar bean. **2**. *Med. & Pharm.* The Calabar bean (which see).

phy′so-stig′mine (fī′sō-stĭg′mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min**. *Chem.* An alkaloid found in the Calabar bean (which see) and extracted as a white, tasteless substance. It is used in medicine as a myotic.

Phy-sos′to-mi (fī-sŏs′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* An order of teleost fishes in which the air bladder when present is joined with the esophagus by an open duct, and the ventral fins when present are abdominal. It includes the salmons, herrings, carps, catfishes, and others, and is more or less nearly coextensive with the groups Abdominales and Malacopterygii of other classifications. — **phy′so-stom′a-tous** (fī′sō-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* — **phy′so-stome** (fī′sō-stōm), *a. & n.*

phy-sos′to-mous (fī-sŏs′tō-mŭs), *a.* [*physo-* + *-stomous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a duct to the air bladder. **b** Pertaining to the Physostomi.

-phyte (-fīt). A combining form from Greek φυτόν, *plant.*

Phy-tel′e-phas (fī-tĕl′ē-făs), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + Gr. ἐλέφας the elephant; also, ivory.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American pinnate-leaved palms with simple drooping flower spikes with many stamens, and syncarpous fruit. The seeds are known as *ivory nuts.*

Phy-teu′ma (fī-tū′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φύτευμα a plant, a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World ornamental campanulaceous plants marked by the spicate or capitate blue flowers with a 5-parted corolla and by the laterally dehiscent fruit. Several species are cultivated.

phy′tin (fī′tĭn), *n.* [Gr. φυτόν a plant + *-in.*] *Chem. & Pharm.* An organic phosphoric-acid compound occurring as a reserve material in seeds, tubers, etc. It is prepared as a white, nearly tasteless powder, and is used in medicine as a general stimulant.

phy′to- (fī′tō-). [Gr. φυτόν a plant. See PHYSIC.] Combining form from Greek φυτόν, *plant.*

phy′to-bi-ol′o-gy (-bī-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *biology.*] The branch of biology dealing with plants, esp. their life history. — **phy′to-bi′o-log′i-cal** (-bī′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phy′to-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs) } *n.* [*phyto-* + *-genesis,* **phy-tog′e-ny** (fī-tŏj′ē-nĭ) } *-geny.*] The origin and developmental history of plants. — **phy′to-ge-net′ic** (fī′tō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phy′to-ge-net′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phy′to-ge-og′ra-phy (fī′tō-jē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *geography.*] The branch of botany treating the geographical distribution of plants. Cf. ZOÖGEOGRAPHY, and see ECOLOGY, FLORISTICS. — **phy′to-ge′o-graph′ic** (-jē′ō-grăf′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phy′to-ge′o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phy-tog′ly-phy (fī-tŏg′lĭ-fĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. γλύφειν to engrave.] A process of engraving in which a design of leaves or the like is made on the printing plate directly from the natural objects, as by heavy pressure. — **phy′to-glyph′ic** (fī′tō-glĭf′ĭk), *a.*

phy-tog′ra-phy (fī-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *phytographie.*] Taxonomic or descriptive botany. — **phy′to-graph′ic** (fī′tō-grăf′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Phy′to-lac′ca (fī′tō-lăk′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + It. or LL. *lacca* lac.] *Bot.* A small genus of mostly tropical perennial herbs typifying the family Phytolaccaceæ. The fruit is a flattened 5-15-celled berry. The roots of most species are poisonous, but the young herbage is often eaten as a pot herb. *P. decandra* is the common poke. See POKE.

Phy′to-lac-ca′ce-æ (-lă-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTOLACCA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Chenopodiales) with racemose flowers and fruit of many carpels. It includes about 10 genera and 60 species, chiefly tropical. *Phytolacca, Rivina,* and *Petiveria* occur in the United States. — **phy′to-lac-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

phy′to-lac′cin (-lăk′sĭn), *n.* [See PHYTOLACCA.] *Chem.* A neutral crystalline compound, insoluble in water, obtained from the poke (*Phytolacca decandra*), used in medicine as an alterative, laxative, etc.

phy′to-mer (fī′tō-mẽr), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. μέρος share.] *Bot.* In cormophytic plants, an individual structural element or unit, consisting, usually, of a single bud-bearing node of the stem, capable of becoming a new individual. *A. Gray.*

phy′to-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-morphic.*] Represented in the form, or with the attributes, of a plant.

phy′to-pa-thol′o-gy (-pȧ-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *pathology.*] **1**. Pathology of plants; science of plant diseases. **2**. *Med.* Morbid condition caused by vegetable parasites. — **phy′to-path′o-log′ic** (-păth′ō-lŏj′ĭk), **phy′to-path′o-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Phy-toph′a-ga (fī-tŏf′ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyto-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* Any of several groups of vegetable-feeding animals; as: **a** A very large division of Coleoptera, having all the tarsi apparently four-jointed, the head not rostrate, the labrum exposed, and the palpi never wholly occluded in the mouth. It comprises the families Bruchidæ, Chrysomelidæ, Cerambycidæ, and Spondylidæ, almost all the species of which are found on and eat vegetation. Some limit the group to the Chrysomelidæ. **b** A division of Hymenoptera whose larvæ feed on plants, as the sawflies. **c** A group of Edentata including the sloths.

phy-toph′a-gous (fī-tŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Feeding on plants; herbivorous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Phytophaga, in any sense.

Phy-toph′tho-ra (-thō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + Gr. φθορά destruction.] *Bot.* A genus of very destructive ascomycetous parasitic fungi of the family Peronosporaceæ, having conidia which discharge their contents as zoöspores, the conidiophores at first simple, afterward laterally branched. *P. infestans* causes the potato blight.

phy′top-to′sis (fī′tŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Phytoptus* + *-osis.*] *Bot.* A hypertrophic disease of plants due to gall mites of the genus *Eriophyes* (syn. *Phytoptus*).

Phy′to-sau′rus (fī′tō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct Triassic crocodile-like reptiles of Europe and North America having some characters in common with dinosaurs and rhynchocephalians. *Belodon* is a syn. Cf. PARASUCHIA. — **phy′to-saur** (fī′tō-sôr), *n.* — **phy′to-sau′ri-an** (-sô′rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

phy-to′sis (fī-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Med.* **a** The production of disease by vegetable parasites. **b** Any disease so produced.

phy-tos′ter-in (fī-tŏs′tẽr-ĭn), *n.* [*phyto-* + *cholesterin.*] *Chem.* A substance isomeric with and resembling cholesterin, found in various plants (esp. in the oil from the seeds), probably also in the animal body.

phy′to-vi-tel′lin (fī′tō-vĭ-tĕl′ĭn; -vī-), *n.* [*phyto-* + *vitellin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* One of a class of vegetable proteids, mostly crystalline, found in many seeds, as in wheat, rye, maize, and oat kernels. They are typical globulins.

pi (pī; pē), *n.* [Gr. πῖ.] **1**. The 16th letter (Π, π) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Latin and English *p.* **2**. Specif.: *Math.* The letter Π, π, as used (first by Euler) to denote the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; also, the ratio itself. The value of this π, to eight decimal places, is 3.14159265.

☞ The ratio π is not a root of any rational algebraic equation (Lindemann, 1882); and from this fact follows the impossibility of "squaring the circle" by purely algebraic processes, or by the aid of a ruler and compass.

pi, pie (pī), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. fr. *pie* (for food), from its miscellaneous contents, or *pie* service book, from the difficulty of finding in it what was wanted, or from *pie* the magpie, from its different colors.] *Print.* Type confusedly mixed or disarranged.

pi, pie, *v. t.;* PIED (pīd); PIE′ING (pī′ĭng). *Print.* To put into a mixed and disordered condition, as type; to mix and disarrange the type of; as, to *pi* a form.

pi′a (pē′ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A perennial monocotyledonous herb (*Tacca pinnatifida*) of East India, Australasia, and Polynesia. Its large tuberous root yields starch.

pi′a-cle (pī′ȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *piaculum* a propitiatory sacrifice, that which requires expiation, a wicked action, fr. *piare* appease, expiate, *pius* pious: cf. OF. *piacle* expiation.] **1**. Expiation; expiatory offering. *Obs.* **2**. A heinous offense; a crime; sin; guilt. *Rare. Howell.*

pi-ac′u-lar (pī-ăk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *piacularis.*] **1**. Expiatory. **2**. Requiring expiation; sinful; criminal; atrociously bad. "*Piacular* pollution." *De Quincey.*

piaf′fer (pyăf′ẽr), *n.* [F. *piaffer,* inf. taken as n.] *Manège.* An air or movement in which the horse lifts together one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side without advancing or receding; improperly, a slow movement forward, sidewise, or backward by lifting the legs.

pi′a ma′ter (pī′ȧ mā′tẽr). [NL.; L. *pia* (fem. of *pius* tender, kind) + *mater* mother.] *Anat.* The delicate and highly vascular membrane of connective tissue investing the brain and spinal cord, internal to the arachnoid and dura mater (which see). It dips down between the convolutions and laminæ of the brain and sends an ingrowth into the anterior fissure of the cord. — **pi′a-ma′tral** (-mā′trăl), *a.*

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ernment according to natural order (so called). [system. 2. The physiocratic doctrine or

phys′i-o-crat′i-cal, *a.* Physiocratic. *Obs.*

phys′i-oc′ra-tism (fĭz′ĭ-ŏk′rȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* = PHYSIOCRACY, 2.

phys′i-oc′ra-tist (-tĭst), *n.* = PHYSIOCRAT.

phys′i-o-gen′e-sis (fĭz′ĭ-ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Physiogeny. — **phys′i-o-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

phys′i-og′e-ny (-ŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* The development of vital activities. *Haeckel.* — **phys′i-o-gen′ic** (-ō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

phys′i-og′no-mer (-ŏg′nō-mẽr), *n.* Physiognomist. *Obs.*

phys′i-og-nom′ics (-ŏg-nŏm′ĭks), *n.* = PHYSIOGNOMY, 1.

phys′i-og′no-mis′tic (-ŏg′nō-mĭs′tĭk), **-ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a physiognomist. *Obs.*

phys′i-og-nom′is-try (-ŏg-nŏm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Art or business of a physiognomist. *Obs.*

phys′i-og′no-mize (-ŏg′nō-mīz), *v. t.* To observe and study the physiognomy of. *Rare.*

phys′i-og′no-mon′i-cal (-mŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Physiognomical.

phys′i-og′o-ny (-ŏg′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-gony.*] The birth of nature. *Rare.*

phys′i-og′ra-pher (-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in physiography.

phys′i-o-graph′ic (-ō-grăf′ĭk), **phys′i-o-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to physiography. — **phys′i-o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

physiol. *Abbr.* Physiological; physiologist; physiology.

phys′i-ol′a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-latry.*] Nature worship. — **phys′i-ol′a-ter** (-ŏl′ȧ-tẽr), *n.*

phys′i-ol′o-ger (-ō-jẽr), *n.* **1**. A natural philosopher; physicist. **2**. = PHYSIOLOGIST, 2.

phys′i-o-lo′gi-an (-ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* Physiologist. [Physiological.

phys′i-o-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk), *a.*

phys′i-ol′o-gize (-ŏl′ō-jīz), *v. i.* To experiment in physiology.

phys′i-o-med′i-cal, *a. Med.* Designating a system of medicine claiming to use only nature's remedies as produced by plants. — **phys′i-o-med′i-cal-ism**, *n.* — **phys′i-o-med′i-cal-ist**, *n.*

phys′i-o-path′o-log′i-cal (-păth′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to both physiology and pathology.

phys′i-o-phi-los′o-phy, *n.*, **phys′i-o-psy′chic**, *a.*, **phys′i-o-psy′cho-log′i-cal**, *a.* See PHYSIO-.

phys′i-o-so′ci-o-log′i-cal, *a.* Of or pert. to both physiology and sociology.

phys-i-os′o-phy (fĭz′ĭ-ŏs′ō-fĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + Gr. σοφία wisdom.] Wisdom about nature; — used depreciatively. — **phys′i-o-soph′ic** (-ō-sŏf′ĭk), *a.*

phys′i-o-typ′y (fĭz′ĭ-ō-tĭp′ĭ), *n.* [See PHYSIO-; TYPE.] = NATURE PRINTING.

physique. ✝ PHYSIC.

phys′i-the-ism (fĭz′ĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + θεός god.] Ascription of physical form to deity; also, veneration of the physical powers of nature. — **phys′i-the-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

phys′i-tism (fĭz′ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Nature worship.

phys′i-ur′gic (-ûr′jĭk), *a.* [*physio-* + *-urgic,* as in *theurgic.*] Pertaining to the operations of natural bodies. *Rare.*

phys′i-ur′gy (fĭz′ĭ-ûr′jĭ), *n.* Natural history. *Rare.*

phys′no-my (fĭz′nō-mĭ), *n.* Physiognomy. *Obs.*

Phy′so-clis′ti (fī′sō-klĭs′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. κλείειν to close.] *Zoöl.* An order of physoclistic teleost fishes. It includes the acanthopterygian, lophobranch, plectognath, and many other fishes. It is no longer considered a natural group. — **phy′so-clist** (fī′sō-klĭst), *a. & n.* **phy′so-clis′tic** (-klĭs′tĭk), **phy′so-clis′tous** (-tŭs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having no duct connecting the air bladder and alimentary canal. **b** Pert. to the Physoclisti.

Phy′son (fī′sŭn). *Bib.*

Phy′so-nec′tæ (fī′sō-nĕk′tē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. νηκτός swimming.] *Zoöl.* A group of Siphonophora, having a pneumatophore or float and in typical cases a series of nectocalyces. — **phy′so-nec′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Phy-soph′o-ræ (fī-sŏf′ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] Syn. of PHYSONECTÆ. — **phy-soph′o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **phy′so-phore** (fī′sō-fōr), *n.* — **phy-soph′o-rous** (fī-sŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.*

Phy-sop′o-da (fī-sŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of THYSANOPTERA. — **phy′so-pod** (fī′sō-pŏd), *a. & n.*

physte. Var. of FIST, dog.

physy. ✝ FUSEE, of a watch.

phy-tal′bu-mose (fī-tăl′bū-mōs), *n.* A vegetable albumose.

phy-tiph′a-gan, phy-tiph′a-gous. Erron. for PHYTOPHAGAN, PHYTOPHAGOUS.

phy-tiv′o-rous (fī-tĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-vorous.*] Phytophagous. [BALL.

phy′to-be′zoar, *n.* = HAIR-

phy′to-chem′is-try, *n.* Chemistry of plants. — **phy′to-chem′i-cal**, *a.*

phy-toch′i-my (fī-tŏk′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [F. *phytochimie.*] Phytochemistry. *Obs. or R.*

phy′to-chlore (fī′tō-klōr; fĭt′ō-), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. χλωρός green.] Chlorophyll. *Obs.*

phy′to-ë-col′o-gy, *n. Bot.* The science of ecology as applied to plants. — **phy′to-ë-col′o-gist**, *n.*

phy-tog′a-my (fī-tŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* Cross-fertilization.

phy′to-gen′ic (fī′tō-jĕn′ĭk), **phy-tog′e-nous** (fī-tŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-genic, -genous.*] Of vegetable origin.

phy′to-ge-og′ra-pher (fī′tō-jē-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in phytogeography. [VITELLIN.

phy′to-glob′u-lin, *n.* = PHYTO-

phy-tog′no-my (fī-tŏg′nō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. φυτόν plant + *-gnomy,* as in *physiognomy.*] Art of deducing the properties of plants from their appearance. *Obs.*

phy-tog′ra-pher (-rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who names or describes plants; a taxonomist.

phy′toid (fī′toid), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a plant.

phy-tol′a-try (fī-tŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-latry.*] Worship of plants. [A fossil plant. *Obs.*

phy′to-lite, *n.* [*phyto-* + *-lite.*]

phy′to-li-thol′o-gist (fī′tō-lĭ-thŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* A paleobotanist.

phy′to-li-thol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Paleobotany. — **phy′to-lith′o-log′i-cal** (-lĭth′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phy-tol′o-gist (fī-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* Student of phytology; botanist.

phy-tol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-logy.*] Science of plants; botany. — **phy′to-log′ic** (fī′tō-lŏj′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phy-to′ma (fī-tō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *phytom,* fr. Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Bot.* The vegetative substance of plants.

phy′ton (fī′tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυτόν plant.] A phytomer.

phytonisse. ✝ PYTHONESS.

phy-ton′o-my (fī-tŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. νόμος law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants. [TOËCOLOGY.

phy′to-œ-col′o-gy. Var. of PHY-

phy′to-pa′le-on-tol′o-gist (fī′tō-pā′lē-ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭst; -păl′ē-), *n.* A paleobotanist.

phy′to-pa′le-on-tol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Paleobotany. — **phy′to-pa′le-on′to-log′ic** (-ŏn′tō-lŏj′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [ble parasite.

phy′to-par′a-site, *n.* A vegeta-

phy′to-pa-thol′o-gist (fī′tō-pȧ-thŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* A student of, or expert in, plant pathology.

phy-toph′a-gan (fī-tŏf′ȧ-găn), *a. Zoöl.* Phytophagous. — *n. Zoöl.* One of the Phytophaga; esp., a phytophagous beetle.

phy′to-phag′ic (fī′tō-făj′ĭk), *a. Zoöl.* Phytophagous.

phy-toph′a-gy (fī-tŏf′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* The eating of plants.

phy-toph′i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-philous.*] *Zoöl.* Fond of plants; feeding on plants.

phy′to-phys′i-ol′o-gy, *n.* Plant physiology. — **phy′to-phys′i-o-log′i-cal**, *a.* [plasm. *Obs.*

phy′to-plasm, *n.* Plant proto-

phy-top′tose (-tōs), *n.* Phytoptosis. [= PHYTOSTERIN.

phy-tos′ter-al (fī-tŏs′tẽr-ăl), *n.*

phy′to-tax′y (fī′tō-tăk′sĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Bot.* Taxonomy. *Rare.*

phy′to-ter′a-tol′o-gy, *n.* The teratology of plants. — **phy′to-ter′a-to-log′ic**, **-i-cal**, *a.* — **phy′to-ter′a-tol′o-gist**, *n.*

Phy-tot′o-ma (fī-tŏt′ō-mȧ), *n.*, **Phy′to-tom′i-dæ** (fī′tō-tŏm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTO-; -TOME.] See PLANT CUTTER.

phy-tot′o-my (fī-tŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-tomy.*] Vegetable anatomy. — **phy-tot′o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

Phy′to-zo′a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyto-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* Zoöphyta. — **phy′to-zo′an**, *a. & n.* — **phy′to-zo′ön**, *n.* All *Obs. or R.*

Phy′to-zo-a′ri-a (fī′tō-zō-ā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTOZOA.] *Zoöl.* The Infusoria (in the wider and older sense).

phyz (fĭz). Var. of PHIZ, face.

pi. Var. of PAI, PIE.

pi (pī). Var. of PIE. See COIN.

pi, *a. & n.* Short for *pious;* — used as slang in English public schools and universities.

P. I. *Abbr.* Philippine Islands.

pi′a (pī′ȧ), *n. Anat.* The pia mater. — **pi′al** (-ăl), *a.*

pi-a′ba (pē-ä′bȧ), *n.* [Tupi.] A small, edible fresh-water fish of Brazil. [assaba.

pi-aç′a-ba (pĭ-ăs′ȧ-bȧ), *n.* Pi-

‖ **pia-ce′vo-le** (pyä-chā′vō-lā), *a.* [It., pleasant.] *Music.* Pleasant; graceful; — used as adverb in directions. [of PIACULUM.

pi-ac′u-la (pī-ăk′ū-lȧ), *n., pl.*

pi-ac′u-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Piacular quality. [LAR.

pi-ac′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of PIACU-

pi-ac′u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pi-ac′u-la-ry (pī-ăk′ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Piacular. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

pi-ac′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Piacular.

pi-ac′u-lum (pī-ăk′ū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] A piacle. *Obs. or R.*

piaffe (pyăf), *v. i. Manège.* To move in a piaffer.

piaffe, *n. Manège.* Act of piaffing; a piaffer. [piaffe. *Obs.*

piaf′fer (pyăf′ẽr), *v. i.* To

‖ **pi′a fraus** (pī′ȧ frôs); *pl.* PIÆ FRAUDES (pī′ē frô′dēz). [L.] A pious fraud.

pi′a-lyn (pī′ȧ-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. πῖαρ fat + λύειν to loose.] Lipase.

pi-an′ (pĭ-ăn′; pyän), *n.* [Pg. *pian, epian,* or Sp. *pián;* from the native name in South Amer-

pi′a-nette′ (pē′ȧ-nĕt′), *n.* [Dim. of *piano.*] *Music.* A small upright piano of a type introduced into England by Bord of Paris in 1857. Also, erron., a street piano. *Eng.*

pi-an′ism (pĭ-ăn′ĭz'm; pē′ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* *Music.* The art of rendering music on the pianoforte; technique of the pianoforte; adaptation of music to pianoforte performance.

pi-an′ist (pĭ-ăn′ĭst; pē′ȧ-nĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *pianiste*, It. *pianista.*] A performer, esp. a skilled performer, on the pianoforte.

pi-an′o (pĭ-ăn′ō), **pi-an′o-for′te** (-fōr′tā; -fōrt′; 201, 277), *n.* [It., fr. *piano* soft (from L. *planus* even, smooth; see PLAIN, *a.*) + It. *forte* strong, fr. L. *fortis* (see FORT).] **1.** *Music.* A stringed instrument of percussion, giving its tones from steel wires which are struck by hammers operated from a keyboard. Its construction now has the following features: The *frame*, usually of iron cast in one piece, is braced with trusses and crossbars to resist the string tension of several tons. The *strings* pass from the string plate over a sounding board to the *wrest plank*, in which are set the tuning pins. They are graduated as to length and thickness, the lowest register having one copper-wound string for each tone, the upper register having two or three for each tone, tuned in unison and struck simultaneously by the hammer. The *action* comprises the mechanism for sounding the strings. See ACTION, *Illust.* The *pedals* modify the tone with soft or sustained effects. According to the shape of the *case* and to the resulting disposition of their mechanism, pianofortes are classed as *grand* (of which the largest is *concert grand*), *square*, or *upright*. Structurally the pianoforte is derived from the dulcimer, although historically it was preceded by the clavichord and harpsichord, instruments incapable of gradations of loud and soft tones, the ability to compass which gave the modern instrument its name.
2. In form *piano*. *Mach.* A machine, operated by a keyboard, to perforate the cards for a Jacquard apparatus.

piano organ. A mechanical piano built like a barrel organ and operated like a hand organ; a street piano.

piano player. One that plays the pianoforte. Specif.: An instrument consisting of a portable cabinet containing a pneumatic mechanism worked by bellows, and operating a series of "fingers" or levers which play the piano keys, being governed by a perforated music sheet.

Pi′a-rist (pī′ȧ-rĭst), *n.* [L. *patres scholarum piarum*: cf. F. *piariste*, G. *piarist.*] *R. C. Ch.* A regular clerk of the *Scuole Pie* (religious schools), an institute of secondary education, founded at Rome at the close of the 16th century.

pi′as-sa′ba (pē′ȧ-sä′bȧ), *n.* [Pg. *piassaba*, fr. Tupi *piaçaba.*] **a** The coarse brown fiber clothing the bases of the leaf sheaths in a Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (*Leopoldinia piassaba*), used locally in making ropes, and exported for use in making brooms. Also, the tree itself. **b** The palm (*Attalea funifera*) yielding the coquilla nut, or its fiber.

pi-as′ter (pĭ-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [F. *piastre*, It. *piastra* a thin plate of metal, a dollar, fr. L. *emplastrum*, pl. *-tra*. See PLASTER.] A coin, usually silver, of various countries, as Turkey and Egypt. That of Spain, Mexico, etc., is more commonly called *peso*. See COIN.

pi′az-thi′ole (pī′ăz-thī′ōl), *n.* [Contr. of *para-diaz-azthiol*; according to O. Widman's nomenclature.] A colorless, crystalline, feebly basic substance, $C_6H_4{<}^{N}_{N}{>}S$, obtained by treating ortho phenylene diamine with sulphurous acid.

pi-az′za (pĭ-ăz′ȧ; *It. pron.* pyät′sä), *n.* [It., place, square, market place, L. *platea* street, courtyard. See PLACE.] **1.** An open square in an Italian (or sometimes other European) town, esp. the largest, or an unusually large, one, as where a smaller one is called *campo, piazzetta*, or the like.
2. In the 17th century, the open square in which is now Covent Garden market, London. The decorative arcades on the square were called esp. "the piazza."
3. By extension, an arcaded and roofed gallery, such as often surrounded a true piazza; also, a portico or single colonnade before a building; whence, in the *U. S.*, a veranda.

pi′broch (pē′brŏk), *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd* pipe music, fr. *piobair* a piper, fr. *pioba* pipe, bagpipe, from English. See PIPE, *n.*] A kind of Scottish Highland bagpipe music, consisting of a set of variations, and usually martial.

pi′ca (pī′kȧ), *n.* [LL. See PIE, in this sense.] **1.** = PIE, *Eccl.*, a collection of rules. *Obs.*
2. [Prob. because once used in printing the service book.] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE. It is 12 points (see POINT) in depth, and is used as a standard of measurement.

☞ This line is printed in *pica.*

double pica, a type twice the size of pica; two-line pica.

Pi′ca (pī′kȧ), *n.* [L. *pica* a pie, magpie. Cf. PIE magpie.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The genus containing the magpies.
2. [*l. c.*] [Prob. because the magpie is omnivorous.] *Med.* Vitiated appetite; craving for unnatural food, as chalk, ashes, coal, etc., occurring esp. in man in hysteria, pregnancy, and insanity; chthonophagia. The *wool eating* of sheep and the *licking disease* of the ox are forms of pica.

pic′a-dor′ (pĭk′ȧ-dōr′), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A horseman with a lance, who in a bullfight receives the first attack of the bull and excites him by prodding without trying to kill him.
2. Hence, an agile or clever arguer or user of wit.

pic′a-mar (pĭk′ȧ-mär), *n.* [L. *pix, picis*, pitch + *amarus* bitter.] An oily liquid extracted from wood-tar creosote. It is essentially a derivative of pyrogallol.

pic′a-rel′ (pĭk′ȧ-rĕl′), *n.* [F.] A small European marine fish (*Spicara smaris*) of the family Mænidæ; — extended also to allied species.

pic′a-resque′ (pĭk′ȧ-rĕsk′), *a.* [Sp. *picaresco*, fr. Sp. *picaro* rogue: cf. F. *picaresque.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, rogues or rascals. Specif.: Designating, or pertaining to, a style or type of fiction, of Spanish origin in modern literature, in which the principal character is a rogue or scamp. The earliest example in modern literature of the picaresque novel or tale is the Spanish "Lazarillo de Tormes," and another well-known Spanish specimen is Mateo Aleman's "Guzman de Alfarache." Le Sage's "Gil Blas" ranks as the greatest of all such novels.

Pi-ca′ri-æ (pĭ-kā′rĭ-ē; 115), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *picus* a woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds nearly equivalent to the Coraciiformes, but never including the owls and often including the parrots and cuckoos.

pi′ca-ro (*Sp.* pē′kä-rō), *n.* [Sp. *picaro.*] Rogue; knave; sharper; vagabond. *Obs. or Alien.*

pic′a-roon′ (pĭk′ȧ-rōōn′), *n.* [Sp. *picarón*, aug. of *picaro* roguish, n., a rogue.] **1.** A rogue; rascal; thief; brigand.
2. A pirate; corsair; — applied to man or vessel.

pic′a-roon′, *v. i.* To act or cruise as a pirate or brigand.

pic′a-roon′, *v. t.* To act as a pirate towards; to prey upon.

pic′a-yune′ (pĭk′ȧ-yōōn′), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *picaillon* an old copper coin of Piedmont worth a fraction of a cent, fr. Pr. *picaioun.*] **1.** A small coin. See FIPPENNY BIT. *U. S.*
2. Hence, a person or thing of little value; a trifle; a bit; — chiefly in phrase, *not worth a picayune*. *Colloq.*

pic′a-yune′, pic′a-yun′ish (-yōōn′ĭsh), *a.* Of little value; petty; paltry; mean; as, a *picayunish* business. *Colloq.*, *U. S.* — **pic′a-yun′ish-ness**, *n.* *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

pic′ca-dill (pĭk′ȧ-dĭl) } *n.* [OF. *piccadilles* the divisions
pic′ca-dil′ly (-dĭl′ĭ) } or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet, dim. fr. Sp. *picado*, p. p. of *picar* to prick. Cf. PICK to pierce, PIKE sharp point.] **1.** A high, stiff collar; orig., a hem or band of cut work about the edge of a garment, worn in the 17th century.
2. A supporting band, as of wire, under the collar or ruff.

Pic′ca-dil′ly (-dĭl′ĭ; pĭk′ȧ-dĭl′ĭ), *n.* A famous London street, of fine houses, clubs, and shops, extending for about a mile from the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner.

pic′ca-lil′li (pĭk′ȧ-lĭl′ĭ), *n.* A pickle, orig. East Indian, of chopped vegetables and pungent spices.

pic′co-lo (pĭk′ō-lō), *n.* [It., small.] *Music.* **a** A small, shrill flute, pitched an octave higher than the ordinary flute. **b** An organ stop with a high, piercing tone.

Pic′e-a (pĭs′ē-ȧ; pī′sē-ȧ), *n.* [L., the pitch pine, fr. *pix, picis*, pitch.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, the spruces, distinguished from the firs (*Abies*) by leaves keeled on both surfaces and pendent cones with reflected scales. The 15 species are widely distributed in temperate regions. *P. abies* is the Norway spruce; *P. canadensis*, the white spruce; *P. mariana*, the black spruce. See SPRUCE.

pic′e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *piceus*, fr. *pix, picis*, pitch.] Of, pertaining to, or like, pitch; inflammable; combustible; esp., in *Zoöl.*, resembling pitch in color.

pich′i-ci-a′go (pĭch′ĭ-sĭ-ä′gō; -ā′gō), *n.* [Sp. in Argentina and Chile, fr. Araucanian *pichi* small + Sp. *ciego* blind.] A small burrowing South American armadillo (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*).

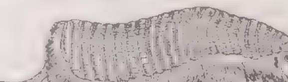
Pichiciago. (1/5)

pich′u-rim (pĭch′ū-rĭm), *n.*, *or* **pichurim bean**. [Tupi *pechury, pechurim*, name of the tree.] One of the thick cotyledons of the seed of a Brazilian lauraceous tree (*Nectandra puchury*). They are strongly aromatic, and used as a substitute for nutmegs, and also as a stimulant tonic.

Pi′ci (pī′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *picus* a woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds usually restricted to the woodpeckers and wrynecks or to these and the jacamars, puffbirds, barbets, and toucans. Originally it included also the nuthatches, creepers, kingfishers, and bee eaters.

Pic′i-dæ (pĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PICI.] *Zoöl.* The family comprising the woodpeckers (subfamily **Picinæ**), the piculets (subfamily **Picumninæ**), and the wrynecks (subfamily **Iynginæ**).

pick (pĭk), *n.* [A var. of *pike*; cf. also F. *pic* a pickax. See PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** A heavy iron or steel tool, pointed at one or both ends and often curved, wielded by means of a wooden handle inserted in an eye between the ends, — used in various forms by quarrymen, roadmakers, miners, stone dressers, etc.; a pickax.

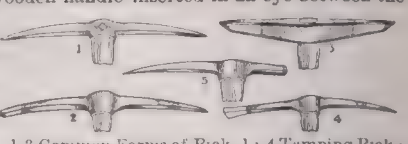
1-3 Common Forms of Pick. 1; 4 Tamping Pick; 5 Poll Pick.

2. A pike or spike; a sharp point, as one in the center of a buckler, the pointed end of a staff, or the like. *Obs.*
3. A pikestaff or pike.
4. Any of various pointed or pronged implements, as a pitchfork, a fisherman's gaff, etc. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. A sharp-pointed instrument for picking; — often in composition; as, a tooth*pick*; specif.: **a** Short for TOOTHPICK, PICKLOCK. **b** A plectrum, as for a mandolin.
6. A narrow pointed parcel of land; a gore; = PIKE.
7. In playing cards, a diamond; — usually *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*

pick (pĭk), *v. t.*; PICKED (pĭkt); PICK′ING. [Cf. PITCH to throw.] **1.** To fix or set; to stick; to pitch, as a tent. *Obs.*
2. To throw; pitch; thrust; drive; shove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* "High as I could *pick* my lance." *Shak.*
3. To throw up; to vomit; — usually with *up*. *Dial. Eng.*
4. To bear (young) prematurely; to cast. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Weaving.* To throw (a shuttle).

pick, *v. i.* **1.** To throw; cast; specif.: *Weaving.* To throw the shuttle across the loom; — sometimes with *over*.
2. To pitch or fall, as forward. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To be vomited; — with *up*. *Obs.*

to pick on, **a** To pitch or fix on; to choose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** To pester; tease. *Colloq.* — **to p. up**, **a** To improve gradually in health or strength; hence, to improve by degrees; to get better. *Colloq.*, *U. S.* **b** To scrape acquaintance or enter into conversation. *Colloq. or Dial.*

pick, *n.* [See PICK to throw.] **1.** Act of pitching or throwing; a pitch; cast; push; shove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Weaving.* The blow that drives the shuttle, the rate of speed of a loom being reckoned as so many *picks* per minute; hence, in describing the fineness of a fabric, a weft thread or filling yarn laid at right angles between the warp yarns; as, so many *picks* to an inch.
3. An emetic. *Dial. Eng.*

pick (pĭk), *v. t.* [ME. *picken, pikken*, to prick, peck; akin to Icel. *pikka*, Sw. *picka*, Dan. *pikke*, D. *pikken*, G. *picken*, F. *piquer*, and perh. to W. *pigo*. Cf. PECK, *v.*, PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** To use a pointed instrument on; to pierce, indent, break up, penetrate, or the like, by striking with a pointed implement; as, to *pick* a road with a pickax; also, to make by picking; as, to *pick* a hole.
2. To cleanse; trim; adorn; preen. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. To remove something from with a pointed instrument, with the fingers, or the like; to remove or relieve by using the nails; as, to *pick* the teeth; to *pick* a scab.
4. *Obs.* Specif.: **a** To peck; — said of a bird. **b** To puncture; — said of an insect.
5. To clear of, or free from, matter of some kind, as that which is not desirable or that which is more desirable, with the fingers, or the like; to cleanse by the removal, with or as with the fingers, of worthless or unsuitable material or parts, or of valuable parts; as, to *pick* a goose, i. e., clear it of feathers; to *pick* a bone, i. e., clear it of flesh; to *pick* strawberries, i. e., remove the calyxes.
6. To separate and remove or to pull away, esp. with the fingers; to pluck; to gather, as fruit from a tree, flowers from the stalk, etc.; to cull; to take up; to gather from here and there; to collect; as, to *pick* apples; to *pick* rags.
7. To gather or infer; to discover. *Obs.* *Shak.*
8. To take up (food), as a bird with its bill; of persons, to eat daintily or mincingly; *Colloq.*, to eat.
9. To choose; to select; to separate as desirable; to cull; to pick out; as, to *pick* one's company; to *pick* one's way.
10. Formerly, to make or find occasion for intentionally; as, to *pick* fault; now, to create, give, or find intentionally an occasion for (a quarrel).
11. To take feloniously or wrongfully the contents of; to rob; pilfer; steal; — now only in *to pick one's pocket, purse*, etc., or, fig., *brain* or *brains*. *Shak.*
12. To open (a lock) by or as by a wire.
13. To separate or pull apart by a sharp point, points, or the like; as, to *pick* matted wool, cotton, oakum, etc.
14. To pull or pluck (the strings of a musical instrument) with a plectrum or with the fingers to cause vibrations; hence, to play (a stringed instrument, as the banjo). *U. S.*

Syn. — See CHOOSE.

to have a bone to pick with, to have a subject for dispute or quarrel with; to have something needing explanation, or the like. — **to p. a bone with**, to quarrel with, as dogs quarrel over a bone. *Colloq.* — **to p. a hole in**, to find or reveal a

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ica: cf. F. *pian.*] *Med.* Frambœsia or a tumor characteristic of it.
piane. † PEONY.
planer. † PIONEER.
‖ **pian-gen′do** (pyän-jĕn′dō), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *piangere* to weep, lament.] *Music.* Plaintive.
pi-an′ic (pĭ-ăn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pian, or frambœsia.
pi′a-ni′no (pē′ȧ-nē′nō; *It.* pyä-), *n.* [It., dim. of *piano*, adj. See PIANO.] *Music.* A pianette, or small upright piano.
pi′a-nis′si-mo (pē′ȧ-nĭs′ĭ-mō; pyä-nēs′sē-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *piano.*] *Music.* Very soft; — a direction to execute a passage as softly as possible. Abbr. *pp.*
pia niste′ (pyȧ′nēst′), *n.* [F.] A pianist; — often used in English as if feminine.
pi′a-nis′tic (pē′ȧ-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a pianist or pianists.
pianist's cramp. Painful spasm of the muscles of the forearm, due to excessive piano playing.
Pi-an′ke-shaw, -ki-shaw (pĭ-ăn′kĭ-shô), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, orig. a band of the Miami.
pi′an-net, pi′a-net′ (pī′ȧ-nĕt), *n.* [Cf. PIE magpie, also F. *pionet*, a kind of woodpecker.] **a** Magpie. **b** Lesser woodpecker. **c** Oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*
‖ **pia′no** (pyä′nō), *n.*; *pl.* PIANI (-nē). [It. See PIANO.] A floor of a building: a story. — **pia′no no′bi-le** (nō′bē-lā) [It. *nobile* noble], *Arch.*, the principal story of a house, esp. if pretentious.
‖ **pia′no**, *a. & adv.* [It., even, smooth, soft, fr. L. *planus* even, level.] *Music.* Soft; — a direction to the performer to execute a passage softly or with diminished volume of tone. Abbr. *p.*
pi-an′o deal (pĭ-ăn′ō). *Whist.* [It. *piano* plain, simple.] An easy deal to play, esp. one which in duplicate whist results in the same score at each table.
piano failure. Pianist's cramp.
pi-an′o-fort′ist, *n.* Pianist. *R.*
pi-an′o-graph (pĭ-ăn′ō-grăf), *n.* [*piano* + *-graph.*] *Music* A form of melograph applied to a piano.
pi′a-no′la (pē′ȧ-nō′lȧ), *n.* A form of mechanical piano player. *Trade Name.* — **pi′a-no′list**, *n.*
piano player's cramp. Pianist's cramp.
pi′a-not (*dial.* pĭ′ȧ-nŭt; pĭ′-nŭt). Var. of PIANNET. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pi-an′o-vi′o-lin′, *n.* The harmonichord.
pi′a-rhæ′mi-a, pi′ar-rhæ′mi-a, *or* **-rhe′mi-a** (pī′ȧ-rē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πῖαρ fat + *-hæmia* = -ÆMIA.] Presence of fat in the blood.
Pi-ar′o-pus (pĭ-ăr′ō-pŭs), *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of mostly tropical pontederiaceous floating aquatic herbs, having clustered leaves and solitary or spicate flowers with a showy perianth and six stamens. *P. crassipes* is the water hyacinth.
pi-as′a-ba, pi-as′sa-va (pĭ-ăs′ȧ-vȧ). Vars. of PIASSABA.
pi-as′tre. Var. of PIASTER.
pi′at. Dial. Eng. var. of PIET, magpie.
pi-a′tion (pĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *piatio*. See PIACLE.] An atoning or expiating. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **piat′ti** (pyät′tē), *n. pl.* [It., prop., plates.] *Music.* Cymbals.
pi-az′ine (pĭ-ăz′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **pi-az′in.** = PARADIAZINE. See DIAZINE.
pi-az′zaed (pĭ-ăz′ȧd), *a.* Furnished with piazzas or a piazza.
pi-az′za-less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **piaz-zet′ta** (pyät-sĕt′tä), *n.* [It.] A small piazza or square.
pi-az′zi-an (pĭ-ăz′ĭ-ăn; pyät′sē-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a piazza.
pibauld. † PIEBALD.
pibbil. † PEBBLE.
pib′ble (pĭb′'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PEBBLE.
pib′corn′ (pĭb′kôrn′), *n.* [W. *pib* pipe + *corn* horn.] Welsh wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end. *Obs.*
pible. † PEBBLE
pic (pĭk). Var. of PIK.
pic. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PICK, PITCH.
‖ **pic** (pēk), *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* = 1st PIQUE.
pic, *n.* [F.] A peak. *Obs*
‖ **pi-ca′cho** (pē-kä′chō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *pico* peak.] A large, acute, isolated hill; a butte.
pic′a-dill. † PICCADILL.
pic′a-du′ra (pĭk′ȧ-dōō′rȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Cut tobacco for cigarettes
Pi′cæ (pī′sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PICA.] *Zoöl.* A Linnæan order of birds including most of the recent order Coraciiformes and also the parrots, cuckoos, and certain passerine forms.
picage. † PICKAGE.
pi′cal (pī′kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, pica, or vitiated appetite; vitiated (as to appetite).
pic′a-nin′ny. Var. of PICKANINNY.
Pic′ard (pĭk′ȧrd). Corrupt. of BEGHARD.
pic′ard, *n.* A small vessel used in river or coast trading. *Obs.*
Pic′ard, *a.* Of, belonging to, or coming from, Picardy.
Pic′ard (pĭk′ȧrd; *F.* pē′kär′), *n.* [F.] A Frenchman of Picardy, formerly a province of France.
Pic′ard, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of Adamites in the 15th century; — from one Picard of Flanders. See ADAMITE, 2.
pic′ar-dil. † PICCADILL.
pi-ca′ri-an (pĭ-kā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Picariæ. — *n.* One of the Picariæ
Pi-ca′ri-i (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group practically equiv. to the Picariæ with the Clamatores.
pic′a-roon′. Var. of PICKAROON
picary. † PECCARY.
pic′a-ry, *a.* Pical.
piccage. † PICKAGE
pic′ca-nin′ny. Var. of PICKANINNY.
picche. † PICK, PITCH.
picchen. † PITCH.
pic′che-ta′to (pĭk′ē-tä′tō), *a.* [It. *picchettato.*] *Music* Spiccato.
pic′co-lo-ist, *n.* A player on the piccolo.
piccolo piano. A small upright pianoforte.
pic-co′tah. Var. of PICOTAH.
pice (pīs), *n.* [See PICE, the coin.] See WEIGHT.
pice. † PIECE
pice (pīs), *n.* [Hind. *paisā.*] See COIN.
pi′cene (pī′sēn), *n.* [See PICEOUS.] *Chem.* A fluorescent crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{22}H_{14}$, from the pitchy residue of coal tar or petroleum. It is a derivative of dinaphthyl.
Pi-ce′ni-an (pĭ-sē′nĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Picenum* a district in eastern Italy.] A Sabellian dialect of ancient Italy.
pi-cen′ic (pĭ-sĕn′ĭk; -sē′nĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a monobasic acid, $C_{20}H_{13}CO_2H$, obtained by oxidizing picene.
picforck. † PICKFORK.
pich. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of PITCH.
piche. † PITCH.
pichel. † PIGHTLE.
pich′er. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of PITCHER.
pi′chi (pē′chē), *n.* [Araucanian.] The herbage of a Chilean shrub (*Fabiana imbricata*), used as a tonic and diuretic.
pich′i-cha′go (pĭch′ĭ-chä′gō; -chā′gō). Var. of PICHICIAGO.
picht. Obs. or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of PITCH.
pich′til. † PIGHTLE.
pi-chu′ric (pĭ-chōō′rĭk), *a.* [From PICHURIM.] Lauric.
pich′y. Pitchy. *Ref. Sp.*
pic′i-form (pĭs′ĭ-fôrm; pī′sĭ-), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Like a woodpecker. **b** Of or pert. to the Piciformes
Pic′i-for′mes (pĭs′ĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PICUS; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds in older classifications including the woodpeckers, toucans, barbets, colies, kingfishers, hornbills, and other related groups; later restricted to the woodpeckers.
Pi-ci′næ (pĭ-sī′nē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See PICIDÆ.
pi′cine (pī′sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *picus* woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to woodpeckers.
pick, *n.* † PIKE, weapon; PIC, measure; PIKE, peak.

flaw or blemish in; as, *to pick a hole in* a person's reputation. — **to pick a hole in one's coat** *or* **jacket**, to find or reveal a fault or blemish in one.

You see I am glad *to pick a hole in his jacket.* — *Scott*

— **to p. a thank** *or* **thanks**, to curry favor. *Obs.* — **to p. in**, to work or put in, as the shadow in a painting. — **to p. off. a** To pluck; to remove by picking. **b** To shoot or bring down one by one; as, sharpshooters *pick off* the enemy. — **to p. out. a** To take out by picking. **b** To select. **c** To gain. *Obs.* **d** To distinguish or make out by nice use of the mind or senses; as, *to pick out* a meaning. **e** To play (a tune or piece of music) by finding its notes on an instrument. **f** To adorn; ornament. *Obs.*, except specif., to relieve the ground color of, as with contrasting lines; to variegate; as, *to pick out* any dark stuff with bright colors. — **to p. to pieces**, to pull apart piece by piece; hence, to analyze; esp., to censure in detail. — **to p. up. a** To break up or extract with a pick. **b** To take up, as with the fingers. **c** To get by repeated efforts; to gain or acquire by improving one's opportunities; as, *to pick up* a livelihood; *to pick up* news. **d** To take up, in, or along, as something found, overtaken, or the like; as, the coach *picks up* passengers. **e** To come upon; find; specif., to bring into the range of vision. **f** To put on again or regain (flesh). **g** To pluck up or regain (courage or spirit). **h** To make tidy or put in order (a room). *U. S.* **i** To scrape acquaintance with; to enter informally into conversation or companionship with.

pick (pĭk), *v. i.* **1**. To do clearing or stripping; gnaw. *Scot.*
2. To eat slowly, sparingly, daintily, mincingly, or by morsels; to nibble; *Slang or Colloq.*, to eat. *Dryden.*
3. To search carefully; to choose with care.
4. To steal in a small way; to pilfer; — now used as a sort of euphemism, chiefly in the phrase *pick and steal.*

To keep my hands from *picking* and stealing. — *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

to pick at. a To try to pull; to subject to a picking or pulling; as, *to pick at* the bedclothes. **b** To find fault with continually; to nag at; to worry or set upon. *Now U. S. & Dial. Eng.* — **to p. on** *or* **upon.** = TO PICK AT **b**. *Dial. U. S.*

pick (pĭk), *n.* [From PICK to pierce.] **1**. Act of picking; specif.: **a** A blow with a pointed instrument. **b** Of a quarrel, a giving occasion. *Rare.* **c** Act of choosing or selecting; choice; right or privilege of selection; also, that which is or would be chosen first; the choicest or best; as, to have one's *pick;* the *pick* of the flock.
2. The taking of a bit or small amount of food, as that which a bird takes at one peck; a small quantity of food; a meal, esp. a scanty one. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. *Print.* A particle, as of hardened ink, dirt, or paper, embedded in the hollow of a letter and causing a spot on a printed sheet; also, an extra particle of metal, or the like, on an electrotype or stereotype plate; hence, a spot or blot due to such a particle; — so called because the particle is picked out, as with a needle or bodkin.
4. The portion or quantity of a crop gathered at one time; a picking, as of hops, fruit, or the like.
5. *Painting.* That which is picked in, as with a pencil.
6. One of the spots or pips of dice. *Obs. & R.*

pick′a-back′ (pĭk′ȧ-băk′), *adv.* Also *pickback, pickapack*, etc. [Orig. uncert.] On the back or shoulders; as, to ride *pickaback.*

pick′age (pĭk′āj), **pic′cage**, *n.* [LL. *picagium*, fr. F. *piquer* to prick.] *O. Eng. Law.* Toll paid at fairs for leave to break ground for booths, etc.

pick′a-nin′ny (pĭk′ȧ-nĭn′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [Dim. of Sp. *pequeño* little, young, or Pg. *pequeno.*] **1**. A little one; a small child; — applied to: **a** In the United States and West Indies, a negro or colored child. **b** In Africa, a child of any of various native races, as the Kafirs. **c** In Australia, a child of one of the aboriginal races.
2. A child. *Humorous.*

pick′a-nin′ny, *a.* Very small or young; tiny.

pick′a-roon′ (-rōōn′), *n.* [Cf. F. *piqueron* (Cotgrave) a spur.] A piked pole with a hook, used by lumbermen in river driving and by tracklayers in aligning railroad ties.

pick′ax′, pick′axe′ (pĭk′ăks′), *n.* [A corruption of ME. *pikois, pikeis*, F. *picois*, fr. *pic.* See PICK a pickax, PIKE a sharp point.] A tool with a curved or straight blade pointed at both ends or with a point at one end and a transverse edge or blunt end at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle; a pick or mattock.

pick dressing. *Arch.* In cut stonework, a facing made by a pointed tool, leaving the surface in little pits.

picked (pĭkt; *formerly* pĭk′ĕd), *p. a.* [See PICK to pierce.]
1. Cleared or cleansed, as of worthless matter, by picking.
2. Adorned; trim; spruce; dainty; fastidious. *Obs.*
3. Carefully selected; chosen; as, *picked* men.
4. Purposely caused or made; sought; — said of a quarrel.

pick′ed (pĭk′ĕd; pĭkt), *a.* Pointed; peaked; piked; spiny. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*, exc. in **picked dogfish**, the spiny dogfish. See DOGFISH.

pick-eer′ (pĭk-ēr′), *v. i.;* PICK-EERED′ (-ērd′); PICK-EER′ING. [Prob. fr. F. *picorer* to go marauding, orig., to go to steal cattle, ultimately fr. L. *pecus, pecoris*, cattle; cf. F. *picorée*, Sp. *pecorea*, robbery by straggling soldiers.] **1**. To maraud; pillage; privateer; pirate. Cf. PICAROON, *v. Obs.*
2. To skirmish in advance of an army; hence, to skirmish; reconnoiter; scout. Specif.: **a** To skirmish amorously; to flirt. *Obs.* **b** To bicker or wrangle. *Obs.*

pick′er (pĭk′ẽr), *n.* [From PICK to throw.] *Weaving.* The piece that impels the shuttle through the warp.

pick′er (pĭk′ẽr), *n.* [From PICK to pierce, prick, pluck.]
1. One that picks, in any sense; specif., one who uses a pick; one who gathers, chooses, seeks occasion, etc.; a thief; a pick; as, a cotton *picker.* "*Pickers* and stealers" (i. e., the fingers or hands). *Shak.*
2. *Mach.* A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces so as to loosen and separate the fiber.
3. Any of various tools or instruments; as: **a** *Firearms.* A priming wire to clean a vent. *Obs. or R.* **b** A toothpick. **c** A picklock. **d** A tool used in touching up electrotypes. **e** A tool to clear out small openings.

pick′er-el (-ĕl), *n.* [Dim. of PIKE, the fish.] **1**. A young or small pike. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Bet [better] is, quoth he, a pike than a *pickerel.* — *Chaucer.*

2. **a** In America, sometimes, the pike regardless of size or age; specif., any of several smaller species of the pike family, esp. *Esox reticulatus*, which attains a length of about two feet, and is a good food fish. It inhabits lakes and streams

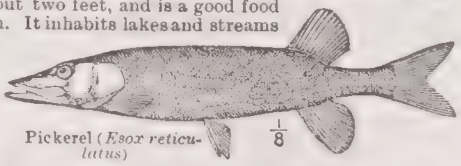

Pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*) 1/8

in the Eastern and Southern States. Two very small species (*E. americanus*, the banded pickerel, and *E. vermiculatus*) are found in the Atlantic States and Middle West respectively. **b** The wall-eyed pike.

pickerel frog. A brown frog (*Rana palustris*) of eastern North America having squarish dark spots on the back.

pickerel weed. **a** An American monocotyledonous plant (*Pontederia cordata*) growing in shallow water of streams and ponds. It has spikes of blue flowers and cordate or sagittate leaves. Also, any other species of *Pontederia.* **b** Any of various other plants growing in still water, as species of *Potamogeton.*

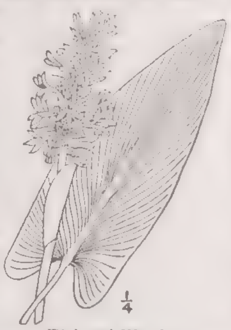

1/4 Pickerel Weed.

pick′er-ing (-ĭng), *n.* [Probably a corruption of PICKEREL.] A pickerel. **b** The sauger.

pick′er-up′, *n.* One who picks up; specif., *Woolgrowing*, in Australia, a workman employed at shearing time to pick up each fleece as it falls from the shears, roll it up, and carry it to the sorting table.

pick′et (pĭk′ĕt; -ĭt: 151), *n.* [F. *piquet*, properly dim. of *pique* spear, pike. See PIKE a sharp point.] **1**. A pointed or sharpened stake, post, peg, or pale; as: **a** A pale used in making fences. **b** A stake used in making stockades. **c** A stake in fortifications and encampments marking bounds and angles. **d** A stake or peg used for tethering horses. **e** A peg for a tent rope. **f** A stake on which in a former mode of military punishment the offender was forced to stand with one foot.
2. Standing on a picket as a military punishment. *Obs.*
3. *Mil.* **a** A detached body of soldiers serving to guard an army from surprise, and to oppose reconnoitering parties of the enemy; — sometimes called **outlying picket**; specif., a detachment sent out from the support in a system of outposts, which itself sends out in advance the sentinels. See OUTPOST. **b** A detachment kept ready in camp for such duty; — sometimes called **inlying picket**. **c** A detail to bring in those who have overstayed leave, etc. *Rare.*
4. By extension, a person posted by a labor organization at an approach to the place of work affected by a strike to ascertain the workmen going and coming and persuade or otherwise influence them to quit working there.
5. *Firearms.* An elongated bullet of cylindro-conoidal form. *Obs. or R.*
6. *Surv.* = RANGE POLE.

pick′et, *v. t.* **1**. To inclose, fasten, fence, or fortify with pickets, or pointed stakes; to palisade.
2. To tether to or as to a picket; as, to *picket* a horse.
3. To punish by the use of a picket. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. *Mil.* **a** To guard, as a camp or road, by an outlying picket. **b** To post as a picket.
5. To post watchers at the approaches to (a place of employment affected by a strike) in order to ascertain those who work there and persuade them, or otherwise influence them, to give up the work. See PICKET, *n.*, 4.

pick′et, *v. i.* To take up the station and duties of a picket, military or labor; to do, or go on, picket duty.

picket guard. *Mil.* **a** A detail, often of horse and foot, kept in readiness in case of alarm. **b** A picket guarding a particular position. *Rare.*

picket line. *Mil.* **a** A position held by a line of pickets. **b** A rope t ...ch horses are secured, esp. while being groomed; a tether.

pick′ing (pĭk′ĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of one that picks; as: **a** Act of digging or breaking up, as with a pick. **b** Act of choosing, plucking, seeking occasion, etc. **c** Thieving; pilfering. **d** *Mining.* Rough sorting of ore. **e** *Masonry.* Dabbing. See 1st DAB, 2. **f** *Weaving.* The driving of the shuttle through the warp sley.
2. That which is or may be picked or picked up; that which is got by picking; amount picked; a scrap; *pl.*, portions picked up or out, as refuse matter from wool.
3. That which is pilfered or privately or surreptitiously picked up as a perquisite; — usually in *pl.*
4. A soft or not fully burned brick.
5. *pl.* Pulverized oyster shells used in walks. *Eng.*

pick′ing, *p. a.* **1**. That picks (in various senses).
2. Nice; finical; fastidious. Cf. PICKED, *p. a.*, 2. *Obs.*

pick′le (pĭk′′l), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. A grain or corn, as of barley or wheat, or, formerly, of sand.
2. A small quantity or amount; a little, a bit; — used without *of.* "The little *pickle* money." *Stevenson.*

pick′le, *n.* [Cf. D. *pekel;* perh. akin to E. *pick* to pierce, prick, pluck.] **1**. **a** A salt-and-water solution for preserving or corning fish, meat, etc.; brine. **b** Vinegar, plain or spiced, for preserving vegetables, fish, eggs, oysters, etc.
2. Any article of food that has been preserved in brine or in vinegar; — usually in *pl.*
3. *Metal Work.* A bath of dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, etc., to remove burnt sand, scale rust, etc., from the surface of castings, or other articles of metal, or to brighten them or improve their color.
4. A preservative solution, as of alcohol or formalin. *Cant.*
5. A condition or situation, esp. an unpleasant or difficult one; a sorry plight; a predicament; — often with a qualifying word. "How cam'st thou in this *pickle?*" *Shak.*
6. A state of drunkenness. *Slang.*
7. A person, as a boy, who is troublesome or mischievous; as, a little *pickle.* *Colloq.*
in pickle, ready for use; prepared; as, to keep a rod *in pickle.*

pick′le, *v. t.;* PICK′LED (-′ld); PICK′LING (-lĭng). **1**. To preserve, season, or steep in pickle; to treat with some kind of pickle; as, to *pickle* herrings or cucumbers.
2. To rub salt, or salt and vinegar, on (the back), or on the back of (a person), after flogging. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Metal Work.* To treat with, or steep in, pickle.
4. To give an antique appearance to; — said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters.

pick′le, *v. t.* [Dim. & freq. of *pick* to peck, prick.]
1. Prob., to clean by picking in a small way. *Obs.*
2. To pick by bits or in a small way; to peck; nibble; to eat sparingly or mincingly. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pick′le, *v. i.* *Now Chiefly Scot.* **1**. To pick a little at a time; to eat sparingly or mincingly.
2. To trifle; dawdle; piddle.
3. To practice petty thieving; to pilfer.
to pickle in, *or* **out of, one's ain poke nook** *or* **pock neuk**, to depend on one's own exertions. *Scot.* *Scott.*

pick′led (pĭk′′ld), *pret. & p. p.* of PICKLE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Steeped in, or treated with, some kind of pickle. **b** Mischievous; troublesome; rascally. *Obs.* **c** Intoxicated. *Slang.*

pick′le-her′ring, *n.* [See PICKLE; HERRING; cf. D. *pekelharing.*] *Obs. or R.* **1**. A pickled herring
2. A merry-andrew; a buffoon. See PICKELHERING.

pick′ler (pĭk′lẽr), *n.* **1**. A vegetable, as a cucumber or onion, of a suitable size for pickling.
2. One that pickles, lit. or fig.

pick′le-worm′ (pĭk′′l-wûrm′), *n.* The larva of a brown-and-yellow pyralid moth (*Diaphania nitidalis*). The larva bores in green cucumbers and melons.

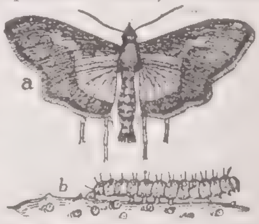

Pickleworm and Moth *a* Imago, nat. size; *b* Larva (½).

pick′lock′ (pĭk′lŏk′), *n.* **1**. One who picks locks; specif., a thief.
2. A tool for picking locks.

pick′-me-up′, *n.* A stimulant, restorative, or tonic; a bracer. *Colloq.*

pick′pock′et (pĭk′pŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* **1**. One who steals purses or other articles from pockets. *Bentley.*
2. The shepherd's-purse.

pick′thank′ (-thăŋk′), *n.* One who curries, or tries to curry, favor with another, as by flattery, sycophancy, or, esp., talebearing; hence, a flatterer or sycophant; a talebearer or informer. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

pick′-up′, *or* **pick′up′**, *n.* *Colloq., Cant, or Slang.* **1**. Act of picking up, as, in various games, the fielding or hitting of a ball just after it strikes the ground.
2. That which picks up; specif.: *Elec.* = BRUSH, 3 **a**.
3. One that is picked up, as a meal hastily got up for the occasion, a chance acquaintance, an informal game, etc.

Pick′wick, Mr. (pĭk′wĭk). The hero of Dickens's novel "The Pickwick Papers," notable for his goodheartedness and simplicity. He founds a club called after him, and with other members, under his guidance, travels over England, meeting with laughable adventures. See BARDELL, MRS.

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pick. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIQUE. [var. of PITCH.
pick. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
pick, *n.* [F. *pique.*] In playing cards, a spade. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
pick, *a.* Picked; best. *Colloq.*
pick′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
pick′a-del. † PICCADILL.
pickadevant, pickadevaunt. † PICKEDEVANT.
pickant. † PIQUANT.
pickante † PIQUANT. [BACK.
pick′a-pack′. Var. of PICKA-
pickard. † PICARD.
pick′a-ro. † PICARO.
pick′a-roon′. † PICAROON.
pick′a-ter′nie. Var. of PICTARNIE.
pick′ax, pick′axe′, *v. t. & i.* To work or remove with a pickax.
pickax, *or* **pickaxe, team**. A unicorn team. [BACK.
pick′back′. Var. of PICKA-
picke. † PIKE, PITCH.
pickedevant, *n.* [Cf. PIKE a sharp point, PEAK a point, PICKED pointed. The second part is F. *devant* before.] A Vandyke beard. *Obs.*
pick′ed-ly, *adv.* of PICKED, *p. a.* (esp. sense 2). *Obs.*
pick′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS; PICKED, *p. a.* (sense 2). *Obs.*
pick-eer′, *n.* A skirmish. *Obs.*
pick-eer′er, *n.* One who pickeers. *Obs.*
pick′el. † PICKLE, PIGHTLE.
pick′el. Var. of PIKEL.
‖ **Pick′el-hau′be** (pĭk′ĕl-hou′bĕ), *n.; pl.* -HAUBEN (-bĕn). [G.] Spiked helmet worn by German soldiers.
‖ **Pick′el-he′ring** (-hā′rĭng), *n.* [G. Cf. PICKLE-HERRING.] Stock name for the fool or merry-andrew in old German comedy. The name, it is thought, was first assumed by an Englishman, Robert Reynolds. In the early 17th century he traveled in Germany with a company of strolling comedians and created a type which lasted for a century.
pick′ell. † PIGHTLE, PICKLE.
Pick′er-ing gov′er-nor (pĭk′ẽr-ĭng). [After Thomas R. *Pickering*, of Portland, Conn.] See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.
Pick′er-ing's tree toad *or* **frog**. [After Charles *Pickering* (1805–78), American physician.] The piping frog.
pickeroon. † PICAROON.
pick′er-y (pĭk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Scots Law.* Petty theft.
pick′er-y. † PECCARY.
pick′et. Var. of PIQUET.
pick′et (pĭk′ĭt), *n.* A tern. *Local, Eng.*
pick′et, pick-ette′. † PIQUET.
pick′e-tee′. † PICOTEE.
pick′et-eer′, *n.* A man employed as a picket during a strike. *Trade-Union Cant.*
pick′et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PICKET. [*Local, U. S.*
picket tail. The pintail duck.
pick′fault′, *n.* Faultfinder. *Obs.*
pick′fork′, *n.* A pitchfork. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pick glass. A magnifying glass for comparing yarns, etc.
pick′goose′. † PEAKGOOSE.
pick hammer A pick with one end sharp and the other blunt.
pick′hatch′. † PICKTHATCH.
pick′ie-man (pĭk′ĭ-măn), *n.* A pikeman. *Scot.*
pick′ie-maw′ (pĭk′ĭ-mô′), *n.* [Cf. PICKMAW.] The black-headed gull. *Scot.*
pick′ie-tar. Var. of PICTARNE.
picking peg = 1st PICKER.
pick′it. † PEAKED, lean.
pickitivant. † PICKEDEVANT.
pick′l. Pickle. *Ref. Sp.*
pick′ld. Pickled. *Ref. Sp.*
pick′le. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIGHTLE.
Pick′le, Per′e-grine (pĕr′ē-grĭn, pĭk′′l; pĕr′ē-grēn). The savage, ungrateful, and profligate hero of Smollett's "Adventures of Peregrine Pickle." He delights in practical jokes.
pick′led, *a.* Speckled. *Obs.*
pickle green. **a** Scheele's green. **b** Paris green.
pickle plant. Pickleweed
pick′ler, *n.* One who pickles, or eats sparingly. *Obs.*
pick′le-weed′, *n.* = GLASSWORT **a**.
pick′lin, pick′ling, *n.* A kind of coarse linen or fine canvas. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pick′ling, *a.* [Perh. fr. PICKLE to clean or nibble.] Mediocre; paltry. *Obs.*
pick′ling, *n.* A painful skin eruption of workers in arsenic works, due to uncleanliness.
pick′lock′, *a.* Used in picking locks; as, a *picklock* key.
pick machine. = PUNCHING MACHINE.
pick′man, *n.* **1** A laborer who uses a pick or pickax.
2. A haymaker who rakes the hay into rows. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A tern. *Dial. Eng.*
pick′maw′ (pĭk′mô′), *n.* [Cf. PICK to peck, or PICK to throw; MAW gull.] The black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*
pick′nick, pick′nick-er, etc. Vars of PICNIC, PICNICKER, etc. *Obs. or R.*
pick′o′ver, *n* *Weaving.* A floating thread. [PICKABACK.
pick′pack′. Dial. Eng. var. of
pick′pock′et, *v. i.* To steal articles from pockets.
pick′pock′et-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Pickpocketing. [eting.
pick′pock′et-ry, *n.* Pickpock-
pick′purse′, *n.* **1**. One who steals purses, or money. *Obs. or R.*
2. The shepherd's-purse.
pick rake. A small oyster rake with few teeth. *Local, U. S.*
pick′rel. † PICKEREL.
pick′some (pĭk′sŭm), *a.* [*pick*, v. + 1st *-some.*] Particular; fastidious. — **pick′some-ness**, *n.*
pick′straw′, *n.* Trifler; idler. *Obs.*
pick′sy. Var. of PIXY.
pickt. Picked. *Ref. Sp.*
pick′thank′, *a.* Currying favor; fawning; sycophantic.
pick′thank′, *v. i.* To act the part of a pickthank; to curry favor. — *v. t.* To get by sycophancy. *Obs.*
pick′thank′ly, *a.* Pickthank. *Obs.* — **pick′thank′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
pickt′hatch′, *n.* [*picked*, a. + *hatch* a door.] A hatch guarded by spikes, as formerly used in houses of prostitution; hence, a brothel; — also used to designate a part of Clerkenwell, London. *Obs.*
pick tongs. *Metal Working.* Tongs for handling hot metal.
pick′tooth′, *n.* A toothpick. *Obs. or R.* [indolent.
pick′tooth′, *a.* Ease-taking;
pick′-up′, *or* **pick′up′**, *a.* 1. Picking up or used in picking up; as, *pick-up* tongs.
2. Chosen, got up or together, etc., on or for the occasion.
Pick′wick (pĭk′wĭk), *n.* A kind of cheap cigar. *Eng.*

Pick-wick'i-an (pĭk-wĭk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Mr. Pickwick, or the Pickwick Club.

Pickwickian sense, a parliamentary, merely technical or constructive, or conveniently esoteric, sense; a sense other than the obvious one; — from the reply of a character in the "Pickwick Papers," who, when asked if he had used an insulting expression in a common sense, said "he had not — he had used the word in its *Pickwickian sense*."

pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* [F. *piquenique*; orig. uncert.] **1.** Orig., a kind of fashionable social entertainment at which each person contributed food to a common table; now, an excursion or pleasure party in which the members partake of refreshments together, usually in the open air, the food being either carried by themselves or provided by one or more individuals for the party.
2. An easy or pleasant time or experience. *Slang.*
3. [*cap.*] A member of the **Picnic Society**, an association of fashionable Londoners in the early 19th century for getting up social entertainments, private theatricals, etc. *Obs.*

pic'nic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a picnic.

pic'nic, *v. i.*; PIC'NICKED (-nĭkt); PIC'NICK-ING (-nĭ-kĭng). To go on, or hold, a picnic; to eat in picnic fashion.

pic'nick-er (-nĭ-kẽr), *n.* One who takes part in a picnic.

pic'o-line (pĭk'ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [L. *pix, picis*, pitch + 2d *-ol* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric bases, C_6H_7N, occurring in bone oil and coal tar, and prepared in various ways, as colorless mobile liquids of strong odor. They are methyl derivatives of pyridine and usually distinguished as α, β, and γ picoline. See PYRIDINE.

‖ **pi'cot'** (pē'kō'), *n.*; *pl.* -COTS (*F.* -kō'). [F.] One of many small ornamental loops forming a border or edging, as on ribbon, lace, etc.

pi-co'tah (pĭ-kō'tȧ), **pi-cot'tah** (-kŏt'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *picota* post, pillory.] A kind of sweep used in India for raising water from wells. Cf. SHADOOF.

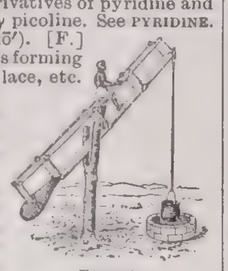
Picotah.

pic'o-tee' (pĭk'ō-tē'), *n.* [F. *picoté* dotted, pricked.] *Hort.* One of a race of carnations having petals of a uniform white or yellow ground color, with a marginal band of another color, usually red.

pic'ric (pĭk'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. πικρός bitter.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a yellow, crystalline, monobasic acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$, got by action of nitric acid on phenol or allied compounds. It is bitter, poisonous, and unstable when heated, and its salts, the picrates, explode when heated or struck. It is used as a dye and in manufacturing explosives.

pic'rite (pĭk'rīt), *n.* [Gr. πικρός bitter; — so called from its large per cent of magnesia.] *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite composed of augite and olivine. Originally, a variety of basalt without feldspar.

pic'ro- (pĭk'rō-). Combining form fr. Gr. πικρός, *bitter.*

pic'ro-car'mine (-kär'mĭn; -mīn), *n.* *Biol.* A stain for tissues made by mixing solutions of carmine and picric acid.

pic'rol (pĭk'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*picro-* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A bitter crystalline antiseptic used as a substitute for iodoform, etc. Chemically, it is a sulphonic and iodo derivative of resorcin, $C_6HI_2(OH)_2SO_3K$.

pic'ro-tox'in (pĭk'rō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*picro-* + *toxic.*] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance found in cocculus indicus and in the roots of *Stephania.* It is a violent poison, resembling strychnine in its action. — **pic'ro-tox'ic** (-sĭk), *a.*

Pict (pĭkt), *n.* [L. *Picti*, pl.; cf. AS. *Peohtas.*] One of a people, prob. of Iberian race, inhabiting Great Britain from prehistoric times, who became finally amalgamated with the Scots about the 9th century. In historic times the Picts dwelt chiefly in the northern and western Highlands of Scotland, whence they carried on continual border wars with the Romans, and later in southern Scotland and northeastern England, where they formed a powerful kingdom after the Roman retirement.

Pict'ish (pĭk'tĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the Picts; resembling a Pict. — *n.* The language of the Picts. Some suppose it to have been an agglutinative tongue perh. akin to Basque; others, to have been a Gadhelic dialect of Celtic. — **Pictish tower**, a broch.

pic'to-graph (pĭk'tō-grȧf), *n.* [See PICTURE; -GRAPH.] A picture or hieroglyph representing and expressing an idea;

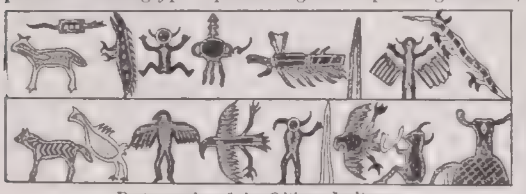
Pictographs of the Ojibwa Indians

writing in such symbols. — **pic'to-graph'ic** (pĭk'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **pic'to-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pic-tog'ra-phy (pĭk-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *pictus* painted + *-graphy.*] Picture writing, or use of pictographs.

Pic'ton her'ring (pĭk'tŏn). [From *Picton*, New Zealand.] Any of various fishes when smoked and dried like bloaters. *New Zealand.*

pic-to'ri-al (pĭk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *pictorius*, fr. *pictor* a painter, fr. *pingere* to paint. See PAINT.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or made by, a painter, or painting or drawing. *Rare.*
2. Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures; illustrated by pictures; forming pictures; representing with the clearness of a picture; picturesque; graphic; as, a *pictorial* dictionary. "*Pictorial* rhetoric." *Ruskin.*

Syn. — PICTORIAL, PICTURESQUE. That is PICTORIAL which pertains to, or is of the nature of, a picture, or which is embellished with pictures, — although, in the latter sense, *illustrated* is now the commoner term; PICTURESQUE, as here compared (see GRAPHIC), applies to that which has the qualities which make a striking picture; as, "to note in a picture [the] true *pictorial* charm" (*W. Pater*); "A painter may make a *pictorial* presentation of a cartman beating his horse" (*J. C. Van Dyke*); "His want of appreciation of the *picturesque* — want of the sketcher's sense — causes him to miss half the charm of a landscape which is nothing if not 'quiet,' as a painter would say" (*H. James*); "Cascina . . . gray within a red husk of walls, inexhaustibly *picturesque*" (*M. Hewlett*).
— **pic-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pic-to'ri-al-ness**, *n.*

pic'tur-a-ble (pĭk'tūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or fit for, being painted or pictured. — **pic'tur-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

pic'ture (pĭk'tūr), *n.* [L. *pictura*, fr. *pingere, pictum*, to paint. See PAINT.] **1.** Act, process, or art of painting; state of being painted; representation by painting. *Obs.*
2. Paintings or pictorial representations collectively. *Obs.*
3. A representation, as of a person, group of objects, landscape, building, or the like, on canvas, paper, or other surface, produced by painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc.; esp., such representation as a work of art. By extension, *Obs.*, a statue or model; an image.

> The young king's *picture* . . . in virgin wax. *Howell.*

4. A transitory visible image or reproduction due to the working of physical laws or made by utilizing such laws, as an image made by the lens of the eye or a telescope.
5. An image, likeness, or copy; that which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing; a concrete representation, realization, or embodiment (of an abstraction); an illustration, figure, or symbol; as, the child is the *picture* of his father; the man is the *picture* of grief.
6. A mental image; as, to recall a *picture* from the past.
7. A representation by the posing of persons or a person, silent and usually motionless, as of a scene or action by a group or a statue by a person properly posed; a tableau; — called more fully **living picture** (*tableau vivant*).
8. a That which is suitable for a picture; a picturesque or beautiful object; as, she is a *picture.* *Colloq.* **b** A description so vivid or graphic as to suggest a mental image or give an accurate idea (of the thing described).

pic'ture, *v. t.*; PIC'TURED (-tūrd); PIC'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To represent in a picture; to draw or paint; to depict; to delineate; to form or produce a likeness of, as by painting; to represent symbolically or visually.

> I have not seen him so *pictured.* *Shak.*

2. To describe graphically; to portray in words.
3. To be a picture or image of. *Rare.*
4. To bring before the mind; to form a (mental) picture of; to imagine; as, to *picture* one's future.

picture card. **a** *Playing Cards.* A card bearing a picture; a coat card; the king, queen, or knave (jack). **b** Short for PICTURE POST CARD.

pic'tured (-tūrd), *a.* Furnished or illustrated with pictures; represented by, or in or as in, a picture or pictures; as, a *pictured* scene. — **pictured card**, a picture card.

picture gallery. A gallery, or large room, devoted to the exhibition of pictures; hence, a collection of pictures.

picture hat. A woman's broad-brimmed hat, usually black and adorned with ostrich plumes, modeled on hats seen in famous pictures, as the paintings of Gainsborough and Reynolds. See GAINSBOROUGH HAT, *Illust.*

picture post card *or* **postal card.** A postal card with a picture printed or otherwise reproduced on the back.

pic'tur-esque' (pĭk'tūr-ĕsk'), *a.* [It. *pittoresco*: cf. F. *pittoresque.* See PICTORIAL.] **1.** Forming, or fitted to form, a picture; as, a *picturesque* scene or attitude; also, assuming pictorial form or summoning pictures to the mind; as, *picturesque* language; *picturesque* memory.

> What is *picturesque* as placed in relation to the beautiful and the sublime? It is . . the characteristic pushed into a sensible excess. *De Quincey.*

2. Possessing quaint, rugged, or homely charm, or unique or vivid suggestiveness, as distinguished from beauty or sublimity; as, a *picturesque* life; a *picturesque* style.
3. Seeking, or readily affected by, the picturesque. *Rare.* "*Picturesque* tourists." *Carlyle.*

Syn. — See PICTORIAL, GRAPHIC.
— **pic'tur-esque'ly**, *adv.* — **pic'tur-esque'ness**, *n.*

picture writing. **a** Art of recording events or expressing messages by pictures representing the actions or facts. **b** The record or message so represented. Cf. PICTOGRAPHY.

pic'ul (pĭk'ŭl), *n.* [Jav. & Malay *pikul*, fr. *pikul* to carry on the back; n., a man's burden.] A commercial weight varying in different countries and for different commodities. In China, Japan, Sumatra, and elsewhere it is 133⅓ pounds (60.48 kg.). In the Philippines it is usually 140 lbs. (1/16 of a long ton), and there is a Malay picul of 142.7 lbs.

pic'u-let (pĭk'ū-lĕt), **pic'ule** (pĭk'ūl), *n.* [Dim. from L. *picus* woodpecker.] Any of numerous small woodpeckers of the subfamily **Pi'cum-ni'næ** (pī'kŭm-nī'nē), with the tail feathers soft and rounded. They inhabit South America, Africa, and the East Indies.

Pi'cus (pī'kŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** An ancient Italian god of agriculture, with prophetic powers. In Latin legend, he was a brave warrior, the first king of Latium, and was finally turned into a woodpecker by Circe, whose love he rejected.
2. [L., a woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* A genus formerly including all woodpeckers, but now usually restricted to the black woodpecker (*P. martius*) of northern Europe and Asia.

pid'dle (pĭd''l), *v. i.*; PID'DLED (-'ld); PID'DLING (-lĭng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. dial. Sw. *pittla* to keep picking at, Sw. *peta* to pick.] *Now Rare or Dial.* **1.** To deal or work in a trifling or petty way; to act or concern one's self idly or inefficiently; to trifle; play; putter. *Ascham.*
2. To toy or pick (with or at one's food); to eat mincingly.
3. To make water; to urinate; — a child's word.

pid'dler (-lẽr), *n.* One who piddles; trifler; putterer.

pid'dling (-lĭng), *a.* Trifling; trivial; frivolous; paltry; — applied to persons and things. "*Piddling* Tibalds." *Pope.*

pid'dock (-ŭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Any mollusk of the genus *Pholas* or family Pholadidæ; a pholad. See PHOLAS.

pidg'in, pi'geon (pĭj'ĭn; -ŭn), *n.* Chinese corruption of *business* (used indefinitely); — chiefly in **pidgin**, *or* **pigeon, English**, the strange jargon, mainly of English words (often corrupted) arranged after Chinese syntax, used as a lingua franca between foreigners and the Chinese in China and elsewhere in the East. Sometimes, a similar jargon used between peoples of different languages.

pie (pī), *n.* [ME. *pie, pye*; orig. uncert.; possibly connected with *pie* magpie.] **1. a** An article of food consisting of a pastry crust with any of various kinds of filling in or under it. **b** Also, a kind of layer cake spread with jam or cream, as Washington *pie*, cream *pie*, etc.
2. That which resembles a pie; as, a mud or dirt *pie.*
3. A heap or pile; as: **a** A pile of potatoes stored in a pit and covered with straw, etc., or one of manure or dung. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *Wool Trade.* A pile of trimmings or remnants of sheepskins soaked and laid away to sweat.
4. That which is likened to a pie in desirability, a "good thing." *Slang, U. S.*

a finger, *or* **hand, in the pie**, a part or share in some action; — often implying officiousness.

pie, *n.* [F. *pie*, L. *pica*; cf. *picus* woodpecker, *pingere* to paint; the bird being perh. named from its colors. Cf. 1st & 2d PICA, PAINT, SPEIGHT.] **1.** A magpie, esp. the European species, but extended to various birds called *magpie.*
2. A cunning or wily person, or a voluble or pert one.
3. A pied, or party-colored, animal, as a pied hound.

pie, *n.* [See PI, in this sense.] **1.** *Print.* Type confusedly mixed. See 2d PI. *Brit.*
2. Hence, a jumble; chaos; confusion; mess.

pie, pye (pī), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *pie* magpie, and named from some resemblance to the colors of the bird. Cf. 1st & 2d PICA.] **1.** *Eccl.* A table, or collection of rules, used in England before the Reformation to ascertain the proper service or office for the day. This is probably the *pie* of the obsolete oath "By cock and *pie.*"
2. Usually more fully **pie,** *or* **pye, book.** An alphabetical index or catalogue, as of court records. *Obs.*

pie'bald' (pī'bôld'), *a.* [*pie* the magpie + *bald.*] **1.** Of different colors, properly two, esp. white and black; having spots and patches of black and white, or other colors; mottled; pied; party-colored. "A *piebald* steed." *Dryden.*
2. Hence, mixed; motley; mongrel. "*Piebald* languages." *Hudibras.*

piece (pēs), *n.* [ME. *pece*, F. *pièce*, LL. *pecia, petia*, prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *peth* a thing, a part, portion, a little, Armor. *pez*, Gael. & Ir. *cuid* part, share. Cf. PETTY.] **1.** A fragment or part separated from the whole in any manner, as by cutting, splitting, or tearing; a part; portion; as, a *piece* of sugar; two *pieces* of paper.
2 A definite or limited part or quantity regarded as dis-

Pick-wick'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An expression used or statement made in a Pickwickian sense.

Pick-wick'i-an-ly, *adv.* In a Pickwickian sense.

pick'y. Dial. Eng. var. of PEAKY.

pick'y. Scot. & dial. Eng. var of PITCHY.

pick'y-back'. Dial Eng var. of PICKABACK.

pickydilly. † PICCADILL.

pi'cle (pĭk''l) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIGHTLE.

pic'nic, *v. t.* **1.** To provide as at a picnic. *Obs.* **2.** To entertain or honor with a picnic.

pic'nick-er-y (pĭk'nĭk-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A collection of things contributed by many. **2** Provisions, utensils, etc., needed for picnicking.

Pic-nick'i-an (pĭk-nĭk'ĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the Picnic Society (see PICNIC, *n.*, 3); also [*l. c.*], a participator in a picnic. *Rare.*

pic'nickt. Picnicked. *Ref. Sp.*

pic'nick-y, *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a picnic. *Colloq.*

pic'nid, pic-nom'e-ter, etc. Erroneous for PYCNID, etc.

pico. † PICUL.

‖ **pi'co** (pē'kō), *n.* [Sp.] A peak; a conical mountain. **2.** A gambling game similar to keno. *Cant, U. S.*

picoise. † PICKAX.

picol. † PICUL.

pic'o-ry, pic'o-ree, *n.* [See PICKEER.] Pillage; also, foraging. *Obs.*

‖ **pi'co-té'** (pē'kō-tā'), *a.* [F.] *Art.* **a** Composed of picots, as an edge or fringe. **b** Decorated with such an edge or fringe.

pic'o-tine' (pĭk'ō-tēn'). Var. of PICOTEE.

pic'o-tite (pĭk'ō-tīt), *n.* [After *Picot* de la Peyrouse, French botanist.] *Min.* A dark brown variety of spinel containing chromium and iron.

picot stitch. = LOOP STITCH.

pi-cot'tah Var of PICOTAH.

picoys. † PICKAX.

pic'quan-cy, pic'quant, etc. † PIQUANCY, etc.

picque. † PICK, PIQUE.

pic-queer'. † PICKEER.

pic'quet. Var of PICKET.

pic-quet' (pĭ-kĕt'; pĭk'ĕt). Var of PIQUET.

pic'quet-er (pĭk'ĕt-ẽr), *n.* [F. *piquet* a spray (of artificial leaves or flowers).] One employed in arranging artificial flowers.

pic-qué' (pĭ-kā'). Var. of PIQUE.

pic-quier'. † PICKEER, PIQUIER.

pic'ra (pĭk'rȧ; pī'krȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πικρος sharp, bitter. Cf. HIERA PICRA.] *Pharm.* The powder of aloes with canella, used as a cathartic.

pic'ra-con'i-tine (pĭk'rȧ-kŏn'ĭ-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [*picro-* + *aconite* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A bitter, nonpoisonous alkaloid in the leaves and root of aconite.

pic-ram'ic (-răm'ĭk), *a.* [*picric* + *amic.*] *Chem.* Designating a red crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(NH_2)OH$, obtained by reducing picric acid.

Pic-ram'ni-a (-nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *picro-* + Gr. θάμνος bush.] *Bot.* Syn. of TARIRI.

pic'rate (pĭk'rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of picric acid.

pic'rat-ed (-rāt-ĕd; pĭk-rāt'ĕd), *a.* Containing a picrate; — said of some fireworks.

picrate powder. An explosive containing a picrate.

Pi'cro'chole' (pē'krō'kōl'), *n.* [F.; Gr. πικρος bitter + χολή choler, bile.] A character in Rabelais's "Gargantua," personifying and satirizing the mania for quarrels and conquests.

Pic'ro-den'dron (pĭk'rō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *picro-* + *-dendron.*] *Bot.* The genus of West Indian trees consisting of the Jamaica walnut.

pic'ro-ë-ryth'rin, *n.* [*picro-* + *erythrin.*] A bitter substance formed by boiling erythrin with water, alcohol, or alkali.

pic'ro-lite, *n.* [*picro-* + *-lite.*] A dark green, gray, or brown fibrous variety of serpentine.

pic'ro-mel (pĭk'rō-mĕl), *n.* [*picro-* + Gr. μέλι honey: cf. F. *picromel.*] *Chem.* A viscous bitter-sweet substance, formerly supposed to be the essential principle of the bile. It is a mixture, chiefly of salts of glycocholic and taurocholic acids.

pic'ro-tin (pĭk'rō-tĭn), *n.* [*picrotoxin* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A bitter nonpoisonous crystalline substance in crude picrotoxin.

pic'ryl (pĭk'rĭl), *n.* [*picric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, of picric acid, analogous to phenyl.

pict, *v. t.* [L. *pictus*, p. p. of *pingere* to paint.] To paint; depict. *Rare.*

pic'tarn (pĭk'tärn; pĭk-tärn'), **pic'tarn-ie** (pĭk'tär-nĭ; pĭk-tär'nĭ), *n.* [Cf. PICKMAW; TERN.] **a** The black-headed gull. **b** The common tern. *Scot.*

Pic-ta'vi (pĭk-tā'vī), *n. pl.* [L.] = PICTONES.

pictel. † PIGHTLE.

pict'-hatch'. † PICKTHATCH.

pic'to-glyph (pĭk'tō-glĭf), *n.* [See PICTURE; GLYPH.] *Archæol.* A glyph.

Pic'to-nes (pĭk'tō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient people of Gaul, whose name survives in the modern *Poitiers*, possibly related to the Picts.

pic'tor. † PICTURE.

Pic'tor (pĭk'tŏr), *n.* [L., painter.] = EQUULEUS PICTORIS.

pic-to'ri-al, *n.* Short for *pictorial journal* or *paper.*

pic-to'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Use of pictorial representation or pictorial style. — **pic-to'ri-al-ist**, *n.*

pic-to'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To make pictorial; to represent in or as in a picture. — **pic-to'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pic-tor'ic (pĭk-tŏr'ĭk), **pic-tor'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pictorial. — **pic-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Pic-tou' dis-ease' *or* **cattle disease** (pĭk-tōō'). *Veter.* Winton disease; — so called from being prevalent about Pictou, N. S.

Picts' house (pĭkts). [See PICT.] *Archæol.* One of the prehistoric dwellings in Scotland consisting of subterranean chambers with convergent stone walls.

pic'tur-al (pĭk'tūr-ăl), *a.* Pictorial. *Rare.*

pic'tur-al, *n.* A picture. *Obs.*

pic'ture-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

pic'ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pic'ture-ly, *a.* Like a picture; picturesque.

picture molding *or* **moulding.** A narrow molding fastened to the walls of a room near the ceiling to support pictures hung by hooks.

picture plane. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3.

pic'tur-er (pĭk'tūr-ẽr), *n.* One who makes pictures; painter. *R.*

pic'tur-esque' (-ĕsk'), *v. t.* & *i.* To render picturesque; to pose picturesquely; with *it*, to do or pursue the picturesque. *Rare.*

pic'tur-es'quish (-ĕs'kĭsh), *a.* Somewhat picturesque. *Rare.*

pic'tur-ize (pĭk'tūr-īz), *v. t.* *Rare* **1.** To picture. **2.** To adorn with pictures.

pic'tur-y (-ĭ), *a.* Characteristic, or like that, of pictures.

pic'u-cule (pĭk'ū-kūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *picus* woodpecker + *cuculus* cuckoo.] Any tree creeper of the family Dendrocolaptidæ.

pi-cu'da (pĭ-kōō'dȧ), *n.* [Sp. *picudo* sharp.] The great barracuda. See BARRACUDA.

pic'u-dil'la (pĭk'ū-dĭl'ȧ; *Sp.* pē'kōō-thēl'yä; 146, 195), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. fr. Sp. *picudo* sharp.] A small West Indian barracuda (*Sphyræna picudilla*).

pi-cu'do (pĭ-kōō'dō), *n.* [Cf. Sp *picudo* pointed.] The boll weevil.

pic'u-lule (-ū-lūl), *n.* = PICULET.

pid'dle. Var of PIGHTLE.

pide. † PIED.

pidg'eon Var of PIDGIN (English); † PIGEON.

pid'jin, pid'jun. Vars. of PIDGIN (English).

pie. † PEE, a coat.

pie, *a.* [See PI, *a.* & *n.*] Pious. *Obs.*

‖ **pie** (pyā), *n.* [Sp., foot.] See MEASURE.

piè (pyĕ), *n.* [It., foot.] See MEASURE.

pie (pī), *n.* [Hind. *pāī* or Siamese *p'āi*; cf. Skr. *pādikā* a fourth.] A small coin of India and Siam. See COIN.

pie'an-net (*dial.* pī'ă-nĕt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIANNET.

pie'bald', *n.* A piebald animal, esp. a horse; fig., a person or animal of mixed blood.

pie'bald', *v. i.* To become piebald. *Rare.*

pie'bald'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

pie'bald'ly, *adv.* of PIEBALD.

pie'bald'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

piece. † PEECE, a cup.

tinct, or a portion or quantity constituting a single body or whole; a bit; as, a *piece* of land, road, music, poetry.
3. A quantity, as a length, weight, or size, usually fixed, in which various articles or products are made or put up for sale or use; as, a *piece*, or roll (8-16 yds., in England usually 12), of wall paper; a *piece* (from 24 to 47 yds. long by 28 to 40 inches wide) of cotton cloth, a *piece* (a half pig) of lead; a *piece* of wine or brandy, the amount contained in a cask of a capacity varying with the place, but usually equal to a butt, or two hogsheads.
4. Any thing conceived of as apart from others of the same kind; a single object or individual (of a class or group); as, a *piece* of furniture, ordnance, or mail matter.
5. An individual or single instance, specimen, or example; as, it 's a *piece* of impudence; a *piece* of news.
6. A person; an individual, esp. as being of or exemplifying a certain nature or quality; — often used slightingly or in contempt. *Archaic or Dial.*

Thy mother was a *piece* of virtue. *Shak.*

7. In various senses (cant, technical, obsolete, etc.): **a** A single article of armor; — esp. in the obs. phr. *armed at all pieces.* **b** A fortified place or building, as a castle; stronghold; fortress. *Obs. Spenser.* **c** A vessel or boat; as, a rowing *piece. Obs.* **d** (1) *Chess.* A superior man, as distinguished from a pawn; also, loosely, any man. (2) *Checkers, etc.* A man. **e** *Obs. or Dial.* (1) A portion of time, esp. a short one; a while. (2) A portion of space or of the distance between two points; a short distance; as, down the road a *piece.* **f** Short for *piece of bread*, often eaten between meals. *Scot. & Dial.* **g** *Whaling.* A section or chunk of blubber; as, the blanket *piece.* **h** *Bookbinding.* A tablet of leather inserted in a panel on the back and lettered. **i** *Brewing.* = FLOOR, 7. **j** *pl.* An inferior grade of sugar obtained in refining. **k** *pl. Wool Trade.* Portions picked out of the skirtings.
8. A firearm, as a rifle or cannon; as, a battery of six *pieces;* a fowling *piece;* also, formerly, a crossbow.
9. A piece of money; a coin; as, a sixpenny *piece;* — formerly applied specif. to an English gold coin, as, orig., the unit, or later, the sovereign or guinea worth 22 shillings.
10. Short for *piece of work:* A production; specimen of art or handicraft. *Obs.*, except specif.: **a** A picture; a painting; formerly, also, a portrait or a piece of sculpture or statuary. **b** A literary composition, usually a short one, as in verse. **c** A play or drama. **d** A musical composition, usually a short one.
Syn. — See PART.
a, the, each, *or* **every, piece**, each of a number of pieces; each one of a set or company. — **a p. of**, something of; a bit of; one who possesses some amount of a specified character. "*A piece of* a logician." *Sir P. Sidney.* — **a p. of one's mind**, a part of what one thinks; candid opinion; hence, a reproof; rebuke; as, to give a person *a piece of one's mind.* — **a pieces**, into pieces. *Obs.* — **by the piece**, at so much for the single piece; according to the amount or quantity done; as, to buy *by the piece;* to pay *by the piece.* — **in,** *or* **of, one p.**, made up of, or formed in, a single or undivided mass. — **in pieces**. **a** Broken; disintegrated; fig., at variance. **b** Into pieces or fragments; apart. — **of a piece**, of one piece; in one piece or mass; hence, of the same kind or quality, as if from the same whole; uniform; consistent; alike; in harmony or keeping; — sometimes followed by *with.* — **on pieces**, into pieces. *Obs.* — **on the piece**, at piecework. — **p. by p.**, one piece or part after another; piecemeal.

Bring it out *piece by piece.* *Ezek.* xxiv. 6.

— **p. of eight**, the Spanish dollar; — so called from the figure 8 on it. See DOLLAR, 2. — **p. of flesh**, a human being; as, a *piece of* Eve's *flesh*, a woman. *Colloq. Shak.* — **p. of goods**, a woman or child; — humorously or disparagingly. *Obs. or Dial.* — **p. of money**, a single coin. — **p. of resistance**, lit. transl. of PIÈCE DE RÉSISTANCE. — **p. of virtu**. See VIRTU. — — **to pieces**, into pieces or fragments; apart; elliptically, in pieces or fragments; disintegrated; broken, as in health or fortune; broken up.

piece (pēs), *v. t.;* PIECED (pēst); PIEC′ING (pēs′ĭng). **1**. To enlarge, complete, or repair, by adding a piece or pieces; to patch; as, to *piece* a garment; — often with *out.*
2. To put together; to unite; to make up or mend by joining or combining pieces; — often with *together.*

His adversaries . . . *pieced* themselves together in a joint opposition against him. *Fuller*

to piece in, to unite (something) with another by inserting it as an addition. — **to p. on**, to join on; to unite. — **to p. up**, to put together; to mend by uniting pieces; to patch up.

piece (pēs), *v. i.* **1**. To unite by a coalescence of parts; to come or fit together; to meet; agree. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. *Spinning.* To join threads; to do the work of a piecer.
to piece in, to join in; to fall in. *Obs.* — **to p. on**, to join on; to be attached. — **to p. up**, *Brewing*, to raise the temperature of the mash by putting hot water (**piece liquor**) into the mash tun under the false bottom.

piece fraction. *Print.* A fraction made by piecing together figures with a bar cast on one or the other (denominator or numerator, according to the font) or set sloping between the parts, as $\frac{3}{7}$ or $^4/_7$; split fraction.

piece goods. Fabrics or goods usually woven in and sold by pieces or fixed lengths, as shirtings, calicoes, etc.

piece′meal′ (pēs′mēl′), *adv.* [ME. *pecemele; pece* a piece + AS. *mǣlum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl* measure. See MEAL a portion.] **1**. Piece by piece; little by little; by degrees.

Piecemeal they win, this acre first, then that. *Pope.*

2. In pieces; in parts or fragments.

The beasts will tear thee *piecemeal.* *Tennyson.*

piece′meal′, *a.* Made up of, or done in, pieces or parts; done piece by piece. "These *piecemeal* guilts." *Gov. of Tongue.*

piece price. A price per piece; specif., a price offered to a subcontractor of a group of laborers for a specific amount of product.

piec′er (pēs′ẽr), *n.* One who pieces; specif., a child employed in a spinning mill to piece up broken threads.

piece wage. *Econ.* A wage paid to the worker at so much per piece, or unit of product. Cf. TASK WAGE.

piece′work′ (pēs′wûrk′), *n.* Work done by the piece or job; work paid for at a rate based on the amount done, rather than on the time employed. — **piece′work′er**, *n.*

piec′ing (pēs′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PIECE, *v.* Hence: *vb. n.* Mending; patching; joining.

pied (pīd), *a.* [From PIE the party-colored bird.] With large blotches or areas of two or more colors; party-colored; piebald; of birds or animals, orig. and often, of a black-and-white color, as in the magpie; also, wearing party-colored clothes or coat. "*Pied* coats." *Burton.* "Meadows trim with daisies *pied.*" *Milton.*
pied antelope, the bontebok. — **p. blackbird**, any Asiatic thrush of the genus *Turdulus.* — **p. dishwasher**, the pied wagtail. — **p. diver**, the smew. *Local, Eng.* — **p. duck**, the Labrador duck. — **p. finch**. **a** The chaffinch. **b** The snow bunting in immature plumage. *Local, Eng.* — **p. flycatcher**, a common European flycatcher (*Hedymela atricapilla*), the male being black and white. — **P. Friar**, *Eccl. Hist.*, one of a small mendicant order the members of which were obliged by the Council of Lyons (1245) to join some one of the four great orders. — **p. lemming**. See LEMMING. — **p. monk**, *Eccl. Hist.*, a Bernardine or Cistercian; — from the habit. — **P. Piper of Ham′e-lin** (hăm′ē-lĭn), the hero of an old German legend, a certain musician, who, according to the legend, came, in 1284, fantastically dressed, to Hamelin in Prussia, and offered for a sum of money to rid the town of the rats which infested it. He charmed the rats by his piping into the river Weser, where they drowned. As the reward was withheld, he in revenge by his magic piping drew the one hundred and thirty children of the town to a cavern in a hill, which closed after them forever. Browning has versified the story. — **p. starling**, a large, crested gray-and-white sturnine bird (*Fregilupus varius*) of Réunion Island, supposed to be extinct. — **p. wagtail**, a water wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*) having chiefly black-and-white plumage. It is the common species in the British Islands. — **p. widgeon**. **a** The garganey. **b** The goosander. **c** The common goldeneye. *Local, Eng.* — **p. woodpecker**, the European great spotted woodpecker.

$\frac{1}{5}$

Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*).

pied′mont (pēd′mŏnt), *a.* [From *Piedmont*, in Italy; cf. It. *Piemonte*, F. *Piémont;* It. *piede* foot, F. *pied* + It. *monte* mountain, F. *mont.*] *Phys. Geog.* Lying or formed at the base of mountains; as, a *piedmont* glacier (see GLACIER). A piedmont alluvial plain is formed at the foot of a mountain range by the merging of several alluvial fans.

Pied′mon-tese′ (pēd′mŏn-tēz′; -tēs′), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to Piedmont, Italy, comprising the modern Turin, Cuneo, Alessandria, and Novara.
2. [*l. c.*] = PIEDMONT.
— *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Piedmont.

pied′mont-ite (pēd′mŏn-tīt), *n.* [From *Piedmont*, Italy.] *Min.* A reddish brown or black mineral of the epidote group. It differs from ordinary epidote in containing manganese. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.40.

pie-droit′ (pyā-drwä′), *n.* [F. *pied-droit*, lit., straight foot.] *Arch.* An engaged pier, like a pilaster but without capital or base. *Obs.*

pied′-winged′ (pīd′wĭngd′), *a.* Having pied wings. — **pied-winged coot**, the velvet scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*). — **p.-winged curlew**, the willet. *Local, U. S.*

pie′plant′ (pī′plănt′), *n.* The garden rhubarb. *U. S.*

pie′pou′dre } **pie′pow′der** } (pī′pou′dẽr), *n.* [Lit., dustyfoot, i. e., dusty-footed dealers, fr. F. *pied* foot, OF. *pié* + *poudreux* dusty.] *Eng. Law.* Formerly, a traveler or wayfarer, esp. an itinerant merchant; — used chiefly, and now only, in **court of piepoudre** *or* **piepowder**, a summary court (now nearly obsolete) of record incident by the common law to every fair or market to administer justice for commercial injuries at that very fair or market.

pier (pēr), *n.* [AS. (late) *per;* orig. unknown; cf. LL. (in England) *pera*, also OF. *piere* a stone, F. *pierre*, fr. L. *petra*, Gr. *πέτρα.*] **1**. A support for either end of a bridge span.
2. *Arch.* **a** Either of the pillars, posts, or the like, supporting an arch or lintel; a gate or door post. **b** A piece of wall between two openings. **c** An auxiliary mass of masonry used to stiffen a wall. See BUTTRESS. **d** A vertical layer of ashlars in a rubble wall.
3. A single pillar, pilaster, or structure, used to support something, as a clock or large telescope.
4. **a** A breakwater, groin, or mole extending into navigable water for use as a landing place, a promenade, etc., or to protect or form a harbor; hence, a structure built out into the water with piles for use as a landing place, pleasure resort, etc. **b** A harbor or haven.
5. Short for PIER GLASS. *Obs. & R.*

pierce (pērs), *v. t.;* PIERCED (pērst); PIERC′ING (pēr′sĭng). [ME. *percen*, F. *percer*, OF. *percier;* perh. fr. (assumed) LL. *pertusiare* for *pertusare*, fr. L. *pertundere, pertusum*, to beat, push, bore through; *per* through + *tundere* to beat; cf. OF. *pertuisier* to pierce, F. *pertuis* a hole. Cf. CONTUSE, PERTUSE.] **1**. To run into or through as a pointed instrument does; to thrust into or through with or as with a pointed instrument; to stab; as, the spear *pierced* his arm; he *pierced* his side with a spear; the cold *pierced* him to the bone.
2. To make a hole, opening, or passage in or through; to bore or tunnel into or through; to perforate; as, to *pierce* a wall; to *pierce* a hole in a wall.
3. To force a way into or through; to break into or through; to penetrate; as, to *pierce* the enemy's line.
4. To penetrate with the eye or mind; to comprehend; discern; also, to act on strongly through the senses or feelings; to affect, move, or touch deeply; to penetrate; as, to *pierce* a mystery; a shriek *pierced* his ear. "*Pierced* with grief." *Pope.*
Syn. — See PENETRATE.

pierce (pērs), *v. i.* To make a way (into or through something), as a pointed instrument does; to enter; penetrate.

And *pierced* to the skin, but bit no more. *Spenser.*
She would not *pierce* further into his meaning. *Sir P. Sidney.*

pierced (pērst), *pret. & p. p.* of PIERCE. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Perforated, as a cross, with the tincture of the field showing through the hole. — **pierced dollar**. See HOLY DOLLAR.

pierc′er (pēr′sẽr), *n.* One that pierces; specif.: **a** A keen or sharp eye. *Colloq. or Slang.* **b** An instrument for boring or making holes, as a gimlet, a stiletto, etc. **c** *Zoöl.* The ovipositor, or the sting, of an insect. **d** A person employed or skilled in making pierced work.

pierc′ing (-sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PIERCE. Specif.: *p. a.* That pierces; forcibly entering, or adapted to enter, at or by a point; perforating; penetrating; hence, keen; penetrative; also, deeply affecting or moving; as, a *piercing* sound; *piercing* cold; a *piercing* intellect. "*Piercing* eloquence." *Shak.* — **pierc′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **pierc′ing-ness**, *n.*

pier glass. A large high mirror, as, orig., a narrow one designed to occupy the pier or wall space between windows.

pier′head′ (pēr′hĕd′), *n.* The projecting end of a pier forming a wharf or landing place.

Pi-e′ri-an (pī-ē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pierius*, fr. Mount *Pierus*, in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.] Of or pert. to Pieria, an ancient Thracian country, one of the earliest seats of the worship of the Muses. Specif., an epithet of the Muses; hence used with allusive reference to knowledge or poetry.

Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring. *Pope.*

Pi-er′i-dæ (pī-ĕr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pieris*, generic name, fr. Gr. Πιερις a Muse.] *Zoöl.* A very large and almost cosmopolitan family of butterflies, comprising the cabbage butterflies, sulphur butterflies, etc., all having three pairs of legs well developed in both sexes. They are usually of medium size and white or yellow color with dark markings, esp. on the edges of the wings. By some it is regarded as a subfamily, **Pi′er-i′næ** (pī′ĕr-ī′nē), or **Pi-er′i-di′næ** (pī-ĕr′ĭ-dī′nē), of Papilionidæ. — **pi-er′id** (pī-ĕr′ĭd), *n.* — **pi-er′i-dine** (-dīn; -dĭn; 183), *a.* — **pi-er′i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Pi-er′i-des (pī-ĕr′ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πιερίδες. See PIERIAN.] *Class. Myth.* **a** The Muses. See PIERIAN. **b** Nine daughters of a Macedonian king, Pierus, named after the nine Muses, and, when defeated in a contest with the Muses, changed into birds.

Pi′er-is (pī′ẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Πιερις a Muse.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic ericaceous shrubs. They have mostly evergreen leaves and white flowers in bracted racemes, the corolla cylindrical or urn-shaped, the anthers 2-awned. **b** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Pieridæ, containing the cabbage butterfly.

pierre′-per′du′ (pyâr′pĕr′dü′), *n.* [F. *pierre perdue* lost stone.] Blocks of stone or concrete heaped loosely in the water to make a foundation (as for a sea wall), a mole, etc.

Pier′rot′ (pyĕ′rō′), *n.* [F., little Peter, from *Pierre* Peter.] **1**. In old French pantomime, a jesting character (from old Italian comedy) in the rôle of a simple valet. He wore white pantaloons and a large white jacket with big buttons, and often had his face painted white. Also [*l. c.*], a masked person thus dressed, as at a carnival; in English use, a buffoon or itinerant minstrel thus made up.
2. [*l. c.*] A kind of low-necked waist with sleeves, worn by women toward the end of the 18th century.

Piers Plow′man (pērs plou′măn; pērz). The title personage of a famous allegorical poem, in alliterative verse, written about 1362 by an unknown author (usually called, on insufficient evidence, William Langland) and revised and enlarged by others before 1400. It is in part a satire on the religious and social evils of the time. Piers the Plowman, in the first version, typifies the simple, pious English laborer, but he is later identified, though not very clearly, with Christ or the Church. An imitation of the "Vision," called **Piers Plowman's Crede**, was written about the end of the 14th century.

pier table. A table of the width of a pier between two windows, — often designed to stand under a pier glass.

‖ **Pie-tà′** (pyā-tä′), *n.* [It., lit., pity, L. *pietas* piety.] *Fine Arts.* A representation of the Virgin Mary mourning over the dead body of Christ.

pi′e-tism (pī′ē-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. G. *pietismus*, F *piétisme.*] **1**. [*cap.*] The principles and practice of the Pietists, a class of religious persons in Germany in the 17th century. They tried to instill into a somewhat intellectualized Protestantism a sincerer and more emotional religious feeling.
2. The principles or practices of one who seeks to substitute the devotional for the intellectual ideal in Christian experience; also, affectation of devotion.

pi′e-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. G. *pietist*, F. *piétiste.*] [Also *cap.*] One who believes in or practices pietism; — often used disparagingly of those who make a show of religious feeling.

pi′e-tis′tic (pī′ē-tĭs′tĭk), **pi′e-tis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Also *cap.*] Of or pert. to the Pietists; hence, affectedly or demonstratively religious. — **pi′e-tis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

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piece broker. One who buys and sells remnants of cloth for mending purposes, etc.
‖ **pièce** (pyĕs), *n.* [F.] Piece. — **pièce′ de ré sis′tance′** (dē rā′-zēs′täNs′), lit., piece of resistance: the most substantial or main dish of a meal; hence, the chief article of any collection or series. — **pièce′ d'oc′ca′sion′** (dō′kä′zyôN′), a piece for a special occasion.
piece′-dyed′, *a.* *Textiles.* Dyed after weaving.
piece′less, *a.* See -LESS
piece liquor. See *to piece up*, under PIECE, *v. i.*
piece′ly, *adv.* In pieces. *Obs.*
piece′meal′, *n* A fragment. *Obs*
piece′meal′, *v. t.* To divide piecemeal; to cut into pieces.
piec′en (pēs′'n), *v. t.* [*piece* + 4th *-en.*] To piece or join, as broken threads by splicing in spinning. *Dial. or Tech., Eng.*
piece′ner (pēs′nẽr), *n.* One who piecens; specif.: **a** Formerly, one who supplied rolls of wool to the slubbing machine in woolen mills. **b** = PIECER.
Pie Corner. A district noted for cook shops at the end of Giltspur Street, London, where the great fire is said to have stopped. Cf. SAFFRON HILL.
pied (pīd), *pret. & p. p.* of PI, or PIE, *v.*
‖ **pied** (pyā), *n.* [F.] A foot. See MEASURE.
‖ **pied′-à-terre′** (pyā′tȧ-târ′), *n.* [F.] A temporary lodging
pied′-billed′ (pīd′bĭld′), *a.* With party-colored bill. — **pied-billed grebe**. = DABCHICK **a**.
piedestal. † PEDESTAL
pied′fort′ (pyā′fōr′), *n.* [F *pied-fort*, lit., strong foot.] *Numis.* A coin struck on a flan thicker than usual, as a pattern.
pied′ly (pīd′lĭ), *adv.* of PIED. *R.*
pied′ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
pie′-dog′. Var. of PYE-DOG.
‖ **pié douche′** (pyā′dōōsh′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *peduccio* console, dim. of *piede* foot.] A small pedestal, as for busts or vases.
‖ **pie′dra** (pyā′drä), *n.* [Sp., stone.] *Med.* A disease of the hair, occurring in Colombia, marked by small stony nodules, prob. due to bacteria or fungi.
pied′stall′. † PEDESTAL.
pie finch. The chaffinch. *Eng.*
pie′fort′ (pyā′fōr′). Var. of PIEDFORT.
Pie′gan (pē′gǎn), *n* See BLACKFEET.
pie′-gow′ (pī′gou′), *n.* [Cantonese *p'ai kau*, lit., dominoes nine; — from the highest point in the game.] A Chinese gambling game.
piel † PEEL.
pieled. † PEELED, PILED.
piel′er. † PEELER.
pie′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pie′let, *n.* A small pie.
pie′-mag′, *n.* A magpie.
pie-ment′. † PIMENT.
pien (pēn), *n* [Cf. PEEN.] An arris.
pie nanny A magpie. *Eng.*
pien check. *Arch* A rabbet cut out of a pien, as in the upper of two consecutive stone steps, as a partial means of support.
piend (pēnd), *n.* = PEEN.
pi′e-net. Var. of PIANET.
pie′no (pyā′nō), *a.* [It.] *Music* Full; using all the instruments.
piep. † PEEP.
Pie′per sys′tem (pē′pẽr). See AUTOMIXTE SYSTEM.
pie piece. *Wool Trade.* A piece clipped off by the puller; a remnant of a skin. *Australia.*
pie′pou′drous, *a.* [OF. *pié* foot, F. *pied* + OF. *poudreus* dusty, F. *poudreux.*] Dusty-footed *Obs.* — *n* An itinerant, esp. one who is a merchant. *Obs.*
pier † PEER.
pier, *n.* [F. *pierre*, L. *petra*, Gr. *πέτρα.*] A stone. *Obs.*
pier′age (pēr′āj), *n.* = WHARFAGE
pier buttress. See BUTTRESS, 1.
pierce, *a.* Piercing. *Obs.*
pierce, *n.* A piercing: a hole bored or cut through. *Rare*
pierce′a-ble (pēr′sȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pier′cel (pēr′sĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *perce.*] A kind of gimlet for broaching casks.
pierce′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pier′cent (pēr′sĕnt), *a.* = PERCEANT. *Rare.*
pier′cive, *a.* Penetrative. *Obs.*
piere. † PEER
pierie. † PERRIE, PIRRIE.
pierk. † PERK.
pier′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pier′point. Corrupt. of PARPEN.
pierrery, *n.* [F. *pierreries*, pl., OF *perrerie.*] Perrie. *Obs*
Pierre shales (pēr). [From *Pierre*, or Fort *Pierre*, in South Dakota.] *Geol* A subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous in the Great Plains and western mountains of North America.
‖ **pier′rette′** (pyĕ′rĕt′), *n.* [F.] A female pierrot.
pierrie † PERRIE.
pierrye. † PERRIE
piert (*dial.* pĭrt, pĭ′ŭt). *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. of PERT
pies. † PIZE.
pi′et (pī′ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of PIE a magpie: cf. F. *piette* a smew; also ME. *piot* magpie (*Oxf. E. D.*), OF. *piot*, dim. of *pie* magpie.] **a** Water ouzel. *Scot.* **b** Magpie. *Local, Eng*
piete. † PIETY, PITY.
pieteous. † PIETOUS.
pi-et′ic (pī-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. *piety.*] Pious; pietistic.

‖ **pie'tra du'ra** (pyā'trä dōō'rä). [It., hard stone.] *Fine Arts.* Hard and fine stones in general, as those used for inlay and the like, in distinction from softer stones used in building; thus, a Florentine mosaic is a case of work in *pietra dura*, though the ground may be soft marble.

pi'e-ty (pī'ē-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *piété*; cf. It. *pietà*; both fr. L. *pietas* piety, fr. *pius* pious. See PIOUS; cf. PITY.] **1.** = PITY (in various senses). *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being pious; specif.: **a** Habitual veneration or reverence for the Supreme Being or for the gods; earnest devotion to the service of God or the gods; religiousness; godliness; devoutness. **b** Dutifulness; filial reverence and devotion; loving service to parents, relatives, benefactors, country, etc.
3. A pious act, observance, or characteristic.
Syn. — Religion, devotion, godliness, holiness.
in her piety. *Her.* See PELICAN, 1.

pi'e-zo-crys'tal-li-za'tion (pī'ē-zō-krĭs'tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *crystallization*.] *Petrog.* Crystallization under pressure, caused by orogenic forces.

pi'e-zo-e-lec-tric'i-ty, *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *electricity*.] Electricity or electric polarity due to pressure, esp. in a crystallized substance, as quartz. — **pi'e-zo-e-lec'tric**, *a.*

pi'e-zom'e-ter (pī'ē-zŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring pressure; specif.: **a** An instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids. **b** A gauge joined to a water main to show the pressure. **c** An instrument for measuring pressure due to explosion in a gun bore. **d** A sounding machine indicating depth by registering the compression of the air. **e** An instrument for measuring the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.

pi'e-zo-met'ric (pī'ē-zō-mĕt'rĭk), **pi'e-zo-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to piezometry or the piezometer.

pi'e-zom'e-try (-zŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* The measurement of the compressibility of liquids.

pif'fle (pĭf''l), *v. i.*; PIF'FLED (-'ld); PIF'FLING (-'lĭng). To be squeamish or delicate; hence, to act or talk triflingly or ineffectively; to twaddle; piddle. *Dial. or Slang.*

pif'fle, *n.* Act of piffling; trifling talk or action; piddling; twaddle. *Dial. or Slang.* "Futile *piffle*." *Kipling.*

pig (pĭg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** An earthenware vessel, as a jar, pitcher, or pot; also, *Obs.*, a cinerary urn; *Obs. & Rare*, a vessel of tin or wood. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Earthenware or a piece of it; a potsherd. *Scot.*

pig, *n.* [ME. *pigge*, orig. uncert.; cf. D. *big*, *bigge*, LG. *bigge*.] **1.** A young swine; also, a swine of any age, wild or domestic. Cf. HOG, 1. "Two *pigges* in a poke." *Chaucer.*
2. An ornament, drinking vessel, etc., in the form of a swine; as, a Sussex *pig*, a drinking vessel of this form.
3. Pig's flesh as an article of food; pork. *Humorous.*
4. A person or animal likened to a pig, as a greedy, gluttonous, or filthy person or animal. Cf. HOG. *Colloq.*
5. *Slang.* **a** A sixpence. *Obs.* **b** A police officer. *Obs.* **c** A pressman. *Printers' Cant, Eng.*
6. *Metal.* **a** An open-sand casting of metal, now esp. of iron or lead, run directly from the smelting furnace; — so called in allusion to its size as disting. from a *sow*. Cf. INGOT, 2, MINE PIG. **b** Any of the molds or channels in the pig bed. **c** Collectively, pig iron, pig lead, or the like.
7. Miscellaneous uses: **a** A parcel of hemp fiber weighing about 2½ lbs. **b** A block of rock salt. **c** A small cushion used in knitting. **d** *Logging.* = DOG BOAT.
a pig in a poke (*or* bag), an article that has not been seen or is of unknown quality or value; as, to buy or sell *a pig in a poke*. — **pigs in blankets**, oysters wrapped in thin slices of bacon, fastened with skewers, and fried.

pig, *v. i.*; PIGGED (pĭgd); PIG'GING (pĭg'ĭng). **1.** To bring forth in the manner of pigs; to farrow.
2. To huddle, lie together, or live like pigs, as in one bed.
3. *Hunting.* To hunt the wild boar.

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *n.* [ME. also *pejoun*, fr. F. *pigeon*, fr. L. *pipio*, *pipionis*, a young pipping or chirping bird, fr. *pipire* to peep, of imitative origin. Cf. PEEP to chirp, 1st PIPE.] **1.** A young dove (or pigeon in sense 2). *Obs.*
2. Any bird of the widely distributed family Columbidæ; a dove (see DOVE, 1); esp., one of the many domesticated varieties, as the pouters, carriers, homers, fantails, nuns, jacobins, turbits, tumblers, trumpeters, etc., derived from the rock pigeon (*Columba livia*) found on the coasts of Europe. The pigeons are altricial, and have a stout body with rather short legs, and a bill horny at the tip, but with a soft cere at the base. The plumage is smooth and compact, often subdued in color, but handsome. They feed mainly on fruit, seeds, etc. Most of them fly swiftly and have a cooing voice. Common European species are the wood pigeon, or ringdove, the turtledove, and the stockdove. In the United States occur the Carolina dove, ground doves, and others. See also PASSENGER PIGEON, CROWNED PIGEON, BRONZEWING, and FRUIT PIGEON. The term is applied to a few birds of other families. See CAPE PIGEON, TOOTH-BILLED PIGEON.

1/10
Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*).

3. A young woman; a sweetheart; also, a coward. *Obs.*
4. One who is an easy prey; a gull; dupe. *Slang.*
5. a Short for CLAY PIGEON. **b** A mechanical flying toy.

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To make a pigeon (sense 4) of; to pluck; fleece; gull, esp. by tricks in gambling. *Slang.*
2. To send (a message) by a pigeon.

pigeon berry. **a** The berry of the pokeweed; also, the plant. **b** The June berry. **c** The dogwood *Cornus alternifolia*. **d** Any of several western North American buckthorns. **e** In Bermuda, the verbenaceous *Duranta plumieri*. **f** In Australia, the lauraceous tree *Litsæa ferruginea*.

pigeon breast. *Med.* A deformity of the chest marked by sharp projection of the sternum, occurring esp. in rickets.

pigeon grass. One of the foxtail grasses (*Chætochloa glauca*) somewhat used for fodder.

pigeon hawk. Any of several small hawks; esp.: **a** A small American falcon (*Falco columbarius*) related to the European merlin. **b** Erron., the sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*) of America.

1/7
Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*). Adult male.

pi'geon-heart'ed, *a.* Timid; cowardly; chicken-hearted.

pi'geon-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole, or one of a set, in a wall, door, etc., for the passage of pigeons; hence, one of a set of holes for passage, as of gases in a furnace arch.
2. A hole or small recess, or one of a set of such, for pigeons to nest; hence, any cozy recess or room.
3. *pl.* The stocks; also, a similar device for binding a culprit's hands while he was being whipped. *Obs. Cant.*
4. *pl.* An old English outdoor game of uncertain nature. *Obs.*
5. *Print.* An overwide space between words. *Cant, Eng.*
6. *Theat.* A seat in the upper gallery, or in the top row of the gallery. *Obs.*
7. A small open compartment in a desk, case, cabinet, or the like, for keeping letters, documents, etc., easily accessible. Also fig., as of a "compartment" in the mind.
8. *Naut.* One of the holes or sockets in a capstan head.

pi'geon-hole', *v. t.* **1.** To place in, or as in, the pigeonhole of a desk, cabinet, etc.; hence, to put away where readily accessible; to lay aside indefinitely or for future reference; to shelve; as, to *pigeonhole* a letter or a report.
2. To assign, as a fact, to the proper "compartment" of the mind or memory or to the proper place among related ideas; to place, label, classify, or analyze mentally.
3. To provide with, or divide into, pigeonholes, lit. or fig. — **pi'geon-hol'er** (-hōl'ẽr), *n.*

pigeon pea. The small seed of a tropical fabaceous shrub (*Cajan cajan*) with trifoliolate leaves, showy yellow flowers, and flattish pods; also, the shrub. See CAJAN.

pigeon plum. **a** The edible drupaceous fruit of the Florida sea grape (*Coccolobis floridana*), a small tree with hard, dark brown wood; also, the tree. **b** The edible fruit of either of two African amygdalaceous trees (*Chrysobalanus ellipticus* and *C. luteus*); also, either of the trees.

pigeon pox. *Veter.* Sorehead.

pi'geon's-blood' (pĭj'ŭnz-blŭd'), *n.* A rich deep red, the most prized color of the ruby; — also used adjectively.

pi'geon-toed' (pĭj'ŭn-tōd'), *a.* Having the toes turned in.

pi'geon-wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* **1.** A wing of a pigeon, or a wing like it.
2. An old mode of dressing men's side hair in a form likened to a pigeon's wings; also, a wig similarly shaped.
3. *Dancing.* A fancy step executed by jumping and striking the legs together; as, to cut a *pigeonwing*.
4. A certain fancy figure in skating.
5. *Tempering.* A color, brown shaded with purple, coming between dark brown and light blue in the table of colors in drawing the temper of hardened steel.

pi'geon-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of various tropical trees with marked or mottled wood, as *Pisonia obtusata*, *Diphолis salicifolia*, *Diospyros tetrasperma*, *Guettarda speciosa*, *Connarus guianensis*, and species of *Coccolobis*.

pig'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a face like that of a pig.
pig-faced lady *or* **woman**, a legendary woman of rank or wealth, with a pig's face, for whom a husband was supposed to be wanted.

pig'fish' (pĭg'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes; as: **a** Any of several salt-water grunts of the genus *Orthopristis*, esp. *O. chrysopterus*, a food fish of the United States from Long Island southward. **b** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). **c** In Australia, a wrasse (*Diastodon unimaculatus*).

pig'foot' (-fŏŏt'), *n.* A marine fish (*Scorpæna porcus*), of southern Europe. It is mottled reddish brown.

pig'ger-y (pĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PIGGERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Place where swine are kept or bred; a pigsty; also, pigs collectively.
2. Piggishness.

pig'gin (-ĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Gael. *pigean*, dim. of *pigeadh*, *pige*, an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot, prob. fr. E. *pig* a piggin.] A small wooden pail or tub with an upright stave as handle, — often used as a dipper.

pig'gish (pĭg'ĭsh), *a.* Relating to, like, or characteristic of, a pig; greedy; stubborn; selfish; mean; filthy. — **pig'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **pig'gish-ness**, *n.*

pig'gy, **pig'gie** (pĭg'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A little pig.
2. Tipcat, or the piece of wood, or cat, used in it. *Dial.*

pig'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having the head or brains of a pig; hence, stupidly obstinate; perverse; stubborn. — **pig'-head'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **pig'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

pig iron. Iron cast, or for casting, in pigs.

pig'-jawed' (-jôd'), *a.* Having a projecting upper jaw.

pig'-jump', *v. i.* Of a horse, to jump from all four legs without bringing them together. — **pig'-jump'er**, *n.*

pig lead. Lead cast, or for casting, in pigs.

pig'ment (pĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, fr. the root of *pingere* to paint: cf. F. *pigment*. See PAINT; cf. PIMENTO, ORPIMENT.] **1.** A coloring matter; specif.: **a** Any powder or easily powdered substance prepared as a paint by mixture with some vehicle in which it is insoluble. **b** *Biol.* Any of various coloring matters in animals and plants, esp. solid or opaque coloring matter deposited in a cell or tissue.
2. = PIMENT, 1. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Scott. Ld. Lytton.*

pig'men-ta-ry (pĭg'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pigmentarius*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an apothecary. *Obs.*
2. Of, pertaining to, producing, or containing, pigment; furnished with, or characterized by, pigment.
pigmentary degeneration, *Med.*, a morbid state in which an excess of pigment is deposited in the tissues.

pig'men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Coloration with, or deposition of, pigment; in *Med.*, esp., an excessive deposition.

pigment cell. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cell containing a deposition of coloring matter. Cf. CHROMATOPHORE, 1.

pig'ment-ed (pĭg'mĕn-tĕd), *a.* Colored with pigment.

pig metal. Metal cast, or for casting, in pigs.

pig'no-ra'tion (pĭg'nō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *pignoratio*, L. *pigneratio*, fr. *pignerare* to pledge, fr. *pignus*, gen. *-oris* and *-eris*, a pledge, a pawn: cf. F. *pignoration*.] **1.** Act of pledging or pawning.
2. *Civil Law.* A process answering in general to common-law distraint, as in case of cattle damage feasant.

pig'no-ra-tive (pĭg'nō-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *pignoratif*.] Pledging; pawning. *Rare.*

pig'nus (-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PIGNORA (-nō-rȧ). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A pledge or pawn.
‖ **pig'nus ju-di'ci-a'le** (jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ā'lē; 243) *or* **præ-to'ri-um**, *Civil Law*, the right or lien that a judgment creditor has in the property of the judgment debtor. — ‖ **p. le-ga'le**, *Civil Law*, a pledge or lien arising by operation of law, as in case of a landlord.

pig'nut' (pĭg'nŭt'), *n.* **1. a** The earthnut *Conopodium denudatum*. **b** The nutlike tuber of the dwarf ginseng.
2. a The thin-shelled, somewhat bitter nut of a species of hickory (*Hicoria glabra*); also, the tree. **b** The nut of the related species *H. minima*; also, the tree.
3. The ouabe, or West Indian cobnut.

pig'pen' (-pĕn'), *n.* A pen, or sty, for pigs.

pig'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **a** The skin of a pig or hog, or leather made of it, used in making saddles, bookbindings, etc. **b** Hence, *Sporting Slang or Colloq.* (1) A saddle. (2) A football; — from the covering often being of pigskin.

pigs'ney (pĭgz'nĭ), *n.* [ME. *pigges-nye*, i. e., *pig's* + *nye* eye, for *eye* with *n* prefixed from *mine*, *thine*, or *an*.] **1.** By way of endearment, a girl or woman, or, rarely, a boy or man; — now often disparaging. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
2. Eye; — used playfully. *Obs.*

pig'stick'er (pĭg'stĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who follows the sport of pigsticking; also, a horse trained for use in this sport.
2. One who butchers swine by sticking a knife into them.
3. Facetiously, any of various things, as a kind of pocket knife with a long pointed blade, a sword, a boy's low sled with long sharp-pointed side pieces, etc. *Slang or Colloq.*

pig'stick'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Wild-boar hunting with a spear; — so called by Anglo-Indians.
2. Killing of swine by sticking them with a knife.

pig'sty' (-stī'), *n.*; *pl.* -STIES' (-stīz'). **1.** A sty, or inclosure with covered shed or area, for pigs; a pigpen.
2. A dirty dwelling or room likened to a pigpen.

pig'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** Lit., the tail of a pig.
2. Tobacco in small twisted ropes or rolls. *Swift.*
3. *Hairdressing.* A queue, as that formerly worn by sailors and soldiers, or, esp., that worn by the Chinese, or that often worn by young girls.
4. One who wears a pigtail; a Chinese.
5. *Naut.* A piece of thick rope; a rope's end.
6. A small candle costing a farthing. *Dial. Eng.*

pig'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a tail like a pig's; as, the *pig-tailed* ape. — **pig-tailed ape, macaque,** *or* **monkey**, a macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) of the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies, with a short slender tail which is held in the shape of a letter S when the animal is excited.

pig'-tailed', *a.* Having, or wearing, a pigtail (queue).

pig tin. Tin cast, or for casting, in pigs.

‖ **pieton**, *n.* [F. *piéton*.] A foot soldier. *Obs.*
pi'e-tose (pī'ē-tōs), *a.* [Cf. LL. *pietosus* pitying, pitiable, pious, It. *pietoso*.] Pietistic. *Rare.*
pietous, *a.* [OF. *pietos*, *pitos*. Cf. PITEOUS.] Piteous. *Obs.* — *adv.* Piteously. *Obs.*
pietously, *adv.* Piteously. *Obs.*
‖ **pie'tra mos'sa non fa mus'co** (pyā'trä môs'sä nōn fä mōōs'kō). [It.] See SASSO CHE ROTOLA NON FA MUSCHIO.
pievishe. † PEEVISH.
pie'vit. † PEWIT.
piewe. † PEW.
pie'wipe' (pī'wīp'), *n.* [From its note.] The lapwing. *Eng.*
pie wool. *Wool Trade.* Wool from pie pieces. *Australia.*
piff, *interj.* An onomatopœic word for a sound, as of a bullet in the air.
pif'fer-o (pĭf'ẽr-ō), **pif'fa-ra** (-fȧ-rȧ), *n.* [It. *piffero*.] *Music.* **a** A fife. **b** = BIFARA.
pif'fler (pĭf'lẽr), *n.* One who piffles; trifler. *Dial. or Slang.*
piff'-paff', *interj.* Redup. of PIFF.
pig, *v. t.* **1.** To litter (pigs). **2.** To cause to live like pigs.
pig'-a-back', **pig'-back'**. Dial. vars. of PICKABACK.
pig'-back', *v. t.* *Steel Manuf.* To add pig iron to (a molten charge too much decarburized, esp. in the acid open-hearth process). — Also *v. i.*
pig bed. **1.** A pigsty. **2.** *Founding.* The bed of sand in which iron is cast into pigs.
pig boiling. *Metal.* See PUDDLING, 2.
pig-dan' (pĭg-dăn' : -dôn'), *n.* [Hind. *pīkdān*.] Spittoon. *India.*
pig deer. The babiroussa.
pig'dom (pĭg'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn). Var. of PIDGIN (English).
pi'geon-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Gullible. *Slang.*
pi'geon-breast'ed, *a.* *Med.* Having a pigeon breast.
pigeon cherry. The wild cherry *Prunus pennsylvanica*. *U. S.*
pi'geon-er (pĭj'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* A sharper; swindler. *Slang.*
pi'geon-foot' (-fŏŏt'), *n.* The dove's-foot geranium.
pi'geon-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*pigeon* + *-gram*.] A message carried by a pigeon.
pigeon grape. Summer grape.
pigeon guillemot. A guillemot of the North Pacific (*Cepphus columba*).
pigeon horntail. See HORNTAIL.
pigeon house. A dovecote.
pi'geon-liv'ered, *a.* Meek; mild; gentle. *Obs.*
pi'geon-ry (pĭj'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* A dovecote.
pigeon's grass. The common vervain.
pigeon's milk. **1.** The partly digested food regurgitated by pigeons for their young. **2.** An imaginary article for which a child or novice is sent, as a hoax, as on April 1.
pi'geon-tail', *n.* The pintail duck.
pigeon tree. Hercules'-club c.
pigeon tremex. Pigeon horntail. See HORNTAIL.
pi'geon-weed', *n.* Corn gromwell.
pigeon woodpecker. A flicker.
pig'-eyed', *a.* Having small, deep-set eyes.
pig'face', *n.* The fruit of canajong, resembling a pig's face; also, the plant. *Australasia.*
pig'ful (pĭg'fŏŏl), *n.* See -FUL; PIG, a vessel.
pigg. Var. of PIG, vessel. *Scot.*
pigge. † PIG. *Scot.*
piggeis, *n. pl.* Peggymasts. *Obs.*
pig'ger-y (pĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Place where pigs (vessels) are made or sold; also, crockery. *Scot.*
piggesnye. † PIGSNEY.
pig'ging (pĭg'ĭng), *n.* Buying of pigs, or crockery. *Scot.*
pig'gle (-'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. PICK, *v.*] To pick at, off, or out; to uproot; to dig up, as with the hand; fig., to piddle. *Dial. Eng.*
pig'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Like, or like that of, a pig.
pig'gy-back'. Var. of PICKABACK.
pig'gy-wig'gy, *n.* Also **pig'gy-wig'**. A child's riming extension of *piggy*, used playfully in speaking of or to a child.
pig'head', *n.* A stubborn, stupid head.
pig'herd', *n.* A swineherd.
pig hickory. The pignut.
pight, *n.* Prob., doubt. *Obs.*
pight (pīt). Obs. pret. & archaic p. p. of PITCH.
pight, *v. t.* [Prop. pret. & p. p. of *pitch*.] To pitch. *Obs.*
pigh'tle, **pigh'tel** (pī't'l), *n.* [ME. *pichtil*, *pictel*, *pigtel*, *pichel*, etc., orig. uncert. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. PICLE.] A small field or inclosure. *Obs. or Dial.*
pig'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pig'let, *n.* See -LET.
pig lily. The calla lily. *S. Afr.*
pig'ling, *n.* [*pig* + 1st *-ling*.] A small pig. — **pig'ling-hood**, *n.*
pig-mæ'an. Var. of PYGMEAN.
pig'mak'er (pĭg'māk'ẽr), *n.* A manufacturer of pig iron.
Pig Market. The antechamber of the Divinity School at Oxford, Eng.; — vulgarly so called.
pig-me'an. Var. of PYGMEAN.
pig'ment, *v. t.* To color or imbue with pigment.
pig-men'tal (pĭg-mĕn'tăl), *a.* = PIGMENTARY, 2. — **pig-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*
pig'men-ta-ry (pĭg'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *n.* An apothecary. *Obs.*
pigment brown. = SUDAN BROWN.
pig'ment-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pig'men-tose (pĭg'mĕn-tōs), **pig-men'tous** (pĭg-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Pigmented; pigmentary. *Rare.*
pig'my. Var. of PYGMY. — **pig'my-ship**, *n.*
pig'ner-ate, **pig'ner-a'tion**, etc. † PIGNORATE, etc.
pig'no-late, *n.* [F. *pignolat*.] A confection of pine kernels. *Obs.*
pi-gno'lia (pĭ-nōl'yȧ; pĭg-), *n.* [Cf. It. *pignolo*, *pinolo*, and E. PIGNOLATE.] The edible seed of the nut pine. *Trade Name.*
‖ **pi'gnon'** (pē'nyôN'; pĭn'yŏn). Var. of PIÑON.
pig'no-rate (pĭg'nō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *pigneratus*, p. p. of *pignerare* to pledge.] To pledge or pawn; also, to take in pawn. — **pig'no-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*
pig'no-rate (-rāt), *a.* Pledged; also, pignoratitious.
pig'no-ra-ti'tious (-rȧ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pigneraticius*.] Of or pert. to pignoration.
pig potato. **a** The groundnut *Apios apios*. **b** The cowbane *Oxypolis rigidus*.
pig rat. = BANDICOOT **a**.
‖ **pi-gri'ti-a** (pĭ-grĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., slothfulness, indolence.] A sloth (mammal). *Obs.*
pig'ri-tude, *n.* [L. *piger* lazy.] Laziness. *Obs.*
pig'root', *n.* Blue-eyed grass.
pig'sconce', *n.* A pighead; pig-headed fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.
pig's'-face', *n.* = PIGFACE.
pig'stick', *v. i.* To hunt the wild boar with a spear.
pig's'-whis'tle (pĭgz'-), *n.* Wheeziness of voice which is due to contraction in or near the glottis. *Colloq.*
pig'tel. † PIGHTLE.
pigt-full, *a.* [Cf. *pight*, obs. p. p. of *pitch*.] Filled. *Obs.*
pig'wash', *n.* Hogwash.

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pig'weed' (pĭg'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Chenopodium;* esp., the common goosefoot, or white pigweed (*C. album*) ; hence, any member of the family Chenopodiaceæ. **b** Any of several weedy species of *Amaranthus*, as *A. paniculatus* or *A. retroflexus.* **c** The common purslane.

pik (pĭk ; pēk), *n.* Also *pic*, etc. [Turk., fr. Gr. πῆχυς an ell.] A measure of length used in Turkey, Egypt, the Barbary States, etc., varying from about 18 to 30.5 inches (45.7-77.5 cm.), and averaging approximately 25 inches.

pi'ka (pī'kȧ), *n.* [Tungusic *peeka.*] Any of many duplicidentate rodents of the family Ochotonidæ inhabiting rocky parts of high mountains in Asia and western North America. Their nearest relatives are the rabbits, but their ears are small, the tail rudimentary, the hind legs short. See LITTLE CHIEF HARE.

Pika, or Little Chief Hare (*Ochotona princeps*). 1/5

pike (pīk), *n.* [ME. *pike, pyke*, a sharp point, hedgehog's spine, pickax, AS. *pic* pickax ; confused with F. *pic* pickax, which is prob. from same source, ultimate source being perh. a word imitative of the sound of striking with a pointed instrument ; cf. also W. *pig* a prick, a point, beak. Cf. PICK, *n.* & *v.*, to peck, prick ; PEAK a sharp point, a mountain top ; PIKE a weapon ; PIQUE.] **1.** A pick or pickax. *Obs.*, except as a *Dial. Eng.* form of PICK, a tool, 1. **2.** A sharp point, pointed tip, or spike, as the spike in the center of a shield or buckler, the tip of a spear, or, *Obs.*, a lathe center. By extension, *Obs.*, a horn of a dilemma. **3.** Any of various pointed things ; as : **a** A prickle, thorn, or spine, as of a hedgehog. *Obs.* **b** An iron-pointed staff ; a pikestaff. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** A hayfork ; pitchfork. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **d** A pointed tent pole. *Rare.* **e** A poulaine. *Obs. or Hist.* **f** The horn or beak of an anvil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **g** A gore of land. *Dial. Eng.*

pike, *n.* [See PIKE a sharp point.] *Dial. Eng. or Scot.* **1.** A peaked mountain or hill top, or a mountain or hill with such a top ; a peak ; — used esp. in place names in the north of England ; as, the *pikes* of Cumberland. **2.** A cairn, beacon, tower, or the like, on a summit. **3.** A temporary pointed or peaked pile of hay, made in the field ; also, a circular pointed stack of grain.

pike, *n.* [From PIKE a sharp point ; — in ref. to the shape of its head. Cf. PICKEREL.] **1.** An elongate, voracious, fresh-water acanthopterygian fish (*Esox lucius*) occurring in Europe, north of Italy and Greece, in northern Asia, and in northern North America from New York to the mouth of the Ohio River and thence to Alaska. It reaches

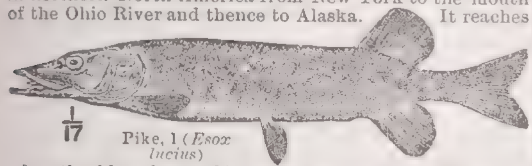

1/17 Pike, 1 (*Esox lucius*)

a length of four feet and is valued as a food fish. With a few related North American species (see MUSKELLUNGE, PICKEREL), it constitutes the genus *Esox* and family Esocidæ. **2.** Any of various other fishes ; — usually with an attributive ; as, *gar pike, wall-eyed pike*, etc. In Australia, a barracuda (*Sphyræna novæhollandiæ*) ; also, *Dinolestes lewini*, a fish allied to the perches.

pike, *n.* [F. *pique*, prob. fr. *piquer* to prick, akin to *pic* pickax. See PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A foot soldier's weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff with a pointed steel head, sometimes having also a hook or pick on the side. It was superseded by the bayonet. **b** A half pike, as borne by officers to show rank. *Obs. or Hist.* **c** The sharp-tipped staff on which a flag is carried. **d** Erron., a long-handled halberd. *Obs.* **2.** A pikeman. *Obs.*

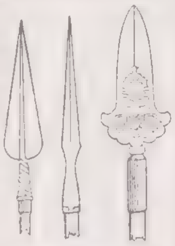

Forms of Pike, 1 a.

pike, *v. t.* ; PIKED (pīkt) ; PIK'ING (pīk'ĭng). [From PIKE a weapon.] **1** To pierce, kill, or wound, with or as with a pike. **2.** To thrust as or as if a pike.

pike, *n.* [Cf. TURNPIKE.] *Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** A toll bar on a road or a tollgate ; a turnpike ; also, the toll there paid. **2.** A turnpike road.

pike, *v. t.* [Perh. orig., to furnish one's self with a *pike* or pilgrim's staff. *Oxf. E. D.*] To betake (one's self). *Obs.*

pik'ed (pīk'ĕd ; pīkt ; 277), *a.* Having a pike, sharp point, spike, spine, or prickle ; peaked ; pointed.

piked dogfish. See DOGFISH, 1. — **p. shoe**, a crakow. *Obs. or Hist.* — **p. whale**, a small finback whale of the North Atlantic (*Balænoptera acutorostrata*), with an elongated snout.

pike'man (pīk'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From 1st PIKE.] One who uses a pick or pickax, as a miner ; a pickman.

pike'man, *n.* [From 4th PIKE.] A soldier armed with a pike.

pike'man, *n.* [From 6th PIKE.] A keeper of a turnpike gate.

pike perch. Any of several fishes of the perch family, but shaped somewhat like a pike, as the sauger, wall-eyed pike, and zander.

pike pole. *Logging.* A pole 12 to 20 feet long with a pike in one end, used in directing floating logs.

pike'staff' (pīk'stȧf'), *n.* **1.** A staff with a spike at the end, to guard the user from slipping. *Scott.* **2.** The staff, or shaft, of a pike (the weapon).

pi-las'ter (pĭ-lăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*, LL. *pilastrum*, fr. L. *pila* a pillar. See PILLAR.] **1.** *Arch.* An upright architectural member, rectangular in plan, structurally a pier (see PIER, 2 **a**), but architecturally treated as a column, with capital, shaft, and base. Usually the projection from the wall is one third of its width, or less. **2.** A similar member in furniture. **3.** A pillarlike or cylindrical form or shape. *Obs.*

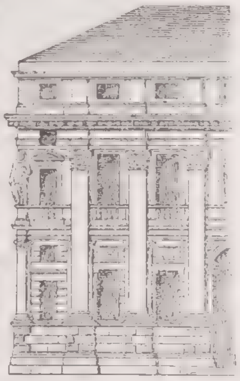

Part of a Palladian Façade employing Pilasters.

pilaster mass. *Arch.* A pier projecting from, but usually built with, the wall, differing from the anta and parastas in that it does not form the termination of the projecting wall, but usually stiffens it between two windows or the like.

pilaster strip. *Arch.* A pilaster mass of slight projection, or of slender proportions in any way.

pil'as-trade' (pĭl'ăs-trād'), *n.* [It. *pilastrata.*] *Arch.* A row or series of pilasters. — **pil'as-trad'ed** (-trād'ĕd), *a.*

pi-lau', pi-law' (pĭ-lou' ; -lô'), *n.* [Per. & Turk. *pilāw.*] Rice boiled with meat, fowl, or fish, spices, etc. *Oriental.*

pilch (pĭlch), *n.* [AS. *pylce, pylece*, LL. *pellicia*. See PELISSE.] **1.** An obsolete outer garment, orig. of skin or fur, later of leather or wool. *Wyclife.* **2.** A light saddle ; a pad ; also, *Obs.*, a saddle cover. **3.** An infant's triangular wrapper, covering the diaper.

pil'chard (pĭl'chẽrd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] The sardine (*Sardinella pilchardus*), or a fish of some related species.

pile (pīl), *n.* [L. *pilus* hair.] **1.** Hair, esp. fine soft hair ; down, as on a man, insect, or bird ; covering of hair or down ; pelage ; sometimes, a single hair or filament. **2.** *Fabrics.* Nap ; esp., downy, thick, or heavy nap, as of carpeting and velvet. **3.** A fiber or filament of velvet, wool, cotton, or the like. **4.** A fabric, as velvet, having a nap. *Rare.* **5.** Burr on an etching plate.

pile-upon-pile velvet, velvet with pile of varying length, a pattern in long pile being relieved on a shorter pile.

pile, *n.* [F. *pile*, L. *pila* a pillar, a pier or mole of stone. Cf. PILLAR.] **1.** A pillar, lit. or fig. ; a pier, as of a bridge. *Obs.* **2.** A breakwater or mole. *Obs.* **3.** A mass of things heaped together or laid one on another ; a heap ; as, a *pile* of stones, of wood, or of shot. **4.** Hence : **a** A large number, quantity, collection, or the like ; a lot. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq., U. S.* **b** A heap of wood for burning a corpse, a person, or a sacrifice. **c** *Mil.* A stack (of arms). *Obs. or Hist.* **d** *Iron Manuf.* = FAGOT, *n.*, 2. **e** A great amount of money ; a fortune ; short for *pile of money. Slang.* **f** A large building, or mass of buildings. **5.** *Elec.* **a** Orig., a vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, laid up with disks of cloth or paper moistened with acid water between them, for producing a current of electricity ; — commonly called *Volta's pile, voltaic pile*, or *galvanic pile.* **b** Hence, any similar arrangement for generating an electric current ; a battery ; as, a dry *pile.* **6.** The under iron or puncheon of the two used in stamping coins by a hammer. Hence : The reverse of a coin. See REVERSE. *Now Rare.*

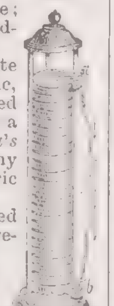

VoltaicPile. *a* Upper Disk of Zinc ; *b* Lower Disk of Copper or Silver.

pile (pīl), *v. t.* ; PILED (pīld) ; PIL'ING (pīl'ĭng). **1.** To lay or throw in a pile or heap ; to heap up ; to collect into a mass ; amass ; — often with *up* or *on* ; as, to *pile* up wood. "Hills *piled* on hills." *Dryden.* "Life *piled* on life." *Tennyson.* **2.** To cover with heaps or in great abundance ; to fill or overfill ; to load.

to pile arms, *Mil.*, to stack arms. *Obs. or Hist.* — **to p. on**, *or* **up, the agony**, to add to a painful effect by prolonging the cause. *Colloq.*

pile, *v. i.* To form a pile or piles; to accumulate.

pile (pīl), *n.* [AS. *pīl* arrow, stake, L. *pilum* javelin.] **1.** A dart ; an arrow. *Obs.* **2.** The pointed head of a dart, arrow, or the like. *Obs., exc. Dial. Eng. or in Archery.* **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* The foot soldier's heavy javelin ; — a translation of Lat. *pilum.* **4.** A spike, nail, or spine ; the style of a sundial. *Obs.* **5.** A blade (of grass) ; an awn ; a glume ; a grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **6.** A large stake or pointed timber, driven in the earth, as to support foundations of buildings in wet or yielding ground or where the ground is soft, to support a building, pier, or other superstructure, or to form a cofferdam, etc. ; also, an iron post, pillar, or, now, a cylinder of concrete, used in place of the pile. See SCREW PILE, SADDLE PILE, SHEET PILE.

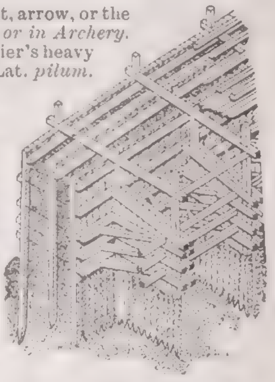

Pile, 6. Cofferdam, made of rows of Piles, buttressed and filled in with clay puddle, etc.

7. *Her.* A wedge-shaped ordinary or subordinary, usually placed palewise, with the broad end up.

Pile, 7.

pile, *v. t.* **1.** To drive piles into ; to fill, support, or strengthen, with piles. **2.** To drive, as a pile. *Obs.* **3.** Specif. : **a** *Metal.* To form a fagot of. See FAGOTING, 2. **b** *Leather.* To subject to the process of piling.

pi'le-ate (pī'lē-āt ; pĭl'ē- ; 277), *a.* [L. *pileatus*, fr. *pileus* a felt cap or hat.] Having a pileus, or cap.

pi'le-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Pileate ; specif. : **a** *Zoöl.* Having a crest covering the pileum. **b** *Antiq.* Wearing a pileus.

pileated woodpecker, a North American woodpecker (*Phlœotomus pileatus*). It is black with a red crest, and white on the wings and sides of the neck. It inhabits heavy forests.

1/10 Pileated Woodpecker.

piled (pīld), *a.* [From 1st PILE.] **1.** Covered with pile, or hair or down. **2.** Having a pile, or nap.

piled (pīld), *a.* [From 3d PILE.] **1.** Laid in or formed into a pile or piles ; heaped. The labor of an age in *piled* stones. *Milton.* **2.** Specif., *Iron Manuf.*, formed into, or made from, a pile, or fagot ; as, *piled* iron.

piled, *a.* [From 5th PILE.] **1.** *Her.* Charged with piles. *Obs.* **2.** Having a pointed head, as a lance. *Obs.* **3.** Built on piles.

pile driver. A machine for driving down piles, usually a high frame with appliances for raising to a height a heavy mass of iron (the monkey), which falls on the pile.

pi'le-ous (pī'lē-ŭs), *a.* [See PILOUS.] Hairy ; pilose.

piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. L. *pila* a ball. Cf. PILL a medicine.] *Med.* The tumors or swellings technically called *hemorrhoids.* See HEMORRHOID.

pi'le-um (pī'lē-ŭm ; pĭl'ē-), *n.* [NL.; fr. L. *pileum* cap.] *Zoöl.* The top of the head of a bird from the bill to the nape.

pi'le-us (-ŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* PILEI (-ī). [L., a felt cap.] **1.** *Antiq.* A kind of skullcap of felt. **2.** Hence : **a** *Bot.* In basidiomycetous fungi, the caplike hymeniferous top of the sporophore ; the umbrella-shaped part of a mushroom. See MUSHROOM, *Illust.* **b** *Zoöl.* (1) The umbrella of a jellyfish. (2) The pileum of a bird.

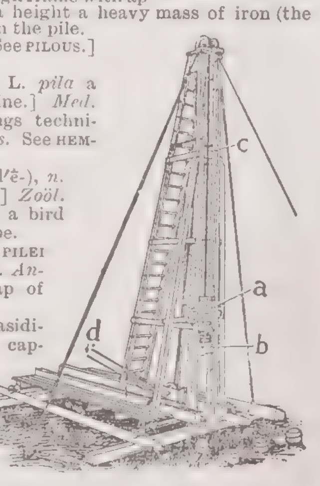

Pile Driver, 1. *a* Monkey ; *b* Cap for the Pile ; *c* Tripping Device ; *d* Ropes to Hoisting Engine.

pile'wort' (pīl'wûrt'), *n.* A European ranunculaceous plant (*Ficaria ficaria*) with orbiculate or cordate leaves and yellow flowers resembling buttercups. Its tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for piles.

Pig-wig'gen (pĭg-wĭg'ĕn), *n.* A doughty elf whose amours with Queen Mab and furious combat with the jealous Oberon are told in Drayton's "Nymphidia."
pig'wort', *n.* Pigweed. *Obs.*
pig yoke. *Naut.* A quadrant or sextant. *Slang.* [-rōth). *Bib.*
Pi'-ha-hi'roth (pī'hȧ-hī'rōth ;
pi-i'tis (pī-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pia* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pia mater.
pijt. ✝ PIT.
pik. ✝ PITCH. [var. of PICK.
pik. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
pi-ka'ba hemp (pĭ-kä'bȧ). [Cf. Pg. *piaçaba* the coquilla-nut palm.] The fiber of the coquilla-nut palm.
pikary. ✝ PICKERY.
pike. ✝ PEEK, PIQUE, PITCH.
pike (pēk). Var. of PIC, measure.
pike (pĭk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. form of PICK, *v.*, to gather, cull, select, etc. [var. of PICK.
pike. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
pike, *v. t.* [From 1st PIKE.] To provide with a pike, pointed tip, or spike, as a staff. *Obs. or R.*
pike, *v. t.* [From PIKE a pointed hill.] To pile (hay) into pikes or large cocks. *Dial. Eng.*
pike, *v. i.* To go, esp. quickly ; to depart ; also, to die. *Obs. or Slang or Colloq.*
pike, *n.* [See PEAK a mountain top.] = PEAK, mountain top. *Obs.* — **on (the) pike**, *Naut.*, apeak. *Obs.*
pike, *n.* On the Pacific coast, one of a class of shiftless vagrant poor farmers ; — a term of contempt, esp. and orig. applied to emigrants from the Southern States, from the belief that the first came from Pike County, Missouri. *U. S.*
pike, *v. i.* To play or gamble with great caution : to make small bets. *Gaming Slang, U. S.*
pike, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. F. *piquer au vent* to sail close to the wind.] To sail close (to). *Obs.* [pike.
pike, *v. t.* To convey with a
pikeax. ✝ PICKAX.
pikede. ✝ PEAKED.
pike'-de-vant'. ✝ PICKEDEVANT. [PIKE.
pike'-ham'mer, *n.* = HAMMER-
pike-harnes, *n.* [*pike*, var. of *pick* to peck, pluck + *harness.*] A plunderer of armor from the bodies of the slain. *Obs.*
pi-keir'. ✝ PIQUIER.
pi'kel, pi'kle (pī'k'l ; pĭk''l), *n.* [See 1st PIKE.] Pitchfork ; hayfork. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
pike'let (pīk'lĭt), *n.* [Shortened from *barapicklet. Oxf. E. D.*] A crumpet. *Dial. Eng.*
pike'let, *n.* A small pike (fish).
piker. ✝ PICARD, a ship.
pik'er (pīk'ẽr), *n.* [*pike*, var. of *pick* + *-er.*] **1.** A thief. *Obs.* 2. An instrument for picking out dirt, dust, etc. *Dial. Eng.* 3. *Logging.* A user of a pike.
pik'er (pīk'ẽr), *n.* A gambler who "pikes ;" a small speculator. *Slang, U.S.* [a pike. *Obs.*
pik'er, *n.* A soldier armed with
pik'er, *n.* [Prob. from 6th PIKE.] A tramp or vagrant. *Slang or Dial.* [EREL.
pik'er-el, pik'er-ell. ✝ PICK-
pike sauce. A sour or hot sauce; hence, biting wit. *Obs.*
pike squirrel. Chinchilla.
pike'tail', *n.* Pintail duck. *U. S.*
pike whale. The piked whale.
pik'ey (pīk'ĭ). Erron. for PIKY.
pik'ey, *n.* [See PIKER a vagrant.] A tramp or vagrant ; a gypsy. *Local Slang, Eng.*
pikeys. ✝ PICKAX.
pik'ing (pīk'ĭng). *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PIKE.
pikke. ✝ PICK, PITCH.
pik'ken. ✝ PICK.
pi'kle (pī'k'l ; pĭk''l). Var. of PIKEL, hayfork. [for PIGHTLE.
pi'kle (pī'k'l ; pĭk''l). Dial.
pik'ol (pĭk'ŏl). Var. of PICUL.
pikoys. ✝ PICKAX.
pik'rel. ✝ PICKEREL.
pik'ro-lite. Var. of PICROLITE.
pik'ul. Var. of PICUL.
pik'y (pīk'ĭ), *a.* Having pikes ; spiky. *R.* [full of, pike (fish).
pik'y, *a.* Of the nature of, or
pil. ✝ PILE, PILL.
pil. Pill. *Ref. Sp.*
pil. *Abbr.* Pilula (L., a pill).
pi-laf', pi-laff' (pĭ-läf') Vars. of PILAU.
pilage. ✝ PILLAGE.
pil'age (pīl'āj), *n.* [See PILE hair, PELAGE.] Pelage. *Rare.*
pi-la'pil (pē-lä'pēl), *n.* ; *pl* -PILES (-pē-lās). [Tag.] An embankment in irrigated rice fields to retain water. *Phil. I.*
pilar. ✝ PILLAR.
pi'lar (pī'lȧr), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair.] **a** Of or pert. to the hair or a hair ; hairy. **b** Downy. *Rare*
pi'la-ry (pī'lȧ-rĭ). *a* = PILAR.a
pi-las'tered (pĭ-lăs'tẽrd), *a.* Having, or borne on, pilasters.
pilat, pilate. ✝ PILOT.
Pi'late (pī'lāt), *n.* [L. *Pilatus* : cf. F. *Pilate.*] *Bib.* Cognomen of the Roman procurator of Judea, who gave Jesus up to be crucified.
Pi'late's voice (pī'lāts). A loud voice : — from the loud-voiced Pilate of the medieval mystery plays. *Obs.*
pi-laued' (pĭ-loud' ; -lôd'), *a.* Made into pilau.
pilch (pĭlch), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert. : cf. ME. *pilken* to peel, pluck.] To pick or pluck ; to pilfer ; filch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pilchard oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
pilch'er, *n.* [From PILCH.] A scabbard. *Obs.*
pilch'er, *n.* An Elizabethan term of contempt. *Obs.*
pilch'er, -erd, *n.* Pilchard.
pil'crow (pĭl'krō), *n.* [Perh. a corrupt. of PARAGRAPH.] *Print.* A paragraph mark [¶]. *Archaic.*
Pil'dash (pĭl'dăsh). *Bib.*
pilde. Obs. pret. of PILL.
pile. ✝ PILL, PILLOW.
pile (pīl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] = PEEL, a tower. *Obs. or R.*
pile, *n.*, *sing.* of PILES.
pile, *v. t.* [Cf. PILL to deprive of hair.] To free (barley) from awns. *Dial. Eng.* [of PILEUM.
pi'le-a (pī'lē-ȧ; pĭl'ē-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.*
Pi'le-a (pī'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PILEUS ; — in ref. to the hat-shaped division of the perianth.] *Bot.* Syn. of ADICEA
pi'le-a'ta (-ā'tȧ; pĭl'ē-), *a.* [NL.] *Music.* Capped or stopped ; — said of an organ pipe.
pile building *or* **house.** See LAKE DWELLING. — **pile builder.**
pile dwelling. See LAKE DWELLING. — **pile dweller.**
pile engine. = PILE DRIVER.
pilegrim. ✝ PILGRIM.
Pil'e-ha (pĭl'ē-hä ; pī'lē-). *Bib.*
pi-le'i-form (pī-lē'ĭ-fôrm ; pĭl'ē-), *a.* Having the form of a pileus, or cap ; pileate
pileken. ✝ PILCH.
pile'ment, *n.* [Fr. PILE to heap.] A heap. *Obs.* [PILEOLUS.
pi-le'o-la (pī-lē'ō-lȧ). Var. of
pil'e-o-lat'ed (pĭl'ē-ō-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [Dim. fr. *pileum* + *-ate* + *-ed.*] Having a conspicuous pileum.
pi-le'o-lus (pī-lē'ō-lŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *pileus* cap.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small pileus.
pi'le-o-rhi'za (pī'lē-ō-rī'zȧ ; pĭl'ē-ō-), *n.* ; *pl.* -RHIZÆ (-zē). Also **pi'le-o-rhize'** (pī'lē-ō-rīz' ; pĭl'ē-). [NL.: *pileus* + Gr. ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* The rootcap.
pile plank. *Hydraul. Engin.* A thick plank used as a pile in sheet piling.
piler. ✝ PILLAR. [or heaps up.
pil'er (pīl'ẽr), *n.* One who piles,
Pi-le'ser (pī-lē'zẽr). *Bib.*
pile start. The pintail duck. *Long Island, N. Y.*
pilewe. ✝ PILLOW. [*Obs.*
pile'whey', *n.* A kind of whey.
pile'work' (pīl'wûrk'), *n.* Work consisting of piles. [worm.
pile'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A ship-

pil'fer (pĭl'fẽr), *v. i.* [OF. *pelfrer*. See PELF.] To steal or plunder; specif., in modern use, to take a few articles or articles of small value; to practice petty theft.
pil'fer, *v. t.* To steal; specif., in modern use, to steal in small quantities, by taking articles of small value, or little by little; to filch; also, *Rare*, to rob or plunder.
And not a year but *pilfers* as he goes
Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep. *Cowper.*
Syn. — See STEAL.
pil'fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pilfers; a petty thief.
pil-gar'lic (pĭl-gär'lĭk), *n.* [Prop., a peeled head of garlic (cf. PILL to peel). *Oxf. E. D.*] Orig., a bald head as humorously likened to a "pilled," or peeled, head of garlic; later, a bald-headed man; now, a man looked upon with humorous contempt or mock pity; a poor creature.
pil'grim (pĭl'grĭm), *n.* [ME. *pilgrim, pilegrim, pelegrim*, fr. L. *peregrinus*, from LL. *pelegrinus*, a foreigner, fr. *pereger* abroad; *per* through + *ager* field, country, land; cf. D. *pelgrim*, OHG. *piligrīm*, G. *pilger*, F. *pèlerin*, It. *pellegrino*; all fr. L. *peregrinus*. See PER-, ACRE; cf. PELERINE, PEREGRINE.] **1.** One who journeys; a wanderer; traveler; wayfarer. Now *Poetic or Rhet.*, except as in def. 2.
Strangers and *pilgrims* on the earth. *Heb.* xi. 13.
2. Specif., one who travels, usually far, and often in strange lands, to visit some holy place or shrine as a devotee; as, a *pilgrim* to Loreto; Canterbury *pilgrims*. Cf. 2d PALMER, 1.
3. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* With *the*, the Pilgrim Fathers.
Plymouth, the land of the *Pilgrims*. *Longfellow.*
4. A first settler or recent immigrant; a newcomer; "tenderfoot;" also, a recently imported animal, as of the cattle kind. *Brit. Colonies & U. S.*
Pilgrim Fathers, the 102 separatists from the Church of England who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth colony, the first settlement in New England, in 1620.
pil'grim, *v. i.* To act as a pilgrim; to go on a pilgrimage.
pil'grim-age (-grĭ-māj), *n.* [ME. *pilgrimage*: cf. F. *pèlerinage*, OF. also *pelegrinage*. ME. had also *pelrinage*, fr. F. See PILGRIM.] **1.** The journey of or as of a pilgrim; a journey, esp. a long and weary one; esp., a journey to some sacred place, as a shrine, or to some place of associations regarded as sacred. Also, human life regarded as a journey, esp. as one to a future blessed state. *Shak.*
The days of the years of my *pilgrimage*. *Gen.* xlvii. 9.
2. A place visited by pilgrims.
Syn. — See JOURNEY.
Pilgrimage of Grace, *Eng. Hist.*, an insurrection due to agrarian discontent and to opposition to the ecclesiastical measures, esp. the dissolution of the monasteries, of Henry VIII. It began in 1536, and was put down with severity.
pil'grim's bot'tle (-grĭmz). A flat vessel, usually nearly circular, with a small spout and with rings to hold a cord by which it might be slung over the shoulder; a costrel. Orig., such vessels were made for pilgrims. Cf. AMPULLA, 3.
pilgrim's sign. An object, as a medal, given to a pilgrim at a sacred place, as a shrine, as a certificate of his visit.
pi-lid'i-um (pī-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πιλίδιον, dim. of πῖλος a cap.] *Zoöl.* The free-swimming, hat-shaped larva of certain nemertean worms. The young worm develops in its interior.

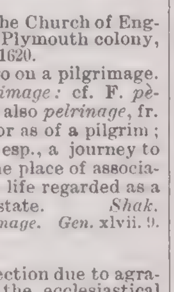

Pilidium, much enlarged. *c* Apical Flagellum; *h* Cephalic Lobe; *i* Intestine; *m* Mouth; *o* Young Nemertean developing in the interior, showing Head with two Eyes; *vv* Bands of Cilia.

pi-lif'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-ferous*.] Bearing hair; hairy.
piliferous layer, *Bot.*, the external layer of cells in a young root, giving rise to the root hairs.
pil'i-form (pĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-form*.] Filamentous.
pi'li-gan (pē'lē-gän), *n.* [Native name in Brazil.] A Brazilian club moss (*Lycopodium saururus*) with cathartic properties. See PILIGANINE.
pil'i-ga-nine (pĭl'ĭ-gȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [F., fr. *piligan*.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid found in piligan, emetic and cathartic.
pil'ing (pīl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of supplying with piles; pile driving; formation of a foundation, etc., with piles.
2. Piles, collectively; a structure of piles; pilework.
pil'ing, *n.* [See PILE a heap.] Act of forming into a pile or piles; specif.: **a** *Iron Manuf.* The process of building up, heating, and working, fagots, or piles, to form bars, etc. **b** *Leather Manuf.* The heaping together of hides to unhair them by sweating, or a process having the same effect.
pill (pĭl), *n.* [OF. *pile*, L. *pila* a ball. Cf. PILES.] **1.** A medicine in the form of a little ball, or small round mass, to be taken whole.
2. Hence: **a** Something offensive or nauseous which must be accepted or endured. **b** Any small globular body; a small ball, as a cannon ball or a bullet. *Humorous.* **c** *pl.* Billiards. *Slang, Eng.* **d** An uninteresting, tiresome person. *Slang.* **e** Also in *pl.* A physician. *Slang.*

pill (pĭl), *v. t.*; PILLED (pĭld); PILL'ING. **1.** To dose with pills.
2. To make into pills. *Rare.*
3. To put pills, or bullets, into or through. *Slang.*
4. To blackball; to defeat by ballot. *Slang. Thackeray.*
pill (pĭl), *v. t.*; PILLED (pĭld); PILL'ING. [ME. *pilen*, prob. ultimately fr. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair; cf. AS. *pylian* to come or peel off (of skin), and also L. *pilare* to pillage, F. *piller* (fr. assumed LL. *piliare* for L. *pīlare*; cf. COMPILE). Cf. PEEL to pillage, strip of skin or bark, PILLAGE.] **1.** To subject to depredation or extortion; to rob; pillage; despoil. Cf. PEEL, *v. t.*, 1. *Obs. or Archaic. Spenser.*
2. Hence: **a** To impoverish (land). *Obs.* **b** To take by force or violence; to extort. *Obs.* **c** To pluck; to tear. *Obs.* **d** To peel; to decorticate; to strip or pare off, as bark. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial. Eng.* **e** To form or make by removing the skin. *Obs. & R.*
[Jacob] *pilled* white streaks . . . in the rods. *Gen.* xxx. 37.
f To deprive of hair; to remove (hair). *Obs.* **g** To make (land) bare by close cutting or cropping; as, to *pill* a field by grazing sheep on it. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
to pill, *or* **peel, and poll**, to strip bare; plunder; rob: to ruin by or through depredation or extortion. *Obs. or Archaic.*
pill, *v. i.* **1.** To pillage; plunder; rob. *Obs.*
2. To be peeled; to peel or come off, as in flakes or scales; to become bare, as of bark; to peel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To lose the hair; to become bald. *Obs.*
pil'lage (pĭl'ĕj), *n.* [F., fr. *piller* to plunder. See PILL to plunder.] **1.** Act of pillaging or plundering, esp. in war; robbery; plunder; also, extortion. *Shak.*
2. That which is pillaged; plunder; spoil; booty.
Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home. *Shak.*
Syn. — Plunder, rapine, spoil, depredation. See BOOTY.
pil'lage, *v. t.*; PIL'LAGED (-ĕjd); PIL'LAG-ING (-ā-jĭng). **1.** To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; spoil; sack; as, to *pillage* an enemy's camp.
2. To get or acquire by robbery or spoliation.
pil'lage, *v. i.* To take spoil; to plunder; rob.
pil'lar (pĭl'ȧr), *n.* [ME. *piler*, OF. *piler*, F. *pilier*, LL. *pilare, pilarium, pilarius*, fr. L. *pila* a pillar. See PILE a heap.] **1.** A firm, upright, insulated support, slender or narrow compared to its height, for a superstructure; more widely, any vertical support, as a bedpost, the post supporting a horizontal deck beam, or the pedestal or central support of a table or machine; a pier, pedestal, or post; also, a column or shaft standing alone, as for a monument.
Jacob set a *pillar* upon her grave. *Gen.* xxxv. 20
The palace . . . vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood. *Dryden.*
2 Hence, something, as a natural formation, person, mass of vapor, imaginary prop or support, etc., which resembles a pillar in appearance, character, or office; a main support; mainstay; as, the *Pillars* of Hercules; a *pillar* of the church or state. "You are a well-deserving *pillar*." *Shak.*
3. **a** A whipping post. *Obs.* **b** A stand or platform on which women were made to appear in public penance. *Obs.*
4. *Eng. Hist.* Either of two portable ornamental columns borne before Cardinal Wolsey, or of two borne before Cardinal Pole, as emblematic of their support of the church.
5. = COLUMN, 3 & 8. *Obs.*
6. In technical uses: **a** *Manège.* The center of the volt, ring, or manège ground, around which a horse turns. **b** Short for PILLAR BOX. *Brit.* **c** The vertical hollow post of a harp frame. **d** *Mining.* A solid mass of coal, rock, or ore left standing to support the roof. See MINE, *Illust.* **e** *Horol.* Any of the distance pieces between the plates of a watch. **f** A frame on which clay pipes rest while being baked in a kiln. **g** The nipple of a firearm. *Obs. or Hist.* **h** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A part likened to a pillar, or column, as the columella of a gastropod shell, the margin (internal or external) of the external abdominal ring, etc.
Syn. — PILLAR, COLUMN are often used with little distinction. PILLAR is the more general term, and in its fig. use implies stay or support; as, "Samson took hold of the two middle *pillars* upon which the house stood" (*Judges* xvi. 29); "a *pillar* of salt" (*Gen.* xix. 26); (fig.) "a *pillar* of state" (*Milton*). COLUMN denotes a pillar esp. of a particular type or order; its fig. uses are based on resemblance of form rather than of function; as, a Doric, Ionic, Corinthian *column*, a *column* of smoke, a *column* of infantry, the *columns* of a newspaper. For more technical uses, see defs.
from pillar to post, from one place of appeal or resource or one predicament to another; hither and thither; to and fro; — orig. a phrase taken from the tennis court. — **pillar and breast** (*or* **room**, *or* **stall**) **system** *or* **method**, *Coal Mining*, = *bord and pillar system*, under BORD, *n.* See MINE, *Illust.* — **Pil'lars of Her'cu-les** (pĭl'ȧrz) [trans. of L. *Columnae Herculis*; Gr. Ἡράκλειαι στῆλαι], two promontories on the Strait of Gibraltar. It is fabled that Hercules, in his travels to find the oxen of Geryon, set them there. — **pillars of the diaphragm**, *Anat.*, the crura of the diaphragm. See CRUS, 2. — **pillars of the fauces**, *Anat.*, two curved folds on each side of the fauces. See FAUCES, 1. — **pillars of the fornix**. See FORNIX, 1 **b**.

pil'lar (pĭl'ȧr), *v. t.* **1.** To support or strengthen with or as with pillars; also, to adorn with a pillar or pillars.
2. To embody in, or represent in the form of, a pillar. *R.*
pil'lared (pĭl'ȧrd), *a.* Having a pillar or pillars; resembling a pillar or pillars; formed into a pillar or pillars.
pil'lar-ing, *n.* A series of pillars; pillars collectively.
pillar mount. *Ordnance.* A mount or support, in the form of a pillar, for a gun in a fortification.
pill beetle. Any small beetle of the genus *Byrrhus* or family *Byrrhidæ*, having a rounded body, with the head concealed beneath the thorax.
pill box. A box for pills, as a shallow round pasteboard one; humorously, a thing likened to such a box, as: a small brougham; a round cap worn by British soldiers, etc.
pill bug. Any terrestrial isopod crustacean, or wood louse, of the family *Armadillidiidæ*, which rolls itself into a ball when disturbed.

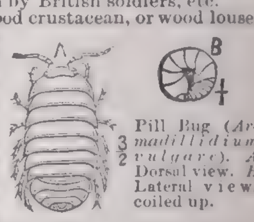

Pill Bug (*Armadillidium vulgare*). *A* Dorsal view. *B* Lateral view, coiled up.

pil'lion (pĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Ir. *pillin, pilliun* (or the kindred Gael. *pillean, pillin*), fr. Ir. & Gael. *pill, peall*, a skin or hide, prob. fr. L. *pellis*. See PELL, *n.*, FELL skin.] A kind of saddle, as a light one for women, mainly of a cushion or panel; also, a pad or cushion put on behind a man's saddle, as for a woman to ride on. *Obs. or Hist.*
pil'li-winks (pĭl'ĭ-wĭŋks), *n. pl.* [ME. *pyrwykes, pyrewinkes*. *Oxf. E. D.*] An old instrument of torture for the thumbs and fingers. *Obs., or Hist., esp. Scot. Scott.*
pil'lo-ry (pĭl'ō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *pilori*, OF. also *pellori, pilerin*; cf. Pr. *espitllori*, LL. *pilorium, pillorium, pellericum, pellorium, piliorium, spilorium*.] A device for publicly punishing offenders, consisting of a frame of adjustable boards erected on a post and having holes through which the head and hands of the offender were thrust; also, any similar device, as one (**finger pillory**) in which the fingers were held with the first joint bent. *Shak.*
pil'lo-ry, *v. t.*; PIL'LO-RIED (-rĭd); PIL'LO-RY-ING (-rĭ-ĭng). [Cf. F. *pilorier*.] **1.** To set in, or punish with, the pillory.
2. Hence, to expose to public scorn or ridicule.
pil'low (pĭl'ō), *n.* [ME. *pilwe*, AS. *pyle*, fr. L. *pulvinus*.]
1. Anything used to support the head of a person when reposing; esp., a sack or case filled with feathers, down, hair, or other soft material.
2. A cushion. *Obs*
3. Any of various things padded and thus likened to a pillow; as: **a** A saddle pad or panel; a pillion. **b** A cushion or pad tightly stuffed, used as a support or ground in making lace with bobbins (hence called *pillow lace*).
4. A block or support likened to a pillow, esp. to equalize or distribute pressure; a pillow block, as a brass, a pivot socket, a block under a bowsprit, etc.
5. A kind of plain, coarse fustian.
pil'low (pĭl'ō), *v. t.*; -LOWED (-ōd); -LOW-ING. To rest or lay on or as on a pillow; also, to serve as a pillow for.
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave. *Milton.*
pil'low, *v. i.* To lay or rest the head on or as on a pillow.
pillow bar. *Lace Making.* **a** One of the bars or twisted threads in pillow lace serving to hold the pattern together. **b** The general background or filling of such threads.
pil'low-bere (pĭl'ō-bēr), *n.* Also **pil'low-ber, pil'low-beer**, etc. [*pillow* + ME. *bere* a covering, akin to D. *buer*, G. (LG.) *bühre*.] A pillowcase. *Archaic or Dial.*
pillow block. *Mach.* A block or standard to support a journal, as of a shaft; a bearing. See BEARING, *Illust.*
pil'low-case' (-kās'), *n.* A removable covering for a pillow, usually of white linen or cotton cloth.
pillow lace. Lace made by hand with bobbins on a pillow.
pillow sham. An ornamental covering laid over a bed pillow when it is not in use.
pillow work. *Arch.* Decorative treatment of surfaces with pillowlike projections; pulvination.
pill'worm' (pĭl'wûrm'), *n.* A millepede.
pill'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any cryptogamous plant of the genus *Pilularia* (which see). The common pillwort is *P. globulifera*.
pi'lo-car'pi-dine (pī'lō-kär'pĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$, occurring in jaborandi with pilocarpine and formed from the latter.
pi'lo-car'pine (-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **-pin**. [See PILOCARPUS.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, obtained from the leaves of jaborandi (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*) as an oily sirup, which, however, crystallizes when quite pure. It is a derivative of glyoxaline, and a strong diuretic.
Pi'lo-car'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; prob. fr. Gr. πῖλος wool, felt + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American rutaceous shrubs. They bear small greenish flowers in long racemes with versatile anthers and 1-seeded loculi in the ovary. The herbage of several species yields pilocarpine, jaborine, and other like alkaloids. See JABORANDI.

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pilf. Dial. Eng. var. of PELF.
pil'fer, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pelfre*. See PILFER, *v.*, PELF, *n.*] That which is pilfered; act of pilfering.
pil'fer-age, *n.* Act of pilfering; also, that which is pilfered.
pil'ferd. Pilfered. *Ref. Sp.*
pil'fer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PILFER. — **pil'fer-ing-ly**, *adv.*
pil'fer-ment, *n.* Pilfering; that which is pilfered. *Rare.*
pil'fer-y, *n.* Petty theft; pillage; pilfering; also, plunder. *Obs*
pil'fre. † PELFRY.
pil-gar'lick-y (pĭl-gär'lĭ-kĭ), *a.* Contemptible; pitiable.
pil'grim-age (pĭl'grĭ-māj), *v. i.* **1.** To sojourn. *Obs.*
2. To go on a pilgrimage.
pilgrimage psalm. = SONG OF ASCENTS.
pil'grim-ag-er (-mā-jẽr), *n.* A [pilgrim.
pil'gri-mat'ic (pĭl'grĭ-măt'ĭk), **pil'gri-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to a pilgrim or pilgrims. [tle.
pilgrim bottle. A pilgrim's bot-
pil'grim-er, *n.* A pilgrim.
pil'grim-ess, *n.* A female pilgrim. *Rare.* [-ISM. *Rare.*
pil'grim-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See
pil'grim-ize, *v. i.* To go or act as a pilgrim. — *v. t.* To make a pilgrim of. [CENTS.
pilgrim psalm. = SONG OF AS-
pilgrim ring. A pilgrim's ring.
pilgrim scallop, pilgrim shell. A shell worn by pilgrims as a badge or as a mark of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, esp. a scallop shell (*Vola jacobæa*) found on the coast of Palestine. See SCALLOP, *Illust.*
pilgrim's pouch *or* **ring**. A pilgrim's sign consisting of a pouch-shaped object or of a ring.
pilgrim's salve *Old Med.* An ointment, chiefly of swine's grease and isinglass. *Obs.*
pilgrim's shell. Pilgrim scallop.
pilgrim, *or* **pilgrim's, vase**. A flat vase like a pilgrim's bottle.
pi'li, *n.*, *pl.* of PILUS.
pi'li (pē'lē), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *pili, pile*, Tag. *pilaui*.] The Java almond. *Phil. I.*
pilie. † PILL, to peel.
pil'i-fer (pĭl'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. See PILIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* The lateral part of the labrum in Lepidoptera formerly regarded as the vestige of the mandible.
pi-lig'er-ous (pī-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-gerous*.] Piliferous. [= BREA, 1 **b**.
pi'li gum (pē'lē). [See 2d PILI.]
pi'li-mic'tion (pī'lĭ-mĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pilus* hair + E. *miction*.] *Med.* Passage of urine containing hairlike bodies.
pi'line (pī'lĭn), *n.* Short for SPONGIOPILINE.
pi'line (pī'līn; -lĭn), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair.] Of the nature of pile, or hair; hairy.
pilion. † PILLION.
pilk (pĭlk). Scot. var. of PILCH.
pil'kins (pĭl'kĭnz), *n.* = PILLAS. *Dial. Eng.*
pill. Dial. Eng. var of PILLOW.
pill, *n.* A pitcher. *Dial. Eng.*
pill, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *pill*.] The penis. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pill, *n.* [Cf. PEEL skin, PILL, *v.*, to peel, pillage.] The peel, rind, shell, or skin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pill, *n.* [AS. *pyll*.] A pool; a creek. *Local, Eng. & Wales.*
pil-laffe' (pĭ-läf'). Var. of PILAU. [See -ABLE.
pil'lage-a-ble (pĭl'āj-ȧ-b'l), *a.*
pil'la-gee' (pĭl'ā-jē'), *n.* See -EE.
pil'lag-er (pĭl'ā-jẽr), *n.* One who pillages. [by pillars.
pil'lar, *v. i.* To be supported
pillar block A pillow block.
pillar box. A hollow column used as a public letter box. *Brit.*
pillar compass. See COMPASS, 8.
pillar crane. *Mach.* A crane the mechanism of which can be rotated about a fixed pillar.
pil'lard, *n.* [F.] A pillager; robber. *Obs.*
pillar dollar. The old Spanish dollar; — from the image, on the reverse, of two pillars (the Pillars of Hercules). These, with the ribbon about them, are supposed to have given rise to the dollar sign ($). [pillar.
pil'lar-et (pĭl'ȧr-ĕt), *n.* A little
pillar file. See FILE, tool.
pil'lar-ist, *n.* *Eccl.* A stylite.
pil'lar-let, *n.* Pillaret. *Rare.*
pillar lip. *Zoöl.* The inner or columellar portion of the border of the orifice of a spiral shell.
pillar post. = PILLAR BOX.
pillar saint. A stylite.
pil'las (pĭl'ȧs), *n.* The naked oat. *Dial. Eng.*
pillastre. † PILASTER.
pillau, pillaw. † PILAU. [*Eng.*
pill'corn', *n.* = PILLAS. *Dial.*
pilled (pĭld), *p. a.* Peeled. Specif.: **a** Decorticated; barked. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** Bald; shaven; tonsured. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** Bare; threadbare; hence, poor, wretched. *Obs.* **d** Meager; beggarly; mean. *Obs.* **e** Plundered. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
pilled'-gar'lic. † PILGARLIC.
pil'led-ness (pĭl'ĕd-nĕs; pĭld'-), *n.* See -NESS. [*Scot.*
pilledow, *n.* A pilled daw. *Obs.*
pillegrim. † PILGRIM
pil'ler. † PILLAR, PILLOR.
pil'ler, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pilleur*.] A pillager. Cf. PEELER. *Obs.*
pil'ler-y. † PILLORY.
pil'ler-y, *n.* [F. *pillerie*.] Act or instance of plundering; pillage. *Obs.*
pil'le-us (pĭl'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L. See PILEUS.] See LIBERTY CAP.
pill-gar'lic. Var. of PILGARLIC.
pillial. † PULIOL, pennyroyal.
pil'li-cock', *n.* [Cf. PILL, in this sense.] The penis; also, a playful term of address to a boy. *Obs.*
pil'lie. Scot. var. of PULLEY.
pill'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PILL, to rob, etc. *Archaic or Dial.*
pil'lion, *n.* [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *pileus, pilleus*, a felt cap or hat.] **1.** A hat, esp. one worn by a doctor of divinity. *Obs.*
2. *Smelting.* Tin left in the slags after the first smelting. *Obs.*
pil'li-ver (pĭl'ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [AS. *pyle* pillow; cf. also Icel. *ver* a case, covering.] A pillowcase; also, a pillow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pilloe. † PILAU.
pillok. † PILLICOCK.
pil'lor, *v. t.* To pillory. *Obs.*
pil'lo-rize (pĭl'ō-rīz), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *piloriser*.] To pillory. — **pil'lo-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [PILLER.
pillour. † PELLURE, PILLAR,
pil'lowd. Pillowed. *Ref. Sp.*
pil'low-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pillow slip *or* **tie**. A pillowcase.
pillow word. A meaningless word introduced into a sentence, esp. in Japanese poetry, as a pillow or prop for a significant word. *B. H. Chamberlain.*
pil'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a pillow.
pill'ule. Var. of PILULE.
pill'-wil'let. Var. of PILWILLET.
pill wood louse. A pill bug.
pilm (pĭlm; pĭl'm), *n.* [Corn.] Dust. *Dial. Eng.* — **pilm'y** (pĭl'mĭ), *a.* *Dial. Eng.*
Pil-ne'ser (pĭl-nē'zẽr). *Bib.*
pil'nie-winks (pĭl'nĭ-wĭŋks). Var. of PILLIWINKS.
Pi-lob'o-lus (pī-lŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πῖλος ball + βόλος a throwing.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous saprophytic fungi notable for the forcible ejection of their ripe spores.
pi'lo-cys'tic (pī'lō-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + E. *cystic*.] *Med.* Encysted and containing hair and fatty matters; — of a tumor.
pi'lo-fat'ty, *a.* [L. *pilus* + E. *fatty*.] Containing hair and fat.
pi-lon' (pē-lōn'), *n.* [Sp. *pilón* sugar loaf.] **1.** A conical loaf of sugar. *Sp. Amer.*
2. A gratuity given by tradesmen to customers settling their accounts. Cf. LAGNIAPPE. *Southwestern U. S.*
pi-lon'ce (pē-lōn'sā), *n.* [Amer. Sp. See PILONCILLO.] = PILON, 1. *Texas.*
pi'lon-cil'lo (pē'lōn-sēl'yō; -sē'yō; 194), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *pilón*.] = PILON, 1. *Texas.*
pi'lo-ni'dal (pī'lō-nī'dăl), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *nidus* nest.] *Med.* Containing hair in a cyst as in a nest; as, *pilonidal* fistula or sinus, a suppurating sinus near the anus, usually due to hair in the tissues.
pi-lo'ri (pĭ-lō'rĭ; 201), *n.*, *or* **pilori rat**. [Name in French Guiana; orig. uncert.] A Cuban hutia (*Capromys pilorides*).
pilory. † PILLORY.

pi′lose (pī′lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *pilosus*, fr. *pilus* hair. See PILE hair.] Covered with hair, esp. soft hair; hairy.

pi′lot (pī′lŭt), *n.* [F. *pilote*, fr. It. *pilota*, *piloto*, prob. fr. earlier *pedota*, *pedotta*; cf. Gr. πηδόν oar, in pl., rudder.] **1.** *Naut.* One employed to steer a vessel; a helmsman.
2. Specif., a person duly qualified, and usually licensed, to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters, often for fixed fees. A pilot in charge of a vessel has the whole conduct of her navigation (7 *Moore P. C.* (*Eng.*) 160).
3. Hence, a guide; a director or leader of another or others through a difficult or unknown course.
4. Short for PILOT BOAT, BURNER, CLOTH, ENGINE, etc.
5. The cowcatcher of a locomotive. *U. S.*
6. An instrument for detecting the compass error.
7. *Mach.* A short plug at the end of a counterbore to guide the tool. Pilots are sometimes made interchangeable.
pi′lot's luff (pī′lŭts). *Naut.* = HALF BOARD.

pi′lot, *v. t.*; PI′LOT-ED, PI′LOT-ING. [Cf. F. *piloter.*] **1.** To direct the course of, as of a ship, where navigation is dangerous or requires special local knowledge.
2. Hence, to guide, as through dangers or difficulties; also, to act as pilot or guide through, in, or on; as, he will *pilot* the way. "The art of *piloting* a state." *Berkeley.*
3. *Sports.* To lead as though showing the way to.

pi′lot-age (-āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *pilotage.*] **1.** The pilot's skill or knowledge, as of channels, etc. *Obs. or R.*
2. Act or business of piloting; employment or guidance of or by a pilot; pilotship; as, compulsory *pilotage*.
3. The compensation made or allowed to a pilot.

pilot boat. A boat in which pilots cruise off shore to meet incoming vessels. They are usually strong, fast, weatherly boats, now sometimes using steam.

pilot burner. A small burner kept lighted to rekindle the principal burner when desired, as in a flash boiler.

pilot cloth. A coarse, stout kind of twilled blue cloth with a nap on one side, used for overcoats and sailors' clothing.

pilot engine. A locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear.

pilot fish. **a** A pelagic carangoid fish (*Naucrates ductor*); — so named because often seen with a shark, swimming near a ship, from which sailors imagine that it acts as a pilot to the shark. **b** A transversely banded amber fish (*Seriola zonata*) common in parts of the Atlantic. **c** The Menominee whitefish. *Local, U. S.*

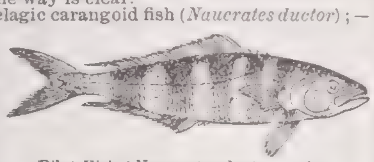
Pilot Fish (*Naucrates ductor*). (¼)

pilot flag. The flag hoisted at the fore by a vessel desiring a pilot, in the United States the union jack, in Great Britain the British union jack with a white border.

pilot house. *Naut.* An inclosed place forward on the upper deck of a vessel, usually a steam vessel, sheltering the steering gear and helmsman. Called also *wheelhouse*.

pi′lot-ing, *n.* That part of navigation concerned with the determination of a ship's position by observation of landmarks, buoys, lighthouses, etc., or from soundings; the art of conducting a ship along coasts, etc.

pilot lamp *or* **light.** *Elec.* A small incandescent telltale lamp on a dynamo or battery circuit to show approximately by its brightness the voltage of the current.

pilot method. The method of excavating a tunnel by driving a small tunnel ahead, and then enlarging its dimensions.

pilot nut. *Structural Ironwork.* A taper nut to be screwed on the end of a pin, bolt, or rod to protect the threads and pilot it through holes, etc.

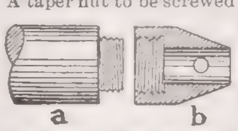

Pilot Nut. *a* Pin; *b* Section of Nut.

pilot plow *or* **plough.** A snowplow on a locomotive's pilot.

pilot snake. **a** A large North American harmless snake (*Callopeltis obsoletus*). It is lustrous black, with white edges to some of the scales. Called also *mountain black snake*. **b** The pine snake. **c** The copperhead.

pilot transformer. *Elec.* A transformer for indicating the potential at some point of an alternating-current line.

pilot valve. *Hydraulics.* A small hand-operated valve to admit liquid to operate a valve difficult to turn by hand.

pilot wheel. *Mach.* A wheel, usually with radial handles projecting from the rim, for traversing the saddle of a machine tool, esp. an automatic machine tool, by hand.

pil′pul (pĭl′pōōl), *n.* [Aramaic *pilpūl*; cf. Heb. *pilpel* to spice, to season, dispute violently.] Among the Jews, penetrating investigation, disputation, and drawing of conclusions, esp. in Talmudic study. — **pil′pul-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **pil′pul-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

pil′u-la (pĭl′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *pila* ball. Cf. 1st PILL.] *Pharm.* A pill.

Pil′u-la′ri-a (-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of pteridophytic plants of the family Marsileaceæ; the pillworts. They are small aquatics with filiform fronds and globose sporocarps.

pi′lum (pī′lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PILA (-lȧ). [L. Cf. 6th PILE.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A large pestle. **b** The heavy javelin of the Roman foot soldier.
2. *Pharm.* A pestle.

pi′lus (pī′lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PILI (-lī). [L.] *Zoöl. & Bot.* A hair or hairlike structure, esp. one specially differentiated.

Pi′ma (pē′mä), *n.* An Indian of a leading tribe of Piman stock now upon the Gila River and Salt River reservations in Arizona. They are industrious agriculturists, raising a variety of crops, and are expert potters and basket weavers.

Pi′man (pē′măn), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico throughout the Sierra Madre region and the coast of the Gulf of California. They are mostly agriculturists. They number more than 100,000, dwelling in Mexico.
2. Of or pertaining to the Pima Indians.

Pi-me′le-a (pĭ-mē′lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πιμελή fat; — said to be so named in allusion to the fatty seeds.] *Bot.* A large genus of thymelæaceous shrubs of Australia and New Zealand. They have small opposite leaves and clustered white, yellow, or pink flowers with two stamens, succeeded by berrylike fruits. Many species are cultivated under the name *rice flower*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

pi-mel′ic (pĭ-mĕl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πιμελή fat.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of several isomeric dibasic acids, $C_5H_{10}(CO_2H)_2$. The substance originally so called was obtained from certain fatty substances, and was a mixture of suberic and adipic acids. The pimelic acid obtained by fusing camphoric acid with potash is isopropyl succinic acid; the one having normal structure is formed by heating suberone with nitric acid. — **pim′e-late** (pĭm′ē-lāt), *n.* (See -ATE, 3 **b**.)

Pi-men′ta (pĭ-mĕn′tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *pimienta* pepper.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American aromatic myrtaceous trees having large coriaceous pinnately veined leaves, small cymose flowers, and 1-6 pendulous ovules. *P. acris* is the bayberry; *P. pimenta*, the allspice tree.
2. **a** = PIMENTO. **b** Black pepper. *Phil. I.*

pi-men′to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* PIMENTOS (-tōz). [Sp. *pimienta*; cf. Pg. *pimenta*, F. *piment*; all fr. L. *pigmentum* a paint, pigment, the juice of plants; hence, something spicy and aromatic. See PIGMENT.] Allspice, or the allspice tree.

pim-o′la (pĭm-ō′lȧ), *n.* An olive stuffed with a sweet red pepper.

pimp (pĭmp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pimpant* smart, sparkish; perh. akin to *piper* to pipe, entice, deceive. Cf. PIPE.] A procurer; pander.

pimp, *v. i.*; PIMPED (pĭmpt); PIMP′ING. To act the pimp.

pim′per-nel (pĭm′pẽr-nĕl), *n.* [F. *pimprenelle*, OF. also *piprenelle*; cf. Sp. *pimpinela*, It. *pimpinella*, LL. *pipinella*, perh. for *bipinnella*, *bipinnula*, two-winged equiv. to L. *bipennis*; *bis* + *penna* feather, wing.] **a** Garden burnet. *Obs.* **b** Self-heal. *Obs.* **c** Any primulaceous herb of the genus *Anagallis*, esp. *A. arvensis*, whose scarlet, white, or purplish flowers close at the approach of bad weather. **d** The burnet saxifrage. *Obs.*

Pim′pi-nel′la (-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PIMPERNEL.] *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed apiaceous plants having narrow-ribbed fruit and no calyx teeth. *P. saxifraga* is the burnet saxifrage; *P. anisum*, the anise.

pimp′ing (pĭm′pĭng), *a.* [Cf. G. *pimpelig*, *pimpelnd*, sickly, weak, D. *pimpel* a weakling.] Little; petty; pitiful; paltry; also, puny; weak; sickly.

pim′ple (pĭm′p'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *piplian* to be affected with herpes, and L. *papula* pimple.] **1.** *Med.* Any small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, whether going on to suppuration or not; a papule or pustule.
2. A swelling or protuberance like a pimple.

pim′ple, *v. t. & i.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING. To spot or cover, or become spotted or covered, with or as with pimples.

pim′pled (-p'ld), *a.* Having pimples.

pim′ply (-plĭ), *a.* Pimpled. — **pim′pli-ness** (-plĭ-nĕs), *n.*

pin (pĭn), *n.* [ME. *pinne*, AS. *pinn* a pin, peg; cf. D. *pin*, G. *pinne*, Icel. *pinni*, all fr. L. *pinna* a pinnacle, point, tip, prob. a different word from *penna* feather; cf. *spina* thorn, E. *spine*.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, etc., generally cylindrical, used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support by which one article may be suspended from another; a peg; bolt.

With *pins* of adamant
And chains they made all fast. *Milton.*

2. Specif.: **a** A small pointed and headed piece of brass or other wire (commonly tinned), used for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc.; hence, a thing of small value; a trifle. "He . . . did not care a *pin* for her." *Spectator.* **b** A larger and often more ornamental pointed instrument for securing the hair or some article of dress; — usually in combination; as, hat*pin*, hair*pin*, scarf*pin*, etc.
3. Something that resembles, or is likened to, a pin; as: **a** A peg in musical instruments for regulating the tension of the strings. **b** A linchpin, split pin, or the like. **c** A rolling-pin. **d** A clothespin. **e** *Joinery.* The tenon of a dovetail joint. **f** A tholepin. **g** A belaying pin. **h** *Quoits.* The peg at which the quoits are pitched. **i** *Golf.* The staff of the flag marking a hole. **j** *Bowling, Skittles, etc.* One of the wooden pieces to be bowled at. **k** A kind of French brad or nail, used esp. in mounting printers' plates on wood. **l** *Mach.* A small axle, gudgeon, or spindle, on which to journal a pulley, lever, etc. **m** *Locks.* (1) = DRILL PIN. (2) The part of a key stem, esp. if solid, that enters a lock. **n** A small wedge-shaped piece of wood projecting from a jeweler's work bench, for use as a rest when filing or engraving. **o** One of a row of pegs in the side of an ancient drinking cup to mark how much each man should drink. **p** A peg or the like in the center of a target; hence, the center. *Obs.* "The very *pin* of his heart cleft." *Shak.* **q** Chiefly *pl.* The leg; as, to knock one off his *pins*. *Slang.* **r** The projecting part of the hip bone of a horse or other animal. *Dial. Eng.* **s** A hard swelling or callus on the sole of a hawk's foot.
4. An ornament, as a brooch or badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin; as, a Masonic *pin*.
5. A point; pinnacle; apex. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
6. **a** A knot in wood. *Obs.* **b** A hard speck in pinny metal, stone, etc. See PINNY, 1. **c** See *pin and web*, below. *Obs.*
7. *Leather Manuf.* A two-handled knife with a blade of triangular section, used esp. to remove the bloom from freshly tanned leather; — called also *striking pin*.

Pin, 7 *a* Section.

8. A liquid measure. See MEASURE.
in, *or* on, a jolly, merry (*etc.*), **pin**, in a merry or jolly mood or frame of mind. — **p. and web**, two concurrent symptoms of eye disease, or a single disease of the eye; — an old term presumably having reference to the surface of the eye having a pin-head spot or excrescence (called a *pin*) and a film (called a *web*). It may have been pterygium or phlyctenular conjunctivitis. — **pins and needles**, a pricking, tingling, nervous sensation such as is felt in a limb recovering from numbness or from being "asleep;" hence, **to be on pins and needles**, to be very nervous, anxious, or uneasy.

pin (pĭn), *v. t.*; PINNED (pĭnd); PIN′NING. [See PIN, *n.*] **1.** To fasten, join, secure, transfix, by or with a pin; as, to *pin* the door; to *pin* joists and girders; to *pin* a rose on a gown; to *pin* a shawl; the sword *pinned* him to the wall.
2. *Building Trades.* **a** To underpin. *Obs.* **b** To fill in with small wedges or spalls of stone bedded in mortar, as a rubble wall. **c** To face, as with marble. *Obs.*
3. To fasten, affix, or attach (to or on a person or thing); as, to *pin* a slander on a person; hence, *Obs. or R.*, to make dependent upon; as, to *pin* followers on one's will.
4. To fasten or hold as by thrusting a pin through; to seize and hold fast; to hold or keep (one) to an obligation, a task, etc.; as, to *pin* a person's arms to his sides; to *pin* an opponent in argument; to *pin* a witness down to facts; to *pin* a chessman.
5. To stud or ornament with pins, usually of brass or gold with enlarged heads, driven in to the heads.
6. *Mech.* To clog (a file) so that the adhering filings scratch the work.
7. [Cf. PINDER, PINFOLD; also PIN to fasten.] To inclose; to confine; to pen; to pound. *Now Rare.*

The legions at Alesia held twice their number *pinned* within their works. *J. A. Froude.*

to pin one's faith, hope, etc., on, upon, *or* to (a person, a thing, or, rarely, one's sleeve), to depend upon entirely; to trust to utterly; as, *pin* your hope *to* no man's sleeve.

‖ **pi′ña** (pē′nyä), *n.* [Sp., orig., pineapple, pine cone.] **1.** **a** The pineapple. **b** = PIÑA CLOTH.
2. Also **pi′na** (*pron. also* pi′nȧ). *Metal.* A cone of silver amalgam prepared for retorting; also, the residuary cone of spongy silver left after the retorting.

pin′a-ca′te bug (pĭn′ȧ-kä′tē). [Orig. uncert.] Any of several clumsy, wingless beetles of the genus *Eleodes*, found in the Pacific States.

Pi-na′ce-æ (pī-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PINUS.] *Bot.* A family of coniferous trees and shrubs typifying the order Pinales; the pine family. This important group includes about 25 genera and 250 species, of wide distribution, characterized by needle-shaped or scalelike leaves and cones with woody, fleshy, or membranous scales. The wood is fine-grained, varying in color, hardness, and texture; it is often of great value. Many of the trees are ornamental. *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Picea*, *Sequoia*, *Taxodium*, *Libocedrus*, *Araucaria*, *Dammara*, *Tsuga*, *Callitris*, *Thuja*, *Chamæcyparis*, *Juniperus*, and *Larix* are important genera. See also 4th PINE, SPRUCE, DOUGLAS SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, 2, FIR, CYPRESS, CEDAR, REDWOOD, etc. — **pi-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pi′ña cloth (pēn′yä). [See PIÑA.] A fine fabric for scarfs, handkerchiefs, embroidery, etc., woven from the fiber obtained from the leaf of the sterile pineapple plant. It is delicate, soft, and transparent, with a tinge of pale yellow.

pin′a-coid, pin′a-koid (pĭn′ȧ-koid), *n.* [Gr. πίναξ, -ακος, a tablet + *-oid*.] *Cryst.* A form whose faces, usually two, are parallel to two axes. If the planes are parallel to both lateral axes, it is called a **basal pinacoid**; if to the longer lateral and the vertical axis, a **macropinacoid**; if to the shorter lateral and the vertical axis, a **brachypinacoid**; if to the inclined (clino) axis and the vertical axis in a monoclinic crystal, a **clinopinacoid**; if to the ortho axis and the vertical axis, an **orthopinacoid**. Also now, sometimes, any form having two parallel faces. — **pin′a-coi′dal**, **pin′a-koi′dal** (-koi′dăl), *a.*

pi-nac′o-lin (pĭ-năk′ō-lĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-lĭn; -lēn; 184). [*pinacone* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* A liquid ketone, $(CH_3)_3C{\cdot}COCH_3$, of peppermint odor, got from pinacone by loss of water and molecular rearrangement; also, any of a series of ketones formed similarly from other pinacones.

pin′a-cone (pĭn′ȧ-kōn), *n.* [From Gr. πίναξ, -ακος, a tablet: — because it unites with water to form tablet-shaped crystals.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_{12}(OH)_2$, formed by action of sodium on acetone, etc. It is tetramethyl glycol. Also, any of a series of similar ditertiary glycols, obtained by reduction of other ketones.

pin′a-co-the′ca (pĭn′ȧ-kō-thē′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -CÆ (-sē), E. -CAS (-kȧz). [L. *pinacotheca*, fr. Gr. πινακοθήκη; πίναξ, -ακος, a picture + θήκη repository.] A picture gallery.

pin′a-fore′ (pĭn′ȧ-fōr′), *n.* [*pin* + *afore*.] An apron, usually low-necked and sleeveless, worn esp. by children or girls to protect the front part of the dress; a tier.

Pi-na′les (pī-nā′lēz; pĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PINUS.] *Bot.*

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pi-los′i-ty (pī-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pilose; hairiness.
pilot bird. The black-bellied plover. *Local, U. S.*
pilot biscuit. = PILOT BREAD.
pilot bread. Ship biscuit.
pilot coat. A pea-jacket.
pi′lot-ee′, *n.* See EE.
pi′lot-eer′, *n.* Steersman. *Obs.*
pilot flame. See PILOT BURNER.
pi′lot-ism (pī′lŭt-ĭz'm), **pi′lot-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Practice of piloting; pilotship; pilotage.
pilot jack. A pilot flag.
pilot jacket. A pea-jacket.
pilot pin. *Mech.* A pin to locate a center or bearing.
pi′lot-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pilot's luff. See LUFF, *v. i.*
pi′lot-weed′, *n.* The compass plant *Silphium laciniatum*.
pilot whale. The common blackfish (*Globicephala melas*).
pilot wires. = PRESSURE WIRES.
pilour. † PILLAR, PILLER.
pi′lous (pī′lŭs), *a.* Pilose.
Pil′pai, Pil′pay (pĭl′pī), *n.* See BIDPAI.
pil′pate′, *n.* [For *pilled pate*: see PILL to peel. *Oxf. E. D.*] A tonsured person. *Obs.*
pilt, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *pilten*, *pulten*, *pelten*; cf. L. *pultare* to beat, strike, and E. PELT.] To push; thrust; also, to place by force; put; set. *Obs.* — **to pilt again**, to rebound. *Obs.* — **to p. out**, to display; exhibit. *Obs.*
pilt, *n.* A knock; push. *Obs.*
Pil′tai (pĭl′tī; pĭl-tā′ī). *Bib.*
pilt′er, *n.* One who pilts. *Obs.*
pilu. † PILLOW.
pil′u-lar (pĭl′ū-lȧr), *a.* [See PILULA.] Pert. to, or like, a pill or pills; as, a *pilular* mass.
pil′u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pilula* a little ball, a pill.] Noting a dung beetle. *Obs.* [A little pill.]
pil′ule (-ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pilule*.]
pil′ul-ist, *n.* [*pilule* + *-ist*.] A dealer in pills. *Rare.*
pil′u-lous (pĭl′ū-lŭs), *a.* [See PILULA.] Like a pill; small; trivial. *Rare.*
pil′we. † PILLOW. [BERE.]
pil′we-beer′. Var. of PILLOW-
pil-wil′let (pĭl-wĭl′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Imitative of its cry.] **a** The willet. **b** The American oyster catcher. *Local, U. S.*
Pil′wiz (pĭl′wĭz), *n.* [MHG *pilwiz*, *bilwiz*; cf. AS. *bilewit* mild, gentle, simple.] *Teut. Folklore.* A sprite who devastates fields and torments human beings. [wool; having a pile.]
pil′y (pĭl′ĭ), *a.* Like pile or
pil′y (pīl′ĭ), *a.* [From 5th PILE, *i.*] *Her.* Divided into piles; — said of the field.
pil′y-bend′y (-bĕn′dĭ), *a.* *Her.* Divided by piles lying across and bendwise; — of the field.
pil′yie, *v. t.* [F. *piller*.] To plunder. *Obs. Scot.*
pi-mar′ic (pī-măr′ĭk; pĭ-), *n.* [NL. *Pinus maritima*, syn. of *P. pinaster*, a pine that yields galipot.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, obtained from galipot.
pim′e-lite (pĭm′ē-līt), *n.* [Gr. πιμελή fat.] An apple-green mineral of a greasy feel. It is a hydrous silicate of nickel, magnesium, aluminium, and iron.
pim′e-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πιμελή fat + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of fatty tissue.
pi-ment′, *n.* [F. See PIMENTO.] *Obs.* **1.** Wine flavored with spice and honey.
2. A perfumed unguent.
pi-men′to oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
pim-gen′et, *n.* A red pimple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pim′li-co (pĭm′lĭ-kō), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] An Elizabethan resort in Hoxton, London, famous for ale of the same name; later, a similar resort near Chelsea; now, the district of Belgravia and westward to Chelsea.
2. A kind of drinking glass. *Obs.*
3. A white dress goods (*Obs.*). **in pimlico**, in good order. *Dial.*
pim′li-co, *n.* [From its cry.] **a** The friar bird. **b** The Audubon's shearwater. See SHEARWATER. *Bermuda.*
pim′pel. † PIPPLE.
pim′per, *v. t.* To pamper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [PIMPERLIMPIMP.]
pimperlimpimp. = POWDER
pim′pil-lo, -lowe. † PINPILLOW.
pim′pi-nel. † PIMPERNEL.
pim′pl. Pimple. *Ref. Sp.*
pim′pld. Pimpled. *R. Sp.* [6e.]
pimple metal. See METAL, *n.*,
pim′ple-nose′. † POMPELMOOSE. [STONE.]
pim′ple-stone′. † PEBBLE-
pim′pli-cos (pĭm′plĭ-kō). For PIMLICO a bird. [PINPILLOW.]
pim′plo, pim′ploe. Vars. of
pimp′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pimpt. Pimped. *Ref. Sp.*
pin. † PINE.
pin. Dial. Eng. var. of PIND.
pin (pēn), *v. t.* [See PEEN.] *Metal Working.* To peen.
pin, *v. i.* *Mech.* Of a file, to become pinned. See PIN, *v. t.*, 6.
pinacle. † PIACLE, PINNACLE.
pin′a-cloth′. Obs. corrupt of PINACOTHECA.
pin′a-co-cyte′ (pĭn′ȧ-kō-sīt′), *n.* [Gr. πίναξ, -ακος, a tablet + *-cyte*.] *Zoöl.* One of the flat cells covering the external surface and lining the incurrent and excurrent canals of sponges. — **pin′a-co-cy′tal** (-sī′tăl), *a.*
pin′a-fore′, *v. t.* To dress in, or provide with, a pinafore.
‖ **pi-nag′** (pē-näg′), *n.* [Philippine Sp.] A temporary lake formed in the rainy season from the overflow of a river. *Phil. I.*
‖ **Pin′a-ko-thek′** (pĭn′ȧ-kō-thĕk′; *G.* pē′nä-kō-tāk′), *n.*; *G. pl.* -THEKEN (-tā′kĕn). [G.] A pinacotheca.

An order of gymnospermous trees and shrubs comprising the Pinaceæ and Taxaceæ. It is practically synonymous with the *Coniferæ* of older authors.

pi-nas′ter (pī-năs′tẽr; pĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. *pinus* a pine.] The cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*).

pi′nax (pī′năks), *n.*; *L. pl.* PINACES (pĭn′ȧ-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. πίναξ tablet.] 1. A register, list, or scheme inscribed on a tablet. *Obs. or R.* *Sir T. Browne.*

2. *Class. Archæol.* **a** A plate-shaped dish. **b** A square plaque or tablet, commonly of a votive character.

pin′-bor′er (pĭn′bōr′ẽr; 201), *n.* Any of certain small beetles which bore minute holes into trees, as the bark beetle, and *Pterocyclon mali*, which attacks apple trees.

‖ **pince′-nez′** (păns′nā′), *n. sing. and pl.* [F.; *pincer* to pinch + *nez* nose.] Eyeglasses kept on by a spring.

pin′cers (pĭn′sẽrz), *n. pl.* [ME. *pynsours*, fr. F. *pincer* to pinch; cf. F. *pince* pincers. See PINCH.] **1.** An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things; — often called a *pair of pincers*.

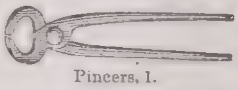
Pincers, 1.

2. *Zoöl.* A grasping apparatus resembling a pair of pincers, as on the anterior legs of the lobster; a chela.

‖ **pin′cette′** (păn′sĕt′), *n.*; *pl.* -CETTES (*F.* -sĕt′). [F.] A small pair of pincers; a kind of tweezers or forceps used in surgery. Sometimes in *pl.*

pinch (pĭnch; 140), *v. t.*; PINCHED (pĭncht); PINCH′ING. [ME. *pinchen*, OF. (assumed) *pinchier*, dial. form of *pincier*, F. *pincer*, of uncert. origin; cf. It. *pizzare*, *pizzicare*, to nip, twitch, also OD. *pitsen* to pinch.] **1.** To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the finger and thumb, between teeth or claws, or between the jaws of an instrument; to squeeze or compress, as between any two hard bodies.

2. To squeeze or compress painfully; as, a new shoe or glove *pinches* the foot or hand.

3. To seize; to grip; to bite; — said of animals. *Obs.*

4. *Hort.* To nip off or prune the tips of (young shoots or developing buds); — usually with *out* or *off*.

5. To plait. *Obs.* "Her wimple *i-pinched* was." *Chaucer.*

6. To cause pain to; to afflict; distress. Also, to cramp, contract, make waste or shrunken, etc., as by pain, want, or affliction; as, a face *pinched* with hunger; *pinching* want; men *pinched* with cold, or flowers with frost.

7. To straiten; to stint; to confine or limit narrowly; as, to be *pinched* for money; *pinched* for time and liberty.

Want of room . . . *pinching* a whole nation. *Raleigh.*

8. To blame; to find fault with. *Obs.*

9. To steal; to rob; also, to arrest. *Slang.*

10. *Horse Racing.* To urge to the limit (a horse). *Eng.*

11. *Naut.* To sail close to the wind, usually too close.

12. To move, as a railroad car, by prying the wheels with a pinch bar.

pinch, *v. i.* **1.** To act with pressing force; to compress; to squeeze; as, the shoe *pinches*.

2. To take hold; to grip, as a dog does. *Obs.*

3. To be niggardly; to be sparing, miserly, or close-fisted.

The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare. *Franklin.*

4. *Obs.* **a** To encroach; — usually with *on*. **b** To emphasize; — with *upon*.

5. *Mining.* Of a vein or deposit, to narrow.

to pinch at, to find fault with; to take exception to. *Obs.*

pinch, *n.* **1.** Act of pinching; close compression, as between thumb and finger, or with an instrument; a nip.

2. As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; any very small quantity; as, a *pinch* of snuff.

3. Pressure; pain; pang; hardship; stress. "Necessity's sharp *pinch*." *Shak.*

4. An emergency; a strait; a special pressure or need; a, or the, critical point or juncture; — chiefly in phrases, as *at*, *in*, or *on a pinch*; as, he could do it at a *pinch*. "This — the great *pinch* of his life." *Hawthorne.*

5. A bend, fold, or the like, as if caused by pinching. *Obs.*

6. A steep slope in an ascent, esp. in a road. *Now Dial.*

7. *Mining.* A marked pinching of a vein or bed.

8. = PINCH BAR.

pinch bar. A lever having a projection at one end, used chiefly to roll heavy wheels, etc. See BAR, *Illust.*

pinch′beck (-bĕk), *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] **a** An alloy of copper and zinc, used to imitate gold in cheap jewelry, etc. It ordinarily contains 10-15 per cent of zinc. **b** Hence, that which is counterfeit or spurious.

pinch′beck, *a.* Made of pinchbeck; hence, sham; cheap; spurious. "A *pinchbeck* throne." *J. A. Symonds.*

pinch′cock′ (-kŏk′), *n.* A clamp on a flexible tube to regulate the flow of a fluid through the tube. Two well-known forms are the **Mohr pinchcock** (fig. 1 in *Illust.*), operating by a spring, and the **Hofmann pinchcock** (fig. 2), controlled by a screw.

pinched (pĭncht; 140), *p. a.* Compressed; squeezed; contracted; straitened; distressed. — **pinch′ed-ly** (pĭn′chĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **pinch′ed-ness**, *n.*

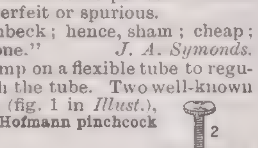

Pinchcocks.

pinch′er (pĭn′chẽr), *n.* One that pinches. Specif.: *pl.* A pair of pincers. See PINCERS, 1.

pin cherry. An American wild cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*), with small white flowers; also, its acid red fruit.

pinch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PINCH. Specif.: *p. a.* Compressing; nipping; griping; distressing; niggardly; narrowing; as, *pinching* cold. — **pinch′ing-ly**, *adv.*

pinch phenomenon. *Elec.* Lateral contraction of a liquid conductor carrying a large current, apparently due to tension of the magnetic lines of force encircling it.

Pin′ci-an (pĭn′shĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pincianus.*] Designating the Collis Hortorum, a small hill (now Monte Pincio) just within the walls of Rome, or a gate and street near it.

Pinck′ney-a (pĭŋk′nĭ-ȧ; pĭŋk-nē′yȧ), *n.* [NL., after Charles C. *Pinckney*, of South Carolina.] *Bot.* A genus of rubiaceous trees of a single species, *P. pubens*, the Georgia bark or fever tree of the southern United States.

pin′cush′ion (pĭn′ko͝osh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** A small cushion in which pins may be stuck ready for use.

2. a The scabious. **b** = PINCUSHION TREE.

pin′da (pĭn′dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *piṇḍa.*] Lit., a ball or lump of rice or meat; specif., *Hindu Relig. & Law*, one of rice offered to deceased ancestors. The entire ball is offered to the three immediate paternal ancestors, and the wipings (called **lepa**) to the three next in order of remoteness.

Pin-dar′ic (pĭn-dăr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Pindaricus*, Gr. Πινδαρικός, fr. Πίνδαρος (L. *Pindarus*) Pindar.] Of or pertaining to Pindar (about 522 to 448? B. C.), a Greek lyric poet, famous for the magnificence of his style; done after the style and manner of Pindar. The term *Pindaric*, by a misconception of the essential structure and spirit of Pindar's odes, was for a long time used in the sense of *irregular, unrestrained*. — *n.* A Pindaric ode. See ODE, 1.

pin′dling (pĭn′dlĭng; *dial.* -lĭn), *a.* [Cf. dial. *pingle* to pine, to waste away.] **a** Puny; delicate; sickly. *Dial. U. S.* **b** Peevish. *Dial. Eng.*

pin drill. *Mech.* A drill with a central pin or projection (*a* in the *Illust.*) to fit into a hole to act as a guide while the hole is being enlarged, countersunk, etc.

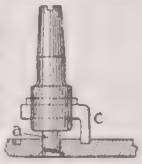

Pin Drill.

pine (pīn), *v. i.*; PINED (pīnd); PIN′ING (pīn′ĭng). [ME. *pinen* to suffer torment, to torment, AS. *pīnian* to torment, torture, fr. *pīn* pain, L. *poena*. See PAIN.] **1.** To suffer. *Obs.*

2. To languish; to lose vigor or flesh or wear away, esp. under distress or anxiety of mind; to droop; — often with *away*. "The roses wither and the lilies *pine*." *Tickell.*

3. To languish with desire; to waste away with longing; to long intensely; — usually with *for*; as, to *pine* for one's home.

4. To repine; lament. *Rare.*

Syn. — Languish, droop, flag, wither, decay.

pine, *v. t.* [AS. *pīnian* to torment. See PINE, *v. i.*] **1.** To inflict pain upon; to torment; torture; afflict. *Obs.*

That people that *pyned* him to death. *Piers Plowman.*

2. To waste, wear out, consume, or exhaust, as by suffering; esp., to starve. *Archaic or Dial.*

3. To grieve or mourn for. *Archaic.* *Milton.*

4. To shrink or dry (fish), as in curing.

pine (pīn), *n.* [ME. *pine*, AS. *pīn*. See PINE, *v. i.*] Punishment, esp. that of hell or purgatory; woe; torment; pain; suffering; trouble; difficulty. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Browning.*

pine, *n.* [AS. *pīn*, L. *pinus*: cf. F. *pin*, fr. L. *pinus*.] **1.** Any coniferous tree of the genus *Pinus*. The pines include some of the most valuable timber trees, as well as many ornamental evergreens. They are found in many situations from sea level to high altitudes, and range in size from undershrubs to lofty trees. The species are usually classified according to the number of secondary leaves, or "needles," in a sheath, and by the shape and position of the cones. See PINUS, and CONE, *Illust.*

2. The wood of the pine. This is usually very durable, straight-grained, white or yellow, often highly resinous, and varies from extreme softness in the white pines to hardness in the Georgia pine and its allies. See WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, GEORGIA PINE, FIR, 2 **b**.

3. In Australasia, any of numerous other coniferous trees or their wood; as: **a** Any species of *Callitris*. See BLACK PINE, 3 **a** & **b**, CYPRESS PINE. **b** Any species of *Dammara*, *Podocarpus*, *Araucaria*, *Dacrydium*, etc.

4. Short for PINEAPPLE.

pin′e-al (pĭn′ē-ăl), *a.* [L. *pinea* the cone of a pine, fr. *pineus* of the pine, fr. *pinus* a pine: cf. F. *pinéal*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a pine cone.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, an appendage of the brain, the **pineal body**, or **pineal gland**, present in all craniate vertebrates. In man it is a small conical reddish gray glandlike body attached to the roof of the third ventricle (from which it arises as a hollow outgrowth) and lying between the anterior corpora quadrigemina. It is invested by the velum interpositum. In most existing vertebrates it is in a similar rudimentary condition, but in some, as larval lampreys and some reptiles, esp. *Sphenodon* and certain lizards, it is raised on a stalk, bringing it near the upper surface of the head in the median line, and has the structure of an eye, with a more or less distinct retina and lens, and is then called the **pineal eye, or median eye**. It is evidently a remnant of an important sense organ in ancestral forms, and its present function is unknown. It was formerly, by some philosophers, supposed to be the seat of the soul.

pine′ap′ple (pīn′ăp′'l), *n.* **1.** A pine cone. *Obs.*

2. a A tropical bromeliaceous plant (*Ananas ananas*) with rigid, spiny-margined, recurved leaves resembling those of an agave, and bearing a short stalk with a dense oblong head of small abortive flowers. **b** The edible juicy fruit of this plant, consisting of the succulent fleshy inflorescence, which ripens into a solid mass invested with the tough persistent floral bracts and crowned with a tuft of small leaves.

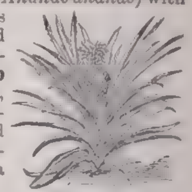
Pineapple.

pineapple disease. A disease of sugar cane caused by the parasitic fungus *Thielaviopsis ethaceticus*; — so called from the fragrance due to esters formed by the fungus.

pineapple flower. Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Eucomis*, esp. *E. punctata*, or its greenish fragrant flower.

pine barren. A level tract composed of sandy or peaty soil, and more or less heavily wooded with pine trees, esp. the Georgia pine (*Pinus palustris*). Pine barrens are characteristic of the southern United States.

pine butterfly. A black-and-white butterfly (*Neophasia menapia*) whose larva is very injurious to young pines in western North America.

pine′-cone′ fish. Either of two small sluggish berycoid fishes constituting the genus *Monocentris* and the family Monocentridæ, having the body covered with a coat of mail made of rough plates irregularly arranged. They occur off Japan, Australia, etc.

Pine Butterfly.

pined (pīnd), *p. a.* Wasted, as by suffering or hardship.

pine′drops′ (pīn′drŏps′), *n.* **a** The plant *Pterospora andromedea*, also distinguished as *Albany beechdrops*. See PTEROSPORA. **b** Beechdrops.

pine finch. A small North American finch (*Spinus pinus*) similar to the American goldfinch, but having the plumage streaked. It breeds in the north, migrating irregularly southward in flocks in winter.

pine grass. A sedge (*Carex pennsylvanica*) furnishing pasturage for cattle in the pine barrens of the southern United States.

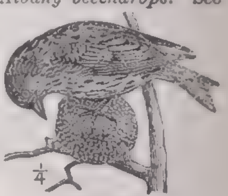
Pine Finch.

pine grosbeak. A large grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) of coniferous forests of northern America, Europe, and Asia. It is chiefly gray, with the crown, rump, and breast strongly suffused with rosy red in the adult male and yellow in the female.

pine lizard. A small, very active lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*), varieties of which occur in most parts of the United States except the colder portions.

pine marten. **a** A European marten (*Mustela martes*) larger than the stone marten. **b** An American marten (*M. americana*) closely allied to the sable of Europe.

pine mouse. A short-tailed reddish brown burrowing vole (*Microtus pinetorum*) of the eastern United States.

pi′nene (pī′nēn), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-ene*.] *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, the chief constituent of oil of turpentine, and an ingredient in many essential oils, as oil of juniper, of eucalyptus, etc. B. P., 155°-156° C. Sp. gr., 0.858. Natural pinene is optically active, dextropinene, or **australene**, being obtained from German and American turpentine, and levopinene, or **terebenthene**, from French.

pine needle. **a** One of the slender needle-shaped leaves of a pine tree. **b** Alfilaria.

pine nut. **a** A pine cone. **b** The edible seed of any of several pines, as the Neoza pine and stone pine. See PIÑON, 1.

pine oil. **a** Oil of turpentine. **b** Pine-needle oil.

pine pest. A pyralid moth (*Pinipestis zimmermanni*) whose larva bores into pine trees, causing exudation of pitch.

pin′er (pīn′ẽr), *n.* One that pines; specif., an animal that suffers from a wasting disease.

pin′er, *n.* **1.** A pine-forest lumberman. *Australasia.*

2. A native or inhabitant of a pine-wood region. *Local, U.S.*

pin′er-y (pīn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A hothouse in which pineapples are grown.

2. A pine forest; a grove of pines.

pine′sap′ (pīn′săp′), *n.* A monotropaceous saprophytic herb of the north temperate zone (*Hypopitys hypopitys*) resembling the Indian pipe, but yellowish or reddish.

pine snake. A large but harmless snake (*Pityophis melanoleucus*) of the Atlantic coast region from New Jersey southward. It is whitish with brown black-margined blotches. A related species (*P. sayi*), yellowish brown with black blotches, occurs in the Mississippi Valley, etc.

pine starwort. Any American asteraceous plant of the genus *Ionactis*, with stiff linear leaves and purple rays.

pine thistle. An asteraceous plant of southern Europe (*Atractylis gummifera*) containing a resinous substance.

pine′-tree′ flag. A flag having a white field with the device in green of a pine tree, carried by the first vessels commissioned by the colonies in the American Revolution.

pi-ne′tum (pī-nē′tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a pine grove.] **1.** A plantation of pine trees; esp., a collection of living pine trees.

2. A treatise on pines.

pine warbler. A small, rather plainly colored warbler (*Dendroica vigorsii*) of the eastern United States, usually inhabiting pine woods.

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pi-nang′ (pĭ-năng′), *n.* [Malay *pīnang* areca.] The betel-nut palm or its fruit.

‖ **pi′na-yu′sa** (pē′nä-yo͞o′sä), *n.* [Tag. *pinayosan.*] Hemp cloth treated with native dyes. *Phil. I.*

pin′ball′, *n.* A globular pincushion. *U.S.*

pinball sight. *Firearms.* A bead sight. *R.*

pin′be-fore′, *n.* A pinafore. *R.*

pin bit. A pin drill.

pin′bush′ (pĭn′bo͝osh′), *n.* **a** The needlebush. **b** = TWINEBUSH.

pin bush. A tool for reaming or polishing small pin holes.

pin′case′, *n.* A holder for pins.

pin′cel. Scot. var. of PENCIL.

pin′cer, *v. t.* To pinch, nip, or torture with or as with pincers.

pincern, *n.* [L. *pincerna.*] Cupbearer. *Obs. & R.*

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," a young man distinguished by oddity, guilelessness, and good-heartedness.

pinch′back′, *n.* A niggard in the matter of clothing. *Rare.*

pinch′bel′ly, *n.* = PINCHGUT. *Obs. or Vulgar.*

pinch′com′mons, *n.* A pinchgut. *Obs. or R.*

pinch′crust′, *n.* A pinchgut. *Obs.*

pin′che (pĭn′chā; pĭnch), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *pinche* scullion.] A South American tamarin monkey (*Leontocebus œdipus*) having a tufted head.

pinch′em (pĭn′chĕm), *n.* [From its note.] The European blue titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

pinchen. ∔ PINCH.

pinch′fist′, *n.* A niggard. — **pinch′fist′ed**, *a.*

pinch′gut′, *n.* **1.** One so miserly as to deny himself or others sufficient food. *Obs. or Vulgar.* **2.** *Naut.* A miserly purser. *Sailors' Slang.*

pinching bar. = PINCH BAR.

pinching nut. A lock nut.

pinch′pen′ny, *n.* A miserly person. *Obs.*

pincht. Pinched. *Ref. Sp.*

Pinch′wife′, Mr. The town husband in Wycherley's "The Country Wife." Believing that a woman's innocence depends on her ignorance of the world, he vainly watches over his wife, an unsophisticated country girl.

pin clover. Alfilaria.

pin′coff-in (pĭn′kŏf-ĭn), **-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [After *Pincoff*, Eng. manufacturer.] A commercial preparation of garancine, yielding fine violet tints.

pincons. ∔ PINSONS, pincers.

pinc′pinc′ (pĭŋk′pĭŋk′), *n.* [From its note.] An African warbler of the genus *Cisticola*; esp., *C. textrix*.

pincushion tree. The snowball tree or guelder-rose.

pin′cush′ion-y (-ĭ), *a.* Plump, like a pincushion.

pind. Pinned. *Ref. Sp.*

pind (*dial.* pĭnd, pīnd), *v. t.* [AS. *pyndan.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To inclose; confine; impound; also, *Scot.*, to poind; to distrain.

pin′da (pĭn′dȧ), *n.* [Kongo *mpinda.*] The peanut. *West Indies, & Local, Southern U. S.*

pin′dal (-dăl), **pin′dar** (-dȧr). Vars. of PINDA, peanut.

Pin-da′ri (pĭn-dä′rē), *n.* [Hind. *piṇḍārī*; cf. Marathi *peṇḍāra.*] One of the marauding mercenaries who after the Mogul Empire fell formed a warlike native state, conquered by Lord Hastings in 1817.

pin-dar′i-cal (pĭn-dăr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pindaric. *Rare.*

Pin′dar-ism (pĭn′dȧr-ĭz'm), *n.* Imitation of Pindar. — **Pin′dar-ist**, *n.*

Pin′dar-ize, *v. t. & i.* To write like Pindar.

pinde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of PINE.

pin′der (pĭn′dẽr). Var. of PINDA, peanut.

pin′der, *n.* [AS. *pyndan* to pen up, *pund* pound. Cf. PINFOLD.] A poundkeeper of a manor. *Eng.*

Pin-dha′ree. Var. of PINDARI.

pind′ing, *p. a.* Afflicting; tormenting. *Obs.*

pin-dja′jap (pĭn-jä′jăp), *n.* [Malay *penjājap.*] A Malayan two- or three-masted cargo boat with long overhangs fore and aft.

pin′do palm (pĭn′dō). [Guarani *pindo.*] A Paraguayan coco palm (*Cocos australis*).

pin-do′va palm (pĭn-dō′vȧ). [Tupi *pindova*, for *pinda-ova* or *pinda-oba*; lit., fishhook leaf.] A Brazilian palm (*Attalea compta*).

pind′y (pĭn′dĭ; pĭn′dĭ), *a.* Gone bad; tainted. *Dial. Eng.*

pineapple cloth. = PIÑA CLOTH.

pineapple family. *Bot.* The family Bromeliaceæ.

pineapple tree. A pine tree. *Obs.*

pine′as′ter (pīn′ăs′tẽr). Var. of PINASTER.

pin′e-ate, *a.* [LL. *pineatus.*] Pineal. *Obs.*

pine bullfinch. Pine grosbeak.

pine cloth. Var. of PIÑA CLOTH.

pine creeper, pine creeping warbler. The pine warbler.

pine′ful, *a.* Painful. *Obs.*

pine grouse. The dusky grouse.

pine gum. A resin like sandarac, from Australian cypress pines of the genus *Callitris*.

pine′house′, *n.* = PINERY, 1.

pine′land, *n.* Land on which pine trees grow.

pine linnet. The pine finch.

pine mast. Pine cones.

pine poplar. Lombardy poplar.

pine′-nee′dle oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pine′-nee′dle wool. = PINE WOOL.

pineoning, *n.* A pinion. *Obs.*

pin′er (*Scot.* pīn′ẽr), *n.* [See PINE, *v.*] **1.** A laborer; a pioneer. *Obs.* **2.** A cutter of peat, etc. *Scot.*

pine siskin. The pine finch.

pine spruce. The white spruce.

pine straw. Dried pine needles.

pine sugar. Pinite.

pine sulphur. The sulphur-colored pollen of the white pine, which often collects in masses after a shower in spring.

pine swift. The pine lizard.

pine tags. Pine straw.

pine tree. A pine.

pine′-tree′ liz′ard. The pine lizard.

pine-tree money. Money coined in Massachusetts in the 17th century; — from the figure of a pine tree upon it.

Pine-Tree State. Maine; — a nickname alluding to the pine tree in its coat of arms.

pine tulip. The pipsissewa.

pine′weed′ (pīn′wēd′), *n.* Orange grass.
pine wool. A fiber obtained from pine needles by steaming them. It is prepared on a large scale in Germany, Norway, and some of the southern United States, and is used in the manufacture of coarse clothing, bagging, etc., and for stuffing pillows or mattresses.
pin′ey dam′mar, pin′ey res′in, pin′ey var′nish (pīn′ĭ). [Cf. Malayalam *peinimarum*, the name of the tree.] A pellucid, fragrant, acrid, bitter resin, which exudes from the piney tree (*Vateria indica*) when wounded. It is used as a varnish, in making candles, and as a substitute for incense and for amber.
pin′ey tal′low. A solid fatty substance containing esters of palmitic and oleic acids, obtained from seeds of *Vateria indica*. It is used in making candles.
pin′ey, *or* **pin′ey–var′nish, tree.** An East Indian dipterocarpaceous tree (*Vateria indica*), with panicles of handsome white flowers. It yields timber, resin, and oil.
pin′feath′er (pĭn′fĕth′ẽr), *n.* A feather not fully developed; esp., a rudimentary feather just emerging through the skin and still inclosed for most of its length in a cylindrical horny sheath, which is afterwards cast off. — **pin′feath′ered** (-ẽrd), *a.* — **pin′feath′er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *a.*
pin′feath′er, *v. t.* To pluck the pinfeathers from. — **pin′feath′er-er** (-ẽr), *n.*
pin′–fire′, *a.* *Firearms.* **a** Of a cartridge, having a movable pin projecting from the rim, which when struck by the hammer exploded a cap incased in the cartridge, — not now used. **b** Of a firearm, using a pin-fire cartridge. — *n.* A pin-fire firearm. *Rare.*
pin′fish′ (pĭn′fĭsh′), *n.* [So called from their sharp dorsal spines.] Any of several fishes having sharp dorsal spines; esp.: **a** *Diplodus holbrooki*, a small sparoid food fish of the coasts of the United States south of Cape Hatteras. **b** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*).
pin′fold′ (-fōld′), *n.* [For *pindfold;* but orig. fr. AS. *pundfald*, influenced by the verb, AS. *pyndan*, ME. *pinden, punden* (*Oxf. E. D.*). See PINDER, POUND an inclosure, FOLD an inclosure.] A pound for animals; — often fig.
pin′fold′, *v. t.* To inclose or confine in or as in a pinfold.
ping (pĭng), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] A sharp sound such as that made by a bullet in passing through the air.
ping, *v. i.;* PINGED (pĭngd); PING′ING (pĭng′ĭng). To make the sound called *ping;* as, the bullets *pinged.*
pin′gle (pĭŋ′g'l; *dial. also* pĭng′'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pyngla* to busy one's self with trifles, to work slowly and ill.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To strive or struggle, esp. for a living. **b** To trifle; dally; piddle; esp., to trifle with one's food; to eat with little relish.
pin′gle, *n.* A struggle; an effort. *Scot.*
ping′–pong′ (pĭng′pŏng′), *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** An indoor modification of lawn tennis played with small bats, or battledores, and a very light, hollow celluloid ball, on a large table divided across the middle by a net.
2. A size of photograph a little larger than a postage stamp.
ping′–pong′, *v. i.* To play ping-pong.
pin′gue-fy (pĭŋ′gwē-fī), *v. t. & i.* [L. *pinguefacere, pinguefactum*, to fatten; *pinguis* fat + *facere* to make.] To make or become fat or greasy or, of soil, rich; to fatten.
Pin-guic′u-la (pĭŋ-gwĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pinguiculus* somewhat fat, fattish.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of acaulescent herbs typifying the Pinguiculaceæ; the butterworts. They have broad basal leaves with a smooth unctuous surface, and showy solitary purple, yellow, or white flowers on naked scapes. The leaves capture minute insects in their viscid secretion, and digest them.
2. [*l. c.; L. pl.* -ULÆ (-lē).] *Med.* A small yellowish elevation situated near the nasal margin of the cornea and occurring esp. in people of advanced age. It is usually caused by irritation from dust.
Pin-guic′u-la′ce-æ (-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of carnivorous aquatic or bog herbs (order Polemoniales), with solitary, often showy flowers on erect scapes; the bladderworts. The corolla is bilabiate with a distinct palate, the ovary superior, 1-celled, the stamens two, with confluent anther sacs. There are about 4 genera and 180 species, of wide distribution; *Utricularia* and *Pinguicula* are the largest genera. — **pin-guic′u-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
pin′guid (pĭŋ′gwĭd), *a.* [L. *pinguis* fat.] Fat; unctuous; greasy; of soil, rich. *Atlantic Monthly.*
pin′guin (pĭŋ′gwĭn), *n.* [Native name.] A West Indian bromeliaceous plant (*Bromelia pinguin*), with spiny, aloe-like leaves, reddish panicled flowers, and plum-shaped edible fruit. It is planted for hedges in the tropics.
pin′gui-tude (pĭŋ′gwĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *pinguitudo*, fr. *pinguis* fat.] Fatness; a growing fat; obesity. *Rare.* — **pin′gui-tu′di-nous** (-tū′dĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Rare.*
pin′head′ (pĭn′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** The head of a pin; hence, anything very small or insignificant.
2. A part of a plow containing pinholes to receive a pin, the position of which regulates the depth of furrow.
pin′–head′ed, *a.* **1.** *Hort.* Pin-eyed.
2. Of small brains; — an epithet of contempt. *Slang.*
pin′hold′ (pĭn′hōld′), *n.* A place where a pin is fixed.
pin′hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* **a** A small hole made by a pin; hence, any very small aperture. **b** *Photog.* A transparent spot on a photographic plate, often caused by dust.

pinhole camera. *Photog.* A camera in which a minute aperture takes the place of the lens.
pi′nic (pī′nĭk), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine: cf. F. *pinique.*] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, the pine.
pinic acid. **a** Abietic acid. *Obs.* **b** A stable, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_9H_{14}O_4$, formed by oxidation of pinonic acid.
pin′ing (pīn′ĭng), *n.* [From PINE to torment.] **1.** Torture; pain; the infliction or endurance of suffering. *Obs.*
2. Exhaustion or wasting, as from want or longing.
3. Wasting away or progressive loss of flesh as a symptom of disease, as in sheep of tuberculosis or parasitic infestation.
pin′ing (pīn′ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Tormenting. *Obs.*
2. Languishing; drooping; wasting away, as with longing.
3. Wasting; consuming. "The *pining* malady of France." *Shak.*
— **pin′ing-ly,** *adv.*

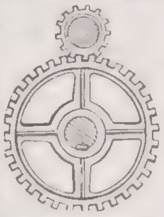
Pinion and Spur Wheel

pin′ion (pĭn′yŭn), *n.* [F. *peignons*, pl., prop., combings.] Refuse wool; noil.
pin′ion, *n.* [F. *pignon*, also gable end, fr. a derivative of L. *pinna* a pinnacle. See PIN, *n.*] *Mach.* A cogwheel with a small number of teeth or leaves, designed to gear with a larger wheel, or rack; the smaller wheel of a pair, or the smallest of a train or set of gear wheels. Pinions are often formed of arbors or spindles with teeth on them.
pin′ion, *n.* [ME. *pinion*, OF. *pignon*, akin to *penon* pennant. See PENNANT.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The distal part of a bird's wing, including the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges.
2. A wing, literal or figurative.
Swift on his sooty *pinions* flits the gnome. *Pope.*
3. A feather; a flight feather; a quill; also, the flight feathers collectively.
4. A winglike sleeve ornament formerly worn by women.
5. In carving, the part of a wing corresponding to the forearm. Formerly, the wing as a whole. *Oxf. E. D.*
6. The anterior border of an insect's wing.
7. [Cf. PINION, *v.*] A fetter. *Obs. & R.* *Ainsworth.*
8. A rope attached to the cod of a fishing net by which it is hauled aboard. *New Zealand.*
pin′ion (pĭn′yŭn), *v. t.;* PIN′IONED (-yŭnd); PIN′ION-ING. [From PINION feather, wing.] **1.** To cut off the pinion of one wing of (a bird) so as to prevent flying; to bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings. *Bacon.*
2. To disable or restrain, as a person, by binding the arms, esp. to the body; to bind (the arms) in that way.
3. Hence, generally: To confine; to bind; to tie up.
pin′ioned (-yŭnd), *a.* Having wings or pinions.
pin′ite (pĭn′it; pī′nīt; 277), *n.* [G. *pinit;* — so called from the *Pini* mine in Saxony.] *Min.* A compact amorphous mineral of a dull grayish, green, or brownish color. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium, derived from the alteration of other minerals, as iolite. There are several varieties. H., 2.5–3.5. Sp. gr., 2.6–2.85.
pi′nite (pī′nīt), *n.* [NL. *pinites*, fr. L. *pinus* the pine tree.] **1.** *Paleobot.* Any fossil wood referred to the pine family.
2. [F. *pinite.*] *Chem.* A sweet white crystalline substance, $C_6H_6(OH)_5OCH_3$, found in the gum of a species of pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) and in several other plants. It is a methyl ether of dextro-inosite.
pink (pĭŋk), *n.* [D. *pink.*] *Naut.* A vessel with a narrow stern. Originally applied to small and light coasting and fishing vessels, the name has been later given to very various types, whose most nearly general point of resemblance has been the narrow stern. Called also *pinkie.*
pink, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **a** The European minnow. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A newly hatched salmon or grayling. *Brit.*
pink, *v. t.;* PINKED (pĭŋkt); PINK′ING. [ME. *pinken* to prick, probably a nasalized form of *pick.*] **1.** To pierce with small holes; to cut the edge of, as cloth or paper, in small scallops or angles.
2. a To stab; to pierce as with a sword. **b** To pierce with a bullet. *Rare.* **c** To hit with the fist. *Boxing Cant.*
3. To adorn; decorate; deck; *Obs. or R.*, to tattoo.
pink, *n.* [From PINK to prick.] **1.** A hole or eyelet, as one made with a pinking iron. *Obs. or R.*
2. a A stab with a rapier or other sharp slender instrument. *Obs. or R.* **b** A shot wound. *Rare.*
pink, *v. i.* [Perh. fr. an adj. meaning, small, hence contracted, half shut; cf. D. *pinken, pinkoogen*, to blink, twinkle with the eyes.] **a** To wink; blink; peer; peep. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Of daylight, to diminish; to grow dusk. *Dial. Eng.*
pink, *a.* [See PINK to blink.] Small; of an eye: half shut; winking. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pink, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. akin to *pick;* as if the edges of the petals were picked out. Cf. PINK, *v. t.*] **1.** Any silenaceous plant of the genus *Dianthus*, or its flower; esp., *D. plumarius*, the common garden pink, *D. chinensis*, the China pink, or *D. caryophyllus*, of which the cultivated double-flowered forms are called carnations.

Pink.

2. A thing supremely excellent; the perfection of something; the highest type. Also, *Obs.*, a fashionable swell; an exquisite. "The very *pink* of courtesy." *Shak.*
3. A color resulting from mixture of pure vivid red with white; — so called from the common color of the flower.
4. The scarlet of the coats worn by fox hunters; hence, a fox hunter's coat, or, by extension, a fox hunter.
pink (pĭŋk), *a.* Resembling the garden pink in color; of the color called *pink* (see 7th PINK, 3); as, a *pink* dress.
pink lady's-slipper, the moccasin flower. — **p. needle,** the alfilaria; — so called from the long, tapering points of the carpels. — **p. salmon,** the humpback salmon. — **p. salt,** *Dyeing*, the double chloride of (stannic) tin and ammonium, $(NH_4)_2SnCl_6$, formerly much used as a mordant for producing pink colors with madder and cochineal. — **p. saucer,** a small saucer holding a pink pigment used to tint the complexion or tights; also, the pigment itself.
pinked (pĭŋkt), *p. a.* Pierced, esp. with small holes; cut or scalloped on the edge. Also, *Obs.*, tattooed.
pink eye, *or,* esp. in sense 2, **pink′eye′,** *n.* **1.** *Med.* An acute, highly contagious variety of conjunctivitis.
2. An Australian duck (*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*) related to the shoveler.
pink′–eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* [*pink* half-shut + *eye.*] Having small, half-closed, or squinting eyes.
pink′ie, pink′y (pĭŋk′ĭ), *n.* *Naut.* A pink-sterned boat; esp., a fishing pink.
pink′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PINK. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act or method of decorating fabrics or garments with a pinking iron; also, decoration or scallops made in that manner.

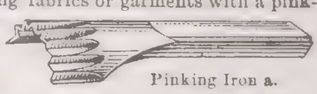
Pinking Iron a.

pinking iron. **a** An instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, etc. **b** A sword. *Colloq.*
pink′root′ (pĭŋk′rōōt′), *n.* Any of several loganiaceous herbs of the genus *Spigelia*, esp. *S. marilandica* of the United States, cultivated for its showy red flowers, or *S. anthelmia* of the tropics. Both species are used as anthelmintics.
Pink′ster (-stẽr), *n.* Also *Pingster, Pinxter* [D. *pinkster, pinksteren*, ultimately fr. Gr. πεντηκοστή. See PENTECOST.] Whitsuntide; — usually used attrib. *U. S., esp. New York.*
pinkster flower. The pink azalea (*Azalea nudiflora*). *U.S., esp. New York.*
pink′–sterned′ (-stûrnd′), *a.* [See 1st PINK.] *Naut.* Having a very narrow stern; — said of a vessel.

Pinkroot (*Spigelia marilandica*).

pink′wood′ (pĭŋk′wŏŏd′), *n.* Any of several trees or their wood: **a** A Brazilian lauraceous tree (*Dicypellium caryophyllatum*) with carnation-scented wood. **b** A Peruvian lythraceous tree (*Physocalymna scaberrimum*) having hard, rose-colored wood. **c** The Australian tree *Eucryphia billardieri*, yielding cabinet wood. **d** The Tasmanian euphorbiaceous tree *Beyeria viscosa.*
pin mill. *Tanning.* A revolvable cylindrical box with pins on its inner surface, used for washing and softening hides in warm water or other liquid.
pink′y (pĭŋk′ĭ), *a.* Somewhat pink; pinkish.
pin money. Money allowed by a man to his wife for her private purposes, often, in England, provided for by a small rent charge to be paid to the wife during her husband's life. The wife has absolute control of it.
pin′na (pĭn′ȧ), *n.; pl.* L. PINNÆ (-ē), E. PINNAS (-ȧz). [L., a feather, prop., a pinnacle, sharp point, confused with *penna* feather. Cf. PIN a peg, PEN a feather.] **1.** *Bot.* A leaflet or primary division of a pinnate leaf. See PINNATE.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A feather, wing, or fin, or some part likened thereto. **b** The auricle of the ear.
Pin′na, *n.* [L. *pinna, pina*, fr. Gr. πίννα, πῖνα.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of large bivalve mollusks having a thin wedge-shaped shell, a toothless hinge, and a linear ligament. They are found mostly in warm seas, moored to the bottom by their long and silky byssus (see BYSSUS, 2) and more or less buried in the sand or mud. **b** [*l. c.*] A mollusk of this genus.
pin′nace (pĭn′ās), *n.* [F. *pinasse, pinace;* cf. It. *pinassa, pinazza*, Sp. *pinaza;* all prob. fr. L. *pinus* a pine tree, anything of pine, e. g., a ship. Cf. PINE a tree.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A light sailing vessel often schooner-rigged, sometimes also using oars, used largely as a tender for a warship or other large vessel. *Hist. or Poetic.* **b** A double-banked boat of a war vessel; also, any of various ship's boats, as a man-of-war's steam launch.
2. A woman; esp., a procuress or prostitute. *Obs.*

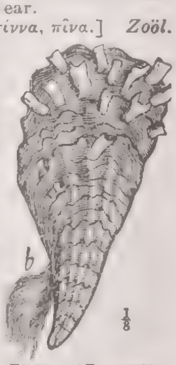

Pinna (*P. rudis*) showing Byssus (*b*).

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pin′ey (pīn′ĭ). Var. of PINY.
pin′ey (pĭn′ĭ). Dial. var. of PEONY.
pin′–eyed′, *a.* *Bot.* Having the stigma visible at the throat of a gamopetalous corolla, while the stamens are concealed in the tube: — said of dimorphous flowers, and opposed to *thrum-eyed.* *Eng.*
piney thistle. = PINE THISTLE.
pin′fal′low, *n. & v. t.* Winter fallow. *Dial. Eng.*
pin′flat′, *n* A pincushion formed of two cardboard disks covered with cloth so that pins can be stuck into the edge. *U. S.*
pinfule. ‡ PINEFUL.
ping, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *pyngan*, fr. L. *pungere.*] To prick; push; urge. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
pinge (pĭnj; pēnj). Var. of PEENGE *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pin′gle (pĭŋ′g'l), *n.* A small piece of inclosed ground. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pin′gle, *n.* A long-handled cooking pot or pan. *Scot.*
pin′gler (pĭŋ′glẽr), *n.* A dallier; a trifler. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pin gout. = PIN, *n.*, 3 s. *Obs.*
pin grass. The alfilaria.
pin ground. A pin-spot ground in a textile [PINKSTER.]
Ping′ster (pĭng′stẽr). Var. of
pingster flower. Var. of PINKSTER FLOWER.
pin-guec′u-la. Erron. var. of PINGUICULA, 2 [fy. *Obs.*]
pin-gued′i-nize, *v.t.* To pingue-
pin-gued′i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *pinguedo, -inis*, fatness.] Fatty.
pin′gue-fac′tion (pĭŋ′gwē-făk′shŭn), *n.* [See PINGUEFY.] A making of, or turning into, fat.
pin-gues′cence (pĭŋ-gwĕs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *pinguescere* to grow fat, fr. *pinguis* fat.] Process of becoming fat. Also, loosely, fatness. *Rare*
pin-gues′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pinguescens*, p. pr.] Fattening. *Rare.* [PINGUITUDE.]
pin′gue-tude. Erron. var. of
pin-guid′i-nous (pĭŋ-gwĭd′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *pinguedo* fatness, fr. *pinguis* fat.] Fatty. *Obs.*
pin-guid′i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fatness.
pin′gui-fy Erron. var. of PINGUEFY. [GUIN.]
pin′guin. Erron. var. of PEN-
pinguine. ‡ PENGUIN.
pin′gui-ous (pĭŋ′gwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pinguis* fat.] Pinguid. *Obs.*
pin′guite (pĭŋ′gwīt), *n.* [G. *pinguit*, fr. L. *pinguis* fat.] *Min.* A soaplike variety of chloropal.
pin′gui-ty (-gwĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fatness. *Obs. & R.*
pinhole pupil. *Med* Condition of the pupil of the eye when contracted (as in typhus or opium poisoning) to a pinhole.
pin horse The middle horse of three hitched tandem; — called also *pinner.* *Dial. Eng.*
pi-nic′o-line (pī-nĭk′ō-līn; -lĭn),
pi-nic′o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-coline, -colous.*] Inhabiting coniferous forests or trees.
pi-nif′er-ous (pī-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-ferous.*] Bearing pine trees. *Obs.*
pi′ni-form (pī′nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-form.*] Shaped like a pine cone.
pin′ings (pīn′ĭngz), *n. pl.* Pine straw; fallen leaves. *Poet.*
pining stool. Stool of punishment; cucking stool. *Obs.*
pin′io-late. ‡ PIGNOLATE
pin′ion (pĭn′yŭn), *n.* [F. *pignon.*] A battlement; gable. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
pin′ion. Var. of PIÑON.
pin′ion-ade′, *n.* [From L. *pinea* pine nut, prob through OF.; cf. PIGNOLATE.] A comfit or conserve containing pine nuts *Obs*
pin′iond. Pinioned. *Ref. Sp*
pinion end. = GABLE END.
pin′ion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pi′ni-pic′rin (pī′nĭ-pĭk′rĭn; -pĭ′krĭn), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + Gr. πικρός bitter.] *Chem.* A glucoside got from pine needles and leaves of the American arborvitæ as a bitter yellow amorphous powder.
pi′ni-tan′nic (-tăn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine + E *tannic.*] *Chem.* Designating a tannic acid found in pine needles and in American arborvitæ.
pin′jane (pĭn′jān), *n.* [Cf. Ir *binidean* rennet, Gael. *binndean.*] Curds and whey. *Dial. Eng.*
pink, *n.* [Imitative.] The chaffinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
pink, *n.* [Cf. dial. *pink* small, and E. PINK to blink.] **1.** Anything small. *Obs.*
2. A small gleam of light. *Scot.*
pink, *v. i.* To drip, esp. with a tinkling sound. *Scot.*
pink′a-ny. ‡ PINKENY.
pink′ar-dine, *n.* A kind of precious stone. *Obs.*
pink′ber-ry, *n.* A Tasmanian epacridaceous plant (*Cyathodes divaricata*).
pink′een (pĭŋk′ēn), *n.* [Dim. of *pink* minnow, with Ir. suffix (cf. SQUIREEN).] A minnow; hence, an insignificant person. *Anglo-Irish.* [pink or rosy. *R.*]
pink′en (-'n), *v. i.* To become
pink′e-ny, *n.* [See PINK half shut; EYE. The *n* is prob. due to misunderstanding *an eye* or *thine eye, mine eye*, as *a nye, thy nye, my nye.*] A small, blinking or peering eye; — also used as a term of endearment *Obs.*
pink′er, *v. i.* [From PINK to blink.] To look through half-shut eyes; to peer *Dial. Eng.*
pink′er, *n.* One who pinks; as: **a** A stabber. **b** One who uses the pinking iron.
Pink′er-ton (pĭŋk′ẽr-tŭn), *n.* A detective employed by a detective agency founded by Allan Pinkerton in Chicago in 1850.
pink′fish′, *n.* A blind gobioid fish (*Typhlogobius californiensis*) of southern California, found under stones on the beaches.
pink grass. Any of several grasses or sedges having a pink-tinged or purplish inflorescence, as *Eragrostis pectinacea, Carex glauca, C. præcox*, etc
pink′ie, pink′y (pĭŋk′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. PINK half-shut.] Small. Also, of eyes, narrow as if half-closed. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
pink′ie, pink′y, *n.* Anything small; specif., the little finger. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
pink′i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PINKY.
pink′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pink′ish, *a.* Somewhat pink.
pink′ly, *adv.* of PINK.
pink′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pinkt. Pinked *Ref. Sp.*
pink′weed′, *n.* Knotgrass; — from its pink-colored joints.
pink′wort′ (pĭŋk′wûrt′), *n.* A plant of the family Silenaceæ.
pink′y. Var. of PINKIE.
pin′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pin′lock, *n.* A pinder's fee for impounding animals. *Obs.*

pin′na-cle (pĭn′ȧ-k'l), *n.* [ME. *pinacle*, F. *pinacle*, L. *pinnaculum*, fr. *pinna*. See PIN a peg.] **1**. *Arch.* An upright architectural member, generally ending in a small spire, and used esp. in Gothic construction, to give additional weight to a buttress or an angle pier. **2**. Anything resembling a pinnacle; a lofty peak; a pointed summit.

Three silent *pinnacles* of aged snow. *Tennyson.*

3. The summit, or highest point, of anything; the acme; as, the *pinnacle* of his fame.

Pinnacle.

pin′na-cle, *v. t.*; PIN′NA-CLED (-k'ld); PIN′NA-CLING (-klĭng). **1**. To build or furnish with a pinnacle or pinnacles. *T. Warton.* **2**. To place on or as on a pinnacle; as, his deeds have *pinnacled* his fame. **3**. To top; crown. *Rare.*

pin′nate (pĭn′āt), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* (for *pennatus*) feathered, fr. *pinna* a feather, for *penna*. See PINNA a leaflet.] Featherlike; having parts arranged along two sides of an axis; specif., *Bot.*, having the leaflets or primary divisions arranged on each side of a common petiole or rachis; — applied to compound leaves, as those of a hickory or an ash. Pinnate leaves may be either **abruptly pinnate** (paripinnate) or **odd-pinnate** (imparipinnate) (see these words). Leaves having one set of divisions are **simply pinnate** or **once pinnate**: when the pinnæ are pinnate the leaf is **twice pinnate** or **bipinnate**.

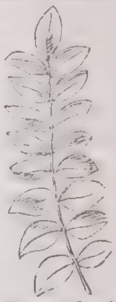
Pinnate Leaf with seventeen Pinnæ.

pin′nat-ed (-āt-ĕd), *a.* Pinnate. — **pinnated grouse**, the prairie chicken; — from the winglike tufts on the neck. — **pin′nat-ed-ly**, *adv.*

pin′nate-ly (-āt-lĭ), *adv.* In a pinnate manner. Hence, *Bot.*: **pinnately cleft**, pinnatifid. — **p. compound**, pinnate. — **p. decompound**, more than once pinnate. — **p. divided**, pinnatisect. — **p. lobed**, pinnatilobate. — **p. nerved**, penninerved. — **p. parted**, pinnatipartite. — **p. trifoliolate** *or* **trifoliate**, trifoliolate with the terminal leaflet stalked or petiolate. — **p. veined**, penniveined.

pin-nat′i- (pĭ-năt′ĭ-). Combining form from Latin *pinnatus*, meaning *feathered*; — used specif. in botany to signify *pinnate*.

pin-nat′i-fid (-fĭd), *a.* [*pinnati-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cleft in a pinnate manner, with narrow lobes not reaching to the midrib. — **pin-nat′i-fid-ly**, *adv.*

pin-nat′i-lo′bate (-lō′bāt), **pin-nat′i-lobed** (-lōbd), *a.* *Bot.* Having lobes arranged in a pinnate manner, as leaves of the white oak.

Pinnatifid Leaf.

pin-na′tion (pĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Bot.* State of being pinnate.

pin-nat′i-par′tite (pĭ-năt′ĭ-pär′tīt), *a.* *Bot.* Parted in a pinnate manner, the divisions reaching nearly to the midrib.

pin-nat′i-sect (pĭ-năt′ĭ-sĕkt), *a.* [*pinnati-* + L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] *Bot.* Cut to the midrib into pinnate segments; pinnately divided.

pinned (pĭnd), *a.* Having, or fastened with, a pin or pins. **pinned whites** *or* **straits**, a kind of cloth. *Obs.*

pin′ner (pĭn′ẽr), *n.* [From PIN, *v.*] **1**. *Costume.* **a** A headdress like a cap, with long side lappets. **b** An apron with a bib; a pinafore. *Colloq. & Dial. Eng.* **2**. One that pins, or fastens as with pins.

pin′ni- (pĭn′ĭ-). Combining form from Latin *pinna*, meaning *feather*, *fin*.

Pin′ni-pe′di-a (pĭn′ĭ-pē′dĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *pinna* feather, fin + *pes*, *pedis*, foot; — so called because their webbed feet are developed as paddles or fins.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of aquatic carnivorous mammals including all the seals and the walruses. Cf. FISSIPEDIA. — **pin′ni-ped** (pĭn′ĭ-pĕd), **pin′ni-pe′di-an** (-pē′dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pin′no-the′res (pĭn′ō-thē′rēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pinnoteres*, *pinoteres*, *-theres*, fr. Gr. πιννοτήρης, fr. πίννα a kind of bivalve + τηρεῖν to guard.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small crabs, having usually a thin membranous covering, which live as commensals in the mantle cavity of various bivalve mollusks or in some similar cavity in other marine animals, as the oyster crab and the pea crab. It is the type of a family, **Pin′no-ther′i-dæ** (-thĕr′ĭ-dē). — **pin′no-there** (pĭn′ō-thēr), *n.* — **pin′no-the′ri-an** (-thē′rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

pin′nu-la (pĭn′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *pinna* feather.] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A pinnule. **b** *Zoöl.* A barb of a feather.

pin′nu-lar (-ū-lȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to a pinnule.

pin′nu-late (-lāt), **pin′nu-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [See PINNULE.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having pinnules.

pin′nule (pĭn′ūl), *n.* [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna* feather.] **1**. A small plate pierced with a peephole or sighthole, as either of two such in an alidade. **2**. Hence: **a** *Zoöl.* (1) One of the secondary branches of a plumelike organ; specif., one of the lateral parts of the arm of a crinoid or of the tentacle of an alcyonarian polyp. (2) In fishes, a small detached fin, such as those behind the dorsal and anal fins of the mackerel. **b** *Bot.* A secondary pinna; one of the ultimate divisions of a twice pinnate leaf. See BIPINNATE, *Illust.*

pin′ny (pĭn′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. PIN a peg.] **1**. Containing pins, or hard specks; — said of metal, stone, etc. **2**. Of a file, pinned. See PIN, *v. t.*, 6. **3**. Clogged or matted together; — said of wool.

pin oak. **a** An oak of the eastern United States (*Quercus palustris*), with persistent dead branches (resembling pins) and deeply pinnatifid leaves. **b** An oak of the southern United States (*Quercus brevifolia*). **c** A low-growing oak (*Quercus gambelii*) of the western United States.

pi′no-chle, **pi′no-cle** (pē′nŏk-'l; pĭn′ō-k'l), *n.* A game at cards resembling bezique, played with all the cards above the eight spots in two packs; also, a meld consisting of the queen of spades and knave of diamonds and counting 40. **Double pinochle**, consisting of the two queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds, counts 300.

pi-no′le (pē-nō′lā; pĭ-nōl′), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *pinolli*.] **1**. Parched maize, ground, and mixed with sugar, or the sweet flour of mesquite beans; — much used in Mexico and the neighboring United States. **2**. An aromatic powder used in manufacturing chocolate.

pi-no′le-um (pĭ-nō′lē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + *oleum* oil.] A material composed of slender oil-painted wooden rods, strung close together, used esp. for sun blinds.

pi-ñon′ (pē-nyōn′; pĭn′yŏn), *n.* [Sp. *piñón* the seed of the tree.] **1**. **a** Any of various low-growing pines of western North America producing edible seeds, as *Pinus parryana*, *P. cembroides*, *P. edulis*, and *P. monophylla*; also, any other pine of this character, as the stone pine of Europe; a nut pine. **b** The nutlike seed of any of these species, now used in confectionery, etc., under the name *pignolia*. **2**. The monkey-puzzle.

pi-non′ic (pĭ-nŏn′ĭk), *a.* [From G. *pinen*, fr. L. *pinus* pine.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline ketonic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$, obtained by oxidation of pinene.

pin pool. Any of several varieties of pool or billiards in which small wooden pins are used. Cf. BOTTLE POOL.

pin′rail′, *n.* A rail or strip fitted with pins or for holding pins; as: **a** *Naut.* A rail which holds belaying pins, esp. one along the bulwarks. **b** In organ building, a rail passing under the manual keys and having a series of upright pins which fit into holes in keys to steady them.

pint (pīnt), *n.* [ME. *pinte*, F. *pinte*; orig. uncert.; cf. It. & Sp. *pinta*.] **a** A measure of capacity, equal to half a quart, or (in liquid measure) four gills. See QUART. In United States apothecaries' measure the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces; in the British, into 20. Symbol, *O* (fr. L. *octarius*). **b** A measure equal to two English quarts. *Scot.*

pin′ta (pĭn′tȧ; *Sp.* pēn′tä), *n.* [Sp., lit., spot. Cf. PAINT.] *Med.* A tropical disease characterized by spots of various colors on the skin. It is common in Mexico.

pin-ta′do (pĭn-tä′dō; -tā′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz) or -DOES. [Pg., painted, fr. *pintar* to paint: cf. Sp. *pintado*.] **1**. Chintz, esp. of the better grades. *Obs.* **2**. The Cape pigeon. **3**. A fish (*Scomberomorus regalis*) similar to, but larger than, the Spanish mackerel, and having elongated spots, common about Florida and the West Indies. **4**. A guinea fowl.

pin′tail′ (pĭn′tāl′), *n.* **a** A river duck (*Dafila acuta*) of Europe, Asia, and North America, in which the male has the central tail feathers elongated. The head and neck are brown, with a white stripe on the side of the neck; the breast is white, and the upper parts have grayish vermiculations. **b** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* **c** The sharp-tailed grouse. *Local, U. S.* **d** A sand grouse (*Pterocles alchatus*) of parts of the Mediterranean region, India, etc. See SAND GROUSE, *Illust.*

pin′-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having a tapered tail, with the middle feathers longest, or having the tail feathers spiny. — **pin-tailed chicken**. = PINTAIL, *n.*, **c**. — **p. duck**. = PINTAIL, *n.*, **a**. — **p. grouse**. = PINTAIL, *n.*, **c** or **d**.

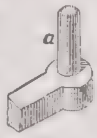

a Pintle of a Hinge or Rudder.

pin′tle (pĭn′t'l), *n.* [AS. *pintel* penis.] **1**. The penis. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2**. **a** *Mech.* A (usually upright) pivot pin, as of a hinge or a rudder. **b** *Ordnance.* A hook at the rear of a limber to receive the lunette of the gun trail when the gun is limbered up.

pintle chain. A chain for sprocket wheels consisting of links fastened together by pintles.

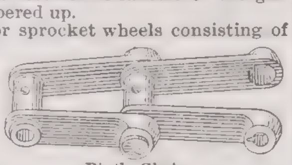
Pintle Chain.

pin′to (pĭn′tō; pēn′tō), *a.* [Sp., painted, mottled.] Lit., painted; hence, piebald; mottled; pied.

pin′to, *n.* [Sp. See PINTO, *a.*] **1**. In Mexico, an Indian having a mottled or speckled skin; specif., [*cap.*] a member of the extinct Pakawa tribe of the northern border. **2**. A piebald or calico horse or pony. *Western U. S.*

Pintsch gas (pĭnch). [After Richard *Pintsch*, German inventor.] A kind of oil gas extensively used for lighting railroad cars, which carry it in compressed form.

Pi′nus (pī′nŭs), *n.* [L., a pine tree.] *Bot.* The largest and most important genus of coniferous trees, typifying the family Pinaceæ; the pines. As first established, the genus was very comprehensive, including the firs, spruces, larches, and hemlocks, but it was early limited to the true pines, in which the primary leaves are scalelike and early deciduous, while the secondary leaves (known as *pine needles*) are acicular and are borne usually in fascicles of from two to seven. The cones consist of imbricated woody scales inclosing winged seeds, and vary greatly in size and shape among the different species. There are about 75 species, natives of the Northern Hemisphere, chiefly of temperate regions; about half of these are American. See PINE.

pin vise. A kind of hand vise used, as by jewelers, for holding fine work.

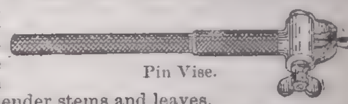
Pin Vise.

pin′weed′ (pĭn′wēd′), *n.* Any cistaceous herb of the genus *Lechea*, in allusion to their slender stems and leaves.

pin wheel, *or* **pin′wheel′**, *n.* **a** A contrate wheel in which the cogs are cylindrical pins. **b** *Fireworks.* A small coil which revolves on a pin and makes a wheel of yellow or colored fire. **c** *Tanning.* = PIN MILL. — **pinwheel escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

pin′work′, *n.* Fine stitches raised from the surface of a design in needle-point lace to add lightness to the effect.

pin′-work′, *v. t.* *Flax Spinning.* To work (flax yarn) on a wooden pin to make the yarn supple.

pin′worm′ (pĭn′wûrm′), *n.* A small nematoid worm (*Oxyuris*, or *Oxyurias*, *vermicularis*) parasitic chiefly in the rectum of man.

Pinworm, Male. *a* Head.

pin wrench. A kind of wrench having a projecting pin to enter a hole in a nut, cylinder, etc., to make a hold.

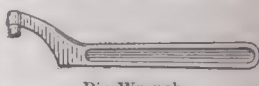
Pin Wrench.

‖ **pinx′it** (pĭŋk′sĭt). [L., perf. ind. 3d sing. of *pingere* to paint.] Lit., he (she) painted (it); — a word appended to the artist's name or initials on a painting or an engraved copy of a painting.

pin′y (pīn′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Abounding in pines. **2**. Of, pert. to, or having characteristics of, pine; pinelike.

pi′nyl (pī′nĭl), *n.* [*pinene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{15}$, present in certain compounds derived from pinene.

pi′o-neer′ (pī′ō-nēr′), *n.* [F. *pionnier*, orig., a foot soldier, OF. *peonier*, fr. OF. *peon* a foot soldier, F. *pion*. See PAWN in chess.] **1**. *Mil.* One of the soldiers, esp. of an engineer corps, detailed to remove obstructions, form roads, dig trenches, make bridges, etc., or to effect demolitions. **2**. One who labors in the earth; a digger; miner. *Obs.* **3**. One who goes before, as into the wilderness, preparing the way for others to follow; as, *pioneers* of civilization; *pioneers* of reform; *pioneers* in science.

pi′o-neer′, *v. t.*; PI′O-NEERED′ (-nērd′); PI′O-NEER′ING. **1**. To prepare or open (a way or the like); as, to *pioneer* a road. **2**. To act as a pioneer for or in; as, to *pioneer* a cause. **3**. To discover as a pioneer. *Rare.* *Stevenson.*

pi′o-neer′, *v. i.* To act as a pioneer; to open a way.

pi′ous (pī′ŭs), *a.* [L. *pius*: cf. F. *pieux*.] **1**. Showing, or marked by, devotion to and faith in the Deity; reverential; dutiful; religious; devout; godly. "*Pious* hearts." *Milton.* "*Pious* poetry." *Johnson.* "*Pious* men." *Emerson.* **2**. Practiced under the pretext of religion; prompted by mistaken piety; as, *pious* errors; *pious* frauds. **3**. Showing, or marked by, respect, affection, and dutifulness toward those to whom these are due, esp. toward parents; dutiful. *Archaic.*

Where was the martial brother's *pious* care? *Pope.*

4. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a use that is, legally considered, a charitable use (see CHARITY, 7).

Syn. — Godly, religious, righteous. See DEVOUT.

pious opinion. **a** *R. C. Ch.* A belief generally held, but not made a dogma or matter of faith. **b** A belief which is not insisted on or put into practice.

pip (pĭp), *n.* [ME. *pippe*, prob. fr. OD. *pippe*, D. *pip*, fr. LL. *pipita*, fr. L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, rheum, in fowls, the pip. Cf. PITUITE.] A contagious disease of fowls, characterized by hoarseness, discharge from the nostrils and eyes, and an accumulation of mucus in the mouth, forming a "scale" on the tongue. By some the term *pip* is restricted to this last symptom, the disease being called *roup*.

pip, *n.* [Short for PIPPIN.] **1**. A pippin apple. *Obs.* **2**. A small seed, specif. that of an apple or pear.

pip, *v. t.* [Cf. PIP a seed.] To beat, hit, defeat, or the like; specif., to blackball, as at a club. *Chiefly Eng.*

pip, *n.* [Earlier *peep*, of unknown origin. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1**. One of the conventional figures, or "spots," on playing cards, dominoes, etc. *Addison.* **2**. A spot; a speck. *Rare or Dial.* **3**. *Hort.* The flowering crown or individual rootstock of lily of the valley, as distinguished from a clump of plants;

pin′nach. † PANACHE.
pin′na-cl. Pinnacle. *Ref. Sp.*
pin′na-co-cy′tal, -cyte. Vars. of PINACOCYTAL, PINACOCYTE.
pin′næ, *n.*, *L. pl.* of PINNA.
pin′nage. † PINNACE.
pin′nage, *n.* Poundage of cattle; also, act of pinning. *Obs.*
pin′nal (pĭn′ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a pinna.
pin-nat′i-ped (pĭ-năt′ĭ-pĕd; pĭ-nā′tĭ-), *a.* [*pinnati-* + *-ped.*] *Zoöl.* Having lobate feet, as certain birds. — **pin-nat′i-ped**, *n.*
pin-nat′i-sect′ed (-sĕk′tĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Pinnatisect.
pin-na′to- (pĭ-nā′tō-). Combining form from Latin *pinnatus*, meaning *pinnate*.
pin-na′to-den′tate, *a.* Pinnate, with dentate leaflets.
pin-na′to-pec′ti-nate, *a.* Pectinate along two opposite sides.
pin-nat′u-late (pĭ-năt′ū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *pinnate*.] *Bot.* Doubly pinnate, as the leaflet of a pinnate leaf. *Rare.*
pinne. † PIN.
pinned. † PENNED.
pin′ner, *n.* [From PIN, *n.*] A pin maker; a carpenter. *Obs.*
pin′ner, *n.* [See PIN to pound; cf. PINDER.] One who pins cattle. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*
pin′ner, *n.* A pin horse. *Dial. Eng.*
pinnesse. † PINNACE.
pin′net (pĭn′ĕt), *n.* **a** [Cf. L. *pinna*.] A pinnacle. *Rare.* **b** [Cf. PENNANT.] A pennant. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
pin′ni-cle † PINNACLE.
pin′ni-form (pĭn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*pinni-* + *-form.*] Shaped like a fin or feather.
Pin′ni-gra′da (pĭn′ĭ-grā′dȧ; pĭ-nĭg′rȧ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pinni-* + L. *gradi* to walk.] *Zoöl.* The Pinnipedia. — **pin′ni-grade** (pĭn′ĭ-grād), *a. & n.*
pin′ni-nerv′ate, **pin′ni-nerved′** (pĭn′ĭ-nûrvd′), *a.* *Bot.* Penninerved.
pin′ning, *n.* **a** A pin or peg for fastening. **b** *pl.* Small stones for filling masonry interstices.
pinning end. For PINION END.
pin′nion. † PINION.
pin′nion-ist, *n.* [From *pinnion*.] One having wings. *Obs.*
pin′ni-sect (pĭn′ĭ-sĕkt), **pin′ni-sect′ed** (-sĕk′tĕd), *a.* Pinnatisect.
pin′ni-win′kis. See PILLIWINKS.
pin′nock (pĭn′ŭk), *n.* [ME. *pinnuc*.] *Local, Eng.* **a** Hedge sparrow. **b** Blue titmouse.
pinnoed, *p. a.* Pinioned. *Obs.*
pin′no-tere, *n.* Pinnothere.
pin′nul-et (pĭn′ū-lĕt), *n.* *Bot.* A small or secondary pinnule.
pin′ny-win′kles. † PILLIWINKS.
pin′o-li′a (pĭn′ō-lē′ȧ), *n.* The young of a tick (*Ornithodoros megnini*) of Mexico and near parts of the United States, which infests the ears of live stock.
pi′nol-in (pī′nōl-ĭn), **pi′nol-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + 2d *-ol* + *-in*, *-ine*.] See ROSIN OIL.
Pi′non (pī′nŏn) *Bib.*
piñon bird *or* **jay**. A bluish corvine bird (*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*) of western North America. It feeds on piñon nuts.
piñon pine. A piñon.
pin′ous ly, *adv.* Painfully. *Obs.*
pin pallet. *Horol.* An escapement pallet consisting of a small pin of precious or semiprecious stone. — **pin′-pal′let es-cape′-ment**. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
pin perforation. *Philat.* See ROULETTE.
pin′pil′low, *n.* **a** A pincushion. *Obs.* **b** A West Indian prickly pear (*Opuntia curassavica*).
pin prod. A pin prick. *Rare.*
pin rack. *Naut.* A rack that holds belaying pins.
pin rod. *Mach.* A rod connecting a pair of brake shoes on opposite sides of a locomotive.
pin rush. The common rush.
pin′sal. † PENCEL.
pinse, *v. t.* [Cf. PINE, *v.*] To pain; torture. Cf. PINE. *Obs. & R.*
pins′net, *n.* A pinson. *Obs.*
pinson, *n.* [Cf. F. *pinçon* part of a horseshoe.] A kind of slipper or thin shoe. *Obs.*
pin′sons (pĭn′sŭnz), *n. pl.* [OF. *pinçon* (assumed); cf. OF. *pinchon*.] Pincers. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pinsours. † PINCERS.
pin spanner. = PIN WRENCH.
pin spot. Each of the spots like pinheads which often form a pattern on a textile.
pinstocke. † PENSTOCK.
pins′well (*dial.* pĭnz′wĕl; -wĭl; pĭn′z'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *pīn* pain, *geswel* swelling, tumor.] A boil, pimple, blister, or ulcer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pint (pĭnt), *n.* [Cf. dial. *pint*, *pink*, the chaffinch, from its cry.] The black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*
pin-ta′do (pĭn-tä′dō), *a.* [Sp., painted. See PINTADO, *n.*] = PINTO; — applied esp. to horses. *Local, U. S., & Mexico.*
pintado petrel. Cape pigeon.
pin′tail. Erron. var. of PINTLE, 2 b.
pin-ta′no (pĭn-tä′nō), *n.* A fish, the cow-pilot.
pin thorn. = COCKSPUR, 3 **a**.
pin′til. † PINTLE, penis.
pin′tl. Pintle. *Ref. Sp.*
pintle hook. *Ordnance.* = PINTLE, 2 **b**.
pin′to (pĭn′tō; pēn′-), *n.* *Med.* = PINTA.
pin′-toed′ (pĭn′tōd′), *a.* Pigeon-toed; — said of horses.
pin′tre. † PINE TREE.
pinuchi. Erron. for PANOCHA **b**.
‖ **pi-ñue′la** (pē-nwā′lä), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] The pinguin. *Porto Rico.*
pin′wheel′, *v. t.* *Tanning.* To treat (hides) in a pin mill.
pin′wing′, *n.* A penguin.
pin wire. Wire from which pins are made.
pinx. *Abbr.* Pinxit.
Pinx′ter (pĭŋks′tẽr). Var. of PINKSTER.
pin′y (pīn′ĭ). Dial. var. of PEONY.
piny. Var. of *piney* (in PINEY DAMMAR, PINEY RESIN, etc.).
pioine. † PEONY.
pi′on. † PEON.
pi′on, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *pioner*.] To dig or excavate as a pioneer. *Obs.*
pione, **pionee**. † PEONY.
pi′on-ed (pī′ŏn-ĕd), *a.* A word, of disputed meaning, used in Shakespeare ("The Tempest," IV. i. 64); — perh., excavated; trenched. Cf. PION, *v.*
pi′o-neerd′. Pioneered. *Ref. Sp.*
Pi′o-neers′′ Day (-nērz′). In Utah, a legal holiday, July 24, commemorating the arrival, in 1847, of Brigham Young and his followers at the present site of Salt Lake City.
pi′o-neer′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pi′o-ner′, *n.* A pioneer. *Obs.*
pionery, *n.* [OF. *pionerie*.] A pioneer's work or tools. *Obs.*
pionie, **piony**. † PEONY.
pi′o-scope (pī′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πίων fat + *-scope*.] A kind of lactoscope.
pi′ot (pī′ŭt). Var. of PIET, magpie.
pi′ot-ed (-ĕd), *a.* Piebald. *Scot.*
pi′o-tine (pī′ō-tĭn), *n.* [Sw. *piotin*, fr. Gr. πιότης fat, fatness.] *Min.* = SAPONITE.
pi′ot-ty (pī′ŭt-ĭ), *a.* [See PIET magpie.] Piebald. *Scot.*
pi′ous-ly, *adv.* of PIOUS.
pi′ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

also, any of various other dormant roots or rootstocks, as of peonies, anemones, etc. ; — often so called in the trade.
4. In artificial flowers, the central part. *Trade Name.*
5. One of the segments forming the surface of a pineapple.

pip (pĭp), *v. i.* ; PIPPED (pĭpt) ; PIP′PING. [See PEEP.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken ; to peep.

To hear the chick *pip* or cry in the egg. *Boyle*

pip, *v. t.* To break through (the shell) ; — said of a young bird when it hatches.

Pip, *n.* Philip Pirrip, the hero of Dickens's "Great Expectations," an orphan brought up by the Gargerys. He fails to get the wealth he had expected to inherit from an unknown benefactor, who turns out to be a convict he had befriended

pi′pa (pī′pȧ), *n.* [Native name of the male toad in Guiana ; the fem. is *pipal.*] The Surinam toad ; also [*cap.*], *Zoöl.*, the genus consisting of the Surinam toad.

pip′age (pīp′āj), *n.* Transportation, as of petroleum, by means of pipes ; such pipes collectively ; also, the charge for such transportation.

pi′pal (pē′pȧl), *n.*, *or* **pipal tree**. [Hind. *pīpal*, Skr. *pippala.*] The sacred fig of India (*Ficus religiosa*), distinguished from the banyan by the absence of prop roots. It is remarkable for its great size and longevity. See BO TREE.

pipe (pīp), *n.* [AS. *pīpe* ; cf. D. *pijp*, G. *pfeife* ; all fr. (assumed) LL. *pipa*, fr. L. *pipare* to chirp ; of imitative origin. Cf. PEEP to chirp, PIBROCH, PIGEON, FIFE.] **1**. A wind instrument, consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal, as, for example, a flageolet or an oboe ; any tube which produces musical sounds ; as, a shepherd's *pipe* ; "Tunable as sylvan *pipe.*" *Milton.* "Now had he rather hear the tabor and the *pipe.*" *Shak.* Specif., an organ pipe (see ORGAN, 1 **b**, FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE). An open pipe sounding the primary or fundamental note has a node in the middle and an antinode at each end ; a closed, or stopped, pipe, a node at the stopped end and an antinode at the mouth. Thus an open pipe has its fundamental tone an octave higher than a closed pipe of the same effective length (see NODE, 7, and *Citation* below). The upper harmonics, as distinguished from the fundamental, or first harmonic, are produced by simply blowing harder, the open pipe yielding the complete series, the closed pipe only the odd series. For these upper harmonics the number of loops and nodes is correspondingly greater. Thus, in an open pipe, the loops and nodes divide the column into 2, 4, 6, etc., parts for the first, second, third, etc., harmonics, respectively, starting with the fundamental (see HARMONIC, *n.*, 1). The note of a pipe depends on the ratio of the length to the cross-sectional area ; the greater the ratio, the lower the tone.

Practically the open *pipe* is equivalent to one a little longer than its actual length, by about .635 of the radius of the *pipe* for the open end, and .59 for the mouth. *Grove's Dict. of Music.*

2. *Naut.* A peculiar whistle used by boatswains and boatswain's mates to give signals for various duties or maneuvers ; also, a call or signal sounded on this whistle.
3. Usually *pl.* The bagpipe ; as, the *pipes* of Lucknow.
4. The voice, esp. the singing voice ; the peeping whistle, call, or note of a bird, insect, etc.

The earliest *pipe* of half-awakened birds. *Tennyson.*

5. Any long tube or hollow body of wood, metal, earthenware, or the like, as to conduct water, steam, etc.
6. Any of many objects of generally tubular form, or any of several tubular parts or pieces, as the hollow end of a key, the fluting of a frill, a sort of spool for thread (*Obs.*), the cell of a queen bee (*Dial. Eng.*), etc. Specif. : **a** *Glass Blowing.* = BLOWTUBE, 3. **b** *Founding.* A small rounded molder's trowel for dressing up concave surfaces
7. *Eng. Hist.* An enrolled account at the Exchequer of a sheriff or other minister of the crown ; also, the department of the Exchequer that drew up the enrolled accounts. Cf. PIPE ROLLS. *Oxf. E. D.*
8. A canal, or vessel of the body, esp. of the respiratory organs ; — usually *pl.* *Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in wind*pipe.*
9. [F. *pipe*, fr. *pipe* a wind instrument, a tube, fr. (assumed) LL. *pippare* for L. *pipare* to chirp. See Etym. above.] A large cask of varying capacity, used esp. for wine and oil ; also, its volume as a liquid measure. The pipe, or *pipa*, of Oporto contains 534 liters (141 U. S. or wine gallons); of Malaga, 583 or somewhat less. In English measure a pipe is reckoned as two hogsheads. See HOGSHEAD, 2.
10. Any of various natural formations resembling a pipe or tube ; as : **a** The stem of a plant. **b** *Mining & Geol.* (1) A body of ore in pipelike form. (2) One of the vertical cylindrical masses of volcanic agglomerate in which diamonds occur in South Africa. (3) = SAND PIPE. (4) The eruptive channel opening into the crater of a volcano. **c** = CANDLE, *n.*, 5. **d** *Metal.* A cavity in a casting, esp. in an ingot of steel, due to unequal contraction on solidifying.
11. **a** A slender tube with a small bowl at one end, used for smoking tobacco or, sometimes, other substances, as opium. **b** A pipeful of what is smoked.
12. Any of the channels of a decoy for wild fowl.
pipe of peace, the calumet.

pipe (pīp), *v. t.* ; PIPED (pīpt) ; PIP′ING (pīp′ĭng). **1**. To play on a pipe, etc. ; to utter in the shrill tone of a pipe.

A robin . . was *piping* a few querulous notes. *Irving.*

2. To affect, effect, bring, etc., by piping ; as, to *pipe* one into good spirits ; specif. : **a** *Naut.* To call or direct by the boatswain's whistle. **b** To convey by means of pipes ; as, to *pipe* oil. **c** *Mining.* To throw water upon from a hydraulic pipe.
3. To furnish or equip with pipes, as an engine or building; also, to make pipes, or cavities, in, as in an ingot of steel in casting.
4. To put (liquor) into a pipe or cask. *Obs. or R.*
5. To ornament with piping, as a dress, a cake.
6. To scan ; watch ; as, to *pipe* a man as a victim. *Slang.*
7. *Hort.* To make slips or cuttings of for propagation.
to pipe the eye, *Orig. Naut.*, to weep. *Slang.* — **to p. the side**, *Nav.*, to sound a call on the boatswain's pipe at which from two to eight side boys form a double line through which an officer entitled to the honor passes on boarding or leaving the ship, the boatswain's pipe sounding and side boys saluting as he passes. — **to p. up**, to begin to play, as on a pipe, or to sing ; as, *to pipe up* a song.

pipe (pīp), *v. i.* [AS. *pīpian* ; cf. LL. *pipare.* See PIPE, *n.*] **1**. To play on a pipe, or other tubular wind instrument of music.

We have *piped* unto you, and ye have not danced. *Matt. xi 17.*

2. *Naut.* To convey orders, etc., by signals on a pipe carried by a boatswain or boatswain's mate.
3. To emit or have a shrill sound like that of a pipe ; to whistle. "Oft in the *piping* shrouds." *Wordsworth.*
4. To weep. *Slang.* *Rare in U. S.*
5. To breathe with difficulty; to pant. *Slang.*
6. *Metal.* To develop cavities, or pipes, in its interior during solidification ; — said esp. of cast steel, as of an ingot.
to pipe in, *or* **with, an ivy leaf**, to console one's self as best one can. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to p. up**, to begin to play, sing, or speak ; of the wind, a storm, etc., to increase in strength.

pipe clay. Highly plastic and fairly pure clay of a grayish white color, used in making pipes, in calico printing, for cleaning soldiers' accouterments, etc.

pipe′-clay′, *v. t.* **1**. To whiten or clean with pipe clay, as a soldier's accouterments.
2. To clear off ; as, to *pipe-clay* accounts. *Slang, Eng.*

pipe′-clay′ey (-klā′ĭ), **pipe′-clay′ish**, *a.* Characterized by the use of pipe clay ; hence, military ; esp., formally and stiffly military. *Colloq.*

pi-pec′o-line (pĭ-pĕk′ō-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. [G. *pipecolin*, formed fr. *picolin*, to express a relation like that of *piperidine* to *pyridine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of three isomeric, colorless, basic liquids, $C_6H_{13}N$, methyl derivatives of piperidine — **pi-pec′o-lin′ic** (-lĭn′ĭk), *a.*

piped (pīpt), *a.* Formed or furnished with a pipe , having a pipe or pipes ; tubular. Also, conveyed by a pipe or pipes.

pipe′fish′ (pīp′fĭsh′), *n.* Any lophobranch fish of the family Syngnathidæ, having a long and very slender body of angular section, covered with bony plates. The mouth is small, at the end of a long, tubular snout. They are closely related to the sea horses, and, like them, the male has a pouch on his belly, in which the incubation of the eggs takes place. The common species on the New England coast is *Syngnathus fuscus.*

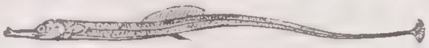
Pipefish (*Syngnathus fuscus*). (½)

pipe fitter. One who fits pipes together, or applies pipes, as to an engine or a building. Cf. GAS FITTER.

pipe fitting. A piece, as a coupling, an elbow, a valve, etc., used for connecting pipe lengths or as accessory to a pipe.

pipe key. A lock key having a hollow barrel, or shank.

pipe′lay′er (-lā′ẽr), *n.*, *or* **pipe layer**. **1**. One who lays conducting pipes in the ground, as for water, gas, etc.
2. *Polit. Cant.* An intriguing politician; — in this sense usually one word. *U. S.*

pipe′lay′ing, *n.*, *or* **pipe laying**. **1**. The laying of conducting pipes underground, as for gas, water, etc.
2. *Polit. Cant.* The making of combinations for personal advantage, usually secretly ; intriguing ; — in this sense usually one word. *U. S.*

pipe line. A line of pipe with pumping machinery and apparatus for conveying liquids, esp. petroleum.

pipe′-line′, *v. t.* To convey by a pipe line ; to furnish with a pipe line or pipe lines.

pipe′mouth′ (pīp′mouth′), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Fistularia* (which see).

pipe organ. *Music.* An organ with pipes ; — distinguished from a *reed organ.*

pip′er (pīp′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *pīpere.* See PIPE a musical instrument.] **1**. *Music.* One who plays on a pipe, esp. a bagpipe.
2. A kind of caddis worm which lives in a piece of reed.
3. **a** A European gurnard (*Trigla lyra*), having a large head, with prominent nasal projections. **b** A halfbeak.
4. Any very young bird ; esp., a young pigeon.
5 A broken-winded horse that breathes with a shrill noise.

pip′er (pīp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who works upon or with pipes ; specif., a plumber. *Obs.*
2. One who smokes a pipe. *Obs. or R.*
3. A small dog trained to entice by its antics wild fowl into or up the pipe of a decoy. *Eng.*
4. A fissure from which gas is discharged in a mine.

Pi′per (pī′pẽr), *n.* [L., pepper.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical plants, the true peppers, typifying the family Piperaceæ. They are mostly climbing jointed shrubs, rarely trees or herbs, with entire stipulate leaves ; the fruit is a berry, which in *P. nigrum* furnishes the ordinary pepper of commerce. *P. betle*, the betel pepper, and *P. cubeba*, the source of cubebs, are also of economic importance.

Pip′er-a′ce-æ (pĭp′ẽr-ā′sē-ē ; pī′pẽr-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PIPER.] *Bot.* A family of tropical plants of low organization, typifying the order Piperales, having aromatic herbage, minute naked spicate flowers, and 1-celled ovary. There are 9 genera and about 1,000 species. *Piper* and *Peperomia* are the principal genera. — **pip′er-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pip′er-a′les (-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the peppers, etc. **b** An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants containing the families Piperaceæ, Saururaceæ, Chloranthaceæ, and Lacistemaceæ, having simple leaves and minute naked or homochlamydeous flowers in spikes.

pi-per′a-zine (pī-pĕr′ȧ-zĭn ; -zēn ; pĭ- ; 184), *n.* Also **-zin**. [*piper*idine + *azote* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $(C_2H_4NH)_2$, formed by action of ammonia on ethylene bromide, by reduction of pyrazine, etc. It is a strong base, and is used as a remedy for gout.

pi-per′i-dine (pī-pĕr′ĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; pĭ- ; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [F ; *piper*ine + *-idine* (cf. *-ide*, *-ine*, in chemistry).] *Org. Chem.* A liquid base, $C_5H_{11}N$, having a hot, peppery, ammoniacal odor. It is obtained by the decomposition of piperine, by the reduction of pyridine, etc.

pip′er-ine (pĭp′ẽr-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [L. *piper* pepper.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}O_2N$, obtained from various species of pepper.

pipe rolls ; *sing.* **pipe roll**. *Eng. Hist.* The great, or annual, rolls containing the pipes, or statements of the accounts of the king's revenue and certain expenses and other matters affecting the public treasury. They date from 31 Hen. I. (1131) to 1833.

pip′er-o-nal (pĭp′ẽr-ō-năl), *n.* [G., formed fr. *piperin* piperine.] *Chem.* A white crystalline aldehyde, $C_8H_6O_3$, obtained by oxidation of piperic acid, and in other ways. It is a methylene derivative of protocatechuic aldehyde, and is closely related to vanillin. It has an agreeable odor like that of the heliotrope, and is used in perfumery.

pipe′stem′ (pīp′stĕm′), *n.* **1**. The hollow stem or tube of a pipe used for smoking tobacco, etc.
2. Any of several slender-stemmed plants, as *Pieris nitida* of the southern United States, and *Clematis lasiantha* of California. *U. S.*

pipe′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A kind of argillaceous stone, carved by the Indians into tobacco pipes. Cf. CATLINITE.

pipe stop. An organ stop composed of flue pipes.

pipe tongs. **a** A pair of tongs formerly used to pick up a live coal to light one's pipe with. **b** A pipe wrench.

pi-pette′ (pĭ-pĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *pipe.* See PIPE a cask.] **1**. A small piece of apparatus for transferring fluids, as in chemical operations. The simplest form is a narrow glass tube, the liquid being drawn up into it by suction and retained by closing the upper end.
2. A funnel-shaped arrangement inserted near the middle of a barometer, with the small end down, to prevent air bubbles from rising to the top.

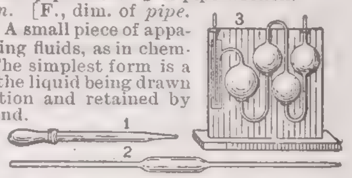

1 Small Pipette, or Dropper ; 2 Volumetric Pipette ; 3 Absorption Pipette for gas analysis.

3. *Ceramics.* A small can with a pipe, for applying slip.

pipe′vine′ (pīp′vīn′), *n.* Any climbing species of *Aristolochia* ; esp., the Dutchman's-pipe (*A. macrophylla*).

pipe′wood′ (pīp′wo͝od′), *n.* An ericaceous shrub (*Leucothoë acuminata*) of the southern United States, from the wood of which pipe bowls are made.

pipe′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Eriocaulon.*

pipe wrench. A jawed tool for gripping a pipe.

pip′ing (pīp′ĭng), *p. pr.* of PIPE ; specif. : **1**. Playing on a musical pipe. "Lowing herds and *piping* swains." *Swift.*
2. Characterized by the music of the pipe rather than of the martial drum and fife ; as, *piping* times of peace. *Shak.*
3. Emitting a high, shrill sound.
piping crow, p. crow shrike, any Australian bird of the genus *Gymnorhina* and family Laniidæ, esp. *G. tibicen*, which is black and white, and the size of a small crow. It is a good mimic, and therefore often kept in confinement. — **p. frog**, a small brown tree frog (*Hyla pickeringii*), of the eastern United States and Canada, having an oblique dark-colored cross on the back, an angular mark between the eyes, and bars on the legs. It breeds in ponds and swamps in the spring, and its shrill piping notes are among the earliest signs of spring. — **p. guan**. See PIPILE. — **p. hare**, a pika. — **p. hot**. **a** So hot as to sizzle or hiss ; very hot. *Colloq.* **b** Very fresh or new, as if just from the fire. *Colloq.* — **p. plover**, a small plover (*Ægialitis meloda*) of eastern North America, smaller and paler than the semipalmated plover.

Piping Frog. (⅔)

pip′ing (pīp′ĭng), *vb. n.* of PIPE, *v.*, or *n.* from PIPE, *n.* Hence ; specif. : *n.* **1**. **a** Act of playing on a pipe ; also, the music of a pipe. **b** (1) The utterance of shrill sounds or notes, as of a bird ; also, the sounds themselves. (2) Weeping ; crying. *Colloq.*
2. Act of smoking a tobacco pipe. *Obs.*
3. Pipes collectively ; material in, or suggestive of, the form of a pipe or pipes ; as : **a** *Hort.* A cutting of a jointed or hollow-stemmed plant, esp. of the carnation. **b** *Dressmaking, etc.* A kind of trimming consisting of a cord covered with cloth cut usually on the bias. **c** *Harness.* A leather tube to cover a trace chain, etc. **d** A kind of ornamentation for pastry made by forcing frosting from a funnel-like bag in small pipelike lines. **e** *Metal.* A pipe or pipes formed in iron or steel ingots in cooling.
4. **a** *Hort.* Act of propagating by a piping or pipings. **b** *Dressmaking & Cookery.* Act of ornamenting or finishing with piping. **c** Act of hydraulicking.

piping cord. The cord used in making piping, and in setting gathers ; bobbin.

pip′it (pĭp′ĭt), *n.* [So named from its call note.] Any of various small singing birds of the family Motacillidæ, of nearly cosmopolitan range, esp. those of the genus *Anthus.*

‖ **pi′pa** (pē′pä), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A pipe (measure)
pi′pal (pē′pȧl). Var. of PIPA, Surinam toad. See *Ety.* of PIPA.
pi-pa′tion, *n.* [L. *pipatio*, fr. *pipare* to chirp.] A plaintive or whimpering cry. *Obs. & R.*
pipe. † PIP, a disease.
pipe′age. Var. of PIPAGE.
pipe clamp. A pipe vise.
pipe dream. A plan, hope, or story, having no foundation in fact, as if it were a dream caused by smoking opium. *Slang, U. S.*
pipe′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
pipe′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pipe loop. *Harness Making.* A long narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap.
pipe major. The principal player in a band of bagpipers.
pipe′man, *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN. **a** A laborer or workman engaged in laying or repairing pipes, etc. **b** A workman in charge of a pipe, esp. in hydraulic mining.
pipe metal. An alloy of tin and lead, sometimes with zinc, for making organ pipes.
pipe money Money given for pipe playing. *Obs.*
pipe plant. The Indian pipe.
pipe privet. The pipe tree
piper. † PEPPER.
pip′er-ate, *a.* [L. *piperatus.*] Peppery. *Obs*
pi-per′ic (pĭ-pĕr′ĭk ; pĭ-), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating a crystalline monobasic acid, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, got by boiling piperine with alcoholic potash, etc.
pip′er-idge (pĭp′ẽr-ĭj), *n.* **a** Var. of PEPPERIDGE. **b** The barberry. *Dial. Eng.*
pip′er-ine (pĭp′ẽr-ĭn ; -ĭn), **pip′er-i′tious** (-ĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Peppery. *Rare.*
pip′er-ly (pĭp′ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Of, resembling, or characteristic of, a piper : trivial ; worthless. *R.*
pip′er-o-va′tine (pĭp′ẽr-ō-vā′tĭn ; -tēn ; 184), *n* Also **-tin**. *Chem.* A crystalline substance in the leaves of *Piper ovatum.*
piper urchin. A sea urchin of *Cidaris* or allied genus, having thick tubular spines likened to the tubes of a bagpipe ; esp., *Dorocidaris papillata*, occurring on the British coasts.
pip′er-y (pĭp′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Carib *biberi*, or Bakairi *piperi*, a boat, generally made of a log.] A long narrow raft of tree trunks used in tropical America. *Now Rare*
pi-per′y-lene (pĭ-pĕr′ĭ-lēn ; pĭ-), *n.* [*pip*eridine + acet*ylene.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, C_5H_8, got from piperidine and certain of its derivatives.
pipes (pīps), *n.* Scouring rush.
Pipes, Tom (pīps). In Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle," an extremely taciturn retired boatswain's mate, who lives with Commodore Trunnion to keep the servants in order
pipe′stap′ple (pīp′stăp′'l), *n.* [*pipe* + *stapple*, dial. form of *stopple.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A pipestem **b** The grass *Cynosurus cristatus*, whose stiff stalks are used for cleaning pipes.
pi-pet′ Var. of PIPETTE.
pipe tomahawk. A tomahawk with a hollow handle and a bowl in the head to use as a pipe. It was used esp. in formal peace ceremonies.
pipe tree. The lilac or the mock orange ; — because their twigs were formerly used for pipe stems.
pi-pette′, *v. t.* To convey or draw (off) with a pipette.
pipe vein. = PIPE, *n.*, 10 **b** (1).
pipe walker. A watchman who patrols a pipe line.
pipe work. **a** = PIPE, *n.*, 10 **b** (1). **b** Piping ; pipes collectively.
pipe′worm′, *n.* A tubicolous worm. *Obs.*
pip′ey (pīp′ĭ). Erron. var. of [PIPY.]
pip fruit. A fruit or tree whose seeds are commonly called pips, as the apple or pear.
piphre, *n.* [F. *pifre* (16th cent.), It. *piffero*, *pifero.*] Fife. *Obs.*
pi′pi (pē′pē), *n.* [Maori.] A bivalve mollusk (*Mesodesma novæ-zelandiæ*) used as food. *New Zealand*
pi′pi (pē′pē), *n.* The astringent pods of *Cæsalpinia paipæ*, sometimes used like divi-divi for tanning.
Pip′i-dæ (pĭp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PIPA.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the Surinam toad.
pip′i-ent, *a.* [L *pipiens*, p. pr.] Piping ; chirping. *Obs*
Pip′i-le (pĭp′ĭ-lē), *n.* [NL. ; cf. L. *pipilare* to chirp.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large crested South American guans known as *piping guans.*
Pip′i-lo (-lō), *n.* *Zoöl.* A genus of American fringilline birds, the towhees, of terrestrial habit.
pi-pi′ri (pē-pē′rē), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several West Indian flycatchers ; esp., the gray kingbird.
pip′is-trel′, **pip′is-trelle′** (pĭp′ĭs-trĕl′), *n.* [F. *pipistrelle*, It. *pipistrello.*] A bat of the genus *Pipistrellus*, esp. the brown species (*P. pipistrellus*)
Pip′is-trel′lus (-trĕl′ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very small vespertilionine bats of the Old and New Worlds. They have a blunt tragus and 34 teeth.

They resemble the true larks in habit, colors, and the long hind claw, and, like them, sing on the wing. Hence they are often called *titlarks*. The common titlark, or **meadow pipit** (*A. pratensis*), the **tree pipit** (*A. trivialis*), and the **rock pipit** (*A. obscurus*) are well-known European species. The common American pipit (*A. pensilvanicus*) is widely distributed. The species *A. spragueii* is found chiefly on the Great Plains.

1/5 American Pipit (*Anthus pensilvanicus*).

pip'kin (pĭp'kĭn), *n.* [Perh. dim. of *pipe* a cask.] **1.** A small earthen pot, usually one having a horizontal handle.
2. A piggin.
Pip'pa (pĭp'ȧ; *It.* pĕp'pä), *n.* The light-hearted heroine of Browning's drama "Pippa Passes," a poor Italian silk-factory girl. Her innocent singing is a cause of great good to persons seemingly least susceptible to her influence.
pip'pin (pĭp'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *pipin, pepin*, a seed, fr. F. *pepin, pépin*; orig. uncert. Cf. PIP a seed.] **1.** A seed. = 2d PIP, 2. *Obs.*
2. a A seedling apple. **b** Any of numerous varieties of apple; as, the fall *pippin*, Newtown *pippin*, etc.
Pi'pra (pī'prȧ; pĭp'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πιπρα a woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* **a** The genus of birds containing the typical manakins. **b** [*l. c.*] A manakin.
Pip'ri-dæ (pĭp'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds consisting of the manakins. It is sometimes treated as a subfamily, called **Pi-pri'næ** (pĭ-prī'nē), of the Cotingidæ. — **pi'prine** (pī'prĭn; pĭp'-; -rīn), *a.*
pip-sis'se-wa (pĭp-sĭs'ē-wȧ), *n.* [From American Indian.] Any evergreen pyrolaceous herb of the genus *Chimaphila*, esp. *C. umbellata*. Its astringent leaves have been used as a tonic and diuretic.

2/5 Pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*)

Pip-tom'er-is (pĭp-tŏm'ẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian fabaceous undershrubs distinguished by the 5-parted calyx and 2-seeded pod. They have small yellow flowers and various types of foliage, some having only phyllodia, others needlelike leaves, etc. *P. scoparia* is called *dogwood*.
pip'y (pīp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a pipe; hollow-stemmed, tubular, etc.
2. Having pipes.
3. Piping; whistling; shrill.
4. Given to weeping. *Colloq.*
pi'quan-cy (pē'kăn-sĭ), *n.* [See PIQUANT.] **1.** State of being piquant; pungency; raciness.
2. Sharpness or severity. *Obs.*
pi'quant (pē'kănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *piquer* to prick or sting. See PIQUE, *v.*] **1.** Piercing; stinging; esp., cutting to the feelings; bitter; as, *piquant* taunts. *Archaic.*
2. Stimulating to the taste; giving zest; tart; sharp; pungent; as, a *piquant* sauce. Also fig.; as, a *piquant* anecdote. "The slightly *piquant* nose." *Hawthorne.*
Syn. — See PUNGENT.
pique (pēk), *n.* [F. *pic.* Cf. PIQUET.] In piquet, the making by one player of thirty points in hand and play before the other player scores. It counts thirty additional.
pique, *n.* [F., fr. *piquer*. See PIQUE, *v.*] **1.** A quarrel or mutual animosity; a strife. *Obs. or R.*
2. A feeling of hurt, vexation, or resentment, awakened by a slight or injury; esp., irritation due to wounded pride.
Wars had arisen . . . upon a personal *pique*. *De Quincey*
Syn. — Offense, irritation, displeasure, resentment. — PIQUE, UMBRAGE agree in the idea of offense taken; neither word suggests malevolence. PIQUE denotes a quick and often transient feeling of resentment, due esp. to wounded vanity; UMBRAGE is properly a sense of being overshadowed or slighted (see etym.); but the word commonly suggests little more than ruffled pride or jealous suspicion; as, "When the wanton heroine chooses to . . . flirt with Sir Harry or the Captain, the hero, in a *pique*, goes off and makes love to somebody else" (*Thackeray*); "With the first look he had already entered himself as a rival. It was a good deal in *pique*, it was a little for revenge" (*Stevenson*); cf. "Your formality might look like being *piqued* at my negligence" (*T. Gray*); "I should be very loath to give the least *umbrage* or offense by what I have said" (*Swift*); "Marcia took *umbrage* at his sarcasms" (*T. Hardy*); "She knows also how to 'take *umbrage*,' which is something that I never knew any one else to take outside of a book" (*O. Wister*). See RESENTMENT, PRIDE, *v.*
pique of honor *or* **honour**, an issue in which honor is involved; a point of honor. *Obs.*
pique, *v. t.*; PIQUED (pēkt); PI'QUING (pē'kĭng). [F. *piquer*. Cf. PIKE a weapon, PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** To anger by wounding the pride of; to nettle; irritate; offend.
Pique her, and soothe in turn. *Byron*
2. To excite to action by causing resentment, jealousy, or other passion; to stimulate; to prick; as, to *pique* ambition, or curiosity; to *pique* one to effort.
3. To pride or value; — used reflexively.
Men . . . *pique* themselves upon their skill. *Locke.*
Syn. — Offend, displease, irritate, annoy, provoke, fret, nettle, sting; goad, stimulate. See EXCITE, PRIDE, *v.*
pique (pēk), *v. i.* To cause annoyance or irritation.
pi-qué' (pē-kā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *piquer* to prick.] **1.** A ribbed or raised-figured cotton fabric, used as a dress goods, and for vestings, etc.
2. Inlay, as in tortoise shell, metal, or the like.
pi-quet' (pē-kĕt'; pĭk'ĕt), *n.* [F.; cf. *pic* pique, a term used in the game; orig. uncert. Cf. PEAK a mountain; PIQUE, *n. & v.*; PIKE a point; PICKET.] A game at cards played by two. The cards from two to six are excluded.
pi'queur' (pē'kûr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A huntsman.
2. A servant who runs before a carriage to clear the way.
3. An attendant in charge of the hounds in a hunt. *Rare.*
pi'ra-cy (pī'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *piratia*, Gr. πειρατεία. See PIRATE.] **1.** *Law.* At the common law, robbery on the high seas; an act of depredation animo furandi committed on the high seas that would if committed on the land amount to a felony, or such an act committed on the land upon unappropriated lands by a descent from the sea or using the sea as a basis of operations. In international law, in general, any act or practice of violence or depredation such as would be felonious if done ashore committed upon the high seas by one not acting under the authority of a politically organized community, or such an act or practice so committed upon unappropriated lands by a descent from the sea. Some authors (as Woolsey and Hall) consider that an act may be piracy when committed within the jurisdiction of a state if it be done by descent from the sea or with the sea as the basis of operations.
2. Any unauthorized appropriation and reproduction of another's production, invention, or conception; literary or artistic theft; specif., "Sometimes used, in a quasi-figurative sense, of violation of copyright; but for this, *infringement* is the correct and preferable term." *Abbott.*
pi-ra'gua (pĭ-rä'gwȧ; -răg'wȧ), *n.* [Sp. Cf. PIROGUE.] *Naut.* **a** A canoe made of a hollowed tree trunk; a dugout. **b** A dugout widened by cutting in two and inserting planks in the bottom and at the ends. **c** A two-masted, flat-bottomed boat, undecked except sometimes at the ends.
pi'rate (pī'rāt), *n.* [L. *pirata*, Gr. πειρατής, from making attempts or attacks on ships, fr. πειρᾶν to attempt, undertake, πεῖρα an attempt, trial; akin to E. *peril*: cf. F. *pirate*. See PERIL.] **1.** A robber or freebooter on the high seas; one who commits or practices piracy.
2. An armed ship or vessel which sails, without a legal commission, to be employed in piracy.
3. Loosely, a plunderer or marauder. *Rhet. or Poetic.*
4. An infringer of the law of copyright.
5. An omnibus which invades the usual routes of other omnibuses, or which overcharges or mistreats its passengers; also, its driver. *Colloq., Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
pi'rate, *v. i.*; PI'RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd); PI'RAT-ING (-rāt-ĭng). [Cf. F. *pirater*.] To play the pirate; to commit piracy; to practice robbery on the high seas.
pi'rate, *v. t.* **1.** To commit piracy upon.
2. To take or appropriate as by piracy; specif., to publish, as books or writings, without proper authority.
They advertised they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*
pi-rat'ic (pī-răt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *piraticus*, Gr. πειρατικός: cf.
pi-rat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } F. *piratique*.] Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a pirate or piracy; acquired by, or practicing, piracy. — **pi-rat'i-cal-ly**. *adv.*
pi'ri-pi'ri (pē'rē-pē'rē; *colloq.* pĭr'ĭ-pĭr'ĭ), *n.* [Maori. Cf. BIDDY-BID.] **a** Any of various rosaceous weeds of the genus *Acæna*, bearing burrs covered with hooked bristles. *New Zealand.* **b** The white mapau. *Australia.* **c** A fragrant Asiatic and Australasian herb (*Haloragis micrantha*); — commonly, erroneously, *pirijiri*. *Tasmania.*
Pi-rith'o-üs (pī-rĭth'ō-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πειρίθοος.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of the Lapithæ, who became a bosom friend of Theseus. He first married Hippodamia. See LAPITHÆ. After her death he attempted, with the aid of Theseus, to carry off Persephone from Hades, but the two were bound to a rock by Pluto, Theseus alone being eventually released.
pirl (pûrl), *v. t.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. PURL.] *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To twist or twine, as hair in making fishing lines. **b** To spin, as a top; to cause to revolve.
pirn (pûrn; *Scot. also* pĭrn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A quill or reed on which thread or yarn is wound; a bobbin; also, the wound yarn on a weaver's shuttle; also, anything like a reel, esp. the reel of a fishing rod. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pirn, *n.* A twitch or ring for a refractory animal's nose.
pi-rogue' (pĭ-rōg'), *n.* [Carib *piragua*: cf. F. *pirogue*, Sp. *piragua*.] *Naut.* **a** A dugout canoe; loosely, any canoelike boat. **b** = PIRAGUA **c**.
Pi'ro-plas'ma (pī'rō-plăz'mȧ; -plăs'mȧ), *n.* [Prob. L. *pirum* pear + *plasma*. See PLASMA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of parasitic protozoans, usually included in the Sporozoa, which live in the blood of various animals and often cause disease. *P. bigeminum* is the cause of Texas fever, which is introduced into cattle by the bite of ticks of the genus *Margaropus* (*annulatus, australis, decoloratus*, and *microplus*) and by *Ixodes ricinus*. *P. ovis* causes a similar disease in sheep, *P. equi* in horses, *P. canis* in dogs, and *P. parvum* another disease in cattle (in South Africa).
pir'ou-ette' (pĭr'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F.; orig. uncert.; cf. It. *pirolo, pirone*, peg.] **1.** A whirling or turning on the toes.
2. *Man.* The whirling about of a horse.
pir'ou-ette', *v. i.*; PIR'OU-ET'TED (-ĕt'ĕd); PIR'OU-ET'TING. [F. *pirouetter*.] To perform a pirouette; to whirl as in a pirouette. — **pir'ou-et'ter** (-ẽr), *n.*
Pir'u-la (pĭr'ōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *pirum* pear; — from the shape.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate gastropods, of warm seas, having a pyriform shell with a short spire and thin lip.

1/3 Pirula (*P. papyracea*) from Florida.

Pi'san (pē'zăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pisa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Pisa.
pis'ca-ry (pĭs'kȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *piscarius* relating to fishes or to fishing, fr. *piscis* a fish.] **1.** *Law.* The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters; — now in phrase *common of piscary*.
2. A fishing place; a fishery.
pis'ca-tol'o-gy (pĭs'kȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *piscari, piscatus*, to fish + *-logy*.] Science of fishing.
pis-ca'tor (pĭs-kā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A fisherman; an angler.
pis'ca-to'ri-al (pĭs'kȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See PISCATORY.] Of or pert. to fishes or fishing. — **pis'ca-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*
pis'ca-to-ry (pĭs'kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *piscatorius*, fr. *piscator* a fisherman, fr. *piscari* to fish, fr. *piscis* a fish. See FISH the animal.] **1.** Piscatorial; living by fishing.
2. Erroneously used for PISCINE. *Oxf. E. D.*
Pis'ces (pĭs'ēz), *n. pl.*; *gen.* PISCIUM (pĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L., fishes.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation directly south of Cassiopeia, beyond Andromeda; the Fish or Fishes. It includes the first point of Aries, which is the vernal equinoctial point. **b** The twelfth sign of the zodiac. See SIGN.
2. *Zoöl.* A class of vertebrates, variously limited, in old classifications containing not only all the fishes, but the cyclostomes and lancelets. The last two groups are now universally excluded, and most recent classifications also exclude certain peculiar groups of fossil fishes (the Ostracophori and Arthrodira), leaving the class Pisces to consist of the subclasses Elasmobranchii (sharks and rays) and Teleostomi (ganoids, bony fishes, and sometimes the dipnoans, though the last are often ranked as a separate subclass). The Elasmobranchii and Teleostomi are now raised to the rank of classes by many authorities, *Pisces* being abandoned, or made equiv. to *Teleostomi* (which see).
pis'ci-cap'ture (pĭs'ĭ-kăp'tŭr), *n.* [L. *piscis* fish + E. *capture*.] Taking of fishes, as by angling. — **pis'ci-cap'-tur-ist** (-kăp'tŭr-ĭst), *n.* *Both Humorous or Affected.*
pis'ci-cul'ture (-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *piscis* fish + E. *culture*.] Fish culture. — **pis'ci-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **pis'ci-cul'tur-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pis'ci-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*
pis'ci-form (pĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *piscis* fish + *-form*.] Shaped like a fish.
pis-ci'na (pĭ-sī'nȧ; pĭ-sē'-), *n.* [L., a cistern, tank, basin, fishpond, fr. *piscis* a fish.] **1.** *Chiefly Rom. Antiq.* An artificial reservoir or tank; specif.: **a** A fishpond. **b** A small reservoir in an aqueduct system. **c** A swimming tank, esp. one with cold water in a bath.
2. *Eccl.* A stone basin with a drain used by the priest in washing his hands before the celebration of the Eucharist and at the recitation of the lavabo during the celebration.
pis'cine (pĭs'ĭn; -īn; 184, 277), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to, or like, a fish or fishes.
‖ **Pis'cis Aus-tra'lis** (pĭs'ĭs ôs-trā'lĭs) } *gen.* PISCIS AUS-
‖ **Pis'cis Aus-tri'nus** (pĭs'ĭs ôs-trī'nŭs) } TRALIS or AUSTRINI (ôs-trī'nī). [L., Southern Fish.] *Astron.* A southern constellation adjoining Aquarius on the south; the Southern Fish. It contains the bright star Fomalhaut.
‖ **Pis'cis Vo'lans** (vō'lănz); *gen.* PISCIS VOLANTIS (vō-lăn'tĭs). [L., Flying Fish.] *Astron.* A small southern constellation, adjoining Argo (Carina) on the south; the Flying Fish; — now generally known as *Volans*.
pis-civ'o-rous (pĭ-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish + *-vorous*.] *Zoöl.* Feeding on fish.
‖ **pi'sé'** (pē'zā'; pē'zā), *n.* [F. *pisé*, fr. *piser* to stamp, pound, L. *pisare*.] *Arch.* A kind of building, done with stiff earth or clay rammed in between molds. Cf. TAPIA.
Pis'gah (pĭz'gȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Pisgāh*, lit. prob. cleft.] *Bib.* The mountain, or mountain top, east of the north end of the Dead Sea, from which Moses viewed the Promised Land just before his death; — used allusively chiefly in phrases; as, *Pisgah* prospect; *Pisgah* sight; *Pisgah* view.

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piple. † PEOPLE.
pip'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pipling † PIPPLING.
pipowder. † PIEPOUDRE.
pip'pa-la (pĭp'ȧ-lȧ). Var. of PIPAL.
pippe. † PIP. [from the pip.]
pipped (pĭpt), *a.* Suffering
pip'per-idge. Var. of PEPPERIDGE.
pip'pin-face', *n.* A smooth, round, red face. — **pip'pin-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*
pippin file. See FILE, tool.
pip'pin-squire', *n.* = APPLE-SQUIRE. *Obs.*
pip-pi'ree. Var. of PIPIRI.
pip'ple, *v. i.* To murmur, as the wind or rippling water. *Obs.*
pip'pul (pēp'ŭl), *or* **pippul tree**. Var. of PIPAL, PIPAL TREE.
pip'py, *a.* Full of pips.
pip'ridge. † PEPPERIDGE.
pipt, *p. a.* [Prob. p. p. of a v. *pip*, of imitative origin.] Cracked. *Obs.*
pi'pul (pē'pŭl), *or* **pipul tree**. Var. of PIPAL, PIPAL TREE.
piqu-. For various forms in *piqu-*, see those in PICK-.
pi'qua-ble (pē'kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being piqued. *Rare.*
pi'quance (pē'kăns), *n.* Piquancy. *Rare.*
pi'quant-ly, *adv.* of PIQUANT.
pi'quant-ness, *n.* Piquancy.
pique (pēk). Erron. for PEAK.
pique, *n.* = PICA, craving. *Obs*
pi'que (pē'kā; pēk), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Quichua *piki*.] **a** = 1st JIGGER. **b** Any of various ticks.
pique (pēk), *v. t. & i.* *Piquet.* To win a pique from; to score a pique.
‖ **pi'qué'** (pē'kā'), *a.* [F.] Lit., pricked; specif.: **a** Designating a lapped seam in a kid glove. **b** *Music.* = SPICCATO. **c** Inlaid.
piqued. † PEAKED.
piquet. † PICKET. [*Obs.*]
pi-quet', *n.* A kind of carnation.
pi-quette' (pē-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] See PETIOTIZATION.
pi-qui'a oil (pē-kē'ȧ). [Braz. *piquia*, the tree.] See OIL, *Table I.* [pikeman. *Obs.*]
pi-quier' (pĭ-kēr'), *n.* [F.] A
pir. † PEER, PIRR.
pir (pēr), *n.* [Hind. *pīr*.] A Mohammedan saint or spiritual guide; also, his tomb.
Pi'ra (pī'rȧ). *Bib.*
pirace, *v. t. & i.* To pirate. *Obs.*
pi-rai' (pē-rī'). Var. of PIRAYA.
Pi'ram (pī'răm). *Bib.*
pi-ram'e-ter (pī-răm'ē-tẽr). Var. of PEIRAMETER.
piramis. † PYRAMID.
pi-ra'nha (pē-rän'yä). Var. of PIRAYA.
pirate bird. A jaeger gull.
pirate fish. A hagfish.
pi'rate-ly, *a.* Piratical. *Obs. & R.*
pi'rate-ry, *n.* Also **pi'rat-ry**. [F. *piraterie*.] Piracy. *Rare.*
pi'rat-ess (pī'răt-ĕs), *n.* A female pirate.
Pir'a-thon (pĭr'ȧ-thŏn). *Bib*
Pir'a-thon-ite (-īt). *Bib.*
pi'rat-ism (pī'răt-ĭz'm), *n.* Piracy. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
pi-rat'ous-ly, *adv.* Piratically.
pi-ra'ya (pē-rä'yä), *n.* [Tupi *piranha*, contr. fr. *pirá* fish + *çanha* tooth; i. e., toothed fish.] A caribe (fish).
pirck. † PERK.
pire. † PEAR, PERRY, PIER.
pire (pēr), *v. i.* [ME. *piren*: cf. LG. *piren*.] To gaze; to peer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
piriawe. † PARIAH.
pir'ie. † PERRY, PIRRY.
pi'ri-ji'ri, *n.* See PIRIPIRI **c**.
pi'ri-ri'gua (pē'rē-rē'gwä), *n.* [Guarani.] A South American cuckoolike bird (*Guira guira*).
pirk. Obs. or Scot. var. of PERK.
pirl (pûrl; pĭrl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PURL.
pirl'i-cue (pĭr'lĭ-kū). Var. of PURLICUE. *Scot.*
pirl'ie (pûr'lĭ), *n.* Anything small, esp. the little finger. *Scot.*
pirl'ie (pûr'lĭ), *n.* Also **pirl'ie-pig'**. A money box. *Scot.*
pir'lie-cue. Var. of PURLICUE.
pirned (pûrnd; pĭrnd), *a.* Brocaded or striped in colors. *Scot.*
pirn'ie. pirn'y (pûr'nĭ; pĭr'-), *n.* A little pirn, or bobbin. *Scot.*
pirn'ie, pirn'y, *n.* A woolen nightcap, usually striped. *Scot.*
pirn'ie. pirn'y, *a.* Striped with different colors. *Scot. Oxf. E. D.*
pirogua. † PIRAGUA.
pi-rol' (pē-rōl'), *n.* [G.] The golden oriole.
Pir'o-la. Var. of PYROLA.
Pir'o-la'ce-æ (pĭr'ō-lā'sē-ē). Var. of PYROLACEÆ. — **pir'o-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
piromancye. † PYROMANCY.
pir'o-plas-mo'sis (pĭr'ō-plăz-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Infestation with protozoa of the genus *Piroplasma*. [fish. *Obs.*]
pirot, *n.* A kind of long shell-
pirr (pĭr; pēr), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] A tern or small gull. *Brit.*
pirre. † PERRIE, PERRY.
pirre, *n.* Asthma. *Obs.*
pirrichius. † PYRRHIC, *n.*, 2.
pirr'ie. pirr'y (pĭr'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *pirr* a gentle breeze.] A blast of wind; gust; squall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pirr'-maw', *n.* [*pirr* a tern + *maw* a gull.] A tern. *Brit.*
pir'ry. † PERRY, pear tree.
Pi'rus. Var. of PYRUS.
pirwike. † PERIWIG.
piry. † PERRY.
pi'sa, *n.* A Pisan dagger. *Obs.*
pi-sa'ca (pē-sä'chȧ), *n.* [Skr. *piçāca*.] **1.** *Hindu Myth.* A demon of the vilest class; a fiend. **2.** [*cap.*] A group of Indic languages including Shina, Khowar, and Kafiri.
pi-sa'chee (-chē), *n.* [Skr. *piçācī*.] A kind of she demon: the spirit of one who has met with a violent death; also, one of the storms called devils. *India.*
‖ **pis' al'ler'** (pē'-zȧ'lā'). [F.] Lit., to go worst; the worst that can happen; also, a last resource.
pisane, *n.* [ME. *pesane, pisan, pusane*, prob. fr. OF. *pisain*, a., of Pisa.] Piece of armor for the neck and upper chest. *Obs.*
‖ **pi-sang'** (pĭ-săng'), *n.*, **pisang fig.** [Malay.] A banana.
pis'as-phalt, **-phal'tum** (pĭs'ăs-făl'tŭm). Vars. of PISSASPHALT.
pi'say (pē'zā). Var. of PISÉ.
pis'ca-ry, *n.* [L. *piscarius*.] A fisher or fishmonger. *Obs.*
pis'ca-ry, *a.* [L. *piscarius*.] Of or pert. to a piscary or fishing. *Obs. & R.* [PESHCUSH.]
pis'cash (pēs'kŭsh). Var. of
pis-ca'tion (pĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *piscatio*, fr. *piscari* to fish.] Fishing; fishery. *Obs. or R.*
pis'ca-to'ri-al-ist (pĭs'kȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl-ĭst; 201), *n.* An angler.
pis'ca-to'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Piscatorial. — *n.* Angler. [catory.]
pis'ca-to'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pis-
pis'ca-to-ry, *n.* A literary work portraying piscatory life. *Obs.*
piscence. † PUISSANCE.
pisch. † FISH; PISS; PITCH, a substance.
Pis'ci-an (pĭsh'ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Astron.* A star having a spectrum resembling that of the brighter stars in the constellation Pisces.
pis'ci-cle, *n.* [L. *pisciculus*.] A little fish. *Obs.*
pis-cic'o-lous (pĭ-sĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *piscis* fish + *-colous*.] *Zoöl.* Parasitic on fishes.
Pis'cid (pĭs'ĭd), *n.* [*Pisces* + 1st *-id*.] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant lies in the constellation Pisces.
Pis-cid'i-a (pĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PISCES; -CIDE.] *Bot.* Syn. of ICHTHYOMETHIA.
pis'ci-fau'na (pĭs'ĭ-fô'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See PISCES; FAUNA.] The fishes of a given region.
pis'ci-nal (pĭs'ĭ-năl), *a.* [Cf. L. *piscinalis* of a bath.] Pert. to a piscina. *R.* [= PISCINA.]
pis'cine (pĭs'ĭn; pĭ-sēn'), *n.*
piscod. † PEASKCOD.
pis-cose', *a.* [L. *piscosus*.] Fishy. *Obs. & R.*
pis'cu-lent, *a.* [L. *pisculentus*.] Abounding in fish. *Obs.*
pise. † PIECE, PIZE.

pish (pĭsh), *interj.* & *n.* An exclamation of contempt.
pish, *v. i.* To say *pish*; to express contempt.
pish, *v. t.* To say *pish* to; to dismiss, reject, or the like, by saying *pish*; as, he *pished* away these arguments.
pi′si-form (pī′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pisum* pea + *-form.*] **1.** Like a pea or peas in size and shape; as, *pisiform* iron ore.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating a sesamoid bone on the ulnar side of the carpus, present in some vertebrates, as in many mammals, including man, and in crocodiles. In man it articulates only with the cuneiform. — *n.* The pisiform bone.
Pis′is-trat′i-dæ (pĭs′ĭs-trăt′ĭ-dē), *or* **Pis′is-trat′ids** (-ĭdz), *n. pl.* [L. *Pisistratidae*, fr. Gr. Πεισιστρατίδαι.] *Gr. Hist.* The sons and successors of Pisistratus (B. C. 605–527), — Hippias and Hipparchus. Cf. ALCMÆONIDÆ.
pis′mire′ (pĭs′mīr′), *n.* [*piss* + *mire* ant; — from the smell of an ant hill.] An ant, or emmet.
pi′so-lite (pī′sō-līte; pĭz′ō-), *n.* [Gr. πίσον pea + *-lite.*] *Geol.* A limestone composed of globular concretions about the size of a pea. Cf. OÖLITE. — **pi′so-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
Pi-so′ni-a (pī-sō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Willem *Pison* (1611–78), Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical nyctaginiaceous, often thorny, trees and shrubs, having small diœcious apetalous flowers with 6–10 exserted stamens and hard or stony fruits. *P. obtusata* of southern Florida and the West Indies is called *beefwood* or *corkwood*.
piss (pĭs), *v. t.* & *i.*; PISSED (pĭst); PISS′ING. [ME. *pissen*, F. *pisser*, OF. *pissier*; akin to It. *pisciare*; perh. fr. an onomatopœic interjection.] To urinate; to urinate in or on. *Now Vulgar.*
piss, *n.* Urine. *Now Vulgar.*
pis′sas-phalt (pĭs′ăs-fălt), *n.* [L. *pissasphaltus*, Gr. πισσάσφαλτος; πίσσα pitch + ἄσφαλτος asphalt.] = MALTHA, 2 **a**.
pis-ta′chi-o (pĭs-tā′shĭ-ō; pĭs-tä′-; -shō; 7, 277), *n.* [It. *pistacchio* (cf. Sp. *pistacho*, F. *pistache*), fr. L. *pistacium*, Gr. πιστάκιον, fr. πιστάκη, the tree, fr. Per. *pistah*, the nut. ME. *pistace* is fr. OF. *pistace.* Cf. FISTINUT, FUSTIC.] **1. a** A small anacardiaceous tree (*Pistacia vera*), of southern Europe and Asia Minor. It has leaves with 3–5 broad leaflets, and a large fruit. **b** The seed of this tree. See PISTACHIO NUT.
2. *Cookery.* The flavor of the pistachio nut, or an ice or confection flavored with it.
3. Pistachio green.
pistachio green. A light yellowish green color resembling that of the pistachio nut.
pistachio nut. The nut of the pistachio tree. It is properly the stone of the fruit, and contains a single oblong greenish seed, which is much eaten in Europe as a dainty. It is used as a flavoring substance in cookery and confectionery.
Pis-ta′ci-a (pĭs-tā′shĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [L., pistachio tree. See PISTACHIO.] *Bot.* A small genus of anacardiaceous trees, natives of southern Europe, Asia, and Mexico. They have odd-pinnate leaves, small diœcious apetalous flowers, and drupaceous fruit. *P. vera* is the pistachio; *P. lentiscus*, the mastic tree; and *P. terebinthus*, the terebinth tree.
pis′ta-reen′ (pĭs′t*ȧ*-rēn′), *n.* [Perh. fr. Sp. *peseta* peseta.] The old Spanish peseta. — *a.* Of small value; picayune.
pis′til (pĭs′tĭl), *n.* [NL. *pistillum*, fr. L. *pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pestle: cf. F. *pistil.* See PESTLE; cf. PISTON.] *Bot.* The ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant; the ovary with its appendages. *Pistil* is often loosely used as a popular synonym of *gynœcium*; but it properly denotes only an individual member of a gynœcium, though when the latter is syncarpous it becomes an equivalent term. A pistil ordinarily consists of the *ovary* and a *stigma*. See OVARY, 2, STIGMA, CARPEL, GYNŒCIUM; also, FLOWER, 3 & *Illust.*
pis′til-late (pĭs′tĭ-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with, or producing, a pistil or pistils; specif., of diclinous flowers, having pistils but no stamens. Cf. STAMINATE.
pis′til-line (pĭs′tĭ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a pistil.
pis′ti-ol′o-gy (pĭs′tĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πίστις faith + *-logy.*] The doctrine of faith; as, the *pistiology* of St. Paul.
pis′tol (pĭs′tŭl), *n.* [F. *pistole* (cf. It. *pistola*), perh. fr. *pistolet* a pistol, formerly also a dagger, prob. fr. It. *pistolese* a dagger, as a., of *Pistoia*, fr. a form *Pistola*, for *Pistoja*, a town in Italy. Cf. PISTOLE.] A short firearm intended to be aimed and fired from one hand. Pistols are now usually either *revolvers* (which see), or automatic, or semiautomatic, magazine pistols. See AUTOMATIC PISTOL, *Illust.*
pis′tol, *v. t.*; -TOLED (-tŭld) or -TOLLED; -TOL-ING or TOL-LING. [Cf. F. *pistoler.*] To shoot with a pistol.
Pis′tol, *n.* A follower of Falstaff, his ancient, or ensign, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," in the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth," and in "King Henry the Fifth." He is a ranting swaggerer who spouts fragments of bombastic blank verse. See QUICKLY, MISTRESS, 2.
pistol carbine. A pistol having a removable butt piece, and so capable of use either as a pistol or as a carbine.
pis-tole′ (pĭs-tōl′), *n.* [F.; prob. a name given in jest in France to a Spanish coin (Sp. & It. *pistola* have not this meaning); cf. F. *pistolet* (16th cent.), name of a gold coin. See PISTOL.] The old quarter doblon of Spain, worth approximately $4 or 16s.; also, any of various former gold coins of Europe comparable in value with the above.
pis′to-leer′ (pĭs′tō-lēr′), *n.* Also **pis′to-lier′**. [F. *pistolier.*] One who uses a pistol; esp., formerly, a soldier armed principally with pistols. *Carlyle.*
pistol grip. A grip of a shotgun or rifle shaped like an old-fashioned pistol stock.

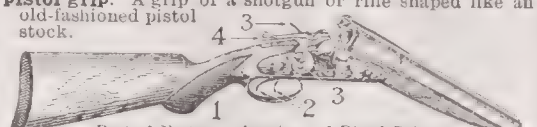

Part of Shotgun, showing: 1 Pistol Grip; 2 Triggers; 3,3 Hammers; 4 Top Lever.

pis′ton (pĭs′tŭn), *n.* [F. *piston*; cf. It. *pistone* piston, also *pestone* a large pestle; all fr. L. *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound, to stamp. See PESTLE, PISTIL.] **1.** *Mach.* A sliding piece moved by, or moving against, fluid pressure. It usually consists of a short cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves, back and forth. In steam engines it receives motion from the steam; in pumps it moves a fluid. See CYLINDER, 2 **a**, and SLIDE VALVE, *Illust.*
2. *Music.* **a** In certain brass wind instruments, a sliding valve moving in a cylinder like an engine piston and serving, when depressed by a finger knob, to add a crook to the tube, and hence to lower its pitch. **b** = PISTON KNOB.
piston head. *Steam Engin.* That part of a piston which is made fast to the piston rod.
piston ring. *Mach.* A spring packing ring, or any of several such rings, for a piston. See PACKING, 2 **c**.
piston rod. *Mach.* A rod by which a piston is moved, or by which it communicates motion.
piston valve. *Mech.* A slide valve, consisting of a piston, or connected pistons, working in a cylindrical case provided with ports that are traversed by the valve.
Pi′sum (pī′sŭm), *n.* [L., pea, Gr. πίσον.] *Bot.* A small genus of European and Asiatic fabaceous vines distinguished from *Lathyrus* by the enlarged summit of the style. *P. sativum* is the original of the garden pea.
pit (pĭt), *n.* [Cf. D. *pit*, akin to E. *pith.*] The hard stone of a drupaceous fruit; as, a peach or cherry *pit*. *U. S.*
pit, *n.* [ME. *pit*, *put*, AS. *pytt* pit, hole, L. *puteus* well, pit.] **1.** A cavity or hole in the ground, natural or artificial.
Tumble me into some loathsome *pit*. *Shak.*
Specif.: **a** A large hole from which some mineral deposit is dug or quarried; as, a gravel *pit*; a stone *pit*. **b** The shaft of a coal mine, or the mine itself. **c** A hole in which some process is carried on; as: (1) A hole in the ground in which to burn something; as, a lime *pit*; a charcoal *pit*. (2) In founding, a cavity in the floor to receive cast metal. (3) A vat, in tanning, dyeing, bleaching, etc.; as, a tan *pit*. (4) A covered excavation in a field for storing vegetables, as potatoes. (5) *Hort.* An excavation, often covered with a glass frame, used for the protection of plants in cold weather or for forwarding early growth. (6) A dungeon. *Now Rare or Hist.* **d** A pitfall for wild beasts; hence, a trap; a snare.
The anointed of the Lord was taken in their **pits**. *Lam.* iv. 20.
2. A well; also, a water hole; a pool. *Now Rare. Jer.* xiv. 3.
3. A deep place; an abyss; specif.: **a** A grave. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc. as used of an excavation for a number of bodies.
He keepeth back his soul from the *pit*. *Job* xxxiii. 18.
b Hades; hell, or a part of it, as in phrase *the pit of hell*.
4. An inclosed hole or area in which wild beasts are kept, or where gamecocks, dogs, or other animals are caused to fight, or dogs are trained to kill rats. "As fiercely as two gamecocks in the *pit*." *Locke.*
5. A surface depression or hollow; as: **a** The **pit of the stomach**, the depression below the lower end of the breastbone. **b** The indentation or mark left by a pustule, as in smallpox; any similar depressed scar. **c** *Bot.* A depression or unthickened spot in the cell wall of a cell which has undergone lignification. Pits sometimes exhibit a marginal rim, and are then known as **bordered pits**.
6. Formerly, that part of a theater on the floor of the house below the level of the stage and behind the orchestra; now, in England, commonly, the cheaper part behind the stalls. In the United States the name is not used, and the place of the pit is occupied by not inexpensive seats in continuation of, or as part of, the orchestra, often called parquet or orchestra circle.
7. *Mil.* A depressed section in a modern mortar battery in which a group of mortars, usually four, are mounted.
8. That part of the floor of some exchanges devoted to a special branch of business; as, wheat *pit*; provision *pit*. Each pit is usually surrounded by a circle of steps. *U. S.*
pit, *v. t.*: PIT′TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151); PIT′TING. **1.** To place or put into a pit or hole.
Pitted like beasts, tumbled into the grave. *T. Granger.*
2. To form pits in; to mark with little hollows, as those left by variolous pustules; as, a face *pitted* by smallpox.
3. To set in a pit to fight, as cocks or dogs; to introduce as an antagonist; to set forward for or in a contest; as, to *pit* one dog against another.
pit, *v. i.* To become marked with pits, or depressions; specif., *Med.*, to preserve for a time an indentation made by pressure (of the finger, etc.), as occurs in œdema; — said of the skin or flesh.
pi′ta (pē′t*ȧ*), *n.* [Sp.] **a** The fiber obtained from the common century plant (*Agave americana*), utilized for cordage, etc.; also, the plant itself. **b** = IXTLE **b**. **c** The similar fiber of several other plants, as *Furcræa gigantea* and various species of yucca. These various fibers are also called **pita fiber, pita thread, pita flax,** and **pita hemp**.
pi′ta-ha′ya (pē′t*ȧ*-hä′y*ȧ*), *n.* [Native name in the Antilles.] **a** Any of various cactaceous plants of the genera *Cereus* and *Echinocereus*; esp., *C. giganteus*, *C. thurberi*, and *C. pitajaya*. **b** Its edible fruit.
pit′a-pat′ (pĭt′*ȧ*-păt′), *adv.* [An onomatopœic reduplication of *pat* a light, quick blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation; with quick succession of beats; as, her foot goes *pitapat*. "The fox's heart went *pitapat*." *L'Estrange.*
pit′a-pat′, *n.* A light, repeated sound; a pattering; palpitation; as, the *pitapat* of her heart; the *pitapat* of a foot.
pit′a-pat′, *v. i.* To move or beat pitapat. — **pit′a-pat-a′tion** (-păt-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Humorous.*
Pit-cair′ni-a (pĭt-kâr′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Archibald *Pitcairn* (1652–1713), Scottish physician.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American bromeliaceous plants having fleshy spiny-margined leaves, and showy flowers.
pitch (pĭch), *n.* [ME. *pich*, AS. *pic*, L. *pix*; akin to Gr. πίσσα.] **1.** A black or dark-colored viscous substance obtained as a residue in distilling coal tar, wood tar, bone oil, etc., and occurring naturally as *asphalt* (which see). Artificial pitch, like asphalt, consists chiefly of hydrocarbons, but varies much in composition and consistency according to the way it is produced. It is widely used in manufacturing fuel, varnishes, roofing paper, etc., for calking seams, as a preservative coating, for street paving, etc.
He that toucheth *pitch* shall be defiled therewith. *Ecclus.* xiii. 1.
2. Any of various bituminous substances; — usually with a limiting word; as, mineral *pitch*; esp., Jew's *pitch*.
3. The resin, often of medicinal value, obtained from certain coniferous trees; as, Canada, or hemlock, *pitch*; Burgundy, or white, *pitch*, etc.
pitch, *v. t.*; PITCHED (pĭcht); PITCH′ING. [AS. *pician*, fr. *pic.* See PITCH, *n.*; cf. PAY to cover with pitch.] To cover over, smear, or soil, with, or as with, pitch.
The welkin *pitched* with sullen clouds. *Dryden.*
pitch, *v. t.* [ME. *picchen*; orig. uncert., perh. akin to E. *pick*, *pike.*] **1.** To thrust or plant in the ground, as stakes or poles; hence, to fix or fasten firmly, lit. or, now rarely, fig., as by embedding in mortar, or the like. *Now Rare*, exc. specif., *Cricket, to pitch the wickets.* See 4th CRICKET, *n.*
2. To place and set up or erect; as, to *pitch* a tent, camp, lodge, or the like; to fix in a certain position or location; as, to *pitch* a beacon on the summit of a hill.
In my face deep furrows eld hath *pight*. *Spenser.*
3. To pierce with something pointed; to transfix. *Obs.*
4. To place or expose for sale, as goods in a market. *Brit.*
5. To furnish, fill, or load with something. *Obs.*, except specif., to set, face, or pave with rubble or undressed stones.
6. To set in order or arrange, esp. for battle; as, a *pitched* battle; a *pitched* field. *Obs. or Archaic, exc. in p. p.*
7. = PIT, *v. t.*, 3. *Rare.*
8. To fix in one's thought; to determine; ascertain; appoint; specif., to fix, as a price, value, or rate. *Obs. or R.*
9. To fix or set at a particular pitch or level; as, to *pitch* a tune or the voice. "Hath man no second life? — *Pitch* this one high." *Matthew Arnold.*
10. To throw, fling, hurl, or toss, usually with a definite aim or purpose; as, to *pitch* a spear, a quoit; specif.: **a** To throw, as hay, dirt, etc., with a pitchfork, shovel, or the like. **b** *Baseball* and, formerly, *Cricket.* To deliver or throw (the ball) to the batsman. **c** To lead (a card of a certain suit) and thereby establish trumps; to establish (the trump) in this way. Cf. PITCH, *n.*, 4 **d**.
11. To tell; relate. *Slang, Eng.*
12. *Naut.* To loosen and throw out or overboard (spars, etc.) by pitching in a heavy sea; — said of a vessel.
13. *Brewing.* To start fermentation in (wort).
14. *Soap Making.* To fit.
pitch, *v. i.* **1.** To fix or place a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp; settle; locate. *Now Rare.* "Laban . . . *pitched* in the Mount of Gilead." *Gen.* xxxi. 25.
2. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight.
The tree whereon they [the bees] *pitch*. *Mortimer.*
3. To fix one's choice; to decide; select; — with *on* or *upon*; as, they *pitched* upon an expedient.
4. To plunge or fall; esp., to fall forward; as, to *pitch* from a precipice: also, to decline or slope.
5. a *Naut.* To plunge so that the bow and stern alternately rise and fall in the water, as a ship in a head sea. **b** Hence, to move with a motion like a pitching ship; to lurch.
6. *Baseball* and, formerly, *Cricket.* To deliver or throw the ball to the batsman; to act as pitcher.
7. To buck; — said of a horse. *Rare.*
8. *Mech.* To fit or interlock; to mesh; engage.
to pitch and pay, to pay ready money; to pay promptly. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.* — **to p. in**, to set to work, esp. with energy. *Colloq.* — **to p. into**, to attack; assail. *Colloq.*
pitch, *n.* **1.** Act or manner of pitching or throwing; a throw; toss; cast, as of something from the hand; as, a good *pitch* in quoits. Also, *Golf*, act of lofting the ball.
2. Act of fixing one's choice; choice. *Rare.*

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pish (pĭsh). Obs. or Scot. var. of PISS.
pishamin. ✝ PERSIMMON.
pi-shaug′ (pĭ-shôg′), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *npeshawog.*] A female or young male surf scoter. *Massachusetts.*
pish′cash, pish′cush. Obs. vars. of PESHCUSH.
pi-shogue′ (pĭ-shōg′), *n.* [Ir. *piseog.*] Sorcery; a spell. *Ir.*
pish′-pash′ (pĭsh′păsh′; -päsh′), *n.* Also **pish′-posh′** (-pŏsh′). Rice broth containing bits of meat. *Anglo-Ind.*
pisht. Pished. *Ref. Sp.*
‖**pi′shu′** (pē′shōō′), *n.* [Canadian F. *pichou*, fr. Cree *pisiw*, *pisew.*] The Canada lynx.
pisk (pĭsk), *n.* The common American nighthawk.
pisk′y. Dial. Eng. var. of PIXY.
pi′so (pē′sō), *n.* [Ashanti *pesewa* a pennyworth of gold dust.] See WEIGHT.
Pi′son (pī′sŏn), *n.* *Bib.* One of the four parts of the river in the garden of Eden.
pis′o-phalt. Obs. corrupt. of PISSASPHALT.
Pis′pah (pĭs′pä). *Bib.*
piss′a-bed′, *n.* [In allusion to diuretic properties.] Any of various wild plants, as dandelion, bluet, oxeye daisy, etc. *Local.*
pissan. ✝ PISANG.
pis′sance. ✝ PUISSANCE.
pissane. ✝ PISANE.
pissant. ✝ PUISSANT.
Pisshes. ✝ PISCES.
pissing conduit. A small conduit running near the Royal Exchange, London. *Obs. Shak.*
pist (pĭst). Var of PISTE *n* track.
pist, *interj.* A call to attract attention. *Obs.*
pistace. ✝ PISTACHIO.
pis-tache′ (pĭs-tȧsh′; *F.* pēs′-tȧsh′). Var. of PISTACHIO.
pis-ta′chi-o-nut′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
pis-ta′ci-a (pĭs-tā′shĭ-*ȧ*), **pis-ta′ci-o** (-ō). Vars. of PISTACHIO.
pis′ta-cite (pĭs′t*ȧ*-sīt), *n.* [G. *pistazit*; — from its green color. See PISTACHIO.] *Min.* Epidote.
pis′ta-cle, *n.* [Cf. It. *pistacchio.*] Pistachio. *Obs.*
pis′tate, *v. t.* [L. *pistare* to pound.] To bake. *Obs.*
pis′ta-zite (pĭs′t*ȧ*-zīt). Var. of PISTACITE.
piste, *n.* [Prob. erron. (cf. the var. *pisce*) for *spice*, fr. L. *spica* (cf. SPIKENARD).] Spikenard. *Obs.*
‖**piste** (pēst), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pisere*, *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound.] The track or tread of a horse; a track.
pis′tel. etc. ✝ PISTLE, etc.
pis′tic (pĭs′tĭk), *a.* [L. *pisticus*, Gr. πιστικός.] Pure; genuine; — of nard.
pis′tic, *a.* [Gr. πιστικός faithful.] Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, faith.
pis′tick, *n.* Pistachio. *Obs.*
pis′til. ✝ PESTLE, PISTLE.
pis′til-la′ceous (pĭs′tĭ-lā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a pistil. *Rare.*
pis′til-lar (pĭs′tĭ-l*ȧ*r), *a.*, **-til-la-ry** (-lā-rĭ), *a.* Pistillaceous.
pis′til-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *pistillum* a pestle.] Act of pounding with a pestle. *Obs.*
pis′til-lid (pĭs′tĭ-lĭd), **-lid′i-um** (-lĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. *pistillidium.*] *Bot.* An archegonium.
pis′til-lif′er-ous (-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), **pis′til-lig′er-ous** (pĭs′tĭ-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See PISTIL; -FEROUS; -GEROUS.] *Bot.* Pistillate.
pis′til-lo-dy (pĭs′tĭ-lō-dĭ), *n.* [NL. *pistillum* pistil + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* The metamorphosis of other organs into pistils.
pis′til-loid (-loid), *a.* [*pistil* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pistilline.
pis′tle, *n.* [AS. *pistol*, L. *epistola.*] Epistle; story; tale. *Obs.*
pis′tle, *v. t.* To write a (satiric) epistle upon. *Obs.*
pis′tler, *n.* The reader of the Epistle at Communion. *Obs.*
pis′tol-ade′, *n.* [F.] A pistol shot or wound. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To fire on with pistols. *Obs.*
pis′tol-er, *n.* Maker of pistols.
‖**pis′to-le′se**, *n.* [It. *pistolese.*] A long dagger; — as coming from Pistoja. *Obs.*
pis′to-let, *n.* [OF. Cf. PISTOLE.] A type of gold coin of Spain and Italy worth about six shillings; later, a pistole. *Obs.*
pis′to-let, *n.* [F.] A pistol. *Obs.*
pistoleter, pis′to-let-ier′, *n.* A soldier armed with a pistol. *Obs.*
pis′to-let′to, *n.* [It.] Pistol. *Obs.*
pis′tol-gram, *n.* [*pistol* + *-gram.*] An instantaneous photograph; a pistolgraph (photograph).
pis′tol-graph, *n.* [*pistol* + *-graph.*] A kind of instantaneous photographing apparatus; also, a picture made with this apparatus. — **pis′tol-og′ra-phy** (pĭs′tŭl-ŏg′r*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.*
pis′to-lier′. Var. of PISTOLEER.
pis-tol′o-gy (pĭs-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πίστις faith + *-logy.*] Theology that deals with faith.
pistol plant. Artillery plant.
pis′tol-proof′, *a.* Impenetrable by pistol shots.
piston drill. *Mach.* A pneumatic percussion drilling machine in which the drill forms a continuation of the piston rod.
piston knob. A thumb knob in the pneumatic action of an organ serving to effect a change of registration.
piston spring. A spring piston ring.
pis′tor, *n.* [L.] Baker; also, miller. *Obs.*
pis′trine, *n.* [L. *pistrina.*] Bakery. *Obs.*
pit, *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of something small striking, as a raindrop; — usually reduplicated, as *pit, pit, pit.* — **pit**, *adv.* & *v. i.*
pit (pĭt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PUT.
pi′ta (pē′tä), *n.* [Guarani *guazu-pyta*; *guazu* deer + *pyta* red.] A South American brocket (*Mazama rufa*).
pitaile. ✝ PEDAILE.
Pit′a-ka (pĭt′*ȧ*-k*ȧ*), *n.* [Skr. *piṭaka*, lit., basket.] One of the three divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See TRIPITAKA.
pitance, etc. ✝ PITTANCE, etc.
pi-tan′gua (pĭ-tăŋ′gw*ȧ*), *n.* [Tupi.] A large-billed flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) of Central and South America.
pi-ta′rah (pē-tä′rä), *n.* Also **pat-ta′ra, pe-ta′ra.** [Hind. *piṭārā*, *peṭārā*; cf. Skr. *piṭaka.*] A basket or box used to carry clothing in traveling by palanquin. *India.*
pi′ta-u (pē′tä-ōō; -tou), *n.* [Maori.] A tree fern.
pitaunce. ✝ PITTANCE.
pi′ta wood (pē′t*ȧ*). The pithlike wood of the pita plant *Furcræa gigantea.*
pi-ta′ya (pē-tä′y*ȧ*). Var. of PITAHAYA.
pit′bird′, *n.* Reed warbler. *Eng.*
pit′-brow′ girl *or* **lass.** *Coal*

3. Act of plunging downwards; esp., the plunging of a vessel in making longitudinal oscillations, as in a head sea.
4. That which is pitched; specif.: **a** Something put down as a payment or contribution. *Obs.* **b** A net cast or set for catching fish. **c** The amount of hay, grain, or the like, thrown up at once with a pitchfork. **d** A card game, a variety of all fours, in which the trump suit is determined by the first card led, or "pitched," by a certain hand.
5. A place at, from, or on, which something is pitched; specif.: **a** A place or spot on which one pitches, or which is allotted to one for a stay, residence, business, or work; esp., the stand of a street merchant or performer. **b** *Cricket.* (1) = LENGTH, 5 **c**. (2) The specially prepared part of the playing ground between the bowling creases.
6. A point or peak; the extreme point or degree of elevation, depression, or projection; any point, degree, or stage, esp. the extreme; hence, the extreme reach; the acme; as, the *pitch* of merriment.

To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune. *Milton.*

7. Specif.: The height to which a bird of prey, esp. a falcon, rises before stooping on its prey. Also fig.
8. Stature. *Obs.* *Hudibras.*
9. A slope or a degree of slope; a sloping place; a declivity; also, a sloping piece or object; specif.: **a** Of an arch or a roof, the inclination or slope of the sides expressed by the ratio of the height to the span; as, one half *pitch*; whole *pitch*; or by the height in parts of the half span, esp. in engineering practice; or, of a roof, by degrees; or by the *rise* and *run*, that is, the ratio of the height to the half span; as, a *pitch* of six rise to ten run; or by inches and feet, as a pitch of one inch [1″] to one foot [1′]. **b** Of stairs, the inclination of the nosing line with the floor; hence, a flight of stairs. **c** Rake, as of saw teeth. **d** Angle of setting of a plowshare, a carpenter's plane iron, etc. **e** *Geol. & Mining.* Dip or inclination of a vein or bed; more precisely, in modern usage, inclination of an ore body in the direction of its strike. See DIP, *n.*, 3 **a**.
10. *Mining.* The ground assigned to a tributer. *Dial. Eng.*
11. *Mech.* Distance apart of two things, esp. consecutive ones in an equidistant series; as: **a** The distance from center to center of any two adjacent gear teeth measured on the pitch line (**arc pitch**, or **circular pitch**) or in a straight line (**chord pitch**). Cf. DIAMETRAL PITCH. **b** The distance between like points in two consecutive turns of a thread of a screw or other helical figure parallel to the axis. This in a screw is called also **total**, or **true**, **pitch**, and equals the *lead*. In a screw of more than one thread, the distance (called also **divided**, or **apparent**, **pitch**) between corresponding points in two adjacent teeth measured parallel to the axis. See THREAD, *Illust.* Also, the number of such turns or teeth in unit length; as, a *pitch* of 4 (to the inch). **c** The distance between the paddles of a wheel on the circle passing through their centers. **d** The distance between the centers of rivet holes. **e** The distance between stays in steam boilers. **f** *Elec.* The distance, or half the distance, between symmetrically arranged or corresponding parts of an armature, along a line (**pitch line**) drawn around its outside midway of its length.
12. *Acoustics & Music.* The acuteness or gravity of sound or of a tone, depending on the rate of the vibration producing it. Also, a particular standard of vibration frequency for tones, by which they may be compared, and instruments may be tuned; as, French *pitch*. A high pitch results from rapid, and a low one from slow, vibration. The **relative pitch** of a tone is determined by its position in a scale. Its **absolute pitch** is determined by computing the number of its vibrations per second, called its **vibration number**, and is given a letter name and represented by a particular staff degree. (See *Illust.*) Various standards of pitch have been in use. **Classical pitch**, used in the latter half of the 18th century, gave treble A (a') a vibration number between 415 and 429. From about 1816 on, the desire of instrument makers to secure brilliancy led to a continual raising of the pitch, until it reached undesirable heights, as in the **concert**, or **high**, **pitch**, with a' at about 450, which is still the official standard of the British army bands, and is retained in some organs, chiefly English. **Stuttgart**, or **Scheibler's**, **pitch**, with a' at 440, was adopted by the Stuttgart Congress of Physicists in 1834. The **diapason normal**, called **French**, **international**, or **low**, **pitch**, established by the French government in 1859, and now prevailing throughout the musical world, gives a' at 435. **Philosophical pitch**, used for convenience in calculations, is a theoretical pitch giving middle C (c') at 256 (with a', 427), that being the power of 2 nearest the ordinary vibration number for c'. The absolute pitch of each note in the octave c' to c'' of the major diatonic scale, both pure and tempered (see 6th SCALE, *n.*, 3 **a**), is:

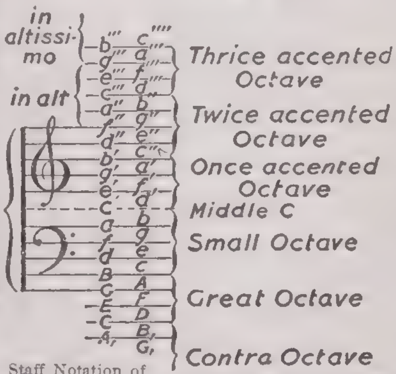

Staff Notation of Pitch, 12, showing the equivalent of each line and space in Letter Notation for Absolute Pitch.

	Pure	*Tempered*		*Pure*	*Tempered*
c′	261.000	258.652	g′	391.500	387.540
d′	293.625	290.327	a′	435.000	435.000
e′	326.250	325.881	b′	489.375	488.270
f′	348.000	345.259	c″	522.000	517.304

pitch and toss, a gambling game played by tossing up a coin, and guessing whether it falls with "heads" or "tails" uppermost; hence: **to play pitch and toss with** (anything), to be careless or trust to luck about it.

pitch′blende′ (pĭch′blĕnd′), *n.* [Cf. G. *pechblende.*] *Min.* A brown to black massive mineral with pitchlike luster occurring in certain metalliferous veins, as in Bohemia. It consists largely of uranium oxide, and is usually regarded as a massive and altered (hydrated) form of the crystallized uraninite (which see). It is a source of uranium, but is more important as a source of radium.

pitch chain. A chain specially designed to gear with a sprocket wheel. See CHAIN GEAR, *Illust.*, 2.

pitch cone. *Gearing.* The ideal cone on which the teeth of a bevel wheel are formed. Cf. PITCH CIRCLE.

pitch′er (pĭch′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *picher*, OF. *pichier*, LL. *picarium*; cf. LL. *bicarium*, OHG. *pehhar*, *pehhāri*; prob. of the same origin as E. *beaker*. Cf. BEAKER.] **1**. A vessel for holding and pouring out liquids, usually of earthenware, glass, or metal, with a handle or, now rarely, ears, and usually with a lip or spout. In the United States *pitcher* is applied to nearly all vessels of fairly wide opening with a handle, used merely for holding and pouring out liquids. In England *jug* is the usual name of such vessels. **2**. *Bot.* A tubular or cuplike appendage or modification of the leaves in certain plants, notably of the families Sarraceniaceæ and Nepenthaceæ; an ascidium.

pitch′er. *n.* **1**. One who pitches anything, as hay, quoits, a ball, etc.; specif., *Baseball*, the player who pitches the ball to the batsman. See BASEBALL.
2. A sort of crowbar for digging. *Obs.* *Mortimer.*
3. A small set, or rough paving stone.
4. A street vender having a pitch. See PITCH, *n.*, 5 **a**. *Eng.*
5. *Mining. Local, Eng.* **a** One who loads cars underground in a colliery. **b** One who attends to the laying down and taking up of temporary railways at the working faces. **c** One who picks over dumps for pieces of ore.

pitcher molding *or* **moulding**. *Ceramics.* The molding of fine earthenware vessels by pouring thin slip into the hollow mold and then pouring it out again, the little that adheres each time forming a layer until a thin solid shell can be removed and baked. — **pitcher mold** *or* **mould**.

pitcher plant. Any plant with leaves wholly or partially modified into pitchers, or ascidia; specif., a species of *Nepenthes*, *Cephalotus*, or other genus of Sarraceniaceæ. The pitchers differ widely in form and function; some merely contain water, in which captured insects are macerated and dissolved, probably by the aid of proteolytic enzymes; others digest their prey by acid secretions. The common pitcher plant of the northeastern United States is *Sarracenia purpurea*. See *Illusts.* under SARRACENIA, NEPENTHES, CEPHALOTUS.

pitch′-faced′ (pĭch′fāst′), *a.* *Stonecutting.* Quarry-faced but having the arris defined by a line beyond which the rock is cut away, so as to give nearly true edges.

1 Pitch-faced Work; 2 Pitching Chisel.

pitch′fork′ (-fôrk′), *n.* **1**. A fork, usually long-handled, used in pitching hay, grain, etc.
2. *Music.* A tuning fork. *Now Rare.*

pitch′fork′, *v. t.* To pitch or throw with or as with a pitchfork; to put or thrust suddenly and usually unsuitably.

pitch hole. **a** A recess in a stone otherwise dressed true for setting. **b** = CAHOT, 2. **c** An opening through which hay, grain, or the like, can be pitched, as into a barn.

pitch′i-ness (pĭch′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From PITCHY.] Quality of being pitchy; esp., blackness; darkness.

pitch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PITCH. Hence: *vb. n.* **a** Act of fixing, planting, or erecting, as in or on the ground. **b** Exposure of merchandise for sale; also, a payment for labor connected with this. **c** Act of facing a bank with stone; also, the stone facing. **d** Rough paving of a street to a grade with coarse stone, cobbles, or sets; also, a pavement so made. **e** Act of throwing or casting; a cast; a pitch. **f** Longitudinal oscillation of a ship; — opposed to *rolling*.

pitching chisel. *Stonecutting.* A steel chisel having the cutting face rectangular in outline. It is used for trimming down edges to a straight line. See PITCH-FACED, *Illust.*

pitching tool. **a** *Stonecutting.* = PITCHING CHISEL. **b** *Archæol.* = FLAKER, 2. **c** A watchmaker's tool for placing wheels in position. **d** = PITCHING BAR.

pitch line. **a** *Gearing.* The line on which the pitch of teeth is measured; an ideal line, in a toothed gear or rack, bearing such a relation to a corresponding line in another gear, with which the former works, that the two lines will have a common velocity as in rolling contact. The line in a circular gear forms a circle (**pitch circle**) concentric with the axis of the gear. **b** *Elec.* See PITCH, *n.*, 11 **f**.

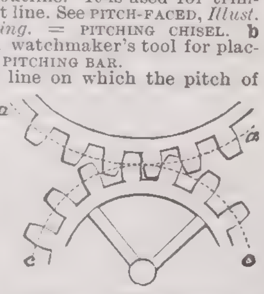

a a and *c c* Pitch Lines.

pitch-om′e-ter (pĭch-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pitch* + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure the pitch of a ship's propeller.

pitch pine. Any of several pitch-yielding species of pine, esp. *Pinus rigida*, *P. palustris*, *P. echinata*, etc.

pitch pipe. *Music.* A small flue pipe or reed pipe, blown with the breath, for regulating the pitch.

pitch point. *Gearing.* Point of contact of the pitch lines of two gears, or of a rack and pinion, geared together.

pitch′y (pĭch′ĭ), *a.* [From 1st PITCH.] **1**. Of the quality or nature of pitch; resembling pitch.
2. Abounding in pitch; soiled or smeared with pitch.
3. Black; pitch-dark; dismal. "*Pitchy* night." *Shak.* Hence, *Obs. or R.*, morally dark or black; villainous.

pit′e-ous (pĭt′ē-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *pitous*, OF. *pitos*, F. *piteux*. See PITY.] **1**. Pious; devout. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. Evincing pity; compassionate; tender.

She was so charitable and so *pitous*. *Chaucer.*

3. Fitted to excite pity or sympathy; wretched; miserable lamentable; sad; as, a *piteous* case or tale.
4. Paltry; pitiful. *Obs. & R.* "*Piteous* amends." *Milton.*

Syn. — PITEOUS, PITIABLE, PITIFUL are sometimes interchangeable. But PITEOUS commonly applies to that which moves to compassion or sympathy; that is PITIABLE which excites commiseration or (often) contempt; PITIFUL, as here compared, applies to that which is felt to be pathetic or (more frequently) paltry or mean; as, "her sweet *piteous* countenance" (*Shelley*); "*Piteous* was the cry" (*Tennyson*); "representative of the suffering of the whole world in its plenitude of *piteous* detail" (*W. Pater*); "His experience was of that *pitiable* kind which shrinks from pity" (*G. Eliot*); "The *pitiable* mockery of it . . . would have been fit only to provoke bitterer laughter than poor Clifford was ever capable of" (*Hawthorne*); "her poor wan face with its wistful, *pitiful* little smile" (*M. Hewlett*); "The courage that dares only die is on the whole no sublime affair, . . . *pitiful* when it begins to parade itself" (*Carlyle*). *Pitiful* alone, in modern usage, applies to that which is full of pity; as, "tender-hearted, meek, and *pitiful*" (*Shelley*). See PITY, CONTEMPTIBLE.

— **pit′e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pit′e-ous-ness**, *n.*

pit′fall′ (pĭt′fôl′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *fealle* (in comp.) a trap, akin to FALL, *v.*] A trap for birds, beasts, or men; esp., a pit with the opening masked, into which animals or men may fall and be captured. Hence, any trap, snare, or concealed danger; as, the *pitfalls* of ignorance.

pith (pĭth), *n.* [AS. *piða*; akin to D., LG., & Fries. *pit* pith, kernel. Cf. PIT a kernel.] **1**. *Bot.* **a** The loose spongy conjunctive tissue occupying the center of the stem within the vascular cylinder in dicotyledonous plants. It consists of typical parenchyma, the thin-walled cells of which often tend to disintegrate, leaving hollow stems, as in many umbellifers. In certain plants the pith is large and strong enough to be of commercial value for lining boxes, etc., and in microscopy for section cutting. **b** Any loose pithlike tissue. The stems of monocotyledons, as Indian corn, have the bundles scattered through the ground tissue, and hence show no true pith.
2. The soft or spongy interior of a part of the body, as: **a** The spinal cord or bone marrow. *Obs. or R.* **b** The medulla of a hair. **c** The spongy interior of a feather.
3. Hence, that which contains the strength or life; the vital or essential part; concentrated force; vigor; importance; as, the speech lacked *pith*.

Enterprises of great *pith* and moment. *Shak.*

Syn. — Marrow, kernel, nucleus, gist, essence.

pith of the Nile. = AMBASH.

pith, *v. t.*; PITHED (pĭtht); PITH′ING. **1**. *Physiol.* To destroy the central nervous system of (an animal, as a frog), as by passing a wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal.
2. To kill, as cattle, by piercing or severing the spinal cord.
3. To remove the pith from (the stem of a plant).

Pith′e-can-thro′pus (pĭth′ē-kăn-thrō′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πίθηκος ape + ἄνθρωπος man.] **a** A hypothetical genus of primates intermediate between man and the anthropoid apes. *Haeckel.* **b** A genus consisting of an extinct primate (*P. erectus*) apparently intermediate between man and the existing anthropoid apes, known from bones of a single individual found in Java (hence called *Java man*) in 1891–92. These bones include a thigh bone of the human type, two molar teeth intermediate between those of man and the anthropoids, and the calvaria of the skull, indicating a brain capacity of about 900 cubic centimeters, and resembling in form that of the Neanderthal man. Cf. MAN, 1. Also [*l. c.*; *pl.* -THROPI], an animal of this genus. — **pith′e-can′thrope** (-kăn′thrōp), *n.* — **pith′e-can′thro-poid** (-thrō-poid), *a.*

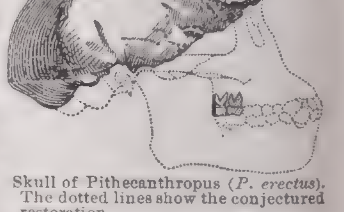
Skull of Pithecanthropus (*P. erectus*). The dotted lines show the conjectured restoration

Pi-the′co-lo′bi-um (pĭ-thē′kō-lō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πίθηκος ape + λόβιον a lobe.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical mimosaceous shrubs and trees having bipinnate leaves and globose heads of flowers with many stamens. The flat pod is curiously twisted or coiled, and in some species is edible. *P. saman* is the saman, or rain tree. See ALGAROBILLA, RAIN TREE, WILD TAMARIND.

pith helmet. A light hat made of pith to protect the head in tropical countries; — called also *pith hat* and *topee*.

pith′i-ness (pĭth′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being pithy; terse cogency.

pith′os (pĭth′ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* PITHOI (-oi). [Gr. πίθος.] *Class. Archæol.* A large casklike vessel of earthenware, found

Mining. A girl employed in screening coal at the brow of a pit. *Eng.*
pitch′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
pitch accent. See ACCENT, *n.*, 1.
pitch circle. See PITCH LINE **a**.
pitch coal. A brittle, lustrous, bituminous coal or lignite.
pitch diameter. *Gearing.* The diameter of the pitch circle of a wheel. See MODULE, 9.
pitch′ered (pĭch′ẽrd), *a.* *Bot.* Having pitchers, or ascidia.
pitcher engine. *Paper Making.* A bucking or bleaching kier.
pitch′er-ful (pĭch′ẽr-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). See -FUL.
pitcher house. Wine cellar. *Obs.*
pitch′er-man, *n.* A toper. *Obs.*
pitch′er-meat′, *n.* Drink. *Obs.*
pitcher sage. A Californian mint (*Sphacele calycina*) with large white flowers.
pitch′er-y. Var. of PITURI.
pitch farthing. Chuck farthing.
pitch′field′, *n.* A field of pitched battle. *Obs.*
pitch fir. Pitch pine.
pitchfork grass. A slender weedy grass (*Paspalum setaceum*), of the southern U. S.
pitching bar. A kind of pick used, esp. by miners, in beginning a hole.
pitching hole. = PITCH HOLE **c**.
pitch′-ket′tled (pĭch′kĕt′'ld), *a.* Perplexed; puzzled. *Obs. or R.*
pitch′long′, *adv.* Also **pitch′longs′**. Slopingly. *Obs.*
pitch opal. See OPAL, 1.
pitch ore. Pitchblende.
pitch peat. A black homogeneous peat, with a waxy luster.
pitch plaster. A plaster made with pitch as an ingredient. — **pitch′-plas′ter**, *v. t.*
pitch′stone′, *n.* [1st *pitch* + *stone*: cf. G. *pechstein*.] *Petrog.* A glassy rock with a resinous luster, containing more water than obsidian.
pitch tree. Any of various resinous conifers: specif., the kauri pine, the Amboyna pine, or the Norway spruce.
pitch′u-ri. Var. of PITURI.
pitch′u-rim (pĭch′ū-rĭm). Var. of PICHURIM.
pitch wheels. Toothed wheels designed to work together.
pitch wine. Wine with a flavor of pitch. *Obs.*
pitch′work′ (pĭch′wûrk′), *n.* The work of a coal miner paid by a share of the output.
pit coal. Coal dug from the earth; mineral coal.
pite. † PIT, PITY.
pite. Obs. p. p. of PITCH.
piteable. † PITIABLE.
pitel. *v. i.* To piddle; trifle. *Obs.*
pitevous. † PITEOUS.
pit eye. *Coal Mining.* The bottom of a shaft, or the junction of a shaft with any level. *Eng.*
pit′fall′. *v. t.* *Rare.* **a** To set pitfalls in. **b** To entrap.
pit′fold′, *n.* Trap; pitfall. *Obs.*
pit game. See GAME FOWL.
Pi-thag′o-re′an. † PYTHAGOREAN.
pith′a-nol′o-gy (pĭth′ȧ-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πιθανολογία; πιθανός persuasive + λόγος speech.] The rhetorical use of persuasive arguments. *Obs.*
pit′-head′ed. *a.* Having a pit on the surface of the head; — designating the pit vipers.
pit-head frame. = HEADFRAME.
pith′e-can (pĭth′ē-kăn), *a.* [Gr. πίθηκος ape.] Of or pertaining to the apes, esp. the anthropoids.
Pi-the′ci-a (pĭ-thē′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πίθηκος an ape.] *Zoöl.* The genus of monkeys consisting of the sakis, which with the ouakaris constitute the subfamily **Pi-the′ci-i′næ** (-ī′nē). — **pi-the′cian** (-shăn), *a.* — **pi-the′ci-ine** (-shĭ-īn; -sĭ-īn; -ĭn), *a.*
pith′e-coid (pĭth′ē-koid), *a.* [Gr. πίθηκος ape + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Pert. to *Pithecia* or the Pitheciinæ. **b** Pert. to the higher apes, esp. the anthropoids. — **pith′e-coid**, *n.*
pi-the′co-log′i-cal (pĭ-thē′kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. πίθηκος ape + *-logical.*] Pert. to the study of apes. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
pith′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
pith hat. = PITH HELMET.
pith′i-ly (pĭth′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PITHY.
pith′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pith′less-ly**, *adv.*
Pi′tho. Var. of PEITHO.
Pi-thœ′gi-a (pĭ-thē′gĭ-ȧ), **Pi-thoi′gi-a** (pĭ-thoi′-), *n.* [Gr. Πιθοιγία.] See ANTHESTERIA.
pit′-hole′, *n.* A pit; specif.: **a** A pockmark. **b** The grave. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To bury. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Pi′thom (pī′thŏm), *n.* *Bib.* A treasure city built by the Israelites for Pharaoh. *Ex.* i. 11.
Pi′thon (pī′thŏn). *Bib.*
pith paper. = RICE PAPER.
pith plant. *Bot.* The rice-paper tree.
pith ray. = MEDULLARY RAY
pith′some (pĭth′sŭm), *a.* Pithy; robust. *Rare.*

throughout the Greek world, some dating from the Minoan period. The pithos resembled the Roman *dolium* in form and use.

Pithos.

pith'y (pĭth'ĭ), *a.*; PITH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PITH'I-EST. **1.** Consisting, wholly or in part, of pith; abounding in pith; as, a *pithy* stem; a *pithy* fruit.
2. Strong; vigorous. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. Having nervous energy; forceful; tersely cogent.

This *pithy* speech prevailed, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

pithy gall, a large, rough, furrowed, oblong gall, formed on blackberry canes by a small gallfly (*Diastrophus turgidus*).

pit'i-a-ble (pĭt'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *piteable, pitiable,* F. *pitoyable.*] **1.** Deserving or exciting pity; miserable; lamentable; piteous; as, *pitiable* persons or wretchedness.
2. Arousing pitying contempt; wretchedly insignificant.
Syn. — Sorrowful, woeful, sad. See PITEOUS.
— **pit'i-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pit'i-a-bly,** *adv.*

pit'i-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of piety. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Full of pity; tender-hearted; compassionate.

The Lord is very *pitiful*, and of tender mercy. *James* v. 11.

3. Piteous; lamentable; eliciting compassion.

A thing, indeed, very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*

4. To be pitied for littleness or meanness; miserable; paltry; contemptible; as, a *pitiful* ambition.
Syn. — Despicable, mean, paltry. See CONTEMPTIBLE, PITEOUS.
— **pit'i-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **pit'i-ful-ness,** *n.*

pit'i-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of pity; merciless.
2. Exciting no pity; as, a *pitiless* condition. *Rare.*
— **pit'i-less-ly,** *adv.* — **pit'i-less-ness.** *n.*

pit lathe. *Mach.* A lathe so designed that with very large jobs part of the work can pass below the floor.

pit'man (pĭt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who works in a pit, as in mining, in sawing timber, etc.
2. *Mach.* A connecting rod. *Chiefly U. S.*

pi-tom'e-ter (pĭ-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Pitot* + *-meter.* See PITOT TUBE.] *Hydraulics.* An instrument for autographically recording variations of velocity of flowing water. It consists essentially of two Pitot tubes, one pointed upstream and one downstream.

Pitot Tube. *i* Height of the Fluid.

Pi'tot', *or* **Pi'tot's', tube** (pē'tō', -tōz'). [After Henri *Pitot* (1695–1771), French physicist and engineer.] *Hydraulics.* A tube with a short right-angled bend, placed vertically in a moving body of fluid with the bent part lowermost and its mouth normal to the direction of flow, to measure the velocity of the fluid.

pit saw, *or* **pit'saw',** *n.* *Mech.* A saw worked by two men, one (the **top sawyer**) standing on the log, and one (the **pit sawyer**) beneath it, often in a pit.

Pit'ta (pĭt'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Tamil *ponunki pitta* small jay.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of clamatorial passerine birds, chiefly of southern Asia, Australia, and adjacent islands. They have the wings and tail short, the legs long, and the bill stout. Their colors are very brilliant and sharply contrasted. They are chiefly terrestrial, practically songless, and, though not related to the true thrushes, are often called *ground thrushes* or *ant thrushes.* Also [*l. c.*], a bird of this genus.

Bengal Pitta (*Pitta brachyura*).

pit'tance (pĭt'ăns), *n.* [ME. *pitance, pitaunce,* F. *pitance*; cf. It. *pietanza,* LL. *pitancia, pittantia, pictantia*; perh. fr. L. *pietas* piety, pity, or perh. akin to E. *petty.* Cf. PITY.] **1.** Orig., a bequest to a religious house or order to provide for extra allowances of food, wine, or the like, at special anniversaries or festivals. *Oxf. E. D.* Hence: **a** Food or drink of a special kind served to members of a religious order as an indulgence on certain occasions. **b** An allowance of food bestowed in charity.
2. Hence, a small charity gift; a dole. *Chaucer.*
3. A small portion, quantity, or allowance, esp. of money; an inconsiderable salary or compensation. "The small *pittance* of learning they received." *Swift.*

pit'ted (pĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of PIT. Specif.: *p. a.* Marked with, or having, pits. See PIT, *n.*, 5 **b** & **c**.
pitted duct, a duct or vessel marked with bordered pits.

pit'ter-pat'ter (pĭt'ẽr-păt'ẽr), *n.* A sound like that of alternating light beats. Also, a pattering of words.

pit'ter-pat'ter, *adv.* With, or with the sound of, alternating light beats; as, his heart went *pitter-patter.*

pit'ting (pĭt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PIT. Hence: *vb. n.* **a** Act of putting or storing in a pit or pits. **b** Act or process of forming pits; specif., irregular corrosion in metal work. Also, such pits collectively.

Pit'to-spo-ra'ce-æ (pĭt'ō-spō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PITTOSPORUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales) comprising 9 genera and about 105 species, chiefly confined to Australia. They are mainly shrubs, having regular flowers with five stamens, and an ovary with many ovules. — **pit'to-spo-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pit-tos'po-rum (pĭ-tŏs'pō-rŭm; pĭt'ō-spō'rŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πιττα pitch + σπόρος seed.] *Bot.* A large genus of evergreen trees and shrubs of Asia, Africa, and Australasia, typifying the family Pittosporaceæ. They have white or yellow, often fragrant, flowers, succeeded by berries with seeds embedded in a viscous substance. See TARATA, BLACK MAPAU, LAUREL, 2 **d.** Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

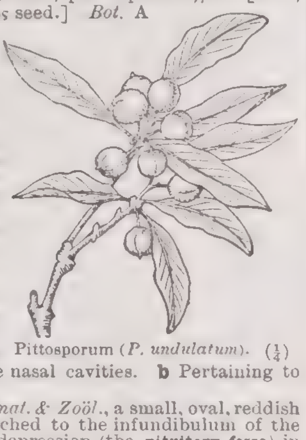

Pittosporum (*P. undulatum*). (½)

pi-tu'i-ta-ry (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [Lat. *pituita* phlegm, pituite.] *Anat.* **a** Secreting mucus or phlegm; as, the **pituitary membrane,** the mucous membrane that lines the nasal cavities. **b** Pertaining to the pituitary body.
pituitary body *or* **gland,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a small, oval, reddish gray vascular body attached to the infundibulum of the brain and occupying a depression (the **pituitary fossa**) in the middle line of the superior surface of the sphenoid bone; — so called because formerly erroneously supposed to secrete the mucus of the nose. It is now regarded as a ductless gland producing a secretion influencing metabolism in certain of the tissues and organs, esp. in connective tissue and bone. The pituitary body is present in all craniate vertebrates, and consists of two parts or lobes (more distinct in lower vertebrates than in mammals). The anterior lobe arises from a diverticulum (the **pouch of Rathke**) of the primitive oral cavity. (In the lampreys this diverticulum is represented by a large tubular pouch connected with the nasal cavity.) The posterior lobe arises as a down growth of the floor of the thalamencephalon.

pi-tu'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *pituitosus*: cf. F. *pituiteux.*] Consisting of, or resembling, pituite, or mucus; full of, or due to, mucus; discharging mucus.
pituitous fever, *Med.*, typhoid fever; enteric fever.

pit viper. Any of a group of highly specialized and very venomous snakes distinguished by having a hollow or pit between the eye and the nostril, which is lined with sensory epithelium and innervated by branches of the trigeminal nerve. They constitute a subfamily (Crotalinæ) of the viper family, or a separate family, Crotalidæ, including the rattlesnakes and some forms without rattles, as the copperhead, water moccasin, and fer-de-lance. Most of them are American; a few inhabit southern Asia.

pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PITIES (-ĭz). [ME. *pite,* OF. *pité, pitié,* F. *pitié,* L. *pietas* piety, kindness, pity. See PIOUS; cf. PIETY.] **1.** Kindness of disposition; mercy; clemency. *Obs.*, exc. as in def. 2.
2. A feeling for the sufferings of others; sympathy, or capacity for sympathy, with the grief or misery of another; compassion; fellow-feeling; commiseration.

He that hath *pity* upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord. *Prov.* xix. 17.

3. A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret; a thing to be regretted; as, *Colloq.*, it is a thousand *pities.* "The more the *pity.*" *Shak.*

O Iago, the *pity* of it, Iago! *Shak.*

4. *Obs.* **a** Something deserving pity, as a person, lot, etc. **b** Repentance; remorse. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** Piety.
Syn. — PITY, SYMPATHY, COMPASSION, COMMISERATION, CONDOLENCE. PITY is feeling for another's suffering or distress, and sometimes regards its object as not only suffering, but weak or inferior; SYMPATHY, as here compared (cf. CONGENIAL), is fellow feeling with others, esp. in their grief or affliction; the word implies a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, etc.; COMPASSION is deep tenderness for another, esp. under severe or inevitable suffering or misfortune; as, "instead of scornful *pity* or pure scorn" (*Tennyson*); cf. "We first endure, then *pity,* then embrace" (*Pope*); "This is a sight for *pity* to peruse . . . till *sympathy* contract a kindred pain" (*Cowper*); "My heart was pierced with *sympathy* for woe which could not be my own" (*Shelley*); "While devoid of *sympathy,* she had a sufficiency of rational benevolence" (*C. Brontë*); "There was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. . . . And when the Lord saw her, he had *compassion* on her" (*Luke* vii. 12-13). COMMISERATION implies profound pity or sorrow, esp. as it finds expression, for another's misfortune; CONDOLENCE always suggests the expression (often formal) of sympathy; as, "While we look at Samson . . . we are forced to think of Milton, of his blindness, of his abandonment, with as deep a *commiseration*" (*Landor*); a message of *condolence.* See MERCY, COMFORT, PATHOS, HUMANE, PITEOUS.
to have, *or* **take, pity,** to feel or manifest pity; — usually with *on*; as, *have pity* upon us, we beseech.

pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *v. t.*; PIT'IED (-ĭd); PIT'Y-ING. [Cf. OF. *pitéer, pitoyer.* See PITY, *n.*] **1.** To feel pity or compassion for; to have sympathy with; to compassionate; commiserate; to have tender feelings toward (any one), from a knowledge of suffering, misfortune, or weakness.

Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him. *Ps.* ciii. 13.

2. To move to pity; — chiefly impersonal. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pit'y, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to feel pity.

I will not *pity,* nor spare, nor have mercy. *Jer.* xiii. 14.

pit'y-ing, *p. a.* Expressing or feeling pity; as, a *pitying* eye, glance, or word. — **pit'y-ing-ly,** *adv.*

pit'y-ri'a-sis (pĭt'ĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πιτυρίασις, fr. πίτυρον, lit., bran.] *Med.* **a** A superficial affection of the skin, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales. **b** *Veter.* A disease of domestic animals characterized by dry epithelial scales, and due to digestive disturbances and alteration of the function of the sebaceous glands.
‖ **pi'ty-ri'a-sis ver-si'co-lor** (pĭt'ĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs vẽr-sĭk'ō-lŏr) [NL.], *Med.*, a parasitic disease of the skin, characterized by reddish or brownish patches.

Pi'ute (pī'ūt), *n.*; *pl.* PIUTE or PIUTES (-ūts). An Indian of any of various Shoshonean bands of the arid regions between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras. Though formerly of very inferior culture, they are now progressing in civilization and increasing in numbers.

piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* [F.; orig. uncert.; cf. Pr. *pivo* tooth of a comb or rake.] **1.** A point, fixed pin, or short axis, on the end of which something turns.
2. The end of a shaft or arbor which rests and turns in a support; as, the *pivot* of an arbor in a watch.

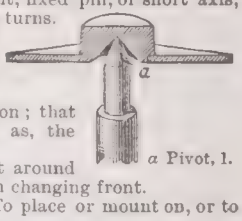

a Pivot, 1.

3. A turning point or condition; that which is decisive of results; as, the *pivot* of an enterprise.
4. *Mil.* The soldier or element around which a body of troops turns in changing front.

piv'ot, *v. t.*; -OT-ED; -OT-ING. To place or mount on, or to furnish with, a pivot or pivots.

piv'ot, *v. i.* To turn or swing on or as on a pivot or pivots.

piv'ot-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a pivot, or turning point; as, the *pivotal* opportunity of a career; a *pivotal* State in national elections. — **piv'ot-al-ly,** *adv.*

pivot blow. A blow delivered with the fist striking sideways, added momentum being given by swinging the body.
pivot bridge. A form of drawbridge in which one span, called the **pivot span,** turns about a central vertical axis.
pivot gearing. *Mach.* Gearing permitting the driving shaft to be pivoted or turned in various directions.
pivot gun. A gun on a pivot or revolving carriage.
pivot joint. *Anat.* An articulation permitting only rotation, consisting of a bony pivot in a ring of bone and ligament, as that of the odontoid and atlas.
pivot stand. *Ordnance.* The part of certain gun mounts secured to the platform, in which the pivot is inclosed.

pix'y } (pĭk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PIXIES (-sĭz). [E. dial. also *pisky*;
pix'ie } cf. Sw. dial. *pysk* a little goblin.] A fairy; — chiefly used in local English folklore.

pixy ring. **1.** *Eng. Folklore.* A fairy ring or circle.
2. A spinning whorl. *Local, Eng.*

‖ **piz'zi-ca'to** (pēt'sē-kä'tō), *a. & adv.* [It., pinched.] *Music.* A direction to violinists to pluck the string with the finger, instead of using the bow. Abbr. *pizz.*

pla'ca-bil'i-ty (plā'kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; plăk'ȧ-), *n.* [L. *placabilitas.*] Quality or state of being placable.

pla'ca-ble (plā'kȧ-b'l; plăk'ȧ-; 277), *a.* [L. *placabilis,* fr. *placare* to quiet, pacify: cf. F. *placable.* See PLACATE.]
1. Pleasing; agreeable. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Capable of being pacified; ready or willing to be pacified; willing to forgive. "*Placable* and mild." *Milton.*
3. Peaceable; peaceful; calm. *Rare.*
— **pla'ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pla'ca-bly,** *adv.*

Pla-cæ'an, **Pla-ce'an** (plȧ-sē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the French Protestant Joshua Placæus, or Placeus (Laplace) (1606–55). He held that Adam's sin was inherited by his descendants, but that God held no one directly responsible, as it was a natural tendency towards evil. This view was attacked as denying imputation of Adam's sin.

plac'ard (plăk'ärd; plȧ-kärd'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *plaquer* to lay or clap on; prob. fr. Dutch, cf. D. *plakken* to paste, post up. Cf. PLACKET.] **1.** *Obs. or Hist.* A formal or official document; specif.: **a** An official permission or license. **b** An official proclamation, manifesto, or edict.
2. A notice, as an advertisement or announcement, posted, or to be posted, in a public place; a poster; a bill.
3. *Medieval Armor.* = PLACCATE **a.**

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pith tree. The ambash.
pit'i-a-bil'i-ty (pĭt'ĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pitiableness. *Rare.*
pit'i-a-bl. Pitiable. *Ref. Sp.*
pit'i-er (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who pities.
pit'i-kins, pit'ti-kins (pĭt'ĭ-kĭnz), *interj.* Dim. of *pity,* formerly used, usually with *ods* (God's), as a petty oath.
pitill, *n.* [Cf. AS. *bleripittel, bleria pyttel,* explained as *mushafoc,* lit., mousehawk.] Prob., the kite. *Obs.*
pi-tir'ri (pē-tēr'rē). Var. of PIPIRI.
pit kiln. Oven for coking coal.
pi'tle (pī't'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIGHTLE.
pit'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pi'to (pē'tō). Var. of PITA.
pit organ. *Zoöl.* In fishes, a pit or depression containing a nerve eminence.
pitos. ✝ PITEOUS
pitous. ✝ PITEOUS.
pitoustee, *n.* [See PITEOUS; -TY.] A pious deed. *Obs.*
pit'pan' (pĭt'păn'), *n.* [In the Mosquito language *pitpan.*] A long, flat-bottomed canoe, used in Central America.
pit'pat'. Var. of PITAPAT.
pit'pit' (pĭt'pĭt'), *n.* [Cf. PIPPIT, GUITGUIT.] A guitguit.
Pi'tri (pē'trĭ), *n.* [Skr. *pitr* father.] *Hindu Myth.* One of the semidivine fathers, or manes; specif.: **a** A departed forefather. **b** One of the ten Prajapatis, or progenitors of the human race. **c** One of the ancestors of the gods, the demons, or the four castes.
pit'saw' file. See FILE, tool.
pit sawyer. The man who stands below in operating a pit saw; — opp. to *top sawyer.*
pit'ta-cal (pĭt'ȧ-kăl), *n.* [G. *pittakal,* fr. Gr. πιττα, πίσσα, pitch + καλός beautiful.] *Chem.* A blue coloring matter consisting of salts of eupittonic acid.
pit'tance, *v. t.* To allow (one) a pittance. *Rare.*
pit'tanc-er, *n.* [OF. *pitancier.*] In religious houses, the administrator of pittances. *Obs. or Hist.*
pittard. ✝ PETARD.
pit'tas-phalt (pĭt'ăs-fălt). Var. of PISSASPHALT.
Pitt diamond, *or* **Pitt,** *n.* [After Thomas *Pitt* (1653–1726), Governor of Madras.] See REGENT DIAMOND.
pitte. ✝ PIT, PITY.
pitteous. ✝ PITEOUS.
pit'ter, *n.* One that removes the pits from peaches, plums, etc.
pit'ter, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a sound suggesting that of *pit*; as, *pittering* streams. *Obs.*
pit'te-ra'ro. ✝ PEDRERO.
pit'ter-pat'ter, *v. t. & i.* To patter; to move, sound, or go with or as with light beats.
pitthe. ✝ PITH.
pit'ti-cite (pĭt'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [G. *pittizit,* fr. Gr. πιττα pitch.] A brown massive mineral, a hydrated ferric arsenate and sulphate.
Pit'ti-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds typified by the genus *Pitta.* See PITTA. — **pit'tine** (-īn; -ĭn), *a.*
pit'tie. ✝ PETTY, PITY.
pittifull. ✝ PITIFUL.
pit'ti-kins. Var. of PITIKINS
Pitt'ism (pĭt'ĭz'm), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* The political policy of William Pitt, the statesman (1759–1806). — **Pitt'ite** (-īt), *n.*
pit'tite (pĭt'īt), *n.* *Theat.* An auditor in the pit, esp. one who often sits there. *Eng.*
pit'ti-zite (-ĭ-zīt). Var. of PITTICITE.
pit'tle-pat'tle, *v. i.* [Cf. PITTER, PATTER.] To chatter or prattle. *Obs.*
pit'tle-pat'tle, *v. t.* To pitter-patter. *Obs.*
pit'to (pĭt'ō), *n.* [Earlier *poitou, potoe*; perh. fr. Pg. *poto* drink, L. *potus.*] A small beer made from maize or rice on the Guinea coast.
pit'toid (-oid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or like the Pittidæ.
pit'to-resque'. ✝ PICTURESQUE.
pit-tos'po-rad (pĭ-tŏs'pō-răd; pĭt'ō-spō'răd), *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the family Pittosporaceæ.
pit'to-spore (pĭt'ō-spōr; 201), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pittosporum.*
pit'tows. ✝ PITEOUS
pit'trel. ✝ PETREL.
pit'ture ✝ PICTURE.
pit'ty. ✝ PETTY, PIT.
pit'ty-pat'. Var. of PITAPAT.
pi-tu'i-tal (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tăl; pĭt'ū-ĭ'-tăl), *a.* Pituitary. *Rare.*
pit'u-ite (pĭt'ū-īt), *n.* [L. *pituita*: cf. F. *pituite.* Cf. PIP a disease.] Mucus; phlegm.
pi-tu'i-tose', *a.* Pituitous. *Obs.*
pi-tu'i-tous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pit'u-ous. ✝ PITEOUS
pit'u-ri (pĭt'ū-rē), *n.* Also *pitchuri, pitchery, pedgery, bedgery,* etc. [Native name.] An Australian solanaceous plant (*Duboisia hopwoodii*); also, a narcotic drug, prepared by drying its leaves and twigs, chewed by the aborigines as a stimulant.
pitus. ✝ PITEOUS.
pit'work', *n.* The system of pump rods, pumps, etc., in a mine shaft.
pitwysly. ✝ PITEOUSLY.
pit'y-o-cam'pa (pĭt'ĭ-ō-kăm'pȧ), *n.* Also **pit'y-o-cam'pe** (-pē). [L. *pityocampa,* fr. Gr. πιτυοκάμπη; πίτυς, πίτυος, pine tree + καμπη caterpillar.] The larva of a European processionary moth (*Cnethocampa pityocampa*) found on pine or fir trees, and believed by the ancients to be very poisonous.
pit'y-ri-as'ic (pĭt'ĭ-rī-ăs'ĭk), *a.* Of, or affected with, pityriasis.
pit'y-roid (pĭt'ĭ-roid), *a.* [Gr. πίτυρον bran + *-oid.*] With the form of, or like, bran. *Rare.*
più (pyo͞o), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *plus.* See PLUS.] *Music.* More; as, *più allegro,* more briskly.
piu'ri (pyo͞o'rē). Var. of PURREE.
Pi'us (pī'ŭs), *n.* [L.] Lit., pious; filial; — masc. prop. name. F. *Pie* (pē); It. *Pio* (pyō).
pivot man. *Mil.* = PIVOT, 4.
pivot span. See PIVOT BRIDGE.
pivot tooth. *Dentistry.* An artificial crown attached to a root by a pin or peg.
pi-war'ee (pē-wŏr'ē), *n.* Also **pi-war'rie,** etc. An intoxicating beverage made from cassava by natives of South America.
pix. ✝ PYX.
pix, *n.* [Cf. PICKAX.] A pickax. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pix'ie. Var. of PYXIE.
pix'-ju'ry, *n.* = PYX-JURY.
pix'ol (pĭk'sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [L. *pix* pitch + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A mixture of wood tar, green soap, and caustic potash, used as an antiseptic, esp. in skin diseases.
pix'wex'. ✝ PAXWAX.
pix'y, *n.* Var. of PYXIE.
pix'y-led', *a.* Led astray by pixies; bewildered.
pix'y-puff', *n.* A fungus. *Dial.*
pixy purse. A sea purse. *Dial.*
pixy seat. A tangle or snarl in a horse's mane. *Dial. Eng.*
pixy stool. A toadstool. *Dial.*
piys, *n.* [OF. *pis, piz,* L. *pectus.*] The breast. *Obs.*
pize. ✝ PICE.
pize (pīz). A mild imprecation; — chiefly in: *a pize on* or *of.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pizz. *Abbr.* Pizzicato.
piz'zle (pĭz''l), *n.* [Cf. LG. *pesel,* D. *pees.*] The penis of an animal, as the bull, sometimes formerly used as a whip.
P. J. *Abbr.* Police justice; president, or presiding, judge; probate judge.
pk. *Abbr.* Pack (of wool = 240 lbs.); peck.
pkg. *Abbr.* Package.
pl. *Abbr.* Place; plate; plural.
Pl. *Abbr.* Paul
P. L., *or* **p. l.** *Abbr.* Pamphlet laws; Pharmacopœia Londinensis (L., London Pharmacopœia); Poet Laureate; proportional logarithm; Primrose League; public laws.
pl., *or* **pla.** *Abbr.* Placita.
plaag. ✝ PLAGE.
plaage. ✝ PLAGUE.
plaas. ✝ PLACE.
pla'ca-bl. Placable. *Ref. Sp.*
placad. Obs. Scot. var. of PLACARD.

4. A kind of stomacher, often adorned with jewels, worn in the 15th century and later. *Obs.*

pla-card′ (plȧ-kärd′; plăk′ärd), *v. t.*; -CARD′ED; -CARD′ING. **1.** To post placards on or in; as, to *placard* a wall.
2. To announce by placards; as, to *placard* a sale.
3. To post as a placard; as, to *placard* a bill.

pla′cate (plā′kāt; plăk′āt; 277), *v. t.*; PLA′CAT-ED (plā′-kāt-ĕd; plăk′āt-ĕd); PLA′CAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *placatus*, p. p. of *placare* to placate, akin to *placere* to please. See PLEASE.] To appease; pacify; conciliate.
Syn. — See PACIFY.
— **pla′cat-er** (plā′kāt-ẽr; plăk′āt-ẽr), *n.*

pla-ca′tion (plȧ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *placatio*: cf. OF. *placation*.] Act of placating. *Puttenham* (1589).

pla′ca-to-ry (plā′kȧ-tō-rĭ; plăk′ȧ-), *a.* [L. *placatorius*.] Tending, or designed, to placate; conciliatory.

plac′cate (plăk′āt), *n.* [Cf. PLACARD.] In medieval armor: **a** A plate forming an extra piece of body armor, esp. over the lower part of the breast. **b** A 13th-century form of brigandine, a jacket or doublet lined with steel splints.

place (plās), *n.* [F., fr. (assumed) LL. *plattia*, L. *platea* a street, an area, a courtyard, fr. Gr. πλατεῖα a street, properly fem. of πλατύς flat, broad; akin to Skr. *prthu*, Lith. *platus*. Cf. FLAWN, PIAZZA, PLATE, PLAZA.] **1.** An open space, or square, in a city or town; now, usually, a short street, or court, a private residence terrace, or some similar variation from the ordinary street.
2. Space; specif.: **a** Room; as, make *place* for the ladies. **b** Extension in space; space, esp. as contrasted with time. "Our bourne of Time and *Place*." *Tennyson.* **c** A region; locality; spot.

Are you native of this *place?* *Shak.*
The mournful *place* where Adonais lay. *Shelley.*

3. a A portion of space occupied by a body; hence, the position in space of a body. "I will shake the heavens and the earth shall remove out of her *place*." *Is.* xiii. 13. **b** A portion of space reserved for actual occupancy, as a seat in a theater, on a coach, at a table, etc.; as, we engaged our *places* in advance. **c** Vacated or relinquished space; room; stead (the departure or removal of, or substitution for, another being or thing being implied); as, resignation in *place* of contentment; I would not have done that if I had been in his *place*. **d** A locality or spot occupied as a dwelling place or the like; as, he had a fine *place* in town. **e** A village, town, or city; as, one's native *place*. **f** A fortified town or fortress; esp., the body of a fortification; a stronghold.
4. A building, part of a building, or other spot, set apart for a special purpose; as, a *place* of worship, of amusement.
5. Any particular spot or locality; as, a bad *place* in the path; a sore *place* on one's body; in one *place* the author of this book says, etc. Also, *Now Rare*, a definite portion or passage of a book or document.

The *place* of the scripture which he read. *Acts* viii. 32.

6. A proper or suitable spot or location considering all things; as, a time and *place* for all things; this is no *place* for children. Also, *Obs.*, a suitable time or occasion.
7. A subject; theme. *Obs.*
8. *Falconry.* The highest point reached by a bird of prey before swooping on the quarry. *Archaic.*

A falcon, towering in her pride of place *Shak.*

9. a *Geom.* A locus. *Obs.* **b** *Arith.* The position of a figure, or a figure in position, with reference to its relation to others of a row or series; — used esp. of figures occurring after a decimal point; as, a number of five *places*; the number in the first decimal *place*. **c** *Math.* Any position of a point on any sheet of a Riemann surface.
10. Order of priority, advancement, dignity, etc.; esp., social rank or position; degree; grade; status; also, official station; occupation; calling; also, function; as, it is my *place* to advise. "The enervating magic of *place*." *Hawthorne.*

I know my *place* as I would they should do theirs. *Shak.*

11. *Racing.* The position of first, second, or third at the finish, esp. the second position. In betting, to win a bet on a horse for a *place* it must, in the United States, finish first or second, in England, usually, first, second, or third.
12. Ordinal relation; position in the order of proceeding; as, he said in the first *place*.
13. *Astron.* Position in the heavens, as of a planet.
Syn. — Situation, position, locality, location, site, spot; employment, function, trust; room, stead. See OFFICE.
in place. a Present; on the spot. *Obs.* **b** = IN SITU. **c** In proper or suitable position; timely. — **on the p.**, on the spot; present; immediately. *Obs.* — **out of p.**, not in the usual or proper place; hence, improper; unbecoming; as, his remarks were *out of place*. — **p. of arms**, *Fortif.*, an enlarged portion of the covered way serving esp. as a rallying place for troops preparing for, or returning from, a sortie.

place (plās), *v. t.*; PLACED (plāst); PLAC′ING (plās′ĭng). [Cf. F. *placer*. See PLACE, *n.*] **1.** To put in a particular spot or place, or in a certain relative position; to fix; settle; locate; dispose; as, to *place* a book on a shelf; the artillery *placed* its shells well; guards *placed* at the door.

Upon my head they *placed* a fruitless crown. *Shak.*

2. To put or set in a particular rank, office, position, or condition of life; to secure a position, office, or the like, for; as, in whatever sphere one is *placed*.

Place such over them to be rulers. *Ex.* xviii. 21.

3. To dispose of (a thing) in a desired or selected way; as, to *place* one's favors where they may bring returns; to *place* an order for goods; to *place* a play with a manager; specif., to invest or lay out at interest; as, to *place* money in a bank, or in mines.
4. To set; fix; repose; as, to *place* confidence in a friend. "My resolution 's *placed*." *Shak.*
5. To identify by assigning to, or connecting with, some place, time, station, circumstance, or the like; to assign to a particular place, time, rank, or the like; as, the garden of Eden has been *placed* in various countries; I cannot *place* him. "*Place* it for her chief virtue." *Shak.*
6. To attribute; ascribe. *Obs. or R.*
7. *Racing.* To determine or announce the place of at the finish. Usually, in horse racing only the first three horses are *placed* officially.
8. *Rugby Football.* To place-kick (a goal).

pla-ce′bo (plȧ-sē′bō), *n.* [L., I shall please, fut. of *placere* to please.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The first antiphon of the vespers for the dead. It is taken from Psalm cxiv., in the Vulgate.
2. One who servilely echoes another; a toady. *Obs.*
3. *Med.* A prescription given merely to satisfy a patient.
to play, sing, etc., **placebo**, to agree servilely with one in his opinion; to toady; to play the sycophant. *Obs. or Archaic.*

place kick. *Football.* Act of kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground; an instance of this, disting. from a *drop kick* or a *punt*. In the Rugby and American games a place kick which sends the ball over the crossbar between the lines of the goal posts counts as a goal.

place′man (plās′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who holds or occupies a place or office, esp. under government; — usually contemptuous. — **place′man-ship**, *n.*

place′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *placement*.] Act of placing, or fact of being placed; specif., in American football, the placing of the ball on the ground to make a place kick for a goal from the field.

pla-cen′ta (plȧ-sĕn′tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TÆ (-tē), E. -TAS (-tȧz). [L., a cake, Gr. πλακοῦς a flat cake, fr. πλακόεις flat, fr. πλάξ, πλακός, anything flat and broad.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* In mammals (except monotremes and most marsupials), the vascular structure by which the fetus is nourished in the womb. It is usually expelled after the young is born, constituting the chief part of the afterbirth. The placenta consists of a modified part of the chorion of the fetus, which develops villi that are received into the modified mucous membrane of the womb. There is no admixture of maternal and fetal blood, but an interchange of the dissolved substances by diffusion. The fetus is attached to the placenta by the umbilical cord. In the **nondeciduate** type of placenta the chorionic villi are simply received into depressions in the uterine portion and withdrawn at parturition. In the **deciduate** type, characteristic of the higher mammals, the relationship is so intimate that more or less of the uterine wall is torn off in parturition. (See DECIDUA.) When nearly the whole chorion is studded with villi and functions as a placenta, as in the perissodactyls, hogs, camels, cetaceans, etc., the placenta is called **diffuse**. When the villi occur in small isolated groups, as in ruminants, it is called **cotyledonary**. These two types are always nondeciduate. When they are arranged in a zone or band, as in carnivora, elephants, and some edentates, it is called **zonary**; when they are restricted to a disklike area, as in Insectivora, rodents, bats, it is called **discoidal**. Apes and man exhibit a form of discoidal placenta supposed to be a modification of the diffuse typ and called **metadiscoidal**.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* In other groups of animals, any of certain analogous organs for the attachment of the young to the mother and its nourishment by her, as in some viviparous sharks and certain free-swimming tunicates.
3. *Bot.* Any sporangia-bearing surface; specif.: **a** In seed plants, that part of the carpel bearing ovules. See PLACENTATION, 2. **b** In ferns and fern allies, the point on the leaf or sporophyll on which sporangia are borne.

pla-cen′tal (-tăl), *a.* Pert. to the placenta or Placentalia; characterized by a placenta. — *n.* A placental mammal

Plac′en-ta′li-a (plăs′ĕn-tā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or division of mammals including all except the monotremes and marsupials; — equivalent to *Eutheria*.

plac′en-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** Attachment to the walls of the uterus. **b** The formation, or the type of structure, of a placenta.
2. *Bot.* The arrangement or mode of attachment of the placentas. When attached to the united edges of the carpellary leaves, the placentation is **parietal**; the parietal placentation of a monocarpellary ovary is called **marginal**. When the compound ovary is plurilocular, the placentæ are grouped in the center and the placentation is **axile**. A **free central** placentation is where the placenta is unconnected with the wall of the ovary. See *Illust.*

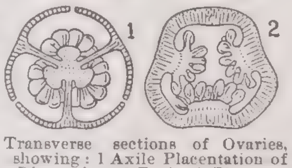

Transverse sections of Ovaries, showing: 1 Axile Placentation of *Diapensia*; 2 Parietal Placentation of *Passiflora*.

plac′er (plās′ẽr), *n.* One who places or sets.

plac′er (plăs′ẽr; *Amer. Sp.* plä-sĕr′; *Sp.* plä-thĕr′; 138; *the first pron. is usual among miners throughout the western U. S.*), *n.* [Sp.; cf. Sp. *placel* sand bank.] A place where gold is obtained by washing; an alluvial or glacial deposit, as of sand or gravel, containing particles of gold or other valuable mineral. In the United States mining law, mineral deposits, not veins in place, are treated as *placers*, so far as locating, holding, and patenting are concerned. Various minerals, besides metallic ores, have been held to fall under this provision, but not coal, oil, or salt.

placer mining. The process of obtaining the valuable material from placers by simple washing, by dredging, or by hydraulic or other methods.

pla′cet (plā′sĕt), *n.* [L. *placet* it pleases.] An expression, declaration, or vote of assent manifested by the use of the word *placet*; specif., formerly, the assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance.

plac′id (plăs′ĭd), *a.* [L. *placidus* gentle, peaceful, mild, fr. *placere* to please: cf. F. *placide*. See PLEASE.] Unruffled; undisturbed; peaceful; quiet; gentle; as, a *placid* stream; a *placid* aspect; *placid* sleep.
Syn. — See CALM.

pla-cid′i-ty (plȧ-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *placiditas*.] Quality or state of being placid; calmness; serenity; mildness.

plac′i-tum (plăs′ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [LL. Cf. PLACIT.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** The decision or decree of a judge, a court, or public assembly; also, a proceeding or assembly in which such a decree was made; specif., in the Middle Ages, a general council or assembly held for consultation upon affairs of state and presided over by the king.
2. *pl.* The proceedings of courts or councils of state.

plack (plăk), *n.* [F. *plaque* a plate of metal, in OF. a copper coin, or OD. *placke*. Cf. PLAQUE.] **1.** A small billon coin formerly current in Scotland. See COIN.
2. Hence, anything of the least possible value.

plack′et (plăk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Perh. the same word as *placard*.] **1.** A petticoat, esp. an under petticoat; hence, a cant term for a woman. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*
2. The opening or slit left in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on; — called also **placket hole**.
3. A pocket, esp. one in a woman's skirt.

plac′o- (plăk′ō-). Combining form from Greek πλάξ, πλακός, a *tablet*, a *flat plate*.

Plac′o-der′mi (-dûr′mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *placo-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] *Paleon.* In some classifications, a group of extinct fishes with an armor of large bony plates. As usually defined, it corresponds to the Antiarcha and Arthrodira taken together. — **plac′o-derm** (-dûrm), *a. & n.* — **plac′o-der′mal** (-dûr′măl), *a.* — **plac′o-der′moid** (-moid), *a.*

Plac′o-dus (plăk′ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; *placo-* + Gr. ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of rather large extinct reptiles of the group Theromorpha from the marine Trias of central Europe. They are known only from the skull and lower jaw, and have broad flat molar teeth on the palate and dentary bones. The genus is the type of a suborder, **Plac′o-don′ti-a** (-dŏn′shĭ-ȧ). — **plac′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

plac′oid (plăk′oid), *a.* [*placo-* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Designating, or having the form of, scales characteristic of the elasmobranchs. In structure they resemble teeth, consisting of a basal plate of dentine of dermal origin embedded in the skin and bearing a projecting point or spine tipped with enamel. In the sharks they are usually very minute and numerous, giving the skin a rough granular surface (cf. SHAGREEN). **b** Of or pertaining to the Placoidei. — *n.* One of the Placoidei.

Pla-coi′de-i (plȧ-koi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes with placoid scales, equivalent, or nearly so, to Elasmobranchii. As originally used by Agassiz, the term included also the cyclostomes.

Pla-coph′o-ra (plȧ-kŏf′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *placo-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* The group of mollusks consisting of the chitons. See AMPHINEURA. — **pla-coph′o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **pla-coph′o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

Pla′cus (plā′kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs and shrubs of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. They have simple, alternate leaves, and discoid purple or yellow flower heads. *P. balsamifer* yields ngai camphor.

‖ **pla-fond′** (plȧ-fôN′; plȧ-fŏnd′), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A ceiling formed by the under side of a floor, esp. when of elaborate design.

pla′gal (plā′găl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *plaga* plagal mode, fr. Gr. πλάγιος sidewise, slanting.] *Music.* **a** Of a mode or melody: Having its final or keynote in the middle of its compass. See MODE, **1 a** (2). **b** Of a cadence: See CADENCE, 3.

pla′gi-a-rism (plā′jĭ-ȧ-rĭz′m; plā′jȧ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *plagiarisme*.] Act of plagiarizing; also, plagiarized matter.

pla′gi-a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* One who plagiarizes; a literary or artistic thief. — **pla′gi-a-ris′tic** (-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **pla′gi-a-ris′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pla′gi-a-rize (-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). To steal or purloin and use as one's own (the ideas, words, artistic productions, etc., of another); to use without due credit the ideas, expressions, or productions of (another).

pla′gi-a-rize, *v. i.* To commit plagiarism.

pla′gi-a-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *plagiarius* kidnaper, plagiarist, *plagium* kidnaping.] **1.** Kidnaper. *Obs.*
2 A plagiarist. *Dryden.*
3. Plagiarism; literary theft; also, a case of it. *Now Rare.*

pla′gi-he′dral (plā′jĭ-hē′drăl), *a.* [*plagio-* + Gr. ἕδρα base, seat.] *Cryst.* Having an oblique spiral arrangement of faces, as quartz crystals; specif., designating a group of the isometric system represented by the mineral cuprite.

pla′gi-o- (plā′jĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek πλάγιος, *oblique*, *aslant*.

pla′gi-o-clase′ (-klās′), *n.* [G. *plagioklas*, fr. Gr. πλάγιος oblique + κλάσις a breaking.] *Min. & Petrog.* Triclinic feldspar in general, the species microcline and anorthoclase often being excepted because their cleavage angle is very close to 90°; hence, esp., the soda-lime group. See FELDSPAR. — **pla′gi-o-clas′tic** (-klăs′tĭk), *a.*

pla′gi-o-graph′ (-gráf′), *n.* [*plagio-* + *-graph*.] A kind of pantograph or parallelogram device with the fixed pivot in a side, or a side produced, of the parallelogram, one tracing point at a corner and the other tracing point in a side produced so that the two tracing points and the pivot are in the same straight line; a skew pantograph. This device turns everything round at a given angle.

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pla-card′er, *n.* One who posts placards.
placate. ✝ PLACARD.
pla′cate, *a.* Placid. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
place. ✝ PLAICE.
place′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
‖ **place′ aux dames′** (plȧ′-sō dȧm′). [F.] Room for, or make way for, the ladies.
place′-book′, *n.* A scrapbook; a commonplace book. *Obs. or R.*
place brick. Formerly, a soft brick laid on a prepared place to dry and harden before burning; now, a brick not fully burnt.
‖ **place′ d'armes′** (plȧs′ dȧrm′). [F.] Lit., place of arms; a military place of assembly, parade ground, station, or depot. Specif.: *Fortif.* = PLACE OF ARMS.
place′ful, *a.* In the appointed place. *Obs.*
place isomerism. See ISOMERIC, 1.
place′-kick′, *v. t. & i.* To make a place kick; to make (a goal) by a place kick. — **place′-kick′er**, *n.*
place′less, *a.* See -LESS.
place′ly, *a.* Spatial; local. *Obs.* — *adv.* Locally; spatially. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Place′mak′er's Bi′ble. See BIBLE, 2.
place′mak′ing, *n.* *Change Ringing.* Act of two bells that "make places." See under MAKE, *v. t.*
place′ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
‖ **pla′cens ux′or.** [L.] Charming wife. *Horace* (*Odes*, II. xiv. 21).
pla′cent, *n.* [L. *placenta*.] A flat cake. *Obs.*
plac′en-ta′li-an (plăs′ĕn-tā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Placental. — *n.* A placental mammal.
plac′en-ta-ry (plăs′ĕn-tā-rĭ; plȧ-sĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl. & Bot.* Placental; pert. to the placenta.
pla-cen′tate (plȧ-sĕn′tāt: plăs′ĕn-), *a.* Having a placenta.
plac′en-tif′er-ous (plăs′ĕn-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing a placenta.
pla-cen′ti-form (plȧ-sĕn′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the shape of a placenta, or concave disk.
plac′en-tig′er-ous (plăs′ĕn-tĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Placentiferous.
pla-cen′tious, *a.* [L. *placentia* suavity.] Pleasing. *Obs.*
plac′en-ti′tis (plăs′ĕn-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *placenta* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the placenta.
pla-cen′toid, *a.* [*placenta* + *-oid*.] Placentiform.
plac′en-to′ma (plăs′ĕn-tō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *placenta* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor developed from placental remnants.
place′wom′an (-wo͝om′ăn), *n.* A woman who holds office. *Rare.*
‖ **pla-ci′da-men′te** (plä-chē′dä-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Placidly; calmly.
pla-cid′i-ous, *a.* Placid. *Obs.*
plac′id-ly, *adv.* of PLACID.
plac′id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
plac′it (plăs′ĭt), *n.* [L. *placitum*.] Decree; petition. *Obs.*
plac′i-to-ry (-ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See PLACIT.] *Law.* Of or pertaining to pleas or pleading. *Obs.*
plack′ard. ✝ PLACARD.
plac′o-chro-mat′ic (plăk′ō-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*placo-* + *chromatic*.] *Bot.* Having chromatophores disposed in plates.
Plac′o-ga-noi′de-i (-gȧ-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: *placo-* + *Ganoidei*.] *Paleon.* A group equiv. to *Placodermi*. — **plac′o-gan′oid** (-găn′-oid), *a. & n.* — **plac′o-ga-noi′de-an** (-gȧ-noi′dē-ăn), *a. & n.*
pla-coi′dal (plȧ-koi′dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Placoid.
pla-coi′de-an (-dē-ăn), *a. & n.* Placoid. *Rare.*
Pla-coi′des (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PLACOIDEI.
plad (*dial.* plȧd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLAID.
plad′a-ro′ma (plăd′ȧ-rō′mȧ), **plad′a-ro′sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλαδάρωμα abundance of fluids.] *Med.* A soft tumor of the eyelid.
plad′ding. ✝ PLAIDING.
plad′dy (plȧd′ĭ). Var. of PLAIDIE. *Scot.*
pla′ga (plā′gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -GÆ (-jē). [L. *plāga* a blow.] *Zoöl.* A stripe of color.
plagard. ✝ PLACARD.
pla′gate (plā′gāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having elongated color spots.
plage. ✝ PLAGUE.
plage, *n.* [F., fr. L. *plaga*.] *Obs.* **a** A region; country; zone. **b** One of the quarters of the compass. **c** In a church, one of the divisions, esp. a transept.
plage, *n.* [L. *plaga*.] A net or snare. *Obs.*
plaget. ✝ PLEDGET.
pla′gi-a′ri-an (plā′jĭ-ā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See PLAGIARY.] Pertaining to kidnapers. *Obs.*
pla′gi-a-ri-za′tion (-ȧ-rĭ-zā′shŭn: -rī-zā′-), *n.* Plagiarism. *R.*
pla′gi-a-riz′er (plā′jĭ-ȧ-rīz′ẽr; plā′jȧ-), *n.* A plagiarist
pla′gi-a-ry, *a.* **a** Kidnaping. *Obs.* **b** Practicing plagiarism. *Rare.* **c** Plagiarized. *Obs. or R.* — **pla′gi-a-ry-ship′**, *n.*
Plagiary, Sir Fretful. In Sheridan's play "The Critic," a plagiarizing playwright who pretends to like criticism, but is really much irritated by it. The character is a satire on Richard Cumberland, the dramatist.
pla′gi-o-dont′ (plā′jĭ-ō-dŏnt′), *a.* [*plagio-* + *-odont*.] *Zoöl.*

pla′gi-o-nite′ (plā′jĭ-ō-nīt′), *n.* [G *plagionit*, fr. Gr. πλάγιος oblique; — in allusion to its unusually oblique crystallization.] *Min.* A sulphide of lead and antimony, of a blackish lead-gray color and metallic luster. Sp. gr., 5.4.

Pla′gi-os′to-mi (-ŏs′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *plagio-* + Gr. στομα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A group of elasmobranch fishes usually ranking as an order and including the existing sharks and rays, as distinguished from the chimæras and the extinct primitive groups Pleuropterygii, Acanthodii, and Ichthyotomi. — **pla′gi-o-stome′** (plā′jĭ-ō-stōm′), *a.* & *n.* — **pla′gi-o-stom′a-tous** (-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-), *a.* — **pla′gi-os′to-mous** (plā′jĭ-ŏs′tō-mŭs), *a.*

pla′gi-o-trop′ic (-ō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*plagio-* + *-tropic.*] *Plant Physiol.* Having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical line, as most roots and lateral branches. — **pla′gi-o-trop′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pla′gi-ot′ro-pism (-ŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* State or quality of being, or tendency to be, plagiotropic. Cf. ORTHOTROPISM.

plague (plāg; *see note below*), *n.* [L. *plaga* a blow, stroke, plague; akin to Gr. πληγή, fr. πλήσσειν to strike, and to L. *plangere* to strike, beat. Cf. PLAINT.] **1.** That which smites or troubles; a blow; any afflictive evil.

And men blasphemed God for the *plague* of hail. *Wycliffe.*

2. Anything troublesome or vexatious; a nuisance. *Colloq.*
3. Any malignant, esp. an infectious, disease or pestilence; specif., *Med.*, an acute malignant contagious disease that often prevails in central Asia, and has visited the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality. The *black death* of the Middle Ages is supposed to have been the plague. Plague is a specific infectious fever caused by the *Bacillus pestis.* It occurs in several forms, of which the *bubonic* and the *pulmonary* are the most common. Bubonic plague is characterized by fever and chills, great prostration, and the formation of buboes. The pulmonary form is characterized by the symptoms of a severe pneumonia.

Bacilli of Bubonic Plague.

a plague of *or* **on,** *or* **plague take**, mild forms of imprecation or interjection. "*A plague of* all cowards, I say." *Shak.*

☞ The pron. plĕg, common in many parts of America, is generally regarded as dialectal or colloquial.

plague, *v. t.*; PLAGUED (plāgd); PLA′GUING (plā′gĭng). **1.** To smite, infest, or afflict, as with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind; as, *plagued* with famine. *Milton.*
2. To vex; tease; harass.

She will *plague* the man that loves her most. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Vex, torment, distress, afflict, annoy, tease, tantalize, trouble, molest, embarrass, perplex. See HARASS.

plague spot. **1.** A spot or mark of the plague on the skin; hence, a token of disease or fault, physical or moral.
2. A place afflicted with the plague; hence, a place where evils are especially rife; as, the *plague spots* of a city.

pla′gui-ly (plā′gĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a plaguy manner; hence, *Colloq.*, to a provoking extreme; excessively.

pla′guy (plā′gĭ; *see* PLAGUE, *n.*), *a.* **1.** Of, like, pertaining to, or afflicted with, the plague. *Obs. or R.*
2. Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. *Colloq.*

pla′guy, *adv.* Plaguily (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Colloq.*

plaice (plās), *n.* [ME. *plaice, pleise, plais*, OF. *plaïs, plaïz, pleïsse*, F. *plaise, plais, plie*, fr. L. *platessa* flatfish, plaice (or a kindred form), prob. fr. Gr. πλατύς broad, flat. See PLACE.] **a** A European flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa*), growing to the weight of eight or ten pounds or more **b** In America, the summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) or any of various other flatfishes. **c** A fluke (worm). *Dial. Eng.*

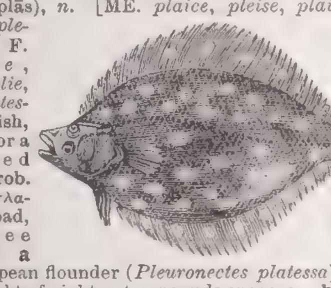

European Plaice. (⅛)

plaice mouth. A mouth like that of a plaice; a small, puckered, or wry mouth. *Obs. or R.* *B. Jonson.* — **plaice′-mouthed′** (-mouthd′; -moutht′), *a.*

plaid (plăd; *Scot.* plād: *see note below*), *n.* [Gael. *plaide* a blanket or plaid; orig. uncert.] **1.** A rectangular garment or piece of cloth worn by both sexes in Scotland in place of a cloak, usually of tartan. See KILT, *Illust.*
2. Goods of any quality or material of the pattern of a plaid or tartan; a checkered cloth or pattern.

☞ The leading English dictionaries, including the Oxf. E. D., prefer *plăd*, although, as stated in the latter, "the word is very generally pronounced *plăd* in England."

plaid, *a.* Like a Scotch plaid in pattern or color; checkered.

plaid′ed, *a.* Of the material of which plaids are made; tartan; also, wearing a plaid. "In *plaided* vest." *Wordsworth.*

plain (plān), *a.* [OF. & F. *plein* full, L. *plenus.* Cf. PLENTY.] Full; entire; complete; perfect. *Obs.*
in plain battle, fight, etc., in formal, regular battle, etc. *Obs.*

plain (plān), *v. i.*; PLAINED (plānd); PLAIN′ING. [ME. *playne, pleyne*, fr. F. *plaindre.* See PLAINT.] **1.** To lament; mourn; bewail; complain. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
2. To whinny. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

plain, *v. t.* To bewail; bemoan. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

plain, *a.*; PLAIN′ER (-ẽr); PLAIN′EST. [F., level, flat, in OF. also clear, frank, fr. L. *planus* level, flat, perh. akin to E. *floor.* In some uses confused with *plain* full. Cf. LLANO, PIANO, PLAN, PLANE level.] **1.** Without elevations or depressions; flat; level; smooth; even. See PLANE, *a.*

The crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places *plain.* *Is.* xl. 4.

2. Open; clear; free from obstructions, etc.; as, *plain* fields. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc. in *in plain sight, view*, etc.
3. Open to the mind; manifest; clear; as, in *plain* words; also, candid; guileless; as, a *plain* man and true; *plain* speech is best. "'T is a *plain* case." *Shak.*
4. Not intricate; simple; as, a *plain* pattern.
5. Void of extraneous beauty or ornament; without embellishment; not rich; simple; specif.: **a** Not luxurious; simple; as, *plain* food; *plain* living. **b** Of cloth, untwilled; also, not variegated, dyed, or figured. **c** Of playing cards, not court, or picture, cards; sometimes, of suits and cards, not trumps.
6. Not highly born, stationed, cultivated, or gifted; of, or characteristic of, the common people; simple; homely; as, *plain* manners. "The *plain* people." *A. Lincoln.*
7. Without beauty; homely; as, a *plain* woman.
8. Of glass, clear; free from air bubbles or like imperfections, and from intentional irregularities (as in glass for decorative windows).

Syn. — Artless, unaffected, undisguised, honest, candid; downright, blunt; distinct, obvious, apparent. See FRANK.

plain aërial, *Wireless Teleg.*, an aërial with a spark ball at the lower end with a corresponding spark ball connected to a ground plate. — **p. ball.** See SPOT BALL **b**. — **p. chant.** = PLAIN SONG. — **p. chart**, *Naut.*, a chart laid down on Mercator's projection. — **p. clothes**, unofficial clothes; the dress of an ordinary citizen; — opposed to *uniform.* — **p. dealer**, one who practices plain dealing. *Shak.* — **p. dealing**, open, frank, and candid dealing; straightforward conduct and speech. Hence, **plain′-deal′ing**, *a.* — **p. English**, straightforward, unambiguous language; as, he is, in *plain English*, a thief. — **p. hunt** *or* **hunting.** See CHANGE RINGING. — **p. knitting.** = GARTER STITCH. — **p. language**, the mode of speech adopted by the Society of Friends, or Quakers. — **p. muscle**, *Anat.*, nonstriated muscle. See MUSCLE, 1 **b**. — **p. paper.** **a** Unruled paper. **b** In photography, any paper without gloss. — **p. sail**, *Naut.*, the ordinary working canvas of a vessel, or one of the sails composing it; — in distinction from the special sails set in light breezes. Topgallant sails, royals, and a flying jib are usually included in plain sail. — **p. sailing**, sailing on a clear course without obstacles; hence, any simple, easy line of action or progress. Hence, **plain′-sail′ing**, *a.* — **p. service**, *Eccl.*, divine service unaccompanied with music. — **p. sewing**, needlework of a useful character executed by simple and common stitches. — **p. suit**, *Card Playing*, a suit the cards of which are not trumps. — **p. tire.** = BLIND TIRE. — **p. tooth.** See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.* — **p. weave**, *Weaving*, the simplest form of weave, in which the threads interlace alternately with each other. — **p. work.** **a** Plain sewing. **b** *Masonry.* The surface produced on stone by simply chiseling off projections.

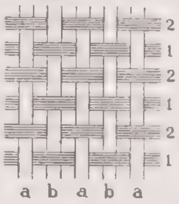

Plain Weave. *a, b* Warp Threads; 1, 2 Weft Threads

plain (plān), *adv.* In a plain manner; specif.: **a** Plainly; clearly; without obscurity or ambiguity. **b** Evenly. *Obs.* **c** Entirely; absolutely. *Obs.* **d** Directly. *Obs.* (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)

plain, *n.* [Cf. OF. *plaigne*, F. *plaine*, OF. also *plain.* See PLAIN, *a.*] **1.** Level land; esp., an extensive open field or broad stretch of land having few inequalities of surface; as, the *plain* of Jordan.
2. In North America and the British colonies, specif., *pl.*, broad tracts of almost treeless level country; prairie.
3. A field of battle. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. A flat, plane, or level surface or area; a plane. *Obs.*
5. Plain cloth.
6. An open space amid houses; a square. *Local, Eng.*
the Plain [F. *La Plaine*], *F. Hist.*, in the National Convention at the time of the Revolution, the benches, the lowest, occupied by the deputies of the moderate party; hence, these deputies or their party. Cf. THE MOUNTAIN.

plain′-laid′, *a.* *Naut.* Consisting of three left-handed strands forming a right-handed rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*

plain′ly, *adv.* In a plain manner; openly; simply.

plain′ness, *n.* [*plain* + *-ness*; in ME. partly fr. OF. *planece* smoothness, levelness, L. *planitia.*] Quality or state of being plain (in any sense of the adjective).

plains′man (plānz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn) One who lives on the plains.

plain song. *Music.* **a** The ancient chant melody of the church service. It is unisonous, nonmetrical, and conforming to one or other of the ecclesiastical modes (see MODE, 1 **a** (2)). It is austere and devotional, so that plain-song melodies are prescribed in the liturgy, esp. of the Roman Catholic Church. **b** Such a melody used as a cantus firmus for contrapuntal treatment; hence, any cantus firmus. Cf. PRICK SONG. **c** A simple air or melody.

plain′-spo′ken (plān′spō′k'n; 87), *a.* Speaking or spoken plainly or unreservedly. — **plain′-spo′ken-ness**, *n.*

plaint (plānt), *n.* [ME. *plainte, pleynte*, F. *plainte*, fr. LL. *plancta*, fr. L. *plangere, planctum*, to beat, beat the breast, lament; cf. also OF. *plaint*, L. *planctus*, fr. *plangere.* Cf. COMPLAIN, PLAGUE, PLANGENT.] **1.** Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint; hence, a mournful song; a lament. *Archaic or Rhet.* *Chaucer.*

The Psalmist's mournful *plaint* *Wordsworth.*

2. A complaint or protest because of an injury. *Bacon.*
3. Specif., *Law*, a complaint. *Now Rare.*

plain′tiff (plān′tĭf), *n.* [F. *plaintif* making complaint, plaintive; in F. also, plaintiff. See PLAINT; cf. PLAINTIVE.] **1.** *Law.* One who commences a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights; — opposed to *defendant.* Cf. PROSECUTOR.
2. One who complains; a complainer. *Obs.*

plain′tile′ (plān′tīl′), *n.* A plain (flat) roofing tile.

plain′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *plaintif.* See PLAINTIFF, *n.*]
1. Repining; complaining; lamenting. *Rare.* *Dryden.*
2. Being, or pert. to, a plaintiff at law. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad.

Syn. — Complaining, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy, sad; discontented, peevish, pettish, petulant, fretful, cross. — PLAINTIVE, QUERULOUS. PLAINTIVE associates with the idea of complaining the implication of melancholy or sadness, or of expression in a minor key; QUERULOUS adds to *plaintive* the connotation of fretfulness or peevish discontent; as, "She sang *plaintively*, the wounded, aggrieved, hurt notes of the nightingale" (*M. Hewlett*); "The distant bleat of some belated goat, *querulous* to be disburthened of her milky load" (*Lowell*); "His [Coleridge's] voice, naturally soft and good, had contracted itself into a *plaintive* snuffle and singsong" (*Carlyle*); "a sullen growl of resentment, or a *querulous* murmur of distress" (*Johnson*); "Perhaps the *plaintive* numbers flow for old, unhappy, far-off things" (*Wordsworth*); "her *querulous* and never-ending complaints" (*Mrs. Gaskell*). See PEEVISH.
— **plain′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **plain′tive-ness**, *n.*

plait (plāt; *now perhaps more often* plēt; *also, esp. in British use, and for sense 2*, plăt; 277), *n.* [ME. *playt*, OF. *pleit*, L. *plicitum*, p. p. of *plicare* to fold, akin to *plectere* to plait. The pronunciation with *ā* is perh. due to the influence of OF. *pleier* to fold, bend (cf. DISPLAY), *pleat* (with *ē*) being the form to be expected. See PLY; cf. PLAT to weave, PLEAT, PLIGHT fold.] **1.** A flat fold; a doubling back, as of cloth on itself; a pleat; as, a box *plait.*
2. A braid, as of hair or straw; a plat.
3. Hence: **a** Any fold or crease like a plait in cloth; as, a forehead wrinkled into *plaits.* **b** A quirk or twist in character; a wrinkle; specif., a dodge, trick, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*

plait, *v. t.*; PLAIT′ED; PLAIT′ING. **1.** To fold, esp. in plaits; to double in narrow folds; as, to *plait* a ruffle.
2. To interweave the strands or locks of; to braid; plat; as, to *plait* hair; to *plait* rope.
3. To make by plaiting; as, to *plait* a rug.

plait′ed, *a.* Folded; braided; hence, involved; artful.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides. *Shak.*

plaited stitch. **a** A stitch that produces a herringbone pattern. **b** A stitch that forms a basket-weave pattern.

plan (plăn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *planus* flat, level. See PLAIN level.] **1.** A draft or form; properly, a representation drawn on a plane, as a map; esp., a top view, as of a machine, or the representation of a horizontal section of anything, as of a building; an orthographic projection on a horizontal plane; a graphic representation; a diagram.
2. A method of action, procedure, or arrangement; a scheme. "A mighty maze! but not without a *plan.*" *Pope.*
3. **a** In the study of perspective, one of a number of planes conceived as perpendicular to the line of vision, and interposed between the eye and the pictured objects. **b** In relief sculpture, one of a number of possible planes raising certain figures in the design above the ground.

Syn. — PLAN, DESIGN, PROJECT, SCHEME. PLAN is the general word for a proposed method of action or procedure; DESIGN, as here compared (see INTENTION), implies a settled plan, and heightens the suggestion of purpose or intention; the word is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, "Enoch lay long pondering on his *plans*" (*Tennyson*); "He learnt and warned me of their fierce *design* against my house" (*id.*). A PROJECT is a tentatively devised and often impracticable plan; a SCHEME is a more or less speculative project; as, "One of those *projects* which people of lively imaginations . . . admire for a few days" (*Cowper*); "the stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires" (*Swift*). See DEVICE, EXPEDIENT, CONSPIRACY.

plan of campaign, *Irish Hist.*, a plan originated by the National League in 1816, according to which tenants demanding and being refused an abatement of rent paid the lesser rent to a political leader, who offered it to the landlord, and if it was refused applied it to support evicted tenants.

plan, *v. t.* & *i.*; PLANNED (plănd); PLAN′NING. **1.** To form a plan of; to draft; to represent, as by a diagram.
2. To scheme; devise; contrive; to form in design.

Even in penance, *planning* sins anew. *Goldsmith.*

pla′nar (plā′nȧr), *a.* [L. *planaris* flat, plane.] Of a plane; lying in one plane. — **pla-nar′i-ty** (plȧ-năr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pla-na′ri-an (plȧ-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [L. *planarius* level.] *Zoöl.* Any worm of the class Turbellaria. They are very soft-bodied, mostly of flat leaf-shaped form, entirely covered with cilia, and swim with undulating motion or creep about like slugs. The head, usually broadened and blunt, may bear eyes or tentacles. The mouth is always ventral, often more than halfway toward the tail. There is no body cavity, the protrusible pharynx opening into a usually blindly ending intestine, which may be straight and simple or in a few small forms wanting (order Rhabdocœlida), or provided with many small branches (order Polycladida), or divided into three large, much-branched divisions (order Tricladida). They are all hermaphrodite. Most are aquatic, occurring in the sea or in fresh water; some are terrestrial, and a few are parasitic. — **pla-na′ri-an**, *a.*

pla-na′tion (plȧ-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Phys. Geog.* Process by which a stream develops its flood plain by erosion and deposition.

planch, **planche** (plănch; plănsh; 140), *n.* [F. *planche.* See PLANK.] **1.** A plank, board, or slab; a floor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc., specif., a supporting slab, as of fire clay or iron, used in an enameling oven.
2. A flat shoe for a mule.

Having the palatal teeth set obliquely or in two convergent series, as certain snakes.
pla′gi-ot′ro-pous (plā′jĭ-ŏt′rō-pŭs), *a.* [*plagio-* + *-tropous.*] *Plant Physiol.* Plagiotropic.
pla′gi-um (plā′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Civil Law.* Kidnaping. **2.** Plagiarism. *Obs.*
pla-gose′ (plȧ-gōs′), *a.* [L. *plagosus.* See PLAGUE.] Fond of flogging. — **pla-gos′i-ty** (-gŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Both Rare.*
plague. † PLAGE.
plague′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
plague′less, *a.* See -LESS.
plague mark. = PLAGUE SPOT, 1.
pla′guer (plā′gẽr; see PLAGUE), *n.* One who plagues or annoys.
plague′some (plāg′sŭm), *a.* [*plague* + 1st *-some.*] Plaguing; plaguy. — **plague′some-ness**, *n.*
plague stripe. = PLAGUE SPOT, 1.
plai. † PLEA.
plaid. † PLEAD.
plaiden † PLEAD.
plaid′ie, plaid′y (-ĭ), *n.* Dim. of PLAID. *Scot.* [Plaid cloth.]
plaid′ing (plăd′ĭng; plād′-), *n.*
plaie, *n.* [F.] A wound. *Obs.*
plaie. † PLAY.
plaig. † PLAGUE.
plaig. Var. of PLAYOCK. *Scot.*
plaige † PLEDGE.
plaight. † PLAIT. [OCK. *Scot.*]
plaik (plāk). Var. of PLAY-
plain. † PLANE.
plain, *n.* [From PLAIN to complain.] A plaint; complaint; lament. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
plain, *v. t.* = PLANE, *v. t.*
☞ In the obsolescent sense, "to explain," the spelling *plain* is perhaps the more common.
plain′ant (plān′ănt), *n.* [F. *plaignant*, p. pr.] A plaintiff; complainant. *Obs. or R.*
plain′back′, *n.*, *or* **plain′backs′**, *n. pl.* A kind of worsted or merino fabric.
plain currant. An Australian tiliaceous tree (*Grewia polygama*); also, its fruit.
plaind. Plained. *Ref. Sp.*
plain′-deal′ing, *a.* See under PLAIN, *a.*
plaine. † PLAIN, PLANE.
plain′er, *n.* [From PLAIN to complain.] Plaintiff; complainant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
plain′ful, *a.* Lamentable; also, lamenting. *Obs. or Archaic.*
plein′-heart′ed, *a.* Sincere; artless. [PLAIN.]
plain′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of
plain′ish, *a.* Rather plain.
plain′ly, *adv.* [From PLAIN full.] Fully. *Obs.* [PLAIN, *a.*]
plain′-sail′ing, *a.* See under
plain singing. = PLAIN SONG.
plain′stones′ (plān′stōnz′), **plain′stanes′** (-stānz′), *n. pl.* Flagstones; sidewalks. *Scot.*
plaint, *v. i.* [From PLAINT, *n.*] To complain; bewail. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To cover with complaints. *Obs.*
plain′tail′, *n.* [*plain*, a. + *tail*; — because it lacks the angular crests present on the tails of allied species.] The escolar.
plaintain. † PLANTAIN.
plaint′ful, *a.* Complaining. *R.*
plaintie. † PLENTY
plain′tif. Plaintiff. *Ref. Sp.*
plain′tiff. † PLAINTIVE
plain′tiff-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
plaintiose. † PLENTEOUS.
plain′tiv. Plaintive. *Ref. Sp.*
plaint′less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*
plain wanderer. The plover quail. [Toward a plain.]
plain′ward (plān′wẽrd), *adv.*
plais. † PLAICE. [ure.]
plaisance. † PLEASANCE, pleas-
plaise. Var. of PLAICE.
plaise (plāz). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLEASE.
plaisir † PLEASURE.
plaist. Obs. p. p. of PLACE.
plais′ter (*dial.* plās′tẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLASTER.
plaisture. † PLASTER.
plait. † PLEA.
plait′er, *n.* One that plaits.
plait′work′ (plāt′wûrk′; *cf.* PLAIT, *n.*), *n.* A pattern of plaited or interlacing bands.
plak. † PLACK. [ing fish.]
plak′at (plăk′ăt), *n.* The fight-
pla-næ′a (plȧ-nē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *planus* flat.] *Biol* A hypothetical organism in the form of a ciliated planula, supposed to be a stage in the evolution of the higher animals. *Haeckel.*
planakle, *n.* [Cf. PLANET.] Prob., a planet. *Obs.*
Pla-na′ri-a (plȧ-nā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See PLANARY.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water triclad planarians. Formerly it included many species now referred to other genera. **b** [*l. c.*] Any planarian. *Rare.*
Pla-nar′i-da (plȧ-năr′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Turbellaria (exclusive of the nemerteans). — **pla-nar′i-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.*
pla-nar′i-form (-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Like a planarian.
pla-na′ri-oid (plȧ-nā′rĭ-oid; 115), *a.* [*Planaria* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like a planarian.
pla′na-ry, *a.* Planar. *Obs.*
pla′nate (plā′nāt), *a.* [L. *planatus*, p. p. of *planare* to flatten.] Flattened; plane.
planceer. † PLANCIER.
planch (plănch; 140), *v. t.* [F. *planche* a plank.] To make or cover with planks; to plank. *Obs. or Dial. Eng* [*Obs.*]
planch board. A plank board.

N O P

planch'et (plăn'chĕt; plȧn'shĕt; 140), *n.* [See PLANCHETTE.] A flat piece of metal; esp., a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

plan-chette' (plăn-shĕt'; -chĕt'; *F.* plän'shĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *planche.* See PLANCH.] **1.** A small plank. *Rare.* **2.** A circumferentor (which see). **3.** A small, usually heart-shaped, board supported on casters at two points and on a vertical pencil at a third. It is said that when the fingers of one or more persons are lightly rested on the board it sometimes moves, without conscious volition or effort of the operator, so that the pencil point traces words or sentences.

planch'ing (plăn'chĭng; plȧn'shĭng; 140), *n.* Planking.

plan-cier' (plăn-sēr'), *n.* [Cf. PLANCHER, *n.*] *Arch.* The under side of a cornice; a soffit.

plane (plān), *n.*, *or* **plane tree**. [F., fr. L. *platanus*, Gr. πλάτανος, fr. πλατύς broad; — so called on account of its broad leaves and spreading form. See PLACE; cf. PLATANE, PLANTAIN the tree.] Any tree of the genus *Platanus.*

plane, *a.* [L. *planus:* cf. F. *plan.* See PLAIN level.] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; forming part of a plane (approximately); as, a *plane* surface; *Math.*, involving only plane surfaces or only two-dimensional extents of any kind; in *n*-dimensional geometry, sometimes designating any linear manifold, ordinarily called *flat* or *homaloidal*, of zero curvature.

☞ In science, *plane* (instead of *plain*) is almost exclusively used to designate a flat or level surface.

plane angle, the angle between two lines in a plane.— **p. chart**, a depiction of a small portion of the earth's surface as plane, meridians and parallels of latitude appearing as two systems of right lines at right angles and all arc degrees as equal. — **p. curve**, *Geom.*, a curve that lies wholly in a plane. — **p. geometry**, that part of geometry which treats of plane figures. — **p. linkage**. See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3 **a**. — **p. number**, *Math.*, a number regarded as the product of only two factors (generally prime) and hence representable by a plane area, as a rectangle. — **p. perspective**. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. — **p. polarization**. See POLARIZATION. — **p. problem**, *Geom.*, a problem solvable by the use of the ruler and compass. — **p. sailing**. **a** See SAILING, *n.*, 2. **b** = PLAIN SAILING. — **p. scale**, a Gunter's scale. — **p. surveying**, surveying in which the curvature of the earth is disregarded, as in ordinary field and topographical surveying. — **p. table**. **a** *Surv.* An instrument for plotting the lines of a survey directly from the observations. It consists essentially of a drawing board on a tripod, with a ruler, the ruler being pointed at the object observed. See ALIDADE, FIDUCIAL EDGE. **b** *Engin.* A large surface plate. **c** *Mining.* An inclined plane used as a buddle. — **p. trigonometry**, trigonometry that deals with plane triangles.

plane, *n.* [L. *planus* level, perh. through F. *plan* a plane. See PLANE, *a.*] **1.** A surface, real or imaginary, in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line that joins them lies wholly in that surface; or, a surface any section of which by a like surface is a straight line; a surface determined completely by any three of its points not collinear; a surface of zero curvature.
2. A surface more or less approximating to a geometrical plane; a flat or level material surface; as, an inclined *plane.*
3. Fig.: Level; stage of development or existence; grade; as, to live on a low *plane;* a lofty *plane* of discussion.
4. *Mech.* A block or plate having a perfectly flat surface, used as a standard of flatness; a surface plate.
5. *Mining & Railroading.* An inclined track over which transportation of a string of cars or a train is effected by gravity or by external power, as by a stationary engine.

plane at infinity, *Geom.*, a plane conceived as containing all points infinitely distant and no others. See INFINITY, 5. — **p. of comparison**. = PLANE OF SIGHT. — **p. of delineation**. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. — **p. of polarization**. See POLARIZATION. — **p. of projection**. **a** = PICTURE PLANE. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. **b** *Geom.* A plane to which points are referred to determine their relative position in space. — **p. of refraction** *or* **reflection**, *Optics*, the plane containing the incident ray and the refracted or reflected ray. — **p. of regard**, *Optics*, the plane on which lie the two lines of regard. — **p. of sight**, *Gun.*, the vertical plane containing the line of sight.

plane, *n.* [F. *plane*, OF. also *plaine*, L. *plana.* See PLANE to level.] **1.** A kind of trowel used in various trades to smooth or surface sand, clay (in molding for bricks), etc.

Brick Molder's Plane.

2. *Joinery.* A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood, for forming moldings, etc. It consists of a smooth-soled stock, as of wood, from the under side or face of which projects slightly the steel cutting edge of a chisel, called the *iron*, which inclines backward, with an aperture in the front for the escape of shavings.

Planes, 2. 1 Plane Iron; 2 Iron Jack Plane; 3 Router Plane; 4 Tonguing and Grooving Plane; 5 Block Plane; 6 Wooden Jack Plane; 7 Wooden Trying Plane (6 and 7 are of English pattern).

plane, *v. t.*; PLANED (plānd); PLAN'ING (plān'ĭng). [F. *planer*, L. *planare*, fr. *planus.* See PLANE, *a.*, PLAIN level; cf. PLANISH.] **1.** To make smooth or even; to level; specif., to pare off the inequalities of the surface of, as of a board, with or as with a plane.

What student came but that you *planed* her path? *Tennyson.*

2. To efface or remove.
3. To explain; to make clear or plain; also, to explain away or excuse; — often written *plain. Obs.*

What 's dumb in show, I 'll *plain* in speech *Shak.*

plane (plān), *v. i.* To work with a plane; also, to do the work of a plane; as, this tool *planes* well.

plane'ness, *n.* State or quality of being plane, or level.

plan'er (plān'ẽr), *n.* One that planes; specif.: **a** A planing machine. **b** *Print.* A smooth-faced block of wood to lay on the surface of type and beat with a mallet to level the type, or such a block (called a **proof planer**) with thick cloth on the surface for making a proof impression by such beating.

Plan'er-a (plăn'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. J. *Planer*, German physician.] *Bot.* A genus of ulmaceous trees of the southeastern United States, consisting of one species, *P. aquatica* (called **planer tree**), somewhat resembling the hackberry, but with an oval, ribbed, nutlike fruit.

plan'et (plăn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *planete*, F. *planète*, L. *planeta*, fr. Gr. πλανήτης; prop., wandering, fr. πλανᾶσθαι to wander, cf. πλάνη a wandering.] **1.** *Astron.* Among the ancients, any of the seven seemingly "wandering" celestial bodies (sun, moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn), as disting. from the *fixed stars.* In modern astronomy, any body, except a comet or a meteoroid, that revolves about the sun. The **inferior planets** are Mercury and Venus, nearer to the sun than is the earth; the **superior planets** are Mars, the asteroids (planetoids, or **minor planets**), Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. **Primary**, or **major, planets** revolve about the sun; **secondary planets**, or **moons**, revolve around the primary planets as satellites, and with them about the sun.

MAJOR PLANETS.

SYMBOL.	NAME.	Mean Distance from the sun, that of the Earth being Unity.	PERIOD IN DAYS OR YEARS.	ORBITAL ECCENTRICITY.	ORB. INCLIN. TO ECLIPTIC.	DIAMETER IN MILES.
☿	**Mercury**	.3871	87.97 d.	.2056	7° 0′	3,000
♀	**Venus**	.7233	224.70 d.	.0068	3 24	7,700
⊖, ⊕	**Earth**	1.0000	365.26 d.	.0168	0 00	7,918
♂	**Mars**	1.5237	686.95 d.	.0933	1 51	4,200
♃	**Jupiter**	5.2028	11.86 y.	.0482	1 19	87,000
♄	**Saturn**	9.5389	29.46 y.	.0561	2 30	73,000
⛢, ♅	**Uranus**	19.1833	84.02 y.	.0463	0 46	32,000
♆, ♇	**Neptune**	30.0551	164.78 y.	.0090	1 47	32,000

2. A star, as influencing the fate of men.

pla-ne'ta (plȧ-nē'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [LL.] **1.** Orig., a simple cloak put on by being passed over the head, and worn esp. by nobles and senators at Rome and elsewhere. **2.** In the early church, a similar garment worn esp. as a priest's vestment; later, a chasuble.

plane'–ta'ble, *or* **plane'ta'ble**, *v. t. & i. Surv.* To plot with, or make use of, a plane table. — **plane'–ta'bler**, **plane'ta'bler** (plān'tā'blẽr), *n.*

plan'e-ta'ri-um (plăn'ē-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PLANETARY.] An orrery; also, a model or representation of the planetary system.

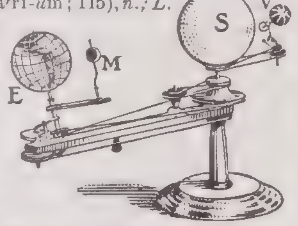

Planetarium showing Vernal Equinox, the Sun (*S*) over the Equator, the Moon (*M*) new and in apogee, and Venus (*V*) at superior conjunction. *E* Earth.

plan'et-a-ry (plăn'ĕt-ā-rĭ), *a* [Cf. L. *planetarius* an astrologer, F. *planétaire* planetary. See PLANET.] **1.** Of or pert. to a planet or the planets; caused or influenced by, or like, a planet or the planets; as, *planetary* inhabitants, year.
2. Having the nature of a planet; erratic; wandering.
3. Of or pertaining to the earth as a planet; mundane.
4. *Astrol.* Under the dominion or influence of a planet.
5. *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, an epicyclic train of gear wheels, esp. one constituting an automobile transmission gear. See CRYPTO GEAR, EPICYCLIC TRAIN.

planetary days, the days of the week as allotted to the planets known to the ancients, each having its day. — **p. nebula**, a small nebula of round or elliptical appearance, showing a disk somewhat like that of a planet, apparently intermediate between nebulous stars and annular nebulæ. — **p. precession**, that part of the precession of the equinoxes which depends on the action of the planets alone.

plan'et-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *planetarius* an astrologer.] **a** An astrologer. *Obs.* **b** *Astron.* A planetary nebula. *Rare.* **c** A planet. *Rare.*

plan'et-es'i-mal (plăn'ĕt-ĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [From PLANET; cf. INFINITESIMAL.] *Cosmog.* Of or pert. to the exceedingly small bodies of space. See PLANETESIMAL, *n.* — **planetesimal hypothesis**, the theory that the solar system was formed from a nebula consisting of planetesimals (see PLANETESIMAL, *n.*); — disting. from the *gaseous* and *meteoritic hypotheses.* More broadly, a general hypothesis of the origin of planetary systems. It is supposed that spiral nebulæ have a planetesimal organization. Cf. NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

plan'et-es'i-mal, *n.* *Cosmog.* A minute planet; a celestial body of any size, from a molecule up to a planetoid, which revolves about a controlling body as a planet does.

plan'et-oid (plăn'ĕt-oid), *n.* [*planet* + *-oid.*] A body resembling a planet; asteroid. — **plan'et-oi'dal** (-oi'dăl), *a.*

plan'et-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*planet* + *-logy.*] Study and interpretation of surface markings of planets and satellites.

plan'et–strick'en } *a.* Affected by the influence of plan-
plan'et–struck' } ets; blasted; hence, panic-stricken.

planet wheel. *Mach.* A gear wheel which revolves around the wheel with which it meshes, in an epicyclic train.

plan'gen-cy (plăn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being plangent; a beating sound. *Stevenson.*

plan'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *plangens*, *-entis*, fr. *plangere* to beat. See PLAINT.] **1.** Beating; dashing, as a wave. **2.** Resounding; loud. "*Plangent* wars." *Stevenson.*

plan'gor-ous (plăŋ'gŏr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plangor* lamentation.] Lamenting noisily or loudly; wailing.

pla'ni- (plā'nĭ-; plăn'ĭ-), **pla'no-** (plā'nō-). [L. *planus.* See PLANE, *a.*] Combining forms signifying *flat, level, plane;* as, *plani*metry, *plano*-concave.

pla-nim'e-ter (plȧ-nĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*plani-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *planimètre.*] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure by passing a tracer round the bounding line; a platometer. See HATCHET PLANIMETER.

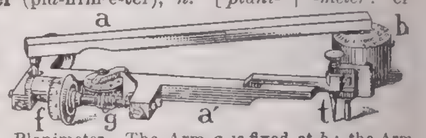

Planimeter. The Arm *a* is fixed at *b;* the Arm *a′* carries a Tracer (*t*) which is passed round the periphery of the area to be measured, thereby moving the flange wheel, which either turns or slides on the paper according to its direction. The readings on the Wheels *f* and *g*, together with graduations on *a′*, afford the data for computing the area.

pla-nim'e-try (plȧ-nĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *planimétrie.*] The mensuration of plane surfaces; — disting. from *stereometry*, or the mensuration of volumes. — **pla'ni-met'ric** (plā'nĭ-mĕt'rĭk; plăn'ĭ-), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

plan'ing (plān'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLANE, *v. t.* — **planing machine**. *Mach.* **a** A machine for planing metal, consisting essentially of a fixed bed, a reciprocating table to which the work is secured, and a device for holding the tool. **b** A stationary machine for planing wood. There are many different varieties. In a common form the cutters are fixed in a rapidly rotating rectangular adz block and the wood is moved over the cutters, which project slightly through a slit in an iron table. **c** A portable machine for planing a ship's deck. **d** A machine for planing slate slabs. **e** A rotary hand machine, fitting over an engine steam chest, for planing the valve seat.

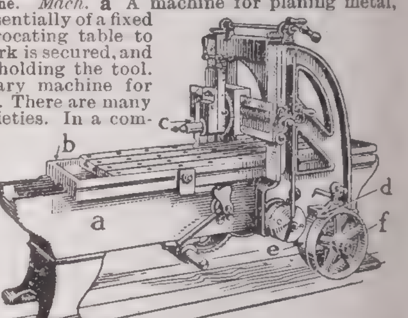

Planing Machine. *a* Bed; *b* Reciprocating Table; *c* Tool Box and Tool; *d* Automatic Belt Shifter; *e, f* Driving and Reversing Pulleys.

Pla'ni-pen'ni-a (plā'nĭ-pĕn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *plani-* + L. *penna* wing.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Neuroptera, including forms having broad, flat, many-veined wings, as ant lions, lacewings, etc. Also **Pla'ni-pen'nes** (-ēz). — **pla'ni-pen'nate** (-āt), *a.* — **pla'ni-pen'nine** (-īn; -ĭn), *a. & n.*

plan'ish (plăn'ĭsh), *v. t.*; -ISHED (-ĭsht); -ISH-ING. [OF. *planir.* See PLANE, *a.*, 2d -ISH; cf. PLANE, *v.*] To make smooth or plane, as a metallic surface; to condense, toughen, and polish by hammering lightly. — **plan'ish-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

planishing rolls, *Coining*, rolls between which cold metal strips are passed to bring them to the required thickness.

plan'i-sphere (plăn'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [See PLANI-; SPHERE.] The representation of the circles of the sphere on a plane; esp., a polar projection of the celestial sphere and the stars on a plane with adjustable circles, or other appendages, for showing the position of the heavens, the time of rising and setting of stars, etc., for any given time. — **plan'i-sphe'ral** (-sfē'răl), **-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), **-spher'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pla'ni-spi'ral (-spī'răl), *a.* [*plani-* + *spiral.*] *Zoöl.* Having the whorls coiled in one plane, as certain spiral shells.

plank (plăŋk), *n.* [ME. *planke*, OF. *planque*, *planke*, var. of *planche*, F. *planche*, fr. L. *planca;* cf. Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, anything flat and broad. Cf. PLANCH.] **1.** A heavy thick board. Local usage varies both in England and America as to the size of a plank, the dimensions in the usage of the United States Department of Agriculture being, thickness 1½ to under 6 inches, width 6 inches or upwards.
2. Timber in planks; planking; as, 1,000 feet of *plank.*
3. Any of various things made of a plank or planks, as a bench, table, etc., a narrow footbridge, or the like.
4. Fig.: That which supports, as a plank does a swimmer.

His charity is a better *plank* than the faith of an intolerant and bitter-minded bigot. *Southey.*

5. A slab of stone. *Obs.*
6. A more or less regularly shaped oblong division of land; also, a local measure of land. See PLANK, *v. t.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*
7. One of the separate articles in a program, or declaration of principles, of a party or cause; as, a tariff *plank.*

plank (plăŋk), *v. t.*; PLANKED (plăŋkt); PLANK'ING. [Cf. OF. *plankier*, *planquier.*] **1.** To cover, floor, or lay with planks; as, to *plank* a floor or a ship.
2. To lay down, as on a plank or table; to pay; — often with *down, out;* as, to *plank* down money. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. In technical senses: **a** To harden, as hat bodies, by felting. **b** *Woolen Manuf.* To splice together the ends of slivers of (wool) for subsequent drawing. **c** *Cookery.* To split open and broil on a piece of plank; as, *planked* shad.
4. To allocate (land) in considerable lots of compact shape, as by reapportioning land held runrig or rundale. *Scot.*
5. To cause to sleep on a bare plank. *Colloq.*

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planch'er (plȧn'shẽr), *n.* [F., fr. *planche.* Cf. PLANCH, PLANK.] **1.** A floor or platform of wood; also, a plank; planking. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** *Arch.* = PLANCIER. **3.** A bed; a pallet. *Obs. & R.*
planch'er, *v. t.* To planch. *Obs.*
plancher nail. A flooring nail *Obs.*
planching nail. A flooring nail.
planch'ment (plănch'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *planchement* a flooring, planking.] A ceiling. *Local, U. S.*
planch nail. Flooring nail. *Obs.*
pland Planned. *Ref Sp.*
plane, *v. i.* [F. *planer.*] Of a bird, to soar on outspread wings. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.* — *n.* A soaring on outspread wings. *Obs.*
plane bit. = PLANE IRON.
plane iron. The blade of a plane.
planeist. Obs. p. p. of PLENISH.
plane'-po'lar-ized, *a.* *Physics.* Vibrating in a single plane. See POLARIZATION, 2.
planer center *or* **centre**. See CENTER, *n.*, 7 **b**, and *Illust.*
plan'er head (plān'ẽr). Slide rest of a planing machine.
plan'er tree (plān'ẽr). **a** See PLANERA. **b** The related tree *Abelicea acuminata.*
plane sectioning. *Civil Engin.* A method of laying down sections, as of a railroad, using as a datum line the line of direction, plotting cuts on one side and fills on the other.
plane'-shear', *n.* = PLANK-SHEER.
plan'et, *v. i.* To use the planets in divination. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To locate on a planet. *Obs.*
plane'ta'ble. *n.* = *plane table*, under PLANE, *a.*
plan'et-a'ri-an (plăn'ĕt-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a* Planetary. — *n.* An inhabitant of a planet
plan'et-a-ri-ly (-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PLANETARY.
plan'et-ed, *a.* Belonging to planets. *R.*
planet gear. A planetary gear.
pla-net'ic, pla-net'i-cal, *a.* [Cf. L. *planeticus* wandering, Gr. πλανητικός.] Planetary; vagrant; erratic. *Obs.*
plan'et-ist, *n.* Astrologer. *Obs.*
plan'et-less, *a.* See -LESS.
plane tree. = 1st PLANE.
plan'et-strike', *v. t.* To affect as a baleful influence. *Obs. & R.*
plan'et-ule (-ūl), *n.* Dim. of PLANET. *Rare.*
planet wheel. *Mach.* See *sun-and-planet motion*, under SUN, *n.*
plan'ful, *a.* Full of plans or schemes. *Obs.*
plangor, *n.* [L.] A loud lament.
pla'ni-form (plā'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a joint with nearly flat articular surfaces.
plan'i-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*plani-* + *-graph.*] An instrument, consisting essentially of two different scales joined end to end and turning about a pivot at their junction, used for enlarging or reducing drawings.
pla-nil'la (plȧ-nēl'yȧ; 195), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim of Sp. *plana* a plain.] *Mining.* A level place used as a cleaning floor.
pla-nil'o-quent, *a.* [L. *planiloquus.*] Plain-speaking *Obs.* — **pla-nil'o-quy**, *n.* *Obs.*
pla'nir, *a.* [OF *planier.*] Flat. *Obs.*
pla'ni-ros'tral, *a.* Having a broad flat beak.
plan'i-ty (plăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L.

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INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

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plank'er (plăŋk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who planks, as hat bodies. **2.** *Agric.* = FLOAT, *n.*, 5 j.

plank'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLANK. Hence: *n.* Act of laying planks; also, planks collectively.

plank'-sheer' (-shēr'), *n.* [See PLANCHER, *n.*] *Shipbuilding.* The course of planks over the heads of the frames.

plank'ton (plăŋk'tŏn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. πλαγκτόν, neut. of πλαγκτος wandering, πλάζεσθαι to wander.] *Biol.* The passively floating or weakly swimming animal and plant life of a body of water; — by some applied chiefly to the organisms found near the surface. It is chiefly minute organisms, the plants being chiefly diatoms and blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ) and the animals largely protozoans, entomostracans, and various eggs and larvæ, but it includes also larger forms, as jellyfishes and salpas, that have only weak powers of locomotion. Fishes and other large actively swimming animals are not included. (Cf. NEKTON.) Opposed to *benthos.* — **plank-ton'ic** (plăŋk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

plan'ner (plăn'ẽr), *n.* One who plans; a projector; specif., *Scot.*, a landscape architect.

pla'no- (plā'nō-). Combining form from Latin *planus*, meaning *level.* See PLANI-.

plan'o-blast (plăn'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. πλάνος wandering (cf. PLANET) + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* The medusa form of a hydroid. — **plan'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

pla'no-con'cave, *a.* [*plano-* + *concave.*] Plane or flat on one side, and concave on the other. See LENS, 1 a.

pla'no-con'vex, *a.* [*plano-* + *convex.*] Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other. See LENS, 1 a.

plan'o-ga-mete' (plăn'ō-gȧ-mēt'), *n.* [Gr. πλάνος wandering + E. *gamete.*] *Bot.* One of the motile ciliated gametes, or zoögametes, found in isogamous plants, as many green algæ (Chlorophyceæ). Cf. APLANOGAMETE.

pla'no-graph'ic (plā'nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [*plano-* + *-graphic.*] Designating, or pertaining to, any process for printing from a flat surface, as lithography.

pla-nom'e-ter (plȧ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*plano-* + *-meter.* Cf. PLANIMETER.] *Mach.* A surface plate.

pla-nom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of producing or gauging a plane surface, as with a planometer.

pla'no-mill'er, *n. Mach.* A milling machine having a horizontal spindle or spindles resembling the planing machine.

Pla-nor'bis (plȧ-nôr'bĭs), *n.* [NL.; *plano-* + L. *orbis* a circle.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of pulmonate fresh-water snails of the family Limnæidæ, having a more or less flattened or discoid shell and slender tentacles with eyes at the base. It is the type of a subfamily, **Pla'nor-bi'næ** (plā'-nŏr-bī'nē). — **pla-nor'bi-form** (plȧ-nôr'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **pla-nor'bine** (-bīn; -bĭn; 184), *a.* — **pla-nor'boid** (-boid), *a.*

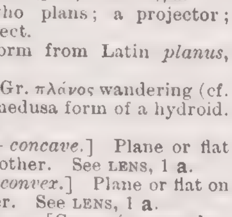
Planorbis (*P. bicarinatus*). Nat size.

plant (plănt; 277), *n.* [AS. *plante*, L. *planta* sprout, shoot, slip, cutting: cf. F. *plante.* In some senses fr. the v. Cf. PLANT, *v.*, PLANT sole of the foot.] **1.** A young tree, shrub, or herb, planted or ready to plant; a slip, cutting, or sapling; as, he has cabbage *plants* for sale. *Now Dial., Local, or Trade Term.* "A *plant* of stubborn oak." *Dryden.* **2.** The stem of a young tree used as a cudgel, pole, etc. *Obs.* **3.** Any member of the group of living organisms exhibiting irritability in response to stimuli, though generally without voluntary motion or true sense perception; a vegetable in the broad sense, as distinguished from an animal. Owing to the close relationship between the lower members of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, it is impossible to define *plant* in terms that will include all plants and exclude all animals (see ANIMAL, *n.*, 1). The majority of plants have *cells* commonly invested with a membrane or wall composed of cellulose; they obtain *food* elements from the soil in the form of salts in solution, and from the air in the form of carbon dioxide; and they form carbon compounds in the tissues by means of the green coloring matter chlorophyll (see CHLOROPHYLL, PHOTOSYNTHESIS). *Ontogenetic development* is practically continuous, at least at certain points, during the life of the organism. In *reproduction*, the alternation of generations is usually marked, the sexual giving rise to the asexual, and vice versa. But even these criteria are not conclusive, as the *fungi* and other *saprophytes* have no chlorophyll, and depend, like animals, on plants for their nourishment. Their cell walls do not contain true cellulose, which is also wanting in the bacteria. In many fungi, moreover, the sexual generation is altogether suppressed, while in some algæ it is the only phase of the life cycle.

The *plant body* (thallus) may consist of a single cell, a group of cells, or a tissue of increasing complexity and differentiation. In the seed plants it exhibits three grand structural systems (fundamental, tegumentary, and vascular), each adapted to some particular function.

Plants may be *classified* according to an artificial or a natural system; in the former, now obsolete, one or two characters form the basis of comparison; in the latter all known characters are taken into account in connection with phylogenetic relationships (see CLASSIFICATION, 3). The most notable artificial system was that of Linnæus (1735), by which plants were divided into 24 *classes* according to the stamens. The first comprehensive natural system was that of A. L. de Jussieu (1789). Various other systems, as those of de Candolle, Lindley, Endlicher, Bentham and Hooker, etc., were proposed during the 19th century; many of these included only the higher plants. The classification of Engler and Prantl is now very generally adopted. It takes account of all plants, recognizing *phyla* or *divisions* (Abteilungen), *classes* (Klassen), *orders* (Reihen), *families* (Familien), *genera*, and *species*. The following slightly modified arrangement of the phyla, observed in this Dictionary, is in common use among American botanists; some authors, however, unite the Myxophyta and Thallophyta, while others regard the slime molds as animals: Myxophyta (slime molds), Thallophyta (algæ, fungi, and bacteria), Bryophyta (mosses and liverworts), Pteridophyta (ferns and fern allies), Spermatophyta (seed plants).

4. a The machinery, apparatus, fixtures, etc., employed in carrying on a trade or a mechanical or other industrial business; as, an electric-light *plant*, a fishing *plant*, etc. In the commercial sense, a *plant* may include real estate and all else that represents capital invested in the means of carrying on a business, exclusive of the raw material or the manufactured product. **b** A workshop or other apparatus complete; as, a bicycle *plant.* **c** By extension, the equipment of any institution; as, the *plant* of a college.

5. In cant, technical, or slang senses. **a** Stolen goods or a place for storing them. *Thieves' Cant.* **b** A swindling plot or artifice, esp. when elaborate; a swindle; trick. *Slang.* **c** An oyster which has been bedded, in distinction from one of natural growth. **d** A young oyster suitable for transplanting. *Local, U. S.* **e** A crop or growth of something planted. **f** *Agric.* = CATCH, *n.*, 8. *Eng.* **g** A decoy or trap for wrongdoers; as, a *plant* for motorists traveling at an illegal speed. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

plant (plănt), *v. t.*; PLANT'ED; PLANT'ING. [AS. *plantian*, L. *plantare*: cf. F. *planter.* See PLANT a vegetable.] **1.** To put in the ground and cover, as seed, for growth; as, to *plant* maize; also, to set in the ground for growth, as a young tree, or a vegetable with roots.

2. To set firmly, as, or as if, in or on the ground; to fix; to set in position; to post or station; to attach or fix in place; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort; to *plant* a standard; to *plant* one's feet on solid ground; to *plant* policemen in the district.

Authorizing them to *plant* a colony wherever they liked in Virginia south of 40th parallel. *John Fiske.*

3. To implant or engender, as a passion, sentiment, idea, principle, habit, or the like; to introduce and establish; as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen.

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger *Shak.*

4. To stock or provide with something, esp. plants; as, to *plant* a river with fish, a field with oaks; to *plant* a garden.

5. To colonize or settle; to populate.

Intending to return and *plant* Delaware. *Winthrop*

6. To establish (an animal) in a place in order to stock the locality; to introduce; as, to *plant* oysters in beds.

7. To conceal; to hide, as stolen goods. *Thieves' Cant.*

8. To cause (a blow or the like) to strike, usually in a specified place; to "land." *Slang or Colloq.*

9. To place (gold, any valuable ore, or the like) in ground, a mine, or the like, to give a false impression of the richness of the property; to "salt;" as, to *plant* gold with a shotgun; the mine was skillfully *planted.*

to plant out, *Landscape Arch.*, to conceal by plants.

plant, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of planting.

2. To settle in a new country or place, as colonists. *Obs.*

Plan-tag'e-net (plăn-tăj'ē-nĕt), *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *planta* sprig + *genesta*, or *genista*, broom plant: cf. F. *genêt.*] A member of the English royal house founded by Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. He was father of Henry II. by Matilda (daughter of Henry I. of England), whom he married in 1128. *Plantagenet* was adopted as a surname about 1460 by Richard of York (father of Richard III.), and probably originated as a nickname of Geoffrey, alluding to a sprig of broom worn in his bonnet. Henry II., Richard I., John, Henry III., Edward I., II., and III., Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., Edward IV. and V., and Richard III. were the Plantagenet kings.

Plan'ta-gi-na'ce-æ (plăn'tȧ-jĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLANTAGO.] *Bot.* A family of metachlamydeous, dicotyledonous herbs, the plantain family, constituting the order **Plan'ta-gi-na'les** (-lēz), having spicate or capitate tetramerous flowers with a membranous or scarious corolla, and the fruit a pyxis or an indehiscent nutlet. *Plantago* is the type genus. — **plan'ta-gi-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Plan-ta'go (plăn-tā'gō), *n.* [L., plantain.] *Bot.* A large genus of acaulescent or short-stemmed herbs, typifying the family Plantaginaceæ, and having very small inconspicuous flowers in close bracted spikes or heads. They are widely distributed, several species, as *P. lanceolata* (the rib grass), *P. rugelii*, and *P. major*, being among the commonest weeds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

plan'tain (plăn'tĭn; -tĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *plantago*, *-ginis.* Cf. PLANT sole of the foot; perh. named from its flat leaves.] Any plant of the genus *Plantago*, esp. the commonest species, *P. major.* They are chiefly dooryard or roadside weeds with narrow or elliptic leaves and spikes of minute greenish flowers.

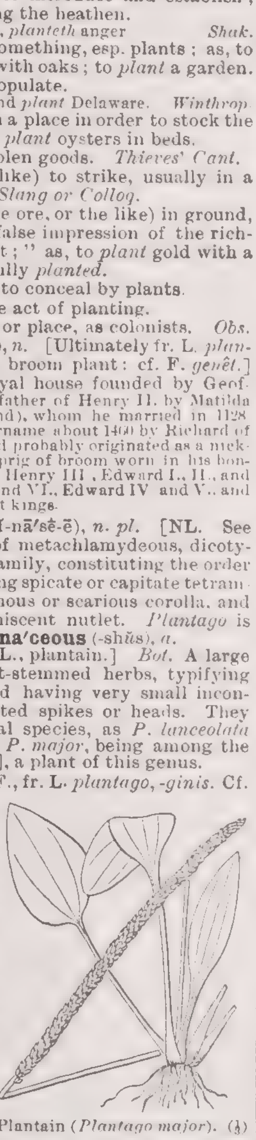
Plantain (*Plantago major*). (⅙)

plan'tain, *n.* [Cf. F. *plantain-arbre*, *plantanier* (prob. from English), Sp. *plántano*, *plátano*; prob. same word as *plane* tree.] **a** A species of banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) sometimes treated as a variety of the common *M. sapientum.* **b** The fruit of this plant, which is a staple article of food throughout the tropics. It is larger than the ordinary banana, greenish yellow in color, less sweet, and more starchy. It is cooked in various ways.

plantain eater. Also **plantain cutter.** A bird of the family Musophagidæ; a touraco.

plan'tar (plăn'tȧr), *a.* [L. *plantaris*, fr. *planta* the sole of the foot.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot. — **plantar arteries**, *Anat.*, the two branches into which the posterior tibial artery divides. The *external* plantar artery anastomoses with a branch of the dorsalis pedis artery to form the **plantar arch.** — **p. cushion**, *Far.*, a thick pad of fibrous tissue behind and under the navicular and coffin bones. — **p. fascia**, *Anat.*, a dense fibrous membrane of the sole of the foot, binding together the deeper structures. — **p. ligaments**, *Anat.*, specif., the calcaneocuboid ligaments. — **p. nerves**, *Anat.*, the two nerves into which the posterior tibial nerve divides. — **p. veins**, *Anat.*, the veins which accompany the plantar arteries.

plan-ta'ris (plăn-tā'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *plantaris*, a.] *Anat.* A small muscle of the calf of the leg. It arises from the lower end of the femur and the posterior ligament of the knee joint, and is inserted, with the tendon of Achilles, by a very long, slender tendon into the calcaneum.

plan-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *plantatio*: cf. F. *plantation.*] **1.** Act or practice of planting. *Obs. or R.*

2. The founding or establishing of something; esp., colonization; also, a colony, esp. in a new country. *Obs. or R.*

3. A group, usually large, of plants or trees planted and under cultivation; esp., a grove or wood of planted trees.

4. A place planted; land cultivated; esp., in the southern United States, West Indies, and many tropical and semitropical countries, an estate, usually large, and cultivated by laborers, formerly often slaves or convicts, who live thereon; as, a cotton *plantation.*

5. In the State of Maine, a minor civil division, having a very simple form of government with little power.

plant cane. A stalk or shoot of sugar cane of the first growth from the cutting. Cf. RATOON, 1.

plant cutter. Any of several finchlike South American clamatorial passerine birds constituting the genus *Phytotoma* and family Phytotomidæ, having a serrated bill with which they cut off young shoots and buds of plants.

Plan'té' bat'ter-y (plăn'tā'). [After G. *Planté*, a Frenchman.] *Elec.* A type of storage battery with both electrodes of lead and the electrolyte of dilute sulphuric acid.

plant'er (plăn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that plants or sows; specif., a planting machine. Cf. LISTER, 2.

2. One who owns or cultivates a plantation.

3. A colonist in a new or uncultivated territory.

4. An owner of a fishing or shipping plant. *Newfoundland.*

5. A cattle thief who plants his plunder. *Australia.*

6. One settled in the holding of an evicted tenant. *Ireland.*

7. A snag fixed at one end in the river bed and standing almost rigidly; — disting. from *sawyer.* *Local, U. S.*

plan'ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *planta* sole + *-grade*: cf. F. *plantigrade.*] *Zoöl.* Walking on the sole with the heel touching the ground, as the bears and man. — *n.* A plantigrade animal; esp., a plantigrade carnivore.

plant'ing (plăn'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLANT. Specif.: *n.* **1.** A setting in the ground for cultivation, as seeds or plants; the forming of plantations, as of trees.

2. That which is planted; a plantation.

3. *Masonry.* The laying of the first foundation courses. *Eng.*

plant louse. Any of the small homopterous insects of the family Aphididæ, which live on plants and suck their juices; an aphid. Also, any of other small insects of similar habits, esp. of the family Psyllidæ, which leap, and are called *jumping plant lice.*

plants'man (plănts'măn), *n.* A dealer in, or grower of, plants; a horticulturist, nurseryman, or market gardener.

plant society. *Phytogeog.* A group or assemblage of plants growing together in the same ecological environment; a community of species governed by similar life conditions. The characteristic vegetation of a salt marsh is an example of a plant society, as also that of a sphagnum bog, a pine barren, etc. Edaphic plant societies are often called **plant formations.** See PHYTOGEOGRAPHY, ECOLOGY.

plan'tu-la (plăn'tū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL. dim. See PLANTA.] *Zoöl.* A small cushionlike structure between the claws of many insects; a pulvillus. — **plan'tu-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

plan'u-la (plăn'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *planus* flat.] **1.** *Embryol.* A hollow single-layered blastula. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Zoöl.* The very young, free-swimming larva of cœlenterates. It usually has a flattened oval or oblong form, and consists of an outer layer of ciliated ectoderm cells and an internal mass of endoderm cells. Sometimes, a similar larva of some other animal. — **plan'u-lar** (-lȧr), **plan'u-late** (-lāt), *a.*, **plan'u-li-form'** (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.*, **plan'u-loid** (-loid), *a.*

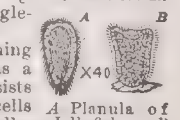

A Planula of Jellyfish. B The same in a later stage when fixed and developing into a hydrula.

planx'ty (plăŋks'tĭ), *n.* *Music.* An Irish melody for the harp, in triplets and slower than the jig.

plap (plăp), *v. i.*; PLAPPED (plăpt); PLAP'PING. [Imitative.] To move or fall with a splash; to plop.

plaque (plȧk), *n.* [F. Cf. PLACK.] **1.** Any flat, thin piece of metal, clay, ivory, or the like, used, as on a wall, for ornament, inserted in furniture, etc.

2. An ornamental brooch or the like worn on the person, esp. as the badge of an honorary order.

3. *Med.* A patch or flat area, as of color on the skin.

4. *Anat.* A blood plaque.

pla'quette' (plȧ'kĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *plaque.*] **1.** A small plaque, esp., in modern medal engraving, a small and delicate bas-relief, whether cast or struck from a die.

2. *Anat.* A blood plaque.

plash (plăsh), *v. t.*; PLASHED (plăsht); PLASH'ING. [OF.

planus level + *-ity.*] Quality of being plane. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

plank'age (plăŋk'āj), *n.* [OF *plancage.*] A form of port charge nominally or actually based on the use of planks in unloading or loading. *Now Rare.*

plank'less, *a.* See -LESS.

plankt Planked. *Ref. Sp.*

plank-tol'o-gy (plăŋk-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*plankton* + *-logy.*] The study of plankton. *Rare.*

plank'ways' (-wāz'), **plank'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the length of timber, as a plank is cut; lengthwise.

plank'y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or constructed of, planks.

plan'less, *a.* Having no plan. — **plan'less-ly**, *adv.* — **plan'less-ness**, *n.*

Pla'no-coc'cus, *n.* [NL.; *plano-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* A small genus of nonpathogenic ciliated bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, characterized by division in two planes.

pla'no-con'i-cal, *a.*, **pla'no-cy-lin'dric, -dri-cal**, *a.* See PLANO-.

pla-no'di-a (plȧ-nō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. πλάνος wandering + ὁδός way.] *Surg.* A false passage.

plan-og'ra-phist (plăn-ŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A drawer of plans.

plan-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*plan* + *-graphy.*] Art of drawing plans.

pla'no-hor'i-zon'tal, *a.* See PLANO-.

pla'no-mill'ing machine. = PLANOMILLER.

pla'no-or-bic'u-lar, *a.* See PLANO-.

Pla'no-sar'ci-na (plā'nō-sär'sĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *plano-* + L. *sarcina* bundle, pack.] *Bacteriol.* A small genus of nonpathogenic ciliated bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, multiplying by division in three planes. They develop a red or an orange-red pigment in cultures.

pla'no-spi'ral (-spī'răl), *a.* See PLANO-.

pla'no-su'bu-late, *a.* See PLANO-.

plant. ✝ PLAINT.

plant, *n.* [F. (16th century).] Ground plan. *Obs.*

plant, *n.* [L. *planta*, prob. orig. same word as *plant* a sprout: cf. F. *plante.*] Sole of the foot. *Obs.*

plant, *n.* [Cf. OF. *plante*, plant, planted ground, plantation.] Prob., plantation; place where things are cultivated. *Obs. & R.*

plan'ta (plăn'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PLANTÆ (-tē). [L., sole.] *Zoöl.* **a** The sole of the foot. **b** The back side of the shank of a bird's leg. **c** The first joint of the tarsus of an insect.

plant'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

plant'age, *n.* [Cf. F. *plantage* a planting.] Vegetation; also, planting. *Obs.*

plan'ta-gin'e-ous (plăn'tȧ-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* = PLANTAGINACEOUS.

plan'tain (plăn'tĭn), *n.* [OF.] The plane tree *Platanus orientalis.* *Obs. or R.*

plantain lily. The broad-leaved day lily.

plantain shoreweed. A small European plantaginaceous weed (*Littorella lacustris*).

plantain squirrel. An East Indian squirrel (*Sciurus notatus*).

plantain tree. = 2d PLANTAIN.

plant'al (plăn'tăl), *a.* [See PLANT a vegetable.] Belonging or relating to plants. *Obs. or R.*

plantane. ✝ PLANTAIN.

plan'ta-no, *n.* [Sp. *plántano.*] A plantain or its fruit. *Obs.*

plant association. *Phytogeog.* = PLANT SOCIETY.

plan-ta'tor (plăn-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] = PLANTER, a colonist; also, a transplanter. *Obs.*

plant community = PLANT SOCIETY.

plant'er-dom (plăn'tẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

plant'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

plant formation. *Phytogeog.* See PLANT SOCIETY.

plant hemp. Jute.

plant house. Any structure in which plants are kept or grown; a glasshouse or conservatory.

plant'i-cle (plăn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim. of PLANT.] A young or embryonic plant. *Obs.*

Plan'ti-gra'da (plăn'tĭ-grā'dȧ; plăn-tĭg'rȧ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLANTIGRADE.] *Zoöl.* The plantigrade carnivores, as bears. Cf. DIGITIGRADA.

planting stick. A dibble.

plan'ti-soun, *n.* Also **plantoun.** [OF. *planteison*, *planteson.* Cf. PLANTATION.] A plant. *Obs.*

plan-tiv'o-rous (plăn-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *planta* plant + *-vorous.*] Eating plants.

plant'less, *a.* See -LESS.

plant'let, *n.* A little plant.

plant'ling, *n.* A plantlet.

plan-toc'ra-cy (plăn-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*planter* + *-cracy.*] Government by planters; planters as a ruling class.

plant'ule (plănt'ūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *planta*: cf. F. *plantule.*] A plantlet; an embryo plant.

plan'u-lan (plăn'ū-lăn), *n.* *Zoöl.* A planula.

Plan'u-loi'de-a (-loi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MESOZOA.

pla'nure, *n.* [OF.] A plain. *Obs.*

pla-nu'ri-a (plȧ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also, Anglicized, **plan'u-ry** (plăn'ū-rĭ). [NL.; Gr. πλάνος a wandering + *-uria.*] *Med.* Discharge of urine through an abnormal passage, as a fistula.

plaq'uet. Var. of PLACCATE.

plas. ✝ PLACE.

plasche. ✝ PLASH.

plase. ✝ PLACE, PLAICE.

plash, *adv.* With a plash or sound of plashing.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

plaissier, plessier, to bend, interlace; orig. uncert.: cf. LL. *plaxitium* an inclosure formed by interwoven twigs or branches.] **1.** To cut partly, bend, and intertwine (branches, stems, etc.) into a hedge; also, to make or trim (a hedge) by so treating its branches, etc.; to pleach.
The hedges low and *plashed*. *T. Hardy.*
2. To bend down, interweave, or intwine. *Obs.*
plash (plăsh), *n.* A plashed branch, or, rarely, a plashed bush or the like. See PLASH, *v. t.* (above). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
plash, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. D. *plassen*, G. *platschen*, prob. of imitative origin. Cf. SPLASH.] To splash.
Far below him *plashed* the waters. *Longfellow.*
plash, *n.* [See PLASH to splash.] **1.** A plashing; a splash.
2. A heavy or sudden fall of water, esp. rain.
3. A splash or dash (of color or light). *Rare.*
plash, *n.* [ME. *plasche*, AS. *plæsc* (*Oxf. E. D.*); cf. OD. *plasch*. Cf. PLASH to splash.] A small pool; a puddle.
plash'y (plăsh'ĭ), *a.*; PLASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PLASH'I-EST. [From PLASH pool.] Abounding with puddles; splashy.
plash'y (-ĭ), *a.* [See PLASH a splash.] Plashing; splashing; also, speckled, as if plashed with color. *Keats.*
-pla'si-a (-plā'zhĭ-*ȧ*), **-plasis**, **-plasy**. [NL. *-plasia, -plasis*, Gr. πλάσις a molding, πλάσσειν to mold.] Combining forms denoting *development, formation*; as, macro*plasia*.
plasm (plăz'm), *n.* [L. *plasma* anything formed or molded, Gr. πλάσμα, -ατος, fr. πλάσσειν to form, mold. Cf. PLASMA.] **1.** A mold or matrix. *Obs.*
2. = PLASMA, in any of various senses.
-plasm. A combining form from Greek πλάσμα, *form*, used chiefly in biology to signify the *viscous material of an animal or vegetable cell*; as, proto*plasm*, endo*plasm*.
plas'ma (plăz'mȧ; 277), *n.* [See PLASM.] **1.** *Min.* A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, of various shades of green, and faintly translucent.
2. *Anat. & Physiol.* The watery part of blood, lymph, or milk, as opposed to the corpuscles, or, in milk, the fat globules, etc., suspended in it; also, the juice that can be expressed from muscle. Plasma of blood differs from *serum* chiefly in containing the antecedent substance of fibrin, in addition to the constituents of serum. It ordinarily coagulates when removed from the body.
3. *Biol.* Protoplasm.
4. *Pharm.* A mixture of starch and glycerin, used as a substitute for ointments.
plas-mat'ic (plăz-măt'ĭk), **plas'mic** (plăz'mĭk), *a. Biol.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, plasma; protoplasmic; formative; plastic.
plas'mo- (plăz'mō-). Combining form for *plasm* or *plasma*.
plas-mo'di-al (plăz-mō'dĭ-ăl), **plas-mod'ic** (plăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a plasmodium.
plas-mo'di-o-carp' (-mō'dĭ-ō-kärp'), *n.* [*plasmodium* + *-carp*.] *Bot.* A fructification in certain slime molds, consisting of an elongated, sometimes branched, body within which spores develop. It is a modification of the plasmodium. Cf. ÆTHALIUM. — **plas-mo'di-o-car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *a.*
Plas-mo'di-oph'o-ra (-ŏf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See PLASMODIUM; -PHOROUS.] *Bot.* A genus of myxomycetes, or slime molds, typifying the family Plasmodiophoraceæ, mainly parasitic on roots. *P. brassicæ* causes club root.
Plas-mo'di-oph'o-ra'ce-æ (-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of myxomycetes constituting the Plasmodiophorales. They are parasitic in living plant cells, and develop a true plasmodium. — **plas-mo'di-oph'o-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
plas-mo'di-um (plăz-mō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-*ȧ*). [NL. See PLASMA; 1st -ODE.] **1.** *Biol.* A multinucleate mass of naked protoplasm formed by the union of a number of amœbalike organisms; specif., *Bot.*, the vegetative body of the slime molds (Myxomycetes) formed by union of individuals developed from the spores. These plasmodia often occur on decaying logs. See MYXOMYCETES. Among animals, certain of the protozoans form plasmodia.
2. *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus of protozoans of the class Sporozoa containing the malaria parasites. See MALARIA.
plas-mol'y-sis (plăz-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *plasmo-* + *-lysis*.] *Plant Physiol.* Contraction or shrinking of the cytoplasm in a living cell due to loss of water by exosmosis (see OSMOSIS). — **plas'mo-lyt'ic** (plăz'mō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
plas'mo-lyze (plăz'mō-līz), *v. t. & i.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Plant Physiol.* To subject to plasmolysis.
plas'mo-some (-sōm), *n.* [*plasmo-* + 2d *-some*.] *Biol.* The true nucleolus of a cell, as disting. from a karyosome.
-plast (-plăst). [Gr. πλαστός formed, molded, fr. πλάσσειν to form.] Combining form signifying *organized particle* or *granule, cell*; as, bio*plast*, leuco*plast*, etc.
plas'te-in (plăs'tē-ĭn), *n.* [G. *plastein*; Gr. πλαστός formed, molded + *-ein*, as in *casein* casein; — from its tendency to pass over into hydrogel.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several substances produced as coagula by the action of solutions of rennin, papain, etc., on proteoses.
plas'ter (plȧs'tẽr), *n.* Formerly also *plaister*. [AS., a plaster (in sense 1), fr. L. *emplastrum*, Gr. ἔμπλαστρον, ἔμπλαστον, fr. ἐμπλάσσειν to daub on, stuff in; ἐν in + πλάσσειν to mold: cf. OF. *plastre* plaster (in sense 2), F. *plâtre*. Cf. PLASTIC, EMPLASTER, PIASTER.] **1.** *Med.* An external application of a consistency harder than ointment, prepared for use by spreading it on linen, leather, silk, or the like; as, a porous *plaster*; sticking *plaster*. It is adhesive at the ordinary temperature of the body.
2. *Building.* A pasty composition, hardening on drying, used for coating walls, ceilings, and partitions. Ordinary plaster is made by slacking quicklime with water, and mixing in sand and some binding material, as hair or fiber.
3. Short for PLASTER OF PARIS.
plaster of Paris [so called because orig. brought from a suburb of Paris]. **a** A white powdery substance, ($CaSO_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$), formed by calcining gypsum till it is partially dehydrated. It forms with water a paste which soon sets, and is used for casts, moldings, etc. **b** Loosely, native gypsum.
plas'ter (plȧs'tẽr), *v. t.*; -TERED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING. [Cf. OF. *plastrer*, F. *plâtrer*. See PLASTER, *n.*] **1.** To overlay or cover with plaster or a similar material, as walls or ceilings.
2. Hence, to smear or bedaub as if with plaster; as, cheeks *plastered* with rouge; to *plaster* one with flattery.
3. To smooth over; to conceal, as with a covering of plaster.
4. To apply a medicinal plaster to, as to a wound.
5. To treat with plaster of Paris, as land, grapevines, wine, etc.; specif., to treat (wine) with plaster of Paris to improve the color, keeping qualities, etc., either, as is generally supposed, by abstraction of water with increase of alcoholic strength, or, chiefly, as some believe, by precipitation of albuminous matter.
plaster board. A board about ¼ inch thick composed of alternate layers of plaster and paper, used in building in place of lath and, at least, the first coat of plaster on walls.
plas'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plasters; hence: **a** One who applies plaster or mortar. **b** One who makes plaster casts.
plas'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLASTER. Hence: *vb. n.*
1. Act or process of applying plaster or a plaster.
2. **a** A covering of plaster. **b** = PLASTER, *n.*, 2.
plas'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Plastering used to finish architectural constructions, esp. that used for the lining of rooms. Ordinarily, mortar is used for the plain work, and plaster of Paris for the moldings and ornaments.
plas'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of plaster. — **plas'ter-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk). [Gr. πλαστικός fit for molding, plastic, fr. πλάσσειν to mold, to form.] A combining form signifying *developing, forming, growing*, as in hetero*plastic*.
plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *plasticus*, Gr. πλαστικός, fr. πλάσσειν to form, mold: cf. F. *plastique*.] **1.** Having power to give form or fashion to a mass; formative.
See *plastic* Nature working to this end. *Pope.*
2. Pertaining or appropriate to, characteristic of, or produced by, molding or modeling; — said of sculpture, ceramics, and the kindred arts, in distinction from painting and the graphic arts. "*Plastic* beauty." *J. S. Harford.*
3. Capable of being molded or modeled, as clay or plaster. Hence: **a** Pliable; impressionable. **b** *Biol.* Capable of undergoing metabolic transformation; formative.
Syn. — See DUCTILE.
plastic force, *Physiol.*, the force which presumably acts in the growth and repair of the tissues. — **p. operation**, an operation in plastic surgery. — **p. surgery**, that branch of surgery concerned with the repair or restoration of lost, injured, or deformed parts of the body, chiefly by transfer of tissue.
plas-tic'i-ty (plăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Plastic quality or state.
2. *Physiol.* Plastic force.
plas'tid (plăs'tĭd), *n.* [G. *plastiden*, pl., fr. Gr. πλάστιδες, pl. of πλαστις, fem. of πλάστης one who forms or molds.] *Biol.* **1.** A unit of protoplasmic matter; a cell. *Haeckel.*
2. Any of certain small bodies of specialized protoplasm lying in the cytoplasm of some cells, esp. plant cells and certain protozoans, and serving in many cases as organs or places of special metabolic activities. Chloroplasts, chromoplasts, and leucoplasts of plants are examples.
plas'to-dy-na'mi-a (plăs'tō-dī-nā'mĭ-*ȧ*; plăs'tō-dĭ-nā'mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πλαστός molded + δύναμις power.] *Physiol.* Formative power. — **plas'to-dy-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), *a.*
plas'tral (plăs'trăl), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a plastron.
plas'tron (plăs'trŏn), *n.* [F. *plastron* breastplate, plastron; cf. It. *piastrone*, LL. *plastra* a thin plate of metal. See PIASTER.] **1.** **a** In medieval armor, a metal breastplate, worn under the hauberk. **b** A protection for the breast of a fencer, usually a piece of leather stuffed or padded.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** The ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle, consisting typically of nine symmetrically placed bones overlaid by horny plates. Also, the ventral armor of other animals, as of certain extinct amphibians or glyptodonts. **b** The modified posterior interambulacral area on the under side of spatangoid sea urchins.
3. A trimming for the front of a woman's dress, often of different material, and narrowing from the shoulders to the waist. Also, the starched front of a man's shirt.
-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ). [See -PLAST.] Combining form denoting *act* or *process of forming, development, growth*; as in auto*plasty*.
plat (plăt), *v. t.*; PLAT'TED; PLAT'TING. [Prob. a var. of *plait*; perh. influenced by *plat* flat. Cf. PLAIT.] To interweave, or form by braiding or interweaving; to plait.
They had *platted* a crown of thorns. *Matt. xxvii. 29.*
plat, *n.* Work done by platting; a braid; plait. *Obs. or Dial.*
plat, *a.* [F. *plat*. See PLATE, *n.*] Flat; level; also, plain; straightforward; absolute. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **plat**, *adv. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
plat, *n.* [Cf. F. *plat*. See PLAT, *a.*] **1.** A flat thing, as the flat of a sword, a flat piece of stone, the sole of the foot, etc.; also, a horizontal beam, plank, etc. *Obs. or R.*
2. A surface; hence, place; locality. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. *Mining.* **a** A floor for loading, unloading, etc., of ore, etc., at the junction of a shaft with a level. **b** = STATION.
plat, *n.* [Cf. PLAT flat, which perh. caused this spelling, and PLOT a piece of ground.] **1.** A plot of ground.
This flowery *plat*, this sweet recess of Eve. *Milton.*
2. A plan, map, or chart; esp., a plan of a town site or the like. *Now Chiefly U. S.*
To note all the islands, and to set them down in *plat*. *Hakluyt.*
3. A plan, scheme, or outline, as of a course of action, a work of fiction or art, etc.; also, arrangement; design. *Obs.*
4. *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The plan for organizing territorially the reformed church on a presbyterian basis; also, the body or assembly in charge of this, or the commission under the great seal of 1573 to carry it out.
plat (plăt), *v. t.* **1.** To plan; arrange; lay out. *Obs.*
2. To make a plat, map, or chart of; to plot.
Plat'a-le'i-dæ (plăt'*ȧ*-lē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *platalea* a spoonbill.] *Zoöl.* A family of birds consisting of the spoonbills. It is often ranked as a subfamily of the Ibididæ, and then called **Plat'a-le-i'næ** (-lē-ī'nē). **Pla-ta'le-a** (pl*ȧ*-tā'lē-*ȧ*), containing the European spoonbill and allied species, is the type genus. — **pla-ta'le-ine** (-ĭn; -īn; 184), *a.*
Plat'a-na'ce-æ (plăt'*ȧ*-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLATANUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Rosales), consisting of the single genus *Platanus*. — **plat'a-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Plat'a-nus (plăt'*ȧ*-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PLANE the tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees, the plane trees, having light brown, often deciduous, flaky bark, large palmately lobed leaves, and small achlamydeous monœcious flowers in globose heads. They are natives of temperate regions. The Oriental plane (*P. orientalis*) and the American plane, buttonwood, or sycamore (*P. occidentalis*) are often planted for shade. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.
plat'band' (plăt'bănd'), *n.* [F. *plate-bande*; *plat, plate*, flat, level + *bande* a band.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A horizontal band forming a member of a building. The platband may be a lintel course, or it may be a flat arch, or one of a group of moldings. **b** Sometimes, an architrave or epistyle. **c** A list or fillet between the flutings of a column.
2. A border of flowers, as in a garden; hence, any border.
plate (plāt), *n.* [OF. *plate* a plate of metal, a cuirass (cf. F. *plat* a plate, a shallow vessel of silver, other metal, or earth), fr. *plat* flat; perh. through LL. fr. Gr. πλατύς. Cf. PLACE, *n.*] **1.** A flat, or nearly flat, and relatively thin, piece of any material, orig. only of metal; a thick sheet, slice, or lamina; esp., a perfectly flat sheet of material of uniform thickness throughout; as, the back *plate* of a watch, etc.; a boiler or armor *plate*. Specif., *Engineering*, a sheet of rolled iron or steel a quarter of an inch or more thick.
2. One of the broad pieces of metal, often on a backing, as of leather, which were used to reënforce and complete armor of linked mail; afterwards, that which made up plate armor; hence, armor of such plates in distinction from *mail*. See ARMOR, 1.
3. A flat, smooth piece of metal on or from which anything is, or is to be, engraved, molded, deposited, or written; as, a door *plate*; specif., a piece of metal on which anything is engraved to be printed; hence, an impression from the engraved metal, or, loosely, from a woodcut; also, a full-page illustration printed on different paper from the rest of the book; as, a book with *plates*; a fashion *plate*. Also, a page of stereotype, electrotype, or the like, to be printed from; as, publisher's *plates*.
4. A flat piece or part in any of various technical senses; as: **a** *Arch.* (1) A horizontal timber laid on a wall or supported on posts or corbels to carry the trusses of a roof or the rafters directly; — called also *wall plate* and *roof plate*. (2) A sill, as of a partition or other frame. *Eng.* **b** *Photog.* A sensitized sheet of glass, porcelain, metal, etc. See PHOTOGRAPHY, 1. **c** That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth in place. **d** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A lamina; a scute; a plaque or platelet. **e** *Railroads.* A plate rail; also, locally, a rail of an ordinary railroad. **f** *Baseball.* A small five-sided area (enveloping a diamond-shaped area one foot square) beside which the batter stands and which must be touched by some part of a player on completing a run; — called also *home base*, or *home plate*. See BASEBALL, *Illust.* **g** A very light steel racing horseshoe. **h** Short for FOOTPLATE, 2. *Australia.*
5. One of the thin parts of the brisket of a beef animal.
6. [Cf. Sp. *plata* silver.] A coin, usually of silver. *Obs.*
"Islands were as *plates* dropp'd from his pocket." *Shak.*
7. Hence, precious metal or bullion, esp. silver. *Hist.*
8. Domestic vessels, utensils, ornaments, etc., esp. such as platters, dishes, flagons, cups, etc., of gold or silver or later, by extension, of other metal or of plated ware.
9. Metallic ware which is plated.
10. *Her.* A roundel of silver (argent).
11. A prize, orig. a cup or the like, given to a winner in a contest; hence, loosely, a sporting contest for a prize; specif., in horse racing, a race for a prize, the contestants not making a stake.
12. A small, shallow, and usually circular, vessel of china, earthenware, metal, or wood, from which food is eaten; hence, a plateful; also, formerly, a course or dish; as, a fish *plate*. Also, the food and service supplied to one person at table; as, dinner at five dollars a *plate*.
13. A dish similar to a table plate passed in churches, etc., in taking collections; hence, a collection for worthy purposes; as, the *plate* was a generous one.
14. Skins for fur linings of garments, sewed together and roughly shaped, but not finally cut or fitted. *Furriers' Cant.*
15. *Hat Making.* The fine nap (as of beaver, hare's wool, musquash, nutria, or English black wool) on a hat the body of which is of an inferior substance, often of wool.

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plash'er, *n.* A stem used in laying, or plashing, a hedge; also, a man who plashes hedges.
plash'et, *n.* [*plash* pool + *-et*.] A pool; a puddle. *Dial.*
plash'ful, *a.* Plashy. *Obs.*
plash'ing-ly, *adv.* of *plashing*, p. pr.
plash'ment, *n.* Plashing, or water plashed. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*
plasht. Plashed. *Ref. Sp.*
plash wheel. = DASHWHEEL.
plas'ket (plȧs'kĭt), *n.* A basket. *Dial. Eng.*
plas'mase (plăz'mās), *n.* [*plasma* + *-ase*.] = THROMBIN.
plas-mat'i-cal (plăz-măt'ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* [Gr. πλασματικός.] Formative; molding. *Rare.*
plas-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *plasmatio*: cf. OF. *plasmacion*.] A forming or molding. *Rare.*
plas'ma-top'a-rous (plăz'm*ȧ*-tŏp'*ȧ*-rŭs), *a.* [See PLASMA; -PAROUS.] *Bot.* Designating reproduction, found in certain phycomycetous fungi (Peronosporaceæ), in which the conidia discharge their protoplasmic contents as a whole.
plas'ma-tor, *n.* [L.: cf. OF. *plasmateur*.] Creator. *Obs.*
plas'ma-ture, *n.* Form; also, things formed, as in molds. *Obs.*
plas'mo-cyte, *n.* [*plasmo-* + *-cyte*.] A white blood corpuscle.
plas'mode (plăz'mōd). *Biol.* = PLASMODIUM.
plas-mo'di-a, *n.*, *pl.* of PLASMODIUM.
plas-mo'di-ate (plăz-mō'dĭ-āt), *a. Biol.* Plasmodial.
Plas-mo'di-oph'o-ra'les (plăz-mō'dĭ-ŏf'ō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PLASMODIOPHORACEÆ.
plas'mo-gen (plăz'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*plasmo-* + *-gen*.] Essential substance of protoplasm. *R.*
Plas-mop'a-ra (plăz-mŏp'*ȧ*-r*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *plasmo-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous fungi of the family Peronosporaceæ. *P. viticola* is the destructive downy mildew of the grape.
plas'mo-so'ma (plăz'mō-sō'm*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -SOMATA (-sō'm*ȧ*-t*ȧ*). [NL.] A plasmosome.
pla'some (plā'sōm; plăs'ōm), *n.* [G. *plasom*, short for *plasmatosom*; Gr. πλάσμα, -ματος, thing molded + σῶμα body; a trans. of G. *elementargebilde*.] *Biol.* A biophore or pangen. See BIOPHORE. *Wiesner.*
plasse. ✝ PLACE.
plas'son (plăs'ŏn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. τὸ πλάσσον that which forms or molds.] *Biol.* The protoplasm of a cytode. *Haeckel.*
plaste. Obs. p. p. of PLACE.
plas'ter-bill', *n.* The surf scoter. *Massachusetts.*
plaster clover. White melilot.
plas'terd. Plastered. *Ref. Sp.*
plas'ter-ish, *a.* Plastery. *Obs.*
plas'ter-wise' (plȧs'tẽr-wīz'), *adv.* In the manner, or of the nature, of a plaster. *Rare.*
plas'tic, *n.* [L. *plasticus*.] A sculptor or molder. *Obs.*
plas'tic, *n.* [F. *plastique*.] Modeling of figures; sculpture; also, *pl.*, the figures modeled.
plas'ti-cal, *a.* Plastic. *Obs. or R.*
plas'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PLASTIC.
plas'ti-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine of the plastic principle formerly supposed to reside in nature. **2.** Theory or practice of plastic art.
plas'tic-ly, *adv.* Plastically.
plas'tide. Var. of PLASTID.
plas-tid'i-um (plăs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-*ȧ*). [NL.] Plastid.
Plas'ti-do-zo'a (plăs'tĭ-dō-zō'*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *plastid* + *-zoa*.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PROTOZOA.
plas'ti-dule (plăs'tĭ-dūl), *n.* [G. *plastidul*, dim. of *plastid*. See PLASTID.] *Biol.* A molecule of protoplasm. — **plas-tid'u-lar** (plăs-tĭd'ū-l*ȧ*r). *Haeckel.*
plas'tin (plăs'tĭn), *n.* [See -PLAST.] *Chem.* A viscous, difficultly soluble nitrogenous substance found in the nucleus of cells, by some considered a modified nuclein.
plas'trum (plăs'trŭm). Var. of PLASTRON.
plasture. ✝ PLASTER.
plat. ✝ PLATE.
plat, *v. t.* To set; place. *Obs.*
plat, *v. t. & i.* [From PLAT, *a.*, flat.] To fall flat; to flatten. *Obs.*
plat, *v. t.* To strike; slap. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To hasten; hurry. *Obs.*
plat (plăt), *n.* A buffet; a slap. *Obs. or Dial. Scot.*
plat, *n.* [F. *plate*, prop. fem. of *plat* flat.] A kind of flat-bottomed boat. *Obs.*
‖ **plat** (plä), *n.* [F.] A dish of food; esp., one of the several dishes at a meal.
Pla-tac'i-dæ (pl*ȧ*-tăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλάταξ a kind of fish.] See PLATAX.
plat'an (plăt'*ă*n) *or* **plat'ane** (-ăn), *n.* [L. *platanus*. See PLANE the tree.] The plane tree.
plat'a-nist (-*ȧ*-nĭst), *n.* [L. *platanista* a sort of fish, Gr. πλατανιστής: cf. F. *plataniste*.] The susu.
Plat'a-nis'ta (-t*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SUSU.
Pla'tax (plā'tăks), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of East Indian deep-bodied, spiny-finned fishes. It constitutes a family, Platacidæ.
platch (plăch; *dial.* plȧch), *v.*

16. Short for PLATE GLASS.
17. Silver; Spanish silver money; — translating the Sp. *plata*; as, a real of *plate*. See REAL.
18. *Old Cookery.* A kind of flat cake or sweetmeat. *Obs.*
plate of wind, in an organ flue pipe, the sheet or jet of air from the flue, which impinges on the upper lip of the mouth and sets in vibration the air column of the pipe.

plate (plāt), *v. t.*; PLAT′ED (plāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); PLAT′ING (plāt′ĭng). **1**. To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metal, either mechanically or chemically.
2. To overlay with metal plates; to arm with armor plate.
Thus *plated* in habiliments of war *Shak*
3. To adorn with plated metal; as, a *plated* harness.
4. To beat into thin, flat pieces, or laminæ.
5. To impart a very high gloss to (paper) by subjecting to heavy pressure between polished metal plates.
6. *Print.* To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of.
7. To shoe (a horse) with racing plates.
8. *Mech.* To fix or secure with a plate or plates.
9. To make a plate culture of (bacteria, etc.).

plate armor *or* **armour**. **a** Defensive armor of plates of metal. See PLATE, *n.*, 2. **b** Strong metal plates for protecting war vessels, fortifications, etc.

pla-teau′ (plȧ-tō′), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TEAUS (-tōz′), F. -TEAUX (*F.* -tō′; *E.* -tōz′). [F., fr. OF. *platel* a small flat thing. See PLATE.] **1**. A tract of land of considerable summit area, which is high, or distinctly above adjacent land on at least one side, a table-land. It may be but a few hundred feet above sea level or many thousands of feet above.
2. **a** An ornamental dish or salver; also, a plaque.
3. A style of woman's hat having a flat or plate-shaped top.

plate column *or* **tower**. *Chem. Engin.* An apparatus for bringing gases into intimate contact with liquid, consisting of a tall container filled with specially constructed plates through which the gas is caused to pass.

plate culture. The culture of bacteria in a solid nutrient medium spread in a thin layer on a glass plate or in a shallow dish. Called also **plate cultivation**.

plat′ed (plāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of PLATE, *v.* Hence: *a.* **a** Covered or furnished with plates or with metal, as for defense, ornament, strength, or the like. **b** Overlaid with a different and richer material, esp. gold or silver; as, *plated* forks; a *plated* hat (cf. PLATE, *n.*, 15); *plated* ware. **c** Consisting of, or made into, thin sheets or plates.

plate′ful (plāt′fŏŏl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). Enough to fill a plate; the contents of a filled plate.

plate girder. *Arch. & Engin.* A built-up steel or rolled iron girder having a solid web of one or more plates.

plate glass. A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates and flattened by heavy rollers.

plate′let, *n.* [*plate* + *-let*.] A minute platelike body.

plate lock. A lock in which the outer case is of hard wood.

plate machine. **a** *Elec.* A frictional machine with a flat plate or disk of glass revoluble against rubbers. **b** *Ceramics.* A potter's wheel adapted esp. for molding plates, etc.

plate mark. **1**. = HALL MARK.
2. The depressed margin of an engraving made by the pressure of the plate upon the dampened paper.

plat′en (plăt′ĕn), *n.* [F. *platine*, fr. *plat* flat. See PLATE.] **1**. A flat plate of metal; now, esp., one that presses against something, or against which something is pressed; specif.: *Mach.* **a** The part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type and by which the impression is made. **b** An analogous part of a typewriter. **c** The movable table of a planer or similar machine tool. **d** *Founding.* A diaphragm or plate, in a molding machine, against which the flask is forced by pressure from below.
2. = PATEN, 2. *Obs.*

plate paper. **a** Orig., a somewhat soft unsized paper with a smooth dull finish used in printing from incised (engraved) plates. **b** Paper of similar appearance, as a heavy book paper calendered to a dull finish. **c** Plated paper.

plate press. A press with a flat carriage and a roller, used for printing from engraved steel or copper plates.

plate printing. Act or process of printing from an engraved plate or plates. In printing from a copper or steel plate the lines are filled with ink, and the impression taken by pressing it under the roller of a plate press.

plat′er (plāt′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who plates. See PLATE, *v.*, 1.
2. A workman engaged in making ship-armor plate, boiler plate, etc., or in placing such work in position.
3. *Horse Racing.* A horse that runs chiefly in plate, esp. selling-plate, races; hence, an inferior race horse.
4. A machine for calendering paper.

plat′er-esque′ (plăt′ẽr-ĕsk′), *a.* [Sp. *plateresco*, fr. *plata* silver.] *Arch.* Resembling silver plate: — said of certain architectural ornamentation, often ornate.

plate′-roll′, *v. t.*; -ROLLED′ (-rōld′); -ROLL′ING. To press or glaze (paper) in a plate calender. See CALENDER, *n.*, 2.

plate wheel. *Mech.* A wheel the rim and hub of which are connected by a continuous plate of metal.

plat′form′ (plăt′fôrm′), *n.* [*plat*, a. + *-form*: cf. F. *plateforme*.] **1**. A plane surface or figure; any surface. *Obs.*
2. A plan; map; design; pattern; chart, as, the *platform* of a house; hence, any plan, design, or scheme. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: A plan of ecclesiastical or religious polity or principles; as, the Cambridge *platform*. Cf. sense 7, below.
3. The site or area of a building or the like. *Obs.* Fig.: **a** Ground, foundation, or basis of anything. *Obs. or R.* *Oxf. E. D.* **b** A plane, as of conduct, thought, discussion, etc.
4. A horizontal and generally flat surface, usually higher, though rarely lower, than the adjoining ground or floor; as, a street car *platform*; the *platform* of a depot; a gun *platform*; esp., a raised flooring, stage, or dais, in a hall or the like, on which speakers, performers, etc., sit or stand.
5. Fig.: **a** Public speaking; public addresses collectively. **b** *Eng.* The supporters of a movement who appear on the platform at a meeting in its support. *Oxf. E. D.*
6. *Naut.* A light partial deck next below the orlop or, when there is no orlop, the berth deck. There may be several platforms forward and aft, called upper and lower.
7. A declaration of the principles on which a group of persons or a party stand and on which they appeal for support; esp., a declaration of principles and policies of government adopted by a political party.

plat′form′ (plăt′fôrm′), *v. t.* **1**. To form a plan of; to outline. *Obs.*
2. To furnish with a platform.
3. To place on or as on a platform.

plat′form′, *v. i.* To speak in public. *Oxf. E. D.*

platform car. *Railroads.* A car without permanent raised sides or covering; a flat car.

plat′formed′ (plăt′fôrmd′), *a.* Furnished with, or surmounted by, a platform; level on top like a platform.

platform scale. A weighing machine with a flat platform on which objects are weighed.

platform spring. A compound spring for the underbody of a vehicle, consisting of four laminated springs, two longitudinal and two transverse, connected rectangularly.

plat′ic (plăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *platicus* general, summary, fr. Gr. πλατικός broad.] *Astrol.* Not exact; imperfect; — said of the conjunction or aspect of two planets when not within a degree, but within half the sum of the "orbs" of the two planets. — **plat′ic-ly**, *adv.*

plat′i-na (plăt′ĭ-nȧ; plȧ-tē′nȧ; 277), *n.* [Sp. or NL. See PLATINUM.] *Chem.* Platinum.

plat′i-nam′mine (plăt′ĭ-năm′ĭn; -ēn; 183), *n.* Also **plat′i-nam′ine**, **-nam′min**, **-nam′in**. [*platinum* + *ammonia* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* Any of a large number of complex compounds of platinum containing ammonia, specif. one formed from a platinic salt, as $PtR_4(NH_3)_4$, $PtR_4(NH_3)_3$, $PtR_4(NH_3)_2$, or PtR_4NH_3, in which R may be OH, Cl, NO_3, etc. Cf. PLATOSAMMINE.

plat′i-nate (plăt′ĭ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of platinic acid.

plat′ing (plāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLATE. Hence: *n.* **1**. Art or process of covering anything with a plate or plates, or with a coating of metal.
2. Preparation of metal plates, esp. for use in erecting boilers, plate-girder work, etc.
3. Act of shoeing a horse with plates.
4. A thin coating of metal laid on another metal.
5. A coating of metal plates; specif., defensive armor of metal (usually steel) plates.
6. *Horse Racing.* Racing for plates. See PLATE, *n.*, 11. *Eng.*
7. In decorative windows, the practice of getting a color not obtainable in one piece of glass, by backing up one piece with another. Also, the secondary piece itself.

plat′i-ni- (plăt′ĭ-nĭ-). *Chem.* Combining form indicating the *presence of*, or *derivation from*, *quadrivalent platinum*.

pla-tin′ic (plȧ-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, platinum; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence. Cf. PLATINOUS.
platinic acid, platinic hydroxide, $Pt(OH)_4$, as a weak acid. It is obtained as a reddish brown precipitate which dissolves in excess of caustic alkalies, forming *platinates*.

plat′i-nif′er-ous (plăt′ĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*platini-* + *-ferous*.] Yielding platinum; as, *platiniferous* sand.

plat′i-ni-rid′i-um (-nĭ-rĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A natural alloy of iridium with platinum and other allied metals, occurring in silver-white or grayish metallic grains. Sp. gr., 22.6–22.8.

plat′i-nize (plăt′ĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; PLAT′I-NIZED (-nīzd); PLAT′I-NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To cover, treat, or combine with platinum. — **plat′i-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

plat′i-no- (plăt′ĭ-nō-). Combining form for *platinum* or *platinous*.

plat′i-no-cy-an′ic (-sī-ăn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2Pt(CN)_4$, formed by the union of platinous cyanide and hydrocyanic acid.

plat′i-no-cy′a-nide (-sī′ȧ-nīd; -nĭd; 183), *n.* Also **-nid**. *Chem.* A salt of platinocyanic acid. Barium platinocyanide is used in luminescent screens for Röntgen rays, etc.

plat′i-noid (plăt′ĭ-noid), *a.* [*platino-* + *-oid*.] Resembling platinum. — *n.* **a** An alloy chiefly of copper, nickel, and zinc, used for forming electrical resistance coils and standards. **b** Any metal allied to platinum.

plat′i-no-type′ (plăt′ĭ-nō-tīp′; plȧ-tĭn′ō-), *n.* [*platino-* + *-type*.] *Photog.* A permanent print in platinum black obtained by the use of a platinum salt in the sensitizing solution or developer; also, the process of making such pictures.

plat′i-nous (plăt′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, platinum; specif., designating compounds in which the element has a lower valence. Cf. PLATINIC.

plat′i-num (plăt′ĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. earlier *platina*, fr. Sp. *platina*, fr. *plata* silver, LL. *plata* a thin plate of metal. See PLATE: cf. PLATINA.] *Chem.* A heavy, almost silver-white metallic element, ductile and malleable, but very infusible and resistant to most chemical reagents (it is slowly soluble in aqua regia); — formerly called also *platina*. Symbol, *Pt*; atomic weight, 195.2. **Melting** point, 1755° C. (3191° F.). Platinum is usually found as small grains in alluvial material. Native platinum is alloyed with iron, iridium, osmium, etc., and its sp. gr. is 14-19, that of the pure metal being 21-22. The only native compound of platinum is the arsenide, sperrylite. Most of the world's platinum comes normally from the Ural Mountains, but when the supply from Russia was cut off, South American platinum figured more and more in the world trade. The metal is used for chemical vessels and as a catalyser in chemical processes, as a dental filling, for spark points, and (since its price rose above that of gold) for jewelry. See also PLATINUM BLACK. Chemically, platinum is bivalent (platinous compounds) and quadrivalent (platinic compounds).

platinum black. *Chem.* A soft, dull-black powder of metallic platinum obtained by reduction and precipitation from its solutions. It is employed as a carrier of oxygen.

platinum lamp. **a** A kind of incandescent electric lamp having a platinum filament. **b** An aphlogistic lamp. **c** Döbereiner's lamp.

platinum metals. *Chem.* The group of metallic elements which in their chemical and physical properties resemble platinum. These are the **light platinum group**, viz., rhodium, ruthenium, and palladium, whose specific gravities are about 12, and the **heavy platinum group**, viz., osmium, iridium, and platinum, whose specific gravities are over 21.

platinum process. *Photog.* The platinotype process.

platinum sponge. *Chem.* Metallic platinum in a gray, porous, spongy form, obtained by reducing the double chloride of platinum and ammonium. It occludes (see OCCLUDE, 3) oxygen, hydrogen, and certain other gases, to a high degree, and is employed as an agent in oxidizing.

plat′i-tude (plăt′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. *plat* flat. See PLATE.] **1**. Quality or state of being flat, dull, or insipid; triteness; commonplaceness; staleness of ideas or language.
To hammer one golden grain of wit into a sheet of infinite *platitude*. *Motley.*
2. A thought or remark which is flat, dull, trite, or weak; a dull, stale, or insipid truism; a commonplace.
Syn. — See COMMONPLACE.

plat′i-tu′di-na′ri-an (-tū′dĭ-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Platitudinous. — *n.* One given to uttering or writing, or dealing in, platitudes. — **plat′i-tu′di-na′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

plat′i-tu′di-nize (-tū′dĭ-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To utter platitudes. — **plat′i-tu′di-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′-), *n.* — **plat′i-tu′di-niz′er** (-nīz′ẽr), *n.*

plat′i-tu′di-nous (-tū′dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or abounding in, platitudes; of the nature of a platitude. — **plat′i-tu′di-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **plat′i-tu′di-nous-ness**, *n.*

Pla-ton′ic (plȧ-tŏn′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Platonicus*, Gr. Πλατωνικός: cf. F. *platonique*.] Of or
Pla-ton′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to Plato, or his philosophy, school, or opinions. — **Pla-ton′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **Pla-ton′i-cal-ness**, *n.*
Platonic bodies *or* **solids**, *Geom.*, the five regular geometrical solids; namely, the simple tetrahedon, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. — **P. love**, a spiritual comradeship or love, in which there is no element of sexual desire, esp. between persons of opposite sex. — **P. period**, the period of complete revolution of the equinoctial points by precession. = PLATONIC YEAR. — **P. solid**. = PLATONIC BODY. — **P. year**, the cycle of about 26,000 years in which a complete revolution of the equinoctial points is accomplished. See PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.

Pla-ton′ic, *n.* **1**. A follower of Plato; a Platonist.
2. One who loves with a Platonic love.

Pla′to-nism (plā′tō-nĭz′m), *n.* **1**. The philosophy of Plato (b. 427, d. 347 B.C.), who is usually reckoned the greatest thinker of all time in what passes for the province of philosophy, this without denying Aristotle's superior merits in using the master's insights to found the sciences of Nature and Man. I. Plato had learned from Socrates how to analyze views and opinions so as to separate the permanent from the transient and variable: looking in the former (the permanent) for the causal elements which explain the changes in the world of experience. His great discovery is the principle of the **self-moved** as the origin of the transient and variable. There are two orders of being in the world: (*a*) the self-moved and (*b*) whatever is moved by another. In the Phædrus (245) he says: The soul is immortal because movement belongs to it essentially; that which derives its motions and changes from another ceases to live when it ceases to move; . . . the self-moving (τὸ αὐτὸ αὑτὸ κινοῦν) is the origin and fountain of all movement in the world and it is the very essence of the soul. There is (Laws, 894) motion which is derived from other things and can be imparted again to other things but cannot move itself; and a second kind of motion which can move itself as well as other things . . . and is the source of all motion in the world; it is the eldest and mightiest principle of change, while derivative motion is secondary . . . ; the self-moved is of the same nature with that which we call soul (408). (So in the Phædon, the Republic, the Timæus, the Sophist, etc.) II. Corresponding to the two orders of being are the two orders of knowing, sense experience and philosophy. Philosophy knows self-movement as the ultimate explanation of the world of change. It is sure that all ultimate being is self-moved and that everything changing and variable is dependent on some self-moving center. Independent being composed of self-moving centers Plato names IDEAS. III. An idea (ἰδέα or εἶδος) is a self-moved being of the nature of Soul or Life, and an Idea must be presupposed as the independent being underlying every phenomenon, more or less removed from it, and connected by a longer or shorter causal chain. (See IDEA, 9; also ENTELECHY and ARISTOTELIANISM.) IV. Plato's use of the word TRUTH (ἀλήθεια) is founded on this distinction of dependent and independent being. The more nearly it approaches to self-movement, the more truth a being has. This is an implication that all beings are in some way connected with the realization of self-movement in its highest form as Reason (Νοῦς), and Aristotle's works are inspired with this thought. V. The BEAUTIFUL is the shining splendor of self-movement (Phædrus). The appearance of self-activity in matter makes it beautiful. VI. The GOOD. Plato finds the self-moved altruistic; it moves others besides itself. In the Timæus the self-moved as the Good creates the world. "Having no envy, He desired that all things should be as like Himself as possible . . . He created the world to be a

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t. & i. [Imitative.] To splash; to besmear. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*
plate. † PLAT.
plat′e-asm (plăt′ē-ăz′m), **plat′e-as′mus** (-ĭ-ăz′mŭs), *n.* [Gr. πλατειασμός.] Broad pronunciation: Doric accent.
plate′band′. Var. of PLATBAND.
plate beam. = PLATE GIRDER.
plate bone. The scapula.
plate bulb. A steel or iron plate with a thickened edge of bulbous section.
plate calender. See CALENDER, *n.*, 2.
plate coupling. *Mach.* = FLANGE COUPLING.
plate electric machine. = PLATE MACHINE a.
plate′fish′, *n.* A West Indian trunkfish (*Lactophrys triqueter*).
plate fleet. A fleet of plate ships. *Hist.*
plate′-glazed′, *a.* *Paper Making.* Glazed in the plate calender. See CALENDER, *n.*, 2. — **plate glazing**. Cf. WEB GLAZING.
plate hat. *Hat Making.* See PLATE, *n.*, 15.
plate horse. = PLATER, 4.
plate keel. *Shipbuilding.* A keel made of a flat plate or plates.
plate lead (lĕd). Platine. *Obs.*
plate′less. *a.* See -LESS.
plat′el-minth (plăt′ĕl-mĭnth), **Plat′el-min′thes** (-mĭn′thēz), etc. Vars. of PLATYHELMINTH, etc.
plate matter. Matter cast in stereotype plates for sale to various newspapers.
plate metal. Refined iron run in molds and broken up for remelting or for use in a mix.
plate method. = PLATE CULTURE.
plate oven. *Glass Blowing.* A double oven in one part of which the split cylinders of sheet or cylinder glass are heated before being flattened, the sheets then being placed in the other chamber to be annealed.
plate piece. The under side of a fore quarter of beef; rattleran.
plate proof. *Print.* A proof taken from a plate.
plater. † PLATTER.
plate rail. 1. *Railroads.* A plate. See PLATE, *n.*, 4 e. — **p. railway**. 2. A rail or narrow shelf along the upper part of a wall to hold plates, etc.
plat′er-er (plāt′ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who plates articles. *Obs.* — **plat′er-y**, *n.* *Obs.*
plate ship. A treasure ship, esp. one of the Spanish treasure ships from America. *Hist.*
plate tracery. See TRACERY.
plate vein. A horse's cephalic vein. *Obs.* [See PLATE, *n.*, 4 e.]
plate′way′, *n.* A plate railway.
plate′-web′ gird′er. = PLATE GIRDER.
plate′work′, *n.* Plated work. *Rare.* — **plate′work′er**, *n.* *Rare.*
plateyne. † PLATEN.
‖ **plat fond′** (plȧ′fôɴ′; plȧ-fŏnd′), *n.* [F.] = PLAFOND.
platform bridge. A movable planking laid between platforms of railroad passenger cars. *U. S.*
platform carriage. A low-hung four-wheeled truck for carrying heavy material.
platform deck. = PLATFORM, *n.*, 6.
plat′form′er. *n.* **1**. One who draws up or designs a platform or plan. *Obs.* **2**. A public speaker.
plat′form′ist, *n.* A public speaker; platformer. — **plat′form-is′tic**, *a.*
platform wagon *or* **waggon**. A platform carriage.
platfute. *a. & adv.* Flat-footed; flat-footedly. *Obs.* *Scot.*
Plat′hel-min′thes (plăt′hĕl-mĭn′thēz), **plat′hel-minth** (plăt′hĕl-mĭnth), **-min′thic** (-mĭn′thĭk). Vars. of PLATYHELMINTHES, etc. *Scot.*
plat′ie (plāt′ĭ), *n.* A little plate.
pla-til′la (plȧ-tĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A Silesian white linen. *Obs. or R.*
platin. Var. of PLATEN.
plat′i-nate (plăt′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* = PLATINIZE.
platina yellow. Platinum yellow.
plat′ine. *n.* [F.] In an old form of loom, a piece of lead used to counterbalance the treadle. *Obs.*
plating number. See LLOYD'S NUMBERS.
plat′i-ni-chlo′ric (plăt′ĭ-nĭ-klō′rĭk; 201), *a.* Chloroplatinic.
plat′i-ni-chlo′ride (-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid**. Chloroplatinate.
plat′i-no-chlo′ric (-nō-klō′rĭk; 201), *a.* Chloroplatinous.
plat′i-no-chlo′ride (-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid**. Chloroplatinite.
plat′i-node (plăt′ĭ-nōd), *n.* [*platino-* + 2d *-ode*.] A cathode. *R.*
platinum thermometer. See THERMOMETER.
platinum yellow. A pigment consisting of an alkaline chloroplatinate.
platique. † PLATIC.
plat′i-tu′di-nal (plăt′ĭ-tū′dĭ-năl), *a.* Platitudinous. *Rare.*
plat′i-tu′di-nism (-nĭz′m), *n.* Utterance of platitudes.
plat′lings, *adv.* [*plat*, a. + 2d *-ling*.] Flatlings. *Obs.* *Scot.*
plat′ly, *adv.* Flatly; plainly; simply; directly. *Obs.*
plat′ness. *n.* Flatness. *Obs.*
Pla-to′da (plȧ-tō′dȧ), **Pla-to′des** (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πλατύς flat + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of PLATYHELMINTHES. — **plat′ode** (plăt′ōd), *a. & n.*
plat′oid (plăt′oid), *a.* [*platy-* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Broad and flat; resembling a flatworm.
pla-tom′e-ter (plȧ-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πλατύς flat + *-meter*.] = PLANIMETER.
pla-tom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλάτος breadth + *-metry*.] *Geom.* Measuring the breadth of objects, as rivers.
Pla-to′ni-an. *n.* Platonist. *R.*
Pla′to-ni′cian (plā′tō-nĭsh′ăn), *n.* A Platonist. *Rare.*
Pla-ton′i-cism (plȧ-tŏn′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* = PLATONISM, 3. *Rare.*

N O P

blessed God." The self-moved as the Good creates the world and makes the intellectual processes. This thought in after times made Neoplatonism. *W. T. Harris.*
2. A tenet of Platonic philosophy ; a saying of Plato or one resembling his.
3. The doctrine or practice of Platonic love.

Pla'to-nist (plā'tō-nĭst), *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato ; a follower of Plato.

Pla'to-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, Plato, Platonists, or Platonism.

Pla'to-nize (plā'tō-nīz), *v. i. & t.* To adopt, imitate, explain by, or conform to, Platonic opinions, reasoning, or philosophy ; esp., to idealize ; to emphasize ideal characteristics.

pla-toon' (plȧ-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *peloton* a ball of thread, a group of men, a platoon, *pelote* a ball of things wound round. See PELLET.] **1**. *Mil.* **a** A body of men who fired together; also, a small body of soldiers drawn up in a hollow square to strengthen the angles of a formation. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** Now, a subdivision of a military tactical unit such as a company, troop, field battery, etc., under a lieutenant, and itself usually subdivided into sections and squads. In the United States army there are five (formerly there were usually two) platoons to an infantry company and two platoons to a battery. A cavalry platoon has 32 men. The British use *half company* instead of *platoon.*
2. Fig., a company of people ; a squad ; a set ; a coterie.
3. *Mil.* A volley. *Obs.*

pla-to'sam-mine (plȧ-tō'să-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **pla-to'sa-mine, -sammin, -samin**. [*platoso-* + *ammonia* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A platinum-ammonia compound formed from a platinous salt, as $PtR_2(NH_3)_4$, $PtR_2(NH_3)_3$, $PtR_2(NH_3)_2$, or PtR_2NH_3, in which R may be OH, Cl, NO_3, etc. See PLATINAMMINE.

platoso-, platos-. *Chem.* Combining form denoting the *presence of*, or *derivation from*, *platinous platinum.*

Platt'deutsch' (plät'doich'), *n.* [G. ; *platt* flat (cf. PLAT flat) + *deutsch* German.] The language of North Germany, a Low German tongue now spoken chiefly by the less educated classes. It comprises a number of dialects, and until about the middle of the 17th century was cultivated as a literary language. See INDO-EUROPEAN ; cf. SAXON.

plat'ten (plăt''n), *v. t.* [See PLAT, *a.*] **1**. To flatten. *Obs.*
2. To clinch (a nail). *Scot. Obs. or R.*
3. *Glass Making.* To flatten and make into sheets or plates.

plat'ten, *n.* *Glass Making.* A flat cake of well-rammed clay on which the glass is placed in the plate oven.

plat'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One that plats or braids ; a plaiter.

plat'ter, *n.* [ME & AF. *plater*, fr. F. *plat* plate, flat. See PLATE.] A large plate or dish for serving meat, etc.

plat'ting (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLAT. Hence : *n.* **1**. Act of one that plats or braids ; plaiting.
2. Plaited strips of bark, cane, straw, etc., as for hats.

plat'y (plāt'ĭ), *a.* Like a plate ; consisting of plates ; flaky. *Obs.*, exc. of geological or mineral formations.

plat'y- (plăt'ĭ-). Combining form from Greek πλατύς, *broad, wide, flat* ; as, *platy*pus, *platy*cephalous.

plat'y-ce-phal'ic (-sē-făl'ĭk), **plat'y-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs) } *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] Broad-headed. — **plat'y-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.*

Plat'y-ce'ri-um (-sē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *platy-* + Gr. κηρίον honeycomb.] *Bot.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australasia. They are chiefly epiphytic, with large, flat, curiously lobed fronds often resembling the antlers of a stag, whence they are called *staghorn ferns.* The sori are borne in irregular patches on the fertile fronds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Plat'y-co'don (-kō'dŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *platy-* + Gr. κώδων bell.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of handsome campanulaceous perennials. *P. grandiflorum*, of China and Japan, has large blue or white bell-shaped flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Plat'y-hel-min'thes (-hĕl-mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *platy-* + Gr. ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, worm.] *Zoöl.* A comprehensive group, in modern classifications a phylum, comprising the turbellarians, trematodes, and cestodes. They are soft-bodied, bilaterally symmetrical, usually much flattened worms, and may be unsegmented, or composed of a series of proglottides formed by strobilation. The body is built up of ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm, but a body cavity is wanting, the space between the body wall and the various organs being filled up with parenchyma. The excretory system is typically a system of tubules permeating the body and usually communicating with the exterior, which end in flame cells. A part of the ovary is often modified into a vitellarium. — **plat'y-hel'minth** (-hĕl'mĭnth), *n.* — **plat'y-hel-min'thic** (-hĕl-mĭn'thĭk), *a.*

plat'y-pel'lic (-pĕl'ĭk), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. πέλλα a wooden bowl (but taken to mean, pelvis).] *Anat.* Having a broad pelvis. See PELVIC INDEX.

Pla-typ'ter-a (plȧ-tĭp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *platy-* + Gr. πτερόν a wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects including the termites, biting lice (Mallophaga), and allied forms. They have an incomplete metamorphosis, mandibulate mouth parts, and four broad wings, if wings are developed.

Plat'yr-rhi'na (plăt'ĭ-rī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *platy-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* A division of monkeys, the American as distinguished from the Old World apes and monkeys. They have a broad nasal septum, usually thirty-six teeth, and often a prehensile tail. Opposed to *Catarrhina.*

plat'yr-rhine (plăt'ĭ-rīn ; -rĭn ; 183), *a.* **a** *Anthropom.* = PLATYRRHINIAN. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Platyrrhina. — *n.* A platyrrhine person or animal.

plat'yr-rhin'i-an (plăt'ĭ-rĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. ῥίς nose.] Having a short broad nose, or a high nasal index. — *n.* A platyrrhinian person. — **plat'yr-rhin** (plăt'ĭ-rĭn), *n.* — **plat'yr-rhin-ism** (-ĭz'm), **plat'yr-rhi'ny** (-rī'nĭ), *n.*

pla-tys'ma (plȧ-tĭz'mȧ), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πλάτυσμα flat piece.] *Anat.* A broad, thin layer of muscle on each side of the neck immediately under the superficial fascia. Also called **pla-tys'ma my-oi'des** (mī-oi'dēz).

Plat'y-som'i-dæ (-sŏm'ĭ-dē ; -sō'mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλατύσωμος broad-bodied ; πλατυς + σῶμα body.] *Paleon.* A family of Carboniferous and Permian ganoids having a deep compressed body covered with rhombic scales joined by peg-and-socket joints. The type genus is **Plat'y-so'mus** (-sō'mŭs). — **plat'y-so'mid** (-mĭd), *a. & n.*

Plat'y-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *platy-* + Gr. στήμων warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A Californian genus of small annual papaveraceous herbs with linear leaves and pale yellow flowers, whence the species are known as *creamcups.*

plau'dit (plô'dĭt), *n.* [From L. *plaudite* (said by players at the end of a performance), 2d pers. pl. imperative of *plaudere* to applaud. Cf. PLAUSIBLE.] Act of applauding ; a mark or emphatic expression of applause or approval, as by clapping the hands ; a round of applause.
Not in the shouts and *plaudits* of the throng *Longfellow.*
Syn. — Acclamation, encomium, approbation.

plau'di-to-ry (plô'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Applauding ; applausive.

plau'si-bil'i-ty (plô'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being plausible; also, something plausible.

plau'si-ble (plô'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *plausibilis* praiseworthy, fr. *plaudere, plausum*, to applaud, clap the hands, beat. Cf. EXPLODE.] **1**. Worthy of being applauded. *Obs.*
2. Obtaining approbation or favor; agreeable; affable; obtaining general approval ; popular ; as, *plausible* manners.
3. Superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable ; apparently right or trustworthy ; specious ; as, a *plausible* pretext.
4. Using specious arguments or discourse ; fair-spoken.
5. Applausive ; plauditory. *Obs.*
Syn. — See SPECIOUS.

plau'sive (plô'sĭv), *a.* [L. *plaudere, plausum*, to applaud.]
1. Applauding ; manifesting praise. *Young.*
2. Plausible ; agreeable ; specious. *Obs.*

Plau'tine (plô'tīn ; -tĭn ; 277), *a.* [L. *Plautinus.*] Of, pert. to, or in the style of, the Roman comic dramatist Plautus (d. 184 B. C.), noted for vivacious broad humor.

play (plā), *v. i.* ; PLAYED (plād) ; PLAY'ING. [ME. *pleien*, AS. *plegian, plegan* ; cf. AS. *plega* play, game, quick motion ; prob. akin to OD. *pleien* to frolic.] **1**. To exercise or occupy one's self; to have operation or effect; work. *Obs.*
2. Of a cock bird, to exhibit itself, as by strutting, etc.
3. To move, operate, or have effect in a lively or brisk and irregular, intermittent, or alternating manner, as wind, flame, lightning, waves, or iridescence ; specif. : to dart or fly to and fro ; to flutter, vibrate, or the like.
Even as the waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shak.*
4. To boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
5. To discharge, eject, or fire something, or to be discharged, ejected, or fired, repeatedly or so as to make a stream ; as, the fountain *plays* daily.
6. To engage in sport or lively recreation ; to amuse or divert one's self ; to frolic ; also, to deal gently or frivolously ; to dally ; trifle ; toy ; — often followed by *with.*
"Nay," quod this monk, "I have no lust to *play.*" *Chaucer.*
7. To dally amorously ; to have sexual intercourse. *Obs.*
8. To make sport or fun ; to mock ; ridicule ; jest. *Obs.*
9. To refrain from or discontinue work ; to be out of work or idle ; to take a holiday. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Cf. PLAY, *n.*, 11.
10. To contend, or take part, in a game; as, to *play* at cards; hence, to gamble ; game ; as, he *played* for heavy stakes.
11. To act ; to behave ; — with a specifying adverb or the like ; as, to *play* fair; to *play* false, foul, or foully.
His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shak.*
12. To exercise or contend with weapons, esp. for amusement ; to fence ; just ; tourney. *Obs.* *Shak.*
13. To perform on an instrument of music ; of the instrument, to work or operate so as to give forth music; of music, to be performed ; to sound ; as, the organ *plays.*
Play, my friend, and charm the charmer *Granville.*
14. To act on or as on the stage ; to perform.
A lord will hear you *play* to-night. *Shak.*
to play at. a To engage or participate in, as a game.
To play at love, she knew, . . .
Is sweeter than to play on any pipe *Landor.*
b To dally or toy with; trifle at. "*Playing at* Christianity." *J. H. Newman.* — **to p. fast and loose.** See FAST AND LOOSE. — **to p. into a person's hands,** *or* **into the hands of** (a person), to act, or to manage matters, to his advantage or benefit. — **to p. off,** to play without seriousness or interest ; hence, to feign ; to make pretense ; to make believe. — **to p. on,** *Cricket*, to play the ball so that it is hit by the bat and afterwards hits the wicket and displaces a bail. — **to p. on** *or* **upon a word** *or* **words,** to make a play or plays upon words ; to pun. — **to p. out,** to come to an end ; to become ineffective; as, such methods soon *play out.* — **to p. to the gallery** *or* **galleries,** to act with a view to the applause of the multitude. *Colloq.* — **to play to the score,** in games, esp. of cards, to shape one's play according to the state of the score. — **to p. upon. a** Also **to p. on.** To make use of ; to practice or work upon ; impose upon.
Men . . . who *played upon* his unsuspicious integrity. *Froude.*
b To recur to or dwell upon repeatedly ; to harp on. *Obs.* — **to p. up to,** to play, or act, as support to ; hence, to support ; to back up. *Slang, orig. Theatrical.* — **to p. with edge,** *or* **edged, tools,** to deal with, handle, or treat carelessly or triflingly, dangerous matters.

play (plā), *v. t.* **1**. To boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To put in action or motion ; to actuate ; operate ; work ; ply ; specif. : **a** To wield or ply briskly, vigorously, or freely ; as, to *play* a weapon or implement. **b** To deal with ; to treat. *Obs.* **c** To discharge, fire, set off, or the like, with more or less repeated or continuous effect, or to eject, throw, or force out in such a way ; as, to *play* cannon upon a fort ; to *play* off fireworks ; to *play* a hose ; to *play* a stream of water. **d** To keep in action, as a hooked fish, as to produce exhaustion or for sport ; to give play to. **e** To make to play, or move, act, or operate, briskly, lightly, and irregularly or intermittently ; to cause to ripple, flutter, vibrate, change rapidly, etc.
3. To do ; perform ; execute ; as, to *play* tricks.
[Nature] wantoned as in her prime, and *played* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*
4. To amuse or divert (one's self). *Obs.*
5. To engage in, or occupy one's self with (a game, contest, or the like) ; as, to *play* baseball ; to *play* the races.
6. To treat, practice, or deal with by way of amusement, sportive imitation or representation, or without serious purpose ; to trifle with ; to pretend to engage in ; to make believe ; to pretend ; as, to *play* school keeping.
7. To contend against in a game ; also, to use as a contestant in a game ; as, the winners *played* several pitchers.
8. To risk at play ; to wager in a game ; to stake ; also, to contend in a game for, or to win by such action. *Rare.*
9. To perform some action with as an item in the conduct of a game ; as : *Chess, Checkers, etc.*, to move (a man) ; *Card Playing*, to throw (a card) from one's hand on the table in one's turn ; in some ball games, to send (the ball) in some direction or to some place.
10. To effect, do, drive, etc., by or as by playing ; as, to *play* away one's time ; to *play* an audience out of a hall.
11. To use as if in playing a game ; to put in action as a contestant, esp. for one's own ends or benefit.
The sectional interests of North and South were *played* off against one another in this scramble for spoils. *A. T. Hadley.*
12. To carry on, or take part in, by way of contest with weapons, as by fencing or justing. *Obs.*
13. To perform or execute (music or a piece of music), as on an instrument or instruments ; as, to *play* a waltz.
14. To perform music upon ; to cause to sound or give forth music ; as, to *play* the flute or the organ.
15. To act or perform (a play) ; to represent in mimic action ; as, to *play* a comedy ; also, to act in the character or part of ; to represent by acting ; to represent or act in or as in a play ; as, to *play* King Lear ; to *play* the woman.
Thou canst *play* the rational if thou wilt. *Scott.*
16. *Theat.* To act or perform in ; as, to *play* the leading dramatic houses ; to *play* a circuit of vaudeville houses.
to play booty, to play so as to victimize or mislead one's opponent ; hence, to act falsely. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **to p. (at) chuck farthing with,** to risk, put in jeopardy, or endanger carelessly or needlessly. — **to p. crimp,** to play or compete falsely by letting another win, to share the winnings. *Obs. Slang.* — **to p. false,** to deceive or betray. — **to p. first,** *or* **second, fiddle,** to take a leading, or a subordinate, part or position. — **to p. gooseberry, to p. old gooseberry.** See under GOOSEBERRY. — **to p. hob,** to play the part of a mischievous spirit ; to work mischief. — **to p. off. a** To finish drinking (liquor) ; to toss off. *Obs.* **b** To put in exercise ; do ; perform ; practice ; as, *to play off* tricks. **c** To make a spectacle or butt of. **d** To pass or palm off. **e** To display by imitating ; to imitate. *Obs. or R.* — **to p. on,** *or* **with, both hands,** to deal falsely. *Obs.* — **to p. one's cards,** to manage one's means or opportunities ; to contrive. — **to p. out,** lit., to perform to the end ; fig., to bring to an end ; to finish ; to render obsolete or worn out. — **to p. pitch and toss.** See under 5th PITCH. — **to p. possum.** See under POSSUM. — **to p. rex.** *Obs.* **a** To play pranks (see REX, *n.* = REAKS). **b** Also **to p. the rex.** To play the master ; to domineer ; — apparently associated with *rex*, king. — **to p. the devil** *or* **deuce with,** to molest ; to throw into great disorder ; to ruin. — **to p. the fool,** to act the buffoon ; to act foolishly. "I have *played the fool.*" 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 21. — **to p. the game,** to play according to rule ; hence, to play fair ; to act honorably. *Colloq.* — **to p. the jack,** to play the knave. *Obs.* — **to p. the mischief,** to play the devil ; — a euphemism. *Colloq.* — **to p. truant,** to stray away ; to idle ; to loiter ; esp., to stay away from school without permission ; to play hooky.

play, *n.* [AS. *plega.* See PLAY, *v. i.*] **1**. Brisk and vigorous physical action or exercise, as in fencing or swimming. *Obs.*, or merged in following senses.
2. Brisk handling, using, or plying ; as, sword *play.*
3. Brisk, quick, or nimble motion, or change, alternation, or intermittence, of movement, action, or effect ; as, a *play* (prismatic variation) of colors ; a *play* of light.
4. Action ; activity ; working ; operation ; movement, lit. or fig., esp. of mental phenomena ; as, *play* of wit or fancy ; to be in full *play* ; to come into, or in, *play.*

Pla'to-ni-za'tion (plā'tō-nĭ-zā'shŭn ; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* A condition of Platonic love.
Pla'to-niz'er (plā'tō-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One who Platonizes.
Pla-tonne', *n.* [In imitation of F. feminines in *-onne* ; cf. F. *Platon* Plato.] A woman Platonic. *Obs.*
platrowe, *n.* [Cf. PLAT, *a.* ; ROOF.] A flat roof. *Obs.*
platt. † PLAT, PLATE.
platt (plăt), *n.* [See PLAT a flat thing.] *Mining.* = LODGE, *n.*, 7.
platte. † PLAT.
plat'ted. *pret. & p. p.* of PLAT.
plat'tée (plăt'ā ; -ē), *a.* [AF. Cf. PLATY, *a.*] *Her.* Semé of plates.
plat'ten. Var. of PLATEN.
plat'ter-face', *n.* A broad, flat face. — **plat'ter-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*
plat'ter-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
plat'tin. Var. of PLATEN. *R.*
plat'ting (plăt'ĭng ; plăt'-), *n.* [Cf. PLAT something flat.] A small footbridge. *Dial. Eng.*
platt'ner-ite (plăt'nẽr-īt), *n.* [After K. F. *Plattner*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* Native lead dioxide, PbO_2, usually in iron-black masses of submetallic luster. H., 5.-5.5. Sp. gr., 8.5.
Platt'ner proc'ess. [See PLATTNERITE.] *Metal.* A process for extraction of gold from ores, etc., by chlorination, solution, and precipitation.
plat'ty (plăt'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. PLAT a plot of ground.] Growing unevenly ; — said of crops ; capricious. *Dial. Eng.*
pla-tu'rous (plȧ-tū'rŭs), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* Having a flat tail. [PLATTÉE.]
plat'y (plăt'ĭ), *a.* *Her.* =
plat'y-bas'ic (plăt'ĭ-bās'ĭk), *a.* *Craniol.* Wide at the base.
plat'y-brach'y-ce-phal'ic, *a.* *Craniol.* Being both platycephalic and brachycephalic.
Plat'y-ce-phal'i-dæ (-sē-făl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *platy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A family of sculpinlike mail-cheeked fishes. **Plat'y-ceph'a-lus** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs) is the chief genus. See FLAT-HEAD, *n.*, 2 b.
plat'y-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*platy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* Flatness of the crown of the head due to synosteosis of the temporal with the parietal bones. Cf. KLINOCEPHALY. — **plat'y-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*
Plat'y-cer-ci'næ (-sẽr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλατύκερκος flat-tailed.] *Zoöl.* A large subfamily of parrakeets, chiefly of Australia, New Zealand, and adjacent islands. The type genus is **Plat'y-cer'cus** (-sûr'kŭs), including the rosella and others. — **plat'y-cer'cine** (-sīn ; -sĭn), *a.*
plat'yc-ne'mi-a (plăt'ĭk-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *platy-* + Gr. κνήμη leg.] *Anthropol.* Lateral flattening of the tibia. — **plat'yc-ne'mic** (-ĭk), *a.* — **plat'yc-ne'mism** (plăt'ĭk-nē'mĭz'm), **plat'yc-ne'my** (plăt'ĭk-nē'mĭ), *n.*
plat'y-cœ'li-an (plăt'ĭ-sē'lĭ-ăn), **plat'y-cœ'lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* Opisthocœlous.
plat'y-co'ri-a (-kō'rĭ-ȧ ; 201), *n.* [NL. ; *platy-* + Gr. κόρη pupil.] *Med.* Abnormal dilatation of the pupil of the eye.
plat'y-dac'tyl, plat'y-dac'tyle (plăt'ĭ-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl.* Having flat digits; — said esp. of lizards and frogs having suckerlike adhesive tips to the toes.
plat'y-dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic, *a.* *Craniol.* Being both platycephalic and dolichocephalic.
plat'y-el'minth (plăt'ĭ-ĕl'mĭnth), **Plat'y-el-min'thes** (-ĕl-mĭn'thēz), etc. Vars. of PLATYHELMINTH, etc.
plat'y-glos'sal (-glŏs'ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a flat tongue.
plat'y-mes'a-ti-ce-phal'ic, *a.* *Craniol.* Being both platycephalic and mesaticephalic.
pla-tym'e-ter (plȧ-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*platy-* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for measuring the capacity of condensers, or the inductive capacity of dielectrics.
plat'y-o-dont', *a.* [*platy-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Broad-toothed.
plat'y-op'ic (plăt'ĭ-ŏp'ĭk ; -ō'pĭk), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. ὤψ, ὠπός, face.] See ORBITONASAL INDEX. — **plat'y-ope**, *n.*
plat'y-pod, *a.* [*platy-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Broad-footed.
Pla-typ'o-da (plȧ-tĭp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The chief division of monotocardian prosobranchiate gastropods, having the foot adapted for creeping ; — opposed to *Heteropoda.*
plat'y-pus (plăt'ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *platy-* + Gr. πούς foot.] The duckbill.
Plat'y-rhi'na (-rī'nȧ), **Plat'y-rhi'ni** (-nī), **Plat'yr-rhi'ni.** Syns. of PLATYRRHINA, etc.
plat'y-rhine, plat'y-rhin'i-an, etc. Vars. of PLATYRRHINE, etc.
plat'yr-rhin'ic (-rĭn'ĭk), *a.* = PLATYRRHINIAN.
plat'y-ster'nal, *a.* [*platy-* + *sternal.*] *Zoöl.* Ratite.
pla-tys'to-mous (plȧ-tĭs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πλατύστομος. See PLATY- ; -STOME.] *Zoöl.* Broad-mouthed. [plaud. *Obs.*]
plaud, *v. t.* [L. *plaudere.*] Ap-
plaud, *n.* Praise ; applause. *Obs.*
plau-da'tion (plô-dā'shŭn), *n.* Plaudit.
plau'di-at, *n.* Plaudit. *Obs.*
plau'dit, *v. t. & i.* Applaud. *R.*
plau'di-te (plô'dĭ-tē), *n.* [See PLAUDIT, *n.*] *Obs.* **1**. An appeal for applause ; — from the custom of ancient Roman actors of requesting applause by this word. **2**. A plaudit
plau'di-tor, *n.* Applauder. *R.*
plaunche, etc. † PLANCH, etc.
plaunflet, *n.* Pamphlet. *Obs.*
plaunke. † PLANK.
plaunt. † PLANT.
plaunteine. † PLANTAIN.
plauntoun, *n.* [Cf. OF. *planton* young plant.] A young plant. *Obs.* [plause. *Obs.*]
plause, *n.* [L. *plausus.*] Ap-
plau'si-bl. Plausible. *Ref. Sp.*
plau'si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
plau'si-bly, *adv.* of PLAUSIBLE.
plau'siv. Plausive. *Ref. Sp.*
plaus'tral (plôs'trăl), *a.* [L. *plaustrum* wagon.] Of or pert. to a wagon or cart. *Rare.*
plaus'tra-ry, *n.* [L. *plaustrarius.*] Wagoner. *Obs.*
plaven. † PLEVIN.
plaw (*dial.* plô). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLAY.
plawe. † PLAY.

5. Freedom, room, or scope for motion or action; liberty of action; space for motion, as of a part of a machine.
The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them. *Moxon.*
6. Exercise or action intended for amusement or diversion; amusement; diversion; sport; frolic.
John naturally loved rough *play*. *Arbuthnot.*
7. a Pleasure; joy; enjoyment; cause or source of pleasure or delight. *Obs.* b Dalliance; disport, as by way of sexual intercourse. *Obs. or R.* "Amorous *play*." *Milton.*
8. Fun; sport; jest; as, he said it in *play*, not in earnest.
9. Any exercise or series of actions intended for diversion; a particular amusement; a game; a sport
10. A fair or wake. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
11. Abstinence or freedom from work; state of not working or attending school; also, *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, a holiday; of workmen, a day of idleness.
12. Act, action, or way, method, or manner of acting or proceeding, often with implication of trickiness or the like; dealing; conduct. *Obs.*, except in *fair play* and *foul play*.
13. The conduct or carrying on of a game; playing; also, a particular act or point in play; turn to play; as, rain interfered with *play*; your *play* is to lead trumps.
14. Gaming; gambling; as, to lose a fortune in *play*.
15. The representation or exhibition of some action or story on the stage; the performance of a comedy, tragedy, or other dramatic piece; as, he attends every *play*.
16. A dramatic composition; a drama; also, sometimes, a pantomime.
A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*
17. Performance on an instrument of music. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — PLAY, GAME, SPORT, DIVERSION, RECREATION. PLAY, as here compared, is the general term for exercise, whether physical or mental, for the sake of amusement; a GAME is play under the form of a contest, commonly in accordance with fixed rules; SPORT applies esp. to outdoor or athletic games or pastimes; DIVERSION suggests whatever pleasurably distracts the mind from cares or business; RECREATION is diversion for the sake of refreshment or relaxation, esp. after fatigue. See AMUSE.
in play, *Sports*, in such a condition or position as to be legitimately played; regarded as properly in the game; not dead; — said esp. of the, or a, ball. — **out of p.** a Out of occupation or office; inactive. *Obs.* b *Games.* Not in play; dead. — **p. of words**, a use of words merely without real meaning; use of words for rhetorical effect or the like. — **p. upon words**, the use of a word or words in a double meaning or in a sense different from that in which it has already been used, or the use of words similar in sound but different in meaning, as to give a fantastic or humorous effect; paronomasia; punning; also, an instance of this; a pun; a paronomasia. — **to hold** *or* **keep in p.**, to keep occupied or employed; to keep in exercise or practice.
I, with two more to help me,
Will *hold* the foe *in play*. *Macaulay*

‖ **pla'ya** (plä'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A beach; strand; shore; in the plains and deserts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, a broad, level spot, on which water accumulates after rains, and which subsequently becomes dry by evaporation.
play'bill' (plā'bĭl'), *n.* A printed program of a play, with the parts assigned to the several actors.
play'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* One or more dramatic compositions in book form; a book of the play.
play'day' (-dā'), *n.* 1. A day of play or diversion; a holiday. 2. Among workmen, a day of enforced idleness through lack of work. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
played (plād), *pret. & p. p.* of PLAY. — **played out**, performed to the end; finished; also, exhausted; used up.
play'er (plā'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *plegere.*] One that plays; specif.: a One who amuses himself; one who occupies himself, or works, without serious aims or for diversion; an idler; a trifler; as, a *player* at gardening. *Shak.* b One who plays in, or makes a practice of playing, some (usually specified) game. c A gamester; a gambler. d *Cricket, Golf, etc.* A professional (now *Rare*); specif., any of the eleven professionals chosen to represent the "Players" in either of the two annual cricket matches against the "Gentlemen," in England. *Eng.* e A performer of tricks for others' amusement, as an acrobat or juggler. *Obs.* f One who makes a profession of acting in stage plays; an actor.
All the world 's a stage,
And all the men and women merely *players* *Shak*
g One who plays on an instrument of music. h A mechanical device for automatically playing a musical instrument; esp., a piano player. i A pendant to a horse's bit. *Obs.* j *Billiards, Croquet, etc.* The ball to be played next. k In three-handed card games, as skat, the person who plays against the other two.
play'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* A playmate. *Shak.*
play'ful (-fŏŏl), *a.* Full of play; sportive; gamboling; frolicsome; indulging a sportive fancy; humorous; merry; jocular; as, a *playful* child; a *playful* writer. — **play'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **play'ful-ness**, *n.*
play'go'er (-gō'ẽr), *n.* One who frequents playhouses.
play'go'ing, *a.* Frequenting playhouses; as, the *playgoing* public. — *n.* The practice or habit of going to plays.
play'ground' (-ground'), *n.* A piece of ground used for recreation; as, the *playground* of a school.
play'house' (-hous'), *n.* [AS. *pleghūs.*] 1. A building used for dramatic exhibitions; a theater. *Shak.* 2. A house for children to play in; a toyhouse.
play'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLAY. — **play'ing ly**, *adv.*
playing card, a card used in playing games; specif., any of the cards, used in playing various games, composing a pack divided into four suits (hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades). The full, or whist, pack contains 52 cards.
play'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A companion in play; playfellow.
play'thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* A thing to play with; a toy; anything, as a person, animal, or thing, that serves to amuse.

play'time' (plā'tīm'), *n.* 1. Time for play or diversion. 2. Time for a stage performance.
play'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A maker or writer of plays; a dramatist. — **play'wright'ing**, **play'wright'ry** (-rĭ), *n.*
pla'za (plä'zȧ; *Sp.* plä'thä; 268, 277), *n.* [Sp. See PLACE.] a A public square in a city or town; a market place; an open square. b A fortified place or town.
plea (plē), *n.* [ME. *plee, plai, plait*, fr. OF. *plait, plaid, plet*, LL. *placitum* judgment, assembly, court, fr. L. *placitum* that which is pleasing, an opinion, sentiment, orig. p. p. neut. of *placere* to please. See PLEASE; cf. PLACIT, PLEAD.] 1. *Law.* An action or cause in court; a lawsuit; the presentation of a cause to the court; as, to hold *pleas*. *Chiefly Hist. or Scot.* See COMMON PLEAS a, PLEAS OF THE CROWN.
2. *Law.* An allegation made by a party in support of his cause; a pleading; specif.: a An allegation of fact, as distinguished from a *demurrer*. b In common-law practice, a defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or, in criminal practice, the accused person's answer to the charge or indictment against him. Under modern statutory pleading in civil cases this is now technically called the *statement of defense*, or the *defense*, in Great Britain, and, generally, in the United States the *answer*. c In equity practice, a special answer (called a **special plea**) showing, or relying upon, one or more things as a cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or barred, but not putting in issue the merits of the action.
3. Strife; contention; controversy; quarrel. *Obs. or Scot.*
4. That which is alleged or pleaded, in defense, excuse, or justification; a pleading; an excuse; apology; argument; pretext. "Necessity, the tyrant's *plea*." *Milton.*
5. That which is demanded by pleading; a claim. *Obs.*
Though justice be thy *plea*, consider this. *Shak.*
6. A proposal; offer. *Obs.*
7. A prayer or entreaty; as, he made a *plea* for lower taxes.
Syn. — See PRETENSE.
pleas of the crown, *or* **placita coronæ**, *Eng. Law*, orig. [*often caps.*], in English and Scots law, those pleas or actions of which the crown claimed exclusive jurisdiction as affecting the king's peace (which see); hence, later, all criminal actions or proceedings; or, in Scots law, the actions of murder, rape, robbery, and willful fire raising.
pleach (plēch), *v. t.*; PLEACHED (plēcht); PLEACH'ING. [ME. *plechen*, orig. uncert.; perh. through OF. fr. a derivative of L. *plectere* to plait.] To unite by interweaving, as branches of trees; to plash; interlace; plait, as hair; to make, form, dress, or renew, as a hedge, by interweaving.
pleached (plēcht *or, esp. in verse*, plēch'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of PLEACH. Specif.: *p. a.* 1. Intertwined; interlaced. 2. Formed by pleaching of branches; fenced or covered over by intertwined boughs. "The *pleached* bower." *Shak.*
plead (plēd), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* PLEAD'ED (-ĕd), *Colloq.* PLEAD (plĕd) or PLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLEAD'ING (plēd'ĭng). [ME. *pleden, plaiden*, OF. *plaidier*, F. *plaider*, fr. LL. *placitare*, fr. *placitum*. See PLEA.] 1. To institute or prosecute an action in court; to go to law; to litigate; hence, to contend in debate or argument; to wrangle. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To make a plea, or conduct pleadings, in a cause or proceeding in a court; to present an answer or pleading in defense or prosecution of an action. See PLEA, *n.*, 2.
3. To argue for a claim or against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against a thing; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; to entreat or appeal earnestly; supplicate; beg; implore; as, to *plead* with a judge.
'O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbor! *Job* xvi. 21
plead (plēd), *v. t.* 1. *Law.* To bring an action against; also, to urge or make a plea of (the law) in court. *Obs.*
2 To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons presented to a tribunal or person having authority to determine; to argue at the bar; as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury.
3. To allege or cite in, or by way of, a legal plea or defense; to answer to a declaration, charge, or indictment; as, to *plead* usury; to *plead* not guilty.
4. To allege or adduce in support or vindication; to offer as a plea, as in defense, apology, or excuse; as, the law of nations may be *pleaded* in favor of the rights of ambassadors.
I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in excuse *Dryden*
plead'a-ble (plēd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *plaidable.*] That may be pleaded; capable of being lawfully maintained, or of being alleged in defense, excuse, or vindication.
plead'er (-ẽr), *n* [OF. *plaideor*, F. *plaideur.*] 1. *Law.* One who conducts legal pleas, esp. in court; an advocate. 2. One who pleads; an advocate; entreater; intercessor.
plead'ing, *vb. n.* 1. *Law.* a Litigation. *Obs.* b The acting as an advocate or pleader in a cause; also, the science or art of drawing pleas or of conducting causes as an advocate, or the body of rules governing this art. c *pl.* The successive statements, now usually written, by which the plaintiff sets forth his cause and claim, and the defendant his defense; the formal allegations and counter allegations made by plaintiff and defendant, or by prosecutor and accused, in an action or proceeding until issue is joined.
2. Advocacy; intercession; entreaty; supplication.
pleas'ance (plĕz'ăns), *n.* [F. *plaisance*. See PLEASE.] 1. Pleasure; joy; gayety; delight. *Archaic or Poetic. Shak.* "Full great *plesance*." *Chaucer.*
2. Hence: *Obs. or Poetic.* a A pleasing, or disposition to please: pleasing behavior; courtesy b A pleasing or playful act: a pleasantry. c That which pleases one; pleasure; will. d Pleasantness. e A source of pleasure; a delight.
3. A pleasure ground, esp. one attached to a mansion, as a secluded part of a garden or, more often, a separate inclosure with shady walks, fountains, flower gardens, etc.
The *pleasances* of old Elizabethan houses. *Ruskin.*

pleas'ant (plĕz'ănt), *a.* [F. *plaisant*, prop., p. pr. See PLEASE.] 1. That gives pleasure; pleasing; now, more vaguely, grateful; agreeable; as, *pleasant* weather.
Behold, how good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! *Ps* cxxxiii. 1.
2. Having, or characterized by, pleasing manners, behavior, or appearance; agreeable; as, a *pleasant* fellow.
3. Humorous; gay; sprightly; merry; sportive. *Obs.*
4. Merrily drunk or tipsy; intoxicated. *Rare.*
5. Laughable; amusing; diverting. *Obs.*
Syn. — PLEASANT, PLEASING, AGREEABLE. PLEASANT suggests rather a quality of the object to which it is applied, PLEASING, the effect of the object upon us; as, a *pleasant* day, a *pleasing* prospect; cf. a *pleasant* face, a *pleasing* face. But the two words are often indistinguishable. That is AGREEABLE which is in harmony with one's tastes or likings; as, an *agreeable* (cf. a *pleasant*) taste, odor; "if I was obliged to define politeness, I should call it the art of making one's self *agreeable*" (*Smollett*).
pleas'ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *plaisanterie.*] 1. An agreeable playfulness in conversation; facetiousness; jocularity; fun; good humored banter or raillery.
The keen observation and ironical *pleasantry* of a finished man of the world. *Macaulay.*
2. A humorous act or speech; a joke; jest.
The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison*
3. Pleasantness; pleasure. *Obs.*
please (plēz), *v. i.*; PLEASED (plēzd); PLEAS'ING (plēz'ĭng). [ME *plesen*, OF. *plaisir*, fr. L. *placere*, akin to *placare* to reconcile. Cf. COMPLACENT, PLACABLE, PLACID, PLEA, PLEAD, PLEASURE.] 1. To afford or give pleasure, delight, or agreeable satisfaction; to be agreeable.
What *pleasing* seemed, for her now *pleases* more *Milton.*
2. To have the pleasure, will, desire, kindness, or humor; to be pleased; to be willing, as a matter of affording pleasure or showing favor; like; vouchsafe; think proper; choose.
Heavenly stranger, *please* to taste
These bounties. *Milton.*
☞ This idiom, which arose about 1500, is exactly equivalent to the then already existing passive *to be pleased*, and apparently was substituted for the impersonal use with dative object (as *he pleases* for *it pleases him*, still used, or *him pleases*). The verb *like* (see 7th LIKE) underwent the same change about 1430, but necessarily, because an equivalent passive did not exist. The imperative or optative *please*, apparently originally short for the impersonal *please you*, may or let it please you, is now usually taken as short for *may it please you, if it please you, if you please*, or, before an infinitive, as equivalent to *be pleased*.
if, *or* (*Obs.*), **an** *or* **and, you please**, if it is your pleasure, will, desire, or humor; if you like; — used by way of courtesy, politeness, or emphasis; as, answer, *if you please*; pass me the salt, *if you please*; he was, *if you please*, a rascal.
please, *v. t.* 1. To give pleasure to; make glad; gratify, — orig. an intransitive use with dative object; as, **to please one's self**, to gratify one's self; *Colloq.*, to do as one likes.
I pray to God that it may *plesen* you. *Chaucer*
2. To be the will or pleasure of; — used impersonally. "It *pleased* the Father." *Col.* i. 19.
To-morrow, may it *please* you. *Shak.*
3. To placate; appease; satisfy; specif., to satisfy by sexual intercourse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To have or take pleasure in; to like. *Obs. Scot.*
to be pleased, to have or take pleasure; to have the desire, humor, or will; choose; as, *to be pleased* with a present; he *was pleased* to send for me.
pleased (plēzd), *p. a.* Affected with or manifesting pleasure; gratified; contented. — **pleas'ed-ly** (plēz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **pleas'ed-ness**, *n.*
pleas'ing (plēz'ĭng), *vb. n.* 1. Act of one that pleases, or fact of being pleased; as: a Giving of pleasure. b Placation; appeasing; blandishment. *Obs.*
2. a Pleasure; desire; will. *Obs.* b Pleasingness. *Obs.*
pleas'ing, *p. a.* Giving pleasure; agreeable; as, *pleasing* manners — **pleas'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **pleas'ing-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Gratifying, delightful, agreeable. See PLEASANT.
pleas'ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of affording pleasure or satisfaction; pleasant; gratifying. 2. Pleasure-seeking; pleasure-loving. *Obs.* — **pleas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pleas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*
pleas'ure (plĕzh'ūr), *n.* [ME. *plesure, plesier*, F. *plaisir*, orig. an infinitive. See PLEASE.] 1. State of gratification of the senses or mind; agreeable sensation or emotion; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by expectation or enjoyment of something good, delightful, or satisfying; delight; enjoyment; joy; — opposed to *pain, sorrow*, etc.
Pleasure is a change of feeling in a sentient being which he likes. *J. Martineau.*
2. Sensuous gratification for its own sake; amusement; sport; diversion; self-indulgence; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; hence, sensual gratification; — opposed to *labor, service, duty, self-denial*, etc. "Carnal *pleasure*." *Milton.*
He that loveth *pleasure* shall be a poor man *Prov.* xxi 17.
3. What the will dictates or prefers as gratifying or satisfying; hence, will; choice; wish; purpose; — with a possessive. "He will do his *pleasure* on Babylon." *Is.* xlviii. 14.
Use your *pleasure*; if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shak.*
4. That which pleases or delights; a cause, source, or object of pleasure; a delight; joy; gratification. *Shak.*
Festus, willing to do the Jews a *pleasure*. *Acts* xxv. 9.
5. A pleasure ground; a pleasance. *Obs.*
6. Pleasure-giving quality; pleasantness. *Rare.*
Syn. — Gratification, satisfaction, comfort, solace, happiness, cheerfulness; exaltation, transport, felicity, ecstasy, rapture, bliss; gayety, mirth, merriment, jollity, hilarity. — PLEASURE, DELIGHT, DELECTATION, GLADNESS, JOY, ENJOYMENT. PLEASURE (opposed to *pain*) is the general term for the feeling of satisfaction or gratification; DELIGHT (which may be relatively transient) implies a high degree of pleasure or lively satisfaction; DELECTATION is now chiefly hu-

play. † PLEA
play'a-ble (plā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or suitable for, being played or played on. — **play'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
play boy. 1. Boy actor in plays 2. *Spoilfive* Jack of trumps.
play club. *Golf.* A driver.
play'craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.
playd. Played. *Ref. Sp.*
play debt. A gambling debt.
playe, *v. t.* [OF. *pleier*, L. *plicare.*] To ply; to fold. *Obs.*
play'er-ess, *n.* An actress.
play'er-ly, *a.* Playerlike. *Obs.*
play'feer', **play'fair'**, **play'fere'**, *n* [*play* + *fere* companion.] Playfellow; companion *Obs.*
play'game', *n.* An amusement; a piece of sport. *Obs.*
play'ing-ly, *adv.* of *playing*, p. pr.
play'less, *a* See -LESS.
play'let, *n.* See -LET.
play'lome', *n.* [*play*, n. + *lome*, var. of *loom.*] Plaything *Obs.*
play'ly, *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, play. *Obs. & R.*
play'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A playwright
play'man, *n.* A gamester *Rare.*
play'mare', *n.* = HOBBYHORSE, 1 (the figure). *Scot.*
play'mon'ger (-mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in (writer of) plays.
playne. † PLAIN, PLANE.
playnesse. † PLAINNESS.
play'ock (plā'ŭk), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *play*, n.] Plaything. *Scot.*
play'pheer'. † PLAYFEER.
play pipe. A pipe for playing a stream of water, as on a fire.
play right. Exclusive right to represent on the stage a dramatic composition *Eng.*
playse. † PLAICE, PLEASE.
play'some (-sŭm), *a* Playful; wanton; sportive — **play'some-ly**, *adv.* — **play'some-ness**, *n.*
play'stead (plā'stĕd), *n.* A playground *Obs. or Local.*
play'stow', *n.* [AS. *plegstōw.*] A playground. *Obs.*
playte † PLAIT; PLAT, a boat; PLATE; PLEAD, *v.* [Actress *R.*]
play'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*
play'work', *n* 1. Work that is like play; easy or trifling work. 2. Work at stage performances.
‖ **pla-zue'la** (plä-thwā'lä; -swā'lä; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A small public square, or plaza.
P. L. B. *Abbr.* Poor Law Board.
P. L. C. *Abbr.* Poor Law Commissioner, or Commissioners.
ple. † PLEA.
plea (plē), *v. t. & i.* Plead. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
pleace. † PLEASE.
pleach, *n.* Act or result of pleaching; interlacing. [*Eng.*]
pleach'er, *n.* A plasher. *Dial.*
plead (plēd), *n* [From PLEAD, *v*] 1. A plea; a suit at law; dispute; claim. *Obs. or Scot.* 2. Pleading; debate. *Obs.*
plead'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
plead'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLEAD. — **plead'ing-ly**, *adv* — **plead'ing-ness**, *n.*
plean (*dial.* plēn) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLAIN, *v.*
pleas'a-ble (plēz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **pleas'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
pleas'an-cy, *n.* Pleasantry; pleasantness *Obs.*
pleas'ant, *n.* [F *plaisant.*] A jester; a buffoon. *Obs.*
pleas'ant, *adv.* Pleasantly. *Obs.*
pleas'ant, *v. t.* [From PLEASANT, *a.*] *Obs.* 1 To indulge 2. To spend in pleasure.
pleas'ant, *v. i.* [F. *plaisanter*] To make pleasantry; jest.
pleas'ant-ish, *a* See -ISH.
pleas'ant-ly, *adv* of PLEASANT.
pleas'ant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pleas'ant-some (plĕz'ănt-sŭm), *a* Somewhat pleasant. *Rare.*
pleas'er (plēz'ẽr), *n* One who pleases or gratifies. [*Obs.*]
please'time', *n.* A timeserver.
plea'ship, *n* [*plea*, n. + *-ship.*] Litigation. *Rare.*
pleas'ur-a-bil'i-ty (plĕzh'ūr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pleasurable quality. *Rare.*
pleasurance, *n.* Pleasure. *Obs.*

morous in its connotation; as, "when these wild ecstasies shall be matured into a sober *pleasure*" (*Wordsworth*); "She played with grave cabinets as a cat plays with a mouse, and with much of the same feline *delight* in the mere embarrassment of her victims" (*J. R. Green*); her oddities afforded him the utmost *delectation*. GLADNESS suggests esp. such happiness as shows itself (often quietly) in the face or demeanor; JOY is deeper-rooted than *delight*, more radiant or demonstrative than *gladness*; ENJOYMENT is a milder term than *joy*, and denotes the pleasure or satisfaction which is felt in something; as, "They . . . did eat their meat with *gladness*" (*Acts* ii. 46); "the *gladness* in his face" (*G. Eliot*); "Break forth into *joy*" (*Is.* lii. 9); "All the while her thought was trying to justify her *delight* in the colors by merging them in her mystic religious *joy*" (*G. Eliot*); "All its aching *joys* are now no more, and all its dizzy raptures" (*Wordsworth*); "the contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have" (*Mary Wilkins*). See HAPPINESS, CHEERFULNESS, JOCULAR.

at one's pleasure, at one's liking, will, or discretion. — **at p. a** Pleased. *Obs.* **b** At will or discretion. — **during** (**one's**) **p.**, as long as one likes. — **to** (**one's**) **p.**, to one's liking. *Obs.*

pleas′ure (plĕzh′ŭr), *v. t.*; -URED (-ŭrd); -UR-ING (-ŭr-ĭng). To give or afford pleasure to; to please; gratify. *Shak.*

pleas′ure, *v. i.* To take pleasure; delight; *Colloq.*, to seek pleasure; take a holiday or outing; as, to go *pleasuring*.

pleat (plēt), *n.* [ME. *pleten*, v. See PLAIT, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** A fold (of cloth, etc.). = PLAIT, *n.*, 1.

2. A braid or interlacing of strands. = PLAIT, *n.*, 2. *Obs.*

pleat, *v. t.* **1.** To fold (cloth, etc.). = PLAIT, *v. t.*, 1.

2. To braid (hair, etc.). = PLAIT, *v. t.*, 2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plebe (plēb), *n.* [F. *plèbe*, fr. L. *plebs*.] **1.** The Roman plebs; by extension, the common people; the mob. *Obs.*

2. [Cf. PLEBEIAN.] A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point. *Cant, U. S.*

ple-be′ian (plē-bē′yăn; -ăn), *a.* [L. *plebeius*, fr. *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people: cf. F. *plébéien*.] Of or pertaining to the Roman plebs (which see), or commons; hence, of or pertaining to the common people; vulgar; common; as, *plebeian* sports; a *plebeian* throng. — *n.* One of the plebs; a member of the commons; a plebeian person.

ple-be′ian-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *plébéianisme*.] Quality or state of being plebeian; vulgarity of conduct or manners.

Thor himself engages in all manner of rough manual work, scorns no business for its *plebeianism*. *Carlyle.*

ple-be′ian-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; PLE-BE′IAN-IZED (-īzd); PLE-BE′IAN-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To render plebeian, common, or vulgar.

ple-bis′ci-ta-ry (plē-bĭs′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a plebiscite.

pleb′i-scite (plĕb′ĭ-sĭt), *n.* [F. *plébiscite*, fr. L. *plebiscitum*.] **1.** = PLEBISCITUM, 1.

2. A vote or decree of the people (usually by universal male suffrage) on some measure submitted to them by some person or body having the initiative, as where the referendum (which see) is employed. The term has been chiefly used in this sense in French history with reference to such votes taken in accepting constitutional provisions.

ple′bis-ci′tum (plē′bĭ-sī′tŭm; plĕb′ĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.; *plebs*, *plebis*, common people + *scitum* decree.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A vote or decree made by the concilium plebis. The plebiscita were binding only on the plebs prior to B. C. 287, in which year they were given the force of general laws by the lex Hortensia.

2. = PLEBISCITE, 2.

plebs (plĕbz), *n.* [L. Cf. PLEBE.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* The plebeians as a whole; the lower or secondary class of the people of ancient Rome, originally probably clients of the patrician gentes (see CLIENT, 1, GENS, 1), but in the later republic having practically equal political rights.

2. Hence, the common people; the populace; mob.

Ple-cop′ter-a (plē-kŏp′tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πλέκειν to twine + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects constituted by the stone flies. Cf. NEUROPTERA. — **ple-cop′ter-an** (-ăn), *n.* — **ple-cop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Plec-tog′na-thi (plĕk-tŏg′nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πλεκτός twisted (fr. πλέκειν to plait, twist) + γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* A group, usually an order, of fishes generally having the maxillary bone united with the premaxillary, the post-temporal united with the skull, and the gill openings greatly reduced in size. The ventral fins are rudimentary or wanting, and the body is usually covered with bony plates, spines, or small rough ossicles. The group includes the filefishes, globefishes, trigger fishes, trunkfishes, sunfishes (Molidæ), and related kinds. — **plec′tog-nath** (plĕk′tŏg-năth), *a.* & *n.* — **plec′tog-nath′ic** (-năth′ĭk), **plec-tog′na-thous** (plĕk-tŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.*

Plec′to-spon′dy-li (plĕk′tō-spŏn′dĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πλεκτός plaited + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra.] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes having the anterior vertebræ modified and united; — sometimes equivalent to *Eventognathi*, but usually including the characinoids. — **plec′to-spon′dyl** (-dĭl), *a.* & *n.* — **plec′to-spon′dyl-ous** (-dĭ-lŭs), *a.*

plec′trum (plĕk′trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TRA (-trȧ), E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [L., fr. Gr. πλῆκτρον anything to strike with, fr. πλήσσειν to strike.] A small instrument of ivory, wood, metal, horn, or quill, used in playing on the lyre and other plucked string instruments.

pledge (plĕj), *n.* [OF. *plege*, *pleige*, pledge, guaranty, LL. *plebium*, *plivium*; akin to OF. *plevir* to bail, guaranty, LL. *plebere*, *plevire*, to pledge; prob. of Teutonic origin; perh. fr. a word akin to OS. & OHG. *plegan* to pledge. Cf. PLIGHT a pledge, REPLEVIN.] **1.** *Law.* **a** In early English law, a person whose body is given as security for the performance of an obligation, as a member of a frankpledge; a bail; a hostage, — the modern chattel pledge being then called a *gage*. *Now Hist.* "I am Grumio's *pledge*." *Shak.* **b** A chattel, or object of personal property, delivered by a debtor or obligor to a creditor or obligee to be kept by the latter until the debt or obligation is satisfied; an object given as security by pledge. **c** A bailment of a chattel, or object of personal property as security for the satisfaction of a debt or other obligation; also, the contract, obligation, or form of property, incidental to such a bailment; as, to give or put in *pledge*. Originally, in this sense, *pledge* was used of the delivery (without transfer of title) of movables, or objects capable of physical delivery, corresponding to the *pignus* of the Roman law, and was sharply distinguished from a common-law mortgage by the fact that in a pledge the title was not transferred, while in the mortgage it was. Later *pledge* was applied to the transfer of a chose in action by delivery and transfer of title, and by equity and statutory law the title to the mortgage came to be viewed as remaining in the mortgagor, so that now in many cases a transaction may be construed either as a mortgage or as a pledge according as one or the other appears to have been intended. Transfer of possession, however, is essential to a pledge, but not to a mortgage.

2. Something given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; something considered as a token, sign, evidence, or earnest of something else. "That voice, their liveliest *pledge* of hope." *Milton.*

3. An assurance of good will or favor given by drinking one's health; a sentiment thus attested; a toast; a health.

4. A promise or agreement by which one binds one's self to do or forbear something; a promise; esp., with *the*, a solemn promise in writing to refrain from using intoxicants or the like; as, to sign the *pledge*; the mayor made no *pledges*.

5. State of being given or held as a security or guarantee; pawn; — in phrases; as, in *pledge*, to *pledge*, out of *pledge*.

Syn. — See EARNEST.

pledge of prosecution. *Law.* See DECLARATION, 4.

pledge, *v. t.*; PLEDGED (plĕjd); PLEDG′ING (plĕj′ĭng). [Cf. OF. *plegier*, F. *pleiger*, to give security for. See PLEDGE, *n.*] **1.** To give as a pledge; to deposit, as a chattel, in pledge or pawn; to make a pledge of; to pawn.

2. To give or pass as a security; to engage; to plight.

We mutually *pledge* to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. *Declaration of Independence.*

3. To bind by or as by a pledge; as, to *pledge* one's life.

4. To secure or assure performance of, as by a pledge. *Rare.* "To *pledge* my vow, I give my hand." *Shak.*

5. To give assurance, promise, or evidence of good will, favor, or the like, by or in drinking: **a** To drink at the invitation of (another): to drink to a toast or sentiment proposed by (another). **b** To drink the health of; to toast.

Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise *Cowley*

Syn. — See PROMISE.

pledg-ee′ (plĕj-ē′), *n.* The one to whom a pledge is given, or to whom property pledged is delivered.

pledg′et (plĕj′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** *Med.* A compress, or small flat mass of lint, absorbent cotton, or the like, laid over a wound, ulcer, or the like, to exclude air, retain dressings, or absorb the matter discharged.

2. A similar mass of material used for other purposes.

3. *Naut.* A thread of oakum used in calking.

pledg-or′ } (plĕj-ôr′), *n.* *Law.* One who pledges anything;
pledge-or′ } a pledger; — opposed to *pledgee*.

☞ This word analogically requires the *e* after *g*, but the form *pledgor* is the usual spelling. Cf. MORTGAGOR.

pleg′a-pho′ni-a (plĕg′ȧ-fō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πληγη a stroke + φωνή sound.] *Med.* Auscultation of the chest during percussion of the larynx.

-ple′gi-a (-plē′jĭ-ȧ), **-ple′gy** (-plē′jĭ). [NL. *-plegia*, Gr. -πληγία (as in παραπληγία hemiplegia), fr. πληγή stroke, πλήσσειν to strike.] Combining forms used in medicine to signify *stroke* (of paralysis), *paralysis*, *palsy*; as, para*plegia*, para*plegy*, mono*plegia*, etc.

Ple′iad (plē′yăd; plī′ăd), *n.* **1.** Any of the Pleiades.

2. [also *l. c.*] A group or cluster of illustrious or brilliant persons or things, usually seven; specif., with *the*, any of various groups of seven celebrated persons; as: **a** The Philosophical *Pleiad*. See *Seven Wise Men of Greece*, under SEVEN. **b** The first literary *Pleiad*, or The *Pleiad* of Alexandria, a group of poets in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 3d century B. C., composed of Callimachus, Apollonius of Rhodes, Aratus, Homer the Younger, Lycophron, Nicander, and Theocritus. **c** The *Pleiad* of France [F. *La Pléiade*], a group of seven contemporary 16th-century poets (Ronsard, Baïf, Du Bellay, Dorat, Jodelle, Remi Belleau, and Ponthus de Thyard) who tried to ennoble the language by enriching its vocabulary from Greek and Latin and by reviving the literary genres of antiquity.

‖ **plé′iade′** (plā′yȧd′), *n.* [F.] A pleiad; esp. [*cap.*]: **a** = PLEIAD, 2 **b**. **b** = PLEIAD, 2 **c**. **c** A group of French poets at Toulouse in the 14th century. **d** A group of Frenchmen who versified in Latin, under Louis XIII., led by Rapin.

Ple′ia-des (plē′yȧ-dēz; plē′ȧ-; plī′ȧ-; 277), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλειάδες.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, whose names were Alcyone, Celæno, Electra, Maia, Merope, Sterope or Asterope, and Taygeta. They were transformed into the group of stars so named, the invisible seventh, or "lost," one (Merope) concealing herself out of shame for having loved a mortal.

2. *Astron.* A conspicuous loose cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus. Six stars (for names see def. 1) are visible to the average eye, but the telescope reveals many hundreds more. See STAR. Either Merope or Electra is commonly regarded as the "lost Pleiad."

plein′-air′ (plăn′âr′), *a.* [F.] Of, pert. to, or dealing with, the open (lit. full) air; specif., designating, or pert. to, certain schools of painting, called *plein-air* or *open-air* schools, founded in France about 1865, or their work. The chief principle of these schools is the representation of actually existing effects of outdoor life, esp. of air and light, not observable in the studio. See IMPRESSIONISM, 2.

plein′-air′ist, *n.* A painter of a plein-air school.

plei′o- (plī′ō-), **pli′o-**. Combining forms from Greek πλείων, *more*, *greater*.

plei′o-cyc′lic (-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* [*pleio-* + *cyclic*.] *Phytogeog.* Having more than one period of flowering; — applied to perennial herbs, and opposed to *hapaxanthous*.

plei-om′er-y (plī-ŏm′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pleio-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Bot.* The state of having more than the normal number of floral leaves. — **plei-om′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

plei′o-phyl′ly (plī′ō-fĭl′ĭ), *n.* [See PLEIO-; -PHYLL.] *Bot.* An abnormal increase or excess in the number of leaves or leaflets. — **plei′o-phyl′lous** (-fĭl′ŭs), *a.*

plei′o-tax′y (-tăk′sĭ), *n.* [*pleio-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Bot.* A normal increase or multiplication of the typical number of any of the whorls of floral organs, as in certain double flowers. Cf. OLIGOTAXY.

Pleis′to-cene (plīs′tō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. πλεῖστος most, superl. of πολύς (cf. POLY-) + καινός new.] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the period following the Tertiary. See GLACIAL PERIOD. — *n.* The Pleistocene, or Glacial, period or formation. — **Pleis′to-cen′ic** (-sĕn′ĭk; -sē′nĭk), *a.*

plem′y-ram′e-ter (plĕm′ĭ-răm′ē-tĕr; plē′mĭ-), *n.* [Gr. πλημμυρα the high tide + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring differences of level of a body of water.

ple′nar-ty (plē′nȧr-tĭ; plĕn′ȧr-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *pleniereté*, *pleneretė*.] **1.** State of a benefice when occupied.

2. Fullness; completeness. *Obs.*

ple′na-ry (plē′nȧ-rĭ; plĕn′ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *plenarius*, fr. L. *plenus*. See PLENTY.] **1.** Full; entire; complete; absolute; unqualified; as, a *plenary* license, authority.

A treatise on a subject should be *plenary* or full. *I. Watts.*

2. Fully attended or constituted; including all entitled to be present; — said of an assembly, meeting, etc.

3. Having full powers. *Rare.*

Syn. — See FULL.

plenary council, *Eccl.*, a council which all the bishops of a country attend. — **p. indulgence**, *R. C. Ch.*, an entire remission of temporal punishment due to, or canonical penance for, all sins. — **p. inspiration.** See INSPIRATION, 2.

ple-nip′o-tence (plē-nĭp′ō-tĕns), **ple-nip′o-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being plenipotent. *Rare.*

ple-nip′o-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *plenus* full + *potens*, *-entis*, potent.] Possessing, or invested with, full power. *Rare. Milton.* — *n.* A plenipotentiary.

plen′i-po-ten′ti-a-ry (plĕn′ĭ-pō-tĕn′shĭ-ā-rĭ; -shȧ-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *plenipotentiarius*: cf. F. *plénipotentiaire*.] A person invested with full power to transact any business; esp., a diplomatic agent (ambassador, envoy, or minister) having full power to negotiate, subject to ratification, for the government he represents in the transaction of such business as is expressed in his letters. He may or may not be accredited. See DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

plen′i-po-ten′ti-a-ry, *a.* Containing or conferring full power; absolute; unlimited; invested with full power.

plen′ish (plĕn′ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *plenir*. See REPLENISH.] **1.** To fill up; supply; replenish. *Obs.* *T. Reeve.*

2. To furnish, as a house or farm. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plen′ish-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PLENISH. Hence: *Chiefly Scot.* Furniture; equipment; stock; esp., household furniture or a bride's wedding outfit of household goods.

ple′nism (plē′nĭz′m), *n.* The theory that all space is a plenum. See PLENUM, *n.*, 2. — **ple′nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

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pleas′ure-ful, *a.* Full of pleasure: delightful. *Rare.*
pleas′ure-hood. See -HOOD.
pleas′ure-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pleas′ure-less-ly**, *adv.*
pleas′ure-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A pleasuring. *Rare.*
pleas′ure-mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gĕr), *n.* A habitual pleasure seeker.
pleas′ur-er (plĕzh′ŭr-ĕr), *n.* A pleasure seeker: holiday taker.
pleas′ur-ing (plĕzh′ŭr-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PLEASURE.
pleas′ur-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A pleasure seeker: specif., a voluptuary. *R.*
pleas′ur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given over to pleasure. *Rare.*
pleat′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pleaunt. ✝ PLIANT.
pleb (plĕb), *n.* *Slang or Colloq.* A plebeian. Hence: **a** At Westminster School, Eng., a tradesman's son. **b** = PLEBE, 2.
ple′bal, *a.* Plebeian. *Obs.*
ple′ban, *n.* [LL. *plebanus*. See PLEBANIA.] A rural dean. *Obs.*
‖ **ple-ba′ni-a** (plē-bā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL. *plebania* office of a *plebanus* or priest, fr. L. *plebs*, *plebes*, common people.] *Eccl.* A parish church; a mother church, having one or more chapels.
ple-ba′ni-an, *n.* A plebania. *Obs.*
ple-be′iance (-bē′yăns; -ăns), *n.* Plebeian quality.
ple-be′ian-ly, *adv.* of PLEBEIAN.
ple-be′ian-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ple-be′ious (plē-bē′yŭs; -ŭs), *a.* [L. *plebeius*.] Plebeian. *Obs.*
ple-be′i-ty, *n.* Plebeian class or rank. *Obs.*
ple′bes (plē′bēz), *n.*, *pl.* of [PLEBS.]
ple-bic′o-lar (plē-bĭk′ō-lȧr), *a.* [L. *plebicola* one who courts the favor of the common people.] That courts the favor of the common people. *Rare.*
ple-bic′o-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who courts the people; a demagogue. *Rare.*
ple-bic′o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Plebic-[olar. *Rare.*]
pleb′i-fi-cate (plĕb′ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*plebs* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Plebify. *R.*
ple′bi-fy (plē′bĭ-fī; plĕb′ĭ-), *v. t.* [*plebs* + *-fy*.] To render plebeian; vulgarize. *R.* — **ple′bi-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*
pleb′i-scit. Var. of PLEBISCITE.
ple-bis′ci-ta′ri-an (plē-bĭs′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Plebiscitary. — *n.* An advocate of a plebiscite.
ple-bis′ci-ta-rism (-bĭs′ĭ-tȧ-rĭz′m), *n.* Principle or practice of calling for plebiscites.
pleb′i-scit′ic (plĕb′ĭ-sĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or put in power by, a plebiscite.
‖ **ple′bis con-ci′li-um.** = CONCILIUM PLEBIS.
pleche. ✝ PLECK.
pleche. ✝ PLEACH.
pleck (plĕk), *n.* [ME. *plecke*, akin to OD. *plecke*, D. *plek*.] **1.** A plot of ground: a small inclosure. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A spot or stain: speck. *Obs.*
plecked, *a.* Spotted. *Obs.*
plec′tile, *a.* [L. *plectilis*.] Woven; plaited. *Obs.*
Plec-top′ter-a (plĕk-tŏp′tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr πλεκτός twisted + πτερόν wing.] = EPHEMERIDA. — **plec-top′ter** (-tĕr), *n.* — **plec-top′ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **plec-top′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
plec′tre (plĕk′tĕr), *n.* [OF.] Plectrum. *Rare.*
plec′tron (-trŏn), *n.* = PLEC[TRUM.]
pled (plĕd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of PLEAD. *Obs.*, *Colloq.*, or *Dial.*
pleds. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLEAD.
pleden. ✝ PLEAD.
pledgd. Pledged. *Ref. Sp.*
pledge′a-ble (plĕj′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pledge′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pledge-or′. Var. of PLEDGOR.
pledg′er (plĕj′ĕr), *n.* One who pledges.
pledg′er-y, *n.* [Cf OF. *plegerie*.] A pledging: suretyship. *Obs.*
plee. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of PLAY, *v.*
plee. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. [var. of PLEA.]
pleen (plēn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLAIN, *v.*
pleete. Obs. pret. & p. p. of [PLEAD]
Pleg′a-dis (plĕg′ȧ-dĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. πληγάς sickle.] *Zoöl.* Genus including the glossy ibises.
plege, plegge. ✝ PLEDGE.
ple-gom′e-ter (plē-gŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. πληγή a stroke + *-meter*.] **1.** An instrument to measure (and record) the force of blows. **2.** *Med.* = PLEXIMETER.
plei. ✝ PLAY.
Plé′iade′, La (lȧ plā′yȧd′). [F.] See PLEIAD, *n.*, 2 **c**.
pleid. ✝ PLAID, PLEAD.
pleie. ✝ PLAY.
pleiferis Obs. pl. of PLAYFERE.
pleight ✝ PLAIT
plein. ✝ PLAIN
pleiner ✝ PLENAR
‖ **plein′ pou voir′** (plăN′ pōō′vwȧr′) [F.] Full power.
pleinte ✝ PLAINT.
Plei′o-cene (plī′ō-sēn) Var. of PLIOCENE
plei′o-cha′si-um (-kā′zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pleio-* + Gr. χάσις division.] = POLYCHASIUM. — **plei′o-cha′si-al** (-ăl), *a*
Plei′o-hip′pus (-hĭp′ŭs). Var. of PLIOHIPPUS.
plei′o-mas′ti-a (-măs′tĭ-ȧ),
plei′o-ma′zi-a (-mā′zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pleio-* + Gr. μαστός, μαζός, breast.] Polymastia.
plei′o-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.*,
plei′o-mor′phism (-fĭz′m), *n.*,
plei′o-mor′phy (plī′ō-môr′fĭ), *n.* = PLEOMORPHIC, etc.
Plei′o-sau′rus (-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PLIOSAURUS.
plei-os′po-rous (plī-ŏs′pō-rŭs; plī′ō-spō′rŭs), *a.* [*pleio-* + *-sporous*.] *Bot.* Many-spored. *Rare.*
plei′o-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs) Var of PLEIOTAXY.
plei′o-thal′a-mous (-thăl′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*pleio-* + Gr. θάλαμος chamber.] *Bot.* Having several cells, as an ovary. *Rare.*
pleise. ✝ PLAICE.
pleise, pleiss ✝ PLEASE.
plesier. ✝ PLEASURE.
Pleis′the-nes (plīs′thē-nēz), *n.* [Gr. Πλεισθένης.] See ATREUS.
pleite ✝ PLAIT.
plek Obs. or dial. Eng var. of [PLECK.]
plem-myr′ru-late, *a* [OIt. *plemmyrrulato*. Cf. PLEMMYRULE.] Wavy. *Obs.*
plem-myr′ule, *n.* [OIt. *plemmyruli*, pl.; cf. L. *Plemmyrium*, a promontory of Sicily (called *undosum* billowy, wavy, in Vergil, *Æn* III. 693), Gr. Πλημμύριον, also Gr πλήμμυρα the flood tide.] A wave. *Obs*
plen. *Abbr* Plenipotentiary.
ple′nal (plē′năl), *a.* [L. *plenus* full.] Plenary. *Obs.* — **ple′nal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
ple′nar, *a.* [ME. *plener*, OF. *plenier*, F. *plénier*.] Plenary. *Obs.*
ple′na-ri-ly (-nȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PLENARY.
ple′na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
plene. ✝ PLAIN.
‖ **ple′ne ad-mi′ni-stra′vit** (plē′nē ăd-mĭn′ĭ-strā′vĭt). [L.] *Law.* Lit., he has fully administered; — used to designate a certain plea in bar by an executor or administrator.
plener. ✝ PLENAR.
ple′ni-corn (plē′nĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L *plenus* full + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Solid-horned, as a deer. — *n.* A solid-horned ruminant. *R.*
ple-nil′o-quence (plē-nĭl′ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L *plenus* full + *loquentia* a talking.] Fullness of talk; much speaking. *Rare.*
plen′i-lu′nal (plĕn′ĭ-lū′năl; plē′nĭ-), **plen′i-lu′nar** (-nȧr),
plen′i-lu′na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the full moon.
plen′i-lune (plĕn′ĭ-lūn; plē′nĭ-), *n.* [L. *plenilunium*; *plenus* full + *luna* the moon.] The time of full moon; also, a full moon. *Chiefly Poetic.*
plen′i-po (plĕn′ĭ-pō). Short for PLENIPOTENTIARY. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To plenipotentiarize. *Colloq.*
plen′i-po-ten′tial (-pō-tĕn′shăl), *a.* Plenipotentiary. — **plen′i-po-ten′ti-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
plen′i-po-ten′ti-a-ri-ly (-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PLENIPOTENTIARY.
plen′i-po-ten′ti-a-rize (-ā-rīz), *v. i.* To act as a plenipotentiary.
plen′i-po-ten′ti-a-ry-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
plen′ish-ment (plĕn′ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* Plenishing; outfit. *Scot.*
plen′i-tide′, *n.* [Irreg. fr. L.

plen'i-tude (plĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, fr. *plenus* full: cf. F. *plénitude*.] **1.** Quality or state of being full; completeness; plentifulness; as, the *plenitude* of space or power. **2.** State of being filled; fullness; specif., *Obs.*: **a** Of a flower, doubleness. **b** *Med.* Animal fullness; repletion; plethora. **c** State of having an abundance; affluence.

plen'i-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by plenitude, or fullness; well-filled; humorously, stout; portly.

plen'te-ous (plĕn'tē-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *plaintiose, plentivous, plenterous*, OF. *plentious, plentivos, plentevous*, fr. *plentif* (cf. *plentëif*) abundant. See PLENTY.] *Now Chiefly Rhet.* **1.** Constituting, characterized by, or existing in, plenty; abundant; copious; plentiful; as, a *plenteous* crop. **2.** Yielding abundance; productive; fruitful. *Gen.* xli. 34. **3.** Having plenty; abounding; rich. *Archaic.*

The Lord shall make thee *plenteous* in goods. *Deut.* xxviii 11

4. Liberal; generous; bountiful; bounteous. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PLENTIFUL.

— **plen'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **plen'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

plen'ti-ful (-tĭ-fŏŏl), *a.* **1.** Yielding or containing plenty; prolific; fruitful; opulent. **2.** Constituting, characterized by, or existing in, plenty; copious; abundant; ample; as, a *plentiful* harvest. **3.** Lavish; profuse. *Obs.* "*Plentiful* in expenses." *Bacon.*

Syn. — Full, ample, lavish, profuse, bountiful, rich, overflowing, superabundant. — PLENTIFUL, PLENTEOUS, ABUNDANT, COPIOUS, EXUBERANT. That is PLENTIFUL or PLENTEOUS of which there is great or sufficient supply; *plenteous* is now somewhat bookish; that is ABUNDANT which is very plentiful, or of which there is more than enough; as, "If reasons were as *plentiful* as blackberries" (*Shak.*); "*Plenteous* grace with Thee is found" (*C. Wesley*); "thy *abundant* goodness" (*Shak.*). That is COPIOUS which exists or is supplied in great abundance; EXUBERANT implies superabundant richness; as, "*copious* quotations" (*Irving*); "He was the best conversationalist in London, so rapid, so full of fancy, so *copious* in information" (*Jowett*); "the *exuberant* richness of Asiatic phraseology" (*Milton*); *exuberant* gayety. See PROFUSE, CAPACIOUS, LUXURIOUS, RICH.

— **plen'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **plen'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

plen'ty (plĕn'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *plentee, plente*, OF. *plenté*, fr. L. *plenitas*, fr. *plenus* full. See FULL, *a.*, cf. COMPLETE.] **1.** Full or abundant supply; enough and to spare; abundance; a great quantity, amount, or number (with respect to what is needed, or to be properly expected, or the like); — when used with *a*, now chiefly *U. S.* **2.** Quality or state of being abundant or copious; abundance; copiousness.

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world *Thomson*

3. Fullness or completeness; perfection; plenitude. *Obs.* **4.** Copiousness or abundance of material things, as the products of the earth, that satisfy human wants.

Houses of office stuffed with *plenty* *Chaucer.*

5. *pl.* The necessaries and comforts abundance of which constitutes plenty. *Obs.*

Dear nurse of arts, *plenties*, and joyful births *Shak.*

plen'ty, *a.* **1.** Plentiful; abundant; — used predicatively exc. in dial. Eng. or Scot. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* **2.** Having abundance; copiously supplied. *Obs.*

ple'num (plē'nŭm), *n.* [L., prop., neut. of *plenus* full.] **1.** Fullness; — generally connoting homogeneity. **2** A space or all space every part of which is full of matter; — opposed to *vacuum*. **3.** *Ventilation.* A condition in which the pressure of the air in an inclosed space is greater than that of the outside atmosphere. See PLENUM, *a.* **4.** A general or full assembly, esp. a joint assembly of all parts of a legislative or other body.

ple'num, *a.* *Ventilation.* Designating, or pert. to, a system of ventilation in which air is forced into an inclosed space, as a room or caisson, so that the outward pressure of the air in the space is slightly greater than the inward pressure from the outside, and leakage is outward instead of inward; as, *plenum* chamber, fan, system, etc.

ple'o-chro'ic (plē'ō-krō'ĭk), *a.* Having pleochroism. — **pleochroic halo**, a spot, observed in some crystals, as of biotite, having marked pleochroism.

ple-och'ro-ism (plē-ŏk'rō-ĭz'm), **ple'o-chro'ma-tism** (plē'ō-krō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + χρόα color.] *Cryst.* The property, possessed by some crystals, of showing different colors when viewed in the direction of different axes. It includes *dichroism* and *trichroism*. — **ple-och'ro-it'ic** (plē-ŏk'rō-ĭt'ĭk), **ple'o-chro-mat'ic** (plē'ō-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

ple'o-mor'phic (plē'ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, pleomorphism.

ple'o-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + μορφή form.] Lit., of more than one form; as: **a** *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms. It includes *dimorphism* and *trimorphism*. **b** *Bot.* Occurrence of more than one distinct form in the life cycle of some plants, esp. certain fungi and bacteria. **c** *Biol.* = POLYMORPHISM.

ple'o-mor'phist (-fĭst), *n.* An advocate of a theory of pleomorphism.

ple'o-mor'phy (plē'ō-môr'fĭ), *n.* Pleomorphism.

ple'on (plē'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλέων, p. pr. of πλέειν to sail.] *Zoöl.* **a** A crustacean's abdomen. **b** Telson of a king crab. — **ple'o-nal** (-ō-năl), *a.* — **ple-on'ic** (plē-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ple'o-nasm (plē'ō-năz'm), *n.* [L. *pleonasmus*, Gr. πλεονασμός, fr. πλεονάζειν to be more than enough, to abound, fr. πλέον, neut. of πλέων, πλείων, more, compar. of πολύς much. See FULL, *a.*; cf. POLY-, PLUS.] **1.** *Gram. & Rhet.* Redundancy or fullness of language in speaking or writing; the use of more words than are necessary to express the bare idea, as in, I saw it *with my own eyes*; also, a case of this, or the redundant or unnecessary word or expression. **2.** Redundancy; a redundant thing.

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

ple'o-nas'tic (-năs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, characterized by, or constituting, pleonasm; redundant.

ple'o-pod (plē'ō-pŏd), *n.* [*pleon* + *-pod*.] *Zoöl.* One of the abdominal limbs of a crustacean.

ple-ro'ma (plē-rō'mȧ), *n.* [L. See PLEROME.] **1.** Fullness; specif., *Valentinian Gnosticism*, the fullness of being in which the divine life was supposed to dwell, and in which were all the æons from the uncreated monad. See ÆON, 2. **2.** *Bot.* = PLEROME.

ple'ro-mat'ic (plē'rō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a plerome.

ple'rome (plē'rōm), *n.* [G. *plerom*, fr. Gr. πλήρωμα that which fills up.] *Bot.* The central portion of the primary meristem at the growing points of stems and roots. It is in the periblem and dermatogen, and gives rise to the stele.

ple'ro-morph (plē'rō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. πλήρης full + μορφή form.] *Cryst.* A kind of pseudomorph believed to have been formed by infiltration.

ple-roph'o-ry (plē-rŏf'ō-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. πληροφορία; πλήρης full + φέρειν to bear.] Full assurance. *Rare.*

ple-ro'sis (plē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλήρωσις a filling up, fr. πληροῦν to fill.] *Med.* Restoration of lost tissue, as after illness. — **ple-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.*

ple'si-o-mor'phous (plē'sĭ-ō-môr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. πλησίος near + μορφή form.] *Cryst.* Crystallizing in closely similar forms while unlike in chemical composition. — **ple'si-o-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* — **ple'si-o-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

Ple'si-o-sau'ri-a (-sô'rĭ-ȧ), **Ple'si-o-sau'ri** (-sô'rī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLESIOSAURUS.] *Paleon.* An extinct order of Mesozoic marine reptiles including *Plesiosaurus, Pliosaurus*, etc. — **ple'si-o-saur'** (plē'sĭ-ō-sôr'), *n.* — **ple'si-o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **ple'si-o-sau'roid** (-roid), *a.*

Ple'si-o-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rī). [NL.; Gr. πλησίος near + σαῦρος a lizard.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct marine reptiles, of the Mesozoic of Europe and North America, having a very long neck, a small head, and all four limbs developed as paddles for swimming. Several species are known, the largest (*P. conybeari*) about sixteen feet long. Also [*l. c.*], an animal of this genus.

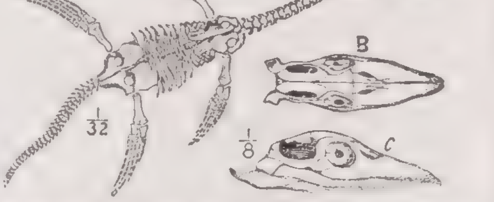

Plesiosaurus (*P. dolichodeirus*). *A* Ventral view of Skeleton; *B C* Dorsal and Lateral views of Skull.

ples'si-graph (plĕs'ĭ-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. πλήσσειν to strike + *-graph*.] *Med.* A form of pleximeter designed to indicate changes in the nature of the sounds elicited and to map out by means of a crayon the limits of any organ or dull area.

ples'sor (plĕs'ŏr), *n.* [Cf. Gr. πλήσσειν to strike.] *Med.* A small hammer employed in percussion.

pleth'o-ra (plĕth'ō-rȧ; *the etymological* plē-thō'rȧ *is but little used*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πληθώρη, fr. πλήθειν to be or become full.] **1.** *Med.* A morbid condition regarded formerly as due to excessive fullness of the blood vessels or (with early physicians) superabundance of humors in the body, but now as due to excess of red corpuscles; repletion. **2.** *Carpentry.* A defective or diseased condition of wood due to hypertrophy of the tissues. **3.** State of being overfull; excess; superabundance.

He labors under a *plethora* of wit and imagination. *Jeffrey.*

ple-thor'ic (plē-thŏr'ĭk; plĕth'ō-rĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. πληθωρικός: cf. F. *pléthorique*, LL *plethoricus*.] Having a full habit of body; characterized by plethora; as, a *plethoric* constitution; fig., overfull; overloaded; inflated; turgid; bombastic. "*Plethoric* phrases." *Sydney Smith.*

ple-thys'mo-graph' (plē-thĭz'mō-grȧf; plē-thĭs'-), *n.* [Gr. πληθυσμός an enlargement + *-graph*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining and registering variations in size of a limb, and hence variations in the amount of blood in the limb. — **ple-thys'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pleth'ys-mog'ra-phy (plĕth'ĭz-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ; plĕth'ĭs-), *n.* *Physiol.* The art of using the plethysmograph.

pleu'ra (plōō'rȧ; 243), *n.*; *L. pl.* PLEURÆ (-rē). [NL., *n. fem.*, fr. Gr. πλευρά a rib, the side.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The delicate serous membrane which lines each half of the thorax of mammals and is reflected over the surface of the lung of the same side. Each has the form of a completely closed sac, one wall of which (the pulmonary layer, or ‖ **pleu'ra pul'mo-na'lis**) is closely adherent to the lung as far as the root of that organ, where it is continuous with the other wall (the parietal layer, or ‖ **pleu'ra cos-ta'lis**), which passes outward to adhere to the pericardium, the side of the thorax, the superior surface of the diaphragm, etc. The space between the two walls (the cavity of the pleura) contains a small quantity of serous fluid by which respiratory movements are rendered almost frictionless. **2.** *Zoöl.* A lateral part, as a mollusk radula: a pleuron.

pleu'ral (-răl), *a.* **a** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pleura or pleuræ, or the sides of the thorax. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a pleuron or pleurite. — **pleural ganglia**, in most mollusks, a pair of ganglia sending nerves to the mantle, parts of the body wall behind the head, etc. They often lie close to, or are fused with, the cerebral ganglia.

pleu-ral'gi-a (plōō-răl'jĭ-ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πλευρά rib + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain in the side or region of the ribs. — **pleu-ral'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

pleu'ra-poph'y-sis (plōō'rȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs; 243), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See PLEURA; APOPHYSIS.] *Zoöl.* A laterally or more or less ventrally directed process or appendage of a vertebra forming a rib or part corresponding to a rib; a rib considered as a part of a vertebra. See RIB. — **pleu-rap'o-phys'i-al** (plōō-răp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

pleu'ri-sy (plōō'rĭ-sĭ; 243, 277), *n.* [F. *pleurésie*, OF. also *pleurisie*, L. *pleurisis, pleuritis*, Gr. πλευρῖτις (sc. νόσος), fr. πλευρά rib, side.] **1.** *Med.* An inflammation of the pleura, usually accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough, and with exudation into the pleural cavity. **2.** Usually **plurisy, plurisie.** [As if fr. L. *plus, pluris*, by confusion.] Superabundance; excess; plethora. *Obs. Shak.*

[Mars] that . . cur'st the world
O' th' *plurisie* of people. *Two Noble Kinsmen.*

pleurisy root. The butterfly weed; also, its root, used as a remedy for pleuritic affections.

pleu-rit'ic (plōō-rĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *pleuriticus*, Gr. πλευριτικός: cf. F. *pleurétique*.] *Med.*
pleu-rit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl; 243) } Of or pertaining to pleurisy; suffering from pleurisy.

pleu-ri'tis (-rī'tĭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Pleurisy.

pleu'ro- (plōō'rō-; 243). [See PLEURA.] Combining form denoting *relation to a side*; specif., *connection with*, or *situation in or near, the pleura*; as, *pleuro*peritoneum.

pleu'ro-bran'chi-a (-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [NL.; *pleuro-* + *-branchia*.] *Zoöl.* In crustaceans, a gill arising from the side of the thorax. — **pleu'ro-bran'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pleu'ro-car'pic (-kär'pĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Pleurocarpous.

pleu'ro-car'pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*pleuro-* + *-carpous*.] *Bot.* In bryology, bearing the archegonia and sporogonia on short lateral branches; — opposed to *acrocarpous*.

Pleu-roc'er-a (plōō-rŏs'ēr-ȧ; 243), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of American freshwater tænioglossate gastropods similar to *Melania*, but having the mantle edge entire and the copulatory organ not developed. It is the type of a family, **Pleu'ro-cer'i-dæ** (plōō'rō-sĕr'ĭ-dē). — **pleu-roc'er-oid** (plōō-rŏs'ēr-oid), *a.*

Pleu'ro-di'ra (plōō'rō-dī'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. δέρη, δειρή, the neck.] *Zoöl.* An extensive group of freshwater turtles in which the neck cannot be retracted, but is bent laterally beneath the front of the carapace. It is now almost confined to the Southern Hemisphere. The matamata is an example. — **pleu'ro-di'ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.* — **pleu'ro-dire** (plōō'rō-dīr), *a.* & *n.* — **pleu'ro-di'rous** (-dī'rŭs), *a.*

pleu'ro-dont (plōō'rō-dŏnt; 243), *a.* [*pleuro-* + *-odont*.] *Zoöl.* Having the teeth consolidated with the inner edge of the jaw, as in some lizards. — *n.* Any pleurodont lizard.

pleu'ro-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* A painful affection of the side, simulating pleurisy, usually due to rheumatism.

pleu'ro-gen'ic (plōō'rō-jĕn'ĭk; 243) } *a.* [*pleuro-* + *-genic*,
pleu-rog'e-nous (plōō-rŏj'ē-nŭs) } *-genous*.] *Med.* Originating in the pleura; as, *pleurogenic* pneumonia.

pleu'ro-lith (plōō'rō-lĭth; 243), *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-lith*.] *Med.* A concretion in the pleura.

pleu'ron (plōō'rŏn; 243), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρόν a rib.] *Zoöl.* One of the sides of an animal; esp.: **a** One of the lateral parts or pieces of a thoracic segment of an insect, generally of two parts called *epimeron* and *episternum*. **b** One of the lateral processes of a somite of a crustacean between the tergum and sternum.

pleu'ro-per'i-car-di'tis (plōō'rō-pĕr'ĭ-kär-dī'tĭs), *n* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pleura and the pericardium.

pleu'ro-per'i-to-ne'um (-tō-nē'ŭm), *n.* Also **pleu'ro-per'i-to-næ'um.** [NL.] *Zoöl.* The membrane lining the body cavity and covering the surface of the inclosed viscera of vertebrates having no diaphragm, — regarded as representing both pleura and peritoneum. It is often called simply *peritoneum*. — **pleu'ro-per'i-to-ne'al, -næ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a (-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* **a** *Med.* Inflammation of the pleura and lungs; a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia. **b** *Veter.* A contagious and fatal lung plague of cattle. — **pleu'ro-pneu-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

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plenus full + *tide*.] Full tide; flood tide. *Obs.*

plen'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (plĕn'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A plenist.

plen'i-tu'di-na-ry, *a.* Having plenitude; full. *Obs.*

plen'i-ty, *n.* [L. *plenitas*: cf. OF. *plenité*.] Plenitude. *Obs*

‖ **ple'no ju're** (plē'nō jōō'rē; 243). [L.] With full right.

plensh'ing nail. [See PLANCH, *v.*] A flooring nail.

plent. ✝ PLAINT.

plente, -tee. ✝ PLENTY.

plenteliche, *adv.* Plentifully. *Obs.*

plenteouste, *n.* [OF. *plentuoseté*.] Plenteousness. *Obs.*

plen'teth. ✝ PLENTY.

plentevous. ✝ PLENTEOUS.

plent'ful. ✝ PLAINTFUL.

plen'ti-fy, *v. t.* [*plenty* + *-fy*.] To make plenteous. *Obs.*

plen'ti-ness, *n.* Plentifulness. *Obs.*

plen'tious. ✝ PLENTEOUS.

plentithe, etc. ✝ PLENTY, etc.

plen'ti-tude. Erron. for PLENITUDE, influenced by PLENTY.

plen'tive, *a.* [OF. *plentif*.] Plenteous. *Obs.*

plentivous, plentuous ✝ PLENTEOUS

plen'ty, *adv.* Abundantly; as, *plenty* good enough. *Colloq.*

plentyvous. ✝ PLENTEOUS.

ple'ny (plē'nĭ), *a.* Full; as, *pleny* tide. *Naut. Cant.*

pleny, plenye. ✝ PLAIN, *v.*

plen'yie, *n.* [See PLAIN to lament.] Complaint. *Obs. Scot.*

ple-och'ro-ous (plē-ŏk'rō-ŭs), *a* Pleochroic.

ple'o-dont (plē'ō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. πλέως full + *-odont*.] *Zoöl.* Having solid teeth.

ple'o-ma'zi-a (plē'ō-mā'zĭ-ȧ). Var. of PLEIOMAZIA.

ple'o-morph (plē'ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + *-morph*.] = POLYMORPH. [morphic.

ple'o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* Pleo-

ple'o-nas'mic, ple'o-nas'mi-cal, *a.* Superfluous. *Obs.*

ple'o-nast (plē'ō-năst), *n.* One addicted to pleonasm. *Rare.*

ple'o-nas'ti-cal (-năs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pleonastic. *Rare.*

ple'o-nas'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PLEONASTIC, -TICAL.

ple'o-nex'i-a (-nĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr πλεονεξία.] Covetousness; avarice. — **ple'o-nec'tic** (-nĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Polyphyletic.

ple'o-phy-let'ic (-fī-lĕt'ĭk), *a.*

ple-op'o-dite (plē-ŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* A pleopod.

pler'ry (plĕr'ĭ), *n.* *Slate Quarrying.* A split in a slate block along a line of imperfect cleavage *Brit.* [PLEASANCE, etc.

ples, plesance, etc. ✝ PLEASE,

plesh (plĕsh). Obs. or dial Eng var. of PLASH.

ple'si-o-type' (plē'sĭ-ō-tīp'), *n* [Gr. πλησίος near + *-type*.] *Biol.* A specimen referred to a previously described species, and used as the basis of a new description or figure of that species.

ples-sim'e-ter (plĕ-sĭm'ē-tēr), **ples'si-met'ric** (plĕs'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **ples-sim'e-try** (plĕ-sĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *plessimètre*.] = PLEXIMETER, etc

plesure. ✝ PLEASURE.

plet (plĕt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of PLATE, PLAIT

‖ **plet** (plĕt), *n.* Also **plete.** [Russ. *plet'*.] A kind of whip having three lashes tipped with lead balls. [PLEAT.

plete. ✝ PLATE, PLEA, PLEAD,

pleth'o-ret'ic (plĕth'ō-rĕt'ĭk), **pleth'o-ret'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Plethoric. *Obs. or R.*

ple-thor'i-cal (plē-thŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Plethoric. *Rare.* — **ple-thor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [ora. *Now Rare.*

pleth'o-ry (plĕth'ō-rĭ), *n* Pleth-

pleth'ron (plĕth'rŏn), **-rum** (-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλέθρον.] *Gr. Antiq.* See MEASURE

plette ✝ PLAT, *v.*

pleu (plū), **pleuch, pleuche. pleugh** (plūk). Obs or Scot. vars. of PLOW.

pleu'ra, *n.*, *pl.* of PLEURON.

Pleu'ra-can'the-a (plōō'rȧ-kăn'thē-ȧ), **Pleu'ra-can-thi'ni** (-kăn thī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of ICHTHYOTOMI

Pleu'ra-can'thus (-kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. πλευρόν rib + ἄκανθα spine.] *Paleon.* A genus of Paleozoic elasmobranchs of the group Ichthyotomi of the Carboniferous and Lower Permian of Europe and North America, having a terminal mouth, long dorsal fin, and a strong serrated spine on the nape. — **pleu'ra-can'thoid** (-thoid), *a.* & *n.*

pleu-ren'chy-ma (plōō-rĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ; 243), *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-enchyma*.] *Bot.* Wood tissue. — **pleu'ren-chym'a-tous** (plōō'rĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Both Obs. or R*

pleu-ret'ic. ✝ PLEURITIC.

pleu'ric (plōō'rĭk; 243), *a.* [Gr. πλευρικός costal] Pleural. *R.*

pleu'rite (-rīt), *n.* A pleuron.

pleu-rit'i-cal (plōō-rĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pleuritic. — **pleu-rit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pleu'ro. Short for PLEUROPNEUMONIA *Colloq.*

Pleu'ro-bra'chi-a (-brā'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PLEURO-; BRACHIUM.] *Zoöl.* See CYDIPPIDA.

pleu'ro-bron-chi'tis, *n* [NL.] *Med.* Combined pleurisy and bronchitis. [rocarpic moss.

pleu'ro-carp, *n.* *Bot* Any pleu-

pleu'ro-cele, *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-cele*.] *Med* Hernia of the lung

pleu'ro-cen'trum, *n*; *pl* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL. See PLEURO-; CENTRUM.] *Paleon.* One of a pair of dorsal and lateral elements of the centrum of the vertebræ of certain fishes and extinct amphibians. They represent, or are formed from, dorsal arcualia — **pleu'ro-cen'tral** (-trăl), *a.*

pleu'ro-cer'e-bral, *a.* *Zoöl.* Connecting the pleural and cerebral ganglia of a mollusk.

pleu'ro-hep'a-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of pleura and liver.

Pleu'ro-nec'ti-dæ (plōō'rō-nĕk'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. νήκτης a swimmer.] *Zoöl.* A family including all the flatfishes or all but the soles. — **pleu'ro-nec'tid** (-tĭd), **pleu'ro-nec'toid** (-toid), *a* & *n.*

Pleu'ro-ne'ma (-nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.: *pleuro-* + Gr νῆμα thread.] *Zoöl.* A genus of holotrichous infusorians of fresh and salt water having an ovoid body with the mouth at the anterior end. See HOLOTRICHA.

pleu-rop'e-dal (plōō-rŏp'ē-dăl; plōō'rō-pē'dăl; 243), *a.* *Zoöl* Connecting a mollusk's pleural and pedal ganglia. [PLEURO-.

pleu'ro-per'i-car'di-al, *a* See

pleu'ro-per'ip-neu'mo-ny (plōō'rō-pĕr'ĭp-nū'mō-nĭ), *n.* *Med.* Pleuropneumonia.

Pleu-rot′o-ma (plōō-rŏt′ō-mȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. τομή a cut.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine mostly tropical toxoglossate gastropods having a spindle-shaped shell with a posterior notch or slit in the outer lip. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Pleu′ro-tom′i-dæ** (plōō′rō-tŏm′ĭ-dē). — **pleu-rot′o-mine** (plōō-rŏt′ō-mĭn; -mīn; 183), *a.* — **pleu-rot′o-moid** (-moid), *a.* & *n.*

Pleurotoma (*P. Babylonica*).

Pleu′ro-to-ma′ri-a (plōō′rō-tō-mā′rĭ-ȧ; 115, 243), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. τομή a cutting + *-aria.*] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* An extensive genus of zygobranchiate rhipidoglossate gastropods having usually a trochiform nacreous shell with a broad sinus in the outer margin of the last whorl, extending back around the whorls as a raised band. It has existed since the Silurian, but the living species are few, confined to the deep sea in a few parts of the world, and individuals are very rare. It is the only living genus of a large family, **Pleu′ro-tom′a-ri′i-dæ** (-tŏm′ȧ-rī′ĭ-dē), known from the early Cambrian, but almost extinct during the Tertiary. — **pleu′ro-to-ma′ri-oid** (-tō-mā′rĭ-oid), *a.* & *n.*

pleu-rot′o-my (plōō-rŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the pleura.

pleu′ro-vis′cer-al (plōō′rō-vĭs′ẽr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Connecting the pleural and visceral ganglia of mollusks.

plex′al (plĕk′săl), *a.* Pertaining to a plexus or plexuses.

plex′i-form (plĕk′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*plexus* + *-form*: cf. F. *plexiforme.*] Like a network, or plexus; complicated.

plex-im′e-ter (plĕk-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πλῆξις stroke (fr. πλήσσειν to strike) + *-meter.*] *Med.* A small, hard, flat plate, as of ivory, placed in contact with the body to receive the blow, in mediate percussion. — **plex′i-met′ric** (plĕk′sĭ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* — **plex-im′e-try** (plĕk-sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.*

plex′ure (plĕk′shûr; plĕks′ûr), *n.* [See PLEXUS.] A weaving together; that which is woven together.

plex′us (plĕk′sŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* PLEXUS. [L., a twining, braid, fr. *plectere*, *plexum*, to twine, braid.] **1.** *Anat.* A network, esp. of anastomosing or interlacing blood vessels or nerves. Cf. BRACHIAL PLEXUS, SOLAR PLEXUS, etc.
2. *Math.* A set of equations expressing completely the relations that exist between a set of quantities.
3. A network; an intricate or interwoven combination of elements or parts in a coherent structure.
In the perception of a tree the reference to an object is circumscribed and directed by a *plexus* of visual and other presentations. *G. F. Stout.*

plexus of Meissner. = MEISSNER'S PLEXUS.

pli′a-bil′i-ty (plī′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pliable; flexibility; as, *pliability* of mind or movement.

pli′a-ble (plī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *plier* to bend. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being bent; easy to be bent; flexible; pliant; supple; limber; as, willow is a *pliable* plant.
2. Flexible in disposition or character; easily influenced or persuaded; — sometimes in a bad sense; as, a *pliable* youth. "*Pliable* she promised to be." *Dr. H. More.*
3. Applicable; suitable; — aphetic for APPLIABLE. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.
— **pli′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pli′a-bly**, *adv.*

pli′an-cy (plī′ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pliant; flexibility; as, the *pliancy* of a rod; *pliancy* of mind.

pli′ant (plī′ănt), *a.* [F. *pliant*, p. pr. of *plier* to bend. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** Bending; readily yielding without breaking; flexible; pliable; as, a *pliant* thread; *pliant* wax. Also, fig., easily influenced; yielding; compliant.
The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reason. *South.*
2. Favorable to yielding. *Rare.* "A *pliant* hour." *Shak.*
Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.
— **pli′ant-ly**, *adv.* — **pli′ant-ness**, *n.*

pli′ca (plī′kȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [LL., a fold, fr. L. *plicare* to fold. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** *Med.* A disease (*plica polonica*) of the hair in which it becomes twisted and matted together. The disease is endemic in Poland and other parts of eastern Europe, and is hence called also **Polish plait.**
2. A fold or folded part; a bend, as a fold of skin.
3. *Bot.* A disease of plants characterized by excessive development of small entangled twigs.
4. *Medieval Music.* A kind of ligature, of a "folded" shape, denoting a tone ending with a falsetto grace.

The Long Plica (4): *a* Ascending; *b* Descending.

‖ **pli′ca a-la′ris** (ȧ-lā′rĭs) [NL. *alaris* of the wing], *Zoöl.*, the fold of skin along the front of a bird's wing, stretching from the shoulder to the wrist joint. — ‖ **plica se′mi-lu-na′ris** (sĕm′ĭ-lū-nā′rĭs) [NL. *semilunaris* like a half-moon], *Anat.*, the vertical fold of conjunctiva occupying the inner canthus of the eye. It represents the nictitating membrane.

pli′cal (plī′kăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or exhibiting, plica.

pli′cate (plī′kāt), *a.* [L. *plicatus*, p. p. of *plicare* to fold.] **1.** Plaited; folded like a fan; as, a *plicate* leaf.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** Folded. **b** Having parallel ridges on the surface.

pli′cate (plī′kāt; plī-kāt′), *v. t.* *Medieval Music.* To render in the manner of a plica.

plic′a-tile (plĭk′ȧ-tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *plicatilis*, fr. *plicare* to fold.] Capable of being folded; specif., *Zoöl.*, folding lengthwise, as the wings of certain insects.

pli-ca′tion (plī-kā′shŭn; plĭ-), *n.* [Cf. OF. *plication.*] **1.** Act of folding, or state of being folded.
2. A folding or fold; a plait.

pli-ca′tor (-kā′tẽr), *n.* Anything that makes folds; specif., a plaiting attachment to a sewing machine.

plic′a-ture (plĭk′ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *plicatura*, fr. *plicare* to fold.] Folding or a fold; a plication.

pli-cif′er-ous (plī-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs; plĭ-), *a.* [LL. *plica* fold + *-ferous.*] Having a plica or plicæ.

pli′er (plī′ẽr), *n.* [From PLY to bend.] **1.** One who plies.
2. *pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.* A kind of small pinchers with long jaws, used for bending or cutting metal rods or wire, for handling small objects, etc.

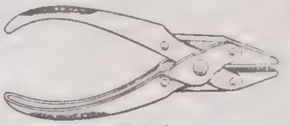

Parallel Pliers

plight (plīt), *n.* [ME. *plit* condition, state, manner, prop. a folding, fold; for *plet* (now PLEAT), fr. OF. *ploit*, earlier *pleit*; perh. influenced by *ply* to bend. The spelling with *gh* is from influence of *plight* risk, pledge. See PLEAT, PLAIT.] **1.** A fold; plait. *Obs.*
2. Of lawn, a certain length or piece; prob. orig., the length or size of a fold. *Obs.*
3. Condition; state; — now usually qualified as bad; as, a luckless *plight.* *Shak.*
4. Bodily state, as to health; also, good health. *Rare.*
5. State of mind; mood. *Obs.* *Milton.*
6. Legal state, position, or status.
7. Attire; dress. *Rare.*
Syn. — See PREDICAMENT.

plight, *n.* [ME. *pliht* danger, engagement, AS. *pliht* danger, akin to *plēon* to risk, also to D. *plicht* duty, G. *pflicht*, Dan. *pligt*, and to D. *plegen* to care for, be wont, G. *pflegen*, OS. *plegan* to pledge. Cf. PLEDGE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Danger; risk. **b** Sin; guilt; blame; also, defect; want.
2. Pledge; engagement. *Now Rare.* "That lord whose hand must take my *plight.*" *Shak.*

plight, *v. t.*; PLIGHT′ED; PLIGHT′ING. [AS. *plihtan* to expose to danger. See PLIGHT a pledge.] **1.** To put in danger of forfeiture; to pledge; to engage; as, to *plight* faith, troth, honor, word; — never applied to property or goods.
Here my inviolable faith I *plight.* *Dryden*
2. To pledge one's self to do or give; to promise. *Obs.*
3. To put under a pledge; to bind by a pledge; promise; engage; betroth; — often in the passive; as, a *plighted* bride.

Plim′soll, *or* **Plim′soll's mark** (plĭm′sŏl; -sŏlz). Also **Plimsoll**, *or* **Plimsoll's line**. *Naut.* The load-line mark conspicuously painted on the sides of all British merchant vessels, to indicate the limit of submergence allowed by law; — so called from Samuel Plimsoll, by whose efforts the act of Parliament to prevent overloading was procured.

plinth (plĭnth), *n.* [L. *plinthus*, Gr. πλίνθος a brick or tile, a plinth, perh. akin to E. *flint*: cf. F. *plinthe.*] **1.** *Arch.* **a** In classical architecture, a vertically faced member immediately below the circular base of a column; also, the lowest member of a pedestal; hence, in general, the lowest member of a base; a sub-base; a block upon which the moldings of an architrave or trim are stopped at the bottom. See BASE, *Illust.* **b** A course of stones forming a continuous plinth, as of ashlars forming the foundation or base course of a rubble wall; — called also **plinth course.**
2. A square block serving as a base for a statue, vase, etc.; also, the squared base of a vase, piece of furniture, etc.
3. *Carp.* A skirting or baseboard without a molded edge.

pli′o- (plī′ō-). Combining form from Greek πλείων, *more*, *greater.* See PLEIO-.

Pli′o-cene (plī′ō-sēn), *a.* Also **Plei′o-cene**. [*plio-* + Gr. καινός new, recent.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the latest period of the Tertiary. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*; TERTIARY. — *n.* The Pliocene period or system. The known Pliocene formations are largely of terrestrial origin. The life of the period was similar to that of the present time.

Plo-ce′i-dæ (plō-sē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλοκεύς a plaiter, braider.] *Zoöl.* A large family of finchlike Old World birds consisting of the weaver birds. The chief subfamily, **Plo′ce-i′næ** (plō′sē-ī′nē), is chiefly African; but the type genus, **Plo′ce-us** (plō′sē-ŭs), including the baya, is Indian. — **plo-ce′i-form′** (-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.*

plod (plŏd), *v. i.*; PLOD′DED; PLOD′DING. [Orig. uncert.; perh. imitative of the sound of heavy steps.] **1.** To walk heavily; to move or travel slowly but steadily; to trudge.
2. To work laboriously, steadily, and monotonously, as to study laboriously and patiently; to toil; drudge.
3. *Hunting.* To hang behind, searching too long for the scent in one place; — said of hounds. *Obs.*
4. By confusion or influence: = PLOT, *v. i.* *Obs.*

plod, *v. t.* **1.** To walk slowly or heavily along; to trudge along or through; to make (one's way) thus.
The plowman homeward *plods* his weary way. *Gray*
2. By confusion or influence: = PLOT, *v. t.* *Obs.*

plod, *n.* **1.** Act or period of plodding.
2. The sound of a heavy tread, as that of a horse; thud.

plod′der (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who plods; esp., a drudge.
2. A kind of soldier or camp follower. *Obs.*

plod′ding (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PLOD. Specif.: *p. a.* Progressing in a slow, toilsome manner; marked by laborious diligence. — **plod′ding-ly**, *adv.* — **plod′ding-ness**, *n.*

plop (plŏp), *v. i.*; PLOPPED (plŏpt); PLOP′PING. [Imitative.] To fall, drop, or move suddenly, as on or to the surface of water, with a sound suggestive of the word *plop*; to plump.
The body *plopped* up, turning on its side. *Kipling.*

plop, *n.* Act of plopping; the sound made in plopping, as by a stone dropping into water without splashing.

plot (plŏt), *v. t.*; PLOT′TED; PLOT′TING. [F. *peloter* to roll into a ball.] *Soap Manuf.* To press (soap) into cakes.

plot, *n.* [AS. *plot* a piece of ground; orig. uncert. In the sense of a secret design or scheme prob. influenced by *complot* (*Oxf. E. D.*). Cf. PLAT of ground.] **1.** A spot or mark, as on the skin.
2. A small, or not large, area of ground or something on the ground; a plat; as, a garden *plot*; a *plot* of herbs.
3. Place of situation; site, as of a town, laid out. *Obs.*
4. A ground plan, as of a building or area; a map; chart; diagram; specif., *Surv.*, a plan or draft of a field, farm, estate, etc., drawn to a scale. *Obs.*, *Archaic*, *or U. S.*
5. **a** Fig.: A plan, scheme, or outline of a literary composition. *Obs.* **b** A plan or scheme; design. *Obs.*
6. The plan or main story of a literary composition, as a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication, or causally connected series, of motived incidents which are gradually unfolded, sometimes by unexpected means.
7. Contrivance; ability to devise literary plots *Obs. & R.* "A man of much *plot.*" *Denham.*
8. Any secret scheme, project, design, or plan, often complicated for the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a bad one; a conspiracy; intrigue; as, the Rye House *Plot.*
I have overheard a *plot* of death *Shak.*
9. A share or participation (in something plotted). *Obs.*
Syn. — See CONSPIRACY.

plot, *v. t.*; PLOT′TED; PLOT′TING. **1.** To make a plot, map, or plan, of (something in existence); to mark the position of on a plan; to delineate; to draw, esp. by filling in after marking the principal points of, as a diagram.
2. To make a plan of (something to be made or built); to map out; also, to lay (land) out in plots; — often with *out.*
3. Specif.: To locate and mark (a point), as on plotting paper, by means of its coördinates; to make (a curve) by marking out a number of points in this way; hence, to represent graphically (a mathematical equation) by means of a curve so constructed.
4. To plan; scheme; devise; contrive, esp. secretly or clandestinely. "*Plotting* an unprofitable crime." *Dryden.*
5. To invent or devise the plot of, as a play. *Obs. or R.*

plot, *v. i.* To form a plot, plan, or, now always, a scheme of evil or hostile purpose, as against a government or those who administer it; to contrive; scheme; conspire. *Shak.*
The wicketh *plotted* against the just. *Ps.* xxxvii 12.

Plo-tin′i-an (plō-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Plotinus, the Plotinists, or Plotinism.

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pleu′ro-po′di-um, *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *pleuro-* + *-podium.*] *Zoöl.* One of a pair of glandular organs of unknown function on the first abdominal segment of some insects.

Pleu-rop′ter-yg′i-i (plōō-rŏp′tẽr-ĭj′ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. πτερύγιον fin.] *Paleon.* The Cladoselachea, an order of elasmobranchs. — **pleu-rop′ter-yg′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* [PLEURO-.]

pleu′ro-pul′mo-na-ry, *a.* See

pleu′ror-rhe′a, **-rhœ′a** (plōō′rō-rē′ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity.

Pleu′ro-sau′rus, *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of rhynchocephalian reptiles from the Upper Jurassic of Europe. They had an elongate, serpentiform body, short legs, and rather slender head. [side.]

pleu′ro-spasm, *n.* Cramp in the

pleu-ros′te-on (plōō-rŏs′tē-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] *Zoöl.* The anterolateral piece of the sternum of a young bird, forming the *costal process* in the adult. — **pleu-ros′te-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Pleu′ro-stic′ti (plōō′rō-stĭk′tī; 243), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. στικτός pricked.] *Zoöl.* A division including most scarabæid beetles, having only the anterior three abdominal spiracles on the connecting membranes. Cf. LAPAROSTICTI. — **pleu′ro-stict** (plōō′rō-stĭkt), *a.* & *n.*

pleu′ro-thot′o-nus (-thŏt′ō-nŭs), **pleu-rot′o-nus** (plōō-rŏt′ō-nŭs; 243), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πλευρόθεν from the side + τόνος a stretching.] *Med.* Tetanus in which the body is curved laterally. — **pleu′ro-tho-ton′ic** (-thō-tŏn′ĭk), **pleu′ro-ton′ic** (plōō′rō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*

pleu′ro-tri′bal (plōō′rō-trī′băl), **pleu′ro-tribe** (plōō′rō-trīb; 243), *a.* [*pleuro-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub.] *Bot.* Touching or rubbing the side; — said of certain heterogamous flowers in which the anthers and stigma are so placed as to touch the sides of visiting insects, thus insuring cross-pollination. Cf. NOTOTRIBE.

pleu-rot′ro-pous (plōō-rŏt′rō-pŭs; 243), *a.* [*pleuro-* + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Flattened on the sides.

pleu′ro-ty′phoid, *n.* Typhoid fever complicated with pleurisy.

plever. ✝ PLOVER

plev′in, *n.* [OF *plevine* See REPLEVIN.] Warrant; assurance. *Obs.*

plev′is-a-ble, *a.* [OF *plevissable.*] = BAILABLE, 1. *Obs or R.*

plew (plōō), *n.* [Canadian F. *plus*, *pélu*, F. *pelu*, *poilu*, hairy.] A beaver skin. *Canada & Western U. S.*

plew, **plewe** (plū; plōō), **plewch**, **plewgh** (plūḵ). Scot & dial Eng. vars. of PLOW

plewme. ✝ PLUME.

plex, *n.* [Cf. L. *plexus.*] A plait. *Obs.*

plex (plĕks), *v. i.* & *t.* [See PLEXUS.] To form a plexus, or network; to make plexiform.

plex-om′e-ter (plĕk-sŏm′ē-tẽr). Var. of PLEXIMETER.

plex′or (plĕk′sŏr), *n.* [Gr. πλῆξις stroke.] *Med.* A plessor.

pley. ✝ PLAY.

pley (*dial.* plā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PLEA.

pley, *n.* [Sp. *playa.*] Shore. *Obs.*

pley′a-ble, *a.* [From *pley*, var of *plea.*] Debatable. *Obs Scot*

Pley′dell, Counselor (plā′dĕl). A shrewd and witty lawyer in Scott's "Guy Mannering."

pleye. ✝ PLAY.

pley′fere′. ✝ PLAYFERE.

pleyne. ✝ PLAIN.

pleynte. ✝ PLAINT.

plez′ant, **plez′ur-a-bl.** Pleasant; pleasurable. *Ref. Sp.*

plez′ure. Pleasure. *Ref. Sp.*

plf., **plff.** *Abbr.* Plaintiff.

pli′a-bl. Pliable. *Ref. Sp.*

Pli′a-ble, *n.* In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a neighbor of Christian's, who accompanies him for a time, but turns back at the Slough of Despond

Pli′ant, Sir Paul. An uxorious, foolish old knight in Congreve's "The Double Dealer," who is easily deceived by Lady Pliant, his young, handsome, and pretendedly prudish, but really far from virtuous, wife.

plic′a-ble, *a.* Pliable. *Obs.*

pli′cat-ed (plī′kāt-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Plicate **2.** Complicated *Obs. & R.*

pli′cate-ly, *adv.* of PLICATE.

pli-ca′ter, *n.* = PLICATOR.

plic′a-tive (plĭk′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Plicate; plicatile.

pli-cat′u-late (plī-kăt′ū-lāt; plĭ-), *a.* Minutely plicate.

plicht. ✝ PLIGHT.

plicht′an′ker, *n* [LG. *plichtanker* or D. *plechtanker.*] Sheet anchor. *Obs. Scot.*

plic′i-form (plĭs′ĭ-fôrm; plī′sĭ-), *a.* [LL. *plica* fold + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like a plica, or fold.

plie. ✝ PLEA.

plie. Var. of PLY.

plied (plīd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of PLY.

plien. ✝ PLY.

plies (plīz), *n.*, *pl.* of PLY.

pli′form, *a* [*ply* fold + *-form.*] In the form of a ply or fold. *Obs.*

plight. Obs. pret. & p. p. of PLITCH.

plight, *v. t* [ME *plyten.* See PLIGHT a fold.] To plait; braid; fold; embrace. *Obs.*

plight. Obs. pret & p. p. of PLIGHT, to pledge

plight′er, *n.* One that plights or pledges.

plight′ful, *a.* Guilty; also, hazardous. *Obs.*

plight′less, *a.* Guiltless. *Obs.*

plight′y, *a.* [From PLIGHT guilt.] Guilty. *Obs*

plight′y, *a.* [From PLIGHT a fold.] Rugose. *Obs.*

pliht. ✝ PLIGHT.

plihtliche, *a* Dangerous. *Obs.*

plim (plĭm), *v t.* & *i.* [Cf. dial. *plum* to swell.] To swell; grow plump. *Chiefly Dial.* — *a.* Swollen; filled out. *Dial.*

plim′soll (plĭm′sŏl), *n.* A sandshoe. *Australia.*

Plin′i-an (plĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L *Plinianus.*] Of, pert. to, or named after, Pliny; as: **a** Pliny the Elder (C. Plinius Secundus), the naturalist (23–79 A. D.). **b** Pliny the Younger (C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus), the author of the "Letters" (d. before 115).

plinth course. = PLINTH, 1 b.

plinth′less, *a.* See -LESS.

Plin′y (plĭn′ĭ), *n.* [L. *Plinius.*] Masc prop. name.

Pli′o-hip′pus (plī′ō-hĭp′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *Pliocene* + Gr. ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct one-toed horses having strongly hypsodont molar teeth, from the North American Pliocene.

Pli′o-sau′rus (plī′ō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *plio-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon* An extinct genus of marine reptiles allied to *Plesiosaurus*, but having a much shorter neck and larger head. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Pli′o-sau′ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **pli′o-saur** (plī′ō-sôr), **pli′o-sau′ri-an** (-sô′rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

plis′ky (plĭs′kĭ), *n.* A trick; frolic; plight *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

‖ **plis′sé′** (plē′sā′), *n.* [F.] Gathering or plaiting. — *a.* Plaited.

plit. ✝ PLIGHT.

plitch, *v. t.* [AS. *plyccan.* Cf. PLUCK.] To pluck; pull. *Obs.*

plite, **plith**, **plitte.** ✝ PLIGHT.

pliver ✝ PLOVER.

plo. ✝ PLOW. [*Dial. Eng.*]

ploat Var. of PLOT. *Scot. &*

ploat, *v. t.* Also **plott.** [D. *ploten* to remove the wool] To pluck; fleece. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

plo′ce (plō′sē; plŏs′ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πλοκή complication.] *Rhet.* An emphatic repetition of a word, in which it is used pregnantly with reference to its special significance; as, "His *wife*'s a *wife* indeed." *Bailey.*

plod. ✝ PLOUD [PLAID.]

plod (plŏd) Obs. or dial Eng. of

plodde. ✝ PLUD.

plod′der-ly, *adv.* As done by a plodder; clumsily. *Obs*

plodge (plŏj), *v. i.* To wade or walk heavily, as in water or mire. *Dial. Eng*

plogh, **ploh.** ✝ PLOW.

Plo′i-ma (plō′ĭ-mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλώϊμος fit for sailing.] *Zoöl.* An extensive order of rotifers in which locomotion is performed by the ciliated disk only and which usually have a forked and more or less retractile tail. — **plo′i-mate** (-māt), *a.* & *n.*

ploi′ter (ploi′tẽr). Var. of PLOUTER. *Chiefly Scot.*

plokke. ✝ PLUCK.

plom. ✝ PLUM.

plom-. For various obs. forms in *plom-*, see the forms in PLUM-.

plomayle, *n.* [OF. *plumail.*] Plumage. *Obs.*

plonge (plŏnj), *v. t.* [See PLUNGE.] To cleanse, as open drains which are entered by the tide, by stirring up the sediment when the tide ebbs

plonk (plŏŋk). Var. of PLUNK *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

plonket. ✝ PLUNKET.

Plon′-Plon′ (plôN′plôN′), *n.* [F.] Sobriquet of Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte (1822–91).

plonte. ✝ PLANT.

plook, **plook′ed**, **plook′y.** Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. vars. of PLOUK, etc. [plop; plump.]

plop, *adv. or interj.* With a

plo-ra′tion (plō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ploratio.*] Weeping *Rare.* — **plo′ra-to-ry** (plō′rȧ-tō-rĭ; plŏr′ȧ-), *a.* *Rare.* [PLASH.]

plosh (plŏsh). Dial Eng. of

plo′sion (plō′zhŭn), *n.* [From *explosion*, *implosion.*] *Phon.* The percussive shutting off or release of the breath or a combination of both, as in uttering the stops, *p*, *t*, *b*, etc. *Lloyd.*

plo′sive (plō′sĭv), *n.* *Phon.* A speech sound formed by any form of plosion, distinguished according to its formation as *implosive* (or *applosive*), *explosive*, or *biplosive.* — *a* Characterized by plosion *Lloyd.*

plot (plŏt), **plote** (plŏt), *v. t.* To scald; burn; scorch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plotch, *n.* A blotch. *Obs.*

plot′cock′, *n.* [Prob. an alteration of *Pluto.* *Oxf. E. D.*] The Devil. *Obs.* *Scot.*

plotform. ✝ PLATFORM.

plot′ful, *a.* Full of plots.

Plo-ti'nism (plō-tī'nĭz'm ; plō'tĭ-nĭz'm ; 277), *n.* The doctrines of Plotinus (205–270 A. D.), the chief philosopher of the Alexandrian school of Neoplatonists. See NEOPLATONISM. — **Plo-ti'nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

plot'ter (plŏt'ēr), *n.* One that plots ; specif. : **a** One who makes a plot or map. *Obs. or U. S.* **b** A device for plotting, as a pencil holder in an instrument for plotting coördinates. **c** One who plots or schemes ; a contriver ; planner ; now, esp., a conspirator ; a schemer.

plot'ting (plŏt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLOT. — **plotting paper**, paper ruled into small squares, for plotting curves, making diagrams, etc. Cf. COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **plot'ting-ly**, *adv.*

plout'er (plout'ēr), *v. i.* Also *plowter, plotter.* [Perh. imitative.] To wade or move about with splashing ; to dabble ; also, to potter ; trifle ; idle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

I did not want to *plowter* about any more. *Kipling.*

plout'er, *n.* Also *plowter.* Act of ploutering ; floundering ; act or sound of splashing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plov'er (plŭv'ēr), *n.* [OF. *plovier*, F. *pluvier*, prop., the rain bird, fr. LL. (assumed) *pluvarius*, fr. L. *pluere* to rain ; cf. *pluvia* rain ; akin to E. *float*, G. *fliessen* to flow. See FLOAT.] **1**. Any of certain limicoline birds of the family Charadriidæ, esp. of the typical subfamily, Charadriinæ, which differ from the sandpipers in the short bill, hard at the tip, though more or less flexible at the base, and in their usually stouter and more compact build. They are mostly gregarious and migratory, frequenting plains, grassy uplands (where they usually nest), and beaches. The ring plovers are well-known small species ; some larger forms, as the golden and black-bellied plovers, the lapwing, dotterel, etc., are important game birds. Plovers' eggs, esp. those of the lapwing, are extensively eaten in Europe.

2. Any of various other allied birds, as the turnstone, called *chicken plover*, and various sandpipers, esp. the Bartramian sandpiper, called *upland*, or *field*, *plover*, etc. ; — used esp. with qualifying terms. Cf. CRAB PLOVER, WRYBILL.

plow, **plough** (plou), *n.* [ME. *plouh, plou*, AS. *plōh* plowland (perh. of Scand. origin) ; akin to D. *ploeg*, G. *pflug*, OHG. *pfluog, pfluoh*, Icel. *plōgr*, Sw. *plog*, Dan. *ploug, plov*, Russ. *plug*, Lith. *plugas.*] **1**. An implement, consisting essentially of a share to break the ground, a beam to draw it by, and a handle or handles to guide it, for making a furrow in, and turning up, the earth, as to prepare it for sowing or planting, to cultivate growing crops, etc., or, in special varieties, to break up the subsoil only, to make drains, or the like. The modern plow in its improved

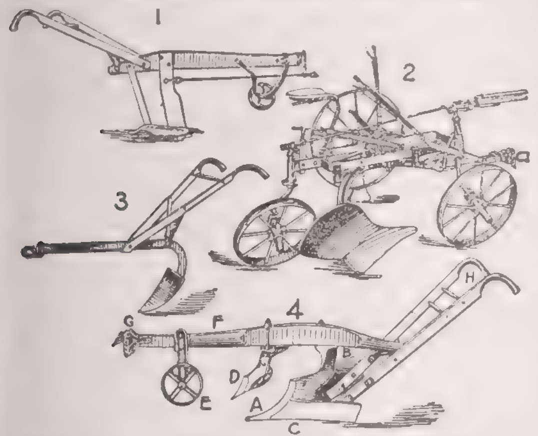

1 Subsoil Plow; 2 Sulky Plow; 3 Shovel Plow; 4 Walking Plow. *A* Share ; *B* Moldboard ; *C* Landside ; *D* Colter, or Jointer ; *E* Gauge Wheel to regulate depth of furrow ; *F* Beam; *G* Clevis; *H* Guiding Handles.

forms has a steel or chilled cast-iron share, properly curved moldboard, landside, colter or jointer (where required), clevis, and sometimes gauge wheel or fore carriage, etc. Disks are sometimes used instead of shares or colters (see DISK PLOW), and both pointed-share and disk plows are often made with gangs of shares. The **sulky plow** has a seat for the driver. See MIDDLE BREAKER.

2. **a** A team of horses or oxen for a plow or wagon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A wagon or cart and horses or oxen ; hence, a wagon or cart. *Dial. Eng.*

3 *O. Eng. Hist.* = PLOWLAND, 1.

4. Land, or a piece of land, plowed ; plowland. Specif. : *Moham. Law.* A certain share of land. See PATTIDARI.

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Charles's Wain, or the Dipper ; sometimes, the constellation Ursa Major.

6. Any of various implements suggestive of a plow ; as : **a** *Bookbinding.* An implement for trimming off the edges of books. **b** A carpenter's rabbet or grooving plane. **c** An instrument for creasing the sides of lean mackerel. **d** An instrument for measuring angles at sea. *Obs.* **e** *Electric Railways.* A device for "picking up" the electricity from the live wire or rail in a conduit. **f** A snowplow.

7. [From PLOW, *v.*] A pluck. *Eng. Univ. Slang.*

plow, plough, *v. t.* ; PLOWED OR PLOUGHED (ploud) ; PLOW'ING OR PLOUGH'ING. **1**. To turn up, break up, or trench, with a plow ; to till with or as with a plow ; to make, as a furrow, with a plow ; as, to *plow* the ground ; to *plow* a field.

2. To make furrows, grooves, or ridges in ; to furrow ; to break, throw, root, or cut (up) with or as with a plow ; to scratch or trench by action likened to that of a plow ; also, to bring or cause to be by or as if by plowing (in sense 1) ; — often with *up*, *over*, etc. ; to *plow* in manure.

3. To move, cut, or cleave through, as the water in sailing.

With speed we *plow* the watery way. *Pope.*

4. *Bookbinding.* To trim, or shave off the edges of, as a book or paper, with a plow. See PLOW, *n.*, 6 **a**.

5. To cut a groove in, as in a plank, or the edge of a board ; esp., to make with a plow (a rectangular groove to receive the end of a shelf, the edge of a panel, a tongue, etc.).

6. To use a plow on (mackerel). See PLOW, *n.*, 6 **c**.

7. *Eng. Univ.* To pluck. *Slang.*

plow, plough (plou), *v. i.* **1**. To use a plow; to till with a plow ; to prepare for something as if with a plow ; also, to bear or admit of plowing ; as, the field *plows* hard. *Shak.*

Doth the plowman *plow* all day to sow ? *Is.* xxvii. 24

2. To go, move, or cut, as through water or snow, as a plow does through soil ; to proceed laboriously; to plod.

3. *Carp.* To cut with a plow.

plow'boy', **plough'boy'** (plou'boi'), *n.* A boy that leads or guides a team in plowing ; a young rustic.

plow'er, plough'er (-ēr), *n.* One who plows ; a plowman.

plow, *or* **plough**, **fish**. A large ray (*Rhina ancylostoma*) of the eastern coast of Asia and the East Indies, closely resembling a guitar fish. *Phil. I.*

plow'gang', *or* **plough'gang'** (plou'găng'), *n.* [*plow*, n. + *gang*, n.] *Scot. Hist.* A measure of land ; prob., a carucate or hide of land. See HIDE, *n.*

plow'head', **plough'head'** (plou'hĕd'), *n.* **a** A beam or frame to which a plowshare was fixed. *Obs.* **b** The clevis, or draft iron, of a plow.

plow'ing, plough'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLOW, PLOUGH. — **plowing**, *or* **ploughing**, **iron**. = PLOW IRON.

plow'land', **plough'land'** (plou'lănd'), *n.* **1**. *O. Eng. Law.* One of the units of area into which land was divided for cultivation ; esp., a carucate or hide of land. See HIDE.

2. Arable land.

plow'man, **plough'man** (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. One who plows ; hence, a husbandman. *Chaucer.*

2. A rustic ; a countryman ; a field laborer.

plow'point', *or* **plough'point'** (-point'), *n.* The point of a plowshare, sometimes made separate from the share.

Plow-right'i-a (plou-rī'tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Charles Bagge *Plowright*, English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of destructive parasitic ascomycetous fungi. *P. morbosa* causes the black knot of plum and cherry trees.

plow'share', **plough'share'** (plou'shâr'), *n.* The share of a plow, or the part that furrows in the earth.

plow, *or* **plough**, **staff**. **a** A kind of spade or paddle for cleaning the plowshare. **b** A plow handle.

plow'tail', **plough'tail'** (-tāl'), *n.* The hind part or handle of a plow.

plow, *or* **plough**, **truck**. A seat attachment on a pair of wheels, to enable the plowman to ride. See PLOW, *Illust.*

plow, *or* **plough**, **wire**. A strong steel wire originally introduced for making ropes used in steam plowing.

plow'wright', **plough'wright'** (plou'rīt'), *n.* One who makes or repairs plows.

ploy (ploi), *v. i.* [F. *ployer.* See PLY, *v.*] **1**. To bend. *Obs.*

2. [Perh. abbr. fr. *deploy.*] *Mil.* To diminish front ; esp., to form a column from a line ; — the opposite of *deploy.*

ploy'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* *Mil.* The act or movement of ploying.

pluck (plŭk), *v. t.* ; PLUCKED (plŭkt) ; PLUCK'ING. [AS. *pluccian* ; akin to LG. & D. *plukken*, G. *pflücken*, Icel. *plokka, plukka*, Dan. *plukke*, Sw. *plocka* ; orig. uncert. ; cf. It. *piluccare*, OF. *peluchier* to peck, F. *éplucher* to pluck (a fowl).] **1**. To pull or pick off or out ; to gather ; pick ; to cull ; as, to *pluck* feathers from a fowl ; to *pluck* grapes.

2. *Geol.* To break loose and bear away in large masses ; — said of glaciers acting on solid rock. Contrasted with *abrade.*

3. To pull; drag; — with *out*, *off*, *from*, *down*, *asunder*, etc.

My spirit . . struggles hard to wring
Thy bolts apart, and *pluck* thy captives thence. *Bryant.*

4. To pull with sudden force, as a musical string ; to give a pull at, as a person or his clothes ; jerk ; twitch ; hence, to make (a musical string or stringed instrument) sound by such action ; to twang ; plunk.

5. To disentangle and straighten (wool) with a plucker.

6. To pull off the feathers, hair, etc., of ; to strip of or as of feathers ; as, to *pluck* a fowl.

7. To rob ; plunder ; fleece. *Obs. or Cant.* *Ancren Riwle.*

8. To reject (a candidate for a degree or for some position) for some deficiency or misdemeanor, as, now only, for failure to pass in an examination. *Orig. Eng. Univ. Slang.*

to pluck a crow, to settle, or engage in the settlement of, a dispute or the like ; to clear up a matter requiring explanation. Cf. under 4th CROW, *n.* *Obs.* — **to p. down**, to pull down; to humble. — **to p. up**. **a** To gather up ; to summon; as, *to pluck up* courage. **b** To pull or tear up violently ; to eradicate ; as, *to pluck up* a plant, a nation. *Jer.* xii. 17.

pluck, *v. i.* **1**. To drag ; also, to grab ; steal. *Obs. or R.*

2. To make a motion of sharp pulling or twitching; to tug; — usually with *at* ; as, to *pluck* at one's gown.

pluck, *n.* **1**. Act of plucking, or pulling ; a pull, esp. a quick or sudden and forcible one ; a twitch ; tug ; jerk.

2. Fig., a turn, or set-to ; a bout ; a go. *Obs.*

3. A plucking, or state of being plucked. See PLUCK, *v t.*, 8.

4. That which is plucked.

5. [So called as being *plucked* out after the animal is killed.] The heart, liver, and lungs (and sometimes other internal parts) of an animal killed for food ; also, by extension, the similar parts of a human being.

Pluck : The term properly includes larynx, trachea, esophagus, heart, lungs, liver, a portion of the diaphragm ("skirt"), and the fat of the parts. Sometimes the lungs alone are spoken of as *plucks.* *Butchers' Advocate.*

6. Spirit ; courage ; resolution. *Colloq.* *Thackeray.*

7. *Photog., etc.* Distinctness ; sharpness ; boldness. *Cant.*

8. A two-pronged fork with teeth at right angles to the shaft, used for moving dung, etc. *Scot.*

Syn. — See DECISION.

plucked (plŭkt), *a.* [Fr. PLUCK, *n.*, 6.] Having or possessed of pluck, or courage, spirit, or resolution ;—chiefly in comb. ; as, good-*plucked*; hard-*plucked*, hard-hearted. *Colloq., Eng.*

Plück-e'ri-an (plük-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Of or pertaining to Julius Plücker, German mathematician and physicist (1801-68), his ideas, methods, or inventions.

Plück'er's e-qua'tions (plük'ērz). *Math.* Six equations that connect the order, class, multiple points, cusps, bitangents, and points of inflection of a plane algebraic curve.

Plück'er sur'face (of a line), *or* **Plück'er** (plük'ēr), *n.* *Math.* In the theory of nonlinear complexes, the surface on which lie all conics through that line.

Plück'er tube. *Elec.* **a** A form of Geissler tube in which the part through which the discharge takes place is a capillary, producing intense incandescence. **b** A Crookes tube.

pluck'y (plŭk'ĭ), *a.* ; PLUCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ēr) ; PLUCK'I-EST. **1**. Having, or marked by, pluck or courage ; courageous ; spirited ; brave ; resolute ; as, a *plucky* man. *Colloq.*

2. *Photog., etc.* Distinct ; sharp ; bold, as a drawing.

3. *Stonecutting.* Designating a stone or rock that breaks with a conchoidal fracture under the hammer or chisel. Flint, obsidian, and some limestones are examples.

pluff (plŭf ; *dial. also* plōōf), *v. t.* [Prob. imitative.] To emit, as smoke, dust, etc., in puffs ; to puff. *Dial.*

pluff, *v. i.* To explode gunpowder; to fire off a gun; shoot; also, to swell ; puff up ; rise. *Dial.*

pluff, *n.* *Scot.* **1**. A quick puff, as of smoke from a pipe, or of dust from a puffball ; a slight explosion ; a shot.

2. A powder puff.

plug (plŭg), *n.* [Akin to D. *plug*, G. *pflock*, Dan. *plök, plyg*, Sw. *plugg* ; cf. W. *ploc.*] **1**. Any piece of wood, metal, or other substance used to stop or fill a hole ; a stopple.

2. Hence, variously : **a** A plug gauge. **b** The piece or valve in a cock which can be turned to permit or check the flow. **c** See PLUG AND FEATHER. **d** *Elec.* (1) A slightly tapered piece of conducting material for insertion between two conductors to make an electrical connection. Cf. LISTENING PLUG. (2) A spark plug. **e** *Dentistry.* The filling of a hollow tooth. **f** A piece of soft steel impressed by a punch to form a die. **g** A pump plunger. *Obs.* **h** *Railroads.* The wedge or pin used to secure a rail in a chair. **i** *Civil Engin.* A reference peg driven in flush with the surface of the ground. **j** In a lock of the Yale type, a cylindrical piece containing the keyway and rotated by the key. See LOCK, *Illust.* **k** = FIRE PLUG. **l** *Med.* An obstructing mass of fibrin or other material in a vessel or opening. **m** *Geol.* A more or less columnlike mass of intrusive igneous rock; the filling of the conduit leading to a volcanic vent. Cf. NECK, 3 **k**, BYSMALITH. **n** A flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco.

3. A blow ; punch ; knock ; also, punching ; boxing. *Slang.*

4. *Slang or Colloq.* Something inferior or defective, esp. through deterioration or damage ; as : **a** An inferior or worn-out horse ; a jade. *U. S.* **b** A horse of a good, steady, slow sort. *Slang, Australia & New Zealand.* **c** A slow-selling book. **d** A plugged coin. **e** An inferior operator.

5. Short for PLUG HAT. *Slang, U. S.*

plug and feather, *Mech.*, a device for splitting stones, etc., consisting of two tapered pieces, and a wedge-shaped key variously called a *feather* or a *plug*. The tapered pieces are referred to as a (divided) *plug* or sometimes as *feathers* (when the contrivance is designated *plug and feathers*).

plug (plŭg), *v. t.* ; PLUGGED (plŭgd) ; PLUG'GING (-ĭng). **1**. To stop, make tight, or secure by means of a plug; to insert a plug in ; — often with *up*.

2. To close (a rivet) by hammering or pressing, so as to cause it to fill the hole.

3. *Quarrying & Stonecutting.* To break off or proportion (a piece of stone) with the plug and feather;—with *off*.

4. To hit with a bullet ; put a bullet into ; shoot. *Slang.*

5. To strike with the fist ; to punch. *Slang.*

plug, *v. i.* **1**. To keep perseveringly or doggedly at work or in action ; to plod. *Slang.*

2. To fire shots ; to shoot. *Slang.*

to plug in, *Elec.*, to establish a circuit by inserting a plug.

plug board. *Elec.* A switchboard in which connections are made by means of plugs.

plug centerbit *or* **centrebit**. A centerbit ending in a small cylinder instead of a point.

plug'ger (plŭg'ēr), *n.* One that plugs ; as : **a** *Dentistry.* An instrument for driving in and consolidating plugs. **b** One who works perseveringly or doggedly.

plug'ging (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLUG. Hence, *n.* Act of stopping with a plug ; also, material used for a plug

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Plo-tin'ic (plō-tĭn'ĭk), **Plo-tin'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Plotinian.
Plo-ti'nize (plō-tī'nīz ; plō'tĭ-nīz), *v. i.* To imitate Plotinism
plot'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **plot'less-ness**, *n.*
plot'meal', *adv.* [*plot*, n. + *-meal.*] Piecemeal. *Obs.*
plot'-proof', *a.* Secure against harm by plots.
plot survey. See VALUATION SURVEY.
plott (plŏt). Var. of PLOAT.
plot'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of PLOT. Specif. : *p. a* **a** Planned. **b** Delineated ; charted. **c** Having a plot. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
plot'ter. Var. of PLOUTER.
plotton. ☩ PLATOON.
plot'ty (plŏt'ĭ), *n.* [From PLOT to scald.] A hot drink, as mulled wine. *Scot.*
Plo'tus (plō'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the snakebirds. See SNAKEBIRD.
plou. ☩ PLOW.
ploud, *n.* Turf ; sod. *Obs. Scot.*
plough, plough'land', plough'share', etc. Vars. of PLOW, etc.
plouh ☩ PLOW.
plouk, plook (plōōk), *n.* **1**. A pimple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2**. A small knob near the brim of a metal measure for liquids to mark the place of exact measure. *Obs. Scot.*
plouk'ed (plōōk'ĭt ; plōōkt), *a.* Pimpled. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
plouk'y, plook'y (plōōk'ĭ), *a.* Pimply. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
plounce (plouns), *v. t. & i.* To plunge ; flounder. *Obs. or Dial.*
plounge, ploungen. ☩ PLUNGE.
plout (plout). Var. of PLOT, scald. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
plout, *n.* A dash: splash; plash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
plout, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To splash ; to plunge ; plash ; flounder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
plou-toc'ra-cy (plōō-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ ; plou-). Var. of PLUTOCRACY.
plover page, *or* **plover's page**. The dunlin or other small sandpiper, sometimes accompanying the larger plovers. *Scot.*
plover quail. A small Australian bird (*Pedionomus torquatus*) similar to the hemipodes.
plov'er-y (plŭv'ēr-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in plovers.
plow'a-bl. Plowable. *Ref. Sp.*
plow'a-ble, plough'a-ble (plou'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
plow, *or* **plough**, **alms** A penny formerly paid annually to the church for every plowland.
plowbat, *or* **ploughbat**, *n.* A plow staff. *Obs.*
plow, *or* **plough**, **beam** = BEAM, *n.*, 6.
plow'bote', **plough'bote'**, *n.* See BOTE, 2 **b**.
plowd. Plowed. *Ref. Sp.*
plow, *or* **plough**, **day**. **a** A day on which a tenant had to plow for his lord. *Obs.* **b** [*cap.*] Plow Monday.
plow'foot', **plough'foot'**, *n.* An adjustable staff on the plow beam to fix the depth of furrow. *Obs.*
plow'gate, **plough'gate** (plou'gāt), *n.* = BOVATE.
plow, *or* **plough**, **iron**. Any iron part of a plow : usually, in *pl.*, the share and colter.
plow'man-ship, **plough'man-ship**, *n.* See -SHIP.
plow'man's-spike'nard, **plough'man's-spike'nard**, *n.* The cinnamonroot.
plowme. ☩ PLUM.
Plow, *or* **Plough**, **Monday**. The Monday after Epiphany, or Twelfth Day. Formerly the beginning of plowing was celebrated in many parts of England on this day by a procession drawing a plow from door to door.
plowp. Scot. var. of PLOP, *v.*
plow, *or* **plough**, **paddle**, **pattle**, *or* **pettle**. A plow staff.
plow, *or* **plough plane**. A form of carpenter's plow. See PLOW, 6 **b**.
plow, *or* **plough**, **press**. A bookbinder's plow. See PLOW, 6 **a**.
plowshare, *or* **ploughshare**, **bone** **a** The vomer. **b** The pygostyle of a bird.
plow, *or* **plough**, **spade**. = PLOW STAFF **a**.
plow'swain', *or* **plough'-**, *n.* A plowman. *Obs.*
plow'ter (plou'tēr). Var. of PLOUTER.
plow, *or* **plough**, **tree**. Plow handle.
plow'wise', **plough'wise'**, *a.* In the manner of a plow ; boustrophedonic.
ploy ☩ PLOW
ploy (ploi), *n.* [Cf. EMPLOY.] Some action or proceeding; esp., a merrymaking, game, pastime, sport, or frolic; also, an escapade, trick, or practical joke. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
ploy, *v. t.* [See PLOY, *v. i.*] **1** To bend. *Obs.* **2**. [Cf. EMPLOY.] To employ. *Dial. Eng.*
P L S. *Abbr.* President of the Linnæan Society.
pluccid. ☩ PLOUKED.
plucht. ☩ PLOW. *Scot.*
pluck, *n.* Lyrie (fish). *Dial. Eng.*
plucked, *pret. & p. p.* of PLUCK. — **pluck'ed-ness** (plŭk'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* — **plucked wool**, sheep's wool plucked after death.
pluck'er, *n.* **1**. One that plucks. **2**. A machine with spiked rollers for disentangling long-fibered wool before combing.
Plück'er (plük'ēr), *n.* Short for PLÜCKER SURFACE (of a line).
pluck'i-ly (plŭk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PLUCKY.
pluck'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pluck'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pluck'less-ness**, *n.*
pluckt. Plucked. *Ref. Sp.*
plud, *n.* A puddle. *Obs.*
plue. ☩ PLOW.
pluff'er (plŭf'ēr ; plōōf'-), *n.* A shooter ; marksman. *Scot.*
pluff'y (-ĭ), *a.* Puffy ; fat ; fluffy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
plug cock. **a** A cock turned on or off by a plug. **b** A spigot that is merely driven into a barrel.
plugd. Plugged. *Ref. Sp.*
plug'draw'er, *n.* A participator in the plug riots. *Eng.*
plug drill. A stonecutter's percussion drill.
plug frame. = PLUG ROD **a**.
plug gauge *or* **gage**. *Mech.* A cylindrical plug of metal used for gauging holes.
plugged (plŭgd), *pret. & p. p.* of PLUG.
plugged, *a.* Furnished with a plug, as a shell.

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or plugs; specif., *Building*, sound-proof material laid between floor joists, in partitions, etc.

plug rod. *Steam Engin.* **a** A rod fixed to the beam to work the valves, as in the Cornish engine. **b** An air-pump rod.

plug switch. *Elec.* A switch in which connection is made by means of a plug or plugs.

plug′-ug′ly (plŭg′ŭg′lĭ), *n.* A kind of city rowdy, ruffian, or disorderly tough; — a term said to have been originated by a gang of such in Baltimore. *Slang or Colloq., U. S.*

plum (plŭm), *n.* [AS. *plūme*, fr. L. *prunum*, pl. *pruna*, or its source, Gr. *προῦνον*, *προῦμνον*. Cf. PRUNE a dried plum.] **1**. The fruit of any of various species of *Prunus*. The plum is a true stone fruit, or drupe, differing from the cherry by its larger size and oblong stone, and from the peach by the smooth skin and unwrinkled stone. The most important cultivated plums are the damsons, greengages, prunes, etc., descended from *P. domestica* of Europe; the wild goose types, from *P. hortulana*; and the true American plums, from *P. americana*. See PRUNE. Also, the tree which bears plums. See PRUNUS; cf. CHERRY, 1.
2. Any of various unrelated trees having an edible plumlike fruit; also, the fruit itself. The plums of Mexico and the West Indies are species of *Spondias*; of Australia, species of *Diospyros* and other genera; of India, species of *Flacourtia*; of Africa, *Parinarium*, etc.
3. A raisin, esp. one used in cooking.
4. A color like that of some plums, formed by mixing purple with black.
5. Something like a plum, as in shape or sweetness; as, a sugar*plum*; also, short for SUGARPLUM. *Cowper.*
6. A stone or mass of rock embedded in a matrix of a different kind, as a pebble in a conglomerate.
7. Something likened to a plum in desirableness; a good or choice thing of its kind, as among appointments, positions, parts of a book, etc.
8. The sum of £100,000 sterling; also, formerly, a person possessing it. *Obs. or Rare Slang, Eng.*
To tax directors, who (thank God) have *plums*. *Pope.*

plu-ma′ceous (plōō-mā′shŭs; 243), *a.* [From L. *pluma* feather.] Like a contour feather, or plume; pennaceous.

plum′age (plōōm′āj; 243), *n.* [F., fr. *plume* a feather.] **1**. *Zoöl.* The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.
2. *Falconry.* Feathers given as a casting. *Obs.*
3. A bunch or tuft of feathers used for ornament. *Now R.*

plu′mate (plōō′māt), *a.* [L. *plumatus* feathered.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a plume; — said of hairs, antennæ, etc., in which the main shaft bears many smaller hairs or hairlike parts.

plumb (plŭm), *n.* [F. *plomb*, OF. *plom*, L. *plumbum* lead, a leaden ball or bullet; cf. Gr. *μόλυβος*, *μόλιβος*, *μόλυβδος*. Cf. PLUMMET, PLUNGE.] **1**. A little mass or weight of lead, or other heavy material (commonly brass), attached to a line, and used by builders, etc., to indicate a vertical direction; a plummet; a plumb bob.
2. A weighting lead, or plummet, as a mariner's sounding lead, a fishline sinker, a sinker used to sound a stream or lake for fishing, a clock weight, or the like; a missile of lead.
3. Usually *plum*. A deep pool. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
out of plumb, *or* **off p.**, out of the vertical; fig., out of true.

plumb, *a.* Also **plum**. **1**. Conforming to the direction of a line attached to a plumb; vertical; as, the wall is *plumb*.
2. Downright; complete; absolute. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*
Syn. — See VERTICAL.

plumb, *adv.* Also **plum**. **1**. In a plumb direction or condition; vertically. "*Plumb* down he falls." *Milton.*
2. Directly; exactly; also, immediately.
3. Completely; absolutely. *Obs., or Slang or Dial. U. S.*

plumb, *v. t.*; PLUMBED (plŭmd); PLUMB′ING (plŭm′ĭng). **1**. To sound with a plumb, or plummet; to measure the depth of (water) by sounding; hence, to ascertain the depth, quality, dimension, etc., of; sound; fathom; reach the bottom of; test; as, to *plumb* one's motives.
2. To adjust or test by a plumb line; to cause to be perpendicular; as, to *plumb* a building or a wall.
3. To be or place in a perpendicular line with.
4. To weight or load with lead, as an oar.
5. To seal with lead; as, to *plumb* a trunk.
6. [Cf. PLUMBER.] To supply, as a building, with a system of plumbing. *Cant.*

plumb, *v. i.* **1**. To fall like a plumb, or straight down. *Obs.*
2. To be vertical; to hang perpendicularly.
3. To do plumbing. *Cant.*

Plum-bag′i-na′ce-æ (plŭm-băj′ĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLUMBAGO.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Primulales) containing about 10 genera and 350 species, widely distributed, chiefly in saline situations. They have mostly basal leaves and small clustered flowers, the tubular ribbed calyx being inferior, and the corolla consisting of 5 clawed segments. The fruit is a utricle or an achene. The principal genera are *Plumbago*, *Limonium*, and *Armeria*. — **plum-bag′i-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

plum-bag′i-nous (plŭm-băj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of, or containing, plumbago.

plum-ba′go (plŭm-bā′gō), *n.* [L., a kind of lead ore, a plant, leadwort, fr. *plumbum* lead.] **1**. Graphite.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs, the leadworts, typifying the family Plumbaginaceæ and widely distributed in warm climates. They have alternate sessile leaves and spicate blue or white flowers with a glandular calyx, a salver-shaped corolla, and 5 styles united below. *P. capensis* is cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

plum′bate (plŭm′bāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of plumbic acid.

plumb bob. The bob, or weight, of a plumb line.

Plumb Bob.

plum′be-ous (-bē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plumbeus*, fr. *plumbum* the metal lead.] **1**. Consisting of, or resembling, lead; leaden; lead-colored; specif., *Ceramics*, lead-glazed.
2. Dull; heavy; stupid. *Obs.* *J. P. Smith.*

plumb′er (plŭm′ẽr), *n.* [F. *plombier*, OF. *plommier*. See PLUMB.] Orig., a worker in lead; now, an artisan who works in lead, zinc, tin, sheet metal, etc.; esp., a tradesman who furnishes, fits, and repairs gas, water, and soil pipes, cisterns, tanks, baths, water-closets, and their fittings, and other sanitary and fire-protection apparatus for a house or other building, including the junctions to the mains and sewers. The trade of the gas fitter has in many parts become separated from that of the plumber. Cf. 1st LEAD, 2 **d**.

plumb′ers′ soil (-ẽrz). Lampblack mixed with glue and water, used as a paint to prevent adhesion of solder.

plumb′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *plommerie*, F. *plomberie*.] **1**. A place where plumbing or lead working is carried on. *Rare.*
2. The business or work of a plumber; plumbing. *Obs. or R.*

plum′bic (plŭm′bĭk), *a.* [From PLUMBUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, like, or containing, lead; — used specifically to designate compounds in a higher valence as contrasted with *plumbous* compounds.
plumbic acid, *Chem.*, either of two acids of which lead dioxide is the anhydride: (1) **orthoplumbic acid**, H_4PbO_4, known only in salts, the **orthoplumbates**, as calcium orthoplumbate, Ca_2PbO_4, and lead orthoplumbate, Pb_2PbO_4 (minium); (2) **metaplumbic acid**, H_2PbO_3, formed sometimes on the anode when lead salts are electrolyzed. Salts of it, called **metaplumbates**, are formed by reaction of caustic alkalies with lead dioxide.

plum-bif′er-ous (plŭm-bĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*plumbum* + *-ferous*.] Producing, or containing, lead.

plumb′ing (plŭm′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLUMB. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of using a plumb, or plummet, or plumb line; specif.: *Surv.* = PLUMMING. **b** Art of working in lead; now esp., a plumber's occupation or trade; also, leadwork, plumber's work.

plum′bism (plŭm′bĭz'm), *n.* [From PLUMBUM.] *Med.* Lead poisoning.

plum′bite (-bīt), *n.* [*plumbum* + *-ite*.] *Chem.* A salt of lead hydroxide, $Pb(OH)_2$, formed when the hydroxide acts as a weak acid.

plumb joint. In sheet-metal work, a soldered lap joint.

plumb line. **a** A line or cord having at one end a weight (plumb bob) usually conoidal and of brass or lead, used to determine verticality; a plummet; sometimes, a plumb rule. **b** A line directed to the center of gravity of the earth; a vertical line; also, *Obs.*, a line perpendicular to another. **c** A sounding line.

plumb′-line′, *v. t.* To test the verticality or find the depth of, by means of a plumb line.

plumb′ness, *n.* State of being plumb or vertical.

plum′bous (plŭm′bŭs), *a.* [L. *plumbosus* full of lead.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, lead, specif., designating compounds in which lead has a lower valence in contrast with *plumbic* compounds.

plumb rule. A narrow board with a plumb line and bob, used by builders and carpenters.

Plumb Rule.

plum′bum (plŭm′bŭm), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Lead.

plum curculio. An American weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) which is very destructive to plums, cherries, nectarines, peaches, and other stone fruits. The adult feeds on the leaves of these trees, but lays its eggs in crescent-shaped incisions made in the fruit. The larva lives upon the pulp around the stone.

Plum Curculio. Larva in a plum, and Adult Curculio (×2).

plum duff. A plain flour pudding containing raisins or currants, boiled in a bag or cloth.

plume (plōōm, 243), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pluma*. Cf. FLY, *v.*] **1**. A feather; — now chiefly *Poetic*, exc. specif.: A long, conspicuous, or handsome feather; also, an ornamental tuft of feathers on a bird.
2. Plumage, esp. soft or downy feathers. *Now Rare.*
3. A feather, group of feathers, or tuft of hair or the like, worn as an ornament, as on a helmet.
His high *plume*, that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*
4. A token of honor or prowess; a prize or reward. "Ambitious to win from me some *plume*." *Milton.*
5. Something likened to a feather, as in shape, appearance, or lightness, as a column of smoke, a projection of the solar corona, or, *Zoöl.*, a plumate part or structure.
6. *Bot.* **a** A plumule. *Obs.* **b** Any plumose appendage, as the pappus of a dandelion or the coma of a milkweed seed.

plume (plōōm; 243), *v. i.*; PLUMED (plōōmd); PLUM′ING (plōōm′ĭng). [Cf. F. *plumer* to pluck, to strip, L. *plumare* to cover with feathers.] **1**. *Falconry.* To pull out the feathers of the prey, — said esp. of a hawk. Also fig. *Obs.*
2. To plume, pride, or congratulate one's self. *Obs.*

plume, *v. t.* **1**. To pull out (feathers) from a bird; to pluck; hence, to strip; bare; rob; despoil. *Obs. or R.*
2. To provide or adorn with plumes or plumage.
3. To place or fix as a plume. *Rare.*
4. **a** To dress the feathers of (itself); — said of a bird. **b** To dress or adorn (one's self) with or as with feathers or plumes; hence, to pride, congratulate, take credit to; — used reflexively; as, he *plumes* himself on his skill.
5. To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of; to preen.
Pluming her wings among the breezy bowers. *Irving.*
Syn. — See PRIDE.

plumed (plōōmd; *poet. or rhetorical* plōōm′ĕd; 243), *p. a.* **1**. Plucked; stripped of feathers. *Obs.*
2. Provided or adorned with plumes; wearing a plume.
Plumed Knight, James G. Blaine (1830-93); — first so called by Col. R. G. Ingersoll in a nominating speech at the Republican Convention of 1876. — **p. partridge**, the California mountain quail. See MOUNTAIN QUAIL.

plume grass. **a** Any grass of the genus *Erianthus*; — named from its large plumelike spikes. **b** In Australia, any similar grass of the genus *Dichelachne*.

plume′let, *n* [*plume* + *-let*.] **1**. = PLUMULE, 1. *Obs.*
2. A small plume.

plume moth. Any of many small, slender moths constituting the family Pterophoridæ. Most have the wings deeply divided into two or more plumelike lobes. Some injure the grapevine.

Plume Moth of the Grapevine (*Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*).

Plu-me′ri-a (plōō-mē′rĭ-ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL., after Charles *Plumier*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American apocynaceous trees, having large white, yellow, or pink flowers with a salver-shaped corolla, and unappendaged anthers.

plum gouger. A weevil, or curculio (*Anthonomus scutellaris*), which destroys plums. The larva eats the kernel.

Plum Gouger

plu′mi-corn (plōō′mĭ-kôrn; 243), *n.* [L. *pluma* feather + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* One of the tufts of lengthened feathers on the head of certain owls. They are popularly called *horns*, or *ears*.

plum′met (plŭm′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *plommet*, OF. *plommet*, fr. *plom* lead, F. *plomb*. See PLUMB.] **1**. A plumb bob; also, a plumb rule; hence, a test or criterion.
2. A sounding lead.
3. The pommel of a sword. *Obs. Scot.*
4. A lump, ball, or weight (of lead), as for a missile, at the end of a scourge, in a cestus, for a clock weight (hence, fig., actuating force), for an angler's sinker, etc. *Obs.*
5. Hence, something that weighs down or depresses; a weight. "The heaviest *plummet* of despair." *Wordsworth.*
6. A piece of lead formerly used to rule paper for writing.

plum′ming (-ĭng), *n.* [See PLUMB.] *Surv.* The process of establishing vertical lines by use of suspended plummets.

plum′my (-ĭ), *a.* [From PLUM.] Full of, consisting of, of the nature of, or like, plums; hence, very desirable; advantageous. *Colloq. or Slang.*

plu′mose (plōō′mōs, plōō-mōs′; 243), *a.* [L. *plumosus*, fr. *pluma* feather.] **1**. Having feathers or plumes; feathered.
2. Having hairs, or other parts, arranged along an axis like a feather; feathery, plumelike; as, a *plumose* stigma.

plu-mos′i-ty (plōō-mŏs′ĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.* State of being plumose.

plu′mous (plōō′mŭs; 243), *a.* Plumose; feathery.

plump (plŭmp; *dial. also* plōōmp), *n.* A cluster; group; crowd; flock; clump. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
To visit islands and the *plumps* of men. *Chapman.*

plump (plŭmp), *a.*; PLUMP′ER (plŭm′pẽr), PLUMP′EST. [ME. *plomp* rude, clumsy; akin to D. *plomp*, G., Dan., & Sw. *plump*; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. PLUMP, *adv.*, PLUMP to fall heavily.] **1**. Blunt; rude; dull. *Obs.*
2. Well rounded or filled out; esp., chubby; fat; as, a *plump* baby; *plump* cheeks.
The god of wine did his *plump* clusters bring. *T. Carew.*
3. [See PLUMP, *adv.*] Done or made suddenly and without reservation; blunt; direct; unqualified. "The tone of *plump* assurance." *J. Martineau.*
4. Plumped down; paid at one time.
5. Of full size and weight; — said of coins.

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plug′gy (plŭg′ĭ; *dial. also* plōōg′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Short and stout; thickset; sturdy. *Dial. Eng.*
2. Stiff; tenacious, as clay. *R.*
plugh. † PLOW.
plug hat. The ordinary silk hat. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*
plug key. = PLUG SWITCH.
plug′less, *a.* See -LESS.
plug′man, *n.* **1**. *U. S. Nav.* The member of a gun's crew whose duty is to open and close the breech plug or block, in firing.
2. A man who attends the engine, pumps, etc., in a mine. *Obs.*
plug riots. Certain riots in 1842, when cotton mills in Lancashire, Eng., were prevented from working by the drawing of "plugs" (bolts) from the boilers.
plug tap. See TAP, *n.*
plug tobacco. Tobacco in the form of plugs. [See TRAY.]
plug′tray′, *n.*, *or* **plug tray**.
plug tree. A plug rod for working the valves in a beam engine.
pluik. † PLOUK.
pluke. Var. of PLOUK. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
plukke. † PLUCK.
plum. Var. or ref. sp. of PLUMB.
plum (*dial.* plŭm), *v. i.* To rise; swell; plim. — *v. t.* To shake. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
plum, *a.* **1**. Rounded out; plump. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Light, as bread; soft, as a bed or rock. **b** Mild; — of weather. **c** Fig., soft; stupid.
plu′ma (plōō′mȧ; 243), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L.] Contour feather.
plu-mach′ (plōō-mȧsh′), *n.* [OF. *plumache*.] A plume. *Hist.*
plu-ma′ci-ol, *n.* [LL. *plumaceolus*: cf. OF *plumaceole*.] *Old Surgery.* A pledget of lint. *Obs.*
plum-ade′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *plumart*.] A plume on horses in funeral processions. *Obs.*
plum′aged (plōōm′ājd; 243), *a.* Having plumage; feathered.
plum′age-ry (-āj-rĭ), *n.* Feather working. *Rare.*
plu-mash′. † PLUMACH.
plu-mas′ser-y, *n.* [OF. *plumasserie*.] An ornamental tuft of feathers. *Obs.*
‖ **plu′mas′sier′** (plü′mȧ′syā′), *n.* [F.] One who prepares or deals in ornamental plumes or feathers.
Plu′ma-tel′la (plōō′mȧ-tĕl′ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *plumatus* feathered.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water phylactolæmatous polyzoans having a chitinous ectocyst and forming branching colonies. It is the type of a family, **Plu′ma-tel′li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **plu′ma-tel′lid**, *a. & n.* — **plu′ma-tel′loid**, *a.*
plumb. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLUM. [PLUMP.]
plumb. Obs. or Scot. var. of
plumb. Obs. or dial. var. of PLUM. [work. *Rare.*]
plumb′age (plŭm′āj), *n.* Lead-
plum-ba′gine, *n.* [F. *plombagine*.] *Obs.* **1**. A natural alloy of silver and lead.
2. The mineral plumbago.
plum′ba-gin′e-ous (plŭm′bȧ-jĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* Plumbaginaceous.
plum′ba-ry, *n.* [L. *plumbarius*, adj.] Lead ore. *Obs.*
plumbat. † PLUMMET.
plumb bond. See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**.
plum′be-an, *a.* [See PLUMBEOUS.] Leaden. *Obs.* [BLOCK.]
plumber block. = PLUMMER
plumb′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
plumbet. † PLUMMET.
plumbet, *n.* [Prob. fr F. *plomb* lead, and named from its color. *Oxf. E. D.*] A fabric for clothing, usually of silk or wool. *Obs.*
plum′bi-on (plŭm′bī-ŏn), *n.* [*plumbum* + *ion*.] *Chem.* The bivalent cation, Pb^{++}, present in solutions of lead salts.
plum′bi-sol′vent (plŭm′bĭ-sŏl′vĕnt), *a.* [*plumbum* + *solvent*.] Solvent of lead. — **plum′bi-sol′ven-cy** (-vĕn-sĭ), *n.*
plum bladder. Bladder plum.
plumb′less (plŭm′lĕs), *a.* Incapable of being plumbed; fathomless; immeasurable.
plum′bo-sol′vent. Erron. for PLUMBISOLVENT. [cal. *Obs.*]
plumb′right′, *a.* Plumb; verti-
plumb′y, *a.* *Her.* Lead-colored; — apparently misused by Ferne (1586) for *plummu*, plum-colored, or purpure. *Obs.*
plum color *or* **colour**. = PLUM, *n.*, 4. — **plum′-col′ored**, *or* **-col′oured**, *a.*
plumd. Plumbed. *Ref. Sp.*
plum-dam′as (plŭm-dăm′ȧs) **-dam′is** (-ĭs), *n.* [F. *Damas* Damascus.] A damson. *Scot.*
plume. † PLUMB.
Plume, Captain. The hero of Farquhar's "The Recruiting Officer," a gallant soldier, fonder of his profession than of the ladies, whom he charms.
plume′less, *a.* See -LESS.
plume moss. The moss *Hypnum crista-castrensis*, from its feathery branches.
plume nutmeg. An aromatic monimiaceous Australian tree (*Atherosperma moschatum*), whose carpels are tipped with long plumose persistent styles.
plu′me-o-pi′ce-an (plōō′mē-ō-pĭ′sē-ȧn; 243), *a.* [L. *plumeus* downy + *piceus* of pitch.] Consisting of tar and feathers. *Humorous Nonce Word.*
plu′me-ous (plōō′mē-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *plumeus*.] Feathery. *Rare.*
plume poppy. A Japanese papaveraceous plant (*Bocconia cordata*), with plumelike panicles of flowers.
plum′er-y (plōōm′ẽr-ĭ; 243), *n.* Plumes; plumage. *Rare.*
plumet. † PLUMMET.
plum′et (plōōm′ĕt), *n.* [F.] A small plume. *Rare.*
‖ **plume′tis′** (plüm′tē′), *n.* [F.] **1**. Tambour work.
2. A kind of muslin dress goods.
plum fir. A Chilean taxaceous tree (*Podocarpus andina*), with an edible plumlike fruit.
plum granite. The American wild plum (*Prunus americana*).
plum′ier (plōōm′yẽr; 243), *n.* One who feathers arrows. *Rare.*
Plu′mi-e′ra (plōō′mĭ-ē′rȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PLUMERIA.
plu′mi-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *pluma* feather + *-fication*.] Act of feathering, or state of being feathered. *Rare.*
plu′mi-form (plōō′mĭ-fôrm; 243), *a.* Feather-shaped. — **plu′mi-form-ly**, *adv.*
plu-mig′er-ous (plōō-mĭj′ẽr-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *plumiger*; *pluma* a feather + *gerere* to bear.] Plume-bearing; feathered.
plum′i-ness (plōōm′ĭ-nĕs; 243), *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
plu′mi-ped, **plu′mi-pede** (plōō′mĭ-pĕd, -pēd; 243), *a.* [L. *plumipes*, *-edis*; *pluma* feather + *pes* foot.] Having feet covered with feathers. — *n.* A plumiped bird.
plum′ist (plōōm′ĭst; 243), *n.* A plumassier. *R.*
plum juniper. An East Indian juniper (*Juniperus drupacea*) with edible drupelike fruits.
plum knot. = BLACK KNOT.
plum′less, *a.* See -LESS.
plum line. Plumb line. *Ref. Sp.*
plumme. † PLUMB.
plum′mer. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of PLUMBER. [MER BLOCK.]
plum′mer, *n.* Short for PLUM-
Plum′mer, Caleb. In Dickens's "The Cricket on the Hearth," a poor, dispirited old toy maker, so devoted to his blind daughter that, to make her happy, he deceives her into the belief that he is prosperous.
plummer block. A pillow block or bearing block. See BEARING, *Illust.*; PILLOW BLOCK.
plum′mer-y. † PLUMBERY.
plum′met, *v. t.* *Obs.* **a** To sound or fathom. **b** To let fall or draw (a line) by use of a plummet.
plum′met, *v. i.* To fish with a plummet line.
plum′met-ed, *a.* Furnished with or as with plummets.
plum′met-less, *a.* Unfathomable. [plummet.]
plummet line. A line with a
plum′ming. Plumbing. *Ref. Sp.*
plum′my, *a.* [Cf. dial. *plum* to swell, to rise, as bread.] Porous. *Obs.* — **plum′mi-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
plum oil, **plum′-ker′nel oil**. See OIL, *Table I*.
plump (plŭmp), *n. & v.* Pump. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
plump, *v. i.* To form crowds; to crowd (together). *Obs.*

plump (plŭmp), *v. t.*; PLUMPED (plŭmpt); PLUMP′ING. To make plump; to fill (out); dilate; distend.

To *plump* up the hollowness of their history with improbable miracles. *Fuller.*

plump, *v. i.* [See PLUMP, *a.*] To grow or become plump; to swell out; as, her cheeks have *plumped.*

plump, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *plompen*, G. *plumpen*, Sw. *plumpa*, Dan. *plumpe;* of imitative origin.] **1**. To drop, fall, sink, or come in contact, suddenly or heavily; to come or go plump. "Dulcissa *plumps* into a chair." *Spectator.*
2. To give or vote a plumper. See 2d PLUMPER, 2.

plump, *v. t.* [See PLUMP to fall heavily.] **1**. To drop, cast, or plunge all at once or suddenly and heavily; as, to *plump* a stone into water.
2. To utter, as an opinion, plump or suddenly; blurt (out).
3. To give (one's votes) as a plumper. See 2d PLUMPER, 2.

plump, *n.* **1**. Act of plumping, or falling, plunging or striking abruptly or heavily; a sudden plunge or heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a fall. *Colloq.*
2. A heavy or sudden shower. *Scot.*

plump, *adv.* [Cf. D. *plomp*, interj., G. *plump*, *plumps;* of imitative origin. Cf. PLUMP to fall.] **1**. With a sudden or heavy drop; suddenly and heavily; as, to fall *plump.*
2. Straight down; vertically; perpendicularly; also, straight ahead; directly in front.
3. Without hesitation, circumlocution, or concealment; unqualifiedly; straight; directly; bluntly; flatly.

A scientist, who asked her *plump* whether the religion of the American Indian was or was not a pure theism. *K. D. Wiggin.*

plump′er (plŭm′pẽr), *n.* [See PLUMP, *a.*] One that plumps or swells out something else; esp., something, as a light ball, carried in the mouth to fill out the cheeks.

plump′er, *n.* **1**. Act of plumping, or falling suddenly or heavily; a plump, as from a horse; a cropper.
2. [Cf. PLUMP, *adv.*] *English Elections.* A vote or votes given to one candidate only, when the voter might vote for more than one for the same office, as for several candidates for a county council.
3. A downright, unqualified lie. *Obs. or R., or Colloq.*

plum pudding. **1**. A pudding containing plums; specif., a pudding of flour or bread crumbs, raisins, currants, and other fruits, suet, eggs, spices, etc., boiled in a bag or cloth; also, an ordinary suet pudding with raisins.
2. *Whaling.* A muscular fibrous tissue which permeates the blubber of the tongue of certain whales.

Plumularia (*P. setacea*)

plump′y (plŭm′pĭ), *a.* Plump; chubby. *Rare.* "*Plumpy* Bacchus." *Shak.*

plum thrips. A very destructive thrips (*Euthrips pyri*) which first appeared in numbers near San José, California. It attacks the buds of prune, cherry, pear, and almond trees.

Plu′mu-la′ri-a (plōō′mū-lā′rĭ-*ȧ*; 115, 243), *n.* [NL.] **1**. *Zoöl.* A genus of calyptoblastic hydrozoans with sessile zooids arranged on only one side of the branching plumelike stems. It is the type of a family, **Plu′mu-la-ri′i-dæ** (-l*ȧ*-rī′ĭ-dē).
2. [*l. c.*] Any member of the family Plumulariidæ. — **plu′mu-la′ri-an** (-lā′rĭ-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*

plu′mule (plōō′mūl; 243), *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma* a feather: cf. F. *plumule.*] **1**. *Bot.* The primary bud of an embryo or germinating seed plant. It is usually at the apex of the hypocotyl (in dicotyledonous plants between the pair of cotyledons) and continues in its development the ascending axis or primary stem.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** A down feather. **b** = ANDROCONIUM. See ANDROCONIA.

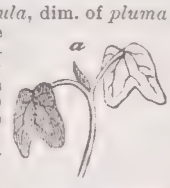

Seedling Morning-glory. *a* Plumule.

plum′y (plōōm′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Downy. *Obs.*
2. Covered or adorned with, abounding in, or like, plumes; plumed; feathery.

plun′der (plŭn′dẽr), *v. t.*; PLUN′DERED (-dẽrd), PLUN′DERING. [G. *plündern* to plunder, *plunder* frippery, baggage.] **1**. To take the goods of by force, as in war, or wrongfully; to pillage; spoil; sack; rob; as, to *plunder* travelers.
2. To take or appropriate by force or wrongfully; as, the enemy *plundered* all the goods they found.
Syn. — Pillage, despoil, sack, rifle, strip, rob, ravage.

plun′der, *v. i.* To commit robbery or spoliation.

plun′der (plŭn′dẽr), *n.* **1**. Act of plundering, as in war; pillaging; robbery; spoliation.

Inroads and *plunders* of the Saracens. *Sir T. North.*

2. That which is taken by open force, as from an enemy, or by theft or fraud; pillage; spoil; booty.
3. Personal property; baggage. *Slang, U. S.*
Syn. — See BOOTY.

plun′der-age (-āj), *n.* A plundering; specif., *Mar. Law*, embezzlement of goods on shipboard; also, the plunder so got.

plun′der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plunders or pillages.

plunge (plŭnj), *v. t.*; PLUNGED (plŭnjd); PLUNG′ING (plŭn′jĭng). [ME. *ploungen*, OF. *plongier*, F. *plonger*, fr. (assumed) LL. *plumbicare*, fr. L. *plumbum* lead. See PLUMB.] **1**. To cause to penetrate or enter quickly and forcibly; to thrust or force (into or in liquid, a penetrable substance, or a cavity); to immerse; submerge; as, to *plunge* the body into water; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast. Also fig.; as, to *plunge* a nation into war.
2. To baptize by immersion. *Obs. & R.*
3. To overwhelm; overcome; embarrass. *Obs.*

Plunged . . . with three lines of Seneca. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. **a** *Surv.* To set (the horizontal cross wire of a theodolite) in the direction of a grade in plunging a grade (see below). **b** To turn over (the telescope of a transit) on its horizontal transverse axis.
5. To thrust or cast one's self into; to dive into. *Obs. & R.*
6. *Hort.* To sink (a potted plant) in the ground or in a bed of prepared material.
to plunge a grade. *Civil Engin.* **a** *Surv.* To establish a grade between two points of known level by sighting the target, set up at either point, through a theodolite fixed at the other point, clamping the instrument, and then bringing the target into the fixed line of sight at any desired intermediate points on the grade. Cf. BONING. **b** To test a railroad embankment or the like as to its reliability or condition by prodding with a light pointed steel rod.

plunge (plŭnj), *v. i.* **1**. To thrust or cast one's self, as into water; to submerge one's self; to dive or rush in; to penetrate, sink, or enter, suddenly or impetuously, as into a forest. Also fig.; as, to *plunge* into debt.

Forced to *plunge* naked in the raging sea. *Dryden.*

2. To descend or dip suddenly, as a road.
3. To pitch or throw one's self headlong or violently forward and downward, as a horse or ship.

Some wild colt, which . . . flings and *plunges.* *Bp. Hall.*

4. To bet or gamble heavily and with seeming recklessness; to risk large sums in hazardous enterprises. *Slang.*

plunge, *n.* **1**. A place for plunging or diving, as a swimming tank; a deep place (in water).
2. Act of plunging; a dive, leap, rush, or pitch into, or as into, water; act of pitching one's self headlong or violently forward and, esp., downward; as, to take the water with a *plunge.* Also, a heavy fall, as of rain.
3. A state of being submerged in difficulty, danger, or the like; a strait; difficulty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. Heavy and reckless betting or gambling; hazardous or reckless speculation or expenditure. *Slang.*

plunge battery. *Elec.* A voltaic battery so arranged that the plates can be plunged into, or withdrawn from, the exciting liquid at pleasure.

plung′er (plŭn′jẽr), *n.* **1**. One that plunges; a diver.
2. **a** *Mach.* A sliding reciprocating piece driven by or against fluid pressure; a piston; esp., a long valveless piston, used as a forcer in a force pump (which see), as a ram in a hydraulic press, or the like. **b** A piece with a motion more or less like that of the foregoing, as a device for firing the charge in a cartridge or a contact mine, the dasher of a churn, the iron core of an electric sucking coil, etc.
3. A cavalryman. *Mil. Slang. Now Rare.*
4. A reckless gambler or speculator. *Slang.*
5. *Pottery.* A tank in which the clay and other ingredients are worked with water to the proper consistence.

plunger magnet. An electromagnet in which an iron core is attracted into a tubular coil, or solenoid.

plunge rod. *Civil Engin.* A leveling rod or a pointed steel rod used in plunging a grade (see under PLUNGE, *v. t.*).

plung′ing (plŭn′jĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PLUNGE. — **plunging battery.** = PLUNGE BATTERY. — **p. fire**, *Gun.*, direct fire on an enemy from a superior elevation. — **p. rod.** = PLUNGE ROD.

plunk (plŭŋk), *v. t.* [Imitative.] *Chiefly Colloq.* **1**. To pluck and release quickly (a musical string); to twang.
2. To throw, push, drive heavily, plumply, or suddenly; as, to *plunk* down a dollar; also, to hit or strike.
3. To be a truant from (school). *Scot.*

plunk, *v. i.* *Chiefly Colloq.* **1**. To make a quick, hollow, metallic, or harsh sound, as by pulling hard on a taut string and quickly releasing it; of a raven, to croak.
2. To drop or sink down suddenly or heavily; to plump.
3. To play truant, or "hooky." *Scot.*

plunk, *n.* **1**. Act or sound of plunking. *Colloq.*
2. *Slang.* **a** A large sum of money. *Obs.* **b** A dollar. *U. S.*

plu′per′fect (plōō′pûr′fĕkt; plōō′pûr′fĕkt; 277), *a.* [L. *plus* more + *perfectus* perfect: cf. F. *plus-que-parfait*, L. *plus-quamperfectum*, more than perfect.] **1**. *Gram.* Past perfect; — applied to the tense expressing an action or event as completed at or before a given past time.
2. *Music.* Augmented; — of an interval. *Rare.*
3. More than perfect or complete. *Rare.*

plu′per′fect, *n.* The pluperfect tense; also, a verb or verb form denoting it.

plu′ral (plōō′răl; 243), *a.* [L. *pluralis*, fr. *plus*, *pluris*, more: cf. F. *pluriel*, OF. *plurel.* See PLUS.] **1**. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the form of a word denoting more than one, or in some languages having a dual form, as ancient Greek, more than two.
2. More than one; pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or equal to, more than one.

Plural faith, which is too much by one. *Shak.*

plural livings, *Eccl.*, two or more livings or benefices held by one incumbent. — **p. marriage**, polygamy; — so called among the Mormons. — **p. number.** See NUMBER, *n.*, 15. — **p. vote**, the casting or right of casting more than one vote, or of voting in more than one constituency, as in British parliamentary elections. Hence: **p. voter**, **p. voting.** — **p. wife**, any of the two or more wives of a plural marriage.

plu′ral, *n.* *Gram.* The plural number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form. For the formation of English plurals, see *Introd.*, *Rules for Spelling*, esp. the paragraph treating of words having two plurals with differentiated meanings. Abstract nouns, *humanity*, *malignity*, *perseverance*, etc., may take a plural with the concrete sense of *acts* or *instances* of the nature or quality denoted. Some nouns, as *trout*, *carp*, *plover*, etc., are used without change of form to denote more than one individual, but take the plural *-s* to denote more than one species; thus, a dozen *trout*, a flock of *plover;* but, the *trouts* of Wisconsin, the *plovers* of North America. Certain other nouns, such as *barley*, *millet*, etc., have no plural form or sense except for species.

plu′ral-ism (plōō′răl-ĭz′m; 243), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being plural.
2. *Eccl.* The practice or fact of one person holding more than one benefice or living at a time. *Brit.*
3. The holding by one person of two or more offices at once.
4. *Metaph.* The doctrine that there are more than one or two kinds of being or independent centers of causation in the universe; — opposed to *monism* and to *dualism.*

plu′ral-ist, *n.* **1**. *Eccl.* A clergyman holding more than one benefice or living at a time. *Brit.*
2. A person having two or more offices, two or more professions, or the like, at one time.
3. *Metaph.* One who holds the doctrine of pluralism.

plu-ral′i-ty (plōō-răl′ĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *pluralitas:* cf. F. *pluralité.*] **1**. State of being plural; also, state of being numerous; a large number or quantity; a multitude; as, a *plurality* of persons or worlds.
2. *Eccl.* **a** The holding by one person of two or more benefices or livings at one time. **b** Any of the benefices or livings so held. *Brit.*
3. The holding by one person of two or more offices or positions at one time.
4. The greater number or part; majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wise nor good. *L'Estrange.*

5. *U. S. Politics.* In an election, an excess of votes over those for any other candidate for the same office; esp., and most commonly, when there are more than two candidates, an excess over the number for the next opponent; — in distinction from a *majority* over all, or an absolute majority of all the votes cast. See MAJORITY, 2.
plurality of causes, the doctrine of J. S. Mill that the cause of an event, philosophically speaking, is the sum total of its conditions, both positive and negative.

plu′ral-ize (plōō′răl-īz; 243), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make plural by using the plural termination; to attribute plurality to; to express in the plural form.

plu′ral-ize, *v. i.* **1**. To take a plural; to assume a plural form; as, a noun *pluralizes.* *Earle.*
2. To be or become a pluralist. *Brit.*

plu′ri- (plōō′rĭ-; 243). [See PLUS.] Combining form fr. Lat. *plus*, *pluris*, meaning *more*, *many; multi-;* as in *pluri*literal, having many letters; *pluri*capsular, multicapsular.

plu′ri-ax′i-al (-ăk′sĭ-*ă*l), *a.* Having more than one axis. Specif., *Bot.*, designating plants of which the flowers are developed on secondary shoots; — opposed to *monaxial.*

plu′ri-nom′i-nal (-nŏm′ĭ-năl), *a.* Consisting of more than one name; polynomial.

plu′ri-pres′ence (-prĕz′ĕns), *n.* Presence in more than one place at the same time.

plu′ri-se′ri-al (-sē′rĭ-*ă*l), *a.* *Zoöl.* Consisting of several series or rows. — **plu′ri-se′ri-al-ly**. *adv.*

plus (plŭs), *a.* [L., more; akin to Gr. πλείων, πλέων, and E. *full.* See FULL, *a.;* cf. PIÙ, PLEONASM.] **1**. Taking in addition; adding; — having a quasi prepositional force (almost equivalent to *with*), and used orally to render the sign +; as, four *plus* five (or mathematically expressed 4 + 5); the debt *plus* interest. Opposed to *minus.*
2. Indicating addition or requiring to be added; positive (in mode or direction of reckoning); not negative; as, the *plus* sign [+]; a *plus* quantity or value; — used orally to render the sign +. Opposed to *minus.*
3. Hence; **a** In predicate use, having as an addition or gain; as, he was *plus* a coat. *Colloq.* **b** Additional; extra.
4. *Elec.* Positively electrified; positive.
plus pressure, *Engin.*, a pressure above atmospheric pressure. — **p. sign**, *Math.*, the sign + (orig. a contr. of Latin *et*, and) denoting addition or a positive quantity. — **p. thread**, *Mech.*, a screw thread on a bolt with the same diameter as that at the bottom of the thread; — opp. to *minus thread.*

plus, *adv.* *Elec.* Positively.

plus, *n.* **1**. The plus sign; — opposed to *minus.*
2. An added quantity; something additional or extra.
3. A positive quantity.

plush (plŭsh), *n.* [F. *pluche*, *peluche* (cf. It. *peluzzo*), perh. ultimately fr. L. *pilus* hair. See PILE hair.] **1**. A textile fabric with a nap or shag on one side, longer and softer than that of velvet. It is made of silk, cotton, wool, etc., or a combination of two materials.
2. *pl.* Plush breeches, such as worn by some footmen.
3. Some natural substance, as grass, like or likened to plush in softness or appearance.

Plu′si-a (plōō′shĭ-*ȧ*; -sĭ-*ȧ*; 243), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλούσιος rich; — in ref. to the metallic markings on its wings.] *Zoöl.* **a** A large widely distributed genus of noctuid moths. They have a stout body, slender antennæ, and the fore wings usually with metallic markings. The larvæ are often serious pests to agriculture. It is the type of a family, **Plu-si′i-dæ** (plōō-sī′ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any member of this

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plump, *v. t.* To sow (seed) in plumps, or clumps.

plump′en (plŭm′pĕn), *v. t.* To make plump; plump. *Rare.*

plump′er, *n.* A machine for sowing seeds in plumps.

plump′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PLUMP. Specif.: *p. a.* Of oysters, floating.

plump′ly, *adv.* of PLUMP.

plump′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

plum pocket. = BLADDER PLUM.

plumpt. Plumped. *Ref. Sp.*

plum′-pud′ding stone. Pudding stone; conglomerate.

plum′rock′, **plum′rose′**. Corruptions of PRIMROSE. *Scot.*

Plum′stead peculiars (plŭm′stĕd). *Eccl.* = PECULIAR PEOPLE **b**.

plu′mu-la (plōō′mū-l*ȧ*; 243), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A plumule.

plu′mu-la′ceous (-lā′shŭs), *a.* Pert. to or like down.

plu′mu-lar (plōō′mū-l*ȧ*r; 243), *a.* Relating to a plumule.

plu′mu-late (-lāt), *a.* Finely plumose.

plu′mu-li-form′ (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Like a plumule.

plu′mu-lose (-lōs), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a down feather.

plum weevil. The plum curculio.

plun′der, *v. t.* To perplex. *Obs.*

plun′der-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

plun′derd. Plundered. *Ref. Sp.*

plun′der-ess, *n.* A female plunderer.

plun′der-less, *a.* See -LESS.

plun′der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, plundering.

plun′geon (plŭn′jŭn), *n.* [F. *plongeon.*] A diver (bird). *Obs.*

plunger bucket, **plunger lift**. A piston, without a valve, in a pump.

plunger piston. See PLUNGER, *n.*, 2.

plunger pump. = FORCE PUMP.

plung′ing-ly, *adv.* of PLUNGING.

plun′gy (plŭn′jĭ), *a.* [Cf. PLUNGE.] Stormy; rainy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plunk, *adv.* & *interj.* With a plunking sound; plump.

plun′ket, *n.* [Cf. OF. *plonquié* lead-colored, a lead-colored stuff, *plonquier* to cover with lead, and E. *blunket.*] A grayish or bluish fabric of wool. *Obs.*

plun′ther (plŭn′thẽr), *v. i.* To plod; flounder. *Rare.*

plup., or **plupf.** *Abbr.* Pluperfect.

plur. *Abbr.* Plural.

plu′ra-cie, *n.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more.] Plurality. *Obs. Scot.*

plu′ral-is′tic (plōō′răl-ĭs′tĭk; 243), *a.* Of or pert. to pluralism, esp. in metaphysics. — **plu′ral-is′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-k*ă*l-ĭ), *adv.*

plu′ral-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* A pluralizing.

plu′ral-iz′er (plōō′răl-īz′ẽr; 243), *n.* *Eccl.* A pluralist. *Rare.*

plu′ral-ly, *adv.* of PLURAL.

plu′ra-tive (plōō′r*ȧ*-tĭv; 243), *a.* [L. *pluraticus* plural.] **a** *Gram.* = PLURAL, 1. **b** *Logic.* Denoting a logical quantity more than half but less than all. *Rare.*

plurice. † PLEURISY.

plu′ri-cap′su-lar, **plu′ri-cel′lu-lar**, *a.*, **plu′ri-cip′i-tal** (plōō′rĭ-sĭp′ĭ-t*ă*l; 243), *a.*, **plu′ri-cus′pid**, **plu′ri-cus′pi-date**, *a.*, **plu′ri-den′tate**, *a.* See PLURI-.

plu′ri-es (plōō′rĭ-ēz; 243), *n.* [From L. *pluries* many times, which occurs in the first clause.] *Law.* Any of one or more writs issued after the first and alias writs have been exhausted.

plu′ri-fa′ri-ous (-fā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plurifarius.*] Multifarious. *Obs.*

plu′ri-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*pluri-* + *-fication.*] Process of making, or state of being, plural.

plu′ri-flag′el-late, *a.*, **plu′ri-flo′rous** (plōō′rĭ-flō′rŭs; 201, 243), *a.*, **plu′ri-fo′li-ate**, *a.*, **plu′ri-fo′li-o-late**, *a.*, **plu′ri-gut′tu-late**, *a.* See PLURI-.

plu′ri-lit′er-al, *a.* *Heb. Gram.* Of more letters than three.

plu′ri-loc′u-lar, *a.* See PLURI-.

plu′ri-nu′cle-ate, **plu′ri-nu′cle-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.* See PLURI-.

plu-rip′a-ra (plōō-rĭp′*ȧ*-r*ȧ*; 243), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [NL.; *pluri-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A multipara.

plu′ri-par′i-ty (plōō′rĭ-păr′ĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.* Multiparous quality or state.

plu-rip′a-rous (plōō-rĭp′*ȧ*-rŭs; 243), *a.* [*pluri-* + *-parous.*] Multiparous.

plu′ri-par′tite, *a.*, **plu′ri-pet′al-ous**, *a.*, **plu′ri-sep′tate**, *a.*, **plu′ri-se′ri-ate**, **plu′ri-se′ri-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **plu′ri-se′tose**, *a.* See PLURI-.

plurisie, **plurisy**. † PLEURISY.

plu′ri-spi′ral (-spī′răl), *a.*, **plu-ris′po-rous** (plōō-rĭs′pō-rŭs; plōō′rĭ-spō′rŭs), *a.* See PLURI-.

plu′ri-tan, *n.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more; after *puritan.*] One who seeks many (lecherously). *Obs.*

plu′ri-ty, *n.* [LL. *pluritas.*] Plurality; numbers. *Obs.*

plu′ri-va′lent (plōō′rĭ-vā′lĕnt; plōō-rĭv′*ȧ*-lĕnt; 243), *a.* [*pluri-* + L. *valens*, p. pr.] *Biol.* Designating a chromatin rod consisting of several chromosomes.

plu′ri-valve (plōō′rĭ-vălv; 243), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Multivalve.

plu-riv′o-rous (plōō-rĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*pluri-* + *-vorous.*] *Bot.* Inhabiting several or many hosts, as certain fungi.

‖ **plus a′lo-ës quam mel′lis ha′bet** (ăl′ō-ēz). [L.] He has more of gall (lit., of aloes) than of honey. *Juvenal* (VI. 181).

pluschaud, *a.* [F. *plus chaud* hotter.] Very hot. *Obs.*

plush copper. Chalcotrichite, a fibrous red copper ore.

plushed (plŭsht), *a.* **1**. Having a long nap like plush.
2. Wearing plush.

plush-ette′, *n.* An inferior kind of plush.

plush stitch. A stitch in worsted work, made with loops cut to form a surface like plush, or left whole for a border, or fringe. Called also RAISED STITCH.

plush velveteen. Cotton plush made to imitate silk plush.

plush′y (plŭsh′ĭ), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, plush; soft and shaggy; covered with plush.

‖ **plus′ on est′ de fous′**, **plus′ on rit′** (plü′zôɴ-nĕ′ dē fōō′, plü′zôɴ rē′). [F.] The more merrymakers, the more fun.

‖ **plus′quam-**, or **plus′quam** (plŭs′kwăm), *a.* [L.] More than.

‖ **plus sage′ que les sages′** (plü sȧzh′ kē lā sȧzh′). [F.] Wiser than the wise.

genus, esp. *P. brassicæ*, the **cabbage plusia**, whose larva feeds on cabbage and other crucifers.

Plu-tel'la (ploo-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. dim. fr. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of tineid moths. **b** [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus, esp. *P. cruciferarum*, the **cabbage plutella**, whose larva destroys turnips and cabbages.

plu'te-us (ploo'tē-ŭs ; 243), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -TEI (-ī), E. -TEUSES (-ŭs-ĕz ; -ĭz ; 151). [L., a shed.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** *Arch.* A low wall or parapet, esp. one used as a partition between columns. **b** *Mil.* A kind of penthouse of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers ; also, a breastwork ; parapet. **c** A bookshelf, bookcase, or desk.
2. *Zoöl.* The free-swimming, bilaterally symmetrical larva of sea urchins and ophiurans. It has several slender, anteriorly projecting processes inclosing calcareous rods. The adult radial form develops on one side of the pluteus, the larval arms or processes being gradually absorbed.

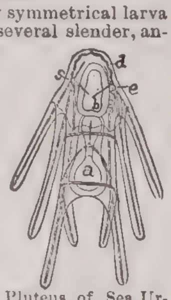

Pluteus of Sea Urchin (*Strongylocentrotus*). *a* Mouth ; *b* Stomach ; *d s* Water Tubes ; *e* Rudiment of Sea Urchin. Much enlarged.

Plu'to (-tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλούτων.] *Class. Myth.* The god of the lower world, usually called *Hades* by the Greeks and *Dis* by the Romans. See HADES, 1 **a**, DIS, PERSEPHONE.

plu-toc'ra-cy (ploo-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλουτοκρατία ; πλοῦτος wealth + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, fr. κράτος strength.] Government by the wealthy; the rule or dominion of wealth or of the rich ; also, a controlling or influential class of rich men; a body of plutocrats.

plu'to-crat (ploo'tō-krăt ; 243), *n.* One who has power or influence due to his wealth ; one of the plutocracy.

plu'to-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), **plu'to-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, plutocrats or plutocracy.

plu-tol'o-gy (ploo-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-logy.*] The scientific study of wealth; theoretical economics. — **plu-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Pluto monkey. A long-tailed West African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus pluto*) of a grizzled blackish color with a white frontal band.

Pluto Monkey.

Plu-to'ni-an (ploo-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Plutonius*, Gr. Πλουτώνιος.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Pluto or the lower world ; Plutonic ; infernal.
2. *Geol.* = PLUTONIC, 1.

Plu-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *plutonique.*] **1.** Pert. to or designating the theory of the Plutonists ; igneous.
2. Plutonian.
Plutonic rocks, *Geol.*, igneous rocks, as granite, regarded as having solidified at some depth below the surface.

Plu'to-nism (ploo'tō-nĭz'm ; 243), *n.* [Cf. F. *plutonisme.*] The Plutonic theory.

Plu'to-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *plutoniste.*] *Geol.* One holding the theory that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by igneous fusion ; — opposed to *Neptunist*.

Plu'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλοῦτος.] *Class. Myth.* The son of Iasion and Demeter, and the god of wealth. He is fabled to have been blinded by Zeus that he might bestow his gifts without discrimination of merit.

plu'vi-al (-vĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, fr. *pluvia* rain : cf. F. *pluvial*. See PLOVER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to rain. *Rare.*
2. *Geol.* Due to the action of rain.

plu'vi-o-graph' (-ō-grȧf'), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-graph.*] A self-registering rain gauge.

plu'vi-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-graphy.*] The branch of meteorology treating of the automatic registration of the precipitation of rain, snow, etc. ; also, the graphic presentation of precipitation data.

plu'vi-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-meter* : cf. F. *pluviomètre.*] A rain gauge.

plu'vi-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **plu'vi-o-met'ric-al** (-ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to pluviometry or the pluviometer. — **plu'vi-o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

plu'vi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The use of, or measurement by, the pluviometer.

plu'vi-ous (ploo'vĭ-ŭs ; 243), *a.* [L. *pluviosus*, fr. *pluvia* rain : cf. F. *pluvieux*. See PLUVIAL, *a.*] Of, pert. to, characterized by, or of the nature of, rain ; rainy.

ply (plī), *v. t.* ; PLIED (plīd) ; PLY'ING (plī'ĭng). [ME. *plien*, F. *plier* to fold, to bend, OF. also *pleier* (F. *ployer*), fr. L. *plicare* ; akin to Gr. πλέκειν, G. *flechten*. Cf. APPLY, COMPLEX, DISPLAY, DUPLICITY, EMPLOY, EXPLOIT, IMPLICATE, PLAIT, PLIANT, FLAX.] **1.** To bend ; fold ; double; mold. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
2. Hence, to bend in will or disposition ; to turn ; also, to bend the meaning or interpretation of (a term). *Obs.*

ply, *v. i.* **1.** To bend; yield; be pliable; also, to twist. *Obs.*
It would rather burst atwo than *plye*. *Chaucer*
2. Hence, to yield ; comply ; be pliant. *Obs. or R.*

ply (plī), *n.* [Cf. F. *pli*, fr. *plier*. See PLY to bend.] **1.** A fold ; plait ; layer or thickness formed by folding, as of cloth ; a turn or twist, as of yarn ; as, two-*ply*, three-*ply*, etc., i. e., a fold of two, three, etc., thicknesses.
2. A bend or curvature, as of an animal's limb or wing ; as, the *ply* of the arm, i. e., the elbow. *Obs. or R.*
3. Bend ; twist ; direction ; bias ; inclination.
The Czar's mind had taken a strange *ply*. *Macaulay.*
4. Plight ; condition ; physical state ; as, out of *ply*. *Scot.*

ply, *v. t.* [Short for *apply*.] **1.** To apply (one's self). *Obs.*
2. To use or wield diligently or vigorously and steadily ; to exert or exercise ; as, to *ply* one's wit.
Go *ply* thy needle ; meddle not. *Shak.*
3. To practice or perform diligently ; to apply one's self to.
Their bloody task, unwearied, still they *ply*. *Waller.*
4. To work at steadily or repeatedly ; to assail vigorously or continually ; to urge importunately ; to keep furnishing or supplying ; as, to *ply* one with questions, requests, or drink. "And *plies* him with redoubled strokes." *Dryden.*
5. To make a practice or business of rowing or sailing over or on ; as, the ferryboat *plies* the river. *Rare.*
Syn. — See HANDLE.

ply, *v. i.* **1.** To employ one's self or work diligently and steadily ; to apply one's self ; to be in steady action.
Ere half these authors be read (which will soon be with *plying* hard and daily). *Milton.*
2. *Naut.* To work to windward ; to beat.
3. Hence, to direct one's course ; to steer. *Now Poetic.*
4. To go or travel more or less regularly back and forth (between) ; as, the steamer *plies* between two cities.
5. To wait regularly for business ; to have one's stand ; — said of a porter, boatman, etc. *Eng.*

ply'er (plī'ẽr), *n.* One that plies ; specif. : **a** *pl.* A kind of balance of timbers, in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, used in raising and lowering a drawbridge. **b** *pl.* = PLIER, 2 *pl.*

Plym'outh Breth'ren (plĭm'ŭth). The members of a religious sect which arose at Plymouth, England, about 1830; — so called by others, the only title they acknowledge being *Brethren* or *Christians*. They take the Scriptures as their sole guide, protest against sectarianism, and reject all ecclesiastical organization, creeds, rituals, and ordained ministry They are essentially Calvinistic, baptize believers only, partake of the Lord's Supper every Sunday, and have no church buildings. Called also *Brethren*, *Christian Brethren*, *Plymouthists*, etc., and, after their founder, John Nelson Darby (1800–82), *Darbyites*, a name also applied to a strict section of them. A branch less strict than the other branches is called the *Open Brethren*.

plymouth rock. One of an American breed of medium-sized single-combed domestic fowls. The barred variety, the oldest and best known, has long smooth yellow legs, and is grayish white with each feather evenly barred with bluish black. Pure white and buff varieties also are bred.

Plyn-te'ri-a (plĭn-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. Πλυντήρια, fr. πλυντήριος of washing.] An Athenian festival falling a few days after the Kallynteria (which see), probably the 22d or 25th of Thargelion. On that day the statue of Athena Polias was stripped of its robe and ornaments, which were cleansed and purified. The day was considered unlucky, and the temple of the goddess was closed.

pne'o- (nē'ō- ; p'nē'ō- ; 218). Combining form from Greek πνεῖν, *to breathe.*

pne'o-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks ; -dĭ-năm'ĭks), *n.* Physiology that deals with the mechanics of respiration.

pne'o-graph (nē'ō-grȧf ; p'nē'-; 218), *n.* [*pneo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* **a** An instrument for studying and recording the expiratory movements. **b** A pneometer, or spirometer.

pne-om'e-try (nē-ŏm'ē-trĭ ; p'nē-ŏm'- ; 218), *n.* [*pneo-* + *-metry.*] *Physiol.* The measurement of the air drawn into, or exhaled from, the lungs.

pne'o-scope (nē'ō-skōp ; p'nē'ō- ; 218), *n.* [*pneo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for studying the movements of the thorax, as in breathing, esp. their extent.

pneu'ma (nū'mȧ ; p'nū'- ; 218), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. πνεῦμα. See PNEUMATIC.] **1.** A breath ; breathing.
2. Soul ; spirit ; also, in some ancient philosophies, the universal spirit or primordial substance.
3. The vital soul or the spirit ; — variously interpreted as the animal soul mediating between the higher spiritual nature and the body, as the breath or life-giving principle, and as the spirit superior to both soul and body.
4. *Medieval Music.* A neume.

pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pneumaticus*, Gr. πνευματικός, fr. πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, wind, air, πνεῖν to blow, breathe: cf. F. *pneumatique*. Cf. PNEUMONIA.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or using, air or wind, or, rarely, other gas ; pert. to pneumatics.
2. Specif. : **a** Moved or worked, as a tool, by pressure of air. **b** Adapted for holding compressed air ; inflated with air ; as, a *pneumatic* tire.
3. *Biol.* Containing air ; having cavities filled with air.
4. Of or pert. to the pneuma, or spirit; spiritual ; — disting. from *psychic* as limited to vital powers. *Chiefly Theol.*
5. Fitted with pneumatic tires.

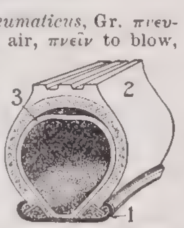

One form of Pneumatic Tire. 1 Rim of Wheel ; 2 Outer Tube or Cover: 3 Air-Inflated Inner Tube.

6. Of, pertaining to, or conveyed by, pneumatic dispatch.
7 *Medieval Music.* Of or pertaining to the pneuma. *Rare.*
pneumatic action, *Music*, a device for overcoming the resistance of organ keys, stop knobs, pedals, and other movable parts in an organ, by the use of compressed air. — **p. caisson.** *Engin.* = CAISSON, 2 **a**. — **p. clock**, any of a series of clocks or dials with hands controlled by air pulsations transmitted from a master clock. — **p. dispatch**, a system of tubes (**pneumatic tubes**) leading to various points, through which letters, packages, etc., are sent by air pressure. — **p. gun**, *Ordnance*, a gun using compressed air or gas as the propulsive force, usually to throw dynamite or other high explosives. On account of inaccuracy, they are practically discarded in the United States. — **p. hub**, an automobile (motor car) hub using compressed air as a buffer. — **p. physician**, *Med. Hist.*, a physician of an ancient Greek class holding that health and disease depend on the proportions of the pneuma, or the vital principle. — **p. pile**, a tubular pile or large cylinder sunk by atmospheric pressure. — **p. pump**, an air-exhausting or forcing pump. — **p. syringe**, a stout tube closed at one end and provided with a piston, for illustrating the phenomena of the compressibility of gases. — **p. telegraph**, a kind of telegraph transmitting signals through a tube containing compressed air. — **p. trough**, a trough having a perforated shelf, and used, when filled with water or mercury, for collecting gases in chemical operations. — **p. tube**. See PNEUMATIC DISPATCH.

pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), *n.* **1.** = PNEUMATOLOGY, 2. *Rare.*
2. *Gnosticism.* A pneumatic, or spiritual, being, or one belonging to the highest of the three classes into which mankind was divided.
3. A pneumatic tire ; also, a vehicle with wheels fitted with such tires.
4. *Organ Building.* A member, as a bellows or tube, of a pneumatic action.

pneu-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* **1.** That branch of physics treating of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, as of their weight, pressure, elasticity, etc. See MECHANICS.
2. Study or knowledge of spiritual beings and their relations to God, angels, and men.

pneu'ma-to- (nū'mȧ-tō- ; p'nū'mȧ-tō- ; 218). Combining form from Greek πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, *wind, air, breath, spirit* ; as, *pneumato*graph, *pneumato*logy.

pneu'ma-to-cele' (nū'mȧ-tō-sēl' ; nū-măt'ō-sēl ; p'nū'- ; p'nū- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. πνευματοκήλη a flatulent hernia; πνεῦμα wind + κήλη tumor.] *Med.* **a** Hernia of the lungs. **b** An air-filled tumor, esp. of the scrotum.

pneu'ma-to-cyst' (-sĭst'), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* A cyst or sac of a siphonophore, containing air and serving as a float, as in *Physalia*. — **pneu'ma-to-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pneu'ma-to-gen' (-jĕn'), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-gen.*] A kind of respiration apparatus for use in gaseous coal mines, being essentially a filter having a material for regenerating air.

pneu'ma-to-gen'ic (nū'mȧ-tō-jĕn'ĭk ; p'nū'mȧ- ; 218), *a.* [*pneumato-* + *-genic.*] *Geol.* Deposited from a gaseous state, as ores, etc. ; — opposed to *hydatogenic*.

pneu'ma-to-gram' (nū'mȧ-tō-grăm' ; nū-măt'ō-grăm ; p'nū'- ; p'nū- ; 218), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-gram.*] **1.** *Physiol.* A tracing of the respiratory movements, obtained by a pneumatograph or stethograph.
2. A message sent by pneumatic dispatch.

pneu'ma-to-graph' (-grȧf'), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the thorax in respiration ; a stethograph.

pneu'ma-to-log'ic, **pneu'ma-to-log'i-cal** } (nū'mȧ-tō-lŏj'ĭk ; -ĭ-kăl ; p'nū'- ; 218), *a.* Of or pert. to pneumatology.

pneu'ma-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

pneu'ma-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [See PNEUMATO- ; -LOGY.]
1. The doctrine of air and other elastic fluids; pneumatics.
2. The doctrine of spiritual beings or phenomena of any description ; esp., the doctrine of spirits intermediate between God and man ; also, magical or necromantic lore of spirits and demons.
3. *Theol.* Doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

pneu'ma-tol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Geol.* Action by which pneumatolytic minerals are formed.

pneu'ma-to-lyt'ic, **pneu'ma-to-lit'ic** (-mȧ-tō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*pneumato-* + *-lytic.*] *Geol.* Formed or forming by vapors (or superheated liquids under pressure) ; — applied to the minerals and ores occurring in or near masses of igneous rock whose origin is conditioned by mineralizers, as steam, fluorine, etc., given off by the cooling molten magma. Also, designating the processes involved.

pneu'ma-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the amount of force exerted by the lungs in respiration.

pneu'ma-to-phore' (nū'mȧ-tō-fōr' ; nū-măt'ō-fōr ; p'nū'- ; p'nū- ; 218), *n.* [*pneumato-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] **1.** *Bot.* A special root structure developed by various swamp or marsh plants. It is usually negatively geotropic or erect, and functions as a respiratory organ, being of spongy aërenchyma, as in the *knees* of the bald cypress.
2. *Zoöl.* A pneumatocyst.
— **pneu'ma-toph'o-rous** (nū'mȧ-tŏf'ō-rŭs ; p'nū'- ; 218), *a.*

Plu-tarch'i-an (ploo-tär'kĭ-ăn ; 243), *a* [L. *Plutarchius.*] Of or pert. to Plutarch, the famous Greek biographer ; hence, of a distinguished character like the men of whose lives he treated.

Plu-tar'chic (-kĭk), **Plu-tar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* Plutarchian. — **Plu-tar'chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

plu'tar-chy (ploo'tär-kĭ ; 243), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-archy.*] Plutocracy. *Rare.*

plu'te-al (-tē-ăl), **plu'te-an** (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a pluteus.

plu'te-i, *n.*, *pl.* of PLUTEUS.

‖ **Plu'te-um Pic-to'ris** (ploo'tē-ŭm pĭk-tō'rĭs ; 201, 243). [L., painter's board (i. e., easel).] *Astron.* = EQUULEUS PICTOR.

plu-tol'a-try (ploo-tŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-latry.*] Worship of wealth.

plu'to-ma'ni-a (ploo'tō-mā'nĭ-ȧ ; 243), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *mania.*] **1.** Mad pursuit of wealth. *R.*
2. The delusion of having great [wealth.

Plu-to'ni-an (ploo-tō'nĭ-ăn ; 243), *n.* *Geol.* A Plutonist.

Plu-to'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *Plutonius* Plutonian ; cf. *Plutonia*, pl., a pestilential district in Asia.] A place marked by mephitic vapors ; — as being anciently regarded as an entrance to the infernal regions.

plu-ton'o-my (ploo-tŏn'ō-mĭ), *n* [Gr πλοῦτος wealth + νόμος law.] Political economy ; economics (which see) ; plutology. — **plu'to-nom'ic** (ploo'tō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* — **plu-ton'o-mist** (ploo-tŏn'ō-mĭst ; 243), *n.*

plutte. ✝ PLUD.

pluv'er. Obs. or ref sp of [PLOVER.

plu'vi-al (ploo'vĭ-ăl ; 243), *n.* [LL. *pluviale* a garment which keeps off the rain : cf. F *pluvial.*] An ecclesiastic's cope ; also, a similar robe of state of a monarch. *Obs. or Hist.*

plu'vi-am'e-ter (-ăm'ē-tẽr), **-a-met'ri-cal** (-ȧ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), etc. Vars. of PLUVIOMETER, etc.

plu'vi-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **plu'vi-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pluviography or the pluviograph.

plu'vi-o-scope' (ploo'vĭ-ō-skōp' ; 243), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-scope.*] A rain gauge.

‖ **Plu'viôse'** (plü'vyōz' ; *Angl.* ploo'vĭ-ōs), *n.* [F. See PLUVIOUS.] See *Revolutionary calendar*, under REVOLUTIONARY.

plu'vi-ose (ploo'vĭ-ōs ; 243), *a.* [L. *pluviosus.*] Rainy ; watery ; hence, tearful. *Rare.*

plu'vi-os'i-ty (-vĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being pluviose. *Rare.*

Plu'vi-us (ploo'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L., lit., rain-bringing] See JUPITER.

ply (plē). Scot var. of PLEA.

plyande. ✝ PLIANT.

plyar. Var. of PLYER.

plycht. ✝ PLIGHT.

‖ **ply'gain'** (plŭ'gīn'), *n.* [W., dawn.] A singing of carols or hymns at cockcrow on Christmas morning. *Wales.*

Plymouth Brother. One of the Plymouth Brethren.

Plymouth cloak. A staff or cudgel. *Obs. Slang.*

Plym'outh-ism (plĭm'ŭth-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or practice of the Plymouth Brethren.

Plym'outh-ist, **Plym'outh-ite**, *n.* One of the Plymouth Brethren.

Plymouth Sister. A woman of the Plymouth Brethren.

plyte. ✝ PLIGHT.

pm. *Abbr.* Premium; premolar.

P. M., *or* **p.m.** *Abbr.* Past Master; Past Midshipman; Police Magistrate ; Postmaster ; post meridiem, or afternoon; post mortem, or post-mortem examination ; put of more (*Stock Exchange*).

P. M. G. *Abbr* Paymaster-general ; Postmaster-general.

P. M. O. *Abbr.* Principal Medical Officer.

p. m. r. *Abbr.* Point of minimum radius (of a curve).

pn. A consonant combination occurring only in words from the Greek. See *Guide*, § 218.

pn. *Abbr.* Pioneers (*Mil.*).

p. n., *or* **P/N**. *Abbr.* Promissory note.

pne'o-ma-nom'e-ter (nē'ō-mȧ-nŏm'ē-tẽr ; p'nē'ō- ; 218), *n.* A pneumatometer.

pne-om'e-ter (nē-ŏm'ē-tẽr ; p'nē-; 218), *n.* *Physiol.* A spirometer.

pneum. *Abbr* Pneumatic; pneumatics

pneu'ma (nū'mȧ ; p'nū'mȧ ; 218), *n.* *Medieval Music.* **a** A kind of ligature, denoting a long florid phrase, sung on one syllable, or even with no syllable at all. **b** The prolonged phrase so sung.

pneu'mar-thro'sis (-mär-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Presence of gas or air in the cavity of a joint.

pneu'ma-thæ'mi-a, *or* **-the'mi-a** (-mȧ-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pneumato-* + *-hæmia.*] Presence of gas or air in the blood vessels.

pneu-mat'i-cal, *a.* **a** = PNEUMATIC, 1 & 2 **a** *Obs.* **b** = PNEUMATIC, 3. *Obs.* **c** = PNEUMATIC, 5.

pneu-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PNEUMATIC, -ICAL.

pneu'ma-tic'i-ty (nū'mȧ-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pneumatic, or of having air cavities.

pneu'ma-tism (nū'mȧ-tĭz'm ; p'nū'- ; 218), *n* The doctrine of the pneumatic physicians. *Rare.*

pneu'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* A pneumatic physician. *Obs. or Hist.*

pneu'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*pneumato-* + *-ize.*] *Metal.* To pass air through (the molten metal in a Bessemer converter).

pneu'ma-tized (-tīzd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having air cavities.

pneu'ma-to-chem'i-cal, *a.* Pert. to the chemistry of gases. *Obs.*

pneu'ma-tode (nū'mȧ-tōd ; p'nū' ; 218), *n.* Pneumatophore.

pneu'ma-to-graph'ic (-tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to pneumatography or a pneumatograph.

pneu'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** The so-called spirit writing of mediums ; automatic writing under the control of abnormal influences.
2. Descriptive pneumatology.

pneu'ma-to-lit'ic. Var. of PNEUMATOLYTIC.

Pneu'ma-to-ma'chi-an (-tō-mā'kĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. πνευματομάχος ; πνεῦμα spirit + μάχεσθαι to fight.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., one hostile to the Holy Ghost; — a nickname applied esp. to a Macedonian. — **Pneu'ma-tom'a-chist** (-tŏm'ȧ-kĭst), *n.*

Pneu'ma-tom'a-chy (-kĭ), *n.* [See PNEUMATOMACHIAN.] Hostility to the Holy Spirit.

pneu'ma-tom'e-try (nū'mȧ-tŏm'ē-trĭ ; p'nū'- ; 218), *n.* = SPIROMETRY.

pneu'ma-ton'o-my (-tŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pneumato-* + Gr. νόμος law.] Deductive pneumatology.

pneu'ma-to-scope', *n.* *Med.* An instrument for determining the presence of any abnormal matter, as pus, in the cells of the mastoid.

pneu'ma-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πνευμάτωσις inflation.] *Med.* Abnormal presence of air or gas in any part of the body ; flatulence.— **pneu'ma-to'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

pneu′mo- (nū′mō-; p′nū′mō-; 218). Combining form from Greek πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, *lung*; as, *pneumogastric*, *pneumology*; or sometimes from Greek πνεῦμα, *breath*.

pneu′mo-ba-cil′lus (-bȧ-sĭl′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL.; *pneumo-* + *bacillus*.] *Bacteriol.* The bacillus of Friedländer (*Bacillus pneumoniæ*), a microörganism associated with *Micrococcus lanceolatus* in the lesions of pneumonia.

pneu′mo-coc′cus (-kŏk′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CI (-kŏk′sī). [See PNEUMO-; COCCUS.] *Bacteriol.* The bacterium (*Micrococcus lanceolatus*) which causes croupous pneumonia. *Fränkel.* — **pneu′mo-coc′cal** (-ăl), **pneu′mo-coc′cic** (-kŏk′sĭk), **pneu′mo-coc′cous** (-ŭs), *a.*

pneu′mo-co′ni-o′sis (-kō′nĭ-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pneumo-* + Gr. κονία dust + *-osis*.] *Med.* Disease of the lungs due to habitually inhaling minute mineral or metallic particles, as of coal dust in anthracosis; miner's asthma or lung.

pneu′mo-gas′tric (-găs′trĭk), *a.* [*pneumo-* + *gastric*.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the lungs and the stomach; designating, or pert. to, the pneumogastric nerve. — *n.* The pneumogastric nerve. — **pneumogastric nerve**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, either of the tenth pair of cranial nerves; a vagus nerve. They arise from the medulla, and, leaving the skull through the jugular foramina, pass down the neck, through the thorax, and into the abdomen, supplying branches to the pharynx, esophagus, larynx (see LARYNGEAL NERVE), lungs, heart, stomach, liver, and spleen, and in water-breathing vertebrates to the branchial apparatus and lateral line organs. They supply the organs of voice, and lungs, with both sensory and motor fibers, the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and heart with motor fibers only.

pneu-mog′ra-phy (nū-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ; p′nū-; 218), *n.* [*pneumo-* + *-graphy*.] A description of the lungs.

pneu-mo′ni-a (nū-mō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πνευμονία, fr. πνεύμων, pl. πνεύμονες the lungs, also, πλεύμων, which is perh. the original form. Cf. PNEUMATIC, PULMONARY.] *Med.* Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonitis; esp., croupous, or lobar, pneumonia, usually due to infection by *Micrococcus lanceolatus*. See CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA, CATARRHAL PNEUMONIA.

Micrococcus of Pneumonia

pneu-mon′ic (nū-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πνευμονικός: cf. F. *pneumonique*.] **a** Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic. **b** Of or pertaining to pneumonia.

pneu′mo-no- (nū′mō-nō-; p′nū′mō-nō-; 218). Combining form from Greek πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, *lung*. Cf. PNEUMO-.

pneu′mo-per′i-car′di-um (-pĕr′ĭ-kär′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Accumulation of air in the cavity of the pericardium.

pneu′mo-tho′rax (-thō′răks), *n.* *Med.* A state marked by the presence of air or other gas in the cavity of the chest.

pneu′mo-ty′phoid (-tī′foid), *n.* *Med.* Typhoid fever complicated with pneumonia.

Po′a (pō′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόα grass.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses, the meadow grasses, marked by the open panicle with 2–6-flowered spikelets, the upper scales exceeding the empty ones. They are widely distributed in temperate and arctic regions, and include the blue grass (*P. pratensis*), wire grass, etc.

Po-a′ce-æ (pō-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A huge family of monocotyledonous plants, the grass family, containing about 375 genera and more than 3,500 species. It is distinguished from the allied Cyperaceæ by the hollow culms, and by the fruit, a grain (caryopsis) instead of an achene. The grasses of temperate regions are herbaceous, but the large tropical subfamily of bamboos (Bambuseæ) have arborescent stems. See GRASS, 2, BAMBOO, 1, CEREAL. — **po-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

poach (pōch), *v. t.*; POACHED (pōcht); POACH′ING. [OF. *pochier*, F. *pocher*, to place in a pocket, to poach eggs (the yolk of the egg being as it were *pouched* in the white), from *poche* pocket, pouch. Cf. POKE a bag, POUCH, *v. t.*] **1.** To cook (an egg) by breaking it into boiling water. **2.** [Perh. a different word; cf. POACH to poke, thrust, and OF. (Cotgrave) *pocher le labeur d'autruy* to poach into, or encroach upon, another man's employment.] To trespass on, esp. for game or fish; to steal (game); to take, as game or fish, by illegal methods. **3.** To take unfairly (some advantage); to steal, as a start or a length, as by starting too soon. *Sporting Slang.*

poach, *v. i.* **1.** To trespass for something, esp. game or fish; to steal or take game or fish by illegal methods; to kill or destroy game illegally; as, to *poach* for rabbits. **2.** To take an unfair advantage, as by starting too soon in a race. *Sporting Slang.*

poach (pōch), *v. t.* [OF. *pochier* to thrust or dig out with the fingers, F. *pocher* to bruise (the eyes); perh. fr. the same source as E. *poke* to thrust.] **1.** To push, thrust, drive, ram, or force; to poke or stir. *Obs. or R. or Dial.* **2.** To stab; pierce; spear, as fish. *Obs.* **3.** To stamp down, trample, or cut (up), as with hoofs; to make holes in (soft ground) by trampling; to make soft or muddy, esp. by trampling. *Tennyson.* **4.** To reduce to a uniform consistency, as clay, by mixing thoroughly with water. **5.** *Paper Manuf.* To bleach (half stuff) by thoroughly mixing it with the bleach liquor. **6.** To wash free from acid, thoroughly mix, and render uniform (guncotton pulp) by moving it around with a paddle in a large tank called a *poacher*.

poach, *v. i.* **1.** To poke; thrust; dig; also, to thrust one's self; intrude; interfere. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** To sink into something walked upon, as into mire; to walk or travel heavily or laboriously; to plod. **3.** To become soft or muddy and full of holes when trampled on; as, the ground *poaches* badly.

poach′er (pōch′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who poaches for game. **2. a** [Perh. a different word; cf. POCHARD.] The American widgeon. *Local, U. S.* **b** Short for SEA POACHER. **3. a** *Paper Manuf.* A tank in which half stuff is poached; also, a poaching engine. **b** *Guncotton Manuf.* See 3d POACH, 6.

poach′y (pōch′ĭ), *a.* [See POACH to stab.] Swampy; sodden; easily cut up by the feet of cattle; — said of land.

Po-a′les (pō-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See POA.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants comprising the two families Poaceæ and Cyperaceæ (the grasses and sedges). They have the small flowers in the axils of chaffy scales, aggregated in spikelets.

po′chard (pō′chẽrd; *also* pō′kẽrd, pŏch′ẽrd, pŏk′-), *n.* [Prob. from POACH to stab.] A common Old World duck (*Aythya ferina*) related to, and resembling in color, the redhead of America. Also, usually with a qualifying word, any of several related ducks, esp. the American redhead.

pock (pŏk), *n.* [ME. *pokke*, AS. *pocc*, *poc*; akin to D. *pok*, G. *pocke*, and perh. to E. *poke* pocket. Cf. POX.] **1.** *Med.* A pustule on the surface of the body in smallpox and other eruptive diseases; also, a spot like such a pustule. **2.** (Now, except *Dial. or Vulgar*, in the *pl.* and written **pox**.) A disease characterized by pustules. Specif.: **a** A smallpox. **b** Syphilis (French or Spanish *pox*). **c** *sing. & pl.* An eruptive disease of sheep; pox. *Obs.*

pock′et (pŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *poket*, OF. *poquette*, F. *pochette*, dim. fr. OF. *poque*, *pouque*, var. of OF. & F. *poche*; prob. of Teutonic origin. Cf. POKE a pocket, POACH to cook eggs, POUCH.] **1.** A coarse bag or sack, as those used in packing various articles, as ginger, hops, etc. **2.** A bag or pouch carried by a person; esp., a small bag inserted in a garment, for carrying small articles, as money; hence, purse; money; wealth; pecuniary resources. **3.** Any place suggestive of a pocket; specif.: **a** Any of the bags in a pool table or English billiard table. **b** A bin for storing coal, grain, etc. **c** A socket for the foot of a post, stake, etc. **d** A mountain glen or hollow. **e** A bight on a lee shore. **f** A small cavity containing gold or other mineral or water; also, a small isolated body of ore. **g** *Arch.* A hole or space covered by a movable piece of board, as in a floor, boxing, partitions, window frame, or the like. **h** *Naut.* An interspace made by sewing a strip of canvas on a sail, in which a batten or a light spar can be placed. **i** *Founding.* (1) A temporary extension to a flask. (2) A large core inclosed on three sides by metal and well pierced. **j** *Steam Boilers.* Any of a series of curved baffle plates in the flue of a Galloway boiler. **k** In Australia, a peninsula formed by a bend in a river and having a narrow isthmus; also, a circular spot amid dense scrub or bush. **l** *Racing.* The position of a contestant hemmed in by others. *Cant.* — **in one's pocket. a** Very close to one; as, to sit *in one's pocket*. **b** In one's control. — **in p. a** In possession of money; having funds available. **b** In a condition of having received more than one has expended. — **out of p. a** Out of money or funds. *Obs.* **b** In a condition of having expended or lost more than one has received.

pock′et (pŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.*; -ET-ED; -ET-ING. **1.** To put, inclose, confine, or conceal, in or as in a pocket; as, to *pocket* cash. **2.** To take (money, etc.), esp. secretly or fraudulently. **3.** To receive (an affront, rebuff, etc.) without open resentment; to conceal or suppress, as pride or anger; to refrain from giving out, as a report. "I must *pocket* up these wrongs." *Shak.* **4.** *U. S. Politics.* To retain (a bill) unsigned until after Congress or the Legislature has adjourned; — said of the President and some State governors. See POCKET VETO. **5.** *Billiards.* To drive (a ball) into a pocket of the table. **6.** *Racing.* To put (a contestant) into a pocket. *Cant.* **7.** To control, esp. in elections; as, to *pocket* a borough. *R.* **8.** To provide with a pocket or pockets; as, to *pocket* a building for electric wires. **9.** *Surg. & Med.* To form into a pocket or pouch; to collect (pus) in a pocket or pouch.

pock′et, *v. i.* **1.** To form pockets or pocketlike recesses. **2.** To become puckered or baggy. *Colloq., U. S.*

pock′et, *a.* **1.** Suitable, as in size, shape, etc., for carrying in the pocket; as, a *pocket* edition or dictionary. **2.** Affecting one's pocket or purse; pecuniary. **3.** Private; secret.

pock′et-book′ (-bo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** [Usually two words.] A book adapted for carrying in the pocket. **2.** A small book or case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket; also, a notebook for the pocket. **3.** See LAMPSILUS.

pocket borough. A borough whose right of representation is controlled, or virtually owned, by a single person or family; close borough. Few now exist. *Chiefly Brit.*

pocket gopher. Any gopher of the family Geomyidæ.

pock′et-knife′ (-nīf′), *n.*; *pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz′). **1.** A knife with a blade or blades folding into the handle to fit it for being carried in the pocket. **2.** *Carp.* A kind of chisel for cutting pockets in window frames.

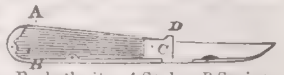

Pocketknife. *A* Scale; *B* Spring; *C* Tang of Blade; *D* Kick.

pocket money. Money for small current personal expenses; esp., an allowance for this purpose, as to a boy.

pocket mouse; *pl.* POCKET MICE. Any of various nocturnal burrowing rodents of the genus *Perognathus* inhabiting arid parts of western North America; — so called from their external cheek pouches for carrying food. Called also *kangaroo mouse*; hence often confused with *kangaroo rat*.

pocket piece. 1. A piece of money, as an obsolete coin, kept in the pocket as a charm or for luck. **2.** *Carp.* A movable part in a window-frame pulley style to render accessible the inclosed weight and sash cord.

pocket pistol. 1. A pistol to be carried in the pocket. **2.** A liquor flask carried in a pocket, esp. the hip pocket, where a pistol is usually carried. *Slang.*

pocket print. *Pattern Making.* A detachable core print left in the mold when the pattern is lifted.

pocket rat. a A pocket gopher. **b** A kangaroo rat.

pocket veto. The retention by the President of the United States of a bill unsigned so that it does not become a law, in virtue of the following constitutional provision (*Const.* Art. I., sec. 7, cl. 2): "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law." Also, an analogous retention of a bill by a State governor.

pock′et-y (pŏk′ĕt-ĭ), *a.* **1.** *Mining.* Carrying value in pockets, and not evenly; — said of ore deposits. **2.** Of the nature of a pocket or hollow.

pock′mark′ (-märk′), *n.* A mark or pit due to smallpox.

pock′-marked′ (-märkt′), *a.* Marked by smallpox.

pock′y (-ĭ), *a.*; POCK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); POCK′I-EST. *Now Rare.* **1.** Full of, or marked with, pocks; affected with pox. **2.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pock or the pox.

Po′co-no sand′stone′ (pō′kō-nō). [From *Pocono Sandstone* Knob, near Huntingdon, Pa.] *Geol.* A sandstone of the Mississippian system in the northern Appalachians, esp. in Pennsylvania. It is oil-bearing and gas-bearing in West Virginia, and is called by the drillers *Big Injun sand*.

po-co′sin (pō-kō′s'n), *n.* Also **po-co′son**, **po-quo′sin**, etc. [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Massachusetts *pohqui* to open out.] A swamp; a "dismal." *Southern U. S.*

pneu′ma-to-ther′a-peu′tics (nū′mȧ-tō-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭks; p′nū′-; 218), *n.* Pneumatotherapy.

pneu′ma-to-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* Treatment of disease by condensed or rarefied air.

pneu′ma-to-tho′rax (-thō′răks), *n.* *Med.* = PNEUMOTHORAX.

pneu′ma-tu′ri-a (-tū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Passage of gas in the urine.

pneume (nūm; p′nūm; 218). Var. of NEUME.

pneu-mec′to-my (nū-mĕk′tō-mĭ; p′nū-; 218), *n.* [*pneumo-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of a part of a lung.

pneu′mo-cele (nū′mō-sēl; p′nū′-; 218), *n.* Pneumatocele.

pneu′mo-cen-te′sis (-sĕn-tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Puncturing of the lung to remove fluid.

pneu′mo-der′ma (-dûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Swelling of the skin due to air in the tissues.

pneu′mo-dy-nam′ic, *a.* Acting by the force of fluids in motion, esp. of air; pneumatic.

pneu′mo-dy-nam′ics, *n.* Pneumatics.

pneu′mo-en′ter-i′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** Pneumonia combined with enteritis. **b** Hog cholera.

pneu′mo-gram, *n.* *Physiol.* A pneumatogram.

pneu′mo-graph (nū′mō-grȧf; p′nū′-; 218), *n.* = PNEUMATOGRAPH. — **pneu′mo-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

pneu′mo-hæ′mo-tho′rax, **-he′mo-tho′rax** (-hē′mō-thō′răks; -hĕm′ō-), *n.* *Med.* Accumulation of blood and gas in the pleural cavity.

pneu′mo-lith (nū′mō-lĭth; p′nū′-; 218), *n.* *Med.* A calculus in the lung.

pneu′mo-li-thi′a-sis (-lĭ-thī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Formation of pneumoliths.

pneu-mol′o-gy (nū-mŏl′ō-jĭ; p′nū-), *n.* [Gr. πνεῦμα wind, spirit + *-logy*.] A discourse treating of spirits. *Obs.*

pneu-mol′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. πνεύμων lung + *-logy*.] *Anat.* The scientific study of the respiratory organs. — **pneu′mo-log′i-cal** (nū′mō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl; p′nū′mō-; 218), *a.*

pneu-mom′e-ter (nū-mŏm′ē-tẽr; p′nū-; 218), *n.* A spirometer — **pneu-mom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

pneu′mo-my-co′sis, *n.* [NL.] = PNEUMONOMYCOSIS.

pneumon-. See PNEUMONO-.

pneu′mo-nal′gi-a (nū′mō-năl′jĭ-ȧ; p′nū′-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pain in the lungs.

pneu′mo-nec′to-my (-nĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* Pneumectomy.

pneu-mon′ic (nū-mŏn′ĭk), *n.* *Med.* A medicine for pulmonary affections. *Rare.*

pneu′mo-ni′tis (nū′mō-nī′tĭs; p′nū′-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PNEUMONO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Pneumonia. — **pneu′mo-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

pneu′mo-no-cele′ (-nō-sēl′), *n.* *Med.* Hernia of the lung.

pneu′mo-no-cir-rho′sis (-sĭ-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Cirrhosis of the lungs.

pneu′mo-no-co′ni-o′sis (-nō-kō′nĭ-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pneumoconiosis.

pneu′mo-no-dyn′i-a (-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ; -dī′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pain in the lungs.

pneu′mo-no-lith′ (nū′mō-nō-lĭth′; p′nū′mō-; 218), *n.* *Med.* A pneumolith.

pneu′mo-no-li-thi′a-sis (-lĭ-thī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pneumolithiasis.

pneu′mo-no-mel′a-no′sis (-mĕl′ȧ-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid black deposit in lung tissues, as from inhaling coal dust.

pneu′mo-nom′e-ter (-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Physiol.* A spirometer.

pneu′mo-no-my-co′sis (-nō-mī-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Disease of the lungs caused by fungi.

pneu′mo-ny (nū′mō-nĭ), *n.* = PNEUMONIA.

pneu′mo-per′i-to-ni′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Peritonitis with the presence of air in the cavity of the peritoneum.

pneu′mo-pleu-ri′tis (nū′mō-plo͞o-rī′tĭs; p′nū′-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pleuropneumonia.

pneu′mo-py′o-tho′rax (-pī′ō-thō′răks), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pyopneumothorax.

pneu′mor-rha′gi-a (nū′mō-rā′jĭ-ȧ; p′nū′-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the lungs.

pneu′mo-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* **a** Treatment of pulmonary diseases. **b** Pneumatotherapy.

pneu-mot′o-my (nū-mŏt′ō-mĭ; p′nū-; 218), *n.* *Surg.* Incision of the lung, as for the drainage of a cyst.

pneu′mo-ty′phus (nū′mō-tī′fŭs; p′nū′mō-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** Pneumotyphoid. **b** Typhus fever with pneumonia.

pnxt *Abbr.* Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).

Pnyx (nĭks; p′nĭks; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πνύξ.] *Gr. Antiq.* The public meeting place at Athens.

po (pō), *n.* [Tag.] Sir. *Phil. I.*

po, *n.* *Eng. Folklore.* An impish spirit. *Obs.*

po, *n.* [AS. *pāwa*, fr. L. *pavo*. Cf. PEACOCK.] Peacock. *Obs.*

P. O., *or* **p. o.** *Abbr.* Petty officer; postal order; post office; professor ordinarius (L., ordinary professor); Province of Ontario; public office or officer; put outs (*Baseball*).

po. *Abbr.* Pole.

poa-. For various forms in *poa-*, see those in PO-.

poach′ard (pōch′ẽrd). Var. of POCHARD.

poach′er, *n.* A contrivance for poaching eggs.

poach′i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

poach′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POACH.

poacht. Poached. *Ref. Sp.*

poak. † POKE, to push.

poale. † POLE.

poan. † POWAN.

poap (pōp; pō′ăp). Var. of PAUP. *Dial. Eng.*

poar. † PORE, *v.*

poareblind. † PURBLIND.

poast. † POST

pob (pŏb), *sing.* of POBS, porridge.

pob, *n.* The refuse of flax, often used as fuel. *Scot.*

P. O. B. *Abbr.* Post office box.

pob′ble. † PEBBLE

po′bla-cion′ (pō′blä-syōn′; 138), *n.*; *pl.* -CIONES (-syō′nās). [Sp. *población*.] The center of population of a pueblo; the central town that is the seat of municipal government, etc. *Phil. I.*

pobs (pŏbz), *n. pl.* Also **pob′bies** (pŏb′ĭz). Porridge; pap; bread and milk; — a child's word. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **po′ca bar′ba, po′ca ver-güen′za** (pō′kä bär′bä, pō′kä vĕr-gwĕn′thä; 268). [Sp.] Little beard, little modesty, i. e., a young person has little modesty.

pocalips. † APOCALYPSE.

po′can (pō′kăn), *n.* [Cf. POKE plant.] Pokeweed.

pocard † POCHARD.

po-ca′son (pō-kā′s'n). Var. of POCOSIN.

‖ **po′cas pa-la′bras** (pō′käs pä-lä′bräs). [Sp.] Few words.

poccoon. † PUCCOON.

‖ **po′chade′** (pō′shȧd′), *n.* [F.] A rough sketch.

po′chaise, po′chay, pochay. Contr. of POST CHAISE.

poche. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POACH.

poche † POUCH.

Poch′e-reth (pŏk′ē-rĕth; pō′kē-; pō-kē′-). *Bib.*

‖ **po-chette′** (pō-shĕt′), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A small violin; kit.

po-chok′. Var. of PUTCHOCK.

‖ **po-cho′te** (pō-chō′tā), *n.* [Mex. *pochotl*.] The silk-cotton tree.

poc′il-la′tor, *n.* [L., fr. *pocillum*, dim. of *poculum* a cup.] A cupbearer. *Obs.*

po-cil′li-form (pō-sĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pocillum* little cup + *-form*.] Cup-shaped. *Rare.*

pocion. † POTION.

pock. Obs. or Scot & dial Eng. var. of POKE, bag.

pock, *v. t.* To mark with pocks

pock′et-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE — **pock′et-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

pocket bladder. = BLADDER PLUM.

pock′et-eer′, *n.* Pickpocket. *Obs.*

pock′et-er, *n.* One who pockets or appropriates.

pocket fish. The angler. *Brit*

pock′et-ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). See -FUL

pocket judgment. *Eng Law.* A statute merchant. *Obs.*

pock′et-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pocket plum. = BLADDER PLUM.

pocket sheriff. *Eng. Law.* A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the crown.

pock′-freck′en, *a.* Also **pock′-freck′led** Pockpitted. *Obs.*

pock′fret′, pock′hole′, *n.* A pockmark. — **pock′fret′, -fret′ted, -fret′ten, -holed′**, *a.* Pock-marked. *All Obs. or Dial Eng.*

pock′house′, *n.* A smallpox hospital.

pock′i-fy, *v. t.* [*pocky* + *-fy*.] To infect with the pox. *Obs.*

pock′i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of POCKY.

pock′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pock lymph Vaccine virus.

pock-man′teau, pock-man′tie, pock-man′ty, etc. Corruptions of PORTMANTEAU, by confusion with *pock*, Scot. var. of *poke* bag.

pock′-pit′, *v. t.* To pit or mark with pocks.

pock′roy′al, *n.* A syphilitic pustule. *Obs.*

pock′wood (pŏk′wo͝od′), *n.* [Because used as a specific for the pox.] Lignum-vitæ (*Guaiacum*).

pock′y (pŏk′ĭ), *a.* Having pocks, or bags; baggy; — applied to the cloud called mammato-cumulus. *Orkney Isls.*

pock′y, *n.* [*pock*, var. of *poke*.] A small pock, or bag. *Scot.*

‖ **po′co** (pō′kō; *It.* pô′kō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* A little; somewhat; — chiefly in phrases; as: **po′co più al-le′gro**, a little faster; **po′co lar′go**, rather slow. — **po′co a po′co** (ä) [It.], *Music*, little by little.

po′co (pō′kō), *n.* An old-clothes man; — often [*cap.*] used as a nickname *Students' Slang, U.S.*

po′cock, *n.* [ME. *pocok*; *po* peacock + *cok* cock.] Peacock. *Obs.*

po′co-cu-ran′te (pō′kō-ko͞o-rän′tā), *a* [It. *poco curante*.] Lit., caring little; hence, careless; indifferent; nonchalant. — *n.* A careless, indifferent, or nonchalant person; a trifler. — **po′co-cu-ran′te-ism** (-ĭz'm), **po′co-cu-ran′tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* — **po′co-cu-ran′tish**, *a.* — **po′co-cu-ran′tist** (-tĭst), *n. & a.* [Pococurante.]

pocok. † POCOCK.

‖ **po′co tiem′po** (pō′kō tyĕm′pō). [Sp.] Pretty soon; interjectionally, "one moment!"

poc′u-la-ry, *n.* [L. *poculum* cup.] *Eccl.* An indulgence granted for drunkenness. *Obs.*

poc′u-lent (pŏk′ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *poculentus*.] Fit for drink. *Obs.*

poc′u-li-form′ (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [L. *poculum* a cup.] Cup-shaped.

pocy, *n.* Position; posture. *Obs.*

pod. † PAD, toad.

pod, *n.* A young pike. *Obs.*

pod (pŏd), *n.* A number of animals closely clustered together; a school, as of seals and whales; of birds, a flock.

pod, *n.* [Cf. 5th PAD, *n.*, 8.] *Mech.* **a** The bit socket in a brace. **b** The straight groove or channel in the barrel of a pod auger or similar tool.

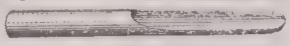

Pod b.

pod, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** *Bot.* Any dry dehiscent seed vessel or fruit, whether monocarpellary (as a legume, silique, or follicle) or composed of carpels, as a capsule. Specif., a legume, as of the pea or bean.

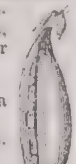

Pod, 1.

2. A bag; pouch; sac. *Obs. or Dial. or Cant.*
3. Anything resembling a pod or pouch; specif., a large protuberant belly. *Dial. or Vulgar.*

pod, *v. i.*; POD'DED; POD'DING. **1.** To produce pods. **2.** To swell or fill out like a pod.

-pod (-pŏd). [See FOOT.] A suffix from Greek πούς, ποδός, *foot*; as, deca*pod*, phyllo*pod*, myria*pod*.

-poda. A Modern Latin plural suffix from Greek πούς, ποδός, *foot*; as, Deca*poda*, Hexa*poda*, Myria*poda*. See -POD.

po-dag'ra (pō-dăg'rȧ; -dā'grȧ; pŏd'ȧ-; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ποδάγρα; πούς, ποδός, foot + ἄγρα a catching.] *Med.* Gout in the feet; hence, gout in some other part of the body.

po-dag'ric (pō-dăg'rĭk), *a.* [L. *podagricus*, Gr. ποδαγρικός.] Pert. to, or afflicted with, the gout; gouty. — *n.* A sufferer from gout.

po-dal'ic (pō-dăl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] Of or pertaining to the feet; as, *podalic* version in obstetrics, i. e., turning the fetus by seizing the feet.

pod'ded (pŏd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Having or producing pods; leguminous; borne in a pod, as seeds. **2.** Well-to-do; rich; opulent. *A Gallicism.*

po/des-ta' (pō/dĕs-tä'; pō-dĕs'tȧ), *n.* [It. *podestà*, fr. L. *potestas* power, magistracy.] In Italy, any of several public officers; specif.: **a** *Hist.* (1) A governor of one or more Lombard cities, appointed by the emperor Frederick I. (Barbarossa). (2) In the medieval Italian republics, one of the chief magistrates, with very extensive powers. **b** A subordinate judge or other magistrate in some towns.

po-de'ti-um (pō-dē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* The stalk of the ascocarp in certain lichens, as species of *Cladonia*; hence, loosely, any stalklike organ or body, as the seta of mosses.

po'dex (pō'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* PODICES (pŏd'ĭ-sēz). [L., rump.] *Zoöl.* **a** Anal region; rump. **b** The pygidium of an insect.

podg'er (pŏj'ēr), *n.* *Mech.* A small taper rod, or drift, used to bring rivet holes into alignment; also, a tommy.

podg'y (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. PUDGY.] Fat and short; pudgy.

po'di-um (pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PODIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot. See PEW.] **1.** *Arch.* A low wall serving as a foundation, substructure, or terrace wall. In *Archæol.*, esp.: **a** The dwarf wall around the arena of an amphitheater, from the top of which the seats began. **b** The masonry under the stylobate of a temple, sometimes a mere foundation. Cf. COLUMN, *Illust.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A foot; specif.: a tube foot, or other homologous process, of an echinoderm. **3.** *Bot.* **a** Any basal structure or support, as a footstalk; — chiefly in combination (see PODIUM). **b** A phytomer.

-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot, or its diminutive πόδιον a small foot.] Combining form signifying *foot, footlike part*; as, meso*podium*, pro*podium*.

pod'o- (pŏd'ō-). [See FOOT.] Combining form from Greek πούς, ποδός, *foot*; as, *podo*carp, *podo*cephalous.

pod'o-bran'chi-a (-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [NL.; *podo-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* In crustaceans, a gill attached to the basal segment of a thoracic limb: — opposed to *pleurobranchia* and *arthrobranchia*. — **pod'o-bran'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **pod'o-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

Pod'o-car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of taxaceous trees distinguished by a pulpy fruit with one hard seed. They are evergreens of various habit, the 60 species being widely distributed in the Southern Hemisphere, and often most important as timber trees. The New Zealand species are called *black pine*. See YACCA, MATAI, MIRO, KAHIKATEA, and PLUM FIR.

pod'o-derm (pŏd'ō-dûrm), *n.* [*podo-* + *-derm.*] The dermal, as distinguished from the epidermal or horny, part of the covering of the foot of a hoofed animal.

Pod'oph-thal'mi-a (pŏd'ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Zoöl.* The stalk-eyed Crustacea, in many classifications a division, usually an order, of malacostracan crustaceans with the eyes supported on movable stalks. It includes the Phyllocarida, Schizopoda, Decapoda, and Stomatopoda of recent writers. — **pod'oph-thal'mi-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **pod'oph-thal'mic** (-mĭk), *a.* — **pod'oph-thal'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

pod'o-phyl'lin (pŏd'ō-fĭl'ĭn), *n.* [From PODOPHYLLUM.] *Chem.* A bitter purgative resin extracted from the rootstock of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*). It contains podophyllotoxin. — **pod'o-phyl'lic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pod'o-phyl'lo-tox'in (-ō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*podophyllum* + Gr. τοξικόν poison.] *Chem.* A neutral crystalline compound, the active principle of the drug podophyllum.

pod'o-phyl'lous (-ŭs), *a.* [*podo-* + *-phyllous.*] *Far.* Designating, or pert. to, the laminar tissue of the pododerm.

Pod'o-phyl'lum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of berberidaceous herbs distinguished by the chiefly hexamerous flowers with peltate stigmas. It contains one Asiatic and one American species; the latter (*P. peltatum*) is the May apple, or mandrake. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The rhizome and rootlet of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), used as a cathartic.

pod'o-scaph (pŏd'ō-skăf), *n.* [*podo-* + Gr. σκάφος boat.] A canoe-shaped float attached to the foot, or a pair of these, for walking on water; also, a boat propelled by bicycle treadles. — **pod'o-scaph'er** (-skăf'ēr; pō-dŏs'kȧ-fēr), *n.*

Pod'o-ste-ma'ce-æ (pŏd'ō-stē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PODOSTEMON.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales) with 21 genera and 170 species, natives of tropical regions. The only North American genus is *Podostemon*. — **pod'o-ste-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pod'o-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. στήμων warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A rather widely distributed genus of aquatic fleshy herbs, as the riverweed, type of the family Podostemaceæ, having sessile involucrate flowers with no perianth, the stamens forked below the anthers.

-podous. Combining form from Greek πούς, ποδός, *foot*; as, acantho*podous*, hexa*podous*, etc.

Po-du'ra (pō-dū'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A genus of small thysanurous insects having a cylindrical body with the appendage of the abdomen developed as a leaping organ. It is the type of a family, **Po-du'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē), including the snow fleas and springtails. **2.** [*l. c.*; *pl.* L. -RÆ (-rē), E. -RAS (-rȧz).] Any member of the family Poduridæ. — **po-du'ran** (pō-dū'răn), *a.* & *n.* — **po-du'rous** (-rŭs), **po-du'roid** (-roid), *a.*

Podura (*P. villosa*). Much enlarged.

pœ'ci-lo- (pē'sĭ-lō-). Combining form from Greek ποικίλος, *variegated, manifold, various.*

po'em (pō'ĕm), *n.* [L. *poëma*, Gr. ποίημα, fr. ποιεῖν, ποεῖν, to make, to compose, to write, especially in verse: cf. F. *poème.*] **1.** A metrical composition; a composition in verse, either blank verse or rime, characterized by imagination and poetic diction; a piece of poetry; — opposed to *prose*; as, the *poems* of Homer or of Milton. **2.** Any composition of which the language is highly imaginative or impassioned; as, a prose *poem*. **3.** Something like, or likened to, a piece of poetry.

He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things ought himself to be a true *poem*. *Milton.*

po'e-sy (pō'ē-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [ME. *poisie*, OF. *poësie*, F. *poésie*, L. *poesis*, fr. Gr. ποίησις, πόησις, fr. ποιεῖν to make. Cf. POEM, POSY.] **1.** Poetry; metrical composition; poems; also, art of composing poems; poetical skill or faculty. *Archaic or Poetic.* *Shak.* **2.** A poem; a poetical composition; *pl.*, poetical expressions or thoughts. *Obs.* *Herrick.* **3.** A short motto, as one engraved on a ring; a posy. **4.** A nosegay; a posy. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

po'et (pō'ĕt; 151), *n.* [ME. *poete*, OF. *poëte*, F. *poète*, L. *poëta*, fr. Gr. ποιητής, ποητής, fr. ποιεῖν to make. Cf. POEM.] **1.** An author or composer of a poem or poems; one skilled in making poetry; one with talent for metrical composition; also, an imaginative thinker or writer.

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies. *Dryden.*

2. More widely: **a** A literary author; writer. *Obs.* **b** A maker of any fine-art work; as, a tone *poet*. *Rhet.*

po'et-as'ter (-ăs'tēr; pō'ĕt-ăs'tēr; 277), *n.* [NL. See 2d -ASTER.] An inferior or petty rimer or writer of verses; a dabbler in poetic art; rimester. *Macaulay.*

po'et-ess, *n.* A female poet.

po-et'ic (pō-ĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *poëticus*, Gr. ποιητικός: cf. F. **po-et'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *poétique.*] **1.** Of or pert. to poets or poetry; of the nature of, resembling, or suitable for, a poet or poetry; showing the imaginative or rhythmical quality of poetry; as, *poetic* talent, theme, nature. **2.** [Usually *poetical.*] Fictitious; imaginary. *Obs.* **3.** Having to do with, interested in, or fond of, poetry. **4.** Creative; formative; of or pertaining to artistic creation; — the etymological sense. *Rare.*

poetic, *or* **poetical, justice**, that ideal justice according to which crimes should be punished and virtues rewarded, regarded by authors and critics of the former pseudo classical school as proper to a poem, drama, or other literary work. — **p. license.** See LICENSE, *n.*, 5.

po-et'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *poétique*, L. *poëtica*, *poëtice*, Gr. ποιητική (sc. τεχνη).] **1.** The principles and rules of the art of poetry, or a treatise on it; criticism of poetry; as, Aristotle's *Poetics* or *Poetic*. **2.** Composition of poetry. *Rare.*

po'et-ize (pō'ĕt-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *poétiser.*] To make or compose poetry; to write or speak in poetry or poetically; also, *Obs.*, to feign; fable.

I versify the truth, not *poetize*. *Daniel.*

po'et-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To tell or describe in poetry. **2.** To make poetic; to give a poetic character to.

poet laureate. 1. Orig., a poet worthy of bearing the Muses' crown of laurel; — a title or designation applied in early use to eminent poets generally and sometimes conferred by universities, e. g., on John Skelton by Oxford. **2.** In England, a title given to a poet appointed by the sovereign to be a member of the royal household, his duty being to compose odes, etc., for court and national occasions. Ben Jonson was the first poet laureate, in that he performed this duty, but the first to bear the official title was Sir William D'Avenant (appointed 1638).

po'et-ling (pō'ĕt-lĭng), *n.* A young or embryo poet; also, a minor poet or a poetaster. *Gosse.*

po'et-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *poetrie*, OF. *poëterie*, *poëtrie*, LL. *poetria*; cf. L. *poetria* a poetess, Gr. ποιήτρια. See POET.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A treatise on poetics; an ars poetica. **b** Imaginative literature; fiction. **2.** The art or work of poets; the embodiment in appropriate language of beautiful or high thought, imagination, or emotion, the language being rhythmical, usually metrical, and characterized by harmonic and emotional qualities which appeal to and arouse the feelings and imagination; metrical composition; also, the production or productions of a poet or poets; poetical writings; poems collectively; verse; rime; as, dramatic *poetry*; lyric or Pindaric *poetry*. "The planetlike music of *poetry*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

For *poetry* is the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotions, language. *Coleridge.*

3. Creative art in general. *Rare.* **4.** *pl.* Pieces of poetry; poems. *Rare.*

P. O. D. *Abbr.* Pay on delivery; Post Office Department.
pod (pŏd), *v. t.* To prod. *Dial. Eng.*
pod, *v. i.* To assemble in groups, or pods, as seals.
pod, *v. t.* To drive (seals) into groups, or pods.
pod, *v. t.* To gather, as peas, in the pod; also, to hull or shell, as peas.
po-dag'ral (pō-dăg'răl). Podagric.
po-da'gre, *a.* [F., L. *podager.*] Podagric. *Obs.*
podagre. *n.* [F.] Podagra. *Obs.*
po-dag'ri-cal, *a.* Podagric.
pod'a-grous (pŏd'ȧ-grŭs), *a.* [L. *podagrosus.*] Podagric.
pod'a-gry (pŏd'ȧ-grĭ), *n.* [OF. *podagrie.*] Podagra. *Obs.*
po'dal (pō'dăl), *a.* [Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* Pert. to a foot or feet; specif., designating membranes attached to the neuropodia and notopodia of certain polychæte worms.
po-dal'gi-a (pō-dăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the foot, as from gout.
podanger, *n.* A two-horse team. *Obs. New. Eng. Dial.*
po-dar' (pō-där'), **pod-dar'**. Vars. of POTDAR.
Po-dar'ge (pō-där'jē; -gē), *n.* [Gr. Ποδάργη, lit., swift-footed.] See HARPY, 1.
Po-dar'gi-dæ (-jĭ-dē). **Pod'ar-gi'næ** (pŏd'är-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PODARGUS.] See FROGMOUTH. — **po-dar'gine** (-jīn; -jĭn), *a.*
po-dargue' (pō-därg'), *n.* [From PODARGUS.] A frogmouth (bird).
Po-dar'gus (pō-där'gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόδαργος swift-footed: πούς, ποδός, foot + ἀργός bright, swift.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Podargidæ.
pod'ar-thri'tis (pŏd'är-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the joints of the foot.
po-da'tus. *n.* [Cf. Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] See NEUME, *Illust.*
pod auger, **bit**, **gimlet**, etc. An auger, etc., having a pod. See 2d POD b.
Pod'ax-o'ni-a (pŏd'ăk-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot + ἄξων axis.] *Zoöl.* A group comprising the Brachiopoda, Polyzoa, and Gephyrea. — **pod'ax-o'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*
pod bit. See under POD AUGER.
pod corn. A kind of Indian corn (*Zea mays tunicata*) with kernels in husks.
pod'der. Var. of PODWARE. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
pod'der, *n.* A person who gathers field peas for the market. *Dial. Eng.*
pod'der, *n.* One who pods, or prods. *Obs.*
pod'didge (pŏd'ĭj), *n.* [Cf. POTTAGE.] Pottage, or porridge. *Dial. Eng.*
poddinge. † PUDDING.
pod'din-ger (pŏd'ĭn-jēr), *n.* [For *pottinger*, *pottanger.*] A porringer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pod'dish, *n.* Also **pod'dige** (-ĭj). [See PORRIDGE, POTTAGE.] Porridge; pottage, esp. of oatmeal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
poddissoy. † PADUASOY.
pod'dle (pŏd''l), *v. i.* To waddle, as ducks. *Dial. Eng.*
pod'dock (pŏd'ŭk). Var. of PADDOCK, toad.
pod'dy (pŏd'ĭ), *n.* The tallegalane.
pod'dy, *n.* A calf or a lamb just taken from the mother. *Australia.*
pode. † POOD.
pode, *n.* [Cf. PAD, PADDOCK.] A toad. *Obs.*
podel. † PUDDLE.
po'de-on (pō'dē-ŏn; pŏd'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot; cf. ποδεών neck or mouth of a wine skin.] *Zoöl.* The petiole of the abdomen of a hymenopter.
‖**po-der'** (pō-thĕr'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] *Law.* A power of attorney.
po'der. Var. of PODAR.
podestat, **podestate**. † PODESTA.
po-des'ter-ate (pō-dĕs'tēr-āt), *n.* [It. *podesteria.*] Office, rule, or jurisdiction of a podesta.
po-de'ti-i-form' (pō-dē'shĭ-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* *Bot.* Like a podetium in form or appearance.
pod fern. The floating fern.
podge. † PODDISH.
podge (pŏj), *n.* Something podgy. *Dial. or Colloq.*
podge, *n.* A puddle; mud hole. *Dial. Eng.*
podge, *v. i.* To waddle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
podg'i-ly (pŏj'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PODGY.
pod gimlet. See under POD AUGER.
podg'i-ness (pŏj'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
po'di-a (pō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of PODIUM.
po'di-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a podium.
pod'i-cal (pŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *podex*, *podicis*, anus.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the podex; anal.
Pod'i-ceps (-sĕps), *n.* [NL.; L. *podex*, *podicis*, anus + *pes* foot.] *Zoöl.* Typical genus of the family **Pod'i-ci-ped'i-dæ** (-sĭ-pĕd'ĭ-dē). See GREBE.
Po-dic'i-pes (pō-dĭs'ĭ-pēz), *n.* *Zoöl.* Syn. of PODICEPS.
podike. † POWDIKE.
poding. † PUDDING.
pod'ite (pŏd'īt), *n.* [*podo-* + *-ite.*] *Zoöl.* A limb of a crustacean, esp. an ambulatory limb. — **po-dit'ic** (pō-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*
po-dit'ti (pō-dĭt'ĭ), *n.* An Australian kingfisher (*Syma flavirostris*).
pod'o-carp. *n.* [*podo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A stipitate fruit. *Rare.*
pod'o-ceph'a-lous (pŏd'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having a head of flowers on a long peduncle.
pod'o-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in the foot; podalgia.
pod'o-gyn (pŏd'ō-jĭn), **pod'o-gyne**, **pod'o-gyn'i-um** (-jĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*podo-* + Gr. γυνή woman.] *Bot.* A basigynium.
Po-do'li-an (pō-dō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Podolia. — *n.* One of the people of Podolia, southwestern Russia.
pod'o-man'cy (pŏd'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*podo-* + *-mancy.*] Pedomancy.
pod'o-mere (pŏd'ō-mēr), *n.* *Zoöl.* A segment of a jointed appendage.
po-dom'e-ter (pō-dŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [= PEDOMETER.]
po-dom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Foot measure; measurement by the foot. *Obs.*
Pod'oph-thal'ma (pŏd'ŏf-thăl'mȧ), **Pod'oph-thal'ma-ta** (-mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of PODOPHTHALMIA. — **pod'oph-thal'mate** (-māt), *a.* — **pod'oph-thal'ma-tous** (-mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
pod'oph-thal'mite (-mīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* The distal segment of the eyestalk of a crustacean. — **pod'oph-thal-mit'ic** (-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*
po-dos'co-py (pō-dŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* Pedomancy.
Pod'o-so'ma-ta (pŏd'ō-sō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] = PYCNOGONIDA. — **pod'o-som'a-tous** (-sŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -sō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
pod'o-sperm (pŏd'ō-spûrm), *n.* *Bot.* A funicle. *Obs.*
pod'o-ste'mad (pŏd'ō-stē'măd), *n.* A podostemaceous plant. *R.*
Pod'o-ste'mo-na'ce-æ (-stē'mō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PODOSTEMACEÆ. — **pod'o-ste'mo-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Pod'o-sto'ma-ta (-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* **a** The Pterobranchia, regarded as an order of polyzoans. *Obs.* **b** The Merostomata (including the trilobites). — **pod'o-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
pod'o-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. θήκη case.] *Zoöl.* The scaly covering of the foot of a bird or reptile. — **pod'o-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*
pod pepper. Any pepper of the genus *Capsicum*.
pod'shaw. Var. of PADISHAH.
pod shrimp. Any entomostracan having a bivalve shell, as of the genus *Estheria*.
Pod'snap, **Mr. John** (pŏd'snăp). A pompous, self-satisfied representative of British respectability and philistinism in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." He continually protests against anything likely to "bring a blush into the cheek of the young person" (his daughter), and always knows the exact designs of Providence (which invariably coincide with his own).
pod'stick'. † POTSTICK.
pod'ware' (pŏd'wâr'), *n.* Agricultural produce; fodder; later, plants bearing pods, as peas, beans, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
po'e (pō'ē). Var. of POI.
po'e, *or* **po'e-bird'**, *n.* [Named by Capt. Cook fr. the Tahitian word which he supposed to mean earrings, from two tufts of white feathers under its throat. Tahitian *poe* means pearl beads.] The parson bird.
poece. Obs. pl. possessive of POET.
Pœ'ci-le (pē'sĭ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ποικίλη (sc. στοά), lit., many-colored.] = THE PORCH, under PORCH.
Pœ'ci-li'i-dæ (-lī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* NL., fr. *Pœcilia*, a genus of fishes, fr. Gr. ποικίλος variegated.] = CYPRINODONTIDÆ. — **pœ-cil'i-id** (pē-sĭl'ĭ-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*
pœ'ci-lit'ic (pē'sĭ-lĭt'ĭk). Var. of POIKILITIC.
pœ'ci-lo-nym' (pē'sĭ-lō-nĭm'), *n.* [*pœcilo-* + Gr. ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] A synonym. — **pœ'ci-lo-nym'ic** (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.*
pœ'ci-lon'y-my (-lŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* The use of several names for one thing.
Pœ'ci-lop'o-da (-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pœcilo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* **a** An artificial group including many parasitic Entomostraca, together with the horseshoe crabs. **b** The Merostomata. — **pœ-cil'o-pod** (pē-sĭl'ō-pŏd; pē'sĭ-lō-pŏd'), *a.* & *n.* — **pœ'ci-lop'o-dous** (pē'sĭ-lŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*
po'em-at'ic (pō'ĕm-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποιηματικός.] Poetical. *Nonce Word.*
po'em-let, *n.* See -LET.
pœnal. † PENAL.
pœnitentiary. † PENITENTIARY.
pœ-nol'o-gy. Var. of PENOLOGY.
Po-ëph'a-ga (pō-ĕf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ποηφάγος grass-eating: πόα grass + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* A group including the kangaroos and their allies. — **po-eph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*
Po-ëph'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.* [NL. See POËPHAGA.] *Zoöl.* The subgenus of *Bos* consisting of the yak; also [*l. c.*], *Obs.*, the yak.
poeple. † PEOPLE.
poer. † POOR, POWER.
po'e'sis, *n.* [L.] Poesy. *Obs.*
po'e-sy (pō'ē-sĭ), *v. i.*; PO'E-SIED (-sĭd). To poeticize.
poet. *Abbr.* Poetic; poetical; poetry.
‖**po-ë'ta na'sci-tur, non fit** (pō-ē'tȧ năs'ĭ-tŭr). [L.] The poet is born, not made.
po'et-as'ter-ing (pō'ĕt-ăs'tēr-ĭng), *n.* Composition of inferior or petty poems.
po'et-as'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), **po'et-as'ter-y** (-ĭ), **po'et-as'try** (pō'ĕt-ăs'trĭ; pō'ĕt-ăs'trĭ), *n.* Work of a poetaster.
po'et-as'tress (pō'ĕt-ăs'trĕs; pō'ĕt-ăs'-), *n.* Female poetaster.
po'et-as'tric (-ăs'trĭk), **po'et-as'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a poetaster.
po'et-dom (pō'ĕt-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. *Rare.*
po'et-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* [*poet* + *-esque.*] Poetical. *Rare.*
po'et-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
po-et'ic, *n.* **1.** A poet. *Obs.* **2.** = POETICS, 1.
po-et'i-cal'i-ty (pō-ĕt'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Poeticalness. *Rare.*
po-et'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of POETIC, POETICAL.
po-et'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
po-et'i-cism (pō-ĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
po-et'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To make poetic; put into poetry. — *v. i.* To compose or recite poetry.
po-et'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*
po-et'i-cule (pō-ĕt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* A poetaster.
po'et-i'to (pō'ĕt-ē'tō), *n.* A poetaster. *Rare.*
po'et-i-za'tion (pō'ĕt-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of poetizing.
po'et-iz'er (pō'ĕt-īz'ēr), *n.* One who poetizes.
po'et-less, *a.* See -LESS.
po'et-ly, *a.* Poetical. *Rare.*
po'e-to-ma'chi-a (pō'ē-tō-mā'kĭ-ȧ; -măk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ποιητής poet + μάχη battle.] A strife or contest of poets.
po'et-ress, *n.* Poetess. *Obs.*

5. That which is like, or likened to, poetry; poetical quality, spirit, or the like.

Po'ets' Cor'ner (pō'ĕts). An angle in the south transept of Westminster Abbey, London; — so called because it contains the tombs of Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Ben Jonson, Gray, Tennyson, Browning, and other English poets, and memorials to many buried elsewhere.

pog'a-mog'gan (pŏg'ȧ-mŏg'ăn), *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] An aboriginal weapon consisting of a stone or piece of antler fastened to the end of a slender handle, used by Northwestern American Indians.

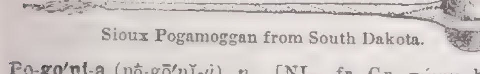

Sioux Pogamoggan from South Dakota.

Po-go'ni-a (pō-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πώγων beard.] *Bot.* A genus of North American terrestrial orchids comprising two species, *P. ophioglossoides*, the snakemouth, or rose pogonia, and *P. divaricata.* They have slender rootstocks, one or two alternate leaves, and terminal solitary flowers with distinct sepals and petals and a crested lip. Some botanists extend the genus to include *Isotria* and *Triphora.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

po-go'ni-on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πωγώνιον little beard.] *Craniol.* The forward point of the chin on the median line. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

po'gy (pō'gĭ; pŏg'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). [Cf. PAUHAUGEN.] *Zoöl.* **a** The menhaden. **b** The Lake Tahoe trout (*Salmo henshawi*). *Pogy* is often confounded with *porgy*, and therefore incorrectly applied to various other fishes.

pogy oil. Menhaden oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

po-hu'tu-ka'wa (pō-hōō'tōō-kä'wä), *n.* [Maori.] A myrtaceous tree (*Metrosideros tomentosa*) of New Zealand, with brilliant crimson flowers and leaves silvery white below. Its bark yields a brown dye.

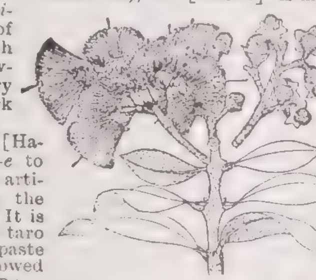

Pohutukawa. *b* Fruit. (1/6)

po'i (pō'ē; poi), *n.* [Hawaiian *poi*, fr. *po-e* to mash.] A common article of food among the native Hawaiians. It is prepared from the taro root pounded to a paste with water and allowed to ferment. See TARO.

-poi-e'sis (-poi-ē'sĭs). [NL., fr. Gr. ποίησις a making, fr. ποιεῖν to make.] Combining form signifying *production, formation;* as, chylo*poiesis.*

-poi-et'ic (-poi-ĕt'ĭk). [Gr. ποιητικός creative, fr. ποιεῖν to make.] Combining form signifying *productive, formative, -factive;* as, hæma*poietic*, sarco*poietic*, etc.

poign'an-cy (poin'ăn-sĭ; -yăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being poignant; as, the *poignancy* of grief.

poign'ant (-ănt; -yănt), *a.* [ME. *poynaunt*, F. *poignant*, p. pr. of *poindre* to sting, fr. L. *pungere.* See PUNGENT.] **1**. Pricking; piercing. *Obs.* "*Poignant* spear." *Spenser.* **2**. Hence, sharp; keen; piercing, as a glance of the eye; also, pungent; sharp; biting. "*Poynaunt* sauce." *Chaucer.* **3**. By extension, sharply or keenly affecting; severe; keen; as, *poignant* thirst, grief, joy, sarcasm.

His wit . . . became more lively and *poignant.* *Scott.*

Syn. — See PUNGENT.

poi'ki-lit'ic (poi'kĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποικίλο; many-colored, variegated.] **1**. *Geol.* Mottled; — formerly applied specif. to the series called the *New Red Sandstone.* **2**. *Petrog.* Pertaining to or designating a fabric in igneous rocks in which a crystal of one mineral incloses smaller unoriented grains of another, producing luster mottling.

poi'ki-lo-cyte' (poi'kĭ-lō-sīt'), *n.* [Gr. ποικιλος diversified + κύτος a hollow vessel.] *Physiol.* A red blood corpuscle of irregular form occurring in profound anæmia.

poi'ki-lo-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid condition marked by poikilocytes in the blood.

poi-men'ic (poi-mĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποιμενικός pertaining to a shepherd, fr. ποιμήν shepherd.] *Theol.* Of or pertaining to pastoral care; as, *poimenic* literature. Cf. HOMILETIC.

Poin'ci-a'na (poin'sĭ-ā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after M. de *Poinci*, a governor of the French West Indies.] **1**. *Bot.* A small genus of ornamental cæsalpiniaceous trees or shrubs distinguished by the imbricate calyx lobes and long-exserted stamens of the bright orange or red flowers. *P. pulcherrima* is the Barbados pride, or flower fence. **2**. [*l. c.*] = PEACOCK FLOWER **a**.

poind (pünd; pĭnd; poind), *v. t.* [AS. *pyndan* to pen up. Cf. PINDER, PINFOLD.] *Scot.* **1**. To distrain. **2**. To impound, as cattle. *Flavel.*

poind'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POIND. Specif.: *vb. n. Scots Law.* The process by which a creditor seizes his debtor's property so as to become vested with the title and the right of sale or appropriation in satisfaction of his debt.

Poin-set'ti-a (poin-sĕt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joel R. *Poinsett* (1779–1851), of South Carolina.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of euphorbiaceous herbs commonly included in *Euphorbia*, but distinguished by the glandlike stipules and clustered cymes, mostly with brightly colored involucral leaves. **2**. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus, esp. *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, which has deep green foliage and a scarlet involucre. *P. heterophylla*, a smaller species of the southern United States and the West Indies, is often called *annual poinsettia.*

point (point), *n.* [F. *point* action of pricking, mark made by a pointed object, place, moment, L. *punctum;* also F. *pointe* a sharp point, a pointed object; LL. *puncta* (cf. L. *puncta* a puncture); both fr. L. *pungere, punctum*, to prick. See PUNGENT; cf. PUNCTURE.] **1**. The tapering end of anything pointed, as of a needle, pin, sword, pencil; the tip of anything tapering or ending in an angle; as, the *point* of a finger, toe, rivet, boat, pickax, fleece of wool.

2. Hence, specif.: **a** The tapering end of a tract of land, as a small tapering promontory or cape; also, a peak. **b** *Mil. & Nav.* A wing. *Obs.* **c** *Mil.* A small group of men thrown out before an advance guard or behind a rear guard on the march. With a small guard it consists of three men under a corporal. **d** *pl.* Of a horse, the extremities.

3. Anything having a tapering end; specif.: **a** A piercing weapon or instrument, as a dagger, bodkin, etching needle. **b** A stonecutter's tool with a pyramidal point, used to smooth down rough surfaces. **c** *Lace Manuf.* Any of a series of needles for taking up the twist and crosses or intersections in the net. See POINT BAR **a**. **d** *Her.* (1) A pile-shaped charge, usually in the base of a shield, formerly used as an abatement. (2) Any of the pendants of a label. **e** A tine or snag of an antler. **f** *Elec.* The pointed end of a conductor; also, the luminous end of a carbon in an arc. **g** *Railroads.* A tapering rail, as in a frog or a switch (see FROG, *n.*, 3, *Illust.*); *pl.*, in British usage, a switch. **h** One of the twelve tapered spaces on a backgammon board. **i** *Med.* A vaccine point. **j** *Mining.* A pointed steam pipe used in one system of thawing frozen ground in sinking a shaft. **k** *Dentistry.* A piece of gutta-percha, gold, etc., for filling root canals. **l** *Print.* (1) An iron or steel pin secured to the feed board of a press to insure correct registry. (2) Short for POINT PLATE. **m** *Anc. Costume.* A tagged string or lace used to fasten together certain parts of dress, as doublet and hose. **n** *Naut.* (1) One of the 32 points of the compass (see *points of the compass*, below); also, the difference, of 11¼ degrees, between two points of the compass; as, to fall off a *point.* (2) A reef point.

4. Hence, of immaterial things, the most prominent or important feature, as of an argument, discourse, etc.; the telling part; as, the *point* of a story; the *point* of a joke; also, the quality in something said or written, or in a person, adapted by its importance or significance to arrest attention; a distinctive or salient feature; a strong or main characteristic; as, his remarks have *point;* the good or bad *points* of a man; hence, the essential matter; the precise thing; — with *the.* "Here lies the *point.*" *Shak.*

5. The hole or mark made by a pointed instrument, as a needle; a puncture; also, *Chiefly Med.*, a minute mark or spot; a dot; a speck. Specif.: One of the raised dots used in certain systems of printing and writing for the blind. The first practical system was that devised by Louis Braille in 1829, and still used in Europe (see BRAILLE). Two modifications of this are current in the United States: **New York point**, founded on three bases of equidistant points arranged in two lines (viz., : :: :::), and a later improvement, **American Braille**, embodying the Braille base (:::) and the New-York-point principle of using the characters of few points for the commonest letters.

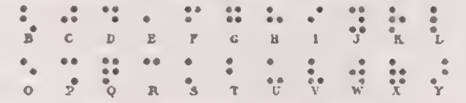

Point, 5. American Braille Alphabet.

6. A dot or mark used in punctuation or the like; specif.: **a** A mark used to show the divisions of a composition, or the pauses to be observed in reading, or to point off groups of figures, etc.; a stop, as a comma, colon, or, esp., a period.

And there a *point*, for ended is my tale. *Chaucer.*

b In certain Oriental languages, a vowel point, a diacritical point, a mark to indicate stress accent, or the like. **c** *Music.* A dot or mark used to designate certain tones, time, or style of rendering; as, *points* of perfection, of augmentation, etc. See phrases below, and DOT, 4.

7. A mere spot indicated or supposed; an indefinitely small space. Specif.: **a** *Math.* (1) That which has neither parts nor extent, but position only; an end of a line segment; a single intersection of two lines or curves, or of three surfaces, and so on. (2) A number either real or complex conceived as represented by a point in the plane of the complex variable. (3) Any element in an aggregate of *n* dimensions conceived as determined by a simultaneous set of *n* values or coördinates. **b** *Astron., etc.* A fixed conventional place for reference, or zero of reckoning; as, equinoctial, solstitial, or nodal *points.* See EQUINOCTIAL, NODAL.

8. Hence: A place having definite position but no extent in space; a place considered as to its position only; a spot; a geographical place or situation; a locality; as, a good *point* from which to start.

9. A separate or individual part: a particular; item; detail; circumstance; as, the *point* to emphasize; specif., a particular or detail taken as a unit of appraisal or estimation; as, his sense of honor is a *point* in his favor. Also, *Colloq.*, an item of private information; a tip; hint; pointer.

[Do] all *points* of my command. *Shak.*
A *point* of precedence. *Selden.*

10. A minute part; a particle; whit; jot; bit; trifle; hence, a punctilio; scruple. *Obs.*

[He] cared not for God or man a *point.* *Spenser.*

11. Specif.: **a** A moment; an instant. *Obs.* **b** *Music.* (1) A short strain, phrase, or tune; a signal consisting of such. "A *point* of war." *Scott.* (2) A phrase or passage of imitation in a piece of contrapuntal music; also, the entry of a fugue subject, or of a similarly important part. **c** In medieval reckoning, a quarter of an hour. *Obs.* **d** The twelfth part of anything, as of either straight side of a quadrant; also, *Astron.*, a twelfth or twenty-fourth of the diameter of the sun or moon, used as a unit in measuring eclipses. *Obs.*

12. A unit; as: **a** A unit of counting in the scoring of a game or contest. **b** *Cant.* (1) A recognized unit in quoting prices of stocks, shares, and various commodities, varying with the commodity. In stocks, in the United States, one point ordinarily means $1 a share. (2) In betting, a recognized unit in stating the odds. **c** See MEASURE, *Table.* **d** In Australia, a unit in measuring rainfall, the hundredth of an inch. **e** *Type Founding.* See POINT SYSTEM. **f** *Chem.* In technical analysis, one hundredth of one per cent.

13. A position or condition attained; a degree; step; stage; as, a *point* of elevation; boiling *point;* freezing *point.* Specif.: **a** A crisis or juncture in affairs; exact moment for doing something; as, when it came to the *point*, he backed down. *Rare*, exc. in phrases. **b** A time or portion of time considered only as to its position in time; the exact time of occurring; moment or instant of an action taking place; as, the *point*, i. e., break, of day; the *point* of death. **c** Culmination; acme. **d** End; conclusion; period. **e** A mental position or stand; decision; resolution.

14. A degree or stage of condition; state, as of body or health; condition; plight. *Obs. or R.* *G. Douglas.*

A lord full fat and in good *point.* *Chaucer.*

15. A position or thing aimed at or striven for; end; object; esp., a proposition to be established; as, to carry or make one's *point.* Also, direction; aim; course.

16. **a** Lace wrought wholly with the needle on a parchment or paper pattern; as, Irish *point;* Brussels *point.* Loosely, pillow lace or other fine lace. See POINT LACE. **b** A piece of point lace used as a head covering, etc. *Obs.*

17. An accusation; also, an examination or trial. *Obs.*

18. In technical senses: **a** In various games, a position of a certain player, or, by extension, the player himself; as: (1) *Cricket.* See CRICKET, game. (2) *Lacrosse & Ice Hockey.* The position of the player of each side who stands a short distance in front of the goal keeper; also, the player himself. (3) *Baseball. pl.* The positions of the pitcher and catcher. **b** *Hunting.* A spot to which a straight run is made; hence, a straight run from point to point; a cross-country run. *Colloq. Oxf. E. D.* **c** *Her.* One of the several different parts of the escutcheon (which see). **d** A square of a chessboard; as, the four *points*, the four center squares. *Obs.* **e** *Falconry.* The perpendicular rising of a hawk over the place where its prey has gone into cover. **f** The attitude assumed by a pointer or setter dog when he finds game. **g** Act of pointing, as of the foot downward in certain dance positions. **h** *Fencing.* A thrust or lunge; as, tierce *point.* **i** *Arch.* Degree of pointedness; as, an arch of the third *point.* *Rare.*

at point. **a** Fitly; properly. *Obs.* **b** Also *at a point.* Ready; prepared. *Obs.* **c** With *to*, ready or about to; on the point or verge of. Also *at the point to* or *of.* *Archaic.*

Behold, I am *at the point to* die. *Gen. xxv. 32.*

d *At a point.* Agreed; decided; resolved. *Obs.* **e** *At all points.* In every part or respect. — **from p. to p.**, from one detail to another; in detail; circumstantially. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **in p.** **a** In condition or order. *Obs.* **b** *Her.* Meeting at their points; — said of two piles. **c** Pertinent; apt; to the point. — **in p. of**, in the matter of; as regards. — **in p. of, to,** *or* **for**, ready or about to; on the point or verge of. *Obs.* — **on,** *or* **upon, the p. of** (*Obs.* **to**), on the verge of; just about to; formerly, close to; nearly. — **p. of addition** *or* **augmentation**, *Medieval Music*, the dot (sense 4 **a**). — **p. of condensation**, a limit point. — **p. of demonstration**, *Mensurable Music*, a dot used to denote a ritardando. — **p. of departure**, starting point. — **p. of distance.** See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **p. of honor** *or* **honour**, a matter seriously affecting one's honor; as, he regarded it as a *point of honor;* hence, the obligation to demand satisfaction for something regarded as affecting one's honor. — **p. of inflection**, *Geom.*, the point on opposite sides of which a curve bends in contrary ways. — **p. of order**, in parliamentary practice, a question of order or propriety under the rules. — **p. of regard.** = FIXATION POINT. — **p. of rest**, *Mil.*, the point at which a successive formation begins, marked by the right or left file of the unit first aligned in the new formation. — **p. of sight.** See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **p. of undulation**, *Math.*, a point of a curve where the tangent passes through four consecutive points. — **p. of view**, the relative position from which anything is seen or any subject is considered. — **p. salient.** = SALIENT POINT. — **points of the compass**, the thirty-two points of division in the compass card; the corresponding points by which the circle of the horizon is supposed to be divided, of which the four marking the directions of east, west, north, and south, are called *cardinal points*, and the rest are named from their respective directions, as N. by E., N. N. E., N. E. by N., N. E., etc. See COMPASS CARD, *Illust.* — **to point.** **a** Into condition or order. *Obs.* **b** To the minutest detail; exactly. *Archaic.* *Shak.* — **to the p.**, appropriate; pertinent; apt; in point. — **upon p.** **a** In danger; on penalty. *Obs.* **b** In fact or reality. *Obs.* — **upon the p. of.** See ON THE POINT OF, above.

point (point), *v. t.;* POINT'ED; POINT'ING. [ME. *pointen*, OF. *pointier*, F. *pointer.* See POINT, *n.*] **1**. To pierce or prick with something sharp-pointed; to puncture. *Obs.* **2**. To mark with pricks or dots; to note; describe. *Obs.*

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po'et-ry-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Poetsch process (pûch). [After A. and H. T. *Poetsch*, who introduced it.] = FREEZING PROCESS **a**.

po'et's-daf'fo-dil, *n.* Poet's narcissus.

po'et-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

po'et's-nar-cis'sus, *n.* See NARCISSUS, 1.

Poets' Poet. Spenser; — often so called.

poeuere, poeure. † POOR.

poff Obs. or dial. Eng. of PUFF.

pof'fle (pŏf''l), *n.* A small holding of land. *Scot.*

pogge (pŏg), *n.* A sea poacher.

Pog'gen-dorff cell (pŏg'ĕn-dôrf). [After J. C. *Poggendorff*, Ger. physicist.] *Elec.* A form of bichromate cell.

pog'gy (pŏg'ĭ). Var. of PORGY.

pog'gy, *n.* A small whale, prob. a young bowhead.

pog-ha'den (pŏg-hā'dĕn). Var. of PAUHAUGEN.

poghe. † POUGH.

po'gie. Var. of POGY.

pogodo. † PAGODA.

po'go-ni'a-sis (pō'gō-nī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πωγων beard.] *Med.* Excessive growth of beard.

po-go'ni-ate (pō-gō'nĭ-āt), *a.* [Cf. Gr. πωγωνιατης bearded.] Bearded. *Rare.*

po'go-nol'o-gy (pō'gō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πώγων beard + *-logy.*] A treatise on beards. — **po'go-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

po'go-not'o-my (-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πώγων, πώγονος, beard + *-tomy.*] Cutting of the beard; shaving. *Humorous.*

po'go-not'ro-phy (-rō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πωγων beard + τροφή nourishment.] Beard growing.

Po'gram, the Honorable Elijah (pō'grăm). In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," a petty but pompous member of the United States Congress, regarded by his admirers as "one of the master minds of the country."

‖ **po-grom'** (pō-grŏm'), *n.* [Russ., devastation.] An organized massacre, specif. of the Jews, as orig. in Russia.

pogue (pōg), *n.* [Ir. *pog.*] A kiss. *Ir.*

poh (pō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt: bah!

po'ha (pō'hä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A solanaceous plant (*Physalis peruviana*); also, its berry, used in the Hawaiian Islands for jelly, etc.

po-ha'gen (pō-hā'gĕn). Var. of PAUHAUGEN.

pohen, pohenne. *n.* Peahen. *Obs.*

po-hick'o-ry, *n.* [Amer. Ind. See HICKORY.] Hickory.

po'i (pō'ē; poi), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Then.

Po-ia'na (pō-yā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Fernando *Po*, where found.] See LINSANG.

Poi'ci-le (poi'sĭ-lē). Var. of PŒCILE.

poi'ci-lit'ic. Var. of POIKILITIC.

poictrell. † POITREL.

poid, *a.* (& *n.*). [Cf. OF. *pui:* dirty, bad. *Oxf. E. D.*] Vile or coarse (person). *Obs.* *Scot.*

poiet. † POET.

poi-et'ic (poi-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός.] Creative. *Rare.*

poi-gna'do, *n.* A poniard. *Obs.*

poign'ance (poin'ăns; -yăns), *n.* Poignancy. *Rare.*

poign'ant-ly, *adv.* of POIGNANT.

poign'ard (pŏn'yȧrd). Var. of PONIARD.

poigne, *n.* [F. *poing*, or perh. *poigne, pogne.*] The fist. *Obs.*

poignet, *n.* [F., wrist.] Bracelet or wrist ornament. *Obs.*

poigniard. † PONIARD.

poik. Scot. var. of POKE, a bag.

Poi'ki-le (poi'kĭ-lē), *n.* The Porch. See under PORCH, & PŒCILE.

poi'ki-lo-cy-thæ'mi-a, *or* **-cy-the'mi-a** (poi'kĭ-lō-sī-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POIKILOCYTE; -ÆMIA.] = POIKILOCYTOSIS.

poil. † POLL.

poin, *v. t.* [OF. & F. *poindre.* To stitch with a bodkin; pierce. *Obs.*

poi-na'do. Var. of POIGNADO. [*Archaic.*]

Poi'næ (poi'nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ποιναί.] *Gr. Relig.* Goddesses or spirits of vengeance.

poi'nant. † POIGNANT.

poi'nard. Var. of PONIARD.

poind, *v. i.* To pillage. *Obs. & R.*

poind (pünd; pĭnd; poind), *n.* Distraint *Scot.*

poind'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE *Scot.*

poind'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who poinds property; a poundkeeper. *Scot.*

poin'er (pĭn'ĕr). Obs. or Scot. var. of PINER, laborer.

Poins (poinz), *n.* A companion of Falstaff and Prince Hal in the two parts of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV."

Poin-set'ta (poin-sĕt'ȧ), *n.* Corrupt. of POINSETTIA.

Poin'sot's' el-lip'soid (pwăN'-sōz'). [After L. *Poinsot* (1777–1859), French mathematician.] = MOMENTAL ELLIPSOID.

point. † PAINT.

point, *a.* *Phon.* See DENTAL, 2.

point, *a.* [From *point-device. Oxf. E. D.*] Ready; perfect. *Obs.*

point, *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *appoint.*] *Obs.* **1**. To fix; settle on; decree; name; appoint. **2**. To furnish; equip.

point, *n.* [From *point*, v., for *appoint.*] Appointment. *Obs.*

‖ **point** (pwăN), *n.* [F.] **1**. Point.

3. To supply with or as with punctuation marks; to put the proper indications of division or character in (something said, read, chanted, or the like); to punctuate; as, to *point* a composition. Specif.: **a** To mark, as a psalm or canticle, with points as an aid in chanting; hence, to arrange the words of (a psalm, canticle, etc.) to the notes of the chant. **b** To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel or other points; to insert the vowel points in. **c** To mark or divide into periods or groups, or to separate, by points or dots, as figures, or esp. the decimal fraction from the integral part; — with *off*.
4. To furnish with a point or points; to cause to have an acute end; as, to *point* a dart; also, to give point, force, or piquancy to, as to a remark; to make piquant or poignant, as, formerly, food. "To *point* a moral." *Johnson.*
5. To fasten or adorn with points, or tagged laces. *Obs.*
6. In the fur trade, to insert (white hairs) into certain furs, as beaver, fox, or lynx.
7. To work on with a sharpened tool; specif.: **a** To cut or work on, as a surface in stonecutting, with a "point." **b** *Masonry.* To finish (a wall) by filling the joints with cement, mortar, or other material after the wall is built; also, more usually, to scratch out the old mortar from the joints of (a wall) and fill in with new material. **c** *Hort.* To prick, dig, or turn (in or over) with the point of the spade; as, to *point* in manure.
8. To indicate the position or direction of, as with the finger; to direct attention or notice to; to give prominence to; to indicate; — esp. with *out*; as, the error was *pointed* out.
It was easy for Zebek-Dorchi to *point* the jealousy of the Russian court to others. *De Quincey.*
9. To indicate the presence and place of (game) by a fixed look and position; — said of setters or pointers.
10. To direct (at, to, or upon); to aim; to turn, as the eyes upon something; as, to *point* a gun; to *point* the finger of scorn at a person; to *point* a tree in felling it.
11. *Backgammon, etc.* To place (a man) on a point. *Rare.*
to point a cable *or* **rope**, *Naut.*, to taper and neatly finish off the end by interweaving the nettles. — **to p. a sail**, *Naut.*, to insert reef points through the eyelet holes. — **to p. a toe**, to rest a forefoot on the toe or hold a forefoot forward to remove the weight of the body from it; — said of a horse, as one affected with navicular disease. *Cant.* — **to p. the yards** (of a vessel), *Naut.*, to brace the yards up sharp so as to offer less resistance to the wind.

point (point), *v. i.* **1**. To direct the point of something, as of a finger, to designate an object, or attract attention to it; to direct attention thus, as in scorn or contempt; also, to direct the mind; hint (at); allude (to); — with *at* or *to*.
Point at the tattered coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden*
2. To indicate the presence and place of game by a fixed look and position, as certain hunting dogs do.
3. To be situated with the point (to or towards); to be directed; to face or look; also, to aim; tend; as, the church *points* to the east; his action *pointed* towards that result.
4. To project or run in a point. *Obs. or R.*
5. *Med.* To come to a head; — said of an abscess.
6. *Naut.* Of a sailing vessel, to sail more or less close to the wind: as, she *points* higher with jib set.

point alphabet. An alphabet for the blind with a system of raised points corresponding to letters. See POINT, *n.*, 5.
point appliqué. Lace having a needle-made design applied to a net ground, this ground often being machine made.
point bar. **a** The iron bar in a lace machine to which the points are secured. **b** One of the needles governing the warp threads in a Jacquard apparatus.
point′-blank′, *adv.* [Prob. fr. OF. *de pointe en blanc* directly, straight, or without obstacles in the way. The word *blanc* prob. at first referred to the white of the target. See POINT, *n.*; BLANK, *a.*] In a point-blank manner.
To sin *point-blank* against God's word. *Fuller*
point′-blank′, *a.* **1**. Aimed directly toward the mark; specif., in gunnery, not having, or not allowing for, appreciable curve in the trajectory; as, a *point-blank* shot.
2. Hence, direct; unqualified; as, a *point-blank* assertion.
point-blank distance *or* **range**, *Gunnery*, the distance through which the trajectory may be assumed to be practically a straight line. See POINT-BLANK, *n.*
point′-blank′, *n.* [See POINT-BLANK, *adv.*] *Gun.* **a** A point in the trajectory near which it begins to fall rapidly. As a limit of the distance through which the trajectory is nearly a straight line, it was formerly used as a crude indication of the power, now measured by muzzle velocity. For firearms in general it is considered to be the second point in which the lowest or natural line of sight, when horizontal, cuts the trajectory. In the British service, for artillery, it is the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun carriage stands, the axis of the piece being horizontal. **b** The point-blank range or distance; fig., range; reach. **c** A point-blank shot. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **point d'ap′pui′** (pwăN′ dȧ′pwē′). [F.] Point of support; basis; fulcrum; specif., *Mil.*, a basis of operations.
point′-de-vice′ (point′dē-vīs′), *a.* Also **point′-de-vise′**, **point′-de-vyse′**, etc. [ME. *at point devis*; *at* at + *point* point, condition + *devis* exact, careful, OF. *devis* fixed, set, L. *divisus*, p. p. Cf. DIVIDE, DEVICE.] Perfectly correct; very nice, exact, precise, or particular. *Obs. or Archaic.*
You are rather *point-devise* in your accouterments. *Shak.*
Thus he grew up, in logic *point-device*. *Longfellow*
point′-de-vice′, *adv.* Perfectly; exactly; completely. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*
point′-de-vice′, *n.* Point of perfection; extreme of nicety or correctness; — used in the phrase *at point-device*. *Obs.*
point duty. The duty of a police constable stationed at a street corner or crossing to regulate traffic. *Eng.*
point′ed (poin′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of POINT. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Having, or furnished with, a point or points. **b** Sharp, direct, or pithy, esp. of expression; keen; terse; epigrammatic.
His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit. *Pope.*

c Directed esp. and plainly to or at a particular person or thing; as, a *pointed* hint. **d** Furnished or fastened with points, or tagged laces. *Archaic.* **e** Very precise. *Now Rare.*
Syn. — Cf. CONCISE.
pointed arch, *Arch.*, an arch with a pointed crown. An ordinary two-centered pointed arch is lancet (acute), equilateral, or blunt, according as chords of its curves are greater than, equal to, or less than, its span. See ARCH, *Illust.* (5), (6), (7), (12). Pointed arches became characteristic of Gothic architecture. — **p. box**. = FUNNEL BOX. — **p. file**. See 4th FILE, 1. — **p. style**, *Arch.*, the style characterized by the pointed arch; — commonly called *Gothic style*. — **p. wart**. See FIG WART.
— **point′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **point′ed-ness**, *n.*
poin′tel (poin′tĕl), **poin′tal** (-tăl), *n.* [ME. *pointel* stylus, OF. *pointel* tip of a lance.] *Obs.* **1**. A small pointed instrument; specif.: **a** A kind of pencil, stylus, or graving tool used esp. with the tablets of the Middle Ages. *Chaucer.* **b** A plectrum. **c** A stiletto.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small style-like organ or part, as the pistil of a flower, or the balancer of a fly. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Glass Making.* = PUNTY.
point′er (-tēr), *n.* **1**. A maker of points, or tagged laces. *Obs.*
2. One that points, or sharpens to or puts on points.
3. One that points or points out; specif.: **a** One that points or indicates, as a rod used to direct attention to something, the hand of a timepiece, an index on a balance, etc. **b** Short for STATION POINTER. **c** *Whale Fishing* A device, consisting of a black object on the end of a pole, placed at the masthead to indicate the position of the whale. **d** An item of private information; a hint; tip; point. *Colloq.* **e** One who points, or aims, a gun; specif., in the United States navy, one who brings the gun to the prescribed elevation, as distinguished from the *trainer*, who regulates its direction, or train, in azimuth.
4. One of a breed of smooth-coated hunting dogs trained to stop at scent of game birds and point toward it with the nose. They are bred in various colors, as liver and white, pure black, and pure liver.

Pointer.

5. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* The two stars (Merak and Dubhe) in the Great Bear, the line joining which points nearly in the direction of the north star. See URSA MAJOR, *Illust.*
6. *Print.* A press feeder who uses points.
7. *Sculpt.* A man who drills small holes, as gauges in a block of marble to be carved; also, the drilling instrument.
8. A pointed object; as: **a** A stonecutter's point. **b** A bricklayer's tool for clearing out old mortar in pointing a wall. **c** *Railroads.* A switch lever. **d** A clipper sled. *U. S.*
9. *Shipbuilding.* = SNAKEPIECE.
-point′ic (-poin′tĭk), *a.* [*point* + *-ic.*] *Math.* Of or pert. to a specified number of points; — used as a combining form with *two*, *three*, *n*, etc.; as, *two-pointic*, *n-pointic*.
poin′til-lism (pwăN′tĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* [F. *pointillisme.*] *Paint.* The production or representation of light effects by numerous crowded dots of unmixed pigments of various colors, which are blended by the eye; — a method invented by the French impressionists. — **poin′til-list** (-lĭst), *n.*
point′ing (poin′tĭng), *vb. n.* of POINT. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of one that points, or the result of such action; specif.: **a** Act or art of pointing, or punctuating; punctuation. **b** *Naut.* Of a rope, tapering and finishing off of the end; also, the tapered end. **c** Act of filling and finishing the joints in masonry with mortar, cement, etc.; also, the material so used. **d** The rubbing off of the point of the wheat grain in the first process of high milling. **e** Act of indicating or designating, as a position or direction, by something pointed, as a finger or a rod; also, an intimation or hint, esp. a verbal one. **f** *Sculpt.* Act or process of measuring, at the various distances from the surface of a block of marble, the surface of a future piece of statuary; also, a process used in cutting the statue from the artist's model.

Apparatus for pointing (1 f). *a* Standard; Crossbar *b* has two adjustable Stocks, *c*, *d*, with points set to fit in small socket plates fixed in the model, as at *e*, the Upper Bar *f* being likewise set at *g*. Three socket plates are fixed at corresponding points of the stone to be cut. The Middle Bar *h* carries a Pointer *i*, which, when *c*, *d*, and *f* are in position, is adjusted to any other point of the model, as *k*. The apparatus is then applied to the stone, *c*, *d*, and *f* being held up to their socket plates, and the stone being then cut away at the point corresponding to *k* until *c*, *d*, and *f* all bed home in their sockets. Other points are similarly located.

g Of an abscess, a coming to a head; also, the head. **h** Arrangement of the points, or switches, on a railroad. *Eng.* **i** Giving or noting of points, or distinctive features.
2. *pl. Engin.* = POINTING SILLS.
point′ing, *p. pr.* of POINT. — **point′ing-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
pointing doors, *Civil Engin.*, sluice doors meeting at an angle. — **p. sills**, *Civil Engin.*, the sills of pointing doors.
point′ing-stock′ (-stŏk′), *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn; a laughingstock. *Obs.* *Shak.*
point lace. Lace wrought wholly with the needle, as disting. from pillow-made lace. Called also *needle-point* lace. See POINT, *n.*, 16 **a**. — **point′-laced′** (-lāst′), *a.*

point′less (point′lĕs), *a.* Without a point; specif.: **a** Having no sharp end; blunt. **b** Wanting point, keenness, or effectiveness, as a remark. **c** Not distinctive in features.
Syn. — Dull, stupid, insipid, witless, inane, vapid, silly.
— **point′less-ly**, *adv.* — **point′less-ness**, *n.*
point net. A machine-made lace imitating a kind of Brussels lace.
point paper. Paper pricked to form a stencil.
point plat appliqué. A modern lace combining pillow-made designs with a machine-made net ground.
point plate. *Printing.* The adjustable plate on which the points are borne.
points′man (points′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Eng.* **a** A switchman. **b** A policeman on point duty.
point switch. *Railroads.* A switch made up of a rail from each track, both rails being tapered far back and connected to throw alongside the through rail of either track.
point system. *Type Founding.* A system according to which the various sizes of type bodies, leads, etc., bear a fixed and simple relation to one another. The point system now in general use in America was adopted in 1886 by the United States Type Founders' Association, though many founders were already using it. It is a modification of a French system, and is based upon the pica body then most used. This body is divided into twelfths, called "points," and every type body consists of a given number of these points. The value of the point is .0138 inch, or nearly $\frac{1}{72}$ inch. For specimens of sizes, see TYPE.
poise (poiz), *n.* [ME. *pois*, OF. *pois*, fr. earlier *peis*, F. *poids*, fr. L. *pensum* a portion weighed out, *pendere* to weigh, weigh out. The sound of *z* is due to influence of the verb. Cf. AVOIRDUPOIS, PENDANT, POISE, *v.*] **1**. Weight; heaviness; a standard of weight; gravity; importance. *Obs.*
2. A weight, as for scales; specif., a clock weight. *Obs.*
3. Something weighty in action, effect, etc.; bias; inclination. *Obs. or R.* "Certain reasons or *poises*." *E. Hall.*
4. Heavy impact; a heavy blow; assault; attack. *Obs.*
5. State of being balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise; balance; equilibrium; stability.
Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment. *Dryden*
6. The bearing or carriage of the body or head; carriage.
7. Suspension of motion due to an exact balance; rest; pause; hence, suspense; indecision.
Syn. — See BALANCE.
poise (poiz), *v. t.*; POISED (poizd); POIS′ING (poiz′ĭng). [ME. *poisen*, OF. & F. *peser*, to weigh, balance, OF. il *peise*, il *poise*, he weighs, F. il *pèse*, fr. L. *pensare*, v. intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh. See POISE, *n.*; cf. PENSIVE.]
1. To weigh. *Obs. or R.* *South.*
2. To weight; to weigh (down); oppress; bias. *Obs. Shak.*
3. To make steady; to ballast. *Obs.*
4. To place, hold, or keep in equilibrium or equipoise; to make of equal weight; to make stable; to balance.
Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky;
Nor *poised*, did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*
5. To counterpoise; counterbalance; equal. *Obs.* *Shak.*
poise, *v. i.* To hang or be held in equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended; hover.
pois′er (poiz′ēr), *n.* One that poises; *Zoöl.*, a balancer.
poi′son (poi′z′n), *n.* [F. *poison*, in OF. also, a potion, fr. L. *potio* a drink, draft, potion, a poisonous draft, fr. *potare* to drink. See POTABLE; cf. POTION.] **1**. A potion; esp., a potion containing a noxious or deadly ingredient; also, such an ingredient. *Obs.*, exc. as in sense 2.
2. Any agent which, introduced into the animal organism, may produce a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect; as, morphine is a deadly *poison*; the *poison*, or venom, of a snake.
3. That which taints or destroys moral purity, character, or the public welfare; as, the *poison* of evil example.
4. The poison bush. *Colloq., Australia.*
Syn. — Venom, virus; bane, pest; malignity.
poi′son, *v. t.*; POI′SONED (-z′nd); POI′SON-ING. [Cf. F. *empoisonner*, OF. *poisonner* to give to drink, L. *potionare*. See POISON, *n.*] **1**. To put poison on or into; to infect or impregnate with poison; as, to *poison* an arrow, food. *Shak.*
2. To administer poison to; to injure or kill by poison; to cause a morbid state of by infection with poisonous matter; as, to *poison* a person, a wound, or the hand.
If you *poison* us, do we not die? *Shak.*
3. To corrupt; vitiate; pervert; be or prove fatal to; as, vice *poisons* happiness; slander *poisoned* his mind.
4. To make unfit for use by introducing something injurious, as, formerly, to *poison* (i. e., spike) a cannon. *Rare.*
poi′son, *v. i.* To injure or kill by or as by poison.
poison ash. **a** The poison sumac. *U. S.* **b** In the West Indies, the torchwood *Amyris balsamifera*.
poison bay. The star anise (*Illicium floridanum*) of the southern Atlantic States. Its leaves are supposed to be poisonous.
poi′son-ber′ry (poi′z′n-bĕr′ĭ), *n.* **a** Any solanaceous shrub of the genus *Cestrum*. **b** The boraginaceous shrub *Bourreria succulenta*. *West Indies.* **c** The poison-berry tree.
poison-berry tree. An Australian pittosporaceous shrub (*Pittosporum phillyræoides*), the bitter berries of which are reputed poisonous. The herbage is used for fodder.
poison bulb. Either of two poisonous tropical amaryllidaceous plants (*Crinum asiaticum* and *Boöphane toxicaria*).
poison bush. In Australia: **a** Any fabaceous shrub of the genus *Gastrolobium*, the herbage of which is poisonous to stock; also, any species of several related genera, as *Oxylobium*, *Gompholobium*, etc. **b** The plant *Myoporum deserti*, often distinguished as *Ellangowan poison bush* or *dogwood poison bush*. **c** The poison pea. **d** The ulmaceous plant *Trema cannabina*, which, though not poisonous, is injurious to stock because of its large amount of fiber.
poison cup. **a** A cup containing poison. **b** A cup supposed to break on having poison put into it. **c** = DEATH CUP, 1.
poi′soned (poi′z′nd), *a.* **1**. Affected, killed, injured, impregnated, etc., by or with poison.
2 Having the power of or as of poisoning; venomous. *Obs.*

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2. **a** In embroidery and lace making, a stitch. **b** = POINT (lace): as, *point* de Milan, etc.
point′a-ble (poin′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* [*Obs. or R.*
poin′tal. Var. of POINTEL.
‖ **point′ à l'ai′guille′** (pwăN′-tȧ lā′gwē′y'). [F.] Needle-point lace, esp. Brussels and Alençon.
‖ **point′ à ré′seau′** (rā′zō′). [F.] Lace having a net ground.
point constable. = POINT POLICEMAN. *Eng.* [NATE, *n.*, 2.
point coördinates. See COÖRDI-
‖ **point′ d'A′len′çon′** (pwăN′ dȧ′läN′sôN′). [F.] = ALENÇON LACE.
‖ **point′ d'An′gle-terre′** (däN′glē-târ′). [F.] See *English point lace*, under ENGLISH.
‖ **point′ d'Ar′gen′tan′** (där′zhäN′täN′). [F.] = ARGENTAN POINT.
‖ **point′ d'Au′ril′lac′** (dō′rē′yăk′). [F.] = AURILLAC LACE.
‖ **point de France**. See POINTS DE FRANCE.
‖ **point′ de gaze′** (pwăN′ dē gäz′) [F.] Gauze point, a fine needle-made modern Brussels lace with delicate net ground
‖ **point′ de Gênes′** (pwăN′ dē zhân′). [F.] = GENOA LACE.
‖ **point′ de Mi′lan′** (mē′läN′) [F.] = MILAN POINT.
‖ **point′ de rac′croc′** (rȧ′krō′) [F.] Raccroc stitch.
‖ **point′ d'Es′pagne′** (dĕs′pȧn′y') [F.] = SPANISH LACE.
‖ **point′ d'es′prit′** (pwăN′ dĕs′prē′) [F.] A fine dotted piece lace: also, a lace stitch.
point draftsman *or* **draughtsman**. An engraver. [*n.*, 1.
point fuse *or* **fuze**. See FUSE,
point gaze. Point de gaze.
‖ **poin′til′lé** (pwăN′tē′yā′), *a.* [F.] Marked with small points, spots, or dots; made by drawing, cutting, or punching points.
point′let, *n* A small point
point′ling, **point′lings**, *adv.* [*point* + 2d *-ling.*] With the point foremost. *Obs.*
point′ment (point′mĕnt), *n.* Appointment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
point policeman. A police constable on point duty. *Eng.*
poin′trel (poin′trĕl), *n.* [Cf. POINTEL.] = POINTEL, 1 **a**.
point′-ring′ sight. *Firearms.* A ring with equidistant projections toward the center from the rim; — used for a front sight.
point rot. *Hort.* A fungus disease of green tomatoes causing decay of the fruit, beginning at the apex.
‖ **points′ de France′** (pwăN′ dē fräNs′). [F.] French points, or French laces of the time of Louis XIV., esp. Alençon and Argentan.
point′-tag′, *n.* An aglet of a piece of lace. *Obs.*
point tool. *Turning.* A tool with a flat, V-shaped end.
point′-to-point′, *a.* **1**. Made, run, etc., from one point or place straight to another. Hence, direct; categorical. — *n.* A straight run, as a cross-country race: a steeplechase.
poin′ture, *n.* [F.] Pricking. *Obs.*
point′-vice′, *a. & adv.* Point-device. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
point′ways′ (point′wāz′), **point′wise′** (-wīz′), *adv.* In the manner of a point or points.
point′y (poin′tĭ), *a.* **a** Very pointed **b** Having many points; — said of a fleece.
poire. † POOR.
pois. † POISE; POSE, a hoard.
pois′a-ble, *a.* [AF. See POISE, *v.*] That can be weighed. *Obs.*
pois′age, *n.* [Cf. F. *pesage.*] A fee for weighing wares. *Obs.*
pois′ant, *a.* [Cf. F. *pesant.* See POISE.] Peisant. *Obs.*
poise, **poisie**. † POESY.
poi′son-a-ble (poi′z'n-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Capable of poisoning. *Obs.* **2**. Capable of being poisoned.
poi′sond. Poisoned. *Ref. Sp.*
poison daisy. = MAYWEED **a**.
poison dogwood *or* **elder**. Poison sumac.

poison hemlock. The plant *Conium maculatum*, or species of *Cicuta*. See HEMLOCK, 1.

poison ivy. **a** Any of several American sumacs with trifoliolate leaves, greenish flowers, and white berries, the herbage being poisonous to the touch. The poison ivy of the eastern United States is *Rhus radicans* or *R. toxicodendron*; that of the Pacific coast is *R. diversiloba*. **b** The mountain laurel.

Poison Ivy.

poison land. *Australia*. Land so infested with poisonous indigenous plants that stock cannot be pastured thereon.

poi′son-ous (poi′z'n-ŭs), *a*. Having the qualities or effects of poison; venomous; corrupting; noxious; malignant.

Syn. — POISONOUS, VENOMOUS, VIRULENT are here compared in their fig. senses. That is POISONOUS which is morally deleterious or corrupting, or which is rankling or corrosive; VENOMOUS implies active malevolence, VIRULENT, bitter malignity; as, "You might condemn us as *poisonous* of your honor" (*Shak.*); "What a difference between Pope's little *poisonous* barbs and Dryden's strong invective!" (*Tennyson*); "It was a *poisonous* regret to Mr. Casaubon that he had once addressed a dedication to Carp" (*G. Eliot*); "an ugly, little, *venomous* serpent of a noise" (*Hawthorne*); "I must have been more *venomous* than the old serpent to have hissed or stung in your company" (*Byron*); "His praise of foes is *venomously* nice" (*Dryden*); "proceedings . . . dictated by *virulent* hatred" (*G. Eliot*); "If certain critics were as clear-sighted as they are malignant, how great would be the benefit . . . from their *virulent* writings!" (*Shelley*); "the *virulence* of party spirit" (*Hazlitt*). See MALICIOUS, ACRIMONY.

poisonous hogweed. = HOG'S-MEAT **b**.

— **poi′son-ous-ly**, *adv*. — **poi′son-ous-ness**, *n*.

poison plant. Any of several Australian fabaceous plants poisonous, or reputed poisonous, to stock, as *Lotus australis*, *Swainsona greyana*, and species of *Gastrolobium*.

poison sumac *or* **sumach**. An American sumac (*Rhus vernix*) having very poisonous herbage. It is a smooth shrub growing in swamps, with pinnate leaves, and greenish flowers succeeded by greenish white berries, which distinguish it from the harmless red-fruited species. It yields a lacquer somewhat like Japanese lacquer.

Poison Sumac (*Rhus vernix*).

poison weed. Any of various plants of the western United States with foliage poisonous to stock, esp. species of *Delphinium*, *Lupinus*, etc.

poi′son-wood′ (poi′z'n-wŏŏd′), *n*. **a** An anacardiaceous tree (*Rhus metopium*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having poisonous foliage. **b** A euphorbiaceous tree (*Gymnanthes lucida*) of the same region, with like properties. **c** The poison sumac. **d** The manchineel.

Pois′son's′ ra′ti-o (pwȧ′sôNz′). [After S. D. *Poisson* (1781-1840), French physicist.] *Mech.* The ratio of transverse to longitudinal strain, estimated per unit length, produced by a longitudinal stress. Its value lies between ¼ and ½ for most hard solids. Cf. HOOKE'S LAW.

poke (pōk), *n*. [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin. Cf. POCAN.] **1.** Some unidentified plant the leaves of which were smoked by the North American Indians. *Obs.*
2. **a** A coarse American perennial herb (*Phytolacca decandra*) with racemose white flowers and dark purple juicy berries. The root is poisonous. Both the berries and the root are emetic and purgative. The young shoots are sometimes eaten like asparagus. **b** = INDIAN POKE.

poke, *n*. [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *poki*, OD. *poke*; cf. also Gael. *poca*, and OF. *poque*, var. of OF. & F. *poche*, and AS. *pocca*. Cf. POCKET, POUCH, POACH to cook (eggs).] **1.** A bag; a small sack. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
They wallowed as pigs in a *poke*. *Chaucer*
2. Hence: **a** A beggar's wallet. *Scot.* **b** A pocket. *Obs. or Archaic.* **c** A long, wide sleeve. *Obs.* **d** A morbid swelling on the neck, as a goiter, or, in sheep, one which is a symptom of the rot; hence, the rot.

poke, *v. t.*; POKED (pōkt); POK′ING (pōk′ĭng). [Cf. LG. *poken* to prick, pierce, thrust, *pok* a dagger, knife, D. *pook*, G. *pochen* to beat, also Ir. *poc* a blow, Gael. *puc* to push.] **1.** To thrust or prod with something more or less pointed, as one's arm, a stick, a poker, the horns, etc.; more widely, to push or thrust, as away, down, through, etc.; to make, produce, or stir by such action; as, to *poke* a fire. Hence, fig., *Obs. or R.*, to stir up; to excite.
2. To shut (up) in a poky place. *Colloq.*
3. To stiffen (a ruff) with a poking stick. *Obs.*
4. To thrust forward, esp. obtrusively, lit. or fig.; as, to *poke* one's nose into an affair; to *poke* the head, *Eng.*, to carry the head thrust awkwardly forward.

to poke fun, to excite fun, esp. slyly or indirectly; to joke; to jest. *Colloq.* — **to p. fun at**, to make a butt of; to ridicule or banter, esp. slyly or indirectly. *Colloq.*

poke, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or push, as with a stick or sword.
2. To go prying; to feel one's way, as in the dark; to search; grope; also, to idle; dawdle; as, to *poke* about.
A man must have *poked* into Latin and Greek. *Prior.*

3. *Cricket.* To defend one's wicket by short strokes without hitting out, and hardly taking the bat off the ground.

poke (pōk), *n*. **1.** Act of poking; a thrust; jog; nudge.
2. A lazy person; a dawdler; also, a bore. *Slang, U. S.*
3. A device to keep an animal from leaping, or breaking through, fences. It consists of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointed forward. *U. S.*

poke, *n*. [Prob. fr. POKE, *v.*] **1.** A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet.
2. Short for POKE BONNET, POKE COLLAR.

poke bonnet. A bonnet with a projecting brim or front. — **poke′-bon′net-ed**, *a*.

poke milkweed. A milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*) of the eastern United States with leaves like those of poke.

pok′er (pōk′ẽr), *n*. [From POKE to push.] **1.** That which pokes or is used in poking; specif.: **a** A metal bar or rod used in stirring a coal fire. **b** *Cotton Manuf.* A vertical rack in a slubbing and roving machine for giving a vertical up-and-down motion to the bobbin rails. **c** A poking stick. *Obs.* **d** The implement used in pyrography.
2. Fig.: A person who acts or bears himself stiffly.
3. The rod of office of a verger, beadle, etc. *Humorous, Eng.* Hence, a beadle. *Oxf. & Camb. Slang, Eng.*
4. One who pokes; esp., a prying person.

pok′er, *n*. [Cf. Dan. *pokker* the deuce, devil, also W. *pwca*, *pwci*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, and E. *puck*.] Any imagined frightful object, esp. one haunting the darkness; a bugbear; hobgoblin. *Obs. or R.*

pok′er, *n*. [Orig. uncert.] Any of various card games in which, when one player has bet, those following must equal his bet (**see** or **call** him), increase his bet (**raise** him), or drop out of the game for that hand (**pass**). In **draw poker**, the principal game, each player, after contributing his ante, may discard any of his cards and receive (**draw**) from the dealer an equal number. In **straight poker**, or **bluff**, each player in turn puts up the ante for the rest of the players. In **stud poker** all cards but the first round are dealt face up and the betting usually begins after the second round. See also ANTE, *n.*, **a**; BLIND, *n.*, 5; JACK POT, 1, etc.

poker dice. A game played with five dice in which the count is usually made, in order, by pairs, two pairs, three of a kind, full houses, four of a kind, and five of a kind (the highest throw), similar to poker; also, the dice used in this game, esp. when marked with the ace, king, queen, jack, ten, and nine instead of the usual digits.

poker plant. Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Kniphofia*, named from the spike of orange-red or scarlet flowers; esp., *K. aloides*.

poke′weed′ (pōk′wēd′), *n*. The poke (*Phytolacca decandra*). See 1st POKE, 2.

pok′ing (pōk′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POKE. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Thrust forward; projecting.
2. That pokes, or idles; pottering; drudging; servile; hence, mean; shabby; poky. *Colloq.*
Bred to some *poking* profession. *Gray.*

pok′y (pōk′ĭ), *a.*; POK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); POK′I-EST. [Cf. POKE, *v.*] Slow; dull; tedious; "behind the times;" cramped; petty.

Po′lack (pō′lăk), *n*. A Polander. *Shak.*

po-la′cre (pō-lä′kẽr), *n*. [F.; cf. It. *polacca*, *polaccra*, *polacra*, F. *polaque*, Sp. *polacra*.] *Naut.* A vessel with two or three masts, usually in one piece, and square or, rarely, lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

Po′land Chi′na. One of a popular American breed of domestic pigs, like the Berkshires, but larger.

Po′land-er (pō′lăn-dẽr), *n*. A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Pole.

Pol′a-ni′si-a (pŏl′ȧ-nĭzh′ĭ-ȧ; -nĭs′ĭ-ȧ), *n*. [NL.; *poly* + *aniso-* + *-ia*.] *Bot.* A large genus of capparidaceous plants of temperate and tropical regions. They are strong-scented hairy herbs, having palmate leaves and white or yellow flowers with many unequal stamens. *P. graveolens* and *P. trachysperma* are common North American species.

po′lar (pō′lȧr), *a*. [Cf. F. *polaire*. See POLE of the earth.] Of or pertaining to one of the poles of the earth or of a sphere; lying near, or proceeding from, one of the poles; as, *polar* regions; *polar* winds. **a** Likened to a pole of the earth in position or to the polestar as a guide; of or pertaining to a central or guiding principle. **b** Likened to the poles of a magnet; opposite in action, etc. **c** *Physics.* Of or pertaining to a magnetic pole of the earth or of a magnet, the poles of a voltaic cell, etc.

polar axis, that axis of an astronomical instrument, as of an equatorial, which points to the pole of the heavens. — **p. bands**. *Meteor.* = NOAH'S ARK **c**. — **p. bear**, a large bear (*Ursus*, or *Thalarctos*, *maritimus*) inhabiting the Arctic regions of both the Old and the New World. It attains a length of about nine feet and often weighs more than 1,000 pounds. It frequents the shores and ice floes, and swims well, living largely on seals. It differs from other bears in its creamy white color, long neck, narrow skull, and small molar teeth. — **p. body, cell,** *or* **globule**, *Biol.*, one of the minute cells which separate by mitotic division from the egg during its maturation. See MATURATION, 4 **a**. — **p. circles**, *Astron. & Geog.*, two parallels of latitude, each at a distance from a pole of the earth equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or about 23° 28′, the northern called the *arctic circle*, and the southern the *antarctic circle*. — **polar coördinates**. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2 (18). — **p. curve**, *Math.*, a curve whose equation is in polar coördinates. — **p. dial**, a dial whose plane passes through the poles of the earth, its center being at infinity. — **p. distance**, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from one of its poles. — **p. equation**, *Math.*, an equation connecting polar coördinates. — **p. hare**, a large hare (*Lepus arcticus*) of arctic America, related to the common European hares. It is almost completely pure white in winter. — **p. lights**, the aurora borealis, or aurora australis. — **p. line**, *Math.*, the intersection of consecutive planes normal to a skew curve (*Monge*); the axis of curvature (*Mannheim*). — **p. nucleus**, *Bot.*, in angiospermous plants, one of the two nuclei which fuse to form the definitive nucleus of the embryo sac. They are formed at the two poles of the megaspore. — **p. plant**, the rosinweed or compass plant *Silphium laciniatum*. — **p. projection**, *Cartog.*, a projection of the sphere in which the point of sight is at the center, and the plane of projection passes through one of the polar circles. — **p. reciprocal surface**, *or* **polar surface**, *Geom.*, either of two nondevelopable surfaces, so related that either, with respect to a quadric, is the envelope of the polar planes of the points of the other. — **p. star**, the polestar. — **p. whale**, the bowhead. See RIGHT WHALE.

Polar Bear.

po′lar (pō′lȧr), *n*. *Math.* **a** The plane curve $x'\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + y'\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + z'\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0$, derived from the plane curve $F(x, y, z) = 0$ (as to which it is the polar) by the operator $x'\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y'\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z'\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$, where x, y, z are homogeneous point coördinates and the point (x', y', z') is the pole, of which it is the polar. If the operator be applied to F repeatedly, there result in precisely the same way the 2d, 3d, . . . nth, polars. More generally, if $P = (a, b, \ldots \between (x, y, z)^p = 0$ and $T = (A, B, \ldots \between (u, v, w)^t = 0$ be respectively (homogeneous) point and tangential equations of two curves C and K, then $(a, b, \ldots \between \frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial}{\partial w})^p\, T = 0$, when $p < t$, is the polar of C as to K; and $(A, B, \ldots \between \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z})^t\, P = 0$, when $t < p$, is the polar of K as to C. **b** *pl.* Polar coördinates.

polar of a surface, a locus related to a surface precisely as the polar plane is related to the original curve.

po-lar′i-graph′ic (pō-lăr′ĭ-grăf′ĭk), *a*. [*polar* + *-graphic*.] Pert. to the process or results of photography as applied to study of the polarization of light, as of the sun's corona.

po′lar-im′e-ter (pō′lȧr-ĭm′ē-tẽr), *n*. [*polar* + *-meter*.] *Optics.* **a** An instrument for determining the amount of polarization of light, or the proportion of polarized light, in a partially polarized ray. **b** A polariscope for measuring the amount of rotation of the plane of polarization, esp. by liquids. See POLARIZATION, 2. In a common form,

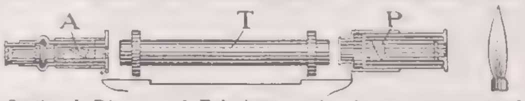

Sectional Diagram of Polarimeter, showing arrangement of Prisms and Lenses.

a tube of known length (*T* in *Illust.*), filled with the liquid, is inserted between the polarizer (*P*) and analyzer (*A*). One of the prisms is then turned until the field appears the same as before the insertion of the tube, when the amount of the rotation is read from a scale.

po′lar-im′e-try (-trĭ), *n*. *Optics.* Art or process of using the polarimeter. — **po-lar′i-met′ric** (pō-lăr′ĭ-mĕt′rĭk), *a*.

Po-la′ris (pō-lā′rĭs; 115), *n*. [NL. See POLAR.] *Astron.* The star α (Alpha) Ursæ Minoris. See NORTH STAR.

po-lar′i-scope (pō-lăr′ĭ-skōp), *n*. [*polar* + *-scope*.] *Optics.* An instrument for studying the properties of, or examining substances in, polarized light. It consists essentially of a combination of two Nicol prisms or other polarizing devices, called the polarizer and the analyzer.

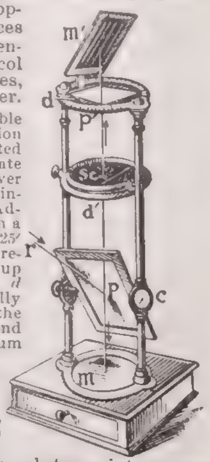

Nörremberg's Polariscope. *p* Movable Glass Plate (Polarizer), the inclination of which is shown on the Graduated Circle *c*; *m* Mirror; *p′* Graduated Plate containing Disk (*d*) with opening over which the Black Glass Mirror *m′* is inclined at the polarizing angle; *d′* Adjustable Disk; *sc* Black Screen with a hole in the center. When *p* is at 35° 25′ a Ray *r* meeting it is polarized and reflected down to *m*, which sends it up through *sc* to *m′*. If now the Disk *d* carrying *m′* be turned horizontally through 90° (to the position shown) the reflected ray disappears. When *p* and *m′* are parallel, the ray is at maximum intensity.

When the two have their planes of vibration at right angles to each other they are said to be crossed, and the light emerging from the polarizer is extinguished by the analyzer unless an optically active substance intervenes. See POLARIZATION, 2. There are many forms of the polari-

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poi′son-er, *n*. One that poisons.
poi′son-er-ess, *n*. A female poisoner. *Rare.*
poison flag. Any of several blue-flowered American irises, as *I. versicolor*.
poison flour. Arsenious oxide (white arsenic) obtained by sublimation in a floury state.
poi′son-ful, *a*. Poisonous. *Obs.*
poison laurel. Mountain laurel.
poi′son-less, *a*. See -LESS.
poison lime. A lime preparation for unhairing hides. [*Obs.*
poi′son-ly, *adv*. Poisonously.
poi′son-ment, *n*. Act or means of poisoning. *Obs.* [Tanghin.
poison nut. **a** Nux vomica. **b**
poison oak. **a** Poison sumac. **b** Any poison ivy, esp. *Rhus diversiloba*.
poison parsley. Poison hemlock.
poison parsnip. Wild parsnip.
poison pea. Any Australian fabaceous herb of the genus *Swainsona*, esp. *S. greyana*, cultivated for its red flowers. Cf. DARLING PEA.
poison rhubarb. The butterbur.
poison snakeroot, *or* **poison snakeweed**. Poison hemlock.
poi′son-some, *a*. Poisonous. *Obs.*
poison tobacco. Black henbane
poison tree. **a** = BLIND-YOUR-EYES. **b** The poison sumac.
poison vetch. The poison pea
poison vine. **a** The poison ivy. **b** The silk vine.
poi′son-y, *a*. Poisonous. *Obs.*
‖ **pois sarde′** (pwȧ′sȧrd′), *n*. [F.] In France: **a** A woman of the lowest class, esp. a market woman. **b** By association with *poisson*, fish, a fishwife.
‖ **pois′son′** (-sôN′), *n*. [F.] Fish.
‖ **pois′son d'a′vril′** (dȧ′vrēl′). [F.] Lit., fish of April; esp., a mackerel, because abounding in April; fig., an April-fool joke.
poist. Rare Scot. var. of POST.
pois′ter. *v. t.* [Cf. PESTER.] To confine, as with fetters. *Obs.*
poi′sure. *n*. [See POISE.] Weight. *Obs.*
poit (*dial.* poit). Var of POTE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
poite. ✝ POET.
poi′trel (poi′trĕl), *n*. Also **poitrall**, etc. [ME. *poitral*, *peitrel*, F. *poitrail*, fr. L. *pectorale* a breastplate, fr. *pectoralis*, a. See PECTORAL, *a*.] **1.** *Anc. Armor.* A horse's breastplate. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A breastplate. *Obs.*
poi′trell Erron. for POINTEL, 1.
‖ **poi tri naire′** (pwȧ′trē′nâr′), *n*. [F.] *Med.* One affected with disease of the chest or lungs.
‖ **poi′vrade′** (pwȧ′vrȧd′), *n*. [F.] Pepper sauce.
poize. ✝ POISE. [-ABLE.
pok′a-ble (pōk′ȧ-b'l), *a*. See
pokalipsis. ✝ APOCALYPSE.
Po′ka-no′ket (pō′kȧ-nō′kĕt), *n*. = WAMPANOAG.
poke. ✝ POCK. [heap.
poke. Dial. Eng. var. of POOK,
poke, *n*. Short for SHITEPOKE.
poke, *v. t.* To bag. *Obs. Scot.*
poke, *v. t.* To put a poke on: as, to *poke* an ox. *Colloq., U. S.*
poke′ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n*. The berry of the poke; also, the plant.
poke brim. A projecting brim of a bonnet or hat. — **poke′-brimmed′** (-brĭmd′), *a*.
poke collar. A standing collar with ends projecting outward.
poked (pōkt), *a*. Provided with, or having, a poke.
poke′ful, *n*. A bagful. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
poke′lo ken (pōk′lō′kĕn), **poke′lo gan** (-lō′gȧn), *n*. [Of Amer. Indian origin. Cf. LOGIN.] *Logging.* An inlet, bay, or marshy place, into which logs float off during a drive. *U. S.*
poke-man′tle (pōk-măn′tĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of POCKMANTEAU.
poke net. *Angling.* A drag net in the form of a bag.
poke pudding. **1.** A stout person; a glutton; — a name of ridicule formerly applied by the Scottish to the English. *Now Humorous.* [*Local, Brit.*
2. The long-tailed titmouse.
pok′er (pōk′ẽr), *n*. [Cf. POCHARD.] Any of several ducks, esp. the pochard. *Local, Eng.*
pok′er, *v. t.* **1.** **a** To stir or strike with a poker. **b** With *up*, to stiffen up. [phy.
2. To decorate with pyrogra-
poker drawing. Pyrography.
po′ker-file, *v. t.* = DRAWFILE.
pok′er-ish. *a*. Infested or frequented by pokers, or hobgoblins: uncanny. *Colloq., U. S.*
pok′er-ish. *a*. Stiff like a poker. — **pok′er-ish-ly**, *adv*. — **pok′er-ish-ness**. *n*. *All Colloq.*
poke′root′, *n*. **a** Poke. **b** The Indian poke, or false hellebore.
poker painting. Pyrography.
poker picture. A pyrogravure.
poker work. Work done with a poker; pyrography. [*Obs.*
poke sleeve. = 2d POKE, 2 **c**.
poket ✝ POCKET.
pok′ey (pōk′ĭ). Var. of POKY.
pok′ey (pôk′ĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of PAWKY. [-NESS.
pok′i-ness (pōk′ĭ-nĕs), *n*. See
poking stick. A small rod, orig. of wood or bone, formerly used to stiffen the plaits of ruffs.
pokke. ✝ POCK; POKE, a pouch.
pokkes. ✝ POX.
pokoc. **pokok**, *n*. Peacock. *Obs.*
Po′ko-mo (pō′kō-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). **1.** One of a Mayan tribe of central Guatemala. **2.** One of the Wapokomo.
pok′y (pōk′ĭ), *a*. Of the nature of a poke; — used in **poky bonnet**. — *n*. A poke bonnet.
pol. ✝ POLE, POLL, POOL.
Pol, *n*. [L.] Short for POLLUX; — used in mild oaths. *Obs.*
Pol., *or* **pol**. *Abbr.* Poland; Polish; political.
Po′lab′ (pō′läb′), *n*. [Slav. *po* along + *Lab* Elbe.] A Polabian.
Po-la′bi-an (pō-lā′bĭ-ăn), *n*. [See POLAB.] A Slav of a people formerly occupying the basin of the lower Elbe, in Germany; also, their language. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
Po-la′bish (pō-lä′bĭsh), *n*. [G. *Polabisch*.] Polabian language.
po-lac′ca (pō-lăk′ȧ), *n*. **1.** [It. *pol(l)acca*.] *Music.* = POLONAISE, 2. [LACRE.
2. [It. See POLACRE.] = PO-
po′la-han′. Var of PULAHAN.
polaile. ✝ PULLAILE.
polan. ✝ POLAYN, knee armor.
Polan, *n*. [OF. *Poulain*, *Poulin*.] A Pole. *Obs.*
Po-la′ri-an (pō-lā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a*. Of or pert. to the star Polaris; — in chemical classification of the stars, denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Polaris.
po-lar′ic (pō-lăr′ĭk), *a*. Polar.
po′lar-i-ly, *adv*. Polarly. *Obs.*

scope, the simplest being the *tourmaline tongs*. See also POLARIMETER. — **po-lar′i-scop′ic** (pō-lăr′ĭ-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

po-lar′i-stro-bom′e-ter (pō-lăr′ĭ-strō-bŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*polar* + Gr. στρόβος a whirling + *-meter*.] A form of polarimeter used in saccharimetry, etc., in which rotation of the polarization plane is indicated by interference fringes.

po-lar′i-ty (pō-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** That quality or condition in virtue of which a body exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers, in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions; the having of poles; polarization. Specif., *Plant Physiol.*, the tendency of stems and roots to develop root-forming tissue at one extremity and bud-forming tissue at the other. Thus, a cutting emits roots from the end which was nearest the original root and shoots from the end nearest the stem apex.

2. Particular state (positive or negative) with reference to the two poles or to polarization.

po′lar-i-za′tion (pō′lăr-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *polarisation*.] **1.** Act of polarizing; state of being polarized, or of having poles.

2. *Optics.* A peculiar condition of the rays of light, including those of the infra-red and ultra-violet parts of the spectrum, resulting in their exhibiting different properties in different directions. The term *polarization* was derived from the emission theory, assuming poles in the corpuscles analogous to the poles of a magnet, but this view is now not held. The undulatory theory is that ordinary light is due to vibrations transverse to the direction of the ray, but varying so rapidly as to show no particular direction of their own. When, by any means, these vibrations are given a definite direction, the light is said to be *polarized*, and the polarization is called, from the nature of its path, **plane**, **elliptical**, or **circular**. Plane polarization is effected by reflection, refraction, and in other ways. **The angle of polarization**, or **polarizing angle**, is the angle of reflection for complete polarization. For glass it is 54° 35′, for water 52° 45′, for diamond 68°, etc. **The plane of polarization** is the plane in which the light is reflected; it is disputed whether the vibrations take place in this or in the plane perpendicular to it. **Circular and elliptical polarization** are produced by reflection from metal surfaces or from glass surfaces under certain peculiar conditions, as in Fresnel's rhomb. In **rotatory polarization**, as shown by quartz crystals, sugar solutions, etc., a ray of plane-polarized light is changed into two circularly polarized rays, a right-handed and a left-handed. One of these constantly gains on the other, so that when, on emerging, they are reunited to a plane-polarized ray, the plane of polarization is found to have undergone an angular displacement depending on the nature of the medium and the length of the layer. Such media are said to be optically active, and are called dextrorotatory or levorotatory according to the direction in which they rotate the plane of polarization. See SPECIFIC ROTATORY POWER, MAGNETIC ROTATION.

3. *Elec.* An effect produced on the electrodes of a cell by the deposition on them of the gases liberated by the current. It is chiefly due to the hydrogen, and increases the resistance and sets up an opposing electromotive force.

po′lar-ize (pō′lăr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [F. *polariser*.] **1.** To give polarity to; to bring into a state of polarization. See POLARIZATION, 2, 3.

2. Hence, to give a special trend or significance to.

polarized relay, *Elec.*, one acting by unidirectional current.

po′lar-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* That which polarizes; esp., the part of a polariscope receiving and polarizing the light. It is usually a reflecting plate, or a plate of some crystal, as tourmaline, or a doubly refracting crystal. See NICOL PRISM.

‖ **pol′der** (pŏl′dẽr), *n.* [D.] A tract of low land reclaimed from the sea, or other body of water, by dikes.

pole (pōl), *n.* [L. *polus*, Gr. πόλος a pivot, axis, pole; akin to πέλειν to move: cf. F. *pôle*. Cf. WHEEL.] **1.** Either extremity of an axis of a sphere; esp., an extremity of the earth's axis (*geographical pole*); as, the north *pole*.

2. *Spherics.* A point on the surface of a sphere equidistant from every point of a great circle (of which it is the pole); or either point in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of such circle meets the surface.

3. *Physics.* One of the opposite or contrasted parts in which certain forces are manifested; one of the points, of which there are ordinarily two, where a force appears to be concentrated, or to enter or leave a body; as, the north *pole* of a magnet; the positive *pole* of a battery.

4. *Math.* The vertex (in a plane) of the pencil of lines in that plane that belong to a given linear complex. See LINEAR COMPLEX, POLAR, *n.*

5. *Biol.* Specif.: **a** In cells, esp. egg cells, either of two morphologically or physiologically differentiated areas at opposite ends of an axis (see ANIMAL POLE, VEGETATIVE POLE). **b** In nerve cells, a point of origin of a process.

6. *Theory of Functions.* A point where a function of a complex variable becomes infinite, but in such a way that the reciprocal of the function is holomorphic in the immediate neighborhood of the point.

7. *Math.* In Maxwell's theory, the point where any axis cuts a sphere of any radius about the origin as center.

8. The firmament; the sky. *Archaic.*

pole of a lens, *Optics*, the point where the principal axis meets the surface. — **poles of cold**, *Meteor.*, places where the winter cold is the most intense, usually in the interior of a continent. The lowest known average monthly temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, is that of Verkhoyansk, Siberia (lat. 67° 34′ N., long. 134° 20′ E.), —56° for January. The next lowest is that of Fort Conger, Grinnell Land (81° 44′ N., 64° 45′ W.), —40° for February. The year's average at Fort Conger, —4°, is much lower than that of Verkhoyansk. — **poles of the heavens**, two opposite points of the celestial sphere where it is pierced by the earth's axis produced, and about which the heavens appear to revolve.

pole (pōl), *n.* [AS. *pāl*, L. *palus*, akin to *pangere* to make fast. Cf. PALE a stake, PACT.] **1.** A long, slender piece of wood or timber; the stem of a small tree with branches removed; esp.: **a** A carriage pole, a wooden bar extending from the front axle of a carriage between the wheel horses, by which the carriage is guided and held back. **b** A flagpole. **c** A Maypole. **d** A barber's pole, a pole painted in stripes, used as a sign by barbers. **e** A vessel's mast. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in phrase *under bare poles*.

2. A measuring stick; also, a measure of length or surface; a rod; a perch. See ROD.

3. In technical uses: **a** *Agric.* The flowering stalk of sisal hemp. **b** *Silk Manuf.* Pile; as, *pole* warp. **c** The tail of certain birds and animals. *Sporting Cant. Oxf. E. D.* **d** *Racing.* The inside position on a track.

pole, *v. t.*; POLED (pōld); POL′ING (pōl′ĭng). To act upon with a pole; as: **a** To furnish with poles for support. **b** To convey on poles. **c** To impel or push by a pole or poles, as a boat, or a railroad car in switching. **d** To strike or the like with a pole: esp., to strike with the end of a carriage pole. **e** *Metal.* To subject to the operation of poling.

Pole, *n.* [Cf. G. *Pole* Pole, *Polen* Poland.] **1.** Poland. *Obs.*

2. A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Polander. The kingdom of Poland previous to its dismemberment was inhabited by Lithuanians, Ruthenians, and White Russians, as well as by the Polish race or nationality. The latter are below medium stature, brachycephalic and blond, and probably represent an early race mixture. They are known for their vitality and industry. In religion they are largely Roman Catholic.

3. A Polish rabbit.

Poleax, 2.

pole′ax′ } (pōl′ăks′), *n.* [ME. *pollax*, *polax*; **pole′axe′** } cf. LG. *pollexe*. See POLL head; AX.] **1.** *Mil.* A long-handled battle-ax, often with a hook or spike opposite the blade. In later times the handle was sometimes shortened.

2. *Nav.* A short ax with a strong hook at the top of the handle, formerly used by boarders.

3. An ax with a hammer face opposite the edge, used in slaughtering cattle.

pole bean. Any kind of bean usually trained on poles, as the scarlet runner.

pole′burn′ (pōl′bûrn′), *n.* A disease often attacking tobacco in the curing process, causing the leaves to blacken and assume a bitter flavor. It develops in damp weather, esp. if the leaves are too crowded.

1/12 Polecat (*Putorius putorius*).

pole′cat′ (-kăt′), *n.* [ME. *polcat*; prob. fr. F. *poule* hen, and lit., a poultry cat, because it feeds on poultry. See POULTRY.] **a** A European musteline carnivore (*Putorius putorius*, syn. *P. fœtidus*), of which the ferret is a domesticated variety. It is dark brownish above and blackish below, with white markings on the head. Similar species or varieties, to which the name also applies, occur in eastern Europe and Asia, as *P. eversmanni*, *P. larvatus*, and *P. sarmaticus*. **b** A skunk of the genus *Mephitis*. *U. S.* **c** The zorilla. *So. Africa.* **d** The musang.

pole chain. **a** A Gunter's chain. See CHAIN, *n.*, 5. **b** A chain joining the pole of a vehicle to the horse's collar.

pole compass. *Naut.* A compass raised above an iron vessel's deck to lessen the effect on it of the hull's magnetism.

pole crab. A tip on a carriage pole, with two loops or rings for receiving the breast straps or chains.

pole flounder } A large deep-water flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*), of the north Atlantic.
pole fluke }

pole horse. A horse harnessed beside the pole; specif., a wheeler in distinction from a leader.

pole lathe. A primitive form of lathe in which the cord passing around the work to rotate it is fastened at its ends to the treadle and to an elastic pole above.

pole′less (pōl′lĕs), *a.* Having no pole. — **poleless magnet**, a magnet having a magnetic axis returning on itself.

pole′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who uses a pole, as in surveying, lumbering, fighting, etc.

po-lem′ic (pō-lĕm′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολεμικός warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. *polémique*.] Of, pertaining to, or involving, controversy; engaged in, or addicted to, controversy; controversial; as, *polemic* theology; a *polemic* writer.

po-lem′ic, *n.* **1.** One who writes to support one opinion, doctrine, or system, as opposed to another; one skilled in polemics; a controversialist; disputant.

The sarcasms and invectives of the young *polemic*. *Macaulay.*

2. A polemic argument or controversy.

po-lem′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to war. *Obs.*

2. Polemic; controversial; disputatious. *Jer. Taylor.*

po-lem′ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *polémique*.] Art or practice of disputation or controversy, esp. of religious controversy.

Pol′e-mo′ni-a′ce-æ (pŏl′ē-mō′nĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLEMONIUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants typifying the order Polemoniales, and containing about 8 genera and 180 species, natives mainly of western North America. They are chiefly herbs with handsome flowers, the 5 stamens being inserted on the corolla tube, alternating with its lobes. *Polemonium*, *Phlox*, *Gilia*, and *Cobæa* are favorite genera in cultivation. — **pol′e-mo′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pol′e-mo′ni-a′les (pŏl′ē-mō′nĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* *Bot.* A large order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, chiefly herbs, occasionally shrubs or trees, having flowers with the stamens adnate to the corolla lobes, and a single superior compound ovary. Among the numerous families are the Convolvulaceæ, Polemoniaceæ, Menthaceæ, Solanaceæ, and Scrophulariaceæ.

Pol′e-mo′ni-um (-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολεμώνιον a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs typifying the family Polemoniaceæ. They have pinnate leaves and large cymose-paniculate flowers, with herbaceous calyx, declined stamens, and mucilaginous seeds. Several species, as *P. reptans*, *P. cæruleum*, etc., are grown under the name of *Greek valerian*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

po-lem′o-scope (pō-lĕm′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πόλεμος war + *-scope*: cf. F. *polémoscope*.] An opera or field glass with an oblique mirror arranged for seeing objects not directly before the eye; — called also *diagonal*, or *side, opera glass*.

pole piece. **1.** *Harness.* A stout strap connecting the horse's collar with the pole; — called also *pole strap*.

2. *Arch.* The ridgepole of a roof.

3. *Elec.* A piece of soft iron at a pole of an electromagnet to localize the lines of force; esp., any of the hollowed-out ends of the field magnets of a dynamo or motor.

pole plate. *Arch.* A horizontal timber on the tiebeams of a roof and receiving the ends of the rafters. It differs from the *plate* in not resting on the wall. See ROOF, *Illust.*

pol′er (pōl′ẽr), *n.* One that poles; specif.: **a** A pole horse; a wheeler. **b** One who poles a boat, esp. a punt.

pole shoe. *Elec.* An iron or steel plate sometimes attached to a field-magnet pole to support the field coil.

pole′star′ (pōl′stär′), *n.* **1.** The North Star. See NORTH STAR.

2. Fig.: A guide or director; a controlling principle; also, a center of attraction; a lodestar.

pol′hode (pŏl′hōd), *n.* [Gr. πόλος axis, pole + ὁδός path.] *Math.* The path on a quadric of its point of contact with a tangent plane that also rolls round on a concentric sphere.

Po′li-an (pō′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or named for, the Italian naturalist G. S. Poli. — **Polian vesicle**, *Zoöl.*, a pear-shaped or tubular diverticulum of the circumoral water tube of most echinoderms except crinoids.

po′li-a-nite′ (pō′lĭ-ă-nīt′), *n.* [Gr. πολιαίνεσθαι to become gray.] *Min.* Manganese dioxide, MnO_2, in gray, metallic-looking tetragonal crystals. H., 6.–6.5. Sp. gr., 4.99.

Pol′i-an′thes (pŏl′ĭ-ăn′thēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πολιός gray + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical amaryllidaceous plants. They have tall wandlike stems, and spikes of fragrant white flowers borne in pairs, the tube of the perianth strongly curved. *P. tuberosa* is the tuberose.

po-lice′ (pō-lēs′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *politia* condition of a state, government, administration, Gr. πολιτεία, fr. πολίτης citizen, fr. πόλις city; akin to Skr. *pur*, *puri*. Cf. 1st POLICY, POLITY.] **1.** Sagacity or diplomacy in affairs; policy; craft; also, cultivation; civilization; social organization. *Obs.*

2. The internal organization or regulation of a state; the control and regulation of a community or state through the exercise of the constitutional powers of government; esp., such control and regulation with respect to matters affecting the general comfort, health, morals, safety, or prosperity of the public; by extension, the control and regulation of the affairs affecting the general order, health, etc. (as the cleanliness of a camp), of any community; also, the organization or system of laws for effecting such control.

3. **a** The department of government charged with the enforcement of the laws and the maintenance of public order, safety, health, etc., having executive, judicial, and, in the broadest sense, legislative functions; now, esp., the department of government charged with the prevention, detection, and prosecution of public nuisances, crimes, etc. Its powers and functions vary widely in different states, municipalities, and communities. Cf. POLICE POWER. **b** The organized body or force of civil officials and officers in this department, esp., as a collective *pl.*, the police officers or constabulary of a town, city, or other community.

4. *Mil.* **a** In the United States army, the soldiers detailed for police duty. **b** The act or process of cleaning and putting in order a camp or garrison.

po-lice′, *v. t.*; -LICED′ (-lēst′); -LIC′ING (-lēs′ĭng). [Cf. F. *policer* to govern.] **1.** To govern or regulate (a country). *Obs.*

2. To protect or keep in order by or as by police.

3. *Mil.* To make clean and put in order, as a camp.

police commissioner. A civil officer, usually one of a board, commissioned to regulate and control the appointment, duties, and discipline of the police.

police constable. A policeman.

police court. A court of record having jurisdiction over various minor offenses and to bind over for trial in a superior court or for the grand jury persons accused of more serious offenses. Its jurisdiction corresponds to that of the common-law justice of the peace.

po-liced′ (pō-lēst′), *a.* **1.** Regulated by laws enforced by organized administration. "A *policed* kingdom." *Howell.*

2. Furnished with a police force.

police inspector. A superior officer of police, usually ranking next below a superintendent.

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po′lar-is′co-py (pō′lăr-ĭs′kō-pĭ), *n.* *Optics.* Art or process of using the polariscope. — **po′lar-is′co-pist** (pō′lăr-ĭs′kō-pĭst; pō-lăr′ĭ-skōp′ĭst), *n.*

po′lar-is′tic (pō′lăr-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting poles or polar characteristics.

po′lar-iz′a-ble (pō′lăr-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be polarized. — **po′lar-iz′a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

po′lar-iz′ing (-īz′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of POLARIZE. — **polarizing angle**. *Optics.* See POLARIZATION, 2. — **p. saccharimeter**. See SACCHARIMETER.

po′lar-ly, *adv.* of POLAR.

pol-ar′tike, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pol(e) artique*. See POLE; ARCTIC.] Polar star; north pole. *Obs.*

po′lar-y, *a.* **1.** Polar. *Obs.* **2.** Tending to, or directed toward, a pole. *Obs.*

‖ **po′la′touche′** (pō′lȧ′tōōsh′), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *poletusha*.] A small flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus russicus*) native of northeastern Europe and Siberia.

polax. † POLEAX.

po-lax′is (pō-lăk′sĭs), *n.* Polar axis.

polayl. † PULLAILE.

polayn † POULAINE.

polayn, *n.* [OF. *poulain*.] *Old Armor.* A piece protecting the knee. *Obs.*

polayne. † POULAINE; PULLEN.

polcat. † POLECAT.

pol-da′vy (pŏl-dā′vĭ; pŏl-), *n.* Also **pol-da′vis**. [Prob. fr. *Pouldavid* in Brittany.] A sort of coarse canvas or sacking, once used for sails in the British navy.

pol′der. † POWDER.

pol′der, *n.* [Corrupt. of *poller*, var. of POLLARD.] A pollard tree. *Obs. or Dial.*

pol′der-boy′, **pol′der-man′**, *n.* A workman engaged in making or guarding a polder, or dike.

pol′dern, **pol′dron.** † POULDRON.

pold′way′, *n.* † POLDAVY.

pole † PULLEY. [POOL.

pole. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

pole. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POLL.

pole, *n.* The pole flounder.

pole, *v. i.* **1** To fight with a pole as weapon **2.** To propel a boat with a pole.

pole′ax′, *or* **pole′axe′**, *v. t.* To attack, strike, or fell with or as with a poleax.

pole′ax′er, *n.* One who uses a poleax, as in fighting.

pole′burn′, *v. i.* To become affected with poleburn.

polecat tree *or* **wood.** The buckthorn *Rhamnus caroliniana*.

polecat weed. Skunk cabbage.

pole′-clipt′, *a.* Entwined on poles. *Obs.* [Political economy.

Pol. Econ., **Polit. Econ.** *Abbr.*

poledavy. † POLDAVY.

po-leg′ra-phy (pō-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πωλεῖν to sell + *-graphy*.] A graphic method of illustrating combinations of operations in the stock or produce markets.

pole, *or* **poll**, **hammer.** [Cf. POLEAX.] A long-handled medieval war hammer. [HACHE. *Obs.*

pole′hat′chet, *n.* Prob. for POL-

pole′head′, *n.* A tadpole. *Obs. or Dial. Brit.*

poleine. † POULAINE.

poleist. Obs. p. p. of POLISH.

pole jump. = POLE VAULT.

pol′e-march (pŏl′ē-märk), *n.* [Gr. πολέμαρχος; πόλεμος war + ἀρχός leader.] *Gr. Hist.* A chieftain or leader; at Athens, the third archon, who presided at the court which heard the causes of the metics.

pole mast. A mast in one piece.

po-lem′i-cal, *n.* A polemical controversy. [IC, -ICAL.

po-lem′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of POLEM-

po-lem′i-cist (pō-lĕm′ĭ-sĭst), **pol′e-mist** (pŏl′ē-mĭst), *n.* A controversialist. *Rare.*

pol′e-mize (-mīz), *v. i.* [Gr. πολεμίζειν to make war.] To be polemic: argue controversially. *R.*

pol′e-my (-mĭ), *n.* [See POLEMIC.] Warfare: controversy. *Obs.*

po-len′ta (pō-lĕn′tȧ), *n.* [It., or its source, L. *polenta* peeled barley.] A thick porridge of Indian meal or, formerly, of barley, or of chestnut meal. *Italy.*

polen wax. [Cf. OF. *poulain* Polish.] A medieval wax, used esp. for candles. *Obs.*

poler. † POLLER.

Po-le′sian (pō-lē′shăn; -zhăn), *n.* [Russ. *polyesie* wooded district, fr. *lyes* forest.] One of a people of West Russia, in the marsh lands of Pinsk, whose exceptional brachycephaly may be due to Polish admixture.

Pole Star. See ORDER, *n.*, 1 c.

pole strap, *or* **pole′strap′**, *n.* = POLE PIECE, 1.

polesy. † POLICY.

polete, **polette.** † PULLET.

pole tie. *Railroads.* See TIE, *n.*

pole torpedo. = SPAR TORPEDO.

pole trawl. A beam trawl.

pole vault. Vaulting or a vault with the aid of a long pole, as over a bar. — **pole vaulter.** — **pole vaulting.**

pole′ward (pōl′wẽrd), **pole′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward a pole of the earth.

pole′wig (-wĭg), *n.* [Cf. POLLIWOG.] The spotted goby. *Eng.*

poley. † POLY.

pol′ey (pŏl′ĭ), *a.* [See POLL, *v.* & *n.*] Polled; hornless. *Eng.*

poleyn. † POLAYN, POLEN, POULAINE, PULLEN. [colt. *Obs.*

poleyn, *n.* [F. *poulain*.] Prob.,

poleyne. † PULEYNE.

pol-hache, *n.* [ME. *pol* head (see POLL) + *hache* ax, F. *hache*.] A poleax. *Obs.*

polheved. † POLEHEAD.

poli-. See POLIO-.

pol′i-ad (pŏl′ĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. πόλις city + 2d *-ad*.] A city nymph. *Nonce Word.*

pol′i-ad′ic (-ăd′ĭk), *a.* Tutelary of a city or state; — said of a deity. *Rare.*

Pol′i-as (pŏl′ĭ-ăs), *a.* [Gr. Πολιάς.] See ATHENA.

poliate, *a.* [See POLITE.] Polite. *Obs. Scot.* [RAPHY.

pol′ic (pŏl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROG-

police. † POLISH. [See -DOM.

po-lice′dom (pō-lēs′dŭm), *n.*

police jury. In Louisiana, a body of officers who collectively exercise jurisdiction in certain cases of police, as levying taxes, regulating roads, etc.

police justice *or* **magistrate**. A judge of a police court.

po-lice′man (pô-lēs′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A member of a body of police; a constable.

2. *Mining.* A guard or cover placed around or over mine workings to prevent injury of persons. *Eng.*

— **po-lice′man-like′** (-līk′), *a.* — **po-lice′man-ship**, *n.*

police offenses. *Law.* Minor offenses against order, over which a police court may have final jurisdiction.

police officer. An officer in a police force; also, loosely, a policeman.

police power. *Law.* The inherent power of a government to regulate its police affairs. The term *police power* is not definitely fixed in meaning. In the earlier cases in the United States it was used as including the whole power of internal government, or the powers of government inherent in every sovereignty to the extent of its dominions (11 Peters (*U. S.*) 102). The later cases have excepted from its domain the development and administration of private law. Modern political science defines the power as a branch of internal administration in the exercise of which the executive should move within the lines of general principles prescribed by the constitution or the legislature, and in the exercise of which the most local governmental organizations should participate as far as possible (*Burgess*). Under this limitation the police power, as affecting persons, is the power of the state to protect the public against the abuse of individual liberty, that is, to restrain the individual in the exercise of his rights when such exercise becomes a danger to the community. The tendency of judicial and popular usage is towards this narrower definition.

police station. The headquarters of the police, or of a section of them; the place where the police assemble for orders, and to which they take arrested persons.

Po′li′chi′nelle′ (pô′lē′shē′nĕl′), *n.* [F.] In French comedy, a hooked-nosed, deformed puppet, corresponding to the English Punch, the favorite character in puppet shows. He is insolent, blustering, gluttonous, bibulous, and quarrelsome, and his use of his club, his laugh, his hoarse, nasal, piercing voice, and his buffoonery amuse the children. *The secret of Polichinelle* is something that everybody knows, but of which the very credulous make a mystery. Cf. PUNCHINELLO.

pol′i-clin′ic (pŏl′ĭ-klĭn′ĭk), *n.* [G. *poliklinik.*] *Med.* Orig., a clinic held at private houses in a city [Gr. πόλις] or town, the patients being treated by advanced students under supervision of a professor to whom they reported daily, the professor seldom visiting the patients; by extension, a dispensary or department of a hospital at which out-patients are treated. Cf. POLYCLINIC.

pol′i-cy (pŏl′ĭ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* POLICIES (-sĭz). [ME. *policie*, OF. *policie*, L. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεια. In senses 6, 7, and 8 influenced by L. *politus* polished. See POLICE, *n.*] **1**. Civil or ecclesiastical polity; government; the science of government. Also, a government or state. *Obs. or R.*

2. Prudence or wisdom in the management of public and private affairs; wisdom; sagacity; shrewdness; wit; as, the *policy* of such a course is doubtful.

The very *policy* of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him. *Fuller*

3. A wise scheme or device; a contrivance, esp. a cunning contrivance; a stratagem; trick. *Obs. or R.*

4. Management, administration, or procedure based primarily on temporal or material interest, rather than on higher principles; hence, more or less disparagingly, worldly wisdom; as, he allowed *policy* to outweigh honor.

5. A settled or definite course or method adopted and followed by a government, institution, body, or individual.

The German Empire once established, the great Chancellor's *policy* became one of peace. *N. Int. Encyc.*

Honesty is the best *policy*. *Old Saying.*

6. **a** Act or process of improving an estate, town, building, etc., or improvements so made. *Obs. Scot. Oxf. E. D.* **b** Often in *pl.* In Scotland, the improved grounds around a country house.

7. Refinement; polish; culture. *Obs. Scottish Latinism.*

pol′i-cy, *n.* [F. *police*; cf. Pr. *polissia*, Sp. *póliza*, It. *polizza*; prob. fr. LL. *apodixa* a receipt, fr. Gr. ἀπόδειξις a showing forth, a proof, fr. ἀποδεικνύναι to show forth, exhibit; ἀπό + δεικνύναι to show.] **1**. A certificate of insurance; any writing whereby a contract of insurance is made; the document containing the contract made by an insurance company with a person whose property or life is insured; often, an annuity contract or certificate of an insurance company. See INSURANCE, 1, ENDOWMENT INSURANCE, etc.

2. A conditional promissory note, depending on the result of a wager. *Obs. or R. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. A method of gambling by betting that certain numbers will be drawn in a lottery; as, to play *policy*.

4. A ticket or voucher, as a ballot, a pay warrant, etc.

pol′i-cy-hold′er (-hōl′dẽr), *n.* A person to whom an insurance policy has been granted.

policy shop. A place where policy gambling is carried on.

policy slip. A voucher showing, when filled out, what numbers one has bet on in policy; also, a slip containing a list of the numbers drawn.

pol′i-gar (pŏl′ĭ-gär), *n.* [Marathi *pālegār*, or Tamil *pālaiyakkāran.*] A kind of feudal chief in the Madras Presidency; also, a follower, usually predatory, of such a chief, or a descendant from such a follower. *India.* — **pol′i-gar-ship′** (-shĭp′), *n.*

pol′ing (pōl′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n* of POLE. **1**. Act of supporting or propelling by a pole or poles; as, the *poling* of beans.

2. *Engin. & Mining.* Act or process of temporarily protecting the face of a level, drift, cut, etc., by driving poles or planks along the sides into the yet unbroken ground.

3. *Metal.* A process used in refining certain metals, as copper and lead, consisting in the introduction of poles of green wood into the molten metal. Gases are generated, which have a reducing action on oxides.

pol′i-o- (pŏl′ĭ-ō-), **poli-**. Combining forms from Greek πολιός, *gray*, used specif. to indicate *relation to the gray matter of the brain* or *spinal cord.*

pol′i-o-my′e-li′tis (-mī′ē-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *polio-* + *myelitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. In children the anterior horns of the gray matter are usually affected. See INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

pol′ish (pŏl′ĭsh), *n.* **1**. Act or process of polishing.

2. A smooth, glossy surface, usually produced by friction; a gloss or luster.

3. Fig.: Refinement; culture; elegance.

This Roman *polish* and this smooth behavior. *Addison*

4. Anything used to produce a gloss.

5. A flourlike material rubbed from the surface of the hulled rice grain in preparing the latter for market. It is a valuable cattle feed. Called also *rice polish.*

pol′ish (pŏl′ĭsh), *v. t.*; POL′ISHED (-ĭsht); POL′ISH-ING. [ME. *polischen*, F. *polir*, L. *polire.* Cf. POLITE; 2d -ISH.] **1**. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to burnish; to give luster to; as, to *polish* glass, metals, etc.

2. Hence, to wear off the rudeness, coarseness, or rusticity of; to make elegant, cultured, or polite; to refine; as, to *polish* life or manners.

3. To affect or bring into a specified condition by polishing; as, to *polish* away one's crudities.

Syn. — POLISH, BURNISH, FURBISH. To POLISH is to make smooth or glossy by friction; fig., the word implies refinement, esp. by the removal of social roughness or crudeness; to BURNISH is to polish (esp. metal), commonly with something hard and smooth; to FURBISH (lit. and fig.) is to rub or brush (something) until it looks bright or new; the word is often used slightingly or in contempt; as, "windowpanes which she had *polished* until they shone like jewels" (*Mary Wilkins*); "the most *polished* gentlemen of the most *polished* nation" (*Landor*); "*burnished* steel" (*Tickell*); "sunset's *burnished* gold" (*Shelley*); "*furbished* the rusty sword again" (*Dryden*); "I took it [the play] to make alterations . . . and *furbished* it up in a day or two" (*Lamb*); to *furbish* up one's Latin and Greek. See LUSTER.

to polish off, to finish or get rid of completely, as an adversary. *Slang.* *W. H. Russell.*

pol′ish, *v. i.* **1**. To become smooth, as from friction; to receive a gloss; as, steel *polishes* well.

2. To take on refinement or culture.

Pol′ish (pōl′ĭsh), *a.* [From POLE a Polander.] Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.

Polish berry, a scale insect (*Porphyrophora polonica*) of north and central Europe whose body yields a red dye. — **P. Bull**, *Astron.*, the constellation Taurus Poniatowskii. — **P. cake.** = 2d BABA. — **P. disease.** = PLICA, 1. — **P. draughts** *or* **checkers**, a variety of draughts, or checkers, played usually on a special board of 100 squares, in which the men can take opposing men by jumping backward as well as forward and kings can go any distance in one move. — **P. millet**, crab grass (*Syntherisma sanguinalis*). — **P. plait**. *Med.* = PLICA, 1. — **P. rabbit**, one of a breed of small, entirely white, domestic rabbits with rather short erect ears and pink eyes. — **P. ragout.** = BORSCH. — **P. sauce**, Allemande flavored with horse-radish, lemon juice, pepper, and parsley. — **P. swan**, a supposed domestic variety of the mute swan having pale legs and white cygnets. — **P. wheat**, a kind of European wheat (*Triticum polonicum*) distinguished by its glaucous ears and long empty glumes inclosing the spikelets.

Pol′ish (pōl′ĭsh), *n.* **1**. The language of the Poles. Its chief dialects are *Great Polish*, spoken in Posen, Kalish, and Plotsk; *Little Polish*, in Galicia; and *Lithuanian*, *Prussian*, and *Silesian*, *Polish.* Polish employs the Roman alphabet, peculiar sounds being indicated by diacritically marked letters. Its literature dates from the 12th century, but its important works are recent. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

2. **a** One of a long-established breed of ornamental medium-sized domestic fowls having a large globular crest, smooth legs, leaf comb, and in some varieties large muffs. The chief varieties are known by their colors, as white-crested black, white, golden, silver, etc. **b** A Polish rabbit.

pol′ished (pŏl′ĭsht), *p. a.* Smooth and glossy; hence, highly finished; refined; polite; as, *polished* manners; *polished* verse. — **pol′ished-ly**, *adv.* — **pol′ished-ness**, *n.*

polished-stone age. See NEOLITHIC.

pol′ish-er (pŏl′ĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One that polishes or refines; also, that which is used in polishing.

pol′ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POLISH. — **polishing iron**, an iron burnisher; esp., a small smoothing iron used in laundries. — **p. putty.** = PUTTY POWDER. — **p. red**, colcothar. — **p. slate.** **a** A gray or yellow slate, found in Bohemia and Auvergne, and used for polishing glass, marble, etc. **b** A kind of hone or whetstone; hone slate. — **p. snake**, a serpentine formerly used in cleaning lithographic stones. — **p. wheel**, a lap.

‖ **po′lis′soir′** (pô′lē′swär′), *n.* [F.] **a** A polishing or grinding implement or instrument. **b** *Glass Making.* A tool consisting of a flat wooden block with a long iron handle, used for flattening out split cylinders of blown glass.

po-lite′ (pô-līt′), *a.*; PO-LIT′ER (-līt′ẽr); PO-LIT′EST (-līt′ĕst). [L. *politus*, p. p. of *polire.* See POLISH, *v.*] **1**. Smooth; polished. *Obs.* "A *polite* surface." *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Put in order; neat; clean and orderly.

3. Characterized by refinement, culture, or elegance; as, *polite* literature. the *polite* nations; of a person, smooth and refined in behavior or manners; courteous; civil.

He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

Syn. — POLITE, GENTLE, GENTEEL. POLITE, as here compared (see CIVIL), applies to that which is characterized by culture or refinement; GENTLE, in the sense here distinguished (see GENTLE), suggests good or honorable birth; as, *polite* society, *polite* literature; *gentle* blood, extraction, *gentle* breeding. GENTEEL now commonly implies a more or less vulgar affectation of fineness or gentility; as, "country or Bavarian beer not being *genteel* enough for the hotel" (*Thackeray*); "Swaying her rattling skirts with a *genteel* air" (*Mary Wilkins*); cf. shabby-*genteel*.

po-lite′ly, *adv.* **1**. In a polished manner; so as to be smooth or glossy; also, elegantly; ornately. *Obs.* *Milton.*

2. In a polite manner; with politeness; courteously.

po-lite′ness, *n.* **1**. High finish; smoothness. *Obs.*

2. Mental polish; culture; refinement; elegance. *Now R.*

3. The quality or state of being polite; urbanity.

Syn. — Courtesy, good breeding, refinement, urbanity, courteousness, affability, complaisance, civility.

pol′i-tesse′ (pŏl′ĭ-tĕs′; *F.* pô′lē′tĕs′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *politezza*, *pulitezza.*] Politeness; — often implying artificiality.

pol′i-tic (pŏl′ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [L. *politicus* political, Gr. πολιτικός belonging to the citizens or to the state, fr. πολίτης citizen: cf. F. *politique.* See POLICE; cf. POLITICAL.] **1**. Of or pertaining to polity, or civil government; political; as, the body *politic.* See under BODY. *Now Rare.*

He with his people made all but one *politic* body. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Pert. to a constitutional, as distinguished from a despotic, state or government; constitutional. *R. Oxf. E. D.*

3. Sagacious in promoting a policy; ingenious in devising and advancing a system of management; devoted to a scheme or system rather than to a principle; hence, in a good sense, wise; prudent; sagacious; and in a bad sense, artful; unscrupulous; cunning; — said of persons.

Politic with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. *Shak.*

4. Pertaining to, or promoting, a policy; well-devised; expedient; adapted to its end, whether right or wrong; — said of things; as, a *politic* treaty; a *politic* reply; — sometimes implying cunning or insincerity. "*Politic* meekness offends us as a hypocrisy." *J. Martineau.*

5. Polished; cultured. *Scot. Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — Discreet, provident, wary, artful. See WISE.

pol′i-tic, *n.* **1**. A politician. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Stevenson.*

2. An indifferentist or temporizer in religion. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

3. Policy; politics. *Obs.*

4. *pl.* See POLITICS.

po-lit′i-cal (pō-lĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See POLITIC.] **1**. Of or pertaining to polity, or politics, or the conduct of government, referring in the widest application to the judicial, executive, and legislative branches; of or pertaining to, or incidental to, the exercise of the functions vested in those charged with the conduct of government; relating to the management of affairs of state; as, *political* theories.

2. Having, or conforming to, a polity, or settled system of administration; as, a *political* body or government.

3. Of or pertaining to the exercise of the rights and privileges or the influence by which the individuals of a state seek to determine or control its public policy; having to do with the organization or action of individuals, parties, or interests that seek to control the appointment or action of those who manage the affairs of a state; as, his *political* affiliations were with the Republicans.

4. Of or pertaining to those who make a business or profession of politics, or politicians in their partisan activities; as, he is actuated by merely *political* motives.

5. Politic; expedient. *Obs.*

political day, a civil day; = DAY, 4. — **p. economist**, one who is versed in, or a student of, political economy; esp., a teacher of, or writer on, economics. — **p. economy**, orig., the art of regulating the politics or policy of a government for the promotion of the wealth of the community and the government; now, the science more appropriately called *economics* (which see). — **p. geography**. See GEOGRAPHY. — **p. liberty**. See LIBERTY, 2. — **p. prisoner**, a person in custody or imprisoned for a political offense. — **p. science**, the science dealing with the organization and government of states. — **p. verse**, a Byzantine or modern Greek type of accentual verse, esp. of fifteen-syllabled iambic lines.

po-lit′i-cal, *n.* **1**. A political officer, agent, or the like; specif., in India, a British official dealing with and advising the ruler of a native state.

2. Also: **a** A politician. *Rare.* **b** A political prisoner or offender. **c** *pl.* Politics. *Obs.*

po-lit′i-cal-ly, *adv.* **1**. Politicly; artfully. *Obs. Knolles.*

2. In a political manner; as regards politics.

pol′i-ti′cian (pŏl′ĭ-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* **1**. A politic person; a schemer; an intriguer. *Obs.*

2. One versed or experienced in the science of government; one devoted to politics; a statesman.

While empiric *politicians* use deceit. *Dryden.*

3. One addicted to, or actively engaged in, politics as managed by parties (see POLITICS, 2); often, more or less disparagingly, one primarily interested in political offices or their profits; as, a mere *politician.*

4. A Politique or politique. *Obs.*

Syn. — POLITICIAN, STATESMAN. In modern usage POLITICIAN commonly implies activity in party politics, esp. with a suggestion of artifice or intrigue; STATESMAN now usually suggests broad-minded and far-seeing sagacity in affairs of state: as, "What makes Burke stand out so splendidly among *politicians* is that he treats politics with his thought and imagination" (*M. Arnold*); "He has . . . a loose, shifty expression of face, and one which gives you the impression of a thorough *politician* in the bad sense of the word" (*E. L. Godkin*); "The ideas which began the new Germany were due to this quiet, strong, faithful, persistent, self-respecting *statesman*" (*Andrew D. White*).

pol′i-tic-ly (pŏl′ĭ-tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* In a politic manner; sagaciously; shrewdly; artfully.

po-lit′i-co- (pō-lĭt′ĭ-kō-). Combining form from Greek πολιτικός, *civil*, *political*; as in, **po-lit′i-co-com-mer′cial**, pertaining to both politics and commerce, or to either as affected by or combined with the other; **po-lit′i-co-ec-cle′si-as′ti-cal**; **po-lit′i-co-e′co-nom′ic**; **po-lit′i-co-eth′i-cal**; **po-lit′i-co-re-li′gious**; **po-lit′i-co-so′cial**.

pol′i-tics (pŏl′ĭ-tĭks), *n.* Plural in form, but construed either as *pl.* or as *sing.*; see -ICS. [Cf. F. *politique*, Gr. πολιτική (sc. ἐπιστήμη). See POLITIC.] **1**. The science and art of government; the science dealing with the organization, regulation, and administration of a state, in both its internal and external affairs; political science; also, formerly, that branch of ethics dealing with the ethical relations and duties of states or social organizations.

2. The theory or practice of managing or directing the affairs of public policy or of political parties; hence, political affairs, principles, convictions, opinions, sympathies, or the like; in a bad sense, artful or dishonest management to secure the success of political candidates or parties.

3. The conduct of, or policy or scheming in, private affairs.

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po-lice′less, *a.* See -LESS.

Polichinello ✝ POLICHINELLE.

po-li′cial (pō-lĭsh′ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the police. *Rare.*

polician. ✝ POLITIAN.

policiar, *n.* One who "policies," or regulates. *Obs. Scot.*

po-lic′ize (pō-lēs′īz), *v. t.* To police, or to govern in an orderly fashion. *Rare.*

pol′i-ciz′er (pŏl′ĭ-sīz′ẽr), *n.* A schemer. *Obs.*

pol′i-cy, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *policier.*] To policize. *Obs.*

pol′i-en-ceph′a-li′tis (pŏl′ĭ-ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lī′tĭs), *n.* Also **pol′i-o-en-ceph′a-li′tis** (-ō-ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lī′tĭs). [NL.; *polio-* + *encephalitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain.

pol′i-en-ceph′a-lo-my′e-li′tis, *n.* Also **pol′i-o-en-ceph′a-lo-my′e-li′tis** (-ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lō-mī′ē-lī′tĭs). [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain and the spinal cord.

Pol′i-eus (pŏl′ĭ-ūs), *a.* [Gr. Πολιεύς.] Protector of the city (Athens): — an epithet of Zeus.

pol′i-o-my′e-lop′a-thy (-ō-mī′ē-lŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*polio-* + *myelo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

pol′i-or-cet′ic (-ŏr-sĕt′ĭk; -sē′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολιορκητικός.] *Mil.* Pertaining to sieges. *Rare.*

pol′i-or-cet′ics (-ĭks), *n.* *Mil.* Art of conducting sieges. *Rare.*

pol′i-o′sis (-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *polio-* + *-osis.*] Abnormal grayness of the hair. [POLYPHONE.]

pol′i-phant. Obs. corrupt. of

polipragmatick. ✝ POLYPRAGMATIC. [See -ABLE.]

pol′ish-a-ble (pŏl′ĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.*

pol′ish-ment, *n.* A polishing; state of being polished. *Obs. or R.*

pol′isht. Polished. *Ref. Sp.*

polishure. *n.* [F. *polissure.*] State of being polished. *Obs.*

‖ **po-lis′ta** (pō-lēs′tä), *n.* [Sp.] A compulsory laborer.

Po-lis′tes (pō-lĭs′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολιστής founder of a city.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of social wasps having a spindle-shaped abdomen and wings which fold like a fan. They are mostly black with yellow markings, or brown. Their nests consist of a single comb of paper-like material suspended by a peduncle and having no envelope.

pol′i-tarch (pŏl′ĭ-tärk), *n.* [Gr. πολιτάρχης.] A governor of citizens: — the title of civic magistrates in some Oriental cities, as Thessalonica, under the Romans. *Oxf. E. D.*

po-lite′, *v. t.* To polish. *Obs.*

po-lite′ful, *a.* Very polite. *Colloq.*

po-li′tian (pō-lĭsh′ăn), *n.* [OF. *policien.*] A politician. *Obs.*

po-lit′i-cal-ism (pō-lĭt′ĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Zeal in politics.

po-lit′i-cas′ter (pō-lĭt′ĭ-kăs′tẽr; pō-lĭt′ĭ-kăs′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. It. *politicastro.* See 2d -ASTER.] A petty politician. *Rare.*

pol′i-ti′cian, *a.* Cunning; politic: artful. *Archaic.*

pol′i-ti′cious (pŏl′ĭ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Crafty; politic. *Obs.*

po-lit′i-cist (pō-lĭt′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A student of political science. *R.*

po-lit′i-cize (-sīz), *v. i.* To discuss, or take part in, politics. — *v. t.* To give a political tone to; to bring within the sphere of politics. — **po-lit′i-ciz′er** (-sīz′ẽr), *n.*

po-lit′i-co (pō-lĭt′ĭ-kō), *n.* [It. *politico* or Sp. *político.*] A politician: specif., an unscrupulously politic person.

|| **Po'li'tique'** (pŏ'lē'tēk'), *n.* [F., lit., politic.] One of a party which arose in France after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, composed of moderate Catholics and Protestants, aiming to restore civil peace on the basis of religious tolerance; hence [*l. c.*], an opportunist. *Obs. or Hist.*

pol'i-ty (pŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεια; cf. F. *politie* (with *t* pronounced like *s*). See 1st POLICY, POLICE.] **1.** Form or constitution of the government of a state, or, by extension, of any institution or organization similarly administered; the general or fundamental system or organization of a government as determined by the theory on which it is based as to the object it aims to accomplish, its relation to the people, their political and civil rights, etc.; by extension, the constitution or organization of any analogous institution.

Nor is it possible that any form of *polity* . . . should be good, unless God himself be author of it. *Hooker.*

2. In Aristotle, specif., that form or method of government in which the sovereignty is in the whole body of citizens and the government is conducted for the good of all; the ideal commonwealth or republic.
3. A politically organized community; a state.
4. Policy; prudence; management. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

po-litz'er-ize (pŏ-lĭt'sēr-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Med.* To inflate the middle ear of (a patient) by blowing air up the nose during the act of swallowing; — from the name of Prof. Politzer of Vienna, who first practiced it. — **po-litz'er-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pol'ka (pōl'kȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pol. *Polka* a Polish woman: cf. F. & G. *polka.*] **1.** A dance of Polish origin performed by two persons in duple time.

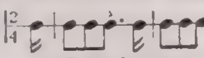
A Polka Rhythm.

2. *Music.* A lively Bohemian dance tune in 2-4 measure, with the third quaver (second beat) accented.

polka dot. In textile fabrics, a pattern of many round dots regularly distributed.

polka mazurka. **a** A dance in which a mazurka step is joined to the polka. It is in six movements occupying two bars of 3-4 time. **b** *Music.* A dance tune in slow 3-4 meter, characterized by piquant accents in the weak metrical parts, and partiality to dotted rhythms. *J. H. Cornell.*

poll (pŏl), *n.* Also *pol.* [Gr. οἱ πολλοί the many, the rabble.] *Camb. Univ., Eng.* **a** Collectively, with *the*, the students who "go up" for, or obtain, a pass or ordinary degree (**poll degree**), that is, a degree without honors. **b** A poll degree.

poll (pōl), *n.* [ME. *pol, polle*, akin to LG. *polle* the head, the crest of a bird, the top of a tree, OD. *pol, polle*, Dan. *puld* the crown of a hat.] **1.** The head; the skull; esp., the back or back and top of the head, as covered by hair; also, the nape of the neck. "All flaxen was his *poll.*" *Shak.*
2. A unit or an individual in a number; a head. *Obs.*
3. A number or aggregate of heads; a list of heads or individuals; also, formerly, the counting of heads.

We are the greater *poll*, and in true fear
They gave us our demands. *Shak*

4. Specif.: **a** A register or list of persons on whom a poll tax is to be levied. **b** The list or register of the electors who may vote, or of those who have voted, in an election.
5. The casting or recording of the votes of a body of persons, as of the registered electors or of the members of a jury; as, the close of the *poll;* also, the result of the counting of such votes; the number of such votes cast.
6. The place where the votes are cast or recorded; as, to go to the *polls;* — usually in *pl.* in the United States.
7. A poll tax.
8. The broad or flat end of a hammer or similar tool.
9. The crown of a hat, cap, or the like.
10 The European chub (*Leuciscus cephalus*).

poll (pōl), *v. t.;* POLLED (pōld); POLL'ING. [From POLL head.] **1.** To cut off or cut short the hair, wool, or the like of; to shear; clip; as, to *poll* a man or a man's head; to *poll* sheep; also, to cut off or cut short (the hair, etc.).

When he [Absalom] *polled* his head. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26.

2. To cut off the head or top of, as a tree or plant; to pollard; also, rarely, to cut off (the top or head).
3. To cut off or cut short the horns of (cattle).
4. *Law.* To cut even without indentation. See DEED POLL.
5. To practice extortion on; to despoil; fleece. *Archaic.*
6. To pay as one's personal tax. *Obs. & R.*

The man that *polled* but twelve pence for his head. *Dryden.*

7. To enter, as polls or persons, in a list or register; to enroll, as in order to count; to enumerate; specif.: **a** To receive and register the votes of; — usually in *p. p.;* as, the county was *polled* on the question. **b** To call on each member of (a jury) to answer individually as to his concurrence in a verdict rendered.
8. To register or deposit, as a vote; also, to elicit or call forth, as votes or voters; as, he *polled* a hundred votes.

poll (pōl), *v. i.* **1.** To commit extortion; to plunder.

I come not hither to *poll* nor to shave. *J. Heywood.*

2. To cast one's vote at a poll.

pol'lack (pŏl'ăk), *or* **pol'lock** (-ŭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Gael. *pollag* a little pool, a sort of fish.] Any of several marine gadoid fishes belonging to the genera *Pollachius* and *Theragra.* The true pollack (*Pollachius pollachius*) inhabits the Atlantic coast of Europe; a closely allied, if distinct, species (*P. carbonarius*), called also *coalfish*, occurs on both the European and American coasts and resembles the cod, but is darker and more lustrous, with a longer lower jaw; the Alaska pollack (*T. chalcogramma*) is widely diffused in the North Pacific. All are valued for food.

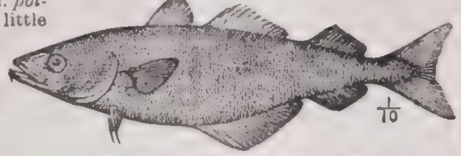

Pollack (*Pollachius carbonarius*).

poll adz *or* **adze.** A tool having a head consisting of an adz on one side and a hammer poll on the other.

pol'lard (pŏl'ȧrd), *n.* [See POLL, *v.*, POLL head.] **1.** **a** = POLL, 10. **b** A stag that has cast its antlers. **c** A hornless animal (cow or sheep).
2. A clipped coin; also, a counterfeit. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. A tree which has been cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage.
4. A coarse kind of bran obtained from wheat, and sometimes used for feeding stock.
5. Pollard wheat. *Obs.*

pol'lard, *v. t.;* POL'LARD-ED; POL'LARD-ING. **1.** To remove the crown of (a tree); to cut back or convert into a pollard.
2. To kill (rabbits) by feeding with poisoned grain or pollard. *New Zealand.*

poll book (pōl). A register of electors entitled to vote, or of those who have voted at a given poll.

polled (pōld), *a.* Having (such) a poll, or head.

polled (pōld), *a.* Deprived of a poll, or of something belonging to the poll. Specif.: **a** Shaved or shorn; — used of a person or of the hair. *Archaic* **b** Without horns; — said of hornless or dehorned cattle and of deer that have cast their antlers. **c** Pollarded; — said of trees. **d** Of wheat, pollard; awnless. *Obs.*

polled Angus. = ABERDEEN ANGUS. — **p. Durham,** a breed of cattle similar to the shorthorn but without horns.

pol'len (pŏl'ĕn), *n.* [L. *pollen, pollinis*, fine flour, fine dust; cf. Gr. πάλη.] **1.** Fine bran or flour. *Obs. Bailey.*
2. *Bot.* The mass of microspores in seed plants. Pollen usually appears as a fine yellow dust, each grain being a spore consisting of a single cell of various shapes, with the outer wall (*extine*) often finely sculptured. They are formed as tetrads by the division of the pollen mother cells. In some families, as the Orchidaceæ and Asclepiadaceæ, the pollen is aggregated into viscid or waxy masses (*pollinia*). In angiosperms the pollen lodges on the stigmatic part of the pistil, where the microspores germinate, sending out a tube through which the male generative cell passes to the ovule, where it fuses with the egg cell of the embryo sac; the fertilized ovule then develops into the structure known as a seed. See MICROSPORE **a**, FERTILIZATION, 2, SEED.

pollen plate. In bees, a pollen brush when consisting of a flat or concave area bordered with stiff hairs.

pollen tube. *Bot.* The tube developed from the wall of the pollen grain in fertilization. See POLLEN, 2.

poll'er (pōl'ẽr), *n.* [From 3d POLL.] One who polls; specif.: **a** One who polls or lops trees **b** One who polls hair; a barber. *Obs.* **c** A taxgatherer; hence, an extortioner or plunderer. *Obs.* **d** One who registers voters, or one who votes.

poll'-e'vil (pōl'ē'v'l), *n.* *Veter.* A suppurative inflammation in the region of the poll of the horse, the result of bruising and infection with pus-producing organisms.

pol'lex (pŏl'ĕks), *n.; L. pl.* POLLICES (-ĭ-sēz). [L., the thumb.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The first (preaxial) digit of the fore limb, the thumb. In birds it supports the bastard wing.

pol-lic'i-ta'tion (pŏ-lĭs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pollicitatio*, fr. *pollicitari* to promise, v. intens. fr. *polliceri* to promise.] **1.** A promising or a promise. *Now Rare.* *Bp. Burnet.*
2. *Roman & Civil Law.* A proposal or promise without mutuality, as a vow to do something for, or give something to, another; an unaccepted proposal or promise.

pol'li-nate (pŏl'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* *Bot.* To perform pollination on.

pol'li-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Bot.* **a** The transfer of pollen from the andrœcium to the gynœcium. See CROSS-POLLINATION **a**. **b** Loosely, fertilization.

poll'ing (pōl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POLL. **1.** Act of one that polls something.
2. Something cut off, lopped off, or the like; — usually in *pl.;* as, the *pollings* of a beard.

Pol-lin'i-a (pŏ-lĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pollen, -inis*, fine flour.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall perennial Asiatic grasses with terminal fan-shaped panicles, the paired spikelets 1-flowered, and subtended by a tuft of silky hairs.

pol'li-nif'er-ous (pŏl'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pollen, -inis*, pollen + *-ferous.*] **1.** *Bot.* Bearing or producing pollen.
2. *Zoöl.* Adapted for the purpose of carrying pollen.

pol-lin'i-um (pŏ-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL. See POLLEN.] *Bot.* A coherent mass of pollen grains. Pollinia are especially characteristic of the orchid and milkweed families, and often bear a stalk bearing an adhesive disk, which clings to visiting insects and facilitates withdrawal of the whole pollinium from its receptacle. Pollinia-bearing plants are in general heterogamous. See ASCLEPIAS, *Illust.*

pol'li-niz'er (pŏl'ĭ-nīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant used to furnish pollen in crossbreeding; a male parent.
2. One that performs the operation of cross-pollination.

pol'li-no'di-um (-nō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; L. *pollen* (see POLLEN) + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* In certain phycomycetous fungi, a hyphal branch which functions as an antheridium. It conjugates with the oögonium, into which its protoplasmic contents are emptied. — **pol'li-no'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pol'li-wog (pŏl'ĭ-wŏg), *n.* [ME. *polwigle.* Cf. POLL head; WIGGLE.] A tadpole.

poll pick (pōl). *Mining.* A single-pointed pick having a short poll, or striking head. See PICK, *n.*, *Illust.*

poll tax. A tax of so much per head or person, usually on every male person over a given age.

pol-lute' (pŏ-lūt'), *v. t.;* POL-LUT'ED (-lūt'ĕd); POL-LUT'ING (-lūt'ĭng). [L. *pollutus*, p. p. of *polluere* to defile, to pollute, from a prep. appearing only in comp. (akin to *per, pro*) + *luere* to wash. See LAVE.] To make or render impure or unclean, ceremonially, physically, or morally; to impair or destroy the purity or sanctity of; to defile; desecrate; profane; corrupt; befoul.

Wickedness . . hath *polluted* the whole earth. 2 *Esd.* xv. 6.
They have *polluted* themselves with blood. *Lam.* iv. 14

Syn. — Soil, corrupt, debauch, ravish. See CONTAMINATE.

pol-lut'ed (pŏ-lūt'ĕd), *p. a.* Defiled; made unclean or impure. — **pol-lut'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **pol-lut'ed-ness**, *n.*

pol-lu'tion (pŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pollutio:* cf. F. *pollution.*] **1.** Act of polluting, or state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity; desecration.
2. *Med.* Emission of semen at other times than in coition.
3. That which pollutes or is polluted. *Rare.*

Pol'lux (pŏl'ŭks), *n.* [L., the twin brother of Castor.] **1.** *Class Myth.* See DIOSCURI.
2. **a** *Astron.* The first-magnitude star β (Beta) Geminorum. Cf. 3d CASTOR, 2. See STAR. **b** [*l.c.*] *Min.* = POLLUCITE.

Pol'ly (pŏl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Familiar form for MOLLY, MARY; — fem. prop. name.
2. [*often l. c.*] A popular name for a parrot.

po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* [Of Eastern origin (Balti); — properly, the ball used in the game.] *Sports.* **a** A game of ball resembling hockey, with the players, usually four on a side, on horseback. **b** A similar game played on ice or on a floor by players, usually five on a side, wearing ice or roller skates. There is no offside rule. Cf. HOCKEY, 1. **c** A somewhat similar game played by swimmers.

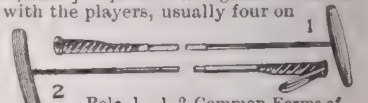

Polo, 1. 1, 2 Common Forms of Polo Mallets

po'lo, *n.* [Sp., an air or popular song in Andalusia.] A Spanish gypsy dance characterized by energetic movements of the body while the feet merely shuffle or glide, with unison singing and rhythmic clapping of hands.

po'lo-naise' (pō'lō-nāz'; pŏl'ō-; 277), *n.* **1.** [F., prop. fem. of *polonais* Polish.] **a** An article of dress for women, consisting of a waist and drapery in one piece worn over a separate skirt. **b** A short overcoat, usually furred, worn by men early in the 19th century.
2. *Music.* A stately Polish dance or march, the tune for which is in 3-4 measure, having a characteristic rhythm, which in the accompaniment is as shown in the *Illust.;* also, the music for it. It was given independent importance as an instrumental form by Chopin.

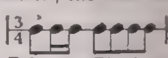
Polonaise Rhythm.

po-lo'ni-um (pŏ-lō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. So named after Poland, in L. form *Polonia*, one of the discoverers being a Pole.] *Chem.* A supposed new element, a radioactive substance discovered by M. and Mme. Curie in pitchblende. It is closely related chemically to bismuth. It emits only alpha rays and is perhaps identical with radium F.

Po-lo'ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* Lord chamberlain to the King of Denmark, and father of Ophelia and Laertes, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." He is a garrulous old courtier, full of moral precepts and aphorisms, and fancying himself to be shrewd. He is slain, while eavesdropping, by Hamlet.

polo pony. Any small wiry horse (according to present rules not over 14½ hands in height) used in playing polo.

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politique. † POLITIC.
pol'i-tist (pŏl'ĭ-tĭst), *n.* A student of polity. *Rare.*
polititian. † POLITICIAN.
pol'i-ti'tious. † POLITICIOUS.
polititize, *v. t.* To treat in a politic way. *Obs.*
pol'i-tize (pŏl'ĭ-tīz), *v. i.* To play the politician: also, to deal politically. *Obs. or R.*
pol'i-ture (pŏl'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *politura*, fr. *polire* to polish.] Polish; gloss; refinement. *Obs.*
pol'i-um, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πόλιον.] Poly. *Obs.*
polive. † PULLEY.
Po'lix'ène' (pō'lēk'sĕn'), *n.* See MADELON.
Po-lix'e-nes (pŏ-lĭk'sē-nēz), *n.* The unjustly suspected king of Bohemia, father of Florizel, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."
polk. † POKE, a bag.
polk (pōlk), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *polker.*] To dance the polka. *Colloq.*
pol'ka (pōl'kȧ), *v. i.* To dance the polka.
pol'ka, *n., or* **polka jacket.** A kind of knit or cloth jacket worn by women. [of PULK, pool.]
polke. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
poll † POOL. [var. of POLE.]
poll (pŏl). Obs. or dial. Eng.
poll, polle, *n.* [Ir. *poll.*] A measure of land in Ireland, of fifty or sixty acres. *Hist.*
poll (pōl), *a.* *Chiefly Law.* Polled, as contrasted with *indented;* as, a deed *poll.*
poll, *n.* A polled animal; — the kind usually being specified.
poll'a-ble (pōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be polled, as a vote.
pollacre. † POLACRE.
poll'age (pōl'āj), *n.* A poll tax; also, extortion. *Obs. or R.*
pol'la-ki-u'ri-a (pŏl'ȧ-kĭ-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πολλάκις often + *-uria.*] *Med.* Abnormally frequent micturition.
pol'lam (pŏl'ȧm), *n.* [Tamil *palam*, fr Skr. *pala.*] See WEIGHT.
pol'lam, *n.* [Tamil *pālaiyam.*] A district held in a sort of feudal tenure by a poligar. *E. Ind.*
pol'lan (pŏl'ȧn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *pollōg* a kind of fish, Gael. *pollag.*] A lake whitefish (*Coregonus pollan*), native of Ireland.
pollankan. † PALANQUIN.
pol'lar-chy (pŏl'är-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολύς, pl. πολλοί, many + *-archy.*] Polyarchy. *Rare.*
pol'lard (pŏl'ȧrd), *a.* **1.** Of wheat, beardless; awnless. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Of a tree, pollarded
poll'ax', poll'axe'. † POLEAX.
poll bill. A bill providing for a poll tax. *Obs.*
poll booth. A polling booth.
poll-da'vy. † POLDAVY.
poll deed. A deed poll. *Now Rare.*
polldennery, *n.* [*poll*, v. + *denary* a denarius.] Extortion. *Obs.*
polle. † POLE, POLL, PULL.
pol'le-cy. † POLICY.
pol'le-ga'da (pŏl'ĕ-gä'dä), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE
Pollegian. † PELAGIAN.
pol'len. † PULLEN.
pol'len. Var of POLLAN.
pol'len, *v. t.* To pollinate.
pol'len-a'ri-um (-ā'rĭ-ŭm; 115) Var. of POLLINARIUM.
pol'len-ate, pol'len-a'tion Vars. of POLLINATE, POLLINATION.
pollen basket. The pollen plate, or corbicula, of a bee.
pollen brush. A brushlike organ on the leg or body of a bee, used for carrying pollen.
pollen catarrh. *Med.* Hay fever.
pol'len-cy (pŏl'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *pollentia.*] Potency. *Obs. & R.*
pol'lened (-ĕnd), *a.* Covered with pollen; containing pollen
pollen fever. *Med.* Hay fever.
poll'en-ger, *n.* [Cf. POLL, *v.*] A pollard tree. *Dial. Obs*
pol'len-if'er-ous (pŏl'ĕn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs). Var. of POLLINIFEROUS.
pol'len-i-za'tion, pol'len-ize, etc. Vars. of POLLINIZATION, etc.
pol'len-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pollen mass. *Bot.* A pollinium.
pol'lent (pŏl'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pollens*, p. pr. of *pollere* to be strong.] Powerful. *Rare.*
pollerone. † POULDRON.
pollet, *n.* Also **pollette.** [Cf. EPAULET.] A small epaulet or pauldron. *Obs.*
polley. † PULLEY.
pol'li-cal (pŏl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the pollex. [lical. *R.*]
pol'li-car, *a* [L. *pollicaris.*] Pol-
pol'li-cate. Var. of PULICAT.
|| **pol'li-ce ver'so** (pŏl'ĭ-sē vûr'sō). [L.] With thumb turned (downward), or reversed, — the sign by which the spectators at the Roman gladiatorial combats condemned a vanquished gladiator to death.
pol'li-cie. † POLICY.
pol-lic'i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *pollicitatus*, p. p. of *pollicitari* to promise.] To give promise of. *Obs.*
pol'li-nar (pŏl'ĭ-nȧr), *a.* [L. *pollinaris* pert. to fine flour.] Covered with pollenlike dust.
pol'li-na'ri-um (pŏl'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Rare.* *Bot.* **a** A pollinium. **b** An andrœcium. **c** A cystidium.
pol'li-na'tor (pŏl'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who performs pollination.
pol-linc'tor (pŏ-lĭŋk'tŏr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One who prepared corpses for the funeral.
pol-linc'ture, *n.* [L. *pollingere, pollinctum*, to wash (a corpse) and prepare it for the funeral pile.] Preparation of a corpse for interment or cremation. *Obs.*
polling penny. Poll money. *Obs*
pol-lin'i-a, *n., pl.* of POLLINIUM.
pol-lin'ic (pŏ-lĭn'ĭk), **-lin'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to pollen
pol'li-nig'er-ous (pŏl'ĭ-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pollen, -inis*, fine dust + *-gerous.*] Polliniferous. *R.*
pol'li-niv'o-rous (-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *pollen, -inis*, fine dust + *-vorous.*] Feeding on pollen.
pol'li-nize (pŏl'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To pollinate. — **pol'li-ni-za'tion** (pŏl'ĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'-), *n.*
pol'li-nose (-nōs), *a.* [L. *pollen, -inis*, dust.] *Zoöl.* Covered with yellow pollenlike dust.
polliticke. † POLITIC.
pol'li-wig. Var. of POLLIWOG.
poll money. A poll tax. *Obs*
pol'lock (pŏl'ŭk). Var. of POLLACK.
poll parrot. A tame parrot. *Colloq.* — **poll'-par'rot-y,** *a.*
poll'-sick'ness, *n.* = POLL-EVIL.
poll silver. Poll money. *Obs.*
pol'lu-cite (pŏl'ū-sīt), *n.* [See POLLUX; CASTORITE.] *Min.* A colorless transparent mineral, crystallizing in cubes, or massive. It is a hydrous silicate of cæsium and aluminium.
pol-lut'ant (pŏ-lūt'ȧnt), *n.* That which pollutes. *Rare.*
pol-lute', *a.* [L. *pollutus.*] Polluted. *Archaic.* [pollutes.]
pol-lut'er (-lūt'ẽr), *n.* One who
pol-lut'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POLLUTE. — **pol-lut'ing-ly,** *adv.*
pol-lu'tion-ate, *a.* Polluted. *Obs.* — **pol-lu'tion-ate-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
pol-luve', *v. t.* [L. *polluere:* cf. F. *polluer.*] Pollute. *Obs. Scot.*
polly. † PULLEY.
pol'ly-bait', *n.* The spotted goby
pol'ly-wog. Var. of POLLIWOG.
pol'ment. † PULMENT.
pol-mit'ic (pŏl-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
|| **po'lo** (pō'lō), *n.* [Sp.] Corvée exacted of the natives by the Spanish. *Phil. I.*
polo cart. A light two-wheeled carriage resembling the dogcart.
po'lo-ist, *n.* A polo player.
po'lo-naise', *v. i.* To dance the polonaise.
Po'lo-nese' (pō'lō-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* [Cf. F. *polonais.*] Polish *Obs* — *n.* A Pole; Polish; also [*l. c.*], a polonaise (dress). *Obs.*
Po-lo'ni-a (pō-lō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL.] Poland. *Obs.*
Po-lo'ni-an (-ȧn), *a.* Polish. *R.*
Po-lo'ni-an, *n.* **a** A Pole. *R.* **b** [*l.c.*] A polonaise (dress). *Obs.*
Po-lon'ic, *a.* Polish. *Obs.*
pol'o-nick, *n.* [OIt. *polonico.*] See MEASURE.
Po-lo'nish, *a.* Polish. *Obs.*
Pol'o-nism (pŏl'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* A Polish trait, idiom, or the like.
Pol'o-nize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Polish. — **Pol'o-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-), *n.*
po-lo'ny (pō-lō'nĭ), *n.* [Prob. for *Bologna.*] A kind of sausage.
Po-lo'ny, *a.* [LL. *Polonia* Poland.] Polish. *Obs.* — *n.* [*l. c.*] A boy's polonaise. *Obs. or Scot.*
pol'os (pŏl'ŏs), *n.* [Gr. πόλος, also, pivot, axis, crown of the head.] *Gr. Archæol.* A kind of high crown represented as worn by goddesses.

pol-troon′ (pŏl-trōōn′), *n.* [F. *poltron*, fr. It. *poltrone* an idle fellow, sluggard, coward, *poltro* idle, lazy, also, bed, perh. fr. OHG. *polstar*, *bolstar*, cushion, G. *polster*, akin to E. *bolster*.] An arrant coward; a dastard; craven; a mean-spirited wretch. — **pol-troon′ish**, *a.* — **pol-troon′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

pol-troon′, *a.* Craven; cowardly; dastardly.
Syn. — See COWARDLY.

pol-troon′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *poltronnerie*; cf. It. *poltroneria*.] Cowardice; want of spirit; pusillanimity.

pol′ver-ine (pŏl′vẽr-ĭn), *n.* [It. *polverino*, fr. *polvere* dust, L. *pulvis*, *-veris*. See POWDER.] A kind of potash or pearlash from the Levant, used in making fine glass.

po′ly (pō′lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* POLIES (-lĭz). [L. *polium*, name of a plant, perh. *Teucrium polium*, Gr. πόλιον.] A menthaceous plant (*Teucrium polium*) of southern Europe, with white-woolly aromatic foliage; also, any of several other species of *Teucrium*.

pol′y- (pŏl′ĭ-). [See FULL, *a.*] Combining form or prefix from Greek πολύς, *many*; as, *poly*gon, *poly*atomic.

pol′y-ac′id (-ăs′ĭd), *a.* *Chem.* Capable of combining with more than one molecule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

pol′y-a′cron (-ā′krŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ACRA (-krȧ). [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. ἄκρον summit.] *Geom.* A solid having many summits or angular points; a polyhedron.

pol′y-ad (pŏl′ĭ-ăd), *a.* *Chem.* Multivalent. — *n.* A polyad atom, radical, or element.

pol′y-a-del′phous (-ȧ-dĕl′fŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυάδελφος with many brothers; πολυς + ἀδελφος brother.] *Bot.* Having stamens united by the filaments in more than two groups or fascicles, as some Rosaceæ, species of *Hypericum*, etc.

pol′y-an′drist (-ăn′drĭst), *n.* One who lives in polyandry.

pol′y-an′drous (-drŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having twenty or more free hypogynous stamens.
2 Practicing polyandry; pertaining to polyandry.

pol′y-an′dry (pŏl′ĭ-ăn′drĭ; pŏl′ĭ-ăn′drĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἀνηρ, ἀνδρος, man, male: cf. F. *polyandrie*.] **1.** The possession by a woman of more than one husband at the same time; — contrasted with *monandry* and *polygyny*. Two characteristic types of primitive polyandry are *Nair* and *Tibetan* (see these words) *polyandry*.
2. *Bot.* State or condition of being polyandrous.

pol′y-an′tha (-ăn′thȧ), *n.*, *or* **polyantha rose**. [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] One of a race of hardy garden roses descended from *Rosa multiflora*, often used as the basis of crossbreeding. The flowers are very small.

pol′y-an′thus (-ăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύανθος rich in flowers; πολύς many + ἄνθος flower.] **a** The oxlip *Primula elatior*, having a many-flowered umbel. **b** Any narcissus of the species *Narcissus tazetta*, or of the varieties descended from it. They have rather small umbeled white or yellow flowers with a spreading perianth and small crown.

pol′y-ar′chy (pŏl′ĭ-är′kĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυαρχια. See POLY-; -ARCHY.] **1.** Government by many persons.
2. Erroneously, a group of many kingdoms. *Oxf. E. D.*

pol′y-ar-thri′tis (-är-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + *arthritis*.] *Med.* Inflammation affecting several joints at once or in rapid succession. — **pol′y-ar-thrit′ic** (-thrĭt′ĭk), *a.*

pol′y-a-tom′ic (-ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Having more than one atom in the molecule. **b** Having a valence greater than one. *Obs.* **c** Having more than one replaceable atom or radical.

pol′y-bas′ic (-bās′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Having in the molecule more than one hydrogen atom replaceable by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters. — **pol′y-ba-sic′i-ty** (-bā-sĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pol′y-bas′ite (pŏl′ĭ-bās′īt; pō-lĭb′ȧ-sīt), *n.* [G. *polybasit*.] *Min.* An iron-black, metallic-looking ore of silver, consisting essentially of silver, sulphur, and antimony, Ag_9SbS_6, with some copper and arsenic. H., 2–3. Sp. gr., 6.0–6.2.

pol′y-car′pel-la-ry (-kär′pĕl-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Composed of many carpels, as a compound ovary. Cf. MONOCARPELLARY.

Pol′y-car′pon (-kär′pŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολυκαρπον a kind of plant, prop. neut. a., fruitful. See POLY-; -CARPOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of silenaceous herbs of temperate and warm regions, having small white cymose flowers with 5-keeled sepals and 3–5 stamens. *P. tet aphyllum* is the allseed.

pol′y-ceph′a-lous (pŏl′ĭ-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυκέφαλος. See POLY-; CEPHALOUS.] Having many heads.

Pol′y-cer′i-dæ (-sĕr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολυκερως many-horned.] *Zoöl.* A large family of nudibranchiate mollusks having a sluglike body and nonretractile cerata usually clustered around the anus. The type genus is **Po-lyc′er-a** (pō-lĭs′ẽr-ȧ). — **po-lyc′er-oid** (-oid), *a.*

Pol′y-chæ′ta (pŏl′ĭ-kē′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. χαίτη hair.] *Zoöl.* One of the two primary divisions (subclasses or orders) of the class Chætopoda. It comprises most of the common marine worms, and is generally distinguished from the Oligochæta by short, unsegmented, stumplike limbs (parapodia) which bear setæ, and by having the sexes distinct. There is often a distinct head with eyes and tentacles. The young pass through a more or less typical trochosphere stage. Commonly adopted subdivisions of the group are *Errantia* and *Sedentaria* (which see). — **pol′y-chæte** (pŏl′ĭ-kēt), *a.* & *n.* — **pol′y-chæ′tous** (-kē′tŭs), *a.*

pol′y-cha′si-um (-kā′zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. χάσις division.] *Bot.* A cymose inflorescence in which each relative main axis produces more than two branches. Cf. MONOCHASIUM, DICHASIUM. — **pol′y-cha′si-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pol′y-chord (pŏl′ĭ-kôrd), *n.* *Music.* **a** A viol-shaped instrument of ten strings, with a movable finger board. **b** A device for coupling two octave notes on a keyed instrument.

pol′y-chot′o-mous (-kŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-chotomous*, as in *dichotomous*.] Dividing repeatedly into many parts or branches. Cf. DICHOTOMOUS. — **pol′y-chot′o-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

pol′y-chres′ty (pŏl′ĭ-krĕs′tĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυχρηστία great usefulness, fr. πολυχρηστος; πολύς many + χρηστός useful.] Usefulness in various ways, as of a word with diverse meanings, or of a drug. — **pol′y-chres′tic** (-krĕs′tĭk), *a.* — **pol′y-chres′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

pol′y-chro′mate (-krō′māt), *n.* A substance which exhibits, or from which may be prepared, a variety of colors.

pol′y-chro-mat′ic (-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* Showing a variety, or a change, of colors.
polychromatic acid, *Old Chem.*, aloetic acid.

pol′y-chrome (pŏl′ĭ-krōm), *a.* [Cf. F. *polychrome*.] **1.** Many-colored; pert. to processes for making multicolor pictures; as, the **Polychrome Bible**, an edition of the Old Testament printed on a background of various colors to indicate the various literary sources of the text.
2. *Class. Archæol.* Designating, or pert. to, painting, esp. vase painting, in a variety of colors. The most famous polychrome vases of antiquity were those of Attica, chiefly lecythi, which began to be made in Athens in the latter part of the 6th century B. C. The ground was often white, and the colors used originally black, white, red, and yellow. Cf. BLACK-FIGURED, RED-FIGURED.

pol′y-chro′mic (-krō′mĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + (for sense 1) Gr. χρῶμα color, or (sense 2) *chromic*.] **1.** Polychromatic.
2. *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of several acids (known only in their salts) with more than one atom of chromium.

pol′y-chro′my (pŏl′ĭ-krō′mĭ), *n.* Art or practice of combining different colors, esp. brilliant ones, in an artistic way, as in ancient sculpture, architectural decorations, pottery, etc.

Pol′y-clad′i-da (pŏl′ĭ-klăd′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύκλαδος; πολυς many + κλάδος branch.] *Zoöl.* An order of planarians in which the alimentary tract has many primary branches radiating from a central stomach. The ovaries and testes are numerous. No vitellarium is developed. The Polycladida are all marine and usually of broad flattened form, some species becoming several inches long. They progress by creeping or swimming. Many are handsomely colored. — **pol′y-clad** (pŏl′ĭ-klăd), *a.* & *n.*

Pol′y-cle′tan (-klē′tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Polycletus, a sculptor of the Peloponnesian school, about 430 B. C., who established a type of ideal athletic proportions.

pol′y-clin′ic (-klĭn′ĭk), *n.* *Med.* A clinic treating diseases of many sorts, or a hospital for, or an institution giving clinical instruction about, all kinds of diseases.

pol′y-con′ic (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or based on, many cones; as, *polyconic* mapping. — *n.* A polyconic projection.
polyconic projection, *Map Making*, a projection of the earth's surface, or a part of it, in which each narrow zone is projected on a cone touching the sphere along this zone, the cone surfaces being then unrolled. Cf. CONIC PROJECTION.

pol′y-cot′y-le′don (pŏl′ĭ-kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn), *n.* *Bot.* A plant having more than two cotyledons, as the pine and other conifers. — **pol′y-cot′y-le′don-ous** (-lē′dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd′ŭn-ŭs), *a.*

pol′y-crat′ic (-krăt′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. κρατος power.] Having many powers; — said of a wheel, as of a telescope, carrying many eyepieces.

po-lyc′ro-tism (pō-lĭk′rō-tĭz′m), *n.* *Physiol.* Condition of the pulse in which the pulse curve, or sphygmogram, shows several secondary crests or elevations; — contrasted with *monocrotism* and *dicrotism*.

pol′y-cyc′lic (pŏl′ĭ-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* Having, or pert. to, many cycles, rounds, or whorls; as: **a** *Elec.* Designating a system of electric distribution in which currents of different voltages and frequencies are superposed on the same network. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Having many whorls, or volutions. (2) Having many cycles of tentacles, as some corals.

pol′y-cys′tic (pŏl′ĭ-sĭs′tĭk), *a.* *Med.* Containing, or composed of, several cysts.

pol′y-dac′tyl, **pol′y-dac′tyle** (-dăk′tĭl), *a.* Having several or many digits, esp. more than usual. — *n.* A polydactyl animal. — **pol′y-dac′tyl-ism** (-tĭ-lĭz′m), *n.*

pol′y-de′mon-ism (-dē′mŏn-ĭz′m), *n.* Belief in, or worship of, a multitude of demons or demoniacal powers. Cf. DEMONISM. — **-de′mon-ist**, *n.* & *a.* — **-de′mon-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Pol′y-do′rus (pŏl′ĭ-dō′rŭs; 201), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύδωρος.] *Gr. Myth.* The youngest son of Priam. According to Homer, he was slain by Achilles; in other accounts he was killed by Polymnestor. See HECUBA.

pol′y-em′bry-o-ny (-ĕm′brĭ-ō-nĭ), *n.* **a** *Bot.* The production of two or more embryos within an ovule, as normally in many seed plants. **b** *Embryol.* The production of two or more embryos from a single egg.

pol′y-en′zy-mat′ic (-ĕn′zĭ-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Producing, or containing, several different ferments.

Po-lyg′a-la (pō-lĭg′ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [L., milkwort, fr. Gr. πολυγαλον; πολυς much + γάλα milk.] *Bot.* A very large genus of herbs and shrubs of temperate and warm regions, typifying the family Polygalaceæ. They have often showy many-colored flowers, having the calyx very irregular, with two petaloid sepals, and the three petals united below into a tube and sometimes crested. The species are called *milkworts*; they are especially numerous in the southern United States and South Africa. Many are cultivated.

Pol′y-ga-la′ce-æ (pŏl′ĭ-gȧ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGALA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Geraniales), the milkwort family, comprising 10 genera and nearly 700 species, widely distributed throughout both hemispheres. They are herbs or shrubs having irregular flowers with three to five petals, eight monadelphous stamens, and five sepals, the two lateral petaloid; the seeds are usually carunculed. — **pol′y-ga-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

po-lyg′a-mist (pō-lĭg′ȧ-mĭst), *n.* [See POLYGAMY.] One who practices polygamy. — **po-lyg′a-mis′tic** (-mĭs′tĭk), *a.*

po-lyg′a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυγαμος living in polygamy; πολυς many + γαμος marriage. Cf. BIGAMY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or involving, polygamy; having a plurality of wives or husbands; as, *polygamous* marriages; — opposed to *monogamous*.
2. *Zoöl.* Having more than one mate at the same time.
3. *Bot.* Bearing both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant.
— **po-lyg′a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

po-lyg′a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυγαμια; cf. F. *polygamie*. See POLYGAMOUS.] State, habit, or fact of being polygamous, esp., the having of a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; usually, the marriage of a man to more than one woman, or the practice of having several wives at the same time; polygyny; — opposed to *monogamy*. See BIGAMY, 1; cf. POLYANDRY, 1.

pol′y-gen′e-sis (pŏl′ĭ-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* Plurality of origin; — opposed to *monogenesis*. — **pol′y-ge-nes′ic** (-jē-nĕs′ĭk), *a.* — **pol′y-gen′e-sist** (-jĕn′ē-sĭst), *n.*

pol′y-ge-net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Having many distinct sources; originating at various places or times.
2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to polygenesis; polyphyletic.
3. *Dyeing.* Yielding more than one color or shade, according to the mordant; — said of dyestuffs.
polygenetic mountain range, *Geol.*, one consisting of two or more monogenetic ranges, each with its own development.

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pol′ron, **pol′rond**. † POULDRON.
polrynge. † POULDRON.
polt (pōlt). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of POULT.
polt, *n.* & *v.* Knock; thump; club. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
polte, *pret.* of PILT *Obs.*
Pol′ter-geist′ (pōl′tẽr-gīst′), *n.*; *pl.* POLTERGEISTER (-gīs′tẽr). [G.; *polter* noise + *geist* ghost.] *Folklore.* A noisy ghost; a ghost that causes knockings, etc.
polt′-foot′ (pōlt′-), *n.* A club foot. *Archaic.* — *a.* Having a club foot. Also **polt′foot′ed**.
polther. † POLDER.
pol-toph′a-gy (pŏl-tŏf′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόλτος porridge + φαγεῖν to eat.] Fletcherism. — **pol-toph′a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
polumath. † POLYMATH.
polut. † POLLUTED.
po-lute′. † POLLUTE.
pol′vil. † PULVIL.
polwig, **polwigge**, **polwigle** † POLLIWOG.
poly. † PULLEY.
pol′y-a-can′thous, *a.* *Bot.* Having many spines.
pol′y-a-cous′tic (pŏl′ĭ-ȧ-kōōs′tĭk; -kous′tĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *acoustic*.] Multiplying or magnifying sound. — *n.* A polyacoustic instrument.
pol′y-a-cous′tics (-tĭks), *n.* Art of magnifying sounds.
pol′y-act (pŏl′ĭ-ăkt), **pol′y-ac′ti-nal** -ăk′tĭ-năl; -ăk-tī′năl), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] Having many rays or radii.
Pol′y-ac-tin′i-a (-ăk-tĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-; ACTINIA.] *Zoöl.* An old name for those Anthozoa having, like the actinias, many simple tentacles.
Pol′y-a-del′phi-a (-ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYADELPHOUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants having stamens united by the filaments into three or more fascicles. — **pol′y-a-delph′** (pŏl′ĭ-ȧ-dĕlf′), *n.* — **-del′phi-an** (-dĕl′fĭ-ăn), *a.*
pol′y-a-de′ni-a (pŏl′ĭ-ȧ-dē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. ἀδήν gland.] *Med.* Hodgkin's disease.
pol′y-ad′e-ni′tis (-ăd′ē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of several glands.
pol′y-ad′e-nous (-ăd′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἀδήν gland.] *Bot.* Bearing numerous glands.
pol′y-æ′mi-a, **pol′y-e′mi-a** (-ē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition marked by an excessive amount of blood in the system; plethora.
pol′y-æs-the′si-a, **pol′y-es-the′si-a** (-ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Disorder of sensation in which one tactile impression, as the prick of a pin, is felt at different places at the same time. — **pol′y-æs-thet′ic**, **-es-thet′ic** (-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*
Pol′y-an′dri-a (-ăn′drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYANDRY.] **1.** *Bot.* A Linnæan class of monoclinous plants including those with many hypogynous stamens.
2. [*l. c.*] Polyandry.
pol′y-an′dri-an (-ăn), *a.* — **pol′y-an′dri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
pol′y-an′dric (-ăn′drĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολυανδρος.] Pert. to, or characterized by, polyandry.
pol′y-an′dri-ous (-drĭ-ŭs). Var of POLYANDROUS.
pol′y-an′drism (-ăn′drĭz′m), *n.* Polyandry. *Rare.*
pol′y-an′gle, *n.* A polygon. *Obs.*
pol′y-an′gu-lar (pŏl′ĭ ăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* Polygonal.
pol′y-an-the′a, *n.* [NL. See POLYANTHA.] An anthology. *Obs.* — **pol′y-an-the′an**, *a.* & *n.* *Obs.*
pol′y-an′thos. Var. of POLYANTHUS.
pol′y-an′thous (pŏl′ĭ-ăn′thŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυανθος. See POLY-; -ANTHOUS.] *Bot.* Many-flowered.
pol′y-ar′chal (-är′kăl), **pol′y-ar′chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a polyarchy. *Rare.*
pol′y-arch′ist (pŏl′ĭ-är′kĭst), *n.* An advocate of polyarchy.
pol′y-ar-tic′u-lar, *a.* *Zool.* & *Med.* Having or affecting many joints
pol′y-au-tog′ra-phy (-ô-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Act or practice of multiplying copies of handwriting, manuscripts, drawings, etc., by printing from stone; — the early name for lithography.
pol′y-ax′i-al, *a.* Having several axes.
Pol′y-bo-ri′næ (pŏl′ĭ-bō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολυβόρος voracious.] *Zool.* A subfamily of the Falconidæ, consisting of the caracaras, or carrion hawks. The typical genus is **Po-lyb′o-rus** (pō-lĭb′ō-rŭs). — **po-lyb′o-rine** (-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.*
Pol′y-bran′chi-a (pŏ′lĭ-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), **Pol′y-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A division of Nudibranchiata having numerous cerata on the back. *Doto* is an example. — **pol′y-branch** (pŏl′ĭ-brăŋk), **pol′y-bran′chi-an** (-kĭ-ăn), **pol′y-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.* *All Obs.*
pol′y-bro′mide, *n.* Also **-mid**. See POLY-.
pol′y-bu′nous (-bū′nŭs), *a.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. βουνός hill, mound.] Multituberculate. — **pol′y-bu′ny** (pŏl′ĭ-bū′nĭ), *n.*
Pol′y-bus (pŏl′ĭ-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πόλυβος.] See ŒDIPUS.
Pol′y-carp (pŏl′ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. Πολύκαρπος; cf. πολύς much, and καρπός fruit.] Lit., much fruit; — masc. prop. name.
pol′y-car′pic (-kär′pĭk), **pol′y-car′pous** (-pŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. καρπος fruit.] *Bot.* **a** Sychnocarpous. **b** Having a gynœcium forming two or more distinct ovaries. — **pol′y-car′py** (pŏl′ĭ-kär′pĭ), *n.*
pol′y-cel′lu-lar, *a.* See POLY-.
pol′y-ce-phal′ic (pŏl′ĭ-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.* Polycephalous. *Rare.*
pol′y-chlo′ride, *n.* Also **-rid**. See POLY-.
pol′y-chœr′a-ny, *n.* [Gr. πολυκοιρανίη, fr. πολυκοιρανος wide-ruling.] Government by many chiefs or rulers. *Obs.*
pol′y-chord (pŏl′ĭ kôrd), *a.* [Gr. πολύχορδος; πολυς many + χορδή string, cord.] Having many strings.
pol′y-chrest (pŏl′ĭ-krĕst), *n.* [Gr. πολυχρηστος useful for many purposes. See POLYCHRESTY.] *Med.* A medicine that serves many uses. *Obs.*
polychrest salt. *Old Med. Chem.* Potassium sulphate; also, sometimes, Rochelle salt.
pol′y-chro′ic, *a.* Pleochroic.
pol′y-chro-ism (pŏl′ĭ-krō-ĭz′m), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. χρόα color.] = PLEOCHROISM.
pol′y-chro′mate (-krō′māt), *n.* [See POLYCHROMIC.] *Chem.* **a** A salt of a polychromic acid. **b** A salt of aloetic acid.
pol′y-chro′ma-tist (-mȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who advocates the use of many colors, as in painting.
pol′y-chro′ma-tize, *v. t.* To decorate with many colors.
pol′y-chro′ma-to-phil′i-a (-krō′mȧ-tō-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POLYCHROMATIC; -PHILOUS.] *Med.* Quality of being stainable with several kinds of stains. — **pol′y-chro′ma-to-phil′** (-krō′mȧ-tō-fĭl′), **pol′y-chro′ma-to-phil′ic** (-fĭl′ĭk), *a.*
pol′y-chrome (pŏl′ĭ-krōm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] **1.** Anything of many colors; also, variegated coloring.
2. *Chem.* Aesculin; — so called from its fluorescent solutions.
pol′y-chro′mi-a (-krō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Med.* Excessive pigmentation.
pol′y-chrom-ize (pŏl′ĭ-krōm-īz′), *v. t.* To make polychromous.
pol′y-chro′mous (-krō′mŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to polychromy; many-colored; polychromatic.
pol′y-chro′ni-ous (-krō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. χρονιος for a long time.] Enduring long; chronic. *Rare.*
pol′y-cla′dose (-klā′dōs), **pol′y-cla′dous** (-klā′dŭs; pō-lĭk′lȧ-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολικλαδος. See POLYCLADIDA.] Many-branched.
pol′y-cœ′ra-ny (pŏl′ĭ-sē′rȧ-nĭ). For POLYCHŒRANY.
pol′y-cot′y-le′don-a-ry (-lē′dŭn-ā-rĭ; -lĕd′ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Embryol.* Having the placental villi in many definite groups, or cotyledons, as in the ox family.
pol′y-cot′y-le′don-y (-lē′dŭn-ĭ), *n.* *Bot.* Abnormal increase in the number of cotyledons.
po-lyc′ra-cy (pō-lĭk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + *-cracy*.] Polyarchy.
pol′y-crot′ic (pŏl′ĭ-krŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. κρότος a beat.] *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or manifesting, polycrotism.
pol′y-cy-thæ′mi-a (-sī-thē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **-cy-the′mi-a**. [NL. See POLY-, -CYTE, -ÆMIA.] *Med.* Excess of red blood corpuscles.
Pol′y-cyt-ta′ri-a (-sĭ-tā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. κυττάριον, dim. of κυτταρος a cell.] *Zoöl.* A division of Radiolaria including those with a number of central capsules. — **pol′y-cyt-ta′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
pol′y-dac′ty-lous (-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *a.* Polydactyl.
Pol′y-dac′ty-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] See POLYNEMIDÆ.
pol′y-dac′ty-ly (-lĭ), *n.* Polydactylism.
pol′y-dæ′mon-ism, **-dæ′mon-ist**, etc. Vars. of POLYDEMONISM, etc.
pol′y-de-nom′i-na′tion-al, *a.* See POLY-.
Pol′y-deu′ces (pŏl′ĭ-dū′sēz),
Pol′y-deu′kes (-kēz), *n.* [Gr Πολυδευκης.] See DIOSCURI.
pol′y-dip′si-a (-dĭp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. δίψα thirst.] *Med.* Excessive and constant thirst occasioned by disease.
Pol′y-dore (pŏl′ĭ-dōr; 201), *n.* **1.** See ARVIRAGUS, 1. **2.** See MONIMIA (fem. prop. name).
pol′y-dy-nam′ic, *a.* Having, or pert. to, many or varied forces.
pol′y-e′dral (pŏl′ĭ-ē′drăl), **pol′y-e′dron** (-ē′drŏn), etc. Vars. of POLYHEDRAL, POLYHEDRON, etc.
pol′y-em′bry-o-nate (-ĕm′brĭ-ō-nāt), **pol′y-em′bry-on′ic**, *a.* *Bot.* Consisting of, or having, several embryos.
pol′y-er′gic (pŏl′ĭ-ûr′jĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολυεργος; πολύς much + ἔργον work.] **1.** Working much or in many ways.
2. *Bot.* Having more than one energid; — applied to multicellular plants. Cf. MONERGIC.
pol′y-eth′nic, *a.* Formed of, or inhabited by, many races.
pol′y-foil (pŏl′ĭ-foil), *n.* [*poly-* + *foil*, n.] *Arch.* = MULTIFOIL.
po-lyg′a-lin (pō-lĭg′ȧ-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Saponin.
Pol′y-ga′mi-a (pŏl′ĭ-gā′mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGAMOUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants with both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant. — **pol′y-ga′mi-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **pol′y-gam** (pŏl′ĭ-găm), *n.*
pol′y-gam′ic (-găm′ĭk), **-gam′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Polygamous. — **pol′y-gam′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
po-lyg′a-mize (pō-lĭg′ȧ-mīz), *v. i.* To practice polygamy.
po-lyg′a-mous-ly, *adv.* of POLYGAMOUS.
pol′y-gar. Var. of POLIGAR.
pol′y-gar′chy (pŏl′ĭ-gär′kĭ) Erron. var. of POLYARCHY.
pol′y-ge-net′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of POLYGENETIC.

pol′y-gen′ic (pŏl′ĭ-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* **a** *Chem.* Forming two or more compounds with a monovalent element, as hydrogen. **b** *Biol.* Polygenetic. **c** Polygenous, 1.

po-lyg′e-nous (pō-lĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-genous*: cf. Gr. πολυγενής of many families.] **1.** Consisting of, or containing, many kinds; as, a *polygenous* mountain.
2. *Chem.* Polygenic.

pol′y-glot (pŏl′ĭ-glŏt), *a.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος many-tongued; πολυς many + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language: cf. F. *polyglotte.*] **1.** Containing, or made up of, several languages; as, a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible.
2. Versed in, or speaking or writing, many languages.

pol′y-glot, *n.* **1.** One who speaks or writes several languages. "A *polyglot*, or good linguist." *Howell.*
2. A book containing versions of the same text in several languages; esp., the Scriptures in several languages. The four great Bible polyglots are: The **Complutensian Polyglot**, printed in 1513-17 at Complutum (now Alcalá de Henares), containing the Old Testament in Hebrew, the Targum of Onkelos on the Pentateuch, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, and the Greek New Testament. The **Antwerp Polyglot**, or **Biblia Regia**, which appeared 1569-72, and contains the Hebrew and Greek of the Old Testament, the Targum of Onkelos, and Aramaic paraphrases, the Vulgate, and the Greek, and a Syriac version of the New Testament. The **Paris Polyglot**, issued 1628 and 1645 at Paris by Antoine Vitré, of slight critical value. And, most important of all, the **London**, or **Walton's, Polyglot**, issued 1654-57, edited by Brian Walton, containing all or part of the Bible in Hebrew, Samaritan, Aramaic, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persian, Greek (with a literal Latin translation of each), and Latin.
3. A confusion or mixture of languages; a polyglot jargon.

pol′y-glot′tous (-glŏt′ŭs), *a.* [See POLYGLOT.] Speaking many languages; polyglot. *Max Müller.*

pol′y-gon (pŏl′ĭ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνος polygonal; πολύς + γωνία angle: cf. F. *polygone.*] **a** *Geom.* A figure, generally plane and closed, having many angles, and hence many sides, esp. one of more than four angles. **b** *Math.* A figurate number.
polygon of forces, *Mech.*, a closed polygon representing by its sides taken in order the magnitude and direction of a system of forces acting at a point in equilibrium.

Pol′y-go-na′ce-æ (-gō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGONUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants, composing the order Polygonales, having 30 genera and nearly 800 species, chiefly of the north temperate zone; the buckwheat family. They are herbs, shrubs, and trees, with stipules forming a sheath (*ocrea*) round the stem. The flowers are spicate and apetalous. The main genera are *Polygonum*, *Eriogonum*, *Coccolobis*, and *Rumex*. — **pol′y-go-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

po-lyg′o-nal (pō-lĭg′ō-năl), *a.* Having many angles (esp. more than four), and hence many sides; — applied esp. to plane figures, and to solid bodies the plane section of which is a polygon. — **po-lyg′o-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **polygonal numbers**, certain figurate numbers, the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression whose first term is 1.

pol′y-go-nom′e-try (pŏl′ĭ-gō-nŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*polygon* + *-metry.*] An extension of trigonometry to the doctrine of polygons. — **pol′y-gon′o-met′ric** (-gŏn′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

Po-lyg′o-num (pō-lĭg′ō-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *polygonos*, *-on*, a kind of plant, Gr. πολύγονον; πολύς many + γόνυ the knee; — in allusion to the numerous joints.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of herbaceous plants typifying the family Polygonaceæ, and including the smartweeds, knotweeds, bistorts, and water peppers; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. They have small, variously clustered, white, greenish, or pink flowers without an involucre, the calyx corollalike, the pedicels jointed. The ocreæ, or sheathing stipules, are conspicuous. The genus includes many pernicious weeds, as the black bindweed. A few, as *P. orientale*, the prince's-feather, are cultivated.

pol′y-graph (pŏl′ĭ-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. πολυγράφος writing much; πολύς much, many + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *polygraphe.*] **1.** An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a manifold writer; a copying machine; also, a kind of pantograph for making two or more copies at once.
2. One who copies or imitates another. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
3. In bibliography, a collection of different works. *Rare.*
4. A writer of many publications, esp. on various subjects.
5. A myograph.

pol′y-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk), **pol′y-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *polygraphique.*] **1.** Writing much, or treating of many subjects. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*
2. Pert. to, or used in, polygraphy; as, a *polygraphic* device.
3. Done or made with a polygraph; as, a *polygraphic* copy.
4. Being a copy or imitation.
5. Designating a method of copying or duplicating oil paintings by a chemical and mechanical process devised by Joseph Booth near the end of the 18th century.

po-lyg′ra-phy (pō-lĭg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυγραφία: cf. F. *polygraphie.*] **1.** A system of secret writing or cipher; art of writing, or of deciphering, various ciphers. *Obs.*
2. Much or various writing; writing of many books. *Now R.*
3. The art or practice of using a polygraph.
4. Art or method of making polygraphic copies of pictures.

po-lyg′y-nous (-lĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having many styles.
2. Practicing, pertaining to, or characterized by, polygyny.

po-lyg′y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. γυνή woman, wife.] The state or practice of having several wives at the same time; marriage to several wives, as among various savages.

pol′y-ha′lite (pŏl′ĭ-hā′līt), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἅλς salt.] *Min.* A mineral usually in fibrous masses, of a brick-red color due to iron, but consisting essentially of sulphates of calcium, magnesium, and potassium, $2CaSO_4 \cdot MgSO_4 \cdot K_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

pol′y-he′dral (pŏl′ĭ-hē′drăl), **pol′y-hed′ri-cal** (-hĕd′rĭ-kăl; -hē′drĭ-), *a.* [See POLYHEDRON.] *Geom.* Having many faces, as a solid; relating to a polyhedron.
polyhedral angle, the continuous angular space bounded by three or more planes meeting in a point. — **p. functions**, *Math.*, algebraic functions characterized by finite polyhedral groups of substitutions.

pol′y-he′dron (-hē′drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πολύεδρος with many seats or sides; πολυς + ἕδρα seat, side: cf. F. *polyèdre.*] **1.** *Geom.* A figure or solid formed by many faces or planes.
2. *Optics.* A polyscope, or multiplying glass.
3. *Bot.* One of the peculiar angular bodies, with hornlike appendages, into which the megazoöspores of the water net develop and within which new cœnobia are formed.

Pol′y-hym′ni-a (-hĭm′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύμνια; πολυς many + ὕμνος hymn.] *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of oratory and the sacred lyric. See MUSE, *n.*, 1.

pol′y-i-de′ism (-ī-dē′ĭz'm), *n.* *Psychol.* The simultaneous possession or being of many ideational forms, or of ideas of differing sensuous or motor types. — **pol′y-i-de′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pol′y-lith (pŏl′ĭ-lĭth), *n.* [*poly-* + *-lith.*] *Archæol.* A megalithic structure of several or many stones, as a dolmen or a stone circle, usually in the form of a single cell, and dating mainly from Neolithic times. Cf. MONOLITH, 1.

pol′y-mag′net (-măg′nĕt), *n.* *Elec.* A combination of two or more electromagnets to produce a variable magnetic field.

pol′y-mas′ti-a (-măs′tĭ-ȧ), **pol′y-mas′ty** (pŏl′ĭ-măs′tĭ), *n.* [NL. *polymastia*; *poly-* + Gr. μαστός breast.] Condition marked by an abnormally large number of nipples or breasts. — **pol′y-mas′tic** (-măs′tĭk), *a.*

pol′y-mer (pŏl′ĭ-mẽr), *n.* [See POLYMERIC.] *Chem.* Any of two or more substances interrelated by polymerism; specif., a substance produced from another by polymerization.

pol′y-mer′ic (-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Chem.* Of the same elements in the same proportions by weight, but having different molecular weights; thus, cyanic acid (CNOH), fulminic acid ($C_2N_2O_2H_2$), and cyanuric acid ($C_3N_3O_3H_3$), are *polymeric* with each other. Cf. ISOMERIC, 1.

po-lym′er-ism (pō-lĭm′ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being polymeric; also, polymerization.

pol′y-mer′i-za′tion (pŏl′ĭ-mĕr′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Act or process of changing to a polymeric form of higher molecular weight, as in the formation of paraldehyde from aldehyde; the state resulting from such change.

pol′y-mer-ize (pŏl′ĭ-mẽr-īz; pō-lĭm′ẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.* *Chem.* To change into another substance having the same elements in the same proportions, but a higher molecular weight; to subject to, or to undergo, polymerization.

po-lym′er-ous (pō-lĭm′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having many parts or members in a whorl.
2. *Chem.* Polymeric. *Rare.*

pol′y-meth′yl-ene (pŏl′ĭ-mĕth′ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of saturated hydrocarbons (C_nH_{2n}), as trimethylene, etc., regarded as methylene groups in ring form.

pol′y-mi′cro-scope (-mī′krō-skōp), *n.* A microscope for the rapid and convenient exchange of objects in the field.

Po-lym′ni-a (pō-lĭm′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύμνια.] **1.** = POLYHYMNIA.
2. *Bot.* A small genus of American asteraceous herbs, chiefly tropical, distinguished by the large corymbose heads of discoid and radiate yellow or white flowers, the thick achenes without pappus. The two United States species, *P. canadensis* and *P. uvedalia*, are called *leafcup*.

pol′y-morph (pŏl′ĭ-môrf), *n.* [Gr. πολύμορφος multiform; πολύς many + μορφή form.] **1.** *Biol.* A polymorphous organism, or one of the several forms of such an organism.
2. *Cryst.* A substance crystallizable in several distinct forms; also, any one of these forms. Cf. ALLOMORPH.

pol′y-mor′phism (pŏl′ĭ-môr′fĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being polymorphous; as: **a** *Cryst.* = PLEOMORPHISM **a.** **b** *Biol.* (1) Capability of assuming different forms; capability of wide variation. (2) Existence of a species in several forms independent of the variations of sex, as in certain butterflies whose broods, appearing at different seasons, differ in size or color, or both, or in ants and termites, in which different castes (workers, soldiers, etc.) exist.

pol′y-mor′pho-nu′cle-ar (-fō-nū′klē-ȧr), *n.* [See POLYMORPHOUS; NUCLEAR.] *Biol.* Designating the commonest type (normally about 72 per cent of the total number) of leucocytes in human blood. They have an irregular, deeply lobed, or often almost completely divided, nucleus.

pol′y-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-morphous.*] Having, or assuming, various forms, characters, or styles; as: **a** *Cryst.* = PLEOMORPHIC. **b** *Biol.* Having, or occurring in, several distinct forms; — opposed to *monomorphic*.

po′ly-moun′tain, *n.* [L. *montanus*, neut. *montanum*, of a mountain. See POLY.] **a** = POLY, *n.* **b** The related *Teucrium montanum*, formerly called *Polium montanum*. **c** The European scrophulariaceous plant *Bartsia alpina*.

pol′y-myth′y (pŏl′ĭ-mĭth′ĭ), *n.* [See POLY-; MYTH.] The inclusion of many or several stories in one narrative or other imaginative writing. — **pol′y-myth′ic** (-mĭth′ĭk), *a.*

Pol′y-nem′i-dæ (-nĕm′ĭ-dē; -nē′mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. νῆμα thread.] *Zoöl.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes allied to the mullets (Mugilidæ) but having the pectoral fin divided into two parts, the upper much like an ordinary fin and the lower composed of several separate, slender, threadlike rays, whence the species are called *threadfin*. They abound on the sandy shores of warm seas. Many are valued for food and some yield isinglass. The type genus, **Pol′y-ne′mus** (-nē′mŭs), is a small one, most of the species belonging to *Polydactylus*. — **pol′y-ne′mid** (-mĭd), *a. & n.* — **pol′y-ne′moid** (-moid), *a. & n.*

Pol′y-ne′sian (-nē′shăn; -zhăn), *a.* [From *Polynesia*, F. *Polynésie* (Oxf. E. D.); Gr. πολυς many + νῆσος island.] Of or pertaining to Polynesia or the Polynesians.
Polynesian chestnut, the edible kidney-shaped seed of a Polynesian fabaceous tree (*Bocoa edulis*). Also, the tree itself. — **P. region**, *Zoögeog.*, a terrestrial division including the smaller tropical Pacific islands. It is included by some in the Australian region, when it is called the **Polynesian subregion**. It is without indigenous land mammals except bats.

Pol′y-ne′sian, *n.* **1.** A member of a race of mankind widespread throughout Oceania; specif.: **a** Broadly, a member of any of the brown races of Malaysia, Melanesia, Micronesia, or Polynesia. (Cf. MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.) **b** A member of any of the brown populations of Micronesia, Polynesia, and parts of Melanesia; or, specif., one of the native race of these groups, found pure chiefly in Polynesia. The Polynesians are variously held to be a branch of the Malay race, an offshoot of an early Asiatic Caucasian or Caucasoid race (cf. AINU, INDONESIAN), or a mixed race having a Melanesian as well as a Malay and Caucasoid strain. That Papuan and Melanesian elements enter into some of the Polynesian groups, doubtless accounts for the inferiority of the common type to the noble, or chieftain, type The pure type is tall and statuesque, of brown or olive complexion, with wavy brown or black hair. The features are nearly Caucasian, though heavy in the lower classes The Polynesians are cheerful, courageous, cleanly, gentle, and dignified, of keen artistic sense and highly poetical imagination, but are often indolent, lascivious, and formerly were nearly all cannibals. Tattooing is widespread, developed almost as an art among the Maoris and Marquesans. They are the most expert of primitive navigators The taboo (which see) is the most famous of their social institutions. Of pure Polynesians the foremost are the Hawaiians, Maoris, Marquesans, Samoans, Tahitians, and Tongans. Cf. MELANESIAN, MICRONESIAN
2. The Polynesian language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

po-lyn′i-a (pō-lĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Russ. *polyn'ya* a large hole cut in ice, an open, unfrozen place in water.] An open, or ice-free, space in the midst of an expanse of ice, as in a river, lake, or sea; — used esp. by navigators of the polar seas.

Pol′y-ni′ces, Pol′y-nei′ces (pŏl′ĭ-nī′sēz), *n.* [L. *Polynices*, Gr. Πολυνείκης.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Œdipus. He was slain in the war against his brother Eteocles and his uncle Creon for possession of Thebes. See ETEOCLES, ANTIGONE.

pol′y-no′mi-al (pŏl′ĭ-nō′mĭ-ăl), *n.* [*poly-* + *-nomial*, as in *monomial*, *binomial*.] **1.** *Alg.* An expression of two or more terms, as $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$.
2. *Biol.* A technical name of a plant or animal consisting of a descriptive phrase of more than three words, as those in use before the binomial nomenclature.
— **pol′y-no′mi-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pol′y-no′mi-al-ist**, *n.*

pol′y-no′mi-al, *a.* **1.** *Chiefly Math.* Containing many terms; multinomial; as, the *polynomial* theorem.
2. *Biol.* Consisting of many names or terms.

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po-lyg′e-nism (pō-lĭj′ē-nĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Polygenesis. — **po-lyg′e-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **pol′y-ge-nis′tic** (pŏl′ĭ-jē-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **po-lyg′e-ny** (pō-lĭj′ē-nĭ), *n.*

pol′y-glos′sa-ry, *n.* A glossary in several languages.

pol′y-glot′tal (pŏl′ĭ-glŏt′ăl), *a.* Polyglottous. — **pol′y-glot′tal-ly**, *adv.*

pol′y-glot′ted (pŏl′ĭ-glŏt′ĕd), [*a.* Polyglot.

pol′y-glot′tic, *a.* Polyglottous.

pol′y-glot′tism (pŏl′ĭ-glŏt′ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

pol′y-glot′tist, *n.* One versed in many languages; a polyglot.

Pol′y-go-na′les (pŏl′ĭ-gō-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See POLYGONACEÆ.

Pol′y-gon′a-tum (-gŏn′ȧ-tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *polygonaton* Solomon's-seal, Gr. πολυγόνατον knotgrass; πολύς many + γόνυ, γόνατος, knee.] *Bot.* Syn. of SALOMONIA.

pol′y-go-neu′tic (pŏl′ĭ-gō-nū′tĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. γονεύειν to beget.] *Zoöl.* Having several broods in a season. — **pol′y-go-neu′tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

pol′y-gon′ic (-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* Polygonal. — **pol′y-gon′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol′y-gon-oid, *n.* [*polygon* + *-oid.*] A polyhedron.

po-lyg′o-nous (pō-lĭg′ō-nŭs), *a.* Polygonal.

po-lyg′o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [L. *polygonium.*] Any plant of the genus *Polygonum*, esp. *P. aviculare*.

Pol′y-gor′di-us (pŏl′ĭ-gôr′dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; GORDIUS.] *Zoöl.* The best-known genus of marine worms of the group Archianellida.

pol′y-graf, **po-lyg′ra-fy**. Polygraph; polygraphy. *Ref. Sp.*

pol′y-gram (pŏl′ĭ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πολύγραμμος marked with many stripes.] A figure determined by many lines. *Rare.* — **pol′y-gram-mat′ic** (-grȧ-măt′ĭk), *a.* [many grooves in.]

pol′y-groove′, *v. t.* To make

pol′y-gy-næ′cial. Var. of POLYGYNŒCIAL.

pol′y-gy-nai′ky (pŏl′ĭ-jĭ-nī′kĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. γυνή, γυναικός, woman.] Polygyny. *Rare.*

Pol′y-gyn′i-a (-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGYNY.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with more than twelve styles. — **pol′y-gyn′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **pol′y-gyn** (pŏl′ĭ-jĭn), *n.*

pol′y-gyn′ic (-jĭn′ĭk), **pol′y-gyn′i-ous** (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Polygynous.

po-lyg′y-nist (pō-lĭj′ĭ-nĭst), *n.* A practicer or advocate of polygyny.

pol′y-gy-nœ′cial (pŏl′ĭ-jĭ-nē′shăl), *a.* *Bot.* Of several or many united gynœcia, as a collective fruit. [Polycyclic.]

pol′y-gy′ral (-jī′răl), *a.* *Zoöl.*

pol′y-hæ′mi-a, or **-he′mi-a** (-hē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Polyæmia.

pol′y-hed′ric (-hĕd′rĭk; -hē′drĭk), **pol′y-he′drous** (-hē′drŭs), *a.* Polyhedral.

pol′y-his′tor (-hĭs′tŏr), or **-his-to′ri-an**, *n.* [Gr. πολυΐστωρ very learned.] One of great learning. — **pol′y-his-tor′ic** (-hĭs-tŏr′ĭk), *a.* — **pol′y-his′to-ry**, *n.* *Rare.*

pol′y-hy′dric (-hī′drĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *hydr*oxyl.] Containing more than one hydroxyl group.

pol′y-i-dro′sis (-ĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Excessive perspiration.

pol′y-i′o-dide, *n.* See POLY-.

pol′y-lam′i-nat′ed, *a.* See POLY-.

pol′y-lep′i-dous (pŏl′ĭ-lĕp′ĭ-dŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. λεπίς scale.] Many-scaled. *Rare.*

pol′y-lith′ic (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* Composed of several or many stones.

po-lyl′o-gy (pō-lĭl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυλογία; πολύς + λόγος discourse.] Garrulity. *Rare.*

po-lyl′o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [*poly-* + L. *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Garrulous. *R.*

Pol′y-mas′ti-ga (pŏl′ĭ-măs′tĭ-gȧ), **Pol′y-mas-tig′i-da** (-măs-tĭj′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. μάστιξ, μάστιγος, whip.] *Zoöl.* A group of flagellate protozoans having several flagellæ. — **pol′y-mas′ti-gate** (-măs′tĭ-gāt), **pol′y-mas′ti-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

pol′y-mas′tism (-măs′tĭz'm), *n.* Polymastia.

Pol′y-mas′to-don (-măs′tō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; MASTODON.] *Paleon.* A genus of multituberculate American Mesozoic mammals. — **pol′y-mas′to-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

pol′y-math (pŏl′ĭ-măth), *n.* [Gr. πολυμαθής knowing much.] A polyhistor.

pol′y-math′ic (-măth′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or having, polymathy.

po-lym′a-thist (pō-lĭm′ȧ-thĭst), *n.* A polymath. *Obs.*

po-lym′a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυμαθία; πολυς + μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν, learn.] Varied learning.

pol′y-ma′zi-a (-mā′zĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.: *poly-* + Gr. μαζός breast.] Polymastia.

pol′y-me′li-a (pŏl′ĭ-mē′lĭ-ȧ), **po-lym′e-ly** (pō-lĭm′ē-lĭ; pŏl′ĭ-mē′lĭ), *n.* [NL. *polymelia*; *poly-* + Gr. μέλος limb.] *Teratol.* State of having supernumerary limbs. — **pol′y-me′li-an** (pŏl′ĭ-mē′lĭ-ăn), *a.*

po-lym′er-ide (pō-lĭm′ẽr-īd; -ĭd: 184), *n.* Also **-id** (*Chem.*) = POLYMER.

pol′y-met′a-mer′ic (pŏl′ĭ-mĕt′ȧ-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having, or pert. to, more than one metamere.

po-lym′e-ter (pō-lĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*poly-* + *-meter.*] **1.** A combination on one mount, or stand, of various meteorological instruments. [instruments.]
2. Any of various measuring

pol′y-me-to′chi-a (pŏl′ĭ-mē-tō′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. μετοχή a participle.] The use of many participles or participial constructions. — **pol′y-me-toch′ic** (-tŏk′ĭk), *a.*

pol′y-mite, *a.* [L. *polymitus*, fr. Gr. πολύμιτος consisting of many threads: πολύς + μίτος thread.] Many-colored. *Obs.*

pol′y-mix, *a.* [F. (Rabelais) *polymixe*, L. *polymyxos*; Gr. πολύς + μύξα lamp nozzle.] Having many wicks. *Obs.*

Pol′ym-nes′tor (pŏl′ĭm-nĕs′tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολυμνήστωρ.] See HECUBA.

pol′ym-nite (pŏl′ĭm-nīt), *n.* [Gr. πολύμνιος full of moss.] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines so disposed as to suggest rivers, marshes, etc.

po-lym′ny, *n.* [From POLYMNIA.] Sacred song. *Obs.*

pol′y-mor′phe-an (pŏl′ĭ-môr′fē-ăn), **pol′y-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.* Polymorphous.

pol′y-mor-phis′tic (-môr-fĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pert. to polymorphism.

pol′y-mor-pho′sis (-môr-fō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; MORPHOSIS.] *Zoöl.* Structural without functional differentiation.

pol′y-mor′phy (pŏl′ĭ-môr′fĭ), *n.* Polymorphism.

Pol′y-my-a′ri-a (-mī-ā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), **Pol′y-my-a′ri-i** (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of nematode worms comprising those forms in which many muscle cells are seen in a transverse section. — **pol′y-my-a′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pol′y-my′o-di (-mī′ō-dī), *n. pl.* [NL.: *poly-* + *myo-* + Gr. ᾠδή song.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned group of birds nearly equivalent to *Acromyodi*. — **pol′y-my-o′di-an** (-mī-ō′dĭ-ăn), **pol′y-my′o-dous** (-mī′ō-dŭs), *a.*

pol′y-my′oid (-mī′oid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having many syringeal muscles: polymyodian.

pol′y-my′o-si′tis, *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + *myositis.*] Inflammation of several muscles at once.

pol′y-ne′sic (-nē′sĭk; -nĕs′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. POLYNESIAN.] *Med.* Occurring in different spots or in sporadic patches.

pol′y-neu′ral (-nū′răl), *a.* Receiving branches from two or more spinal nerves; — said of muscles.

pol′y-neu-ri′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuritis of several nerves.

Po-lyn′o-ë (pō-lĭn′ō-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Πολυνόη, daughter of Nereus and Doris.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine annelid worms having the back covered with two rows of scales or elytra.

pol′y-nome (pŏl′ĭ-nōm), *a. & n.* = POLYNOMIAL. *Rare.*

pol′y-no′mi-al-ism (-nō′mĭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* A system of nomenclature using polynomials.

pol′y-nom′ic (-nŏm′ĭk), *a.* Polynomial. *Rare.*

pol′y-nu′cle-ar (-nū′klē-ȧr), *a.*, **pol′y-nu′cle-ate** (-āt), **pol′y-nu′cle-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **pol′y-nu-cle′o-lar**, *a.* See POLY-.

Po-ly′o-don (pō-lī′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the paddlefish. It is the type of a family, **Pol′y-o-don′ti-dæ** (pŏl′ĭ-ō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), containing also the genus *Psephurus* of China. — **pol′y-o-dont′** (pŏl′ĭ-ō-dŏnt′), **pol′y-o-don′toid** (-dŏn′toid), *a. & n.*

pol′y-o-don′tal (pŏl′ĭ-ō-dŏn′tăl), *a.* [*poly-* + *-odont* + *-al.*] *Elec.* Designating, or pert. to, a winding having several separate armature teeth per pole per phase. Cf. MONODONTAL.

pol′y-o-don′ti-a (-shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The occurrence of an abnormal number of teeth.

pol′y-o′pi-a (pŏl′ĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; -OPIA.] *Med.* An eye disease characterized by multiple vision.

pol′y-ose (pŏl′ĭ-ōs), *n.* [*poly-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any of the more complex carbohydrates, including starch, dextrin, and cellulose, apparently formed by union of molecules of the simpler carbohydrates (monoses and bioses).

pol′yp (pŏl′ĭp), *n.* [L. *polypus*, Gr. πολύπους, πολύποδος, lit., many-footed; πολύς many + πούς, ποδός, foot: cf. F. *polype*. See POLY-, FOOT; cf. POLYPODE, POLYPUS, POULP.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** An octopus. *Obs.* **b** An invertebrate belonging to, and of the type most characteristic of, the Cœlenterata, having typically a hollow cylindrical body with walls of ectoderm and endoderm cells, closed and attached at one end, and opening at the other by a central mouth surrounded by tentacles, which are usually armed with nematocysts and serve in taking its prey. The genus *Hydra* (which see) consists of typical polyps. The sea anemones afford other examples of simple polyps; the hydroids and corals, examples of compound polyps. **c** In old or careless usage, any of various other invertebrates having more or less superficial resemblance to the true polyps in form, position of mouth, tentacles, etc., as polyzoans, crinoids, rotifers, compound ascidians, etc.
2. *Med.* = POLYPUS, 2.

pol′y-pa-ry (pŏl′ĭ-pā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Zoöl.* The common investing structure or tissue in which the polyps of corals and other compound forms are embedded; a polypidom. — **pol′y-pa′ri-an** (-pā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.*

pol′y-pep′tide (-pĕp′tĭd; -tīd; 184), *n.* Also **-tid.** [G. *polypeptid.* See POLY-; PEPTONE.] *Chem.* Any of a group of substances formed synthetically by union of several amino acids. They resemble the proteids. Cf. DIPEPTIDE.

pol′y-pet′al-ous (-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Consisting of, or having, the petals separate or not united; choripetalous; — said of a flower or corolla. — **pol′y-pet′al-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

pol′y-pha′gi-a (-fā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολυφαγία excess in eating.] **a** *Med.* Abnormal hunger; bulimia. **b** *Zoöl.* Ability to subsist on various kinds of food.

po-lyph′a-gous (pō-lĭf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [L. *polyphagus*, Gr. πολυφάγος; πολύς + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on, many kinds of food; also, rarely, voracious.

pol′y-phase (pŏl′ĭ-fāz), *a.* [*poly-* + *-phase.*] *Elec.* Having or producing two or more phases; multiphase; as, a *polyphase* machine; a *polyphase* current. See PHASE, *n.*, 3.

Pol′y-phe′mus (pŏl′ĭ-fē′mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύφημος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Cyclops, who, as related in the Odyssey, imprisoned Odysseus and his companions in a cavern and devoured two of the company daily, until Odysseus made him drunk, and blinded him by piercing his eye with a sharp, heated pole. The prisoners then escaped from the cave by clinging to the bellies of the Cyclops's sheep as he drove them out to pasture. See GALATEA **a.**

Pol′y-phe′mus moth. A very large American silkworm moth (*Telea polyphemus*) of a yellowish or brownish color, with a large eyelike spot in each hind wing. Its larva, which is very large, bright green, with silvery tubercles, and with oblique white stripes on the sides, feeds on the oak, chestnut, willow, cherry, apple, and other trees.

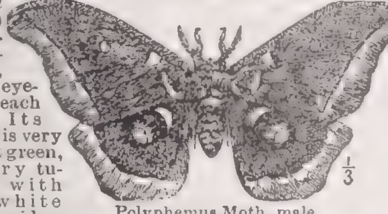

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Polyphemus Moth, male.

pol′y-phone (pŏl′ĭ-fōn), *n.* [*poly-* + *-phone.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** An obsolete lutelike instrument. **b** A kind of large music box which by means of perforated disks can play a number of tunes.
2. A character or written sign representing more than one sound or pronunciation, as *ea* in *read*, pronounced *rēd* or *rĕd*.

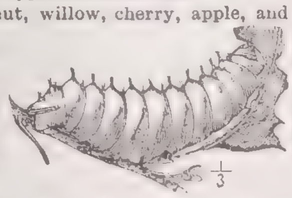

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Larva of Polyphemus Moth, eating leaf.

pol′y-phon′ic (-fŏn′ĭk; -fō′nĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος; πολύς many + φωνή sound: cf. F. *polyphone.*] **1.** Having, or consisting of, many sounds or voices.
2. *Phon.* Having more than one phonetic value; as, Assyrian *polyphonic* characters.
3. *Music.* **a** Pert. to, or characterized by, polyphony; — opposed to *homophonic* or *monodic*. **b** Capable of giving more than one tone at a time, as the organ or harp.

pol′y-pho′nist (pŏl′ĭ-fō′nĭst; pō-lĭf′ō-), *n.* **1.** A proficient in the art of multiplying sounds; a ventriloquist.
2. *Music.* One skilled in polyphony; a contrapuntist.

po-lyph′o-ny (pō-lĭf′ō-nĭ; pŏl′ĭ-fō′nĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυφωνία.] **1.** Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.
2. *Phon.* Representation of more than one sound or sound combination by means of the same written character.
3. *Music.* Composition in simultaneous and harmonizing but melodically independent and individual voice parts; contrapuntal composition; — opposed to *homophony*, in which a prominent melody is given to one part only, the others filling out the harmony. See COUNTERPOINT.

pol′y-pho′tal (pŏl′ĭ-fō′tăl) } *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] *Elec.* Pertaining to
pol′y-phote (pŏl′ĭ-fōt) } or designating arc lamps so constructed that more than one can be used on a single circuit.

pol′y-phy-let′ic (-fī-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. φυλή clan, φυλέτης one of the same clan.] Pertaining to, or derived from, more than one original or ancestral type, as a group of descendants of several distinct forms; polygenetic; — opposed to *monophyletic*. — **pol′y-phy-let′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol′y-phyl′lous (-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύφυλλος; πολύς many + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Many-leaved; as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth. — **pol′y-phyl′ly** (pŏl′ĭ-fĭl′ĭ), *n.*

pol′y-phy′o-dont (-fī′ō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. πολυφυής manifold + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having several or many sets of teeth in succession, as sharks; — distinguished from *monophyodont* and *diphyodont*. — *n.* A polyphyodont animal.

Pol′y-pi (pŏl′ĭ-pī), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYP.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a class of invertebrates more or less exactly corresponding to Anthozoa, or to the modern class Actinozoa together with the hydroids and the Polyzoa.

pol′y-pite (-pīt), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** One of the zooids, or polyps, of a coral, hydroid, or siphonophore; — often restricted to the feeding zooids or hydranths as distinguished from dactylozooids or other modified or degenerate zooids. **b** Sometimes, the manubrium of a hydroid medusa.
2. *Paleon.* A fossil coral. *Obs.*

Pol′y-po′di-a′ce-æ (-pō′dĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYPODIUM.] *Bot.* A family of ferns of over 100 genera and 3,000 species, or about four fifths of all known ferns, having erect or creeping rootstocks with scattered or clustere fronds, the fertile bearing annulate stalked sporangia disposed in sori. Among the genera are *Polypodium*, *Asplenium*, *Adiantum*, *Acrostichum*, *Pteris*, *Gymnopteris*, and *Dryopteris*. — **pol′y-po′di-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pol′y-po′di-um (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πολυπόδιον, dim. of πολύπους. See POLYP; cf. POLYPODA.] *Bot.* A genus of ferns, the polypodies, typifying the family Polypodiaceæ, and distinguished by the roundish naked sori. Of the 500 species, about 10 are found in the United States.

pol′y-po′dy (-pō′dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). Any plant of the genus *Polypodium*. *P. vulgare* is the common polypody.

Pol′y-po-ra′ce-æ (-pō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYPORUS.] *Bot.* A family of pore-bearing basidiomycetous fungi of the order Agaricales; the polypores, or bracket fungi. They have a soft texture when young, but commonly become firm, corky, or woody with age. They often form bracketlike growths on trees, whence the name *shelf fungus*.

Po-lyp′o-rus (pō-lĭp′ō-rŭs) is the type and principal genus. — **pol′y-po-ra′ceous** (pŏl′ĭ-pō-rā′shŭs), *a.*

pol′y-pous (pŏl′ĭ-pŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *polypeux*. See POLYP.] **a** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polypus; affected with polypi. **b** Pertaining to, or like, a polyp.

pol′y-prism (-prĭz′m), *n.* *Optics.* **a** A device for showing differences of refractive and dispersive power, consisting of a series of prisms, identical in size and form, but of different materials (as crown glass, flint glass, etc.), mounted one above another on a common axis. **b** A planoconvex glass with many plane facets on the convex face. Each facet forms an image.

Polyprism a.

Pol′y-pro′to-don′ti-a (pŏl′ĭ-prō′tō-dŏn′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + *proto-* + Gr. ὀδούς tooth.] *Zoöl.* One of the two suborders of marsupials. The Polyprotodontia have specialized canines, four to five upper incisors, and two to three lower incisors on each side; it includes the dasyures, thylacine, opossums, bandicoots, and other largely or entirely carnivorous or insectivorous forms. Opp. to *Diprotodontia*. — **pol′y-pro′to-dont** (-prō′tō-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

Po-lyp′ter-us (pō-lĭp′tēr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. πτερόν feather, wing.] *Zoöl.* A genus of crossopterygian fishes of the larger rivers of tropical Africa. They have an elongate body covered with rhombic enameled scales, and the dorsal fin is represented by a series of finlets. The pectoral fin has the form of a rounded lobe supported on a short arm. Until recently the bichir (which see) was the only known species. With the allied genus *Erpetoichthys* it constitutes a family, **Pol′yp-ter′i-dæ** (pŏl′ĭp-tĕr′ĭ-dē). — **po-lyp′ter-oid** (pō-lĭp′tēr-oid), *a.* & *n.*

pol′yp-to′ton (pŏl′ĭp-tō′tŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. πολύπτωτος having, or being in, many cases; πολύς many + πτῶσις case.] *Rhet.* A figure by which a word is repeated in different cases and inflections, as in Tennyson's line, — "My own heart's heart, and ownest own, farewell."

pol′yp-tych (pŏl′ĭp-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. πολύπτυχος consisting of many folds; πολύς many + πτύξ, πτυχός, fold.] An arrangement of doors, panels, etc., hinged or folding together, and having more parts than a triptych.

pol′y-pus (pŏl′ĭ-pŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PI (-pī). [L. See POLYP.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** An octopus. **b** = POLYP, 1 **b**.
2. *Med.* A tumor, usually with a narrow base, due to hypertrophy of the mucous membrane in the nose, uterus, etc.

pol′y-sac′cha-ride (pŏl′ĭ-săk′ȧ-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* Any carbohydrate decomposable by hydrolysis into two or more molecules of simpler carbohydrates; specif., one of those of more complex composition, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, formerly called *amyloses*.

pol′y-scope (pŏl′ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*poly-* + *-scope*; Gr. πολύσκοπος farseeing.] **1.** *Optics.* A multiplying glass.
2. *Med.* = DIAPHANOSCOPE, 2.

Pol′y-si-pho′ni-a (-sī-fō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; SIPHON.] *Bot.* A large genus of red algæ having usually a filamentous, much-branched thallus, variable in shape and size.

pol′y-sper′mi-a (-spûr′mĭ-ȧ), **pol′y-sper′my** (pŏl′ĭ-spûr′mĭ), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; SPERM.] **a** *Med.* Excessive secretion of semen. **b** Entrance of several spermatozoa to one egg. — **pol′y-sper′mic** (-spûr′mĭk), *a.*

Po-lys′ti-chum (pō-lĭs′tĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. στίχος row (of sori).] *Bot.* A rather large genus of polypodiaceous ferns with lanceolate pinnate or bipinnate, often evergreen, fronds, the veins free, the indusia centrally peltate. It includes the Christmas fern and the holly fern.

Pol′y-sto′ma-ta (pŏl′ĭ-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of PORIFERA. **b** Syn. of TENTACULIFERA. **c** A group coextensive with Polystomatidæ. — **pol′y-stome** (pŏl′ĭ-stōm), *n.*

Pol′y-sto-mat′i-dæ (-stō-măt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of parasitic trematode worms having at the posterior end a group of strong suckers and usually a pair of chitinous hooks. The type genus is *Polystomum*, infesting the bladder of frogs and nasal or buccal cavity of turtles, etc.

pol′y-style (pŏl′ĭ-stīl), *a.* [Gr. πολύστυλος with many columns. See POLY-; STYLE.] *Arch.* Having many columns; — said of a building, esp. of an interior part or court; as, a *polystyle* hall. — *n.* A polystyle hall or edifice.

pol′y-sul′phide (-sŭl′fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A sulphide having two or more atoms of sulphur in the molecule; — opposed to *monosulphide*.

pol′y-syl-lab′ic (-sĭ-lăb′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. πολυσύλλαβος; πολύς + συλλαβή syllable: cf.
pol′y-syl-lab′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } F. *polysyllabique.*] Having, or characterized by, polysyllables; esp., of a word, having more than three syllables. — **pol′y-syl-lab′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol′y-syl′la-bism (-sĭl′ȧ-bĭz′m), *n.* The quality or state of being polysyllabic; use of polysyllables.

pol′y-syl′la-ble (pŏl′ĭ-sĭl′ȧ-b'l), *n.* A polysyllabic word; — words of one, two, or three syllables being called respectively *monosyllables*, *dissyllables*, and *trisyllables*.

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pol′y-om′ma-tous (-ŏm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. ὄμμα, -ατος, the eye.] Having many eyes.

pol′y-on′o-mous (-ŏn′ō-mŭs), *a.* Polyonymous.

pol′y-on′o-my (-mĭ), *n.* Polyonymy.

pol′y-o-nym′ (pŏl′ĭ-ō-nĭm′), *n.* **1.** A synonym. *R. Oxf. E. D.* **2.** A polynomial name or term. — **pol′y-on′y-mal** (-ŏn′ĭ-măl), **pol′y-o-nym′ic** (-ō-nĭm′ĭk), *a.* — **pol′y-on′y-mist** (-ŏn′ĭ-mĭst), *n.*

pol′y-on′y-my (-ŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυωνυμία a multitude of names.] **a** Use of a variety of names for one person or object. **b** Polynomialism.

pol′y-on′y-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυώνυμος; πολύς many + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] **1.** Having many names or titles. **2.** Synonymous. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

pol′y-op′si-a (-ŏp′sĭ-ȧ), **pol′y-op′sy** (-ŏp′sĭ), **-o′py** (-ō′pĭ), *n.* [NL. *polyopsia.*] = POLYOPIA.

pol′y-o-ra′ma (-ō-rä′mȧ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ὅραμα a sight, view.] A view of many objects; also, a sort of panorama with dissolving views.

pol′y-or-gan′ic, *a.* Having many organs.

pol′y-par′e-sis (-păr′ē-sĭs; -pȧ-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = GENERAL PARESIS.

pol′y-pa′ri-a (-pā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), **pol′y-pa′ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A polypary.

po-lyp′a-rous (pō-lĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-parous.*] Polytocous.

pol′ype (pŏl′ĭp). Var. of POLYP.

pol-yp′e-an (pŏl-ĭp′ē-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or like, a polyp or polyps. — *n.* A polyp.

pol′y-ped, *a.* [*poly-* + *-ped.*] Having many feet. — *n.*

pol′y-pet′al, *a.* *Bot.* Polypetalous. — *n.* Polypetalous plant.

Pol′y-pet′a-læ (-pĕt′ȧ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYPETALOUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of CHORIPETALÆ.

pol′y-phage (pŏl′ĭ-fāj), *n.* [Cf. F. *polyphage*. See POLY-; -PHAGOUS.] One who eats much or many kinds of food. *Obs. or Humorous.* — **pol′y-pha′gi-an** (-fā′jĭ-ăn), **po-lyph′a-gist** (pō-lĭf′ȧ-jĭst), *n.* *Obs. or R.*

pol′y-pha′gi-an, **pol′y-phag′ic** (-făj′ĭk), *a.* Polyphagous.

po-lyph′a-gy (pō-lĭf′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* Polyphagia.

pol′y-phar′ma-cy (pŏl′ĭ-fär′mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. φαρμακεία the using of medicine, fr. φάρμακον medicine: cf. F. *polypharmacie.*] *Med.* The administration of too many medicines. — **pol′y-phar′ma-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

pol′y-phas′al (pŏl′ĭ-fāz′ăl), *a.* *Elec.* Of or pert. to a polyphase system; polyphase.

pol′y-phas′er (pŏl′ĭ-fāz′ēr), *n.* *Elec.* A polyphase machine; a multiphaser.

Pol′y-pheme (-fēm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Polyphème.*] The Cyclops Polyphemus; hence [*l. c.*], a giant. — **pol′y-phe′mi-an** (-fē′mĭ-ăn), **pol′y-phem′ic** (-fĕm′ĭk), **pol′y-phe′mous** (-fē′mŭs), *a.*

pol′y-phlœs-bœ′an (-flēs-bē′ăn), **pol′y-phlois-boi′an** (-flois-boi′ăn), *a.* Also **pol′u-phlois-boi′an**, etc. [Gr. πολύφλοισβος.] Loud-roaring; — applied to the sea by Homer.

pol′y-pho′bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Pantophobia.

pol′y-pho′ni-a (pŏl′ĭ-fō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = POLYPHONY.

pol′y-pho′ni-an, *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος.] Many-voiced. *Obs.*

pol′y-phon′i-cal (-fŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Polyphonic. *Rare.*

pol′y-pho′nism (pŏl′ĭ-fō′nĭz′m; pō-lĭf′ō-nĭz′m), *n.* Polyphony.

pol′y-pho′ni-um (pŏl′ĭ-fō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Music.* A polyphonic composition.

po-lyph′o-nous (pō-lĭf′ō-nŭs), *a.* = POLYPHONIC.

pol′y-phore (pŏl′ĭ-fōr; 201), *n.* [*poly-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A torus bearing numerous ovaries. *R.*

pol-yp′i-an (pŏl-ĭp′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a polyp. *Rare.*

pol′y-pide (pŏl′ĭ-pīd; -pĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the individual zooids of a polyzoan colony.

po-lyp′i-dom (pō-lĭp′ĭ-dŭm; pŏl′ĭ-pĭ-dŭm), *n.* [*polypus* + Gr. δόμος house.] A polypary.

Pol′y-pif′er-a (pŏl′ĭ-pĭf′ēr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = POLYPI. — **po-lyp′i-fer** (pō-lĭp′ĭ-fēr), *n.* *Obs.*

pol′y-pif′er-ous (-ŭs), **pol′y-pig′er-ous** (-pĭj′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*polypus* + *-ferous*, *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing polyps, or polypites.

pol′y-pin′nate, *a.* See POLY-.

Pol′y-pla-coph′o-ra (-plȧ-kŏf′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-; PLACOPHORA.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PLACOPHORA. — **pol′y-pla-coph′o-ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.* — **pol′y-plac′o-phore** (-plăk′ō-fōr; 201), *n.* — **pol′y-pla-coph′o-rous** (-plȧ-kŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.*

pol′y-plas′tic, *a.* *Biol.* Assuming, or able to assume, many forms.

po-lyp′la-sy, *n.* = POLYSPAST. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

Pol′y-plec′tron (pŏl′ĭ-plĕk′trŏn), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. πλῆκτρον spur, plectrum.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the peacock pheasants. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Music.* An old kind of harpsichord or spinet.

pol′yp-ne′a, **pol′yp-ne′ic**. Vars. of POLYPNŒA, POLYPNŒIC.

pol′yp-nœ′a (pŏl′ĭp-nē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. πνοιή, πνοή, a breathing.] *Med.* Rapid respiration; quickness of breathing. — **pol′yp-nœ′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pol′y-pod (pŏl′ĭ-pŏd). Var. of POLYPODY.

pol′y-pod, *a.* [*poly-* + *-pod.*] Having many feet or legs. — *n.* A polypod animal.

Po-lyp′o-da (pō-lĭp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any of various groups of animals with numerous feet or footlike parts, as myriapods, polychæte worms, cephalopods, etc. *Obs.*

po-lyp′o-dous (pō-lĭp′ō-dŭs), *a.* [See POLYP.] = POLYPOD.

pol′yp-oid, **pol′yp-oi′dal**, *a.* [*polyp* + *-oid.*] Resembling a polyp or a polypus.

Pol′y-po-mor′pha (pŏl′ĭ-pō-môr′fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYP; -MORPHOUS.] *Zoöl.* A division of Cœlenterata containing the Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, and Actinozoa as distinct from the Ctenophora. — **pol′y-po-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

pol′y-pore (pŏl′ĭ-pōr; 201), *n.* *Bot.* Any species of *Polyporus*.

po-lyp′o-rous (pō-lĭp′ō-rŭs), *a.* See POLY-.

pol′y-pose (pŏl′ĭ-pōs), *a.* Polypous.

pol′y-po-tome (-tōm′), *n.* [*polypus* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument used in removing polypi.

pol′y-prag′ma-cy (-prăg′mȧ-sĭ), *n.* Polypragmaty. *Rare.*

pol′y-prag-mat′ic (-prăg-măt′ĭk), **pol′y-prag-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Overbusy; esp., officious. — **pol′y-prag-mat′ic**, *n.* *All Rare.*

pol′y-prag′ma-tism (-prăg′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* Polypragmaty. — **pol′y-prag′ma-tist**, *n.* *Both Rare.*

pol′y-prag′ma-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. πραγματεία business.] State of being overbusy; esp., officiousness. *Rare.*

pol′y-prag′mon, *n.* [Gr. πολυπράγμων.] A busybody. — **pol′y-prag-mo-net′ic**, *a.* — **pol′y-prag-mon′ic** (-prăg-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* — **pol′y-prag′mon-ist**, *n.* — **pol′y-prag′mon-y**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*

pol′y-pris-mat′ic, *a.* *Cryst.* Exhibiting the faces of more than one prism.

pol′yp-tote (pŏl′ĭp-tōt), *a.* [See POLYPTOTON.] Having many cases. *Rare.* — *n.* A noun having many cases.

pol′y-rhi′zal (pŏl′ĭ-rī′zăl), **pol′y-rhi′zous** (-zŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύρριζος; πολύς many + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* Having many roots, or rootlets.

pol′y-sal′i-cyl′ide, *n.* *Org. Chem.* See SALICYLIDE.

pol′y-sar′ci-a (pŏl′ĭ-sär′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL. or NL., fr. Gr. πολυσαρκία; πολύς much + σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Med.* Obesity. — **pol′y-sar′cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

pol′y-se′mous (-sē′mŭs), *a.* [L. *polysemus*, Gr. πολύσημος.] Various in meanings.

pol′y-sep′al-ous, *a.* See POLY-.

pol′y-sil′i-cate, *n.* *Chem.* See SILICATE.

pol′y-si-lic′ic (-sĭ-lĭs′ĭk), *a.* See SILICIC ACID.

pol′y-si-phon′ic (-sī-fŏn′ĭk), **pol′y-si′pho-nous** (-sī′fō-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having several siphons.

pol′y-so-mat′ic, *a.* [See POLY-; SOMATIC.] *Geol.* Formed of grains; — of mineral aggregates.

pol′y-so-mit′ic (-sō-mĭt′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *somite* + *-ic.*] *Zoöl.* Formed by the coalescence or grouping together of a number of primitively distinct somites.

pol′y-spast (pŏl′ĭ-spăst), *n.* [L. *polyspaston*, fr. Gr. πολύσπαστον, fr. πολύσπαστος drawn by several cords.] A kind of windlass with several pulleys; also, an old device for setting dislocated joints. *Obs.*

pol′y-sperm, *n.* *Bot.* A tree with a many-seeded fruit. *Obs.*

pol′y-sper′mal (pŏl′ĭ-spûr′măl), **pol′y-sper′mous** (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύσπερμος; πολύς many + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* Having many seeds.

pol′y-spored (-spōrd; 201), **pol′y-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), **po-lys′po-rous** (pō-lĭs′pō-rŭs; pŏl′ĭ-spō′rŭs), *a.* Having many spores.

pol′y-stach′y-ous (-stăk′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. στάχυς ear of grain.] *Bot.* Having many spikes.

pol′y-ste′lic (-stē′lĭk; -stĕl′ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Having several steles.

pol′y-stem′o-nous (pŏl′ĭ-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Having stamens more than double the number of perianth segments.

po-lys′ti-chous (pō-lĭs′tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύστιχος. See POLY-; STICH.] Arranged in several or many rows.

pol′y-stom′a-tous, *a.* [*poly-* + *-stomatous.*] **a** Having many mouths or openings. **b** Of or pert. to the Polystomata.

pol′y-stome (pŏl′ĭ-stōm), *a.* [Gr. πολύστομος many-mouthed; πολύς + στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* Polystomatous.

pol′y-sto′mi-um (-stō′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* Any of the pores which collectively represent the mouth in certain jellyfishes.

Po-lys′to-mum (pō-lĭs′tō-mŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See POLYSTOMATIDÆ.

pol′y-sty′lar (pŏl′ĭ-stī′lȧr), *a.* [= POLYSTYLE.]

pol′y-sty′lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having many styles.

pol′y-sul′phu-ra′tion (-sŭl′fū-rā′shŭn), **pol′y-sul′phu-ri-za′tion** (-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′-), *n.* Formation of polysulphides.

pol′y-sul′phu-ret, *n.* *Chem.* A polysulphide. *Obsoles.*

pol′y-syl-lab′i-cism (pŏl′ĭ-sĭ-lăb′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Polysyllabism.

pol′y-syl′la-bl. Polysyllable. *Ref. Sp.*

pol′y-sym-met′ri-cal (pŏl′ĭ-sĭ-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.* *Biol.* Divisible into like parts by more than one axial plane; actinomorphic ; — applied esp. to flowers. — **pol′y-sym-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pol′y-sym′me-try** (-sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.*

pol′y-syn′de-ton (-sĭn′dē-tŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. σύνδετος bound together.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting in frequent repetition of the conjunction, as, " We have ships and men and money and stores." Opposed to *asyndeton.*

pol′y-syn′the-sism (-thē-sĭz′m), *n.* [See POLY- ; SYNTHESIS.] The fusion of many parts in one ; specif., the grammatical practice of those languages, as American Indian languages, which combine word elements into a single word which is equivalent to a sentence in other languages. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

pol′y-syn-thet′ic (-sĭn-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* Characterized by polysynthesism. — **polysynthetic twinning.** See TWIN, *n.*, 4.

pol′y-tech′nic (-tĕk′nĭk), *a.* [F. *polytechnique*, Gr. πολύτεχνος ; πολύς + τέχνη an art.] Including, or pert. to, many arts and sciences ; — applied esp. to schools where many practical branches of art and science are taught, or to exhibitions of machinery and industrial products.

pol′y-tech′nic, *n.* A polytechnic school or institution.

pol′y-the-ism (pŏl′ĭ-thē-ĭz′m), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. θεός god : cf. F. *polythéisme.*] The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods. — **pol′y-the-ist**, *n.* — **pol′y-the-is′tic** (-thē-ĭs′tĭk), **pol′y-the-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pol′y-the-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol′y-thi-on′ic (-thī-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of acids having more than one atom of sulphur in the molecule, as dithionic acid, etc.

po-lyt′o-cous (pō-lĭt′ō-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυτόκος ; πολύς + τοκος offspring.] **1.** *Bot.* Polycarpic. *Obs.* *A. Gray.* **2.** *Zoöl.* Producing many eggs or young at one time.

po-lyt′o-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. τομή a cutting.] *Bot.* Divided into more than two secondary parts or branches ; — opp. to *dichotomous.* — **po-lyt′o-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

pol′y-ton′ic (pŏl′ĭ-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *tone.*] *Philol.* Having several pitch tones. See ISOLATING LANGUAGE.

pol′y-tope (pŏl′ĭ-tōp), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. τόπος place.] *Geom.* The analogue in *n*-dimensional geometry of the polygon in plane, and the polyhedron in solid, geometry.

Pol′y-tri-cha′ce-æ (-trĭ-kā′sē-ē), *n.* [NL. See POLYTRICHUM.] *Bot.* A family of acrocarpous mosses, usually large, with simple or branching erect shoots growing from an underground stem, and leaves with the costa bearing longitudinal lamellæ of variable structure. The antheridia are borne in conspicuous terminal rosettes. The family includes many common mosses, the chief genera being *Polytrichum* and *Pogonatum.*— **pol′y-tri-cha′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Po-lyt′ri-chum (pō-lĭt′rĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύτριχος very hairy.] *Bot.* A genus of large terrestrial mosses, the haircap mosses, typifying the Polytrichaceæ, having square or hexagonal capsules.

pol′y-trop′ic (pŏl′ĭ-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *-tropic.*] **1.** Versatile. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** *Math.* **a** Of a curve, turning more than once round a pole. **b** Of a function, multiform ; polydromic.

pol′y-tung′stic (-tŭng′stĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of complex acids of tungsten containing more than one atom of that element to the molecule.

pol′y-type (pŏl′ĭ-tīp), *n.* [*poly-* + *-type* : cf. F. *polytype*, a.] *Print.* A cast, or facsimile copy, of an engraved block, matter in type, etc. — **pol′y-type**, *a.*

pol′y-type, *v. t.* ; -TYPED (-tīpt) ; -TYP′ING (-tīp′ĭng). *Print.* To produce a polytype of ; as, to *polytype* an engraving.

pol′y-typ′ic (-tĭp′ĭk) } *a.* [See POLYTYPE.] Having several or many types or representatives ; — opposed to *monotypic.*
pol′y-typ′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

pol′y-u′ri-a (-ū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *poly-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Excessive secretion of urine, either temporary, as in nervous excitement, fevers, hysteria, etc., or permanent, as in diabetes or some forms of kidney disease. — **pol′y-u′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

pol′y-va′lent (pŏl′ĭ-vā′lĕnt ; pō-lĭv′ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*poly-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENT.] **1.** *Chem.* Multivalent. **2.** Powerful against many poisonous infections. — **pol′y-va′lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

Po-lyx′e-na (pō-lĭk′sē-nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολυξένη.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, betrothed to Achilles. At their wedding Paris treacherously slew Achilles, and after the fall of Troy Polyxena was sacrificed to appease his shade. Another story relates that she fell in love with Achilles, fled to the Greeks, and after Achilles's death killed herself on his tomb. See HECUBA.

Pol′y-zo′a (pŏl′ĭ-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *poly-* + *-zoa.*] **1.** A class of aquatic, mostly marine, animals which reproduce by budding and with few exceptions form permanently attached colonies variously shaped, often branching, and of delicate mosslike character, or flat and incrusting stones, seaweeds, etc. They are also called *Bryozoa*, and are commonly placed with the Brachiopoda in the phylum Molluscoida. The zooids are complex, having an alimentary canal with distinct mouth and anus, surrounded by a body cavity, and a protrusible structure (the *lophophore*) bearing numerous tentacles. The external cuticle may be chitinous or gelatinous, or calcareous and hard. Some forms bear *avicularia*, which are zooids modified into pincerlike, prehensile processes, of uncertain function, sometimes shaped extraordinarily like a bird's head and bill. In others these are wholly or partly replaced by movable spinelike processes called *vibracula.* **2.** An order of Cestoda containing those tapeworms clearly divided into a scolex and proglottids.

One of the Polyzoa (*Bicellaria ciliata*). *o, o* Oœcia ; *p* Avicularium ; *v, v* Vibracula ; *z* Zoœcium.

pol′y-zo′an (pŏl′ĭ-zō′ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Polyzoa ; bryozoan. — *n.* **a** One of the Polyzoa. **b** A polypide.

pol′y-zo-a′ri-um (-zō-ā′rĭ-ŭm ; 115), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A polyzoan colony or the supporting skeleton of such a colony. — **pol′y-zo-a′ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pol′y-zo′ic (-zō′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Composed of many zooids. **b** Designating a spore that produces many sporozoites.

pol′y-zome (pŏl′ĭ-zōm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ζῶμα girdle.] *Math.* Any sum of square roots of rational integral functions all of the same degree in rectangular coördinates, as $\sqrt{u} + \sqrt{v} + \ldots$ — **pol′y-zo′mal** (-zō′măl), *a.*

pol′y-zon′al (-zōn′ăl), *a.* Consisting of many zones or rings. **polyzonal lens.** = ECHELON LENS.

pol′y-zo′oid (-zō′oid), *n.* *Zoöl.* A zooid of a polyzoan ; a polypide. — *a.* Like, or pert. to, the Polyzoa.

pom′ace (pŭm′ās), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, LL., an apple : cf. OF. *pomache*, LL. *pomacium* cider.] **1. a** The substance of apples, or of similar fruit, crushed by grinding, as in making cider. **b** The substance of anything mashed or crushed to a pulpy mass, as of fish or the castor-oil bean. **2.** The head, entrails, etc., of a sheep. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Po′ma-cen′tri-dæ (pō′mȧ-sĕn′trĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. πῶμα a cover + κεντρον a prickle.] *Zoöl.* A family of marine acanthopterygian fishes of the suborder Chromides, distinguished from the Cichlidæ by having only two spines in the anal fin. They are often brilliantly colored, and live almost entirely along the tropical coral reefs. The type genus is **Po′ma-cen′trus** (-trŭs). — **po′ma-cen′trid** (-trĭd), *a. & n.* — **po′ma-cen′troid** (-troid), *a. & n.*

po-ma′ceous (pō-mā′shŭs), *a.* [LL. *pomum* an apple.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the Pomaceæ. **b** Of the nature or appearance of a pome. **2.** Of or pertaining to apples ; as, a *pomaceous* harvest.

po-made′ (pō-mād′), *n.* [ME. *pomade* ; cf. OF. *pomade* cider, Pr. *pomada*, LL. *pomata* ; all fr. L. *pomum* fruit, LL., an apple. Cf. POMATUM.] Cider. *Obs. or Archaic.*

po-made′ (pō-mād′ ; pō-mäd′ ; 277), *n.* [F. *pommade*, fr. It. *pomata*, fr. LL. *pomum* apple.] Perfumed ointment, said orig. to have contained apples as an ingredient ; esp., a fragrant unguent for the hair ; pomatum.

po-made′, *v. t.* To anoint with pomade.

Po′ma-der′ris (pō′mȧ-dĕr′ĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. πῶμα lid, cover + δέρρις skin.] *Bot.* A genus of hoary pubescent rhamnaceous shrubs, confined to Australia and New Zealand. They have many panicled white or yellowish flowers, the ovary partly adnate to the calyx, the stamens exceeding the petals. *P. apetala*, called *hazel*, has fine-grained wood, used by coopers, turners, etc.

po′man-der (pō′măn-dẽr ; pō-măn′dẽr ; 277), *n.* [Formerly also *pomamber*, *pomeamber* (*Oxf. E. D.*). See POME ; AMBER.] **1.** A perfume or mixture of perfumes, formerly often made in a ball, inclosed in a perforated box or bag, and carried on the person, as to guard against infection. **2.** A box to contain such perfume, often apple-shaped.

pom′a-rine (pŏm′ȧ-rīn ; -rĭn, 183, 277), *a.* [Gr. πῶμα lid + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose : cf. F. *pomarin.*] Designating a jaeger gull (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) of the northern seas. It has the middle tail feathers somewhat elongated and obtuse, and is larger and darker above than the parasitic jaeger.

po-ma′tum (pō-mā′tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *pomum* apple. See POMADE.] A perfumed unguent, esp. for the hair ; pomade.

pome (pōm), *n.* [OF. *pome* apple, F. *pomme*, L. *pomum* a fruit. Cf. POMADE.] **1.** *Bot.* A fruit having several cartilaginous, papery, or bony carpels in a fleshy enlarged hypanthium ; the characteristic fruit of the apple family (Malaceæ). **2.** A ball or globe, as the mound of dominion ; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a ball of silver or other metal filled with hot water and used by the priest to warm his hands. **3.** *Fortif.* = SHOULDER. *Obs.*

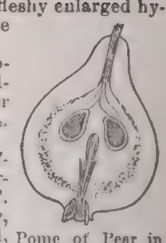
Pome of Pear in section, showing two Carpels.

pome-gran′ate (pŏm-grăn′āt ; pŏm′grăn′āt ; pŭm′- ; 277), *n.* [ME. *pomgarnet*, OF. *pome grenate*, F. *grenade* ; OF. *pome* apple, F. *pomme* + OF. *grenate*, fr. L. *granata*, fem. of *granatus* grained, having many grains or seeds. See POME ; GARNET, GRAIN.] **1. a** The somewhat angular fruit, resembling an orange in size and color, of a tropical Asiatic punicaceous tree (*Punica granatum*). It has a hard rind and many seeds in a crimson pulp of agreeable acid flavor, which is eaten uncooked, and also made into a beverage. The astringent rind has been used in medicine and tanning ; this and the flowers yield a red dye. **b** The tree bearing this fruit. **2.** In Australia, a species of caper (*Capparis nobilis*). **3.** An ornament resembling a pomegranate.

Pomegranate. Flowering Branch, and Fruit whole and in section.

pom′e-lo (pŏm′ĕ-lō), *n.* [Cf. POMPELMOUS.] The grapefruit, or common market variety of the shaddock, having round medium-sized fruits. See SHADDOCK.

Pom′er-a′ni-an (pŏm′ẽr-ā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pomerania, a province of Prussia on the Baltic Sea.

Pom′er-a′ni-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Pomerania. **2.** One of a breed of medium-sized or small dogs of German origin, with long silky hair forming a ruff or frill about the chest, bushy tail, sharp foxlike muzzle, and pointed ears. Black, white, brown, and other colors are bred. They are intelligent and interesting, but often bad-tempered. Small specimens, under eight pounds, are now preferred as pets. Called also *spitz dog.*

Pomeranian, 2.

po′me-rid′i-an (pō′mē-rĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pomeridianus.*] **1.** Postmeridian. *Obs.* **2.** *Bot.* Blossoming after noon.

po′mey (pō′mĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* POMEYS (-mĭz). [Cf. POMMÉ.] *Her.* A roundel vert, — supposed to resemble an apple.

pom′fret (pŏm′frĕt), *n.* [Perh. corrupt. fr. Pg. *pampo* a kind of fish.] **a** A deep-bodied, sooty-black, pelagic spiny-finned fish (*Brama raii*), of the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Pacific Ocean, valued for food. The name is extended to other allied fishes. **b** Any of several stromateoid food fishes ; esp., the East Indian *Stromateoides argenteus* or *S. cinereus*, resembling the common harvest fish.

Pom′fret (pŏm′frĕt), *or* **pomfret cake**. A small black flat confection, chiefly licorice, — so called from Pontefract (*colloq. pron.* pŏm′frĕt), Eng., where it originated. *Eng.*

po-mif′er-ous (pō-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pomifer* ; *pomum* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing pomes, or applelike fruits.

pom′mée′, pom′mé′ (pō′mā′), *a.* [F. *pommé* grown round or like an apple, p. p. of *pommer* to pome.] *Her.* Having the ends terminating in rounded protuberances or single balls ; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

pom′mel (pŭm′ĕl), *n.* [ME. *pomel*, OF. *pomel*, F. *pommeau*, LL. *pomellus*, fr. L. *pomum* fruit, LL. also, an apple. See POME.] **1.** A knob, ball, or globular body, as at the end or top of a finial, pillar, tent pole, dome, cascabel, etc. *Obs.* **2.** Specif. : **a** The knob on the hilt of a sword, saber, or the like, cascabel of a cannon, etc. **b** The crown of the head. *Obs.* **c** A woman's breast. *Obs.* **d** The knoblike protuberance at the front and top of a saddlebow. **3.** *Leather Manuf.* A tool for softening and raising the grain, or one for producing a velvety appearance on fancy leathers. The first is usually a convex wooden float file with a strap handle ; the other is usually of cork. **4.** A kind of square-ended stone mason's chisel. *Eng.* **5.** The long-handled bat used in knur and spell. *Eng.*

pom′mel, *v. t.* ; -MELED (-ĕld) or -MELLED ; -MEL-ING or -MEL-

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pol′y-syl′la-ble, *a.* Polysyllabic.
pol′y-syl′lo-gism (-sĭl′ō-jĭz′m), *n.* A system of syllogisms. —
pol′y-syl′lo-gis′tic (-jĭs′tĭk), *a.*
pol′y-syn-det′ic (-sĭn-dĕt′ĭk), *a.* Characterized by polysyndeton. — **pol′y-syn-det′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pol′y-syn′the-sis (-sĭn′thē-sĭs), *n.* = POLYSYNTHESISM.
pol′y-syn-thet′i-cal (-sĭn-thĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Polysynthetic. *Rare.* — **pol′y-syn-thet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pol′y-syn-thet′i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz′m),
pol′y-syn′the-tism (-sĭn′thē-tĭz′m), *n.* Polysynthesism.
pol′y-tech′ni-cal (-tĕk′nĭ-kăl), *a.* Polytechnic.
pol′y-tech′nics (-nĭks), *n.* Science of the mechanic arts. *Rare.*
pol′y-ter′pene, *n.* See TERPENE.
Pol′y-tha-la′mi-a (-thȧ-lā′mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYTHALAMOUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** A division of Foraminifera including those having a many-chambered shell, — sometimes including all the Foraminifera. **b** Syn. of TETRABRANCHIATA. — **pol′y-tha-la′mi-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **pol′y-tha-lam′ic** (-lăm′ĭk), *a.*
pol′y-thal′a-mous (-thăl′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. θάλαμος a chamber.] Many-chambered.
pol′y-the-ize (pŏl′ĭ-thē-īz), *v. i.* To adhere to, or to inculcate, polytheism.
pol′y-the′li-a (-thē′lĭ-ȧ), **pol′y-the′ly** (-thē′lĭ), *n.* [NL. *polythelia* ; *poly-* + Gr. θηλή a nipple.] *Anat.* The occurrence of supernumerary nipples.
pol′y-the′lism (-thē′lĭz′m), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. θηλή a nipple.] *Anat.* The state of having more than two nipples. *Rare.*
po-lyth′e-ous, *a.* [Gr. πολύθεος.] Polytheistic. *Obs.*
pol′y-ti-tan′ic, *a.* See POLY-.
po-lyt′o-ky, *n.* [Gr. πολυτοκ *a.*] Fecundity. *Obs. & R.*
pol′y-tone, *n.* [*poly-* + *tone.*] Utterance characterized by varied tone or pitch, as in ordinary speech ; — opposed to *monotone.*
pol′y-to′pi-an, *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. τόπος place.] A traveler to many places. *Obs. & R.*
pol′y-trich′i-a (-trĭk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hypertrichosis.
po-lyt′ri-chous (pō-lĭt′rĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύτριχος having much hair.] *Zoöl.* Thickly covered with hairs or cilia.
po-lyt′ro-chal (pō-lĭt′rō-kăl),
po-lyt′ro-chous (-kŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] *Zoöl.* Having many circles of cilia.
pol′y-troph′ic (pŏl′ĭ-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολυτροφος nutritious.] **1.** Very nutritious. *Obs.* **2.** *Bacteriol.* Deriving nourishment from more than one organic substance, as pathogenic bacteria.
pol′y-tung′state (-tŭng′stāt), *n.* See -ATE.
pol′y-typ′age (pŏl′ĭ-tīp′āj), *n.* Process of making polytypes.
pol′y-typ′al (-ăl), *a.* Polytypic.
pol′y-u-re′sis (-ū-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. οὔρησις urination.] *Med.* = POLYURIA.
polyve. ✝ PULLEY.
pol′y-vol′tine (-vŏl′tĭn), *n.* [*poly-* + It. *volta* turn, time. Cf. MULTIVOLTINE.] *Zoöl.* A kind of silkworm producing several broods in a season.
pol′y-zo′a-ry (-zō′ȧ-rĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* A polyzoarium.
pol′y-zo′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Zoöl.* Quality of being compound (composed of many zooids).
pol′y-zo′ön (-ŏn), *n.* ; *pl.* -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A polypide.
Po-ma′ce-æ (pō-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pomum* apple.] *Bot.* Syn. of MALACEÆ.
po-ma′ceous (pō-mā′shŭs), *a.* Resembling pomace.
po-ma′da, *n.* [Cf. It. *pome*, *pomo*, knob, pommel.] Vaulting into the saddle or over the horse with one hand on the pommel. *Obs.*
po-ma′da re-ver′sa. Vaulting off a horse. *Obs.*
po-ma′do. ✝ POMADA, POMADE.
pomaise. ✝ PUMICE.
Po-mak′ (pō-mäk′), *n.* Bulgarian convert to Mohammedanism.
pomall. ✝ POMMEL.
Po-mard′, *n.* See POMMARD.
po-ma′ri-ous, *a.* [L. *pomarius* of fruit.] Pert. to a pomary. *Obs.*
‖ **po′ma ro′sa** (pō′mä rō′sä). [Sp.] *W. Indies.* **a** = MALAY APPLE a. **b** The rose apple.
po′ma-ry, *n.* [L. *pomarium.*] A fruit-garden ; orchard. *Obs.*
po-mate′ (pō-māt′), *n.* Pomatum. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To grease with pomatum. *Scot.*
Po′ma-tom′i-dæ (pō′mȧ-tŏm′ĭ-dē), **Po-mat′o-mus** (pō-măt′ō-mŭs). [NL. ; Gr. πῶμα cover + τόμος a cut.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of CHEILODIPTERIDÆ, CHEILODIPTERUS. — **po-mat′o-moid** (pō-măt′ō-moid), *n.*
po-ma′tum, *v. t.* To dress with pomatum.
po′maun-der. ✝ POMANDER.
pom′be (pŏm′bā), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *pombe* (perh. ultimately the same word as PULQUE), whence prob. Kongo *mbamvu*, Swahili *pombe.*] A kind of beer made from grain. *Africa.*
pombgranade. ✝ POMEGRANATE.
pome, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *pommer.* See POME, *n.*] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. *Obs.*
pome (pôm). Dial. Eng var. of PALM.
pome-apis, *n.* [F. *pomme d'api*, earlier *pomme Appie*, fr. *Appius*, a personal name.] A kind of apple. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
pomeawe. ✝ POMMEL.
pomecedre, *n.* [F. *cèdre* citron, It. *cedro.* See POME, *n.* ; CITRON.] Pomecitron. *Obs.*
pome-cit′ron, *n.* [*pome* + *citron.*] **1.** A citron, or fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus*, esp. of *Citrus medica genuina.* *Obs.* **2.** An old variety of apple, so named from its shape or flavor. *Obs.*
pomedorry, *n.* [F. *pomme* apple + *doré*, *dorée*, gilded.] *Old Cookery.* A rissole endored (yellowed) with yolk of egg. *Obs.*
pomegarnet. ✝ POMEGRANATE.
pomege. ✝ PUMICE.
pomegranate melon. Dudaim melon.
po′meis (pō′mĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* POMEIS. *Her.* = POMEY.
pomel ✝ POMMEL.
pomeled, *a.* Pomely. *Obs.*
pomelee. ✝ POMELY.
pome′ly, *a.* [OF. *pomelé*, F. *pommelé.* See POMMEL, POME.] Dappled. *Obs.*
pome′pear′, *n.* [Cf. F. *pomme poire.*] A small round pear. *Obs.*
pomeri. ✝ POMARY.
pome′roy′ (pŏm′roi ; pŭm′-), *n.* Also **pome-roy′al.** [F. *roi* king, or E. or F. *royal.* See POME, *n.*] A kind of apple. *Obs.*
pometie, pomette. ✝ POMMETTÉE.
pome′wa′ter, *n.* A kind of large, sweet apple. *Obs.*
pomeys. ✝ PUMICE.
pomgarnade, pomgarnet. ✝ POMEGRANATE.
pomice. ✝ PUMICE.
pom′ice (pŭm′ĭs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POMACE.
po′mi-cul′ture (pō′mĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit + *cultura* culture.] Fruit culture. — **po′mi-cul′tur-ist** (-tūr-ĭst), *n.*
po′mi-form (pō′mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, apple + *-form.*] Apple-shaped.
Po-mi′no (pō-mē′nō), *n.* [It., fr. the name of a district in Tuscany.] A wine of the Bordeaux type, made in central Italy.
pomis. ✝ PUMICE.
pom′ly. ✝ POMELY.
pom-ma′do. ✝ POMADA.
pom′mage (pŏm′āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *pommage* cider apples, or E. *pomace.*] **1.** Cider. *Obs.* **2.** = POMACE, 1. *Rare.*
pom′man-der. ✝ POMANDER.
Pom-mard′, Po-mard′ (pō-mär′), *n.* [From *Pommard*, near Beaune, France.] A red Burgundy, usually of a high quality.
pomme (pŏm), *n.* = POMEY.
pomme d'Api, pomme d'Apis. ✝ POME-APIS.
‖ **pomme′ de terre′** (pŏm′ dē târ′). [F., lit., earth apple.] The potato.
pom′meled, pom′melled (pŏm′ĕld), *a.* *Her.* **a** Having a pommel of specified tincture. **b** = POMMETTÉE.
pom′mel-er, pom′el-ler, *n.* One that pommels.
pom-mel′ion (pŏ-mĕl′yŭn), *n.* [See POMMEL.] *Ordnance.* A cascabel or its knob. *Obs.*
pom′mel-lée, pom′e-lée (pŏm′ĕ-lā), **pom′mel-ly**, *a.* [OF. *pommelé.*] *Her.* = POMMETTÉE.
pom′me-lo. Var. of POMELO.

LING. To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword, or with something knoblike; hence, to beat with the fists.

pom'met-tée, or **pom'met-té** (pŏm'ĕ-tā), *a.* [F. Cf. POMMÉE.] *Her.* Having two or more balls or knobs at each end; — said of a cross.

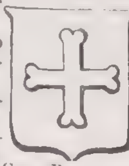

Cross Pommettée

Po'mo (pō'mō), *n.* An Indian of the group of nearly extinct California tribes constituting the Kulanapan stock.

po-mol'o-gist (pō-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* An expert in pomology; a grower of fruits.

po-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit + *-logy*: cf. F. *pomologie*.] Science and practice of fruit growing; horticulture dealing with the cultivation of fruits. — **po'mo-log'i-cal** (pō'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **po'mo-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Po-mo'na (pō-mō'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *pomum* fruit.] *Rom. Relig.* The old Italian goddess of the fruit of trees.

pomp (pŏmp), *n.* [ME. *pompe*, F. *pompe*, L. *pompa*, fr. Gr. πομπή a sending, a solemn procession, pomp, fr. πέμπειν to send.] **1.** A show of magnificence; brilliant display; splendor; sometimes, esp. in the *pl.*, vain or ostentatious display; as, *pomps* and vanities.

Pride, *pomp*, and circumstance of glorious war *Shak.*

2. A procession marked by magnificent display, splendor, or solemn dignity; a pageant.

Syn. — Display, pageant, pageantry, splendor, state, magnificence, ostentation, grandeur, pride. See PARADE.

pom'pa-dour (pŏm'pȧ-dōōr; *colloq.* -dōr), *n.* Any of various things named after the Marquise de Pompadour, of France; as: **a** A shade of crimson or pink color. **b** A style of dress cut low and square in the neck. **c** (1) A mode of dressing a woman's hair by drawing it straight back from the forehead over a roll; also, a mode of dressing men's hair by brushing it straight up from the forehead. (2) The hair dressed in this style. **d** A South American chatterer (*Xipholena pompadora*) of brilliant reddish purple color with white wings.

Pom'pa-dour, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Marquise de Pompadour; specif. [*l. c.*], designating fabrics, as silks or ribbons, having small floral designs in delicate colors.

pom'pa-no (pŏm'pȧ-nō), *n.* [Sp. *pámpano*.] *Zoöl.* **a** A marine carangoid fish (*Trachinotus carolinus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, one of the best of food fishes. It reaches a length of 18 inches, has a deep, thin body and rounded head, is toothless when adult, and is covered with small scales with blue, silvery, or golden luster. Often, any of various other less valued fishes of this or a related genus, as (of North American coast) the round pompano (*Trachinotus falcatus*), the great pompano (see PERMIT, fish), the banner pompano, etc. **b** A harvest fish (*Palometa simillimus*) of the California coast. See also IRISH POMPANO.

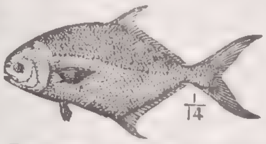

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Pompano (*Trachinotus carolinus*).

Pom-pe'ian (pŏm-pē'yăn; -ăn), *a.* [L. *Pompeianus*.] Of or pertaining to Pompeii, an ancient town of Campania buried by ashes from an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, A. D. 79, and partly uncovered by modern excavations; hence, denoting, or relating to, the art and culture shown by Pompeian relics. — *n.* A citizen or inhabitant of Pompeii.

Pompeian red, a red color of the shade seen on many houses in Pompeii, due to the use of red ocher.

pom'pho-lyx (pŏm'fō-lĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πομφόλυξ a bubble, slag on the surface of smelted ore, fr. πομφός a blister.] **1.** *Old Chem.* Also **pom'pho-lix**. See ZINC OXIDE. **2.** *Med.* A vesicle; also, a skin disease marked by an eruption of vesicles, esp. on the palms and soles; pemphigus.

pom'pier lad'der, or **pom'pier** (pŏm'pyẽr; *F.* pôɴ'pyā'), *n.* [F. *pompier* fireman.] A fireman's scaling ladder consisting of a pole with cross rungs, and a hook at one end.

Pom-pil'i-dæ (pŏm-pĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pompilus*, generic name, Gr. πομπίλος a fish that follows ships.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of slender fossorial wasps, usually black, with the abdomen oval and short-petioled, and the legs strong and spinose. Most species, as the tarantula killer, burrow in the ground and provision their nests with spiders. **Pom'pi-lus** (pŏm'pĭ-lŭs) is the type genus. — **pom'pi-lid** (-lĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **pom'pi-loid** (-loid), *a.*

pom'pi-on (pŭm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *pompon*. See PUMPKIN.] **1.** A pumpkin. *Now Rare.* **2.** The shaddock. *Obs.*

pom'-pom' (pŏm'pŏm'), *n.* [Imitative.] A Vickers-Maxim one-pounder automatic machine cannon using metallic ammunition fed from a looped belt attached to the gun; — popularly so called from its peculiar drumming sound in action. Sometimes, any of other similar automatic cannons.

pom'pon (pŏm'pŏn; *F.* pôɴ'pôɴ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An ornamental ball, as of silk or feathers, for women's costume. **2.** *Mil.* A tuft or ball of wool, or the like, sometimes worn on the front of the hat, shako, etc. **3.** **a** A hardy garden chrysanthemum having buttonlike heads of flowers. **b** Any of several dwarf varieties of the Provence rose.

pom-pos'i-ty (pŏm-pŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *pompositas*.] Pompous quality or state; pompousness.

pom'pous (pŏm'pŭs), *a.* [F. *pompeux*, L. *pomposus*. See POMP.] **1.** Displaying pomp; stately; showy with grandeur; magnificent; as, a *pompous* procession. *Now R.* **2.** Characterized by excessive self-importance; consequentially dignified; pretentious; ostentatious; vainglorious; inflated; as, *pompous* manners; a *pompous* style. *Chaucer.*

The *pompous* vanity of the old schoolmistress. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — See OSTENTATIOUS.

— **pom'pous-ly**, *adv.* — **pom'pous-ness**, *n.*

ponce'let (pŏns'lĕt), *n.* [After Jean Victor *Poncelet*, French engineer.] *Physics.* A unit of power, being the power obtained from an expenditure of one hundred kilogrammeters of energy per second. One poncelet equals *g* watts, when *g* is the value of the acceleration of gravity in centimeters.

Poncelet wheel. A kind of undershot water wheel suitable for falls of less than 6 feet, having buckets curved so that the water presses on them without impact.

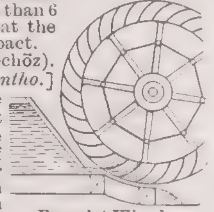

Poncelet Wheel.

pon'cho (pŏn'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp.; cf. Araucanian *poncho*, *pontho*.] **1.** A kind of cloak worn by the Spanish Americans, like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head. Also, a similar garment, as of rubber or oiled cloth, worn in other countries chiefly as a protection against rain, as by enlisted men in the United States army. **2.** Camlet or stout worsted. *Trade Name.*

pond (pŏnd), *n.* [ME. *ponde*, prob. orig. an inclosed body of water, and same word as *pound*. See POUND an inclosure.] **1.** A body of water naturally or artificially confined, and usually smaller than a lake; in England, usually, except locally, a body of water artificially confined. **2.** The Atlantic Ocean. *Jocose.*

pond, *v. t.* To make or collect into a pond.

pond apple. A small evergreen annonaceous tree (*Annona glabra*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having an edible oblong yellow fruit.

pon'der (pŏn'dẽr), *v. t.*; PON'DERED (-dẽrd); PON'DER-ING. [OF. *ponderer*, F. *pondérer*, L. *ponderare*, fr. *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight, fr. *pendere* to weigh. See PENDANT; cf. POUND a weight.] **1.** To weigh. *Obs.* **2.** To weigh in the mind; esp., now, to view with deliberation; to examine carefully; to consider attentively.

Ponder the path of thy feet. *Prov. iv. 26.*

Syn. — See CONSIDER.

pon'der, *v. i.* To meditate; deliberate; muse; consider; — usually followed by *on* or *over*. *Longfellow.*

pon'der-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ponderabilis*: cf. F. *pondérable*.] Capable of being weighed, lit. or fig.; having appreciable weight. — **pon'der-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

pon'der-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ponderatio*: cf. F. *pondération*.] **1.** Act of weighing or balancing; balance; also, mental pondering, weighing, or estimating. *Rare.* **2.** Weight. *Rare.* **3.** Something weighty; a consideration. *Obs.*

pon'der-o-mo'tive (pŏn'dẽr-ō-mō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight + E. *motive*.] Lit., weight-moving; specif.: *Physics.* Pert. to or noting the force mutually exerted by conductors traversed by the electric current, or that exerted on such conductors by any magnetic field. *Ponderomotive* force tends to move the conductor bodily.

pon'der-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. OF. *ponderosité*.] Quality or state of being ponderous.

pon'der-ous (pŏn'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ponderosus*, fr. *pondus*, *-eris*, a weight; cf. F. *pondéreux*. See PONDER.] **1.** Very heavy; weighty; massive; as, a *ponderous* shield, load. **2.** Important; momentous; weighty. *Obs. or R.* "Your more *ponderous* and settled project." *Shak.* **3.** Pondering; thoughtful; deliberative. *Obs.* **4.** Heavy; dull; wanting lightness or spirit; as, a *ponderous* style; a *ponderous* joke.

Syn. — See BULKY.

ponderous spar, *Min.*, heavy spar. See BARITE.

— **pon'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pon'der-ous-ness**, *n.*

pond'fish' (pŏnd'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of many small American fresh-water sunfishes of the family Centrarchidæ.

pond pine. A pine of the southern United States (*Pinus serotina*) found in sandy swamps of the coastal plain. It has three leaves in each sheath and short oblong cones.

pond scum. A scum often formed on the surface of stagnant or slow-moving water by the accumulation of free-floating algæ, mostly of the family Zygnemaceæ.

pond snail. Any of numerous fresh-water pulmonate gastropods of *Limnæa* and allied genera. See LIMNÆA.

pond spice. An American spicy lauraceous shrub (*Malapoenna geniculata*), with small oval leaves and axillary clusters of little yellow flowers. It grows in ponds and swamps from Virginia to Florida.

pond'weed' (pŏnd'wēd'), *n.* Any aquatic plant of the genus *Potamogeton*, many species being found in ponds or slow-moving rivers.

pone (pōn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A kind of johnnycake; corn pone; also, a loaf of it. *Southern U. S.*

po'ne (pō'nē), *n.* [L. *pone*, imper. of *ponere* to place.] **1.** **a** An original writ, now superseded by the writ of certiorari, for removing a case from an inferior court into the Court of Exchequer. **b** An obsolete writ to enforce appearance in court by attaching goods or requiring securities. **2.** (*pron.* pōn) *Card Playing.* The player who cuts the cards, being usually the player on the dealer's right.

po'nent (pō'nĕnt), *a.* [OF., or It. *ponente*, properly, setting (applied to the setting sun), fr. L. *ponens*, p. pr. of *ponere* to put.] Western; occidental. *Archaic. Milton.*

pon'er-ol'o-gy (pŏn'ẽr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πονηρός wicked + *-logy*.] Theology treating of the doctrine of evil or sin.

pon-gee' (pŏn-jē'; pŏn'jē), *n.* [Perh. fr. Chin. *pen*[3] native + *ssŭ*[1] silk.] A thin soft fabric of undyed silk from India or China; by extension, a dyed silk fabric of similar weave and texture.

Pon'go (pŏŋ'gō), *n.* [NL., fr. Kongo *mpongi* chimpanzee, or *mpongo* fatness, obesity.] *Zoöl.* A genus of anthropoids; — variously applied, most recently to the orangs. Also [*l. c.*], an orang.

pon'iard (pŏn'yȧrd), *n.* [F. *poignard*, fr. *poing* fist, L. *pugnus*; akin to *pugnare* to fight. See PUGNACIOUS.] A kind of dagger, — usually slender with a triangular or square blade.

Poniard.

pon'iard, *v. t.*; PON'IARD-ED; PON'IARD-ING. [Cf. F. *poignarder*.] To pierce with a poniard.

‖**pons** (pŏnz), *n.*; *pl.* PONTES (pŏn'tēz). [L., a bridge.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* A bridge; — applied to several parts which connect others; esp., the **pons Va-ro'li-i** (vȧ-rō'lĭ-ī), a broad mass of transverse fibers conspicuous on the ventral surface of the brain of man and mammals, at the anterior end of the medulla. At the sides it extends up and forms the middle peduncles of the cerebellum. The term is extended to include the structures dorsal to these transverse fibers. — **pons a'si-no'rum** (ăs'ĭ-nō'rŭm; 201). [L., asses' bridge.] **a** See ASSES' BRIDGE. **b** *Logic.* A geometrical figure, attributed to Petrus Tartaretus (about 1480), used to show the various relations of the middle terms of syllogisms.

pon'tage (pŏn'tāj), *n.* [OF., fr. *pont* bridge, L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A duty or tax paid in lieu of personal service for the building and repairing of bridges; also, a toll for the use of a bridge, devoted to its maintenance.

Pon'te-de'ri-a (pŏn'tē-dē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Giulio *Pontedera* (1688–1757), Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A small American genus of monocotyledonous aquatic plants, type of the family Pontederiaceæ. They have thick leaves with long, sheathing petioles, and ephemeral blue flowers in a dense spike. *P. cordata* is the common pickerel weed.

Pon'te-de'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous aquatic or bog plants (order Xyridales), the pickerel-weed family, having perfect, more or less irregular flowers subtended by leaflike spathes. It includes about 6 genera and 25 species, widely distributed in warm regions; the principal genera are *Pontederia* and *Heteranthera*. — **pon'te-de'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pon'tic (pŏn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Ponticus*, Gr. Ποντικός, fr. πόντος the sea, esp., the Black Sea.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea or its region. **2.** [*l. c.*] Sour; astringent. *Obs.*

pon'ti-cel'lo (pŏn'tĭ-chĕl'ō), *n.* [It., little bridge.] **1.** *Music.* The bridge of a bow instrument. **2.** The break in the voice. See BREAK, *v. i.*, 13 **a**.

pon'ti-fex (pŏn'tĭ-fĕks), *n.*; *pl.* PONTIFICES (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A high priest; a pontiff; a member of the highest priestly college. See PONTIFICAL COLLEGE. **2.** *Eccl.* A bishop; specif., the Pope. **3.** *Jew. Religion.* A high priest. *Obs. & R.*

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pommes. † PUMICE.
pom'met-ty (pŏm'ĕ-tĭ), *a. Her.* = POMMETTEE.
pom'mey (*dial.* pŭm'ĭ). Var of POMACE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pom'mice. † POMACE, PUMICE
pommil. † POMELY
pom'my (pŭm'ĭ). Var. of POMACE. *Dial Eng.*
pomois. † PUMICE.
pom'o-lo. Var. of POMELO.
pomon, pomoun, *n.* [F. *poumon* lung.] The lungs. *Obs.*
Po-mo'nal (pō-mō'năl), *n.* A place sacred to Pomona
po-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to fruit. *Rare.*
pomp. † PUMP.
pomp, *v. t.* [Cf. PAMPER.] To pamper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pomp, *v. i.* To be pompous. *Obs.*
pomp'al (pŏm'păl), *a.* [L. *pompalis*.] Of or pert. to, or like, a pomp or pageant.
pompano shell. A small bivalve shell of the genus *Donax*.
pom-pat'ic (pŏm-păt'ĭk), **pom-pat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *pompaticus*.] Pompous. *Obs.*
pompe. † PUMP.
pom'pel-mous (pŏm'pĕl-mōōs), **-moose** (-mōōs), *n.* [D. *pompelmoes*; cf F. *pamplemousse*, and *pompoléon*; orig. uncert.] A shaddock.
pom'pe-lo (pŏm'pē-lō). Var of POMELO.
pom'pe-on. † POMPION.
pom'per-kin, *n.* [Cf. POME; PERKIN.] A beverage of pomace and water. *Obs.*
pompernickel. † PUMPERNICKEL.
pom'per-y, *n.* [OF. *pomperie*.] Pomp. *Obs.*
pom'pet. † PUMPET.
pom'pey (pŏm'pĭ), *v. t.* [Cf. PAMPER, and dial. *pomp* to pamper.] To pamper. *Colloq. Oxf. E. D*
Pom'pey's Pil'lar (pŏm'pĭz). A large column of highly polished red granite on a mound at Alexandria, Egypt, erected as a landmark for ships, and later (A. D. 302) inscribed in honor of Diocletian. It was erroneously supposed to have been erected in honor of Pompey.
pom-phol'y-gous (pŏm-fŏl'ĭ-gŭs), *a.* Affected with pompholyx.
pom'phus (pŏm'fŭs), *n.* [Gr. πομφός blister.] *Med.* Vesicle; wheal.
pom-pil'lion, *n.* † POPULEON
pom'pire. † POMEPEAR.
pomp'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pom-po'le-on (pŏm-pō'lē-ŏn). Var. of POMPELMOUS.
pompon. † POMPION.
pom'pon (pŏm'pŏn), **pom-poon'**, *n.* A food fish (*Anisotremus surinamensis*), allied to the porkfish, found from Louisiana and Florida southward.
pom-pose' (pŏm-pōs'; cf. -OSE), *a.* [L. *pomposus*.] Pompous. *Obs.*
‖ **pom-po'so** (pŏm-pō'sō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* In grand style.
pomp staff. † PUMP STAFF.
pomp'ster, pom'ster (pŏm'stẽr; -stē), *v. i.* [Perh. fr. Corn. *ponster* quackery; or cf. POMP.] To treat disease as a quack does. *Dial. Eng.*
pomp'tine (pŏmp'tĭn). Var. of PONTINE.
pon. Obs. or dial. Eng. of PAN.
Pon'ca (pŏŋ'kȧ), *a.* An Indian of a Siouan tribe formerly dwelling along the Niobrara River in Nebraska, now gathered on reservations in Nebraska and Oklahoma.
ponce (pŏns), *n.* = FANCY-MAN *c. Slang, Eng.*
pon-ceau' (pŏn-sō'; *F.* pôɴ'sō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The corn poppy. **2.** *Chem.* Any of several azo dyes giving red color. See DYE.
pon-ceau', *n.* [F.] *Civil Engin.* A small bridge or culvert
pon'cer (pŏn'sẽr), *n.* Erron. for POUCER.
ponch. † PUNCH.
pon'chi-nel'lo. † PUNCHINELLO.
ponchoun. † PUNCHEON.
pond. † POUND. *Spenser.*
pond. Var. reading of PONDER
pond, *n.* [D.] See WEIGHT.
pond, *v. i.* To form into a pond.
pondage. † POUNDAGE.
pond'age (pŏn'dāj), *n.* Capacity of a pond or reservoir; also, storage or ponding of water.
pondbush, *n.* The pond spice.
pond dogwood. The buttonbush.
pon'der, *n.* [Perh. fr. *ponderous*.] Weight. *Obs.*
pon'der, *n.* Reverie. *Obs.*
pon'der-a-bil'i-ty (pŏn'dẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pondérabilité*.] Quality or state of being ponderable.
pon'der-a-bl. Ponderable *Ref. Sp.*
pon'der-a-ble, *n.* Something that has weight.
pon'der-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or fixed by, weight.
pon'der-ance (-ăns), **pon'der-an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *ponderans*, p. pr. of *ponderare* to weigh: cf. OF. *ponderant* of weight.] Weight; gravity. *Now Rare.* —
pon'der-ant (-ănt), *a.*
pon'der-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to weight. *Rare*
pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ponderatus*, p. p. of *ponderare*.] To ponder; weigh; estimate. *Obs. or R.*
pon'der-ate, *a.* Weighed; considered. *Obs.*
pon'derd. Pondered. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **pon'de-re, non nu'me-ro.** [L.] By weight, not number.
pon'der-er, *n.* One who ponders
pon'der-ing, *a.* Meditative. —
pon'der-ing-ly, *adv.*
pon-der'i-ty, *n.* [L. *ponderitas*.] Weightiness; ponderosity. *Obs.*
pon'der-ize, *v. t.* [L. *pondus* a weight.] To weigh. *Obs.*
pon'der-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
pon'der-ose' (*see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *ponderosus*.] Ponderous *Obs.*
pondfolde. † PINFOLD
Pon'di-cher'ry ea'gle (pŏn'dĭ-shĕr'ĭ; -chĕr'ĭ). [From *Pondicherry*, French India.] The Brahmany kite.
Pondicherry vulture. A small black Indian vulture (*Otogyps calvus*).
pond'let, *n.* A little pond.
pond lily. The water lily
pondre, *v. i.* [F., to lay eggs.] To breed. *Obs.*
pond smelt. See SMELT.
pond thatch. The cabbage palmetto. *Bahamas.*
pondure, *n.* [Cf. PONDER weight.] Weight; burden. *Obs.*
pon'dus, *n.* [L.] Weight; inclination. *Obs.*
pond'wort' (pŏnd'wûrt'), *n.* The water soldier
pond'y (pŏn'dĭ), *a.* Having many ponds; hence, marshy.
pone. † POUND, to beat
pone (pōn). A thin turf *Scot.*
ponegarnard. † POMEGRANATE.
po'nent, *n.* The west. *Obs. or R.*
po'nent, *a.* [L. *ponens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Positing; affirming *Rare* — **po'nen-cy** (pō'nĕn-sĭ), *n.* *R*
Po-ne'ra (pō-nē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πονηρός bad, worthless.] *Zoöl.* A genus of stinging ants having an elongate abdomen supported on a petiole of one segment but with a constriction between the first and second abdominal segments. It is the type of a family, **Po-ner'i-dæ** (pō-nĕr'ĭ-dē), of a group of lower rank, or **Po-ner'i-des** (-dēz), of which the kelep is an example. — **po-ner'id** (-ĭd), *n.* — **po-ne'roid** (pō-nē'roid), *a.*
ponesche. † PUNISH.
ponewes. † *pence*, pl. of PENNY.
po'ney. Var. of PONY.
ponfolde. † PINFOLD.
pong, *v. i.* Of an actor, to gag or improvise. *Theat. Slang, Eng.*
Pon'gol (pŏŋ'gŏl), *n.* [Tamil *pongal*.] The great heathen New Year's festival of southern India, beginning on Jan. 11.
pongyi. Var. of POONGHIE.
Po'nia-tow'ski's Bull (pō'nyä-tôf'skĭz; -tŏs'kĭz). [After Stanislas *Poniatowski*, a king of Poland.] *Astron.* The constellation Taurus Poniatowskii.
po'ni-bil'i-ty (pō'nĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ponere* to place.] Capability of being placed. *Obs.*
ponishe. † PUNISH.
Pon'ka. Var. of PONCA
ponne. † PAN, PUN.
pons. † PENCE.
Pons'-Brooks's' com'et (pôɴs'-brŏŏks'). [After J. L. *Pons* (1761–1831), French, and W. R. *Brooks*, Amer. astronomer.] See COMET.
pon'ser, etc. Erron. for POUCER.
pons Ta-ri'ni (pŏnz tȧ-rī'nī) *Anat.* [NL., after Pierre *Tarin*, French medical writer.] *Anat.* The posterior perforated space of the brain.
ponsway. † PANCHWAY.
pont † POINT.
pont, *n.* [F.] A bridge. *Obs.*
pont (pŏnt), *n.* [D., ferryboat. Cf. PUNT a boat.] **1.** A ferry; also, a ferryboat worked by a steel cable. *South Africa.* **2.** Pontoon; float; caisson. *Obs.*
Pon'tac, Pon'tacq (pŏn'tăk), *n.* [From *Pontacq*, near Pau, France.] A still wine, red or white, of the south of France; also, a similar red wine of the Cape of Good Hope.
pon'tal (pŏn'tăl), *a.* [L. *pons*, *pontis*, bridge + *-al*.] Of or pert. to a bridge; specif.: *Anat* = PONTILE.
ponte † POINT.
pon'te, pon'tee. Var. of PUNTY.
Pon'te di Ri-al'to (pŏn'tā dē rē-äl'tō). [It.] See RIALTO.
pontel. † POINTEL.
pon'tic, *a.* *Anat.* = PONTILE.
pon-tic'i-ty, *n.* [OF. *ponticité*, LL. *ponticitas*, fr. L. *Ponticus* Pontic.] Pungency; astringency. *Obs.*
pon'tif. Pontiff. *Ref. Sp.*

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4. Bridge maker ; — a literal rendering of the Latin word on the basis of its reputed etymology.

‖ **Pon'ti-fex Max'i-mus** [L.], *Rom. Antiq.*, the chief of the pontifices.

pon'tiff (pŏn'tĭf), *n.* [F. *pontife*, L. *pontifex*, *-ficis* ; prob. not fr. *pons*, *pontis*, bridge, but fr. a lost word akin to or from Umbrian *puntes*, pl. (prob. meaning some religious rites in sacrificing) + root of L. *facere* to make, do.] 1. *Rom. Relig.* A member of the council of nine, later fifteen or sixteen, priests forming the most important body of the Pontifical College (which see), presided over by the **Pontifex Maximus** (under the empire, the emperor), who was also the legal representative of the vestals, whence the whole group was called **pontifices Vestæ**. Aurelian established a college of **pontifices Solis** in connection with the Oriental cult of the sun.
2. *Eccl.* A bishop ; now, specif. and usually, the Pope (called more fully **sovereign pontiff**).
3. A chief or high priest, as of the Jews.

pon-tif'i-cal (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *pontificalis* : cf. F. *pontifical*. See PONTIFF.] 1. **a** Of or pertaining to a pontiff, bishop, or prelate ; episcopal ; as, *pontifical* authority ; specif., of or pertaining to the Pope ; papal. **b** Having the pomp, dignity, dogmatism, etc., of a pontiff.
2. *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the pontifices.
3. Of or pert. to the building of bridges ; — based on the reputed etymology. *Rare.* "Art *pontifical.*" *Milton.*
Pontifical College [*also l. c.*], *Rom. Relig.*, the highest priestly organization of ancient Rome, comprising the *pontifices*, orig. an advisory council of the king, later of the *Pontifex Maximus* (see PONTIFF); the *Rex sacrorum*, the king's representative in the priestly functions, and first in sacerdotal rank, but inferior to the Pontifex Maximus in power ; the *flamines* (see FLAMEN) ; and the vestal virgins (see VESTAL). Cf. AUGUR, 1, EPULO, FETIALES, QUINDECIMVIR, SALII. — **P. Indiction.** = ROMAN INDICTION. — **p. Mass**, a Mass celebrated by a bishop — **P. States**, the Papal States.

pon-tif'i-cal, *n.* 1. A papal edict or document. *Obs. & R.*
2. A bishop's or priest's gown ; now always, *pl.*, the vestments and other insignia of a pontiff, esp. a bishop.
3. A book containing the offices, or forms for sacraments, rites, etc., performed by a pontiff, or bishop.
4. A bishop's or pope's court. *Obs.*
5. *Obs.* **a** A pontiff or prelate, or his duties, office, or dignity. **b** [*cap.*] An adherent of prelacy.

pon-tif'i-cal'i-ty (-ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). 1. State, office, dignity, or rule of a pontiff, esp. the Pope ; papacy.
2. Pontificals ; pontificalia ; — usually in *pl.*
3. The demeanor, pomp, dogmatism, etc., of a pontiff.
4. A rite, ceremony, or the like, performed by a pontiff.

pon-tif'i-cate (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [L. *pontificatus* : cf. F. *pontificat*. See PONTIFF.] State, office, dignity, or term of office of a pontiff, as the Roman pontiffs or the Pope.

Pon'tine (pŏn'tĭn ; -tīn ; 277), *a.* [L. *Pontinus* or *Pomptinus*, an appellation given to a district in Latium, near *Pometia*.] Of or pertaining to an extensive marshy district between Rome and Naples. Written also *Pomptine.*

pont-lev'is (pŏnt-lĕv'ĭs ; *F.* pôN'lē-vē'), *n.* [F., prop., a drawbridge.] 1. A drawbridge. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Man.* Repeated and dangerous rearing of a horse.

pon-ton' (pŏn-tōōn'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A pontoon (which see).

pon'to-nier' (pŏn'tō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *pontonnier.*] *Mil.* An officer or soldier of the engineers in charge of the bridge equipage and the building of pontoon bridges.

pon-toon' (pŏn-tōōn'), *n.* Also **ponton** (*see note below*). [F. *ponton* (cf. It. *pontone*), fr. L. *ponto*, *-onis*, fr. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, perhaps originally, a way, path ; cf. Gr. πάτος path, Skr. *path*, *pathi*, *panthan*. Cf. PUNT a boat.] 1. A flat-bottomed lighter or other boat ; esp. and specif., *Mil.*, a wooden flat-bottomed boat or other portable float, such as a metallic cylinder, or a boatlike frame covered with waterproof material, used in building bridges (**pontoon**, *or* **ponton, bridges**) quickly, esp. for the passage of troops.

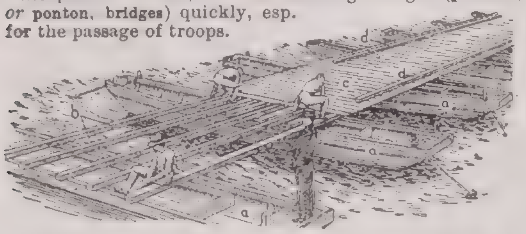

a, *a* Pontoons, 1 ; *b* Balks, or Joists ; *c* Chesses, or Floor Planks ; *d*, *d* Side Rails.

2. A pontoon bridge. *Obs.*
3. *Naut.* A low, flat vessel, like a barge, bearing cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in careening ships, raising weights, drawing piles, etc.
4. The caisson of a dock. *Rare.*
5. Short for **pontoon dock**, a floating dry dock.
☞ The French spelling *ponton* is used in the United States army publications and often appears in scientific works, but *pontoon* is the more common form.

pon-toon'ing, *n.* Art or process of building pontoon bridges.

pont'vo-lant' (pŏnt'vō-lănt' ; *F.* pôN'vō'läN'), *n.* [F. *pont* bridge + *volant* flying.] *Mil.* A kind of light bridge in two sections, one of which can be extended beyond the other, used in sieges. *Rare.*

po'ny (pō'nĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* PONIES (-nĭz). Also *poney*. [Prob. fr. OF. *poulenet*, dim. of OF. & F. *poulain* colt, LL. *pullanus*, fr. L. *pullus* a young animal. Cf. FOAL.] 1. A small horse ; esp., a horse of any of certain very small but stocky breeds noted for their gentleness and endurance, as those of Iceland and the Shetland Islands. In commerce, usually specifically restricted to those not over 14 (sometimes 14½) hands in height, except for horses used in polo, in which 14½ hands is now allowed. The bronchos, mustangs, and cayuses of the western United States are sometimes called ponies regardless of size. Cf. GALLOWAY, 1.
2. Twenty-five pounds sterling. *Slang, Eng.*
3. A translation or a key used to avoid study in getting lessons ; a crib. *College Cant.*
4. A small liqueur glass or the liquor it will hold ; also, a beer glass smaller than the ordinary size. *Colloq.*
5. Short for *pony car*, *pony insulator*, etc. See PONY, *a.*

po'ny, *v. t. & i.* *Slang, U. S.* 1. To pay (money), esp. in settlement of an account ; — used with *up.*
2. To translate with the aid of a pony.

po'ny, *a.* Of a size smaller than usual ; as, a *pony* (glass of) beer, car, glass, insulator, planer, switch stand, etc.
pony engine, a small switching locomotive. *U. S.* — **p. truck.** *Railroads*, a Bissell truck. — **p. truss**, *Bridge Building*, a truss so low that overhead bracing cannot be used.

poo'dle (pōō'd'l), *n.* [G. *pudel*, akin to LG. *pudeln* to splash in water, and E. *puddle.*] 1. One of a breed of medium-sized dogs with a rather long head, pendant ears, and moderately long legs. They are notable for their great intelligence and ability to learn tricks, and for their thick curly hair, which in the German variety becomes felted into long ropelike strands, and in the French variety forms tightly curled ringlets. The usual colors are all black, all white, and black and white.
2. A sort of woolly cloth ; a garment of it. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

pooh (pōō ; pōōh), *interj.* Pshaw ! pish ! nonsense ! — an expression of contempt, disdain, or impatient intolerance.

pooh, *n.* An exclamation of *pooh.*

pooh'-pooh' (pōō'pōō'), *interj.* Pish ; — a reduplication of POOH.

pooh'-pooh', *or* **pooh'pooh'**, *n.* An utterance of *pooh-pooh.*

pooh'-pooh' (-pōō'), *v. t.* To make light of ; to treat with derision or contempt, as if by saying *pooh-pooh !*

pooh'-pooh', *or* **pooh'pooh'**, **the'o-ry.** The theory that language originated in interjections which gradually acquired objective meaning. Cf. BOWWOW THEORY, DINGDONG THEORY.

poo'koo (pōō'kōō), *n.* [Native name *poku* near the Zambezi and Victoria falls.] A reddish African antelope (*Kobus vardoni*) allied to the water buck.

pool (pōōl), *n.* Any of various local measures of work in the building trades in England, as 168 square feet in roofing with slate (*S. Colepress*, 1669, *Oxf. E. D.*).

pool, *v. t.* *Mining, Quarrying, etc.* To cut (a hole, called a *pool hole*) to insert a wedge for splitting ; also, to undercut or undermine, as in excavating coal.

pool, *n.* [AS. *pōl* ; akin to LG. *pool*, *pohl*, D. *poel*, G. *pfuhl.*] 1. A small and rather deep body of (usually) fresh water, as one fed by a spring, or one in a stream ; also, a reservoir for water ; as, the *pools* of Solomon.
2. A small body of standing or stagnant water ; a puddle. "The filthy mantled *pool* beyond your cell." *Shak.*
3. A belt of oil-producing territory. *Local, U. S.*
the Pool, the Thames at London for several miles below London bridge.

pool, *n.* [F. *poule*, properly, a hen. See PULLET.] 1. The stake played for in certain games ; an aggregated stake to which each player has contributed ; also, the receptacle for the stakes, or, formerly, the players.
2. **a** A game at billiards, in which each of the players stakes a certain sum, the winner taking the whole ; also, in public billiard rooms, a game in which the loser pays the entrance fee for all in the game. *Eng.* "He plays *pool* at the billiard houses." *Thackeray.* **b** A game played on a pool table with, usually, fifteen object balls, numbered or plain, and a cue ball. *U. S.* Cf. PYRAMID, 7 *pl.*
3. In rifle shooting, a contest in which each competitor pays a certain sum for each shot he makes, the net proceeds being divided among the winners.
4. In a joint gambling venture, the total amount contributed to be staked on a contestant or competitor in a game, race, or the like, the resulting gains or losses to be divided proportionately among the contributors ; also, sometimes, the combination of persons in such a venture.
5. Any aggregation of the interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking or end by subjecting them to the same control and a common liability ; also, the persons who so combine their interests or property. Specif. : **a** *Com.* A common fund or combination of interests, or the persons contributing thereto, for the common adventure in buying or selling, esp. for speculating in, or manipulating the market price of, securities, grain, or other commodities. **b** A combination between competing business houses or corporations for the control of traffic by removing competition. The pool is usually either : (1) an arrangement to divide the field, as where gas companies or railroads agree not to establish competing lines of service ; (2) an arrangement to divide the traffic, as where railroads agree to divert business so that each shall have a fixed share, or where a differential rate is established in favor of a road to enable it to obtain additional traffic (called, specif., a **tonnage pool** or a **passenger pool** according as it relates to freight or passenger traffic) ; or (3) an agreement (called in England a **joint-purse arrangement**) to divide all or part of the earnings from traffic, sometimes called a **gross-money pool** when the gross earnings are divided, and **net-money-receipts pool** when only profits are divided. At common law pools have generally been held to be illegal as in restraint of trade, but this doctrine is interpreted with less rigor in England than in the United States, where severe laws have been passed to do away with them.

pool (pōōl), *v. t.* ; POOLED (pōōld) ; POOL'ING. To put together in a pool (see 4th POOL, 5) ; to contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses ; to make a common interest of ; as, the companies *pooled* their traffic.

pool, *v. i.* To combine with others in a pool.

pool room. *U. S.* 1. A room in which gambling on distant horse races, prize fights, etc., is carried on.
2. A public room in which pool is played.

pool selling. The selling or distribution of shares or chances in a wagering pool. — **pool seller.**

pool table. A kind of billiard table on which pool is played. The standard American table has six pockets.

poon (pōōn), *n.*, *or* **poon tree.** [Kanarese *ponne* or Malayalam & Telugu *pūna*, or Singhalese *puna* ; cf. Malay *pūn*.] Any of several East Indian clusiaceous trees of the genus *Calophyllum* ; also, their hard, light wood, used for masts, spars, etc. See CALOPHYLLUM.

Poo'nah paint'ing (pōō'nȧ). [From *Poona*, in Bombay Province, India.] A style of painting, popular in England in the 19th century, in which a thick opaque color is applied without background and with scarcely any shading, to thin paper, producing flowers, birds, etc., in imitation of Oriental work. Hence : **Poonah brush, paper, painter**, etc.

poop (pōōp), *n.* [F. *poupe* ; cf. It. *poppa* ; fr. L. *puppis.*] 1. The after part of a vessel. *Now Rare.*
2. *Naut.* A deck above the spar, or open, deck abaft the mizzen, sometimes forming the roof of a cabin. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was often raised to great height.
3. The seat at the rear of a coach ; the dickey.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = PUPPIS.

Elizabethan Man-of-war (from an old manuscript). *P* Poop.

poop, *v. t.* *Naut.* **a** To break over the poop or stern of, as a wave. **b** To ship (a sea or wave) over the stern.

poop royal. *Naut.* The highest and aftermost deck over the poop in large old-time ships.

poor (pōōr), *a.* ; POOR'ER (-ẽr) ; POOR'EST. [ME. *poure* or *povre*, OF. *povre*, F. *pauvre*, L. *pauper* ; the first syllable of which is prob. akin to *paucus* few (see PAUCITY, FEW), and the second to *parare* to prepare. See FEW ; cf. PARADE, PAUPER, POVERTY.] 1. Wanting in material riches or goods ; lacking in the comforts of life ; needy. Ordinarily, *poor* is used relatively, and may be used at one extreme, as contrasted with *wealthy* or *opulent*, of a person having very considerable means ; or at the other, of those destitute of, or barely having, the necessaries of life.
2. Destitute of such qualities as are desirable or might naturally be expected ; as : **a** Scanty ; inadequate ; as, a *poor* crop ; a *poor* income ; rarely, scant ; bare ; as, a *poor* ten crowns. **b** Lean ; emaciated ; meager ; as, a *poor* horse. **c** Feeble ; dejected ; as, *poor* health ; *poor* spirits. Also, mean-spirited ; as, a *poor* creature without pride. **d** Not good, as in quality or workmanship ; inferior ; as, *poor* cloth ; *poor* feed ; *poor* work. "A *poor* vessel." *Clarendon.* **e** Barren ; sterile ; — said of land ; as, *poor* soil. **f** Unfavorable ; unfortunate ; uncomfortable ; as, a *poor* business ; the sick man had a *poor* night. **g** Wanting in elegance or marks of wealth or refinement ; as, *poor* attire ; *poor* surroundings. **h** Inefficient ; not excellent or satisfactory ; as, a *poor* orator ; a *poor* carpenter ; a *poor* saddle horse.
3. Worthy of pity or sympathy ; — used in genuine compassion, endearment, or tenderness, often with more or less contempt, or in regret, of one dead ; as, he is blind, *poor* man ; *poor*, vain fool ; *poor* dear. *Colloq.*
Poor Clare. *R. C. Ch.* See CLARE. — **p. debtor**, *Law*, a debtor who has no property, or not more than a certain small amount of property, subject to execution, or who has delivered up his property for the benefit of his creditors in the manner prescribed by law. In general such a debtor may obtain exemption from arrest or imprisonment for bona fide contract debts by taking insolvent proceedings under the law (called **poor-debtor law**) for the relief of such persons. *U. S.* — **p. debtor's oath**, the oath necessary to be made by a person claiming the benefit of a poor-debtor law. — **p. gas**, producer gas, as Dowson or Lencauchez gas, poor for lighting and heating, but economical for gas-engine driving. — **p. in spirit**, humble in spirit ; not proud or arrogant.

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pon-tif'ic (pŏn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* Pontifical. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
pon-tif'i-ca-cy, *n.* Pontificate.
pon-tif'i-ca'li-a (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-kā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL.] Pontificals.
pon-tif'i-cal'i-bus (-kăl'ĭ-bŭs), *n. pl.* [LL. *in pontificalibus* in pontificals.] Pontificals.
pon-tif'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PONTIFICAL.
pon-tif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* To perform the duty or functions of a pontiff ; also, to play the pontiff.
pon-tif'i-cate, *v. t.* To celebrate (Mass) as a bishop.
pon'ti-fice (pŏn'tĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge + *facere* to make. Cf. PONTIFF.] Bridge work ; a bridge. *Obs.* [FEX.]
pon-tif'i-ces, *n.*, *pl.* of PONTI-
pon'ti-fi'cial (pŏn'tĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *pontificius.*] Pontifical. *Obs.*
— **pon'ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
pon'ti-fi'cial, *n.* *Obs.* 1. An adherent of prelacy or the papacy.
2. = PONTIFICAL, *n.*, 3.
pon'ti-fi'cian (-fĭsh'ăn), *a. & n.* Pontificial. *Obs.*
pon'ti-fy (pŏn'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *pontifier*, LL. *pontificare*, fr. L. *pontifex.*] To play the pontiff.
pon'til. = PUNTY.
pon'tile (pŏn'tĭl ; -tīl), *a.* [L. *pontilis* pert. to a bridge.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the pons Varolii.
pon-tin' (pŏn-tēn'), *n.* [Sp. *pontin.*] A coasting vessel, often used as a pilot boat. *Phil. I.*
pon'tine (pŏn'tĭn ; -tīn), *a.* *Anat.* = PONTILE.
Pon'ti-us (pŏn'shĭ-ŭs ; -shŭs ; -tĭ-ŭs), *n.* The gens name of the Roman procurator, **Pon'ti-us Pi'late** (pī'lăt), under whom Jesus was crucified. Cf. PILATE.
Pon'to-cas'pi-an (pŏn'tō-kăs'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pontus* the Black Sea + E. *Caspian.*] Of, pert. to, or designating, the region about the Black and Caspian Seas.
pon-toon', *v. t.* To bridge or cross by a pontoon bridge.
pon-toon'er, **pon'toon-eer'.** Vars. of PONTONIER.
pont tournis. [OF. *pont torneïz.*] A drawbridge. *Obs.*
pon'ty. Var. of PUNTY.
ponyeand. † POIGNANT.
pony grass. A perennial grass (*Calamagrostis stricta*) of the northern United States.
poo. † PO, peacock. [of PULL.]
poo (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.
P. O. O. *Abbr.* Post-Office order.
poo'a, poo'ah (pōō'ä), *n.* [Nepalese.] Pua hemp.
pooch (pōōch). Obs. or dial. of POUCH.
pood (pōōd), *n.* [Russ. *pud*, ultimately fr. L. Cf. POUND the weight.] See WEIGHT.
poo'dl. Poodle. *Ref. Sp.*
poodle. † PUDDLE.
poo'dle. *v. t.* To clip the hair from parts of the body of (a dog) in the often fantastic fashion practiced with poodles.
poof (pōōf), *interj.* [Cf. POOH, also F. *pouf.*] = POOH.
poo'gye (pōō'gē), *n.* [Hind. *pūngī*, *paungī.*] A kind of nose flute, used by the Hindus.
pooh, *v. t. & i.* To say *pooh* to ; treat with impatient contempt.
Pooh'-Bah', *n.* A character in Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "The Mikado," who holds a ludicrous number of public offices ; hence, humorously, one holding many offices, public or private.
poohenne. † PEAHEN.
poo'ja, poo'jah. Vars. of PUJA.
pook (pōōk), *n.* A heap or stack, as of hay. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To pile in a pook. *Dial. Eng.*
pook, *v. t.* To pluck or pull, as a fowl. *Scot.*
pook, pooke. Obs. or dial. for POKE, a bag.
poo'ka (pōō'kȧ), *n.* [Ir. *púca*. Cf. PUCK.] *Folklore.* A Protean mischievous phantom, esp. of bogs and marshes. *Irish.*
poo-kaun', **poo-khaun'** (pōō-kôn'), *n.* [Ir. *púcán.*] A kind of small Irish fishing boat. *Local.*
pool (pōōl). Dial. Eng. var. of PULL, *v.*
pool, poole. † POLE.
pool bottle. A leather bottle from which small numbered balls are distributed to the players in some games of pool, as to determine the order of playing.
pool'er, *n.* A stick for stirring a tan vat.
pool hole. *Mining.* See 2d POOL.
pool'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POOL.
pool snipe. A redshank. *Eng.*
pooly. † PULLEY.
pool'y (pōōl'ĭ), *a.* Like a pool ; having many pools ; swampy.
poon (pōōn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POUND, to beat.
poon (pōōn), **poo'na** (pōō'nȧ ; -nä), **poo'nay** (-nā), *or* **poon'-seed', oil.** See OIL, *Table I.*
poo'na. Var. of POON, the tree.
poo'nac (pōō'năk), *n.* [Singhalese *punakku.*] A kind of oil cake prepared from the coconut.
poond. † POUND, *n.*
poonde. † POND.
poon'dy oil (pōōn'dĭ). See OIL, *Table I.*
poon'ga oil (pōōŋ'gȧ). [Tamil *pungam-maram* or Malayalam *pongam* Galedupa pongam.] See OIL, *Table I.*
poon'ghie (pōŋ'gyē ; -gē), **poon'ghee** (-gē), *n.* Also **poon'gee**, etc. [Burmese *hpōng-gyi* great glory.] A Buddhist priest or monk of the higher orders in Burma.
poop (pōōp), *v. i.* [ME. *poupen*, *popen*, of imitative origin ; cf. D. *poepen*. Cf. POP.] To make a tooting sound ; to gulp ; to break wind. — **poop**, *n.*
poop, *v. t.* To cozen ; cheat. *Obs.*
poop cabin. *Naut.* See POOP, 2.
poop deck. *Naut.* = POOP, 2.
poopeholy. † POPEHOLY.
poopet. † POPPET.
po'o-phyte (pō'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. πόα grass + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A plant of grasslands and meadows. Cf. HYLOPHYTE.
poor. † PORE, *n.*
poor (*dial.* pōō'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POWER.
poor. Obs. or Scot. var. of POUR.
poor (pōōr), *n.*, *or* **poor cod.** A small European codfish (*Gadus minutus*).

"Blessed are the *poor in spirit.*" *Matt.* v. 3. — **Poor John,** small cod or hake, dried and salted; hence, mean fare. *Obs., Hist., or Dial. Eng.* — **P. Knights of Windsor,** a number of knights, men of rank and merit but too poor to live nobly, who were connected by Edward III. with the Order of the Garter. The institution is still continued as the **Military and Naval Knights of Windsor.** — **p.-man's-geranium,** the beefsteak saxifrage. — **p.-man's-herb,** the hedge hyssop. — **p.-man's-mustard,** the hedge garlic. — **p.-man's-pepper,** peppergrass (*Lepidium*). — **p.-man's-rhubarb,** the meadow rue. — **p. man's sauce,** a sauce usually of chopped onion browned in butter, chopped parsley, consommé, and white wine. — **p.-man's-soap,** hardhack. — **p.-man's-treacle,** garlic. *Dial. Eng.* — **p.-man's-weatherglass,** the red-flowered pimpernel, which opens its blossoms only in fair weather. — **P. Men of Lyons,** *Eccl. Hist.*, followers of Peter Waldo, or Valdo (12th century), a merchant of Lyons, who, struck by the sudden death of a friend, renounced the world, distributed his goods to the poor, and devoted himself to the exposition of the Scriptures. — **p. oat,** the wild oat. — **p. pine,** any of several pines of the southern United States growing in poor soil, as *Pinus glabra* or *P. echinata.* — **p. preacher, p. priest,** one of an order of itinerant preaching clergymen founded by John Wycliffe (d. 1384). — **p. rhubarb.** = POOR-MAN'S-RHUBARB. — **P. Richard.** See SAUNDERS, RICHARD. — **P. Robin. a** The imaginary author of a famous series of almanacs first published in 1663 and discontinued in 1828. Robert Herrick, the poet, is said to have assisted in the first numbers. The name was sometimes applied to any almanac. **b** (1) Cleavers. (2) The red campion. — **P.-Robin's-plantain. a** The robin's-plantain. **b** The rattlesnake weed. — **p. soap.** = POOR-MAN'S-SOAP. — **p. soldier,** the friar bird. — **p. white,** in the southern United States, a white person of neither property nor social position; — so used in contempt by negroes; collectively they are also called **poor white trash.** — **p. wren,** the red grouse. *Local, Eng.*

poor farm. A farm kept up at public expense for the support and employment of paupers. *U. S.*

poor'house' (po͞or'hous'), *n.* A dwelling house for paupers kept at public expense; an almshouse; workhouse.

poor law. A law providing for or regulating the public relief or support of the poor. The modern system of poor laws in England is generally considered to have begun with the Poor Relief Act of 1601. — **poor-law parish.** See PARISH, *n.*, 2 **a.** — **poor-law union.** *Eng. Poor Law.* = UNION.

poor'ly, *adv.* In a poor manner or condition; as: **a** Without plenty or sufficiency. **b** With little or no success; not well; defectively; badly; as, *poorly* paved streets; he painted *poorly;* I thought *poorly* of the plan. **c** Ungenerously; shabbily; abjectly; without spirit or courage. *Rare.*
poorly off, not well off; not rich.

poor'ly, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health. — **poor'ly-ish,** *a.* *Both Chiefly Dial.*

poor'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being poor.

poor rate. The parish tax levied for the relief of the poor.

poor'-spir'it-ed, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base. — **poor'spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

poor'will' (po͞or'wĭl'), *n.* [In imitation of its note.] A bird of the western United States and Mexico (*Phalænoptilus nuttalli*) similar to the whippoorwill, but smaller, and having a note of two syllables only.

pop (pŏp), *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. POOP, *v. i.*] **1.** A stroke or blow; a knock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A small, sharp, quick explosive sound or report; as, to go off with a *pop.* *Addison.*
3. A shot from a rifle, pistol, etc.; also, *Slang,* a pistol.
4. A beverage, usually unintoxicating, which expels the cork with a pop from the bottle; as, ginger *pop.*
5. A mark or spot such as made by a quick stroke.
6. Act of pawning, or state of being pawned. *Slang, Brit.*
7. The redwing thrush. *Local, Eng.*
8. *Mach.* A small boss with an inserted set screw. *Eng.*

pop, *v. i.;* POPPED (pŏpt); POP'PING. **1.** To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound; as, the muskets *popped* away.
2. To go, enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden movement; to dart; — with *in, out, upon, off,* etc.

> A trick of *popping* up and down every moment. *Swift.*

3. To burst open with a pop, esp. when heated over a fire; as, this corn *pops* well.
4. To shoot with a firearm; as, *popping* at birds.
5. *Engin.* = BACK-FIRE.
to pop off, to die. *Slang.* — **to p. out,** to protrude as though bursting from the head; — used of the eyes.

pop, *v. t.* **1.** To strike or knock sharply. *Obs.*
2. To thrust, push, or put, suddenly; to bring suddenly and unexpectedly to notice; as, to *pop* out a remark.

> He *popped* a paper into his hand. *Milton.*

3. To cause to pop, or burst open, by heat.
4. To fire off (a firearm, a blast, or the like), hence, to shoot; as, to *pop* off rabbits.
5. To pawn. *Slang, Brit.*
to pop off, to thrust away, or put off promptly. *Obs. or R.* — **to p. out,** to put out, or extinguish, as a light. — **to p. the question,** to make an offer of marriage. *Colloq.*

pop, *adv.* Like a pop; suddenly; unexpectedly; — used also as an interjection. "*Pop* goes his pate." *Beau. & Fl.*

pop corn. Any of several varieties of Indian corn having small ears, the kernels of which have relatively a very thick corneous endosperm, which on exposure to dry heat is popped or burst open and puffed out by expansion of the oil, forming a white starchy mass many times the size of the original kernel; also, the corn when popped.

pope (pōp), *n.* [ME. *pope, pape,* AS. *pāpa,* L. *papa* father, bishop, Gr. πάπας, πάππας, father. Cf. PAPA, PAPAL.] **1.** [*often cap., esp. when used specifically.*] The (or a) bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. See CARDINAL, *n.*, 1. Cf. def. 5.

> By the *Pope* we mean the Bishop of Rome, who is, according to Catholic doctrine, the successor of St. Peter, and as such the vicar of Christ, the visible head of the church. *Cath. Dict.*

2. A Pope Day celebration. *Obs.*
3. The spiritual head of a non-Christian religion.
4. A person whose position or authority, real or assumed, is likened to that of the Pope.
5. *Eccl. Hist.* **a** In the early church, a bishop. **b** In the Eastern Church, the bishop or patriarch of Alexandria.

> He [Alexander, Bishop of Alexandria] was known by a title which he alone officially bore in that assembly [Council of Nicæa]. He was "the *Pope.*" "The *Pope* of Rome" was a phrase which had not yet emerged in history. But "*Pope* of Alexandria" was a well-known dignity. *A. P. Stanley.*

6. Any of various animals; as: **a** The ruff (fish). **b** A weevil infesting grain. *Obs.* **c** (1) The common puffin. (2) The bullfinch. (3) The red-backed shrike. *All Local, Eng.* **d** The nonpareil. *Louisiana.*
7. Short for POPE JOAN, the game.
8. A beverage like bishop except that champagne is used.
Pope of Geneva, Calvin (1509-64); — often so called.

pope, *n.* [Russ. *pop,* fr. LGr. παπᾶς: cf. F. & G. *pope,* fr. Russ. Cf. 1st POPE.] *East. Ch.* A parish priest.

pope'dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *pāpdōm.*] **1.** Place, office, dignity, or tenure of office, of the or a pope; papal dignity.
2. Loosely, supreme rank or authority in any, esp. in any ecclesiastical, system.

pope'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* [*pope* + *-hood:* cf. AS. *pāpanhād.*] The office, dignity, or tenure, of the or a pope.

Pope Joan (jōn). **1.** A fictitious female pope placed by several chroniclers in the series of popes between Leo IV. and Benedict III., about 855, under the name of *John.* According to the story she was a young woman of English descent, but born in Germany, who, having fallen in love with a young monk, left her home in man's disguise with him and went to Athens and thence to Rome, where she became proficient in sacred learning, and was elected as Leo's successor, in the belief that she was a man.
2. A card game resembling newmarket, but more elaborate; also, the seven (or the nine) of diamonds in this game.

pop'er-y (pōp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church; — used opprobriously.

pope's head (pōps). A long-handled brush for dusting ceilings, etc., also for washing windows. *Cant.*

pop'eye' (pŏp'ī'), *n.* **1.** A staring, bulging eye.
2. A deep-water fish (*Macrourus cinereus*) of Bering Sea of the grenadier family, with large prominent eyes.
3. See GAS DISEASE.

pop fly *or* **foul.** *Baseball.* A ball hit into the air without much force, offering an easy chance for a catch.

pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A child's toy gun consisting of a tube and rammer for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air; hence, any toy gun or any firearm regarded as ridiculously inadequate.

pop'in-jay (pŏp'ĭn-jā), *n.* [ME. *papejay, popingay,* parrot, OF. *papegai, papegaut;* cf. Pr. *papagai,* Sp. *papagayo,* Pg. *papagaio,* It. *pappagallo,* LGr. παπαγας, NGr. παπαγαλλος; in which the first syllables are perhaps imitative of the bird's chatter, and the last influenced by L. *gallus* cock, or E. *jay,* F. *geai.*] **1.** A parrot. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* A small parrot or parrakeet, depicted with red legs and beak.
3. A target in the form of a parrot on a pole. *Hist.*
4. A person likened to a popinjay in allusion to its bright colors or its chattering, as a talkative fop or coxcomb, or a light-headed person vain of his fine clothes. *Shak.*
5. The general color of green parrots; — also used attributively of other brilliant colors; as, *popinjay* blue. *Obs.*
6. The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

pop'ish (pōp'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pope. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church, esp. its doctrines, practices, and forms; — used opprobriously.
Popish Plot, *Eng. Hist.*, an alleged plot in 1678 to murder Charles II. and establish the Roman Catholic religion by force. Belief in it was largely fostered by the impostor Titus Oates, on whose evidence many were executed.
— **pop'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **pop'ish-ness,** *n.*

pop'lar (pŏp'lȧr), *n.* [ME. *popler,* OF. *poplier,* F. *peuplier,* fr. L. *populus* poplar.] **1. a** Any tree of the genus *Populus.* The poplars have thick heads of handsome foliage little subject to insect attacks, and grow very rapidly. See POPULUS. **b** The light soft wood of these trees.
2. The tulip tree or its wood. See TULIP TREE, 1. *U. S.*
3. Any of several other trees or shrubs, as in Australia the euphorbiaceous shrub *Homalanthus populifolius.*

poplar birch. Any of several species of white birch with poplarlike leaves, as *Betula populifolia* of the United States, and *B. alba* of Europe.

poplar borer. A longicorn beetle (*Saperda calcarata*) whose larva destroys the poplar and cottonwood by burrowing under the bark.

poplar goat moth. A large gray-and-black carpenter moth (*Cossus centerensis*) whose larva bores in poplar trees.

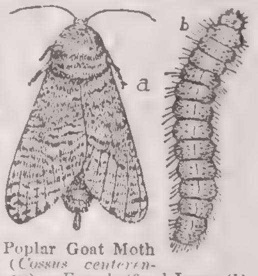

Poplar Goat Moth (*Cossus centerensis*). *a* Female (⅔); *b* Larva (½).

poplar worm. The larva of any of various Lepidoptera injurious to poplar trees, as of a dagger moth (*Acronycta,* or *Apatela, populi*) which feeds on the cottonwood.

pop'lin (pŏp'lĭn), *n.* [F. *popeline, papeline,* fr. It. *papalino* papal, fem. *papalina;* — because made at Avignon, a papal town.] A corded fabric of many varieties, usually of silk and worsted, used esp. for women's dresses.

pop-lit'e-al (pŏp-lĭt'ē-ăl; pŏp'lĭ-tē'ăl; 277), *a.* [From L. *poples, -itis,* the ham.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ham, or back part of the leg behind the knee joint.
popliteal artery, *Anat.*, the continuation of the femoral artery after passing through the adductor magnus muscle. It crosses the popliteal space and soon divides into the anterior and posterior tibial arteries. — **p. muscle,** *Anat.*, the popliteus. — **p. nerve,** *Anat.*, either of the two branches into which the sciatic nerve divides, usually in the lower part of the thigh, the larger branch (*internal popliteal nerve*) passing through the popliteal space and continuing downward as the posterior tibial nerve, and the smaller branch (*external popliteal,* or *peroneal, nerve*) passing obliquely outward and downward to the neck of the fibula, around which it winds and divides into the anterior tibial and musculo-cutaneous nerves. — **p. notch,** *Anat.*, the depression on the back of the head of the tibia between the tuberosities. — **p. space,** *Anat.*, a lozenge-shaped space at the back of the knee joint. — **p. vein,** *Anat.*, the vein formed by the union of the tibial veins. It ascends through the popliteal space to the aperture in the adductor magnus, where it becomes the femoral vein.

pop'-o'ver, *n.* A puffy muffin of eggs, milk, and flour.

pop'per (pŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A dagger; also, *Cant,* a bodkin. *Obs.*
2. A utensil for popping corn.
3. One that pops or makes a popping sound, as a firearm.

pop'pet (pŏp'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [See PUPPET.] **1.** A small person; — chiefly a term of endearment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A small image or figure in the human form, as a doll; a puppet; sometimes, an idol. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Obs.* **a** = PUPPET, 3. **b** = PUPPET, 4.
4. A tubular case for pins, pencils, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Mach.* **a** An upright support or guide fastened at the bottom only, as a lathe poppet head. **b** A poppet valve.
6. *Naut.* **a** Any of certain upright timbers on the bilge ways fore and aft, used to support a vessel in launching. **b** Any of the small pieces of wood on a boat's gunwale supporting, or forming, the rowlocks.

poppet head. **1.** *Mach.* A lathe headstock, esp., the loose headstock or tailstock.
2. *Mining.* The headframe of a shaft. *Brit.*

poppet leg. *Mining.* Any of the supporting legs of a poppet head. *Brit.*

poppet valve. *Mach.* A lift valve.

pop'pied (pŏp'ĭd), *a.* [See POPPY.] **1.** Interspersed or adorned with poppies. "*Poppied* corn." *Keats.*
2. Affected with or as with poppy juice; hence, drugged; drowsy; listless; quiescent.

> The *poppied* sails doze on the yard. *Lowell.*

pop'ple (pŏp''l), *v. i.* [ME. *poplen,* prob. of imitative origin. Cf. POP.] To have a heaving, bubbling, or bobbling motion, as water in a chopping sea.

pop'ple, *n.* **1.** A bubble. *Obs.*
2. An agitated, bubbling, tossing, or heaving motion like that of poppling water; also, a broken surface of water.

pop'py (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). [ME. *popy,* AS. *popig, popæg;* ultimately fr. L. *papaver.*] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Papaver.* The poppies are bristly-hairy herbs with showy flowers, mostly of various shades of red, yellow, or white. Annual garden poppies are descended chiefly from the opium poppy (*P. somniferum*), and from the corn poppy (*P. rhœas*); perennials, from *P. orientale* and *P. nudicaule.* See OPIUM POPPY, ICELAND POPPY, PAPAVER.
2. The extract from the plant used in drugs.
3. The color of the red poppy, a vivid scarlet.
4. = POPPYHEAD, 2.

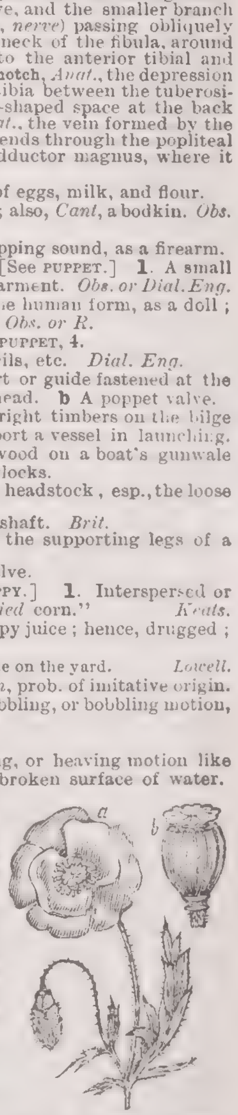

Poppy (*Papaver rhœas*), reduced. *a* Flower; *b* Capsule.

poppy bee. A leaf-cutting bee (*Osmia,* or *Anthocopa, papaveris*) which lines its cells with pieces of poppy petals.

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poor, *v. t.* **1.** To make poor. *Obs.* **2.** To sympathize with pityingly, as by calling "poor," caressing, etc. *Colloq.* [or *Dial.*
poor, *v. i.* To become poor. *Obs.*
poorblind. † PURBLIND.
poore. † POOR; PORE, *n.*; PORR, *v.*; POUR; POWER.
poor'head', *n.* Poverty. *Obs.*
poor'ish, *a.* Rather poor.
poor'li-ness (po͞or'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being poorly. *Rare.*
poor master. A supervisor of the relief of the poor. *Local, U. S.*
‖ **poort** (pōrt; *S. Afr. D.* po͞ort), *n.* [D.] A pass between or across mountains. *South Africa.*
poorte. † PORT, gate.
poor'tith (pōr'tĭth), *n.* [OF. *povretél,* F. *pauvreté.*] Poverty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
poortos. † PORTAS.
poose. † POSE, a cold.
poot. † POT.
poot (po͞ot). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POULT. [var. of PUT, *v.*
poot (po͝ot). Obs. or dial. Eng.
poot, *n.* [E. dial. also *pote;* cf. AS. *potian* to push.] A stirring rod. *Obs.* [POUCH.
pootch (po͞och). Scot. var. of
pop (pŏp), *n.* [Cf. POPPET, PUPPET.] A girl or woman; — so called in playful affection.
pop, *n.* [From PAPA, accented on 1st syllable.] Father. *Slang.*
pop, *n.* A popular concert (which see). *Colloq.*
pop, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.: cf. OF. *popiner* to adorn.] To paint or adorn with cosmetic. *Obs.*
Pop, *n. & a.* Populist. *Slang, U. S.* [larly; population.
pop. *Abbr.* Popular; popula-
popagay. † POPINJAY.
pop ash. Water ash. [*gitalis*).
pop'dock', *n.* The foxglove (*Di-*
pope. † POOP. [with *it. Obs.*
pope, *v. i.* To act as pope; —
Pop'e-an (pōp'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Alexander Pope (1688-1744) or his poetry.
Pope Day *or* **Night.** The anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, Nov. 5. *Obs. or Hist.*
popegay. † POPINJAY.
pope'head', *n.* Popehood. *Obs.*
pope'ho'ly, *n.* [Perh. an alteration of OF. *papelart,* F. *papelard,* hypocrite, hypocritical.] Hypocrisy. — *a.* Hypocritical. — **pope'ho'li-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
popejay. † POPINJAY.
pope'ism (pōp'ĭz'm), *n.* Popery.
popel, *n.* [OF. *pople, pouple, popre. Oxf. E. D.*] Prob., squirrel fur. *Obs. & R.*
popelard. † PAPELARD.
pop'el-er. † POPLAR.
popeler, *n.* [Cf. OF. *popelle* a kind of bird.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** The spoonbill. **b** A sea gull.
pope'less, *a.* See -LESS.
popelican. † PUBLICAN.
pope'ling, *n.* A petty or deputy pope; also, a papist. *Obs.*
popeliquan. † PUBLICAN.
pop'e-lote, *n.* [Cf. OF. *poupelet* baby.] Darling; poppet. *Obs.*
pope'ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a pope.
Pope Night. See POPE DAY.
poper, *v. t.* [Prob. fr. *pop,* v. i.] Trot; amble; move about. *Obs.*
pope'riche, *n.* [*pope* + *-riche* (= *-ric*).] Popedom. *Obs.*
poperin. † POPPERING.
pope's eye. The lymphatic gland with the surrounding fat in the thigh of an ox or sheep.
pope'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pope's knight. A Roman Catholic priest; — from his title of courtesy, *Sir.* *Obs. Scot.*
pope's nose. A bird's uropygium. *Colloq.* [cal) female pope.
pop'ess (pōp'ĕs), *n.* A (mythi-
pop'et, *n.* Dim. of POPE; — with a play on *poppet.* *Obs.*
pop'et. † POPPET.
popet. popetishe. pop'et-ly. pop'et-ry. † PUPPET, etc.
popholy. † POPEHOLY.
pop'i-an (pōp'ĭ-ăn). Var. of POPEAN. [popish. *Obs.*
pop'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To make
popil. † POPPLE.
popillon. † POPULEON.
popill. † PEOPLE.
pop'i-nac (pŏp'ĭ-năk), *n.* [Alteration of *opopanax* tree.] The huisache, or sponge tree.
pop'i-nal, *a.* [L. *popinalis* of a cookshop.] Pert. to taverns or to popination. *Obs.*
pop'i-na'tion, *n.* [L. *popinari* to frequent eating houses.] Frequenting of taverns. *Obs.*
popingay. † POPINJAY.
pop'it. Var. of POPPET.
pop'ize, *v. i.* = PAPIZE. *Obs.*
pop'joy, *v. i.* To sport; to amuse one's self. *Slang, Eng.*
pop'lared (pŏp'lȧrd), *a.* Planted with, or abounding in, poplars.
pop'lar-leaf fig. A large tropical American fig (*Ficus populnea*), having a small red fruit.
pop'lar-leaved' birch. = POPLAR BIRCH. [poplar.
poplar pine. The Lombardy
poplart. † PAPELARD.
pople. † PEOPLE, POPEL.
po'ple-man, *n.* [G. *popelmann, pöpelmann.*] A kind of hobgoblin. *Obs.*
popler. † POPLAR.
poplesie, poplexie. Aphetic form of APOPLEXY. *Obs.*
pop'let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *poupelet* child, *poupe* teat.] A wench. *Obs.*
pop'lin-ette', *n.* Fabric of wool or linen imitating poplin.
poplist. Obs. p. p. of PUBLISH.
pop-lit'e-us (pŏp-lĭt'ē-ŭs; pŏp'lĭ-tē'ŭs), **pop'li-tæ'us** (pŏp'lĭ-tē'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A flat muscle extending from the outer condyle of the femur to the tibia, and forming part of the floor of the popliteal space.
Pop'o-crat (pŏp'ō-krăt), *n.* [*Populist* + *Democrat.*] *U. S. Politics.* A Democrat who supported political ideas espoused by the Populists, or People's party; — a term used by the opponents of such ideas in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. — **Pop-oc'ra-cy** (pŏp-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*
po-poisoned, *a.* [From the river *Po.*] Italianate. *Obs.*
pop'o-mas'tic, *a.* [*pope* + Gr. μάστιξ whip.] Lashing the Pope. *Obs.*
‖ **Po-pov'tsy** (pŭ-pôf'tsĭ), *n. pl.* [Russ., prop., those having popes or priests.] See RASKOLNIK.
poppe. † POP.
pop'per-ing, *n.* [From *Poperinghe,* in Belgium.] A kind of pear. *Obs.*
pop'pill. † POPPLE.
pop'pin (pŏp'ĭn), *n.* [OF. *popine, poupine,* doll.] A puppet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pop'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POP. — **popping crease.** See CRICKET, game.
pop'pism (pŏp'ĭz'm), *n.* A smacking with the lips, as in gently urging on a horse. *Obs.*
pop piston. *Steam Engine.* A hollow piston, with plugs intended to be driven inwards by excessive pressure, used in some high-speed engines.
pop'pit. † POPPET.
pop'ple (pŏp''l), *n.* [ME. *popultre,* AS. *popul* (in comp.), fr. L. *populus.*] The poplar. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*
pop'ply (-lĭ), *a.* Poppling.
poppy ash. The water ash.
pop'py-cock', *n.* Empty talk; foolish nonsense; bosh. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.* — **pop'py-cock'ish,** *a.* [Papaveraceæ.
poppy family. *Bot.* The family
poppy fish. A harvest fish (*Palometa simillimus*) of the California coast, often sold for the pompano, which it resembles.

pop′py-head′ (pŏp′ĭ-hĕd′), *n.* **1.** Lit., the head of the poppy. **2.** *Arch.* A raised ornament often in the form of a finial. It is generally used on the tops of the upright ends or elbows terminating seats, etc., in Gothic churches.

Poppyhead, 2.

poppy seed. The seed of the poppy, esp. of the opium poppy. It is the chief source of poppy oil. Cf. MAW SEED.

pop′u-lace (pŏp′ū-lās), *n.* [F. *populace*, fr. It. *popolaccio*, *popolazzo*, fr. *popolo* people, L. *populus*. See PEOPLE.] The common people; the multitude, including all without rank, office, education, or profession.

To . . . calm the peers and please the *populace.* *Daniel.*

Syn. — POPULACE, PEOPLE. PEOPLE (see PEOPLE) conveys no derogatory implication; POPULACE is a term of more or less contempt; as, "The common *people* heard him gladly" (*Mark* xii. 37); "That vast portion . . . of the working class which, raw and half-developed, . . . is beginning to perplex us by marching where it likes, meeting where it likes, bawling what it likes, breaking what it likes, — to this vast residuum we may with great propriety give the name of *Populace*" (*M. Arnold*).

pop′u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [L. *popularis*, fr. *populus* people; cf. F. *populaire*. See PEOPLE.] **1.** Public. *Obs.*, exc. in **popular action**, a qui-tam action.
2. Of or pertaining to the common people, or the whole body of the people as distinguished from a select portion; as, the *popular* voice; *popular* estimation; *popular* government. "So the *popular* vote inclines." *Milton.*
3. Plebeian; vulgar. *Obs.*

Discuss unto me; art thou officer?
Or art thou base, common and *popular?* *Shak.*

4. Populous; crowded. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
5. Suitable to common people or the public in general; as: **a** Easy to understand; familiar; plain. "Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions." *Hooker.* **b** Adapted to the means of the common people; possessed or obtainable by the many; hence, cheap; sometimes, inferior; as, *popular* prices; *popular* amusements.

The smallest figs, called *popular* figs, . . . are, of all others, the basest and of least account. *Holland.*

6. Devoted to, or studious of the favor of, the populace. *Obs.* "Such *popular* humanity is treason." *Addison.*
7. Beloved or approved by the people; pleasing to people in general, or to many; as, a *popular* leader, law.
8. Epidemic; as, a *popular* disease. *Obs.*
9. Conceited. *Dial., New Eng.* *Lowell.*
popular concert, a concert of popular music given at a moderate price, smoking and drinking usually being permitted. — **p. etymology.** = FOLK ETYMOLOGY. — **p. sovereignty. a** In general, sovereignty vested in the people as a body. **b** *U. S. Hist.* The doctrine that Congress should leave the people of the Territories as well as the States free to regulate their domestic concerns in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and specif. that in regard to slavery a Territory should be on the same basis as a State, i. e., should have the right to decide whether or not slavery should exist in it.

pop′u-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *popularitas* fellow-citizenship, an effort to please the people: cf. F. *popularité*.] **1.** Popular government; democracy. *Obs.*
2. Act of courting, or something intended to catch, the favor of the people. *Obs.*
3. Quality or state of being popular; esp., state of being esteemed by, or in favor with, the people at large; as, the *popularity* of a law, a statesman, or a book.
4. Plebeianism; vulgarity. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
5. Populousness. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
the popularity, the common people; the populace.

pop′u-lar-ize (pŏp′ū-lȧr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make popular; as: **a** To make suitable, acceptable, or intelligible, to the common people. **b** To extend to, or vest in, the public at large; to democratize. — **pop′u-lar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

pop′u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a popular manner; as: **a** Commonly; currently; by the common people or the people generally; as, *popularly* elected. **b** So as to be generally understood, accepted, or the like; as, truths *popularly* stated.

pop′u-late (pŏp′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [LL. *populatus*, p. p. of *populare*, fr. L. *populus* people.] To inhabit or furnish with inhabitants; to people.

pop′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *populatio*: cf. F. *population*.] **1.** An inhabited place. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country, section, or area; as, a *population* of ten millions; also, now rarely, density of population; populousness.
3. Act or process of populating; increase of inhabitants.

pop′u-lin (pŏp′ū-lĭn), *n.* [F. *populine*, fr. L. *populus* poplar.] *Chem.* A sweet, white, crystalline glucoside in aspen bark and leaves. It is a benzoyl derivative of salicin.

Pop′u-lism (-lĭz′m), *n.* *U. S. Politics.* The political doctrines advocated by the People's party.

Pop′u-list (-lĭst), *n.* [L. *populus* people + *-ist*.] *U. S. Politics.* A member of the People's party (which see). — **Pop′u-lis′tic** (-lĭs′tĭk), *a.*

pop′u-lous (pŏp′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *populosus*, fr. *populus* people: cf. F. *populeux*.] **1.** Abounding in people; full of inhabitants; thickly inhabited.
2. In *Obs.* or *R.* senses: **a** Popular. **b** Numerous; in large number. "Your *populous* troops." *Shak.* **c** Abounding in persons or things of a certain kind; as, a year *populous* in scandals. *Rare.*
— **pop′u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **pop′u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Pop′u-lus (pŏp′ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., poplar.] *Bot.* A genus of salicaceous trees, the poplars, natives of the Northern Hemisphere. They are distinguished from *Salix* by the resinous buds, numerous stamens, incised bracts, and elongated stigmas. The majority of the species are well known in cultivation; the most important are: the aspens (*P. tremula* and *P. tremuloides*); the white poplar, or abele (*P. alba*); the balm of Gilead (*P. candicans*); the tacamahac, or balsam poplar (*P. balsamifera*); the Lombardy poplar (*P. nigra italica*); and the Carolina poplar (*P. deltoides carolinensis*). Several of the native American species are known as *cottonwoods*. See the above names, also POPLAR.

por′bea′gle (pôr′bē′g'l), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A shark (*Lamna cornubica*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans having a pointed nose and a crescent-shaped tail. It reaches a length of about eight feet, and is noted for its voracity.

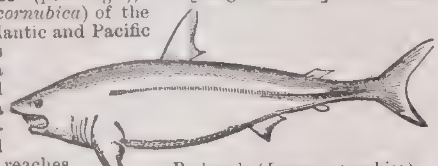
Porbeagle (*Lamna cornubica*).

por′ce-lain (pôr′sē-lān; pôrs′lān; 201, 277), *n.* [F. *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, orig., the porcelain shell, or Venus shell (*Cypræa porcellana*), fr. a fem. dim. fr. L. *porcus* pig, the reason for the name being uncertain. Porcelain was called after this shell, either from its smoothness and whiteness, or because it was believed to be made from it. See PORK.] A fine earthenware differing from ordinary pottery in being more or less translucent, and in its superiority or whiteness, hardness, and difficulty of fusion; — called also *china*, or *chinaware*. Also, chiefly in *pl.*, an article of this ware. Porcelain has been made in China for many centuries, but successful attempts to imitate it in Europe date from about 1470. **Natural**, or **hard-paste, porcelain** is made from kaolin and feldspar, the latter being the fusible substance which imparts the translucency. **Artificial**, or **soft-paste, porcelain** is a result of European efforts to imitate the hard porcelain of the East. In its composition various materials, as gypsum, bone ash, etc., replace wholly or in part the siliceous materials of the hard porcelain. Glue is often added to the paste to give it plasticity, and oxide of lead is used in the glaze. There are two firings, the second of which vitrifies the glaze. Soft-paste porcelain requires less heat in firing than does hard porcelain; it is also softer, and of duller fracture. All grades of porcelain, from very hard to very soft, are now made.

por′ce-la′ne-ous } (pôr′sē-lā′nē-ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or
por′cel-la′ne-ous } like, porcelain; specif., *Zoöl.*, designating the calcareous shells of certain Foraminifera which are opaque and without small perforations.

por′ce-la-nite′ } (pôr′sē-lȧ-nīt′; pŏr-sĕl′ȧ-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F.
por′cel-la-nite′ } *porcelanite*, G. *porzellanit*.] *Petrog.* A baked or semivitrified clay or shale, resembling earthenware, porcelain, or jasper; — in the latter case called also *porcelain jasper*.

porch (pōrch; 201), *n.* [F. *porche*, L. *porticus*, akin to E. *fare*, v. Cf. PORTICO.] **1.** *Arch.* A covered entrance to a building, commonly inclosed in part, and projecting out from the main wall with a separate roof. It may be large enough to serve as a covered walk. See also CARRIAGE PORCH, LOGGIA.
2. A portico; covered walk; colonnade. *Obs.*

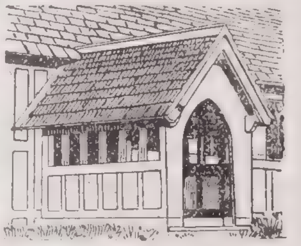
Wooden Church Porch, 15th Century.

Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us. *Shak.*

3. A transept or side chapel. *Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
4. A veranda. *Local, U. S.*
5. *Mining.* The arched excavation at a pit bottom.
the Porch, a portico or colonnade, adorned with fresco paintings of the battle of Marathon, in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples; hence, sometimes, the school or philosophy of the Stoics.

por′cine (pôr′sīn; -sĭn; 183, 277), *a.* [L. *porcinus*, fr. *porcus* a swine: cf. F. *porcin*. See PORK.] Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or like, swine. "*Porcine* cheeks." *G. Eliot.*

por′cu-pine (pôr′kū-pīn), *n.* [ME. *porkepyn*, OF. *porc espin* (also *porc d'espine*); cf. OF. *porc espi*, F. *porcépic*, It. *porco spino*, *porco spinoso*, Sp. *puerco espino*, *puerco espín*, Pg. *porco-espinho*; fr. L. *porcus* swine + a derivative of *spina* thorn, spine. See PORK; SPINE.] **1.** Any of certain large, or rather large, rodents having stiff, sharp erectile spines mingled with their hair, which readily become detached, but cannot be shot out voluntarily. The porcupines constitute the families Hystricidæ, which are terrestrial and confined to the Old World, and Erethizontidæ, of arboreal habits, confined to the New World. *Hystrix cristata* of southern Europe and northern Africa has spines often more than a foot long. The Canada porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*) of northeastern America is about two feet long and has sharp barbed spines from one to two inches long mostly concealed by coarse whitish hair. It feeds chiefly on bark and leaves. A similar species (*E. epixanthus*) of northwestern America has yellowish hair. Small arboreal porcupines of the genus *Coendou* inhabit South and Central America and have a prehensile tail. See BRUSH-TAILED PORCUPINE.

Common European Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

2. Any of several devices (or machines with such devices) having projecting teeth or knives, as a contrivance for heckling fibers, or a kind of masher used in brewing.

porcupine anteater. An echidna.

porcupine beater, cylinder, roller, etc. *Textile Manuf.* Various cylinders or rollers studded with inserted wire pins or teeth, covered with card clothing, or consisting of a number of beater blades secured to disks, etc., used for various purposes.

porcupine fish. Any of certain globefishes of the family Diodontidæ, esp. those of the genus *Diodon*, in which the body is short and rounded or squarish, the spines long and thickly strewn, some of them being movable, and the teeth of each jaw fused into an undivided beak. *D. hystrix* and *D. holocanthus* are common in warm seas.

porcupine grass. a A tall, stout grass (*Stipa spartea*) of the western United States. The grains have long hygroscopic awns, and by their twisting and untwisting often penetrate the wool and even the flesh of sheep. The plant affords good forage and hay. **b** In Australia, any grass of the genus *Triodia*, esp. *T. mitchelli* and *T. irritans*. The plants sometimes grow from seven to ten feet high in rounded tussocks. Called also *spinifex*.

porcupine wood. The outer wood of the coconut palm, from the resemblance of its markings to porcupine quills.

pore (pōr; 201), *v. i.*; PORED (pōrd); POR′ING (pōr′ĭng). [ME. *pouren*, *puren*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** To look or gaze steadily or intently, esp. in reading or studying; to fix the attention on, or be absorbed in, something, esp. something written; also, to meditate or ponder intently; — often with *on* or *upon*, and now usually with *over*; as, to *pore* over a letter. "Painfully to *pore* upon a book." *Shak.*
2. To look closely, as one near-sighted. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

pore, *n.* [F., from L. *porus*, Gr. πορος a passage, a pore. See FARE, *v.*] **1.** A minute opening or foramen, or orifice, esp. in an animal or vegetable membrane, for transpiration, absorption, etc.; as, the *pores* of the sweat glands.

Porcupine Grass a. Whole Plant; *b* Spikelet.

2. An interstice between the constituent particles or molecules of a body; as, the *pores* of stones.
3. A small passage in a body. *Obs.*
4. One of countless minute darkish dots mottling the sun.

pore mushroom. Any mushroom of either of the families Polyporaceæ and Boletaceæ, distinguished by having the spore-bearing surface within tubes or pores.

po-ren′ce-pha′li-a (pō-rĕn′sē-fā′lĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *porence-*
po′ren-ceph′a-ly (pō′rĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ; 201) } *phalia*; Gr. πόρος passage + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] *Med.* A state marked by a depression or depressions on the surface of the brain. It is usually due to arrested development. — **po-ren′ce-phal′ic** (pō-rĕn′sē-făl′ĭk), **po′ren-ceph′a-lous** (pō′rĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.*

por′gy (pôr′gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). [Prob. for *paugy*; perh. confused also with *pargo* and *pogy*.] **1.** A sparoid food fish (*Pagrus pagrus*), called *red porgy*, of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts of Europe and America, supposed to be the *pagrus* of the ancients and highly esteemed as food; also, the scup or the pinfish **a**, both sparoid fishes. Cf. JOLT-HEAD PORGY; GRASS PORGY.
2. Any of various fishes; as: **a** The margate fish. **b** The spadefish. **c** Any of several surf fishes (family Embiotocidæ) of the Pacific coast of America. **d** The menhaden.

Po-rif′er-a (pō-rĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *porus* pore + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A phylum constituted by the sponges. Also, a class coextensive with the phylum. See SPONGE.

po-rif′er-ous (pō-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See PORIFERA.] **a** Provided with pores. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Porifera.

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poppy-seed oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
poppy thistle. Prickly poppy.
poppy tree. = TREE POPPY.
pop′py-wort′ (pŏp′ĭ-wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the poppy family.
popring. † POPPERING.
pop safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE. [*Slang, Brit.*
pop′shop′, *n.* A pawnshop.
popt. Popped. *Ref. Sp.*
popul. † POPPLE.
pop′u-la-cy, *n.* Populace; population; populousness. *Obs.*
pop′u-læ′on. † POPULEON.
pop′u-lar, *v. t.* Populate. *Obs.*
pop′u-lar, *n.* **1.** [Cf. F. *populaire*.] The populace; — often in *pl.* *Obs.* [*Colloq., Eng.*
2. A popular concert; a pop.
‖ **pop′u-la′res** (pŏp′ū-lā′rēz; 115), *n. pl.* [L.] The people, or people's party, in ancient Rome, as opposed to the *optimates*.
pop′u-lar-iz′er (pŏp′ū-lȧr-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who popularizes.
pop′u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pop′u-la-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *populaire*.] The populace. *Obs.*
pop′u-late, *v. t.* [L. *populatus*, p. p. of *populari*.] To ravage. *Obs.* — **pop′u-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
pop′u-late, *a.* [LL. *populatus*, p. p.] Populous; peopled. *Obs.*
pop′u-late, *v. i.* To propagate; to become populous. *Obs.* or *R.*
pop′u-la′tion-less. See -LESS.
pop′u-la′tor (pŏp′ū-lā′tẽr), *n.* A person who populates, or a cause of increase in population
popule. † POPULATE.
pop′u-le′on, *n.* [OF., F. *populéum*, fr. L. *populeus* of poplars.] An ointment containing an extract of black-poplar buds. *Obs.*
populere. † POPLAR.
pop′u-li-cide′ (pŏp′ū-lĭ-sīd′), *n.* [L. *populus* people + *-cide*.] Slaughter of the people. *Rare.*
pop′u-los′i-ty (pŏp′ū-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Populousness. *Obs.* or *R.*
‖ **po′pu-lus vult de′ci-pi, er′go de′ci-pi-a′tur** (pŏp′ū-lŭs, dĕs′ĭ-pī, dĕs′ĭ-pĭ-ā′tŭr). [L.] The populace wishes to be deceived, therefore let it be deceived.
pop valve. A pop safety valve.
po-quo′son. Var. of POCOSIN.
por. Obs. or dial Eng. of PORR.
porail, poraille, *n.* [OF. *poraille*. See POOR.] Poor people; the poor; also, poverty. *Obs.*
por′al (pōr′ȧl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to pores. *Rare.*
Po-ra′tha (pō-rā′thȧ; pŏr′ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*
por′cate (pôr′kāt), **por′cat-ed** (-kāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *porca* ridge between two furrows.] *Zoöl.* Having furrows broader than the intervening ridges.
porcelain. † PURSLANE.
porcelain clay. = KAOLIN.
porcelain crab. Any crab of the genus *Porcellana* or an allied genus (family Porcellanidæ), many of which have a smooth, porcellanous carapace. [GLASS.
porcelain glass. = CRYOLITE
por′ce-lain-ize, *v. t.* To bake like potter's clay; to convert into porcellanite. — **por′ce-lain-i-za′tion** (pôr′sē-lān-ĭ-zā′shŭn; pôrs′lān-; -ī-zā′-), *n.* [NITE.
porcelain jasper. See PORCELA-
por′ce-lain-ous, *a.* Porcelaneous.
porcelain paper. A kind of French fancy glazed paper.
porcelain shell. A cowry.
porcelain stone. = PETUNTZE.
porcelain tower. A celebrated pagoda at Nankin, destroyed in 1856. It was faced with slabs of green-glazed porcelain.
porce′lane. † PURSLANE.
por′ce-lan′ic, -cel-lan′ic (pôr′sē-lăn′ĭk), *a.* Resembling porcelain: — said of certain rocks.
por′ce-la-nous, por′cel-la-nous (pôr′sē-lȧ-nŭs; pŏr-sĕl′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* Porcelaneous.
porce′let, *n.* [F., lit., little pig.] A wood louse. *Obs.* [CELAIN.
porcellan, por′cel-la′na. † POR-
Por′cel-la′na (pôr′sē-lā′nȧ), *n.*, **Por′cel-lan′i-dæ** (-lăn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PORCELAIN CRAB.
por′cel-la-nize (pôr′sē-lȧ-nīz; pŏr-sĕl′ȧ-), *v. t.* To porcelainize.
porchace, -chase. † PURCHASE.
porcion. † PORTION. [POISE.
por′ci-pize, porcspisce. † POR-
porcuntine. † PORCUPINE.
porcupine crab. A spiny Japanese crab (*Lithodes hystrix*).
porcupine disease. Ichthyosis.
porcupine man. A man having porcupine disease.
porcupine rat. A South American rodent of the genus *Loncheres* having flattened spines in its fur. [PINE BEATER.
porcupine roller. See PORCU-
pore. † POUR, POWER, PURE.
pore (pōr). Obs. or dial. var. of POOR, PORR.
pore, *v. t.* To affect by poring; as, to *pore* one's self blind.
pore′blind′. † PURBLIND.
porele. † PERIL.
pore′let, *n.* [See POOR; -LET.] A poor person. *Obs.*
po′ren-ceph′a-lus (pō′rĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs; 201), **po′ren-ceph′a-lon** (-lŏn), *n.* [NL.] Porencephalia.
poreneese. † POORNESS.
porer. † POWER. [who pores.
por′er (pōr′ẽr; 201), *n.* One
poret. † PORRET.
porete. † POVERTY.
por-fend′, *v. t.* [OF. *porfendre*, F. *pourfendre*.] To cleave. *Obs.*
por′fi-do, *n.* [It.] Porphyry. *Obs.*
porfil. † PURFLE.
por′fy-rit′ic, por′fy-ry. Porphyritic, porphyry. *Ref. Sp.*
porge. † PURGE.
porge (pōrj; pôrj; 201), *v. t.* [Judæo.-Sp. *porgar*, Sp. *purgar*, L *purgare*. See PURGE.] To make (kosher meat) ceremonially clean by cutting from it the forbidden fat and veins. See *Lev.* iii. 3, 4; vii. 25–27; *Gen.* xxxii. 32. — **porg′er** (pōr′jẽr; pôr′-; 201), *n.*
po′ri-cid′al (pō′rĭ-sīd′ȧl), *a.* [*pore* + L. *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dehiscing through pores, as poppy capsules.
po-rif′er-al (pō-rĭf′ẽr-ȧl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Poriferous.
po-rif′er-an (-ȧn), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Porifera. — *a.* Poriferous.
po′ri-form (pō′rĭ-fôrm; 201), *a.* [L. *porus* pore + *-form*.] Resembling a pore. [Porosity.
por′i-ness (pōr′ĭ-nĕs; 201), *n.*

po′rism (pō′rĭz'm; 201), *n.* [LL. *porisma*, fr. Gr. πόρισμα a thing procured, a deduction from a demonstration, fr. πορίζειν to bring, provide.] *Geom.* **a** A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. Three books of porisms of Euclid have been lost. **b** *Gr. Geom.* A corollary.

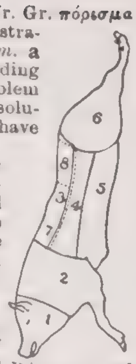

Diagram of Dressed Side of Pork. 1 Head; 2 Shoulder; 3 Back; 4 Middle Cut; 5 Belly; 6 Ham; 7 Ribs; 8 Loin.

Po-ri′tes (pō-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόρος a pore.] *Zoöl.* An important genus of reef-building corals having small twelve-rayed calicles and a very porous coral. Some are branched; others grow in large massive or globular forms. It is the type of a family, **Po-rit′i-dæ** (pō-rĭt′ĭ-dē). — **po′rite** (pō′rit; 201), *n.* — **po-ri′toid** (pō-rī′toid), *a.*

pork (pōrk; 201), *n.* [F. *porc*, L. *porcus* hog, pig. See FARROW a litter of pigs; cf. PORCELAIN, PORPOISE.] **1.** The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.
2. A swine; opprobriously, a man. *Obs.*

pork′er (pōr′kẽr; 201), *n.* **1.** A hog; swine; esp., one fattened for food.
2. A sword or long knife. *Obs. Slang.*

pork′fish′ (pōrk′fĭsh′; 201), *n.* *Zoöl.* A sparoid fish (*Anisotremus virginicus*) with black and yellow stripes, of the West Indies and vicinity.

pork′y (pōr′kĭ; 201), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, pork; specif., fat; greasy.

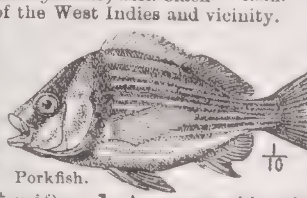

Porkfish.

por′ne-ras′tic (pôr′nē-răs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πόρνη harlot + ἐρᾶν to love.] Unchaste; licentious.

por′no-graph (pôr′nō-grȧf), *n.* **1.** A pornographic writing, picture, or the like.
2. [F. *pornographe.*] A pornographer. *Rare.*

por-nog′ra-pher (pŏr-nŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A writer on prostitutes, prostitution, or obscene or licentious subjects.

por′no-graph′ic (pôr′nō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, pornography; obscene; lascivious; licentious.

por-nog′ra-phy (pŏr-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόρνη a harlot + *-graphy.*] **1.** A treatment of, or a treatise on, the subject of prostitutes or prostitution.
2. Obscene or licentious writing, painting, or the like.

po-rog′a-my (pō-rŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόρος a pore + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* The usual mode of fertilization in seed plants, by entrance of the pollen tube through the micropyle. Cf. CHALAZOGAMY. — **po′ro-gam′ic** (pō′rō-găm′ĭk; pŏr′ō-; 201), *a.* — **po′ro-gam** (pō′rō-găm; pŏr′ō-; 201), *n.*

po-ros′i-ty (pō-rŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *porosité*, or LL. *porositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being porous.
2. Something that is porous; also, a pore.

po′ro-type (pō′rō-tīp; pŏr′ō-; 201), *n.* [See PORE, *n.*; -TYPE.] A copy of a print, writing, etc., made by placing it on a chemically prepared paper acted on by a gas permeating the paper of the print, writing, etc., except where inked.

po′rous (pō′rŭs; 201), *a.* [F. *poreux.* See PORE, *n.*] Full of pores; having very small interstices in the skin or in the substance of a body; having spiracles or passages for fluids; permeable by liquids; as, a *porous* skin, wood.

porous cell *or* **cup**, a cylindrical vessel of porous earthenware used in an electrical cell to keep two liquids from mixing intimately. — **p. plaster**, *Med.*, a spread plaster having numerous small holes to prevent wrinkling.

po′rous-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being porous.

Por′phy-ra (pôr′fĭ-rȧ; *often* pŏr-fī′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πορφύρα purple.] *Bot.* A genus of red algæ, with thin gelatinous red or purple fronds. See 1st LAVER.

Por-phyr′e-an (pŏr-fĭr′ē-ăn), **Por-phyr′i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Neoplatonist Porphyry (ab. 233–ab. 304) or his writings or doctrines. See TREE OF PORPHYRY.

por′phy-rit′ic (pôr′fĭ-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to porphyry; as, a *porphyritic* column.
2. *Petrog.* Relating to, or resembling, porphyry, i. e., characterized by the presence of distinct crystals (*phenocrysts*), as of feldspar, quartz, or augite, in a relatively fine-grained base (*groundmass*), often aphanitic, cryptocrystalline, or glassy. — **porphyritic granite**, granite containing feldspar in distinct crystals, or phenocrysts.

por′phy-rog′e-nite (-rŏj′ē-nīt), *or* **por′phy-ro-gen′i-tus** (-rō-jĕn′ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [LL. *porphyro genitus* born in the purple, fr. Gr. πορφυρογέννητος (cf. L. *genitus* born); πορφύρα purple + γεννητός begotten.] A son born after the accession of his father to the throne; one born in the purple.

In the Greek, purple and porphyry are the same word. An apartment of the Byzantine was lined with porphyry: it was reserved for the use of the pregnant empresses: and the royal birth of their children was expressed by the appellation of *porphyrogenite*, or born in the purple. *Gibbon.*

por′phy-ro-gen′i-tism (pôr′fĭ-rō-jĕn′ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* [See PORPHYROGENITE.] The principle of succession in royal families, esp. among the Eastern Roman emperors, by which a younger son, if born after the accession of his father to the throne, was preferred to an elder son not so born.

por′phy-roid (pôr′fĭ-roid; -rō-ēd′), *n.* [*porphyry* + *-oid.*] *Petrog.* A more or less schistose, metamorphic quartz-feldspar porphyry or tuff.

por′phy-ry (pôr′fĭ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *porfire*, F. *porphyre*, or (assumed) LL. *porphyrius*; fr. Gr. πορφύρεος or πόρφυρος, a., purple, πορφύρα, n., purple; cf. It. *porfiro*, *porfirio*. See PURPLE; cf. PORPHYRITE.] **1.** *Petrog.* **a** Orig., a rock consisting of feldspar crystals embedded in a compact dark red or purple groundmass. It is found in Egypt, and was much used by the Romans. **b** Now, commonly, any igneous rock of similar (porphyritic) texture, regardless of its mineral composition; sometimes, loosely, any of various igneous rocks without this texture, esp. when occurring in connection with ores.
2. A slab or block of porphyry; esp., one used for triturating drugs, etc. *Obs.*

Por′pi-ta (pôr′pĭ-tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόρπη a brooch.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bright-colored Siphonophora found floating in the warmer parts of the ocean. They have a large feeding zooid in the center, surrounded by smaller nutritive and reproductive zooids, and by slender dactylozooids near the margin. The disk has a central float, or pneumatocyst. — **por′pi-toid** (-toid), *a.*

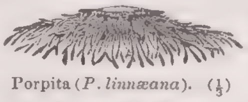
Porpita (*P. linnæana*). (⅓)

por′poise (pôr′pŭs; *formerly also* -poiz), *n.* [ME. *porpeys*, OF. *porpeis*, literally, hog fish, fr. L. *porcus* swine + *piscis* fish. See PORK; FISH.] **a** Any small gregarious cetacean of the genus *Phocæna*; esp., the common, or harbor, porpoise (*P. phocæna*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific. They are five to eight feet long and usually blackish above and whitish below. The jaws do not form a projecting beak. **b** Any of various other small-toothed cetaceans, as of the genus *Cephalorhynchus* of the Southern Hemisphere. **c** Popularly, the common dolphin; or, esp. on the American Atlantic coast, the bottle-nosed dolphin (see DOLPHIN).

por′ridge (pŏr′ĭj), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *pottage*: perh. influenced by ME. *porree* a kind of pottage, OF. *porrée*, fr. L. *porrum*, *porrus*, leek. See POTTAGE; cf. PORRINGER.]
1. A thickened soup or broth. *Obs.*
2. A food made by boiling some leguminous or farinaceous substance in water or milk, making a broth or thin pudding; as, barley *porridge*, milk *porridge*, etc.
3. Hence, any mess of various ingredients; a hodgepodge.

por′rin-ger (-ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. *pottanger*, for *pottager*, fr. F. *potager* a soup basin. See PORRIDGE, POTTAGE.] **1.** A dish for porridge or similar food; esp., a bowl or cup from which children eat or are fed; as, a silver *porringer*.
2. A double saucepan made like a double boiler.
3. A hat or other headdress shaped like a porringer. *Obs.*

Por′ro prism (pôr′rō). [After I. *Porro*, Italian engineer.] *Optics.* One of a train of totally reflecting prisms used in making short binoculars. See PRISM BINOCULAR, *Illust.*

por′rum (pŏr′ŭm), *n.* [L., leek.] The bulb of the leek (*Allium porrum*), used medicinally.

por′ry (pŏr′ĭ; *colloq.* pŭr′ĭ), *n.* *Silk Weaving.* In a loom, the warp between the reed and the beam. *Local, Eng.*

port (pōrt; 201), *n.* [From *Oporto*, in Portugal, i. e., *o porto* the port, L. *portus*. See PORT harbor.] A fortified wine of rich taste and aroma, made in the valley of the Douro, Portugal; also, an imitation of the same. It is strong, containing 18–23 per cent of alcohol by volume. Most port is dark red, but there is a white variety.

port, *n.* [AS. *port*, L. *portus*: cf. F. *port*. See FARE, *v.*, FORD, 1st, 3d, & 4th PORT.] **1.** A place where ships may ride secure from storms; a harbor; haven.
2. In commerce, a place to which vessels may resort for purposes of commerce, esp. to discharge or receive their cargoes. In this sense the word *port* varies in its significance with the context. It primarily and normally refers to a haven or harbor, but may be used to denote any place to or from which merchandise may be shipped, as a mere landing place (10 *Johns.* 120, 125; 3 *Dak.* 155). It may include the entire geographical harbor, with its approaches and inlets, of a place, as in the *port* of Boston (9 Metcalf, *Mass.* 371, 378), or the *port* of New York (53 *Fed.* 835), or a contemplated place in a geographical harbor (20 *Fed.* 510, 515).
3. *Revenue Law.* Short for PORT OF ENTRY.
4. *Early Eng. Hist.* A place, often a burgh, under a special protection or peace for use as a market place.
Syn. — See HARBOR.

port of call, a port where vessels customarily stop for coal, repairs, transshipment of cargo, etc. — **p. of destination**, *Marine Insurance*, a port contemplated as a stopping place for a vessel under the terms of a policy. — **p. of discharge**, *Insurance Law*, any port where a vessel voluntarily and without cause of necessity breaks bulk and discharges part or all of her cargo. The term *port of discharge* is not synonymous with *port of arrival* (1 *Conn.* 184, 197) or *port of destination* (57 *Fed.* 668, 669). — **port of entry**, *Revenue Law*, a district or designated locality, whether a nautical port or not, where foreign goods may be introduced for import.

port (pōrt; 201), *n.* [F. *porte*, L. *porta*, akin to *portus*; cf. AS. *port*, fr. L. *porta*. See PORT a harbor; cf. PORTE.]
1. A gate; portal. *Archaic or Scot.*
2. *Naut.* An opening in a ship's side for any purpose, as to admit light and air, load cargo, etc.; specif., an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged; a porthole; also, the shutter or cover for a porthole.
3. *Harness.* An upward curve or tongue groove in the mouthpiece of certain bits to put the pressure on the sensitive bars.
4. A market for hiring of laborers, usually near the *port* of a town. *Hist. Scot.*
5. *Mech.* An opening for inlet or outlet of air, gas, steam, water, or other fluid, esp. in a valve seat or valve face; specif., the area of opening, in a cylinder face, of a passageway for the working fluid in an engine; also, any such passageway connecting the cylinder with the cylinder face, or the latter with the exhaust.

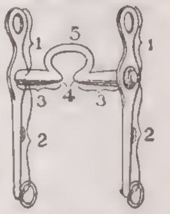

Port of Bit. 1, 1 Cheeks; 2, 2 Legs; 3, 3 Cannons; 4 Heels; 5 Port.

port, *v. t.*; PORT′ED; PORT′ING. [F. *porter*, L. *portare* to carry, prob. akin to E. *fare*, v. See FARE; cf. PORT harbor, COMPORT, EXPORT, SPORT.] **1.** To carry; transport. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* To carry in a position sloping across the body from right to left, as a rifle, saber, etc., the exact position varying according to the arm and service. See *Illust.*

Port, 2.

port, *n.* [F. *port*, fr. *porter* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** The manner in which a person bears himself; carriage; bearing; demeanor; sometimes, specif., impressive or dignified bearing. *Spenser.*

Of his *port* as meek as is a maid. *Chaucer.*

2. Manner or style of living; specif., impressive or costly style of living.

A suitable *port* in the world. *South.*

3. In *Obs.* or *Hist.* uses: **a** A retinue; body of attendants. **b** Act, means, or cost, of carrying; carriage. **c** Weight; burden; also, distress. **d** *Armor.* A socket for the butt of a lance, attached to the stirrup or saddle.
4. *Mil.* The position in which a weapon is carried when ported.
5. *Candle Making.* A frame from which wicks are hung.
Syn. — See DEPORTMENT.

port, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* The left side of a ship (looking from the stern toward the bow); as, a vessel heels to *port*. See LARBOARD, *Note.* Also much used adjectively; as, the *port* lifeboat; the *port* watch.

port, *v. t.* *Naut.* To turn or put to the left, or port, side of a ship; — used mainly of the helm and in the imperative.

port, *v. i.* *Naut.* To turn or move towards the port, or left; also, to port the helm.

port- (pōrt-), **porte-**. [F. *porte-*, fr. *porter* to carry. See 4th PORT.] Combining forms signifying *bearer*, *holder*, *carrier*; as, *porte*acid, *port*crayon, etc.

port′a-bil′i-ty (pōr′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ; 201), *n.* Quality or state of being portable; fitness to be carried or moved.

port′a-ble (pōr′tȧ-b'l; 201), *a.* [L. *portabilis*, fr. *portare* to carry: cf. F. *portable*. See PORT to carry.] **1.** Capable of being borne or carried; easily transported; capable of being transported though belonging to a class of objects usually unmovable; as, a *portable* bed, desk, engine; *portable* property; a *portable* house; a *portable* liquid or gas, i. e., one solidified or liquefied.
2. Possible to be endured; supportable. *Obs.*

How light and *portable* my pain seems now! *Shak.*

3. Navigable. *Obs.*

portable firearm, *Mil.*, any firearm that can be borne and fired by one man, without the use of a carriage.

por′tage (pōr′tāj; 201), *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** Act of carrying or transporting.
2. In *Obs. or R.* senses: **a** Anything transported, as cargo; freight. **b** The cost of carriage; porterage. **c** Capacity for carrying; tonnage. **d** *Naut.* (1) Cargo carried for a sailor joining in a common adventure, in lieu of all or part of his wages, or the space allotted for such cargo. *Oxf. E. D.* (2) Hence, the amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage.
3. A carrying boats, goods, etc., overland between navigable waters; also, the land or the route over which they are so carried; a carry; as, a rough *portage*. See CARRY, *n.*, 5.

por′ta-gue (pōr′tȧ-gū), *n.* [See PORTUGUESE.] An obsolete Portuguese gold coin variously estimated as worth from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds sterling.

por′tal (pōr′tăl; 201), *n.* [OF. *portal*, LL. *portale*, prop., neut. a., fr. L. *porta* a gate. See PORT a gate.] **1.** A door, gate, or entrance, esp. one that is grand and imposing.

From out the fiery *portal* of the east. *Shak.*

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po′ris-mat′ic (pō′rĭz-măt′ĭk; 201), **-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Poristic. — **po′ris-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
po-ris′tic (pō-rĭs′tĭk), **po-ris′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ποριστικός for providing.] Relating to, or of the nature of, a porism.
pork, *interj.* & *v. i.* [Imitative.] Croak; — said of ravens. *Obs.*
porke despyne, **porkepine**, **porkepyn**. † PORCUPINE.
pork′er-y (pōr′kẽr-ĭ; 201), *n.* A place for the keeping or sale of swine for food; also, swine.
porkespick. † PORCUPINE.
pork′et (pōr′kĕt; -kĭt; 151, 201), *n.* [OF. *porquet*, dim. of OF. & F. *porc*. See PORK.] A pig. *R.*
pork′in, *n.* A young pig. *Obs.*
pork′ish, *a.* Swinish. *Obs.*
pork′ling, *n.* A young pig.
Pork-op′o-lis (pōrk-ŏp′ō-lĭs; 201), *n.* [*pork* + Gr. πόλις city.] Cincinnati, Ohio; or Chicago, Ill.; — the former often and the latter rarely so called from their great pork-packing industry.
porkpen. † PORCUPINE.
pork′wood′, *n.* = BEEFWOOD c.
pornesse. † POORNESS.
por-noc′ra-cy (pŏr-nŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόρνη harlot + *-cracy.*] Government by profligate women; specif., the ascendancy of a profligate noblewoman named Theodora and her daughters in Rome early in the 10th century. — **por′no-crat** (pôr′nō-krăt), *n.*
por-nog′ra-phist (pŏr-nŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A pornographer.
po′ro-ka′i-whi′ri-a (pō′rō-kä′ē-hwē′rē-ȧ). Var. of KAIWHIRIA.
po′ro-phyl′lous (pō′rō-fĭl′ŭs; pŏr′ō-; 201), *a.* [Gr. πόρος pore + φύλλον leaf.] Having leaves covered with transparent dots.
po′ro-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* *Surg.* Both porous and plastic; — said of a kind of felt used for splints, jackets, etc.
po′ro-po′ro (pō′rō-pō′rō), *n.* [Maori.] The kangaroo apple. *New Zealand.*
Po-ro′sa (pō-rō′sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PERFORATA **a**.
po′rose (pō′rōs; pō-rōs′), *a.* **a** Porous. **b** *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Porosa. — **po-rose′ness**, *n.*
po-ro′sis (pō-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πώρωσις.] *Med.* The formation of callus.
po-rot′ic (pō-rŏt′ĭk), *n.* [Gr. πῶρος callus.] A medicine supposed to produce callus.
po′rous-ly, *adv.* of POROUS.
porpapyne, **por′pen-tine**. † PORCUPINE.
por′pesse, **por′peys**. † PORPOISE.
por′phir, **-phu-er**. † PORPHYRY.
Por′phy-ra′ce-æ (pôr′fĭ-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πορφύρα purple. See PORPHYRY.] A family of red algæ having the thallus chiefly thin or membranaceous. *Porphyra* is one genus.
por′phy-ra′ceous (-rā′shŭs), *a.* **1.** Porphyritic. **2.** *Bot.* Belonging to the Porphyraceæ.
porphyre. † PORPHYRY.
porphyre, *n.* [F. (Cotgrave).] A kind of serpent of India; — so called as being purple. *Obs.*
por-phyr′i-an (pŏr-fĭr′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of porphyry. *Rare.*
Por-phyr′i-an, *n.* An adherent of Porphyry or of his doctrines. — **Por-phyr′i-an-ist**, *n.*
Por-phyr′i-o (pŏr-fĭr′ĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *porphyrio* a kind of water fowl, Gr. πορφυρίων water hen.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the Old World purple gallinules, or sultanas. Also [*l. c.*], a bird of this genus.
porphyrite, *n.* [L. *porphyritis* purple, fr. Gr. πορφυρίτις.] A kind of purple fig. *Obs.*
por′phy-rite (pôr′fĭ-rīt), *n.* [L. *porphyrites* a purple-colored precious stone, porphyry, Gr. πορφυρίτης (λίθος). See PORPHYRY.] **1.** Porphyry. *Obs.* **2.** *Petrog.* Sometimes, a pre-Tertiary porphyry whose feldspar is chiefly plagioclase.
por′phy-rize (pôr′fĭ-rīz), *v. t.* **1.** To triturate on a porphyry. **2.** To cause to be like porphyry. — **por′phy-ri-za′tion** (-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
por′phy-ro-gene′ (pôr′fĭ-rō-jēn′), *a.* [See PORPHYROGENITISM.] Being a porphyrogenite; born in the purple; royal born.
por′phy-ro-gen′i-ture (-jĕn′ĭ-tŭr), *n.* State or position of being a porphyrogenite.
porphyry shell. A handsome marine gastropod shell (*Oliva porphyria*) having a dark red or brown polished surface, with light spots.
por′pin. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PORCUPINE.
por′pisce. † PORPOISE.
porpoise oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
porpoise whale. A New Zealand ziphioid whale (*Berardius arnuxi*).
por′po-rate (pôr′pō-rāt), *a.* [It. *porporato*, L. *purpuratus*. See PURPLE, *n.*] Clad in purple. *R.*
por′pos. † PURPOSE.
por′pose. † PORPOISE.
porpure. † PURPLE.
por′pus. Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of PORPOISE.
porr (*dial.* pŏ(r; pē(r), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. D. *porren*, Dan. *purre.*] To push; poke; kick; stir; cram. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
porr, *n.* A push; thrust; poke; kick; turmoil; also, a poker. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
por-ra′ceous (pŏ-rā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *porraceus*, fr. *porrum*, *porrus*, a leek.] Resembling the leek in color; greenish. *Rare.*
por′ray (pŏr′ā), *n.* [OF. *porée*, F. *poirée*, fr. *porrum* leek.] A kind of strained soup of vegetables or fish. *Obs. or Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*
por-rect′ (pŏ-rĕkt′), *a.* [L. *porrectus*, p. p. of *porrigere* to stretch out before one's self, to put forth.] Extended horizontally; stretched out.
por-rect′, *v. t.* **a** To extend horizontally. **b** To present; tender. *Obs. or Eccl. Law.* — **por-rec′tion** (-shŭn), *n.*
por-rec′tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. *porrectus*, p. p., stretched out.] *Medieval Music.* See NEUME, *Illust.*
por′ret (pŏr′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [OF. *poret*, *porete*, dim. fr. L. *porrum*, *porrus*, leek.] **1.** Scallion; leek; small onion. *Rare.* **2.** Garlic. *Obs.*
Por′rex (pŏr′ĕks), *n.* See GORBODUC.
por′rey. Var. of PORRAY.
por′ridge, *v. t.* To provide with porridge.
por′ridge, *v. i.* To form or become porridge.
por-ri′go (pŏ-rī′gō), *n.* [L., dandruff.] *Med.* Any of various affections of the scalp. — **por-rig′i-nous** (pŏ-rĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.*
por′ritch (pŏr′ĭch). Scot. & dial. var. of PORRIDGE.
pors-. For various forms beginning *pors-*, see those in PURS-.
port (pōrt), *n.* [Gael.] A lively tune. *Scot.*
port, *n.* [For *apport*, fr. OF. *aport*, F. *apport*, fr. the v. Cf. APPORT, *v.*] Income; rental; tribute. *Obs.*
Port. *Abbr.* Portugal; Portuguese.
por′ta (pōr′tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., a gate.] *Anat.* The hilum of an organ; specif., the transverse fissure of the liver.
port′a-bl. Portable. *Ref. Sp.*
port′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
portace. † PORTASS.
port′age (pōr′tāj), *n.* [3d PORT.] Porthole. *Obs.*
por′tage (pōr′tāj), *v. t.* & *i.* To make a portage of (goods, etc.)
Portage group *or* **formation**. [From the township of *Portage* in New York.] *Geol.* A formation of shales and sandstones, of the American Upper Devonian.
por′tail (pōr′tāl; 201), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* = PORTAL, *n.*, 2c. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Arch.* **a** *Erron.* The lesser gate, where there are two of different dimensions. **b** Formerly, in a room, a corner separated by wainscoting, forming a short passage to another room. **c** By analogy with the French *portail*, the whole architectural composition surrounding and including the doorways and porches of a church.
3. **a** *Bridge Building.* The space, at either end, between the first two principal trusses in a trussed bridge. **b** In modern steel-cage building, any vertical space between two uprights included between two horizontals, as of floor and ceiling, which must be kept open for free communication.
Syn. — See DOOR.

por'tal (pōr'tăl: 201), *a. Anat.* **a** Designating the transverse fissure on the under side of the liver where most of the vessels enter; hence: **b** Designating, or pert. to, a large vein (**portal vein**) carrying the blood from the digestive organs and spleen to the liver, in the tissues of which it breaks up into capillaries, thus subjecting the nutritive matter carried by the blood to the action of the liver cells before it passes into the general circulation. (See LIVER, 1.) In man it is formed by the union of the superior and inferior mesenteric, and the splenic, gastric, and cystic veins, and enters the liver at the transverse fissure. These veins constitute the **portal system**, and the circulation through them the **portal circulation**. In many lower vertebrates (reptiles, amphibians, and most fishes), in addition to the *hepatic* portal system as described above, there is a *renal* portal system, some or most of the blood from the posterior part of the body being conveyed by *renal portal veins* to the kidneys, where these veins break up into capillaries.

‖ **por'ta-men'to** (pōr'tȧ-mĕn'tō), *n.* [It., fr. *portare* to carry.] *Music.* The passage from one note to another in a continuous glide through all the intervening tones, — an effect used in music for the voice or for viol instruments.

por'tate (pōr'tāt; 201), *a.* [L. *portatus*, p. p. of *portare* to carry.] *Her.* Borne athwart the escutcheon, as if carried on the shoulder; — said of a cross.

por'ta-tive (-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *portatif.*] **1**. Portable. *Rare.* **2**. Capable of holding or carrying; as, the *portative* force of a magnet, atmospheric pressure, or capillarity.
portative organ, *Music*, a small portable organ formerly used in processions.

port bar. *Naut.* **a** A boom of spars, chains, or the like stretched across the entrance to a port or harbor. **b** A bar, as of sand, at the mouth of, or in, a port.

port charge. Chiefly *pl. Com.* Any fixed charge, as wharfage, etc., against a ship or its cargo in port.

port'cray'on (pōrt'krā'ŏn; 201), *n.* [F. *porte-crayon; porter* to carry + *crayon* a crayon.] A metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon.

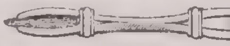

Portcrayon

port-cul'lis (pôrt-kŭl'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *porte coleïce* (fem. of *coleïz*) a sliding door, fr. L. *colare, colatum*, to filter, to strain: cf. F. *couler* to glide. See PORT a gate; cf. 1st & 2d CULLIS, COLANDER.] **1**. *Fort.* A grating of iron, or of heavy timbers pointed with iron, hung in or over the gateway of a fortress or castle, and usually running in grooves, to be let down to prevent entrance.
2. *Her.* **a** A representation of a portcullis used as a charge; also, a lattice. **b** One of the pursuivants, having the figure of a portcullis as a badge.
3. Any of a series of English silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth, struck for the East India Company, having a figure of a portcullis on the reverse.

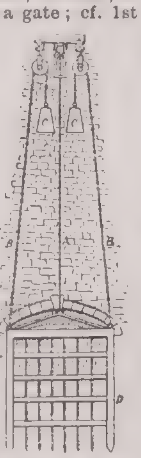

Portcullis. *A* Chain by which the Portcullis is raised: *B B* Chains by which the Counterpoises *C C* are connected with the Portcullis *D*

port-cul'lis, *v. t.*; -CUL'LISED (-ĭst); -CUL'LIS-ING. To furnish or close with or as with a portcullis; to shut; bar.

porte-. Combining form signifying *bearer, holder.* See PORT-.

Porte (pōrt; 201), *n.* [F. *porte* a gate, L. *porta.* See PORT a gate.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace at which justice was anciently administered.

‖ **porte'-co'chère'** (pôrt'kō'shâr'), *n.* [F. See PORT a gate; COACH.] **1** *Arch.* A large gateway allowing vehicles to drive into a courtyard. The entrance door commonly opens on the passage of the porte-cochère.
2. Erroneously, a carriage porch (which see). *U. S.*

‖ **porte'-lu'mière'** (-lü'myâr'), *n.* [F.; *porter* to carry + *lumière* a light.] *Physics.* A plane mirror mounted like a heliostat, but without clockwork, which will cast a beam of light, usually sunlight, in any direction.

‖ **porte'mon'naie'** (pôrt'mō'nĕ'; *Anglicized* pōrt'mŭn'ĭ), *n.* [F.; *porter* to carry + *monnaie* money.] A small pocketbook or purse.

por-tend' (pŏr-tĕnd'), *v. t.*; POR-TEND'ED; POR-TEND'ING. [L. *portendere, portentum*, to foretell, to predict, to impend, from an old preposition used in comp. (akin to *per, pro*) + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1**. To indicate (events, misfortunes, etc.) as in the future: to foreshow; foretoken; bode; — now used esp. of unpropitious signs. *Bacon.*
Many signs *portended* a dark and stormy day. *Macaulay.*
2. To foretell; prophesy; predict. *Now Rare.*
3. To signify; symbolize; mean. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. [OF. *portendre*, L. *protendere.*] To stretch out before. *Rare.* "Idomeneus' *portended* steel." *Pope.*
Syn. — Betoken, forebode, augur, presage, foreshadow.

por'tent (pôr'tĕnt; pōr'-; pŏr-tĕnt'; 277), *n.* [L. *portentum.* See PORTEND.] **1**. That which portends, or foretokens; esp., that which portends evil; an omen; sign. *Shak.*
My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold. *Dryden.*
2. Significance as to the future; quality of foreshadowing; as, an omen of sinister *portent.*
3. A portentous or wonderful person or thing; a marvel.

por-ten'tous (pŏr-tĕn'tŭs), *a.* [L. *portentosus.*] **1**. Of the nature of, or containing, a portent; ominous.
For, I believe, they are *portentous* things. *Shak.*
2. Hence: Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; as, a beast of *portentous* size. "*Portentous* ability." *Burke.*
Syn. — See OMINOUS.
— **por-ten'tous-ly**, *adv.* — **por-ten'tous-ness**, *n.*

por'ter (pōr'tẽr; 201), *n.* [F. *portier*, L. *portarius*, fr. *porta* a gate, door. See PORT a gate.] **1**. One in charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper. *Shak.*
To him the *porter* openeth. *John x. 3.*
2. An attendant on a sleeping or parlor car who makes up the berths and waits upon the passengers. *U. S.*

por'ter, *n.* [OF. *porteor*, F. *porteur*, fr. *porter* to carry, L. *portare.* See PORT to carry.] **1**. A carrier; one who carries or conveys burdens, luggage, etc., for hire; now, esp., one employed to carry baggage or luggage of guests or patrons at hotels, railroad stations, etc.
2. One that carries or conveys anything; as, a *porter* of ill news: a *porter* of disease. *Now Rare.*
3. In technical uses: **a** A device for lifting, as a lever. *Obs.* **b** *Forging.* A bar of iron or steel at the end of which a forging is made. **c** *Weaving.* A beer. *Scot.* **d** *Agric.* A light carriage, usually with three wheels, for keeping the rope off the ground in the systems of working implements or machines by hauling engines. See DIRECT SYSTEM.
4. [That is, a liquor for *porters.*] A dark liquor made with browned malt, rich in saccharine matter and extract and containing about four or five per cent of alcohol.

por'ter-age (-āj), *n.* Work of a porter; carriage of burdens or parcels by or as by a porter; also, the charge for it.

por'ter-age (-āj), *n.* The occupation or duties of a porter, or doorkeeper. *Rare.*

Por'ter-an'thus (-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., after Prof. T. C. *Porter* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A genus of American rosaceous herbs consisting of *P. stipulatus* and *P. trifoliatus*, having stipulate trifoliolate leaves and white flowers with ligulate petals and five carpels. See INDIAN PHYSIC **a**.

por'ter-house' (pōr'tẽr-hous'; 201), *n.* **1**. A house where porter and other malt liquors are sold and served. It was often also a chophouse. *Now Rare*
2. A porterhouse steak. *Colloq.*

porterhouse steak. A choice steak cut from a beef just back of the best ribs (see BEEF, *Illust.*); — said to be so called because this steak was made popular by the proprietor of a former New York porterhouse. *Chiefly U. S.*

por'ter's knot (pōr'tẽrz; 201). A kind of pad fitting on the shoulders, kept in position by a loop round the forehead, and used for carrying heavy loads. *Eng.*

port'fire' (pōrt'fīr'), *n.* [F. *porte-feu; porter* to carry + *feu* fire.] A fire carrier; specif.: **a** A paper case filled with a composition of niter, sulphur, and mealed powder, used formerly in firing guns. **b** A kind of slow-burning fuse, as a billet of wood impregnated with saltpeter.

port-fo'li-o (pōrt-fō'lĭ-ō; -fōl'yō), *n.* [It. *portafoglio*, *portafogli* (*Oxf. E. D.*); *portare* to carry + *foglio*, pl. *fogli*, leaf, sheet: cf. F. *portefeuille.* See PORT to carry; FOLIO.] **1**. A portable case for holding, usually in a flat condition, loose papers, prints, drawings, or the like.
2. Such a case used for documents of state; hence, the office and functions of a minister of state or member of the cabinet; as, to receive the *portfolio* of war.

Por'the-us (pôr'thē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πορθεῖν to ravage.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct isospondylous fishes. *P. molossus* of the Cretaceous of Nebraska is notable for its great size and strong teeth.

port'hole' (pōrt'hōl'; 201), *n.* *Naut.* **1**. An opening in a ship's side; a port. See 3d PORT, 2.
2. An opening in a wall or the like; esp., an embrasure or loophole through which to shoot.
3. = 3d PORT, 5. *Rare.*

port'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* *Naut.* One of the iron hooks to which the hinges of a porthole cover are attached.

Por'ti-a (pōr'shĭ-ȧ; pôr'shȧ; 201), *n.* A rich heiress in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," in love with Bassanio. By her father's will, her hand and fortune were to be given to the suitor who should select from three caskets — one of gold, one of silver, and one of lead — the casket which held her portrait. Bassanio won her by choosing the leaden casket. Afterwards, disguised as a doctor of law, she defended her husband's friend, Antonio, against Shylock's suit, and saved his life

por'ti-co (pōr'tĭ-kō; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [It., L. *porticus.* See PORCH.] *Arch.* A colonnade or covered ambulatory, esp. in classical styles of architecture; usually, a colonnade at the entrance of a building.
the Portico. = THE PORCH. *Rare.*

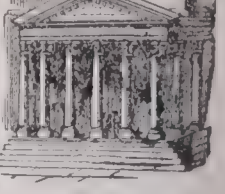

Portico.

‖ **por'tière'** (pôr'tyâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *porte* gate. See PORT a gate.] A curtain hanging across a doorway.

por'ti-o (pōr'shĭ-ō; -tĭ-ō; 201), *n. Anat.* Latin for *part, division*, or *branch*; — used in forming names of various nerves, blood vessels, etc.; as, *Obs.*: **por'ti-o du'ra**, the facial nerve; **por'ti-o mol'lis**, the auditory nerve.

por'tion (pōr'shŭn; 201), *n.* [F., fr. L. *portio*, akin to *pars, partis*, a part. See PART, *n.*] **1**. A part of anything, either separated from a whole, or merely considered by itself without actual separation; as, a large *portion* of the population. Also, an amount or quantity less than the whole; an indefinite but limited amount, sum, or the like; as, a small *portion* of happiness; a *portion* of seasoning.
Portions and parcels of the dreadful past. *Tennyson.*
2. An allotted part; share. Specif.: **a** A share of food. **b** A part or thing assigned by destiny; lot; fate; as, man's *portion* is to die. **c** The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law; an inheritance. **d** A wife's fortune; a dowry. *Shak.*
Syn. — Parcel, quantity, allotment, dividend. See PART.
portion natural, *Scots Law*, a child's legitim.

por'tion, *v. t.*; -TIONED (-shŭnd); -TION-ING. [OF. *portionner.*] **1**. To divide into portions, or shares; to parcel; distribute; also, to allot as a share to (one).
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*
2. To endow with a portion or inheritance; to dower.

por'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who portions or has a portion; as: **a** *Scots Law.* The owner of a portion of a decedent's estate; a small laird. **b** *Eccl.* = PORTIONIST, 2. **c** One who receives a portion. *Rare.* **d** Any of a number of artificers who contribute distinct portions to a complete article.

por'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [LL. *portionista.*] **1**. A student in a college who has a certain allowance of food; specif., at Merton College, Oxford, such a student, there called usually *postmaster.* See POSTMASTER, a poor scholar.
2. *Eccl.* Any incumbent of a benefice having two or more rectors or vicars.

Port'land beds (pōrt'lănd; 201). [From *Portland*, England.] A portion of the Upper Oölite (Upper Jurassic) of Great Britain, including Portland Sand and Portland stone.

Portland cement. A hydraulic cement consisting of compounds of silica, lime, and alumina; — so called from its resemblance in color, when set, to the Portland stone of England. It is variously made of chalk, limestone, marl, clay, slate, river mud, and blast-furnace slag, used in such mixture as to contain lime, alumina, and silica in the right proportions. The intimately mixed ingredients are burned in a kiln to incipient vitrification, and the clinker formed is ground to a very fine powder. When this cement is mixed with water it sets slowly, owing to the interlocking of minute crystals formed.

Portland stone. **a** A yellowish white oölitic building limestone from the Isle of Portland in England. **b** Purplish brown sandstone from Portland, Conn.; brownstone. **c** Concrete made with Portland cement, sand, and gravel.

Portland vase. A celebrated cinerary urn or vase found in a tomb near Rome. It is of transparent blue glass, coated with opaque white glass cut in cameo fashion. It is owned by the Portland family, and kept in the British Museum. Called also **Barberini vase**, from having been at first deposited in the Barberini Palace in Rome.

port'ly (pōrt'lĭ; 201), *a.* [From PORT demeanor.] Having a dignified port or noble appearance; stately; grand; imposing, now esp. on account of bulk; stout; corpulent.
Syn. — See STOUT.

port'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An inhabitant or burgess of a port, esp. of one of the Cinque Ports.

port-man'teau (pōrt-măn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUS (-tōz), -TEAUX (*E.* -tōz). [F. *porte-manteau; porter* to carry + *manteau* a cloak, mantle. See PORT to carry; MANTLE.] **1**. A bag or case, usually of leather, for carrying wearing apparel, etc., on journeys. Orig., the portmanteau was of a form adapted for use on horseback; the modern portmanteau is a stiff oblong case with hinges in the middle of the back so that it opens like a book. *Chiefly Brit.*
2. A clothes rack, or arrangement on which to hang clothes; — a Gallicism. *Rare.*

portmanteau word. A word formed by arbitrary combination of two words so as to suggest something of the sense of each; — applied esp. to seminonsensical coinages, as *slithy*, from *lithe* and *slimy.* *Lewis Carroll.*

por'to-la'no (pōr'tō-lä'nō), *n.* [It., fr. *porto* harbor.] A book for navigators, containing descriptions of ports, sailing directions, etc., and illustrated with charts.

Por'tor (pōr'tŏr), *n.*, *or* **Portor marble**. [From *Portovenere*, where it is quarried.] A siliceous limestone, black (altering on exposure to grayish), with veins of yellow, from the neighborhood of Spezia, Italy.

Port Or'ford ce'dar (ôr'fẽrd). [From *Port Orford*, Oregon.] A large pinaceous timber tree (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*) of western North America, often cut for lumber.

Por'to Ri'can (pōr'tō rē'kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Porto

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por'tal, *n.* A portass. *Obs.*
por'taled, **por'talled** (pōr'tăld; 201), *a.* Furnished with a portal or portals.
port'ance (pōr'tăns; 201), *n.* [OF., a carrying.] Port; carriage: demeanor. *Archaic*
portaress. † PORTRESS.
Port Arthur plum. [From *Port Arthur*, Tasmania.] An Australasian anacardiaceous tree (*Buchanania mangoides*), or its plumlike fruit.
por'tass (pōr'tăs). Var. of PORTEOUS.
por'tass (-tăs), *n.* Also **port'hors**, **port'house**, etc. [ME. *portous, porthors*, OF. *porte-hors* a kind of portable prayer book: *porter* to carry + *hors* out of doors, L. *foris*; cf. LL. *portiforium.*] A medieval breviary or prayer book.
por'ta-tive, *n.* A portative organ.
‖ **por-ta'to** (pôr-tä'tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Lengthened; sustained.
portator, *n.* A bearer: messenger: carrier. *Obs.*
port-can'nons, *n. pl.* [See CANION. The first part is of uncert. origin.] Canions. *Obs.*
port'-caus'tic, *n.* = PORTE-CAUSTIQUE.
port'cluse. † PORTCULLIS.
port duty. = PORT CHARGE.
porte'ac'id (pōrt'ăs'ĭd), *n.* *Med.* An instrument used to hold acid for local application.
‖ **porte'-bon'heur'** (pôrt'bō'nûr'), *n.* [F.] An amulet or charm, esp. a jewel.
‖ **porte'-caus'tique'** (-kōs'tēk'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A contrivance for carrying lunar caustic.
porte-col'lys. † PORTCULLIS.
‖ **porte'-cra'yon'** (pôrt'krĕ'yôN'), *n.* [F.] A portcrayon.
port'ed, *a.* Having a port, or gate, or ports. *Rare.*
‖ **porte'feuille'** (pôrt'fû'y'), *n.* [F.] A portfolio.
Port Eg'mont hen. [From *Port Egmont*, Falkland Islands.] A large skua (*Megalestris antarctica*) of the Southern Hemisphere.
por'te-gue. † PORTAGUE.
portenaunce. † PURTENANCE.
por-tend'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
por-ten'tion, *n.* [LL. *portentio.*] A portending; portent. *Obs.*
por-ten'tive, *a.* Portentous. *Obs.*
porteour. † PORTER.
por'te-ous (pōr'tē-ŭs), *n.* [See PORTASS.] *Scots Law.* A roll of offenders formerly prepared by the Justice-Clerk; — now usually called **porteous roll**. *Hist.*
por'ter, *v. t.* To transport or carry as or by a porter. — *v. i.* To act as a porter or guard.
porteresse. † PORTRESS.
porteris. † PORTASS.
por'ter-ly, *a.* Pert. to or like a porter, or carrier; rough; vulgar. *Obs. or R.* — *adv.* *Obs. or R.*
Por'ter's gov'er-nor (pōr'tẽrz; 201). See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.
por'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
por'tes-cue. † PORTAGUE.
portesse. † PORTASS.
‖ **port'glaive'**, **port'glave'**, *n.* [F. *porte-glaive; porter* to carry + *glaive* a sword.] Lit., a sword bearer; one of the Livonian religious order of knights, c. 1204–37 (later a division of the Teutonic order), called **Ensiferi**, or **Sword bearers**, from the red cloth of that shape sewn on their left shoulders. *Obs. or Hist.*
port'grave', **port'greve'**. [AS. *portgerēfa*; but the ending is due to confusion with a D. word (cf. -GRAVE).] = PORTREEVE.
porthors. † PORTASS.
Por'thos' (pōr'tōs'), *n.* See THREE MUSKETEERS, THE.
port'hose', **-house'**. † PORTASS
por'ti-a seed. [From Tamil *puarasu* or *puracha-maram*, or Bengali *poresh.*] Seed of the bendy tree.
portia tree The bendy tree.
por'tic, *n* [L. *porticus* porch.] A portico: porch; hence, *Rare*, a Stoic. *Obs.*
por'ti-coed (pōr'tĭ-kōd; 201), *a.* Having a portico. [*Obs.*
por'ti-cus, *n.* [L.] A portico.
por'ti-fo-ry (pōr'tĭ-fō-rĭ; 201), *n.* [LL. *portiforium.* See PORTASS.] = 2d PORTASS. *Rare.*
port'i-fy, *v. t.* [*port*, the wine + *-fy.*] To transmute into port, as claret. *Humorous.* *Rare.*
por'ti-gue. † PORTAGUE.
portinaunce. † PURTENANCE.
Portingale. **Portyngale**. † PORTUGAL. [*Obs.*
por'tion-a-ble, *a.* Proportional.
por'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *portionarius.*] = PORTIONIST, 2. *Obs. or Hist.*
por'tiond. Portioned. *Ref. Sp.*
por'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
por'tise. † PORTASS.
por'ti-to-ry, *a.* [L. *portitor* a carrier.] Portable. *Obs.*
Port Jackson fig. [From *Port Jackson*, New South Wales.] An Australian fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) resembling the banyan.
Port Jackson shark See HETERODONTUS.
Portland arrowroot *or* **sago**. [From *Portland*, England.] A kind of arrowroot from the corm of the European spotted arum.
Port-lan'di-an (pōrt-lăn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Portland*, England.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Upper Oölite (European Jurassic). See GEOLOGY, *Chart*
port'last (pōrt'lȧst), *n.* *Naut.* The portoise. *Obs. or R.*
port'ledge (-lĕj), *n.* *Naut.* = PORTAGE, 1 d. *Obs.* *U. S.*
port'let, *n.* See -LET.
port'like, *a.* Portly. *Obs.*
port'li-ness (pōrt'lĭ-nĕs; 201), *n.* See -NESS.
Port Mac-quar'ie pine (mȧ-kwâr'ĭ). [From *Port Macquarie*, New South Wales.] One of the Australian sandarac trees (*Callitris macleayana*).
port'man (pōrt'măn), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A citizen or freeman of a port, or market town.
port-man'tle, *n.* A portmanteau. *Archaic or Dial.*
port'ment, *n.* [OF. *portement.*] **1**. Bearing; — chiefly in *portment of arms.*
2. Deportment. *Nonce Use.*
port'moot', *or* **-mote'**, *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* Moot of a port town.
port'mouth, *n.* = port. 3. *Obs*
port'-mouthed', *a.* Having a port, or curved mouthpiece.
por'to (pōr'tō), *n.* Port wine. *R*
portoir, *n.* [OF.] One that bears, as the branch of a vine. *Obs.*
por'toise (pōr'tĭz), *n.* *Naut.* Prob., gunwale: — used only in *aportoise* or *a portoise.*
Porto Rico molasses. See MOLASSES, 1.
por'tos, **por'tous**. † PORTASS.
portour. † PORTER.
port'payne, *n.* [L. *portare* to

Rico. — *n.* A native or citizen of Porto Rico, the native inhabitants being persons of Spanish descent, Negroes, and persons of mixed blood.

por'trait (pōr'trāt; 201), *n.* [F., orig. p. p. of *portraire* to portray. See PORTRAY.] **1.** A picture of an object. *Obs.* **2.** Specif.: A pictorial representation of a person, esp. of the face, painted, drawn, engraved, photographed, or the like; a likeness, esp. one painted from life. **3.** A solid representation; statue; image. *Obs.* **4.** Portraiture. *Rare.* **5.** That which represents or resembles something; a representation; image; hence, any graphic or vivid delineation or description, as of a person; as, a *portrait* in words.

por'trait, *v. t.* To portray. *Obs.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

portrait bust *or* **statue**. A bust or statue representing the actual features or person of an individual.

por'trait-ist, *n.* One who makes portraits, as by painting or photography; esp., a portrait painter.

portrait lens. *Photog.* A compound lens having a large aperture as compared with the focal length, and hence specially adapted for taking portraits.

por'trai-ture (pōr'trā-tūr; 201), *n.* [OF. & F. *portraiture.*] **1.** Act, practice, or art of making portraits; representation by painting, drawing, etc.; portraying; portrayal. **2.** Collectively, pictures, drawings, etc. *Obs.* **3.** A portrait: a likeness.

Divinity maketh the love of ourselves the pattern; the love of our neighbors but the *portraiture.* *Bacon.*

4. A statue or image. **5.** An image or likeness of something; portrait. **6.** Act or art of portraying verbally; verbal representation or description, or an instance of it; a portrait. **7.** Appearance; form; likeness; shape. *Obs. or R.*

por-tray' (pōr-trā'; 201), *v. t.*; POR-TRAYED' (-trād'); POR-TRAY'ING. [ME. *pourtraien, pur-, por-,* OF. *portraire, pourtraire,* F. *portraire,* fr. L. *protrahere, protractum,* to draw or drag forth; *pro* forward, forth + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.*; cf. PROTRACT.] **1.** To represent by drawing, painting, engraving, etc.; to make a picture or image of; delineate; depict; as, to *portray* a king on horseback.

Take a tile, and lay it before thee, and *portray* upon it the city, even Jerusalem. *Ezek.* iv. 1.

2. Hence, to describe or depict in words; to describe vividly; also, to represent dramatically; to act. **3.** In *Obs.* uses: **a** To draw, paint, carve, etc. **b** To adorn with pictures. *Milton.* **c** To image mentally; to imagine; picture. **d** To form; frame.

por-tray'al (-*ă*l), *n.* Act, process, or result of portraying; description; delineation; a portrait; a picture; esp., verbal or graphic description.

port'reeve' (pōrt'rēv'), *n.* [AS. *portgerēfa.* See PORT town; REEVE.] *Early Eng. Hist.* The bailiff or manager charged with keeping the peace and other duties in a port, or market borough or town. In later times he became the farmer of the royal revenues. — **port'reeve'ship**, *n.*

Por'tu-gal (pōr'tū-găl; 201), *n.* **1.** A country of Europe. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese. *Obs.* **3.** The Portuguese language. *Obs.*

Por'tu-guese (pōr'tū-gēz; pōr'tū-gēz'; -gēs; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *portugais,* Sp. *portugués,* Pg. *portuguez.*] Of or pert. to Portugal or its inhabitants.

Portuguese man-of-war, any of several large siphonophores of the genus *Physalia* which have a large, bladderlike pneumatophore with a sail-like crest on its upper side, by means of which they float at the surface of the sea. At one side of the lower surface is a cluster of zooids, the dactylozooids being very long and like tentacles, the gastrozooids and gonozooids much shorter. They are brilliantly colored, the pneumatophore being pink or purple and blue and the zooids blue. They have powerful nematocysts and are able to sting very severely. *P. arethusa* lives abundantly in the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and is often carried northward by the Gulf Stream and driven ashore by the wind. — **P. man-of-war fish.** = MAN-OF-WAR FISH. — **P. Mars**, Alfonso de Albuquerque. — **P. Nos'tra-da'mus** (nŏs'tr*ă*-dā'm*ŭ*s), Gonçalo Annes Bandarra (d. 1556), a poet cobbler, whose writings were suppressed by the Inquisition; — so called because of his strange prophecies. — **P. sauce**, espagnole sauce flavored with sherry.

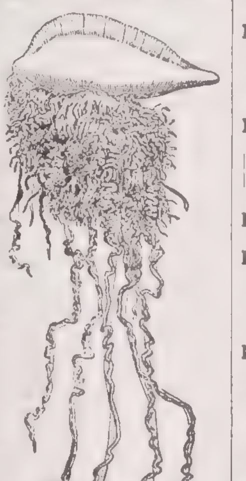

Portuguese Man-of-war (*Physalia arethusa*). ($\frac{1}{8}$)

Por'tu-guese, *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Portugal. The Portuguese are short, very dolichocephalic, and dark. They are usually considered as typical representatives of the Iberian branch of the Mediterranean race. **2.** The language of Portugal and its possessions, of Brazil, and the Spanish provinces of Galicia. See INDO-EUROPEAN. **3.** = PORTAGUE. *Obs.*

Por'tu-la'ca (pōr'tū-lā'k*ă*; *commonly* -lăk'*ă*; 201, 277), *n.* [L., purslane.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical succulent herbs typifying the family Portulacaceæ. They have yellow, red, white, or purple ephemeral flowers with 4-6 petals and a partly inferior 1-celled ovary. *P. oleracea* is the common purslane. *P. grandiflora* and other species are garden favorites. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Por'tu-la-ca'ce-æ (pōr'tū-l*ă*-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PORTULACA.] *Bot.* A family of usually succulent herbs (order Chenopodiales) having perfect, regular flowers with two sepals and 4-5 hypogynous petals. The fruit is a capsule, often circumscissile. There are about 17 genera and 150 species, chiefly of America. The genera include *Portulaca, Claytonia,* and *Calandrinia.* — **por'tu-la-ca'ceous** (-sh*ŭ*s), *a.*

Por-za'na (pōr-zā'n*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *porzana* the crake.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of small short-billed rails including the sora, or Carolina rail.

pose (pōz), *v. t.*; POSED (pōzd); POS'ING (pōz'ĭng). [Shortened from *appose,* for *oppose.* See 1st APPOSE, OPPOSE.] **1.** To interrogate; question. *Obs.* **2.** To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning; to bring to a stand; to puzzle; nonplus.

A question wherewith a learned Pharisee thought to *pose* and puzzle him. *Barrow.*

pose, *v. t.* [F. *poser* to place, to put, L. *pausare* to pause, in LL. also, to place, put, fr. L. *pausa* a pause, Gr. παῦσις, fr. παύειν to make to cease. In compounds, this word appears corresponding to L. *ponere* to put, place, the substitution in French having been prob. due to confusion of this word with forms of L. *ponere, posui, positum* (cf. POSITION). Cf. APPOSE, DISPOSE, OPPOSE, PAUSE, REPOSE.] **1.** To place; put *Obs. & R.* **2.** To assume for argument; to suppose. *Obs.* **3.** To lay down; to assert; also, to propose; propound. **4.** To place in a fixed position for the sake of effect; to arrange the posture and drapery of (a person) in a studied manner; as, to *pose* a model; to *pose* a sitter for a portrait.

pose, *v. i.* To assume and maintain a studied attitude, with studied arrangement of drapery; to strike an attitude; to attitudinize; also, to assume or affect a certain character; as, she *poses* as a model of propriety.

pose, *n.* [F. *pose,* fr. *poser.* See 2d POSE.] **1.** The attitude of a person; the position of the body or of any member of the body; esp., a position designedly assumed, as for effect or artistic purpose; an artificial position; also, posing; attitudinizing, as, an actor's *pose;* the *pose* of an artist's model. **2.** Hence, a mental attitude, or posing, or attitudinizing. **3.** *Dominoes.* The first turn to play.

Syn. — See POSITION.

Po-sei'don (pō-sī'dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ποσειδῶν.] *Gr. Myth.* God of the sea and of the watery element generally, a son of Cronus and Rhea and the husband of Amphitrite. He is also god of horses and chivalry. The Isthmian games were in his honor, Corinth being a chief center of his cult. His attributes include the dolphin, the horse, and the trident, and he is often represented with a train of Nereids and Tritons. See OLYMPIAN, *n.*, 2; cf. NEPTUNE, 1, ATHENA.

Poseidon (from a vase drawing).

pos'er (pōz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who poses, or questions. *Rare.* **2.** That which poses, or puzzles; a difficult or inexplicable question or fact. *Bacon.*

pos'er, *n.* One who poses or attitudinizes.

‖ **po'seur'** (pō'zûr'), *n. masc.* } [F.] A
‖ **po'seuse'** (-zûz'), *n. fem.* } person who poses or attitudinizes, esp. mentally.

po'sied (pō'zĭd), *a.* **1.** Inscribed with a posy, or motto. **2.** Provided with posies, or nosegays; flowery.

pos'it (pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.*; POS'IT-ED; POS'IT-ING. [L. *ponere, positum,* to place. See POSITION.] **1.** To dispose or set firmly or fixedly; to place or dispose in relation to other objects. **2.** *Logic.* To assert as fact; to affirm as immediately given truth or reality; to take as actual; — contrasted with *infer.*

po-si'tion (pō-zĭsh'*ŭ*n), *n.* [F. *position,* L. *positio,* fr. *ponere, positum,* to put, place; prob. for *posino,* fr. an old preposition used only in comp. (prob. akin to *post* after, behind) + *sinere* to leave, let, permit, place. See SITE; cf. COMPOSITE, COMPOUND, *v.*, DEPONE, DEPOSIT, EXPOUND, IMPOSTOR, OPPOSITE, PROPOUND, POSIT.] **1.** A positing, or placing. Specif.: **a** The laying down or statement of a proposition or thesis; affirmation; hence, a proposition or thesis laid down or posited; a statement; assertion.

Let not the proof of any *position* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which go before. *I Watts.*

b *Math.* An approximating to the value of an unknown quantity by successive assumptions corrected by calculating therefrom the value of some known quantity. *Obs.* **2.** The manner in which anything is placed, arranged, or disposed, either with reference to the relative position of its parts, or with reference to other things; also, the place where it is or is placed. Hence: **a** Posture or attitude of a person or thing. **b** Manner or way of viewing something; mental attitude; the ground or point of view adopted with reference to any particular subject; as, to define one's *position;* to appear in a false *position.* **c** *Music.* The disposition of the notes of a chord with reference: (1) to the lowest voice part; (2) to the uppermost voice part; (3) to their nearness to each other in pitch, *close* and *open position* corresponding to *close* and *open harmony.* See TRIAD, SEVENTH CHORD, and HARMONY, 4 **c**. **d** *Viol Playing.* See SHIFT. **e** The spot where a person or thing is or is placed or takes a place; site; place; station; situation; hence, proper place; as, the *position* of a post. **f** Relative place, situation, or standing; specif., social or official rank or status; standing; as, a person of *position;* the *position* of man in creation; to acquire a *position* as a poet; hence, office; employment; situation; place; as, to lose one's *position.* **3.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The state of having a short vowel followed by two consonants or a double consonant (such as *x* or *z*) making its syllable long; as, in *vŏlvŭnt* the syllables are long by *position.* A consonant in this collocation is said to "make position." Hence, in *Phonol.*, the situation of a vowel in an open or closed syllable.

Syn. — POSITION, POSTURE, ATTITUDE, POSE. POSITION, as here compared, denotes the way in which a thing is placed or disposed, esp. in relation to other things; POSTURE emphasizes the disposition of the parts of the body with reference to each other; ATTITUDE is *posture* esp. as unconsciously expressive or intentionally assumed; a POSE is an attitude, whether of the body or of some part of it, esp. as assumed for the sake of effect; as, "the painful *positions* into which a sleeping lounger will get himself" (*Leigh Hunt*); "He sat or stood, oftenest, in loose sloping *postures*" (*Carlyle*); "The toy with the string between its legs is hardly a *posture* master more extravagant" (*Leigh Hunt*); cf. "a novel . . . putting the old tale of love into too many *postures* and *attitudes*" (*Jowett*); "his simple, natural, and graceful *attitude* in his armchair" (*Memoir of Wordsworth*); "the *attitude* of entreaty" (*Sterne*); to strike an *attitude;* the *pose* of an artist's model, the *pose* of the head. Fig., *position* denotes the ground or principle on which one takes one's stand; *posture* often denotes state or condition in general, and sometimes connotes insincerity; *attitude* suggests one's settled manner of thought or feeling; *pose* implies affectation and insincerity; as, to define one's *position;* the present *posture* of affairs; "never suspicious of *postures* or insincerity" (*W. Pater*); one's *attitude* toward Christianity; "To be enthusiastic had become her *pose* in society" (*Constance Garnett*); "Huxley never *posed*" (*J. Fiske*).

po-si'tion (pō-zĭsh'*ŭ*n), *v. t.* To put in a or the proper position; to place; situate; also, to locate; localize.

po-si'tion-al (-*ă*l), *a.* Of, pert. to, or fixed by, position.

position finder. *Gun.* An instrument for finding by triangulation the exact position and range of a ship or target, the base being either vertical or horizontal. When the base is vertical it is called a *depression position finder* (which see).

pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [ME. *positif,* F. *positif,* L. *positivus.* See POSITION.] **1.** Definitely or formally laid down or imposed; prescribed by express enactment; hence, explicitly or unqualifiedly expressed; admitting of no doubt, condition, qualification, or discretion; compelling assent or obedience; peremptory; indisputable; explicit; definite; decisive; also, *Colloq.*, downright; absolute; as, a *positive* declaration, promise, instruction, proof, lie. "'T is *positive* 'gainst all exceptions." *Shak.* **2.** Confident; certain, sometimes, overconfident; dogmatic.

Some *positive,* persisting fops. *Pope*

3. Independent of changing circumstances or relations; unrelated; absolute; — opposed to *relative* and *comparative;* as, the idea of beauty is not *positive.* **4.** Concerned with facts and matters of practical experience; not speculative or theoretical. **5.** *Philos.* **a** Affirmative and constructive, as distinguished from *skeptical.* **b** Empirical; subject to scientific verification; — distinguished from *speculative.* **6.** Having a real position, existence, energy, character, or the like; real; actual; concrete; — opposed to *negative;* as, a *positive* voice in legislation. "*Positive* good." *Bacon.* **7.** *Math., Physics, etc.* **a** Of real quantities: Numerically greater than zero; plus; not negative (see NEGATIVE, *a.*, 5 **a**); not reversed in sense. Hence, designating an imaginary quantity that can be algebraically treated as a positive real quantity (in the preceding sense). **b** Reckoned or proceeding in a direction arbitrarily or conventionally taken as that of increase, onward motion, or the like. **c** Falling on a given, usually the upper, side of a certain line or plane. **8.** Designating, or pertaining to, the electricity (**positive electricity**) of a body whose charge is similar to that of glass rubbed with silk as distinguished from the (so-called *negative*) electricity of the equal and opposite charge of the silk. The terms **positive electricity** and **negative electricity** originated in the one-fluid theory of Franklin. They are based on the assumption that "vitreous" electrification is due to an excess of the fluid, and "resinous" electrification to a lack of it. In accordance with this convention, a conductor the electric field surrounding which has its lines of force directed outwards has a positive charge, and, vice versa, the free corpuscles of cathode rays are negatively charged. See ELECTRICITY, 1. **9.** *Logic.* Affirmative; — opposed to *negative.* **10.** *Photog.* Corresponding with the original in the position of lights and shades; — opposed to *negative.* **11.** *Mach. & Mech.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, a motion or device in which the movement derived from a driver, or the grip or hold of a restraining piece, is communicated through an unyielding intermediate piece or pieces; as, a claw clutch is a *positive* clutch, while a friction clutch is not. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, a device giving a to-and-fro motion; as, a *positive* dobby. See TAPPET.

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carry + *panis* bread.] A cloth for carrying bread. *Obs.*
por'trac-ture. † PORTRAITURE.
portraid. † *portrayed,* pret. & p. p. of PORTRAY. [BUST.]
portrait statue. See PORTRAIT
por'trai-ture, *v. t.* To portray. *Obs. or R.* [TRAITURE.]
por'tra-tor. portratore. † POR-
por'tray (pōr'trā), *n.* Portrayal; also, portrait, picture. *Rare.*
por-tray'a-ble (pōr-trā'*ă*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
por-trayd'. Portrayed. *Ref Sp.*
por-tray'er, *n.* One who portrays.
por-tray'ment, *n.* Portrayal.
por'tred, *p. p.* of PORTURE. *Obs.*
portreise. † PORTASS.
por'tress (pōr'trĕs), **por'ter-ess,** *n.* A female porter, or doorkeeper.
portresse. † PORTASS. [TRAY.]
portrewe. por-trey'. † POR-
Port' Ro'yal' (pōr' rwä'yȧl' [dȧ shăN']) A noted Cistercian abbey (in full *Port-Royal des Champs*), near Versailles, famous as a center of Jansenism (which see). Hence, **Port-roy'al-ist** (pōrt-roi'*ă*l-ĭst), *n.*
port'sale', *n.* [*port* gate + *sale.*] Public sale; auction. *Obs.*
port sa-lut'. [Prob. fr. OF *port de salu* port of safety.] Haven; goal. *Obs.*
ports'man (pōrts'm*ă*n), *n.* An inhabitant or citizen of any one of the Cinque Ports.
por'tu-a-ry (pōr'tū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. PORTASS.] *Eccl.* = 2d PORTASS. *Archaic, Eng.*
por'tu-as, etc. Vars of PORTASS.
Portugal crakeberry. A heathlike empetraceous plant of southern Europe (*Corema alba*), or its black berry.
Portugal laurel. A European evergreen amygdalaceous shrub (*Laurocerasus lusitanica*).
por'tu-gare' (pōr'tū-gâr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY
por'tu-gue † PORTAGUE.
Por'tu-la-ca'ri-a (pōr'tū-l*ă*-kā'rĭ-*ă*; 115, 201), *n.* [NL.] A genus consisting of the purslane tree.
portulace, *n.* [L. *portulaca*] Purslane. *Obs.*
por'tu-lan (pōr'tū-l*ă*n; 201), *n.* [F.] = PORTOLANO.
Por-tum'nus (pŏr-tŭm'n*ŭ*s) Var. of PORTUNUS.
Por-tu'ni-dæ (pōr-tū'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. PORTUNUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of crabs having the carapace subquadrate and the last pair of legs usually with the terminal joint flattened and paddlelike. The lady crabs are examples. The type genus is **Por-tu'nus** (-tū'n*ŭ*s). — **por-tu'ni-an** (-nĭ-*ă*n), *a. & n.*
Por-tu'nus (pŏr-tū'n*ŭ*s), *n.* [L., fr. *portus* harbor.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* God of the port or harbor. His festival, the **Por'tu-na'li-a** (pōr'tū-nā'lĭ-*ă*), was celebrated Aug. 17. See MATUTA. **2.** *Zoöl.* See PORTUNIDÆ.
portunyte. † OPPORTUNITY.
por'ture, *n.* [OF. *porteüre.*] Bearing; demeanor; also, *Rare,* offspring *Obs.*
por'ture. *v. t.* [See PORTRAY.] To portray; also, to form *Obs.*
por'ture, *n.* Image; portrait *Obs.*
por'tus. portuse. † PORTASS.
port vein. The portal vein *Obs.*
port'-vent', *n.* [F. *porte-vent.*] *Music.* A pipe for conveying the wind in an organ or bagpipe.
port'way', *n.* = 3d PORT, *n.*, 5.
port'-wine' stain *or* **mark** *Med.* = NÆVUS.
por'ty (pōr'tĭ; 201), *n.* [F. *portée.*] *Founding.* A large print for a pipe core. [pore.]
por'ule (pōr'ūl), *n.* A minute
por'u-lose (-ū-lōs), *a.* Also **por'u-lous** (-l*ŭ*s). [Dim fr. *porose.*] Having minute pores, or transparent places [PURVEY.]
porvaye. porvey. porweien. †
porveance. † PURVEYANCE.
por'wi-gle (pōr'wĭg''l), *n.* A tadpole.
por'y (pōr'ĭ), *a.* Porous *Obs.*
pos. † POZ.
pos † POSE, a hoard. [sive.]
pos. *Abbr.* Positive; posses-
‖ **po-sa'da** (pō-sä'thä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A hotel; inn
‖ **Po-sau'ne** (pō-zou'nĕ), *n.*; *G. pl.* POSAUNEN (-nĕn). [G., fr OF. *busine* trumpet, L. *bucina.*] *Music* **a** A trombone **b** A full toned reed stop in an organ.
pos'ca (pŏs'k*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] A beverage of vinegar and water. *R.*
poscede † POSSEDE.
pos'chay' (pŏs'shā'). Colloq. corrupt. of POST CHAISE.
pose (pōz), *n* [Cf. F. *poser* to place.] A hoard; a secret treasure. — *v. t.* To hoard *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pose, *n* [AS. *gepose,* fr. W. *pas* a cough, akin to E. *wheeze.*] A cold in the head; catarrh. *Obs.*
pose, *n.* Posy; verse. *Obs.*
po'sé' (pō'zā'), *a.* [F., placed, posed] *Her.* = STATANT.
posed (pōzd), *a.* Composed; determined; fixed. *Obs. or R.*
pos'ed-ness (pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS *Obs. or R.*
Po-sei'de-on (pō-sī'dē-ŏn; *Gr.* pō-sī'dĕ-ōn'), *n.* [Gr. Ποσειδεών.] See GREEK CALENDAR.
Po'sei-do'ni-an (pō'sī-dō'nĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [Gr. Ποσειδώνιος.] Of or pertaining to Poseidon.
pose'ment, *n.* Puzzlement. *Nonce Word.*
poset. † POSSET.
po'sey. Var. of POSY.
poshote. † POSSET. [*Bib.*]
Pos'i-do'ni-us (pŏs'ĭ-dō'nĭ-*ŭ*s).
po'sie. † POSY.
pos'ing (pōz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POSE. — **pos'ing-ly,** *adv.*
positif. † POSITIVE.
position artillery. *Mil.* Heavy artillery, chiefly of field works.
po-si'tioned (pō-zĭsh'*ŭ*nd), *a.* Having a position.
po-si'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
position target. See TARGET, 4.
pos'i-tiv. Positive. *Ref. Sp.*
pos'i-tive, *v. t.* **a** To assert. **b** To make a positive picture of.

12. *Vehicles.* Designating a method of steering or turning in which the steering wheels move so that they describe concentric arcs in making a turn, to insure freedom from side slip or harmful resistance. See ACKERMAN AXLE.
13. *Gram.* Noting, or pertaining to, the positive degree (see below).
Syn. — See SURE.
positive afterimage. See AFTERIMAGE. — **p. block**, *Railroads*, a block in which only one train is allowed to be at one time. See BLOCK SYSTEM. — **p. crystal**, *Optics*, a doubly refracting crystal in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than for the ordinary ray, and the former is refracted nearer to the axis than the latter, as quartz and ice; — opposed to *negative crystal*, or one in which this characteristic is reversed, as Iceland spar, tourmaline, etc. — **p. current**, *Elec.*, a current from the positive pole of a battery or other generator. — **p. degree**, *Gram.*, that degree or amount of an attribute or limitation denoted by an adjective or adverb in its simple form without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as, *wise*, *noble*. — **p. demonstration.** See under DEMONSTRATION, 1. — **p. easement.** See EASEMENT. — **p. eyepiece**, an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses mounted with their curved surfaces toward each other, of equal size and equal focal length, and separated by a distance usually of two thirds the focal length of either. The image of the object viewed is beyond both lenses. — **p. law**, *Law*, law or a law in the ordinary legal sense. The term is by some used also for religious laws looked upon as revealed by God, as the early Jewish law. — **p. meter**, a meter measuring directly the actual volume of water passing through it. — **p. organ**, *Music*, formerly, a stationary as distinguished from a "portative," or portable, organ; hence, a chamber organ, and later a separate manual in a church organ for accompanying the choir. — **p. philosophy.** = POSITIVISM, 2. — **p. pole. a** *Elec.* That pole of a battery which yields positive electricity; — opposed to *negative pole.* **b** *Magnetism.* The north-seeking pole. — **p. sign**, *Math.*, the sign *plus* [+], denoting *more*, or addition. — **p. stress**, *Mech.*, stress due to compression. — **p. stretch.** *Mech.* See STRETCH, *n.* — **p. theology**, theological doctrine which describes the Divine nature according to positive categories; — distinguished from *negative theology*, which conceives God as so transcending human thought that He can be described only negatively. — **p. whole.** See WHOLE.

pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *n.* That which is positive; as: **a** *Gram.* The positive degree, or a form denoting it. **b** That which can be affirmed; a reality. **c** That which absolutely appoints or determines. *Obs.* **d** Short for *positive quantity*, *plate* (of a voltaic or electrolytic cell), *organ*, *color*, etc. **e** *Photog.* A positive picture. See POSITIVE, *a.*, 10.

pos'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In a positive manner (see POSITIVE, *a.*); specif.: absolutely; actually; expressly; explicitly; affirmatively; with certainty; indubitably; peremptorily; dogmatically; etc.; — opposed to *negatively*.

pos'i-tiv-ism (-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being positive; — often in the sense of dogmatism.
2. [F. *positivisme.*] A system of philosophy originated by Auguste Comte, which deals only with positives. It excludes from philosophy everything but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, together with their invariable relations of coexistence and succession, as occurring in time and space. This philosophy holds all inquiry into causes, both efficient and final, to be useless.

pos'i-tiv-ist, *n.* [F. *positiviste.*] A believer in positivism.

pos'i-tiv-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to positivism or positivists; like, or tending to, positivism. — **pos'i-tiv-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

po-sol'o-gy (pō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόσος how much + *-logy*: cf. F. *posologie.*] **1**. *Med.* Science of doses; dosology.
2. *Math.* The doctrine of pure quantity.
— **pos'o-log'ic** (pŏs'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **pos'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pos'se (pŏs'ē), *n.* [LL., in L., inf., to be able.] **1**. *Law.* Short for POSSE COMITATUS.
2. A company; force; esp., a body with legal authority.
A whole *posse* of enthusiasts, ranters, and silly women. *Carlyle*
3. Quality or state of being possible; possibility; potentiality; — chiefly in the phrase *in posse*, opp. to *in esse*.

‖ **pos'se co'mi-ta'tus** (kŏm'ĭ-tā'tŭs). [L. *posse* to be able, to have power, in LL., power + LL. *comitatus* a county, from *comes, comitis*, a count. See COUNTY; POWER.] **1**. *Law.* The power of the county; hence, usually, the entire body of those inhabitants who may be summoned by the sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace, as in case of a riot, or in executing any legal precept that is forcibly opposed; also, the body of persons so summoned. By the common law the sheriff may so summon every male inhabitant of the county who is above 15 years of age and not infirm.
2. A collection of people; a company; posse. *Colloq.*

pos-sess' (pŏ-zĕs'; 277), *v. t.*; POS-SESSED' (-zĕst'); POS-SESS'ING. [Cf. OF. *possesser.* See POSSESSION.] **1**. To occupy; inhabit; to be located or situated at. *Obs.*
2. To have and hold as property; to have a just right to; to be master of; to own; as, to *possess* lands, money, a horse, a watch. See POSSESSION, 2.
3. To have as a property, attribute, or the like; to have; as, to *possess* contentment; to *possess* the respect of one's fellows; to *possess* information; also, *Rare*, to have knowledge of or skill in; as, to *possess* Greek poetry.
4. To gain; seize; obtain; win.
This the regal seat: *possess* it, York. *Shak.*
In your patience *possess* ye your souls. [Rev. Ver.: In your patience ye shall win your souls.] *Luke* xxi. 19
5. To maintain or keep in a condition (usually specified) of control or tranquillity; — said of one's self, one's mind, soul, feelings, etc.; as, *possess* yourself under all trials.
6. To enter into and influence powerfully or control; to dominate; actuate; — said esp. of evil spirits, passions, thoughts, ideas, etc.; as, what could have *possessed* him to act so? he was *possessed* with rage.
Those which were *possessed* with devils. *Matt.* iv. 24.
7. To put in possession; to make the owner or holder, as of property, power, knowledge, etc.; — followed by *of* or *with* before the thing possessed, now often used reflexively. In the passive, mere possession, or having, is signified; as, he is *possessed* of health, wealth, and power.
I will *possess* you of that ship and treasure. *Shak.*
8. To bring under the possession, control, or influence (of some passion, idea, conviction, or the like); — used with *with*; as, to *possess* one with indignation; hence, to influence; convince; persuade; as, to *possess* a jury. *Now Rare.*
To *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention. *Addison.*
9. To inform; acquaint; instruct. *Obs. or R.*
I have *possessed* your grace of what I purpose. *Shak.*
Syn. — Hold, occupy, control, own. See HAVE.

pos-ses'sion (pŏ-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *possession, -oun*, F. *possession*, L. *possessio*, fr. *possidere, possessum*, to possess; prob. fr. an old prep. (cf. POST-) + *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1**. Act or state of possessing; also, the state of being possessed; as, the enemy's *possession* of the town; the town during its *possession* by the enemy.
2. Specif.: *Law.* Act, fact, or condition of a person's having such control of property that he may legally enjoy it to the exclusion of all others having no better right than himself. What constitutes such possession depends upon the subject matter and the legal system involved; but, in general, all legal systems recognize as having possession him (as a thief) who has actual physical control of a thing and holds it for himself, the Roman and Civil law distinguishing these elements as the corpus of possession (detention, or naturalis possessio) and the *animus possidendi*, calling the two together simply *possession*, or civilis possessio. English law does not expressly recognize this distinction. Cf. DETENTION, 4, ANIMUS POSSIDENDI.
3. The thing possessed; that which any one occupies, owns, or controls; in *pl.*, property in the aggregate; wealth; dominion; as, foreign *possessions*.
Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a *possession*. *Acts* v. 1.
4. Fact or state of being possessed, or dominated, by a demon, passion, idea, impulse, or the like. Cf. OBSESSION.
How long hath this *possession* held the man? *Shak.*
5. Fact or state of being under one's own control, or act of controlling one's self, one's feelings, etc.; as, in this crisis his *possession* was admirable. Cf. SELF-POSSESSION.
6. *Logic.* An Aristotelian category (ἔχειν). See CATEGORY, 1.
possession is nine, *formerly* **eleven, points of the law**, possession is an advantage equal to the great majority of the points involved in a dispute over property; — a popular saying.

pos-ses'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. Possessor; property holder. *Obs.*
2. *Eng. Hist.* A member of any religious order holding property in lands, buildings, etc.; — used opprobriously.

pos-ses'sive (-ĭv), *a.* [L. *possessivus*: cf. F. *possessif.*] *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the possessive case (see below), or a pronoun or construction, as with *of*, having the same force. Also, designating the relation so denoted. (See GENITIVE, *a.*, 1.)
possessive case, *Gram.*, the case denoting ownership, origin, or some analogous relation; as, *Homer's* admirers; the *pear's* flavor; the *dog's* faithfulness. The possessive is the only case in English nouns retaining an inflection (see APOSTROPHE, 3 **b**). The governed noun is often understood; as in, at the *printer's* [shop], "The first sight of *St. Peter's* [Church]" (*Lowell*). English idiom allows a double possessive expression with both *of* and the possessive inflection or a possessive pronoun (which here has its absolute form, *hers, ours*, etc.); as in, "This introduction *of Atterbury's*;" a friend *of hers*; where the construction had originally a partitive force, and is now often useful to prevent ambiguity; thus cf. a picture *of the Queen's*, and, a picture *of the Queen*. Except in certain established phrases (as, a *day's work, boat's length, pound's weight*, out of *harm's way*), the possessive inflection is now generally restricted to words denoting either persons or such things as (often by personification) are naturally thought of as possessing. Thus, a *man's* right; the *court's* decree; the *sun's* rays; but not, in careful usage, a *house's* roof; the *disaster's* cause. In compound expressions the possessive sign is usually at the end; as in the Emperor of Germany*'s* mother; somebody else*'s* sister; for David my servant*'s* sake.
☞ Present custom favors the following uses of the *apostrophe* in possessives: (1) Before an added *s* for singular nouns; as in *dog's, James's*, and for plural nouns not ending in *s*; as in *men's*. (2) Without an added *s* for singular nouns ending in a sibilant, where the repeated sibilant would be disagreeable to the ear or eye, as often in long words or those containing more than one *s*-sound. Singular nouns of this class having two or more syllables thus usually omit the *s* when the last syllable is unaccented, as in *Moses', princess', conscience', Jeremias'*; and retain it when the last syllable has an accent, whether principal or secondary; as in *Hortense's, Boniface's*. (3) Without an added *s* after the terminal *s* in plural nouns; as in *girls'*.
— **p. pronoun**, a pronoun derived from a personal pronoun, and denoting possession and other analogous relations; as, *his* name; *her* home; *my* book. In English the possessive pronouns are the possessive forms of the personal pronouns; viz., *my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, its, their, theirs*.

pos-ses'sive, *n.* *Gram.* **a** The possessive case, or a word in that case. **b** A possessive pronoun.

pos-ses'sor (pŏ-zĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *possesseur.*] One who possesses; one who occupies, holds, owns, or controls.
Syn. — Owner, proprietor, master, holder, occupant.

pos-ses'so-ry (-ō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *possessorius*: cf. F. *possessoire.*] **1**. Of or pert. to possession, either as a fact or a right; of the nature of possession; arising out of, affecting or relating to, or confirming, possession; as, a *possessory* interest or judgment; a *possessory* action.
2. Having or holding possession; as, a *possessory* lord.
3. Of, pertaining to, or characterizing, one who possesses.

pos'set (pŏs'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *possette* (a doubtful word).] A beverage (formerly much in favor) of hot milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by ale, wine, etc., and often containing spices, etc. *Shak.*

pos'set (pŏs'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.*; -SET-ED; -SET-ING. **1**. To curdle; to turn, as milk; coagulate; as, to *posset* the blood. *Obs.*
2. To treat with possets; to pamper. *O. W. Holmes.*

pos-sib'i-list (pŏ-sĭb'ĭ-lĭst; pŏs'ĭ-bĭ-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *possibiliste*, Sp. *posibilista*, fr. L. *possibilis* possible.] *Politics.* A member of a party which attempts, as in the way of reform, only what is regarded as immediately possible or practicable; specif.: **a** One of a party of Republicans in Spain. **b** One of a party of Socialists in France.

pos'si-bil'i-ty (pŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *possibilité*, L. *possibilitas.*] **1**. Quality or state of being possible; the power of happening, being, or being thought.
2. That which is possible; a contingency; a thing or event that may or may not happen; a contingent interest.
3. Quality or state of being possible to one; hence, power; ability; capacity; capability; specif., pecuniary means; often *pl.*, pecuniary prospects. *Obs. or merged in 1.*

pos'si-ble (pŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *possibilis*, fr. *posse* to be able; *potis* able, capable + *esse* to be. See POTENT.] **1**. Capable of being, becoming, or coming to pass; that can be done, used, exerted, etc.; potential; as, a bud is a *possible* flower; with all *possible* haste; — contrasted with *actual*.
2. Not contrary to the nature of things; neither necessitated nor precluded; free to happen or not; as, it is *possible* that the card turned will be black; — contrasted with *necessary* and *impossible*.
3. That may be true so far as knowledge tells; more or less likely from the circumstances known; as, it is *possible* that he will consent; — contrasted with *certain*.
4. Not contrary to the laws of thought; that may be conceived real; thinkable; as, it is *possible* that space is finite.
5. *Math.* Real, as distinguished from *imaginary*. *Obsoles.*
Syn. — POSSIBLE, PRACTICABLE, FEASIBLE. That is POSSIBLE, as here compared, which is not contrary to the nature of things, but which may, given the proper conditions, exist or occur; that is PRACTICABLE which may be accomplished by available means; FEASIBLE, with a less definite suggestion of concrete ways and means, applies to plans or designs that may be readily carried out; but *practicable* and *feasible* are often interchanged; as, aërial navigation between Europe and America may be *possible*; it is not yet *practicable*; wireless telegraphy has been shown to be not only *possible*, but *practicable*; "My cousin . . . express[ed] a purpose, if the matter could be contrived, of bringing you with her; I was willing to believe that you had . . . found it *feasible*" (*Cowper*); "[I] wrote . . . desiring he would . . . take care to make his ambition moderate and *feasible*" (*Scott*). See PRACTICABLE.
possible intellect. See INTELLECT, 1. — **p. proposition**, *Logic*, a problematic proposition.

pos'si-ble, *n.* **1**. That which is possible; — chiefly with *the*.
2. A possibility.
3. *pl.* Necessaries, as money or supplies. *Slang.*

pos'si-bly, *adv.* In a possible manner; by possible means; by any possibility; esp., by extreme or improbable intervention, change, etc.; by merest chance; as, *possibly* he may recover; in a weaker sense, perhaps; maybe.

pos'sum (pŏs'ŭm), *n.* Short for OPOSSUM. — **to play** *or* **act possum**, to feign something, as illness, ignorance, with the intent to deceive; to dissemble; — from the opossum's habit of feigning death when alarmed.

post (pōst), *n.* [Cf. G. *posten* a certain quantity of anything, a lot, an item.] **1**. *Paper Making.* A pile of wet handmade sheets separated by pieces of felt.
2. *Metal.* A charge of ore for a smelting furnace.

post, *n.* [F. *poste*, It. *posto*, fr. L. *ponere, positum*, to place. See POST (for letters).] **1**. *Mil.* The place at which a soldier is stationed; esp., the fixed locality or stretch of ground guarded and patrolled by a sentry or outpost.
2. A station, place, or position, esp. one to which a person is assigned; as, the *post* of duty; the *post* of danger.
3. *Mil.* The place at which a body of troops is stationed, or the troops there. In the United States service permanent posts are usually called *forts*, temporary posts *camps*.
4. Hence, a local subdivision of the Grand Army of the Republic. *U. S.*
5. A trading post or settlement.
6. A position, situation, or office to which one is appointed; a place; as, a good *post* in the public service.
7. *Nav.* Rank or commission as full captain, which was held only by a captain in command of a vessel of at least 20 guns. *Now Only Hist.*
8. *Mil.* In the British army, one of the two bugle calls, termed *first* and *last post* respectively, sounded at tattoo. *Last post* corresponds to taps in the United States army.
Syn. — See OFFICE.

post (pōst), *v. t.*; POST'ED; POST'ING. [See POST a station of service.] **1**. To station in a given place; to place.
2. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* To assign to a station or post, as a sentinel. **b** *Nav.* To appoint (an officer) to command a vessel of such size as to give post. See 2d POST, 7. *Obs. or Hist.*

post, *n.* [F. *poste*, LL. *posta* station, post (where horses were kept), properly, a fixed or set place, fr. L. *ponere, positum*, to place; cf. It. *posta*, fr. the same source. See POSITION.] **1**. Orig., one of the men stationed or appointed in a series of places along a through road to go each from his station to the next with, at first, the state packet of dispatches and letters and hence, later, with letters generally, or to furnish a change of horses to through messengers carrying such matter; hence, one who travels express with messages, letters, etc., as a courier or runner; a messenger, esp. one who goes from station to station; an express, esp. one employed by the government to carry letters, parcels, etc., regularly, as a letter carrier or postman. *Now Rare or Hist. or Dial.*
In certain places there be always fresh *posts*, to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other. *Abp. Abbot.*

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pos'i-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pos'i-tiv'i-ty (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Positiveness.
pos'i-tiv-ize, *v.t.* To make positive.
pos'i-tor (pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *positor* a placer.] **1**. A depositary, or bailee. *Obs.* **2**. One who posits, or affirms. *Obs.* **3**. *Surg.* An instrument for correcting displacements; — used only in *uterine positor*.
pos'i-tum (pŏz'ĭ-tŭm), *n.* [L., p. p. neut. of *ponere* to place.] Thing laid down or posited.
pos'i-ture (pŏz'ĭ-tūr), *n.* *Obs.* **1**. Placing; situation; locality. **2**. Posture.
pos'net (pŏs'nĕt; -nĭt), *n.* [OF. *poçonet*, dim. of *poçon* a pot.] A little basin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
po-sol'o-gist (pō-sŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [See POSOLOGY.] A compounder of doses.
pos'po-lite (pŏs'pō-līt), *n.* [Pol. *pospolite ruszenie* a general summons to arms, an arriere-ban; *pospolity* general + *ruszenie* a stirring.] A kind of militia in Poland, consisting of the gentry, which was called out in case of invasion. *Obs. or Hist.*
poss. † BOSS.
poss (pŏs), *v. t. & i. & n.* [Cf. PUSH.] Thrust; push; dash; drive; knock; beat; pound; stamp. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
poss. *Abbr.* Possession; possessive.
pos'sate. † POSSET.
posse. † PUSH.
possede, posseid, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *posséder*, OF. *possider*, L. *possidere.*] To possess. *Obs.*
possen. † PUSH.
pos-sess'a-ble (pŏ-zĕs'ȧ-b'l), **-i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pos-sess'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POSSESS. — **pos-sess'ing-ness**, *n.*
‖ **pos-ses'si-o ju'ris.** [L.] *Law.* See POSSESSION.
pos-ses'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to possession.
pos-ses'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to possession; arising from possession. — *n.* One in possession. *Rare.*
pos-ses'sion-ate, *a.* [LL. *possessionatus.*] Having possessions or endowments. *Obs.*
pos-ses'sioned (pŏ-zĕsh'ŭnd), *a.* Having possessions.
pos-ses'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pos-ses'sion-less-ness**, *n.*
pos-ses'siv. Possessive. *Ref. Sp.*
pos'ses-si'val (pŏs'ĕ-sī'văl; pŏ-zĕs'ĭ-văl), *a.* Of or pert. to the possessive case.
pos-ses'sive-ly, *adv.* of POSSESSIVE.
pos-ses'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pos'ses-so'ri-al (pŏs'ĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Possessory.
pos-ses'so-ri-ness (pŏ-zĕs'ō-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
pos-ses'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pos-sest'. Var. of POSSESSED.
pos'set, *v. i.* To make a posset.
‖ **pos'se vi'de-or** (vĭd'ē-ŏr). [L.] I seem to be able.
pos'si-bil'i-tate (pŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To make possible.
pos'si-bl. Possible. *Ref. Sp.*
pos'si-ble, *adv.* Possibly. *Obs.*
pos'si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
poss'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POSS. — **possing tub.** = POSS TUB. *Dial. Eng.*
pos'sit. Obs. or dial. Eng. of POSSET.
possoddy. † POWSOWDY.
poss tub. A tub in which clothes are possed, or beat, with a **poss stick** in washing. *Dial. Eng.*
pos'sum, *v. i.* *Colloq., U. S.* **1**. To play possum; to feign death, illness, etc. **2**. To hunt the opossum.
possum grape. A wild black-fruited grape of the southern United States (*Vitis baileyana*).
possum haw. *U. S.* **a** Swamp holly (*Ilex decidua*). **b** Witherod (*Viburnum nudum*).
possum oak. Water oak.
pos'sum-wood', *n.* Persimmon.
‖ **pos'sunt, qui'a pos'se vi-den'tur.** [L.] They can because they think they can. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, V. 231).

2. One of a series of stations for keeping horses for relays; also, the distance between any two such consecutive stations; a stage. *Now Rare.*
3. That which is used to carry the mails. = 6th MAIL, 4. *Obs. or R.*
4. A single dispatch of postal matter from or to a place; also, the matter sent or received, or the system established for conveyance of postal matter; a mail or the mail. = 6th MAIL, 2, 3. *Chiefly British.*
5. A post office, or building for postal business; also, a letter box. *British.*
6. Postage. *Obs.*
7. Haste; dispatch; full speed; — from, and chiefly in, *in post*, meaning, orig., like a dispatch or mail carrier. *Obs.*
8. More fully **general post**. A parlor or schoolroom game, a variety of blindman's buff, in which the leader may summon all to change places by the call of *general post*.
9. A size of paper; — so called from the original watermark, a postman's horn. See PAPER, *Table*.
10. *Man.* Act of posting. *S. L. Boardman.*

post (pōst), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *poster*. See 4th POST.] **1**. To travel with post horses; hence, to ride or travel with haste; hasten. "*Post* speedily to my lord your husband." *Shak.*
2. *Man.* To rise and sink in the saddle, in accordance with the motion of the horse, esp. in trotting.

post, *v. t.* **1**. To dispatch in haste; to hasten. *Obs.*
2. To convey as a post does; to carry speedily. *Obs.*
3. **a** To dispatch by a post or messenger. *Obs.* **b** To dispatch by the post or mail; to place in the post office or mail box for transmittal; to mail; as, to *post* a letter.
4. *Bookkeeping.* **a** To transfer or carry (an entry or item) from an auxiliary book to a more formal book, as from the daybook to the journal, or esp. from the journal or daybook to the ledger; as, to *post* an account; to transfer (an entry or item) to the proper account; also, to enter (an item) properly in a book. **b** To complete (the ledger or other book) by the transfer to it and proper entry of all items in antecedent books; to make the proper entries in (all the books) to complete the record; — often with *up*.
5. To inform; to give the latest news to; also, to make (one) familiar with a subject; — often with *up*; as, he is well *posted*; *posted* up in current politics. *Colloq.*
to post off *or* **over**. *Obs.* **a** To hand over or transfer; shift; pass off. **b** To put off; delay; postpone. *Baxter.*

post, *adv.* [See 4th POST.] With post horses, like a courier or bearer of dispatches; hence, at full speed; express; as, to travel or ride *post*.

post, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *postis*, of uncert. origin.] **1**. A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance, fixed, or to be fixed, firmly in an upright position, esp. as a stay or support; a pillar; prop; as, a hitching *post*; fence *post*; hence, often short for *doorpost*, *gatepost*, *finishing post*, etc.
2. Specif.: The doorpost of a shop, where were chalked the scores of customers; hence, a score; reckoning; debt. *Obs.*
3. Fig., a support; prop; pillar. *Obs.*

Unto his order he was a noble *post*. *Chaucer.*

4. *Mining.* **a** Any of the distance pieces to keep apart the frames or sets in a shaft; a studdle. *U. S.* **b** A block or pillar, esp. of coal, in a mine, left to support the roof.
from post to pillar. = *from pillar to post*, under PILLAR. — **p. and pair**, an old game at cards, in which each player had a hand of three cards. — **p.-and-rail tea**, *or* **posts and rails**, a decoction of coarse tea; — so called because the floating leaves resemble sticks or rails. *Colloq., Australia. Boldrewood.* — **p.-and-stall**, making use of posts and stalls; — applied to a system of coal mining, the **p.-and-stall system** (= *bord-and-pillar system*, under BORD).

post, *v. t.*; POST'ED; POST'ING. **1**. To square (a tree or timber) for sawing, or for making posts. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To provide with posts. *Obs. & R.*
3. To affix to a post (as, esp. formerly, before a sheriff's office or in some other public place), wall, or other usual place for public notices; to placard; as, to *post* a notice.
4. To publish, announce, or advertise by or as by the use of a placard; to placard; hence, *Now Rare*, to advertise opprobriously; to denounce by public notice or proclamation; as, to *post* one for cowardice.
5. To enter (a name) on a posted list, as at clubs of a member behind in his dues, at some English colleges of a student who fails to pass, of a ship overdue or missing, etc.
6. To affix public notices to; to placard, as a wall.
7. To moor (a ship) to a post. *Rare.*

‖ **post** (pōst), *prep.* After; — Latin prep. — **post term**, *or* **post ter'mi-num**, *Law*, lit., after the term; hence, the return of a writ after its term, or the fee for filing it then. *Eng.*

post- (pōst-). [L. *post* behind, after, prob. fr. an earlier *pos*, *po*; cf. Gr. ἀπό from, Skr. *paçcā* behind, afterwards, and E. *off*.] A prefix signifying: **a** *Behind*, *back*, or *after*, *in position*; as in *post*costal, *post*acetabular. **b** *After*, or *later*, *in time*; as in *post*canonical.
☞ The reference "See POST-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *post-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definition of the prefix and the root word.

post'ab-do'men (pōst'ăb-dō'mĕn), *n.* *Zoöl.* A posterior differentiated part of the abdomen, or a posterior part of the body beyond the abdomen proper. — **post'ab-dom'i-nal** (-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.*

post'age (pōs'tāj), *n.* **1**. Conveyance or dispatch of letters, etc., by post, or mail. *Now Rare.*
2. A, or the, postal service; the mail. *Obs.*
3. The charge established by law for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by public post.
4. Travel by post horses; posting; the charge for use of a post horse; also, *Rare*, a post or posting house. *Obs.*

postage stamp. A government stamp required to be put on articles sent by mail in payment of the postage, and as evidence of its prepayment, as a design embossed on an envelope or wrapper, or printed on a card, or, esp., an adhesive stamp issued and sold for the purpose.

post'al (pōs'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *postal*.] **1**. Of or pert. to the post office or mail service; as, *postal* arrangements.
2. *Railroads.* Designating, or pertaining to, the system of carrying goods or passengers for a uniform rate irrespective of distance; as, the *postal* principle; the *postal* tariff.
postal battery, *Teleg.*, a battery connected in circuit by the armature of a relay at an intermediate station in repeating a message to a distant station. — **p. car**, a railroad mail car. *U. S.* — **p. card**, a card with a printed postage stamp sold by the government for transmission through the mails at a lower rate of postage than a sealed letter; also, officially **post card**, any private or unofficial card admitted to the mail by the postal regulations on the affixing of an adhesive postage stamp of the same value as that of the government card. *U. S.* — **p. clerk**, a railroad mail clerk. *U. S.* — **p. currency**, the fractional currency bearing the facsimiles of stamps, issued for temporary use during the Civil War. *U. S.* — **p. money order**, **p. order**. See MONEY ORDER. — **p. note**, a post-office money order bearing the name of the payee; a postal order. See MONEY ORDER. The term is no longer used in the United States, where all post-office money orders are of this kind, but is used in Canada and some other British colonies, which also issue money orders not containing the payee's name. — **p.**, *or* **post-office, savings bank**. See SAVINGS BANK. — **P. Union**, a union for postal purposes including most governments; — called more fully *Universal Postal Union*.

post'al, *n.* **1**. Short for *postal card*. *Colloq., U. S.*
2. Short for *postal car* or *train*. *Cant.*

post-ax'i-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the posterior side of the axis of a vertebrate limb (the ulnar side of the fore limb or fibular side of the hind limb). — **post-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

post boat. A mail boat; packet boat; also, a passenger boat plying between certain points; a stage boat.

post box. A mail box; letter box.

post'boy' (pōst'boi'), *n.* A boy who rides post; a carrier of dispatches or letters; a courier; also, a postilion.

post captain. *Naval.* Formerly, in the British navy, an officer who was promoted, or *posted*, to the rank of captain. The title was used both in the British and United States navy to distinguish between officers of the actual rank of captain and commanders in command of vessels, the latter being called *captain* by courtesy.

post card, *or* **post'card'**, *n.* **1**. A postal card. *British.*
2. In the United States, a private mailing card or postal card (which see). *U. S. Postal Guide.*

post-cen'trum (pōst-sĕn'trŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In some vertebrates, a distinct posterior part of the centrum of a vertebra formed by coössification of the interventral and interdorsal arcualia; — opposed to *precentrum*.

post chaise. A carriage for traveling post. In England it usually had a closed body on four wheels, with seats for from two to four persons.

post coach. A stagecoach for mail; any stagecoach.

post'com-mun'ion (pōst'kŏ-mūn'yŭn), *n.* [LL. *postcommunio*. See POST-; COMMUNION.] *Eccl.* The part of the eucharistic service after the Communion.

post'date' (pōst'dāt'), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). **1**. To date after the real time, as a check.
2. To affix a date to after the event.
3. To follow in time.

post'date', *n.* A date affixed to a document, as a bill of exchange, or assigned to an event, later than the actual date.

post day. *Com.* The day on which dealers in foreign bills meet for business in the Royal Exchange. *London Cant.*

post'di-crot'ic (-dī-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Succeeding the dicrotic wave or double pulse beat; — said of a secondary wave.

post'di-lu'vi-al (-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăl), *a.* **a** = POSTDILUVIAN. **b** *Geol.* Subsequent to the diluvial epoch or period.

post'di-lu'vi-an (-ăn), *a.* Existing or happening after the Flood. — *n.* One who lived or lives after the Flood.

post'en'try (pōst'ĕn'trĭ), *n.* [*post-* + *entry*.] A subsequent or late entry, as of an item missed in an account.

post'er (pōs'tēr), *n.* **1**. One who posts bills; a billposter.
2. A bill or placard, often of a decorative character, intended to be posted in public places.

post'er (pōs'tēr), *n.* **1**. One who posts, or travels rapidly; a courier; also, a post horse. "*Posters* of the sea and land." *Shak.*
2. One who posts, or mails, a letter.

pos-te'ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* [L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus* coming after, fr. *post* after. See POST-.] **1**. Later in time; hence, later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after; — opposed to *prior*.

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *Broome.*

2. Situated behind; hinder; — opposed to *anterior*.
3. *Anat.* At or toward the hinder end of the body; caudal; — in human anatomy, owing to the upright position of the body, often used as equivalent to *dorsal*.
4. *Bot.* On the side next the axis of inflorescence; superior; — said of an axillary flower.
Syn. — POSTERIOR, REAR, HIND, HINDER, BACK. POSTERIOR is the formal or technical term for that which is either later in time (opposed to *prior*) or situated behind (opposed to *anterior*); as, "Our doing is always *posterior*, never contemporaneous or *prior*, to our willing" (*J. H. Newman*); "To an anatomical eye the *posterior* part of the skull is even more striking than the *anterior*" (*Huxley*). REAR belongs esp. to military usage, but has general application with reference to structures, vehicles, and the like; as, the *rear* ranks of a column, the *rear* guard, cf. to bring up the *rear*; the *rear* wall of a house. HIND (opposed to *front*, *fore*) is used most commonly with reference to related parts, and designates the member or pair which is in the rear; it has sometimes more general application; as, the *hind* wheels of a wagon, the *hind* legs of a horse; cf. *hind* side before; a *hind* pocket. HINDER is equivalent to *hind* or (in nontechnical use) *posterior*; as, "the *hinder* part of the ship" (*Mark* iv. 38); "the *hinder* part of the skull" (*Huxley*). BACK applies to that which is thought of as behind, remote from, or inferior or subsidiary to, the main or more important part; as, *back* stairs, a *back* door, a *back* seat, a *back* settlement; cf. the *back*woods, a *back* number. See AFTER; cf. ANTECEDENT.
☞ For **posterior mediastinum**, **posterior crescentic lobe, etc.**, *Anat.*, see MEDIASTINUM, 1, CRESCENTIC LOBE, etc.
Posterior Analytics [Gr. τὰ ἀναλυτικὰ ὕστερα], that part of the logical writings of Aristotle which deals with the knowledge of principles, with proof, definition, and division. See ARISTOTELIAN LOGIC.

pos-te'ri-or, *n.* **1**. *pl.* Descendants; posterity; — rarely in *sing.* *Rare.*
2. *pl.* The hinder parts, as of an animal's body; buttocks.
3. *pl.* The latter part. *Humorous.* *Shak.*

pos-te'ri-or-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Aristotle's work called the "Posterior Analytics." Cf. PRIORISTIC.

pos-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *postériorité*.] **1**. State of being later or subsequent; — opposed to *priority*.
2. Inferiority in rank, dignity, or the like. *Now Rare.*
3. Posteriors, or hinder parts. *Obs. & R.*

pos-ter'i-ty (pŏs-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *posteritas*: cf. F. *postérité*. See POSTERIOR.] **1**. The race proceeding from a progenitor; offspring to the furthest generation; descendants; — contrasted with *ancestry*.

It [the crown] should not stand in thy *posterity*. *Shak.*

2. A subsequent generation. *Obs.* *Sir R. Hawkins.*
3. All succeeding generations; future time. *Shak.*

Their names shall be transmitted to *posterity*. *Smalridge.*

4. = POSTERIORITY, 1. *Obs. & R.*

pos'tern (pōs'tērn), *n.* [OF. *posterne*, *posterle*, F. *poterne*, fr. L. *posterula*, fr. *posterus* coming after. See POSTERIOR.] **1**. A back door or gate; a private or side entrance or way; hence, a way of escape, or the like. *Obsoles.*
2. *Fort.* A subterraneous passage between the ditch and the interior of either the main works or outworks.
3. Latter or hinder part. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — See DOOR.

pos'tern, *a.* Situated at the back, rear, or side; for private use. "The *postern* door." *Dryden.*

pos'ter-o- (pŏs'tēr-ō-). Combining form meaning *posterior*, *back*; as, **posteroinferior**, situated back and below; **posterolateral**, situated back and at the side.

post'ex-il'i-an (pōst'ĕg-zĭl'ĭ-ăn; -ĕk-sĭl'-) } *a.* After the
post'ex-il'ic (pōst'ĕg-zĭl'ĭk; -ĕk-sĭl'ĭk) } exile; specif., *Jewish Hist.*, belonging to a period subsequent to the Babylonian captivity or exile (B. C. 597 or about 586–about 537).

post'-fine', *n.* *Eng. Law.* The money paid for license to levy a fine (see 6th FINE, 3 **b**); — called also *king's silver*.

post'fix (pōst'fĭks), *n.* [*post-* + *-fix*, as in *prefix*.] *Gram.* A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix. — **post-fix'al** (-fĭk'săl), **post-fix'i-al** (-sĭ-ăl), *a.*

post-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* To annex; specif., *Gram.*, to add or annex to the end of another or principal word; to suffix.

post flag. *U. S. Army.* The national flag ordinarily used at posts. It is of 20 feet fly by 10 feet hoist.

post-fron'tal (-frŭn'tăl; -frŏn'tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated behind the frontal bone or frontal region of the skull; specif., designating a bone behind and above the orbit, of which it commonly forms part of the border. This is present in many vertebrates and corresponds to the postorbital

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post. ✝ POUST.
post, *n.* [Cf. It. *posta* wager, stake.] A term used in card-playing. *Obs.*
post, *n.* *Bookkeeping.* Act of posting; an entry. *Rare.*
post, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pōst*, lit., skin, bark.] The poppy head; opium. *East Indies.*
‖ **post**, *adv.* [L.] Afterward; after; later.
post, *v. t.* [Perh. fr. 2d POST.] To lay or pay down; to deposit, as money. *Slang.*
post, *a.* Showing or involving haste like that of a post. *Obs.*
post'a-ble (pōs'tȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be posted. *Rare.*
post-ac'e-tab'u-lar, *a.* See POST- **a**.
post'act', *n.* An act done afterward.
post'age, *n.* Mooring of ships to posts, or the charge for it. *R.*
postage currency. = POSTAL CURRENCY. *U. S.*
postage envelope. A stamped envelope.
post-al lan-to'ic, *a.* See POST- **a**.
pos'ta-ment (pŏs'tȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [G., NL. *postamentum*.] A pedestal; base; stereobate; also, a frame, mount, or molding, as for a large cameo.
post-a'nal, *a.* *Zoöl.* See POST- **a**.
post-ap'os-tol'ic, **post-ap'os-tol'i-cal**, *a.* See POST- **b**.
post-ar'y-te'noid, *a.* See POST- **a**.
post-as'pi-rate, *n.* *Phon.* An aspirate, or *h* sound, ending a stop or mute, as in the "aspirates" of Sanskrit and Greek. See ASPIRATE, *n.*, 1 **b**. — **post-as'pi-rat'ed**, *a.*
pos'tate. ✝ APOSTATE.
post auger. An auger for making post holes.
post bag. A mail bag or mail.
‖ **post bel'lum**. [L.] After the war; esp., *U. S.*, after the Civil War (1861-65).
post-Bib'li-cal, *a.* See POST- **b**.
post bill. *Obs.* **1**. A waybill of letters mailed by a postmaster. **2**. Short for BANK POST BILL.
post'book', *n.* A book for posting accounts. *Obs.*
post-bra'chi-al, *a.*, **post-bran'chi-al**, *a.*, **post-cæ'cal**, *a.*, **post'cal-ca'ne-al**, *a.* See POST- **a**.
post'ca-non'i-cal, *a.* See POST- **b**.
post car. A car for conveying mail or posting travelers.
Post-Car'bon-if'er-ous, *a.*, **post-Car'o-lin'gi-an**, *a.* See POST- **b**.
post cedar. **a** The white cedar. **b** The incense cedar.
post-ce'nal (-sē'năl), *a.* [*post-* + L. *cena* dinner.] After-dinner.
post'ce-phal'ic, *a.* *Zoöl.* Behind the head.
post-cer'e-bel'lar, *a.*, **post-cer'e-bral**, *a.* See POST- **a**.
post'-chaise', *v. t. & i.* To carry away in a post chaise; to travel by post chaise.
post chariot. A carriage for traveling post; specif., a kind of light four-wheeled carriage with a driver's seat in front.
post'-cho-re'ic, *a.*, **post-cho'roid**, *a.* See POST- **a**.
post-ci'bal (pōst-sī'băl), *a.* [*post-* + L. *cibalis* pert. to food.] Occurring after a meal.
post-clas'sic, **post-clas'si-cal**, *a.*, **post-clas'si-cism**, *n.* See POST- **b**.
post-clav'i-cle, *n.* *Zoöl.* In some fishes, a small bone, or either of two small bones, attached to the inner surface of the posterior end of the clavicle and extending downwards. — **post'cla-vic'u-lar**, *a.*
post'cli-tel'li-an (pōst'klĭ-tĕl'ĭ-ăn; pōst'klī-), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the seminal apertures behind the clitellum, as certain earthworms. — **post'cli-tel'li-an**, *n.*
post-cli'val (-klī'văl), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a transverse fissure on the superior cerebellar surface behind the clivus monticuli and posterior crescentic lobes.
post-col'u-mel'lar, *a.* See POST-.
post'-co-mi'tial (pōst'kō-mĭsh'ăl), *a.* See POST- **b**: — applied to diets held in the former kingdom of Poland after the regular diets.
post-com'mon, *n.* Postcommunion. *Obs.*
post'con-nu'bi-al, *a.* Occurring after marriage.
post-cos'mic, *a.* Subsequent to the present world.
post-cos'tal, *a.* Behind the costal vein.
post-cox'al, *a.* See POST- **a**.
Post'-Cre-ta'ceous, *a.* *Geol.* See POST-.
post croaker. The spot (fish).
post'-Dar-win'i-an, *a.* See POST-.
post day. A day on which the mail arrives or departs. *British.*
post-di'as-tol'ic, *a.* See POST- **b**.
‖ **post di'em**. [L.] *Law.* After the (set or proper) day.
post-Di'o-cle'tian, *a.* See POST-.
post'diph-ther'ic, **post-diph'the-rit'ic**, *a.* See POST- **b**.
post'dis-rup'tion, *a.* See POST- **b**; *the Disruption*, under DISRUPTION.
post'dis-sei'zin, *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A second disseizin by the same disseizor from lands recovered by the assize of novel disseizin; also, the writ that lay for it. — **post dis-sei'zor**, *n.*
poste. ✝ POUSTIE.
‖ **post'e-a** (pōst'ē-ȧ), *n.* [L., after these or those (things), afterward.] *Common-Law Practice.* The entry made by the trial judge after a verdict reciting that issue was joined and summarizing the proceedings.
post'ed. *pret. & p. p.* of POST.
po-steen', **po-stin'** (pō-stēn'), *n.* [Per. *pōstīn* of leather.] A kind of Afghan pelisse made of leather. *Anglo-Indian.*
pos'tel. ✝ POSTLE.
pos'tel, *n.* [OF., F. *poteau*.] A post, as of a gate or door. *Obs.*
pos'tel, *n.* [OF. *posterle*. Cf. POSTERN.] Postern. *Obs.*
post-em'bry-o-nal, **post-em'bry-on'ic**, *a.* *Zool.* Succeeding the embryonic stage.
post'en-ceph'a-lon (pōst'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* Metencephalon.
Post-E'o-cene, *a.* *Geol.* See POST- **b**.
post-ep'i-lep'tic, *a.* See POST- **b**.
‖ **post e'qui-tem se'det a'tra Cu'ra** (ĕk'wĭ-tĕm). [L.] Behind the horseman sits black Care. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. i. 40). Said of the possessor of riches.
‖ **poste' res tante'** (pōst' rĕs'tänt'). [F.] Lit., remaining post; to be left or held at the post office until called for; — used in addressing letters; also, a post-office department having charge of such letters.
pos-te'ri-al (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to the posteriors. *Rare.*
pos-te'ri-or, *adv.* Posteriorly.
‖ **pos-te'ri-o'ri**. [L., abl. of *posterior*. See POSTERIOR.] Only in *a posteriori* (which see).
pos-te'ri-or'ic (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* From a posteriori reasoning. — **pos-te'ri-or'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pos-te'ri-or-ly, *adv.* of POSTERIOR.
pos-te'ri-o'rums, *n. pl.* *Obs.* 1. [L. *posteriorum*, gen. pl. See POSTERIOR.] A familiar name for Aristotle's *Posteriora Analytica*. 2. The posteriors.
pos'tern-al, *a.* Postern. *Obs.*
pos'ter-o-ex-ter'nal, *a.*, **pos'ter-o-in-ter'nal**, *a.*, **pos'ter-o-me'si-al**, *a.*, **pos'ter-o-su-pe'ri-or**, *a.* See POSTERO-.
pos'ter-o-tem'po-ral, *n.* *Zoöl.* Supraclavicle of a fish. — **pos'ter-o-tem'po-ral**, *a.*
pos'ter-o-ven'tral, *a.* See POSTERO-.
pos'ter-y, *n.* [Cf. L. *posteri*, pl. of *posterus*.] Posterity. *Obs.*
post-e'so-phag'e-al, **post-œ'so-phag'e-al** (pōst-ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), *a.* See POST- **a**.
post exchange. = CANTEEN, 1. *U. S.*
post'ex-ist', *v. i.* See POST- **b**. — **post'ex-ist'ence**, **post'ex-ist'en-cy**, *n.* — **post'ex-ist'ent**, *a.*
post'fact', *n.* [L. *postfactum*, *post factum*. See POST-; FACT.] A fact that occurs after another. *Obs. or R.*
post-fe'brile, *a.* See POST- **b**.
post-fem'o-ral, *a.* See POST- **a**.
post'fix'ing, *p. a.* Using, or marked by the use of, postfixes.
post-flec'tion, **-flex'ion** (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* *Philol.* Inflection by postfixes. Cf. PREFLECTION.
post'-free' (pōst'frē'; 87), *a.* Free from charge for postage.

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process of the frontal bone of many birds and mammals, which is also called **postfrontal process**. The so-called postfrontal of teleost fishes is the sphenotic.— **post-fron′tal**, *n.*

post-fur′ca (pōst-fûr′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *post-* + L. *furca* fork.] *Zoöl.* The posterior one of the forked internal thoracic processes of the sternum of an insect. — **post-fur′cal** (-kăl), *a.*

post-gla′cial (pōst-glā′shăl), *a.* *Geol.* Subsequent to a period of glaciation; specif., subsequent to the Pleistocene, or glacial, period; recent. See RECENT.

post-gle′noid (-glē′noid), *a.* *Anat.* Situated behind the glenoid fossa: designating the **postglenoid process**, a flattened bony expansion on the squamosal part of the temporal bone posterior to the glenoid fossa.— *n.* The postglenoid process.

post-grac′ile (pōst-grăs′ĭl), *a.* [*post-* + L. *gracilis* slender.] *Anat.* Designating a secondary fissure of the posterior lateral lobe of the lower surface of the cerebellum, which separates the lobe into an anterior part (**slender lobe**) and a larger posterior part (**inferior semilunar lobe**).

post-grad′u-ate (-grăd′ū-āt), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, studies pursued after graduation, as at a college; graduate. — *n.* A student pursuing such studies.

post′haste′ (pōst′hāst′), *n.* Speed in traveling, as of a post or courier; great haste. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

post′haste′, *adv.* With great speed; very hastily. *Shak.*

pos′tho- (pŏs′thō-), **pos′the-** (pŏs′thē-), **posth-**, **pos′thi-o-** (pŏs′thĭ-ō-). Combining forms from Greek πόσθη, πόσθιον, *penis*, *prepuce*, used chiefly in medicine.

post horn. A kind of horn, formerly used by carriers of the public mail, or by the guard of a mail coach, and still used on pleasure coaches. It has a straight conical tube, commonly about four feet long, with a clear and sonorous tone.

post horse. A horse intended or used for post riding.

post′house′ (pōst′hous′), *n.* **1**. A house established for the convenience of postriders; a posting house. *Obs.*
2. A post office. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

post′hu-mous (pŏs′tū-mŭs; pŏst′hū-mŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *posthumus, postumus*, properly, last; hence, late born (of children born after the father's death, or after he had made his will), superl. of *posterus, posterior*. See POSTERIOR.]
1. Born after the death of the father, as a son.
2. Published after the death of the author, as a book.
3. Being, arising, or continuing, after one's death; as, a *posthumous* reputation. *Addison.* *Sir T. Browne.*

pos′ti-cous (pŏs′tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *posticus*.] *Bot.* **a** Posterior. **b** Situated on the outer side of a filament; — said of an extrorse anther.

pos-ti′cum (pŏs-tī′kŭm), *n.* [L., the rear of a building.] *Arch.* **a** A back door; a postern. **b** = EPINAOS; hence, often = OPISTHODOME.

pos′til (pŏs′tĭl), *n.* [F. *postille, apostille*, LL. *postilla*, perh. fr. L. *post illa* (sc. *verba*) after those (words). Cf. APOSTIL.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1**. Orig., an explanatory marginal note in the Bible; hence, any marginal note; a comment; *pl.*, a commentary.
2. A short homily on a Scriptural passage, esp. on the Gospel or Epistle for the day; also, a collection of such.

pos-til′ion, **pos-til′lion** (pŏs-tĭl′yŭn), *n.* [F. *postillon*; cf. It. *postiglione*, fr. *posta* post. See POST a postman.] **1**. A guide or forerunner for a post; hence, a postrider; a postboy; a courier. *Obs.*
2. One who rides as a guide the near horse of the first pair, or formerly, sometimes, either of the riders of the near horses of a coach or post chaise; also, one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used.
3. *Fishing.* A supplementary float for a line.

post′ing (pōs′tĭng), *p. a.* That posts, or travels with speed; hastening; fleeting; swift. — **post′ing-ly**, *adv.*

post–Kant′i-an, *a.* Following after Kant; — usually with reference to incorporation of Kantian ideas.

post letter. Any posted letter (i. e., letter delivered to the post office), until it is delivered. *British.*

post-lim′i-na-ry (pōst-lĭm′ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Done or contrived subsequently; subsequent; — opposed to *preliminary*.
2. Erron., of, pertaining to, or involving, postliminium.

post′li-min′i-a-ry (pōst′lĭ-mĭn′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, the right of postliminium.

post′li-min′i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See POSTLIMINIUM.] **1**. Of or pertaining to postliminium. *Rare.*
2. Erron., postliminary; subsequent.

post′li-min′i-um (-ŭm) } *n.* [L. *postliminium*, *post* after + *limen*, *liminis*, a threshold.]
post-lim′i-ny (pōst-lĭm′ĭ-nĭ) } **1**. *Rom. Law.* The right or legal principle (called in full ‖ **jus postliminii**) in virtue of which a person taken captive in war, upon his return to his own country or his recapture, was restored to his original status and thereupon became vested with all rights and obligations accruing for or against him during his absence; also, the right by which property (except certain kinds) captured and retaken vested in its original owner. Cf. LEX CORNELIA.
2. *Internat. Law.* The right or rule of law (called in full ‖ **jus postliminii**) which when persons or things taken by an enemy in war come again under the control of the state to which they belonged, as a general rule, revives the rights belonging or pertaining to them before capture. Except in a very few cases it does not nullify the effects of competent acts done by, or under the authority of, the captor.

post′lude (pōst′lūd), *n.* [*post-* + pre*lude*.] *Music.* A voluntary (esp. an organ voluntary) at the end of a service.

post′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who carries letters, etc.; formerly, a post or courier; now, a letter carrier.

post′man, *n.* *Eng. Law.* A barrister in the former Court of Exchequer, who had precedence in motions, except in business of the crown; — so called from the *post*, the measure of length in excise cases, beside which he took his stand. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. TUBMAN.

post′mark′ (-märk′), *n.* Any mark officially put on a letter or other article of mail; now, usually, a post-office mark, or stamp, serving to cancel the postage stamp, and giving the place and time of mailing or arrival.

post′mark′, *v. t.*; POST′MARKED′ (-märkt′); POST′MARK′ING. To put a postmark on; as, to *postmark* a letter or parcel.

post′mas′ter (-màs′tẽr; *see* MASTER), *n.* **1**. An official in charge of posts, or couriers; later, a local official charged with carrying the mails from his station to the next, and later with receiving and distributing the mail. *Obs.*
2. Hence, one who has charge of a post office and the distribution and forwarding of mails.
3. One who has charge of a station for accommodation of travelers; one who supplies post horses.

post′mas-ter–gen′er-al, *n.*; *pl.* POSTMASTERS-GENERAL. The chief officer of the post-office department of a government. — **post′mas′ter–gen′er-al-ship′**, *n.*

post-me′di-an (pōst-mē′dĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Behind the middle of the body. **b** Designating a primary vein of the wings of some insects situated next behind the median. *Comstock.* — *n.* A postmedian vein.

post′me-rid′i-an (-mē-rĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *postmeridianus*; *post* after + *meridianus*. See MERIDIAN.] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; being in, or belonging to, the afternoon.

Post′–Mes′o-zo′ic. *a.* *Geol.* See POST-. — **Post-Mesozoic revolution**, the crustal deformation at the close of the Mesozoic, during which the Rocky Mountains, and some other ranges of the Cordilleran system, had their initial uplift.

post mill. A form of windmill so constructed that the whole rests on a vertical axis fixed in the ground, and capable of being turned as the wind varies. Cf. SMOCK MILL.

post-mil′le-na′ri-an (pōst-mĭl′ē-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of postmillennialism. — *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the views of the postmillenarians. — **post-mil′le-na′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

post′mil-len′ni-al (pōst′mĭ-lĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Coming, or belonging to the period, after the millennium.

post′mil-len′ni-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Theol.* Theory that the second coming of Christ will be after the millennium; — opp. to *premillennialism*. — **post′mil-len′ni-al-ist**, *n.*

post′mis′tress, *n.* A woman who has charge of a post office. — **post′mis′tress-ship**, *n.*

‖ **post mor′tem** (pōst môr′tĕm). [L.] After death.

post′–mor′tem (-môr′tĕm), *a.* [L., after death.] **1**. Occurring, made, done, or formed, after death.
2. Of or pertaining to a post-mortem examination.
post-mortem clot. See HEART CLOT. — **p. examination**, *Med.*, an examination of the body after death; an autopsy.

post-na′tal (-nā′tăl), *a.* Subsequent to birth.

post-na′ti (-nā′tī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -NATUS (-tŭs). [LL.] **1**. Those born after (a certain event). In private international law, persons born after some historic event (as the American Revolution) and whose rights or status will be affected by the fact of such birth.
2. *sing.* A second son. *Obs.*

post′–Ni′cene, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the period of patristic philosophy subsequent to the Council of Nice. See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY.

post note. *Com.* A bank note payable to order at a specified future time (as disting. from one payable to bearer on demand) and issued as a circulating medium. *Hist., U. S.*

post-nup′tial (pōst-nŭp′shăl), *a.* Being, made, or happening, after marriage. — **postnuptial settlement.** *Law.* = MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT **b**. — **post-nup′tial-ly**, *adv.*

post oak. An oak of the eastern United States (*Quercus minor*), with rough gray bark and obtusely lobed leaves. Its hard tough wood is much used for posts and rails.

post′–o′bit (pōst′ō′bĭt; -ŏb′ĭt; *cf.* OBIT), *a.* **1**. Effective, or to take effect, after death; as, a *post-obit* gift.
2. Post-mortem. *Obs. or R.*
post-obit bond, a bond payable after the death of some person; — applied esp. to one made by a reversioner to secure payment of a loan with a bonus and interest, and to be paid out of his reversion on its vesting in him.

post office. **1**. The governmental system or department for forwarding mail matter; — sometimes, in early use, the office of the master of the posts, or postmaster-general.
2. An office under governmental superintendence where letters, papers, and other mailable matter are received and distributed; a place appointed for attending to business connected with the mail.

post′–of′fice, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or issued or conducted by, the government through the post office; as, a *post-office* annuity, insurance, savings bank, etc.
post-office address, address for mail. — **p. box**, a private box for mail at a post office. — **p. car**, a mail car. — **p. order**, a money order issued by a post office.

post-or′bit-al (pōst-ôr′bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated behind the orbit; as, the *postorbital* scale of some fishes and reptiles; specif.: **a** Designating a downwardly directed process of the frontal bone of many mammals and birds, which forms part of the outer or posterior border of the orbit. In some lower vertebrates this process is borne on or represented by the postfrontal bone. See POSTFRONTAL. **b** Designating a bone behind and below the postfrontal in many reptiles, forming part of the boundary of the orbit. — *n.* A postorbital bone or scale.

post′paid′ (pōst′pād′; 87), *a.* With postage prepaid.

post-pal′a-tine (-păl′ȧ-tīn; -tĭn), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Behind the palate or palatine bones; designating a pair of bones in the skull of certain reptiles (as crocodiles) now believed to be the pterygoids. — *n.* A postpalatine bone.

Post′–Pa′le-o-zo′ic, *a. & n.* *Geol.* See POST- **b**. — **Post-Paleozoic revolution**, a widespread crustal deformation which marked the transition from Paleozoic to Mesozoic.

post-pone′ (pōst-pōn′), *v. t.*; POST-PONED′ (-pōnd′); POST-PON′ING (-pōn′ĭng). [L. *postponere, postpositum*; *post* after + *ponere* to place, put. See POST-; POSITION.] **1**. To defer to a future or later time; to put off; delay; also, formerly, to put (a person) off; to keep (a person) waiting; as, to *postpone* a meeting or a payment.
2. **a** To place after; to place at or nearer the end. *Obs.* **b** To place after, behind, or below something, in order of precedence, preference, value, or importance; to subordinate; as, all considerations should be *postponed* to right.
Syn. — Adjourn, delay, procrastinate. See DEFER.

post-pone′ment, *n.* Act of postponing.

post′po-si′tion (pōst′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *postposition*. See POSTPONE.] **1**. A placing after; state of being placed after; as, the *postposition* of a word.
2. [*post-* + pre*position*.] A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, another word, as esp. a word or suffix having the function of a preposition, as *-ward(s)* in *cityward(s)*; — distinguished from *preposition*.

post′po-si′tion-al (pōst′pō-zĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, postposition.

post-pos′i-tive (-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See POSTPONE.] Placed after another word; characterized by postposition; of the nature of a postposition. — **post-pos′i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

post-pos′i-tive, *n.* A postpositive particle or word.

post-pran′di-al (-prăn′dĭ-ăl), *a.* After-dinner; as, *postprandial* speeches. — **post-pran′di-al-ly**, *etc.*

post′pre-dic′a-ment (pōst′prē-dĭk′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* *Logic.* Any one of five categories, or predicaments, sometimes treated as supplementary to the ten Aristotelian categories or predicaments. The five so-called postpredicaments, treated in chapters 10–15 of his categories, namely, opposition, priority, simultaneity, movement, and possession, are a spurious addition to the ten categories, as shown by Brandis and Zeller. Opposition is treated under relation and quality; priority and simultaneity (or succession) are the two forms of when; movement is a result of activity and passivity; possession is a repetition of the eighth category, or predicament. Cf. CATEGORY, 1.

post-prid′i-e (-prĭd′ĭ-ē), *n.* [LL., lit., after *pridie*; L. *post* after + *pridie* on the day before.] *Eccl.* In the Mozarabic Liturgy, the prayer coming after the consecration and oblation of the elements in the eucharistic service.

post-pu′bis (-pū′bĭs), *n.* [NL.; *post-* + *pubis*.] *Zoöl.* The part of the pubic bone in birds and some reptiles which lies behind the acetabulum. In birds it represents the true pubis; in reptiles, a distinct process. — **post-pu′bic** (-bĭk), *a.*

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post-gen′i-ture (pōst-jĕn′ĭ-tūr), *n.* [*post-* + L. *genitura* birth.] State of being born after another. Cf. PRIMOGENITURE. *R.*
post′gle-noi′dal (-glē-noi′dăl), *a.* *Anat.* Postglenoid.
post-hab′it, *v. t.* [L. *posthabitus*, p. p. of *posthabere*.] To place after. *R.* [speedy. *Shak.*]
post′haste′, *a.* Expeditious;
post′haste′, *v. t. & i.* To cause to hasten; to go posthaste; to hurry. *Obs.*
posthe-. See POSTHO-.
post-hem′i-pleg′ic (-hĕm′ĭ-plĕj′ĭk; -plē′jĭk), *a.* See POST-.
pos-thet′o-my (pŏs-thĕt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*posthe-* + *-tomy*.] *Med.* Circumcision. — **pos-thet′o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*
post-hex′a-plar′ic, *a.* See POST-.
posthio-. See POSTHO-. [POST-.]
post-hip′po-cam′pal, *a.* See
pos-thi′tis (pŏs-thī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *postho-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the prepuce.
‖ **post hoc.** [L.] After this.
‖ **post hoc, er′go prop′ter hoc.** [L.] *Logic.* After this, therefore on account of it; — a type of fallacious reasoning, as to argue that because night follows day, it follows as a result or consequence of day.
post′hold′er, *n.* [D. *posthouder*.] In Dutch colonies, a civil official in charge of a post.
post′ Ho-mer′ic, *a.* See POST- **b**.
post′hu-ma-ry, *a.* Posthumous. *Obs.*
post′hume, *a.* [F.] Posthumous. *Obs.* — *n.* A posthumous child or work. *Obs.* [Obs.]
post′humed, *a.* Posthumous.
post-hu′mer-al, *a.* See POST- **a**.
post′hu-mous-ly, *adv.* of POSTHUMOUS.
post′hu-mus (pŏs′tū-mŭs; pŏst′hū-mŭs), *a.* [L.] = POSTHUMOUS. *Obs.* — *n.* **a** *pl.* POSTHUMI (-mī). A posthumous child. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* POSTHUMA (-mȧ). Posthumous writings.
Post-hu′mus, Le′o-na′tus (lē′ō-nā′tŭs pŏst-hū′mŭs). In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," the husband of Imogen (which see).
post′hyp-not′ic, *a.* Following after, or ensuing from, hypnosis. — **posthypnotic suggestion.** See HYPNOTISM.
pos′tic (pŏs′tĭk), **pos′ti-cal**, *a.* [L. *posticus*, fr. *post* after, behind.] Backward; hinder. *Obs.*
‖ **pos′tiche′** (pŏs′tēsh′), *a.* [F.] **a** Counterfeit; artificial. **b** Superadded to a completed work; — said of an ornament esp. when inappropriate. — *n.* **a** A substituted imitation. **b** Counterfeiting; pretense.
pos′til. ✝ POSTLE.
pos′til (pŏs′tĭl), *v. t. & i.*; POS′TILED (-tĭld) or POS′TILLED; POS′TIL-ING or POS′TIL-LING. [OF. *postiller* or LL. *postillare*.] To annotate or gloss; write comments. — **pos′til-er**, **pos′til-ler**, *n.* *Both Obs. or R.*
pos-til′ioned, **pos-til′lioned** (pŏs-tĭl′yŭnd), *a.* Furnished with a postilion.
pos′til-ize, *v. t.* = POSTIL. *Obs.*
pos′til-late (pŏs′tĭl-lāt), *v. t.* [LL. *postillatus*, p. p. of *postillare*.] To postil. *Rare.*
pos′til-late, *v. i.* To write postils; to comment. Hence: To preach by expounding Scripture verse by verse, in regular order. *Obs.* — **pos′til-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*
pos′til-la′tor (pŏs′tĭ-lā′tẽr), *n.* [LL.] One who postillates; a commentator; expositor. *Rare.*
pos′til-ler, pos-til′lion, etc. Var. of POSTILER, etc.
po-stin′. Var. of POSTEEN.
post′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POST.
posting house. A posthouse.
post′in-her′it-ance, *n.* *Law.* See FIDEICOMMISSUM.
pos-tique′ (pŏs-tēk′), *a.* = POSTICHE **b**. [See POST- **a**.]
post-is′chi-al (pōst-ĭs′kĭ-ăl), *a.*
post-ja′cent, *a.* [*post-* + L. *jacens, -entis*, lying.] Posterior
post′–John-so′ni-an, *a.* See POST- **b**.
Post-Kan′san, *a.* See POST- **b**.
post′knight′, *n.* = KNIGHT OF THE POST. *Obs.*
Post-La′fa-yette′, *a.* See POST- **b**, & LAFAYETTE FORMATION.
post′lap-sa′ri-an, *n. & a.* = INFRALAPSARIAN. *Obs.*
pos′tle, *n.* [AS. *postol*.] An apostle. *Obs.*
post-le′gal, *a.* Pert. to the period following that in which the observance of the Jewish law was obligatory or necessary.
post′lehed, *n.* [AS. *postol* apostle. L. *apostolus*. See APOSTLE; -HEAD.] Apostlehood. *Obs.*
post′less, *a.* See -LESS.
Pos′tle-thwaite (pŏs′l-thwāt), *n.* A ridiculous poet who forms the subject of many sketches in "Punch" by the English artist Du Maurier (1834–96). He is a caricature of some of the extreme representatives of the "æsthetic school" and imitators of Rossetti and Swinburne, as John Payne (1842–), and Théophile Marzials (1850–).
postliminiage, *n.* Postliminium. *Obs.* [ous. *Obs.*]
post′li-min′i-ar, *a.* Postlimini-
post′li-min′i-ate, *v. t.* To allow to return from banishment; also, erron., to place behind or after. *Obs. & R.*
post-lim′i-nous (pōst-lĭm′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Rare.* **1**. Subsequent **2**. Erron., pertaining to postliminium. *Obs.*
‖ **post li′tem mo′tam.** [L.] After suit moved or begun.
post locust. The common locust (tree).
post-lo′ral, *a.* See POST- **a**.
post-lu′di-um (pōst-lū′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Music.* = POSTLUDE.
post′man, *n.* A libelous writer. Cf. KNIGHT OF THE POST. *Obs.*
post′mar′riage, *n.* A marriage after cohabitation.
post′mas′ter, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] At Merton College, Oxford, one of a class of poor scholars instituted in 1380 by John Wyllyot and characterized by receiving a certain allowance or portion of food; a portionist.
post′mas′ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
post′me-a′tal, *a.* See POST- **a**.
post-me′di-a, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A postmedian vein.
post′me′di-al, *a. & n.* *Zoöl.* Postmedian.
post-me′di-as-ti′nal, *a.*, **post-men′tal**, *a.* See POST- **a**.
post meridian. Erron. for POST MERIDIEM.
‖ **post me-ri′di-em** (mē-rĭd′ĭ-ĕm). [L.] After noon or midday; — abbr. *P. M.* or *p. m.*
post′mil-len′ni-an, *a.* Postmillennial.
post-min′i-mus, *n.*; *pl.* -IMI (-mī). [*post-* + L. *minimus* (sc. *digitus* finger) the little finger.] *Zoöl.* A supernumerary postaxial digit, or any supposed rudiment of one.
Post-Mi′o-cene, *a.* See POST- **b**.
post-Mish′nic, *a.* See POST- **b**
post-mor′tem, *n.* Short for *post-mortem examination*, etc.
post-mor′tu-a-ry, *a.* Post-mortem.
post-mun′dane, *a.* Subsequent to this present world. [POST- **a**.]
post-na′sal (-nā′zăl), *a.* See
post′nate (pōst′nāt), *a.* [LL. *postnatus* second or subsequently born; L. *post* after + *natus* born. Cf. PUNY.] Subsequent; later. — *n.* A subsequent or later production. *Both Obs.*
post′net (*dial.* pŏs′nĭt). Var. of POSNET. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
post′neu-rit′ic, *a.* See POST- **b**.
‖ **post nu′bi-la, Phœ′bus.** [L.] After the clouds, the sun.
post′o-bit′u-a-ry, *a.* Post-obit, or post-mortem. [er death.]
‖ **post o′bi-tum** (ŏb′ĭ-). [L.] Aft-
post-oc′u-lar, *a. & n.*, **post-ol′i-va-ry**, *a.*, **post-o′ral**, *a.* See POST- **a**. [Postpalatine.]
post-pal′a-tal, *a. & n.* *Zoöl.*
post-par′a-lyt′ic, *a.* *Med.* Occurring after paralysis.
post′pa-ri′e-tal, *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Designating the plates on a serpent's head immediately behind the parietal plates. **b** Designating the posterior one of the three divisions of the inferior parietal convolution of the brain. — **post′pa-ri′e-tal**, *n.*
‖ **post par′tum.** [L., after birth.] After childbirth.
post′past, *n.* [*post-* + L. *pastus* food.] A bit of food taken after a meal. *Obs.*
post′pa-tel′lar, *a.* *Anat.* Behind the patella; specif., designating one of the synovial bursæ of the knee joint.
post′pha-ryn′ge-al, *a.*, **post′pi-tu′i-ta-ry**, *a.* See POST- **a**.
post-pleg′ic (pōst-plĕj′ĭk; -plē′jĭk), *a.* [See POST-; -PLEGY.] = POSTPARALYTIC.
Post-Pleis′to-cene, *a.* See POST-.
Post-Pli′o-cene, *a. & n.* *Geol.* Pleistocene. See QUATERNARY. [pneumonia.]
post′pneu-mon′ic, *a.* Following
post-pon′a-ble (pōst-pōn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE
post-pone′, *v. i.* *Med.* To delay in coming on or recurring.
post-pon′ence (pōst-pōn′ĕns), *n.* [Fr. L. *postponens*, p. pr.] Subordination. *Obs.* [postpones.]
post-pon′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who
post-pon′tile, *a.* See POST- **a**.
post-pose′, *v. t.* [F. *postposer*. See POST-; 2d POSE.] To postpone; also, to subordinate. *Obs.*
post-pos′it, *v. t.* [L. *postpositus*, p. p. See POSTPONE.] = POSTPONE. *Obs.*
post-proph′e-sy, *v. t.* To prophesy after the event. [**a** & **b**.]
post′py-ram′i-dal, *a.* See POST-
post-Raph′a-el-ite, *a.* Subsequent to the time of Raphael (d. 1520).

post′rid′er (pōst′rĭd′ẽr), *n.* One who rides post.
post road. A road over which the mail is carried; formerly, one having a series of post houses or stations.
post route. A route over which mail is carried.
post-sce′ni-um (-sē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *post* + *scena*, *scaena*, a scene.] The part of a theater behind the scenes; the back part of the stage of a theater. Cf. PROSCENIUM.
post′script (pōst′skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *postscriptum*, neut. p. p. of *postscribere* to write after; *post* after + *scribere* to write: cf. F. *postscriptum*. See POST-; SCRIBE.] **1.** A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; an addition made to a book or composition after the main body of the work has been finished. Abbr. *P.S.*
2. An appendage. *Rare.*
post–tem′po-ral, *a.* *Zoöl.* In most teleost fishes, designating, or pertaining to, a bone connecting the back part of the skull and the dorsal part of the pectoral arch. — *n.* A post-temporal bone.
Post–Ter′ti-a-ry, *a.* *Geol.* Following, or later than, the Tertiary; specif., Quaternary. — **Post–Ter′ti-a-ry**, *n.*
post–ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*post-* + Gr. τόνος tension, accent. Cf. TONIC, *a.*] *Philol.* Situated or occurring after the accent or in a syllable after the accented syllable.
post town. **1.** A town in which a post office independent of any other local post office is established by law.
2. A town in which post horses are kept. *Obs. or R.*
post′–tym-pan′ic, *a.* *Anat.* Situated behind the tympanic bone or external auditory meatus. — *n.* A small ossicle so situated in certain mammals.
pos′tu-lan-cy (pŏs′tū-lăn-sĭ), *n.* State or period of being a postulant.
pos′tu-lant (-lănt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *postulans*, p. pr. of *postulare*. See POSTULATE.] One who makes a request; a petitioner; hence, a candidate, esp. for holy orders or for admission into a religious order. — **pos′tu-lant-ship′**, *n.*
pos′tu-late (-lât), *n.* [L. *postulatum* request, prop. p. p. of *postulare* to demand, prob. a dim. of *poscere* to demand, prob. for *porcscere*; akin to G. *forschen* to search, investigate, Skr. *prach* to ask, and L. *precari* to pray. See PRAY.]
1. A request, demand, condition, or petition. *Rare.*
2. Something demanded or asserted; esp., a position or supposition assumed without proof, or one considered as self-evident; a truth to which assent may be demanded or challenged without argument or evidence.
3. A condition; an essential preliminary.
4. A proposition which is indemonstrable and not indubitable, but which may be accepted for practical purposes, as that a straight line can be drawn between any two points; specif., *Geom.*, orig., in Euclid, a demand that something be granted without proof; an assumption; as, the famous *parallel postulate* (which see); afterwards, the demand or assumption of the *possibility of doing* something, as of making some construction. Cf. AXIOM, 1.
pos′tu-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; POS′TU-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); POS′TU-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). **1.** *Eccl. Law.* To request (a higher authority) to sanction the nomination of a person, esp. one canonically disqualified; hence, to nominate subject to the sanction of a higher authority, as the Pope or a sovereign.
2. To demand; require; claim.

The Byzantine emperors appear to have . . . *postulated* a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation *W. Tooke.*

3. To affirm or assert without proof; to claim as existent or true; to assume; posit; assume the possibility of; as, to *postulate* a principle or a geometrical construction.
Syn. — POSTULATE, ASSUME. To ASSUME is to take for granted as the basis of argument (see INFERENCE); to POSTULATE is formally to lay down or enunciate an assumption, without proof; as, "That is a fundamental law of psychology which I will therefore proceed to *assume*" (*W. James*); "*Assuming* these principles as the data of our argument, we deduce from them two legitimate conditions" (*Coleridge*); "In geometry the primary construction is not demonstrated, but *postulated*" (*id.*); "It remains, then, that I *postulate* so much as is necessary for my purpose. And let me take as full credit for what I *postulate* as if I had demonstrated it" (*De Quincey*). See INFER, ASSUMPTION, CONJECTURE.
pos′tu-late, *v. i.* To request or demand; to stipulate.
pos′tu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *postulatio*: cf. F. *postulation*.] **1.** Act of postulating, or that which is postulated.
2. *Rom. Law.* The formal petition of a plaintiff to the prætor or magistrate for leave to prosecute an action.
pos′ture (pŏs′tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *positura*, fr. *ponere*, *positum*, to place. See POSITION.] **1.** Relative arrangement of the different parts of anything, esp. of the parts of the body; the position or bearing of the body as a whole, as when assumed for a special purpose; specif., *Fine Arts*, the position of a figure with regard to the several principal members by which action is expressed; attitude; pose.
2. Relative place; position; situation. *Obs.*
3. State or situation, whether of external circumstances or of internal feeling and will; mental or spiritual attitude or state; disposition; as, the *posture* of affairs.
Syn. — See POSITION.

pos′ture (pŏs′tūr), *v. t.*; POS′TURED (-tūrd); POS′TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To put in position; to place; to set. *Howell.*
2. To put into, or cause to assume, a posture.
pos′ture, *v. i.* To assume a particular posture or postures, as a model or an acrobat; to pose; attitudinize.
pos′tur-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; POS′TUR-IZED (-īzd); POS′TUR-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To put into a posture; to pose.
po′sy (pō′zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* POSIES (-zĭz). [Contr. fr. *poesy*.] **1.** A brief sentiment, motto, or legend, orig. and still often poetical or riming, as one inscribed on a ring. *Obs. or Archaic.* "The *posy* of a ring." *Shak.*
2. [Prob. from the use of flowers as of enigmatical significance. *Wedgwood.*] A flower; a bouquet; nosegay. *Archaic or Colloq.* *Spenser.*
3. = ANTHOLOGY, 1. *Archaic.*
4. A poetical composition; a poem. *Obs. & R.*
pot (pŏt), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pott*, *putt*.] **1.** A deep hole or pit, as a natural or artificial one in the ground, or one in the bed of a stream; a pothole.
2. Fig.: Abyss; pit, as of hell. *Obs.*
3. A mass of material filling a pothole.
pot (pŏt), *n.* [AS. *pott* (late); akin to LG. *pott*, D. *pot*, Dan. *potte*, Sw. *potta*, Icel. *pottr*, F. *pot*; of unknown origin.] **1.** A metallic or earthen vessel of any of many rounded forms, used for any of many different purposes; as, a quart *pot*, bean *pot*, chamber *pot*, coffee *pot*, etc.
2. Specif.: **a** A crucible. **b** *Sporting.* = CUP, 9. *Slang.*
3. A pot (vessel) with its contents; hence, the quantity contained in a pot, often as a measure; a potful; by ellipsis, a pot of drink; hence, drink; liquor; drinking; potation; as, a *pot* of ale. "Give her a *pot* and a cake." *De Foe.*
4. Any of various objects suggestive of a pot (in sense 1); as: **a** *Armor.* A plain defensive headpiece; later, and perhaps jocosely, any helmet. **b** Either of two baskets or boxes carried like panniers on a pack saddle, as for manure, sand, etc.; also, a dung cart. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A wicker vessel for catching fish, eels, lobsters, etc.; also, the circular inclosure of a pound net. **d** A bead round the shank of a key, near the bow. *Obs.* **e** A chimney pot. **f** *Fireworks.* A paper case at the head of a rocket, holding the garniture. **g** The socket of a bone at a joint. *Obs.* **h** A valve chamber in a compound-pressure steam pump. **i** A perforated cask for draining sugar. **j** A sausage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. Of money, a large sum. *Colloq.*
6. The total of the bets at stake at one time, as in racing or card playing; the pool; also, *Racing*, *Eng.*, a horse heavily backed; a favorite. *Slang.*
7. In full, **pot paper.** = POTT, a size of paper. See PAPER.
8. Earthenware; pottery; also, *Dial. or Cant*, an earthenware ornament, as for a chimney, or a piece of pottery or earthenware, as a marble or piece for playing hop scotch.
9. *pl.* Short for *potashes*.
in (one's) pots, intoxicated; drunk. — **to boil the pot**, *or* **make the pot boil**, to provide the means of living.
pot, *v. t.*; POT′TED; POT′TING. **1.** To place in or as in a pot or pots; as: **a** To preserve in pots. **b** To set out or cover in pots, as plants. **c** *Billiards.* To pocket.
2. To shoot for the pot, i. e., cooking; to secure or hit by a pot shot; to shoot when no special skill is needed.
3. To secure; gain; win; bag. *Colloq.*
4. To overreach; outwit; outdo. *Obs. or Slang, Eng.*
5. To cap (verses). *Obs.*
6. *Ceramics.* To make or shape and fire, as a piece of earthenware; thus, a piece is said to be well or ill *potted*.
pot, *v. i.* **1.** To drink beer, etc., from a pot; to tipple; to drink; — sometimes with *it*. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To take a pot shot or shots; to shoot. *Colloq.*
po′ta-ble (pō′tȧ-b′l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *potabilis*, fr. *potare* to drink; akin to Gr. πότος a drinking, πόσις a drink, Skr. *pā* to drink, OIr. *ibim* I drink, and prob. to L. *bibere* to drink. Cf. POISON, BIB, IMBIBE.] **1.** Drinkable.
2. Arising from, or suited to, drinking. *Obs. & R.*
potable gold. = AURUM POTABILE.
po′ta-bles (-b′lz), *n. pl.* Beverages; drinkables.
pot′a-mo- (pŏt′ȧ-mō-). A combining form from Greek *ποταμός, river*.
Pot′a-mo-ge′ton (-jē′tŏn), *n.* [L., pondweed, Gr. ποταμογείτων; ποταμός river + γείτων neighbor.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants typifying the family Potamogetonaceæ; the pond weeds. They are found in quiet waters throughout temperate regions, and are distinguished by having spicate flowers with a perianth of four segments. The floating leaves often vary greatly in shape from the submersed ones. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
Pot′a-mo-ge′to-na′ce-æ (-tō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs, included by some authors in the family Naiadaceæ, having small and perfect monœcious or diœcious flowers, either with or without a perianth. There are 9 genera and about 75 species widely distributed in temperate regions. Besides *Potamogeton* the family includes *Zostera*, *Ruppia*, *Zannichellia*, etc. — **pot′a-mo-ge′to-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pot′a-mol′o-gy (pŏt′ȧ-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*potamo-* + *-logy*.] The science of rivers; potamography. — **pot′a-mo-log′i-cal** (-mō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pot′a-mol′o-gist** (-mŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
pot′ash′ (pŏt′ăsh′), *n.* [*pot* + *ash*: cf. D. *potasch*, G. *pottasche*.] **1.** Potassium carbonate, esp. that obtained from wood ashes. By leaching the ashes, *lye*, a solution of the carbonate and other salts, is obtained. *Crude potash*, often containing over 20 per cent of impurities, is made by evaporating the lye (often in iron pots), and calcining the residue. Crude potash purified is *pearlash*, a white solid containing only 2 or 3 per cent of impurities.
2. Potassium hydroxide, usually called *caustic potash*.
3. Potassium oxide, K_2O; — equiv., in such phrases as *sulphate of potash*, *potash salts*, *potash alum*, etc., to *potassium*. Cf. under 1st LIME, 2.
4. Short for POTASH WATER.

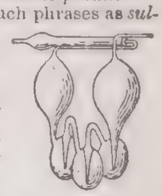
Geissler Potash Bulbs.

potash bulbs. *Analytical Chem.* An arrangement of glass bulbs for holding a solution of caustic potash.
potash water. Water charged with carbonic acid gas, to which is added potassium bicarbonate; — used as a drink.
po-tass′ (pō-tăs′; pŏt′ăs), **po-tas′sa** (pō-tăs′ȧ), *n.* [F. *potasse*, fr. D. or G. Cf. POTASH.] Potash.
po-tas′sic (pō-tăs′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, potassium.
po-tas′si-um (pō-tăs′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See POTASS, POTASH.] *Chem.* A soft, light, silver-white metal of the alkali group, occurring abundantly in nature, but always combined, as in the chloride (sylvite), nitrate (saltpeter), sulphates, and many silicates. Sp. gr., 0.865. Atomic weight, 39.10. Symbol, *K* (*kalium*). Metallic potassium was discovered by Davy in 1807. It is prepared from certain of its compounds by heating with a reducing agent, as carbon, aluminium, or iron, or by electrolysis. It oxidizes rapidly in air, and with water it reacts violently, evolving hydrogen, which takes fire; hence the metal, to be preserved, is kept under kerosene or other hydrocarbon liquid. Chemically, potassium is chiefly univalent, forming the oxide K_2O, the hydroxide KOH (caustic potash), and a large series of important salts, which are used in making glass, gunpowder, fertilizers, many drugs and chemicals, etc. They impart a violet color to flames. Certain natural deposits in Germany constitute the chief commercial source of potassium compounds.
potassium bromide. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, KBr, having a biting, saline taste. It is used in medicine as a sedative, and in photography for making gelatin emulsions and as a restrainer.
potassium carbonate. *Chem.* A white salt, K_2CO_3, forming a strongly alkaline solution, made from wood ashes, beet-sugar residues, potassium sulphate, etc., and like soda used in making soap, glass, etc. See POTASH, 1.
potassium chlorate. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline salt, $KClO_3$, with a cooling, saline taste, prepared by electrolysis of potassium chloride, and in other ways.
potassium chloride. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, KCl, occurring as the mineral sylvite, also in natural waters, in plant and animal fluids, etc.
potassium cyanide. *Chem.* A white, crystalline, exceedingly poisonous salt, KCN, prepared commercially by heating a mixture of the ferrocyanide and carbonate. It is used esp. in electroplating and in the cyanide process.
potassium dichromate. *Chem.* A soluble salt, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, forming large red triclinic crystals, largely used in dyeing, in photographic processes, as an oxidizing agent, etc.
potassium ferricyanide. *Chem.* A salt, $K_3Fe(CN)_6$, formed by oxidation of the ferrocyanide, crystallizing in large red prisms; red prussiate of potash.
potassium ferrocyanide. *Chem.* A tough, yellow, crystalline salt, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, the starting point in the manufacture of almost all cyanogen compounds; yellow prussiate of potash. It is not poisonous.
potassium hydroxide. *Chem.* A white deliquescent solid, KOH, dissolving, with much heat, in less than its weight of water, forming a strongly alkaline and caustic liquid; caustic potash. It is used chiefly in making soap.
potassium iodide. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, KI, very soluble in water. It is used variously in medicine, as for syphilis and rheumatism, and also in photography for preparing gelatin emulsions.
potassium manganate. *Chem.* An unstable green salt, K_2MnO_4, readily converted into **potassium permanganate**, a salt, $KMnO_4$, crystallizing in dark purple-red prisms having a greenish surface color, and dissolving in water with a beautiful purple red, which is used as an oxidizer and disinfectant.
potassium sulphate. *Chem.* A white crystalline salt, K_2SO_4, used in the manufacture of alum and other compounds, as a fertilizer, and as a mild purgative.
po-ta′tion (pō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *potatio*, fr. *potare*: cf. OF. *potacion*. See POTABLE.] **1.** A drinking; a draft.
2. A drinking party; compotation; symposium. *Obs.*
3. A drink; beverage. "Thin *potations*." *Shak.*
po-ta′to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp. *patata* potato, *batata* sweet potato, fr. native American name (prob. *batata*) in Haiti.] **1.** The sweet potato. In the 16th and 17th centuries believed to be an aphrodisiac, whence Shakespeare's use of the phrase "**potato finger**."

‖ **post rem** (rĕm), *or*, *pl.*, **res** (-rēz). [L.] *Schol.* After the thing, or things. See ANTE REM.
pos-tre′mo-gen′i-ture (pŏs-trē′mō-jĕn′ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *postremus* last + *genitura* birth, geniture.] Ultimogeniture. [POST- b.
post′-Ren′ais-sance′, *a.* See
postrene. ✝ POSTERN.
post-rhi′nal, *a.* See POST- a.
post-Ro′man, *a.* See POST- b.
postrome, **pos′tron.** ✝ POSTERN.
pos-trorse′ (pŏs-trôrs′), *a.* [*post-* + *-trorse*, as in *introrse*.] Retrorse; — opposed to *antrorse*.
post-ros′tral, *a.* See POST- a.
pos′trum. ✝ POSTERN.
post-sa′cral, *a.* See POST- a.
post-scribe′ (-skrīb′), *v. t. & i.* [L. *postscribere*. See POSTSCRIPT.] To write after; to make a postscript to; to append. *R.*
post′scu-tel′lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The hindermost dorsal piece of a thoracic somite of an insect; the plate behind the scutellum. — **post′scu-tel′lar**, *a.*
post-sea′son, *a.* See POST- b.
post′ship, *n.* The office of a post, i. e., postman. *Obs.*
post-ster′nal, *a.*, **post-stig′mal**, *a.* See POST- a.
post-Syr′i-an, *a.* See POST- b.
post′sys-tol′ic (pōst′sĭs-tŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* See POST- b.
post term, *or* ‖ **post ter′mi-num** (tûr′mĭ-nŭm). *Law.* After the term; — used of a writ. Also, the writ so returned or the fee for having it filed. [POST- b.
post-The′o-do′sian, *a.* See
post-tib′i-al, *a.* See POST- a.
post trader. *Mil.* In the United States service, one of the sutlers whom the Secretary of War was formerly authorized, under certain restrictions, to appoint for each military post.
post′-trau-mat′ic, *a.* *Med.* Occurring after a wound.
post-trea′ty, *a.* See POST- b.
post′-Tri-den′tine, *a.* Subsequent to the Council of Trent (1545-63).
Post truss. See TRUSS, *n.*, 7.
pos′tu-lance (pŏs′tū-lăns), *n.* Postulancy. [LATUM.
pos′tu-la′ta, *n.*, *pl.* of POSTU-
pos′tu-late, *a.* Postulated. *Obs.*
pos′tu-late, *n.* [LL. *postulatus*, p. p., nominated.] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* A person nominated by the sovereign to a superior benefice.
pos′tu-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L., a claimant, plaintiff.] One who postulates; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a pleader for a candidate for beatification or canonization.
pos′tu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *postulatorius*.] *Now Rare.* **1.** Petitionary. [or assumption.
2. Of the nature of a postulate
pos′tu-la′tum (-lā′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] A postulate. *R.*
pos′tule, *v. t.* [F. *postuler*, or L. *postulare*.] *Eccl. Law.* To postulate. *Obs. Scot.*
post-um′bo-nal, *a.* See POST- a.
pos′tume. ✝ APOSTEM.
pos′tu-mous. ✝ POSTHUMOUS.
pos′tur-al (pŏs′tūr-ȧl), *a.* Pert. to posture. [postures.
pos′tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who
pos′tur-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A professed posturer or poser.
posturne. ✝ POSTERN.
post-u′ter-ine. See POST- a.
post-vac′ci-nal, *a.* *Med.* Subsequent to vaccination.
post-va′ri-o-loid, *a.* See POST- b.
post-Ve′dic, *a.* See POST- b.
post-vene′, *v. i.* [L. *post* + *venire* to come.] To supervene. *Obs.*
Post-ver′ta (pōst-vûr′tȧ), *n.* [L.] See CARMENTA.
post′vo-cal′ic, *a.* *Phon.* Occurring immediately after a vowel; — said of a consonant.
post′ward (pōst′wẽrd), *adv.* Toward a post. [*Obs.*
post′wise′, *adv.* Post; in haste.
pos′ty. ✝ POUSTIE.
post′yard′, *n.* A yard belonging to a postal station or posting establishment.
postyke. ✝ POTSTICK.
post-zyg′a-poph′y-sis (-zĭg′ȧ-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs: -zī′gȧ-), *n.*; *pl.* -YSES (-sēz). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A posterior or inferior zygapophysis. — **post′zyg-ap′o-phys′i-al**, *a.*
pot. ✝ PUT.
pot, *n.* Short for POT SHOT.
pot, *n.* [Dan. *potte*, or F. *pot*.] See MEASURE.
pot, *n. & v. i.* Grimace. *Obs.*
pot, *v. t.* *Scot.* **1.** To fill with pots, or pits; also, to trench or mark off by a furrow. *Obs.*
2. To plant or set in a pit; also, to pit, as potatoes.
pot. *Abbr.* Potential; pottle.
po′ta-bil′i-ty (pō′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being potable.
po′ta-bl. Potable. *Ref. Sp.*
po′ta-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
potacre. ✝ PODAGRE.
po-ta′do. ✝ POTATO.
‖ **po′tage′** (pō′tȧzh′), *n.* [F.] Soup. — **po′tage′ gras′** (grä′). [F., lit., fat soup.] Meat soup.
pot′a-ger (pŏt′ȧ-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *potagier*.] A pottage maker. *Obs.*
potagere, *n.* [F. *potager*.] A kitchen garden. *Obs.*
potagre. ✝ PODAGRE.
pot′ail. Var. of PATEL. *India.*
pot′ale′, *n.* Refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.
po-tam′ic (pō-tăm′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποταμός river.] Of or pertaining to rivers.
Pot′a-mo-bi′i-dæ (pŏt′ȧ-mō-bī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *potamo-* + Gr. βίος life.] Syn. of ASTACIDÆ.
Pot′a-mo-chœ′rus (-kē′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *potamo-* + Gr. χοῖρος pig.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the river hogs.
Pot′a-mog′a-le (-mŏg′ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL.; *potamo-* + Gr. γαλῆ weasel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of West African aquatic insectivores containing one species (*P. velox*), about two feet long, and of otterlike appearance. It is the type of a family, **Pot′a-mo-gal′i-dæ** (-mō-găl′ĭ-dē).
pot′a-mog′ra-phy (-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*potamo-* + *-graphy*.] Description of rivers; potamology.
pot′a-mom′e-ter (-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*potamo-* + *-meter*.] A current meter.
pot′a-moph′i-lous (-mŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*potamo-* + *-philous*.] River-loving. [stud.
po′tance. Var. of POTENCE,
potance file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
potanger. ✝ POTTINGER.
po-tar′go. ✝ BOTARGO, a relish.
po′tash (pō′tȧsh; pō-tȧsh′), *n.* For PORTAGE, a carry or rough road. *Dial. U. S. & Canada.*
pot′ash, *v. t.* To treat with potash; specif., to caseharden with potassium ferrocyanide.
potash alum. See ALUM, 1.
pot′ash-er-y (pŏt′ăsh-ẽr-ĭ; pŏt-ăsh′-), *n.* A place where potash is made.
pot′ash′es (pŏt′ăsh′ĕz; -ĭz; 151), *n. pl.* *Chem.* = POTASH, 1.
potash feldspar. See FELDSPAR.
potash soap. See SOAP.
pot′ass-am′ide (pŏt′ăs-ăm′ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*potassium* + *amide*.] *Chem.* A yellowish brown solid, KNH_2, obtained by heating potassium in ammonia.
pot′ass-if′er-ous (pŏt′ăs-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*potassium* + *-ferous*.] *Chem.* Containing potash or other compounds of potassium.
potassium alum. See ALUM, 1.
potassium amide. = POTASSAMIDE.
potassium bichromate. Potassium dichromate.
potassium bitartrate. See CREAM OF TARTAR.
potassium hydrate. See POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE. [PETER.
potassium nitrate. See SALT-
po′ta-tive (pō′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [OF. *potatif*.] Given to drinking. *R.*
po-ta′to (pō-tā′tō), *v. t.* To plant with potatoes. [potato.
potato apple. The berry of the

2. **a** The edible starchy subterranean tuber of an American solanaceous plant (*Solanum tuberosum*), forming a staple article of diet in most temperate regions. Potatoes are developed as enlargements of underground rhizomes, they contain from 15 to 25 per cent of starch, but are deficient in proteids, hence their food value lies in their use conjunctively with nitrogenous vegetables, or with meats. **b** The plant which bears these tubers. It is an erect herb, with irregularly pinnate leaves, white or purplish flowers, and yellowish berries or "balls." Orig. native of central South America, it was introduced into Virginia and into Europe probably in the 16th century, although its cultivation did not become general until much later. A closely related species, or possibly subspecies, grows wild in the mountains of the southern United States and Mexico.
3. Any of several closely related species of *Solanum*, esp. *S. commersonii*. See URUGUAY POTATO.

potato blight. In general, any blight or decay attacking the potato; specif., the late or true blight, induced by the parasitic phycomycetous fungus *Phytophthora infestans*; also, the fungus itself. It causes decay of the tissues in leaves and stems; when it also attacks the tubers, the disease is known as **potato rot**. The so-called **early blight** of the potato is due to attacks of the fungus *Macrosporium solani*. It also results in shriveled and dead foliage, and is hence sometimes called **potato-leaf curl** and **potato-leaf spot**.

potato bug. A black-and-yellow striped beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) of the family Chrysomelidæ, which feeds in both the larval and adult stages on the leaves of the potato, often doing great damage. Its original home was in the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains, where it fed on the sand bur (*Solanum rostratum*), related to the potato, which it began to attack as soon as cultivated by settlers in that region. It gradually extended its range eastward, reaching the Atlantic coast in 1874.

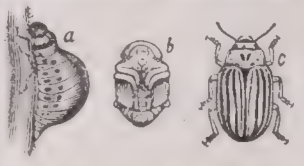

Potato Bug. *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Beetle All nat. size.

potato fern. **a** In New Zealand, the fern *Marattia fraxinea*. Its large starchy rootstock is roasted and eaten by the natives. **b** In Australia, the fern *Dryopteris cordifolia*, whose small ovoid tubers are similarly used.

potato race. A race in which the racers pick up and carry one by one to a receptacle potatoes placed at intervals.

po'ta-to-ry (pō'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *potatorius*, fr. *potare* to drink.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or addicted to, drinking.
2. Potable. *Rare.*

‖ **pot'-au'-feu'** (pō'tō'fû'), *n.* [F., lit., pot on the fire.] *Cookery.* A dish of broth, meat, and vegetables boiled together in a pot, — esp. common among the French.

Pot'a-wat'a-mi (pŏt'ȧ-wŏt'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly dwelling about the southern end of Lake Michigan. They favored the French in the early wars, and later were hostile to the United States. Most of them were removed to Kansas and Oklahoma.

pot'-bel'lied (pŏt'bĕl'ĭd), *a.* Having a pot-belly.

pot'-bel'ly, *n.* **1.** A protuberant belly.
2. A pot-bellied person.

pot'boil'er (-boil'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who boils a pot; specif., a potwaller. *Rare.*
2. A literary or artistic work done simply for money to pay current expenses. *Colloq.*
3. One who produces potboilers. *Rare. Colloq.*

pot'-bound', *a.* *Hort.* Having the roots so densely matted as to allow little or no space for further growth; — applied to potted plants in this condition.

pot'boy' (pŏt'boi'), *n.* A boy who carries pots of ale, beer, etc.; a menial in a public house.

potch'er (pŏch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Var. of POACHER. *Obs.*
2. *Paper Making.* A machine in which the pulp from the breakers is further washed, and bleached by chloride.

pot companion. A companion in drinking; fellow toper.

po-teen' (pō-tēn'), **po-theen'** (-thēn'), *n.* [Ir. *poitin* a small pot, whisky made in private stills; cf. *pota* pot, fr. E. *pot*.] Whisky distilled in a small way privately or illicitly by the Irish peasantry.

po'tence (pō'tĕns), *n.* [F. *potence*. See POTENCY; cf. POTENCE potency.] **1.** A cross, gibbet, or gallows. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Watch Making.* The stud in which the bearing for the lower pivot of the verge is made.
3. *Mil.* A formation in which a portion of a line is thrown forward or backward at an angle to the main line. *Obs. or R.*

po'ten-cy (pō'tĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *potentia*, fr. *potens*, *-entis*, potent. See POTENT; cf. POTENCE, PUISSANCE.]
1. Quality of possessing inherent strength or power; as: **a** General efficiency or capability; power or energy more or less free to act or not; as, the *potency* of the divine will. "A place of *potency* and sway o' the state." *Shak.* **b** Specific efficacy or capacity; ability to effect a certain result.
2. State of possessing transferred or derived power; strength due to external causes.
3. Capability of developing in accordance with its nature; potentiality; as, the *potency* of a seed to become a plant.
4. Capability of being acted on to certain ends; receptivity to certain kinds of causes; determinability.
5. [G. *potenz*.] *Philos.* Grade of progress from the physical to the spiritual; thus, gravitation, light, and life are respectively the 1st, 2d, and 3d *potencies*, or ratios of the objective and subjective; — a term used by Schelling.
6. *Homeopathy.* The increased power of a medicine as produced by attenuation.

po'tent (pō'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *potens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *posse* to be able, to have power, fr. *potis* able, capable (akin to Skr. *pati* master, lord) + *esse* to be. Cf. HOST a landlord, AM, DESPOT, PODESTA, POSSIBLE, POWER, PUISSANT.] **1.** Having great power, authority, control, or dominion; puissant; mighty either intellectually or morally; influential; cogent; convincing; — regarded as stronger than *powerful*; as, a *potent* prince; *potent* interest; a *potent* argument.
Moses once more his *potent* rod extends. *Milton.*
2. Producing great physical or chemical effects; powerful; as, a *potent* medicine. *Shak.*
3. Having the power of procreation.
Syn. — Mighty, puissant, strong, able, efficient, forcible, efficacious, cogent, influential. See POWERFUL.

po'tent, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Power or a power
2. A potent person; a potentate. *Shak.*
3. *Mil.* A formal order; warrant. *Obs. or R.*

po'tent, *n.* [See POTENCE.] **1.** A crutch; a staff with a crosspiece; also, a crozier. *Obs.*
2. Hence, a support; a stay. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. A gibbet. *Obs. & R. Scot*
4. A cross handle like the head of a crutch. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
5. **a** *Her.* One of the furs, really a form of vair; a surface composed of patches supposed to represent crutch heads, always alternately argent and azure, unless otherwise specially mentioned. **b** Any of the T-shaped figures forming this fur.

Potent, Her.

po'tent, *a.* *Her.* **a** Terminating at its extremities in crutchlike figures or potents; as, a cross *potent*. See CROSS, *Illust.* **b** Formed of potents.

po'ten-tate (pō'tĕn-tāt), *n.* [L. *potentatus* power, rule, ruler. See POTENT, *a.*] One that possesses great power or sway; a ruler, prince, sovereign, or monarch; rarely, a powerful nation, city, company, or the like.
The blessed and only *potentate*. *1 Tim. vi. 15.*

po-ten'tial (pō-tĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *potentiel*. See POTENCY.] **1.** Being potent; endowed with power or potency; powerful; mighty; influential. *Now Rare.* "And hath in his effect a voice *potential*." *Shak.*
2. Existing in possibility, not in actuality; possible as opposed to actual; latent. "A *potential* hero." *Carlyle.*
3. *Gram.* Expressive of possibility; as, a *potential* use.
Syn. — See LATENT.
potential cautery, a substance which cauterizes by chemical action; as, lunar *caustic*; also, cautery by it. Cf. ACTUAL CAUTERY. — **p. coil** *or* **winding**, *Elec.*, a coil or winding connected in shunt across a circuit, as in a wattmeter; — called also *pressure* (or *voltage*) *coil*. — **p. difference**, *Elec.*, the difference of potential between two points in an electric or magnetic field. — **p. energy**. See ENERGY, *n.*, 5. — **p. function**, *Math.*, the potential due to the attractions of a system on a particle. — **p. mood**, *Gram.*, a verbal form or phrase used to express possibility, liberty, power, by the use of *may*, *can*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*; as, I *may go*; he *can write*. — **p. whole**. See WHOLE.

po-ten'tial, *n.* **1.** A possibility; potentiality.
2. *Gram.* The potential mood.
3. *Mech.* The work that would be done in transferring all points of a system from infinity to their actual positions. *Potential* is sometimes limited to forces in *n*-dimensional space that vary inversely as the $(n-1)$th power of the distance between the centers of force; for forces varying according to other laws the term *prepotential* is then used.
4. *Elec.* A characteristic of a point in an electric field or circuit indicated by the work necessary to bring a unit charge to it from infinity; the degree of electrification as referred to some standard, as that of the earth. See ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE. *Potential* is analogous to *level* in mechanics and hydrostatics.

po-ten'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being potential; specif.: **a** Power; potency. **b** Possibility, not actuality; inherent capability or disposition not actually exhibited; also, an instance of this; a possibility or capacity, or a person or thing embodying this. **c** *Elec.* = POTENTIAL, *n.*, 4. *Rare.*

po-ten'tial-ize (pō-tĕn'shăl-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make or become potential; — said specif. of energy. — **po-ten'tial-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

Po'ten-til'la (pō'tĕn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See 1st POTENT.] *Bot.* A large genus of rosaceous herbs and shrubs, the cinquefoils, or five fingers, abundant in temperate regions. They have alternate pinnate or palmate leaves, and yellow, purple, or white flowers with a persistent bracted calyx and five petals. The fruit consists of many small achenes heaped on a dry receptacle. See TORMENTIL.

po-ten'ti-om'e-ter (pō-tĕn'shĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*potential* + *-meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring or comparing electric potentials or electromotive forces.

po'tent-ize (pō'tĕn-tīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To render potent; specif., *Homeopathy*, to render (a drug) medicinally more effective by attenuation, as by comminution, dilution, etc.; to dynamize.

Po-te'ri-um (pō-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a drinking cup, also a plant, prob. a species of *Tragalus*, Gr. ποτήριον.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous plants consisting of a single species (*P. spinosum*) native of Italy. It is a thorny shrub with pinnate leaves and greenish flowers. The genus *Sanguisorba* is sometimes included in *Poterium*. See SANGUISORBA.

po-tes'tal (pō-tĕs'tăl), *a.* *Rom. Law.* Of or pertaining to the potestas.

po-tes'tas (-tăs), *n.* [L., lit., power.] **1.** *Math.*, *Chem.*, *etc.* Power. *Obs.*
2. *Rom. Law.* The right that a Roman citizen had over his children. Short for PATRIA POTESTAS.

po'tes-tate (pō'tĕs-tāt), *n.* [L. *potestas*, *potestatis*, power: cf. OF. *potestat*. See POTENT.] **1.** A potentate; also, power.
2. A power of the spirit world; specif., one of the sixth order of angels.
3. An Italian podesta; also, the chief magistrate of any of certain Turkish towns.

po'tes-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *potestativus*: cf. F. *potestatif*.] Having power or authority; authoritative. *Rare*, exc. as designating a condition within the power or control of a given party. — **potestative condition**. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2.

poth'er (pŏth'ẽr; *now rarely* pŭth'ẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.]
1. A choking cloud or condition of dust, smoke, or steam; a dust; a smoke.
2. Bustle; disturbance; perturbation; bother.

poth'er, *v. t.*; POTH'ERED (-ẽrd); POTH'ER-ING. To put into a commotion or perturbation; to harass and perplex; worry; fluster; trouble. "*Pothers* and wearies himself." *Locke.*

poth'er, *v. i.* **1.** To make a stir; to be fussy; to worry.
2. In form **puth'er** (*pron.* pŏŏth'ẽr). To pour, roll, or move in a cloud, as of smoke or dust. *Dial. Eng.*

pot'herb' (pŏt'ûrb'; -hûrb'; *see* HERB), *n.* Any plant whose leaves or stems are boiled for food, as spinach.

pot'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* Any large pit or hole; specif.: **a** A more or less circular hole formed in the rocky beds of rivers by the grinding action of stones or gravel whirled round by the water in an antecedent depression. **b** A hole in the ground from which clay for pottery has been taken.

pot'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** An S-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire; a crook.
2. An iron rod, usually curved, with a hook, used for lifting a hot pot, stove lid, or the like.
3. *pl.* A kind of instrument of punishment, as for runaway slaves, fastened round the neck. *Obs.*
4. A written character curved like a pothook; a hooked stroke, as one used in teaching to write; a scrawl.

Po'thos (pō'thŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *pōţā*, name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of araceous climbing shrubs, chiefly of eastern Asia and Australasia, having ovate leaves, sometimes replaced by phyllodia, and flowers in a short spadix subtended by a green spathe. Cf. ANTHURIUM.

pot'house' (pŏt'hous'), *n.* **1.** A pottery. *Obs. & R.*
2. An alehouse; an inferior or low tavern or public house.

pot'house', *a.* Of or pert. to a pothouse; vulgar; low.

pot'hunt'er (-hŭn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A self-seeking follower, sycophant, parasite, or the like. *Obs.*
2. A hunter who shoots to fill the pot; hence, a hunter who shoots anything that will help to fill his bag without regard to the rules or spirit of sport.
3. *Sports.* A person who contests, merely to win prizes. — **pot'hunt'ing**, *n. & a.*

‖ **po'tiche'** (pō'tēsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -TICHES (-tēsh'-). [F., fr. *pot* a pot.] *Ceramics.* A vase with a separate cover, the body usually rounded or polygonal in plan with nearly vertical sides, a neck of smaller size, and a rounded shoulder.

One form of Potiche.

po'tion (pō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *potio*, fr. *potare* to drink: cf. F. *potion*. See POISON.] **1.** A draft; dose; usually, a dose of a liquid medicine or of a poison.
2. A kind of drink or a drink. *Obs.*

pot'latch' (pŏt'lăch'), *n.* [Chinook *potlatsh*, *pahtlatsh*, fr. Nootka *pachhitl*, *pachatl*, a gift.] **1.** Among the Kwakiutl, Chimmesyan, and other Indians of the northwestern coast of North America, a ceremonial distribution by a man of gifts to his own and neighboring tribesmen, often, formerly, to his own impoverishment. Feasting, dancing, and public ceremonies accompany it.

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potato bean. The yam bean.
potato beetle. The potato bug.
potato chips. Thin slices of raw potato fried crisp in fat.
potato curl. A disease of the leaves of potatoes caused by the fungus *Verticillium atroalbum*.
potato disease. Potato blight.
potato fungus. Potato blight.
potato grub. The larva of the potato moth.
po-ta'to-less, *a.* See -LESS.
potato mildew, **potato mold** *or* **mould**. Potato blight.
potato, *or* **tuber**, **moth**. A small moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*) whose larva attacks potatoes.
potato murrain. Potato blight.
potato oat. An early variety of oat with a compact spike.
potato onion. A multiplier onion. See MULTIPLIER, 6.
potato pea. The groundnut *Apios apios*.
po-ta'tor (pō-tā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A tippler. *Rare.*
potato ring. A ring or hoop used in Ireland, in the 18th century, as a stand for a bowl or the like; — from the erroneous notion that it was used to keep a heap of potatoes together on the table.
potato rot. See POTATO BLIGHT.
potato vine. Potato plant.
potato weevil. **a** An American weevil (*Trichobaris trinotata*) whose larva lives in the stalks of potato plants.
pot ball. A dumpling.
pot bank. A pottery. *Dial. Eng.*
pot barley. Hulled barley.
pot'boil', *v. t. & i.* To produce simply for a living; to make potboilers.
pot'boy'dom (pŏt'boi'dŭm), *n.* [See -DOM.]
pot'boy'ship, *n.* See -SHIP
pot'can'non, *n.* Popgun. *Obs.*
potch (pŏch). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POACH.
potch, *v. t.* *Paper Making.* To bleach (pulp) in a potcher.
potcharde. ✝ POTSHERD.
pot cheese. Cottage cheese.
potcher engine, **potching engine** *or* **machine** *Paper Making.* A potcher.
pot'crook', *n.* A pothook. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pot-dar' (pŏt-där'), *n.* [Hind *potdār*.] A cashier; a weigher and assayer of coins.
‖ **pot' de vin'** (pō' dē văN'). [F., lit., pitcher of wine.] Gratuity; bonus; bribe.
pot dung. Farmyard dung; — from being removed in pots.
pote. ✝ PUT, *v.*
pote, *n.* [OD. *pote*, D. *poot*.] A paw. *Obs.*
pote, *n.* [L. *potus*.] Drink. *Obs.*
pote, *v. t.* [AS. *potian*.] To push; thrust; kick; poke; stir; crimp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pote (pōt), *n.* A stick to poke with; a poker; also, a kick or push *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
pot earth. Potter's earth.
pot'e-ca-ry (pŏt'ē-kā-rĭ). Var. of POTHECARY. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
potel, **potelle**. ✝ POTTLE.
poteller, *a.* [See POTTLE.] Holding a pottle. *Obs.* — *n.* A pottle pot. *Obs*
po'te-lot (pō'tē-lŏt; pŏt'ē-), *n.* [F.; cf. G. *pottloth* black lead, D. *potlood*. Cf. POT LEAD.] Molybdenum sulphide.
po'tence (pō'tĕns), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *potentia* crutch, L., power. See POTENCY.] Potency
po'ten-cé (pō'tĕn-sā), *a.* *Her.* = 4th POTENT **a**.
po'ten-ta-cy, *n.* [See POTENTATE, *n.*] Sovereignty. *Obs.*
po'ten-tate, *a.* Powerful; ruling. *Obs*
po'tent-coun'ter-po'tent, *a.* *Her.* Designating a kind of fur similar to, or, according to Woodward, the same as, potent (which see).
po-ten'tial-ly, *adv.* of POTENTIAL.
po-ten'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
po-ten'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To endow with power. 2. To render possible.
— **po-ten'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
po'tent-ly, *adv.* of POTENT.
po'tent-ness, *n.* See -NESS
po'ter (pō'tẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *potare* to drink] A drinker; toper. *Rare.* *Obs.*
po'tes-ta'tion. *n* Authority. *Obs.*
‖ **po'test quis per a'li-um quod po'test fa'ce-re per se-ip'sum** (ăl'ĭ-ŭm, făs'ē-rē). [L.] *Law.* Any one is able to do by another what he is able to do by himself. See AGENCY, 2, *cit.*
pot fisher. **1.** A pot fisherman. 2. One who catches fish just for the pot. Cf. POTHUNTER, 2.
pot fisherman. A fisherman buoyed up by a floating pot into which he puts his catch.
pot founder. A potter. *Obs.*
pot'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
pot gallery. One of the balconies or galleries numerous on the banks of the Thames at London in the 17th century.
pot garden. A kitchen garden
pot'-girl', *n.* A serving maid; a barmaid. *Eng.*
pot'gun', *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A pot-shaped cannon; a mortar. 2 A popgun; a pistol. **3. a** A braggart. **b** A rumor
pot'hang'er, *n.* A rack, bar, or other device, by which a pothook could be hung over the fire.
pothar. ✝ POWDER
pot hat. A derby hat; bowler. *Colloq., Eng.*
pot'head', *n.* A dullard. *Obs.*
poth'e-ca-ry (pŏth'ē-kā-rĭ), *n.* An apothecary. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
po-theen', *n.* = POTEEN.
pothel. ✝ PUDDLE.
pot helmet. = 2d POT, 4 **a**.
poth'er-ment, *n.* A petty trouble; perplexity. *Dial.*
poth'er-y (pŏth'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* [*pother* + 3d *-y*.] **1.** Choking; stifling; sultry. *Chiefly Dial. Eng* 2. Affected with gid; — said esp of sheep. *Dial. Eng.*
pothicary. ✝ POTHECARY.
pot'hook'er-y, *n.* Writing consisting largely of pothooks; scrawled writing.
pot'i-ca-ry (pŏt'ĭ-kā-rĭ). Var. of POTHECARY. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
po'ti-cho-ma'ni-a (pō'tĭ-shō-mā'nĭ-ȧ; pō'tĭ-kō-), ‖ **po'ti-cho-ma'nie** (-mā'nĭ; *F.* pō'tē'shō'-má'nē'), *n.* [F. *potichomanie*; *potiche* a porcelain vase + *manie* mania.] The craze for imitating painted porcelain ware by coating the inside of glass vessels; the art or process of doing this.
pot'i-fer (pŏt'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [*pot* + *-fer*.] Pot bearer. *Nonce Word.*
‖ **po'tin'** (pō'tăN'), *n.* [F.] 1 Old pot metal (senses **a** & **b**). 2. An alloy of copper, zinc, lead, and tin, the material of certain ancient Gallic coins.
pot'ing (pōt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POTE.
potingar, **potingary**. ✝ POTTINGAR, POTTINGARY.
pot'in-ger. Var. of POTTINGER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
po'tion (pō'shŭn), *v. t.* To drug. *R.*
‖ **po'ti-or est con-di'ti-o pos si-den'tis** (kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Law.* The condition of the possessor is the better. 6 *Mass.* 84, 381.
Pot'i-phar (pŏt'ĭ-fȧr), *n.* *Bib.* An Egyptian official to whom Joseph was sold as a slave.
Po-tiph'er-ah (pō-tĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* *Bib.* An Egyptian priest of On, whose daughter married Joseph.
pot'i-ron (pŏt'ĭ-rŭn; *F.* pō'tē'rôN'), *n.* [F.] A kind of pumpkin. *Obs. or Alien.*
pot'i-suge, *n.* [L. *potus* drink + *sugere* to suck.] A toper. *Obs.*
pot kiln. A small lime kiln.
pot knight. A person made bold by liquor. *Obs.*
pot'l. Pottle. *Ref. Sp.*
pot lace. Lace whose pattern has one or more representations of baskets or bowls from which flowers spring.
pot'lach', **pot'lache'** Vars. of POTLATCH.

2. Hence, a feast given to a large number of persons, often accompanied by gifts. *Colloq., Northwestern America.*
pot layering. *Hort.* A form of propagation in which a branch that cannot be brought to the ground for layering is made to emit roots by applying moist earth or moss to the desired spot and keeping it in place by means of a box or pot.
pot′lid′ (pŏt′lĭd′), *n.* **1.** The lid or cover of a pot. *T. Preston.*
2. Usually in *dial.* form *patlid. Curling.* A stone that comes to rest on the tee.
potlid valve. A valve covering a round hole or the end of a pipe or pump barrel, resembling a potlid in form.
pot′luck′ (-lŭk′), *n.* Whatever may chance to be in the pot, or may be provided for a meal.
A woman whose *potluck* was always to be relied on. *G. Eliot.*
I should relish every hour . . . the *potluck* of the day. *Emerson.*
pot′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* POTMEN (-mĕn). **1.** A toper. *Obs.*
2. A serving man employed in a public house. Cf. POTBOY.
pot marigold. An asteraceous garden plant (*Calendula officinalis*) the heads of which are used to flavor soups.
pot metal. a A cast iron used for making pots and other hollow ware. **b** An alloy of copper with much lead, used for making large vessels, beer taps, etc. **c** A kind of stained glass the colors of which are incorporated with the melted glass in the pot.
Po-to′mac (pō-tō′măk), *n.* [From the *Potomac* River, Virginia.] *Geol.* A terrestrial (nonmarine) series on the Atlantic coast of North America, representing the Comanchean or Early Cretaceous period.
pot′pie′ (pŏt′pī′), *n.* A meat pie boiled in a pot; as: **a** Such a pie having the bottom and sides of the pot lined with crust. **b** A fricassee of meat or fowl with dumplings.
pot′pour′ri′ (pō′pōō′rē′; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *pot* pot + *pourri*, p. p. of *pourrir* to rot, L. *putrere.* Cf. OLLA-PODRIDA.] A medley or mixture. Specif.: **a** An olla-podrida (the dish). *Obs.* **b** A jar of flower petals, as of the rose, mixed with spices, etc., used to scent a room. **c** *Music.* A medley. **d** A literary production composed of parts brought together without order or bond of connection.
Pots′dam formation *or* **series** (pŏts′dăm). [From *Potsdam*, New York.] *Geol.* The upper division of the American Cambrian. See GEOLOGY. *Chart.*
pot′sherd′ (pŏt′shûrd′), *n.* [*pot* + *sherd* or *shard.*] A piece or fragment of a broken earthen pot. *Job* ii. 8.
pot shot. Lit., a shot fired simply to fill the pot; hence, a shot fired at an animal or person when at rest or within easy range, or fired simply to kill, without reference to the rules of sport; a shot needing no special skill.
pot sleeper. *Railroads.* A combined cast-iron sleeper and chair resembling an inverted pot.

Pot Sleeper.

pot still. A primitive form of still, used esp. in the distillation of Irish grain whisky and Scotch malt whisky, in which the heat of the fire is applied directly to the pot containing the wash.
pot′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* **1.** A more or less impure steatite, sometimes used in manufacturing culinary vessels, esp. in prehistoric times.
2. A cone-shaped mass of stone occurring in mine roofs, quarries, etc.
pott (pŏt), *n.* [See 2d POT.] A size of paper. See PAPER.
pot′tage (pŏt′āj), *n.* [F. *potage*, fr. *pot* pot. See 2d POT: cf. FORRIDGE, PORRINGER.] **1.** A dish of vegetables, or vegetables and meat, boiled until tender, and seasoned; soup, esp. a thick soup. *Now Chiefly Literary.* Cf. POTAGE. *Chaucer.*
2. Oatmeal porridge. *Obs.*
pot′ter (pŏt′ẽr), *n.* [From 2d POT; cf. F. *potier.*] **1.** One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels. *Ps.* ii. 9.
2. A maker of metal pots. *Obs. & R.*
3. One who hawks crockery or earthenware. *Dial. Eng.*
pot′ter, *n.* **1.** A person given to drinking; a toper. *Obs.*
2. One who pots meats or other eatables.
3. A pothunter.
4. The red-bellied terrapin. See TERRAPIN.
pot′ter, *v. i.;* POT′TERED (-ẽrd); POT′TER-ING. Also, and in U. S. usually, **put′ter** (pŭt′ẽr). [Cf. AS. *potian* to push, thrust.]
1. To poke lightly and repeatedly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To meddle; pry; tamper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To busy one's self with trifles; to labor with little purpose, energy, or effect; to trifle.
Pottering about the Mile End cottages. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*
4. To talk in a trifling way; to chat.
5. To walk or go desultorily or idly; to saunter; dawdle.
Syn. — See TRIFLE.
pot′ter, *v. t.* Also **put′ter.** **1.** To poke; push; also, to move or stir by so doing; to disturb; confuse; perplex; bother. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To get (out) in a pottering way; to trifle or idle (away).

pot′ter (pŏt′ẽr), *n.* Also **put′ter** (pŭt′ẽr). Act or habit of pottering, or working or talking in a trifling way.
pot′ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* Also **put′ter-er.** One who potters.
pot′ter's asth′ma (pŏt′ẽrz). *Med.* Emphysema of the lungs; — so called because very prevalent among potters.
potter's clay. Clay used in making pottery: specif., a tolerably pure kind nearly free from iron.

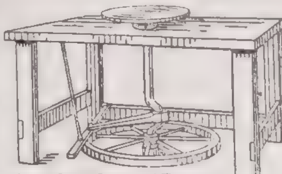
A modern form of Potter's Wheel, the Kick Wheel.

potter's field. A public burial place, esp. in a city, for paupers, unknown persons, and criminals. *Matt.* xxvii. 7.
potter's wheel. *Ceramics.* A horizontal disk, revolving on a vertical spindle, and carrying the clay in the operation of throwing (which see). "My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's wheel.*" *Shak.*
potter wasp. Any of certain solitary wasps, esp. of the genus *Eumenes*, which construct vaselike cells of sand and mud for their young. *E. fraterna* is a common American form whose cells are provisioned with caterpillars.
pot′ter-y (pŏt′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* POTTERIES (-ĭz). [F. *poterie*, fr. *pot.* See 2d POT.] **1.** A shop or factory where earthen vessels are made.
2. Art of the potter; manufacture of earthenware; ceramics.
3. a Ware made from certain earthy materials, usually clay, molded while moist and soft, and hardened by heat. **b** In a narrower sense, the coarser kinds of vessels so made, distinguished from porcelain, and also from brick, tiling, etc. See CLAY, 1, PORCELAIN, STONEWARE, etc. The soft material from which objects are molded by hand or tools is called *body* or *paste*. Glazes are either fused on when the object is baked, as with porcelain, or applied afterward, and fused by a second firing called the *glost fire*. In addition to the colors of body and glaze, colors may be applied to the object either before glazing (**underglaze colors**) or after glazing (**overglaze colors**). *Casting* is a method of making certain wares, by pouring slip into a porous mold, allowing it to stand, and then pouring out the surplus slip. The mold absorbs water from the paste, and retains a thin shell of solid matter, which can then be removed.

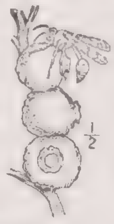
$\frac{1}{2}$
Potter Wasp (*Eumenes fraterna*) with three of its cells.

pot′ter-y-bark′ tree. An amygdalaceous tree of Guiana (*Licania heteromorpha*), with exceedingly hard wood. Its fruit yields a black dye, and its siliceous bark (**pottery bark**), when burned and pulverized, is sometimes mixed with pottery clay. Also, any related species of *Licania*.
pottery tree. A Brazilian rosaceous tree (*Moquilea utilis*) the pulverized bark of which is mixed with pottery clay.
pot′ting (pŏt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Drinking; tippling. *Archaic.* **b** The making of pottery. **c** Act of placing in a pot; as, the *potting* of plants. **d** In sulphuric acid manufacture, the process of supplying nitrous fumes by action of sulphuric acid on a nitrate in iron pots. **e** Taking of pot shots; shooting. **f** Catching in pots.
pot′tle (pŏt′'l), *n.* [ME. *potel*, OF. *potel*, dim. of *pot.* See 2d POT.] **1.** An old liquid or dry measure equal to two quarts.
2. A pot or tankard of, or about of, this capacity; also, by ellipsis, a pottle of wine, etc.; hence, liquor. *Shak.*
3. A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.
pot′to (pŏt′ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [Fr. a West African dialect; cf. Wolof *pata* baboon.] **1.** A West African lemurine mammal (*Perodicticus potto*) resembling the slow loris in its nocturnal, arboreal, and slow-moving habits. Its color is reddish gray; the index finger and tail are rudimentary.
2. The kinkajou.

$\frac{1}{5}$
Potto, 1.

Pott's disease (pŏtz). [After Percivall *Pott*, English surgeon.] *Med.* Caries of the vertebræ, often resulting in curvature of the spine and paralysis of the lower extremities.
Pott's fracture. *Surg.* A fracture of the lower part of the fibula accompanied with injury to the ankle joint so that the foot is dislocated outward.
pot′-val′iant (pŏt′văl′yănt; pŏt-văl′yănt), *a.* Having the courage given by drink. — *n.* A pot-valiant person. — **pot′-val′iance** (-yăns), **pot′-val′ian-cy** (-yăn-sĭ), **pot′-val′iant-ry**, *n.* — **pot′-val′iant-ly**, *adv.*
pot valve. *Steam Boilers.* A safety valve resembling an inverted pot with a recess in the crown in which the valve lever is fulcrumed.

pot′wall′er (pŏt′wôl′ẽr), *n.* Lit., potboiler; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, one of a certain class of voters (see POT-WALLOPER, 1); — the original official term. — **pot′wall′ing**, *vb. n.*
pot′-wal′lop-er (-wŏl′ŭp-ẽr; pŏt′wŏl′-), *n.* **1.** In certain boroughs of England, before the passage of the reform bill of 1832, a voter whose qualification for suffrage was the boiling (walloping) of his own pot, i. e., the fact of being a householder, as proved by his having a separate fireplace where food was cooked for himself and family.
2. One who cleans pots; a scullion; sea cook. *Slang.*
pot′-wal′lop-ing, *n.* Boiling of a pot, or a sound likened to such boiling.
pot′-wal′lop-ing, *a.* Boiling a pot; — applied specif. to a kind of voter (see POT-WALLOPER, 1) or a borough containing such voters.
pouch (pouch), *n.* [OF. *poche*, *puche*, F. *poche* a pocket, pouch, bag; of uncert. origin; perh. connected with E. *poke* a bag. Cf. POKE a bag, POACH to cook eggs.] **1.** A small or moderate-sized bag, sack, or receptacle, esp. for carrying things; as, a *pouch* for money; a shot *pouch*.
2. Specif.: **a** A money purse. *Archaic or Literary.* **b** A pocket in a garment. *Chiefly Scot.* **c** A leather bag for ammunition; also, a wooden cartridge box. **d** A mail bag.
3. *Naut.* A division made by small bulkheads in a vessel, to prevent grain, etc., from shifting.
4. That which is shaped like a pouch, or bag; as: **a** *Med.* A cyst or sac containing fluid. **b** *Zoöl.* A sac or bag, esp. one for carrying the young, as on the abdomen of most marsupials, or for carrying food, as in the cheeks of many rodents. **c** *Bot.* (1) A silicle. (2) Any saclike organ.
5. A gift of money; a tip. *Slang or Colloq., Eng.*
pouch of Doug′las (dŭg′lăs), *Anat.*, a pouch formed by the reflection of the posterior ligament of the uterus on to the anterior wall of the rectum. — **p. of Rath′ke** (rät′kē). *Embryol.* See PITUITARY BODY.
pouch, *v. t.;* POUCHED (poucht); POUCH′ING. **1.** To put into or inclose in or as in a pouch or pocket; to pocket.
2. To put up with; to endure. *Rare.* *Scott.*
3. To take into the stomach or a pouch; to swallow. *R.*
4. To protrude or purse (the lips or mouth); to pout. *Obs.*
5. To give money to; to tip. *Slang or Colloq., Eng.*
6. To give a pouchlike form to; specif., *Dressmaking*, to arrange (a part of a dress) so that it will droop like a pouch.
pouch, *v. i.* **1.** To swallow; gorge.
Its [a fish's] habit of pausing to *pouch*, or gorge. *Encyc. of Sport.*
2. To form a pouch or baglike cavity.
pouched (poucht), *a.* Having a pouch or pouches; also, put into a pouch. — **pouched dog**, the thylacine. — **p. frog** *or* **toad**, a marsupial frog. — **p. gopher**, a pocket gopher. — **p. marmot**, a spermophile. — **p. mouse**, a pocket mouse. — **p. rat. a** A pocket gopher. See GOPHER, *n.*, 1. **b** A kangaroo rat. **c** Any African rodent of the genus *Cricetomys* or of the genus *Eosaccomys*.
pouf (pōōf), *n.* [F. *pouf.* Cf. PUFF, *n.*] Lit., a puff; specif.: **a** A kind of headdress worn by women in the latter part of the 18th century. **b** A piece of furniture like an ottoman, usually circular and having cushion seats on all sides. **c** The looped or puffed part of a dress.
pou-laine′ (pōō-lān′), *n.* [OF. soulier à la *poulaine*, prop., shoe of Polish fashion.] The long pointed toe of the crakow; a pike; sometimes, erroneously, a crakow. *Hist.*
pou-lard′ (-lärd′), *n.* [F. *poularde* pullet, fr. *poule* hen. See PULLET.] A pullet from which the ovaries have been removed to produce fattening; hence, a fat pullet. Cf. CAPON, 1.
Poul′sen arc (poul′sĕn). [After Waldemar *Poulsen*, Danish electrician.] *Elec.* A direct-current arc for producing high-frequency undamped oscillations, the arc being between electrodes in a tight chamber through which a gas, usually hydrogen or illuminating gas, is passed continuously. In parallel with the arc and outside of the chamber is an oscillating circuit in which is a condenser and the primary circuit of an air-core transformer. The frequency of oscillation may be 1,000,000 or more per second.
Poulsen generator. A Poulsen-arc apparatus.
poult (pōlt), *n.* [ME. *pulte*, contracted fr. *polet*, *pulet*, F. *poulet*, dim. of *poule* fowl. See PULLET; cf. POULTRY.] **1.** A young chicken, turkey, pheasant, grouse, or the like. **2.** (*pron.* pōlt; *dial. usually* pōōt). A child; youth. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*
poult′-de-soie′ (pōō′dē-swä′). [F. *poult-de-soie*, *pou-de-soie.* Cf. PADUASOY.] A kind of heavy, corded silk fabric; a fine grosgrain silk. Cf. PADUASOY.
poul′ter (pōl′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *pulter*, OF. *pouletier.* See POULT.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A poulterer, — now only [*cap.*] in *Poulters' Company*, one of the London City Livery Companies (incorporated 1504).
2. In royal and noble houses, and in monasteries, the purchaser of provisions.

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pot lead (lĕd). [Cf. D. *potlood*, G. *pottloth.*] Graphite, or black lead, often used on the bottoms of racing vessels.
pot′-lead′, *v. t.* To coat with pot lead. [drinker. *Obs.*
pot′leech′, *n.* An assiduous
pot′leg′, *n.* A fragment, or, collectively, fragments, of cast iron, used as shot.
pot′ling, *n.* A toper. *Obs.*
pot mate. Pot companion. *Obs.*
pot′meal′, *n.* A drinking bout. *Obs.*
potok. ✝ PUTTOCK.
po′to-ma′ni-a (pō′tō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: L. *potus*, or Gr. πότος, a drinking + *mania.*] *Med.* Dipsomania.
po-tom′e-ter (pō-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ποτόν drink + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the rate of transpiration in plants.
po-too′ (pō-tōō′), *n.* [Name in Jamaica.] A large nightjar (*Nyctibius jamaicensis*) of South America and the West Indies.
Pot′o-ro-i′næ (pŏt′ō-rō-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. POTOROO.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily of small marsupials consisting of the rat kangaroos. The typical genus is **Pot′o-ro′us** (-rō′ŭs).
po′to-roo′ (pō′tō-rōō′), *n.* [Prob. native name in New South Wales.] A rat kangaroo.
pot paper. See 2d POT, 7, & PAPER, *Table.*
pot piece. = POTGUN, 1. *Obs.*
pot plant. The monkey-pot tree.
pot′rack′ (pŏt-răk′), *v. i.* To make a cry sounding like this word; — said of a guinea fowl. *Rare.*
‖ **po-tre′ro** (pō-trā′rō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *potro* colt.] **1.** A farm pasture. *Southwest U. S. & Sp. Am.* **2.** A cattle farm. *Cuba.*
pot′shard′, **pot′share′.** ✝ POTSHERD. [SHAH.
potshaugh, **potshaw.** ✝ PADI-
pot-sheen′ (pŏt-shēn′). Var. of POTEEN.
pot′shot′, *a.* Intoxicated. *Obs.*
pot′shot′, *n.* A drunkard. *Obs.*
pot′sick′, *a.* Tipsy. *Obs.*
pot steel. A kind of crucible steel.
pot′stick′, *n.* Ladle or stick for stirring pottage, etc. *Obs. or Scot.*
pot′-sure′, *a.* Made confident by drink. *Obs.*
pottagur. ✝ PODAGRE.
pot′tah (pŏt′ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *pattā.*] A title deed, or certificate of tenure; a lease. *India.*
pottain. ✝ POTIN. [stud.
pot′tance. Var. of POTENCE,
pottance file. See 4th FILE, 1.
pot′tan-ger. ✝ PORRINGER.
pottaro, *n.* A rack. *Obs.*
Pot′ta-wat′to-mie. Var. of POTAWATAMI.
pottecary. ✝ POTHECARY.
pot′ted, *pret. & p. p.* of POT.
pot-teen′ (pŏ-tēn′). Var. of POTEEN.
pot′ten-ger. ✝ POTTINGER.
pot′ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POTTER. — **pot′ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*
pot′tern (pŏt′ẽrn), *a.* Of or pertaining to potters. *Obs.* — **pottern ore.** *Mining*, a kind of ore apt to vitrify like the glazing of potters' wares. *Obs.*
pot′ter's bron-chi′tis, **potter's consumption**, **potter's disease.** *Med.* Potter's asthma.
potter's earth. Potter's clay.
potter's lead (lĕd), **potter's ore.** = ALQUIFOU. [ma.
potter's phthisis. Potter's asth-
pottery coal. Coal from the North Staffordshire coal field (**pottery coal field**).
pottery tissue. a High-class, well-glazed tissue paper for wrapping pottery ware. **b** Tissue used for putting transfers on pottery ware.
pot′ti-cal, *a.* Inspired by liquor; — with a play on *poetical.* *Obs.*
pottill. ✝ POTTLE.
pottingar, *n.* [OF. *apotecaire*, F. *apothicaire.*] An apothecary. *Obs. Scot.*
pot′tin-ga-ry, *n.* [Corruption of ME. *apotecarie.* See APOTHECARY.] An apothecary; also, pharmacy or drugs. *Obs.*
pot′tin-ger (pŏt′ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *potagier.*] A maker of pottage; a cook; also, erron., a pottingar. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pot′tin-ger, *n.* [See PORRINGER.] Porringer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [bundle. *Obs.*
pot′tle. Erron. var. of BOTTLE,
pot′tled (pŏt′'ld), *a.* Put in a pottle; *Obs.*, due to, or savoring of, the pottle, or pot of liquor.
pottle pot. A pot or tankard holding two quarts; also, a drunkard.
pot tree. = POT PLANT.
Potts′ville Con-glom′er-ate (pŏts′vĭl). [From *Pottsville*, Pennsylvania.] *Geol.* A conglomeratic formation at the base of the Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous) in the northern Appalachian region; Millstone Grit.
pot′u-lent (pŏt′ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *potulentus*, fr. *potus* a drinking.] Potable; also, tipsy. — *n. pl.* Drinkables. *Both Obs.*
pot′u-len′tal, *a.* Potulent. *Obs.*
pot′-val′or, **pot′-val′our** (pŏt′-văl′ẽr; pŏt′văl′ẽr), *n.* Valor or courage due to drink. — **pot′-val′or-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
pot′-ver-du′go, *n.* [For *pot-vertigo;* cf. Sp. *verdugo* executioner.] Vertigo from intoxication. *Obs.*
pot′-wab′bler (pŏt′wŏb′lẽr), **pot′-wob′bler**, **pot′-wab′bling** = POT-WALLOPER, POT-WALLOPING. *Eng.*
pot-walloner. ✝ POT-WALLOPER.
pot′ware′, *n.* Pottery; crockery.
pot wheel. A noria.
pot′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* A pottery.
pot′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Potherb.
pou (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PULL. [See MEASURE.
pouce (pōōs), *n.* [F., lit., thumb.]
pouce (pous; pōōs), *n.* [F. *pousse.*] Dust from flax: — so called by workers in flax mills.
pou′cer, *n.* Also **pou′ser**, erron.
poun′cer, **pon′ser**, etc. [F. *poucier*, fr. *pouce* thumb, L. *pollex.*] *Eccl.* A thumb stall of gold or silver worn by an English medieval bishop after he had dipped his thumb in the holy oil. *Obs. & R.*
pou′cey (pou′sĭ; pōō′sĭ), *a.* [From POUCE.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Dusty; dirty. **b** Asthmatic from flax dust. **c** Rubbishy; contemptible. [POACH.
pouch. Dial. Eng. var. of
pouch bone. Marsupial bone.
pouch′er, *n.* A maker of pouches. *Obs.*
pouch′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
pouch′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pou′chong′ (pou′chŏng′), *n.* [Chin. *pao*[1]-*chung*[4], lit., wrapped or baled kind.] See TEA, 1.
poucht. Pouched. *Ref. Sp.*
pouch′y (pouch′ĭ), *a.* Having, or of the nature of, a pouch.
pou′cy. Var. of POUCEY.
poud. Var. of POOD.
poudagre. ✝ PODAGRE.
poude. ✝ POOD.
pou′der. ✝ POWDER.
‖ **pou′-de-soie′** (pōō′dē-swä′). Var. of POULT-DE-SOIE.
poudesoy. ✝ PADUASOY.
poudganade. ✝ POMEGRANATE.
pou′dre. ✝ POWDER.
pou′drée′ (pōō′drā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Powdered. *Rare.*
poudre, *or* **pouder**, **marchant** [OF. *march(e)ant* of a merchant, of good quality.] A medieval tart flavoring powder. *Obs.*
pou-drette′ (pōō-drĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *poudre* dust, powder. See POWDER.] A manure made from night soil, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.
poudur. ✝ POWDER.
poue. ✝ PAW.
pouer. ✝ POWER.
pouere. ✝ POOR.
pouf. Var. of POOF.
‖ **pouf** (pōōf), *interj.* [F.] Plump; bang.
pouff, **pouffe.** ✝ PUFF.
pouge. ✝ POUCH.
pough, **pouge**, *n. & v.* [AS. *pohha* a bag.] Bag. *Obs.*
pouk (pōōk). Var. of POOK, to pluck. *Scot.* [a bag.
pouk (pōk). Scot. var. of POKE,
pouk (pōk). Var. of POWK, blister, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pouk (pŏŏk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PUCK.
poukenel. ✝ PUCKNEEDLE.
poul (pōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POLL.
poulcatte. ✝ POLECAT.
poulce. ✝ 1st PULSE, *n.*
pouldavis. ✝ POLEDAVY.
poulde. ✝ POLLED, *a.*
poul′der, **poul′dre.** ✝ POWDER.
poul′dron (pōl′drŏn). Obsolete var. of PAULDRON. — **poul′droned** (-drŏnd), *a.*
‖ **poule** (pōōl), *n.* [F., prop., chicken.] **1.** The third figure of a quadrille.
2. *Gaming.* = POOL, sum staked
pouleine. ✝ PULLEN.
‖ **pou′let′** (pōō′lĕ′), *n.* [F.] **1.** = 1st CHICK, 1 & 2.
2. A love letter or a note; — from being sometimes folded in the form of a wing. *Obs. or Archaic.*
poullet. ✝ PULLET.
poulp, **poulpe** (pōōlp), *n.* [F. *poulpe*, OF. *poupe*, *polpe*, fr. L. *polypus.*] An octopus.
poulpy. ✝ PULPY.

poul'ter-er (pōl'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* [From earlier POULTER.] One who deals in poultry.

poul'ter's meas'ure (-tẽrz). A meter in which lines, or couplets, of twelve and fourteen syllables alternate. *Obs.*

poul'tice (pōl'tĭs), *n.* [Prob. orig. a pl., fr. L. *puls*, pl. *pultes*, a thick pap, through OF. *pout* (in a spelling *poult* for earlier *polt*) or fr. a derivative of this; akin to Gr. πόλτος. Cf. PULSE seeds.] A soft composition, as of bread, bran, herbs, or the like, usually heated and spread on a cloth, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc., to supply warmth or moisture, or act as an anodyne, emollient, antiseptic, counterirritant, etc.; a cataplasm.

poul'tice, *v. t.*; POUL'TICED (-tĭst); POUL'TIC-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). To apply a poultice to; to dress with a poultice.

poul'try (-trĭ), *n.* [ME. *pultrie*, OF. *pouleterie*. See POULT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** The office of poulter (in sense 2); also, the storeroom for the provisions bought by him. **b** A poultry yard or farm. **c** A poultry market.

2. Domestic fowls reared for the table, or for their eggs or feathers, such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

Poultry, 2. Domestic Fowl with Parts named. 1 Comb; 2 Face; 3 Wattles; 4 Ear Lobe; 5 Hackle; 6 Breast; 7 Back; 8 Saddle; 9 Saddle Hackles; 10 Sickle Feathers; 11 Tail Coverts; 12 Tail Feathers; 13 Wing Bow; 14 Wing Coverts; 15 Secondaries; 17 Primaries; 18 Thighs; 19 Hocks; 20 Shanks or Legs; 21 Spur; 22 Toes.

poultry tick. **a** A tick (*Argas miniatus*) that infests chickens and other poultry. **b** A mite (*Dermanyssus gallinæ*) that infests poultry.

pounce (pouns), *n.* [F. *ponce* pumice, pounce, fr. L. *pumex*, *-icis*, pumice. See PUMICE.] **1.** A fine powder, as of sandarac or cuttlefish bone, formerly used to prevent ink from spreading on unsized paper or over an erasure, and also to prepare parchment to take writing.

2. Powder, as charcoal dust, for making patterns through perforated designs, used by embroiderers, etc.

pounce, *v. t.*; POUNCED (pounst); POUNC'ING (poun'sĭng). [Cf. F. *poncer*. See POUNCE a powder.] **1.** To sprinkle, dust, rub, smooth down, or finish, with pounce, pumice, etc.; to transfer, trace, or imprint, with pounce; as, to *pounce* paper or a design.

2. To sprinkle with powder, as esp. with a cosmetic; to powder; also, to sprinkle with spots, etc. *Obs.*

pounce, *n.* [Perh. through French, fr. an assumed LL. *punctiare* to prick, L. *pungere*, *punctum*; cf. OF. *ponçon*, dial. form of *poinçon* an awl. See PUNCHEON, PUNCH, *v. t.*] **1.** The claw or talon of a bird of prey or, rarely, of some other animal; in *Falconry*, formerly, the innermost of the three anterior claws, or any of the anterior claws.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A punch or stamp. **b** A hole punched or pinked to ornament a garment; a pink. **c** A punch; thrust; poke. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pounce, *v. t.* To seize, or swoop down on and seize, with the pounces, or talons. "To *pounce* a wren." *Cowper.*

pounce, *v. i.* **1.** To make a pounce; to swoop down or spring; to fall suddenly and seize with the claws; — with *on*, *upon*, or *at*; as, a hawk *pounces* on a chicken.

Derision is never so agonizing as when it *pounces* on the wanderings of misguided sensibility. *Jeffrey.*

2. To spring, jump, or come unexpectedly or suddenly.

pounce, *n.* Act of pouncing; a sudden swoop or spring; as, to make a *pounce*; on the *pounce*, ready to pounce.

pounce, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *poinçonner* to stamp, to punch, E. POUNCE a punch.] **1.** To emboss for ornamental purposes by hammering on the reverse side, as in repoussé work; to ornament in this way; to decorate or adorn. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. To ornament by punching or cutting holes, etc.; to cut the edge of in scallops, etc.; to pink.

3. To pound; stamp; bruise; comminute; thrust; poke; pummel; punch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. To prick; perforate; stab; specif., to tattoo. *Obs.*

pounced (pounst), *p. a.* *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** Embossed for decoration.

2. Ornamented with perforations or punctures; pinked; cut at the edges, as a leaf; laciniated.

pounced, *a.* Having claws or talons. *Obs.*

pounced, *p. a.* Powdered; dusted; spotted. *Now Rare.*

poun'cet box (poun'sĕt). [Cf. F. *poncette* a bag with perforations for sprinkling pounce. See POUNCE a powder.] A box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pounce, or for holding perfumes. *Archaic, after Shakespeare.* *Scott.*

pound (pound), *n.* [AS. *pund* an inclosure (in comp.); cf. *forpyndan* to turn away, or to repress, also Icel. *pynda* to extort, torment. Cf. PINDER, PINFOLD, PIN to inclose, POND.] **1.** An inclosure, maintained by public authority, in which cattle or other animals may be confined when taken in trespassing, or when going at large in violation of law, or where distrained cattle or goods may be kept until redeemed; a pinfold. *Shak.* It is called a **pound close** or **covert**, when the owner has no access to the animals impounded; a **pound open** or **overt**, when not roofed over, so that the owner can feed and water his beasts.

2. An inclosure in which sheep or cattle are confined for shelter, etc.; also, one for trapping wild animals.

3. Fig.: A place of confinement, as a prison for criminals or debtors; a trap; a difficult or hopeless position to get out of, as in hunting.

4. A body of still water, esp. one confined by a dam or the like, as a mill pond or a canal reach. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. An area or space within which fish are kept, stowed, or caught; specif., *Angling*, the inner inclosure of a pound net, which retains the fish. Also, short for POUND NET.

pound (pound), *v. t.*; POUND'ED; POUND'ING. **1.** To confine in or as in a pound; to impound; to shut or pen up; to imprison.

2. Specif., *Fox Hunting*, to confine in or put into a place from which the chase cannot be followed.

3. To dam or impound (water); — often with *up*. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

pound, *n.*; *pl.* POUNDS (poundz), collectively POUND or POUNDS. [AS. *pund*, fr. L. *pondo*, akin to *pondus* a weight, *pendere* to weigh. See PENDANT.] **1. a** A unit of weight varying in value from about 300 to about 1,070 grams and commonly divided into 12 or 16 ounces. Among English-speaking peoples the **avoirdupois pound** of 7,000 grains is the standard of weight for most purposes, but the **troy pound** of 5,760 grains or its twelfth part, the troy ounce, is the standard for gold and silver and a few other costly articles. Abbr. *lb.* See WEIGHT. **b** *Assaying.* A miniature pound. Cf. ASSAY TON.

2. A pound weight. *Obs. Nonce Use.* *Shak.*

3. a The gold monetary unit of Great Britain, equal to 20 shillings of 12 pence each, or $4.8665 United States money, or 113.001 grains (7.3224 grams) of fine gold; —called specif. *pound sterling*. Symbol, £. The gold coin of the value of a pound is called the *sovereign*. Orig., in Old English times, the pound was a (Roman) pound weight of silver, just as the shilling or solidus was $\frac{1}{20}$ of this weight. But as the shilling decreased in weight the pound decreased also, being always the sum of 20 shillings. In 1816 the gold standard was adopted and the value of the pound in gold became fixed. **b** More fully **pound Scots**. A former Scotch money of account, equal at the Union of the Crowns (1603) to 20 shillings Scotch or 20 pence English. Orig. it was the same as the English pound, but was gradually debased. See SHILLING. **c** A gold monetary unit of Turkey (£T), also one of Egypt (£E), also one of Peru. See COIN.

pound, *v. t.* *Coining.* To ascertain the remedy, or variation from standard, of (coins) by weighing together the number that should weigh one or more pounds and noting the variation. The remedy now applies to each coin. *Eng.*

pound (pound), *v. t.*; POUND'ED; POUND'ING. [ME. *pounen*, AS. *punian* to bruise. Cf. PUN a play on words.] **1.** To comminute or pulverize by beating, as with a pestle; to reduce to powder or pulp; to bruise; triturate.

2. To strike heavily or repeatedly, as with the fist or with some heavy instrument; to beat; thump; pummel; hammer.

3. To make firm by beating, as the ground with the feet.

4. *Stock & Produce Exchanges.* To offer freely for sale (securities or produce). *U. S.*

pound, *v. i.* **1.** To strike or deliver heavy blows; to beat; hammer; to come down heavily, as a ship on the water.

2. *Mach.* To make a jarring noise, as an engine in running.

3. To walk, dance, etc., with heavy steps; to ride hard; of a steamer, to force its way or run vigorously.

pound, *n.* Act or result of pounding; specif.: **a** A contusion; bruise. **b** A pounding or heavy blow; a thud.

pound'age (poun'dāj), *n.* **1.** A sum or rate per pound; esp., a payment, deduction, tax, or the like, of so much per pound sterling; specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* A subsidy of twelve pence in the pound formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, alien merchants being charged an extra shilling poundage on tin. After the restoration the amount of poundage varied until it was abolished by the Customs Consolidation Act in 1787. **b** *Eng. Law.* The percentage allowed to a sheriff or other officer on the amount realized by an execution. **c** *Salt Making.* In the case of brines, the number of pounds of salt in a gallon or in a cubic foot of the solution. **d** *Betting.* Extravagant odds. Cf. POUND, *v.*, to bet a pound. *Slang, Eng.*

2. Weight in pounds. *Rare.*

pound'al (-dăl), *n.* [From POUND a weight.] *Physics.* A unit of force which will impart to a mass of one pound an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second, corresponding to the dyne except that pound and foot replace gram and centimeter.

pound'cake' (pound'kāk'), *n.* A kind of rich, sweet cake; —so called from the chief ingredients being used in equal quantities measured in pounds.

pound degree. *Physics.* A unit of heat, being that required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree.

pound'er (poun'dẽr), *n.* [See POUND a weight.] **1.** That which weighs a pound, as a trout.

2. A thing weighing a certain (specified) number of pounds, as a projectile, or having to do with something of a specified weight in pounds; — used in combination; as, a cannon firing a twelve-pound shell is called a twelve-*pounder*.

3. A person whose income, rent payment, dower, or the like is a specified number of pounds sterling; as, before the reform act of 1867, one who was an elector by virtue of paying ten pounds rent was called a ten-*pounder*. *Brit.*

4. A bank note, jewel, etc., having the value of a specified number of pounds sterling.

pound'er, *n.* [See POUND to strike.] **1.** One that pounds, as a stamp in an ore mill, a pestle, a person, etc.

2. Something, as a mortar, for pounding in.

pound'-fool'ish, *a.* Foolish in dealing with large sums or matters; — opposed to *penny-wise*. — **pound'-fool'ishness**, *n.* — **pound'-fol'ly**, *n.*

pound'keep'er (pound'kēp'ẽr), *n.* The keeper of a pound.

pound net. A fish trap consisting of a net or nets supported to form an inclosure with a narrow entrance.

pound'stone' (pound'stōn'), *n.* **1.** A stone, pebble, or large echinite, weighing a pound, used as a weight.

2. *Coal Mining.* The dirt or clay floor under the coal.

Pou'part's' lig'a-ment (pōō'pärz'). [After F. *Poupart* (1661-1709), French anatomist.] *Anat.* The thickened lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, extending from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the spine of the pubis. It is continuous below with the fascia lata of the thigh, and forms the external pillar of the external abdominal ring, and a part of the anterior boundary of the femoral ring.

pour (pōr; 201), *v. t.*; POURED (pōrd); POUR'ING. [ME. *pouren*, of uncertain origin.] To send forth in or as in a stream or a flood; to cause or allow to flow in a stream; to emit, discharge, or let escape, freely, wholly, or abundantly; as, to *pour* water into or out of a pail; to *pour* out gifts.

I . . . have *poured* out my soul before the Lord. *1 Sam.* i. 15.
Now will I shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee. *Ezek.* vii. 8.
London doth *pour* out her citizens! *Shak.*

pour, *v. i.* To flow, pass, or issue, in or as in a stream; to gush; to come or go in great numbers or quantities, rapidly, or the like; to stream; to fall continuously and abundantly; as, the rain *pours*; the audience *poured* out.

If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace. *Gay*

it never rains but it pours, events of a like kind never occur except in great number.

pour, *n.* **1.** A pouring, or the quantity poured; a pouring stream or the like; a flood, a heavy fall; downpour.

2. *Founding.* The principal opening by which the molten metal enters a mold; also, the superfluous metal or tang (sometimes also called *pourpiece*) adhering to the casting and resulting from the head metal in this opening.

‖ **pour'boire'** (pōōr'bwär'), *n.* [F.] Lit., (money) for drinking; drink money; hence, a gratuity; douceur; tip; fee.

‖ **pour'par'ler'** (pōōr'pär'lā'), *n.* [F.] An informal conference to discuss some affair, as preliminary to a treaty.

pour'point (pōōr'point), *n.* Also **pur'point**. [F. *pourpoint.*] Something quilted: **a** A quilted doublet worn in the 14th and 15th centuries as a part of armor or of civilian costume. **b** A bedquilt. *Obs.*

‖ **pousse'-ca'fé'** (pōōs'kȧ'fā'), *n.* [F., fr. *pousser* to push + *café* coffee.] A drink served after coffee at dinner, usually one of several liqueurs, or cordials, of different specific gravities poured so as to remain separate in layers; hence, such a drink of cordials served at any time.

pous-sette' (pōō-sĕt'), *n.* [F., pushpin.] A figure in the contredance, consisting in a movement, as of a couple, round and round with hands joined; also, a poussetting.

pous-sette', *v. i.*; POUS-SET'TED (-sĕt'ĕd); POUS-SET'TING. To perform a poussette. *Tennyson.*

‖ **pou sto** (pōō stō; pou stō). [Gr. ποῦ στῶ where I may stand; — from the reputed saying of Archimedes, "Give me where I may stand and I will move the whole world with my steelyard."] A place to stand upon; a locus standi; hence, a foundation or basis for operations.

pout (pout), *n.* [Cf. D. *puitaal*, kind of fish, G. *aalputte*, D. *puit* frog, E. EELPOUT.] **a** The bib, or whiting pout. **b** Any of several fresh-water catfishes; a horned pout. **c** An eelpout.

pout (pout), *v. i.*; POUT'ED; POUT'ING. [ME. *pouten*, of uncert. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *puta* to be swollen, Dan. *pude* a pillow, cushion.] **1.** To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen; to show displeasure.

Thou *poutest* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shak.*

2. To protrude; to swell out, as lips. Cf. POUTER, 2.

pout, *v. t.* To protrude (the lips); to swell or push out; also, to say with a pout.

pout, *n.* A protrusion of the lips, expressive of sulkiness, pique, annoyance, or the like; rarely, a protrusion in general; *pl.*, a fit of sullenness, pique, or sulkiness.

pout'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that pouts.

2. One of a breed of fancy pigeons having long legs, a

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poul'ter-ess, *n.* A female poulterer.
poult-foot. † POLT-FOOT.
poul'tice-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
poultron. † POLTROON.
poul'try-dom (pōl'trĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
poul'try-ist, *n.* See -IST.
poul'try-less, *a.* See -LESS.
poultry wire. Wire netting of one or two inch mesh. *Cant.*
pouly. † PULLEY.
poumegrene. † POMEGRANATE.
poumysshe. † PUMICE.
poun. † PAWN.
pounce, *adv.* With a pounce.
pounce paper. A transparent paper for tracing, etc.
poun'cer. See POUCER. *Obs.*
pounc'er (poun'sẽr), *n.* One that pounces, as, *Obs.*, a pouncing, or embossing, tool.
poun'cet, *n.* = POUNCET BOX.
pounce tree. The sandarac tree.
pounc'ing (poun'sĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of POUNCE. — **pouncing paper.** Pounce paper.
pouncioun. † PUNCHEON, a cask.
pound, *v. t.* & *i.* To bet a pound or large amount (on), esp. at big odds. *Slang, Eng.*
pound'age (poun'dāj), *v. t.* To lay poundage on. *Rare.*
pound'age, *n.* [See POUND an inclosure.] **1.** Confinement of animals in a pound. *Obs.*
2. A charge paid for the release of impounded cattle, etc.
pound boat. A flat-bottomed, broad-beamed, two-masted, centerboard vessel used by fishermen on the Great Lakes. *U. S.*
pound brush. Any of the largest sizes of painters' brushes.
pounde. † POND.
pound'er, *n.* [Prob. connected with *pound* weight; cf. L. *pondus* weight.] The auncel. *Obs.*
pound'er, *n.* A poundkeeper. *Now Rare.* [*Obs.*
pounder pear. = POUND PEAR.
poundfalde. † PINFOLD.
pound'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of POUND.
pound'land', *n.* [*pound* a weight + *land*.] A measure of land amounting to four bovates. *Obs. Scot.*
pound'law', *n.* *Scots Law.* Amercement paid for the delivery of pounded property. *Obs.*
pound'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pound lock. A lock to impound or dam up a part of a stream.
pound'man (pound'măn), *n.* One who fishes with a pound net.
pound'mas'ter, *n.* = POUNDKEEPER.
pound'meal', *adv.* By the pound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pound pear. A large kind of cooking pear. *Obs.*
poun'drel, *n.* [Cf. POUNDER the auncel.] A kind of weight or device for weighing. *Obs.*
pound rent. Pound rate. *Obs.*
pound Scots. See 3d POUND, 3 b.
pound'-worth', *or* **pound's'-worth'**, *n.* As much as may be worth or be bought for a pound.
poune. † POUND, to beat; PUN, to pound; PAWN, peacock; PAWN, a chessman.
pounen. † POUND.
poungarnard. † POMEGRANATE.
poun'ser. See POUCER.
poun'son, *v. t.* [OF. *poinsonner*, *poinconer*, *ponchonner*, F. *poinçonner*.] Pounce, or pink. *Obs.*
pount. Scot. var. of POINT.
pounte. † PONT, a bridge
poup, poupe. † POOP.
poupe, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *poupée* doll.] A puppet; doll. *Obs.*
pou'pit (pōō'pĭt). Scot. var. of PULPIT.
pour (*Scot.* pōōr, pōō'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of POWER, POOR.
‖ **pour' ac'quit'** (pōōr' ȧ'kē'). [F.] For discharge; — written at the foot of a paid bill, etc.
‖ **pour' ain'si' dire'** (ăN'sē' dēr'). [F.] So to speak
pour'blind'. † PURBLIND.
pourchasse. † PURCHASE.
pour-cut'tell, pour-con'trell, *n.* An octopus. *Obs.*
pourd. Poured. *Ref. Sp*
‖ **pour' dire' a'dieu'** (pōōr' dēr' ȧ'dyû'). [F.] To say good-by.
poure. † POOR, PORE, POUR, POWER, PURE. [pours.
pour'er (pōr'ẽr), *n.* One that
‖ **pour' faire' rire'** (pōōr' fâr' rēr'). [F.] To excite laughter.
‖ **pour' faire' vi'site'** (vē'zēt'). [F.] To pay a visit.
pourfil. † PURFLE.
pourge. † PURGE.
pour'ie (pōr'ĭ), *n.* A vessel with a spout to pour beer, etc *Scot*
pour'ing, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* of POUR. — **pour'ing-ly**, *adv.*
pour le mé'rite' (pōōr' lẽ mā'-rēt'). [F.] For merit.
pourlieu, pourliew. † PURLIEU.
pourloyne. † PURLOIN
pourmenade. † PROMENADE.
pour-par'ler (pōōr-pär'lā), **pour-par'ley** (-lĭ), *v. i.* To conduct a pourparler.
pour'par'ty (pōōr'pär'tĭ). Var. of PURPARTY.
‖ **pour' pas'ser' le temps'** (pōōr' pä'sā' lẽ täN'). [F.] To pass away the time.
pourpays. † PORPOISE.
pour'piece', *n.* *Founding.* See POUR, *n.*, 2.
pour'point, *v. t.* To make in the style of a pourpoint; to quilt. — **pour'point-er**, *n.*
pourpose. † PURPOSE, *v.*
pourpre. † PURPLE.
‖ **pour' pren'dre con'gé'** (pōōr' präN'dr' kôN'zhā'). [F.] To take leave. The abbr. *p. p. c.* is written on a card left upon a farewell visit.
pour-pres'ture (pōōr-prĕs'tûr). Var. of PURPRESTURE.
pour-prise', *n.* [OF. & F. *pourpris*, or OF. *pourprise*, fr. *pourprendre* to occupy.] Inclosure; precinct; environ. *Obs.*
pour-prise', *v. t.* To inclose; encompass; occupy. *Obs.*
‖ **pour'ri'dié'** (pōō'rē'dyā'), *n.* [F. & Pr.; cf. F. *pourrir* to rot.] *Agric.* Any of the numerous fungous diseases attacking the root of the European grapevine.
pourseut, poursuitt. † PURSUIT.
poursue. † PURSUE. [VANT.
poursuivant. Var. of PURSUI-
poursyewe. † PURSUE.
pourtraict, pourtraien, pourtraiture. † PORTRAIT, etc.
pour-tray'. Var. of PORTRAY.
pourvey, pourwiance. † PURVEY, PURVEYANCE.
poury, *a.* [F. *pourri.*] Corrupt; putrid. *Obs.*
pous. † PULSE.
pous (pōōs; pous), *n.* [Gr. πους foot.] See MEASURE.
pouse. † PULSE. [POUCEY.
pouse, pou'sy. Vars. of POUCE,
pouse (pōs; pous; pōōs), **pouss.** Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of PUSH.
pou'ser. Var. of POUCER.
poush. † PUSH, a boil.
pou'sow-dy (pō'sō-dĭ; pou-sou'dĭ). Var. of POWSOWDY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
pousse. [OF. *pous.*] Pulse, peas.
‖ **pous'sé'** (pōō'sā'), *n.* [F. *poussée* a push.] *Music.* The up stroke of a bow.
pous'sie (pōōs'ĭ). Scot. var. of PUSSY, hare. [ie. *Obs.*
poust (pōōst; poust), *n.* Poust-
poust'ie, *n.* [OF. *poësté*, L. *potestas.*] Power; dominion *Obs.*
pout (pōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POULT, PAUT.
pout, *n.* & *v.* = POOK. *Dial. Eng.*
pout (pōōt), *v. i.* To shoot pouts, or poults. *Scot.* [DE-SOIE.
‖ **pout'-de-soie'.** Var. of POULT-
pout'er (pōōt'ẽr), *n.* One who shoots pouts, or poults. *Scot.*
pout'er (pōt'ẽr; pout'ẽr), *v. t.*

slender body, erect carriage, and a remarkably distensible crop which they have a habit of dilating, a process termed *pouting*. Two main varieties are bred in nearly all colors, the common, or English, pouter, and the pygmy pouter.

pov′er-ty (pŏv′ẽr-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *poverte*, OF. *poverté*, *povreté*, F. *pauvreté*, fr. L. *paupertas*, fr. *pauper*. See POOR.] **1**. Quality or state of being poor or indigent; want or scarcity of means of subsistence; indigence; need; destitution. **2**. Poor people collectively; — usually with *the*. *Obs.* **3**. Any deficiency in what is desired or desirable or in what constitutes richness; dearth; scarcity; poorness; as, *poverty* of soil; *poverty* of the blood; *poverty* of ideas. **4**. Poor or feeble bodily condition; leanness, or the like. *R.* **5**. The pearlwort.

Syn. — POVERTY, WANT, DESTITUTION, INDIGENCE, PENURY. POVERTY (which is a stronger word than the adjective *poor*) is the state of being in need; WANT is extreme poverty, DESTITUTION, absolute want. INDIGENCE suggests severely reduced or straitened circumstances; PENURY is extreme indigence or abject poverty. See LACK, PARSIMONIOUS.

poverty grass. **a** A slender, wiry grass of the southern United States (*Aristida dichotoma*), usually found in poor soils; also, any of several similar grasses, as *Danthonia spicata*. **b** The poverty plant.

pov′er-ty-strick′en, *a.* Very poor or destitute.

pow′der (pou′dẽr), *n.* [ME. *poudre*, *pouldre*, F. *poudre*, OF. also *poldre*, *puldre*, L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*; cf. *pollen* fine flour, mill dust, E. *pollen*. Cf. POLVERINE, PULVERIZE.] **1**. The fine particles to which any dry substance is reduced by pounding, grinding, or triturating, or into which it falls by decay; dust. "Grind their bones to *powder*." *Shak.* **2**. A preparation in the form of fine particles; as: **a** *Med.* A medicine or dose, usually for internal use and taken in some vehicle. **b** Salt, spice, or other condiment in this form. *Obs.* **c** A cosmetic for the skin or hair. **3**. Any of various solid explosives, as gunpowder, used in gunnery, blasting, etc. See GUNPOWDER, SMOKELESS POWDER. **4**. *pl. Her.* Spots or minor charges strewn on a field. *Obs.* — **powder of Al′ga′roth′** (ål′gȧ′rŏt′) [F. *algaroth*, fr. the name of the inventor, *Algarotti*], *Pharm.*, a white powder formed by the action of much water on antimony trichloride. It was formerly used as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic. — **p. of iron.** = REDUCED IRON. — **p. of projection**, *Alchemy*, a certain powder cast into a vessel containing matter which is to be thereby transmuted into gold.

pow′der (pou′dẽr), *v. t.*; POW′DERED (-dẽrd); POW′DER-ING. [F. *poudrer*.] **1**. To sprinkle (food) with a powdered condiment; hence, to salt; to corn, as meat; to preserve; store (up). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2**. To sprinkle with or as with powder (rarely, dust); to besprinkle; as, to *powder* the hair; hence, *Her. & Art*, to strew or sprinkle with small figures or spots. **3**. To sprinkle like powder; to scatter or strew irregularly over a surface, esp. for decoration. **4**. To reduce to powder; comminute; pulverize; triturate.

pow′der, *v. i.* **1**. To be reduced to powder; to become like powder; as, some salts *powder* easily. **2**. To use cosmetic powder; as, she paints and *powders*. **3**. To rush; hurry; to ride very fast or impetuously.

powder blue. **1**. Powdered smalt, as for use in laundering. **2**. The deep blue color of smalt.

pow′der-blue′, *a.* Like smalt in color.

powder down. One of certain modified down feathers which grow continuously and disintegrate at the ends, producing a sort of powder or scaly exfoliation. They are present only in certain birds, esp. herons, parrots, tinamous, and frogmouths.

pow′der-ed (pou′dẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of POWDER. Hence: *p. a.* **1**. Spiced; seasoned; also, pickled; preserved; corned. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2**. Subjected to sweating in a heated tub. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3**. Ornamented or marked with numerous spots or small figures; spangled. Specif.: *Her.* Semé (with *with*). **4**. Sprinkled or dressed with powder, as the hair. **5**. Reduced to a powder; pulverized.

powdered sugar, sugar derived from granulated sugar by grinding, including pulverized sugar and confectioners' sugar.

powder flag. *Nav.* A red flag hoisted at the fore of a ship loading or discharging explosives or at the bow of a boat carrying explosives, or displayed during target practice.

pow′der-flask′ (-flȧsk′), *n.* A flask for gunpowder.

pow′der-horn′ (-hôrn′), *n.* A powderflask; specif., one made of the horn of an ox or cow.

pow′der-mill′ (-mĭl′), *n.* Mill in which gunpowder is made.

pow′der-y (pou′dẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Of the nature of, resembling, or consisting of, powder. "The *powdery* snow." *Wordsworth.* **2**. Easily crumbling to pieces; friable; as, a *powdery* spar. **3**. Of the nature of gunpowder; explosive. *Obs.* **4**. Sprinkled with powder; dusty; as, *powdery* bees.

powdery mildew, any mildew fungus of the order Perisporiales, esp. of the family Erysibaceæ, in allusion to the white, powdery conidia which they produce on the leaves of the host plant. Several species, as the powdery mildew of the grape (*Uncinula spiralis*), are very destructive.

pow′er (pou′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *pouer*, *poer*, OF. *poeir*, *pooir*, F. *pouvoir*, n. & v., prop. inf., fr. LL. *potere*, for L. *posse*, *potesse*, to be able, to have power. See POSSIBLE, POTENT; cf. POSSE COMITATUS.] **1**. Ability, whether physical, mental, or moral, to act; the faculty of doing or performing something; capacity for action or performance or for receiving external action or force; capability of producing or undergoing an effect, whether physical, mental, or moral; in *Psychol.*, **mental** ability to act, or to react to stimuli; also, with *pl.*, one of the mental or bodily faculties, as thinking, reasoning, judging, or willing, or a direction of the operation, or a manifestation for the time being, of mental or physical ability to act; as, a man of great *power*; the *power* of capillary attraction; money gives *power*; one's vital *power*; it required all his *powers* to do it.

> The guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my *powers*, drove the grossness . . . into a received belief. *Shak.*
>
> *Power*, then, is active and passive; faculty is active *power* or capacity; capacity is passive *power*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Exerted ability to act or produce effect; exerted or active physical or mental strength; might; energy; vigor; force; ability to act or effect strongly, or such ability as exerted; as, a man of *power*; he felt the *power* of his arm; the tree was rent by the lightning's *power*.

> His omnipresence fills
> Land, sea, and air, and every kind that lives,
> Fomented by his virtual *power* and warmed. *Milton.*

3. Effect or force as to sound or meaning; phonetic value (of a letter); sense or force (of a word in a context). *Rare.* **4**. The possession of sway or controlling influence over others; control; authority; command; government; influence; ascendancy, whether personal, social, or political; also, occasionally, permission or liberty.

> Thou hast given him *power* over all flesh. *John* xvii. 2.
> The boast of heraldry, the pomp of *power*. *Gray.*

5. *Law.* In general, authority, capacity, or right; as, *power* **to contract**; esp., authority or right to do or forbear derived by one person (often called **donee**) from another; as, a *power* of attorney. Specif., an authority (a **power of appointment**) vested in one person (called **donee**, or **appointor**) to dispose of, or create rights in, the property of another, or (as defined by statute or judicial decision in some States of the United States, with reference to real estate) an authority to do some act in relation to (real) property, or to the creation or revocation of an estate therein or a charge thereon, which the owner granting or reserving such power might himself perform for any purpose (122 *N. Y.* 604, 612; *Civil Code N. D., S. D.*, etc.). Such a power with respect to real estate is said to owe its efficacy to the doctrine of uses. A *power of appointment* may be created by grant or reservation; and it is called a **general power** when the subject of it may be appointed to any person (called the **appointee**) or persons whatsoever, including the donee; a **special power** when it must be appointed to a particular person or persons. Any power is said to be a **power coupled with an interest** when it accompanies, or is coupled with, a jointly existing interest in the subject of the power (8 *Wheat.* 203): a **collateral**, or **naked**, **power**, when not connected with any interest of the donee in the subject. **6**. A person, agent, body, or thing having or exercising an ability to act; an individual invested with authority or having influence; an institution or government exercising control or possessing international influence; as, the great *powers* of Europe; hence, often, a superhuman agent; a spirit; a divinity. "The *powers* of darkness." *Milton.*

> And the *powers* of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matt.* xxiv. 29.

7. Specif., in *pl.*, originally rendering Gr. δυνάμεις, an order of angels. See ANGEL, 1.

> Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Virtues, *Powers*. *Milton.*

8. A military or naval force; a host. *Archaic.*

> Never such a *power* . . .
> Was levied in the body of a land. *Shak*

9. A large quantity; a great number; multitude; host; abundance; as, a *power* of followers; a *power* of good things; a *power* of good. *Now Vulgar, Colloq., or Dial.* **10**. *Math.* The product arising from the continued multiplication of a number into itself; as, a square is the second, a cube is the third, *power* of a number. **11**. *Mech.* **a** The rate at which mechanical energy is exerted or mechanical work performed, as by an engine or other machine, or an animal. The units most commonly used are the *horse power* and the *watt*. The *power* of a direct electric current is the product of the voltage and current. The *true power* of an alternating current is the product of voltage, current, and power factor. The *apparent power* (volt amperes) of an alternating current is the product of voltage and current. See ENERGY COMPONENT. **b** Capacity for operating; as, the *power* of an engine governor. **c** Applied force; as, the *power* applied at one end of a lever to overcome a "resistance" at the other end. **d** A source of useful mechanical energy; as, water *power*; hand *power*, etc. Specif., a mechanical source, as opposed to human power. **e** A mechanism by which energy is applied; as, a dog *power*; the mechanical *powers*. *Obsoles.* **12**. *Optics.* **a** The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies; in the telescope, and usually in the microscope, the number of times it multiplies the apparent diameter of an object; sometimes, in microscopes, the number of times it multiplies the apparent surface. **b** The eyepiece of a telescope or microscope.

Syn. — Potency, puissance, might, ability, capacity, efficiency, efficacy. — POWER, STRENGTH, VIGOR, ENERGY, FORCE agree in the idea of ability to do or bear. POWER is the most general term, and denotes ability, whether latent or exerted, to act or effect; as, the *power* of example, to exercise the veto *power*. STRENGTH implies power, either active or passive, that is inherent; as, to push with all one's *strength*, the *strength* of a rope. VIGOR, usually confined in its application to living things, suggests physical or mental strength in healthy exercise; as, the *vigor* of youth, of a plant's growth; "Dryden expresses with clearness what he thinks with *vigor*" (*Johnson*). ENERGY is power expressed in terms of actual or potential work; as, radiant *energy*, *energy* of speech. FORCE adds the implication of resistance overcome; the *force* of an appeal, centripetal *force*. See FORCE, ABILITY, POWERFUL, VIGOROUS.

> I fear these stubborn lines lack *power* to move. *Shak.*
>
> My *strength* is as the *strength* of ten,
> Because my heart is pure. *Tennyson.*
>
> Oh, our manhood's prime *vigor*! No spirit feels waste,
> Not a muscle is stopped in its playing nor sinew unbraced.
> *R. Browning.*
>
> Men were being lifted into nobleness by the new moral *energy* which seemed . . . to pulse through the whole people. *J. R. Green.*
>
> 'T is not within the *force* of fate
> The fate-conjoined to separate. *Emerson*

after, at, *or* **at all, one's powers**, according to one's ability; to the best of one's ability. *Obs.* — **by one's power**, according to one's ability. *Obs.* — **in p.** **a** In authority or control. **b** Able. *Obs. Scot.* **c** In posse. *Obs.* — **of p.**, able; competent. *Obs.* — **p. of an aggregate** *or* **assemblage**. *Math.* **a** The orderless aggregate of all the elements of an aggregate themselves regarded as without character or as mere units. **b** That property of an aggregate which it has in common with all equivalent aggregates and which constitutes them equivalent. See EQUIVALENT, *a.*, 4. — **p. of the keys**, *Eccl. & Theol.*, the authority with regard to the discipline of the church, esp. as to the power of granting or refusing absolution, held by many Christians to reside in the ministry through having been conferred by Christ on the apostles and their successors, or, according to the Roman Catholic Church, specially on St. Peter and the popes as his successors. The doctrine is based on Christ's words to Peter in Matt. xvi. 19, "I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven," with Matt. xviii. 18, John xx. 23. — **the powers that be**, those in authority, as officials or a ruling body. — **to do**, *or* **make**, **one's power**, to do one's best. *Obs.*

pow′er (pou′ẽr), *v. t.* **1**. To empower; give power to. *Obs.* **2**. To equip (a vessel) with propelling engines.

pow′ered (pou′ẽrd), *p. a.* Capable of operating with, or furnished with the means of producing, power.

power factor. *Elec.* The ratio of the electric power in watts to the apparent power in volt-amperes, in an alternating-current circuit or apparatus. Cf. REACTIVE FACTOR.

pow′er-ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1**. Full of, or having, power; possessed of great power; capable of producing great effects of any kind; very strong; potent; mighty; very efficacious; influential; convincing; telling; as, a *powerful* man, engine, vessel; a *powerful* argument; a *powerful* light.

> The *powerful* grace that lies
> In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities. *Shak.*

2. Much or many; great; as, a *powerful* lot. *Dial. or Illit.*

Syn. — Efficient, effective, effectual, efficacious, mighty, strong, forcible, cogent. — POWERFUL, POTENT, PUISSANT agree in the idea of ability to effect large results (see EFFECTIVE). POWERFUL applies to whatever is capable of producing, in any fashion, great effect; as, a *powerful* locomotive, athlete, monarch, medicine, spell; "mixtures *powerful* o'er the blood" (*Shak.*). POTENT suggests some inherent, it may be latent or lurking, virtue or energy, which works out its effect with certainty; as, "Magic *potent* over sun and star" (*Wordsworth*); "How *potent* is this Oriental blood in Napoleon, in Goethe, in Heine, Victor Hugo" (*Lowell*); a *potent* spell, medicine, but not a *potent* locomotive, athlete. PUISSANT, a book word, referring chiefly to persons (usually princes and potentates) or to bodies politic, connotes more the outward attributes of power; as, a *puissant* monarch, commonwealth, "most . . . mighty, most *puissant* Cæsar" (*Shak.*). See POWER.

> The charm of beauty's *powerful* glance. *Milton.*
>
> The scarlet maple-keys betray
> What *potent* blood hath modest May. *Emerson.*
>
> Methinks I see in my mind a noble and *puissant* nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. *Milton.*

— **pow′er-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pow′er-ful-ness**, *n.*

power gas. Any cheap gas made for producing power, as for driving gas engines. See DOWSON GAS, MOND GAS, etc.

power house *or* **station**. A building in which mechanical, electrical, or other power is generated.

pow′er-less, *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect.

Syn. — POWERLESS, IMPOTENT. POWERLESS denotes merely lack of power; IMPOTENT commonly adds the implication of positive weakness or (esp.) ineffectiveness; as, "*powerless* as an infant" (*De Quincey*); "Argument is *powerless* against either feeling" (*T. Hardy*); "An angry little spitfire sea continually sprits and thrashes with *impotent* irascibility" (*Stevenson*). See WEAK, POWERFUL, INABILITY.

— **pow′er-less-ly**, *adv.* — **pow′er-less-ness**, *n.*

power load. *Elec.* That part of the load of an electric power plant used for the operation of motors.

pow′wow′ (pou′wou′), *n.* [Algonquian.] **1**. Among the North American Indians: **a** A priest, conjurer, or medicine man. "Sagamore, sachem, or *powwow*." *Longfellow.* **b** A ceremony, esp. one in which conjuration is practiced, attended with great noise and confusion, and often with feasting, dancing, etc., performed by Indians for the cure of diseases, for success in hunting or in war, and for other purposes; also, a conference of or with Indians. **2**. Hence: Any assembly likened to an Indian powwow or

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& *i.* To poke; stir; also, to potter. *Scot.*

pout′ful (pout′fōōl), *a.* Full of pouts. [of POWDER.]

pou′ther (pōō′thẽr). Scot. var.

pout′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POUT. — **pout′ing-ly**, *adv.*

pout net (pōōt). *Fishing.* A small conical net, with a mouth formed on a semicircular frame, the flat side of the mouth being pushed or drawn along the bottom with a **pout staff**. *Scot.*

poveraill, poveral. ☩ PORAIL.

povere. ☩ POOR.

pov′er-ish, *v. t.* [OF. *pouverir*.] To impoverish. *Obs.* — **pov′er-ish-ment**, *n.* *Obs.*

poverli, poverlich. ☩ POORLY

povert, *n.* [OF. *poverte*.] Poverty. *Obs.* [white birch.]

poverty birch. The American

poverty plant. A small heathlike cistaceous plant (*Hudsonia tomentosa*), native of the Atlantic coast. *U. S.*

pov′er-ty-weed′, *n.* **a** = COW-WHEAT **a**. **b** In the western United States, an ambrosiaceous weed (*Iva axillaris*).

po-vin′dah (pō-vĭn′dȧ), *n.* One of a caste or tribe of soldier merchants trading between northern India and central Asia.

povne. ☩ PAWN, a peacock.

povre. ☩ POOR.

pow. ☩ PAW, POOH.

pow (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POOL, PULL.

pow (*dial.* pō, pou). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POLL.

powah. ☩ POWWOW.

pow′an (pou′ȧn), **pow′en** (-ĕn), *n.* [See POLLAN.] The gwyniad.

pow′cat′ (pō′kăt′; pou′-). Dial. Eng. var. of POLECAT.

pow′chong′ Var. of POUCHONG.

pow′der-a-ble (pou′dẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE [ed, beef.]

powder beef Powdered, or salt-

powder boy. A boy formerly employed on war vessels to carry powder to the guns.

pow′derd. Powdered. *Ref. Sp.*

pow′der-er, *n.* One who powders.

powder gun. **a** A blower for insect powder. **b** A gun using gunpowder. [*n.* See -NESS.]

pow′der-i-ness (pou′dẽr-ĭ-nĕs),

pow′der-ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POWDER. — **powdering tub**. **a** A tub in which meat is corned or salted. **b** A heated tub in which a person was sweated for the cure of syphilis. *Obs.*

powder merchant. Modernization of POUDRE MARCHANT.

powder monkey. *Naut.* A powder boy. *Humorous.*

powder pimperlimpimp, *or* **powder of prelinpinpin**. [Cf. F. *poudre de perlimpinpin*.] A conjurer's magical powder. *Obs.*

powder plot. The Gunpowder Plot, or a similar plot. *Now R.*

powder post. [For *powder of post*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Dry rot. — **pow′der-post′ed**. *a.*

powder ship. *Nav.* A vessel carrying powder other than that for its own use. *Obs. or R.*

powder treason. The Gunpowder Plot. *Obs.* Hence, **powder traitor**. *Obs.*

pow′dike′ (pō′dīk′; pou′-), *n.* [The first part was orig. *poke*, of uncert. orig. *Oxf. E. D.*] Any of three ancient dikes in Norfolk to keep back the fen waters. The old powdike was constructed about 1223, the new powdike was begun in 1423. The third was the little powdike. *Local, Eng.* [POWDERY.]

pow′dry (pou′drĭ). Var. of

powe. ☩ PAW.

power. ☩ POOR, POUR.

pow′er-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **a** Powerful. **b** Excessive; extreme. — **pow′er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pow′er-a-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*

power component. **power current**. See ENERGY COMPONENT.

pow′er-ful, *adv.* Extremely. *Dial. & Vulgar.* [COMPONENT.]

power voltage. See ENERGY

poweste. ☩ POUSTIE.

powghe. ☩ POUGH.

Pow′ha-tan′ Con-fed′er-a-cy (pou′hȧ-tăn′). A confederacy of Algonquian Indians of eastern Virginia which was organized by Powhatan and under his successor, Opechancano, warred with the English from 1622 to 1636. After an outbreak in 1644, it was destroyed by the whites.

pow′head (*dial.* pō′ĕd). Obs. or dial. var. of POLEHEAD.

powin. ☩ PAWN, peacock.

pow′itch (pou′ĭch), *n.* [Chinook *pow-itch*.] The Oregon crab apple (*Malus rivularis*).

powk (*dial.* pōk), *n.* Blister; pustule; boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

powke. ☩ POKE, a pouch.

powl. ☩ PULL.

powl (*dial.* pōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POLL.

Powlack. ☩ POLACK, a Pole.

powl-doo′dy (poul-dōō′dĭ), *n.* [From *Pouldoody*, part of a creek near Corcomroe Abbey in Co. Clare, Ireland. *Oxf. E. D.*] A fine variety of oyster obtained from Ireland.

powldron. ☩ POULDRON.

powle. ☩ POLE.

pow′le hachet. ☩ POLE HATCHET.

powling. ☩ POLLING.

powltresse. ☩ POULTICE.

powmgarnet. ☩ POMEGRANATE

powmpere. ☩ POMEPEAR.

pown. ☩ PAWN.

pownage. ☩ PANNAGE.

pownce, pownse. ☩ POUNCE.

powne. ☩ PAWN, a peacock.

pow′ney, **pow′nie**, **pow′ny** (pō′nĭ). Scot. vars. of PONY.

powp. ☩ POOP.

powpe, *n.* Popgun. *Obs.*

powre. ☩ POOR, PORE, POWER, POUR.

powrg. ☩ PURGE.

powse (*dial.* pōs, pous). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PULSE.

pow′sow′dy (pō′sō′dĭ; pou-sou′dĭ), **-sod′dy** (-sŏd′ĭ), etc., *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Any of various dishes; as: **a** Sheep's head broth. **b** A mixture of meal and milk. **c** An ale posset. **d** Any incongruous mixture. Formerly a term of endearment.

powste. ☩ POUSTIE.

powt. ☩ POUT, *v.*

powt (pout) Var. of PAUT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

powt (*dial.* pōōt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POULT.

powt′er. ☩ POUTER.

pow′ther (*Scot.* pōō′thẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of POWDER.

pow′try. ☩ POULTRY.

pow′wow′ (pou′wou′; pou′wou′), *v. t.* **1**. To hold a powwow with; to palaver **2**. To treat or doctor by the use of conjuration.

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conference ; esp., a noisy frolic or gathering ; more widely, a congress, conference, or meeting. *Chiefly U. S.*
3. Healing ; medicine. *Rare.*

pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *v. i.* To hold a powwow : **a** Among the North American Indians, to perform the ceremony called a powwow. **b** Hence : To hold a meeting or conference ; to confer ; talk : discuss ; palaver. *Chiefly U. S.*

pox (pŏks), *n.* [For *pocks*, ME. *pokkes.* See POCK. It is plural in form, but is used as a singular in sense 1.] **1**. *Med.* Any of various diseases characterized by pustules or eruptions ; as, small*pox ;* cow*pox ;* sheep *pox ;* chicken *pox ;* great, French, or Spanish *pox*, i. e., syphilis. Without defining words : **a** Usually, syphilis. **b** Smallpox. *Obs.* **c** Erysipelas of sheep. *Obs.* The word was much used formerly (cf. phrases under PLAGUE, *n.*) as an exclamation of impatience or irritation or in imprecations.
2. Construed as a *pl.* : = *pocks*, *pl.* of POCK, pustule. *Obs.*

poy'ou (poi'ōō), *n.* [Guarani *tatu-poyu*, lit., tatu with yellow hand.] An armadillo (*Dasypus sexcinctus*) with six movable bands of plates, found in Argentina ; the peludo.

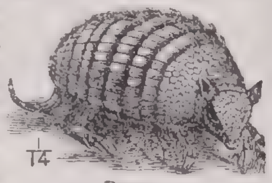

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Poyou.

poz'zuo-la'na (pŏt'swō-lä'nä), **poz'zo-la'na** (pŏt'sō-), *n.* [It.] A loosely compacted siliceous rock of volcanic origin, or tuff ;—so called from its occurrence at Pozzuoli, Italy. When ground and mixed with lime it forms a hydraulic cement. Artificial pozzuolana is made from slag, ashes, etc. — **poz'zuo-lan'ic**, **poz'zo-lan'ic** (-lăn'ĭk), *a.*

praam (präm), *n.* [D. *praam ;* cf. G. *prahm ;* both of Slavonic origin, from a word akin to E. *fare.*] *Naut.* A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used in Holland and on the Baltic.

prac'tic (prăk'tĭk), *n.* [ME. *practike*, fr. OF. *practique*, var. of OF. & F. *pratique*, or its source, LL. *practica*, Gr. πρακτική. See PRACTICAL ; cf. PRATIQUE.] **1**. = PRACTICE in various senses (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 8). *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Scots Law.* A reported decision of the Court of Session ; — formerly so called in allusion to their authority in fixing and proving matters of practice and customary law.

prac'tic, *a.* [See PRACTICAL.] *Obs.* **a** Practical. **b** Practiced; experienced ; skilled : also, cunning ; shrewd ; artful. **c** Requiring skill or experience : difficult.

prac'tic, *n.* [From PRACTIC, *a.*] A practical man or a man of action, as opposed to a theorist or student ; specif., an Essene who engaged in practical affairs. *Obs.*

prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (prăk'tĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being practicable, or an instance of it ; practicableness ; feasibility.

prac'ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *practicare* to act, transact, fr. L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός : cf. F. *praticable*, a., *pratiquer* to practice. See PRACTICAL.] **1**. That may be practiced or performed ; capable of being put into practice, done, or accomplished ; feasible ; as, a *practicable* method ; a *practicable* aim ; a *practicable* good.
2. Capable of being used ; usable ; as, a *practicable* weapon ; specif., *Theat.*, that may be used as real, as a door.
3. Readily practiced on ; gullible ; pliant. *Slang. Rare.*
Syn. — PRACTICABLE, PRACTICAL are sometimes confused. That is PRACTICABLE (opposed to *impracticable*) which is capable of being accomplished : that is PRACTICAL (opposed to *theoretical* and the like) which can be actually turned to account ; thus, aërial navigation is *practicable* on a small scale ; it is not yet a *practical* means of ordinary communication. See POSSIBLE.
— **prac'ti-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

prac'ti-cal (prăk'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός fit for doing, practical, active, fr. πράσσειν to do, effect : cf. OF. & F. *pratique.* Cf. PRAGMATIC, PRACTICE.] **1**. Of, pert. to, or consisting or manifested in, practice or action ; — opposed to *theoretical*, *ideal*, or *speculative ;* as, *practical* chemistry ; a *practical* question. "For all *practical* purposes." *Macaulay.*
2. Available, usable, or valuable in practice or action ; capable of being turned to use or account ; useful ; as, a *practical* acquaintance with a language ; *practical* politics.
3. Active ; busy. *Obs.*
4. Given or disposed to action as opposed to speculation, etc. ; skillful or experienced from practice ; evincing practice or skill ; capable of applying knowledge to some useful end ; as, a *practical* mind ; a *practical* farmer.
5. That is such in practice, conduct, or effect ; virtual ; as, a *practical* atheist.
6. Practicing art or craft ; artful ; cunning. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PRACTICABLE.
practical faith. See FAITH, 3 **b**. — **p. joke**, a joke put in practice, the fun consisting in what is done rather than what is said ; esp., a trick played on a person.—**p. judgment**, *Philos.*, a judgment as to action or fitness : esp., with Kant, a judgment of the practical reason.—**p. reason**, *Philos.*, the action or office of reason in matters of will ; esp., with Kant, the determination of the grounds or universal laws of voluntary action by reason. — **p. theology**, theology dealing with the organized life of the church, its government, etc.

prac'ti-cal'i-ty (prăk'tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being practical ; practicalness ; a practical matter.

prac'ti-cal-ize (prăk'tĭ-kăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1**. To make a victim of practical jokes. *Nonce Use.*
2. To render practical ; as, *practicalizing* influences.
— **prac'ti-cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **prac'ti-cal-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

prac'ti-cal-ly (prăk'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a practical way ; as : **a** Not theoretically ; really ; as, *practically* worthless. **b** By means of practice ; by experience or experiment ; as, *practically* wise ; *practically* acquainted with a subject. **c** In actual practice or use ; as, a medicine *practically* safe.

prac'tice, **prac'tise** (prăk'tĭs ; *formerly, and still dial.*, prȧk-tēz' ; -tīz' ; *see the etymol. and note below*), *v. t. ;* PRAC'TICED or PRAC'TISED (-tĭst) ; PRAC'TIC-ING or PRAC'TIS-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). [ME. *practisen*, OF. *practiser*, *pratiser*, with change of suffix for older *pratiquer*, LL. *practicare.* For the pronunciation, cf. the n. *Oxf. E. D.* See PRACTICABLE ; -IZE.] **1**. To do, perform, carry on, act, or exercise ; now, except rarely, to do or perform often, customarily, or habitually ; to make a practice of ; to put into practice or action ; to execute ; as, to *practice* gaming.

> Incline not my heart to . . . *practice* wicked works. *Ps.* cxli. 4.
> As this advice ye *practice* or neglect. *Pope.*

2. To exercise, follow, or work at, as a profession, trade, art, etc. ; as, to *practice* law or medicine.
3. To exercise one's self in, for instruction or improvement, or to acquire discipline, proficiency, or dexterity ; as, to *practice* gunnery ; to *practice* music.
4. To teach or accustom by practice ; to train ; drill.

> In church they are taught to love God ; after church they are *practiced* to love their neighbor. *Landor.*

5. In *Obs.* senses : **a** To make use of ; to use ; employ. **b** To frequent : haunt. *A Gallicism.* **c** To bring about or try to bring about ; to effect ; compass ; try to get ; plan ; plot. **d** To influence or work upon, as to do something evil ; to persuade, esp. by craft or fraud ; to corrupt. **e** To make trial of : to try. **f** To construct.
to practice religion, esp. *R. C. Ch.*, to perform the religious duties prescribed by the church. *A Gallicism.*
☞ The spelling *practice*, now common, follows the analogy of the English language which requires that the noun and verb which are pronounced alike should agree in spelling. Cf. *notice* (n. & v.), *noticed*, *noticer ; poultice* (n. & v.) : *apprentice* (n. & v.) ; *office* (n. & v.), etc. ; contrasted with *advice* (ăd-vīs', n.), and *advise* (ăd-vīz', v.) ; *device* (dē-vīs', n.) and *devise* (dē-vīz', v.), etc.

prac'tice, **prac'tise**, *v. i.* **1**. To act ; operate ; proceed.
2. To act or do something habitually ; as, to *practice* rather than to preach.
3. To work or labor ; also, to execute musically. *Obs.*
4. To exercise or pursue an employment or profession, esp. medicine or law.
5. To perform certain acts often or customarily in order to acquire proficiency or skill ; as, to *practice* with the broadsword or the rifle ; to *practice* on the piano.
6. To plan or scheme, esp. for a bad purpose ; to use or try artifices or stratagems ; to plot ; intrigue. *Now Rare.*

> He will *practice* against thee by poison. *Shak.*

7. To deal or treat (with), esp. for the purpose of influencing or winning over ; to negotiate (with). *Now Rare.*
to practice on *or* **upon**. **a** To use artifices or tricks in dealing with ; to try to influence by craft ; to play a trick on ; impose upon; work upon. **b** To tamper with; corrupt. *Rare.*

prac'tice (prăk'tĭs), *n.* [Earlier *practise*, fr. the v. The pron. is prob. due to nouns in *-ice*, as *notice.* See PRACTICE, *v. ;* cf. PRATIQUE.] **1**. Action ; performance : operation ; also, an action ; deed ; proceeding. *Obs. or included in next.*
2. Actual performance or application of knowledge ; — distinguished from *theory*, *profession*, etc. ; esp., such actual performance or application habitually engaged in ; often repeated or customary action ; usage ; habit ; custom ; as, the *practice* of rising early or working hard.

> A heart . . . exercised with covetous *practices.* 2 *Pet.* ii. 14.

3. *Law.* The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to law.
4. Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline ; as, troops called out for *practice ; practice* in music.
5. Hence, practical acquaintance, experience, proficiency, skill, or dexterity, acquired by systematic action or exercise ; as, he is out of *practice.* "This disease is beyond my *practice.*" *Shak.*
6. A practical treatise ; an exercise. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
7. The exercise of any profession or occupation ; professional business or work ; as, the *practice* of medicine or law ; a large or lucrative *practice.*
8. Skillful or artful management ; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means ; art ; stratagem ; — now rare and only in a bad sense ; artifice ; trickery ; scheming ; a scheme, plot, trick, stratagem, or the like.

> He sought to have that by *practice* which he could not by prayer. *Sir P. Sidney.*

9. Negotiation ; conference ; dealings ; — esp. in a bad sense : intrigue ; collusion. *Archaic.*
10. Act of practicing, or using artifice or influence (upon or on) ; imposing or working (upon or on). *Rare.*
11. *Arith.* A compendious method of performing multiplication by means of aliquot parts, in cases where one or both quantities are expressed in several denominations ; e. g., in finding the value of a given number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each, or that of so many hundredweight, pounds, and ounces of something at so much a hundredweight.
Syn. — Custom, usage, manner. See HABIT, EXERCISE.
in practice. **a** In action ; practically ; as a fact. **b** In customary or present use ; in vogue. *Obs.* **c** Habitually performed ; practiced. **d** In such a condition through habitual or constant performance as to be able to perform with full or high skill ; as, this pianist is always *in practice.* — **out of p.**, not in practice. See IN PRACTICE, **d**.

prac'ticed, **prac'tised** (prăk'tĭst), *a.* **1**. Experienced ; expert ; skilled ; as, a *practiced* marksman or thief.
2. Tried or done habitually in order to acquire proficiency ; learned by practice.
3. Used or frequented habitually ; accustomed. *Obs.*

prac'tic-er, **prac'tis-er** (prăk'tĭ-sẽr), *n.* [ME. *practisour.*] One who practices (in any sense) ; specif. : **a** One who exercises a profession ; a practitioner. **b** One who customarily performs certain acts. **c** A schemer ; plotter.

prac-ti'cian (prăk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *praticien*, OF. also *practicien.* Cf. PRACTIC, *n.*] One acquainted or skilled by practice ; also, a practitioner.

prac-ti'tion-er (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* [From PRACTICIAN.] **1**. One who is engaged in the actual practice or exercise of any art or profession, esp. of law or medicine.
2. One who practices an art or profession to acquire or maintain proficiency ; esp., a learner ; novice. *Obs.*
3. One who does anything customarily or habitually.
4. One who acts for another ; an agent. *Obs.*
5. A sly or artful person ; a schemer ; plotter. *Obs.*

Pra'do (prä'dō), *n.* [Sp., lit., meadow.] **1**. A fashionable boulevard or promenade in Madrid, Spain ; — more fully **Salón del Prado** or **Paseo del Prado** ; hence, sometimes, a similar promenade elsewhere.
2. The royal picture gallery (Real Museo de Pinturas), adjoining the Prado boulevard ; — popularly so called.

præ- (prē-). Prefix from Latin *prae*, meaning *before.* See PRE-. For many words often spelt *præ-*, see those in PRE-.

præc'i-pe (prĕs'ĭ-pē ; prē'sĭ-pē), *n.* [L., imperative of *praecipere* to give rules or precepts. See PRECEPT.] **1**. A precept, or command. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* **a** Any of various writs commanding a person to do something or to appear and show cause why he should not, as the obsolete **præcipe in capite**, issuing in aid of a disseized tenant in capite. **b** A paper containing the particulars of a writ, lodged in the office from which the writ issues.

præ-cip'u-um (prē-sĭp'ū-ŭm), *n.* [L.] **a** *Roman Law.* A portion received from an inheritance before general distribution. **b** *Scots Law.* An additional share or bonus, as that received by the eldest of several heirs portioners.

præ'co-ces (prē'kō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRECOCIOUS.] *Zoöl.* Those birds whose young are covered with down and are able to run about when first hatched, as the young of gallinaceous birds, most wading birds except herons, and the ducks, geese, etc. ; — opposed to *altrices.*

præ'di-al, **pre'di-al** (prē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [From PRÆDIUM ; cf. F. *prédial.*] **1**. Of the nature of land or immovable property ; landed ; as, a *prædial* estate ; — used chiefly with reference to the Roman and Civil law systems, and practically equivalent to the *real* of English law.
2. Of or pert. to, or arising from, land or landed property ; attached to land ; as, *prædial* slaves.
prædial servitude. See SERVITUDE, *n.* — **p. tithes.** See TITHE.

præ'di-al'i-ty, **pre'di-al'i-ty** (prē'dĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prædial.

‖ **præ'di-um** (prē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Land; landed property ; a tenement of land ; — called **præ'di-um rus'ti-cum** (rŭs'tĭ-kŭm) when adapted and used for agricultural or pastoral purposes; **p. ur-ba'num** (ûr-bā'nŭm) when adapted and used for purposes of habitation.
præ'di-um do'mi-nans (dŏm'ĭ-nănz). See SERVITUDE, DOMINANT ESTATE. — **p. ser'vi-ens** (sûr'vĭ-ĕnz). See SERVITUDE.

præ-mu'ni-en'tes clause (prē-mū'nĭ-ĕn'tēz). [LL. *praemunientes*, p. pr. pl. See PRÆMUNIRE.] *Law.* A certain clause beginning with the word *præmunientes* in the writ of Edw. I., 1295, for summoning the clergy to Parliament. The writ is still issued, but is not obeyed. Hence, also, **præmunientes writ**.

præ'mu-ni're (prē'mū-nī'rē ; prĕm'ū-), *n.* [Short for *præmunire facias*, where *præmunire* is a LL. corruption of L. *præmonere* to forewarn, cite.] *Eng. Law.* A form of writ for prosecuting certain offenses made punishable by forfeiture of property and imprisonment, orig. by outlawry ; also, the offense itself, or the penalty for it. The writ was introduced by statute to repress papal encroachments, but later acts extended it to other offenses. Prosecution by writ of præmunire has been long obsolete. Of the many statutes called by the term **Statute of Præmunire**, the chief is 16 Rich. II. (1392), c. 5, forbidding the attempt to enforce papal bulls or provisions.

præ-no'men (prē-nō'mĕn), *n. ; pl.* -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ). [L. ; *præ* + *nomen* name.] Among the ancient Romans, the first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished, answering to our *Christian name*, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, etc. Sometimes extended to other names of this kind.

præ-pos'i-tor (-pŏz'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *praeponere* to

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pow'wow'er (pou'wou'ẽr), *n.* = POWWOW, 1 **a**.
pow'wow'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
pox (pŏks), *v. t.* To infect with pox, esp. syphilis. *Obs. or Vulgar.*
poy (poi), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *apoi*, *apui*, a support, prop., staff, F. *appui*, deriv. of *à* to (L. *ad*) + OF. *pui*, *poi*, hill, L. *podium.*] **1**. A projecting gallery or terrace with a railing, on a house. *Obs.* **2**. A pole, as for propelling a boat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
poy, *v. t.* To propel or punt with a poy. *Dial. Eng.*
poy'bird'. Var. of POEBIRD.
poyete. † POET.
poyn. † POIN.
poy-na'do. † PONIARD.
poy'nant, **poy'naunt.** † POIGNANT.
poy'nard. † PONIARD.
poynd, **poynder.** † POIND, POINDER.
poyndfald. † PINFOLD.
poyne. † POIN.
poynette. † POIGNET.
poynt. † POINT.
poynye, *n.* [OF. *poignie*, *poignée.*] A skirmish. *Obs.*
poysees. Obs. pl. of POSY.
Poy'ser, **Mrs.** (poi'zẽr). In Geo. Eliot's "Adam Bede," a hard-working, keen-witted farmer's wife.
poyterelle. † POITREL.
poz, *a. & adv.* Positive ; positively. *Obs. Colloq.*
poze. † POSE, a cold : POSE, to question.
poz'zuo-lan' (pŏt'swō-län'), *n.* [= POZZUOLANA.]
pp. *Abbr.* Pages ; past participle ; pianissimo (*Music*).
p.p. *Abbr.* Past participle ; percussion primer ; per procurationem or procuration ; picked ports (*Chartering*); play or pay ; postpaid.
P. P. *Abbr.* Parish Priest : Pater Patriæ (L., Father of his Country).
p. p. a. *Abbr.* Per power of attorney.
P. P. C., *or* **p. p. c.** Pour prendre congé (F., to take leave).
P. P. F. S. *Abbr.* Prickly pear frontage selection. (*Queensland.*)
pph. *Abbr.* Pamphlet.
p. p. i. *Abbr.* Policy proof of interest (*Marine Insurance*).
P. P. I. S. *Abbr.* Prickly pear infested selection. *Queensland.*
p. pr., *or* **ppr.** *Abbr.* Present participle.
p. pro. *Abbr.* Per procuration.
P. P. S., *or* **p. p. s.** *Abbr.* Post postscriptum (L., an additional postscript) ; prickly pear selection. *Queensland.*
ppt. *Abbr.* Precipitate.
P. P. W. *Abbr.* Public watering place. *Australia.*
P. Q. *Abbr.* Previous question ; Province of Quebec.
Pr. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Pr*] **a** Praseodymium. **b** Propyl.
Pr., *or* **pr.** *Abbr.* Pair or pairs ; pounder (as 12-*pr.*) ; preposition ; present ; price ; Priest ; Prince ; pronoun ; Provençal.
PR. *Abbr.* Preferred : — used on the tape of stock tickers.
P. R., *or* **p. r.** *Abbr.* Parliamentary Reports ; Populus Romanus (L., Roman people) ; Porto Rico ; prize ring.
P. R. A. *Abbr.* President of the Royal Academy.
prab'ble (*dial.* prăb''l), *n.* [See BRABBLE.] A quarrel ; squabble. — *v. t.* To utter loudly ; to chatter. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Pra'crit. Var. of PRAKRIT.
prac'ti-ca-bl. Practicable. *Ref. Sp.*
prac'ti-cal-ism (-tĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
prac'ti-cal-ist, *n.* An advocate or adherent of what is practical.
prac'ti-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prac'ti-cant, *n.* [LL. *practicans*, p. pr. : cf. OF. *practiquant.*] A practitioner. *Rare.*
Practice Court. See BAIL COURT.
prac'ticed-ness, **prac'tised-ness.** *n.* See -NESS.
prac'tick. † PRACTIC.
‖ **prác'ti-co** (präk'tē-kō), *n. ; pl.* -COS (*Sp.* -kōs). [Sp., lit., experienced, skilled. Cf. PRACTICAL.] A guide. *Sp. Am. & Phil. I.*
prac'ti-cous, *a.* Practical. *Obs.*
prac'ti-cum, *n.* [NL. : cf. G. *praktikum.*] In some colleges and universities, an academic exercise consisting of practical work, as in a laboratory.
practike. † PRACTIC.
practique. † PRACTICE.
prac'tis. Practise. *Ref. Sp.*
prac'ti-sant, *n.* [OF., p. pr.] An agent or confederate in treachery. *Obs.*
prac'tise, **prac'tis-er**, etc. Vars. of PRACTICE, etc.
prac'ti-sie, *n.* Conduct ; practice. *Obs.*
practisour. † PRACTICER.
prac'tist. Practised. *Ref. Sp.*
prac-ti'tion-al (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Pert. to practice. *Rare.*
prac-ti'tion-er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Action of a mere practitioner ; empiricism. *Rare.*
prac'tive (prăk'tĭv), *a.* Doing ; active ; practical ; also, skillful ; apt. *Scot. Obs. or R.*
Prac'ya (präk'yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *prācya.*] A Prakrit language. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
prad (prăd), *n.* [Cf. D. *paard.*] A horse. *Brit. Slang.*
pra-dha'na (prȧ-dä'nȧ ; prŭd-hä'nȧ ; 147), *n.* [Skr. *pradhāna.*] *Hindu Philos.* Primary matter.
præ'ab-do'men, **præ-ac'e-tab'u-lar**, **præ-a'nal**, **præ-ca'va**, **præ-co'cial**, etc. Vars. of PREABDOMEN, etc.
præ-cog'ni-tum (prē-kŏg'nĭ-tŭm), *n. ; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., neut. of p. p. of *praecognoscere* to foreknow.] Something known, or that should be known, in order to understand something else.
præ-cor'a-coid, **præ-cor'dial**, **præ-cor'nu**, **præ-cu'ne-us**, etc. Vars. of PRECORACOID, etc.
præ-e'so-phag'e-al. Var. of PREËSOPHAGEAL.
præ'fect, **præ'fec-to'ri-al**, etc. Rare vars. of PREFECT, etc.
præ-fec'tus (prē-fĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A prefect.
præ-hal'lux, **præ'-ju-di'ci-a-ry**, **præ-la'brum**, **præ'max-il'la.** Vars. of PREHALLUX, etc.
præ-mo'lar. Var. of PREMOLAR.
‖ **præ-mo'ni-tus**, **præ'mu-ni'tus** (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tŭs, -mū-nī'tŭs). [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
præ'mu-ni're, *v. t.* To prosecute for or convict of præmunire. *R.*
præmunite. † PREMUNITE.
præ-nom'i-nal (prē-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a prænomen.
præ-pen'dant. † PREPENDANT.
‖ **præ-po'si-tus** (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] A president ; provost.
præ-pos'tor. Var. of PREPOSTOR.
præ-pu'bis. Var. of PREPUBIS.
praer. † PRAIERE, PRAYER.

put before, to set over.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* A person who as principal puts another (called *institor*) in charge of a business or undertaking.
2. Var. of PREPOSITOR.

Præ-se′pe, Præ-sæ′pe (prē-sē′pē), *n.* [L. *praesepe, praesaepe*, prop., a stall, a pen, a fold.] *Astron.* An extended stellar cluster in the constellation Cancer.

præ-tex′ta (prē-tĕks′tȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -TEXTÆ (-tē). [L. (sc. *toga*), fr. *praetextus*, p. p. of *praetexere* to weave before, to fringe; *prae* + *texere* to weave.] *Rom. Antiq.* A white robe with a purple border worn by a Roman boy before he assumed the toga virilis, or until about the end of his 14th year, and by girls until their marriage. Orig. it was worn by magistrates and some of the priests.

præ′tor, pre′tor (prē′tŏr), *n.* [L. *praetor*, for *praeitor*, fr. *praeire* to go before; *prae* before + *ire* to go.] *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate next to the consul in rank, being attended by six lictors (later two in his judicial capacity in Rome). The prætorship was established in 367–366 B. C., and patricians only were eligible until 337 B. C. From one the number of prætors was increased to 2 in 242 B. C., later gradually to 16. The successor of the original prætor retained jurisdiction in all civil suits between citizens only, and was called ‖ **præ′tor ur-ba′nus** (ûr-bā′nŭs). He had precedence of the second, who had jurisdiction in all cases where either or both parties were peregrines, and was called ‖ **præ′tor pe′re-gri′nus** (pĕr′ē-grī′nŭs). Later there was a ‖ **præ′tor æ-ra′ri-i** (ē-rā′rĭ-ī) or **ad æ-ra′ri-um** (-rĭ-ŭm), having fiscal duties; a ‖ **præ′tor tu′te-la′ri-i** (tū′tē-lā′rĭ-ī), having probate duties; etc. From 367 to 227 B. C. the special duties of the prætors were judicial; from 227 to 81 B. C. the prætors were divided into judges and provincial governors; from 81 B. C. down to the Empire each prætor served the first year as a judicial and administrative official and the second as a provincial governor. At first the prætor had jurisdiction only in civil causes, but from about 149 B. C. he acquired criminal jurisdiction. By the exercise of the right to allow an action though not provided for by the law or refusing to allow an action that would strictly lie by the jus civile, and of the right to allow an equitable defense where the law provided no defense, the prætors developed a system of equity, or **prætorian law** (*jus prætorium*). What rules would be observed were announced by exercise of the ‖ **jus edicendi**, or right of making edicts (belonging also to curule ædiles and quæstors; see EDICT, 1). The days on which he might exercise his general powers were ‖ **dies fasti**; those on which he might not pronounce a judgment of *do* (I give), *dico* (I pronounce judgment), or *addico* (I adjudge) were ‖ **dies nefasti**.

præ-to′ri-an, pre-to′ri-an (prē-tō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [L. *praetorianus, praetorius*: cf. F. *prétorien*.] **1.** Of or pert. to the Roman prætor; exercised by a prætor; specif., of or pert. to, or created by, the prætor's equitable power.
2. [*Usually cap.*] Of, pert. to, or designating, the bodyguard of a Roman emperor.

prætorian, *or* **pretorian, cohort.** *Rom. Hist.* **a** Under the republic, a picked body of troops which formed the guard of a prætor, or of a general in command of an army. **b** [*cap.*] A cohort of the Prætorian Guard. — **p. gate,** *Rom. Antiq.*, that one of the four gates in a camp which opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy. — **P. Guard.** *Rom. Hist.* **a** The emperor's bodyguard, instituted by Augustus and consisting at first of 9 and later of 10 cohorts, each of 10 centuries of infantry and 10 squadrons of cavalry, 9,000 or 10,000 soldiers, and temporarily of 16 cohorts. The prætorians came to have great power, making and unmaking emperors. They were suppressed by Constantine in 312. They took their name from the prætorian cohort. **b** A member of the foregoing; a Prætorian. — **p. law.** See PRÆTOR. — **p. testament.** See TESTAMENT.

præ-to′ri-an, pre-to′ri-an, *n.* **1.** A person of prætorian rank, as an ex-prætor.
2. [*cap.*] A soldier of the Prætorian Guard.

prag-mat′ic (prăg-măt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *pragmaticus* busy, active, skilled in business, especially in law and state affairs, systematic, Gr. πραγματικός, fr. πρᾶγμα a thing done, business, fr. πράσσειν to do: cf. F. *pragmatique*. Cf. PRACTICAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the affairs of a community or state; — only in *pragmatic sanction* (see below).
2. Busy, esp. in an objectionable way; officious; meddling.
3 Stiff in one's opinion; conceited; opinionated; dogmatic.
4. Practical; matter-of-fact.
5. Dealing with events so as to show their interconnection. "*Pragmatic* history." *Sir W. Hamilton.*
6. *Philos.* **a** With Kant, prescribing the means necessary to attainment of happiness. **b** Of or pert. to pragmatism; dealing with practical values or consequences.

pragmatic anthropology, *Kantianism*, practical ethics. — **p. sanction.** *Law.* **a** During the Byzantine Empire, an imperial constitution or decree answering a request or petition of a college, municipality, or other public body, concerning its public affairs. **b** Hence, a solemn decree issued by the head of a state on a weighty matter and having the force of a fundamental law, as, in European history, that issued by Charles VII. of France, A. D. 1438, or that formally promulgated by Charles VI. of Germany, A. D. 1724.

prag-mat′ic, *n.* **1.** A pragmatic sanction.
2. One skilled in affairs or business; hence, an agent. *Obs.*
3. An officiously busy person; a meddler; busybody; also, an opinionated or conceited person.
4. In the Byzantine Empire, one of a class of men learned in the law who acted as counsel to advocates and others.

prag-mat′i-cal (prăg-măt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = PRAGMATIC, 1. *R.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, the practice or the practical side of anything; practical; matter-of-fact.
Low, *pragmatical*, earthly views of the gospel. *Hare.*
3. Of, pert. to, or experienced in, business or affairs; active; busy; businesslike; energetic; skilled. *Obs. or R.*
We cannot always be contemplative, diligent, or *pragmatical*, abroad; but have need of some delightful intermissions. *Milton.*
4. Busy in an objectionable way; forward; officious; meddlesome; also, conceited; dogmatic. *Now Rare.*
The fellow grew so *pragmatical* that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*
5. *Philos.* = PRAGMATIC, 6 **b**.
Syn. — See OFFICIOUS.

prag-mat′i-cism (-măt′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Pragmaticalness.
2. *Philos.* The doctrine that one's conception of the effects that might conceivably have the practical bearings an object is regarded as having, constitutes the whole of one's conception of that object; — the form of pragmatism advocated by C. S. Peirce.

prag′ma-tism (prăg′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Pragmatic quality or state; as: **a** Officiousness or an instance of it; dogmatism; also, practicality; matter-of-factness. **b** In history and literature, the pragmatic, or philosophical, method. *Obs.*
2. *Philos.* The doctrine that the whole meaning of a conception is to be sought in its practical consequences, and that the purpose of thinking is to develop beliefs which shall serve as general principles of conduct.

prag′ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who is pragmatic; as: **a** A busybody. **b** An adherent of pragmatism.

prag′ma-tis′tic (-tĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to pragmatism.

prag′ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To consider, represent, or embody (something unreal) as fact; to materialize; rationalize. — **prag′ma-tiz′er** (-ēr), *n.*

prai′rie (prā′rĭ; prâr′ĭ; 115, 277), *n.* [F., an extensive meadow, OF. *praerie*, LL. *prataria*, fr. L. *pratum* a meadow.] A meadow or tract of grassland; specif.: **a** An extensive tract of level or rolling land in the Mississippi Valley, characterized in general by a deep fertile soil, and, except where cultivated, by a covering of coarse grass without trees. The lack of forests has been attributed both to the compactness of the soil and to Indian fires. **b** Less correctly, one of the plateaus into which the prairies proper merge on the west, whose treeless state is due to dryness. **c** A low, sandy, grass-grown tract in the Florida pine woods.

prairie bean. A wild bean (*Phaseolus retusus*) of the western United States, sometimes used as a forage plant.

prairie chicken. **a** A grouse (*Tympanuchus americanus*) of the Mississippi Valley from Manitoba to Texas. It has the upper part streaked and spotted with rufous and black and the under parts white evenly barred with blackish. On each side of the neck is a patch of bare inflatable skin. It is an important game bird. A smaller species (*T. pallidicinctus*), the **lesser prairie chicken,** occurs in western Texas. Cf. HEATH HEN. **b** Loosely, the sharp-tailed grouse.

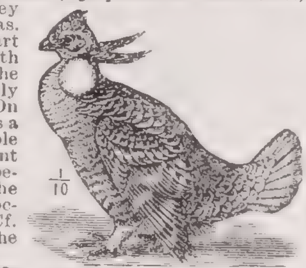
1/10
Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus americanus*)

prairie clover. Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Petalostemon*, having small rosy or white flowers in dense terminal heads or spikes.

prairie dog. An American burrowing rodent of the genus *Cynomys*, allied to the spermophiles and marmots; esp., the species *C. ludovicianus* of the Great Plains from Montana to northern Mexico. The color is plain grayish or reddish buff with a black tip to the tail. Prairie dogs live in large colonies, often called *towns* or *villages*, throwing up a mound of earth at the mouth of each burrow, and damage grazing land by eating the grass.

1/10
Prairie Dog

prairie falcon. A falcon (*Falco*, or *Hierofalco, mexicanus*) of the western United States and Mexico, similar to the Old World lanner. It is about 18 inches long, pale grayish brown above, and white streaked with brown below.

prairie itch. *Med.* An affection of the skin attended with intense itching, observed in the northern and western United States, esp. among lumbermen and farmers, and usually due to coarse underclothing.

prairie June grass. A grass of the prairie region (*Kœleria cristata*). *U. S.*

prairie lily. An erect-flowered lily (*Lilium umbellatum*) of the western United States.

prairie plover. **a** The upland plover. **b** The golden plover. **c** The mountain plover.

prairie rattlesnake. Any of several rattlesnakes that occur in the prairie regions of the United States, esp. *Crotalus confluentus*, a rather small and slender species with dark blotches above, or *Sistrurus catenatus*, a small species which frequents wet places.

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Prairie Falcon.

prairie rocket. Any of several western American species of *Cheiranthus* having large yellow flowers.

prairie rose. A climbing rose (*Rosa setigera*) of the central United States. It has usually trifoliolate leaves and large deep pink flowers. Several cultivated varieties, notably the Baltimore Belle, have originated from this species.

prairie schooner. A long canvas-covered wagon used esp. by emigrants crossing the prairies. *Colloq., U. S.*

prairie squirrel. Any of certain spermophiles of the prairies of western North America, as *Citellus franklini*, *C. tridecemlineatus*, and *C. richardsoni*.

prairie warbler. A small warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) of eastern North America. The back is olive-green spotted with rufous, the under parts yellow, and the sides of the head and body are streaked with black.

prairie wolf. A coyote.

praise (prāz), *v. t.;* PRAISED (prāzd); PRAIS′ING (prāz′ĭng). [ME. *preisen*, OF. *preisier* (later *prisier*, F. *priser*), L. *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price. See PRICE, *n.*; cf. APPRECIATE, PRAISE, *n.*, PRIZE, *v.*] **1.** To value; to appraise; also, to esteem; value; prize. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
2. To express approbation of; to laud; extol; commend; applaud. "I *praise* well thy wit." *Chaucer.*
3. To win or gain praise or commendation for. *Obs.*
4. Specif., of God or a god, to glorify by homage and ascription of perfections or excellent works, esp. in song; to laud; magnify; — applied esp. to the Divine Being.
Praise ye him, all his angels ... all his hosts! *Ps. cxlviii. 2.*
Syn. — Commend, eulogize, celebrate, glorify, magnify.

praise, *n.* [From the v. See PRAISE, *v.*; cf. PRICE.]
1. Act of praising, or state of being praised; commendation for worth or excellence; approval expressed; honor rendered because of excellence or worth; laudation.
2. Specif.: The act of glorifying or extolling God or a god; worship, esp. worship by song, in distinction from prayer and other acts; as, a service of *praise*.
3. The object, subject, ground, or reason of praise. *Archaic.*
He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God. *Deut. x. 21.*
Syn. — Encomium, honor, eulogy, panegyric, plaudit, applause, acclaim, eclat, commendation, laudation.

praise′ful (prāz′fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Praiseworthy; laudable. *Obs.*
2. Full of, abounding in, or giving, praise; laudatory.
— **praise′ful-ly,** *n.* — **praise′ful-ness,** *n.*

prais′er (prāz′ēr), *n.* One who praises; as: **a** An appraiser. *Obs.* **b** A lauder; eulogist. **c** A worshiper.

praise′wor′thy (prāz′wûr′thĭ), *a.* Worthy of praise or applause; commendable; laudable. *Arbuthnot.*

Pra′krit (prä′krĭt), *n.* [Skr. *prākṛta* original, natural, usual, common, vulgar.] The Aryan vernacular dialects of India as distinguished from Sanskrit; also, any one of these dialects. Three stages of Prakrit are: the *Primary*, including Pali and other vernaculars developed from Vedic Aryan as early as 250 B. C.; the *Secondary*, or medieval Aryan vernaculars of India; and the *Tertiary*, or modern vernaculars, developed from the latter, approximately since the 10th century. *Prakrit* is commonly restricted to the Secondary Prakrits. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

pra′line (prä′lēn). [F.] A confection of nut kernels, usually of almonds, roasted in boiling sugar until brown and crisp. Sometimes, any of various other confections, as a cake of brown sugar containing pecan meats.

‖ **prall′tril′ler** (präl′trĭl′ēr), *n.; G. pl.* -TRILLER. [G.] *Music.* A melodic embellishment consisting of the quick alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone above it, usually the next of the scale; — called also the *inverted mordent.*

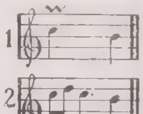
Pralltriller. 1 As written: 2 As performed.

prance (práns), *v. i.;* PRANCED (pránst); PRANC′ING (prán′sĭng). [ME. *prauncen*; possibly akin to *prank*, v. t. Cf. PRANK to caper.] **1.** To spring or bound from the hind legs, or move by so doing, as a horse in high mettle.
Prancing, advancing with both hind feet nearly simultaneously and alternately with one fore foot. *Stillman (The Horse in Motion).*
2. To ride on a prancing horse; to ride gayly or proudly.
3. To walk with ostentation or parade; to swagger.
4. To dance; to caper. *Obs. or Colloq.*

prance, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to prance. *Harper's Mag.*
2. To affect in some way by prancing. *Rare.*

prance, *n.* Act of prancing; a prancing movement.

pranc′er (prán′sēr), *n.* One that prances; specif.: **a** A horse. *Thieves' Cant & Slang.* **b** A mettlesome horse. **c** A mounted robber or highwayman. *Slang. Obs.* **d** One who rides a prancing horse. **e** A dancer; caperer.

pran′di-al (prăn′dĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *prandium* a repast.] Of or pert. to a repast, esp. dinner. *Affected or Humorous.*

prank (prăŋk), *v. t.;* PRANKED (prăŋkt); PRANK′ING. [Cf. D. *pronken* to shine, to make a show, G. *prunken*, Dan. *prunke*, Sw. *prunka*, D. *pronk* display, G. *prunk*, and E. PRINK.] **1.** To adorn in a gay or showy manner; to dress or equip ostentatiously; fig., to dress up; — often followed by *up*; as, to *prank* up the body. Cf. PRINK. *Spenser.*
2. To adorn; deck; spangle.

prank, *v. i.* To make ostentatious show. *M. Arnold.*

prank, *n.* [Perh. orig. a thing done to show off. Cf. PRANK to adorn.] A gay or sportive action; a ludicrous, merry, mischievous, or, formerly, malicious, trick; a caper; a frolic; also, *Obs.*, a trick or spell of conjury or magic.
His *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Shak.*

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præ-scu′tum. Var. of PRESCUTUM.
præsence † PRESENCE.
‖ **præ′ses** (prē′sēz), *n.* [L.] President.
præsidy. † PRESIDY.
præ-ster′num, præ-sto′mi-um, præ′sys-tol′ic, præ′ter- (prē′tēr-). Vars. of PRESTERNUM, etc.
Præ-to′res (prē-tō′rēz; 201), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRÆTOR.] *Zoöl.* A group including the satyr butterflies.
præ-to′ri-al, pre-to′ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a.* Prætorian.
præ-to′ri-an-ism (-ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* [See -ISM.]
‖ **præ-to′ri-um, pre-to′ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praetorium*, fr. *praetor*.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A general's tent in a camp; hence, a council of war, because held in the general's tent. **b** The official residence of a governor; hence, a palace; a splendid country seat.
præ′tor-ship, pre′tor-ship, *n.* [See -SHIP.]
præ′to-ry. † PRETORY.
præ-zyg′a-poph′y-sis. Var. of PREZYGAPOPHYSIS.
prages, *n. pl.* Spears or darts; also (prob.), spikes. *Obs.*
pragge, *v. t.* To fill. *Obs.*
prag-mat′i-ca (prăg-măt′ĭ-kȧ), *n.; pl.* -ICÆ (-sē). [L. *pragmatica sanctio* (or *jussio*, etc.): cf. Sp. *pragmática*, It. *prammatica*, formerly also *pragmatica*.] A pragmatic sanction.
prag-mat′i-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pragmatical quality.
prag-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PRAGMATIC, PRAGMATICAL.
prag-mat′i-cal-ness, *n.* [-NESS.] See
prahm (präm). Var. of PRAAM.
pra′hu (prä′ho͞o; prä′o͞o). Var. of PROA.
prai. † PRAY, PREY.
praiere. † PRAYER.
praiere, *n.* [OF.] Meadow. *Obs.*
praire. † PRAYER.
Prai′ri-al (prā′rĭ-ăl; prē′rē-ȧl′), *n.* [F., fr. *prairie* meadow.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
prairie antelope. Pronghorn.
prairie apple. Indian breadroot.
prairie breaker. A light strong plow turning a flat furrow, esp. adapted for use on prairies.
prairie burdock. The rosinweed *Silphium terebinthinaceum.*
prai′ried (prā′rĭd; prâr′ĭd), *a.* Having prairies.
prairie dock. Prairie burdock.
prai′rie-dom (-dăm), *n.* See -DOM.
prairie fowl. Prairie chicken.
prairie fox. Kit fox.
prairie goose. Hutchins's goose. *Texas.*
prairie grass. **a** In the United States, any of several grasses found on the prairies, as *Sporobolus asper*, *Sporobolus cryptandrus*, and *Eatonia obtusata*. **b** In Australia, a brome grass (*Bromus unioloides*), introduced from the United States. See RESCUE GRASS.
prairie grouse. Prairie chicken.
prairie hare. The white-tailed jack rabbit. See JACK RABBIT.
prairie hen. Prairie chicken.
prairie indigo. A white-flowered wild indigo (*Baptisia alba*) of the western United States.
prairie marmot. A prairie dog.
prairie pigeon. **a** The upland plover. **b** The golden plover.
prairie plow *or* **plough.** = PRAIRIE BREAKER.
prairie potato. Indian breadroot.
prairie renovator. A kind of harrow for breaking up matted prairie vegetation. [*Colloq.*]
prairie ship. Prairie schooner.
Prairie State. The State of Illinois: — a nickname.
prairie turnip. Indian breadroot.
prairie type. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
prairie wagon. A prairie schooner.
prairie willow. The dwarf willow *Salix humilis.* *U. S.*
prai-ril′lon (prā-rĭl′yŭn), *n.* [Dim. fr. F *prairie*.] A small prairie. *Now Rare.*
prais. † PRESS.
prais′a-ble (prāz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Praiseworthy. — **prais′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **prais′a-bly,** *adv.* *All Rare.*
praisant. † PRESENT.
praise′less. *a.* See -LESS.
praise meeting. A religious service mainly of song. *Local, U. S.*
praise′ment, *n.* Appraisement. *Obs.*
praise′wor′thi-ly (prāz′wûr′thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PRAISEWORTHY.
praise′wor′thi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prais′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRAISE. — **prais′ing-ly,** *adv.*
prait. † PRAYED.
Pra-ja′pa-ti (prȧ-jä′pȧ-tē), *n.* [Skr. *prajāpati*, lit., lord of creation.] See PITRI **b**.
Praj′na (prŭj′nä), *n.* [Skr. *prajñā*.] *Buddhism.* Supreme knowledge or wisdom, personified [*cap.*] as the primordial female energy. (Cf. ADI-BUDDHA.)
pra′kri-ti (prŭk′rĭ-tē), *n.* [Skr. *prakṛti*.] *Hindu Philos.* Potential matter; matter which exists only conditionally, or as a material cause, making nature possible when united with the efficient cause, which is *Purusha* [Skr., man], the Ego or Man.
Pra-krit′ic (prȧ-krĭt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Prakrit.
Pra′krit-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
praktike. † PRACTICE.
Pra′la-ya (prŭl′ȧ-yȧ), *n.* [Skr., end, destruction.] *Hindu Philos.* The period of reabsorption or rest. See YUGA.
pram (präm). Var. of PRAAM.
pram (prăm), *n.* *Colloq. or Vulgar, Eng.* **1.** Short for PERAMBULATOR, baby carriage. **2.** A milkman's hand cart.
prame (präm). Var. of PRAAM.
Pram′ni-an (prăm′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pramnium* (sc. *vinum*), Gr Πράμνιος (sc. οἶνος).] *Antiq.* Designating a wine obtained from the vicinity of Smyrna.
pra′na (prä′nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *prāṇa* breath, breath of life.] *Theos.* Life principle.
prance′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
pranc′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRANCE. — **pranc′ing-ly,** *adv.*
pran′come, *n.* [Cf. PRANK.] Prob., prank; trick. *Obs.*
pran′di-al-ly, *adv.* of PRANDIAL. [DIAL.]
prane. † PRAWN, fish.
prang. † PRONG.
pran′gle, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *prangen*.] To squeeze. *Obs.*
prank, *a.* [Cf. PRANK to adorn.] Dressed up; smart. *Obs.*

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prank'er (prăŋk'ẽr), *n. Obs.* **1.** One that prances; specif.: **a** A horse. *Thieves' Cant.* **b** A dancer; caperer.
2. A prancing movement.

prank'ish, *a.* Full of pranks; frolicsome; of the nature of a prank. — **prank'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **prank'ish-ness,** *n.*

pran'kle (prăŋ'k'l), *v. i.* [From PRANK to prance.] To prance or caper lightly. *Irving*

prase (prāz), *n.* [L. *prasius*, fr. Gr. πράσιος of a leek-green, fr. Gr. πράσον a leek: cf. F. *prase*.] *Min.* A variety of cryptocrystalline quartz, translucent and leek-green.

pra'se-o- (prā'sē-ō-; prā'zē-ō-). [Gr. πράσιος leek-green, green, fr. πράσον a leek.] Combining form signifying *green*, and used specif., *Chem.*, in naming certain *complex green crystalline cobalt compounds*; as, *praseo*-cobaltic chloride, $Co_2(NH_3)_8Cl_6 \cdot 2H_2O$. See COBALTAMMINE.

pra'se-o-dym'i-um (-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*praseo-* + *didymium*.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, one of the constituents of didymium; — so called from the green color of its salts. Symbol, *Pr*; at. wt., 140.9. See NEODYMIUM.

pra'sine (prā'zĭn), *a.* [L. *prasinus*, Gr. πράσινος, fr. πράσον a leek.] Having the green color of a leek. *Rare.*

prate (prāt), *v. i.*; PRAT'ED (prāt'ĕd); PRAT'ING (prāt'ĭng). [Akin to LG. & D. *praten*, Dan. *prate*, Sw. & Icel. *prata*.] **1.** To talk, esp. much and to little purpose; to be loquacious; to chatter; to speak foolishly; to babble; to tell tales; formerly, to speak boastingly or maliciously.

> And make a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*

2. a To give tongue; — said of hounds. *Obs.* **b** To cluck; — said of hens. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See CHAT.

prate, *v. t.* To utter foolishly; to chatter; babble.

> What nonsense would the fool, thy master, *prate*. *Dryden.*

prate, *n.* [Akin to LG. & D. *praat*, Sw. *prat*.] Act of prating; talking or talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning or idle loquacity; chatter.

prat'er (prāt'ẽr), *n.* One who prates. *Shak.*

prat'in-cole (prăt'ĭŋ-kōl; prā'tĭn-), *n.* [L. *pratum* meadow + *incola* inhabitant.] Any limicoline bird of the genus *Glareola*, esp. the common species (*G. pratincola*) of parts of Europe and Asia, and Africa. The upper parts are light brown, the throat buff bordered by a black line, the breast brownish, and the abdomen white.

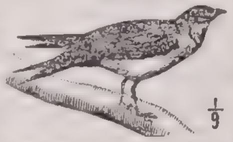
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Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*).

prat'ique (prăt'ĭk; *F.* prȧ'tēk'), *n.* [F., prop., practice; cf. It. *pratica*, Sp. *práctica*; all fr. LL. *practica*, Gr. πρακτική, fr. πρακτικός practical. See PRACTICAL; cf. PRACTICE.] *Com.* Permission or liberty to hold intercourse given to a ship after compliance with quarantine regulations or on presenting a clean bill of health.

prat'tle (prăt''l), *v. i. & t.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *prate*.] To talk or say much and idly; to prate; esp., to talk or say lightly and artlessly, like a child; to babble.

Syn. — See CHAT.

prat'tle, *n.* Trifling or childish talk or chatter; empty talk; loquacity on trivial subjects; prate; babble.

> Mere *prattle*, without practice *Shak.*

prat'tler (prăt'lẽr), *n.* One who prattles, esp. a child.

prav'i-ty (prăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pravitas*, fr. *pravus* crooked, perverse.] **1.** Depravity. "The *pravity* of the will." *South.*
2. Corruption or foulness; badness. *Obs. or R.*
3. Crookedness; deformity. *Obs. & R.*

prawn (prôn), *n.* [ME. *prane*, of unknown origin.] Any of numerous shrimplike, decapod crustaceans having slender legs, long antennæ, a large, strong, compressed abdomen, and a prominent, serrated rostrum. They mostly belong to *Pandalus, Penæus, Palæmon, Palæmonetes*, and allied genera. They are abundant in all tropical and temperate regions, both in fresh and salt water, and are extensively used as food. The common species of Europe and America range in length from one to six inches, but in the tropics some attain a length of nearly two feet. Often, also, one of the larger shrimps.

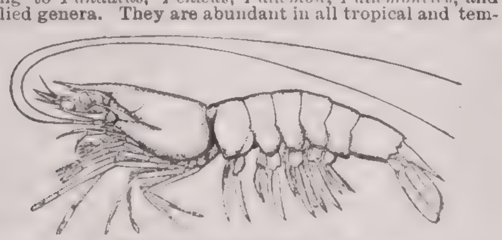
Prawn (*Penæus setiferus*). (¼)

prax'is (prăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρᾶξις, fr. πράσσειν to do. Cf. PRACTICE.] **1.** Action; practice; specif.: **a** Exercise or practice of an art, science, or technical occupation; — opp. to *theory*. **b** Habit; custom; conduct; moral action.
2. An example or form of exercise, or a collection of such examples, for practice, as in grammar; a means for practice or exercise; a practical example or model.

Prax-it'e-le'an (prăk-sĭt'ē-lē'ăn), *a.* [Gr. Πραξιτέλειος.] Of, pert. to, or in the style of, Praxiteles, a sculptor of the Second Attic school, renowned as the maker of independent statues, esp. of the female form. Cf. HERMES.

pray (prā), *v. t.*; PRAYED (prād); PRAY'ING. [ME. *preien*, OF. *preier*, F. *prier*, L. *precari*, fr. *prex*, *precis*, a prayer, a request; akin to Skr. *prach* to ask, AS. *frignan*, *frīnan*, *fricgan*, G. *fragen*, Goth. *fraihnan*. Cf. DEPRECATE, IMPRECATE, PRECARIOUS.] **1.** To entreat; implore. *Archaic.*

> We *pray* you . . . be ye reconciled to God. 2 *Cor.* v. 20.

2. To ask or entreat to come; to invite. *Obs. Hoccleve.*
3. To ask earnestly for; to supplicate for; entreat; crave.

> I know not how to *pray* your patience. *Shak.*

4. To effect, accomplish, put, or bring, by praying; as, to *pray* a soul out of purgatory. *Milman.*

Syn. — Entreat, beg, implore, invoke, beseech, petition.

pray, *v. i.* To make request with earnestness or zeal, as for something desired; to make entreaty or supplication; to offer prayer to a deity or divine being as a religious act; specif., to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

I **pray,** *or* now, by ellipsis, **Pray,** I beg; I request; I entreat you; — used in asking a question, making a request, introducing a petition, etc.; as, *Pray*, allow me to go. — **to p. in aid,** *or* **to p. aid,** *Eng. Law*, to claim or call in aid. See AID, 2.

pray'a (prī'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *praia*, lit., shore, fr. L. *plaga* region.] An embanked drive or promenade along a shore or river bank, as in some places in India; an esplanade.

pray'er (prā'ẽr), *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

prayer (prâr), *n.* [ME. *preiere*, OF. *preiere*, F. *prière*, fr. LL. *precaria*, L. *precarius* got by prayer, fr. *precari* to pray. See PRAY, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or practice of praying; beseeching; earnest request or entreaty; petition; supplication.
2. Act of addressing supplication to a divinity or object of worship or veneration, esp. to God; the offering of adoration, confession, supplication, thanksgiving, etc., to the Supreme Being; as, public *prayer*; secret *prayer*.
3. The form of words used in praying; a formula of supplication; an expressed petition; esp., a supplication addressed to God; as, a written *prayer*.
4. Often in *pl.* A form of religious service or worship for public or common use, consisting largely of prayers; as, Morning or Evening *Prayer*; he never attended *prayers*.
5. That prayed for; specif., that part of a petition or memorial, as to a legislature, that specifies the thing desired.

Syn. — PRAYER, PETITION, SUIT, APPEAL. A PRAYER is an earnest entreaty or supplication addressed (esp.) to God, or to a person or body invested with power or authority; PETITION is often synonymous with *prayer*; the word also denotes a single clause of a prayer, or a formal request — in which (often) a number are associated — directed to some authority; a SUIT (as here compared) is a more or less humble or deferential petition, esp. to one in high station; an APPEAL is an earnest call, esp. for help or support. See BEG.

prayer in aid. *Eng. Law.* = AID PRAYER. — **p. of humble access.** = ACCESS, 7 c. — **P. of Manasses.** See OLD TESTAMENT.

prayer book. **1.** A book containing devotional prayers; specif. [*usually cap.*], the Book of Common Prayer.
2. *Naut.* A narrow piece of holystone used in the hand to scrub crevices in the deck. Cf. BIBLE, 8. *Slang.*

prayer'ful (prâr'fo͝ol), *a.* Given to prayer; devout; characterized by, or indicative of, prayer; devotional. — **prayer'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **prayer'ful-ness,** *n.*

prayer'less (prâr'lĕs), *a.* Not using prayer; without prayer. — **prayer'less-ly,** *adv.* — **prayer'less-ness,** *n.*

prayer meeting. A meeting or gathering for prayer to God, esp. one in which several or all offer prayer.

prayer stick. An inscribed or symbolic stick designed as a devotional offering.

prayer wheel. A wheel or drum inscribed with prayers which are deemed efficacious when the wheel turns. They are characteristic of Tibet and Mongolia.

pre- (prē-; prē-). Also, rarely, **præ-**. [L. *prae*, adv. & prep., before, akin to *pro*, and to E. *for*, prep.: cf. F. *pré-*. Cf. PRO-, PRIOR.] A prefix denoting *priority* (of time, place, or rank), occurring, esp. in verbs, in words from the Latin, and also freely combined with English words of Latin or other origin. *Pre-* is used: **1.** With adverbial or attributive force: **a** Denoting *priority of time*, in the sense of *before*, *previously* or *previous*, *fore-*; as in *pre*judge, to judge beforehand; *pre*ënact; *pre*avowal, previous avowal; *pre*ëxistence. **b** Denoting *priority of place*, in the sense of *in front*, *anterior*, *fore-*, chiefly with adjectives and nouns in scientific terminology; as in *pre*cerebral, *pre*abdomen, *pre*forceps. **c** Denoting *priority of rank or degree*, in the sense of *greater*, *surpassing*, etc.; as in *pre*ëminent, *pre*ponderate, *pre*ëxcellence; — rarely an English formative. **d** Intensively, *very*, *exceedingly*; as, *pre*potent. *Rare.*
2. With prepositional force, entering into nouns in attributive constructions, or adjectives formed as if by parasynthesis on a preposition and noun, and denoting: *Prior to*, or *preceding*, *in time* or *place* (the person, place, or thing denoted or implied by the second element); as, *Pre*-Cambrian, *pre*-Victorian, *pre*vertebral, *pre*occipital; *pre*-Islamic.

☞ The reference "See PRE-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *pre-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

preach (prēch), *v. i.*; PREACHED (prēcht); PREACH'ING. [ME. *prechen*, OF. *preechier*, *prechier*, F. *prêcher*, fr. L. *praedicare* to cry in public, to proclaim; *prae* before + *dicare* to make known, *dicere* to say. See DICTION; cf. PREDICATE, PREDICT.] **1.** To proclaim tidings; specif., to proclaim the gospel; to discourse publicly on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

> How shall they *preach*, except they be sent? *Rom.* x. 15.
> From that time Jesus began to *preach*. *Matt.* iv. 17.

2. To give serious advice, esp. on morals or religion; to discourse in the manner of a preacher; — now usually with implication of officiousness or tediousness.

preach, *v. t.* **1.** To proclaim by public discourse; to utter in a sermon or a formal religious harangue.

> That Cristes gospel truly wolde *preche*. *Chaucer.*
> To *preach* good tidings unto the meek. *Is.* lxi. 1.

2. To inculcate in public discourse; to urge earnestly by public teaching; to advocate earnestly. *Ps.* xl. 9.

> My master *preaches* patience to him. *Shak.*

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to *preach* a sermon.
4. To teach, instruct, or inform, by preaching. *Obs.*
5. To bring, put, affect, or effect, by preaching.

> *Preach* me not out of my possessions. *Marlowe.*

to preach down, to decry, oppose, silence, repress, or humiliate, by preaching. — **to p. up,** to exalt, extol, or commend, by preaching; as, *to preach up* equality.

preach, *n.* [Cf. F. *prêche*, fr. *prêcher*. See PREACH, *v.*] Preaching; religious discourse. *Obs. or Colloq. Hooker.*

preach'er (prēch'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *prechour*, OF. *preecheor*, F. *prêcheur*, L. *praedicator*.] One who preaches; specif.: **a** One who discourses publicly on religious subjects; one whose function is to preach sermons; a minister. **b** One who inculcates anything earnestly; an earnest exhorter. "No *preacher* is listened to but Time." *Swift.* **c** A preaching friar. *Obs.* **d** [*cap.*] The author of, or speaker in, the Book of Ecclesiastes; also, the book itself.

preach'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PREACH. Hence: *n.* Act or art of a preacher; also, a sermon; a public religious service.

preaching cross, a cross, sometimes surmounting a pulpit, erected out of doors at a preaching place. — **p. friar.** See DOMINICAN, *n.* — **P. of Peter.** See APOCRYPHA, 2.

preach'ment (prēch'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *preechement*. Cf. PREDICAMENT.] A preaching, or that which is preached; a sermon; exhortation; esp., a tedious or unwelcome exhortation or discourse; a religious harangue; a homily. *Shak.*

pre-a-dam'ic (prē'ȧ-dăm'ĭk), *a.* Prior to Adam.

pre-ad'am-ite (prē-ăd'ăm-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *préadamite*.]
1. An inhabitant of the earth before Adam.
2. One who holds that men existed before Adam. *Obs.*

pre'ad-mis'sion (prē'ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Lit., previous admission; specif., *Engin.*, admission, as of steam, to the engine cylinder before the back stroke is completed, thus increasing the cushioning.

pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l), *n.* [LL. *praeambulum*, fr. L. *praeambulus* walking before, fr. *praeambulare* to walk before; *prae* before + *ambulare* to walk: cf. F. *préambule*. See AMBLE.] **1.** An introductory portion; an introduction or preface, as to a book, document, etc.; specif., the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law or is used for other explanatory purposes, as to recite facts knowledge of which is necessary to an understanding of the law, to define or limit the meanings of words used in the law, etc. It may explain ambiguity in the law, but cannot modify the meaning of what is plain and certain (Sussex Peerage Case, 11 *Cl. & F.* 143 (H. of L.)). It usually begins with "Whereas."
2. An introductory fact or circumstance; a preliminary; esp., one that gives indication of what is to follow; a presage.

Syn. — See PREFACE.

pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l; prē-ăm'b'l), *v. i.*; PRE'AM'BLED (-b'ld); PRE'AM'BLING. [L. *praeambulare* to walk before.]
1. To walk or go before; to precede. *Obs. or R. H. Brooke.*
2. To make a preamble; to preface.

pre'am'ble, *v. t.* **1.** [See PREAMBLE, *v. i.*] To perambulate beforehand. *Rare.*
2. [From PREAMBLE, *n.*] **a** To deliver as, or state in, a preamble. *Rare.* **b** To make a preamble to; to preface.

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prank, *v. i.* To play pranks; to frolic. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
prank (*dial.* prăŋk), *v. i.* [Perh. same as *prank* to adorn.] To prance. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
prank'ful, *a.* Full of pranks; frolicsome. — **prank'ful-ness,** *n.*
prank'ing-ly, *adv.* Ostentatiously. *Obs.*
prank'some (prăŋk'sŭm), *a.* Prankish. — **prank'some-ness,** *n.*
prankt. Var. of *pranked*, pret. & p. p. of PRANK.
prank'y, *a.* Full of, or inclined to, pranks.
pransawte, *n.* [Cf. PRANCE, and perh. F. *saut* a leap, jump, or OF. *prinsautier* precipitate, presumptuous.] Prob., prancing; showing off. *Obs.*
prao (prou). Var. of PROA.
prase. † PRAISE.
pra'se-o-lite', *n.* [*praseo-* + *-lite*.] *Min.* A green alteration product of iolite.
pra'sine (prā'zĭn), *n.* [See PRASINE, *a.*] *Obs. or R.* A kind of green mineral: specif.: **a** A precious stone, prob. emerald. **b** A kind of earth, chalk, or verdigris.
pras'i-nous (prăz'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* = PRASINE.
prasne. † PRASINE.
pra'soid (prā'zoid), *a.* [*prase* + *-oid*.] *Min.* Resembling prase.
pra'son, *n.* [Gr. πράσον a leek.] A leek; also, a leeklike seaweed. *Obs.*
prat, *a.* [See PRAT trick.] Cunning; canny. *Obs.*
prat (prăt), *n.* Buttock; — chiefly in *pl.* *Cant.*
prat, *n.* [AS. *prætt*.] A trick; a roguish prank. *Obs. or Scot.*
prat, *v. i.* [Cf. PRAT a trick.] To play tricks. *Obs. Scot.*
pra'tal (prā'tăl), *a.* [L. *pratum* meadow.] Growing or living in meadows.
prat'chant, *a.* Swaggering; conceited. *Obs.*
prate'ful, *a.* Given to prating.
prately. † PRETTILY.
prate'ment, *n.* A prating. *Rare.*
pra-ten'si-an (prȧ-tĕn'sĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pratensis*.] Pratal. *Rare.*
prater. † PRESTER.
prate'roast', *n.* A prater. *Obs.* *Cant.*
prati. † PRETTY.
prat'ic, -ick, -ik. † PRACTIC, PRATIQUE.
pra'tie (prā'tĭ). Dial. corrupt. of POTATO.
pratili, pratilich. † PRETTILY.
prat'i-lo'ma (prăt'ĭ-lō'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *pratilōma*.] *Hindu Law.* Lit., against the hair; — said of marriages between men of one class and women of a higher class, such marriages being generally considered unnatural; — opposed to *anuloma*.
Pra-tin'co-la (prȧ-tĭŋ'kō-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See PRATINCOLE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Old World birds including the whinchat, stonechat, and allied species.
prat'ing (prāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRATE. — **prat'ing-ly,** *adv.*
prat'l, prat'ld, prat'ler. Prattle, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
pratticke. † PRATIQUE.
prat'tik. † PRACTIC.
prat'tis. Obs. pl. of PRAT, a trick.
prat'tle-ment, *n.* Prattle. *Rare.*
prat'tling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRATTLE. — **prat'tling-ly,** *adv.*
parnel. = LONDON PRIDE **a.** *Obs.*
prat'tly (-lĭ), *a.* Full of prattle.
Pratt truss (prăt). See TRUSS, *n.*
prat'ty. Obs. or dial. var. of PRETTY.
pra'u (prä'o͞o; prou). Var. of PROA.
prauncen. † PRANCE.
prave (prāv), *a.* [L. *pravus*.] *Obs.* **a** Depraved. **b** Deleterious.
prave'ly, *adv.* Wickedly. *Obs.*
pravilege, *n.* [L. *pravilegium*, fr. L. *pravus* bad, in imitation of *privilegium* (cf. PRIVILEGE).] An evil law. *Obs.*
prav'ous (prāv'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pravus*.] Wicked; prave. *Obs.*
praw, prawe. † PROA.
praw'leen, praw'lin, praw'ling. Vars. of PRALINE.
prawn, *v. i.* To fish for prawns.
prawnce. † PRANCE.
prawn'er, *n.* One who prawns.
prawn'y, *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, prawns.
Prax'e-an (prăk'sē-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Praxeas, who came to Rome from Asia Minor about the end of the 2d century, and thence went to Africa, and was a leader of the modalistic monarchians; hence, a modalistic monarchian. — **Prax'e-an,** *a.* — **Prax'e-an-ist,** *n.*
Prax-id'i-ke (prăk-sĭd'ĭ-kē), *n.*; *pl.* -KÆ (-kē). [Gr. Πραξιδίκη.] *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of retribution, sometimes represented as triple. Cf. NEMESIS
prax-in'o-scope (prăk-sĭn'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πρᾶξις action + *-scope*: cf. F. *praxinoscope*.] *Optics.* An instrument similar to the zoetrope and phenakistoscope, consisting of a polygonal box with pictures on the inside walls and mirrors in the center.
pray. † PREY.
pray, *n.* A request; a prayer. *Obs.*
pray'a-ble, *a.* [OF. *proiable*, for (assumed) *preiable*.] Capable of being addressed in prayer; exorable. *Obs.*
pray'ant, *a.* Praying. *Obs.*
prayd. Prayed. *Ref. Sp.*
praye. † PREY.
prayer barrel. = PRAYER WHEEL.
prayer bead. **1.** A rosary bead. **2.** The jequirity bean.
prayer carpet, mat, *or* **rug.** A small carpet, mat, or rug, used to kneel on when praying.
prayer cloak. = TALLITH **b**.
prayer mill. A mill that turns a prayer wheel.
prayer scarf, prayer shawl. = TALLITH **b**.
prayer thong. A phylactery.
prayer tower. A minaret.
prayer'wise' (prâr'wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
pray'ful, *a.* A word of uncertain meaning in the folio edition of Shakespeare's "Love's Labor 's Lost" (Act IV. sc. ii. l 58) It is doubtfully emended to *preyful* in modern editions.
pray'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRAY. — **pray'ing-ly,** *adv.* —
praying carpet, mat, *or* **rug.** = PRAYER CARPET, etc. — **p. cylinder, drum, jenny, machine,** *or* **wheel.** = PRAYER WHEEL. — **p. insect, locust,** *or* **mantis,** a mantis, esp. *Mantis religiosa*. — **p. scarf** *or* **shawl.** = TALLITH **b**.
pray'ing-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
prayiss. † PRAISE.
P. R. B. Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.
P. R. C *Abbr.* Post Romam conditam (L., after the building of Rome).
pre'ab-do'men, *n.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre'ac-cu'mu-lat'ed (prē'ȧ-kū'mū-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.*, **pre-ac'cu-sa'tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preace (prēs). Obs. or Scot. var. of PRESS.
pre-ac'e-tab'u-lar, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
preach'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
preach'er-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
preach'er-ess, *n.* A female preacher.
preach'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
preach'er-ling, *n.* See -LING (dim. suff.).
preach'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
preach'i-fy (prēch'ĭ-fī), *v. i.* [*preach* + *-fy*.] To preach artificially or tediously; to preach; — usually contemptuous. — **preach'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Colloq.*
preach'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
preach'ing-ly, *adv.* of *preaching*, p. pr.
preach'man, *n.* A preacher; — so called in contempt. *Obs.*
preacht. Preached. *Ref. Sp.*
preach'y (prēch'ĭ), *a.* Given to preaching or having a preaching style. *Colloq.*
pre'ac-quaint', *v. t.*, **pre'ac-quaint'ance,** *n.*, **pre'ac-quired',** *a.*, **pre-act',** *v. t.*, **pre-ac'tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-ac'u-ate, *v. t.* [L. *praeacuere*.] To sharpen to a point. *Obs.* — **pre-ac'u-a'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*
pre-ad'am-it'ic (prē-ăd'ăm-ĭt'ĭk), **-it'i-cal,** *a.* Preadamite.
pre-ad'am-it-ism (-ăd'ȧm-īt-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in the existence of preadamites.
pre-ad'ap-ta'tion, *n.*, **pre'ad-just'ment,** *n.*, **pre'ad-min'is-tra'tion,** *n.*, **pre'ad-mit',** *v. t.*, **pre'ad-mon'ish,** *v. t.*, **pre-ad'mo-ni'tion** (prē-ăd'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.*, **pre-ad'ver-tise',** *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **pre'ad-vise',** *v. t.*, **pre'ad-vis'er,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-æs'ti-val, pre-ës'ti-val, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
preak. † PREKE
pre'al-kal'ic, *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-al'la-ble (prē-ăl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *préalable*.] Previous; preliminary. *Rare.* — **pre-al'la-bly,** *adv.* *Rare.*
pre'am'bl. Preamble. *Ref. Sp.*

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pre-am'bu-la-ry (prē-ăm'bū-lā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *préambulaire.*] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a preamble; introductory; preliminary. *Rare.* "A *preambulary* tax." *Burke.*

pre-am'bu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *praeambulare.*] To preamble. — **pre-am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

pre-am'bu-la-to-ry (prē-ăm'bū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Going before; previous. *Obs. & R.*
2. Of the nature of a preamble; introductory; preliminary.

pre-ap'pre-hen'sion (prē-ăp'rē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* An apprehension or opinion formed before examination or knowledge; a preconceived notion; a foreboding.

pre'ar-range' (prē'ă-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange beforehand. — **pre'ar-range'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

pre'a-tax'ic (-ȧ-tăk'sĭk), *a.* *Med.* Occurring before ataxia; — applied to the early symptoms of locomotor ataxia.

pre-au'di-ence (prē-ô'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* Right to a prior hearing; specif., *Eng. Law*, precedence at the bar among lawyers.

pre-ax'i-al (prē-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* In front of any transverse axis; anterior; cephalic; esp., on the anterior (radial or tibial) side of the axis of a limb. — **pre-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

preb'end (prĕb'ĕnd), *n.* [F. *prébende* (cf. It. & Sp. *prebenda*), LL. *praebenda*, prop., things to be furnished, neut. pl. gerundive of L. *praebere* to hold forth, allow, contr. fr. *praehibere; prae* + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT; cf. PROVENDER.] **1.** Orig., a daily allowance at meals; hence, the stipend or maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church to a canon or member of a chapter thereof; also, the land or tithe from which the stipend comes, or the holding of it as a benefice.
2. A prebendary. *Rare.*

pre-ben'dal (prē-bĕn'dăl), *a.* Pert. to a prebend or prebendary; holding a prebend. — **prebendal stall**, a prebendary's stall in a cathedral; hence, a prebendary's benefice.

preb'en-da-ry (prĕb'ĕn-dā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *praebendarius.* See PREBEND.] **1.** A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church.
2. A prebendary's benefice or office; a prebend. *Obs.*

pre-bron'chi-al (prē-brŏŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated in front of the bronchus; — applied esp. to an air sac on either side of the esophagus of birds.

Pre-Cam'bri-an, *a.* *Geol.* Previous to the Cambrian; pertaining to or designating the entire period of geological history prior to the Cambrian, and to the rocks belonging to this time. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*, ARCHÆAN, PROTEROZOIC, ALGONKIAN, 2. — *n.* The Pre-Cambrian period or system.

pre-ca'ri-ous (prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *precarius* obtained by begging or prayer, depending on request or on the will of another, fr. *prex, precis*, prayer. See PRAYER, PRAY.]
1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another; uncertain; as, *precarious* privileges. *Addison.*
2. Taken for granted; assumed; unfounded; uncertain; as, a *precarious* supposition or conclusion.
3. *Law.* Of the nature of a precarium.
4. Dependent on circumstances or unknown causes or conditions; open to failure; insecure; characterized by instability; uncertain; as, a *precarious* state of health; *precarious* fortunes. "Partial and *precarious* liberty." *Macaulay.*
5. Supplicant; begging; importunate. *Obs.*
Syn. — Unsettled, dubious, insecure, unstable. — PRECARIOUS, UNCERTAIN. PRECARIOUS is much stronger than UNCERTAIN; the word implies such dependence upon future contingencies as involves a high degree of insecurity or instability; as, "Whoever supposes that Lady Austen's fortune is *precarious* is mistaken. . . . It is . . . perfectly safe" (*Cowper*); "I feel seriously uneasy about her health, which seems very *precarious*" (*Byron*); "a *precarious* subsistence" (*Shelley*); "this *precarious* tenure of fame" (*Stevenson*). The use of *precarious* as a mere synonym for *dangerous* or *hazardous* is contrary to good usage.
— **pre-ca'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ca'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre-ca'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** *Roman Law.* Anything granted or lent to be returned or redelivered at the will of the grantor; hence, *Civil Law*, a contract making a loan or grant upon such terms, or the tenure by which it is held; a tenancy at will.
2. *Medieval European Feudal Law.* Any of various estates or tenures that grew out of the original precarium characterized by more or less uncertainty or limitation of the duration and arduousness of the conditions of tenure. From the precarium was later developed the benefice.

pre-ca'tion (prē-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *precatio.*] Act of praying; supplication; entreaty. *Obs. or R.* *Cotton.*

prec'a-tive (prĕk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *precativus*, fr. *precari* to pray. See PRECARIOUS.] Precatory; beseeching; as, a *precative* word. — **prec'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

prec'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *precatorius.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressive of, entreaty; supplicatory; as, a *precatory* benediction or word.
precatory words, *Law*, words of recommendation, request, entreaty, wish, or expectation, employed in wills, as distinguished from *express directions.* Such words will generally create a trust, esp. when addressed to a trustee.

pre-cau'tion (prē-kô'shŭn), *n.* [F. *précaution*, L. *praecautio*, fr. *praecavere, praecautum*, to guard against beforehand; *prae* before + *cavere* to be on one's guard. See PRE-; CAUTION.] **1.** Previous caution or care; caution previously employed; as, his life was saved by *precaution.*
They [ancient philosophers] treasured up their supposed discoveries with miserable *precaution.* *J. H. Newman.*
2. A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success; a precautionary act; as, to take *precautions* against accident.
3. A caution or caveat given previously. *Obs. & R.*

pre-cau'tion, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *précautionner.*] **1.** To forewarn.
2. To guard (against).
3. To say beforehand as a caution.
4. To take precaution against; to guard against. *Obs. & R.*

pre-cau'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a precaution; advising, suggesting, or using caution beforehand; as, *precautionary* signals.

pre-cau'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Using precaution; precautionary. — **pre-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

pre-cede' (prē-sēd'), *v. t.;* -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING (-sēd'ĭng). [F. *précéder*, L. *praecedere, praecessum; prae* before + *cedere* to go, be in motion. See PRE-; CEDE.] **1.** To go before in quality or degree; to exceed; surpass. *Obs.*
2. To go before in rank, dignity, importance, or the like; to take precedence of.
3. To be, go, or come before in arrangement; to be, go, or move before or in front of.
4. To go before in order of time; to occur first with relation to anything. "Harm *precedes* not sin." *Milton.*
5. To cause to be preceded; to preface; to introduce; — used with *by* or *with* before the instrumental object. *Rare.*
It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration. *Kent.*

pre-cede', *v. i.* To go or come before; to have precedence.

pre-ced'ence (prē-sēd'ĕns) } *n.* [See PRECEDENT, *a.*] **1.** =
pre-ced'en-cy (-sēd'ĕn-sĭ) } PRECEDENT, *n.*, 1, 2, 3, 4. *Obs.*
2. Act or state of preceding, or going before, in order of time; priority; as, one event has *precedence* of another.
3. Act or state of going or being before in rank or dignity, or the place of honor; right to a more honorable place; superior rank; specif., ceremonial priority or order; as, barons have *precedence* of commoners.
Which of them [the different desires] has the *precedency* in determining the will to the next action? *Locke.*
Syn. — See PRIORITY.

pre-ced'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [F. *précédent*, L. *praecedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praecedere.* See PRECEDE.] Going before; anterior; preceding; antecedent; as, *precedent* services. *Now Rare.* "A *precedent* injury." *Bacon.*
Syn. — See ANTECEDENT.
precedent condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2.

prec'e-dent (prĕs'ē-dĕnt), *n.* [F. *précédent.* See PRECEDENT, *a.*] **1.** *Obs.* A thing or person that precedes; specif.: **a** Something that has just been mentioned; — chiefly in *pl.* **b** Something that happens before; a preceding circumstance or condition; an antecedent. **c** A forerunner. **d** A rough draft of a writing; an original. *Shak.* **e** A prognostic; a token; a sign.
2. Something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of the same or an analogous kind; an authoritative example.
Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*
3. Specif.: *Law.* A judicial decision, or a form of proceeding, or course of action, that serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases; an authority to be followed in courts of justice.
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A record of an act or acts that may serve as a guide or rule. **b** A model of conduct; a pattern. **c** An example; instance; specimen.
Syn. — Example, antecedent.

prec'e-dent (prĕs'ē-dĕnt), *v. t.;* -DENT-ED; -DENT-ING. To furnish with, or support or justify by, a precedent.

prec'e-dent-ed, *a.* Having a precedent; supported, justified, or sanctioned by a previous example of a like kind.

prec'e-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or constituting, a precedent; having force as an example for imitation; as, *precedential* transactions.
2. Having precedence; preliminary.
3. Of or pertaining to social precedence.

pre-ced'ing (prē-sēd'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That precedes; going before, as in order, rank, time, or place; foregoing.
2. Specif.: *Astron.* In the direction toward which stars appear to travel, by diurnal motion. See 2d FOLLOWING, 3.
Syn. — See ANTECEDENT.

pre-cent' (prē-sĕnt'), *v. i. & t.;* -CENT'ED; -CENT'ING. To act as precentor; to lead in singing.

pre-cen'tor (-sĕn'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praecentor*, fr. *praecinere* to sing before; *prae* before + *canere* to sing. See CHANT.] A leader of the singing of a choir or congregation; a directing singer. Specif.: **a** The leader of the choir in a cathedral. In the English cathedrals of the Old Foundation the precentor is a member of the chapter who ranks next to the dean, and whose duties with regard to the singing are usually performed by a deputy called the *succentor.* In the cathedrals of the New Foundation he is one of the minor canons, or a chaplain, and performs the duties in person. **b** The leader of the congregational singing in churches which have no choir, and esp. in those in which there is no instrumental accompaniment to the singing.

pre'cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *praeceptum*, fr. *praecipere* to take beforehand, instruct, teach; *prae* before + *capere* take: cf. F. *précepte*, OF. *prece(p)t.* See PRE-; CAPACIOUS.]
1. An authoritative command; order; mandate. *Obs.*
2. Any commandment, instruction, or order intended as a rule of action or conduct; esp., a command respecting moral conduct; an injunction; also, a working rule or direction.
No arts are without their *precepts.* *Dryden.*
3. *Law.* A command or order issued to another to do a thing and serving as his authority to act; as: **a** *Feudal Law.* The direction or command of a superior to an agent or official to admit a tenant to occupancy; as, the *precept* of sasine in Scots law. **b** *Practice.* An order, warrant, or writ issued pursuant to law to an administrative officer; usually, any command in the nature of process.
Syn. — Commandment, injunction, mandate, law, rule, direction, principle, maxim. See DOCTRINE.
Precepts of Noah, *Eccl.*, seven precepts alleged in the Talmud to have been given by God to Noah's sons: (1) Obey those in authority. (2) Shun idolatry. (3) Avoid blasphemy and perjury. (4) Avoid unnatural vice. (5) Shed no blood. (6) Avoid theft. (7) Do not eat parts of living animals. They are sometimes given in a different form.

pre-cep'tion (prē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeceptio.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A preconception; presumption. **b** Precept.
2. Instruction by a preceptor. *Rare.*
3. *Rom. Law.* The taking of a thing given as a legacy before the distribution of the estate of the testator.

pre-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praeceptivus.*] Containing or giving precepts; of the nature of a precept; mandatory; didactic; instructive; as *preceptive* parts of the Bible.

pre-cep'tor (-tēr), *n.* [L. *praeceptor*, fr. *praecipere* to teach: cf. F. *précepteur.* See PRECEPT.] **1.** One who gives commands, or makes rules; specif., the master or principal of a school; a teacher; an instructor.
2. The head of a preceptory of Knights Templars. *Scott.*

pre-cep'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* The office of preceptor.

pre-cep'to-ry (prē-sĕp'tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *praeceptoria* an estate assigned to a preceptor, fr. L. *praeceptor* a commander, ruler, teacher, in LL., procurator, administrator among the Knights Templars. See PRECEPTOR.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple of the order in London; hence, the manor or estate supporting one, or the buildings appertaining to it; a commandery. See COMMANDERY, *n.*, 2 **a**.

pre-cep'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female preceptor.

pre'ces (prē'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., prayers, pl. of *prex* prayer. See PRAY, *v. i.*] *Eccl.* In liturgical worship, short petitions said in alternation by the minister and congregation.

pre-cess' (prē-sĕs'), *v. i.;* -CESSED' (-sĕst'); -CESS'ING. [Back formation from PRECESSION.] To progress with a movement of precession.
This . . . will cause the axis to *precess* about the tangent. *Nature.*

pre-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecedere, praecessum*, to go before: cf. F. *précession.* See PRECEDE.] **1.** Act of going forward; procession; — apparently an error. *Obs.* "Pasquil's *Precession.*" *Breton.*
2. Act of preceding; precedence.
3. The precession of the equinoxes (see below); hence, a movement, as of a gyrating body, resembling this.
4. *Phon.* Advancement of the place of articulation of a vowel, with narrowing.
precession of the equinoxes, *Astron.*, a slow change in direction of the earth's axis, and consequent westward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, caused by the action of sun, moon, and planets upon the protuberant matter about the earth's equator, in connection with its diurnal rotation; — so called because either equinox, owing to its westerly motion, comes to the meridian sooner each day than the point it would have occupied if there were no motion of precession, and thus *precedes* that point continually with reference to the time of transit. The change is at the rate of about 50″ annually; hence, a complete revolution is accomplished in a cycle of nearly 26,000 years, called the **Platonic year**, or **great year**, at the end of which the equinoctial points have about the same position among the stars as at its beginning.

pre-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to precession.

‖ **pré'cieuse'** (prā'syûz'), *a. fem.; pl.* -CIEUSES (*F.* -syûz'). [F., fem. of *précieux* precious. See PRECIOUS.] Over precise; excessively nice. — *n.* An affected woman of polite society, esp. one of the literary women of the French salons of the 17th century. See PRECIOSITY, 2.

pre'cinct (prē'sĭŋkt; *formerly accented* pre-cinct', *as in Shakespeare & Milton*), *n.* [LL. *praecinctum*, fr. L. *praecingere, praecinctum*, to gird about, encompass; *prae* + *cingere* to gird, surround. See PRE-; CINCTURE.] **1.** The inclosure bounded by the walls or other limits of a building or place or by an imaginary line around it; as, the *precincts* of a church; esp., *pl.*, the region immediately surrounding a place; environs. "The *precincts* of light." *Milton.*
2. Specif.: The inviolable spaces within the grith, mund, or peace of a house, borough, or the like, in the customary law of the Anglo-Saxons and some other Teutons.
3. A surrounding or inclosing line or surface; a boundary.
4. A district within certain boundaries, esp. one set out

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pre am'bu-lar (prē-ăm'bū-lăr), *a.* = PREAMBULARY. [*Obs.*
pre am'bu-lous, *a.* Preambular.
preamynen e. † PREËMINENCE.
pre a'nal. *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre a-naph'o-ral, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'an nounce', *v. t.*, **pre'an-nounce'ment.** *n.*, **pre'an-nounc'er.** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre an'te-pe'nult. -**pe-nul'ti-mate.** *a.* See PRE-, 2. [1 a.
pre an-tic'i pate. *v. t.* See PRE-,
pre an-tiq'ui-ty. *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre a-or'tic (prē'ā-ôr'tĭk), *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-ap'per-cep'tion. *n.*, **pre'ap-point'**, *v. t.*, **pre'ap-point'ment.** *n.*, **pre-ap'ti-tude.** *n.*, **pre-arm'**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'ar-tic'u-late. *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-Ar'yan. *n.* See PRE-, 2.
preas. † PRESS.
pre'as-pec'tion. *n.* Previous view or knowledge. *Obs.*
pre'as-signed', *a.*, **pre'as-sume'**, *v. t.*, **pre'as-sur'ance.** *n.*, **pre'as-sure'**, *v. t.*, **pre'at-tach'ment.** *n.*, **pre'at-tune'**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preaty. † PRETTY.
pre-au'di-to-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre'a-ver', *v. t.*, **pre'a-vow'al.** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. [dary.
preb. *Abbr.* Prebend; preben-
pre-bas'al (prē-bās'ăl), *a.*, **pre-bas'i-lar.** *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
preb'en-da-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
preb'end-er. *n.* [Cf. F. *prébendier.*] A prebendary. *Obs.*
preb'end-ship. *n.* Also **preb'end-ry.** A prebendaryship. *Obs.*
pre-bod'ing (prē-bōd'ĭng), *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-bra'chi-al. *a.*, **pre-bran'chi-al.** *a.*, **pre-buc'cal.** *a.* See PRE-, 1 b. [centor.
prec. *Abbr.* Preceding; pre-
pre-cal'cic, *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-cal'cu-la-ble. *a.*, **pre-cal'cu-late.** *v. t.*, **pre-cal'cu-la'tion.** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-can'cer-ous. *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'cant (prē'kănt; prĕk'ănt), *n.* [L. *precans, -antis*, p. pr. praying.] One who prays. *Rare.*
pre'can-ta'tion (prē'kăn-tā'shŭn). *n.* [L. *praecantare* to foretell, to enchant; cf. L. *praecantatio* enchantment.] A prophesying. *Rare.*

Pre-Car'bon-if'er-ous. *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-car'di-ac. *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-ca'ri-a. *n.*, *pl.* of PRECARIUM.
prec'a-ry (prĕk'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* *Law.* **a** = PRECARIUM. *Obs.* **b** A render of boon work (see 1st BOON, 3).
pre-cast', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
prec'a-tiv. Precative. *Ref. Sp.*
pre cau'dal. *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre cau-sa'tion (prē'kô-zā'shŭn). *n.* Previous causation; foreordination. [tionary.
pre-cau'tion-al. *a.* Precau-
pre-ca'va (prē-kā'vȧ). *n.* [NL.] The superior or anterior vena cava. — **pre-ca'val** (-văl), *a.*
prece. † PRESS.
pre ce-da'ne ous (prē'sē-dā'nē-ŭs). *a.* Preceding. *Obs.*
precedent. † PRESIDENT.
prec'e den'ta-ble (prĕs'ē-dĕn'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
prec'e-den'ta-ry (-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Constituting a precedent.
prec'e-dent-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pre-ced'ent-ly (prē-sēd'ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* of PRECEDENT.
pre-ced'er (-ēr), *n.* One that precedes. *Rare.*

pre-ceese', **pre-ceese'ly** (prē-sēs'; -lĭ), etc. Scot. vars. of PRECISE, etc.
pre-cel', *v. t. & i.* [L. *praecellere.*] To surpass; excel. *Obs.*
pre-cel'lence, **pre-cel'len-cy**, *n.* [L. *praecellentia.*] Excellence; preëminence. *Obs.*
pre-cel'lent. *a.* [L. *praecellens*, p. pr.] Excellent. *Obs.*
prece'ly. † PRESSLY.
precens. † PRESENCE.
pre'-Cen-ten'ni-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'cen-to'ri-al (prē'sĕn-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Pert. to a precentor.
pre-cen'tor-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-cen'to-ry (prē-sĕn'tō-rĭ), *n.* The residence of a precentor of an English cathedral of the Old Foundation.
pre-cen'tral (-trăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Situated in front of the central fissure of the brain. **b** Of or pertaining to a precentrum.
pre-cen'tress (-trĕs), **pre-cen'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [LL. *praecentrix.*] Female precentor.
pre-cen'trum (-trŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In certain of the lower vertebrates, a distinct anterior portion of the centrum of a vertebra, commonly bearing the neural and hæmal arches; opposed to *postcentrum.*

precep. † PRECEPT.
precepe. † PRÆCIPE.
pre'cept, *v. t.* To teach as a precept, or by precepts.
pre-cep'tial (prē-sĕp'shăl), *a.* Preceptive. *Obs.*
pre-cep'tiv. Preceptive. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-cep'tive-ly, *adv.* of PRECEPTIVE.
pre-cep'to-ral (prē-sĕp'tō-răl), **pre'cep-to'ri-al** (prē'sĕp-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to a preceptor. — **pre'cep-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*
pre-cep'tor-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-cep'to-ry (prē-sĕp'tō-rĭ), *a.* Preceptive.
pre-cep'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or conveying, precepts. — **pre-cep'tu-al-ly.** *adv.*
pre-cer'e-bel'lar (prē-sĕr'ē-bĕl'ăr), **pre-cer'e-bral.** *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
precess. † PRESES.
pre-cess' (prē-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *praecedere, praecessum*, to go before.] That which precedes; a literary work to which a sequel has been written; — a suggested correlative of *sequel.*

pre-ces'sor, *n.* [L. *praecessor*: cf. OF. *precesseur.*] A predecessor. *Obs.*
preche. † PREACH.
pre'-Chi-nese', *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-chlo'ric (prē-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-chor'dal (-kôr'dăl), *a.* *Embryol.* Anterior to the notochord; — used specif. of the trabeculæ of a developing cranium.
prechour. † PREACHER.
pre-Chris'tian. *a.*, **pre-Chris'ti-an'ic.** *a.* See PRE-, 2.
Precht. Frau (frou prĕkt). = PERCHTA.
pre'ci-a'tion (prē'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pretium* price. Cf. APPRECIATION.] The determination of price. [To cut off. *Obs.*
pre-cide', *v. t* [L. *praecidere.*]
‖ **pré'cieuse' ri'di'cule'** (prā'syûz' rē'dē'kül'). [F.] Ridiculous précieuse; — from the title of Molière's play, "Les Précieuses ridicules" (1659), satirizing the précieuses of his time.

for governmental purposes; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division, as, variously: a district for which a high or petty constable is appointed (*Eng.*); a division of a city or town, as for police control; or, *U. S.*, a subdivision of a ward or county for election purposes, etc.

pre-cinc′tion (prē-sĭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praecinctio*, lit., a girdling.] *Rom. Antiq.* A broad landing place circling a theater or an amphitheater between two tiers of seats.

pre′ci-os′i-ty (prĕsh′ĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *préciosité*, OF. also *precieuseté*.] **1.** Preciousness; something precious. *Obs. or R.*

2. Fastidious refinement, esp. in language; specif., the affected purism and sententiousness characteristic of the French précieuses of the 17th century.

He had the fastidiousness, the *preciosity*, the love of archaisms, of your true decadent. *L. Douglas.*

pre′cious (prĕsh′ŭs), *a.* [OF. *precios*, F. *précieux*, L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium* price, worth, value. See PRICE.] **1.** Of great price or value; costly; as, a *precious* stone.

2. Of great value or worth in an immaterial way, as morally or spiritually; very valuable; highly esteemed; dear; beloved; as, *precious* recollections.

She [wisdom] is more *precious* than rubies. *Prov.* iii. 15.

Also used, *Colloq.*, ironically; as, a *precious* rascal.

3. Particular; fastidious; overnice; overrefined. Cf. PRÉCIEUSE, PRECIOSITY, 2.

Elaborate embroidery of *precious* language. *Saintsbury.*
Lest that *precious* folk be with me wroth. *Chaucer*

4. Egregious; arrant; complete; perfect; — an intensive; as, a *precious* funk; a *precious* fool. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See VALUABLE.

precious coral, the red coral (*Corallium nobile*). — **p. metals**, the uncommon and highly valuable metals, esp. gold and silver. — **p. stone**, a stone of high commercial value on account of its beauty, rarity, etc.; a gem; a jewel; also, a superior variety of a mineral as distinguished from inferior varieties; as, *precious* opal (see OPAL, 1).

The *stones* accounted *precious* are the diamond, ruby, pearl, sapphire, emerald, Oriental cat's-eye, opal, turquoise, alexandrite, and spinel. *W. R. Cattelle.*

In strict commercial sense, the term *precious stones* includes only diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, although sometimes applied to alexandrites, cat's-eye, and other fancy stones, which, however, are generally designated as semiprecious stones. *Digest Decisions Treas. Dept. (U. S.)*

pre′cious, *adv.* **1.** = PRECIOUSLY. *Obs.*

2. Extremely; very; — an intensive. *Colloq.*

Precious little they cared for the imperial diet. *John Fiske.*

prec′i-pice (prĕs′ĭ-pĭs), *n.* [F. *précipice*, L. *praecipitium*, fr. *praeceps*, *-cipitis*, headlong; *prae* + *caput*, *-pitis*, head. See PRE-; CHIEF.] **1.** A sudden or headlong fall. *Obs.*

2. A very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place, as the face of a cliff; an abrupt declivity; a cliff.

Where wealth like fruit on *precipices* grew. *Dryden.*

3. Edge or brink (of a cliff). *Obs. & R.*

pre-cip′i-tance (prē-sĭp′ĭ-tăns) } *n.*; *pl.* -TANCES (-tăn-sĕz),
pre-cip′i-tan-cy (-sĭp′ĭ-tăn-sĭ) } -CIES (-sĭz). [From PRECIPITANT.] Quality or state of being precipitant, or precipitate; headlong fall, speed, or hurry; great haste; excessive or rash haste, as in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose; precipitation; rashness; as, the *precipitancy* of youth. "*Precipitance* of judgment." *I. Watts.*

pre-cip′i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *praecipitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *praecipitare*: cf. F. *précipitant*. See PRECIPITATE.] **1.** Falling or rushing headlong; rushing swiftly, violently, or recklessly; moving precipitately; falling or descending perpendicularly or nearly so.

They leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *J. Philips.*

2. Unexpectedly, rashly, or foolishly brought on or hastened; very sudden or unexpected; abrupt; hasty; rash; headstrong. "*Precipitant* rebellion." *Eikon Basilike.*

Such *precipitant* tumultuous wrath. *J. Beaumont.*

pre-cip′i-tant, *n.* *Chem.* Anything which causes the formation of a precipitate. Also fig.

pre-cip′i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *praecipitatus*, p. p. of *praecipitare* to precipitate, fr. *praeceps* headlong. See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Acting with unwise haste; overhasty; rash; headstrong; as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war.

2. Done without, or exhibiting the lack of, due deliberation or care; hurried; said or done prematurely; as, a *precipitate* measure. "Our too *precipitate* course." *Landor.*

3. Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent; headlong; moving or moved with extreme speed or haste.

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior.*

4. Very steep; precipitous. *Obs.*

5. Done, happening, passing, ending, etc., very quickly; extremely sudden or abrupt; as, a *precipitate* illness.

Syn. — See PRECIPITOUS.

pre-cip′i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [See PRECIPITATE, *a.*] **1.** To throw headlong; to cast or hurl down, as from a precipice or height.

2. Fig.: To cast down; overthrow; destroy; disorder. *Obs.*

3. To cause to move, act, proceed, etc., very rapidly; to urge or press on with eager haste or violence; to hurry; to cause to happen, or come to a crisis, suddenly, unexpectedly, or too soon; to hasten the occurrence of; as, to *precipitate* a journey, or a conflict.

Back to his sight *precipitates* her steps. *Glover.*

4. *Chem.* To separate as a precipitate; as, water *precipitates* camphor from its alcoholic solution.

5. *Physics & Meteor.* To condense and so cause to fall as rain, etc.; as, vapor *precipitated* by cold.

6. To condense; specif., *Spiritualism*, to materialize.

pre-cip′i-tate (prē-sĭp′ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* **1.** To dash, fall, or plunge, headlong; to fall or descend steeply or suddenly. *Rare.* *Shak.*

2. To rush headlong or very hurriedly; to move, act, etc., very quickly or hastily or rashly; to hasten unduly. *Rare.*

3. *Chem.* To separate from a solution as a precipitate.

4. *Physics & Meteor.* To condense, as a vapor.

pre-cip′i-tate (-tāt), *n.* [NL. *praecipitatum*.] *Chem.* A substance separated from a solution in a concrete state in consequence of some chemical or physical change, as by the action of a reagent, of heat, etc., usually a solid, separated in an amorphous, or minutely crystalline form. The precipitate may fall to the bottom (whence the name), may be diffused through the solution, or may float at or near the top.

pre-cip′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praecipitatio*, or F. *précipitation*.] Act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated; that which is precipitated; specif.: **a** Act of hurling or casting down; a falling headlong; a being hurled or thrown down; headlong fall. **b** Precipitousness. *Rare.* **c** Perpendicular descent. *Obs. & R.* **d** A moving, flowing, or rushing downward or onward with violence and rapidity; headlong rush.

The hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water, returning . . . towards the sea. *Woodward.*

e Quick and hurried action; great hurry; undue, unwise, or rash haste; impetuosity. "The *precipitation* of inexperience." *Rambler.* **f** The causing to happen hastily, suddenly, or unexpectedly; hastening; acceleration. **g** *Chem.* Act or process of precipitating from a solution; also, a precipitate. **h** *Meteor.* A deposit on the earth of hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow; also, the quantity of water deposited. Deposits of dew, fog, and frost are not regarded by the United States Weather Bureau as *precipitation*. Sleet and snow are melted. **i** *Spiritualism.* Materialization.

pre-cip′i-ta′tor (prē-sĭp′ĭ-tā′tēr), *n.* [Cf. L. *praecipitator* an overthrower.] One that precipitates; specif.: **a** One that precipitates some act or event; a hastener. **b** *Chem. & Physics.* A precipitant; specif., an apparatus for causing precipitation.

pre-cip′i-tin (-tĭn), *n.* [See PRECIPITATE; -IN.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances developed in blood serum, capable of precipitating bacteria, various protein substances, etc. If a foreign serum is injected into an animal a precipitin is developed which reacts only with blood serum of the kind injected. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

pre-cip′i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [OF. *precipiteux*. See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Hasty; rash; sudden; precipitate. *Rare. Mrs. Browning.*

2. Dashing or rushing headlong; violently hurrying or hurried; precipitate. *Rare.*

3. Steep like, or of the nature of, a precipice; consisting of, or characterized by, precipices; as, a *precipitous* cliff.

4. Falling very quickly; very rapid.

Syn. — PRECIPITOUS, PRECIPITATE. PRECIPITOUS, in ordinary usage, denotes a physical quality only (see ABRUPT); as, a *precipitous* descent; PRECIPITATE applies to impulses or actions, which it characterizes as headlong, overhasty, or rash.

A granite basin, with steep and *precipitous* sides. *G. Borrow.*
A *precipitate* return to the house. *T. L. Peacock*

— **pre-cip′i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-cip′i-tous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **pré′cis′** (prā′sē′; prā′sē), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. See PRECISE.] **1.** A concise statement; abstract; summary.

2. Act or practice of writing such statements. *Rare.*

pre-cise′ (prē-sīs′), *a.* [F. *précis*, fr. L. *praecisus* cut off, brief, concise, p. p. of *praecidere* to cut off in front, to cut off; *prae* before + *caedere* to cut. Cf. CONCISE.] **1.** Having determinate limitations; exactly or sharply defined or stated; definite; exact; not vague or equivocal; distinct; as, *precise* rules of morality; a *precise* voice.

The law in this point is not *precise*. *Bacon.*

2. Strictly adhering or conforming to rule or usage; very nice or exact; punctilious; scrupulous; nice; ceremonious; sometimes, overnice; very strict, esp. as to religious observance; formerly, puritanical.

He was ever *precise* in promise keeping. *Shak.*

3. Exact in statement, distinction, identification, or the like; minutely exact; as, a *precise* definition; the *precise* moment of departure.

Syn. — Accurate, punctilious, particular. See CORRECT, *a.*

pre-cise′ (prē-sīs′), *v. t.*; -CISED′ (-sīst′); -CIS′ING (-sīs′ĭng). [Cf. F. *préciser*.] To make precise; to state, define, or determine exactly or strictly; to particularize. *Rare.*

pre-cise′ly, *adv.* In a precise manner.

pre-cise′ness, *n.* Quality of being precise.

Syn. — See PRECISION.

pre-ci′sian (prē-sĭzh′ăn), *n.* One rigidly or ceremoniously exact in observing rules or forms: a very punctilious person, esp. in religious observance; a formalist; — formerly applied to the English Puritans. — **pre-ci′sian**, *a.*

pre-ci′sian-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality or state of being a precisian; practice or behavior of a precisian.

pre-ci′sion (-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *précision*, L. *praecisio* a cutting off. See PRECISE.] **1.** Quality or state of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy; definiteness; also, *Obs.*, an instance of this; a nicety.

I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions. *Locke.*

2. A cutting off or short; separation; reservation. *Obs.*

3. A precise or exact definition. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — PRECISION, PRECISENESS. PRECISION is commonly used in a good sense (see CORRECT, *a.*); as, *precision* of thought or expression, *precision* in military evolutions. PRECISENESS is often used disparagingly, with the connotation of primness or excessive punctilio; as, "Savoring of Puritanism and overstrict *preciseness*" (*Prynne*). See NICE, NEAT.

pre-ci′sion-ist (prē-sĭzh′ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who professes, practices, or lays great stress upon, precision, as in language or ritual; a purist.

pre-ci′sive (-sī′sĭv), *a.* **1.** Cutting off; separating; as, *precisive* censure; *precisive* abstraction. *I. Watts.*

2. Marked by precision or exactness.

pre-clude′ (prē-klōōd′; 243), *v. t.*; PRE-CLUD′ED (-klōōd′ĕd); PRE-CLUD′ING (-klōōd′ĭng). [L. *praecludere*, *praeclusum*; *prae* before + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v.*] **1.** To put a barrier before; to close; to shut up; to shut out; to hinder; stop; impede; to close beforehand.

Valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins. *E. Darwin.*

2. To shut out or obviate by anticipation; to prevent or hinder by necessary consequence or implication; to deter action of, access to, enjoyment of, etc.; to render ineffectual.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections. *Bentley.*

Syn. — See PREVENT.

pre-clu′sion (prē-klōō′zhŭn; 243), *n.* [L. *praeclusio*. See PRECLUDE.] Act of precluding, or state of being precluded; a shutting out; prevention by anticipation.

pre-clu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Shutting out; precluding, or tending to preclude; preventive. — **pre-clu′sive-ly**, *adv.*

pre-co′cial (prē-kō′shăl), *a.* [See PRÆCOCES.] *Zoöl.* Designating birds whose young are covered with down and are able to run about when newly hatched; — opposed to *altricial*. Cf. PRÆCOCES.

pre-co′cious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *praecox*, *-ocis*, fr. *praecoquere* to cook or ripen beforehand; *prae* before + *coquere* to cook. See 1st COOK; cf. APRICOT.] **1.** Flowering or fruiting early or before the usual time; early or prematurely ripe or developed; — said of plants, etc. *Rare.*

2. Developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; of persons, exceeding what is to be expected of one's years; forward; of, pert. to, or indicative of, premature development; too forward; — used esp. of mental forwardness; as, a *precocious* child; *precocious* talents.

Syn. — See PREMATURE.

— **pre-co′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-co′cious-ness**, *n.*

pre-coc′i-ty (prē-kŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *précocité*.] Quality or state of being precocious; as: **a** Of plants, early flowering or ripeness; untimely ripeness. **b** Premature development, esp. of the mental powers; forwardness; also, something embodying this, as a precocious child.

pre′cog-ni′tion (prē′kŏg-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecognitio*, fr. *praecognoscere* to foreknow: cf. OF. *precognition*. See PRE-; COGNITION.] **1.** Previous cognition; foreknowledge.

2. *Scots Law.* An ex-parte preliminary examination, esp. in a criminal case; also, the evidence so taken.

pre′-Co-lum′bi-an, *a.* Preceding, or belonging to the time before, the discovery of America by Columbus.

pre′com-pose′ (prē′kŏm-pōz′), *v. t.*; -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). To compose beforehand.

pre′con-ceit′ (-kŏn-sēt′), *n.* A preconception. *Hooker.*

pre′con-ceive′ (-sēv′), *v. t.*; -CEIVED′ (-sēvd′); -CEIV′ING (-sēv′ĭng). To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of.

pre′con-cep′tion (-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* Act of preconceiving; a conception or opinion previously formed.

pre′con-cert′ (-sûrt′), *v. t.*; -CERT′ED; -CERT′ING. To concert or arrange beforehand; to settle by prior agreement.

pre-con′cert (prē-kŏn′sĕrt), *n.* Something concerted or arranged beforehand; a previous agreement or arrangement.

pre′con-cert′ed (prē′kŏn-sûr′tĕd), *a.* Previously arranged. — **pre′con-cert′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **pre′con-cert′ed-ness**, *n.*

pre′con-cer′tion (-sûr′shŭn), *n.* Act of preconcerting; preconcert. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

pre′co-ni-za′tion (prē′kō-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *praeconizatio*, fr. *praeconizare* to proclaim, fr. L. *praeco*, *-onis*, a crier, a herald: cf. F. *préconisation*.] **1.** A publishing by proclamation; a public proclamation. *Bp. Hall.*

2. *R. C. Ch.* A formal approbation by the Pope of a person nominated to an ecclesiastical dignity.

pre′co-nize (prē′kō-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [LL. *praeconizare*: cf. F. *préconiser*.] **1.** To proclaim publicly; to publish; also, to commend publicly; to cry up.

2. To summon publicly or by name.

3. *R. C. Ch.* Of the Pope, to approve by preconization.

pre′con-sign′ (-kŏn-sīn′), *v. t.*; -SIGNED′ (-sīnd′); -SIGN′ING. To consign beforehand. **a** To signify or symbolize beforehand. *Obs.* **b** To make a previous consignment of.

pre′con-tract′ (prē′kŏn-trăkt′), *v. t. & i.*; -TRACT′ED; -TRACT′ING. To contract, engage, or stipulate previously.

pre-con′tract (prē-kŏn′trăkt; *formerly also* prē′kŏn-trăkt′, *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* A contract preceding another; esp., *Law*, an informal agreement of marriage made per verba de præsenti. In European law this generally constituted a valid marriage until the Council of Trent declared such contracts illegal; and formerly in English law it gave to either party a right to sue for celebration and rendered void a subsequent marriage celebrated in violation of it.

pre-cor′a-coid (prē-kŏr′ȧ-koid), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to or designating an anterior and ventral bony or cartilaginous element of the shoulder girdle in front of the coracoid proper. It occurs in many amphibians and reptiles, being often represented in the latter by a process of the coracoid. The clavicle is often closely united with it or replaces it. **b** Sometimes, the mesocoracoid of a fish. — **pre-cor′a-coid**, *n.*

pre-cor′di-al (-kôr′dĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *précordial*.] *Anat.*

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pre-cinct′ (prē-sĭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *praecinctus*.] Girt about. *Rare.*
pre-cinc′tive (-sĭŋk′tĭv), *a.* *Zoögeog.* Confined to an area specifically under discussion.
preciose. † PRECIOUS.
precioushed, *n.* [*precious* + *-hed* = *-head*.] Preciousness. *Obs.*
pre′cious-ly, *adv.* of PRECIOUS.
pre′cious-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
precioustee. † PRECIOSITY.
prec′i-pe, *n.* [L. *praeceps*, *praecipis* and *-cipitis*.] A precipice. *Obs.*
prec′i-pe (prĕs′ĭ-pē; prē′sĭ-pē), *n.* [See PRÆCIPE.] *Law.* **1.** A precept. **2.** Var. of PRÆCIPE.
pre-cip′it, *n.* [Cf. OF. *precipite*, E. PRECIPICE, PRECIPE a precipice.] Precipice. — *a.* Precipitous. — *v. t.* To precipitate. *All Obs.*
pre-cip′i-ta-ble (prē-sĭp′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* *Chem.* See -ABLE. — **pre-cip′i-ta-bil′i-ty** (-tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
pre-cip′i-tant-ly, *adv.* of PRECIPITANT.
pre-cip′i-tant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pre-cip′i-tat′ed-ly, *adv.* of *precipitated*, p. p.
pre-cip′i-tate-ly, *adv.* of PRECIPITATE.
pre-cip′i-tate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pre-cip′i-ta-tive (prē-sĭp′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to or inducing precipitation.
prec′i-pi′tious (prĕs′ĭ-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [See PRECIPICE.] Precipitous; also, precipitate. — **prec′i-pi′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **prec′i-pi′tious-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
pré′cis′ (prā′sē′; prā′sē), *v. t.*; PRÉ′CISED′ (prā′sēd′; prā′sēd′); PRÉ′CIS′ING (prā′sē′ĭng; prā′sē′ĭng). To make a précis of; to summarize.
pre-ci′sion-er (prē-sĭzh′ŭn-ēr), *n.* A precisionist.
pre-ci′sion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Practice of precision.
‖ **pre-ci′so** (prā-chē′sō), *adv.* [It., precise.] *Music.* With precision in time and accent.
pre-cit′ed (prē-sīt′ĕd), *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-clare′, **pre-clair′**, *a.* [L. *praeclarus*.] Preëminent; illustrious. *Obs.*
pre-clas′si-cal, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-cli′val (prē-klī′văl), *a.* [See PRE-; CLIVUS.] *Anat.* Designating a fissure on the superior surface of the cerebellum separating the anterior and posterior crescentic lobes, and the culmen and clivus monticuli.
pre′clo-a′cal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-clu′siv. Preclusive. *Ref. Sp.*
pre′coc-cyg′e-al, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-coce′, *a.* [F. *précoce*.] Precocious. *Obs.* — *n.* A plant that flowers early. *Obs.*
pre′co-ces. Var. of PRÆCOCES.
pre-co′e-ta′ne-an, *n.* One contemporary with, but older than, another. *Obs.*
pre-cog′i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *praecogitatus*, p. p. of *praecogitare*.] To premeditate. *Rare.* — **pre-cog′i-ta′tion**, *n.* *Rare.*
pre-cog′ni-tive (prē-kŏg′nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Giving precognition.
pre-cog′ni-za-ble, *a.*, **pre-cog′ni-zant**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre′cog-nize′ (prē′kŏg-nīz′), *v. t.* To know beforehand. *Rare.*
pre′cog-nosce′, *v. t.* [L. *praecognoscere* to foreknow.] *Scots Law.* To examine in the proceeding of precognition
pre′col-lec′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre′com-mun′ion, *n.* The antecommunion.
pre′con-ceit′ed, *a.* Preconceived. *Obs.*
pre′con-ceiv′. Preconceive. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-con′cept, *n.* A rudimentary concept. *R.*
pre′con-cep′tion-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′con-cer′tive (prē′kŏn-sûr′tĭv), *a.* Preconcerting. *Rare.*
pre′con-demn′, *v. t.*, **pre-con′dem-na′tion** (-kŏn′dĕm-nā′shŭn), *n.*, **pre′con-di′tion** (-kŏn-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.*, **pre′con-di′tioned** (-ŭnd), *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-con′dy-lar, **pre-con′dy-loid**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre′con-fig′u-ra′tion, *n.*, **pre′con-fig′ure**, *v. t.*, **pre′con-form′**, *v. t. & i.*, **pre′con-form′i-ty**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-con′i-zance (prē-kŏn′ĭ-zăns), *n.* = PRECONIZATION, 1.
pre′con-iz′er (prē′kŏn-īz′ēr), *n.* One who preconizes.
pre′con-nu′bi-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-con′quer, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-con′quest, *a.* Preceding, or belonging to times before, the Norman Conquest (1066).
pre-con′scious (prē-kŏn′shŭs), *a.*, **pre′con-sent′**, *n.*, **pre′con-sid′er**, *v. t.*, **pre′con-sid′er-a′tion**, *n.*, **pre′con-sol′i-dat′ed** (prē′kŏn-sŏl′ĭ-dāt′ĕd), *a.*, **pre-con′sti-tute**, *v. t.*, **pre′con-struc′tion**, *n.*, **pre′con-sult′**, *v. t. & i.*, **pre′con-sul-ta′tion**, *n.*, **pre′con-sul′tor**, *n.*, **pre′con-sume′**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-con′tact, *a.* *Archæol. & Ethnol.* Pert. to aborigines before their contact with civilization.
pre′con-tain′, *v. t.*, **pre′con-tained′**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre′con-tem′po-ra′ne-ous, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′con-tract′, *a.* Precontracted. *Poetic.*
pre′con-triv′ance (prē′kŏn-trīv′ăns), *n.*, **pre′con-trive′**, *v. t. & i.*, **pre′con-vey′ance**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
precony, *n.* [L. *praeconium*.] Public praise; extolment. *Obs.*
pre-coque′, *a.* [L. *praecoquus*.] Ripening early. *Obs.*
pre-cor′dial, *a.* Very cordial; also, very comforting. *Obs.* — **pre-cor′dial-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
pre-cor′o-na′tion, *n.* See PRE-

Situated in front of the heart. — **precordial anxiety.** *Med.* See ANXIETY, 3 **a**. — **p. region.** **a** The region of the chest overlying the heart. **b** The epigastrium.

pre-cur′sal (prē-kûr′săl), *a.* Of or pert. to a precursor.

pre-cur′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Precursory.

pre-cur′sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L. *praecursor*, fr. *praecurrere* to run before; *prae* before + *currere* to run. See COURSE.] **1.** One that runs before, or precedes an event and indicates its approach; a forerunner; a harbinger; one who precedes, as in some emotion or condition.
2. [*cap.*] *Irish Politics.* One of those who were about ready to become Repealers; — from the name (**Precursor Society**) of a popular organization formed by O'Connell. *Hist.*
Syn. — See FORERUNNER.

pre-cur′so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praecursorius.*] Of the nature of a precursor; preceding or indicating as a precursor or harbinger; preliminary; as, *precursory* symptoms of a fever.

pre-da′cious (prē-dā′shŭs), *a.* Also, erron., **pre-da′ceous.** [L. *praeda* prey. See PREY.] Living by preying on other animals; predatory; pertaining to predatory animals; as, *predacious* instincts. — **pre-da′cious-ness**, *n.*

pre-dac′i-ty (prē-dăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Predacious quality or state.

pre-date′ (prē-dāt′), *v. t.* **1.** To antedate, as a deed.
2. To precede in date.

pred′a-to-ry (prĕd′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praedatorius*, fr. *praedari* to plunder, fr. *praeda* prey. See PREY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, plundering; practicing rapine; given to plundering or robbery; plundering; pillaging; as, a *predatory* excursion or party; *predatory* war.
2. Destructive; consumptive; injurious. *Obs.*
[Exercise] maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory.* *Bacon.*
3. Living by preying upon other animals; predacious.

pre′de-cease′ (prē′dē-sēs′), *v. t. & i.*; -DE-CEASED′ (-sēst′); -DE-CEAS′ING (-sēs′ĭng). To die sooner than. *Shak.*

pre′de-cease′, *n.* Prior decease.

pred′e-ces′sor (prĕd′ē-sĕs′ẽr; prē′dē-; 277), *n.* [ME. *predecessour*, F. *prédécesseur*, L. *praedecessor*; *prae* before + *decessor* one who withdraws from the province he has governed, a retiring officer, fr. *decedere.* See DECEASE.] **1.** One who precedes; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc.; one whom another follows, or comes after, in any office or position.
2. A thing that precedes or has been succeeded.
Each of them with their *predecessors* vie. *Habington.*
3. An ancestor; progenitor.
4. One who goes before; a leader; guide. *Obs.*

pre-del′la (prē-dĕl′ȧ; *It.* prā-dĕl′lä), *n.*; *It. pl.* -LE (-lā). [It.] **1.** The step or platform on which an altar is placed; footpace; also, a painting or sculpture on the face of this.
2. The raised secondary part of an altar; a superaltar; retable; gradin; also, a painting, sculpture, or band or frieze of several pictures along the front of a superaltar, or forming a border or frame at the foot of an altarpiece; gradino.
3. By extension, a similar appendage to any picture.

pre-des′ig-nate (prē-dĕs′ĭg-nāt), *a.* *Logic.* **a** Of a proposition, having the quantity of its subject indicated by a verbal sign, as *all*, *none*, etc. **b** Designated in advance; — applied specif. to a characteristic to be sought among a collection of particulars as a basis for induction. *C. S. Peirce.*

pre-des′ig-nate (prē-dĕs′ĭg-nāt; prē-dĕz′-), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). **1.** To designate beforehand.
2. *Logic.* To designate the quantity of (a term or proposition) by prefixing a sign of quantity.

pre-des′ig-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of predesignating.
2. *Logic.* A sign of quantity prefixed to a proposition or to one of its terms.

pre-des′ti-na′ri-an (prē-dĕs′tĭ-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to predestination; holding or supporting the doctrine of predestination. — *n.* One who believes in or supports the doctrine of predestination.

pre-des′ti-na′ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system or doctrine of the predestinarians.

pre-des′ti-nate (prē-dĕs′tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *praedestinatus*, p. p. of *praedestinare* to predestine; *prae* before + *destinare* to determine. See DESTINE.] Predestinated; predestined; foreordained; fated; specif., *Theol.*, foreordained by God's decree or eternal purpose. *Archaic.*

pre-des′ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [Cf. PREDESTINE.] To predetermine or foreordain; to predestine; specif., *Theol.*, to appoint or ordain beforehand by divine purpose or decree; to preëlect.
Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Rom.* viii. 29.
Syn. — Destine, preordain, decree, predestine, foredoom.

pre-des′ti-na′tion (prē-dĕs′tĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedestinatio*: cf. F. *prédestination.*] **1.** Act of predestinating, or state of being predestinated; fate; destiny.
Predestination had overruled their will. *Milton.*
2. Specif.: *Theol.* The purpose or decree of God from eternity respecting all events; esp., the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery; more esp., preordination to eternal life; election. Cf. REPROBATION; see CALVINISM, SEMI-PELAGIAN, *n.*, AUGUSTINIANISM.
Calvin's doctrine of *predestination* . . . includes in it the decree of reprobation. This the Lutheran confessions exclude. *G. P. Fisher.*

pre-des′tine (prē-dĕs′tĭn), *v. t.*; -TINED (-tĭnd); -TIN-ING. [Cf. F. *prédestiner.* See PREDESTINATE.] **1.** To destine, decree, determine, appoint, or settle, beforehand; to foreordain; to predestinate; to doom; specif., *Theol.*, to foreordain by divine decree or eternal purpose.
It seemed as though every variety of wretchedness were *predestined* to the Kalmucks. *De Quincey.*
2. To foretoken or foretell irrevocably; — a loose use. *Obs.*

pre′de-ter′mi-nate (prē′dē-tûr′mĭ-nāt), *a.* Determined beforehand; as, the *predeterminate* counsel of God.

pre′de-ter′mi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédétermination.*] Act of predetermining, or state of being predetermined; specif.: **a** A decision made beforehand or before due consideration. **b** A preordaining of what is to happen; previous appointment; predestination; as, the *predetermination* of God's will. *Hammond.* **c** A previous tendency or direction (to). **d** A previous mental determination; a purpose formed beforehand.

pre′de-ter′mine (-tûr′mĭn), *v. t.*; -MINED (-mĭnd); -MIN-ING. [*pre-* + *determine*: cf. F. *prédéterminer.*] **1.** To determine beforehand; preordain; predestine.
2. To direct or give a previous tendency (to).

pre′de-ter′mine, *v. i.* To determine or resolve beforehand.

pred′i-ca-ble (prĕd′ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *prédicable*, L. *praedicabilis* praiseworthy. See PREDICATE.] That may be predicated; affirmable; assertable. — **pred′i-ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **pred′i-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pred′i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

pred′i-ca-ble, *n.* **1.** Anything affirmable of another; esp., a general attribute or notion as affirmable of, or applicable to, many individuals; an attribute.
2. *Logic.* One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements, namely: genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

pre-dic′a-ment (prē-dĭk′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *praedicamentum* that which is predicated, a quality: cf. F. *prédicament.* See PREDICATE; cf. PREACHMENT.] **1.** That which is predicated or asserted; a class or kind described by any definite marks. Specif.: *Logic.* = CATEGORY, 1.
2. Condition; situation; state; esp., an unpleasant, unfortunate, or trying position, condition, or situation. "O woeful sympathy, piteous *predicament.*" *Shak.*
3. Preaching. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — PREDICAMENT, PLIGHT, QUANDARY, DILEMMA are here compared in their nontechnical senses. PREDICAMENT and PLIGHT were originally applicable to good as well as bad conditions, but now commonly connote as their modifier "bad," "evil," or the like; *predicament* applies esp. to situations or positions, *plight*, to states or conditions, which are unfortunate, trying, or unpleasant; as, "Advice . . . may be of such nature that it will be painful to reject and yet impossible to follow it; and in this *predicament* I conceive myself to be placed" (*Crabbe*); "Had I but seen thy picture in this *plight*, it would have madded me: what shall I do now I behold thy lively body so?" (*Shak.*). A QUANDARY is a state of puzzlement or perplexity; a DILEMMA is a perplexing alternative or choice; as, his question put me in a sad *quandary*; he was confronted by the *dilemma* of capitulating or starving. See STATE.

pre-dic′a-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a predicament or the predicaments. — **pre-dic′a-men′tal-ly**, *adv.*

pred′i-cant (prĕd′ĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *praedicans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *praedicare.* See PREDICATE.] Preaching. *N. Brit. Rev.*

pred′i-cant, *n.* One who preaches; a preacher; specif.: **a** A preaching friar; a Dominican. **b** = PREDIKANT.

pred′i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *praedicatus*, p. p. of *praedicare* to proclaim. See PREACH.] **1.** To proclaim; declare; affirm; also, to preach; *Obs. or R.*, to cry or preach up; to commend.
2. Specif.: **a** To assert to be a quality, attribute, or property (of): to affirm (one thing of another); *Logic*, to affirm of the subject; to make (a term) the predicate. **b** To imply; to connote; as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow.
3. To found; to base. See *Syn.*, below.
4. Erroneously, to predict.
Syn. — PREDICATE, PREDICT. *Predicate* is often erroneously used for *predict.* But PREDICATE applies only to the affirmation of qualities, properties, or attributes, and never has future reference, as *predict* always does. The use of *predicate* in the sense of "base," as in "success *predicated* on efficiency," has no warrant in good usage.

pred′i-cate, *v. i.* To affirm something of another thing; to make an affirmation; to assert. *Sir M. Hale.*

pred′i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *praedicatus*, p. p.] **1.** Predicated.
2. *Gram.* Belonging to the predicate; predicated by a verb; as, a *predicate* noun or adjective. Cf. ATTRIBUTIVE, 1.

pred′i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [L. *praedicatum*, neut. p. p.: cf. F. *prédicat.* See PREDICATE, *v. t.*] **1.** *Logic.* That which is affirmed or denied of a subject. In these propositions, "*Paper is white*," "*Ink is not white*," *whiteness* is the *predicate* affirmed of paper and denied of ink.
2. *Gram.* The word or words in a proposition or sentence which express what is said of the subject. The predicate is a finite verb either alone or with one or more objects, adverbial adjuncts, or a complement.
3. An assertory title or appellation, as "Mother of God."
Syn. — Affirmation, declaration.

pred′i-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedicatio*: cf. F. *prédication.*] **1.** Act of proclaiming; also, act of preaching; hence, a sermon. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. Act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another; affirmation; assertion.
The most generally received notion of *predication* decidedly is that it consists in referring something to a class. *J. S. Mill.*

pred′i-ca′tion-al (prĕd′ĭ-kā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of a predicate.

pred′i-ca-tive (prĕd′ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praedicativus.*] Expressing affirmation or predication; affirming; predicating. **predicative proposition**, *Logic*, a categorical proposition.

pred′i-ca-tive-ly, *adv.* *Gram.* As a, or in the, predicate.

pred′i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *praedicatorius* praising.] **1.** Of or pert. to preaching; preaching. *Bp. Hall.*
2. Marked by being proclaimed or set forth publicly.

pre′di-crot′ic (prē′dī-krŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Designating the pulse wave sometimes seen in a pulse curve or sphygmogram, between the apex of the curve and the dicrotic wave.

pre-dict′ (prē-dĭkt′), *v. t.*; PRE-DICT′ED; PRE-DICT′ING. [L. *praedictus*, p. p. of *praedicere* to predict; *prae* before + *dicere* to say, tell. See DICTION; cf. PREDICATE.] **1.** To mention beforehand or previously. *Obs. & R.*
2. To tell or declare beforehand; to foretell; prophesy; presage; as, to *predict* war, or to *predict* the exact time of the return of a comet
Syn. — Prognosticate, foreshow, bode. See FORETELL.

pre-dict′, *v. i.* To make a prediction; to prophesy.
predicted firing, *Gun.*, firing at a point at which a moving target will arrive at the same time as the projectile, according to predictions made from observations.

pre-dic′tion (prē-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedictio*: cf. F. *prédiction.*] Act of predicting, or foretelling; also, that which is foretold; a prophecy.
The *predictions* of cold and long winters. *Bacon.*
Syn. — Prophecy, prognostication, foreboding, augury, divination, soothsaying, vaticination.

pre-dic′tive (prē-dĭk′tĭv), *a.* [L. *praedictivus.*] Predicting; prophetic. — **pre-dic′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-dic′tive-ness**, *n.*

pre′di-gest′ (prē′dĭ-jĕst′; prē′dī-), *v. t.*; -GEST′ED; -GEST′ING. To digest beforehand; to subject to predigestion.

pre′di-ges′tion (-dĭ-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* **1.** Digestion too soon performed; hasty digestion. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
2. Artificial digestion of food for use in illness or impaired digestion, or foodstuffs in preparation.

pre′di-lec′tion (prē′dĭ-lĕk′shŭn; prĕd′ĭ-), *n.* [F. *prédilection*, fr. LL. *praediligere* to prefer; L. *prae* before + *diligere*, *dilectum*, to love, choose. See DILIGENT.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something; predisposition to choose or like; partiality. *Burke.*
Syn. — Predisposition, preoccupation, preconception, partiality, preference. — PREDILECTION, PREPOSSESSION, PREJUDICE agree in the idea of a predisposition either in favor of an object or against it. PREDILECTION implies an inclination to like; as, "For great men I have ever had the warmest *predilection*" (*Carlyle*); "natural *predilection*, reënforced by theory" (*W. Pater*); "a *predilection* for the strange and whimsical" (*Coleridge*). In present usage, PREPOSSESSION almost always is favorable, PREJUDICE unfavorable. *Prepossession* implies a readiness to be impressed by an object previous to adequate acquaintance with it; *prejudice* implies a prejudgment without just grounds or sufficient knowledge; as, "the *prepossessions* of childhood and youth" (*Stewart*); "Those materials which the *prepossessions* of the age compelled him to make use of" (*Wordsworth*); "He had to contend with the *prejudices* which centuries of war had engraved in the bosom of the Scottish nation" (*Scott*); "*Prejudice* is blind" (*Gibbon*); "He could not have been so agreeable as he is without a few honest *prejudices*" (*Lowell*); "He is either biased in favor of a thing, or *prejudiced* against it" (*T. Hardy*); cf. "His figure would *prejudice* people in his favor, being tall and genteel" (*Gray*). See BENT.

pre′dis-po′nent (-dĭs-pō′nĕnt), *a.* Predisposing. — *n.* That which predisposes. — **pre′dis-po′nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* *R.*

pre′dis-pose′ (prē′dĭs-pōz′), *v. t.*; PRE′DIS-POSED′ (-pōzd′); PRE′DIS-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [*pre-* + *dispose*: cf. F. *prédisposer.*] **1.** To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a predisposition, or a favorable susceptibility or bias, to; to give a tendency to; to make liable; as, to *predispose* the mind to friendship; debility *predisposes* the body to disease.
2. To dispose of or bequeath beforehand.

pre-dis′po-si′tion (prē-dĭs′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *disposition.*] Act of predisposing, or state of being predisposed; previous inclination, tendency, or propensity; predilection; previous fitness or adaptation; liability; susceptibility; as, a *predisposition* to anger or disease.
Syn. — Cf. PREDILECTION.

pre-dom′i-nance (prē-dŏm′ĭ-năns), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédominance.*] Quality or state of being predominant; superiority; ascendancy; prevalence; predomination.
The *predominance* of conscience over interest. *South.*

pre-dom′i-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Predominance. *Bacon.*

pre-dom′i-nant (-nănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *prédominant.* See PREDOMINATE.] **1.** Having the ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, authority, or position; ascendant; prevailing; prevalent; as, a *predominant* color.
Those helps . . . were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

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pre-cos′mic (prē-kŏz′mĭk), *a.* Previous to the present world.
pre-cos′tal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating an interior branch of the costal vein of the hind wings of most butterflies.
pre-coun′sel, *v.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre-course′, *n.* [Cf. L. *praecursus*, n.] Antecedent action. *Obs.*
pre-course′, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *praecursus*, p. p. of *praecurrere.*] To run before: forerun; herald.
pre′cre-ate′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 *a*.
pre′cre-a′tive, *a.*, **pre-crit′i-cal**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-cru′ral (prē-krōō′răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* In front of the leg or thigh.
pre-crys′tal-line, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
prec′tik. † PRACTIC.
prec′u-lar (prĕk′ū-lȧr), *n.* [LL. *precula*, *preculare*, rosary, chaplet, fr. L. *prex* prayer. See PRAY, *v.*] *Eccl.* = BEADSMAN, 1, 2, & 3.
precule, *n.* [F. (Rabelais), dim. fr. L. *prex.*] A prayer. *Obs.*
pre-cu′ne-us, *n.* [NL.; *pre-* + *cuneus.*] *Anat.* The quadrate lobe of the brain. — **pre-cu′ne-al**, *a.*
pre-cur′rent, *a.* [L. *praecurrens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Forerunning: happening beforehand. **2.** *Zoöl.* Extending forward.
pre-cur′rer, *n.* Precursor. *Obs.*
pre-curse′, *n.* [L. *praecursus.*] A forerunning. *Obs.*
pre-curse′, *v. t.* [L. *praecursus*, p. p. of *praecurrere.*] To run or happen before: herald.
pre-cur′siv. Precursive. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-cur′sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pred′a-ble, *a.* [LL. *praedabilis.*] That may be preyed on. *Obs.*
pre-da′cean (prē-dā′shăn), *n.* [L. *praeda* prey.] A carnivorous animal.
pre′dal, *a.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Predatory. *Obs.*
pre-damn′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre′dam-na′tion**, *n.*
pre′-Dar-win′i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the period or to the beliefs prevalent prior to the enunciation of the Darwinian theory. — *n.* One who holds pre-Darwinian beliefs.
pre-da′tion (prē-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedatio*, fr. *praedari* to plunder.] Depredation. *R.*
pred′a-ti′tious, *a.* [L. *praedaticius*, *praedatitius.*] Predatory. *Obs.*
pred′a-to-ri-ly (prĕd′ȧ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PREDATORY.
pred′a-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pred′a-to′ri-ous, *a.* Predatory. *Obs.*
prede. † PRIDE.
prede, *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Prey; plunder. *Obs.*
pre′de-cay′, *n.* Premature decay.
pre′de-ceas′er (prē′dē-sēs′ẽr), *n.* One who predeceases another.
pre′de-cess′, *v. t.* To be the predecessor of. *Obs.*
pre′de-ces′sion (prē′dē-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. PREDECESSOR.] Act or state of preceding, or being a predecessor.
pred′e-ces′sive, *a.* Preceding; previous. *Obs.* [-SHIP.
pred′e-ces′sor-ship, *n.* See
pre′de-clare′, *v. t.*, **pre′de-cree′**, *n.*, **pre′de-cree′**, *v. t.*, **pre-ded′i-ca′tion**, *n.*, **pre′de-fine′**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre-def′i-nite, *a.* Predetermined: *Logic*, predesignate.
pre-def′i-ni′tion, *n.* Predetermination.
pre′de-lib′er-ate, *v. t.*, **pre′de-lib′er-a′tion**, *n.*, **pre′de-lin′e-ate**, *v. t.*, **pre′de-lin′e-a′tion**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre-den′ta-ry (prē-dĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating a bone in the lower jaw of certain dinosaurs situated in front of the dentary bones.
Pre′den-ta′ta (prē′dĕn-tā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRE-, 1 **b**; DENTATE.] = ORTHOPODA.
pre′de-sign′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre-des′ig-na-to-ry (prē-dĕs′ĭg-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to predesignate.
pre-des′tin. Predestine. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-des′ti-na-ry, *a.* Predestinarian. *Obs.*
pre-des′ti-nate, *n.* A person predestinated to eternal life.
pre-des′ti-nate-ly, *adv.* of PREDESTINATE. [destinarian.
pre-des′ti-na′tion-ist, *n.* A pre-
pre-des′ti-na-tive (prē-dĕs′tĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Predestinating. *Rare.*
pre-des′ti-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédestinateur.*] **1.** One who predestinates. **2.** A predestinarian. *Obs.* [Sp.
pre-des′tind. Predestined. *Ref.*
pre-des′ti-ny, *n.* Predestination. *Rare.* [*Ref. Sp.*
pre′de-ter′min. Predetermine.
pre′de-ter′mi-na-ble (prē′dē-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **pre′de-ter′mi-na-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
pre′de-ter′mi-nant, *a.* [L. *praedeterminans*, p. pr.] Predetermining. — *n.* A predestinarian. *Obs.* [determine. *Obs.*
pre′de-ter′mi-nate, *v. t.* To pre-
pre′de-ter′mi-nate-ly, *adv.* of PREDETERMINATE.
pre′de-ter′mi-na-tive, *a.* Predetermining. [mined. *Ref. Sp.*
pre′de-ter′mind. Predeter-
pre′de-ter′min-er, *n.* One that predetermines. [minism.
pre′de-ter′min-ism, *n.* Deter-
pre′de-vote′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**
pre′de-vote′, *a.* Predevoted; predestined.
predfull. † PRIDEFUL.
pre′di-al (prē′dĭ-ăl), **pre′di-al′i-ty**, etc. Vars. of PRÆDIAL, etc. [See PRE-, 2.
pre-di′as-tol′ic, *a.* *Physiol.*
pred′i-a′tor, *n.* [L. *praediator* a dealer in land.] A lawyer versed in real-estate law. *Obs.*
pred′i-ca-bl. Predicable. *Ref. Sp.* [preacher. *Obs.*
pred′i-cant-ess, *n.* A female
pred′i-ca′tor (prĕd′ĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *praedicator*: cf. F. *prédicateur.*] One that predicates.
pre-dict′ (prē-dĭkt′), *a.* [L. *praedictus*, p. p.] Predicted. *R.*
pre-dict′, *n.* A prediction. *Obs.*
pre-dict′a-ble (-dĭk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **pre-dict′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
pre-dic′tion-al, **pre-dic′tious**, *a.* Prophetic; portentous. *Obs.*
pre-dic′tiv. Predictive. *R. Sp.*
pre-dic′tor (prē-dĭk′tẽr), *n.* [LL. *praedictor.*] One that predicts.
pre-dic′to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Predictive.
‖ **pre′di-kant′** (prā′dē-känt′), *n.* [D.] A preacher; specif., a Dutch Protestant minister.
pre′di-lect′ (prē′dĭ-lĕkt′), **pre′di-lect′ed**, *a.* [LL. *praedilectus*, p. p.] Preferred; chosen. *Rare.*
pre′di-lu′vi-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′di-lu′vi-an, *a.* & *n.* = ANTEDILUVIAN.
pre′dis-cov′er, *v. t.*, **pre′dis-cov′er-y**, *n.*, **pre′dis-pos′al** (-dĭs-pōz′ăl), *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′dis-posed′ (-pōzd′), *pret.* & *p. p.* of PREDISPOSE. — **pre′dis-pos′ed-ness** (-pōz′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*
pre′dis-tin′guish, *v. t.* See PRE-.
pre′di-vine′, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *praedivinare*: cf. OF. *prediviner.*] To divine: presage. *Obs.* — **pre-div′i-na′tion**, *n.* *Obs.* [PRE-, 2.
pre-doc′u-men′ta-ry, *a.* See

2. Specif. : **a** *Her.* Spread all over ; — said of a tincture. **b** See PETROGRAPHY.
Syn. — Prevalent, superior, prevailing, ascendant, ruling, reigning, controlling, overruling. See DOMINANT.
— **pre-dom′i-nant-ly**, *adv.*

pre-dom′i-nate (prē-dŏm′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* ; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. [*pre-* + *dominate:* cf. F. *prédominer.*] To be superior in number, strength, influence, authority, or position ; to have ascendancy or controlling influence ; to prevail : to rule ; to have the mastery ; as, love *predominated* in her heart ; — orig. an astrological term.

[Certain] rays may *predominate* over the rest. *Sir I. Newton.*

pre-dom′i-nate, *v. t.* To rule or prevail over ; to control. *R.*

pre-dom′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act or state of predominating ; ascendancy ; predominance. *W. Browne.*

pre′ē-lec′tion (prē′ē-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Election or choice by preference ; preference. *Obs.*
2. Election beforehand or by anticipation.

pre-ëm′i-nence (prē-ĕm′ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [F. *prééminence*, or L. *praeeminentia.* See PREËMINENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being preëminent ; superiority in rank, position, excellence, etc.; precedence; distinction above others in quality, rank, etc.; as, *preëminence* in honor.

The *preëminence* of Christianity to any other religious scheme. *Addison.*

2. An instance or case of the foregoing ; a quality existing preëminently.

pre-ëm′i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeeminens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *praeeminere* to be prominent, to surpass : cf. F. *prééminent.* See PRE- ; EMINENT.] Eminent above others ; prominent among those who are eminent ; superior, esp. in excellence ; surpassing, or taking precedence of, others ; as, *preëminent* in guilt. "In power *preëminent.*" *Milton.*
— **pre-ëm′i-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ëm′i-nent-ness**

pre-ëmpt′ (prē-ĕmpt′), *v. t. & i.* ; PRE-ËMPT′ED ; PRE-ËMPT′ING. [See PREËMPTION.] To settle upon (public land) with a right of preëmption, esp., formerly, under the United States law (see PREËMPTION RIGHT) ; to take by preëmption.

pre-ëmp′tion (-ĕmp′shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *emption:* cf. F. *préemption.* See REDEEM.] Act or right of purchasing before others; specif. : **a** *Law.* The privilege or prerogative formerly enjoyed by the king of buying provisions at an appraised valuation for his household in preference to others. The right was given up by virtue of 12 Car. II. c. 24 (1660). *Eng.* **b** The prior right belonging to persons standing in certain family, tribal, or neighborhood relations, as among various primitive peoples, to purchase property sold, or proposed to be sold, to a stranger at the price offered by the stranger. **c** *International Law.* The right of a belligerent to seize and purchase at an appraised price other contraband of war than absolute contraband belonging to a neutral and en route to the enemy in its own territory or on the high seas or in unappropriated territory. **d** A preëmption right ; also, a piece of land occupied under it. *U. S.*

preëmption right. *Law.* A right of preëmption ; specif., in the United States, the right given by the Federal public land laws (repealed March 3, 1891) to citizens of claiming and buying under certain conditions a portion not exceeding a quarter section (160 acres) of public land.

pre-ëmp′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, preëmption ; having power to preëmpt ; preëmpting.
preëmptive right, the right to preëmpt ; also, in Australia, land acquired or held by such right.

pre-ëmp′tor (-ĕmp′tŏr), *n.* [Cf. L. *praeemptor.*] One who preëmpts.

pre-ëmp′to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to preëmption.

preen (prēn), *n.* [AS. *préon* a clasp, bodkin ; akin to D. *priem* punch, bodkin, awl, G. *pfriem*, Icel. *prjōnn* a knitting needle, pin, Dan. *preen* a bodkin, punch.] A pin ; a brooch ; also, a hook ; hence, a thing of trifling value. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

preen, *v. t.* [AS. *préon* a pin, brooch, fastening. See PREEN, *n.*] To sew ; stitch ; pierce ; prick ; pin. *Obs., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

preen, *v. t. & i.* ; PREENED (prēnd) ; PREEN′ING. [Prob. same word as *prune*, to preen, but influenced by ME. *prenen*, *preonen*, to stick with a pin, pierce (see PREEN, *n.*, PRUNE to preen).] **1.** To trim or dress with the beak, as the feathers ; — said chiefly of birds. **2.** To trim, dress, or slick (one's self) up.

pre′ën-gage′ (prē′ĕn-gāj′), *v. t. & i.* ; -GAGED′ (-gājd′); -GAG′ING (-gāj′ĭng). To engage beforehand ; specif. : **a** To engage by previous contract ; esp., to engage beforehand to marry. **b** To win over beforehand ; to prepossess ; bespeak. **c** To preoccupy. **d** To engage in combat with beforehand.

pre′ën-gage′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of preëngaging, or state of being preëngaged ; prior engagement or obligation.

My *preengagements* to other themes were not unknown. *Boyle.*

pre′ës-tab′lish (-ĕs-tăb′lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish beforehand.

pre′ëx-il′i-an (prē′ĕg-zĭl′ĭ-ăn ; -ĕk-sĭl′ĭ-ăn) } *a.* [*pre-* +
pre′ëx-il′ic (prē′ĕg-zĭl′ĭk ; prē′ĕk-sĭl′ĭk) } L. *ex(s)ilium* exile or E. *exile.*] Previous to the exile ; specif., *Jewish Hist.*, belonging to, or occurring in, the period before the Babylonish exile, i. e., before about B. C. 600.

pre′ëx-ist′ (prē′ĕg-zĭst′), *v. i.* To exist before.

pre′ëx-ist′ence (-zĭs′tĕns), *n.* Existence in a former state, or previous to something else ; specif. : **a** Existence of the soul before its union with the body, esp. in the doctrine of transmigration. **b** *Theol.* Existence of the human soul of Christ prior to his physical conception.

pre′ëx-ist′ent (prē′ĕg-zĭs′tĕnt), *a.* Existing previously ; as, a *preëxistent* state. *Pope.*

pref′ace (prĕf′ās), *n.* [F. *préface* ; cf. Sp. *prefacio*, *prefación*, It. *prefazio*, *prefazione* ; all fr. L. *praefatio*, fr. *praefari* to say beforehand ; *prae* before + *fari*, *fatus*, to speak. See FATE.] **1.** *Eccl.* In liturgies, the prelude to the central part (*R. C. Ch.*, canon) of the eucharistic service or Mass. It consists of an exhortation to thanksgiving, said or sung responsively, and an offering of praise and glory to God, ending with the Sanctus. Cf. PROPER PREFACE.
2. Something spoken as introductory to a discourse or written as introductory to a book or the like, usually by way of explanation of the object, scope, etc., of the discourse or literary composition ; a proem ; an introduction, or series of preliminary remarks ; a prologue ; foreword.

Heaven's high behest no *preface* needs. *Milton.*

3. A brief paraphrase or comment formerly made upon a psalm before singing it in a Scottish church.
4. Fig. : Something introductory or preliminary.
Syn. — PREFACE, INTRODUCTION, PROLOGUE, PROEM, EXORDIUM, PREAMBLE, while often interchangeable in a general sense, have certain specific applications. PREFACE and INTRODUCTION apply esp. to books ; a *preface* (which is often brief) is commonly explanatory of the object and scope of the work, of methods of treatment, sources of information, and the like ; an *introduction* properly forms part of the body of the work itself. PROLOGUE (opposed to *epilogue*) is sometimes used of the introduction to a longer poem (as, the *Prologue* to "The Canterbury Tales") ; it oftener applies to a brief composition spoken before a dramatic performance. PROEM is a somewhat bookish or formal word for a preface or introduction (esp. to a poem) ; EXORDIUM (a technical term of rhetoric) denotes the opening part of a discourse or (esp.) oration ; a PREAMBLE is esp. the introductory part of a statute or resolution. See PRELUDE.

pref′ace, *v. i.* ; PREF′ACED (-āst) ; PREF′AC-ING (-ā-sĭng). To make, speak, write, etc., a preface. *Jer. Taylor.*

pref′ace, *v. t.* **1.** To say or write by way of preface. *Rare.*
2. Fig. : To introduce ; herald. *Obs.*
3. To introduce by, or commence with, a preface ; to furnish with a preface ; as, to *preface* a book or discourse.
4. To put before or in front of ; to front (with).
5. To precede by way of introduction : to be preliminary to.

pre-fac′tor (prē-făk′tẽr), *n.* *Math.* The first of two factors that are not commutable.

pref′a-to-ry (prĕf′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a preface ; introductory, as to a book ; preliminary ; as, *prefatory* remarks. — **pref′a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

That *prefatory* addition to the Creed. *Dryden.*

pre′fect, præ′fect (prē′fĕkt), *n.* [L. *praefectus*, fr. *praefectus*, p. p. of *praeficere* to set over ; *prae* before + *facere* to make : cf. F. *préfet*, OF. *prefect.*] **1.** In ancient Rome, any of various high officials or magistrates placed at the head of a particular command, charge, department, etc. The function and rank of the prefects varied widely.
2. A similar official in other ancient countries.
3. In modern use, a president, chief officer, chief magistrate, or the like, as the head of any of the Congregations of cardinals. Specif. : **a** In France, the chief administrative officer of a department. **b** In China, the chih fu.
4. Fig. : Director, minister, or the like.
5. A student monitor in an English public or secondary school ; — the official name at some schools. Prefects are taken from the senior students.
prefect apostolic. = APOSTOLIC PREFECT. — **P. of Police**, the chief of police of Paris and the department of the Seine.

pre′fec-to′ri-al (prē′fĕk-tō′rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* [L. *praefectorius.*] Of or pert. to a prefect. — **pre′fec-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

pre-fec′tur-al (prē-fĕk′tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a prefecture.

pre′fec-ture (prē′fĕk-tūr), *n.* [L. *praefectura* : cf. F. *préfecture.*] **1.** The office, position, jurisdiction, or period of office, of a prefect ; presidency ; superintendency.
2. The district governed by a prefect. Specif. : **a** *Rom. Hist.* Any of the four divisions into which the Empire was divided under Constantine. **b** *China.* = FU.
3. The official residence of a prefect.

pre-fer′ (prē-fûr′), *v. t.* ; PRE-FERRED′ (-fûrd′) ; PRE-FER′RING. [F. *préférer*, L. *praeferre* ; *prae* before + *ferre* to bear or carry. See 1st BEAR.] **1.** To put in a higher position, rank, or the like ; to advance, as to an office or dignity ; to raise ; to exalt ; to promote ; to set forward ; as, to *prefer* an officer to the rank of general. *Now Rare.*
2. To put or set before or in front. *Obs.*
3. To bring, put, or set (something) forward, or before one ; hence, to bring forward, or lay before one, for consideration (*Obs. or Archaic*), acceptance, judgment, etc. ; to offer ; to present ; to proffer ; *Obs.*, to introduce or recommend ; as, to *prefer* an indictment, claim, prayer, or request.

He spake, and to her hand *preferred* the bowl. *Pope.*
Presently *prefer* his suit to Cæsar. *Shak.*

4. To refer ; to attribute. *Obs.*
5. To set above or before something else in estimation, favor, or liking ; to regard or honor before another ; to hold in greater favor ; to choose rather ; to like better ; — often followed by *to*, *before*, or *above.*

If I *prefer* not Jerusalem above my chief joy. *Ps. cxxxvii. 6.*
Preferred an infamous peace before a most just war. *Knolles.*

6. *Law.* To give a preference or priority to.
7. To go or be before in estimation ; to outrank. *Obs.*
Syn. — Choose, elect, select.

pref′er-a-ble (prĕf′ẽr-ȧ-b′l), *a.* [Cf. F. *préférable.*] **1.** Worthy to be preferred, or chosen before something else ; more desirable ; as, a *preferable* scheme. *Addison.*
2. *Law.* Capable of being given legal preference or priority.
3. Exhibiting preference ; preferred. *Obs.*
— **pref′er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pref′er-a-bly**, *adv.*

pref′er-ence (-ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *préférence.*] **1.** Act of preferring, or state of being preferred ; the setting of one thing before or above another ; higher estimation ; predilection ; prior choice ; also, the power or opportunity of choosing ; as, to give him his *preference.*

Leave the critics on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

2. Preferability ; precedence ; superiority. *Obs.*
3. That which is preferred; the object of choice or superior favor ; as, which is your *preference?*
4. Preferment ; promotion. *Now Rare.*
5. In technical uses : **a** *Law.* Specif., priority in the right to demand and receive satisfaction of an obligation, as the payment of a debt in full or in part. **b** Short for PREFERENCE SHARE. *Brit.* **c** *Econ.* The act, fact, or principle of giving one or more countries legal advantages over others in international trade. **d** *Railroad Law.* A special advantage given to a particular person, a particular locality, or a particular form of shipment — whether by the grant of a lower tariff or of extraordinary facilities for shipment. More commonly called *discrimination* in the United States. **e** *Card Playing.* A game resembling whist in the manner of playing, in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump ; — called also *five hundred*, from the number of points that wins.
Syn. — See ALTERNATIVE.

preference share *or* **bond.** A share or bond giving its owner a preference either as to receipt of dividends, or as to repayment in case of winding up, or as to both. In general preference shares rank next after debentures, and are prior to ordinary stock (whether preferred or deferred). *Brit.*

pref′er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeferens*, p. pr. See PREFER.] **1.** *Law.* Having or enjoying a preference, or priority in the right to demand and receive satisfaction of an obligation ; as, a *preferent* claim.
2. Exhibiting preference ; preferential.

pref′er-en′tial (-ĕn′shăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, preference ; giving, indicating, or having, a preference or precedence ; as, a *preferential* claim or shares.
2. a *Econ.* Of or pertaining to, or employing or creating, a preference in international trade relations. See PREFERENCE, *n.*, 5 **c.** **b** *Railroad Law.* A rate or system of rates involving preferences ; — nearly equivalent to *differential* as used in American railroading. *Chiefly English.*
preferential stock, *Finance*, preferred stock, esp. preference stock.

pref′er-en′tial-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Econ.* The policy or system of granting preferences in international trade. See PREFERENCE, *n.*, 5 **c.** — **pref′er-en′tial-ist**, *n.*

pre-fer′ment (prē-fûr′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of bringing or putting forward ; promotion ; advancement. *Obs.*
2. Act of preferring, or advancing in dignity or office ; state of being advanced ; advancement ; promotion.

Neither royal blandishments nor promises of valuable *preferment* had been spared. *Macaulay.*

3. A position, appointment, or office of honor or profit ; as, the *preferments* of the church.
4. A choosing, or state of being chosen ; preference. *R.*
5. *Law.* Priority or seniority in right, esp. in the right to receive payment or the right to purchase property on equal terms as to consideration with others ; preference.

pre-ferred′ (prē-fûrd′), *pret. & p. p.* of PREFER.
preferred stock. **a** Stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock and on a distribution of assets participates ahead of the common stock, or, sometimes, which has priority over common stock in either of these respects ; — so called in the United States, answering essentially to *preference stock* in British usage. **b** Common stock (often called *B stock*) that takes a certain dividend ahead of other (deferred) common stock (often called *A stock*). Cf. PREFERENCE STOCK. *Brit.*

pre-fig′ur-ate (prē-fĭg′ūr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *praefiguratus*, p. p. See PREFIGURE.] To prefigure. *Rare.*

pre-fig′u-ra′tion (-ū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praefiguratio.*] Act of prefiguring, or state of being prefigured ; representation by a previous figure or type ; also, that which prefigures ; a prototype. "Prophecies and *prefigurations.*" *Norris.*

pre-fig′ur-a-tive (prē-fĭg′ūr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *praefigurativus.*] Showing by prefiguration ; prefiguring. — **pre-fig′ur-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-fig′ur-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

pre-fig′ure (-fĭg′ūr), *v. t.* ; PRE-FIG′URED (-ūrd) ; PRE-FIG′UR-ING (-ūr-ĭng). [F. *préfigurer*, or L. *praefigurare*, *praefiguratum* ; *prae* before + *figurare* to figure. See FIGURE ; cf. PREFIGURATE.] **1.** To show, suggest, or announce, by antecedent types and similitudes ; to foreshadow. "Whom all the various types *prefigured.*" *South.*

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pre-dom′i-nate, *a.* Predominant. *R.* [dominantly.
pre-dom′i-nate-ly, *adv.* Pre-
pre-dom′i-nat-ing-ly, *adv.* of *predominating*, p. pr.
pre-dom′i-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* One that predominates.
pre-dom′ine, *v. t. & i.* [F. *prédominer.*] To predominate. *Obs.*
pre-doom′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre-Do′ri-an, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
predour, *n.* [OF. *predeur.*] Plunderer. *Obs.*
predy, *a.* Ready. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To prepare. *Obs.*
pree (prē), *n. & v.* [For *prere* to prove. *Oxf. E. D.* See PROVE.] Taste ; try ; prove. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [var. of PROOF.
preef (*Scot.* prēf). Obs. or Scot.
pre′ëf-fi′cient (prē′ē-fĭsh′ĕnt), *n.* *Biol.* A predisposing cause.
pre′ē-lect′, *v. t.*, **pre′ē-lect′**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
preem. ✝ PRIME.
pre-ëm′i-nen-cy (prē-ĕm′ĭ-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Preëminence. *Now Rare.*
pre′ëm-ploy′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre-ëmpt′, *n.* Short for *preëmptive right.* *Slang or Colloq., Australia.* [*a.* See -ABLE.
pre-ëmpt′i-ble (prē-ĕmp′tĭ-b′l).
pre-ëmp′tion-er (-shŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who has a preëmption right.
pre-ëmp′tive, *n.* Preëmptive right. *Chiefly Australian.*
pre′ën-act′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
preend. Preened. *Ref. Sp.*
preente. ✝ PRINT.
pre-ëp′ic, *a.* More than epic.
pre′ē-rect′, *v. t.*, **pre′ē-rup′tive**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
preese. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PRESS. [1 **b.**
pre-ē′so-phag′e-al, *a.* See PRE-,
pre′ës-sen′tial, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre′ës-tab′lish-er, *n.* One that preëstablishes. [-MENT.
pre′ës-tab′lish-ment, *n.* See
pre′ës-tab′lisht. Preëstablished. *Ref. Sp.* [PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre-ës′ti-mate, *v. t. & n.* See
pre-ës′ti-val. Var. of PREÆSTIVAL.
pre′ē-ter′ni-ty (prē′ē-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Infinite prior duration. *R.*
preeve. Obs. or Scot. of PROVE.
pre-ëv′o-lu′tion-al, **pre-ëv′o-lu′tion-a-ry**, *a.*, **pre-ëv′o-lu′tion-ist**, *n.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′ëx-am′i-na′tion (prē′ĕg-zăm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.*, **pre′ëx-am′ine** (-ĭn), *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre′ëx-cel′, *v. t.* To excel greatly. *Rare.*
pre-ëx′cel-lent, *a.* [*pre-* + *excellent* : cf. OF. *preexcellent.*] Surpassingly excellent. — **pre-ëx′cel-lence**, **-len-cy**, *n.* *All Rare.*
pre-ëx′ile, *a.* Preëxilian.
pre′ëx-ist′en-cy, *n.* Preëxistence. *Obs.*
pre′ëx-ist′ent-ism (prē′ĕg-zĭs′tĕn-tĭz′m), *n.* The theory that the life of the soul antedates that of the body. — **pre′ex-is-ten′ti-a-ry**, *n.*
pre′ëx-is′ti-ma′tion, *n.* Previous esteem or estimation. *Obs.*
pre-ëx′pec-ta′tion (prē-ĕks′pĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
preeze (prēz). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PRESS.
pref. ✝ PROOF, PROVE.
pref. *Abbr.* Preface ; prefaced ; prefatory ; preference ; preferred ; prefix ; prefixed.
pref′ac-er (prĕf′ā-sẽr), *n.* The maker or writer of a preface.
pre-fa′cial (prē-fā′shăl), *a.* [From PREFACE, *n.*] Prefatory.
pre-fash′ion, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre-fa′tial, *a.* See PREFACIAL.
pre-fa′tion, *n.* [L. *praefatio* : cf. OF. *prefacion.* See PREFACE.] Prefacing. *Obs.*
pre-fa′tor (prē-fā′tŏr), *n.* [L. *praefari* to say beforehand.] A prefacer.
pref′a-to′ri-al (prĕf′ȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Prefatory. — **pref′a-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*
prefe. ✝ PROOF, PROVE.
pre-fect′, *v. t.* [L. *praefectus*, p. p. of *praeficere.* See PREFECT, *n.*] Prefer ; promote. *Obs.*
pre-fec′tor-al (prē-fĕk′tō-răl), *a.* [Cf. F. *préfectoral.*] Of or pertaining to a prefect.
pre′fec-to′ri-an (prē′fĕk-tō′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a Roman prefect.
pre′fect's court. See PROBATE.
pre′fect-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-fec′tu-al (prē-fĕk′tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to school prefects.
pre-fec′un-da′tion (prē-fĕk′ŭn-dā′shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* The changes or conditions preceding fecundation, esp. in the ovum before fecundation. — **pre′fe-cun′da-to-ry** (prē′fē-kŭn′dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*
prefeit. ✝ PREFECT.
pre-fel′ic (prē-fĕl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pref′er-a-bil′i-ty (prĕf′ẽr-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Preferableness.
pref′er-a-bl. Preferable. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-ferd′. Preferred. *Ref. Sp.*
pref′er-ee′ (prĕf′ẽr-ē′), *n.* See -EE.
preference stock. Stock consisting of preference shares. *Brit.*
pref′er-en-cy, *n.* [LL. *praeferentia.*] Preference. *Rare.*
pref′er-en′tial-ly, *adv.* of PREFERENTIAL. [1 **a.**
pre-fer′men-ta′tion, *n.* See PRE-,
pre-fer′red-ly (prē-fûr′ĕd-lĭ ; prē-fûrd′lĭ), *adv.* of *preferred*, p. p. See -LY. [-NESS.
pre-fer′red-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See
pre-fer′rer (prē-fûr′ẽr), *n.* One who prefers ; as : **a** Promoter ; patron. *Obs.* **b** One who presents or submits something.
pre-fer′rous (prē-fĕr′ŭs), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-fer′vid (prē-fûr′vĭd), *a.* [L. *praefervidus.*] Perfervid.
prefet. ✝ PREFECT.
preff. ✝ PROOF, PROVE.
preffer. ✝ PREFER.
pre-fig′ur-ate, *a.* [L. *praefiguratus*, p. p.] Prefigured. [*R. Sp.*
pre-fig′ur-a-tiv. Prefigurative.
pre-fig′ure-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
pre-fine′, *v. t.* [L. *praefinire* ; *prae* or + *finire* to limit.] To limit or define beforehand. *Obs.*
pre′fine′, *n.* *Eng. Law.* A fee paid in levying a fine on suing out the writ of covenant.
pre-fi′nite, *a.* [L. *praefinitus*, p. p.] Predetermined. *Obs.*
pref′i-ni′tion (prĕf′ĭ-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *praefinitio.*] Previous limitation ; predetermination. *Obs.*

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2. To figure to one's self, or imagine, beforehand.
3. To form or shape in front. *Obs. or R.*

pre-fix' (prē-fĭks'), *v. t.* ; PRE-FIXED' (-fĭkst') ; PRE-FIX'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. & F. *préfixer*, fr. OF. & F. *préfix* fixed beforehand, determined, fr. L. *praefixus*, p. p. of *praefigere* to fix or fasten before ; *prae* before + *figere* to fix. See FIX.] **1**. To set or appoint beforehand ; to settle or establish antecedently. *Now Rare.* "*Prefixed* bounds." *Locke.*
And now he hath to her *prefixt* a day. *Spenser.*
2. To settle or determine in one's mind beforehand ; to resolve on ; purpose ; make up (the mind) beforehand. *Obs.*
3. To fix or make permanent beforehand.
4. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing ; to make, or add, as a prefix ; as, to *prefix* a title to a book, a syllable to a word, a condition to an agreement.

pre'fix (prē'fĭks), *n.* [L. *praefixum*, neut. p. p. of *praefigere*. See PREFIX, *v.*] **1**. That which is prefixed, as a title to a person's name ; esp., one or more letters or syllables combined or united with the beginning of a word to modify its signification, as *pre-* in *pre*fix, *con-* in *con*jure.
2. Act of prefixing. *Rare.*

pre-fix'al (prē-fĭk'săl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being, a prefix.

pre-fix'ion (-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prefixion*.] A prefixing ; as : **a** A fixing or appointing beforehand. *Obs.* **b** A placing of a word or particle before, esp. in combination with, a word.

pre-flec'tion, **pre-flex'ion** (prē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *flection*.] *Philol.* Inflection by prefixes.

pre-form' (prē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [L. *praeformare*. See PRE- ; FORM.] **1**. To form beforehand ; to shape previously. "Their natures and *preformed* faculties." *Shak.*
2. To fix or determine the form of beforehand.

pre'for-ma'tion (prē'fŏr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of forming beforehand ; previous formation.
2. *Biol.* In full, **theory of preformation**. An old theory which held that every germ cell contained the organism of its kind fully formed and complete in all its parts, and that development consisted merely in increase in size from microscopic proportions to those of the adult. This theory, carried to its logical conclusion, becomes the incasement theory (which see), or emboîtement.

pre-form'a-tive (prē-fôr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Preforming.
2. *Philol.* Prefixed as a formative element, as a letter.

pre-form'a-tive, *n.* *Philol.* A formative letter, particle, etc., at the beginning of a word ; a prefix, as in Hebrew.

pre-formed' (prē-fôrmd'), *p. a.* Formed beforehand.

pre-fron'tal (-frŭn'tăl ; -frŏn'tăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Designating a bone anterior and lateral to the frontal bone of some vertebrates, in teleost fishes the bone otherwise called *ectethmoid*. **b** Designating a plate or scale on each side of the head of certain reptiles and fishes which lies immediately in front of the frontal scale.—*n.* A prefrontal bone or scale.

pre-glob'u-lin (-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A compound proteid occurring in many cells, as the white corpuscles of the blood. It has a retarding effect on coagulation.

preg'na-bil'i-ty (prĕg'nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pregnable.

preg'na-ble (prĕg'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *prenable*. Cf. IMPREGNABLE.] **1**. Capable of being taken, or captured ; expugnable : assailable ; vulnerable ; as, a *pregnable* fort. *Cotgrave.*
2. Erroneously, pregnant. *Obs.*

preg'nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* **1**. Condition of being pregnant ; state of being with young.
2. Hence : **a** Fertility, as of soil : fruitfulness. **b** Germinating quality. *Obs.* **c** Condition of being impregnated. *Obs.*
3. Fig. : Fertility ; inventiveness ; of wit, readiness, or quickness ; quality of being heavy with important contents, issue, significance, etc. ; unusual consequence or capacity ; latent significance or power ; suggestiveness ; potentiality.
4. **a** Quickness of apprehension or conception ; — said of young persons. *Obs.* **b** A promising young person. *Obs.* **c** Quality of being cogent or convincing ; cogency. *Obs.*

preg'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *praegnans, -antis* ; *prae* before + the root of *nasci* to be born, *gignere* to beget ; cf. F. *prégnant*. But in some senses fr., or confused with, F. *preignant* pressing, cogent, p. pr. of OF. *preindre*, earlier *priembre*, to press, L. *premere* (cf. PRESS to squeeze). See GENDER, 3d KIN ; cf. NATIVE.] **1**. Being with young ; breeding ; teeming ; gravid ; preparing to bring forth.
2. Fig. : Big ; swelling ; of a sail, bellying. *Obs.*
3. Germinable ; fruitful ; fertile ; teeming, as a soil. *Obs.*
4. Teeming with, or full of, ideas ; fertile ; inventive ; ready ; as, a *pregnant* mind or wit. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Wherein the *pregnant* enemy does much. *Shak.*
5. Pressing ; cogent ; convincing ; hence, obvious. *Obs.*
6. Full of promise ; quick of apprehension, as a youth. *Obs.*
7. Ready to receive or act. *Obs.* "The *pregnant* hinges of the knee." *Shak.*
8. Heavy with important contents, significance, or issue ; full of meaning, consequence, or results ; weighty ; containing latent significance or power ; suggestive ; potential ; as, *pregnant* replies. "A *pregnant* argument." *Prynne.*
pregnant construction, *Rhet.*, a construction in which more is implied than is said ; as, the beasts *trembled* (i. e., came trembling) forth from their dens.

pre-hal'lux (prē-hăl'ŭks), *n.* [NL. See PRE- ; HALLUX.] *Zoöl.* A rudimentary extra toe, or a process appearing as a rudiment of a toe, on the preaxial side of the hallux, as in frogs, where it is often called the *calcar*.

pre-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.* To heat previously, as a charge to be subsequently treated in an electric furnace, or compressed air before it is allowed to expand in a compressed-air engine (to prevent excessive cold and consequent deposition of frost). — **pre-heat'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

pre-hen'sile (prē-hĕn'sĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [F. *préhensile*, fr. L. *prehendere*, *prehensum*, to lay hold of, seize ; *pre-* (for *prae* before) + *hendere* (in comp.), akin to E. *get*. See GET ; cf. PRISON, PRIZE, *n.*] Adapted for seizing or grasping, esp. by wrapping around; as, the *prehensile* tail of a monkey. — **pre'hen-sil'i-ty** (prē'hĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pre-hen'sion (prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prehensio* : cf. F. *préhension*. See PREHENSILE.] **1**. Act of taking hold, seizing, or grasping, as with the hand or other member. *Chiefly Zoöl.*
2. A taking possession, as of land ; seizure. *Rare.*
3. Arrest : apprehension. *Obs.*
4. *Psychol.* Simple or immediate apprehension.

pre-hen'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Adapted to seize ; prehensile.

pre'his-tor'ic (prē'hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or existing in, the period before written history begins.

pre'his-tor'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Prehistoric customs, etc., as a subject of study.

prehn'ite (prān'īt ; prĕn'īt), *n.* [After the Dutch Colonel van *Prehn*, who in 1774 brought it from the Cape of Good Hope.] *Min.* A pale green mineral in crystalline aggregates having a botryoidal or mammillary structure, rarely in distinct crystals. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium. $H_2Ca_2Al_2(SiO_4)_3$. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 2.80-2.95.

prehn-it'ic (prĕn-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, tetrabasic acid, $C_6H_2(CO_2H)_4$, derived from benzene ; — prob. so called from the resemblance of the wartlike crystals to the mammillæ on prehnite.

pre'ig-ni'tion (prē'ĭg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* *Engin.* Ignition in an internal-combustion engine while the inlet valve is open or before compression is completed.

pre'in-car'nate (prē'ĭn-kär'nāt), *a.* *Theol.* Of, pertaining to, or having, existence before incarnation ; — said particularly of Jesus Christ.

pre'in-des'ig-nate (prē'ĭn-dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *a.* *Logic.* Having no sign expressive of quantity ; indefinite. See PREDESIGNATE.

pre'in-struct' (prē'ĭn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To instruct previously or beforehand. — **pre'in-struc'tion** (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.*

pre-judge' (prē-jŭj'), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *judge* : cf. F. *préjuger*. Cf. PREJUDICATE, PREJUDICE.] **1**. To judge before hearing, or before full and sufficient examination ; to decide or sentence by anticipation ; to pass judgment on beforehand.
2. To judge unfavorably or condemn beforehand. *Obs.*
3. To affect prejudicially ; prejudice ; injure. *Obs. Scot.*
4. To anticipate the judgment of. *Obs.*

pre-judg'ment, **pre-judge'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *préjugement*.] Act of prejudging ; examination ; prejudice.

pre-ju'di-cate (prē-jōō'dĭ-kāt ; 243), *p. a.* [L. *praejudicatus*, p. p. of *praejudicare* to prejudge ; *prae* before + *judicare* to judge. See JUDGE.] **a** Decided beforehand. **b** Biased ; prejudiced. — **pre-ju'di-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ju'di-cate-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

pre-ju'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *praejudicatus*, p. p. Cf. PREJUDGE.] **1**. To prejudice or act prejudicially. *Obs. or R.*
2. To prejudge. *Obs. or R.*

pre-ju'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of prejudicating, or prejudging ; prejudgment. *Rare.*
2. *Law.* **a** *Rom. Law.* A preliminary inquiry and determination of issues not directly involved in the merits of an action. **b** A previous decision of a point : a precedent.

prej'u-dice (prĕj'ōō-dĭs ; 243, 277), *n.* [F. *préjudice*, L. *praejudicium* ; *prae* before + *judicium* judgment. See JUDICIAL.] **1**. Injury or damage due to some judgment or action of another, as in disregard of a person's right; resulting detriment ; — now chiefly in phrases ; as, *in*, or *to*, *the prejudice of* ; *without prejudice* (specif., *Law*, without damage to, or detraction from, one's own rights or claims).
2. Injury in general ; damage ; detriment. *Obs. Shak.*
3. An opinion or judgment formed beforehand, or without due examination ; a prejudgment. *Obs.*
4. Foreseeing ; prognostication. *Obs.*
Naught might hinder his quick *prejudize*. *Spenser.*
5. Preconceived judgment or opinion ; leaning toward one side of a question from other considerations than those belonging to it ; prepossession ; unreasonable predilection for, or objection against, anything ; esp., an opinion or leaning adverse to anything without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge ; an instance of this ; a prepossession ; an unreasonable predilection, inclination, or objection.
Though often misled by *prejudice* and passion, he was emphatically an honest man. *Macaulay.*
6. A judgment or expectation formed at first thought ; an anticipation. *Obs.*
Syn. — Prejudgment, prepossession, bias ; harm, hurt, damage, detriment, disadvantage. See PREDILECTION.

prej'u-dice (prĕj'ōō-dĭs ; 243, 277), *v. t.* ; -DICED (-dĭst) ; -DIC-ING (-dĭ-sĭng). [Cf. F. *préjudicier*. See PREJUDICE, *n.*] **1**. To injure or damage by some judgment or action ; to cause injury to ; hence, generally, to hurt : damage ; injure ; impair ; as, to *prejudice* a good cause. *Now Chiefly Legal.*
Seek how we may *prejudice* the foe. *Shak.*
2. To judge beforehand, esp. unfavorably. *Obs.*
3. To cause to have prejudice ; to prepossess with opinions formed without due knowledge or examination ; to bias the mind of ; to give an unreasonable bent to ; as, to *prejudice* a critic or a juryman.
Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to despise all other learning. *I. Watts.*

prej'u-di'cial (-dĭsh'ăl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *prejudicial*.] **1**. Tending to injure or impair ; hurtful ; damaging : detrimental.
His going away . . . was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*
2. Of the nature of prejudice ; biased, possessed, or blinded by prejudices ; prejudiced ; as, a *prejudicial* eye. *Obs.*
— **prej'u-di'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **prej'u-di'cial-ness**, *n.*

pre'-ju-di'cial, *a.* [L. *praejudicialis*.] *Rom. Law.* Coming, or decided, prior to the hearing before the judex ; — used of actions, also called **interrogatory actions**, in which preliminary issues were tried before litiscontestation.

pre-lach'ry-mal (prē-lăk'rĭ-măl), *a.* *Med.* In front of the lachrymal sac ; as, a *prelachrymal* abscess.

pre-lac'te-al (-tē-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Preceding the milk teeth ; — applied by some to certain rudimentary teeth of marsupials.

prel'a-cy (prĕl'ȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *praelatia*. See PRELATE ; cf. PRELATY.] **1**. The office or dignity of a prelate ; a benefice held by a prelate.
2. Prelates collectively ; the body of ecclesiastical dignitaries.
3. Church government by prelates ; — chiefly a hostile term for *episcopacy*.

pre'lap-sa'ri-an (prē'lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* [*pre-* + L. *lapsus* a falling.] Characteristic of, or pertaining to, the time or state before the fall of man.

prel'ate (prĕl'āt), *n.* [ME. *prelat*, F. *prélat*, LL. *praelatus*, fr. L. *praelatus*, used as p. p. of *praeferre* to prefer, but from a different root. Cf. ELATE.] **1**. An ecclesiastic of superior rank and authority, as a metropolitan, archbishop, or bishop, or, formerly, an abbot, prior, or superior of a religious order ; a dignitary of the church.
☞ This word and the words derived from it are often used invidiously, in English ecclesiastical history, by dissenters, respecting the system of the Established Church.
2. Hence, a chief priest, as of the Jews or druids. *Obs.*
3. A person in authority ; a superior ; chief ; head. *Obs.*

pre-lat'ic (prē-lăt'ĭk), **pre-lat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelate, prelates, or prelacy ; like a prelate ; adhering to prelacy ; — often used hostilely for *episcopal*. — **pre-lat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-lat'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

pre-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelatio* preference : cf. F. *prélation*. See PRELATE ; cf. PREFER.] **1**. Utterance ; pronunciation. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Act of preferring, or state of being preferred ; preferment ; promotion ; dignity ; preference. *Now Rare.*
3. Act of placing before or in front ; prefixion. *Obs.*

prel'a-tism (prĕl'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Prelacy ; episcopacy or adherence to it ; — chiefly used hostilely.

prel'a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who supports or advocates prelacy ; hence, often hostilely, a High Churchman.

prel'a-ture (-tūr), *n.* [F. *prélature*, or LL. *praelatura*.] State or dignity of a prelate ; order of prelates ; prelacy.

pre-lect', **præ-lect'** (prē-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *praelectus*, p. p. of *praelegere* to read before. See PRE- ; LECTION.] To choose before ; to prefer. *Obs.*

pre-lect', **præ-lect'**, *v. i.* To discourse publicly ; to lecture.
He would *prelect* over some thriving plant. *Stevenson.*

pre-lec'tion, **præ-lec'tion** (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelectio*.] **1**. A lecture or discourse read or delivered in public, as to students. "The *prelections* of Faber." *Sir M. Hale.*
2. Preferably, *pre-lection*. A previous reading. *Rare.*

pre-lec'tor, **præ-lec'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praelector*.] A reader of lectures or discourses ; a lecturer, as in a university.

pre-leg'a-cy (prē-lĕg'ȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Roman & Civil Law.* A legacy payable before the testator's estate is distributed to heirs and general legatees. Hence : **pre-leg'a-tee'** (-tē'), *n.* — **pre'le-gate'** (prē'lē-gāt'), *v. t.*

pre'li-bate (prē'lĭ-bāt), *v. t.* [L. *praelibare*.] To taste beforehand. *Obs. or R.*

pre'li-ba'tion (prē'lĭ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelibatio*, fr. *praelibare* to taste beforehand.] **1**. A foretaste.
2. A preliminary offering. *Rare.* *Cowley.*

pre-lim'i-na-ry (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [*pre-* + L. *liminaris* belonging to a threshold, fr. *limen*, *liminis*, threshold, entrance : cf. F. *préliminaire*, LL. *praeliminaris*.] Introductory ; previous ; preceding the main discourse or business ; prefatory ; as, *preliminary* observations to a discourse ; *preliminary* articles to a treaty ; *preliminary* measures.
Syn. — Preparatory ; prior, precedent, antecedent.

pre-lim'i-na-ry, *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). That which precedes

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pre-fix', *a.* [OF. *prefix*, fr. L. *praefixus*, p. p.] Prefixed. *Obs.*
pre-fix'ed-ly (-fĭk'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *prefixed*, p. p.
pre'fixt. Prefixed. *R. Sp.* — **pre-fixt'ly**, *adv.* *R. Sp.* [prefix.]
pre-fix'ture, *n.* A prefixing ;
pre'flo-ra'tion (prē'flō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Æstivation.
pre-fo'li-a'tion (prē-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + L. *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Vernation.
pre-for'ceps, *n.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-form'ant (prē-fôr'mănt), *n.* *Philol.* = PREFORMATIVE.
pre'for-ma'tion-ism (prē'fŏr-mā'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **pre-form'ism** (prē-fôr'mĭz'm). *Biol.* The theory of preformation. — **pre'for-ma'tion-ist**, *n.* — **pre-form'ist**, *n.*
pre-fract', *a.* [L. *praefractus* abrupt, inflexible.] Obstinate ; inflexible. *Obs.*
pre'fru-i'tion (prē'frōō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Foretaste. *Obs.*
pre-ful'gent (prē-fŭl'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *praefulgens*, p. pr.] Surpassingly fulgent. *Rare.* — **pre-ful'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
pre-gage', *v. t.* Preëngage. *Obs.*
pregedyse. ‡ PREJUDICE.

pre'-Ger-man'ic, *a.*, **pre-gla'cial**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'gle'noid, **pre'gle-noi'dal**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
preg'nance, *n.* Pregnancy. *Obs.*
preg'nant, *v. t.* To make pregnant. *Obs.*
preg'nant-ly, *adv.* of PREGNANT.
preg'nant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pregnatorie. ‡ PRENOTARY.
pre-grand', *a.* [L. *praegrandis*.] Very large. *Obs.*
pre'gra-vate, *v. t.* [L. *praegravatus*, p. p., deriv. of *praegravis* very heavy.] To weigh down. *Obs.* — **pre'gra-va'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
pre-gres'sion, *n.* [L. *praegressio*.] A going before. *Obs.*
pre-gust', *v. t.* [L. *praegustare*.] To taste before. — **pre-gus'tant**, *a.* — **pre'gus-ta'tion**, *n.* — **pre'gus-ta'tor**, *n.*, **pre-gus'tic**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
pre-hal'ter (prē-hăl'tẽr), *n.* ; *pl.* -TERES (-tẽr-ēz). [NL. See PRE- ; HALTERES.] *Zoöl.* The squama of a dipterous fly.
pre'haus-to'ri-um (prē'hôs-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A rudimentary haustorium.
pre'-Hel-len'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-hem'i-pleg'ic, *a.* See PRE-.

pre-hend', *v. t.* [L. *prehendere*. See PREHENSILE.] To seize. *Obs.*
pre-hen'si-ble (prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being seized.
pre-hen'sil Prehensile. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Prehensile. — **pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*
pre-hen'sor (-sŏr), *n.* [See PREHENSILE ; -OR.] One that lays hold, seizes, or arrests.
pre-his'to-ry, *n.* The account of prehistoric matters or events; also, the matters or events. — **pre'his-to'ri-an**, *n.* — **pre'his-tor'i-cal**, *a.* — **pre'his-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pre'-Ho-mer'ic, *a.*, **pre-hu'man**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
preich, **preiche**. ‡ PREACH.
preie. ‡ PRAY, PREY.
preiere. ‡ PRAYER.
preif ‡ PROOF, PROVE.
preignotary. ‡ PRENOTARY.
preik. ‡ PRICK.
pre'im-ag'ine, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'im-ag'i-na'tion**, *n.*
pre-im'i-ta-tive, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
prein (*Scot.* prēn). Obs. or Scot. var. of PREEN, *n.*
pre'-In-ca'ri-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'in-cline', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-in'di-cant, *n.* [*pre-* + *indicant*.] A prognostic. *Rare.*

pre-in'di-cate, *v. t.*, **pre-in'dis-pose'**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preine. ‡ PREEN.
pre'in-flec'tion-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'in-form', *v. t.*, **pre'in-scribe'**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preinte. ‡ PRINT.
pre'in-tend', *v. t.*, **pre'in-ter'pret**, *v. t.*, **pre'in-ter'pre-ta'tion**, *n.*, **pre'in-ter'pre-ta-tive**, *n.*, **pre-in'ti-mate**, *v. t.*, **pre-in'ti-ma'tion**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'in-tone', *v. t.* *Eccl.* To intone beforehand in a low voice.
pre-i'o-ti-za'tion, *n.* Iotization.
preire. ‡ PRAYER.
preis. ‡ PRAISE, PRESS.
preise. ‡ PRAISE, PRESS, PRICE.
preiseful. ‡ PRAISEFUL.
pre'-Is-lam'ic, **pre-Is'la-mit'ic**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
preiss. ‡ PRESS.
preist. ‡ PRIEST.
preive. ‡ PROVE.
pre-ja'cent (prē-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *praejacens*, p. pr. of *praejacere* to lie in front.] 1. Preëxisting. *Obs.* 2. Situated in front. *Rare.*
pre-jink'. Var. of PERJINK. *Scot.*
pre-judg'er, *n.* One who prejudges.
pre-ju'di-ca-cy, *n.* Prejudice ; prepossession. *Obs.*

pre-ju'di-cal, *a.* *Obs.* **a** Prejudicial. **b** Pre-judicial.
pre-ju'di-cant, *a.* [L. *praejudicans*, p. pr.] Prejudging. *Obs.*
pre-ju'di-ca-tive, *a.* Prejudging. *Rare.*
pre-ju'di-ca'tor, *n.* A prejudger.
pre-ju'di-ca-to-ry, *a.* Prejudging. *Obs. & R.*
prej'u-diced-ly (prĕj'ōō-dĭst-lĭ), *adv.* of PREJUDICED, *p. p.*
prej'u-dice-less, *a.* See -LESS.
prej'u-di'ci-a-ble (prĕj'ōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF., F. *préjudiciable*.] Prejudicial. *Obs.*
pre'ju-di'cial, *v. t.* To bias. *Obs.*
pre'-ju-di'ci-a-ry, **præ'-ju-di'ci-a-ry** (prē'jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Rom. Law.* = PRE-JUDICIAL.
prej'u-di'cious (prĕj'ōō-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Prejudicial. *Rare.* — **prej'u-di'cious-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
prek. ‡ PRICK.
pre-Kant'i-an, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
preke. ‡ PRICK
preke, *n.* The octopus. *Obs.*
preket. ‡ PRICKET.
pre-knowl'edge, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'-Ko-ran'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-la'bi-al, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-la'brum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The clypeus of an insect.

pre'lal, *a.* [L. *prelum* a press.] Typographical. *Obs.*
prel'ate (prĕl'āt), *v. i.* To act as a prelate. *Obs.*
prel'ate-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
prel'a-te'i-ty (prĕl'ȧ-tē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nature of a prelate. *Obs.*
prel'ate-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
prel'at-ess (-āt-ĕs), *n.* A woman prelate, as an abbess ; humorously, the wife of a prelate.
pre-la'tial (prē-lā'shăl), *a.* Prelatical.
pre-Lat'in, *n.* See PRE-, 2.
prel'at-ize (prĕl'āt-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or to be or become, prelatical ; to bring under prelatical influence.
prel'at-ry (-āt-rĭ), *n.* Prelaty; prelacy. *Rare.*
prel'at-y (-ā-tĭ), *n.* Prelacy. *Obs.*
pre-lec'tor-ship, **præ-lec'tor-ship**, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-lec'tress, **præ-lec'tress**, *n.* A female lecturer.
pre-len'ic (prē-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
prelet. ‡ PRELATE.
pre'li-a'tion (prē'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *proeliatio*.] Strife. *Obs.*
prelim. *Abbr.* Preliminary.
pre-lim'i-na-ri-ly (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PRELIMINARY.

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a main discourse, work, design, or business; something introductory or preparatory; a preparatory step, measure, etc.; by ellipsis, a preliminary examination: as, the *preliminaries* to a negotiation; to take one's *preliminaries*.
Syn. — Introduction, preface, prelude.
pre·lim′it (prē-lĭm′ĭt), *v. t.* To limit previously.
pre′-Lin·næ′an (prē′lĭ-nē′ăn), *a. Biol.* Of or pert. to the period prior to the establishment of binomial nomenclature by Linnæus; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Prior to 1753, the date of the first edition of his "Species Plantarum." **b** *Zoöl.* Prior to 1758, the date of the tenth edition of his "Systema Naturæ."
pre·lith′ic (prē-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* [*pre-* + *lithic.*] Pert. to a stage of human culture antedating the stone age.
pre·lo′cal·i·za′tion (-lō′kăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n. Embryol.* Segregation in the egg or early blastomeres of material destined to form particular tissues or organs.
prel′ude (prĕl′ūd; prē′lūd; 277), *n.* [F. *prélude* (cf. It. *preludio*, LL. *praeludium*), fr. L. *prae* before + *ludus* play. See PRELUDE, *v. i.*] **1.** A preliminary play. *Obs. & R.*
2. An introductory performance, action, event, etc., preceding and preparing for the principal or a more important matter; a preliminary part, etc.; an introduction; preface; esp., *Music*, a strain, section, or movement introducing the theme or chief subject, as of a fugue, suite, etc., and even an oratorio or opera.

The cause is more than the *prelude*, the effect is more than the sequel, of the fact. *Whewell.*

Syn. — PRELUDE, OVERTURE. PRELUDE suggests that which is preliminary or introductory to a larger or more important work or movement; OVERTURE, as here compared, suggests more grandiose or orchestral effect: as, "the *prelude* to some brighter world" (*Tennyson*); "The winds begin to . . . play their *overture* to thunder" (*Wolcott*). For technical musical distinctions, see defs.
pre·lude′ (prē-lūd′ *or, esp. in the musical sense*, prĕl′ūd, prē′lūd), *v. i.*; -LUD′ED (prē-lūd′ĕd; prĕl′ū-dĕd; prē′lū-); -LUD′ING (-ĭng). [L. *praeludere*, *praelusum*; *prae* before + *ludere* to play: cf. F. *préluder*. See LUDICROUS.] To give, or serve as, a prelude; to furnish an introduction; to be introductory; *Music*, to play an introduction or prelude.

We are *preluding* too largely, and must come at once to the point. *Jeffrey.*

pre·lude′, *v. t.* **1.** To serve as prelude to; to precede as introductory; to introduce; to foreshadow.

[Music] *preluding* some great tragedy. *Longfellow.*

2. To play as a prelude; to play or perform a prelude to.
pre·lu′di·al (prē-lū′dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prelude; of the nature of a prelude; introductory.
pre·lu′di·um, præ·lu′di·um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *praeludium.*] A prelude; introduction; preliminary. *Now Rare.*

His other griefs but dim *preludiums* were. *J. Beaumont.*

pre·lu′sion (prē-lū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *praelusio.*] A prelude; introduction. *Thackeray.*
pre·lu′sive (-sĭv), **pre·lu′so·ry** (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [See PRELUDE.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow. "*Prelusive* drops." *Thomson.* — **pre·lu′sive·ly, pre·lu′so·ri·ly**, *adv.*
pre′ma·ture′ (prē′mȧ-tūr′ *or, except in sense* 1, *or, esp. in British usage*, prĕm′ȧ-tūr; 277), *a.* [L. *praematurus*; *prae* before + *maturus* ripe. See MATURE.]
1. Mature or ripe before the proper or usual time. *Obs.*
2. Happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; adopted, arriving, or received, too soon; too early; untimely; as, a *premature* fall of snow; *premature* birth, opinion, decay, report.
Syn. — PREMATURE, PRECOCIOUS. That is PREMATURE which comes into being, happens, or arrives too soon; the word applies to actions, occasions, events, rather than to concrete things; that is PRECOCIOUS which is prematurely ripe or developed; the word refers esp. to mental powers; as, "a *premature* generalization" (*Stewart*); "God screens us evermore from *premature* ideas. Our eyes are holden . . . until the hour arrives when the mind is ripened" (*Emerson*); a *premature* frost; "*precocious* and conceited wits" (*Cudworth*). See MATURE.
— **pre′ma·ture′ly**, *adv.* — **pre′ma·ture′ness**, *n.*
pre′ma·tu′ri·ty (prē′mȧ-tū′rĭ-tĭ; prĕm′ȧ-; *cf.* PREMATURE, *a.*), *n.* [Cf. F. *prématurité.*] Quality or state of being premature; specif.: **a** Early ripeness or flowering; — said of plants. **b** Early maturity or development; precocity.

Homer, in the hymn to his honor, has given a delightful account of his *prematurity* in swindling. *Leigh Hunt.*

c Untimely maturity; undue earliness or haste; hastiness.
pre′max·il′la (prē′măk-sĭl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL. See PRE-; MAXILLA.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of a pair of bones of the upper jaw of vertebrates situated between and in front of the maxillaries; an intermaxilla. In man the premaxillæ form the median anterior part of the superior maxillary bones, but in most other mammals they are distinct and bear the incisor teeth; in birds they are coalesced, forming the principal part of the upper mandible; in teleost fishes their supposed homologues constitute the anterior part of the upper jaw and usually bear teeth.

pre·max′il·la·ry (prē-măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated in front of the maxillary bones; designating, or pert. to, the premaxillæ; intermaxillary. — *n.* A premaxilla.
pre·me′di·an (-mē′dĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* **a** In front of the middle of the body. **b** Designating a primary vein of the wings of some insects situated next in front of the media. *Comstock.* — *n.* A premedian vein.
pre·med′i·tate (prē-mĕd′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *praemeditatus*, p. p. of *praemeditari*; *prae* before + *meditari* to meditate. See MEDITATE.] To think on, and revolve in the mind, beforehand; to contrive and design previously; as, to *premeditate* robbery.

With words *premeditated* thus he said. *Dryden.*

pre·med′i·tate, *v. i.* To think, consider, deliberate, or revolve in the mind, beforehand.
pre·med′i·ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praemeditatio*: cf. F. *préméditation.*] Act of meditating beforehand; specif.: **a** Previous deliberation as to action; forethought; planning or contriving. **b** Thinking of beforehand.
pre·med′i·ta·tive (-mĕd′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, premeditation.
pre′mi·ate (prē′mĭ-āt), *v. t.*; PRE′MI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); PRE′MI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *praemiari* to stipulate for a reward.] To give a prize or premium to or for.
pre′mi·er (prē′mĭ-ēr; prĕm′yēr), *a.* [F. *premier*, fr. L. *primarius* of the first rank, principal, fr. *primus* the first. See PRIMARY, PRIME, *a.*] **1.** First in position, rank, or importance; chief; principal; leading; as, the *premier* place; *Obs.*, *premier* minister. *Camden. Swift.*
2. First in time; earliest; most ancient; as, a *premier* peer, one bearing the oldest title of his degree.
pre′mi·er (prē′mĭ-ēr; prĕm′yēr; 277: *formerly often, still by some*, prē-mēr′; *cf.* VIZIER), *n.* The first minister of state; more generally, chief officer; esp., the prime minister, as of Great Britain, Canada, or Australia.
‖ **pre·mière′** (prē-myâr′), *a. fem.* [F., prop. fem. of *premier* first. See PREMIER, *a.*] First; chief; as, a *première* danseuse. — *n. fem.*; *pl.* -MIÈRES (*F.* prē-myâr′). **a** The leading woman of a group, esp. in a theatrical cast. **b** A first performance, as of a play; a first night.
pre·mil′le·na′ri·an (prē-mĭl′ē-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of premillennialism. — *a.* Pertaining to or designating the views of the premillenarians. — **pre·mil′le·na′ri·an·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
pre′mil·len′ni·al (prē′mĭ-lĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Coming before the millennium; previous to the millennium; — said esp. of the Second Advent; pertaining to the present world.
pre′mil·len′ni·al·ism (-ĭz′m), *n. Theol.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ precedes the millennium; — opposed to *postmillennialism*. See MILLENNIUM, 2. — **pre′mil·len′ni·al·ist**, *n.*
prem′ise, prem′iss (prĕm′ĭs), *n.* [F. *prémisse*, fr. fem. of L. *praemissus*, p. p. of *praemittere* to send before; *prae* before + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** A proposition antecedently supposed or proved; something previously a basis of argument; specif., *Logic*, a proposition stated or assumed as leading to a conclusion; either of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the conclusion is drawn. Thus: "All sinners deserve punishment: A B is a sinner." These propositions (the *premises*) being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A B deserves punishment.
2. A condition stated beforehand; a stipulation. *Obs.*

The *premises* observed,
Thy will by my performance shall be served. *Shak.*

3. *pl. Law.* **a** Matters previously stated or set forth; hence: The part of a deed constituting all that precedes the *habendum*, orig., the first of the eight parts of an old-style deed. Its office is to state the names and additions of the parties, make the recitals necessary to explain the transaction, the consideration, and the certainty of the parties, and of the land to be conveyed. **b** The stating part of a bill in equity setting forth the causes of complaint, the parties against whom redress is sought, etc.
4. *pl. Law.* The property conveyed in a deed; hence, in general, a piece of land or real estate; sometimes, esp. in fire insurance papers, a building or buildings on land; as, to lease *premises*; the *premises* insured. Sometimes loosely applied to personal property, as a vessel.
in the, *or* **these, premises,** in regard to the matter or subject before mentioned or in question. *Rule of St. Benet* (*Caxton*).
pre·mise′ (prē-mīz′), *v. t.*; PRE-MISED′ (-mīzd′); PRE-MIS′ING (-mīz′ĭng). [Cf. OF. *premis*, fem. *premise*, p. p. of *premetre* to put first, to premise, L. *praemittere* to send before. See PREMISE, *n.*] **1.** To send before the time, or beforehand; hence, to cause to be before something else; to employ previously. *Obs. Shak.*

If venesection and a cathartic be *premised*. *E. Darwin.*

2. To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows, esp. premises or first propositions, on which rest subsequent reasonings.

I *premise* these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

pre·mise′ (prē-mīz′), *v. i.* To make a premise; to set forth something as a premise. *Swift.*
pre′mi·um (prē′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praemium*, orig., what one has got before or better than others; *prae* before + *emere* take, buy. See REDEEM.] **1.** A reward or recompense; a prize to be won by being before another or others in a competition; reward or prize to be adjudged; bounty; as, a *premium* for good behavior or scholarship, for discoveries, etc.

To think it not the necessity, but the *premium* and privilege of life, to eat and sleep without any regard to glory. *Burke.*

2. Something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus; — sometimes synonymous with *interest*, but generally signifying a sum, or bonus, in addition to the capital.

Tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest. *Swift.*

3. *Insurance.* The consideration paid, whether in money or otherwise, for a contract of insurance. The premium may take any of various nominal forms, as that of an initiation fee, an admission fee, an assessment, or a stipulated single or periodical payment, according to the nature of the insurance. The premium required to meet the risk of death alone, that is, the amount that will just pay the insurance liability on its becoming due without paying any expenses or contingent charges, is called the **net, or pure, premium**, or, sometimes, the **mathematical**, or **risk, premium**; the sum of the net premium and the loading (which see) is the **gross**, or **office, premium**; the yearly sum required to meet the cost of insurance for each particular year is called the **natural premium**, this sum increasing from year to year; the sum that would meet the cost of insurance for the term of insurance in a single payment is called a **single premium**; the periodical sum required to meet the cost of insurance when distributed in a series of equal payments made annually, or at some other regular interval, is called a **level premium**, in which case the early payments exceed the cost of insurance and the later ones fall short of it.
4. A sum in advance of, or in addition to, the nominal or par value of anything; as, he sold his stock at a *premium*.
5. *Money.* The excess in purchasing power, or exchange value, of one form of money over another of the same nominal value, as of gold dollars over paper ones (**gold premium**), or of silver dollars over paper ones (**silver premium**).
at a premium, above par; hence, unusually valuable, as because of rareness; hard to get or find.
pre·mo′lar (prē-mō′lȧr), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* In front of or preceding the molar teeth; specif., designating, or pert. to, certain teeth of mammals in front of the true molars (between them and the canines when the latter are present). In man there are two in each jaw on each side, termed, from their form, *bicuspid* teeth. Unlike the true molars, they are preceded by milk teeth, to which the term *premolar* is also properly applied, though they are commonly called *milk molars*. — *n.* A premolar tooth.
pre·mon′ish (prē-mŏn′ĭsh), *v. t. & i.*; PRE-MON′ISHED (-ĭsht); PRE-MON′ISH-ING. [*pre-* + *monish*: cf. L. *praemonere.*] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand; to give previous warning. *Rare.* — **pre·mon′ish·ment** (-mĕnt), *n. Rare.*
pre′mo·ni′tion (prē′mō-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *praemonitio.* See PREMONISH.] **1.** Previous warning, notice, or information; forewarning; as, a *premonition* of coming winter.
2. Anticipation of an event without conscious reason; presentiment; as, a *premonition* of evil or danger.
pre·mon′i·to·ry (prē-mŏn′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praemonitorius.*] Giving previous warning or notice; as, *premonitory* symptoms of disease. — **pre·mon′i·to·ri·ly** (-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*
Pre·mon′strant (prē-mŏn′strănt), *n.* Premonstratensian.
Pre·mon′stra·ten′sian (-strȧ-tĕn′shăn), *n.* [From LL. form of adj. fr. *Prémontré*, in France.] *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious order of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré, near Laon, France, in 1119. They are also called *White Canons* (from their habit), *Norbertines*, and *Premonstrants*. Of this order, only a few houses now exist. Its original rule was very strict. — **Pre·mon′stra·ten′sian**, *a.*
pre·morse′ (prē-môrs′), *a.* [L. *praemorsus*, p. p. of *praemordere* to bite off; *prae* before + *mordere* to bite.] Lit. bitten off; hence, terminated abruptly, or as if bitten off irregularly truncate; as, a *premorse* root.
pre·mun′dane (prē-mŭn′dān), *a.* Existing before, or antedating, the creation of the world.
pre·na′sal (-nā′zăl), *a.* Situated in front of the nasal bones or region; designating a cartilage or bone in the snout of certain animals, as pigs. — **pre·na′sal**, *n.*
pre·na′tal (-tăl), *a.* Before birth. — **pre·na′tal·ly**, *adv.*
pre·note′ (-nōt′), *v. t.* [L. *praenotare*; *prae* before + *notare* to note.] To note or mention beforehand. *Obs. or R.*
pre·no′tion (-nō′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praenotio*: cf. F. *prénotion.* Cf. PRENOSTIC.] A previous notion or thought; preconception; foreknowledge. *Bacon.*

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pre·lim′i·tate, *v. t.* To prelimit.
pre·lim′i·ta′tion (prē-lĭm′ĭ-tā′shăn), *n.* Act of prelimiting.
pre·lin′gual (prē-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* Previous to the use, acquisition, or development of language.
prelinpinpin, *n.* See POWDER PIMPERLIMPIMP.
pre·lit′er·a·ry, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·lo′ral (prē-lō′răl; 201), **pre·lo′re·al** (-rē-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Situated in front of the lores.
pre·lu′cent, *a.* [L. *praelucens*, p. pr.] Resplendent. *Obs. Scot.*
pre·lud′er (prē-lūd′ēr; prĕl′ū-dēr), *n.* One that preludes.
‖ **pre·lu′di·o** (prā-lōō′dyō; *E.* prē-lū′dĭ-ō), *n.*; *It. pl.* -DI (prā-lōō′dē). [It.] *Music.* A prelude.
pre·lu′di·ous (prē-lū′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Preludial. — **-lu′di·ous·ly**, *adv.*
prel′ud·ize (prĕl′ū-dīz; prē′lū-), *v. i.* To play or compose a prelude.
pre·lum′bar, *a.* In front of the lumbar vertebræ or region.
pre·lu′siv. Prelusive. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-Lu′ther·an, *a.*, **pre′ma·chin′er·y**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′mag·ne′sic (prē′măg-nē′sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre′-Ma·lay′, **pre′-Ma·lay′an**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′man·dib′u·lar, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
premanent. ✝ PERMANENT.
pre′ma·ni′a·cal, *a.*, **pre·mar′tial**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′mate. ✝ PRIMATE.
pre′ma·te′ri·al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
preme. ✝ PRIME.
pre·me′di·a, *n.* [NL.] A premedian vein.
pre·me′di·al, *a.* & *n.* Premedian.
pre·me′di·ate, *v. t.* & *i.* To advocate; to mediate. *Obs.*
pre·med′i·tate, *a.* [L. *praemeditatus*, p. p.] Premeditated. *Obs.* — **pre·med′i·tate·ly**, *adv. Obs.*
pre·med′i·tat′ed (prē-mĕd′ĭ-tāt′ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of PREMEDITATE. — **pre·med′i·tat′ed·ly**, *adv.* — **pre·med′i·tat′ed·ness**, *n.*
pre·med′i·tat′ing·ly, *adv.* of *premeditating*, p. pr.
pre·med′i·ta′tor (prē-mĕd′ĭ-tā′tēr), *n.* One who premeditates.
premenire. ✝ PRÆMUNIRE.
pre·men′stru·al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·men′tion, *n.*, **pre·men′tioned**, *a.*, **pre·mer′it**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre′me·tal′lic, *a.* Previous to the knowledge of metals.
pre′mi·a, *n.*, *L. pl.* of PREMIUM.
pre′mi·al (prē′mĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *praemialis.*] Of the nature of a reward. *Rare.*
pre′mi·ant, *a.* [L. *praemians*, p. pr.] Rewarding. *Obs.*
prem′i·ces. ✝ PRIMICES.
pre′mi·er, *v. i.* To play the, or act as, premier.
pre′mi·er·al, *a.* Of or pert. to a premier.
pre′mi·er·ess, *n.* The wife of a premier.
‖ **pre·mier′ pas qui coûte′** (prē-myā′ pä kē kōōt′). See IL N'Y A QUE LE PREMIER etc.
pre′mi·er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre′mil·len′ni·al·ize, *v. i.* To preach premillennialism.
pre′mil·len′ni·al·ly, *adv.* of PREMILLENNIAL.
pre′mil·len′ni·an, *a.* Premillennial.
preminire. ✝ PRÆMUNIRE.
pre′mi·o, *n.* [It.] Premium. *Obs.*
pre′mi·ous (prē′mĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praemiosus*, fr. *praemium* a premium.] Rich in gifts. *Rare.*
pre·mir′ic (prē-mĭr′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
prem′is. Premise. *Ref. Sp.*
prem′iss, *n.* = PREMISE.
pre·mis′sion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *premission.*] A sending before. *Obs.*
pre·mit′, *v. t.* [L. *praemittere* to send before.] To premise. *Obs.*
pre·mit′ic (prē-mĭt′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre·mize′, *v.* Premise. *Ref. Sp.*
pre·mized′. Premised. *Ref. Sp.*
pre′mo·nar′chi·al, *a.*, **pre′-Mo·ham′me·dan**, *a.*, **pre·mon′e·ta·ry**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·mon′i·tive, *a.* Premonitory.
pre·mon′i·tor (prē-mŏn′ĭ-tēr), *n.* [L. *praemonitor.*] One that premonishes.
pre·mon′strance, *n.* Premonstration. *Obs.*
Pre·mon′strant (prē-mŏn′strănt), *n.* Premonstratensian.
pre·mon′strate (prē-mŏn′strāt), *v. t.* [L. *praemonstratus*, p. p. of *praemonstrare.*] To show or represent beforehand. — **pre′mon·stra′tion** (prē′mŏn-strā′shŭn), **pre·mon′stra·tor** (prē-mŏn′strā-tēr), *n.* *All O's. or R.*
pre′mo·sa′ic, *or* **pre′-Mo·sa′ic**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
Premoster, *n.* [Prob. fr. an OF. form of F. *Prémontré.*] A Premonstrant. *Obs.*
pre·move′, *v. t.* [L. *praemovere.*] To move or excite to action beforehand. — **pre·mo′tion**, *n.* — **pre·mov′er** (prē-mōōv′ēr), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
pre·mul′ti·ply, *v. t. Math.* To take an operator as first factor in multiplying.
pre′mu·ni′re. Var. of PRÆMUNIRE.
pre′mu·nite′, *v. t.* [L. *praemunitus*, p. p. of *praemunire.*] To fortify in front. *Obs.* — **pre′mu·ni′tion** (-mū-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
pre·mu′ni·to·ry (prē-mū′nĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to a præmunire.
pre·mu′ta·tive, *a. Gram.* Modifying by the use of prefixes.
prem′ye, *n.* [L. *praemium*: cf. OF. *premie.*] A reward. *Obs.*
prem′your, *n.* [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *praemiator.*] One who rewards. *Obs.*
pren′a·ble. ✝ PREGNABLE.
pre′name′, *n.* A first, or Christian, name.
pre·na′ri·al, *a. Anat.* In front of the nostrils.
prencipal. ✝ PRINCIPAL.
prencis. Obs. pl. of PRINCE.
pren′der, *or* **pren′dre** (prĕn′dēr), *n.* [F *prendre* to take, inf. as n.] *Law.* The power or right of taking a thing without its being offered.
prene. Obs. or dial. Eng. of PREEN.
pre·nel′ic (prē-nĕl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre·ne′o·lith′ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′ne·phrit′ic, *a. Med.* Occurring before nephritis.
prengte. Obs. pret. of PRINK, to wink.
pre·no′men. Var. of PRÆNOMEN.
pre·nom′i·nal. Var. of PRÆNOMINAL.
pre·nom′i·nate, *a.* [L. *praenominatus*, p. p.] Prenominated. *Obs.*
pre·nom′i·nate, *v. t.* [L. *praenominatus*, p. p. of *praenominare* to give the praenomen to.] To forename; to mention previously. *Rare.* — **pre·nom′i·na′tion** (prē-nŏm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
pre′no·min′i·cal (prē′nō-mĭn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* = PRENOMINAL.
pre·nos′tic, *n.* [See PROGNOSTIC.] Presage; omen. *Obs.*
pre·nos′ti·cate, *a.* [LL. *praenosticatus*, p. p. of *praenosticare*; with change of prefix for *pro(g)nosticare.*] Prognosticated. *Obs.* — *n.* A foretoken; a sign; also, a proclamation. *Obs.*
pre·nos′ti·cate, *v. t. & i.* To prognosticate. *Obs.* — **pre·nos′ti·ca′tion**, *n.* *Obs.* — **pre·nos′ti·ca·tive**, *n.* *Obs.*
pre·no′ta·ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *praenotarius* assistant notary.] A prothonotary. *Obs.*
pren·sa′tion (prĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *prensatio*, fr. *prensare*, *prehensare*, to seize.] A seizing. *Obs.*
prent. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PRINT.
prente. ✝ PRINT.
pren′tice (prĕn′tĭs), *n.* & *v.* [Aphetic for *apprentice.*] Apprentice; also, apprenticeship. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.* — **pren·tice of law**, a barrister. *Obs.*
prenticehed, *n.* [See PRENTICE; -HEAD.] Apprenticeship. *Obs.*
pren′tice·hood, *n.* Apprenticehood. *Obs.*
pren′tice·ship, *n.* Apprenticeship. *Obs. or Colloq & Dial.*
pren′tis. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PRENTICE.
pren′tis·age, *n.* [Cf. F. *apprentissage.*] Apprenticeship. *Obs.*
pre·nun′ci·ate, *v. t.* [L. *praenuntiatus*, p. p. of *praenuntiare.*] To proclaim beforehand. *Obs.* — **pre·nun′ci·a′tion** (prē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
pre·nun′cious (prē-nŭn′shŭs), *a.* [L. *praenuntius.*] Prenunciating; presaging. *Obs.*
pre·nup′tial, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pren′zie, *a.* A word of unknown meaning, prob. error for some other word, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," III. i. 94 & 97.
pre′o·blige′, *v. t.*, **pre′ob·tain′**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre′oc·cip′i·tal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre-oc'cu-pan-cy (prē-ŏk'ū-păn-sĭ), *n.* [See PREOCCUPATE.] Act or right of taking possession before another or others; preoccupation; as, the *preoccupancy* of wild land.

pre-oc'cu-pate (-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *praeoccupatus*, p. p. of *praeoccupare* to preoccupy. See PREOCCUPY.] *Obs.* **1.** To anticipate; to take before.
2. To prepossess; to prejudice.

pre-oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeoccupatio*: cf. F. *préoccupation*.] **1.** Act of preoccupying, or state of being preoccupied; prepossession; of the mind, engrossment.
2. Anticipation. *Obs.* *South.*

pre-oc'cu-pied (-ŏk'ū-pīd), *pret. & p. p.* of PREOCCUPY. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Engrossed; absorbed; lost in thought.
2. *Biol.* Previously applied to some other group so as to render it unavailable (according to the rules of nomenclature) for use in a new sense; — said of a generic or specific name.
Syn. — See ABSENT.

pre-oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *préoccuper*. See PREOCCUPATE, OCCUPY.] **1.** To occupy, or take possession of, before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country not before held.
2. To prepossess; to engage, occupy, or engross the attention of, beforehand; to preëngage.
I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections than to *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To fill beforehand.

pre-oc'u-lar (prē-ŏk'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Placed just in front of the eyes, as the antennæ of certain insects. — *n.* One of the scales just in front of the eye of a reptile.

pre'o-per'cle (prē'ō-pûr'k'l), **pre'o-per'cu-lum** (-kū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PERCLES (-k'lz); -PERCULA (-lȧ). *Zoöl.* A flat membrane bone in the gill cover of most fishes, lying immediately in front of the opercle.

pre'o-per'cu-lar (-kū-lȧr), *n.* *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the preopercle. — *n.* The preopercle.

pre-o'ral (prē-ō'răl; 201), *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated in front of, or anterior to, the mouth. — **pre-o'ral-ly**, *adv.*

pre-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* In front of the orbit; designating a large membrane bone situated just in front of the orbit in many teleost fishes.

pre'or-dain' (prē'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *ordain*: cf. F. *préordonner*, L. *praeordinare*.] To foreordain.

pre-or'der (prē-ôr'dẽr), *v. t.* To order or arrange beforehand; to foreordain. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

pre-or'di-na'tion (-dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *préordination*.] Act of preordaining or foreordaining.

prep'a-ra'tion (prĕp'ȧ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *préparation*, L. *praeparatio*. See PREPARE.] **1.** Act of preparing; a fitting or making beforehand for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition; previous arrangement or adaptation; a making ready; equipment; training; formation; compounding; manufacture; as, the *preparation* of land for sowing; the *preparation* of troops for battle; *preparation* of drugs.
2. State of being prepared, or made ready; preparedness; readiness; fitness; as, a nation in good *preparation* for war.
3. That which makes ready, prepares the way, or introduces; a preparatory act or measure.
I will show what *preparations* there were *T. Burnet.*
4. That which is prepared; something made, equipped, or compounded for a particular purpose; as: **a** Any medicinal substance fitted for use. **b** Anything treated for preservation or examination. **c** An army or fleet. *Obs. Shak.* **d** An accomplishment; qualification. *Obs. Shak.*
5. *Music.* **a** The anticipation of a discordant note in the consonant chord next preceding. **b** The consonant tone thus about to become discordant. See SUSPENSION.

pre-par'a-tive (prē-păr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préparatif*.] Tending or serving to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting; preparatory.
Laborious quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South*

pre-par'a-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *préparatif*.] That which prepares, or is preparative or preparatory; a preparation.

pre-par'a-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praeparator*.] One who prepares; a preparer, as of specimens for scientific uses.

pre-par'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *préparatoire*, L. *praeparatorius*.] **1.** Preparing, or serving to prepare, the way for something; introductory; preparative; as, a *preparatory* school (a school esp. for students preparing to enter college); a *preparatory* condition.
2. Being prepared; undergoing training or instruction for something to follow.

pre-pare' (prē-pâr'), *v. t.*; PRE-PARED' (-pârd'); PRE-PAR'ING (-pâr'ĭng). [F. *préparer*, L. *praeparare*; *prae* before + *parare* to make ready. See PARE.] **1.** To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose, end, or condition; to make ready; to put into a state for use or application; to put into the appropriate mental state, as by warning or instruction; to fit mentally; as, to *prepare* ground for seed; to *prepare* a lesson; to *prepare* a boy for college.
Our souls, not yet *prepared* for upper light. *Dryden*
2. To procure as suitable or necessary; to get ready; to provide; to equip; to fit out; hence, to make; form; compound; as, to *prepare* an entertainment, a medicine, food.
That they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Ps* cvii. 36.
3. *Music.* **a** To make (a tone or its effect) expected by sounding it in a chord immediately preceding, as a consonant tone in the same voice part. **b** To lead up to (a tone or an embellishment) by a prefatory tone or tones; as, a *prepared* trill, one preceded by a turn or other grace.
Syn. — Fit, adjust, qualify; equip, make, make ready.

pre-pare' (prē-pâr'), *v. i.* **1.** To make ready; to put things in order; as, to *prepare* for hostilities.
2. To make one's self ready; to get ready, to take the necessary previous measures; as, to *prepare* for death.

pre-pared' (-pârd'), *p. a.* Made ready, fit, or suitable; adapted; ready; equipped; fitted out; made. — **pre-par'ed-ly** (-pâr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **pre-par'ed-ness**, *n.*

pre'pa-tel'lar (prē'pȧ-tĕl'ȧr), *a.* *Anat.* In front of the patella; specif., designating a synovial bursa between the patella and the skin. Cf. HOUSEMAID'S KNEE.

pre-pay' (prē-pā'), *v. t.*; -PAID' (-pād'); -PAY'ING. To pay, or to pay the charge upon, in advance or beforehand.

pre-pay'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Payment in advance.

pre-pense' (prē-pĕns'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *prepenser*, perh. for *porpenser*. Cf. PREPENSE, *a.*] To think of or consider beforehand; to premeditate; to precontrive *Obs.*

pre-pense', *a.* [Prob. an alteration of OF. *porpensé* meditated, p. p. of *porpenser*, *pourpenser*, to meditate, plan; *por-* (L. *pro*) + OF. & F. *penser* to think; cf. also OF. *prepenser* to consider beforehand. Cf. PANSY.] Devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; preconceived; premeditated; aforethought; — usually placed after the word it qualifies; as, malice *prepense* (see MALICE, 4).
This has not arisen from any misrepresentation or error *prepense.* *Southey.*

pre'per-cep'tion (prē'pẽr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* *Psychol.* Ideal anticipation of a perception.
We find evidence, again, of ideas in the making, in what Lewes called *preperception*, . . . as when a scarecrow is hailed by the traveler who mistakes it for a husbandman *James Ward.*

pre'pla-cen'tal (prē'plȧ-sĕn'tăl), *a.* *Embryol.* Existing or arising before the formation of a placenta.

pre-pol'lence (prē-pŏl'ĕns), **pre-pol'len-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *praepollentia*.] Quality or state of being prepollent; predominance; prevalence. *Rare.*

pre-pol'lent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *praepollens*, p. pr. of *praepollere* to surpass in power; *prae* + *pollere* to be powerful.] Superior in influence or power; predominant. *Rare.*

pre-pol'lex (-ĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -LICES (-ĭ-sēz). [NL. See PRE-; POLLEX.] *Zoöl.* An extra digit, or rudiment of a digit, on the preaxial side of the thumb.

pre-pon'der-ance (-pŏn'dẽr-ăns), **pre-pon'der-an-cy** (-dẽr-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *prépondérance*.] **1.** Quality or state of being preponderant; superiority or excess of weight, influence, power, number, etc.; an outweighing.
In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the states in Europe, and had restored the equilibrium which the *preponderance* of one power had destroyed. *Macaulay.*
2. *Ordnance.* The excess of weight of that part of a cannon behind the axis of the trunnions over that in front. If the excess of weight is forward of the trunnions, it is sometimes called *negative preponderance*.

pre-pon'der-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *praeponderans*, *-antis*: cf. F. *prépondérant*.] Preponderating; outweighing; superior in weight, force, etc.; predominant; as, of *preponderant* importance. — **pre-pon'der-ant-ly**, *adv.*

pre-pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *praeponderatus*, p. p. of *praeponderare*. See PRE-; PONDER.] **1.** To consider, or ponder, beforehand. *Obs.*
2. To outweigh; to exceed or surpass in weight, force, influence, number, etc.; to overbalance.
An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanvill.*
3. To cause to be inclined; incline; dispose; decide. *Obs.*

pre-pon'der-ate, *v. i.* To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance; fig., to exceed in influence, power, etc., to prevail; predominate.

pre-pon'der-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PREPONDERATE. Specif.: *p. a.* Dominating; prevailing.
Syn. — See DOMINANT.

pre-pon'der-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeponderatio*.] Act or state of preponderating.

prep'o-si'tion (prĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praepositio*, fr. *praeponere* to place before; *prae* before + *ponere* to put, place: cf. F. *préposition*. See POSITION; cf. PROVOST.] **1.** Act of preposing, or placing before. *Rare.*
2. *Gram.* A word generally having a fundamental meaning of position, direction, time, or other abstract relation, and employed to connect a noun or a pronoun, in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with some other word; a particle used with a noun, pronoun (in English in the objective case), or an expression equivalent to a noun, to make a phrase limiting some other word; — so called because usually placed before the word with which it is phrased; as, a bridge *of* iron; he comes *from* town; it is good *for* food.
3. A proposition; an exposition; a discourse. *Obs.*

prep'o-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *prépositionnel*.] Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a preposition. — **prep'o-si'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

pre-pos'i-tive (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praepositivus*: cf. F. *prépositif*.] *Gram.* Put before; prefixed. — *n.* A prepositive word. — **pre-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

pre-pos'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [LL. *praepositor*.] **1.** At some English public schools, a student appointed to inspect other students; a monitor; a prefect. Cf. PREPOSTOR, PREFECT, 5.
2. Var. of PRÆPOSITOR, 1.

pre-pos'i-ture (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L *praepositura*. See PREPOSITION; cf. PROVOST.] Office or dignity of a provost; a provostship.

pre'pos-sess' (prē'pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.*; PRE'POS-SESSED' (-pŏ-zĕst'); PRE'POS-SESS'ING. **1** To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of. *Dryden.*
2. To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice; to give a previous inclination to, for or against anything; esp., to induce to a favorable opinion beforehand, or at the outset.

pre'pos-sess'ing, *p. a.* Tending to invite favor; attracting confidence, favor, esteem, or love; attractive; as, a *prepossessing* manner. — **pre'pos-sess'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pre'pos-ses'sion (-pŏ-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Preoccupation; esp., preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; preconceived opinion; bias; — generally, but not always, used in a favorable sense implying a liking or favorable opinion; as, the *prepossessions* of childhood or of a bigot.
Syn. — Bent, bias, predisposition, preoccupancy, inclination. See PREDILECTION.

pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pŏs'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praeposterus*; *prae* before + *posterus* latter. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** Having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order. *Obs.*
2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; irrational; utterly and glaringly foolish; nonsensical; ridiculous; absurd. "Most *preposterous* conclusions." *Shak.*
Preposterous ass, that never read so far! *Shak.*
Syn. — Perverted, irrational, monstrous. See FOOLISH.
— **pre-pos'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-pos'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre-pos'tor, **præ-pos'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* [See PREPOSITOR.] At some English public schools, one of several senior pupils exercising certain delegated control of the students; — the official name. Cf. PREPOSITOR, 1, PREFECT, 5.

pre-po'tence (prē-pō'tĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prepotence*.] Prepotency. *Rare.*

pre-po'ten-cy (-pō'tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *praepotentia*.] Quality or condition of being prepotent; predominance; now usually, *Biol.*, greater capacity on the part of one of the parents, as compared with the other, to transmit his or her own characteristics to their offspring.

pre-po'tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *praepotens*. See PRE-; POTENT.] **1.** Very powerful; superior in force, influence, etc.
2. *Biol.* Characterized by prepotency. *Darwin.*

pre'print' (prē'prĭnt'), *n.* A print made in advance or before general publication; an advance issue or copy.

pre-pu'bic (prē-pū'bĭk), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* In front of the pubis; pertaining to or designating the prepubis.

pre-pu'bis (-bĭs), *n.* [NL. See PRE-; PUBIS.] *Zoöl.* **a** That part of the pubic bone of a reptile or bird which lies in front of the acetabulum. It is best developed in orthopod dinosaurs, in which it is regarded as the homologue of the true pubis of other reptiles and higher groups; but in birds it is derived largely from the ilium, and is more correctly known as the *pectineal*, or *iliopectineal*, *process*. **b** An epipubis or an epipubic bone.

pre'puce (prē'pūs), *n.* [F. *prépuce*, L. *praeputium*.] *Anat.* The foreskin. — **pre-pu'tial** (prē-pū'shăl), *a.*

Pre–Raph'a-el-ite, *n.* **a** Strictly, a member of a society formed in England in 1848, and called the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, signing their works with the letters P. R. B. after their names. The members were William Holman-Hunt, John Everett Millais, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and James Collinson, painters; Thomas Woolner, sculptor; Frederick George Stephens, then a painter, afterwards chiefly a writer on art; and William Michael Rossetti, writer. The purposes of the society were to encourage fidelity to nature, sincerity, and delicacy of finish, in practical work and in criticism. **b** Popularly, any modern artist thought to be a would-be restorer of early ideals or methods, as one of the German painters often called *Nazarenes*, or one who paints and draws with extreme minuteness of detail. **c** Popularly, any Italian painter of an epoch before Raphael's time of fame and influence, i. e., about 1505.

Pre–Raph'a-el-ite, *a.* Of or pertaining to Pre-Raphaelitism or the Pre-Raphaelites, as a figure or landscape.

Pre–Raph'a-el-it'ism, *n.* *Fine Arts.* The principles, practice, or style of the Pre-Raphaelites, in sense **a**.

pre're-lease' (prē'rē-lēs'), *n.* *Steam Engine.* Act of opening to the exhaust before the end of the stroke in order to minimize back pressure.

pre're-mote' (-mōt'), *a.* More remote in previous time or prior order.

pre-req'ui-site (prē-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required; necessary as a preliminary to any proposed effect or end.

pre-req'ui-site, *n.* Something previously required, or necessary to an end or effect; as, the *prerequisites* of freedom.

pre-rog'a-ti'val (prē-rŏg'ȧ-tī'văl; prē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prerogative.

pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv), *n.* [F. *prérogative*, fr. L. *praerogativa* precedence in voting, preference, privilege, fr. *praerogativus* that is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before or first, fr. *praerogare* to ask before another; *prae* before + *rogare* to ask. See ROGATION.]
1. A right of voting first. *Obs. or Rom. Hist.*
2. Precedence; preëminence; first rank; priority or advantage over others. *Obs. or Civil Law.*
Then give me leave to have *prerogative*. *Shak.*

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pre-oc'cu-pant, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-oc'cu-pate, *a.* [L. *praeoccupatus*, p. p.] Preoccupated *Obs.*
pre-œ'so-phag'e-al. Var. of PREŒSOPHAGEAL.
pre-ol'ic (prē-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-om'i-nate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. R.
preon. † PREEN.
pre-op'er-a-tive, *a.* *Surg.* Occurring before an operation.
pre'o-pin'ion, *n.* Opinion previously formed; prejudice.
pre-op'tic, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-op'tion (prē-ŏp'shŭn), *n.* Right of first choice.
preor. † PRAYER.
pre'or-daind'. Preordained. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-or'di-nance, *n.* Antecedent decree. *Obs or R.*
pre-or'di-nate, *a.* [L. *praeordinatus*, p. p. See PREORDAIN.] Preordained. *Obs.*
pre'or-gan'ic, *a.* *Geol.* Formed before the beginning of life.
pre'-Os-man'li, *a.* See PRE-, 2
preost. † PRIEST.
preove. † PROVE.
prep (prĕp), *a.* Short for PREPARATORY; as, *prep* school *U. S.* — *n.* **a** A student in a preparatory course, esp. for college. *U. S.* **b** Study hour *Eng. All Student Slang*
prep *Abbr.* Preparatory; preposition.
pre-pa'le-o-lith'ic, **pre-pa'læ-o-lith'ic**, *a.* See PRE-, 2
pre-pal'a-tal, **pre-pal'a-tine**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
Pre-Pa'le-o-zo'ic, *a* *Geol.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-par'a-ble (prē-pâr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE
prep'a-rance, *n.* Preparation. *Obs.*
prep'a-rate, *a.* [L. *praeparatus*, p. p.] Prepared. *Obs.*
pre-par'a-tiv. Preparative. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-par'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of PREPARATIVE.
pre-par'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of PREPARATORY.
pre-par'a-to-ry, *n.* A preparative. Also, short for *preparatory signal*, etc.
pre-pare', **pre-pare'ment**, *n.* Preparation. *Rare.*
pre-par'er (prē-pâr'ẽr), *n.* One that prepares.
pre'part', *n.* Preceding part. *Obs. or R.*
pre-pend', *v. t.* [*pre-* + L. *pendere* to weigh.] To consider; meditate. Cf. PREPENSE, *v.* *Obs.*
pre-pend'ant, *a.* Overhanging in front. *Obs*
pre-pense'ly, *adv.* of PREPENSE.
pre-pen'sive (prē-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Prepense. *Rare.*
pre-per'i-to-ne'al, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-Pe'trine, *a.* See PRE-, 2
prephecy. † PROPHESY.
pre-Phid'i-an, *or* **pre-Phei'di-an**, *a.* See PRE-, 2
pre'pi-tu'i-ta-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-pol'ic (prē-pŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-poll', *v. i.* [L. *praepollere*.] To prevail or predominate. *Obs.*
pre-pon'der, *v. t. & i.* [Cf OF. *preponderer*.] **1.** To prefer. *Obs.* **2.** To preponderate. *Obs. or R.*
pre-pon'der-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of PREPONDERATING.
pre-pon'der-ous, *a.* Preponderant.
pre-pon'tile. *n* *Anat.* In front of the pons Varolii.
pre-port'. *v. i.* [L. *praeportare* to carry before.] Forebode. *Obs.*
pre-pose' (prē-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *preposer*; *pré-* (L. *prae*) + *poser*. See POSE.] To place before; to prefix. *Obs. or R.*
pre-pos'i-tiv. Prepositive *Ref. Sp.*
pre'pos-ses'sor (-pŏ-zĕs'ẽr), *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'pos-sest'. Prepossessed. *R. Sp.*
prepost, *n* [L. *praepositus*, prop. p. p. of *praeponere* to set over.] Superior officer. *Obs.*
pre-pos'ter. Var. of PREPOSTOR.
pre-pos'ter-ate, *v. t.* [L. *praeposteratus*, p. p. of *praeposterare*.] To invert; reverse. *Obs.*
pre'pos-to'ri-al, **præ'pos-to'ri-al**, *a.* Of or pert. to prepostors.
pre-pos'tor-ship, **præ-pos'tor-ship**, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre'po-tas'sic, *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-po'tence, *n* Prepotency. *R.*
pre'po-ten'tial, *n.* See POTENTIAL, *n.*, 3.
pre-po'tent-ly, *adv.* of PREPOTENT.
pre-prop'er-a'tion, *n.* [L. *praeproperare* to hasten greatly.] An excessively hasty act. *Obs.*
pre-prop'er-ous, *a.* [L. *praeproperus*.] Overhasty. *Obs.*
pre'pro-phet'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'pros-tat'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre'pro-vide', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-pu'ber-tal, *a.* Existing before puberty
prepucy, *n.* [L. *praeputium*.] The prepuce. *Obs.*
pre-pu'ti-um (prē-pū'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praeputium*.] Prepuce.
pre'py-lor'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre'py-ram'i-dal, *a.* *Anat.* Designating a fissure of the under surface of the cerebellum in front of the pyramid.
pre-pyr'ic (prē-pĭr'ĭk; -pĭr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-quar'ic (prē-kwŏr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Pre-Raph'a-el-ism, *n.* = PRE-RAPHAELITISM.
Pre-Raph'a-el-it'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
pre-rec'tal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre're-form', *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-ref'or-ma'tion, *or* **pre-Ref'or-ma'tion**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-re'gal, *a.* Prior to the kings, as those of Israel.
pre-reg'nant, *n.* One who reigns before another. *Obs.*
pre-re'nal, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-rept', *p. p.* [L. *praereptus*.] Taken by anticipating. *Obs*
pre're-quire', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-req'ui-sit Prerequisite *Ref. Sp.*
pre're-solve', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
prerie. † PRAIRIE.
pre-ro'gan-cy, *n.* [LL. *praerogantia*.] The possession of a prerogative. *Obs.*
prerogatif. † PREROGATIVE.
pre'ro-ga'tion, *n.* [OF.] Prerogative. *Obs.*
pre-rog'a-tiv. Prerogative. *Ref. Sp.*

3. A special quality in virtue of which one is superior; a distinctive worth or excellence; a superiority. *Obs.*

The two faculties that are the *prerogative* of man. *I. Taylor.*

4. A right to exercise a power or privilege in priority to, or to the exclusion of, others; esp., a right attached to an office or rank to exercise a special privilege or function; specif., an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability, except to the sovereign power, as to the fact and the manner of its exercise.

Blackstone cites and approves Locke's definition of the royal *prerogative*, as "the discretionary power of acting for the public good where the positive laws are silent," and says that if that discretionary power be abused to the public detriment, such *prerogative* is exerted in an unconstitutional manner (*Blackstone, Commentaries*, Bk. I., c. 6, p. 236). *John W. Burgess.*

pre-rog′a-tive (prē-rŏg′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Called on to vote, or privileged to vote, first; as, a *prerogative* century or tribe.

2. Having a right of precedence or priority; superior in privilege; as, the king is *prerogative*. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. Belonging to a right of priority or precedence; characteristic of, or existing in virtue of, a superior privilege or privileges; as, *prerogative* power.

4. *Law.* Of or pertaining to a prerogative court; as, *prerogative* records, procedure, etc.

prerogative court, *Law*, formerly, the court of either of the archbishops (of Canterbury or York in England or Armagh in Ireland), which had jurisdiction in all cases of wills or administrations where the deceased left bona notabilia (which see) in each of two or more dioceses, or, orig., goods of any value in more than one diocese. The jurisdiction of these courts was transferred to the Court of Probate by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (1857) and by the Judicature Acts to the Probate Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature. A prerogative court was established in the colony of New Jersey, and the probate court of that State is still so called. — **p. instance**, *Logic*, in induction, a crucial instance; an instance of first importance. — **p. office**, the office in which wills proved in a prerogative court were registered. *Eng.* — **p. writ**, *Law*, any of certain writs issued originally, in England, by the exercise of the royal prerogative, and now in the discretion of the courts, and directed usually to the parties whose action is to be controlled and not to the sheriff. They are the writs of procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus.

‖ **pre′sa** (prā′sä), *n.; pl.* PRESE (-sā). [It., prop., a taking.] *Music.* A mark or cue [written :S:, +, ※] indicating where the successive voice parts of a canon, etc., are to take up the theme; a lead.

pres′age (prĕs′ā̇j; prē′sāj; *formerly also* presage′), *n.* [F. *présage*, L. *praesagium*, fr. *praesagire; prae* before + *sagire* to perceive acutely; akin to *sagax* sagacious. See SAGACIOUS.] **1.** Something which foreshows or portends a future event; a prognostic; an omen; an augury. "Joy and shout — *presage* of victory." *Milton.*

2. A presentiment; a foreboding.

3. Foreshowing; portending; prognostication.

The predictions of soothsayers . . . are counted matters of *presage*. *Holland.*

4. Foreknowledge; prescience.

If there be aught of *presage* in the mind. *Milton*

5. Predictive or prophetic meaning or import.

Syn. — Prognostic, omen, token, sign, presentiment.

pre-sage′ (prē-sāj′), *v. t.;* PRE-SAGED′ (-sājd′); PRE-SAG′ING (-sāj′ĭng). [F. *présager*. See PRESAGE, *n.*] **1.** To have a presentiment of; to feel beforehand; to forebode.

2. To foreshow; portend; preindicate.

My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. *Shak.*

3. To foretell; to predict; to calculate in advance.

4. To point out; to show. *Obs.*

Syn. — See FORETELL.

pre-sage′, *v. i.* To utter or make a prediction; to have a presentiment or foreknowledge; — sometimes used with *of*.

pre-sage′ful (prē-sāj′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of presages; ominous; prophetic; foreboding; foreknowing.

Dark in the glass of some *presageful* mood. *Tennyson.*

pre-sage′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A presaging, or that which is presaged; a foreboding; presentiment; prediction; prognostication; presage.

pres′by-ope (prĕz′bĭ-ōp; prĕs′-), *n.* *Med.* One who has presbyopia; a farsighted person.

pres′by-o′pi-a (-ō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρέσβυς old, n., an old man + *-opia*.] *Med.* A defect of vision due to advancing age. It is due to rigidity of the crystalline lens, which produces difficulty of accommodation and recession of the near point of vision, so that objects very near the eyes cannot be seen distinctly without convex glasses.

pres′by-op′ic (-ŏp′ĭk), *a.* Affected by presbyopia; also, remedying presbyopia; farsighted.

pres′by-ter (prĕz′bĭ-tẽr; prĕs′-; 277), *n.* [L., an elder, fr. Gr. πρεσβύτερος. See PRIEST.] **1.** An elder in the early Christian church. See 2d *Citation* under BISHOP, *n.*, 1.

2. In churches more or less hierarchical, one ordained to the second order in the ministry; — called more usually *priest*.

3. In the Presbyterian churches, a member of a presbytery, whether lay or clerical.

New *presbyter* is but old priest writ large. *Milton*

4. [*cap.*] A Presbyterian. *Obs.* *Hudibras.*

pres-byt′er-al (prĕz-bĭt′ẽr-ăl; prĕs-), *a.* Presbyterial.

pres-byt′er-ate (-āt), *n.* [L. *presbyteratus*.] The office or position of a presbyter; also, a presbytery.

pres′by-ter-ess (prĕz′bĭ-tẽr-ĕs; prĕs′-), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* In the early and medieval churches: **a** A female presbyter, or elder; one of those aged widows who were dedicated to the service of the church and constituted an ecclesiastical order. **b** The wife of a presbyter or priest, esp. one who came under the operation of the rule requiring the continence of clergymen; also, a priest's concubine.

2. *East. Ch.* **a** A priest's wife. **b** The superior of a convent of women.

pres′by-te′ri-al (prĕz′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăl; prĕs′-), *a.* [Cf. PRESBYTERY.] Of or pertaining to presbyters or a presbytery; presbyterian.

pres′by-te′ri-an (-ăn; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *presbytérien*.] Of or pertaining to a presbyter or presbyters, or ecclesiastical government by presbyters; [*cap.*] designating, or pertaining to, a church or churches which uphold church government by presbyters; of or pertaining to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of a communion so governed. The Presbyterian churches are trinitarian and Calvinistic in doctrine, most of them accepting the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms as authoritative. Some Unitarians in England call themselves Presbyterians, but, though descended from old English Presbyterians, they have retained nothing but the name, which is kept on account of ancient Presbyterian endowments that they continue to hold. Most of the Reformed Churches in continental European countries and the Reformed bodies (Dutch and German) in the United States are Presbyterian in polity and doctrine. The Presbyterian polity provides for the following courts: the session, the presbytery, the synod, and (usually) the General Assembly (see these terms). There is but one order in the ministry, and the officers recognized are pastors, ruling elders or elders, and deacons. Following is a list of the various Presbyterian bodies, their distinctive features, etc.:

BRITISH EMPIRE. — **Presbyterian Church of England**: union formed 1876. — **Church of Scotland**: 16th century: established church. — **United Free Ch. of Scotland**: union formed 1900: union of seceders from preceding. — **Free Ch. of Scotland**: 1843: composed of those of the Free Church who refused to enter the union of 1900. — **Reformed Presbyterian Ch. of Scotland**: composed of those who declined to unite with the Free Church in 1876. — **United Original Secession Ch.** (Scotland): a small body. — **Presbyterian Ch. in Ireland**: 1626: sturdily adheres to old paths of evangelical doctrine and Presbyterian polity. — **Presbyterian Ch. in Wales** (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Connexion): 1811. — **Reformed** (Ireland). — **Eastern Reformed** (Ireland). — **Secession Ch.** (Ireland). — **Presbyterian Ch. of Australia** (A. & Tasmania): union formed 1901. — **Presbyterian Ch. of New Zealand**: union formed 1901. — **Presbyterian Ch. of So. Africa**: union formed 1897. — **Presbyterian Ch. of Jamaica**.

UNITED STATES. — **Presbyterian Ch. in the U. S. A.** (Northern): about 1640. — **Cumberland**: 1810: united 1906 with the preceding, except a few congregations: combines Calvinism and Arminianism, rejecting limited atonement and the doctrine of decrees of the Westminster Confession. — **Cumberland** (colored): 1869. — **Welsh Calvinistic Methodist**: 1826: Welsh-Americans: same theology as above: use the Welsh language. — **United Presbyterian**: union formed 1858: Psalms only used in singing; oppose secret societies; communion restricted. — **Presbyterian Ch. in the U. S.** (Southern): 1864. — **Associate Ch. of North America**: about 1753: declined to enter the union of 1858. — **Associate Reformed Synod of the South**: 1822: Psalms only used in singing; communion restricted. — **Reformed in the U. S.** (Synod) "Old Light": from a division which occurred in 1833: members do not vote or hold political office; sing psalms only. — **Reformed in North America** (General Synod) "New Light": members allowed to decide for themselves as to voting, etc.; sing psalms only. — **Reformed** (Covenanted): 1840: seceders from Reformed in the U. S.; stricter on communion. — **Reformed in the U. S. and Canada**: 1883: seceders from Reformed in North America; allows members to vote and be voted for.

Pres′by-te′ri-an, *n.* [Cf. F. *presbytérien*.] A supporter of Presbyterianism; a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Pres′by-te′ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *presbytérianisme*.] That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them; also, the faith and polity of the Presbyterian churches, taken collectively. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*

pres′by-ter-y (prĕz′bĭ-tẽr-ĭ; prĕs′-; *formerly also accented* pres-byt′er-y), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *presbyterium*, Gr. πρεσβυτέριον. See PRESBYTER; cf. PRESBYTERIUM.] **1.** A body of presbyters, esp. in the early Christian church.

2. In Presbyterian churches, a judicatory consisting of all the ministers and one layman, who is a ruling elder, from each congregation, within a certain district. It is next below the synod and next above the session in authority.

3. [*cap.*] The Presbyterian religion or polity. *Rare.*

4. The jurisdiction of a presbyter or of a presbytery.

5. That part of a church reserved for the officiating priests, as the choir or sanctuary or both; properly, in ancient churches, that division east of the sanctuary containing the seat of the bishop and clergy. See CATHEDRAL, *Illust.*

6. *R. C. Ch.* The residence of the priest or priests of a parish; parochial residence; parsonage.

pre′sci-ence (prē′shĭ-ĕns; prĕsh′ĭ-; 277: *formerly also accented* pre-sci′ence), *n.* [F. *prescience*, L. *praescientia*. See PRESCIENT.] Knowledge of events before they take place; foreknowledge; foresight.

pre′sci-ent (prē′shĭ-ĕnt; prĕsh′ĭ-), *a.* [L. *praesciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praescire* to foreknow; *prae* before + *scire* to know: cf. F. *prescient*. See SCIENCE.] Having knowledge of coming events; foreknowing; foreseeing. *Pope.*

Henry . . . had shown himself sensible, and almost *prescient*, of this event. *Bacon.*

pre-scind′ (prē-sĭnd′), *v. t.* [L. *praescindere* to cut off in front; *prae* before + *scindere* to cut asunder: cf. F. *prescinder*.] **1.** To cut off; to abstract; to separate. *Obs.*

2. *Metaph.* To separate; to abstract by an act of attention.

pre-scind′, *v. i.* To abstract or separate one's self or itself; — with *from*.

pre-scis′sion (prē-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [See PRESCIND; cf. SCISSION.] Act of prescinding; specif., abstraction by disregard of details or nonessential elements, as distinguished from abstraction by disregard of instances or by the consideration of a quality apart from any subject.

pre-scribe′ (prē-skrīb′), *v. t.;* PRE-SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′); PRE-SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *praescribere, praescriptum; prae* before + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To inscribe before or in front. *Obs.*

2. To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; to impose as a peremptory order; to dictate; appoint; direct; ordain.

Prescribe not us our duties. *Shak.*

3. *Med.* To direct, designate, or order the use of as a remedy; as, the doctor *prescribed* quinine.

4. *Law.* To outlaw or invalidate by prescription.

pre-scribe′, *v. i.* **1.** To give directions; to dictate.

A forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions. *Locke.*

2. *Med.* To write or give medical prescriptions.

3. *Law.* **a** To claim a title to a thing by right of prescription. **b** To become by prescription invalid or unenforceable; as, certain rights *prescribe* in twenty years.

pre-script′ (prē-skrĭpt′; prē′skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *praescriptus*, p. p. of *praescribere*: cf. F. *prescrit*. See PRESCRIBE.] Ordained or appointed authoritatively; prescribed.

pre′script (prē′skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *praescriptum*: cf. OF. *prescript*.] That which is prescribed; as: **a** Direction; rule. **b** (*pron.* prē-skrĭpt′) A medical prescription. *Obs.*

pre-scrip′ti-ble (prē-skrĭp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *prescriptible*.] Depending on, or derived from, prescription; proper to be prescribed.

pre-scrip′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *prescription*, L. *praescriptio* an inscription, preface, precept, demurrer, prescription (in sense 3), fr. *praescribere*. See PRESCRIBE.] **1.** A prescribing or dictating; thing prescribed; direction; prescript.

2. *Med.* A written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine; a medical recipe; also, a prescribed remedy.

3. *Rom. Law.* **a** A plea or clause, placed at the beginning of the formula in an action, limiting the scope of the claim or the remedy, as to a certain time. **b** The operation of the law whereby rights might be acquired or extinguished by limitation of the time within which the owner might have his remedy under the prætorian law, as distinguished from *usucapion;* later, *Civil Law*, the operation of the law whereby rights might be established by long exercise of their corresponding powers (**acquisitive prescription**) or extinguished by prolonged failure to exercise such powers (**extinctive prescription**), usucapion and prescription having become merged. Extinctive prescription corresponds essentially to limitation of actions in English law.

4. *Eng. and Amer. Common Law.* A prescribing for title; the establishment of a claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; the right or title acquired by possession had during the time and in the manner fixed by law. Strictly common-law prescription applies only to the acquisition of incorporeal interests in land, such as easements or profits a prendre, as distinguished from acquisition of title by adverse possession, and is based upon the presumption, or legal fiction, that possession was originally acquired under a grant. The necessary period of enjoyment under the earlier law was for time immemorial (which see), but is now usually fixed by statute at 20 years.

pre-scrip′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *praescriptivus* of a demurrer or legal exception.] Consisting in, or acquired by, pertaining to, or arising from, prescription. — **pre-scrip′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-scrip′tive-ness**, *n.*

pre-sem′i-nal (prē-sĕm′ĭ-năl), *a.* Prior to fecundation.

pres′ence (prĕz′ĕns), *n.* [F. *présence*, L. *praesentia*. See PRESENT.] **1** Act, fact, or state of being present, or of being in a certain place and not elsewhere, or of being within sight or call, at hand, or in some place that is being thought of; attendance; — opposed to *absence;* as, the *presence* of troops saved the city.

2. The part of space within one's ken, call, influence, etc.; immediate nearness or vicinity of one; proximity; also, presence chamber; as, to remove the hat in the *presence* of ladies. "In thy *presence* joy entire." *Milton.*

3. An assembly, esp. of persons of rank or nobility.

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

4. The whole of the personal qualities of an individual; person; personality; esp., the person of a superior, as a sovereign. "The Sovran *Presence* thus replied." *Milton.*

5. Port; bearing; carriage; mien; air; personal appearance; sometimes, fine or stately bearing. "Rather dignity of *presence* than beauty of aspect." *Bacon.*

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance. *Collier.*

6. An apparition; specter.

presence of mind, control, readiness, or alertness of the mental faculties such as enables one to readily say or do the right or appropriate thing in an emergency.

pres′ent (prĕz′ĕnt), *a.* [F. *présent*, L. *praesens, -entis*, that is before one, in sight or at hand, p. pr. of *praeesse* to be before; *prae* before + *esse* to be. See ESSENCE; cf. ABSENT.] **1.** Being before, in view, or at hand; being within reach, sight, or call, or within certain contemplated limits; being in a certain place and not elsewhere; — opposed to *absent*.

2. Now existing, or in process; begun but not ended; now in view, or under consideration; being at this time; not past or future; as, the *present* session of Congress; the *present* state of affairs; the *present* instance.

I 'll bring thee to the *present* business. *Shak.*

3. Immediately operative or effective; immediate; instant. "A *present* recompense." "*Present* pardon." *Shak.*

4. Ready; quick in emergency; as, a *present* wit. *Rare.*

5. Favorable; propitious; — a Latinism. *Archaic.*

6. *Gram.* Denoting, or pertaining to, time that now is; as, the *present* tense (see below); the *present* suffix in *calls*.

present perfect. *Gram.* See PERFECT TENSE. — **p. tense**,

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pre-rog′a-tived (prē-rŏg′ȧ-tĭvd), *a.* Endowed with a prerogative. *Rare.* [rogative.
pre-rog′a-tive-ly, *adv.* By pre-
pre-rog′a-tiv′i-ty (-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of having prerogatives. *R.*
pre-Ro′man, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pres. † PRESS. [present.
Pres. *Abbr.* President; [*l. c.*],
pre-sa′cral, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-sag′er (prē-sāj′ẽr), *n.* One that presages. [ominous. *Obs.*
pre-sa′gious, *a.* Foreboding;
pres′a-gi′tion (prĕs′ȧ-jĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *praesagitio*.] A presaging. *Obs.*
pres′a-gy (prĕs′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *praesagium*.] Presage. *Obs.*
presance. † PRESENCE.
pre-sanc′ti-fied (prē-săŋk′tĭ-fīd), *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
presand. † PRESENT.
pre-san′i-ta-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
presant, presante. † PRESENT.
pre-Sar-gon′ic, *a.* Preceding the time of Sargon of Akkad, who ruled about 3800 B. C.
pre-sar-to′ri-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
Presb. *Abbr.* Presbyterian.
pres′by-o′py (prĕz′bĭ-ō′pĭ; prĕs′-), *n.* [Cf. F. *presbyopie*.] = PRESBYOPIA.
pres′byte (prĕz′bīt; prĕs′-), *n.* [Gr. πρεσβύτης an old man: cf. F. *presbyte*.] A presbyope.
pres-byt′er-at′ed (prĕz-bĭt′ẽr-āt′ĕd; prĕs-), *a.* Governed by presbyters or elders.
pres′by-te′ri-a (prĕz′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ȧ; prĕs′-), *n.*, *pl.* of PRESBYTERIUM.
pres′by-te′ri-al-ly, *adv.* of PRESBYTERIAL. See -LY.
Pres′by-te′ri-an-ize, *v. t.* To make or render Presbyterian
Pres′by-te′ri-an-ly, *adv.* In a Presbyterian manner.
pres′by-te′ri-um (prĕz′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ŭm; prĕs′-), *n.* [L.] = PRESBYTERY, 5
pres′by-ter-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
pres-byt′i-a (prĕz-bĭt′ĭ-ȧ; prĕs-), *n.* [NL. See PRESBYTE.] Presbyopia. — **pres-byt′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*
Pres′by-ti′næ (prĕz′bĭ-tī′nē; prĕs′-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily of Old World monkeys consisting of the langurs, guerezas, and proboscis monkey.
Pres-by′tis (prĕz-bī′tĭs; prĕs-), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. πρεσβύτης old man.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the langurs.
pres′by-tism (prĕz′bĭ-tĭz'm; prĕs′-), *n.* Presbyopia.
pre-scæne′, *n.* [*pre-* + L. *scaena, scena*, stage.] Prelude. *Obs.*
pre-scene′, *n.* A preceding scene. *Obs.* [SENSION.
pre-scen′sion. Erron. for PRE-
pre-scho-las′tic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′sci-en′tial (prē′shĭ-ĕn′shăl; prĕsh′ĭ-), *a.* [L. *praescientia* prescience.] Prescient. *Obs.*
pre-sci-en-tif′ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′sci-ent-ly, *adv.* of PRESCIENT. See -LY.
pre-scind′ent (prē-sĭn′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *praescindens*, p. pr.] Cutting off; abstracting. *Rare.*
pre′sci-ous (prē′shĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praescius; prae* before + *scius* knowing.] Prescient. *Obs. or R.*
presciouse. † PRECIOUS.
pres′cit (prĕs′ĭt), *a.* Reprobate. *Obs.*
pre-scrib′er (prē-skrīb′ẽr), *n.* One who prescribes.
prescripte. † PRESCRIBED.
pre-scrip′ti-bil′i-ty (prē-skrĭp′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prescriptible.
pre-scrip′tion-ist, *a.* *Med.* A compounder of prescriptions.
pre-scrip′tiv. Prescriptive. *R. Sp.*
pre′scrip-to′ri-al (prē′skrĭp-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-scrive′, *v. t.* [F. *prescrire*, 3d pl. pres. *prescrivent*, L. *praescribere*: confused with *proscribere*.] To prescribe; also, to proscribe; ban. *Obs.* *Scot.*
pre-scu′tum (prē-skū′tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL. See PRE-; SCUTUM.] *Zoöl.* The anterior of the four pieces composing the dorsal part, or tergum, of a thoracic segment of an insect. — **pre-scu′tal** (-tăl), *a.*
prese † PRESS.
pre′se-ance, *n* [F. *préséance*.] Priority of place in sitting. *Obs.*
presedent. † PRECEDENT, PRESIDENT.
pre-see′, *v. t.* To foresee. *Rare.*
pre-se-lect′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-sem′i-na-ry (prē-sĕm′ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Preseminal.
pre-Sem-it′ic, *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
presen † PRISON.
presence chamber *or* **room**. The room where a great personage receives company or those entitled to come into his presence
pre′sen-sa′tion (prē′sĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. *Rare.*
pre-sen′sion (prē-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesensio*, fr. *praesentire* to perceive beforehand.] Presentiment; foreboding; anticipation; presensation. *Obs. or R.*

Gram., the tense of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; as, I *am writing*, I *write*, or I *do write*. It is used not only of what occurs or is true at the time of speaking, but of what is habitual (as in, he *pays* his debts), or always or necessarily true; as in, the sun *shines* by day; a straight line *is* the shortest distance. As used for future events sure to happen (as in, Christmas this year *is* on Friday) it is a relic of Old English, in which the present and future had the same form. See also HISTORICAL PRESENT. — **present value** *or* **worth** (of money payable at a future date), the principal which, drawing interest at a given rate, will amount to the given sum at the date on which this is to be paid; thus, interest being at 6%, the present value of $106 due one year hence is $100. See DISCOUNT, *n.*, 1 **b**.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *présent*. See PRESENT, *a.*] **1.** Present time; the time being or contemplated; as, at this *present*. "Past and *present*, wound in one." *Tennyson.* **2.** Present occasion or affair; business or action in hand. **3.** Present possessions; money, etc., on hand. *Rare. Shak.* **4.** *pl. Law.* Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing; as in "Know all men by these *presents*," that is, by the writing itself, "per has literas *præsentes*;" — rare in *sing.* **5.** *Gram.* A present tense, or a verb form denoting it. **6.** Presence. *Obs.*

at present, at the present time; now. — **for the p.**, for the time being; temporarily. — **in p.** *Obs.* **a** At present. **b** At once; without delay. **c** Present. — **this p.**, short for *this present time*.

pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.*; -SENT'ED; -SENT'ING. [F. *présenter*, L. *praesentare*, fr. *praesens*, a. See PRESENT, *a.*] **1.** To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, esp. a superior; to introduce formally, as at court; to introduce for acquaintance; as, to *present* an envoy to the king; (with the reflexive pronoun) to betake (one's self) into the presence of some one, esp. formally before a superior.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present* themselves before the Lord. *Job i. 6.*

2. To exhibit or offer to view or notice; to lay before one's perception or cognizance; as, to *present* a fine appearance; specif., *Psychol.*, to lay before the mind immediately or as the object of simple apprehension.

In so far as the subject is merely aware of an object as an immediate content of consciousness, the object is said to be *presented* to it. *G. F. Stout.*

3. To lay or put before a person for acceptance; to offer as a gift; to give or bestow formally.

My last, least offering, I *present* thee now. *Cowper.*

4. To make a present or donation to; also, to furnish or provide (a person) by way of a present or gift; also, to court by gifts.

And with his gifts *present*
Your lordships. *Shak.*

Octavia *presented* the poet for his admirable elegy. *Dryden.*

5. To hand or pass over, esp. ceremoniously; to deliver.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To make an open offer of; to proffer, as battle. *Obs.* **7.** In specific uses: **a** To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer as a candidate for institution. **b** To nominate for support at a public institution. **c** To lay before, or submit to, a person or body for consideration or action; as, to *present* a memorial, petition, or indictment. **d** To lay, as a charge, before a court as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of, as a crime or offense; to find or represent judicially; as, the grand jury *presented* many offenses. **e** To bring a formal public charge against; to accuse; specif., *U. S.*, to bring an indictment or presentment against. **f** To aim, point, or direct, as a weapon; as, to *present* a pistol to another. **8.** To represent; to act; personate; perform. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn. — See GIVE.

present arms, *Mil.*, the command in response to which the gun or other weapon is carried perpendicularly in front of the center of the body, the exact position varying with the arm and service; also, the position taken at such a command. See *Illust.*

Present Arms.

pre-sent', *v. i.* **1.** To make a presentation. *Chiefly Eccl. Law.* **2.** *Med.* To appear first at the mouth of the uterus in labor; — said of parts of a fetus.

pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The position of present arms; as, to stand at *present*. **2.** The position of presenting, or pointing, a firearm or other weapon as if to attack.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *n.* [F. *présent*.] Anything presented or given; a gift; a donation; as, a Christmas *present*.

Syn. — Grant, largess, benefaction, bounty. — GIFT, PRESENT, DONATION, GRATUITY, BOON. GIFT, the general term, applies to anything given; the word often (but by no means always) implies an intention to benefit or relieve; a PRESENT is ordinarily from an inferior or equal, and is always intended as a compliment or expression of good will; as, "The *gift* of God is eternal life" (*Rom.* vi. 23); "Sending portions one to another, and *gifts* to the poor" (*Esth.* ix. 22); "She used to define a *present*, 'That it was a *gift* to a friend of something he wanted, or was fond of, and which could not be easily gotten for money'" (*Swift*); "Flowers and fruits are always fit *presents*" (*Emerson*); "Little odd *presents* of game, fruits, perhaps wine" (*Lamb*). DONATION, in modern usage, suggests esp. a gift to some public institution; a GRATUITY (see GRATUITOUS) is a gift (usually of money) to an inferior, commonly for some service; as, a *donation* to a hospital, a charitable society, a *gratuity* to a porter, a waiter. BOON (properly denoting a gift asked) is now esp. applied to any benefit or advantage regarded as freely bestowed; as, "If you mean to please any people, you must give them the *boon* which they ask" (*Burke*); "I ask justice from you, and no *boon*" (*Sheridan*); "An elfin storm . . . of haggard seeming, but a *boon* indeed" (*Keats*); the priceless *boon* of sleep. See GIVE; cf. PAY.

pre-sent'a-ble (prē-zĕn'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *présentable*.] **1.** Capable or admitting of being presented; suitable to be exhibited, represented, or offered; capable of being brought forward, set forth, or made known; as, ideas that are *presentable* in simple language. Hence, suitable for a person's appearance; as, she is not *presentable* in such a gown; a *presentable* dress. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* **a** Capable of presentation to a benefice. **b** Admitting of the presentation of a clergyman.

pres'en-ta'tion (prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *présentation*: cf. L. *praesentatio* a showing, representation.] Act of presenting, or state of being presented; that which is presented; as: **a** Act of being formally introduced, as at court. **b** A setting forth; offering; giving; bestowal; donation.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires. *Hooker.*

c Representation; exhibition; appearance; show.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage. *Dryden.*

d Something presented or given; a present; a gift. *Rare.* **e** *Eccl.* (1) Act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution into a benefice. Cf. COLLATION, 6. (2) The nomination by one authority, as a vestry, of a candidate to be appointed by another, as the bishop. (3) The clergyman so offered. **f** *Finance.* = PRESENTMENT (of a negotiable instrument). **g** *Med.* The particular manner in which the child appears outwardly in labor, as at the mouth of the uterus. **h** *Psychol.* Any object of thought or perception taken as it appears to, or is present in, consciousness at any given time; also, the function of entertaining such presentations, or the mental activity in which they appear. **i** *Astron.* The region of a heavenly body, as of a planet, turned earthward at a particular time; — sometimes used as synonymous with *opposition*.

Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Order of the, *R. C. Ch.*, an order of nuns founded at Cork, Ireland, by Miss Nano Nagle in 1777 as an institute with simple vows and no inclosure, and raised to the rank of an order with solemn vows and strict inclosure by Pius VII. in 1805. The nuns are bound by a vow to instruct young girls, esp. poor girls, in the faith. The order has spread to America, India, and Australia. — **the Presentation.** *Eccl.* See *Feast of the Purification (of the Virgin Mary)*, under FEAST.

pres'en-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to presentation or presentations.

pres'en-ta'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* **a** A theory of knowledge which holds that reality is immediately presented in perception. *Sir W. Hamilton.* **b** = PHENOMENALISM **a**. **c** The doctrine that the psychical life is wholly made up of cognitive elements. — **pres'en-ta'tion-ist**, *n.* & *a.*

pre-sent'a-tive (prē-zĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** *Eccl.* Having the right of, or admitting, the presentation of a clergyman. **2.** *Metaph.* Capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive; directly apprehensible, as objects; capable of apprehending, as faculties.

pres'en-tee' (prĕz'ĕn-tē'), *n.* [See PRESENT, *v. t.*; -EE.] One to whom something is presented; also, one who is presented; specif., *Eccl.*, one presented to a benefice.

pre-sent'er (prē-zĕn'tẽr), *n.* One who presents; specif.: **a** A giver; an offerer. **b** A representer; an actor. *Obs.* **c** One who lays, as a charge, before a court.

pre-sen'tient (prē-sĕn'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *praesentiens*, p. pr. of *praesentire* to perceive beforehand; *prae* before + *sentire* to feel.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand.

pre-sen'ti-ment (prē-sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt; prē-zĕn'-), *n.* [*pre-* + *sentiment*: cf. F. *pressentiment*. See PRESENTIENT.] Previous sentiment, conception, or opinion; previous apprehension; esp., an antecedent impression or conviction of something unpleasant, distressing, or calamitous, about to happen; anticipation of evil; foreboding.

Syn. — See APPREHENSION.

pre-sen'tive (-zĕn'tĭv), *a.* Bringing a conception or notion directly before the mind; presenting an object directly to the mind; specif., *Gram.*, designating words that do this; — disting. from *representative*, *symbolical*, and *symbolic*.

How greatly the word "will" is felt to have lost *presentive* power in the last three centuries. *Earle.*

— **pre-sen'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-sen'tive-ness**, *n.*

pre-sen'tive, *n.* *Gram.* A presentive word. *Earle.*

pres'ent-ly (prĕz'ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** At present; now. *Obs.* **2.** At once; immediately; without delay; forthwith; now only, except *Dial.*, less definitely, soon; shortly; before long; after a little while; by and by.

And *presently* the fig tree withered away. *Matt.* xxi. 19.

3. With or in actual presence; actually. *Obs.*

pre-sent'ment (prē-zĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *presentement*.] **1.** Act of presenting, or state of being presented; presentation. "Upon the heels of my *presentment*." *Shak.* **2.** A setting forth to view; that which is presented or exhibited; delineation; representation; exhibition.

Power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,
And give it false *presentments*. *Milton.*

3. *Law.* **a** The notice taken, or statement made, by a grand jury of any offense or unlawful state of affairs from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them; as, the *presentment* of a nuisance; also, sometimes, an inquisition of office or an indictment. **b** The official notice in court (now abolished by the Copyhold Act of 1894) of the surrender of a copyhold estate. **c** In Victoria, Australia, a formal accusation made by the attorney-general, the solicitor-general, or any prosecutor for the king in the name of a law officer, on which indictable offenses are usually prosecuted in the Supreme Court or Court of General Sessions of the Peace. **d** *Commerce.* The act of producing and offering at the proper time and place any document requiring to be accepted, paid, or the like, by another, esp. a note, bill of exchange, or the like. **4.** *Eccl.* A formal complaint by the authorities of a parish to the bishop or archdeacon, at his visitation.

presentment of Englishry, *Eng. Law*, the offering of proof of Englishry. See ENGLISHRY, 1.

pres'er-va'tion (prĕz'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *préservation*.] **1.** Act or process of preserving, or keeping from injury or decay; state of being preserved; as, *preservation* of life, fruit, game, etc.; a picture in good *preservation*.

Give us particulars of thy *preservation*. *Shak.*

2. A preservative; a means of safety. *Obs. or R.*

pre-serv'a-tive (prē-zûr'vȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préservatif*.] Having the power of preserving; tending to preserve.

pre-serv'a-tive (prē-zûr'vȧ-tĭv), *n.* That which preserves, or has the power of preserving; a preservative agent.

pre-serv'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Preservative. *Bp. Hall.*

pre-serv'a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A preservative. *Obs.* **2.** A room in which, or apparatus by which, perishable things, as fruit, vegetables, etc., are preserved from decay; a building where preserving is carried on. **3.** A charitable house of refuge for unemployed, deserted, or destitute women and girls. *Eng.*

pre-serve' (prē-zûrv'), *v. t.*; PRE-SERVED' (-zûrvd'); PRE-SERV'ING (-zûr'vĭng). [F. *préserver*, fr. L. *prae* before + *servare* to save, preserve; cf. L. *praeservare* to observe beforehand. See SERVE.] **1.** To keep or save from injury or destruction; to guard or defend from evil; to protect; save.

O Lord, thou *preservest* man and beast. *Ps.* xxxvi. 6.

2. To save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, etc.; to prepare so as to prevent decomposition or fermentation, as by seasoning, canning, etc., as fruits, meat, etc.; as, to *preserve* peaches; to *preserve* milk.

You cannot *preserve* it from tainting. *Shak.*

3. To maintain; to retain; to keep intact or in existence; to keep up; to cause to continue or last indefinitely; as, to *preserve* appearances; to *preserve* silence. **4.** *Hunting & Fishing.* To keep up and reserve for personal or special use; as, to *preserve* game or fish by raising and protecting it; to *preserve* a stream or field.

Syn. — Keep, save, secure; uphold, sustain; defend, protect, guard, shield; spare. See CONSERVE, DEFEND.

pre-serve', *v. i.* **1.** To make preserves. *Shak.* **2.** To raise and protect game for purposes of sport.

pre-serve', *n.* **1.** That which preserves. *Obs.*, exc.: *pl.* Spectacles colored to protect or conceal the eyes. **2.** That which is preserved; a thing preserved. *Obs.*, exc. specif., fruit, etc., seasoned and kept by suitable preparation; esp., fruit cooked with sugar; — commonly in *pl.* **3.** A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for purposes of sport, for food, etc.

pre-serv'er (prē-zûr'vẽr), *n.* One that preserves; specif.: **a** One that saves or defends from destruction, injury, or decay; a saver; savior; preservative. **b** One who makes preserves. **c** One who preserves game or fish.

pre'ses (prē'sēz), *n.* [L. *praeses*.] Presiding officer; president; chairman. *Chiefly Scot.*

pre-side' (prē-zīd'), *v. i.*; PRE-SID'ED (-zīd'ĕd); PRE-SID'ING (-ĭng). [L. *praesidere*; *prae* before + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *présider*. See SIT.] **1.** To occupy the place of authority, as of president, chairman, moderator, etc.; to direct, control, or regulate proceedings as chief officer; as, to *preside* at a public meeting; to *preside* over the senate. **2.** To exercise superintendence, guidance, or control.

Some o'er the public magazines *preside*. *Dryden.*

pres'i-den-cy (prĕz'ĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *présidence*.] **1.** Function or action of one who presides; superintendence; control and care. **2.** The office of president; specif. [*often cap.*], the office of president of the United States. **3.** The term during which a president holds office; as, during the *presidency* of Madison. **4.** One of three great divisions, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, of British India forming provinces, in which the governor is president of the council. **5.** Any of five divisions into which the British colony of the Leeward Islands is divided.

pres'i-dent (prĕz'ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *praesidens*, p. pr.] Occupying the first rank or chief place; having the highest authority; presiding. *Obs. or Archaic. Milton.*

pres'i-dent, *n.* [F. *président*, L. *praesidens*, -*entis*, p. pr. of *praesidere*. See PRESIDE.] **1.** One who presides; a ruler; governor; sovereign; head; now, one who is elected or appointed to preside, or control the proceedings of others. Specif.: **a** A presiding officer, as of a legislative body. **b** The chief officer of a corporation, company, institution, society, or the like. **c** [*often cap.*] The chief executive officer of a modern republic. The *president* of the United States is elected once in four years by electors (which see) from the States, who now simply register the decision made by the party convention. The president is commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the State militia when called into the service of the United States, sees that the laws are executed, makes treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, recommends legislation, has great appointive powers, and the power of veto. He must be a natural-born citizen, thirty-five years of age, and a resident for 14 years within the United States. **d** The presiding officer of the council of the governor-general of India, being the governor-general, or in his absence elsewhere in India the person legally nominated as such by him, or in the absence of both of these the senior ordinary member of council present. **e** The head of the hierarchy of the Mormon Church. With two counselors he forms the first presidency. **2.** A protector; a guardian; a presiding genus. *Obs.*

Just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

3. A kind of silk, or silk-and-wool, damask, for upholstery.

pres'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to presidency; watching over. "*Presidential* angels." *Glanvill.* **2.** Of or pertaining to a president or a presidency.

presidential year, a year in which the presidential electors are chosen by the people. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

pre-sid'i-al (prē-sĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a preses, or president; presiding. *Rare.*

pre-sid'i-al, *a.* [L. *praesidialis*, fr. *praesidium* a presiding over, defense, guard. See PRESIDE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison; as, a *presidial* castle. **2.** Of or pertaining to a presidio.

pre-sid'ing (prē-zīd'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PRESIDE. — **Presiding Bishop**, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, the senior bishop by consecration, who acts as primate of the church. He presides over the sessions of the House of Bishops and the joint sessions of the two houses in the General Convention. — **p. elder**, *Meth. Ch.*, an elder, or fully ordained minister, commissioned by a bishop to have the oversight of the churches and preachers in a certain district; — now called in the Methodist Episcopal Church *district superintendent*.

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pre-sent'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* See PRESENTABLE. [*Sp.*]
pre-sent'a-bl. Presentable. *Ref.*
pre-sent'al, *n.* A presenting. *R.*
pres'en-ta'ne-ous (prĕz'ĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praesentaneus*.] Ready; quick. *Obs.*
pres'en-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *praesentarius*.] Present. *Obs.*
pres'en-ta'tion (prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *praesentire*.] Presension. *Obs.*
pre-sen'tial (prē-zĕn'shăl), *a.* [LL. *praesentialis*.] Present: immediate. — **pre-sen'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pre-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs. or R.*
pre-sen'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pre-sen'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make present. *Obs.*
pres'en-tif'ic (prĕz'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), **pres'en-tif'i-cal**, *a.* [L. *praesens*, -*entis*, present + *facere* to make.] Making present. *Obs.* — **pres'en-tif'ic-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
pre-sen'ti-men'tal (prē-sĕn'tĭ-mĕn'tăl; prē-zĕn'-), *a.* Of the nature of a presentiment. *Rare.*
pre-sen'tion, *n.* Presension. *Obs.*
pres'ent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pre-serv'. Preserve. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-serv'a-ble (prē-zûr'vȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **pre-serv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*Ref. Sp.*
pre-serv'a-tiv. Preservative.
preservator, *n.* Preserver. *Obs.*
pre-servd'. Preserved. *Ref. Sp.*
presescion. ‡ PROCESSION.
pre-sev'er. ‡ PERSEVERE
pre-shad'ow, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre-show', *v. t.* To foreshow.
pres'i-dence (prĕz'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* Presidency. *Obs. or R.*
pre'si-den'cia (prā'sē-dĕn'thyä), *n.* [Sp., lit., presidency.] The town hall or government building. *Phil. I.*
pres'i-dent. ‡ PRECEDENT.
pre'si-den'te (prā'sē-dĕn'tā), *n.*; *pl.* -TES. [Sp.] Mayor; headman of a village. *Phil. I.* [ident.
pres'i-dent-ess, *n.* Female pres-
pres'i-dent-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-sid'er (prē-zīd'ẽr), *n.* One who presides. [IAL.
pre-sid'i-al-ly, *adv.* of PRESID-
pre-sid'i-a-ry (prē-zĭd'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* A guard. *Obs.*
pre-sid'i-a-ry, *a.* [L. *praesidiarius*.] = 2d PRESIDIAL, 1.

‖ **pre-si′dio** (prā-sē′dyō; *Angl.* prē-sĭd′ĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp.] A garrisoned place; a military post or fortified settlement; as, San Francisco was a Spanish *presidio*; also, a Spanish penal settlement.

pre-sig′ni-fi-ca′tion (prē-sĭg′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesignificatio.*] Act of presignifying.

pre-sig′ni-fy (-sĭg′nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *praesignificare*; *prae* before + *significare* to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand; to presage.

pre′-So-crat′ic, *a.* Of or pert. to Greek philosophy or philosophers before Socrates. The chief schools of the pre-Socratic period were the Ionic, the Pythagorean, the Eleatic, and the school of the atomists. The Sophists also were then conspicuous. — *n.* A pre-Socratic philosopher.

pre-sphe′noid (prē-sfē′noid), *a.* *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a median part of the vertebrate skull anterior to the basisphenoid, with which (and other sphenoidal elements) it is usually united in the adult. It forms in man the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid. — **pre-sphe′noid**, *n.* — **pre′sphe-noi′dal** (prē′sfē-noi′dăl), *a.*

press (prĕs), *v. t.*; PRESSED (prĕst); PRESS′ING. [For *prest*, prob. misunderstood as a p. p. and confused also with *press* to squeeze; fr. *prest* ready money advanced, a loan; hence, earnest money given soldiers on entering service. See PREST, *n.*] To force into service, esp. naval service; to impress.

press, *v. i.* To force persons into military or, more usually, naval service; to serve as a press gang. *Now Rare.*

press, *n.* [For *prest*. See PRESS to force into service.] A commission or order to force men into public service, particularly into the navy. "The king's *press*." *Shak.*

press, *v. t.*; PRESSED or, *Rare*, PREST; PRESS′ING. [F. *presser*, fr. L. *pressare* to press, fr. *premere*, *pressum*, to press. Cf. PRINT, *v.*] **1.** To urge, or act upon, with force, as weight; to act upon by pushing or thrusting, in distinction from pulling; to crowd or compel by a gradual and continued exertion; to bear upon; to squeeze; compress; as, we *press* the ground when we walk; we *press* substances with hands, fingers, or arms; we are *pressed* in a crowd; to *press* one's hand.

Good measure, *pressed* down, and shaken together. *Luke* vi. 38.

2. Specif.: To squeeze so as to extract the juice or contents of; also, to squeeze out, or express; as, to *press* grapes. **3.** To squeeze in or with suitable instruments or apparatus, so as to compact, make dense, or smooth; to compress; as, to *press* cotton; specif., to smooth by ironing, as clothes. **4.** To embrace closely; to hug.

Leucothoë shook at these alarms,
And *pressed* Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

5. To oppress; to bear hard upon. *Obs.*

Press not a falling man too far. *Shak.*

6. To straiten; distress; as, to be *pressed* with want. **7.** To exercise very powerful or irresistible influence upon or over; to constrain; force; compel.

Paul was *pressed* in the spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts* xviii. 5.

8. To try to force or persuade; to entreat or request earnestly or strongly; to urge or inculcate with earnestness or importunity; to enforce; as, to *press* a person to come.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive. *Addison.*

9. To make earnest request for; to seek or solicit strongly.

So by your sweet self I *press* now to speak *A. Craig.*

10. To lay stress or emphasis on; to emphasize. **11.** To crowd; to throng. **12.** To drive or urge on the action, doing, execution, transaction, or the like, of; to hurry; hasten; ply hard; as, to *press* a horse in a race.

The posts . . . went out, being hastened and *pressed* on, by the king's commandment. *Esther* viii. 14.

13. To print. *Obs.*

press, *v. i.* **1.** To exert pressure; to bear heavily; to push, crowd, or urge, with steady force. **2.** To move on with urging and crowding; to hurry; to make one's way with violence or effort; to bear onward forcibly; to crowd; to throng; to encroach.

They *pressed* upon him for to touch him. *Mark* iii. 10.

3. To urge with vehemence or importunity; to exert a strong or compelling influence; as, an argument *presses* upon the judgment. **4.** To importune. *Obs.* **5.** *Golf.* To put more force than usual into the swing or stroke; to hit harder than usual.

press, *n.* [F. *presse*. See PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** Act of pressing or thronging forward; a crowding.

In their throng and *press* to that last hold *Shak.*

2. A crowd of single things; a throng.

They could not come nigh unto him for the *press*. *Mark* ii. 4.

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Pressure; force; compulsion. **b** Difficulty; distress; affliction; oppression. **c** The thick or heat of battle. **d** Order; readiness. **4.** Urgent demands of business or affairs; urgency; as, a *press* of engagements. **5.** An apparatus or machine by which any substance is pressed or stamped, or by which an impression of a body is taken; as, a cotton, cider, drill, or copying *press*. Also, the place or building containing a press or presses. **6.** Specif., a printing press. Sometimes *press* is technically limited to hand presses, especially in British usage, machine presses being then called *machines*. See PRINTING PRESS, *Illust.* **7.** The art, business, act, or process of printing; as, to go to *press*; in or at *press*; hence, printed publications collectively, esp. newspapers and periodicals; as, a free *press*. **8.** An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles; as, a clothes *press*. *Shak.* **9.** *Photog.* A printing frame.

press of sail *or* **canvas**, *Naut.*, as much sail as the state of the wind will permit.

press agent. A person employed to look after the newspaper advertising, press notices, etc., of a theater, theatrical company, or the like. *Cant.* — **press′-a′gent**, *v. t.*

press bed. A bed built in a recess and that may be folded or turned up so as to resemble a press or closet.

press′board′ (prĕs′bōrd′; 201), *n.* A kind of highly sized rag paper or board, sometimes containing a small admixture of wood pulp; — so called because used originally, as now, in presses for pressing and finishing knit underwear.

press cake. A cake of compressed substance, as: in gunpowder manufacture, the cake resulting from compressing the meal powder; in the treatment of coal tar, the pressed product at various stages of the process; or, in beet-sugar manufacture, the vegetable residue after the sugar juice has been expressed.

pressed (prĕst), *pret. & p. p.* of PRESS. — **pressed brick**, bricks which, before burning, have been subjected to pressure, to free them from imperfections of shape and texture. — **p. glass**, glass pressed into molds while still plastic.

press′er (prĕs′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *pressoir*, and *presseur*.] One that presses; as: **a** *Glass Manuf.* One who presses glass in the mold. **b** *Pottery.* One who makes flat ware, as plates, saucers, etc. **c** One who presses clothes, cloth, etc. **d** One who works a press. **e** Any of various devices or apparatus for pressing, as a wine press, etc.

presser bar. *Knitting Machine.* A bar which closes the barbs of the needles.

presser foot. **1.** The part of a sewing machine which rests on the cloth and presses it down on the machine table. **2.** A presser shoe.

presser shoe. *Mach.* A shoe or foot to hold something down.

presser wheel. A wheel for pressing something, as in a knitting machine to close the barbs of the needles.

press gang, *or* **press′gang′**, *n.* [For *prestgang*. See PRESS to force into service, PREST, *n.*] A detachment of men under command of an officer empowered to force men into military, esp. naval, service. *Obs. or Hist.*

press′ing, *p. pr.* of PRESS. Hence: *p. a.* Urgent; exacting; importunate; as, a *pressing* necessity. — **press′ing-ly**, *adv.*

press′ing, *vb. n.* of PRESS. Hence: **a** Act of one that presses. **b** That which is squeezed out by pressure. **c** *pl.* Common papers for pamphlet and copy-book covers.

pres′sion (prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *pressio*: cf. F. *pression*. See PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** Act of pressing; pressure. *Rare.* **2.** Impression; imprint. *Obs.*

press iron. A laundry iron for pressing and smoothing.

press′man (prĕs′măn), *n.*; *pl.* PRESSMEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who manages, has charge of, or operates, a press, esp. a printing press; a printer trained for presswork. **2.** One who presses something, as clothes, sponges, grapes. **3.** *Journalism.* A writer or reporter for the press. *Cant.*

press′man, *n.* [See 1st PRESS.] One of a press gang; also, one pressed into service. *Obs. or Hist.*

press′mark′ (-märk′), *n.* *Libraries.* A mark indicating the location of a book on the shelves or in the cases.

press′mark′, *v. t. & i.* To put a pressmark on; to use pressmarks.

pres′sor (prĕs′ẽr), *a.* *Physiol.* Causing pressure or an increase of pressure; as, *pressor* nerve fibers, stimulation of which excites the vasomotor center, thus causing a stronger contraction of the arteries and an increase of the arterial blood pressure; — opposed to *depressor*.

press′pack′ (prĕs′păk′), *v. t.* To pack, or prepare for packing, by means of a press.

press proof. *Print.* **a** The last proof for correction before sending to press. **b** A proof taken on a press, esp. to show impression, margins, color, etc.

press revise. *Print.* A proof for final revision.

press′room′ (prĕs′rōōm′), *n.* A room in which presses are kept or operated, as in a printing establishment.

pres′sur-al (prĕsh′ŭr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, caused by, or of the nature of, pressure; as, a *pressural* tide.

pres′sure (prĕsh′ŭr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pressura*, fr. *premere*. See 4th PRESS.] **1.** A pressing, or state of being pressed; specif., compression; a squeezing; as, *pressure* of the hand. **2.** A constraining force or impulse of any kind; as, the *pressure* of poverty; the *pressure* of taxes; the *pressure* of motives on the mind. "The *pressure* of danger." *Macaulay.* **3.** Affliction; distress; grievance; oppression; burden.

In the midst of his great troubles and *pressures*. *Atterbury.*

4. Urgency; as, the *pressure* of business. **5.** Impression; stamp; character impressed.

All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past. *Shak.*

6. *Mech.* The action of a force against some opposing force; a force in the nature of a thrust, distributed over a surface. **7.** *Elec.* Electromotive force.

pressure bottle. *Chem.* A bottle with a clamp for holding the stopper in place, used for conducting digestions at pressures greater than atmospheric.

pressure box. A cistern at a considerable elevation, fed by a flume, ditch, or pipe, to supply water under a head.

pressure element. *Kinematics.* A fluid connection, as between an accumulator and a machine.

pressure fan. A fan supplying air under pressure.

pressure finger. *Spinning.* The spring finger or presser of a bobbin frame.

pressure gauge *or* **gage.** A gauge for indicating fluid pressure; a manometer; as: **a** A gauge on a steam boiler to indicate steam pressure. See BOURDON GAUGE. **b** A device to measure the pressure of an explosive, as when fired in a gun barrel. See CRUSHER GAUGE, RODMAN'S PRESSURE GAUGE.

pressure sense. *Psychol.* The sense by which pressure upon the surface of the body is perceived.

pressure spot *or* **point.** *Psychol.* One of the spots on the skin peculiarly sensitive to pressure.

pressure wires. *Elec.* Wires leading from various points of an electric system to a central station, where a voltmeter indicates the potential of the system at those points.

press′work′ (prĕs′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Work done on or by a press; specif.: **a** The operation, management, or product of a printing press; that branch of printing concerned with the actual production of impressions from type, plates, etc. **b** *Metal Work.* Act or process of pressing or drawing with dies or presses; also, the product of such work. **c** *Cabinetmaking.* Work consisting of a series of cross-grained veneers united by glue, heat, and pressure. **d** Pottery produced by pressing clay into molds. **2.** Usually **press work**. The work of a press agent. *Chiefly Theat. Cant.*

prest (prĕst), *n.* [OF. *prest*, F. *prêt*, fr. OF. *prester* to lend, F. *prêter*, fr. L. *praestare* to stand before, to become surety for, to fulfill, offer, supply; *prae* before + *stare* to stand. See PRE-, STAND; cf. PRESS to force into service.] **1.** A loan of money; a loan; also, ready money. *Obs.* **2.** *Eng. Law.* A duty formerly paid by the sheriff on his account into the exchequer, or for money in his hands.

pres-ta′tion (prĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praestatio* a performing, paying, fr. *praestare*: cf. F. *prestation*. Cf. PREST, *n.*] *Feudal Law.* A rent, tax, or due paid in kind or in services, as in return for the lord's warrant or authority for taking wood.

pres′ter (prĕs′tẽr), *n.* [OF. *prestre*, L. *presbyter*. See PRIEST.] A priest or presbyter. *Obs.*, exc. as in **Prester John**, in the Middle Ages, a supposed Christian sovereign and priest of the interior of Asia, whose dominions were variously placed.

pre-ster′num (prē-stûr′nŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The anterior segment of the sternum of a mammal; the manubrium.

pres′ti-dig′i-tal (prĕs′tĭ-dĭj′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [See PRESTIDIGITATION.] Nimble-fingered; fit for prestidigitation.

pres′ti-dig′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesto* ready + *digitus* finger.] Sleight of hand; legerdemain; juggling.

pres′ti-dig′i-ta′tor (-tĭ-dĭj′ĭ-tā′tẽr), *n.* One skilled in legerdemain or sleight of hand; a juggler. — **pres′ti-dig′i-ta-to′ri-al** (-tȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

pres-tige′ (prĕs-tēzh′; prĕs′tĭj; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praestigium* delusion, illusion, *praestigiae* deceptions, jugglers' tricks, prob. for *praestrigiae*; cf. L. *praestringere* to bind up, to blind. Cf. PRE-; STRINGENT.] **1.** Delusion; illusion; trick; charm; enchantment. *Obs.*

The *prestiges* of imposture. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. Personal charm or attractiveness; weight or influence derived from past success; force or charm derived from acknowledged character or reputation. "The *prestige* of his name must go for something." *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Syn. — See INFLUENCE.

prest money. [From PREST, *n.* or *v.*] Money advanced to men on enlisting in the British service; imprest. *Obs.*

pres′to (prĕs′tō), *adv.* [It. or Sp. *presto* quick, quickly. See PREST, *a.*] **1.** Quickly; immediately; in haste; suddenly. "*Presto!* begone! 'tis here again." *Swift.* **2.** *Music.* Quickly; rapidly; — a direction for a movement or performance quicker than allegro, or any tempo except prestissimo. — *n.* A passage or movement in quick tempo.

Pres′ton salts (prĕs′tŭn). *Pharm.* Ammonium carbonate in ammonia water with some essential oil.

pre-sum′a-ble (prē-zūm′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *présumable*.] Such as may be presumed, or supposed to be true; that seems entitled to belief without direct evidence.

pre-sume′ (-zūm′), *v. t.*; PRE-SUMED′ (-zūmd′); PRE-SUM′ING (-zūm′ĭng). [F. *présumer*, L. *praesumere*, *praesumptum*; *prae* before + *sumere* to take. Cf. ASSUME, REDEEM.] **1.** To assume or take upon one's self beforehand; esp., to do or undertake without leave or authority; to dare; venture.

Dare he *presume* to scorn us in this manner? *Shak.*

2. To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or proof, or on the strength of probability; to take for granted; to infer; suppose.

Every man is to be *presumed* innocent till he is proved to be guilty. *Blackstone.*

3. To raise a presumption of or that; as, a receipt for payment of rent *presumes* payment of prior rent.

pre-sume′, *v. i.* **1.** To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof; to infer; as, we may *presume* too far. **2.** To venture, go, or act, by assuming leave or authority not granted; to go beyond what is warranted by circumstances; to venture beyond propriety or license; to take liberties; — often with *on* or *upon*.

Do not *presume* too much upon my love. *Shak.*

pre-sum′ed-ly (prē-zūm′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By presumption; presumably.

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pres′i-dy. *n.* [L. *praesidium.*] Remedy; help; succor; also, garrison; guard; also, a fortress. *Obs.*

presiouse. † PRECIOUS.

pres′i-pe. † PRÆCIPE.

pre-so′dic (prē-sō′dĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

presome. † PRESUME.

preson. presone. † PRISON.

pre-son′ic (prē-sŏn′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

presoun. † PRISON. [PRE-, 1 b.]

pre-spi′nal (-spī′năl), *a.* See

press (prĕs), *n.* [Malay (in Sumatra) *tupai press.*] An East Indian arboreal insectivore (*Tupaia ferruginea*).

press′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

press′el (prĕs′ĕl), *n.* [Coined fr. PRESS, *v. t.*] *Elec.* A push button attached to a flexible conductor.

press′-gang′, *v. t.* To do the work of a press gang. *Rare.*

pressing iron. = PRESS IRON.

press′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Pres′si-ros′tres (prĕs′ĭ-rŏs′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *pressus* pressed (p. p. of *premere*) + *rostrum* beak: cf. F. *pressirostre* See PRESS to squeeze.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds having a narrow compressed bill. *Obs.* — **pres′si-ros′tral** (-trăl), *a.* *Obs.*

pres′si-tant, *a.* [See 4th PRESS.] Gravitating; heavy. *Obs.*

pres′sive (prĕs′ĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF *pressif.*] Pressing; urgent; also, oppressive. *Obs. or R.*

press′ly, *adv.* Expressly; explicitly; also, concisely *Obs.*

press money. = PREST MONEY.

press′ness, *n.* [L. *pressus*, p. p. of *premere* to press + *-ness.*] Conciseness; terseness. *Obs.*

pressone. † PRISON. [SURE.]

pressour. † PRESSER, PRES-

press paper. = PRESSBOARD.

pres′sur-age (prĕsh′ŭr-āj), *n.* [F.] **1.** Pressure. **2.** The juice of the grape extracted by the press; also, a fee paid for the use of a wine press.

pressure. † PRESSER. [COIL.]

pressure coil. = POTENTIAL

pressure foot. = PRESSER SHOE.

pres′sure-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pres′sure-re-lief′ ring. = RELIEF RING.

prest. † PRIEST

prest. Occasional or ref. sp pret. & p. p. of PRESS.

prest, *a.* [OF. *prest*, F. *prêt*, fr. L. *praesto*, adv. Cf. PRESTO.] **1.** Ready; prompt; quick; prepared. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** Neat; proper. *Obs.*

prest. *adv.* Quickly; readily; soon. *Obs.*

prest, *v. t.* [From PREST ready.] To make ready; prepare. *Obs.*

prest, *v. t.* [OF. *prester*, F. *prêter.*] To pay out as an imprest; to lend. *Obs.*

pre-stab′i-lism (prē-stăb′ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [G. *prästabilismus.* See PRE-; ESTABLISH.] *Metaph.* **a** The Leibnitzian doctrine of preëstablished harmony of body and mind. **b** With Kant, the view that the living organism embodies an initial tendency, or anlage, implanted by the First Cause, whereby its kind is reproduced.

prest′a-ble (prĕs′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Payable; available for payment. *Scot.*

pres′tant (prĕs′tănt), *n.* [L. *praestans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *praestare* to stand before: cf. F. *prestant.*] = PRINCIPAL, 7 a.

prestation money. A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop. *Eng.*

preste. † PRIEST

prestely. † PRESTLY.

prestene, *a.* [From ME. *prest* priest.] Pert. to a priest. *Obs.*

pres′ter (prĕs′tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρηστήρ, fr. πιμπράναι to kindle or burn.] *Obs.* **a** A hurricane or whirlwind attended with lightning. **b** A meteor. **c** A kind of venomous serpent. **d** One of the veins of the neck when swollen with anger.

pre-ster′nal (prē-stûr′năl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the presternum **b** Prosternal.

‖ **pres-tez′za** (prĕs-tĕt′sä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Quickness; celerity.

presthede. † PRIESTHEAD.

prestholde † PRIESTHOOD.

pres-tig′i-ate (prĕs-tĭj′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *praestigiare.* See PRESTIGE.] To deceive as by jugglery or prestidigitation. *Obs.* — **pres-tig′i-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

pres-tig′i-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *praestigiator*: cf. F. *prestigiateur.*] A juggler; a prestidigitator; a cheat. *Obs.*

pres-tig′i-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Juggling; cheating. *Obs.*

prestigion, *n.* Prestigiation. *Obs.*

pres-tig′i-ous (prĕs-tĭj′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praestigiosus*: cf. F. *prestigieux.*] **a** Juggling. **b** Pert. to, or of the nature of, jugglery. — **pres-tig′i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pres-tig′i-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

pres′ti-mo-ny (prĕs′tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [LL. *praestimonium*, fr. L. *praestare* to furnish. See PREST, *n.*] *Canon Law.* A fund to support a priest, without the title of a benefice.

‖ **pres-tis′si-mo** (prĕs-tēs′sē-mō), *adv.* [It., superl. of *presto.*] *Music.* Very quickly.

prestliche † PRESTLY.

prest′ly, *adv.* [See PREST, *a.*] Quickly; readily; promptly; eagerly; soon. *Obs.*

pres′to-late, *v. t.* [L. *praestolari*, *-latus.*] Await; expect. *Obs.*

pre-sto′mi-um (prē-stō′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Prostomium.

prestresse. † PRIESTRESS.

pre-stric′tion (prē-strĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praestrictio* a binding fast, fr. *praestringere*, v.] Dazzlement. *Obs.*

pre-stud′y, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′sul, *n.* [L. *praesul* presider, patron.] Bishop. *Obs.*

pre-sul′phic (prē-sŭl′fĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

pre-sul′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praesultor*; *prae* before + *salire* to dance.] Leader in the dance. *R.* — **pre-sul′to-ry**, *a.* *Obs. or R.*

pre-sum′a-bl. Presumable. *Ref. Sp.* [ABLE.]

pre-sum′a-bly, *adv.* of PRESUM-

pre-sume′, *n.* [From PRESUME, *v.*] Presumption. *Obs.*

pre-sum′er (prē-zūm′ẽr), *n.* One who presumes.

pre-sum′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr.* of

pre-sump′tion (prē-zŭmp′shŭn), *n.* [OF. *presomption, presumpcion*, F. *présomption*, L. *praesumptio.* See PRESUME.] **1**. Act of venturing beyond due bounds; an overstepping the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; forward, overconfident, or arrogant opinion or conduct; presumptuousness; arrogance; effrontery.

This sin is called *presumption*
That Christ gaf til [gave to] his Malison. *Cursor Mundi.*

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

2. Act of presuming, or believing on probable evidence; act of taking for granted; belief on incomplete proof.
3. Ground for presuming; evidence probable, but not conclusive; strong probability; reasonable supposition; as, the *presumption* is that an event has taken place.
4. That which is presumed, or supposed or believed on evidence that is probable, but not conclusive. "In contradiction to these very plausible *presumptions.*" *De Quincey.*
5. *Law.* An inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the known or proved existence of some other fact, founded on a previous experience or general knowledge of their connection (called a **presumption of fact, or logical presumption**) or founded on a rule or policy of the law requiring the reference to be made (called a **presumption of law**). A presumption of law may arise when the facts would not warrant a logical presumption; thus mere absence of a person without evidence of his having been seen or heard raises a presumption of law that the person is dead. This presumption is of the class called **rebuttable presumptions**, that may be rebutted by other evidence. The presumption that a child under seven years of age is incapable of committing a crime and the presumption that a person knows the laws are presumptions of law of the class (called **irrebuttable presumptions**) that the law does not allow to be rebutted, and are more properly classed as rules of substantive law, though many originated as presumptions of fact.
Syn. — See ASSUMPTION.

pre-sump′tive (prē-zŭmp′tĭv), *a.* [F. *présomptif.*] **1**. Based on presumption or probability; grounded on probable evidence; probable; as, *presumptive* proof.
2. Presumptuous; arrogant. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
presumptive evidence, *Law*, evidence depending for its validity on presumptions; — equiv. to *circumstantial evidence* (which see). — **p. heir.** = HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

pre-sump′tu-ous (-zŭmp′tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praesumptuosus*: cf. F. *présomptueux*, OF. also *presumptueus.* See PRESUMPTION.] **1**. Full of presumption; presuming; overconfident or venturesome; overbold; audacious; rash; taking liberties unduly; arrogant; insolent; as, a *presumptuous* commander; *presumptuous* conduct.
2. Founded on presumption; as, a *presumptuous* idea. "False, *presumptuous* hope." *Milton.*
3. Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; willful. "Keep back thy servant also from *presumptuous* sins." *Ps.* xix. 13.
Syn. — Foolhardy, forward, haughty. See ARROGANT.
— **pre-sump′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-sump′tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre′sup-pose′ (prē′sŭ-pōz′), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *suppose*: cf. F. *présupposer.*] To suppose beforehand; to require as antecedent; to take for granted in advance; to assume beforehand.

Each [kind of knowledge] *presupposes* many necessary things learned in other sciences, and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

pre-sup′po-si′tion (prē-sŭp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *présupposition.*] Act of presupposing, or that which is presupposed; presumption; conjecture.

pre-tend′ (prē-tĕnd′), *v. t.*; PRE-TEND′ED; PRE-TEND′ING. [ME. *pretenden* to try to reach, seek after, intend, F. *prétendre*, L. *praetendere, praetentum*, to stretch forward, pretend, simulate, assert; *prae* before + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND, *v. i.*] **1**. To hold out or put before one; to extend; present; offer. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. To hold before, or put forward, as a cloak, veil, or disguise for something else. *Rare.*

Lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them. *Milton.*

3. To hold out, or represent, esp. falsely; to put forward or offer as true or real (esp. something untrue or unreal); to assert or allege, usually falsely; to show hypocritically or deceitfully; to feign; as, to *pretend* friendship.
4. To put forward, assert, or allege as a ground, reason, pretext, or excuse.
5. To lay a claim to; to allege a title to; to claim.

Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they *pretend.* *Dryden.*

6. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To intend; design; plot. *Shak.* **b** To attempt; undertake. *Archaic.* **c** To portend; forebode.
Syn. — See ASSUME.

pre-tend′, *v. i.* **1**. To reach, stretch, or go forward; to aim; aspire; proceed. *Obs.* *Digby Plays.*
2. To put in or make a claim, truly or falsely; to allege a title; to lay claim to, or strive after, something; — usually with *to.* "Countries that *pretend* to freedom." *Swift.*
3. To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; to profess; to make believe; to make pretense; to feign; sham; as, to *pretend* to be asleep.

pre-tend′ant (-tĕn′dănt), *n.* [F. *prétendant.*] A pretender; a claimant.

pre-tend′ed, *p. a.* Making a false appearance; unreal; false; as, a *pretended* friend. — **pre-tend′ed-ly**, *adv.*

pre-tend′er (-dẽr), *n.* One who pretends: **a** One who lays claim, or asserts a title (to something); a claimant; specif., a claimant to a throne. In English history the term is applied esp. [*cap.*] to the son (*Old Pretender* or *the Pretender*) and the grandson (*Young Pretender*) of James II., of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the throne.

Confident *pretenders* to certainty. *Glanvill.*

b One who makes a false or hypocritical show; one who simulates or feigns.

pre-tense′, pre-tence′ (prē-tĕns′), *n.* [OF. *pretense*, or (assumed) LL. *praetensa*, fr. L. *praetendere, praetentum, -sum.* See PRETEND; cf. TENSION.] **1**. Act of laying claim; the claim made; pretension. *Spenser.*

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretense* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

2. Act of holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; presentation of what is deceptive or hypocritical; deception by showing what is unreal and concealing what is real; false show; simulation; as, *pretense* of illness; under *pretense* of patriotism.
3. That which is pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show, argument, or reason; pretext; feint.

Let not the Trojans, with a feigned *pretense*
Of proffered peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

4. Intention; design. *Obs.*

A very *pretense* and purpose of unkindness. *Shak.*

Syn. — Appearance, assumption, show, simulation, affectation, mask, color, fabrication, subterfuge, artifice. — PRETENSE, PRETEXT, PRETENSION, FEINT, PLEA. PRETENSE applies in general to that which is falsely or deceitfully held out as real or true; a PRETEXT is more specifically an ostensible reason or motive assumed in order to conceal the true one; as, "declining to dance before her, on a *pretense* of sickness, when in fact he was in perfect health" (*Cowper*); "no odious grin of feigned benignity, insolent in its *pretense*, and loathsome in its falsehood" (*Hawthorne*); "the *pretense* that eludes the detection of others and that which deceives the pretender himself" (*Brownell*); "With his rod for a *pretext* he vainly visited each [of the farms] in turn" (*Stevenson*); "There was . . . no story, from his curious half-medical reading, he [Montaigne] would not find some plausible *pretext* to tell" (*W. Pater*). PRETENSION implies the assertion of a claim (whether true or false) to the possession of a certain character or of certain qualities; as, "[His] version . . . could make no *pretension* to verbal accuracy" (*J. Fiske*); "his *pretension* to the Epicurean conquest of a kingly indifference of mind" (*W. Pater*); "works of false sentimentality and pompous *pretension*" (*C. Brontë*). A FEINT is a deceptive act or an assumed appearance, often of the nature of an artifice or stratagem; PLEA, as here compared, suggests an (often feigned) apology or excuse; as, "Oh stay! It was a *feint* . . . I said it but to awe thee" (*Shelley*); "I make a *feint* of excusing myself" (*Lowell*); to make a *feint* of retreating; "Old Hepzibah's scowl could no longer vindicate itself entirely on the *plea* of nearsightedness" (*Hawthorne*). See ARTIFICE.

pre-ten′sion (-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prétention.* See PRETEND; TENSION.] **1**. Act of pretending, or laying claim, as to merit or excellence; act of making pretense; also, state or quality of having claims, as to excellence, or being pretentious; pretentiousness.
2. A claim made, whether true or false; a right alleged or assumed; as, *pretensions* to scholarship.

The arrogant *pretensions* of Glengarry contributed to protract the discussion. *Macaulay.*

3. A holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character; esp., a false representation or show; a pretense.

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

4. An assertion; an allegation. *Rare.*
Syn. — See PRETENSE.

pre-ten′tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *prétentieux.* See PRETEND.] Full of pretension; making, or exhibitive of, great claims, as to excellence; given to great outward show; laying claim to more than is due or warranted; assuming.
Syn. — See OSTENTATIOUS.
— **pre-ten′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ten′tious-ness**, *n.*

pre′ter-, præ′ter- (prē′tẽr-). [L. *praeter* past, beyond, originally a compar. of *prae* before. See PRE-.] A prefix signifying *past, by, beyond, more than.*

pret′er-ist (prĕt′ẽr-ĭst; prē′tẽr-), *n.* [*preter-* + *-ist.*] **1**. One whose chief interest or pleasure is in the past.
2. *Theol.* One who believes the prophecies of the Apocalypse to have been already fulfilled.

pret′er-ist, *a.* Of or pert. to the preterists or their views.

pret′er-it, pret′er-ite (prĕt′ẽr-ĭt), *a.* [L. *praeteritus*, p. p. of *praeterire* to go or pass by; *praeter* beyond, by + *ire* to go: cf. F. *prétérit.* See PRETER-; cf. ISSUE.] **1**. Belonging wholly to the past; bygone. *Rare.*

Persons as thoroughly *preterite* as Romulus or Numa. *Lowell.*

2. Deceased; late. *Obs.* *Caxton.*
3. *Gram.* Past; — applied esp. to a tense or form denoting an action or state simply as bygone, without implication as to duration, etc. Thus, *gave* is a *preterit* tense.

pret′er-it, pret′er-ite, *n.* **1**. Past; time past. *Obs.*
2. *Gram.* The preterit tense, or a preterit word or form.

pret′er-i′tion (prĕt′ẽr-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *praeteritio*: cf. F. *prétérition.*] **1**. A passing by or over, or state of being passed by or over.
2. Specif.: **a** *Rhet.* Paraleipsis. **b** *Theol.* The Calvinistic doctrine that, having elected to eternal life such as he chose, God passed over the rest, so leaving them to eternal death. **c** *Law.* A passing over in silence by a testator of one or more of his (then existing) heirs. In general in Roman and Civil law this avoids the will.

pre-ter′i-tive (prē-tĕr′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Expressing past time; used only or esp. in preterit tenses, as certain verbs.

pret′er-it–pres′ent, pret′er-ite–pres′ent, *a.* Preterit in form but present in meaning; — said of certain Teutonic verbs, as *ought, can.*

pre′ter-mis′sion (prē′tẽr-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *praetermissio.* See PRETERMIT.] **1**. A passing by or omitting; an omission.
2. *Rhet.* Paraleipsis.

pre′ter-mit′ (-mĭt′), *v. t.*; -MIT′TED; -MIT′TING. [L. *praetermittere, praetermissum*; *praeter* beyond + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1**. To allow to go by; to let pass. *Obs.*
2. To pass by; to omit; disregard; leave undone; neglect.
3. To make ineffective; to nullify. *Rare.*

pre′ter-nat′u-ral (-năt′ū-răl), *a.* [*preter-* + *natural*: cf. OF. *preternaturel.*] Beyond, or different from, what is natural, or according to the regular course of things, but not clearly supernatural or miraculous; strange; inexplicable; irregular; abnormal; as, a *preternatural* appearance.

This vile and *preternatural* temper of mind. *South.*

Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

pre′ter-nat′u-ral-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality or state of being preternatural, or a thing that is preternatural.

pre′text (prē′tĕkst; *formerly, and still by some*, prē-tĕkst′), *n.* [F. *prétexte*, L. *praetextus* (or *praetextum*, prop. neut. of *praetextus*, p. p.) fr. *praetexere* to weave before, allege as an excuse; *prae* before + *texere* to weave. See TEXT.] That which is assumed as a means of concealing the true purpose or condition; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a cloak or cover for the real reason or motive; pretense; show; disguise.

They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a *pretext* of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — Excuse, semblance, disguise. See PRETENSE.

pre-ton′ic (prē-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*pre-* + Gr. τόνος tension, accent. Cf. TONIC, *a.*] *Philol.* Situated or occurring before the accent or in a syllable before the accented syllable.

pre-to′ri-al (prē-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Prætorial; prætorian.
pretorial court, a proprietary court of the Colony of Maryland with jurisdiction of capital crimes. *Hist.*

pret′ti-fy (prĭt′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*pretty* + *-fy.*] To make pretty; to adorn, esp. in a petty or overnice way. — **pret′ti-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

To *prettify* it . . . would be as unwise as inartistic. *Century Mag.*

pret′ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being pretty.

pret′ty (prĭt′ĭ; *formerly, now dial. or illit.*, prĕt′ĭ), *a.*; PRET′TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PRET′TI-EST. [ME. *prati*, AS. *prættig*, *prætig*, crafty, sly, fr. *præt*, *prætt*, deceit, trickery, akin to Icel. *prettugr* tricky, *prettr* a trick, D. *part*; orig. uncert.] **1**. Pleasing by delicacy or grace; good-looking; comely; attractive, but not striking or impressive; of a pleasing and attractive form or color; having slight or diminutive beauty; neat or elegant without elevation or grandeur; pleasingly, but not grandly, conceived or expressed: as, a *pretty* face; a *pretty* flower; a *pretty* poem.
2. Pleasing to the mind; entertaining; interesting.
3. Affectedly nice; foppish; finical.

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world. *Spectator.*

4. Good; fine; excellent; — often ironical; as, a *pretty* trick; a *pretty* fellow. "A *pretty* muddle." *T. Hughes.*
5. Moderately large; considerable; as, he had saved a *pretty* fortune. "Wavering a *pretty* while." *Evelyn.*
6. Stout; strong and brave; intrepid. *Archaic or Scot.*

[He] observed they were *pretty* men, meaning not handsome, but stout, warlike fellows. *Scott.*

a pretty penny, a considerable sum of money. *Colloq.*

pret′ty (prĭt′ĭ), *adv.* **1**. Prettily; finely. *Dial.*
2. In some degree; moderately; considerably; tolerably; rather; almost; as, I am *pretty* sure of the fact; *pretty* cold weather.

Pretty plainly professes himself a sincere Christian. *Atterbury.*

pret′ty-face′ (-fās′), *n.* A Californian liliaceous herb (*Hookera ixioides*) with delicate yellow, purple-tinged flowers.

pre-typ′i-fy (prē-tĭp′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

pret′zel (prĕt′sĕl), *n.* [G. *prezel, brezel.*] A kind of brittle German biscuit in the form of a twisted ring, salted on the surface.

pre-vail′ (prē-vāl′), *v. i.*; PRE-VAILED′ (-vāld′); PRE-VAIL′ING. [F. *prevaloir*, OF. *prevaleir* (cf. pres. subj. *prevaille*), L. *praevalere*; *prae* before + *valere* to be strong, able, or worth. See VALIANT.] **1**. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage; to have the upper hand, or the mastery; to triumph; to be victorious; — sometimes with *over* or *against.*

When Moses held up his hand, Israel *prevailed*, and when he let down his hand, Amalek *prevailed.* *Ex.* xvii 11.
So David *prevailed* over the Philistine. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 50.

2. To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence; to be predominant; to succeed; to have currency or prevalence; to obtain; as, the practice *prevails* to this day.
3. To persuade or induce; to urge; — with *on, upon*, or *with*; as, I *prevailed* on him to wait.

He was *prevailed* with to restrain the Earl. *Clarendon.*

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To be a current belief or opinion; to be likely or certain. **b** To avail. *Obs.* *Marlowe.*

PRESUME. — **pre-sum′ing-ly**, *adv.* [*Ref. Sp.*
pre-sump′tiv. Presumptive.
pre-sump′tive-ly, *adv.* of PRESUMPTIVE. [SUNGALI.
Pre′sun (prā′so͞on), *n.* = PRE-
Pre-sun-ga′li (-gä′lē), *n.* See KAFIR, *n.*, 2.
pre-sup-pos′al (prē′sŭ-pōz′ăl), *n.* Presupposition. [-LESS.
pre-sup′po-si′tion-less, *a.* See
pre-sup′pu-ra-tive, *a.* See PRE-.
pre-sur-mise′, *n.* A surmise previously formed. *Shak.*
pre-Syr′i-an, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
presyse. † PRECISE.
pre-sys′to-le, *n.* *Physiol.* The interval just preceding the systole. [*a.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre-sys-tol′ic (prē′sĭs-tŏl′ĭk),
pret. *Abbr.* Preterit.
pre-tem′po-ral, *a.* Prior to the beginning of time.
pre-tem′po-ral, *a.* *Anat.* In front of the temporal bone.
pre-tence′, pre-tence′ful, pre-tence′less. Vars. of PRETENSE, etc.
pre-tend′ence (prē-tĕn′dĕns),
pre-tend′en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Pretension; pretense. *Obs.*
pre-tend′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-tend′ing-ly, *adv.* of *pretending*, p. pr.
pre-tense′, *a.* [L. *praetensus* (commonly *-tus*), p. p. of *praetendere.*] Pretensed. *Obs.*
pre-tensed′, *a.* **a** Intended; hence, affianced. **b** Feigned. —
pre-tens′ed-ly, *adv.* *Both Obs.*
pre-tense′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
pre-tense′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pre-ten′ta-tive, *a.* [*pre-* + *tentative*: cf. L. *praetentare* to try beforehand.] Intended for, or making trial beforehand. *Obs.*
pre′ter (prē′tẽr), *a.* [L. *praeter* past, beyond.] Preterit or past. *Obs.* — *n.* The past. *Obs.*
pre′ter-ca-nine′ (-kȧ-nīn′; -kā′nīn), *a.*, **pre′ter-hu′man**, *a.* See PRETER-.
pre-te′ri-ent (prē-tē′rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeteriens*, p. pr.] Antecedent; prior. *Rare.*
pre′ter-im-per′fect, *a.* & *n.* *Gram.* Imperfect. *Obs.*
pret′er-it-ness, pret′er-ite-ness (prĕt′ẽr-ĭt-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
pre-ter′i-to-pre-sen′tial (prē-tẽr′ĭ-tō-prē-zĕn′shăl), *a.* *Gram.* Preterit-present.
pre′ter-lapsed′ (prē′tẽr-lăpst′), *a.* [L. *praeterlapsus*, p. p. of *praeterlabi* to glide by.] Past; as, *preterlapsed* ages. *Rare.*
pre′ter-le′gal, *a.* See PRETER-.
pre-ter′mi-na-ble, *a.* Predeterminable. *Obs.* [pretermits.
pre′ter-mit′ter, *n.* One who
pre′ter-nat′u-ral′i-ty (-năt′ū-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Preternatural quality.
pre′ter-nat′u-ral-ly, *adv.* of PRETERNATURAL. [-NESS.
pre′ter-nat′u-ral-ness, *n.* See
pre′ter-nup′tial, *a.* Beyond what is nuptial: adulterous.
pre′ter-per′fect, *a.* & *n.* *Gram.* Preterit. *Obs.*
pre′ter-plu′per′fect, *a.* & *n.* Pluperfect. *Obs.* [TER-.
pre′ter-ra′tion-al, *a.* See PRE-
pre′ter-res′tri-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
Pre-Ter′ti-a-ry (prē-tûr′shĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Geol.* See PRE-.
pre′ter-vec′tion (prē′tẽr-vĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praetervectio*, fr. *praetervehere* to carry beyond.] A carrying past or beyond. *Rare.*
pre-tex′, *v. t.* [L. *praetexere.* See PRETEXT.] To frame; devise; disguise; excuse; hence, to pretend; declare falsely. *Obs.*
pre-tex′ta. Var. of PRÆTEXTA.
pre′text-ed, *a.* Used as a pretext. *Obs.* [Pretext. *Obs.*
pre-tex′ture (prē-tĕks′tūr), *n.*
pre-ti-os′i-ty. † PRECIOSITY.
pretious, etc. † PRECIOUS, etc.
‖ **pre′ti-um** (prē′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Worth; value; price. — **pre′ti-um pu-el′læ** (pū-ĕl′ē), *Law*, lit., the price of a maiden, i. e., the consideration for which a woman was bestowed in marriage by her guardian in some early systems, as formerly among the Teutonic races.
pret′ly. † PRETTILY.
pretoir. † PRÆTOR.
pre′tor, pre-to′ri-an, etc. Vars. of PRÆTOR, etc. [RIUM.
pre-to′ri-um. Var. of PRÆTO-
pre-tor′sion-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pretory, *n.* [See PRÆTORIUM, PRÆTORIAN.] *Obs.* **a** A prætorium. **b** A prætorian; also [*cap.*], the Prætorian Guard.
pretour. † PRÆTOR.
‖ **prêt pour′ mon pays′** (prĕ po͞or′ môɴ pā′ē′). [F.] Ready for my country.
pre-tra′che-al, *a.* See PRE-, 1 **b.**
pre-trib′al (prē-trĭb′ăl), *a.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre′-Tri-den′tine, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
prette, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *pratten* to be proud or insolent.] To make (one's self) proud. *Obs.*
prette, *p. a.* Prided. *Obs.*
pret′tic, pretticque. † PRACTIC.
pret′ti-kin (prĕt′ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Dim. fr. AS. *prætt* a trick.] A trick; a feat. *Scot.* [PRETTY.
pret′ti-ly (prĭt′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
pret′ty-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
pret′ty-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Affectation of a pretty style, manner, etc.; also, a characteristic of such affectation.
Pret′ty-man, Prince. In the Duke of Buckingham's "The Rehearsal," a farcical character who is sometimes a prince and sometimes a fisherman, parodying Leonidas in Dryden's "Marriage à la Mode."
pret′ty-pret′ty, *n.* A knickknack. *Colloq.* — *a.* Inanely pretty; namby-pamby.
pre-tym-pan′ic, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the metapterygoid bone. — **pre-tym-pan′ic**, *n.*
preu, *a.* [OF., F. *preux.*] Doughty; valiant. *Obs.*
preualy. † PRIVILY.
preud′hommie, *n.* [OF. *preud(h)ommie*, F. *prud'homie.*] Probity. *Obs.* [ITY.
preue, preuete. † PRIVY, PRIV-
preus, *a.* [OF., nom. of *preu.* Cf. PREU.] Of prowess. *Obs.*
‖ **preux′ che-va′lier′** (prû′ shĕ-vá′lyā′). [F.] A brave knight.
preuyte. † PRIVITY.
prevable. † PROVABLE.
pre-vade′, *v. i.* [Cf. L. *praevadere* to pass before, to be discharged from.] To neglect. *Obs.* *Scot.* [slovenly. *Obs.* *Scot.*
prev′age-ly, *adv.* Carelessly;
pre-vail′, *v. t.* To avail (one's self); also, to urge; insist. *Obs.*

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pre-vail′ing (prê-vāl′ĭng), *p. a.* **1**. Having superior force or influence; predominant; efficacious; moving; persuasive. *Shak.*

Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers. *Rowe.*

2. Prevalent; most general; as, the *prevailing* disease of a climate; a *prevailing* opinion.

Syn. — General, common, widespread, extensive, predominant. — PREVAILING, PREVALENT, RIFE, CURRENT. PREVAILING applies esp. to that which is predominant, or which generally or commonly obtains; PREVALENT suggests esp. that which is widespread or which, esp. at a given time, prevails extensively; as, the *prevailing* opinion, a *prevalent* error; malarial fever is the *prevailing* disease of this region; smallpox was *prevalent*. But the two words are often used without clear distinction; as, the *prevailing* wind is from the east; "the *prevalent* east wind" (*Hawthorne*). RIFE suggests great or active prevalence, sometimes with the implication of profusion or abundance; as, "Rumor is already *rife* here as to Dr. Trefoil's successor" (*Trollope*); "spiritual maladies, so *rife* in our day" (*Carlyle*); "It was predicted . . . that . . . [they] would be *rife* in the mouths of men after my name had fallen into oblivion" (*Landor*). CURRENT applies to that which is a matter of general use, knowledge, acceptance, or circulation; as, "Shakespeare used the *current* language of his day" (*Lowell*); "the *current* folly" (*Pope*). See DOMINANT.

— **pre-vail′ing-ly**, *adv.*

prev′a-lence (prĕv′ȧ-lĕns), *n.* [F. *prévalence*, L. *praevalentia*. See PREVAIL.] Quality or condition of being prevalent: **a** Superior strength, force, or influence.

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

b General existence, reception, or practice; wide extension; as, the *prevalence* of a fashion, disease, rumor.

prev′a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *praevalens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *praevalere*. See PREVAIL.] **1**. Gaining advantage or superiority; having superior force, influence, weight, or efficacy; prevailing; predominant; victorious.

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title. *Raleigh.*

2. Most generally received, current, adopted, or practiced; also, generally or extensively existing; widespread; prevailing; as, a *prevalent* observance or disease.

This was the most received and *prevalent* opinion. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Successful, efficaceous, powerful. See PREVAILING.

pre-var′i-cate (prê-văr′ĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; PRE-VAR′I-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); PRE-VAR′I-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *praevaricatus*, p. p. of *praevaricari* to walk crookedly, to collude; *prae* before + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varicus* straddling, *varus* bent.] **1**. To deviate; to go astray. *Obs.*

2. To deviate from the truth; to speak with equivocation; to shuffle; quibble; as, he *prevaricates* in his statement.

He *prevaricates* with his own understanding. *South.*

3. *Law.* To deviate from duty; esp.: **a** *Rom. & Civil Law.* Specif., to conceal a crime; also, to collude, as an advocate with the opposing party to an action in making a sham accusation or defense. **b** *O. Eng. Law.* To collude, as an informer or defendant, in order to conduct a sham prosecution; also, to violate a trust secretly. *Obs.*

Syn. — Evade, quibble, shuffle. See EQUIVOCATE.

pre-var′i-cate, *v. t.* To evade by a quibble; to transgress; pervert. *Obs.*

pre-var′i-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praevaricatio*: cf. F. *prévarication*.] Act of prevaricating; specif., a shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; a deviation from the truth, or a statement that deviates from the truth.

The august tribunal of the skies, where no *prevarications* shall avail. *Cowper.*

pre-var′i-ca′tor (prê-văr′ĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *praevaricator*: cf. F. *prévaricateur*.] **1**. One who prevaricates; specif., one who quibbles or swerves from the truth.

2. At Cambridge University, one who publicly opposed an inceptor, delivering an oration in which he freely satirized prominent persons. *Obs.*

prev′e-nance (prĕv′ê-năns), *n.* [F. *prévenance*.] A going before; anticipation in order. "The law of *prevenance* is simply the law of phenomenal sequence." *Ward.*

prev′e-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Complaisance; courtesy; obliging manner. *Rare.*

pre-vene′ (prê-vēn′), *v. t. & i.* [F. *prévenir*, or L. *praevenire*. See PREVENT.] To come before; to anticipate; preoccupy; hence, to hinder; prevent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pre-ven′ience (-vēn′yĕns), *n.* Act of going before; anticipation.

pre-ven′ient (-yĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeveniens*, p. pr.] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive. — **prevenient grace**, *Schol. Theol.*, grace which operates on the human will antecedent to its turning to God. See COÖPERATIVE, *a.*, *Cit.*

pre-vent′ (prê-vĕnt′), *v. t.*; PRE-VENT′ED; PRE-VENT′ING. [L. *praevenire*, *praeventum*; *prae* before + *venire* to come. See COME.] **1**. To come or go before; to precede; to be beforehand with; to anticipate; forestall. *Obs. or Archaic*

We which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not *prevent* them which are asleep. *1 Thess.* iv. 15.

Then had I come, *preventing* Sheba's queen. *Prior.*

2. To intercept; hinder; impede; keep (from); frustrate; stop; check; thwart; to keep from happening or existing; — often followed by *from*; as, to *prevent* one from coming. "This vile purpose to *prevent*." *Shak.*

Perhaps forestalling night *prevented* them. *Milton.*

Syn. — PREVENT, PRECLUDE, AVERT. PREVENT is the general term for hindering, checking, or stopping; to PRECLUDE is to hinder by excluding, or (esp.) to prevent by anticipative action; as, "a disaster of war that Cæsar himself could not have *prevented*" (*Shak.*); "*Prevent* the danger, or prescribe the cure" (*Cowper*); "This manner of drawing off a subject . . . to the dregs, effectually *precludes* a revival of that subject . . . for some time for the future" (*Goldsmith*); "In wishing to put an end to pernicious experiments, I do not mean to *preclude* the fullest inquiry" (*Burke*). To AVERT is to prevent or turn aside (esp.) some threatened evil; as, "To live in constant fear of every accident . . . and to send up my hourly prayers to *avert* them from you" (*Steele*); "the satisfaction of *averting* war" (*J. R. Green*). See FORESTALL.

pre-vent′a-tive (prê-vĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *n.* That which prevents; — an unnecessary and irregularly formed doublet of *preventive*.

pre-vent′er (-tẽr), *n.* One that prevents; as: **a** One who forestalls or anticipates another. *Obs.* **b** A hinderer; a preventive; as, a *preventer* of evils or of disease. **c** *Naut.* A temporary auxiliary rope, stay, bolt, or other contrivance.

pre-ven′tion (prê-vĕn′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prévention*.] **1**. A going, or state of being, before; precedence. *Obs.*

2. Anticipation, as of needs; hence, precaution; a preventive. *Obs.*

3. Preface; introduction. *Obs.* *Shelton.*

4. Act of preventing or hindering; obstruction of action, access, or approach; thwarting; also, that which prevents; an obstruction; hindrance; preventive. *South.*

Casca, be sudden, for we fear *prevention*. *Shak.*

5. Jurisdiction. *Obs.*

6. Prejudice; prepossession. *A Gallicism.* *Dryden.*

pre-ven′tive (prê-vĕn′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préventif*.] **1**. Going before; preceding; antecedent. *Obs.* *Cudworth.*

2. Tending or serving to prevent; obviating; warding off; as, *preventive* of disease; *preventive* treatment.

preventive medicine. *Med.* = PROPHYLAXIS.

— **pre-ven′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ven′tive-ness**, *n.*

pre-ven′tive, *n.* **1**. That which goes before; an anticipation. *Obs.*

2. That which prevents, or intercepts access; *Med.*, something taken to prevent disease; a prophylactic.

3. A member of the police formerly engaged in guarding the English coast to prevent smuggling. *Obs.*

pre′vi-ous (prē′vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praevius* going before, leading the way; *prae* before + *via* the way. See VOYAGE.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as, *previous* arrangements.

The dull sound . . . *previous* to the storm. *Thomson.*

Syn. — Preceding, prior, foregoing, former, anterior. See ANTECEDENT.

previous examination, in Cambridge University, the examination of which the slang name is *little go*. Cf. RESPONSION, 3. — **p. question**, *Parliamentary Practice*, the question whether the main issue shall be voted on or not, at once, without further debate. The form of the question is: "Shall the main question be now put?" If the vote is affirmative, the matter before the body must be voted on as it then stands, without further general debate or the submission of new amendments. In the House of Representatives of the United States, and generally in America, a negative decision keeps the business before the body as if the motion had not been made; in the English Parliament it postpones consideration for the day, and until the subject may be again introduced. In American practice the object of the motion is to hasten action; in English practice the object is to get rid of the subject for the time being. — **p. to**, existing or occurring before; antecedent to; also, previously to; before. "*Previous to* publication." *M. Arnold.* "A policy . . . advised *previous to* 1710." *J. H. Newman.*

pre-vise′ (prê-vīz′), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *praevisus*, p. p. of *praevidere* to foresee. See PREVISION.] **1**. To foresee. *Rare.*

2. To inform beforehand; to warn. *Ld. Lytton.*

pre-vi′sion (-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *prévision*, fr. L. *praevidere* to foresee; *prae* before + *videre* to see. See VISION.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

pre-vi′sor (prê-vī′zẽr), *n.* One who previses.

prey (prā), *n.* [ME. *preie*, *praie*, OF. *preie*, F. *proie*, LL. (assumed) *preda*, L. *praeda*, prob. for *praeheda*, *preheda*. Cf. PREHENSILE, DEPREDATE, PREDATORY.] **1**. Anything, as goods, etc., taken or got by violence, as from an enemy in war; spoil; booty; plunder. *Now Rare.*

And they brought the captives, and the *prey*, and the spoil, unto Moses, and Eleazar the priest. *Num.* xxxi. 12.

2. Any animal that is or may be seized by another to be devoured; hence, a person given up or seized as a victim.

Already sees herself the monster's *prey*. *Dryden.*

3. Act of seizing upon: specif.: **a** Plundering; pillage; depredation; ravage. **b** Seizure to devour; devouring.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, . . . lion in *prey*. *Shak.*

4. The cattle driven from a common pasture to ascertain if there are any not rightfully there. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See BOOTY.

prey (prā), *v. i.*; PREYED (prād); PREY′ING. [OF. *preier*, *preer*, L. *praedari*, fr. *praeda*. See PREY, *n.*] To take booty or spoil; to pillage; spoil; plunder; ravage; of a carnivorous animal or bird, to take food by violence.

More pity that the eagle should be mewed,
While kites and buzzards *prey* at liberty. *Shak.*

to prey on *or* **upon**. **a** To take prey from; to despoil; to pillage; to rob. *Shak.* **b** To seize as prey; to take for food by violence; to seize and devour; — said of a carnivore. *Shak.* **c** To affect injuriously or destructively; to wear upon; as, the trouble *preyed upon* his mind. *Addison.*

prey, *v. t.* **1**. To plunder; pillage; spoil. *Obs.*

2. To drive the cattle from (a common pasture) to ascertain if there are any not rightfully there. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

Pri′a-can′thi-dæ (prī′ȧ-kăn′thĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πρίων a saw + ἄκανθα a spine.] *Zoöl.* A family of small carnivorous acanthopterygian fishes of tropical seas having the body short and covered with rough scales, the eyes large, and the mouth very oblique. The type genus, **Pri′a-can′thus** (prī′ȧ-kăn′thŭs), is represented on the American coasts by the big-eye. — **pri′a-can′thid** (-thĭd), **pri′a-can′thine** (-thīn; -thĭn), *a. & n.*

Pri′am (prī′ăm), *n.* [L. *Priamus*, Gr. Πρίαμος.] *Gr. Myth.* The last king of Troy. By Hecuba he was father of Hector, Paris, Helenus, Deiphobus, Polydorus, Troilus, Creusa, Polyxena, Cassandra, and other children. He went in person to the Grecian camp and ransomed the body of Hector from Achilles. He was slain by Neoptolemus in the sack of Troy. Cf. ILUS, LAOMEDON.

Pri′a-pe′an (prī′ȧ-pē′ăn), *n.* [Cf. L. *Priapeius* pertaining to Priapus.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A logaœdic verse in two cola, or metrical series, a Glyconic and a Pherecratean. It had at least three forms, of which the one especially so designated was as follows: – ⏑̆ | ⁓ ⏑ | – ⏑ | ⌊ ‖ – ⏑̆ | ⁓ ⏑ | ⌊ | – ∧. This has also been scanned as a kind of hexameter verse: thus, – ⏑̆ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ – | – ⏑̆ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – –. See PROSODY.

Pri′a-pe′an, *a.* [See PRIAPEAN, *n.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to Priapus or his worship.

2. Pertaining to or designating the *Priapean* (which see).

pri′a-pism (prī′ȧ-pĭz′m), *n.* [L. *priapismus*, Gr. πριαπισμός, fr. *Priapus* Priapus, the penis: cf. F. *priapisme*.] *Med.* A morbid and more or less persistent and distressing erection of the penis, with or without sexual desire.

Pri-a′pus (prī-ā′pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρίαπος.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* The male generative power personified as a god, the son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, and regarded as protector of the life of vineyards and gardens, as well as of herds, bees, and fish. Lampsacus, on the Hellespont, was the center from which his worship spread.

2. [*l. c.*] A phallus. "A phallus or *priapus*." *Schliemann.*

price (prīs), *n.* [ME. *pris*, OF. *pris*, F. *prix*, L. *pretium*; cf. Gr. πέρνημι I sell, πρίασθαι to buy, Skr. *paṇ* to buy, OI. *renim* I sell. Cf. APPRECIATE, DEPRECIATE, INTERPRET, PRAISE, *n. & v.*, PRECIOUS, PRIZE, *v.*] **1**. Value; estimation; excellence; worth.

Her *price* is far above rubies. *Prov.* xxxi. 10.

2. In the broadest sense, the quantity of one thing that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another; the exchange value of one thing expressed in terms of units of another thing; in the narrower and more common sense, the amount of money given, or set as the amount that will be given or received, in exchange for anything; specif., the amount at which actual current transactions take place in the market. These are the meanings of *price* in economics as well as in common language; but *cost* is often popularly used as synonymous with *price*, though not in economics. Economically the price that is (theoretically) proportionate to the *cost* (of production) is the **natural** or **normal price**. Adam Smith called the price in terms of money the **nominal price**; the price in terms of units of labor or services, the **real price**; and the distinction is sometimes useful, though either price is as real as the other.

We can afford no more at such a *price*. *Shak.*

3. Reward; recompense; as, the *price* of industry.

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** High estimation; fame; renown.

The rose . . . haveth the *pris*. *Lydgate.*

b Prize; award. **c** Praise. *Lydgate.*

Syn. — PRICE, CHARGE, COST, EXPENSE, VALUE, WORTH are here compared in their ordinary use. PRICE and CHARGE designate what is asked or demanded, — in the case of *price*, esp. for goods or commodities, in the case of *charge*, esp. for services; COST and EXPENSE apply to what is given or surrendered for something, — *cost* designating somewhat specifically the price paid, *expense* implying disbursement or outlay in general; VALUE and WORTH denote that by virtue of which a thing is useful or desirable, — *worth* (in ordinary usage; see DESERT) suggesting esp. intrinsic excellence, or personal or moral value; for technical distinctions, see defs.; as, the *price* of wheat, the *charge* for transportation, the *cost* of provisions, traveling *expenses*; "The *value* of a work must be estimated by its use" (*Johnson*); "He loves me for my own true *worth*" (*Tennyson*); "A cynic is a man who knows the *price* of everything, and the *value* of nothing" (*O. Wilde*). See COSTLY, VALUABLE.

price of money, *Finance*, the rate at which capital may be borrowed; the rate of interest paid for credit.

price, *v. t.*; PRICED (prīst); PRIC′ING (prīs′ĭng). **1**. To pay the price of. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. To set a price on; to value. See PRIZE.

3. To ask the price of; as, to *price* eggs. *Colloq.*

price current, *or* **price list**. A statement or list of the prevailing prices of the merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, etc., dealt in, issued statedly or occasionally by dealers to their customers. It often gives other particulars, as import or export duties, drawbacks, etc.

price′less, *a.* **1**. Too valuable to admit of being appraised; of inestimable worth; invaluable.

2. Of no value, worthless. *Obs. or R.*

prick (prĭk), *n.* [AS. *prica*, *pricu*, a point, dot; akin to LG. *prick*, *pricke*, D. *prik*, Dan. *prik*, *prikke*, Sw. *prick*. Cf. PRICK, *v.*] **1**. That which pricks; a sharp thing; a pointed instrument; specif.: **a** A thorn or spine. **b** A skewer. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** A pricket. *Obs.* **d** A goad. *Obs.*

It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*. *Acts* ix. 5.

2. A pricking, or sensation of being pricked; a stinging pain; remorse. "The *pricks* of conscience." *A. Tucker.*

3. A mark made by a pointed instrument; a puncture; a point; a dot. Hence: **a** A point or mark on the dial, noting the hour; hence, a point of time. *Obs.* "The *prick* of noon." *Shak.* **b** The point on a target at which an archer aims; also, a target. **c** A mark denoting degree; degree; pitch. *Obs. Spenser.* **d** A mathematical point. *Obs.* **e** The footprint of a hare. *Obs.* **f** *Music.* A note or point; — from the dot forming its head. *Obs.* **g** A

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pre-vail′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs*

pre-vaild′. Prevailed. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-vail′ment, *n.* Prevalence; superior influence. *Rare.*

prev′a-len-cy (prĕv′ȧ-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* = PREVALENCE.

prev′a-lent-ly, *adv.* of PREVALENT.

prevaly, **prevate**. ✝ PRIVILY, [PRIVITY.

preve. ✝ PRIVY, *a.*; PRIVE, deprive; PROOF; PROVE.

prevelache. ✝ PRIVILEGE.

prevele. ✝ PREVAIL.

prevely. ✝ PRIVILY.

pre-vent′, *v. i.* *Obs.* **a** To come before the usual time. **b** To interpose an obstacle.

pre-vent′, *p. a.* [Cf. L. *praeventus*, p. p.] Prevented. *Obs.*

pre-vent′a-bil′i-ty (prê-vĕn′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being preventable.

pre-vent′a-bl. Preventable. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-vent′a-ble (prê-vĕn′tȧ-b′l), [*a.* See -ABLE.

preventer plate. *Naut.* A heavy plate to hold the chains, or channels, to the side of a large ship. See PREVENTER c.

pre-vent′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

pre-vent′ing-ly, *adv.* of *preventing*, p. pr.

pre-ven′tion-al, *a.* *Obs.* **1**. Preceding; as, *preventional* full moon, one preceding a movable feast or planetary aspect. **2**. Preventive; hindering.

pre-ven′tiv. Preventive. *R. Sp.*

prever. ✝ PROVER.

pre-vert′, *v. t.* [L. *praevertere*.] To outrun; outstrip. *Obs.*

pre-ver′te-bral, *a.*, **pre-ves′i-cal**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

prevetie. ✝ PRIVITY.

prevey. ✝ PRIVY.

prev′i-a′tion, *n.* [Cf. LL. *praeviare* to go before.] Outlet; exit. *Obs.*

pre′-Vic-to′ri-an, *a.* See PRE-, [2.

pre-vide′, *v. t.* [L. *praevidere*.] To foresee; provide. *Obs.* — **previdence**, *n.* *Obs.*

pre-view′, *v. t.* To see beforehand. *Rare.* — **pre-view′**, *n.* *R.*

pre′vi-ous-ly, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently; — often with *to*.

pre′vi-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pre′vo-cal′ic, *a.* *Phon.* Occurring immediately before a vowel; — said of a consonant.

pre′vo-li′tion-al (prē′vō-lĭsh′ŭn-ȧl), *a.* See PRE-, 2.

‖ **pré′vôt′** (prā′vō′), *n.* [F.] In France, a provost.

pre-voy′ant (prê-voi′ȧnt), *a.* [F. *prévoyant*, p. pr.] Prescient. *R.*

prevy. ✝ PRIVY.

prew. ✝ PREU.

pre-warn′ (prê-wôrn′), *v. t. & i.* To forewarn. *Rare.*

prewe. ✝ PRIVY, PROOF, PROVE.

prex (prĕks), **prex′y** (prĕk′sĭ), *n.* President. *Student Slang. U. S.*

prey. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PRAY.

preyd. Preyed. *Ref. Sp.*

prey′er. ✝ PRAYER.

prey′er (prā′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *preeur*.] One that preys.

prey′ful, *a.* *Obs.* **1**. Disposed to take prey. [*Shak.* **2**. Rich in prey. See PRAYFUL.

prey′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PREY.

preynte. Obs. pret. of PRINK, to wink.

preynte. ✝ PRINT.

pre-zy′ga-poph′y-sis (prē-zī′gȧ-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs; prē-zĭg′ȧ-), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* An anterior or superior zygapophysis. — **pre′zy-gap′o-phys′i-al** (prē′zī-găp′ō-fĭz′ĭ-ȧl; prē′zĭg-ăp′ō-), *a.*

pre-zy′go-mat′ic (prē-zī′gō-măt′ĭk; -zĭg′ō-), *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pri′al (prī′ȧl), *n.* [Corrupt. of *pair royal*.] *Cards.* A pair royal; three of a kind. Hence, a trio; a group of persons. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

priame, *n.* A kind of small fish resembling a smelt. *Obs.*

pri′an. Var. of PRYAN.

Pri-a′pi-an (prī-ā′pĭ-ȧn), *n.* A devotee to Priapus. *Obs.*

Pri-ap′ic (prī-ăp′ĭk), *a.* = PRIAPEAN, *a.*, 1.

Pri-ap′u-la′ce-a (prī-ăp′ū-lā′shē-ȧ), **Pri-ap′u-loi′de-a** (-loi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRIAPISM.] *Zoöl.* A division, usually an order or suborder, of gephyrean worms having a cylindrical body with the mouth and anus at the opposite ends and usually with one or two caudal gills. — **pri-ap′u-loid** (prī-ăp′ū-loid), *a.*

Pri-a′pus (prī-ā′pŭs). *D. Bib.*

pricasour, *n.* A hard rider. *Obs.*

pricche. ✝ PRICK.

priced (prīst), *a.* Having a price or prices; — in combination.

price′ful, *a.* Precious. *Obs.*

price′less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

price list. = PRICE CURRENT.

price′ly, *adv.* Choicely; worthily. *Obs.*

price′ment, *n.* [See APPRIZE, PRICE.] Appraisal. *Obs.*

pric′er (prīs′ẽr), *n.* One who fixes prices.

pricipe. ✝ PRÆCIPE.

punctuation mark, as a vowel point. *Obs.* **h** A minute hole or wound ; as a pin *prick*.
4. *Chiefly Naut.* A roll, as of spun yarn or tobacco.

prick (prĭk), *v. t.* ; PRICKED (prĭkt) ; PRICK'ING. [AS. *prician* ; akin to LG. *pricken*, D. *prikken*, Dan. *prikke*, Sw. *pricka*. See PRICK, *n.* ; cf. PRIG.] **1.** To pierce slightly with something sharp-pointed ; to make a puncture in ; to drive a fine point into ; as, to *prick* one with a pin ; to *prick* holes in paper ; specif. : *Far.* **a** To drive a nail into (a horse's foot) so as to cause lameness. **b** To nick.
2. To ride or guide with spurs ; to spur ; goad ; incite ; urge ; impel ; — sometimes with *on* or *off*.
My duty *pricks* me on to utter that. *Shak.*
3. To affect with sharp pain ; to sting, as with remorse.
They were *pricked* in their heart. *Acts* ii. 37.
4. To mark or outline by puncturing ; to trace or form by pricking ; as, to *prick* a pattern for embroidery ; to *prick* the notes of a song ; hence, *Obs.*, to record. *Cowper.*
As poets have *pricked* of his prise father. *Destr. of Troy.*
5. To mark or denote by a puncture ; to designate by pricking ; to choose ; to mark.
Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs. *Bacon.*
6. **a** To fix or insert by the point ; to attach or hang by puncturing ; to stick ; as, to *prick* a paper on a wall. **b** To fix as by a point or pointed instrument ; to set. *Obs.*
7. To adorn by fastening on or sticking ; to adorn in general ; decorate ; dress ; prink ; — often with *up*. *Obs.*
8. To pick out with or as with a pointed instrument.
9. To make sharp ; to erect into a point ; to raise, as something pointed ; — said esp. of an animal's ears, as a horse or dog, and usually followed by *up* ; — hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen sharply ; to have the attention strongly engaged. "The courser . . . *pricks up his ears*." *Dryden.*
10. To render, as wine, acid or pungent ; to turn. *Obs.*
11. To track by the marks or footprints, as a hare.
12. *Naut.* **a** To run a middle seam through, as a sail. **b** To trace on a chart, as a ship's course ; — often with *off*.
to prick off or **out**, *Hort.*, to transplant (young plants) once or more preparatory to final planting. — **to p. up**, *Plastering*, to apply the first rough coat of plaster to (a wall, etc.).

prick, *v. i.* **1.** To be punctured ; to feel a sharp pain, as by puncture ; to give such a sensation ; as, a sore finger *pricks*.
2. To spur onward ; esp., to ride fast ; to gallop. *Archaic.*
3. To become sharp or acid ; to turn sour, as wine.
4. To aim, as at a point or mark. *Obs.* *Hawkins.*
5. To point or be directed upward ; to be erect.
6. To adorn one's self ; to prink. *Obs.*

prick, *a.* That pricks, or stands erect ; — said of an ear.

prick'-eared' (prĭk'ērd'), *a.* Having erect, pointed ears ; — applied esp. in the 17th century by the Cavaliers to the Roundheads, because their practice of cutting the hair close made their ears conspicuous. Cf. CROP-EARED, 2.

prick'er (prĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pricks ; specif. : **a** One who spurs forward ; a rider, as a light horseman or a huntsman. **b** One who discovered witches by pricking, insensibility to a pin prick being deemed proof of witchcraft. *Obs.*
2. That which pricks ; a pointed instrument ; a sharp point ; a prickle ; as : **a** Any of various needlelike or needle-pointed instruments for

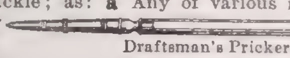
Draftsman's Pricker.

pricking holes. **b** A toothed roller for marking off a uniform dotted line, for pricking holes in leather prior to sewing, etc. **c** *Naut.* A steel spike, a kind of small fid or marlinespike, for making eyelet holes in sailcloth, in splicing ropes, etc. **d** *Founding.* (1) A vent wire. (2) A pointed projection, as on a covering plate for a loam mold, to hold the sand ; a dabber or prod. **e** An iron rod for probing or sounding a bog, quicksand, etc. **f** *Mining.* A pointed bar used esp. for bringing down coal from overhead. **g** *Blasting.* = NEEDLE, *n.*, 3 c.

prick'et (prĭk'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [*prick* + *-et*.] **1.** A spike or point on which a candle is stuck to hold it upright ; hence, such a point with its base or stand.
2. A wax taper or candle. *Obs.*
3. [ME. *priket* ; perh. so called from the state of his horns. See PRICK ; cf. BROCKET.] A buck in his second year.
4. = PRICKMADAM.

prick'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PRICK. Hence : *n.* [AS. *pricung*.] Act of piercing or puncturing with or as with a sharp point ; also, state or result of being pricked. Specif. : **a** *Far.* The driving of a nail into a horse's foot so as to produce lameness. **b** *Far.* Nicking. See NICK, *v. t.*, 2. **c** A sensation of being pricked. **d** Remorse ; regret. *Obs.* **e** Musical notation. *Obs.* **f** Dressing one's self for show ; prinking. *Obs.* **g** *pl.* Evergreens for Christmas decoration. *Dial. Eng.* **h** State of becoming sour, as wine. **i** The mark or trace left by a hare's foot ; a prick ; also, act of tracing a hare by it. *Obs. or Cant.* **j** *Punt Racing.* The propelling of a punt by standing still in the boat and giving long shoves. *Chiefly Eng.*
pricking note, *Com.*, a customhouse order addressed to the commanding officer of a ship asking him to receive on board specified bonded or drawback goods for exportation or ship's stores. *Eng.*

prick'le (prĭk''l), *n.* [ME. *prikil*, AS. *pricele*, *pricle* ; akin to LG. *prickel*, D. *prikkel*. See PRICK, *n.*] **1.** A little prick ; a small, sharp point ; a fine, sharp process or projection, as from the skin of an animal, etc. ; a spine ; specif., *Bot.*, a sharp, pointed process or emergence arising from the subepidermal tissue. See EMERGENCE, 3.
2. A sensation of being pricked. *Colloq.*
3. A kind of willow basket ; — a term still used in some branches of trade. *B. Jonson.*
4. A sieve of filberts, — about fifty pounds. *Eng.*

prick'le, *v. t.* ; PRICK'LED (-'ld) ; PRICK'LING (-lĭng). **1.** To prick slightly, as with prickles ; hence, to produce a pricking sensation in.
2. To cover with pricks or dots.

prickle cell. *Anat.* Any of the irregularly polyhedral cells with small pointed processes forming some of the deeper layers of the stratum Malpighii of the epidermis.

prick'ly (prĭk'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of sharp points, or prickles ; armed or covered with prickles ; as, a *prickly* shrub.
2. Pricking ; stinging ; as, a *prickly* sensation.
prickly ash, a prickly aromatic rutaceous shrub (*Zanthoxylum americanum*) with yellowish flowers appearing with the pinnate leaves. Also, any of several other species of *Zanthoxylum*, as the southern prickly ash (*Z. clava-herculis*), called also *Hercules'-club*. — **p. beauty**, in Tasmania : **a** The fabaceous shrub *Pultenæa juniperina*. **b** Either of the prickly-leaved tree ferns *Alsophila australis* and *A. leichardtiana*. — **p. box**, the whin, or gorse. — **p. broom**. = PRICKLY BOX. — **p. cedar**. **a** The cade. **b** An Australian epacridaceous shrub (*Styphelia oxycedrus*). — **p. elder**. = HERCULES'-CLUB **c**. — **p. fern**, a polypodiaceous fern (*Polystichum braunii*) having large more or less evergreen fronds, native in northern North America. — **p. fig**, an Australian tree (*Elæocarpus holopetalus*), or its prickly fruit. — **p. fungi**. See HYDNACEÆ. — **p. gherkin**. = GHERKIN **a**. — **p. glasswort**. = GLASSWORT **b**. — **p. grass**, any grass of the genus *Echinochloa*. — **p. heat**, *Med.*, a noncontagious cutaneous eruption of red pimples, attended with intense itching and tingling of the parts affected. It is due to inflammation of the sweat glands. — **p. lettuce**. **a** A European annual wild lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*) with prickly stems and yellow flower heads. It is a troublesome weed in parts of the United States. **b** In Australia, the similar *L. saligna*. — **p. locust**. = ROSE ACACIA **a**. — **p. mimosa**. **a** The common Australian prickly wattle (*Acacia juniperina*). **b** The kangaroo acacia. — **p. parsnip**, the sea parsnip. — **p. pear**. **a** Any flat-jointed prickly cactus of the genus *Opuntia*, as *O. tuna*, *O. ficus-indica*, etc. They are often used as food for stock. **b** The pear-shaped edible fruit. — **p. pine**, the spotted tree of Australia. See *spotted tree*, under SPOTTED. — **p. poison**, one of the Australian poison bushes (*Gastrolobium spinosum*). — **p. pole**, a West Indian palm (*Bactris plumeriana*) the slender trunk of which bears many rings of long black prickles. — **p. poppy**, any papaveraceous plant of the genus *Argemone*. They have glaucous foliage, prickly stems, and large yellow or white flowers. — **p. spruce**. = BLUE SPRUCE **a**. — **p. tea tree**, the Australian epacridaceous shrub *Melaleuca styphelioides*. — **p. thatch**, one of the silver thatch palmettos of southern Florida (*Thrinax microcarpa*). — **p. thistle**, the Canada thistle. — **p. thrift**, any primulaceous plant of the genus *Acantholimon*, of stiff and prickly foliage. — **p. wattle**, the prickly mimosa. — **p. withe**, a West Indian cactaceous plant (*Cereus triangularis*) having prickly, climbing, triangular stems.

Prickly Ash (*Zanthoxylum americanum*).

Prickly Lettuce **a**. 1 Whole Plant ; 2 Leaf ; 3 Achene.

prick post. *Arch. & Engin.* In a framed structure, a secondary or side post ; sometimes, a queen-post.

prick song. **1.** Music written, or noted ; — so called from the points or notes. *Obs.*
2. Descant as distinguished from the cantus firmus ; hence, contrapuntal music generally.

pride (prīd), *n.* [ME. *pride*, *prude*, *prute*, AS. *prȳte*, fr. *prūt* proud ; akin to Icel. *prȳði* honor, ornament, *prȳða* to adorn, Dan. *pryde*, Sw. *pryda*. See PROUD.] **1.** Quality or state of being proud ; specif. : **a** Inordinate self-esteem ; an unreasonable conceit of superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, rank, etc.
Those that walk in *pride* he is able to abase. *Dan.* iv. 37.
b A sense of one's own worth, and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one's self ; lofty self-respect ; a reasonable or justifiable feeling of elation, as because of achievements ; proud delight.
A people which takes no *pride* in the noble achievements of remote ancestors. *Macaulay.*
2. Proud or disdainful behavior or treatment ; insolence or arrogance of demeanor ; haughty bearing and conduct ; insolent exultation ; disdain.
Let not the foot of *pride* come against me. *Ps.* xxxvi. 11.
3. Sense of power ; fullness of animal spirits ; mettle ; hence, lust ; sexual desire, esp. in a female beast. *Obs.*
4. Wantonness ; excess ; extravagance ; overboldness. *Obs.*
5. That of which one is proud ; that which excites boasting or self-gratulation ; the occasion or ground of self-esteem, or of arrogant and presumptuous confidence, as beauty, ornament, noble character, children, etc.
Lofty trees yclad with summer's *pride*. *Spenser.*
A bold peasantry, their country's *pride*. *Goldsmith.*
6. Highest pitch ; elevation reached ; loftiness ; prime ; glory ; as, in the *pride* of one's life. *Archaic or Idiomatic.*
A falcon, towering in her *pride* of place. *Shak.*
7. Show ; ostentation ; glory.
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. *Shak.*
8. Decoration ; adornment ; beauty ; — now only of a peacock or other bird with tail spread.
9. A group, band, or flock (of certain animals) ; as, a *pride* of lions. "The *pride* of peacocks." *Frances Macnab.*
Syn. — Self-respect, self-esteem, self-approbation, self-exaltation, self-sufficiency, self-complacency, self-conceit, egotism ; arrogance, superciliousness, haughtiness, loftiness, lordliness. — PRIDE, VANITY, CONCEIT. PRIDE is a high esteem of one's self for some real or imagined merit or superiority ; it may be either worthy and dignified, or inordinate and arrogant ; VANITY is an excessive desire for the notice, approval, or praise of others ; as, "*Vanity* and *pride* are different things, though the words are often used synonymously. A person may be *proud* without being *vain*. *Pride* relates more to our opinion of ourselves ; *vanity* to what we would have others think of us" (*Jane Austen*) ; "A certain niceness of nature, an honest haughtiness, a self-esteem either of what I was, or what I might be — which let envy call *pride*" (*Milton*) ; "*Proud* she may be in the sense of respecting herself ; but *pride* in the sense of contemning others less gifted than herself deserves the two lowest circles of a vulgar woman's Inferno" (*Holmes*) ; "Do you find yourself tickled with the commendations of such people ? . . . I dare say not ; your *vanity* has certainly a better taste" (*Gray*) ; "Old Auchinleck had, if not the gay, tail-spreading peacock *vanity* of his son, no little of the slow-stalking, contentious, hissing *vanity* of the gander" (*Carlyle*). CONCEIT, or SELF-CONCEIT, is overweening pride or self-esteem ; as, "Philosophy, without his heavenly guide, may blow up *self-conceit* and nourish *pride*" (*Cowper*) ; "Of all arrogant baptisms of a book, this title . . . appears the most complacently *conceited*" (*Byron*). See EGOISM, ARROGANT, PRIDE, *v.*
in (his) pride, *Her.*, with expanded tail ; — said of a peacock or cock turkey so depicted. — **p. of Barbados**. = BARBADOS PRIDE. — **p. of California**, a Californian wild pea (*Lathyrus splendens*), with long climbing stems and large pink or violet flowers. It is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. — **p. of China**, the China tree. — **p. of Columbia**, a species of phlox (*Phlox speciosa*), of the Pacific coast of the United States, having white or pink flowers. — **p. of India**, the China tree. — **p. of London**. = LONDON PRIDE. — **p. of Ohio**, the shooting star, or American cowslip. — **p. of the desert**, the camel. — **p. of the Kongo** or **Congo**, the yellow calla lily.

pride (prīd), *v. t.* ; PRID'ED (prīd'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151) ; PRID'ING (prīd'ĭng). **1.** To indulge in pride, or self-esteem ; to rate highly ; to plume ; — used reflexively. *Bp. Hall.*
Pluming and *priding* himself in all his services. *South.*
2. To adorn ; glorify. *Obs.* *J. Beaumont.*
3. To spread or expand, as a bird its feathers or tail. *Obs.*
Syn. — PRIDE, PLUME, PIQUE. To PRIDE one's self (*upon*, *on*) is to indulge one's pride, to PLUME one's self (*upon*, *on*), to display one's vanity, with regard to something ; as, to *pride* one's self upon one's attainments, to *plume* one's self on a petty triumph. To PIQUE (see PIQUE, EXCITE) one's self (*on*) is to take pride or satisfaction in something esp. as a special accomplishment ; as, "Every Italian or Frenchman of any rank *piques* himself on speaking his own tongue correctly" (*Walpole*). See BOAST, PRIDE, *n.*

pride, *v. i.* To be proud ; glory ; — sometimes with *it*. *R.*

pride'ful (prīd'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of pride ; haughty. *Tennyson.* — **pride'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pride'ful-ness**, *n.*

Pride's Purge (prīdz). *Eng. Hist.* The forcible exclusion in December, 1648, from the Long Parliament of more than one hundred members favorable to compromise with the king ; — so called from Col. Thomas Pride, commander of the force employed. Cf. RUMP PARLIAMENT.

pri'er (prī'ẽr), *n.* Also *pryer*. [From PRY.] One who pries ; one who inquires narrowly, or is inquisitive.

priest (prēst), *n.* [ME. *prest*, *preost*, AS. *prēost*, fr. a LL. form of L. *presbyter*, Gr. πρεσβύτερος elder, older, n., an elder, compar. of πρέσβυς an old man. Cf. PRESBYTER.]
1. One set apart or authorized to perform religious or sacred duties or functions, such as rites, ceremonies, teaching, etc. ; one who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice ; one who acts as a mediator between men and the divinity or the gods in any form of religion.
2. *Christian Church.* A person ordained to the ministerial, pastoral, or sacerdotal office ; a presbyter ; an elder ; a minister ; in churches more or less hierarchical, one ordained to the second order in the ministry. In the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Church, and the churches of the Anglican Communion, the priest is authorized to perform all ministerial services or sacred functions except those properly or exclusively belonging to bishops.
☞ In the New Testament presbyters are not called *priests* ; but Christ is designated as a *priest*, and as a high *priest*, and all Christians are designated *priests*.
3. A mark consisting of two concentric circles, used as a cattle brand, a private mark, etc. *Eng.*
4. *Angling.* A short club used to kill a fish when landed.

priest (prēst), *v. t.* To ordain as priest ; to make a priest of.

priest, *v. i.* To be a priest ; to hold the priestly office. *Rare.*

priest'cap' (prēst'kăp'), *n.* *Fort.* A blunted redan with reëntrant angle ; — so named from its shape.

priest'craft' (-krȧft'), *n.* Priestly policy ; the policy of a priesthood ; usually, in an ill sense, fraud or imposition or unworthy self-seeking in religious concerns.

priest'ess, *n.* A woman who officiates in sacred rites.

priest fish. A common nearly black Californian rockfish (*Sebastodes mystinus*).

priest'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* [AS. *prēosthād*.] **1.** Office or character of a priest ; priestly function.
2. Priests, taken collectively ; the order of priests.

priest king. A sacerdotal ruler ; one who rules as king by right of his priestly office, as vicegerent of the deity.

priest'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a priest or the priesthood ; sacerdotal ; befitting or becoming a priest.
priestly blessing, *Jewish Religion*, a blessing of the people pronounced by the priests in accordance with the command and formula of Num. vi. 22-27. It is now usually pronounced only on festival days. — **P. Code**. *Bib.* See LAW, *n.*, 3.

priest'-rid' } *a.* Controlled or oppressed by a priest or
priest'-rid'den } priests. — **priest'-rid'den-ness**, *n.* *R.*

prig (prĭg), *v. t.* & *i.* ; PRIGGED (prĭgd) ; PRIG'GING (prĭg'ĭng). **1.** [Perh. orig., to ride off with. See PRICK, *v. t.*] To steal ; filch ; pilfer. *Cant.*
2. [Perh. an alteration of *prick*.] To haggle about (the price of a commodity) ; to bargain hard. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
3. To entreat ; plead ; beg. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

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prick'el. ✝ PRICKLE.
prick'foot', *n.* A prickly Australian apiaceous plant (*Eryngium vesiculosum*).
prick'ing-up', *n.* = SCRATCH COAT. *U. S.*
pricking wheel. = PRICKER, 2 b.
prick'l. Prickle. *Ref. Sp.*
prick'le-back', **prick'le fish'**, *n.* A stickleback. [prickles.]
prick'led (prĭk''ld), *a.* Having
prick'less, *a.* See -LESS. *R.*
prick'li-ness (prĭk'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
prick'ling, *a.* Prickly. *Obs.*
prick'louse', *n.* A tailor ; — so called in contempt. *Old Slang.*
prick'ly-back', *n.* **a** = BUCKLER, *n.*, 4. **b** The stickleback.
prick'mad'am (prĭk'măd'ăm), *n.* [Cf. F. *trique-madame*. Cf. TRIPMADAM.] Any of several species of stonecrop, used as anthelmintics. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
prick'ma lee'rie. *a.* Prickmedainty. *Scot.*
prick'me dain'ty, *a.* Affectedly nice or finical. — **prick'me-dain'ty**, *n.* *Both Obs. or Scot.*
prick'punch', *n.* A pointed steel punch to mark on metal.
prick'shaft', *n.* An arrow. *Obs.*
prick'shot', *n.* The space of a bowshot. *Obs.* [a spur.]
prick'spur', *n.* A goad used as
prickt. Pricked. *Ref. Sp.*
prick timber. **a** Prickwood **b** The European dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), the wood of which is used for skewers, etc.
prick wheel. = PRICKER, 2 b.
prick'wood', *n.* The European spindle tree.
prick'y, *a.* Prickly. *Obs.*, *Dial.*, *or Colloq.*
pride, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **a** The sand pride. **b** A lancelet.
pride'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pride'weed', *n.* = HORSEWEED **a**.
prid'i-an (prĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pridianus*.] Of or pert. to the day before, or yesterday. *Rare.*
prid'ing-ly (prīd'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Proudly. *Rare.*
Prid'win (prĭd'wĭn), *n.* King Arthur's shield, on which was a picture of the Virgin Mary.
prid'y (prīd'ĭ ; prĕd'ĭ), *a.* [*pride* + 3d *-y*.] Proud ; smart ; handsome. *Dial. Eng.* [PRY.]
prie. *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. of
prie (prī), *n.* Privet. *Obs.*
pried. *Obs.* pret. & p. p. of PRAY.
pried (prīd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of PRY.
‖ **prie'-dieu'** (prē'dyû'), *n.* [F., lit., pray God.] A kneeling desk for prayers. [of PROOF.]
prief (prēf). *Obs.* or Scot. var.
prien. ✝ PRY.
prient. ✝ PRINT.
priest dynast. = PRIEST KING.
priester. ✝ PRESTER.
priest'er-y (prēs'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* Priests collectively ; the priesthood ; — in contempt. *Rare.*
priest'head', *n.* Priesthood. *Obs.*
priestial, *a.* Priestly. *Obs.*
priest'ing, *n.* Exercise of the functions of priesthood. *Obs.*
priest'ish, *a.* Priestlike. *Obs.*
priest'ism (prēst'ĭz'm), *n.* The influence, doctrines, principles, etc., of priests. *Rare.*
priest'less, *a.* See -LESS.
priest'like, *a.* Priestly.
priest'li-ness (prēst'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
priest'ress, *n.* Priestess. *Obs.*
Priests' Code (prēsts). *Bib.* = PRIESTLY CODE. See LAW, *n.*, 3.
prieve (prēv). *Obs.* or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PROVE.
prig, *n.* A tinker. *Obs. Cant.*
prig (prĭg), *n.* A small pan ; *Obs.*, a pitcher. *Dial. Eng.*
Prig, Betsey. In Dickens's

prig (prĭg), *n.* [See PRIG to steal.] A thief; pilferer. *Cant.* *Shak.*

prig, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To ride. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To prink; to arrange ornamentally. *Rare.* Cf. PRICK, *v. t.*, 7.

prig, *n.* [Perh. var. of *prick*, in the sense to dress up, prink.] **1.** One narrowly and self-consciously engrossed in his own mental or spiritual attainments; one guilty of moral or intellectual foppery; a conceited precisian.

The boy is pedantic enough, not to say out and out a *prig.* *Josiah Royce.*

2. A fop; dandy. *Obs. Eng.*

prig′ger-y (prĭg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Intellectual or moral priggism.

prig′gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Thievish. *Cant.*

prig′gish, *a.* Like or characteristic of a prig; as, a *priggish* display of learning; a *priggish* attitude towards one's fellows. — **prig′gish-ly**, *adv.* — **prig′gish-ness**, *n.*

prig′gism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Thievishness; roguery. *Cant.*

prig′gism, *n.* Quality or state of being priggish; the manners or spirit of a prig. *Ed. Rev.*

prill (prĭl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A small piece or quantity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc.: **a** *Mining.* (1) A nugget of virgin metal. (2) Ore selected for excellence. **b** The button of metal from an assay.

prim (prĭm), *a.*; PRIM′MER (-ẽr); PRIM′MEST. [OF. *prim*, *prin*, *prime*, prime, first, principal, fine, delicate, fr. L. *primus* first. See PRIME, *a.*] Formally neat or precise; stiffly decorous or nice; as, *prim* regularity; a *prim* person. *Swift.*

Syn. — See NEAT.

prim, *v. t.*; PRIMMED (prĭmd); PRIM′MING. To deck or arrange with great nicety or affected preciseness; to prink.

The Abbé Maury; his broad, bold face, mouth accurately *primmed.* *Carlyle.*

pri′ma-cy (prī′mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *primatia*, fr. L. *primas*, *-atis*, one of the first or principal, chief, fr. *primus* first: cf. F. *primatie.* See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** State of being prime or first, as in time, place, rank, etc.; hence, excellency; supremacy.

2. The office, rank, or character of a primate; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop.

pri′ma don′na (prē′mȧ dŏn′ȧ; 277); *pl.* E. PRIMA DONNAS (-ȧz), It. PRIME DONNE (prē′mā dŏn′nā). [It., fr. *primo*, *prima*, the first + *donna* lady, mistress. See PRIME, *a.*; DONNA.] The leading or a principal female singer in an opera or concert organization.

‖ **pri′ma fa′ci-e** (prī′mȧ fā′shĭ-ē). [L., fr. abl. of *primus* first + abl. of *facies* appearance.] At first view; on the first appearance. — **prima-facie case**, a case established by prima-facie evidence. In a jury trial the introduction of such evidence is sufficient to support the claim that the case be sent to the jury. — **p. evidence** (of a fact), *Law*, evidence sufficient in law to raise a presumption of fact or establish the fact in question unless rebutted.

pri′mage (prī′māj), *n.* [Cf. PRIME, *a.*] **1.** *Com.* Formerly, a small gratuity or payment (sometimes called *hat money*) made by shippers to the captain for his particular care of the goods; now, usually, a small addition or percentage, for use of cables, ropes, etc., in unloading, added to the freight and belonging to the owner. Cf. AVERAGE, *n.*, 3.

2. Formerly, in Victoria, Australia, a first customs duty imposed (1893–95) on all goods landed, and not rebatable.

3. *Steam Boilers.* Water carried over by priming.

pri′mal (-măl), *a.* [LL. *primalis*, fr. L. *primus* the first. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** First; primary; original; primitive.

It hath the *primal* eldest curse upon 't. *Shak.*

2. First in importance; chief; as, *primal* councilors.

The *primal* duties shine aloft like stars. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — See PRIMARY.

pri′ma-ri-ly (prī′mȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first place; in the first intention; originally.

pri′ma-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being primary.

pri′ma-ry (prī′mȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *primarius*, fr. *primus* first. See PRIME, *a.*; cf. PREMIER, PRIMER, PRIMERO.] **1.** First in order of time or development or in intention; primitive; fundamental; original.

The church of Christ, in its *primary* institution. *Bp. Pearson.*
These I call original, or *primary*, qualities of body. *Locke.*

2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal; as, *primary* planets; a matter of *primary* importance.

3. First in order, as being preparatory to something higher; as, *primary* assemblies; *primary* schools.

4. *Geol.* Primitive; specif., paleozoic; — now in disuse.

5. *Chem.* **a** Illustrating, possessing, or characterized by, some quality or property in the first degree; having undergone the first stage of substitution or replacement. **b** *Org. Chem.* Designating a radical in which the combining carbon atom is united with only one other carbon atom; as, *primary* butyl, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2$-; also, designating compounds formed by such radicals. See PRIMARY ALCOHOL.

6. *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the principal quills of a bird's wing. See PRIMARY, *n.*, 3.

7. *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pert. to or designating the inducing current or its circuit; as, the *primary* coil; the *primary* winding. See INDUCTION COIL.

8. *Phon.* Narrow.

Syn. — PRIMARY, PRIME, PRIMITIVE, PRIMAL, PRISTINE, PRIMEVAL, PRIMORDIAL. That is PRIMARY which comes first in the order of development, or which is first in importance; PRIME applies to that which is first, esp. in rank, degree, or dignity; that is PRIMITIVE which is associated with origins or beginnings, esp. those which are more or less remote; the word often connotes antiquated or old-fashioned qualities; PRIMAL is poetical or elevated for *primary* or *primitive*; as, *primary* schools, the *primary* object of education; "[He] makes his moral being his *prime* care" (*Wordsworth*); the *prime* minister; *primitive* Christianity; "The implements with which he tilled his land were *primitive* and clumsy" (*Allan Cunningham*); "It hath the *primal* eldest curse upon 't, a brother's murder" (*Shak.*). That is PRIMEVAL which belongs to the first ages; that is PRIMORDIAL which is of the earliest origin or formation; as, "a bodily constitution of *primeval* or antediluvian health" (*De Quincey*); "This is the forest *primeval*" (*Longfellow*); the *primordial* protoplasm. That is PRISTINE (used esp. of qualities) which belongs to an early or to the original state; as, "an image of the *pristine* earth, the planet in its nakedness" (*Wordsworth*); "The Church revivified itself into *pristine* florid vigor" (*Carlyle*); "this old, faded garment, with all its *pristine* brilliancy extinct" (*Hawthorne*). See NATIVE, OLD.

primary accent. *Music.* The "grammatical" accent immediately after a bar; the first and naturally chief accent of a measure. — **p. alcohol**, *Chem.*, any alcohol which possesses the group $CH_2{\cdot}OH$, and can be oxidized so as to form a corresponding aldehyde and acid having the same number of carbon atoms. — **p. amine.** See AMINE. — **p. amputation**, *Surg.*, an amputation for injury performed as soon as the shock due to the injury has passed away, and before symptoms of inflammation supervene. — **p. arrow release.** See ARROW RELEASE. — **p. battery** *or* **cell**, *Elec.*, a battery or cell which is a primary source of electricity, as distinguished from a secondary, or storage, battery. — **p. circles**, the three fundamental great circles of the celestial sphere, viz., horizon, equator, and ecliptic. — **p. clay**, a clay that is found in its place of formation. — **p. coil**, *Elec.*, in an induction coil or transformer, the coil through which the primary current passes. See INDUCTION COIL. — **p. colors** *or* **colours.** See COLOR, *n.*, 1. — **p. conveyance.** *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, 2. — **p. cortex**, *Bot.*, the periblem. — **p. current**, *Elec.*, an inducing current. — **p. dementia.** See DEMENTIA. — **p. education**, the education given in the primary schools. — **p. evidence**, *Law*, the evidence primarily required by law as the best evidence of a fact to be proved; — chiefly used in relation to written documents, and (in general) requiring their contents to be proved by the documents themselves. — **p. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3 **a**. — **p. meeting.** = PRIMARY, *n.*, 2. — **p. motion**, the apparent westward drift of all the heavenly bodies, due to the earth's eastward axial turning. — **p. number**, *Math.*, in multiple algebra, one of a set of complex integers from which all other integers of the system may be derived by multiplication by unit factors, while no one of the set is derivable from any other by such multiplication. — **p. planets.** *Astron.* See PLANET, 1. — **p. point**, *Grain Trade*, any of the large cities that receive grain direct from country shippers. *U. S.* The daily receipts given at these places for such grain are called **primary receipts**, and the daily shipments from them, **primary shipments**. — **p. position**, *Physiological Optics*, the position assumed by the eyes when directed forward to a distant horizon, the body being erect; a position from which, without torsion of the ball of the eye, the lines of sight may be moved. In the *primary position for convergence*, the plane of regard is depressed until the eyes may be converged without rotation about the lines of regard. — **p. qualities.** See QUALITY, 2. — **p. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **p. release.** See ARROW RELEASE. — **p. rocks.** *Geol.*, a term formerly used for the rocks supposed to have been first formed; — called also *primitive rocks*. The corresponding terms, *secondary*, *tertiary*, and *quaternary rocks*, have been used to designate successively later groups of strata, but of these names only the last two are now in common use. — **p. salt**, *Chem.*, a salt derived from a polybasic acid in which only one acid hydrogen atom has been replaced by a base or basic radical. — **p. school.** See SCHOOL, 1. — **p. syphilis.** See SYPHILIS. — **p. tense.** *Gram.* **a** A principal tense. See under HISTORICAL, 3. **b** A tense denoting time reckoned from the time of speaking, as the present, preterit, future, and perfect; — distinguished from a *secondary tense*. — **p. tissue**, *Bot.*, tissue developed from a primary meristem. — **p. union**, *Surg.*, union by the first intention.

pri′ma-ry (prī′mȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which stands first in order, rank, or importance; a chief matter.

2. A meeting of voters belonging to the same political party, in a township or other election district, at which the first steps are taken towards the nomination of candidates, as by choosing delegates to nominating conventions. A primary is often a caucus (in sense 1 **a**). Cf. CAUCUS. *U. S.*

3. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the feathers or quills on the distal joint of a bird's wing. They are attached to the bones of the hand and fingers, and are usually nine or ten in number, rarely eleven. The outermost, or first, primary is often much reduced in size in singing birds. See BIRD, *Illust.* **b** One of the fore wings of an insect.

4. *Astron.* **a** A primary planet. See PLANET, 1. **b** The brighter component of a double star.

5. *Elec.* A primary coil (see under PRIMARY).

pri′mate (prī′māt), *n.* [ME. *primat*, F. *primat*, L. *primas*, *-atis*, one of the first, chief, fr. *primus* the first. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** One that is first in rank, quality, or the like. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* A bishop of a see which ranks first in a province or provinces; an archbishop or metropolitan as presiding in his province or over other bishops. In the Roman Catholic Church, a primate is a bishop or archbishop having a certain jurisdiction over the bishops of his province as vicar of the Pope, or whose see formerly had such jurisdiction. The Archbishop of Canterbury has the title of **Primate of All England**, and the Archbishop of York that of **Primate of England**. The Archbishop of Armagh, in both the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church, has the title of **Primate of All Ireland**, and the Archbishop of Dublin, in both churches, that of **Primate of Ireland**.

3. *Zoöl.* One of the Primates.

Pri-ma′tes (prī-mā′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The highest order of mammals, consisting of man and the apes, monkeys, marmosets, and lemurs. It includes two suborders, *Lemuroidea* and *Anthropoidea*. See MAN, 1; MONKEY, 1; LEMUR, 2.

pri′mate-ship (prī′māt-shĭp), *n.* The office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.

pri-mat′i-cal (prī-măt′ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to a primate.

pri′ma-ve′ra (prē′mä-vā′rä), *n.* [Sp., lit., spring.] A Central American bignoniaceous tree (*Tabebuia donnell-smithii*) with handsome yellow flowers; also, its hard light wood, sometimes called *white mahogany*.

prime (prīm), *a.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *primus* first, a superl. corresponding to the compar. *prior* former. See PRIOR, *a.*, FOREMOST; cf. PRIM, *a.*, PRIMARY, PRINCE.] **1.** First in order of time; original; primeval; primitive; primary. "*Prime* forests." *Tennyson.*

She was not the *prime* cause, but I myself. *Milton.*

☞ In this sense the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, except in the phrase *prime cost*.

2. First in rank, degree, dignity, or importance; chief; as, *prime* minister. "*Prime* virtues." *Dryden.*

3. First in excellence; of highest quality; as, *prime* wheat; a *prime* quality of cloth.

4. Being in the spring, or prime, of life; having the vigor and freshness of youth; blooming. *Now Rare.*

His starry helm, unbuckled, showed him *prime*
In manhood where youth ended. *Milton.*

5. Lecherous; lustful; lewd. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. Ready; eager; impetuous. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

7. Marked with a prime [′]. See PRIME, *n.*, 10.

8. *Math.* **a** Divisible by no number except itself or unity; incomposite; as, 7 is a *prime* number. **b** Having no common divisor but 1; — used with *to*; as, 12 is *prime* to 25. Such integers are said to be *prime together* or *relatively*.

9. *Symbolic Logic.* Not separable or divisible.

Syn. — See PRIMARY.

prime conductor, *Elec.*, the large conductor of a frictional electrical machine, serving to collect, accumulate, or retain the positive electricity. — **p. cost**, *Com. & Econ.*, the direct or immediate cost of any commodity; — a term used with some looseness, but often specif. of the cost or expenses of producing or obtaining a commodity exclusive of any general expenses of management involved and of all profit on capital. — **p. factor**, *Arith.*, a factor that is a prime number. — **p. figure**, *Geom.*, a figure not decomposable into simpler figures, as a triangle or pyramid. — **p. meridian**, a meridian from the intersection of which with the equator longitude is counted, both east and west. That of Greenwich is most used. Other prime meridians now in use, with their longitude from Greenwich, are:

NAME OF CAPITAL.	LONGITUDE FROM GREENWICH IN TIME AND IN ARC.
Berlin	0 *h.* 53 *m.* 34.85 *s.* E.; 13° 23′ 42.8″ E.
Paris	0 9 20.97 E.; 2 20 14.6 E.
Rome*	0 49 55.55 E.; 12 28 53.2 E.
St. Petersburg†	2 1 18.64 E.; 30 19 39.6 E.
Washington‡	5 8 15.78 W.; 77 3 56.7 W.

* Collegio Romano. † Pulkovo Observatory.
‡ New Observatory. The Old Obs'y is 3.63 *s.* = 54.8″ E. of the New Observatory.

— **p. minister**, the responsible head of a ministry or executive government, esp. of a monarchical government. The English prime minister, or premier, controls the actions of the members of the cabinet and the ministers. He is nearly always the First Lord of the Treasury, who has no portfolio and has control over practically all appointments that might have an important influence on the general policy of the government. — **p. mover.** *Mech.* **a** A natural agency applied by man to the production of power, as: muscular force; the weight and motion of fluids, as water and air, or other fluids; and electricity, obtained by chemical action, and applied to produce alternation of magnetic force. **b** An engine, or machine, the object of which is to receive and modify force and motion as supplied by some natural source, and apply them to drive other machinery, as a water wheel, a water-pressure engine, a windmill, a turbine, a tidal motor, a steam engine or other heat engine, etc. **c** Fig., the original or the most effective force in any undertaking or work. — **p. vertical**, *Astron.*, the vertical circle at right angles to the meridian. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon. — **p.-vertical dial**, a dial in which the shadow is projected on the plane of the prime vertical. — **p.-vertical transit**, a transit instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical. — **p. white oil.** See KEROSENE.

prime (prīm), *n.* **1.** The first part; the earliest stage; the beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, etc.; hence, the dawn; the spring. *Chaucer.*

In the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*

2. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty. "Cut off in their *prime*." *Eustace.*

3. That which is first in quality; the best part.

Give him always of the *prime*. *Swift.*

4. [AS. *prīm*, L. *prima* (sc. *hora*) the first hour. See PRIME, *a.*] The morning; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds. Orig., *prime* denoted the first quarter of the artificial day, reckoned from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.; afterwards, the end of the first quarter, that is, 9 A. M. Specifically, it denoted the first canonical hour, as now.

5. *Fencing.* The first of the chief guards.

6. *Chem.* Any number expressing the combining weight or equivalent of any particular element; — so called because these numbers were reduced to their lowest relative terms on the fixed standard of hydrogen as 1. *Obsoles.*

7. *Arith.* A prime number.

8. *Cards.* A hand in primero consisting of a card from each of the four suits. Also, an old game of cards, by some identified with primero. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

9. An inch, as composed of twelve seconds in the duodecimal system; — denoted by [′]. See INCH, *n.*, 1.

10. **a** Any of the first set of equal parts (originally and generally 60, sometimes 10) into which a unit, esp. a degree, is divided; a minute. **b** Hence, the accent [′] used to denote such a fraction and now also for many other purposes, as in algebra, thus a' (to be read *a prime*).

11. *Music.* **a** A tone of the same staff degree with a given tone. **b** The pitch relation between two such tones, or their simultaneous combination. The perfect prime, represented by the ratio 1 : 1, is also called the *unison*. See INTERVAL, 6. **c** The tonic, or first tone, of a scale.

12. In the English fish trade, food fish of an arbitrarily and variously limited superior class.

prime, *v. t.*; PRIMED (prīmd); PRIM′ING (prīm′ĭng). [In some senses prob. fr. *prime*, *a.* or *n.*; in senses 1 and 3 perh. an alteration of ME. *pruinen*; cf. PRUNE to trim, as trees.] **1.** To prepare for firing, as a cannon, firearm, mine, or the like, by supplying with priming, or a primer.

2. Hence: **a** *Chiefly Mech.* To put into a working condition by performing a necessary preliminary operation on, as a pump by pouring water into the barrel, a gasoline-engine cylinder or carburetor by pouring gasoline into it, an induction electric machine by imparting a charge of static electricity to one armature. **b** To lay the first color, coating, or preparation upon (a surface), as in painting. **c** To prepare; to make ready; to instruct beforehand; to post; coach; as, to *prime* a witness; boys *primed* for mischief.

"Martin Chuzzlewit," an ignorant, selfish, and rough day nurse, bosom friend of Sairey Gamp, with whom, however, she finally quarrels.
prigany. † PERGUNNAH.
prig′dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
prig′ger (prĭg′ẽr), *n.* **a** A thief. *Cant.* **b** A haggler. *Dial. Eng.*
prig′ger-y, *n.* [From PRIG to steal.] Thieving. *Obs. Cant.*
prighte. Obs. pret. of PRICK.
prig′man, *n.* A thief. *Obs. Cant.*
prig′pen′ny, *n.* A haggler. *Obs.*
prig′star, **prig′ster**, *n.* A rival in love. *Obs. Cant.*
prike. † PRICK.
priker. † PRICKER.
prikie. † PRICK, *v.*
prikil. † PRICKLE.
prikke. † PRICK.
prill, *v. t.* To gore; pierce. *Obs.*
prill, *v. i.* To turn sour; also, to get drunk. *Dial. Eng.*
prill, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *pirl*, and E. PURL to eddy.] Flow; purl. — *n.* A stream; a rill. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
prill, *n.* [Cf. BRILL.] The brill.
prill′ion (prĭl′yŭn), *n.* Tin extracted from the slag.
prim (prĭm), *n.* A young smelt or other small fish. *Local, Brit.*
prim, *n.* [Cf. PRIM, *a.*] **1.** A paramour. *Obs. Slang.* [*Eng.* **2.** A neat or pretty girl. *Dial.*
prim, *v. i.* To make one's self prim; to dress primly. *Rare.*
prim. *Abbr.* Primary.
pri′ma (prī′mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *primus* first.] *Print.* The first word of an ensuing signature; — so marked on the copy in reading proof sheet by sheet; hence, the part of the copy containing this. *Eng.*
‖ **pri′ma buf′fa** (prē′mä bōōf′fä). [It.] The first or chief female singer in an opéra bouffe.
pri-mæ′val. Var. of PRIMEVAL.
‖ **pri′mæ vi′æ** (prī′mē vī′ē). [L.] Lit., the primary passages; the alimentary canal. *Obs.*
‖ **pri′ma in′ter pa′res** (prī′mȧ ĭn′tẽr pā′rēz). [L.] First (feminine gender) among equals.
pri-mal′i-ty (prī-măl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being primal. *Obs.*
pri-ma′ri-an (prī-mā′rĭ-ȧn; 115), *n.* A pupil in a primary school; a beginner in a study.
pri′ma-ried (prī′mȧ-rĭd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having primaries.
primat. † PRIMATE.
pri-ma′tial (prī-mā′shȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *primatial.*] Primatical.
‖ **pri′ma vol′ta** (prē′mä vôl′tä). [It.] *Music.* First time; — words that are written over a measure or measures to be played or sung the first time a section is performed.

3. a To trim or prune, as trees; also fig. *Obs. or R., or Dial. Eng.* **b** Specif., in tobacco growing, to cut the lowermost leaves of (a plant).
4. *Math.* To mark with a prime mark.
5. To stimulate or intoxicate with drink. *Slang.*
prime (prīm), *v. i.* **1.** To be renewed, or as at first. *Obs.*
2. To prime, or serve as priming for, a gun.
3. *Steam Boilers.* To work so that fine water particles become mixed up with, and are carried over by, the steam.
prime′ly, *adv.* **1.** Primarily; in the first place. *Obs.*
2. In a prime manner; excellently.
prime′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prime.
prim′er (prīm′ẽr), *n.* One that primes; specif., an instrument or device for priming; esp., a contrivance, as a cap, tube, or wafer containing percussion powder or other compound, for igniting an explosive charge and itself ignited by friction, percussion, or electricity.

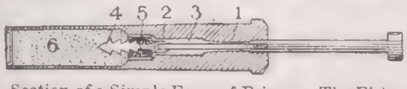

Section of a Simple Form of Primer. The Firing Wire (1) draws the Plunger (2) and the Serrated Piece (4) into the Chamber (3), 4, as it passes, igniting the Friction Composition (5) which ignites the Primer Charge (6).

prim′er, *a.* [OF. *primier, premier*, F. *premier*. See PREMIER.] First; original; primary. *Obs.*
primer fine, *O. Eng. Law*, a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine. *Blackstone.* — **p. seizin** or **seisin**, *Eng. Feudal Law*, the right of the king to exact, from the heir of a tenant in chief seized of a knight's fee, if the heir be of full age, one year's profits of the land in addition to the ordinary relief if the lands were in immediate possession, or half a year's profits if the lands were in reversion expectant on a life estate. Orig. the king appears to have had a larger right. Primer seizin was abolished entirely in 1660 (by 12 Ch. II. c. 24).
prim′er (prĭm′ẽr), *n.* [See PRIMER, *a.*] **1.** Orig., a small prayer book containing the little office of the Virgin Mary; also, a work of elementary religious instruction.
2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read; a reading or spelling book for a beginner; hence, any small book of elementary principles of a subject.

As he sat in the school at his *primer*. — *Chaucer.*

3. *Print.* Either of two sizes of type (*long primer* and *great primer*). See TYPE.
pri-me′ro (prĭ-mē′rō), *n.* [Sp. *primera*, fr. *primero* first, fr. L. *primarius*. See PRIMARY.] An old game at cards, in which four cards were dealt to each player, each card having thrice its ordinary value. The game is described in Sir J. Harrington's epigram, "The Story of Marcus's Life at Primero."
pri-me′val (prī-mē′văl), *a.* [L. *primaevus*; *primus* first + *aevum* age. See PRIME, *a.*; AGE.] Belonging to the first ages; pristine; original; primitive; primary; primal. "This is the forest *primeval*." *Longfellow.*
Syn. — See PRIMARY.
pri′mi-ge′ni-al (prī′mĭ-jē′nĭ-ăl), **pri′mi-ge′ni-ous** (-jē′nĭ-ŭs), **pri-mig′e-nous** (prī-mĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *primigenus*, *primigenius*. See PRIMOGENITURE.] First formed or generated; original; primary; primal.
pri′mine (prī′mĭn), *n.* [L. *primus* first: cf. F. *primine*.] *Bot.* **a** The outermost of the two integuments of an ovule. **b** As used by some, the inner integument, which is formed earlier than the outer. Cf. SECUNDINE.
prim′ing (prīm′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRIME, *v.* Hence: *n.*
1. Act of one that primes something.
2. a The powder or other material used to fire a charge in a firearm or in blasting; also, the placing of the material in position. **b** *Paint.* The first coating of color, size, or the like, laid on canvas, or on a building or other surface.
priming boiler. See BOILER, *n.*, 3. — **p. needle.** *Blasting.* = NEEDLE, *n.*, 3 **c**. — **p. of the tide.** See *lag of the tide*, under LAG, *n.* — **p. valve**, *Steam Engin.*, a spring safety valve applied to the cylinder of a steam engine for discharging water carried into the cylinder by priming. — **p. wire**, a pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for piercing the cartridge before priming.
pri-mip′a-ra (prī-mĭp′ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [L.; *primus* first + *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A woman who has borne one child and no more. — **pri′mi-par′i-ty** (prī′mĭ-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
pri-mip′a-rous (prī-mĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [See PRIMIPARA.] Belonging to a first birth; bearing young for the first time.
prim′i-tive (prĭm′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *primitivus*, fr. *primus* the first: cf. F. *primitif*. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original; primordial; primeval; first; as, *primitive* ages; *primitive* innocence; the *primitive* church. *Milton.*
2. Characterized by the manner, style, simplicity, rudeness, or the like, of a former time; old-fashioned; as, a *primitive* style of dress; *primitive* tools; *primitive* cookery.
3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar.
4. *Geol.* Earliest formed; fundamental; — applied esp. to the crystalline rocks of the Archæan.
5. *Biol.* Primordial.
Syn. — First, original, radical, pristine, ancient, primeval, antiquated, old-fashioned. See PRIMARY.
primitive axis, *Embryol.*, an elongated thickening of the mesoblastic and hypoblastic layers of the blastoderm, extending forward from the anterior end of the primitive streak. — **P. Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **p. chord**, *Music*, a chord the lowest note of which is its root or fundamental; — opposed to *derivative*. — **p. circle**, *Spherical Projection*, the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane. — **primitive colors** or **colours**, primary colors. — **P. Friends.** See FRIEND, *n.*, 6. — **p. groove**, *Embryol.*, a depression or groove in the epiblast of the primitive streak. It is not connected with the medullary groove. — **P. Methodist Church, P. Methodist Connexion.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **p. ova.** = PRIMORDIAL OVA. — **p. pair**, *Math.*, any pair of complex numbers out of which a given network can be built up completely. — **p. parallelogram**, *Geom.*, a parallelogram determined by a primitive pair. — **p. plane**, *Spherical Projection*, the plane upon which the projections are made, generally containing some principal circle of the sphere, as the equator or a meridian. — **p. segment**, *Embryol.*, any one of the transverse segments into which the body of the embryo of vertebrates becomes marked off by the formation (beginning first in the neck region) of a series of distinctly limited masses of mesoblast cells on each side of the medullary tube. They are called also *mesoblastic somites*, and *protovertebræ*. (These terms, as well as *primitive segment*, are used both of the segments thus marked off and of the masses of mesoblast which determine them.) Though the tissues of the primitive segments eventually give rise to the vertebræ of the adult, their planes of separation do not coincide with, but alternate with, those of the future vertebræ. — **p. sheath.** = NEURILEMMA. — **p. streak** or **trace**, *Embryol.*, an opaque band which appears in the vertebrate blastoderm in the axial line of the future embryo, but somewhat behind the place where the embryo proper begins to develop. In it the epiblast and hypoblast are not distinguishable as distinct layers; along each side the mesoblast begins to differentiate.
prim′i-tive (prĭm′ĭ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** An original or primary word; a word not derived from another; — opposed to *derivative*.
2. A primitive father or Christian. *Obs.*
3. *Math.* The algebraic or geometric form from which another is derived, as by differentiation; the finite equation equivalent to a differential equation (or equation of differences), called *complete* when it has the full number of arbitrary constants; the curve or surface of which another is the reciprocal or polar.
4. [*cap.*] A Primitive Methodist. *Dial. Eng.*
5. An artist of a period before the culminating development of his art, as a painter or sculptor of the period between the decay of classic art and the middle of the 15th century, or before Mosaccio and Donatello.
prim′i-tive-ly, *adv.* In a primitive manner or style.
prim′i-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being primitive; conformity to primitive style or practice.
prim′ly, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.
prim′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prim; affected formality or niceness; preciseness; stiffness.
‖ **pri′mo** (prē′mō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* First; chief. — *n.* The first or leading part, as in a duet or trio.
pri′mo-ge′ni-al (prī′mō-jē′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [See PRIMIGENIOUS.]
1. Primigenial.
2. Primogenitary.
pri′mo-gen′i-ta-ry (-jĕn′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or characteristic of, primogeniture.
pri′mo-gen′i-tor (-tõr), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *primus* first + *genitor* a begetter.] An ancestor; a forefather.
pri′mo-gen′i-ture (-ṭūr), *n.* [LL. *primogenitura*; L. *primus* first + *genitura* a begetting, birth, generation, fr. *genere*, *gignere*, to beget: cf. F. *primogéniture*, L. *primogenitus* first-born. See PRIME, *a.*; GENUS, KIN.] **1.** State of being the first-born of the same parents; seniority by birth among children of the same family.
2. *Law.* An exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the first-born; specif., in English law, the right that belongs to the eldest son or, failing lineal descendants, the eldest male in the next degree of consanguinity, to take all the real estate of which the ancestor died seized and intestate, to the exclusion of all female and younger male descendants of equal degree. This rule has never been applied to female descendants; they take as coparceners. Primogeniture was formerly common in Europe, but has now disappeared except for its survival in the English system (which was introduced by the Normans) and in the rules of descent of the crown in various European countries, the rule by primogeniture here being extended in England and some other countries to females as well as males.
pri-mor′di-al (prī-môr′dĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *primordialis*, fr. *primordium* the beginning; *primus* first + *ordiri* to begin a web, to begin: cf. F. *primordial*.] **1.** First in order; primary; original; of earliest origin; as, a *primordial* condition; *primordial* facts.
2. *Geol.* Cambrian. *Obsoles.*
3. *Biol.* Originally or earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ; primitive; — opposed to *definitive*.
Syn. — See PRIMARY.
primordial cell, *Bot.*, a cell without a cell wall. — **p. ova**, *Anat. & Embryol.*, large cells in the germinal epithelium (which see) and in the sexual cords or egg tubes derived from it. They occur in embryos of both sexes, but more abundantly in the female, and from them the true eggs are believed to be derived. — **p. utricle**, *Bot.*, the cytoplasmic lining of the cell wall in a fully developed vacuolated cell.
pri-mor′di-al, *n.* A first principle or element.
pri-mor′di-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to, or persistence in, conditions of the primordial state. *H. Spencer.*
pri-mor′di-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The character or quality of being primordial or original, or not derivative.
pri-mor′di-um (prī-môr′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [L., the first beginning.] **1.** A beginning; origin.
2. *Biol.* The rudiment or commencement of any part or organ. Cf. ANLAGE.
primp (prĭmp), *v. i.*; PRIMPED (prĭmpt); PRIMP′ING. [Cf. PRIM, *a.*] To dress or behave in a formal or affected manner; — often with *up*, *around*, etc. *Chiefly Dial.* — *v. t.* To dress (one's self) in a formal or affected manner. *Rare.*
prim′rose′ (prĭm′rōz′), *n.* [ME. *prymerose*, an alteration of *primerole*, F. *primerole*, a derivative fr. LL. *primula*, fr. L. *primus* first: cf. OF. *primerose* hollyhock. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** Any plant or flower of the genus *Primula*, esp. of the common English species *P. vulgaris*, or of the various cultivated species, as *P. polyantha*, *P. sinensis*, and *P. obconica*. See PRIMULA, 1.
2. The evening primrose.
3. Fig.: The first or finest flower (of something). *Obs.*
4. A light yellow color like that of certain primroses.
5. An artificial yellow dye derived from eosin by the substitution of a methyl or ethyl group.
prim′rose′, *a.* Of or pertaining to the primrose; of the color of a primrose; abounding in primroses; hence, flowery; gay. "The *primrose* path of dalliance." *Shak.*
prim′rosed′ (-rōzd′), *a.* Abounding in, or adorned with, primroses.
Primrose Day. In England, April 19th, the anniversary of the death in 1881 of Lord Beaconsfield, when many, esp. members of the Primrose League, wear primroses.
Primrose League. *Eng. Politics.* A league of both sexes among the Conservatives, founded in 1883. Its members are called "knights" and "dames" and its branches "habitations." It is so called because the primrose was taken to be the favorite flower of the Conservative statesman Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.
primrose willow. Any onagraceous plant of the genus *Jussiæa*, in allusion to the willowlike leaves.
Prim′u-la (prĭm′ū-lȧ), *n.* [LL. See PRIMROSE.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of perennial acaulescent herbs typifying the family Primulaceæ; the primroses. They have large tufted basal leaves and showy variously colored flowers with a salver-shaped corolla bearing five stamens within its tube. The species are chiefly European and Asiatic, a few North American. The most important garden types are the auriculas, descended from *P. auricula*; the Chinese primroses, from *P. sinensis*, *P. obconica*, etc.; the baby primrose (*P. forbesii*); and the oxlip, or polyanthus, from *P. polyantha*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] An artificial dyestuff, one of Hofmann's violets. See HOFMANN'S VIOLET.
Prim′u-la′ce-æ (-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRIMULA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, the primrose family, typifying the order Primulales. They have perfect regular flowers, with a deciduous rotate or campanulate corolla and a superior ovary. There are about 28 genera and 350 species, of wide distribution, chiefly in the Northern Hemisphere. The most important genera are *Primula*, *Dodecatheon*, *Cyclamen*, and *Lysimachia*. — **prim′u-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Prim′u-la′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants comprising the families Primulaceæ, Plumbaginaceæ, Theophrastaceæ, and Myrsinaceæ, distinguished by the one-celled ovary with a central and basal placenta.
prim′u-line (prĭm′ū-lĭn; -lēn; 183), *n.* [Trade name, of uncert. origin.] A yellow dyestuff prepared by heating paratoluidine and sulphur together and sulphonating the product. On being diazotized it becomes capable of uniting with various compounds to form a series of dyes called the **primuline colors** or **colours**. See DEVELOP, *v. t.*, 5.
‖ **pri′mum mo′bi-le** (prī′mŭm mŏb′ĭ-lē). [L.] With Aristotle, the highest physical sphere, or heaven of the fixed stars, which is in immediate contact with God and derives its circular motion, the most perfect of all motions, directly from him; hence, in the Ptolemaic astronomy, the tenth and outermost concentric sphere, carrying the fixed stars in its daily revolution. Cf. CRYSTALLINE HEAVENS.
‖ **Pri′mus** (prī′mŭs), *n.* [L., the first.] The first in dignity of the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church of Scotland, who has, however, no metropolitan authority.
prince (prĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *princeps*, *-cipis*, the first, chief; *primus* first + *capere* to take. See PRIME, *a.*; CAPACIOUS.] **1.** The one of highest rank; a sovereign; a monarch; — now rarely applied to a female. Specif., the title of the sovereign of a principality; as, the *Prince* of Monaco.
2. A title given to the son of a sovereign, or to other members of a royal family; as, the *Prince* of Wales. In England it is also, as a courtesy title, sometimes given to dukes, marquises, and earls of the royal family.
3. In certain European countries, a title of nobility ranking in some cases above, in others below, that of duke. It is used to translate Russian *knyaz*.
4. One at the head of, or very eminent in, a class or profession; one who is preëminent; as, a merchant *prince*; a *prince* of players. "The *prince* of chivalry." *Shak.*
Prince Albert coat, a long double-breasted frock coat for men. *Colloq.* — **P. Charles spaniel**, one of a breed of English toy spaniels similar to the King Charles spaniel, but with black, white, and tan markings. — **P. of Darkness.** The Devil; Satan. **b** Ahriman. — **P. of Destruction**, Tamerlane (1333-1405), who ruthlessly overran a large part of Asia. — **P. of Glory**, the Deity. — **P. of Liars**, Fernão Mendes (Sp. Fernando Méndez) Pinto (d. 1583), a celebrated Portuguese traveler who published an account of his travels full of what were believed to be extravagant fictions; — originally so called by Cervantes. — **P. of Peace**, Jesus Christ; — alluding to Isaiah ix. 6. — **P. of Spanish Poetry**, Garcilaso de la Vega (1503-36), a celebrated Spanish poet. — **P. of the Apostles**, St. Peter; — alluding to Matthew xvi. 18. In *pl.*, applied to St. Peter and St. Paul. — **P. of the Ode**, Pierre de Ronsard (1524-85), a celebrated French lyric poet. — **P. of the Peace**, Manuel de Godoy (1767-1851); — so called from his negotiation of a treaty of peace between Spain and France

primer, *n.* An hourglass. *Obs.*
primerole, *n.* [OF., primrose.] A primrose. *Obs.*
prime staff. = CLOG ALMANAC. [*Obs.*]
prime-temps, *n.* Also **primetime**. [OF. *prin tens*, F. *printemps*, lit., first time, L. *primus* first + *tempus* time.] Springtime. *Obs.*
prime′tide′, *n.* The hour of prime; also, springtime. *Obs.*
pri-me′val-ly, *adv.* of PRIMEVAL.
pri-meve′, *a.* [L. *primaevus*.] [Primeval. *Obs.*
pri-me′vous (prī-mē′vŭs), *a.* Primeval. *Rare.*
Prim′i-an-ist (prĭm′ĭ-ăn-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Primianus, who was Donatistic bishop of Carthage, A. D. 392.
pri′mi-ce′ri-on (prī′mĭ-sē′rĭ-ŏn), **-ce′ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LGr. πριμμικήριος a chief officer; cf. L. *primicerius* first in rank.] *East. Ch.* A taper carried in processions.
prim′i-ces (prĭm′ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* [OF. *primices*, F. *prémices*, L. *primitiae*. See PRIMITIÆ.] First fruits. *Obs. or R.*
primier. ÷ PREMIER, *a.*
pri-mif′lu-ous, *a.* [L. *primus* first + *fluere* to flow.] First exuding. *Obs.*
primigene, *a.* [L. *primigenius*.] Primigenial. *Obs.*
pri′mi-grav′i-da (prī′mĭ-grăv′ĭ-dȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *primus* first + *gravida* pregnant.] *Med.* A woman pregnant the first time.
prim′i-ker (prĭm′ĭ-kẽr), *n.* A primicerion.
pri-mip′i-lar (prī-mĭp′ĭ-lȧr; prī′mĭ-pī′lȧr), *a.* [L. *primipilaris*, fr. *primipilus* the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion, fr. *primus pilus* the division made up of the triarii in the Roman army.] Of or pertaining to the first maniple or the chief centurion of the triarii of a Roman army.
pri-mip′o-tent, *a.* [L. *primipotens*.] Chief in power. *Obs.*
pri-mi′ti-æ (prī-mĭsh′ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* Formerly also **pri-mi′ti-as** (-ȧz). [L., fr. *primus* first. Cf. PRIMICES.] *Law.* First fruits; specif., the annats, or year's first fruits, of an ecclesiastical benefice. See FIRST FRUITS **b**. — **pri-mi′tial** (-mĭsh′ăl), *a.*
prim′i-tiv. Primitive. *Ref. Sp.*
prim′i-tiv-ism (prĭm′ĭ-tĭv-ĭsm), *n.* Primitiveness. *Rare.*
prim′i-tiv′i-ty (-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Primitiveness.
prim′i-ty, *n.* [L. *primus* first.] State of being first. *Obs.*
‖ **pri′mo** (prī′mō). [L.] In the first place; first; also, in the first (year).
pri′mo-gen′e-trix (-jĕn′ē-trĭks), *n.* [NL.] Female primogenitor.
pri′mo-gen′it, *a.* [L. *primogenitus*.] First-born. *Obs.*
pri′mo-gen′i-tal (prī′mō-jĕn′ĭ-tăl), *a.* Primogenitary.
pri′mo-gen′i-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to primogeniture. *Rare.*
pri′mo-gen′i-ture-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **prim′-o′mo** (prē-mô′mō), *n.* [It.] Principal actor or male singer at a theater.
pri-mor′di-a, *n.*, *pl.* of PRIMORDIUM.
pri-mor′di-al-ly, *adv.* of PRIMORDIAL.
pri-mor′di-an (prī-môr′dĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *primordius* first of all.] Any of several kinds of plums.
pri-mor′di-ate (-āt), *a.* Primordial. *Rare.*
prim-os′i-ty (prĭm-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*prim* + *-osity*.] Prudery; primness. *Rare.*
pri-mo′vant (prī-mō′vănt; -mōōv′ănt), *n.* [*prime* (cf. OF. *prin*, It. *primo*) + F. *mouvant*, L. *movens*, p. pr.] Primum mobile. *Obs.*
primprint, *n.* [Cf. dial. *prim*, *primp*, *print*, the privet, E. *privet*.] The privet **a**. *Obs.*
Prim′rose′, Charles. The vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," a man devout, guileless, and charitable, and priding himself on supporting the Whistonian doctrine that it is unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to marry again. His wife, **Deborah Primrose**, is noted for her housewifery, her family pride, and her desire to appear genteel; **Moses Primrose**, one of his children, displays much quiet pedantry and blundering simplicity.
primrose family. *Bot.* The family Primulaceæ.
primrose peerless. The two-flowered narcissus (*Narcissus biflorus*). *Obs.*
primrose yellow. = PRIMROSE, 4.
primseine. ÷ PRIMSIGN.
prim′sie (prĭm′sĭ), *a.* Prim; demure. *Scot.*
primsign, *v. t.* [OF. *prinseignier*.] To sign with the cross. *Obs. or Archaic.*
‖ **pri′mum tem′pus.** [L.] First time.
‖ **pri′mus in′ter pa′res.** [L.] First among his peers.
prim′wort′, *n.* Any primulaceous plant. *Obs.* *Lindley.*
prim′y (prīm′ĭ), *a.* Being in its prime. *Obs.*
prin (prĭn; prēn). Var. of PREEN. [*Obs.*
prin, *a.* [OF.] Slender; lean.
prin. *Abbr.* Principal; principally; principles.

in 1795. — **Prince of the Power of the Air**, Satan ; — so called in Ephesians ii. 2. — **p. of the senate**, in ancient Rome, the senator first called in the roll. He was usually of consular and censorial rank. — **P. of the Sonnet**, Joachim du Bellay (1524-60), a French poet. — **P. of this World**, *Bib.*, Satan. — **P. of Wales**. **a** The eldest son, or heir apparent, of the British sovereign. The title was first conferred by Edward I. on his eldest son, afterwards Edward II.; but the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III., was the first to whom the principality was granted under the present limitations. The title is created anew for each holder. **b** A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table*. — **P.-of-Wales's-feather**, the prince's-feather. — **P. of Wales's feathers**, a plume of three ostrich feathers, as in the badge of the Prince of Wales. — **P. Rupert's drop**. = RUPERT'S DROP. — **P. Rupert's metal, Prince's metal**, an alloy of the appearance of brass said to have been first made by Prince Rupert, and stated variously to have been of copper and arsenic, and copper and bismuth.

prince (prĭns), *v. i.* ; PRINCED (prĭnst); PRINC'ING (prĭn'sĭng). To play, or act the part of, the prince; to assume princely or haughty airs. *Shak.*

prince consort. The husband of a queen regnant.

prince'dom (prĭns'dŭm), *n.* **1**. The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.
2. = PRINCIPALITY, 3.

prince'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A petty or a little prince.

prince'ly, *a.* **1**. Of or relating to a prince ; regal ; royal; of highest rank or authority ; as, *princely* birth.
2. Befitting or characteristic of a prince ; munificent ; magnificent; regal ; noble ; as, *princely* virtues ; a *princely* fortune. "Most *princely* gifts." *Shak.*
Syn. — See KINGLY.

prince'ly, *adv.* In a princely manner.

prin'ceps (prĭn'sĕps), *a.* [L.] First ; original ; — used esp. of a first edition or a copy belonging to a first edition.
‖ **prin'ceps pol'li-cis** (pŏl'ĭ-sĭs) [L. *pollicis* of the thumb], *Anat.*, a branch of the radial artery which passes along the ulnar side of the first metacarpal, dividing into branches running along the palmar side of the thumb.

prin'ceps, *n.* [L. See PRINCE.] **a** Lit., one that is first ; specif., *A.-S. Hist.*, any of various chief officials, esp. a member of a king's council. **b** A princeps edition of a work or a copy of it.

prince's-feath'er (prĭn'sĕz- ; -sĭz- ; 151), *n.* **a** A showy annual plant (*Amaranthus hypochondriacus*) with dense usually red spikes. **b** A plant (*Polygonum orientale*) with broadly ovate leaves and slender drooping crimson spikes ; — often called *gentleman's-cane*.

prince's pine. **a** The jack pine *Pinus divaricata*. **b** The pipsissewa.

prin'cess (prĭn'sĕs ; *see note below*), *n.* [F. *princesse*. See PRINCE.] **1**. A female prince ; a woman having sovereign power, or the rank of a prince.
2. The daughter or granddaughter of a sovereign ; also, loosely, a female member of a royal family. *Shak.*
3. The consort of a prince ; as, the *Princess* of Wales.
4. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.
princess royal, the eldest daughter of a sovereign.
☞ In British use *princess* is accented prin'cess or prin'cess' when the name follows, as in *Prin'cess Alice* ; otherwise often *prin-cess'*, as in *I saw the prin-cess'*.

prin-cesse' (prĭn-sĕs'), *a.* [F., a princess.] Of a woman's dress, close-fitting with waist and skirt in one.

prince'wood' (prĭns'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The West Indian boraginaceous tree *Cordia gerascanthoides*, or its wood. **b** The tropical American rubiaceous tree *Hamelia ventricosa*, or its streaked wood. **c** The West Indian rubiaceous shrub or tree *Exostemma caribæum*. The bark affords bitters.

prin'ci-pal (prĭn'sĭ-păl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *principalis*. See PRINCE.] **1**. Highest in rank, authority, character, importance, or degree ; most considerable or important ; chief ; main ; as, the *principal* officers; the *principal* men ; the *principal* productions ; the *principal* arguments.

Wisdom is the *principal* thing. *Prov.* iv. 7.

2. Of or pert. to a prince ; princely. *A Latinism. Obs.*
3. Very good ; prime. *Dial. Scot.*
principal axis. **a** *Mech.* Of a body or its inertia : A straight line about which the centrifugal forces of rotation either balance or reduce to a single force ; an axis of figure of Poinsot's momental ellipsoid through a given point. **b** *Geom.* (1) Of a conic : The diameter through the foci. (2) More generally, of any curve : A diameter bisecting rectangularly a system of parallel chords. (3) Of a quadric : Any of three lines in which the principal planes of the quadric intersect two and two, as in an ellipsoid. **c** *Mech.* Of a stress : See PRINCIPAL STRESS. — **p. challenge**. *Law.* See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 4. — **p. distance**. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. — **p. focus**, *Optics*, the focus for parallel rays ; — called also *solar* or *stellar focus*. — **p. form**, *Philos.*, the form which constitutes or determines a species. — **p. function**, *Math.*, the integral (as to the time) of the Lagrangian function, that is, of the kinetic less the potential energy. — **p. meridian**. See GUIDE MERIDIAN. — **p. part**, *Gram.*, one of the inflectional forms of a verb, from which the rest can be derived, or which exhibit its different stems ; thus, regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus ; sing, sang, sung. — **p. plane**. **a** = PICTURE PLANE. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. **b** = INVARIABLE PLANE. — **p. point**. **a** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. **b** *Optics.* Either of two points on the optic axis of a lens, so related that the line from one to any point in the object is parallel to the line from the other to the corresponding point in the image. — **p. proposition**, *Logic*, an elementary proposition. — **p. radii of curvature of a surface**, *Math.*, the greatest and the least of the radii of curvature of all normal sections of the surface through a given point *P* of the surface. — **p. rafter**, one of the upper diagonal members of a roof truss, supporting the purlins and common rafters, or those joists to which the roof boarding is secured. See ROOF, *Illust.* — **p. ray**, *Persp.*, the principal visual ray. See PERSPECTIVE. — **p. section**. **a** *Cryst.* A plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal. **b** Any plane perpendicular to the edge of a prism. — **p. stress**, *Mech.*, any of the three simple compressive or tensile stresses situated along three definite axes (called *principal axes*) at right angles to each other, to which any complex stress in a body can be resolved. — **principal tenses**. *Gr. & Lat. Gram.* See under HISTORICAL, 3. — **p. value**, *Math.*, the central simplest value of a many-valued function, from which other values may be deduced by rule. — **p. visual ray**. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3.

prin'ci-pal (prĭn'sĭ-păl), *n.* **1**. A leader, chief, or head ; one who takes the lead ; one who acts independently, or who has controlling authority ; as, the *principal* of a faction, a firm, etc. ; the *principals* in a war ; — distinguished from *subordinate*, *abettor*, *auxiliary*, *assistant*, etc.
2. Hence : *Law.* **a** One who employs another to act for him ; the person from whom an agent's authority is derived ; — disting. from *agent*. Cf. SERVANT. **b** One primarily liable on an obligation, as disting. from an *indorser*, *surety*, etc. **c** The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor present at it ; — disting. from an *accessory*.
3. **a** A capital sum placed at interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund ; — distinguished from *interest* or *profit*. **b** Of an estate or portion of an estate of a decedent, in general, the corpus, or main body of the estate, portion, devise, or bequest ; — distinguished from *income*.
4. A presiding or chief officer, as of certain colleges and, in the United States, esp. of a school or academy ; as, a conference of university presidents and school *principals*.
5. *Arch. & Engin.* The construction which gives shape and strength to a roof, generally one of several trusses of timber or iron. Also, loosely, the most important member of a piece of framing.
6. *O. Eng. Law.* Any of the chief movables of a decedent such as constituted an heirloom, mortuary, or heriot.
7. *Music.* **a** In English organs, the chief open metallic stop, an octave above the open diapason. On the manual it is of four-foot pitch, on the pedal of eight-foot. In Germany this term corresponds to the English *open diapason*. **b** A kind of trumpet used in old orchestral music, as that of Handel. **c** A fugue subject ; — opposed to *answer*. **d** A soloist or chief performer.
8. One of the turrets or pinnacles of waxwork and tapers with which a funeral hearse was formerly decorated.
9. *Fine Arts.* **a** The chief motive or feature in a work of art. **b** An original work of art.
10. *Falconry.* Either of the two outermost primaries of a hawk's wing.

prin'ci-pal'i-ty (prĭn'sĭ-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *principalitas* preëminence, excellence ; cf. F. *principalité*, *principauté*. See PRINCIPAL.] **1**. State or quality of being principal, preëminent, or sovereign ; supreme station or power ; predominance ; sovereignty.

Your *principalities* shall come down, even the crown of your glory. *Jer.* xiii. 18.

2. A spiritual being (good or evil) of a high order ; specif., *pl.*, in medieval angelology, one of the nine orders of angels. See ANGEL, 1. *Milton.*
3. The territory or jurisdiction of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince ; as, the *principality* of Wales.

prin'ci-pal-ly (prĭn'sĭ-păl-ĭ), *adv.* In a principal manner ; in the chief place or degree ; primarily ; chiefly ; mainly.

prin'ci-pal-ness, *n.* The quality of being principal.

principal work. In a pipe organ, the open cylindrical pipes collectively, giving the typical organ quality of tone. See PRINCIPAL, *n.*, 7 **a**.

prin-cip'i-ant (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *principians*, p. pr. of *principiare* to begin, fr. *principium*. See PRINCIPLE.] Relating to principles or beginnings. — *n.* A beginner. *Obs.*

prin-cip'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L. See PRINCIPLE.] A principle ; esp., *pl.*, first principles ; fundamental beginnings ; elements ; as, Newton's *Principia*.

prin'ci-ple (prĭn'sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *principe*, L. *principium* beginning, foundation, fr. *princeps*, *-cipis*. See PRINCE.]
1. Beginning ; commencement. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. A source, or origin ; that from which anything proceeds ; fundamental substance or energy ; primordial substance ; ultimate element, or cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle*. *Tillotson.*

The assumption, universal among the ancients and in the Middle Ages, that there were *principles* of heat and cold, dryness and moisture, etc., led directly to a belief in alchemy. *J S Mill.*

3. An original faculty or endowment.

Nature in your *principles* hath set [benignity]. *Chaucer.*

4. A fundamental truth ; a comprehensive law or doctrine, from which others are derived, or on which others are founded ; a general truth ; an elementary proposition ; a maxim ; an axiom ; a postulate.

Therefore, leaving the *principles* of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection. *Heb.* vi. 1.

A *principle* ascertained by experience is more than a mere summing up of what has been specifically observed in the individual cases which have been examined : it is a generalization grounded on those cases *J. S. Mill.*

5. A settled rule of action ; a governing law of conduct ; an opinion or belief which exercises a directing influence on the life and behavior ; a rule (usually, a right rule) of conduct consistently directing one's actions ; as, a person of no *principle* ; the *principles* of a party.
6. Any constituent which characterizes a substance, or gives it essential properties ; esp., a drug, plant extract, etc.
Syn. — PRINCIPLE, RULE are here compared in the sense of that which exercises governing or guiding influence. PRINCIPLE emphasizes the idea of fundamental truth or general application ; RULE, that of more specific direction or regulation ; as, to follow certain *principles* of administration, to lay down certain administrative *rules* ; "Throughout a considerable part of conduct, no guiding *principle* . . . enables us to say whether a proposed course is even relatively right" (*H. Spencer*) ; "A long string of aphorisms, and maxims, and *rules*, for the conduct of life" (*Cowper*). See DOCTRINE, AXIOM.
principle of acceleration. *Embryol.* = LAW OF ACCELERATION. — **p. of Archimedes**. *Physics.* = ARCHIMEDEAN PRINCIPLE. — **p. of areas** *or* **moments**. *Physics*, an extension of Kepler's 2d law, declaring that in a moving system the sum of the products of each mass (point) by its double *areal* velocity (i. e., by the *moment* of its velocity) round any axis is equal to the time integral of all the moments (as to that axis) of the forces. — **principle of continuity**. *Math.* **a** The principle that theorems concerning real points, lines, etc., must hold when extended to imaginary ones similarly determined analytically. **b** The fact that for any set of (real) numbers less than *u* there is a certain smallest number that is greater than any number of the set or at least as great as any. — **p. of contradiction**. *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT. — **p. of contraposition**, *Symbolic Logic*, the truth that the negative of an included class includes the negative of the including class. — **p. of d'A'lem'bert'** (dȧ'läN'bĕr'), *Mech.*, the principle that if, from the force externally applied to each body at each instant, there is taken away the force required to produce the change of motion of the body which takes place at that instant, the remainder must be balanced by, and equal and opposite to, the internal force acting on the body in question. — **p. of duality**. *Math.* = CORRELATION, 2. — **p. of excluded middle**, **p. of identity**. *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT. — **p. of least action**, *Mech.*, the proposition that in the actual motion of a conservative system from one configuration (*C*) to another (*C'*) the quantity of action is less than in any other motion (from *C* to *C'*) to which it might be constrained without violating any geometric condition or affecting the relation of the kinetic energy to the positions and velocities (of the members). — **p. of least resistance**, *Mech.*, the fact that the stresses developed in connection with slight strains in a structure in equilibrium are the least that will balance the forces that develop them. — **p. of So'ret'** (sô'rĕ'), *Phys. Chem.*, the principle that, in an unequally heated solution, the colder parts tend to become the more concentrated. — **p. of virtual velocities**, *Mech.*, the law that when several forces are in equilibrium, the algebraic sum of their virtual moments is equal to zero. — **p. of vis viva**, *Mech.*, the principle that the difference between the aggregate work of the accelerating forces of a system and that of the retarding forces is equal to one half the *vis viva* accumulated or lost in the system while the work is being done. — **p. of work**, *Mech.*, the principle that the work put into a machine is equal to the work got out of it, neglecting frictional and other losses.

prin'ci-ple (prĭn'sĭ-p'l), *v. t.* ; PRIN'CI-PLED (-p'ld) ; PRIN'CI-PLING (-plĭng). To equip with principles ; to establish, or fix, in certain principles ; to impress with any tenet, or rule of conduct, good or ill ; as, well *principled*.

Let an enthusiast be *principled* that he or his teacher is inspired. *Locke.*

prin'cox (prĭn'kŏks), *n.* Also **prin'cock** (-kŏk). [Prob. *prim* + *cock*.] A coxcomb ; a pert youth. *Obs. or Archaic.*

prin'cum (prĭŋ'kŭm), *n.* Also **prin'cum-pran'cum** (-prăŋ'kŭm). [Cf. PRANK a trick.] Queer behavior ; a prank ; also, an affected walk or strut, or a nicety or affectation of propriety. *Obs.*

prink (prĭŋk), *v. i.* ; PRINKED (prĭŋkt) ; PRINK'ING. [Perh. akin to *prank* to adorn ; cf. also *prick* to prink.] **1**. To dress or arrange one's self for show ; — often with *up*.
2. To act, esp. to walk, affectedly or mincingly. *Dial. Eng.*

prink, *v. t.* To dress up ; to deck fantastically. "And *prink* their hair with daisies." *Cowper.*

print (prĭnt), *v. t.* ; PRINT'ED ; PRINT'ING. [ME. *printen*, *prenten*, shortened fr. *emprenten* ; cf. also D. *prenten* to impress, imprint. See IMPRINT, *v.* ; cf. PRESS to squeeze, SPRAIN.] **1**. To fix or impress, as a stamp, mark, character, idea, etc., into or upon something.

A look will *print* a thought that never may remove. *Surrey.*
Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay. *Roscommon.*

2. To stamp something in or upon ; to make an impression or mark upon by pressure, or as by pressure.

Forth on his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

3. To make by or as by pressing or stamping. *Obs. or R.*
4. To stamp or impress with characters, figures, patterns, or the like, transferred by pressure from plates, types, or the like ; as, to *print* calico ; to *print* cards with one's name and address ; also, to transfer an impression of ; as, to *print* a design on calico.
5. Specif. : To strike off an impression or impressions of, from type, or from stereotype, electrotype, or engraved plates, or the like ; in a wider sense, to do the typesetting, presswork, etc., of (a book, edition, etc.) : as, to *print* books, newspapers, pictures ; also, to cause this to be done ; to publish in print ; as, to *print* the disclosures.
6. To form in characters like those of type (other than script) ; as, a letter *printed* by a child before he has learned to write.
7. *Photog.* To take (a copy, a positive picture, etc.) from a negative, a drawing on transparent paper, or the like, upon a prepared surface.
Syn. — See PUBLISH.

print, *v. i.* **1**. To use or practice the art of typography ; to take impressions of letters, figures, or electrotypes, engraved plates, or the like.
2. To publish a book, article, music, or the like.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

3. To make characters like those used in type (other than script) or to make words or the like in such characters ; as, to *print* with a pen.

print, *n.* [ME. *preinte*, *printe*, *prente* ; cf. also D. *prent*, *print*. See PRINT, *v.*, IMPRINT, *n.*] **1**. A mark made by impression ; a line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the pressure of one thing on another ; as, the *print* of a seal in wax ; the *print* of one's education on his character.

Where *print* of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*

2. A stamp or die for molding or impressing an ornamental design upon an object ; as, a butter *print*.
3. That which receives an impression, as from a stamp or mold ; as, a *print* of butter.
4. Printed letters ; the impression taken from type, esp. regarded as to excellence, form, size, etc. ; as, small *print* ; large *print* ; clear *print* ; this line is in *print*.

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prince'age, *n.* Princes collectively *Rare.*
Prince Cam'a-ral'za-man (kăm'ȧ-răl'zȧ-măn). See BADOURA.
prince'head', *n.* Princehood. *Obs.*
prince'hood, *n.* State, rank, or characteristics of a prince.
Prince'ite (prĭn'sīt), *n.* An adherent of Rev. H. J. Prince, or a member of the Agapemone (which see).
Prince John John Van Buren (1810-66), son of President Van Buren ; — a nickname.
prince'less, *a.* See -LESS.
prince'let, *n.* A petty prince
prince'li-ness (prĭns'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
prince'ling, *n.* A petty prince; a princekin.
‖ **prin'ceps cer-vi'cis** (prĭn'sĕps sĕr-vī'sĭs). [L. *cervicis* of the neck.] *Anat.* The largest branch of the occipital artery. It descends along the back of the neck and divides into a deep and a superficial branch.
prince'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
prin'cess-ly, *a.* Having the air, manner, or characteristics of a princess. *Rare.*
prin'ci-fied (prĭn'sĭ-fīd), *a.* [*prince* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.).] Assuming princely airs. *Colloq.*
‖ **prin'ci-pal'** (prēn'sē-päl' ; 138) *n.* ; *pl.* PALES (-pä'lās). [Sp.] A leading man or one of the first citizens of a town ; also, sometimes, a member of a municipal council. *Phil. I.*
prin'ci-pal-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
principaly, *n.* A principal ; a chief. *Obs.*
prin'ci-pate (prĭn'sĭ-pāt), *n.* [L. *principatus* : cf. F. *principat*.] *Obs. or R., exc. in def.* 3. **1**. Princely power ; supreme rule. **2**. A prince : a principal person. **3**. A principality (in sense 3). **4**. One of the seventh order of angels : a principality (sense 2).
prin'cipe, *n.* [F.] Beginning ; origin. *Obs.*
‖ **prin'ci-pe** (*It* prēn'chē-pā ; *Sp.* -thē-pā ; 138 ; *Pg.* prēN'sē-pā), *n.* [It. *principe*, Sp. *principe*, or Pg. *principe*.] A prince : specif., in Spanish and Portuguese use, a title applied to the eldest son of a king. Cf. INFANTE.
Prin'ci-pes (prĭn'sĭ-pēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *princeps*, *-cipis*, chief.] Syn. of PHŒNICALES.
prin-cip'i-a, *n.*, *pl.* of PRINCIPIUM.
prin-cip'i-al (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Elementary. *Obs.*
prin-cip'i-ate, *a.* [L. *principiatus*, p. p. of *principiare* to begin.] Original ; initiatory. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To begin ; initiate. *Obs.*
prin-cip'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Analysis into elemental parts. *Obs. or Archaic*
prin-cip'i-a-tive, *a.* Originating. *Obs.*
‖ **prin-ci'pi-is ob'sta** (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĭs). [L.] Withstand beginnings (as of evil). *Ovid* (*Remedy of Love*, 91).
prin'ci-pl. Principle. *Ref. Sp.*
prin'ci-pld. Principled. *R Sp.*
prine (prĭn), *n.* The bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*
prin'gle (prĭŋ'g'l), *n.* A silver coin worth about a penny, formerly circulating in Scotland and the north of England.
pringnant. † PREGNANT
prink, *v. i.* To glance ; wink. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
prink'er, *n.* One who prinks.
prin'kle (prĭŋ'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. PRICKLE.] To tingle; prickle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
prinkt. Prinked. *Ref. Sp.*
prin'kum-pran'kum. Var. of PRINCUM-PRANCUM.
prin'prid'dle (prĭn'prĭd''l), *n.* Long-tailed titmouse. *Dial. Eng.*

5. Hence, printed matter; esp., a printed publication, as a newspaper or other periodical.
6. An impression taken from anything. Specif.: **a** A picture, design, or the like, taken by transfer from an engraved plate, a lithographic stone, or the like, usually on paper; as, sporting *prints*. See ENGRAVING, *n.*, *Citation*. **b** An intaglio impression reproducing in reverse an original having somewhat slight relief; also, a cast or impression in relief taken from such an intaglio.
7. A printed cloth; a fabric figured by stamping, esp. calico or cotton cloth.
8. A photographic copy made on a sensitized surface, as from a negative or from a drawing on transparent paper.
9. *Founding.* = CORE PRINT.
Syn. — See IMPRESS.
in print. a In a printed form; issued from the press; published. *Shak.* **b** To the letter; with accurateness. "All this I speak *in print*." *Shak.* **c** Still on sale by the publisher; not out of print. — **out of p.**, not in the regular market, or not procurable from the publisher, the edition printed being exhausted; — said of books, etc.
print′a-ble (prĭn′tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being printed or of being printed from.
2. Worthy to be published; capable of being lawfully or properly published; — usually with a negative.
print cloth. Woven cotton cloth prepared for printing.
print′er (prĭn′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who prints; esp., one who prints, or works at the business of printing, books, newspapers, engravings, etc., as a typesetter or pressman.
2. A publisher of printed matter. *Now Rare.*
3. *Teleg.* An instrument that records in printed characters.
print′er's dev′il (-tẽrz). **1.** A young apprentice in a printing office who does chores, and often gets very black from the printer's ink (whence the name *devil*).
2. *Print. Mach.* A roller cleaner that, when the composition rollers are to be laid aside after a run, washes the ink from them and puts them into boxes.
printer's ink. Printing ink, esp. the common black variety · hence, fig., printed matter; as, the power of *printer's ink*. See 2d INK, 1.
print′er-y (prĭn′tẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where cloth is printed; print works.
2. A printing office.
print′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PRINT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer, including typesetting and presswork, with their adjuncts; typography. Printing from engraved wooden blocks is said to have been practiced by the Chinese as early as 50 B. C.; in the 13th century the initial letters in certain manuscripts were stamped from similar blocks. But modern typography practically began with the use of movable types by Johannes Gutenberg at Mainz, 1438–1450. His claim to priority in the use of such types is contested by Lourens Janszoon Coster, of Haarlem. See PRINTING PRESS.
2. *Photog.* Act or art of producing a positive photographic picture from a negative by the action of sunlight or other actinic rays on sensitized paper; act or art of making photographic prints.
3. *Ceram.* Act or art of decorating pottery by means of transfer papers printed with mineral colors or of gelatin sheets printed in oil. The colors are fixed by firing.
4. *pl.* Paper used for printing on.
printing in. *Photog.*, a process by which cloud effects or other features not in the original negative are introduced into a photograph. Portions, such as the sky, are covered while printing, and the blank space thus reserved is filled in by printing from another negative. — **p. ink.** See INK, *n.*, 1. — **p. machine**, a printing press of more intricate design than the simpler forms of hand press; esp., a press operated by power. See PRINTING PRESS. *Chiefly British.* — **p. out**, *Photog.*, a method of printing, in which the image is fully brought out by the direct actinic action of light without subsequent development by means of chemicals. — **p. press**, any of numerous machines for making printed impressions on paper, board, tin, etc., from an inked surface, as of types (including also electrotypes, stereotypes, etc.), wood blocks, copper plates, lithographic stones, or the like. The earliest form of printing press was the simple screw hand press; the later forms were the cylinder press, introduced about the beginning of the 19th century, and forms using a lever or a toggle joint in place of a screw. Cf. CYLINDER PRESS, WEB PRESS. — **printing telegraph**, an electric telegraph which at the receiving station automatically prints the message in ordinary characters.
print′ing-out′, *a.* Of or pertaining to the process of printing out; as, *printing-out* paper. See under PRINTING.
print′less, *a.* **1.** Making no imprint.
2. Bearing or taking no imprint.

One of the Prioninæ (*Prionus laticollis*).

Pri′o-ni′næ (prī′ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρίων a saw.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of cerambycid beetles having the prothorax prolonged outward into a thin, more or less toothed margin; — sometimes ranked as a family and called **Pri-on′i-dæ** (prī-ŏn′ĭ-dē). The species are large, and brown or black in coloration; their larvæ burrow into the roots or wood of plants. The type genus, **Pri′o-nus** (prī′ō-nŭs), includes at least two North American species.
pri′or (prī′ẽr), *a.* [L. *prior* former, previous, better, superior; compar. corresponding to *primus* first, and *pro* for. See FOREMOST; cf. PRIME, *a.*, PRE-, PRO-.] **1.** Preceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior, previous; as, a *prior* discovery; *prior* obligation; — used elliptically, with adverbial force, in cases like the following: he lived alone [in the time] *prior* to his marriage.
2. First, precedent, or superior in the order of cognition, reason or generality, origin, development, rank, etc.
Syn. — See ANTECEDENT.
prior analytics [Gr. τὰ ἀναλυτικὰ πρότερα], that part of the logical writings of Aristotle which deals with the doctrine of the syllogism. See ARISTOTELIAN LOGIC. — **P. Mimamsa** *or* **Mimansa.** See MIMAMSA.
pri′or, *n.* [ME. *priour*, OF. *priour*, *prior*, *priur*, F. *prieur*, fr. L. *prior* former, superior. See PRIOR, *a.*] **1.** A monk, friar, or other ecclesiastic of superior rank or office; specif.: **a** Probably, before the 13th century, a monk superior merely on account of age or the like. **b** The superior or ruler of a priory (**conventual prior**). **c** The coadjutor of an abbot, ranking next to him in the monastery (**claustral prior**). **d** The head of a house of regular canons, as of the Augustinians, or of a friary of the Dominicans. **e** With *grand*, the commandant of a priory of any of various orders of military monks, as the Hospitalers.
2. *It. Hist.* One of the six magistrates to which the government of Florence was intrusted in 1282.
pri′or-ate (-āt), *n.* [LL. *prioratus*: cf. F. *priorat.*] The dignity, government, office, or time of office, of a prior.
pri′or-ess, *n.* [OF. *prioresse.*] A woman who is superior of a priory of nuns. She ranks next in dignity to an abbess.
pri′o-ris′tic (prī′ō-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Aristotle's work called "Prior Analytics." Cf. POSTERIORISTIC.
pri-or′i-ty (prī-ŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *priorité*. See PRIOR, *a.*] **1.** Quality or state of being prior, or antecedent in time, or of preceding something; as, *priority* of birth, claim.
2. Precedence; superiority in rank, position, privilege, or the like; as, the *priority* in law of liens on a property.
Syn. — PRIORITY, PRECEDENCE. PRIORITY refers esp. to order of time, PRECEDENCE to order of rank or dignity; as, "In payment of debts he must observe the rules of *priority*" (*Blackstone*), "None sure will claim in Hell *precedence*" (*Milton*); to take *precedence* in the order of *priority* of appointment. See ANTECEDENT, ASCENDANCY.
pri′o-ry (prī′ō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *priorie*, OF. *priorie*; cf. OF. *prioree*, LL. *prioria*. See PRIOR, *n.*] **1.** A religious house ranking next below an abbey, the superior of which bore the title *prior*, if a man, or *prioress*, if a woman (see PRIOR). Of such houses there were two sorts: one where the prior was chosen by the inmates, and governed as independently as an abbot in an abbey; the other, often called a *cell* or *obedience*, where the priory was subordinate to an abbey, and the prior was placed or displaced at the will of the abbot.
2. = PRIORATE.
3. A house of an order of military monks.
Syn. — See CLOISTER.
pri′sage (prī′zāj), *n.* [OF. *prisage* a valuing, taxing; cf. LL. *prisagium* prisage (cf. PRIZE, *v.*); prob. confused with F. *prise* a taking, capture, prize (cf. PRIZE, *n.*).] *O. Eng. Law.* **a** The right of the crown to take one tun of wine from every ship importing from 10 to 20 tuns, and 2 tuns from every ship importing 20 or more, or the wine so taken. By charter of Edward I. butlerage was substituted for this. **b** The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea which belongs to the king or admiral.
Pris-cil′la (prĭ-sĭl′ȧ), *n.* [L. *Priscilla* or Gr. Πρίσκιλλα; cf. L. *priscus* primitive, ancient.] **1.** Fem. prop. name.
2. A Christian convert who, with her husband, Aquila, was associated with Paul in missionary work.
3. A Puritan maiden, Priscilla Mullens, one of those who landed from the Mayflower, and the heroine of Longfellow's poem "The Courtship of Miles Standish." She is wooed by Capt. Standish through the mediation of his friend, John Alden, who is in love with Priscilla. She prefers the intermediary, and marries him after the captain's supposed death.
Pris-cil′lian (prĭ-sĭl′yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Priscillian (see 2d PRISCILLIANIST) or his doctrines.
Pris-cil′lian-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrines or practices of the Priscillianists.
Pris-cil′lian-ist (-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A Montanist; — so called from Priscilla, their alleged prophetess.
Pris-cil′lian-ist, *n.* Also **Pris-cil′lian-ite** (-īt). *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Priscillian, a bishop of Avila in Spain, in the 4th century, who mixed various elements of Gnosticism and Manichæism with Christianity. Priscillian was condemned as a heretic by the emperor Maximus and decapitated at Treves in 385, but the sect continued until late in the 6th century. Among its teachings were those that the human body was created by the Devil and that Christ, who was not a real man, came to save from the Devil the human soul, which emanates from God. They maintained externally a connection with the church, but secretly celebrated divine service in their own manner.

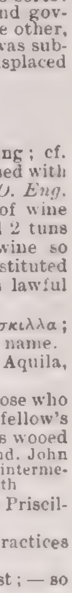
Prism.

prism (prĭz′m), *n.* [L. *prisma*, Gr. πρίσμα, fr. πρίζειν, πρίειν, to saw: cf. F. *prisme.*] **1.** *Geom.* A solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal, and parallel polygons, the faces being parallelograms. ☞ *Prisms* are often named from their bases, as triangular, quadrangular, rhombic, etc.
2. *Optics.* A transparent body, with usually three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases, — used in experiments in refraction, dispersion, etc.
3. *Cryst.* A form the faces of which are parallel to one axis; specif., one whose faces are parallel to the vertical axis, in distinction from *dome*. The prism, in the specific sense, is called a **prism of the first order**, or **unit prism**, when each face intersects two lateral axes in unit ratio, a **prism of the second order**, or **deuteroprism**, when each face intersects one lateral axis and is parallel to the other, or, in the hexagonal system, when it intersects two of the lateral axes at twice the distance at which it cuts the third; and a **prism of the third order** when each face intersects the lateral axes at unequal but simply proportional distances. The **macroprism**, **brachyprism**, **orthoprism**, and **clinoprism** each differ from the unit form in making a relatively greater intercept on that one of the lateral axes which is indicated for each one by its name. The nomenclature used for the various pyramids is exactly analogous. Some authors now call any form a *prism* whose intersection edges are all parallel.
4. *Figure Weaving.* = PATTERN BOX.
pris-mat′ic (prĭz-măt′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *prismatique.*] **1.** Of,
pris-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or resembling, a prism; as, a *prismatic* form or cleavage.
2. Formed by a prism; resembling the colors formed by the refraction of light through a prism; as, *prismatic* effects; *prismatic* spectrum colors, tints (see SPECTRUM, COLOR, *n.*, 1).
3. *Cryst.* Orthorhombic.
Syn. — See IRIDESCENT.
prismatic borax, *Chem.*, ordinary borax. See BORAX. — **p. coefficient of fineness of displacement**, *Shipbuilding*, the ratio of the volume of displacement of a ship to that of a prism equal in length to the distance between perpendiculars of the vessel and in cross section to that of the immersed midship section. — **p. compass**, *Surv.*, a hand compass provided with a triangular glass prism so adjusted that the compass can be read while one takes the sight. — **p. glass.** = PRISM GLASS. — **p. powder**, gunpowder pressed into the form of perforated hexagonal prisms for use in heavy guns. — **p. reflector**, a right-angled, totally reflecting prism. — **p. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM.

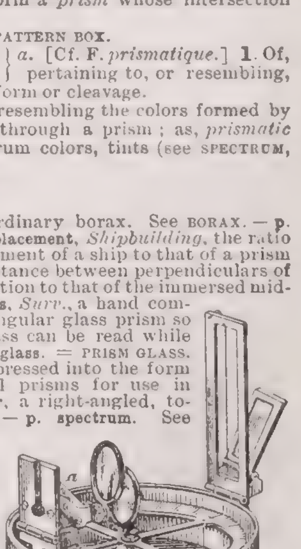
Prismatic Compass. *a* Prism.

pris′ma-toid (prĭz′mȧ-toid), *n.* [Gr. πρίσμα, -ατος, prism + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A polyhedron having as bases two polygons in parallel planes and for other faces triangles having each a side of one polygon for its base and a vertex of the other for its vertex. — **pris′ma-toi′dal** (prĭz′mȧ-toi′dăl), *a.*
prism binocular. A binocular in which a shortened telescopic tube is secured, and the object image is erected, by

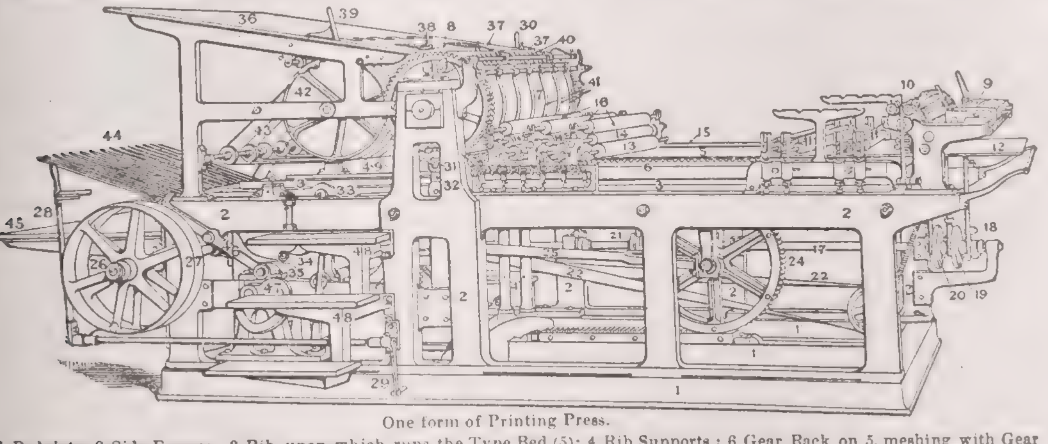
One form of Printing Press.

1 Bedplate; 2 Side Frames; 3 Rib, upon which runs the Type Bed (5); 4 Rib Supports; 6 Gear Rack on 5, meshing with Gear (8) that drives Impression Cylinder (7); 9 Ink Fountain; 10 Ink-Distributing Cylinder and Rollers; 11 Angle Rollers for distributing ink on Ink Table (12), attached to 5; 13 Six Form Rollers which take the ink from 12 and apply it to the type; 14, 16 Ink-Distributing Rollers, driven by Rack (15); 17 Cam Shaft, carrying the Cams, 18, 19, 20, 21, that operate the Ink Fountain Roller and give vibratory or side motion to the Distributing Cylinders and Rollers; 22 Belt to drive 17; 23 Stationary Rack; 24 Running Bed Wheel, in mesh with gear (not shown) on bottom of Type Bed; 25 Connecting Rod, actuated by a crank on crank shaft (not shown); 26 Driving Shaft; 27 Fast and Loose Pulleys; 28 Belt Shifter; 29 Belt-Shifter Connection to long Belt-Shifter Lever on opposite side of press; 30 Handle on Belt-Shifter Lever; 31 Large Tooth on Cylinder Gear; 32 Tooth Lever to hold Cylinder stationary while the Type Bed is running forward toward the Ink Fountain (part of the teeth of the cylinder gear are cut away to allow the rack on type bed to run clear); 33 Flat Connecting Rod to 32, operated by Three-Branch Lever (34) which is operated by Stop-Motion Cam (35) on Main Crank Shaft (not shown); 36 Feed Board for blank paper; 37 Feed Guides for front edge of paper; 38 Guide for side edge of paper; 39 Rest for flap or lower part of Feed Board when turned up to give access to the Impression Cylinders in "making ready;" 40 Sheet Grippers; 41 Steel Bands or Fenders to prevent the sheet from getting on the ink rollers; 42 Delivery or Fly Cylinder with grippers to take printed sheet from Impression Cylinder; 43 Strings to guide the sheet over the Sheet Flyer (44) or frame of wooden fingers to deliver the sheets upon the Fly Table (45); 46 Fly Cam Lever; 47 Fly Cam on end of main Crank Shaft to operate 44; 48 Steps (similar steps on opposite side lead to Feeder's Platform); 49 Flywheel on end of Driving Shaft

printece, printeis. ✝ PRENTICE.
print′er-dom (prĭn′tẽr-dŭm), *n.* See DOM.
Printer's Bible. See BIBLE.
printer's ream. Twenty-one and a half quires. *Eng.*
printiz. ✝ PRENTICE.
print works. A factory where calico or other cloth, wall paper, or the like, is printed.
Pri′o-don (prī′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PRIODONTES.
Pri′o-don′tes (-dŏn′tēz), *n.* [NL.: Gr. πρίων saw + ὀδούς tooth.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the giant armadillo.
Pri′o-no-des-ma′ce-a (-nō-dĕz-mā′shē-ȧ; -dēs-), *n. pl.* [NL.: Gr. πρίων saw + δεσμός bond.] *Zoöl.* An order or other division of bivalves typically having the hinge prionodont. — **pri′o-no-des-ma′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **pri′o-no-des-mat′ic** (-măt′ĭk), *a.*
Pri-on′o-don (prī-ŏn′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See PRIONODONT.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of LINSANG **a**. **b** Emended var. of PRIODONTES.
pri-on′o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. πρίων saw + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having a sawlike row of many simple and similar teeth.
Pri′o-no-pi′næ (prī′ō-nō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πρίων saw + ὤψ face.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Old World passerine birds consisting of the wood shrikes. The typical genus is **Pri-o′nops** (prī-ō′nŏps). — **pri-on′o-pine** (prī-ŏn′ō-pīn; -pĭn; 183), *a.*
Pri′o-nus (prī′ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρίων saw, sawyer.] *Zoöl.* See PRIONINÆ.
pri′or-ly, *adv.* Previously.
pri′or-ship, *n.* State or office of a prior; priorate.
priorty, *n.* Priority. *Obs.*
priory, *n.* Priority. *Obs.*
priory alien. See ALIEN PRIORY.
pri′our. ✝ PRIOR.
pris. ✝ PRICE.
pri′sal, *n.* [Cf. LL. *presalia*, and E. REPRISAL.] A capture. *Obs.*
Pris′ca (prĭs′kȧ), *n.* See PRISCILLA, 2.
pris′can (-kăn), *a.* [L. *priscus.*] Primitive. *Rare.*
Pris′ci-an (prĭsh′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [After *Priscian*, the Roman grammarian.] A grammarian. *Obs. or R.*
Pris′ci-an-ist, *n.* A grammarian. *Obs.*
Pris-cil′lian, *n.* A Priscillianist. *Obs.*
prise. ✝ PRICE.
prise, *n.* & *v.* Var. of PRIZE, a lever, and of PRIZE, to force.
prise, *n.* & *v.* Var. of PRIZE, estimate. *Obs.*
prise, *a.* [OF *prisié*, p. p. of *prisier*, *preisier*, to value.] Precious; prized; noble. *Obs.*
priser. ✝ PRIZER.
prishede, *n.* [*prise*, a. + *-hede*, ME. form of *-head.*] Valor; excellence. *Obs.*
pris-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PRISMATIC, -MATICAL.

an arrangement of Porro prisms, which twice reflect totally the rays from the object viewed.

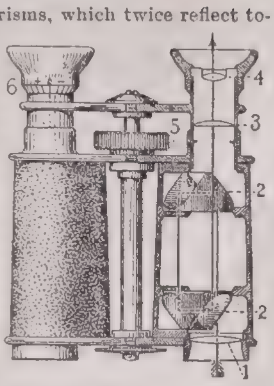

Prism Binocular. A ray from the object, entering at the Object Lens (1), is twice reflected by the Porro Prisms (2, 2) before passing to the Concave Lens (3) and the Eyepiece (4). 5 Focusing Screw ; 6 Fine Adjustment

prism diopter *or* **dioptre.** An arbitrary standard of prismatic deflection used by oculists, equal to that of a prism that deflects a beam of light one centimeter on a tangent plane placed at a distance of one meter.

prism glass. Glass with one side smooth and the other side formed into sharp-edged ridges so as to reflect the light that passes through, used at windows to throw the light into the interior.

prism level. *Surv.* A kind of dumpy level with a mirror over the level tube, and a pair of prisms so placed (in a tube set parallel to the telescope) that the position of the level bubble can be determined at any time by the levelman without the necessity of moving his head from the eyepiece.

pris′moid (prĭz′moid), *n.* [Cf. F. *prismoïde.*] A body whose form approaches the form of a prism. — **pris-moi′dal** (prĭz-moi′dăl), *a.*

pris′my (prĭz′mĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a prism ; prismatic ; of varied colors.

pris′on (prĭz′'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prehensio*, *prensio*, a seizing, arresting, fr. *prehendere*, *prendere*, to lay hold of, to seize. See PREHENSILE ; cf. PRIZE, *n.*, MISPRISION.] **1.** A place where persons are confined, or restrained of liberty ; hence, a place or state of confinement or restraint.

Bring my soul out of *prison.* *Ps* cxlii. 7.

2. Specif., a building or other place for the safe custody or confinement of criminals or others committed by lawful authority, or the state of being confined in such a place. The use of prisons as places of punishment and reformation of criminals dates from late in the 17th century, their prior use having been as places of detention or seclusion only. *Prison* includes every place of custody under legal process or lawful arrest ; but it is usually specifically applied to the place of confinement of convicted criminals, in the United States esp. a State prison (which see).

3. A prisoner. *Obs.*

pris′on, *v. t.* ; PRIS′ONED (-'nd) ; PRIS′ON-ING. **1.** To imprison ; to shut up in, or as in, a prison ; to confine.

2. To bind (together) ; to enchain. *Obs.*

prison breach *or* **breaking**. *Law.* The act by which a prisoner escapes by force and violence from a place in which he is lawfully in custody.

pris′on-er (prĭz′'n-ẽr ; prĭz′nẽr), *n.* [OF. *prisonier*, F. *prisonnier.*] **1.** A keeper of a prison ; a jailer. *Obs.*

2. A person under arrest, or in custody, whether in prison or not ; a person held in involuntary restraint ; a captive ; as, a *prisoner* at the bar of a court ; a *prisoner* of war.

Prisoner of Hope thou art, — look up and sing. *Keble.*

Syn. — PRISONER, CAPTIVE. PRISONER is the general term for one who is in custody or deprived of liberty ; a CAPTIVE is one who is held in bondage, esp. by force ; as, "conveyed to the Tower, a *prisoner*" (*Shak.*) ; "like *captives* bound to a triumphant car" (*id.*) ; *prisoners* of war ; "a poor miserable *captive* thrall" (*Milton*).

Prisoner of Chil′lon (shĭl′ŏn ; shĭ-lŏn′), François Bonivard (1493–1570), a Swiss patriot, whose imprisonment by the Duke of Savoy for six years in the castle of Chillon is immortalized by Byron in his poem of this name.

pris′on-er's base (prĭz′'n-ẽrz ; prĭz′nẽrz). A very old game, now played chiefly by children. It has various forms, the common feature being that players are touched, or tagged, as they attempt to run between stations or bases. Called also **prisoner's bar** or **bars**, **prison bar**, **bars**, or **base**, or, formerly, **base**.

pris′on-ment (prĭz′'n-mĕnt), *n.* Imprisonment. *Rare.*

pris′tine (prĭs′tĭn ; -tīn ; 183, 277), *a.* [L. *pristinus*, akin to *prior* : cf. F. *pristin.* See PRIOR, *a.*] Belonging to the earliest period or state ; original ; primitive ; as, a *pristine* state of innocence ; the *pristine* manners of a people ; *pristine* vigor.

Syn. — See PRIMARY.

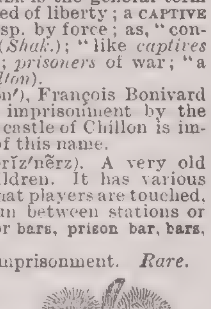

Pritchardia (*P. pacifica*).

Prit-char′di-a (prĭ-chär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after William Thomas *Pritchard*, consul at Fiji in 1860.] *Bot.* A small genus of ornamental fan palms, natives of the Hawaiian and other Pacific islands. They have cuneate or flabelliform leaves with bifid segments ; the corolla tube is persistent, and the ovary 3-lobed. The leaves are used for making fans and hats. *P. pacifica* and other species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

pritch′el (prĭch′ĕl), *n.* [Cf. PRICKLE.] Any of various iron-pointed tools, esp. one used by blacksmiths for punching or enlarging nail holes in a horseshoe.

prith′ee (prĭth′ē), *interj.* A corruption of *pray thee* ; as, I *prithee* ; — generally used without *I.* *Shak.*

prit′tle–prat′tle (prĭt′'l-prăt′'l), *n.* [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk ; prattle. *Contemptuous.*

pri′us (prī′ŭs), *n.* [L., former, previous, neut. of *prior.*] That which precedes ; a precondition.

pri′va-cy (prī′vȧ-sĭ *or, esp. in British use*, prĭv′ȧ-sĭ ; 277), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See PRIVATE.] **1.** State of being in retirement from the company or observation of others ; seclusion.

2. A place of seclusion from company or observation ; retreat ; solitude ; retirement.

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie. *Rowe.*

3. Concealment of what is said or done ; secrecy. *Shak.*

4. A private, personal, or secret matter. *Fuller.*

5. = PRIVITY, 2. *Obs.* *Arbuthnot.*

pri-va′do (prĭ-vä′dō ; -vā′dō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *privatus.* See PRIVATE.] A private friend ; a confidant. *Obs.*

pri′vant (prī′vănt), *a.* [L. *privans*, p. pr. See PRIVATE.] Noting privative opposites. *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Pri-vat′do-cent′** (prē-vät′dō-tsĕnt′), *n.* ; *G. pl.* -DOCENTEN (-tsĕn′tĕn). Also *Privatdozent.* [G. ; *privat* private + *docent* teacher. See DOCENT.] In the universities of Germany and some other European countries, a licensed teacher or lecturer having no share in the university government and dependent upon fees for remuneration.

pri′vate (prī′vāt), *a.* [L. *privatus* apart from the state, peculiar to an individual, private, properly p. p. of *privare* to bereave, deprive, originally, to separate, fr. *privus* single, private, perhaps originally, put forward (hence, alone, single) and akin to *prae* before. See PRIOR, *a.* ; cf. DEPRIVE, PRIVY, *a.*] **1.** Belonging to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest ; peculiar to one's self ; unconnected with others ; personal ; one's own ; not public ; not general ; separate ; as, a man's *private* opinion ; *private* property ; a *private* purse ; *private* expenses or interests ; a *private* secretary ; a *private* wrong.

2. Sequestered from company or observation ; secret ; secluded ; solitary ; — said of a place, thing, or person ; as, a *private* room ; *private* prayer ; I wish to be *private.*

3. Not invested with, or engaged in, public office or employment ; not public in character or nature ; as, a *private* citizen ; *private* life ; *private* schools.

A *private* person may arrest a felon *Blackstone*

4. Not publicly known ; not open ; secret ; as, a *private* negotiation ; a *private* understanding.

5. Having secret or private knowledge ; privy. *Obs.*

6. Maintaining secrecy ; uncommunicative ; as, to be *private* in carrying out instructions. *Obs. or R.*

private act, bill, *or* **statute.** *Law*, one that relates to, affects, or concerns only a particular person or persons or particular classes of persons in their peculiar interests ; — opposed to a *general*, or *public*, *act*, *bill*, etc. Of such a bill the courts do not take judicial notice. — **p. bank**, a bank conducted by a person or persons constituting a firm, not a corporation, without special privileges or authority from the state and not proceeding under any law requiring subjection to public supervision. — **p. carrier**, *Law*, a carrier who carries for hire under particular bargains or contracts and does not hold himself out for public employment so as to be legally a *common carrier* (which see). — **p. company.** *Law.* **a** = PRIVATE CORPORATION **a**. **b** *Eng. Law.* An incorporated company, formed under the provisions of the Companies Act, differing from the ordinary corporation in various respects making it somewhat resemble a limited partnership with a corporate organization, as in the limited or unlimited liability of its members, the possible restrictions as to sale of shares to persons not shareholders, etc. — **p. corporation.** *Law.* **a** Any corporation not a public corporation. See CORPORATION, 3. **b** *Eng. Law.* A private company. — **p. international law.** See INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW. — **p. law**, that division of the law which classifies, and deals with, the rights and duties of persons (natural and juristic) in their relations to each other as private subjects or citizens ; — disting. from *public law.* — **p. Mass.** = MISSA PRIVATA. — **p. nuisance** *or* **wrong.** See NUISANCE, 2. — **p. soldier.** = PRIVATE, *n.*, 2. — **p. way**, a right of private passage over another man's ground.

pri′vate (prī′vāt), *n.* **1.** In *Obs.* senses : **a** A secret message ; a private communication. *Shak.* **b** Personal interest ; particular business. *B. Jonson.* **c** Privacy ; retirement. *Shak.* **d** One not in public life or office. *Archaic.*

What have kings, that *privates* have not too ? *Shak.*

2. *Mil.* A soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer ; a common soldier.

3. *pl.* The private parts ; the genitals.

in private, secretly ; not openly or publicly.

pri′va-teer′ (prī′vȧ-tēr′), *n.* [From PRIVATE.] **1.** An armed private vessel which bears the commission of the sovereign power to cruise against the commerce or war vessels of the enemy. See LETTERS OF MARQUE. The Declaration of Paris, Art. I. (April 16, 1856), declares that privateering "is and remains abolished by the signatory powers." The United States, though not a signatory, has never since commissioned privateers. Cf. VOLUNTEER NAVY.

2. The commander, or one of the crew, of a privateer.

pri′va-teer′, *v. i.* ; PRI′VA-TEERED′ (-tērd′) ; PRI′VA-TEER′ING. To cruise in or as a privateer.

pri′va-teers′man (-tērz′măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An officer or seaman of a privateer.

pri′vate-ly (prī′vāt-lĭ), *adv.* In a private manner or way.

pri′vate-ness, *n.* **1.** Seclusion from company or society ; retirement ; privacy ; secrecy. *Bacon.*

2. The state of one not in public life or office.

pri-va′tion (prī-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *privatio* : cf. F. *privation.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** A depriving ; deprivation ; esp., a depriving of rank or office : specif., *R. C. Ch.*, suspension.

2. State of being deprived or destitute of something, esp. of something required or desired ; destitution ; need ; as, to undergo severe *privations.*

3. The condition of being absent ; absence ; negation.

Evil will be known by consequence, as being only a *privation*, or absence, of good *South.*

4. *Logic.* The absence of positive determination.

priv′a-tive (prĭv′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *privativus* : cf. F. *privatif.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** Causing privation ; depriving.

2. Consisting in the absence of something ; not positive ; negative.

Privative blessings, blessings of immunity. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. *Gram.* Denoting privation or negation ; as, a *privative* word ; giving a negative force to a word ; as, alpha *privative* ; *privative* particles ; — applied to such prefixes and suffixes as *a-* (Gr. ἀ-), *un-*, *non-*, *-less.*

4. *Logic.* Indicating absence of any quality that might be naturally or rationally expected, as the word "blind."

privative intercession. See INTERCESSION, 3. — **p. jurisdiction**, *Scots Law*, exclusive jurisdiction. — **p. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition predicating a privation.

priv′a-tive (prĭv′ȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** That of which the essence is the absence of something.

Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives.* *Bacon*

2. *Logic.* A privative term.

3. *Gram.* **a** A privative prefix or suffix. See PRIVATIVE, *a.*, 3. **b** A word denoting the negation of a quality otherwise inherent, as *dumb*, *voiceless.*

priv′et (prĭv′ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *privie*, E. dial. *prim*, *primp*, *print.* Perh. for *primet* ; perh. from being cut and trimmed. See PRIM, *a.* ; cf. PRIME to prune, PRIM, *n.*, PRIE, *n.*, PRIMROSE.] **a** An ornamental European oleaceous shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*), with evergreen leaves and small white flowers ; also, any of various other species of the same genus ; as, the California *privet* (which see). The privets are much planted for hedges. **b** An oleaceous tree of the southern United States (*Forestiera acuminata*).

priv′i-lege (prĭv′ĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *privilège*, L. *privilegium* an ordinance or law against or in favor of an individual ; *privus* private + *lex*, *legis*, law. See PRIVATE ; LEGAL.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* Lit., a law in favor of or against a private person ; later (after Augustus), a law granting a favor or immunity to some person or class of persons. *Rare.*

2. A right or immunity granted as a peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor ; also, the law or grant by which it is conferred ; special enjoyment of a good, or exemption from an evil or burden, as a prerogative or franchise ; a peculiar or personal advantage or right, esp. when enjoyed in derogation of common right.

He pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman. *Kettlewell.*
The *privilege* birthright was a double portion. *Locke.*

3. Any of various fundamental or specially sacred rights considered as peculiarly guaranteed and secured to all persons by modern constitutional governments, such as the enjoyment of life, liberty, and reputation, the right to acquire and possess property, the right to pursue happiness.

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the *privileges* and immunities of citizens of the United States *U. S. Const., Art.* XIV

4. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A preference or priority belonging to a creditor by reason of the nature of his claim.

5. *Finance.* A call, put, spread, or straddle.

6. *Mar. Law.* A customary payment or gratuity to the master of a ship in the nature of primage.

7. A right of asylum or sanctuary. *Obs.*

priv′i-lege (prĭv′ĭ-lĕj), *v. t.* ; -LEGED (-lĕjd) ; -LEG-ING (-lĕj-ĭng). [Cf. F. *privilégier.*] **1.** To grant some particular right or exemption to ; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity ; as, to *privilege* representatives from arrest.

2. To bring or put into a condition of privilege or exemption from evil or danger ; to exempt ; deliver.

He took this place for sanctuary,
And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shak.*

3. To authorize ; permit ; license. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

priv′i-leged (-lĕjd), *p. a.* Invested with a privilege ; enjoying a peculiar right, advantage, or immunity ; as, *privileged* classes or orders.

privileged communication. *Law.* **a** A communication between parties to a confidential relation such that the recipient cannot be legally compelled to disclose it as a witness, as a communication between lawyer and client, between husband and wife, etc. ; — often called *confidential communication.* **b** A defamatory communication the making of which does not expose the party making it to the civil or criminal liability that would follow from it if not privileged. Such communications may be **absolutely privileged**, as statements made by a member of a legislative body, or by a judge in his judicial capacity ; or it may be **conditionally privileged**, as where a statement is made by one person to another who is in a confidential relation, or who has an interest therein, bad faith with actual malice in these cases depriving the communication of its privileged character. — **p. debts**, *Civil Law*, debts to which a preference in payment is given by law ; preferred debts. — **p. deed**, *Scots Law*, a holograph deed, which is exempted from the statute requiring deeds to be signed before witnesses. — **p. witnesses**, *Law*, witnesses whom the party in interest may refuse to allow to testify as to certain things.

priv′i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a privy manner ; privately : secretly.

priv′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *priveté*, OF. *priveté.* See PRIVY, *a.*] **1.** Privacy ; secrecy ; confidence.

I will unto you, in *privity*, discover . . . my purpose. *Spenser.*

2. Private knowledge ; joint knowledge with another of a private concern ; cognizance implying concurrence.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the Prince of Orange. *Swift*

3. Privacy of life or condition ; seclusion. *Obs.*

4. A private matter ; a secret. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. Intimate relation or connection. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

6. *pl.* The genitals ; the privates. *Obs. or R.*

7. *Law.* A connection, or bond of union, between parties, as to some particular transaction ; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property ; the relationship between privies.

priv′y (-ĭ), *a.* [F. *privé*, fr. L. *privatus.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to some person exclusively ; assigned to private uses ; not public ; private ; as, the *privy* purse.

2. Secret ; clandestine ; also, hidden ; not manifest ; as, *privy* defects. *Obs. or R.* "A *privy* thief." *Chaucer.*

3. Private ; secluded. "*Privy* chambers." *Ezek.* xxi. 14.

4. Admitted to knowledge of a secret transaction ; secretly cognizant ; privately knowing.

His wife also being *privy* to it. *Acts* v. 2.

5. Intimate ; in close relations. *Obs.*

Syn. — See SENSIBLE.

privy coat, a garment of light armor worn under the coat. — **p. council**, a secret council ; esp. : [*cap.*] **a** *Eng. Hist.* (1) The body of men appointed by the crown, without any patent or grant, to advise it in matters of state. Historically the council developed as a smaller body from the Great Council, becoming definitely recognized in the reign of Richard II., and officially designated as the Privy Council in the time of Henry VI. The body came to have large legislative, judicial, and administrative powers, until, finally, every act of the crown had to be performed under the responsibility of one of the members of the Privy Council, who became the sole responsible advisers of the

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prism telescope. = TEINOSCOPE.
prison base. Prisoner's base.
pris′ond. Prisoned. *Ref. Sp.*
prison fever. Jail fever.
priss. † PRIZE, PRICE.
prist. † PRIEST.
prist, *a.* [Prop. p. p. of ME *prisen* to prize.] Worthy ; noble ; valiant. *Obs.*
‖ **pris′tav** (prĭs′täf), *n.* Also *pristaw.* [Russ. *pristav.*] In Russia, a police official ; an overseer ; a commissioner.
Pris-tid′i-dæ (prĭs-tĭd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRISTIS.] *Zoöl.* A family of rays consisting of the sawfishes ; — called also **Pris′ti-dæ** (prĭs′tĭ-dē)
pris′tin. Pristine. *Ref. Sp.*
pris′ti-na-ry, **pris′ti-nate**, *a.* Pristine. *Obs.*
Pris′ti-o-phor′i-dæ (prĭs′tĭ-ō-fŏr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. πριστης a saw + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks consisting of the saw sharks. The type genus is **Pris′ti-oph′o-rus** (-ŏf′ō-rŭs).
pris′tis (prĭs′tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πριστις.] **1.** A large fish, perhaps a whale. *Obs*
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus of fishes containing the living sawfishes.
prist′ly. † PRESTLY.
Pris′to-dus (-tō-dŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. πρίστις a sort of fish + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of Paleozoic sharks probably having had but one tooth in each jaw.
prisune † PRISON
pritch (prĭch), *n.* [Cf. PRICK.] **a** A pointed spike or staff. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Pique : offense. *Obs.*
prit′tie, **prit′ty.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PRETTY.
prit′tle, *v. i.* = PRATTLE. *Obs.*
priures. † PRIORESS.
‖ **pri′us na-tu′ra** [L.] Prior by nature.
‖ **pri′us no′bis.** [L.] Prior for us : that which is prior in the order of cognition or of learning.
priv *Abbr.* Privative.
private. † PRIVET.
pri′vate, *v. t.* [L. *privatus*, p. p. of *privare.*] Deprive. *Obs.*
pri′va-teer′ism (prī′vȧ-tēr′ĭz'm), *n.* Conduct or practices of or like those of privateers. *R.*
priv′a-tiv. Privative *Ref. Sp.*
priv′a-tive-ly, *adv.* of PRIVATIVE
priv′a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prive, *v. t.* [ME. *priven*, F. *priver*, L. *privare.*] To deprive. *Obs.*
priveté, **privettee.** † PRIVITY.
privilege ticket. A return ticket issued to railway servants at half fare. *British.*
privitate, *n.* [LL. *privitas.* Cf.

crown. Most of its powers have either been abolished (as its legislative function by act of Parliament), or delegated to minor bodies or committees of its members. Thus, its judicial powers were taken away by the abolition of the Star Chamber or have been delegated to the committee known as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; most of its advisory powers have been actually, though not theoretically, taken from it by the formation of the cabinet (which see). The main duty of the council, as such, at present is to advise the crown as to the issue of ordinances, or orders in council. (2) The similar body appointed to advise the governor-general of Canada. **b** *Scot. Hist.* A body analogous to the English Privy Council. — **privy councilor** *or* **councillor**, a member of a privy council. — **p. purse.** *Great Britain.* **a** An allowance for the private expenses of the sovereign, forming part of the civil list. **b** [*cap.*] In full, *Keeper of the Privy Purse.* An officer of the royal household who pays the private expenses of the sovereign. — **p. seal. a** In Great Britain, the seal which the king uses in grants, etc., which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in lesser matters that do not require the great seal. **b** In Scotland, also, a seal used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights. **c** [*cap.*] Short for LORD PRIVY SEAL. **d** *Eng. Hist.* A paper imposing a forced loan; — so called because authenticated by the clerk of the privy seal. — **p. tithes.** See TITHE. — **p. verdict**, formerly, a verdict given privily to the judge out of court.

priv′y (prĭv′ĭ), *n.; pl.* PRIVIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Law.* Any of those persons having mutual or successive relationship to the same right of property; a person having an interest in any action or thing, esp. one having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not himself a party; — usually distinguished from *party.* *Privies* are usually classified as: **privies in blood**, as heir and ancestor; **privies in estate**, as donor and donee, lessor and lessee; **privies in representation**, as executor or administrator and the deceased; **privies in law**, as where one takes property from another by escheat.
2. A necessary; a backhouse.
3. A close or intimate friend. *Obs.*

prize (prīz), *v. t.;* PRIZED (prīzd); PRIZ′ING (prīz′ĭng). Also *prise.* [From PRIZE, *n.* Cf. PRY, in the same sense.]
1. To press, force, or move, esp. with a lever; to force, esp. up or open; to pry.
2. Specif., of tobacco leaves, to force into a cask.

prize, *n.* [F. *prise* a seizing, hold, grasp, fr. L. *prendere*, *prehendere*, p. p. *prensus*, *prehensus*, in some senses, as 5, influenced by OF. *pris* price, F. *prix* prize gained in competition (see PRICE, *n.*), or the v., F. *priser*, E. *prize* to value. See PRISON, PREHENSILE; cf. PRY to move with a lever.] **1.** Act of capturing or taking; also, that which is taken from another; something captured; a thing or person seized by force, stratagem, or superior power.
I will depart my *pris*, or my prey, by deliberation. *Chaucer.*
2. Hence, specif.: *Law.* **a** The capture of anything by a belligerent using the rights of war, or the property captured; esp., the capture of property, as a vessel, on the high sea or in the territorial waters of the enemy in virtue of the rights of war; also, property, or a particular piece of property, so captured. **b** *O. Eng. Law.* The taking from a merchant of a certain quantity (according to the custom of the time) of commodities for the king's use; also, the right to take such commodities. Prize of native products was called *preëmption* or *purveyance*; prize of imports or exports was called *emption* or *caption.*
3. A contest for a reward; competition. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Anything worth striving for; a valuable possession held or in prospect; an advantage; privilege.
I press toward the mark for the *prize* of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. *Phil.* iii. 14.
Methinks, 't is *prize* enough to be his son. *Shak*
5. Something offered or striven for in competition or in contests of chance; specif.: **a** An honor or reward striven for in a competitive contest; anything offered to be competed for, or as an inducement to, or reward of, effort; as, a school *prize*; the *prizes* given at an agricultural show. **b** That which may be won by chance, as in a lottery.
6. *Hunting.* A signal blown on the horn to give notice of the killing or capture of the game. *Obs.*
7. A lever; also, a purchase gained, as by a lever. *Dial.*

prize, *a.* **1.** Prized; esteemed; precious; noble. *Obs.*
2. Having been awarded a prize; as, *prize* paintings.
3. Awarded as a prize; as, a *prize* scholarship, trophy.

prize, *v. t.;* PRIZED (prīzd); PRIZ′ING (prīz′ĭng). [OF. *prisier* (earlier *preisier*), F. *priser*, fr. L. *pretiare*, fr. *pretium* worth, value, price. See PRICE; cf. PRAISE.] **1.** To set or estimate the value of; to appraise; price; rate.
A goodly price that I was *prized* at. *Zech.* xi. 13.
I *prize* it [life] not a straw, but for mine honor. *Shak.*
2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem. "[I] do love, *prize*, honor you." *Shak.*
3. To make a prize of; to seize as a prize; as, the vessel was *prized* for violating neutrality.

prize court. A court having jurisdiction of all prizes taken in war.

prize fight. An exhibition contest of pugilists for a stake or wager. Hence: **prize fighter**; **prize fighting**.

prize money. *Nav.* A portion of the proceeds of a captured vessel or other property divided among the officers and men of the vessel or vessels making the capture; also, a sum granted by the government to the officers and men of a vessel or vessels participating in the destruction of an enemy's vessel or vessels in battle. Prize money in the United States navy was abolished by Act of March 3, 1899.

priz′er (prīz′ẽr), *n.* [See 4th PRIZE.] One who estimates or sets the value of a thing; an appraiser. *Obs.* *Shak.*

priz′er, *n.* [See 2d PRIZE.] One who contends for a prize, esp. in boxing or wrestling. *Obs. or Archaic.*
A dancer or a *prizer*, trades that pay! *R. Browning*

prize ring. The ring (see RING, *n.*, 4 **b**) for a prize fight; also, the system and practice of prize fighting; prize fighters and their followers collectively.

‖ **pro** (prō), *prep.* [L.; akin to *prae* before, Gr. πρό, and E. *for.* See FOR, *prep.*; cf. PRIOR, *a.*] A Latin preposition signifying *for*, *before*, *forth.*

pro, *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with *con.* — *n.* One who takes, or votes on, the affirmative side; an aye; also, an argument, reason, etc., for the affirmative; — usually in *pl.*
pro and con, for and against, on the affirmative side and on the negative; as, they debated it *pro and con.* — **pros and cons** (prōz, kŏnz), the arguments or reasons on each side.

pro- (prō-; prŏ-). [L. *pro*, or Gr. πρό. In F., L. *pro* became *pour*, OF. also *por*, whence the E. *pur-*, as in *purchase*, *purvey.* See PRO, *prep.*] A prefix signifying in general *before*, *in front*, *forth*, *for*, *in behalf of*, *in place of*, *according to*, and used almost entirely in words from the Latin and Greek. It is sometimes confused with *pre-*, L. *prae-* (see PRE-). *Pro-* is used to denote: **1. a** *Priority of place* with the sense of *position before*, *in front of*; as, *pro*pose, to place before, *pro*claim; *pro*aulion, the porch (before the aulion), *pro*scenium; *pro*fane, before the temple, i. e., outside the temple, unholy, *pro*renal, *pro*gnathic. **b** *Priority of order* or *time*, in the sense of *occurring before*, *beforehand*; chiefly with nouns, as, *pro*logue, part spoken before (the main piece); *pro*em; *pro*ethnic, prior to division into separate races; also in scientific terminology with the idea of *primitive*, *rudimentary*, *undeveloped*; as, *pro*gamete, an immature gamete. Cf. PROTO-.
2. *Forth*, *forward*, with the idea of *motion before* or *to the front*; as, *pro*ceed, to go before or forward, *pro*ject, *pro*pel; *pro*gress, a moving forward, *pro*menade, *pro*blem; *pro*clitic, leaning forward, *pro*fuse.
3. *For*, *in behalf of*, *in favor of*, from the idea of *standing before or in front of for defense or protection*; as, *pro*cure, to gain, lit., to care for, *pro*pugn; *pro*locutor, one who speaks for another, *pro*xenus; *pro*slavery.
4. *In place of*, *for*, *instead of*, with the idea of *substitution*; as, *pro*noun, a word instead of a noun, *pro*leg, *pro*cathedral; also specif. in titles, as, *pro*consul, a person acting in place of a consul, *pro*prætor, *pro*legate.
5. *According to*, *in proportion*; as, *pro*portion, arrangement according to parts; *pro*sperous, lit., answering to or according to hope. *Rare.*
☞ The reference "See PRO-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *pro-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

pro′a (prō′ȧ), *n.* [Malay *prāū*, *prāhū.*] *Naut.* A double-ended outrigger swift-sailing canoe of the Mariana Islands and Malay Archipelago, with one side flat, which is kept to leeward. It carries a large lateen sail.

pro-am′ni-on (prō-ăm′nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pro-* + *amnion.*] *Embryol.* In the early embryos of the higher vertebrates, an area in the anterior part of the blastoderm not yet invaded by the mesoblast. The anterior fold of the amnion develops from it, and hence contains for a time no mesoblast. — **pro-am′ni-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk), *a.*

pro′a-naph′o-ra (prō′ȧ-năf′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NGr. προαναφορά. See PRO-; ANAPHORA.] *Eccl.* In Eastern liturgies, that portion of the service preceding the anaphora. It corresponds to the ordinary of the Mass in the Roman liturgy and to what is commonly called the antecommunion in the Anglican, for which latter the name is sometimes used. Properly it includes all of the Communion service which precedes the sursum corda. — **pro′a-naph′o-ral** (-răl), *a.*

prob′a-bil-ism (prŏb′ȧ-bĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *probabilisme.*]
1. The doctrine that certainty is impossible, but that probability suffices to govern belief and action.
2. *Rom. Cath. Theol.* The doctrine that culpability does not attach to an action based upon a judgment of its probable moral lawfulness where certainty is not attainable.
In its extreme form **probabilism** is the doctrine that any view held to be probable by an approved doctor of the church is a morally lawful ground for a layman's action. Developments of probabilism are: **æqui-probabilism**, according to which if one of two opinions be followed it must be at least equal to the other in probability; **probabiliorism**, denying the possibility of equal probability, and requiring the choice of the more probable; and **tutiorism**, requiring that the opinion of greater moral safety be chosen even if less probable.

prob′a-bi-list (-lĭst), *n.* An adherent of probabilism.

prob′a-bil′i-ty (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *probabilitas*: cf. F. *probabilité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being probable; appearance of reality or truth; reasonable ground of presumption; likelihood.
Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*
2. That which is or appears probable; anything that has the appearance of reality or truth.
The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of *probabilities.* *Buckminster.*
3. *Math.* In the doctrine of chance, the likelihood of the occurrence of any particular form of an event, estimated as the ratio of the number of ways in which that form might occur to the whole number of ways in which the event might occur in any form (all such elementary forms being assumed as equally justified); the ratio of the frequency of that form of the event to the entire frequency of the event in all forms. Thus, as an unweighted die thrown up may fall equally well with any of its six faces up, there are six ways of happening; the ace can turn up in only one way; the chance of the ace is $\frac{1}{6}$.
4. *pl.* A forecast of the weather, esp. the official daily forecast of a government service.
Syn. — Likeliness, likelihood, chance; credibility.
probability curve, *or* **curve of frequency of error**, *Math.*, a curve whose ordinates represent the relative frequency of an error in a large group of observations or measurements, the size of which error is represented by the corresponding abscissa. Its equation is, in its simplest form, $y = e^{-x^2}$.

prob′a-ble (prŏb′ȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *probabilis*, fr. *probare* to try, approve, prove: cf. F. *probable.* See PROVE; cf. PROVABLE.] **1.** Capable of being proved. *Obs.*
2. Having more evidence for than against; supported by evidence which inclines the mind to believe, but leaves some room for doubt; likely.
That is accounted *probable* which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South.*
3. Rendering probable; supporting, or giving ground for, belief, but not demonstrating; as, *probable* evidence; *probable* presumption. *Blackstone.*
4. Plausible; specious; colorable. *Obs.*
Syn. — See LIKELY.
probable cause, *Law*, a reasonable ground of presumption that a charge is, or may be, well founded. Two definitions of probable cause with reference to the criminal prosecutions and actions in tort are in general acceptance. One is that "probable cause is the existence of such facts and circumstances as would excite the belief in a reasonable mind, acting on the facts within the knowledge of the prosecutor, that the person charged was guilty of the crime for which he was prosecuted." The other, and more widely accepted definition, tantamount to this, is: "probable cause means a reasonable ground of suspicion, supported by circumstances sufficiently strong in themselves to warrant a cautious man in the belief that the person accused is guilty of the offense with which he is charged" (*Fed. Cas.* 9926). Probable cause in civil suits is in principle the same. — **p. error.** *Math.* See ERROR, 6. — **p. life.** *Life Insurance*, the period during which one half the people of a given age at a given time will remain alive, according to the mortality table; — sometimes called *equation of life.* Cf. EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

prob′a-bly (prŏb′ȧ-blĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a probable manner; in likelihood; in or with probability; as, it is *probably* so.
2. With an appearance of truth or probability; as, he spoke *probably*, but untruthfully. *Obs.*

pro′bang (prō′băng), *n.* A slender elastic rod, as of whalebone, with a sponge on the end, for removing obstructions from the esophagus, etc.

pro′bate (prō′bāt), *a.* [From L. *probatus*, p. p. of *probare* to prove. See PROVE.] **1.** Proved; tried; approved. *Obs.*
As *probate* witnesses hathe learned mee. *Wm Forrest.*
2. Of or belonging to a probate, or court of probate, or its jurisdiction; as, a *probate* record.
probate court, a court for the probate of wills, etc.

pro′bate (prō′bāt), *n.* **1.** Proof; test. *Obs.* *Skelton.*
2. *Law.* Official proof; esp., the proof before a competent officer or tribunal that an instrument offered is the last will and testament of a person deceased as it purports and is alleged to be; also, rarely, an officially authenticated copy of a will so proved. Also, the right or jurisdiction of hearing and determining questions or issues arising in matters concerning the probate of wills or the administration of decedents' estates. The effect of probate of a will is to establish its prima-facie validity both as to manner and form of execution and as to the testator's capacity, but not generally to establish the validity of its provisions. Jurisdiction of the probate of wills and administration of decedents' personal estate was obtained by the ecclesiastical courts early in the Middle Ages in Europe, and so continued in England until the Court of Probate was created by Act of 1857 (see PREROGATIVE COURT) and was given the jurisdiction in probate matters over both realty and personalty, which jurisdiction was later transferred by the Judicature Acts to the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice. Prior to 1857 probate was, in England (except in case of *bona notabilia* — which see), before the ordinary, and might if uncontested be made in **common form**, that is, by the executor's own oath, or in **solemn form**, that is, by witnesses. The distinction between probate in common form (which now may take place in a subordinate jurisdiction, called a **district probate registry**) and that in solemn form (which must be before the Probate Division or a county court) is maintained. In the United States the **probate courts** have from the first been civil courts, variously designated, usually according to their previous colonial character, as: **court of probate**, as in Connecticut; **surrogate's court**, as in New York; **ordinary's court**, as in Georgia and formerly in South Carolina; **orphans' court**, as in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; or **prefect's court**, as in New Mexico. In some States these courts control the appointment of guardians, the adoption of children, changing of names, etc.

pro′bate, *v. t.* To make probate of, esp. of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of a person.

pro-ba′tion (prō-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *probatio*, fr. *probare* to try, examine, prove: cf. F. *probation.* See PROVE.] **1.** Act of proving; also, that which proves anything; proof.
When by miracle God dispensed great gifts to the laity, . . . he gave *probation* that he intended that all should prophesy and preach. *Jer. Taylor*
2. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, etc.; examination, trial or a period of trial; as, to engage a person on *probation.* Hence, specif.: **a** The time or period which a person must pass in a religious house before taking the vows, to prove his or her virtue, and ability to bear the severities of the rule; novitiate. **b** The trial of a ministerial candidate's qualifications prior to his ordination, or to his settlement as a pastor. **c** Moral trial; specif., *Theol.*, a state or period, as in this life or after death, in which man has opportunity to prove his character, and become qualified for a happier state. **d** In various Methodist bodies, a trial of a convert's fitness for church membership, required for a period of six months or longer as a preliminary to reception into full membership; also, the period of such trial.

pro-ba′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Probationary.

pro-ba′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to probation; serving for trial. "A *probationary* state." *Paley.*

pro-ba′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who is undergoing probation; one who is on trial; a novice.
2. A student in divinity, who, having received certificates of good morals and qualifications from his university, is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, and, on acquitting himself well, is licensed to preach. *Scot.*

pro-ba′tion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Theol.* The theory of probation after death.

probation officer. In a municipal criminal court, an officer appointed by the magistrate to exercise supervision over, and receive regular reports from, an offender whose sentence is suspended. *Chiefly U. S.*

pro′ba-tive (prō′bȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *probativus*: cf. OF. *probatif.*] Serving for, or pert. to, trial or proof; probationary; as, *probative* judgments. — **pro′ba-tive-ly**, *adv.*

PRIVITY.] Private understanding. *Obs.* *Scot.*
Pri′wen (prĭ′wĕn). Var. of PRIDWIN.
‖ **prix** (prē), *n.* [F.] A prize. See GRAND PRIX and GRAND PRIX DE ROME.
priz′a-ble, prize′a-ble (prīz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Valuable; worthy to be prized.
prizall. † PRISAL.
prize, *n.* [F. *prix* price. Estimate; valuation. *Obs.*
prize′a-ble. Var. of PRIZABLE.
prize′less, *n.* Priceless. *Obs.*
P. R. N. *Abbr.* Pro re nata (L., according to the occasion)
pro. *Abbr.* Progressive.
pro (prō), *n.* Short for PROPROCTOR, PROFESSIONAL. *Cant or Slang.*
proach (prōch), *n.* Father-lasher.
proach, *v. i.* To approach. *Obs.*
pro′al (prō′al), *a.* [Gr. πρό before + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* Noting mastication effected by forward motion. Cf. PALINAL, PROPALINAL.
pro-am′bi-ent, *a.* *Astron.* Preceding; lying in front; — said of that region of a medium into which a moving body is passing.
pro-an′gi-o-sperm′ (prō-ăn′jĭ-ō-spûrm′), *n.* *Paleobot.* One of the ancestral fossil types from which modern angiosperms are thought to be derived. — **pro-an′gi-o-sper′mic** (-spûr′mĭk), **-sper′mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
‖ **pro a′ris et fo′cis.** [L.] For altars and for firesides
pro-au′li-on (prō-ô′lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl* -LIA (-ȧ). [Gr. προαύλιον vestibule; πρό before + αὐλή court.] *Eccl* The porch of an Eastern church.
prob (prŏb), *v. t. & i.* To stab; to pierce; to prod. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
prob. *Abbr.* Probably; problem.
prob′a-bil′i-o-rism (prŏb′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-ō-rĭz′m), *n.* [L. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis* probable.] See PROBABILISM, 2. — **prob′a-bil′i-o-rist** (-rĭst), *n.*
prob′a-bl. Probable. *Ref. Sp.*
pro′ba-cy (prō′bȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See PROBATE.] Proof (of assertions). *Obs.*
pro′bal (prō′bal), *a.* Approved; assured; probable. *Obs.*
pro-bal′i-ty, *n.* Probability. *Obs.*
probate duty. See DEATH DUTY.
pro-bat′ic, *a.* [L. *probaticus* in *probatica piscina*, fr. Gr. προβατικός of sheep or goats.] In *probatik piscine*, from the Vulgate *probatica piscina* (*John* v. 2), the sheep-cleansing pool (of Bethesda). *Obs.*
Pro-bat′i-ca (prō-băt′ĭ-kȧ). *D. Bib.*
pro-bat′i-cal, *a.* Pert. to probation. *Obs.*
pro-ba′tion-er-ship′, *n.* See [-SHIP.
pro-ba′tion-ist, *n.* A probationer.
pro-ba′tion-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-ba'tor (prō-bā'tôr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Examiner; approver. **2.** *O. Eng. Law.* An approver.

pro'ba-to-ry (prō'bȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Probationary. **2.** Pertaining to, or serving for, proof; as, *probatory* evidence; a *probatory* term, or time for taking testimony.

probe (prōb), *v. t.*; PROBED (prōbd); PROB'ING (prōb'ĭng). [L. *probare* to try, examine. See PROVE.] **1.** To examine, as a wound or some cavity of the body, with a probe. **2.** To search to the bottom; to scrutinize or examine thoroughly; as, to *probe* official conduct.

probe, *n.* **1.** An examination; a proof; test. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Surg.* A slender instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or for exploring for bullets, for stones in the bladder, etc.

probe'-point'ed, *a. Surg.* Having a blunt or button-shaped extremity; — said of cutting instruments.

probe, *or* **probe-pointed, scissors.** *Surg.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which to be thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.

prob'i-ty (prŏb'ĭ-tĭ; prō'bĭ-), *n.* [L. *probitas*, fr. *probus* good, proper, honest: cf. F. *probité*. Cf. PROVE.] Tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence; honesty; rectitude; uprightness. "*Probity* of mind." *Pope.*

Syn. — See HONESTY.

prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm) *n.* [ME. *probleme*, F. *problème*, L. *problema*, fr. Gr. πρόβλημα anything thrown forward, a question proposed for solution, fr. προβάλλειν to throw or lay before; πρό before, forward + βάλλειν to throw. Cf. PARABLE.] **1.** A question proposed for solution; a matter stated for examination or proof; hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement; a doubtful case or question. **2.** *Math.* Anything that is required to be done, as, in geometry, to bisect a line or to draw a perpendicular, or, in algebra, to find an unknown quantity. Cf. THEOREM.

problem of three bodies, *Math.*, the problem of determining the motions of three rigid bodies abandoned to their mutual attractions. It is fundamental in the doctrine of the perturbations of planets. — **problems of relative maxima and minima.** See ISOPERIMETRIC PROBLEMS.

prob'lem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *problematicus*, Gr.
prob'lem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } προβληματικός: cf. F. *problématique.*] Having the nature of a problem; not shown in fact; questionable; uncertain; unsettled; doubtful; as, one's guilt is *problematic.* — **prob'lem-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — See EQUIVOCAL.

problematic proposition *or* **judgment,** *Logic*, a proposition asserting possibility.

A categorical universal is often problematic, but a *problematic* is not the same as a hypothetical *judgment.* *Thos. Case.*

problem novel *or* **play.** A novel or play whose main situation deals in a serious manner with some problem of human conduct or relationship, esp. with some problem arising out of the relations of the sexes.

Pro'bos-cid'e-a (prō'bŏ-sĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROBOSCIS.] **1.** *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of ungulate mammals consisting of the elephants and their extinct allies, including two families, Elephantidæ and Dinotheriidæ. **2.** *Zoöl.* A suborder comprising all the ordinary Diptera.

pro'bos-cid'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a proboscis.

pro-bos'cis (prō-bŏs'ĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* PROBOSCIDES (-ĭ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. προβοσκίς; πρό before + βόσκειν to feed, graze.] **1.** The trunk of an elephant; also, the snout of other animals in which it is conspicuously long and flexible, as in the tapirs, shrews, etc. Sometimes humorously applied to the human nose, esp. when very long. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of various tubular processes or prolongations of the head or oral region of animals, esp.: **a** In insects, a tubular sucking organ, often adapted also for piercing, formed chiefly by the modification and coadaptation of some or all of the mouth appendages; as in Lepidoptera, where it is composed of the grooved and greatly elongated maxillæ fitted together, and is usually spirally coiled when not in use, and in Diptera, where the labium forms a sheath (often ending in a pair of fleshy expansions called *labella*) for the other mouth parts, some of which may form piercing organs. **b** In many annelids and other invertebrates, the anterior, muscular, protrusible part of the alimentary canal; the pharynx. **c** In nemertean worms, a long tubular organ, apparently tactile and defensive, contained in a sheath dorsal to the alimentary canal, and capable of being everted through an opening above the mouth.

proboscis monkey. A large long-tailed Bornean monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) having a long nose.

Proboscis Monkey. 1/20

pro'bou-leu'tic (prō'boō-lū'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. προβούλευσις prior deliberation; πρό before + βουλεύειν to deliberate.] That deliberates beforehand; pertaining to, or concerned with, previous deliberation; — said esp. of ancient Greek councils, as that of Athens, which prepared measures for submission to the popular assembly, or of their functions.

pro-ca'cious (prō-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *procax*, *-acis*, fr. *procare* to ask, demand.] Pert; petulant; forward. *Rare.*

pro-cac'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *procacitas.*] Impudence; pertness; petulance. *Rare.* *Burton.*

pro-cam'bi-um (-kăm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; CAMBIUM.] *Bot.* That portion of meristematic tissue from which the vascular bundles are developed. — **pro-cam'bi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pro'carp (prō'kärp), *n.* [*pro-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* The female reproductive organ of the gametophyte in certain red algæ. It consists of the *carpogonium* and the *trichogyne.* See GONIMOBLAST, CARPOSPORE, ARCHICARP, CYSTOCARP.

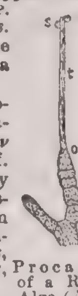

Procarp of a Red Alga (*Nemalion*). *t* Trichogyne, with two attached Spermatia (*s*); *o* Carpogonium.

pro-cat'a-lec'tic (prō-kăt'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* *Class. Pros.* Catalectic at the beginning; lacking the unaccented part of the first foot; — said of a colon or verse.

pro'cat-arc'tic (prō'kăt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. προκαταρκτικός beginning beforehand, fr. προκατάρχειν to begin first; πρό before + κατάρχειν to begin; κατά intens. + ἄρχειν to begin: cf. F. *procatarctique.*] Antecedent; immediately causing; specif., *Med.*, beginning; predisposing; exciting; initial. *Now Rare.* The term *procatarctic causes* has been used in some medical writings as synonymous with *prime causes*, *exciting causes*, and *predisposing*, or *remote*, *causes.*

pro'cat-arx'is (-ärk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. προκάταρξις first beginning.] *Med.* The kindling of a disease into action; also, the procatarctic cause.

pro'ca-the'dral (-kȧ-thē'drăl), *n.* [*pro-* + *cathedral.*] *Eccl.* A parish church used as a cathedral, or diocesan church, as in a new diocese which has as yet no cathedral. It has no cathedral organization or chapter.

Pro-ca'vi-a (prō-kā'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + *cavia* (see CAVY).] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the conies. *Hyrax* is a synonym. It is the type of a family, **Pro'ca-vi'i-dæ** (prō'kȧ-vī'ĭ-dē), coextensive with the group Hyracoidea.

pro'ce-den'do (prō'sē-dĕn'dō), *n.* [Abl. of the gerund of L. *procedere.* See PROCEED.] *Law.* Any of various writs issuing out of a superior court to an inferior court authorizing or directing the inferior court to act upon certain matters, as in remitting a cause for trial or, *Eng.*, in reviving the commission of a justice of the peace, after having been suspended.

pro-ce'dur-al (prō-sē'dūr-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *procédural.*] *Law.* Of or pertaining to procedure; as, a *procedural* contract, or one binding the maker to appear before a court and abide by and fulfill its award.

pro-ce'dure (prō-sē'dūr), *n.* [F. *procédure.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act or manner of proceeding, or moving forward; progress; process; operation; conduct. *Now Rare.* "The true *procedure* of conscience." *South.* **2.** Specif.: *Law.* The mode of beginning and conducting litigation, including in its broadest use the methods of pleading, evidence, and practice, and the rules of law (called **adjective law**) by which they are governed. Sometimes, in a narrower sense: = PRACTICE, 3. **3.** A step taken; an act performed in a course of conduct; a proceeding. "Gracious *procedures.*" *J. Taylor.* **4.** That which results; issue; product. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

Syn. — See PROCESS.

pro-ceed' (prō-sēd'), *v. i.*; PRO-CEED'ED; PRO-CEED'ING. [ME. *proceden*, F. *procéder*, fr. L. *procedere*, *processum*, to go before, to proceed; *pro* forward + *cedere* to move. See CEDE.] **1.** To move, pass, or go, forward or onward; to advance; to continue or renew motion or progress; as, to *proceed* on a journey; to *proceed* with an argument.

If thou *proceed* in this thy insolence. *Shak.*

2. To issue or come forth as from a source or origin; to come (from); as, light *proceeds* from the sun.

I *proceeded* forth and came from God. *John* viii. 42.
It *proceeds* from policy, not love. *Shak.*

3. To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; to begin and carry on a series of acts or measures; to act by method; to prosecute a design; as, to *proceed* on sound principles. **4.** To be transacted; to take place; to occur. *Obs.* *Shak.* **5.** To have application or effect; to operate.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*

6. *Law.* To begin and carry on a legal proceeding; to conduct legal proceedings. **7.** To take an academic degree; as, to *proceed* Bachelor of Arts; — an elliptical use. *Obs. in U. S.*

Syn. — Continue, progress; arise, emanate. See ADVANCE.

pro'ceed (prō'sēd), *n.* *Now only in pl.* That which results, proceeds, or accrues from some possession or transaction; esp., the amount realized from a sale of property; as, the *proceeds* of a sale, of a year's labor, etc.

pro-ceed'ing (prō-sēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who proceeds; progress or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step in a course of business; a transaction; as, an illegal *proceeding.*

The *proceedings* of the high commission. *Macaulay.*

2. Progress; advancement. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3.** *Law.* **a** *pl.* The course of procedure in an action at law. **b** Any step or act taken in conducting litigation. **4.** *pl.* The published record of the action taken, or of things done, addresses read, etc., at the meetings of a society or association. See TRANSACTION.

Syn. — Procedure, measure, step. See PROCESS.

proc'e-leus-mat'ic (prŏs'ē-lūs-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *proceleusmaticus*, Gr. προκελευσματικός, fr. προκελεύειν to rouse to action beforehand; πρό + κελεύειν to incite.] **1.** Inciting; animating; encouraging. *Rare.* *Johnson.* **2.** *Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, one or more proceleusmatics.

proc'e-leus-mat'ic, *n.* *Pros.* A foot of four short syllables.

Proc'el-lar'i-i-for'mes (prŏs'ē-lăr'ĭ-ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROCELLARIA; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* The order containing the petrels, shearwaters, albatrosses, and diving petrels.

pro-cel'las (prō-sĕl'ăs), *n.* *Glass Making.* A tool for imparting a characteristic shape to the neck of a bottle or other object as the work is rotated by the punty.

pro'ce-phal'ic (prō'sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* [*pro-* + *cephalic.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or forming, the front of the head. **2.** *Class. Pros.* Having an extra syllable at the beginning; — designating a dactylic hexameter actually or apparently so distinguished. Cf. DOLICHURUS.

procephalic lobes, *Zoöl.*, a pair of rounded lobes which appear at the anterior end of the embryo of an arthropod and develop into the sides and part of the front of the head.

proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs *or, esp. in British usage,* prō'sĕs; 277: *the orig.* pro-cess' *remained beside* pro'cess *until late in 18th c.*), *n.* [ME. *proces*, F. *procès*, L. *processus.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding; continued forward movement; procedure; progress; advance; of time, passing; lapse. *Milton.*

The thoughts of men are widened with the *process* of the suns. *Tennyson.*

2. Manner of proceeding or occurring; course (of events); sometimes, details or particulars. *Obs. or R.*

Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end. *Shak.*

3. A series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or transaction; continuous operation or treatment; a method of operation or treatment; as, the *process* of vegetation or decomposition; a chemical *process*; *processes* of nature; a *process* of reasoning; a *process* of manufacture. **4.** A statement of events; a story; account. *Obs.* **5.** *Law.* The writ or mandate that serves as the means used for bringing a defendant into court to answer in an action or proceeding, civil or criminal; in a broader sense, any writ, order, notice, summons, or other writing by which a court exercises its jurisdiction over the parties or subject matter of any action or proceeding; also, collectively, the whole of such mandates or other writings in an action or proceeding, or, in a still wider sense, the whole course of proceedings (in this sense being essentially equivalent to *procedure*). The original writ with all in continuation of it is called **original process**; process issued by way of execution is often called **final process**, and **mesne process** is used to include all process issuing between the beginning and end of the suit, or (from the modern disuse of the older original process) the whole process preceding the execution. **6.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any marked prominence or projecting part; an outgrowth or extension. **7.** *Bot.* Any small projection or emergence; specif., in bryology, one of the segments of the endostome. **8.** *Physics.* A change undergone by a substance when it settles or tends to settle to thermal equilibrium. See SWEEP, *n.*, 10. **9.** *Print.* Photomechanical processes collectively, as distinguished from engraving by hand. Also used adjectively; as, *process* block, cut, man, picture, plate, work, etc.

Syn. — PROCESS, PROCEDURE, PROCEEDING are here compared in their nontechnical uses. PROCESS denotes a progressive action or a series of acts or steps esp. in the regular course of performing, producing, or making something; PROCEDURE denotes esp. the method of prosecuting or conducting an operation or process; PROCEEDING applies esp. to measures or transactions; as, a mental *process*, a chemical *process*, the correct *procedure*, legal *procedure*; a harsh *proceeding.* See ADVANCE, PROGRESS.

in process, in the condition of advance, accomplishment, transaction, or the like; begun, and not completed. — **processes of In-gras'sias** (ēn-gräs'syäs; In-gräs'ĭ-ăs) [after G. F. *Ingrassias* (1510–80), Sicilian anatomist], *Anat.*, the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone. — **process in aid,** *Law*, process issuing out of a superior tribunal to supplement the jurisdiction of an inferior or local tribunal.

proc'ess, *v. t.*; -ESSED (-ĕst); -ESS-ING. **1.** *Law.* To issue or take out process against, or to serve process upon. **2.** To subject to some special process. Specif.: **a** To heat, as fruit, with steam under pressure, so as to cook or sterilize. **b** To produce or copy by photomechanical methods.

process butter. Inferior butter which has been melted and reworked, usually with the addition of milk or cream; — called also *renovated butter.*

proc'ess-ing, *n.* Arrangement, performance, or utilization of a process or processes, as in a factory; the actual work or operations involved therein.

pro-ces'sion (prō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *processio.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding or moving on; regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress; continuous course.

That the *procession* of their life might be
More equable, majestic, pure, and free. *Trench.*

2. Act or condition of proceeding, or issuing forth or arising, from anything.

He not only originates a third perfect Being, but makes at the same time a *Procession* out of imperfection, a really existent *Procession* which is always going on in all its stages. *W. T. Harris.*

3. That which is moving onward in an orderly, stately, or solemn manner; esp., a train of persons advancing in order; as, a *procession* of mourners.

Here comes the townsmen on *procession.* *Shak.*

4. *pl. Eccl.* Litanies said in procession. *Archaic.*

procession of the Holy Ghost, a theological term applied to the relation of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son, the Eastern Church affirming that the Spirit proceeds from the Father only, and the Western Church that the Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son.

pro-ces'sion, *v. t.* **1.** To honor with, or to escort or carry in, a procession. **2.** *Law.* To beat the bounds of (a parish, lands, etc.). *Local, U. S., or Dial. Eng.*

pro-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *processionnel.*] Of, pertaining to, or like, a procession; consisting in a procession.

processional moth, a processionary moth.

pro-ces'sion-al, *n.* [LL. *processionale*: cf. F. *processionnal.*] *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* A service book containing offices for ecclesiastical processions. **b** A hymn sung during a church procession, as of the choir and clergy into the church at the beginning of a service.

pro-ces'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *processionarius*, F. *processionnaire.*] Pertaining to a procession; consisting in processions; as, *processionary* service.

processionary moth, any moth of the genus *Cnethocampa,*

‖ **pro-ba'tum est.** [L.] It has been proved or tried.

pro'bea'gle (prō'bē'g'l). Var of PORBEAGLE.

Pro'be bi'bel (prō'bē-bē'bĕl). [G.] See BIBLE, 2.

‖ **pro'bi-tas lau-da'tur et al'get** (prŏb'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Honesty is praised, and freezes, i. e., is neglected. *Juvenal* (I. 74).

‖ **Pro'bi Vi'ri.** [L., honorable men.] See CONSEIL DES PRUD'HOMMES.

prob'lem-a-tist (prŏb'lĕm-ȧ-tĭst), *n.* A proposer of problems. *Rare.*

prob'lem-a-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To propose problems. *Rare.*

‖ **pro bo'no pu'bli-co** (pŭb'lĭ-kō). [L.] For the public good, or weal.

pro-bos'ci-dal (prō-bŏs'ĭ-dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Probosciform.

pro-bos'ci-date (-dāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a proboscis; proboscidial. [*Obs.*]

pro-bos'cide, *n.* [F.] Proboscis.

pro'bos-cid'e-an (prō'bŏ-sĭd'ē-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Proboscidian.

pro'bos-cid'i-al (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Proboscidate.

pro'bos-cid'i-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Proboscidea. — *n.* One of the Proboscidea.

Pro-bos'ci-dif'er-a (prō-bŏs'ĭ-dĭf'ēr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROBOSCIS; -FEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A division of gastropods having a long, retractile proboscis, as the cones, whelks, and cowries. *Obs.*

pro-bos'ci-dif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **a** Having a proboscis. **b** Pertaining to the Proboscidifera.

pro-bos'ci-form (prō-bŏs'ĭ-fôrm), **pro-bos'ci-formed** (-fôrmd), *a.* Proboscidiform.

proboscis flower. = UNICORN PLANT.

pro-car'pi-um (prō-kär'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A procarp.

pro'ca-tarc'ti-cal, *a.* Procatarctic. *R.*

[Procurator. *Obs.*]

procatour, *n.* [See PROCTOR.]

procede. ✝ PROCEED.

pro-ceed'er, *n.* One who proceeds.

pro'ceeds, *n., pl.* of PROCEED

proceir. ✝ PROCERE.

Proc'el-la-ri'i-dæ (prŏs'ē-lȧ-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *procella* storm.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the petrels, fulmars, and shearwaters, or, with some, of all the Procellariiformes. **Proc'el-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), containing the true stormy petrel, is the type genus. — **proc'el-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

pro-celle', pro-cel'la, *n.* [F. *procelle*, L. *procella.*] Storm. *Obs.*

pro-cel'lous (prō-sĕl'ŭs), *a.* [L. *procellosus.*] Stormy. *Obs.*

pro-cep'tion (prō-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [*pro-* + L. *capere* to take.] A prior seizing; preoccupation. *Obs.*

pro-cere', *a.* [L. *procerus* tall.] Of high stature; tall. *Obs*

pro-cere', *adv.* At length; completely. *Obs.* *Scot.*

pro-cer'e-brum, *n.* The prosencephalon — **pro-cer'e-bral,** *a.*

proc'er-es (prŏs'ēr-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *procer* a chief.] Nobles *Obs. or Hist.*

proc'er-ite (-ēr-īt), *n.* [*pro-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* The flagellum of the antenna of a crustacean. — **proc'er-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pro-cer'i-ty (prō-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *proceritas.*] Tallness. *Rare.*

pro-ce'rous (prō-sē'rŭs), *a.* [L. *procerus.*] Tall. *Now Rare.*

pro-ces'sal (prō-sĕs'ăl; prŏs'ĕs-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to (legal) process.

[cession.]

pro-ces'sion, *v. i.* To go in pro-

pro-ces'sion-al-ist, pro-ces'sion-ist, *n.* One who takes part in a procession. *Rare.*

pro-ces'sion-al-ly, *adv.* of PROCESSIONAL.

pro-ces'sion-a-ry, *n.* **1.** A procession. *Obs.* **2.** = PROCESSIONER, 3.

pro-ces'sion-er, *n.* **1.** One who goes in a procession.

esp. *C. processionea* of Europe, whose larvæ make large webs on oak trees, and go out to feed in regular order. They are covered with stinging hairs.

process plate. **a** A plate prepared by a mechanical process, esp. a photomechanical process. **b** A very slow photographic plate, giving good contrasts between high lights and shadows, used esp. for making lantern slides.

‖ **pro'cès'-ver'bal'** (prō'sĕ'vĕr'bȧl'), *n.; pl.* PROCÈS-VERBAUX (-bō'). [F.] *French Law.* An authenticated minute or statement of an official act, or of facts or transactions that have taken place within the cognizance of an official, for use as a basis of further action or for the acceptance of a superior; as: **a** A statement of facts observed or made known by inquisition with reference to a criminal charge. **b** The minutes of the transactions of an assembly, public or private. **c** Specif.: *French Canadian Law.* An act of apportionment of the expense and labor involved in the making and upkeep of municipal roads, bridges, and watercourses, drawn up by a special superintendent and to be homologated by the proper board of delegates or county council.

pro'chein (prō'shĕn), *a.* [F. *prochain*, OF. *prochien*, fr. LL. (assumed) *propianus*, fr. L. *prope* near.] *Law.* Next; nearest. — **prochein ami** *or* **amy** (ȧm'ī; ȧ'mē'). = NEXT FRIEND.

pro-chlo'rite (prō-klō'rīt; 201), *n.* [*pro-* + *chlorite.*] *Min.* A dark green mineral of the chlorite group, in foliated masses with flexible laminæ. H., 1–2. Sp. gr., 2.78–2.96.

pro'cho-ös (prō'kō-ŏs; prŏk'ō-), *n.; pl.* PROCHOÖI (-oi). [Gr. προχοος, πρόχους, fr. προχεῖν to pour forth.] *Gr. Antiq.* A small vase used esp. for pouring water on the hands before a meal, typically a slender form of œnochoë.

pro-cho'ri-on (prō-kō'rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.* [*pro-* + *chorion.*] *Embryol.* Any of several structures surrounding the blastodermic vesicle in certain animals, esp. a gelatinous coat (conspicuously thick in rodents) considered a secretion of the uterine glands. Also, the subzonal layer of cells of the blastodermic vesicle.—**pro-cho'ri-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pro'chro-nism (prō'krō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πρόχρονος preceding in time; πρό before + χρόνος time.] The antedating of an event; — opposed to *metachronism.*

pro-cid'u-ous (prō-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *prociduus.*] Falling from its proper place.

pro-claim' (-klām'), *v. t.;* PRO-CLAIMED' (-klāmd'); PRO-CLAIM'ING. [ME. *proclamen*, F. *proclamer*, L. *proclamare; pro* before, forward + *clamare* to call or cry out. See CLAIM.] **1.** To make known by public announcement; to give wide publicity to; to publish abroad; to promulgate; declare; as, to *proclaim* war or peace.

To *proclaim* liberty to the captives. *Is.* lxi. 1.
For the apparel oft *proclaims* the man. *Shak.*

2. To outlaw by public proclamation; hence, to forbid by, or subject to terms of, a prohibitory or regulative statute or order. "I heard myself *proclaimed.*" *Shak.*

[The meeting] was not *proclaimed*, and therefore was not illegal. *London Spectator.*

Syn. — Publish, promulgate, announce. See DECLARE.

pro-claim', *n.* A calling out; proclamation. *Rare. Keats.*

proc'la-ma'tion (prŏk'lȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *proclamation*, L. *proclamatio.* See PROCLAIM.] **1.** Act of proclaiming; official or general notice; publication.

King Asa made a *proclamation.* 1 *Kings* xv. 22.

2. That which is proclaimed, publicly announced, or officially declared; specif., *Law*, a public notice by an official of some order, an intended action, or some state of facts. In British and American law the term is used only of such notices by an administrative or executive officer, as the king of Great Britain, the president of the United States, a governor, mayor, etc., esp. with reference to some matter of public policy or the exercise of some administrative or executive power affecting the public at large; as, a *proclamation* of martial law; a Thanksgiving *proclamation.*

3. Hence, any open or definite declaration or manifestation. "The *proclamation* of thy passion." *Shak.*

pro'cli-sis (prō'klĭ-sĭs; prŏk'lĭ-), *n.* [NL. See PROCLITIC.] *Gram.* Pronunciation as a proclitic; combination in pronunciation of an unaccented word with a following accented word.

pro-clit'ic (prō-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. προκλίνειν to lean forward; πρό forward + κλίνειν to lean or incline. Cf. ENCLITIC.] *Gram.* Leaning forward (with reference to accent); — said of words which, having no accent of their own, are, in pronunciation, dependent on, and closely attached to, the following word. — *n.* A proclitic word.

pro-clive' (-klīv'), *a.* [L. *proclivis* sloping, inclined; *pro* forward + *clivus* hill: cf. OF. *proclif.* See DECLIVITY; cf. PROCLIVOUS.] Having a tendency by nature; prone; disposed. *Now Rare. Mrs. Browning.*

pro-cliv'i-ty (-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *proclivitas*: cf. F. *proclivité.*] **1.** Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency. "A *proclivity* to steal." *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. Readiness; facility; aptitude. *Now Rare.*

He had such a dexterous *proclivity* as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Syn. — See BENT.

pro-cli'vous (-klī'vŭs), *a.* [L. *proclivus.* See PROCLIVE.] **1.** Inclined; tending by nature. *Rare.* **2.** Inclined obliquely forward; — said esp. of teeth.

pro-cœ'li-an (prō-sē'lĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Procœlous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Procœlia. — *n.* One of the Procœlia.

pro-cœ'lous (-lŭs), *a.* [*pro-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, vertebræ with the anterior end of the centrum concave (and the posterior usually convex).

Proc'on-ne'sian (prŏk'ŏ-nē'shăn), *a.* [L. *Proconnesius.*] Of or pertaining to Proconnesus, an island in Propontis, now called Marmora from its black-streaked marble

pro-con'sul (prō-kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L.; *pro* for + *consul* consul.] *Rom. Antiq.* An officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; a governor of, or a military commander in, a province. He was usually one who had previously been consul.

pro-con'su-lar (-sū-lȧr) | *a.* [L. *proconsularis*: cf. F.
pro-con'su-la-ry (-lā-rĭ) | *proconsulaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a proconsul; as, *proconsular* powers. **2.** Under the government of a proconsul, as a province.

pro-con'su-late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *proconsulatus.*] The office or jurisdiction of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

pro-cras'ti-nate (prō-krăs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.;* PRO-CRAS'TI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); PRO-CRAS'TI-NAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *procrastinatus*, p. p. of *procrastinare* to procrastinate; *pro* forward + *crastinus* of to-morrow, fr. *cras* to-morrow.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day; to defer; postpone; delay; as, to *procrastinate* repentance. *Dr. H. More.*

'T will not *procrastinate* my doom. *Linton.*

Syn. — Adjourn, retard, protract, prolong. See DEFER.

pro-cras'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *procrastinatio*: cf. F. *procrastination.*] Act or habit of procrastinating; delay; dilatoriness. "*Procrastination* is the thief of time." *Young.*

pro-cras'ti-na'tor (-krăs'tĭ-nā'tēr), *n.* One who procrastinates.

pro-cras'ti-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to procrastination; dilatory.

pro'cre-ant (prō'krē-ănt), *a.* [L. *procreans*, p. pr. of *procreare.* See PROCREATE.] Procreating; generating; producing; fruitful; assisting in, or pertaining to, procreation. "His pendent bed and *procreant* cradle." *Shak.*

pro'cre-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* PRO'CRE-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); PRO'CRE-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *procreatus*, p. p. of *procreare; pro* forward, forth + *creare* to create.] To generate and produce; to beget; engender; as, to *procreate* an heir.

pro'cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *procreatio*: cf. F. *procréation.*] Act of procreating; a begetting.

pro'cre-a'tive (prō'krē-ā'tĭv), *a.* Having power to beget; generative; pert. to procreation. — **pro'cre-a'tive-ness**, *n.*

pro'cre-a'tor (-ā'tēr), *n.* [L.] One that procreates, or begets; a father or sire; a generator.

Pro-crus'te-an (prō-krŭs'tē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Procrustes or his mode of torture; producing conformity by arbitrary, violent, or injurious methods; as, the *Procrustean* treatment; a *Procrustean* rule. See PROCRUSTES.

The enforced *Procrustean* limit of sixty minutes to a lecture. *W. D. Whitney.*

Pro-crus'te-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To stretch or contract by violent or unnatural methods according to some arbitrary rule or standard.

Pro-crus'tes (prō-krŭs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προκρούστης, fr. προκρούειν to beat out, to stretch; πρό forward + κρούειν to strike.] *Gr. Antiq.* A celebrated legendary highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims upon an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; — whence the metaphorical phrase *the bed of Procrustes.*

proc-tal'gi-a (prŏk-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the anus or rectum.

proc'ta-tre'si-a (prŏk'tȧ-trē'sĭ-ȧ; -shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *atresia.*] *Med.* Imperforate condition of the anus.

proc-tec'to-my (prŏk-tĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the anus or rectum.

proc-ti'tis (prŏk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the anus or rectum.

proc'to- (prŏk'tō-), **proct-.** Combining form from Greek πρωκτός, *anus.*

proc'to-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*procto-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the anus or rectum.

proc'to-dæ'um (-dē'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + Gr. ὁδαῖος on the way, fr. ὁδός way.] *Zoöl.* The posterior part of the alimentary canal, including all formed in the embryo by invagination of the outer body wall, and hence lined with ectoderm. — **proc'to-dæ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

proc'to-plas'ty (prŏk'tō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the anus. — **proc'to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

proc'to-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the sphincters of the anus.

proc'tor (prŏk'tēr), *n.* [ME. *proketour*, *procutour*, contr. fr. *procuratour.* See PROCURATOR.] One employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator. Specif.: **a** A person appointed to collect alms for those who could not beg for themselves, as lepers; hence, a beggar; also, a liar. *Obs. Cant.* **b** The keeper of a hospital. *Obs.* **c** *Law.* A procurator in the civil and canon law; in English law, one of the body of men who formerly had the exclusive privilege of appearing in the admiralty and ecclesiastical courts. The Judicature Acts 33 & 34 Vict. c. 28 and 40 & 41 Vict. c. 25 empowered proctors and solicitors to practice in all courts alike, so that there is now no distinction between them; but the term is used, both in England and the United States, to denote any practitioner in probate or admiralty courts. **d** *Ch. of Eng.* A representative of the clergy in a convocation. **e** An officer in a university or college who enforces order and obedience to the laws of the institution.

proc'tor-age (prŏk'tēr-āj), *n.* Management by or as by a proctor; hence, control; superintendence; — in contempt.

proc-to'ri-al (prŏk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a proctor, esp. an academic proctor; magisterial.

proc'tor-ize (prŏk'tēr-īz), *v. t.* To summon before an academic proctor, as for discipline. *Univ. Slang, Eng.*

proc'to-scope (-tō-skōp), *n.* [*procto-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A form of speculum used for the inspection of the rectum.

proc-tot'o-my (prŏk-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* An incision into the rectum.

Pro-cu'li-an (prō-kū'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sempronius Proculus, a Roman jurist of the 1st century A. D.; — used to designate a school or sect of Roman jurists (called also the **Pegasian school** after another disciple) founded by M. Antistius Labeo (d. A. D. 17), which was opposed to the **Sabinian**, or **Cassian**, **school**, founded by C. Ateius Capito (d. c. A. D. 22), and named after two followers (respectively Massurius Sabinus and G. Cassius Longinus, both of the 1st century A. D.). The Proculians are said in general to have represented liberal views opposed by Augustus, and Sabinus conservative aristocratic views The two sects disappeared about the time of Papinian.

Pro-cu'li-an, *n.* [L. *Proculiani* the disciples of Proculus.] A member of the Proculian school of Roman jurists; — called also *Pegasian.*

pro-cum'bent (prō-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *procumbens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *procumbere* to fall, bend, or lean forward; *pro* forward + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down. Cf. INCUMBENT.] **1.** Lying down, or on the face; prone. "*Procumbent* each obeyed." *Cowper.* **2.** *Bot.* Trailing; prostrate; — said of stems.

pro-cur'a-ble (-kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being procured.

proc'u-ra-cy (prŏk'ū-rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ME. *procuracie*, fr. LL. *procuratia*, *-cia*: cf. F. *procuratie.* See PROCURATION; cf. PROXY.] **1.** The office or act of a proctor or procurator; management for another. **2.** Authority to act for another; a proxy. *Obs.* **3.** = PROCURATION, 4. *Obs.*

proc'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *procuratio* a taking care, management: cf. F. *procuration.* See PROCURE.] **1.** Care; management. *Obs.*, exc.: The management of another's affairs; specif., *Civil Law*, the agency of mandate; mandate; in a broader sense, agency. **2.** A power of attorney; a proxy. **3.** *Ch. of Eng.* Orig., a payment or render of provisions due from a parochial church to a visiting bishop or archdeacon, or to a bishop consecrating a church; now, a customary sum so paid by way of commutation, sometimes without actual visitation; — called also *proxy.* **4.** Act of procuring; procurement.

procuration fee *or* **money**, *Law*, a fee or money paid, as to a broker or scrivener, for procuring a loan. *Rare.*

proc'u-ra'tor (prŏk'ū-rā'tēr), *n.* [ME. *procuratour*, L. *procurator*: cf. F. *procurateur.* See PROCURE; cf. PROCTOR, PROCURER.] **1.** *Law.* One who manages another's affairs; one having a power of procuration; an agent proctor; specif., one authorized to conduct proceedings for another in court; hence, *Civil & Canon Law*, one of the body vested with the privilege of practicing in the courts. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* Under the Empire, any of various imperial fiscal agents or administrators; specif., a governor of a territory before it was administered as an actual province; as, the *procurator* of Judea. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The person having charge of the treasury of a monastery, or the like.

procurator fiscal, *Scots Law*, a public prosecutor, or district attorney. — **P. of the Holy Synod.** See HOLY SYNOD **b.**

proc'u-ra-to'ri-al (-rȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a procurator, or proctor; made or done by a proctor.

proc'u-ra-to-ry (prŏk'ū-rȧ-tō-rĭ; prō-kū'rȧ-), *a.* [L. *procuratorius.*] Pert. or tending to, or authorizing, procuration.

proc'u-ra-to-ry, *n. pl.;* -RIES (-rĭz). *Civil Law.* A mandate of procuration.

pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. t.;* PRO-CURED' (-kūrd'); PRO-CUR'ING (-kūr'ĭng). [F. *procurer*, L. *procurare*, *procuratum*, to take care of; *pro* for + *curare* to take care, fr. *cura* care. See CURE; cf. PROCTOR, PROXY.] **1.** To bring into possession; to acquire; gain; get; to obtain by any means, as by purchase or loan; — often with indirect object.

If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*

2. To contrive; to bring about; to effect; cause; as, to *procure* a favor to be granted.

Proceed, Solinus, to *procure* my fall. *Shak.*

3. To solicit; entreat. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. To cause to come; to bring; attract. *Obs.*

What unaccustomed cause *procures* her hither? *Shak.*

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2. [OF. *processionnier*, LL. *processionarium.*] = PROCESSIONAL a. *Obs.* 3. An officer appointed to procession lands. *Local, U. S., & Dial. Eng.*

pro-ces'sion-ize, *v. t. & i.* To procession. *Rare.*

procession moth. A processionary moth.

Procession week. Rogation week; — from the parish perambulation. *Dial. Eng.*

pro-ces'sive (prō-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Proceeding; advancing. *Rare.*

process milling. The process of high milling for grinding flour. See HIGH MILLING.

pro-ces'su-al (prō-sĕsh'ū-ăl), *a.* [From L. *processus* progress, process.] Of or pert. to, or of the character of, (legal) process. *Rare.*

‖ **pro-ces'sus**, *n.; pl.* -CESSUS. [LL., in L., a progression, progress.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, a religious dramatic exhibition; — from association with the procession at Corpus Christi. **2.** *Anat.* A process.

pro-chane', *a.* [See PROCHEIN.] Neighboring. *Obs. Scot.*

proche. † PROACH, PROKKE.

Pro-chi'ron (prō-kī'rŏn), *n.* L. Gr. πρόχειρον, prop. neut. of Gr. πρόχειρος at hand, ready; πρό before + χείρ hand.] A manual of the Byzantine law issued (about A. D. 878) under authority of Basil and his sons Constantine and Leo, and called also the **Constitution of Basil** or **Constitution of the three emperors.** During the years 884–6 a revision called the **Epanagoge** was published under Basil and his sons Leo and Alexander.

pro-chon'dral (-kŏn'drăl), *a.* Prior to formation of cartilage.

Proch'o-rus (prŏk'ō-rŭs). *Bib.*

pro'chro-nize (prō'krō-nīz), *v. t.* To antedate. *Rare.*

proc'i-dence (prŏs'ĭ-dĕns; prō'sĭ-), **proc'i-den'ti-a** (-dĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *procidentia*, fr. *procidens*, p. pr. of *procidere* to fall down forward.] *Med.* A falling down; a prolapsus.

proc'i-dent (prŏs'ĭ-dĕnt; prō'sĭ-), *a.* [See PROCIDENCE.] *Med.* Prolapsed. [*Obs.*

pro-cid'i-ous, *a.* Prociduous.

pro'cinct. *n.* [LL. *procinctus* or *procincta*: cf. OF. *procincte*, *pourceinte.*] Neighborhood; precinct. *Obs.*

pro-cinct', *n.* [L. *procinctus*, fr. *procingere*, *procinctum*, to gird up.] Readiness for action; in phrase *in procinct.* *Obs.*

prockesy. † PROXY. [*Rare.*

pro-claim'ant, *n.* A proclaimer.

pro-claim'er, *n.* One who proclaims.

proc'la-ma'tor (prŏk'lȧ-mā'tēr), *n.* [L., a crier.] *Eng. Law.* A certain officer of the (former) Court of Common Pleas.

proclamen, proclimacion. † PROCLAIM, PROCLAMATION.

pro-cline' (prō-klīn'), *v. i.* [L. *proclinare.*] To incline, or lean, forward. *Rare.*

pro-clive' (-klīv'), *v. t. & i.* [From PROCLIVE, *a.*] To incline; to make or be prone. *Obs. or R.*

pro-cli'vous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Proc'ne (prŏk'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρόκνη.] See PHILOMELA.

Pro-cœ'li-a (prō-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Crocodilia, including the recent crocodiles and alligators, and some late fossil forms with dorsal vertebræ mostly concave in front.

‖ **pro con-fes'so.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., [taken] as confessed; — used with reference to facts or statements taken as true by reason of their not being properly denied

pro-con'su-la-ry (prō-kŏn'sū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Proconsular.

pro-con'sul-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-cor'a-coid, *a.* [*pro-* + *coracoid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** = PRECORACOID **a.** **b** Designating the hypocoracoid in fishes. — **pro-cor'a-coid**, *n.*

pro-cras'ti-na-tive (prō-krăs'tĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Given to procrastination. *Rare*

pro-cras'tine, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *procrastiner.*] To procrastinate. *Obs.*

pro'cre-ant, *n.* A procreator.

procreate, *a.* [L. *procreatus*, p. p.] Begotten. *Obs.* [*Sp.*

pro'cre-a'tiv. Procreative. *Ref.*

pro'cre-a'trix (prō'krē-ā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female who procreates; a mother. *Rare.*

Proc'ris (prŏk'rĭs; prō'krĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρόκρις.] See CEPHALUS.

Pro'crus-te'si-an (prō'krŭs-tē'zhĭ-ăn), *a.* Procrustean *Rare.*

pro'cry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *procurium*, or OF. *procure.*] Procuracy. *Obs.*

pro-cryp'tic (prō-krĭp'tĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having or designating imitative colors adapted for concealment. — **-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

proct-. See PROCTO-.

proc-tag'ra (prŏk-tăg'rȧ; prŏk-tā'grȧ), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* Proctalgia.

proc'tal (prŏk'tăl), *a.* [Gr. πρωκτός anus.] *Zoöl.* Immediately in front of the vent, as the pelvic fins of many fishes

proc'to-cys-tot'o-my, *n.* *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the bladder through the rectum.

proc'to-de'um, *n.*, **proc'to-de'al**, *a.* Vars. of PROCTODÆUM, etc.

proc'to-dyn'i-a, *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Proctalgia.

proc'to-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PROCTOPLEGIA

proc'top-to'sis (prŏk'tŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the rectum.

proc'tor, *v. t.* To act as a proctor for, in, or toward.

proc-tor'i-cal (prŏk-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Proctorial. *Rare.*

proc'tor-rha'gi-a (prŏk'tō-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Anal hemorrhage.

proc-tor'rha-phy (prŏk-tŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suturing of the rectum.

proctor's dog. = BULLDOG, 3 **b.**

proc'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

proc'to-ry (prŏk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *procuratorium* procuracy.] Surveillance. *Obs.*

Proc'to-trup'i-dæ (-trŭp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PROCTOTRYPIDÆ. — **proc'to-tru'pid** (-trōō'pĭd), *a. & n.*

Proc'to-tryp'i-dæ (-trĭp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *procto-* + Gr. τρυπᾶν to bore + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A very large and widely distributed family of minute hymenopterous insects having a tubular retractile ovipositor. The group is sometimes considered a superfamily and called **Proc'to-tryp'i-oi'de-a** (-oi'dē-ȧ). In the larval stages they live in the eggs or bodies of other insects or spiders. The type genus is **Proc'to-try'pes** (-trī'pēz). — **proc'to-try'pid** (-pĭd), *a. & n.*

Proc-tu'cha (prŏk-tū'kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *procto-* + Gr. ἔχειν to have.] The Nemertinea. *R.*

pro'cul-ca'tion, *n.* [L. *proculcatio.*] A trampling upon. *Obs.*

‖ **pro'cul, O pro'cul es'te, pro-fa'ni!** [L.] Aloof, O aloof, ye profane! *Vergil* (*Æ.*, VI. 258).

pro-cur'a-bl. Procurable. *R. Sp.*

proc'u-ra'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

5. To obtain for illicit intercourse or prostitution.
6. To care for or look after. *Obs.*
Syn. — See OBTAIN.

pro-cure′ (prô-kūr′), *v. i.* **1**. To pimp. *Shak.*
2. To manage affairs or causes as a procurator or proctor. *Obs., exc. Civil or Canon Law.*

pro-cure′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF.] **1**. Act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment; attainment.
2. Efficient contrivance; management; agency; as, it was brought about by his *procurement*.

pro-cur′er (-kūr′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *procurour* an agent, OF. *procureor*, F. *procureur*, L. *procurator*. See PROCURATOR.] One who procures; as: **a** One who obtains; one that brings on, or causes to be done. **b** A pimp; a pander. **c** A procurator.

pro-cur′ess (-ĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *procureresse* a woman who is agent for another. See PROCURER.] A woman who provides or mediates. *Obs.*, exc., specif., a woman pander.

pro-cur′sive (prô-kûr′sĭv), *a.* [*pro-* + *cursive*.] Running forward. — **procursive epilepsy**, *Med.*, epilepsy in which the fit begins with a sudden running forward.

Pro′cy-on (prō′sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., a constellation which rises before the Dog Star, Gr. Προκύων; πρό before + κύων dog.] **1**. *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in Canis Minor, or the Lesser Dog. Its spectrum is intermediate in type between that of Sirius and that of the sun. See STAR.
2. *Zoöl.* The genus of mammals consisting of the raccoons.

Pro′cy-on′i-dæ (prō′sĭ-ŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROCYON, 2.] *Zoöl.* A family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals consisting of the raccoons, coatis, bassarisks, kinkajou, and sometimes the panda. It is coextensive with a section of the Arctoidea, called **Pro′cy-on′i-for′mi-a** (-fôr′mĭ-*ȧ*). The typical subfamily, **Pro′cy-o-ni′næ** (-ō-nī′nē), includes only the raccoons. — **pro′cy-on′i-form** (-ŏn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **pro′cy-o-nine** (prō′sĭ-ō-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.*

prod (prŏd), *n.* [Cf. BROD, *n.*, BRAD, *n.*] **1**. A pointed thing for pricking or puncturing, as a goad, awl, or skewer.
2. A prick, punch, or poke with a pointed, now often with any, instrument; hence, a sharp reminder or incitement, as to action or diligence; as, to give one's memory a *prod*.
3. A light kind of crossbow; — often spelt *prodd*.
4. *Founding.* A dabber or pricker. See PRICKER, 1 **d** (2).

prod, *v. t.*; PROD′DED; PROD′DING. **1**. To thrust a pointed instrument into; to prick with something sharp or, now often, blunted; hence, to goad or incite, as to activity; as, to *prod* a lazy student; to *prod* one's conscience.
2. To poke about or stir, as with a prod. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pro-da′ta-ry (prô-dā′t*ȧ*-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL. *prodatarius*. See PRO-; DATARY.] *R. C. Ch.* The datary, or head of the Roman dataria; — formerly so called when a cardinal.

prod′der (prŏd′ẽr), *n.* One that prods: specif., a blunt iron instrument for prying off a clincher tire.

prod′i-gal (prŏd′ĭ-găl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *prodigal*. See PRODIGALITY.] **1**. Given to extravagant expenditure; expending money or other things without necessity; recklessly profuse; also, characterized by profuse or wasteful expenditure; lavish; wasteful; as, the *prodigal* son; *prodigal* giving; *prodigal* expenses; loosely, profusely liberal; as, *prodigal* hospitality; *prodigal* maternal affection.
In fighting fields [patriots] were *prodigal* of blood. *Dryden.*
2. Conceited; proud. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Extravagant, squandering, wasteful. See PROFUSE.

prod′i-gal, *n.* One who spends prodigally; one profuse or lavish in expenditure of anything; a waster; spendthrift. "Noble *prodigals* of life." *Trench.*

prod′i-gal′i-ty (-găl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *prodegalite*, *prodigalité*, F. *prodigalité*, or L. *prodigalitas*, fr. L. *prodigus* prodigal, fr. *prodigere* to squander, to drive forth; *pro-* (*prod-* only in comp.) forth + *agere* to drive. See AGENT.] Extravagance, or an extravagant act, in expenditure, esp. of money; excessive liberality or profusion; waste; loosely, profuse liberality; as, the *prodigality* of nature.
The *prodigality* of his wit. *Dryden.*

prod′i-gal-ize (prŏd′ĭ-găl-īz), *v. i.* To spend as a prodigal.

prod′i-gal-ly, *adv.* In a prodigal manner; with profusion of expense; extravagantly; wastefully; profusely; lavishly; as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated.

pro-di′gious (prô-dĭj′ŭs), *a.* [L. *prodigiosus*, fr. *prodigium* a prodigy: cf. F. *prodigieux*. See PRODIGY.] **1**. Of the nature of a prodigy; marvelous; portentous. *Obs. or R.*
2. Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; vast; huge; immense; as, a *prodigious* mountain, creature, blunder. "*Prodigious* might." *Milton.*
Syn. — Huge, enormous, portentous, marvelous, amazing, astonishing, extraordinary. See MONSTROUS.

pro-di′gious-ly, *adv.* **1**. Portentously; ominously. *Obs.*
2. Enormously; astonishingly; as, *prodigiously* great.

prod′i-gy (prŏd′ĭ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *prodigium*; *pro* before + (perh.) a word appearing in *adagium* adage: cf. F. *prodige*. Cf. ADAGE.] **1**. Something extraordinary, or out of the usual course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent: as, eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigies*.
2. Anything so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; a marvel; as, a *prodigy* of learning.
3. A production out of the ordinary course of nature; an abnormal development; a monster. *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — Wonder, miracle, portent, marvel, monster.

pro-dis′so-conch (prô-dĭs′ō-kŏŋk), *n.* [Gr. πρό before + δισσός double + κόγχη conch.] *Zoöl.* The rudimentary or embryonic shell of a bivalve mollusk.

pro-di′tion (prô-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *proditio*, fr. *prodere*, lit., to give forth: cf. OF. *prodition*.] Betrayal; treason. *Obs.*

prod′i-to′ri-ous (prŏd′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [Cf. OF. *proditoire*.] Treacherous; traitorous; also, apt to make unexpected revelations. — **prod′i-to′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Both R.*

prod′ro-mal (prŏd′rô-măl), *a.* Precursory; *Med.*, of or pert. to prodromes; as, the *prodromal* stage of a disease.

pro′drome (prō′drōm), *n.* [Gr. πρόδρομος running before; πρό + δρόμος a running.] **1**. Forerunner; precursor. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* A premonitory symptom of a disease.
3. = PRODROMUS, 2.

prod′ro-mus (prŏd′rô-mŭs), *n.* [NL.] **1**. A precursor. *R.*
2. A preliminary course or publication; — used esp. formerly in the titles of elementary works.

pro-duce′ (prô-dūs′), *v. t.*; -DUCED′ (-dūst′); -DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). [L. *producere*, *productum*, to bring forward, beget, produce; *pro* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE.] **1**. To bring forward; to lead forth; to offer to view or notice; to exhibit; show; as, to *produce* a witness in court.
Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world. *Swift.*
2. To bring forth, as young, or as a natural product or growth; to give birth to; to bear; generate; yield; furnish; as, the earth *produces* grass; trees *produce* fruit.
The greatest jurist his country had *produced*. *Macaulay.*
3. *Econ.* To make economically valuable; to make, or to create so as to be, available for satisfaction of human wants.
4. To cause to be or to happen; to originate, as an effect or result; to bring about; as, vice *produces* misery.
5. To give being or form to; to manufacture; make; as, he *produces* excellent pottery.
6. To yield or furnish; to cause to accrue; as, money at interest *produces* an income; capital *produces* profit.
7. To draw out; to extend; lengthen; prolong; as, to *produce* a man's life to threescore. *Now Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*
8. *Geom.* To extend; prolong; — applied to a line, surface, or solid; as, to *produce* a side of a triangle.

pro-duce′, *v. i.* To yield or furnish appropriate offspring, crops, effects, consequences, or results.

prod′uce (prŏd′ūs; *formerly* prô-dūs′), *n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; product; yield; specif., agricultural product or products.
Syn. — See PRODUCT.

pro-duced′ (prô-dūst′), *p. a.* Extended, esp. in one direction; prolonged; elongated; as, a *produced* leaf.

pro-duc′er (prô-dūs′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who produces, brings forth, or generates.
2. One who grows agricultural products, or manufactures crude materials into articles of use.
3. A furnace or apparatus for producing combustible gas to be used for fuel, for driving gas engines, for making illuminating gas, etc. (cf. WATER GAS). In a common variety air and steam are forced through a layer of incandescent fuel, as coke, the resulting gas consisting chiefly of carbon monoxide and nitrogen.

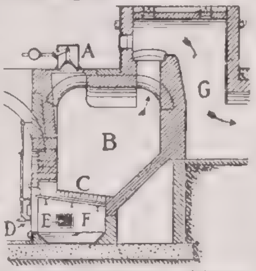

Siemens Producer. *A* Hopper for introducing fuel to Chamber *B*; *C* Grate; *D* Nozzle for jet of air and steam; *E* One of two Openings by which air and steam are admitted to Ashpit *F*; *G* Flue for carry-off producer gas.

prod′uce race. A race to be run by the produce of horses named or described at the time of entry.

pro-duc′ers′ goods (prô-dūs′ẽrz). *Econ.* Goods that satisfy wants only indirectly as factors in the production of other goods, such as tools and raw material; — called also *instrumental goods*, *auxiliary goods*, *intermediate goods*, or *goods of the second and higher orders*, and disting. from *consumers' goods*.

producer's surplus. *Econ.* Any profit above the normal rate of interest and wages accruing to a producer on account of some monopoly (temporary or permanent) of the means or materials of production; — called also **producer's rent**.

pro-duc′i-ble (prô-dūs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being produced, brought forward, brought forth, generated, made, or extended. — **pro-duc′i-ble-ness**, *n.*

prod′uct (prŏd′ŭkt), *n.* [L. *productus*, p. p. of *producere*. See PRODUCE.] **1**. Anything produced, as by generation, growth, labor, or thought, or by the operation of involuntary causes; as, the *products* of the season, or of the farm; the *products* of manufactures; the *products* of the brain.
These institutions are the *products* of enthusiasm. *Burke.*
2. *Math.* The number or magnitude resulting from the multiplication together of two or more numbers or magnitudes; as, the *product* of 7 and 5 is 35. In general, the result of any kind of multiplication, as an assemblage formed by associating each element of one assemblage (the multiplier) with each element of another (the multiplicand). See MULTIPLICATION, 2.
3. *Chem.* See EDUCT, 2.
Syn. — PRODUCT, PRODUCTION, PRODUCE. PRODUCT is the general word for that which is produced in any fashion; PRODUCTION may denote the act or process of producing; when used concretely, it commonly applies to the products of intellectual or artistic labor; PRODUCE (ordinarily collective) denotes esp. agricultural products; as, the *products* of manufacture, a notable *product* of industry and skill; "Were it but the pitifulest infinitesimal fraction of a *product*, produce it, in God's name!" (*Carlyle*); "a tranquillity that seemed no *product* of inertia" (*De Quincey*); one of the loftiest *productions* of genius; the immaturity of one's early *productions*; "the meager *produce* of the land" (*Cowper*); the *Produce* Exchange.

pro-duct′ (prô-dŭkt′), *v. t.* To produce. *Obs.*

pro-duc′tile (prô-dŭk′tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *productilis*, fr. *producere* to stretch out.] Extensible; ductile.

pro-duc′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *productio* a lengthening, prolonging: cf. F. *production*. See PRODUCE.] **1**. Act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view; as, the *production* of commodities, of a witness.
2. That which is produced; as, the *productions* of the earth, of handicraft, of intellect.
3. A lengthening out or prolonging, or the state of being produced, or elongated.
4. *Econ.* The creation of economic value; the making of wealth available for human wants.
Syn. — Produce, fruit, work, performance. See PRODUCT.

pro-duc′tion-al (prô-dŭk′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to production.

pro-duc′tive (prô-dŭk′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *productif*, L. *productivus* fit for prolongation.] **1**. Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results; as, *productive* enterprises; also, producing, or able to produce, in large measure; fertile; profitable; as, a *productive* soil.
2. Bringing into being; causing to exist; producing; originative; as, an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.
3. *Econ.* **a** Effecting, or contributing to effect, production. **b** Yielding, or devoted to the production of, a net return of wealth; — used with widely different meanings by different authors according to their different economic theories as to what kinds of labor or expenditure will contribute such an increment to the world's wealth as will support like production or expenditure in an endless series of cycles and yield a net result. Thus the mercantilists called *productive* any labor or expenditure that increased the stock of precious metals of a nation; the physiocrats called agricultural labor alone *productive*; Adam Smith extended *productive* to include the labor of agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce; and now many forms of labor and expenditure contributing only indirectly or remotely to the world's wealth, as by increasing the mental efficiency of some classes of laborers, are included as *productive*.
productive coal measures, *Geol.*, those portions of the Pennsylvanian system which contain coal. — **p. coöperation**. *Econ.* See COÖPERATION, 2. — **p. imagination**. See IMAGINATION, 1. — **pro-duc′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-duc′tive-ness**, *n.*

pro′duc-tiv′i-ty (prō′dŭk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being productive; productiveness. *Emerson.*

Pro-duc′tus (prô-dŭk′tŭs), *n.* [NL. See PRODUCT.] *Paleon.* A genus of arthropomatous brachiopods, without a pedicle, but often anchored by spines on the shell. It is very characteristic of the Carboniferous and Permian rocks. *P. giganteus* is sometimes nearly a foot wide. It is the type of a family, **Pro-duc′ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē).

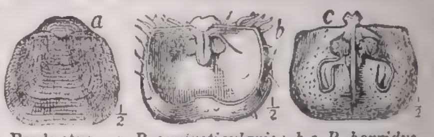

Productus. *a* *P. semireticularis*; *b c* *P. horridus* opened to show interior of Valves.

pro′em (prō′ĕm), *n.* [ME. *proheme*, F. *proème*, L. *prooemium*, Gr. προοίμιον; προ before + οἶμος way, course or strain of a song.] Preface; introduction; a preface; preliminary observations; prelude.
Thus much may serve by way of *proem*. *Swift.*
Syn. — See PREFACE.

pro-em′bry-o (prō-ĕm′brĭ-ō), *n.* [*pro-* + *embryo*.] *Bot.* In general, any embryonic structure developed during the segmentation of the egg or oöspore before the formation of the true embryo; specif., in Characeæ, the filamentous row of cells arising from the growth of the oöspore, bearing rhizoids at its first node, and at the second, a bud from which the mature plant arises. — **pro-em′bry-on′ic** (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.*

pro′emp-to′sis (prō′ĕmp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. προεμπίπτειν to fall in before; πρό before + ἐν in + πίπτειν to fall.] *Chron.* The addition of a day to the lunar calendar at intervals of about 310 years. *Rare.* Cf. METEMPTOSIS.

pro-eth′nic (prô-ĕth′nĭk), *a.* [*pro-* + *ethnic*.] Pert. to a people or race before its evolution into definite ethnic groups.

pro-face′ (prô-fās′), *interj.* [OF. *prou face*; *prou* profit + *faire* to make, do.] May it do you good! — a salutation or welcome. *Obs.* *Shak.*

prof′a-na′tion (prŏf′*ȧ*-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *profanatio*: cf. F. *profanation*. See PROFANE, *v. i.*] Act of profaning; specif., act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; irreverent or too familiar treatment or use of what is sacred; desecration; as, *profanation* of the Sabbath, of a sanctuary, of the name of God.
Syn. — PROFANATION, DESECRATION, SACRILEGE. PROFANATION implies esp. irreverent or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; DESECRATION suggests a more positive violation of their sanctity; SACRILEGE is the sin or crime of profaning or desecrating. See BLASPHEMY.

pro-fan′a-to-ry (prô-făn′*ȧ*-tô-rĭ), *a.* Profaning; desecrating.

pro-fane′ (-fān′), *v. t.*; PRO-FANED′ (-fānd′); PRO-FAN′ING (-fān′ĭng). [L. *profanare*: cf. F. *profaner*. See PROFANE, *a.*] **1**. To violate or treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt (something regarded as sacred); to desecrate; pollute; as, to *profane* the name of God or the Scriptures.
The priests in the temple *profane* the sabbath. *Matt.* xii. 5.
2. To put to a wrong or unworthy use; to make a base employment of; to debase; abuse; defile.
So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shak.*
3. To make unduly public or common, as something essentially private or reserved for a few. *Now Rare.*

pro-fane′ (prô-fān′), *a.* [F., fr. L. *profanus*; perh. orig. before the temple, outside of it, unholy; *pro* before + *fanum* temple. See 1st FANE.] **1**. Not sacred or holy; specif.: **a** Not possessing peculiar sanctity; unconsecrated; hence, relating to matters other than sacred; secular; opposed to *sacred*, *religious*, or *inspired*; as, a *profane* place; *profane* art. "*Profane* authors." *I. Disraeli.* **b** Unholy.
Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*
2. Treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity; irreverent; impious. Hence,

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pro-cure′, *n.* Procurement. *Obs.*
‖ **pro′cu′reur′** (prō′kü′rûr′), *n.* [F. Cf. PROCURER.] *Fr. Law.* A procurator.
‖ **Procurist**. Var. of PROKURIST.
procurour. ÷ PROCURER.
pro-cur′rent, *a.* [L. *procurrens*, p. pr.] *Zoöl.* Running forward.
procutour, *n.* [See PROCTOR.] Procurator. *Obs.*
Pro′cy-on′i-an (prō′sĭ-ŏn′ĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Having a spectrum resembling that of Procyon. *Lockyer.*
prodd (prŏd), *n.* = PROD, *n.*, 3.
prod′dle (prŏd′'l), *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *prod*.] To poke; potter; fumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
prode. ÷ PROUD.
‖ **pro De′o**. [L.] Lit., for God; — said of the privilege granted to a person to sue in forma pauperis. *South Africa.*
‖ **pro De′o et ec-cle′si-a**. [L.] For God and the church.
Pro-di′cian (prô-dĭsh′*ă*n), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Prodicus, a 2d-century antinomian Gnostic.
pro′dig, *a.* [L. *prodigus*: cf. F. *prodigue*.] Prodigal. *Obs.*
prod′i-gal, *v.* Prodigalize. *Obs.*
prod′i-gal-ize (prŏd′ĭ-g*ă*l-īz), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *prodigaliser*.] To expend extravagantly. *Rare.*
prod′i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *prodiguer*.] To squander.
prod′i-gence (prŏd′ĭ-jĕns), *n.* [L. *prodigentia*, fr. *prodigens*, p. pr. of *prodigere*.] Prodigality. *Obs.*
pro-dig′i-al (prô-dĭj′ĭ-*ă*l), *a.* Pertaining to prodigies. *Obs.*
pro-dig′i-ose′, *a.* [L. *prodigiosus*.] Prodigious. *Obs.*
pro-di′gious-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro′digue, *n.* [F., fr. L. *prodigus*.] A prodigal. *Obs.* *Scot.*
prod′i-tor (prŏd′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. OF. *proditeur*.] Traitor. *Obs.*
prod′i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Treacherous. *Obs.*
prod′ro-mat′ic (prŏd′rō-măt′ĭk), **pro-drom′ic** (prô-drŏm′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Prodromal.
prod′ro-mist (prŏd′rō-mĭst), *n.* Precursor. *Obs. or R.*
prod′ro-mous (prŏd′rō-mŭs), *a.* Precursory; prodromal. *Rare.*
prod′ro-my, *n.* [Gr. προδρομή a running forward.] A presage. *Obs. or R.*
pro-du′cate, *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *producere*, *productum*.] A product. *Obs.*
pro-duce′ment, *n.* Production. [*Obs.*]
pro-du′cent (prô-dū′sĕnt), *n.* [L. *producens*, p. pr.] One who produces. *Rare.*
producer gas. Gas made in a producer. See PRODUCER, 3.
producers' coöperation. *Econ.* See COÖPERATION, 2.
pro-du′ci-bil′i-ty (prô-dū′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being producible. [*Sp.*]
pro-du′ci-bl. Producible. *Ref.*
pro-duct′i-ble (prô-dŭk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *productible*.] Producible. — **pro-duct′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
production goods. = PRODUCER'S GOODS.
pro-duc′tiv. Productive. *R. Sp.*
pro-duc′tiv-ness. Productiveness. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-duc′tress (prô-dŭk′trĕs), *n.* A female producer.
produstacion ÷ PROTESTATION.
proef ÷ PROOF.
pro′e-gu′me-nal (prō′ē-gū′mē-năl), *a.* [Gr. προηγούμενος, p. pr. of προηγεῖσθαι to lead the way: cf. F. *proégumène*.] *Med.* Predisposing. *Obs.*
pro′em, *v. t.* To preface. *Obs.*
pro-e′mi-al (prō-ē′mĭ-*ă*l), *a.* Of the nature of a proem; introductory; prefatory. *Rare.*
pro-e′mi-ate, *v. i.* [L. *prooemiari*, *-atus*.] To preface. *Obs.* *Scot.*
pro-e′mi-um (prô-ē′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] Proem.
proes, **proesse**. ÷ PROWESS.
‖ **pro et con**. [L.] Pro and con.
prof. ÷ PROVE.
prof. *Abbr.* Professor.
prof′a-nate, *v. t.* [L. *profanatus*, p. p.] To profane. *Obs.*

specif., irreverent in language; taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing; blasphemous; as, a *profane* person, word, oath, or tongue. *1 Tim.* i. 9.
3. Not admitted to the temple; uninitiated in certain religious rites; hence, of low or common standing; vulgar; common; as, the *profane* mob.
Syn. — Temporal, worldly; unsanctified, unhallowed, unholy, ungodly, wicked, godless. See IRRELIGIOUS.
— **pro·fane′ly**, *adv.* — **pro·fane′ness**, *n.*
prof′a·nism (prŏf′ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Profaneness. *Obs.* **2.** Profane doctrine or culture. *Rare.*
pro·fan′i·ty (prō-făn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *profanitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being profane; profaneness; irreverence; esp., the use of profane language; blasphemy. **2.** That which is profane; profane language or acts.
Syn. — See BLASPHEMY.
pro′fert (prō′fẽrt), *n.* [L., 3d pers. pr. of *proferre.*] *Law.* Lit., he brings forward; — used as the name of an allegation in a pleading or on the record that the pleader produces in open court an instrument pleaded or founded on. In modern practice the allegation suffices to put the deed in the constructive possession of the court.
pro·fess′ (prō-fĕs′), *v. t.*; PRO-FESSED′ (-fĕst′), *rarely* PRO-FEST′; PRO-FESS′ING. [ME. *professed* bound by a vow, F. *profès*, masc., *professe*, fem., professed (monk or nun), L. *professus*, p. p. of *profiteri* to profess; *pro* before, forward + *fateri* to confess, own. Cf. CONFESS.] **1.** To make open declaration of, as of one's knowledge, belief, action, etc.; to avow or acknowledge; to confess publicly; to own or admit freely; as, to *profess* one's religion.

Then will I *profess* unto them, I never knew you. *Matt.* vii. 23.

2. To set up a claim or make pretense to or of; to pretend; hence, to put on or present an appearance or show of; as, to *profess* one's self a physician.

I do *profess* to be no less than I seem. *Shak.*

3. To pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in; to set up as an authority respecting or a practitioner of; as, he *professes* surgery.

I *profess* not talking. *Shak.*

4 *Eccl.* To admit to membership in a religious order on taking the required vows.
pro·fess′, *v. i.* **1.** To make a public declaration or avowal. **2.** To declare friendship. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3.** To unite with a religious body by professing faith.
pro·fessed′ (prō-fĕst′), *p. a.* Openly declared, avowed, acknowledged, or claimed; as, a *professed* foe, wit, Christian. **the professed**, *R. C. Ch.*, a certain class among the Jesuits bound by a special vow. See JESUIT, 1.
pro·fes′sion (-fĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *professio*. See PROFESS, *v.*] **1.** A professing; open declaration; public avowal, acknowledgment, or claim, as of religious faith and purpose; as, *professions* of friendship; a *profession* of faith.

A solemn vow, promise, and *profession*. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. That which one professes; a declaration; an avowal; a protestation; specif., Christian or religious faith and purpose openly avowed; as, his *professions* are insincere.

The Indians quickly perceive the coincidence or the contradiction between *professions* and conduct. *J. Morse.*

3. That of which one professes knowledge; the occupation, if not purely commercial, mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes one's self; a calling in which one professes to have acquired some special knowledge used by way either of instructing, guiding, or advising others or of serving them in some art; calling; vocation; employment; as, the *profession* of arms; the *profession* of chemist. **The three professions**, *or* **learned professions**, is a name often used for the professions of theology, law, and medicine.
4. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling; as, the *profession* distrust him.
5. *Eccl.* Act of entering and taking the vows of, or becoming a member of, a religious order.
6. Nature; character. *Obs.*
Syn. — See TRADE.
pro·fes′sion·al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a profession, or calling; conforming to the rules or standards of a profession; following a profession, or some line of conduct as if it were a profession. "Pride, not personal, but *professional*." *Macaulay.* "A *professional* sneerer." *De Quincey.* **2. a** Engaged in by professionals; as, a *professional* race; — opposed to *amateur*. **b** Engaging in a profession, or, by extension, any calling as a means of livelihood or for gain; as, a *professional* golf player; — opposed to *amateur*.
pro·fes′sion·al, *n.* One who engages in anything professionally; a professional worker; — opposed to *amateur*. Generally one who has competed in any sport for a stake or purse or for gate money, or with a professional for a prize, or who has taught or trained in sports or athletics for pay, is officially regarded as a professional.
pro·fes′sion·al·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The following of a profession, sport, etc., for a livelihood or for gain; the characteristics, standards, or methods of professionals, esp. in sports or athletics; — opposed to *amateurism*.
pro·fes′sion·al′i·ty (prō-fĕsh′ŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Character or quality of a professional or of that which is professional.
pro·fes′sion·al·ly, *adv.* In a professional way or capacity.
pro·fes′sor (prō-fĕs′ẽr), *n.* [L., a teacher, a public teacher: cf. F. *professeur*. See PROFESS.] **1.** One who professes, or openly declares, his sentiments or opinions; esp., one who publicly avows his religious belief and, usually, in so doing joins a religious body. "*Professors* of religion." *Bacon.*
2. One who professes religion with unusual fervor, — sometimes implying insincerity. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. One who professes, or publicly teaches, any science or branch of learning; esp., an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business it is to deliver lectures, or instruct students, in a particular branch of learning, and on whom the title has been formally conferred by the academic authorities; as, a *professor* of mathematics.
4. One who teaches, or, more loosely, one who practices, any art, sport, or occupation requiring skill; as, a *professor* of dancing or boxing. *Colloq. and often Humorous.*
5. *Angling.* An artificial fly for bass and trout fishing having a yellow silk tinsel-ribbed body, brown wings and hackle, red tail, and silver-tinsel tag.
pro·fes′sor·ate (prō-fĕs′ẽr-āt), *n.* [*professor* + *-ate*, 4.] **1.** The office, duties, or dignity of a professor. **2.** The term of office of a professor. **3.** The professors of an academic institution collectively.
pro′fes·so′ri·al (prō′fĕ-sō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *professorius*: cf. F. *professorial.*] Of or pertaining to a professor; as, *professorial* interest — **pro′fes·so′ri·al·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* **professorial socialism.** = SOCIALISM OF THE CHAIR. *Colloq.*
pro′fes·so′ri·ate (-āt), *n.* A body of professors, as those of a university or college; also, professorship.
pro·fes′sor·ship (prō-fĕs′ẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office, duties, or position of an academic professor.
prof′fer (prŏf′ẽr), *v. t.*; PROF′FERED (-ẽrd); PROF′FER-ING. [ME. *profren*, *proferen*, AF. *profrer*, OF. *poroffrir*; *por* for (L. *pro*) + *offrir* to offer, F. *offrir*, LL. (assumed) *offerire*, fr. L. *offerre*. See OFFER.] **1.** To offer for acceptance; to propose to give; to make a tender of; as, to *proffer* a gift; to *proffer* services; to *proffer* friendship. *Shak.*

I reck not what wrong that thou me *proffer*. *Chaucer.*

2. To put forward or into. *Obs.* **3.** To show evidence of. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See OFFER.
prof′fer, *n.* **1.** An offer made; something proposed for acceptance; a tender; as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.

He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission. *Clarendon.*

2. Essay; attempt. *Obs. or R.* *Bacon.*
pro·fi′cience (prō-fĭsh′ĕns), *n.* Proficiency.
pro·fi′cien·cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Advancement or progress in knowledge or skill. *Obs.* **2.** Quality or state of being proficient; expertness; adeptness; as, to acquire *proficiency* in music.
pro·fi′cient (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *proficiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *proficere* to go forward, make progress; *pro* + *facere* to make. See FACT; cf. PROFIT, *n.*] One well advanced in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept; as, a *proficient* in a trade, in music, etc.
pro·fi′cient, *a.* Well advanced in any occupation, art, or branch of knowledge or skill; well-skilled; versed; adept. — **pro·fi′cient·ly**, *adv.* — **pro·fi′cient·ness**, *n.*
pro′file (prō′fīl; -fēl; 277), *n.* [It. *profilo*, fr. *profilare* to draw in profile, fr. L. *pro* + *filum* thread, outline, shape: cf. F. *profil*. See FILE a row; cf. PURFLE, FURL, fringe.] **1.** An outline or contour; as, the *profile* of an apple. **2.** A human head seen or represented sidewise, or in a side view; the side face or half face. **3.** A side or sectional elevation; as: **a** *Arch.* A section of any member at right angles with its main lines. **b** *Civil Engin.* A drawing showing a vertical section of the ground along a surveyed line or graded work. **c** *Fort.* (1) Any section of a fortification made by a vertical plane perpendicular to the principal lines of the work. (2) A wooden frame sometimes used as a guide in shaping a parapet.
Syn. — See FORM.
the Profile. See *Old Man of the Mountain* **b**, under OLD.
pro′file, *v. t.*; PRO′FILED (-fīld; -fēld); PRO′FIL-ING (-fīl-ĭng; -fēl-ĭng). [Cf. F. *profiler*, It. *profilare*. See PROFILE, *n.*] **1.** To draw the vertical outline of; to draw in profile, as an architectural member; to draw a profile of. **2.** *Mech.* To shape the outline of (an object) by passing a cutter around it. See PROFILING MACHINE.
pro′fil·ing (prō′fīl-ĭng; -fēl-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PROFILE. — **profiling machine**, *Mach.*, a machine tool, similar in principle to the Blanchard lathe, for cutting irregular shapes in metal by means of a vertical milling or fly cutter guided by a truncated obconical piece (called the **dummy**) which moves along the copy.
pro·fil′o·graph (prō-fĭl′ō-grȧf; prō-fīl′-), *n.* [*profile* + *-graph.*] An instrument, borne on wheels, for recording automatically the profile of the land over which it travels.
pro′fil·om′e·ter (prō′fĭ-lŏm′ē-tẽr; prō′fī-), *n.* [*profile* + *-meter.*] A device for copying profiles, consisting of many parallel rods of equal length sliding through a rigid holder.
prof′it (prŏf′ĭt), *n.* [ME. *profit*, *proffet*, OF. *profit*, *profet*, *profeit*, fr. L. *profectus* advance, progress, profit, fr. *proficere*, *profectum*. See PROFICIENT; cf. FEAT.] **1.** Advancement; advantage; improvement. *Obs.*
2. Accession of good; valuable results; useful consequences; benefit; avail; gain; as, an office of *profit*.

This I speak for your own *profit*. *1 Cor.* vii. 35.

3. The excess of returns over expenditure in a given transaction or series of transactions; as: **a** The excess of the price received over the price paid for goods sold (115 *Wis.* 261). **b** The excess of the price received over the cost of purchasing and handling, or of producing and marketing, particular goods (3 *Fed.* 566, 569). **c** The advantage derived (as in infringement of patents) from employing one process or machine in manufacture instead of another.
4. Excess of income over expenditure, as in a business or any of its departments, during a given period of time. Specif.: **a** The income of invested property, not including an appreciation in market value (15 *Wall.* 63, 65; 198 *Pa.* 216). **b** Usually in *pl.* With reference to land, the sum or revenue yielded by it, or the proceeds derived from its use or enjoyment, as in case of leased property or land that is mined. Cf. PROFIT A PRENDRE.

☞ The word *profit* in senses 3 and 4 (above) includes any benefit or advantage accruing from the management, use, or sale of property, or from the carrying on of any process of production, or from the conduct of business. It may be used concretely to designate either (1) the excess (called **gross profit**) of gross receipts over the expenditures directly involved in production or purchase, not deducting for interest, insurance, or even, for some purposes, general expenses of management, etc.; or (2), the net proceeds (called **net profit**) obtained by deducting from the gross proceeds all forms of expense or outlay involved in, or incidental to, the business in question, as in calculating the annual profit of a business, where insurance, wages, and other items of current expense are deducted (94 *U. S.* 500), or often, also, interest (9 *Wall.* 788, 804), and wear and tear, etc., but not any abnormal appreciation or depreciation of the capital employed.

5. The ratio of profit (in sense 4) for a given year to the amount of capital invested.
6. Commonly in *pl.* The share of the employing classes in the distribution of the products of industry, as distinct from *wages*, which constitute the share of the laboring classes, and *rent*, which constitutes the share of the landowning classes. It was regarded by English economists as covering interest, insurance for risk, and wages of superintendence. But Walker and American economists in general have held that profit as a share in distribution does not properly include either interest or insurance, but represents the reward of the employer for his skill, as distinct from that of the capitalist for his saving. This view is now the one generally prevalent. Cf. ENTREPRENEUR, EARNING, 2, *pl.*
7. *Law.* Short for PROFIT A PRENDRE.
Syn. — Benefit, avail, service, improvement, advancement, gain, emolument.
in profit, in milk; yielding milk; — said of a cow. *Dial. Eng. & Australia.* — **p.-and-loss account**, *or* **p. and loss**, *Bookkeeping*, a nominal account showing the gain or loss in business for a specific period, usually one year.
prof′it (prŏf′ĭt), *v. i.*; PROF′IT-ED; PROF′IT-ING. [ME. *profiten*, F. *profiter*. See PROFIT, *n.*] **1.** To gain advantage; to make improvement; to improve; gain; advance; as, to *profit* by advice; to *profit* by commerce.

I *profit* not by thy talk. *Shak.*

2. To be of use or advantage; to do or bring good.

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. *Prov.* xi. 4.

prof′it, *v. t.* To be of service to; to benefit; advantage; avail; aid; as, truth *profits* all men.
prof′it·a·ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *profitable.*] Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; useful; helpful; as, a *profitable* trade or profession; a *profitable* study.
Syn. — See BENEFICIAL.
— **prof′it·a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **prof′it·a·bly**, *adv.*
prof′it a pren′dre, *or* **prof′it à pren′dre** (ȧ prän′dr'). [OF. *profit a prendre.*] *Law.* A right to take a profit from land, that is, something yielded or produced by it; a right to take from land a part of its soil or of its produce. A profit a prendre can be acquired only by grant or prescription, and it may be appurtenant to other land or held in gross. It is technically distinct from an easement, though often so called, esp. when appurtenant to other land.
profit sharing. *Econ.* The system of remunerating workmen by giving them over and above their wages a certain percentage of the net profits of the business, the management remaining entirely in the hands of the employer. When in case of loss the workmen forgo a part of their wages as a contribution towards the loss, the system is called **profit-and-loss sharing**, and this may take the form of an *industrial partnership*, proper. Cf. COÖPERATION, 2.
prof′li·ga·cy (prŏf′lĭ-gȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See PROFLIGATE, *a.*] Quality or state of being profligate; abandoned character or conduct; a profligate course of life; dissoluteness.
prof′li·gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *profligatus*, p. p. of *profligare* to strike or dash to the ground, to destroy; *pro* before + a word akin to *fligere* to strike. See AFFLICT.] **1.** Overthrown; beaten; conquered. *Obs.* *Hudibras.*
2. Broken down in rectitude, principle, virtue, or decency; shamelessly immoral or vicious; dissolute; as, a *profligate* man. "A race more *profligate* than we." *Roscommon.*
Syn. — Corrupt, depraved, vicious. See ABANDONED.
prof′li·gate, *n.* A profligate person.
prof′lu·ence (-lōō-ĕns; prŏ′flōō-; 243), *n.* [L. *profluentia.*] Quality of being profluent; progress; also, abundance. *R.*
prof′lu·ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *profluens*, p. pr. of *profluere*; *pro* forward + *fluere* to flow.] Spreading; flowing forth or forward. *Rare.*
‖ **pro for′ma** (prō fôr′mȧ). [L.] For the sake of form; as a matter of form. Specif.: *Com.* Used to designate an account, invoice, or the like, made up to show what the certain (specified) goods would sell for in the market.
pro·found′ (prō-found′), *a.* [F. *profond*, L. *profundus*; *pro* before, forward + *fundus* the bottom. See FOUND to establish, BOTTOM lowest part.] **1.** Opening or reaching to a great depth; extending far below the surface; deep. "A gulf *profound*." *Milman.*
2. Intellectually deep; entering far into, or reaching to the bottom of, a matter or a branch of learning; thorough; as, a *profound* scholar; *profound* statesmanship.

Addicted more
To contemplation and *profound* dispute. *Milton.*

3. Characterized by intensity; deeply felt; pervading; intense; far-reaching; as, a *profound* sleep; *profound* respect. "*Profound* sciatica." *Shak.*

Of the *profound* corruption of this class there can be no doubt. *Milman.*

4. Bending low; exhibiting or expressing deep humility or respect; as, a *profound* bow.
5. Coming from a depth; as, a *profound* sigh.
Syn. — See DEEP.
pro·found′, *n.* **1.** The deep; the sea; the ocean. **2.** An abyss; a vast depth of space.
pro·found′ly, *adv.* In a profound manner; deeply; intensely; thoroughly; as, a *profoundly* learned man.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shak.*

pro·found′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being profound; profundity; depth; thoroughness. *Hooker.*

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pro·fan′er (prō-făn′ẽr), *n.* One who profanes.
‖ **pro·fa′num vul′gus.** [L.] The unhallowed multitude; the uninitiated rabble. *Horace (Odes, III. 1. 1).*
profe. † PROOF, PROVE
pro·fect′, *n.* [L. *profectus.*] Profit. *Obs.*
pro·fec′tion, *n.* [L. *profectio*, fr. *proficisci* to set out.] A setting out; advance. *Obs.*
pro′fec·ti′tious (prō′fĕk-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *profecticius*, fr. *proficisci* to set out, proceed.] Proceeding or derived. *Rare.*
pro·fec′to, *adv.* [L., assuredly.] At once. *Obs.*
prof′e·cy Prophecy. *Ref. Sp.*
pro·fer′. † PROFFER, PREFER.
pro·fer′ment (prō-fûr′mĕnt), *n.* [*pro-* + *ferment.*]. = ZYMOGEN.
proferre. † PREFER.
pro·fess′ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *professant*, p. pr.] A professer. *Obs.*
pro·fess′ed·ly (prō-fĕs′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By profession; avowedly.
pro·fes′sion·al·ist, *n.* A professional. *Rare.*
pro·fes′sion·al·ize, *v. t.* To give a professional character to.
pro·fes′sion·al·ize, *v. i.* To assume a professional character; to become professional.
pro·fes′sion·ist, *n.* One who makes a profession, esp., *Scot.*, one who makes an insincere profession of religion. [fessor. *R.*]
pro·fes′sor·ess, *n.* A woman pro-
pro′fes·so′ri·al·ly, *adv.* of PROFESSORIAL [PROFESSORIATE.]
pro′fes·so′ri·at (-ăt). Var. of
pro·fes′so·ry (prō-fĕs′ō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *professorius.*] Pert. to a professor; professorial. *R. Bacon.*
pro·fest′, **prof′e·sy**, **prof′et**, **prof′et·ess**, **pro·fet′ic**. Professed; prophesy; prophet; prophetess; prophetic. *Ref. Sp.*
profette. † PROFIT.
proffe † PROOF.
prof′ferd Proffered. *Ref. Sp.*
prof′fer·er, *n.* One who proffers something.
proffet. † PROFIT.
‖ **pro·fi′chi** (prō-fē′kē), *n. pl.* The first seasonal crop of figs produced by the caprifig, and used for caprification of Smyrna figs. Cf. MAMME, MAMMONI.
pro·fi′ci·at (prō-fĭsh′ĭ-ăt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *proficiat* may it be useful.] A fee of welcome to newly installed bishops. *Obs.*
pro·fic′u·ous (prō-fĭk′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proficuus.*] Profitable; useful. *Obs.* — **pro·fic′u·ous·ly**, *adv.*
profile board A template
profile cutter. A knife or machine cutter with an edge shaped to cut a definite form. See KNIFE, *n.*, 3, *Illust.*
profile line. = FACIAL LINE.
profile machine. = PROFILING MACHINE.
profile paper. *Civil Engin.* Plotting paper used for convenience in drawing profiles.
pro′fil·er (prō′fīl-ẽr; -fēl-ẽr), *n.* One that profiles.
pro′fil·ist, *n.* One who takes or makes profiles; a profiler.
profit. † PROPHET.
prof′it·a·bl. Profitable. *Ref. Sp.*
prof′it·er, *n.* One that profits
prof′it·ing, *n.* Gain; profit.
prof′it·less. *a.* See -LESS. — **prof′it·less·ly**. *adv.*
pro·fix′it, *a.* [*pro-* for *pre-* + dial. p. p., *fixed.*] Predetermined. *Obs. Scot.*
prof′li·gate. *v. t.* To drive away; defeat; overcome *Obs.* — **prof′li·ga′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
prof′li·gate·ly, *adv.* of PROFLIGATE.
prof′li·gate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro·flu′vi·um (prō-flōō′vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.; *pro* + *fluere* to flow.] *Med.* A flowing out; discharge.
pro·fo′li·um (prō-fō′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* The sea pink. *Dial. Eng.*
pro·found′, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *profonder.*] **1.** To cause to sink, dive, or penetrate, far down. *Obs.* **2.** To penetrate. *Obs.*
pro·found′, *v. i.* To dive deeply; to penetrate. *Obs.*

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pro-ful′gent (prō̇-fŭl′jĕnt), *a.* [*pro-* + L. *fulgere* to shine.] Shining forth; brilliant; effulgent. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*

pro-fun′da (-fŭn′dȧ), *n.* [NL. (sc. *arteria*), fem. of L. *profundus* deep.] *Anat.* Any of certain deep-seated arteries or veins; as: **a** The **superior profunda artery**, the largest branch of the brachial artery in the upper part of the arm, winding around the humerus and supplying the bone and certain muscles of that region. **b** The **inferior profunda artery**, a smaller branch of the brachial given off near the middle of the upper arm. **c** The **profunda femoris artery**, the deep femoral artery. See FEMORAL ARTERY. **d** The **profunda femoris vein**, a tributary of the femoral vein a short distance below Poupart's ligament.

pro-fun′di-ty (-fŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *profunditas*: cf. F. *profondité*. See PROFOUND.] **1.** Quality or state of being profound; as: **a** Depth of place or situation. **b** Depth of knowledge, feeling, etc.
2. That which is profound; as: **a** A great depth; an abyss. "The vast *profundity* obscure." *Milton.* **b** A profound or abstruse matter or subject.
3. The distance of a star. *Sir W. Herschel.*

pro-fuse′ (prō̇-fūs′), *a.* [L. *profusus*, p. p. of *profundere* to pour forth or out; *pro* forward, forth + *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *profus.* See FUSE to melt.] **1.** Pouring forth liberally, as esp. money or gifts; exceedingly or excessively liberal in spending or giving; prodigal; as, a *profuse* government.
2. Done, given, furnished, provided, etc., with great or excessive liberality; very or excessively bountiful, abundant, or copious; as, *profuse* hospitality; *profuse* expenditure. "A green, shady bank, *profuse* of flowers." *Milton.*
Syn. — Bountiful, liberal; extravagant, wasteful. — PROFUSE, LAVISH, PRODIGAL. That is PROFUSE which is poured forth fully or freely; that is LAVISH which is expended or bestowed without stint or measure; PRODIGAL implies extravagant or reckless profusion or lavishness; as, *profuse* apologies; "A land where life was great and . . . beauty lay *profuse*" (*R. Browning*); *lavish* hospitality; "Had I so *lavish* of my presence been, . . . so stale and cheap to vulgar company" (*Shak.*); "bankrupt of life, yet *prodigal* of ease" (*Dryden*); "chary of praise and *prodigal* of counsel" (*Stevenson*); the *prodigal* son. All these words may be applied to persons. See PLENTIFUL.
— **pro-fuse′ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fuse′ness**, *n.*

pro-fuse′ (-fūz′), *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To pour forth or give freely.
2. To spend too liberally; to lavish; squander.

pro-fu′sion (-fū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *profusio*: cf. F. *profusion.*] **1.** Act of one who is profuse; a spending or pouring out with great or undue liberality; lavish expense. *Now Rare.*
Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles *Rowe.*
2. Abundance; exuberant plenty; lavish supply; as, a *profusion* of commodities. *Addison.*

prog (prŏg), *v. i.;* PROGGED (prŏgd); PROG′GING (prŏg′ĭng). [Cf. E. dial. *prog*, *progue*, to prod, push, poke about for, forage, beg, ME. *prokken* to beg, also D. *prachen* to beg, G. *prachern*, Dan. *prakke*, Sw. *pracka.*] To wander, esp. in order to steal, beg, or find something, as in seeking oysters or digging clams alongshore; to prowl; hence, to pursue mean or dishonest shifts for a livelihood or for gain. *Obs., Cant, or Dial.*
A perfect artist in *progging* for money. *Fuller.*

prog, *n.* **1.** Victuals got by begging or filching; victuals of any kind; food; supplies. *Cant or Slang.* *Swift.*
So long as he picked from the filth his *prog.* *R. Browning.*
2. A hoard or store of any kind; savings. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A vagrant beggar; a tramp. *Slang.*
4. A pointed instrument like a goad or skewer; also, a prick, poke, or prod. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pro-gen′i-tor (prō̇-jĕn′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *progenitor*, fr. *progignere*, *progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget; *pro* forth + *gignere* to beget: cf. OF. *progeniteur.* See GENDER kind.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather. *Milton.* — **pro-gen′i-to′ri-al** (-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

prog′e-ny (prŏj′ē̇-nĭ), *n.* [ME. *progenie*, F. *progénie*, fr. L. *progenies*, fr. *progignere.* See PROGENITOR.] **1.** Race; lineage; descent. *Obs.*
Doubting thy birth and lawful *progeny.* *Shak.*
2. Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; children; offspring.

pro-glot′tis (prō̇-glŏt′ĭs), *n.; pl.* -TIDES (-ĭ-dēz). [NL.; Gr. πρό forward + γλῶττα the tongue; cf. προγλωσσίς the tip of the tongue.] *Zoöl.* One of the segments of a tapeworm. They contain both male and female reproductive organs, and live for a time after breaking away. Each proglottis is formed by a process of transverse division, or strobilization, in the neck region of the worm. — **pro-glot′tic** (-ĭk), *a.* — **pro′glot-tid′e-an** (prō′glŏ-tĭd′ē-ăn), *a.*

prog-nath′ic (prŏg-năth′ĭk), **prog′na-thous** (prŏg′nȧ-thŭs) } *a.* [*pro-* + Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face. See GNATHIC INDEX. — **prog′na-thism** (prŏg′nȧ-thĭz'm), **prog′na-thy** (-thĭ), *n.*

prog′ne (prŏg′nē̇), *n.* [L., a swallow, traditionally said to be fr. *Progne* (the sister of Philomela), who was changed into a swallow, Gr. Πρόκνη.] **a** A swallow. *Obs.* **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of swallows including the purple martin. **c** *Zoöl.* The gray comma butterfly. See COMMA BUTTERFLY **b.**

prog-no′sis (prŏg-nō′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόγνωσις, fr. προγιγνώσκειν to know beforehand; πρό + γιγνώσκειν to know. See KNOW.] **1.** A foretelling; forecast. *Rare or Fig.*
2. *Med.* Act or art of foretelling the course and termination of a disease; also, the outlook afforded by this; as, the *prognosis* of hydrophobia is bad. Cf. DIAGNOSIS, 1.

prog-nos′tic (-nŏs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. προγνωστικός. See PROGNOSIS.] Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing; aiding in prognosis; as, the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease; *prognostic* signs.

prog-nos′tic (prŏg-nŏs′tĭk), *n.* [ME. *prenostik* (prob. by confusion with prefix *pre-*), L. *prognosticum*, Gr. προγνωστικόν: cf. F. *pronostic*, *prognostic*, OF. *pronostique.* See PROGNOSTIC, *a.*] **1.** That which prognosticates; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; an indication; omen.
That choice would inevitably be considered by the country as a *prognostic* of the highest import. *Macaulay.*
2. Act of foretelling from or as from signs or omens.
3. *Med.* A sign or symptom indicating the course and termination of a disease.
Syn. — Sign, omen, presage, token, indication, symptom.

prog-nos′ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [See PROGNOSTIC, *n. & a.*] **1.** To foretell from signs or symptoms; to prophesy; predict; as, to *prognosticate* evil. *Burke.*
2. To foreshow; presage. *Now Rare.*
Syn.—Foretoken, betoken, forebode, bode. See FORETELL.

prog-nos′ti-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pronostication.*]
1. Act of prognosticating; prediction; presage.
2. That which foreshows; a foretoken; sign.
3. An almanac. *Obs. & R.*

prog-nos′ti-ca′tor (-kā′tẽr), *n.* One who prognosticates.

pro′gram, pro′gramme (prō′grăm; *sometimes* -grăm, -grŭm), *n.* [L. *programma* a public proclamation, manifesto, Gr. πρόγραμμα, fr. προγράφειν to write before or in public; πρό before, forth + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *programme.* See GRAPHIC.] **1.** That which is written or printed as a public notice; a scheme; a prospectus. *Obs.*
2. A brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, or entertainment; usually, a printed or written list of the acts, scenes, selections, or other features composing a dramatic, musical, or other performance, with the names of the performers; as, a theater *program*; the *program* of a race meeting.
3. Hence, the selections or features of a performance or entertainment collectively; as, a brilliant *program.*
4. An edict published for public information; an official bulletin; a public proclamation.
5. A plan of future procedure; as, one's *program* for the day; the *program* of a political party.
6. A programma, or preface; prolegomenon. *Obs or R.*

pro′gram-ist, pro′gram-mist (prō′grăm-ĭst), *n.* *Music.* One concerned with program music or with descriptive features in music.

pro-gram′ma (prō̇-grăm′ȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [L. See PROGRAM.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* Any law which, after it had passed the Athenian senate, was fixed on a tablet for public inspection prior to being proposed to the people.
2. Hence, a notice, as one posted; a decree; edict.
3. A preface; prolegomenon.

pro′gram-mat′ic (prō′gră-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Music.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, program music.

program, *or* **programme, music.** *Music.* Descriptive instrumental music which follows a definite argument or program of incidents, scenes, or moods.

prog′ress (prŏg′rĕs *or, esp. in British usage,* prō′grĕs; 277), *n.* [L. *progressus*, fr. *progredi*, p. p. *progressus*, to go forth or forward; *pro* forward + *gradi* to step, go: cf. F. *progrès.* See GRADE.] **1.** A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward, as from one point or degree to one further advanced; an advance in physical, mental, or moral development, condition, or position; as, the *progress* of a ship, carriage, etc.; an advance toward better or ideal knowledge or condition or that conceived of as better; as, the moral *progress* of a community; a child's *progress* at school.
2. The growth, development, or course of anything; as, the *progress* of a disease, a war, a negotiation.
3. A moving from place to place; a journey, esp. a journey of state; a circuit, as of a sovereign through his dominions. *Now Rare.*
The king being returned from his *progresse.* *Evelyn.*
4. *Scots Feudal Law.* Succession in right to a feudal estate; — chiefly used in **charter by progress** or **writ by progress**, one making a renewed disposition of an original fee; and **progress of titles**, or such a series of title deeds as establishes a valid feudal title. *Charters*, and *writs, by progress* were abolished in 1874 except charters of novodamus, precepts of clare constat, and writs of acknowledgment.
Syn. — PROGRESS, PROGRESSION. PROGRESS denotes advance or forward movement; PROGRESSION is either the act of advancing, or progress by successive steps or degrees; as, "They go round and round like the blind horse in the mill, only he has the satisfaction of fancying he makes a *progress*" (*Gray*); "the whole seizure, *progress*, and termination of the disease" (*Poe*); "delightful never-ending *progress* to perfection" (*Hazlitt*); "That slow *progression* of things, which naturally makes elegance and refinement the last effect of opulence and power" (*Sir J. Reynolds*); "Every generation . . . adds . . . its own discoveries in a *progression* to which there seems no limit" (*T. L. Peacock*); arithmetical *progression.* See ADVANCE.

pro-gress′ (prō̇-grĕs′; *earlier, commonly,* prō′grĕs), *v. i.;* -GRESSED′ (-grĕst′); -GRESS′ING. To make progress; specif., to move forward in space; to continue onward in course; to proceed; to go on; as, railroads are *progressing* across the district. "As his recovery *progressed.*" *Thackeray.*

> Let me wipe off this honorable dew,
> That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shak.*
> If man *progresses*, art must *progress* too. *Caird.*

Syn. — See ADVANCE.

pro-gress′, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over or through. *Obs.*
2. To cause to progress; to advance, as legislation.

pro-gres′sion (prō̇-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *progressio*: cf. F. *progression.*] **1.** Act of progressing, or moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onward.
2. Course; passage; also, lapse or process of time.
I hope, in a short *progression*, you will be wholly immerged in the delices and joys of religion. *Evelyn.*
3. In technical uses: **a** *Math.* A discrete series that has a first but no last element, esp. one in which any intermediate element is related by a uniform law to the other elements. **b** *Music.* (1) Succession of tones or chords; the movement of the parts in harmony; motion. (2) = SEQUENCE.
4. *Gaming.* A martingale in which the player, starting with a certain bet, increases it by a given sum after each loss, and decreases it a like amount after each win.
Syn. — See PROGRESS.
progression of mutes, *Philol.*, Lautverschiebung.

pro-gres′sion-ist (prō̇-grĕsh′ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in the progression of society, or of organic evolution, towards perfection. — **pro-gres′sion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Rare.*

prog′ress-ist (prŏg′rĕs-ĭst; cf. PROGRESS), *n.* **1.** A progressionist.
2. A member of any of various political parties holding views assumed to be progressive.

pro-gres′sive (prō̇-grĕs′ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *progressif.*] **1. a** Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; increasing; as, *progressive* motion or course; — opposed to *retrograde.* **b** Advancing by successive stages; going onward gradually and more or less regularly.
2. Improving or tending to progress or improvement; favoring progress; as, a *progressive* policy.
3. Evincing, or indicative of, progress. *Rare.*
progressive assimilation. *Philol.* See ASSIMILATION, 3. — **P. Brethren.** See DUNKER. — **P. Dunkards.** See DUNKER. — **p. euchre** *or* **whist**, a way of playing at card parties, by which the players periodically change places, and often partners, according to some prearranged schedule or plan. — **p. locomotor ataxia** *or* **ataxy**. See LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA. — **p. muscular atrophy**, *Med.*, chronic anterior poliomyelitis characterized by continuous atrophy of the muscles. — **p. paralysis**, *Med.*, general paralysis. — **p. pernicious anæmia.** = PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA. — **p. powder**, a gunpowder made so that it burns slowly until the projectile moves, and then with increasing rapidity, to avoid the extreme pressure caused by the explosion of powders in which the combustion is instantaneous. — **p. sorites.** *Logic.* See SORITES. — **p. tax** *or* **taxation**, *Econ.*, a tax or taxation in which the tax percentage imposed in any individual case increases by a certain amount with certain increases in the amount of the income or wealth. Progressive taxation is used chiefly in income taxes and inheritance taxes. — **p. wage**, *Econ.*, a mode of paying laborers by wages graduated in amount according to their efficiencies, often with a certain minimum wage. — **p. whist.** See PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE.
— **pro-gres′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-gres′sive-ness**, *n.*

pro-gym′no-sperm (prō̇-jĭm′nō̇-spûrm), *n.* [*pro-* + *gymnosperm.*] *Paleobot.* One of the ancestral fossil types from which modern gymnosperms are thought to have been derived. — **pro-gym′no-sper′mic** (-spûr′mĭk), **pro-gym′no-sper′mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

pro-hib′it (prō̇-hĭb′ĭt), *v. t.;* PRO-HIB′IT-ED; PRO-HIB′IT-ING. [L. *prohibitus*, p. p. of *prohibere* to prohibit; *pro* before, forth + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT.] **1.** To hold or keep off or away; hence, to hinder; debar; prevent.

> Gates of burning adamant,
> Barred over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton.*

2. To forbid by authority; to interdict; as, the law *prohibits* men from stealing, or it *prohibits* stealing.
☞ *Prohibit* was formerly followed by *to* with the infinitive, but is now commonly followed by *from* with the verbal noun in *-ing.*
Syn. — Interdict, debar, prevent, hinder. See FORBID.

pro′hi-bi′tion (prō′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *prohibitio*: cf. F. *prohibition.*] **1.** Act of prohibiting, or interdicting.
2. A declaration or injunction forbidding some action.
The law of God, in the ten commandments, consists mostly of *prohibitions.* *Tillotson.*
3. Specif., the forbidding by law of the sale and, sometimes, the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages.
4. *Law.* Short for WRIT OF PROHIBITION.
prohibition of light, *Astrol.*, the effect of adjacent planets in annulling the supposed influence of one between them.

pro′hi-bi′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, prohibition; as, *prohibitionary* laws.

pro′hi-bi′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system or theory of the prohibition of the sale or manufacture, or both, of alcoholic liquors as beverages; [*cap.*] the principles and policy of the Prohibitionists.

pro′hi-bi′tion-ist, *n.* **1.** *Econ.* A protectionist. *Rare.*
2. One who favors the prohibition of the sale (or of the sale and manufacture) of alcoholic liquors as beverages; specif. [*cap.*], *U. S.*, a member of the Prohibition party.

Prohibition party. *U. S. Polit.* A party, having a national organization and State organizations, whose fundamental principle is the prohibition by law of the manufacture, importation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages. It was organized as a national party in September, 1869, and in 1872 held its first presidential convention.

pro-hib′i-tive (prō̇-hĭb′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *prohibitif.*] Prohibitory. — **pro-hib′i-tive-ly**, *adv.*
prohibitive impediment. *Law.* See IMPEDIMENT, 2.

pro-hib′i-to-ry (-ĭ-tō̇-rĭ), *a.* [L. *prohibitorius.*] **1.** Serving or tending to prohibit or exclude; implying prohibition; as, a *prohibitory* law; a *prohibitory* price.
2. Containing negation or prohibition; as, *prohibitory* words or expressions.
Prohibitory Index. *R. C. Ch.* See INDEX, *n.*, 6.

pro-ject′ (prō̇-jĕkt′; *Shakespeare has* pro′ject), *v. t.;* PRO-JECT′ED; PRO-JECT′ING. [L. *projectus*, p. p. of *proicere*, *projicere*; *pro* forward + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *projeter*,

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profre. † PROFFER.
pro-fund′, *v. t.* [L. *profundere* pour forth.] To squander. *Obs.*
pro-fun′di-tude, -fun′dure, *n.* [F. *profondeur.*] Profundity. *Obs.*
profur. † PROFFER.
pro-fus′er, *n.* One who gives or spends profusely. *Obs.*
pro-fu′sive, *a.* Lavish. *Obs.*
pro′fy-lac′tic. Prophylactic. *Ref. Sp.*
prog, *v. t.* [Cf. PROG, *v. i.*, PROKE.] To prick; goad; poke; stir up. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
pro-gam′ete (prō̇-găm′ēt; prō̇′gȧ-mēt′), *n.* **a** *Biol.* An oöcyte or a spermatocyte. **b** *Bot.* In certain zygomycetous fungi, a swollen hyphal filament from which gametes are abstricted.
pro-gen′er-ate (prō̇-jĕn′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *progeneratus*, p. p. of *progenerare* to beget.] To beget; procreate. *Rare.* — **pro-gen′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*
pro-ge′ni-al (prō̇-jē′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *progenies* progeny + *-al.*] Pert. to lineage or descent. *Rare.*
pro-gen′i-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
pro-gen′i-tress (prō̇-jĕn′ĭ-trĕs), *n.* A female progenitor.
pro-gen′i-trice′ (-ĭ-trēs′), *n.* Progenitress. *Obs.*
pro-gen′i-trix, *n.* [L.] A progenitress.
pro-gen′i-ture (prō̇-jĕn′ĭ-tūr), *n.* [F. *progéniture.*] A begetting, or birth. *Rare.*
pro-gen′i-ty, *n.* [From PROGENY.] Stock; lineage. *Obs.*
pro′ge-ot′ro-pism, *n.* *Plant Physiol.* Positive geotropism. — **pro-ge′o-trop′ic**, *a.*
prog′ger (prŏg′ẽr), *n.* One who progs: specif., one who makes a livelihood by oystering, digging clams, or the like, in a small way, or by doing odd jobs alongshore; hence, a shiftless, worthless fellow. *Local, U. S.*
prog′gle (prŏg′'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. dial. *prog* to prod; n., a goad.] Goad; prickle. *Dial. Eng.*
pro-glot′tid (prō̇-glŏt′ĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* A proglottis.
prog′na-thi (prŏg′nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Prognathic persons.
Prog′ne (prŏg′nē). Var. of PROCNE (see PHILOMELA).
prog-nos′tic, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *pronostiquer.*] Prognosticate. *Obs.*
prog-nos′ti-ca-ble (prŏg-nŏs′tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being foretold.
prog-nos′ti-cal, *a. & n.* Prognostic. *Obs.*
prog-nos′ti-cate (prŏg-nŏs′tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To foretell; prophesy.
prog-nos′ti-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Foretelling. *R.*
prog-nos′ti-ca-ture, *n.* Prognostic. *Obs.*
prograce. † PROGRESS, *n.*
pro′gramme. Var. of PROGRAM.
pro′gram-mer, *n.* One who makes up or arranges a program.
program paper. Soft paper which does not rustle when handled, used for theater programs.
Pro′gre-sis′ta (prō′grā-sēs′tä), *a.* [Sp.] Noting, or pert. to: **a** The progressist party in Spain, formed in 1835 from the Cristinos. **b** The party in the Philippines that supports the American government but professes a desire for independence. — **Pro′gre-sis′ta**, *n.* [Sp.]
pro-gres′sion-al (prō̇-grĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Progressive.
pro-gres′sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Progressional. *Rare.*
pro-gres′siv. Progressive. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-gres′sive, *n.* One who is progressive, esp. in political policy.
pro-gres′sor (prō̇-grĕs′ẽr), *n.* [L.] One who progresses. *Rare.*
pro-grest′. Progressed. *R. Sp.*
progue (prōg). Scot. & dial. var. of PROG, *n. & v.*
‖ **Pro′gym-na′si-um** (G. prō′gĭm-nä′zĭ-o͝om; -gūm-), *n.* [G.] In Germany, a school preparatory to the gymnasium.
‖ **pro hac vi′ce.** [L.] For this turn or occasion.
proheim, -heme, -hemy. † PROEM.
pro-hib′it-er, *n.* One that prohibits.
pro-hib′i-tiv. Prohibitive. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-hib′i-tor (prō̇-hĭb′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who prohibits.
‖ **pro hic et nunc.** [L.] For here and now.
pro′hy-drot′ro-pism, *n.* *Plant Physiol.* Positive hydrotropism. — **pro-hy′dro-trop′ic**, *a.*
proif. † PROVE.
proin. † PRUNE.
‖ **pro in′di-vi′so** (prō ĭn′dĭ-vī′sō). [L.] *Law.* For or as undivided; in common.
proine. † PRUNE.
prois. † PROSE.

earlier *projecter*, OF. *pourgeter*, *porgeter*. See JET, *v.*]
1. To throw or cast forward ; to shoot forth.

> Before his feet herself she did *project*. *Spenser.*
> Behold ! th' ascending villas on my side
> *Project* long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To cast about or revolve in the mind , to contrive ; devise ; scheme ; as, to *project* a plan.
3. *Geom., Persp., etc.* **a** To throw forward in a prescribed direction (as a point, line, boundaries of and lines in a figure, area, etc.) so as to depict on a plane, cylindrical, spherical, or other given surface. The picture thus represented on the given surface is the shadow of the points, lines, etc., which would be thrown by parallel, diverging, or converging rays of light. **b** More generally, to depict (one figure or extent) on another, according to any fixed correspondence between the points of the two.
4. To externalize or perceive as spatially and sensibly objective, as an idea or image.
5. To set forth, as an argument, or the like. *Obs. & R.*

pro-ject′ (prŏ-jĕkt′), *v. i.* **1**. To shoot or extend forward; to be prominent ; to jut ; as, branches *project* from the tree ; the eaves *project* two feet.
2. To form a project ; to scheme. *Rare.* *Fuller.*
3. *Alchemy.* To cast the transmuting agent into the crucible and thereby produce precious substance.

proj′ect (prŏj′ĕkt ; 277), *n.* [L. *projectum*, neut. p. p. ; cf. F. *projet*, OF. *pourget*, fr. the v. See PROJECT, *v. t.* ; cf. PROJET.] **1**. The place from which a thing projects. *Obs.*
2. That which is projected or designed ; something intended or devised ; a scheme ; design ; plan.

> He entered into the *project* with his customary ardor. *Prescott.*

Syn. — Design, scheme, purpose. See PLAN.

pro-jec′tile (prŏ-jĕk′tĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [Cf. F. *projectile.*]
1. Projecting or impelling forward ; as, a *projectile* force.
2. Caused or imparted by impulse or projection ; impelled forward ; as, *projectile* motion. *Arbuthnot.*
3. *Zoöl.* Capable of being thrust forward.

pro-jec′tile, *n.* [Cf. F. *projectile.*] **1**. A body projected by exterior force, and continuing in motion by its own inertia ; specif., a missile for a firearm.
2. *pl. Mech.* A part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, time of flight, etc., of bodies thrown or driven through the air by an impelling force.

pro-jec′tion (-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *projectio* : cf. F. *projection.*]
1. Act of throwing or shooting forward.
2. A jutting out ; also, a part that projects, or juts out, as of a building ; an extension beyond something else.
3. A scheming or planning ; rarely, that which is planned ; contrivance ; design ; as, the *projection* of a new railroad.
4. *Geom., Persp., etc.* Act or process of projecting on a surface ; also, the picture so formed. See PROJECT, *v. t.*, 3.
5. Act of externalizing, or of perceiving a mental object as spatially and sensibly objective ; also, the object projected.
6. *Physiol.* The function or action of the nervous system whereby stimulations are referred to or beyond the surface of the body or to the end-organs of sense.
7. *Alchemy.* Act of projecting (see PROJECT, *v. i.*, 3).
Syn. — PROJECTION, PROTUBERANCE, BULGE. A PROJECTION juts out at an (often sharp) angle ; a PROTUBERANCE swells or pushes out, often in rounded rather than angular form ; a BULGE is a protuberance (seldom sharp), esp. as caused by pressure ; as, "The chimney's edge, that . . . with huge and black *projection* overbrowed large space beneath" (*Wordsworth*) ; "Machinery set in motion to keep a level smooth . . . feels the least *projection*, and tries to flatten it out" (*Lafcadio Hearn*) ; the *protuberances* of a potato ; cf. "a round belly, very *protuberant*" (*Cowper*) ; (fig.) "An obvious moral is indeed a heavy *protuberance* which injures the gracefulness of a poem" (*Landor*) ; a *bulge* in a wall.

projection fibers *or* **fibres**. *Anat.* Those nerve fibers in the white matter of the brain which connect the cerebral cortex with outlying parts of the body. They comprise both afferent and efferent fibers and pass in great bundles through the peduncles of the brain to the internal capsule and then spread out (forming the corona radiata) to all parts of the cortex.

pro-jec′tive (prŏ-jĕk′tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, projection ; specif. : *Math.* **a** Pertaining to or designating such properties of curves or surfaces as are unaltered by projection. **b** Not metrical ; not involving size and measurement, but only relative position, incidences, and coincidences. **c** Transformable into one another by repeated projections and sections. **d** Having elements so paired that corresponding cross ratios are equal ; — said of two ranges, or two pencils, or a pencil and a range.
projective coördinates. See COÖRDINATE. — **p. transformation**, *Math.*, a transformation that leaves the cross ratio of every four elements unaltered.

pro′jec-tiv′i-ty (prō′jĕk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Math.* Projective character or relation ; the quality in one figure of being derivable from another by projection.

pro-jec′tor (prŏ-jĕk′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *projeteur.*] **1**. One who projects a scheme or design ; one who forms projects ; sometimes, specif., one who forms chimerical schemes.
2. **a** *Alchemy.* One who projects ; an alchemist. **b** *Optics.* A device for projecting a beam of light ; as, a searchlight *projector*. **c** *Math.* The square of the area (of a plane triangle) divided by the product of its sides.

pro-jec′ture (prŏ-jĕk′tūr), *n.* [L. *projectura* : cf. F. *projecture.*] A jutting out ; a projection.

‖ **pro′jet′** (prō′zhĕ′), *n.* [F. See PROJECT, *n.*] A plan ; esp., a draft of a proposed measure or treaty.

pro-kei′me-non (prŏ-kī′mē-nŏn), *n.* [NGr. προκείμενον, prop. neut. p. pr. of προκεῖσθαι to be set before : Gr. πρό before + κεῖσθαι to lie.] *East. Ch.* A short anthem, generally from the Psalms, sung before the Epistle. It corresponds to the gradual in the Latin Church.

pro-lapse′ (prŏ-lăps′), *n.* [L. *prolapsus*, fr. *prolabi*, *prolapsus*, to fall forward ; *pro* forward + *labi* to glide, fall.] *Med.* The falling down of an internal part of the body ; as, *prolapse* of the uterus or of the rectum.

pro-lapse′, *v. i.* To fall down or out, as in a prolapse.

pro′late (prō′lāt), *a.* [L. *prolatus*, used as p. p. of *proferre* to bring forth, to extend, to pronounce ; *pro* + *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear.] Stretched out ; extended ; esp., elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles ; — opposed to *oblate*. — **prolate cycloid**. See CYCLOID, 1. — **p. ellipsoid** *or* **spheroid**. *Geom.* See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION.

pro-la′tion (prŏ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *prolatio* : cf. F. *prolation.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1**. A bringing or putting forth ; esp., act of prolating, or pronouncing ; utterance.

> Fascination by a mere *prolation* of words. *Increase Mather.*

2. Act of deferring or prolonging ; continuation ; delay.
3. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

pro′leg′ (prō′lĕg′), *n.* [*pro-* for, in place of + *leg.*] *Zoöl.* One of the fleshy legs found on the abdominal segments of the larvæ of Lepidoptera, sawflies, and some other insects. Those of Lepidoptera have a circle of hooks.

pro′leg′ate (prō′lĕg′āt ; prō-lĕg′āt), *n.* [L. *prolegatus* ; *pro* for + *legatus* legate.] *Rom. Hist.* A deputy or substitute for a legate.

pro′le-gom′e-non (prō′lē-gŏm′ē-nŏn ; prŏl′ē-), *n.* ; *pl.* -GOMENA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. προλεγόμενον, properly neut. pass. p. pr. of προλέγειν to say beforehand ; πρό before + λέγειν to say.] A preliminary remark or observation ; a preface, as to a book or treatise ; — used chiefly in *pl.*

pro′le-gom′e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Prolegomenary ; prefatory ; also, given to needless or long prefatory remarks. "A wordy *prolegomenous* babbler." *Stevenson.*

pro-lep′sis (prŏ-lĕp′sĭs ; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόληψις, fr. προλαμβάνειν to take beforehand ; πρό before + λαμβάνειν to take.] Anticipation ; specif.: **a** *Rhet.* A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented. **b** *Gram.* The application of an adjective to a noun in anticipation, or to denote the result, of the action of the verb ; as in the case of *gentle* in, "Ere humane statute purged the *gentle* weal." **c** *Fine Arts.* Representation of a subsequent moment together with the main action, a feature not uncommon in early art, as where a dog is represented devouring a warrior that is in the act of falling in combat. **d** *Chron.* An error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before its actual time. **e** *Philos.* A conception or belief derived from sense perception and, therefore, not necessarily true ; an empirical general conception ; — used esp. by the Stoics and Epicureans.

pro-lep′tic (-lĕp′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. προληπτικός.] **1**. Of or
pro-lep′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } pertaining to prolepsis ; anticipative. "A far-seeing or *proleptic* wisdom." *De Quincey.*
2. Previous ; antecedent. *Glanvill.*
3. *Med.* Anticipating the usual time ; — applied to a periodical disease whose paroxysms return at successively shorter intervals.

‖ **pro′les** (prō′lēz), *n. sing. & collect. pl.* [L.] *Law.* Offspring ; child or children ; specif., legitimate children.

pro′le-ta′ri-an (prō′lē-tā′rĭ-ăn ; prŏl′ē- ; 115, 277), *a.* [L. *proletarius*. See PROLETARY.] Of or pert. to the proletaries or proletarians ; hence, *Now Rare*, mean ; vulgar. "Every citizen, if he were not a *proletarian* animal kept at the public cost." *De Quincey.*

pro′le-ta′ri-an, *n.* **1**. One of the poorest and lowest class in a community or state ; one with no property and only the meanest or most irregular employment.
2. One of the wage-earning class ; esp., a laborer for day wages not possessed of capital.

> Machinery ushered into existence the fourth estate, *proletarians* or wage earners. *N. Amer. Rev.*

pro′le-ta′ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition or political position of the proletarians.

pro′le-ta′ri-at (-ăt), *n.* [F. *prolétariat.*] The class or body of proletarians.

pro′le-ta-ry (prō′lē-tā-rĭ ; prŏl′ē-), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *proletarius*, fr. *proles* offspring. Cf. PROLÉTAIRE.] **1**. In ancient Rome, a citizen of the lowest class, without property and regarded as capable of serving the state only by having children.
2. = PROLETARIAN, 1. *Now Rare.*

pro′li-cide (prō′lĭ-sīd ; prŏl′ĭ-), *n.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-cide.*] Killing of one's offspring ; feticide or infanticide.

pro-lif′er-ate (prŏ-lĭf′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [See PROLIFEROUS.] *Biol.* To produce (new cells, buds, or offspring) in rapid succession.

pro-lif′er-ate, *v. i.* *Biol.* To grow by the rapid production of new parts, or new cells or buds ; to reproduce by a repeated process of budding or cell division.

pro-lif′er-a′tion (prŏ-lĭf′ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Biol.* **a** Rapid and repeated production of new parts, or of buds or offspring, as the increase of a mass of cells by a rapid succession of cell divisions, or the growth of a coral by the production of buds in quick succession. **b** A growth so formed.

pro-lif′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-ferous.*]
1. Bearing offspring ; possessed of generative power. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* **a** Reproducing freely by offsets, bulbils, gemmæ, or other vegetative means. **b** Developing a leafy shoot from a normally terminal organ, as a flower or fruit.
3. *Zoöl.* Proliferating ; specif., of corals, producing a cluster of branchlets from a larger branch.
proliferous cyst. *Med.* **a** A cyst that produces complex structures. **b** A cyst that produces subordinate cysts.

pro-lif′ic (prŏ-lĭf′ĭk), *a.* [F. *prolifique*, fr. L. *proles* offspring (from *pro* for, forward + the root of *alere* to nourish) + *facere* to make. See ADULT, OLD ; FACT.] **1** Having the quality of producing young or fruit ; fruitful ; productive ; — usually with the implied idea of frequent or numerous production ; as, a *prolific* tree or female.
2. Serving to produce or cause, esp. abundantly or to a great degree ; fruitful of results ; as, a *prolific* brain ; a controversy *prolific* of evil.
3. *Bot.* Proliferous. *Rare.*
Syn. — See FERTILE.

pro-lif′i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* ; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd) ; -CAT′ING (-ĭng). [See PROLIFIC.] To make prolific ; to fertilize ; impregnate.

pro-lif′i-ca′tion (-ĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prolification*, LL. *prolificatio.*] **1**. The generation of young.
2. *Zoöl. & Bot.* Proliferation.

pro′line (prō′lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n.* Also **pro′lin**. [G. *prolin*, fr. *pyrrolidin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An imino acid, $C_4H_8N \cdot CO_2H$, formed by the decomposition of certain proteins. It is a carboxyl derivative of pyrrolidine.

pro′lix (prō′lĭks ; prŏ-lĭks′ ; 87, 277), *a.* [L. *prolixus* extended, long, prolix, prob. fr. *pro* + *liqui* to flow, akin to *liquidus* liquid ; cf. OL. *lixa* water : cf. F. *prolixe*. See LIQUID.] **1**. Long. *Obs.* "With wig *prolix*." *Cowper.*
2. Unduly prolonged or drawn out, esp. by repetition or diffuseness ; verbose ; as, a *prolix* oration, poem.
3. Indulging in unduly protracted discourse ; verbose ; tedious ; as, a *prolix* orator ; a *prolix* essayist.
Syn. — Diffuse, protracted, tiresome, wearisome.

pro-lix′i-ty (prŏ-lĭk′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *prolixitas* : cf. F. *prolixité.*] Quality or state of being prolix; as : **a** Length in space or duration in time. *Obs.* **b** The treating of a subject in great, superfluous, or tedious detail ; as, *prolixity* in discourses and writings.
Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

pro-loc′u-tor (prŏ-lŏk′ū-tẽr ; prŏl′ō-kū′tẽr ; 277), *n.* [L., fr. *proloqui*, p. p. *prolocutus*, to speak out ; *pro* for + *loqui* to speak ; cf. OF. *prolocuteur.*] One who speaks for another or others ; specif. : **a** *Ch. of Eng.* The speaker or presiding officer of the lower house of a convocation. He is the person through whom all resolutions passed by the lower house are communicated to the upper house. **b** [*cap.*] In England, the Lord Speaker of the House of Lords.

pro′logue (prō′lŏg ; prŏl′ŏg ; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prologus*, fr. Gr. πρόλογος, fr. προλέγειν to say beforehand ; πρό before + λέγειν to say. See LOGIC.] **1**. The preface or introduction to a discourse, poem, or performance ; as, the *prologue* of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales ;" esp., a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance.
2. One who delivers a prologue. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See PREFACE.

pro′logue (prō′lŏg ; prŏl′ŏg ; *cf. the noun ; formerly* prologue′), *v. t.* ; -LOGUED (-lŏgd) ; -LOGU-ING. To introduce with a formal preface, or prologue. *Obs.* *Shak.*

prol′o-gus, **prol′o-gos** (prŏl′ō-gŭs, -gŏs), *n.* [L. *prologus*, Gr. πρόλογος. See PROLOGUE.] *Gr. Drama.* The part of a play preceding the parodus. Cf. EPISODE.

pro-long′ (prŏ-lŏng′ ; 205), *v. t.* ; PRO-LONGED′ (-lŏngd′) ; PRO-LONG′ING. [OF. *prolongier* or *prolonguier*, F. *prolonger*, L. *prolongare* ; *pro* before, forth + *longus* long. See LONG, *a.* ; cf. PROLONGATE, PURLOIN.] **1**. To extend in space or length ; as, to *prolong* a line.
2. To lengthen in time ; to extend the duration of ; to draw out ; to continue ; as, to *prolong* one's days.

> The unhappy queen with talk *prolonged* the night. *Dryden.*

3. To put off ; to postpone ; delay. *Spenser.*

pro-long′, *n.* **1**. Prolongation ; delay. *Obs.*
2. A prolonged part ; specif., a light rod for communicating the movement of a piano key to the under lever in certain piano actions. See ACTION, *Illust.*

pro-lon′gate (-lŏŋ′gāt), *v. t.* ; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd) ; -GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *prolongatus*, p. p. of *prolongare*. See PROLONG.] To prolong ; to extend in space or in time.

pro′lon-ga′tion (prō′lŏŋ-gā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *prolongation.*]
1. A lengthening in space or time ; extension ; protraction.
2. That which forms an additional length ; a part prolonged ; a prolong ; as, the *prolongations* of a jointed rod.

pro-longe′ (prŏ-lŏnj′; *F.* prō′lôNzh′), *n.* [F. See PROLONG.] *Field Artillery.* A rope with a hook and a toggle, sometimes used to drag a gun carriage or to lash it to the limber at a little distance, and for various other purposes.

pro-lu′sion (prŏ-lū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *prolusio*, fr. *proludere* to prelude ; *pro* before + *ludere* to play.] A trial before the principal performance ; a prelude ; preliminary ; hence, an introductory essay or exercise.

pro-mag′is-te′ri-al (-măj′ĭs-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. MAGISTERIAL.] Of or pertaining to promagistrates.

pro-mag′is-trate (-măj′ĭs-trāt), *n.* [*pro-* + *magistrate* : cf. L. *promagister.*] *Rom. Antiq.* An official, as a proconsul or proprætor, who served, or was regarded as serving, in the provinces in the place of a magistrate of the city republic. The system of promagistrates was made general by Sulla (c. 80 B. C.). — **pro-mag′is-tra-cy** (-trȧ-sĭ), *n.*

prom′e-nade′ (prŏm′ē-näd′ ; 277), *n.* [F. (with a foreign suffix ; cf. 1st -ADE), fr. *promener* to lead, take for a walk, *se promener* to walk, fr. L. *prominare* to drive forward or along ; *pro* forward + *minare* to drive (animals). See AME.

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pro-ject′a-ble (prŏ-jĕk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pro-jec′til Projectile. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-ject′ing-ly, *adv.* of *projecting*, p. pr.
pro-jec′tive-ly, *adv.* of PROJECTIVE.
pro-ject′ment, *n.* Design ; contrivance ; projection. *Obs.*
pro-jec′trix (prŏ-jĕk′trĭks), *n.* **1**. A female projector. *Rare.* **2**. *Math.* A curve derived from another by compounding projections.
‖ **pro′jet′ de loi′** (prō′zhĕ′ dĕ lwä′). [F.] Lit., project of law : a legislative bill.
proke (prŏk), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. PROG.] To poke ; thrust ; stir ; incite. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
prokecye. † PROXY.
proker. † PROCURE.
prok′er (prŏk′ẽr), *n.* A poker. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
prokeratour. † PROCURATOR.
proketour. † PROCTOR. [*Obs.*]
proking spit. A rapier. *Jocose.*
prokke, *v. t. & i.* [L. *procare*, *-ri*, to ask, demand.] To demand ; beg. *Obs.*
‖ **Pro′ku-rist′**, **Pro′cu-rist′** (prō′kōō-rēst′), *n.* [G.] One who has a *Procura*, or procuration ; an agent ; esp., managing or confidential clerk ; a head clerk.
pro-lap′sion (prŏ-lăp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *prolapsio.*] Prolapse *Obs.*
pro-lap′sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Prolapse.
prol′a-ta-ry. † PROLETARY.
prol′a-ta′tion, *n.* [L. *prolatare*, *-tatum*, to lengthen.] Prolongation or deferral. *Obs.*
pro-late′, *v. t.* [See PROLATE, *a.*] To utter with prolonged or drawling enunciation. *Obs.*
pro′late-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro-la′tum (prŏ-lā′tŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Geom.* A prolate ellipsoid. See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION.
prole. † PROWL.
prol′ec-ta′tion, *n.* [L. *prolectare*, *-atum*, to allure, entice.] Allurement. *Obs*
pro-lec′tite, *n.* [Gr. προλέγειν to foretell (its axial ratios were foretold).] See HUMITE GROUP.
pro′le-gom′e-na-ry (prō′lē-gŏm′ē-nā-rĭ ; prŏl′ē-), *a.* Of the nature of a prolegomenon ; preliminary ; prefatory. *Rare.*
pro-lep′ti-cal (prŏ-lĕp′tĭ-kăl), *a.* = PROLEPTIC.
pro-lep′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PROLEPTICAL.
pro-lep′tics (-tĭks), *n.* *Med.* Art or science of prognosis.
pro′le-taire′ (prō′lē-târ′), *n.* [F. *prolétaire.*] A proletarian.
pro′le-tair′ism (prō′lē-târ′ĭz'm), *n.* Proletarianism.
pro′le-ta′ne-ous (prō′lē-tā′nē-ŭs ; prŏl′ē-), *a.* [L. *proletaneus.*] Having many offspring. *Obs.*
pro′le-ta′ri-an-ize (-rĭ-ăn-īz ; 115), *v. t.* To reduce or bring to proletarianism.
pro′le-ta′ri-ate (-āt), *n.* The proletariat.
pro′le-ta′ri-ate, *a.* Proletarian. Also, *Obs.*, **pro′le-ta′ri-ous**, *a.*
pro′le-ta-ry (prō′lē-tā-rĭ ; prŏl′ē-), *a.* Proletarian. *Now Rare.*
pro-lif′er-a-tive (prŏ-lĭf′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* *Biol.* Capable of, or engaged in, proliferation.
pro-lif′er-ous-ly, *adv.* of PROLIFEROUS.
pro-lif′i-ca-cy (-ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* Prolificness. *Rare.*
pro-lif′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Prolific. — **pro-lif′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pro-lif′ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro′li-fy (prō′lĭ-fī ; prŏl′ĭ-), *v. i.* [See PROLIFIC ; -FY.] To produce offspring, or results.
pro-lig′er-ous (prŏ-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-gerous.*] Proliferous ; productive.
pro-lix′ious (prŏ-lĭk′shŭs), *a.* Tedious ; wearisome ; also, superfluous ; unnecessary. *Obs.*
pro-lix′ly, *adv.* of PROLIX.
pro-lix′ness, *n.* Prolixity.
proll. † PROWL.
Pröll's governor (prûlz). [After Dr. Reinhold *Pröll*, the inventor.] See GOVERNOR, 5.
prol′o-cu′tion (prŏl′ō-kū′shŭn ; prō′lō-), *n.* [*pro-* + *locution.*] A prefatory statement. *R.*
pro-loc′u-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
pro-loc′u-trix (prŏ-lŏk′ū-trĭks), *n.* A spokeswoman. *Rare.*
pro′log. Prologue. *Ref. Sp.*
pro′log-ist (prō′lŏg-ĭst ; prō′lō-jĭst), *n.* A prologizer. *Rare.*
pro′log-ize (prō′lŏg-īz ; -lō-jīz), *v. i.* [Cf. Gr. προλογίζειν.] To deliver a prologue. *Rare.* — **pro′log-iz′er** (prō′lŏg-īz′ẽr ; -lō-jīz′ẽr), *n.* *Rare.*
pro-lo′gos (prŏ-lō′gŏs), *n.* See PROLOGUS.
pro′logu-ize (prō′lŏg-īz ; prŏl′ŏg-), *v. i.* [Cf. LL. *prologizare.*] To deliver a prologue. *Rare.* — **pro′logu-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.* *Rare.*
pro-long′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
pro-longd′. Prolonged *Ref. Sp.*
prolonge knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.
pro-long′er (prŏ-lŏng′ẽr; 205), *n.* One that prolongs.
pro-long′ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *prolongement*, OF. also *prolonguement.*] Prolongation
prolonge. † PROLOGUE.
Prom′a-chos (prŏm′ȧ-kŏs), *a.* [Gr. πρόμαχος defender, lit., fighting in front.] See ATHENA.
prom′a-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [*pro-* + L. *manatio* a flowing.] Emanation. *Obs.*
prome, *n.* [OF. *prome*, *proisme*, L. *proximus.*] A neighbor. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **pro me-mo′ri-a**. [L.] For a memorial.

NABLE, MENACE.] **1**. A walk, esp. in a public place, for pleasure, display, or exercise.
2. A place for walking ; a public walk.
3. A large ball or dance ; in many American colleges, etc., a large ball given by a class.

prom′e-nade′ (prŏm′ē-näd′ ; 277), *v. i.* ; -NAD′ED (-näd′ĕd) ; -NAD′ING (-näd′ĭng). To take, or go on, a promenade.

promenade concert. A musical entertainment during which the audience promenades or dances.

promenade deck. *Naut.* An upper deck of a passenger steamer. The term is variously used. See DECK, *n.*, 2.

pro-mer′i-stem (prō-mĕr′ĭ-stĕm), *n.* [*pro-* + *meristem.*] *Bot.* The meristem of the growing point and of all embryonic rudiments. It is the source of primary meristem.

Pro-me′the-a moth (prō-mē′thē-*à*). [NL. See PROMETHEUS.] A large American silkworm moth (*Callosamia promethea*) having the wings and body chiefly smoky brown in the male and reddish brown in the female. Its larva feeds on the sassafras, wild cherry, and other trees, and suspends its cocoon from a branch by a silken band. Also **Prometheus moth**.

Promethea Moth. Female.

Pro-me′the-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Promethēus:* cf. F. *prométhéen.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, Prometheus ; as: **Promethean spark**, the spark of divine fire which each human being has received as the gift of the gods.

pro-me′the-an, *n.* A kind of match, first made about 1830, consisting of a paper roll having at one end a mixture of potassium chlorate and sugar and a glass bulb containing sulphuric acid. Breaking the bulb produced ignition.

Pro-me′theus (prō-mē′thūs ; *commonly* -thē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προμηθεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, son of Iapetus and Clymene, or, according to Æschylus, a son of Themis, or Gæa, regarded as the founder of civilization, and, in later classical tradition, as the creator of the human race. Prometheus, it was said, sided with the Olympians in their struggle against the Titans, but, grieved at their neglect of mankind, he stole fire from heaven and bestowed upon man it and the arts which control of it makes possible. Zeus, angered at this, had him bound to Mount Caucasus. But Prometheus, who was gifted with prophetic foresight, knew the source from which Zeus was to be eventually overthrown, and the god, to win this knowledge, offered to release him. The Titan refused, rather than perpetuate an unjust reign. Zeus then caused a vulture daily to consume his liver, which grew again at night, dooming him to this fate until some immortal should consent to die in Prometheus's stead. This Chiron did, and Hercules slew the vulture and released the Titan. Cf. EPIMETHEUS.

prom′i-nence (prŏm′ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *prominentia:* cf. F. *prominence.* See PROMINENT.] **1**. Quality or state of being prominent ; conspicuousness.
2. That which is prominent ; a protuberance.
3. *Astron.* Any of the cloud-shaped masses of chromospheric hydrogen which mix with other substances and rise often to great heights at the edge, or limb, of the sun.

prom′i-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Prominence (esp. in sense 1).

prom′i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *prominens, -entis*, p. pr. of *prominere* to jut out, to project ; *pro* before, forward + *minere* (in comp.) to jut, project : cf. F. *prominent.* Cf. IMMINENT, EMINENT.] **1**. Standing out, or projecting, beyond the line or surface of something ; jutting ; protuberant ; in high relief ; as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.
2. Hence : Distinctly manifest ; likely to attract attention from its size or position ; conspicuous ; as, a *prominent* feature of the face ; a *prominent* building.
3. Standing out from the crowd ; distinguished above others ; eminent ; as, the *prominent* generals of a war ; a senator *prominent* in oratory ; *prominent* names.
Syn. — Eminent, distinguished, famous, illustrious, celebrated ; manifest, obvious, marked, noticeable. — PROMINENT, CONSPICUOUS, SALIENT, SIGNAL. That is PROMINENT which stands out (lit. and fig.) in such a way as to attract attention ; that is CONSPICUOUS which is so clearly exhibited that the eye (or the mental vision) cannot miss it ; as, a *prominent* feature of the landscape, the most *prominent* figure in the community, a *prominent* family ; "Some would rather be *conspicuous* in a mob, than unnoticed even in a privy council" (*Goldsmith*) ; "He wants to make himself *conspicuous.* He would tumble in a hog-sty as long as you looked at him" (*Johnson*). That is SALIENT (see etym.) which is strikingly manifest, or which catches the attention at once ; that is SIGNAL which is memorably prominent or conspicuous ; as, "Its one landmark the twin spires of Chartres, *salient* as the finger of a dial" (*W. Pater*) ; the *salient* points of an argument ; "the most *signal* victory that ever was achieved upon the seas" (*Southey*).

prom′i-nent, *n.* **1**. A prominence. *Obs.*
2. Any moth of the family Notodontidæ ; — so called because the larva has a hump, or prominence, on its back.

pro′mis-cu′i-ty (prō′mĭs-kū′ĭ-tĭ ; prŏm′ĭs-kū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. Promiscuousness ; confusion ; mixture of kinds or classes.
> She held her little court in the crowd . . . completely at ease in all *promiscuities.* — *Atlantic Monthly.*

2. Promiscuous sexual union ; esp., that characteristic of communal marriage (which see).

pro-mis′cu-ous (prō-mĭs′kū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *promiscuus ; pro* before, in place of, for + *miscere* to mix. See MIX.] **1**. Consisting of individuals in a body or group without order ; mingled ; confused ; as, a *promiscuous* crowd.
2. Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; not restricted to an individual ; indiscriminate ; as, *promiscuous* intercourse ; *promiscuous* praise or blame.
3. Haphazard; casual; as, *promiscuous* seating of children.
Syn. — See INDISCRIMINATE.
— **pro-mis′cu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-mis′cu-ous-ness**, *n.*

prom′ise (prŏm′ĭs), *n.* [F. *promesse*, L. *promissum*, pl. *promissa*, fr. *promittere, promissum*, to put forth, foretell, promise ; *pro* forward, for + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1**. A declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of a specified act ; any engagement by one person to another. Cf. CONTRACT, 1, PACT, AGREEMENT, 3, CAUSE, 3, CONSIDERATION, 7.
2. That which causes, or gives ground for, hope, expectation, or assurance, esp. of success or distinction ; as, the outlook gives fair *promise ;* a youth of *promise.*
> My native country was full of youthful *promise* — *Irving*

3. That which is promised.
> He . . commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father. — *Acts* i. 4.

the promise, *Bib.*, the oath which God made to Abraham (see *Gen.* xiii. 15–17) that his descendants should be multiplied, should possess the land of their enemies, and should be a source of blessing to all nations. The last part was interpreted by the New Testament writers as fulfilled in and through Christ.

prom′ise (prŏm′ĭs), *v. t.* ; PROM′ISED (-ĭst) ; PROM′IS-ING. **1**. To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, making, or the like ; to covenant ; to engage, esp. to furnish or procure some benefit ; as, I *promised* him money ; to *promise* a visit. "To *promise* aid." *Shak.*
2. To afford reason to expect ; to cause hope or assurance of ; to foretoken ; as, the clouds *promise* rain. *Milton.*
3. To assure emphatically ; as, you shall be satisfied, I *promise* you. *Colloq.*
4. *Com.* To execute as promisor, as a note. *Cant.*
Syn. — PROMISE, ENGAGE, PLEDGE. PROMISE is the general term ; ENGAGE adds the implication of a binding agreement ; PLEDGE (see EARNEST) implies a solemn assurance or formal guarantee. See CONTRACT.
Promised Land. See LAND OF PROMISE. — **to promise one's self. a** To resolve ; determine ; vow. **b** To be assured ; to have strong confidence.
> I dare *promise myself* you will attest the truth of all. *Rambler*

prom′ise, *v. i.* **1**. To give assurance by or as by a promise.
2. To afford or give ground for hopes or expectations ; as, the day *promises* well ; his habits *promise* badly.

prom′is-ee′ (prŏm′ĭs-ē′), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a promise is made.

prom′is-ing, *p. a.* Giving promise ; affording hope or assurance : as, a *promising* person, day. — **prom′is-ing-ly**, *adv.*

prom′i-sor (prŏm′ĭ-sôr), *n.* *Law.* One who engages or undertakes ; a promiser.

prom′is-so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *promissor* a promiser.] **1**. Containing a promise or assurance that something will be done or forborne.
2. *Insurance.* Stipulating or representing what is to happen or to be done subsequent to the time of making the contract of insurance ; — said of representations, warranties, etc., and distinguished from *affirmative.*
promissory note, *Law*, a written promise to pay on demand or at a fixed or determined future time a certain sum of money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer ; "an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another, signed by the maker, engaging to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to order or to bearer."

prom′on-to-ry (prŏm′ŭn-tō-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *promonturium, promunturium ; pro* before + (prob.) a word akin to *mons, montis*, mountain : cf. F. *promontoire.* See MOUNT, *n.*] **1**. A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast ; a headland.
2. *Anat.* A prominence ; esp. : **a** The angle of the ventral side of the sacrum where it joins the vertebra. **b** A prominence on the inner wall of the tympanum of the ear.

pro′morph (prō′môrf), *n.* [G. See PRO- ; -MORPH.] *Biol.* A fundamental or primitive organic type.

pro′mor-phol′o-gy (prō′mŏr-fŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [G. *promorphologie ; promorph* a promorph + *-logie* = E. *-logy.*] *Biol.* A division of morphology created by Haeckel in which the forms of organisms and their parts are considered geometrically ; — distinguished from *tectology.* — **pro-mor′pho-log′i-cal** (prō-môr′fō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pro-mor′pho-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pro′mor-phol′o-gist** (prō′mŏr-fŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

pro-mote′ (prō-mōt′), *v. t.* ; PRO-MOT′ED (-mōt′ĕd) ; PRO-MOT′ING (-mōt′ĭng). [L. *promotus*, p. p. of *promovere* to move forward, to promote ; *pro* forward + *movere* to move. See MOVE.] **1**. To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or prosperity of (something in course) ; to forward ; further ; encourage ; advance ; as, to *promote* learning, disorder, a business venture.
2. To exalt in station, rank, or honor ; to elevate ; raise ; prefer ; advance ; as, to *promote* an officer.
> I will *promote* thee unto very great honor *Num.* xxii 17.

3. To betray ; to inform against. *Obs. & R.*
4. *Eng. Law.* To institute (a prosecution or suit), esp. as a common informer.
Syn. — Patronize, help ; exalt, prefer, elevate, dignify.

pro-mote′, *v. i.* To urge on or incite another, as to strife ; also, to inform against a person. *Obs.*

pro-mot′er (-mōt′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *promoteur.*] **1**. One that promotes, or forwards or advances ; an encourager ; an abettor ; as, a *promoter* of charity, philosophy, sedition.
2. Specif., a person who alone or with others sets on foot, and takes the preliminary steps in, a scheme or undertaking for the organization of a company, the floating of bonds, stock, etc., or the carrying out of any business project.
3. A lawyer ; later, an informer. *Obs. or R.*
4. *Eng. Law.* One who promotes a prosecution.

pro-mo′tion (prō-mō′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *promocion*, F. *promotion*, L. *promotio.*] Act of promoting, or state of being promoted ; as : **a** Act of advancing or encouraging. **b** Exaltation in rank or honor ; preferment.
> *Promotion* cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. — *Ps.* lxxv. 6.

pro-mo′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to promote.

prompt (prŏmpt), *a.* ; PROMPT′ER (prŏmp′tẽr) ; PROMPT′EST. [L. *promptus*, properly, brought forth (to light), hence, visible, evident, at hand, ready, quick, — p. p. of *promere* to take or bring forth ; *pro* forth + *emere* to take : cf. F. *prompt.* See REDEEM.] **1**. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands ; meeting requirements readily ; not dilatory or hesitating ; responding instantly ; immediate ; as, *prompt* in obedience ; *prompt* to go.
2. Done or rendered readily or immediately ; given without delay or hesitation ; as, *prompt* assistance, obedience.
3. *Obs.* **a** Easy ; direct ; unobstructed. **b** Given ; inclined.
Syn. — Quick, active, willing, seasonable, timely ; speedy, swift, rapid. — PROMPT, PUNCTUAL, READY, EXPEDITIOUS. PROMPT implies quick or instant action (often with alacrity) as occasion demands ; READY adds to *prompt* the implication of dexterity or facility ; PUNCTUAL implies exact adherence to a regular or appointed time ; as, "obedience, *punctual, prompt*, and scrupulous" (*Stevenson*), "This study [of the law] renders men . . . *prompt* in attack, *ready* in defense, full of resources" (*Burke*) ; "the trained eye quick to spy out the weakness of the adversary ; . . . the *ready* hand *prompt* to follow it on the instant" (*Huxley*) ; cf. "Habit also gives *promptness ;* and the soul of dispatch is decision" (*Hazlitt*) ; "the *punctual* coming back, on their due days, of the birds" (*Emerson*). That is EXPEDITIOUS (see HASTE) which is characterized by, or leads to, prompt or speedy performance ; as, "Your entertaining and pleasant letter . . . deserved a more *expeditious* answer" (*Cowper*) ; "the short *expeditious* way" (*Sharp*). See ACTIVE, FAST, VIGILANT.
prompt dower, *Moham. Law*, the dower demandable by a wife before she enters the home of her husband.

prompt (prŏmpt), *n.* **1**. *Com.* A limit of time given for payment of an account for produce purchased ; also, the contract or prompt note by which this time is fixed. In case of goods to arrive they must be paid for at the expiration of the prompt whether they have arrived or not.
2. That which prompts or reminds.

prompt, *v. t.* ; PROMPT′ED ; PROMPT′ING. [ME. *prompten.* See PROMPT, *a.*] **1**. To assist or induce the action of ; to move to action ; to instigate ; incite.
> God first . . . *prompted* on the infirmities of the infant world by temporal prosperity. — *Jer Taylor*

2. To suggest ; dictate.
> And whispering angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

3. To remind (a person) ; specif., to remind (an actor, speaker, or the like) of words or topics forgotten ; to assist by suggesting or uttering the next words of something forgotten or not properly learned ; to give a cue to.
Syn. — See MOVE.

prompt′-book′, *n.* The book used by a theater prompter.

prompt′er (prŏmp′tẽr), *n.* One that prompts ; as : **a** An aid or suggestion to the memory, as in reciting ; one who admonishes or incites action. **b** One who reminds another, as an actor, of the words to be spoken next.

promp′ti-tude (prŏmp′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., or L. *promptitudo.* See PROMPT, *a.*] **1**. Quality of being prompt ; promptness ; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands ; alacrity ; as, *promptitude* in obedience.
2. Prompting ; incitement *Rare.*

prompt note. *Com.* A memorandum of a sale given by a seller to a purchaser specifying the sum to be paid and the time when payment is due.

pro-mul′gate (prō-mŭl′gāt ; 277), *v. t.* ; PRO-MUL′GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd) ; PRO-MUL′GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *promulgatus*, p.p. of *promulgare* to promulgate ; orig. uncert. Cf. PROMULGE.] **1**. To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings ; to publish abroad ; as, to *promulgate* secrets.
2. To publish abroad with intent to gain adherents to ; to propagate ; as, to *promulgate* the doctrines of socialism.
3. *Law.* **a** To make known or public the terms of (a proposed law). **b** To issue or give out (a law) by way of putting it into execution. Promulgation of a law is the executive act by which a valid law is put into force after being passed ; it may or may not involve publication.
Syn. — See DECLARE.

pro′mul-ga′tion (prō′mŭl-gā′shŭn ; prŏm′ŭl- ; 277), *n.* [L. *promulgatio :* cf. F. *promulgation.*] A promulgating ; publication ; open declaration ; as, *promulgation* of the gospel.

pro′mul-ga′tor (prō′mŭl-gā′tẽr, prŏm′ŭl-), *n.* [L.] One who promulgates or publishes. *Dr. H. More.*

pro-mulge′ (prō-mŭlj′), *v. t.* ; -MULGED′ (-mŭljd′) ; -MULG′ING (-mŭl′jĭng). [Cf. (assumed) OF. *promulgier*, F. *promulguer.* See PROMULGATE.] To promulgate ; publish ; teach.
> Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were *promulged.* — *Prescott.*

pro-mus′cis (-mŭs′ĭs), *n.* [L., corrupt. of *proboscis.*] A proboscis ; specif., *Zoöl.*, the proboscis of hemipterous insects. — **pro-mus′ci-date** (-ĭ-dāt), *a.*

pro′my-ce′li-um (prō′mī-sē′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO- ; MYCELIUM.] *Bot.* The short hyphal filament produced by a germinating chlamydospore in the rust fungi (Uredinales) and smut fungi (Ustilaginales). — **pro′my-ce′li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pro-na′os (-nā′ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόναος ; προ before + ναος temple.] *Arch.* The porch or vestibule of a temple.

pro′nate (prō′nāt), *a.* [L. *pronatus*, p. p. of *pronare* to bend forward. See PRONE.] Somewhat prone ; inclined.

pro′nate, *v. t.* ; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd) ; -NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). *Physiol. & Anat.* To cause to assume a position of pronation.

pro′nat-ed (prō′nāt-ĕd), *p. a.* *Med. & Physiol.* Lying or placed in the position produced by pronation ; pronate.

pro-na′tion (prō-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pronation.*] *Physiol. & Anat.* **a** A rotation of the hand so that the palm is turned down (the arm being extended forward) and the thumb inward toward the body ; also, the position resulting from this movement ; — the opposite of *supination.* In many quadrupeds the fore feet are permanently fixed in a position of pronation. **b** Act or state of lying face downward.

pro-na′tor (prō-nā′tŏr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which produces pronation.

prone (prōn), *a.* [L. *pronus*, cf L. *pro* forward, for, and Skr. *pravaṇa* sloping, inclined. See PRO-.] **1**. Bending forward ; inclined ; not erect ; hence, expressing submission ; humble. "With awful reverence *prone.*" *Milton.*

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prom′e-nad′er (prŏm′ē-näd′ẽr), *n.* One who promenades.
pro-mer′it, *v. t.* [L. *promeritus*, p. p. of *promerere* to deserve.] *Obs.* **a** To oblige; to favor. **b** To deserve. — **pro-mer′i-tor**, *n* *Obs.*
promesse. † PROMISE.
promette. † PROMISE.
prom′i-nent-ly, *adv.* of PROMINENT.
prom′is. Promise. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-mis′cu-ous, *adv.* Promiscuously. See FLAT, *a.*, 12. *Rare*
prom′ise-breach′, *n* A failure to fulfill a promise. *Rare.*
prom′ise-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
prom′is-er (prŏm′ĭ-sẽr), *n.* One who promises.
pro-miss′, *a.* [L. *promissus.*] Hanging down. *Obs.*
prom′is-sa-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *promissarius* a prebendary.] A deputy. *Obs.*
pro-mis′sion, *n.* [F., fr. L. *promissio*.] Promise. *Obs.*
pro-mis′sive (prō-mĭs′ĭv), *a.* [L. *promissivus.*] Promissory. *R.*
pro-mis′sor (-ŏr), *n.* [L., a promiser.] One that promises.
prom′is-so-ri-ly (prŏm′ĭ-sō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PROMISSORY.
prom′ist. Promised. *Ref Sp.*
pro-mit′, *v. t.* [L. *promittere.*] *Obs.* 1. To send forth 2. To promise.
pro′mit′, *n.* [From PROMIT to promise.] A promise. *Obs.*
prom-ne′si-a (prŏm-nē′shĭ-*à* ; -sĭ-*à*), *n.* [Gr. πρό before + μνήσιος of memory.] *Psychol.* An indefinite feeling of the recognition of an experience as remembered
promont, *n.* [See PROMONTORY, MOUNT, *n.*] A promontory. *Obs.*
promontore. *n.* [F. *promontoire.*] A promontory. *Obs.*
prom′on-to′ri-ous, *a* High and projecting. *Obs.*
pro-mor′al, *a.* See PRO-, 3.
pro-mote′, *a.* [L. *promotus*, p. p.] Promoted. *Obs.*
pro-mote′ment, *n.* Promotion. *Obs. or R.*
pro-mo′tiv. Promotive. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **pro-mo′tor fi′de-i** (prō-mō′-tŏr fĭ′dē-ī) [LL.] See DEVIL'S ADVOCATE **a**. [Promotion. *Obs.*]
pro-mov′al (prō-mōōv′ăl), *n.*
pro-move′ (-mōōv′), *v. t.* [L. *promovere :* cf. F. *promouvoir.* See PROMOTE.] *Obs.* To advance; promote ; also, to incite.
pro′mo-vent (prō′mō-vĕnt), *n.* [L. *promovens*, p. pr.] *Eng. Law.* The person who promotes a suit.
pro-mov′er (prō-mōōv′ẽr), *n.* A promoter. *Obs.*
prompt′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PROMPT, *v.*
prompt′ly, *adv.* of PROMPT.
prompt′ness, *n.* See -NESS
promp′tu-a-ry (prŏm′tū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *promptuarium*, fr. *promptuarius* belonging to distribution, distributing.] A storehouse: magazine; repository. *R.*
promp′ture (-tūr), *n.* [See PROMPT, *a.*] Suggestion : incitement. *Rare.*
pro-mul′ger (-mŭl′jẽr), *n* A promulgator.
promute. † PROMIT.
pron. *Abbr.* Pronominal ; pronoun ; pronounced ; pronunciation.

2. Prostrate ; flat, esp. face downward ; — opp. to *supine*.
Which, as the wind,
Blew where it listed, laying all things *prone*. *Byron.*
3. Sloping, with reference to a line or surface ; declivous ; inclined ; not level. *Blackmore.*
4. Inclined ; propense ; disposed ; — applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense. Followed by *to*. "*Prone* to mischief." *Shak.*
prone′ness (prōn′nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being prone.
Syn. — See BENT.
pro-neph′ros (prō-nĕf′rŏs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. πρό before + νεφρός a kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the anterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates. See KIDNEY, 1.
prong (prŏng ; 205), *n.* [Cf. D. *prangen* to pinch, press, LG. *prange* a stick, D. *pranger* clamp, barnacles (for a horse), G. *pranger* pillory, Goth. *praggan* (in comp.) to press, ME. *pronge* pang.] **1.** A sharp point or sharp-pointed instrument, as the tine of a fork, a point of an antler, the fang of a tooth, etc.
Prick it on a *prong* of iron *Sandys.*
2. A fork ; as, a hay, dung, or dinner *prong*. *Dial. Eng.*
3. Of a stream or inlet, a fork or branch. *Dial. U. S.*
4. A prawn ; — a doubtful word. *J. R. Drake.*
prong, *v. t.* To stab or pierce with a prong or fork.
prong′horn′ (-hôrn′), *n.* A peculiar ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*) confined to the treeless parts of the western United States and Mexico. It is not a true antelope, but the sole representative of a distinct family (Antilocapridæ). The color is chiefly yellowish tawny above and white below, with a white rump patch, and a tawny collar. The horns, which are present in both sexes, and furnished with a single anterior prong, are hollow and set on a bony core as in the oxen, goats, etc., but are shed annually as in the deer. It is now much reduced in numbers.

Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*).

prong key. A key or spanner for a circular nut, having two projections to fit holes in the face of the nut.
pro-nom′i-nal (prō-nŏm′ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *pronominalis*: cf. F. *pronominal*. See PRONOUN.] Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a pronoun.
pro-nom′i-nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To use as a pronoun.
‖ **pro′non′cé′** (prō′nôN′sā′), *a. masc.* ; **-cée′** (-sā′), *a. fem.* [F. See PRONOUNCE.] Strongly marked ; pronounced.
pro′noun (prō′noun), *n.* [OF. (assumed) *pronon*, F. *pronom*, L. *pronomen* ; *pro* for + *nomen* name, noun. See PRO- ; NOUN.] *Gram.* Lit., a word used instead of a noun or name ; one of a small group of words with little or no fixed meaning except one of relation or limitation, used either substantively or adjectively to stand in place of, or to refer to, words or expressions denoting persons or things either named, asked for, or understood in the context. Pronouns are classed as *personal*, *possessive*, *demonstrative*, *interrogative*, *relative*, *indefinite*, with various subdivisions, or as *intensive*, *reflexive*, *reciprocal*, etc.
pro-nounce′ (prō-nouns′), *v. t.* ; PRO-NOUNCED′ (-nounst′) ; PRO-NOUNC′ING (-noun′sĭng). [ME. *pronouncen*, OF. *prononcier*, *pornoncier*, F. *prononcer*, L. *pronuntiare* ; *pro* before, forth + *nunciare*, *nuntiare*, to announce. See NUNCIO.]
1. To make known ; proclaim ; announce ; publish. *Obs.*
2. To utter articulately ; to speak out or distinctly ; to utter, as words or syllables ; to speak with the proper sound and accent ; as, to *pronounce* words correctly.
3. To utter officially or solemnly ; to deliver, as a decree or sentence ; as, to *pronounce* sentence of death.
4. To speak or utter rhetorically ; to deliver ; recite ; as, to *pronounce* an oration.
5. To declare or affirm ; as, to *pronounce* a tale false.
Syn. — Deliver, utter, speak.
pro-nounce′, *v. i.* **1.** To give a pronunciation ; to articulate ; as, to *pronounce* faultlessly. *Earle.*
2. To utter an opinion or declaration confidently. *Rare.*
pro-nounced′ (-nounst′), *p. a.* [F. *prononcé*.] Strongly marked ; decided. — **pro-noun′ced-ly** (-noun′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.*
[His] views became every day more *pronounced*. *Thackeray*
pro-nounce′ment (prō-nouns′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *prononcement*.] A pronouncing ; a declaration ; a formal announcement.
pro-nu′cle-us (-nū′klē-ŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -CLEI (-ī). [NL. See PRO- ; NUCLEUS.] *Biol. & Embryol.* Either of the two nuclei of a fertilized egg cell after maturation but before segmentation, — the **female pronucleus**, formed from the chromosomes left in the egg after forming the polar bodies, and the **male pronucleus**, formed by the nucleus or head of the spermatozoön. See FERTILIZATION, 2. — **pro-nu′cle-ar**, *a.*
‖ **pro-nun′cia-mien′to** (*Sp. pron.* prō-nōōn′thyä-myĕn′tō ; 138), *n.* Also **pro-nun′ci-a-men′to** (prō-nŭn′shĭ-ȧ-mĕn′-tō ; -sĭ-ȧ-). [Sp. *pronunciamiento*. Cf. PRONOUNCEMENT.] A proclamation or pronouncement.
pro-nun′ci-a′tion (prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn , -shĭ-ā′shŭn ; 277), *n.* [F. *prononciation*, OF. also *pronun-*, L. *pronuntiatio*. See PRONOUNCE.] **1** Act of uttering with articulation ; specif., act of uttering with the proper sound and accent ; utterance ; as, the *pronunciation* of syllables or words.
2. Act of stating or declaring ; a pronouncement. *Obs.*
3. The mode of uttering words or sentences.
4. *Rhet.* Delivery. *Obs. or R.* *J. Q. Adams.*
pro-nun′ci-a-tive (prō-nŭn′shĭ-ā-tĭv ; -sĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *pronuntiativus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to pronunciation.
2. Uttering confidently ; dogmatic. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
pro-nun′ci-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L., a reciter.] One who pronounces ; a pronouncer.
pro-nun′ci-a-to-ry (prō-nŭn′shĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ ; -sĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to pronunciation ; that pronounces.
Pro′ny brake (prō′nĭ ; *properly* prō′nē′). [After Baron de *Prony* (1755-1839), French engineer.] *Mach.* A form of friction brake or absorption dynamometer in which the pull on the flywheel friction blocks is measured by a spring balance or weighted lever.
pro′ode (prō′ōd), *n.* [Gr. προῳδός.] In Greek dramatic poetry, an unrepeated strophe preceding the regular strophe and antistrophe of a choral ode.
proof (prōōf), *n.* [Altered, under influence of the verb *prove*, fr. ME. *preef*, which points to AF. *proef* or OF. *pruef* (not found), fr. *prover* to prove ; cf. ME. *preve*, *preove*, fr. OF *pruere*, F. *preuve*, L. *proba* proof, fr. *probare* ; also cf. D. *proef* test. See PROVE.] **1.** Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth ; an act of testing ; test ; trial ; as, to put in *proof*.
You shall have many *proofs* to show your skill. *Ford.*
2. Specif. : **a** *Math.* An operation for testing the accuracy of a previous operation ; a check. Cf. PROVE, *v. t.*, 5. **b** A test applied to articles or substances to determine if they are of standard or satisfactory quality, etc. ; also, state of being thus ascertained to be so.
3. Something proved or gained by experience ; knowledge or a piece of knowledge acquired thus ; experience. *Obs.*
'T is a common *proof*,
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder *Shak.*
4. Quality or state of having been proved or tried ; firmness or hardness that resists impression or does not yield to force ; as, armor of *proof*.
5. Hence, armor or defensive arms of excellent or tried quality and deemed impenetrable. *Obs.*
That Bellona's bridegroom lapp'd in *proof*. *Shak.*
6. Firmness of mind ; stability not to be shaken.
7. That degree of cogency, arising from evidence, which convinces the mind of any truth or fact and produces belief ; demonstration ; also, that which proves or tends to prove ; that which induces, or tends to induce, certainty of the judgment ; evidence. Properly speaking, *proof* is the effect or result of evidence ; evidence is the medium of proof. Cf. DEMONSTRATION, 1, EVIDENCE.
8. *Bookbinding.* Uncut smaller pages, the existence of which in a book proves that it has not been unduly cut.
9. *Print.* A trial impression, as from type, taken for correction or examination ; — called also *proof sheet*.
10. *Engraving & Etching.* A proof impression. One taken before the title or inscription is engraved is a **proof before letter**. A **proof with open letters, or open-letter proof**, is one with the title engraved in outlined letters. A **proof with remarque, or a remarque proof,** is one that is shown by the presence of a remarque to have been taken at a certain early stage in the making of a plate. Cf. ARTIST'S PROOF.
11. Proof strength, that is, the minimum strength of proof spirit ; as, over *proof*. Also, strength with reference to the standard for proof spirit ; as, to ascertain the *proof*.
12. *Numis.* A proof coin.
Syn. — PROOF, DEMONSTRATION are here compared in their ordinary use ; for technical distinctions see defs. PROOF is conclusive evidence ; DEMONSTRATION implies practical or indubitable proof, as by conclusive argument or evidence.
proof, *a.* **1.** Firm or successful in resisting ; impenetrable ; as, *proof* against harm ; water*proof* ; bomb*proof*.
Proof against all temptation. *Milton*
This was a good, stout *proof* article of faith. *Burke.*
2. Used in proving or testing, or serving as a proof. Specif.: **a** *Engin.* Designating, or pertaining to, the stress required to produce the greatest strain in a piece or member consistent with safety ; as, *proof* load, strength, stress, etc. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, small samples of perfectly fine (i. e., pure) gold or silver prepared and kept in the United States mints and assay offices as standards for comparison or experiment ; as, *proof* gold and *proof* silver.
3. Being of a certain standard as to strength or quality ; as, *proof* spirit (which see).
proof armor *or* **armour,** armor of proof. — **P. Bible.** See BIBLE. — **p. coin,** *Numis.*, a coin struck, not for circulation, from a die used for producing current coins. Such coins often differ in some particular or particulars from the ordinary coin, as in being unmilled, or more highly polished, or of metal of greater or less value. — **p. gold,** *or* **p. silver.** See PROOF, *a.*, 2 **b**. — **p. leaf,** *Print.*, a proof. — **p. sheet,** *Print.*, a proof. — **p. spirit,** a strong distilled liquor, or mixture of alcohol and water, containing not less than a standard amount of alcohol. In the United States "proof spirit is defined by law to be that mixture of alcohol and water which contains one half of its volume of alcohol, the alcohol when at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit being of specific gravity 0.7939 referred to water at its maximum density as unity. Proof spirit has at 60° Fahrenheit a specific gravity of 0.93353, 100 parts by volume of the same consisting of 50 parts of absolute alcohol and 53.71 parts of water," the apparent excess of water being due to contraction of the liquids on mixture. In England proof spirit is defined by Act 58, George III., to be such as shall at a temperature of 51° Fahrenheit weigh exactly $\frac{12}{13}$ of an equal measure of distilled water. This contains 49.3 per cent by weight, or 57.09 by volume, of alcohol. Stronger spirits, as those of about 60, 70, and 80 per cent of alcohol, are sometimes called *second*, *third*, and *fourth proof spirits* respectively. — **proof vinegar,** the strongest kind of malt vinegar, containing 4.5 to 6 per cent of acetic acid.
proof (prōōf), *v. t.* ; PROOFED (prōōft) ; PROOF′ING. *Print. & Engraving.* To take a proof of ; to prove.
proof reader. One who reads, and marks corrections in, printers' proofs. Hence, **proof reading.** See p. 2550 A.
pro-ö′tic (prō-ō′tĭk ; -ŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*pro-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bone or center of ossification in the front of the periotic capsule in special relation with the anterior semicircular canal. In the lower vertebrates it is nearly always distinct. — **pro-ö′tic,** *n.*
prop (prŏp), *v. t.* ; PROPPED (prŏpt), *Rare or Ref. Sp.* PROPT ; PROP′PING. [Akin to LG. & D. *proppen* to cram, stuff, thrust into, stop, G. *pfropfen*, Dan. *proppe*, Sw. *proppa* ; of uncert. origin, cf. G. *pfropfen* to graft, fr. L. *propago* set, layer of a plant, slip, shoot. Cf. 3d PROP, PROPAGATE.] **1.** To support, or prevent from falling, by placing something under or against or by being placed under or against ; hence, to support ; sustain ; maintain ; as, to *prop* a declining state. *Shak.*
Till the bright mountains *prop* the incumbent sky. *Pope.*
I *prop* myself upon those few supports that are left me. *Pope.*
2. To strike ; to knock down. *Slang, Eng.*
prop (prŏp), *v. i.* To stop suddenly and plant, or prop, the feet firmly against the ground ; — said of a horse, etc. *Orig. & Chiefly Australian Slang.*
prop, *n.* [Akin to LG., D., & Dan. *prop* stopple, stopper, cork, Sw. *propp*, G. *pfropf*. See PROP, *v.*] **1.** That which props or sustains an incumbent weight ; that on which anything rests or leans for support ; a support ; stay ; fulcrum ; as, a *prop* for a building. "Two *props* of virtue." *Shak.*
2. Act of propping, as by a horse. *Australia.*
3. A breastpin. *Thieves' Slang, Eng.*
pro′pæ-deu′tic (prō′pē-dū′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. προπαιδεύειν to **pro′pæ-deu′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } teach beforehand ; πρό before + παιδεύειν to bring up a child, to educate, teach, fr. παῖς, παιδός, a child.] Of, pert. to, or conveying, preliminary instruction ; introductory to any art or science.
pro′pæ-deu′tic (-dū′tĭk), *n.* A propædeutic branch of knowledge.
pro′pæ-deu′tics (-tĭks), *n.* The preliminary learning connected with any art or science ; preparatory instruction.
prop′a-gan′da (prŏp′ȧ-găn′dȧ), *n.* [Abbr. fr. L. *de propaganda fide* : cf. F. *propagande*. See PROPAGATE.]
1. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* **a** More fully **Congregation of Propaganda.** A congregation of cardinals (the sacred congregation of cardinals de propaganda fide) established in 1622, charged with the management of missions. **b** More fully **College of Propaganda.** A college instituted by Urban VIII. (1623–44) to educate priests for missions.
2. Hence : **a** Any organization for spreading a particular doctrine or a system of principles. **b** The doctrine or principles thus propagated. **c** The scheme or plan for the propagation of a doctrine or system of principles.
prop′a-gan′dism (-dĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *propagandisme*.] Art, practice, or system of propagating tenets or principles ; zeal in propagating one's opinions.
prop′a-gan′dist (-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. *propagandiste*.] One devoted to any system of propagandism.
prop′a-gate (prŏp′ȧ-gāt), *v. t.* ; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd) ; -GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *propagatus*, p. p. of *propagare* to propagate, akin to *propages*, *propago*, a layer of a plant, slip, shoot.] **1.** To cause to continue or multiply by generation, or successive production ; as, to *propagate* a breed of horses ; to *propagate* a species of tree.
Motion *propagated* motion, and life threw off life. *De Quincey.*
2. To carry forward ; advance ; further. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
3. To cause to spread or extend.
4. To extend the action of ; to transmit ; to carry, as forward in space or time or through a medium ; as, to *propagate* sound or light.
5. To spread from person to person ; to extend the knowledge of ; to spread ; to carry from place to place ; to disseminate ; as, to *propagate* a story, report, religion.
The infection was *propagated* insensibly. *De Foe.*
6. To multiply ; promote ; increase. *Obs.*
Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*. *Shak.*
Syn. — Multiply, increase, spread, diffuse, disseminate.
prop′a-gate, *v. i.* To have young or issue ; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or, in plants, by seeds, cuttings, etc. ; as, rabbits *propagate* rapidly.
prop′a-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *propagatio* : cf. F. *propagation*.] Act of propagating ; as : **a** Continuance or multiplication by generation or successive production. **b** The spreading abroad, or extension, of anything ; diffusion ; dissemination ; as, the *propagation* of sound ; the *propagation* of the gospel. *Bacon.* — **prop′a-ga′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*
prop′a-ga-tive (prŏp′ȧ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to propagation ; producing by propagation, or by a process of growth.
prop′a-ga′tor (-gā′tẽr), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *propagateur*.] One who propagates ; a promoter ; disseminator ; originator.
prop′a-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Concerned in reproduction.
pro′pane (prō′pān), *n.* [*propyl* + meth*ane*.] *Chem.* A heavy gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_8, of the paraffin series, occurring naturally dissolved in crude petroleum.
pro-par′gyl (prō-pär′jĭl), *n.* [*prop*inyl + Gr. ἄργυρος silver + *-yl* ; — because one hydrogen atom may be replaced by silver.] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, $CH{:}C{\cdot}CH_2$, present in certain compounds. Cf. DIPROPARGYL.

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prone′ly, *adv.* of PRONE.
pro-neph′ew, *n.* [OF. *pronevreu* ; cf. L. *pronepos* a great-grandson.] A nephew's son. *Obs.*
pro-neph′ric (prō-nĕf′rĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* Pert. to the pronephros.
pro-neph′ron (prō-nĕf′rŏn). Var. of PRONEPHROS.
pro-nep′te, *n.* [LL. *proneptis* ; in L., a great-granddaughter. Cf. PRO- ; NIECE.] Grandniece. *Obs.*
prong, *n.* [ME. *pronge*. Cf. PRONG projection.] A pang. *Obs.*
prong′buck′, *n.* **a** The springbuck. **b** The pronghorn.
prong chuck. See 5th CHUCK, 4.
pronged (prŏngd), *a.* Having prongs or projections.
pro′ni-ty (prō′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pronitas*.] Propensity. *Obs.*
pro-nom′i-nal-ly, *adv.* of PRONOMINAL.
pronosteken, pro-nos′ti-cate † PROGNOSTICATE. [TARY.]
pro-no′ta-ry, *n.* = PROTHONO-
pro-no′tum (prō-nō′tŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO- ; NOTUM.] *Zoöl.* The dorsal plate of an insect's prothorax. — **pro-no′tal** (-tăl), *a.*
pro-nounce′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pronounce*.] Pronouncement ; also, pronunciation. *Obs.*
pro-nounce′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
pro-nounc′er (prō-noun′sẽr), *n.* One who pronounces ; also, a pronouncing book.
pro-nounc′ing (-sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRONOUNCE.
‖ **pron′to** (prŏn′tō), *a. & adv.* [Sp.] Quick ; quickly.
Pro′nu-ba (prŏn′ū-bȧ), *a.* [L. See PRONUBIAL.] See JUNO.
pro-nu′bi-al (prō-nū′bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pronubus*, a., bridal ; *pro* before + *nubere* to marry.] Presiding over marriage. *Rare.*
‖ **pro nunc.** [LL.] For now.
pro-nun′ci-a-ble (prō-nŭn′shĭ-ȧ-b'l ; -sĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *pronunciabilis*.] Pronounceable. *Rare*
pro-nun′cial (-nŭn′shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to pronunciation.
pronye † PRUNE.
pro′nymph (prō′nĭmf), *n.* *Zoöl.* A stage, after histolysis, during which the formation of the organs goes on in the pupa of some dipterous insects (esp. blowflies). — **pro-nymph′al** (prō-nĭm′făl), *a.* [BRAKE.]
Prony's dynamometer. = PRONY
prood (prōōd). *Obs.* or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PROUD.
pro-œ′mi-um (prō-ē′mĭ-ŭm), **pro-œ′mi-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [L. *prooemium*, NL. *procemion*.] A proem. — **pro-œ′mi-ac** (-ăk), *a.*
proof′-arm′, *v. t.* To arm with armor of proof or securely. *Obs.*
proof′ful, *a.* Full of proof. *Obs.*
proof′less, *a.* See -LESS. —
proof-less-ly, *adv.*
proof planer. See PLANER **b**.
proof′-proof′, *a.* Proof against proofs ; obstinate in the wrong.
proof′y (prōōf′ĭ), *a.* [From PROOF, in dial., strength, nourishment.] Fattening ; — said of animals and land. *Dial. Eng.*
proone † PRONE.
pro-öp′ic (prō-ŏp′ĭk ; -ō′pĭk), *a.* [*pro-* + Gr ὤψ, ὠπός, eye, face.] See ORBITONASAL INDEX.
pro-ös′tra-cum (-ŏs′trȧ-kŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -CA (-kȧ). [NL. ; Gr. πρό before + ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Paleon.* The anterior horny or calcareous prolongation of the guard of belemnites and allied cephalopods. In existing species it is represented by the *pen*, sometimes called *proöstracum*. See PHRAGMOCONE. — **pro-ös′tra-cal** (-kăl), *a.*
prop, *a.* Proper. *Obs.*
prop (prŏp), *n.*, *sing.* of PROPS.
prop, *n.* *Theat. Slang.* A property man ; also, properties.
prop *Abbr.* Properly ; property ; proposition. [Sp.]
prop′a-ga-bl. Propagable. *Ref.*
prop′a-ga-ble (prŏp′ȧ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [See PROPAGATE.] Capable of being propagated.
prop′a-gand (prŏp′ȧ-gănd), *n.* = PROPAGANDA. *Rare.*
prop′a-gan′dic (-găn′dĭk), **prop′a-gan-dis′tic** (-găn-dĭs′-tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to propagandism, propaganda, or propagandists.
pro-pa′go (prō-pā′gō), *n.* [L., slip, shoot, layer.] *Obs.* **a** *Bot.* A bulblet. **b** *Hort.* A layer.
pro-pag′ule (prō-păg′ūl), *n.* *Bot.* A propagulum.
pro-pag′u-lum (-ū-lŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -ULA (-lȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A propagable shoot.
pro-pal′, *v. t.* See PROPALE.] To divulge. *Obs. Scot.*
pro-pale′ (-pāl′), *v. t.* [L. *propalare*, fr. *propalam* openly, publicly ; *pro* forth + *palam* openly.] To divulge. *Obs. or Hist.*
pro-pal′i-nal (prō-păl′ĭ-năl), *a.* [Gr. πρό before + πάλιν backward + *-al*.] *Zoöl* Designating mastication effected by a forward and backward motion.
pro′pa-nol (prō′pȧ-nōl ; -nŏl), *n.* [*propane* + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* Propyl alcohol *Off. Nom.*
pro′pa-none (-nōn), *n.* [*propane* + ketone.] Acetone *Off. Nom.*
pro-par′ent, *n.* One who stands in loco parentis.
pro′par-gyl′ic (prō′pär-jĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, propargyl. — **propargylic acid,** propiolic acid.

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pro′par-ox′y-tone (prō′păr-ŏk′sĭ-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *προπαροξύτονος*, a. See PRO- ; PAROXYTONE.] *Gram.* A word having the acute accent on the antepenult. — **pro′par-ox′y-tone, -ton′ic** (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* — **pro′par-ox′y-tone,** *v. t.*

pro-pel′ (prō-pĕl′), *v. t.* ; PRO-PELLED′ (-pĕld′) ; PRO-PEL′LING. [L. *propellere, propulsum ; pro* + *pellere* to drive. See PULSE a beating.] **1.** To drive forth or out. *Obs.*
2. To impel forward or onward by applied force, as a ship directly by the wind or a trolley car indirectly by electricity ; to drive ; push. Also fig.

pro-pel′lant (-pĕl′ănt), *n.* A propelling agent.

pro-pel′lent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *propellens, -entis*, p. pr. of *propellere* drive, push forward. See PROPEL.] Driving forward ; able or tending to propel.

pro-pel′ler (-ẽr), *n.* One that propels ; specif., a screw propeller ; also, sometimes, a steamboat thus propelled.

pro-pel′ment (prō-pĕl′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Propulsion.
2. *Mach.* A propelling device, as in a machine.

pro-pend′ (prō-pĕnd′), *v. i.* [L. *propendere, propensum ; pro* forward, forth + *pendere* to hang. See PENDENT.] To be favorably inclined or disposed ; to tend. *Obs. or R.*
We shall *propend* to it, as a stone falleth down. *Barrow.*

pro-pend′ent (-pĕn′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *propendens*, p. pr.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** Hanging forward or down.
2. Inclining forward or toward.

pro-pense′ (prō-pĕns′), *a.* [L. *propensus*, p. p. See PROPEND.] Leaning or inclining toward ; inclined ; disposed ; prone ; as, women *propense* to holiness. — **pro-pense′ly,** *adv.* — **pro-pense′ness,** *n.*

pro-pen′sion (-pĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *propensio* : cf. F. *propension.* See PROPEND, PROPENSE.] **1.** Quality or state of being propense ; propensity. *M. Arnold.*
2. A settled aptitude, inclination, or appetency.

pro-pen′si-ty (-pĕn′sĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being propense ; natural inclination ; disposition, as to something good or evil ; bias ; bent ; tendency. "A *propensity* to utter blasphemy." *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Proclivity, proneness, inclination. See BENT.

pro′pe-nyl (prō′pē-nĭl), *n.* [G., formed fr. *propyl* ; like the relation of *methenyl* to *methyl.*] *Org. Chem.* The hydrocarbon radical C_3H_5. Specif. : **a** The univalent radical $CH_3{\cdot}CH{:}CH$. **b** The univalent radical $CH_3{\cdot}H{:}CH_2$. **c** The trivalent radical $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C$. **d** Glyceryl, esp. in the phrase *propenyl alcohol* (glycerin).

prop′er (prŏp′ẽr), *a.* [ME. *propre*, F. *propre*, fr. L. *proprius.* Cf. APPROPRIATE.] **1.** Belonging to one ; one's own ; individual. *Archaic.* "His *proper* good" [i. e., possessions]. *Chaucer.* "My *proper* son." *Shak.*
2. Belonging to the natural or essential constitution ; belonging exclusively to a species or individual or arising from the nature of one ; peculiar ; special ; particular ; as, every animal has his *proper* instincts and appetites.
Those high and peculiar attributes . . . which constitute our *proper* humanity. *Coleridge.*
3. Befitting one's nature, qualities, etc. ; appropriate ; right ; fit ; as, water is the *proper* element for fish ; a *proper* dress.
In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring, and sprightly May. *Dryden.*
4. Conforming to the best usage ; correct ; as, a *proper* expression or word.
5. Honest ; chaste ; respectable. "A *proper* gentlewoman." *Shak.*
6. Becoming in appearance ; well-formed ; handsome. *Archaic or Dial.* "Thou art a *proper* man." *Chaucer.*
7. Pertaining to or designating one individual only ; as, a *proper* name (see below).
8. Of or pert. to an exact or specified part ; rightly called or considered ; as, Greece *proper ;* the garden *proper.*
9. *Her.* Represented in its natural color.
10. *Eccl.* Adapted or appointed to a special service or season ; as, the **proper preface** for Whitsuntide. See PREFACE, 1.
11. Fine ; excellent ; goodly ; — often used ironically.
Here is *proper* service. *Piers Plowman.*
12. Separate ; distinct ; individual. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FIT.

proper diphthong. See DIPHTHONG, 1. — **p. fraction,** *Arith.*, a fraction in which the numerator is less, or of lower degree, than the denominator. — **p. infinite.** = TRANSFINITE, *n.* — **p. love,** self-love. *Obs.* — **p. motion,** *Astron.*, the motion of a star with relation to the other stars. The apparent proper motion of any star is made up of its actual motion relative to the mean of all the stars (*motus peculiaris*) and of its seeming motion due to the motion of the solar system. — **p. noun** *or* **name,** *Gram.*, a name distinguishing an individual from others of the same class ; — opposed to *common noun ;* as, *John, Boston, America.* — **p. trust,** self-confidence. *Obs.*

prop′er, *adv.* Properly ; hence, to a great degree ; very ; thoroughly ; as, *proper* good. *Colloq. & Vulgar.*

prop′er, *n.* **1.** Property. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. That which is proper or set apart to a particular use ; specif. : *Eccl.* **a** A service, office, collect, hymn, or the like, suitable only for a particular holy day, octave, or season. Cf. COMMON, *n.*, 4. **b** The part of a breviary or missal containing such offices, collects, etc.

in proper, individually ; privately. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*

pro-per′i-spom′e-non (prō-pĕr′ĭ-spŏm′ē-nŏn), *n. ; pl.* -SPOMENA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *προπερισπώμενον*, fr. *προπερισπᾶν* to circumflex the penult ; *πρό* before + *περισπᾶν* to circumflex. See PERISPOMENON.] *Gr. Gram.* A word which has the circumflex accent on the penult. — *a.* Written or pronounced as a properispomenon.

prop′er-ly (prŏp′ẽr-lĭ), *adv.* of PROPER ; specif. : **a** Suitably; fitly; strictly ; rightly; correctly; as, a word *properly* applied ; a dress *properly* hung. **b** Individually ; after one's own manner. *Obs.* **c** Exceedingly ; entirely ; wholly. *Obs. or Colloq., Chiefly Eng.* **d** As private property. *Obs.*
properly speaking, speaking strictly or correctly.

prop′er-tied (-tĭd), *a.* Possessing property ; holding real estate, or other investments of money.

prop′er-ty (-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *properte, proprete*, OF. *proprelé* property ; cf. F. *propreté* neatness, cleanliness, *propriété* property, fr. L. *proprietas.* See PROPER, *a. ;* cf. PROPRIETY.] **1.** That which is proper to anything ; a peculiar and characteristic quality of a thing ; that inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it ; an essential attribute ; as, sweetness is a *property* of sugar.
Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality ; but it is frequently used as coextensive with quality in general. *Sir W. Hamilton*
By the term *properties*, as applied to bodies, we understand the different ways in which bodies present themselves to our senses. *E. Atkinson.*
2. An acquired or artificial quality ; any quality or characteristic ; as, the poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence ; also, an individual, peculiar, or unusual characteristic ; a peculiarity.
3. Characteristic state or condition. *Obs.* *Scot. or Dial.*
4. The exclusive right to possess, enjoy, and dispose of, a thing ; ownership ; in a broad sense, any valuable right or interest considered primarily as a source or element of wealth ; also, the relation or relative status of one owning a thing. In a narrower sense *property* implies exclusive ownership (**general property**) of things, as where a man owns a piece of land or a horse ; in the broader sense *property* includes, in the modern legal systems, practically all valuable rights (i. e., those that collectively make up a person's *estate* or *assets*), except, generally, those involved in public or family relations, these also being treated as property in the earlier legal systems. In this broader sense there are included various incorporeal rights, as patents, copyrights, rights of action, etc., and also certain minor rights, as that (called **qualified property**) to wild animals reduced to possession, or that (called **special property**) of a bailee in the thing bailed.
Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood. *Shak.*
5. That to which a person has a legal title ; thing owned ; an estate, whether in lands, goods, money, or intangible rights, such as copyright, patent rights, etc. ; anything, or those things collectively, in or to which a man has a right protected by law ; as, a man of large *property.*
6. That which belongs to one's province of action ; a thing to be done ; duty. *Obs. & R.*
7. Thing, or things in general, without implying ownership.
8. *Theater. pl.* All the adjuncts of a play except the painted scenery and the costumes of the actors ; stage requisites ; — formerly used to include actors' costumes.
Syn. — See QUALITY.

property owner. An owner of property, esp. real estate.

proph′e-cy (prŏf′ē-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ME. *prophecie*, OF. *profecie*, F. *prophétie*, L. *prophetia*, fr. Gr. *προφητεία*, fr. *προφητεύειν* to be an interpreter of the gods, to prophesy, fr. *προφήτης* prophet. See PROPHET.] **1.** The work, function, or vocation of a prophet ; specif. : **a** That which is spoken for a god; interpretation or declaration of the will or purpose of a god ; esp., *Jewish & Christian Theol.*, inspired declaration or revelation of the divine will, including moral teaching by warning, consoling, exhorting, giving an example of fellowship with God, and the like, and on special occasions, particularly in Old Testament times, of foretelling, or declaring beforehand, the purpose of God. **b** A declaration of something to come ; a foretelling ; a prediction ; esp., an inspired foretelling.
He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shak.*
c The power of prophesying, or foretelling the future. **d** Public interpretation of Scripture ; preaching ; exhortation or instruction. *Obs.* **e** *Bib.* A book of prophecies ; a history ; as, the *prophecy* of Ahijah. 2 *Chron.* ix. 29.
2. *Eccl.* An additional Old Testament lection preceding the Epistle in some liturgies, as the Gallican and Mozarabic.

proph′e-sy (-sī), *v. t. ;* PROPH′E-SIED (-sīd) ; PROPH′E-SY′ING (-sī′ĭng). [See PROPHECY.] **1.** To speak for or as for a god; to utter with or as with divine inspiration.
2. To foretell ; predict ; prognosticate.
He doth not *prophesy* good concerning me. 1 *Kings* xxii. 8.
3. To foreshow ; herald ; prefigure.
Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness ; I must embrace thee. *Shak.*
Syn. — See FORETELL.

proph′e-sy, *v. i.* To do the work or office of a prophet ; specif. : **a** To speak for a god ; to make divinely inspired declarations. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 7. **b** To utter predictions ; to make declaration of future events. **c** To give instruction in religious matters ; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects ; to preach ; exhort ; expound. *Obs.*

proph′et (prŏf′ĕt), *n.* [ME. *prophete*, F. *prophète*, L. *propheta*, fr. Gr. *προφήτης*, lit. one who speaks for another, esp. one who speaks for a god and interprets his will to man, fr. *προφάναι* to say before or beforehand ; *πρό* for, before + *φάναι* to say or speak. See FAME.] **1.** One who speaks for another, esp. for a god ; a spokesman.
Aaron thy brother shall be thy *prophet.* *Ex.* vii. 1.
2. Specif., one inspired or instructed by God to speak in his name, announcing future events. In Old Testament times there was an order or class of prophets, who were trained in colleges, called schools of the prophets. In New Testament times Christian prophets were recognized as possessing a distinct charism and constituted an order ranking next to that of apostle.
3. One who prophesies, or foretells events ; a predictor.
4. A mantis.
5. [*cap.*] *pl.* : with *the.* Certain, chiefly prophetic, books of the Old Testament constituting a division apart from the Law and the Hagiographa. See OLD TESTAMENT.
Prophet of the Syrians, a title given to Ephraem Syrus (d. 373), a father of the church of the Antiochian school. — **the Prophet,** among Mohammedans, Mohammed.

prophet flower. A boraginaceous herb (*Arnebia griffithii*) of northern India and Afghanistan, often grown for its primrose-yellow flowers, which are marked with five spots that fade after a few hours.

pro-phet′ic (prō-fĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *propheticus*, Gr. *προφητικός* : cf. F. *prophétique.*] Of or
pro-phet′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to a prophet or prophecy ; containing, or of the nature of, prophecy ; interpretative ; foretelling events ; presageful ; predictive ; divinatory; as, *prophetic* writings; *prophetic* dreams ; — used with *of* before the thing foretold.
And fears are oft *prophetic* of the event. *Dryden.*

pro′phy-lac′tic (prō′fĭ-lăk′tĭk ; prŏf′ĭ- ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *prophylactique.*] *Med.* **a** A medicine which preserves or defends against disease ; a preventive. **b** Prophylaxis. *Obs.*

pro′phy-lac′tic (-lăk′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *προφυλακτικός*, fr. *προφυλάσσειν* to guard against ;
pro′phy-lac′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *προ* + *φυλάσσειν* to guard : cf. F. *prophylactique.*] **1.** *Med.* Defending or preserving from disease.
2. Protective ; as, a *prophylactic* image or talisman.

pro′phy-lax′is (-lăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PROPHYLACTIC.] *Med.* Art of guarding against, preserving from, or preventing, disease ; observance of the rules necessary to preserve health ; protective, preservative, or preventive treatment.

pro-pin′qui-ty (prō-pĭŋ′kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *propinquitas*, fr. *propinquus* near, neighboring, fr. *prope* near : cf. OF. *propinquité.*] State of being near ; nearness ; proximity ; specif. : **a** Nearness in place ; neighborhood ; proximity. **b** Nearness in time. **c** Nearness of blood ; kindred ; affinity.
Syn. — See PROXIMITY.

pro′pi-ol′ic (prō′pĭ-ŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*propionic* + tetr*olic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $HC{:}C{\cdot}CO_2H$, analogous to propionic acid but derived from acetylene. It is a pungent liquid, and forms not only salts, but also metallic derivatives like those of acetylene.

pro′pi-on′ic (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*proto-* + Gr. *πίων* fat.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating one of the fatty acids, $C_2H_5CO_2H$, produced in the distillation of wood, in the fermentation of glycerin, etc. It is the first of the series to manifest fatty properties. It is a colorless, pungent liquid boiling at 141° C.

pro′pi-o-nyl (prō′pĭ-ō-nĭl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical C_2H_5CO, the radical of propionic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

pro-pi′ti-ate (prō-pĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v. t. ;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *propitiatus*, p. p. of *propitiare* to propitiate, fr. *propitius* favorable. See PROPITIOUS.] To appease and render favorable ; to make propitious ; to conciliate.
Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate*, and the pest assuage. *Pope.*
Syn. — See PACIFY.

pro-pi′ti-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *propitiatio* : cf. F. *propitiation.*] **1.** Act of propitiating, or making propitious.
2. *Theol.* That which propitiates ; atonement or atoning sacrifice ; specif., that which, as Christ's death, appeases the divine justice and conciliates the divine favor.
He [Jesus Christ] is the *propitiation* for our sins. 1 *John* ii. 2.
Syn. — PROPITIATION, RECONCILIATION, EXPIATION, SATISFACTION, ATONEMENT. PROPITIATION and RECONCILIATION have primary reference to the person offended, EXPIATION and SATISFACTION, to the offense ; ATONEMENT may have either reference. For technical theological distinctions, see defs.

pro-pi′ti-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *propitiatorius.*] Having the power to make propitious ; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation ; expiatory ; as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice.

pro-pi′ti-a-to-ry, *n.* [L. *propitiatorium.*] **1.** A propitiation ; a propitiatory sacrifice. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
2. *Jewish Antiq.* The mercy seat ; — so called because a symbol of the propitiated Jehovah.

pro-pi′tious (-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *propitius*, perh. orig. a term of augury meaning, flying forward (*pro*) or well ; cf. Skr. *pat* to fly, E. *feather.*] **1.** Favorably disposed; favoring; kind ; gracious ; helpful ; — said of a person or a divinity.
2. Favorable ; auspicious ; fortunate ; as, a *propitious* season ; a *propitious* breeze.
Syn. — Favorable, prosperous, promising, opportune, happy, lucky, fortunate. — PROPITIOUS, AUSPICIOUS. That is PROPITIOUS which is favorable or in general conducive to success ; that is AUSPICIOUS which is of happy omen for a favorable issue ; as, "Autumn is my *propitious* season. I make more verses in it than in all the year else" (*Burns*);

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pro′pa-ta′gi-um (prō′pȧ-tā′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *pro-* + *patagium.*] *Zoöl.* **a** The patagium of a bird's wing. **b** The membrane of a bat's wing in front of the arm. — **pro′pa-ta′gi-al** (-ăl), **pro′pa-ta′gi-an** (-ăn), *a.*

‖ **pro pa′tri-a** (prō pā′trĭ-ȧ). [L.] For one's country.

pro-pat′u-la-ry, *a.* [L. *propatulus* open, uncovered, neut. as n., *propatulum* an open place + 1st *-ary.*] Outdoor. *Obs.*

pro-peld′. Propelled. *Ref. Sp.*

propeller wheel. A screw propeller. *Obsoles.*

pro-pend′en-cy, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Propensity. **2.** Attentive deliberation.

pro′pene (prō′pēn), *n.* [Changed from *propylene.*] *Chem.* = PROPYLENE.

pro-pen′si-tude (prō-pĕn′sĭ-tūd), *n.* Propensity. *Rare.*

pro-pen′sive, *a.* Propense. *Obs.*

pro-pep′sin, *n.* = PEPSINOGEN.

pro-pep′tone, *n.* = PROTEOSE.

prop′er, *v. t.* [See APPROPRE.] *Obs.* **1.** To appropriate. **2.** To make fine or handsome.

prop′er-ant, *a.* [L. *properans*, p. pr.] Hastening. *Obs.*

prop′er-ate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *properatus*, p. p. of *properare* to hasten.] To hasten. *Obs.* — **prop′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

pro-per′i-spome (prō-pĕr′ĭ-spōm), *n. & a.* Properispomenon. — **pro-per′i-spome,** *v. t.*

prop′er-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro-Per′sian, *a.* See PRO-, 3.

properte. † PROPERTY.

prop′er-ty (prŏp′ẽr-tĭ), *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To invest with properties, or qualities. **2.** To make a property or tool of.

prop′er-ty-less, *a.* See LESS.

property man. *Theat.* The man in charge of the properties.

prophacion, *n.* Profanation. *Obs.*

prophane. † PROFANE.

pro′phase (prō′fāz), *n.* *Biol.* A preparatory stage of mitosis preceding the metaphase.

proph′a-sis (prŏf′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *προφαίνειν* to show beforehand.] *Med.* Prognosis.

proph′e-cy, *v.* † PROPHESY.

proph′e-si′a-ble (prŏf′ē-sī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be prophesied.

proph′e-si′er (-ẽr), *n.* Prophet.

proph′et, *v. i.* Prophesy. *Obs.*

prophete. † PROFIT.

proph′et-ess, *n.* [F. *prophétesse*, L. *prophetissa.*] A woman prophet.

proph′et-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pro-phet′i-cal, *n.* A prophecy. *Obs.*

pro-phet′i-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Prophetical quality.

pro-phet′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PROPHETIC, PROPHETICAL.

pro-phet′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro-phet′ic-ly, *adv.* Prophetically. *Rare.*

proph′et-ism (prŏf′ĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* Prophetic character or function.

proph′et-ize, *v. i.* [OF. *profetiser*, F. *prophétiser*, L. *prophetizare*, Gr. *προφητίζειν.*] To prophesy. *Obs.* — **proph′et-i-za′tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

proph′et-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

proph′et-y, *n.* [L. *prophetia*, Gr. *προφητεία.*] Prophecy. *Obs.*

prophetyssa, *n.* [L. *prophetissa.*] Prophetess. *Obs.*

pro-phlo′ëm (prō-flō′ĕm), *n.* *Bot.* **a** The protophloëm. **b** The tissue of elongated thick-walled cells in the sporogonium of mosses.

pro-phor′ic (prō-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προφορικός*, fr. *προφορά* utterance.] Enunciative. *Obs.*

pro′pho-tot′ro-pism, *n.* *Plant Physiol.* Positive phototropism. — **pro-pho′to-trop′ic,** *a.*

pro′phy-lax′y (prō′fĭ-lăk′sĭ ; prŏf′ĭ-). Var. of PROPHYLAXIS.

pro′phyll (prō′fĭl), **pro-phyl′lum** (prō-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *πρό* + *φύλλον* leaf.] A bracteole.

propice, *a.* [F. *propice.* See PROPITIOUS.] Propitious. *Obs.*

pro-pi′ci-ant (prō-pĭsh′ĭ-ănt), *a.* Propitious. *Obs.* *Scot.*

pro′pi-dene (prō′pĭ-dēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* = PROPYLIDENE.

prop′i-na′tion (prŏp′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *propinatio.* See PROPINE, *v.*] Act of pledging, or drinking first, and then offering the cup to another. *Obs.*

propinctie. † PROPINQUITY.

pro′pine (prō′pĭn ; -pēn ; 184), *n.* [*propyl* + eth*ine.*] *Chem.* Allylene. *Off. Nom.*

pro-pine′ (*Scot.* prō-pēn′ ; -pīn′), *n.* [OF. *propine* drink money, gift.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** A gift. esp. of drink money. **2.** Power of giving ; disposal.

pro-pine′, *v. t.* [L. *propinare*, Gr. *προπίνειν* ; *πρό* before + *πίνειν* to drink : cf. OF. *propiner.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** To pledge in drinking. **2.** To present; give, esp. as a token of friendship; to propitiate. **3.** To expose ; offer. *Obs.*

pro′pi-nene (prō′pĭ-nēn), *n.* Cf. 1st PROPINE.] *Chem.* Allylene.

pro′pi-nol (-nōl ; -nŏl), *n.* [*propine* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* Propargylic alcohol. *Off. Nom.*

pro-pin′quate, *v. i.* [L. *propinquatus*, p. p. of *propinquare.*] To approach ; to be near. *Obs.*

propinque, *a.* [L. *propinquus.*] Near. *Rare.*

pro′pin-yl (prō′pĭ-nĭl), *n.* [*propine* + *-yl.*] = PROPARGYL.

‖ **pro′pio** (prō′pyō ; *often mispron.* pōr′pĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp.] Any public ground, building, etc., as a public common. *Sp. Amer.*

pro′pi-o-late (prō′pĭ-ō-lāt), *n.* Salt or ester of propiolic acid.

pro′pi-on-am′ide (prō′pĭ-ŏn-ăm′ĭd : -ĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Org. Chem.* The amide, $C_2H_5{\cdot}CONH_2$, of propionic acid.

pro′pi-o-nate (prō′pĭ-ō-nāt), *n.* Salt or ester of propionic acid.

pro′pi-one (-ōn), *n.* The ketone, $(C_2H_5)_2CO$, of propionic acid.

propise. † PROPICE.

Pro′pi-the′cus (prō′pĭ-thē′kŭs ; prŏp′ĭ-), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *πρό* + *πίθηκος* ape.] The genus of lemurs consisting of the sifakas.

pro-pi′ti-a-ble (prō-pĭsh′ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *propiciable*, L. *propitiabilis.*] Capable of being propitiated.

pro-pi′ti-ate (-āt), *a.* Propitiated.

pro-pi′ti-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To make propitiation : to atone. *Rare.*

pro-pi′ti-at′ing-ly, *adv.* of *propitiating*, p. pr.

pro-pi′ti-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who propitiates.

pro-pi′ti-a-to-ri-ly (-ȧ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PROPITIATORY.

"For sure the milder planets did combine on thy *auspicious* horoscope to shine" (*Dryden*). See LUCKY. — **pro-pi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-pi'tious-ness**, *n.*

pro-po'de-um (prō-pō'dē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., earlier *propodeon*; *pro-* + *podeon* the petiole of Hymenoptera, fr. Gr. ποδεών the ragged end of an animal's skin, as where the feet and tail have been.] *Zoöl.* In Hymenoptera, the part of the thorax immediately over, and partly surrounding, the insertion of the petiole of the abdomen. It probably represents an abdominal segment which has become fused with the thorax. — **pro-po'de-al** (-ăl), *a.*

prop'o-lis (prŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόπολις; πρό before + πόλις city.] A brownish resinous material, of waxy consistency, collected by bees from the buds of trees and used as a cement.

pro-pone' (prō-pōn'), *v. t.*; -PONED' (-pōnd'); -PON'ING (-pōn'ĭng). [L. *proponere*. See PROPOUND.] To propose; to bring or put forward; to set forth; propound; state.

The bits of business that I have to *propone* to you. *Stevenson*

pro-po'nent (-pō'nĕnt), *n.* **1.** One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden.*

2. *Law.* The propounder of a thing, as a will for probate.

pro-por'tion (-pōr'shŭn; 201), *n.* [ME. *proporcion*, OF. *proporcion*, *-tion*, F. *proportion*, fr. L. *proportio*; fr. the phrase *pro portione*; *pro* before + *portio* part or share. See PORTION.] **1.** The relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, or of one thing to another, as respects magnitude, quantity, or degree; relative size or magnitude and disposition or arrangement; comparative relation; ratio; as, the *proportion* of the parts of a building, or of the body. Loosely: Size; magnitude; dimensions.

Proportion is the measure of relative quantity. *Burke*
Formed in the best *proportions* of her sex *Scott*

2. Act of bringing into relation to something; judgment according to some standard. *Obs.*

3. Harmonic relation between parts or different things of the same kind; symmetrical arrangement or adjustment; symmetry; as, to be out of *proportion*. "Let us prophesy according to the *proportion* of faith." *Rom.* xii. 6.

4. Act of dividing proportionately; equal division. *Obs.*

5. The portion one receives when a whole is distributed by a rule or principle; equal or proper share; lot.

Let the women . . . do the same things in their *proportions* and capacities. *Jer. Taylor*

6. A share; specif., *Obs.*, quota or number of troops.

Therefore let our *proportions* for these wars
Be soon collected. *Shak.*

7. Form; shape. *Obs.*

Well mayst thou know her by thy own *proportion*. *Shak.*

8. *Math.* **a** The equality of ratios, esp. of geometrical ratios; or, a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second equals that of the third divided by the fourth, — holding in a geometrical series and called also **geometrical proportion**. In an **arithmetical proportion**, the difference of the first and second is equal to the difference of the third and fourth, as in an arithmetical series. Proportion is expressed by symbols thus:

$$a : b :: c : d, \text{ or } a : b = c : d, \text{ or } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}.$$

b The rule of three, in arithmetic, in which the three given terms and the one sought are proportional.

9. *Music.* *Obs.* **a** The time signature as indicated by a fraction. **b** Specif.: See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

in proportion, according as or to; to the degree that. "*In proportion* as they are metaphysically true, they are morally and politically false." *Burke.*

pro-por'tion, *v. t.*; PRO-POR'TIONED (-shŭnd); PRO-POR'TION-ING. [Cf. F. *proportionner*. Cf. PROPORTIONATE, *v.*] **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion or relation, as one thing or one part to another; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.

2. To form with symmetry or suitableness of parts.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To bear proportion to; to correspond to in magnitude, quantity, or amount. *Now Rare.*

4. To divide into portions or shares; to apportion. *Obs.*

5 To estimate the proportions of; to compare.

pro-por'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. & F. *proportionnable*.] Capable of being proportioned, or made proportional; also, proportional; symmetrical; proportionate.

Proportionable, which is no longer much favored, was of our [i. e., English writers'] own coining. *Fitzed. Hall.*

— **pro-por'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pro-por'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

pro-por'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *proportionalis*: cf. F. *proportionnel*.] **1.** Having a due proportion, or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are *proportional*. *Milton.*

2. Relating to, based upon, having, or securing, proportion.

3. *Math.* Having the same or a constant ratio; as, *proportional* quantities; momentum is *proportional* to mass.

Syn. — PROPORTIONAL, PROPORTIONATE, COMMENSURATE. *Proportional* and *proportionate* are often used without distinction. But PROPORTIONAL is the more general term, applying to that which has, or is in, due proportion; PROPORTIONATE frequently suggests adjustment or conformity to some proportion which is assumed or expected; as, a *proportional* allotment, a punishment *proportionate* to the crime; "With the number of teachers the number of students has more than *proportionally* increased" (*Lowell*); "There is a surprising power at work, but the effects are not *proportionate*" (*Hazlitt*). COMMENSURATE, as here compared, applies to things which are exactly proportionate, or are equal in measure or degree; as, "It is said that every excitation is followed by a *commensurate* exhaustion" (*Coleridge*); "I finally succeeded in looking on Karnak with a calmness more *commensurate* with its sublime repose" (*B. Taylor*).

proportional compasses. See PROPORTIONAL SCALES. — **p. dividers.** See PROPORTIONAL SCALES. — **p.**, *or* **logistic, logarithms.** See LOGARITHM. — **p. representation.** See REPRESENTATION. — **p. scales, compasses, dividers, etc.**, *Drafting*, instruments used in making copies of drawings, or drawings of objects, on an enlarged or reduced scale.

pro-por'tion-al (prō-pōr'shŭn-ăl), *n.* [ME. *porporcionel*, fr. OF.] **1.** *Math.* Any number or quantity in a proportion.

2. *Chem.* The combining equivalent of an element. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* Proportional parts. *Obs.*

pro-por'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *proportionnalité*.] Quality or state of being in proportion, or an instance of it.

pro-por'tion-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *proportionatus*. See PROPORTION.] **1.** Adjusted to something else according to a proportion; having proportion; proportional.

What is *proportionate* to his transgression *Locke*

2. Having the same relative position or function; corresponding. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PROPORTIONAL.

pro-por'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. PROPORTION, *v.*] To make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate, or to due relation; to proportion; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.

A true inward symmetry, what one calls an architectural harmony, reigns in it, *proportionates* it all *Carlyle*

pro-por'tion-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *proportionnement*.] A proportioning, or state of being proportioned.

pro-pos'al (prō-pōz'ăl), *n.* [From PROPOSE.] **1.** Act of proposing, or setting forth; presentation; statement.

2. That which is proposed, offered, or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme, design, terms, or conditions proposed; offer; as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to offer *proposals* for erecting a building.

3. Specif.: *Life Insurance.* The preliminary statement by which a person wishing to effect insurance upon his life applies for it and gives the required information.

4. *Card Playing.* **a** *Solo Whist.* An offer by a player to take eight tricks, with the assistance of a partner, — the lowest bid. **b** *Écarté.* An offer by the nondealer to let both players draw cards.

pro-pose' (prō-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *proposer*; *pro-* (L. *pro*) + *poser* to place. See PURPOSE, *v.*, POSE to place.] **1.** To set forth; to show. *Obs.*

2. To set before the mind; to bring forward; to state; propound; also, to picture in the mind; to image.

I *propose* not merely to myself the pleasures. *Shak*

3. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; as, to *propose* terms of peace, a question for discussion, an alliance, a person for office.

4. To set before one's self or others as a purpose formed; hence, to purpose; intend.

5. a To confront; face. *Obs.* **b** To speak; utter. *Obs.*

Syn. — PROPOSE, PURPOSE. To PROPOSE (as here compared) is to set before one's self or to declare as an intention; to PURPOSE is to propose as a definite aim or resolve; as, "I *propose* to relate, in several volumes, the history of the people of New England" (*Palfrey*); "I *purpose* to write the history of England from the accession of King James the Second" (*Macaulay*). See INTENTION.

pro-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To speak; converse. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. To form or declare a purpose or intention; to lay a scheme; to design.

Man *proposes*, but God disposes.
Chronicles of Battel Abbey (*Lower's trans.*)

3. To offer; specif., to offer one's self in marriage.

4. *Card Playing.* To make a proposal. See PROPOSAL, 4.

prop'o-si'tion (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *propositio*: cf. F. *proposition*. See PROPOUND.] **1.** Act of setting or placing forth; act of offering; the setting forth; as, loaves or bread of *proposition*, i. e., shewbread. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. That which is proposed or offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; as, the enemy made *propositions* of peace; his *proposition* was not accepted.

3. A project, undertaking, affair, or the like, involving some action, as a carrying out, managing, operating, passing of judgment, with reference to it; as, in mining, an alluvial *proposition*; he's a tough *proposition*. *Colloq. or Slang.*

4. A statement of religious doctrine; an article of faith; creed; as, the *propositions* of Wycliffe and Huss.

Some persons . . change their *propositions* according as their temporal necessities or advantages do turn. *Jer. Taylor*

5. Any expression in which some quality, state, or relation is predicated of some being or fact; a representation, in language, ideas, or signs, of a judgment; usually, a sentence or part of a sentence in which a predicate is related to a subject by means of a copula. There are as many kinds of propositions as there are types of predication, and there may be as many classifications as there are points of view from which these types may be regarded. The commonest division is into **pure** and **modal propositions**, the former being **propositions de inesse**, or those in which the mode is not considered, while the latter are distinguished as **possible** or **problematic**, **necessary** or **apodeictic**, and **contingent** or **assertory**, as they express possibility, necessity, or mere fact The most common division with reference to form is into *categorical*, *hypothetical* or *conditional*, and *disjunctive propositions*. See JUDGMENT, 8, and under PROPOSITIO.

Judgment is the mental act of believing that something is (or is not) determined. A *proposition* is the consequent verbal expression of such a belief, and consists in asserting that the thing as signified by the subject is (or is not) determined as signified by the predicate. *Thos. Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

6. In technical uses: **a** *Math.* A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated, or of an operation to be performed, — in the first case called a *theorem*; in the second, a *problem*. **b** *Rhet.* That which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration. **c** *Poetry.* The part of a poem in which the author states the subject or matter of it. **d** *Music.* The enunciation of a theme or subject; the subject of a fugue.

Syn. — PROPOSAL, PROPOSITION. PROPOSAL commonly suggests the act of proposing, PROPOSITION denotes more definitely the thing proposed; as, a *proposal* of marriage; I will make this *proposition* — take it or leave it; "There could be no satisfactory confutation of this atheistic hypothesis, without a fair *proposal* first made of the several grounds of it" (*Cudworth*); "The *propositions* of faith seem absurd unto reason" (*Sir T. Browne*).

prop'o-si'tion-al (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a proposition; considered as a proposition; as, a *propositional* sense. — **prop'o-si'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-pos'i-tus (prō-pŏz'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Lit., the person proposed; specif., the one whose relations are sought to be ascertained by a genealogical table. See CONSANGUINITY, 1.

pro-pound' (prō-pound'), *v. t.*; PRO-POUND'ED; PRO-POUND'ING. [From earlier *propone*, L. *proponere*, *propositum*, to set forth, propose, propound; *pro* for, before + *ponere* to put. See POSITION.] **1.** To offer for consideration; to set forth; to propose; put; as, to *propound* a question.

And darest thou to the Son of God *propound*
To worship thee, accursed? *Milton.*

2. *Eccl.* Among Congregationalists, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

pro-præ'tor, pro-pre'tor (-prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *propraetor*; *pro* for, before + *praetor* a prætor.] *Rom. Hist.* Under the Republic, a magistrate who, having served his term of a year as prætor at Rome, was sent out with renewed power to govern a province; also, under the Empire, any magistrate similarly sent out to govern a province.

pro-pri'e-ta-ry (-prī'ē-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *proprietarius*: cf. F. *propriétaire*. See PROPRIETY; cf. PROPRIETOR.] **1.** One who has exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses the dominium, or ownership, of a thing in his own right; a proprietor; owner; specif., *Amer. Hist.*, an owner or grantee of a proprietary colony.

2. A body of proprietors, taken collectively.

3. Right of property; ownership. *Rare.*

4. *Eccl.* Formerly, a monk who possessed property.

pro-pri'e-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *proprietarius*.] Belonging or pertaining to a proprietor; considered or belonging as property; owned; as, a *proprietary* medicine.

proprietary articles, manufactured articles that some person or persons have an exclusive right to make and sell. — **p. chapel**, an unconsecrated chapel in which worship is conducted according to the use of the Church of England, owned by a private person and differing from a private chapel in that sittings may be hired by any person. *Eng.* — **p. colony**, *Amer. Hist.*, a colony which had been granted to some individual or individuals with the fullest prerogatives of government. Most of the thirteen English colonies were originally proprietary, and Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware remained so until the Revolution. Cf. CHARTER COLONY, ROYAL COLONY. — **p. company**, lit., an owning company; esp.: **a** A corporation that owns all or a controlling number of the shares of another corporation. **b** A company owning land that it leases or sells to other corporations, its members being usually joint owners of the land. *Eng.*

pro-pri'e-tor (prō-prī'ē-tẽr), *n.* [For older *proprietary*: cf. F. *propriétaire*, also OF. *proprieteur*.] **1.** One who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or not; an owner; sometimes, esp. in statutory construction, in a wider sense, a person having an interest less than an absolute and exclusive right, as the usufruct, or present control and use, of property.

2. Specif., *Amer. Hist.*, a proprietary.

pro-pri'e-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to ownership; proprietary; as, *proprietorial* rights.

pro-pri'e-ty (prō-prī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *propriété*, L. *proprietas*, fr. *proprius* one's own, proper. See PROPERTY, PROPER.] **1.** Individual right of property; also, property; estate; holding. *Obs.*

2. a That which is proper or peculiar; an inherent property or quality; peculiarity. *Obs. Bacon.* **b** Individual state or condition; individuality. *Obs. Shak.*

3. Quality or state of being proper; suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles or customs; fitness; appropriateness; correctness; as, *propriety* of behavior, language, etc. "The rule of *propriety*." *Locke.*

4. *Medieval Music.* A time quality of a ligature.

Propriety is the chief note in the construction of the ligature, and occurs in its beginning. *Franco of Cologne* (*13th cent.*), *tr.*

Syn. — See DECORUM.

the proprieties, the customs and manners of society.

pro'pri-um (prō'prĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a possession, a characteristic. See PROPER.] **1.** Individual or exclusive property.

2. *Logic.* An inseparable attribute.

Proprium . . . signifies an attribute which is not indeed part of the essence, but which flows from, or is a consequence of, the essence, and is, therefore, inseparably attached to the species. *J. S. Mill.*

3. *Swedenborgianism.* Selfhood.

prop root. *Bot.* Any root which serves as a prop or support to the plant, as in the mangrove.

prop'ter-yg'i-al (prŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a propterygium.

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prop joint. = RULE JOINT.

pro'plasm (prō'plăz'm), *or* **-plas'ma** (-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [L. *proplasma*, Gr. πρόπλασμα; πρό + πλάσμα. See -PLASM.] Mold; matrix. *R.* [Forming a mold.]

pro-plas'tic (prō-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

pro-plas'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Art of making molds for castings.

proplexite, *n.* Perplexity. *Obs.*

pro-po'di-al (prō-pō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the propodium or the propodialia. — *n.* A propodiale.

pro-po'di-a'le (-ā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-ā'lĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The proximal bone of a limb; the humerus or the femur.

prop'o-dite (prŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [*pro-* + Gr. πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* The sixth joint (from the base) of certain legs of crustaceans, as the ambulatory legs of Decapoda. — **prop'o-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pro-po'di-um (prō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PROPODIALE.] *Zoöl.* The anterior portion of the foot of a mollusk.

pro-po'list (prō-pō'lĭst), *n.* [Gr. προπώλης one who buys for another.] A forestaller. *Rare.*

prop'o-lize (prŏp'ō-līz), *v. t.* To fill or cover up with propolis. — **prop'o-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

prop'o-ly, *n.* Propolis. *Obs.*

prop'o-ma (prŏp'ō-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -OMATA (prŏp-ŏm'ȧ-tȧ). [L., a drink taken before eating, Gr. πρόπομα.] A drink of sweetened wine. *Obs.*

pro-po'nent (prō-pō'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *proponens*, p. pr.] Proposing.

Pro-pon'tic (prō-pŏn'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora.

proporcion. † PROPORTION.

pro-port', *v. i.* [*pro-* + L. *portare* to carry: cf. LL. *proportare*.] To bear out; confirm. *Obs.* [able. *Ref. Sp.*]

pro-por'tion-a-bl. Proportion-

pro-por'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of PROPORTIONAL.

pro-por'tion-a-ry, *n.* [LL *proportionarius* divided into just portions.] Proportion. *Obs.*

pro-por'tion-ate-ly, *adv.* of PROPORTIONATE. [-NESS.]

pro-por'tion-ate-ness, *n.* See

pro-por'tiond. Proportioned. *Ref. Sp.*

pro-por'tioned (prō-pōr'shŭnd; 201), *a.* Having (such) proportions.

pro-por'tion-er, *n.* One who proportions.

pro-por'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pro-por'tum, *n.* [NL. or LL.; cf. LL. *proportus*, *porportus*.] Purport. *Obs.*

pro-pose', *n.* [F. *propos*. See PURPOSE, *n.*] *Obs.* **1** Proposal. **2.** Talk; discourse. [*Obs.*]

pro-pos'ed-ly, *adv.* Designedly.

pro-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* **a** One who proposes. **b** A speaker. *Obs.*

‖ **pro'po-si'ti-o** (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Logic.* = PROPOSITION — **pro'po-si'ti-o de in-es'se.** See PROPOSITION, 4. — **p. de ne'ces-sa'ri-o** (nĕs'ĕ-sā'rĭ-ō; 115), a necessary proposition. — **p. de om'ni**, a universal proposition. — **p in sen'su com-po'si-to** (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tō), a proposition having a modal expression in the subject or predicate. — **p. in sen'su di-vi'so**, a proposition having a modal expression attached to the copula. — **p. per se**, an analytical proposition.

pro-pound'er, *n.* One who propounds.

prop'page (prŏp'āj), *n.* Material for props; props collectively.

pro'præ-to'ri-al, pro'pre-to'ri-al, *a.* Of or pert. to a proprætor.

propre. † PROPER.

proprete. † PROPERTY.

‖ **pro'pri-a quæ ma'ri-bus** (măr'ĭ-bŭs). [NL.] Things which are appropriate to males (or husbands); — in Lily's Latin grammar, the opening words of a memoria technica in doggerel hexameter verse on the gender of substantives. Allusively, the elements of Latin. Cf. AS IN PRÆSENTI. [*Obs.*]

pro'pri-ate, *a.* Appropriated.

pro-pri'e-ta'ri-an (prō-prī'ē-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A stickler for the proprieties.

pro-pri'e-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-pri'e-tress (prō-prī'ē-trĕs), **pro-pri'e-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A woman proprietor.

‖ **pro'pri-o ju're.** [L.] *Law.* Of his own right.

‖ **pro'pri-o mo'tu.** [L.] By one's own motion or initiative.

‖ **pro'pri-o vi-go're.** [L.] *Law.* Of or by its own force independently. [assistant proctor.]

pro-proc'tor, *n.* *Eng. Univ.* An

props (prŏps), *n.* A property man. *Theat. Slang.*

props, *n. pl.* A game of chance, like dicing, with four sea shells, each called a *prop*.

propt. Propped. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **prop'ter af-fec'tum**, ‖ **prop'ter de-fec'tum.** [L.] *Law* See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 4.

‖ **prop'ter de-fec'tum san'gui-nis.** [L.] *Law* Lit., on account of a defect of blood. See ESCHEAT, 1.

‖ **prop'ter de-lic'tum.** [L.] *Law.* See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 4.

‖ **prop'ter de-lic'tum te-nen'tis.** [L.] Lit., on account of a tenant's delict. See ESCHEAT, 1.

‖ **prop'ter ho-no'ris re-spec'tum.** [L.] See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 4.

prop′ter-yg′i-um (prŏp′tĕr-ĭj′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -YGIA (-*ȧ*). [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. πτερύγιον a fin.] *Zoöl.* The anterior of the three principal basal cartilages in the pectoral fins of most elasmobranchs. Cf. BASIPTERYGIUM.

pro′pug-na′tion (prō′pŭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *propugnatio.*] **1**. Warlike activities as a department of human action. **2**. Means of defense; defense. *Obs.*

pro-pul′sion (prō-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *propulsion.* See PROPEL.] **1**. Act of driving forward or away; act or process of propelling; as, steam *propulsion.*

God works in all things; all obey
His first *propulsion.* *Whittier.*

2. Act of driving out or forth; expulsion. *Arbuthnot.* **3**. *Med.* Tendency to lean or incline forward in walking; festination.

pro-pul′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to propel; driving on; urging.

pro′pyl (prō′pĭl), *n.* [*propionic* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical C_3H_7, of which propane is the hydride. Specif., of the two isomers, that one having normal structure, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2$, as distinguished from *isopropyl.*

prop′y-læ′um (prŏp′ĭ-lē′ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆA (-*ȧ*). [L., fr. Gr. προπύλαιον; πρό + πύλη gate.] *Classical Arch.* Any vestibule or entrance of architectural importance before a building or inclosure; — often in *pl.* That of the acropolis at Athens is famous for its beauty and originality. It was designed by Mnesicles, and provisionally finished about 432 B. C.

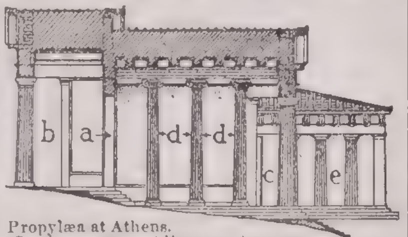

Propylæa at Athens. Section on central line running east and west. *a* Wall; *b* Eastern, and *c* Western, Portico; *d*, *d* Ionic Columns supporting roof of Hall; *e* Flanking Doric Portico.

prop′y-lite (prŏp′ĭ-līt), *n.* [See PROPYLON a vestibule; -ITE.] *Petrog.* An altered form of andesite, important for its connection with certain ore deposits; — orig. supposed to mark the beginning of Tertiary eruptive activity, whence the name. — **prop′y-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

prop′y-lon (prŏp′ĭ-lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PROPYLA (-lȧ). [L., fr. Gr. πρόπυλον; πρό before + πύλη a gate.] *Anc. Egypt. Arch.* An outer monumental gateway standing before the pylon or main entrance gateway to a temple, etc.

‖ **pro ra′ta** (prō rā′tȧ). [L.] In proportion; proportionately; according to share, interest, or liability of each.

pro-rat′a-ble (prō-rāt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be prorated. *U. S.*

pro′rate′ (prō′rāt′; prō′rāt′), *v. t. & i.*; PRO′RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd; -rāt′ĕd); PRO′RAT′ING (-ĭng). [From L. *pro rata* (sc. *parte*) according to a certain part, in proportion.] To divide or distribute proportionally; to assess pro rata. *Chiefly U. S.*

Pro′rep-til′i-a (-rĕp-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pro-* + *Reptilia.*] *Paleon.* A division of reptiles containing various primitive forms of Permian age regarded as connecting the reptiles and amphibians. — **pro′rep-til′i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

pro′ro-gate (prō′rō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *prorogatus*, p. p. See PROROGUE.] **1**. To prolong. *Obs.* *Mure.* **2**. To prorogue; to put off; to defer. **3**. *Scots Law.* To extend (a judge's jurisdiction) by consent.

pro′ro-ga′tion (prō′rō-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *prorogatio* prolongation, postponement; cf. F. *prorogation.*] A prorogating or proroguing; specif., act of proroguing a deliberative body; esp., *Brit. Parl. Practice*, the ending of a session of the British or a colonial parliament by command of the crown or its colonial representative. See ADJOURNMENT.

pro-rogue′ (prō-rōg′), *v. t.*; PRO-ROGUED′ (-rōgd′); PRO-RO′GUING (-rō′gĭng). [OF. *proroguer*, *proroger*, L. *prorogare*, *prorogatum*, to prolong, defer; *pro* forward + *rogare* to ask, to ask one for his opinion or vote, or about a law. See ROGATION.] **1**. To protract; prolong; extend. *Obs.* **2**. To defer; postpone; as, to *prorogue* death. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3**. *Brit. Parl. Practice.* To end the session of (a parliament) by an order of the crown. See ADJOURN, *Syn.*

Syn. — Suspend, postpone, defer. See ADJOURN.

pro-sa′ic (prō-zā′ĭk) }
pro-sa′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [L. *prosaicus*, fr. *prosa* prose: cf. F. *prosaïque.* See PROSE.] **1**. Of, pert. to, or like, prose; writing or using prose; as, a *prosaic* composition. *Obs.* **2**. Dull; uninteresting; commonplace; unimaginative; prosy; as, a *prosaic* person or address. *Ed. Rev.*

Syn. — Commonplace, matter-of-fact, uninteresting, unexciting, stupid, dull, humdrum, tiresome, tedious, insipid, flat; prolix, prosing, long-winded. — PROSAIC, PROSY. That is PROSAIC which pertains to prose or (more frequently) which is in general commonplace or unexciting; that is PROSY which is dull or tedious esp. in talk or manner of writing; as, "To make verse speak the language of prose, without being *prosaic*, . . . is one of the most arduous tasks a poet can undertake" (*Cowper*); "Let me have none of your *prosaic* curates" (*Gray*); a *prosaic* and humdrum life; "It is his special comfort to smoke a pipe and be *prosy* with some good-natured fellow, the dullest of his acquaintance" (*Scott*). See INSIPID, IRKSOME.

— **pro-sa′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-sa′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

pro-sce′ni-um (prō-sē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-*ȧ*). [L., fr. Gr. προσκήνιον; πρό before + σκηνή a tent, a wooden stage, the stage. See SCENE.] **1**. *Anc. Theater.* The stage. **2**. *Modern Theater.* The part of the stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework. **3**. Short for PROSCENIUM BOX.

proscenium box. In a theater or similar building, a box in or near the proscenium; a stage box.

pro-scribe′ (prō-skrīb′), *v. t.*; PRO-SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′); PRO-SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *proscribere*, *proscriptum*, to write before, to publish, proscribe, *pro* before + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* To publish or post the name of, as one whose property is forfeited or one condemned to death; to doom or condemn, as to death. **2**. To put out of the protection of the law; to outlaw. **3**. To denounce and condemn; to interdict; prohibit; as, the Puritans *proscribed* theaters.

pro-scrip′tion (prō-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *proscriptio*: cf. F. *proscription.*] **1**. Act of proscribing; outlawry; specif., *Rom. Antiq.*, the publication of the names of persons whose property was forfeited or who were outlawed or condemned to death. **2**. State of being proscribed; interdiction; prohibition.

pro-scrip′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to, or consisting in, proscription; proscribing. — **pro-scrip′tive-ly**, *adv.*

prose (prōz), *n.* [F. *prose*, L. *prosa*, *prosa oratio*, fr. *prorsus*, *prosus*, straight forward, straight on, for *proversus*; *pro* forward + *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] **1**. The ordinary language of men in speaking or writing; language not cast in poetical measure or rhythm; — opposed to *verse*, or *metrical composition.*

I speak in *prose*, and let him rimes make. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, language which evinces little imagination or animation; dull and commonplace discourse. **3**. *R. C. Ch.* See SEQUENCE. **4**. A prose story or narrative. *Obs.* **5**. A prosaic person. *Rare.* *Dickens.*

prose, *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, or composed of, prose; not in verse; as, *prose* composition. **2**. Possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics; plain; dull; prosaic; as, the *prose* duties of life.

prose, *v. t.*; PROSED (prōzd); PROS′ING (prōz′ĭng). **1**. To write in prose. **2**. To write or repeat in a dull, tedious, or prosy way.

prose, *v. i.* To write or talk in prose or prosily.

Prosing or versing, but chiefly this latter *Milton.*
Don't *prose* to me about duty and stuff. *W. A. Butler.*

pro-sec′tor (prō-sĕk′tĕr), *n.* [L., an anatomist, from *prosecare* to cut up; *pro* before + *secare* to cut.] One who makes dissections for anatomical demonstrations. — **pro′sec-to′ri-al** (prō′sĕk-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* — **pro-sec′tor-ship**, *n.*

pros′e-cute (prŏs′ē-kūt), *v. t.*; PROS′E-CUT′ED (-kūt′ĕd); PROS′E-CUT′ING (-kūt′ĭng). [L. *prosecutus*, p. p. of *prosequi* to follow, pursue. See PURSUE.] **1**. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to carry on; to continue; to follow up; to go on or proceed with; as, to *prosecute* a scheme, hope, or claim. *Shak.* **2**. *Law.* **a** To seek to obtain, enforce, or the like, by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right or a claim in a court of law. **b** To pursue (a person) by legal proceedings for redress or punishment; to proceed against judicially; esp., to accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment of a crime or violation of law, in due legal form before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass, or for a riot.

to prosecute to, *or* **with**, **effect**, *Law*, to prosecute to a final conclusion or termination, favorable or unfavorable.

pros′e-cute, *v. i.* **1**. To follow; pursue. *Obs.* *Latimer.* **2**. *Law.* To institute and carry on a legal suit or prosecution; to sue; as, to *prosecute* for public offenses.

prosecuting attorney, *Law*, the attorney who conducts proceedings, esp. of a criminal nature, in a court on behalf of the government; a public prosecutor.

pros′e-cu′tion (-kū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *prosecutio* a following: cf. OF. *prosecution.*] **1**. A following or pursuing. *Obs.* **2**. Act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit; following up; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, plan, design, war, duties. **3**. *Law.* **a** The institution and carrying on of a suit or proceeding in a court of law or equity, to obtain or enforce some right, or to redress and punish some wrong; the carrying on of a judicial proceeding in behalf of a *complaining* party, as distinguished from *defense.* Specif.: The institution and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment on behalf of the state or government, as by indictment or information. **b** The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted or conducted.

pros′e-cu′tor (prŏs′ē-kū′tĕr), *n.* [Cf. L. *prosecutor* attendant.] **1**. One who prosecutes a purpose, plan, or business. **2**. *Law.* **a** The person who institutes an official prosecution before a court. **b** A public prosecuting attorney.

pros′e-lyte (prŏs′ē-līt), *n.* [ME. *proselite*, OF. *proselite*, F. *prosélyte*, L. *proselytus*, Gr. προσήλυτος, adj., that has come, n., a new comer, esp. one who has come from heathenism to Judaism; πρός toward, to + (prob.) the root of ἐλθεῖν to come.] A new convert, esp. to some religion or religious sect, or to some opinion, system, or party, as a Gentile converted to Judaism, or a pagan to Christianity.

Syn. — See CONVERT.

pros′e-lyte, *v. t. & i.*; -LYT′ED (-līt′ĕd); -LYT′ING (-līt′ĭng). To convert to some religion, opinion, system, or the like; to make a proselyte of; to make proselytes; to convert.

pros′e-ly-tism (-lĭ-tĭz′m; -lĭt-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *prosélytisme.*] **1**. Act or practice of proselyting; the making of converts in religion, philosophy, politics, or the like. **2**. Conversion to a religion, system, or party.

pros′e-ly-tize (-lĭ-tīz; -lĭt-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -TIZED (-lĭ-tīzd; -lĭt-īzd); -TIZ′ING (-lĭ-tīz′ĭng; -lĭt-īz′ĭng). To proselyte; convert. — **pros′e-ly-tiz′er** (-lĭ-tīz′ĕr; -lĭt-īz′ĕr), *n.*

pros′en-ceph′a-lon (prŏs′ĕn-sĕf′ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρός toward, near to + E. *encephalon.*] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The most anterior of the secondary cerebral vesicles of the developing brain of vertebrates (see CEREBRAL VESICLE). Also, a division of the adult brain composed of the cerebral hemispheres and adjacent parts which develop from this vesicle, sometimes, however, not including the olfactory lobes, which constitute the *rhinencephalon.* — **pros′en-ce-phal′ic** (prŏs-ĕn′sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*

pros-en′chy-ma (prŏs-ĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρός near + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* One of the two general types of tissue found in the higher plants. It differs from *parenchyma* in being made up of elongated, usually pointed cells without intercellular spaces. Vascular tissue is chiefly prosenchyma. — **pros′en-chym′a-tous** (prŏs′ĕŋ-kĭm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

pros′er (prōz′ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prosier.*] A writer of prose; also, one who talks or writes tediously.

Pro-ser′pi-na (prō-sûr′pĭ-nȧ), **Pros′er-pine** (prŏs′ĕr-pīn; -pēn; *in Milton* "Pro-ser′pin"), *n.* [L. *Proserpina.*] Persephone; — the Latinized form of her name, under which her worship was introduced into Rome in 249 B. C. in connection with that of Pluto, or Dis Pater. See DIS.

pro-sil′i-en-cy (prō-sĭl′ĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *prosiliens*, p. pr. of *prosilire* to leap forth.] Act of leaping forth; prominency. "Such *prosiliency* of relief." *Coleridge.*

‖ **pro′sit** (prō′sĭt), *interj.* [L., 3d pers. sing. subj. present of *prodesse* to do good; *pro* for + *esse* to be.] Lit., may it do (you) good; — a salutation used in well wishing, esp. among Germans, as in drinking healths.

pro-slav′er-y (prō-slāv′ĕr-ĭ), *a.* [*pro-* + *slavery.*] Favoring slavery; specif., *U. S. Hist.*, favoring the continuance of, or noninterference with, the institution of negro slavery. — *n.* Advocacy of slavery.

Pros′o-bran′chi-a′ta (prŏs′ō-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πρόσω forward, further + βράγχιον a gill.] *Zoöl.* A large subclass or order of gastropods, including the majority of marine, some fresh-water, and the operculate land gastropods. They usually have the gills anterior to the heart; the sexes are separate; the nervous system is streptoneurous; and an operculum is usually present. Cf. OPISTHOBRANCHIATA. — **pros′o-bran′chi-ate** (-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

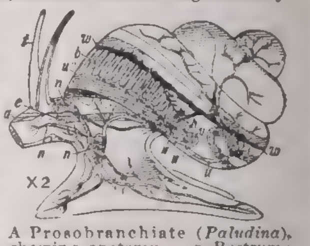

A Prosobranchiate (*Paludina*), showing anatomy. *a* Rostrum; *t* Tentacles; *e* Esophagus; *b* Gill; *h* Auricle of Heart; *v* Ventricle; *u u′* Aortas; *u″* Afferent Vessel; *w w* Veins; *n n n* Nervous System.

prop-to′sis (prŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόπτωσις a fall forward.] Protrusion; prolapse.

pro-pu′di-ous, *a.* [L. *propudiosus.*] Shameful. *Obs.*

pro-pugn′ (prō-pūn′), *v. t.* [L. *propugnare.*] To contend for; defend; vindicate. *Obs.*

pro′pug-na-cle, *n.* [Cf. OF. *propugnacle.*] A fortress. *Obs.*

pro′pug-nac′u-lum (prō′pŭg-năk′ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] A fortress; bulwark.

pro′pug-na′tor, *n.* [L. *propugnator*], **pro-pugn′er** (prō-pūn′ĕr), **pro-pugn′or**, *n.* A defender; vindicator. *Obs.*

pro′pul-sa′tion (-pŭl-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *propulsatio.*] A repelling, or keeping at a distance.

pro-pulse′, *v. t.* [L. *propulsare*, v. intens. fr. *propellere* to propel.] To drive forward or out; to repel. *Obs.* [Propulsion *R.*]

pro-pul′si-ty (prō-pŭl′sĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pro-pul′siv. Propulsive. *Ref. Sp.*

pro-pul′sor (prō-pŭl′sĕr), *n.* [Cf. L. *propulsor* one that drives back.] One that propels; specif., an outside attachment of a motor and propeller for an ordinary boat. [pulsive.]

pro-pul′so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Pro-

pro′pu′pa (-pū′pȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A stage between the larva and pupa in certain insects.

propure. ✝ PROPER.

Pro′pus (prō′pŭs), *n.* [Gr. Πρόπους, prop., a projecting foot; — in ref. to the left foot of Castor.] See STAR.

pro′py-gid′i-um (prō′pĭ-jĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In beetles and some other insects, the dorsal plate of the segment that precedes the pygidium. [IC.]

pro′pyl-a-ce′tic, *a.* See VALER-

propyl alcohol *Org. Chem.* Either of two isomeric liquids, C_3H_7OH, corresponding to the two propyls.

pro′pyl-am′ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Either of two isomeric liquid bases, $C_3H_7NH_2$, of ammoniacal fishlike odor; specif., the amine of normal propyl.

pro′pyl-ene (prō′pĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless gaseous hydrocarbon (C_3H_6) of the ethylene series, having a garlic odor. It occurs in coal gas.

pro-pyl′ic (prō-pĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, propyl; as, *propylic* alcohol.

pro-pyl′i-dene (prō-pĭl′ĭ-dēn), *n.* [*propyl* + ethyl*idene.*] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent hydrocarbon radical, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH$, analogous to ethylidene.

pro′py-line (prō′pĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* *Petrog.* Propylite.

pro′py-lit′i-za′tion (prō′pĭ-lĭt′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Petrog.* The alteration of igneous rocks by which they tend to resemble propylite in appearance.

pro-quæs′tor, *n.* [L. *pro quaestore.*] *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate who, having served as quæstor in Rome, was associated with a proconsul in a province.

proqueer. ✝ PERQUEER.

prore (prōr; 201), *n.* [L. *prora*, Gr πρῷρα: cf. It & Sp. *prora.*] The prow of a ship. *Poetic.*

pro-rec′tor, *n.* [NL.] The deputy rector in a German university. — **pro-rec′tor-ate** (-āt), *n.*

‖ **pro re′ge, le′ge, et gre′ge.** [L.] For the king, the law, and the flock; for the ruler, the rule, and the ruled.

‖ **pro re na′ta.** [L.] *Law.* For the existing occasion.

pro-rep′tion (prō-rĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *prorepere*, *-reptum*, to creep forth.] A creeping on. *Rare.*

pro′rex′, *n.* [L. *pro* for + *rex* king.] A viceroy. *Rare.*

pro-rhi′nal, *a.* *Anat.* In front of the nasal cavities.

pro′ri-tate, *v. t.* [L. *proritare.*] To stir; provoke; excite. *Obs.* — **pro′ri-ta′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

pro′ro-gate, *a.* Prorogued. *Obs.*

pro′ro-ga′tor, *n.* [L., a dispenser.] **1**. One who prorogates. *Obs.* **2**. *Astrol.* Hyleg. [*Rare.*]

pro-rogue′, *n.* A prolongment.

proroure, *n.* [Prob. due to some error.] A proctor. *Obs.*

pror-rhe′sis (prŏ-rē′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. πρόρρησις.] A prologue.

Pror′sa (prŏr′sȧ), *n.* [L.] See CARMENTA.

pro-rump′, *v. i.* [L. *prorumpere.*] To burst out. *Obs.*

pro-rup′tion (prō-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *proruptio*, fr. *prorumpere*, *proruptum*, to break forth.] A bursting forth, or out. *Rare.*

pros-. See NAPHTHALENE.

pros. *Abbr.* Prosody. [*Obs.*]

pro-sa′ic, *n.* A writer of prose.

pro-sa′i-cism (prō-zā′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Quality of being prosaic; a prosaic manner or style. *Rare.*

pro-sa′ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro′sa-ism (prō′zā-ĭz′m), *n.* A prosaic phrase or expression. — **pro′sa-ist**, *n.*

pros′al (prōs′ăl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *prosal.*] Prosaic. *Obs.*

‖ **pro sa-lu′te a′ni-mæ** (ăn′ĭ-mē) [L.] For the soul's health.

prosapy, *n.* [L. *prosapia*: cf. OF. *prosapie.*] Stock; race; family; kindred. *Obs.*

pro′sar (prō′zär), *n.* [LL. *prosarius.*] *R. C. Ch.* A service book of proses, or sequences.

Pro-sau′ri-a (prō-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pro-* + *Sauria.*] *Paleon.* A subclass comprising the Rhynchocephalia and certain forms classified by some with the Amphibia.

pro-scap′u-la, *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + *scapula.*] *Zoöl.* In teleost fishes, the clavicle. — **pro-scap′u-lar**, *a.*

pro-scind′, *v. t.* [L. *proscindere.*] To tear open in front. *Obs.*

pro-scis′sion, *n.* [L. *proscissio.*] Act of cutting up. *Obs.*

pro-sco′lex (prō-skō′lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -SCOLICES (-skŏl′ĭ-sēz). [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. σκώληξ, -ηκος, a worm.] *Zoöl.* **a** An early larval form of a tapeworm. **b** The redia of a trematode worm. — **pro-scol′e-cine** (-skŏl′ē-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.* [that proscribes.]

pro-scrib′er (-skrīb′ĕr), *n.* One

pro′script (prō′skrĭpt), *n.* [See PROSCRIBE; cf. RESCRIPT.] *Rare.* **1**. A proscription. **2**. [L. *proscriptus*, p. p.: cf. F *proscrit.*] One proscribed.

pro-scrip′tion-al (prō-skrĭp′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Proscriptive.

pro-scrip′tion-ist, *n.* One who proscribes. [*Ref. Sp.*]

pro-scrip′tiv. Proscriptive.

pro′scu-tel′lum (prō′skū-tĕl′ŭm), *n.* [NL.] The scutellum of the prothorax of an insect. — **pro-scu-tel′lar** (-ȧr), *a.* [TIN.]

pro′se-cre′tin, *n.* See SECRE-

pro-sect′ (prō-sĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *prosectus*, p. p. of *prosecare* to cut up.] *Anat.* To dissect for demonstration.

pros′e-cut′a-ble (prŏs′ē-kūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

pros′e-cu′trix (-kū′trĭks), *n.* [NL.] A female prosecutor.

proselite. ✝ PROSELYTE.

pros′e-lyt′ing-ly, *adv.* of *proselyting*, p. pr.

pros′e-ly-tist (prŏs′ē-lĭ-tĭst; -līt′ĭst), *n.* A proselytizer.

pro-sem′i-na-ry, *n.* A preparatory seminary. *Obs.*

pro-sem′i-nate, *v. t.* [*pro-* + *seminate.*] To scatter abroad.

pro-sem′i-na′tion, *n.* [L. *proseminare*, *proseminatum*, to disseminate.] Propagation by seed. *Obs.*

prosequute ✝ PROSECUTE.

prosesioun. ✝ PROCESSION.

pros-eth′moid (prŏs-ĕth′moid), *a.* [Gr. πρός near + *ethmoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating the median anterior bone of the upper part of the skull of teleost fishes, usually regarded as, and called, the *ethmoid.* — **pros-eth′moid**, *n.*

pro-seu′che (prō-sū′kē), **pro-seu′cha** (-kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHÆ (-kē). [Gr. προσευχή.] A place of prayer; an oratory; *Jewish Antiq.*, a synagogue. [PROSY.]

pros′i-ly (prōz′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

pros′i-met′ri-cal (prōz′ĭ-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.* Consisting both of prose and meter, or verse.

Pro-sim′i-æ (prō-sĭm′ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRO-; SIMIA.] The Lemuroidea. — **pro-sim′i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* [-NESS.]

pros′i-ness (prōz′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

pros′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROSE. — **pros′ing-ly**, *adv.*

pro-si′phon, *n.* = ENDOSIPHUNCLE. — **pro-si′phon-al**, *a.*

pros-lam′ba-nom′e-nos (prŏs-lăm′bȧ-nŏm′ē-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. προσλαμβανόμενος.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

prosne, *n.* [OF. *prone*, *prosne*, F. *prône.*] In the Mass, the priests' homily and parochial announcements. *Obs.*

pros-neu′sis (prŏs-nū′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόσνευσις direction of falling.] *Astron.* In a lunar eclipse, the angle of position of the part first obscured.

pros′o-branch (prŏs′ō-brăŋk), *a. & n.* Prosobranchiate.

pros′o-det′ic (-dĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πρόσω forward + *-detic*, as in amphi*detic.*] *Zoöl.* Situated in front of the beak: — said of the ligament of certain bivalves.

pro-so′di-ac (prō-sŏ′dĭ-ăk).

pro-so′di-ac (prō-sō′dĭ-ăk), *a.* *Gr. Pros.* Used in prosodia (see PROSODION). Hence, designating a verse so used. It is an anapæstic tripody admitting of a spondee or iambus in the first place. — *n.* A prosodiac verse.

pro-sod′ic (prō-sŏd′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *prosodique.*] Of or
pro-sod′i-cal (-sŏd′ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody. — **pro-sod′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pro-so′di-on (prō-sō′dĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-*ȧ*). [Gr. προσόδιον.] *Gr. Antiq.* See *Citation.*

The *prosodion*, or "song of approach;" a very old kind of processional hymn, chanted by a chorus in moving toward the temple or altar of a god, for the purpose of supplication or of thanksgiving. *Jebb.*

pros′o-dist (prŏs′ō-dĭst), *n.* One skilled in prosody.

pros′o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* [L. *prosodia* the tone or accent of a syllable, Gr. προσῳδία a song sung to, or with, an accompanying song, the accent accompanying the pronunciation, a written mark of accent or quantity; πρός to + ᾠδή song, ode: cf. F. *prosodie.* See ODE.] That part of grammar treating of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification or metrical composition. The principal symbols for representing features of prosody are: ′ ictus or accent; ˙ secondary accent; | a division between feet. Thus,

Thy fáce | is fár | from thís | our wár.

⌣ a short syllable = one mora, or ♪; – a long syllable = two moræ, or ♩; ω two syllables = (together) one mora, or ♬; ∽ two syllables = (together) 1½ moræ, or ♫.

Thus, ⌣ – is for an iamb; – ⌣ a trochee; – ⌣ ⌣ a dactyl; ∽ ⌣ or – ω a cyclic dactyl; ⌣ ⌣ – an anapæst; ⌣ ∽ or ∽ – a cyclic anapæst; – – a spondee; – ω a trochaic dactyl. ≚ or ⌣̄ a variable syllable, the lower mark noting the more usual or normal quantity. Alternative equivalents of a foot or part thereof are similarly marked. Thus –⌣⌣. ⌞ protraction of a syllable to three moræ; a triseme. ⌴ protraction of a syllable to four moræ; a tetraseme. > an irrational syllable; ⁝ anacrusis; ‖ cæsura; # diæresis. ^ pause of one mora, ⌅ pause of two moræ (see CATALECTIC).

Pro-so′pis (prō-sō′pĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. προσωπίς. See PROSOPO-.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical or subtropical mimosaceous branching shrubs or trees, having bipinnate leaves and small flowers in axillary cylindrical spikes succeeded by large pods. *P. glandulosa* is the mesquite; *P. pubescens*, the screw bean.

prosopo-, prosop-. Combining form from Greek πρόσωπον, *face, countenance.*

pros′o-po-pœ′ia (prŏs′ō-pō-pē′yȧ; prō-sō′pō-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. προσωποποιία; πρόσωπον a face, a person + ποιεῖν to make.] *Rhet.* A figure by which things or abstractions are represented as persons, or animated beings; personification; also, orig., a figure by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person as alive and present. — **pros′o-po-pœ′ial** (-yăl), *a.*

pros′pect (prŏs′pĕkt), *n.* [L. *prospectus*, fr. *prospicere, prospectum*, to look forward; *pro* before, forward + *specere, spicere*, to look, to see: cf. F. *prospect.* See SPY, *v.*; cf. PROSPECTUS.] **1.** Act of seeing; survey; sight.
2. That which is seen; the region which the eye overlooks at one time; view; scene; outlook.

His eye discovers unaware
The goodly *prospect* of some foreign land. *Milton.*

3. A landscape or sketch of a landscape. *Obs.*
4. An object of mental survey or view.
5. A telescope. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
6. A position affording a fine or extensive view. *Obs.*
7. In Russia, a long, wide, straight street or avenue.
8. Relative aspect; face; outlook.

And their *prospect* was toward the south. *Ezek.* xl. 44.

9. Act of looking forward; foresight; anticipation; as, a *prospect* of the future state. *Locke.*
10. That which is hoped for; ground for hope or expectation; expectation; probable result; as, the *prospect* of success. "To brighter *prospects* born." *Cowper.*
11. *Mining.* **a** The gold or other mineral got by washing a sample of dirt or ore. **b** A mineral deposit, or excavation more or less superficial indicating a deposit.

pros′pect, *v. t.*; -PECT-ED; -PECT-ING. [Cf. L. *prospectare* to look about. See PROSPECT, *n.*] **1.** To look toward; view.
2. To explore or examine for something; as, to *prospect* a district for gold; specif., to make preliminary developments and tests of (a mining claim, deposit, or the like) to determine its probable value.
3. To make a preliminary investigation of, as a place of possible settlement. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

pros′pect, *v. i.* **1.** To look forward; to face. *Obs.*
2. To prospect something; as, he is *prospecting* this region for gold.

pros′pect-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROSPECT. — **prospecting claim**, *Mining*, a specially large claim allotted to the first miner discovering gold in a district. *Australia.*

pro-spec′tive (prō-spĕk′tĭv), *a.* [L. *prospectivus*: cf. F. *prospectif.* See PROSPECT, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a prospect; furnishing a prospect; perspective. *Obs.* *Milton.*
2. Looking forward in time; acting with foresight; — opposed to *retrospective.*

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective*, too, in this affair. *Sir J. Child.*

3. Being within consideration, as a future contingency; relating to the future; expected; as, a *prospective* benefit. — **pro-spec′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-spec′tive-ness**, *n.*

pro-spec′tive (prō-spĕk′tĭv), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prospective.*]
1. The scene before or around; view; prospect.
2. A perspective glass. *Obs.* *Chaucer. Beau. & Fl.*
3. A lookout; a watchman. *Obs.*

pros′pec-tor (prŏs′pĕk-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *prospector* one who looks out.] One who prospects; esp., *Mining*, one who explores a region for valuable mineral deposits.

pro-spec′tus (prō-spĕk′tŭs), *n.* [L., a prospect, sight, view: cf. F. *prospectus.* See PROSPECT.] A preliminary written or printed statement of a plan or scheme proposed, affording a prospect of its nature; specif., an exposition of the scheme or main features of an unpublished literary work or of a business undertaking, esp. of the conditions of incorporation and apparent future promise of a company, issued by its promoters.

pros′per (prŏs′pẽr), *v. t.*; PROS′PERED (-pẽrd); PROS′PER-ING. [F. *prospérer*, v. i., or L. *prosperare*, v. t., fr. *prosper* or *prosperus.* See PROSPEROUS.] To render successful. "*Prosper* thou our handiwork." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

pros′per, *v. i.* **1.** To be successful, fortunate, or prosperous; to succeed; to thrive; to turn out well.
2. To grow; to increase; to grow strong or potent.

Black cherry trees *prosper* even to considerable timber. *Evelyn.*

pros-per′i-ty (prŏs-pĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *prosperite*, F. *prospérité*, L. *prosperitas.* See PROSPEROUS.] State of being prosperous; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; successful progress; attainment of the object desired, good fortune; success; — opposed to *adversity.*
Syn. — Thrift, success, weal, welfare, well-being.

Pros-per′i-ty Rob′in-son (rŏb′ĭn-sŭn). Frederick John Robinson (1782-1859), Earl of Ripon; — so called by Cobbett for his boasting in the House of Commons, just before the financial crisis of 1825, of the prosperity of the country. Cf. ADVERSITY HUME.

Pros′per-o (prŏs′pẽr-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Tempest," the rightful Duke of Milan, who had been deposed by his brother Antonio and the King of Naples, and set adrift, with his daughter Miranda, in a "rotten carcass of a boat," and had reached an uninhabited island. Here by magic he raises a tempest, in which Antonio, the King of Naples, and others, are shipwrecked upon the island. Prospero subjects them to many discomforts, but finally discovers himself, and forgives the evildoers. See ARIEL, 3 **c**. MIRANDA, 2.

pros′per-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [AF. *prosperous*, fr. OF. *prospere*, F. *prospère*, L. *prosperus* or *prosper*, prob. orig. answering to hope; *pro* according to + the root of *sperare* to hope. Cf. DESPAIR.] **1.** Tending to prosperity; favoring; favorable; helpful. "A *prosperous* wind." *Denham.*
2. Being prospered; advancing in the pursuit of anything desirable; making gain, or increase; thriving; successful; as, a *prosperous* voyage, undertaking. *Milton.*
Syn. — Fortunate, successful, flourishing, thriving; favorable, auspicious, lucky.
— **pros′per-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pros′per-ous-ness**, *n.*

pros′tate (prŏs′tāt), *a.* [Gr. προστάτης one who stands before, fr. προϊστάναι to set before; προ before + ἱστάναι to set: cf. F. *prostate.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a pale, firm, partly muscular, partly glandular body, the **prostate gland**, which surrounds the commencement of the urethra of the male, discharging by ducts opening into the floor of the urethra. Its secretion is viscid and opalescent. — *n.* The prostate gland. — **pro-stat′ic** (prō-stăt′ĭk), *a.*

pros′the-sis (prŏs′thē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόσθεσις an addition, fr. προστιθέναι to put to, to add; πρός to + τιθέναι to put, place.] **1.** *Med. & Dentistry.* The addition to the human body of some artificial part, to replace one wanting, as a leg, eye, or tooth; — called also *prothesis.*
2. *Gram.* The addition, esp. the prefixing, of one or more letters to a word, as in *be*loved.

pros-thet′ic (prŏs-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. προσθετικός disposed to add, πρόσθετος put on.] Of or pertaining to prosthesis; added, esp. prefixed, as a letter or letters to a word.

pros-thet′ics (-ĭks), *n.* *Surg.* The branch of surgery that treats of prosthesis.

pros′ti-tute (prŏs′tĭ-tūt), *v. t.*; PROS′TI-TUT′ED (-tūt′ĕd); PROS′TI-TUT′ING (-tūt′ĭng). [L. *prostitutus*, p. p. of *prostituere* to prostitute; *pro* before, forth + *statuere* to put, place. See STATUTE.] **1.** To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use; to give up to lewdness for hire. *Lev.* xix. 29.
2. To devote to base or unworthy purposes; as, to *prostitute* talents; to *prostitute* official powers. *Milton.*

pros′ti-tute, *a.* [L. *prostitutus*, -*a*, p. p.] Openly lewd; devoted to base purposes; infamous; mercenary.

Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*

pros′ti-tute, *n.* **1.** A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a harlot.
2. A base hireling; a mercenary man or woman.

pros′ti-tu′tion (prŏs′tĭ-tū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *prostitutio*: cf. F. *prostitution.*] **1.** Act or practice of prostituting the body; common lewdness of a woman.
2. Act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to base or unworthy purposes what is in one's power; as, the *prostitution* of abilities; *prostitution* of the press.

pros′ti-tu′tor (prŏs′tĭ-tū′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who prostitutes himself or another.

pro-sto′mi-um (prō-stō′mĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -MIA (-*ȧ*). [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* That portion of the head, esp. of certain worms and mollusks, situated in front of the mouth. — **pro-sto′mi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pros′trate (prŏs′trāt), *a.* [L. *prostratus*, p. p. of *prosternere* to prostrate; *pro* before, forward + *sternere* to spread out, throw down. See STRATUM.] **1.** Lying with the body extended; stretched out; as, to sleep *prostrate.*
2. Lying at another's mercy; hence, exhausted of vitality or strength; powerless. *Dryden.*
3. Lying in a humble, lowly, or suppliant posture.
4. *Bot.* Trailing on the ground; procumbent.

pros′trate (-trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). **1.** To lay flat; to throw down; to level; fell; as, to *prostrate* the body; to *prostrate* trees or plants.
2. To overthrow; to demolish; to destroy; to deprive of efficiency; to ruin; as, to *prostrate* a village; to *prostrate* a government; to *prostrate* law or justice.
3. To throw (one's self) down in humility, reverence, or adoration; as, he *prostrated* himself. *Milman.*
4. To cause to sink totally; to deprive of strength; to reduce greatly; as, a person *prostrated* by fever.

pros-tra′tion (prŏs-trā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *prostratio*: cf. F. *prostration.*] Act of prostrating, or state of being prostrate; fig., great depression; lowness; dejection; as, a *prostration* of spirits or strength.

pros′y (prōz′ĭ), *a.*; PROS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PROS′I-EST (-ĭ-ĕst).
1. Of or pertaining to prose; like prose.
2. Dull and tedious, esp. in discourse or writing; prosaic.
Syn. — See PROSAIC.

pro-syl′lo-gism (prō-sĭl′ō-jĭz′m), *n.* *Logic.* A syllogism preliminary or logically essential to another syllogism, its conclusion becoming a premise of the following syllogism.

pro′ta-gon (prō′tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πρωταγόν, neut. of πρωταγός, a wrong reading in Xenophon, Anab., II. ii. 16, for πρῶτος first; cf. ἄγειν to lead.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous phosphorized substance occurring chiefly in brain and nerve tissue, the principal constituent of the white matter. It is extracted as a white crystallizable powder. One variety yields lecithin, fatty acids, and cerebrin on decomposition.

pro-tag′o-nist (prō-tăg′ō-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. πρωταγωνιστής; πρῶτος first + ἀγωνιστής an actor, combatant, fr. ἀγών a contest.] One who takes the leading part in a drama; hence, one who takes the lead in any great matter.

Shakespeare, the *protagonist* on the great arena of modern poetry. *De Quincey.*

Pro-tag′o-re′an-ism (prō-tăg′ō-rē′ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* *Philos.* The teachings of Protagoras of Abdera (born c. 481 B. C.), a sophist, who taught that man is the measure of all things and that all truth is relative. See HOMO MENSURA.

pro′ta-mine (prō′tȧ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [G. *protamin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** An amorphous basic substance rich in nitrogen, found, in combination with nucleic acid, in the spermatic fluid of salmon. On decomposition it yields arginine and other products. **b** By extension, any of several similar bases got from spermatozoa of various fishes. They are closely related to the proteids.

pro-tan′drous (prō-tăn′drŭs), *a.* [*proto-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Characterized by protandry. — **pro-tan′drous-ly**, *adv.*

pro′tan′dry (prō′tăn′drĭ; prō-tăn′drĭ), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* That form of dichogamy in which the anthers mature and shed their pollen before the stigma of the same flower becomes receptive; — contrasted with *protogyny.* It exists in most composites, mints, and legumes. See DICHOGAMY, 1.
2. *Zoöl.* In hermaphrodite animals, development of the male organs, or ripening of their product, some time before those of the opposite sex, which prevents fertilization of the eggs by spermatozoa of the same parent.

prot′a-sis (prŏt′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρότασις, fr. προτείνειν to stretch before, forward; πρό before + τείνειν to stretch.] **1.** A proposition; a maxim. *Rare.* *Johnson.*
2. *Gram.* The introductory or subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence; — opposed to *apodosis.* See APODOSIS.
3. **a** *Ancient Drama.* The first part of a drama, in which the characters are introduced and the argument explained; — so used by critics of the Alexandrian school. **b** Hence, the opening lines of a drama, narrative poem, or the like; that part preceding the epitasis; the introduction. Cf. EPITASIS, 1; CATASTASIS, 1; CATASTROPHE, 2.

pro-tas′pis (prō-tăs′pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. ἀσπίς shield.] *Paleon.* The minute, discoid or oval, first larval form of a trilobite. It has a well-marked axis, large head region, and shows but little segmentation.

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pros′o-di′a-cal (prŏs′ō-dī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* [L. *prosodiacus.*] Prosodical. — **-di′a-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pro-so′di-al (prō-sō′dĭ-ăl), *a.* Prosodic. — **pro-so′di-al-ly**, *adv.*
pro-so′di-an (-ăn), *n.* A prosodist.
pro-so′ma (prō-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] *Zoöl.* The anterior division of the body, esp. of a mollusk. — **pro-so′mal** (-măl), *a.* — **pro′so-mat′ic** (prō′sō-măt′ĭk), *a.*
pros′o-no-ma′si-a (prŏs′ō-nō-mā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. προσονομασία a naming.] A kind of pun consisting in playing upon a similarity of sound.
pros′o-pal′gi-a (-păl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *prosopo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Facial neuralgia. — **pros′o-pal′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*
Pros′o-po-ceph′a-la (-pō-sĕf′ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *prosopo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] Syn. of SCAPHOPODA.
pros′o-pog′ra-phy (prŏs′ō-pŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*prosopo-* + *-graphy.*] Description of the face or personal appearance.
pros′o-po-lep′sy (prŏs′ō-pō-lĕp′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. προσωποληψία: πρόσωπον face + λῆψις a taking.] Opinion formed of persons, esp. prematurely from personal appearance. *Obs.*
pros′o-pos′chi-sis (prŏs′ō-pŏs′kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *prosopo-* + Gr. σχίσις a cleaving.] *Terat.* Congenital fissure of the face.
pros′o-po-to′ci-a (-pō-tō′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *prosopo-* + Gr. τόκος birth.] *Med.* Presentation of the face in parturition.
pro-spec′tor, *n.* = PROSPECTOR.
pro-spec′tion (prō-spĕk′shŭn), *n.* Act of looking forward; foresight. [*Sp.*]
pro-spec′tiv. Prospective. *Ref.*
pros′pect-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pro-speed′, *v. i.* [Prob. *pro-* + *speed.*] To advance. *Obs.*
pros′per, *a.* [F. *prospère*, or L. *prosper.*] Prosperous. *Obs.*
pros′per-a-ble, *a.* [From PROSPER, *v.*] Prosperous. *Obs.*
pros′per-a′tion (prŏs′pẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [From PROSPER, *v.*; cf. OF. *prosperation*, LL. *prosperatio.*] Prosperity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pros′perd. Prospered. *Ref. Sp.*
pros′per-ens, *a.* Prosperous. *Obs.*
prosperite. † PROSPERITY.
‖ **pro′spi-ce** (prŏs′pĭ-sē) [L., imper. of *prospicere.*] Look forward.
pro-spi′cience (prō-spĭsh′ĕns), *n.* [L. *prospicientia*, fr. *prospiciens*, p. pr. of *prospicere.* See PROSPECT.] A looking forward.
pro-spi′cious (-ŭs), *a.* [Perh. confusion of L. *prospicere* with E. *propitious.*] Propitious; auspicious. *Obs.*
pro-spic′u-ous, *a.* [L. *prospicuus.*] Conspicuous. *Obs.*
pro′spo-ran′gi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* In certain phycomycetous fungi, the cell that gives rise to the sporangium. *De Bary.*
pross, *n. & v.* [Shortened fr. *process.*] Process. *Obs. exc. Ir.*
pross, *n. & v.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. PROCESS, or PROSE.] Chat; gossip. *Dial. Eng.*
pross (prŏs), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. dial. *pros* proud, *prosse* to be boastful.] To put on airs. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **pross′y** (-ĭ), *a.* Fussy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Pross, Solomon (prŏs). In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," a rascal who robs his sister, serves as a spy in the British service, and finally becomes a turnkey in a Paris prison.
prosse. † PROWESS.
prosses. † PROCESS.
prost. † PRIEST.
pros′ta-tal′gi-a (prŏs′tȧ-tăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROSTATE; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the prostate gland.
pros′tate. † PROSTRATE.
pros′ta-tec′to-my (prŏs′tȧ-tĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*prostate* + *-ectomy.*] Excision of the prostate gland.
pros′ta-ti′tis (-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PROSTATE; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the prostate. — **pros′ta-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*
pros′ta-tor-rhe′a, pros′ta-tor-rhœ′a (prŏs′tȧ-tō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROSTATE; -RHEA.] *Med.* Discharge of a viscid secretion from the prostate gland.
pros′ta-tot′o-my (-tŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [See PROSTATE; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Incision into the prostate gland.
pro′stem-mat′ic (prō′stē-măt′ĭk), **pro-stem′mate** (prō-stĕm′ăt), *a.* [Gr. πρό before + στέμμα a chaplet; — from its position before the eyes.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a minute organ of unknown function in front of the eyes of certain thysanuran insects.
pros′tern, *v. t.* [OF. *prosterner*, or L. *prosternere.*] To prostrate. *Obs.*
pros′ter-nate (prŏs′tẽr-nāt), *v. t.* To prostrate. *Obs.*
pros′ter-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. See PROSTRATION.] Prostration; dejection; depression. *Obs.*
pro-ster′num (prō-stûr′nŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; STERNUM.] *Zoöl.* The ventral plate of the prothorax of an insect. — **pro-ster′nal** (-năl), *a.*
pro-sthen′ic (prō-sthĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the anterior parts or organs stronger or larger than those farther back.
pros′thi-on (prŏs′thĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόσθιον, neut. of πρόσθιος foremost.] *Craniol.* The alveolar point. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*
pros′ti-bule, *n.* [L. *prostibulum.*] A prostitute; also, a brothel. *Obs.* — **pros-tib′u-lous** (prŏs-tĭb′ū-lŭs), *a.* *Obs.*
prostite, *n.* [See PROSTITUTE.] Prostitute. *Obs.*
pro-sto′mi-ate (prō-stō′mĭ-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a prostomium.
pros′tra-tor (prŏs′trā-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who prostrates.
pro′style (prō′stīl), *a. & n.* [L. *prostylus*, Gr. πρόστυλος; πρό before + στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d**.
pro-sty′los (prō-stī′lŏs), *n.* [Gr. πρόστυλος. See PROSTYLE.] A prostyle building.
pro-sult′, *n.* [L. *prosilire* to spring forth, (with *ad*) to attempt.] Attempt; assay. *Obs.*
Prot. *Abbr.* Protestant.
pro-tac′tic (prō-tăk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. προτακτικός placing or placed before.] Telling or explaining beforehand, as the plot of a play; introductory.
pro-tal′bu-mose (prō-tăl′bū-mōs), *n.* = PROTO-ALBUMOSE.
pro-tan′dric (prō-tăn′drĭk), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Protandrous. — **pro-tan′drism** (-drĭz′m), *n.*
pro′tan-o′pi-a (prō′tăn-ō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρῶτος first + ἀν- not + ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] See COLOR BLINDNESS **a**.
‖ **pro tan′to.** [L.] For so much; to a certain extent.
pro-tar′gol (prō-tär′gōl; -gŏl), *n.* [*prote*id + Gr. ἄργυρος silver + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A yellow

pro-tat'ic (prô-tăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *protaticus*, Gr. προτατικός : cf. F. *protatique.*] Of or pertaining to the protasis of a play ; introductory.

pro-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [*proto-* + *axis.*] *Phys. Geog.* The line of initial uplift in a mountain system.

Pro'te-a (prō'tē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See PROTEUS. Alluding to the diversity in appearance of the species.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African shrubs, type of the family Proteaceæ. They are characterized by the alternate rigid leaves and dense conelike heads of flowers, the fruit being a hairy nut tipped with the long plumose style. *P. mellifera* is the honey flower.

Pro'te-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. PROTEAN.] *Bot.* A family of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous shrubs and trees constituting the order Proteales, having coriaceous leaves and clustered bracteate flowers, with 4-valvate calyx lobes and 4 stamens with longitudinally dehiscent anthers. There are about 50 genera and nearly 1,000 species, of which fully two thirds are Australian and many of the remainder South African. *Grevillea*, *Hakea*, *Sirmuellera*, etc., are ornamental in cultivation. — **pro'te-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pro'te-an (prō'tē-*ă*n ; prô-tē'ăn ; 277), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, Proteus; as, *Protean* changes. **2.** Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms ; as, an amœba is a *protean* animalcule.
3. *Theat.* Noting an actor who plays different parts in a play ; hence, noting a performance of this kind. *Slang.*
protean stone, a kind of artificial stone made from gypsum.

pro'te-an, *n.* **1.** A protean person. *Obs.*
2. *Theat.* An actor who takes a number of parts. *Slang.*

pro'te-ase (prō'tē-ās), *n.* [*prote*id + *-ase.*] *Chem.* Any proteolytic enzyme.

pro-tect' (prô-tĕkt'), *v. t.* ; PRO-TECT'ED ; PRO-TECT'ING. [L. *protectus*, p. p. of *protegere*, lit., to cover in front ; *pro* before + *tegere* to cover. See TEGUMENT.] **1.** To cover or shield from danger or injury ; to defend ; to guard ; to preserve in safety ; as, a father *protects* his children.
2. *Eng. Hist.* To act as protector for.
3. *Econ.* To guard, shield, or foster by a protective tariff.
4. *Com. & Finance.* To see that (a note, draft, or other obligation) is paid or satisfied at maturity (114 *U. S.* 587) ; as, the consolidated company agreed to *protect* the bonds of the individual companies.
Syn. — Guard, shield, preserve. See DEFEND.

pro-tect'ed, *p. p.* of PROTECT. — **protected cruiser.** See NAVY, 2. — **p. prince**, the ruler of any of a large number of native states under the suzerainty or protection of Great Britain. — **p. state.** **a** *Internat. Law.* A state subject to a protectorate (which see). **b** Any of the states ruled by protected princes in British India.

pro-tec'tion (prô-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *proteccioun*, F. *protection*, L. *protectio.*] **1.** Act of protecting, or state of being protected ; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance ; defense ; shelter ; as, the weak need *protection.*
2. That which protects, or preserves from injury ; a defense ; a shield ; a refuge.
Let them rise up . . . and be your *protection.* *Deut.* xxxii. 38.
3. A writing that protects, or secures from molestation or arrest ; a pass ; a safe-conduct ; a passport.
4. *Econ.* The freeing of the producers of a country from foreign competition in their home market by the imposition of such duties on goods of foreign origin as will restrict or prevent their importation ; also, the theory, policy, or system (called **protective system**) favoring or practicing the imposition of such duties ; — opposed to *free trade* (cf. AMERICAN SYSTEM). The term *protection* is sometimes used to include the system of encouragement of home industries by the payment of bounties, and, in a still broader and more recent use, to include all the measures by which a state or country endeavors to secure the best possible development of its own resources. A protective system tends to effect its purpose by a high tax on small imports framed for protection with incidental revenue, rather than by a low tax on large imports that may be framed as a **tariff for revenue** with **incidental protection**, or by a system of reciprocity taxes (see RECIPROCITY).
Syn. — Preservation, guard, refuge, security, safety.

pro-tec'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Econ.* The doctrine or policy of protectionists. See PROTECTION, 4.

pro-tec'tion-ist, *n.* *Econ.* One who favors protection.

pro-tec'tive (prô-tĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Affording protection ; sheltering ; defensive ; as, a *protective* Providence.
2. Based on, or pertaining to, the economic principles of protection ; affording, or designed to afford, protection ; as, a *protective* tariff ; *protective* duties. See PROTECTION, 4.
protective deck, *Nav.*, a steel deck, usually convex, several inches thick, joining the ship's ends and sides below the water line. See DECK, 2. — **p. system.** See PROTECTION, 4. — **p. tariff**, *Econ.*, a tariff that protects domestic producers, esp. one primarily designed to secure protection, as disting. from a tariff for revenue. See PROTECTION, 4.

pro-tec'tive, *n.* Anything that serves for protection.

pro-tec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *protecteur.*] **1.** One that defends or shields ; a defender ; guardian ; patron.
2. *Eng. Hist.* **a** One having the care of the kingdom during the king's minority ; a regent. **b** [*cap.*] Short for LORD PROTECTOR **b**.
3. *R. C. Ch.* A cardinal, from one of the more considerable Roman Catholic nations, who looks after the interests of his people at Rome ; also, a cardinal who has the same relation to a college, religious order, etc.

pro-tec'tor-ate (-tŏr-āt), *n.* **1.** Government by a protector ; also, the rank or office of a protector, or the period of his rule ; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to the government of England under Oliver Cromwell.
2. A relation of superior authority assumed by one power or state over an inferior or a dependent one, whereby the former protects the latter from domestic or foreign disturbance or dictation (usually having exclusive control of its foreign relations) and shares in the management of its affairs ; also, the authority so assumed, or the period of its exercise, or the country so protected. The term *protectorate* is loosely used to designate relations varying widely in degree of subordination of the protected power.

‖ **pro'té'gé'** (prô'tā'zhā'), *n. masc.* ; *pl.* -GÉS (-zhāz' ; *F.* -zhā')
‖ **pro'té'gée'** (prô'tā'zhā'), *n. fem.* ; *pl.* -GÉES (-zhāz' ; -zhā').
[F., p. p. of *protéger.* See PROTECT.] One under the care and protection of another.

pro-tege' (prô-tĕj'), *v. t.* [F. *protéger.*] To protect. *Obs.*

pro'te-id (prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [G. *proteïd*, fr. *proteïn* + *-id* = Gr. -ειδής, fr. εἶδος form.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of extremely complex substances which are of first importance in physiological chemistry, being essential constituents of all living cells, both animal and vegetable, and also of the diet of the animal organism. See FOOD, 1. All contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. Sulphur is also found in all except the protamines, phosphorus and iron in a few, and certain other elements in a very few. The great majority of proteids are colloidal ; a few, however, such as the proteoses and peptones, are diffusible. The proteids are usually amorphous, but some have been obtained in crystalline form. They may be decomposed by various means, as by acids and alkalies, proteolytic enzymes, and putrefaction bacteria. The ultimate products of their hydrolysis are amino acids, from which, substances possessing some of the properties of true proteids may be artificially built up.
☞ The abandonment of the word *proteid* and the substitution of *protein* in its place has been recommended by some authorities.

pro'te-in (prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [G. *proteïn*, fr. Gr. πρωτεύειν to be first.] **a** *Physiol. Chem.* (1) An alkali albuminate formerly supposed to be the basis of all albuminous substances, whence its name. (2) = PROTEID. **b** *Chem.* The total nitrogenous material in vegetable or animal substances, obtained by multiplying the total nitrogen by a factor, usually 6.25, assuming most proteids to contain approximately 16 per cent of nitrogen. — **pro'te-i-na'ceous** (-ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.*

pro'te-in'o-chro'mo-gen (-ĭn'ô-krō'mô-jĕn), *n.* [*protein* + *chromo-* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Tryptophane ; — so called from its property of combining with bromine and chlorine to form compounds of intense violet color, the **pro'te-in'o-chromes** (-ĭn'ô-krōmz).

pro-tend' (prô-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* ; -TEND'ED ; -TEND'ING. [L. *protendere*, *protensum* ; *pro* forth + *tendere* to stretch.] To hold out ; to stretch forth ; to extend. *Obs. or R.*
With hands and feet *protending.* *A. H. Clough.*

pro-tend', *v. t. & i.* To portend. *Obs.*

pro-ten'sive (-tĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Drawn out ; extended.
Time is a *protensive* quantity. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
2. Protracted ; enduring. *Obs.* *T. Gale.*

pro'te-ol'y-sis (prō'tē-ŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *prote*id + *-lysis.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Cleaving or hydrolysis of proteids with formation of simpler and soluble products, as in digestion.

pro'te-o-lyt'ic (-ô-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*prote*id + *-lytic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Cleaving proteids ; producing proteolysis.

Pro'te-o-sau'rus (prō'tē-ô-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *Proteus* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* The best-known genus of ichthyosaurs. See ICHTHYOSAURIA. *Ichthyosaurus* is a synonym. It is the type of a family, **Pro'te-o-sau'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē), syn. *Ichthyosauridæ.*

pro'te-ose (prō'tē-ōs), *n.* [*prote*id + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of intermediate soluble products formed from proteids by digestion with gastric and pancreatic juice, and also by the hydrolytic action of boiling dilute acids and alkalies, etc. ; an albumose. The distinction between the *proteoses* and the final proteid products, or peptones, is a difficult one. Formerly the basis of separation was the behavior of a solution toward nitric acid, acetic acid, potassium ferrocyanide, and acidified salt solution, peptones being precipitated by none of these reagents, proteoses by all. At present those products which can be salted out, esp. by ammonium sulphate, are called proteoses, while those which remain in solution under this treatment are called peptones or pure peptones. Proteoses are divided into two groups, the *primary* and *secondary* proteoses, the former including the *protoproteoses*, *heteroproteoses*, etc., the latter (more nearly allied to the peptones) the *deuteroproteoses.* The molecular weight of deuteroproteoses has been estimated to be 2500–3200, as compared with 5000–7000 for albumins and 400–250 for peptones.

prot'er-o- (prŏt'ẽr-ô-). Combining form from Greek πρότερος, *before*, *earlier*, *former.*

prot'er-o-base' (-bās'), *n.* [*protero-* + *base.*] *Petrog.* A variety of diabase containing hornblende.

Prot'er-og'ly-pha (-ŏg'lĭ-f*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *protero-* + Gr. γλύφειν to carve.] *Zoöl.* A division of snakes including those which have permanently erect grooved or perforated fangs in the front of the upper jaw followed by ordinary teeth. They are widely distributed in southern Africa, Australia, and the warmer parts of America. In appearance they resemble the harmless colubrine snakes, but they are all poisonous. The cobra, sea snakes, and true coral snakes are examples. Cf. OPISTHOGLYPHA. — **prot'er-o-glyph'** (prŏt'ẽr-ô-glĭf'), *a. & n.* — **prot'er-o-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), **prot'er-og'ly-phous** (-ŏg'lĭ-fŭs), *a.*

Prot'er-o-zo'ic (-ô-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*protero-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the era preceding the Paleozoic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*, ALGONKIAN, 2. — *n.* The Proterozoic era or group.

pro-test' (prô-tĕst'), *v. t.* ; PRO-TEST'ED ; PRO-TEST'ING. [F. *protester*, L. *protestari* ; *pro* before + *testari* to be a witness, *testis* a witness. See TESTIFY.] **1.** To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of ; to declare ; assert ; affirm ; asseverate ; aver ; as, to *protest* one's loyalty.
2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation ; to appeal to. *Milton.*
3. To proclaim ; declare publicly ; publish. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. To promise solemnly ; to vow. *Obs.*
5. *Negotiable Paper.* **a** Strictly, to make a solemn written declaration, in due form, on behalf of the holder, against all parties liable for any loss or damage to be sustained by the nonacceptance or the nonpayment of a bill of exchange or note, as the case may be ; — said of a notary public, whose seal it is the usual practice to affix. **b** Popularly, to make, or procure to be made, a formal notarial certification attesting the dishonor of a bill of exchange or promissory note together with due service of notice of dishonor ; — said of the notary or a party in interest. **c** In English practice, sometimes, short for to **protest for better security**, that is, to give formal notice to all parties of the insolvency or other condition of the acceptor of a bill warranting the supposition that he will not pay it when due.
6. To make a protest against.
The defense had presented an affidavit *protesting* him on the ground of animus exhibited. *McClure's Mag.*
Syn. — Asseverate, assert, aver, attest, testify, declare, profess. See AFFIRM.

pro-test' (prô-tĕst'), *v. i.* **1.** To affirm in a public or formal manner ; to bear witness ; to declare solemnly ; to asseverate.
2. To make a solemn declaration (often a written one) expressive of opposition or condemnation ; — with *against* ; as, he *protests* against your votes. *Denham.*

pro'test (prō'tĕst ; *formerly also* prô-tĕst'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *protest*, *proteste*, F. *protêt.* See PROTEST, *v.*] **1.** Act of protesting ; that which is protested ; an asseveration ; protestation ; specif., a solemn declaration of opinion, commonly a formal objection, as in writing, against some act.
2. *Law.* **a** (1) Strictly, a solemn declaration in writing, in due form, made by a notary public, usually under his notarial seal, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the nonacceptance or nonpayment of the bill, or by the nonpayment of the note, as the case may be ; popularly, the making of, or procuring to be made, such a declaration with due service of notice of dishonor. (2) The act of protesting a bill for better security ; — called in full a **protest for better security.** **b** A declaration made by the master of a vessel before a notary, consul, or other authorized officer, upon his arrival in port after a disaster, stating the particulars of it, and showing that any damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel, her officers or crew, but to the perils of the sea, etc., as the case may be, and protesting against them. **c** A declaration made by a party, before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like, or performing an act, demanded of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his rights and claims, to show that his action is not voluntary.

prot'es-tant (prŏt'ĕs-tănt), *n.* [F. *protestant*, fr. L. *protestans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *protestare.* See PROTEST, *v.*] One who protests ; specif. : [*cap.*] **a** Originally, one of those German princes who, professing reformed doctrine, signed at the Diet of Spires on April 20, 1529, a protest against the annulment of the decree of the Diet of Spires in 1526, which had been unanimously passed, calling upon the emperor to summon a general council, and meanwhile allowing each prince to manage the religious affairs of his territory as he saw fit. **b** Popularly, any Christian not of the Roman Catholic Church, the Old Catholic Church, or the Eastern Church. The designation is rejected by many members of the churches of the Anglican Communion.

prot'es-tant, *a.* [F. *protestant.*] **1.** Making a protest.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Protestants or their faith and practice ; as, *Protestant* writers.
Protestant canon. See 1st CANON, 4. — **P. Duke**, James, Duke of Monmouth (1649-85), natural son of Charles II. ; — so called because he renounced the Roman Catholic faith. — **P. Episcopal Church**, the religious body which represents in the United States the Anglican Communion, fully organized as a separate body from the Church of England in 1789. Its doctrine, discipline, and worship are those of the Church of England, with such modifications in its constitution and worship as local circumstances have required. — **P. Friends.** See FREE CONGREGATIONS. — **P. Pope**, Pope Clement XIV. (1769-74), a pontiff distinguished for his enlightened and liberal policy, and for his decree suppressing the Jesuits ; — sometimes so called. — **P. Reformation.** See REFORMATION.

prot'es-tant-ism (prŏt'ĕs-tănt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *protestantisme.*] Quality or state of being protestant ; protestant principles ; specif. [*cap.*], state of being a Protestant ; the principles or religion of the Protestants.
There needs then a *protestantism* in social usages. *H. Spencer.*

Prot'es-tant-ize (-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make Protestant ; to convert to Protestantism.

prot'es-ta'tion (prŏt'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *protestacioun*, F. *protestation*, L. *protestatio.* See PROTEST.] **1.** Act of protesting ; a public avowal ; a solemn declaration, esp. of dissent. "The *protestation* of our faith." *Latimer.*
2. *Law.* Formerly, a declaration in common-law pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist or is or is not sufficient in law, and at the same time avoiding the duplicity of a direct affirmation or denial.

prot'es-ta'tor (prŏt'ĕs-tā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *protestateur.*] One who makes protestation ; a protester.

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soluble powder, an albuminate of silver, used as an antiseptic.
pro'te-ad (prō'tē-ăd), *n.* A proteaceous plant. *Lindley.*
Pro'te-a'les (prō'tē-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PROTEACEÆ.
pro'te-an-ly, *adv.* of PROTEAN.
pro'te-an-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
proteccioun. † PROTECTION.
pro-tect'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PROTECT. — **pro-tect'ing-ly**, *adv.*
pro-tec'tion-al (prô-tĕk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to protection.
pro-tec'tiv. Protective. *R. Sp.*
pro-tec'tive-ly, *adv.* of PROTECTIVE.
pro-tec'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro-tec'tor-al (prô-tĕk'tŏr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a protector or protectorate.
Pro-tec'tor-al-ist, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* An adherent of the Lord Protector Cromwell.
pro'tec-to'ri-al (prō'tĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *protectorius.*] = PROTECTORAL.
pro'tec-to'ri-an (-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pert. to a protector ; protectoral ; specif. [*cap.*], of or pert. to the Lord Protector Cromwell or the Protectorate.
pro-tec'tor-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pro-tec'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pro-tec'to-ry (prô-tĕk'tô-rĭ), *n.* An institution for the protection of some class, as one for the care of homeless or vicious children.
pro-tec'tress (-trĕs), **pro-tec'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [NL. *protectrix.*] A woman who protects.
pro-teg'u-lum (prô-tĕg'ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *pro-* + L. *tegulum* covering.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* The embryonic shell of a brachiopod.
Pro-te'i-dæ (-tē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of amphibians consisting of the genera *Proteus* and *Necturus.*
proteid crystal, *or* **protein crystal.** *Bot.* = CRYSTALLOID, 2.
proteid grain, **protein grain.** *Bot.* = ALEURONE GRAIN.
pro-te'i-form (prô-tē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Protean.
pro-te'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Proteinaceous.
prot'e-la'tion, *n.* [L. *protelare*, *-atum*, to drive away.] A driving away. *Obs.*
Prot'e-les (prŏt'ē-lēz), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. προ in front + τελήεις perfect ; — it being pentadactyl in its fore feet.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the aard-wolf.
Pro-tel'i-dæ (prô-tĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See AARD-WOLF.
pro tem. *Abbr.* Pro tempore.
pro-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (prô-tĕm'pô-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Done pro tempore ; temporary. *Rare.*
‖ **pro tem'po-re** (prō tĕm'pô-rē). [L.] For the time being ; temporarily.
pro-tense', *n.* [Extension. *Obs.* [See PROTEND.]
pro-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *protensio.*] A drawing out ; extension ; duration. *Rare.*
pro-ten'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From L. *protensus*, p. p.] Quality or character of being protensive.
pro'ter-an'drous (prō'tẽr-ăn'drŭs ; prŏt'ẽr-), *a.* [Gr. πρότερος earlier + *-androus.*] *Bot.* Protandrous. — **pro'ter-an'dry** (-drĭ), *n.*
pro'ter-an'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. πρότερος earlier (fr. πρό before) + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Having flowers appearing before the leaves ; — said of certain plants.
pro-ter'i-cal (prô-tĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. πρωτερικός, προτερικός, early (of figs).] Early-bearing ; — of trees. *Obs.*
pro'ter-og'y-nous (prō'tẽr-ŏj'ĭ-nŭs ; prŏt'ẽr-), *a.* [*protero-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Protogynous.
pro'ter-og'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Protogyny.
Pro'ter-o-sau'rus (-ô-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *protero-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of rhynchocephalian reptiles of the Permian period. They were of lizardlike form, attaining a length of four feet. The genus is the type of a family, **Pro'ter-o-sau'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē), and a suborder, **Pro'ter-o-sau'ri-a** (-*ȧ*). — **pro'ter-o-saur'** (-sôr'), *n.* — **pro'ter-o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.* — **pro'ter-o-sau'roid** (-sô'roid), *a.*
pro-terve', *a.* [L. *protervus*, or OF. *proterve.*] Froward. *Obs.*
pro-ter'vi-ty (prô-tûr'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *protervitas.*] Peevishness ; petulance. *Rare.*
Pro-tes'i-la'us (prô-tĕs'ĭ-lā'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρωτεσίλαος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thessalian warrior, first of the Greeks to be slain at the siege of Troy. An oracle having predicted that the first person to step on land should be killed, he alone dared to sacrifice himself. See LAODAMIA.
pro-test'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
prot'es-tan-cy (prŏt'ĕs-t*ă*n-sĭ), *n.* Protestantism. *Rare.*
Prot'es-tant-ly, *adv.* In conformity to Protestantism. *Obs.*
pro-test'ed, *a.* Protestant. *Obs.*

pro-test'er (prō-tĕs'tẽr), *n.* One who protests; specif.: **a** One who utters a solemn declaration. *Shak.* **b** [*cap.*] *Scot. Hist.* In the 17th century, one of a party among the Covenanters which protested against the resolution of 1650 that all persons not professed enemies to the Covenant or excommunicated should be allowed to serve in the army, which resolution effected a reconciliation with the Royalists; a Remonstrant; — opposed to *Resolutioner.* **c** *Law.* One who protests a bill of exchange or a note.

Pro'teus (prō'tūs; -tē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρωτεύς.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A prophetic sea god in the service of Poseidon (Neptune). When seized, he would assume different shapes, so trying to escape prophesying. Hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles. **2.** One of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" in Shakespeare's play of that name. He deserts his ladylove, Julia, and treacherously makes love to Silvia in the absence of his forgiving friend Valentine, but marries Julia in the end. **3.** *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of aquatic, eel-shaped amphibians consisting of one species (*P. anguinus*) called *olm*, inhabiting the waters of certain dark caverns in Austria. It has permanent external gills, small eyes covered by the skin, and four weak legs. **b** Syn. of AMŒBA. **c** [*l. c.*] An olm or, rarely, an amœba. **4.** [*l. c.*] *Bacteriol.* A microörganism (*Bacillus vulgaris*) found commonly in putrefying organic substances. It often causes gastroenteritis from eating spoiled meat.

Proteus (*P. anguinus*).

pro-te'van-gel'i-um (prō-tē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; EVANGEL.] **a** The first announcement of a Savior, as made in the Garden of Eden immediately after the Fall (*Gen.* iii. 15). **b** [*cap.*] More fully **Protevangelium of James.** The apocryphal "History of James concerning the Birth of Mary." See APOCRYPHA.

pro'tha-la'mi-on (prō'thȧ-lā'mĭ-ŏn) | *n.*; *L. pl.* -MIA (-ȧ).
pro'tha-la'mi-um (prō'thȧ-lā'mĭ-ŭm) | [NL.; Gr. πρό before + θάλαμος chamber, esp. the bridal chamber.] A song in celebration of a marriage.

pro-thal'li-um (prō-thăl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The minute, reduced, thalloid gametophyte of the ferns and their allies (Pteridophyta). In the ferns it is usually a flat green thallus, attached to the soil by rhizoids on the under surface: sometimes it is a filamentous and branching, occasionally a tuberlike, subterranean body. In certain groups it is very much reduced and remains within the spore. The prothallium bears sex organs (archegonia and antheridia), both on the same individual in homosporous ferns, and on different individuals (male and female prothallia) in the heterosporous types. In seed plants the male prothallium is represented by a few residual cells in the germination of the microspore (pollen grain); the endosperm formed by the megaspore (embryo sac) corresponds in gymnosperms to the female prothallium; in angiosperms the homology is not obvious. See GAMETOPHYTE. — **pro-thal'li-al** (-ăl), **pro-thal'line** (-thăl'ĭn; -īn), *a.*

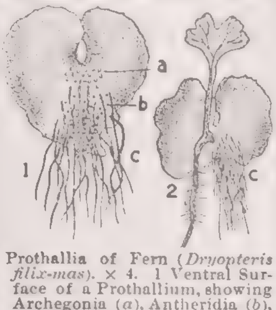

Prothallia of Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*). × 4. 1 Ventral Surface of a Prothallium, showing Archegonia (*a*), Antheridia (*b*), and Rhizoids (*c*). 2 Ventral Surface of an older Prothallium, with young Fern attached to it by the nursing foot.

pro-thal'loid (-oid), *a.* [*prothallus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a prothallium.

proth'e-sis (prŏth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόθεσις a placing in public, fr. προτιθέναι to set before: πρό before + τιθέναι to set.] **1.** *East. Ch.* **a** More fully **office of prothesis.** The preparation and preliminary oblation of the eucharistic bread and wine previous to the liturgy or service. **b** More fully **table** *or* **altar of prothesis.** The table on which this preparation is made. **c** More fully **chapel of prothesis.** The part of the bema where this office is performed. **2. a** *Surg.* = PROSTHESIS, 1. **b** *Phon.* Prefixing of an inorganic sound to a word; as, Lat. *status*, OF. *estat*, Eng. *estate.* **c** *Class. Archæol.* A laying out of a corpse.

pro-thet'ic (prō-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. προθετικός.] Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, prothesis; prefixed; as, a *prothetic* apparatus, vowel. — **pro-thet'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pro-thon'o-ta'ri-al (prō-thŏn'ō-tā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prothonotary.

pro-thon'o-ta-ry (prō-thŏn'ō-tā-rĭ; prō'thō-nō'-), *or* **pro-ton'o-ta-ry** (prō-tŏn'ō-; prō'tō-nō'-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *protonotarius*, fr. Gr. πρῶτος first + L. *notarius* a scribe; cf. F. *protonotaire.*] **1.** A chief notary or clerk. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Eccl.* (1) *R. C. Ch.* Any of various high notarial officials appointed by the pope, esp. of those (seven in number since 1838) constituting a college of prelates in the Curia. Prothonotaries of the college exercise their office in connection with acts of consistories and canonizations, and sign the papal bulls. (2) *East. Ch.* The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople. **b** *Law.* (1) Formerly, a chief clerk in the English Court of King's Bench or in the Court of Common Pleas, superseded by the *master*; also, a similar official of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Australia. (2) A register or chief clerk of a court in certain States of the United States.
prothonotary, *or* **protonotary, warbler,** a handsome warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) of the southeastern United States frequenting swamps and moist thickets. Its color is chiefly rich orange; the back is olivaceous.

pro-tho'rax (prō-thō'răks), *n.* *Zoöl.* The first or anterior segment of the thorax of insects, next the head and bearing the first pair of legs. — **pro'tho-rac'ic** (prō'thō-răs'ĭk), *a.*

Pro-tis'ta (prō-tĭs'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρώτιστος first.] *Biol.* The unicellular organisms collectively, including both the Protozoa and unicellular plants. — **pro'tist** (prō'tĭst), *n.* — **pro-tis'tan** (-tăn), *a.* & *n.* — **pro-tis'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

Pro'ti-um (prō'shĭ-ŭm; -tĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American balsameaceous trees having pinnate leaves and slender-pediceled, paniculate flowers, succeeded by globose drupes. Many species produce gum resins. See ACOUCHI, ELEMI **b**, CARANNA.

pro'to- (prō'tō-). [Gr. πρῶτος first, superl. fr. πρό. See PRO-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *first, primary, primordial.* **2.** *Chem.* **a** Denoting the *first* or *lowest of a series*, or the one having the *smallest amount* of the element to the name of which it is prefixed. See PER-, 2. **b** Sometimes, indicating that the compound has but *one atom* of the element to the name of which it is prefixed; mono-. — **pro'to,** *a.* **3.** *Astron.* & *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) prefixed to the names of chemical elements to denote their supposed dissociated forms to which certain lines in star spectra are attributed. See PROTOMETALS.

pro'to-al'bu-mose, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from albumin.

Pro'to-ba-sid'i-o-my-ce'tes (prō'tō-bȧ-sĭd'ĭ-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A subclass of basidiomycetous fungi in which the sporophore is a protobasidium. It includes the lower types. — **pro'to-ba-sid'i-o-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

pro'to-ba-sid'i-um (-bȧ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SIDIA (-ȧ). *Bot.* A basidium divided into four cells, each cell giving rise to a spore. Cf. AUTOBASIDIUM, HEMIBASIDIUM.

pro'to-ca-non'i-cal (-kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Bib.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, the first canon. See DEUTEROCANONICAL.

pro'to-ca'se-ose (-kā'sē-ōs), *n.* [*proto-* + *caseose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from casein.

pro'to-cat'e-chu'ic (-kăt'ē-chōō'ĭk; -shōō'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO_2H$, found in the fruit of star anise and produced from various resins and other plant products. It is a dihydroxy derivative of benzoic acid.

Pro'to-coc-ca'les (-kŏ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of unicellular green algæ of the class Schizophyceæ, embracing three families. They consist either of a single cell or of an aggregation of independent cells in groups.

pro'to-coc'coid (-kŏk'oid), *a.* [*Protococcus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Belonging to, or resembling, the genus *Protococcus.*

Pro'to-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; COCCUS.] *Bot.* A genus of minute unicellular algæ typifying a family, Protococcaceæ, and represented by numerous species in stagnant water, on damp ground, bark of trees, etc.

pro'to-col (prō'tō-kŏl), *n.* [F. *protocole*, LL. *protocollum*, fr. Gr. πρωτόκολλον the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents, on which the date was written; πρῶτος the first (see PROTO-) + κόλλα glue.] An original copy, draft, minute, or record of a document or transaction; specif.: **a** In various Civil-law systems, as the Spanish and Roman Dutch, and formerly the Scottish, the original record kept by a notary of documents or transactions that he certifies, as of transfers of land. **b** *Diplomacy.* A preliminary memorandum, as of discussions and resolutions arrived at in negotiation, often signed by the negotiators, as a basis for a final convention or treaty.

pro'to-col, *v. t.* To make a protocol of.

pro'to-col, *v. i.* To make or write protocols, or first drafts; to issue protocols. *Carlyle.*

pro'to-Dor'ic, *a.* *Arch.* Primitively Doric; — said of a capital, column, etc. — *n.*

Tomb at Beni Hassan, Egypt, with so-called Proto-Doric Columns.

pro'to-ë-las'tose (prō'tō-ē-lăs'tōs), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from elastin.

pro'to-ëp'i-phyte (-ĕp'ĭ-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* An epiphyte which gets its nourishment wholly from the atmosphere and from its host's surface. Most small ferns, orchids, etc., are of this class. Cf. HEMIEPIPHYTE.

pro'to-gel'a-tose (-jĕl'ȧ-tōs), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from gelatin.

pro'to-gine (prō'tō-jĭn; -jēn), *n.* [*proto-* + root of Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born: cf. F. *protogyne.*] *Petrog.* A kind of fine-grained granite or gneiss whose more or less altered mica was formerly mistaken for talc.

pro'to-glob'u-lose (-glŏb'ū-lōs), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from globulin.

pro'to-god' (prō'tō-gŏd'; 205), *n.* A primary or primitive god from whose attributes other gods are developed.

Pro-tog'o-nos (prō-tŏg'ō-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. πρωτόγονος firstborn.] *Gr. Relig.* A form assumed by Eros in Orphism, conceived as a pantheistic generator of the universe.

pro-tog'y-nous (prō-tŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*proto-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Characterized by protogyny.

pro-tog'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. γυνή woman, female.] **1.** *Bot.* That form of dichogamy in which the stigma matures and withers before the anthers of the same flower ripen and shed pollen; — contrasted with *protandry.* Protogyny is less frequent, but may be observed in the apple, pear, plantain, speedwell, etc. See DICHOGAMY. **2.** *Zoöl.* In hermaphrodite animals, development of female organs or products before those of the male sex; — the opposite of *protandry* (which see).

pro'to-his-tor'ic (prō'tō-hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the beginning of history or the earliest historical times or records. — **pro'to-his'to-ry** (-hĭs'tō-rĭ), *n.*

pro'to-I-on'ic, *a.* *Arch.* Primitively Ionic; having the germs of the Ionic order; — said of a capital, column, etc., having spirals in the capital, though not of developed Ionic form. — **pro'to-I-on'ic,** *n.*

pro'to-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the earliest stone age; eolithic. See PALEOLITHIC.

pro'to-mar'tyr (-mär'tẽr), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. πρωτόμαρτυρ; πρῶτος first + μάρτυρ martyr: cf. F. *protomartyr.* See PROTO-; MARTYR.] The first martyr in any cause; — applied esp. to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

pro'to-met'als (-mĕt'ălz), *n. pl.* A finer form of metals, indicated by enhanced lines in their spark spectra (which are also observed in the spectra of some stars), obtained at the highest available laboratory temperatures (*Lockyer*); as protocalcium, protochromium, protocopper, protohydrogen, proto-iron, protomagnesium, protomanganese, protonickel, protosilicon, protostrontium, prototitanium, protovanadium. — **pro'to-me-tal'lic** (-mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.*

pro'to-my-os'i-nose (prō'tō-mī-ŏs'ĭ-nōs), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from myosin.

pro'tone (prō'tōn), *n.* [G.; *protamin* + *pepton.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several peptonelike substances formed as primary decomposition products of the protamines.

pro'to-ne'ma (prō'tō-nē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. νῆμα, νήματος, a thread.] *Bot.* The primary growth or thalloid stage of the gametophyte in mosses, corresponding somewhat to the prothallium in ferns. It is generally an algalike filamentous body, though sometimes flattened and platelike. It originates from the germination of an asexual spore, and, as its cells contain chlorophyll, it is capable of independent growth. The moss plant proper, or the second stage of the gametophyte, originates by budding from the protonema. — **pro'to-ne'mal** (-măl), **pro'to-nem'a-tal** (-nĕm'ȧ-tăl; -nē'mȧ-tăl), *a.*

pro'to-nem'a-toid (-nĕm'ȧ-toid; -nē'mȧ-toid), *a.* [See PROTONEMA; -OID.] *Bot.* Resembling a protonema.

pro-top'a-thy (prō-tŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. πρωτοπάθεια a first feeling.] Primary experience; first, or direct, feeling; — as distinguished from *sympathy.* *Rare.*

> The world's great soul knows by *protopathy* all what befalls this lower sprite. *Dr. H. More.*

pro'to-pep'si-a (prō'tō-pĕp'sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; PEPSIN.] *Physiol.* Digestion proper; the process of solution and alteration of foodstuffs in the stomach.

pro'to-phlo'ëm (-flō'ĕm), *n.* *Bot.* The primary or first-formed phloëm, or sieve elements, in a vascular bundle.

pro'to-phyte (prō'tō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* Any plant of the Protophyta; loosely, any unicellular plant. — **pro'to-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pro'to-pine (prō'tō-pĭn; -pēn), *n.* Also **-pin.** [G. *protopin*; prob. Gr. πρῶτος first + *opium.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}O_5N$, found in small quantities in opium and in certain plants.

pro'to-plasm (prō'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [G. *protoplasma*, fr. Gr. πρῶτος first + πλάσμα form, fr. πλάσσειν to mold.] *Biol.* **a** As originally used (by Purkinje, 1840), the formative material of young animal embryos. **b** In later usage (first by von Mohl, 1846), the substance of the cell body as op-

pro-test'ing-ly, *adv.* of *protesting*, p. pr. [PROTESTER.
pro-tes'tor (prō-tĕs'tẽr). =
proteus animalcule. An amœba.
pro-te'van-gel'i-on (prō-tē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* Protevangelium.
pro'text, *n.* [*pro-* + *text.*] The part immediately before a part referred to or quoted in a text.
pro-thal'lus (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρό + θαλλός young shoot.] *Bot.* = PROTHALLIUM. — **pro-thal'lic** (prō-thăl'ĭk), *a.*
pro-the'ca, *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + *theca.*] The basal and first formed part of the calicle of a coral.
prothogall. † PRODIGAL, PROTOCOL. [*Obs.*
prothonat, *n.* Prothonotary.
pro-thon'o-ta'ri-at (prō-thŏn'ō-tā'rĭ-ăt; 115), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* The college of twelve prothonotaries.
pro-thon'o-ta-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pro'thyl. Var. of PROTYLE.
pro-thys'ter-on (prō-thĭs'tẽr-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. πρωθύστερον.] Hysteron proteron.
pro-ti'o-dide (prō-tī'ō-dīd; -dĭd; 184), *n.* See PROTO-; IODIDE.
pro'tis-tol'o-gy (prō'tĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Biology dealing with the Protista. — **pro'tis-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
pro'to-a-pos'tate, *n.* A first or original apostate. [PROTO-, 1.
pro'to-Ap'os-tol'ic, *a.* See
pro'to-Ar'yan, *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro'to-blast, *n.* [*proto-* + *blast.*] *Biol.* **a** A naked cell without a cell wall. **b** A blastomere of the segmenting egg which is the parent cell of a definite part or organ *Wilson.*
pro'to-blas'tic (prō'tō-blăs'tĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* **a** Holoblastic. *R.* **b** Pert. to a protoblast.
Pro'to-bran'chi-a (-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), **Pro'to-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROTO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* An order or other division of bivalve Mollusca in which the gills consist of a double row of simple lamellæ not reflected nor united. It contains the most primitive lamellibranchs, as *Nucula.* — **pro'to-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* [TO-, 3.
pro'to-cal'ci-um, *n.* See PRO-
Pro-toc'er-as (prō-tŏs'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A North American Miocene genus of ungulates related to the chevrotains. It is the type of a family, **Pro'to-ce-rat'i-dæ** (prō'tō-sē-răt'ĭ-dē).
pro'to-cer'cal (-sûr'kăl), *a.* [*proto-* + Gr. κέρκος the tail.] *Zoöl.* Having, or designating, a rayless caudal fin extending around the end of the vertebral column, like that first formed in the embryo of fishes. [2 **a.**
pro'to-chlo'ride, *n.* See PROTO-,
Pro'to-chor-da'ta, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division consisting of the Hemichorda, Urochorda, and Cephalochorda. — **pro'to-chor'date,** *a.* & *n.* [TO-, 3.
pro'to-chro'mi-um, *n.* See PRO-
pro'toc-neme (prō'tŏk-nēm), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. κνήμη spoke of a wheel.] *Zoöl.* One of the twelve primary mesenteries recognizable in most actinozoans.
Pro'to-coc-ca'ce-æ (-kŏ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROTOCOCCUS.] *Bot.* A family of unicellular green algæ typifying the order Protococcales. — **pro'to-coc-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
pro'to-col-ist, *n.* One who drafts protocols.
pro'to-conch (prō'tō-kŏŋk), *n.* Embryonic shell of mollusks, esp. ammonites and gastropods. — **pro'to-con'chal** (-kŏŋ'kăl), *a.*
pro'to-cone, *n.* *Zoöl.* The central of the three cusps of a primitive upper molar; in higher forms, the principal anterointernal cusp. The corresponding cusp **pro'to-co'nid** (-kō'nĭd), of a lower molar, is the anteroexternal. See TRITUBERCULY.
pro'to-co'nule (-nūl), *n.* *Zoöl.* The anterior intermediate cusp between protocone and paracone of an upper molar. That of a lower molar is the **pro'to-co'nul-id** (-nū-lĭd). See TRITUBERCULY.
pro'to-cop'per, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro'to-Co-rin'thi-an, *a.*, **pro'to-E-trus'can, pro'to-Eu'ro-pe'an,** *n.* & *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro-tog'e-nal (prō-tŏj'ē-năl), *a.* [See PROTOGINE.] *Biol.* Primitive.
pro'to-gene (prō'tō-jēn). Var. of PROTOGINE.
pro'to-gen'e-sis, *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** Abiogenesis. *R.* **2.** *Bot.* Reproduction by budding. *Obs.* — **pro'to-ge-net'ic,** *a.*
pro'to-gen'ic, *a.* [*proto-* + *-genic.*] *Bot.* Formed at the beginning; — said of certain intercellular spaces.
pro'to-gos'pel, *n.* = PROTEVANGELIUM **a.** [TO-, 1.
pro'to-Hel-len'ic, *a.* See PRO-
Pro'to-hip'pus (-hĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. ἵππος horse.] Syn. of MERYCHIPPUS.
pro'to-hu'man, *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
Pro'to-hy'dra, *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + *Hydra.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine cœlenterates similar to *Hydra*, but having no tentacles.
pro'to-hy'dro-gen, *n.*, **pro'to-i'ron,** *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro-tol'o-gy (prō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See -LOGY.] A preface. *Obs.*
pro'to-loph (prō'tō-lŏf), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. λόφος crest.] *Zoöl.* See ECTOLOPH.
pro'to-ma-gis'ter (prō'tō-mȧ-jĭs'tẽr), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + L. *magister* master.] Headmaster.
pro'to-mag-ne'si-um, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro'to-ma'la (-mā'lȧ), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + L. *mala* jaw.] *Zoöl.* The mandible of a myriapod. — **pro'to-ma'lal** (-lăl), **pro'to-ma'lar** (-lȧr), *a.*
pro'to-Ma-lay', *n.* — **pro'to-Ma-lay'an,** *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro'to-man'ga-nese', *n.* See PROTO-, 3. [meristem.
pro'to-mer'i-stem, *n.* Primary
pro'to-mer'ite (prō'tō-mēr'īt; prō-tŏm'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*proto-* + *-mere* + *-ite.*] *Zoöl.* The anterior of the two divisions of the body of certain gregarines. — **pro'to-me-rit'ic** (-mē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*
pro'to-Mon'gol, *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro'to-mon'o-ste'lic (prō'tō-mŏn'ō-stē'lĭk), *a.* [*proto-* + *mono-* + *stele.*] Having a protostele, as the axis of most roots.
pro'to-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*proto-* + *-morphic.*] *Biol.* Primitive. [PROTO-, 1.
pro'to-My'ce-næ'an, *a.* See
pro'ton (prō'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρῶτον, neut. of πρῶτος first.] *Embryol.* = ANLAGE.
pro'to-neme (prō'tō-nēm), *n.* *Bot.* A protonema. *R.* [tonic.
pro-ton'ic (prō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pre-
pro'to-nick'el, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro'to-ni'trate, *n.* See PROTO-, 2.
pro-ton'o-ta-ry (prō-tŏn'ō-tā-rĭ), **pro-ton'o-ta-ry-ship'.** Vars. of PROTHONOTARY, etc.
pro'to-pa'pas (-pä'päs; -pā'păs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρωτοπαπᾶς a chief priest.] *East. Ch.* A protopope. [original parent.
pro'to-par'ent, *n.* A first or
pro-to-path'i-a (prō'tō-păth'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROTOPATHY.] *Med.* = IDIOPATHY. — **pro'to-path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), *a.*
Pro-toph'y-ta (prō-tŏf'ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SCHIZOPHYTA.
pro-to'pi-um, *n.* Must. *Obs.*
pro'to-plas'ma (prō'tō-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Protoplasm.
pro'to-plas'mal (-măl), **pro'to-plas-mat'ic** (-plăz-măt'ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Protoplasmic.

posed to that of the nucleus; cytoplasm. **c** As used by Strasburger, 1882, and nearly all recent biologists, the essential substance both of the cell body and nucleus of cells of animals and plants (see CELL, 8). It is now regarded as the only form of matter in which, or by which, the phenomena of life are manifested, and is hence often called the physical basis of life. Protoplasm exists in many different modifications; ordinarily it is a thick viscous semifluid or almost jellylike, colorless, translucent material containing a large percentage of water, and holding fine granules in suspension. Chemical examination of protoplasm after the death of the cell shows that it is composed mainly of protein substances (see PROTEIN), but during life its molecules are unquestionably of a much more complex and unstable nature, and as long as the organism lives the protoplasm is the seat of more or less active chemical changes, both destructive and constructive (see METABOLISM). Under the microscope protoplasm rarely appears homogeneous, but its physical structure is a matter of dispute, and is probably not always the same. A more fluid ground substance can generally be recognized, and this, according to one theory (the **reticular theory**), fills in the meshes of a network of a more solid substance; according to the **alveolar theory**, the ground substance forms minute drops surrounded and kept apart by a material of a different physical character, as in an emulsion.

pro′to-plas′mic (prō′tō-plăz′mĭk), *a.* **1**. Primordial **2**. *Biol.* Pert. to, consisting of, or like, protoplasm.

pro′to-plast (prō′tō-plăst), *n.* [L. *protoplastus* the first man, Gr. πρωτόπλαστος formed or created first; πρῶτος first + πλαστός formed, fr. πλάσσειν to form.] **1**. Lit., the first formed, i. e., Adam. *Obs.*
2. One that was first formed; that of which there are subsequent copies or reproductions; specif., the hypothetical original ancestor or pair of ancestors of any species.
3. *Biol.* **a** The protoplasmic cell contents, considered as a vital unit; as applied to plant cells, the nucleus and cytoplasm exclusive of the cell wall; an energid. **b** A plastid.
4. *Zoöl.* A unicellular organism.
— **pro′to-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

pro-top′o-dite (prō-tŏp′ō-dīt), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* The basal portion of a typical limb of a crustacean, consisting of two more or less consolidated segments and bearing at its distal extremity an exopodite or endopodite or both. — **pro-top′o-dit′ic** (-dĭt′ĭk), *a.*

pro′to-pope′ (prō′tō-pōp′), *n.* [*proto-* + *pope:* cf. F. *protopope*, Russ. *protopop.*] *East. Ch.* One of the clergy of first rank in the lower order of secular clergy; an archpriest; — called also *protopapas.*

pro′to-pro′te-ose (-prō′tē-ōs), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a class of proteoses formed as primary products in digestion of proteids, as protoëlastose, protogelatose, protoglobulose, etc.

Pro-top′ter-us (prō-tŏp′tẽr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. πτερόν a feather (taken to mean, fin).] **1**. *Zoöl.* A genus of dipnoan fishes of the rivers and swamps of central and western Africa, closely related to *Lepidosiren*, but having a stouter body and five branchial clefts. Three species (*P. annectens*, *P. æthiopicus*, and *P. dolloi*) are known. They reach a length of six feet, and bury themselves in the mud during the dry season.
2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.
— **pro-top′ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pro-top′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

pro′to-spasm (prō′tō-spăz′m), *n.* *Med.* Spasm affecting at first a limited area and then extending to other parts.

Pro′to-sphar′gis (-sfär′jĭs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + *Sphargis*, name of a reptile; orig. unknown.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic extinct turtles from the Upper Cretaceous of Italy. *P. veronensis* had a shell about nine feet long.

pro′to-ste′le (prō′tō-stē′lē), *n.* *Bot.* The solid stele characteristic of most roots, of the earliest portions of stems, and in the lower pteridophytes of the whole of the axis; — contrasted with *siphonostele.* See STELE.

Pro′to-the′ri-a (-thē′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. θηρίον, dim. of θήρ beast.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of mammals consisting of the monotremes and sometimes also the extinct Allotheria. Cf. EUTHERIA. — **pro′to-there** (prō′tō-thēr), *n.* — **pro′to-the′ri-an** (-thē′rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

pro′to-type (prō′tō-tīp), *n.* [F., from L. *prototypus* original, primitive, Gr. πρωτότυπος, πρωτότυπον; πρῶτος first + τύπος type, model. See PROTO-; TYPE.] **1**. An original or model after which anything is copied; a primary form; pattern; exemplar; archetype.

> Their great precursor and *prototype.* *Burke.*

2. *Philos.* One of the ideas or patterns in the divine mind after the likeness of which created things are made. Cf. ECTYPE, 2, ARCHETYPE, 4 **a**.
3. *Biol.* An ancestral form; an archetype.
Syn. — PROTOTYPE, ANTITYPE, ARCHETYPE. A PROTOTYPE is the pattern or original after which something is copied; an ANTITYPE is the reality of which a given type is the representation or symbol; as, "Christ, Melchizedek's *antitype*" (*Alford*); "a heavenly altar, which is the *antitype* . . . of the earthly" (*id.*). An ARCHETYPE is an original, often ideal, pattern or model; as, "Above the visible world of sense is the invisible, spiritual world, where, in quite Platonic fashion, the *archetypes* of what are most prized on earth are to be found" (*W. F. Adeney*); the *archetype* of all these manuscripts; cf. "the *archetypal* man . . . the amplitude of nature's first design" (*Longfellow*).
— **pro′to-typ′al** (-tīp′ăl), **pro′to-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.*

pro-tox′ide (prō-tŏk′sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*proto-* + *oxide:* cf. F. *protoxide, -yde.*] *Chem.* That one of a series of oxides having the lowest proportion of oxygen. See PROTO-, 2. — **protoxide of nitrogen**, laughing gas (nitrous oxide).

pro-tox′i-dize (prō-tŏk′sĭ-dīz), *v. t.;* -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). *Chem.* To combine with oxygen, as any elementary substance, in such proportion as to form a protoxide.

pro′to-xy′lem (prō′tō-zī′lĕm), *n.* [*proto-* + *xylem.*] *Bot.* The primary or first-formed xylem in a vascular bundle.

Pro′to-zo′a (-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *proto-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A phylum of animals whose chief characteristics are that the body consists of only a single cell (in a few cases of several or many cells connected to form a colony), and that they reproduce, not by eggs or spermatozoa, but by the fission of the body (usually by a process of mitosis) into two or more new individuals. In some cases a union of two individuals (called *conjugation*) comparable to the process of fertilization in the higher animals is known to occur, but usually only at an interval of many generations. Most of the Protozoa are too minute to be visible to the naked eye. They are mostly aquatic, abounding in the sea and in stagnant fresh water. Some are parasites, and (as the malaria parasite) are the cause of special diseases. The group comprises a great variety of forms, some permanently attached, others which crawl by means of temporarily extruded processes (*pseudopodia*) or swim by cilia or long flagella; some which secrete a shell or case, others entirely naked. Among them are the lowest and simplest of known animals, but some exhibit a considerable number of parts and organs differentiated for particular functions. A common classification of the Protozoa is into the classes Rhizopoda, Mastigophora, Sporozoa, and Infusoria.

pro′to-zo′an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Protozoa. — *n.* One of the Protozoa.

pro′to-zo′ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1**. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Protozoa. **2**. *Geol.* Containing, or belonging to the period of, remains of the earliest discovered life. *Obsoles.*

pro-tract′ (prō-trăkt′), *v. t.;* PRO-TRACT′ED; PRO-TRACT′ING. [L. *protractus*, p. p. of *protrahere* to draw forth, protract; *pro* forward + *trahere* to draw. See PORTRAIT, PORTRAY.]
1. To draw out or lengthen in time or (rarely) in space; to continue; prolong; as, to *protract* a debate, a war.
2. To put off to a distant time; to delay; defer; as, to *protract* a decision or duty. *Now Rare.* *Shak.*
3. *Surv.* To draw to a scale; to lay down the lines and angles of, with scale and protractor; to plot.
4. *Zoöl.* To extend or protrude; — opposed to *retract.*

pro-tract′, *n.* [L. *protractus.*] Postponement; delay. *Obs.*

pro-trac′tile (prō-trăk′tĭl; see -ILE), *a.* Capable of being thrust out or protracted; protrusile. Cf. RETRACTILE.

pro-trac′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *protractio.*] **1**. A drawing out, or continuing; act of delaying the termination of a thing; prolongation; as, the *protraction* of a debate.
2. *Surv.* A making of a plot, as on paper, or the plot made.
3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The prolonging of a syllable beyond its usual value. See PROSODY.

pro-trac′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

pro-trac′tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1**. One that protracts, or causes protraction.
2. An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper, used in drawing and plotting.

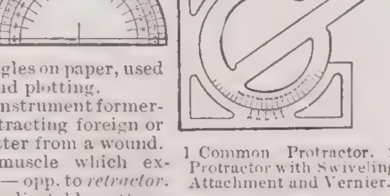

1 Common Protractor. 2 Protractor with Swiveling Attachment and Vernier.

3. *Surg.* An instrument formerly used in extracting foreign or offensive matter from a wound.
4. *Zoöl.* A muscle which extends a part; — opp. to *retractor.*
5. A tailor's adjustable pattern.

pro-trep′tic (prō-trĕp′tĭk), **pro-trep′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. προτρεπτικός, fr. προτρέπειν to turn forward, to urge on.] Hortatory; persuasive; also, doctrinal. *Obs.*

pro-trude′ (-trōōd′), *v. t.;* PRO-TRUD′ED (-trōōd′ĕd); PRO-TRUD′ING (-trōōd′ĭng). [L. *protrudere, protrusum; pro* forward + *trudere* to thrust. See INTRUDE.] **1**. To thrust forward; to drive or force along. *Locke.*
2. To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement; to cause to come forth.

> When . . . Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems. *Thomson.*

pro-trude′, *v. i.* To shoot out or forth; to be thrust forward; to extend beyond a limit; to project.

pro-tru′sile (-trōō′sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Capable of being protruded or thrust out; protractile; protrusive.

pro-tru′sion (-zhŭn), *n.* A protruding; state of being protruded; that which protrudes or is protruded; projection.

pro-tru′sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1**. Thrusting or impelling forward. **2**. Capable of being protruded; protrusile.
— **pro-tru′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-tru′sive-ness**, *n.*

pro-tu′ber-ance (prō-tū′bẽr-ăns), *n.* [Cf. F. *protubérance.* See PROTUBERANT.] That which is protuberant; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; a prominence; a bunch or knob; an elevation; also, quality or state of being protuberant.
Syn. — See PROJECTION.

pro-tu′ber-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being protuberant; protuberance; prominence.

pro-tu′ber-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *protuberans, -antis*, p. pr. of *protuberare:* cf. F. *protubérant.* See PROTUBERATE.] Prominent, or excessively prominent; bulging beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; swelling; as, a *protuberant* joint; a *protuberant* eye. — **pro-tu′ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

pro-tu′ber-ate (prō-tū′bẽr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *protuberare; pro* forward + *tuber* hump. See TUBER.] To swell, or be prominent, beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

pro-tu′ber-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

pro-tu′tor (-tū′tẽr), *n.* [*pro-* + *tutor.*] *Civil Law.* One who acts as tutor or guardian without legal appointment.

pro′tyle (prō′tīl; -tĭl), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. ὕλη stuff, material.] *Chem. & Astron.* A hypothetical primordial substance supposedly differentiated into what are recognized as distinct chemical elements.

proud (proud), *a.;* PROUD′ER (-ẽr); PROUD′EST. [ME. *proud, prout, prud, prut*, AS. *prūt;* cf. Icel. *prūðr* stately, handsome, Dan. *prud* handsome. Cf. PRIDE.] **1**. Lordly; of high estate. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
2. Feeling or manifesting pride; as: **a** Possessing or showing too great self-esteem; overrating one's excellences; hence, arrogant; haughty; lordly.

> And shades impervious to the *proud* world's glare. *Keble.*

b Having a feeling of proper self-respect or self-esteem; as, too *proud* to be mean. **c** Exulting (in); being highly satisfied or pleased; elated; — often with *of;* as, *proud* of one's country. "*Proud* to be checked and soothed." *Keble.*

> Are we proud men *proud* of being proud? *Thackeray.*

3. Arising from, or produced by, pride; presumptuous.
4. Full of mettle or vigor; valiant; as, a *proud* steed.
5. Excited by sexual desire; — applied particularly to the females of some animals. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
6. Giving reason or occasion for pride; worthy of admiration; grand; splendid; admirable. "*Proud* titles." *Shak.* "The *proud* temple's height." *Dryden.*
7. Protuberant; of a roof, high-pitched. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
8. Raking forward, as a rowlock thole.
9. *Mech.* Having a large amount of top rake; — said of a metal-cutting tool; as, a tool designed to cut wrought iron is too *proud* to cut steel.
proud flesh, *Med.*, an exuberant growth of granulations in a wound or ulcer. — **p. tailor**, the goldfinch. *Local, Eng.* — **to do one p.**, to cause one to feel proud. *Slang.* — **to do one's self p.**, to do so well as to justify proper pride. *Slang.*

proud, *n.* *Obs.* **1**. Pride. *Gesta Rom.* **2**. A proud person, esp. a proud ladylove. *Maitland.*

proust′ite (prōōs′tīt), *n.* [After L. J. *Proust*, French chemist.] *Min.* A sulphide of arsenic and silver, Ag_3AsS_3, of a cochineal red, in rhombohedral crystals, and also massive. H., 2-2.5. Sp. gr., 5.57. Cf. PYRARGYRITE.

Proust's law (prōōsts). [After L. J. *Proust*, French chemist.] *Chem.* The law of definite proportions. See LAW.

Prout's hypothesis (prouts). *Chem.* The hypothesis, advanced in 1815-16 by William Prout, an English chemist, that the atomic weights of all other elements are exact multiples of that of the lightest, hydrogen, and hence that hydrogen is the primary substance from which the other elements have been formed. It was never generally accepted. Cf. PERIODIC LAW.

prove (prōōv), *v. t.;* PROVED (prōōvd); PROV′ING (prōōv′ĭng). [OF. *prover*, 3d sing. pres. *prueve* (whence E. *preve*), F. *prouver*, fr. L. *probare* to try, approve, prove, fr. *probus* good, proper: cf. AS. *prōfian*, fr. L. Cf. PROBABLE, PROOF, PROBE.] **1**. To try, or to ascertain, by an experiment or by a standard; to test; as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder; to *prove* the contents of a vessel by a measure.

> Thou hast *proved* mine heart. *Ps.* xvii. 3.

2. To evince, establish, or ascertain, by argument, testimony, or other evidence; to demonstrate; show.

> They have inferred much from slender premises, and conjectured when they could not *prove.* *J. H. Newman.*

3. To ascertain or establish the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to *prove* a will.
4. To know by trial; to experience; suffer.

> Where she, captivèd long, great woes did *prove.* *Spenser.*

5. *Arith.* To test or verify, as the correctness of an operation or result; thus, in subtraction, if the difference of two numbers, added to the less, makes the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved.*
6. *Print. & Lithog.* To take a trial impression of; to take a proof of; as, to *prove* a page.
Syn. — Try, test, verify, justify, confirm, manifest, show.

prove, *v. i.* **1**. To make trial; to essay; attempt.
2. To be found by experience, trial, or result; to turn out to be; to be in fact; as, a medicine *proves* salutary; the report *proves* false. "The case *proves* mortal." *Arbuthnot.*

> Lest I should *prove* the mother of fools. *Shak.*

3. To succeed; to turn out as expected. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
4. **a** To gain experience. *Obs.* **b** To attain. *Obs.*
5. To fatten; thrive; also, to be with young; — said of cattle. *Dial. Eng.*
to prove up, to show that the requirements for receiving a patent for government land have been fulfilled. *U. S.*

pro-vec′tant (prō-vĕk′tănt), *n.* [See PROVECTOR.] *Alg.* The result of operating with a provector (which see).

pro-vec′tion (prō-vĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *provectio* an advancement.] *Philol.* A carrying forward, as of a final letter to a following word, as in *a nickname* for *an ekename.*

pro-vec′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [*pro-* + *vector.*] *Math.* The operator $ib\frac{d}{da} + (i-1)\,c\frac{d}{db} + \ldots + l\frac{d}{dk}$ on the binary quantic $(a, b, \ldots, k, l \between x, y)^i$.

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pro′to-pres′by-ter (-prĕz′bĭ-tẽr; -prĕs′bĭ-tẽr), *n.* [NGr πρωτοπρεσβύτερος.] A protopope. — **pro′to-pres′by-ter-y** (-tẽr-ĭ), *n.*
pro′to-prism, *n.* *Cryst.* A prism of the first order. See PRISM, 3.
pro′to-pyr′a-mid, *n.* A pyramid of the first order. See PYRAMID.
pro′to-salt′, *n.* A salt corresponding to a protoxide. Cf. PER-, PROTO-.
Pro′to-se-lach′i-i (prō′tō-sē-lăk′ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr σέλαχος shark.] *Zoöl.* = DIPLOSPONDYLI.
pro′to-Sem-it′ic, *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro′to-sil′i-cate, *n.* See PROTO-, 2.
pro′to-sil′i-con, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro′to-spore, *n.* *Bot.* **a** A spore that develops a promycelium. **b** An æciospore.
Pro-tos′te-ga (prō-tŏs′tē-gȧ), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. στέγη roof.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct marine turtles from the Upper Cretaceous of North America, having a carapace and plastron somewhat like those of the leatherback.
pro′to-stron′ti-um, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro′to-sul′phate, *n.*, **pro′to-sul′phide**, *n.* See PROTO-, 2.
pro′to-syn′to-nose (prō′tō-sĭn′tō-nōs), *n.* A protoproteose formed from syntonin.
pro′to-ti-ta′ni-um, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro′to-troch (prō′tō-trŏk), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] *Embryol.* The ciliated band or ring characteristic of trochosphere larvæ. — **pro-tot′ro-chal** (prō-tŏt′rō-kăl), *a.*
pro′to-troph′ic, *a.* [*proto-* + *trophic.*] *Bacteriol.* Deriving nourishment from one source or according to one particular mode, as the nitrifying bacteria.
pro′to-typ′ic (prō′tō-tĭp′ĭk), **pro′to-typ′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Prototypal. — **-typ′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pro′to-ty-pog′ra-pher, *n.* A chief printer. *Obs.*
pro′to-va-na′di-um, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro′to-ver′te-bra, *n.* = PRIMITIVE SEGMENT. — **-ver′te-bral**, *a.*
pro-to′vum (prō-tō′vŭm), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; OVUM.] *Embryol.* A primitive egg; an egg cell exclusive of any nutritive envelope.
pro′to-zo′al (prō′tō-zō′ăl), *a.* [*Zoöl.* Protozoan.]
pro′to-zo-öl′o-gy, *n.* *Zoöl.* The study of the Protozoa.
pro′to-zo′ön (-zō′ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A protozoan. — **pro′to-zo′ön-al** (-ŏn-ăl), *a.*
Pro-tra′che-a′ta (prō-trā′kē-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRO-; TRACHEA.] *Zoöl.* The class consisting of *Peripatus* and its allies. — **pro-tra′che-ate**, *a. & n.*
pro-tract′ed, *pret & p. p.* of PROTRACT. — **pro-tract′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-tract′ed-ness**, *n.*
pro-tract′er, *n.* A protractor.
pro-trac′tiv. Protractive. *R. Sp.*
Pro′tre′ma-ta (prō-trē′mȧ-tȧ; -trĕm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr πρό in front + τρῆμα slit.] *Paleon. & Zoöl.* An order of brachiopods having a hinged shell in which the pedicle opening is restricted to the ventral valve, at least during early growth, and the arms are usually without a calcareous skeleton. *Productus* is one genus.
pro-trep′tic (prō-trĕp′tĭk), *n.* An exhortation. *Rare.*
pro′trite, *a.* [L. *protritus.*] Trite; well-worn. *Obs.*
pro-trud′a-ble (prō-trōōd′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [*a.* Protrusile.]
pro-tru′si-ble (prō-trōō′sĭ-b'l),
pro-tru′siv. Protrusive. *R. Sp.*
prottore, prottour. ✝ *prouder*, compar. of PROUD.
pro-tu′ber-ous (-ŭs), *a* Protuberant. *R.*
pro′type′, *n.* [L *protypum*, a false reading for *prostypum* pattern.] A pattern for a mold. *Obs.*
prou. ✝ PROW, profit
proud, *adv.* Proudly. *Obs.*
proud, *v. t. & i.* To make, or be or become, proud; to be full of mettle or spirit. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
proud′fall′, *n.* The forelocks.
proud′ful (*Scot.* prōōd′fōōl; -fōō), *a.* Proud. *Obs. or Scot.*
proud′ish, *a.* Somewhat proud. *Rare.* — **proud′ish-ly**, *adv. Rare.*
proud′ling, *n.* An insignificant proud person. *Rare.*
proud′ly, *adv.* of PROUD.
proud′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
proud′-pied′, *a.* Beautifully or splendidly variegated. *Obs.*
prouesse. ✝ PROFESS, PROWESS.
prouface. ✝ PROFACE.
prouffer. ✝ PROFFER.
prounye. ✝ PRUNE.
prout ✝ PROUD.
‖ **prout de le′ge** [L.] As by law; as legally [or of right.]
‖ **prout de n′re.** [L.] As by
prouwis. ✝ PROWESS.
Prov., *or* **prov.** *Abbr.* Provençal; proverbially; Proverbs; provident; province; provincial; provisional; provost.
prov′a-bl. Provable. *Ref. Sp.*
prov′a-ble (prōōv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF.] **1**. That may be proved. 2. That may be approved. *Obs.* 3. Probable; plausible. *Obs.* — **prov′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **prov′a-bly**, *adv.*
prov′and (prŏv′ănd), **prov′ant** (-ănt), *n.* [See PROVENDER.] 1. Provender; food; forage. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 2. Soldiers' supplies, esp. rations. *Obs. or Archaic.*
prov′and, prov′ant, *v. t.* To provide for; to feed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pro-van′go, *n.* Also **pro′vang.** A probang. *Obs.*
prov′ant. Var. of PROVAND.
prove. ✝ PROOF.
pro-vect′, *a.* [L. *provectus*, p. p.] Carried forward. *Obs.*

pro-ved'i-tor (prŏ-vĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [It. *proveditore, provveditore*, fr. *provedere*, L. *providere*. See PROVIDE; cf. PURVEYOR, PROVEDORE.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** One employed to procure supplies, as for an army, a steamer, etc.; a purveyor.
2. In the ancient republic of Venice, a functionary having oversight of public services and government of provinces.
prov'e-dore (prŏv'ē-dōr), **prov'e-dor** (-dôr), *n.* [Sp. *proveedor*. See PROVEDITOR.] A purveyor; a proveditor. *R.*
prov'en (pro͞ov''n), *p. p. or p. a.* Proved. *Thackeray.*
Of this which was the principal charge, and was generally believed to be *proven*, he was acquitted. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
not proven. See under NOT, *adv.*
prov'e-nance (prŏv'ē-năns), *n.* [F., fr. *provenir* to originate, to come forth, L. *provenire*. Cf. PROVENIENCE.] Origin; source; provenience. *A. H. Keane.*
Pro'ven'çal' (prō'văN'sàl'; *sometimes Anglicized* prō'vĕn-säl', -säl'), *a.* [F., fr. *Provence*, fr. L. *provincia* province. See PROVINCIAL.] Of or pertaining to Provence, its inhabitants, or their language.
Pro'ven'çal', *n.* [F.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Provence in France. See FRENCH, *n.*, 1.
2. The Provençal language. From the 11th to the middle of the 14th century it was used in the lyric literature of the troubadours, the most brilliant in medieval Europe until Dante's time. See FRENCH, *n.*, 2; LANGUE D'OC.
Prov'ence rose (prŏv'ĕns; *F.* prō'väNs'). [F. *rose de Provins*, fr. *Provins* a town in France.] Any one of a group of garden roses descended from *Rosa gallica* or its varieties; specif., the cabbage rose (*R. gallica centifolia*).
prov'en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [ME. *provende, provendre*, provisions, prebend, OF. *provend(r)e*, F. *provende* provisions, provender, fr. LL. *praebenda* (*prae* and *pro* being confused) a daily allowance of provisions, a prebend. See PREBEND.] **1.** Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, straw, corn, oats, or a mixture of ground grain; feed.
2. Food or provisions. *Obs. or Humorous.*
prov'en-der, *v. t.* To fodder; to feed, as a horse.
pro-ve'ni-ence (prō-vē'nĭ-ĕns; -vēn'yĕns), *n.* [L. *proveniens, -entis*, p. pr. of *provenire* to come forth; *pro* forth + *venire* to come.] Origin; source; place where found or produced; provenance; — used esp. in the fine arts and in archæology; as, the *provenience* of a patera.
pro-ve'ni-ent (prō-vē'nĭ-ĕnt; -vēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *proveniens*, p. pr.] Forthcoming; issuing. *Rare.*
pro'ven-tric'u-lus (prō'vĕn-trĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -TRICULI (-lī). [NL. See PRO-; VENTRICLE.] *Zoöl.* **a** In birds, the glandular or true stomach, situated between the crop (when a crop is present) and the gizzard, from which it is usually separated by a constriction. **b** In insects, a muscular dilatation of the esophagus in front of the stomach. It is present in most mandibulate insects, and is usually armed internally with chitinous teeth or plates for triturating food. Sometimes, in other arthropods, as crustaceans, the front chamber of the stomach. **c** In earthworms, the thin-walled sack or crop in front of the gizzard. — **pro'ven-tric'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*
prov'erb (prŏv'ẽrb), *n.* [ME. *proverbe*, F. *proverbe*, from L. *proverbium*; *pro* before, for + *verbum* a word. See VERB.] **1.** An old and common saying; a phrase or expression often repeated; esp., a sentence briefly expressing some practical wisdom; a maxim; a saw; an adage. *Chaucer.*
2. A striking or paradoxical assertion; an obscure saying; an enigma; a parable; — used of such in the Scriptures.
Now speakest thou plainly, and speakest no *proverb*. *John* xvi. 29.
3. A familiar illustration, as by way of warning; a subject of contemptuous reference, reproach, or derision.
Thou shalt become an astonishment, a *proverb*, and a byword, among all nations. *Deut.* xxviii. 37.
4. A drama exemplifying a proverb, often the title.
5. *pl.* [*cap.*] The Book of Proverbs. See below.
Syn. — Maxim, aphorism, adage, saw. See AXIOM.
Book of Proverbs, a book of the Bible, containing a great variety of wise maxims. See OLD TESTAMENT. Until recently the greater part of the Book of Proverbs was ascribed to Solomon; but critics now consider that the book in its present form should be dated after the Babylonian exile, between about 350 B. C. and 200 B. C.
prov'erb, *v. i.* To write or utter proverbs. *Rare.*
prov'erb, *v. t.* *Rare.* **1.** To name in, or as, a proverb; to speak of proverbially. "*Proverbed* for a fool." *Milton.*
2. To provide with a proverb.
I am *proverbed* with a grandsire phrase. *Shak.*
pro-ver'bi-al (prō-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *proverbialis*: cf. F. *proverbial*.] **1.** Mentioned or comprised in, used as, or of the nature of, a proverb; hence, commonly known; well-known; as, a *proverbial* expression; his meanness was *proverbial*.
2. Of or pertaining to proverbs; like, or characteristic of, a proverb. "A *proverbial* obscurity." *Sir T. Browne.*
pro-ver'bi-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A proverbial phrase or sentence; a proverb.
pro-ver'bi-al-ist, *n.* One who makes much use of, composes, collects, or studies proverbs; quality of being proverbial.
pro-ver'bi-al-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To turn into a proverb; to use proverbially; to speak in or use proverbs.
pro-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t.;* PRO-VID'ED (-vīd'ĕd); PRO-VID'ING (-vīd'ĭng). [L. *providere, provisum*; *pro* + *videre* to see. See VISION; cf. PRUDENT, PURVEY.] **1.** To foresee. *Obs.*
2. To look out for in advance; to procure beforehand; to prepare. "*Provide* us all things necessary." *Shak.*
3. To supply; afford; contribute.
To bring me berries, or such cooling fruit
As the kind, hospitable woods *provide*. *Milton.*
4. To furnish; supply; — formerly followed by *of*, now by *with*. "And yet *provided* him of but one." *Jer. Taylor.* "Rome . . . was well *provided* with corn." *Arbuthnot.*
5. To establish as a previous condition; to stipulate; as, the contract *provides* that the work be well done.
6. To appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice before it is vacant. See PROVISION, 7. *Prescott.*
7. *Scots Law.* To give or destine by provision or legal settlement, as to a wife or heir; — with *to*.
pro-vide' (prō-vīd'), *v. i.* **1.** To procure means in advance; to take measures in view of an expected or a possible need; — with *against* or *for*; as, to *provide* against the inclement weather; to *provide* for his education.
Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide* for human wants. *Burke.*
2. To stipulate previously; to condition; as, the agreement *provides* for an early completion of the work.
3. To make ready; to prepare.
pro-vid'ed (-vīd'ĕd), *conj.* It being provided; on condition; with the stipulation; with the understanding; if; — usually followed by *that*; as, *provided* that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever.
Provided the deductions are logical. *G. H. Lewes.*
Syn. — See IF.
prov'i-dence (prŏv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *providentia*. See PROVIDENT; cf. PRUDENCE, PURVEYANCE.] **1.** Act of providing or preparing for future use; preparation.
Providence for war is the best prevention of it. *Bacon.*
2. Foresight; care; esp., the foresight and care which God manifests for his creatures; hence [*cap.*], God himself, regarded as constantly caring for his creatures.
Worthy deeds are done . . . by thy *providence*. *Acts* xxiv. 2.
The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and *Providence* their guide. *Milton.*
3. A manifestation of God's care and superintendence over his creatures; an event divinely ordained.
There 's a special *providence* in the fall of a sparrow. *Shak.*
4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns; specif., economy; frugality. "Timely *providence*." *Dryden.*
It is a high point of *providence* in a prince to cast an eye rather upon actions than persons. *Quarles.*
prov'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *providens, -entis*, p. pr. of *providere*: cf. F. *provident*. See PROVIDE; cf. PRUDENT.] Providing for future wants; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; cautious; economical; — sometimes with *of*; as, a *provident* man; an animal *provident* of the future.
Syn. — Forecasting, careful, frugal, thrifty. See WISE.
provident society, a form of benefit association or friendly society. *Chiefly Eng.*
prov'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *providentiel*.] **1.** Effected by, or referable to, divine direction; as, the *providential* contrivance of things; a *providential* escape.
2. Characterized by foresight or care. *Obs. or R.*
prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *provincia*.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A country or region, more or less remote from the city of Rome, brought under Roman government; a conquered country beyond the limits of Italy.
2. A country or region dependent on a distant authority; specif., any of those British colonies in America now united into the Dominion of Canada, having a governor, a local legislature, and representation in the Dominion parliament. Hence, *Colloq.*, **the Provinces**, the Dominion of Canada, or, usually, the **Maritime Provinces**, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.
3. A portion of a country, esp. one remote from, or outside of, the capital or largest city. In England, *pl.*, all of the country outside of London.
4. A region of country; a tract; a district; hence, a department of knowledge or activity.
Other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *I. Watts.*
5. An administrative district or division of a country; an important administrative unit of a country, as an empire or kingdom; as, the *provinces* of Prussia, India, Spain; specif.: **a** *Eccl.* Any of the principal divisions of a country, forming the jurisdiction of an archbishop or metropolitan; as, the *province* of Canterbury, or that in which the Archbishop of Canterbury exercises ecclesiastical authority; the *province* (*R. C. Ch.*) of Boston. **b** In British India, any part of British India the executive government of which is administered by a governor in council, governor, lieutenant governor, or chief commissioner (*Digest*, s. 124); any territory that is for the time being administered by any local government (*Indian General Clauses Act*, X. of 1897, s. 3). **c** A territorial division of a religious order.
6. The proper or appropriate business or duty of a person or body; office; charge; jurisdiction; sphere.
The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*
"*Province*" meant, in the official usage of Rome, a range of power rather than a subjected district. *Woodrow Wilson.*
7. **a** *Zoöl.* A category of classification approximately equivalent to *phylum*. *Obs. & R.* **b** *Zoögeog.* Any division of less rank than a region; esp. and properly, a primary division of a subregion. **c** *Geol.* An area throughout which geological history has been essentially the same. **d** *Paleon.* A more or less circumscribed area, the life of which had characteristics not found elsewhere.
pro-vin'cial (prō-vĭn'shăl), *a.* [L. *provincialis*: cf. F. *provincial*. See PROVINCE; cf. PROVENÇAL.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a province; specif. [*cap.*, when referring to the Provinces (see PROVINCE, 2)], of or pertaining to the provinces (esp. in British use); as, a *provincial* government or dialect.
2. Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; not cosmopolitan; countrified; not polished; rude; hence, narrow; illiberal. "*Provincial* airs and graces." *Macaulay.*
3. Confined to a province; very local.
Provincial time. See STANDARD TIME.
pro-vin'cial, *n.* **1.** A person belonging to a province; one who is provincial or who comes from the provinces.
2. *R. C. Ch.* A monastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has direction of all religious houses of the same fraternity in a district, called a *province* of the order.
3. [*cap.*] Specif., an inhabitant, esp. a soldier, of the American colonies of Great Britain before the Revolution.
4. *Philately.* A stamp used in only one province. *Cant.*
Pro-vin'cial (prō-vĭn'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to Provence; Provençal. — **Provincial rose**, a Provence rose. *Shak.*
pro-vin'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *provincialisme*.] That which is characteristic of a province or the inhabitants of provinces; a certain narrowness, illiberality, or lack of polish or enlightenment; specif., a word, or a manner of speaking, peculiar to a province or a district remote from the mother country or from the metropolis; a dialectal or local word, phrase, or idiom.
pro-vin'ci-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being provincial; peculiarity characteristic of a province.
pro-vin'cial-ize (prō-vĭn'shăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render provincial.
pro-vi'sion (prō-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *provisio*: cf. F. *provision*. See PROVIDE.] **1.** Foresight; prevision. *Obs.*
2. Act of providing, or making preparation. *Shak.*
3. That which is provided or prepared; a measure or measures taken beforehand; preparation; provident care. "God's *provision*." *Mankind (E. E. T. S.).*
4. Specif.: A store or stock of needed materials prepared beforehand; esp., a stock of food; hence, any kind of eatables collected or stored; food; — often in *pl.*
And of *provisions* laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton.*
5. That which is stipulated in advance; a condition; a previous agreement; a proviso; as, the *provisions* of a contract; the statute has many *provisions*.
6. *R. C. Ch.* Regular induction into a benefice.
7. *Eng. Hist.* Promotion to office by an ecclesiastical superior; esp., appointment by the Pope to a benefice before it became vacant, depriving the patron of presentation.
8. *Early Eng. Hist.* Any of various laws (later commonly called statutes) enacted in the 13th and early 14th centuries by the assemblies of the prelates and nobles or issued by the king with their consent (see *Phrases* below).
Provisions of Marl'bo-rough (märl'bō-rŭ; môl'brŭ) *or, formerly*, **Marl'bridge** (-brĭj). = STATUTE OF MARLBOROUGH. — **P. of Merton.** = STATUTE OF MERTON. — **P. of Oxford.** See MAD PARLIAMENT. — **P. of Westminster.** See WESTMINSTER.
pro-vi'sion (prō-vĭzh'ŭn), *v. t.;* -SIONED (-vĭzh'ŭnd); -SION-ING. To supply with provisions, esp. food; to victual.
pro-vi'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *provisionnel*.] **1.** Of the nature of a provision; serving as a provision for the time being; — used of partial or temporary arrangements; as, a *provisional* government; a *provisional* treaty.
2. *Law.* Specif., designating certain special or extraordinary acts or proceedings allowed before final judgment to protect the interests of one or more parties to an action or proceeding; as: **a** Under the code procedure of New York and some other States, designating either of the remedies had by order of arrest, warrant of attachment, temporary injunction, or appointment of a receiver. **b** *Rom. Dutch Law.* Designating a sentence or judgment given upon liquid proof of the indebtedness founded upon, as in case of a bill or note, a good-for, bond, or lease.
Syn. — PROVISIONAL, TENTATIVE. That is PROVISIONAL which is adopted for the time being, esp. in order to meet temporary conditions; that is TENTATIVE which is of the nature of a trial or experiment; as, to make a *provisional* arrangement, to adopt a *tentative* order of procedure; "The French ministers have taken up this equality of government only *provisionally*, reserving liberty to alter it according to occurrences" (*Bp. Hall*); "The awakening of the modern world to consciousness, and its first *tentative*, then fuller, then rapturous expression of it" (*Lowell*).
provisional order, in England, an order authorizing something to be done that could otherwise be done only by an act of Parliament, granted by some branch of the government or an official, under powers conferred by an act of Parliament. Such an order becomes effectual when confirmed by Parliament, but is still called provisional.
pro-vi'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Making provision; providing.
2. Containing, consisting of, or of the nature of, a provision or proviso.
3. Provisional.
pro-vi'so (prō-vī'zō), *n.; pl.* -SOS (-zōz). [L., (it) being provided, abl. of *provisus*, p. p. of *providere*. See PROVIDE; cf. PURVIEW.] **1.** An article or clause in any statute, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced, usually beginning with the word *provided*; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, law, or the like.
He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *proviso* and exception. *Shak.*
2. *Naut.* A fast; esp., a stern fast. *Obs. or R.*
pro-vi'sor (-zẽr), *n.* [ME. *provisour*, OF. *proviseur*, L. *provisor*, fr. *providere*. See PROVIDE.] **1.** A purveyor. *Obs.*
2. *R. C. Ch.* **a** The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. **b** One regularly inducted into a benefice. See PROVISION, 6.
3. *Eng. Hist.* One who procures or receives a papal provision. See PROVISION, 7.
4. *pl.* [*cap.*] Short for STATUTE OF PROVISORS.
pro-vi'so-ry (-zō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *provisoire*.] **1.** Of the nature of, or containing, a proviso; conditional.
2. Making temporary provision; provisional.
prov'o-ca'tion (prŏv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *provocation*, L. *provocatio*. See PROVOKE.] **1.** A provoking, or that which provokes; cause of resentment; as, to give *provocation*.
2. Act of arousing or moving; also, that which arouses or moves; incitement; stimulus; as, *provocation* to mirth.
3. *Rom. Law.* The act or right possessed by every Roman citizen of appeal to the Roman people, or later to the emperor, when condemned in a criminal action.
4. An appeal to a court. *A Latinism.* *Obs.*
the provocation, *Bib.*, the time of the Jews' sojourn in the wilderness when they provoked God.
pro-voc'a-tive (prō-vŏk'ȧ-tĭv; -vō'kȧ-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *provocativus*: cf. OF. *provocatif*.] Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting. — **pro-voc'a-tive**, *n.*
pro-voke' (prō-vōk'), *v. t.;* PRO-VOKED' (-vōkt'); PRO-VOK'-

provelst. † PROVOST.
Pro-ven'cial (prō-vĕn'shăl), *a.* = PROVENÇAL.
provend, *n.* [OF. *provende*.] A prebend. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
provendre, *n.* [OF.] A prebend.
provendre, *v. t.* [See PROVENDRE, *n.*] To maintain, or provide, with prebends. *Obs.*
provendrer, *n.* [Cf. OF. *provendier, pourvendier*.] A prebendary. *Obs.*
pro-vene', *v. i.* [F. *provenir*, or L. *provenire*.] To proceed (from). *Rare.*
prov'ent. † PROVAND.
pro-ven'tri-cle (prō-vĕn'trĭ-k'l), *n.* *Zoöl.* Proventriculus.
provenue, *n.* [OF. *provenu*, prop., p. p.] Provision. *Obs.*
prov'er (pro͞ov'ẽr), *n.* One that proves.
pro'-verb', *n.* A substitute verb; — said of "do" in this use.
pro-ver'bi-al-ly, *adv.* of PROVERBIAL. [bialize. *Rare.*
prov'erb-ize, *v. t.* To prover-
prov'es (prŏv'ĕs). Scot. var. of PROVOST.
provest. † PROVOST.
proviance, *n.* [OF. *porveance, proveance*, L. *providentia*.] Foresight; providence. *Obs.*
proviant, *n.* Provand. *Obs.*
providabill. † PROFITABLE.
pro-vid'a-ble (prō-vīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pro-vid'ance (-ăns), *n.* [See PROVIDE; cf. PROVIDENCE.] Provision; preliminary arrangement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
prov'i-dence, *v. t.* To provide or care for. *Rare.*
prov'i-den'tial-ly, *adv.* of PROVIDENTIAL. [DENT.
prov'i-dent-ly, *adv.* of PROVI-
prov'i-dent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro-vid'er (prō-vīd'ẽr), *n.* One who provides.
providitore. † PROVEDITOR.
prov'i-dore (prŏv'ĭ-dōr). Var. of PROVEDORE.
pro-vin'cial-ist, *n.* A provincial; also, a user of provincialisms. [VINCIAL.
pro-vin'cial-ly, *adv.* of PRO-
pro-vin'cial-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pro-vin'ci-ate (prō-vĭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To convert into a province or provinces. *Obs.*
pro-vine' (prō-vīn'), *v. t.* [F. *provigner*, fr. *provin* a set, layer of a plant, OF. *provain*, from L. *propago, -aginis*.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.
prov'ing (pro͞ov'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROVE. — **prov'ing-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
‖ **pro vi-ri'li par'te.** [L.] For a man's part: to one's utmost.
pro-vi'sa-ble-ness, *n.* Readiness to provide. *Obs.* [VISIONAL.
pro-vi'sion-al-ly, *adv.* of PRO-
pro-vi'sion-er, *n.* A furnisher of provisions.
pro-vi'sion-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
pro-vi'so-ri-ly (prō-vī'zō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PROVISORY. [*Rare.*
pro-vi'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
provisour. † PROVISOR.
pro'vo' (prō'vō), *n.* Short for PROVOST. *Scot.*
pro-vo'ca-ble (prō-vō'kȧ-b'l). Var. of PROVOKABLE.
prov'o-cate, *v. t.* [L. *provocatus*, p. p. of *provocare*.] To provoke; excite. *Obs.* [*Sp.*
pro-voc'a-tiv. Provocative. *Ref.*
pro-voc'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of PROVOCATIVE.
pro-voc'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro-voc'a-to-ry (prō-vŏk'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Provocative. *Rare.*
pro-vok'a-ble (-vōk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ING (-vōk′ĭng). [F. *provoquer*, L. *provocare* to call forth; *pro* forth + *vocare* to call, akin to *vox*, *vocis*, voice, cry, call. See VOICE.] **1.** To call forth or out; to summon. *Obs.*
He now *provokes* the sea gods from the shore. *Dryden.*
2. To call into action; to move; arouse.
Can honor's voice *provoke* the silent dust? *Gray.*
3. To call forth; to cause; instigate; excite.
To the poet the meaning is what he pleases to make it, what it *provokes* in his own soul. *J. Burroughs.*
4. To incite or incense to action (a faculty or passion, as love, hate, or ambition); hence, commonly, to incite, as a person, to action by a challenge, by taunts, or by defiance; to irritate; offend; — also often used in a lighter sense; as, he was *provoked* by the interruption.
Obey his voice, *provoke* him not *Ex.* xxiii. 21.
Syn. — Arouse, stir up, awake, excite, incite; vex, exasperate, nettle, anger. See IRRITATE.
pro-voke′ (prō-vōk′), *v. i.* **1.** To cause provocation or anger.
2. To appeal. *A Latinism. Obs.* *Dryden.*
pro-vok′ing (-vōk′ĭng), *p. a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion or vexation; as, *provoking* words. — **pro-vok′ing-ly**, *adv.*
prov′ost (prŏv′ŭst; *also, esp. in provost guard, etc.*, prō′vō, prō-vō′), *n.* [OF. *provost*, *prevost* (L. *prae* and *pro* being confused), F. *prévôt*, fr. L. *praepositus* placed before, a chief, fr. *praeponere* to place before: cf. AS. *prafost*, *profost*, fr. a LL. form of L. *praepositus*. See PREPOSITION.] **1.** A person appointed to superintend, or preside over, something; a person appointed as an official head; as: **a** A proconsul; viceroy; prefect. *Obs.* **b** *Early Eng. Hist.* The steward or bailiff of a manor, or the reeve of a tithing borough or town. **c** In Scotch burghs, the chief magistrate, answering to the mayor of other cities; as, the *provost* of Edinburgh or of Glasgow. **d** The head of any of various English colleges; as, the *provost* of Eton College. **e** The head of certain collegiate churches or of some cathedral chapters. **f** The keeper of a prison. *Obs. Shak.* **g** In France, formerly, an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes. The **grand provost of France**, or **of the household**, had jurisdiction in the king's house, and over its officers.
2. An assistant or subordinate to a maître d'armes. *Obs.*
provost guard. *Mil.* A police detail of soldiers, under the authority of the provost marshal. See MILITARY POLICE **a**.
provost marshal. **a** *Mil.* An officer appointed in an army in camp, garrison, or the field, to preserve order as head of the military police, arrest soldiers guilty of offenses of a general nature, secure prisoners properly delivered into his custody by military or naval authority, and to perform other duties pertaining to police and discipline. **b** *Nav.* An officer who has charge of prisoners on trial by court-martial, serves notices to witnesses, executes processes, etc.
prov′ost-ry (prŏv′ŭst-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prevosterie*.] **1.** Provostship. *Obs.*
2. A town, district, or ecclesiastical foundation, as a collegiate church, under a provost.
3. The office or apartment of a provost.
provost sergeant. *Mil.* A sergeant detailed in charge of the work of policing a post, camp, etc.
prow (prou), *n.* [F. *proue* (cf. It. *prua*, Sp. & Pg. *proa*), L. *prora*, Gr. πρῷρα, akin to πρό before. See PRO-; cf. PRORE.]
1. The bow of a vessel; stem; beak; *Poetic*, the vessel.
2. Something resembling the bow of a vessel, as the projecting fore part of a racing skate.
prow (prou), *a.*; PROW′ER (-ẽr); PROW′EST. [OF. *prou*, *preu*, F. *preux*, fr. L. *pro*, *prod*, in *prodesse* to be useful. See PRO-; cf. PRUDE.] Valiant; brave; gallant. *Archaic.*
prow′ess (prou′ĕs), *n.* [OF. *proece*, *proesce*, F. *prouesse*. See PROW, *a.*] **1.** Distinguished bravery; valor; esp., military bravery and skill; gallantry. *Chaucer. Sir P. Sidney.*
He by his *prowess* conquered all France. *Shak.*
2. A brave or valorous act, deed, or feat.
3. Excellence; worth; virtue; goodness. *Obs.*
Syn. — See COURAGE.
prowl (proul), *v. t.*; PROWLED (prould); PROWL′ING. [ME. *prollen* to search about; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To rove over, through, or about in a stealthy manner; esp., to search in, as for prey or booty.
He *prowls* each place, still in new colors decked. *Sir P. Sidney.*
2. To collect by plunder; as, to *prowl* money. *Obs.*
prowl, *v. i.* **1.** To rove or wander stealthily, esp. for prey, as a wild beast; to search carefully and furtively.
Though ye *prolle* aye, ye shall it never find. *Chaucer.*
2. To prey; plunder. *Obs.*
Syn. — See RAMBLE.
prowl, *n.* Act of prowling, as for prey. *Thackeray.*
prox′e-nus (prŏk′sē-nŭs), **prox′e-nos** (-nŏs), *n.*; *pl.* **-NI** (-nī), **-NOI** (-noi). [NL., fr. Gr. πρόξενος; πρό before, for + ξένος stranger, guest.] **a** *Gr. Antiq.* A citizen of a state appointed by another state to have charge of its interests and the welfare of its citizens while in his state. His office resembled that of the modern consul. **b** A citizen so appointed by any ancient state, as Phœnicia or Babylonia.
prox′i-mal (prŏk′sĭ-măl), *a.* **1.** Next or nearest, as to a point of attachment or origin, a body, or a center of motion or dependence; proximate.
2. *Biol.* Designating that end of a limb or other part which is nearest to the point of attachment; — opposed to *distal*.
prox′i-mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *proximatus*, p. p. of *proximare* to come near, to approach, fr. *proximus* the nearest, next, superl. of *propior* nearer, and *prope*, adv., near.] Nearest; next immediately preceding or following.
Syn. — Nearest, next, closest, immediate, direct.
proximate analysis. *Chem.* See ANALYSIS, 2 **b**. — **p. cause**, a cause which directly, or with no mediate agency, produces an effect; specif., *Law*, that which in ordinary natural sequence produces a specific result, no independent disturbing agencies intervening.
The true rule is, that what is the *proximate cause* of an injury is ordinarily a question for the jury. It is not a question of science or legal knowledge. It is to be determined as a fact, in view of the circumstances of fact attending it. . . . It is generally held, that, in order to warrant a finding that an act not amounting to wanton wrong is the *proximate cause* of an injury, it must appear that the injury was the natural and probable consequence of the negligence or wrongful act, and that it ought to have been foreseen in the light of the attending circumstances. 94 *U. S.*, 469, 474.
— **proximate matter**. **a** *Metaph.* Matter ready for the reception of a form. **b** *Logic.* The propositions of a syllogism. — **p. principle**, one of a class of substances existing ready formed in animal and vegetable tissues, and separable by chemical analysis, as albumin, sugar, collagen, fat, etc.
prox-im′i-ty (prŏk-sĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *proximitas*: cf. F. *proximité*. See PROXIMATE; cf. PROPINQUITY, APPROACH.] Quality or state of being next in time, place, causation, influence, etc.; immediate nearness.
Syn. — Nearness, neighborhood, vicinity. — PROXIMITY, PROPINQUITY. PROXIMITY denotes simple nearness, and is used with reference to either persons or things; PROPINQUITY, as here compared (cf. AFFINITY), connotes close neighborhood, and commonly refers to personal vicinity; as, the *proximity* of the two estates; *propinquity* is a powerful agent in fostering attachments. See NEIGHBORHOOD, ADJACENT, NEAR.
prox′i-mo (prŏk′sĭ-mō), *adv.* [L., on the next, abl. of *proximus* next.] In or of the next month after the present; as, on the 3d *proximo*; — abbr. *prox.* Cf. INSTANT, *a.*, 2; ULTIMO.
prox′y (prŏk′sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PROXIES (-sĭz). [ME. *prokecie*, contr. fr. *procuracie*. See PROCURACY; cf. PROCTOR.] **1.** Office or function of a procurator, or agent; authority or power to act for another, esp. in voting in a legislative or corporate capacity; agency.
2. A person authorized to act for another; a procurator.
3. A writing by which one authorizes another to act in his stead, esp. in voting in legislative or corporate capacity.
5. *Eccl.* = PROCURATION, 3. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See SUBSTITUTE.
prox′y, *v. i.*; PROX′IED (prŏk′sĭd); PROX′Y-ING. To act for another, esp. in voting.
prude (prōōd), *n.* [F., prudish, originally, discreet, modest; shortened from OF. *prudefeme*, *preudefeme*, *prodefeme*, a discreet or excellent woman; prob. fr. OF. *preu*, *prou*, excellent, brave + *de* of + *feme* woman. See PROW, *a.*, PROWESS.] A woman of affected modesty, reserve, or coyness; one who is overscrupulous or sensitive; one who exhibits or affects extraordinary prudence or correctness in conduct; sometimes, a man of this sort. *Swift.*
pru′dence (prōō′dĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prudentia*. See PRUDENT; cf. PROVIDENCE.] **1.** Quality or state of being prudent; wisdom in the way of caution and provision; discretion; carefulness; sagacity; regard or watchfulness for one's own interest; policy; hence, also, economy; frugality.
2. Knowledge; science. *Rare.*
Syn. — Caution, circumspection, discretion; economy, frugality. — PRUDENCE, CALCULATION, FORESIGHT, FORETHOUGHT. PRUDENCE implies caution, circumspection, or economy, esp. in the practical affairs of life; CALCULATION often connotes cold or selfish prudence; as, "It very often happens that *prudence*, which has always in it a great mixture of caution, hinders a man from being so fortunate as he might possibly have been without it" (*Spectator*); "It consorted with common *prudence*, with the simplest economy of life, not to be wasteful of any odd gleanings" (*H. James*); "If we judge from his diary, Longfellow was never subject to overmastering impulses, but always acted with *foresight*, — not from selfish *calculation*, but from a sane and temperate judgment" (*C. F. Johnson*); "The terrible men are the men who do everything in cold blood, icily, with *calculation*, infinite patience, and infinite pleasure" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). FORESIGHT, as here compared, implies prudent care for the future; FORETHOUGHT (which is sometimes equivalent to *foresight*) suggests rather due consideration of contingencies; as, "a system of economy, which would make a random expense without plan or *foresight* . . . not easily practicable" (*Burke*); "In choosing the Yankee dialect, I did not act without *forethought*" (*Lowell*). See PRUDENT, WISE, CAREFUL.
pru′dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *prudens*, *-entis*, contr. from *providens*. See PROVIDENT.] **1.** Sagacious in adapting means to ends; circumspect in action, or in determining any line of conduct; practically wise; judicious; careful; discreet; circumspect; sensible; — opposed to *rash*; as, a *prudent* man; dictated or directed by prudence or wise forethought; evincing prudence; as, *prudent* behavior.
Moses established a grave and *prudent* law. *Milton.*
2. Watchful of one's own interest; provident; not extravagant; as, a *prudent* woman; *prudent* expenditure.
3. Modest; virtuous; also, prudish. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Cautious, wary, circumspect, considerate, discreet, provident, economical, frugal. — PRUDENT, PRUDENTIAL. PRUDENTIAL, as here compared, differs from PRUDENT in suggesting more strongly considerations of expediency which are often pecuniary, and sometimes selfish.
pru-den′tial (prōō-dĕn′shăl), *a.* **1.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, prudence; prudent; discreet; sometimes, selfish or pecuniary as distinguished from higher motives or influences. "A *prudential* line of conduct." *Scott.*
2. Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory; as, a *prudential* committee.
3. Of or pertaining to knowledge; scientific. *Rare.*
Syn. — See PRUDENT.
pru-den′tial, *n.* That which relates to, or demands the exercise of, discretion or prudence; — usually in the *pl.*
prud′er-y (prōōd′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *pruderie*. See PRUDE.] Quality or state of being prudish; excessive or affected modesty or coyness; primness; stiffness.
‖ **prud′homme′** (prü′dôm′), *n.* [F. *prud'homme*. Cf. PRUDE.] In France, lit. and formerly, a wise or prudent man; a discreet man; also, a skilled or expert workman; now, specif., a member of a conseil des prud'hommes.
prud′ish (prōōd′ĭsh), *a.* Like, of the nature of, or characteristic of, a prude; very formal, precise, or reserved; affectedly modest or severe in virtue; prim; as, a *prudish* girl; *prudish* manners. — **prud′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **prud′ish-ness**, *n.*
pru′i-nes′cence (prōō′ĭ-nĕs′ĕns), *n.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* State of being pruinose; also, the dust or bloom causing it.
pru′i-nose (prōō′ĭ-nōs), *a.* [L. *pruinosus*, fr. *pruina* hoarfrost.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Covered with whitish dust or bloom.
prune (prōōn), *v. t.*; PRUNED (prōōnd); PRUN′ING (prōōn′ĭng). [Earlier *pruin*, *proin*, OF. *proignier*, *prooignier*; prob. for (assumed) *porrooignier*; *por*, L. *pro*, + *rooignier* to clip, tonsure, prune, F. *rogner*, fr. (assumed) LL. *rotundiare*, prop., to round off, fr. L. *rotundus* round. See ROUND, *a.*] **1.** To lop or cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of; to clear of useless material; to shape or smooth by trimming; to trim; as, to *prune* trees.
2. To cut off or cut out, as useless parts.
prune, *v. i.* To cut off superfluous or useless parts, etc.
prune, *v. t.* [ME. *prunen*, *proinen*, *pruinen*, OF. *poroindre*; *por*, L. *pro*, + *oindre* to anoint. Cf. ANOINT, 3d PREEN.] To preen; trim; dress. *Spenser.*
prune, *v. i.* To dress or preen the feathers; — said of birds; to dress.
prune, *n.* [F. *prune*, from L. *prunum* a plum, pl. *pruna*. See PLUM.] **1.** A plum; specif., now, any plum capable of being, or that has been, dried without fermentation. The best are the French prunes and the California prunes.
A *prune* is simply a plum which dries sweet without removing the pit. In most varieties of plums there occurs a fermentation around the pit in the process of drying. *L. H. Bailey.*
2. See under DYE, *Table*.
Pru-nel′la (prōō-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., because certain of the plants were supposed to cure quinsy or croup: cf. F. *prunelle*, *brunelle*. Cf. PRUNELLA angina.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial menthaceous herbs, having terminal spikes or heads of small purple or white flowers, the corolla tube being inflated and its limb strongly 2-lipped. The species are widely distributed, *P. vulgaris*, the self-heal or heal-all, being a common weed in lawns and cultivated ground.
pru-nel′la (-ȧ) } *n.* [F. *prunelle*.] A smooth woolen or
pru-nel′lo (-ō) } mixed stuff, now generally black, used for the uppers of shoes; a kind of lasting, formerly used also for clerical and scholastic gowns.
pru-nelle′ (-nĕl′), *n.* [F., dim. of *prune*. See PRUNE, *n.*] A small yellow dried plum packed without the skin.
prun′er (prōōn′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who prunes, or removes what is superfluous.
2. Any of several species of beetles whose larvæ gnaw the branches of trees so as to cause them to fall, esp. the American oak pruner (*Elaphidion villosum*), whose larva eats the pith of oak branches.

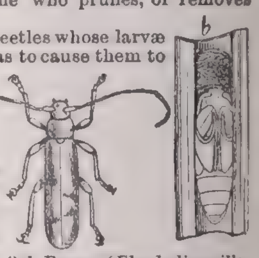

Oak Pruner (*Elaphidion villosum*). *b* Pupa, inclosed in section of branch. Nat. size.

prune tree. A plum tree whose fruit is used for prunes; specif., the West Indian plum (*Prunus occidentalis*).
prun′ing (prōōn′ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Act of trimming, or removing what is superfluous; esp., *Hort. & Forestry*, artificial or natural removal of twigs or branches from trees, shrubs, etc. Natural pruning in the forest results from the fall of branches due to insufficient light or incomplete nutrition.
2. That which is cast off by a bird in pruning; refuse.
Pru′nus (prōō′nŭs), *n.* [L., a plum tree.] *Bot.* A large and important genus of amygdalaceous trees, the plums and cherries. They are distinguished chiefly by the smooth fruit, often with a bloom, by the flattened stone, and by the leaves, which are convolute in the bud. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions; many of them yield under cultivation fruit of economic value. See PLUM, CHERRY. Others, as *P. pendula*, are handsome ornamentals. By some botanists the cherry laurels (*Laurocerasus*) and the almonds and peaches (*Amygdalus*) are referred to *Prunus*. See PEACH, APRICOT, ALMOND, CHERRY LAUREL.
pru′ri-ence (prōō′rĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
pru′ri-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } prurient.
The *pruriency* of curious ears. *Burke.*
pru′ri-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pruriens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *prurire* to itch. Cf. FREEZE.] Itching; longing; uneasy with desire or longing; esp., having a lascivious desire, curiosity, or propensity; lustful. — **pru′ri-ent-ly**, *adv.*
The eye of the vain and *prurient* is darting from object to object of illicit attraction. *I. Taylor.*
pru-rig′i-nous (prōō-rĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *pruriginosus*: cf. F. *prurigineux*.] *Med.* Tending to, or caused by, prurigo; affected by, or of the nature of, prurigo.
pru-ri′go (prōō-rī′gō), *n.* [L., an itching, the itch, fr. *prurire* to itch.] *Med.* A chronic inflammatory skin disease marked by a general eruption of small itching papules.
pru-rit′ic (-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or producing, pruritus.
pru-ri′tus (prōō-rī′tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Itching.

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pro-voke′ment. *n.* [OF. *provoquement*.] Provocation. *Obs.*
pro-vok′er (-vōk′ẽr), *n.* One that provokes.
prov′ost-al (prŏv′ŭs-tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a provost. *Rare.*
provostication, *n.* [From PROVOST.] Regency. *Obs.*
prov′ost-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
prov′ost-y, *n.* [OF. *provostie*.] Provostship. *Obs.*
prow. † PROA, PROVE.
prow, *n.* [OF. & F. *prou*. See PROW, *a.*] **1.** Benefit; profit; good. *Obs.* **2.** Prowess; courage; honor; duty. *Obs.*
prow, *v. i.* To profit. *Obs.*
prowan. † PROVAND.
prowd. † PROUD.
prowdence. † PRUDENCE.
prowe. † PROOF, PROVE.
prowed (proud), *a.* Having a prow.
prow′er, *n.* [OF. *proveur*, *porveeur*, *porveor*. Cf. PURVEYOR.] Purveyor; provider. *Obs.*
prow′ess-ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
prowld. Prowled. *Ref. Sp.*
prowl′er, *n.* One that prowls.
prowl′er-y, *n.* A prowling; plundering; robbery. *Obs.*
prowl′ing-ly, *adv.* of *prowling*, p. pr.
prow′ous, *a.* [From PROW prowess: cf. OF. *proosement*, adv., bravely.] Valiant. *Obs.*
prowse. † PROWESS.
prowt. † PROUD.
prox *Abbr.* Proximo (L., next; of the next month).
prox. acc. *Abbr.* Proxime accessit.
prox′ene (prŏk′sēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *proxène*.] = PROXENUS.
prox′e-net (-sē-nĕt), *n.* [L. *proxeneta*, Gr. προξενητής.] A negotiator; a factor. *Rare.*
prox′e-ni, *n.*, *pl.* of PROXENUS.
prox′e-ny (prŏk′sē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. προξενία.] *Gr. Antiq* The office or dignity of a proxenus.
prox′im, *n.* [L. *proximus*: cf. F. (Rabelais) *proxime*.] Neighbor. *Obs.*
prox′i-mal-ly, *adv.* of PROXIMAL.
prox′i-mate (-māt), *n.* A proximate thing.
prox′i-mate-ly, *adv.* of PROXIMATE.
prox′ime, *a.* [L. *proximus*. See PROXIMATE.] Proximate. *Obs.*
‖ **prox′i-me ac-ces′sit**. [L.] He [or she] came very near [to winning a prize, etc.].
prox-im′i-ous, *a.* Proximate. *Obs.*
prox′i-mous, *a.* [L. *proximus*.] Proximate. *Obs.*
‖ **prox′i-mus a-mi′cus**. [L.] = NEXT FRIEND.
prox′y-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
prox′ysm (prŏk′sĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
proy, **proye**. † PREY.
proyne. † PRUNE, *v.*
proz′y-mite (prŏz′ĭ-mīt), *n.* [Gr. προζυμίτης one who uses leavened bread, fr. προζύμη leavened bread.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who administered the Eucharist with leavened bread; — a name of reproach given, esp. in the 11th century, by members of the Western Church to those of the Eastern. Cf. AZYMITE.
Pr. St. *Abbr.* Private Statute.
pru. † PROW, profit.
Pruce (prōōs), *n.* [ME. for *Prussia*: cf. F. *Prusse*.] Prussia. *Obs.*
prude. † PRIDE, PROUD.
‖ **prude** (prüd), *a.* [F.] Prudish.
Pru′dence (prōō′dĕns), *n.* [See PRUDENCE discretion.] Fem. prop. name. Dim. *Prue* (prōō), *Prudy* (prōō′dĭ).
pru′den-cy (prōō′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Prudence. *Obs.*
pru-den′tial, *adv* Prudently. *Obs.*
pru-den′tial-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
pru-den′tial-ist, *n.* One governed by prudential motives. *R.*
pru-den′ti-al′i-ty (prōō-dĕn′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prudential.
pru-den′tial-ly, *adv.* of PRUDENTIAL.
pru′dent-ly, *adv.* of PRUDENT.
Prud′homme′, Jo′seph′ (zhō′-zĕf′ prü′dôm′). A famous creation of the French caricaturist Henri Monnier (1805–77), often quoted and referred to in French literature. He is represented as a self-satisfied ass, remarkable for his wordiness and his mixture of metaphors.
prudli, **prudliche**. † PROUDLY.
prud′ly. † PROUDLY.
pruefe. † PROVE
pruesse. † PROWESS.
pruest. † PRIEST.
pruf, **pruff**. † PROVE.
pruff (prōōf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PROOF.
pruide. † PRIDE
pru′i-nate (prōō′ĭ-nāt) *a.* = PRUINOSE.
pru′i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Pruinose.
pruite. † PRIDE.
prune′let, *n.* A liquor made from sloes or wild plums.
pru-nell′ (prōō-nĕl′), *n.* A milled cashmere.
pru-nel′la (-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *bräune* quinsy, croup, prop., brownness: MHG. *briune*, fr. MHG. & OHG. *brūn* brown.] *Med.* **a** Angina, or angina pectoris. **b** Thrush.
prunella, *n.*, **prunella salt**. = SAL PRUNELLE.
pru-nel′lo (-ō). Var. of PRUNELLA.
pru-nel′lo, *n.* [See PRUNELLE a plum.] A prunelle.
prune pure. See DYE, *Table*.
pru-nif′er-ous (prōō-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *prunum* a plum + *-ferous*.] Bearing plums.
pru′ni-form (prōō′nĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Prus'sian (prŭsh'ăn ; *formerly also, and still by some,* proo'shăn), *a.* [From *Prussia*, the country : cf. F. *prussien.*] Of or pert. to Prussia, its people or their language. **Prussian blue**, *Chem.*, any of several complex cyanogen compounds of ferrous and ferric iron ; specif., a dark blue amorphous substance having a coppery luster, obtained by adding a solution of potassium ferrocyanide to a ferric salt. It is used in dyeing and painting, etc. Called also *Williamson's blue, insoluble Prussian blue, Berlin blue,* etc. — **P. brown**, an orange-brown pigment consisting of ferric oxide and alumina. — **P. carp**, the crucian carp. — **P. green**, a complex substance, similar to Prussian blue, used as a pigment and dye. — **P. Knight.** See NOACHITE.

Prus'sian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Prussia, which besides Germanic Teutons contains in the west a considerable body of Danes and in the east Lithuanians and Slavs, including Poles, Wends, and Czechs. The original Prussians, or Borussians, were akin to the Lithuanians.
2. The language of the Prussians. *Old Prussian*, or *Borussian*, which became extinct in the 17th century, belonged to the Baltic branch of the Balto-Slavic languages. Modern Prussian is a dialect of German.

prus'si-ate (prŭs'ĭ-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *prussiate.*] *Chem.* A salt of prussic acid ; a cyanide. — **prussiate of potash**, potassium cyanide. — **red p. of potash**, potassium ferricyanide. — **yellow p. of potash**, potassium ferrocyanide.

prus'sic (prŭs'ĭk ; *also, obsoles.,* proo'sĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *prussique.*] *Old Chem.* Hydrocyanic ; — so called from the relation of hydrocyanic acid to Prussian blue.

pry (prī), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *prize* a lever, mistaken as a pl. See PRIZE thing taken.] A lever or the like for prying or prizing ; also, leverage.

pry, *v. t.* ; PRIED (prīd) ; PRY'ING. To raise or move, or pull (apart), or attempt to do so, with a pry or lever ; to prize.

pry, *v. i.* [ME. *prien* ; orig. uncert.] To look closely ; to gaze ; to inspect closely ; to attempt to discover something by a scrutinizing curiosity ; peep ; peer ; — often implying reproach. "To *pry* upon the stars." *Chaucer.*

Watch thou and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shak.*

pry, *v. t.* To see by close looking ; to spy. *Obs. Chaucer.*

pry, *n.* Curious inspection ; impertinent peeping.

pry'ing, *p. a.* Inspecting closely or impertinently ; peeping ; peering ; curious ; inquisitive. — **pry'ing-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Inquisitive, meddlesome. See CURIOUS.

pry pole, *or* **pry'pole'**, *n.* The pole which forms the prop of a hoisting gin, and stands facing the windlass.

pryt'a-ne'um (prĭt'ȧ-nē'ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρυτανεῖον, fr. πρύτανις prytanis.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* In many towns, a public building consecrated to Hestia and containing the state hearth, in which the prytanes met and dined ; esp., a public hall in Athens, where official hospitality was extended to distinguished citizens, generals, envoys, ambassadors, etc.
2. In France, a kind of educational institution ; as, the military *prytaneum* of La Flèche ; specif., an establishment for instruction in literature, art, and science.

pryt'a-nis (prĭt'ȧ-nĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -NES (-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. πρύτανις.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** In various free states, a chief official or magistrate. **b** A member of one of the ten sections into which the Athenian senate of five hundred was divided, and to each of which belonged the presidency of the senate for about one tenth of the year.

pryt'a-ny (prĭt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. πρυτανεία.] *Gr. Antiq.* The office or dignity of prytanis ; chief magistracy ; presidency ; esp., in Athens, the period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.

psalm (säm), *n.* [ME. *psalm, salm,* AS. *sealm,* L. *psalmus,* fr. Gr ψαλμός, fr. ψάλλειν to pull, twitch, to play upon a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp : cf. OF. *psalme, salme, saume,* F. *psaume.*] A sacred song or poem ; a poetical composition for use in the praise or worship of God. Hence : [*cap.*] **a** One of the hymns collected into one book of the Old Testament, or a modern metrical version of such a hymn for public worship. **b** *pl.* The book of the Old Testament made up of such hymns. See OLD TESTAMENT.
Psalms of Solomon. See APOCRYPHA. — **P. of Zoroaster**, the Gathas. See AVESTA.

psalm, *v. t.* To extol in psalms ; to sing ; hymn.

psalm, *v. i.* To sing psalms ; to hymn. *Rare.*

psalm'ist (säm'ĭst ; 277), *n.* [L. *psalmista* : cf. F. *psalmiste,* OF. also *saumiste.* See PSALM.] **1.** A writer or composer of sacred songs ; — a title particularly applied to the authors of the Scriptural psalms and specif. [*usually cap.*] to David as the traditional author of many of them.
2. *Eccl.* A precentor, cantor, or member of the lower ranks of the clergy, who leads or sings the music in public worship, as in the Eastern Church.

psalm'o-dist (säm'ō-dĭst ; săl'mō-), *n.* One who sings or composes sacred songs ; psalmist.

psalm'o-dy (säm'ō-dĭ ; săl'mō-dĭ ; 277), *n.* [LL. *psalmodia,* Gr. ψαλμῳδία ; ψαλμός psalm + ἀείδειν to sing : cf. F. *psalmodie,* OF. also *(p)saumodie.* See PSALM ; ODE.] **1.** Act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs in worship ; also, psalms collectively, or a collection of psalms, as for liturgical use.
2. The time of singing the Psalter, as in a monastery.

psal-mog'ra-pher (săl-mŏg'rȧ-fẽr), **psal-mog'ra-phist** (săl-mŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* [L. *psalmographus,* Gr. ψαλμογράφος ; ψαλμός a psalm + γράφειν to write.] A writer of psalms, or sacred songs and hymns.

psalm tone. *Medieval Music.* A tone or melody to which a part of the Psalter was sung.

psal'ter (sôl'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *psauter, sauter,* OF. *sautier, psaltier,* F. *psautier,* from L. *psalterium.* See PSALTERY.]
1. [*cap.*] The Book of Psalms ; often, also, a book containing the Psalms separately printed.
2. [*cap.*] Specif., the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer ; *R. C. Ch.*, the part of the breviary containing the Psalms set for each day of the week.
3. The portion or selection of the Psalms appointed for, or used on, any day or at any service.
4. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A series of 150 devout sentences, uttered in honor of certain mysteries. **b** A rosary correspondingly consisting of a hundred and fifty beads.

psal-te'ri-an (sôl-tē'rĭ-ăn ; săl-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a psaltery or psalter ; musical.

psal-te'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., a psaltery, psalter ; — from the resemblance of the folds to the leaves of a book.] **a** The third stomach of ruminants ; the omasum or manyplies. See RUMINANTIA, *Illust.* **b** The lyra of the brain. — **psal-te'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

psal'ter-y (sôl'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *sautrie,* OF. *psalterie,* L. *psalterium* psaltery, psalter, from Gr. ψαλτήριον, fr. ψάλλειν. See PSALM ; cf. PSALTER.] **1.** *Music.* An ancient plucked-string instrument of the zither type, having a sound board, and a number of strings variously tuned, and played with or without a plectrum.

Praise the Lord with harp ; sing unto him with the *psaltery* and an instrument of ten strings. *Ps* xxxiii. 2.

2. [*cap.*] The Psalter. *Rare.*

psam'mite (săm'ĭt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ψαμμίτης sandy, from ψάμμος sand.] *Petrog.* Any rock composed of sandy particles ; sandstone ; — distinguished from *pelite* and *psephite.* — **psam-mit'ic** (să-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

psam-mo'ma (să-mō'mȧ ; psă- ; 218), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -MOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL. ; Gr. ψάμμος sand + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor of the brain containing calcareous matter (brain sand).

psam-moph'i-lous (-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψάμμος sand + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Living or thriving in sand or sandy places.

psam'mo-ther'a-py (săm'ō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ ; psăm'ō- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψάμμος + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment by sand baths.

psam'mous (săm'ŭs ; psăm'- ; 218), *a.* [Gr. ψάμμος sand.] Sandy ; as, *psammous* urine.

pschent (pskĕnt), *n.* [Egyptian *p* the article + *sekhet* double crown.] The united crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt. See under CROWN.

psel'lism (sĕl'ĭz'm ; psĕl'- ; 218), **psel-lis'mus** (sĕl-ĭz'mŭs ; psĕl-), *n.* [Gr. ψελλισμός, fr. ψελλίζειν to stammer.] Indistinct or defective pronunciation, as in lisping, stammering, or the like.

pse'phite (sē'fīt ; psē'- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψῆφος pebble + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* Any coarse fragmental rock, as conglomerate. Cf. PSAMMITE. — **pse-phit'ic** (sē-fĭt'ĭk ; psē-), *a.*

Pse-phu'rus (sē-fū'rŭs ; psē- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ψῆφος pebble + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ganoid fishes of the larger rivers of China, similar to the paddlefish of America, but with a narrow, high snout and greatly developed caudal fulcra. The single known species (*P. gladius*) reaches a length of 18 feet.

pseu'da-con'i-tine (sū'dȧ-kŏn'ĭ-tĭn ; -tēn ; psū'- ; 184, 218), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* A very poisonous crystallizable alkaloid found in the root of *Aconitum ferox.*

pseu'da-cu'sis (-kū'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. ἄκουσις a hearing.] *Med.* False hearing, as in mistaking sounds or tones, or in purely subjective sensations of hearing.

pseu'dæs-the'si-a, pseu'des-the'si-a (sū'dĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ ; -zhĭ-ȧ ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* False or imaginary feeling or sense perception such as occurs in hypochondriasis, or such as is referred to an amputated part.

pseu'dam-ne'si-a (-dăm-nē'sĭ-ȧ ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Illusion of memory.

pseu-dam'pho-ra (sû-dăm'fō-rȧ ; psû- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Archæol.* A type of Mycenæan vase with spheroidal body, an arching handle, and a spout as its only aperture.

pseu-dan'nu-al (sū-dăn'ū-ăl ; psū- ; 218), *n.* *Bot.* A plant which completes its growth within a single season, but which survives winter by means of bulbs, corms, tubers, etc., as the crocus, spring beauty, etc.

pseu'dar-thro'sis (sū'där-thrō'sĭs ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Surg.* Formation of a false joint, as one produced by a fractured bone which has not perfectly united.

pseu'da-toll' (sū'dȧ-tŏl' ; sū-dăt'ŏl ; 218), *n.* An island or reef shaped like an atoll but not formed of true coral-reef limestone, as the Bermudas.

pseu-dep'i-graph (sū-dĕp'ĭ-grăf ; psū- ; 218), *n.* One of the pseudepigrapha.

pseu'de-pig'ra-pha (sū'dē-pĭg'rȧ-fȧ ; psū'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDEPIGRAPHOUS.] Lit., false or spurious writings ; writings purporting to be produced by Biblical characters or in Biblical times, but never accepted as canonical by any branch of the Christian church. They are of Jewish and Christian origin, and date from the centuries just before and after the beginning of the Christian Era.

pseu-dep'i-graph'ic (sū-dĕp'ĭ-grăf'ĭk ; psū- ; 218), **pseu-dep'i-graph'i-cal** (-dĕp'ĭ-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pseudepigraphy or pseudepigrapha ; falsely or wrongly attributed.

pseu'de-pig'ra-phous (sū'dē-pĭg'rȧ-fŭs ; psū'- ; 218), *a.* [Gr. ψευδεπίγραφος falsely inscribed. See PSEUDO- ; EPIGRAPHY.] Inscribed with a false name ; pseudepigraphic.

pseu'de-pig'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* The ascription of false names of authors to works.

pseu'di-sod'o-mum (-dī-sŏd'ō-mŭm), *n.* [NL. ; cf. Gr. ψευδισόδομος.] *Ancient Masonry.* Masonry of layers or courses alternately thick and thin.

pseu'do- (sū'dō- ; psū'dō- ; 218), **pseud-.** [Gr. ψευδής lying, false, akin to ψεύδειν to belie ; cf. ψυδρός lying.] A prefix signifying : **1.** *False, counterfeit, pretended, spurious* ; as, *pseudo*-apostle, a false apostle ; *pseudo*clergy or *pseudo*-clergy, false or spurious clergy ; *pseudo*-episcopacy. Hence **pseu'do**, *a.*
2. In Lobachevskian geometry, an *analogue of the corresponding term* in Euclidean geometry ; as, *pseudo*-angle.
pseudo form. *Chem.* See ISOMERIC, 1.
☞ Many compounds of *pseudo-* are written either as solid words or hyphened ; as in *pseudo*bulb or *pseudo*-bulb.

pseudo acid. *Chem.* A compound which, though not itself containing acid hydrogen, is capable of changing into an isomeric compound which is a true acid. *Hantzch.*

pseu'do-an'gi-na (-ăn'jĭ-nȧ ; -ăn-jī'nȧ ; *see* ANGINA), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + *angina.*] *Med.* A nervous disorder resembling angina pectoris, but without structural change of the heart. It is often associated with hysteria.

pseudo base. *Chem.* A compound which, though not itself containing basic hydroxyl, is capable of changing into an isomeric compound which is a true base. *Hantzch.*

pseu'do-branch (sū'dō-brăŋk, psū'-), *n.* ; *pl.* -BRANCHS ; **pseu'do-bran'chi-a** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ ; 218), *pl.* -CHIÆ (-kĭ-ē). [NL. See PSEUDO- ; -BRANCHIA.] An accessory or spurious gill, esp. one on the inner surface of the operculum in various fishes. It is usually small, and is sometimes completely hidden beneath the epithelium. — **pseu'do-bran'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **pseu'do-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

pseu'do-bulb' (-bŭlb'), *n.* *Bot.* The solid, bulbous enlargement of the stem found in many epiphytic orchids.

pseu'do-bulb'ar (-bŭl'bȧr), *a.* Lit., falsely bulbar ; — only in **pseudobulbar paralysis**, *Med.*, a condition resembling bulbar paralysis but due to lesions in the cortical centers.

pseu'do-carp (sū'dō-kärp ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* *Bot.* A fruit which does not consist exclusively of the ripened ovary and its contents. The apple, fig, strawberry, etc., are examples. — **pseu'do-car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *a.*

pseu'do-cen'trous (-sĕn'trŭs), *a.* [See PSEUDO- ; CENTER.] *Paleon.* Designating a vertebra which is composed of two pairs of arcualia forming a shell of bone around the notochord and meeting in sutures along its sides.

Pseu'do-Clem'ent-ine, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, writings or a liturgy erroneously attributed to Clement I., bishop of Rome. See CLEMENTINE, and LITURGY, 1, I.

pseu'do-cos'tate, *a.* *Bot.* False-nerved ; — said of a leaf with marginal nervation, that is, having the veins united in an outer vein parallel to the margin, as in *Eucalyptus.*

pseu'do-cu'mene, *n.* *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, of the aromatic series, isomeric with mesitylene and cumene. It is found in coal tar and petroleum.

pseu'do-diph-the'ri-a (-dĭf-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Med.* Condition resembling diphtheria, but not due to the diphtheria bacillus. — **pseu'do-diph'the-rit'ic** (-dĭf'thē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

[L. *prunum* plum + *-form.*] Having the form of a plum.

Prus. *Abbr.* Prussia ; Prussian.

pru'si-a'no (proo'sĭ-ä'nō), *n.* ; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp., Prussian.] A handsome, chiefly purple, bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) of southern Texas and Mexico.

Prus'sian ize, *v. t.* To make Prussian.

prus'sine (prŭs'ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* [As obtained from *Prussian* blue.] *Chem.* Cyanogen.

prust. † PRIEST.

prute. † PRIDE, PROUD.

prut'ter. † *prouder,* compar. of PROUD.

pruwe. † PROVE.

pruwiance. † PROVIDENCE.

p. r. v. *Abbr.* Pour rendre visite (F., to return a call).

Pry, Paul. The hero of a well-known comedy of this title by John Poole (1786?-1872), "one of those idle, meddling fellows, who, having no employment themselves, are perpetually interfering in other people's affairs."

pry'an (prī'ăn), *n.* [Corn., clayey ground, fr. *pri* clay.] *Mining.* A fine, white, somewhat friable clay *Cornwall* — **pry'an-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

prycor. † PRICKER.

Pry-de'ri (prû-dâ'rĭ), *n* *Celt. Myth.* A god of the Cymric Hades, son of Pwyll and Rhiannon.

pryelle, *n.* [OF. *praiel, prael,* F. *préau*] A meadow close. *Obs.*

pryis. † PRICE

prymerose. † PRIMROSE.

Prynne, Hester (prĭn). The sinning heroine of Hawthorne's romance "The Scarlet Letter," who by way of punishment was compelled to wear a scarlet letter A (see A, 3 **a**). See DIMMESDALE, ARTHUR.

pryn'nit, *p. a.* [Cf. dial. *pirnie,* and PIRN.] Striped. *Obs. Scot.*

prynsual, *a.* [Cf. OF. *princial* princely.] Principal. *Obs. Scot.*

pryour. † PRIOR.

pryt'a-nize (prĭt'ȧ-nīz), *v. i.* To hold the prytany.

pryte. † PRIDE.

pryth'ee. † PRITHEE.

pryway. † PRIVY.

Przhe-val'ski's, Preje-val'sky's, *or* **Prze-wal'ski's horse** (przhĕ-väl'y'skēz). [After N. *Przhevalski*, Russian explorer.] A wild horse (*Equus przewalskii*) of central Asia, intermediate between the true horses and the asses. It is dun-colored with a brown mane, and the tail has the lower half covered with long hairs. All four legs have callosities and the hoofs are broad.

ps. *Abbr.* Pseudonym ; pseudonymous

PS. *Abbr.* Postscript.

P S. *Com.* Public Sale.

P. S. *Abbr.* Passenger Steamer ; Permanent Secretary ; Principal Sojourner (*Freemasonry*) ; Privy Seal ; post scriptum (L., postscript) ; promptside (*Theat.*).

Ps., *or* **Psa.** *Abbr.* Psalm ; Psalms.

psal-len'da (să-lĕn'dȧ ; psă- ; 218), *n.* ; *pl.* -DÆ (-dē). [LL., fr. L. *psallere* to play on a stringed instrument.] *Eccl.* In the Ambrosian office, the proper antiphon at lauds and vespers on a saint's day.

psalm book. **1.** A book consisting of a version of the Psalms ; a psalter (in sense 1 or 2).
2. Any book of sacred poems or songs for use in public worship.

psalm'ist-er (säm'ĭs-tẽr ; săl'mĭs-), *n.* = PSALMIST, 2.

psalm'ist-ry (-trĭ), *n.* Use of psalms in devotion ; psalmody.

psal-mod'ic (săl-mŏd'ĭk), **psal-mod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F *psalmodique.*] Of or pertaining to psalmody.

psal'mo-dize (säm'ō-dīz ; săl'mō-), *v. i.* [Cf. LL. *psalmodizare.*] To practice psalmody.

psal'mo-dy (-dĭ), *v. t* To sing or chant as a psalm ; to hymn.

psal'mo-graph (săl'mō-grăf), *n.* A psalmographer *Obs*

psal-mog'ra-phy (săl-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Act or practice of writing psalms, or sacred songs.

psalm'wright', *n.* Psalmist. *Obs.*

psal'ter-er, *n* A player on the psaltery. *Obs.*

psal-te'ri-on (săl-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [See PSALTERY.] = PSALTERY.

psal'tress (sôl'trĕs), *n.* A female player on the psaltery.

psam'mo-phyte (săm'ō-fīt ; psăm'- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψάμμος sand + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A plant inhabiting dry, sandy, open ground.

Psa-ro'ni-us (sȧ-rō'nĭ-ŭs ; psȧ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψάρ starling ; to render G. *staarstein*, lit., starling stone ; — from its speckled appearance when polished.] The stem of any fossil fern.

psauter. † PSALTER.

Pse-laph'i-dæ (sē-lăf'ĭ-dē ; psē- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pselaphus* (fr. Gr. ψηλαφᾶν to grope about).] *Zoöl.* A family of very small beetles allied to the rove beetles, but having the abdomen inflexible.

pse'phism (sē'fĭz'm ; psē'- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψήφισμα a decree.] *Gr. Antiq.* A psephisma.

pse-phis'ma (sē-fĭz'mȧ ; psē- ; 218), *n.* [L., fr Gr. ψήφισμα.] *Gr. Antiq.* A decree of the ecclesia of Athens

pse'pho-man'cy (sē'fō-măn'sĭ ; psē- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψῆφος pebble + *-mancy.*] Divination by pebbles.

pseud-. See PSEUDO-.

pseud. *Abbr.* Pseudonym.

pseu'da-cous'ma (-kooz'mȧ ; -kouz'mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. ἄκουσμα a thing heard.] *Med.* = PSEUDACUSIS

pseu-da'phi-a (sū-dā'fĭ-ȧ ; psū- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. ἁφή touch.] Pseudæsthesia.

pseu-dap'o-se-mat'ic (-dăp'ō-sē-măt'ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Imitating in coloration or form another animal having dangerous or disagreeable qualities.

pseu'da-pos'tle (sū'dȧ-pŏs''l), *n.* [L. *pseudapostolus*, Gr. ψευδαπόστολος. See PSEUDO- ; APOSTLE.] *Eccl.* One falsely claiming to be an apostle.

pseu-dax'is (sū-dăk'sĭs ; psū- ; 218), *n.* *Bot.* A sympodium.

pseu'de-pig'ra-phal (-dē-pĭg'rȧ-făl), *a.* Pseudepigraphic

pseud-hæ'mal, *or* **-he'mal** (sūd-hē'măl ; psūd- ; 218), *a.* *Zoöl.* In chætopod worms, designating the blood and the vessels which carry it.

pseu'di-ma'go (sū'dĭ-mā'gō ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO- ; IMAGO.] *Zoöl.* A subimago. — **pseu'di-mag'i-nal** (-măj'ĭ-năl), *a.*

pseu'do, *n.* A pretender ; a hypocrite *Obs.*

pseu'do-ap'o-plex'y, *n.* *Med.* Condition resembling that produced by apoplexy but not caused by cerebral hemorrhage.

pseu'do-a-quat'ic, *a.* Growing in moist or wet places, but not truly aquatic.

pseu'do-ar-cha'ic, *a.* See PSEUDO-.

pseu'do-ar-thro'sis, *n.* [NL.] = PSEUDARTHROSIS.

pseu'do-ax'is. Var. of PSEUDAXIS.

pseu'do-bac-te'ri-um, *n.* [NL.] *Med* Any minute body, as a cell, appearing like a bacterium.

pseu'do-blep'sis (sū'dō-blĕp'sĭs ; psū'dō-), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. βλέψις sight.] *Med.* Imaginary vision of objects ; perverted sight.

pseu'do-bra'chi-um, *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO- ; BRACHIUM.] *Zoöl.* The wristlike pedicel of the pectoral fin of pediculate fishes. — **pseu'do-bra'chi-al**, *a.*

Pseu'do-bran'chus (-brăŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. βράγχος gill.] *Zoöl.* A genus of amphibians closely related to *Siren*, but with thickened, functionless gills and with only three toes on each foot. The one known species (*P. striatus*) occurs in Georgia and reaches a length of about 18 inches.

pseu'do-bulb'il, *n.* [*pseudo-* + *bulbil.*] *Bot.* In certain ferns, a pear-shaped oöphytic outgrowth replacing the sporangia. It is an occasional phase of apospory.

pseu'do-bulb'ous (-bŭl'bŭs), *a.* *Bot* Pert. to, or having, a pseudobulb.

pseu'do-chi'na, *n.* The false chinaroot (*Smilax pseudo-china*).

pseu'do-Chris'tian, *a.* See PSEUDO-.

pseu'do-chro'mi-a (sū'dō-krō'mĭ-ȧ ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO- ; CHROME.] *Med.* False perception of colors

pseu'do-cir-rho'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Disease resembling cirrhosis of the liver, often associated with pericarditis.

pseu'do-cone', *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the soft gelatinous refractive cones found in the compound eyes of certain insects.

pseu'do-cor'ne-ous, *a.* [*pseudo-* + *corneous.*] See PSEUDO-.

pseu'do-cri'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A false crisis.

pseu'do-croup, *n.* = CHILD-CROWING.

pseu'do-cy-e'sis (-sī-ē'sĭs), *n.* False or spurious pregnancy.

pseu'do-del-tid'i-um, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = DELTIDIUM a

pseu'do-de-men'ti-a, *n.* *Med.* Condition of extreme general apathy, but not associated with any actual defect of intelligence.

pseu'do-dox (sū'dȯ-dŏks; psū'-; 218), *a.* [Gr. ψευδόδοξος; ψευδής false + δόξα an opinion.] Not true in opinion or doctrine; false. — *n.* A false opinion or doctrine.

pseu'do-fi-la'ri-a (-fĭ-lā'rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A process which buds out from the amœboid young of certain Gregarinida. It finally separates and develops into the adult. — **pseu'do-fi-la'ri-an** (-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*

pseu'do-ge-om'e-try (sū'dȯ-jē̇-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* A geometry based upon the rejection of one or more of the assumptions of ordinary geometry.

pseu'do-geu'si-a (sū'dȯ-gū'sĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*; psū'dȯ-; 218) } *n.*
pseu'do-geus'ti-a (sū'dȯ-gūs'tĭ-*ȧ*; psū'dȯ-gŭs'ti-*ȧ*) }
[NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. γεύεσθαι to taste.] *Med.* False perception or impression of taste.

pseu'do-gli-o'ma (-glī-ō'm*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition resembling glioma of the retina and marked by a circumscribed suppurative inflammation of the vitreous body.

pseu'do-graph (sū'dȯ-grȧf; psū'-; 218), *n.* [See PSEUDOGRAPHY.] A false writing; a spurious document; a forgery.

pseu-dog'ra-phy (sū̇-dŏg'r*ȧ*-fĭ; psū̇-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψευδογραφία; ψευδής false + γράφειν to write.] Incorrect writing or printing; wrong or bad spelling.

pseu'do-hal-lu'ci-na'tion (sū'dȯ-h*ă*-lū'sĭ-nā'sh*ŭ*n; psū'-dȯ-; 218), *n.* *Psychol.* An externalized sensory image, recognized as such, and more or less transitory and unreal. — **pseu'do-hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry** (-lū'sĭ-n*ȧ*-tȯ-rĭ), *a.*

pseu'do-hex-ag'o-nal (-hĕk-săg'ȯ-năl), *a.* *Cryst.* Falsely hexagonal; — said of a crystal approximating in form to the hexagonal type.

pseu'do-hy'per-troph'ic (-hī'pẽr-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Falsely hypertrophic; as, *pseudohypertrophic* paralysis, in which the muscles are enlarged by fatty degeneration. — **pseu'do-hy-per'tro-phy** (-hī-pûr'trȯ-fĭ), *n.*

pseu'do-in'flu-en'za, *n.* *Med.* A disease resembling influenza, but not caused by the specific influenza bacillus.

Pseu'do-Is'i-dore, *n.* The Pseudo-Isidorian decretals, or their unknown author or compiler.

Pseu'do-Is'i-do'ri-an, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a collection of decretals, canons, letters, etc., made in Reims or Le Mans, by a fictitious Isidorus Mercator, brought into circulation in the 9th century, and attributed to Isidore, bishop of Seville (d. 636). It was accepted as genuine up to the 15th century.

Pseu'do-la-mel'li-bran'chi-a (-mĕl'ĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-*ȧ*), **-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā't*ȧ*), *n.pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; LAMELLIBRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* An order of bivalve mollusks, as the oysters and scallops, having gills with interfilamentary and interlamellar junctions poorly developed, the mantle edges entirely open, and the anterior adductor muscle usually wanting.

Pseu'do-lar'ix (-lăr'ĭks; -lā'rĭks), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; LARIX.] *Bot.* A genus of Chinese pinaceous trees, consisting of a single species (*P. kæmpferi*), the golden larch.

pseu'do-leu-cæ'mi-a (sū'dȯ-lū-sē'mĭ-*ȧ*; psū'dȯ-; 218), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + *leuco-* + *-æmia*.] *Med.* A morbid condition resembling leucocythæmia; Hodgkin's disease.

pseu'do-leu'cite (-lū'sīt), *n.* A crystal having the familiar form of leucite but altered and pseudomorphous in nature.

pseu'do-mel'a-no'sis (-mĕl'*ȧ*-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Discoloration of tissue after death, esp. in the peritoneum and the abdominal organs.

pseu'do-mem'brane (-mĕm'brān), *n.* A false membrane. — **pseu'do-mem'bra-nous** (-mĕm'br*ȧ*-n*ŭ*s), *a.*

pseu'do-men'in-gi'tis (-mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid condition sometimes associated with hysteria presenting symptoms similar to those of meningitis.

pseu-dom'er-ism (sū̇-dŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm; psū̇-; 218), *n.* [*pseudo-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Chem.* A form of isomerism. See ISOMERIC, 1. — **pseu'do-mer'ic** (sū'dȯ-mĕr'ĭk; psū'-), *a.*

pseu'do-me-tal'lic (sū'dȯ-mē̇-tăl'ĭk; psū'dȯ-; 218), *a.* Falsely or imperfectly metallic; — said of a kind of mineral luster.

Pseu'do-mo'nas (sū'dȯ-mō'năs; psū'-; 218), *n.* [G., fr. *pseudo-* + *monas* monad, applied to a kind of bacteria.] *Bacteriol.* A large genus of bacteria of the family Bacteriaceæ, motile by polar flagella. They are rarely pathogenic; many are concerned in the purification of water. *P. europæa* and its allies are the important nitrous bacteria. *P. campestris* causes black rot of cabbages.

pseu'do-mo-not'ro-py (-mȯ-nŏt'rȯ-pĭ), *n.* *Phys. Chem.* That kind of monotropy in which the transition point lies below the melting points of the two forms.

pseu'do-morph (sū'dȯ-môrf; psū'-; 218), *n.* [See PSEUDOMORPHOUS.] **1.** An irregular or deceptive form.
2. *Min.* A mineral having the characteristic outward form of another species (or of some object, as a shell), as a piece of quartz having the cubic form of fluor spar; — used with *after*; as, limonite occurs as a *pseudomorph* after pyrite. *Pseudomorphs* are formed from the original crystals (whose form alone they retain) by a process of substitution, incrustation, infiltration, or alteration.

pseu'do-mor'phic (sū'dȯ-môr'fĭk; psū'dȯ-; 218), *a.* Pseudomorphous.

pseu'do-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* *Min.* The state of being, or process of becoming, a pseudomorph.

pseu'do-mor'phose (-fōz), *v. t.* *Min.* To transform into a pseudomorph. — **pseu'do-mor'pho-sis** (-fȯ-sĭs), *n.*

pseu'do-mor'phous (-f*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. ψευδόμορφος; ψευδής false + μορφή form.] Not having the true form; of the nature of a pseudomorph.

pseu'do-mu'cin (-mū'sĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A mucoid occurring in ovarian cysts, to whose fluid contents it imparts a ropy consistency.

pseu'do-nav'i-cel'la (-năv'ĭ-sĕl'*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -CELLÆ (-ē). [NL.; *pseudo-* + L. *navicella*, dim. of *navis* ship, boat.] *Zoöl.* One of the minute spindle-shaped spores resulting from the conjugation of two gametes within the cyst of many Sporozoa. — **pseu'do-nav'i-cel'lar** (-*ȧ*r), *a.*

Pseu'do-neu-rop'ter-a (-nū̇-rŏp'tẽr-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; NEUROPTERA.] *Zoöl.* A division of insects with reticulated wings, as in the Neuroptera, in which they were formerly included, but having an incomplete metamorphosis. Originally it included the dragon flies, May flies, white ants, psocids and book lice, bird lice, caddis flies, scorpion flies, stone flies, etc. In recent classifications it is restricted or, more often, abandoned, the above groups constituting separate orders. — **pseu'do-neu-rop'ter-an** (-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.* — **pseu'do-neu-rop'ter-ous** (-*ŭ*s), *a.*

pseu'do-ni'trole (-nī'trōl), **pseu'do-ni'trol** (-trōl; -trŏl), *n.* [G. *pseudonitrol*, fr. *propylpseudonitrol*, which is so called from its isomerism with propyl-nitrolic acid and its lack of acid qualities.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds formed by the action of nitrous acid on nitroparaffins containing the group $-CH(NO_2)-$, corresponding to the secondary alcohols. They are crystalline bodies of pungent odor which, by a property of yielding an intense blue color when fused or dissolved, afford a means of detecting the lower secondary alcohols. Their characteristic group is probably $>C{:}N{\cdot}ONO_2$. Cf. NITROLIC.

pseu'do-nu'cle-in (-nū'klē̇-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A paranuclein.

pseu'do-nym (sū'dȯ-nĭm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pseudonyme*. See PSEUDONYMOUS.] **1.** A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author; a pen name.
2. A pseudonymous work. *Rare.*

pseu'do-nym'i-ty (-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The use of a pseudonym, as by an author; also, the fact or state of being signed with a pseudonym, as a book or other writing.

pseu-don'y-mous (sū̇-dŏn'ĭ-m*ŭ*s; psū̇-; 218), *a.* [Gr. ψευδώνυμος; ψευδής false + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, a name: cf. F. *pseudonyme*. See PSEUDO-; NAME.] Bearing or using a false or fictitious name, as a work or author. — **pseu-don'y-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **pseu-don'y-mous-ness**, *n.*

pseu'do-pa-ral'y-sis (sū'dȯ-p*ȧ*-răl'ĭ-sĭs; psū'dȯ-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Lack or loss of muscular power unattended by paralysis, as produced by pain.

pseu'do-pa-ren'chy-ma (-p*ȧ*-rĕŋ'kĭ-m*ȧ*), *n.* Also **pseu'do-pa-ren'chyme** (-kĭm). [NL.] *Bot.* In certain of the higher fungi, a tissuelike aggregation of compactly interwoven short-celled hyphæ somewhat like true parenchyma. — **pseu'do-par'en-chym'a-tous** (-păr'ĕŋ-kĭm'*ȧ*-t*ŭ*s), *a.*

pseu'do-pod (sū'dȯ-pŏd; psū'dȯ-; 218), *n.* *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* A pseudopodium.

pseu'do-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-*ȧ*). [NL.; *pseudo-* + *-podium*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A temporary protrusion or retractile process of the protoplasm of a cell, esp. of a unicellular organism, or a free cell (as a leucocyte) of a higher organism. Pseudopodia may have a fairly definite filamentous form (sometimes fusing with others to form a network) or be irregularly lobate as in *Amœba*. They serve various purposes, especially as organs of locomotion or for taking up food. **b** The foot of a rotifer.
2. *Bot.* **a** In certain mosses (Sphagnaceæ, Andreæaceæ), a slender leafless branch of the gametophyte, often bearing gemmæ. In the bog mosses (*Sphagnum*) the axis or pedicel which supports the sporogonium is a pseudopodium, and not a true seta. **b** In Myxomycetes, one of the amœboid protrusions of an active plasmodium.
— **pseu'do-po'di-al** (-*ă*l), *a.*

pseu-dop'si-a (sū̇-dŏp'sĭ-*ȧ*; psū̇-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; -OPSIA.] *Med.* False vision; optical illusion.

pseu'do-pu'pa (sū'dȯ-pū'p*ȧ*; psū'dȯ- 218), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PUPÆ (-pū'pē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A resting stage intervening between two of the larval stages of certain insects which undergo a hypermetamorphosis. — **pseu'do-pu'pal** (-p*ă*l), *a.*

pseu'do-ra'bi-es (-rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition simulating rabies; lyssophobia.

pseu'do-scar'la-ti'na (-skär'l*ȧ*-tē'n*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A febrile affection marked by an eruption similar to that of scarlet fever.

pseu'do-scle-ro'sis (-sklē̇-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* An affection similar to cerebrospinal sclerosis without the characteristic lesions of nerve tissue in that disease.

pseu'do-scope (sū'dȯ-skōp; psū'-; 218), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-scope*.] *Optics.* An instrument which exhibits objects with their proper relief reversed, — an effect opposite to that produced by the stereoscope.

pseu'do-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* *Optics.* **a** Of, pert. to, or formed by, a pseudoscope; showing reversed relief. **b** Pert. to, or resulting from, deceptive vision; as, *pseudoscopic* angle. — **pseu'do-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-k*ă*l-ĭ), *adv.*

pseu-dos'co-py (sū̇-dŏs'kȯ-pĭ; psū̇-; 218), *n.* The production of the effect of reversed relief, as by the pseudoscope.

pseu-dos'mi-a (-dŏz'mĭ-*ȧ*; -dŏs'mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. ὀσμή smell.] *Med.* False sensation of smell.

pseu'do-sphere (sū'dȯ-sfēr; psū'-; 218), *n.* *Geom.* The analogue (in non-Euclidean space) of the sphere; any surface of constant negative curvature, esp. that generated by the revolution of a tractrix about its axis. — **pseu'do-spher'i-cal** (-sfĕr'ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.*

pseu-dos'to-ma (sū̇-dŏs'tȯ-m*ȧ*; psū̇-; 218), *n.*; *pl.* PSEUDOSTOMATA (sū'dȯ-stō'm*ȧ*-t*ȧ*; -stŏm'*ȧ*-t*ȧ*; psū'-; 218). [NL. See PSEUDO-; STOMA.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* **a** In serous membranes, a stigma filled by intercellular substance, or otherwise closed. **b** The temporary mouth of a larval echinoderm. **c** The osculum of a sponge. — **pseu'do-stom'a-tous** (sū'-dȯ-stŏm'*ȧ*-t*ŭ*s; psū'-; 218), **pseu-dos'to-mous** (sū̇-dŏs'tȯ-m*ŭ*s; psū̇-; 218), *a.*

pseu'do-sym'me-try (sū'dȯ-sĭm'ē̇-trĭ; psū'-; 218), *n.* *Cryst.* The apparent symmetry in certain crystals which, as from twinning, come to resemble forms of another system, as the apparently hexagonal prisms of aragonite. — **pseu'do-sym-met'ric** (-sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

pseu'do-ta'bes (sū'dȯ-tā'bēz; psū'-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A form of multiple neuritis with symptoms similar to those of tabes dorsalis.

Pseu'do-tsu'ga (-tsū'g*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; TSUGA.] *Bot.* A genus of American pinaceous trees, containing a single species, *P. taxifolia*, the Douglas spruce.

pseu'do-tu-ber'cu-lo'sis (-tū̇-bûr'kū̇-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid condition marked by the presence of tubercles similar to those of tuberculosis, but not caused by the specific tubercle bacillus. It is due to some other source of irritation, as to various parasitic organisms.

pseu'do-vol-ca'no (-vŏl-kā'nō), *n.* *Geol.* A false volcano; an eruptive vent not emitting lava like a true volcano. — **pseu'do-vol-can'ic** (-kăn'ĭk), *a.*

pseu-do'vum (sū̇-dō'v*ŭ*m; psū̇-; 218), *n.*; *pl.* -VA (-v*ȧ*). [NL. See PSEUDO-; OVUM.] *Zoöl.* An egg capable of developing without fertilization; a parthenogenetic egg.

pseu'do-xan'thine (sū'dȯ-zăn'thĭn; -thēn; psū'-; 184, 218), *n.* Also **-thin**. *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline leucomaine, $C_4H_5O_5N_5$, like xanthine in its properties, occurring in small quantities in muscle tissue.

pshaw (shô; pshô), *interj.* & *n.* Also **psha**. An exclamation used as an expression of contempt, disdain, dislike, etc.

A few episodical poohs and *pshaws*. *Scott.*

pshaw, *v. i.* To express contempt, disdain, impatience, or disapprobation, by the exclamation "*Pshaw!*"

The goodman used regularly to frown and *pshaw* whenever this topic was touched upon. *Scott.*

Psid'i-um (sĭd'ĭ-*ŭ*m; psĭd'-; 218), *n.* [NL.; said (apparently erroneously) to come fr. a Gr. ψίδιον, name of some plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American myrtaceous trees having pubescent leaves and cymose flowers with broad calyx tube and 4–5-celled ovary becoming in fruit a pulpy, many-seeded berry. *P. guajava* is the common guava.

psi'lan-throp'ic (sī'lăn-thrŏp'ĭk; psī'-; 218), *a.* [See PSILANTHROPIST.] Pertaining to, or embodying, psilanthropy.

psi-lan'thro-pist (sī-lăn'thrȯ-pĭst; psī-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψιλάνθρωπος merely human; ψιλός bare, mere + ἄνθρωπος a man.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man.

psi-lan'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* The doctrine of the merely human existence of Christ.

psilo-. Combining form from Greek ψιλός, *mere*, *bare*.

psi-lol'o-gy (sī-lŏl'ȯ-jĭ; psī-; 218), *n.* [*psilo-* + *-logy*.] Love of empty talk or noise. *Coleridge.*

psi-lom'e-lane (-lŏm'ē̇-lān), *n.* [*psilo-* + Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of manganese, generally very impure, occurring in smooth, botryoid iron-black or steel-gray forms, massive, or stalactitic. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 3.7–4.7. — **psi'lo-me-lan'ic** (sī'lȯ-mē̇-lăn'ĭk; psī'lȯ-; 218), *a.*

Psi'lo-pæ'des (sī'lȯ-pē'dēz; psī'lȯ-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.; *psilo-* + Gr. παῖς, παιδός, offspring.] *Zoöl.* Those birds whose young are hatched naked and fed for a time by the parents. — **psi'lo-pæ'dic**, **psi'lo-pe'dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

psi-lo'sis (sī-lō'sĭs; psī-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψίλωσις a stripping bare of hair.] *Med.* **a** Falling out of hair; depilation. **b** A chronic disease occurring esp. in hot climates, as parts of Asia and the West Indies. It is attended with ulceration of the mucous membrane of the entire digestive tract, causing emaciation and anæmia.

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pseu'do-dip'ter-al, *a.* [L. *pseudodipteros*, Gr. ψευδοδίπτερος. See PSEUDO-; DIPTERAL.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a**. — **pseu'do-dip'ter-al-ly**, *adv.*

pseu'do-dip'ter-os, *n.* [NL.] A pseudodipteral building.

pseu'do-dont, *a.* [*pseudo-* + *-odont*.] *Zoöl.* Having spurious or horny teeth, as monotremes.

pseu'do-dox'al, *a.* Of the nature of a pseudodox; false or mistaken in belief. [belief. *R.*]

pseu'do-dox'y, *a.* Erroneous

pseu'do-er'y-sip'e-las, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue resembling erysipelas.

pseu'do-fo'li-a'ceous, *a.* *Bot.* Having leaflike expansions.

pseudo form. *Chem.* See ISOMERIC, 1. [galena.]

pseu'do-ga-le'na, *n.* *Min.* False

pseu-dog'ra-pheme (sū̇-dŏg'r*ȧ*-fēm; psū̇-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψευδογράφημα.] *Logic.* A fallacy in syllogistic form.

pseu-dog'ra-phize (-fīz), *v. i.* To write, print, etc., incorrectly.

Pseu-dog'ry-phus (-rĭ-f*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + L. *gryphus* a griffin.] Syn. of GYMNOGYPS.

pseu'do-gyne (sū'dȯ-jīn; psū'-; 218), *n.* [*pseudo-* + Gr. γυνή woman.] *Zoöl.* An insect which reproduces parthenogenetically. — **pseu-dog'y-nous** (sū̇-dŏj'ē̇-n*ŭ*s; psū̇-; 218), *a.*

pseu'do-her-maph'ro-dite, *a.* Apparently but not actually hermaphrodite, as when, in animals, the sexual glands are one sex but the other genitals mixed or indeterminate, or when, in plants, the stamens or pistils are suppressed. — **pseu'do-her-maph'ro-dit-ism**, *n.*

pseu'do-hy'dro-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL.] Lyssophobia.

pseu'do-i'o-none, *n.* See IONONE. [DO-.]

pseu'do-I-tal'ian, *a.* See PSEU-

pseu'do-jer'vine, *n.* Also **-vin**. *Chem.* An alkaloid resembling jervine and occurring with it.

pseu-dol'a-try (sū̇-dŏl'*ȧ*-trĭ; psū̇-; 218), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-latry*.] False worship.

pseu'do-leu-ke'mi-a (sū'dȯ-lū̇-kē'mĭ-*ȧ*; psū'-; 218). Var. of PSEUDOLEUCÆMIA.

pseu'do-li'chen, *n.* *Bot.* A so-called lichen destitute of gonidia. It is an ascomycetous fungus parasitic on the thallus of an ordinary lichen.

pseu-dol'o-ger (sū̇-dŏl'ō̇-jẽr; psū̇-; 218), *n.* Also **pseu-dol'o-gist**. [Gr. ψευδολογιστής.] A liar. *Obs. or Humorous.*

pseu-dol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ψευδολογία; ψευδής false + λόγος speech.] Falsehood; lying. *Obs. or Humorous.*

pseu'do-mal'a-chite, *n.* *Min.* A hydrated phosphate of copper resembling malachite.

pseu'do-man'cy, *n.* [Gr. ψευδομαντεία.] False or counterfeit divination. *Rare.* — **pseu'do-man'tist**, *n.* [doctor. *Obs.*]

pseu'do-med'ic, *n.* A quack

pseu'do-mon'o-cot'y-le'don-ous, *a.* *Bot.* Having two coalescent cotyledons.

pseu'do-mor'phine, *n.* Also **-phin**, **-phi-a**. A nonpoisonous alkaloid in opium. [MUCIN.]

pseu'do-mu'coid, *n.* = PSEUDO-

pseu'do-na-vic'u-la (sū'dȯ-n*ȧ*-vĭk'ū̇-l*ȧ*; psū'dȯ-; 218), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + NL. *navicula*, dim. of L. *navis* boat.] = PSEUDONAVICELLA. — **pseu'do-na-vic'u-lar** (-l*ȧ*r), *a.*

pseu'do-neu-rop'ter (-nū̇-rŏp'-tẽr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Pseudoneuroptera.

pseu'do-nych'i-um (sū'dȯ-nĭk'-ĭ-*ŭ*m; psū'dȯ-; 218), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. ὀνύχιον, dim. of ὄνυξ claw.] *Zoöl.* A paronychium. [mous. *Obs.*]

pseu-don'y-mal, *a.* Pseudony-

pseu'do-nyme (-nīm). Var. of PSEUDONYM.

pseu'do-ös'te-o-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.] Rachitis of the pelvis.

pseu'do-par'e-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid condition resembling paresis. [MUCOID.]

pseu'do-pep'tone, *n.* See OVO-

pseu'do-per'cu-lum (-pûr'kū̇-l*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; OPERCULUM.] *Zoöl.* An epiphragm. — **pseu'do-per'cu-lar** (-l*ȧ*r), **-cu-late** (-lāt), *a.*

pseu'do-per'i-anth (-pĕr'ĭ-ănth), *n.* *Bot.* An open saclike envelope investing the fertilized archegonium in certain hepatics.

pseu'do-pe-rid'i-um, *n.* *Bot.* A membranous cup inclosing the æciospores in certain fungi.

pseu'do-pe'ri-od'ic, *a.* *Math.* = QUASI-PERIODIC.

pseu'do-pe-rip'ter-al, *a.* & *n.* [L. *pseudoperipteros*, Gr. ψευδοπερίπτερος. See PERIPTERAL.] See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d**.

pseu'do-phar'ma-co'pi-an, *n.* A quack pharmacist. *Obs.*

pseu'do-phi-lol'o-gy, *n.*, **pseu'do-phi-los'o-phy**, *n.* See PSEUDO-.

pseu'do-plasm (sū'dȯ-plăz'm; psū'-; 218), **pseu'do-plas'ma** (-plăz'm*ȧ*), *n.* *Med.* A neoplasm that disappears spontaneously.

pseu-dop'o-dal, **pseu'do-po'di-an**, *a.* Pseudopodial.

pseu'do-pode (sū'dȯ-pōd; psū'-; 218), *n.* A pseudopodium.

pseu'do-po'di-a (-pō'dĭ-*ȧ*), *n.*, *pl.* of PSEUDOPODIUM.

pseu'do-pro'style, *a.* & *n.* *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d**.

pseu'dop-to'sis (sū'dŏp-tō'sĭs; psū'-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal weakness of the levator muscles of the upper eyelid, causing a condition resembling ptosis. [ing false branches.]

pseu'do-ra'mose, *a.* *Bot.* Form-

pseu'do-ram'u-lus (sū'dȯ-răm'-ū̇-l*ŭ*s; psū'dȯ-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; RAMULOSE.] *Bot.* In certain blue-green algæ (Nostocaceæ), a false or spurious branch caused by adhesion of a hormogonium to the filament.

Pseu-dos'ci-nes (sū̇-dŏs'ĭ-nēz; psū̇-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + *Oscines*.] A superfamily of lyre birds and scrub birds. — **pseu-dos'ci-nine** (-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.*

Pseu'do-scor'pi-on'i-da (sū'dȯ-skôr'pĭ-ŏn'ĭ-d*ȧ*; psū'-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of Arachnida consisting of the book scorpions. — **pseu'do-scor'pi-on** (-skôr'pĭ-*ŏ*n), *n.*

pseu'do-sep'tate, *a.* *Bot.* Apparently septate, as certain spores.

pseu'do-sperm (sū'dȯ-spûrm; psū'dȯ-; 218), *n.* *Bot.* A pseudospermium.

pseu'do-sper'mi-um (-spûr'mĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* Any small indehiscent seedlike fruit, as an achene. — **pseu'do-sper'mic** (-mĭk), **-sper'mous** (-m*ŭ*s), *a.*

pseu'do-spore, *n.* *Bot.* **a** A teliospore. **b** A gemma.

Pseu'do-te-tram'er-a (-tē̇-trăm'-ẽr-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; TETRAMEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A division of beetles having the fifth tarsal joint minute and obscure, so that there appear to be but four joints. — **pseu'do-te-tram'er-al** (-*ă*l), *a.* — **-er-ous** (-*ŭ*s), *a.*

Pseu'do-trim'er-a (-trĭm'ẽr-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; TRIMERA.] *Zoöl.* A division of beetles having four-jointed tarsi, but with the fourth joint very small and hidden by the third. — **pseu'do-trim'er-al** (-*ă*l), *a.* — **pseu'do-trim'er-ous** (-*ŭ*s), *a.*

pseu'do-tro'pine, *n.* Also **-pin**. *Chem.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}ON$, isomeric with tropine.

Pshav (pshäv), *n.* One of a tribe of Caucasian mountaineers, a branch of the Georgians.

psi (psē; sī), *n.* [Gr. ψεῖ.] The twenty-third letter (Ψ, ψ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *ps* as in hops, though in classic Greek the *p* was perhaps aspirated, as in *phi*.

psi-lan'thro-pism (sī-lăn'thrȯ-pĭz'm; psī-; 218), *n.* Psilanthropy.

psilatro, *n.* = PSILOTHRUM. *Obs.*

psi·los′o·pher (sī-lŏs′ō-fẽr; psi-; 218), *n.* [*psilo-* + Gr. σοφός wise.] A superficial or narrow pretender to philosophy.

Psi′lo·ta′ce·æ (sī′lō-tā′sē-ē; psī′-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSILOTUM.] *Bot.* A family of pteridophytic plants or fern allies, of the order Lycopodiales, characterized by minute leaves and 3-celled sporangia. It contains two genera, *Psilotum* and *Tmesipteris*. — **psi′lo·ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Psi·lo′tum (sī-lō′tŭm; psi-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψιλοῦν to bare; — alluding to the nearly naked stems.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical pteridophytes, type of a family, the **Psi′lo·ta′ce·æ** (sī′lō-tā′sē-ē; psī′-). They are terrestrial or epiphytic, with slender, branching stems and sessile sporangia, usually in spikes. *P. nudum* occurs in South Florida.

Psit′ta·ci (sĭt′ȧ-sī; psĭt′-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *psittacus* a parrot, Gr. ψιττακός.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of zygodactyl birds consisting of the parrots in the widest sense; — as an order now usually called *Psittaciformes.*

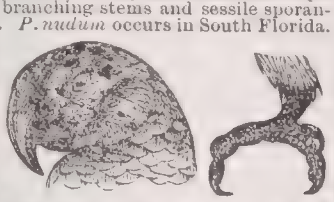

Head and Foot of the Macaw, one of the Psittaci.

Psit·tac′i·dæ (sĭ-tăs′ĭ-dē; psĭ-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of parrots formerly coextensive with the order Psittaci. As now usually restricted it contains the typical parrots, the pygmy parrots, the American parrots, macaws, and most of the parrakeets. The typical subfamily, **Psit′ta·ci′næ** (sĭt′ȧ-sī′nē; psĭt′-), includes the gray parrot. — **psit′ta·cine** (-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.*

pso′as (sō′ăs; psō′-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψόα a muscle of the loin: cf. F. *psoas.*] *Anat.* Either of two internal muscles of the loin. They form the tenderloin of animals used as food. In man the larger one, **pso′as ma′jor** or **pso′as mag′nus**, arises from the anterolateral surfaces of the lumbar vertebræ and, passing beneath Poupart's ligament, is inserted with the iliacus into the little trochanter of the femur. The smaller muscle, the **pso′as mi′nor** or **pso′as par′vus**, which is often absent, arises from the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ, and is inserted into the brim of the pelvis. — **pso·ad′ic** (sō-ăd′ĭk; psō-), **pso·at′ic** (-ăt′ĭk), *a.*

Psoc′i·dæ (sŏs′ĭ-dē; psŏs′-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of small, soft-bodied, often wingless insects of the order Corrodentia comprising the book lice and related forms. They are widely distributed, some species living in old books, others feeding upon lichens, fungi, and decaying vegetation. — **psoc′id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **psoc′ine** (-īn; -ĭn), *a.*

pso′ra (sō′rȧ; psō′-; 201, 218), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ψώρα.] *Med.* A cutaneous disease; esp., the itch; scabies.

Pso·ra′le·a (sō-rā′lē-ȧ; psō-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψωραλέος scabby. See PSORA.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of fabaceous herbs and shrubs distinguished by the glandular, compound leaves and spicate or racemose, purple or white flowers. A number of species occur in the western United States. *P. esculenta* is Indian breadroot.

pso′ri·as′ic (sō′rĭ-ăs′ĭk; psō′-; 201, 218), **pso′ri·at′ic** (-ăt′ĭk), *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, psoriasis.

pso·ri′a·sis (sō-rī′ȧ-sĭs; psō-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψωρίασις, fr. ψώρα psora.] *Med.* A chronic cutaneous disease, characterized by circumscribed, red, scaly lesions affecting the superficial layers of the skin.

pso′ric (sō′rĭk; psō′-; 201, 218), *a.* [L. *psoricus*, Gr. ψωρικός.] Of or pert. to psora. — **psoric acariasis**, mange.

pso′roid (sō′roid; psō′-; 201, 218), *a.* [*psora* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling psora, or the itch.

Pso·rop′tes (sō-rŏp′tēz; psō-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψώρα the itch + Sar*coptes.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of sarcoptid mites having piercing mandibles and suckers with jointed pedicels. They resemble the itch and mange mites, but do not burrow into the skin. *P. communis* causes the scab. — **pso·rop′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

Psy′che (sī′kē; psī′-; 218), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ψυχή Psyche, fr. ψυχή the soul.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A lovely maiden, the personification of the soul, usually represented with the wings of a butterfly, emblematic of immortality. In the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius, Psyche is a beautiful princess of whom Venus becomes jealous. The goddess orders Cupid (Eros) to inspire Psyche with an unworthy love, but Cupid himself falls in love with her and visits her by night, forbidding her to seek to learn who he is. Told by her sisters that her lover is a monster, she brings a lamp to the bedside one night when he is asleep. A drop of burning oil falling on his shoulder awakes him, and he leaves in anger. Psyche is then condemned to long wanderings and labors, imposed by Venus, but at last is reunited to her lover, made immortal, and raised to Olympus.
2. [*l. c.*] The human soul; orig., the vital breath or animating principle; later, the mental or sensuous soul; finally, the pure spiritual being whose true estate is not the bodily, but one loftier and less evanescent. Cf. PNEUMA, 3.
3. [*l. c.*] [F. *psyché.*] A cheval glass. *Now Rare.*
4. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

psy′che·om′e·try (-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή soul, mind + *-metry.*] Theory or science of the mathematical cognition of the human mind; — so used by Christian Wolff.

psy′chi·at′ric (sī′kĭ-ăt′rĭk; psī′-; 218), **psy′chi·at′ri·cal**, *a. Med.* Of or pert. to psychiatry.

psy·chi′a·trist (si-kī′ȧ-trĭst; psi-; 218), *n. Med.* One who treats mental diseases; an alienist.

psy·chi′a·try (si-kī′ȧ-trĭ; psi-; 218), **psy·chi′a·tri′a** (si-kī′ȧ-trī′ȧ; sī′kĭ-ăt′rĭ-ȧ; psi-), *n.* [NL. *psychiatria*, Gr. ψυχή the mind + ἰατρεία healing.] The treatment or study of mental diseases. See PSYCHOLOGY.

psy′chic (sī′kĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ψυχικός of the soul or life,
psy′chi·cal (-kĭ-kăl) } spiritual, animal, fr. ψυχή the soul, mind; cf. ψύχειν to blow: cf. F. *psychique*, also L. *psychicus* animal, carnal.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the human soul, or the living principle in man; sometimes, of or pertaining to the human soul in its relation to sense, appetite, and the outer visible world, as distinguished from spiritual or rational faculties, which have to do with the supersensible world. See PSYCHE, 2, PNEUMA, 3.
2. Of or pertaining to the mind; mental; — contrasted with *physical.*
☞ In the phrases below the common form is shown, but in most of them either *psychic* or *psychical* is in good usage.
psychic blindness, blindness consisting in an inability to recognize objects seen. — **p. deafness**, deafness consisting in an inability to comprehend the significance or harmony of sounds heard. See DEAFNESS. — **psychical contagion**, the transference of disease, especially of a functional nervous disease, by mere force of example. — **p. disposition**, *Psychol.*, the tendency of a mental state once entertained to recur in consciousness. — **p. medicine**, that department of medicine which treats of mental diseases. — **p. research**, investigation into real or apparent types of natural phenomena not explicable on ordinary hypotheses and bearing upon the possibility of mental activity apart from body; — so called after the *Society for Psychical Research.* — **p. rhythm**, the rhythmic form into which the mind tends to throw its perception of a monotonously repeated stimulation.

psy′chic (sī′kĭk), *n. Spiritualism.* A person having abnormal psychical powers, esp. the power of automatic writing or of conversing in a trance state.

psy′cho- (sī′kō-; psī′kō-; 218). A combining form from Greek ψυχή, *soul, mind, understanding.*

psy′cho·dy·nam′ic (-di-năm′ĭk; -dĭ-năm′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to mental action or psychodynamics.

psy′cho·dy·nam′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The theory of mental process considered as active development.

psy′cho·gen′e·sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* **1.** Genesis through an internal force, as opposed to *natural selection.*
2. *Philos.* Origin and development of the mind; genesis of consciousness; also, science of mental development.

psy′cho·ge·net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
psy′cho·ge·net′i·cal (-ĭ-kăl) } psychogenesis. — **psy′cho·ge·net′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

psy′cho·gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*psycho-* + *-genic.*] Of mental origin, or dependent upon mental influences.

psy′cho·log′ic (sī′kō-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *psychologique.*]
psy′cho·log′i·cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pert. to psychology. Cf. PSYCHIC. — **psy′cho·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*
psychological idealism, epistemological idealism. See IDEALISM.

Metaphysical arises from *psychological idealism*, and always retains more or less of an epistemological character. *Psychological idealism* assumes without proof that we perceive nothing but mental objects, metaphysical idealism draws the logical but hypothetical conclusion that all we can know from these mental objects of sense is mental objects of knowledge. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

— **p. moment**, the occasion when any action or event is most certain to have full effect on men's minds, as by reason of exceptional interest, excitability, or expectancy.

psy·chol′o·gist (sī-kŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *psychologiste.*] One versed in, or devoted to, psychology.

psy·chol′o·gist's fal′la·cy (-jĭsts). See *Citation.*

The great snare of the psychologist is the confusion of his own standpoint with that of the mental fact about which he is making his report. I shall hereafter call this the "*psychologist's fallacy*" par excellence. *Wm James.*

psy·chol′o·gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To pursue psychological investigations.

psy·chol′o·gize, *v. t.* **1.** To hypnotize.
2. To interpret psychologically; to view as endowed with, or occasioned by, developed intelligence.

psy·chol′o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*psycho-* + *logy*: cf. F. *psychologie*, G. *psychologie.* See PSYCHICAL.] The science of mind; systematic knowledge and investigation of the genesis, powers, and functions of mind; also, a treatise on this science. Previous to the 19th century *psychology* was generally considered a branch of metaphysics. In the earlier development it consisted chiefly of a doctrine of mental faculties or powers, discriminated by introspection, and is hence called the **faculty psychology**. "Aristotle's *De Anima* considered plant life as well as animal and human life: (1) the digestive process, (2) locomotion, (3) feeling, (4) representative imagination, (5) discursive reason, (6) pure reason" (*W. T. Harris*). The rise of the **associationism**, or associational psychology, of Hartley, Hume, and the two Mills, paved the way for the **new psychology**, of the 19th century, which has diversified into many specific branches. In respect to method, psychology is divided into two great divisions: **analytic**, or **introspective**, **psychology**, devoted to description of mental processes as they are immediately apprehended; and **experimental psychology**, which includes (1) **psychophysics**, sometimes restricted to the relations of physical stimuli to sensations, and sometimes extended to include (2) **psychophysiology**, or **physiological psychology**, which treats physiological and psychical processes in their mutual relation, and (3) **psycopathology**, which is the study of aberrant mental conditions, and includes **psychiatry** and **abnormal psychology**. In respect to the subject treated, psychology is divided into three subsciences: First, **individual psychology**, which treats the developed mind of the individual; second, **comparative psychology**, which is the comparative study of different classes of minds, and includes **animal**, **folk**, **race**, and **social psychology**, the latter including **criminal psychology**, and the study of degenerates; and third, **genetic**, or **evolutional**, **psychology**, which is the study of the mind's development, and includes **child psychology** and the genetic studies of the various departments of comparative psychology. There are many other divisions of psychology, but they are of little importance in classification.

Psychology, the science conversant about the phenomena of the mind, or conscious subject, or self. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Psychology is the science of mental life, both of its phenomena and of their conditions. The phenomena are such things as we call feelings, desires, cognitions, reasonings, decisions, and the like; and, superficially considered, their variety and complexity . . . leave a chaotic impression on the observer. *Wm. James.*

Psychology investigates the history of individual consciousness, and this coincides with the history of the process through which the world comes to be presented in consciousness. . . . When, on the other hand, the nature of knowledge is considered apart from its genesis, it becomes the subject matter, not of *psychology*, but of metaphysics. *G. F. Stout.*

psy·chom′e·ter (sī-kŏm′ē-tẽr; psī-; 218), *n.* One who practices psychometry. *Holmes.*

psy′cho·met′ric (sī′kō-mĕt′rĭk; psī′-; 218), **psy′cho·met′ri·cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to psychometry. — **psy′cho·met′ri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

psy·chom′e·try (sī-kŏm′ē-trĭ; psī-; 218), *n.* The art of measuring the duration of mental processes, or of determining the time relations of mental phenomena. — **psy·chom′e·trist** (-trĭst), *n.*

psy′cho·mo′tor (sī′kō-mō′tẽr; psī′-; 218), *a.* Of or pertaining to physical action ensuing directly from a mental state or operation.

psy′cho·neu·ro′sis (-nū-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Med.* Any mental neurosis.
2. *Psychol.* The conjoint action of mind and brain.

psy′cho·nom′ic (-nŏm′ĭk), *a.* [*psycho-* + Gr. νόμος law.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, mental law or function; pertaining to mental conditions or environment.

psy′cho·nom′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Theory of psychonomic forces.

psy′cho·no·sol′o·gy (-nō-sŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* The nosology of mental diseases.

psy′cho·pan′ny·chism (-păn′ĭ-kĭz′m), *n.* [*psycho-* + Gr. παννυχίζειν to spend all night long; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + νύξ night.] *Theol.* The doctrine that the soul falls asleep at death, and does not wake until the resurrection of the body. — **psy′cho·pan′ny·chist** (-kĭst), *n.*

psy′cho·path (sī′kō-păth; psī′-; 218), *n.* A person of psychopathic temperament.

psy′cho·path′ic (-păth′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, psychopathy.
2. Designating, or relating to, abnormal sensitiveness to spiritual phenomena; characterized by extreme susceptibility to religious emotion, conscientious doubts and fears, etc., or subject to hallucinatory ideas in such matters.
3. Incorrectly, of or pertaining to psychotherapeutics.

psy·chop′a·thist (sī-kŏp′ȧ-thĭst; psī-; 218), *n.* An alienist.

psy′cho·pa·thol′o·gy (sī′kō-pȧ-thŏl′ō-jĭ; psī′-; 218), *n.* **1.** The pathology of mental diseases. See PSYCHOLOGY.
2. Incorrectly, psychotherapeutics.
— **psy′cho·path′o·log′i·cal** (-păth′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

psy·chop′a·thy (sī-kŏp′ȧ-thĭ; psī-; 218), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-pathy.*] **1.** *Med.* Mental disease. See PSYCHOSIS, 2.
2. Incorrectly, psychotherapeutics.

psy′cho·phys′i·cal (sī′kō-fĭz′ĭ-kăl; psī′-; 218), *a.* Of or pertaining to psychophysics; involving the action or mutual relations of the psychical and physical.
psychophysical law, Fechner's law. — **p. parallelism**, *Psychol.*, the hypothesis that for every mental change there is a concomitant, or parallel, change in the nervous system; *Metaph.*, the theory that the parallel physical and psychical events do not interact. The term is also applied to that theory (*double-aspect theory*) of the relation of mind and body which makes mental and bodily facts to be parallel manifestations of one underlying unity. — **p. time**, *Psychol.*, the time required for the mind to transform a sensory impression into a motor impulse. See REACTION TIME.

psy′cho·phys′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Psychology which treats of the psychical and physical in their conjoint operation. See PSYCHOLOGY. — **psy′cho·phys′i·cist** (-ĭ-sĭst), *n.*

psy′cho·phys′i·ol′o·gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Psychology which treats of the psychical and physiological in their conjoint operation. See PSYCHOLOGY. — **psy′cho·phys′i·o·log′ic** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* — **psy′cho·phys′i·ol′o·gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

psy·cho′sis (sī-kō′sĭs; psī-; 218), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See PSYCHO-.] **1.** *Psychol.* A concrete psychical process or element; a psychical state considered as a mental act; also, any total consciousness at a given moment. Cf. NEUROSIS, 2.
2. *Med.* A disease of the mind; esp., a functional mental disorder, that is, one unattended with structural changes in the brain.

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psilother, *n.* A psilothrum. *Obs.*

psi·lo′thrum (sī-lō′thrŭm; psī-; 218), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ψίλωθρον.] A depilatory.

psi·lot′ic (-lŏt′ĭk; -lō′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to psilosis.

psit·ta′ceous (sĭ-tā′shŭs; psĭ-; 218), *a. Zoöl.* Psittacine.

Psit′ta·ci·for′mes (sĭt′ȧ-sĭ-fôr′mēz; psĭt′-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See PSITTACI.

psit′ta·ci·nite′ (sĭt′ȧ-sĭ-nīt′; psĭt′-; 218), *n.* [L. *psittacinus* parrot-colored.] *Min.* A green vanadate of lead and copper, pulverulent or as a thin coating.

Psit′ta·co·mor′phæ (-kō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ψιττακός parrot + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* A group coextensive with Psittaci. — **psit′ta·co·mor′phic**, *a.*

psit′ta·co′sis (-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ψιττακός parrot + *-osis.*] *Med.* A contagious disease of parrots communicable to man. The symptoms in man are those of a severe form of pneumonia.

Psit′ta·cus (sĭt′ȧ-kŭs; psĭt′-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSITTACI.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of parrots, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the common gray parrot and a few related species.

psittake, *n.* [L. *psittacus*, Gr ψιττακός.] A parrot. *Obs.*

pso·i′tis (sō-ī′tĭs; psō-; 218), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ψόα a muscle of the loin + *-itis.*] *Med* Inflammation of the psoas muscles.

Pso·roph′o·ra (sō-rŏf′ō-rȧ; psō-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSORA; -PHORE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large mosquitoes having the palpi of dissimilar length in the two sexes, the proboscis straight, the legs with nearly erect scales.

pso′roph·thal′mi·a (sō′rŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ; psō′-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSORA, OPHTHALMIA.] *Med.* Ulcerated blepharitis. — **pso′roph·thal′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

pso′ro·sperm (sō′rō-spûrm; psō′-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψωρός itching + *-sperm.*] *Zoöl.* Any of various minute internally parasitic organisms, probably mostly sporozoans. — **pso′ro·sper′mi·al** (-spûr′mĭ-ăl), **pso′ro·sper′mic** (-mĭk), **pso′ro·sper′mi·form** (-fôrm), *a.*

pso′ro·sper·mo′sis (-spẽr-mō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *psorosperm* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Morbid condition due to psorosperms infesting the muscles.

pso′rous (sō′rŭs; psō′-; 201, 218), *a.* [Gr. ψωρός itching, mangy.] Pert. to, or affected by, psora; psoric.

psy′cha·gog′ic (sī′kȧ-gŏj′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ψυχαγωγικός. See PSYCHAGOGOS.] Attractive; persuasive.

psy′cha·go′gos (sī′kȧ-gō′gŏs; psī′-; 218), *n.* Also, *Rare*, **psy′cha·gogue** (sī′kȧ-gŏg; psī′-). [Gr. ψυχαγωγός; ψυχή the soul + ἄγειν to lead.] A conductor of souls to the lower world; esp. [*cap.*], Hermes; also, an evoker of spirits; a necromancer.

psy′chal (sī′kăl), *a.* [See PSYCHICAL.] Psychical. *Rare.*

psy·chal′gi·a (sī-kăl′jĭ-ȧ; psī-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-, -ALGIA.] *Med.* Mental distress; melancholia.

psy′chas·the′ni·a (sī′kăs-thē′nĭ-ȧ; psī′-; sī-kăs′thē-nī′ȧ; psī-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-, ASTHENIA.] *Med.* Mental weakness or fatigue.

Psyche knot. A style of wearing the hair in a projecting coil at the back of the head.

psy·chi′a·ter (sī-kī′ȧ-tẽr; psī-; 218), *n.* [*psycho-* + Gr. ἰατήρ healer.] *Med.* A psychiatrist.

psy′chi·cal·ly, *adv.* of PSYCHIC, PSYCHICAL.

psy′chics (sī′kĭks), *n.* Psychology.

psy′chism (sī′kĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *psychisme.*] **1.** *Philos.* Quesne's doctrine, that there is a fluid universally diffused and equally animating all living beings.
2. Psychic nature or character.

psy′chist (-kĭst), *n.* **1.** One who engages in psychical research.
2. One who holds pronounced doctrines about the nature and extent of the psychic.

psy′cho·bi·ol′o·gy, *n.*, **psy′cho·eth′i·cal**, *a.* See PSYCHO-.

psy·chog′e·ny (sī-kŏj′ē-nĭ; psī-; 218), **psy·chog′o·ny** (-kŏg′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-geny*, *-gony.*] = PSYCHOGENESIS.

psy′cho·gon′ic (sī′kō-gŏn′ĭk; psī′-; 218), **psy′cho·gon′i·cal**, *a.* = PSYCHOGENETIC.

psy′cho·graph (sī′kō-grȧf; psī′-), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for spirit writing. — **psy′cho·graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

psy·chog′ra·phy (sī-kŏg′rȧ-fĭ; psī-; 218), *n.* **1.** A description of the phenomena of mind.
2. *Spiritualism.* Spirit writing.

psychol. *Abbr.* Psychology.

psy·chol′o·ger (sī-kŏl′ō-jẽr), *n.* [Rare.]

psy′cho·lo′gi·an (sī′kō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* A psychologist. *Rare.*

psy′cho·log′ics (sī′kō-lŏj′ĭks), *n.* Psychology. *Rare.*

psy·chol′o·gism (sī-kŏl′ō-jĭz′m), *n.* Psychological idealism.

psy′cho·logue (sī′kō-lŏg), *n.* [Cf. F. *psychologue.*] A psychologist.

psy·chom′a·chy (sī-kŏm′ȧ-kĭ; psī-; 218), *n.* [L. *psychomachia*; Gr. ψυχή the soul + μάχη fight: cf. ψυχομαχία desperate fighting.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

psy′cho·man′cy (sī′kō măn′sĭ; psī′-; 218), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-mancy.*] Necromancy. — **psy′cho·man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a. Rare.*

psy′cho·neu′ral, *a.* See PSYCHO-. — **psychoneural parallelism.** = PSYCHOPHYSICAL PARALLELISM.

psy′cho·ny (sī′kō-nĭ; psī′-; 218), *n.* = PSYCHOGENESIS. *Rare.*

psy′cho·pan′ny·chy (-kĭ), *n. Theol.* Slumber of the soul from death till the Resurrection. *Obs.*

psy′cho·path′ic, *n.* A psychopathic person.

psy′cho·phys′ic, *a.* = PSYCHOPHYSICAL.

psy′cho·pomp (sī′kō-pŏmp; psī′-; 218), **psy′cho·pom′pos** (-pŏm′pŏs), *n.* [Gr. ψυχοπομπός; ψυχή the soul + πέμπειν to send.] *Myth.* A conductor or guide of souls. Cf. HERMES.

psy·chor′rha·gy (sī-kŏr′ȧ-jĭ; psī-; 218), *n.* [See PSYCHO-; -RHAGIA.] *Psychical Research.* The fact or trait of involuntarily producing a phantasm, or supernormally transmitted image. — **psy′chor·rhag′ic** (sī′kō-răj′ĭk; psī′-; 218), *a.*

psy′cho·scope, *n.* A means of observing mental processes.

psy′cho·sen·so′ri·al, **-sen′so·ry**, *a.* Pert. to sensory consciousness not directly mediated by the sense organs.

psy′cho·so·mat′ic, *a.* See PSYCHO-.

psy′cho·sta′si·a (sī′kō-stā′shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ; psī′-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψυχοστασία.] Lit., a weighing of lives; — referring to the weighing of the souls of Achilles and Memnon by Zeus, who was besought by the mother of each to save her son, victory being granted to the heavier.

psy·chos′ta·sy (sī-kŏs′tȧ-sĭ; psī-; 218), *n.* = PSYCHOSTASIA.

psy′cho-stat′ics (sī′kō-stăt′ĭks; psī′kō-; 218), *n.* *Psychol.* The theory that conscious states consist of elements subject to separation and fusion without loss of essential character. — **psy′cho-stat′ic** (-ĭk), **psy′cho-stat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **psy′cho-stat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

psy′cho-the′ism (sī′kō-thē′ĭz′m; psī′-, 218), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that God is pure spirit.

psy′cho-ther′a-peu′tics (-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭks), **psy′cho-ther′a-py** (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* Treatment of disease by acting on the mind, as by suggestion; mind cure. — **psy′cho-ther′a-peu′tic** (-pū′tĭk), *a.*

Psy-cho′tri-a (sī-kō′trĭ-ȧ; psī-; -kŏt′rĭ-ȧ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψυχώτρια vivifying.] *Bot.* An enormous genus of chiefly South American rubiaceous shrubs and trees, rarely herbs, with corymbose flowers having a 5-lobed corolla. The fruit is a berrylike drupe with two nutlets. Several species yield dyes. *P. emetica* yields Peruvian ipecac.

psy′chro-. Combining form from Greek ψυχρός, *cold.*

psy′chro-graph (sī′krō-grăf; psī′-; 218), *n.* [*psychro-* + *-graph.*] A self-recording psychrometer giving simultaneous readings of the dry-bulb and wet-bulb thermometer.

psy-chrom′e-ter (sī-krŏm′ē-tẽr; psī-; 218), *n.* [*psychro-* + *-meter.*] A hygrometer, or instrument for measuring the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, consisting essentially of two similar thermometers. The bulb of one is moistened.

psy-chrom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The use of the psychrometer; hygrometry. — **psy′chro-met′ric** (sī′krō-mĕt′rĭk; psī′-; 218), **psy′chro-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

psy′chro-phil′ic (sī′krō-fĭl′ĭk; psī′krō-; 218), *a.* [*psychro-* + *-phil* + *-ic.*] *Bacteriol.* Developing well at a low temperature; — said of bacteria.

psyk′ter (sĭk′tẽr; psĭk′-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψυκτήρ, fr. ψύχειν to make cool.] *Class. Archæol.* A vessel used for cooling wine, sometimes an amphoralike vessel, with double walls and a spout for the reception of snow, or a squat vessel on a broad stem.

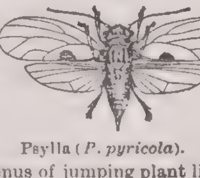

Psylla (*P. pyricola*). × 5

Psyl′la (sĭl′ȧ; psĭl′ȧ; 218), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ψύλλα a flea.] **a** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of jumping plant lice, of the family **Psyl′li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any insect of that family.

Ptah (p′tä), *n.* *Egypt. Relig.* The chief god of Memphis, where he was worshiped as early as the first dynasty. He was regarded as the shaper of the world and as father of gods and men. He is usually represented as swathed like a mummy and as bearing the symbols of life, strength, and stability.

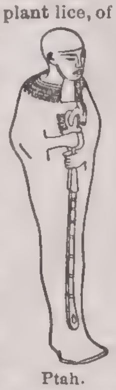

Ptah.

ptar′mi-gan (tär′mĭ-găn), *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan*; akin to Ir. *tarmochan*, *tarmonach*: cf. F. *ptarmigan.*] Any of various species of grouse of northern and mountainous regions, belonging to the genus *Lagopus*, having completely feathered feet. In all except the British red grouse (which see), the winter plumage is chiefly or wholly white and the summer plumage largely grayish, brownish, or blackish, variously barred and vermiculated. The common species of northern and mountainous Europe is *L. mutus.* The willow grouse or ptarmigan (*L. lagopus*) is widely distributed over northern Europe and America.

Pte′le-a (tē′lē-ȧ; p′tē′-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτελέα the elm.] *Bot.* A small genus of American rutaceous shrubs or small trees, having 3-foliolate to 5-foliolate leaves and panicles of small greenish flowers with four or five imbricated petals and the same number of stamens. The fruit is a rounded samara. *P. trifoliata* is the hop tree.

Ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*). Summer plumage.

Pte′no-glos′sa (tē′nō-glŏs′ȧ; p′tē′-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πτηνός feathered + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of gastropod mollusks in which the median tooth is very small or wanting and the lateral teeth are strong and hooked, and largest at the outside of each row. *Ianthina* and *Scalaria* are the types of the only two families. — **pte′no-glos′sate** (-āt), *a.*

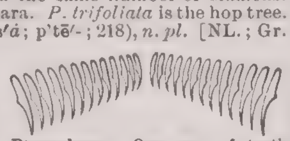

Ptenoglossa. One row of teeth from the Radula of *Ianthina.* Greatly enlarged.

Pte-ran′o-don (tē-răn′ō-dŏn; p′tē-; 218), *n.* [Gr. πτερόν wing + ἀν- not + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of American Cretaceous pterodactyls destitute of teeth. Several species are known, some of which had an expanse of wings of twelve or fifteen feet. It sometimes constitutes a family, **Pte-ran′o-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē). — **pte-ran′o-dont** (-răn′ō-dŏnt), *a.*

Pter′ich-thy′o-des (tĕr′ĭk-thī′ō-dēz; p′tĕr′-; 218), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πτερόν wing + ἰχθύς fish + -ώδης, fr. εἶδος form.] *Paleon.* A genus of ostracophores of the order Antiarcha from the Devonian rocks of Scotland and Germany. The head is covered with bony plates and bears the orbits close together on its dorsal surface. The anterior half of the body is incased in a buckler of large bony plates.

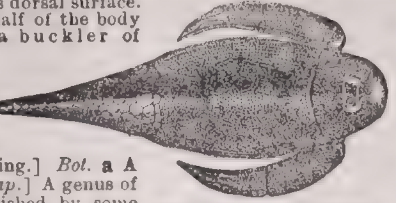

Pterichthyodes (*P. milleri*)

pte-rid′i-um (tē-rĭd′ĭ-ŭm; p′tē-; 218), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Bot.* **a** A samara. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of ferns distinguished by some from *Pteris.* See PTERIS.

pter′i-do- (tĕr′ĭ-dō-; p′tĕr′-; 218). A combining form from Greek πτερίς, πτερίδος, *fern.*

pter′i-dol′o-gist (dŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in pteridology.

pter′i-dol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*pterido-* + *-logy.*] The science or study of ferns. — **pter′i-do-log′i-cal** (-dō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Pter′i-doph′y-ta (-dŏf′ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERIDO-; -PHYTE.] *Bot.* A phylum, or primary division, of plants, including the ferns and their allies, formerly comprised under the term *vascular cryptogams.* They represent the highest type of flowerless plants, having well-developed vascular and tegumentary systems, and exhibiting complete differentiation into root, stem, and leaf. As in the seed plants, the sporophyte is the conspicuous generation, the gametophyte being reduced to a small thalloid body, the *prothallium*, bearing archegonia and antheridia. Fossil representatives were very numerous, reaching their highest development in the Carboniferous age, and including many arborescent forms. Now, except a very few tree ferns, practically all Pteridophyta are herbaceous. The phylum has three orders: Filicales, the true ferns; Equisetales, the horsetails and scouring rushes; Lycopodiales, the ground pines, club mosses, and quillworts. See these words, also FERN, FERN ALLY, PTERIDOSPERMAPHYTA.

pter′i-do-phyte′ (tĕr′ĭ-dō-fīt′; p′tĕr′-; 218), *n.* *Bot.* One of the Pteridophyta. — **pter′i-do-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), **pter′i-doph′y-tous** (-dŏf′ĭ-tŭs), *a.*

pter′i-do-sperm′ (-spûrm′), *n.* *Paleobot.* A fossil plant of the Pteridospermaphyta.

Pter′i-do-sper′maph′y-ta (-spẽr-măf′ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERIDO-, -SPERM, -PHYTE.] *Paleobot.* A phylum of Paleozoic fossil plants having the habit of ferns, but with reproductive organs resembling those of gymnosperms. Many so-called Carboniferous ferns are now placed in this group, by some treated as a class, *Pteridospermæ*, coördinate with the Gymnospermæ and Angiospermæ. — **pter′i-do-sper′ma-phyt′ic** (-spûr′mȧ-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

pte′ri-on (tē′rĭ-ŏn; p′tē′-; tĕr′ĭ-; p′tĕr′-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερόν wing, feather.] *Craniol.* The juncture of the frontal and parietal bones with the great wing of the sphenoid. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

Pte′ris (tē′rĭs; p′tē′-; tĕr′ĭs; p′tĕr′-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερίς, -ίδος, a kind of fern, fr. πτερόν feather.] *Bot.* A large genus of coarse ferns, the brakes, having variously divided or rarely simple fronds with a marginal, linear, continuous sorus and an indusium composed of the reflexed margin of the frond. *P. aquilina* is the common brake. This species and its allies are sometimes separated as the genus *Pteridium.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

pter′o- (tĕr′ō-; p′tĕr′-; 218). A combining form from Greek πτερόν, *feather, wing*; as, *ptero*dactyl, *ptero*theca.

Pter′o-car′y-a (-kăr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ptero-* + Gr. κάρυον nut.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic juglandaceous trees having thin-rinded nuts subtended by bracteoles which become enlarged and winglike in fruit. *P. fraxinifolia* is often cultivated in Europe.

pter′o-dac′tyl (-dăk′tĭl), *n.* [*ptero-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] Any extinct flying reptile of the order Pterosauri; a pterosaur; an ornithosaur. They existed from the Lower Jurassic nearly to the close of the Mesozoic. They were destitute of feathers, and the supporting surface of the wings was a membrane which extended from the side of the body along the arm to the end of the enormously developed fifth digit. In most cases the tail was rather short; in one genus (*Rhamphorhynchus*) it had a broad membranous expansion at its extremity. Other well-known genera are *Ornithocephalus* (syn. *Pterodactylus*) and *Pteranodon* (which see). — **pter′o-dac-tyl′i-an** (-dăk-tĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **pter′o-dac′ty-lous** (-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *a.*

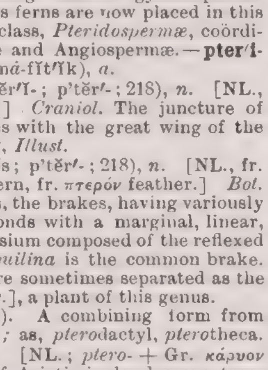

Pterodactyl (*Ornithocephalus crassirostris*).

pte′roid (tē′roid; p′tē′-; tĕr′oid; p′tĕr′-; 218), *a.* [Gr. πτερίς fern + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Fernlike.

pte-rol′o-gy (tē-rŏl′ō-jĭ; p′tē-; 218), *n.* [*ptero-* + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* The study of the venation of insects' wings. — **pter′o-log′ic** (tĕr′ō-lŏj′ĭk; p′tĕr′ō-; 218), *a.* — **pter′o-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pte-ro′ma (-rō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. πτέρωμα.] *Gr. Arch.* The inclosed space of a stoa, portico, or peristyle, including the stylobate and the space to the solid wall behind the portico.

pter′o-pod (tĕr′ō-pŏd; p′tĕr′-; 218), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Pteropoda. — *n.* One of the Pteropoda.

Pte-rop′o-da (tē-rŏp′ō-dȧ; p′tē-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερόπους wing-footed; πτερόν feather, wing + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* A division of Mollusca now generally regarded as a suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the anterior lobes of the foot developed in the form of broad, thin, winglike organs, with which they swim at or near the surface of the sea. In old classifications they were often ranked as a class. They are hermaphroditic, are usually destitute of gills, and may or may not have a shell. They are of small size, but are often so numerous as to cover the surface of the sea for miles; and they furnish a large proportion of the food of certain fishes and cetaceans. They are divided into the Gymnosomata and Thecosomata (which see). — **pte-rop′o-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.* — **pter′o-po′di-al** (tĕr′ō-pō′dĭ-ăl; p′tĕr′ō-; 218), *a.*

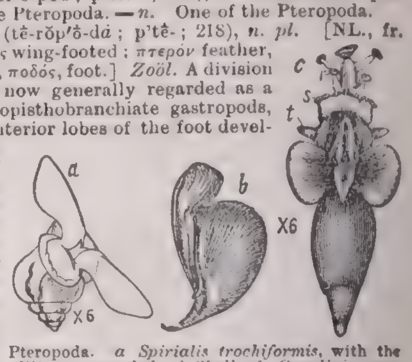

Pteropoda. *a* *Spirialis trochiformis*, with the Wings expanded; *b* Shell of *Carolinia uncinata* (×4) seen from one side; *c* *Dexiobranchæa paucidens*: *r* Median Arm, with Suckers; *s* Circle of Suckers; *t* Tentacle.

Pter′o-pod′i-dæ (tĕr′ō-pŏd′ĭ-dē; p′tĕr′ō-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of fruit bats coextensive with the suborder Megachiroptera (which see).

Pter′o-sau′ri (-sô′rī), **Pter′o-sau′ri-a** (-rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERO-; -SAURUS.] *Paleon.* The order consisting of the pterodactyls. See PTERODACTYL. — **pter′o-saur** (tĕr′ō-sôr; p′tĕr′-; 218), *n.* — **pter′o-sau′ri-an** (-sô′rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Pte-ros′po-ra (tē-rŏs′pō-rȧ; p′tē-; 218), *n.* [NL.; *ptero-* + Gr. σπόρος seed.] *Bot.* A genus of North American monotropaceous plants. The only species, *P. andromedea*, is the pine-drops or Albany beech-drops.

pte-ro′tic (-rō′tĭk; -rŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*ptero-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a bone between the proötic and epiotic in the dorsal and outer part of the periotic capsule of many fishes. — *n.* The pterotic bone.

-pterous. [Gr. -πτερος, fr. πτερόν wing, feather. See FEATHER.] A suffix used, chiefly in zoölogy, to signify *having* (such or so many) *wings* or *winglike parts* or *organs.*

pte-ryg′i-o-phore′ (tē-rĭj′ĭ-ō-fōr′; p′tē-; 218), *n.* [*pterygium* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* One of the cartilaginous or bony elements by which rays of the fin of a fish are supported; a radiale; an actinost.

pte-ryg′i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πτερύγιον, properly little wing, dim. akin to πτερόν feather.] **1.** *Med.* A fleshy mass of hypertrophied conjunctiva, usually at the inner side of the eyeball and covering part of the cornea, causing a disturbance of vision. **2.** *Comparative Anat.* A generalized limb of a vertebrate. **3.** *Zoöl.* One of the lobes at the end of the snout of certain weevils.

pter′y-go- (tĕr′ĭ-gō-; p′tĕr′ĭ-; 218). A combining form from Greek πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, *wing, fin*; as, *pterygo*blast, *pterygo*branchiate; — used specif. in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the pterygoid bone* or *the pterygoid processes.*

pter′y-goid (-goid), *a.* [*pterygo-* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a bony or cartilaginous element of the skull of vertebrates (see PTERYGOID BONE, PTERYGOID PROCESS).
2. Winglike; — said esp. of the "aspect" of an aëroplane which has its lesser dimension in the direction of flight.

pterygoid artery, *Anat.*, one of the branches of the internal maxillary artery supplying the pterygoid muscles. — **p. bone**, *Zoöl.*, in most vertebrates below mammals, a horizontally placed, often more or less rodlike, bone of the upper jaw or roof of the mouth connecting the palatine in front and the quadrate behind, forming part of the palatoquadrate arch. In teleost fishes there are several pterygoid bones, distinguished as *mesopterygoid*, *metapterygoid*, and *pterygoid* proper (or *ectopterygoid*). See PTERYGOID PROCESS **a.** — **p. fossa.** *Anat.* **a** See PTERYGOID PROCESS **a.** **b** A depression on the lower jawbone for the insertion of the external pterygoid muscle. — **p. muscle**, *Anat.*, either of two muscles of the lower jaw. The *external* arises from the greater wing of the sphenoid and from the outer surface of the external pterygoid plate, and is inserted into the lower jaw near the condyle. The *internal* arises from the inner surface of the external pterygoid plate, the palatine and superior maxillary bones, and is inserted into the angle and ramus of the lower jaw. — **p. nerves**, *Anat.*, either of two branches of the inferior maxillary nerve supplying the pterygoid muscles and other muscles of mastication, etc. — **p. process.** *Anat.* **a** In man and other mammals, a process extending downward from either side of the sphenoid bone, consisting of two vertical plates, the internal and external **pterygoid plates**, separated by an angular notch (**pterygoid notch**), and so placed as to leave a deep fossa (*pterygoid fossa*) on its outer and posterior aspect. The external plate is an expansion of the alisphenoid, while the internal plate represents the pterygoid bone of lower vertebrates. **b** A pterygoid plate. **c** A process on the palatine bone which fits into the pterygoid notch. — **p. ridge,**

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psy′cho-vi′tal, *a.* See PSYCHO-.

psy′cho-zo′ic (sī′kō-zō′ĭk), *a.* [*psycho-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Geol.* Designating the Recent, or Human, period.

psy′chro-æs-the′si-a, -es-the′si-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Perverted sensation in which a part of the body feels cold though warm.

psy′chro-pho′bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *psychro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of anything cold.

psy′chro-phore, *n.* [*psychro-* + *-phore.*] *Med.* A form of catheter for cooling. [wort. *Obs.*

psyl′ly, *n.* [See PSYLLA.] Flea-

psym-mith′i-on, *n.* [Gr. ψιμύθιον.] White lead. *Obs.*

pt. *Abbr.* Part; payment; pint; platinum [without period, *Pt*]; point; port.

P. T., *or* **p. t.** *Abbr.* Post town; private terms (*Grain Trade*); privilege ticket; pupil teacher.

Ptar′mi-ca (tär′mĭ-kȧ; p′tär′-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πταρμική yarrow, fr. πταρμικός causing to sneeze.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of ACHILLEA. **b** [*l. c.*] Specif., the sneezewort (*Achillea ptarmica*).

ptar′mi-cal (-kăl), *a.* [Gr. πταρμικός.] Sternutative. *Obs.*

Pte′ri-an (tē′rĭ-ăn; p′tē′-; 218), *a.* Of or pert. to Pteria, an ancient Phrygian city, near the site of the modern Boghazköi. — *n.* A native or citizen of Pteria.

Pte-rich′thys (tē-rĭk′thĭs; p′tē-; 218), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πτερόν wing + ἰχθύς fish.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PTERICHTHYODES.

pter′i-dog′ra-phy (tĕr′ĭ-dŏg′rȧ-fĭ; p′tĕr′-; 218), *n.* [*pterido-* + *-graphy.*] Description of ferns.

Pter′i-do-sper′mæ (-dō-spûr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PTERIDOSPERMAPHYTA.

Pter′o-bran′chi-a (tĕr′ō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ; p′tĕr′-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Order of Hemichorda consisting of *Cephalodiscus* and *Rhabdopleura.* — **pter′o-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

pter′o-car′pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*ptero-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having winged fruit.

Pter′o-car′pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of LINGOUM.

Pter′o-cau′lon (-kô′lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *ptero-* + Gr. καυλός stem.] Syn. of CHÆNOLOBUS.

Pte-roc′li-dæ (tē-rŏk′lĭ-dē; p′tē-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ptero-* + Gr. κλείς, κληῆς, a key, tongue of a clasp + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the sand grouse. **Pter′o-cles** (tĕr′ō-klēz; p′tĕr′-; 218) is the typical genus.

Pter′o-clo-mor′phæ (tĕr′ō-klō-môr′fē; p′tĕr′ō-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTEROCLIDÆ; -MORPH.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily coextensive with the Pteroclidæ. — **pter′o-clo-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

Pter′o-dac′ty-li (tĕr′ō-dăk′tĭ-lī; p′tĕr′ō-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PTEROSAURIA.

Pter′o-dac′ty-lus (-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *n.*, **tyl′i-dæ** (tĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of ORNITHOCEPHALUS, CEPHALIDÆ. See PTERODACTYL.

pte-rog′ra-phy (tē-rŏg′rȧ-fĭ; p′tē-; 218), *n.* [*ptero-* + *graphy.*] *Zoöl.* The description of feathers. — **pte-rog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **pter′o-graph′ic** (tĕr′ō-grăf′ĭk; p′tĕr′ō-; 218), **pter′o-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pter′o-pæ′des (-pē′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ptero-* + Gr. παῖς child.] *Zoöl.* Birds able to fly when first hatched, as the megapodes. — **pter′o-pæ′dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

pter′o-pe′gum (-pē′gŭm), *n.* [NL.; *ptero-* + Gr. πηγός well put together.] *Zoöl.* Articular socket of an insect's wing.

pter′o-pe′gal (-găl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pteropegum.

Pter′o-phor′i-dæ (-fŏr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτεροφόρος feathered.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the plume moths. The type genus is **Pte-roph′o-rus** (tē-rŏf′ō-rŭs; p′tē-; 218). — **pter′o-phor′id** (-fŏr′ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

Pter′o-phry′ne (-frī′nē), *n.* [NL.; *ptero-* + Gr. φρύνη toad.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sargassum fishes.

pter′o-po′di-um (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A pteropod's foot.

pte-rop′o-dous (tē-rŏp′ō-dŭs; p′tē-; 218), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pteropod.

Pter′o-pus (tĕr′ō-pŭs; p′tĕr′-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερόπους wing-footed.] *Zoöl.* The chief genus of fruit bats of the family Pteropodidæ.

pter′o-sper′mous (-spûr′mŭs), *a.* [*ptero-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having winged seeds.

pter′o-stig′ma (-stĭg′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *ptero-* + Gr. στίγμα, -ατος, a mark.] *Zoöl.* A thickened opaque spot near the anterior margin of the wings of certain insects, esp. on the fore wings in Hymenoptera and on both pairs in dragon flies. — **pter′o-stig′mal** (-măl), **pter′o-stig-mat′ic** (-stĭg-măt′ĭk), **-mat′i-cal** (-kăl), *a.*

pter′o-the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [NL. See PTERO-; THECA.] *Zoöl.* That part of the pupa case that covers the rudimentary wing of an insect.

pte-ryg′i-al (tē-rĭj′ĭ-ăl; p′tē-; 218), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a pterygium. — *n.* A pterygial bone or cartilage; specif., an actinost.

pter′y-go-bran′chi-ate, *a.* [*pterygo-* + *branchiate.*] *Zoöl.* Having plumose gills; — said of some isopod crustaceans.

pter′y-go′da (tĕr′ĭ-gō′dȧ;

Anat., a transverse on the sphenoid bone marking the separation of the temporal and zygomatic fossæ.

pter′y-goid (tĕr′ĭ-goid; p′tĕr′-; 218), *n.* *Anat.* A pterygoid bone, muscle, artery, or other part.

pter′y-go-max′il-la-ry (tĕr′ĭ-gō-măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ; p′tĕr′-; 218), *a.* [*pterygo-* + *maxillary.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pterygoid process and the upper or lower jaw.

pter′y-go-pal′a-tal (-păl′ȧ-tăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pterygopalatine. **pterygopalatal bar**, the palatoquadrate arch.

pter′y-go-pal′a-tine (-tīn; -tĭn), *a.* [*pterygo-* + *palatine.*] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid processes or bones and the palatine bones.

pter′y-la (tĕr′ĭ-lȧ; p′tĕr′-; 218), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.; Gr. πτερόν feather + ὕλη wood, forest.] *Zoöl.* One of the definite areas of the skin of a bird on which feathers grow; — contrasted with *apterium.* See PTERYLOSIS, *Illust.*

pter′y-log′ra-phy (-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pteryla* + *-graphy.*] *Zoöl.* The study or description of the pterylæ of birds. — **pter′y-lo-graph′ic** (-lō-grăf′ĭk), **pter′y-lo-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

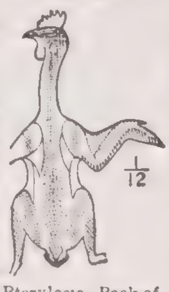

pter′y-lo′sis (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. PTERYLA.] *Zoöl.* Arrangement of feathers in definite areas of growth (pterylæ).

pti-li′num (tĭ-lī′nŭm; p′tĭ-; 218), *n.; L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πτίλον a feather, from its appearance.] *Zoöl.* A bladderlike organ on the front of the head of many dipterous flies which assists in rupturing the pupa case and shortly afterward shrinks away.

Ptin′i-dæ (tĭn′ĭ-dē; p′tĭn′-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Ptinus* a genus of beetles, prob. fr. Gr. πτηνός winged.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of serricorn beetles of small size and usually brown color, which mostly live on dead animal and vegetable matter, as the cigarette beetle and apple-twig borer. The type genus is **Pti′nus** (tī′nŭs; p′tī′-; 218). — **ptin′id** (tĭn′ĭd; p′tĭn′ĭd), *a. & n.* — **pti′noid** (tī′noid; p′tī′-), *a.*

Pterylosis. Back of a Cock, showing Pterylæ (dotted areas) and Apteria (the blank spaces).

ptis′an (tĭz′ăn; 277), *n.* [L. *ptisana* peeled barley, barley water, Gr. πτισάνη, from πτίσσειν to peel, husk: cf. F. *ptisane, tisane.* Cf. TISANE.] **1.** A decoction of barley with other ingredients; a farinaceous drink.

2. *Med.* An aqueous medicine, containing little, if any, medicinal agent; a tea or tisane.

Ptol′e-ma′ic (tŏl′ē-mā′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Πτολεμαϊκός.] Of or pertaining to Ptolemy, the geographer and astronomer, who flourished at Alexandria about 130 A. D.

Ptolemaic Canon. = CANON OF PTOLEMY. — **P. system**, *Astron.*, the system maintained by Ptolemy, who extended and systematized the ideas of his predecessors, esp. Apollonius and Hipparchus. It supposed the earth to be the fixed center of the universe, about which the sun and stars revolve. The system was received for ages, being finally superseded by the Copernican system. See CRYSTALLINE HEAVENS, PRIMUM MOBILE.

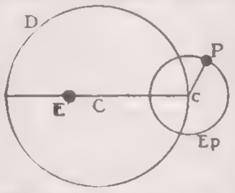

Ptolemaic System. The Earth (*E*), being out of the center (*C*) of its Sphere (*D*), the Planet (*P*) appears to be alternately accelerated and retarded in its motion, while its alternate progression and regression is caused by its being carried round the Epicycle (*Ep*) having its Center (*c*) in *D*.

Ptol′e-ma′ist (-ĭst), *n.* A supporter of the Ptolemaic system.

pto′ma-ine (tō′mȧ-ĭn; -ēn; *colloq.* tō′mān), *n.* Also **pto′ma-in.** [From Gr. πτῶμα a dead body, fr. πίπτειν to fall.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of organic bases or alkaloids formed by the action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter; a putrefactive alkaloid. Cf. LEUCOMAINE. Some ptomaines are harmless; others are poisons, as those sometimes occurring in canned meats, fish, etc.

pto-mat′ro-pine (tō-măt′rō-pĭn; -pēn), *n.* Also **-pin.** [*ptomaine* + *atropine.*] *Chem.* One of a class of bacterial poisons resembling atropine in physiological properties.

pto′sis (tō′sĭs; p′tō′sĭs; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Med.* Drooping of the upper eyelid, produced by paralysis of its levator muscle. — **ptot′ic** (-tĭk), *a.*

pty′a-lin (tī′ȧ-lĭn; p′tī′-; 218), *n.* [Gr. πτύαλον spittle.] *Physiol. Chem.* The diastase of saliva. See DIASTASE. It is found in the saliva of man and many animals, but not, it is said, in that of typical Carnivora.

pty′a-lism (-lĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμός, fr. πτυαλίζειν to spit much, fr. πτύαλον spittle, fr. πτύειν to spit.] Salivation, or excessive flow of saliva, occurring in stomatitis.

pty′a-lize (-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). *Med.* To produce ptyalism in, esp. by the use of mercury.

Pty′cho-sper′ma (tī′kō-spûr′mȧ; p′tī′kō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πτυχή a fold + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* A genus of graceful pinnate-leaved palms, natives chiefly of Australasia. They have pinnatisect leaves, the segments cuneate and erose on the margin; the small monœcious flowers are borne in a slender branched spadix. See BANGALOW.

ptys′ma-gogue (tĭz′mȧ-gŏg; p′tĭz′-; 218), *n.* [Gr. πτύσμα spittle + *-agogue.*] *Med.* A medicine that promotes the discharge of saliva.

pu′a hemp (pōō′ȧ). An East Indian urticaceous shrub (*Maoutia puya*), the fiber of which is used in textiles.

pub (pŭb), *n.* A public house; tavern. *Slang, Brit.*

pu′ber-al (pū′bẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *puber, pubes*, grown up, adult.] Of or pertaining to puberty.

pu′ber-ty (pū′bẽr-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pubertas*, fr. *puber, pubes*, adult: cf. F. *puberté.*] **1.** The earliest age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children, usually considered, in temperate climates, to be about fourteen years in males and twelve in females.

2. *Bot.* The period when a plant first bears flowers. *Obs.*

pu-ber′u-lent (pū-bĕr′ōō-lĕnt), *a.* [See PUBES.] *Bot.* Minutely downy; covered with fine pubescence.

pu′bes (pū′bēz), *n.* [L., pubes (in sense **a**), from *pubes* adult.] **1** *Anat.* **a** The hair which appears upon the lower part of the hypogastric region at the age of puberty. **b** The lower part of the hypogastric region; the pubic region.

2. *Bot.* Pubescence.

pu-bes′cence (pū-bĕs′ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *pubescence.*] **1.** Quality or state of being pubescent.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* An epidermal covering of soft short hairs, or down, as on the surfaces of leaves and stems, the bodies or organs of insects; also, state of being so covered.

pu-bes′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pubescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pubescere* to reach puberty, to grow hairy or mossy, fr. *pubes* pubes: cf. F. *pubescent.*] **1.** Arrived at puberty.

2. Downy or hairy; specif., covered with soft fine hairs. See VILLOUS, HIRSUTE, HISPID, LANATE, TOMENTOSE, SERICEOUS.

pu-bes′cent, *n.* A youth at puberty.

pu′bic (pū′bĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to or designating the region of the pubes, or the os pubis. See PUBIS. — **pubic arch**, the arch at the front of the pelvis formed by the pubic bones. — **p. bone**, the pubis. — **p. crest**, the border of the pubis between the pubic spine and the symphysis. — **p. spine**, a tuberosity on the upper margin of each pubis near the symphysis. — **p. symphysis.** See SYMPHYSIS.

pu′bis (pū′bĭs), *n.*, *or* ‖ **os pubis.** [NL. See PUBES.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The ventral and anterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis. In man it consists of two branches or rami diverging posteriorly. The superior branch extends to the acetabulum, of which it forms a part, and unites there with the ilium and ischium. The inferior branch unites with the ischium below the obturator foramen. Cf. PREPUBIS, POSTPUBIS.

pub′lic (pŭb′lĭk), *a.* [L. *publicus*, *poblicus*, prob. orig. that concerns adults, fr. *pubes* (see PUBES), but confused with *poplicus* fr. *populus* people (cf. PEOPLE): cf. F. *public.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people; relating to, or affecting, a nation, state, or community at large; — opposed to *private*; as, the *public* treasury, credit, good; *public* opinion, etc. The term *public* is used in designating the legal character of various acts, rights, occupations, etc., that affect or belong to the collective body of a state or community. Various actions, rights, or conditions designated as *public* have attached to them as such special rights and liabilities; thus, **a public act, bill, or statute** must be taken judicial notice of by the courts; **a public, or common, calling or occupation** imposes upon those following it the obligation of serving all the public without discrimination, more or less subject to regulation by law, and confers as its chief advantage the right of lien for services or supplies.

2. Open to the knowledge or view of all; general; common; notorious; as, *public* report; *public* scandal.

3. Open to common or general use; specif.: **a** Open to the use of the public in general for any purpose, as business, pleasure, religious worship, gratification of curiosity, etc.; as, a *public* place or road. **b** Open to the enjoyment of the public under the rights and liabilities belonging to an action, occupation, use, or the like, called *public* (in sense 1); as, a *public* carriage, a *public* house, etc.

public carriage, a carriage seeking employment from the general public. — **p. company**, any company incorporated for carrying on an undertaking of a public nature. *Eng.* — **p. corporation.** See CORPORATION, 3. — **p. credit. a** The reputation of, or general confidence in, the ability or readiness of a government to fulfill its pecuniary engagements. **b** The general credit of a person in a community. — **P. Credit Act**, the act of Congress (16 *U. S. Stat.* 1; 1869) by which the faith of the United States was pledged to make payment of United States notes (greenbacks) and other obligations in coin or its equivalent and to make provision at the earliest practicable period for redemption of such notes in coin. — **p. debt**, the debt owed by a state or government, esp. that represented by formal instruments of indebtedness. — **p. domain**, public lands. *U. S.* — **p. economy.** See ECONOMICS. — **p. funds**, the public funded debt of the British government, or, by extension, of any other government. See FUND, *n.*, 5. *British.* — **p. highway**, *Law*, a highway (in the legal sense of the word). — **p. holiday**, a legal holiday. — **p. house**, in a general sense, any inn or hotel; esp., in British usage, any house where intoxicating liquors are sold by retail to be consumed on the premises, whether affording lodging and meals or not. — **p. international law.** See INTERNATIONAL LAW. — **p. law. a** A public act or statute. **b** That branch of the law that regulates the mutual rights of the state and those within its jurisdiction. Cf. PRIVATE LAW. — **p. nuisance.** *Law.* See NUISANCE, *n.*, 2. — **p. orator.** *Eng. Universities.* See ORATOR, 6. — **p. person**, *Law*, the sovereign state or any person or body of persons representing its sovereignty by virtue of delegated authority. — **p. policy**, *Law*, the policy observed by the state in determining what acts are unlawful as being injurious to the public or contrary to public good. — **p. rights**, *Law*, the rights of the state over the subject, and of the subject against the state. — **p. school. a** In Great Britain, any of various schools maintained by the community, wholly or partly under public control, or maintained largely by endowment and not carried on chiefly for profit; specif., and commonly, any of various select and usually expensive endowed schools which give a liberal modern education or prepare pupils for the universities. Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester are of this class. **b** In the United States, a free primary, grammar, or high school maintained by the local government. — **p.-service corporation.** See CORPORATION, 3. — **p. spirit**, a spirit of interest in the public welfare of the community combined with an effort to serve it. — **public stores. a** Military and naval stores, equipments, etc. **b** Warehouses where dutiable goods are appraised or held under bond. *U. S.* — **p. vehicle**, *Law*, a vehicle seeking employment from the general public. — **p. war**, a war between independent sovereign states. — **p. waters**, *Law*, any waters open of right to the use of the general public; usually, specif., navigable waters. — **p. way**, *Law*, a (legal) highway. — **p. works**, all fixed works constructed or built for public use or enjoyment, as railways, docks, canals, etc., or constructed with public funds and owned by the public; often, specif., such works as constitute public improvements, as parks, museums, etc., as distinguished from those involved in the ordinary administration of the affairs of a community, as grading of roads, lighting of streets, etc.

pub′lic (pŭb′lĭk), *n.* **1.** The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely; as, the American *public*; also, a particular body or aggregation of people; as, an author's *public*.

2. A public house; an inn. *Colloq., Brit.* *Scott.*

in public, openly; before an audience or people at large; not in private or secrecy. *Shak.*

pub′li-can (pŭb′lĭ-kăn), *n.* [L. *publicanus*: cf. F. *publicain.* See PUBLIC.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A farmer of the taxes and public revenues; hence, a collector of toll or tribute. The inferior officers of this class were often oppressive in their exactions, and were greatly detested.

As Jesus sat at meat . . . many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. *Matt.* ix. 10.

How like a fawning *publican* he looks! *Shak.*

2. The keeper of a public house, or inn. *British.*

pub′li-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [F.; cf. L. *publicatio* confiscation. See PUBLISH.] **1.** Act of publishing, or state of being published; notification to the people at large, either by words, writing, or printing; proclamation; promulgation; as, the *publication* of the law at Mount Sinai; the *publication* of the gospel; the *publication* of statutes.

2. Act of offering a book, pamphlet, engraving, or the like to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. *Swift.*

3. That which is published; esp., any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice.

4. An act or appearance in public. *Obs. & R.*

The *publications* and retirements of every man. *Jer. Taylor.*

pub′li-cist (pŭb′lĭ-sĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *publiciste.*] A writer on, or one versed in, the public (international) law, or law of nations; hence, loosely, any writer, as a journalist, on matters of public policy or political interest.

pub-lic′i-ty (pŭb-lĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *publicité.*] Quality or state of being public, or open to the knowledge or observation of a community; notoriety; publicness; as, the *publicity* of a scandal; to avoid *publicity*.

pub′lic-ly (pŭb′lĭk-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With exposure to general notice or knowledge; openly; as, property *publicly* sold.

2. In the name of the community. *Addison.*

pub′lic-mind′ed (-mīn′dĕd; 87, 151), *a.* Public-spirited. — **pub′lic-mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

pub′lic-ness, *n.* **1.** Publicity.

2. Quality or state of belonging to the community; as, the *publicness* of property or an opinion. *Emerson.*

pub′lic-spir′it-ed (-spĭr′ĭt-ĕd; 87), *a.* Having, or exercising, or showing, a disposition to advance the interest of the community or public; as, *public-spirited* men. — **pub′lic-spir′it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **pub′lic-spir′it-ed-ness**, *n.*

pub′lish (pŭb′lĭsh), *v. t.*; PUB′LISHED (-lĭsht); PUB′LISH-ING. [ME. *publisshen*, F. *publier*, L. *publicare*, *publicatum*. See PUBLIC; cf. 2d -ISH.] **1.** To make public; to make known to people in general; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or an edict; specif., to make public in a newspaper, book, circular, or the like.

2. *Law.* Specif.: **a** In the law of libel, to intentionally exhibit (libelous matter) to one or more persons capable of understanding it other than the person libeled or, as to criminal liability, to the person libeled. By statute in some States of the United States exhibition of libelous matter to the person libeled is publication with respect to civil liability. **b** In the law of wills, to acknowledge (an instrument) by some act that shows it to be the testator's intention that it shall operate as his last will and testament.

3. To bring before the public, as for sale or distribution; esp.: **a** To print, or cause to be printed, and to issue from the press, either for sale or general distribution, as a book, newspaper, piece of music, engraving, etc. **b** To utter, or put into circulation; as, to *publish* counterfeit paper. *U. S.*

Syn. — PRINT, PUBLISH are often confused. A book may be *printed* without being *published*; it is *published* only when it is offered for sale, or put into general circulation; as, "Moxon told me . . . that he was about to *print*, but (I think) not to *publish*, those elegiacs on Hallam" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Sir William Drummond's late book about the Bible — *printed*, but not *published*" (*Byron*).

pub′lish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who publishes; esp., one who issues, or causes to be issued, from the press and offers for sale or circulation matter printed, engraved, or the like.

publishers' binding, cloth binding. *Cant.*

pub′lish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Publication.

2. A public notice of intended marriage, required by the laws of some States. *U. S.*

pu′bo- (pū′bō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the pubic bones* or *the pubes*.

Puc′ci-a-nite′ (pōōt′chĭ-ȧ-nīt′), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Francesco Pucci (d. 1600), an Italian, who became an eclectic, embracing various tenets of Protestantism, but in 1586 turned to the Roman Church. He wrote in favor of universal atonement (1592), retracting in 1595.

Puc-cin′i-a (pŭk-sĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after T. *Puccini*, an Italian anatomist.] *Bot.* A large genus of heterœcious

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p′tĕr′ĭ-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερυγώδης winglike; πτέρυξ, -υγος, wing + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl* The tegulæ of an insect.

pter′y-go-man-dib′u-lar, *a.* See PTERYGO-. [*n.* An actinost.|

pter′y-go-phore′ (-gō-fōr; 201),|

pter′y-go-po′di-um (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl* The clasper of an elasmobranch.

pter′y-go-quad′rate (-kwŏd′rāt), *a.* *Zoöl* See PTERYGO-.

Pter′y-go′tus (tĕr′ĭ-gō′tŭs; p′tĕr′ĭ-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* See EURYPTERIDA.

pter′y-lol′o-gy (-lŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pteryla* + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* The study of pterylosis. — **pter′y-lo-log′i-cal** (-lō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pthi′sis. ✝ PHTHISIS.

Ptil′o-no-rhyn′chi-dæ (tĭl′ō-nō-rĭŋ′kĭ-dē; p′tĭl′-; 218), *n. pl* [NL.; Gr. πτίλον feather + ῥύγχος beak.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the bower birds, often ranked as a subfamily of Paradiseidæ, and called **Ptil′o-no-rhyn-chi′næ** (-rĭŋ-kī′nē).

ptil′o-pæ′des (-pē′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: Gr. πτίλον feather + παῖς, παιδός, offspring.] *Zoöl.* = DASYPÆDES. — **ptil′o-pæ′dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

pti-lo′sis (tĭ-lō′sĭs; p′tĭ-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτίλον a feather.] *Zoöl* **1.** Plumage, irrespective of pterylosis.

2. *Med.* Loss of hair, esp. of the eyelashes; madarosis.

ptis′i-cal, **ptis′ick**, **ptis′icke.** ✝ PHTHISICAL, etc.

P. T. O., *or* **p. t. o.** *Abbr.* Please turn over (a page or leaf).

Ptol′e-mæ′an (tŏl′ē-mē′ăn), **Ptol′e-ma′i-cal** (-mā′ĭ-kăl), **Ptol′e-me′an** (-mē′ăn), *a.* = PTOLEMAIC. *Rare.* [*Bib.*|

Ptol′e-me′ans (-ănz), *n. pl.* *D.*|

Ptol′e-mee (tŏl′ē-mē). *Bib.*

Ptol′e-me′us (-mē′ŭs). *Bib.*

Ptol′e-my (tŏl′ē-mĭ), *n.* [F. *Ptolémée*, L. *Ptolemæus*, fr. Gr. Πτολεμαῖος; cf. πτόλεμος, πόλεμος, war.] Lit., mighty in war; — masc prop. name.

Ptolemy's projection. Stereographic projection.

pto′ma-tine (tō′mȧ-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** = PTOMAINE.

pty-al′o-gogue (tĭ-ăl′ō-gŏg; p′tĭ-; 218), *n.* [Gr πτύαλον spittle + *-agogue.*] *Med.* A ptysmagogue. — **pty′a-la-gog′ic** (tī′ȧ-lō-gŏj′ĭk; p′tī′-), *a.*

pty′a-lose (tī′ȧ-lōs; p′tī′-; 218), *n.* [*ptyalin* + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The maltose formed from starch by the ptyalin of saliva.

ptyx′is (tĭk′sĭs; p′tĭk′sĭs; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτύξις a folding.] *Bot.* The disposition of a single leaf in the bud. *Rare.* Cf. VERNATION, ÆSTIVATION.

pu′ (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PULL. [URE.|

pu, *n.* [Chin. *pu4.*] See MEAS-|

Pu′a, *or* **Pu′ah** (pū′ȧ). *Bib.*

puach, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Eskimo *puiok* a sea monster.] The narwhal. *Obs.*

pu′ant, *a.* [F.] Stinking. *Obs.*

pu′bal (pū′băl), *a* Pubic. *R*

pub′ble (*dial.* pōōb′′l), *a.* Plump; fat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pu′bes (pū′bēz), *n.*, *pl.* of PUBIS. [Pubescence.|

pu-bes′cen-cy (pū-bĕs′ĕn-sĭ), *n.*|

pu-big′er-ous (pū-bĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See PUBES; -GEROUS.] Hairy.

puble. ✝ PEBBLE.

publese. ✝ PUBLISH.

pub′li-cate, *v. t.* [L. *publicatus*, p.p. of *publicare.*] Publish. *Obs.*

‖ **pu′bli-ce** (pŭb′lĭ-sē), *adv* [L.] Publicly; openly.

‖ **pu′bli-ci ju′ris** (pŭb′lĭ-sī). [L.] *Law.* Of public right; that is, subject to a right of the public to enjoy.

publike. ✝ PUBLIC. [-ABLE.|

pub′lish-a-ble (-ȧ-b′l), *a.* See|

pub′lisht. Published. *Ref. Sp.*

Pub′li-us (pŭb′lĭ-ŭs), *n.* Masc. proper name; specif., the pseudonym used by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, in the "Federalist."

publy, *v. t.* [F. *publier.*] To publish. *Obs* [BO-.|

pu′bo-coc-cyg′e-al, *a.* See PU|

pu′bo-fem′o-ral, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the pubis and femur.

pu′bo-il′i-ac, *a.*, **pu′bo-is′chi-ac**, **pu′bo-is′chi-al**, *a.* See PUBO-.

pu′bo-pro-stat′ic, *a.* *Anat.* Designating the anterior true ligaments of the bladder

pu′bo-tib′i-al, *a.*, **pu′bo-u-re′thral**, *a.* See PUBO-.

pu′bo-ves′i-cal, *a.* Pert. to the pubis and bladder.

puc′ca. Var. of PUCKA.

parasitic fungi, typifying the family Pucciniaceæ. They have 2-celled teliospores, and æcia with a pseudoperidium. There are about 300 North American species, many destructive to various crops. *P. graminis* is the grain rust.

Puc-cin′i-a′ce-æ (pŭk-sĭn′ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* The largest and most important family of rust fungi, of the order Uredinales, characterized by stalked teliospores, either separate or united in sori. Most are heterœcious, exhibiting, in the complete forms, three distinct life stages, usually upon two or more distinct hosts. *Puccinia* and *Uromyces* contain numerous species injurious to crops. See UREDINALES. — **puc-cin′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

puc-coon′ (pŭ-kōōn′), *n.* [From the American Indian name.] *Bot.* Any of several American plants yielding a red pigment; also, the pigment itself. Specif.: **a** The bloodroot. **b** Any of several boraginaceous plants of the genus *Lithospermum*, as *L. hirtum* or *L. canescens.*

puce (pūs), *a.* [F., fr. *puce* a flea, L. *pulex, pulicis.*] Of a dark brown or brownish purple color.

pu-celle′ (pū-sĕl′), *n.* [F., OF. also *pulcele*, fr. LL. *pulicella;* orig. uncert.] Maid; damsel; virgin. *Obs.*

Pu-celle′, La (lȧ pū-sĕl′; *F.* pü′sĕl′). [F., the Maid.] Joan of Arc; — so called by the French. See MAID OF ORLEANS.

puck (pŭk), *n.* [Cf. ME. *pouke* goblin, AS. *pūca, pūcel;* cf. OSw. *puke*, Icel. *pūki* an evil demon, W. *pwca* a hobgoblin. Cf. POKER a bugbear, 3d PUG.] **1.** A sprite; fairy; elf; specif. [*cap.*], in old folklore, a celebrated sportive or mischievous fairy. In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" he is a tricksy household fairy, "that merry wanderer of the night," in the service of King Oberon. Called also *Robin Goodfellow, Hobgoblin*, etc.

2. An evil spirit; a demon. *Obs.*

3. The European goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*

4. A disk of vulcanized rubber used in the game of hockey as the object to be driven through the goals.

puck′a (pŭk′ȧ), *a.* Also *pukka.* [Hind. *pakkā* cooked, ripe, solid.] Good or thoroughgoing of its kind; — variously used of things substantial, real, fixed, sure, etc., and specif. of buildings made of brick and mortar. *India.* "It's *pukka* famine." *Kipling.*

puck′er (pŭk′ẽr), *v. t. & i.;* PUCK′ERED (-ẽrd); PUCK′ER-ING. [Perh. fr. the folds at the top of a bag when drawn together, and connected with OF. *poque*, dial. form of *poche* a bag, pocket. Cf. POUCH, POKE a pocket, bag.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate; — often with *up;* as, to *pucker* cloth; to *pucker* up the mouth; a *puckered* skin.

puck′er, *n.* **1.** A fold; a wrinkle; a collection of folds.

2. Perplexity; anxiety; agitation. *Dial. & Colloq.*

puck′er-mouth′ (-mouth′), *n.* The summer flounder.

Puck′ish, *a.* [From PUCK.] Resembling, or characteristic of, Puck; merry; mischievous; as, *Puckish* freaks.

pud′den-ing (po͝od′ʼn-ĭng), *n.* [Probably fr. *pudden*, for *pudding*, in allusion to its softness.] *Naut.* **a** A thick fender with tapering ends, of rope yarn, or the like, often canvas-covered, around the bow of a boat. **b** A bunch of soft material to prevent chafing, as between spars.

pud′ding (po͝od′ĭng), *n.* [ME. *pudding, poding;* cf. G. & Sw. *pudding*, Dan. *budding*, D. *pudding, podding*, LG. *puddig* thick, stumpy, W. *poten* a paunch, a pudding, also F. *boudin* black pudding, sausage.] **1.** A piece of intestine stuffed with seasoned chopped meat or the like and boiled.

2. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but often a compound of flour or meal, with milk and eggs, etc. It is commonly sweetened and flavored and served as a dessert.

3. Anything resembling, or of the softness and consistency of, pudding; hence, *Slang*, something very easy.

4. *Naut.* = PUDDENING.

pudding pipe. The long cylindrical pod of the East Indian tree *Cassia fistula*, hence called *pudding-pipe tree* or *drumstick tree.* See CANAFISTULA.

pudding time. **a** The time of eating pudding, or dinner. *Obs.* *Johnson.* **b** The nick of time; critical time. *Obs.*

pudding wife. [Prob. corrupted fr. the Sp. name in Cuba, *pudiano verde.*] A large, handsomely colored, blue-and-bronze labroid fish (*Halichæres radiatus*) of Florida, Bermuda, and the West Indies.

pud′dle (pŭd′ʼl), *n.* [ME. *podel;* cf. LG. *pudel*, and also AS. *pudd* a ditch, a furrow. Cf. POODLE.] **1.** A small quantity of dirty standing water; a small pool.

2. Clay, or a mixture of clay and sand, kneaded or worked, when wet, to render it impervious to water.

3. *Forestry.* Soil or mold with water, in which roots of young trees to be transplanted are dipped to retard drying.

4. A kind of tamping pick sometimes used for tamping gravel, cinders, sand, and other fine stuff, as in ballasting.

pud′dle, *v. t.;* -DLED (-ʼld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt with (water).

Some unhatched practice . . .
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit. *Shak.*

2. **a** To make dense or close, as clay or loam, by tempering or working when wet, usually with the admixture of a certain proportion of gravel, sand, or chalk, so as to render impervious to water. **b** To make impervious to liquids by means of puddle; to apply puddle to.

3. To subject (iron) to the process of puddling (which see) so as to convert it from cast iron to wrought iron.

4. *Forestry.* To dip in puddle. See PUDDLE, *n.*, 3.

pud′dle-ball′ (pŭd′ʼl-bôl′), *n.* The lump of pasty wrought iron taken from the puddling furnace to be hammered or rolled.

pud′dle-bar′, *n.* An iron bar made at a single heat from a puddle-ball by hammering and rolling.

pud′dler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that puddles; specif.: **a** One who converts cast iron into wrought iron by puddling. **b** A rabble used in puddling. **c** A puddling furnace.

2. A system of small pipes admitting compressed air to a tank of water and zinc chloride, to effect a thorough solution for use as a timber preservative.

pud′dler's mine (pŭd′lẽrz). A soft compact hematite sometimes used for the bottoms of puddling furnaces.

pud′dling (pŭd′lĭng), *n.* **1.** *Hydraul. Engin.* **a** The process of working clay, loam, pulverized ore, etc., with water, to render it compact, or impervious to liquids; also, the rendering of anything impervious to liquids by means of puddled material. **b** Puddle. See PUDDLE, *n.*, 2.

2. *Metal.* The art or process of converting cast iron into wrought iron or, now rarely, steel by subjecting it to intense heat and frequent stirring in a reverberatory furnace in the presence of oxidizing substances, by which it is freed from a portion of its carbon and other impurities. When the oxidation is effected principally by the oxygen of the air, the process is called **dry puddling**, or simply **puddling**; when oxides are largely used for this purpose it is called **wet puddling**, **boiling**, or **pig boiling**. Puddled steel is produced by arresting the oxidation.

pud′dly (-lĭ), *a.* Full of, or resembling, puddles.

pu′den-cy (pū′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *pudens*, p. pr. of *pudere* to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shak.*

pu-den′dum (pū-dĕn′dŭm), *n.* [NL., neut. of *pudendus* that of which one ought to be ashamed, fr. *pudere* to be ashamed.] *Anat.* The external organs of generation, now only of the female; the vulva. — **pu-den′dal** (-dăl), *a.*

pudge (pŭj), *n.* A short and fat or stocky person. *Colloq.*

pudg′y (pŭj′ĭ), *a.* Short and fat or thick; dumpy; as, a *pudgy* little man. *Thackeray.* — **pudg′i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

pu′dic (pū′dĭk), *a.* [L. *pudicus* modest, fr. *pudere* to be ashamed: cf. F. *pudique.*] **1.** Modest; chaste. *Obs.*

2. *Anat.* Of or pert. to the external organs of generation. The *internal pudic artery* and (if present) the *accessory pudic artery* are branches of the internal iliac; the two *external pudic arteries* (*deep* and *superficial*) are branches of the femoral. The *pudic nerve* is a branch of the sacral plexus, its fibers coming chiefly from the third and fourth sacral nerves. The *external pudic veins* are tributaries of the internal saphenous veins. Two *internal pudic veins* accompany the corresponding artery, discharging into the internal iliac.

pu-dic′i-ty (pū-dĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pudicité.*] Modesty; chastity. *Howell.*

pu′du (po͞o′do͞o), *n.* [Araucanian *pudu, puudu.*] A small reddish deer (*Pudu humilis*), of the Chilean Andes, having simple spikelike antlers. It constitutes a genus, **Pu′du.**

pueb′lo (pwĕb′lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp., a village, L. *populus* people. See PEOPLE.] **1.** One of the Indian villages of Arizona, New Mexico, and adjacent parts of Mexico and Texas, built of stone or adobe in the form of communal houses, sometimes of several stories or terraces. Formerly, as still in the case of the Hopi, they were placed upon the mesas, as an additional protection from assaults. The houses are flat-roofed, and access to the interior is often had only by a trapdoor in the roof and a ladder. The subterranean kiva is an essential feature.

2. [*cap.*] An Indian of one of the pueblos. The Pueblo Indians are shorter and darker than the plains tribes; they are gifted with strength and endurance. They are industrious agriculturists, skilled and artistic in weaving, pottery, and basketry. They are noted for their elaborate ritualistic dances and festivals. Several linguistic stocks are represented, — the Shoshonean, Tanoan, Keresan, and Zuñian. The cliff dwellings of Colorado and Utah mark their earlier northern limits.

3. Any Indian village of the southwestern United States.

4. A territory or district, generally comprising several towns and hamlets and nearly equivalent to the American township or county. *Phil. I.*

pu′er (pū′ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *purin* liquid manure, OF. *purel.*] *Tanning.* To treat or cleanse with puer, or bate.

pu′er, *n.* [Cf. PUER, *v. t.*] The dung of dogs, pigeons, etc., used as an alkaline steep in tanning.

pu′er-ile (pū′ẽr-ĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *puerilis*, fr. *puer* a child, a boy: cf. F. *puéril.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a child; juvenile. *Now Rare.* "*Puerile* amusements." *Pope.*

2. Childish, as contrasted with mature; foolish; unthinking; unworthy of an adult: as, a *puerile* remark, reason.

Syn. — Boyish, childish, weak. See YOUTHFUL.

— **pu′er-ile-ly,** *adv.* — **pu′er-ile-ness,** *n.*

pu′er-il′i-ty (-ĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *puerilitas:* cf. F. *puérilité.*] **1.** The quality of being puerile; specif., *Civil Law*, the status of a child between infancy and puberty.

2. That which is puerile, or childish; esp., an expression or act which is unthinking or silly.

pu-er′per-al (pū-ûr′pẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *puerpera* a lying-in woman; *puer* child + *parere* to bear: cf. F. *puerpéral.*] Of or pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

pu′er-pe′ri-um (pū′ẽr-pē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., childbirth.] *Med.* The state of a woman after childbirth.

puff (pŭf), *n.* [ME. *puf*, akin to G. & Sw. *puff* a blow, Dan. *puf*, D. *pof;* of imitative origin.] **1.** A sudden and single emission of breath; hence, any sudden or short blast of wind; a slight gust; whiff, as of air, smoke, or steam.

2. Any of various objects inflated, or appearing as if inflated: **a** A kind of light pastry usually containing a sweet filling. **b** A ball of swansdown, feathers, or the like, or a soft pad, for applying powder to the skin or hair. **c** A soft, loose roll of hair; a pad or cushion over which to roll the hair. **d** In dressmaking, a fold of material gathered at the edges and left loose in the center. **e** A bed covering filled with cotton or wool, and quilted or tufted.

3. *Bot.* A puffball.

4. An exaggerated or empty expression of praise, not disinterested, esp. one in a public journal. *Colloq.*

5. One who is puffed up with conceit.

puff (pŭf), *v. i.;* PUFFED (pŭft); PUFF′ING. [ME. *puffen*, akin to AS. *pyffan*, G. *puffen* to pop, buffet, puff, D. *poffen* to pop, *puffen* to blow, Sw. *puffa* to push, to cuff, Dan. *puffe* to pop, thump. See PUFF, *n.*] **1.** To blow in puffs or whiffs; to emit a puff or puffs; as, to *puff* at a pipe.

2. To blow as an expression of scorn; — with *at.*

It is really to defy Heaven to *puff* at damnation. *South.*

3. To breathe quick and hard, or with puffs, as a runner.

4. To swell with air; to be dilated or inflated; as, the blistered skin *puffed;* — usually with *up.*

5. To breathe in a swelling, inflated, or pompous manner; hence, to assume importance.

Then came brave Glory *puffing* by. *Herbert.*

puff, *v. t.* **1.** To blow, emit, or drive with or as with a puff or puffs; also, to puff at; as, to *puff* one's pipe.

The clearing north will *puff* the clouds away. *Dryden.*

2. To swell, dilate, or inflate with or as if with puffing; hence, to swell in one's own opinion, as with pride; — often with *up;* as, a bladder *puffed* with air

Puffed up with military success. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

3. To praise exaggeratedly or not disinterestedly; to call public attention to by praises. *Macaulay.*

4. To arrange in puffs, as the coiffure, trimmings, etc.

puff adder. A thick-bodied, exceedingly venomous South African viper (*Bitis arietans* or related species) which has the power of greatly distending its body when irritated. It becomes four or five feet long. Cf. HOGNOSE SNAKE.

puff′ball′ (pŭf′bôl′), *n.* **1.** Any of various basidiomycetous fungi of the family Lycoperdaceæ, in allusion to their globose shape and their property of discharging the ripe spores in a smokelike cloud when pressed or struck. Many of them are edible. See LYCOPERDON, GIANT PUFFBALL.

2. The feathery head of achenes in the dandelion. *Colloq.*

puff bird. Any of numerous zygodactyl South and Central American birds of the order Coraciiformes and family Bucconidæ, allied to the jacamars and often called *barbets.* They often sit with the feathers of the head fluffed out.

puffed (pŭft), *p. a.* **1.** Gathered in puffs, as a sleeve.

2. Caused to puff by exertion or shortness of breath. *Rare.*

puff′er (pŭf′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who puffs; one who praises with undue or extravagant commendation.

2. *Law.* A by-bidder at an auction.

3. Any of numerous plectognath fishes capable of inflating the body; a globefish or swellfish (see GLOBEFISH). *Spheroides maculatus* is a common species on the American Atlantic coast.

Puffer (*Spheroides maculatus*). ¼

4. A porpoise.

5. *Bleaching.* A kier.

puff′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Act of puffing, or bestowing extravagant commendation; undue praise.

puf′fin (pŭf′ĭn), *n.* [From PUFF.] **1.** Any of several sea birds of the auk family, of the genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda.* The common puffin (*F. arctica*) of the North Atlantic is about a foot long and has a short neck and a deep, grooved, party-colored, laterally compressed bill. The cheeks are white, the upper parts and foreneck blackish, and the under parts white. The horned puffin (*F. corniculata*) of the North Pacific is similar, but has a small fleshy hornlike appendage on the eyelid. The tufted puffin (*L. cirrhata*) of the Pacific is chiefly blackish brown above and below, with white cheeks and a large yellow plume over the eye. All the species nest in burrows or crevices, laying a single white or nearly white egg.

Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). (⅛)

2. *Bot.* A puffball.

3. A sort of apple. *Obs.* *Rider's Dict.* (1640).

puff′ing (pŭf′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUFF. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of praising unduly, or not disinterestedly. **b** A puffed part or ornament of a garment or the like. **c** *Law.* The action of a puffer in bidding up the price at an auction, or the employment of a person to do this.

puff′-leg′, *n.* Any of many humming birds of the genus *Eriocnemis* having tufts of downy feathers on the legs.

puff paste. A short, rich dough for light, flaky pastry.

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pu′cel-age (pū′sĕl-āj), *n.* [F.] Virginity. *R.*

pu-cel′las (pū-sĕl′ȧs), *n.* = [PROCELLAS.

pu-che′ro (po͞o-chā′rō), *n.* [Sp., pottage.] **1** A tropical American portulacaceous herb (*Talinum patens*), used as a pot herb. **2.** A kind of stew of vegetables and meat. *Southwestern U. S.*

puck (po͝ok), *n.* A blow; butt. — *v. t.* To strike; butt. *Both Dial.*

puck′ball′ (pŭk′-), *n.* A puffball. [*U. S.*]

puck′er-bush′, *n.* Wax myrtle.

puck′erd. Puckered. *Ref. Sp.*

puck′er-er, *n.* One that puckers.

puck′er-some, *a.* Pucklike; devilish. *Obs.*

puck′er-y. ✝ PUGGAREE.

puck′fist′ (-fĭst′), *n.* [Cf. PUCK; BULLFIST.] **1.** A puffball. **2.** A worthless person. *Obs.*

puck′foist′ (-foist′; -fĭst′; po͝ok′-). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PUCKFIST. [var. of PICKLE, a grain.

puck′le (pŭk′ʼl; po͝ok′ʼl). Scot.

puck′le, *n.* [Cf. AS. *pūcel*, E. PUCK.] = PUCK, a sprite. *Obs.*

puck′nee′dle, *n.* **a** The shepherd's-needle (*Scandix pecten*). **b** The corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*).

puck′rel, *n.* [Dim. of PUCK.] A little puck; an imp. *Obs.*

puc′ras. Var. of PUKRAS.

pud (po͞od). Var. of POOD.

pud (pŭd), *n.* A hand; fist; paw. *Colloq.*

pud′dee (pŭd′ē), *n.* [Bengali *padī* tonnage.] See MEASURE.

pud′der (*dial.* po͝od′ẽr). Obs. or Scot & dial. var. of POTHER.

pudding berry. The dwarf cornel or its fruit. [sausages. *Obs.*

pud′ding-er, *n.* A maker of

pudding fish. The pudding wife.

pudding grass. Pennyroyal, formerly used to flavor stuffing for roast meat.

pud′ding-head′, *n.* A stupid, slow-witted person. — **pud′ding-head′ed,** *a.* *Both Slang.*

pud′ding-house′, *n.* The stomach. *Obs.*

pud′ding-prick′, *n.* A skewer used to fasten a pudding bag; — applied to a spendthrift. *Obs.*

pudding sleeve. A full sleeve, as of the English clerical gown.

pudding stone. = CONGLOMERATE, *n.*, 2.

pud′ding-wife′, *n.* A woman who cooks pork entrails or sausages. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pud′ding-y (po͝od′ĭng-ĭ), *a.* Like a pudding.

pud′dle (pŭd′ʼl; *dial.* po͝od′-), *n.* A pudgy person. *Colloq. or Dial.*

pud′dle, *v. i.* To make a stir, esp. an unpleasant stir. *Obs.*

puddle rolls *or* **train.** = ROUGHING ROLLS.

pud′dock (pŭd′ŭk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PADDOCK, toad.

pud′dock (po͝od′ŭk), *n.* A kite or buzzard. *Local, Brit.*

pud′dock, *n.* [For *paddock*, or *parrock*, a park.] A small inclosure. *Dial. Eng.* [*Rare.*

pud′dy (pŭd′ĭ), *a.* Pudgy.

pu-den′da (pū-dĕn′dȧ), *n., pl.* of PUDENDUM.

pu-den′dous (-dŭs), *a.* [L. *pudendus*, gerundive of *pudere* to shame.] Shameful. *Rare.*

Pu′dens (pū′dĕnz). *Bib.*

puder. ✝ POWDER.

pu-di-a′no (*Sp.* po͞o-thyä′nō; 146), *n.* [Amer. Sp. Cf. PUDDING WIFE.] **a** The ladyfish b. **b** The pudding wife.

pu′di-bund, pu′di-bun′dous, *a.* [L. *pudibundus.*] Ashamed; bashful; modest; also, shameful. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

pu′di-cal (pū′dĭ-kăl), *a.* Pudic.

pu′di-ci′ti-a (pū′dĭ-sĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Modesty; — deified as a goddess by the Romans.

‖ **pu-dien′te** (po͞o-thyĕn′tā; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A man of power.

pu′di-fy, *v. t.* [L. *pudere* to shame + *-fy.*] To cause to blush or be ashamed. *Obs.*

pud′l, pud′ld, pud′ling. Puddle; puddled; puddling. *R. Sp.*

pu′dor, *n.* [L.] Bashfulness; modesty; chastity. *Obs.*

‖ **pu-do′ris cau′sa** [L.] For shame's, or modesty's, sake.

pu′dre. ✝ POWDER.

pud′sey, *a.* = PUDGY. *Obs.*

Pu′du-a (pū′dū-ȧ), *n.* *Zoöl.* Emended var. of PUDU.

pue (pū). Var. of PEW.

pue, *v. i.* To make a chirp or low whistle, as birds. *Obs. or R.*

pueb-li′to (pwĕb-lē′tō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A small pueblo.

Pueblo Indian. = PUEBLO, *n.*, 2.

pue′fel′low. ✝ PEWFELLOW.

pu′el-lar′i-ty, *n.* [L. *puellaris* girlish.] Girlishness. *Obs.*

pu′er-il. Puerile. *Ref. Sp.*

pu-er′per-a (pū-ûr′pẽr-ȧ), *n.; pl.* -Æ (-ē). [L. See PUERPERAL.] A woman in childbirth.

pu-er′per-al-ism (-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* Any diseased condition associated with childbirth.

pu-er′per-ous (pū-ûr′pẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing children. *R.* [RIUM.

pu-er′per-y (-ĭ), *n.* = PUERPE-

puessence. ✝ PUISSANCE.

pu′et, pu′ett (pū′ĕt; -ĭt). Obs. or rare var. of PEWIT.

puf. Puff. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

puff, *interj.* = POUF. *Rare.*

puff, *a.* Puffed up; vain. *Rare.*

Puff, *n.* A character in Sheridan's farce of "The Critic;" a bold, impudent literary quack.

puff box. A box for holding toilet powder and a puff.

puffer pipe. The vertical axial pipe of a bucking kier.

puff fish. A puffer. See PUFFER, 3. [PUFFY.

puff′i-ly (pŭf′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

puff′i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

puf′fin-et, *n.* [Cf. PUFFIN.] The black guillemot. *Local, Brit.*

puffing adder. See HOGNOSE SNAKE.

puff′ing-ly, *adv.* of *puffing*, p. pr.

puffing pig. A porpoise.

Puf′fi-nus (pŭf′ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *puffin.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the shearwaters.

puff′wig′, *n.* A kind of puffy wig. *Obs.*

puff'y (pŭf'ĭ), *a.* **1**. Swollen with air, or any soft matter.
2. Hence, inflated ; bombastic ; as, a *puffy* style.
3. Blowing in puffs ; gusty ; as, a *puffy* breeze.

pug (pŭg), *v. t.* ; PUGGED (pŭgd) ; PUG'GING (pŭg'ĭng). [Orig. uncert. ; perh. akin to *poke* to thrust.] **1**. To mix and stir when wet, as clay for bricks, pottery, etc.
2. To fill or stop with clay by tamping ; to fill in or spread with mortar for deadening sound.

pug, *n.* **1**. Tempered or pugged clay.
2. *Mining.* = GOUGE, *n.*, 4. *Australia.*
3. A pug mill.

pug, *n.* **1**. Anything short, thick, and rounded. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Hairdressing.* A close knot or coil of hair.

pug, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *puck.* See PUCK.] **1**. An elf ; sprite ; hobgoblin ; puck. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
2. Any of various small alert animals, as a monkey, fox, or hare ; — used as if a proper name. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
3. One well liked or loved ; — a term of friendly familiarity or endearment. *Obs.* *Lyly.*
4. One of a breed of small, stout, smooth-haired pet dogs somewhat resembling a dwarf bulldog, having a short broad nose, wrinkled face, and tightly curled tail. The common or English pug is buffy fawn with black ears and nose. A pure black variety also is bred.

Pug, 4.

5. A pug nose. *Colloq.*
6. A short cloak worn by ladies in the 18th century.

pug'ging (pŭg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUG. Hence : *n.* **a** The working and tempering of clay to make it plastic and of uniform consistency. **b** *Arch.* Mortar or the like used to deaden sound ; deadening.

pug'gree (pŭg'rē), **pug'gry** (pŭg'rĭ), *n.* [Hind. *pagri* turban.] A light scarf wound around a hat or helmet to protect the head from the sun. *India.*

pugh (pōō ; pŏŏh), *interj.* Pshaw ! pish ! — a word used in contempt, disgust, or disdain.

pu'gil-ism (pū'jĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pugil* a pugilist, boxer, akin to *pugnus* the fist. Cf. PUGNACIOUS, FIST.] The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fists.

pu'gil-ist (-lĭst), *n.* [L. *pugil.*] One who fights with his fists ; esp., a professional prize fighter ; a boxer.

pu'gil-is'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pugilism. — **pu'gil-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pug mill, *or* **pug'mill'**, *n.* A kind of mill for grinding and mixing clay, for incorporating the materials for making coal-dust briquettes, for washing auriferous earth, etc. It consists essentially of an upright shaft armed with knives which revolve in a hollow cylinder, tub, or vat.

pug-na'cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pugnax, -acis*, fr. *pugnare* to fight. Cf. PUGILISM, FIST.] Disposed to fight ; inclined to fighting ; quarrelsome ; fighting.
Syn. — See BELLIGERENT.
— **pug-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **pug-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

pug-nac'i-ty (-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pugnacitas.*] Inclination or readiness to fight. "A national *pugnacity.*" *Motley.*

pug nose. A nose turning upward at the tip and usually short and thick ; a snub nose.

pug'-nosed' (pŭg'nōzd'), *a.* Having a pug nose.
pug-nosed eel, a deep-sea eel (*Simenchelys parasiticus*) having a shorter and stouter body than the common eel and a short, blunt nose. It burrows into the body of other fishes.

puis'ne (pū'nĭ), *a.* [See PUNY.] **1**. Later ; subsequent. *Obs.*
2. Puny ; petty ; feeble ; unskilled. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* Younger or inferior in rank ; junior ; associate ; as, a *puisne* judge or justice.

puis'ne, *n.* A junior ; esp., a puisne judge.

puis'ny (pū'nĭ), *a.* Puisne ; puny ; unskilled. *Rare.*
A *puisny* tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side. *Shak.*

pu'is-sance (pū'ĭ-săns ; pū-ĭs'- ; 277 ; *formerly usually dissyllabic as in Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton*), *n.* [F., fr. *puissant.* See PUISSANT ; cf. POTENCY, POTENCE.] **1**. Power ; strength ; might ; force ; also, formerly, a military force. "Draw our *puissance* together." *Shak.*
2. Power ; control. *Obs.*

pu'is-sant (-sănt), *a.* [F., originally, a p. pr. formed fr. L. *posse* to be able : cf. L. *potens* powerful. See POTENT.] Powerful ; strong ; mighty ; forcible ; as, a *puissant* prince or empire. "*Puissant* deeds." *Milton.*
Syn. — See POWERFUL.
— **pu'is-sant-ly**, *adv.* — **pu'is-sant-ness**, *n.*

pu'ka (pōō'kȧ), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A rare New Zealand araliaceous tree (*Meryta sinclairii*). **b** Either of two species of New Zealand cornaceous trees (*Griselina lucida* and *G. littoralis*) remarkable for their occasional epiphytic habit.

pu'ka-te'a (pōō'kä-tā'ä), *n.* [Maori.] A lofty monimiaceous forest tree of New Zealand (*Atherosperma novæ-zealandiæ*) with light-colored, soft but strong wood, used for many purposes. Its bark is powerfully astringent.

puke (pūk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A color supposed to be between black and russet. *Shak.* — *a.* Of this color.

puke (pūk), *v. i.* ; PUKED (pūkt) ; PUK'ING (pūk'ĭng). [Cf. G. *spucken* to spit, E. *spew.*] To eject the contents of the stomach ; to vomit ; spew. *Obs. or Vulgar.* *Shak.*

puke (pūk), *v. t.* *Obs. or Vulgar.* **1**. To vomit up.
2. To cause to vomit. *Rare.*

puke, *n.* *Obs. or Vulgar.* **1**. Act of puking, or vomiting ; also, that which is vomited.
2. A medicine that causes vomiting ; an emetic.

puk'er (pūk'ẽr), *n.* *Obs. or Vulgar.* **1**. One who pukes.
2. That which causes vomiting.

puk'ras (pŭk'rȧs), *n.*, *or* **pukras pheasant**. [Nepalese *pokras.*] Any of several pheasants of northern India and the Himalayas constituting the genus *Pucrasia.* The males are mostly crested and have long black ear tufts.

pu'la-han' (pōō'lä-hän'), *n.* ; *pl.* -HANES (-hä'nās). Also **pu'la-jan'** (-hän'). [Native name.] One of a band of religious fanatics of the Visayan Islands, chiefly Samar and Leyte, often committing acts of violence as ladrones or outlaws. *Phil. I.* — **pu'la-han'ism** (-hän'ĭz'm), *n.*

pu-las'kite (pū-lăs'kīt), *n.* [From *Pulaski* County, Arkansas.] An alkalic variety of syenite ; nordmarkite.

pul'chri-tude (pŭl'krĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, fr. *pulcher* beautiful.] Beauty ; comeliness ; loveliness.
By the *pulchritude* of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

Pul'ci-nel'la (pōōl'chē-nĕl'lä), *n.* In Italian comedy, a character corresponding to the French Polichinelle (which see). Also *Pullicinella* (see MASKED COMEDY). The Neapolitan Pulcinella is a swaggering, erect personage, with a hooked nose, who wears a black half mask, white pantaloons, etc. Cf. PUNCH, PUNCHINELLO, 1.

pule (pūl), *v. i.* ; PULED (pūld) ; PUL'ING (pūl'ĭng). [Cf. F. *piauler* ; of imitative origin.] **1**. To make a sound like that made by a chicken ; to peep. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
2. To whimper ; to whine, as a complaining child.
It becometh not such a gallant to whine and *pule.* *Barrow.*

pu'le-gone (pū'lē-gōn), *n.* [*pulegium* + *-one.*] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, the principal constituent of European oil of pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*). It is isomeric with camphor and is a derivative of menthane.

pul'er (pūl'ẽr), *n.* One who pules ; one who whines or complains ; a querulous weakling.

Pu'lex (pū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a flea.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of fleas. It is the type of a family, **Pu-lic'i-dæ** (pū-lĭs'ĭ-dē), including most of the fleas. See FLEA. — **pu'li-cine** (pū'lĭ-sīn ; -sĭn ; 183), *a.* — **pu'li-coid** (-koid), *a.*

pul'ing (pūl'ĭng), *n.* **1**. A bird's peep or plaintive cry. *Obs.*
2. A whining or whimpering.
Leave this faint *puling* and lament as I do. *Shak.*

pul'ing, *p. a.* Whimpering ; childish. — **pul'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pull (pŏŏl), *v. t.* ; PULLED (pŏŏld) ; PULL'ING. [AS. *pullian* ; cf. LG. *pulen.*] **1**. To exert force upon so as to cause, or tend to cause, motion toward the force ; to draw ; as, to *pull* off a ring ; to *pull* forward a table ; to *pull* up an anchor.
He put forth his hand . . . and *pulled* her in. *Gen.* viii. 9.
2. To draw apart ; to tear ; to rend ; — usually with a word or phrase of separation.
He hath . . . *pulled* me in pieces. *Lam.* iii. 11.
3. To gather with the hand, or by drawing toward one ; to pluck ; as, to *pull* fruit or flowers ; to *pull* flax ; hence, to extract ; to draw out ; as, to *pull* a tooth.
4. To move or operate by drawing something towards one ; as, to *pull* an oar ; hence, to transport by rowing ; as, to *pull* a person across a stretch of water.
5. *Print.* To take or make, as a proof, — orig. on a hand press worked by pulling a lever, now in any way.
6. To pull down ; to reduce. *Obs. & R.*
7. To pluck, as a fowl ; hence, fig. and now rarely, to pluck, cheat, swindle, or rob.
8. To remove the wool or hair from (hides or skins), usually by means of a blunt knife or scraper.
9. In various games, to hit (a ball) in an oblique direction ; specif. : **a** *Cricket.* To play (a ball) from off to on in the direction toward square leg. **b** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so as to cause it to curve to the left.
10. *Shoemaking.* To take the stretch out of (a boot or shoe upper), conform (it) to the shape of the last, and fix (it) to the insole ; — with *over.*
11. *Horse Racing.* To hold back, and so prevent from winning ; as, the favorite was *pulled.*
12. To make a police raid upon ; as, to *pull* a disorderly house or a cock fight ; also, to arrest. *Cant or Slang.*
13. To retake, as a book, into the possession of the seller from a purchaser on the installment plan, because of failure to pay installments. *Cant or Slang.*
14. To draw out ; as, to *pull* a knife or gun. *Slang, U. S.*
to pull a finch, to swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person. *Obs.* — **to p. a long, wry**, *or the like*, **face**, to assume an expression of seriousness, gloom, disgust, or the like. — **to p. and haul**, to draw hither and thither, either lit. or fig. — **to p. down**, to demolish ; to destroy ; to degrade ; to reduce, as in rank, grade, health, welfare, or the like. — **to p. foot**, to run away. *Dial. or Slang.* — **to p.**, *or* **draw, in one's horns**, to restrain one's activities ; to withdraw from some action or line of conduct ; — alluding to the snail's drawing in his horns when disturbed. *Colloq.* — **to p. off**, to conduct to completion or performance ; to carry out ; — said esp. of some action forbidden by law or requiring energy ; as, *to pull off* a prize fight. — **to pull one's freight**, to leave ; depart. *Slang, U. S.* — **to p. one's leg**, to hoax or deceive one ; esp., to obtain a favor, money, or the like by hoodwinking or cheating one. *Slang.* — **to p. one's self together**, to regain one's self-possession ; to collect one's faculties. — **to p. (one) through**, to help (one) through a danger or difficulty. — **to p. up**, to bring (as a horse) to a stop by pulling on the reins ; hence, to stop; check; arrest the course of. *Colloq.* — **to p. up stakes**, to arrange one's affairs for removal. *Colloq., U. S.*

pull (pŏŏl), *v. i.* To exert one's self in an act or motion of drawing or hauling ; to tug ; as, to *pull* at a rope.
to pull apart, to become separated by pulling ; as, a rope will *pull apart.* — **to p. through**, to come successfully to the end of a difficulty, illness, or the like. — **to p. up**, to stop a horse or other ridden or driven animal by pulling on the reins ; to stop ; to halt ; to check one's course.

pull, *n.* **1**. Act of pulling ; act of drawing, or an effort to draw, something ; also, the force or effort exerted in pulling ; a tug ; as, a *pull* of a ton.
2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A turn; a trick. **b** A contest; struggle; bout, as in wrestling. **c** A short space of time ; a spell. **d** A twinge ; throe. "Two *pulls* at once." *Shak.*
3. Act or exercise of rowing ; as, a short *pull.* *Colloq.*
4. A knob, cord, wire, handle, or other device for pulling something, or for opening, closing, lifting, or otherwise operating something by pulling ; as, a bell *pull.*
5. Act of drinking; a drink; as, a *pull* at the mug. *Slang.*
6. Something in one's favor in a comparison or a contest ; advantage ; as, he had a great *pull* over all rivals. *Slang.*
7. Influence ; special favor ; as, he secured office through his *pull* with the governor. *Colloq. or Slang.*

pull'back' (pŏŏl'băk'), *n.* **1**. That which holds back, or restrains ; a drawback ; hindrance. *Now Rare.*
2. *Arch.* The iron hook fixed to a casement to pull it shut, or to hold it partly open at a fixed point.
3. *Logging.* = HAULBACK.

pull'dev'il (-dĕv''l), *n.* A number of fishhooks rigidly fastened back to back to be pulled through the water to catch fish.

pull'down' (pŏŏl'doun'), *n.* *Music.* A pallet wire for opening an organ valve when its digital is pressed down. See ORGAN (action), *Illust.*

pulled (pŏŏld), *p. p.* of PULL, *v. t.* — **pulled bread**, the inside of stale bread torn into pieces and browned lightly. — **p. figs**, figs manipulated by pulling until the eye is in the center, and packed flat. — **p. wool**, an inferior wool separated from the skin with the aid of chemicals.

pull'er (pŏŏl'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that pulls.
Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings. *Shak.*
2. Specif. : **a** An instrument or device for pulling or extracting something ; as, a cork, nail, spike, staple, or tack *puller.* **b** A man who takes the wool of sheepskins in fellmongering. **c** A horse that habitually thrusts its head forward against the bit and so maintains a pull on the reins.

pull'er-in', *n.* A man who stands in front of a cheap shop, place of entertainment, or the like, and urges passers-by to enter, sometimes laying hold of them. *Colloq.*

pul'let (pŏŏl'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [ME. *polete*, OF. *polete*, F. *poulette*, dim. of *poule* a hen, fr. L. *pullus* a young animal, a young fowl. See FOAL ; cf. POULT, POULTRY, POOL stake.]
1. A young hen, specif. one less than a year old.
2. Either of two edible bivalve mollusks (*Mya truncata* and *Tapes pullastra*) of European coasts. *Local, Eng.*

pul'ley (pŏŏl'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). [F. *poulie*, OF. also *polée* ; cf. It. *puleggia*, Sp. *polea*, LL. *poledia*, *polegia* ; prob. orig. a pl. fr. (assumed) Gr. πολίδιον, dim. of πόλος a pivot, an axis. Cf. POLE the end of an axis.] **1**. **a** A sheave or small wheel with a grooved rim, with or without the pin or gudgeon on which it turns, the frame or block in which it runs, and the flexible rope, cord, or chain passing through the groove. It is used singly to change the direction and point of application of a pulling force applied at one end of the rope, cord, or chain, and singly (when movable, as in fig. 2) or in any of various definite combinations to increase the applied force, esp. for lifting weights. See TACKLE, WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK, etc. **b** *Mech.* A single pulley (as above), or a combination of pulleys with the necessary ropes to form a tackle, regarded as one of the simple machines or

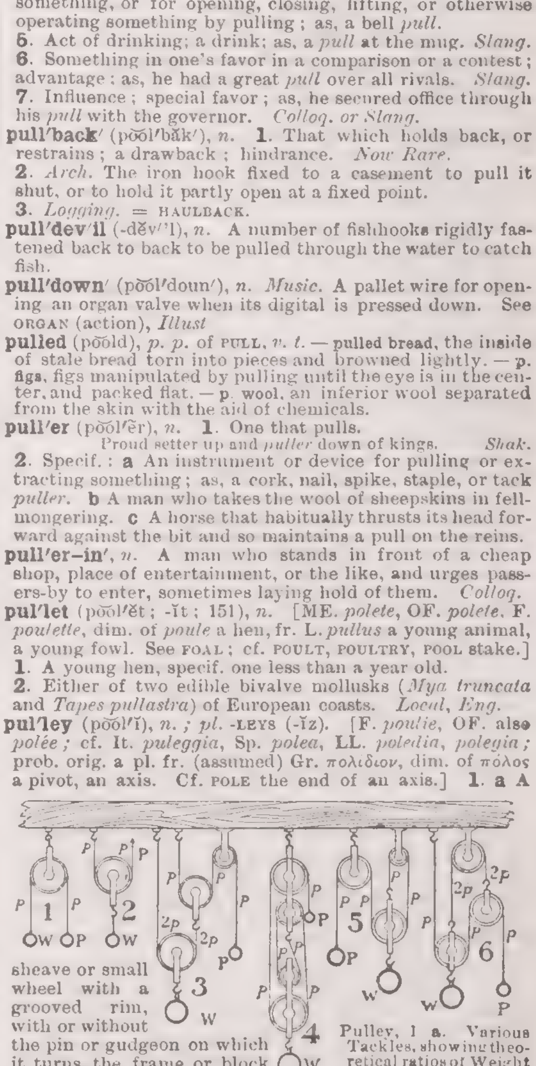

Pulley, 1 a. Various Tackles, showing theoretical ratios of Weight Lifted (*W*) to Pulling Power (*P*). (1) $W = P$; (2) $W = 2P$; (3, 4, 6) $W = 4P$; (5) $W = 3P$. The small *p*'s indicate tensions in the various cords.

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puft. Puffed. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
pug (*dial.* pūg, pōōg), *n.* [ME. *pugge.*] Refuse of grain ; chaff. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [& *Slang.*
pug (pŭg), *n.* A pugilist. *Cant*
pug (pŭg), *n.* [Hind. *pag* foot.] Footprint; track. *India.* [*India.*
pug, *v. t.* To trace by the pugs.
Pug, *n.* In Ben Jonson's "The Devil is an Ass," a fiend in human shape who is befooled. Cf. PUCK, 1. [PUGGREE.
pug'a-ree (pŭg'ȧ-rē). Var. of
pug dog. = PUG, 4.
pugenello. ✝ PUNCHINELLO.
pug'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Monkey-faced. *Obs. or R.* [PUGGREE.
pug'ga-ree (pŭg'ȧ-rē). Var. of
pugge. ✝ PUG, chaff.
pug'ger. ✝ PUCKER. [ered. *Obs.*
pug'gered (pŭg'ẽrd), *a.* Puck-
pug'ger-ee (-ẽr-ē). Var. of PUGGREE.
pug'gi (pŭg'ē), *n.* [Hind. *pagī*, fr. *pag* a foot.] A tracker; esp., one of a native caste trained to track criminals by their pugs, or footprints. *India.*
pug'ging, *a.* Thieving. *Obs.*
pug'gy (pŭg'ĭ), *n.* A monkey. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [prong.
pugh (pū). Var. of PEW, fish
pu'gil (pū'jĭl), *n.* [L., a pugilist.] Champion ; pugilist *Obs.*
pu'gil (pū'jĭl), *n.* [L. *pugillus*, *pugillum*, a handful, akin to *pugnus* the fist.] A pinch such as can be held between the thumb and first two fingers. *Obs.*
pu'gil-la'tion (pū'jĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pugil(l)ari* to fight with the fists.] Pugilism. *Obs.*
pug knife. A knife on the central shaft of a pug mill.
pug moth. Any of certain small geometrid moths constituting the genus *Eupithecia.*
pug'na-to-ry, *a.* [L. *pugnatorius.*] Of or pert. to a fighter. *Obs.*
pugnaunt ✝ POIGNANT.
‖ **pug'nis et cal'ci-bus** [L.] With fists and heels.
pug piles. *Engin.* Piles dovetailed together. — **pug piling**
pug'ree. Var. of PUGGREE.
puh. ✝ POOH.
Pu'hites (pū'hīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
puinde. ✝ PIND. [POOR, PURE.
puir (pür). Obs. or Scot. var. of
puire. ✝ PURE.
puir'tith (pür'tĭth). Var. of POORTITH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
puis dar'rein con-tin'u-ance (pwĭs dăr'ān *or* dȧ-rān'). [AF.] *Law.* Lit., since the last continuance : — said of a certain plea used to introduce new matter.
puist (pūst), *a.* Also **puist'ie** (pūs'tĭ). In comfortable circumstances. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
puisun ✝ POISON.
pu'it. Var. of PEWIT.
puit (pūt), *n.* [F. *puits*, fr. L. *puteus* well.] Well; small stream; fountain : spring. *Obs.*
puite, puitte. ✝ PUT.
pu'ja (pōō'jä), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *pūjā* honor, worship.] A ceremony of Hindu idol worship ; hence, any religious rite.
puke Dial. Eng. var. of POOK, heap. [PUCK.
puke. Obs. or Scot. var. of
pu-ke'ka (pōō-kā'kä), *n.* [Maori *pukeko.*] A handsome blue, black, and white gallinule (*Porphyrio melanonotus*) of Australia, New Zealand, etc.
puke'-stock'ing, *n.* Wearer of puke-colored stockings ; — contemptuous. *Shak.*
puke'weed', *n.* Indian tobacco.
Pukh-tun' (pōōk-tōōn'), *or* **Pukh-tu'** (-tōō'), *n.* See AFGHAN, *n.*
puk'ish (pūk'ĭsh), *a.* **1**. Of the color of puke. See PUKE, the color. *Obs.*
2. Nauseating. *Rare or Dial.*
puk'ish-ness, *n.* Nausea. *Obs.*
puk'ka (pŭk'ȧ). Var. of PUCKA.
pukke. ✝ POKE, to push
pu'ku. Var. of POOKOO.
pul. ✝ PULL.
pul. Pull. *Ref. Sp.* [COIN.
pul (pōōl), *n.* [Per. *pūl.*] See
pulaile. ✝ PULLAILE
pulane. ✝ POLAYN.
pu-las' (pū-läs'). Var. of PALAS.
pu-las'kase' (pū-lăs'kāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pulce. ✝ PULSE.
pulche. ✝ POLISH.
pul'chri-ous (pŭl'krĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See PULCHROUS.] Fair; beautiful. *Obs.* [tude. *Obs.*
pul'chri-tude-ness, *n.* Pulchri-
pul'chrous (pŭl'krŭs), *a.* [L. *pulcher.*] Beautiful. *Obs.*
Pul'ci-nel'lo ✝ PUNCHINELLO
puld. Pulled. *Ref. Sp.*
pul'der, pul'dir. ✝ POWDER.
pule. ✝ PILLOW, POOL.
pulecat. ✝ PULICAT.
pulegy, *n.* [L. *pulegium.*] Pennyroyal. *Obs.*
puleyne, *n.* [F. *poulain* a slide or contrivance for lowering casks into a cellar, prop., a colt. In ME apparently confused with a pulley.] A pulley. *Obs.*
pul-ga'da (pōōl-gä'thä ; 146), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *pollex* thumb.] See MEASURE.
pulgain. ✝ PLYGAIN. [tain. *Obs.*
puliall mountain. Pellamoun-
pu'li-ca-ry, *a.* [L. *pulicarius.*] Flea-bearing. *Obs.*
pul'i-cat (pŭl'ĭ-kăt), *n.* [From *Pulicat*, town on the Madras coast.] A bandanna. *India.*
pu'li-cate. Var. of PULLICATE.
pu'li-cene (pū'lĭ-sēn), *a.* [L. *pulex, pulicis*, flea.] Pulicose.
pu'li-cose (-kōs), **pu'li-cous** (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *pulicosus*, fr. *pulex* a flea.] Abounding with, or pert. to, fleas — **pu'li-cos'i-ty** (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
pu'li-jan'. Var. of PULAHAN.
puliol, *n.* Also **puliol-royal.** [OF. *puliol, poliol, poulieul*, F. *pouliot*, fr. L. *pulegium.*] Pennyroyal. *Obs.*
pulische. ✝ POLISH.
pu'lish (pū'lĭsh), *n.* An African ant thrush (*Pitta angolensis*).
pulk (*dial.* pŏŏlk), *n.* Pool; puddle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pul'ka (pŭl'kȧ), *n.* Also **pulk**. [Lapp *pulkke.*] A Laplander's traveling sledge.
pulk hole. = PULK, a pool.
pull. Obs. or dial. Eng. of POOL.
pullaile, *n.* [F. *poulaille.*] Poultry. *Obs.*
pul'lain (*dial.* pŏŏl'ĕn). Var. of PULLEN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pul'la-lue (pŏŏl'ȧ-lōō), *n.* Outcry. *Ir.* — *v. i.* To lament. *Ir.*
pullane ✝ POLAYN.
pullao ✝ PILAU.
pul-la'tion (pōō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pullatio* hatching.] Hatching or rearing chickens. *Obs.*
pullayly, *n.* [F. *poulaille.*] Poultry. *Obs.*
pull'doo (pŏŏl'dōō), *n.* [F. *poule d'eau*, lit., water hen.] The American coot. *Local, U. S.*
pul'len (*dial.* pŏŏl'ĕn), *n.* [Deriv. fr. F. *poule* hen; cf. L. *pullinus* of a young animal.] Poultry. *Obs. or Dial.* [out.
pull'er-out', *n.* One that pulls
pul'ler-y. ✝ PILLORY.
pul'ler-y (pŏŏl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *poulerie* place where hens are raised.] Poultry. *Obs.*
pulletrie. ✝ POULTRY. [*Obs.*
pullet sperm. Treadle of an egg.
pul'ley, *v. t.* To raise or lift by means of a pulley. *Rare.*

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mechanical powers. See SIMPLE MACHINE. **c** *Mach.* A wheel of any size, with a flat, curved, or grooved rim, often of considerable width, revolvable on its axle, pin, or gudgeon and supported by a bearing or bearings, used to transmit power in practically any quantity by means of a band, belt, or the like, passing over its rim, or a cord, rope, or chain, or several of them, running in its groove or grooves. See also CLIP PULLEY, CONE PULLEY, MULE PULLEY, SPLIT PULLEY, etc. Cf. 2d DRUM, 4 **1**, SPROCKET WHEEL.

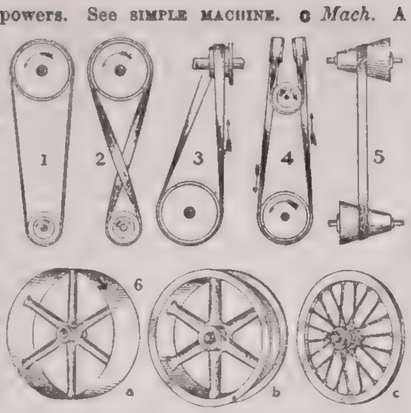

Pairs of Pulleys (1 c) connected by Endless Belts. 1, 2 Ordinary Pulleys in same plane, 1 with Open Belt, 2 with Crossed Belt; 3 Pulleys at right angles; 4 Pulleys in parallel planes, with Guide Pulleys; 5 Cone Pulleys; 6, *a* and *b* Cast Iron Belt Pulleys, *c* Grooved Rope Pulley.

2. *Anat.* A structure over or through which a tendon passes to change the direction of its motion.
pulley stile. *Arch.* The upright of the window frame into which a pulley is fixed and along which the sash slides.
pull′ing (pŏŏl′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PULL. — **pulling jack,** *Mach.*, a hydraulic device that pulls instead of pushing.
pull′ing-out′, *n.; pl.* PULLINGS-OUT. A lining meant to be pulled through the slashes in an outer garment.
Pull′man car (pŏŏl′măn). [After George M. *Pullman* (1831-97), who introduced them.] A kind of sleeping car; also, a palace car; — often shortened to **Pullman.**
pul′lu-late (pŭl′ū-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *pullulare* to sprout, from *pullulus* a young animal, a sprout, dim. of *pullus.* See PULLET.] To germinate; to bud; to multiply abundantly.
pul′mo- (pŭl′mō-). Combining form fr. L. *pulmo, lung.*
pul′mo-gas′tric (-găs′trĭk), *a.* [*pulmo-* + *gastric.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the lungs and stomach.
pul-mom′e-try (pŭl-mŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*pulmo-* + *-metry.*] The determination of the capacity of the lungs.
Pul′mo-na′ri-a (pŭl′mō-nā′rĭ-*á*; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of PULMONATA **a. b** The pulmonate arachnids, as the scorpions and spiders. — **pul′mo-na′ri-an** (-*ă*n), *a. & n.*
Pul′mo-na′ri-a (pŭl′mō-nā′rĭ-*á*; 115), *n.* [NL. See PULMONARY, *a.*] *Bot.* A genus of European boraginaceous herbs, the lungworts, with large basal leaves and cymose blue flowers, with a 5-lobed funnel-shaped corolla without scales, an accrescent calyx, and large nutlets.
pul′mo-na-ry (pŭl′mō-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo, -onis*, a lung; of uncertain origin, perh. akin to Gr. πλεύμων, πνεύμων (influenced by πνεῖν to breathe), lung: cf. F. *pulmonaire.* Cf. PNEUMONIA.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to the lungs. **b** Having lungs; pulmonate. **pulmonary artery,** an artery which conveys (venous) blood from the heart to the lungs. In man the pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle, runs upward and backward, and divides into the *right* and *left pulmonary arteries*, which go to the right and left lungs (the former passing under the arch of the aorta), where they divide into branches which accompany the bronchial tubes. — **p. cavity** or **sac,** *Zoöl.*, the respiratory cavity or lung of a pulmonate mollusk or of an arachnid. See LUNG, 2. — **p. circulation.** See CIRCULATION, 4 **a.** — **p. emphysema.** See EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS. — **p. vein,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a vein which returns (arterial) blood from the lungs to the heart. In man there are commonly two from each lung. They are valveless.
Pul′mo-na′ta (pŭl′mō-nā′t*á*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pulmo, -onis*, a lung.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the primary divisions or orders of gastropod mollusks distinguished by lacking ctenidia and usually having a lung or respiratory sac (formed by the modification of the mantle cavity, and communicating with the exterior by a contractile orifice capable of being entirely closed) whose walls are lined with blood vessels. There is almost never an operculum; the nervous system is euthyneurous and concentrated, and they are all hermaphroditic. The group is an immense one, comprising a large proportion of the land snails and the slugs, and many fresh-water snails. It is divided into the suborders Basommatophora and Stylommatophora. **b** Syn. of 1st PULMONARIA **b. c** A group of terrestrial rhipidoglossate gastropods having the ctenidium replaced by a pulmonary sac.

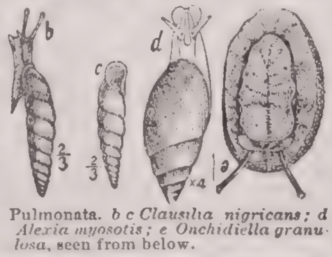

Pulmonata. *b c Clausilia nigricans; d Alexia myosotis; e Onchidiella granulosa*, seen from below.

pul′mo-nate (pŭl′mō-nāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having lungs or lunglike organs. **b** Pertaining to the Pulmonata. — *n.* One of the Pulmonata.
pul-mon′ic (pŭl-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *pulmo, -onis*, a lung: cf. F. *pulmonique.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs. **2.** Of or pertaining to pneumonia; pneumonic.
pul-mon′ic, *n.* **1.** A pulmonic medicine. **2.** A person affected with disease of the lungs.
pulp (pŭlp), *n.* [L. *pulpa* flesh, pith, pulp of fruit: c.. F. *pulpe.*] **1.** A moist, slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft, undissolved animal or vegetable matter. Specif.: **a** *Anat.* A tissue or part resembling pulp; esp., the soft, highly vascular and sensitive tissue which fills the central cavity, called the *pulp cavity*, of teeth (see TOOTH). **b** *Anat.* The characteristic tissue of the spleen (which see). **c** Any soft mass of vegetable matter, as of beets, from which most of the water has been extracted by pressure. **d** The material of which paper is made when ground up and suspended in water.
2. The soft, succulent part of any fruit; as, the *pulp* of a grape, orange, etc.
3. *Mining.* Pulverized ore mixed with water so as to resemble mud; also, dry crushed ore.
pulp, *v. t.;* PULPED (pŭlpt); PULP′ING. **1.** To reduce to pulp. **2.** To deprive of the pulp, or integument.
pulp, *v. i.* To be or become pulpy or pulplike.
pulp′board′ (pŭlp′bōrd′; 201), *n.* Paper board made directly from pulp. Cf. PASTEBOARD, 1.
pulp engine. *Paper Making.* A machine with revolving knives or cutters for converting paper stock into pulp.
pulp′er (pŭl′pẽr), *n.* One that pulps something.
pulp′i-fy (pŭl′pĭ-fī), *v. t.;* PULP′I-FIED (-fīd); PULP′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*pulp* + *-fy.*] To make pulp of; to pulp; as, to *pulpify* wood fiber. — **pulp′i-fi′er** (-fī′ẽr), *n.*
pulp′i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being pulpy.
pul′pit (pŏŏl′pĭt), *n.* [L. *pulpitum:* cf. OF. *pulpite*, F. *pupitre.*] **1.** An elevated place, or inclosed stage, in a church, in which the clergyman stands while preaching and from which in churches of many denominations he conducts the services.
2. The body of the clergy; preachers as a class; also, preaching; as, the power of *pulpit.*
3. A desk, or platform, for a public speaker, a reader, or the like. *Rare.*
4. *Naut.* A support for a harpooner on the end of the bowsprit in a whaling vessel or the like.

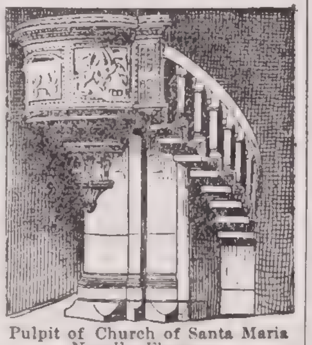
Pulpit of Church of Santa Maria Novella, Florence.

pul′pit-eer′ (pŏŏl′pĭ-tēr′), *n.* One who speaks in, or delivers sermons from, a pulpit; a preacher; — so called in contempt.
pul-pi′tis (pŭl-pī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PULP, *n.*; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pulp of the teeth.
pulp′ous (pŭl′pŭs), *a.* [L. *pulposus:* cf. F. *pulpeux.* See PULP.] Pulpy. — **pulp′ous-ness,** *n.*
pulp′y (pŭl′pĭ), *a.;* PULP′I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); PULP′I-EST. Like pulp; consisting of pulp; fleshy; as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach.
pul′que (pōōl′kā), *n.* [Sp., in Mexico, fr. *pulquería*, a Mexican alteration of *pulpería* a tavern, place for the sale of liquors, drugs, fruit extracts, etc., fr. Sp. *pulpa* flesh of animals without bones, flesh or pulp of fruits, fr. L. *pulpa.* See PULP.] A fermented drink made in Mexico from the juice of various species of *Agave.* Cf. MESCAL, 2.
pul′sate (pŭl′sāt), *v. i.;* PUL′SAT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); PUL′SAT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). [L. *pulsatus*, p. p. of *pulsare* to beat, strike, v. intens. fr. *pellere* to beat, drive. See PULSE a beating; cf. PULSE, *v.*] To throb, as a pulse; to beat, as the heart.
pul′sa-tile (pŭl′s*á*-tĭl), *a.* [Cf. It. *pulsatile*, Sp. *pulsátil.*] **1.** Capable of being struck or beaten; played by beating or percussion; as, a drum is a *pulsatile* instrument. **2.** Pulsating; throbbing, as a tumor.
pul′sa-tile, *n.* *Music.* An instrument played by beating.
Pul′sa-til′la (-tĭl′*á*), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the pasque flowers, allied to *Anemone*, with basal, palmately divided leaves and large purple or white apetalous flowers, the sepals petaloid, the styles long and plumose. They are native of temperate regions.
pul′sat-ing (pŭl′sāt-ĭng), *p. pr.* of PULSATE. — **pulsating current,** a current flowing in one direction and periodically varying in value. — **p. vacuole,** a contractile vacuole.
pul-sa′tion (pŭl-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulsatio* a beating or striking: cf. F. *pulsation.*] **1.** *Physiol.* A beating or throbbing, esp. of the heart or of an artery; a beat of the pulse. **2.** A single beat or throb of a series. **3.** A stroke or impulse by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sounds.
4. *Roman Law.* Any touching of another's body willfully or in anger. This constitutes *battery. Obs. or R.*
5. The ratio of the difference between the maximum and minimum velocities of a machine in a revolution or cycle to the average velocity. Cf. VARIATION.
pul′sa-tive (pŭl′s*á*-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *pulsatif.*] Beating; throbbing; pulsatile.
pul-sa′tor (pŭl-sā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A beater; a striker. **2.** *Mach.* That which beats or throbs in working; as: **a** A pulsometer pump. **b** A jigger or shaking machine used in diamond mining. **c** A device that sends puffs of compressed air into either end alternately of a kind of valveless pneumatic rock drill.
pul′sa-to-ry (pŭl′s*á*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Capable of pulsating; throbbing. — **pulsatory current,** *Elec.*, a pulsating current.
pulse (pŭls), *n.* [ME. *puls*, L. *puls, pultis*, a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, etc.; but perh. really fr. OF. *pous, pouls*, a case form of *poul*, fr. L. *puls, pultis.* See POULTICE; cf. POUSSE.] **1.** The edible seeds of various leguminous crops, as peas, beans, etc. **2.** Any plant yielding pulse (in sense 1).
pulse, *n.* [ME. *pous*, OF. *pous*, F. *pouls*, fr. L. *pulsus* (sc. *venarum*), the beating of the pulse, the pulse, from *pellere, pulsum*, to beat, strike; cf. Gr. πάλλειν to swing, shake, πελεμίζειν to shake. Cf. COMPEL, IMPEL, PUSH.] **1.** A regular beating or throbbing caused in the arteries by the contractions of the ventricles of the heart. The arteries being already filled with blood under pressure, the additional quantity of blood forced into them by each ventricular contraction causes a distention of the arterial walls. These, contracting again through their own elasticity, force the blood along, distending in turn the part of the artery next beyond. A series of such distentions thus travels along the arteries, moving from the heart. The pulse is lost in the capillaries, and hence is not observable in the veins. In the jugular veins, however, a so-called *venous pulse*, communicated indirectly from the contraction of the right ventricle, may sometimes be noted. The human pulse is usually observed in the radial artery of the wrist. Its normal frequency (variable with age, emotions, muscular exertion, etc.) is from 70 to 75 per minute, but is much higher in infants and lower in old people. In the horse it is from 28 to 38 per minute.
2. Fig.: Public or private opinion or sentiment; esp., the general tendency of thought or feeling at a given time or period; as, the *pulse* of an audience; the *pulse* of patriotism.

> And a lost *pulse* of feeling stirs again. *M. Arnold.*

3. A beat or stroke; esp., any measured or regular beat; any short, quick motion, regularly repeated, as of a medium in the transmission of light, sound, etc.; vibration; pulsation; impulse. "A *pulse* of the breeze." *G. W. Cable.*

> The measured *pulse* of racing oars. *Tennyson.*

pulse, *v. i.;* PULSED (pŭlst); PULS′ING. To beat, as the arteries; to move in pulses or beats; to pulsate; throb. *Ray.*
pulse glass. A glass tube with bulbs, holding ether or alcohol, which the heat of the hand causes to boil and pulsate.
pulse wave. *Physiol.* The wave of increased pressure started by the ventricular systole, radiating, at the rate of about 29.5 feet in a second, from the semilunar valves over the arterial system.
pul-sif′ic (pŭl-sĭf′ĭk), *a.* [*pulse* + *-fic.*] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.
pul-sim′e-ter (-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* A sphygmograph.
pul′sion (pŭl′shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulsio*, fr. *pellere, pulsum*, to drive.] The act of driving forward; propulsion; — opposed to *suction* or *traction.*
pul-som′e-ter (pŭl-sŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter.*] **1.** A kind of pump, with valves, for raising water by steam, partly by atmospheric pressure, and partly by the direct action of the steam on the water, without intervention of a piston; — also called *vacuum pump.* It is thermodynamically very inefficient, but from its extreme simplicity is very useful in certain cases.

Pulsometer.

Description of Illustration. A, B Water Chambers. *C* Delivery Chamber (at back). *D* Suction Valve, closed. *E* Delivery Valve, open. *F* Foot Valve, open. *G* Ball Valve. *H* Steam Pipe. *K* Delivery Pipe (at back). *L* Intermediate Water Vessel and Air Chamber, to fill *A, B* on starting. *M, N* Ports connecting *A* and *B* with *C*. *P* Suction Pipe. The action is as follows: Steam from *H* displaces water in *A* through a valve (not shown) into *C* until water level reaches *N*, when the rush of steam into *C* causes nearly instantaneous condensation; then *G* shuts off steam, *D* opens and causes *A* to fill again through *P* and *F* by suction. The steam now acts on *B*, shuts *E*, and causes the same action as on the other side.

2. A sphygmograph, or pulsimeter.
pul-ta′ceous (pŭl-tā′shŭs), *a.* [See 1st PULSE.] Macerated; softened; pulpy; nearly fluid.
pul′ver-a-ble (pŭl′vẽr-*á*-b′l), *a.* Capable of being pulverized. — *n.* Anything pulverable. *Obs.*
pul′ver-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *pulveratus*, p. p. of *pulverare* to pulverize. See PULVERIZE.] To pulverize. *R.* — **pul′ver-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n. R.*
pul-ve′re-ous (pŭl-vē′rē-ŭs), *a.* [See PULVEROUS.] Covered with dust; powdery; pulverulent.

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pulley block = BLOCK, *n.*, 7.
pulley frame. = HEADFRAME.
pul′li-cat (pŭl′ĭ-kăt), **pul′li-cate** (-kăt). Vars. of PULICAT.
Pul′li-ci-nel′la (pōōl′ē-chē-nĕl′lä). Var. of PULCINELLA. See MASKED COMEDY.
pull′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PULL.
pul′lish ✝ POLISH.
pul′lock. Var. of PELLOCK, porpoise.
pull′-off′, *n.* *Gun.* The power which must be applied to the trigger to discharge a gun.
pullow. ✝ PILAU.
pul′lu-la′tion (pŭl′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pullulation.*] **1.** Act of pullulating. *Obs. or R.* **2** *Bot.* Gemmation.
pul′lus (pŭl′ŭs), *n.; pl.* PULLI (-ī). [L.] *Zoöl.* **a** A young bird in the downy stage. **b** A young animal of some other kind. *R.*
pul′ment, *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *polment, poulment*, L. *pulmentum* anything eaten with bread, a relish.] A kind of pottage. *Obs.*
pul′mo-bran′chi-a (pŭl′mō-brăŋ′kĭ-*á*), *n.; pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [NL. See PULMO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* **a** A gill or gill-like organ so modified as to breathe air. **b** A book lung, as of a spider. — **pul′mo-bran′chi-al** (-*ă*l), *a.*
Pul′mo-bran′chi-a. Pul′mo-bran′chi-a′ta (-ā′t*á*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of PULMONATA. — **pul′mo-branch** (pŭl′mō-brăŋk), **pul′mo-bran′chi-ate** (-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*
pul′mo-car′di-ac, *a.*, **pul′mo-cu-ta′ne-ous,** *a.* See PULMO-.
pul-mom′e-ter (pŭl-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pulmo-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* A spirometer.
pul′mo-nar (pŭl′mō-n*á*r), *a.* [See PULMONARY, *a.*] *Zoöl.* Having lungs or lunglike organs.
pul′mo-na′ri-ous (-nā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *pulmonarius.*] Diseased in the lungs. *Obs. or R.*
pul′mo-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pulmonaire.*] Lungwort.
pul′mo-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* = PULMONATE **a.**
Pul-mo′ne-a (pŭl-mō′nē-*á*), *n. pl* [NL.] Syn of PULMONATA **a.** — **pul-mo′ni-an** (-nĭ-*ă*n), *n.*
pul-mon′i-cal, *a.* Pulmonic. *Obs.*
Pul′mo-nif′er-a (pŭl′mō-nĭf′ẽr-*á*), *n. pl.* [NL See PULMONIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of PULMONATA **a. b** A group of terrestrial tænioglossate gastropods having the ctenidium replaced by a respiratory sac. — **pul-mon′i-fer** (pŭl-mŏn′ĭ-fẽr), *n.*
pul′mo-nif′er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*pulmo-* + *-ferous.*] Pulmonate.
pul′mo-ni′tis (pŭl′mō-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *pulmo, -onis*, lung + *-itis.*] *Med.* Pneumonia.
Pul′mo-tra′che-a′ri-a (-trā′kē-ā′rĭ-*á*; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See PULMO-; TRACHEA.] Syn. of 1st PULMONARIA **b.** — **pul′mo-tra′che-al** (-trā′kē-*ă*l), *a.* — **pul′mo-tra′che-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a. & n.* — **pul′mo-tra′che-ate** (-āt), *a.*
pu′lo (pōō′lō), *n.* [Tag. *pulō.*] An island. *Phil. I.*
pulp′al (pŭl′p*ă*l), *a.* Of or pert. to pulp.
pul′pa-men′ta, *n. pl.* [L. *pulpamenta* tidbits.] Delicacies. *Obs.*
pul′pa-tone′ (pŭl′p*á*-tōn′), **pul′pa-toon′** (-tōōn′), *n.* [Cf. F. *poulpeton, poupeton*, a sort of ragout.] A kind of French ragout. *Obs.*
pulpe. ✝ POULP.
pul′pe-fac′tion (pŭl′pē-făk′shŭn), *n.* [L *pulpa* pulp + *-faction.*] *Med.* Conversion into pulpy matter.
pul′pit, *v. t.* To supply with a pulpit. *Rare.*
pul′pit-a′ri-an (pŏŏl′pĭ-tā′rĭ-*ă*n), *n.* A preacher. *Obs.*
pul′pit-er, *n.* A preacher. *Obs.*
pul-pit′i-cal (pŏŏl-pĭt′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Of or pert. to the pulpit. — **pul-pit′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*
pul′pit-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
pul′pit-ize, *v.* See -IZE. *Rare.*
pul′pit-man, *n.* Preacher. *Obs.*
pulpit rock. = CHIMNEY ROCK, 1.
pul′pit-ry, *n.* The teaching of the pulpit; preaching. *Obs.*
pulp′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pulp machine. = PULP ENGINE.
pu′s. ✝ PULSE.
pul′sa-til. Pulsatile. *Ref. Sp.*
pulsation pump. = MOMENTUM PUMP.
pul′sa-tiv. Pulsative. *Ref. Sp.*
pulse, *v. t.* [See PULSE a beating.] **1.** To drive; impel. *Obs.* **2.** To drive by a pulsation; to cause to pulsate. *Rare.*
pulse′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pul-sel′lum (pŭl-sĕl′ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *pulsus* a beating.] *Biol.* A posterior flagellum of a unicellular organism.
pulshede. Obs. p. p. of POLISH.
pul′sidge (pŭl′sĭj), *n.* Humorous blunder for 2d PULSE. *Shak.*
pul′sive (pŭl′sĭv), *a.* Tending to compel; compulsory. *Rare.*
pulst. Pulsed. *Ref. Sp.*
pult, pulte ✝ PILT, POULT.
pul′ter. ✝ POULTER, poulterer.
pul′ter, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *paltor* rags.] Rags. *Obs.*
pultere. ✝ PILTER.
pultese, pultess. ✝ POULTICE.
pul-tif′i-cal, *a.* [L. *pultificus.*] Of which pottage or gruel is made. *Obs.*
pultise. ✝ POULTICE.
pul′ton, -tun (pŭl′tŭn), *n.* [Hind. *paltan*, fr. E. *battalion.*] A native infantry regiment. *India.*
pul′tre, pultrie. ✝ POULTRY.
pultron. ✝ POLTROON.
pul′ture. Var. of PUTURE.
pultz. ✝ PULSE.
pu′lu (pōō′lōō), *n.* [Hawaiian lit., soft.] The soft, elastic, yellowish brown chaff obtained in the Hawaiian Islands from the young fronds of tree ferns of the genus *Cibotium*, chiefly *C. menziesii.*
puluere. ✝ PILLOW.
pulv. *Abbr.* Pulvis (L., powder).
pul′ver-a-bl. Pulverable. *R. Sp.*
pul′ver-a′ceous (pŭl′vẽr-ā′shŭs), *a.* Pulverulent.
pulverain, *n.* [F. *pulvérin*, It. *polverino.*] A kind of powder horn. *Obs. & R.*
pul′ver-al (pŭl′vẽr-*ă*l), *a.* [L. *pulvis, pulveris*, dust, powder.] Of the nature of powder. *Obs.*
pul′ver-day′, *n.* Ash Wednesday. *Obs.*

pul'ver-ize (pŭl'vẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *pulvériser*, or L. *pulverizare*, fr. *pulvis* dust, powder. See POWDER.] To reduce, or be reduced, to fine powder or dust, as by beating, grinding, or the like. — **pul'ver-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pulverized sugar, the standard powdered sugar derived from granulated sugar by grinding, not so fine as confectioners' sugar. — **p. water**, water reduced to a mistlike spray.

pul'ver-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One that pulverizes, as, *Agric.*, a device for pulverizing the soil.

pul'ver-ous (pŭl'vẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *pulvereus*, fr. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Powdery.

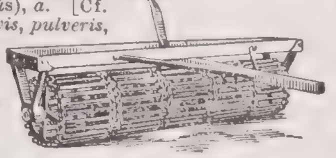

Pulverizer, *Agric.*

pul-ver'u-lence (pŭl-vẽr'ŏŏ-lĕns), *n.* State of being pulverulent; dustiness.

pul-ver'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *pulverulentus*, fr. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Consisting of, or reducible to, fine powder; covered, or looking as if covered, with dust or powder; dusty.

pul'vil-lar (pŭl'vĭ-lȧr), *a.* [See PULVILLUS.] **a** Cushionlike; pulvinar. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a pulvillus.

pul-vil'lus (pŭl-vĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a little cushion.] *Zoöl.* A pad, often covered with short hairs or a cushionlike or suckerlike organ or process, on an insect's foot, esp. one between the claws of the last segment. It is variously developed and modified in different groups, often forming an adhesive organ, and many different names, as *empodium*, *palmula*, *plantula*, *onychium*, etc., have been applied to it or to its modifications, or to structures supposed to represent it. In many Diptera there are two on each foot, and between them a third appendage, which is specifically termed *empodium*.

pul-vi'nar (pŭl-vī'nȧr), *a.* [L. *pulvinaris*.] **1.** Resembling a cushion or pillow.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to the pulvinus.

pul-vi'nar, *n.* [L., a cushion.] **1.** A cushion. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* A prominence on the back of the optic thalamus.

Pul'vi-na'ri-a (pŭl'vĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pulvinus* cushion; — from the appearance of the egg case.] *Zoöl.* A genus of scale insects in which the females are large, flat, and nearly circular, and secrete a cottony egg case. *P. innumerabilis* and *P. acericola* often damage maple trees in the United States. Also [*l. c.*], an insect of this genus.

pul'vi-nate (pŭl'vĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *pulvinatus*, fr. *pulvinus* a **pul'vi-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd) } cushion, an elevation.] **1.** *Arch.* Curved convexly or swelled; as, a *pulvinated* frieze.
2. a *Bot. & Zoöl.* Cushion-shaped. **b** *Bot.* Having a pulvinus; pulvinar.
— **pul'vi-nate-ly**, *adv.*

pul'vi-na'tion (pŭl'vĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Arch.* A convex curve or swelling.

pul-vi'nus (pŭl-vī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., cushion.] *Bot.* The cushionlike enlargement of a petiole at the point of insertion on the stem, or of a secondary petiole at its insertion on the rachis. In many cases the pulvinus forms a definite articulation, and is the seat of irritability in leaves.

pul'vi-plume (pŭl'vĭ-plōōm; 243), *n.* [L. *pulvis* dust, powder + *pluma* feather.] *Zoöl.* A powder-down feather.

pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* [Peruv. *puma*.] The cougar.

pu'mi-cate (pū'mĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *pumicatus*, p. p. of *pumicare* to pumicate, fr. *pumex*. See PUMICE.] To make smooth with pumice. *R.*

pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs; 277), *n.* [ME. *pomice*, *pumys*, *pumysche* (cf. OF. *pumice*, *pomis*), fr. L. *pumex*, *pumicis*, prob. akin to *spuma* foam: cf. AS. *pumic-stān*. Cf. POUNCE a powder, SPUME.] A highly vesicular volcanic glass, produced by the extravasation of water vapor at a high temperature as lava comes to the surface; hardened volcanic glass froth. Its color is white, gray, yellowish, or brownish, rarely red. It is much used, esp. in the form of powder, for smoothing and polishing. Called also **pumice stone**.

pum'ice, *v. t.* To clean, smooth, etc., with pumice.

pum'iced (-ĭst), *a.* Rendered like pumice.

pumiced sole *or* **foot**, *Veter.*, a horse's hoof in which the horn of the sole about the toe has become spongy and crumbled away, leaving the sensitive tissues exposed.

pu-mi'ceous (pū-mĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pumiceus*.] Of or pertaining to pumice; resembling pumice in structure.

pumice soap. Any hard soap charged with a gritty powder, as silica, alumina, powdered pumice, etc.

pu-mic'i-form (pū-mĭs'ĭ-fôrm; pŭm'ĭ-sĭ-), *a.* [*pumice* + *-form*.] Having the structure of pumice; pumiceous.

pum'i-cose (pŭm'ĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *pumicosus*.] Pumiceous.

pump (pŭmp), *n.* [Prob. so called as being worn for *pomp* or ornament. See POMP.] A low shoe with a perfectly plain surface, a thin sole, and, in those for men, a low heel.

pump, *n.* [Akin to D. *pomp*, G. *pumpe*, F. *pompe*; orig. uncert.; perh. imitative of the sound (cf. PLUMP, *adv.*).] **1.** Any of numerous devices or machines for raising, transferring, or compressing liquids or gases, or for attenuating gases, esp. by suction, or pressure, or both. See AIR PUMP, CHAIN PUMP, FORCE PUMP, GEISSLER PUMP, LIFT PUMP, MERCURY PUMP, PULSOMETER, SAND PUMP, SHELL PUMP, SPRENGEL PUMP, SUCTION PUMP, VACUUM PUMP, etc.
2. *Arch.* A large timber set vertically under the wall or pier of a building to be lifted or altered.
3. Act of pumping one for information or the like. *Rare.*

pump, *v. t.*; PUMPED (pŭmpt); PUMP'ING. **1.** To raise with a pump, as water or other liquid.
2. To draw water, air, or the like from; to free from water, etc., by means of a pump; as, to *pump* a ship.
3. Fig.: To draw out or obtain, as information, secrets, or, now rarely, money, by persistent questioning or plying; to question or ply persistently in order to elicit something.

But *pump* not me for politics. *Otway.*

4. To operate, by a handle or lever, as if by a pump handle.
to pump by heads, *Oil Wells*, to pump (a slow-flowing well) intermittently by allowing the contents to accumulate to a certain depth and then emptying the well.

pump (pŭmp), *v. i.* **1.** To work, or raise water, etc., with a pump.
2. *Mech.* To hunt, as a pair of synchronous electric motors.
3. To move up and down like a pump handle, as a man in operating a hand car. See PUMPING OF THE BAROMETER.

pump'age (pŭm'pāj), *n.* That which is raised by pumping, or the work done by pumping.

pump brake. **1.** The lever of a hand pump.
2. *Mach.* A hydraulic brake, as for controlling the recoil of a gun, operating on the principle of the cataract.

pump center *or* **centre**. A conical center for a pair of dividers or machinist's compasses.

pump cylinder. **1.** The cylinder of a pump.
2. A kind of sliding telescopic gauge used by chronometer makers.

pump dale. *Naut.* The discharge spout of a bilge pump.

pump'er (pŭm'pẽr), *n.* **a** One who pumps. **b** The instrument or machine used in pumping. **c** An oil well which has to be pumped. *U. S.*

pump'er-nick'el (pŭm'pẽr-nĭk''l; *G.* pŏŏm'pẽr-), *n.* [G.] A sort of bread, made of unbolted rye, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants and is now common elsewhere. It is acid, but nourishing.

pum'pet (pŭm'pĕt), *n.* Also **pum'pet-ball'**. [OF. *pompette*.] *Print.* A kind of elastic inking ball. *Obs.*

pump'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUMP. — **pumping of the barometer**, a rather rapid rise and fall of the column of the mercurial barometer; also, a corresponding oscillation of the index of the aneroid barometer or of the recording pen of the barograph. Pumping is due to various causes, as change of pressure or, in the mercurial barometer, inertia attending changes in the rate of vertical motion, etc.

pump'ing-back' meth'od. *Elec.* A method of testing two similar electric machines, one taking and the other returning power, the net power consumption being only the power losses in the two machines.

pumping engine. An engine used for pumping; esp., a steam engine and pump combined for raising water.

pumping jack. A device over a deep well for operating the pump by belt power.

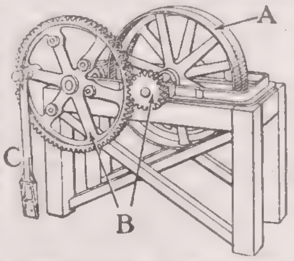

Pumping Jack. *A* Belt Pulleys; *B* Reducing Gear; *C* Rod to connect with Pump Rod. To vary the stroke attach *C* to different bosses on the large gear wheel.

pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn; *colloq.* and *commonly* pŭŋ'kĭn), *n.* [For older *pompion*, *pompon*, OF. *pompon*, *poupon*, *popon* (cf. It. *popone*), fr. L. *pepo*, *peponis*, Gr. πέπων, properly, cooked by the sun, ripe, mellow; — so called because not eaten till ripe. Cf. COOK, *n.*] **1. a** The well-known gourdlike fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucurbita pepo*) widely cultivated as food for stock, as a vegetable, and for making pumpkin pies. There are numerous varieties; the majority are nearly round in shape and deep yellow in color. **b** The coarse, prickly-hairy pumpkin vine. It has large slightly lobed leaves and yellow flowers with erect corolla lobes.
2. In England, any large variety of squash. See *Citation.*

In Europe the large varieties of *Cucurbita maxima* are known as *pumpkins*, but in this country the fruits of this species are known usually as squashes. In America the words *pumpkin* and squash are used almost indiscriminately. . . The field or common pie *pumpkins* are *C. pepo*; so are vegetable marrows: also the summer squashes. *L. H. Bailey.*

pumpkin seed. **1.** The seed of a pumpkin.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** Any of various small fresh-water sunfishes, esp. the common sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). **b** The butterfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*).

pump rod. The rod to which the bucket of a pump is fastened, attached to the brake or handle; the piston rod.

pun (pŭn), *v. t.*; PUNNED (pŭnd); PUN'NING. [See POUND to beat.] **1.** To pound; beat; crush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist. *Shak.*

2. To ram, or consolidate by beating or ramming. *Eng.*

pun, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. PUN to pound, POUND to beat.] A play on words of the same sound but different meanings or on different applications of a word, producing an odd or ludicrous effect; a kind of verbal quibble.

A better *pun* on this word was made on the Beggar's Opera, which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay. *Walpole.*

Syn. — PUN, PARONOMASIA, ASSONANCE. A PUN is a play on words of the same sound but different meaning, or on different meanings of the same word, always for the sake of ludicrous effect; PARONOMASIA in rhetoric is a playing on words of similar but not the same sound, commonly for antithesis; the word, however, is often synonymous with *pun*; ASSONANCE, as here compared, denotes mere resemblance of sound without relation to significance; thus, "Ye be *burly*, my Lord of *Burleigh*, but ye shall make *less stir* . . . than my Lord of *Leicester*" is a *pun*; "Per *aspera* ad *astra*" is *paronomasia*; "*teach each*" is an *assonance*.

pun, *v. i.* To make puns, or a pun.

‖ **pu'na** (pōō'nä), *n.* [Sp., of Peruv. origin.] A cold arid table-land, as in the Andes of Peru.

pu'na-lu'an (pōō'nä-lōō'ăn), *a.* [Hawaiian *punalua*, orig. to make an equal of one, to have wives or husbands in common.] Designating, or pert. to, a type of marriage or family formerly prevalent among the natives of Hawaii. The marriage consists in the marriage of a group of brothers to a group of sisters, each woman being the wife of all the men and each man the husband of all the women. Some consider this type a survival of communal marriage.

pu'na-mu (pōō'nä-mōō), *n.* [Maori *pounamu*.] A kind of jade; nephrite. *New Zealand.*

punch (pŭnch; 140), *n.* [Prob. shortened from *puncheon* a cask for liquor.] A beverage varying greatly in composition, but now usually composed of wine or distilled liquor, water, milk, tea, or the like, with sugar, lemon juice, and, often, spice or mint; — usually called claret, milk, or rum *punch*, or the like, from a principal ingredient.

punch (pŭnch), *n.* Anything short and thick, as a person or a draft horse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Punch, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *punchinello*.] The principal character in **Punch and Judy**, a puppet show in which a little humpback Punch, with a large hooked nose, quarrels with his wife, Judy, and does various disorderly and tragical things in a ludicrous way. — **Punch, Mr.**, the famous English humorous and satirical weekly, established 1841, personified.

punch, *v. t.*; PUNCHED (pŭncht); PUNCH'ING. [ME. *punchen*, perh. the same word as E. *punish*.] To strike or thrust forcibly against, esp. with the fist; as, to *punch* one's head; to *punch* the fire.

punch, *n.* A quick thrust or a blow, as with the fist.

punch, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *puncheon*.] **1.** A tool, usually of steel, variously shaped at one end for different uses, and either solid or hollow and sharp-edged; a die. See BELT PUNCH.

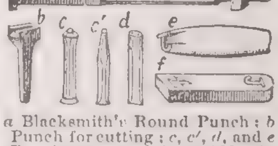

a Blacksmith's Round Punch; *b* Punch for cutting; *c*, *c'*, *d*, and *e* Punches for stamping; *f* Matrix stamped by Punch *e*.

2. Specif.: A short tapering steel rod, for driving the heads of nails or brads below the surface.
3. An extension cap or dolly for a pile driver.
4. A prop, as for the roof of a mine.

punch, *v. t.* [From PUNCH, *n.*, a tool: cf. F. *poinçonner*.] To perforate, stamp, or make with an instrument by pressure or by a blow; as, to *punch* a hole, a ticket.

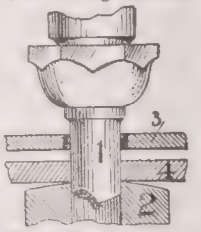

Punch for Punching Machine. 1 Shearing Punch; 2 Bolster; 3 Stripper; 4 Work.

punch'eon (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* [OF. *ponchon*, dial. form of OF. & F. *poinçon* awl, bodkin, puncheon; cf. modern Pr. dial. *pounçoun*, *pounchoun*; fr. L. *punctio* a pricking, fr. *pungere* to prick. See PUNGENT; cf. PUNCH a tool, PUNCTION, POUNCE a talon, a stamp.] **1.** A dagger. Cf. BODKIN, 1. *Obs.* *Barbour.*
2. A figured stamp, die, or punch, used by goldsmiths, cutlers, etc.
3. a *Stonecutting.* A pointed steel tool, used esp. in marble work. **b** *Carp.* A short, upright piece of timber in framing; a short post; an intermediate stud.
4. A split log or heavy slab with the face smoothed.
5. [OF. *ponchon*; prob. the same as OF. *ponchon* an awl; the cask was perh. stamped with a puncheon.] A large cask of varying capacity; also, its volume as a measure. The legal value in England of the wine puncheon was formerly 84 wine gallons (70 imperial gals.). In the old beer measure a puncheon was equal to two barrels or 72 gallons.

punch'er (pŭn'chẽr), *n.* One that punches; specif.: **a** *Mining, etc.* = PUNCHING MACHINE. **b** A cow-puncher; a cowboy. *Colloq.* **c** *Teleg.* A perforator.

pun'chi-nel'lo (pŭn'chĭ-nĕl'ō), *n.* [It. *pulcinella*, prob. orig. a term of endearment, dim. of *pulcina*, *pulcino*, a chicken, fr. L. *pullicenus*, *pullus*. Cf. PULLET.] **1.** A Punch; a buffoon; orig. [*cap.*], in Italian puppet shows, a fat, short, and humpbacked character. See POLICHINELLE.
2. Any similar grotesque or absurd personage.

punch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUNCH. Hence: *n.* A piece or burr removed, as from a steel plate, by a punch.

punching bag. A stuffed or inflated bag suspended to be punched for exercise or for training in boxing. — **p. machine**. **a** *Mach.* A machine tool used for punching holes in metal or in other material. **b** *Coal Mining.* A mechanical cutter which operates by successive blows of a chisel-pointed bar forming the continuation of the piston rod of the machine.

punc'tate (pŭŋk'tāt) } *a.* [From L. *punctum* point. See **punc'tat-ed** (-tāt-ĕd) } POINT.] **1.** Ending in a point. *Rare.*
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Dotted with minute spots or depressions.
punctate parabola, a parabola with an acnode.

punc-ta'tion (pŭŋk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See PUNCTATE.] **1.** The condition or quality of being punctate.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A minute spot or depression.
3. [Cf. LL. *punctuatio* contract.] *Civil Law.* A preliminary statement in writing presenting matters proposed to be put into a contemplated contract.
4. Act of perforating. *Rare.*
Punctation of Ems, a document in twenty-three articles, prepared at Ems, Germany, Aug. 25, 1786, by the Roman Catholic archbishops of Cologne, Treves, Mainz, and Salzburg, asserting episcopal rights against the Pope. The Pope in his answer (1789) denied the justness of any of the articles, and the archbishops had to acquiesce.

punc-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who marks with points. Specif., one who furnished Hebrew texts with vowel points, as in punctuating the Masora. Cf. PUNCTUATION, *n.*, 2.

punc'ti-form (pŭŋk'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *punctum* point + *-form*.] Having the form or character of a point or dot.

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pul'ver-in, pul'ver-ine (pŭl'vẽr-ĭn), *n.* [L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Ashes of barilla.
pul'ver-iz'a-ble (-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pul'ver-i-zate (pŭl'vẽr-ĭ-zāt), *a.* [L. *pulverizatus*, p. p.] Pulverized. *Obs.*
pulverizatous, *a.* Pulverized. *Obs.*
pul-ver'u-len'te-ous, *a.* Pulverulent; dusty. *Obs.*
Pul'ver Wednes'day. Ash Wednesday. *Obs.*
pul'vil, *n.* [It. *polviglio*; cf. L. *pulvillus* a little cushion, OF. *pulville* pledget. Cf. PULVILLUS.] A sachet powder. — *v. t.* To powder with pulvil. *Both Obs.*
pulvillio, *n.* A pulvil. *Obs.*
pul-vil'li-form (pŭl-vĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pulvillus* little cushion + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Cushionlike.
pul-vil'li-o (-ĭ-ō), **pul-vil'lo** (-ō), *n.* = PULVIL.
pul-vin'i-form (pŭl-vĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pulvinus* cushion + *-form*.] Pulvinar.
pul-vin'u-lus (-vĭn'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little mound.] *Zoöl.* A pulvillus.
pul-war' (pŭl-wär'), *n.* [Hind. *palwār*.] A kind of light, keelless, river boat. *India.*
pulwere. ✝ PILLOW.
pul'za oil (pŭl'zȧ). [*pulza* is prob. corrupt. of Pg. *pinhoēs de purga* purgative seeds.] See OIL, *Table I.*
pum'ble. ✝ PUMMEL.
pum'e-lo (pŭm'ē-lō). Var. of POMELO.
pu'mex (pū'mĕks), *n.* [L.] Pumice. *Rare.*
pu'mey. ✝ PUMY
pumice stone. = PUMICE.
pumishe. ✝ PUMICE
pummace. Var. of POMACE.
pum'mel (pŭm'ĕl). Var. of POMMEL.
pum'me-lo (pŭm'ē-lō). Var. of POMELO.
pum'mice, **pum'mis** (*dial.* pŭm'ĭs; pŏŏm'-). Obs. or dial. vars. of POMACE.
pum'my (*dial.* pŭm'ĭ, pŏŏm'ĭ). Var. of POMACE. *Obs. or Dial.*
pump'-back' meth'od. = PUMPING-BACK METHOD.
pump bob. A bell crank or similar device for converting rotary into reciprocating motion.
pumped (pŭmpt), *a.* Out of breath: winded. *Colloq.*
pumpelmoos. ✝ POMPELMOOSE.
pum'pi-on. Var. of POMPION.
pump'kin-seed' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
pumpkin tree. The alpine fir.
pum'ple (pŭm'p'l). Dial. Eng. var. of PIMPLE.
pump spear, **pump staff**. = PUMP ROD.
pumpt. Pumped. *R. Sp.*
pu'my (pū'mĭ), *n.* A pebble. *Obs.*
pumys, **pumysche**. ✝ PUMICE.
pun. *Abbr.* Puncheon.
pun, *v. t.* To persuade or affect by a pun.
pu'na (pōō'nȧ). Var. of POON.
punaise. Var. of PUNESE.
pun'a-too (pŭn'ȧ-tōō), *n.* [Malayalam *panatu*, fr. *pana* palmyra palm.] The preserved fruit of the palmyra palm. *India.*
punce. ✝ PUNCH, a beverage.
punch. ✝ PUNISH.
punch (pŏŏnsh; pŭnsh), *a.* Short; stout; thickset. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
pun-cha'yet. Var. of PANCHAYAT.
punch bowl. A large bowl for punch.
punchement. ✝ PUNISHMENT.
punch house. An inn, tavern, or boarding house, esp. for seamen; — chiefly a native term. *India.*
pun'chin. ✝ PUNCHEON, timber.
Punch'i-ness (pŭn'chĭ-nĕs), *n.* Likeness to the puppet Punch.
punching bear. = BEAR, *n.*, 6 **a**.
punchion. ✝ PUNCHEON.
punch pliers. Pliers for perforating leather, paper, etc.
puncht. Punched. *Ref. Sp.*
punch'y (pŭn'chĭ; *dial.* pŭn'shĭ, pŏŏn'-), *a.* [See 2d PUNCH.] Short and thick, or fat. *Colloq.*
punct (pŭŋkt), *n.* [L. *punctum*.] A point. *Obs. or R.*
punct, *v. t.* [L. *punctus*, p. p. of *pungere*.] To puncture. *Obs.*
punc'ta. ✝ PUNTA.
punc'ta, *n.*, *L. pl.* of PUNCTUM.
‖ **punc-ta'tim** (pŭŋk-tā'tĭm), *adv.* [L., briefly.] Point for point.
punc-tic'u-lar (pŭŋk-tĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Comprised in, or like, a point; exact. *Obs.*
punc-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *punctulate*.] Punctulate.
punc-tic'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* Punctulate.

punc-til'i-o (pŭngk-tĭl'ĭ-ō; -yō; 7), *n.*; *pl.* -IOS (-ĭ-ōz; -yōz). [It. *puntiglio*, or Sp. *puntillo*, dim. fr. L. *punctum*, point. See POINT, *n.*] **1.** A small point or particle. *Obs.*
2. A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms.
They will not part with the least *punctilio* in their opinions and practices. *Fuller.*

punc-til'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs; -yŭs; 7), *a.* [Cf. It. *puntiglioso*, Sp. *puntilloso*.] Attentive to punctilio; very nice or exact in the forms of conduct, etiquette, or duty. "A *punctilious* observance of divine laws." *Rogers.*
Syn. — See SCRUPULOUS.
— **punc-til'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **punc-til'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

punc'tu-al (pŭngk'tū-ăl), *a.* [F. *ponctuel* (cf. Sp. *puntual*, It. *puntuale*), fr. L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] **1.** Consisting in a point; limited to a point; unextended. *Milton.*
The theory of the *punctual* existence of the soul. *Krauth.*
2. Present; belonging to this point of time. *Obs.*
3. Observant of nice points; punctilious; precise.
So much on *punctual* niceties they stand. *C. Pitt.*
4. Appearing or done at, or adhering exactly to, a regular or an appointed time; prompt; as, a *punctual* man.
Syn. — See PROMPT.

punc'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *ponctualité*.] Quality or state of being punctual; specif.: **a** Quality of consisting in, or being limited to, a point. **b** Exactness; punctiliousness. *Rare.* **c** Quality or habit of keeping one's engagements at the exact time; promptness.

punc'tu-al-ly (pŭngk'tū-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a punctual manner; specif.: **a** Exactly; precisely. *Now R.* **b** Promptly.

punc'tu-ate (pŭngk'tū-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *ponctuer*, LL. *punctuare* to define, fix. See PUNCTUAL.] To separate (written matter) into sentences, clauses, etc., by points or stops; to separate with or as if with marks of punctuation.

punc'tu-ate, *v. i.* To use punctuation marks.

punc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ponctuation*.] **1.** *Gram.* Act or art of punctuating a writing or discourse; division of literary composition into sentences, and members of a sentence, by means of points, so as to make clear the author's meaning by indicating their structure to the eye. Punctuation is chiefly done with four points: the *period* [.], the *colon* [:], the *semicolon* [;], and the *comma* [,]. Other points used, partly rhetorical and partly grammatical, are the *note of interrogation* [?], the *note of exclamation* [!], the *parentheses* [( )], the *dash* [—], and *brackets* [[ ]]. Punctuation is *close* when the points, esp. commas, are used profusely, and wherever clearness and precision are the first requisite, as in this dictionary; it is *open*, as in prevalent English literary usage, when points are omitted wherever possible without ambiguity.
2. The system of vowel signs and accents, invented about the 7th century A.D., used in the Masora. See MASORA.
Two systems of *punctuation* are completely known to us: (*a*) that employed in most MSS. and in all printed editions, the so-called Tiberian, named from the city of Tiberias, where the study of the Ma(s)sora flourished for centuries. This system has special accents for . . . Psalms, Proverbs, and Job. (*b*) The supralinear *punctuation*, so named because all the vowel signs are placed over the consonants: it was in use, alongside of the Tiberian system, among a portion of the Jews of Babylonia (hence its usual designation, "Babylonian *punctuation*") and Yemen (in Yemen till the 18th century). *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

punc'tu-a-tive (pŭngk'tū-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or belonging to points of division; pertaining to punctuation.

punc'tu-late (-tū-lāt), **punc'tu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *punctulum*, dim. of *punctum* point.] Marked with small spots; specif., *Zoöl.*, minutely punctate.

punc'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being punctulate; also, a pore of the solar surface.

punc'tule (pŭngk'tūl), *n.* [L. *punctulum*, dim. of *punctum* point.] A minute puncture, pit, or spot.

punc'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a point.]
1. *Medieval Music.* See NEUME, *Illust.*
2. *Anat.*, *Zoöl.*, *etc.* A point; a dot; a puncture; a small area marked off in any way from the surrounding surface.
‖ **punc'ta la'chry-ma'li-a** *or* **la'cri-ma'li-a** (pŭngk'tȧ lăk'rĭ-mā'lĭ-ȧ) [NL.], *Anat.*, the openings of the lachrymal canals on the eyelids. — ‖ **punc'tum cæ'cum** (sē'kŭm) [L., blind point], *Anat.*, the blind spot of the eye. — ‖ **p. prox'i-mum.** [L.] = NEAR POINT. — ‖ **p. re-mo'tum.** [L.] = FAR POINT. — ‖ **p. sa'li-ens** (sā'lĭ-ĕnz) [L.], salient point. — ‖ **p. ve'ge-ta'ti-o'nis** (vĕj'ĭ-tā'shĭ-ō'nĭs) [NL.], *Bot.*, the growing point.

punc'tu-ra'tion (pŭngk'tū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of puncturing, or state of being punctured. See ACUPUNCTURE.

punc'ture (pŭngk'tūr), *n.* [L. *punctura*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick. See PUNGENT.] **1.** Act of puncturing; perforation with something pointed.
2. A small hole made by a point; a slight wound, bite, or sting; as, the *puncture* of a nail, needle, or pin.
3. *Zoöl.* A minute depression like one made by a point.

punc'ture, *v. t.*; PUNC'TURED (-tūrd); PUNC'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To pierce with a pointed instrument, or the like; to prick; to make a puncture in; as, to *puncture* the skin.

punc'tured (-tūrd), *a.* **1.** Having the surface covered with minute indentations or dots.
2. *Med.* Produced by puncture; having the characteristics of a puncture; as, a *punctured* wound.

pun'dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* [Hind. *paṇḍit*, Skr. *paṇḍita* a learned man.] A learned man; teacher; esp., a Brahman versed in Sanskrit, and in the science, laws, and religion of the Hindus; in Kashmir, any clerk or native official. *India.*

pu-ne'ca (pōō-nyā'kä), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *puñeca*.] A gobioid fish (*Dormitator maculatus*) of the coasts of the warmer parts of America and the West Indies. It reaches a length of two feet; it is an important food fish.

pung (pŭng), *n.* [Earlier *tom pung*, a corrupt. of *toboggan* or its source. See TOBOGGAN.] A kind of box sleigh; orig., a rude oblong box on runners. *U. S.*

pun'gence (pŭn'jĕns), *n.* [See PUNGENT.] Pungency.

pun'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pungent; keenness; sharpness; as, the *pungency* of menaces.

pun'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *pungens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick. Cf. COMPUNCTION, EXPUNGE, POIGNANT, POINT, *n.*, PUNCHEON, PUNCTILIO, PUNT, *v. i.*] **1.** Causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste, smell, or feelings; pricking; biting; acrid; as, a *pungent* spice.
Pungent radish biting infant's tongue. *Shenstone.*
2. Sharply painful; penetrating; poignant.
With *pungent* pains on every side. *Swift.*
3. Caustic; stinging; biting; — said of speech, etc. "His *pungent* pen played its part." *J. R. Green.*
4. *Bot.* Prickly-pointed; hard and sharp.
Syn. — Acrid, biting, stinging, sharp, caustic, tart, keen, piercing, penetrating. — PUNGENT, PIQUANT, POIGNANT. That is PUNGENT which is biting or acrid (lit. with reference to taste or smell; otherwise fig.); that is PIQUANT (lit. with reference to taste) which is tart or pleasantly pungent, or which (fig.) gives zest or whets interest or curiosity; as, "The root . . . is remarkably warm and *pungent*" (*Gilbert White*); "the air . . . brisk and clean and *pungent* of the sea" (*Stevenson*); "the *pungent* elegance of Pope" (*Leigh Hunt*); "The acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure *pungency* of raillery" (*Johnson*); a *piquant* sauce; "A pretty little round word, all composed of soft letters, with a hiss at the beginning, just to make it *piquant*, as it were" (*Thackeray*); "the slightly *piquant* nose" (*Hawthorne*); "a little volume of verse . . . neat, lively, *piquant*" (*Macaulay*). POIGNANT, a doublet of *pungent*, is now chiefly fig., and applies esp. to keen or piercing feelings or emotions; as, "*poignant* scorn" (*Wordsworth*); "*poignant* solitude" (*Lowell*); "*poignant* doubt" (*J. A. Symonds*); "*poignant* griefs" (*W. Pater*); "pity and terror blend together into a *poignant* beauty" (*M. Hewlett*). See RACY, SOUR, SHARP, ACRIMONY.

pung'ey, pung'y (pŭng'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS, -IES (-ĭz). [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* A Chesapeake canoe, esp. of large size.

pun'gled (pŭng'g'ld), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] Shriveled or shrunken, as grain robbed of its juices by insects.

Pu'nic (pū'nĭk), *a.* [L. *Punicus* pertaining to Carthage or its inhabitants, fr. *Poeni* the Carthaginians.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ancient Carthaginians; hence, from the Roman view of their character, faithless; treacherous; as, *Punic* faith [L. *Punica fides*].
Punic apple [L. *Punicum malum*], the pomegranate. *Obs.* — **P. Wars**, three wars between Rome and Carthage, B. C. 264 to 241, B. C. 218 to 201, and B. C. 149 to 146, when Carthage was destroyed.

Pu'nic, *n.* The language of ancient Carthage, a Phœnician dialect. Its alphabet was a development of the Sidonian and was once widely spread, but degenerated from about 50 B. C. into an illegible script. See SEMITIC; cf. TUAREG.

Pu'ni-ca (pū'nĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Punicum* (sc. *malum* apple) pomegranate, lit., Punic apple. See PUNIC.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs constituting the family Punicaceæ (order Myrtales). They have handsome solitary flowers with numerous stamens, and an ovary with the cells in two circles. There are two species, *P. granatum*, the pomegranate, and *P. protopunica*, found only on the island of Sokotra.

pu-ni'ceous (pū-nĭsh'ŭs), **pu-ni'cial** (pū-nĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *puniceus*, fr. *Punicus* Punic.] Bright red or purple.

pu'ni-cin (pū'nĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *puniceus* red, purple.] *Chem.* **a** A purple coloring matter obtained from various gastropod mollusks of *Purpura*, *Murex*, etc., and supposed to be identical with the Tyrian purple. **b** = GRANATIN.

pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.*; PUN'ISHED (-ĭsht); PUN'ISH-ING. [ME. *punischen*, F. *punir*, fr. L. *punire*, *punitum*, akin to *poena* punishment, penalty. See PAIN; 2d -ISH.] **1.** To impose punishment upon; to afflict with pain, loss, or suffering for a crime or fault; to chasten; as, to *punish* traitors; to *punish* a child for disobedience.
2. To inflict a penalty for (an offense) upon the offender; to visit, as a fault, crime, etc., with pain or loss; as, to *punish* murder or treason with death.
3. To inflict as punishment. *Rare.* *Milton.*
4. To deal with roughly or harshly; — chiefly used with regard to a contest; as, our troops *punished* the enemy. *Colloq. or Slang.*
Syn. — Correct, discipline, castigate. — PUNISH, CHASTISE, CHASTEN. To PUNISH is to inflict penalty for violation of law, disobedience of authority, or intentional wrongdoing; to CHASTISE is to inflict (esp. corporal) punishment, sometimes in anger, often with a view to reformation or amendment; to CHASTEN is to subject to affliction or trouble, not so much in view of a specific offense as in order to discipline, or to work a change for the better in life or character; as, "If ye will not . . . hearken unto me, then will I *punish* you" (*Lev.* xxvi. 18); "My father hath *chastised* you with whips, but I will *chastise* you with scorpions" (1 *Kings* xii. 11); "Whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*" (*Heb.* xii. 6); "The still, sad music of humanity . . . of ample power to *chasten* and subdue" (*Wordsworth*).

pun'ish-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being punishable.

pun'ish-a-ble (pŭn'ĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *punissable*.] **1.** Deserving of, or liable to, punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; — said of persons or offenses.
2. Punitive; punitory. *Obs.*

pun'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *punyschement*, OF. *punissement*.] **1.** Act of punishing.
2. Any pain, suffering, or loss inflicted on or suffered by a person because of a crime or evil-doing.
The rewards and *punishments* of another life *Locke.*
3. *Law.* A penalty inflicted by a court of justice on a convicted offender as a just retribution, and incidentally for reformation and prevention; less exactly, any damage or pain inflicted on an offender through judicial procedure aiming at either prevention, retribution, or reformation.
4. Severe, rough, or disastrous treatment. *Colloq. or Slang.*

pu-ni'tion (pū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *punitio*: cf. F. *punition*. See PUNISH.] Punishment. *Obs. or R.* *Mir. for Mag.*

pu'ni-tive (pū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *punitif*.] Of or pertaining to punishment; involving, awarding, or inflicting punishment; as, *punitive* law or justice.
We shall dread a blow from the *punitive* hand. *Bagehot.*
punitive damages. See EXEMPLARY DAMAGES. — **p. sanction.** See SANCTION.

pu'ni-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Punishing; punitive.

Pun-ja'bi (pŭn-jä'bē), *n.* [Hind. *panjābī*, fr. *Panjāb* Punjab; *panj* five + *āb* waters.] **1.** A native of the Punjab, India, peopled largely by Indo-Aryans, mostly in villages of farmers and herdsmen.
2. The language of the Punjab; Panjabi.

punk (pŭngk), *n.* [Cf. SPUNK.] **1.** Wood so decayed as to be dry, crumbly, and useful for tinder; touchwood.
2. = AMADOU.
3. An artificial tinder. See AMADOU, SPUNK.
4. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Obsoles.* *Shak.*

pun'kah (pŭng'kȧ), *n.* Also **pun'ka.** [Hind. *pankhā* a fan.] A machine for fanning a room, usually a frame covered with canvas, suspended from the ceiling. *India.*

punk'ie (pŭng'kĭ), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A minute biting fly of the genus *Ceratopogon* or allied genus of the family Chironomidæ, found in swarms in various densely wooded or mountainous regions. *U. S.*

pun'ner (pŭn'ẽr), *n.* One that puns, or rams, or packs or consolidates by ramming; a rammer or ramming tool.

Pu'no (pōō'nō), *n.* *Meteor.* On the Pacific slope of South America, the southeast trade wind which has become cold and dry in its passage over the Andes; — so called because blowing especially over the district of Puno, in Peru.

pun'ster (pŭn'stẽr), *n.* One who puns; esp., one who is skilled in, or addicted to, punning.

punt (pŭnt), *v. i.*; PUNT'ED; PUNT'ING. [F. *ponter*, or It. *puntare*, fr. L. *punctum* point; cf. Sp. *punto* point, ace. See POINT.] To gamble, esp., orig., at basset; now, esp., to play at a gambling game against the banker.

punt, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *ponto* punt, pontoon. See PONTOON.]
1. A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat with square ends, usually propelled with a pole, — chiefly used in England.
2. Any flat-bottomed boat, esp. one of broad beam. *Eng*
3. *Football.* Act of punting the ball, or an instance of it.
4. A style of wagon body somewhat resembling a punt.

punt, *v. t.* **1.** To propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole against the bottom; also, to convey in a punt.
2. *Football.* To kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands.
to punt out, *Amer. Football*, to kick to make a punt-out.

punt, *v. i.* **1.** To boat or hunt in a punt.
2. To punt a football.

pun'ta (pŭn'tä; *It.* pōōn'tä), *n.* [It.] *Fencing.* A point; a pass. *Obs.* The chief varieties were: *punta dritta*, one delivered from the right; *punta riversa*, or *rovescia*, one delivered from the left; and *punta sopramano*, a kind of lunge aiming downward from above. *Egerton Castle.*

‖ **pun-tel'lo** (pōōn-tĕl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lē). [It., dim. of *punto* point.] *Sculpture.* One of the points sometimes drilled as guides for cutting away superfluous stone.

punt'er (pŭn'tẽr), *n.* [See PUNT, *v. i.*] One who punts, or gambles; specif.: **a** One who plays against the banker or dealer, as in baccarat and faro, or who bets against a bookmaker. **b** *London Stock Exchange.* A scalper.

pun'to (pŭn'tō; *It.* pōōn'tō), *n.* [It. *punto*, L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] **1.** A point; specif.: **a** *Fencing.* A point or hit. See PUNTA. **b** A point or punctilio. *Obs.*
2. [It.] Point; stitch; — used esp. to designate different kinds of lace; as: ‖ **pun'to a grop'po** (pōōn'tō ä grŏp'pō), knotted lace; ‖ **pun'to in a'ria** (ēn är'yä) [point in air], Venetian flat point; ‖ **pun'to ta-glia'to** (täl-yä'tō), cut work; ‖ **pun'to ti-ra'to** (tē-rä'tō), drawn work.
‖ **pun'to di-rit'to** (dē-rēt'tō) [It.], a direct stroke. — ‖ **p. re-ver'so** (rā-vâr'sō) [It. *riverso* reverse], a backhanded stroke.

punt'-out', *n.* *American Football.* A punt made from the goal line by a player of the side which has made a touchdown to one of his own side for a fair catch, from which an attempt to kick a goal may be made.

pun'ty (pŭn'tĭ), *n.* Also **pon'tee** (pŏn'tē; pŏn-tē'). [F. *pontis* or *pontil*.] *Glass Making.* An iron rod used for manipulating the hot glass; — called also *pontil*.

pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *a.*; PU'NI-ER (-nĭ-ẽr); PU'NI-EST. [F. *puîné* younger, later born, OF. *puisné*; *puis* afterwards (fr. a deriv. of L. *post*; see POST-) + *né* born, L. *natus*. See NATAL; cf. PUISNE.] **1.** Puisne; junior. *Obs.*

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punc-til'i-os'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Punctiliousness. *Rare.*
punc'tion (pŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *punctio*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick: cf. F. *ponction*. Cf. PUNCHEON.] A puncture. *R.*
punc'tist (-tĭst), *n.* A punctator.
punc'to (pŭngk'tō), *n.* [See PUNTO.] **1.** A nice point of form or ceremony; a punctilio. *Obs.*
2. [It. *punta*; cf. Sp. *punta*.] *Fencing.* The point.
punc'tu-al-ist, *n.* A strict observer of forms and ceremonies. *Obs.*
punc'tu-al-ness, *n.* Punctuality; exactness.
punc'tu-ate (pŭngk'tū-āt), *a.* Punctate; dotted.
punc'tu-a'tion-al (-ā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pert. to punctuation. *Rare.*
punc'tu-a'tor (pŭngk'tū-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who punctuates, as in writing: specif., a punctator.
punc'tu-ist, *n.* A punctator.
punc'tu-lum (pŭngk'tū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., a slight prick.] *Zoöl.* A puncture.
punc'ture-less, *a.* **1.** Being without, or free from, punctures.
2. That cannot be punctured, or damaged or deflated by puncture.
punc'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [LL.] *Medieval Music.* **a** A note. **b** A dot.
pund † POIND.
pund (*dial.* pōōnd, pōōn). *Obs.* or Scot. & dial. Eng. of POUND.
pund. Punned. *Ref. Sp.*
pund (pōōn; pōōnd), *n.* [Dan. & Sw.] See WEIGHT.
pundar. † POINDER.
punde. † POUND.
pundelan, *n.* Warrior; hero. *Obs. Scot.*
pund'er. † POUNDER, auncel.
pund'fald'. † PINFOLD.
pun'di-ta (pŭn'dĭ-tȧ), *n.* A learned woman. *India.*
pundland. † POUNDLAND.
pun'dle, *n.* An ungainly or ill-dressed woman. *Obs.*
pun'do-nor' (pōōn'dō-nôr'), *n.* [Sp., contracted fr. *punto de honor*.] A point of honor.
pundull. † PANDAL.
pun'dum (pŭn'dŭm), *n.* [Malay *pundum* the piney varnish tree.] Piney varnish. *India.*
puneis, punesch. † PUNISH.
pu-nese' (pū-nēz'), *n.* [F. *punaise*, fr. *punais* stinking.] A bedbug. *Obs. or R.*
pung (pŭng). Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of PING, push.
pung, *n.* [Cf. PUNK.] Punk. *Obs.*
pun'gar (pŭng'gẽr), **-ger** (pŭn'jẽr), *n.* A crab. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pungative. † PUNGITIVE.
punge. † PING.
punge, *n.* [AS. *pung*.] A purse. *Obs.*
pun'gent-ly, *adv.* of PUNGENT.
pungetive. † PUNGITIVE.
pun'gi (pōōng'gē), *n.* [Hind. *pungī*.] A kind of droning pipe or nose flute commonly used by Hindu snake charmers.
pun'gi-tive, *a.* [OF. *pungitif*, *pongitif*, LL. *pungitivus*.] Pungent; piercing. *Obs.*
pung'y. Var. of PUNGEY.
pun'gyi. Var. of POONGHIE.
puniard. † PONIARD.
Pu'ni-ca'ce-æ (pū'nĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PUNICA. — **pu'ni-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
‖ **Pu'ni-ca fi'des** (pū'nĭ-kȧ fī'dēz). [L.] Punic faith; perfidy.
Pu'ni-cal (pū'nĭ-kăl), *a.* Punic. *R.* — **Punical pome**, pomegranate. *Obs*
pu'nice (pū'nĭs). Var of PUNESE. *Obs. or R.*
pu'nice. † PUNISH.
punie. † PUISNE.
pu'ni-ly (pū'nĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PUNY.
pu'ni-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
punirite. † PENURITY.
pun'ish-a-bl. Punishable. *R. Sp.*
pun'ish-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pun'ish-er, *n.* [Cf. F. *punisseur*.] One who inflicts punishment.
pun'isht. Punished. *Ref. Sp.*
Pu'nites (pū'nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
pu'ni tiv. Punitive. *Ref. Sp.*
Pun ja'bee. Var. of PUNJABI.
pun'jum, *n.* [Telugu *punjamu*, or Tamil *puñjam*, lit., a collection (of threads).] A kind of madras piece goods.
punk'er, *n.* A libertine. *Obs.*
pun'kin (pŭng'kĭn). Dial. Amer. var. of PUMPKIN.
punk'ish, *a.* Meretricious. *Obs.*
punk'ling, *n.* A young strumpet. *Obs.*
punk oak The water oak. *U. S.*
punk'y (pŭng'kĭ). Var. of PUNKIE.
pun'nage (pŭn'āj), *n.* Punning. *Rare.*
punne. † PUN, to pound.
pun'ner (pŭn'ẽr), *n.* A punster.
pun'net (-ĕt; ĭt; 151), *n.* A broad, shallow basket, for displaying fruit or flowers.
pun-nol'o-gy (pŭn-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pun* + *-logy*.] The art or practice of punning. *Rare.*
Pu'non (pū'nŏn). *Bib.*
pun-quet'to, *n.* [Dim. of *punk*, with It. ending.] A punk. *Obs.*
punse (*dial.* pōōns). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POUNCE, to spring; dial. Eng. var. of POUNCE, to bruise, etc.
punsoune. † PUNCHEON, a dagger.
punt, *n.* **1.** A point in some games of chance, as basset.
2. Act of gaming. *Rare.*
punt'a-bout', *n.* Practice in punting the football; also, the football used. *Eng.*
pun'tee. Var. of PUNTY.
pun'tel, *n.* = PUNTY.
punt'er, *n.* **a** One who punts a football. **b** One who uses a punt for boating or shooting.
pun'tey. Var. of PUNTY.
punt gun. A large-calibered shotgun fixed on a swivel in a punt, used in killing waterfowl.
pun'til (pŭn'tĭl), *n.* = PUNTY.
puntilio. † PUNCTILIO.
‖ **pun-til'la** (pōōn-tēl'yä; 195), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *punto* point.] Lacework or lacelike decoration.
punt shooter. One who hunts wild fowl from a punt, using a punt gun.
pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *n.* A puisne; a junior; novice. *Obs.*
puny, *n.* [From *punese* mistaken as a pl.] = PUNESE. *Obs.*
punye. † POYNYE.
punyete, *a.* Pungent. *Obs.*
punyoun. † OPINION.
punysce, punysshe. † PUNISH.
punyship, *n.* Youth; nonage. *Obs*
pu'oy (pōō'ĭ). Var. of POY, a pole. *Dial. Eng.*

2. Imperfectly developed in size or vigor; small and feeble; insignificant; petty. "Our *puny* speed." *Keble.*

A *puny* subject strikes at thy great glory. *Shak.*

Syn. — See PETTY.

pup (pŭp), *n.* [See PUPPY.] **1.** A young dog; a puppy.
2. A young seal.

pup, *v. i.;* PUPPED (pŭpt); PUP′PING. To bring forth whelps or young, as a bitch.

pu′pa (pū′pȧ), *n.; L. pl.* PUPÆ (-pē). [NL., fr. L. *pupa* girl, doll, puppet, fem. of *pupus.* Cf. PUPPET.] *Zoöl.* **1. a** The intermediate, usually quiescent, form assumed by metabolic insects after the larval stage or stages, and maintained without evident change in size or external structure until the beginning of the adult or imaginal stage. In typical cases, the body has a compact, more or less oval form, being often covered with hard cuticle or inclosed in a cocoon or case made by the larva. Many of the internal organs undergo extensive destructive changes, or *histolysis,* and are reproduced in the adult by the growth of certain groups of cells (as the *imaginal disks*) which remain intact throughout the destructive process. The typical pupa, as the chrysalis of most Lepidoptera, in which the appendages are closely bound to the body, is called a ‖**pu′pa ob-tec′ta** (ŏb-tĕk′tȧ), or *true pupa;* when the limbs are free it is called a ‖ **pu′pa li′be-ra** (lĭb′ē-rȧ), or *incomplete pupa;* when the larval skin is retained as a pupal covering it is called a ‖ **pu′pa co′arc-ta′ta** (kō′ärk-tā′tȧ), or *coarctate pupa.* **b** Hence, sometimes, the stage preceding the imago in other insects or an intermediate stage in the development of some other invertebrates.
2. [*cap.*] See PUPIDÆ.

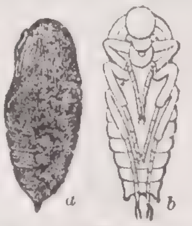

Pupas, *a* of Salt-marsh Moth, nat. size; *b* of Ground Beetle, enlarged.

pu′pal (pū′păl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a pupa.

pu-pa′ri-um (pū-pā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PUPA.] *Zoöl.* A coarctate pupa. — **pu-pa′ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pu′pate (pū′pāt), *v. i.* To become a pupa. — **pu-pa′tion** (pū-pā′shŭn), *n.*

Pu′pi-dæ (pū′pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of pulmonate land snails mostly of small (often minute) size having a long, spiral, often somewhat cylindrical shell, generally with a narrowed and more or less toothed aperture. The typical genus is *Pupa.*

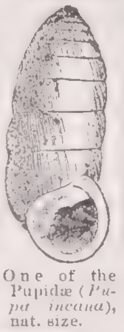
One of the Pupidæ (*Pupa incana*), nat. size.

pu′pi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*pupa* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a pupa; pupal.

pu-pig′er-ous (pū-pĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*pupa* + *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing, or containing, a pupa; — said of dipterous larvæ which do not molt when the pupa is formed within them.

pu′pil (pū′pĭl), *n.* [F. *pupille,* n. fem., L. *pupilla* the pupil of the eye, originally dim. of *pupa* a girl. See PUPPET; cf. PUPIL a scholar.] **1.** The contractile aperture in the iris; the apple of the eye. The pupil is round in most vertebrates whether it is enlarged or contracted. In foxes and cats it becomes elliptical or slitlike when it is contracted.
2. *Zoöl.* The central dark spot of an ocellus.

pu′pil, *n.* [F. *pupille,* n. masc. & fem., L. *pupillus, pupilla,* dim. of *pupus* boy, *pupa* girl. See PUPPET; cf. PUPIL of the eye.] **1.** A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor.
2. *Roman & Civil Law.* A boy or a girl under the age of puberty (under fourteen if a male, under twelve if a female) and placed in charge of a tutor or guardian.

Syn. — Learner, scholar, tyro. See DISCIPLE.

pu′pil-age (-āj), *n.* The state or period of being a pupil.

pu′pil-lar′i-ty, pu′pi-lar′i-ty (pū′pĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pupillarité.*] The period before puberty. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

pu′pil-la-ry (pū′pĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pupillaris:* cf. F. *pupillaire.* See PUPIL.] **1.** Of or pert. to a pupil or ward.
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

pupillary substitution. See SUBSTITUTION.

pu′pil-lom′e-ter (-lŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *pupilla* pupil + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye.

Pu-pin′ sys′tem (pū-pēn′). [After M. I. *Pupin,* of Columbia University, New York city.] *Telephony.* A system in which the clearness is increased by introducing inductance coils (**Pupin coils**) in the line.

Pu-pip′a-ra (pū-pĭp′ȧ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PUPIPAROUS.] *Zoöl.* A division of Diptera in which the young are born ready to become pupæ, as in the sheep tick, horse tick, etc.

pu-pip′a-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [*pupa* + *-parous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Bearing, or containing, a pupa, as the matured larvæ, or larval skins, of certain Diptera. **b** Of or pert. to the Pupipara.

pup′pet (pŭp′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *popet,* OF. *poupette;* akin to F. *poupée* a doll, prob. fr. L. *puppa, pupa,* a girl, doll, puppet. Cf. PUPA, PUPIL, PUPPY.] **1.** A little child; a poppet; pet. *Obs.*
2. A small image in the human form; a doll.
3. A similar figure, often with jointed limbs, moved by the hand or by strings or wires, as in a puppet show or a mock drama; a marionette.
4. One acting as another wills; a tool. *Scott.*
5. *Mach.* A lathe poppet.
6. = POPPET, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

pup′pet-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Appearance, action, or trivial finery resembling that of a puppet or puppet show; hence, mere form or show; affectation.

puppet show. A dramatic performance, usually grotesque or burlesque, carried on by means of puppets, often with dialogue spoken by those moving the puppets.

Pup′pis (pŭp′ĭs), *n.; gen.* PUPPIS. [L., stern, poop of a ship.] *Astron.* That part of the constellation Argo between Malus and Canis Major. See ARGO, 2.

pup′py (pŭp′ĭ), *n.; pl.* PUPPIES (-ĭz). [F. *poupée* doll, puppet. See PUPPET; cf. PUP, *n.*] **1.** The young of a canine animal, esp. of the common dog; a whelp.
2. A puppet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A conceited and impertinent person; a silly fop; — used in contempt.

I found my place taken by an ill-bred, awkward *puppy* with a money bag under each arm. *Addison.*

pup′py, *v. i.;* -PIED (-ĭd); -PY-ING. To bear whelps; to pup.

puppy fish. The angel fish (*Squatina squatina*).

pur, purr (pûr), *v. i.;* PURRED (pûrd); PUR′RING. [Of imitative origin.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat does when pleased.

pur, purr, *v. t.* To signify or express by purring. *Gray.*

pur, purr, *n.* The sound made by a purring cat.

Pu-ra′na (po͞o-rä′nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *purāṇa,* prop., ancient, fr. *purā* formerly.] One of a class of sacred Hindu poetical works in Sanskrit treating of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy and deeds of gods and heroes, the reigns of the Manus, and the deeds of their descendants. There are 18 principal Puranas, and 18 supplementary books, **Upa Puranas.** — **Pu-ran′ic** (-răn′ĭk), *a.*

Pur-beck′i-an (pŭr-bĕk′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the Isle of *Purbeck,* Eng.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the uppermost subdivision of the European Jurassic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

pur′blind′ (-blīnd′), *a.* [Prob. for *pure-blind,* i. e., wholly blind. See PURE; cf. POREBLIND.] **1.** Wholly blind.

Purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight. *Shak.*

2. Almost blind; dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.

O *purblind* race of miserable men. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — PURBLIND, BLIND. PURBLIND, in modern usage, commonly suggests spiritual shortsightedness or obtuseness; BLIND implies entire absence of vision; as, "the intolerable narrowness and the *purblind* conscience of the society" (*G. Eliot*); "My rage was *blind*" (*Shak.*).

— **pur′blind′ly,** *adv.* — **pur′blind′ness,** *n.*

pur′chas-a-ble (pûr′chās-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being purchased; hence, venal; corrupt.

pur′chase (pûr′chās), *v. t.;* PUR′CHASED (-chāst); PUR′CHAS-ING (-chās-ĭng). [ME. *purchasen, porchacen,* OF. *porchacier, purchacier,* to pursue, to seek eagerly, F. *pourchasser;* OF. *pour, por, pur,* for (L. *pro*) + *chacier* to pursue, to chase. See CHASE.] **1.** To pursue and obtain; to acquire by seeking; to gain, obtain, or acquire.

Your accent is something finer than you could *purchase* in so removed a dwelling. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* Technically, to acquire (real estate) by any means whatever other than by descent or inheritance.
3. To obtain (anything) by paying money or its equivalent; to buy for a price; as, to *purchase* land or a house.
4. To obtain by any outlay, as of labor, danger, sacrifice, etc.; as, to *purchase* favor with flattery.
5. To expiate by a fine or forfeit, as abuses. *Obs. Shak.*
6. To apply to (anything) a device for obtaining a mechanical advantage; to get a purchase upon, or apply a purchase to; also, to move by a purchase, as a cannon.

Syn. — See BUY.

pur′chase, *v. i.* **1.** To strive; to exert one's self. *Obs.*
2. To accomplish a thing by one's efforts; to maneuver.
3. To acquire wealth or property. *Obs. J. Webster.*

pur′chase, *n.* [ME. *purchas,* F. *pourchas,* OF. also *porchaz,* eager pursuit. See PURCHASE, *v. t.*] **1.** A seeking or getting anything; hence, endeavor; attempt. *Obs.*

I'll . . . get meat to save thee,
Or lose my life in the *purchase.* *Beau. & Fl.*

2. *Law.* Technically, the acquisition of lands or tenements by any means other than descent or inheritance.
3. The acquisition of title to, or property in, anything for a price; buying for money or its equivalent; as, abolition of the *purchase* of commissions in the British army.
4. That which is obtained, got, or acquired, in any manner, honestly or dishonestly; gain; booty; acquisitions; now, specif., that obtained for a price in money or its equivalent.

We met with little *purchase* upon this coast. *De Foe.*
Complete evidence of his right in the *purchase.* *Wheaton.*

5. Means of acquiring property; resource; gainful occupation; —chiefly in phrases such as *to live on,* or *to be left to, one's purchase.* *Obs. or Scot.*
6. Value or worth (in yield or return); — now used chiefly in phrases; as, a year's *purchase* (see YEAR'S PURCHASE).
7. Course; departure. *Obs.*
8. Any mechanical hold or advantage applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies, as by a lever, tackle, or capstan; also, the apparatus or device by which the advantage is gained, esp. a pulley tackle; hence, fig., an advantage used in applying one's power in any effort. The **differential purchase** is one in which the differential principle is used to secure a large mechanical advantage, etc., as a Chinese windlass. See TACKLE; also, see COLLIER'S PURCHASE, DUPLEX PURCHASE.
9. In New Hampshire, an unorganized minor territorial division consisting of land which was originally laid off and sold by the State to an individual or individuals.

worth, *or* **at,** [so many] **years' purchase,** worth, or at, a value or cost of a thing as expressed in the length of time required for its income to amount to the purchasing price; as, to buy an estate *at a year's,* or *at ten years', purchase.* To say one's life is **not worth a day's purchase** amounts to saying one will not live a day, or is in imminent peril.

pur′chas-er (pûr′chās-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who purchases; specif.: **a** *Law.* One who acquires an estate in lands by his own act or agreement, or who takes or obtains an estate by any means other than by descent or inheritance. **b** One who acquires property for a consideration, generally of money; a buyer; a vendee. **c** A mercenary. *Obs.*

pur′dah (pûr′dȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *parda.*] A curtain or screen; esp., in India one used to screen women from public observation; also, the material for making such curtains.

pure (pūr), *a.;* PUR′ER (pūr′ẽr); PUR′EST (-ĕst). [ME. *pure, pur,* F. *pur,* fr. L. *purus;* akin to *putus* pure, clear, *putare* to clean, set in order, settle, reckon, consider, think (perh. also L. *putare* to prune), Skr. *pū* to clean. Cf. PUTATIVE.] **1.** Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; free from mixture or combination; clear; mere; simple; unmixed; sheer; as, *pure* water; *pure* air; *pure* compassion. "*Pure* need." *Shak.*

A guinea is *pure* gold if it has in it no alloy. *I. Watts.*

2. Complete; whole; well; fine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. Free from moral defilement or guilt; hence, innocent; guileless; chaste; — applied to persons, actions, motives, etc. "Keep thyself *pure.*" 1 *Tim.* v. 22.
4. Free from what harms, vitiates, weakens, or pollutes; genuine; real; perfect; — applied to things, actions, etc.; as, he spoke *pure* French. "*Pure* religion." *Tickell.*

Such was the origin of a friendship as warm and *pure* as any that ancient or modern history records. *Macaulay.*

5. *Bib.* Ritually clean; fitted for holy services.
6. Of a single, simple sound; — said of vowel sounds which begin and end with the same sound, and of unaspirated consonant sounds.
7. Taken in its essential character and apart from applications; abstract; theoretic; as, *pure* science; *pure* mathematics; — distinguished from *applied.*
8. *Kantianism.* Free from empirical elements; a priori; as, *pure* intuition; *pure* reason.
9. *Music.* Perfect mathematically, as of intervals, intonation, or harmony; — opposed to *tempered.* See SCALE.

Syn. — Utter, downright, unqualified. — PURE, SHEER, ABSOLUTE. PURE, as here compared, is often equivalent to *mere;* SHEER is stronger, and is tantamount to *utter* or *downright;* that is ABSOLUTE, as here compared, which is regarded as strictly or unqualifiedly what it is declared to be; as, *pure* folly; a *sheer* impossibility; "the *sheer,* inimitable Celtic note" (*M. Arnold*); "beasts, *absolute,* unmitigated beasts" (*Coleridge*). See MERE, RANK.

pure act. = ACTUS PURUS. — **p. capital.** See 2d CAPITAL, 3. — **p. color** *or* **colour,** a color, as a spectral color, free from admixture with any other color or with white light. — **p. culture,** *Bacteriol.,* a nutrient culture medium containing a growth of a single bacterial species, free from other organisms. — **p. equation,** *Math.,* an equation involving only one power of the symbol considered. — **p. forest,** *Forestry,* a forest in which at least eighty per cent of the trees are of the same species. — **p. from,** free from any admixture of. — **p. gait.** = OPEN GAIT. — **p. irritant,** *Toxicology,* a poison that produces inflammation without corrosive action. — **p. of** = PURE FROM. — **p. political economy.** See ECONOMICS. — **p. premium.** See PREMIUM, 3. — **p. proposition.** See PROPOSITION, 5. — **p. scarlet,** a pigment. See MERCURIC IODIDE. — **p. spectrum.** *Physics.* See SPECTRUM. — **p. syllogism,** *Logic,* a syllogism whose premises are pure propositions.

pure (pūr), *n.* **1.** Purity. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*
2. *Tanning.* A mixture, as of dogs' or pigeons' dung in water, for bating kips and skins after liming.

pure, *v. t.* **1.** To purify; to refine. *Rare.*
2. *Tanning.* To bate with pure.

Pure, Simon. A Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." Being about to visit London, he carries a letter of introduction to an English Quaker, Obadiah Prim, guardian of a young heiress. Colonel Feignwell gets Pure's credentials and impersonates him at Prim's house, where the real Simon Pure, on presenting himself, is treated as an impostor and has to establish his identity. Hence: [*often l. c.*] **Si′mon-pure′,** *a.*

‖ **pu′rée′** (pü′rā′), *n.* [F.] A dish made by boiling food to a pulp and rubbing it through a sieve; as, a *purée* of fish or chestnuts; esp., a soup with thickening so treated.

pure′ly (pūr′lĭ), *adv.* In a pure manner; as: **a** Without admixture of anything injurious, inharmonious, or the like. **b** Completely; wholly; perfectly; entirely; also, *Obs. or R. or Dial.,* exceedingly; as, he is *purely* angry. **c** Merely; simply; solely. **d** Chastely; innocently.

pure′ness, *n.* State or quality of being pure.

pur′fle (pûr′f'l), *v. t.* [ME. *purfilen,* OF. *pourfiler; pour* for + *fil* a thread, L. *filum.* See PROFILE; cf. PURL a border.] **1.** To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider; to ornament with metallic threads.

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser.*

2. To edge or line with fur.
3. *Arch., Cabinetwork, etc.* To ornament with tracery, inlay, or the like, esp. around the edges, as a violin body.

pur′fle, *v. i.* To make, hem, or embroider a border.

pur′fle, *n.* [See PURFLE, *v.;* cf. PURFILE.] **1.** A hem, border, or trimming, as of embroidered work.
2. *Her.* A border of any heraldic fur.

pur′fled (-f'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of PURFLE. **Specif.:** *p. a. Her.* Trimmed or garnished, as armor; also, bordered.

purfled work, *Arch.,* delicate tracery, esp. Gothic.

pur′fling (-flĭng), *n.* Ornamentation on a border; specif., an inlaid border of a musical instrument, as a violin.

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pupa shell. A land snail of the genus *Pupa* or family Pupidæ.
pupe. † POOP.
pu-pe′lo (pū-pē′lō), *n.* Cider brandy. *Local, U. S.*
pupette. † PUPPET.
pu-pig′e-nous (pū-pĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*pupa* + *-genous.*] Pupiparous.
pu′pil-a-bil′i-ty (pū′pĭl-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality characteristic of a pupil. *Nonce Word.*
pu′pil-ar, pu′pil-lar (pū′pĭ-lȧr), *a.* Pupillary. [LARITY.]
pu′pi-lar′i-ty. Var. of PUPIL-
pu′pi-la-ry. Var. of PUPILLARY.
pu′pil-ate, pu′pil-late (pū′pĭ-lāt), *a.* [See PUPIL of the eye.] Ocellate, as a color spot.
pupile, pupill. † PEOPLE.
pu′piled, pu′pilled (pū′pĭld), *a.* Pupilate.
pu′pil-ize, pu′pil-lize (-pĭ-līz), *v. i.* To teach pupils; tutor.
pu′pil-lage. Var. of PUPILAGE.
pu′pil-lar. Var. of PUPILAR.
pu′pil-late, *v. i.* [L. *pupillare.*] To cry like a peacock. *Obs.*
pu′pil-lo′ni-an (pū′pĭ-lō′nĭ-ăn), *n.* [See PUPILLATE, *v.*] Prob., one who cries like a peacock. *Obs.*
pu′pil-los′co-py (-lŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [See PUPIL; -SCOPE.] *Med.* = SKIASCOPY. [tutor. *Obs.*]
pu′pil-mon′ger, *n.* A teacher;
Pupin coil. See PUPIN SYSTEM.
Pu-piv′o-ra (pū-pĭv′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: *pupa* + L. *vorare* to devour.] *Zoöl.* Group including the ichneumon flies and their allies. — **pu-piv′o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*
puple. † PEOPLE.
puplican. † PUBLICAN.
puplisch. † PUBLISH.
pu′poid (pū′poid), *a.* [*pupa* + *-oid.*] Pupiform.
puppe. † POOP, the stern.
pup′pet, *v. t.* To dress, play with, treat, etc., like a doll. *Obs.*
puppet head. = POPPET HEAD.
pup′pet-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
pup′pet-ly, *a.* Puppetlike. *Obs.*
pup′pet-man (-măn), **-mas′ter,** *n.* A master of a puppet show.
puppet play. A puppet show.
puppet player. One who manages puppets in a puppet show.
puppet valve. = POPPET VALVE.
pup′pi-fy (pŭp′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*puppy* + *-fy.*] To make a puppy of; stultify. *Obs.* [a puppy. *R.*]
pup′pi-ly (-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Like
pupplicane. † PUBLICAN.
pupplisch. † PUBLISH.
pup′py-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pup′py-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
pup′py-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Conceited impudence; silly affectation. [*Obs. Slang.*]
pup′py-snatch′, *n.* A snare.
pupule, pupull. † PEOPLE.
Pu-qui′na (po͞o-kē′nä), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of low culture about Lake Titicaca, forming a distinct linguistic stock. — **Pu-qui′nan** (-năn), *a.*
pur. † POOR, PURE.
pur. † PAR, *prep.,* for.
pur (*dial.* pûr, pû). Var. of POOR. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Pur (pûr). *Bib.*
P U R. *Abbr.* Purchasing receipt: — used on the tape of stock tickers. [PAIR. *Obs.*]
pur, post, pare. = POST AND
puraill, purale, purall. † PORAIL. [TURE.]
puraventure. † PERADVEN-
purcatorie. † PURGATORY.
purce. † PURSE.
purce′lane. † PURSLANE.
purcevante. † PURSUIVANT.
pur′chas. † PURCHASE. [*Sp.*]
pur′chas-a-bl. Purchasable. *R.*
pur′chase-a-ble, *a.* Purchasable.
purchase money. Money paid, or contracted to be paid, for a thing bought. — **purchase-money mortgage,** a mortgage on property to secure the price of sale.
purchase shears. Very powerful shears with removable steel cutters of rectangular section.
purche. † PURGE.
purcinct, *n.* [OF. *porceinte, pourceinte:* cf. LL. *porcinta, porcinctus, procincta, procinctus.* Cf. PRECINCT.] Precinct. *Obs.* [CULLIS.]
purcoloys, purculleise. † PORT-
purd. Purred. *Ref. Sp.*
pure. † POUR; PORE, *v.*
pure (pür). Obs. or Scot. var. of POOR.
pure, *adv.* Purely; quite; entirely. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pureayn, *a.* Violet. *Obs. Scot.*
pureblinde. † PURBLIND.
pured, *a.* Furred. *Obs.*
pured, *a.* Purified; clarified; refined; as, *pured* butter. *Obs.*
puren. † PORE.
puresche. † PERISH.
purete. † PURITY.
‖**pur′ et sim′ple** (pür′ ā săN′pl'). [F.] Pure and simple; absolute.
pur′file (pûr′fĭl), *n.* [OF. *pourfil, porfil.* See PURFLE.] A sort of trimming of tinsel and thread for women's gowns. *Obs.*
pur′fire. † PORPHYRY.
purflew. † PURFLE, *n.*
pur′fly (pûr′flĭ), *a.* [*purfle* + 3d *-y.*] Wrinkled, as in obesity. *Rare.*
pur′ga (po͞or′gȧ), *n.* [Russ.] In Siberia and Alaska, a very violent snowstorm, or blizzard.
pur′ga-ment (pûr′gȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *purgamentum* offscourings, expiatory sacrifice. See PURGE.] *Obs.* **a** An excretion. **b** *Med.* A purgative.

N O P

pur-ga′tion (pûr-gā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *purgation*, L. *purgatio*. See PURGE.] **1**. Act of purging; specif., evacuation of the bowels.
2. *Law.* The clearing of one's self from alleged guilt. Purgation by means of oath helpers (see COMPURGATION), from its use in the ecclesiastical courts, was called **canonical purgation**; that by ordeal or combat (see these words), from its not having originally been sanctioned by the church, was called **vulgar purgation.**
Let him put me to my *purgation.* *Shak.*

pur′ga-tive (pûr′gȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *purgativus*: cf. F. *purgatif.*] **1**. Purging or tending to purge; cathartic.
2. Freeing from fault or blame; clearing from guilt; purging; as, a *purgative* answer; *purgative* evidence.

pur′ga-tive, *n.* *Med.* A purging medicine; a cathartic. The *purgatives*, or *cathartics*, are more energetic and certain in action than the *laxatives*, which simply increase the tendency to alvine evacuation; and are less powerful and irritant than the *drastic* purges, which cause profuse, repeated, and watery evacuations.

pur′ga-to′ri-al (-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201) } *a.* Of or pertaining to **pur′ga-to′ri-an** (-tō′rĭ-ăn) } purgatory; expiatory.

pur′ga-to′ri-an, *n.* A believer in the existence of a purgatory.

pur′ga-to-ry (pûr′gȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *purgatorium*: cf. F. *purgatoire.* See PURGE.] **1**. [*often cap.*] A state or place of purification after death; in the belief of Roman Catholics and some others, a place in which the souls of persons who die in the grace and love of God expiate such offenses as do not merit eternal damnation, or in which they satisfy the justice of God for sins that have been forgiven. After this purgation from impurities, the souls are believed to be received into heaven. In the belief of the Roman Catholic Church, the sufferings in purgatory may be mitigated, relieved, or shortened, by the prayers of the faithful and by the saying of masses.
2. Any place of purification; a place or state of temporary or temporal torment.
3. A chasm or cleft in a cliff or wall of rock differing from a flume in not having a stream. *Local, U. S.*

pur′ga-to-ry, *a.* [L. *purgatorius.*] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.

purgatory hammer. *Folklore.* A prehistoric stone hammer,—formerly supposed to have been buried with the dead for use in knocking at the gates of purgatory.

purge (pûrj), *v. t.*; PURGED (pûrjd); PURG′ING (pûr′jĭng). [ME. *purgen*, OF. *purgier*, F. *purger*, L. *purgare*; *purus* pure + the root of *agere* to make, to do. See PURE; AGENT.] **1**. To cleanse, clear, or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous. "Till fire *purge* all things new." *Milton.*
2. To clear of guilt, or moral or ceremonial defilement.
Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean. *Ps.* li. 7.
3. *Law.* To clear from guilt or liability; to free from a charge by purgation.
4. To remove in cleansing; to deterge; to wash away.
Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. *Ps.* lxxix. 9.
5. *Med.* To operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine, or in a similar manner.
6. To clarify; to defecate, as liquors.
7. To clear of sediment, as a boiler, or of air, as a steam pipe, by driving off or permitting escape.
8. To void. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
9. To prune or trim, as a tree. *Obs.*

purge, *v. i.* **1**. To become pure, as by clarification.
2. To have or produce frequent evacuations from the intestines, as by means of a cathartic.
3. To clear one's self of guilt or liability.

purge, *n.* [Cf. F. *purge.* See PURGE, *v. t.*] **1**. Act of purging; purgation.
The preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdom of Northumberland. *Fuller.*
2. That which purges; esp., a purgative.

purg′er (pûr′jẽr), *n.* One that purges; a purge.

pur′ger-y (pûr′jẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *purgerie.*] The part of a sugarhouse where molasses is drained from the sugar.

purg′ing (pûr′jĭng), *n.* Act or process of cleansing or purifying; specif., excessive evacuations; esp., diarrhea.

purg′ing, *p. a.* That purges; cleansing. — **purging agaric**, a common white polyporaceous fungus (*Polyporus officinalis*) of Europe. — **p. cassia**, the pudding-pipe tree, or cañafistula. — **p. flax**, an annual European species of flax (*Linum catharticum*), used as a cathartic and diuretic. — **p. nut**, the physic nut.

pu′ri-fi-ca′tion (pū′rĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *purificatio*: cf. F. *purification.* See PURIFY.] **1**. Act of purifying; act or operation of removing impure, noxious, or foreign matter.
2. Act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement; hence, a cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; extinction of sinful desires.
3. *R. C. Ch.* The pouring of wine into the chalice after the priest's communion, to purify the chalice.
Purification (of the Virgin Mary). *Eccl.* See *Feast of the Purification (of the Virgin Mary)*, under FEAST.

pu′ri-fi-ca-tive (pū′rĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv; pū-rĭf′ĭ-kȧ-), *a.* [Cf. F. *purificatif.*] Tending to purify; purifying.

pu′ri-fi-ca′tor (pū′rĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* One that purifies; a purifier; specif., *Eccl.*, a linen cloth used to wipe the chalice after celebration of the Eucharist; a mundatory.

pu-rif′i-ca-to-ry (pū-rĭf′ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *purificatorius.*] Serving or tending to purify; purificative.

pu′ri-fi′er (pū′rĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that purifies or cleanses, as an apparatus for purifying coal gas or a machine for cleansing flour middlings; a cleanser; a refiner.

pu′ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *purifier*, L. *purificare*; *purus* pure + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See PURE; -FY.] To make pure; specif.: **a** To clear from material defilement or imperfection; to free from extraneous or noxious matter; as, to *purify* liquors or air. **b** To free from guilt or moral defilement; as, to *purify* the heart. **c** To free from ceremonial or legal defilement.
And Moses . . . *purified* the altar. *Lev.* viii. 15.
d To free from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to *purify* a language. **e** *Scots Law.* To free (a condition) from defect or imperfection by performance or fulfillment.

pu′ri-fy (pū′rĭ-fī), *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear.

Pu′rim (pū′rĭm), *n.* [Heb. *pūr*, pl. *pūrīm*, a lot.] A Jewish festival, called also the **Feast of Lots**, instituted according to tradition to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the machinations of Haman, but in fact of Babylonian or Persian origin. *Esther* ix. 26.

pu′rine (pū′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **pu′rin** (-rĭn). [Abbr. fr. L. *purum* pure + NL. *uricum* uric + *-in.*] *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, $C_5H_4N_4$, prepared from uric acid, regarded as the parent substance of compounds of the uric acid group. These may be named with reference to it, numbers being used to indicate the positions of substituting groups (see *Illust.*). Thus, adenine is 6-amino-purine, uric acid is 2, 6, 8-trioxypurine, etc. See ALLOXURIC.

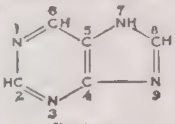

Purine.

pu′ri-ri (pōō′rē-rē; *colloq.* pōō-rē′rē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand verbenaceous timber tree (*Vitex littoralis*).

pur′ism (pūr′ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *purisme.*] Rigid adherence to, or insistence upon, purity or nicety, esp. in literary style, use of words, etc.; also, a form of expression exhibiting such adherence. "Political *purism.*" *De Quincey.*

pur′ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *puriste.*] **1**. One solicitous, esp. oversolicitous, about purity or nicety, esp. in language.
2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *Rare.*

pu-ris′tic (pū-rĭs′tĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or character- **pu-ris′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } istic of, purists or purism.

pu′ri-tan (pū′rĭ-tăn), *n.* [From PURITY.] **1**. One who is scrupulous and strict in his religious life; one who practices or affects great purity of life; — sometimes used derogatorily; originally self-applied to certain Anabaptists.
She would make a *puritan* of the Devil. *Shak.*
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, opposed traditional and formal usages, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law; — orig. a term of reproach. As a political party the Puritans were in the ascendant during the Commonwealth period (1649-59). Many before that time had emigrated to New England, forming the bulk of the early population.

Pu′ri-tan, *a.* Of or pert. to the Puritans; characteristic of the Puritans. — **Puritan City**, Boston, Mass.; — alluding to the character of its founders and early inhabitants.

pu′ri-tan′ic (-tăn′ĭk) } *a.* **1**. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the **pu′ri-tan′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } Puritans, or their doctrines and practice.
2. Precise and very scrupulous in observance of religious requirements and in the manner of living; strict; rigid.
Puritanical circles, from which plays and novels were strictly excluded. *Macaulay.*
— **pu′ri-tan′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pu′ri-tan′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Pu′ri-tan-ism (pū′rĭ-tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines, ideas, or practice of, or characteristic of, Puritans; strictness or austerity, esp. in matters of religion or conduct.

Pu′ri-tan-ize (-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To agree with, or teach, the doctrines or notions of Puritans; to conform to the practice of Puritans.

Pu′ri-tan-ize, *v. t.* To bring into harmony with, or cause to conform to, the doctrines, ideas, or practices of Puritans.

pu′ri-ta′no (pōō′rē-tä′nō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A medium-sized cigar pointed at both ends, resembling a perfecto.

pu′ri-ty (pū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *purete*, *purte*, OF. *purté*, F. *pureté*, fr. L. *puritas*, fr. *purus* pure. See PURE.] The condition or quality of being pure. Specif.: **a** Freedom from foreign admixture or deleterious matter; as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of drugs, of metals. **b** Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. **c** Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; chastity; as, *purity* of life. **d** Freedom from any sinister or improper motives or views; as, *purity* of purpose. **e** Freedom from foreign words and idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style. **f** Of a color: freedom from admixture of white or any other color.

Pur′kin-je′an (pûr′kĭn-jē′ăn), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or named after, the Bohemian physiologist J. E. Purkinje; as, the *Purkinjean* vesicle.

Pur′kin-je phe-nom′e-non (pōōr′kĭn-yĕ). The change in relative brightness of the different colors of the spectrum when darkened, the long-wave end becoming darker, the short-wave end brighter. The change involves time for adaptation in the eye, and the phenomenon has been explained as due to visual purple, as in twilight vision.

Pur′kin-je's images (-yĕz). *Physiol. & Optics.* **a** The intraretinal images produced by the retinal blood vessels. The images may be seen in one's own eye by moving a light in front of it. **b** = SANSON'S IMAGES.

purl (pûrl), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *perler*, v., prop. to shape in the form of pearls, to take the form of pearls; cf. *perlé*, p. p. pearled, pearly, beady, *sucre perlé* sugar boiled twice. Cf. PEARL.] Malt liquor, medicated or spiced; formerly, ale or beer bittered with herbs, as wormwood, for a tonic; now, hot beer with gin, sugar, and spices.

purl, *v. t. & i.*; PURLED (pûrld); PURL′ING. [Contr. fr. *purfle.* See PURFLE.] **1**. To decorate with a border, fringe, or embroidery; to purfle.
Cloth . . . poudered with redde roses *purled* with fine gold. *Hall.*
2. To invert the stitches in knitting; to seam.

purl, *n.* [Cf. PURFILE.] **1**. In the 15th-17th centuries, a border of embroidery, gold lace, or galloon. Cf. PEARL, *n.*, 2 **e**.
2. A spiral of gold or silver wire for use in lace making.
3. *Knitting.* Inversion of stitches, which produces a ribbed appearance; seaming or ribbing; backstitch.
4. A plait or fold in an article of dress.
5. A sort of lace (16th cent.) sometimes of great value; also, a certain quantity of it; as, so many shillings the *purl.*

purl, *v. i.* [Perh. imitative; cf. Sw. *porla*; also E. dial. *pirl* to spin (a top), to whirl.] **1**. To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions; to eddy, swirl; also, to make a murmuring sound, as water running over stones.
2. To move in circles, ripples, or undulations; to curl.
Thin winding breath which *purled* up to the sky. *Shak.*
3. To upset; capsize. *Slang. Now Rare.*

purl (pûrl), *v. t.* **1**. To cause to purl; to whirl about.
2. To upset; capsize; unhorse. *Slang. Now Rare.*
3. To wind; twine. *Obs. or Scot.*

purl, *n.* [See PURL, *v. i.*] **1**. A circle made by the motion of a fluid; an eddy; a ripple. *Drayton.*
2. A gentle murmur, as of purling water.
3. A purling stream. *Obs.*

pur′lieu (pûr′lū), *n.* [Corrupted (by influence of *lieu* place) fr. OF. *puralée*, *poralée* (equiv. to LL. *perambulatio* a survey of boundaries, originally, a going through), fr. *poraler* to go through; *por* (L. *pro*, confused, however, with L. *per* through) + *aler* to go, F. *aller.* Cf. PRO-; ALLEY.] **1**. *Eng. Hist.* Afforested land, severed from the royal forest by perambulation, and disafforested so as to remit to the former owners their rights; — used esp. of land afforested by the early Norman kings and later disafforested as having been taken in violation of individual or common rights, as that so separated in 1218.
2. Hence, the outer portion of any place; an adjacent district; environs; outskirts; neighborhood. "The *purlieus* of St. James." *Swift.*

pur′lin } (pûr′lĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Arch.* In roofs, **pur′line** } a horizontal member supported on the principals and supporting the common rafters. See ROOF, *Illust.*

purl′ing (pûr′lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PURL. Hence: *n.* The motion or murmur of a small stream running among obstructions.

pur-loin′ (pûr-loin′), *v. t.*; PUR-LOINED′ (-loind′); PUR-LOIN′ING. [OF. *purloignier*, *porloignier*, to retard, delay; *pur*, *por*, *pour*, for (L. *pro*) + *loin* far, far off (L. *longe*). Cf. PROLONG; ELOIGN.] **1**. To set aside; prolong; delay. *Obs.*
2. To take away for one's self; hence, to steal; filch.
Had from his wakeful custody *purloined*
The guarded gold *Milton.*
Syn. — See STEAL.

pur-loin′, *v. i.* To practice theft; to steal. *Titus* ii. 10.

pur′par′ty (pûr′pär′tĭ), *n.* [OF. *porpartie*; *por* for + *partie* a part. Cf. PRO-; PARTY.] *Law.* A share or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener.

pur′ple (pûr′p'l), *n.* [ME. *purpre*, *pourpre*, OF. *purpre*, *porpre*, *pourpre*, F. *pourpre*, L. *purpura* purple fish, purple dye, fr. Gr. πορφύρα the purple fish, a shell from which the purple dye was obtained, purple dye; cf. πορφύρεος dark (said of the sea), purple, πορφύρειν to grow dark (said of the sea), to be troubled; perh. akin to L. *furere* to rage, E. *fury*: cf. AS. *purpure.* Cf. PORPHYRY, PURPURE.] **1**. A color formed by, or resembling that formed by, a combination of the primary colors red and blue. Purple may be held to include all shades produced by this combination, lilac, violet, mauve, etc. Purple was the most esteemed color among the ancients, but the words of classical Hebrew and Greek literature commonly translated by *purple* probably were used for the color we call crimson.
2. Cloth dyed purple, or a garment of such color; esp., a purple robe, worn as an emblem of rank or authority, specif. that worn by Roman emperors.
Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine twined linen, and blue, and *purple*, and scarlet. *Ex.* xxvi. 1.
3. Imperial or regal rank or power; also, colloq., exalted station; great wealth. "Born in the *purple.*" *Gibbon.*
4. A cardinalate. See CARDINAL, *n.*, 1.
5. A purple shell of the genus *Purpura.*
6. *pl.* *Med.* Purpura, esp. purpura hemorrhagica.
7. *pl.* = EARCOCKLE.
8. *pl.* The male orchis. *Dial. Eng.*
9. Any pigment or dye which colors purple.
purple of Cas′sius (kăsh′ŭs) [after the discoverer, A. *Cassius*, German physician of the 17th century], a purple pigment containing gold, used in painting and staining porcelain and glass. — **p. of mollusca**, punicin.

pur′ple (pûr′p'l), *v. t.*; PUR′PLED (-p'ld); PUR′PLING (-plĭng). To make purple; to dye of a purple or deep red color.

pur′ple, *v. i.* To become or turn purple.
Waters blushing and gilding and *purpling.* *G. W. Cable.*

pur′ple, *a.* **1**. Showing or having the color purple; of a color formed by the combination, in any proportions, of red and blue or, formerly, of a color approaching crimson.
I view a field of blood,
And Tiber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*
2. Imperial; regal; — from the color having been an emblem of such authority. "Thy *purple* pride." *Shelley.*
3. Brilliant; shining; beautiful; as, *purple* patches or passages in a literary work.
purple avens. See AVENS. — **p. beech.** = COPPER BEECH. — **p. bells**, a Mexican scrophulariaceous vine (*Rhodochiton volubile*), with purple, bell-shaped flowers. — **p. bent.** **a** A grass (*Agrostis alba vulgaris*) resembling redtop or fiorin. **b** A valueless American grass (*Calamovilfa brevipilis*). — **p. berry**, a Tasmanian pittosporaceous climbing shrub (*Billardiera longiflora*) with purple berries. — **p. birthroot.** = PURPLE TRILLIUM. — **p. broom**, an Australian polygalaceous plant (*Comesperma retusa*). — **p. carmine**, murexide. — **p. cinquefoil.** See COMARUM. — **p. clover.** **a** The red clover. **b** A western American clover (*Trifolium involucratum*) with purple-flowered heads. **c** An Australian fabaceous plant (*Glycine tabacina*) used for forage. — **p. coneflower.** See BRAUNERIA. — **p. copper ore**, *Min.*, bornite. — **p. dogwood**, an American dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*), so called in allusion to the color of its twigs. — **p. emperor.** See EMPEROR BUTTERFLY. — **p. fig**, the rough-leaved or white fig of Australia (*Ficus aspera*). — **p. finch**, a common American finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) the male of which has the head and breast rosy red. — **p. fish**, a purple shell. *Obs. or R.* — **p. fringe**, the smoke tree. — **p. gallinule.** See GALLINULE. — **p. goatsbeard**, salsify. — **p. grackle.** See CROW BLACKBIRD. — **p. grass**, any of various plants having purple flowers or purplish spotted foliage, as red clover, spotted medic, swamp loosestrife, etc. — **p. hardhack**, the common hardhack. — **p. haw.** **a** The bluewood. *U. S.* **b** The West Indian rhamnaceous tree *Condalia obovata.* — **p. heath**, any of several tremandraceous heathlike plants of the genus

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pur′ga-tiv. Purgative. *Ref. Sp.*
pur′ga-tive-ly, *adv.* of PURGATIVE.
Pur′ga-to′rio, Il (ēl pōōr′gä-tō′rē-ō). [It.] See DIVINA COMMEDIA.
pur′ga-to′ri-ous (pûr′gȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *purgatorius.*] Purgatorial. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]
purge′a-ble (pûr′jȧ-b'l), *a.* See
pur′ging-ness, *n.* Purgation *Obs.*
pur-gun′nah. † PERGUNNAH.
pur′i (pŏŏr′ē). Var. of PURREE. See INDIAN YELLOW **a**.
pu-rif′i-cant (pū-rĭf′ĭ-kănt), *n.* A purifying agent.
purification flower. The snowdrop. It blossoms at the time of the feast of the Purification.
pu-rif′i-ca-to-ry (pū-rĭf′ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *purificatorius* purifying.] *Eccl.* = PURIFICATOR, *n.*, 2. *Rare.*
pu′ri-form (pū′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pus*, *puris*, pus + *-form.*] *Med.* In the form of, or like, pus.
pur′ist (pūr′ĭst), *a.* Puristic. *R.*
Pu′ri-tan-iz′er (pū′rĭ-tăn-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who Puritanizes.
Pu′ri-tant, *n.* A Puritan. *Obs.*
Pur′kin-je-San′son's′ images. = SANSON'S IMAGES.
Purkinje's cells. *Anat.* = CELLS OF PURKINJE.
Purkinje's figures. = PURKINJE'S IMAGES **a**.
purl (*dial.* pûrl, pŭl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIRL, *v.*
purl (pûrl), *n.* A tern; esp., the common tern. *Local, Eng.*
purld. Purled. *Ref. Sp.*
purl′house′, *n.* A drinking place where purl was sold. *Obs. or Hist.*
pur′li-cue, pur′li-que (pĭr′lĭ-kū), *n.* [Cf. F. *par la queue* by the tail; perh. applied to an addition at the end.] Recapitulation; résumé; also, a flourish in writing. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To recapitulate. *Scot.*
purl′man, *n.* A vender of purl, or beer. *Slang, Eng.*
pur-loind′. Purloined. *Ref. Sp.*
pur-loin′er, *n.* One who purloins; a thief.
purl stitch. = 3d PURL, 3.
purlue, pur′ly. † PURLIEU.
purnele. † PARNEL.
purpaisse. † PORPOISE.
pur′part (pûr′pärt), *n.* *Law.* = PURPARTY.
purpayne. † PORT-PAIN.
purpense, *v. t.* [OF. *porpenser.*] To premeditate. *Obs.*
pur′pen-tine. † PORCUPINE.
pur′per. † PURPLE.
purpes. † PURPOSE.
purpete, *n.* Especial care. *Obs.*
pur′pl. Purple. *Ref. Sp.*
pur′pld. Purpled. *Ref. Sp.*

Tetratheca. Tasmania. — **purple heron**, an Old World heron (*Ardea*, or *Pyrrherodias, purpurea*) chiefly grayish with a black crown and maroon breast. — **p. jacobæa**, purple ragwort. — **p. laurel**, the mountain rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*). *U. S.* — **p. lily.** **a** = MARTAGON. **b** Any Australian iridaceous plant of the genus *Patersonia*. — **p. loosestrife**, a lythraceous plant of Europe and the eastern U. S. (*Lythrum salicaria*) having a long spike of purple flowers. — **p. martin**, a large swallow (*Progne subis*) widely distributed in North America, formerly abundant in towns and villages. It is disappearing from localities where the house sparrow has become abundant. — **p. medic**, lucern or alfalfa. — **p. melick grass**, the European grass *Molinia cærulea*. See MOLINIA. — **p. mullein**, a species of mullein (*Verbascum phœniceum*) having handsome purple or pink flowers. — **p. oat**, a wild oat (*Avena striata*) with reddish purple spikelets. — **p. orchis**, the showy orchis. *U. S.* — **p. ore.** = BLUE BILLY. — **p. osier**, the purple willow. — **p. ragwort**, a South African asteraceous plant (*Senecio elegans*) with purple-rayed flowers. — **p. sandpiper**, a sandpiper (*Arquatella maritima*) of the coasts of northern Europe and northeastern America, having the upper parts in winter purplish black and the under parts white. — **p. scale**, the orange scale *Mytilaspis citricola*. — **p. shell**, a shell of the genus *Ianthina* or of *Purpura* or other genus yielding purple dye. — **p. spurge**, the hyssop spurge. — **p. sweet sultan**, an asteraceous garden herb (*Centaurea suaveolens*). — **p. trillium**, one of the birthroots (*Trillium erectum*) of the eastern United States, having pink or purple ill-scented flowers. — **p. wake-robin**, the purple trillium. — **p. willow**, an osier willow (*Salix purpurea*) of Europe and Asia, having bark rich in tannin and salicin. — **p. willow-herb**, the purple loosestrife.

Purple Loosestrife.

pur′ple-heart′ (pûr′p'l-härt′), *n.* A strong, durable, and elastic purplish wood, from several tropical American cæsalpiniaceous trees of the genus *Copaiva*.

pur′port (pûr′pōrt; pûr-pōrt′; 201), *v. t.*; PUR′PORT-ED; PUR′PORT-ING. [AF. *purporter*, fr. OF. *porporter*, *pourporter*, to carry about, reflex. to stretch, extend; *por* (L. *pro*) + *porter* to carry. See PORT to carry.] To have the appearance or convey the impression of being, meaning, or signifying (some particular thing); to import; to mean or seem to mean or intend; — often with an object clause or infinitive; as, the letter *purports* to be from the president; the law *purports* to be in the interest of morality.

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
Matter which little *purported*. *Rowe.*

pur′port (pûr′pōrt; 201: *formerly* pur-port′, *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *porporter*, *pourporter*, to carry about, extend, in AF. to contain. See PURPORT, *v.*] **1.** Meaning; import; tenor; tendency.

The whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*
A look so piteous in *purport*. *Shak.*

2. Disguise; covering. *Obs.*

For she her sex under that strange *purport*
Did use to hide. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See MEANING.

pur′pose (pûr′pŭs), *v. t.*; PUR′POSED (-pŭst); PUR′POS-ING (-ĭng). [ME. *purposen*, fr. OF. *purposer*, *pourposer*; *pur*, *por*, *pour* (L. *pro*), for + *poser* to place. The pronunciation with *s* (not *z*) and the accent on the first syllable are due to the influence of the noun. See POSE; cf. PROPOSE.] **1.** To set forth; to propose; propound. *Obs.*

2. To propose as an aim to one's self; to determine upon; to intend; to design; to resolve; — often followed by an infinitive or dependent clause. *Chaucer.*

Did nothing *purpose* against the state. *Shak.*
I *purpose* to write the history of England. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See PROPOSE.

pur′pose, *v. i.* **1.** To have a purpose; to intend.
2. To discourse. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

pur′pose, *n.* [ME. *purpos*, fr. OF. *pourpos*, F. *propos*, fr. the v. See PURPOSE, *v.*] **1.** That which one sets before himself as an object to be attained; the end or aim to be kept in view in any plan, measure, exertion, or operation; design; intention. "Infirm of *purpose*." *Shak.*

He will his firste *purpos* modify. *Chaucer.*
A habit of willing is commonly called a *purpose*. *J. S. Mill.*

2. The object, effect, or result aimed at, intended, or attained; as, energy applied to little *purpose*.

This realm again to full good *purpose* brought.
Henry the Minstrel.
He was wont to speak plain and to the *purpose*. *Shak.*

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Proposal; proposition. "Written *purposes*." *Shak.* **b** Instance; example. *L'Estrange.* **c** Purport; intent; meaning. **d** Discourse; talk; conversation. **e** *pl.* A game, prob. like conundrums or riddles. **f** A figure in a dance, in which the couples were supposed to exchange confidences.

Syn. — Design, end, aim, plan. See INTENTION.

in purpose, **of p.**, *or*, *now usually*, **on p.**, with previous design; intentionally; as, he did it *on purpose*.

pur′pose-ful (-pŭs-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of purpose or determination; having an aim in view; as, a *purposeful* man.
2. Serving, or characterized by, a purpose or object; not aimless; as, *purposeful* activities; hence, important; material; significant. "*Purposeful* accounts." *Tylor.*
— **pur′pose-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pur′pose-ful-ness**, *n.*

pur′pose-less, *a.* Having no purpose; specif., not having, not arising from, or not intended to give effect to, definite purpose, object, design, or intent; aimless. — **pur′pose-less-ly**, *adv.* — **pur′pose-less-ness**, *n.*

pur′pose-ly, *adv.* With purpose or design; intentionally; with predetermination; designedly.

pur′po-sive (pûr′pō-sĭv), *a.* Having, or indicating, purpose or design. "*Purposive* characters." *Bastian.*

Purposive modification of structure in a bone. *Owen.*
It is impossible that the frog should perform actions more *purposive* than these. *Huxley.*

— **pur′po-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pur′po-sive-ness**, *n.*

pur-pres′ture (pûr-prĕs′tûr), *n.* [AF.; cf. OF. *porpresure*, *pourprissure*, extent, inclosure. Cf. PURPRISE.] *Law.* Wrongful appropriation of another's land; esp., any encroachment upon, or inclosure of, land subject to common or public rights, as highways, rivers, harbors, forts, etc.; or, in England, of land belonging to the king, as, esp., the royal forests; also, the property so inclosed or seized.

pur-prise′ (pûr-prīz′; pûr′prīz), *n.* [OF. & F. *pourpris*, or OF. *po(u)rprise*; fr. OF. *po(u)rprendre* to seize, to occupy, *pour* (L. *pro*) + *prendre* to take.] **1.** A close or inclosure; the compass of a manor. *Bacon.*
2. Goods; chattels; belongings. *Obs.*

pur′pu-ra (pûr′pū-rȧ), *n.* [L., purple, purple fish. See PURPLE.] **1.** *Med.* A disease characterized by livid spots on the skin or mucous membranes due to extravasated blood. There are three chief varieties: ‖ **pur′pu-ra sim′plex**, in which subjective symptoms are absent or slight; ‖ **pur′pu-ra rheu-ma′ti-ca** (ro͞o-măt′ĭ-kȧ), which is attended with fever and severe rheumatoid pains; ‖ **pur′pu-ra he′mor-rha′gi-ca** (hĕm′ŏ-răj′ĭ-kȧ), a severe form attended with copious hemorrhages. The term *peliosis* is applied to the disease, or by some specif. to the last two forms.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods, usually having a rough, thick shell and secreting a purple fluid.

Purpura (*P. lapillus*).

pur′pu-ra′ceous (-rā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-aceous*.] Having a purple color.

pur′pu-rate (pûr′pū-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of purpuric acid.

pur′pu-rate (-rāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to purpura.

pur′pure (-pūr), *n.* [L. *purpura* purple: cf. OF. *purpure*. See PURPLE.] *Her.* Purple, — represented by lines from sinister chief to dexter base.

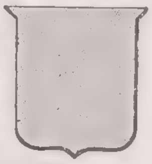

Purpure.

pur-pu′re-o- (pûr-pū′rē-ō-). Combining form signifying *of a purple* or *purple-red color*; — used specif. in *Chem.* in naming the purpureocobaltic compounds.

pur-pu′re-o-co-bal′tic (-kō-bôl′tĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating certain purple or purple-red compounds of cobalt, containing ammonia, and having the general formula $Co_2(NH_3)_{10}X_6$, where X is a univalent acid radical.

pur′pu-res′cent (pûr′pū-rĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-escent*.] Purplish or tinged with purple.

pur-pu′ric (pûr-pū′rĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *purpurique*.] **1.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to purpura.
2. *Org. Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a nitrogenous acid, $C_8H_5O_6N_5$, related to uric acid, and known only in purple-red compounds (as murexide). **b** Designating uramil. *Obs.*

pur′pu-rin (pûr′pū-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An orange or red crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_5(CO)_2(OH)_3$, obtained from madder root with alizarin, or prepared artificially. It is a hydroxy derivative of anthraquinone, used in dyeing.

pur′pu-rip′a-rous (-rĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-parous*.] Producing purple, as a gland of some mollusks.

pur′pu-rite (pûr′pū-rīt), *n.* [L. *purpura* purple.] *Min* A hydrated ferric-manganic phosphate, $(Fe,Mn)_2O_3 \cdot P_2O_5 + H_2O$. It has a dark reddish or purple color.

pur′pu-ro-xan′thin (-rō-zăn′thĭn), *n.* [See PURPURA; XANTHINE.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_6(CO)_2(OH)_2$, got from madder root, by reduction of purpurin, etc. It is a dihydroxy derivative of anthraquinone.

purr (pûr), *v. i. & t.* To murmur as a cat. See PUR.

purr, *n.* The murmur made by a cat. See PUR.

purr, *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A bivalve shell (*Tapes decussata*) of the family Veneridæ, used as food in Europe.

purse (pûrs), *n.* [ME. *purs*, *pors*, AS. *purs*, fr. LL. *bursa*, fr. Gr. βύρσα hide, skin, leather: cf. F. *bourse*. The initial *p* may be due to confusion with AS. *pusa*, *posa*, a bag, scrip. Cf. BOURSE, BURSCH, BURSAR.] **1.** A small bag or pouch, the opening of which is made to draw together closely, used esp. to carry money in; by extension, any receptacle for money carried on the person; a pocketbook; a portemonnaie. "Who steals my *purse* steals trash." *Shak.*
2. Hence, a treasury; finances; means; money; as, the public *purse*; to live within one's *purse*.
3. A sum of money, usually one to which contestants or their owners do not contribute, offered as a prize, or a sum collected as a present; as, to win the *purse* in a race; to make up a *purse* for a shipwrecked crew.
4. A specific sum of money. See COIN.
5. *pl. Bot.* Badderlocks.
6. Any bag, pouch, or the like resembling in form a money purse; as, the *purse* of some fishing nets.

purse, *v. t.*; PURSED (pûrst); PURS′ING (pûr′sĭng). **1.** To put into a purse. "I will . . . *purse* the ducats." *Shak.*
2. To draw up or contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse; to pucker; knit.

Thou . . didst contract and *purse* thy brow. *Shak.*

3. Specif., to draw closed the mouth of a purse net.

purse crab. A large land crab (*Birgus latro*) of Ceylon, Mauritius, and other tropical islands of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. It is related to the hermit crabs, but has a broad symmetrical abdomen. It lives in the ground, and feeds on fruit, esp. coconuts; it sometimes weighs twenty pounds.

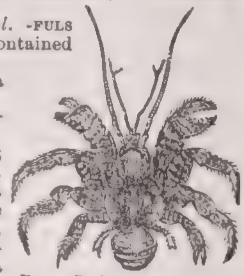

Purse Crab (*Birgus latro*).

purse′ful (pûrs′fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). All that is, or can be, contained in a purse.

purse net. A fishing net with a mouth closing like a purse.

purse′-proud′, *a.* Proud because of one's wealth.

purs′er (pûr′sẽr), *n.* [See PURSE; cf. BURSAR.] *Nav.* A paymaster. *Obs.* Hence: **a** A clerk on a passenger vessel who keeps the accounts, as of freight, tickets, etc. **b** Any paymaster or cashier. *Colloq.* **c** A manager of a cost-book company. *Eng.*

purse seine. A kind of large purse net.

purse spider. A spider (*Atypus niger*) which forms a purse-shaped web at the base of tree trunks. *Southern U. S.*

purse strings. Strings closing a purse; as, *to tighten*, or *loosen*, *one's purse strings*, to be less or more liberal.

purs′lane (pûrs′lān), *n.* [OF. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine* (cf. It. *porcellana*), corrupt. fr. L. *porcilaca* for *portulaca*.] Any plant of the family Portulacaceæ. The common purslane is *Portulaca oleracea*, an annual with fleshy, succulent, obovate leaves, used as a pot herb, for salads, etc. It is widely distributed in both hemispheres, and in sandy soils is a troublesome weed. The garden purslane is *Portulaca grandiflora*. See PORTULACACEÆ, PORTULACA.

purslane speedwell. An American scrophulariaceous plant (*Veronica peregrina*) with small white flowers.

purslane tree. A South African fleshy portulacaceous shrub (*Portulacaria afra*).

pur-su′al (pŭr-sū′ăl), *n.* Act of pursuing; pursuit.

pur-su′ance (-ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *porsivance*. See PURSUANT.] **1.** Act of pursuing or prosecuting; a following out or after; as, he acted in *pursuance* of his own wishes.

Sermons are not like curious inquiries after new nothings, but *pursuances* of old truths. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The state of being pursuant; consequence.

pur-su′ant (-sū′ănt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *poursuiant*, *porsivant*, p. pr. See PURSUE; cf. PURSUIVANT.] Acting or done in consequence or in prosecution (of anything); hence, agreeable; conformable; following; according; — with *to* or *of*.

The conclusion which I draw from these premises, *pursuant* to the query laid down. *Waterland.*

pur-su′ant } *adv.* Agreeably; conformably; according;
pur-su′ant-ly } as, *pursuant* to our contract.

pur-sue′ (pŭr-sū′), *v. t.*; PUR-SUED′ (-sūd′); PUR-SU′ING. [ME. *pursuen*, *porsuen*, *porsewen*, OF. *porsivre*, *poursuir*, F. *poursuivre*, fr. (assumed) LL. *prosequere*, for L. *prosequi*; *pro* forward + *sequi* to follow. See SUE; cf. PROSECUTE, PURSUIVANT.] **1.** To follow with a view to overtake; to follow eagerly, or with haste; to chase; as, to *pursue* a hare. "We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain." *Prior.*
2. To seek; to use or adopt measures to obtain; specif., *Law*, to follow or seek by judicial proceedings; to prosecute; as, he *pursued* his legal remedies.
3. To proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow; as, the administration *pursued* a wise course.
4. To prosecute; to be engaged in; as, to *pursue* an occupation, one's inquiries. "To *pursue* vain war." *Milton.*
5. To follow as an example; to imitate. *Rare.*
6. To follow with enmity; to persecute.

Syn. — Chase, seek. See FOLLOW.

pur-sue′, *v. i.* **1.** To go in pursuit; to follow.

The wicked flee when no man *pursueth* *Prov.* xxviii 1.

2. To continue; proceed, esp. as in a discourse. *A Gallicism.*
3. *Scots Law.* To bring suit; prosecute; — often with *for*.
4. To endeavor; try. *Obs.*

pur-su′er (-sū′ẽr), *n.* One who pursues; specif.: **a** One who chases. **b** A persecutor. *Obs.* **c** A plaintiff; a prosecutor. *Obs., exc. Eccl. & Scots Law.*

pur-suit′ (-sūt′), *n.* [ME. *poursuit*, F. *poursuite*, OF. also *poursieute*, fr. *poursuivre*. See PURSUE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of pursuing, or following to overtake, esp. a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; chase; prosecution; as, the *pursuit* of game; the *pursuit* of an enemy. *Clarendon.*
2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain to, gain, or achieve; as, the *pursuit* of knowledge, happiness, pleasure, a plan.
3. That which one pursues, or engages in, as a course of business or occupation; continued employment; as, mercantile *pursuits*; a literary *pursuit*.
4. *Law.* Prosecution. *Obs., exc. Eccl. & Scots Law.*
5. Persecution. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

Syn. — See OCCUPATION.

pur′sui-vant (pûr′swĭ-vănt), *n.* [F. *poursuivant*, prop. p. pr. of *poursuivre*. See PURSUE; cf. PURSUANT.] **1.** *Heralds' College.* A functionary ranking below a herald, but having similar duties; — called also *pursuivant at arms*; an attendant on the heralds. Also used figuratively. In early times noblemen had special pursuivants, who generally took their titles from the armorial insignia of their lords. Among such are the *Antelope*, *Blanch Lion*, and *Falcon*. Those of the Heralds' College are **Rouge Croix**, named from St. George's cross; **Blue Mantle**; **Rouge Dragon**, named from Henry VII.'s dexter supporter; and **Portcullis**. They were organized about 1475. Those of the Lyon King-of-Arms are **Bute**, **Carrick**, and **Unicorn**, instituted under James III. of Scotland. There were also formerly **Dingwall**, **Kintyre**, and **Ormond**. The pursuivants of the Ulster King-of-Arms are **Athlone** and three others named **St. Patrick**.

The herald Hope, forerunning Fear,
And Fear, the *pursuivant* of Hope. *Longfellow.*

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pur′ple-lip′, *n.* A West Indian orchid (*Vanilla claviculata*).
pur′ple-wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* = PURPLEHEART. [ple grass.]
pur′ple-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Purple grass.
pur′plish (pûr′plĭsh), *a.* Somewhat purple.
pur′ply (pûr′plĭ), *a.* Purplish.
pur′point (pûr′point). Var. of POURPOINT. *Hist.* — **pur′point-wise′**, *adv.* *Hist.*
pur′port-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pur′pos. † PURPOSE.
pur′pose. † PORPOISE.
pur′posed-ly (pûr′pŭst-lĭ), *adv.* In a purposed manner; according to purpose or design; purposely. [purposive. *Rare.*]
pur′pose-like′, *a.* Appearing purposive.
pur′pos-er (-pŭs-ẽr), *n.* One who purposes.
purpour, -pur, -pre. † PURPLE.
pur′prin, *a.* [OF. *porprin*, *pourprin*.] Purple. *Obs*
purprise † POURPRISE.
purprise, *n.* [Cf OF. *porprison*.] Combat; mêlée. *Obs.*
purprision, *n* [Cf. OF. *porprison* combat, *porprendre* to seize, occupy.] *Law.* Encroachment on, or appropriation of, another's property. *Obs*
purprite. † PURPORT.
pur′pull, pur′pur. † PURPLE
pur′pu-rate (pûr′pū-rāt), *a.* [L. *purpuratus*, p. p.] Purple *Obs.* or *R.*
pur-pu′re-al (pûr-pū′rē-ăl), **pur-pu′re-ous**, *a.* [L. *purpureus*.] Purple. — **pur-pu′re-ous-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs. or R.*
pur′pur-ess, *n.* A female maker or seller of purple. *Obs.*
pur′pu-rif′er-ous (pûr′pū-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-ferous*.] *Zoöl.* Purpuriparous.
pur-pu′ri-form (pûr-pū′rĭ-fôrm; pûr′pū-), *a.* [*purpura* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Purpuroid.
pur′pu-rig′e-nous (pûr′pū-rĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-genous*.] Producing purple; specif., *Zoöl.*, purpuriparous.
purpurisse, *n.* [Cf OF. *po(u)rpre* purple, F. *pourpre*.] A kind of purple dye. *Obs*
pur′pu-roid (pûr′pū-roid), *a.* [*Purpura* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like the genus *Purpura*.
purr (pûr). Var. of PORR. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
purraille. † PORAILLE.
purre. † PORRAY.
purre (pûr), *n.* A dunlin in winter plumage. *Local, Eng.*
pur′ree (pŭr′ē), *n.* [Hind. *peōri*, *piyūri*, *pēvri*.] Indian yellow **a**.
pur-re′ic (pŭ-rē′ĭk), *a.* [From PURREE.] *Chem.* Euxanthic.
pur′rel (pŭr′ĕl), *n.* A list prescribed by old English statutes to be made at ends of lengths of kersey cloth, to prevent fraudulent shortening. *Obs. or Hist*
purre maw (pûr). The roseate tern. *Local, Eng.*
pur′rer, *n.* A clog or boot for kicking. *Dial. Eng.*
pur′rer, *n.* One that purs.
pur′rhee Var. of PURREE.
pur′ring, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUR, PURR. — **pur′ring-ly**, *adv.*
pur′ry. † PORRAY.
purs. † PURSE
‖ **pur′ sang′** (pür′ säN′). [F.] Pure-blooded; per se.
purse, *v. i.* To steal purses. *Obs.*
purse cutter. A cutpurse *Obs*
pursesw. † PURSUE.
purseline. † PURSLANE
purse line *or* **rope.** The rope by which a purse net or seine is pursed
pursephant. † PURSUIVANT.
purse′pick′, *n.* Pickpocket. *Obs.*
purse pride Pride of money.
purse rat. A pocket gopher.
purse ring. One of the rings on a purse net for the purse line.
purse rope. = PURSE LINE.
purs′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
purs′et, *n.* Purse: pouch. *Obs.*
pursevant. † PURSUIVANT.
pursew. † PURSUE
pursewand. † PURSUANT.
purse′ward, *adv.* As regards the purse *Obs.*
purse weight. The weight, or sinker, of a purse net.
pursyf. † PURSY.
pursaynt. † PURCINCT.
pur′si-ness (pûr′sĭ-nĕs; *dial.* pŭs′ĭ-), *n.* State of being pursy.
pursirioun, *n.* [Prob. erron. for *purfirioun*, L. *porphyrio* a kind of waterfowl, Gr. πορφυρίων water hen.] A cormorant. *Obs.*
pursivaunt. † PURSUIVANT.
pur′sive, *a.* Pursy. *Obs.* — **pur′sive-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
pursiwant. † PURSUIVANT.
purs′lain. Var. of PURSLANE
purslaine, -lane. † PORCELAIN.
purs′ley (pûrs′lĭ; *colloq. or dial.* pŭs′lĭ), *n.* Purslane.
purst. Pursed. *Ref. Sp.*
pur-su′a-ble (pŭr-sū′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [*Obs.*]
pur-su′ant, *n.* A pursuivant.
pursue. † PERSUE.
pursuement, *n.* Pursuit. *Obs.*

2. The king's messenger : a state messenger.
3. A squire ; follower ; attendant. *Obs.*

pur'sui-vant (pûr'swĭ-vănt), *v. t.* To pursue ; follow ; attend. *Obs.*

pur'sy (pûr'sĭ), *a.* [Prob. for an older *pulsyf* (assumed), ME. *pursy, purseyf*, fr. F. *poussif*, orig. prob. *polseïf*, fr. *pousser* to push, thrust, heave, L. *pulsare:* cf. F. *pousse* the heaves, asthma. Cf. PUSH.] Short-breathed or asthmatic and, usually, fat ; hence, fat and, often, short ; swelled with pampering ; as, *pursy* insolence. *Shak.*

Pursy and important he sat him down *Scott*

pur'te-nance (pûr'tē-năns), *n.* [ME. *purtenaunce*. Cf. APPURTENANCE, PERTINENCE.] That which pertains to something ; esp., the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. *Obs*

Roast [it] with fire, his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* [*Rev. Ver.*, inwards] thereof. *Ex.* xii. 9

pu'ru-lence (pū'rōō-lĕns) } *n.* [L. *purulentia:* cf. F. *purulence.*] *Med.* Quality or state of being purulent ; the generation of pus ; also, the pus.
pu'ru-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) }

pu'ru-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *purulentus*, fr. *pus, puris*, pus, matter : cf. F. *purulent*. See PUS.] *Med.* Consisting of pus, or matter ; of the nature of pus ; attended with suppuration; as, *purulent* inflammation.— **pu'ru-lent-ly**, *adv.*

pu'ru-loid (-loid), *a.* [See PURULENT ; -OID.] *Med.* Resembling pus ; pyoid.

pur-vey' (pŭr-vā'), *v. t.;* -VEYED' (-vād'); -VEY'ING. [ME. *purveien, porveien*, OF. *porveeir* (pres. 3d pl. *porveient*), *porveoir*, F. *pourvoir*, fr. L. *providere*. See PROVIDE ; cf. PURVIEW.] **1**. To foresee ; to provide for in advance. *Obs.*
2. To furnish or equip, as with a convenience, provisions, or the like ; to furnish, provide, or supply (something).

I mean to *purvey* me a wife *Scott.*

pur-vey', *v. i.* **1**. To provide ; to make provision ; esp., to purchase and supply provisions. *Chaucer. Milton.*
2. To pander ; — with *to*. *Obs. or R.* *Burke.*

pur-vey'ance (-vā'ăns), *n.* [ME. *purveaunce, purveiaunce*, OF. *porveance* foresight, prudence, provision. See PURVEY , cf. PROVIDENCE.] **1**. Act of providing for in advance ; providence ; preparation ; foresight. *Obs.*
2. Act or process of providing or procuring, esp. provisions ; as, the *purveyance* of supplies for an army. *Chaucer.*
3. That which is provided ; provisions ; supplies.
4. *Eng. Law.* A providing of supplies or services for the crown or sovereign by preëmption or impressment at a valuation fixed by appraisers appointed by the purveyors or by the purveyors themselves. This was formerly a royal prerogative generally in Europe. The prices fixed were often much below the market value, and the owners, who had no choice as to sale, were commonly paid in treasury tallies. The right was abolished in England by 12 Car. II. c. 24 (1660).

pur-vey'or (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *purveour*, OF. *po(u)rveor*, F. *pourvoyeur*. See PURVEY ; cf. PROVEDITOR.] **1**. One who purveys ; esp., one who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table ; a victualer ; a caterer.
2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision, under the right of purveyance. *Eng.*
3. A procurer ; a pimp ; a bawd. *Addison.*

pur'view (pûr'vū), *n.* [OF. *porveü, pourveü*, provided, resolved, F. *pourvu* provided, p. p. of OF. *porveoir*, F. *pourvoir*. See PURVEY, VIEW ; cf. PROVISO.] **1**. **a** *Law.* The body of a statute, or the part that begins with "*Be it enacted*," and ends before the enacting clause, as distinguished from *preamble*, saving clause, or proviso. **b** Hence : The limit or scope of a statute ; the whole extent of its intention or provisions. *Marshall.*
2. Limit or sphere of authority ; scope ; extent : field , as, a matter not within the *purview* of my observation.

pus (pŭs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. πυος, πυον, and to E. *foul*. See FOUL, *a.*] *Med.* The yellowish white opaque creamy matter produced by the process of suppuration. It consists of a serous exudate densely filled with rounded cells (**pus cells**), which are chiefly polymorphonuclear leucocytes, these being attracted to the suppurating tissues in vast numbers. The pus-forming bacteria are found in the pus cells and plasma as well as in the affected tissues.

Pusch-kin'i-a (pōōsh-kĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Count Apollon Mussin-*Pushkin* of Russia.] *Bot.* A genus of small liliaceous bulbous plants containing two Asiatic species often cultivated for their blue-veined white flowers, which have a 6-parted perianth and a crown on which the stamens are borne. They blossom in early spring. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

Pu'sey-ism (pū'zĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* Tractarianism (which see) ; — so called from E. B. Pusey, D. D. (1800–82), one of the leaders of the movement. — **Pu'sey-ite** (-īt), *n.*

push (pŏŏsh), *v. t. ;* PUSHED (pŏŏsht) ; PUSH'ING. [ME. *pussen* (cf. also *posshen, possen*, perh. not the same word), F. *pousser*, fr. L. *pulsare*, v. intens. fr. *pellere, pulsum*, to beat, knock, push. See PULSE a beating ; cf. PURSY.] **1**. To press against with force in order to drive or impel ; to move or endeavor to move by steady pressure, without striking ; — opposed to *draw ;* as, to *push* a wheelbarrow ; to *push* up a window ; to *push* one out of the way.
2. To thrust against, as with horns ; to gore.

If the ox shall *push* a manservant or maidservant, . . . the ox shall be stoned. *Ex* xxi. 32.

3. To press or urge forward ; to drive ; hence, to prosecute ; to extend ; as, to *push* the war into the enemy's country ; to *push* an objection too far.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor. *Spectator.*

4. To bear hard upon, so as to involve in difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment, or the like ; as, to be *pushed* for funds. "We are *pushed* for an answer." *Swift.*

Syn. — PUSH, SHOVE, THRUST. PUSH implies the application of force by a body already in contact with the object to be impelled ; to SHOVE is esp. to push continuously, or along the surface of another body ; to THRUST is to push or shove violently or forcibly, sometimes by means of a body which is already in motion before it reaches the object to be impelled ; as, to *push* an object over a precipice ; to *shove* a table across the floor ; "They . . . *thrust* him out of the city" (*Luke* iv. 29) ; "*Thrust* in thy sickle, and reap" (*Rev.* xiv. 15).

push (pŏŏsh), *v. i.* **1**. To make a thrust, as with the horns or with a sword. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
2. To make an attack or hostile advance. *Obs.*

At the time of the end shall the king of the south *push* at him ; and the king of the north shall come against him. *Dan.* xi. 40.

3. To press against something with steady force in order to drive or impel ; as, while some *push*, others pull.
4. To press forward, esp. with energy or haste ; to advance persistently ; as, the crowd *pushed* forward against the ropes. "The rider *pushed* on at a rapid pace." *Scott.*

push, *n.* **1**. A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing. *Obs. or R.*
2. Any thrust, pressure, impulse, or force steadily applied without striking ; a shove ; as, the *push* of a crowd.
3. An assault or attack ; an effort ; an attempt ; hence, a time or occasion for action ; an emergency.

Exact reformation is not perfected at the first *push* *Milton.*

4. Aggressive energy , vigorous enterprise. *Colloq.*
5. [Orig. uncert. ; perh. a different word.] A pustule ; a pimple ; a boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Holland.*
6. A part to be pushed, as the button of an electric bell.
7. A company or set of associates ; specif. : **a** An influential, limited, or exclusive set ; as, the social *push ;* the political *push ;* he is not in the *push.* *Slang.* **b** A gang of larrikins, or street rowdies. *Cant or Slang, Australia.*
8. In a lumber camp, the foreman. *Cant.*

push button. A small knob or button pushed to ring a bell, to light or put out an incandescent lamp, etc.

push car. Any of various four-wheeled handcarts or hand cars, used esp. on railroad platforms and by track repairers ; also, an intermediate car connecting a locomotive and a train to be pushed on to a ferryboat.

push'cart' (pŏŏsh'kärt'), *n.* A cart or barrow pushed by hand, used chiefly by street peddlers or venders.

push'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that pushes ; as : **a** A pusher locomotive. **b** *Mach.* A machine part for pushing something. **c** A utensil, usually in the form of a small metal hoe, used by a child at meals to push food on to a fork.

pusher grade. *Railroads.* A grade heavier than the ruling grade (which see), and requiring a pusher locomotive to be used with a (freight) train of normal weight.

push'ing, *p. a.* Enterprising ; driving ; energetic ; also, forward ; officious ; intrusive. — **push'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty (pū'sĭ-lȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pusillanimitas :* cf. F. *pusillanimité.*] Quality or state of being pusillanimous ; weakness of spirit ; cowardliness.

It is obvious to distinguish between an act of . . *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

Syn. — Cowardliness, cowardice, fear, timidity.

pu sil-lan'i-mous (-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *pusillanimis ; pusillus* very little (akin to *pusus* a little boy ; cf. *puer* a boy, E. *puerile*) + *animus* the mind : cf. F. *pusillanime*. See ANIMOSITY.] **1**. Destitute of manly strength and firmness of mind ; of weak or mean spirit ; cowardly.
2. Evincing, arising from, or characterized by, weakness of spirit and want of courage ; as, *pusillanimous* counsels. "A low and *pusillanimous* spirit." *Burke.*

Syn. — Faint-hearted, timid, mean-spirited, dastardly, weak, feeble. See COWARDLY.

—**pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.*—**pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ness**, *n.*

puss (pŏŏs), *n.* [Prob. imitative, perh. of a cat's spitting ; cf. D. *poes*, Ir. & Gael. *pus.*] **1**. A cat ; — a pet name.
2. A hare. *Hunter's Cant. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. A young woman or a child ; — a pet name.

Puss in Boots, the subject and title of a well-known nursery tale derived from a fairy story in the "Nights" of the Italian author Straparola and Charles Perrault's "Tales" (1697). The wonderful cat secures a princess and a fortune for his master, a poor young miller, whom he passes off as the rich Marquis of Carabas. — **p. in the corner**, a children's game in which all the players but one occupy corners of a room, or certain goals, and exchange places at a signal, the one without a corner endeavoring to get a vacant corner.

pus'sy (pŭs'ĭ), *a.* *Med.* Full of, or like, pus.

puss'y (pŏŏs'ĭ), *n.* [Dim. of *puss.*] **1**. A pet name for a cat ; also, an endearing name for a girl.
2. A catkin of the pussy willow. *Colloq.*
3. The game of tipcat or the cat used in it.
4. A hare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

puss'y wil'low (pŏŏs'ĭ). Any willow having large cylindrical silky aments. esp. the American *Salix discolor*.

pus'tu-lant (pŭs'tū-lănt), *a.* [L. *pustulans*, p. pr. See PUSTULATE, *v. t.*] *Med.* Producing pustules. — *n.* A medicine that produces pustules, as croton oil.

pus'tu-lar (-lȧr), *a.* **1**. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, pustules ; as, *pustular* prominences ; *pustular* eruptions.
2. Covered with pustulelike prominences ; pustulate.

pus'tu-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i. ;* LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *pustulatus*, p. p. of *pustulare* to blister, fr. *pustula*. See PUSTULE.] To form into pustules, or blisters.

pus'tu-late (-lāt), **pus'tu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Covered with pustulelike prominences

pus'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pustulatio.*] Act of producing pustules, or state of being pustulated; also, a pustule.

pus'tule (pŭs'tūl), *n.* [L. *pustula*, and *pusula:* cf. F. *pustule.*] **1**. *Med.* A small circumscribed elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base, containing pus.
2 *Bot.* Any small pimplelike elevation, or spot resembling a blister, esp. a mark on a leaf due to a parasitic fungus.

pus'tu-lous (-tū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pustulosus*, fr. *pustula* a pustule : cf. F. *pustuleux.*] Resembling, or covered with, pustules ; pustulate ; pustular.

put (pŭt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. W. *pwt* any short thing, *pwt o ddyn* a squab of a person, *pwtog* a short, thick woman.] A rustic ; a clown ; an awkward or uncouth person.

Queer country *puts* extol Queen Bess's reign. *Bramston.*

put (pōōt ; *the pron.* pŭt *also is common in dial., esp. in parts of Scotland ; cf* PUTT), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* PUT ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUT'TING. [ME. *putten* to thrust, push, fr. AS. (assumed) *putian*, akin to *potian ;* cf. AS. *putung* instigation, Dan. *putte* to put, to put into, Fries. *putje*, and D. *poten* to plant, set.] **1**. To move in any direction; to impel; to thrust; to push ; — now chiefly with adverbs, as *by* or *forth*.
2. To throw or cast, esp., as in athletics, with a pushing motion "overhand," the hand being raised from the shoulder ; as, to *put* the shot.
3. To drive or force, lit. or fig. ; hence, to incite ; entice ; urge ; constrain ; oblige.

These wretches *put* us upon all mischief. *Swift.*
Thank him who *puts* me, loath, to this revenge. *Milton.*

4. To bring to a (stated or implied) position or place ; to place ; lay ; set ; fig., to cause to be or exist in a specified relation, condition, or the like ; to bring to a stated mental or moral condition ; to cause to experience (in connection with or by something mentioned) ; — usually with a preposition, as *in, to, on*, etc. ; as, to *put* one in fear or to flight ; to *put* an army to rout ; he was *put* to shame ; to *put* to the gallows, the sword, etc. ; to *put* a theory in practice ; to *put* a ship about.

This present dignity,
In which that I have *put* you. *Chaucer.*
I will *put* enmity between thee and the woman. *Gen* iii 15.
He *put* no trust in his servants. *Job* iv. 18

5. To attach or attribute ; to assign ; as, to *put* a wrong construction on an act or expression.
6. To lay down ; to give up ; to surrender. *Obs.*
7. To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection ; to bring to the attention ; to offer ; state ; express ; fig., to assume; suppose ; — formerly sometimes, now rarely, followed by *that ;* as, to *put* a question ; to *put* a case.

Let us now *put* that ye have leave. *Chaucer.*

8. To get ready ; to prepare. *Obs.*
9. *Mining.* To convey (coal) in the mine, as from the working to the tramway. *Dial. Eng.*
10. *Teleg.* To connect. *Cant.*

Syn. — Place, set, lay ; propose, state.

put case, *put* or suppose the case to be. *Obs.* — **to p. about**. **a** To disturb ; annoy ; disconcert.

Tom was rather *put about* by this speech. *T. Hughes.*

b To give (one's self) trouble. **c** To publish ; to circulate — **to p. again**, to drive back ; to repulse. *Obs.* — **to p. a good face on**, to give a fair or pleasing appearance to.

But she *put a good face on* the matter *T Hughes.*

— **to p. an end to**, to end ; terminate ; stop. — **to p. a spoke in one's wheel**, to thwart or obstruct one in the execution of some design. — **to p. away**. **a** To renounce ; discard. **b** To drive away ; to expel. *Obs.* **c** To divorce by repudiation. **d** To part with : to dispose of. *Obs.* — **to p. back**. **a** To push or thrust backwards ; hence, to hinder ; to delay. **b** To refuse ; deny. "I could not *put* him *back.*" *Shak.* **c** To replace. — **to p. behind**, to put into the rear or background, or into a subordinate place. — **to p. by**. **a** To turn, set, push, or thrust, aside ; to divert. **b** To lay aside ; to store up ; as, to *put by* money. **c** To cause to miss or omit ; to disappoint, deprive, or cheat of. *Archaic or Dial.* — **to p. down**. **a** To lay down ; to deposit ; to set down ; to leave. **b** To lower ; diminish ; as, *to put down* prices. **c** To degrade ; to put a stop to ; to suppress ; crush ; abolish ; silence ; overcome.

Mark, now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*. *Shak.*
Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey. *Bacon.*

d To set down in writing; specif., to subscribe. **e** To give up; to part with. *Eng.* **f** *Print.* To lower-case. — **to p. forth**. **a** To thrust out ; to extend, as the hand ; to cause to come or push out ; as, a tree *puts forth* leaves. **b** To make manifest ; to develop ; also, to bring into action ; to exert ; as, *to put forth* strength. **c** To propose, as a question, a riddle, and the like ; to offer. **d** To publish, as a book ; to issue. — **to p. forward**. **a** To advance to a position of prominence or responsibility ; to promote. **b** To cause to make progress ; to aid. — **to p. in**. **a** To introduce among others ; to insert ; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, *to put in* a word. **b** *Naut.* To conduct into a harbor. **c** To hand in ; to present. **d** To appoint to office. **e** *Med.* To restore, as a dislocated part, to its place. **f** *Logging.* To deliver (logs) at a landing. *U. S.* — **to p.** (one) **in a hole**, to put (a person) in a difficult or embarrassing position. *Colloq.* — **to p. in an appearance**, to be present ; to appear in person ; *Law*, to enter an appearance ; to appear. — **to p. in mind**, to remind. — **to p. in,** *or* **into, one's head**, to suggest to a person ; also, formerly, to remind a person of. — **to p. in one's oar**, to give aid or advice ; — commonly used of one who obtrudes aid or counsel uninvited. — **to p. in possession**, to invest with ownership or occupancy ; to provide or furnish with. — **to p. in,** *or* **into, practice**. **a** To put in action ; practice ; exercise. **b** To begin to practice ; to set about. *Obs.* **c** To attempt ; plot. *Obs.* **d** To put or bring into use. *Obs.* — **to p.** (one) **in the head of** (a thing), to suggest to (one) the idea of (a thing) ; to remind of ; — for *to put in the head*. *Obs.* — **to p. into market**, to make merchandise of ; to trade in. — **to p. no doubt**, to make no doubt. *Obs.* — **to p. off**. **a** To lay aside ; to discard ; as, *to put off* mortality. **b** To turn aside ; to elude ; to frustrate ; to baffle.

We might *put* him *off* with this answer. *Bentley.*

c To delay ; defer ; postpone ; as, *to put off* repentance. See DEFER, *Syn.* **d** To get rid of ; to dispose of ; esp., to pass fraudulently ; as, *to put off* a counterfeit note. *Obs. or R.* **e** To push from land, as a boat. — **to p. on** *or* **upon**. **a** To invest one's self with or cause one's self to wear ; to take upon one's self ; to assume. **b** To impute or ascribe to : to charge upon or with. **c** To advance ; to promote. *Obs.* **d** To impose upon ; to inflict upon. "That which thou *puttest on* me, will I bear." 2 *Kings* xviii. 14. **e** To set to work or put into action ; to turn or let on ; as, *to put on* workmen ; *to put on* steam. **f** To deceive ; to impose upon ; to trick. "The stork found he was *put upon.*" *L'Estrange.* **g** To cause to depend, subsist, rely, etc., upon ; as, he *put* him *upon* bread and water. "This caution will *put* them *upon* considering." *Locke.* **h** To rouse ; to incite ; to instigate ; also, to incite or instigate to. **i** To palm off on. — **to p. one's back up**. See

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pursute. † PURSUIT.
purs'y, *n.* Shortwindedness. [*Obs.*]
purte. † POVERTY, PURITY.
purtest † PROTEST.
purteth. † POORTITH.
purtraict. † PORTRAIT.
purtraien, -tray, -treye. † PORTRAY.
pur-turb'. † PERTURB.
pur'ty (pûr'tĭ ; pût'ĭ). Dial. var. of PRETTY.
Pur'u-sha (pōōr'ōō-shȧ), *n.* [Skr., man.] See PRAKRITI.
Pur'u-shot'ta-ma (-shōt'tȧ-mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *purushōttama* best of men, highest spirit.] *Theos.* The supreme spirit.
Pur'va Mi-mam'sa (pōōr'wȧ). [Skr.] See MIMAMSA.
purveance, -veiaunce † PURVEYANCE.
Purves flue *or* **tube**. [After the inventor, *Purves*, of Lloyd's registry.] *Steam Boilers.* A flue or tube with thickened transverse ribs or corrugations rather widely spaced.
purveyant, *a.* [OF *porveant*, p. pr. See PURVEY.] Prudent ; provident. *Obs.*
pur-veyd'. Purveyed. *Ref. Sp.*
pur-voe' (pŭr-vō'), *n.* [Marathi *parbhū* a chief.] The writer caste. *India.*
pur-wan'nah (pŭr-wän'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *parwāna.*] An order : a written pass or permit; a royal grant. *Anglo-Ind*
purway, purweien. † PURVEY
P. U. S. *Abbr* Pharmacopœia of the United States.
Pus (pōōs), *n.* [Hind *pūs.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.
pusance, pusaunce. † PUISSANCE.
pusane. † PISANE
pusant, pusaunt. † PUISSANT.
puscull. *n.* [Cf. LL. *pusculla*, E. PUSTULE.] Pustule. *Obs.*
pusen. † PISANE.
Pu'sey-is'tic (pū'zĭ-ĭs'tĭk).
Pu'sey-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to Puseyism
Pu'shan (pōō'shŏn), *n.* [Skr. *Pūshan.*] *Vedic Myth.* A celestial deity, god of wealth and fertility and conductor of the souls of the dead to the Pitris. He is sometimes called toothless.
push'ful, *a.* Full of push, or aggressive energy; enterprising. — **push'ful-ness**. *n* Both *Colloq.*
push'ion (*Scot.* pōōsh'ŭn). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of POISON.
pushm (pŭsh'm), **push'mi-na** (pŭsh'mē-nȧ). Vars. of PASHM, PASHMINA.
push'pin', *n.* A child's game played with pins.
pusht. Pushed. *Ref Sp*
Push'tu (pŭsh'tū). Var. of PASHTO.
push'um (-ŭm). Var. of PASHM.
pu'sil (pū'sĭl), *a.* [L. *pusillus* very little.] Very little *Obs.*
pusill. † PUZZEL.
pusk, *n.* [L. *posca, pusca.*] Wine and vinegar. *Obs*
puskylde, *a.* [Cf. PUSCULL.] Having pustules. *Obs.*
pusle † PUZZEL.
pus'ley (pŭs'lĭ), *n.* Purslane. [*Colloq., U.S.*]
puson, pusoun. † POISON.
pussance. † PUISSANCE.
puss clover (pōōs). The hare-foot clover.
pussen. † PUSH.
puss'ie Var. of PUSSY.
pussle. † PUCELLE.
puss moth. A light-colored, stout-bodied European notodontid moth (*Cerura vinula*) whose larva feeds on poplar and willow leaves.
pus'sy (pŭs'ĭ ; pōōs'ĭ), *a.* [Pursy. *Dial.*]
puss'y-cat', *n.* = PUSSY.
puss'y's-paws' (pōōs'ĭz-pôz'), *n* A California portulacaceous plant (*Calyptridium umbellatum*).
pus'tu-la-tous (pŭs'tū-lā-tŭs), *a.* Pustulate.
pus'tuled (pŭs'tūld), *a.* Having pustules.
pus'tu-li-form' (-tū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Having the form of a pustule.
pus'tu-lose (-lōs), *a.* [L. *pustulosus.*] *Bot.* Pustular.
pusuance. † PUISSANCE.

under 2d BACK. — **to put one's best foot foremost.** See under FOOT. — **to p. one's foot down**, to be very decided or determined. *Colloq.* — **to p. one's monkey up.** See *one's monkey's up*, under MONKEY. — **to p. one's nose out of joint.** See under NOSE, *n.* — **to p. one's self out of the way**, to give one's self trouble. — **to p. one's self upon the country**, *Law*, to demand a trial by jury. See COUNTRY, *n.*, 4. — **to p. one's shoulder to the wheel.** See under SHOULDER. — **to p. on one's thinking cap**, to give one's self to thinking over a matter. — **to p. out.** **a** To thrust out; to eject; expel; dismiss. **b** To destroy the sight of (the eyes). **c** To put forth; to shoot, as a sprout. **d** To extinguish; as, *to put out* a fire. **e** To place at interest; to loan; as, *to put out* funds. **f** To provoke, displease, or offend; as, he was *put out* by my reply. *Colloq.* **g** To protrude; to stretch forth; to extend; as, *to put out* the hand. **h** To publish; as, *to put out* a pamphlet. **i** To confuse; disconcert; interrupt; as, *to put* one *out* in speaking. **j** To spend; expend, as money. **k** To use; exert. **l** *Med.* To place out of joint; to dislocate; as, *to put out* the ankle. **m** *Law.* To open; as, *to put out* lights, that is, to open or cut windows. *Rare or Eng.* **n** *Baseball & Cricket.* To cause to be "out." — **to p. out of face**, to embarrass; shame. — **to p.** (a thing) **out of one's head**, to cause to be forgotten. — **to p. out of the way.** **a** To kill; destroy. **b** To give (one) trouble. — **to p. over.** **a** To place in authority over. **b** To refer. *Shak.* **c** To defer; postpone; as, a cause in court. **d** To transfer or transport across; as, *to put* one *over* the river. **e** To make over; assign. *Obs.* **f** To defeat; beat; win from. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.* **g** To knock over; to kill. *Australia.* — **to p. salt on the tail of.** See under SALT, *n.* — **to p. the cart before the horse.** See under CART, *n.* — **to p. the case**, to suppose the case to be; to suppose. — **to p. the change on** *or* **upon**, to deceive by misrepresentation; to mislead. *Obs.* — **to p. the comether on.** See COMETHER. — **to p. the hand to** *or* **unto.** **a** To take hold of; as, *to put the hand to* the plow; hence, to engage in; begin; undertake. **b** To take or seize, as in theft. — **to p. the kibosh on.** See under KIBOSH. — **to p. the last**, *or* **finishing, hand**, *or* **touch, to**, to make the last corrections in; to complete; perfect. — **to p. the screw**, *or* **screws, on**, to use pressure upon, as for extortion; to coerce. — **to p. this and that** (*or* **two and two**) **together**, to draw the proper inference from given premises or related circumstances. — **to p. through**, to cause to go through to completion; as, he *put through* a measure of legislation. *U. S.* — **to p. through a course of sprouts**, to subject to hard work or discipline; to give a thorough test or training. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.* — **to p. to.** **a** To add; unite. **b** To apply; use; exercise. *Obs.* **c** To add to; to join with. **d** To force; impel; drive. **e** To send; consign. **f** To refer to; to expose to. "That dares not *put* it *to* the touch." *Montrose.* **g** To attach (something) to; to harness to. **h** To limit or confine to. **i** *Fox Hunting.* To block up (earths, etc.) during the morning. — **to p. to a stand**, to stop; to arrest. — **to p. to bed.** **a** To undress and place in bed, as a child. **b** To deliver in, or to make ready for, childbirth. — **to p. to death**, to kill. — **to p. together**, to attach; to aggregate; to unite in one. — **to p. to it**, to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to. "O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to 't.*" *Shak.* — **to p. to one's trumps**, *or* **to p. on one's trumps**, to force to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion.

> But when kings come so low as to fawn upon philosophy . . . they are then *put to their* last *trump*. *Milton.*

— **to p. to the horn**, *Old Scots Law*, to outlaw by horning. — **to p. to trial** *or* **on trial**, to bring to a test; to try. — **to p. to use**, to make use of; to use. — **to p. two and two together.** See TO PUT THIS AND THAT TOGETHER. — **to p. under the screw** *or* **screws**, to subject to pressure; to force. — **to p. unto.** = TO PUT TO (in some senses). — **to p. up.** **a** To put up with. *Obs.* "Such national injuries are not *to be put up.*" *Addison.* **b** To send forth or upward; as, *to put up* a prayer. **c** To expose; to offer publicly; as, *to put up* goods for sale. **d** To start from a cover, as game. **e** To hoard. "Himself never *put up* any of the rent." *Spelman.* **f** To do up or preserve; to pickle; as, *to put up* pork, beef, or fish. **g** To place out of sight, or away; as, *put up* that letter. *Shak.* **h** To raise; erect; build; as, *to put up* a tent. **i** To lodge; entertain; as, *to put up* travelers. **j** To post for election; to nominate. **k** To cause to shoot up, as plants. *Obs.* **l** *Print.* To capitalize; to change from lower to upper case. **m** To pay; as, *to put up* one's share. *Slang.* — **to p. up a job**, to arrange a plot. *Slang.* — **to p. upon.** See TO PUT ON. — **to p. up to.** **a** To incite; instigate; as, he *put* the lad *up* to mischief. **b** To post or inform concerning; to make acquainted with. *Slang.*

> A neighboring clergyman, who . . . *put* me *up to* several matters of local interest. *Eclectic Mag.*

☞ For other phrases, see under the respective nouns.

put (po͝ot; *cf.* PUT, *v. t.*), *v. i.* **1.** To go or take one's course; betake one's self; — esp. hastily or in some manner or direction indicated by *for*, *about*, *back*, *in*, *to*, or the like.

> His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land. *Dryden.*

2. To sprout; shoot; grow forth; — of plants.
3. To play a card or a hand in the game called *put*.

to put about, *Naut.*, to change direction by tacking, wearing, or jibing, as a ship; to go on another tack; fig., to change or reverse one's course; to turn back or around. — **to p. away for**, *Naut.*, to make a start for. — **to p. back**, *Chiefly Naut.*, to turn back; to return. "The French . . . had *put back* to Toulon." *Southey.* — **to p. fair**, to bid fair. *Obs.* — **to p. for**, to set out vigorously for; to go as rapidly as possible towards. — **to p. forth.** **a** To shoot, bud, or germinate. *Bacon.* **b** To leave a port or haven, as a ship; to set out. *Shak.* — **to p. in.** **a** *Naut.* To enter a harbor or place of shelter. **b** To call at or enter a place, as of refreshment. *Obs.* **c** To interpose; intervene. **d** To go into covert; — said of a bird escaping from a hawk. — **to p. in for.** **a** To make a request or claim for; as, *to put in for* a share of profits. **b** To offer one's self for; to stand as a candidate for. *Locke.* — **to p. off.** **a** To take off the hat; to uncover. *Obs.* **b** To ward off. *Obs. Morte Arthure* (*E. E. T. S.*). **c** To go away; to depart; esp., to leave land, as a ship; to move from the shore. — **to p. on**, to hasten motion; to hurry on or forward; to drive on. — **to put out.** **a** *Naut.* To start; sail. **b** To depart suddenly; to get out. **c** *Leather Manuf.* In tanning morocco, to remove small pieces of flesh still adhering to the skins and stretch and smooth the skins. — **to p. over.** **a** *Naut.* To sail over or across. **b** *Falconry.* To remove meat from the gorge into the stomach; — said of a hawk. — **to p. to sea**, *Naut.*, to set sail; to begin a voyage; to move away from the land. — **to p. up.** **a** To take lodgings; to lodge. **b** To offer one's self as a candidate. *L'Estrange.* **c** To sheath the sword; to refrain from further fighting. **d** To pay down or stake money. *Slang, U. S.* — **to p. up to**, to advance to. *Obs.* "With this he *put up to* my lord." *Swift.* — **to p. up with**, to bear or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; to take without opposition or expressed dissatisfaction; to endure; to tolerate; as, *to put up with* an injury or affront; *to put up with* bad fare.

put (po͝ot; *cf.* PUT, *v. t.*), *n.* **1.** Act of putting; a thrust; a push.
2. A throw; a cast; esp., a throw or cast made with an overhand pushing motion, or upward and forward movement of the arm, as an athletic action.
3. An attempt or endeavor, as to escape. *Obs. L'Estrange.*
4. (*pron.* pŭt) A certain game at cards.
5. A privilege which one party buys of another to "put" (deliver) to him a certain amount of stock, grain, etc., at a certain price and at or within a certain time (cf. CALL, *n.*, 13; STRADDLE). *Brokers' Cant.*

put of more, *London Stock Exchange*, an option annexed to a put giving the holder the option to double the amount.

pu-ta'men (pū-tā'mĕn), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Bot.* The stone, or hard indurated endocarp, of a drupaceous fruit, as of the peach.
2. **a** *Anat.* The outer layer of gray matter in the lenticular nucleus (which see). **b** *Zoöl.* The tough membrane which lines the shell of a bird's egg.

pu'ta-nism (pū'tȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* [F. *putanisme*, fr. *putain* harlot.] Habitual lewdness or prostitution of a woman.

pu'ta-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *putativus*, fr. *putare*, *putatum*, to reckon, suppose, adjust, cleanse (in the sense to prune perh. a different word). See PURE; cf. COMPUTE, DISPUTE, IMPUTE.] Commonly thought or deemed; supposed; reputed. "His other *putative* (I dare not say feigned) friends." *E. Hall.*

putative father, one presumed to be the father of an illegitimate child. — **p. marriage**, *Canon Law*, a marriage in due form of parties between whom existed any of certain impediments, as consanguinity, either or both acting in good faith. It was invalid, but the children born prior to a divorce were legitimate at canonical law; and if continued in good faith until the death of the husband, the wife if surviving was entitled to dower. Some modern Civil-law systems, as the French, adopted this view, and it was recognized in the English common law in the 13th century, but is not now recognized in Great Britain or the United States.

pu'te-al (pū'tē-ăl), *n.* [L., fr. *puteus* well.] *Arch.* A well curb.

Pu'teaux' gun (pü'tō'). [From *Puteaux*, France.] *Ordnance.* A modern French rapid-fire field gun of 75 mm. (3-inch) caliber, equipped with a hydro-pneumatic recoil brake and steel shields for the protection of the gunners.

put'log' (po͝ot'lŏg'; pŭt'-), *n.* *Arch.* One of the short pieces of timber on which the flooring of a scaffold is laid, one end resting on the ledger of the scaffold, the other in a hole left in the wall temporarily for the purpose.

put'-off' (po͝ot'ŏf'; 205), *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; an evasion; an excuse. *L'Estrange.*

Pu-to'ri-us (pū-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *putor* a stench.] *Zoöl.* A genus of musteline mammals including the weasels, ermines, minks, and true polecats.

put'-out' (po͝ot'out'), *n.* *Sports.* Act of putting a player out.

pu'tre-fa'cient (pū'trē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *putrefaciens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *putrefacere* to make rotten; *putrere* to be rotten + *facere* to make.] Putrefactive. — *n.* A putrefactive agent or substance.

pu'tre-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *putrefactio*: cf. F. *putréfaction*. See PUTREFY.] **1.** Act or process of putrefying; the fermentative decomposition, by the agency of bacteria, of organic matter, esp. proteins and allied substances, with the formation of ill-smelling products. See PTOMAINE.
2. Condition of being putrefied; also, that which is putrefied. "*Putrefaction's* breath." *Shelley.*

pu'tre-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *putréfactif*. See PUTREFY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to putrefaction; as, the *putrefactive* smell or process. *Wiseman.*
2. Causing, or tending to promote, putrefaction.

putrefactive alkaloids, the ptomaines.

pu'tre-fy (pū'trē-fī), *v. t.*; PU'TRE-FIED (-fīd); PU'TRE-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *putréfier*; L. *putrere* to be rotten + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. L. *putrefacere*. See PUTRID; -FY.] **1.** To render putrid; to cause to decay offensively; to cause to be decomposed; to cause to rot.
2. To corrupt; to make foul. *Rare.*

> Private suits do *putrefy* the public good. *Bacon.*

3. To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous, as an ulcer.

pu'tre-fy, *v. i.* To become putrid; to rot. *Is.* i. 6.
Syn. — See DECAY.

pu-tresce' (pū-trĕs'), *v. i.* [See PUTRESCENT.] To become putrescent or putrid; to putrefy.

pu-tres'cence (pū-trĕs'ĕns), *n.* State of being putrescent; putrescent matter.

pu-tres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *putrescens*, p. pr. of *putrescere* to grow rotten, v. incho. fr. *putrere* to be rotten. See PUTRID.] **1.** Becoming putrid, or offensively rotten.

> Externally powerful, although *putrescent* at the core. *Motley.*

2. Of or pert. to putrefaction; as, a *putrescent* smell.

pu-tres'ci-ble (pū-trĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of putrefaction; liable to become putrid; as, *putrescible* substances; *putrescible* food products.

pu-tres'ci-ble, *n.* A substance, usually nitrogenous, which is liable to undergo decomposition when in contact with air and moisture at ordinary temperatures.

pu-tres'cine (-ĭn -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin**. [L. *putrescere* to grow rotten + *-ine*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A ptomaine found in putrid fish or flesh, certain abnormal urine, etc., and also prepared synthetically. It is a diamine, NH_2-$(CH_2)_4NH_2$, and is a crystalline solid of strong basic properties. It is slightly poisonous.

pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *a.* [L. *putridus*, fr. *putrere* to be rotten, fr. *puter*, or *putris*, rotten, *putere* to stink, to be rotten: cf. F. *putride*. See PUS, FOUL, *a.*] **1.** Tending to decomposition or decay; decomposed; offensively or stinkingly rotten; — said of animal or vegetable matter; as, *putrid* flesh. See PUTREFACTION.
2. Indicating, or proceeding from, a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter; as, a *putrid* smell.

putrid fever, *Med.*, typhus fever. — **p. sore throat**, *Med.*, a malignant form of sore throat, in which there is ulceration or gangrenous inflammations of the fauces and pharynx; malignant cynanche. It often accompanies scarlet fever.

pu-trid'i-ty (pū-trĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *putridité*.] Quality or state of being putrid; putrefaction; also, putrid matter.

pu'tri-lage (pū'trĭ-lāj), *n.* [F. *putrilage*, L. *putrilago* putrefaction.] That which is undergoing putrefaction; the products of putrefaction.

putt (pŭt), *n.* [Cf. PUT, *v. t.*] *Golf.* A stroke made on a putting green to play the ball into the hole.

putt, *v. i.* *Golf.* To make a putt.

put'ter (po͝ot'ẽr; cf. PUT, *v. t.*), *n.* One who puts something.

putt'er (pŭt'ẽr), *n.* *Golf.* **a** A club with a short shaft and either a wooden or metal head, used in putting. See GOLF, *Illust.* **b** One who putts.

put'ter-on' (po͝ot'ẽr-ŏn'), *n.* **a** An instigator. *Shak.* **b** One who deposits a thing on something else.

put'ter-out' (-out'), *n.* *Obs.* **a** A supplanter. **b** One who deposited money on going abroad on the chance of receiving it with great interest if he returned or of the deposit being forfeited if he did not return. In the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I. this was a common form of gambling.

‖ **put'ti** (po͞ot'tē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* PUTTO (-tō). [It., pl. of *putto*, fr. L. *putus* boy.] *Art.* Figures of nude Cupidlike children much used in decorative painting and sculpture.

put'ti-er (pŭt'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who putties, as a glazier.

putt'ing green (pŭt'ĭng). *Golf.* The green, or plot of smooth turf, surrounding a hole. "The term *putting green* shall mean the ground within twenty yards of the hole, excepting hazards." *Golf Rules.*

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PUTTIES (-ĭz). Also **put'tee**, **put'tie**. [Hind. *paṭṭī* ribbon, bandage, tie.] A kind of gaiter wrapped around the leg, used by soldiers, riders, walkers, etc.

Putty.

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ), *n.* [F. *potée* putty, potful, fr. *pot* pot; cf. *potée d'étain* putty powder. See POT.] **1.** A kind of cement usually of whiting and boiled linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistency of dough, and used in fastening glass in sashes, stopping crevices, and for similar purposes.
2. Any of various other substances resembling putty (def. 1) in appearance, consistency, use, etc.; as: **a** A mixture of ferric oxide and boiled linseed oil (**iron putty**), or of red and white lead and boiled linseed oil (**red-lead putty**), used by mechanics in making pipe joints, etc. **b** *Plastering.* A cement consisting of lump lime slacked with water to the consistency of cream, and left to harden by evaporation till it becomes like soft putty. It is used, mixed with plaster of Paris or sand, for the third, or finishing, coat (**putty coat**). **c** The sticky mud at the bottom of shallow navigable water.
3. Short for PUTTY POWDER.
4. *Golf.* A ball made of composition. *Colloq.*

put'ty, *v. t.*; PUT'TIED (-ĭd); PUT'TY-ING (-tĭ-ĭng). To cement, or stop, with putty.

putty eye. *Zoöl.* An eye surrounded by thick fleshy tissues, as those of certain pigeons.

putty knife. A knife with a broad flexible steel blade, used for laying on putty. See KNIFE, *Illust.*

putty powder. An oxide of tin, or of tin and lead in various proportions, much used in polishing glass, metal, etc.

put'ty-root' (pŭt'ĭ-ro͞ot'), *n.* An American orchid (*Aplectrum spicatum*) having a slender naked rootstock producing each year a solid corm, two or three of which remain strung together. It sends up in late summer a single plaited leaf, and in spring a scape of brown flowers.

put'-up' (po͝ot'ŭp'), *a.* Planned or got up, esp. with the coöperation of insiders; prearranged; plotted; — in a bad sense; as, a *put-up* job. *Colloq.*

Pu'ya (pū'yȧ; po͞o'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Araucanian *puùya*.] *Bot.* A small genus of bromeliaceous plants, natives of Peru and Chile. They have basal spinal leaves and a terminal raceme with showy bracteate flowers.

puz'zle (pŭz''l), *n.* [For *opposal*, in the sense of problem. See OPPOSE, POSE to question.] **1.** Something which perplexes or embarrasses; a difficult problem or question; esp., a toy, contrivance, question, or problem designed for testing ingenuity.

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put. † PIT, PITH.
put (pŭt), *n.* [OF. *pute.*] A prostitute. *Obs. or Slang.*
Put (pūt). *Bib.*
putacho. † PATEQUE.
pu'tage (pū'tāj), *n.* [OF. *putage.*] Prostitution or fornication on the part of a woman.
pu-tain', *n.* [F.] Whore. *Obs.*
pu-tam'i-nous (pū-tăm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to a putamen.
pu-ta'na, *n.* [LL., or It. *puttana.*] Putain. *Obs.*
pu-ta'tion (pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *putatio.*] A pruning. *Obs.*
pu-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *putatio.*] Act of considering, supposing, or estimating; supposition.
pu'ta-tiv. Putative. *Ref. Sp.*
pu'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of PUTATIVE.
pu'ta-to-ry, *a.* [L. *putatorius.*] Pertaining to putation. *Obs.*
put'-by', *n.* Evasion; shift. *Obs.*
putchamin. † PERSIMMON.
pu-tchock', **pu-tchok'**, **pu-tchuck'**, **pu-tchuk'** (pŭ-chŭk'). Vars. of PACHAK.
pute. † PIT. [*Obs.*]
pute, *a.* [L. *putus.*] Pure; clear.
pu'te-al (pū'tē-ăl), *a.* [L. *putealis.*] Of or pertaining to a pit or well. *Obs. or R.*
put'e-lee, **put'e-li** (pŭt'ĕ-lē), *n.* [Hind. *paṭelā.*] A bulky, flat-bottomed boat used on the Ganges, India.
puter. † PEWTER.
pu'ter-y (pū'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *puterie.*] Whoredom. *Obs.*
puteyne. † PUTAIN.
putfalle † PITFALL.
puth'er (*dial.* po͞oth'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POTHER.
puth'er (po͞oth'ẽr), *n.* & *v. i.* [Cf. POTHER.] Steam; reek. *Dial. Eng.*
puth'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Sultry; close. [*Dial. Eng.*]
pu'tid (pū'tĭd), *a.* [L. *putidus* Cf. PUTRID.] Rotten; fetid; worthless. *Obs.* — **pu-tid'i-ty** (pū-tĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **pu'tid-ness**, *n. Obs.*
Pu'ti-el (pū'tĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
Pu'ti-phar (pū'tĭ-fȧr). *D. Bib.*
Pu-tiph'a-re (pū-tĭf'ȧ-rē). *D. Bib.*
put'lock'. Var. of PUTLOG.
put'nee-dar'. Var. of PATNIDAR.
put'-off', *n.* Evasion.
pu'tois' (pü'twä'), *n.* [F., polecat.] A brush supposedly made of polecat's hair for use in decorating ceramic ware.
pu'tor, *n.* [L.] A stench. *Obs.*
putour, *n.* [See PUT a prostitute.] Brothel keeper or procurer. *Obs.*
pu-tred'i-nous (pū-trĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *putredo* rottenness, fr. *putrere* to rot.] Proceeding from putrefaction; stinking; rotten.
pu'tre-fac'tious (pū'trē-făk'shŭs), *a.* Putrefying. *Obs.*
pu'tre-fac'tiv Putrefactive. *Ref. Sp.*
pu'tre-fac'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pu'tre-fi'a-ble (pū'trē-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pu'tre-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* A putrefacient.
pu'tre-lage, *n.* [L. *putrilago*: cf. F. *putrilage.*] Rottenness. *Obs.*
pu'tre-tude, *n.* [L. *puter*, *putris*, rotten.] Putridness. *Obs.*
pu'trid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
putrie. † PUTERY.
pu'tri-fac'ted (pū'trĭ-făk'tĕd), *a.* [See PUTREFY.] Putrefied. *Obs.*
pu'tri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Putrefaction.
pu'tri-fy (pū'trĭ-fī). Var. of PUTREFY.
pu'try, *a.* Putrid. *Obs.*
putt (pŭt), *n.* A heavy farm cart. *Dial Eng.*
put-tar'go. † BOTARGO.
puttato. † POTATO.
putte. † PIT, POT, PUT.
put'ted (*dial.* po͝ot'ĭd; pŭt'ĭd). Obs. or Scot & dial. pret. of PUT. & dial. p. p. of PUT.
put'tee (pŭt'ē). Var. of PUTTY, a gaiter.
put'ten (po͝ot''n; pŭt''n). Scot.
put'ter (pŭt'ẽr; po͝ot'ẽr). U. S. & dial. Eng. var. of POTTER, *v.* — **put'ter-er.** *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*
put'terd. Puttered. *Ref. Sp.*
put'tie. Var. of PUTTY, gaiter.
put'ties (pŭt'ĭz), *n.*, *pl.* of PUTTY.
put'ting, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PUT.
putt'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PUTT.
put'to. † PITTO.
put'tock (pŭt'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *puttok*, *potok*; orig. uncert.] **a** The European kite. **b** The buzzard. **c** The marsh harrier. *Eng.*
puttok. † PUTTOCK.
put'too (pŭt'o͞o), **put'to** (-ō), *n.* [Kashmir *paṭṭū.*] A thick coarse fabric made from the refuse wool and long hair of the Cashmere, or shawl, goat.
putty coat. See 2d PUTTY, 2 **b**.
put'ty-er. Var. of PUTTIER.
putty gloss. A high polish imparted to stonework by a final polishing with putty powder.
putty work. Decoration by the use of a composition which is modeled while soft.
pu'ture (pū'tūr), *n.* [OF. *puture*, *pouture*, *pulture*, food. F. *pouture* stall food, fr. LL. *pultura*, L. *puls*. See 1st PULSE.] *O. Eng. Law.* A customary right of keepers of forests, and some bailiffs of hundreds, to take food for man, horse, and dog from land (called **terra putura**) of certain tenants within the forest or hundred.
putusly. † PITEOUSLY.
putwari. Var. of PATWARI.
puwe. † PEW.
pu'wit. † PEWIT.
‖ **puy** (pwē), *n.* [F., a hill.] *Geol.* One of the hills of volcanic origin common in the Auvergne district, France.
puy. Var. of POY.
puysschaunce. † PUISSANCE.
puz'l. Puzzle. *Ref. Sp.*
puz'la-to-ry, *a.* Puzzling. *Obs.*
puz'ld. Puzzled. *Ref. Sp.*
puz'zel, *n.* [Cf. F. *pucelle* a virgin.] Harlot; drab; wench. *Obs.*

2. State of being puzzled or perplexed; perplexity; embarrassment; as, to be in a *puzzle*.
3. = PUZZLE PEG.

puz′zle (pŭz′'l), *v. t.*; -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). **1**. To perplex; confuse; embarrass; to put to a stand; nonplus.
A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others. *Dr. H More.*
2. To make intricate, to entangle. *Rare.*
They disentangle from the *puzzled* skein. *Cowper*
3. To solve, discover, or make out, by mental labor or ingenuity; — followed by *out*; as, to *puzzle* out a mystery.
Syn. — Nonplus, stagger, pose, disconcert. — PUZZLE, PERPLEX, MYSTIFY, CONFUSE, BEWILDER, DISTRACT express various mental reactions upon what is intricate, complicated, or involved (see EMBARRASS). PUZZLE implies such complication or intricacy as baffles or nonpluses the understanding; PERPLEX adds to *puzzle* the implication of disturbing uncertainty how to decide or act, as, "I have *puzzled* my head about a list of the College" (*Gray*); "I liked Grant, and was struck by the pathos of his face; a *puzzled* pathos, as of a man with a problem before him of which he does not understand the terms" (*Lowell*); "Poor intricated soul! Riddling, *perplexed*, labyrinthical soul!" (*Donne*); "Yet, intricate and homeless . . . as the prospect was, there was no *perplexity*; we had still a guide to lead us forward" (*D. Wordsworth*). To MYSTIFY is to puzzle or perplex, esp. by playing upon one's credulity; as, "When she was weary of *mystifying* foreign statesmen, she turned to find fresh sport in *mystifying* her own ministers" (*J. R. Green*); "[He] has the passion one might imagine a fairy to have for delicate *mystification*" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). CONFUSE suggests more or less complete obliteration of distinctions, with consequent mixing or jumbling together of objects in the mind; as, a *confusing* similarity of names. BEWILDER expresses utter perplexity and dull confusion, as of one who is lost in a pathless maze; DISTRACT implies strong agitation arising from divergent or conflicting considerations or interests; as, "Like one *bewildered* in a country where mist or snow has disguised those features of the landscape which are best known to him" (*Scott*); "so *perplexed* and *bewildered*, that she hardly knew where she was" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "the swift, aimless, *bewildered* mind" (*Dr. J. Brown*); "*distracted* between love and duty" (*Byron*).

puz′zle, *v. i.* **1**. To be bewildered or perplexed.
A *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estrange.*
2. To work in the way the solution of a puzzle requires; as, to *puzzle* over a problem.

puz′zle-head′ed, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions; given to getting perplexed over simple matters; also, characteristic of persons that are so. *Johnson.*
A kind of *puzzle-headed* conservatism. *The Spectator* (*London*)
— **puz′zle-head′ed-ness**, *n.*

puz′zle-ment (pŭz′'l-mĕnt), *n.* State of being puzzled; perplexity. *Miss Mitford.*

puzzle peg. *Hunting.* A peg or stick fastened to a dog's lower jaw to compel him to carry his head high.

py-æ′mi-a, **py-e′mi-a** (pī-ē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A form of blood poisoning produced by the absorption of pyogenic microörganisms into the blood, usually from a wound or local inflammation. It is characterized by multiple abscesses throughout the body, and is attended with irregularly recurring chills, fever, profuse sweating, and exhaustion.— **py-æ′mic**, **py-e′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

Py′a-nep′si-a (pī′ȧ-nĕp′sĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. πυανέψια.] *Gr. Relig.* An Attic festival, held on the 7th of Pyanepsion, claimed as a festival of Apollo, but doubtless orig. a "harvest home" feast. See EIRESIONE; cf. OSCHOPHORIA.

py′ar-thro′sis (pī′är-thrō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *arthrosis.*] *Med.* Suppuration within a joint.

pyc′ni-um (pĭk′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πυκνός crowded.] *Bot.* In certain ascomycetous fungi, a special cavity or receptacle of varying form, bearing conidia (*pycnoconidia* or *stylospores*) on its inner walls.

pyc′no-, **pycn-**. Combining form from Greek πυκνός, *thick*, *crowded*, *dense*.

Pyc-noc′o-ma (pĭk-nŏk′ō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. κόμη hair.] *Bot.* A small genus of euphorbiaceous trees, of tropical Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They have monœcious flowers, the numerous stamens with hairlike elongated filaments. *P. macrophylla* yields the bomah nut.

pyc′no-co-nid′i-um (pĭk′nō-kō-nĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIDIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *pycno-* + *conidium.*] *Bot.* One of the conidia produced within a pycnium; a stylospore.

Pyc′no-don′ti (-dŏn′tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PYCNO-; -ODONT.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct ganoid fishes of the Mesozoic and Tertiary, having a deep compressed body, usually covered with rhomboidal scales, a homocercal tail, and strong blunt teeth. There are many species, constituting a single family, **Pyc′no-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē), of which **Pyc′no-dus** (-dŭs), occurring both in Europe and America, is the type.— **pyc′no-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*—**pyc′no-don′toid** (-dŏn′toid), *a.* & *n.*

pyc-nog′o-nid (pĭk-nŏg′ō-nĭd), *n.* One of the Pycnogonida.

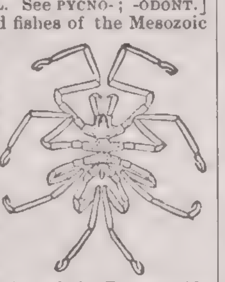

One of the Pycnogonida (*Phoxichilidium maxillare*), female. × 2.

Pyc′no-gon′i-da (pĭk′nō-gŏn′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. γόνυ knee.] *Zoöl.* A class of marine spiderlike arthropods having the body relatively very thin and small, the legs usually excessively long and slender, and the abdomen rudimentary. They have typically seven pairs of appendages, but the anterior two or three pairs are frequently absent. The posterior four pairs are the legs, and into them diverticula of the intestine and reproductive organs extend. The triangular mouth is at the end of a tubular proboscis, there are no organs of respiration, the sexes are separate, and the young usually pass through a metamorphosis.

pyc-nom′e-ter (pĭk-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pycno-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A specific-gravity bottle or tube; a standard vessel, often provided with a thermometer, for measuring and comparing the densities of liquids or solids.

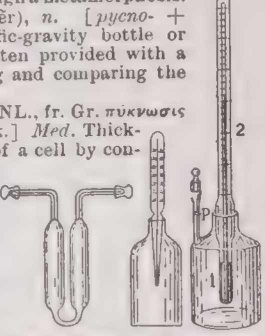

Various forms of Pycnometer 1 Bottle, with Neck marked at *P*; 2 Thermometer stopper

pyc-no′sis (pĭk-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πύκνωσις condensation, fr. πυκνός thick.] *Med.* Thickening, as the degeneration of a cell by contraction of the nucleus with condensation; inspissation. — **pyc-not′ic** (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.*

pyc′no-spore (pĭk′nō-spōr; 201), *n.* [*pycno-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A pycnoconidium or stylospore.

py′e-li′tis (pī′ē-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πύελος basin + *-itis*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. — **py′e-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

py′e-lo-ne-phri′tis (-lō-nē-frī′tĭs: -nĕf-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πύελος basin + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Pyelitis affecting the substance of the kidney. — **py′e-lo-ne-phrit′ic** (-frĭt′ĭk), *a.*

py′e-lot′o-my (-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n* [Gr. πύελος basin + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the pelvis of the kidney.

py′gal (pī′găl), *a.* [Gr. πυγη the rump.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the region of the rump, or posterior end of the back; specif., designating the posterior median plate or plates in the carapace of chelonians. — *n.* A pygal plate.

py′garg (pī′gärg) } *n.* [L. *pygargus*, Gr. πυγαργος, lit., white rump; πυγή the rump + ἀργός white.] **1**. A quadruped, probably the addax, an antelope having a white rump. *Deut.* xiv. 5.
py-gar′gus (pī-gär′gŭs) }
2. **a** The female hen harrier. *Obs.* **b** The sea eagle. *Obs.*

py-gid′i-um (pī-jĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πυγίδιον, dim. of πυγή rump.] *Zoöl.* A caudal structure, or the terminal body region, of various invertebrates; as: **a** The caudal plate of a trilobite. See TRILOBITE, *Illust.* **b** The terminal segment of a beetle's abdomen when exposed beyond the closed elytra. — **py-gid′i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Pyg-ma′li-on (pĭg-mā′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πυγμαλίων.] *Class. Myth.* **a** A king and sculptor of Cyprus. See GALATEA **b**. **b** A king of Tyre, brother of Dido and murderer of her husband, Sichæus.

Pyg′my (pĭg′mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). Also **Pig′my**. [L. *pygmaeus*, Gr. πυγμαῖος, fr. πυγμή the fist, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles. Cf. PUGNACIOUS.] **1**. One of a fabled race of dwarfs described by Greek authors. Homer places them on the southern shores of Ocean, and describes their battles with cranes.
2. One of a race of Central African Negritos found chiefly in the great forests of the equatorial belt. They are the shortest of known races, the adults ranging from less than four to about five feet in stature. They are timid and shy, dwelling in the recesses of the forests, though often on good terms with neighboring Negroes. See NEGRITO.
3. [*l. c.*] Hence, a short, insignificant person; a dwarf; also, a thing very small for its kind.
Syn. — See DWARF.

pyg′my (pĭg′mĭ) } *a.* [L. *pygmaeus*. See PYGMY.] Of or pertaining to a pygmy; resembling a pygmy, or dwarf; dwarfish; very small.
pyg-me′an (pĭg-mē′ăn) }

pygmy antelope, the royal antelope. — **p. falcon.** = FALCONET, 2 **a**. — **p. goose**, any of certain very small geese constituting the genus *Nettopus*, native of Africa, India, and Australia. — **p. lemur**, a dwarf lemur, esp. *Microcebus smithii*. — **p. marigold**, a dwarf variety of the French marigold. — **p. musk deer**, a chevrotain. — **p. owl**, any of various owls of the genus *Glaucidium* (which see). The common European species is *G. passerinum*; that of North America is *G. gnoma*. — **p. parrot**, any of certain small parrots of the genus *Nasiterna* of New Guinea and adjacent islands. The bill is thick and cered, the claws very long, and the colors in the male brilliant. Some species are no larger than sparrows.

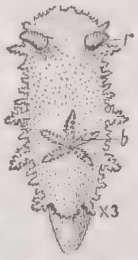

One of the Pygobranchia (*Issa ramosa*). *b* Gills surrounding the Anus; *r* Rhinophore.

Py′go-bran′chi-a (pī′gō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.*
Py′go-bran′chi-a′ta (-kĭ-ā′tȧ) } [NL.; Gr. πυγη rump + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* A division of opisthobranchiate mollusks having the branchiæ in a group around the anal opening, as in the genus *Doris*. — **py′go-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.*

Py-gop′o-des (pī-gŏp′ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πυγή rump + πους, ποδος, foot.] *Zoöl.* An order of diving birds consisting of the loons, grebes, and auks. — **py-gop′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.* — **py′go-pod** (pī′gō-pŏd), *a.* & *n.*

py′go-style (pī′gō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. πυγή the rump + στῦλος a pillar.] *Zoöl.* The plate of bone which forms the posterior end of the vertebral column in most birds; the plowshare bone; the vomer. It is formed by the union of a number of vertebræ.

py′ic (pī′ĭk), *a.* [*pyo-* + *-ic.*] *Med.* Purulent.

py′in (pī′ĭn), *n.* [Gr. πύον pus.] *Physiol. Chem.* A constituent of pus, apparently a nucleoprotein precipitated by acetic acid.

py-ja′ma (pī-jä′mȧ; pĭ-), **pa-ja′ma** (pa-), *n.* [Hind. *pāejāma*, *pā-jāma*, lit., leg clothing, fr. Per. *pāi* foot + *jāmah* garment.] In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers such as those worn, tied about the waist, by Mohammedan men and women; also, *Rare*, among Occidentals, a pair or suit of pyjamas The singular form *pyjama* or *pajama* is used by Europeans and other Occidentals chiefly attributively; as in *pyjama* suit, *pyjama* blouse. See PYJAMAS.

py-ja′mas, *or, chiefly U. S.*, **pa-ja′mas** (-mȧz), *n. pl.* A garment, similar to the Oriental pyjama (which see), adopted among Europeans, Americans, and other Occidentals, for wear in the dressing room and during sleep; also, a suit of drawers and blouse for such wear.

pyk′na-tom′ (pĭk′nȧ-tŏm′), *n.* [G.; Gr. πυκνός close, compact + *atom.*] In the philosophy of E. Haeckel, a center of condensation of the protyle, or primitive substance, which precedes the formation of physical masses.
He (Haeckel) supposes that æsthesis and tropesis, as rudimentary sensation and will, are the very causes of condensation: that they belong to *pyknatoms*, to ponderables and imponderables, to chemical atoms and molecules. *Thos Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

pyk-not′ic the′o-ry (pĭk-nŏt′ĭk). A speculative theory of the nature of matter.
Vogt's *pyknotic theory* of substance is that minute parts of the universal substance, the centers of condensation which might be called pyknatoms, correspond in general to the ultimate separate atoms of the kinetic theory. *Sir Oliver J. Lodge.*

Pyl′a-des (pĭl′ȧ-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πυλάδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of the king of Phocis, and a nephew of Agamemnon He assists Orestes in his plot against Clytemnestra and Ægisthus and eventually marries Electra.

pyl′a-gore (pĭl′ȧ-gōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. πυλαγόρας; Πυλαι Pylæ, or Thermopylæ, where the amphictyonic council met + ἀγείρειν to assemble: cf. F. *pylagore.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A deputy of a state at the amphictyonic council.

py-leph′le-bi′tis (pī-lĕf′lē-bī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πύλη entrance + *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of the portal vein.

py′le-throm-bo′sis (pī′lē-thrŏm-bō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πύλη an entrance + *thrombosis.*] *Med.* Thrombosis of the portal vein.

py′lon (pī′lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πυλών a gateway.] **1**. *Archæol.* **a** A gateway. See PROPYLON. **b** *Egypt. Arch.* (1) A gateway building having a truncated pyramidal form. (2) More typically, two such truncated pyramids, with the gateway between.

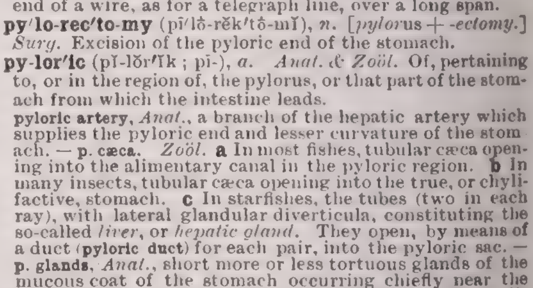

Pylon of the Temple at Edfu.

2. A tower, commonly of steelwork, for supporting either end of a wire, as for a telegraph line, over a long span.

py′lo-rec′to-my (pī′lō-rĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*pylorus* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the pyloric end of the stomach.

py-lor′ic (pĭ-lŏr′ĭk; pī-), *a.* *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pylorus, or that part of the stomach from which the intestine leads.
pyloric artery, *Anat.*, a branch of the hepatic artery which supplies the pyloric end and lesser curvature of the stomach. — **p. cæca.** *Zoöl.* **a** In most fishes, tubular cæca opening into the alimentary canal in the pyloric region. **b** In many insects, tubular cæca opening into the true, or chylifactive, stomach. **c** In starfishes, the tubes (two in each ray), with lateral glandular diverticula, constituting the so-called *liver*, or *hepatic gland*. They open, by means of a duct (**pyloric duct**) for each pair, into the pyloric sac. — **p. glands**, *Anat.*, short more or less tortuous glands of the mucous coat of the stomach occurring chiefly near the pyloric end. — **p. sac**, *Zoöl.*, in starfishes, an aboral division of the stomach. — **p. valve.** *Anat.* See PYLORUS, 1.

py-lor′o-plas′ty (-lŏr′ō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* *Surg.* Plastic operation on the pylorus.

py-lo′rus (pĭ-lō′rŭs; pī-; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. πυλωρός pylorus, gate keeper; πύλη a gate + οὖρος watcher, guardian.] **1**. *Anat.* The opening from the stomach into the intestine. It is capable of being closed by a circular fold of mucous membrane containing a ring of circularly disposed muscle fibers (the pyloric valve). **2**. *Zoöl.* A posterior division of the stomach in some invertebrates.

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puz′zle-a′tion (pŭz′'l-ā′shŭn), *n.* Perplexity. *Rare.*
puz′zle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
puz′zle-head′, *n.* A puzzle-headed person.
puzzle lock. A combination lock.
puz′zle-mon′key, *n.* The monkey-puzzle.
puz′zler (pŭz′lẽr), *n.* One that puzzles or perplexes
puz′zling (-lĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PUZZLE. — **puz′zling-ly**, *adv.*
puz′zo-lan, **-la′na**, **puz′zuo-la′na**. Vars. of POZZUOLANA.— **puz′zuo-lan′ic**, *a.*
p. v. *Abbr.* Post village; priest vicar.
P. W. D. *Abbr.* Public Works [Department.]
Pwel. † PAUL.
P. W. P. *Abbr.* Past Worthy [Patriarch.]
pwsoune. † POISON.
pwt. *Abbr.* Pennyweight.
Pwyll (pwĭl; pwĭhl), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric god of the dead, in legend represented as a king of Dyfed (about the same as Pembrokeshire) who exchanged thrones for a year with Arawn (which see). His wife was Rhiannon, and his son, Pryderi.
pxt *Abbr.* Pinxit (L., he (or she) painted it).
py † PIE, PYE.
Py. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [no period, *Py*]. Pyridyl.
py- (pī-). See PYO-.
Py′a-nep′si-on (pī′ȧ-nĕp′sĭ-ŏn; pē′ȧ-nĕp′sĭ-ōn′), *n.* [Gr. Πυανεψιών.] The fourth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.
py′at. Var. of PIET, magpie
pyche, *n.* Basket: fish trap. *Obs.*
pycke. † PITCH.
Pyc-nan′the-mum (pĭk-năn′thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. ἄνθεμον flower.] Syn. of KOELLIA.
pyc′nid, **pyc′nide** (pĭk′nĭd), *n.* *Bot.* A pycnium.
pyc-nid′i-a (pĭk-nĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of PYCNIDIUM.
pyc-nid′i-o-phore′ (-ō-fōr′: 201), *n.* [*pycnidium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A conidiophore bearing pycnia.
pyc-nid′i-o-spore′ (-spōr′; 201), *n.* *Bot.* = PYCNOSPORE.
pyc-nid′i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ) [NL.] *Bot.* A pycnium. — **pyc-nid′i-al** (-ăl), *a*
pyc′nis (pĭk′nĭs), *n.*; *pl* -NIDES (-nĭ-dēz). [NL.] A pycnium.
pyc′nite (pĭk′nīt), *n.* [Gr. πυκνός thick.] *Min.* A massive columnar variety of topaz.
pyc′no-go-nid′i-um. Var. of PYCNOCONIDIUM.
pyc-nog′o-noid (pĭk-nŏg′ō-noid), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the Pycnogonida. — *n.* One of the Pycnogonida.
pyc′no-me-to′chi-a (pĭk′nō-mē-tō′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. μετοχή participle.] *Philol.* The use of participles in close succession. Cf. OLIGOMETOCHIA. — **pyc′no-me-to′chic** (-kĭk), *a.*
Pyc′no-not′i-dæ (-nŏt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. νῶτον the back.] *Zoöl.* A family of Old World passerine birds consisting of the bulbuls, often ranked as a subfamily of Timaliidæ, and called **Pyc′no-no-ti′næ** (-nō-tī′nē). The typical genus is **Pyc′no-no′tus** (-nō′tŭs) — **pyc′no-no′tine** (-nō′tĭn; -tīn: 184), *a.* See BULBUL **b**.
pyc′no-style (pĭk′nō-stīl), *a.* [Gr. πυκνόστυλος with the pillars close together; πυκνός close + στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION **b**. — *n.* A pycnostyle colonnade.
pycoyse. † PICKAX.
pydenesse. † PIEDNESS.
pye. Obs. or dial. Eng. of PIE.
pye′bald′. Var. of PIEBALD.
pye′ball. † PIEBALD.
pyece. † PECE.
pye′-dog′, **pie′-dog′** (pī′-), *n.* A pariah dog. *Colloq., India.*
pyelarge, *n.* [Through OF. fr. LL. *pelargus* a kind of bird, Gr. πελαργός stork. The first syllable shows confusion with F. & E. *pie* magpie.] A stork. *Obs.*
pyement. † PIMENT.
py-e′mi-a, **py-e′mic**, etc. Vars of PYÆMIA, etc.
pyen′ga-du′ (pyĕŋ′gȧ-dōō′), *n.* [Burmese *pyeng-kadō.*] = ACLE.
pyere. † PEER.
py′et Var. of PIET, magpie.
pyg′ma-chy (pĭg′mȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. πυγμαχία boxing.] A contest with clubs. *Obs*
pyg-mæ′an (pĭg-mē′ăn), *n.* [L. *pygmaeus.*] A pygmy *Obs.*
pyg′my, **pig′my**, *v. t.* To make a pygmy of; dwarf. *Rare.*
pyg′my-weed′, *n* *Bot.* A small crassulaceous annual (*Tillæa aquatica*), of the Atlantic coast of North America and Europe.
Py′go-pus (pī′gō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr πυγή rump + πους foot.] *Zool.* A genus of pleurodont, snake-shaped lizards without fore limbs, and with rudimentary hind limbs, occurring in Australia, Tasmania, and perhaps New Guinea.
pygrall, *a.* Poor; paltry. *Obs*
pygsnie. † PIGSNEY.
pyin′ga-do′ (pyĭŋ′gȧ-dō′). Var. of PYENGADU.
pyk † PIKE, PITCH.
pyke Obs. or Scot. var of PICK.
pyke (pīk), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *paik* foot soldier, inferior police officer.] A civilian at whose expense a soldier is treated or entertained. *Mil. Slang, Eng.*
pykeaxe. † PICKAX
pykeherneys, **pykharnes** † PIKEHARNES.
pykeporse. † PICKPURSE.
pyk-nom′e-ter Var. of PYCNOMETER.
pyk-no′sis, **pyk-not′ic** Vars. of PYCNOSIS, PYCNOTIC
pykoys. † PICKAX
pylary. † PILLORY.
pyle. Obs. or Scot var. of PILE.
pyleer, **pyler.** † PILLAR.
pyll. † PILL, PILE.
pyl′ler. † PILLAR.
pylote. † PELLET.
pylour † PILLER.
pylwere † PILLIVER.
pyme, *n.* Plaint; wail. *Obs.*
pymentarye. † PIGMENTARY.
pym′per. † PAMPER.
pynacle. † PINNACLE
Pyn′cheon (pĭn′chŭn), *n.* The name of an ancient but decadent family in Hawthorne's romance "The House of the Seven Gables," consisting of the self-

py'o- (pī'ō-), **py-** (pī-). Combining form fr. Gr. πύον, *pus.*

py-oc'ta-nin (pī-ŏk'tȧ-nĭn) | **py-oc'ta-nine** (-nĭn; -nēn; 184) } *n.* [*pyo-* + Gr. κτείνειν, κτανεῖν, to kill.] *Med.* Methyl violet (*blue pyoctanin*) or auramine (*yellow pyoctanin*), both of which arrest suppuration.

py'o-cy'a-nase (pī'ō-sī'ȧ-nās; -nāz), *n.* [From NL. *pyocyaneus* + *-ase.* See PYOCYANIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific bacteriolytic enzyme of the bacillus of green pus (*Bacillus pyocyaneus*). It is a soluble yellowish green, alkaline, amorphous substance capable of digesting certain other bacteria, as those of typhoid fever, diphtheria, and cholera.

py'o-cy'a-nin (-nĭn), *n.* [*pyo-* + Gr. κύανος dark blue.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline blue pigment found in green pus, and believed to be formed through the agency of a specific bacterium (*Bacillus pyocyaneus*).

py'o-cyte (pī'ō-sīt), *n.* [*pyo-* + *-cyte.*] *Med.* A pus corpuscle.

py'o-der'mi-a (-dûr'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] *Med.* Any suppurative disease of the skin.

py'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pyo-* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol.* The formation of pus; the methods and conditions of pus formation. — **py'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

py'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*pyo-* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Generating pus; pyogenetic. — **pyogenic membrane,** *Med.*, the pyophylactic membrane, formerly supposed to secrete the pus.

py-og'e-nous (pī-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*pyo-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Caused by pus.

py'o-hæ'mo-tho'rax, *or* **-he'mo-tho'rax** (pī'ō-hē'mō-thō'răks; -hĕm'ō-thō'răks), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *hæmothorax.*] *Med.* Accumulation of pus and blood in the pleural cavity.

py'oid (pī'oid), *a.* [*pyo-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to pus; of the nature of, or like, pus. — **pyoid corpuscles,** *Med.*, cells, containing two or more pus corpuscles.

py'o-lymph (pī'ō-lĭmf), *n.* [*pyo-* + *lymph.*] *Med.* Lymph containing corpuscles of pus.

py'o-me'tra (pī'ō-mē'trȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + Gr. μήτρα womb.] *Med.* Accumulation of pus in the womb.

py'o-ne-phri'tis (-nē-frī'tĭs; -nĕf-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidney attended with suppuration.

py'o-ne-phro'sis (-nē-frō'sĭs; -nĕf-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *nephro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Accumulation of pus in the renal pelvis. — **py'o-ne-phrot'ic** (-nē-frŏt'ĭk; -nĕf-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

py'o-phy-lac'tic (-fĭ-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [*pyo-* + Gr. φυλάσσειν to guard.] Protecting against pus. — **pyophylactic membrane,** a thin, yellowish, flaky layer lining a cold abscess; — formerly called *pyogenic membrane.*

py'op-neu'mo-tho'rax (pī'ŏp-nū'mō-thō'răks), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *pneumothorax.*] *Med.* Accumulation of air, or other gas, and of pus, in the pleural cavity.

py'or-rhe'a | **py'or-rhœ'a** } (pī'ō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* A discharge of pus.

‖ **py'or-rhe'a al-ve'o-la'ris** (ăl-vē'ō-lā'rĭs; 115), *Med.*, disease marked by loosening of the teeth, usually attended by a flow of pus from the alveoli; Rigg's disease.

py'o-sal'pinx (pī'ō-săl'pĭŋks), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *salpinx.*] *Med.* Accumulation of pus in the Fallopian tube.

py-o'sis (pī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πύωσις.] *Med.* Suppuration.

py'o-tho'rax (pī'ō-thō'răks), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *thorax.*] *Med.* Empyema.

pyr (pĭr; pĭr), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ fire.] *Photom.* A unit of light intensity, being one twentieth of Violle's standard, or 1.06 Hefner units, and equal to the bougie décimale.

pyr'a-canth (pĭr'ȧ-kănth), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ἄκανθα a thorn, a prickly plant.] The evergreen fire thorn (*Cratægus pyracantha*), of southern Europe.

pyr'al (pīr'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pyre.

pyr'a-lid (pĭr'ȧ-lĭd), *a.* [L. *pyralis, -idis,* a kind of winged insect, Gr. πυραλίς, an unknown bird.] Pertaining to the family Pyralidæ. — *n.* Any moth of the family Pyralidæ.

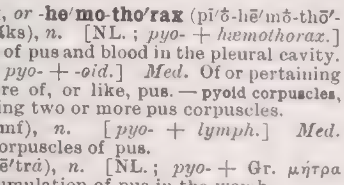

One of the Pyralidæ (*Aphomia sociella*). Nat. size.

Py-ral'i-dæ (pĭ-răl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of moths variously defined. In most classifications it comprises a vast and heterogeneous assemblage of small, or medium-sized, plainly colored, slender-bodied and long-legged species, in which the costal vein of the hind wing approaches close to, or unites with, the subcostal vein near the middle of the wing. By some this group is regarded as a superfamily, **Py-ral'i-di'na** (-dī'nȧ), and *Pyralidæ* is restricted to certain typical genera. — **py-ral'i-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.* — **pyr'a-lid'i-form** (pĭr'ȧ-lĭd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

pyr'a-mid (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *n.* [L. *pyramis, -idis,* fr. Gr. πυραμίς, -ίδος, prob. of Egyptian origin: cf. F. *pyramide.*] **1.** In geometry, a figure having for its base a plane triangle, rectangle, or other polygon and for its sides several triangles with a common vertex and with their bases forming the sides of the base. Pyramids are named from their bases as *triangular, rectangular, hexagonal,* etc. In general, any solid body of such a shape.

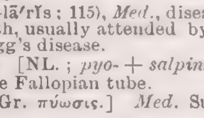

Pyramids.

2. Anything, esp. an edifice, of the shape of a pyramid (in sense 1).

3. *Arch.* A massive structure, typically of square ground plan, with four triangular faces meeting at a point, and used for tombs, as in ancient Egypt or, rarely, elsewhere.
4. *Hort.* A tree grown or pruned in pyramidal shape.
5. *Cryst.* A form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and two lateral axes; also, in the tetragonal system, a form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and one lateral axis. Pyramids occur in every system except the isometric. The *pyramid of the first order,* or *unit pyramid, pyramid of the second order, pyramid of the third order, macropyramid, brachypyramid, orthopyramid,* and *clinopyramid,* correspond exactly to the analogous varieties of the prism, the only difference being that the pyramid intersects the vertical axis and the prism does not. See PRISM. A complete or holohedral pyramid (sometimes called a *bipyramid*) consists of two equal geometrical pyramids united base to base.
6. *Anat.* A structure likened to a pyramid (see phrases).
7. *pl.* (*sing.* in attrib. uses). A game played on an English billiard table with fifteen red balls and a white cue ball, differing chiefly from the ordinary American game of pool in that scratches do not count and that the cue ball after being holed may be played back in balk. *Eng.*
8. *Speculation.* The series of operations involved in pyramiding. See PYRAMID, *v. i.*

Pyramid of Cheops, the largest of the three great pyramids at Gizeh. Its original height was about 482 ft., and its base covers nearly 13 acres. It is built of huge limestone blocks, and has inner sepulchral chambers, approached by sloping passages. The date of its builder, Cheops or Khufu, has been conjecturally fixed at B. C. 3733-3700. — **p. of the cerebellum,** *Anat.*, a conspicuous conical eminence of the inferior vermiform process, or worm, of the cerebellum behind the uvula. — **pyramids of Fer'rein'** (fĕ'răN') [after A. *Ferrein* (1693-1769), French anatomist], *Anat.*, the tapering bundles of straight uriniferous tubules (collecting tubules) which extend (several from each Malpighian pyramid) outward into the cortex of the kidney; — called also *medullary rays.* — **pyramid of Mal-pi'ghi** (măl-pē'gē). *Anat.* = MALPIGHIAN PYRAMID. — **pyramids of the medulla,** *Anat.*, bundles of fibers which reach the medulla through the crura cerebri and pons Varolii and are continuous below with the pyramidal tracts.

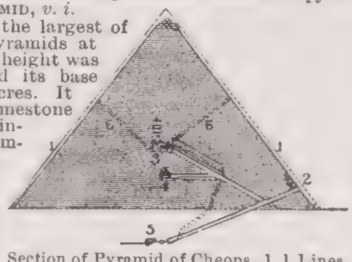

Section of Pyramid of Cheops. 1, 1 Lines showing Original Casing of Limestone; 2 Entrance; 3 King's Chamber; 4 Queen's Chamber; 5 Underground Chamber; 6, 6 Air Passages.

pyr'a-mid (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *v. i.* *Speculation.* To enlarge one's holding or interest in a series of operations on a continued rise or decline by using the profits to buy or sell additional amounts on a margin, as where one buys on a 10% margin 100 shares of stock quoted at 100, holds it till it rises to 105, and then uses the paper profit to buy 50 shares more, etc. The series of operations constitutes a *pyramid.*

pyr'a-mid, *v. t.* *Speculation.* To use, or to deal in, in a pyramiding transaction. See PYRAMID, *v. i.*

py-ram'i-dal (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pyramidal.*] Of or pert. to, or in the form of, a pyramid; pyramidical.
pyramidal bone, *Anat.*, the cuneiform bone of the carpus. — **p. numbers,** *Math.*, figurate numbers, of the third order, expressing the number of balls or points that may be arranged in the form of pyramids. Thus 1, 4, 10, 20, 35, etc., are *triangular pyramidal numbers;* and 1, 5, 14, 30, 55, etc., are *square pyramidal numbers.* — **p. system,** *Cryst.*, the tetragonal system. — **p. tracts,** *Anat.*, the columns of motor fibers in the spinal cord which are continuations of the pyramids of the medulla.

py-ram'i-da'lis (-dā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* **a** A small triangular muscle of the lower front part of the abdomen, placed in front of, and in the same sheath with, the rectus. It is often wanting. **b** A small muscle (more fully termed **py-ram'i-da'lis na'si**) placed over the nasal bone.

pyr'a-mid'ic (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd'ĭk) | **pyr'a-mid'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Gr. πυραμιδικός.] Of or pert. to, or having the form of, a pyramid; pyramidal. — **pyr'a-mid'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pyr'a-mid'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

pyr'a-mid'i-on (-ĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. πυραμίς. See PYRAMID.] A small pyramid, esp. one which crowns or completes a larger form, as an obelisk.

py-ram'i-don (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dŏn), *n.* [*pyramid* + *-on* in *diapason* or *accordion.*] *Organ Building.* A stop having wooden pipes shaped like an inverted pyramid, giving very deep tones somewhat like those of a stopped diapason.

Pyr'a-mus and This'be (pĭr'ȧ-mŭs; thĭz'bē). [L., fr. Gr. Πύραμος; L., fr. Gr. Θίσβη.] Legendary lovers of ancient Babylon. Ovid relates that, because of parental opposition, they made love through a chink in a wall, and chose the tomb of Ninus as a trysting place. Thisbe came first, but, seeing a lioness, which had just killed an ox, fled, losing her garment, which the beast smeared with blood. Pyramus, supposing her dead, killed himself. Later Thisbe, finding him dead, killed herself. Shakespeare has burlesqued the story in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

py-rar'gy-rite (pī-rär'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ fire + ἄργυρος silver.] *Min.* A sulphide of antimony and silver, Ag_3SbS_3, occurring in rhombohedral crystals or massive, and having a dark red or black color with a metallic adamantine luster. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 5.85. Called also *ruby silver ore, dark red silver ore.* Cf. PROUSTITE.

pyr'a-zine (pĭr'ȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*pyridine* + *azine.*] *Org. Chem.* A feebly basic solid, $C_4H_4N_2$, the simplest paradiazine (see DIAZINE), obtained by distilling piperazine with zinc dust, and in other ways. Also, by extension, any of various derivatives of the same.

pyr'a-zole (-zōl), *n.* [G. *pyrazol,* formed to indicate that it bears the same relation to *pyrrol* that *pyridin* bears to *benzol.*] *Org. Chem.* A feebly basic solid, $C_3H_4N_2$, which may be regarded as pyrrol in which a CH group adjacent to the NH group is replaced by nitrogen. Also, any of various derivatives of the same.

pyre (pīr), *n.* [L. *pyra,* Gr. πυρά, fr. πῦρ fire. See FIRE.] A funeral pile; a combustible heap on which the dead are burned; hence, any pile to be burnt

py'rene (pī'rēn), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ fire.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{10}$, occurring in coal tar and in a solid product obtained in Idria by distilling an ore of mercury. Its molecule contains four benzene rings, two of its carbon atoms being each common to three rings. M. P., 148-149° C.

py'rene, *n.* [Gr. πυρήν stone of a fruit.] *Bot.* The stone or endocarp of a drupelet, as in the fruit of the huckleberry; hence, loosely, any small hard nutlet.

Pyr'e-ne'an (pĭr'ē-nē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Pyrenaei* (sc. *montes*) the Pyrenees, fr. *Pyrene* the Pyrenees, also, a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon these mountains, Gr. Πυρήνη.] Of or pert. to the Pyrenees, separating France and Spain. — *n.* The Pyrenees. *Obs. Shak.*

pyr'e-nem'a-tous (-nĕm'ȧ-tŭs; -nē'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. πυρήν the stone of a fruit + αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] *Med.* Having nucleated red blood corpuscles.

py-re'nic (pī-rē'nĭk; -rĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_{13}H_8O(CO_2H)_2$, formed by the oxidation of pyrene.

py-re'no- (pī-rē'nō-). Combining form from Greek πυρήν, πυρῆνος, *stone of a fruit.*

py-re'no-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*pyreno-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a** In mycology, a perithecium. **b** A drupe. — **py-re'no-car'pic** (-kär'pĭk), **py-re'no-car'pous** (-pŭs), *a.*

py-re'noid (pī-rē'noid), *n.* [Gr. πυρηνοειδής like a kernel. See 2d PYRENE; -OID.] *Biol.* One of the colorless, highly refractive proteid bodies found within the chromatophores of certain low organisms, notably the conjugate algæ. They serve as centers for the deposition of starch.

py-re'noid, *a.* *Bot.* Resembling a drupe stone; wartlike.

py-re'nous (-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having (so many) pyrenes. *R.*

py-ret'ic (pī-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πυρετός burning heat, fever, fr. πῦρ fire.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to fever; febrile.

pyr'e-to- (pĭr'ē-tō-; pī'rē-tō-), **pyret-.** Combining form from Greek πυρετός, *fever.*

pyr'e-to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pyreto-* + *-genesis.*] *Med.* The production or origin of fever. — **pyr'e-to-gen'ic** (-ĭk), **pyr'e-tog'e-nous** (-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.*

pyr'e-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pyreto-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* That branch of medicine treating of fevers.

py-rex'i-a (pī-rĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πυρέσσειν to be feverish, πυρετός fever.] *Med.* The febrile condition.

py-rex'i-al (-sĭ-ăl) | **py-rex'i-cal** (-sĭ-kăl) } *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to fever; feverish.

pyr-he'li-om'e-ter (pīr-hē'lĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr; pĭr-), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ fire + ἥλιος sun + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the direct heating effect of the sun's rays. — **pyr-he'li-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

py-rid'ic (pī-rĭd'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Related to, or formed from, pyridine or its homologues; as, the *pyridic* bases.

pyr'i-dine (pĭr'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* [*pyrrol* + *-idine,* as in tol*uidine.*] *Org. Chem.* A nitrogenous base, C_5H_5N, obtained from the distillation of bone oil or coal tar, and by the decomposition of certain alkaloids, as a colorless liquid with a peculiar pungent odor. B. P., 116° C. It is the nucleus of a large number of organic substances, among which are several plant alkaloids, as nicotine, and certain of the ptomaines. It is used in denaturing alcohol, and as an antiseptic, germicide, and remedy for asthma. Structurally, pyridine may be considered as benzene in whose molecule one CH group has been replaced by a nitrogen atom. In describing its derivatives, it is customary to designate the five carbon atoms of the ring as α, β, γ, β′, α′, or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, commencing with one of those adjacent to nitrogen. Thus, there are three monocarboxylic derivatives, $C_5H_4N \cdot CO_2H$: *picolinic acid* (α), *nicotinic acid* (β), and *isonicotinic acid* (γ). There are six dicarboxylic derivatives, $C_5H_3N(CO_2H)_2$: *quinolinic acid* (αβ), *lutidinic acid* (αγ), *dipicolinic acid* (αα′), *isocinchomeronic acid* (αβ′), *dinicotinic acid* (ββ′), and *cinchomeronic acid* (βγ). Among the tricarboxyl derivatives are: *carbocinchomeronic acid* (βγβ′), *berberonic acid* (αβ′γ), and *carbodinicotinic acid* (αββ′).

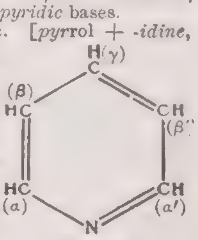

Pyridine.

pyr'i-dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [*pyridine* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical univalent radical, C_5H_4N, the molecule of pyridine less a hydrogen atom. There are α, β, and γ varieties.

pyr'i-form (pĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pyrum, pirum,* a pear + *-form.*] Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped.

pyr'i-for'mis (-fôr'mĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the front of the sacrum. It passes out of the pelvis through the great sacrosciatic foramen and is inserted into the upper border of the great trochanter of the femur.

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ish, worldly Judge; his cousin Clifford, almost childish from long suffering; Hepzibah, Clifford's unmarried sister, who devotes herself to his care; and Phœbe, another cousin, bright and cheerful, who banishes the curse over the family.

pyne. ✝ PINE.

pynnege. ✝ PINNACE.

py'not (pī'nŭt). Dial. Eng. var. of PIANNET.

pynoun. ✝ PENNON.

pynour. ✝ PINER, laborer.

pynsell. ✝ PENCIL.

pynsours ✝ PINCERS.

pyn'stal, *n.* [*pine* pain + *stall.*] Place of punishment. *Obs.*

py'o-hæ'mi-a, *or* **-he'mi-a** (pī'ō-hē'mĭ-ȧ). Var. of PYÆMIA.

py-ok'ta-nin, py-ok'ta-nine. Vars. of PYOCTANIN.

pyon. ✝ PEONY.

py'o-per'i-car-di'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Suppurative pericarditis.

py-oph'thal-mi'tis (pī-ŏf'thăl-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Purulent inflammation of the eye.

py'o-poi-e'sis (pī'ō-poi-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + Gr. ποίησις a making.] *Med.* The formation of pus; pyogenesis.

py'o-scope. Var. of PIOSCOPE.

py'ot (pī'ŭt). Var. of PIET. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

py'o-xan'those (pī'ō-zăn'thōs), *n.* [*pyo-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Chem.* A greenish yellow crystalline coloring matter in pus.

pypowder. ✝ PIEPOWDER.

pyr-. See PYRO-.

Py-ra'ce-æ (pī-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pirus* pear tree.] *Bot.* Syn. of MALACEÆ. — **py-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* [AN.]

Pyr'æ-næ'an. Var. of PYRENE-

py-ram'i-dal (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dăl), **py-ram'i-da'le** (-dā'lē), *n.* *Anat.* The pyramidal bone.

Py-ram'i-dal-ism (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Lore concerned with the Egyptian pyramids. — **Py-ram'i-dal-ist,** *n.*

py-ram'i-dal-ly, *adv.* Like or in the form of a pyramid; loosely, exceedingly; very.

Pyr'a-mi-del'li-dæ (pĭr'ȧ-mĭ-dĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pyramidella* a genus of mollusks, dim. fr. L. *pyramis* pyramid.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of gymnoglossate gastropods having a conical or turreted dextrally coiled shell (but with the apical whorls or embryonic shell sinistrally coiled) and a long, retractile proboscis. The type genus is **Pyr'a-mi-del'la** (-ȧ). — **pyr'a-mi-del'lid** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

py-ram'i-des (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dēz), *n., pl.* of PYRAMIS.

pyr'a-mid'i-a (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of PYRAMIDION.

Pyr'a-mid-ist, *n.* A Pyramidalist (which see).

py-ram'i-doi'dal (pĭ-răm'ĭ-doi'dăl), *a.* Like a pyramid.

pyramid shell. A shell of the family Pyramidellidæ.

pyr'a-mis (pĭr'ȧ-mĭs), *n.; pl.* -DES (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dēz). [L]. Pyramid. [*a.* Pyramidoidal.]

pyr'a-moi'dal (pĭr'ȧ-moi'dăl),

py-raus'ta (pī-rôs'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πυραύστης.] A fabulous insect, living in fire. *Obs.*

py-raz'o-lone (-răz'ō-lōn), *n.* *Chem.* A ketone, $C_3H_4N_2O$, derived from pyrazole; also, any of various derivatives of the same.

py-re'na (pī-rē'nȧ), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL.] *Bot.* A pyrene.

py-re'ni-are' (pī-rē'nĭ-âr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

py-re'nin (pī-rē'nĭn), *n.* [Gr. πυρήν, -ῆνος, stone of a fruit.] *Biol.* A constituent of the nucleoli of cells, supposed to be a nuclein poor in nucleic acid.

py're-no'de-an (pī'rē-nō'dē-ăn), **py're-no'de-ine** (-ĭn), **py're-no'de-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pyrenoid.

py-re'no-my-cete' (pī-rē'nō-mī-sēt'; -mī'sēt), *n.; pl.* -MYCETES (-mī-sēts'; -mī'sēts). *Bot.* A fungus of the group Pyrenomycetes.

Py-re'no-my-ce'tes (-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pyreno-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* Syn. of SPHÆRIALES. — **py-re'no-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

pyr'eth-rin (pĭr'ĕth-rĭn; pī-rē'thrĭn), *n.* [From *Pyrethrum,* feverfew.] *Chem.* Lævo camphor. See CAMPHOR.

pyr'eth-rine (-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** An alkaloid from the root of the pellitory of Spain (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*).

Pyr'eth-rum (pĭr'ĕth-rŭm; *commonly* pī-rē'thrŭm), *n.* [L., feverfew, Gr. πύρεθρον, fr. πῦρ fire.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of CHRYSANTHEMUM, 1 [*cap.*]. **2.** [*l.c.*] *Pharm.* Persian insect [powder.]

pyrethrum camphor. Lævo camphor. See CAMPHOR.

py-ret'ic (pī-rĕt'ĭk), *n.* A remedy for fever. *Obs. or R.*

pyr'e-tog'ra-phy (pĭr'ē-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ; pī'rē-), *n.* [*pyreto-* + *-graphy.*] *Med.* Description of fevers.

pyrewinkes. See PILLIWINKS.

pyr'gom (pûr'gŏm), *n.* [Gr. πύργωμα a place furnished with towers.] *Min.* Fassaite.

pyr-he'li-o-phor, *n.* = PYRHELIOMETER. [PETROGRAPHY.]

py'ric (pī'rĭk; pĭr'ĭk), *a.* See

pyr'i-daz'ine (pĭr'ĭ-dăz'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *pyridazin.* See PYRIDINE, AZO-, -INE.] Orthodiazine. See DIAZINE.

py-rid'i-um, *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *pyrum* for L. *pirum* a pear.] *Bot.* A pome. *Obs.*

pyrie. ✝ PERRY, pear tree.

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P

pyr′i-ta′ceous (pĭr′ĭ-tā′shŭs), *a.* *Min.* Pyritic.

py′rite (pī′rīt; pĭr′īt; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *pyrite.* See PYRITES.] *Min.* A common mineral of a pale brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster, crystallizing in isometric forms (commonly the cube and pyritohedron); iron pyrites; fool's gold. Chemically it is iron disulphide, FeS_2. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 4.95-5.10. It is burned in enormous quantities for making sulphuric acid.

py-ri′tes (pĭ-rī′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πυρίτης, a., πυρίτης λίθος a mineral which strikes fire, fr. πῦρ fire. See PYRE.] *Min.* Any of a number of metallic-looking sulphides, of which iron pyrites, or pyrite, is the commonest; as, copper *pyrites* (chalcopyrite), tin *pyrites* (stannite), etc.

py-rit′ic (pī-rĭt′ĭk) | *a.* *Min.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, **py-rit′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) | pyrites. — **pyritic smelting**, *Metal.*, the process of smelting pyritic ores without previous roasting, utilizing the heat of their own combustion.

pyr′i-tif′er-ous (pĭr′ĭ-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs; pī′rĭ-), *a.* [*pyrites* + *-ferous.*] *Min.* Containing or producing pyrites.

pyr′i-tize (pĭr′ĭ-tīz; pī′rĭ-), *v. t.* To convert into pyrites. — **pyr′i-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

pyr′i-to-he′dron (pĭr′ĭ-tō-hē′drŏn; pī-rī′tō-), *n.* [*pyrite* + Gr. ἕδρα base.] *Cryst.* The pentagonal dodecahedron, a hemihedral form of the isometric system common to pyrite. — **pyr′i-to-he′dral** (-drăl), *a.*

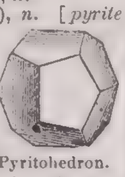

Pyritohedron.

pyr′i-tol′o-gy (pĭr′ĭ-tŏl′ō-jĭ; pī′rĭ-), *n.* [Gr. πυρίτης of fire, pyrites + *-logy.*] The science of blowpipe analysis.

py′ro- (pī′rō-; pĭr′ō-; *see note below*), **pyr-.** [Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire.] Combining form designating *fire* or *heat*; specif., *Chem.* (also used adjectively), used to imply an actual or theoretical *derivative by action of heat.* In inorganic chemistry *pyro-* is often used in naming an acid derived from the ordinary form by the loss of one molecule of water from two of the acid; as, $2H_3PO_4$ (ordinary phosphoric acid) $- H_2O = H_4P_2O_7$ (pyrophosphoric acid). Cf. META- **c** (1).

☞ The etymological pron. is pĭr′ō- (the *y* being short in Greek), and words formed with this prefix were, until recently, given the short sound (ĭ) as in pronouncing dictionaries. The best present usage, however, decidedly prefers the long sound (ī) in most of these words. Cf. DYNA-, HYPO-.

py′ro-a-ce′tic (-ȧ-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk; *see* PYRO-), *a.* *Chem.* Obtained by the action of heat on acetic acid or the acetates; — in the phrases *pyroacetic ether* and *pyroacetic spirit*, both old names of acetone. See ACETONE.

py′ro-bi-tu′mi-nous (-bĭ-tū′mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Yielding bituminous products on heating, as coal.

py′ro-cat′e-chin (-kăt′ē-chĭn; -kĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)_2(o)$, found in various plants, and variously formed, as by distillation of catechin, wood, etc. It is a dihydric phenol, isomeric with resorcin and hydroquinone, and is used as a photographic developer.

py′ro-chem′i-cal (-kĕm′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to chemistry at high temperatures; as, a *pyrochemical* agent.

py′ro-chlore (pī′rō-klōr; pĭr′ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. χλωρός pale green.] *Min.* A brown or dark reddish mineral, usually in octahedrons, of vitreous or resinous luster, becoming pale green when heated with the blowpipe. It is a niobate and titanate of calcium, cerium, and other metals, containing also fluorine. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 4.2-4.36.

py′ro-cin-chon′ic (pī′rō-sĭn-kŏn′ĭk; pĭr′ō-), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unstable dibasic acid, $C_4H_6(CO_2H)_2$, whose anhydride, a white crystalline body, is obtained by the dry distillation of cinchonic acid and in other ways. The acid is the dimethyl derivative of maleic acid.

py′ro-clas′tic (-klăs′tĭk), *a.* *Geol.* Composed of fragments of volcanic rock, as trass, tuff, and agglomerate.

py′ro-crys′tal-line (-krĭs′tăl-ĭn; -īn; *see* PYRO-), *a.* *Geol.* Crystallized from a molten magma.

py′ro-e-lec′tric (-ē-lĕk′trĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, pyroelectricity. — *n.* A pyroelectric substance.

py′ro-e-lec-tric′i-ty (-ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physics & Min.* A state of electric polarity produced on certain crystals by change of temperature; also, that branch of science which treats of this phenomenon. Pyroelectricity was first noticed with tourmaline.

py′ro-gal′late (-găl′āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of pyrogallic acid; an ether of pyrogallol.

py′ro-gal′lic (-găl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid called *pyrogallol.* See PYROGALLOL.

py′ro-gal′lol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*pyrogallic* + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A poisonous white crystalline substance, $C_6H_3(OH)_3[1.2.3]$, obtained chiefly by the action of heat on gallic acid. It is a trihydric phenol isomeric with phloroglucin, having weak acid properties and hence called also *pyrogallic acid.* In alkaline solution it absorbs oxygen readily, becoming dark in color. It is the developer most used in photography; it is used in gas analysis, in making dyes, etc.

py′ro-gen (pī′rō-jĕn; pĭr′ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [See PYROGENOUS.] Electricity. *Rare.*

py′ro-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-genesis.*] Production of heat. — **py′ro-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

py′ro-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*pyro-* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Producing heat; — said of substances, as septic poisons, that elevate the temperature of the body and cause fever.

py-rog′e-nous (pī-rŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*pyro-* + *-genous*: cf. Gr. πυρογενής fire-born.] **1.** Produced by fire; igneous. **2.** *Med.* = PYROGENIC.

py′rog-nom′ic (pī′rŏg-nŏm′ĭk; pĭr′ŏg-; *see* PYRO-), *a.* [*pyro-* + Gr. γνώμων index.] Readily becoming incandescent on heating; — said of certain minerals, as gadolinite.

py′rog-nos′tic (-nŏs′tĭk), *a.* [*pyro-* + Gr. γνωστικός knowing.] *Min.* Pertaining to, or developed by, the use of heat, esp. by means of the blowpipe; as, the *pyrognostic* characters of galena.

py′rog-nos′tics (pī′rŏg-nŏs′tĭks), *n. pl.* *Min.* The characters of a mineral observed by the use of the blowpipe, as the degree of fusibility, flame coloration, etc.

py′ro-graph (pī′rō-grăf; pĭr′ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* A production of pyrography.

py-rog′ra-phy (pī-rŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-graphy.*] The art or process of producing designs or pictures, as on wood or leather, by burning or scorching with hot instruments; also, a design or picture so made. — **py-rog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **py′ro-graph′ic** (pī′rō-grăf′ĭk; pĭr′ō-), *a.*

py′ro-gra-vure′ (pī′rō-grȧ-vūr′; -grä′vür; pĭr′ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + F. *gravure* engraving.] Pyrography; a design or picture made by pyrography.

Pyr′o-la (pĭr′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See PYRUS.] *Bot.* A genus of short-stemmed herbs typifying the family Pyrolaceæ. They have basal persistent leaves and racemes of white, pink, or purple 5-merous flowers, the ten stamens straight or declined. The species are natives of temperate regions; they are commonly called *wintergreen* in England and *false wintergreen* or *shinleaf* in the United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Pyr′o-la′ce-æ (-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, mostly evergreen (order Ericales), consisting of 3 genera, *Pyrola*, *Chimaphila*, and *Moneses*, and comprising about 20 species, native of temperate regions. They have 5-merous regular flowers succeeded by loculicidal capsules. — **pyr′o-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

py-rol′e-ter (pī-rŏl′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ὀλετήρ destroyer, fr. ὀλλύναι to destroy.] A fire-extinguishing apparatus using carbon dioxide generated by the action of an acid on sodium bicarbonate.

py′ro-lig′ne-ous (pī′rō-lĭg′nē-ŭs; pĭr′ō-) | *a.* [*pyro-* + **py′ro-lig′nic** (pī′rō-lĭg′nĭk; pĭr′ō-; *see* PYRO-) | L. *lignum* wood; cf. *ligneus* of wood.] Obtained by destructive distillation of wood. — **pyroligneous acid**, an acid reddish brown liquid of empyreumatic odor, containing about 4 to 7 per cent of acetic acid. — **p. alcohol** *or* **spirit**, methyl alcohol.

py′ro-lig′nite (-lĭg′nīt), *n.* A crude acetate produced by treating pyroligneous acid with a metal or basic compound; as, *pyrolignite* of iron (iron liquor).

py′ro-lite (pī′rō-līt; pĭr′ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-lite.*] An explosive resembling gunpowder in composition.

py′ro-lu′site (-lū′sīt), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. λούειν to wash; — from being used as glass soap.] *Min.* Native manganese dioxide, MnO_2, a mineral of an iron-black or dark steel-gray color and metallic luster, usually soft. H., 2-2.5. Sp. gr., 4.73-4.86. It is used in glassmaking (see GLASS SOAP), in the manufacture of chlorine, oxygen, and spiegeleisen, as an oxidizing agent in varnish, etc.

py-rol′y-sis (pī-rŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pyro-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Act or process of chemical decomposition by the action of heat. — **py′ro-lyt′ic** (pī′rō-lĭt′ĭk; pĭr′ō-), *a.*

py′ro-mag-net′ic (pī′rō-măg-nĕt′ĭk; pĭr′ō-), *a.* [*pyro-* + *magnetic.*] *Physics.* Pertaining to, produced by, or acting by the combined agency of, heat and magnetism; as, a *pyromagnetic* machine for producing electric currents by alternately heating and cooling magnetized iron.

py′ro-man′cy (pī′rō-măn′sĭ; pĭr′ō-; 277: *see* PYRO-), *n.* [ME. *piromancie*, LL. *piromancia*, Gr. πυρομαντεία; πῦρ fire + μαντεία divination: cf. F. *pyromancie*, OF. *piromanc(i)e.*] Divination by means of sacrificial fire. — **py′ro-man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a. & n.*

py′ro-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* An insane disposition to incendiarism. — **py′ro-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* — **py′ro-ma-ni′a-cal** (-mȧ-nī′ȧ-kăl), *a.*

py′ro-me-con′ic (-mē-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_5H_4O_3$, formed by heating meconic acid or comenic acid. It is a hydroxy derivative of γ-pyrone.

py′ro-mel-lit′ic (-mĕ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a tetrabasic acid, $C_6H_2(CO_2H)_4$, formed by distilling mellitic acid.

py′ro-met′al-lur′gy (-mĕt′ăl-ûr′jĭ), *n.* Metallurgy depending on heat action, as disting. from electrometallurgy.

py′ro-met′a-mor′phism (-mĕt′ȧ-môr′fĭz′m), *n.* *Geol.* Alteration of rocks by heat or mainly by heat; — contrasted with *dynamometamorphism* and *hydrometamorphism.*

py-rom′e-ter (pī-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument used for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat. **b** Any instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer. The older forms, utilizing the expansion or contraction of solids, have been superseded by more accurate instruments based on the change of electric resistance, as of a platinum wire, the production of a thermoelectric current, as by a platinum-iridium couple, the expansion of gases or vapors, or the specific heat of solids.

pyrometer cone. One of a series of small cones of different substances, forming a scale of fusing points, and used in finding approximately the temperature of kilns, etc.

py′ro-met′ric (pī′rō-mĕt′rĭk; pĭr′ō-) | *a.* *Physics.* Of or **py′ro-met′ri-cal** (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl; *see* PYRO-) | pert. to pyrometry; obtained by the pyrometer. — **py′ro-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

py-rom′e-try (pī-rŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* The art of measuring degrees of heat; the art of using the pyrometer.

py′ro-mor′phite (pī′rō-môr′fīt; pĭr′ō-), *n.* [G. *pyromorphit*; Gr. πῦρ fire + μορφή form.] *Min.* A native chloride and phosphate of lead, $(PbCl)Pb_4(PO_4)_3$, occurring in green, yellow, brown, gray, or white crystals or masses; — called also *green lead ore.* H., 3.5-4. The crystals are hexagonal prisms found singly or in branching groups; the massive forms are globular, reniform, granular, etc. A fragment heated before the blowpipe fuses to a globule, which crystallizes on cooling, whence the name.

py′ro-mu′cate (pī′rō-mū′kāt; pĭr′ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of pyromucic acid.

py′ro-mu′cic (-mū′sĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_4H_3OCO_2H$, got by the distillation of mucic acid, isosaccharic acid, etc., or by the oxidation of furfural. It is a carboxyl derivative of furfurane.

py′ro-naph′tha (-năf′thȧ), *n.* [See PYRO-; NAPHTHA.] *Chem.* An illuminating oil of sp. gr. about 0.865, prepared from Russian petroleum.

py′rone (pī′rōn), *n.* [G. *pyron*, an abbr. of *pyrokoman.*] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated cyclic compound, $C_5H_4O_2$, of which two varieties are known, α and γ. γ-pyrone is the parent substance of several natural yellow dyestuffs.

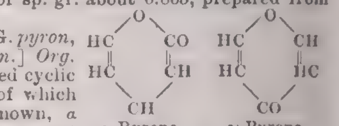

α-Pyrone γ-Pyrone.

py′ro-nine (pī′rō-nēn; pĭr′ō-), *n.* [G. *pyronin*, a trade name, prob. fr. Gr. πῦρ fire.] A red dye obtained by condensing formaldehyde with a certain phenol derivative, and oxidizing the product.

py′ro-nome (-nōm), *n.* An explosive containing the ingredients of gunpowder, and also antimony, potassium chlorate and chromate, and flour.

py′rope (pī′rōp), *n.* [L. *pyropus* a kind of red bronze, fr. Gr. πυρωπός; πῦρ fire + ὤψ the eye, face: cf. F. *pyrope.*] *Min.* A variety of garnet, deep red in color, frequently used as a gem. See GARNET, 1.

py′ro-pho′bi-a (pī′rō-fō′bĭ-ȧ; pĭr′ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [NL.; *pyro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of fire.

py′ro-phone (pī′rō-fōn; pĭr′ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-phone.*] A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by flames of gas burning in tubes of different sizes and lengths; — called also *chemical harmonicon.*

py′ro-phor′ic (-fŏr′ĭk) | *a.* [Gr. πυροφόρος fire-bear-**py-roph′o-rous** (pī-rŏf′ō-rŭs) | ing; πῦρ fire + φέρειν to bear.] Light-producing; igniting spontaneously; of or pertaining to pyrophorus.

py-roph′o-rus (pī-rŏf′ō-rŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RI (-rī). [NL.] *Chem.* Any of several substances or mixtures which ignite spontaneously on exposure to air, as a carbonized mixture of alum and sugar, or finely divided lead or iron.

py′ro-phos′phate (pī′rō-fŏs′fāt; pĭr′ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of pyrophosphoric acid.

py′ro-phos-phor′ic (-fŏs-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or noting one of the phosphoric acids, $H_4P_2O_7$. See PHOSPHORIC, 2.

py′ro-pho-tom′e-ter (-fō-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for optical measurement of high temperatures. Light from an incandescent body, whose temperature is to be measured, is passed through ruby glass, and the red rays thus isolated are compared with those similarly received from a standard flame.

py′ro-phyl′lite (pī′rō-fĭl′īt; pĭr′ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminium, $HAl(SiO_3)_2$, usually white or greenish and like talc, in a foliated form or in compact masses; — so called from the exfoliation of some varieties on heating. H., 1-2. Sp. gr., 2.8-2.9. The compact variety is used for making slate pencils, and is called *pencil stone.* Cf. AGALMATOLITE.

py′ro-punc′ture (-pŭnk′tūr), *n.* [*pyro-* + *puncture.*] *Med.* Puncture with hot needles.

py′ro-ra-ce′mic (-rȧ-sē′mĭk), *a.* [*pyro-* + *racemic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless, liquid, ketonic acid, $CH_3CO{\cdot}CO_2H$, having an odor like acetic acid. It is obtained by the dry distillation of racemic or tartaric acid, and in other ways, and is called also *pyruvic acid.*

py′ro-sal′ (pī′rō-săl′), *n.* [antipyrine + salicylic.] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline derivative of antipyrine and salicylic acid used as an antipyretic and analgesic.

py-ro′sis (pī-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πύρωσις a burning, an inflammation, fr. πυροῦν to burn.] *Med.* An affection of the stomach, characterized by a burning sensation with eructations of an acrid fluid; heartburn; water brash.

Py′ro-so′ma (pī′rō-sō′mȧ; pĭr′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *pyro-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of free-swimming brilliantly phosphorescent pelagic compound ascidians whose colony forms a hollow cylinder closed at one end, often several feet long. They occur chiefly in tropical seas. The genus constitutes a family, **Py′ro-so-mat′i-dæ** (-sō-măt′ĭ-dē), or **Py′ro-som′i-dæ** (-sŏm′ĭ-dē). **b** Syn. of PIROPLASMA. — **py′ro-some** (pī′rō-sōm; pĭr′ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* — **py′ro-so′moid** (-sō′moid), *a.*

py′ro-stat (pī′rō-stăt; pĭr′ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Physics.* A thermostat, esp. one for high temperatures.

py′ro-sul′phate (-sŭl′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of pyrosulphuric, or disulphuric, acid.

py′ro-sul-phu′ric (-sŭl-fū′rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid known also as *disulphuric acid*, obtainable by dry distillation of certain sulphates. See DISULPHURIC.

py′ro-tar-tar′ic (-tär-tăr′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_3H_6(CO_2H)_2$, first got by distillation of tartaric acid. It is a methyl derivative of succinic acid. **b** Any of four isomeric acids of which the above is one.

py′ro-tar′trate (-tär′trāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of pyrotartaric acid.

py′ro-tech′ni-an (-tĕk′nĭ-ăn), *n.* A pyrotechnist.

py′ro-tech′nic (pī′rō-tĕk′nĭk; pĭr′ō-) | *a.* [*pyro-* + *tech-* **py′ro-tech′ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl; *see* PYRO-) | *nic, technical*: cf. F. *pyrotechnique.*] Of or pertaining to pyrotechnics. **pyrotechnical sponge.** = AMADOU.

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pyr′i-mi-dine (pĭr′ĭ-mĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also -din [G. *pyrimidin*; formed fr. *pyridin* pyridine.] *Org. Chem.* Metadiazine. See DIAZINE.

Pyr′i-phleg′e-thon, *n.* [Gr. πυριφλεγέθων.] = PHLEGETHON.

pyrites acid. Sulphuric acid made from pyrites.

pyr′i-toid (pĭr′ĭ-toid; pī′rĭ-), *n.* [*pyrite* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* Pyritohedron. *Rare.*

pyr′i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Pyritic.

py′ro (pī′rō; pĭr′ō), *n.* *Photog.* Short for *pyrogallic acid*, or *pyrogallol.* *Colloq.*

py′ro-ac′id (-ăs′ĭd), *n.* *Chem.* An acid derived from another acid by the action of heat.

py′ro-an′ti-mon′ic (-ăn′tĭ-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See ANTIMONIC ACID. — **py′ro-an′ti-mo-nate′** (-ăn′tĭ-mō-nāt′), *n.*

py′ro-ar′se-nate (-är′sē-nāt), *n.* A salt of pyroarsenic acid.

py′ro-ar-sen′ic (-är-sĕn′ĭk), *a.* See ARSENIC ACID.

py′ro-bal′lo-gy (pī′rō-băl′ō-jĭ; pĭr′ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. βάλλειν to throw + *-logy.*] Art of throwing fire; science of artillery. *Rare.*

py′ro-bo′rate (-bō′rāt), *n.* A [tetraborate.]

py′ro-bo′ric (-bō′rĭk; 201), *a.* *Chem.* = TETRABORIC.

py′ro-cat′e-chin-ol (-kăt′ē-chĭn-ōl; -kĭn-ōl; ŏl), **-chol** (-chōl; -kōl), *n.* = PYROCATECHIN.

py′ro-cat′e-chu′ic (-chōō′ĭk; -shōō′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a so-called acid better known as *pyrocatechin.*

py′ro-chro′mate. *n.* See DICHROMIC

py′ro-chro′mic, *a.* = DICHROMIC.

py′ro-cit′ric, *a.* Designating any of three acids (*citraconic*, *itaconic*, and *mesaconic acid*) got by distillation of citric acid.

py′ro-dine (pī′rō-dĭn; -dēn; pĭr′ō-; 184), *n.* [Gr. πυρώδης firelike; πῦρ fire + εἶδος form.] See ACETYL PHENYLHYDRAZINE.

py′ro-ge-ne′si-a (-jē-nē′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Pyrogenesis.

py′ro-he′li-om′e-ter (-hē′lĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr). Var. of PYRHELIOMETER.

py-rol′a-ter, **py-rol′a-tor** (pī-rŏl′ȧ-tẽr), *n.* A fire worshiper.

py-rol′a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-latry.*] Fire worship.

py-rol′ic (pī-rŏl′ĭk; pĭ-rŏl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

py′ro-lig′nous (pī′rō-lĭg′nŭs; pĭr′ō-), *a.* Pyroligneous.

py′ro-lith′ic, *a.* Cyanuric.

py-rol′o-gist (pī-rŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in pyrology.

py-rol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-logy.*] **a** Science of heat. **b** Mineralogy that treats of pyrognostics. — **py′ro-log′i-cal** (pī′rō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

py′ro-mor′phous, *a.* *Min.* Crystallizing from a molten state. Cf. PYROMORPHITE.

py′ro-mo′tor, *n.* A motor driven directly by heat or heat waves.

py′ro-nom′ics (pī′rō-nŏm′ĭks; pĭr′ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. νόμος law.] The science of heat. *Rare.*

py-roph′a-nous (pī-rŏf′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [*pyro-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] Rendered transparent by heat.

py′ro-pho-tog′ra-phy, *n.* A process combining the use of photography and heat, as in producing burnt-in pictures on porcelain.

py′ro-phys′a-lite, *n.* Physalite.

py-ro′pus, *n.* [L., a kind of bronze, Gr. πυρωπός; πῦρ fire + ὤψ face, eye: cf. F. *pyrope.*] The pyrope. See GARNET, 1. *Obs.*

py′ro-rac′e-mate (pī′rō-răs′ē-māt; -rȧ-sē′māt; pĭr′ō-), *n.* Salt or ester of pyroracemic acid.

py′ro-schist (-shĭst), *n.* Bituminous shale or clay.

pyroscopan, *n.* [See PYROSCOPE.] Pyromancy. *Obs.*

py′ro-scope (pī′rō-skōp; pĭr′ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* A differential thermometer, having one bulb coated with gold or silver leaf, used for measuring the intensity of radiant heat, or the cooling influence of bodies.

py-ros′co-py (pī-rŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-scopy.*] Pyromancy.

py-ros′ma-lite (pī-rŏz′mȧ-līt; pī-rŏs′-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ὀσμή odor + *-lite.*] *Min.* A pale brown, gray, or grayish green mineral, chiefly a hydrous silicate of iron and manganese: — from the odor given off before the blowpipe. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 3.06-3.19.

py′ro-ster′e-o-type′, *n.* A stereotype process in which the mold is made by pressing the heated metal against soft wood.

py′ro-sul′phite, *n.* [*pyro-* + *sulphite.*] *Chem.* A metabisulphite.

pyrote. † PIRATE.

py′ro-tech′nics (pī′rō-tĕk′nĭks; pĭr′ō-; 277; *see* PYRO-), *n.* **1.** Art of making, or the manufacture and use of, fireworks, esp. for display; pyrotechny. Also fig. **2.** *pl.* A display of fireworks; fireworks. Also fig.

py′ro-tech′nist (-nĭst), *n.* One skilled in pyrotechnics; one who manufactures fireworks.

py′ro-tech′ny (pī′rō-tĕk′nĭ; pĭr′ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [Cf. F. *pyrotechnie.*] **1.** The use and application of fire in science and the arts. *Obs. or Hist.* *Sir M. Hale.* **2.** = PYROTECHNICS.

py′ro-ter-eb′ic (-tĕr-ĕb′ĭk; -ē′bĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unsaturated acid, $C_5H_9 \cdot CO_2H$, obtained as a colorless liquid by the distillation of terebic acid.

py-rot′ic (pī-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πυρωτικός, fr. πυροῦν to burn, fr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire: cf. F. *pyrotique.*] Caustic. See CAUSTIC. — *n.* *Med.* A caustic medicine.

py′ro-tox′in (pī′rō-tŏk′sĭn; pĭr′ō-), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A bacterial poison present in many kinds of bacteria, both pathogenic and nonpathogenic, and capable of inducing the symptoms included under the term fever.

py′ro-tri-tar′ic (-trī-tär′ĭk) } *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline
py′ro-tri′tar-tar′ic (-tär-tăr′ĭk) } monobasic acid, $C_7H_8O_3$, formed by heating tartaric acid, and in other ways. It is a furfurane derivative.

py′rox-ene (pī′rŏk-sēn; pĭr′ŏk-), *n.* [F. *pyroxène*, fr. Gr. πῦρ fire + ξένος a stranger; — so called because wrongly supposed to be rare in igneous rocks.] *Min.* **a** A common monoclinic mineral, usually in short, thick, prismatic crystals of square cross section, or in massive forms, often laminated. It varies in color from white to dark green and black and even blue. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 3.2-3.6. Pyroxene is a metasilicate, chiefly of calcium and magnesium, and includes many varieties, some aluminous, as augite, and others containing little or no aluminium, as diopside, hedenbergite, and schefferite. Next to feldspar, it is the most frequent constituent of igneous (esp. basic igneous) rocks. **b** By extension, any member of the pyroxene group.

pyroxene group. *Min.* A group of minerals closely related in crystal form, including as its chief members the orthorhombic species enstatite and hypersthene, the monoclinic species pyroxene, acmite, spodumene, jadeite, wollastonite, and pectolite, and the triclinic species rhodonite and babingtonite. They resemble the amphiboles in composition.

py′rox-en′ic (-sĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *pyroxénique.*] Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, pyroxene.

py-rox′e-nite (pī-rŏk′sē-nīt), *n.* *Petrog.* **a** Any rock consisting essentially of pyroxene. **b** Igneous rock of granitoid texture, consisting mainly of pyroxene and allied to the peridotites.

py′rox-yl′ic (pī′rŏk-sĭl′ĭk; pĭr′ŏk-), *a.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Old Chem.* Pyroligneous.

py-rox′y-lin (pī-rŏk′sĭ-lĭn) } *n.* Guncotton, or a substance
py-rox′y-line (-lĭn; -lēn) } of similar composition obtained by nitrating cellulose, as tissue paper; specif., as in pharmacy, soluble guncotton. See GUNCOTTON.

pyr′rhic (pĭr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *pyrrhichius*, Gr. πυρρίχιος of the πυρρίχη (sc. ὄρχησις) a kind of war dance.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or designating, an ancient Greek martial dance. **2.** *Pros.* Of or pertaining to a pyrrhic or pyrrhics; containing, or composed of, pyrrhics; as, a *pyrrhic* verse.

pyr′rhic, *n.* **1.** [Gr. πυρρίχη.] An ancient Greek martial dance in quick time, to the accompaniment of the flute. **2.** [L. *pyrrhichius* (sc. *pes*), Gr. πυρρίχιος (sc. πούς).] *Pros.* A foot consisting of two short syllables.

Pyr′rhic, *a.* Of or pert. to Pyrrhus, esp. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. — **Pyrrhic victory**, a victory or success gained at too great cost; — so called in allusion to the exclamation of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, after his defeat of the Romans at Asculum (279 B. C.): "One more such victory over the Romans, and we are utterly undone."

Pyr-rho′ne-an (pĭ-rō′nē-ăn) } *a.* [L. *Pyrrhonēus.*] Of or
Pyr-rhon′ic (pĭ-rŏn′ĭk) } pertaining to Pyrrhonism.

Pyr′rho-nism (pĭr′ō-nĭz′m), *n.* **a** The doctrines of Pyrrho, the founder of a school of skeptics in Greece (about 365-275 B. C.). He taught that all perceptions are of doubtful validity, that the external circumstances of life are therefore unimportant to the wise man, who should always preserve tranquillity of mind. **b** Hence, any extreme skepticism. — **Pyr′rho-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

pyr′rho-tite (-tīt), **pyr′rho-tine** (-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. πυρρός flame-colored, fr. πῦρ fire.] *Min.* A bronze-colored mineral of metallic luster, sometimes found in hexagonal crystals, but usually massive. It is a sulphide of iron, often containing nickel, and is attracted by the magnet. H., 3.5–4.5. Sp. gr., 4.58–4.64. Called also *magnetic pyrites.*

pyr′ro-di-az′ole (pĭr′ō-dī-ăz′ōl), *n.* [*pyrrol* + *di-* + *azo-* + *-ole.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of four isomeric compounds, $C_2H_3N_3$, regarded as derived from pyrrol by replacement of two CH groups by nitrogen atoms; also, any of various derivatives of these. Called also *triazole.*

pyr′rol (pĭr′ōl; -ŏl) } *n.* [G. *pyrrol*, fr. Gr. πυρρός fiery
pyr′role (pĭr′ōl) } + L. *oleum* oil.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid, C_4H_5N, of chloroformlike odor, obtained in the dry distillation of coal, wood, bone, etc., by the action of ammonia on succinic aldehyde, $C_4H_6O_2$, and in other ways; — so called because when treated with certain acids, as hydrochloric, it polymerizes to a product of deep red color. Also, any of various derivatives of the same. Pyrrol, like furfurane and thiophene, contains four CH groups united with

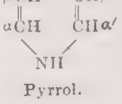

Pyrrol.

a fifth constituent (in this case NH) to form a ring. It is very weakly basic, and in many ways resembles phenol. It is the parent substance of a large number of derivatives of physiological importance, including nicotine and other alkaloids, chlorophyll, proteins, etc. The nomenclature of the substitution products is analogous to that for pyridine, derivatives formed by replacement of the imide hydrogen being specially designated by the prefix *N-*.

pyr-rol′i-dine (pĭ-rŏl′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Org. Chem.* A colorless, basic liquid, C_4H_9N, resembling piperidine, and obtained from pyrrol by reduction, as piperidine is from pyridine. It is also prepared synthetically.

pyr′ro-line (pĭr′ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Org. Chem.* A colorless basic liquid, C_4H_7N, intermediate between pyrrolidine and pyrrol, got by gentle reduction of the latter.

Py′rus (pī′rŭs), *n.* [L. *pyrus*, better *pirus*, pear tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of malaceous trees, the pears, natives of the Old World. It originally included the apples (*Malus*), the service trees (*Sorbus*), and the quince (*Cydonia*); and by some authors the apple and pear are still made congeneric. As here restricted, however, *Pyrus* may be distinguished by the grit cells in the fruit. See PEAR, 1.

py-ru′vil (pī-rōō′vĭl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic (pyroracemic) acid and urea.

Py-thag′o-re′an (pĭ-thăg′ō-rē′ăn; pĭth′ȧ-gō-), *a.* [L. *Pythagoreus*, Gr. Πυθαγόρειος.] Of or pertaining to Pythagoras (a Greek philosopher of Samos, born about 582 B. C.), or his philosophy. See PYTHAGOREANISM.

Pythagorean bean, the Indian lotus or its seed. — **P. comma**, the comma ditonicum. See COMMA, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **P. letter**, the Greek letter Y, which was taken to represent the sacred triad, formed by the duad proceeding from the monad, and was also fancied to represent the dividing of the paths of vice and virtue in the development of human life. — **P. proposition**, *Geom.*, the theorem that, in right-angled triangles, the square on the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares on the other sides. (*Euclid* I. 47; — attributed to *Pythagoras.*) — **P. semitone.** *Music.* See LIMMA, 2. — **P. symbol.** = HEXAGRAM, 1. — **P. system.** *Astron.* **a** The Copernican system, probably first taught by Pythagoras, and revived by Copernicus. See COPERNICAN SYSTEM. **b** *Music.* A system of tuning the scale by which its intervals were regulated by mathematical ratios rather than by consonances; — attributed to Pythagoras. — **P. table**, the multiplication table; — so named according to a corrupt text of Boethius, who really refers to an abacus. — **P. triad**, *Math.*, any three integers representing the sides of a right triangle, as 3, 4, 5, or 5, 12, 13.

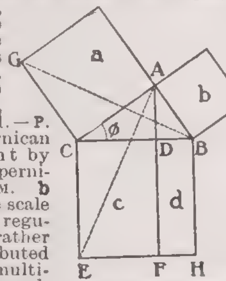

Pythagorean Proposition. Let *ABC* be a given Right-angled Triangle, *a*, *b* the Squares on its sides, and *CBHE* (or *c* + *d*) the square on its Hypotenuse *CB*, to which *ADF* is perpendicular. Then the Triangles *ACE* and *BCG* are equal, and since $BCG = \frac{1}{2} a$, and $ACE = \frac{1}{2} c$, $a = c$. So $b = d$; whence $a + b = CBHE$.

Py-thag′o-re′an, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras; one of the school of philosophers founded by Pythagoras.

Py-thag′o-re′an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The school and system of philosophy founded by Pythagoras. Originally a political and social movement in the Greek cities of southern Italy, *Pythagoreanism* maintained its organization until the middle of the 4th century B. C. The Pythagoreans were organized into a secret society of a somewhat monastic character, their philosophy being held as an esoteric teaching, or mystery. No thoroughly reliable account of it is preserved, but it appears that number was the supreme concept and metaphysical principle of the system, and the Pythagoreans are known to have made considerable advances in mathematics and astronomy. They originated, among others, the doctrine of the harmony of the spheres. To Pythagoras himself are ascribed the doctrine of metempsychosis and the teaching that earthly life is only a purification of the soul. Cf. COUNTEREARTH.

Pyth′i-a (pĭth′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* **a** [Gr. Πυθία.] A priestess of Apollo at Delphi. See DELPHIAN ORACLE. **b** *n. pl.* [Gr. τὰ Πύθια.] The Pythian games. See PYTHIAN **b**.

Pyth′i-ad (-ăd), *n.* [See PYTHIAN.] *Gr. Antiq.* The period, four years, intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the next.

Pyth′i-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pythius*, Gr. Πύθιος belonging to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, Apollo, as patron or god of Delphi (also known as *Pytho*). **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the games celebrated at Delphi every four years and forming one of the four great Panhellenic festivals (the others being the Isthmian, Nemean, and Olympian). The institution of the games was mythically ascribed to Apollo in celebration of his victory over the Python, but they were reckoned historically from 582 (or 586) B. C. They fell in the third year of the Olympiad, about the middle of August. They gave especial prominence to the musical contests, and also included a dramatic or mimetic representation of the struggle of the god with the Python. The prizes were palm branches and laurel crowns from the vale of Tempe.

Pythian verse, *Class. Pros.*, dactylic hexameter.

Pyth′ic (pĭth′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Pythicus*, Gr. Πυθικός.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Pythia, who delivered oracles while in an ecstasy. "Furor almost *Pythic.*" *Carlyle.*

Pyth′i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πύθειν to rot.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous fungi parasitic within the tissues of the higher plants. *P. debaryanum* causes the destructive damping off of seedlings.

py′tho-gen′e-sis (pī′thō-jĕn′ē-sĭs; pĭth′ō-), *n.* [Gr. πύθειν to rot + *-genesis.*] Origination or production (as of disease) from decay or filth. — **py′tho-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

py′tho-gen′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πύθειν to rot + *-genic.*] Producing decomposition, as diseases which are supposed to be accompanied or caused by decomposition.

Py′thon (pī′thŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Python* the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo, Gr. Πύθων.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A monstrous serpent which arose from the mud left after the subsidence of the deluge which Deucalion survived. The serpent dwelt in the caves of Mount Parnassus, where Apollo slew him. **2. a** *Zoöl.* A genus of large nonvenomous snakes typical of the family Pythonidæ (which see). **b** [*l. c.*] In popular language, any snake of that family or, more loosely, any large snake, as a boa or anaconda. **3.** [*l. c.*] [L. *Pytho* a familiar spirit, Gr. Πύθων.] In some versions of the New Testament, a soothsaying spirit or demon; also, a diviner by spirits; esp., a ventriloquist (the spirit being believed to speak from the soothsayer's belly.

pyth′o-ness (pĭth′ō-nĕs), *n.* [ME. *Phitonesse*, in sense 2, OF. *phitonise*, F. *pythonisse*, LL. *phitonissa*, fr. L. *pythonissa.* See PYTHIAN.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Antiq.* = PYTHIA. **2.** Any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a sort of witch. *Bp. Hall.*

py-thon′ic (pĭ-thŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *pythonicus*, Gr. πυθωνικός. See PYTHIAN.] Oracular; pretending to foretell events.

Py-thon′i-dæ (pĭ-thŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PYTHON.] *Zoöl.* A family of nonvenomous snakes, sometimes of very large size, closely related to the boas, but usually having teeth on the premaxilla and the subcaudal scales mostly in two rows. They are almost wholly confined to the Old World. By some they are regarded as a subfamily, **Py′tho-ni′næ** (pī′thō-nī′nē; pĭth′ō-), of the Boidæ. The rock snake (*Python regia*) and diamond snake (*P. spilotes*) are examples. — **py′thon-i-form′** (pī′thŏn-ĭ-fôrm′; pī-thŏn′-), *a.* — **py′thon-ine** (pī′thŏn-ĭn), **py′thon-oid** (-oid), *a.*

pyth′o-nism (pĭth′ō-nĭz′m), *n.* The art of predicting events equivocally, like the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

pyth′o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A conjurer; a diviner.

Py′tho-no-mor′pha (pī′thō-nō-môr′fȧ; pĭth′ō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PYTHON, the serpent; -MORPHOUS.] *Paleon.* An order or other division of large extinct marine reptiles of the Cretaceous of North America and Europe. They had a long, snakelike, scaly body, a lizardlike head, strong, recurved teeth, and two pairs of paddle-shaped limbs. *Tylosaurus*, *Clidastes*, *Mosasaurus*, and *Lestosaurus* are leading genera. By some the Dolichosauri are also included. — **py′tho-no-morph′** (pī′thō-nō-môrf′; pĭth′ō-), *n.* — **py′tho-no-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.* — **py′tho-no-mor′phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

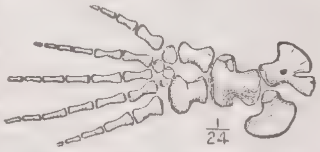

Pythonomorpha. Skeleton of Fore Limb of *Lestosaurus*

py-u′ri-a (pī-ū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* A morbid condition in which pus is discharged in the urine.

pyx (pĭks), *n.* Also *pix.* [L. *pyxis* a box, Gr. πυξίς a box, especially of boxwood, fr. πύξος the box tree or boxwood. See BOX a receptacle.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The box, case, vase, or tabernacle, in which the Host is reserved. **2.** More fully **pyx chest.** A box used in the British mint as a place of deposit for certain sample coins reserved for a trial (**trial of the pyx**) of the weight and fineness. **3.** *Naut.* The box in which the compass is suspended; the binnacle. *Obs. or R.*

Pyx, 1.

pyx, *v. t.* To test as to weight and fineness, as the coins deposited in the pyx. *Eng.*

pyx cloth. *R. C. Ch.* A canopy or veil of silk or lace used to cover the pyx.

Pyx′i-dan′ther-a (pĭk′sĭ-dăn′thēr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PYX; ANTHER.] *Bot.* A genus of diapensiaceous herbs consisting of a single species, *P. barbulata*, the pyxie.

pyx′i-date (pĭk′sĭ-dāt), *a.* *Bot.* Resembling, or having the nature of, a pyxidium.

pyx-id′i-um (pĭk-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πυξίδιον, dim. of πυξίς a box. See PYX.] *Bot.* **a** A capsule which divides by circumscissile dehiscence, the upper portion falling off as a lid or cap, as in the plantain, purslane, etc. **b** The theca of a moss. *Rare.*

Pyxidium a.

pyx′ie (pĭk′sĭ), *n.* [From the botanical name, prob. confused with *pixy.*] A creeping diapensiaceous shrub (*Pyxidanthera barbulata*), of the pine barrens of New Jersey and North Carolina. It has narrow, imbricated leaves and white or pink star-shaped flowers.

pyx′is (pĭk′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PYXIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [L. See PYX.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A boxlike vase, generally cylindrical and furnished with a cover, used as a toilet article, etc. **2.** A box; a jewel case. **3.** *Bot.* A pyxidium. **4.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* See ARGO, 2.

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py-roth′o-nide (pī-rŏth′ō-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ὀθόνη linen.] *Med.* A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel.

py′ro-u′ric, *a.* [*pyro-* + *uric.*] *Old Chem.* Cyanuric.

py′ro-va-nad′ic (-vȧ-năd′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See VANADIC ACID. — **py′ro-van′a-date** (pī′rō-văn′ȧ-dāt; pĭr′ō-), *n.*

py′ro-xan′thin (pī′rō-zăn′thĭn; pĭr′ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] An orange-colored crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$, extracted from crude wood spirit.

py-rox′yle (pī-rŏk′sĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pyroxyle.* See PYROXYLIC; -YL.] Pyroxylin.

Pyr′rha. *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πύρρα.] See DEUCALION AND PYRRHA.

pyr′rhi-cist (pĭr′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* One who danced the pyrrhic.

Pyr-rho′ni-an (pĭ-rō′nĭ-ăn), *n.* A disciple of Pyrrho. See PYRRHONISM.

pyr′rhous (pĭr′ŭs), *a.* [Gr. πυρρός red.] Reddish

Pyr′rhus (pĭr′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πύρρος.] See NEOPTOLEMUS.

Pyr′u-la (pĭr′ōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pyrum*, *pirum*, pear.] Syn. of PIRULA. — **pyr′u-line** (-lĭn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*

py-ru′ric (pī-rōō′rĭk). Var. of PYROURIC.

py-ru′vic (-vĭk), *a.* [*pyro-* + L. *uva* grape.] = PYRORACEMIC.

pyrwykes. † PILLIWINKS.

pyry. † PIRRIE, PIRRY.

pyse. † PEASE.

pysell. † PIZZLE.

pysmer. † PISMIRE.

pystiller. † PISTLER.

pyt. Obs. p. p. of PITCH.

pytaille. † PEDAILE.

pyth. Obs. pret. & p. p. of PITCH.

Py-thag′o-re′an-ize. = PYTHAGORIZE.

Py-thag′o-re′an-ly, *adv.* As a Pythagorean. *Obs.*

Pyth′a-gor′ic (pĭth′ȧ-gŏr′ĭk), **Pyth′a-gor′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *Pythagoricus*, Gr. Πυθαγορικός.] = PYTHAGOREAN, *a.*

Py-thag′o-rism (pĭ-thăg′ō-rĭz′m). [Gr. Πυθαγορισμός.] Var. of PYTHAGOREANISM.

Py-thag′o-rite, *n.* An ordinary follower of Pythagoras, as distinguished from the Pythagoreans, his intimate disciples. *Obs.*

Py-thag′o-rize (-rīz), *v. i.* [Gr. πυθαγορίζειν.] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

Pyth′i-as (pĭth′ĭ-ăs), *n.* See DAMON, 2.

Py-thoi′gi-a (pĭ-thoi′gĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* See ANTHESTERIA.

py-thon′ic, *n.* [See PYTHONIC, *a.*] A prestidigitator. *Obs.*

py-thon′i-cal, *a.* Pythonic. *Rare.*

Pyth′o-nis′sa, *n.* [L.] A Pythoness. *Obs.*

pytues. † PITEOUS.

pyty. † PETTY.

pyx′i-des (pĭk′sĭ-dēz), *n.*, *pl.* of PYXIS.

pyx′-ju′ry, *n.* The jury of goldsmiths which makes the trial of the pyx. *Eng.*

Q

Q (kū). **1.** The seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. It has but one sound (that of *k*), and is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being sounded like *kw*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 219. Q is found but rarely in Anglo-Saxon, *cw* (in early use also *cu*) being commonly used instead of *qu;* as in *cwic*, quick; *cwen*, queen. The name (kū) is from the French *ku*, which is from the Latin name of the same letter; the form is from the Latin, which derived it, through a Greek alphabet, from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically, *q* or *qu* is most nearly related to *c* (*ch*, *tch*), *p*, *g*, and *wh;* as in cud, *qu*id, L. eq*u*us, ecus, horse, Gr. ἵππος, whence E. eq*u*ine, hi*pp*ic; L. *qu*od which, E. *wh*at; L. a*qu*ila, E. ea*g*le; E. ki*tch*en, ME. ki*ch*ene, AS. cycene, L. co*qu*ina.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: The sixteenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the seventeenth in a series; sixteenth (or seventeenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral sixteen (or seventeen).

3. As a *numeral*, Q stands for 90. This use was derived from the Hebrews, who used the cognate qoph (see KOPH) for 90. As a medieval Roman numeral, Q stands for 500.

4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **Q.**: Various proper names, as Quentin, Quintus, etc. **b** In the form **q.** or **Q.**; quadrans (L., farthing); quære (L., inquire); quart; a quarter of a hundredweight; quasi; queen; query; question; quintal; quire; in the log book, squalls or squally weather (*Naut.*).

Q, *or* **q**, *n.; pl.* Q's or Qs (kūz). **1.** The letter Q, q, or its sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter Q.

Q, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter Q.

Q and I detector. [Abbr. of *quantity and intensity detector.*] *Teleg.* A detector provided with two windings, one a large resistance, usually of 100 ohms (for intensities), and the other a low resistance, usually of 0.2 ohm (for quantities), used by linemen in testing the E. M. F. and internal resistance of cells, in tracing faults, etc.

qua (kwā; kwä), *conj.* [L., abl. fem. of *qui* who.] In so far as; in the capacity or character of; as.

It is with Shelley's biographers *qua* biographers that we have to deal. *London Spectator.*

quack (kwăk), *v. i.;* QUACKED (kwăkt); QUACK′ING. [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *kwaken*, G. *quacken*, *quaken*, Icel. *kvaka* to twitter.] **1.** To utter a sharp harsh cry; — said esp. of a duck.
2. To utter a cry like or likened to that of the duck.
3. [Cf. QUACK a pretender.] To make vain and loud pretensions, esp. of medical ability; to boast; to vaunt aloud. "To *quack* of universal cures." *Hudibras.*

quack, *n.* The cry of the duck, or a sound in imitation of it; a hoarse quacking noise. *Chaucer.*

quack, *n.* [See QUACKSALVER.] **1.** A boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner.
2. Hence, one who professes skill or knowledge in any matter of which he knows little or nothing; a charlatan.
Syn. — See IMPOSTOR.

quack, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, boasting and unfounded pretension; used by quacks; pretending to cure diseases; as, a *quack* medicine; a *quack* doctor.

quack, *v. i.* [From QUACK a pretender.] To profess knowledge in subjects of which one knows little or nothing, esp. in medicine; to act the part of a quack.

quack, *v. t.* **1.** To make extravagant claims for, as a cure-all; to advertise with fraudulent boasts. *Now R.*
2. To invent (titles) for old books to make them sell. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. To treat, or to manage, as a quack or charlatan would.

quack′er-y (kwăk′ēr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Acts, arts, or pretensions of a quack; charlatanry; empiricism.

quack′ish, *a.* Like a quack; boasting and fraudulent. — **quack′ish-ly**, *adv.*

quack′sal-ver (kwăk′săl-vẽr), *n.* [D. *kwakzalver;* cf. *kwakzalven* to quack or boast (prob. orig. to quack, as a duck, hence, to chatter) of one's salves. See QUACK (of a duck); SALVE, *n.*] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions; a charlatan; quack; mountebank. *Now Rare.* *Burton.*

quad (kwŏd), *n.* [From QUADRAT.] *Print.* A quadrat. — **quad line**, a line of quads; a blank line.

quad′ra (kwŏd′rȧ), *n.; pl.* QUADRÆ (-rē). [L., a square, the socle, a fillet.] *Arch.* **a** The plinth, or lowest member, of a pedestal, podium, water table, etc. **b** A fillet, or listel. **c** A square frame or border, as about a bas-relief.

Quad′ra-ges′i-ma (-jĕs′ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *quadragesimus* the fortieth, fr. *quadraginta* forty; akin to *quattuor* four. See FOUR.] *Eccl.* **a** The forty days of Lent. *Obs.* **b** More fully **Quadragesima Sunday**. The first Sunday in Lent.

quad′ra-ges′i-mal (-măl), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadragésimal.*] **1.** Consisting of forty; — said esp. of a fast, as the Lenten fast, consisting of, or lasting for, forty days.
2. [*cap.*] Of, belonging to, or used in, Lent; Lenten.

quad′ra-ges′i-mal, *n.* **1.** A collection numbering forty; hence, a fast of forty days. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] A sermon delivered in Lent. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* Offerings formerly made to the mother church of a diocese on Mid-Lent Sunday.

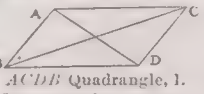

ACDB Quadrangle, 1.

quad′ran′gle (kwŏd′răŋ′g'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quadrangulum; quadr-* in comp., akin to *quattuor* four + *angulus* an angle. See FOUR; ANGLE a corner.] **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides; any figure having four angles; a plane figure of six lines determined by four points.
2. A square or quadrangular inclosure or court, esp., as in some English schools, when surrounded by buildings; also, the building or buildings inclosing a quadrangle. Rarely, a building or mass of buildings quadrangular in form.
3. The tract of country represented by one of the atlas sheets published by the United States Geological Survey. In densely populated regions each quadrangle measures 15′ in latitude by 15′ in longitude and is mapped on the scale of 1/62,500. Elsewhere the size is 30′ × 30′ and the scale of mapping 1/125,000, except in a few sparsely settled regions where the size is 1° × 1° and the scale 1/250,000.
4. See PALMISTRY, 1.
in quadrangle, *Her.*, placed one in each quarter of the field; — said of four charges.

quad-ran′gu-lar (kwŏd-răŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadrangulaire*, L. *quadrangularis.*] Having four angles, and consequently four sides; tetragonal. — **quad-ran′gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **quad-ran′gu-lar-ness**, *n.*

quad′rant (kwŏd′rănt), *n.* [L. *quadrans*, *-antis*, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole, akin to *quattuor* four: cf. F. *cadran*, OF. also *quadran(t)*. See FOUR; cf. CADRANS.] **1.** *Obs.* A fourth, or fourth part; a quarter; specif.: **a** A farthing. **b** A gill. **c** A fourth part of a day; six hours. **d** A quarter of a Roman as (which see).
2. *Geom.* The quarter of a circle, an arc of 90°, or one subtending a right angle at the center; also, the area bounded by a quadrant and two radii.

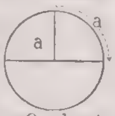

aa Quadrants

3. *Anal. Geom.* Any of the four parts into which a plane is divided by rectangular coördinate axes lying in that plane. The upper right-hand part is the *first quadrant:* the others successively counterclockwise are the *second*, *third*, and *fourth*.
4. An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, etc., consisting commonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vernier, and either plain or telescopic sights, and usually having a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction. See GUNNER'S QUADRANT, HADLEY'S QUADRANT.
5. *Mach.* Any piece shaped like, or suggestive of, the quadrant of a circle; specif.: *Mining.* A device resembling a bell crank, for converting the horizontal reciprocating motion of an engine piston rod into the vertical up-and-down movement of a pump rod.

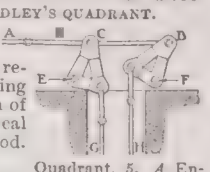

Quadrant, 5. *A* Engine Piston Rod. *B* Connecting Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivots *E*, *F*, and move Pump Rods *G*, *H* up and down in opposite directions.

6. *Elec.* = HENRY. *Obs.*
7. A unit of length equal to 10,000 kilometers, very nearly the length of the quadrant extending from the pole to the earth's equator.
quadrant of altitude, a thin strip of brass used with the artificial globe to measure distance on its surface, determine the altitude of heavenly bodies, etc.

quad-ran′tal (kwŏd-răn′tăl; kwŏd′răn-), *a.* [L. *quadrantalis* containing the fourth part of a measure.] Of or pertaining to a quadrant; included in, or in the shape of, a quadrant, or fourth part of a circle.
quadrantal correctors, *Naut.*, two spheres of iron attached to the port and starboard sides of the binnacle to correct the quadrantal deviation. — **q. deviation**, *Naut.*, that part of the compass deviation due to the (transient) magnetism induced in the horizontal soft iron of a ship by the horizontal component of the earth's magnetism; — so called because it changes sign in each quadrant. — **q. points**, *Naut.*, the intercardinals. — **q. triangle**, a spherical triangle with one side equal to a quadrant. — **q. versor**, a versor that operates rotation through one right angle.

quad-ran′tal, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A cubical vessel containing a Roman cubic foot; — used as a measure.
2. A cube. *Rare.*

quadrant electrometer. **a** An electrometer consisting of a (statically charged) needle swinging upon a vertical axis within a flat cylindrical box of metal divided into insulated quadrants. When adjacent quadrants are given difference of potential they respectively attract and repel the needle, giving an angular displacement which indicates the difference of potential. **b** Henley's electrometer.

quadrant plate. *Mach.* A slotted plate for carrying the change wheels of a lathe in any desired position.

quad′rat (kwŏd′răt), *n.* [Cf. F. *quadrat*, *cadrat*, in sense 1. See QUADRATE, *n. & a.*] **1.** *Print.* A block of type metal lower than the letters, and half, one, two, or three ems in width, — used in spacing and in blank lines.
2. An old instrument used for taking altitudes.

quad′rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *quadratus* squared, p. p. of *quadrare* to make four-cornered, to make square, to square, to fit, suit, from *quadrus* square, akin to *quattuor* four. See QUADRANT; cf. QUADRAT, QUARREL an arrow, SQUARE.]
1. Square or approximately square in form. *Now Rare.*
2. Square, as a number. *Obs.*
3. Squared; balanced; correspondent. *Obs.*
4. *Astrol.* Distant from each other 90°; — said of two heavenly bodies.
5. *Her.* Expanded into a square at the junction of the arms; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*
6. *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bony or cartilaginous element of each side of the skull, to which the lower jaw is articulated in most vertebrates below mammals. It is especially conspicuous in birds and reptiles, but in one form or another is possessed by amphibians and fishes. In mammals, where the lower jaw articulates directly with the squamosal, it is thought by many to be represented by the whole or a part of the malleus.
quadrate lobe *or* **lobule**, *Anat.*, a convolution of squarish outline forming the mesial surface of the parietal lobe of the brain. — **q. muscle.** *Anat.* = QUADRATUS.

quad′rate (kwŏd′rāt), *n.* [L. *quadratum.* See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** A square; hence, anything more or less resembling a square, as a rectangular space or inclosure.
2. An object square or cubical in form, or approximately so.
3. *Math.* A square number; also, the square of a number. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
4. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE.
5. *Zoöl.* The quadrate bone.

quad′rate (-rāt), *v. i.;* QUAD′RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd); QUAD′RAT-ING (-rāt-ĭng). [See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** To square; agree; suit; correspond; — followed by *with*.

The objections of these speculatists of its forms do not *quadrate* with their theories. *Burke.*

2. *Mil.* Of a gun, to rest properly on its carriage. *Obs.*

quad′rate, *v. t.* **1.** *Obs. & R.* **a** To square, as a circle, etc. **b** To make square; to divide into squares or cubes.
2. To make accordant with; to conform to.
3. *Mil.* To adjust (a gun) on its carriage; also, to train (a gun) for horizontal firing. *Obs.*

quad-rat′ic (kwŏd-răt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadratique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a quadrate or square; square.
2. *Cryst.* Tetragonal.
3. *Alg.* Marked by terms of second degree as the highest; as, a *quadratic* equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.
quadratic group, *Math.*, a group consisting of the identical operation 1 and three rotations through a straight angle about three axes at right angles; — called also *axial*, *cross-ratio*, or *four*, *group*. — **q. mean**, *Math.*, the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the quantities. — **q.**

Q

q. ÷ CUE. [Bounty.
Q. A. B. *Abbr.* Queen Anne's
Qai′sar-i-Hind′ (kī′sȧr-ē-hĭnd′), *n.* [Hind.] The British monarch as ruler of India
India. [KASIDA.
qa-si′da (kȧ-sē′dȧ). Var. of
Q. B., **q. b.**, *or* **qb.** *Abbr.* Quarterback (*Football*); Queen's Bench.
Q. C. *Abbr.* Queen's College; Queen's Council, or Counsel.
q. d. *Abbr.* Quasi dicat (L., as if he should say). [is).
q. e. *Abbr.* Quod est (L., which
Qebh′snauf′ (kĕb′snouf′), *n.* See AMENTI.
Q. E. D. *Abbr.* Quod erat demonstrandum (L., which was to be demonstrated).
Q. E. F. *Abbr.* Quod erat faciendum (L., which was to be done).
Q. E. I. *Abbr.* Quod erat inveniendum (L., which was to be found out).
Qe-ri′ (kē-rē′). *Bib*
Q. F. *Abbr. Gun* Quick-firing.
qh-. For obsolete words beginning *qh-*, see the forms in WH-.
ql. *Abbr.* Quintal.
q. l., *or* **q. lib.** *Abbr.* Quantum libet (L., as much as you please).
qlty. *Abbr.* Quality.
qm. *Abbr.* Quomodo (L., by what means).
Q. M. *Abbr.* Quartermaster.
Q. M. G. *Abbr.* Quartermaster-General.
Q. O. C. H. *Abbr.* Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.
Qo-hel′eth (kō-hĕl′ĕth), *n.* = KOHELETH
qoph. See KOPH.
Q. P., *or* **q. pl.** *Abbr.* Quantum placet (L., as much as you please).
qq. v. *Abbr.* Which see (referring to a series of words, etc.).
qr. *Abbr.* Quadrans (L., a farthing); quarter; quire.
Q. R. *Abbr.* Quarry Reserve (in the crown lands) *Australia.*
qrs. *Abbr.* Quadrantes (L., farthings); quarters; quires.
q. s. *Abbr.* Quantum sufficit (L., a sufficient quantity); quarter section.
Q. S. *Abbr.* Quarter Sessions.
qt. *Abbr.* Quantity; quart.
q. t. *Abbr.* Quiet. *Slang.*
qto. *Abbr.* Quarto.
qtr. *Abbr* Quarter.
qts. *Abbr.* Quarts.
qu. ÷ CUE.
qu., *or* **Qu.** *Abbr.* Quart; queen; query; question; Quintus; Quintius.
qu., **quar.**, *or* **quart.** *Abbrs.* Quarterly.
qua. ÷ WHO. [& *Ir.*
qua (kwä). Var. of QUAW. *Scot.*
qua (kwä, kwô), *n.* [Imitative.] The European night heron. *Local, Eng.* [thing).
qua. *Abbr.* Quadrans (L., far-
quaake. ÷ QUACK, *interj. & v.*
quab (kwŏb), *n.* [Cf. D. *kwab* eelpout, Dan. *qvabbe*, *kvabbe*, G. *quabbe*, *quappe*, LG. *quabbe* a fat lump of flesh.] **1.** An unfledged bird; hence, something immature or unfinished. *Obs.*
2. Any of several small fishes, as an eelpout or gudgeon. *Obs.*
quab (kwŏb), *n* [Cf. QUAGMIRE.] A bog; quagmire. *Obs. or Dial.*
quab, *n. & v.* [Cf. QUAP, ME. *quappen.*] Throb; quiver. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
qua′-bird (kwä′: kwô′-), *n.* [From its cry.] The black-crowned night heron.
quab′ling, *n.* [*quab* the fish + 1st *-ling*.] A gudgeon. *Obs.*
qua-chil′ (kwä-chēl′), *n.* A large pocket gopher (*Heterogeomys torridus*) of Central America and Mexico. [QUAKE.
quack. Obs. or Scot. var. of
quack, *n.* Hoarseness. *Obs*
quack grass. Couch grass.
quack′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
quack′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quackery.
quack′le (kwăk′'l), *v. i. & t.* To suffocate; choke. *Dial. Eng.*
quack′le, *v. i.* To quack; — said of ducks. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
quack′salve, *n.* A quacksalver.
quack′salv′ing, *a.* Quackish. *Obs.*
quack′ster, *n.* A quack. *Obs.*
quackt. Quacked. *Ref. Sp.*
quack′y, *a.* Quackish. [*Slang.*
quad (kwŏd). Var. of QUOD.
quad (*Scot.* kwȧd). Obs. or Scot. var. of QUED. [QUOTH.
quad. Obs. or Scot. var. of
quad (kwŏd), *n.* [From QUADRANGLE.] A quadrangle. *Colloq.*
quad, *v. t.* *Print.* To fill with quads, as a line.
quad, *v. t.* To put in quad, or prison; to quod. *Slang, Eng.*
quad, *n. & a.* Short for QUADRANT, QUADRICYCLE, QUADRUPED, QUADRUPLE (as **quad crown**, paper in sheets four times the size of crown sheets), QUADRUPLET, QUADRUPLEX, etc. *All Colloq.*
quad′dle (kwŏd′'l: kwôd′'l), *v. i.* To grumble. *Dial Eng.* — *n.* Grumbler. *Dial. Eng.*
quad′dle (*dial* kwŏd′'l), *v. i.* To waddle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
quade, *v. t.* To destroy *Obs.*
qua′der, *v. t. & i.* [L. *quadrare.*] To square; quadrate; also, to conform or agree (with). *Obs.*
Qua′der (kwä′dẽr; *G.* k'vä′dẽr), *n.* [G., flagstone, shale, fr. L. *quadrus* (sc. *lapis*) square stone.] *Geol.* A portion of the German Upper Cretaceous.
Qua′di (kwā′dī), *n. pl.* [L.; cf Gr. Κουάδοι, Κουάδοι.] An ancient Germanic people living between the headwaters of the Oder and the Danube.
quadle. ÷ CODDLE, to boil.
quad′ling. ÷ CODLING, an apple.
quad′me′ter (kwŏd′mē′tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* = SECOHMMETER.
quad′mire, *n.* Quagmire. *Obs.*
quad′ra-ble (kwŏd′rȧ-b'l), *a.* [See QUADRATE.] *Math.* That may be squared.
Quad′ra Eu′cli-dis (kwŏd′rȧ ū′klĭ-dĭs). [L., Euclid's square.] *Astron.* = NORMA, 4.
quad′ra-ge-na′ri-an (kwŏd′rȧ-jē-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *quadragenarius*, fr *quadrageni* forty each.] Forty years old. — *n.* A person forty years old.
quad′ra-ge-na′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a* Of forty; forty years old
quad′ra-gene (kwŏd′rȧ-jēn), *n.* [LL. *quadragena*, fr. L. *quadrageni* forty each.] *R.C.Ch.* A forty days' indulgence corresponding to the ancient canonical penance of forty days. *Obs. & R.*
quad′ra-ges′i-ma′ri-an, *n.* One who keeps Lent. *Obs.*
Quad′ra-ges′ime, *n.* [F. *quadragésime.*] Quadragesima. *Obs*
quad′rain ÷ QUADRAN, QUATRAIN
quad′ran, *n. & a.* [See QUADRANT a square.] Square *Obs.*
quadrangle, *a.* Quadrangular; also, *Astron.*, quadrate. *Obs.*
quad′ran′gled (kwŏd′răŋ′g'ld; kwŏd′răn′g'ld), *a.* **a** Quadrangular. *Obs. or R* **b** Inclosing, or having, a quadrangle. *Rare.*
quad-ran′gu-late, *a.* Also **quadranguled.** Quadrangled. *Obs.*
quad′rans (kwŏd′rănz), *n.; pl.* QUADRANTES (-răn′tēz). [L., a fourth part.] **1.** A copper or bronze coin of imperial Rome, worth ¼ of an as. See AS, *n.*, 2.
2. A farthing See 3d CUE, 2.
3. Short for QUADRANS MURALIS.
4. *Her.* A canton.
‖ **quad′rans mu-ra′lis** (mū-rā′lĭs). [L.] *Astron.* **a** See MURAL QUADRANT. **b** [*caps.*] *Astron.* A northern constellation adjoining Hercules and Boötes; — not in use by modern astronomers
quad′rant, *a.* [L. *quadrans*, p. pr. of *quadrare* to make or be square.] Square; quadrate; also, conformable (to or with). *Obs.*
quad′rant, *n.* [See QUADRANT, *a.*] **1.** A quadrangle.
2. A square, as of a chessboard, or anything square in form; also, *R.*, a side of a square. *Obs.*
3. = QUADRANS, 3. [PASS, *n.*, 8.
quadrant compass. See COM-
Quadrant formation. [So named from its prominence in *Quadrant* Mountain in the Yellowstone Park.] *Geol.* A Mississippian quartzite of Montana and adjacent States.
Quad′ran-tid (kwŏd′răn-tĭd; kwŏd-răn′-), *n.* [*Quadrans* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the old constellation Quadrans Muralis.
quad-ran′tile (-tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Quadrantal. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
quad′rant-ly, *adv* Squarely.
quadrate, *n.* [Cf. QUADRANT a fourth part.] = QUADRANT. *Obs.*
quad′rat-ed (kwŏd′rāt-ĕd), *a* *Astron.* In quadrature.
quad′rate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
quad-rat′i-cal (kwŏd-răt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Quadratic. *Rare.* — **quad-rat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

(or cubic, or biquadratic) residue of an integer, the remainder on dividing any square (or cube, or fourth power) of an integer by the given integer; thus, the remainder on dividing any square by 5 is 0 or ±1, hence these are the quadratic residues of 5.

quad-rat′ics (kwŏd-răt′ĭks), *n.* *Alg.* That branch of algebra treating of quadratic equations.

quad-ra′to- (kwŏd-rā′tō-). [L. *quadratus* squared.] Combining form for *quadrate.*

quad-ra′to-ju′gal (-jōō′găl; 243), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to the quadrate and jugal bones. **b** Designating, or pert. to, a small membrane bone connecting the quadrate and jugal bones in the skull of many vertebrates. — **quad-ra′to-ju′gal,** *n.*

quad-ra′trix (kwŏd-rā′trĭks) *n.; pl.* -TRIXES (trĭk-sĕz; -sĭz; 151) or -TRICES (kwŏd′rȧ-trī′sēz). [NL.] *Geom.* A curve used in the quadrature of other curves.

quad-ra′trix of Di-nos′tra-tus (dĭ-nŏs′trȧ-tŭs), a curve invented probably by Hippias (430 B. C.), named by Dinostratus a hundred years later, whose Cartesian equation is $y = x\cot\frac{\pi x}{2a}$; if accurately drawn it would serve to trisect an angle. — q. of Tschirn′hau′sen (chĭrn′hou′zĕn *or* chĭrn′hau′zĕn) [after the inventor, E. W. von *Tschirnhausen* (1651–1708)], the curve whose equation is $y = a\cos\frac{\pi x}{2a}$; if accurately drawn it would serve to "square the circle."

quad′ra-ture (kwŏd′rȧ-tŭr), *n.* [L. *quadratura*: cf. F. *quadrature.* See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** Act or process of squaring or making square; specif., quadrature of the circle.
2. Square shape; also, something square in shape, as a place or region; a square. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Integral Calculus.* The integral used in obtaining the area bounded by a curve; hence, the definite integral of any function of one variable with respect to that variable.
4. *Astron.* **a** The relation of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other 90°, or a quarter of a circle; as, the sun is in *quadrature* with a star. **b** Either of two points on an orbit in a middle position between the syzygies; as, the *quadratures* of the moon (points where, the moon being in quadrature with the sun, one half of the lunar disk is illumined).
5. *Physics.* A relation characterized by a phase difference of 90° between two periodic functions, as the sinusoidal waves of an alternating-current force.

in quadrature, *Her.*, in quadrangle. *Obs.* — q. of the circle, the problem of finding the side of a square exactly equal in area to a given circular area. Arithmetical solution, expressing the side of the square in closed form, as by a terminate decimal, and geometrical solution, constructing such a square with rules and compasses, have alike been proved impossible (*Lambert*, 1761; *Lindemann*, 1882).

quad-ra′tus (kwŏd-rā′tŭs), *n.* [L., square.] *Anat.* Any of several muscles; esp.: **a** The ‖ quad-ra′tus fe′mo-ris (fĕm′ō-rĭs), arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into the femur between the trochanters. It rotates the thigh outward. **b** The ‖ quad-ra′tus lum-bo′rum, a deep muscle of each side arising from the iliolumbar ligament and adjacent parts of the crest of the ilium, and inserted into the last rib and transverse processes of the upper four lumbar vertebræ.

quad-ren′ni-al (kwŏd-rĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *quadriennium* a space of four years; *quadri-* in comp., akin to *quattuor* four + *annus* year; cf. L. *quadriennis.* See QUADRATE; ANNUAL.] **1.** Comprising, or lasting through, four years; as, a *quadrennial* period.
2. Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years; as, *quadrennial* games.

quad-ren′ni-al, *n.* **a** A quadrennial period. *Obs. & R.* **b** A quadrennial event. **c** A celebration on a fourth, or quadrennial, anniversary; also, the anniversary itself.

quad-ren′ni-um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL. See QUADRENNIAL.] A space or period of four years.

quad′ri- (kwŏd′rĭ-). [L., akin to *quattuor* four. See FOUR.] A combining form meaning *four, four times, fourfold;* as in *quadri*capsular. In Latin words in which the second element begins with *p*, and in a few others, spelt *quadru-*.

quad′ric (-rĭk), *a.* **1.** *Math* Of or pertaining to the second degree; — used where there are more than two variables, as in solid geometry, and with reference to quantics.
2. Having four parts or principal elements.

quadric crank chain. *Kinematics,* a chain consisting of four links joined by four turning pairs.

quad′ric (kwŏd′rĭk), *n.* [L. *quadra* a square.] **a** *Alg.* A quantic of the second degree. See QUANTIC. **b** *Geom.* A surface whose equation in three variables is of the second degree; a conicoid, as a sphere, spheroid, ellipsoid, paraboloid, hyperboloid, or a cone or cylinder with circular base.

quad′ri-cen-ten′ni-al (kwŏd′rĭ-sĕn-tĕn′ĭ-ăl), *n.* [*quadri-* + *centennial.*] The four hundredth anniversary of any event; also, a celebration of it. — **quad′ri-cen-ten′ni-al,** *a.*

quad′ri-ceps (kwŏd′rĭ-sĕps), *n.* [NL.; *quadri-* + L. *caput* head.] *Anat.* The great muscle of the front of the thigh; — called also ‖quad′ri-ceps ex-ten′sor. It is divided above into four parts (the rectus femoris, vastus externus, vastus internus, and crureus) which unite in a single tendon at the knee and extend the lower leg. — **quad′ri-cip′i-tal** (-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.*

quad′ri-cy′cle (kwŏd′rĭ-sī′k'l), *n.* [*quadri-* + *cycle.*] A four-wheeled cycle or velocipede for pedal propulsion on roads or railroads; also, a motor vehicle with a bicycle seat for the driver, and a two-wheeled fore carriage steered by handle bars. — **quad′ri-cy′clist** (-klĭst), *n.*

quad′ri-fid (-fĭd), *a.* [L. *quadrifidus; quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *findere* to cleave.] Divided, or deeply cleft, into four parts; as, a *quadrifid* petal.

qua-dri′ga (kwȧ-drī′gȧ), *n.; pl.* -GÆ (-jē). [L. Cf. QUADRIJUGOUS.] *Class. Antiq.* A car or chariot drawn by four horses abreast. See CHARIOT, *Illust.*

quad′ri-gem′i-nal (kwŏd′rĭ-jĕm′ĭ-năl), **quad′ri-gem′i-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [*quadri-* + L. *gemini* twins.] Fourfold; having four similar parts, or two pairs of similar parts.

quadrigeminal bodies. = CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA.

quad′ri-lat′er-al (-lăt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *quadrilaterus*: cf. F. *quadrilatère, quadrilatéral.* See LATERAL.] Having four sides, and consequently four angles; quadrangular.

quad′ri-lat′er-al, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure of four sides, and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure; any figure formed by four lines. See COMPLETE QUADRILATERAL.

Quadrilateral.

2. Something resembling or suggesting a quadrilateral; specif., an area defended by four fortresses supporting each other; as, the Venetian *quadrilateral*, comprising Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnano.
3. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The Lambeth Quadrilateral.

qua-drille′ (kwȧ-drĭl′; 277), *n.* [F. *quadrille,* n. fem., fr. Sp. *cuadrilla* meeting of four or more persons, or It. *quadriglia* a band of soldiers, a sort of dance; dim. fr. L. *quadra* a square, akin to *quattuor* four. See QUADRATE.] **1.** One of four groups of knights engaging in a tournament or carrousel. *Obs. or R.*
2. A square dance of five figures, in $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ time, four couples of dancers taking part in each figure. It was introduced at Almack's, London, in 1815, and became popular. The original elaborate and complex but graceful steps have disappeared and the popularity of the dance has greatly waned. Also, music for the dance.

qua-drille′, *v. i.;* -DRILLED′ (-drĭld′); -DRIL′LING (-drĭl′ĭng). To dance or play a quadrille (dance or music).

qua-drille′, *n.* [F. *quadrille,* n. masc., cf. It. *quadriglio;* or perh. from the Spanish. See QUADRILLE a dance.] An old game of cards played by four persons with the forty cards left after tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

‖ **qua′dril′lé′** (kȧ′drē′yā′), *a.* [F. Cf. 1st QUADRILLE.] *Art.* Marked with squares, generally by thin lines crossing at right angles and at equal intervals; as, *quadrillé* paper, or plotting paper.

qua-dril′lion (kwŏ-drĭl′yŭn), *n.* [F., formed like *million.* See QUADRI-; MILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 15 zeros annexed in French and American notation, or 24 in English. See NUMERATION, *Note.* — **quad-ril′lion,** *a.* — **quad-ril′lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.* & *a.*

quad′ri-no′mi-al (kwŏd′rĭ-nō′mĭ-ăl), *n.* [*quadri-* + *-nomial,* as in *binomial*: cf. F. *quadrinôme.*] *Alg.* A polynomial of four terms. — **quad′ri-no′mi-al,** *a.*

quad′ri-par′tite (kwŏd′rĭ-pär′tīt; kwŏd-rĭp′ȧr-tīt), *a.* [L. *quadripartitus,* p. p. of *quadripartire* to divide into four parts; *quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *partire* to divide: cf. F. *quadripartite.*] Consisting of, or divided into, four parts; specif.: **a** *Arch.*, designating a kind of vaulting in which the vault over each rectangle is divided into four parts. See VAULT, *Illust.* **b** Of a contract, indenture, etc., drawn up in four corresponding parts. *Rare. Orf. E. D.* — **quad′ri-par′tite-ly,** *adv.*

quad′ri-par-ti′tion (kwŏd′rĭ-pär-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *quadripartitio.*] Division or distribution by four, or into four parts; also, a taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

quad′ri-quad′ric (-kwŏd′rĭk), *a.* [*quadric* + *quadric.*] *Math.* **a** Formed by the complete intersection of two quadric surfaces; — said of certain curves. **b** Quadratic in each of two sets of variables; — said of functions.

quad′ri-sac′ra-men′tal-ist (kwŏd′rĭ-săk′rȧ-mĕn′tăl-ĭst)
quad′ri-sac′ra-men-ta′ri-an (-mĕn-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115)
n. *Eccl. Hist.* One holding (as alleged of some 16th-century Wittenberg theologians) that there are four sacraments, — baptism, the Eucharist, absolution, and holy orders.

quad′ri-syl-lab′ic (-sĭ-lăb′ĭk)
quad′ri-syl-lab′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl)
a. Having four syllables; of or pertaining to quadrisyllables; as, a *quadrisyllabic* word.

quad′ri-syl′la-ble (kwŏd′rĭ-sĭl′ȧ-b'l), *n.* [*quadri-* + *syllable*: cf. F. *quadrisyllabe.*] A word of four syllables.

quad′ri-va′lent (kwŏd′rĭ-vā′lĕnt; kwŏd-rĭv′ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*quadri-* + L. *valens, -entis,* p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of four; tetravalent. See VALENCE. — **quad′ri-va′lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

quad-riv′i-al (kwŏd-rĭv′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *quadrivium* a place where four ways meet; *quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *via* way.] **1.** Having four ways or roads meeting in a point; also, of ways or roads, leading in four directions. *B. Jonson.*
2. Pertaining to the quadrivium.
3. Quadrilateral. *Obs. & R.* *Orf. E. D.*

quad-riv′i-al, *n.* In *pl.*, the four "liberal arts" making up the quadrivium.

quad-riv′i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] In medieval times, the four "liberal arts," arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy; — so called by the Schoolmen. See TRIVIUM. The idea of a trivium and a quadrivium is said to date from the sixth century. The quadrivium constituted the higher division of the seven "liberal arts," and formed the course for the three years' study between the B. A. and M. A. degree.

quad-roon′ (kwŏd-rōōn′), *n.* [Sp. *cuarterón.* See QUARTER a fourth part.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person of quarter negro blood. Also, rarely, any offspring, as an animal or plant, of an analogous cross.

Quad′ru-la (kwŏd′rōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L., a little square.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water mussels related to, and formerly included in, *Unio.* *Q. undulata* and *Q. plicata* (called *three-ridge* by fishermen from the oblique ridges on the shell), *Q. heros* (called *washboard* from the corrugated shell), and *Q. ebena* and *Q. pustulosa* (called *niggerhead*) are thick-shelled forms of the Mississippi Valley yielding mother-of-pearl for buttons.

Quad-ru′ma-na (kwŏd-rōō′mȧ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *quadru-* in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *manus* hand.] *Zoöl.* A former order of mammals including those in which the feet are formed like hands, or all the Primates except man; — opposed to *Bimana,* including only man. — **quad′ru-mane** (kwŏd′rōō-mān), *n.*

Quadrumana. *f* Fore Foot or Hand; *h* Hind Foot of a Mangabey.

quad-ru′ma-nous (kwŏd-rōō′mȧ-nŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having four hands. **b** Pertaining to the Quadrumana.

quad′ru-ped (kwŏd′rōō-pĕd), *a.* [L. *quadrupes, -pedis; quadru-* in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *pes, pedis,* a foot: cf. F. *quadrupède.* See FOOT.] Having four feet; quadrupedal. Cf. BIPED. — **quad′ru-ped-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

quad′ru-ped, *n.* *Zoöl.* An animal having four feet, as most mammals and many reptiles; — often restricted to the mammals.

quad-ru′pe-dal (kwŏd-rōō′pē-dăl; kwŏd′rōō-pē′dăl; 277), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having four feet; using four limbs in walking. **b** Pertaining to a quadruped.

quad′ru-ple (kwŏd′rōō-p'l), *a.* [L. *quadruplus*: cf. F. *quadruple.* See QUADRI-; cf. DOUBLE.] Fourfold; as, to make *quadruple* restitution. — **quad′ru-ple,** *adv.*

Quadruple Alliance. *Hist.* **a** An alliance formed in February, 1719, by the addition of the Netherlands to the Triple Alliance (1718) composed of Great Britain, France, and Austria (the Emperor), against Spain, for the maintenance of the Peace of Utrecht. It guaranteed the English and French successions, and settled the partition of the Spanish possessions, Spain being forced to accept its conditions. **b** An alliance formed in 1834 by Great Britain,

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Quad′ra-tif′er-a (kwŏd′rȧ-tĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SAUROPSIDA. — **quad′ra-tif′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
quad-ra′to-man-dib′u-lar (kwŏd-rā′tō-măn-dĭb′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw.
quad-ra′to-quad-rat′ic (-kwŏd-răt′ĭk), *a.* *Alg.* Biquadratic.
quad-ra′to-squa-mo′sal, *a.* *Zoöl.* See QUADRATO-.
quad-ra′tum (-rā′tŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *quadratus* square: see QUADRATE.] *Medieval Music.* **a** A natural (♮). See B. **b** A breve.
quad′rau-ric′u-lar (kwŏd′rô-rĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* See QUADRI-.
qua′dred, *p. p.* of QUADER. *Obs.*
quadrein. ✝ QUATRAIN.
quad′rel (kwŏd′rĕl), *n.* [It. *quadrello,* in sense 2, LL. *quadrellus,* fr. L. *quadrus* square.] **1.** A square piece of turf or peat. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A square brick, tile, etc. *Obs.*
quad′ren. ✝ QUADRAN.
quad-ren′ni-al-ly, *adv.* of QUADRENNIAL.
quad′rent. ✝ QUADRANT.
quad′ri-a′late, *a.*, **quad′ri-an′nu-late,** *a.*, **quad′ri-ar-tic′u-late, -ar-tic′u-lat′ed,** *a.* See QUADRI-.
quad′ri-bas′ic (-bās′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Tetrabasic. [QUATREBLE.
quad′ri-ble. ✝ QUADRABLE,
quad′ri-cap′su-lar, *a.* *Bot.* Having four capsules.
quad′ri-cap′su-late, *a.*, **quad′ri-car′i-nate,** *a.*, **quad′ri-cel′lu-lar,** *a.* See QUADRI-.
quad′ri-chord (kwŏd′rĭ-kôrd), *n.* = TETRACHORD
quad′ri-cil′i-ate, *a.* See QUADRI-.
quad′ri-cin′i-um (kwŏd′rĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *quadri-* + L. *canere* to sing.] *Music.* A composition in four voice parts.
quad′ri-cone, *n.* *Geom.* A cone whose directrix is a conic.
quad′ri-corn (-kôrn), **quad′ri-cor′nous** (-kôr′nŭs), *a.* [*quadri-* + L. *cornu* horn.] Four-horned.
quad′ri-cos′tate, *a.*, **quad′ri-cot′y-le′don-ous,** *a.* See QUADRI-.
quad′ri-cres-cen′tic, quad′ri-cres-cen′toid, *a.* Having four crescentic folds; — said of certain mammalian teeth.
quad′ri-cus′pid, quad′ri-cus′pi-date, *a.*, **quad′ri-den′tate,** *a.*, **quad′ri-dig′i-tate** (-dĭj′ĭ-tāt), *a.* See QUADRI-.
quad′ri-en′ni-al, *a.*, **quad′ri-en′ni-um,** *n.* = QUADRENNIAL, QUADRENNIUM.
quad′ri-fa′ri-ous (kwŏd′rĭ-fā′rĭ-ŭs: 115), *a.* [L. *quadrifarius* fourfold.] Arranged in four rows or ranks. — **quad′ri-fa′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* [foci.
quad′ri-fo′cal, *a.* Having four
quad′ri-foil, *n.* = QUATREFOIL.
quad′ri-fo′li-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Having the leaves in whorls of four.
quad′ri-fo′li-o-late, *a.* *Bot.* Having four leaflets, as some compound leaves. [foliate. *Obs.*
quad′ri-fo′li-ous, *a.* Quadri-
quad′ri-form (kwŏd′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Cf. L. *quadriformis* four-formed.] Having a quadruple, or fourfold, form or character.
quad′ri-frons (-rĭ-frŏnz), *a.* [*quadri-* + L. *frons* forehead, front.] *Rom. Archæol.* Having four faces; esp., having four equal and similar fronts, as certain buildings. [faced. *R.*
quad′ri-fron′tal, *a.* Four-
quad′ri-fur′cate, quad′ri-fur′cat-ed (kāt-ĕd), *a.* Having four forks, or branches. — **quad′ri-fur-ca′tion,** *n.*
quad′ri-gate, *a.* & *n.* Designating a coin bearing the figure of a quadriga. *Hist.* [geminal.
quad′ri-gem′i-nate, *a.* Quadri-
quad′ri-ge-na′ri-ous (-jē-nā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *quadrigeni, quadringeni,* four hundred each.] Consisting of four hundred.
quad′ri-glan′du-lar, *a.* See QUADRI-.
quad′ri-hy′brid, *n.* *Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ from each other by four well-marked characters.
quad′ri-ju′gal (kwŏd′rĭ-jōō′găl; kwŏd-rĭj′ōō-găl), *a.* [See QUADRIJUGOUS.] Pert. to four horses or a four-horse vehicle. *Rare.*
quad′ri-ju′gate (-gāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having four pairs of leaflets; — applied to a pinnate leaf.
quad′ri-ju′gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *quadrijugus* of a team of four; *quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *jugum* yoke.] *Bot.* Quadrijugate.
quad′ri-lam′i-nar, *a.*, **quad′ri-lam′i-nate,** *a.* See QUADRI-.
quadrilater. ✝ QUADRILATERAL.
quad′ri-lat′er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
quad′ri-lin′gual (kwŏd′rĭ-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* [*quadri-* + L. *lingua* tongue.] Using, or made up of, four languages.
quad′ri-lit′er-al, *a.* Consisting of four letters; — applied specif. to Semitic radicals having four consonants instead of three. — *n.* A form of four letters; specif., a Semitic quadriliteral root.
qua-drille′, *v. i.* To play quadrille. *R.* [Quadrillé.
qua-drilled′ (kwȧ-drĭld′), *a.*
quadrille paper. Paper marked in squares for painting embroidery designs. Cf. POINT PAPER.
quad′ri-lo′bate, quad′ri-lobed (-lōbd), *a.* Having four lobes.
quad′ri-loc′u-lar, quad′ri-loc′u-late, *a.* Having four chambers, or loculi, as the ovaries of many plants.
quad′ri-logue (kwŏd′rĭ-lŏg), *n.* [*quadri-* + Gr. λόγος speech.] A discourse in four parts or by four persons. *Rare.*
quad-ril′o-gy (kwŏd-rĭl′ō-jĭ), *n.* A tetralogy. *Rare.* [RI-.
quad′ri-mem′bral, *a.* See QUAD-
quad-rim′u-lar, *a.* [L. *quadrimulus* of four years, four years old, dim. of *quadrimus.*] Enduring four years. *Obs. & R.*
quad-ri′mum (-rī′mŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *quadrimus* four years old.] Liquor four years old. *R.*
quad′rin, quad′rine, *n.* [OF. *quadrin,* fr. It. *quadrino;* cf. L. *quadrini* four each.] A copper coin worth about a farthing. *Obs.*
quad′ri-nod′al (-nōd′ăl), *a.* *Math.* Possessing four nodes.
quad′ri-nom′i-nal (-nŏm′ĭ-năl), *a.* Quadrinomial. [RI-.
quad′ri-nu′cle-ate, *a.* See QUAD-
quad′rin-va′ri-ant (kwŏd′rĭn-vā′rĭ-ănt), *n.* [*quadric* + *invariant.*] *Math.* An invariant of second degree in the coefficients.
quad-rip′a-rous (kwŏd-rĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*quadri-* + *-parous.*] **1.** *Med.* Having given birth to four children. **2.** *Zoöl.* Laying four eggs in a set.
Quad′ri-par′tite (kwŏd′rĭ-pär′tīt), *n.* The Tetrabiblos of Ptolemy, being composed of four works on Astrology, Physics, Alchemy, and Magic.
quad′ri-pen′nate, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having four wings.
quad′ri-phyl′lous (kwŏd′rĭ-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*quadri-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Quadrifoliate.
quad′ri-pin′nate. See QUADRI-.
quad′ri-pla′nar, *a.* *Geom.* Of, or relating to, four planes. — **quadriplanar coördinates.** See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.
quad-rip′li-cate (kwŏd-rĭp′lĭ-kāt), **quad-rip′li-cat′ed** (-kāt′ĕd), *a.* = QUADRUPLICATE.
quad′ri-po′lar, *a.* See QUADRI-.
quad′ri-por′ti-cus, *n.* [NL.; *quadri-* + L. *porticus* portico.] A peristyle, that is, a nearly square atrium surrounded by colonnaded porticoes.
quad′ri-pul′mo-na-ry, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having four pulmonary sacs.
quad′ri-ra′di-ate, *a.* Four-rayed.
quad′ri-reme (kwŏd′rĭ-rēm), *n.* [L. *quadriremis; quattuor* four + *remus* an oar.] See GALLEY, 2.
quad′ri-sect (-sĕkt), *v. t.* [*quadri-* + L. *secare, sectum,* to cut.] To divide into four equal parts. — **quad′ri-sec′tion** (-sĕk′shŭn), *n.*
quad′ri-sep′tate, *a.* See QUADRI-.
quad′ri-se′ri-al, *a.* Arranged in, or having, four series or rows; specif., *Bot.*, tetrastichous.
quad′ri-se′tose, *a.*, **quad′ri-spi′ral,** *a.* See QUADRI-.
quad′ri-sul′cate, quad′ri-sul′cat-ed, *a.* Having four sulci.
quad′ri-tu-ber′cu-lar, quad′ri-tu-ber′cu-late, *a.* See QUADRI-.
quad′ri-u′rate. *n.* *Chem.* An unstable acid salt of uric acid in which only one fourth of the available hydrogen is replaced. It is in this form that the acid is thought normally to exist in the blood and urine.
quad′ri-valve, quad′ri-valv′u-lar, *a.* Four-valved.
quad′ri-valve, *n.* A door, shutter, etc., or an instrument having four valves or folds.
quad-riv′i-ous (kwŏd-rĭv′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See QUADRIVIAL.] Going in four directions. *Rare.*
quad-riv′i-rate, *n.* [*quadri-* + L. *vir* man.] A group or union of four men. *Obs.*
quad′ri-vol′tine (kwŏd′rĭ-vŏl′tĭn), *a.* [*quadri-* + It. *volta* turn, time.] Producing four crops of cocoons in one year; — said of certain varieties of silkworms. — **quad′ri-vol′tine,** *n.*
quadron. ✝ QUADRAN.
quadru-. Var. of QUADRI-.
quad′rum (kwŏd′rŭm), *n.* [L., a square.] = QUADRATUM **a.**
quad-ru′ma-nal (kwŏd-rōō′mȧ-năl), *a.* Quadrumanous.
quad-rum′vi-rate (-rŭm′vĭ-rāt), *n.* A group or association of four men. *Obs. & R.* [TITE.
quadrupartite. ✝ QUADRIPAR-
quad-ru′pe-dan (kwŏd-rōō′pē-dăn), *a.* Quadruped. *Rare.*
quad-ru′pe-dant (-dănt), *n.* [L. *quadrupedans.*] A quadruped. *R.* — **quad-ru′pe-dant,** *a.* *R.*
quad-ru′pe-dant, *v. i.* To use all four feet. *Nonce Word.*
quad-ru′pe-date, *v. t.* To make a quadruped of. — *v. i.* To go on four feet. — **quad-ru′pe-da′tion** (-dā′shŭn), *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
quad′ru-ped′ed, *a.* Four-footed. *Obs.*
quad-ru′pe-dous (kwŏd-rōō′pē-dŭs), *a.* Quadruped. *Rare.*
quad′ru-pl. Quadruple. *R. Sp.*
quad′ru-plate, *a.* [L. *quadruplatus,* p. p. of *quadruplare.*] Quadruple. *Obs.*
quad′ru-plate (-plāt), *v. t.* To quadruple. — **quad′ru-pla′tion,** *n.*
quad′ru-pla′tor, *n.* [L.] *Obs. & R.* **1.** One who makes fourfold restitution. **2.** A spy; informer.

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France, Spain, and Portugal, supporting Maria in Portugal and Isabella in Spain against claimants to their thrones. — **quadruple counterpoint**, *Music*, four-part counterpoint in which the parts are interchangeable without violating contrapuntal rules. — **q.-expansion engine.** See COMPOUND ENGINE. — **q. point**, *Phys. Chem.*, a point representing a set of conditions under which four phases of a system can be in equilibrium. — **q. quaver**, *Music*, a sixty-fourth note. — **q. star**, four stars in one. — **q. time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**.

quad′ru-ple (kwŏd′rōō-p'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *quadruple*, L. *quadruplum.*] **1.** A sum or amount four times as great as another; a fourfold amount; as, the *quadruple* of one's taxes.
2. A coin worth four pistoles. *Obs.*
3. A printing press making four impressions at once.

quad′ru-ple, *v. t.*; QUAD′RU-PLED (-p'ld); QUAD′RU-PLING (-plĭng). [L. *quadruplare*: cf. F. *quadrupler.*] To multiply by four; to increase fourfold; to double twice.

quad′ru-ple, *v. i.* To be multiplied by four; to increase fourfold; to become four times as much.

quad′ru-plet (kwŏd′rōō-plĕt), *n.* [From QUADRUPLE.] **1.** A collection or combination of four of the same kind; specif., *pl.*, four children born in the same labor.
2. A cycle for carrying four riders, so arranged that all the riders can assist in the propulsion.

quad′ru-plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L. See QUADRI-; cf. DUPLEX.] **1.** Fourfold; folded or doubled twice.
2. *Electric Telegraph.* Pertaining to or designating a system by which four messages, two in each direction, may be sent simultaneously over one wire.
quadruplex engine, a quadruple-expansion engine.

quad′ru-plex, *n.* *Teleg.* A quadruplex instrument.

quad′ru-plex, *v. t.* *Teleg.* To make quadruplex.

quad-ru′pli-cate (kwŏd-rōō′plĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; QUAD-RU′PLI-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); QUAD-RU′PLI-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *quadruplicatus*, p. p. of *quadruplicare*, fr. *quadruplex* fourfold. See QUADRUPLEX.] To quadruple.

quad-ru′pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *quadruplicatus*, p. p.] Fourfold; doubled twice; four times repeated. Specif.: *Math.* Raised to the fourth power; as, a *quadruplicate* proportion or ratio. — *n.* In *pl.*: Four things, as copies of a document, corresponding exactly in all ways.
in quadruplicate, in four copies alike in all particulars.

quad-ru′pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *quadruplicatio.*] **1.** Act of making fourfold; a taking four times the simple sum or amount; also, state of being or being made fourfold; a thing that is fourfold.
2. *Civil & Canon Law.* A pleading answering to the common-law rebutter. *Rare.*

‖ **quæ′re** (kwē′rē), *v. imperative.* [L., imper. of *quaerere* to seek. See QUERY.] Inquire; question; see; — used to signify doubt or to suggest investigation.

quæ-si′tum (kwē-sī′tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] Something sought or required; end or conclusion; specif.: *Math.* The exact value, the unattainable goal on which a series of measurements or other approximate determinations must converge when indefinitely prolonged. See ERROR, *n.*, 6.

quæs′tor (kwĕs′tŏr; kwēs′-; 277), *n.* Also, esp. in sense 2, **ques′tor.** [L., fr. *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek for, ask.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Any of a number of officials who originally, under the kings and the early republic, were judges or presidents at certain criminal trials, but later became the treasurers of state, losing their criminal jurisdiction. The *urban quæstors* had charge of the public treasure in the temple of Saturn, and the *military quæstors* (instituted in 421 B. C.) acted as chief assistants to the provincial governors and military commanders, having also a certain degree of military power.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* An authorized agent of the Pope or a bishop for the granting of indulgences to those who joined or supported the Crusades, contributed to monasteries, churches, etc., and for the collection of alms; a pardoner. The office was abolished (July 16, 1562) by the Council of Trent.

quæs-to′ri-al (kwĕs-tō′rĭ-ăl; kwēs-; 201), *a.* Also **ques-to′ri-al.** [L. *quaestorius* + *-al.*] Of or pert. to a quæstor.

quaff (kwȧf), *v. t.*; QUAFFED (kwȧft); QUAFF′ING. [Orig. uncert.] To drink freely; to drink copiously of; to swallow in large drafts; also, to affect in a specified way by drinking. "*Quaff* immortality and joy." *Milton.*

quaff, *v. i.* To drink deeply; to drink.

quaff, *n.* A quaffing, or that which is quaffed; a drink.

Quagga.

quag′ga (kwăg′ȧ), *n.* [Zulu (*i*) *qaqa* anything striped or speckled; taken by the Dutch as the name of the quagga.] **a** A South African wild ass (*Equus quagga*) allied to the zebras, exterminated during the 19th century. The upper parts were reddish brown striped with darker on the head, shoulders, and fore part of the body, the posterior part being plain grayish brown and the belly and legs whitish. The ears were smaller and the tail more heavily haired than in most asses and zebras. **b** Erroneously, a zebra, esp. *Equus burchellii.*

quag′gy (kwăg′ĭ), *a.* [See QUAG, QUAGMIRE.] **1.** Of the nature of a quagmire; spongy; boggy. *Collins.*
2. By extension, flabby, yielding, as a body or flesh.

quag′mire′ (-mīr′), *n.* [*quag* + *mire*; cf. QUAKE.] **1.** Soft, wet, miry land, which shakes or yields under the foot.
2. Hence, anything flabby or yielding, or so appearing.
3. A position of difficulty, as of one caught in a quagmire.
Syn. — Morass, marsh, bog, swamp, fen, slough.

qua′hog (kwô′hŏg; kwȧ-hŏg′), *n.* [Abbr. fr. Narraganset Indian *poquaûhock.*] An American clam (*Venus mercenaria*). See 9th CLAM, 1.

quail (kwāl), *v. i.*; QUAILED (kwāld); QUAIL′ING. [Prob. the same word as *quail* to curdle; cf. OF. *coailliez* est si cume lait li cuers d'icels = L. *coagulatum* est sicut lac cor eorum (Vulgate, Ps. cxviii. 70 = Ps. cxix. 70 in English Bible).] **1.** To die; perish; hence, to wither; fade. *Obs. or Archaic, or Dial.* *Spenser.*
2. To become quelled or cast down; to sink under trial or prospect of danger; to lose the spirit and power of resistance; to lose heart; hence, to give way; shrink; cower.
Stouter hearts than a woman's have *quailed* in this terrible winter. *Longfellow.*
3. To have no result; to be ineffective; to fail. *Obs.*
Syn. — Flinch, quake, tremble, blench. See SHRINK.

quail, *v. t.* To cause to quail; specif.: **a** To wither; destroy; impair. *Obs.* **b** To quell; subdue. *Now R.* *Spenser.*
The very crime that sat upon my heart *quailed* its courage and unnerved my arm. *C. Lever.*

quail, *n.*; *pl.* QUAIL or QUAILS (see PLURAL, *n.*). [OF. *quaille*, F. *caille*, LL. *quaquila*, *qualia*, *qualea*, fr. Teutonic; cf. D. *kwakkel*, OHG. *quahtela*, G. *wachtel*; perh. orig. imitative of its cry.] **1.** A migratory gallinaceous game bird (*Coturnix coturnix*, syn. *C. communis*) of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is about seven inches long, with the upper parts brown and black marked with buff, the throat black and white, the breast reddish buff, and the belly whitish. Also, any of various others of the genus *Coturnix* inhabiting eastern Asia, South Africa, India, Australia, etc. *C. novæzealandiæ* of New Zealand is believed to be extinct.

European Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*). *a* Adult; *b* Young.

2. In America, any of several small gallinaceous game birds, most of which are also called *partridge.* Specif., in the northern and eastern States, the bobwhite (which see); in the west and southwest, any of several species of various genera allied to the bobwhite, as the California quail (*Lophortyx californicus*), which has an erectile black crest, the back brownish gray, the throat black bordered by white, the breast bluish, and the belly and flanks marked with black, white, and chestnut. It is often called *valley quail* in distinction from the *mountain quail* (which see). See also MASSENA QUAIL, SCALED QUAIL.
3. A button quail. See TURNIX.
4. A prostitute; — so called because the quail was thought to be a very amorous bird. *Obs.* *Shak.*

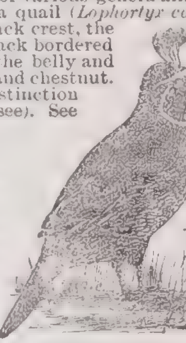

California Quail

quail dove. Any of various tropical American pigeons of terrestrial habits of the genera *Geotrygon* and *Starnœnas*, several of which occur in the West Indies and on the Florida Keys.

quail hawk. A small falcon (*Hieracidea*, or *Harpe*, *novæzealandiæ*) of New Zealand, superficially similar to the kestrel.

quail pipe. A call or pipe imitating the characteristic note of the (usually female) quail and thus alluring the birds into a net or within range.

quaint (kwānt), *a.*; QUAINT′ER; QUAINT′EST. [ME. *queint*, *queynte*, *coint*, prudent, wise, cunning, pretty, odd, OF. *cointe* prudent, skillful, amiable, neat, fr. L. *cognitus* known, p. p. of *cognoscere* to know; *con* + *noscere* (for *gnoscere*) to know. See KNOW; cf. ACQUAINT, COGNITION.] **1.** Possessed of knowledge or skill; prudent; wise; expert; hence, in bad sense, crafty; artful; wily. *Obs.*
Clerks be full subtle and full *quaint.* *Chaucer.*
2. Characterized by ingenuity or art; finely fashioned or formed, as a person, work, plan, or the like; skillfully wrought; hence, of persons or things, elegant; graceful; nice; neat. *Archaic.* "The *queynte* ring." *Chaucer.* "A shepherd young and *quaint.*" *Chapman.*
To show how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shak.*
3. Too carefully or ingeniously wrought or elaborated, as language, poetry, etc.; curious and fanciful; affected.
4. Strange but pleasing in character, appearance, or action; esp., pleasing because of, or because of suggesting, customs, dress, furniture, or the like of former generations; having an old-fashioned attractiveness.
An old, long-faced, long-bodied servant in *quaint* livery. *Irving.*
5. Proud; haughty. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
6. Squeamish; overnice; fastidious. *Obs.*
Syn. — See STRANGE.

quaint′ly (kwānt′lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a quaint manner; specif.: **a** With elaborate ingenuity; elaborately; curiously; also, artistically; elegantly; attractively. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** In an odd, curious, but pleasing fashion; esp., in a manner suggesting former times.

quaint′ness, *n.* Quality of being quaint; also, an instance of this.

quake (kwāk), *v. i.*; QUAKED (kwākt); QUAK′ING (kwāk′ĭng). [AS. *cwacian*; cf. Fries. *kwakkelen* to be weak or sickly, to trifle, to act thoughtlessly; perh. akin to *quag* in *quagmire.*] **1.** To shake, vibrate, or quiver, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind; as, the earth *quakes*; *quaking* bogs.
2. To be agitated with quick, short, repeated motions; to shake with fear, cold, anger, or the like; to shudder; tremble; shiver. "*Quaking* for dread." *Chaucer.*
Syn. — See SHIVER.

quake, *v. t.* To cause to quake. *Rare.* *Shak.*

quake, *n.* **1.** Act of shaking or trembling; a tremulous agitation, esp. an earthquake.
2. A tract of quake ooze. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

quake ooze. Soft, boggy ground; marsh.

quak′er (kwāk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that quakes.
2. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect founded by George Fox, of Leicestershire, England, about 1650, — the members of which call themselves *Friends.* They were called Quakers, originally, in derision. See FRIEND, *n.*, 6.
Fox's teaching was primarily a preaching of repentance. . . . The trembling among the listening crowd caused or confirmed the name of *Quakers* given to the body; men and women sometimes fell down and lay struggling as if for life. *Encyc. Brit.*
3. a An Australian night heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*). **b** The sooty albatross. **c** Any grasshopper or locust of the genus *Œdipoda*; — so called from the quaking noise made during flight. **d** Any of several English noctuid moths, as *Agrotis castanea.*
4. [*cap.*] *Mil.* A Quaker gun.

Quak′er-ess, *n.* A female Quaker.

Quaker gun. A dummy piece of artillery, usually of wood; — so called because the sect of Friends, or Quakers, hold to the doctrine of nonresistance.

quak′ing (kwāk′ĭng), *n.* [AS. *cwacung.*] Act of quaking or trembling; a shivering or quivering.

quak′ing, *p. a.* That quakes, quivers, or trembles.
quaking ash, the quaking asp. — **q. asp**, the aspen. — **q. bog**, a bog of forming peat so saturated with water that it shakes when trodden upon. — **q. grass. a** Any of several grasses of the genus *Briza*, having slender-stalked and pendulous ovate spikelets, which quake and rattle in the wind. *B. maxima* is the large quaking grass; *B. media* and *B. minor* have smaller spikelets. **b** Rattlesnake grass (*Panicularia canadensis*).

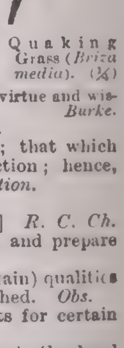
Quaking Grass (*Briza media*). (¼)

qua′le (kwā′lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [L., neut. sing. of *qualis* of what kind.] A quality considered as an independent object; also, a thing considered as having a quality.

qual′i-fi-ca′tion (kwŏl′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *qualification.* See QUALIFY.] **1.** Act of qualifying, or state of being qualified.
2. That which qualifies; any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or to sustain any character; an enabling quality or circumstance; requisite capacity or possession; also, a requisite or essential of a thing.
There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. *Burke.*
3. Act of ascertaining the quality of a thing.
4. Act of limiting, or state of being limited; that which qualifies by limiting; modification; restriction; hence, abatement; as, to promise without *qualification.*
5. Character; nature. *Obs.*

qual′i-fi-ca′tor (kwŏl′ĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* An officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial in the ecclesiastical courts.

qual′i-fied (-fīd), *p. a.* **1.** Possessed of (certain) qualities or capacities, esp. good qualities; accomplished. *Obs.*
2. Fitted by accomplishments or endowments for certain purposes; competent; fit.
3. Limited or modified in some way, esp. as to the legal effect or obligation which would otherwise be involved; as, an acceptance of a bill of exchange which varies the effect of the bill as drawn, as when it is conditional, or is to pay only at a particular place, is a **qualified acceptance.**
Syn. — Competent, fitted, capable.

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quad′ru-ple-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
quad-ru′pli-ca-ture (kwŏd-rōō′plĭ-kȧ-tūr), *n.* = QUADRUPLICATION.
quad′ru-plic′i-ty (kwŏd′rōō-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being quadruplex.
quad′ru-ply (-plĭ), *adv.* of QUADRUPLE.
quad′ru-ply, *n.* [Cf. OF. *quadruplique.*] *Scots Law.* Quadruplication. *Obs.*
quæ′dam, *n.* [Fem. of L. *quidam*, sing. & pl.] A female, or females. *Obs.*
‖ **quæ fu-e′runt vi′ti-a mo′res sunt.** [L.] Things which were vices are now customs.
‖ **quæ no′cent do′cent.** [L.] Things that injure instruct.
quaer. † QUIRE.
quæ′re (kwē′rē), *n.* A query.
‖ **quæ re′gi-o in ter′ris no′stri non ple′na la-bo′ris?** [L.] What region in the world is not full of our labor? *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 460).
quæritate, *v. t.* [L. *quaeritatus*, p. p. of *quaeritare*, freq. of *quaerere.*] To seek or demand earnestly. *Obs.*
‖ **quæ′ri-tur** (kwĕr′ĭ-tŭr; kwē′rĭ-). [L.] It is sought; the question arises.
quæ′ry. † QUERY.
‖ **quæs′ti-o** (kwĕs′chĭ-ō; kwēs′-), *n.*; *pl.* QUÆSTIONES (-ō′nēz). [L.] **1.** Question. **2.** *Rom. Law.* A criminal inquisition or trial: also, *pl.*, the commissions or delegacies for the trial of various offenses.
‖ **quæs′ti-o vex-a′ta** (vĕk-sā′tȧ); *pl.* QUÆSTIONES VEXATÆ (-tē). [L.] Vexed question.
quæs′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
quæs′tu-a-ry (kwĕs′tū-ā-rĭ; kwēs′-), *a.* [L. *quaestuarius*, fr. *quaestus* gain, profit.] Engaged in, or undertaken as, a business or for money. — *n.* One who seeks first to make profit.
‖ **quæ vi′de** (kwē vī′dē). [L.] Which (*pl.*) see; — abbr. *qq. v.*
quaf. Quaff. *Ref. Sp.*
quaff. † QUAICH.
quaff′er, *n.* One who quaffs.
quaff′ing-ly, *adv.* of *quaffing*, p. pr.
quaff′tide′, *n.* Time for drinking. *Obs.*
quaft. Quaffed. *Ref. Sp.*
quag (kwăg), *n.* Quagmire. *R.*
quag, *v. t.* To quagmire. *Rare.*
quag (*dial.* kwăg, kwŏg), *v. i.* [Cf. QUAGMIRE.] To quake or quiver. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
quag′gi-ness (kwăg′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
quag′gle (kwăg'l; kwŏg''l), *n.* [Cf. QUAG to quake.] A quivering, as of jelly. *Dial. Eng.*
quag′mire′, *v. t.* To insnare in or as if in a quagmire. *Rare.*
quag′mir′y (kwăg′mīr′ĭ), *a.* Like a quagmire; quaggy. *R.*
quag′swag′, *v. i.* [Dial. *quag* to quake + *swag*, v.] To shake. *Obs.*
qua′haug (kwô′hôg; kwȧ-hôg′). Var. of QUAHOG.
quahte. Obs. pret. of QUETCH.
quai. Var. of QUAY.
quaich, quaigh (kwāκ), *n.* [Gael. *cuach*; cf. L. *caucus* a drinking vessel, Gr. καῦκα.] A small shallow cup or drinking vessel, usually of wooden staves hooped and with ears. *Scot.*
quaich (kwāκ), *n.* & *v.* Scream. [*Scot.*]
quaick. † QUAKE, to quack.
quaid. † QUED.
quaife. † COIF.
quaik. † QUAKE.
quail. Dial. Eng. var. of COIL.
quail, *v. i.* & *t.* [OF. *coaillier*, F. *cailler*, fr. L. *coagulare.* See COAGULATE.] To curdle; coagulate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
quaild. Quailed. *Ref. Sp.*
quail′er-y (kwāl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place for quails in numbers, as when kept for fattening.
quail snipe. a The dowitcher. *Long Island.* **b** A seed snipe.
quail′y (kwāl′ĭ), *n.* The upland plover. *Local, Canada.*
quaim. ÷ Whom.
quain, *v. t.* & *i.* [Of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *kveina.*] To wail; bemoan; lament. *Obs.*
quaint, *n.* [Cf. QUAINT, *a.*] The pudendum. *Obs.*
quaint, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *cointier.* See ACQUAINT.] To acquaint. *Obs. or Dial.*
quaint, *v. t.* [OF *cointier.*] To adorn; beautify. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To act offishly. *Obs.*
quaint′ance (kwān′tăns), *n.* [Cf. QUAINT to acquaint, ACQUAINTANCE.] Acquaintance. *Obs. or Dial.*
quaintise, *n.* [OF. *cointise.*] *Obs.* **1.** Ingenuity; cleverness; also, in bad sense, cunning. **2.** An instance of cleverness or cunning; a trick; stratagem. **3.** Elegance; beauty. **4.** A device, esp. as a heraldic bearing.
quaintise, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *cointir* or E. QUAINTISE, *n.*] To adorn; beautify. *Obs.*
quaint′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
quair. † QUIRE.
quairn. Scot. var. of QUERN.
quaisie. ÷ QUEASY.
quait (kwāt). † QUOIT.
quait (kwāt). Scot. var. of QUIET.
quait, *v. i.* To watch; wait. *Obs.*
quake, *interj.* & *v. i.* [Imitative.] = QUACK. *Obs.*
quake′breech′, *n.* Also **quake′-but′tock.** A coward. *Obs.*
quake grass. = QUAKING GRASS.
quake′mire′, *n.* & *v.* Quagmire. *Obs.*
quak′er (kwāk′ẽr), *v. i.* Quake; tremble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
quaker bird. Sooty albatross.
Quaker bread. In the United States, a kind of raised bread usually baked in a covered pan.
Quaker buttons. Nux-vomica seeds.
Quaker City. Philadelphia, which was settled by Quakers.
Quaker color *or* **colour.** Olivaceous gray.
Quak′er-dom (kwāk′ẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
Quak′er-ic (kwāk′ẽr-ĭk; kwā-kẽr′ĭk), *a.* Quakerish. *Rare.*
Quak′er-ish (kwāk′ẽr-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. — **Quak′er-ish-ly**, *adv.*
Quak′er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
Quak′er-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To cause to become or be like a Quaker. — **Quak′er-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
quak′er-la′dies, *n. pl.* Bluets. [See BLUET, 2 c.]
Quak′er-ly (-lĭ), *a.* & *adv.* Resembling Quakers; Quakerish.
Quaker meeting. a A Quaker society or congregation. **b** A meeting of Quakers for worship, in which there often occur, because no one feels called upon to speak, periods, frequently prolonged, of silence: hence, *Colloq.*, any silent gathering of persons; also, one where men and women are grouped separately.
quaker moth. = QUAKER, 3 d.
Quaker Poet. Bernard Barton (1784-1849) or John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-92), each a member of the Society of Friends.
Quak′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Quak′er-y, *n.* Quakerism. *Obs.*
quake′tail′, *n.* The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.*
quak′i-ness (kwāk′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
quak′ing-ly, *adv.* of QUAKING.
quakke. † QUACK, hoarseness.
quak′y (kwāk′ĭ), *a.* Shaky, or tremulous; quaking.
qual. † Whale.
qualde. Obs. pret. of QUELL.
quale. † WHALE.
quale. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of QUAIL, *v.*
quale, *n.* [AS. *cwalu.*] Death; destruction. *Obs.*
qual′i-fi′a-ble (kwŏl′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
qual′i-fi-ca-tive (-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Qualifying. — *n.* That which qualifies. *Both Rare.*
qual′i-fi-ca′to-ry (-kā′tō-rĭ), *a.* Qualifying; limiting.
qual′i-fied-ly, *adv.* of QUALIFIED.
qual′i-fied-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

qualified conversion, *Equity*, a conversion directed to a particular purpose. — **q. fee**, *Law*, a fee simple or fee tail which may determine upon the happening of a certain event; — often called a *base fee*. See 2d FEE, 3. — **q. negative**, *or* **q. veto**. See VETO. — **q. property**. *Law*. See PROPERTY, *n.*, 4.

qual′i-fi′er (kwŏl′ĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that qualifies; specif., *Gram.*, a word joined to another word to qualify or limit its meaning, as an adjective or adverb.
2. *R. C. Ch.* A qualificator.

qual′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; QUAL′I-FIED (-fīd); QUAL′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *qualifier*, LL. *qualificare*, fr. L. *qualis* how constituted, as + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See QUALITY; -FY.] **1**. To reduce from a general, undefined, or comprehensive form, to a particular or restricted form, to modify; limit; as, to *qualify* a statement or claim.
2. Hence, to soften; mitigate; abate; diminish; assuage; to reduce the strength of, as liquors.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage. *Shak.*

3. To make proportionate to; to fit to. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
4. To soothe; calm; pacify; — said of persons. *Obs.*

In short space he has them *qualified*. *Spenser.*

5. To modulate; regulate; control. *Obs.*
6. To characterize by naming an attribute or attributes; to name descriptively; esp., *Gram.*, to limit or modify the meaning of, as an adjective or adverb; to modify.
7. To give individual quality to. *Obs.*
8. To make such as is required; to give added or requisite qualities to; to fit, as for a place, office, or character; to make capable, as of an employment or privilege.
9. To supply with legal power or capacity, as by administering an oath; as, to *qualify* a jury.
Syn. — Fit, equip, prepare, adapt; capacitate, enable; temper, soften; restrict, restrain. — MODIFY, QUALIFY. To MODIFY is to change in form or in certain qualities rather than materially or essentially; to QUALIFY is esp. to make less general, positive, strong, or severe; as, to *modify* an opinion, an estimate; to *qualify* a statement, an offer, a rebuke. See CHANGE, TRANSFORM.

qual′i-fy, *v. i.* **1**. To be or become qualified; to be fit, as for an office or employment.
2. To obtain legal or competent power or capacity by taking the oath, or complying with the necessary forms or conditions, as on assuming an office.

qual′i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *qualitatif*, LL. *qualitativus*.] Relating to quality; having the character of quality; — often used in distinction from *quantitative*. — **qual′i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **qualitative analysis**. See ANALYSIS, 2 **b**.

qual′i-tied (kwŏl′ĭ-tĭd), *a.* Furnished with qualities; endowed. "He was well *qualitied*." *Chapman.*

qual′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *qualite*, F. *qualité*, L. *qualitas*, fr. *qualis* how constituted, as; akin to *qui*, *quis*, who, what. See WHO.] **1**. In the most general sense, that which serves to identify any subject in the respect in which it is considered. Metaphysically, *quality* is one of the categories (see CATEGORY, 1) and is usually considered as directly correlative with *quantity* and *relation*, although some metaphysicians reduce both of these categories to qualities, in the last analysis.

Quality is that determinateness which is one with the being of the object; if the *quality* is changed the being is changed and vice versa. *W. T. Harris.*

2. That from the possession of which anything is such as it is; a property, characteristic, attribute, or predicate. Physical qualities were divided by Locke into the **primary qualities**, or bulk, figure, number, situation, and motion or rest, and the **secondary qualities**, or such as he held are produced by bodies indirectly, as tastes, sounds, colors, etc.

The *qualities* of a body, we have said, are the attributes grounded on the sensations which the presence of that particular body to our organs excites in our minds. *J. S. Mill*

3. A substance in which a quality inheres. *Obs. & R.*
4. That which constitutes (something); proper or essential being; character; nature; kind; quale.

The *quality* of mercy is not strained. *Shak.*

5. Hence: **a** Special or temporary character; capacity; profession; occupation; assumed or asserted rank, part, or position. "In *quality* of an antiquary." *Gray.* **b** Class, kind, or grade; as, a fine *quality* of yarn; originally, rank or position in society.

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

c Nature, with respect to origin; occasion; — so used (as interpreted by some commentators) by Shakespeare in "Troilus and Cressida," IV. i. 144, and "Timon of Athens," III. vi. 117.
6. Distinctive or peculiar character or kind; distinctive trait, power, capacity, or virtue; distinction or individuality.

Come, give us a taste of your *quality*. *Shak.*

7. Specif.: **a** Excellence of character; natural superiority in kind; as, the thoroughbred shows *quality*. **b** An acquired trait; accomplishment; acquisition. **c** Superior birth or station; high rank; character. "Persons of *quality*." *Bacon.*
8. A group, class, or body of individuals possessing distinctive character; — formerly applied to actors as a class or guild, now, chiefly archaic or dial., usually with *the*, designating people of good social position.

You are not our *quality*,
But stand against us like an enemy. *Shak.*

9. In special senses: **a** *Gram.* Manner, as denoted by an adverb; as, an adverb of *quality*. **b** *Logic.* Affirmation or negation in a proposition. See MODE, 3 **b**, first figure. Kant distinguished a third quality, calling it limitation. (See LIMITATIVE JUDGMENT.) **c** *Acoustics.* = TIMBRE. **d** *Law.* (1) The character of an estate as determined by the manner in which it is to be held or enjoyed. (2) A qualification. *Obs. Scot.*
Syn. — QUALITY, PROPERTY, ATTRIBUTE, ACCIDENT, DIFFERENCE, DIFFERENTIA. QUALITY, the most general term, applies to that which is predicable of anything as one of its characteristics; a PROPERTY is a peculiar or special quality; an ATTRIBUTE is an essential, inherent, or necessary, an ACCIDENT, a nonessential, fortuitous, or contingent, quality or property; a DIFFERENCE (or DIFFERENTIA) is a quality which sets off one species or class of objects from another. See CHARACTERISTIC.

quality curve. *Steam Engin.* A curve plotted from the indicator diagram and the saturation curve, showing the dryness fraction at different points of the stroke.

qualm (kwäm), *n.* [AS. *cwealm* death, slaughter, pestilence, akin to OS. & OHG. *qualm*. Cf. QUELL.] Pestilence; plague; also, harm; loss. *Obs.*

qualm, *n.* [Prob. a different word from *qualm* pestilence; cf. D. *kwalm* vapor, G. *qualm*, MHG. *twalm* a swoon, and E. *dwale*, *dwalm*.] **1**. A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain, esp. nausea. "*Qualms* of . . . agony." *Milton.*
2. Hence, a sudden attack of fear or intense melancholy; a sudden misgiving or faintheartedness.
3. By further extension, any sudden accession of some quality, thought, sentiment, or the like.
4. A prick or scruple of conscience; compunction.
Syn. — SCRUPLE, QUALM, MISGIVING. A SCRUPLE is a feeling of doubt or hesitation, esp. in matters of conscience; a QUALM is a sudden scruple, esp. as accompanied by a sense of uneasiness; a MISGIVING is a feeling of mistrust, often mingled with apprehension; as, "the hair-splitting conscientiousness of some eccentric person who has found some new *scruple* to embarrass himself and his neighbors withal" (*Emerson*); "with *qualms* of vague *misgiving* in my heart" (*Clough*); "blank *misgivings* of a creature moving about in worlds not realized" (*Wordsworth*); "indistinct *misgivings* of something amiss" (*Hawthorne*). See APPREHENSION, SCRUPULOUS.

qualm′ish, *a.* **1**. Feeling, or inclined to feel, a qualm or qualms, esp. of nausea; — said of persons.
2. Like, or of the nature of, a qualm or qualms; as, *qualmish* feelings; also, likely to produce qualms; as, a *qualmish* sight; a *qualmish* ocean trip. *Shak.*
— **qualm′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **qualm′ish-ness**, *n.*

Qua-ma′si-a (kwȧ-mā′zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CAMAS.] *Bot.* A small genus of scapose liliaceous herbs of western North America. They have edible membranous-coated bulbs, basal linear leaves, and racemose blue, purple, or white flowers with a spreading perianth. See CAMAS.

Quam′o-clit (kwăm′ō-klĭt), *n.* [Of Mex. origin; cf. Mex. *quamochitl*, name of a different plant.] **1**. *Bot.* A small genus of convolvulaceous plants, of warm and tropical regions, distinguished from *Ipomœa* by the salverform corolla and exserted stamens and style. *Q. quamoclit* is the cypress vine; *Q. coccinea*, the small red morning-glory.
2. [*l. c.*] The cypress vine.

quan′da-ry (kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ *or, esp. in British use and formerly*, kwŏn-dā′rĭ: 277: *cf.* CONTRARY), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Orig. uncert.] A state of perplexity or doubt; a dilemma.
Syn. — See PREDICAMENT.

Quandong Nut.

quan′dong′ (kwŏn′dŏng′), *n.* Also *quandang*, *quantong*, etc. [Native name.] An Australian santalaceous tree (*Fusanus acuminatus*); also, its edible drupaceous fruit (often called *native peach*), or its edible kernel or nut.

quan′net (kwŏn′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A flat file with a handle at one side, to be used like a plane, as in making combs.

quan′tic (kwŏn′tĭk), *n.* [L. *quantus* how much. See QUANTITY.] *Math.* A homogeneous algebraic function of two or more variables, in general containing only positive integral powers of the variables, and called *quadric*, *cubic*, *quartic*, *quintic*, etc., according as it is of the second, third, fourth, fifth, or a higher degree. These are further called *binary*, *ternary*, *quaternary*, etc., according as they contain two, three, four, or more variables; thus, the *quantic* $ax^3 + 3bx^2y + 3cxy^2 + dy^3$ is a *binary cubic*, denoted by $(a, b, c, d \between x, y)^3$. When the binomial coefficients are omitted, an arrowhead is put on a parenthesis, thus:). When it is not needed to consider the coefficients the first parenthesis is omitted. *Cayley.* — **quan′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

quan′ti-fi-ca′tion (kwŏn′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See QUANTITY.] Modification by a reference to quantity; the introduction of the element of quantity.
quantification of the predicate, *Logic*, expression of the logical quantity of the predicate term of a proposition; — thus, in the proposition, *Some* animals are eels, the predicate is quantified by specifying that all eels belong to the class animals; hence, *Some* animals are *all* eels.

The *quantification* of the predicate belongs in part to Sir William Hamilton; viz., in its extensions to negative propositions. *De Quincey.*

quan′ti-fy (kwŏn′tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; QUAN′TI-FIED (-fīd); QUAN′TI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *quantus* how much + *-fy*.] **1**. To modify or qualify with respect to quantity; to fix or express the quantity of; to rate.
2. *Logic.* To make the logical quantity of explicit. Cf. QUANTIFICATION OF THE PREDICATE.

quan′ti-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *quantitatif*.] **1**. Having quantity, mass, or extent in space. *Rare.*
2. That is, or that may be, estimated by quantity; that may be regarded in respect to quantity.
3. Of or pertaining to quantity or the determination of quantity; finding or expressing quantity.
quantitative analysis. *Chem.* See ANALYSIS, 2 **b**. — **q. system**. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY. — **q. whole**. See WHOLE.

quan′ti-ty (kwŏn′tĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *quantite*, F. *quantité*, L. *quantitas*, fr. *quantus* how great, how much, akin to *quam* how, E. *how*, *who*. See WHO.] **1**. In general, the being so much with reference to a possible more or less; the being subject to distinction without change of quality. Metaphysically, as one of the categories (see CATEGORY, 1), *quantity* is usually considered as the direct correlative of *quality* (which see); and it may be variously viewed as merely more or less, as a whole made up of parts, as a continuum, or as a succession or series of elements in some sense like one another and so as measurable. Psychologically, two types of *quantity* are discriminated. *Intensity* (see INTENSITY, 3), or *intensive magnitude* (which see), is an indeterminate, unmensurable quantum; all other *quantities* exhibit the character of having part out of part, or *extension*, resolving into some form of divisible, measurable continuity. Cf. def. 7, below.

Quantity is therefore in its very nature an infinite series — infinitely divisible and infinitely continuable. *W. T. Harris.*

2. Spatial dimension, whether cubic, plane, or linear; magnitude; extension. *Rare exc. Math.*
3. Amount or portion; either, a measurable or numerable amount; or, loosely, any amount capable of increase or decrease in kind; sometimes, a determinate or estimated amount; sometimes, an indefinite amount; variously, bulk; extent; size; number; sum; degree.
4. Specif.: **a** Relative amount; proportion. *Obs.*

For women's fear and love holds *quantity*,
In neither aught, or in extremity. *Shak.*

b Great or considerable amount; as, a medicine in *quantities*, that is, in large quantities.

The *quantity* of extensive and curious information which he had picked up. *Macaulay.*

5. **a** *Phon. & Pros.* Length or brevity of sounds (chiefly vowel sounds) or of syllables as measured by the time required to pronounce them. As a term of prosody, *quantity* is used chiefly of Greek and Latin verse, in which the meters are based upon it, the length of a syllable as *long* or *short* mainly depending upon the vowel utterance, common syllables (admitting of metrical use as either long or short) being such as are long by position (see POSITION, 3). The so-called long and short vowels in English (as long *a* and short *a*, etc.) have qualitative difference and afford no real analogy to the prosodic quantities of the classic languages. Quantities are usually indicated by the **quantity marks** called macron (¯) for the long, and breve (˘) for the short, common quantity being indicated by the two combined (≚). Cf. LONG, *a.*, 7. **b** *Music.* The relative duration of a tone.
6. *Math.* Whatever may be operated upon according to fixed mutually consistent laws; particularized magnitude; one of a kind of terms that may be equal; — distinguished from a *magnitude*, which is one of a kind of terms that may be greater or less. A yardstick is a *quantity*, its length is a magnitude; a sphere surface is a *quantity*, its area is a magnitude. The relations of *greater* and *less* (which are indefinable, asymmetric, transitive, inconsistent, and converses of each other) hold not between quantities, but between the magnitudes of the quantities; these latter result always from particularizing magnitudes by spatial, temporal, spatio-temporal, or relational specifications; two quantities that result from particularizing the same magnitude are called *equal*. See MAGNITUDE, 4.
7. *Logic.* **a** In reference to terms and conceptions, (1) their extension, (2) their intension, or comprehension. Some logicians recognize a third quantity, called *information*. **b** In reference to propositions, the characteristic which makes them universal or particular, to which some add singular. See MODE, 3 **b**, first figure.
8. Extent or duration in time. *Obs. exc. Law* (def. 9).
9. *Law.* The character of an estate as determined by its time of continuance, or degree of interest, as in fee, for life, or for years.
10. *Elec.* Parallel; as, to join in *quantity*.
11. *pl. Building.* Dimensions, areas, volumes, weights, and prices (including that for labor) of work erected or to be erected. *Eng.*
Syn. — See SUM.
quantity of matter, *Mech.*, mass as measured by the product of volume and density. — **q. of motion**, *Mech.*, in a body, the relative amount of its motion, as measured by its momentum, varying as the product of mass and velocity.

quantity lever. *Automobiles.* A lever for governing the quantity of mixture admitted to the engine; a throttle lever.

quantity surveyor. One who estimates or measures building quantities; — called also *building surveyor*. — **quantity surveying**. *Eng.*

quantity theory (of money). *Econ.* **a** The theory that changes in the quantity of money are habitually a cause rather than a consequence of changes in the purchasing power of the monetary unit. **b** Specif., the theory that a change in the amount of money, other things being equal, will produce a proportionate change in price levels.

quan′tum (kwŏn′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* QUANTA (-tȧ). [L., neuter of *quantus* how great, how much. See QUANTITY.] **1**. Quantity; amount. "Without authenticating . . . the *quantum* of the charges." *Burke.*
2. Specif.: **a** A large quantity or amount. **b** A certain (specified) quantity or amount, esp. that allotted to one; a share or portion. **c** A thing having quantity; a body.
3. *Math.* A definite portion of any manifold or extent, limited by a mark or by a boundary. *W. K. Clifford.*

qua′qua-ver′sal (kwā′kwȧ-vûr′săl; 277), *a.* [L. *quaqua* wheresoever + *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn.] Turning or dipping in any or every direction; specif., *Geol.*, directed from a center toward all points of the compass; as, a *quaquaversal* dip. — **qua′qua-ver′sal-ly**, *adv.*

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qual′i-fy′ing-ly, *adv.* of *qualifying*, p. pr.
‖ **qua′lis ab in-cep′to**. [L.] Such as (it or one has been) from the beginning. Adapted from *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 127).
‖ **qua′lis rex, ta′lis grex**. [L.] Like king, like people.
‖ **qua′lis vi′ta, fi′nis i′ta**. [L.] As (is) life, so (is) its end.
qual′i-ta-tiv Qualitative. *R. Sp.*
qualite. ✝ QUALITY.
quality binding. A kind of worsted tape used in Scotland for binding carpets and the like.
qual′i-ty-less. *a.* See -LESS.
qual′i-ty-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
qualivre, **qualliver**. ✝ CALIVER.
qualle. ✝ WHALE. [*Obs.*]
quall′y, *a.* Turbid; — of wine.
qualm, *n.* Croak of a raven. *Obs.*
qualm, *v. i. & t.* To have, or cause to have, qualms. *Rare.*
qualm′i-ness (kwäm′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
qualm′y (-ĭ), *a.* Qualmish.
qualm′y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
qual′tagh (kwäl′täk), *n.* [Manx, also *quaaltagh*, fr. *quaail* to meet.] The first person one sees on going out from home on a particular day. *Isle of Man.*
quam. ✝ WHOM.
quam′ash (kwŏm′ăsh; kwȧ-măsh′). Var. of CAMAS.
‖ **quam′di-u se be′ne ges′se-rit**. [L.] So long as he behaves himself well.
qua′mire′, *n.* [Cf. dial. *quaw* quagmire, and E. QUAGMIRE.] A quagmire. *Obs.*
quan. ✝ GUAN, WHEN.
quan′dang (kwŏn′dŏng). Var. of QUANDONG.
quan-da′ry, *v. t. & i.* To bring into, or be in, a quandary. *Obs.*
‖ **quand′ même′** (kän′ mâm′). [F.] Even though; whatever may happen.
quandong nut. See QUANDONG.
‖ **quand′ on parle′ du loup′, on′ en voit′ la queue′** (kän′-tôn pärl′ dü lōō′, ôn′-näN vwä′ lȧ kû′). [F.] When one speaks of the wolf, one sees his tail.
‖ **quan-do′que bo′nus dor-mi′tat Ho-me′rus**. [L.] Whenever good Homer nods. See ALIQUANDO BONUS, etc. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 359).
quan′dy (kwŏn′dĭ), *n.* The old squaw duck. *New Eng.*
quanne. ✝ WHEN.
qua-non′. Var. of KANOON.
quant (kwănt; kwŏnt), *n.* A punting pole with a flange near the end; a setting pole. *Eng.*
quant, *v. t. & i.* To punt, or to be punted, with a quant. *Eng.*
quan′ta, *n.*, *L. pl.* of QUANTUM.
quan′ta-tive, *a.* Quantitative. *Obs.*
quante. ✝ QUAINT.
quan′ti-cal (kwŏn′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to quantics.
‖ **quan′ti est sa′pe-re!** (săp′ē-rē). [L.] What a fine thing it is to be wise! *Terence* (*Eunuchus*, IV. vii. 21).
quan′ti-fi′a-ble (-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
quantise. ✝ QUAINTISE. [*R. Sp.*]
quan′ti-ta-tiv Quantitative.
quan′ti-ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of QUANTITATIVE.
quan′ti-ta-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
quan′ti-tied (kwŏn′tĭ-tĭd), *a.* Having quantity. *Rare.*
quan′ti-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [See QUANTITY.] Quantitative. — **quan′ti-tive-ly**, *adv.*
quan′ti-va′lence (kwŏn′tĭ-vā′lĕns; kwŏn-tĭv′ȧ-lĕns), **quan′ti-va′len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *quantus* how much + E. *valence*.] Valence. — **quan′ti-va′lent** (-lĕnt), *a.* All *Archaic*.
quan-tom′e-ter (kwŏn-tŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *quantus* how much + *-meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument for magnetic measurement.
quan′tong′ (kwŏn′tŏng′). Var. of QUANDONG.
quant suff. *Abbr.* Quantum sufficit.
quan′tu-lum (kwŏn′tū-lŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *quantulus* how little.] A small quantity.
‖ **quan′tum li′bet**. [L.] As much as you please.
‖ **quan′tum me′ru-it** (mĕr′ōō-ĭt). [L., as much as he merited.] *Law.* A count in an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve.
‖ **quan′tum mu-ta′tus ab il′lo!** [L.] How changed from what he once was! Adapted from *Vergil* (*Æneid*, II. 274, where it is said of Hector when appearing as a ghost to Æneas).
‖ **quan′tum suf′fi-cit** (sŭf′ĭ-sĭt). [L., as much as suffices.] A sufficient quantity.
‖ **quan′tum va-le′bat** (vȧ-lē′băt). [L., as much as it was worth.] *Law.* A count in an action of assumpsit to recover, for goods sold, as much as they were worth.
‖ **quan′tum vis**. [L.] As much as you will.
quap. ✝ WHAP, *v.*
quap, *v. i.* To heave; throb; palpitate; quaver. *Obs.*
quar (*dial.* kwôr). *Abbr.* Quarry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
quar. ✝ WERE, form of BE.
quar, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *ācwe̅orran*

quar′an-tin′a-ble (kwŏr′ăn-tēn′ȧ-b'l; qwŏr′ăn-tēn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be quarantined; as, *quarantinable* diseases.

quar′an-tine (-tēn), *n.* [F. *quarantaine*, OF. also *quaranteine, quarentene, quarantine, quarentine*, fr. OF. & F. *quarante* forty, L. *quadraginta*, akin to *quattuor* four, and E. *four*: cf. It. *quarantina, quarantena*, LL. *quarentena*. See FOUR; cf. QUADRAGESIMA.] **1.** *Law.* At the common law, the period of forty days during which the widow had the right of remaining in the capital mansion house of which her husband died seized; also, this right.
2. The term, orig. of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint or inhibition of intercourse, or the measures taken to enforce it; also, the place where infected or prohibited vessels are stationed. Now, in a wider sense, any forced stoppage of travel, communication, or intercourse, on account of contagious or infectious disease on land or by sea. Quarantine regulation comes under the police powers of a state.
3. A period of forty days.

quar′an-tine (kwŏr′ăn-tēn; kwŏr′ăn-tēn′; 277), *v. t.*; QUAR′AN-TINED (-tēnd; -tēnd′); QUAR′AN-TIN′ING (-tēn′ĭng; -tēn′ĭng). To compel to remain at a distance, or in a given place, without intercourse, when suspected of having contagious disease; to put under, or in, quarantine.

quarantine flag. A yellow flag hoisted at the fore of a vessel, hung from a building, or otherwise displayed, to give warning of an infectious disease, notification of quarantine, or the like; — called also *yellow jack, yellow flag*.

quarantine period. *Med.* The period of time for each disease which must elapse before those exposed to the contagion, or attacked by it, can be considered as incapable respectively of developing or transmitting the disease.

‖ **qua′re im′pe-dit** (kwā′rē ĭm′pē-dĭt; 115). [L., why he impedes, or hinders.] *Eng. Law.* A writ by which a common-law action for deciding a disputed right of presentation to a benefice is begun; also, the action itself. Formerly, the action had to be begun by an original writ; but now, by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 126), the ordinary writ of summons may be used. Cf. DUPLEX QUERELA

quarl, quarle (kwôrl; kwärl), *n.* [See QUARREL an arrow.] A large brick or tile; esp., a curved fire brick used to support melting pots for zinc, retort covers, or the like.

quar′rel (kwŏr′ĕl), *n.* [ME. *quarel*, OF. *quarrel*, F. *carreau*, LL. *quadrellus*, fr. L. *quadrus* square. See QUADRATE; cf. QUADREL, QUARRY an arrow.] **1.** A square-headed tool or weapon; hence, from its common shape, a bolt or arrow, esp. one for a crossbow or arbalest.
2. *Arch.* Any small quadrangular member; as: **a** A square of glass, esp. when set diagonally. **b** A small opening in window tracery of which the general form is nearly square. **c** A square or lozenge-shaped paving tile.
3. A glazier's diamond.

quar′rel, *n.* [ME. *querele*, OF. *querele*, F. *querelle*, fr. L. *querela, querella*, a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain. Cf. QUERULOUS.] **1.** A complaint; an accusation. *Obs.*
2. Ground of complaint; reason for objection, dislike, or hostility; cause of dispute or contest. *Obsoles.*

> Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. *Mark* vi. 19.
> He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holinshed.*

3. Hence, a cause or case to be disputed or defended.

> I will bring a sword upon you that shall avenge the *quarrel* of my covenant. *Lev.* xxvi. 25.

4. A breach of concord, amity, or obligation; a disagreement; an antagonism in opinion, feeling, or conduct; esp., an angry dispute, contest, or strife; a brawl; altercation.

> On open seas their *quarrels* they debate. *Dryden.*

5. Occasion or reason; cause; as, a *quarrel* to marry. *Obs.*
6. A feeling of aversion; a disinclination; objection. *Obs.*
7. Tendency to dispute; quarrelsomeness. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Brawl, broil, squabble, affray, feud, tumult, contest, altercation, contention, wrangle. See DISPUTE.

quar′rel, *v. i.*; -RELED (-ĕld) or -RELLED; -REL-ING or -REL-LING. [Cf. OF. *quereler*, F. *quereller*. See 2d QUARREL.] **1.** To find fault; to cavil; as, to *quarrel* with one's lot.
2. To violate concord or agreement; to have a difference; to fall out; to be or become antagonistic.

> But some defect in her
> Did *quarrel* with the noblest grace she owed. *Shak.*

3. To dispute angrily, or violently; to wrangle; scold; altercate; contend; fight.

> Beasts called sociable *quarrel* in hunger. *Sir W. Temple.*

quar′rel, *v. t.* **1.** To contend for. *Obs. & R.*
2. To quarrel, dispute, or find fault with. *Obs. or Scot.*
3 To dispute or question the rightness or validity of.
4. To compel, bring, effect, by quarreling; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

quar′rel-ing, quar′rel-ling, *p. a.* Engaged in a quarrel; also, quarrelsome; as, *quarreling* factions; a *quarreling* mood. — **quar′rel-ing-ly, quar′rel-ling-ly**, *adv.*

quar′rel-some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; irascible; choleric.
2. Unpleasant. *Rare.*
Syn. — Pugnacious, irritable, irascible, brawling, choleric, fiery, petulant. See BELLIGERENT.
— **quar′rel-some-ly**, *adv.* — **quar′rel-some-ness**, *n.*

quar′ry (kwŏr′ĭ), *a.* [OF. *quarré*, F. *carré*, L. *quadratus*, p. p. See QUADRATE.] Square; hence, strongly built; stout. *Obs.*

quar′ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. QUARRY square, QUARREL an arrow.] **1.** A quarrel, or crossbow bolt. *Obs.*
2. A quarrel, or square, as: **a** A pane of glass. **b** A tile.

quar′ry (kwŏr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ME. *querre, quirre*, OF. *cuiriée*, F. *curée*, fr. *cuir* hide, leather, fr. L. *corium*; the *quarry* given to the dogs being wrapped in the skin of the beast. See CUIRASS.] **1.** *Hunting.* **a** A part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds; also, a similar reward to a hawk which has killed a bird. *Obs.* **b** A heap of the game killed. *Obs.*
2. Hence, a heap of dead bodies, as on a battlefield. *Obs.*
3. The object of the chase; game; esp., the game hunted with hawks. "The stone-dead *quarry*." *Spenser*
4. Hence, any object pursued or hunted; prey.
5. *Falconry.* Act of attacking prey. *Obs.*

quar′ry, *n.* [ME. *quarey* (*Oxf. E. D.*), for earlier ME. *quarrere*, OF. *quariere*, F. *carrière*, LL. *quadraria* a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are dug, fr. *quadrare* to square, to hew (stones); cf. LL. *quareia*. See QUADRATE.] **1.** An open excavation, usually for obtaining building stone, slate, or limestone; — sometimes applied also to underground extensions of such surface workings, or even to wholly subterranean excavations for material usually taken from the surface. In its widest sense, the term *mines* includes *quarries*, and has been sometimes so construed by courts; but when the distinction is drawn, *mine* denotes underground workings and *quarry* denotes superficial. Open workings for iron ore, clay, etc., are likely to be called *banks* or *pits* rather than quarries.
2. By extension, any source from which material may be extracted. "Aphrates, who is our chief *quarry* for pre-Vulgate citations from the Syriac N. T." *Encyc. Biblica.*
3. A large mass, as of stone, slate, or the like, fit for quarrying.

quar′ry, *v. t.*; QUAR′RIED (-ĭd); QUAR′RY-ING. **1.** To dig or take from or as from a quarry; as, to *quarry* marble.
2. To make a quarry in; as, to *quarry* land.

quarry face. The freshly split face of ashlar, squared off for the joints only, as it comes from the quarry, and used esp. for massive work; — disting. from, although often erroneously used as synonymous with, *rock face*, strictly a weather-worn quarry face. — **quar′ry-faced′** (-fāst′), *a.*

quar′ry-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man engaged in quarrying stones; a quarrier.

quart (kwôrt), *n.* [F. *quarte*, n. fem., fr. *quart* fourth, fr. L. *quartus* fourth, akin to *quattuor* four. See FOUR; cf. 1st CARTE, QUARTO.] **1.** A measure of capacity, both in dry and in liquid measure; the fourth part of a gallon; the eighth part of a peck; two pints. See MEASURE, *Table.*
2. A vessel or measure containing a quart.
3. [F. *quart*, n. masc.] The fourth part; a quarter; hence, a region of the earth. *Obs.*

> Camber did possess the western *quart*. *Spenser.*

4. [Sp. *cuarto*.] An old Spanish copper coin. See COIN. *Obs.*
5. *Music.* A fourth. *Rare.*

quart (kärt), *n.* [F. *quarte*. See QUART a measure.] **1.** *Fencing.* = CARTE.
2. In piquet and other card games, four cards of a suit in sequence, the highest four being the *quart major*.

quar′tan (kwôr′tăn), *a.* [F. *quartain*, in *fièvre quartaine*, L. *quartanus*, fr. *quartus* the fourth. See QUART a measure.] Of or pert. to the fourth; specif., occurring every fourth day, reckoning inclusively; as, a *quartan* ague, or fever.

quar′tan, *n.* **1.** *Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every fourth day, reckoning inclusively, that is, one in which the interval between paroxysms is two days.
2. A measure, the fourth part of some other measure.

quar-ta′tion (kwôr-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *quartus* the fourth: cf. F. *quartation*.] *Assaying.* The alloying with silver of a button very rich in gold, to reduce the gold to such a proportion (usually one fourth or less) that the acid used in parting may act as desired; inquartation. See PARTING, 2 **a**.

quar′ter (kwôr′tẽr), *n.* [F. *quartier*, L. *quartarius* a fourth part, fr. *quartus* the fourth. See QUART a measure.] **1.** One of four equal parts into which anything is divided, or is regarded as divided; a fourth part or portion; as, a *quarter* of a dollar, of a pound, of a yard, of an hour, etc.
2. Specif.: The fourth part of a measure of weight or capacity used independently as a measure; as: **a** The fourth part of a hundredweight. See HUNDREDWEIGHT. **b** Eight bushels, the fourth of a ton; — used esp. in measuring grain. See WEIGHT, MEASURE. **c** The fourth of a chaldron of coal. **d** The fourth of a pound.
3. The fourth part of a measure of length or area used as a unit of measure; as: **a** The fourth of a yard; a span. **b** *Naut.* The fourth of a fathom. **c** *Naut.* The fourth of the distance from one point of the compass to another, being the fourth of 11° 15′, i. e., nearly 2° 49′; — called also *quarter point*. **d** The fourth of a mile. **e** An Irish land measure. *Oxf. E. D.*
4. The fourth part of a measure of time used as a unit of measure; as: **a** The fourth of a year. **b** A term of study in a seminary, college, etc.; — properly, a fourth of the school year, but often longer or shorter. **c** *Astron.* A fourth part of the moon's period; also, quadrature; as, the first or last *quarter* of the moon. **d** The fourth of an hour; hence, the moment marking this. **e** The fourth of the night or of the period between two canonical hours. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*
5. The fourth part of a measure of value used as a unit; as: **a** A farthing. **b** Twenty-five cents, a fourth of a dollar; also, a silver coin of this value. *U. S. & Canada.*
6. *Naut.* **a** The after part of a vessel's side, generally corresponding in extent with the quarter-deck. **b** The part of the yardarm outside of the slings.
7. That part of a boot or shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp.
8. One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; one fourth part of the carcass of a slaughtered animal, including a leg; as, the fore *quarters*; the hind *quarters*. When used alone, often designating specif. a hind quarter.
9. **a** *pl. Astrol.* Certain intersections of the spheres, two of which are termed oriental and regarded as masculine, the other two being occidental and feminine. **b** One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; also, a cardinal point or division.
10. The side of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel. See HOOF, *Illust.*
11. That which occupies or is regarded as occupying a fourth part; hence, a distinct section or division, or that which is in a distinct section or division. Specif.: The territory or region under or considered as under any of the four conceived divisions of the horizon; hence, region; place; also, point; direction. "Scour each *quarter*, to descry the distant foe." *Milton.*
12. *Her.* **a** A bearing, an ordinary or subordinary, occupying the first fourth part (dexter chief) of the field, marked off by a vertical and a horizontal line meeting in the fess point; also, in modern blazon, any of various arbitrary diminutives of this. Cf. 1st CANTON, 2. **b** Any of the four partitions into which the field is divided by horizontal and vertical lines through the fess point; also, any of any number of partitions of a shield divided by quartering (see GRAND QUARTER). Thus the Austrian imperial coat is "Quarterly of nine grand *quarters* (containing sixty-two *quarters*)." See QUARTER, *v. t.*
13. A division of a town, city, or county; a special district or locality; as, the Latin *quarter* in Paris; also, the inhabitants of such a district considered collectively.
14. A point, direction, person, place, etc., without definite localization; as, the news from that *quarter* was favorable.
15. *Arch.* A small upright timber post, used in partitions; — in the United States more commonly called *stud*.
16. State of being exactly at right angles one to another, or of being spaced apart around a circle so that the centers of two consecutive things subtend a right angle at the center of the circle; as, the crank-pin holes are out of *quarter*.
17. Proper station; specific place; assigned position; special location. *Now Rare exc.*: **a** *Naut.* A station at which officers and men are posted in battle, drill, inspection, etc.; as, the drum beat to *quarters*; — usually in *pl.* **b** Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; — usually in *pl.*; as, the army was in winter *quarters*. **c** *pl.* A collection of cabins for negroes on a plantation. *Southern U. S.*
18. Treatment or intercourse, esp. if friendly; concord. *Obs.*

> In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom. *Shak.*

19. *Mil.* Clemency shown to a surrendered or conquered enemy in not taking his life. The Hague Regulations forbid declaring to an enemy that no *quarter* will be given.
20. *Football.* Short for *quarter back*. See 2d BACK, 6 **d**.
on the quarter, *Naut.*, in a direction between abeam and astern; opposite, or nearly opposite, a vessel's quarter.

quar′ter (kwôr′tẽr), *a.* Consisting of, or equal to, a quarter; as, a *quarter* note.
quarter pitch, *Building*, a roof pitch of one quarter the span, giving an angle of about 26½°. — **q.-rip saw**, a handsaw. — **q. square**, *Math.*, the fourth part of the square of a number. Tables of quarter squares have been devised to save labor in multiplying numbers, since $ab = \frac{1}{4}(a+b)^2 - \frac{1}{4}(a-b)^2$. — **q. strap**, *Mil.*, either of the straps composing the spider of a cavalry saddle. See SPIDER. — **q.-wave**, *or* **q.-undulation, plate**, *Optics*, a thin test plate, as of mica or selenite, used, in the study of mineral sections with polarized light, to retard the vibration of a ray one quarter of a wave length.

quar′ter (kwôr′tẽr), *v. t.*; QUAR′TERED (-tẽrd); QUAR′TER-ING. **1.** To divide into four equal or nearly equal parts.
2. Hence, to divide or separate into parts, either more or less than four. Specif., to cleave asunder; to dismember; as, the traitor was hanged and *quartered*.
3. *Her.* To arrange or bear, as different coats of arms, quarterly on one escutcheon; also, to add (a coat of arms) to another or others in this way, to arrange alternately and quarterly (with).

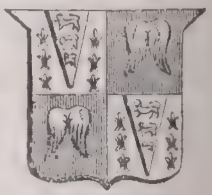

Quartered Arms.

4. *Mech.* To adjust or locate at right angles, as cranks.
5. To shelter, or furnish with shelter or entertainment; to supply with temporary lodging; esp., to assign to a certain place of shelter, as a soldier or soldiers.
6. To apportion; to allot. *Rare.*

> This isle . . .
> He *quarters* to his blue-haired deities. *Milton.*

7. *Nav.* To send or assign to quarters, as for action. *R.*
8. To build, as a wall, with quarters of wood.
9. Of a game dog, to cover (a field) by running over as if marking off into parts or quarters.

quar′ter, *v. i.* **1.** To lodge; to have a temporary residence.
2. *Naut.* **a** To strike or blow on a ship's quarter, as, the wind. **b** To sail with the wind on the quarter. *Rare.*
3. Of a game dog, to quarter a field.
4. To range to and fro or from point to point.
5. *Eng.* **a** To drive a carriage so that a rut shall be be-

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[quar′ran] to eat or drink immoderately.] To fill, choke, or block. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
quar, *v. i.* To curdle. *Obs.* or
quarantain, *n.* [F. *quarantaine*.] A quarantine. *Obs.*
quarante. † COURANTE.
quar′an-tine (kwôr′ăn-tĭn). Var. of QUARENDEN.
quar′an-ty (kwŏr′ăn-tĭ), *n.* [It. *quarantia*, fr. *quaranta* forty.] A court of forty magistrates, in the later Venetian republic.
quardecue. † CARDECU.
quar′deel (kär′dāl), *n.* [See CARDEL.] A cardel, or cask.
quar′do-fel′ic (kwôr′dō-fĕl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
quare. † QUIRE.
quare, *v. t.* [OF. *quarer, quarrer*, F. *carrer*.] To square. *Obs.*
‖ **qua′re clau′sum fre′git.** [L.] *Law.* Because he broke the close. See 6th CLOSE, 3, TRESPASS, *n.*
quarefour. † CARFOUR.
quarel, quarelle. † QUARREL.
quarelet. † QUARRELET.
quar′en-den (kwôr′ĕn-d'n), **quar′en-der** (-dẽr), *n.* A deep red early apple. *Eng.*
quar′en-tene (-tēn), *n.* [LL. *quarentena* a measure of forty rods.] A furlong; a rood. *Rare.*
quarentine. † QUARANTINE, *n.*
quarere † QUARRER.
quarester. † CHORISTER.
quarey. † QUARRY.
quarfe. † WHARF
quar-fel′ic (kwŏr-fĕl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
quarfour. † CARFOUR.
quarfoxe. † CARFAX.
quar′ic (kwŏr′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
quarie. † QUARRY.
quarier. † QUARRIER, a candle.
quarilous. † QUARRELOUS.
quarion, *n.* = QUARRIER, a candle. *Obs.*
quark (kwôrk), *v. i.* To quawk.
quarken. † QUERKEN.
quarl, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *quar* to coagulate.] To curdle *Obs.*
quarl (kwärl), *n.* [Cf. G *qualle*.] A medusa, or jellyfish. *Rare.*
quar′le. † QUARREL, arrow.
quarled (kwŏrld) Var. of QUARRELED.
quar′man (*dial.* kwôr′măn), *n.* A quarryman. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
quarn. † QUERN.
quarof. † WHEREOF.
quarre. † QUARRY.
quarreaus. Obs. pl. of QUARREL. [REL.]
quarrefour † CARFOUR.
quar′rel (*dial.* kwär′ĭl), *n.* [Cf. QUARRER.] **1.** A quarry. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*] **2.** The material quarried. *Obs.*
quar′reld Quarreled *Ref. Sp.*
quar′reled (kwŏr′ĕld), *a.* Made with or into quarrels, as a window.
quar′rel-er, *n.* One that quarrels. [rels.]
quar′rel-et, *n.* Dim. of QUARREL, a square. *Obs*
quar′rel-ous, quar′rel-lous, *a.* [OF. *querelous*, F. *querelleux*, L. *querelosus*, fr. *querela*. See 2d QUARREL.] Quarrelsome; also, querulous. *Obs* — **quar′rel-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
quar′rel-sum. Quarrelsome.
quar′ren-der (kwôr′ĕn-dẽr). Var. of QUARENDEN.
quarrer, *n.* [OF. *quarriere*, F. *carrière*.] A quarry. *Obs.*
quarreure, *n.* [OF. *quarreüre*.] Quadrature. *Obs.*
quar′ri-a-ble, quar′ry-a-ble (kwŏr′ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See ABLE.
quar′ried (kwŏr′ĭd), *a.* Provided with prey.
quar′ried, *a.* Having stone quarries. [quarries.]
quar′ri-er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *quarré* square, F. *carré*.] A square candle. *Obs.*
quar′ri-er (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *quarrier*, F. *carrier*.] A worker in a stone quarry.
quar′ring-ton (kwôr′ĭng-t'n), *n.* A quarenden. *Dial. Eng.*
quarrome, *n.* Also **quarron**. The body. *Obs. Cant.*
quar′ry, *a.* [*quar* to curdle + 3d -*y*.] Clotted. *Obs.*
quar′ry, *v. t. & i.* **1.** *Falconry.* To teach to seize, or to seize, quarry; also, to supply with prey, or to prey. *Obs.* **2.** To hunt down (a beast of the chase). *Obs.*
quarry bed. = QUARRY FACE.
quarry light. A diamond-shaped pane of glass designed to be set in leads.
quar′ry-rid′, *n.* Quarry refuse; small rubblestones. *Eng.*
quar′ry-stone′ bond. Rubblework.
quarry water. Free moisture contained in freshly quarried stone, which is allowed to dry out before the stone is worked.
quart. † CARTE, a map.
quart, *a.* [ME. *quert*.] Healthy. *Obs.* — *n.* Health, or a source of health. *Obs.*
quart, *v. i. & t.* [F. *quarter*.] *Fencing.* To assume, or to place in, position for carte. *Rare.*
quart. *Abbr.* Quarterly.
‖ **quar′ta Fal-ci′di-a** (kwŏr′tȧ făl-sĭd′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Law.* = FALCIDIAN PORTION.
quar′tan-a′ri-an, *n.* [L. *quartanarius*.] One ill with the quartan. *Obs.*
quar′tane (kwŏr′tān), *n.* [L. *quartus* the fourth.] *Chem.* Butane, the fourth member of the methane series. *Rare*
quartar. † QUARTER.
‖ **quar′ta Tre-bel′li-a′na** (kwŏr′tȧ trē-bĕl′ĭ-ā′nȧ). [L.] See TREBELLIAN.
‖ **quart′ d′é-cu′** (kär′ dā′kü′). [F.] See CARDECU.
‖ **quarte** (kärt), *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* = CARTE.
quarte, *n.* = 1st QUART, 4. *Obs.*

tween the wheels. Also, of a horse, to travel with legs astride of a rut. **b** To make way for a passing vehicle.

quar′ter-age (kwôr′tẽr-āj), *n.* **1**. A quarterly payment or allowance.
2. Quarters or shelter, as for troops; also, the provision of quarters; the cost of providing quarters.
3. A special tax for right of residence in England in the 18th century.

quarter bend. A bend changing direction 90°, as in piping.

quarter bill. *Naut.* A list specifying the different stations for the officers and crew in time of action, or for given evolutions, and the names of the men assigned to each.

quarter binding. *Bookbinding.* The binding of a book with leather on the back only.

quarter block. *Naut.* A block fitted under the quarters of a yard on each side of the slings, through which the clew lines and sheets are rove.

quarter boot. A boot for a horse's fore foot as a protection against injury by striking it with the hind foot.

quar′ter-bound′, *a.* *Bookbinding.* Bound, as a book, with cloth or leather on the back only.

quarter day. A day conventionally regarded as beginning a quarter of the year, and on which a quarterly payment, as rent, becomes due. In matters influenced by United States statutes, quarter days are the first days of January, April, July, and October. In New York and many other places, as between landlord and tenant, they are the first days of May, August, November, and February. The quarter days usually recognized in England are the 25th of March (Lady Day), the 24th of June (Midsummer Day), the 29th of September (Michaelmas Day), and the 25th of December (Christmas Day).

quar′ter-deck′, *n.* *Naut.* That part of the spar, or upper, deck abaft the mainmast, sometimes including the poop deck when there is one, reserved as a promenade for the officers and, sometimes, cabin passengers; hence, often, fig., the officers or cabin passengers; as, the *quarter-deck* knows little of the forecastle.

quar′ter-deck′er, *n.* **1**. *Nav.* An officer thought to care more for regulations and etiquette than efficiency. *Slang.*
2. = BOAT SHELL a.

quar′tered (kwôr′tẽrd), *p. a.* **1**. Divided into four equal parts, or quarters; separated into four parts, or regions.
2. Furnished with quarters; provided with shelter.
3. Quarter-sawed; — said of timber, commonly oak.
4. *Her.* Divided into, or containing, quarters or quarterings. See QUARTER, *v. t.*, 3.

quarter evil. *Veter.* Symptomatic anthrax.

quarter face. In fine arts, portrait painting, etc., a face turned away so that but one quarter is visible.

quarter grain. The peculiar grain of wood, esp. of oak, seen when quarter-sawed. See QUARTER-SAW.

quar′ter-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of QUARTER, *v.* Hence: *a.* **1**. That quarters; specif.: **a** *Naut.* Coming from a point well abaft the beam, but not directly astern; — said of wind, waves, or any moving object. **b** *Mach.* At right angles, as the cranks of a locomotive, which are in planes forming a right angle with each other.
2. [From QUARTERING, *vb. n.*] Of or pert. to, or used in or for, quartering.
quartering belt, a belt connecting pulleys with axles at right angles. — **q. hammer**, a hammer for breaking up flint into suitable pieces for flaking. — **q. machine**, *Mach.*, a kind of boring machine used esp. for boring the crank-pin holes in locomotive driving wheels. It has two heads arranged so that the axes of the bars are at right angles to each other.

quar′ter-ing, *n.* **1**. Act of dividing into quarters; division into quarters; hence, division in general. Specif.: **a** *Her.* (1) The division of an escutcheon containing different coats of arms into four or more compartments. (2) A quarter (see QUARTER, *n.*, 12 **b**), or the coat of arms on it. **b** Use of quarters, or studs, in building; also, a series of quarters in place, or material in the form of quarters. **c** *Mech.* Adjustment, as of cranks or wrist pins, at right angles with each other. **d** *Mining.* A process of dividing a given pile of crushed mineral again and again to obtain a sample which shall be a fair average of the whole.
2. Assignment of quarters, as for soldiers; also, the lodging or place assigned.

quarter iron. *Naut.* A boom iron on the quarter of a yard; also, the iron band around the quarter of a yard.

quarter line. **a** *Nav.* The position of ships in column when the bow of each following ship is on the quarter of the one ahead. **b** *Naut.* A line from or to a vessel's quarter. **c** An extra line to a seine, fastened to its under side.

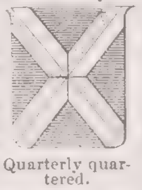

Quarterly quartered.

quar′ter-ly, *adv.* **1**. By quarters; once in a quarter of a year; as, the returns are made *quarterly*.
2. *Her.* In quarters, or quarterings; in four or more parts; — said of a shield thus divided by lines drawn through it at right angles; as, to bear two or more coats of arms *quarterly* on one escutcheon.
quarterly quartered, *Her.*, quartered in the center and having each arm divided down the middle with the divisions of alternate tinctures; — said of a saltire.

quar′ter-ly (kwôr′tẽr-lĭ), *a.* **1**. Containing, or consisting of, a fourth part; as, *quarterly* seasons.
2. Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter; as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* meeting.
3. Of or pertaining to a quarter; as, a *quarterly* wind.
4. *Her.* Divided into a specified number of quarters or quarterings; — said of an escutcheon; as, *quarterly* of six.

quar′ter-ly, *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A periodical work published once a quarter, or four times in a year.

quar′ter-man (kwôr′tẽr-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A foreman in charge of a party of workmen in a navy yard.

quar′ter-mas′ter (-màs′tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* [*quarter* + *master*: cf. F. *quartier-maître*.] **1**. *Mil.* In the United States army, a commissioned officer of the quartermaster's department (which see), or any other commissioned officer, whose duty is to provide quarters, storage, clothing, transportation, forage, etc., for a body of troops. In the British service, a commissioned officer who, besides these duties, has that of looking after the provisions. In that service he has the rank of lieutenant.
2. *Naut.* A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, and the like, under the direction of the master or navigator.

quar′ter-mas′ter-gen′er-al, *n.* *Mil.* In the United States, a staff officer, who has the rank of brigadier general and is the chief officer in the quartermaster's department; in Great Britain, an officer of high rank stationed at the War Office, who is chief of the department in charge of the provision and distribution of food, forage, quarters, transport, etc., but not clothing or military stores.

quar′ter-mas′ter's de-part′ment (-màs′tẽrz). *Mil.* In the United States army, a department which has charge of supplying all means of transportation; of purchasing, providing, and distributing to and for the army clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quarters, forage, fuel, etc. (but not food for men nor ordnance materials); and of making and repairing roads, bridges, harbor works, etc. In general its duty is to provide for the army everything which other corps are not directed by law to provide. It consists of one quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier general; six assistant quartermasters-general, with the rank of colonel; nine deputy quartermasters-general, w h the rank of lieutenant colonel; twenty quartermasters, wi. the rank of major; sixty quartermasters with the rank of captain; one military storekeeper; and one hundred and fifty post quartermaster sergeants.

quartermaster sergeant. *Mil.* **a** In the United States army, a noncommissioned regimental or post staff officer who assists the quartermaster. **b** A company, troop, or battery sergeant who is responsible for the government property of his company, troop, or battery, and who sometimes superintends the mess of the enlisted men.

quar′tern (kwôr′tẽrn), *n.* [ME. *quarteroun*, *quartron*, F. *quarteron*, the fourth part of a pound, or of a hundred; cf. L. *quartarius* a fourth part, quarter of any measure, quartern, gill. See QUARTER; cf. QUARTERON, QUADROON.] **1**. A fourth part or quarter. Specif.: **a** The fourth part of a pint; a gill. **b** The fourth part of a peck; two quarts. See MEASURE. **c** The fourth part of a stone; 3½ pounds. See WEIGHT. **d** The fourth part of a sheet of paper. **e** The fourth part of a hundred; twenty-five; — sometimes used vaguely to signify several, a number.
2. A loaf of bread weighing about four pounds.

quar′ter-pace′ (kwôr′tẽr-pās′), *n.* *Arch.* A staircase platform where the stair turns at a right angle. See HALFPACE, 2.

quar′ter–phase′, *a.* *Elec.* Two-phase; diphase; specif., designating a four-wire two-phase system or apparatus having the neutral points of the two phases at the same potential.

quarter pieces. *Naut.* **a** The after part of the quarter gallery, near the taffrail. **b** The timbers of the quarters where they meet the stern. **c** Projections of the after cabins beyond the line of the quarters.

quarter round. **1**. *Arch.* An ovolo presenting a profile of a quarter circle.
2. A tool to cut an ovolo.

quarter saver. An attachment to prevent work running off from a knitting machine when yarn breaks or gives out.

quar′ter–saw′, *v. t.*; -SAWED′ or -SAWN′; -SAW′ING. To saw (a log) into quarters; specif., to saw into quarters and then into boards or planks or veneer, as by cutting alternately from each face of a quarter, to secure lumber that will warp relatively little, will not be likely to check, and will show the grain advantageously.

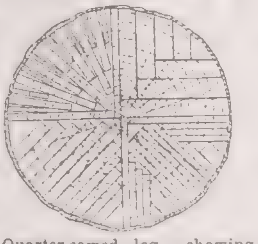

Quarter-sawed log, showing different ways of cutting up the Quarters.

quarter screw. *Horol.* Any of the four regulating screws in a common kind of compensation watch balance.

quarter seal. *Scots Law.* The seal kept by the director of the Scottish chancery, in shape and impression the fourth part of the great seal of the nation; — in old statutes frequently called the *testimonial of the Great Seal*.

quarter section. In the government system of land surveying of the United States and Canada, a tract of land half a mile square, containing 160 acres. See SECTION, *n.*, 2 **d**.

quarter sessions. [*also cap.*] **a** *Eng. Law.* A court of a limited original and appellate criminal jurisdiction, and with certain civil and administrative powers, held quarterly by the justices of peace in counties and by the recorders in boroughs. **b** A similar court held in some colonies, as Australia. **c** In Scotland, a court held for review and appeal by the justices of the peace quarterly under an act of 1661. It meets in the chief burgh of the county.

quar′ter-staff′ (kwôr′tẽr-stàf′), *n.; pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz′; -stàvz′). A long stout staff formerly common as a weapon; — so called because wielded with one hand in the middle and the other between the middle and the end.

quarter tone. **1**. *Music.* **a** An interval of one half a semitone or half step; one of various small intervals, esp. enharmonic ones. **b** A tone at such an interval.
2. *Photo-Eng.* A zinc half tone of 65 lines or coarser, for newspaper printing; — usually called *newspaper half tone*.

quar-tet′ | (kwôr-tĕt′), *n.* [It. *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto*
quar-tette′ | the fourth, a fourth part, fr. L. *quartus* the fourth: cf. F. *quartette*. See QUART.] **1**. *Music.* **a** A composition or movement in four voice parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument. Specif., an instrumental piece in sonata form, usually for four stringed instruments: a string quartet. **b** The set of four performers of such four-part music. A quartet of mixed voices properly consists of a soprano, alto, tenor, and bass; a string quartet, of a first and second violin, viola, and violoncello. The principal soloists in an oratorio, and the string group in an orchestra, are sometimes called *the quartet*.
2. A group consisting of four.

quar′tile (kwôr′tĭl), *a.* [L. *quartus* the fourth: cf. F. *quartile aspect*. See QUART.] **1**. *Statistics.* Designating a point so chosen that ¾ of the individuals in a series are on one side of it and ¼ on the other. Cf. MEDIAN, *a.*, 3.
2. *Astrol.* Designating, or pertaining to, an aspect with a difference of 90° celestial longitude (one quarter of an entire circumference).

quar′tile, *n.* **1**. A quartile point. There will habitually be two, a lower and an upper. In wage statistics, or vital statistics, the position of the median shows what the typical individual is like, while the respective distance of the two quartiles shows the degree of closeness of adherence to the type below and above. Cf. MEDIAN, *a.*, 3.
2. *Astrol.* An aspect of two heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other 90°; quadrate. See ASPECT, 2.

quar′to (kwôr′tō), *a.* [L. *in quarto* in fourth, fr. *quartus* the fourth. See QUART a measure.] Having four leaves (eight pages) to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto.

quar′to, *n.; pl.* QUARTOS (-tōz). Orig., a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper; a size made by twice folding a sheet, making four leaves; now, a book of a square or nearly square form, commonly 9½ by 12 inches.

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* [G. *quarz*.] *Min.* A form of silica (silicon dioxide, SiO_2) occurring in hexagonal crystals which are commonly colorless and transparent, but sometimes also yellow, brown, purple, green, and of other colors; also in crystalline masses of vitreous luster and in cryptocrystalline massive forms varying in color and degree of transparency, being sometimes opaque. It is the most common of all solid minerals. H., 7. Sp. gr. of crystals, 2.65–2.66. The crystalline varieties include: *amethyst*, violet; *citrine* and *false topaz*, pale yellow; *rock crystal*, transparent and colorless or nearly so; *rose quartz*, rose-colored; *smoky quartz*, smoky brown, etc. The chief cryptocrystalline varieties are: (1) *Chalcedony*, of waxlike luster, special kinds being *carnelian* and *sard* (red), *chrysoprase* (apple-green), *prase* (dull green), *plasma* (bright green), *heliotrope* or *bloodstone* (green dotted with red jasper), *agate* (variegated), *onyx* and *sardonyx* (evenly banded). (2) *Flint*, dull-colored and compact, resembling which are *hornstone* and *basanite* or *touchstone*. (3) *Jasper*, opaque and colored, usually red, but also yellow, dark green, etc. Quartz is an essential constituent of granite, rhyolite, certain gneisses, etc., and forms the mass of quartzite, of sandstone, and of most sand and gravel.

Crystal of Quartz.

quartz-if′er-ous (kwôrt-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*quartz* + *-ferous*.] Consisting chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

quartz′ite (kwôrt′sīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A compact granular rock composed of quartz. It is a metamorphosed sandstone, and the siliceous cement is often so blended with the quartz grains as to give the rock a nearly homogeneous texture. — **quartz-it′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

quartz mining. *Gold Mining.* Mining on veins or ore bodies in place, as distinguished from surface digging or washing (alluvial or placer mining); underground mining in rock; — so called because quartz is the chief mineral associated with gold in such deposits.

quartz′ose (kwôrt′sōs), **quartz′ous** (-sŭs), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling, quartz.

quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.*; QUASHED (kwŏsht); QUASH′ING. [OF. *quasser*, F. *casser*, fr. L. *cassare* to annihilate, annul, fr. *cassus* empty, vain, of uncertain origin. The word has

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quarter ail. = QUARTER EVIL.

quar′ter-an′gled, *a.* *Her.* Quadrate.

quarter aspect. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE, *n.*, 2.

quarter back *or* **quar′ter-back′**, *n.* *Football.* See 2d BACK, 6 **d**; FOOTBALL.

quar′ter-boards′, *n. pl.* *Naut.* Boards raised above the bulwarks along a ship's quarter; — called also **topgallant bulwarks**.

quarter cask. A cask that holds about ¼ of a hogshead or butt.

quar′ter-cast′, *a.* Cut in a quarter of the hoof, as a horse.

quar′ter-cleft′, *a.* Quartered, as timber.

quar′ter-cleft′, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **1**. One of four equal pieces of wood cut from a log.
2. A somewhat crazy person.

quarter crack. See SAND CRACK.

quar′ter-cut′, *a.* Quarter-sawed; quartered.

quar′ter-deck′ish, *a.* See -ISH.

quar′ter-er, *n.* One that quarters.

quar′ter-fish′es, *n. pl.* *Naut.* Battens hooped on a mast to strengthen it. *Rare.*

quar′ter-foil′. Erron. for QUATREFOIL.

quarterfoyle. ☩ QUATREFOIL.

quarter grabbing. Act of a horse in grabbing, or cutting, a fore foot with a hind foot.

quarter guard. *Mil.* In the British service, a guard mounted in camp in front of each battalion.

quarter gunner. *Nav.* A petty officer who assists the gunner; — now called *gunner's mate* in the U. S. navy.

quar′ter-hol′low, *a.* Concave, as a molding, with transverse section making an arc of about 90°. — *n.* A concavity so formed.

quarter hoop = BULGE HOOP.

quarter ill. = QUARTER EVIL.

quartering block. A block on which the body of a condemned criminal was quartered.

quar′ter-land′, *n.* A quarter of a township. *Isle of Man.*

quarter lift. *Naut.* A lift running to the quarters of a yard or the after, but not extreme, end of a boom.

quarter light. A side window in a closed carriage, distinct from that in the door.

quar′ter-ly-pierced′, *a.* *Her.* Voided in the center; — said of a cross, a millrind, etc. Cf. QUARTER-PIERCED.

quar′ter-mas′ter, *v. i.* To perform the duties of, or act as, a quartermaster.

quar′ter-mas′ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

quar′ter-moon′, *n.* A crescent moon; quadrature. *Obs.*

quar′tern, *n.* [AS. *cweartern*; orig. uncert.] A prison. *Obs.*

quar′tern. Obs. corrupt. of QUARTAN.

quarter nelson. See HALF NELSON.

quarter nettings. *Nav.* Hammock nettings along the quarter rails. *Obs.*

quar′ter-night′, *n.* Nine P. M.

quarter note. *Music.* A crotchet.

quar′ter-on (kwôr′tẽr-ŏn), *n.* [F. See QUARTERN.] A quarter, esp. of a pound or hundred.

quar′te-ron′ (*as F.* kȧr′tẽr-ôN′), **quar′ter-oon′** (kwär′tẽr-ōōn′). Obs. or rare vars. of QUADROON.

quar′te-ronne′ (*as F.* kȧr′tē-rōn′), *n.*, *fem.* of QUARTERON.

quarter partition. *Building.* A stud partition.

quar′ter-pierced′, *a.* *Her.* Having a square hole in the center; — said of a cross. Cf. QUARTERLY-PIERCED.

quarter pillar. *Shipbuilding.* A supporting pillar between the center pillar and the side.

quarter plate. *Photog.* A plate of the size 3¼ × 4¼ inches.

quarter point. *Naut.* See QUARTER, *n.*, 3 c.

quar′ter-point′ed, *a.* *Her.* Having a partition line extending between the dexter chief and the fess point.

quarter rest. *Music.* See REST, *n.*

quarter sack A sack holding a quarter (of grain). *Obs*

quarter sling. *Naut.* A sling supporting a yard at one of the quarters.

quar′ter-space′, *n.* = QUARTERPACE.

quarter stock. See FULL STOCK.

quarter strap. *Naut.* A strap around a yard at the quarter, often supporting a ring or grommet.

quar′ter-stretch′, *n.* *Sport.* A home stretch.

quarter tackle. *Naut.* A tackle rigged on the quarter of a lower yard for hoisting.

quar′ter-tens′es, *n. pl.* Quarter-tenses, or ember days. *Obs.*

quarter tie. See TIE, *n.*

quar′ter-vine′, *n.* The cross vine.

quarter waiter. A gentleman usher in the English court on duty a quarter of a year.

quarter watch. *Naut.* A watch including one half of a full watch, or one fourth of the crew.

quar-tet′to (kwôr-tĕt′ō), *n* [It.] = QUARTET.

quarteus, *n.* [Erron. for *cerceaus*, fr. OF. *cerceaus*, nom. sing. and acc. pl. of *cercel*, L. *circellus* a small ring. *Oxf. E. D.*] A hoop. *Obs.*

quarteyn. ☩ QUARTAN.

quart′ful, *a.* [*quart* health + *-ful*.] Safe; sound; prosperous. — **quart′ful-ness**. *n.* *Both Obs.*

quar′tic (kwôr′tĭk), *a.* [L. *quartus* fourth.] *Math.* Of the fourth degree. — *n.* **a** *Alg* A quantic of the fourth degree. **b** *Geom.* A curve or surface whose equation is of the fourth degree in the variables.

quartier, *n.* Quartermaster. *Obs.*

quar-ti′lho (kär-tēl′yō), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

quar-til′la (kwär-tēl′yä), **quar til′lo** (-yō) Vars. of CUARTILLA, CUARTILLO. See MEASURE, *Table.* [See COIN, *Table.*]

quar-til′lo. Var. of CUARTILLO.

quart′in-va′ri-ant (kwôrt′ĭn-vā′rĭ-ănt), *n.* [L. *quartus* fourth + E. *invariant*.] *Math.* An invariant of the fourth degree in the coefficients.

quartlé, *a.* [OF. *quartelé*, p p.] Quartered *Obs.*

quart major. See 2d QUART, 2.

quar′to-dec′i-man (kwôr′tō-dĕs′ĭ-măn), *n.* [LL. *quartadecimanus*, *quartodecimanus*, fr. L. *quartus decimus* fourteenth.] *Eccl. Hist.* In the early church, one of those who kept Easter on the 14th of Nisan. See PASCHAL CONTROVERSY. — **quar′to-dec′i-man-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

quar′tole (kwôr′tōl), *n.* [L. *quartus* fourth, or It. *quarto*.] *Music.* A group of four notes occupying the time of three or six.

quart pot. A cylindrical tin vessel used by bushmen as a kettle. The lid serves as a drinking cup. *Australia.*

quartre. ☩ QUARTER.

quar′tridge. ☩ QUARTERAGE.

quar′tron. ☩ QUARTERN.

Quar′tus (kwôr′tŭs). *Bib.*

quartz′ic (kwôrt′sĭk), *a.* Quartziferous

quartz′less, *a.* See -LESS.

quartz′oid (kwôrt′soid), *n.* [*quartz* + *-oid*.] *Cryst.* A form of crystal, common with quartz, consisting of two six-sided pyramids, base to base

quartz′o-phyre (-sō-fīr), *n.* [*quartz* + *-phyre*.] *Petrog.* Porphyry with quartz phenocrysts.

quartz porphyry. *Petrog.* Quartzophyre.

quartz reefer. *Mining.* One engaged in mining for gold in a quartz reef or vein. — **quartz reefing**.

quartz rock. Quartzite.

quartz′y (kwôrt′sĭ), *a.* Quartzose.

quas (kvȧs). Var. of KVASS

quash. ☩ KVASS. *Rare.*

quash (kwŏsh). Var. of SQUASH.

quash, *v. i.* To splash; also, to shake; tremble. *Obs.*

N O P Q

been confused with L. *quassare* to shake, F. *casser* to break, which is prob. of different origin. Cf. CASHIER, *v. t.*] *Law.* To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void; to put an end to; as, to *quash* an indictment.

quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. OF. *quaissier* (assumed LL. *quassiare*), combined with OF. *quasser*, F. *casser*, fr. L. *quassare* to shake, shatter, v. intens. fr. *quatere*, *quassum*, to shake. Cf. CONCUSSION, DISCUSS, RESCUE; also QUASH to annul.] **1.** To beat down, or beat in pieces; to dash forcibly; to crush. *Obs.* *Waller.*
2. To suppress or extinguish summarily and completely; to crush out; to subdue; quell; as, to *quash* a rebellion.
Contrition is apt to *quash* or allay all worldly grief. *Barrow.*

qua'si (kwā'sī). [L.] As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; having some resemblance to; seeming; seemingly; — used as an adjective or an adverb, or as a prefix, with a noun, adjective, or adverb; as, a *quasi* argument, that which resembles, or is used as, an argument; *quasi* historical, apparently historical, seeming to be historical (or, indifferently, *quasi*-historical), *quasi* exterritorial (or *quasi*-exterritorial), etc. In law *quasi* is often used (where *constructive* or *implied* is sometimes used instead) to qualify a designation or description, as of a right or wrong or property, expressing something as of a certain kind to which it belongs only by operation or construction of law and without reference to any intent of the party in interest, as the obligee or owner; as in: **quasi deposit**, a term sometimes applied to the obligation, amounting to that of a deposit, imposed by law on the finder of articles the owner of which is known; **quasi easements**, or the rights necessary to reasonable enjoyment of property and passing with it in a grant unless expressly excepted.

quasi contract. *Law.* An obligation which the law imposes upon a person independently of his will, in general corresponding to those not arising either from tort or from true contracts. In Roman law and the Civil law rights in personam arising by operation of law irrespective of the will of the party are said to be rights *quasi ex contractu*, or *quasi contracts*. Some of these, as tutela, have little in common with true contracts, and the term *quasi contract* is by some restricted to obligations to pay money arising otherwise than from true contract or tort. *Quasi contracts* are sometimes, inaccurately, called *implied contracts*.

quasi delict. *Roman Law.* Any of various wrongs made actionable as delicts by the prætor's edict, though not recognized as delicts by the statutory law.

Quas'i-mo'do (kwăs'ĭ-mō'dō), *n.* [So called from the first words of the Latin introit, *quasi modo geniti infantes* as newborn babes, 1 Pet. ii. 2.] **1.** *Eccles.* The first Sunday after Easter; Low Sunday.
2. In Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," a foundling humpback, strong and ugly, but with a tender and chivalrous nature, who is adopted by Archdeacon Frollo, and lives in the cathedral of Notre Dame. See ESMERALDA.

quasi rent (kwā'sī). *Econ.* Compensation or return received by one person for the benefit of any advantage in production that he has over others.

Quas'si-a (kwŏsh'ĭ-ȧ; kwăs'-; kwăsh'-; 277), *n.* [NL., after Graman *Quassi* (*Quassy*, *Quacy*, or *Coissi*), a Surinam negro who discovered the drug's virtues about 1730.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of simaroubaceous trees having pinnate leaves with winged petioles, and large racemose scarlet flowers, the 5-lobed calyx and corolla borne on a columnar receptacle. There are two tropical American species, *Q. amara* being one of the sources of the drug quassia.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the wood of any of several tropical American simaroubaceous trees, as *Quassia amara*, *Simarouba amara*, and species of *Æschrion*. It is intensely bitter, and is used in medicine as a tonic and sometimes as a substitute for hops in making beer.

quas'sin (kwăs'ĭn; kwŏs'-), *n.* Also **quas'si-in** (-ĭ-ĭn). [See QUASSIA.] *Chem.* The bitter principle of quassia, extracted as a white, crystalline, neutral substance.

qua-ter'na-ry (kwȧ-tûr'nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *quaternarius* consisting of four each, containing four, fr. *quaterni* four each, akin to *quattuor* four: cf. F. *quaternaire*. See FOUR.] **1.** Consisting of four; by fours, or in sets of four.
2. *Geol.* **a** See PRIMARY ROCKS. **b** [*cap.*] Pertaining to or designating the entire period from the end of the Tertiary to the present time. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*; GLACIAL PERIOD.
3. *Math. Notation.* Using four as radix or base.
quaternary ammonium compounds, *Org. Chem.*, compounds which may be regarded as compounds of ammonium in which all four hydrogen atoms are replaced by organic radicals. See AMMONIUM BASE. — **q. number, ten**; — so called by the Pythagoreans because equal to 1+2+3+4. — **q. steel**, steel composed of the usual iron and carbon with two other alloying elements, as nickel and chromium.

qua-ter'na-ry (kwȧ-tûr'nȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A group consisting of four; also, the number four.
2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Quaternary period (sometimes called the *Age of Man*) or system. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

qua-ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* Composed of, or arranged in, sets of four; as, *quaternate* leaves.

qua-ter'ni-on (kwȧ-tûr'nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *quaternio*, fr. *quaterni* four each. See QUATERNARY.] **1.** A set of four parts, things, or persons; four things taken collectively; a group of four words, phrases, circumstances, facts, or the like.
Delivered him to four *quaternions* of soldiers. *Acts* xii. 4.
Ye elements, the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run. *Milton.*
2. The number four. *Rare.*
3. A sheet of paper folded twice; also, a quire of four sheets thus folded.
4. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.
5. *Math.* The quotient of two vectors considered as depending on four distinct numbers and as expressible by a quadrinomial, $w + ix + jy + kz$, where w, x, y, z are real numbers called *scalars*, and i, j, k are quadrantal versors, whose squares are each -1; the factor, multiplication by which converts one vector into another. Such is the view of the inventor, Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton, and his disciple, Prof. P. G. Tait; but authorities are not yet quite agreed as to what a quaternion is or ought to be.
6. *pl. Math.* The calculus of the quaternion.

qua-ter'ni-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *quaternitas*, fr. L. *quaterni* four each: cf. F. *quaternité*.] **1.** The union of four in one, as of four persons; a group of four; — analogous to the theological term *trinity*.
2. State of being or containing four.

qua-tor'zain (kȧ-tôr'zān; kăt'ŏr-zān), *n.* [See QUATORZE.] A poem of fourteen lines; formerly, the sonnet, now, specif., a sonnetlike poem without strict sonnet structure.

qua-torze' (kȧ-tôrz'), *n.* [F. *quatorze* fourteen, L. *quattuordecim*. See FOURTEEN.] The four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in piquet; — so called because *quatorze* counts as fourteen points.

quat'rain (kwŏt'rān), *n.* [F., fr. *quatre* four, L. *quattuor*, *quatuor*. See FOUR.] *Pros.* A stanza of four lines, usually of ten-syllable iambics, riming alternately.

qua'tre (kä'tẽr; *F.* kȧ'tr'), *n.* [F.] A card, die, or domino having four spots, or pips.

quat're-foil' (kăt'ẽr-foil'), *n.* [F. *quatre* four + OF. *foil*, *foille*, leaf, F. *feuille*.] A flower with four leaves, or a leaf with four leaflets; a group of four leaves; specif.: **a** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having four lobes, or foils. **b** *Her.* A more or less conventional representation of a flower with four leaves. — **quat're-foiled'** (-foild'), *a.*

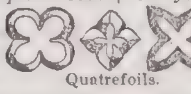

Quatrefoils.

||**quat'tro-cen'to** (kwät'trō-chĕn'tō), *n.* & *a.* [It., four hundred, used as an abbreviated expression for the dates beginning with fourteen hundred.] The 15th century, when applied to Italian art or literature; as, the sculpture of the *quattrocento*; *quattrocento* style. Cf. CINQUECENTO, TRECENTO. — **quat'tro-cen'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

quat'u-or (kwăt'ū-ôr; *F.* kwȧ'twôr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quattuor*, *quatuor*, four. See QUARTET.] *Music.* A quartet; esp., an instrumental quartet. *Rare.*

qua'ver (kwā'vẽr), *v. i.*; QUA'VERED (-vẽrd); QUA'VER-ING. [ME. *quaven* to shake, to tremble; cf. LG. *quabbeln* to shake, to be soft, of fat substances, *quabbe* a fat lump of flesh, a dewlap, D. *kwabbe*, and E. *quiver*, v., *quagmire*.]
1. To tremble; vibrate; shake. *Sir I. Newton.*
2. Esp., to cause the voice to vibrate; to utter or form sound with rapid or tremulous vibrations, as in singing; also, to trill on a musical instrument.
Syn. — See QUIVER.

qua'ver (kwā'vẽr), *v. t.* To utter with quavers; esp., sing with trills or quavers.

qua'ver, *n.* **1.** A shake, or rapid and tremulous vibration, esp. of the voice, as that due to excessive feeling, or of a musical instrument.
2. *Music.* **a** A note written with a stem and one pennant, and having the time value of an eighth of a semibreve and half that of the crotchet; an eighth note.

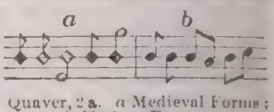

Quaver, 2 a. *a* Medieval Forms; *b* Modern Forms.

See NOTE, *n.*, 1 a. **b** A melodic shake or trill, esp. in singing.

quay (kē; *see note below*), *n.* Also *key.* [ME. *key*, OF. *kai*, *cay*, F. *quai*; of Celtic origin. Cf. KEY an island.] A stretch of paved and strengthened bank or a solid artificial landing place, usually of stone, made toward the sea, or at the side of a harbor, river, or other navigable water, for convenience in loading and unloading vessels.
☞ The pronunciation kē is now fixed, both in British and American usage. The "Expert Orthographer" (1704) gives kē, Buchanan (1766) kwā, and Sheridan (1780) kā. Swift (1723) and Tennyson (1850) rime *quay* with *day*. Cf. CAY and KEY (a reef, earlier pronunciation kā).

quay (kē), *v. t.*; QUAYED (kēd); QUAY'ING. To furnish with a quay or quays.

quay'age (-āj), *n.* [F.] **1.** Charge for use of a quay; quay dues; wharfage.
2. Room on or for quays; also, quays collectively.

quean (kwēn), *n.* [Originally, a woman, AS. *cwene*; akin to OS. *quena*, OHG. *quena*, Icel. *kona*, Goth. *qinō*, and AS. *cwēn*, also to OIr. *ben*, Russ. *zhena*, Gr. γυνή woman, wife. Cf. QUEEN.] **1.** A woman; esp., a young or unmarried woman; a girl. *Obs. or Scot.* *Chaucer.*
2. A low woman; a wench; a slut. *Gay.*

quea'sy (kwē'zĭ), *a.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *coissier* to hurt, or Icel. *kveisa* whitlow, boil, Norw. *kveis* sickness after a debauch.] **1.** Unsettled; uncertain; troubled. *Obs.*
2. Presenting difficulties; ticklish; delicate; hazardous.
I have one thing, of a *queasy* question,
Which I must act. *Shak.*
3. Causing, or marked by, sickness; unhealthy; as, a *queasy* season of the year. *Obs. & R.* Also, causing nausea; nauseating; — applied esp. to food or drink. *Now R.*
4. Tending to be sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; qualmish.
5. Characteristic of the feeling of sickness or nausea; ill at ease; uncomfortable.
6. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate; easily disturbed.
Some seek, when *queasy* conscience has its qualms *Cowper.*

que-bra'cho (kā-brä'chō), *n.* [Sp., also *quiebrahacha*, lit. break-ax, from its hard wood.] **1.** Any of several tropical American trees having very hard wood; specif.: **a** The Chilean apocynaceous tree *Macaglia quebracho*, the *quebracho blanco* or *white quebracho*, whose bark, known as *quebracho bark*, contains several alkaloids, and is used as a tonic and antispasmodic. **b** An anacardiaceous tree (*Quebrachia lorentzii*) of the Argentine region, known as *quebracho colorado* or *red quebracho* from its bright red bark, which is rich in tannin, and is used for dyeing. **c** The South American santalaceous tree *Iodina rhombifolia*, distinguished as *quebracho flojo*, whose bark is similarly used.
2. The wood or bark of any of these trees. In pharmacy **quebracho bark** means specif. the bark of the white quebracho, used as a tonic and antispasmodic. It contains the following alkaloids: *quebrachine* ($C_{21}H_{26}O_3N_2$), *hypoquebrachine*, *quebrachamine*, *aspidospermine* ($C_{22}H_{30}O_2N_2$), *aspidospermatine* ($C_{22}H_{28}O_2N_2$), and *aspidosamine*.

queen (kwēn), *n.* [ME. *quen*, *quene*, queen, AS. *cwēn* wife, queen, woman; akin to OS. *quān* wife, woman, Icel. *kvān* wife, queen, Goth. *qēns*. See QUEAN.] **1.** A wife of a king.
2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female monarch; as, Mary, *queen* of Scots; *Queen* Anne.
3. A woman eminent in power or attractions; the highest of her kind; as, a *queen* in society; — also used of cities, countries, etc. "Albion, *queen* of isles." *Cowper.*
4. The fertile, or fully developed, female of social bees, ants, and termites, whose function in the colony is reproduction; — distinguished from the workers, soldiers, or

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Quash'ee, Quash'ie (kwŏsh'ē), *n.* [Tshi (Ashanti) *kwasi* boy born on Sunday, *Kwasida* Sunday.] A negro personal name; sometimes [*l. c.*], any negro.
quash'ey (kwŏsh'ĭ), *n.* Prob., a quash. *Rare.*
quasi. ✝ QUASSIA.
||**qua'si ag'num com-mit'te-re lu'po.** [L.] Like intrusting the lamb to the wolf.
quasi corporation, quasi deposit, quasi easement. See QUASI.
||**qua'si ex con-trac'tu.** [L.] *Law.* As if from or by contract. See QUASI CONTRACT.
quasi export, quasi extraterritorial, quasi fiction, quasi import, quasi intuitive, quasi legal, quasi loan, quasi market, quasi notarial. See QUASI.
quasi partner. See PARTNER, 3.
qua'si-pe'ri-od'ic. *a. Math.* Reproducing to within a factor or an additive quantity under certain linear substitutions of the arguments; — said of a function.
quasi possession. See QUASI, and *Citation* (below).
The doctrine of possession has been extended, under the name of *quasi possession*, or of possessio juris, to the control which may be exercised over advantages, short of ownership, which may be derived from objects. A right of way, an advowson or perpetual right of appointment to a benefice, and similar rights . . . are susceptible of a *quasi possession*. *T. E. Holland.*
quasi private, quasi public. See QUASI. — **quasi public corporation.** See CORPORATION, 3.
quasi pupillary substitution. See SUBSTITUTION.
quasi recognition, quasi severalty. See QUASI.
quasi sovereign. See QUASI; also *Citation* (below).
The phrase "half sovereign states" was invented by J. J. Moser to describe states possessing some of the attributes of sovereignty. Under this class are grouped very diverse communities. There are states which possess some attributes of sovereignty, but not others; states possessing internal autonomy, but not externally independent; states which are more or less under the influence of others. There are also states which have certain of the attributes of sovereignty, but are subject to servitudes or burthens imposed by treaty, usage, or force. . . . The self-governing colonies may be classed as "half sovereign states" or "*quasi sovereign*." *Encyc. Brit.*
quasi space, quasi spatial, quasi temporal, quasi territorial, quasi testamentary, quasi trial, quasi tribal. See QUASI.
quasi usufruct. See USUFRUCT.
quasi wife. See QUASI.
quas'ky (kwăs'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). [Of North Amer. Indian origin.] The oquassa.
quass. Var. of KVASS.
quass, *v. i.* [Cf. OLG. *quassen*, *quatzen*.] To quaff. *Obs.*
quas-sa'tion (kwă-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *quassatio*, fr. *quassare* to shake. See QUASH to crush.] A shaking. *Rare.* — **quas'sa-tive** (kwăs'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* *Rare.*
quasse. ✝ KVASS, QUASH, QUASS.
quasum. ✝ WHOSOME.
quasy. ✝ QUEASY.
quat. ✝ QUOTH, WHAT.
quat (kwăt). Scot. var. of QUIT.
quat, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *quatir* to hit, strike, press down, and E. SQUAT.] To squash, beat, or press down; also, to glut; satiate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
quat (*dial.* kwăt, kwŏt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A pimple; boil; blister; pustule; sty; also, by extension, a disagreeable, offensive, or annoying, person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
quat, *v. i.* [OF. *quatir*, *quaitir*, in reflexive use. Cf. SQUAT.] To squat. — **quat**, *n.* Both *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
quat (*dial.* kwăt, kwŏt), *a.* [See QUAT, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Squat; lying close; also, collapsed; flat.
2. Dull, as from satiety in eating; glutted.
quat. *Abbr.* Quattuor (L., four).
qua-ta' (kwä-tä'). Var. of COAITA.
quatch (kwĕch). Var. of QUETCH.
quatch (kwŏch), *n.* [Cf. QUETCH to move, stir.] A word. *Obs.*
quatch, *a.* Prob., squat; flat. *Obs.* *Shak.*
quatched. Obs. pret. of QUETCH.
quate. ✝ WHATE.
||**qua'te-nus** (kwā'tē-nŭs), *adv.* [L., how far; *quā* where + *tenus* up to.] As; as far as.
qua'ter. ✝ QUATRE.
qua'ter-cen'te-na-ry, *n.* [L. *quater* four times.] A four-hundredth anniversary.
qua'ter-cous'in, *n.* ✝ CATER-COUSIN.
quatereme, *n.* [OF. *quatrie(s)me*.] A duty, as on wines, amounting to one fourth. *Obs.*
quaterfoil. ✝ QUATREFOIL.
qua'tern (kwā'tẽrn; kwȧ-tûrn'), *a.* [L. *quaterni* four each.] Having four quarters or divisions; fourfold; quadruple.
qua-ter'nal (kwȧ-tûr'nȧl).
quat'er-na'ri-an (kwăt'ẽr-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* = QUATERNARY. *Rare.*
quat'er-na'ri-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L., quaternary.] *Lat. Pros.* A verse of four feet, usually one in iambic, trochaic, or anapæstic verse.
qua-ter'ni-on, *v. t.* To divide or arrange in quaternions. *Rare.*
qua-ter'ni-on-ist, *n.* See -IST.
qua-ter'ni-ta'ri-an (kwȧ-tûr'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A believer in a quaternity. *Rare.*
||**qua-ter'no** (kwä-tẽr'nō), *n.* [It. (Genoese).] See LOTTERY, 1.
quateron. ✝ QUADROON.
qua'ters (kā'tẽrz), *n. pl.* Caters. See CHANGE RINGING.
quatertemper, quatertemps. *n.* [OF. *quatuortempre*, L. *quattuor tempora*.] Quater-tenses. *Obs.*
qua'ter-tens'es (kā'tẽr-tĕn'sĕz), *n. pl.* [OF. *quatre tens*, a trans. of L. *quattuor tempora*. See CATER four; TENSE, *n.*] The ember days. *Archaic.*
quatervois, *n.* [From *carfax*, influenced by F. *quatre* four, and *voie* way. *Oxf. E. D.*] = CARFAX. *Obs.*
quath. ✝ QUOTH.
quat'kin. ✝ WHATKIN.
quat'rayle (kwŏt'rāl), *n.* [Cf. F. *quatre* four + E. *aiel*.] A great-great-great-grandfather. *Rare.*
quat're-ble (kăt'rē-b'l), *n.* [Influenced by *treble*.] *Music.* A voice part one octave higher than the mean. *Obs.*
qua'tre-feuille' (kä'tẽr-fû'y'; kȧ'tr'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *quatre feuilles* four leaves. See FOIL a leaf.] = QUATREFOIL.
quat're-fo'li-at'ed (kăt'ẽr-fō'lĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Quatrefoiled.
quat'reme, -rime, *n.* Quatereme.
qua'tre point (kä'tẽr; kȧ'tr'). [F. *quatre* four.] *Backgammon.* The fourth point from the outer edge on each home table.
quatribill. ✝ QUATREBLE.
qua'trin (kwä'trĭn), *n.* A small coin; a farthing; a quattrino (see COIN). *Obs. or R.*
quatrivial. ✝ QUADRIVIAL.
quatron. ✝ QUARTERN.
qua-troon'. ✝ QUADROON.
quat'ter. ✝ QUATRE.
quat'tie (kwŏt'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. QUARTER.] See COIN.
||**quat-tri'no** (kwät-trē'nō), *n.* [It., fr. *quattro* four, L. *quattuor*.] See COIN.
||**Quat'tro-cen-tis'ta** (kwät'trō-chĕn-tēs'tä), *n.*; *pl.* -TISTI (-tē). [It.] = QUATTROCENTIST.
quaught, *v. t.* [Cf. QUAFF.] To quaff. *Obs.*
quauk (kwäk). Scot. var. of QUAKE.
quaume. ✝ QUALM.
quave (kwāv), *n.* & *v. i.* Quaver; tremble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
quave'mire', *n.* Quagmire. *Obs.*
quaver. ✝ QUIVER.
qua'ver-er, *n.* One who quavers.
qua'ver-ing-ly, *adv.* of *quavering*, p. pr.
qua'ver-y (kwā'vẽr-ĭ), *a.* Quavering. *Rare.*
qua'ver-y-ma'ver-y (-mā'vẽr-ĭ), *a.* [See QUAVER.] Hesitating; uncertain. *Dial. Eng.*
qua-vi'ver, *n.* [Cf. OF. *vivre*, *wivre*, viper.] The sea dragon. *Obs.*
qua'vy, *a.* [From QUAVE, *v.*] Flabby. *Obs.*
quaw (kwä), *n.* [Cf. QUAGMIRE.] A quagmire. *Scot.*
quawk (kwôk; kwäk), *n.* & *v.* 1. Caw; screech. *Dial.* 2. A night heron. *U. S.*
quax, *v. t.* To quaff. *Obs.*
quay. ✝ WHEY.
quay, *v. t.* [Perh. for *quail*.] To subdue; quell. *Obs.*
quayer. ✝ QUIRE.
quay'ful (kē'fo͝ol), *a.* See -FUL.
quay punt (kē). A straight-stemmed, square-sterned, fore-and-aft-rigged, mainmast and mizzenmast boat, used for taking stores to ships, fishing, etc., about Falmouth, Eng. *Local.*
quayre. ✝ QUIRE.
que. ✝ CUE.
que. Var. of QUEY.
Que. *Abbr.* Quebec.
queach (kwēch), *n.* A thicket. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
queach'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Boggy; marshy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. Of the nature of a queach; bushy. *Obs.*
quead. ✝ QUED.
queal (kwēl), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. QUAIL, *v.*] To quail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
quean, *v. i.* To go about with queans.
quean'ish, *a.* Queanlike. *Rare.*
queare. ✝ QUIRE.
quease, *v. t.* [Cf. SQUEEZE.] To squeeze. *Obs.*
quea'si-ly (kwē'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of QUEASY.
quea'si-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
quea'som (*dial.* kwē'zŭm), *v. t.* & *i.* To smother; choke. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
queat. ✝ QUIET.
queave. ✝ QUAVE.
quea'zen. ✝ QUEASOM. *Obs.*
quebas, *n.* An old card game.
Que-bec' oak (kwē-bĕk'). [From *Quebec*, province of Canada.] The American white oak; — so called in England.
que-brach'ite (kwē-brăk'īt), *n.* [*quebracho* + *-ite*.] *Chem.* A sweet crystalline substance, $C_7H_{14}O_6$, occurring in quebracho bark, the methyl ether of *l*-inosite.
||**que-bra'da** (kā-brä'thä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Ravine; gorge; gap; fissure.
queb'rith (kwĕb'rĭth), *n.* [OF. *quebrit*, *quibrith*, Ar. *kibrit*.] *Alchemy.* Sulphur. *Obs.*
quecchen. ✝ QUETCH.
quech. ✝ QUAICH, QUEACH, QUETCH, WHICH.
Quech'ua (kĕch'wȧ), **Quech'uan** (-wăn). Vars. of QUICHUA, QUICHUAN.
queck, *v. i.* [Cf. QUACK, *v.*] To quack. *Obs.*
qued, quede, *a.* [ME. *qued*, n. & a., evil; cf. AS. *cwēad* dung.] Evil; bad. — **quedly**, *adv.* — **quedness**, *n.* All *Obs.*
qued, quede, *n.* Evil; also, an evil person; specif., the Devil. *Obs.*
quede. ✝ CUD, QUIDE.
qued'ful, *a.* Full of evil. *Obs.*
qued'ship, *n.* Quedness. *Obs.*
quedur. ✝ WHITHER.
quee (kwē; kwā). Var. of QUEY.
queech'y (kwēch'ĭ), *a.* Sickly; feeble; small. *Dial. Eng.*
queed. ✝ QUED, QUID.
queel (*dial.* kwēl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of QUAIL.
queem, queem'ly, etc. Scot. vars. of QUEME, etc.
queen (kwēn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of QUEAN.
queen. Var. of QUIN.

other forms of females which are members of the colony. See HONEYBEE, *Illust.*
5. *Chess.* The most powerful piece, moving across any number of unoccupied squares in a straight line. See 1st CHESS, 1.
6. A playing card bearing the picture of a queen.
7. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.
8. A female cat, specif. one of a fancy breed.

Queen Anne's Bounty, *Eng. Hist.*, a trust fund (now considerably augmented by parliamentary grants and private gifts) founded, with the revenue of the annates or first fruits, by Queen Anne by her royal charter confirmed by 2 & 3 Anne (1703) c. 11 for the augmentation of poor clerical livings. — **Q. Anne's lace** *or* **laces**, the wild carrot, in allusion to the finely cut involucre. — **Q. Anne's pocket melon**, the dudaim melon. — **Q. Anne style.** **a** *Arch.* A style of English building prevalent early in the 18th century, characterized by modified classic ornament, and generally unpretentious design; by the use of red brickwork, in which even relief ornament is carved; and by general fitness for domestic architecture. The name was also given, after 1875, in England and the United States, to designs, as in wood-built cottages, of which many had little 18th-century character. **b** *Furniture.* A style prevalent in England under Dutch influence, about 1690-1740. It is marked by the increased use of upholstery and marquetry, the vogue of Oriental goods, and the greater attention to comfort, as in shapes of chair backs, the introduction of the bureau bookcase, separate mirrors, etc. A characteristic feature is the cabriole. — **Q. Anne's War**, that part (1702-13) of the Spanish Succession War fought in America. During it the French and Indians several times raided New England, and Port Royal (Annapolis) in Acadia was captured by Colonial and British troops. — **Q. Berenice's Hair**, *Astron.*, the constellation Coma Berenices. — **Q. City**, *or* **Q. of the West**, Cincinnati, once a commercial metropolis of the West. — **Q. City of the Lakes**, Buffalo, New York; — so called because of its situation and its commercial importance. — **Q. Mary's cushion**. See CUSHION, *n.*, 4. — **Q. of Hearts**, Elizabeth (1596-1662), daughter of James I., of England, the unfortunate queen of Bohemia; — so called because of her engaging manner. — **q. of heaven.** **a** Astarte. **b** Among Roman Catholics, the Virgin Mary. **c** The moon. — **Q. of Hungary's water.** See HUNGARY WATER. — **Q. of May.** See MAY QUEEN. — **q. of night**, the moon. — **Q. of the Adriatic**, Venice; — so called because of its situation and its control for centuries of the commerce of the East. — **Q. of the Antil'les** (ăn-tĭl'ēz; ăn'tēl'), Cuba. — **Q. of the East**, a Zenobia, queen of Palmyra; — a title assumed by her in 267 after the death of her husband, Odenathus. **b** Antioch, the ancient capital of Syria. **c** Sometimes, Batavia, in Java. — **q. of the meadow**, the European meadowsweet (*Ulmaria ulmaria*); also, *U. pentapetala*, or any of several species of *Spiræa*. — **q. of the prairie**, an American spiræa (*Spiræa lobata*) with ample clusters of pale pink flowers. — **q. of the tides**, the moon. — **q. of the water**, an artificial fly for trout and bass, having a yellow silk and brown feather body, wings of mallard's breast feather, and brown hackle.

queen (kwēn), *v. t.*; QUEENED (kwēnd); QUEEN'ING. **1.** To make a queen of; as, to *queen* a woman.
2. To govern or control as a queen.
3. *Chess.* To make a queen (or other piece, at the player's discretion) of (a pawn) by moving it to the eighth row.
4. To provide a queen for; as, to *queen* a hive of bees.

queen, *v. i.* **1.** To act as, or wield the power of, a queen.
2. *Chess.* To become a queen.

queen apple. An old variety of cider apple.

queen bee. A fertile or fully developed female bee, esp. of the honeybee. See QUEEN, *n.*, 4.

queen butterfly. A large brown white-spotted butterfly (*Anosia berenice*) of the warmer parts of America. It is closely related to the monarch butterfly.

queen cactus. An ornamental cactaceous plant (*Phyllocactus stenopetalus*) with long crenately margined flat joints and large white flowers with red styles.

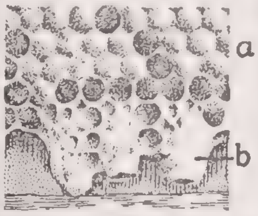

Portion of Honeycomb (⅓), showing *a* Worker Cells; *b* Queen Cells. (1/12)

queen cage. *Apiculture.* A small cage to hold a queen bee, as for shipment.

queen cell. One of the large, irregular, thick-walled special cells in which the larvæ of the female, or queen, bees are reared. In the hive a number of such cells are usually found attached to the bottom of a comb.

queen conch. Any of several large tropical marine gastropods of the genera *Cassis* and *Strombus*, esp. *C. cameo*, whose shell is much used for making cameos.

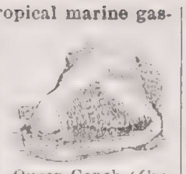
Queen Conch (*Cassis cameo*) (1/12)

queen consort. The wife of a reigning king. *Blackstone.*

queen'craft' (kwēn'krȧft'), *n.* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen.

queen dowager. The widow of a king.

queen excluder. *Apiculture.* A device, usually of perforated metal, used to shut off the queen bee from certain parts of the hive but permit the workers to pass.

queen'fish', *n.* A California scia-noid food fish (*Seriphus politus*). The back is bluish, the sides and belly silvery.

queen'ing, *n.* Any of several kinds of apples, as *summer queening*, *scarlet queening*, and *early queening*. An apple called *queening* was cultivated in England 200 years ago.

queen'ite (kwēn'īt), *n.* [*queen* + *-ite*.] One who supports or upholds a queen, as [*cap.*] an adherent of Queen Caroline of England (1796-1821), or of Queen Isabella II. of Spain against the Carlists.

queen lily. Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Phædranassa*, or its large rose-colored flower.

queen'ly (kwēn'lĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *cwēnlic* feminine.] Like, becoming, or suitable to, a queen. — **queen'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **queen'ly**, *adv.*

queen mother. A queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen.

queen'-post', *n.* One of two vertical tie posts in a roof truss, or other framed truss of similar form. See KING-POST.

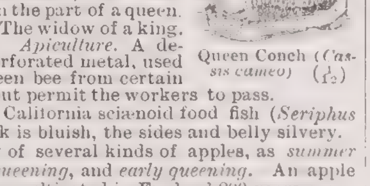
Queen-post Roof. *AB* Tiebeam; *DG EF* Queen-Posts; *DE* Straining Piece; *AD BE* Principal Rafters; *AC BC* Rafters

queen regent. A reigning queen, either in behalf of another or in her own right.

queen regnant. A queen reigning in her own right.

queen'root' (kwēn'rōōt'), *n.* A euphorbiaceous herb (*Stillingia sylvatica*) of the southern United States. Its root is used in medicine as an alterative and expectorant.

Queens'land (kwēnz'lănd), *n.* A state in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Queensland bean. = LEICHHARDT'S BEAN. — **Q. box**, an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Tristania macrophylla*) having hard wood. — **Q. ebony**, either of two Australian ebenaceous trees (*Maba geminata* and *M. laurina*) whose wood resembles ebony. — **Q. fire tree**, the Queensland tulip. — **Q. grass-cloth plant**, an Australian fiber plant (*Pipturus argenteus*) whose product is used in the manufacture of cloth. — **Q. hemp**, a malvaceous herb (*Sida rhombifolia*), of wide distribution in the tropics. It yields a fine soft bast fiber superior to jute in strength. In Australia it is used as a forage plant under the names *paddy lucern* and *native lucern*; it is employed medicinally as a demulcent, being also called *jellyleaf*. — **Q. kauri.** See DUNDATHU PINE. — **Q. nut**, an Australian proteaceous tree (*Macadamia ternifolia*); also, its nut or fruit, which is about an inch in diameter, and contains a single round edible seed, or sometimes two hemispherical seeds. — **Q. plum**, the Burdekin plum. — **Q. poplar**, an Australasian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Homalanthus leschenaultianus*), with poplarlike leaves. — **Q. sandalwood**, an Australian myoporaceous tree (*Pholidia mitchelli*) having a hard wood valuable for cabinetwork. — **Q. sorrel**, an Australian species of hibiscus (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*) whose leaves are somewhat acid. — **Q. tulip.** **a** An Australian proteaceous tree (*Stenocarpus cunninghamii*) having brilliant red flowers; — called also *fire tree* or *Queensland fire tree*. **b** The waratah. — **Q. tulipwood**, the variegated wood of an Australian sapindaceous tree (*Harpullia pendula*).

queer (kwēr), *a.*; QUEER'ER (-ẽr); QUEER'EST. [Perh. fr. G. *quer* cross, oblique, athwart (cf. *querkopf* a queer fellow), OHG. *twer*, *twerh*, *dwerah*; akin to D. *dwars*, AS. *þweorh* thwart, bent, twisted, Icel. *þverr* thwart, transverse. Cf. THWART, *a.*] **1.** At variance with what is usual or normal in character, appearance, or action; differing in some odd way from what is ordinary; odd; singular; strange; peculiar; as, a *queer* story, act, look.
2. Suspicious; questionable; as, a *queer* transaction. *Colloq.*
3. Not quite well; qualmish; faint.
4. Spurious; sham; counterfeit. *Slang.*
Syn. — See STRANGE.

Queer Street. An imaginary street or place of abode for queer people, esp. for people who have become, or are likely to become, entangled in difficulties of any kind.
The more it looks like *Queer Street*, the less I ask. *Stevenson.*

queg'a- (kwĕg'ȧ-). *Elec.* A combining form indicating one thousand million million (10^{15}, or one quadrillion); — used like *mega*.

quell (kwĕl), *v. t.*; QUELLED (kwĕld); QUELL'ING. [ME. *quellen* to kill, AS. *cwellan*, causative of *cwelan* to die; akin to D. *kwellen* to torment, OHG. *quellen*, G. *quälen*, Icel. *kvelja*, and AS. *cwalu* slaughter, death.] **1.** To kill; also, rare, to dash or beat out or down. *Obs.*
The ducks cried as [if] men would them *quelle*. *Chaucer.*
2. To overpower; subdue; put down; suppress.
The nation obeyed the call, rallied round the sovereign, and enabled him to *quell* the disaffected minority. *Macaulay.*
3. To quiet; allay; pacify; as, to *quell* grief.
Much did his words the gentle lady *quell*. *Spenser.*
Syn. — Subdue, crush, overpower, reduce, put down, repress, suppress; quiet, allay, calm, pacify.

quench (kwĕnch; 140), *v. t.*; QUENCHED (kwĕncht); QUENCH'ING. [ME. *quenchen*, AS. *cwencan* in *ācwencan* to extinguish utterly, causative of *cwincan*, *ācwincan*, to decrease, disappear; cf. OFries. *kwinka* to be extinguished.] **1.** To extinguish; overwhelm; make an end of; — said orig. of flame and fire; as, to *quench* a fire; to *quench* a light. Hence, of emotions, sensations, etc., to subdue; suppress; extinguish; as, to *quench* hate, love, desires, etc.
The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of his infamy. *Shak.*
2. To extinguish the flame or fire of; as, to *quench* a candle.
3. To extinguish by satisfying, as thirst; to slake.
4. To destroy; overwhelm; crush.
As fancying that her glory would be great
According to his greatness whom she *quench'd*. *Tennyson.*
5. To cool suddenly, as heated steel, in tempering.
6. To slake (lime). *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — Extinguish, still, stifle; allay, cool, check.

quench, *v. i.* To become extinguished; to go out; — said of fire or something burning; hence, of passions, sensations, etc., or of persons experiencing such, to subside; to become calm or cool. *Shak.*

que-nelle' (kĕ-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A forcemeat ball, usually of chicken or veal, commonly cooked in boiling water or fried in deep fat.

que-nouille' train'ing (kĕ-nōō'y'). [F. *quenouille* distaff.] *Hort.* A method of training trees or shrubs in the shape of a cone or distaff by tying down the branches.

Quenouille Training.

quer'ce-tin (kwûr'sē-tĭn), *n.* [See QUERCITRON.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, the true dyestuff of quercitron, being formed by the decomposition of quercitrin. It also occurs in apple-tree bark, horse-chestnut leaves, etc. It is a derivative of γ-pyrone. — **quer-cet'ic** (kwẽr-sĕt'ĭk; -sē'tĭk), *a.*

quer'ci-tan'nic (kwûr'sĭ-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *quercus* an oak + E. *tannic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating the tannic acid (called also **quer'ci-tan'nin** [-ĭn]) of oak bark.

quer'cit-ron (kwûr'sĭt-rŭn), *n.* [G. *quercitron*-gelb, fr. L. *quercus* an oak + G *citrongelb* citron yellow.] **1. a** A large timber oak (*Quercus velutina*) of the eastern United States, having foliage resembling that of the red oak, but with a yellow inner bark. **b** The bark of this tree, used in tanning and dyeing.
2. A yellow dyestuff consisting of the crushed or rasped inner bark. See QUERCITRIN.

Quer'cus (kwûr'kŭs), *n.* [L., an oak.] *Bot.* An immense genus of hardwood fagaceous trees and shrubs, the oaks, widely distributed over the Northern Hemisphere, but most abundant in temperate climates. The genus is distinguished by the solitary pistillate flower in each involucre, becoming in fruit the characteristic structure known as an *acorn*. The leaves vary from narrowly linear to broadly elliptical, with many different types of lobation; in texture they may be thin or coriaceous. *Quercus* includes about 250 species, many of which yield very valuable hard wood. See OAK, 1; also WHITE OAK, CORK OAK, LIVE OAK, etc.

quer'i-man' (kwĕr'ĭ-măn'), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name; cf. Sp. *curimato* a fish resembling salmon. Pg. *curiman* a Braz.

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queen bolt. *Arch.* A rod serving as a queen-post in a roof truss.
queen cake. A small sweet currant cake.
queen cat. See QUEEN, *n.*, 8.
queen closer. *Building.* A closer less than half a brick. [25.
Queen Day. Lady Day, March
queen'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
queen fern. The royal fern.
queen gold. In medieval England, a revenue of the queen consisting of an additional tenth that had to be paid by every one that fined to the king.
queen'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
queen'ing, *n.* *Apiculture.* The act of introducing a queen bee into a colony or hive.
Queen'ist, *n.* A Queenite: — used of adherents of Mary, queen of Scots. *Obs.*
Queen Labe. See LABE, QUEEN.
queen'less, *a.* See -LESS.
queen'let, *n.* A petty queen.
queen'like', *a.* Queenly.
Queen Mab. See MAB, QUEEN.
queen note. See PAPER, *n.*, 1, *Table.* [of olive.
queen olive. Any large variety
queen pigeon. Any of several crowned pigeons, esp. *Goura victoria.* [ADVOCATE. *Scot.*
Queen's Advocate. = LORD
queen's arm. A musket.
queen's'-balm', *n.* The alyssum.
Queen's Bench, Queen's Bench Division. See KING'S BENCH, etc. [berry.
queen's'-ber'ry, *n.* The cloud-
queen's color *or* **colour.** See ROYAL COLOR. [COUNSEL.
queen's counsel. See KING'S
queen's'-de-light', *n.* The queenroot. [ENGLISH.
queen's English. See KING'S
queen's evidence. See KING'S EVIDENCE.
queen's'-flow'er, *n.* The bloodwood *Lagerstrœmia flos-reginæ*, or its flower.
queen's gambit. See 1st CHESS, 1.
queen's'-gil'li-flow'er, *n.* The damewort.
queen's head. A postage stamp bearing the queen's head. *Eng.*
queen's'-herb', *n.* Tobacco.
queen'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
queen's'-Ju-ly'-flow'er, *n.* The damewort.
queen's keys. = KING'S KEYS.
queen's'-lil'y, *n.* **a** The torch lily. **b** The Mexican lily.
queen's metal. An alloy somewhat resembling pewter or britannia, essentially tin with a slight admixture of antimony, bismuth, and lead or copper.
queen's'-nee'dle-wort', *n.* Meadowsweet.
queen's peace. = KING'S PEACE.
Queen's Remembrancer. **1** See REMEMBRANCER, 1.
2. An officer having the administration of the queen consort's affairs. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
queen's'-root'. Var. of QUEENROOT. [SHILLING.
queen's shilling. See under
queen's ware. Glazed English earthenware of a cream color; cream-colored Wedgwood ware.
queen's yellow. = TURPETH, 2.
queen truss. *Arch.* A truss framed with queen-posts.
queen'weed', *n.* Wild parsnip.
queen'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* An Australian cunoniaceous timber tree (*Davidsonia pruriens*).
queer. † CHOIR, QUERE, QUIRE.
queer, *n.* Counterfeit money. *Slang.*
queer (kwēr), *n.* A joint in rock or quartz. *Cornwall, Eng.*
queer, *v. t.* [From QUEER, *a.*] **1.** To puzzle. *Dial. Eng.* or *Slang.* [*Slang.*
2. To ridicule; banter; rally.
3. To spoil the effect or success of, as by ridicule; to spoil. *Slang.*
queer'er, *n.* One who queers.
queer'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
queer'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
queer'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*queer* + *-ity*.] Queerness. *Rare.*
queer'ly, *adv.* of QUEER.
queern. † QUERN.
queer'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
queer'y (kwēr'ĭ), *a.* Having queers, as rock. *Cornwall, Eng.*
queer'y-mad'am (kwēr'ĭ-măd'ăm). [Cf. F. *cuisse-madame*.] A variety of pear. [Ringdove.
queest (kwēst), *n.* [Cf. CUSHAT.]
queet (kwēt), *n.* [Cf. 1st COOT.] The coot. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
queez'-mad'am (kwēz'măd'ăm), *n.* = QUEERY-MADAM.
queff. † QUAICH.
quegh (kwāĸ). Var. of QUAICH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
quehte. Obs. pret. of QUETCH.
queif. † COIF.
queim'ish. † SQUEAMISH.
queine. † QUEAN, QUEEN.
queint. † QUENT.
queint. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of QUAINT. [QUENCH.
queint. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
queir. † CHOIR, QUEER.
queisen. † SQUEEZE.
queisie. † QUEASY.
queist. Var. of QUEEST.
queite. Obs. pret. of QUETCH.
quek. † QUECK, QUICK.
quek, *n.* A checkerboard; also, a game played on one. *Obs.*
queke. † QUEK, QUICK.
quel. Quell. *Ref. Sp.*
quelch (kwĕlch; kwĕlsh), *v. i.* To make a sucking or gulping sound; to squelch. *Chiefly Dial.*
queld. Quelled. *Ref. Sp.*
queldepoynte, *n.* [See COUNTERPOINT counterpane.] A counterpane. *Obs.* [die. *Obs.*
quele, *v. i.* [AS. *cwelan*.] To
quele. † WHEEL.
Que'le-a (kwē'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of African birds. **b** [*l. c.*] A bird of the genus; esp., *Q. sanguinirostris*, a red-billed species, kept as a cage bird.
quelet, *n.* [OF. *cueillete*, *colleite*, prop., a collection. Cf. CULET an assessment.] A gathering; congregation. *Obs.*
que'lis (kā'lēs). Var. of QUILEZ.
quelke. † WHELK.
quell, *v. i.* [See QUELL, *v. t.*] = QUAIL. *Obs.*
quell, *n.* **1.** Killing; esp., wholesale slaughter. *Obs.* [ing. *R.*
2. Power of quelling, or subdu-
quell, *v. i.* [Akin to G. *quellen*.] To well, or flow out. *Rare.*
quell'er, *n.* [AS. *cwellere* killer.] One who quells.
quel'li-o, *n.* [Sp. *cuello*, L. *collum* neck.] A neck ruff. *Obs.*
quelm, *v. t.* [AS. *cwelman*, *cwylman*.] To slay; destroy. *Obs.* — **quelm'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
quelme. † WHELM.
quelque-chose. † KICKSHAW.
quelt. † KILT.
queit. Obs. p. p. of QUELL.
quelwrighte. † WHEELWRIGHT.
que-ma'do (kē-mä'dō; 146), *n.* [Sp., p. p. of *quemar* to burn.] A burned district. *Texas.*
‖ **quem di di'li-gunt a'do-les'cens mo'ri-tur** (dĭl'ĭ-gŭnt ăd'ō-lĕs'ĕnz mŏr'ĭ-tŭr). [L.] He whom the gods love dies while a youth.
Plautus (*Bacchides*, IV. vii. 18)
queme (kwēm), *a.* [Cf. AS. *gecwēme*, akin to *cwēman*, *gecwēman*, to please, and E. *come*.] Pleasant; agreeable; as: **a** Comely; also, tidy; neat. **b** Suitable; fitting; also, handy. **c** Snug; quiet; of the water, calm. **d** Skillful; quick-witted. — **queme'ly**, *adv.* — **queme'ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
queme, *n.* Pleasure. *Obs.*
queme, *adv.* Quemely. *Obs.*
queme, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cwēman*, akin to *cuman* to come.] To please; suit; fit; satisfy. *Obs.*
queme'ful, *a.* Kindly; pleasant; merciful. *Obs.* — **queme'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
quen. † QUEAN, QUEEN, WHEN.
quence. † QUENCH.
quench, *n.* Act of quenching, or state of being quenched. *Rare.*
quench'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **quench'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
quenche. † QUINCE.
quench'er, *n.* One that quenches.
quench hook. A plumber's tool consisting of a thin bar of iron bent into a hook at one end and a handle at the other.
quench'less, *a.* Unquenchable. — **quench'less-ly**, *adv.* — **quench'less-ness**, *n.* *All Archaic.*
quenchour, *n.* Act of quenching. *Obs.*
quencht. Quenched. *Ref. Sp.*
quene. † QUEAN, QUEEN.
quengeoun. † CONGEON.
quenqueste. † CONQUEST.
quent. † QUAINT.
quent. Obs. p. p. of QUENCH.
quent, *n.* [Sp. *cuento*.] A million. *Obs.*
quent, *v. t. & i.* [From old p. p. *quent*, *queint*, of *quench*.] To quench. *Obs.* [of QUAINTANCE.
quent'ance. Obs. or dial. Eng.
Quen'tin, *n.* See QUINTIN.
quen'tin, *n.* A kind of French linen, said to have come from St. Quentin in Picardy. *Obs.*
quentise. † QUAINTISE.
queor. † CHOIR.
quep. Archaic corrupt. of CUP.
quequer. † COCKER, a quiver.
quer. † CHOIR.
queral. † CORAL.
quer-ce'tum (kwẽr-sē'tŭm), *n.* [L.] A plantation of oak trees.
querche. † CURCH.
quer'cin (kwûr'sĭn), *n.* [L. *quercus* oak + *-in*.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance obtained from oak bark, believed by some to be impure quercite.
quer'cine (-sĭn; -sīn), *a.* [L. *quercinus*, fr. *quercus* oak.] Pertaining to or designating the oak.
quer'cite (-sīt), *n.* *Chem.* A sweet crystalline substance, $C_6H_7(OH)_5$, found in acorns. It is a pentacid alcohol.
quer'ci-tin (-sĭ-tĭn), *n.* [See QUERCITRIN.] = QUERCETIN.
quer'cit-rin (-sĭt-rĭn), *n.* [See QUERCITRON.] *Chem.* A bitter, yellow, crystalline glucoside occurring in quercitron bark. It yields quercetin. [1 a.
quercitron oak. = QUERCITRON,
quer-civ'o-rous (kwẽr-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *quercus* oak + *-vorous*.] Feeding on oak trees.
quercke. † QUIRK.
querdiynge. † CODLING.
quere. † CHOIR, QUIRE.
quere. Var. of QUÆRE.
quere (*dial.* kwēr; kwâr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of QUEER.
quere (*dial.* kwēr, kwâr), *v. i.* [OF. *querre*, 3d sing. pres. *quiert*, L. *quaerere*.] To ask; inquire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
quereboly. † CUIR-BOUILLI.
querel, querele. † QUARREL.
‖ **que-re'la** (kwē-rē'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Civil Law.* An action in a court of justice; also, the bill of complaint therein.
querele, *n.* [See 2d QUARREL.] *Law.* An action or complaint in a court. *Obs.*
quereler. † QUARRELER.
querelous. † QUARRELOUS, QUERULOUS.
que'rent (kwē'rĕnt), *n.* [L. *quaerens*, p. pr. of *quaerere* to inquire.] An inquirer. *Rare.*
que'rent, *n.* [L. *querens*, p. pr.] *Law.* A complainant; a plaintiff. *Obs.* — *a.* Complaining. *Obs.*
quereour. † QUARRIER.
querester. † CHORISTER.
querf. † WHARF.
‖ **que-ri'da** (kā-rē'thä; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -RIDAS (*Sp.* -thäs). [Sp.] A mistress; a prostitute. *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.* [who queries.
que'ri-er (kwē'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One

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fish.] Any of several West Indian mullets, esp. the white mullet (*Mugil curema*) and *M. brasiliensis.*

Queriman (*Mugil brasiliensis*)

quer′i-mo′ni-ous (kwĕr′ĭ-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *querimonia* a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain. See QUERULOUS.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain. — **quer′i-mo′ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **quer′i-mo′ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

quer′i-mo-ny (kwĕr′ĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *querimonia.*] A complaint or complaining. *E. Hall.*

que′rist (kwē′rĭst), *n.* [See QUERY.] One who inquires, or asks questions. *Swift.*

quern (kwûrn), *n.* [AS. *cweorn, cwyrn*: akin to D. *kweern*, OHG. *quirn*, Icel. *kvern*, Sw. *qvarn*, Dan. *quærn*, *kværn*, Goth. *qairnus* (in *asiluqairnus*), Lith. *girnos.*] **1.** A primitive mill for grinding grain, consisting of two circular stones, the upper one being turned by hand. *Chaucer.*
2. A small hand mill for grinding spices.

quer′u-lous (kwĕr′ōō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *querulus* and *querulosus*, fr. *queri* to complain. Cf. QUARREL a brawl.] **1.** Apt to find fault; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; as, a *querulous* man or people.
Enmity can hardly be more annoying than *querulous*, jealous, exacting fondness. *Macaulay.*
2. Expressing, or suggestive of, complaint; fretful; whining; as, a *querulous* tone of voice.
Syn. — Complaining, bewailing, lamenting, whining, murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied. See PLAINTIVE.
— **quer′u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **quer′u-lous-ness**, *n.*

que′ry (kwē′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *quaere*, imperative sing. of *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek or search for, to ask, inquire. Cf. ACQUIRE, CONQUER, EXQUISITE, QUEST, REQUIRE.]
1. A question; an inquiry to be answered or solved; — sometimes used to introduce a question or a debatable proposition; as, *Query*, if this would be honorable?
I shall conclude with proposing only some *queries*, in order to a . . . search to be made by others. *Sir I. Newton.*
2. A question in the mind; a doubt; as, I have a *query* about his sincerity.
3. An interrogation point [?] as the sign of a question or a doubt.

que′ry, *v. t.*; QUE′RIED (-rĭd); QUE′RY-ING. **1.** To put questions about; to inquire into; to ask; as, to *query* the items or the amount; to *query* the motive or the fact.
2. To address questions to; to examine by questions.
3. To indicate as doubtful; to question the truth or correctness of; specif., to mark with interrogation marks, as printer's proof, expressing doubt as to a detail.
Syn. — See INQUIRE.

que′ry, *v. i.* To question; also, to have or express doubt.
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate. *Pope.*

quest (kwĕst), *n.* [OF. *queste*, F. *quête*, fr. L. *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek for, to ask, to inquire. Cf. QUERY, QUESTION.] **1.** An inquest. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A jury of inquest. *Now Rare.*
3. Act of seeking, or looking after anything; attempt to find or obtain; search; adventure; as, in *quest* of game; esp., in medieval romance, a chivalrous enterprise
The mind will not be satisfied in its *quest* of truth until it comprehends the world. *F. H. Giddings.*
4. Those who make search or inquiry, taken collectively.
The senate hath sent about three several *quests* to search you out. *Shak.*
5. Request; desire; solicitation; urging.
Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call. *Herbert.*
6. The search of a hound for game; esp., the baying of a hound on seeing game. *Obs. or Dial.*
7. *R. C. Ch.* Collection of alms or donations, esp. for religious uses. See QUÆSTOR, 2.

quest, *v. t.*; QUEST′ED; QUEST′ING. [OF. *quester*, F. *quêter.* See QUEST, *n.*] To search for; to examine; pursue. *Rare.*

quest, *v. i.* **1.** To search a trail, as of game; also, to give tongue; to bay; — said of a dog.
Questing like a hound on a broken trail. *Kipling.*
2. To make a search; to go in pursuit; to go on a quest.
3. To seek alms, esp. for religious uses.

ques′tion (kwĕs′chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *questio*, fr. *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek for, ask. See QUEST, *n.*] **1.** Act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; as, to examine by *question.*
2. Discussion; debate; hence, objection; dispute; doubt; as, that is true beyond *question*; he obeyed without *question.*
There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. *John* iii. 25.
3. Talk; conversation; speech. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Examination with reference to a decisive result; investigation; specif., a judicial or official investigation; also, examination under torture. *Blackstone.*
He that was in *question* for the robbery. *Shak.*
5. That which is asked; inquiry; query.
But this *question* asked
Puts me in doubt. Lives there who loves his pain? *Milton.*
6. Hence, a subject or point of investigation, examination, or debate; theme of inquiry; problem; matter to be inquired into; as, a delicate or doubtful *question.*
7. Specif.: A subject or point of debate, or a proposition being or to be voted on, in a meeting, esp. in a legislative body, also, the putting such a subject or proposal to vote; as, the *question* before the Senate; loud calls for the *question*; — often used alone with interrogative or imperative implication: **a** To recall a speaker from a digression to the subject of debate. **b** To suggest or demand immediate voting on the subject at hand.
8. *pl.* [*cap.*] The Shorter Catechism. *Scot.*
Syn. — Inquiry, query; point, topic, subject.
in, or (*Obs.*) **into, question. a** In debate, dispute, or controversy. *Obs.* **b** In the course of examination or discussion; under consideration; as, the matter or point *in question.* **c** Under judicial examination; on trial. *Obs.* See also under CALL, *v. t.* — **out of q.**, unquestionably. "*Out of question*, 'tis Maria's hand." *Shak.* — **out of the q.**, foreign to the question; beyond the limits or range of consideration; impossible to be considered; not to be thought of. — **q. of privilege.** *Parliamentary Practice*, a question which concerns the security of a member of a legislative body in his special privileges as such. — **questions and commands**, an old game of answering questions and obeying commands. *Obs.*

ques′tion (kwĕs′chŭn), *v. i.*; -TIONED (-chŭnd); -TION-ING. [Cf. F. *questionner.*] **1.** To ask questions; to inquire.
He that *questioneth* much shall learn much. *Bacon.*
2. To converse; discourse; also, to argue; dispute. *Obs.*
I pray you, think you *question* with the Jew. *Shak.*

ques′tion, *v. t.* **1.** To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by queries; to query; as, to *question* a witness.
2. Hence, to subject to judicial examination; also, to challenge; charge; accuse.
3. To doubt of; to be uncertain of; to doubt.
And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*
4. To raise a question about; to call in question; to make objection to; to dispute. "But have power and right to *question* thy bold entrance on this place." *Milton.*
Syn. — See INQUIRE.

ques′tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Admitting of being questioned; inviting, or seeming to invite, inquiry. *Rare.*
2. Liable to question or being questioned; esp., liable to judicial inquiry or action.
3. Open to doubt or to being called in question; doubtful; not sure, exact, or decided; problematical.
It is *questionable* whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *T. Baker.*
4. Of a nature or character open to question; suspicious.
Syn. — Disputable, debatable, uncertain, doubtful, problematical, suspicious, dubious.
— **ques′tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ques′tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

ques′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Asking, in the form of, or involving, questions.

ques′tion-ist, *n.* **1.** Questioner; inquirer.
2. *Eng. Univ.* A candidate for honors or a degree who is near the time of his examination.

ques′tion-less, *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless. *Rare.*

quest′man (kwĕst′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Obs. or Hist.* One legally empowered to make quest, esp. of abuses of weights and measures. Specif.: **a** A churchwarden's assistant; a sidesman. *Hist.* **b** A collector of parish rents. *Obs.*

quet-zal′ (kĕt-säl′; kĕt′săl), **que-zal′** (kē-säl′; 268), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *quetzale*, fr. Mex. *quetzaltototl*, fr. *quetzalli* a large green feather.] A large handsome Central American trogon (*Pharomacrus mocinno*) having a compressed crest, brilliant plumage, and, in the male, upper tail coverts often exceeding two feet in length. The upper parts and throat are iridescent greenish and the under parts crimson. The quetzal was worshiped, either as a deity or as the symbol of a deity, both by the Aztecs and the Mayas, being esp. associated with the worship of Quetzalcoatl, as god of the air. Its plumes were treasured. It is the national emblem of Guatemala, in reference, it is said, to the fact that it cannot live in captivity.

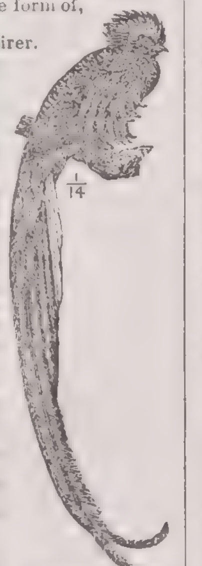

Quetzal.

Quet-zal′co-a′tl (kĕt-säl′kō-ä′t'l; -tā), *n.* [Mex., lit., serpent of the green feather.] In Aztec tradition, a king from whom had been derived the earliest Aztec culture. Quetzalcoatl, driven away by the evil Tezcatlipoca, his brother, set sail for Tlapallan, the Red Land of the southeast, promising to return. Cortez, on landing, was mistaken for him. The myth is variously interpreted as partly historical, as a culture myth, and as a myth of the war of day and night, Quetzalcoatl representing the day deity, Tezcatlipoca the conquering night.

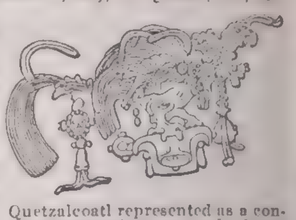

Quetzalcoatl represented as a conventionalized Quetzal. From Palenque.

queue (kū), *n.* [F. See CUE.] **1.** *Her.* An animal's tail.
2. Hence: **a** A tail-like plait of hair worn behind; a pigtail. **b** A line of persons, carriages, etc., as before a ticket window, opera house, or the like. **c** The tailpiece of a violin or other instrument; also, the tail of a musical note. **d** A lance rest. *Obs. or Hist.*

quib′ble (kwĭb′'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. *quib.*] **1.** A pun. *Obsoles.*
2. A shift or turn from the point in question; a trifling or evasive distinction; an evasion; equivocation; cavil.
Quibbles have no place in the search after truth. *I. Watts.*
3. The use of quibbles. *Oxf. E. D.*

quib′ble, *v. i.*; QUIB′BLED (-'ld); QUIB′BLING (-lĭng). **1.** To pun. *Obsoles.*
2. To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or raising any insignificant or impertinent point; to trifle in argument or discourse; to equivocate.
Syn. — Cavil, shuffle, equivocate, trifle.

Qui′ché′ (kē′chā′), *n.* [From the native words *kij* much + *che* trees.] An Indian of an ancient Mayan nation of western Guatemala whose records are said to extend back to the 8th century. The Popol Vuh is their sacred book.

Qui′chua (kē′chwä), *n.* [From native name; cf. Sp *Quichua, Quechua.*] An Indian of the group of Quichuan tribes which established the Peruvian Empire under the Incas.

Qui′chuan (kē′chwăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of South American Indians, including the majority of the civilized tribes of the ancient Peruvian Empire with some wild tribes never subjugated by the Incas.
Most of these Indians are short, but heavy and strong. They are brachycephalic and of remarkably low cranial capacity. Nevertheless, they represent one of the highest of native American civilizations, characterized by agricultural, military, and administrative skill rather than by science or literature, although they were adept potters, weavers, and goldsmiths, and preserved by the aid of the mnemonic quipu a body of legendary lore in part written down since the introduction of writing. Cf AYMARA, YUNCA.

quick (kwĭk), *a.*; QUICK′ER (-ẽr); QUICK′EST. [ME. *quic(k)*, *cwic*, living, AS. *cwic, cwicu, cwucu, cucu*, living; akin to OS. *quik*, D. *kwik*, OHG. *quec, chec*, G. *keck* bold, lively, Icel. *kvikr* living, Goth. *qius*, Lith. *gyvas*, Russ. *zhivoi*, Ir. *beo*, L. *vivus* living (for *gvivus*), *vivere* to live, Gr. *βίος* life, Skr. *jīva* living, *jīv* to live. Cf. BIOGRAPHY, VIVID, QUITCH GRASS, WHITLOW.] **1.** Living; animate. *Archaic or Dial.*
Not fully *quyke*, ne fully dead they were. *Chaucer.*
Christ, who shall judge the *quick* and the dead. *2 Tim.* iv. 1.
2. Characterized by life or animation; as: **a** Alert; ready; as, a *quick* wit. **b** Full of sharp, pithy sayings; brilliant; sharp; as, a *quick* dialogue; a *quick* book. *Obs.* **c** Active; brisk; busy; as, a *quick* town; *quick* trade. *Obs.* **d** Sparkling; effervescent; as, a *quick* wine. *Obs.* **e** Lively; sharp; keen; affecting deeply; as, *quick* pleasure; *quick* pain. **f** Pungent; biting; as, a *quick* odor or taste. *Obs.* **g** Vivid; lifelike. *Obs. & R.*
3. Pregnant; with child. *Shak.*
4. Productive; yielding increase; specif.: **a** *Mining.* Having ore; ore-producing. **b** Of stocks, bonds, or the like, bearing interest or yielding profit.
5. Having full heat; burning; — said of fire, flames, an oven, or the like. Hence, fiery; burning; intense.
Man is no star, but a *quick* coal
Of mortal fire. *Herbert.*
6. Moving; shifting; yielding to pressure; — said of sand, earth, or the like.
Quick and treacherous sands of sin. *Whittier.*
7. Prompt or rapid in action or thought; speedy; hasty.
Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton.*
8. Hasty; impatient; passionate; as, a *quick* temper.
The bishop was somewhat *quick* with them, and signified that he was much offended. *Latimer.*
9. Taking place rapidly; occupying but a small interval of time; begun and terminated in an instant; as, a *quick* stride; a *quick* sound; a *quick* look.
10. Fresh; bracing. "The air is *quick* there." *Shak.*
11. Sensitive; perceptive in a high degree; ready; as, a *quick* ear. "To have an open ear, a *quick* eye." *Shak.*

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quer′is-ter (kwĕr′ĭs-tẽr). ✝ CHORISTER.
queritate. ✝ QUÆRITATE.
querk (*dial.* kwûrk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of QUIRK.
querk′en (kwûr′kĕn), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kirrkja, kyrkja*, to strangle, OFries. *querka*, Icel. *kverk* throat, Fries *querk.*] To stifle or choke. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
querl (kwûrl), *v. t. & n.* [Cf. G. *querlen, quirlen*, to twirl, fr. *querl, quirl*, a twirling stick Cf. TWIRL.] Twirl; coil. *Local, U.S.*
quern. ✝ KERN.
quern, *n.* Prob., an ice floe. *Obs.*
Quer-na′les (kwĕr-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *quernus* of oaks, fr. *quercus* an oak.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the oaks, walnuts, etc. — **quer′nal** (kwûr′năl), *a.*
quern′stone′ (kwûrn′stōn′), *n.* [AS. *cweornstān.*] A millstone.
quer′po. ✝ CUERPO. [entrails.]
querre. ✝ QUAR, *v.*; QUARRY,
quer′ris-ter. ✝ CHORISTER.
querrour. ✝ QUARRIER.
quer′ry. ✝ EQUERRY.
querrye. ✝ QUARRY.
quert. ✝ QUART, *a. & n.*
quer′u-la′tion (kwĕr′ōō-lā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *querulari* to complain.] A complaint. *Obs.*
quer′u-len′tial (-lĕn′shăl), *a.* Querulous. *Rare.*
quer′u-list (kwĕr′ōō-lĭst), *n.* A complainer. *Rare.*
que-ru′li-ty (kwē-rōō′lĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.* [L. *querulus* complaining + *-ity.*] Querulousness. *Rare.*
quer′u-los′i-ty (kwĕr′ōō-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ). [L. *querulosus* querulous + *-ity.*] Querulousness. *Rare.*
query. ✝ EQUERRY.
que′ry, *n.* [Cf. L. *queri* to complain.] Prob., complaint *Obs.*
que′ry-ing-ly, *adv.* of *querying*, p. pr.
que′ry-ist, *n.* = QUERIST.
ques. *Abbr* Question.
‖ **que sais-je?** (kē sā-zhē). [F.] What do I know? — Montaigne's motto. [ZAL.]
que-sal′ (kē-säl′). Var. of QUETZAL
quesie. ✝ QUEASY.
quesinesse. ✝ QUEASINESS.
que-si′ted (kwē-sī′tĕd), *p. a.* (& *n.*). [L. *quaesitus*, p. p. of *quaerere* to seek.] (One) inquired for or sought. *Obs. or R.*
ques′i-tive (kwĕs′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Interrogatory. *Rare.*
quest. Dial. Eng. var of QUEEST.
quest, *n.* [ME *queðen* to say, speak, promise, bequeath, AS. *cweðan* to say, speak. Cf. BEQUEST; QUOTH.] Bequest. *Obs.*
quest, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *kwetsen*, OLG. *questen, quessen, quetsen.*] To crush *Obs.*
questane. ✝ WHETSTONE.
quest′ant, *n.* [OF. *questant*, F. *quêtant*, p. pr.] A quester. *Obs.*
quest-diter, *n.* [*quest* + *diter*, fr. OF. *diteor, ditor*, author, crier.] A questmonger. *Obs.*
quest′er, *n.* One who quests.
quest′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
quest′-gang′er, *n.* = QUEST-DITER. *Obs.*
quest′house′, *n.* A house where the inquests in a ward or parish were held. *Obs.*
ques′tion-a-bil′i-ty (kwĕs′chŭn-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Questionableness.
ques′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* *Obs. or R.* **1.** A questionist.
2. One who makes a business of seeking and peddling relics.
ques′tion-a-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *questionnaire.*] A collection of questions. *Rare.* [Scot.]
question book. A catechism.
ques′tion-er, *n* One who questions.
‖ **ques′tion′ ex′traor′di′naire′** (kĕs′tyôɴ′ ĕks′trôr′dē′nâr′). [F.] Lit., extraordinary question: — the severest torture to extort confessions.
ques′tion-ing-ly, *adv.* of *questioning*, p. pr.
ques′tion-less. *a* See -LESS. — **ques′tion-less-ly**, *adv.*
question mark or, *Rare*, **stop.** An interrogation point.
quest′mon′ger, *n.* One who conducts inquests as a matter of profit or business. *Obs.*
ques′tor, *n.* **1.** = QUÆSTOR.
2 In France, a fiscal officer of the senate or chamber of deputies.
questorie, *n.* Quæstorship. *Obs. Scot.* [TORSHIP.]
ques′tor-ship Var. of QUÆS-
ques′trel. ✝ CUSTREL.
ques′trist, *n.* [See QUEST.] A seeker; pursuer. *Obs.*
ques′try-man, *n.* [*questry*, prob. formed after *jury, vestry* + *man.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A juryman. *Obs.*
ques′tu-a-ry Var. of QUÆSTUARY.
quest′word′, *n.* [See QUEST bequest.] Bequest. *Obs.*
quet (kwĕt), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng.*
quetaunce. ✝ QUITTANCE.
quetch, *v. t.* [ME. *quecchen*, AS. *cweccan* to shake. Cf. QUAKE.] To shake; also, to chase. *Obs.*
quetch, *v. i.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng* **1.** To move; stir; go. *Obs.* **2.** To shake; twitch; wince. **3** To break silence.
quete. ✝ WHEAT.
que-te′nite (kē-tā′nīt), *n.* [From *Quetena*, Chile, where it is found.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and ferric iron, in reddish brown masses.
quetery. ✝ KHATRI.
quethe. ✝ QUED, *a. & n.*
quethe (kwēth), *v. t.* [AS. *cweðan* to speak, say.] *Obs. or Archaic.* To speak; say; call; tell; also, to bequeath or, *Rare*, to promise.
quethe, *n.* [From QUETHE, *v.*] Clamor; cry. *Obs.*
quethen. ✝ WHETHEN.
quether. ✝ WHETHER.
quethe′word′, *n.* A bequest. *Obs.*
quetour ✝ QUITTOR.
quetoure. ✝ QUITTER.
queue (kū), *v. t.* To fasten, as hair, in a queue.
que-vée′ (kē-vā′; kĕv′ā), *a.* [For *queué*, OF. *coué, coé.* Cf. QUEUE.] *Her.* Tailed.
‖ **que vou′lez-vous′** (kē vōō′lā-vōō′)? [F.] What do you wish? what would you have?
quew. ✝ CUE
quey (kwā), *n.* [Cf Dan. *qvie*, *kvie*, Icel. *kvīga.*] A heifer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
queyntance. ✝ QUAINTANCE
queynte. ✝ QUAINT, *n.*
queyntrelle, *n.* [OF. *cointerele.*] An elaborately dressed woman. *Obs.*
que-zal′ Var. of QUETZAL
quh-. For obsolete words in *quh-*, see the forms in WH-, or rarely QU-.
quhat. ✝ WHAT.
quhawin ✝ WHEREIN.
quheill. ✝ WHEEL. [Scot.]
quhilk (hwĭlk), *pron.* Which.
quhoik. Obs. pret. of QUAKE.
quhow. ✝ HOW.
qui. Var. of QUEY, WHY
‖ **Qui′a Emp-to′res** (kwī′ȧ ĕmp-tō′rēz; 201). [L.] = STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER, III.
‖ **qui aime bien′ châ′tie′ bien′** (kē âm byăɴ′ shä′tē′ byăɴ′). [F.] He who loves well chastises well.
Qui′ang-an′ (kē′äng-än′), *n.*; *pl.* -ANES (-ä′nās). One of a Malay head-hunting people of the former comandancia of Quiangan, in north central Luzon. They are related to the Ifugaos.
qui-a′po (kē-ä′pō), *n.* [Tag.] The water soldier *Pistia stratiotes.* *Phil. I.* [cigar fish.]
qui′a-qui′a (kē′ä-kē′ä), *n.* The
‖ **qui′a ti′met** (kwī′ȧ tī′mĕt). [L.] Because he fears: — applied to various bills and writs in equity (esp. the audita querela) to prevent anticipated injury.
quib, *n.* [Cf. QUIP.] A quibble; also, a quip; a gibe *Obs.*
quib, *v. i.* To quip. *Obs.*
quib, *adv* Jocularly. *Obs*
quib′ble, *v. t.* To subject to quibbling. [who quibbles.]
quib′bler (kwĭb′lẽr), *n.* One
quib′bling-ly, *adv.* of *quibbling.*
quibibe. ✝ CUBEB.
qui-bibe′, *n.* A quibble *Obs.*
qui-bi′ble, *n.* [See CUBEB.] Cubeb, inhaled like smelling salts *Obs.* [quibbled. *Ref. Sp.*]
quib′l. quib′ld. Quibble;
quib′let, *n.* [Dim. of *quib* or *quibble.*] A quibble. *Obs. or U. S.*
quib′lin, *n.* [Perh. for *quibbling.*] A quibble. *Obs.*
qui′ca (kē′kä), *n.* [From the native Brazilian name.] A small South American opossum (*Metachirus opossum*).
‖ **qui ca′pit, (il′le) fa′cit** [L.] He who takes (it), makes (it).
quice (kwīs). Dial. Eng. var. of QUEEST. [WHICH.]
quich. ✝ QUETCH, QUITCH,

12. Having a comparatively great curvature ; sharp.
13. Of considerable gradient ; steep ; as, a *quick* taper.
Syn. — Speedy, expeditious, swift, rapid, hasty, prompt, ready, active, brisk, nimble, fleet, alert, agile, lively, sprightly. See FAST.
quick anatomy, vivisection. *Obs.* — **q. bind.** *Music.* See BIND, *n.*, 4. — **q. firer**, *Ordnance*, a quick-fire gun. — **q. grass**, couch grass. — **q. march**, *Mil.*, a march in quick time. — **q. match**, threads of cotton or cotton wick soaked in a solution of gunpowder mixed with gum arabic and boiling water and strewed over with mealed powder. It burns at the rate of one yard in thirteen seconds, and was formerly used as priming. — **q. return**, *Mach.*, a device in a machine tool to give a quicker motion to the movable bed, tool, or cutter during the return or nonworking stroke than during the cutting or working stroke ; — called in full *quick-return motion.* — **q. time**, *Mil.*, a rate of marching in which in the United States army one hundred and twenty steps, each thirty inches in length, in the British army one hundred and twenty-eight steps, each thirty-three inches in length, are taken in one minute. — **q. vinegar process.** See VINEGAR. — **q. water**, *Electrometal.*, quickening liquid.

quick (kwĭk), *adv.* In a quick manner ; quickly.

quick, *n.* **1.** A living person or animal. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A live plant, or living plants collectively ; esp., hawthorn, or other plants used in a living hedge ; quickset.
The works . . . are curiously hedged with *quick.* *Evelyn*
3. The life ; a vital part ; a part susceptible of serious injury ; also, a part susceptible of keen feeling ; the sensitive living flesh ; specif., the part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached ; as, to cut a finger nail to the *quick ;* to taunt one to the *quick.*
How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to the *quick* of the difference ! *Fuller*
4. Couch grass.
5. Short for QUICKSILVER. *Cant.*

quick, *v. t. ;* QUICKED (kwĭkt) ; QUICK′ING. [AS. *cwician.* See QUICK, *a.*] **1.** To quicken ; to bring to life ; hence, to bring back strength or energy to. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
2. To light (a fire). *Obs. & R.*
3. To hedge with quickset. *Rare.*
4. *Electrometal.* To quicken.

quick′en (kwĭk′′n), *v. t. ;* QUICK′ENED (-′nd) ; QUICK′EN-ING. [See QUICK, *a.*] **1.** To make alive ; to vivify ; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state ; hence, to excite ; stimulate ; as, to *quicken* one's interest.
The mistress which I serve *quickens* what 's dead. *Shak.*
2. To make lively, active, or sprightly ; to impart additional energy to ; specif., of medicine, liquor, or the like, to strengthen ; to make more stimulating.
3. To light, or to feed (a fire) ; to give fire to. *Archaic.*
4. To make quick or rapid ; to hasten ; accelerate ; as, to *quicken* one's steps or thoughts ; to *quicken* one's departure.
5. *Shipbuilding.* To shorten the radius of (a curve) ; to make (a curve) sharper ; as, to *quicken* the sheer, that is, to make its curve more pronounced.
6. *Electrometal.* To treat with quickening liquid ; to quick.
7. To ferment with yeast. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Revive, resuscitate, animate, reinvigorate, vivify ; refresh, stimulate, sharpen, incite ; hasten, accelerate.
quickening liquid, *Electrometal.*, a solution of a salt of mercury, usually the nitrate or the cyanide, in which articles to be plated with silver are plunged before being put into the silver bath. A thin film of mercury is formed which insures a perfect adhesion of the silver coating.

quick′en, *v. i.* **1.** To come to life ; to become alive ; to become vivified or enlivened.
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eye. *Pope*
2. Hence, to show signs of life, as the fetus in the womb ; also, to reach the stage of pregnancy at which the fetus shows signs of life.
3. To move with increased rapidity or activity ; to become accelerated ; as, his pulse *quickened.*

quick′en-ing, *n.* **1.** A making or becoming quick.
2. *Physiol.* The first motion of the fetus in the womb felt by the mother, occurring usually about the middle of the term of pregnancy ; — popularly supposed to be due to the fetus becoming possessed of independent life.

quick′-fire′ } **quick′-fir′ing** } *a.* **a** *Gun.* Firing in rapid succession. **b** *Ordnance.* Shooting with short intervals between shots ; — applied to single-barreled guns with a quick-acting breech mechanism operated by a single movement of a crank or lever (abbr. *Q. F.*) ; specif. : (1) In the United States navy, formerly, designating such a gun, usually of from 6 in. to 8 in. caliber, whose projectile and charge are loaded separately ; — distinguished from *rapid-fire.* The term is now abandoned, *rapid-fire* including all such guns not loading with the charge in bags. (2) Rarely, in the United States army, rapid-fire. (3) In the British navy, designating such a gun whether the charge and projectile are loaded together or separately. There are two classes, *heavy* and *light*, the former including the 6-, 4.7-, and 4-inch guns, the latter the 12-, 6-, and 3-pounders. (4) In the British army, designating such a gun whose charge is in a case ; — dist. technically from *breech-loading.*

quick′lime′ (kwĭk′līm′), *n.* [See QUICK, *a.*] Unslacked lime.

quick′ly, *adv.* [AS. *cwiculīce* vigorously.] In a quick manner ; promptly ; rapidly ; speedily ; without delay.

Quick′ly, Mistress. **1.** A servant to Dr. Caius in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."
2. The hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap in Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth." In "King Henry the Fifth" she is introduced as the wife of Pistol.

quick′ness, *n.* State of being quick ; specif. : **a** Life or the innate vital principle. *Obs.* **b** Liveliness ; animation ; freshness. *Obs.* **c** Rapidity in motion, thought, or action ; speed ; swiftness ; alertness ; readiness ; as, *quickness* of wit ; also, hastiness, as of temper. **d** Delicacy and acuteness of perception ; keen sensibility ; sagacity ; sensitiveness. **e** Sharpness ; pungency ; keenness. *Obs.*
Syn. — Velocity, celerity, haste, expedition, promptness, dispatch, nimbleness, fleetness, agility, briskness.

quick′sand′ (kwĭk′sănd′), *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure ; esp., a deep mass of loose sand mixed with water, very dangerous from the difficulty of extricating anything that begins sinking into it ; hence, any treacherous condition of affairs.
Life hath *quicksands*, — Life hath snares ! *Longfellow*

quick′set′ (-sĕt′), *n.* **1.** A living plant or a live slip or cutting, esp. when set for a hedge ; specif., the hawthorn.
2. A hedge or thicket, esp. one composed of hawthorn.

quick′-sight′ed (-sīt′ĕd ; 87), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment ; quick to see or to discern. *Locke.* — **quick′-sight′ed-ness**, *n.*

quick′sil′ver (-sĭl′vẽr), *n.* [*quick* living + *silver ;* — from its fluidity ; cf. G. *quecksilber*, L. *argentum vivum.* See QUICK, *a.*] The metal mercury.

quick′sil′ver, *v. t.* To overlay with quicksilver, or with an amalgam of quicksilver and tin.

quicksilver rock. *Mining.* A dark opaline or chalcedonic rock, commonly associated with cinnabar and often indicative of the presence of this ore of quicksilver. *California.*

quick′step′ (-stĕp′), *n.* *Music.* A spirited march, esp. one in military quick time ; also, a lively dance step.

quick′-wit′ted (87), *a.* Having ready wit. *Shak.*

quick′work′ (kwĭk′wûrk′), *n.* *Naut.* **a** The planking submerged when a vessel is loaded. **b** The planking between the spirketing and clamps. **c** The short planks between the portholes. **d** Part of the bulwarks lightly fastened.

quid (kwĭd), *n.* [See CUD.] A portion suitable to be chewed ; a cud ; as, a *quid* of tobacco.

quid, *n.* [L., what, anything, something, neut. sing. of *quis* who, any one.] **1.** Quiddity, or essence.
2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* One of the Democratic Republicans who supported John Randolph in opposition to the Administration in 1805–11.

quid′da-tive (kwĭd′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [See QUIDDITY.] Constituting, or containing, the essence of a thing.

quid′di-ty (kwĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *quidditas*, fr. L. *quid* what, neut. of *quis* who, akin to E. *who :* cf. F. *quiddité.*] **1.** The essence, nature, or distinctive peculiarity, of a thing ; that which answers the question, *Quid est ?* or, What is it ?
The *quiddity*, or characteristic difference, of poetry, as distinguished from prose. *De Quincey*
2. A trifling nicety ; a cavil ; quibble.
We laugh at the *quiddities* of those writers now *Coleridge.*
3. Power or practice of using or resolving quibbles ; mental fineness or subtlety *Now Rare.*

quid′dle (kwĭd′′l), *v. i. ;* QUID′DLED (-′ld) ; QUID′DLING (-lĭng). [Orig. uncert. ; cf. TWIDDLE.] To trifle, as in one's employments or discourse ; to dawdle. — *v. t.* To trifle with. *Obs. & R.* — **quid′dle, quid′dler** (-lẽr), *n.*

quid′nunc′ (-nŭŋk′), *n.* [L., what now ?] One who is curious to know everything that is going on ; a gossip. "The idle stories of *quidnuncs.*" *Motley.*

‖ **quid pro quo.** [L., something for something.] One thing for, or in place of, another ; orig., a medicine given instead of another. Hence : **a** Something in return ; tit for tat ; an equivalent. **b** Act of substituting one thing for another, or an instance or the result of such act.

qui-esce′ (kwī-ĕs′), *v. i. ;* QUI-ESCED′ (-ĕst′) ; QUI-ESC′ING (-ĕs′ĭng). [L. *quiescere*, akin to *quies* rest, quiet. See QUIET, *a. & n.*] **1.** To become quiet ; to be or become still.
2. To become silent ; — said of letters, as certain consonants in Hebrew.

qui-es′cence (-ĕs′ĕns) } **qui-es′cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ) } *n.* [L. *quiescentia*, fr. *quiescens*, p. pr. See QUIESCE.] State or quality of being quiescent. "Deeds will be done, — while he boasts his *quiescence.*" *R. Browning.*

qui-es′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *quiescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *quiescere.* See QUIESCE.] **1.** Being in a state of repose ; at rest ; still ; not moving ; as, a *quiescent* body or fluid.
2. Unagitated ; not in action ; quiet ; dormant ; resting.
In times of national security, the feeling of patriotism . . . is so *quiescent* that it seems hardly to exist. *Prof. Wilson.*
3. Of letters, silent, as certain consonants in Hebrew.
Syn. — See LATENT.
quiescent prominences, *Astron.*, hydrogenous protuberances seen and photographed near the sun's limb, strongly resembling terrestrial clouds in form and texture.

qui′et (kwī′ĕt), *a. ;* QUI′ET-ER (-ẽr) ; QUI′ET-EST. [L. *quietus*, p. p. of *quiescere* to rest, keep quiet ; akin to *quies* rest, and prob. to E. *while*, n. : cf. OF. *quiete.* See WHILE ; cf. COY, *a.*, QUIESCE, QUIETUS, QUIT, *a.*, QUITE, REQUIEM.] **1.** In a state of rest or calm ; without stir, motion, or agitation ; free from noise or disturbance of any kind ; still ; hushed ; as, a *quiet* sea ; *quiet* air.
They . . . were *quiet* all the night *Judg.* xvi. 2.
2. Not excited, anxious, or wrought up ; calm ; peaceful ; placid ; settled ; as, a *quiet* life ; a *quiet* conscience.
3. Not turbulent ; gentle ; mild ; contented.
The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit. 1 *Pet.* iii. 4.
4. Not sounding or pronounced ; — said esp. of a letter.
5. Not showy ; not such as to attract attention ; modest ; as, a *quiet* dress ; a *quiet* movement.
6. Secret ; privy ; clandestine. *Now Rare.*
7. Enjoyed in peace and relaxation ; as, a *quiet* cup of tea.
Syn. — Tranquil, calm, unruffled, smooth, unmolested, undisturbed, placid, peaceful, peaceable, meek. See STILL.
quiet day, *Eccl.*, a day spent apart from usual scenes in some retreat, for devotion and consecration. Cf. RETREAT.

qui′et (kwī′ĕt), *n.* [L. *quies, -etis.* The Eng. word is perh. in part from the adj. See QUIET, *a.*] **1.** State or quality of being quiet, or in repose ; as, an hour or a time of *quiet.*
2. Freedom from disturbance, noise, or alarm ; stillness ; tranquillity ; peace ; security.
at quiet, still ; peaceful. — **in q.**, quietly. *Shak.* — **on the q.**, in a quiet underhand manner ; secretly ; clandestinely. *Slang.* — **out of q.**, disturbed ; restless. *Obs.* *Shak.*

qui′et, *v. t. ;* QUI′ET-ED ; QUI′ET-ING. [Cf. LL. *quietare.*] **1** To quit or acquit. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To stop motion in ; to still ; to reduce to rest, or silence.
3. To calm ; appease ; pacify ; lull ; allay ; tranquilize ; as, to *quiet* the passions, clamors, pain, grief.
Quiet yourselves, I pray, and be at peace. *Shak.*
4. To put at rest, or settle, by freeing from dispute or question ; — chiefly in legal use, as in the phrase *to quiet title.*

qui′et, *v. i.* To become still, silent, or calm ; — often with *down ;* as, he soon *quieted* down.

qui′et-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *quiétisme*, It. & Sp. *quietismo.*] **1.** A system of religious mysticism based on withdrawal of the mind from worldly interests and anxieties and its constant employment in the passive contemplation of God and his attributes, esp. [*cap.*] as practiced by a sect founded in the 17th century by Miguel de Molinos, a Spanish priest living in Rome. The mysticism of Molinos, to which the term *quietism* first seems to have been applied, was unfolded in his book "The Spiritual Guide," published in 1675. He considered abstinence, maceration of the body, and penances of little value, except at the beginning of a course of self-discipline. His views aroused the opposition of the Jesuits, the Inquisition took up the matter, and Molinos was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.
2. Peace or tranquillity of mind ; calmness ; indifference ; apathy ; dispassion ; inaction.

Qui′et-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *quiétiste*, It. & Sp. *quietista.*] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* One who believed in or practiced Quietism ; one of a sect of mystics founded by Molinos. See QUIETISM, 1.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence : **a** One who advocates or practices some similar form of religious mysticism. **b** One who adopts an analogous attitude in respect to political or social matters.

Qui′et-is′tic (kwī′ĕt-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Quietists or Quietism.

qui′et-ly, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner ; as : **a** Without motion ; as, to lie or sit *quietly.* **b** Calmly ; peaceably ; as, to live *quietly.* **c** Patiently ; as, to submit *quietly* to abuse. **d** Noiselessly ; silently ; in a manner to attract little or no observation ; as, he *quietly* left the room.

qui′et-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being quiet ; freedom from noise, agitation, disturbance, or excitement ; stillness ; tranquillity ; calmness.

qui′e-tude (kwī′ē-tūd), *n.* [L. *quietudo :* cf. F. *quiétude.*] Rest ; repose ; quietness ; tranquillity.

qui-e′tus (kwī-ē′tŭs), *n.* [LL. *quietus* quit, discharged, L., at rest, quiet, dead. See QUIET, *a. ;* cf. QUIT, *a.*] Final discharge or acquittance, as from debt or obligation ; that which silences claims ; hence, by extension, discharge from office or duty ; discharge from life, i. e., death ; also, that which quiets or calms ; as, to give a person or thing his *quietus*, to kill him or put a check upon his activity.
When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Shak.*

quill (kwĭl), *n.* [Orig. uncert. ; cf. LG. *quiele*, G. *kiel* a quill, MHG. *kil.*] **1.** A hollow stalk, as of a reed. *Obs.*
2. Something made of or like a hollow stalk ; as : **a** Any small tube, as a water pipe or a faucet *Obs.* **b** *Weaving.* A spindle, or spool, as of reed, for the thread in a shuttle. **c** *Mach.* A hollow spindle or mandrel. **d** The tube or pipe, as of cane or reed, of a musical instrument.
He touched the tender stops of various *quills.* *Milton.*
e *Pharm.* A roll of dried bark ; as, a *quill* of cinnamon.

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quick, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become alive ; to revive. *R.* **2.** To kindle ; ignite. *Obs.* [*Oxf. E. D.*]
quick′-an′swered, *a.* Quickly ready to answer. *Obs.*
quick′beam′, *n.* [AS. *cwicbéam.*] Rowan tree *Dial. Eng.*
quick′en, *n.* [From QUICK, *a.*] A living being *Obs*
quick′en (kwĭk′′n), **quick′ens** (-′nz), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The quickbeam. **b** Couch grass.
quick′en-ance (kwĭk′′n-ăns), *n.* Quickening. *Rare*
quick′en-beam′, *n.* Quickbeam.
quick′end. Quickened. *Ref. Sp.*
quick′en-er, *n.* One that quickens.
quickening grass. Couch grass.
quick′en tree. [Prob. fr. *quick*, and perh first applied to the aspen or some tree with quivering leaves ; cf. G. *quickenbaum, quitzenbaum, quitschenbaum.*] The quickbeam. *Dial. Eng.*
quick′foot′, *adv.* Quickly ; rapidly.
quick′hatch′ (kwĭk′hăch′), *n.* [From the Amer. Indian name : cf. Cree *kikwā′kēs*] The glutton.
quick′i′ron, *n.* The loadstone [or magnet. *Obs.*]
quick′line′, *n.* Asbestos. *Obs.*
quick′mire′, *n.* A quagmire. *Obs.*
quick′sand′y, *a.* Having, or of the nature of, quicksand.
quick′side′, *n.* *Naut.* Freeboard. *Obs.*
quick′sil′ver-ing, *n.* The amalgam which forms the reflecting surface of some mirrors.
quick′sil′ver-ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **quick′sil′ver-ish-ness**, *n.*
quicksilver pendulum A mercurial compensation pendulum.
quicksilver water. *Electrometal.* Quickening liquid.
quicksilver weed. The early meadow rue. *U. S.* [silver.]
quick′sil′ver-y, *a.* Like quick-
quick′thorn′, *n.* A thorn bush used for hedging, as the hawthorn. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
quick′-wit′ted-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **quic′quid a′gunt ho′mi-nes** (hŏm′ĭ-nēz). [L.] Whatever men do. *Juvenal* (I. 85).
‖ **quic′quid de-li′rant re′ges, plec-tun′tur A-chi′vi.** [L.] Whatever folly the (Greek) kings commit, the Greeks (their subjects) suffer punishment : whatever errors the great commit, the people must atone for. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. ii. 14).
quic-quid′li-bet, *n.* [L. : *quicquid* whatever + *libet* it pleases.] Anything whatever. *Obs.*
Qui-cun′que vult (kwī-kŭŋ′kwē vŭlt), or short, **Quicunque**, *n.* [L.] See ATHANASIAN CREED.
quid, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cwiddian*, *cwidian.*] To speak ; say. *Obs.*
quid (kwĭd), *n. ; pl.* QUID, or, rarely, QUIDS. A sovereign, or pound sterling ; *Obs.*, a guinea. *Brit. Slang.*
quid, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To chew the cud. **2.** *Manège.* To drop from the mouth, as food when partially chewed : — said of horses
‖ **qui′dam** (kwī′dăm), *n.* [L.] Somebody ; one unknown.
quid′da-ny (kwĭd′ȧ-nĭ), *n* [OF. *coudoignac, coudignac*, F. *cotignac*, fr. a deriv of Pr *codoing* quince. See QUINCE.] A jelly or sirup of fruit, orig. of quinces. *Obs.*
quid′der (-ẽr), *n.* One that quids.
Quid′dist, *n.* *U. S. Hist.* = QUID, 2.
quid′dit (-ĭt), *n.* [Cf. QUIDDITY.] A subtlety ; quibble. *Obs. or R.*
quid′di-ta-tive (-ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Quiddative ; also, full of quirks or equivocations. — **quid′di-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Both Rare.*
quide, *n.* [AS. *cwide* a saying, a will.] A saying ; speech ; also, bequest or, *Rare*, a promise. *Obs.*
quide. † CUD.
quider. † WHETHER, WHITHER.
‖ **quid fa′ci-en′dum ?** [L.] What is to be done ?
‖ **quid hoc si′bi vult ?** (sĭb′ĭ). [L.] What does this mean ?
qui-dif′i-cal, *a.* Quibbling. *Obs.*
quid′l. Quiddle. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **quid non mor-ta′li-a pec′to-ra co′gis, au′ri sa′cra fa′mes ?** [L.] Accursed craving for gold, to what do you not force mortal minds? *Vergil* (*Æ.*, III. 56, 57).
‖ **qui do′cet dis′cit.** [L.] He who teaches learns.
‖ **quid′quid**, or **quic′quid, a′gunt ho′mi-nes** (hŏm′ĭ-nēz). [L.] Whatever men do ; whatever concerns mankind *Juvenal* (I. 85).
‖ **Quid ri′des ? Mu-ta′to no′mi-ne, de te fa′bu-la nar-ra′tur** (nŏm′ĭ-nē, făb′ū-lȧ). [L.] Why do you laugh ? The name being changed, the story is told of you *Horace* (*Satires*, I. i. 69)
‖ **quid ti′mes ?** (tĭ′mēz). [L.] What do you fear ?
quienal, *n.* [For *quinquennal*, L. *quinquennalis* quinquennial ; influenced by L. *biennalis* of two years.] An indulgence or dispensation of five years. *Obs.*
quiene. † QUEEN.
‖ **quién sa′be ?** (kyĕn sä′bā). [Sp.] Who knows ?
quient. † QUAINT.
quier. † CHOIR, QUEER, QUIRE.
qui-es′cent, *n.* A silent letter.
qui-es′cent-ly, *adv.* of QUIESCENT. See -LY.
qui′et-age, *n.* Quietness. *Obs*
‖ **qui-e′ta non mo-ve′re.** [L.] Not to move quiet things.
qui′e-ta′tion, *n.* [Cf. LL. *quietatio.*] A quieting ; quiet. *Obs.*
qui′et-en (kwī′ĕt-ĕn), *v. t. & i.* To quiet. — **qui′et-en-er**, *n.* *Both Rare or Dial.*
qui′et-er, *n.* One that quiets.
qui′et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of QUIET.
qui′e-tive (kwī′ē-tĭv), *a. & n.* Calmative.
qui′et-ous, *a.* Quiet. — **qui′et-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs*
qui′et-some, *a.* Quiet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **qui-e′tus est.** [LL.] He is quit or discharged ; a quietus.
qui′et-y, *n.* [AF. *quieté*, OF. *quité* or *quiteé.*] Quietness. *Obs.* *Scot*
‖ **qui fa′cit per a′li-um fa′cit per se.** [L.] He who does (a thing) through another does (it) through himself ; — used to express the rule that a person is responsible for the acts of his agents (see AGENT, 2). In a variant form the maxim reads "**qui fa′cit per a′li-um est pe-rin′de ac si fa′cit per se-ip′sum,**" he who does (a thing) by another is precisely as if he had done (it) through himself.
quight. † QUIT, QUITE.
qui′-hi′ (kwī′hī′), *n.* [Hind. *kōī hai* is any one in attendance ?] *Bengal.* **1.** The usual call for a servant. **2.** An Anglo-Indian.
Qui-i′na (kwĭ-ī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. a native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the Quiinaceæ.
Qui′i-na′ce-æ (kwī′ĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical American shrubs and trees (order Hypericales) with opposite coriaceous leaves and small verticillate flowers in terminal spikes or racemes. — **qui′i-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
quik, quikke. † QUICK.
quikin. † QUICKEN.
quil. † QUILL.
quil. Quill. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]
quilate, *n.* [Sp or Pg.] Carat.
quile. † WHILE.
quile (kwīl). Var. of COIL, a haycock. [QUOILERS.]
quil′ers (kwīl′ẽr). Var. of
Quil′e-ute′ (kwĭl′ē-ōōt′), *n.* See CHIMAKUAN.
qui′lez (kē′lās ; 268), *n. ; pl.* -LECES (kē-lā′sās). [Orig. uncert.] A small, square two-wheeled trap with a high front seat for the driver and seats for four inside. *Phil. I.*
qui-lis′ma (kwĭ-lĭz′mȧ ; -lĭs′mȧ), *n.* [LL.] See NEUME. *Illust.*
quil′kin (kwĭl′kĭn), *n.* [Corn. *cultcen.*] Frog ; toad. *Dial. Eng.*

3. One of the large stiff feathers of a bird's wing or tail, esp. one of those of the wing; also, the hollow barrel or calamus of a feather. See FEATHER, *n.*, 1.
4. Something made from or like the quill of a feather; as: **a** A pen for writing made by sharpening and splitting the point or nib of the stalk of a feather. **b** A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine. **c** The pen of a squid. See 3d PEN, 3 d. **d** *Music.* The plectrum of a feather quill, with which the strings of certain instruments, as the lute or harpsichord, are plucked. **e** A float for a fish line. **f** A quill toothpick. **g** *Mining.* A fuse for blasting.
5. The fold or plait of a ruff, or ruffle.

quill (kwĭl), *v. t.*; QUILLED (kwĭld); QUILL'ING. **1.** To plait in small cylindrical ridges, called quillings, as a ruffle.
2. To remove the quills from. *Rare.*
3. To pierce as with quills; also, to furnish with quills.
4. To wind on a quill, as thread or yarn. *Judd.*
5. To tap, as a barrel of liquor. *Dial. Eng.*

quil-lai' (kĭ-lī'), *n.* [Native name, *quillay*, in Chile.] The soapbark tree of Chile (*Quillaja saponaria*). Its bark, called **quillai bark**, or **quil-lai'a bark** (kĭ-lī'*ȧ*; kwĭ-lā'-y*ȧ*), is rich in saponin, and is commonly used as soap in Chile; in pharmacy it is used as a detergent.

Quil-la'ja (kwĭ-lā'y*ȧ*; -j*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See QUILLAI.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous trees, consisting of three species, natives of South Brazil, Peru, and Chile. *Q. saponaria*, the soapbark tree, is the best-known species.

quill'back' (kwĭl'băk'), *n.* A small carp sucker (*Carpiodes velifer* or allied species) of the Mississippi Valley, having the first ray of the dorsal fin very long.

quilled (kwĭld), *a.* Furnished with quills; also, shaped like quills; as: **a** Plaited; having plaits or flutes; — said of cloth. **b** *Bot.* Having quill-like, or nearly tubular, corollas or florets, as the flowers of the cactus, dahlia, or certain garden asters. **c** Designating a kind of cinnamon or cinchona bark; also, made into quill-like rolls; as, *quilled* bark.
quilled suture, *Surg.*, a variety of stitch in which the threads, after being passed deeply through the edges of a wound, are secured about two quills or bodies of similar shape, in order to produce a suitable degree of pressure.

quil'let (kwĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A small field or tract of land; a narrow strip of land. *Obs.* or *Local, Eng.*

quil'let (kwĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Perh. fr. L. *quidlibet* what you please. Cf. QUIDDIT.] Subtlety; nicety; quibble. *Archaic.* "Nice, sharp *quillets* of the law." *Shak.*

quill gear. *Mach.* An arrangement consisting of a gear wheel or wheels made integral with a hollow spindle or shaft; esp., a hollow shaft with a gear wheel on each end used in the back gear of a lathe or other machine tool.

quill'ing (kwĭl'ĭng), *n.* A strip of lace, ribbon, or the like, fluted, folded, or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills; also, one of the plaits or flutings so made.

quill nib. A short quill pen made to be used with a holder.

quill'wort' (kwĭl'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Isoetes*; — from the shape of the leaves.

quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* [ME. *quilte*, OF. *cuilte*, *coilte*, *coite*, F *couette*, L. *culcita* a bed, cushion, mattress. Cf. 1st COUNTERPANE.] **1.** Originally, a kind of mattress formerly used for sleeping on; now, a bed coverlet made of two thicknesses of material with a filling or interlining of wool, cotton, down, etc., stitched through in patterns, or tufted; also, any warm outer bed covering; as, a down *quilt*.
2. Anything quilted or like a quilt; as: **a** A pad formerly worn under or in place of armor. **b** An article of quilted stuff, as a petticoat. **c** A pad smeared or stuffed with medicinal substance and applied to some part of the body. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **d** A fat person. *Jocose. Shak.*

quilt, *v. t.*; QUILT'ED; QUILT'ING. **1.** To fill or wad like a quilt; as, a bag *quilted* with bran.
2. To stitch or sew in layers, usually with some soft thick substance between, as in making a bedquilt; as, to *quilt* a bedcover; to *quilt* a coat.
3. To stitch, sew, or mark, in lines or patterns, as in quilts.
4. To fasten between pieces of material; to bind up with cloth, string, or the like, as money in a belt.
5. To insert as a needle in quilting; as, to *quilt* a pin into a coat flap.

quilt, *v. i.* To make quilted work; also, to admit of being quilted; as, material that will not *quilt*.

quilt'ed, *p. a.* Padded or held together as in a quilt; covered with or as with a quilt.

quilt'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who quilts something.
2. Quilted material or work; also, material for making quilts.

3. A kind of cloth having a pattern like quilted work.
4. *Naut.* A coating of strands for a vessel containing water.
5. A quilting party or bee. See 2d BEE, 2. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

quin-al'dine (kwĭn-ăl'dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*quino*line + *ald*ehyde + ani*line*.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid of a slightly pungent odor, $C_9H_6N \cdot CH_3$, obtained as a condensation product of aldehyde and aniline, and occurring also in coal tar and used in the manufacture of certain dyestuffs. Chemically, it is *α*-methyl quinoline. — **quin-al'dic** (-dĭk), **quin'al-din'ic** (kwĭn'ăl-dĭn'ĭk), *a.*

qui-na'ri-an (kwĭ-nā'rĭ-*ă*n; 115), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the quinary system. — *n.* A teacher of, or believer in, the quinary system.

qui'na-ry (kwī'n*ȧ*-rĭ), *a.* [L. *quinarius*, fr. *quini* five each, akin to *quinque*. See FIVE.] Consisting of five; arranged by fives; specif., *Math.*, using five as the radix or base; — said of a system of notation. — *n.* That which has five members.
quinary system, *Zoöl.*, a fanciful classification of animals expounded chiefly by Swainson. Its principal feature was the hypothesis that all natural series of organisms dispose themselves in sets of five standing in relation to each other as members of a circular series. — **q. vigesimal system**, *Math.*, a system of notation based on five and on twenty, reckoning by fives and twenties.

quince (kwĭns), *n.* [Prob. a pl. fr. ME. *quyne*, *coin*, OF. *cooin*, F. *coing*, L. *cotoneum*, *cotonium*, var. of *cydonium*, fr. *Cydonius* Cydonian, Gr. Κυδώνιος Cydonian, μῆλον Κυδώνιον a quince, fr. Κυδωνία Cydonia, a city in Crete, Κυδωνες the Cydonians. Cf. QUIDDANY.] **1.** The fruit of a malaceous tree or shrub (*Cydonia cydonia*). It somewhat resembles a large yellow apple, but differs in having many seeds in each carpel. Its hard, acid flesh is largely used for marmalade, jelly, and preserves.
2. The tree which bears this fruit. It is of low stature, with crooked branches bearing large solitary white or pink flowers. The quince tree is often used as a dwarf stock for the pear. It is native of southern Europe and Asia. See CYDONIA.

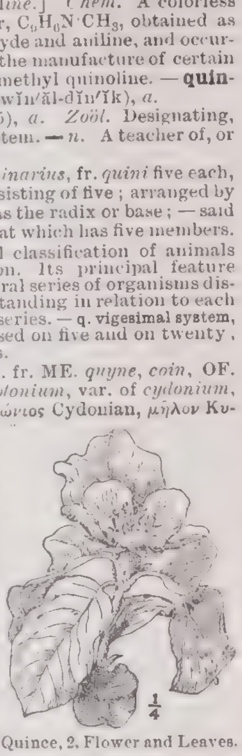
Quince, 2. Flower and Leaves. $\frac{1}{4}$

quince curculio. A small gray-and-yellow curculio (*Conotrachelus cratægi*) whose larva burrows in quinces.

Quince Curculio (*Conotrachelus cratægi*). × 3.

quin-cen'te-na-ry (kwĭn-sĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *quinque* five + E. *centenary*.] Of or pert. to five hundred years. — *n.* A five-hundredth anniversary.

quin-cun'cial (kwĭn-kŭn'sh*ă*l), *a.* [L. *quincuncialis*, fr. *quincunx*. See QUINCUNX.] **1.** Of the form of a quincunx.
2. *Bot.* **a** Having the leaves of a pentamerous calyx or corolla so imbricated that two are exterior, two are interior, and the other has one edge exterior and one interior; as, *quincuncial* æstivation. **b** In phyllotaxy, pentastichous, or 5-ranked. — **quin-cun'cial-ly**, *adv.*

quin'cunx (kwĭn'kŭnks), *n.* [L., lit., five twelfths; *quinque* five + *uncia* an ounce. The quincunx was marked by five small spots or balls. See FIVE; OUNCE weight.] **1.** *Astrol.* The position of bodies distant from each other five signs, or 150°.
2. An arrangement of five things with one at each corner and one in the middle of a square; specif.: *Hort.* **a** An arrangement, esp. of trees, such that any five in similar position form such a square. **b** Erron., a hexagonal arrangement or system of planting.
3. *Bot.* A quincuncial arrangement, as of the parts of a flower in æstivation. See QUINCUNCIAL, 2.

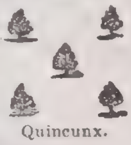
Quincunx.

quin-dec'a-gon (kwĭn-dĕk'*ȧ*-gŏn), *n.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + Gr. γωνία angle.] *Geom.* A figure, generally plane, with fifteen angles, and consequently fifteen sides.

quin'de-cem'vir (kwĭn'dē-sĕm'vẽr), *or, Latin form*, **quin'de-cim'vir** (-sĭm'vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L. *quindecimvir*; *quindecim* fifteen + *vir* a man.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of a body of fifteen men; esp., *Rom. Relig.*, a member of a college of priests having charge of the Sibylline Books, which were consulted only at the behest of the senate for prescribing means of averting the wrath of the gods, as in a time of pestilence. The custodians were originally two, *duoviri*; later ten, *decemviri*; by Sulla raised to fifteen, *quindecimviri*; and by Cæsar to sixteen, supernumerary members being added by the emperors, though still called quindecimviri. Cf. AUGUR, 1, EPULO, PONTIFF, 1.
— **quin'de-cem'vi-rate** (kwĭn'dē-sĕm'vĭ-rāt), **quin'de-cim'vi-rate** (-sĭm'vĭ-rāt), *n.*

quin'ic (kwĭn'ĭk), *a.* [See QUININE.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid $C_6H_7(OH)_4CO_2H$, got from cinchona bark, coffee beans, etc.

quin'i-dine (kwĭn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [See QUININE: cf. G. *chinidin*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid isomeric with, and resembling, quinine, found in certain species of cinchona. It is used somewhat as a febrifuge.

qui'nine (kwī'nīn; kwĭ-nēn'; 277: *see note below*), *n.* Also **quin'in** (kwĭn'ĭn), **quin'i-a** (-ĭ-*ȧ*), **qui-ni'na** (kĭ-nē'n*ȧ*), etc. [Sp. *quina*, or *quinaquina*, Peruvian bark, fr. Quichua *quinaquina* bark of the *quino-quino* Myroxylon peruiferum or pereirae: cf. F. *quinine*, Sp. *quinina*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2$, extracted from the bark of various species of *Cinchona* as a bitter white crystalline substance. It is a diacid base and forms accordingly two series of salts. Hence, by extension, *Med.*, any of the salts of this alkaloid, as the acetate, chloride, sulphate, etc., employed as a febrifuge or antiperiodic.
☞ The pron. kwī'nīn apparently decidedly prevails in America, although kwĭ-nēn', which is preferred in British usage, is also common; kwī-nīn' also is common in both American and British use; kĭ-nēn', kwĭn'ĭn, and kwĭn'īn are also heard.

quinine bush. Any western American cornaceous shrub of the genus *Garrya*; — so called from the bitter bark.

quinine flower. A gentianaceous plant (*Sabbatia elliottii*), of the southern United States, having star-shaped white flowers. It possesses antiperiodic properties, and has been used as a substitute for quinine.

quinine tree. **a** The horse-radish tree **b**. **b** The hop tree. **c** In Australia, the emu apple or native quince.

qui-nin'ic (kwĭ-nĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a nitrogenous acid, $C_{11}H_9O_3N$, obtained as a yellow crystalline substance by oxidation of quinine or cinchonine.

quin'i-sext (kwĭn'ĭ-sĕkst) } *a.* [LL. *quinisextus*; L. *quini* **quin'i-sex'tine** (-sĕks'tĭn) } five each + *sextus* sixth.] *Eccl.* Pertaining to or designating the second Trullan Council, held in Constantinople in A. D. 692, which was regarded as supplementing the fifth and the sixth ecumenical councils (A. D. 553 and 680). See TRULLAN.

quin'nat salm'on (kwĭn'ăt). [From native name.] A salmon (*Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*) occurring on both coasts of the Pacific, on the American side from Monterey Bay to Bering Straits. It ascends the larger streams in the spring, but spawns in the fall. It averages about 22 pounds in weight, but much larger ones are often taken. Commercially it is much the most important species of salmon.

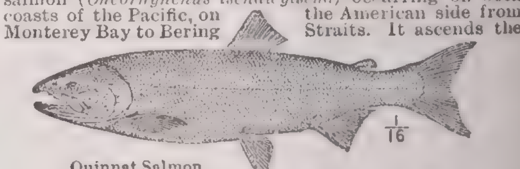
Quinnat Salmon $\frac{1}{16}$

qui-noi'dine (kwĭ-noi'dĭn, -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*quinine* + *-oid*.] *Pharm.* A brownish resinous mixture of alkaloids obtained as a by-product in the treatment of cinchona bark and used as a cheap substitute for quinine.

quin'o-line (kwĭn'ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*quinine* + 2d *-ol* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, C_9H_7N, obtained as a pungent colorless liquid by the distillation of alkaloids, bones, coal tar, etc., and also by synthetic methods; by extension, any of various derivatives of the same.

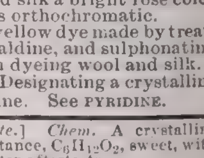
Quinoline.

Structurally, quinoline may be regarded as naphthalene in which a CH group is replaced by a nitrogen atom. It contains the nuclei both of pyridine and of benzene, and in naming its derivatives the replaceable hydrogen atoms are distinguished as Py. 1, Py. 2, Py. 3, B. 1, B. 2, B. 3, and B. 4, or as *α*, *β*, *γ*, *o*, *m*, *p*, and *a* (*ana*). Quinoline is the parent substance of a large number of compounds, including alkaloids, antiseptics, dyes, etc.

quinoline red. A red pigment formed by the action of benzotrichloride on coal-tar quinoline in the presence of zinc chloride, used to dye wool and silk a bright rose color and to render photographic plates orthochromatic.

quinoline yellow. *Chem.* A fast yellow dye made by treating phthalic anhydride with quinaldine, and sulphonating the product. It is largely used in dyeing wool and silk.

quin'o-lin'ic (-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid obtained by oxidizing quinoline. See PYRIDINE.

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quill. † WHILE.
quill, *n.* [Cf. OF. *coillir* to gather.] An obscure word found chiefly in *in the quill*, *in quill*, with the sense of in unison. *Obs.*
quill, *v. i.* To wind thread or yarn on a quill. *New Eng.*
quil-la'ic (kwĭ-lā'ĭk), **quil la'jic** (-lā'yĭk), *a.* Designating a poisonous acid in quillai bark and commercial saponin. [BARK.]
quillaya bark. Var. of QUILLAI
quill bit. A long pod bit.
quill driver. One who works with a pen; writer; clerk. *Jocose.*
quill'er, *n.* A bird not yet full fledged. *Obs.*
quill'et, *n.* [Dim of *quill*.] A small quill or tube.
quil'let-ed, *a.* Having, or being divided into, quillets, as land
quill fish. Any of certain small, very slender blennies of the North Pacific, constituting the family *Ptilichthyidæ*.
quil-li'a bark (kwĭ-lī'*ȧ*). Var. of QUILLAI BARK.
quil'li-ty, *n.* [Cf. QUIDDITY, QUILLET.] A quibble. *Obs.*
‖ **quil lon'** (kē'yôɴ'), *n.* [F.] An arm of the cross guard of a sword. See HILT, *Illust.*
quill'tail', *n.*, *or* **quilltail coot.** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
quill'work', *n.* Embroidery wrought with porcupine quills.
quill'y (kwĭl'ĭ), *a.* Pert. to, resembling, or having, quills.
Quilp (kwĭlp), *n.* In Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," a hideous dwarf, ferocious and cunning, who enjoys tormenting others and finally drowns while trying to escape from the police.
quilt (kwĭlt), *v. t.* & *i.* & *n.* Gulp; swallow. *Dial. Eng.*
quilt, *v. t.* [Cf QUILT to stitch, to wad.] To flog. *Dial. Eng* & *U. S.* [quilts.]
quilt'er (kwĭl'tẽr), *n.* One that
quilt'er, *n.* A very large thing; a whopper *Dial.* [ding.]
quilting cotton. Cotton wad-
quilt'point', *n.* [Cf. QUILT, *n.*, 2d COUNTERPOINT.] A counterpane. *Obs.*
quim. Var. of QUEME, *a.*
‖ **qui m'aime'**, **aime' mon chien'** (kē mām' ām mōɴ shyăɴ'). [F.] Who loves me, loves my dog.
quin † CON, study.
quin (kwĭn), *n.* [Cf E. dial. *squin*.] A scallop. *Dial Eng.*
qui'na (kwī'n*ȧ*; kē'n*ȧ*), *or* **qui'na-qui'na**, *n.* [Cf. QUININE.] a Cinchona bark. **b** Quinine.
qui-nade', *n.* [F. *coing* a quince, OF. *cooin*.] A confection of quinces. *Obs.*
quin-al'gen (kwĭn-ăl'jĕn), **quin-al'gene** (-jēn), *n* [*quina* + *analgen*.] *Pharm.* Analgen.
quin-am'i-cine (-ăm'ĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), **-am'i-dine** (-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-cin**, **-din.** [From QUINAMINE.] Two isomeric alkaloids formed by heating quinamine.
quin-am'ine (kwĭn-ăm'ĭn; kwĭn'*ȧ*-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-am'in.** [*quina* + *amine*.] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}O_2N_2$, in different cinchona barks.
quinancy. † QUINSY.
qui'na-qui'na, *n* [See QUINQUINA, QUININE.] Quina.
qui-nar'i-ty, *n.* *Alchemy.* Prob., fivefold essence. *Obs.*
qui-na'ri-us (kwĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [L.] A Roman silver coin issued from B. C. 268 to about B. C. 215: also, a similar coin of early Britain. See COIN.
‖ **qui n'a san té'**, **il n'a rien'**; **qui a san'té**, **il a tout'** (kē nȧ säɴ'tā' ēl nȧ ryăɴ', kē ȧ säɴ'tā' ē-lȧ too'). [F.] He who has not health has nothing: he who has health has everything.
qui'nate (kwī'nāt: kwĭn'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of quinic acid.
qui'nate (kwī'nāt), *a.* [L. *quini* five each.] *Bot.* Growing in sets of five; — esp. of compound leaves with five leaflets.
quin-az'ole (kwĭn-ăz'ōl), *n.* Also **-ol.** [G. *chinazol*; — from its relation to *chinolin* quinoline and the hydrazines.] *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous base, a methyl derivative of indazol.
quin-az'o-line (kwĭn-ăz'ō-lĭn; lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [G. *chinazolin* (cf. CHINA BARK), with *-azolin* for *-oxalin* to indicate that it is free from oxygen and isomeric with *cinnolin* and *chinoxalin*.] *Chem.* A hypothetical compound, $C_8H_6N_2$, derived from quinoline by substitution of a nitrogen atom for a CH group in the *β* position: also, any of several derivatives of the same. [herb squinancy.]
quince'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The
quinch, *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *quincken* to quaver, shake, Fries. *quink* hovering, and E. QUETCH.] To stir; wince. Cf. QUETCH. *Obs.*
quinche, *n.* [Cf. ME. *quecchen* to move, AS. *cweccan*.] The least bit: a "flip." *Obs.*
quin-cunx'ial (kwĭn-kŭŋk'-sh*ă*l), *a.* Quincuncial
quin-dec'a-syl-lab'ic (kwĭn-dĕk'*ȧ*-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *quindecim* fifteen + E. *syllabic*. Cf. DECASYLLABIC.] Having fifteen syllables. *Rare.*
quin'de-cim (kwĭn'dē-sĭm), *n.* [See QUINDECIMA.] **1.** A tax of one fifteenth. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl. Hist.* = QUINDENE.
quin-dec'i-ma (kwĭn-dĕs'ĭ-m*ȧ*), *n.* [LL., fem. of *quindecimus* fifteenth.] *Music.* **a** The interval of a fifteenth, or double octave. **b** An organ stop whose tones are two octaves above the foundation stops.
quin'de-cyl'ic (kwĭn'dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + *-yl*.] *Chem.* = PENTADECATOIC.
quin'dene (kwĭn'dēn), *n.* [LL. *quindena*.] *Eccl. Hist.* The 15th day (modern reckoning, 14th) after a church festival.
quin'disme. Var. of QUINDECIM.
quine. † QUINYIE; QUOIN; WHINE, *adv.* [var. of COIN.]
quine (kwīn). Obs. or dial. Eng.
qui nes'cit dis-si'mu-la're nes'cit reg-na're (dĭ-sĭm'ū-lā'-rē). [L.] Who knows not how to dissemble knows not how to reign; — favorite maxim of Louis XI. [QUINNET. *Dial. Eng.*]
quin'et (kwĭn'ĭt). Var. of
qui-ne'tum (kwĭ-nē'tŭm; kwĭ-), *n.* [*quinine* + L. ending *-etum* to indicate a mixture of bases.] A crude preparation of the alkaloids of red cinchona bark, used in the Orient as a febrifuge.
quin-gen'te-na-ry (kwĭn-jĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* [L. *quingenti* five hundred + *-enary*, as in *centenary*.] = QUINCENTENARY.
quin-hy'drone (kwĭn-hī'drōn), *n.* [*quinone* + *hydroquinone*.] *Chem.* A green crystalline substance with metallic luster, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, formed by union of quinone with hydroquinone, or in the oxidation of hydroquinone or the reduction of quinone.
quin'i-a (kwĭn'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Quinine.
qui-ni'ble, *a.* & *n.* [L. *quini* five each.] **1.** Quintuple. *Obs.*
2 *Music.* A voice part one octave higher than the treble *Obs.*
quin'i-cine (kwĭn'ĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** An alkaloid, isomeric with quinine, obtained as a resinous mass by heating quinine with dilute sulphuric acid
qui-nid'i-a (kwĭ-nĭd'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [See QUINIDINE.] Quinidine.
‖ **qui ni'mi-um pro'bat ni'hil pro'bat** (nĭm'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] He who proves too much proves nothing.
qui'nin-ism (kwī'nĭn-ĭz'm; kwĭ-nēn'-; *see* QUININE), **qui'nism** (kwī'nĭz'm; kwĭn'ĭz'm), *n.* Cinchonism. [CHONIZE.]
qui'nin-ize (-īz), *v. t.* = CIN-
quin'i-re'tin (kwĭn'ĭ-rē'tĭn), *n* [See QUININE; cf Gr. ῥητίνη resin.] *Chem.* A brown substance precipitated by action of light on quinine solutions.
quin'ite (kwĭn'īt), *n.* [*quinone* + *-ite*.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, sweet, with a bitter aftertaste.
qui-niz'a-rin (kwĭ-nĭz'*ȧ*-rĭn), *n.* [G. *chinizarin*; *chinon* (cf. QUINONE) + *alizarin*.] *Chem.* A yellow substance isomeric with alizarin, and produced artificially from hydroquinone.
qui'nize (kwī'nīz; kwĭn'īz), *v. t.* = CINCHONIZE.
quink, *n.*, *or* **quink goose** (kwĭŋk). [Imitative.] The common brant.
quinkill, *v. i.* [Cf. QUENCH.] Prob., to flicker. *Obs. Scot.*
quin'net (kwĭn'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *coignet*, *cuignet*, *quignet*, dim. of *coin* wedge.] Wedge. *Dial. Eng.*
qui'no-a (kē'nō-ä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quichua *quinua*, name of the plant.] **a** A Peruvian species of goosefoot (*Chenopodium quinoa*). **b** The seeds of this plant, which are ground for food.
quin'o-gen (kwĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*quinone* + *-gen*.] *Chem.* Any of certain ketonic compounds formed in the preparation of quinones from diketones.
quin'ol (kwĭn'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*quina* + *-ol*.] Hydroquinone.
qui'no-las, *n. pl.* [Sp. *quinolas*.] *Cards.* Reversis. *Obs.*
quinoline blue = CYANINE.
quin'o-lin'i-um (kwĭn'ō-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*quinoline* + *-ium*.] *Chem.* The radical, C_9H_7NH, of quinoline salts.
qui-nol'o-gy (kwĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*quinine* + *-logy*.] Science of cultivation and medicinal use of the cinchona. — **qui-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

quin'one (kwĭn'ōn; kwĭ-nōn'), *n.* [G. *chinon*, altered fr. *chinoyl* (see QUINOYL).] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_6H_4O_2$, of penetrating odor, obtained by the oxidation of quinic acid, quinite, aniline, and other compounds; — called also *benzoquinone.* By extension, any of various compounds of which quinone proper is the type. There are two classes of quinones, in which the two oxygen atoms are respectively in the para position in the ring (*paraquinones*) and in the ortho position (*orthoquinones*). Quinone proper is a paraquinone. Quinone has been thought by some to be a peroxide (formula 2) but is now generally recognized as a diketone (formula 1).

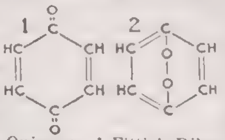

Quinone. 1 Fittig's Diketone Formula; 2 Græbe's Peroxide Formula.

quin'on-oid (kwĭn'ōn-oid; kwĭ-nōn'-), *a.* [*quinone* + *-oid.*] *Org. Chem.* Resembling quinone; as, *quinonoid* structure (commonly understood to mean a structure characterized by a benzene nucleus having the linkages arranged as in Fittig's diketone formula for quinone).

qui-no'vin (kwĭ-nō'vĭn), *n.* [G. *chinovin*, fr. *chinova*-bitter quinovin; *chinova* is fr. NL. *china nova*, the tree whose bark yields quinovin.] *Chem.* A white, amorphous, bitter glucoside found in cinchona and other barks, and said not to be febrifugal. Called also *quinova bitter*, and *quinova.*

quin-ox'a-line (kwĭn-ŏk'să-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*quinoline* + *glyoxal.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of paradiazines, the simplest of which, $C_8H_6N_2$, may be regarded as quinoline with the γ CH group replaced by nitrogen. They are formed by condensing certain diamines with glyoxals and in other ways, and act as feeble monacid bases.

quin-ox'ime (-sĭm; -sēm), *n.* [*quinone* + *oxime.*] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_6H_5O_2N$, regarded as an oxime of quinone, but also called, in view of other methods of formation, *para-nitroso phenol.* By extension, any of a series of compounds of which the foregoing is the type.

quin'o-yl (kwĭn'ō-ĭl), *n.* [G. *chinoyl*, fr. *chinasäure* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** Formerly, quinone. **b** A radical of which quinone is the hydride, analogous to phenyl. **c** The group O_2, in such compounds as quinone and rhodizonic acid.

quin'qua-ge-na'ri-an (kwĭn'kwă-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *quinquagenarius* containing fifty, fifty years old.] **1.** Commanding fifty men. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Fifty years old; characteristic of a person of such an age.
quin'qua-ge-na'ri-an, *n.* A quinquagenarian person.

Quin'qua-ges'i-ma (-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *quinquagesimus* the fiftieth, akin to *quinquaginta* fifty, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] **1.** The time from the Sunday before Lent to Easter Sunday, or the first week of this time. *Obs.*
2. More fully **Quinquagesima Sunday.** The Sunday next before Lent; — called also *Shrove Sunday.* The origin of this name and of *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* for the preceding Sundays is uncertain. They may have been formed on the analogy of *Quadragesima*, without any direct reference to the numerals *fiftieth, sixtieth*, and *seventieth*, to constitute a series, or Quinquagesima may have been so named as being the fiftieth day before Easter (including both) and the other names formed on the analogy of this, they being regarded as representing in round numbers the sixtieth and seventieth days before Easter.

quin'qua-ges'i-mal (-măl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, fifty days.

quin'que- (kwĭn'kwē-). [L. *quinque* five. See FIVE.] Combining form meaning *five, five times, fivefold*; as, *quinque*fid, five-cleft; *quinque*dentate, five-toothed.

quin'quen-na'li-a (kwĭn'kwĕ-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *quinquennalis.* See QUINQUENNIAL.] *Rom. Antiq.* Public games celebrated every five years (reckoned inclusively).

quin-quen'ni-al (kwĭn-kwĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *quinquennis*; *quinque* five + *annus* year: cf. L. *quinquennalis.* See FIVE; cf. BIENNIAL.] Occurring once in five years (reckoning, in the Roman method, inclusively), or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years. — *n.* A quinquennial event or term. — **quin-quen'ni-al-ist**, *n.* — **quin-quen'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

quin-quen'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [L.] A period of five years.

quin'que-par'tite (kwĭn'kwē-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *quinquepartitus*; *quinque* five + *partitus*, p. p. of *partire* to divide.] Consisting of, or divided into, five parts.

quin'que-vir (kwĭn'kwē-vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. QUINQUEVIRS (-vẽrz), L. QUINQUEVIRI (kwĭn-kwĕv'ĭ-rī). [L.; *quinque* five + *vir* man.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One of five commissioners appointed for some special object.
2. In general, one of a commission of five men.

quin-quev'i-rate (kwĭn-kwĕv'ĭ-rāt), *n.* A board or commission of five men.

quin'sy (kwĭn'zĭ), *n.* [OF. *quinancie* or LL. *quinancia*, fr. L. *cynanche* a sort of sore throat, Gr. κυνάγχη sore throat, dog quinsy, fr. κύων dog + ἄγχειν to choke. Cf. HOUND, ANGER, CYNANCHE, SQUINANCY.] *Med.* An inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, esp. of the fauces or tonsils, attended by swelling, painful and impeded deglutition, and inflammatory fever; suppurative tonsillitis; — called also *squinancy*, and *squinsy.*

quinsy berry. **a** The Old World black currant (*Ribes nigrum*), which yields a jelly used as a remedy for quinsy. **b** The related American species *R. floridum.*

quin'sy-wort' (kwĭn'zĭ-wûrt'), *n.* The herb squinancy.

quint (kwĭnt; kĭnt; *formerly also as F.* kăNt), *n.* [F. *quinte*, fr. L. *quintus, quinta*, the fifth, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] **1.** [OF.] A tax of one fifth.
2. *Card Playing.* A sequence of five cards of the same suit in piquet, the highest five being the *major quint*, and the lowest five the *minor quint.*
3. *Music.* **a** The interval of a fifth. **b** An organ stop giving tones a fifth higher than the normal pitch of the digitals. **c** The smallest of the three kinds of viola da braccio. **d** The E string of a violin.

quint-. A prefix used in the names of certain instruments and organ stops to denote a variety having its pitch a fifth above or below the normal.

quin'ta-de'na (kwĭn'tȧ-dē'nȧ), *n.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] *Music.* An organ stop of small metal stopped pipes giving with its own fundamental a delicate harmonic fifth above.

quin'tain (kwĭn'tăn), *n.* [F. *quintaine*, LL. *quintana*; cf. L. *quintana* a street in the camp, separating the *fifth* maniple from the sixth, the market and business place of the camp, fr. *quintanus* of the fifth rank. See QUINTAN.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** An object to be tilted at. A common form in the Middle Ages was a post, on the top of which was pivoted a crosspiece, having at one end a broad board, and at the other a sand bag. The endeavor was to strike the board with the lance while riding under, and to get past without being hit by the sand bag. "But a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block." *Shak.*
2. The sport of tilting at a quintain.

quin'tal (-tăl), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *quintal*, fr. Ar. *qinṭār* a weight of 100 lbs., prob. fr. L. *centenarius* consisting of a hundred, fr. *centeni* a hundred each, fr. *centum* a hundred. See HUNDRED; cf. KANTAR.] A denomination of weight; a hundredweight. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

quin'tan (-tăn), *a.* [L. *quintanus*, fr. *quintus* fifth, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] Occurring as the fifth, after four others; also, occurring every fifth day, reckoning inclusively (that is, with three days intermission); as, a *quintan* fever. — *n.* *Med.* A fever which returns every fifth day, that is, with an intermission of three days.

quin'tant (-tănt), *n.* The fifth part of a circumference, or 72°; specif., a portable instrument, similar to a sextant, with an arc of 72°, capable of measuring angles of twice that.

quin-tes'sence (kwĭn-tĕs'ĕns; *formerly also* kwĭn'-), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *quinta essentia* fifth essence. See QUINT; ESSENCE.] **1.** The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. The ancient Greeks recognized four elements, fire, air, water, and earth. The Pythagoreans added a fifth and called it ether, the fifth essence, which they said flew upward at creation, out of it the stars being made. The alchemists sometimes considered alcohol, or the ferment oils, as the fifth essence.
2. An extract containing the rarest virtue or most subtle and essential constituent of that from which it comes; pure or concentrated essence.
3. Hence, more widely, the most perfect representative of certain things, persons, qualities, etc.; a thing, person, quality, or the like, in the highest and most typical form.

quin'tes-sen'tial (kwĭn'tē-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Of the nature of a quintessence; purest of its kind; typical. "*Quintessential* extract of mediocrity." *G. Eliot.* — **quin'tes-sen'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **quin'tes-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

quin-tet' } (kwĭn-tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quintetto*, dim. of *quinto*
quin-tette' } the fifth, a fifth part, fr. L. *quintus* the fifth: cf. F. *quintette.* See QUINT.] **1.** *Music.* A composition for five voices or instruments; also, the set of five persons who sing or play five-part music.
2. Any set of five, or thing arranged for five, as a bicycle for five riders.

quin'tile (kwĭn'tĭl), *n.* [L. *quintus* the fifth: cf. F. *quintil aspect.*] *Astrol.* The aspect of planets when separated the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

quin-til'lion (kwĭn-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Formed fr. L. *quintus* the fifth, after the analogy of *million*: cf. F. *quintillion.* See QUINT.] The number denoted by a unit with 18 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 30 zeros annexed (in English notation). See NUMERATION, *Note.* — **quin-til'lion**, *a.* — **quin-til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n. & a.*

quin'tole (kwĭn'tōl), *n.* [It. *quinto* fifth.] *Music.* A group of five notes to be played or sung in the time of four of the same species; a quintuplet.

quin'tu-ple (kwĭn'tū-p'l), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth: cf. F. *quintuple*, L. *quintuplex.* Cf. QUADRUPLE.] Multiplied by five; increased to five times the amount; fivefold.
quintuple point, *Phys. Chem.*, a point (representing a set of conditions) at which five phases coexist. — **q. time** *or* **measure**, *Music*, time or a measure having five beats to the measure. See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**.

quin'tu-ple, *v. t. & i.*; QUIN'TU-PLED (-p'ld); QUIN'TU-PLING (-plĭng). [Cf. F. *quintupler.*] To make, or to become, fivefold, or five times as much or many.

quin'tu-plet (kwĭn'tū-plĕt), *n.* [From QUINTUPLE.] A collection or combination of, or a contrivance for, five of a kind; specif.: **a** *Music.* A quintole. See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**. **b** A cycle for five riders. **c** *pl.* Five children born in the same labor.

quinze (kwĭnz; *F.* kăNz), *n.* [F.] A game at cards, resembling vingt et un, in which the object is to make, or come nearest to, without exceeding, fifteen points.

quip (kwĭp), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *quippe* forsooth, used ironically.] **1.** A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a gibe; also, a bright, clever saying without sarcasm; a witty sally.
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles *Milton.*
2. A quibble; equivocation.
3. A strange, droll, or eccentric act; also, something odd or strange; a curious, quaint knickknack.

quip, *v. t.*; QUIPPED (kwĭpt); QUIP'PING. To jest or gibe at; to treat with quips. *Now Rare.*
The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip.* *Spenser.*
quip, *v. i.* To scoff or gibe; to make quips. *Sir H. Sidney.*

qui'pu (kē'pōō; kwĭp'ōō), *n.*; *pl.* QUIPUS (-pōōz). [Peruv. *quipu* a knot.] A contrivance employed by the ancient Peruvians, for arithmetical purposes, and, as a mnemonic device, to register important facts and events. It consisted of a main cord, from which hung at certain distances smaller cords of various colors, each having a special meaning, as silver, gold, corn, soldiers, etc. Knots were tied in the smaller cords, representing definite numbers.

quire (kwīr), *n.* [ME. *quaer, quair*, OF. *quayer, quaer, cayer, caier*, F. *cahier*, a book of loose sheets, a quarter of a quire, LL. *quaternus, quaternum*, sheets of paper packed together, properly, four together, fr. L. *quaterni* four each, by fours, *quattuor* four. See FOUR; cf. CAHIER.] **1** Formerly, four sheets, as of paper, folded together into eight leaves; hence, any set of folded sheets fitting one within another, as the sheets of a book.
2. A collection of twenty-four (sometimes twenty-five) sheets of paper of the same size and quality, either not folded or having a single fold. Cf. 3d REAM.
3. A small book or pamphlet consisting or as if consisting of a quire; a work, as a poem, essay, or the like, that is or might be contained in a quire.
in quires, in sheets, not bound, as a book.

quire, *v. t.*; QUIRED (kwīrd); QUIR'ING (kwīr'ĭng). To make or divide into quires, or so that folded sheets may be placed one within another.

quire'wise' (kwīr'wīz'), *adv.* *Print.* So that one sheet will fit within another; as, to print a pamphlet *quirewise.*

Quir'i-nal (kwĭr'ĭ-năl; kwĭ-rī'năl), *n.* [L. *Quirinalis*, fr. *Quirinus.* See QUIRINUS.] One of the seven hills of Rome (see SEVEN HILLS), now called "Monte Quirinale." It is the site of a palace, begun in the 16th century by Gregory XIII. and completed by subsequent popes, which was taken as a residence by the ruling house of Italy in 1871; hence, fig., the monarchical government, or régime, in Italy, as distinguished from the "Vatican," or papal government. — **Quir'i-nal**, *a.*

Qui-ri'nus (kwĭ-rī'nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient god of war who in early times with Jupiter and Mars formed

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quinombron. † CONUNDRUM.
qui on' (kē-nyōn'), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
‖ **qui non pro'fi-cit de'fi-cit** (prŏf'ĭ-sĭt dĕf'ĭ-sĭt). [L.] He who does not advance fails.
quin'o-sol (kwĭn'ō-sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [Cf. G. *chinosol.*] *Pharm.* The potassium salt of a sulphonic derivative of oxyquinoline, used as an antiseptic.
quin'o-tan'nic (-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [*quina* + *tannic.*] *Chem.* Designating a tannic acid found in cinchona bark. [QUINOVIN.]
qui-no'va (kwĭ-nō'vȧ), *n.* See
qui-no'va-tan'nic (-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [See QUINOVIN; TANNIC.] *Chem.* Designating a tannic acid obtained from false cinchona bark.
qui-no'vic (kwĭ-nō'vĭk), *a.* [F. acide *kinovique.*] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid obtained by decomposition of quinovin. — **qui-no'vate** (-vāt) [see -ATE, 3 **b**], *n.*
qui-no'vose (-vōs), *n.* *Chem.* A sugar (a methyl pentose, $C_5H_9(CH_3)O_5$), formed by decomposition of quinovin.
quin-quag'e-na-ry (kwĭn-kwăj'ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *quinquagenarius* of fifty.] That is fifty years old; quinquagenarian.
quin-quag'e-na-ry, *n.* **1.** = QUINQUAGENARIAN. *Obs.*
2. A 50th year or anniversary.
Quinquagesime, *n.* Also **Quinquagesme.** [Cf. F. *quinquagésime.*] Quinquagesima. *Obs.*
quin'quan'gle, *n.* [L. *quinquangulus* five-cornered.] A pentagon. *Obs.* — *a.* Pentagonal. *Obs.*
quin-quan'gu-lar (kwĭn-kwăŋ'gū-lȧr), *a.* Having five angles.
quin'quar-tic'u-lar (kwĭn'kwär-tĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [*quinque-* + *article.*] *Theol.* Relating to the five articles or points, specif. those in dispute between Arminians and Calvinists.
Quin-qua'trus (-kwā'trŭs), *n* [L.] See MINERVA, 1; SALII.
quin'que-an'gled (kwĭn'kwē-ăŋ'g'ld), *a.* Quinquangular
quin'que-an'nu-late, *a.*, **quin'que-cap'su-lar**, *a.*, **quin'que-cos'tate**, *a.*, **quin'que-den'tate**, **quin'que-den'tat-ed** (-dĕn'tāt-ĕd), *a.*, **quin'que-dig'i-tate**, *a.* See QUINQUE-.
quin'que-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [From L. *quinque* five.] *Bot.* Pentastichous. — **quin'que-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*
quin'que-fid (kwĭn'kwē-fĭd), *a.* [*quinque-* + *fid.*] *Bot.* Cleft halfway to the base into five segments, as a leaf.
quin'que-foil', *n* [*quinque-* + *foil* a leaf.] Cinquefoil. *Obs.*
quin'que-fo'li-ate, *a.* Also **quin'que-fo'li-at'ed** (-fō'lĭ-āt'ĕd). [*quinque-* + *foliate*: cf. L. *quinquefolius.*] *Bot.* Having five leaves. [Having five leaflets.]
quin'que-fo'li-o-late, *a.* *Bot.*
quin'que-grade, *a.* [*quinque-* + *grade.*] *Music.* Composed of five tones, as a pentatonic scale.
quin'que-lat'er-al, *a* See QUINQUE-.
quin'que-lit'er-al, *a. & n.* [*quinque-* + *literal.*] (One) consisting of five letters; — said esp. of Hebrew roots.
quin'que-lo'bate, **quin'que-lo'bat-ed**, **quin'que-lobed'**, *a.*, **quin'que-loc'u-lar**, *a.*, **quin'que-loc'u-line** (-lŏk'ū-lĭn; -līn), *a.* See QUINQUE-.
quin-quen'a-ry (kwĭn-kwĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* = QUINARY
quin'que-nerved' (kwĭn'kwē-nûrvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having five primary nerves.
quin-quen'nal, *a.* [L. *quinquennalis.*] Quinquennial. *Obs.* — *n.* Quinquennium *Obs.*
quin-quen'ni-ad (kwĭn-kwĕn'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [L. *quinquennis* + 2d *-ad.*] A quinquennium.
quin'que-pet'al-oid, *a.*, **quin'que-punc'tate**, *a.*, **quin'que-ra'di-al**, **quin'que-ra'di-ate**, *a.* See QUINQUE-.
quin'que-reme (kwĭn'kwē-rēm), *n.* [L. *quinqueremus*; *quinque* five + *remus* an oar.] See GALLEY, 2.
quin-quer'ti-um (kwĭn-kwûr'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Gr. Antiq.* The pentathlon *Rare.*
quin'que-sect (kwĭn'kwē-sĕkt), *a.* [*quinque-* + L. *secare, sectum*, to cut.] Cut into five similar or equal segments. — *v. t.* To cut into five similar or equal parts — **quin'que-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*
quin'que-sep'tate *a.*, **quin'que-se'ri-al**, *a.*, **quin'que-se'ri-ate**, *a.*, **quin'que-syl-lab'ic**, *a.*, **quin'que-syl'la-ble**, *n.*, **quin'que-tu-ber'cu-lar**, **quin'que-tu-ber'cu-late**, *a.*, **quin'que-valve**, **quin'que-valv'u-lar**, *a.* See QUINQUE-.
‖ **quin'que vo'ces** (kwĭn'kwē vō'sēz). [L., lit., five words.] *Logic.* The five predicables. See PREDICABLE, *n.*, 2. [LITERAL.]
quin'qui-lit'er-al, *a.* = QUINQUE-
quinquin † KINKIN.
quin-qui'na (kwĭn-kwī'nȧ; kĭn-kē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *quina*, or *quina-quina*, Peruvian bark. See QUININE.] Quina.
quin'qui-no (kĭn'kĭ-nō), *n.* [Peruv. *quinquina.*] A Central American fabaceous tree (*Toluifera pereiræ*), the source of balsam of Peru.
quin'qui-va'lent (kwĭn'kwĭ-vā'lĕnt; kwĭn-kwĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*quinque-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr.] *Chem* = PENTAVALENT.
quinse, *v. t.* To carve. *Obs.*
quin'sied (kwĭn'zĭd), *a.* Affected with quinsy
quinsime † QUINZIEME.
quinsy woodruff. Quinsywort.
‖ **quin'ta** (kēn'tä), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A country house or country seat: also, a garden plot.
quin'tad (kwĭn'tăd), *a. & n* [L. *quintus* fifth + E. *monad.*] = PENTAD [QUINTIN.]
quin'tain (kwĭn'tĭn). Var. of
quin'tain, *v. i.* To tilt at a quintain *Obs.*
quin'tain, *n.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] A five-line stanza. *Obs.* [TANT.]
quin'tal (kwĭn'tăl), *n.* = QUIN-
quin'ta-ry (kwĭn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] Next in order after the quaternary, or fourth; in fifth place, order, or the like.
quinte. † QUAINT.
quinte (kăNt), *n.* [F.: see QUINT.] *Fencing.* A parry a little lower than carte, the fifth in the old order of teaching
Quinte Es'sence. Queen (kwĭn-tēs'ĕns; *F.* kăN'-tĕ'säNs'). See ENTELECHIE.
quin'tel † QUINTAIN.
quint-el'e-ment (kwĭnt-ĕl'ē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *quintus* fifth + E *element.*] The fifth element. Cf. QUINTESSENCE, 1. *Rare.*
quin'ter-on (kwĭn'tĕr-ŏn). Var of QUINTROON.
quin-tes'sence, **quin'tet-sen'tial-ize** (kwĭn'tē-sĕn'shăl-īz), *v. t.* To distill or extract as a quintessence; to reduce to a quintessence. *Rare.*
quin'tes-sen'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* = QUINTESSENCE. *Rare.*
quin-tet'to (kwĭn-tĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] A quintet. *Rare.*
quint'foil'. Var. of CINQUEFOIL.
quin'tic (kwĭn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] *Alg.* Of the fifth degree or order. — *n.* *Alg.* A quantic of the fifth degree.
Quin-ti'lis (kwĭn-tī'lĭs), *n* [L.] See ROMAN CALENDAR
Quin-til'li-an (kwĭn-tĭl'ĭ-ăn), *n* *Eccl. Hist* One of a party of Montanists of the 2d century, said to have received their name from a prophetess, Quintilla.
Quin'tin (kwĭn'tĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *Quentin*, and L. *Quintus*, and *quintus* fifth.] Lit., the fifth; — masc. prop. name. L. *Quintus* (-tŭs), *Quintianus* (kwĭn'shĭ-ā'nŭs); Scot. *Quentin* (kwĕn'tĭn).
quin'tin. Var. of QUINTAIN.
quin'tin, quint, *n.* [Dan *qvintin.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
quin'tin (kwĭn'tĭn; *F.* kăN'tăN'), *n.* [F.] A kind of fine lawn; — from the town in Brittany where it was made.
quintise. † QUAINTISE.
Quin'ti-us (kwĭn'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs), *n.* [L.] Masc. prop. name.
‖ **quin'to** (kwēn'tō), *n.* [It.] See LOTTERY, 1.
quin-troon' (kwĭn-trōōn'), *n.* [Sp *quinterón* offspring of a quadroon and a white.] The offspring of an octoroon and a white person.
quin'tu-ple (kwĭn'tū-p'l), *n.* A fivefold amount; five in a group. *Rare.*
quin'tu-ple-nerved' (-nûrvd'), **quin'tu-ple-ribbed'** (-rĭbd'), *a.* *Bot.* Quinquenerved.
quin-tu'pli-cate (kwĭn-tū'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.*, *a.*, & *n.* [See QUINTUPLE.] = QUINTUPLE. — **quin-tu'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*
quin'tu-pli-nerved' (kwĭn'tū-plĭ-nûrvd'), **quin'tu-pli-ribbed'** (rĭbd'), *a.* *Bot.* Quinquenerved. [TUPLE.]
quin'tu-ply (-plĭ), *adv.* of QUIN-
quin'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] *Medieval Music.* A fifth voice or part.
Quin'tus (kwĭn'tŭs), *n.* [L.] Masc. prop. name. See QUINTIN.
Quin'tus Mem'mi-us (mĕm'ĭ-ŭs). *Bib.* [QUINOA.]
qui'nua (kē'nwä). Var. of
quin'yie, *n.* [Cf. CUNYE.] Coin; also, corner. *Obs. Scot.*
quin'zaine (kwĭn'zān; *F.* kăN'zĕn'), *n.* [F., fr. *quinze* fifteen.] *Eccl Hist.* Quindene.
quin'zième' (kăN'zyĕm'), *n.* [F., fifteenth.] **1.** A tax of a fifteenth *Obs or Hist.*
2. Quindene.
3. A period of 15 days, as that comprising a church festival day and the fortnight after. *Obs.*
quinzine, *n.* Quinzième. *Obs.*
qui'po (kē'pō; kwĭp'ō). Var. of QUIPU.
quippe. † QUIP, WHIP.
quip'per, *n.* One who quips.
quip'pish, **quip'py**, *a* Inclined to quip; like or having quips. *R.*
quip'some (kwĭp'sŭm), *a.* Quippish. — **quip'some-ness**, *n.*
quip'ster, *n.* A quipper. *Rare.*
quirace. † CUIRASS
quirboilly. † CUIR-BOUILLI.
quircke. † QUIRK.
quire † QUEER.
quire (kwīr; kwēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. of QUERE, inquire.
quire (kwīr). Obs. or archaic var. of CHOIR.
quir'er, *n.* A chorister. *Obs.*
quir'i-ly, *adv.* Perh., quiveringly. *Obs.*
Quir'i-na'li-a (kwĭr'ĭ-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *Quirinalis* pertaining to Quirinus.] See QUIRINUS.
qui-rin'ca pods (kwĭ-rĭŋ'kȧ). [From a South Amer. name.] The pods of *Acacia farnesiana* or of any of several other species. They contain much tannin.
quir'is-ter (kwĭr'ĭs-tẽr). Var. of CHORISTER.

the dominant triad of the Roman state. As distinguished from Mars, he was the god of armed peace rather than aggressive warfare. In later times he was popularly identified with the deified Romulus and in this character appears chiefly in literature. His chief shrine was on the Quirinal. His festival was the *Quirinalia*, Feb. 17. See DI.

quir′i-ta′ri-an (kwĭr′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [LL. *quiritarius.* See QUIRITES.] *Rom. Law.* Designating, or pert. to, the old law of Rome (the *jus civile*, proper, or *jus quiritium*) as disting. from the law introduced by the prætor on equitable principles; hence, conforming to, or enforced by, this law; legal, as opposed to equitable or beneficial; as, *quiritarian* ownership; — opposed to *prætorian* and *bonitarian.*

Qui-ri′tes (kwĭ-rī′tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Roman citizens. After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romulus, the name of *Quirites* was taken in addition to that of *Romani*, the Romans calling themselves in a civil capacity *Quirites*, while in a political and military capacity they retained the name of *Romani.*

quirk (kwûrk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *kverk* the throat, the angle below the chin.] **1.** A sudden turn, twist, or curve; a deviation from the regular course; hence, specif.: **a** A turn or twist of the pen in writing; a flourish. **b** A piece taken from or joined to a regular surface, as one from a ground plot or floor to make a court, yard, etc. **c** *Arch.* A small channel, or groove, separating a bead or other molding from the adjoining members. See QUIRK MOLDING. **d** A diamond-shaped piece at the base of a glove finger. **e** A diamond-shaped pane of glass; a quarrel. **f** The bead or fillet of a grooving plane. **g** A stocking clock. See 3d CLOCK.
2. A sudden turn or twist of or as of the mind; an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; quibble; equivocation. "Some *quirk* or evasion." *Spenser.*
3. A clever retort or sally; a quip; conceit.
Some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit. *Shak.*
4. *Music.* A sudden, whimsical turn or phrase.
5. A sudden fit or turn; a short paroxysm. *Obs.* "*Quirks* of joy and grief." *Shak.*
6. An individual knack in doing a thing; also, a peculiarity in manner or behavior.

quirk, *v. t.*; QUIRKED (kwûrkt); QUIRK′ING. [From QUIRK, *n.*] **1.** To subject to quirks, or quips.
2. To set off by a quirk or quirks; as, to *quirk* a molding.

quirk, *v. i.* **1.** To speak or act with quirks of manner.
2. To progress or move with jerks.

quirk molding *or* **moulding**. Any molding distinctly set off by quirks.

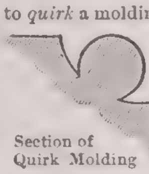
Section of Quirk Molding

quirk′y (kwûr′kĭ), *a.*; QUIRK′I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); QUIRK′I-EST. **1.** Full of quirks; tricky; as, a *quirky* lawyer.
2. Having sharp turns, as a road.

quirt (kwûrt), *n.* [Cf. Mex. Sp. *cuarta.*] A riding whip with a short handle and a lash of braided rawhide, common in Spanish American regions.

quirt, *v. t.*; QUIRT′ED; QUIRT′ING. To strike with a quirt.

Quis-qua′lis (kwĭs-kwā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *quis* who, which, what, interrog + *qualis* of what sort; — from its strange appearance.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic and African combretaceous climbing shrubs. They have showy red or orange spicate flowers with a superior calyx whose limb is deciduous from the long tube; the fruit is 5-winged. *Q. indica* is the Rangoon creeper.

quit (kwĭt), *n.* [Prob. imitative of the note.] Any of various small passerine birds, chiefly of the West Indies, as the *banana quits* and *grass quits* (see these terms).

quit, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* QUIT or QUIT′TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIT′TING. [ME. *quiten*, OF. *quiter*, *quitier*, *cuitier*, F. *quitter*, to acquit, quit, prob. fr. L. *quietare* to calm, to quiet, fr. *quietus* quiet; cf. LL. *quittare*, *quietare.* See QUIET, *a.*; cf. QUIT, *a.*, QUITE, ACQUIT, REQUITE.] **1.** To set free, as from anything harmful; to relieve or release; to clear; liberate; as, to *quit* one of fear. *Now Rare.*
2. To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to absolve; acquit. *Obs. or R.*
3. To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to meet and satisfy, as a claim or debt; to requite; repay; pay up.
The blissful martyr *quyte* you your meed *Chaucer*
4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct; acquit; — used reflexively. *Archaic.*
Be strong, and *quit* yourselves like men 1 *Sam.* iv 9
5. To remit (a debt, fine, or the like). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
6. To have done with; to cease from; to stop; hence, to depart from; to leave; forsake; as, to *quit* work; to *quit* the place; to *quit* jesting; also, to let go; yield; surrender.
Such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance. *Locke.*
7. To send away; to remove; dismiss. *Rare or Dial.*
8. *Archery.* To discharge, as an arrow.
Syn. — Leave, relinquish, resign, abandon, forsake, surrender, discharge, requite. See CEASE, LEAVE.
to quit commons, to settle accounts. *Obs.* *Scot.* — **to q. cost**, to pay; to reimburse. *Obs.* — **to q. scores**, to make even; to clear mutually from demands.

quit (kwĭt), *v. i.* To go away; to depart; also, to stop doing a thing; to cease.

quit, *n.* [See QUIT, *v. t.*] *Astron.* That point of the celestial sphere away from which a body is moving; as, a meteor's *quit.*

quit, *a.* [ME. *quite*, OF. *quite*, F. *quitte.* See QUIT, *v.*, QUIET.] **1.** Released from obligation, charge, penalty, etc.; free; clear; absolved; acquitted.
The owner of the ox shall be *quit* *Ex* xxi. 28.
2. Destitute; deprived of. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

‖ **qui tam** (kwī tăm). [L. *qui* who + *tam* as well, as much.] *Law.* An action to recover a penalty under a statute which gives part of the penalty to the one bringing the action and the rest to the state or a public body. The plaintiff describes himself as suing as well for the state as for himself.

quitch (kwĭch), *n.*, *or* **quitch grass**. [AS. *cwice*, fr. *cwic* living; prob. from its tenacity of life. See QUICK, *a.*; cf. COUCH GRASS.] Couch grass.
To pick the vicious *quitch*
Of blood and custom wholly out of him. *Tennyson*

quit′claim′ (kwĭt′klām′), *n.* [See QUITCLAIM, *v.*] *Law.* A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release; specif., an instrument by which some right, title, interest, or claim, which one person has, or is supposed to have, in or to an estate held by himself or another, is released or relinquished to another, the grantor generally covenanting against persons who claim under himself, but not otherwise. In many States of the United States the *quitclaim* is more than a release, and is used as a simple conveyance for making a grant of lands, whether by way of release or as an original conveyance to a third party, and is equally effective with the warranty deed in conveying title.

quit′claim′, *v. t.*; QUIT′CLAIMED′ (-klāmd′); QUIT′CLAIM′-ING. [OF. *quite clamer* to call quit, declare quit. See QUIT, *a.*; CLAIM, *v.*] **1.** To acquit or release. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To release or relinquish a claim to; to release or convey a claim to by a quitclaim deed.

quite (kwīt), *adv.* [ME. *quite*, fr. the adj. *quite* discharged, free, clear, OF. *quite*; cf. OF. *quitement* freely, frankly, entirely. See QUIT, *a.*] **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; as, work not *quite* done; to be *quite* mistaken.
The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles. *Spectator.*
2. Positively; really; truly; also, loosely or erroneously, to a considerable extent or degree; as, it is *quite* near; he is *quite* rich; he seemed *quite* the man of fashion.
He really looks *quite* concerned. *Landor*

quit′rent′ (kwĭt′rĕnt′), *n.* Often written *quit rent.* [*quit*, a. + *rent.*] *Law.* A fixed rent, usually small in amount, payable by a freeholder or copyholder to his feudal superior in commutation of services; hence, any fixed rent due from a socage tenant. In England quitrents were formerly protected from abolition by the Statute of Military Tenures, but have now been largely redeemed under the Conveyancing Act of 1881. In the United States they survive to some extent in Pennsylvania.

quits (kwĭts), *a.* [From QUIT, *a.*; the formation is not clear.] **1.** Released or cleared (from obligation, liability, or the like). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Even or equal (with another) by having returned or repaid anything, good or evil, or its equivalent; as, to be *quits* with an enemy or with one for some favor.

quit′tance (kwĭt′ăns), *n.* [ME. *quitaunce*, OF. *quitance*, F. *quittance.* See QUIT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of freeing or releasing; specif., discharge from a debt or an obligation; acquittance; also, the document evidencing such discharge. "Omittance is no *quittance.*" *Shak.*
2. Recompense; return; repayment; requital. *Shak.*
3. Act of quitting; departure. *Rare.*

quit′ter (kwĭt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** Matter from a sore; pus. *Obs.*
2. *Metal.* Slag from tin smelting.

quit′tor (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *quiture*, *quetour*; cf. OF. *cuiture* a burning, boiling, L. *coctura* a cooking.] A disease of the feet of horses, asses, and other solipeds, existing in two forms. **Cartilaginous quittor** is an inflammation of the lateral cartilage of the foot, leading to suppuration and the formation of one or more fistulous openings above the coronet. It runs a chronic course, causing marked lameness, and is very resistant to treatment. **Cutaneous quittor** is an inflammation of the soft tissues just above the hoof, with suppuration and sloughing of the skin, followed by healing by the formation of granulation tissue.

quiv′er (kwĭv′ẽr), *a.* [Akin to AS. *cwiferlīce*, adv., eagerly. Cf. QUIVER to shake.] Nimble; active; lively. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

quiv′er (kwĭv′ẽr), *v. i.*; QUIV′ERED (-ẽrd); QUIV′ER-ING. [Cf. QUIVER, *a.*; QUAVER.] To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; to tremble; quake; shiver.
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind *Shak.*
Syn. — QUIVER, QUAVER. To QUIVER is to vibrate with a slight and tremulous motion; QUAVER now applies esp. to the voice; as, "The thin blue flame lies on my low-burnt fire, and *quivers* not" (*Coleridge*); "Willows whiten, aspens *quiver*" (*Tennyson*); "A reedy, *quavering* voice" (*A. Conan Doyle*). See THROB, SHIVER.

quiv′er, *n.* Act, fact, or state of quivering; a tremor.

quiv′er, *n.* [OF. *cuivre*, *cuevre*, *coivre*, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *chohhāri* quiver, receptacle, G. *köcher* quiver, AS. *cocor*, *cocur*, *cocer*, D. *koker.* Cf. COCKER a quiver.] **1.** A case or sheath for carrying arrows.
2. By extension, the arrows in a quiver.

quiv′ered (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with, or carrying, a quiver. "Like a *quivered* nymph." *Milton.*
2. Sheathed, as in a quiver. "Whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear." *Pope.*

‖ **qui vive′** (kē vēv′). [F., prob. fr. *qui* who + *vive*, pres. subj. of *vivre* to live; i. e., long live who? whom do you favor?] The challenge of a French sentinel, or patrol; — used like the English challenge: "Who goes there?"
to be on the qui vive, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

quix-ot′ic (kwĭk-sŏt′ĭk), **quix-ot′i-cal** (-sŏt′ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Like, or characteristic of, Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; absurdly chivalric; as, *quixotic* gallantry.
Syn. — See VISIONARY.
— **quix-ot′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

quix′ot-ism (kwĭk′sŏt-ĭz′m), *n.* Quixotic action or thought; also, an example of such.

quiz (kwĭz), *n.*; *pl.* QUIZZES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [Orig. uncert.] **1.** An odd or eccentric person or thing. *Now Rare.*
2. A bandalore. *Obs.*
3. One who quizzes others; as, he is a great *quiz.*
4. A hoax; a practical joke; a jest; a bit of banter.
5. A quizzing glass.
6. Act of quizzing; specif., an examination or coaching of a class or a pupil by questions. *U. S.*

quiz (kwĭz), *v. t.*; QUIZZED (kwĭzd); QUIZ′ZING. **1.** To ridicule; to banter; to chaff or mock with pretended seriousness of discourse; to make sport of, as by obscure questions; also, to question closely; to interrogate.
He *quizzed* unmercifully all the men in the room *Thackeray.*
2. To peer at; to eye suspiciously or mockingly.
3. To examine or instruct by a quiz. See QUIZ, *n.*, 6. *U. S.*
Syn. — See RIDICULE.

quiz, *v. i.* **1.** To play with a bandalore. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To conduct or attend a quiz. See QUIZ, *n.*, 6. *U. S.*

quiz′zi-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, a quiz, or jest; farcical; amusing; also, addicted to quizzing; sportive. — **quiz′zi-cal′i-ty** (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), **quiz′zi-cal-ness**, *n.* — **quiz′zi-cal-ly**, *adv*

quod (kwŏd), *n.* A quadrangle or court, as of a prison; hence, a prison. *Slang.*

quod, *v. t.*; QUOD′DED; QUOD′DING. To put in quod, or prison; to lock up; to jug. *Slang.*

quod′di-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *quod* that which, neut. of *qui* who + *-ity.*] That which makes a thing what it is.

‖ **quod′li-bet** (kwŏd′lĭ-bĕt), *n.* [L., what you please.] **1.** A nice point; a subtlety; a debatable point; esp., a theological or scholastic question proposed for argument or disputation; hence, by extension, a scholastic or theological debate over such a question.
These are your *quodlibets*, but no learning. *P. Fletcher.*
2. *Music.* **a** A medley or fantasia. **b** A whimsical harmonic combination of melodies.

quod′li-bet′ic (-lĭ-bĕt′ĭk), **quod′li-bet′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Consisting of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a quodlibet or quodlibets; discussed for curiosity or entertainment. — **quod′li-bet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

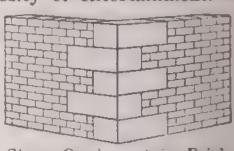
Stone Quoins set in Brickwork.

quoin (koin; kwoin; 277), *n.* [See COIN.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** Orig., a solid exterior angle, as of a building; now, one of the selected pieces of material by which the corner is marked. In stone the quoins consist of blocks larger than those used in the rest of the building, and cut to dimension. In brickwork quoins consist of groups or masses of brick laid together, and in a certain imitation of quoins of stone. **b** An internal angle or corner.
2. A wedgelike piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material. Specif.: **a** *Masonry.* The keystone or a voussoir

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quir′i-ta-ry (kwĭr′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* = QUIRITARIAN.
quir′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n* [L. *quiritatio*, fr. *quiritare* to cry plaintively.] Outcry: lament *Obs.* [One of the Quirites.
Quir′ite (kwĭr′ĭt: kwī′rīt), *n.*
quirk bead. A quirked bead.
quirk′en (*dial.* kwûr′kĕn: kwûk′-) Var. of QUERKEN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [See -NESS.
quirk′i-ness (kwûr′kĭ-nĕs), *n.*
quirk′ish (-kĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
quirk′some (kwûrk′sŭm), *a.* Quirky *Rare.*
quirl. Var of QUERL.
quirlewind. † WHIRLWIND.
quir′li-cue (kwûr′lĭ-kū) Var. of CURLICUE. [var. of QUERN.
quirn (kwûrn: kwĭrn). Scot.
quir′po. † CUERPO.
quirre † QUARRY. [rass *Obs.*
quirre, *n.* [OF. *cuiriée.*] Cuirass.
quis (kwĭs), *n.* The European woodcock. *Eng* [*Slang.*
quis′by (kwĭz′bĭ), *n.* An idler.
quis′by (kwĭz′bĭ), *a.* Disordered: queer: bankrupt *Slang*
‖ **quis cus-to′di-et ip′sos cus-to′des?** [L.] Who shall keep the keepers themselves? *Juvenal* (VI 347).
‖ **qui s′ex′cuse′ s′ac′cuse′** (kē sĕks′küz′ sä′küz′) [F.] Who excuses himself accuses himself.
‖ **quis fal′le-re pos′sit a-man′-tem?** [L.] Who can deceive a lover? *Vergil* (*Æneid*, IV. 296).
quish (kwĭsh, *formerly* hwĭsh). Scot. var. of WHISH.
quish, quishe † CUISSE.
quish′in (kwĭsh′ĭn), **quish′on** (-ŭn). † CUSHION
‖ **quis′que si′bi prox′i-mus** (sĭ′bĭ). [L.] Every one is nearest to himself
quis-quil′ian, *a.* Also **quis-quil′ia-ry** Quisquilious. *Obs.*
quis-quil′i-ous (kwĭs-kwĭl′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *quisquiliae*, pl., rubbish.] Trashy: refuse. *Obs. or R.* [Perplexing. *Obs Scot.*
quisquose, *a.* Also **quisquous**.
quis′sion † CUSHION.
quist (kwĭst). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng of QUEEST. [TRON.
quisteroun, quistron. † CUS-
qui′sutsch (kē′sŭch), *n.* [See KISUTCH.] The silver salmon.
quit. † QUITE, WHIT, WHITE.
quit (kwĭt; kwĕt). Var. of COOT, ankle
‖ **qui ta′cet con-sen′tit**. [L.] He who is silent consents: silence gives consent
‖ **qui′tan-tie′** (kwē′tän-tē′), *n.* [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* A written release.
quitasole. † KITTYSOL.
quitaunce † QUITTANCE
quitch (kwĭch) Obs or dial. Eng. var. of QUETCH, *v. t.* & *i.*
quitclaimance, *n* Also **quitclaimation** [AF. *quiteclamaunce.*] Quitclaim. *Obs.*
quite † QUIT, WHITE
quite′ly, *adv.* Entirely, quite: also, freely. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
quitement, *adv.* [OF.] Wholly.
quiteve † KHEDIVE.
‖ **qui ti′mi-de ro′gat, do′cet ne-ga′re** (tĭm′ĭ-dē) [L.] He who asks timidly teaches denial. *Seneca* (*Phædra*, 601).
Qui′to or′ange (kē′tō). [From *Quito*, Ecuador.] The yellow orangelike fruit of a solanaceous shrub of Ecuador (*Solanum quitoense*): also, the shrub.
‖ **qui trans′tu-lit sus′ti-net** [L.] He who transplanted sustains; — motto of Connecticut.
‖ **qui trop′ em-brasse′ mal é-treint′** (kē trō′-päN′bräs′ mäl ā′trăN′). [F.] He who embraces too much clasps ill.
quits, *n.* Equivalent; payment. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
quitsest, *n.* Release: reprieve.
quit′ta-ble (kwĭt′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See ABLE. [quittal. *Obs.*
quit′tal, *n.* Requital; also, ac-
quit′tance, *v. t* To repay; requite; also, give up. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To discharge. *Obs.*
quitte. † QUIT.
quit′ter, *n.* One that quits or shirks, as a task, a danger, a trial, etc.; hence, a coward: a welsher. [suppurate. *Obs.*
quit′ter, *v. i.* To form pus: to
quit′ter, *v. i* [Cf. Sw. *qvittra* to chirp, Dan. *qvidre.*] To quiver: to twitter. *Obs.* *Scot.*
quitter bone. Quittor.
quit′ter-y, *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, pus. *Obs.*
quit′ture, *n.* † QUITTOR.
quittusol † KITTYSOL.
‖ **qui va là?** (kē vȧ lȧ′) [F.] Who goes there?
quiv′er, *v. t.* To put into or as into a quiver. *Rare.*
quiv′er, *v. t.* To cause to quiver.
quiv′erd. Quivered *Ref. Sp.*
quiv′er-er, *n.* One that quivers
quiv′er-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
quiv′er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of QUIVER, *v.* — **quiv′er-ing-ly**, *adv.*
quiv′er-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
quiv′er-ly, *adv* of QUIVER. *Obs.*
quiv′er-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
quiver tree. A South African liliaceous plant (*Aloe dichotoma*)
Quix′ote (kwĭk′sŏt), *v. i.* To act like Don Quixote. *Rare.*
Quixote, Don. See DON QUIXOTE.
Quix′ote of the North (kwĭk′-sŏt; kē-hō′tā). Charles XII., king (1697-1718) of Sweden. See MADMAN OF THE NORTH.
quix′ot-ize (kwĭk′sŏt-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or to be, quixotic.
quix′ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Quixotism. *R.*
quiz (kwĭz), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To whiz, or hiss. *Rare.*
quiz′za-ble (-ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **quiz′za-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
quiz-za′cious (kwĭ-zā′shŭs), *a* Quizzing. *Rare.*
quiz′za-to′ri-al (kwĭz′ȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Quizzing. *R.* [quizzed
quiz-zee′ (kwĭz-ē′), *n.* One
quiz′zer (kwĭz′ẽr), *n.* One who quizzes. [*Rare.*
quiz′zer-y (-ĭ), *n.* Quizzing.
quiz′zi-fy (kwĭz′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*quiz* + *-fy.*] To make a quiz of. — **quiz′zi-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*
quiz′zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
quiz′zing glass. A small eyeglass; a monocle. [p. pr.
quiz′zing-ly, *adv.* of *quizzing*,
quiz′zish (-ĭsh), *a.* Quizzical. *R.*
quiz′zism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Act or practice of quizzing.
quiz′zi-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n* [*quiz* + *-ity.*] Oddity. *Rare.*
quiz′zy (-ĭ), *a.* Quizzical. *Rare*
quiz′zy, *n.* A quiz, or odd person. *Rare.*
quo. † WHO. [Eng of QUOTH.
quo′ (kwō). Obs. or Scot. & dial.
‖ **quo′ad** (kwō′ăd), *prep.* [L.] As to; so far as; as. — **quo′ad fis′cum**. [L., so far as concerns public revenues.] See FISC, *n.*, 3. — **q. hoc**, to this extent; as, or so far as, this. — **q. sa′cra**, lit., as concerns sacred matters (see PARISH, 1). — **q. ul′tra**, as regards the past.
‖ **quo a′ni-mo?** (ăn′ĭ-mō). [L.] With what mind, or intention?
quob (kwŏb). Var. of QUAB, a bog: QUAB, *n.* & *v.*, throb.
quocient. † QUOTIENT.
quock. Obs. pret. of QUAKE.
quock′en (kwŏk′′n). Var. of QUERKEN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **quo-cun′que mo′do**. [L.] In whatever manner or circumstances: in every possible way.
‖ **quo-cun′que no′mi-ne** (nŏm′ĭ-nē). [L.] Under whatever name. [QUOTH.
quod. Obs. or Scot. var. of
‖ **quod a-ver′tat De′us!** [L.] Which may God avert!
‖ **quod be′ne no-tan′dum** [L.] Which must be well marked.
‖ **quod (bo′num), fe′lix, fau-stum′que sit!** [L.] May it be (good,) fortunate, and prosperous.
quod′dies (kwŏd′ĭz), *n. pl.* Herring taken and cured or smoked near Quoddy Head, Maine, or near the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay.
quod′dle † QUADDLE, waddle
quod′dle (*dial.* kwŏd′′l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CODDLE.
‖ **quod e′rat de′mon-stran′dum** (dĕm′ŏn-străn′dŭm). [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.
‖ **quod e′rat fa′ci-en′dum** [L.] Which was to be done.
quod′li-bet-al (kwŏd′lĭ-bĕt-ăl), *a.* = QUODLIBETIC. *Rare.*
quod′lib-e-ta′ri-an (kwŏd′lĭb-ē-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who discusses any subject at pleasure
quod′li-bet-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Quodlibetic. *Rare.*
quod′ling. † CODLING.
‖ **quod sem′per, quod u-bi′que, et quod (ab) om′ni-bus**. [L.] What always, what everywhere, and what by all (has been believed).
‖ **quod vi′de**. [L.] Which see; — used as a cross reference
‖ **quo Fa′ta vo′cant**. [L.] Whither the Fates call
quo′hog (kwô′hŏg). Var. of QUAHOG, the round clam.
quoich (kwoich: kwĭch) Var. of QUAICH. [QUAIGH. *Scot.*
quoich (kwoik). Var. of
quoif. † COIF.
quoiffure. † COIFFURE.
quoil (koil). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of COIL.
quoi′lers (koi′lẽrz: kwī′lẽrz), *n. pl.* [F. *culière*, fr. *cul* breech.] The breech pieces in the harness of a cart horse. *Dial. Eng.*
quoin. † COIN.

in an arch. **b** A wedge to support and steady a stone, to wedge or lock up a form within a chase, or type on a galley, to keep casks from rolling, etc.

3. *Jewelry.* = LOZENGE, 2 **c**.

quoin (koin ; kwoin ; 277), *v. t. ;* QUOINED (koind ; kwoind) ; QUOIN'ING. **1.** To wedge up with quoins, as a printer's form. **2.** To provide with quoins, as a wall corner.

quoit (kwoit *or, esp. in British usage,* koit ; 277 : *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *coite ;* cf. OF. *coitier* to spur, press, (assumed) LL. *coctare,* fr. L. *coquere, coctum,* to cook, burn, vex, harass ; also OF. *coite* a spurring, activity, encounter.] **1.** Orig., a discus ; a flattened ring-shaped piece of iron, to be pitched at a fixed object in play ; hence, any heavy flat missile used for the purpose, as a piece of iron.

2. *pl.* A game played with quoits which are thrown from one peg set in the ground toward another, the object being to ring the peg, or to come as near it as possible.

3. The stone cover of a cromlech; by extension, a cromlech.

☞ The pron. kwāt (cf. QUAIT), common in many parts of America, is generally regarded as dialectal or colloquial.

quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly ; former; sometime. "The *quondam* king." *Shak.*

quon'dam, *n.* A person who once held a position. *Obs.*

quo'ni-am (kwō'nĭ-ăm), *n.* [L. *quoniam* inasmuch as.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The closing part of the Latin hymn Gloria in Excelsis ;—so called from the first word of this part (*Quoniam tu solus sanctus,* etc. : For thou only art holy, etc.) ; also, a musical arrangement of this.

2. A kind of drinking cup. *Obs.*

quo'rum (kwō'rŭm ; 201), *n.* [L., of whom, gen. pl. of *qui* who, akin to E. *who.* From the occurrence of *quorum* in the phrase *Quorum aliquem vestrum . . . unum (duos,* etc.) *esse volumus,* of whom we wish some one of you . . . to be one (two, etc.) ; — used in the commission formerly issued to justices of the peace in England.] **1.** Orig., in England, the select number of justices of the peace one or more of whom, on account of their skill and discretion, the commission of appointment directed should be included in the number necessary to be present to act as a court ; later, all the justices of the peace collectively (it having become customary to include all or nearly all of the justices in the quorum). The term *quorum* is used in a similar way in some States of the United States.

2. A specially selected or select body.

The coffin was carried by six of his tenants, and the pall held up by six of the *quorum.* *Sir Roger de Coverley* (*Addison*).

3. Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is, when duly assembled, legally competent to transact business. The *quorum* of a body is an absolute majority of it, unless the authority by which the body was created fixes it at a different number.

quo'ta (kwō'tȧ), *n. ; pl.* QUOTAS (-tȧz). [LL., fr. L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fr. *quotus* which or what in number, of what number, how many, fr. *quot* how many, akin to *quis, qui,* who : cf. It. *quota* a share. See WHO.] A (certain) proportional part or share ; the share or proportion assigned to each in a division. "*Quota* of troops and money." *Motley.*

quot'a-ble (kwōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted : as, a *quotable* writer or sentence. — **quot'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **quot'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **quot'a-bly,** *adv.*

quo-ta'tion (kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [From QUOTE.] **1.** A marginal reference or note in a book. *Obs.*

2. *Print.* A piece of type metal, lower than type, with one or more hollow places, according to size, used to fill blanks or as furniture, orig. to fill between marginal notes.

3. Act of quoting or citing.

4. That which is quoted or cited ; a passage referred to, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration.

5. A memorandum, note, or observation. *Obs.*

6. Quota ; share. *Obs. & R.*

7. *Com.* The naming or publishing of the current price of stocks, bonds, or any commodity ; also, the price named.

quo-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being, quotation. — **quo-ta'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

quo-ta'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who makes, or is given to making, quotations. *Rare.*

quotation mark. *Punctuation.* One of the marks used to indicate the beginning and the end of a quotation. In general English usage they are two inverted commas at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end. A quotation within a quotation so marked is generally set off by single marks, as, "The youth replies, 'I will!'" Single marks, however, are often, esp. in British printing, used instead of double. Matter quoted within a quotation so marked has the double marks. Quotation marks inclose any other punctuation marks of the passage quoted, as in the instance just given, with which compare: "Shall you reply, 'I will'?" The initial quotation marks are repeated with each paragraph or stanza (now rarely, as was once a practice, with each line) of the quoted text. In German the quotation marks are commonly paired commas and inverted commas ; as, „Leb' wohl!" In French they are commonly as in the following : « *Adieu!* »

quo'ta-tive (kwō'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or using, quotation.

quote (kwōt ; *formerly also* kōt), *v. t. ;* QUOT'ED (kwōt'ĕd) ; QUOT'ING (kwōt'ĭng). [LL. *quotare* to divide into chapters and verses, fr. L. *quotus :* cf. F. *coter,* OF. also *quoter,* to letter, to number, to quote. See QUOTA.] **1.** To place marginal references or notes in (a book). *Obs.*

2. To refer to, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author, by way of authority or illustration ; to cite ; as, to *quote* a passage from Homer.

3. To cite a passage from , to name as the authority for a statement or an opinion ; to cite ; as, to *quote* Shakespeare.

4. *Com.* To name the current price of.

5. To notice ; observe ; examine. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. To set down, as in writing ; to report ; mention. *Obs.* "He's *quoted* for a most perfidious slave." *Shak.*

7. *Print. & Writing.* To set off by quotation marks.

Syn. — Name, adduce, repeat. See CITE.

quote (kwōt), *n.* **1.** A marginal note or reference. *Obs.*

2. A quotation, or a quotation mark. *Colloq.*

quoth (kwōth ; *formerly also* kwŭth), *v. t.* [AS. *cweðan,* pret. *cwæð,* pl. *cwǣdon ;* akin to OS. *queðan,* OHG. *quethan, quedan,* Icel. *kveða,* Goth. *qiþan.* Cf. BEQUEATH.] **1.** Said ; spoke ; uttered ; — used in the first and third persons in the preterit, and always followed by its nominative, the word or words said being the object ; as, *quoth I, quoth he.* "Let me not live, *quoth* he." *Shak.*

2. Used rarely with the personal pronoun of the second person with the force of indeed, forsooth (cf. QUOTHA), and with sarcastic or ironical implication. *Obs. or Archaic.*

quoth'a (kwōth'ȧ), *interj.* [For *quoth 'a* said he, *'a* being corrupted from *he.*] Indeed; forsooth. *Archaic.*

quo-tid'i-an (kwō-tĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [ME. *cotidian, cotidien,* OF. *cotidien, -ian,* F. *quotidien,* L *quotidianus,* fr. *quotidie* daily ; *quotus* how many + *dies* day. See QUOTA ; DIURNAL.] **1.** Daily ; recurring, or, *Obs. or R.,* acting, daily ; as, a *quotidian* fever.

2. Every-day ; commonplace. *Rare.*

quo-tid'i-an, *n.* **1.** Anything recurring daily ; esp., *Med.,* an intermittent fever or ague which recurs every day.

2. A daily allowance or portion. *Rare* *Oxf. E. D.*

quo'tient (kwō'shĕnt), *n.* [L. *quotiens, quoties,* how often, how many times, fr. *quot* how many : cf. F. *quotient.* See QUOTA.] **1.** *Arith.* The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how many times a less number is contained in a greater ; thus, the *quotient* of 12 divided by 4 is 3.

2. *Higher Alg.* The result of any process inverse to multiplication. See MULTIPLICATION, 2.

3. A quota. *Obs & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

quo-ti'e-ty (kwō-tī'ē-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *quotus* of what number, *quot* how many.] Numerical relation ; proportional frequency.

quo war-ran'to (kwō wŏ-răn'tō). [From the Law L. words *quo warranto* (by what authority), in the original Latin writ. See WHO ; WARRANT.] *Law.* **a** Orig., a writ of right (created by the Statute of Gloucester) issuing on behalf of the crown, by which one was required to show by what right he exercised any office, franchise, or liberty ; also, the entire pleading by which the action was begun, or the action or proceeding. **b** In modern practice, an action or proceeding for a like purpose begun (in British practice and in that of some of the States of the United States) by an information in the nature of quo warranto or (in some States) by some other statutory pleading ; also, the information or pleading by which such action or proceeding is begun, or the action or proceeding itself. The information in the nature of quo warranto was originally primarily of a criminal nature, but it has long been in substance only a civil proceeding. The term *writ of quo warranto* is occasionally used in the United States in statutes or State constitutions to mean the modern information in the nature of a quo warranto.

R

R (är). **1.** The eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced consonant formed in various ways, and usually classed as a *liquid,* or otherwise as a *semivowel.* See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 220-223. In words derived from the Greek the letter *h,* generally written after *r* to represent the aspirated sound of the Greek ῥ, does not affect the pronunciation of the English word, as in *rhapsody, rhetoric.* The English letter derives its form from the Greek through the Latin, the Greek letter being derived from the Phœnician, which is perhaps of Egyptian origin. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically, R is most closely related to *l, s,* and *n ;* as in bandore, mandolin ; purple, L. purpura ; E. chapter, F. chapitre, L. capitulum ; E. was, were ; hare, G. hase ; E. order, F. ordre, L. ordo, ordinis ; E. coffer, coffin.

2. As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate : **a** The seventeenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the eighteenth in a series ; seventeenth (or eighteenth) in order or class ; sometimes, the numeral seventeen (or eighteen) ; as, R Battery. **b** *Chem.* In formulas, radical, esp. hydrocarbon radical. **c** *Math.* Radius ; radius vector ; ratio ; rank, etc. **d** *Elec.* (**R.** or **r.**) Resistance. **e** [*cap.*] *Org. Chem.* Ring; with names of olefines, the isomeric cyclic hydrocarbons ; as, *R*-propylene.

3. As a medieval Roman *numeral,* R = 80, and R̄ 80,000.

4. As an *abbreviation :* **a** In the form **R.** : Various proper names, as Rebecca, Richard, Robert, etc. ; registered (bond), as used on the tape of the stock ticker ; regular (way), as used in a report or memorandum of a purchase or sale of stocks or bonds ; *Nav.,* run, i. e., deserted ; are (*Wigwagging*) ; rabbi ; radical ; Reaumur ; redactor, or editor (*O. T. Criticism*) ; reddish (*Dyeing*), as, orange *R. ;* Republican ; response (*Church-Service Books*) ; *Obs.,* rest (*Com.*) ; *Obs.,* rogue (the letter being branded in old times on such persons); royal. **b** In the form **r.** or **R.** : railroad or railway ; in the logbook, rain, rainy weather, or continuous rain (*Naut.*) ; rare ; received (*Com.*) ; rector ; regina (L., queen) ; resides ; retired ; rex (L., king) ; right ; river ; rises ; road ; rod or rods ; rood or roods; rook (*Chess*) ; royal ; ruble ; run or runs (*Baseball & Cricket*) ; runic.

Ra.

R, *or* **r** (är), *n. ; pl.* R's or Rs (ärz). The letter R, r, or its sound , also, something shaped like the letter R.

R, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter R.

Ra (rä), *or* **Re** (rā), *n.* *Egypt. Relig.* The great god of the sun and the principal deity of historical Egypt, from whom most of the Pharaohs claimed descent. He was the son of Nut, the sky, and was believed to be engaged each night in battle with the serpent Apepi. He is variously represented by the lion, cat, and hawk, and usually wears the solar disk. Other forms of the sun god are : *Horus,* esp. as *Harmachis,* the rising or morning sun ; *Chepera,* the morning sun ; *Tum,* the western or setting sun ; *Iokaris,* the night sun ; *Shu,* the sunlight ; *Aten,* the solar disk.

ra-. A prefix, ultimately fr. L. *re* + *ad,* through French and Italian. See RE- ; AD-.

rab (răb), *n.* [Heb. See RABBI.] Master; lord ; teacher ; — a Jewish title of respect given specifically to Babylonian teachers of the law not ordained in Palestine.

‖ **ra'bat'** (rȧ'bȧ'), *n.* [F. Cf. RABATO.] *Eccl.* **a** A clerical linen collar **b** A kind of clerical scarf fitted to a collar.

ra-ba'to (rȧ-bā'tō ; -bä'tō), *n. pl. ;* -TOS (-tōz). [F. *rabat,* fr. *rabattre.* See RABATE.] A kind of ruff for the neck ; a turned-down collar. *C. Kingsley.*

ra-batte' (rȧ-băt'), *v. t. ;* -BAT'TED ; -BAT'TING. [F. *rabattre* to beat down, lower.] *Descriptive Geom.* To rotate (a plane) about a trace into coincidence with another plane, usually followed by a reversed rotation into its primitive position after developing the projection on the plane in some desired way. — **ra-batte'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

‖ **rab'ban** (răb'ăn ; *Heb.* rȧb-bän'), *n.* [Heb. *rabbān.*] Teacher ; master ; — a Jewish title higher than *rabbi,* given first to Gamaliel, and afterwards, by way of eminence, to the heads of the Sanhedrin, if of the house of Hillel.

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quoined (koind ; kwoind), *a.* Furnished with quoins.
quoin'ing, *n.* Masonry forming the quoin of a wall.
quointe. † QUAINT.
quointise. † QUAINTISE.
quoir. † CHOIR.
quoist † QUEEST.
quoit, *v. t.* To throw like a quoit. *Obs. or R.* — *v. i.* To play quoits. *Obs. or R.*
quoit'er, *n.* One that quoits.
‖ **quo ju're?** [L.] By what right or authority? [of QUAKE.
quok, quoke (kwōk). Obs. pret.
quolde. Obs pret. of QUELL.
quom. † WHOM.
‖ **quo'mi-nus** (kwō'mĭ-nŭs ; kwō-mĭ'nŭs), *n.* [L., whereby the less, that not.] *Eng. Law.* **a** An obsolete writ for preventing waste of a wood by one having housebote and haybote therein. **b** The writ formerly used to found jurisdiction in the Exchequer Court, alleging the plaintiff's diminished ability to pay his crown debts
‖ **quo'mo-do** (kwō'mō-dō : kwō-mō'dō), *adv.* [L.] In what manner: how. — *n.* Means; manner.
quon. † WHONE.
quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *adv.* [L.] Formerly. *Rare.*
quon'dam-ly, *adv.* of QUONDAM.
quon'dam-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
quon'da-ry. Var. of QUANDARY.
quon'et Var. of QUANNET.
quont (kwŏnt). Dial. Eng. var. of QUANT.
quop (kwŏp), *v. i.* [Cf. QUAB.] To throb. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
quor'is-ter † CHORISTER.
‖ **quo'rum pars mag'na fu'i.** [L.] Of which things I was a great or important part. *Vergil* (*Æneid,* II. 6).
quose. † WHOSE.
‖ **quos e'go.** [L.] Whom I ; — an unfinished threat of Neptune to the winds and their king in Vergil (*Æneid,* I. 135).
quost. † COAST.
quot. † QUOTH. [QUAT.
quot (kwŏt). Dial. Eng var. of
quot (kōt), *n.* [OF *quote* quota, F. *cote.* Cf. QUOTA.] *Scots Law.* The proportion (one twentieth) of the goods of a deceased formerly payable for confirmation empowering the executor to administer the estate, or (prior to 1823) admitting the heir to beneficial succession.
quo'ta (kwō'tȧ), *v. t.* To divide or fix by quotas. *Rare.*
quote. *n.* [See QUOT.] *Obs.* **1.** An aliquot part ; a quota. **2.** *Scots Law.* = QUOT
quote'less, *a* See -LESS
Quo'tem, Caleb (kwō'tĕm) A ubiquitous, garrulous Jack-of-all-trades and parish clerk in Colman the Younger's play "The Review."
quo-ten'ni-al (kwō-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. L *quot annis.*] Annual. *R*
quot'er (kwōt'ēr), *n.* One who quotes. [being quoted.
quote'wor'thy, *a.* Worthy of
quothe. † COTHE.
quot ho'mi-nes, tot sen-ten'ti-æ (hŏm'ĭ-nēz). [L.] Many men, many minds ; as many opinions as men. *Terence* (*Phormio,* II. iv. 14) ; *Cicero* (*De Finibus,* I. v. 15).
quothurnicke. † COTHURNIC
quo-tid'i-al, *a.* [L. *quotidie* + *-al.*] Quotidian. *Rare.* — **quo-tid'i-al-ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*
quo-tid'i-an-ly, *adv.* Daily. *Rare.* [p. pr.
quot'ing-ly, *adv.* of *quoting,*
quot'i-ty (kwŏt'ĭ-tĭ), *n* [F. *quotité.*] Collection ; group.
quo'tum (kwō'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *quotus* of what number. See QUOTA.] A quota. *Rare.*
quow. † COW, HOW.
quoy Var. of QUEY.
quoyische. † COYISH.
quoyne, *v. t.* † COIN, QUOIN
quoz, *n.* Anything queer or absurd. — *interj* *Both Obs.*
Qu-ran' (kōō-rän'). Var. of KORAN.
quu-. For obsolete forms in *quu-,* see those in QU- or WH-.
quue. † CUE.
quuik. Obs. pret. of QUAKE.
quurt. † QUIRT.
quy. Var. of QUEY
quy-. For obsolete forms in *quy-,* see those in QUI-.
quyerne † QUERN.
quylet. † QUELET.
quyn. † WHIN, furze
quystroun. † CUSTRON.
qv-, qw-. For obsolete forms in *qv-, qw-,* see those in QU-.
q. v. *Abbr.* Quantum vis (L., as much as you will) ; quod vide (L., which see).
qvint, qvin'tin. Vars. of QUINT, QUINTIN. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
qwatte. † QUAT.
qweer, qwere. † CHOIR.
qy. *Abbr.* Query.

R

R. ✠. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Red Cross
ra. † RAW, ROE (a deer)
ra (rā), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. or Scand.; cf D. *ra,* G. & Dan. *raa,* Sw. *rå,* Icel. *rā.*] A sail yard. *Scot* [*Ra*] Radium.
Ra *Abbr. Chem.* [no period,
Ra. *Abbr* Rachel.
R. A. *Abbr.* Residence Area (*Queensland*); Rear Admiral : Right Ascension : Royal Academy (or Academician) ; Royal Arch, Royal Art (*Freemasonry*); Royal Artillery [of Arts.
R. A. A *Abbr.* Royal Academy
ra-ad' (rȧ-ăd' ; răd). *n.* [Ar. *ra'ăd.*] The electric catfish.
‖ **raad** (rät : räd), *n.* [D.] A council or legislative assembly, as in the former Orange Free State and Transvaal Republic. Cf. VOLKSRAAD. *South Africa.*
‖ **raad'zaal'** (räd'zäl'), *n.* [D.; *raad* council + *zaal* hall.] A house for a raad to hold its sittings in. *South Africa.*
Ra'a-i'a (rā'ȧ-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
raak (rôk). Dial. Eng. var. of RAUK, scratch. [Eng. of RAKE.
ra'ak (rā'ŭk). Obs. or dial.
Ra'a-ma, *or* **Ra'a-mah** (rā'ȧ-mȧ). *Bib.*
Ra'a-mi'ah (-mī'ȧ). *Bib.*
Ra'a-mi'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
Ra-am'ses (rā-ăm'sēz), *n.* *Bib.* A treasure city built by the Israelites for Pharaoh. *Ex.* I. 11.
raap. Obs. pret. of REAP.
raas. † RACE ; RASE, to scrape.
ra-ash' (rȧ-äsh' ; räsh), *n.* Also *raasch.* [Cf. Ar. *ra'ash* trembling.] The electric catfish.
rab (răb), *n.* [Cf. F *rabot.*] A beater used in mixing mortar.
rab'and, *n.* [Cf. D. *raband,* Sw. *råband.* See ROBAND.] A roband, or ropeband. *Obs.* *Scot.*
rabanet. † RABINET.
ra-ban'na (rȧ-băn'ȧ), *n.* A textile fabric made of raffia, exported from Madagascar and used for draperies and curtains.
rabat, *n.* [F. *rabot*] *Carp.* A plane. *Obs.*
rab'at (răb'ăt), *n.* [Cf RABOT.] A polishing material made from imperfectly baked potter's clay.
ra-bate' (rȧ-bāt'), *v. t.* [F. *rabattre* to beat down ; *re-* + *abattre.* Cf. REBATE.] = REBATE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rab'a-tine (răb'ȧ-tĭn ; -tēn), *n.* [See RABATO.] A collar falling over the shoulders like a ruff or cape. *Rare*
rabb. *Abbr.* Rabbinical. [*Bib.*
Rab'bah (răb'ȧ), *or* **-bath** (-ȧth).
rab'ban-ist, rab'ban-ite, *n.* = RABBINIST.
rab-bate'. † RABATE.
rab'bet. † RABBIT, *n.*

N O P Q R

rab′bet (răb′ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *rabat* a beating down, fr. *rabatre* to beat down, F. *rabattre.* *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. RABATE, REBATE, *v. & n.*] **1.** A longitudinal channel, groove, or recess cut out of the edge or face of any body ; esp., one intended to receive another member, as a panel, so as to break or cover the joint or more easily to hold the members in place ; rebate.
2. a A rabbet joint. **b** A rabbet plane.
rab′bet, *v. t.* ; -BET-ED ; -BET-ING. [Prob. fr. RABBET, *n.* *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** To cut a rabbet in ; to furnish with a rabbet ; to rebate.
2. To unite the edges of, as boards, in a rabbet joint.
rab′bet, *v. i.* To be joined by means of a rabbet.
rabbet joint. *Carp.* A joint formed by fitting together rabbeted boards or timbers.
rabbet plane. *Carp.* A plane for cutting grooves with the grain. Cf. GROOVING PLANE.

Cabinet Maker's Rabbet Plane.

rab′bi (răb′ī ; -ĭ ; 277), *n.* ; *pl.* -BIS (-īz ; -ĭz) or -BIES (-īz ; -ĭz). [L., fr. Gr. ῥαββί, Heb. *rabbī* my master, from *rab* master, lord, teacher, akin to Ar. *rabb.*] Master ; lord ; teacher ; — a Jewish title of respect or honor for a teacher or doctor of the law. The Jewish rabbis were called by various specific names at different periods of the Christian Era. The chief names were : **tanaim**, "teachers," including five generations during Mishna ; **amoraim**, "speakers," including seven generations during the growth of the Gemara ; **sabaraim** or **saboraim**, "examiners," to the completion of the Talmud.
Rab-bin′ic (ră-bĭn′ĭk), *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbis ; the later Hebrew.
rab-bin′ic (ră-bĭn′ĭk) | *a.* [Cf. F. *rabbinique.*] Of or pert.
rab-bin′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to the rabbis or rabbins, or pert. to the opinions, learning, or language of the rabbis. — **rab-bin′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
rabbinic, *or* **rabbinical, (Hebrew) alphabet**, any of various forms of the Hebrew less elaborate than the square Hebrew, as : the *northern*, including the German and Polish styles, the *southern*, including the Italian and the Spanish Levantine. — **r. literature**, the literature of Hebrew theology and philosophy, including the Talmud and its exegesis.
rab′bin-ism (răb′ĭ-nĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *rabbinisme.*] **1.** A rabbinic expression or phraseology ; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbis.
2. The teachings and traditions of the rabbis.
rab′bin-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *rabbiniste.*] One of the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbis, in opposition to the *Karaites*, who rejected the traditions. — **rab′bin-is′tic** (-nĭs′tĭk), **rab′bin-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*
rab′bit (răb′ĭt), *n.* [ME *rabet*, akin to OD. *robbe*, *robbeken* ; cf. Walloon *robett.*] **1.** A rodent (*Lepus cuniculus*) of the hare family, native of southern Europe and northern Africa, but introduced into various countries and, under domestication, developed into numerous varieties. The wild form is grayish brown in color, smaller than the ordinary hares, from which it differs in producing naked young, and in its burrowing habits. It multiplies rapidly and often becomes a pest, as in parts of Australia. The name is extended, esp. in America, to other members of the hare family. See HARE, 1, COTTONTAIL, JACK RABBIT.

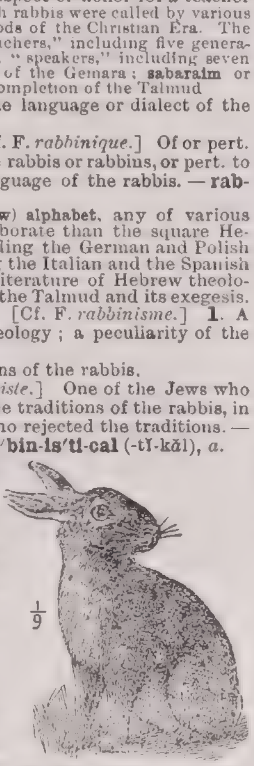
1/9
English Rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*).

2. Short for WELSH RABBIT.
rab′bit, *v. i. & t.* ; -BIT-ED ; -BIT-ING. To hunt, catch, or kill rabbits, or to clear of rabbits, as a district, esp. in Australia.
rab′bit-er (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to trap or destroy rabbits.
rabbit fish. Any of certain fishes ; esp. : **a** A chimæra (*Chimæra monstrosa*). **b** A porcupine fish or globefish, esp. of the genus *Chilomycterus*, as *C. schoepfi* of the coasts of the Atlantic States. **c** A marine food fish (*Promethichthys prometheus*) related to the escolar, widely distributed in warm regions.

Rabbit Fish b (*Chilomycterus schœpfi*). (¼)

Rabbit Fish c. 1/18

rab′bit-foot′ clo′ver. A European clover (*Trifolium arvense*) naturalized in the United States. Its soft, hairy flower heads resemble rabbits' paws.
rab′bit-ry (-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place where rabbits are kept ; esp., a collection of hutches for tame rabbits.

rabbit squirrel. Any of several large long-eared and long-tailed South American rodents of the genus *Lagidium*, related to the chinchilla.
rab′bit-y (răb′ĭ-tĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a rabbit.
2. Overrun with rabbits ; as, a *rabbity* region.
rab′ble (răb′'l), *n.* [F. *râble*, OF. *rouable*, L. *rutabulum.*]
1. A charcoal burner's shovel. *Obs.*
2. *Iron Manuf.* An iron bar, with the end bent, or, later, a mechanical device, used in stirring, skimming, and gathering molten iron in the process of puddling.
rab′ble, *v. t.* ; RAB′BLED (-'ld) ; RAB′BLING (-lĭng). To stir, skim, or gather with a rabble.
rab′ble, *n.* [ME. *rabel* a pack (of hounds) ; of uncert. orig. ; cf. RABBLE to speak glibly.] **1.** A crowd or swarm of animals or insects. *Obs.*
2. A tumultuous crowd of people ; a mob.
With arms we are an unconquerable . . . National Guard : without arms, a *rabble* to be whiffed with grapeshot. *Carlyle.*
3. A mixed or confused collection of things ; a confused medley ; as, a *rabble* of books. *Rare.*
4. An incoherent discourse ; chatter. *Obs. or Dial.*
the rabble, the lowest class of people ; the mob.
rab′ble, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming, a rabble ; like, or suited to, a rabble ; disorderly ; vulgar. *Dryden.*
rab′ble, *v. t.* To insult or assault by a mob ; to mob.
Rab′e-lai′si-an (răb′ē-lā′zĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, Rabelais or his works, as in coarse extravagant humor with a satirical purpose and an exuberance of imagination and language. — *n.* One who studies, imitates, or admires Rabelais. — **Rab′e-lai′si-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **Rab′e-la′ism** (-lā′ĭz′m), *n.*
rab′i (rŭb′ē ; răb′ē), *n.* Also *rabbi*, *rubbee.* [Hind. *rabī* spring harvest, fr. Ar. *rabī′*.] The most important harvest in India, being that of the crops sown or planted in the fall and reaped in the spring. It includes wheat, barley, millet, peas, mustard, etc.
rab′id (răb′ĭd), *a.* [L. *rabidus*, fr. *rabere* to rave. See RAGE, *n.*] **1.** Furious ; raging ; extremely violent.
The *rabid* flight
Of winds that ruin ships. *Chapman.*
2. Extreme, unreasonable, or fanatical in opinion ; excessively zealous ; as, a *rabid* socialist.
3. Affected with a disease called *rabies* ; mad.
4. *Med.* Of or pertaining to rabies ; as, *rabid* virus.
—**ra-bid′i-ty** (rá-bĭd′ĭ-tĭ), **rab′id-ness**, *n.*—**rab′id-ly**, *adv.*
ra′bi-es (rā′bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L. See RAGE, *n.*] Canine madness. = HYDROPHOBIA **b**.
ra′ca (rä′kȧ ; rá-kä′ ; 277), *a.* [Gr. ῥακά, fr. Chaldee *rēkā.*] A term of reproach used by the Jews of the time of Christ, meaning "worthless."
Whosoever shall say to his brother, *Raca*, shall be in danger of the council. *Matt.* v. 22.
rac-coon′, ra-coon′ (ră-kōōn′), *n.* [Earlier *aroughcun*, *arathkone* ; fr. Algonquian *arakun.* Cf. COON.] A nocturnal, plantigrade, largely arboreal, carnivorous mammal (*Procyon lotor*) of the family Procyonidæ, inhabiting the United States, Mexico, and parts of southern Canada. It is chiefly gray, with black and white facial markings and a bushy ringed tail. Its amusing ways cause it to be often kept as a pet. A South American species (*P. cancrivorus*), the crab-eating raccoon, is similar, but has longer darker-colored legs, heavier teeth, and shorter fur.

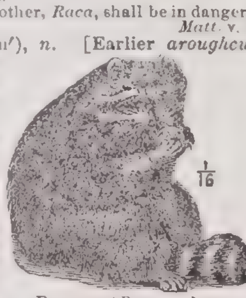
1/16
Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

raccoon, *or* **racoon, dog.** A canine mammal (*Nyctereutes procyonides*) of Japan and China, smaller than the raccoon, but looking remarkably like it. The short tail is not ringed.
race (rās), *n.* [OF. *raiz*, L. *radix*, *-icis.* See RADIX.] A root. *Obsoles.* "A *race* or two of ginger." *Shak.*
race, *n.* [Cf. RASE a scratching.] A scratch or cut. *Rare.*
race, *v. t. & i.* ; RACED (rāst) ; RAC′ING (rās′ĭng). **1.** To cut, slash, or scratch ; also, to erase ; raze. *Obs.*
2. To scrape the face of (a grindstone) so as to make it cylindrical and abrasive.
race, *n.* [ME. *ras*, of Scand. orig. ; cf. Icel. *rās* ; akin to ME. *res*, *rees*, AS. *rǣs* a rush, running.] **1.** Act of rushing onward ; a running ; run ; rush ; more broadly, a progress ; course ; progression. *Obs. or R. or Scot.*
The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon.*
2. Specif. : The onward course or progress of life ; career.
My *race* of glory run, and *race* of shame. *Milton.*
3. A running in competition ; a contest of speed, as in running, riding, sailing ; in *pl.*, usually, a meeting for contests in the running of horses ; as, he attended the *races*.
The *race* is not to the swift. *Eccl.* ix. 11.
A *race* includes purse, sweepstakes, private sweepstakes or match, but not steeplechase or hurdle race. *Rules of Racing*, 1907.
4. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current ; a powerful current or heavy sea, sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides.

5. A watercourse, esp. when made and used for industrial purposes, as for mining ; also, the current flowing in such a course ; as, a mill *race* for turning the water wheel of a mill ; — in the industrial use, called *headrace* above, and *tailrace* below its point of application.
6. *Mach.* A guide or channel along which something rolls or slides, as a slide for a shuttle, a slot for ball bearings.
7. A fenced lane or passageway ; esp., a narrow passageway for sheep in an Australian drafting yard.
8. The space between two points. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
race (rās), *v. i.* **1.** To run or go swiftly, esp. in competition ; to compete in speed ; as, the horses *raced*.
2. *Mach.* To run too fast under a diminished load, as a marine engine when the propeller is lifted out of water.
race, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contend in a race ; to drive at high speed ; as, to *race* horses, yachts, automobiles.
2. To run a race with.
3. To arrange in a row or stripe. *Dial. Eng.*
race, *n.* [F. *race*, fr. It. *razza* ; of uncert. origin.] **1.** The descendants of a common ancestor ; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed or presumed to belong to the same stock ; a lineage ; a breed ; also, more broadly, a class or kind of individuals with common characteristics, interests, appearance, habits, or the like, as if derived from a common ancestor ; as, the *race* of doctors ; the *race* of birds.
The whole *race* of mankind. *Shak.*
Whence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*
2. *Ethnol.* A division of mankind possessing constant traits, transmissible by descent, sufficient to characterize it as a distinct human type ; a permanent variety of the genus *Homo.* While each race is presumably sprung from a common ancestry, there exist to-day few tribes or individuals of unmixed origin. See MAN, 1.
3. State of being one of a special people or ethnical stock ; hence, more narrowly, state of belonging to a particular group or family ; also, the qualities, features, etc., resulting from this ; as, the Hebrew *race* ; of noble *race*.
And now I give my sensual *race* the rein. *Shak.*
4. *Zoöl.* **a** A breed or strain of a domesticated species, usually composed of individuals of common descent, and maintained as distinct only by artificial selection or propagation. **b** A natural group inferior in rank to a species, and distinguished by less significant and less constant characters, often intergrading with other races of the same species ; a subspecies, esp. one constituted by individuals of a particular geographical area. Cf. SUBSPECIES, VARIETY.
5. *Hort. & Agric.* A permanent variety, or group of individuals whose distinguishing characters are constant, and are reproduced true to type from seed.
6. Act of breeding or producing offspring. *Obs. & R.*
7. One of the three kingdoms of nature. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
8. Company ; herd ; stud.
[A] *race* of youthful and unhandled colts. *Shak.*
9. Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength, as of wine ; the quality or qualities indicating origin or kind, as in wine.
10. Hence, characteristic quality or style ; nature ; esp., a brightness or liveliness of character, as of speech. *Now R.*
Some . . . great *race* of fancy or judgment. *Sir W. Temple.*
Syn. — Lineage, line, family, house, breed ; offspring, progeny, issue. See PEOPLE.
race′-a-bout′ (-á-bout′), *n.* *Naut.* A small sloop-rigged racing yacht distinguished from a knockabout by having a short bowsprit.
race cloth. A cloth worn by horses in racing, having pockets to hold the weights prescribed.
race course. **1.** A course for racing contests or races.
2. = RACEWAY, 1.
race horse. a A horse bred or kept for racing. **b** The steamer duck. **c** A mantis.
race knife. A cutting tool with a blade that is hooked at the point, for marking outlines on boards or metal.

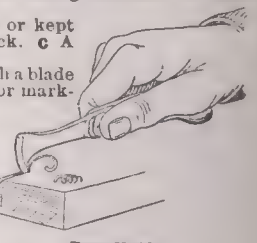
Race Knife.

rac′e-ma′tion (răs′ē-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *racematio* a gleaning, fr. *racemari* to glean, *racemus* a cluster of grapes. See RACEME.] **1.** A cluster or bunch, as of grapes. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Cultivation or gathering of clusters of grapes. *Rare.*
ra-ceme′ (rá-sēm′ ; rā-), *n.* [L. *racemus* a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes. See RAISIN.] *Bot.* A type of simple indeterminate or centripetal inflorescence in which the elongated axis bears pedicellate flowers in acropetal succession. The raceme is one of the commonest forms of monopodial inflorescence, as in the currant, lily of the valley, choke cherry, etc. It is a *compound raceme* when each flower is replaced by a secondary raceme.

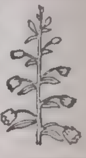
Diagram of Raceme.

ra-ce′mic (-sē′mĭk ; -sĕm′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *racémique.* See RACEME.] *Org. Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or designating an optically inactive variety of tartaric acid found with ordinary tartaric acid in the juice of grapes, and formed by

rab′bet. Var. of RABBIT, *v.* *Dial. Eng. & Slang.*
rab′bi, *v. t.* To salute as rabbi.
rab′bin (răb′ĭn), *n.* [F.] = RABBI.
rab′bin-ate, *n.* See -ATE.
rab′bin-dom (-dŭm), *n* See -DOM.
rab′bin-ite, *n.* = RABBINIST.
rab′bin-ize, *v. t. & i.* To adopt, or cause to adopt, rabbinism.
rab′bin-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
rab′bish, *a.* [Cf. OF. *rabiz*, *rabi*, fem. *rabice*, *rabiche*, furious, mad.] Turbulent ; rough ; rash. — **rab′bish-ly**, *adv.* — **rab′bish-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
rab′bi-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
rab′bit, *v. t.* Confound, "drat," or the like ; — as an expletive. *Archaic.*
rab′bit, *n.* A kind of wooden drinking vessel. *Obs.*
rabbit bandicoot. A bandicoot of the genus *Thylacomys*, esp. *T. lagotis* ; — from its long ears.
rabbit berry = BUFFALO BERRY.
rabbit brush. A common asteraceous shrub (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*) of western North America, which covers vast areas, affording a retreat for jack rabbits ; also, any of several related species growing with it.
rab′bit-ear′ fau′cet. A self-closing faucet opened by squeezing together two small handles.
Rab′bith (-ĭth). *Bib.*
rabbit moth. A moth (*Megalopyge opercularis*) of the southern Atlantic States. The larva feeds on the orange and other trees and bears stinging spines.
rab′bit-mouth′, *n.*, *or* **rabbit-mouth sucker** = CUTLIPS **b**.
rab′bit-mouthed′ (-moutħd′ ; mouth t′), *a.* Harelipped.
rabbit pea. The goat's-rue. *U. S.*
rabbit rat. a A small Australian rodent (*Conilurus albipes*). **b** A rabbit bandicoot.
rab′bit-root′ (-rōōt′), *n.* Wild sarsaparilla.
rab′bit's-flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* Common foxglove.
rab′bit's-foot′ fern. The golden polypody ; — from its soft, chaffy rootstock.
rab′bit-suck′er, *n.* A sucking rabbit. *Obs.*
rab′bit-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* A santalaceous shrub of the southern United States (*Pyrularia pubera*) with greenish racemose flowers and drupaceous fruits. See BUFFALO NUT.
rab′ble, *v. i.* To form a rabble. *Rare.*
rab′ble (*dial.* răb′'l), *v. t. & i.* [Akin to D. *rabbelen*, LG. *rabbeln* to prattle, to chatter.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To babble, mouth, or gabble.
2. To work hastily or carelessly.
rab′ble-ment, *n.* **1.** = RABBLE. *Obs., R., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Disturbance ; tumult.
rab′bler (răb′lẽr), *n.* One that rabbles.
rab-bo′ni (rá-bō′nī ; -nĭ), *n.* [Heb. *rabbōnī.*] Lit., my great master ; — a Jewish title of respect. *John* xx. 16.
rab′by. † RABBI.
rabdo-. For words in *rabdo-*, see the forms in RHABDO-.
rabel † RABBLE.
rabet. † RABAT, RABBET, RABBIT, RABITE.
rabi. † RABBI.
Ra-bi′a (rá-bē′á), *n.* [Ar. *rabī*, orig., spring.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.
ra′bi-ate, *a.* [LL. *rabiare* to be mad. See RABIES.] Rabid. *Obs.*
ra′bi-a′tor (rā′bĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* A man of violence, as a robber or bully. *Scot.*
rab′ic (răb′ĭk), *a.* [L. *rabies* + *-ic* : cf. F. *rabique.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to rabies.
ra′bi-et′ic (rā′bĭ-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or having, rabies.
ra-bif′ic (rá-bĭf′ĭk), *a.* Causing rabies, or hydrophobia.
ra′bi-form (rā′bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*rabies* + *-form.*] Resembling rabies.
rab′i-gen′ic (răb′ĭ-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*rabies* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Rabific.
rabill. † RABBLE.
rabine. † RABBIN.
rab′i-net (răb′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *robinet.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of small ordnance. *Hist.*
ra′bi-ous (rā′bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rabiosus.*] Fierce ; rabid. *Obs.*
ra′bi-ru′bi-a (rä′bĭ-rōō′bĭ-á), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *rabirrubia*, lit., yellow tail.] **a** The yellow-tailed snapper. **b** The janissary, fish.
rabit. † RABBET, RABBIT.
rabite, rabit, *n.* [For *Arabite* : cf. LL. *rabitus*, and OF. *arabi.*] An Arab (horse). *Obs.*
ra-bit′ic (rá-bĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. *rabies.*] Rabid. *Rare.*
rable † RABBLE.
rab′lin † RAVELIN.
Rab′mag (răb′măg), *n.* *Bib.* The title of a Babylonian official mentioned in Jer. xxxix. 3.
raboyt. † REBUT.
Rab′sa-ces (răb′sá-sēz ; răb-sā′sēz). *Bib.*
Rab′sa-ris (-rĭs). *Bib.*
Rab′sha-keh (răb′shá-kĕ ; răb-shā′kĕ). *Bib.*
rabuke. † ROEBUCK.
rabul. † RABBLE.
rabut. † REBUTE.
raby † RABBI.
Ra′by, Aurora (rā′bĭ). A rich, beautiful, and pure English orphan in Byron's "Don Juan."
rac. † RACK, a shock.
R. A. C. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry* Royal Arch Chapter or Captain.
‖ **ra′ca′hout′** (rá′ká′ōō′ ; răk′á-hōōt), *n.* [F. *racahout*, prob. fr. Ar. *rāqaut.*] A preparation from acorns used by the Arabs.
rac′-a-pee′. Var. of RACKAPEE.
rac′ca-hout (răk′á-hōōt). Erron. for RACAHOUT.
racche. † RACH, a dog.
rac′com-mode′ (răk′ō-mōd′), *v. t.* [F. *raccommoder.*] To set right. *Rare.*
‖ **rac′con-tan′do** (räk′kōn-tän′dō), *adv.* [It., p. pr. of *raccontare* to narrate.] *Music.* In free reciting style.
raccoon berry. May apple. *U. S.*
raccoon oyster. A coon oyster.
raccoon perch. The yellow perch. See PERCH.
rac-cour′cy (rá-kōōr′sĭ), *a.* [F. *raccourci*, p. p. of *raccourcir* to shorten.] *Her.* Couped. *Rare.*
rac′croc′ stitch (rá′krō′). [F. *raccroc*, prop., an attaching again.] *Pillow Lace.* An invisible stitch made with the finest thread, used to unite parts.
race, *n.* [Cf. RACHE a blaze.] An elongate white mark on the face of a horse or dog. *Rare.*
race, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ARACE to tear.] To tear ; pluck ; snatch. *Obs.*
race, *n.* The pluck of an animal, esp. a calf. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
race, *a.* [F. *ras* close-shaven, even, level, L. *rasus.* See ERASE.] **1.** Low in the water ; — said of ships. *Obs.*
2. Level ; even. *Dial. Eng.*
race board. **1.** A gangplank.
2. *Weaving.* A shuttle race.
race ginger. Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.
race′go′er, *n.* One who goes to races.
rac′e-mate (răs′ē-māt ; rá-sē′māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of racemic acid.
ra-cemed′ (rá-sēmd′ ; rā-), *a.* *Bot.* In a raceme or racemes.
rac′e-mif′er-ous (răs′ē-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *racemifer* bearing clusters ; *racemus* cluster + *ferre* to bear.] *Bot.* Bearing racemes.
ra-ce′mi-form (rá-sē′mĭ-fôrm ; rá-sĕm′ĭ-), *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a raceme.

the oxidation of mannite, dulcite, etc., and in other ways. It consists of a combination of the dextro and levo acids. **b** By extension, pert. to or designating other inactive compounds formed by the union of the corresponding dextro and levo forms. — **rac′e-mism** (răs′ē-mĭz′m), *n.*

rac′e-mose (răs′ē-mōs), *a.* [L *racemosus* full of clusters.] Resembling a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme.

racemose gland, *Anat.*, a compound gland of freely branching ducts which end in acini so that the whole somewhat resembles in its arrangement a compact cluster of grapes. The pancreas and salivary glands are examples. See GLAND, 1. — **r. inflorescence**, *Bot.*, indeterminate inflorescence.

race plate. **1**. *Mach.* A plate with races, or channels for passage, as of matrices in a typesetting machine. **2**. *Mil.* = RACER.

rac′er (rās′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that races, or contends in a race; esp., a race horse, a swift boat, etc. **2**. *Mach.* A very fast running part in a machine. **3**. *Ordnance.* **a** In modern coast artillery mounts, a turntable to which the chassis is secured, used in traversing the gun. See MORTAR, *Illust.* **b** In older guns, the traverse circle (which see); — often so called. **4**. A poor, thin, or spent fish. **5**. A racing crab. **6**. The American black snake *Zamenis constrictor.*

race track. A track over which races are run; a race course.

race′way′ (rās′wā′), *n.* **1**. A canal for a current of water, as a mill race or a mining race; also, a fishway. **2**. *Mach.* = 4th RACE, 6. **3**. *Elec.* An iron tube or other contrivance inclosing the conductors of a conduit system with junction boxes.

ra′chi-al′gi-a (rā′kĭ-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rachio-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* A painful affection of the spine; esp., Pott's disease; also, formerly, lead colic. — **ra′chi-al′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

Ra′chi-glos′sa (rā′kĭ-glŏs′ȧ; răk′ĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See RACHIS; GLOSSA.] *Zoöl.* A division of marine, mostly carnivorous, prosobranchiate gastropods, having typically a long, retractile proboscis, a distinct siphon, and the radula with three, or sometimes only one, longitudinal series of teeth, though each tooth may bear many cusps. It includes many of the large ornamental shells, as the miter shells, murices, olive shells, volutes, and whelks. — **ra′chi-glos′sate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

ra′chi-o- (rā′kĭ-ō-), **ra′chi-** (rā′kĭ-), **rha′chi-o-**, **rha′chi-**. Combining forms from Greek ῥάχις, ῥαχιος, *the spine.*

ra′chis (rā′kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. RACHISES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), L. RACHIDES (răk′ĭ-dēz; rā′kĭ-). [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάχις, -ιος.] **1**. *Anat.* The spine; the vertebral column. **2**. Any of various axial structures; as: **a** *Bot.* (1) The elongated axis of an indefinite or monopodial inflorescence, as a spike or raceme. (2) In pinnately compound leaves, the extension or prolongation of the petiole bearing the leaflets. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) The distal part of the shaft of a feather which bears the web. See FEATHER, *n.*, 1. (2) The central cord in the stem of a crinoid. (3) The median part of the radula of a mollusk. (4) A central cord of the ovary of nematodes. (5) The distal part of the shaft of a sea pen or similar organism.

ra-chit′ic (rȧ-kĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *rachitique.* See RACHITIS.] *Med.* Of or pert. to, or affected by, rachitis.

rachitic rosary. *Med.* See BEADING, *n.*, **e**.

ra-chi′tis (rȧ-kī′tĭs), *n.* Also *rhachitis.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαχῖτις (sc. νόσος), fr. ῥάχις, -ιος, the spine.] **1**. *Med.* Lit., inflammation of the spine; commonly, rickets. **2**. *Bot.* A disease causing abortion in the fruit or seeds.

ra-chit′o-mous, **rha-chit′o-mous** (rȧ-kĭt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [*rachio-* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Designating, or having, vertebræ in which the centrum is composed of parts which remain separate; temnospondylous, as certain extinct amphibians and reptiles.

ra′cial (rā′shăl; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to a race or family of men; as, the *racial* complexion. — **ra′cial-ly**, *adv.*

rac′ing (rās′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RACE. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of one who runs in a race or races; specif., act, habit, or business of conducting, or taking part in, horse races.

racing crab, any swift-running crab of the family Ocypodidæ. — **r. iron**, an iron or a steel bar for racing grindstones. — **r. plate**, a very light horseshoe used for race horses.

rack (răk), *n.* [See WRACK, WRECK.] A wreck; destruction. *Now Rare.* "Business . . . goes to *rack.*" *Pepys.*

rack, *n.* [AS. *hracca*, *hreca*, neck, hinder part of the head.] **1**. The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal, pork, or mutton, esp. of mutton. *Obs. or Dial.* **2**. The side planking, or side buffer, of a ferry slip. *U. S.*

rack, *v. i.*; RACKED (răkt); RACK′ING. [Orig. uncert.] To go with either gait called a rack; to pace; — said of a horse.

rack, *n.* A certain gait of a horse or other quadruped; specif.: **a** = PACE, *n.*, 4. **b** = SINGLE-FOOT.

rack, *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin, and akin to Icel. *rek* a thing drifted ashore, Norw. dial. *rak* wreckage, Icel. *reka* to drive, thrust, beat, and E. *wrack*, *wreck.*] **1**. A rush; shock; also, a sound of or as of a collision; a crash. *Obs.* **2**. Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any floating vapor in the sky. *Shak.*

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, . . . pass without noise. *Bacon.*

3. A pathway or track, as of an animal. *Obs. or Dial.*

rack (răk), *v. i.* **1**. To fly, as vapor or broken clouds. **2**. *Naut.* To sway together from side to side of their proper position relative to the keel; — said of a ship's sides.

rack, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *vin raqué* wine squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, NPr. (Gascon) *arraca* to rack (wine), NPr. *raca* marc, stems and skins of grapes after pressure.] To draw off from the lees or sediment, as wine.

rack, *n.* [ME. *racke*, *rekke*, a framework; prob. fr. D. *rek* framework, *rekbank* a rack for torturing, *rekken* to stretch; akin to G. *reck* bar, framework, *reckbank* a rack for torturing, *recken* to stretch, Dan. *række*, Sw. *räcka*, Icel. *rekja* to spread out, Goth. *ufrakjan* to stretch out; cf. L. *porrigere*, Gr. ὀρέγειν. Cf. RIGHT, *a.*] **1**. A bar or a set of bars, as for a spit for roasting. *Obs. or Dial.* **2**. A framework for holding fodder for cattle, horses, or sheep, usually with upright partitions so placed as to leave room only for one animal's head between them. **3**. A framework, stand, or grating, on or in which articles are placed, as for keeping or for display; as, a clothes *rack*; a hat *rack*; a bottle *rack*; a galley *rack*, etc. Specif.: **a** A frame fitted to a wagon for carrying hay, straw, or grain on the stalk, or other bulky loads. **b** A pipe rack of an organ. **c** *Mining.* A stationary inclined frame or table on which ores are washed. *Cornwall.* **4**. A frame placed in a stream to stop the passage of fish. **5**. An engine of torture consisting of a large frame having rollers at each end to which the limbs were fastened and between which the body was stretched. **6**. A cause of anguish or pain, or the suffering produced; as, the *rack* of gout. **7**. A straining or wrenching; as, the *rack* of storms. **8**. In technical senses: **a** An instrument for bending a crossbow. *Obs.* **b** = RACK RENT. **c** A length of lacework, 240 meshes, as a unit of measure. **d** Deal timber that has been seasoned in a rack. **e** *Naut.* A piece or frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which the running rigging passes; — called also **rack block**. **f** *Mech.* A bar, straight or curved, with teeth on one face for gearing with those of a pinion, bevel wheel, worm, etc.; also, a notched bar used as a ratchet to engage with a pawl, click, detent, or the like.

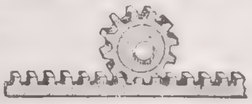

Rack and Pinion.

rack and manger, waste; disorder. *Obs. or Dial.* — **r. and ruin**, destruction; utter ruin. *Colloq.* — **to be on the r.**, to suffer torture, physical or mental.

rack, *v. t.* [Prob. of D. or LG. origin. See RACK a framework.] **1**. To stretch or strain by force; specif., to stretch on the rack or wheel; to torture by an engine which strains the limbs and pulls the joints. **2**. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme anguish.

Vaunting aloud but *racked* with deep despair. *Milton.*

3. To stretch, strain, or extend violently.

Try what my credit can in Venice do;
That shall be *racked* even to the uttermost. *Shak.*

Specif.: **a** To twist the meaning of; to pervert, or use perversely. "Grant that I may never *rack* a Scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof." *Fuller.* **b** To stretch up or raise beyond what is usual or fair; specif., of rents, to raise oppressively; to raise to a rack rent (which see). **c** To harass or oppress by exactions or extortion, as by rack rents. "The landlords then shamefully *rack* their tenants." *Spenser.* **4**. **a** With *up*, to supply a rack with feed for, as a horse. **b** To fasten (an animal) in place at the rack. **5**. To place or treat on or in a rack. **6**. To work by a rack and pinion or worm so as to extend or contract; as, to *rack* a camera. **7**. To lash together; esp., *Naut.*, to bind together, as two ropes, with cross turns of yarn, marline, etc.

Syn. — Torture, torment, rend, tear, wrench.

to rack a tackle, *Naut.*, to seize the two ropes of a tackle together so that even if the fall is let go it will not run through the block. — **to r. one's brains** *or* **wits**, to strain or exert to the utmost one's brains or wits.

rack, *v. i.* **1**. To fill racks and fasten animals at them; — with *up.* *Dial. Eng.* **2**. To comb the hair. *Dial. Eng.* **3**. To stretch or yield to straining. *Scot.*

rack bar. **a** *Mach.* A rack. **b** *Naut.* A stick of wood used to bouse taut a rope binding something together.

rack′et (răk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* Also *racquet.* [F. *raquette*; cf. Sp. *raqueta*, It. *racchetta*; all perh. fr. the Arabic; cf. Ar. *rāha* the palm of the hand (used at first to strike the ball), and OF. *rachette*, *rasquette*, palm of the hand, sole of the foot.] **1**. A kind of light bat consisting of a catgut or, formerly, cord netting stretched in a somewhat oval open frame with handle attached, used for striking the ball in tennis and in similar games.

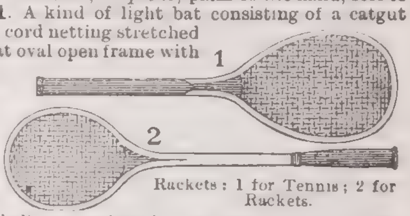

Rackets: 1 for Tennis; 2 for Rackets.

2. *pl.* A game played with ball and rackets in a four-walled court. The ball is served against an end wall (the **front, or service, wall**) above a line called the **service line**, and must touch the floor for the first time within the boundaries of a half of the rear portion of the floor, called a **service court**. Returned balls must strike the front wall above a low board at its base, the **telltale**, before touching the floor. On both service and returns all walls or any of them may be used as the cushions are in billiards. **3**. A snowshoe formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood. *Canada & Northern U. S.* **4**. A broad wooden shoe or patten for a man or horse, to enable him to walk over marshy or soft ground.

rack′et (răk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] **1**. Confused, clattering noise; din; noisy talk or sport; clamor. **2**. A scene or occurrence of excitement, bustle, or tumult; noise, confusion, and excitement, as of social dissipation; as, a social *racket*; to go on a *racket*, or carouse. **3**. A scheme, dodge, trick, or the like; something taking place considered as exciting, trying, unusual, or the like; also, such occurrence considered as an ordeal; as, to work a *racket*; to stand upon the *racket*. *Slang.* **4**. A knock; a blow. *Scot.*

rack′et, *v. i.*; RACK′ET-ED; RACK′ET-ING. **1**. To engage in a racket; to frolic, carouse, or dissipate. *Sterne.* **2**. To make a confused noise, or racket.

rack′ett (răk′ĕt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Music.* An old wind instrument of the double-bassoon kind, having a double-reed mouthpiece, and a wooden tube bent upon itself, with ventages but no keys.

rack′et-tail′, *n.* Any of several humming birds of the genera *Spathura* and *Discura*, having two of the tail feathers very long and racket-shaped. Called also **rack′et-tailed′ humming bird**.

$\frac{1}{3}$

Racket-tail (*Spathura underwoodi*).

rack′et-y (răk′ĕt-ĭ; -ĭt-ĭ; 151), *a.* Addicted to making, or characterized by, a racket, or noise.

rack′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RACK. Hence: *n.* *Masonry.* Act of leaving an uncompleted part of a wall with the bricks or stones stepped in and out, so that more may be bonded to it. Also, the state of the wall so left.

rack′-lash′ing, *n.* **a** The process of lashing or binding by means of a rope having a stick at one end, by inserting and twisting which in the coils the rope is tightened. **b** The rope and stick used in a rack-lashing.

rack rail. *Railroads.* A toothed rack, laid as a center rail, engaging with a gear wheel on a locomotive, as esp. on mountain railroads. Hence, **rack railroad** *or* **railway**.

rack rent, *or* **rack′rent′**, *n.* [*rack* to stretch + *rent.*] A rent of the full annual value of the tenement, or near it; an excessive or unreasonably high rent. A rack rent has been defined by statute in Great Britain, as in the Public Health Act 1875, to be (for the purposes of that act) a rent "not less than two thirds of the full net annual value of the property out of which the rent arises."

rack′-rent′, *v. t.*; -RENT′ED; -RENT′ING. To subject to rack rent, as a farm or tenant.

rack′-rent′er, *n.* One who pays, or exacts, rack rent.

rack′work′ (răk′wûrk′), *n.* Any mechanism having a rack, as a rack and pinion.

‖ **ra′con′teur′** (rȧ′kôN′tûr′), *n.*; *pl.* -TEURS (-tûrz′; *F.* -tûr′). [F.] A story-teller.

rac′y (rās′ĭ), *a.*; RAC′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); RAC′I-EST (-ĕst). [From RACE a tribe, family.] **1**. Having a strong flavor or qualities indicating origin; of distinct characteristic taste or nature; hence, fresh; rich; excellent; as, *racy* wine. **2**. Mentally exciting by a strong or distinctive character of thought, language, or manner; distinctively vigorous or spirited; peculiar and animated; as, a *racy* person; a *racy* style in writing or speaking. **3**. Hence, agreeably stimulating; agreeable through its piquancy; exhilaratingly pleasant; piquant; fresh and lively.

The rich and *racy* humor of a natural converser fresh from the plow. *Prof. Wilson.*

Syn. — Fresh, spirited, lively; piquant, pungent, smart.

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ra-ce′mize (rȧ-sē′mīz), *v. t.* *Org. Chem.* To convert into a racemic form. — **ra-ce′mi-za′tion** (-mĭ-zā′shŭn; -mī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

ra-ce′mo-car-bon′ic (-mō-kär-bŏn′ĭk), *a.* [See RACEMIC; CARBONIC.] *Chem.* Desoxalic.

rac′e-mose′ly (răs′ē-mōs′lĭ), *adv.* of RACEMOSE.

rac′e-mous (-mŭs; rȧ-sē′-), *a.* Racemose. — **rac′e-mous-ly**, *adv.*

rac′e-mule (răs′ē-mūl), *n.* *Bot.* A little raceme. — **ra-cem′u-lose** (rȧ-sĕm′ū-lōs), *a.*

race tool. A race knife.

ra-cette′ (rȧ-sĕt′), *n.* *Palmistry.* See PALMISTRY, 1.

rach, **rache** (răch; *Scot.* rȧch), *n.* Also **ratch**. [AS. *ræcc*; akin to Icel. *rakki.*] A dog that hunts by scent. *Obs. or Scot.*

Ra′cha (rā′kȧ). *Bib.*

Ra′chab (rā′kăb). *Bib.*

Ra′chal (-kăl). *Bib.*

rachche, *v. i.* [See RATCH, *v.*] To proceed; hasten. *Obs.*

rache (*dial.* rāch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of REACH.

rache, *v. i.* Prob., to set about hastily. *Obs.* [ARACE. *Obs.*]

rache, *v. t.* [OF. *esrachier.*] =

rache (*dial.* rāch), **ratch** (*dial.* rȧch), *n.* [Cf. RACE a white mark.] = RACE, white mark. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ra′chel (rā′chĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Rākhēl*, perh. through L. *Rachel* or Gr. Ῥαχήλ; cf. F. *Rachel.*] **1**. Lit., a ewe; — fem. prop. name. F. *Rachel* (rȧ′shĕl′); It. *Rachele* (rä-kā′lā); Sp. *Raquel* (rä-kĕl′); Pg. *Rachel* (rä-kĕl′); G. *Rahel* (rä′hĕl). **2**. *Bib.* Younger daughter of Laban, sister of Leah, wife of Jacob, mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

rach′et. Var. of RATCHET.

ra′chi- (rā′kĭ-). See RACHIO-.

ra′chi-al (rā′kĭ-ăl), *a.* [*rachio-* + *-al.*] Rachidial.

Ra′chi-a-nec′tes (-ȧ-nĕk′tēz), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of RHACHIANECTES.

rach′i-des (răk′ĭ-dēz), *n.*, *pl.* of RACHIS.

ra-chid′i-al (rȧ-kĭd′ĭ-ăl), **ra-chid′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* [See RACHIS.] Pert. to a rachis.

ra′chi-form (rā′kĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a rachis.

ra′chi-graph (-gráf), *n.* [See RACHIS; -GRAPH.] An instrument used, when fastened to a person, to trace the anteroposterior and lateral curves of the spine.

ra-chil′la (rȧ-kĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάχις spine.] *Bot.* A small or secondary rachis; specif., axis of a spikelet in grasses.

ra′chi-o-dont′ (rā′kĭ-ō-dŏnt′), *a.* [*rachio-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having gular teeth consisting of modified inferior vertebral spines, as the egg-eating snakes.

ra′chi-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*rachio-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the spine.

ra′chi-o-pa-ral′y-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Spinal paralysis.

ra′chi-ot′o-my (rā′kĭ-ŏt′ō-mĭ), **ra-chit′o-my** (rȧ-kĭt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*rachio-* + *-tomy.*] Incision into the spinal column.

ra′chi-tism (rā′kĭ-tĭz′m; răk′ĭ-), *n.* [See RACHITIS.] *Med.* Tendency to rickets.

ra′chi-tome (rā′kĭ-tōm), *n.* [F.; Gr. ῥαχις spine + τέμνειν to cut.] A dissecting instrument for opening the spinal canal.

racht. Obs. pret. of RECK.

racht. Obs. pret. & p. p. of REACH.

rach′ter. ✝ RAFTER.

ra′cial-ism (rā′shăl-ĭz′m), *n.* Racial characteristics, tendencies, prejudices, or the like.

rac′i-ly (rās′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of RACY.

ra-cine′, *n.* [F.] A root. *Obs.*

rac′i-ness (rās′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

racional. ✝ RATIONAL.

rack. ✝ RAKE, RECK.

rack. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WRACK, *n.* [*Obs.*]

rack, *pret.* of REKE, to thrust.

rack, *n.* = ARRACK.

rack, *n.* The skin of a rabbit about two months old.

rack, *v. i.* To reck; to take heed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rack′a-bones′ (răk′ȧ-bōnz′), *n.* A very lean person or animal, esp. a horse. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

rack′an (răk′ăn), *n.* [AS. *racente* a chain, fetter.] A chain or fetter. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: A chain, bar, or hook for hanging pots over a fire. *Dial. Eng.*

rack′a-pee, *n.* [Ar. *'araq* sweat, moisture, arrack + Malay *āpī* fire.] A strong arrack. *Obs.*

rack′a-rock′ (răk′ȧ-rŏk′), *n.* [*rack* to strain + *a* + *rock.*] A Sprengel explosive consisting of potassium chlorate and (mono)-nitrobenzene.

rack block. *Naut.* = 8th RACK, 8e.

rack′board′, *n.* = 8th RACK, 3b. See ORGAN, *Illust.*

rack′-bone′, *n.* [From RACK the neck.] One of the vertebræ. *Obs.*

rack car. A freight car having sides of slats placed at intervals.

rack compass. See COMPASS, *n.*, 8.

rackee. ✝ RAKI.

rack′el. ✝ RACKLE.

rack′en (*dial.* răk′ĕn; răk′-). Obs. or dial. Eng. of RECKON.

rack′er, *n.* One that racks.

rack′et, *n.* A medieval game played with dice. *Obs.*

rack′et, *v. t.* To strike with or as with a racket; to bandy. *Obs.*

rack′et, *v. t.* To affect by racket; to annoy, disturb, or ruin, with racket. *Rare.*

racket court. A court for playing the game of rackets.

rack′et-er, *n.* **1**. One that uses a racket or rackets. **2**. One who makes a racket, or noisy outcry. [RACKET.]

rack′et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of

rack′et-ry, *n.* [*racket* noise + *-ry.*] Racket; excitement. *Rare.*

racket wheel. A ratchet wheel.

rack′ful, *n.* See -FUL.

rack′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RACK. Hence: *n.* **a** *Mining.* Concentration of ores by washing on a rack. **b** *Manège.* Pacing.

rack′ing, *n.* Spun yarn or other seizing used in racking ropes.

rack′ing-ly, *adv.* of *racking*, p. pr. of RACK, to strain.

rack′le (*dial.* răk′'l), *a.* Headstrong; reckless. *Obs. or Dial.*

rack′le, *v. i.* To act rashly. *Obs.*

rack′le, *n.*, & *v. t. & i.* Rattle; clatter; clank. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rack′le-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

rack′less. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RECKLESS.

rack′less, *a.* See -LESS. [TIVE.]

rack locomotive. See LOCOMO-

rack′ly, *adv.* [From *rackle*, a. (cf. -LY).] Impetuously. *Obs.*

rack′mas′ter, *n.* A man in charge of a rack for torture.

rack′-o′-bones′, *n.* See RACKABONES.

rack′on (*dial.* răk′ŭn; răk′-). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RECKON.

rack-oon′. ✝ RACCOON.

rack pin. **1**. A rack stick. **2**. A pin to prop a rack in an organ.

Rack′rent′, Sir Con′dy (kŏn′dĭ răk′rĕnt′). In Miss Edgeworth's novel "Castle Rackrent," the last member of his family to own the castle, good-natured and kind, but careless, spendthrift, and bibulous.

rack′rent′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

rack saw. A saw having wide teeth. [rack-lashing.]

rack stick. The stick used in a

rackt. Racked. *Ref. Sp.*

rack′way′, *n.* A rack rail.

rack wheel. A cogwheel.

rack′yard′, *n.* A farmyard. *Dial. Eng.*

ra′cle. ✝ RACKLE.

ra′cle-ness. ✝ RACKLENESS.

ra′cloir′ (rä′klwär′), *n.* [F.] *Archæol.* A scraper of chipped flint, bone, or the like.

rac′on. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RACKAN.

‖ **ra′con′teuse′** (rȧ′kôN′tûz′), *n.* [F.] A female raconteur.

ra-coon′. Var. of RACCOON.

Ra-co′vi-an (rȧ-kō′vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Rakow, or the Polish Socinians, whose intellectual center Rakow was in the 17th century. — **Racovian Catechism**, a summary (1605) of the tenets of the Polish Socinians. [Polish Socinian.]

Ra-co′vi-an, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A

rac′quet (răk′ĕt), **rac-quette′**. Vars. of RACKET, a kind of bat, and of RACKET, noise. [torture.]

ract. ✝ RACK, instrument of

racunnys. ✝ RECOGNIZE.

— Racy, spicy are here compared with reference to expression. That is RACY which has native freshness or verve; that is SPICY which is piquant, or highly seasoned; the word does not, like *racy*, suggest native quality; as, "pure 'mother English,' *racy* and fresh with idiomatic graces" (*De Quincey*); "the power of idiomatic, simple, nervous, *racy* expression" (*M. Arnold*); "the *raciness* of Dryden and Cowley" (*Landor*); a *spicy* criticism, a *spicy* retort, a *spicy* bit of gossip. See PUNGENT.

rad′dle (răd′'l), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *rade, ruthe,* AS. *wǣngehrado* = tabula plaustri or wagon plank; also AF. *reidele* rail of a cart, F. *ridelle.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A long, flexible stick, rod, or branch, which is interwoven with others between upright posts or stakes in making a hedge or fence, or which is plastered with clay to make a wall. **2.** A hedge, fence, hurdle, door, etc., made with raddles. **3.** *Weaving.* A crude form of reed, usually of wood, having pegs between which the warp threads are guided.

rad′dle (răd′'l), *v. t.*; RAD′DLED (-'ld); RAD′DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To interweave or twist together.

Raddling or working it up like basketwork. *De Foe.*

2. *Weaving.* To regulate by means of a raddle.

rad′dle, *n.* [Cf. RED, RUDDLE.] Red ocher. Var. of RUDDLE.

rad′dle, *v. t.* To mark or paint with or as with raddle; to color coarsely with rouge; — a var. of RUDDLE.

ra′di-a-ble (rā′dĭ-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* *Physics.* Capable of transmitting radiation; — used chiefly with reference to cathode rays, X rays, etc. — **ra′di-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ra′di-al (rā′dĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *radial.* See RADIUS.] Of or pertaining to a radius or ray; consisting of, or like, radii or rays; radiated; specif.: **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the radius (bone of the forearm), or pertaining to a ray or arm of an echinoderm, or division of the body of a cœlenterate. In crinoids, specif., designating the plates between the basal and brachial plates. **b** *Bot.* (1) Developing uniformly around a central axis; — opposed to *dorsiventral.* (2) Pertaining to a ray or ray flower.

radial artery, *Anat.,* the smaller of the two branches into which the brachial artery divides just below the bend of the elbow. It passes along the radial side of the forearm to the wrist, then winds backward around the outer side of the carpus and enters the palm, between the first and second metacarpal bones, to form the deep palmar arch. Just before it crosses the wrist it lies close to the surface and its pulsations are easily felt (see 2d PULSE, 1). The **radial recurrent artery** is an ascending branch of the radial given off immediately below its origin. It supplies the elbow joint and adjacent muscles. — **r. bundle,** *Bot.,* a vascular bundle in which the xylem and phloëm occur as separate radial strands, as in most roots. Cf. COLLATERAL BUNDLE, CONCENTRIC BUNDLE. — **r. canal.** *Zoöl.* **a** In some sponges, one of the numerous minute canals lined with choanocytes which radiate from the paragastric cavity and end just below the surface of the sponge. **b** In the Scyphozoa or the medusæ of the Hydrozoa, one of the canals extending through the substance of the umbrella from the gastric cavity to the marginal circular canal. **c** In most echinoderms, a tube extending outward along each ambulacral area from the circumoral canal. — **r. drill** *or* **drilling machine,** *Mach.,* a drilling machine with the drill spindle in a headstock that is movable along a projecting arm which itself can be rotated about a vertical spindle or post. In some machines a universal motion is obtained by giving the radial arm a circular motion about its long axis, or the drill headstock a circular motion about a horizontal axis perpendicular to the radial arm. — **r. gear.** See VALVE GEAR. — **r. head** (of humerus). *Anat.* See HUMERUS, 1 **a**. — **r. nerve,** *Anat.,* one of the two branches into which the musculospiral nerve divides in front of the elbow. It passes down the radial side of the forearm. — **r. shield,** *Zoöl.,* one of a pair of plates situated on the disk at the base of each ray of an ophiuran. — **r. symmetry,** *Biol.,* the condition of having similar parts regularly arranged about a central axis, as in a starfish. Cf. RADIATA. — **r. vein,** *Anat.,* a superficial vein ascending along the radial side of the forearm and uniting with the median cephalic vein to form the cephalic vein. — **r. velocity,** velocity in sight line. — **r. wheel,** a wheel in which the spokes point directly to its center; also, a radial water wheel (see WATER WHEEL).

ra′di-al, *n.* A radiating or radial part; a ray; specif.: **a** A bar at right angles to a curved part, as in the centering of an arch. **b** *Mach.* The radial arm or quadrant on which the change wheels are secured in a screw-cutting lathe. **c** *Anat. & Zoöl.* (1) A radial artery, nerve, plate, or other part. (2) The hypercoracoid of a fish. (3) = RADIALE.

ra′di-a′le (rā′dĭ-ā′lē), *n.*; *pl.* -ALIA (-lĭ-*ȧ*). [NL. See RADIAL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A bone or cartilage of the carpus which articulates with the radius. It is called the *scaphoid bone* in man. The so-called radiale, or **radial carpal,** of birds probably represents both the radiale and intermedium. **b** A radial plate of a crinoid. **c** A bone supporting a ray or rays in a fish's fin, median or paired; esp., an actinost.

ra′di-an (rā′dĭ-ăn), *n.* [From RADIUS.] *Math.* An arc of a circle equal to the radius, or the angle at the center measured by it. Its value is 57.2958 . . . degrees, or $^{180}/_{\pi}$.

ra′di-ance (-ăns) } *n.* **1.** State or quality of being radi-
ra′di-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ) } ant; brilliancy; effulgence; vivid brightness; as, the *radiance* of the sun.

2. Radiation. *W. Herschel.*

Syn. — Luster, brilliancy, splendor, glare, glitter.

ra′di-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *radians, -antis,* p. pr. of *radiare* to emit rays or beams, fr. *radius* ray. See RADIUS, RAY a divergent line.] **1.** Emitting or darting rays of light; emitting a vivid light or splendor; also, issuing in beams or rays; beaming with brightness; as, the *radiant* sun.

Mark what *radiant* state she spreads. *Milton.*

2. Hence, beaming with vivacity and happiness, joy, love, hope, etc.; bright; beaming; as, a *radiant* face. **3.** *Her.* Rayonnant. **4.** *Physics.* Emitted or transmitted by radiation; as, *radiant* energy; *radiant* heat. **5.** *Bot.* Radiate. *Rare.*

Syn. — Radiant, beaming, beamy, lambent. That is RADIANT which shines brightly; the word often implies lively joy or satisfaction, esp. as expressed in the face; BEAMING, as applied to looks or expression, often suggests broader, more childlike or naïve, satisfaction than *radiant*; as, "*radiant* with joy" (*Cowper*); "a broad, *beaming* smile" (*G. Eliot*). BEAMY is poetical; as, "*beamy* radiance, that imbues whate'er it strikes with gemlike hues" (*Wordsworth*); "her *beamy* eyes" (*Shelley*). That is LAMBENT (see etym.) which plays lightly over something, like flame, or which shines with soft radiance; as, "The *lambent* flame of genius, playing around each object, lights up the universe in a robe of its own radiance" (*Hazlitt*); "Those smiling eyes, attempering every ray, shone sweetly *lambent* with celestial day" (*Pope*). See BEAM, BRIGHT.

radiant heat, *Physics,* radiation, specif. of those wave lengths most readily studied by their thermal effect. See HEAT, *n.,* 1. — **r. matter,** *Physics,* aëriform matter under very low pressure (one millionth of an atmosphere or less); — so called from the phenomena (cathode rays, etc.) of radiation manifested when an electric discharge takes place through such a medium. — **r. point.** = RADIANT, *n.,* **c**.

ra′di-ant (rā′dĭ-ănt), *n.* That which radiates; as: **a** *Optics.* The point or object from which light emanates. **b** *Geom.* A straight line proceeding from a given point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve. **c** *Astron.* The point in the heavens at which the visible paths of shooting stars meet, when traced backward, or whence they appear to radiate. Cf. LEONID.

Ra′di-a′ta (rā′dĭ-ā′t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *radiatus,* p. p. See RADIATE.] *Zoöl.* An extensive group of invertebrates including those having parts arranged radially around an axis, and various organs repeated symmetrically in each ray or spheromere, as in the cœlenterates and echinoderms. In old classifications, sponges, polyzoans, flatworms, protozoans, etc., were included. It is no longer recognized.

ra′di-ate (rā′dĭ-āt), *v. i.*; RA′DI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); RA′DI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *radiatus,* p. p. of *radiare* to irradiate, to emit rays, fr. *radius* ray. See RADIUS, RAY (of light).] **1.** To emit rays; to be radiant; to shine.

Virtues shine more clear
In them [kings], and *radiate* like the sun at noon. *Howell.*

2. To issue in rays, as light or heat.

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke.*

3. To proceed in a direct line or lines from or to a point in the manner of a radius or radii.

ra′di-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To emit or send forth in rays, as heat. **2.** To enlighten; illuminate; irradiate. *Rare.*

ra′di-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *radiatus,* p. p.] Having rays or radial parts; radiated; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having rays or ray flowers; — applied to the capitulum in asteraceous plants, esp. to those of the same type as the daisy. Cf. DISCOID, 2 **b**. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Characterized by radial symmetry; as, a *radiate* type of structure. (2) Pertaining to the Radiata. **c** *Arch.* Designating a plan, as of a church, in which the disposition is radial, as in a Byzantine or round church, as distinguished from a longitudinal plan, as in a basilican church. See ROUND CHURCH.

ra′di-ate, *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Radiata.

ra′di-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Emitted in rays or direct lines. **2.** Formed of, or arranged like, rays or radii; having radial parts or markings; as, a *radiated* structure. **3.** *Zoöl.* Radiate. *Rare.*

ra′di-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *radiatio*: cf. F. *radiation.*] **1.** Act or process of radiating, or state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays, as of light or heat. **2.** That which is radiated; a ray or rays; radiant energy. **3.** Radial arrangement; also, a radial thing or part. **4.** *Surv.* A method of surveying in which the field is triangulated by lines radiating from a central point.

ra′di-a′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to radiation.

radiation fog. *Meteor.* An evening fog, over damp grounds or valleys, due to free radiation of heat through moist air.

ra′di-a-tive (rā′dĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting, radiation.

ra′di-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One that radiates something, as heat or light. Specif.: **a** Any of various devices for heating external objects or for cooling an internal substance by radiation, as a nest of pipes or the like containing circulating steam, hot water, etc., for heating a room, a system of rings on a gun barrel for cooling it, or a nest of tubes with large radiating surface for cooling circulating water, as in an automobile. **b** *Wireless Teleg.* An oscillator.

rad′i-cal (răd′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *radicalis* having roots, fr. *radix, -icis,* a root: cf. F. *radical.* See RADIX.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the root; proceeding directly from the root. **2.** Hence: Of or pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental; as, *radical* evils; a *radical* error; reaching to the center or ultimate source; affecting the vital principle or principles; hence, thoroughgoing; extreme; as, *radical* reform; a *radical* party; a *radical* course.

The most determined exertions of that authority, against them, only showed their *radical* independence. *Burke.*

3. In technical uses: **a** *Bot.* (1) Of, or proceeding from, the root of a plant; as, *radical* tubers or hairs. (2) Proceeding from a rootlike stem, or one which does not rise above the ground; basal; as, the *radical* leaves of the dandelion. **b** *Philol.* Of or pert. to, or being, the radical or root; as, a *radical* verbal form. **c** *Math.* Of or pert. to a radix or root; as, a *radical* sign. **4.** [*often cap.*] Of or pertaining to radicals in politics.

Syn. — Radical, fundamental, cardinal, capital. That is RADICAL (see etym.) which is thoroughgoing, or which reaches the root of the matter; as, "opposed to any *radical* changes in religion" (*J. R. Green*); *radical* views, *radical* differences of opinion. That is FUNDAMENTAL (see etym.) which is essential, or which is at bottom what it is declared to be; as, *fundamental* principles; "The *fundamental* absurdity of the plot . . . remains" (*E. FitzGerald*). That is CARDINAL (see etym.) which is of fundamental importance, or upon which something turns or hinges; that is CAPITAL (see etym.) which is of the first or chief importance; as, "*Cardinal* events are not to be forgotten" (*De Quincey*); the *cardinal* virtues. See INTRINSIC.

radical axis (of circles), *Geom.,* a straight line which is the locus of points from which tangents drawn to the two circles are equal. — **r. curve,** *Math.,* a spiral with several branches through the origin. — **r. expression,** *Alg.,* an expression involving radical signs; specif., a surd. — **r. function,** *Math.,* a rational integral homogeneous function of Abelian functions with one characteristic. — **r. pitch,** the pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins. *Rush.* — **r. plane** (of two spheres), the plane of their intersection other than the plane at infinity, whether the intersection be real or imaginary; — analogous to *radical axis.* — **r. sign,** *Math.,* the sign $\surd$ (originally the letter *r,* the initial of *radix,* root), placed before any expression, denoting that its root is to be extracted; thus, $\surd a$, $\surd(a+b)$. To indicate any other than the square root, a corresponding *index* is placed over the sign; thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ indicates the third, or cube, root of *a.* — **r. stress.** See STRESS, *n.,* 4. — **r. vinegar,** *Old Chem.,* acetic acid, esp. glacial acetic acid.

rad′i-cal (răd′ĭ-kăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *radical.* See RADICAL, *a.*] **1.** A root, or radical, part; hence, a support or foundation; a fundamental; a basis or basic principle. **2.** *Philol.* **a** A primitive word; a radix, root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word; an etymon. **b** A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the root or radix. **3.** *Chinese.* One of the 214 fundamental characters which, as representing categories of sense, enter into the composition of a majority of the characters. See PHONETIC, *n.* **4.** [*often cap.*] In politics, one who advocates radical and sweeping changes in laws and methods of government with the least delay, esp. changes deemed to tend to equalize, or to remedying evils arising from, social conditions. Where *Radicals* form a party or faction they usually act with the Liberals when not strong enough to act alone. In England they are the extremists in the Liberal party.

Radicals usually trace all the evils of society to unjust laws and defective institutions. *T. Raleigh.*

In politics they [the Independents] were, to use the phrase of their own time, "Root-and-Branch men," or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals.* *Macaulay.*

5. *Chem.* **a** A fundamental constituent of a compound; orig., the nonoxygenous part of an acid, whose union with the "acidifying principle" (oxygen) constitutes the acid.

As a general rule the metallic atoms are basic *radicals,* while the nonmetallic atoms are acid *radicals.* *J. P. Cooke.*

b Specif., a group of atoms replaceable by a single atom or remaining unchanged during a series of reactions, and hence conveniently regarded as playing the part of a single atom. Cf. BENZOYL. Typical radicals are: cyanogen (CN), amidogen (NH_2), ammonium (NH_4), hydrocarbon radicals, as ethyl (C_2H_5) and methyl (CH_3), acid radicals, as benzoyl (C_6H_5CO) and acetyl (CH_3CO), etc. The above are univalent, but there are bivalent radicals, as methylene (CH_2) and oxalyl (OC·CO); trivalent radicals, as methenyl (CH), glyceryl (CH_2CHCH_2), etc. R, R′, etc., are sometimes used as general symbols for hydrocarbon radicals. **6.** *Alg.* A radical expression. Also, the radical sign. **7.** *Phon.* The initial sound of a word or syllable.

rad′i-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being radical; also, the doctrines or principles of radicals.

rad′i-cal-ly (răd′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a radical manner; fundamentally; as, his scheme is *radically* wrong. **2.** As regards root or source; originally; naturally.

These great orbs thus *radically* bright. *Prior.*

rad′i-cal-ness, *n.* State of being radical.

rad′i-cand′ (răd′ĭ-kănd′), *n.* [L. *radicandum* gerundive of *radicari* to take root. See RADICATE, *a.*] *Math.* The quantity under a radical sign.

rad′i-cate (răd′ĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). To cause to take, or to take, root; to plant deeply and firmly; hence, to fix or establish firmly. *Barrow.*

rad′i-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* Process of taking root, or state of being rooted; as, the *radication* of habits.

rad′i-cle (răd′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *radicula,* dim. of *radix, -icis,* root. See RADIX.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A rootlet. *Obs.* **b** The lower portion of the axis of an embryo plant or seedling. Prop., the extremity or root portion; commonly, the hypocotyl or both the hypocotyl and the root. See HYPOCOTYL. **2.** *Anat.* The rootlike beginning of a vessel or part, as of a lacteal in a villus of the intestine, or of a nerve fibril. **3.** *Chem. & Philol.* = RADICAL, *n.,* 5 & 2.

ra′di-o- (rā′dĭ-ō-). Combining form indicating *connection with,* or *relation to, a radius, ray,* or *radiation*; specif. denoting: **a** *Anat. Connection with the radius of the forearm*; as, *radio*-ulnar, *radio*carpal. **b** *Physics & Chem. Radioactive*; as, *radio*-atom, *radio*-element, *radio*-lead.

ra′di-o-ac′tive (-ăk′tĭv), *a.* Also **ra′di-o–ac′tive**. [*radio-* + *active.*] *Physics.* Capable of emitting spontaneously rays consisting (at least in part) of material particles traveling at high velocities. Radium (with its products) is preeminently *radioactive,* but thorium, uranium, and other

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racyn. † RAISIN.
rad. † REDE, counsel.
rad. Obs. pret. of RIDE.
rad. Obs. pret. & p. p. of READ.
rad (răd), *n.* Raddle; — in phrase *rad and dab.* *Dial. Eng.*
rad (*Scot.* răd), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *hræddr* afraid, *hræða* to frighten.] Afraid. *Obs. or Scot.*
rad, *a.* [AS. *hræd.* See RATH.] Quick; ready; eager; also, elated; exhilarated. — **rad,** *adv.* Both *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rad. *Abbr.* Radical; radix.
Ra-da′mes (rä-dä′mās), *n.* See AÏDA.
radcolle. † REDCOLL.
Rad′da-i (răd′ā-ī; r*ȧ*-dā′ī). *Bib.*
radde. † RAD, RAID.
radde. Obs. pret. of READ, REDE.
rad′dish. † RADISH.
raddition. † REDDITION.
rad′dle (răd′'l; răd′-), *v. t.* [Cf. RADDLE a rod.] To beat; to thrash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rad′dle, *n.* A puddler's rabble.
rad′dled, *a.* Confused; befuddled. *Obs.* [raddle.]
rad′dle-man, *n.* A dealer in
rad′dlings (răd′lĭnz), *n. pl.* Twigs; raddles; windings in a wall. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **rad′dol-cen′do** (räd′dōl-chĕn′dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Increasingly soft.
raddour. † REDDOUR.
raddour, *n.* [Cf. RAD afraid.] Fright; terror. *Obs.* [REDE.]
rade. † RAD; RAID; READ, *v.*;
rade. Dial. Eng. var. of RATHE.
rade (rād). Dial. Eng. var. of READ, stomach.
rade (*dial.* răd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of RIDE.
‖ **ra′deau′** (rȧ′dō′), *n.* [F.] A float; a raft; specif., a floating battery.
radegound, *n.* [Cf. RED-GUM.] Prob., a running sore. *Obs.*
radeliche, rade′ly. † RADLY.
radem. Obs. Scot. var. of REDEEM.
rademyt. Obs. p. p. of REDEEM.
raden † READ.
rader † RATHER.
radeur, *n.* [OF. *rador, radeur,* fr. *rade* rapid, L. *rapidus.*] Rapidity; violence. *Obs.*
radevore, *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. & F. *ras* a kind of cloth (see RASH in this sense) + *de* of + a place name; cf. *Lavaur* in southern France.] A kind of cloth. *Obs.*
radful. † REDEFUL.
radge. † RODGE.
radgee. † RAJA.
ra′di-a′li-a (rā′dĭ-ā′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n., pl.* of RADIALE. [of being radial.]
ra′di-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State
ra′di-al-ize (rā′dĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To arrange radiately. — **ra′di-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
ra′di-al-ly, *adv.* of RADIAL.
ra′di-ant-ly, *adv.* of RADIANT.
ra′di-a-phone′, -phon′ic, -aph′o-ny. Vars. of RADIOPHONE, etc.
ra′di-ate-ly, *adv.* of RADIATE.
ra′di-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ra′di-ate-veined′ (-vānd′), *a.* *Bot.* Palmately veined.
ra′di-at′i-form (-ăt′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Having the marginal florets enlarged and radiating but not ligulate, as in the cornflower.
ra′di-a-to-ry (rā′dĭ-*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Radiating.
ra′di-a-ture (-tūr), *n.* Radiation.
rad′i-cal′i-ty (răd′ĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being radical; source. **2.** Radicalism; also, radicals collectively. *Obs. or R.*
rad′i-cal-ize (răd′ĭ-kăl-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, radical, esp. in politics. — **rad′i-cal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
rad′i-cant (răd′ĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *radicans,* p. pr.] *Bot.* Rooting from the stem, as common ivy.
rad′i-cate (răd′ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *radicatus,* p. p. of *radicari* to take root.] Radicated.
rad′i-cat′ed (-kāt′ĕd), *a.* Rooted; hence, established. *R.*
rad′i-cat′ing (-kāt′ĭng), *a.* *Bot.* Radicant.
radice. † RADISH.
rad′i-cel (răd′ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *radix*: cf. F. *radicelle.*] *Bot.* A rootlet.
rad′i-cic′o-lous (-sĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *radix, -icis,* root + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Living on roots. *Rare.*
ra-dic′i-flo′rous (r*ȧ*-dĭs′ĭ-flō′rŭs: 201), *a.* [L. *radix, -icis,* root + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Rhizanthous.
ra-dic′i-form (r*ȧ*-dĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *radix, -icis,* root + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the nature or appearance of a root.
ra′di-civ′o-rous (rā′dĭ-sĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *radix, -icis,* root + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on roots.
ra-dic′o-lous (r*ȧ*-dĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Radicicolous.
rad′i-cose (răd′ĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *radicosus.*] *Bot.* Having a very large root. *Rare.*
ra-dic′u-lar (r*ȧ*-dĭk′ū-l*ȧ*r), *a.* Pert. to roots, or the root of a plant.
rad′i-cule (răd′ĭ-kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *radicule.*] A radicle. *Rare.*
ra-dic′u-lose (r*ȧ*-dĭk′ū-lōs), *a.* Producing numerous rootlets.
radie. † READY.
ra′di-ent. Var. of RADIANT.
ra-dif′er-ous (rā-dĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*radium* + *-ferous.*] *Chem.* Containing radium. [RADIUS.]
ra′di-i (rā′dĭ-ī), *n., pl.* of
ra′di-o-ac-tin′i-um (-ō-ăk-tĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A radioactive product from actinium.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, åsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

elements have the property in a smaller degree. See RADIUM. — **ra′di-o-ac-tiv′i-ty** (rā′dĭ-ō-ăk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ra′di-o-con-duc′tor (-*kŏn-dŭk′*tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A substance or device that has its conductivity altered in some way by electric waves, as a coherer.
ra′di-o-graph (rā′dĭ-ō-gráf), *n.* [*radio-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An instrument for measuring and recording solar radiation.
2. An image or picture produced upon a sensitive surface, as of a photographic plate, by some form of radiation other than light, as the Röntgen rays, radium rays, etc.; esp., a picture of opaque objects traversed by the rays; a skiagraph.

Radiograph, 2.

ra′di-o-graph, *v. t.* To make a radiograph of. — **ra′di-og′ra-pher** (rā′dĭ-ŏg′rá-fẽr), *n.*
ra′di-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rá-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of making radiographs. — **ra′di-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), **-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ra′di-o-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
Ra′di-o-la′ri-a (-ō-lā′rĭ-á; 115), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *radiolus,* dim. of L. *radius* radius: cf. L. *radiolus* a feeble sunbeam.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of rhizopods having the protoplasm divided into an inner nucleated portion inclosed in a perforated membrane of chitinlike material, and an outer vacuolated portion from which radiate threadlike pseudopodia. This outer protoplasm usually contains a horny or siliceous skeleton composed of spicules which may unite to form a basketlike structure. The Radiolaria are exclusively marine and are most abundant in warm seas near the surface. They usually contain numerous symbiotic unicellular algæ of a yellow color (see ZOÖXANTHELLA).

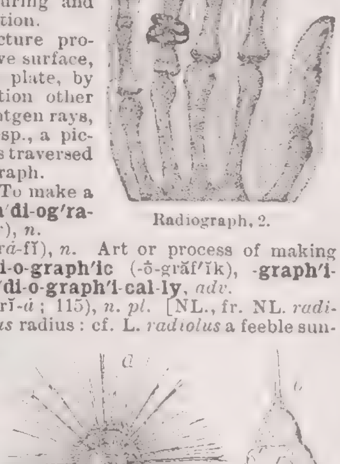
Radiolaria. *a Acanthrometra mülleri* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocyrtis schomburgki.* Both much enlarged.

ra′di-o-la′ri-an (-*ăn*), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Radiolaria. — *n.* One of the Radiolaria.
radiolarian ooze. See 4th OOZE, 3.
ra′di-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*radio-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *radiomètre.*] **1.** *Naut.* A forestaff.
2. *Physics.* An instrument for illustrating certain phenomena of rarefied gases and radiant energy, and also for measuring the intensity of the latter. The form devised by Crookes consists of an exhausted glass vessel, inclosing a light fly with vanes blackened on one side. When exposed to rays of light or heat the fly rotates, the direction depending on the degree of rarefaction. An extremely sensitive variety, devised by E. F. Nichols, in which each of the very light vanes carries a tiny mirror and all are suspended by a quartz fiber, has been used to detect heat radiation from fixed stars.

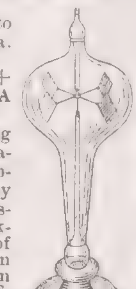
Radiometer, 2.

ra′di-om′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* The use of the radiometer, or the measurement of radiation. — **ra′di-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*
ra′di-o-mi-crom′e-ter (-ō-mī-krŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*radio-* + *micrometer.*] *Physics.* An instrument consisting of a light thermocouple suspended between the poles of a magnet, and used for indicating minute changes of radiant heat or temperature. The slightest difference in temperature produces a current, and a deflection of the couple.
ra′di-o-phone′ (rā′dĭ-ō-fōn′), *n.* [*radio-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* Any apparatus, as the photophone, for the production of sound by the action of radiant energy.
ra′di-os′co-py (-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *-scopy.*] Direct observation of objects opaque to light by means of some other form of radiant energy, as the Röntgen rays. — **ra′di-o-scop′ic** (-ō-skŏp′ĭk), **-scop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
ra′di-o-sym-met′ri-cal (-ō-sĭ-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.* [*radio-* + *symmetrical.*] *Bot.* Divisible into equal symmetrical portions by any of three or more longitudinal planes passing through the axis; — applied to flowers, as of the buttercup, and to certain leaves or other organs. Cf. BISYMMETRICAL, MONOSYMMETRICAL.
ra′di-o-tel′e-gram (-tĕl′ē-grăm), *n.* A message transmitted by radiotelegraph.
ra′di-o-tel′e-graph (-gráf), *n.* A wireless telegraph. — **ra′di-o-tel′e-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **ra′di-o-te-leg′ra-phy** (-tē-lĕg′rá-fĭ), *n.*
ra′di-o-tel′e-phone (-tĕl′ē-fōn), *n.* A wireless telephone. — **ra′di-o-te-leph′o-ny** (-tē-lĕf′ō-nĭ; -tĕl′ē-fō′nĭ), *n.*
ra′di-o-ther′a-py (-thĕr′á-pĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by means of Röntgen rays or other forms of radioactivity.
rad′ish (răd′ĭsh), *n.* [F. *radis,* fr. It. *radice* (cf. also Pr. *raditz*), fr. L. *radix, -icis,* a root, an edible root, esp. a radish, akin to E. *wort.* See WORT; cf. ERADICATE, RACE a root, RADIX.] **a** The pungent fleshy root of a brassicaceous plant (*Raphanus sativus*), eaten raw as a relish. **b** The plant which produces this root. It has lyrately lobed basal leaves and pink flowers.
ra′di-um (rā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *radius* ray.] *Chem.* An intensely radioactive metallic element found (combined) in minute quantities in pitchblende, carnotite, and other uranium minerals. Symbol, *Ra*; atomic weight, 226.0. Radium was discovered by M. and Mme. Curie, of Paris, who in 1902 separated compounds of it by a tedious process from pitchblende. Its compounds color flames carmine and give a characteristic spectrum. It resembles barium chemically. Radium preparations are remarkable for maintaining themselves at a higher temperature than their surroundings, and for their radiations, which are of three kinds: *alpha rays, beta rays,* and *gamma rays* (see these terms). By reason of these rays they ionize gases, affect photographic plates, cause sores on the skin, and produce many other striking effects. Their degree of activity depends on the proportion of radium present, but not on its state of chemical combination or on external conditions. The radioactivity of radium is therefore an atomic property, and is explained as resulting from a disintegration of the atom. This breaking up occurs in at

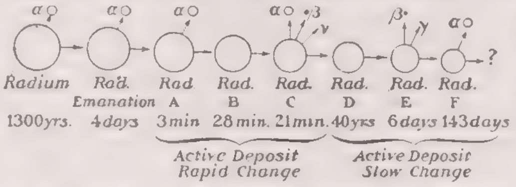

Diagram showing Disintegration of a Radium Atom, according to Rutherford. The times given are estimated periods in which a sample of each substance is half transformed into the next.

least eight stages; the successive main products have been studied and are called **radium emanation** or *niton,* **radium A, radium B, radium C,** etc. (The emanation is a heavy gas, the later products are solids.) These products are regarded as unstable elements, each with an atomic weight a little lower than its predecessor. An isotope of lead is the stable end product. At the same time the light gas helium is formed by the accumulation of the expelled alpha particles. The heat effect mentioned above is ascribed to the impacts of these particles. Radium, in turn, is believed to be formed indirectly by an almost immeasurably slow disintegration of uranium.
ra′di-us (rā′dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. RADII (-ī), E. RADIUSES (-ĕs-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L., a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, radius, ray. See RAY of light.] **1.** *Geom.* A right line extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the curve or surface; the semidiameter of a circle or sphere. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The preaxial one of the two bones of the forearm, or corresponding part of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes. In man it is movably articulated with the ulna at both ends so as to admit of partial rotation about that bone, and bears on its inner anterior aspect, near the head, a prominence (the **bicipital tuberosity**) for the insertion of the biceps tendon. The lower end is broad, and articulates with the proximal bones of the carpus, so that rotation of the radius involves also that of the hand (cf. PRONATION, SUPINATION). In many vertebrates the radius and ulna are united. In fishes the hypercoracoid (by Cuvier) and the hypocoracoid (by Owen) have been called *radius.*
3. *Bot.* A ray or a ray flower. *Rare.*
4. *Zoöl.* **a** In radially symmetrical animals, an imaginary radial plane dividing the body into similar parts. In many medusæ four principal radii (called specif. *perradii*) may be distinguished. Radial planes halfway between these are called *interradii*; those between the perradii and interradii are called *adradii,* etc. **b** Any one of five radiating ossicles in the Aristotle's lantern of a sea urchin. **c** A vein of an insect's wing anterior to the median vein.
5. *Mech.* Distance from a center line or point to an axis of rotation; throw; eccentricity, as of an eccentric.
6. A part analogous to the radius of a circle (sense 1, above); a radial part, as the movable limb of a sextant or other angle-measuring instrument, a wheel spoke, etc.
7. A distance or circular limit defined by a radius of specified length, as the four-mile cab radius; loosely, any area bounded, or conceived of as bounded, by certain prescribed limits; as, *radius* of commercial activity.
radius of curvature, *Math.,* the radius of the osculating circle or sphere. — **r. of gyration, inertia,** or **oscillation,** *Mech.,* the distance of the center of gyration from the axis of a rotating body; the square root of the quotient of the moment of inertia of a body (or area) divided by its whole mass (or area). See MOMENT OF INERTIA. — **r. of torsion,** *Math.,* the reciprocal of the torsion.
ra′di-us vec′tor (vĕk′tŏr); *pl.* L. RADII VECTORES (rā′dĭ-ī vĕk-tō′rēz; 115), E. RADIUS VECTORS. [NL. *vector* a bearer, carrier.] **1.** *Math.* A straight segment (or its length) from a fixed point (or pole, or center) to a variable point; linear polar coördinate of a variable point. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.
2. *Astron.* A straight line joining the center of an attracting body with that of a body describing an orbit around it, as a line joining the sun and a planet or comet.
ra′dix (rā′dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. RADICES (răd′ĭ-sēz; rā′dĭ-sēz), E. RADIXES (rā′dĭk-sĕz; -sĭz; 151). [L. *radix, -icis,* root. See RADISH.] **1.** *Math.* **a** A number that is arbitrarily made the fundamental number of a system of numbers; a base. Thus, 10 is the *radix,* or base, of the common system of logarithms, and also of the decimal system of numeration. **b** *Alg.* A finite expression from which a series is derived. *Rare.* **c** The arbitrary number of persons of a given age assumed as the basis of calculation in mortality tables.
2. The original source or cause of anything. *Rare.*
3. *Philol.* A radical; root; etymon.
4. *Bot.* The root of a plant.
rad′knight′ (răd′nīt′), *n.* [AS. *rādcniht.*] *O. Eng. Law.* One of a class of feudal tenants in some parts of England holding on condition of doing service on horseback, besides other services, as plowing, harrowing, etc. They corresponded to what were called *esquires* in some other parts.
rad′u-la (răd′ū-lá), *n.*; *pl.* RADULÆ (-lē). [L., a scraper, fr. *radere* to scrape.] *Zoöl.* In nearly all mollusks except lamellibranchs, a chitinous band or ribbon, bearing numerous, usually very minute, teeth on its dorsal surface, which slides backward and forward (moved by special muscles) over a more or less protrusible prominence (*odontophore*) on the floor of the mouth, like a belt moving over a pulley. It serves to tear up the food and draw it into the mouth. The posterior end of the radula extends down into a narrow curved pouch, the **radular sac,** opening on the floor of the mouth. — **rad′u-lar** (-lár), *a.*

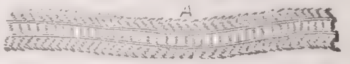
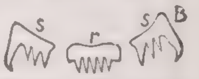
Radula of Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). *A* Part of a Radula, much enlarged. *B* One transverse Row of Teeth; *r* Central Tooth; *s s* Lateral Teeth.

ra-du′li-form (rá-dū′lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *radula* a scraper + *-form.*] Rasplike; cardiform.
raff (răf), *n.* [Cf. RIFFRAFF; also RAFF, *v.*] **1.** A promiscuous heap; a jumble; also, a large quantity; a plenty. "A *raff* of errors." *Barrow.*
2. Timber; lumber; also, refuse; trash. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. The sweepings of society; the rabble; mob; — chiefly in the compound or duplicate, *riffraff.*
4. A low fellow; a worthless fellow.
raf′fi-a (răf′ĭ-á), *n.* [Apparently fr. a Malagasy word.] **a** The fiber used for tying plants, basket making, hats, etc., from the raffia palm of Madagascar. **b** The raffia palm.
raffia palm. a A pinnate-leaved palm (*Raphia ruffia*), native of Madagascar, and of considerable economic importance on account of the strong fiber (raffia) obtained from its leafstalks. **b** The jupati palm.
raf′fi-nose (răf′ĭ-nōs), *n.* [F. *raffiner* to refine + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, sweet substance, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$, occurring in small quantity in the sugar beet, and also in cottonseed, eucalyptus manna, etc. It is a trisaccharide, yielding on hydrolysis fructose and melebiose.
raff′ish (ráf′ĭsh), *a.* Resembling, or of the character of, raff, or a raff; worthless; low.

A sad, *raffish,* disreputable character. *Thackeray.*

— **raff′ish-ly,** *adv.* — **raff′ish-ness,** *n.*
raf′fle (răf′'l), *n.* [ME. *rafle* a game at dice, OF. *rafle* (cf. also OF. *raffe*), F. *rafle* a complete plundering, *faire rafle* to sweep stakes; akin to *rafler* to carry or sweep away, *rafler tout* to sweep stakes; of uncertain origin. Cf. RAFF, *v.*] **1.** An old game with three dice in which that player wins the stakes who throws all three alike, or, where no threes are thrown, the highest pair.
2. A kind of lottery, in which a number of persons pay, in shares, the value or assumed value of something put up as a stake, and then determine by chance (as by casting dice) which one of them shall become the sole possessor.
raf′fle (răf′'l), *v. i.*; RAF′FLED (-'ld); RAF′FLING (-lĭng). To engage in a raffle (in sense 2); as, to *raffle* for a watch.
raf′fle, *v. t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle (in sense 2); — often with *off*; as, to *raffle* off a horse.
raf′fle (răf′'l), *n.* [See RAFF, *n. & v.*; RAFFLE a lottery.] **1** A rabble; also, riffraff. *Obs.*
2. Refuse; rubbish; raff; specif., *Naut. or Dial. Eng.,* a jumble or tangle, as of cordage, spars, or the like.

The hanging-on, oversurviving *raffle* of half-green things which the gentle winter has suffered to live. *Kipling.*

Raf-fle′si-a (ră-flē′zhĭ-á; -zĭ-á), *n.* [NL., after its discoverer, Sir S. *Raffles.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Malaysian stemless, leafless plants typifying the family Rafflesiaceæ. The huge flowers grow parasitically on the stems and roots of various species of *Cissus*; they are diœcious and apetalous, with a calyx of 5 spreading fleshy lobes, and usually exhale a carrionlike odor. The flower of *R. arnoldi* often attains a diameter of 3 feet. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
Raf-fle′si-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAFFLESIA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Aristolochiales), having imbricated scales in place of leaves, and apetalous flowers with 5-10 calyx lobes. There are 7 genera, and about 25 species, natives chiefly of warm regions in the Old World, but a few of Mexico. They are endotrophic parasites, and produce no stems or leaves, the flowers issuing from the host. — **raf-fle′si-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
raft (ráft), *n.* [For *raff* a heap.] A large collection of people or things taken indiscriminately; as, a *raft* of folks. *Colloq.*
raft, *n.* [ME. *rafl* a beam, spar, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *raptr* a rafter; akin to Dan. *raft.* Cf. RAFTER, *n.*]
1. A rafter; a spar. *Obs.*
2. A collection of logs, timber, or the like, fastened together, either for a support or for their conveyance; a float.

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ra′di-o-car′pal, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the radius and carpus.
ra′di-o-el′e-ment, *n.* See RADIO-.
ra′di-o-gram′, *n.* [*radio-* + *-gram.*] **1.** = RADIOGRAPH, *n.*, 2. **2.** = RADIOTELEGRAM.
ra′di-o-hu′mer-al, *a.* See RADIO-.
Ra-di′o-la (rá-dī′ō-lá), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *radius* ray; — in allusion to its radiately tufted habit.] *Bot.* A genus of linaceous annual herbs, consisting of a single species (*R. radiola*), the allseed, of Europe and northern Africa.
ra′di-o-lead′ (-lĕd′), *n.* *Chem.* A radioactive substance obtained from pitchblende, and consisting primarily of radium D: — so called because precipitated together with lead.
ra′di-o-lite′ (rā′dĭ-ō-līt′), *n.* [L. *radius* ray + *-lite.*] *Zoöl.* A member of the genus *Radiolites* or family Radiolitidæ.
Ra′di-o-li′tes (-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Cretaceous lamellibranchs with the lower valve conical and the upper nearly flat.
ra′di-ol′o-gy (rā′dĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *-logy.*] That branch of science which treats of radioactive phenomena.
ra′di-oph′o-ny (rā′dĭ-ŏf′ō-nĭ; rā′dĭ-ō-fō′nĭ), *n.* Art or practice of using the radiophone. — **ra′di-o-phon′ic** (-ō-fŏn′ĭk), *a.*
ra′di-o-tel-lu′ri-um (-tĕ-lū′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A radioactive substance prepared by Prof. Marckwald, consisting essentially of radium F.
ra′di-o-tho′ri-um, *n.* *Chem.* **a** = ACTINIUM b. **b** A radioactive substance apparently formed as a product from thorium.
ra′di-o-ul′nar, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the radius and the ulna.
ra′di-ous (rā′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *radiosus*: cf. F. *radieux.*] *Obs.* **1.** Consisting of rays, as light. **2.** Radiating; radiant. **3.** Radial.
‖**ra′dis′** (rá′dē′), *n.* [F.] Radish.
rad′ish tree. An Australian phytolaccaceous tree (*Codonocarpus cotinifolia*).
radius bar *or* **rod.** *Mach.* A bar for preserving an invariable distance between two pieces.
radle. † RADDLE. [*Obs. or Scot.*]
rad′ly, *adv.* of RAD, quick, soon.
rad′man, *n.* [AS. *rād* a riding + *mann* man.] A radknight.
rad′ness, *n.* [From RAD afraid.] Alarm; fright. *Obs.*
radote, *v. i.* [F. *radoter.*] To rave or mutter. *Obs. Scot.*
radoun. † REDOUND.
radour. † RADEUR.
radres. † REDRESS, *v.*
rad′si-mir, *or* **rad′zi-mir** (răd′sĭ-mĭr; răd′zĭ-), *n.* [F. *ras de Saint-Maur.*] A rich silk fabric, used esp. in mourning.
rad′u-late (răd′ū-lāt), **rad′u-lif′er-ous** (-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a radula.
radure. † REDDOUR.
rae. † RAW.
rae (rā). Scot. var. of RA, ROE.
rae-. For words in *rae-*, see the forms in RA-, RE-, REA-, or more rarely RAI-, REI-, RI-, RU-.
ræd. † RAD, RED, REDE.
rædi. † READY.
ræf. † REIF.
ræh † REH.
ræhte, *pret.* of RECCHE. *Obs.*
ræm. † REAM, outcry.
ræmien. † REAM, to stretch out.
raen. Var. of RANE, *v.*
raenson. † RANSOM.
ræode. † REED.
raep (*Scot.* rāp). Obs. or Scot. var. of ROPE.
ræren. † REAR.
raers, *n. pl.* [Cf. 1st RAVE.] Cart rails. *Obs.*
ræs. † RESE, *n.*
ræste. † REST.
ræw. Obs. pret. of RUE.
raf. † RAFF.
raf Obs. pret. of RIVE.
rafar. † RAVER.
rafe. Obs. pret. of RIVE.
raff. † RAFT.
raff, raffe, *n.* A nonsense word denoting rude inharmonious verse; — often with other words, as *raffe and ruffe, riffe raffe, rym and raf, rum raf, ruf.* *Obs.*
raff, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *rafer* to catch, snatch, scrape; of uncert. origin.] To sweep, rake, or huddle together. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Raf′fa-el-esque′ (răf′ā-ĕl-ĕsk′), *a.* Raphaelesque.
raf′fan. † RAFFING.
raffe. † RAFF, RAFT.
raffe. Obs. pret. of RIVE.
raffe (ráf), **raf-fee′** (ră-fē′), *n.* *Naut.* A triangular sail hoisted above a square sail on the foretopmast by American lake schooners when sailing free.
raf′fel, *n.* Doeskin. *Obs. Scot.*
raff′er-y (ráf′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*raff* worthless + *-ry.*] Coarse or rough actions. *Rare.*
raf′fi-nase (răf′ĭ-nās; -nāz), *n.* [*raffinose* + *diastase.*] An enzyme in the extract of *Aspergillus niger* and certain yeasts, capable of hydrolyzing raffinose.
raff′ing (ráf′ĭn), *a.* Merry; hearty; carousing. *Scot.*
raf′fle (răf′'l), *n.* [F. *rafle.*] A net for fish or birds. *Rare.*
raf′fle, *v. t.* To serrate; to crumple. *Rare.*
raf′fle, *v. t. & i.* To move or push about confusedly; to confuse; perplex; entangle. *Dial. Eng.*
raf′fler (-lẽr), *n.* One who raffles.
raff′y (ráf′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. RAFF a heap.] Loose; rough; wild. *Dial. Eng.*
raf′i-a. Var. of RAFFIA. [*Sp.*]
raf′l, raf′ld. Raffle, raffled. *R.*
rafle. † RAFFLE, game.

3. A collection of logs, fallen trees, etc. (such as forms in some rivers), which obstructs navigation. *Chiefly U. S.*
raft (ráft), *v. t.*; RAFT′ED; RAFT′ING. **1.** To transport on or as a raft; also, to make into a raft; as, to *raft* timber.
2. To go along or across on a raft; as, to *raft* a river.
raft, *v. i.* To use a raft, or to use something as a raft.
raft duck. [Alluding to its swimming in dense flocks.] **a** The bluebill, or scaup duck. **b** The redhead. *Local, U. S.*
raft′er (ráf′tẽr), *n.* [AS. *ræfter*; akin to E. *raft*, n. See 1st RAFT.] *Arch.* Orig., any rough and somewhat heavy piece of timber; now, commonly, one of the sloping timbers of a roof. See ROOF, *Illust.*
raft′er, *v. t.*; RAFT′ERED (-tẽrd); RAFT′ER-ING. **1.** To furnish with rafters, as a house.
2. To make into rafters, as timber.
3. *Agric.* To plow so as to turn the grass side of each furrow upon an unplowed ridge; to ridge. *Eng.*
rafter dam. A dam formed by long horizontal timbers set at an angle to the banks and meeting in the center of the stream like the rafters of a roof principal.
rafts′man (ráfts′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man engaged in rafting.
rag (răg), *n.* [ME. *ragge*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *rögg* a tuft, shagginess, Sw. *ragg* rough hair.] **1.** A waste piece of cloth torn or cut off; a tattered piece of cloth; a shred; tatter. Also fig.; as, not a *rag* of reputation.
And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*
2. Usually *pl.* Hence, mean or tattered attire; also used jocularly of any attire; as, I have n't a *rag* to put on.
3. Something resembling or suggesting a rag or rags and considered of little worth or service; — used contemptuously, jocularly, or ironically, as of a handkerchief, sail, flag, newspaper, paper money, etc.
Our ship was a clipper with every *rag* set. *Lowell.*
4. A shabby, beggarly, or low fellow or woman.
They all came in, both tag and *rag*. *Spenser.*
5. *Metal Working.* A ragged edge, as that left by a cutting tool in metal working; also, a fin or burr on cast metal.
6. The white, stringy, or fibrous membrane investing the pulp of the orange, shaddock, or other citrous fruits.
7. **a** Any of several lichens, as *Stricta pulmonaria*. **b** A hazel or willow catkin. **c** A variety of moss.
rag, tag, and bobtail, the rabble; the mob.
rag, *v. t.*; RAGGED (răgd); RAG′GING (răg′ĭng). [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To break (ore) into lumps for sorting.
2. To cut or dress roughly, as a grindstone.
rag, *n.* *Eng.* **1.** Any of various hard rocks, as a quartzose mica schist used as a material for whetstones, a hard limestone used in building, a basaltic rock, shale, etc.
2. A kind of roofing slate, left rough on one side, measuring 36 × 24 in size.
rag′a-muf′fin (răg′ȧ-mŭf′ĭn), *n.* [Cf. ME. *Ragamoffyn*, the name of a demon, and E. RAG a shred.] **1.** A fellow who wears ragged clothing; esp., a disreputable tatterdemalion.
2. The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*
rag bolt. **a** A wood bolt with barbs on its shank to hinder withdrawal after the bolt is driven home. **b** A foundation bolt having an enlarged and jagged shank, secured in a truncated, conical, or pyramidal hole in masonry by running in molten lead, etc. See BOLT, *Illust.* — **rag′bolt′**, *v. t.*
rage (rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rabia*, for *rabies*, akin to *rabere* to rave; cf. Skr. *rabh* to seize, *rabhas* violence. Cf. RABID, RABIES.] **1.** Insanity; mania; an instance of or as of madness; hence, folly; impetuousness; rashness. *Obs.*
2. Anger accompanied with raving; overmastering wrath; violent anger; fury. "Furious *rage*." *Milton.*
3. Action hastily or impetuously performed; violent or hurried movement; great or excessive haste; also, *Obs.*, riotous or wild action; extravagant sport or raillery.
4. Violent or eager passion; extreme vehemence of desire, emotion, or suffering, mastering the will; frenzy. "In great *rage* of pain." *Bacon.*
Convulsed with a *rage* of grief. *Hawthorne.*
5. Violence; fury; storm; as of a wind, sea, fire, or the like; also, *Obs.*, a violent or raging wind, sea, fire.
6. The subject of eager desire; that which is sought after, or prosecuted, with unreasonable or excessive passion; esp. in the phrase *the rage*; as, to be all the *rage*.
7. Enthusiasm; excitement, esp. at its height; as, a poet's *rage* of inspiration; the *rage* of faction.
Syn.—Vehemence, passion, wrath. See ANGER, FASHION.
rage, *v. i.*; RAGED (rājd); RAG′ING (rāj′ĭng). [OF. *ragier*. See RAGE, *n.*] **1.** To act insanely; to go or be mad. *Obs.*
2. To be furious with or as with anger or insanity; to be violently agitated with or as with passion; to be tumultuous; to storm; as, the wind howled and the sea *raged*.
Why do the heathen *rage*? *Ps.* ii. 1.
3. To toy or act wantonly; to sport. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
4. To move or act with vehemence, great energy, or fury.
5. To prevail without restraint, or with destruction or fatal effect; to ravage; as, the plague *raged* in Cairo.
Syn. — Storm, fret, chafe, fume.
rag′fish′ (răg′fĭsh′), *n.* Any marine fish of the family Icosteidæ, remarkable for the soft skeleton.
rag′ged (răg′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* [From RAG, *n.*] **1.** Rough; shaggy. "Those *ragged* sheep." *Dryden.*
2 Having rough edges or surface; uneven; rough; jagged.
3. Hence, unfinished; irregular; defective; also, harsh; dissonant. "A *ragged* noise of mirth." *Herbert.*
4. Rent or worn into tatters, or till the texture is broken; as, a *ragged* coat; a *ragged* sail.
5. Wearing ragged clothes; as, a *ragged* fellow.
6. *Her.* Raguly. *Obs.*
ragged fringed orchis, a fringed orchid (*Blephariglottis lacera*) of the eastern United States, having a green flower with the lip deeply lacerate. — **r. jacket**, a harp seal during its first molt. *Newfoundland.* — **r. lady**. = LOVE-IN-A-MIST **a**. — **r. orchis**, the ragged fringed orchis. — **r. Robert**, the herb Robert. — **r. robin**, a silenaceous plant (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) cultivated for its pink flowers with petals cut into narrow lobes. — **r. sailor**. = PRINCE'S-FEATHER **b**. — **r. school**, a free school for poor children, where they are in part fed. *Eng.* — **r. staff**, *Her.*, a staff with knobs on each side, as in the crest of the earls of Warwick.
rag′gee (răg′ē), *n.* Also *raggi*, *raggy*, *ragi*. [Hind. *rāgī*.] An East Indian cereal grass (*Eleusine coracana*) furnishing a staple food crop in the Orient, though the flour ground from its seeds is somewhat bitter.
rag′lan (răg′lăn), *n.* A kind of loose overcoat with large sleeves, — named from Lord Raglan, an English general.
rag′man (răg′măn), *n.* [ME. *rag(g)eman*; orig. uncert.] A devil; also, [*cap.*], the Devil. *Obs. & R.*
rag′man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*rag* + *man*; cf. ME. *rag(g)eman*, name given to a devil.] A man who collects, or deals in, rags.
rag′man. *n.* [ME. *rageman*. Orig. uncert.] *Obs.* **1.** An act of Edward I. (1276) providing for the hearing of long-standing complaints; also, a quo warranto article under it.
2. A game in which verses were drawn from a parchment roll by pulling them out by strings, the one drawn by a person being taken as describing his character; also [*cap.*], the supposed author of the game, called **King Ragman**.
3. A document having many names or numerous seals, as a papal bull; specif., the ragman rolls (which see).
4. A catalogue; a list.
ragman rolls, *or* **ragman's roll**. *Obs. or Hist.* [See RAGMAN, a document, ROLL; cf. RIGMAROLE.] **1.** = 3d RAGMAN, 1.
2. The rolls of deeds on parchment in which the Scottish nobility and gentry subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1291 and esp. in 1296 during Edward's progress through Scotland and at the parliament of Berwick.
Rag′na-rok′ (rág′nȧ-rŏk′), **Rag′na-rök′** (rág′nȧ-rûk′), *n.* [Icel., fr. *regin*, *rögn*, gods + *rök* reason, origin, history; confused with *ragna-rökr* the twilight of the gods.] *Norse Myth.* The so-called "Twilight of the Gods" (called in German *Götterdämmerung*), the final destruction of the world in the great conflict between the Æsir (gods) on the one hand, and on the other, the giants and the powers of Hel under the leadership of Loki (who is escaped from bondage). In the fight Odin is slain by Fenrir, whom Vithar in turn slays; Thor slays, and is slain by, the Midgard serpent; Tyr slays, and is slain by, Garm, and Frey falls before Surt; then the sun darkens, the earth sinks into the sea, flames lick the sky. There is to be, however, a regenerated world, for a few of the minor gods survive the conflict (cf. HŒNIR, VITHARR, VALI), Balder is rescued from the nether world, while a single human pair, **Lif** and **Lifthrasir** ("Life" and "Desiring Life"), have been preserved to repeople the earth. The myth varies somewhat in different ancient poems. See YGGDRASILL.
ra-gout′ (rȧ-gōō′), *n.* [F. *ragoût*, fr. *ragoûter* to restore one's appetite, fr. L. *re-* re- + *ad* to + *gustus* taste. See GUST relish.] A dish made of pieces of meat stewed with vegetables and highly seasoned; as, a *ragout* of mutton.
ra-gout′, *v. t.*; RA-GOUTED′ (-gōōd′); RA-GOUT′ING (-gōō′ĭng). **1.** To make a ragout of; as, to *ragout* meat.
2. To make piquant or spicy *Obs.*
rag′pick′er (răg′pĭk′ẽr), *n.* One who picks up rags and refuse in the streets as a means of livelihood.
rag′time′ (-tīm′), *n.* *Music.* Time characterized by syncopation, as in many negro melodies. Also, popular music in syncopated time *Colloq.*
rag′u-ly (răg′ū-lĭ), *a.* [Cf. RAGULED.] *Her.* Having the form of a line of partition or an ordinary notched in regular oblique breaks; — said esp. of a cross or a saltire so indented and less frequently of a fess, chevron, etc.

Cross Raguly.

rag′weed′ (răg′wēd′), *n.* **a** In England, the ragwort. **b** In the United States, any composite plant of the genus *Ambrosia*, esp. the very common weed *A. artemisiæfolia*, with deeply lobed or dissected leaves, and *A. trifida*, the great, or giant, ragweed, with trilobate leaves. The pollen is highly irritant to persons having asthma or hay fever.
rag′wort′ (răg′wûrt′), *n.* Any of several asteraceous plants of the genus *Senecio*, esp. the common European weed *S. jacobæa*, which has irregularly lobed and incised leaves. *S. aureus* is the **golden ragwort**, of the United States; *S. elegans* is the **purple ragwort**, of South Africa.
raid (rād), *n.* [Northern form of *road*. See ROAD a way.]
1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion or military operation, esp. by a cavalry force; a foray.
☞ This Scottish word, revived by Scott, came into common use in the United States during the Civil War.
2. Specif.: *Internat. Law.* An invasion by armed forces, unauthorized and unrecognized by any state, of the territory of a state which is at peace. *Encyc. Brit.*
3. An attack or invasion, lit. or fig., for the purpose of making arrests, seizing property, or plundering; as, a *raid* of the police upon a gambling house. *Colloq., U. S.*
4. A roadstead for ships. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
raid, *v. t.*; RAID′ED; RAID′ING. To make a raid upon or into; as, two regiments *raided* the border counties.
raid, *v. i.* To make, or to take part in, a raid.
Raif′fei′sen (rīf′ī′z′n), *a.* *Economics.* Designating, or pertaining to, a form of coöperative bank founded among the German agrarian population by Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen (1818–88); as, *Raiffeisen* banks, the *Raiffeisen* system, etc. The banks are unlimited-liability institutions making small loans at a low rate of interest, for a designated purpose, to worthy members only.
rail (rāl), *n.* [F. *râle*, OF. *ralle*, *raale*; orig. uncert.] **a** Any of numerous precocial wading birds structurally related to the cranes, but of small (sometimes very small), or at most medium, size, and having short rounded wings, a short tail, and usually very long toes, which enable them to run on the soft mud of swamps. They belong to the typical subfamily (Rallinæ) of the Rallidæ. Among the North American species are the king rail and clapper rail (which see), and the small short-billed Carolina rail or sora (*Porzana carolina*; see SORA, *Illust.*), which is much hunted on the marshes of the Atlantic coast. The land rail or corn crake (*Crex crex*), which frequents dry fields, and the water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) are well-known European forms. **b** In a broad sense, any bird of the family Rallidæ.

Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). (¼)

rail, *v. i.*; RAILED (rāld); RAIL′ING. [F. *railler*; orig. uncert. Cf. RALLY to banter.] **1.** To use insolent and reproachful language; to utter reproaches; to scoff; — followed by *at* or *against*, formerly by *on*.
And *rail* at arts he did not understand *Dryden.*
2. To jest; to banter. *Obs.*
rail, *v. t.* **1.** To rail at. *Obs.* *Feltham.*
2. To move, effect, or influence by railing. *Rare.*
Till thou canst *rail* the seal from off my bond. *Shak.*
rail, *n.* [ME. *raile*, OF. *reille*, L. *regula* a straight piece of wood, a rule. See RULE, *n.*; cf. REGULAR.] **1.** A bar of timber or metal extending from one post or support to another as a guard or barrier, as in fences, balustrades, staircases, etc., or as a support, as in a piano action.
2. *Arch.* A horizontal piece in a frame or paneling. See STILE, *Illust.*
3. A construction of bars and posts; a fence; a railing.
4. **a** A bar, now usually of rolled steel, forming a runway or track for wheeled vehicles, etc. Sometimes the wheels run in a depression in the rail; more commonly the bearing surface or tread of the rail is raised, and the wheels are kept in place by a flange on their inner edge. In American railroad practice the T rail is now universally employed (see *Illust.*). The flange is spiked directly to the ties. In English practice the bull-headed rail is the common form. It is secured by wooden wedges to cast-iron chairs permanently fixed to the sleepers. See FLANGE RAIL, MONORAIL, and CHAIR, 6, *Illust.* **b** A continuous line of such rails.

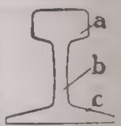

Standard Section of American Flange Rail. *a* Head; *b* Web; *c* Flange.

5. A railroad; as, to go by *rail*.
6. *pl.* Stocks or bonds of railroad companies.
7. *Naut.* **a** The stout, narrow plank that forms the top of the bulwarks. **b** The light, fencelike structures of wood or metal at the break of the deck, and in other places where such protection is needed; — usually in combination; as,

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raft. Obs. pret. & p. p. of REAVE.
raft. *n.* Timber; raff. *Dial. Eng.*
raft′er, *n.* A raftsman.
raft′er, *n.*, **rafter bird**. The spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*
raft′i-ness (ráf′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Rafty state; staleness. *Dial. Eng.*
raft port. *Naut.* A large, square port forward or aft in a vessel for loading or unloading timber, etc.
raft′y (ráf′tĭ), *a.* Damp; musty; also, stale; rancid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rag. ✝ RAGE.
rag (răg; rág), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *rag* a mist followed by a cold west wind, Icel. *raki* dampness.] Hoarfrost; fog; mist. *Dial. Eng.*
rag (răg), *v. t.* To scold or rail at; to rate; tease; banter. *Dial. Eng. & College Slang.*
rag, *v. i.* To quarrel; wrangle.
rag, *n.* Act of ragging, or bantering; a disturbance; uproar. *Dial. Eng. & College Slang.*
rag (răg), *v. i.* **1.** To become tattered. *Obs.* [*Slang, U. S.*]
2. To dress: — with *out* or *up*.
3. To stick needles on a rag for sorting. *Eng.*
rag, *v. t.* To tear in shreds or rags; to make ragged.
raga. ✝ RAJA.
rag′a-bash′ (rág′ȧ-básh′), **rag′-a-brash′** (-brásh′), *n.* An idle, ragged person; the rabble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [See -ISM.]
rag′a-muf′fin-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.*
rag′a-muf′fin-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to ragamuffins.
Ra′gau (rā′gô). *Bib.*
rag′-burn′, *v. t.* *Metal.* To subject (tin witts) to a first or partial roasting. *Cornwall.*
rag bush. A bush, dedicated in some heathen countries to a deity, on which rags torn from the clothes of pilgrims were once hung as an offering. *Hist.*
rage, *a.* Raging; mad; wanton. *Obs.*
rage, *v. t.* To enrage. *Obs.*
raged. ✝ RAGGED. [RAGGEE.]
ra′gee (rä′gē: răg′ē). Var. of
rage′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
rage′less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*
rageman. ✝ RAGMAN.
rag engine. *Paper Manuf.* A pulping machine.
ra′geous (rā′jŭs), *a.* [OF. *rageux*.] Irate; furious. — **ra′geous-ly**, *adv.* — **ra′geous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [rages.]
rag′er (rāj′ẽr), *n.* One that
rag′er-y (rāj′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *ragerie* rage.] Raging; wantonness; passion. *Obs.*
rag′-fal′low, *n.* Land plowed and left over a season before seeding. — **rag′-fal′low-ing**, *n.* *Both Scot.*
ragg. Var. of RAG, rock.
rag′ga-bash′. Var. of RAGABASH.
ragge. ✝ RAG.
rag′ged-ly, *adv.* of RAGGED.
rag′ged-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rag′ged-y (răg′ĕd-ĭ: -ĭd-ĭ), *a.* Ragged-looking; ragged.
raggeman. ✝ RAGMAN, devil.
rag′ger (-ẽr), *n.* One who rags.
rag′ger, *n.* A ragman. *Dial. Eng.*
rag′ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* Raggedness; ragged persons. *Rare.*
rag′get. ✝ RAGGED.
rag′get-y (răg′ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Raggedy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
raggie. ✝ RAGGY.
rag′gil (rág′'l: -ĭl), *n.* Vagabond; rascal; also, a shabby or untidy person. *Dial. Eng.*
rag′ging (răg′ĭng), *n.* [From RAG to scold.] A bantering or scolding. *Slang.*
rag′ging, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAG
rag′gle (-'l), *n.* Rag; shred. *R*
rag′gle, *n.* A groove in stone, as to receive the edge of a roof. — **rag′gle**, *v. t.* *Both Scot.*
rag gourd. The dishcloth gourd.
rag′gy (răg′ĭ). Var. of RAGGEE.
rag′gy, *a.* Ragged; rough.
ragh, raght. Obs. pret. & p. p. of REACH.
Ragh′u-van′sa (rŭg′ōō-văn′sȧ; *Skr.* rŭg′hōō-vŭN′sȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Raghuvamça*.] A celebrated Sanskrit poem having for its subject the mythological Raghu dynasty.
ra′gi (rä′gē). Var. of RAGGEE.
rag′ing (rāj′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAGE. — **rag′ing-ly**, *adv.*
ra′gious, ra′gious-ness. ✝ RAGEOUS, RAGEOUSNESS.
Ragipou. ✝ RAJPUT.
ragit. ✝ RAGGED.
rag′let (răg′lĕt), *n.* = RAGGLE. a groove. [joist. *Scot.*]
rag′lin (rág′lĭn), *n.* A ceiling
ragman's rewe. Ragman roll. *Obs.* [riotous. *Obs.*]
rag-mat′i-cal, *a.* Turbulent;
rag′ment. ✝ RAGMAN.
rag offering. A rag or rags hung up as an offering. Cf. RAG BUSH, RAG WELL. *Obs. or Hist.*
‖ **ra′gon′din′** (rȧ′gôN′dăN′), *n.* [F.] Fur of the coypu; nutria.
ra-goo′. Var. of RAGOUT.
rag′pick′er's dis-ease′. *Med.* Anthrax.
rag′shag′ (răg′shăg′), *n.* A ragged person, esp. a masquerader. *Colloq., U. S.*
rag′stone′, *n.* Any of various hard rocks. = 3d RAG, 1. *Eng.*
rag′tag′, *n.* Ragged people; the rabble. *Colloq.*
rag tree. = RAG BUSH. *Hist.*
Ra-gu′el (rȧ-gū′ĕl). *Bib.*
rag′u-lé (răg′ū-lā: -lĭ), *a.* [See RAGULED.] *Her.* Raguly.
rag′uled (răg′ūld), *a.* [Cf. F. *raguer* to chafe (fr. E. *rag*), or E. RAG.] *Her.* Raguly; also, rarely, couped, as a branch. *Obs.*
rag′u-lée (răg′ū-lā; -lĭ), *a.* *Her.* Raguly.
ragust. ✝ RAGOUT.
ragusye. ✝ ARGOSY.
rag well. A well at which rags were anciently hung as offerings. Cf. RAG BUSH. *Hist.*
rag wheel. **1.** A chain wheel; a sprocket wheel.
2. A polishing wheel made of disks of cloth clamped together.
rag wool. Woolen; shoddy.
rag′work′ (răg′wûrk′), *n.*
1. *Masonry.* A kind of rubblework: in the U. S., any rubblework of thin and small stones.
2. Work done with, or something made of, rags.
rag′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* [Cf. G. *ragwurz*.] Male orchis. *Obs.*
rah (rä, rô), *interj.* Hurrah.
Ra′hab (rā′hăb), *n.* *Bib.* **a** The woman of Jericho who sheltered the spies sent out by Joshua. **b** A Hebrew word meaning "raging monster," "insolence." *Job* ix. 13. [*Bib.*]
Ra′ha-bi′a (rā′hȧ-bī′ȧ). *D.*
Ra′ham (rā′hăm). *Bib.*
rahate. ✝ RATE, scold.
rahatour. ✝ REHATOR.
rah′dar (rä′där; rä-där′), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *rāhdār*.] A keeper of a toll road. *India.*
rah′dar-ee, **rah′dar-i** (-ē), *n.* [Hind. *rāhdārī*.] Road tolls. *India.*
Ra′hel (rā′hĕl). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Ra′he-la′ia (rā′hē-lā′yȧ). *D.*
rahers. ✝ REHEARSE.
raht Obs. pret. & p. p. of REACH.
Ra′hu (rä′hōō), *n.* [Skr. *Rāhu*.] *Hindu Myth.* A demon who causes eclipses by swallowing the sun and the moon. He is the dragon's head, typifying astronomically the ascending node; the tail is called *Ketu*.
Ra-hu′el (rȧ-hū′ĕl). *D. Bib.*
Ra-i′a (rȧ-ī′ȧ) *D. Bib.*
raia. raiaw. ✝ RAJAH.
Ra′iæ (rā′yē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAJAH.] Syn. of BATOIDEI.
raiah. ✝ RAYAH.
raiband. ✝ RABAND.
rai′ble (rā′b'l). Scot. var. of RABBLE, to gabble
raice. ✝ RACE. [var. of REACH.]
raich (rāch). Scot. & dial. Eng.
raid. ✝ RAD, afraid; REDD, spawn. [pret. of RIDE.]
raid (*Scot.* rād). Obs. or Scot.
raid′er, *n.* One who raids.
raif. Obs pret. & p. p of RIVE.
raiff. ✝ RAVE, *v.*
raifort, *n.* [F.] Horse-radish. *Obs.*
raige. ✝ RAGE. [REIN, *v.*]
raign ✝ ARRAIGN, REIGN,
Ra′ii-dæ (rā′yĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of RAJIDÆ. — **ra′ii-form** (-fôrm), *a.*
raik, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *reik* a strolling, wandering.] *Obs.* **1.** A course or journey; a load; draft.
2. A range or pasture.
raik, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Icel. *reika*.] To wander; stroll; go. Cf. 1st RAKE, 1. *Obs.*
raike. ✝ RAKE.
raik′er (*Scot.* rāk′ẽr), *n.* A vagabond. *Obs. or Scot.*
rail (rāl), *n.* [ME. *reil*, *reȝel*, AS. *hrægel*, *hrægl*, a garment; akin to OHG. *hregil*, OFries. *hreil*.] An outer garment, as a cloak or jacket; also, a neckerchief. *Obs.*
rail, *v. i.* To gush; flow. *Obs.*
rail, *v. i.* To stray; wander. *Obs.*
rail, *v. t.* [OF *reillier* See RAIL a bar.] **1.** To arrange, esp. in a line. *Obs.*
2. To decorate; array; specif.,

poop *rail*, forecastle *rail*, etc. **c** A section of planking, with holes for belaying pins, around a mast, across the shrouds or elsewhere; as, a fife *rail* or pin *rail*.
rails of the head, *Naut.*, curved and often ornamented timbers extending from the bows to the cutwater.

rail (rāl), *v. t.* **1**. To support on rails. *Obs.*
2. To provide with, or inclose within, rails or a railing.
3. To transport or carry by railroad.

rail′age (rāl′āj), *n.* Railroad transportation, or its cost.

rail guard. **1**. A device attached to the front of a locomotive on each side for clearing the rail of obstructions.
2. A guard rail.

rail′head′ (rāl′hĕd′), *n.* *Railroads.* In a road under construction, the farthest point to which the rails have been laid.

rail′ing, *n.* **1**. A barrier, as a fence or balustrade, consisting of a rail or rails and supports.
2. Rails in general; also, material for making rails.

rail′ler-y (rāl′ẽr-ĭ; răl′-; 277: *see note below*), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *raillerie*, fr. *railler*. See RAIL scoff.] **1**. Pleasantry or slight satire; banter; satirical merriment.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*

2. A bantering act or speech, a jest.

☞ Buchanan (1766) gives rāl′ẽr-ĭ; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1800), and others give răl′ẽr-ĭ, the first syllable approximating to the French. This latter pronunciation has, until recently, been preferred in good usage.

Syn. — See BANTER.

rail′road′ (rāl′rōd′), *n.* **1**. A runway or track formed of rails, orig. of wood, but now usually of steel, laid end to end in two parallel lines, to make a permanent way for wagons; a road or way laid with one or more pairs of rails in this manner. Called also *railway*.
2. Specif.: A permanent road or way having a line or lines of rails fixed to ties or sleepers and laid to gauge, usually on a leveled or graded, ballasted road or roadbed, providing a track for freight cars, passenger cars or coaches, and other rolling stock designed to be drawn by locomotives or sometimes propelled by self-contained motors; hence, such a road or line together with all the lands, buildings, rolling stock, franchises, and other assets pertaining thereto and constituting a single property; a railroad company. *Railroad* in this sense is usually limited to roads for heavy steam transportation and also to steam roads partially or wholly electrified or roads for heavy traffic designed originally for electric traction. The lighter electric street-car lines and the like are usually termed *railways*. In Great Britain and the British colonies, except Canada, all such roads, whether for heavy or light traffic, are usually called *railways*. See ELEVATED RAILROAD; LIGHT RAILWAY; 4th RAIL, *n.*, 4; TRAMWAY.
3 A rail track for wheels. = RAILWAY, *n.*, 2. *Now Rare.*

rail′road′, *v. t.*; RAIL′ROAD′ED; RAIL′ROAD′ING. **1**. To build railroads in; as, to *railroad* a country.
2. To transport or carry by railroad. *U. S.*
3. To send or put through at high speed or in great haste; as, to *railroad* a bill through Congress. *Colloq., U. S.*

rail′road′, *v. i.* To be employed on a railroad; also, to travel by rail. *U. S.*

rail train. *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A train of rolls in a rolling mill for making railroad rails.

rail′way′ (rāl′wā′), *n.* **1**. = RAILROAD, *n.*, 1 & 2.
2. A line of rails or track providing a runway for wheels; as, a cash or parcel *railway* in a shop or store; the *railway* of a traveling crane; — sometimes called *railroad*.
3. *Naut.* A jackstay along a mast, gaff, or yard, on which sails bent to travelers are hoisted or hauled out.

railway spine. *Med.* An abnormal condition due to severe concussion of the spinal cord, such as occurs in railroad accidents. It is characterized by ataxia and other disturbances of muscular function, sensory disorders, pain in the back, impairment of general health, and cerebral disturbance, often developing months after the injury.

railway stitch. **a** *Worsted Work.* = LEVIATHAN STITCH. **b** *Embroidery.* A quickly made stitch consisting of a loop of thread and a small finishing stitch, used for working small flowers and leaves. **c** *Crochet.* = TRICOT STITCH.

rai′ment (rā′mĕnt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *arraiment*. See ARRAY.] **1**. Clothing in general; vesture; garments; — usually singular in form, with a collective sense.
2. An article of dress. *Obs.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

rain (rān), *n.* [ME. *rein*, AS. *regn*; akin to OFries. *rein*, D. & G. *regen*, OS. & OHG. *regan*, Icel., Dan., & Sw. *regn*, Goth. *rign*, and perh. to L. *rigare* to water, to wet.] **1**. Water falling in drops condensed from vapor in the atmosphere; also, the descent of such drops. Cf. FOG, 1; MIST, 1.

There is every gradation between dew and *rain*, and raindrops are often made by the union of numerous fog particles. *R S Tarr*

2. A shower or continued fall of rain; a rainfall.
3. *pl.* A season regularly marked by heavy rainfall; the rainy season; — applied esp. to such seasons in the tropics.
4. *pl. Naut.* Regions of calms and heavy rainfalls. *Now R.*
5. A falling or driving of numerous particles or bodies; also, the particles or bodies themselves; as, a *rain* of sparks.

rain, *v. i.*; RAINED (rānd); RAIN′ING. [AS. *regnian*, akin to G. *regnen*, Goth. *rignjan* to rain, cause to rain. See RAIN, *n.*] **1**. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; — used mostly with *it* for a nominative; as, it *rains*.
2. To send down rain; as, the sky *rained*.
3. To fall or drop like water from the clouds; as, tears *rained* from their eyes; bullets *rained* all round them.

rain, *v. t.* **1**. To pour or shower down from above.

Behold, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you. *Ex* xvi. 4.

2. To bestow in a profuse or abundant manner; to yield or shed copiously; as, to *rain* favors, to *rain* tears, like rain from the clouds.
to rain cats and dogs, *or* **to rain pitchforks**, to rain very heavily. *Colloq.*

rain′band′ (rān′bănd′), *n.* *Physics & Meteor.* A dark band in the yellow portion of the solar spectrum near the sodium line, caused by watery vapor in the atmosphere, and hence sometimes used in weather predictions.

rain bird. Any of numerous birds, mostly of the cuckoo family, supposed to augur rain by their cries; as. **a** The American black-billed and yellow-billed cuckoos. **b** A West Indian ground cuckoo of the genus *Saurothera*. *Jamaica.* **c** The koel of India (*Eudynamys honorata*). **d** A South American cuckoo of the genus *Piaya*. **e** The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

rain′bow′ (rān′bō′), *n.* [AS. *regnboga*, akin to G. *regenbogen*. See RAIN; BOW anything bent.] **1**. A bow or arc exhibiting, in concentric bands, the several colors of the spectrum, and formed opposite the sun by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain; also, a similar arc formed by the moon, or some other source of light, or one formed in spray, mist, etc. In the case of the ordinary rainbow, or **primary rainbow**, the effective rays are refracted on entering each drop, reflected from its interior surface and refracted again on emerging, thence passing to the observer's eye. The red is seen on the outside edge of the bow. Also there is often seen another larger bow, the **secondary rainbow**, concentric with and near the first. Its formation differs from that of the primary bow in that there are two internal reflections, it is much fainter, and it has the red on the inside edge. Faint colored arcs sometimes seen next the primary or secondary bow, due to interference, are **supernumerary**, or **spurious, rainbows**.
2. A bow or arc of light formed by reflection from drops of water too minute to give the concentric bands of color of the ordinary rainbow; — called also **white rainbow**.
3. Any of several gorgeous fork-tailed Andean humming birds of the genus *Diphlogæna*.

rain′bow′, *v. t.*; RAIN′BOWED′ (-bōd′); RAIN′BOW′ING. To make like a rainbow; to give the form or attractiveness of a rainbow to; as, *rainbowed* hopes.

rainbow trout. A stout-bodied trout, with a large head but small mouth and relatively large scales, several varieties of which occur in the mountain streams of California and Oregon. The typical form (*Salmo irideus*) is handsomely colored and profusely sprinkled with round black spots. A variety of it (*S. i. shasta*) has been extensively introduced into other regions.

Rainbow Trout. (1/8)

rain′drop′ (rān′drŏp′), *n.* [AS. *rēndropa*, for *regndropa*.] A drop of rain.

rain′fall′ (-fôl′), *n.* A fall or descent of rain; the water, or amount of water, that falls in rain (or in rain, snow, etc.), usually measured by the depth in inches.

rain forest. *Phytogeog.* A tropical woodland in which the annual rainfall exceeds forty inches. It is characterized by lofty evergreen trees, lianas, and herbaceous and woody epiphytes. Cf. MONSOON FOREST.

rain gauge *or* **gage**. An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at a given place and time; a pluviometer; an ombrometer.

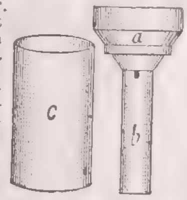

Signal-Service Rain Gauge *a* Funnel-shaped Receiver; *b* Receiving Reservoir; *c* Overflow Attachment. (1/16)

rain tree. An ornamental tropical mimosaceous tree (*Pithecolobium saman*), with bipinnate leaves and globose clusters of flowers with crimson stamens.

rain water. Water falling or fallen as rain, that has not had an opportunity to collect soluble matter from the soil, and is therefore quite soft.

rain′y (rān′ĭ), *a.*; RAIN′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); RAIN′I-EST. [AS. *rēnig*, for *regnig*.] Abounding with rain; wet; showery.
rainy day, a period of want or need.

raise (rāz), *v. t.*; RAISED (rāzd); RAIS′ING (rāz′ĭng). [ME. *reisen*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *reisa*, causative of *rīsa* to rise. See RISE; cf. REAR to raise.] **1**. To cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture; to set up; to make upright; as, to *raise* a mast or flagstaff. Hence: **a** To cause to spring up from a recumbent position, from a state of quiet, or the like; to awaken; arouse.

They shall not . . be *raised* out of their sleep. *Job* xiv 12.

b To rouse to action; to stir up; to incite to tumult, struggle, or war; to excite; as, to *raise* the town.

He commandeth, and *raiseth* the stormy wind *Ps.* cvii 25.

c To make angry or excited, as a person. *Scot.* **d** To bring up from the lower world; to call up, as a spirit from the world of spirits; to recall from death; to give life to.

Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should *raise* the dead? *Acts* xxvi. 8

2. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; to give rise to; to originate, produce, cause, effect, or the like. Hence: **a** To form by the accumulation of materials or constituent parts; to build up; to erect.

I will *raise* forts against thee. *Is.* xxix. 3.

b To bring together; to collect; levy; to get together or obtain for use or service; as, to *raise* money, troops. **c** To cause or procure to be produced, bred, or propagated; to grow; as, to *raise* corn, barley, hops, etc.; to *raise* cattle. In some parts of the United States, notably in the Southern States, *raise* is also commonly applied to the rearing or bringing up of children. **d** To bring into being; to produce, to cause to arise, come forth, or appear; — often with *up*.

I will *raise* them up a prophet. *Deut* xviii. 18.

e To give rise to; to set agoing; to occasion; start; originate; as, to *raise* a smile or a blush; to *raise* a racket or row.

Thou shalt not *raise* a false report. *Ex.* xxiii. 1.

f To give vent or utterance to; to utter; to strike up.

Soon as the prince appears, they *raise* a cry. *Dryden.*

g To bring to notice; to submit for consideration; as, to *raise* a point of order; to *raise* an objection.
3. To cause to rise; to elevate; heave; as, to *raise* a stone or weight. Hence: **a** To bring to a higher condition or situation; to elevate in rank, dignity, or the like; to promote; exalt; advance; enhance; as, to *raise* the price.

This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles. *Clarendon.*

b To increase the strength, vigor, or vehemence of; to excite; intensify; invigorate; heighten; as, to *raise* the pulse; to *raise* the voice; to *raise* the spirits or the courage; to *raise* the heat of a furnace. **c** To elevate in degree according to some scale; as, to *raise* the pitch of the voice; to *raise* the temperature of a room. **d** To cause to increase in size or amount; specif., of negotiable paper, to increase fraudulently the nominal value of, by changing the writing, figures, or printing in which the sum payable is specified. **e** In poker and similar games, to wager more than (another player, or another player's bet).
4. To cause to rise, or expand upward, as by the effect of leaven; to make light and spongy, as bread by the use of yeast, or thicker, as hides by steeping in a fermenting liquor.
5. To end the operation of, as if by lifting away; as, to *raise* a siege; to *raise* an injunction; to *raise* a blockade.
6. *Naut.* **a** To cause (the land or any other object) to rise above the horizon and so appear to view, or to seem higher, by drawing nearer to it; as, to *raise* the Needles or Sandy Hook. **b** To let go, or loosen; as in the command, *Raise* tacks and sheets. In the United States navy, *rise*.
7. *Law.* To institute, create, or establish; as, to *raise* a use, that is, to create it.
8. To dress or bring up by use of the teasel, as nap of cloth.

Syn. — RAISE, LIFT, ELEVATE, EXALT, HEIGHTEN, ENHANCE are often variously interchangeable. As compared with *lift*, RAISE commonly suggests the bringing of something to a vertical, or its original, position; to LIFT is rather to bring up from the ground, often with the implication of weight overcome; as, to *raise* a telegraph pole (i. e., to set it on end), to *lift* a telegraph pole (i. e., to pick it up from the ground); to *raise* the fallen; "*Lift* up your hearts" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*). To ELEVATE (both lit. and fig.) is esp. to raise above the usual position, attitude, or state; to EXALT (chiefly fig.) is to elevate in rank, power, or the like; the word often implies such elevation of spirits as accompanies high emotional or nervous tension; as, to *elevate* the grade of a street; cf. an *elevated* railroad, an *elevated* style, *elevation* of temperature; "He that humbleth himself shall be *exalted*" (*Luke* xiv. 11); "all the intensity of feeling which *exalted* me" (*Richard Jefferies*); cf. "a nervous *exaltation* which made her frame as responsive as a bit of finest Venetian crystal" (*G. Eliot*). To HEIGHTEN is esp. to intensify; ENHANCE often adds the implication of a raising in value or attractiveness; as, "to a subtle sense, a sense *heightened* by sympathy" (*Lowell*); "The water . . . *heightens* the poetical associations" (*Byron*); "those little rubs which Providence sends to *enhance* the value of its favors" (*Goldsmith*); "glooms that *enhance* and glorify this earth" (*M. Arnold*). See INCREASE, HEAVE; cf. RISE, ASCEND.

to raise Cain, the devil, the mischief, Ned, etc., to cause great mischief or wrongdoing; to cause a great disturbance; to make great trouble. *Slang.* — **to r. steam**, to produce steam of a required pressure. — **to r. the dead**. **a** To arouse the soundest of sleepers; to wake the dead. **b** *Naut.* To lift the anchor from the bottom. *Cant.* — **to r. the wind**. **a** To cause a wind to blow. **b** To procure ready money by some shift. *Slang.*

raise (rāz), *n.* **1**. Act of raising, or the thing raised.
2. *Mining.* A shaft driven from below upward; — called also *upraise*. *U. S.* See MINE, *Illust.*

raised (rāzd), *pret. & p. p.* of RAISE. Specif.: *p. a.* **1**. Lifted up; projecting above the surrounding surface; as, *raised* or embossed metal work.
2. *Cookery.* Leavened, made light, as with leaven, or yeast; — commonly used of bread, cake, etc., so made light, as distinguished from that made light with cream of tartar, soda, etc. See RAISE, *v. t.*, 4.
3. Having a pattern of figures in relief formed by the nap; — said of velvet.
raised and sunken system, *Shipbuilding*, a method of securing the outer plating of a vessel by having alternate strakes overlapping and riveted to the adjacent strakes. — **raised beach**, a beach formation above the level of wave action. — **r. point**, a Venetian needle-point lace of rich and bold design in raised work, with a heavy cordonnet and delicate connecting brides. — **r.-quarter-deck vessel**. See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **r. satin stitch**. See SATIN STITCH. — **r. stitch**. = PLUSH STITCH. — **r. table**, *Arch. & Sculp.*, a raised or projecting member of a flat surface, large in proportion to the projection.

rai′sin (rā′z′n), *n.* [F. *raisin* grape, raisin, L. *racemus*

Scot., to fill the soles of (shoes) with iron nails in rows.
rail, *n.* A railing, or taunting. *R*
rail, *v. i.* **1**. To travel by rail. **2** To fish with a hand line over the rail of a vessel. *Colloq.*
rail′bird′, *n.* **1**. A rail, esp. the Carolina rail. *U. S.* **2**. *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* See SUBSCRIBER. *Slang.* **3**. See HORSE WATCHER. *Cant.*
rail chair. = CHAIR, *n.*, 6.
raild Railed. *Ref. Sp.*
rail′er, *n.* One who rails, or reviles. [— **rail′ing-ly**, *adv.*
rail′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAIL
rail′less, *a.* See LESS
‖ **rail′leur′** (rá′yûr′), *n.* [F.] A banterer; jester; mocker.
rail′lier, *n.* [*railly*, v. + *-er*.] Rallier; jester. *Obs*
rail′ly (rāl′ĭ), *n.* [*rail* a cloak + 2d *-y*.] A woman's jacket *Scot.*
rail′ly, *v. t.* [See RALLY to banter.] To jest; mock *Obs* — *v. t.* To rally; ridicule. *Obs.*
rail plate. A plate used for a rail or runway. Cf. TRAM PLATE
rail′road′er, *n.* A railroad employee or official. *U. S.*
railroad euchre. Euchre with four players and any provision for rapid scoring, esp. allowing a player to take his partner's best card for a lone hand.
rail′road′ing, *n.* The constructing of, or work upon, a railroad. *Colloq., U. S.*
rail′road′ish, *a.* See -ISH
railroad, *or* **railway**, **pen**. A drawing pen for making a pair of parallel lines.
rail′road ship. *n.* See SHIP.
Rail′-split′ter, The Abraham Lincoln (1809-65); — in allusion to his having spent some time (1830) in splitting fence rails.
rail′way′, *v. i. & t.* To railroad. *Eng.*
rail′way′less, *a.* See -LESS.
railway slide. A traverse table. *Eng.*
raim, *v. t.* [OF *raembre*, L. *redimere*.] To ransom or exact ransom from; to plunder; also, to have or get under (one's) control or rule. *Obs.*
rai′ment. *v. t.* To apparel. *Obs.*
rai′ment-less, *a.* See -LESS.
raimson. † RANSOM.
rain. † RAIGN, RANE, REIN.
rain. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of REIGN.
rain. *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rein*.] A strip or ridge of land; a furrow between ridges. Cf. REAN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rainbow darter. A bright-colored darter (*Etheostoma cœruleum*) of the Mississippi Valley; also, any of certain allied species.
rainbow flower. The iris.
rainbow herring. A brilliantly colored smelt (*Osmerus dentex*) of the Bering Sea region.
rainbow moss. A large-growing cultivated species of club moss (*Selaginella uncinata*).
rainbow parrot fish. Any bright-colored parrot fish of Bermuda and the West Indies, esp. *Sparisoma viride* and *Scarus vetula*.
rainbow weed. The purple [loosestrife
rainbow wrasse. See WRASSE.
rain′bow′y (rān′bō′ĭ), *a.* Like a rainbow.
rain chamber. *Metal.* A chamber where fumes are condensed by means of spray.
rain′coat′, *n.* A coat of special make to wear in the rain
rain crow The black-billed or the yellow-billed cuckoo. *U. S.*
raind. Rained. *Ref. Sp.*
rain′deer′. † REINDEER.
rain doctor. A priest or sorcerer among savage peoples who professes to be able to cause rain.
raine. † RAIN, REIGN, REIN.
rain′er, *n.* One that rains.
raines, *n.* Also *cloth of Raines* A fine linen or lawn made at Rennes, Brittany *Obs.*
Rain′ey's cor′pus-cles (rān′-ĭz) *Zoöl.* See SARCOCYSTIDEA.
rain fowl. **a** The channelbill cuckoo (*Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*) of Australia. **b** The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
rain′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
rainge. † RANGE.
rain glass. Barometer [RAINY
rain′i-ly (rān′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
rain′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
raink. † RANK. [**less-ness**, *n*
rain′less, *a.* See -LESS — **rain′-**
rain maker. A person claiming to be able to cause rain. — **rain making**.
rain pie. The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
rain′-proof′, *a.* Rain-tight.
rain quail. A migratory Indian quail (*Coturnix coromandelica*).
rain rot. *Veter.* A rare skin eruption attacking sheep in rainy weather. It resembles scab, but is not parasitic.
rain′storm′, *n.* A storm of or with rain. [exclude rain.
rain′-tight′, *a* So tight as to
rain′wash′ (rān′wŏsh′), *n.* *Phys. Geog.* The washing away of material by rain; also, the material so transported.
ra′ioid (rā′yoid), *a* [See RAJIDÆ; -OID.] *Zool.* Like or pert. to the rays (fishes). — *n* A ray.
raip (rāp). Scot. var. of ROPE.
raipe. † REAP.
rair † RARE; REAR, to raise.
rair (rār). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of ROAR.
raird † RERD.
rais. † RACE; RASE, *v.*; RAISE.
rais Var. of REIS, chief.
rais, *n.*, *pl.* of RA. *Obs. Scot.*
Rais (rīs), *n. pl.* A Mongoloid people of Nepal, speaking Kiranti. [ble of being raised.
rais′a-ble (rāz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capa-
raise † RASE, REISE.
raise (*Scot.* rāz). Obs. or Scot. pret. of RISE.
raise. *n.* [Cf. Icel *hreysi* a heap of stones.] A cairn or mound. *Dial. Eng.*
raise, *v. i.* **1**. Rise; arise. *Obs.* **2**. To bring up matter, as phlegm or blood, as by coughing. *Colloq.*
rais′er, *n.* One that raises.

cluster of grapes or berries; cf. Gr. ῥάξ, ῥαγός, berry, grape. Cf. RACEME.] **1**. A grape, or bunch of grapes. *Obs.* **2**. A grape of a special type dried in the sun or by artificial heat. It contains a high sugar percentage, and has a flavor quite different from that of the fresh grape. Raisins were formerly produced only in the Mediterranean region, but now are a leading product of California.

raisins of the sun, sun-dried raisins.

rais′ing (rāz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAISE. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of elevating, as in setting up, exalting, restoring to life, etc.; specif.: **a** The setting up of the previously cut and fitted frame of a building; also, a raising bee. *U. S.* **b** Education; training; bringing up. *Dial.*
2. Yeast or leaven for dough, or a batch of raised dough.

raising board, a ribbed board used in graining leather. — **r. hammer**, a hammer with a rounded face used in raising sheet metal. — **r. knife**, a knife used to form cask staves. — **r. plate**. *Arch.* = TOP PLATE.

raisin tree. The common red currant bush, whose fruit resembles the small raisins of Corinth called *currants*. *Eng.*

‖ **rai′son′né′** (rĕ′zō′nā′), *a.* [F. *raisonné*, p. p.] Logical; arranged systematically, or according to classes or subjects; as, a catalogue *raisonné* (which see).

raj (räj), *n.* [Hind. *rāj*. See RAJAH.] Reign; rule *India.*

ra′jah, ra′ja (rä′jȧ; 277), *n.* [Hind. *rājā*, Skr. *rājan*, akin to L. *rex*, *regis*. See REGAL, *a.*] In India, orig. a prince or king; later, also, a minor chief or dignitary; — used as a title of noble rank for Hindus, and also applied to Malay and Javanese chiefs.

Raj′put (räj′po͞ot; räj′po͞ot′), *n.* [Hind. *rājpūt*, Skr. *rājaputra* king's son.] A member of a dominant and military caste, of Kshatriya rank, numerous in northern India. They are of Indo-Aryan race, though seldom pure-blooded outside of Rajputana.

The substantial landholders . . . usually break off from the rest and set up as *Rajputs*, a designation which outside of Rajputana proper . . . frequently means nothing more than that the people using it have, or claim to have, proprietary rights in land. *Census of India*, 1901.

rake (rāk), *v. i.*; RAKED (rākt); RAK′ING (rāk′ĭng). [AS. *racian* to take a course, run.] **1**. To move forward, esp. swiftly; to run rapidly; also, to gad; rove. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To pass with violence or rapidity; to scrape along.

Pas could not stay, but over him did *rake*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. *Hunting.* **a** Of a hawk, to fly after game. See HAWK, *n.*, 1. **b** Of dogs, to run with the nose to the ground.

to rake out, off, *or* **away**, *Falconry*, to fly wide of the quarry.

rake, *n.* [Cf. AS. *racu* hollow path, bed of a stream, or Icel. *rāk* stripe, streak.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. A path; a track, rut, or groove; specif., a strip of land, esp. as a range for cattle or sheep.
2. Swift motion; running. *Rare.*
3. A trip or excursion, esp. to fetch something; hence, a load, as of a cart.

rake, *n.* [From RAKEHELL. *Oxf. E. D.*] A dissolute man or (sometimes) woman; a debauchee; a roué.

An illiterate and frivolous old *rake*. *Macaulay.*

rake, *v. i.* To act the rake; to lead a dissolute life.

rake, *v. i. & t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Sw. dial. *raka* to reach.] To incline from a perpendicular direction, as a mast.

rake, *n.* [See RAKE to incline.] **1**. *Naut.* **a** The overhang of a vessel, either forward or aft. *Obs. or R.* **b** The slope or inclination of the sternpost or of the fore part of the rudder. **c** The run. See RUN, *n.*, 10 **a**.
2. The inclination of anything from a perpendicular direction; esp., the inclination of a mast, funnel, or the like.
3. *Mech.* Angle of deviation of a side of a cutting tool from a corresponding side of a rectangle normal to the work. See CLEARANCE, *Illust.*
4. *Mining.* A fissure or gash vein, crossing the strata; — called also *rake vein*. *Eng.*

rake (rāk), *n.* [AS. *raca*, *racu*; akin to OD. *rake*, D. *raak*, *reek*, OHG. *rehho*, G. *rechen*, Icel. *reka* a shovel, and to Goth. *rikan* to heap up, collect, and perh. to Gr. ὀρέγειν to stretch out, and E. *rack* to stretch. Cf. RECKON.] **1**. An implement of husbandry, consisting usually of a bar with projecting pegs or prongs, set transversely at the end of a long handle, and used for gathering hay or stubble, stirring and spreading earth, etc. Hence, any of various similar devices, often on wheels, designed to be pulled by horses.

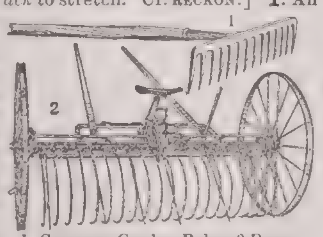

1 Common Garden Rake; 2 Dump Rake.

2. Any of various implements resembling a rake (as above) or a hoe, as for mixing plaster, scraping hides, etc.

rake, *v. t.* [Partly from *rake* an implement, partly of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *raka* to rake or sweep away, to shave, Dan. *rage* to shave, Sw. *raka* to scrape, to shave. See RAKE an implement.] **1**. To collect, stir, etc., with or as with a rake; as, to *rake* hay; to *rake* a fire with a poker; — often with *up*.
2. To collect or draw together with laborious industry; to gather from a wide space; to scrape together; as, to *rake* together wealth; to *rake* up slanderous tales.
3. To cover over, as with earth; to bury. *Obs.*
4. To cover (a fire) with cinders, etc.; to bank. *Dial.*
5. To scrape or scratch with a rake in order to clear off something or to stir up the soil; as, to *rake* a flower bed.
6. To scrape or scratch as if with a rake; to rub, touch, or run lightly over; to pass over quickly and lightly.

Like clouds that *rake* the mountain summits. *Wordsworth.*

Specif.: **a** *Building.* To remove (loose mortar), as by scraping, preparatory to pointing, — often with *out*. **b** *Far.* To remove obstructing excrement from the rectum of (a costive horse) by means of the hand.
7. To search through; to scour; ransack.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

8. *Mil.* To fire in a direction with the length of; to enfilade; to fire upon (a ship) so that the missiles range the length of the deck.
9. *Falconry.* To attack while flying.

rake (rāk), *v. i.* To use a rake, as for searching or for collecting; to scrape; to search minutely.

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words. *Dryden.*

rake′hell′ (rāk′hĕl′), *n.* [*rake* to scrape + *hell*.] A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.

rake′hell′, rake′hell′y (-ĭ), *a.* Dissolute; wild; rakish.

rak′er (rāk′ẽr), *n.* [See RAKE to scrape.] **1**. One that rakes; as: **a** A person who uses a rake. **b** A machine for raking grain or hay. **c** A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship. *Rare.* **d** An iron bar with pointed steel ends bent at right angles in opposite directions, used for raking out old mortar in walls before pointing. **e** A raft dog similarly shaped. **f** In some saws, one of a number of short teeth, with deep gullet and considerable rake, interspersed among the other teeth to clean out the kerf.
2. *Building.* Any of a number of shores, except the bottom innermost one, propping up a wall. See SHORING, *Illust.*
3. *Zoöl.* Short for GILL RAKER.

ra′ki′, ra′kee′ (rȧ′kē′; răk′ē), *n.* [Turk. *rāqī* arrack.] A kind of ardent spirits used in southern Europe and the East, distilled from grape juice, grain, etc.

rak′ing (rāk′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAKE. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of using a rake; also, a space gone over with a rake, the work done, or the quantity of hay, grain, etc., collected, by going over a space with a rake.
2. Act of ransacking or searching; also, a censorious attack; a scolding; — often with *down*.

raking bond. *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**. — **r. course**. *Bricklaying*, a course of bricks laid diagonally between the face courses in a thick wall, to strengthen it. — **r. piece**, *Theat.*, a sloping piece of scenery. *Now Rare.*

rak′ish (rāk′ĭsh), *a.* [See RAKE a debauchee.] Of dissolute character, looks, or habits; lewd; debauched.

rak′ish, *a.* [See RAKE inclination.] **1**. *Naut.* Having a smart appearance indicative of speed; — sometimes used to suggest an illicit character, pirate ships formerly often having raking masts.
2. Jaunty; showy; dashing.

‖ **râle** (räl), *n.* [F.] *Med.* An adventitious sound, usually of morbid origin, accompanying the normal respiratory sounds. See RHONCHUS.

‖ **ral′len-tan′do** (räl′lĕn-tän′dō), *a. & adv.* [It., a.] *Music.* Slackening; with a gradual decrease in tempo; ritardando.

Ral′li-dæ (răl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Rallus* + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family of gruiform birds consisting of the rails, crakes, wekas, coots, gallinules, and allied forms.

Ral′liés′ (rȧl′yā′), *n. pl.* [F., p. p. pl. See RALLY, *v. t.*] A French political group, also known as the Constitutional Right from its position in the Chambers, mainly monarchists who rallied to the support of the Republic in obedience to the encyclical put forth by Pope Leo XIII. in Feb., 1892.

ral′li-form (răl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Rallus* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Like, or related to, the rails; pertaining to the **Ral′li-for′mes** (-fôr′mēz), a group consisting in recent classifications of the Rallidæ and Heliornithidæ.

Ral-li′næ (ră-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Rallus* + *-inæ*.] *Zoöl.* The typical subfamily of Rallidæ, including all except the coots (Fulicinæ), and sometimes the gallinules.

ral′line (răl′in; -ĭn; 183), *a.* [NL. *rallus* rail (bird).] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the rails.

Ral′lus (răl′ŭs), *n.* [NL, fr. F. *râle* rail.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of rails, containing slender-billed forms, as the European water rail, the clapper rail, king rail, etc.

ral′ly (răl′ĭ), *v. t.*; RAL′LIED (-ĭd); RAL′LY-ING. [F. *rallier*, fr. L. *re-* + *ad* + *ligare* to bind. See RA-; 1st ALLY.] **1**. To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to gather again; to reunite; also, to assemble or bring together for common action.
2. To arouse to action; to concentrate the energy of; to revive; rouse; as, to *rally* one's power or one's self.
3. *Naut.* To haul, or let run, sharply in a specified direction; as, to *rally* in (or out) a sheet.

ral′ly (răl′ĭ), *v. i.* **1**. To come into orderly arrangement; to assemble; unite; also, to renew order or united effort, as troops scattered or put to flight; to reassemble; reunite.

The Grecians *rally*, and their powers unite. *Dryden.*

2. To collect one's vital powers or forces; to regain health or consciousness; to recuperate; revive.
3. To recover strength after a decline in prices, as stocks.
4. *Tennis, etc.* To engage in a rally (see RALLY, *n.*, 3).

ral′ly, *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). **1**. Act or process of rallying.
2. A political or other mass meeting. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. In tennis, rackets, and similar games, a series of strokes ending with a failure to return the ball.

ral′ly, *v. t.* [A later form than *rail*, fr. F. *railler*. See RAIL to scoff.] To attack with raillery, either in good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire.

Honeycomb . . . *rallies* me upon a country life. *Addison.*

Syn. — Banter, ridicule, satirize, deride, mock.

ral′ly, *v. i.* To use pleasantry, or satirical merriment.

Ralph (rălf; *in British usage also* rāf), *n.* [Earlier *Raf*, *Rauf*, of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *Hrōlfr*, and F. *Raoul*, LL. *Radulfus*, *Rodulfus*, and E. RODOLPHUS, RUDOLPH.] **1**. Masc. prop. name. L. *Radulphus* (rȧ-dŭl′fŭs).
2. An Independent clerk, the attendant of Hudibras; — also called *Ralpho*. See HUDIBRAS.
3. A spirit formerly supposed to haunt printing houses.

Ralph Rois′ter Dois′ter (rois′tẽr dois′tẽr). A blustering coxcomb, the butt of the other characters, in Nicholas Udall's comedy of this name, probably acted at Eton while he was headmaster there (1534-41), but not printed until 1566. It is the earliest known English comedy.

ram (răm), *n.* [AS. *ramm*, *ram*; akin to OHG. & D. *ram*, G. dial. *ramm*, perh. to Icel. *ramr* strong.] **1**. A male sheep.
2. An engine of war used for butting, or battering. Specif.: **a** A battering-ram. **b** In ancient war galleys, a beak projecting from the prow, either above or below the water line, for cutting down an enemy's vessel. **c** A heavy steel or iron beak at the prow of a steam war vessel for piercing or cutting an enemy's vessel; also, a vessel with such a beak.
3. A hydraulic ram.
4. *Mach.* Any of various guided pieces for exerting considerable pressure or for driving or forcing something by impact; as: **a** The plunger of a hydrostatic press, hydraulic elevator, force pump, or the like. **b** The reciprocating arm or piece carrying the tool box in a shaping or a slotting machine. **c** The weight or monkey which strikes the blow in a pile driver, steam hammer, or the like.
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = ARIES, 1.

ram, *v. t.*; RAMMED (rămd); RAM′MING. [Prob. fr. RAM a male sheep.] **1**. To butt or strike against violently; esp., *Nav.*, to drive a ram against or through, as a ship.
2. To fill or compact by pounding or driving; to stop up; stuff; as, to *ram* a gun. "*Ramme* up thine ears." *Quarles.*
3. To cram (a person or thing) into a receptacle, an aperture, or the like; as, to *ram* clothes into a trunk.

Ra′ma (rä′mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Rāma*.] *Hindu Myth.* Either the sixth, seventh, or eighth incarnation of Vishnu. Of these the seventh, **Ra′ma-chan′dra** (-chŭn′drȧ) [Skr. *Rāmacandra*], is the most famous. See RAMAYANA.

Ram′a-dan′ (răm′ȧ-dän′), *n.* [Ar. *ramadān*, pron. *-zan* in Per. & Turk.; properly, the hot month.] In the Mohammedan year, the ninth month, on each day of which, from dawn to sunset, strict fasting is practiced. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR. Also, the fasting itself.

ra′ma-ra′ma (rä′mȧ-rä′mȧ; *colloq.* rŭm′ȧ-rŭm′ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand myrtle (*Myrtus bullata*).

Ra-ma′ya-na (rä-mä′yȧ-nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Rāmāyana*.] A Sanskrit epic which details the life and adventures of Rama chandra, his winning of Sita for wife, the rape of the latter by the demon king of Ceylon, her rescue by Rama and Rama's final translation to heaven.

½ Ramarama.

ram′ble (răm′b′l), *v. i.*; RAM′BLED (-b′ld); RAM′BLING (-blĭng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *romblinge*, p. pr.] **1**. To walk, ride, or sail, from place to place, without any determinate object in view; to roam carelessly or irregularly; to rove; wander; as, to *ramble* about the city; to *ramble* over the world.
2. To talk or write discursively.
3. To extend or grow at random.

Syn. — RAMBLE, ROAM, ROVE, RANGE, PROWL agree in the

‖ **rai′si′né′** (rā′zē′nā′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Preserve of grapes with other fruit.

rai′sin-y (rā′z′n-ĭ), *a.* Having [or like raisins.

raison. ✝ RAISIN, REASON.

‖ **rai′son′ d′é′tat′** (rĕ′zôN′ dā′tā′). [F.] Reason of state.

‖ **rai′son′ d′ê′tre** (dâ′tr′). [F.] Reason for existence.

raiss. ✝ RACE.

rais′ty (*dial.* rās′tĭ). Var. of REASTY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rait. Var. of REIT.

rait (*dial.* rāt). Var. of RET. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rait. ✝ RATE. [RACHE, a streak.

raitch (rāch). Dial. Eng. of

raith. ✝ RATH, *a. & adv.*

raith (rāth), *n.* [OIr. *rāthe*, *rāithe*, or Gael. *raithe*.] A quarter of a year. *Scot.* [RAVEL.

rai′vel (rā′v′l). Scot. var. of

rai′yat, rai′yat-wa′ri. Vars. of RYOT, RYOTWARI. [*Sp.*

raiz, raizd. Raise, raised. *Ref.*

raize. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RAISE.

ra′ja. Var. of RAJAH.

Ra′jab (rŭj′ŭb), *n.* [Ar.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

ra′jah-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

rajah silk. A somewhat rough silk fabric, like pongee, having occasional knots in the thread and nearly alike on both sides.

ra′jas (rŭj′ȧs), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Philos.* Passion.

ra′ja-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Ra′jas-tha′ni (rä′jȧs-tä′nē; 239), *n.* [Hind. *rājasthān* king's palace, part of Rajputana.] The Indo-Aryan language prevalent in Rajputana and neighboring regions. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

raj-ban′si (räj-bŭN′sē), *n.* [Hind. *rājbamsī* of royal race.] A member of an extensive Koch caste of Assam and Bengal.

Raj′i-dæ (răj′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L *raia* a ray + *-idae*. Cf. RAY the fish.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the skates.

Raj′ma-hal′ creep′er (räj′mȧ-häl′). [From *Rajmahal* Hills, Bengal, India.] The plant *Marsdenia tenacissima*. See MARSDENIA.

Rajmahal hemp. Jetee fiber.

ra′jo-gu′na (rŭj′ō-go͞on′ȧ), *n.* [Skr. *rajas* passion + *guna* quality.] *Theos.* The quality in nature that impels to action.

Raj′poot′. Var. of RAJPUT.

rak. ✝ RACK, RAKE, RECK.

rak, *pret.* of REKE, to go. *Obs.*

rakcat. ✝ RACKET, a game.

rake. ✝ RACK; *pret.* of REKE

rake, *n.* [AS. *hrace*, *hraca*.] Throat; maw. *Obs.*

rake (rāk). Scot. & dial. Eng var. of REACH.

rake′age (rāk′āj), *n.* The collection made by raking. *Rare.*

rakee. Var. of RAKI.

rake′hell′ish, *a.* = RAKEHELL

rak′el (*dial.* rāk′′l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RACKLE.

rakelese. ✝ RECKLESS.

ra′kel-y, *a.* Rakehelly. *Obs.*

Ra′kem (rā′kĕm) *Bib.*

rakenteie, *n.* [AS. *racentéah*.] A chain. *Obs.*

rake′-off′, *n.* A commission, profit, or rebate, often illegitimate, received by a party to a transaction. *Slang, U. S.*

rak′er-y (rāk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Debauchery; lewdness. *Rare.*

rake′shame′, *n.* [Cf. RAKEHELL.] A vile, dissolute wretch *Obs.* — **rake′shamed**, *a.* *Obs.*

rake′stale′, *n.* Also, *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, **rake′steel′**, **rake′stele′**. The stale, or handle, of a rake.

raketeie. ✝ RAKENTEIE.

rake vein. *Mining.* = 6th RAKE, 4.

rakh (rŭk), *n.* [Hind.] An uncultivated tract bearing grass. *India.*

rakill. ✝ RACKLE.

Rakim, Al. See AL RAKIM.

rak′ish-ly, *adv.* of RAKISH.

rak′ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ra′kit (rä′kĭt), *n.* [Malay.] A large bamboo raft. *Sumatra.*

Rak′kath (răk′ăth). *Bib.*

rakke. ✝ RACK.

rakkett. ✝ RACKET.

Rak′kon (răk′ŏn). *Bib.*

rakless. ✝ RECKLESS.

rak′sha-sa (rŭk′shȧ-sȧ), *n.* [Skr. *rakshas*.] *Hindu Myth.* A class of goblins or evil spirits.

ra′ku ware (rä′ko͞o). [From the Jap. *raku* (enjoyment) engraved on the gold seal with which it was stamped in the 16th century.] A Japanese earthenware, of the 15th or 16th century, rough and with a dark glaze.

rale. ✝ RAIL.

ralef. ✝ RELIEVE.

ralesche. ✝ RELEASE, *v.*

ralish. ✝ RELISH, to sing.

rall. *Abbr.* Rallentando.

‖ **ral′len-ta′to** (räl′lĕn-tä′tō), *a.* [It.] *Music* = RALLENTANDO.

ral′ler-y, *n.* Raillery; also, a playful act. *Obs.*

ral′li-ance (răl′ĭ-ăns), *n.* [See RALLY reunite.] A rallying. *R.*

ral′li-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that rallies. [Rallying. *Obs.*

ral′li-ment, *n.* [F. *ralliement*.]

ral′ly, *n.* Raillery. *Rare.*

ral′ly, *v. i.* To make a sudden, sharp, or loud noise. — *n.* A noise, esp. a sharp one, as of scolding. *Both Dial. Eng.*

ralph (rălf; rāf), *n.* [*often cap.*] The raven. *Local, Eng.*

ral′ston-ite (rôl′stŭn-īt), *n.* [After J. G. *Ralston* of Norristown, Penn.] *Min.* A fluoride of aluminium, sodium, and magnesium in octahedral crystals.

ralye. ✝ RAIL. [*Dial.*

ram, *n.* *Mining.* Ore. *Obs. or*

ram, *v. t.* To rut; to be in heat; — said of rams. *Obs.*

ram (räm), *a.* [Cf. Dan. *ram* rank, acrid.] Rancid. *Dial. Eng.*

Ram. *Bib.* [emy of Music.

R. A. M. *Abbr.* Royal Acad-

Ra′ma (rā′mȧ). *Bib.*

Ram′a-dhan′, Ram′ad-zan′. Var. of RAMADAN.

ram′age (răm′āj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ramus* a branch.] **1**. Boughs or branches. [*Obs.*
2. Warbling of birds in trees.

ram′age, *a.* [OF.] Wild; untamed; — orig. applied to hawks beginning to fly; hence, unruly; frenzied; also, rough. *Obs.* — **ram′age-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

ramage, *n.* Rameness; also, a ramage hawk. *Obs.*

ramage hawk. A brancher.

ra-ma′geous, *a.* Ramage. *Obs.*

Ra′mah (rā′mȧ). *Bib.*

ramail. ✝ RAMMEL.

Ra′ma-ism, *n.* Worship of Rama. — **Ra′ma-ite**, *n.*

ra′mal (rā′măl), **ra′me-al** (-mē-ăl), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch.] Pertaining to a ramus, or branch.

ramallie. ✝ RAMILLIE.

ramanand. ✝ REMENANT.

ramass, *n.* [F. *ramas* a collecting, a heap, mass.] Summary; résumé. *Obs. Scot.*

ramass, *v. t.* [F. *ramasser*. Cf. AMASS.] To gather together; to unite. *Obs.*

ram′ass (răm′ăs), *v. t.* [F. *ramasser*, fr. *ramasse* sledge, It. *ramazza*, fr. *ramo* branch, L. *ramus*.] To carry on a sledge of branches, as in the Alps. *R.*

ra′mate (rā′māt), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch.] Branched.

Ra′math (rā′măth). *Bib.*

Ram′a-tha (răm′ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*

Ra′ma-tha′im (rā′mȧ-thā′ĭm).

Ra′ma-tha′im-so′phim (-sō′fĭm). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*

Ram′a-them (răm′ȧ-thĕm).

Ra′math-ite (rā′măth-īt). *Bib.*

Ra′math-le′hi (-lē′hī). *Bib.*

Ra′math-miz′peh (-mĭz′pĕ). *Bib.* [= RAMADAN.

Ram′a-zan′ (răm′ȧ-zän′), *n.*

rambarre, *v. t.* [F. *rembarrer*.] To force back. *Obs.*

ram′beh (răm′bĕ), *n.* [Perh. fr. Hind *rambhā* plantain.] The fruit of an Asiatic euphorbiaceous tree (*Baccaurea sapida*) having a pulp of pleasant flavor.

ram′berge (răm′bẽrj), *n.* [F., fr. E. *row* + *barge*.] A large, swift war galley. *Hist.*

ram′bl. Ramble. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **ram′bla** (räm′blä), *n.* [Sp.] A dry ravine. *Rare.*

ram′bld. Rambled. *Ref. Sp.*

ram′ble, *n.* [Cf. RAMMEL rubbish.] *Coal Mining.* A roof of shale which falls as the coal is mined. [wander, over.

ram′ble, *v. t.* To ramble, or

idea of movement from place to place without definite object or goal. RAMBLE suggests careless wandering, often for pleasure; fig., it connotes discursiveness or even incoherence; ROAM implies greater freedom and wider range than *ramble;* as, "The poor creature . . . *rambled* a while in the fields without a purpose" (*Stevenson*); cf. "a too *rambling* habit of mind" (*G. Eliot*); "Like us, the Libyan wind delights to *roam* at large" (*M. Arnold*); "Let the winged Fancy *roam*" (*Keats*); "type of the wise who soar, but never *roam*" (*Wordsworth*). To ROVE is to roam from point to point, often with particular zest; RANGE emphasizes the idea of wide space covered; as, "how young Columbus seemed to *rove*" (*Tennyson*); "a poet . . . happy to *rove* among poetic flowers" (*Cowper*); "talk . . . *ranging* the widest horizons" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Through nature and through art she *ranged*" (*Swift*); cf. "I 've been a *ranger* . . . through every clime" (*Keats*). To PROWL is to rove stealthily, esp. in search of prey or booty; as, "Now goes the nightly thief *prowling* about" (*Cowper*); "Jackals *prowl* around his camp fire" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See SAUNTER, WANDER.

ram′ble (răm′b'l), *n.* **1.** A going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an excursion or stroll merely for recreation.

> Coming home, after a short Christmas *ramble*. *Swift.*

2. Rambling expression, as in speech. *Rare.*

ram′bler (răm′blẽr), *n.* One that rambles; specif.: *Hort.* One of a group of roses of which the crimson rambler is the type and original variety. They are developed from the polyantha roses, and have high-climbing stems and very large clusters of small or medium-sized flowers.

ram′bling (-blĭng), *p. a.* Roving; wandering; discursive. — **ram′bling-ly**, *adv.* — **ram′bling-ness**, *n.*

ram-bu′tan (răm-bōō′tăn), *n.* [Malay *rambūtan*, fr. *rambut* hair of the head.] **1. a** A Malayan fruit closely related to the litchi nut. It is bright red, oval in shape, covered with coarse hairs (whence the name), and contains a pleasant acid pulp. **b** The sapindaceous tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*), which bears this fruit.
2. An East Indian spiny tree (*Flacourtia ramontchi*), or its edible, plumlike fruit.

ram′e-kin, ram′e-quin (răm′ē-kĭn), *n.* [F. *ramequin.*] **1.** A preparation of cheese with bread crumbs, or puff paste, eggs, etc., baked in a mold; — usually in *pl.*
2. The porcelain or earthen mold in which the mixture is baked and served; by extension, any dish so used.

ra′ment (rā′mĕnt), *n.* [L. *ramenta*, pl., fr. *radere* to scrape.] **1.** A scraping; a shaving. *Obs.*
2. *pl. Bot.* Ramenta.

ra-men′tum (rȧ-mĕn′tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] **1.** Something scraped off; a scraping.
2. *Bot.* One of the thin brownish chaffy scales borne upon the leaves or young shoots of many ferns. They are often fringed or laciniate, and consist of a single layer of cells.

ram′ie (răm′ē), *n.* [Malay *rāmī* Bœhmeria nivea.] **1.** An east Asiatic urticaceous plant (*Bœhmeria nivea*), with broad leaves white on the under surface, being thus distinguished from rhea. It is much cultivated for its fiber.
2. The extensively used bast fiber of this plant. It is stronger than hemp, has a silky luster, and is capable of being spun and woven into fine fabrics.

ram′i-fi-ca′tion (răm′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ramification.* See RAMIFY.] **1.** *Bot.* Act or process of branching; also, the mode of arrangement of branches.
2. A small branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel; as, the *ramifications* of a tree, artery, vein, or nerve.
3. A division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, or departments; also, one of the subordinate parts; as, the *ramifications* of a subject or scheme.

ram′i-form (răm′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *-form.*] **a** *Bot.* Having the form of a branch. **b** Branched.

ram′i-fy (răm′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *ramifier*, LL. *ramificare;* L. *ramus* a branch + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] To cause to ramify; to divide or spread out into branches or ramifications.

ram′i-fy (-fī), *v. i.* To divide repeatedly or spread out so as to form branches, subdivisions, or subordinate parts, as the stem of a plant; to form ramifications.

Ram′il-lie, Ram′i-lie (răm′ĭ-lĭ), *n.* Also **Ram′i-lies**, **Ram′il-lies** (-lĭz). [*often l. c.*] Any of several articles or modes of dress, as a plaited wig tied at the back with a bow of ribbon at top and bottom, a kind of cocked hat, etc., formerly used in England; — so called in honor of the English victory over the French at Ramillies (1706); — chiefly used adjectively.

Ra′mism (rā′mĭz'm), *n.* The logical doctrines of Petrus Ramus (1515–72), who opposed Aristotelianism and inclined to grammatical and rhetorical distinctions. — **Ra′mist** (-mĭst), *n.* & *a.* — **Ra-mis′ti-cal** (rȧ-mĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Ramist consonants. The letters *j* and *v;* — so called because first distinguished from the vowels *i* and *u* in French writings by Ramus.

ram′mer (răm′ẽr), *n.* One that rams or drives. Specif.: **a** An instrument for driving anything with force; as, a *rammer* for driving stones or piles or for compacting earth. **b** *Ordnance.* A rod for ramming home the projectile or the charge of a gun. It may be made chiefly of wood and operated by hand, as used with United States seacoast guns, or entirely of metal and operated by power, as used with large-caliber guns on warships.

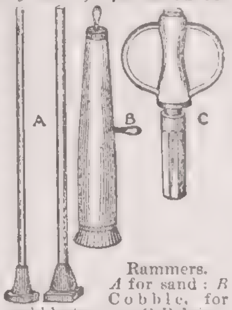

Rammers. *A* for sand; *B* Cobble, for cobblestones; *C* Belgian, for Belgian blocks.

ram′mish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a ram; hence: **a** Rank. **b** Lustful; lewd. — **ram′mish-ly**, *adv.* — **ram′mish-ness**, *n.*

ra′mose (rā′mōs; rȧ-mōs′; 277: *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *ramosus*, fr. *ramus* a branch.] Branched, as the stem or root of a plant; consisting of, or having, branches or lateral divisions. — **ra′mose-ly**, *adv.* — **ra-mos′i-ty** (rȧ-mŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

ra′mous (rā′mŭs), *a.* **a** Ramose. **b** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling, branches.

ramp (rămp), *v. i.;* RAMPED (rămpt); RAMP′ING. [F. *ramper* to creep, OF., to climb; of uncert. orig. Cf. RAMPANT, ROMP.] **1.** To creep; crawl. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
2. a To be rampant, or in the posture of a beast rampant in heraldry. **b** To stand or advance with forelegs or with arms raised as if in menace, anger, or excitement; hence, to move, or act, furiously; to rage; storm. *Spenser.*

> When she cometh home she *rampeth* in my face. *Chaucer.*

3. To climb; to creep up; — used esp. of plants; also, to grow rapidly. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*

> With claspers and tendrils, they [plants] catch hold, . . . and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray.*

4. a To romp. *Rare or Dial. Eng.* **b** To bound; to rush about wildly or excitedly.

> The wild things knelt,
> And *ramped* and gloried. *Gilbert Murray (Euripides).*

5. *Arch.* Of a wall, to rise or fall to a higher or lower level.

ramp, *n.* [From RAMP to creep.] Act of ramping; esp., rearing or advancing in a threatening or warlike posture.

ramp, *n.* [F. *rampe.*] **1.** A sloping way; specif.: *Fort.* An inclined plane serving as a way between different interior levels, esp. between the parade and banquette.
2. *Arch.* **a** The perpendicular distance between the springing lines of a rampant arch. **b** Any sloping member other than a purely constructional one, such as a continuous parapet to a staircase. **c** A short bend, slope, or curve, usually in the vertical plane, where a handrail, coping, or the like changes its direction. Cf. KNEE, 7 **a**

ramp, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a ramp, or sloping way.
2. To bend so as to fit to a ramp, as in a stair rail.

ramp′age (răm′pāj; răm′pāj′), *n.* [See RAMP, *v. i.*] Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement or passion; as, to be on the *rampage.*

ram-page′ (răm-pāj′; răm′pāj), *v. i.* **a** To be violent; to rage; storm. **b** To rush about excitedly; to act wildly.

ram-pa′geous (răm-pā′jŭs), *a.* Characterized by violence and passion; unruly; rampant.

> In the primitive ages of a *rampageous* antiquity. *Galt.*

— **ram-pa′geous-ly**, *adv.* — **ram-pa′geous-ness**, *n.*

ramp′an-cy (răm′păn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rampant; exuberance; extravagance.

> They are come to this height and *rampancy* of vice. *South.*

ramp′ant (răm′pănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *ramper.* See RAMP, *v. i.*] **1.** Ramping; rearing upon the hind legs with forelegs or paws extended.
2. Specif.: *Her.* Standing and reared up, with one foreleg raised above the other; — said of lions, bears, etc. *Rampant*, used alone, denotes the position of the beast with its head in profile and usually turned to the dexter side of the shield with the dexter forepaw raised above the other; when facing to the sinister, the other paw is uppermost. **Rampant gardant** denotes rampant but full-faced; **rampant regardant**, rampant but looking back over the shoulder.

Lion Rampant.

3. Threatening, extravagant, or unrestrained in bearing, manner, action, etc.
4. Unchecked; exuberant in growth or spread, as a condition, custom, belief; as, superstition was *rampant.*
5. Rank in growth, as plants.

> The *rampant* stalk is of unusual altitude. *I. Taylor.*

6. Violently ill-tempered; rampageous. *Slang, U. S.*
rampant arch *or* **vault**, an arch or vault of which one impost or abutment is higher than the other. See ARCH, *Illust.* (13).

ram′part (răm′pärt), *n.* [F. *rempart*, OF. *rempar*, fr. *remparer* to fortify, *se remparer* to fence or intrench one's self; *re-* re- + *en-* (L. *in*) + *parer* to defend, parry, prepare, L. *parare* to prepare. See PARE.] **1.** *Fort.* A broad embankment round a place, on which the parapet is raised. It forms the substratum of every permanent fortification. It is built just inside the ditch, usually largely of earth taken from it, and should be wide enough to permit the movement of men and guns on its top behind the parapet.
2. That which fortifies, defends, or secures against attack or intrusion; a defense or bulwark.
Syn. — RAMPART, BULWARK are here compared in their fig. uses. RAMPART suggests more or less specifically a protecting wall; BULWARK suggests in general firm, steadfast, or powerful defense; as, "whose *rampart* was the sea" (*Nahum* iii. 8); he stood, the *bulwark* of our liberties.

ram′part, *v. t.;* RAM′PART-ED; RAM′PART-ING. To surround or protect with or as with a rampart or ramparts.

ram′pi-on (răm′pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *raiponce*, Sp. *ruiponce*, *reponche*, It. *raperonzo*, *raponzolo*, NL. *rapuntium;* of uncert. origin.] **a** A European bellflower (*Campanula rapunculus*), having an edible tuberous root, used as a salad. **b** Any herb of the genus *Phyteuma.* **c** The lobelia. *Obs.*

ram′pire (-pīr), *n.* [See RAMPART.] **1.** A rampart. *Archaic.*
2. An embankment; dam. *Obs.*
3. A raised footpath or road; a highway. *Dial. Eng.*

ram′pire, *v. t.* To fortify, strengthen, secure, or inclose with or as with a rampart; to furnish with a rampart; also, to close; to fix firmly. *Archaic.* *R. Browning.*

ram′rod′ (răm′rŏd′), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm.

ram′shack-le (-shăk-'l), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** Loose-jointed; rickety; tumble-down.

> My lord the cardinal, in his *ramshackle* coach. *Thackeray.*

2. Rude; dissipated; disorderly; unbalanced. *Dial. Eng.*

ram′shack-le, *n.* **a** A ramshackle thing. **b** A rude, ramshackle person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ram's′-head′ (rămz′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** A delicate orchid (*Cypripedium arietinum*) of the northern United States, having a brownish flower with a lip suggestive of a ram's head.
2. A seed of the chick-pea.
3. *Naut.* A large halyard block on the mainmast or foremast. *Obs. or R.*

ram's′-horn′, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A low semicircular work situated in and commanding the ditch. *Obs. or R.*
2. a A box with holes in the sides, in which fish are washed. **b** A net with stakes to catch fish that come close to shore with the tide. *Local, Eng.*
3. The cat's-claw *Acacia greggii.* *U. S.*
4. A crane attachment consisting of three hooks forged together in a manner suggesting the shape of a ram's horns, used as a crane hook; — called also *double hook.*

ram′son (răm′z'n; răm′s'n), *n.* [AS. *hramsan*, pl., akin to G. *rams*, Sw. *rams*, *ramslök;* cf. Ir. *creamh*, W. *craf*, Gr. κρόμυον onion.] A broad-leaved species of garlic (*Allium ursinum*) common in European gardens; also, its bulbous root, used in salads as a relish; — chiefly in *pl.*

ram′sted (-stĕd), *n.*, *or* **ramsted weed.** [Said to be named for the person who introduced it into the United States.] The yellow toadflax, or butter and eggs.

ram′til (răm′tĭl), *n.* [Bengali *ram-til.*] A tropical African asteraceous shrub (*Guizotia abyssinica*) cultivated for its seeds (called **ramtil, or Niger, seeds**) which yield a valuable oil used for food and as an illuminant.

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ram′boo stan (răm′bōō-stăn), **ram-boo′tan.** Vars. of RAMBUTAN.
ram-booze′. † RUMBOOZE.
ram′bo-tan (răm′bō-tăn). Var. of RAMBUTAN.
Ram′bou′illet′ (räɴ′bōō′yĕ′), *n.* [From *Rambouillet*, Seine-et-Oise, France.] The French merino sheep.
ram-bunc′tious (răm-bŭŋk′shŭs), *a.* Wild or uncontrollable in conduct; unruly. *Slang, U. S.*
rambure. *n.* [F. *rambour*, fr. *Rambures*, a place near Amiens.] A kind of large, sour, reddish apple. *Obs.* [Var. of RAMBUTAN.]
ram′bu-stan (răm′bōō-stăn).
ram-bus′tious (răm-bŭs′chŭs). Var. of RUMBUSTIOUS.
R. A. M. C. *Abbr.* Royal Army Medical Corps.
ram cat. A male cat. *Dial. Eng.*
ramd. Rammed. *Ref. Sp.*
Ramdam. † RAMADAN.
rame. † RAIM, RAM, ROAM.
rame (rām), *n.* [OF.] A branch, as of a tree or shrub. *Rare.*
rame (rām), *n.* A skeleton: — chiefly *pl.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rame, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *hreimr* a scream, cry.] To shout; to cry aloud; to bewail; talk wildly; rave. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To demand or question fretfully; to repeat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rame, *n.* [From RAME to shout.] A repeated wail or cry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [ATTIRED.]
ra-mé′ (rȧ-mā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* =
ra′me-al (rā′mē-ăl), *a.* Ramal.
Ra′me-an (-ăn), *a.* = RAMIST. — **Ramean tree** = TREE OF PORPHYRY.
Ra′me-an, *n.* Ramist.
ramed (rāmd), *a.* [Cf. D. *raam* frame.] Having the frames, stem, and sternpost adjusted: — said of a ship on the stocks.
ram′ee. Var. of RAMIE.
ramege. † RAMAGE.
ramel. † RAMMEL.
ram′el-lose (răm′ĕ-lōs), *a. Bot.* Bearing little branches
ramen. † ROAM.
ra-men′ta, *n., pl.* of RAMENTUM.
ram′en-ta′ceous (răm′ĕn-tā′shŭs), **ra-men′tal** (rȧ-mĕn′tăl), *a. Bot.* Covered with, consisting of, or resembling, ramenta.
ram′en-tif′er-ous (răm′ĕn-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ramenta* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing ramenta.
ra′me-ous (rā′mē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rameus.*] *Bot.* Ramal.
ram′e-quin. Var. of RAMEKIN.
rames (rāmz), *n., pl.* of RAME, a skeleton.
Ram′e-se′um (răm′ē-sē′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Rameses.* See RAMESSIDE.] A temple or monument erected by, or in honor of, a Ramesside king.
Ra-mes′se (rȧ-mĕs′ē). *D. Bib.*
Ram′es-sid (răm′ĕ-sĭd). Var. of RAMESSIDE.
Ram′es-side (-sīd; -sĭd), *a.* Of or pert. to the kings of ancient Egypt named Rameses, esp. those of the 20th dynasty, founded by Rameses III. about 1200 B. C. — *n.* A king of the 20th Egyptian dynasty.
ra′mex (rā′mĕks), *n.* [L.] Hernia.
ram-fee′zled (răm-fē′z'ld), *a.* Worn out; exhausted. *Scot.*
ramforce, *v.t.* [F. *renforcer.*] To fortify; barricade; plug up. *Obs.*
ram-gun′shoch (răm-gŭn′shŏĸ), *a.* Harsh; rough. *Scot.*
ram′head′, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A halyard block. *Obs.*
2. A clodpate; a cuckold. *Obs.*
3. A lever; also, an arm or hook of a crane. *Obs.*
ram′head′, *v. t.* To give (one) horns; to cuckold. *Obs.*
ra′mi (rā′mī), *n., pl.* of RAMUS.
Ra-mi′ah (rȧ-mī′ȧ). *Bib.*
ram′i-corn (răm′ĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Having branched antennæ.
Ram′i-cor′nes (răm′ĭ-kôr′nēz; rā′mĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of Hemiptera having branched antennæ.
ramie hemp. Ramie.
ra-mif′er-ous (rȧ-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Ramose.
ram′i-fi-cate (răm′ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To ramify. *Rare.*
ram′i-fied (răm′ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* [See RAMIFY.] Branched.
ram′i-flo′rous (-flō′rŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *ramus* + *flos*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Flowering on the branches.
ra-mig′er-ous (rȧ-mĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ramus* a branch + *-gerous.*] Ramiferous. *Rare.*
ram′i-kin (răm′ĭ-kĭn). Var. of RAMEKIN.
Ram′il-lied, Ram′i-lied (răm′ĭ-lĭd), *a.* In the Ramillie style; as, a *Ramillied* wig. *Hist.*
ramin. † RHAMN.
ra-mip′a-rous (rȧ-mĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *-parous.*] *Bot.* Ramiferous. *Rare.*
Ramiram. † RAMADAN.
ramish. † RAMMISH.
ram leather. = CUP LEATHER.
ram′line (răm′lĭn; -līn), *n.* *Naut.* A line used to get a straight middle line.
ram′mack (răm′ȧk), *v. i.* To romp; clamber about. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Heedless gawk; scamp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ram′mage. † RAMAGE.
Ram′man (räm′män), *n.* *Assyr. Myth.* See ADAD.
rammass. † RAMASS, *v.*
rammed (rămd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of RAM.
ram′me-kin. † RAMEKIN.
ram′mel (răm′'l; răm′'l), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. dial. *raw milk* unskimmed milk.] New, or raw, milk. *Dial. Eng.*
ram′mel, *n.* [OF. *ramaille* branches, fagots, fr. *rame* branch.] **a** Brushwood; undergrowth. *Obs.* **b** Refuse matter *Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** Course, hard, poor earth. *Local, Eng.*
ram′mel, *v. i.* [Cf. RAMMEL, *n.*] To crumble. *Obs.*
ram′mels-berg-ite (răm′ĕlz-bûrg-īt; räm′ĕls-bĕrĸ-), *n.* [After Karl F. *Rammelsberg* (1813–99), German chemist.] *Min.* Native nickel diarsenide. $NiAs_2$, a heavy, tin-white mineral: — formerly synonymous with *chloanthite*, but now restricted to the orthorhombic form.
ram′ming, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of RAM.
ram′mis (răm′ĭs), **ram′mish** (-ĭsh), *v. i.* To rush about as if frenzied. *North of Eng. & Scot.*
ram′mis, ram′mish, *a.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Ramage: — of hawks. *Obs.* **b** Violent; untamed. [*Obs. Scot.*]
ram′mist, *a.* Insane; frantic.
ram′my (răm′ĭ), *a.* Like a ram; rammish
ramne. † RHAMN
ram′o-lade′, *n.* [F. *rémoulade.*] Sauce rémoulade. *Obs.*
ram′ol-les′cence (răm′ō-lĕs′ĕns), *n.* [F. *ramollir* to soften, deriv. of *a* (L. *ad*) + *mollir* to soften, L. *molire.*] A softening or mollifying. *Rare.*
Ra-mo′na (rȧ-mō′nȧ), *n.* A beautiful and noble half-breed, heroine of Helen Hunt Jackson's novel "Ramona," dealing with wrongs inflicted on American Indians by the early settlers in southern California.
Ra-mo′na, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of mints of the western United States with often hoary canescent foliage and small spicate flowers.
‖ ra′mo neur′ (rȧ′mō′nûr′), *n.* [F.] A chimney sweeper. *Eng.*
ra-moon′ (rȧ-mōōn′), *n.* [Sp. *ramón* tops or twigs cut for fodder, fr. *ramo* branch.] The leaves and twigs of a West Indian moraceous tree (*Trophis americana*) (the **ramoon tree**) cut for fodder for cattle.
Ra′moth (rā′mŏth). *Bib.*
Ra′moth-gil′e-ad. *Bib.*
ramow. † REMOVE.
ramp, *v. t.* **a** To steal, or take away, by force. *Obs.* **b** To rob; also, to swindle. *Slang, Eng.*
ramp, *n.* A swindle. *Slang, Eng.*
ramp (rämp), *a.* *Scot.* **a** Unruly; impetuous. **b** Rank.
ramp (rămp; rämp), *n.* A romping or bold woman. *Obs. or Archaic.*
ramp, *n.* **a** The cuckoopint. *Obs.* **b** Abbr of RAMPION **c** The ramson
ram-pa′cious (răm-pā′shŭs), *a.* Rampageous. *Colloq.*
rampair. † RAMPIRE.
ram-pal′lian, **ram-pal′lion** (răm-păl′yŭn), *n.* [Cf. RAMP a bold woman, RAMP to creep.] A scoundrel; a wretch. *Obs.*
ramp′ant-ly, *adv.* of RAMPANT.
rampar. † RAMPIRE.
rampaunt. † RAMPANT.
ramped, *pret.* & *p. p.* of RAMP.
ram′per (*dial.* räm′pẽr). *Obs* or Scot. & dial. Eng. of RAMPIRE.
ram′per (răm′-), *n.*, *or* **ramper eel.** [Cf. LAMPREY.] A lamprey.
Ram-phas′ti-dæ, **Ram-phas′tos.** [NL.] Syns. of RHAMPHASTIDÆ, RHAMPHASTOS.
ram′pick (răm′pĭk), **ram′pike** (-pīk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A tree having dead branches, esp. at the top; a dead tree. — *a.* Of a tree, dead at the top. *Dial.*
ram′pier. Var. of RAMPIRE.
ramp′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of RAMP.
ramp′ish, *a.* Given to romping or immodest behavior. *Obs.*
ram′pler (räm′plẽr), **ram′plor** (-plŏr), *n.* [Cf. RAMP, *v. i.*] A roving, restless person. *Scot.*
ram′po-stan (răm′pō-stăn). Var. of RAMBUTAN. [RAMSON.]
ramps (rämps). Dial. var. of
rampse, *v. i.* [Cf. RAMP, *v. i.*, ROMP, *v.*] To climb, usually rapidly. *Dial. Eng.*
ramps′man (rămps′măn; rämps′-), *n.* One who ramps, or robs with violence. *Slang, Eng.*
rampt. Ramped. *Ref. Sp.*
ram′-race′ (räm′rās′), *n.* [*ram*, n + *race*, n.] A headlong rush; a short, hard run. *Scot.*
ram′rod′dy, *a.* Stiff and unbending in manner. *Colloq.*
rams (rămz). Var. of RAMSON.
ram-scal′lion (*dial.* räm-skäl′yŭn), *n.* A rapscallion. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ramsch (rämsh), *n.* [G.] *Skat.* A game or task in which the jacks alone are trumps, and whoever takes the most points loses. It is played only when no one will play another game.
ram′sey (*dial.* räm′zĭ), *n.* The ramson. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ram′shack-le. Var. of RANSACKLE. [SHACKLE.]
ram′shack-led, *a.* = RAM-
ram′shack-ly, *a.* = RAMSHACKLE. [abuse. *Obs.*]
ramskyt, *n.* An old term of
ram′son. † RANSOM.
ram′-stam′ (räm′stäm′), *a.* Reckless; headstrong; thoughtless. — *adv.* Recklessly; headlong. — *n.* A reckless, head strong person. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ramuff, ramuif. † REMOVE.
ram′ule (răm′ūl), *n.* [F.] *Bot.* = RAMULUS.
ram′u-lif′er-ous (răm′ū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ramulus* + *-ferous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bearing ramuli.

N O P Q R

ram'u-lose (răm'û-lōs), *a.* [L. *ramulosus*, fr. *ramulus*, dim. of *ramus* a branch.] Having many small branches.

ram'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] A small branch or ramus; a branchlet.

ra'mus (rā'mŭs), *n.; pl.* RAMI (-mī). [L.] *Biol.* A branch; a projecting part or elongated process; a ramification; esp.: *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The posterior, more or less vertical, part of the lower jaw on each side which articulates with the skull. When no such part is plainly distinguished, *ramus* often designates the entire right or left half of the jaw. **b** One of the branches or processes of the pubis or ischium. See ISCHIUM, PUBIS. **c** Either of the two branches of the incus in the mastax of a rotifer.

Ra'na (rā'nȧ), *n.* [L., a frog.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tailless leaping amphibians, including the common frogs.

ra-na'ri-um (rȧ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *rana* frog.] A place for keeping or rearing frogs.

Ran'a-tra (răn'ȧ-trȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of elongate, very slender, aquatic, hemipterous insects of the family Nepidæ. They have long slender legs, the first pair being fitted for seizing prey somewhat like those of a mantis. *Ranatra fusca* is a common species in the United States.

rance (răns), *n.* [F.] A dull red marble with blue and white markings, from Belgium, and now generally sold in the United States as *Belgian marble.*

ranch (rănch), *n.* [See RANCHO.] *Western U. S. & Canada.* **1.** An establishment, with its estate, for the grazing and rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep; esp., the buildings occupied by owner and employees, with the adjacent barns, corrals, etc.; also, the persons on the estate collectively. **2.** Loosely, a farm, esp. of large size; as, a fruit *ranch.*

ranch, *v. i.* To live or work on a ranch; to engage in the business of a ranchman. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

ranch'er (rặn'chẽr), *n.* One engaged in ranching; a ranchman. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

ran'che-ri'a (rån'chā-rē'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *ranchería.*] **a** A dwelling place of a ranchero. **b** A small settlement or collection of ranchos, or rude huts, esp. for Indians. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.* **c** Formerly, in the Philippines, a political division of the pagan tribes.

ran-che'ro (rån-chā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp.] *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.* A herdsman employed on a ranch or rancho; also, sometimes, the owner.

ranch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* Act or business of conducting, or living or working on, a ranch. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

ranch'man (rănch'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who owns, occupies or works on a ranch. *Western U. S. & Can.*

ran'cho (rån'chō), *n.; pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp., prop., a mess, mess room. Cf. 1st RANCH.] **1.** A rude hut or collection of huts where herdsmen or farm laborers live or lodge, or where travelers may find shelter. *Sp. Amer.* **2.** A large grazing farm; a ranch; — distinguished from *hacienda. Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

ran'cid (răn'sĭd), *a.* [L. *rancidus*, fr. *rancere* to be rancid or rank.] Having a rank smell or taste, from chemical change or decomposition; as, *rancid* oil or butter. — **ran'cid-ly**, *adv.* — **ran'cid-ness**, *n.*

ran-cid'i-fy (răn-sĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [See RANCID; -FY.] To make, or to become, rancid. *Rare.* — **ran-cid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

ran-cid'i-ty (răn-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rancid; a rancid scent or flavor, as of old oil

ran'cor, ran'cour (răŋ'kẽr), *n.* [ME. *rancour*, OF. *rancor*, *rancur*, F. *rancœur*, fr. L. *rancor* rancidity, rankness; tropically, an old grudge, rancor, fr. *rancere* to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated enmity or malice; inveterate hatred. *Chaucer.*

It would not be easy to conceive the passion, *rancor*, and malice of their tongues and hearts. *Burke.*

Syn. — Enmity, hatred, ill will, malice, spite, grudge, animosity, malignity. See RESENTMENT.

ran'cor, ran'cour, *v. t.* To make rancorous. — *v. i.* To nourish hatred; to rankle. *Rare.*

ran'cor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *rancuros.*] Full of rancor; evincing, or caused by, rancor; deeply malignant.

So flamed his eyes with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Spenser.*

— **ran'cor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ran'cor-ous-ness**, *n.*

rand (rănd), *n.* [AS. *rand*, *rond;* akin to D., Dan., Sw., & G. *rand*, Icel. *rönd*, and prob. to E. *rind.*] **1.** A border, edge, or margin, as an unplowed edge of a field (or the coarse grass growing on it). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A stripe or streak, as of color or dirt. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** *Chiefly Dial.* A strip, as of iron. Specif.: **a** A long, fleshy piece, as of beef or mutton cut from the flank, hind quarter, or leg. **b** *Shoemaking.* A leveling strip put on before the lifts of the heel; also, a thin inner sole. **c** *Basketwork.* A course of simple weaving, often of thin material, used to fill in. See BASKET, *Illust.*

the Rand, a rocky gold-bearing ridge in South Africa, about thirty miles long, on which Johannesburg is situated; also, the gold-mining district including this ridge.

rand, *v. t.* To cut into rands or strips; also, *Shoemaking*, to fit with rands.

ran'dan (răn'dăn; răn-dăn'), *n.* [E. dial., a noise, din, riot.] Disorderly, noisy conduct; a spree; — esp. in the phrase *on a randan. Chiefly Eng.*

ran'dan (răn'dăn; răn-dăn'), *n.* **a** A boat propelled by three rowers, the middle rower pulling two sculls, or short oars, bow and stroke pulling one oar each. **b** This style of rowing. Hence: **ran'dan**, *a. & adv.*

ran'dan (răn'dăn; răn-dăn'), *v. i.* To row in a randan.

ran'dem (răn'dĕm), *adv.* [Perh. orig. *randem-tandem*, a reduplication of *tandem* with influence of *random.*] With three horses harnessed to a vehicle tandem.

ran'dem (răn'dĕm), *n.* A team, or vehicle, driven randem.

Ran'di-a (răn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after Isaac *Rand* (d. 1743), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical rubiaceous shrubs and trees, having white or yellow solitary or clustered flowers, and a many-seeded berry. See BOX BRIER.

rand'ing, *n.* **1.** *Shoemaking.* Act or process of making and applying rands for shoes. **2.** *Mil.* A kind of basketwork used in gabions. **3.** *Basketwork.* Act of making a rand; also, a rand or the material for making a rand.

ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* [ME. *randon*, OF. *randon* force, violence, rapidity, a *randon*, de *randon*, violently, suddenly, rapidly; cf. OF. *randir* to run hard, to gallop; prob. of German origin; cf. G. *rand* edge, border, OHG. *rant* shield, edge of a shield, akin to E. *rand*, n. See RAND, *n.*] **1.** Force; violence; impetuosity. *Obs.*

The two kings newly fought with great *random.* *E. Hall.*

2. A rush, spurt, or stream, as of speech, water, fire. *Obs.* **3.** A haphazard or random course or progress. **4.** In technical uses: **a** *Gun.* The range of a gun or projectile; also, the elevation given to a gun. *Obs.* **b** *Mining.* The direction of a rake vein. **c** *Print.* A sloping board set on top of a frame to hold galleys of type, etc., for use in making up. *Eng.* **d** *Weaving.* A trial pattern.

at random. **a** Without definite direction, rule, or method; at haphazard; aimlessly; as, a shot fired *at random.*

Counsels, when they fly
At random, sometimes hit most happily. *Herrick.*

b Without restraint or attention; at liberty; neglected. *Obs.* **c** *Gun.* With any elevation or depression of the gun; — contrasted with *point-blank.* *Obs.*

ran'dom, *a.* **1.** Going at random or by chance; acting, done, or made, at hazard, or without settled direction, aim, or purpose; left to chance; haphazard; as, a *random* guess.

So sharp a spur to the lazy, and so strong a bridle to the *random.* *H. Spencer.*

2. *Masonry.* Irregular, as tooling; specif., consisting of stones of various height fitted together at random.

Syn. — Chance, stray, casual, fortuitous, accidental, aimless. — RANDOM, HAPHAZARD. RANDOM implies absence of fixed aim or purpose; HAPHAZARD heightens the implication of chance or accident; as, "My choice was as *random* as blindman's buff" (*Burns*); "They will throw out a *random* word in or out of season" (*Lamb*); "as [he] lazily turned the leaves of his *haphazard* reading" (*Lowell*); "whatever *haphazard* teaching of French there may have been" (*id.*). See ACCIDENTAL, VAGRANT.

random line, *Probability*, a line so chosen that the infinitesimal chance of its meeting any line segment varies as the length of the segment. — **r. point**, *Probability*, a point so chosen that the chance of its falling within any closed surface varies as the volume inclosed. — **r. shot**, a shot not directed or aimed toward any particular object.

— **ran'dom-ly**, *adv.* — **ran'dom-ness**, *n.*

Ran'dom, Roderick. The hero of Smollett's novel of this name. He is a young Scotchman in quest of fortune, with a dash of generosity and good humor in his character, but essentially mean. He borrows the money, and wears the clothes, of his simple, kind-hearted adherent, Strap.

rand'y (răn'dĭ), *a.* **1.** Ill-mannered; coarse; aggressively vulgar; — formerly applied to vagrant beggars, now only to women. *Scot.* "I was the mad *randy* gypsy." *Scott.* **2.** Disorderly; wild; riotous; lewd. *Dial. Eng.*

rand'y, *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A sturdy beggar of rough or threatening manner. **b** A randy woman; a virago.

rand'y, *n.* A festivity, esp. a noisy festivity or frolic; a revel; a carousal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

range (rānj), *v. t.;* RANGED (rānjd); RANG'ING (rān'jĭng). [OF. *rangier*, var. of *rengier*, F. *ranger*, OF. *renc* row, rank, F. *rang;* of German origin. See RANK, *n.*] **1.** To set in a row, or in rows; to place in a regular line or lines, or in ranks; to dispose in the proper order, to rank; as, to *range* soldiers in line; to *range* trees along a driveway. **2.** To place (as a single individual) among others in a line, row, or order, as in the ranks of an army, or in a given position or situation; — usually, reflexively and figuratively, (in the sense) to espouse a cause, to join a party, to be engaged in some course of action, etc.

It would be absurd in me to *range* myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society *Burke.*

3. To dispose in a classified, or in systematic, order; to arrange regularly; as, to *range* plants in genera and families; also, to place in a class, rank, or category. **4.** [Perh. a different word.] To separate into parts; to sift. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **5.** To lay off or lay out; to make level, even, or straight; specif.: **a** *Naut.* To arrange (an anchor cable) on deck. **b** *Gun.* To determine the elevation necessary for (a gun) to enable it to propel a projectile to a given distance; to give (a gun) such elevation. **c** To train (a telescope). **6.** To rove over or through; as, to *range* the fields.

Teach him to *range* the ditch, and force the brake. *Gay.*

7. To sail or pass along or about, usually in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range* the coast.

☞ Compare senses 6 and 7 with French *ranger* une côte.

8. To propel (a projectile, of a certain size, or over a certain distance); — said of a gun. *Obs. or R.* **9.** To graze or pasture (cattle, sheep, etc.) on a range.

to range one's self, to settle down; to adopt a more decorous or conventional mode of life. Cf. F. *se ranger.*

range, *v. i.* **1.** To rove at large; to wander; roam. **2.** To move over a surface so as to explore it more or less thoroughly, esp. as a hunting dog seeking game. **3.** To be placed in order or line or in a class; to be ranked; to admit of arrangement or classification; to rank.

And *range* with humble livers in content. *Shak.*

4. To have, or extend in, a certain direction; to correspond in direction or line; to trend or run; — often with *with;* as, the fence *ranges* with the street; to *range* along the coast. **5.** **a** To have range; to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, esp. as to horizontal distance; as, the gun *ranges* three miles; the shot *ranged* four miles. **b** To change or differ within limits; as, the temperature *ranged* through seventy degrees Fahrenheit. **6.** *Gun.* To obtain the range of an object by firing alternately over and short of it, altering the elevation after each shot until a hit is made. **7.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* To be native to, or live in, a certain district or region, as, the peba *ranges* from Texas to Paraguay.

Syn. — Rove, roam, wander, stroll. See RAMBLE.

range (rānj), *n.* [OF. *range*, var. of *renge*, fr. the v. See RANGE, *v.*] **1.** A series of things in a line; a row; a rank; as, a *range* of pipes; a *range* of buildings, of mountains. **2.** An aggregate of individuals or objects in one rank or degree; an order; a class. **3.** A line of direction; as, from the channel entrance the beacon is in *range* with the lighthouse. **4.** A wandering or roving; a going to and fro; an excursion; a ramble; an expedition.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

5. That which may be ranged over; place or room for excursion; esp., a region in which cattle or sheep may pasture. **6.** Extent or space taken in or covered; compass or extent of excursion or distribution; reach; scope; sphere; as, *range* of voice; a wide *range* of topics; *range* of thought.

Far as creation's ample *range* extends. *Pope.*

7. *Math.* **a** A system of points lying on a line (the *base*); a row; a right line regarded as the aggregate of its points. **b** A simply infinite system of curves, whose line equation is $\phi + \kappa\phi' = 0$, that touch all the common tangents of two curves, whose line equations are $\phi = 0$, $\phi' = 0$ (the *bases*). **8.** The limits of a series of actual or possible variations, or the series or variations within such limits; as, the *range* of prices is great; he had a narrow *range* of choice. **9.** In early usage, apparently a hinged grating let down when required over an open fireplace, to support pots, pans, etc., and later, a plate with holes for the pots, etc., similarly used or set; hence, in modern usage, a cooking apparatus containing an inclosed fireplace, having one or more side ovens and a flat top with a number of holes, with removable covers, for the pots, pans, etc. This was originally, and is sometimes now, built into a recess in the wall at the bottom of the chimney. The usual modern form is the so-called **portable range**, which is more or less elaborate, and is constructed to set against or near a wall to economize space. In the trade the *range* is commonly distinguished from the (cooking) *stove* as having only one opening to the oven, whereas the *stove* oven has an opening at each end. **10.** [Perh. different word.] Bolting sieve. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **11.** **a** A kitchen grate. *Obs.* **b** A ladder rung. *Obs.* **12.** *Masonry.* A row or course with the horizontal joints continuous; — used attributively to designate work so laid or stone, as ashlar, prepared for so laying. **13.** *Leather Manuf.* A part of a hide. See HIDE, *Illust.* **14.** In the public land system of the United States, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart. The meridians included in each great survey are numbered in order east and west from the "principal meridian" of that survey, and the townships in the *range* are numbered north and south from the "base line," which runs east and west; as, township No. 6, N., *range* 7, W., from the fifth principal meridian. **15.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* The region throughout which a plant or animal naturally lives. **16.** *Gun.* **a** The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is, or may be, propelled; as, the gun has a *range* of six miles. Also, the horizontal distance of the target or thing aimed at from the gun. **b** A place where shooting, as with guns or rifles, is practiced. **17.** *Naut.* **a** A large cleat in the waist. **b** = RANGE OF CABLE, below. **18.** *Mech.* A train of wheels. **19.** *Shoemaking.* **a** A strip of leather cut from a butt or hide. **b** The lie or line of the upper edge of the counter in a top boot. *Oxf. E. D.* **20.** In Australia, a single mountain. **21.** *Bib. pl.* In the Authorized Version of 2 Kings xi. 8 & 15 and 2 Chron. xxiii. 14, used to translate Hebrew *sederah*, which in the Douay Ver. is rendered "precincts of the temple," and in the Rev. Ver. "ranks." **22.** A row of lots along a boundary line. *Canada.*

Syn. — Reach, sweep, ken. — RANGE, COMPASS, SCOPE. RANGE emphasizes the idea of reach or extent; COMPASS, that of inclusiveness within limits; SCOPE, as here compared, connotes amplitude of outlook or freedom of range; as, the vast *range* of his knowledge; within the *compass* of human powers; "There the passions cramped no longer shall have *scope* and breathing space" (*Tennyson*).

range of accommodation, the distance between the near point and the far point of distinct vision, — usually measured and designated by the strength of the lens which if added to the refracting media of the eye would cause the rays from the near point to appear as if they came from the far point. — **r. of cable**, *Naut.*, a certain length of slack cable ranged along the deck preparatory to letting go the anchor.

ranged (rānjd), *p. a.* Arranged in line; set in rows or ranks.

ranged battle, a pitched battle. *Obs.*

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ram'u-lous (răm'ū-lŭs), *a.* Ramulose.

ra-mus'cule (rȧ-mŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *ramusculus.*] A small ramus.

ramverse, *v. t.* [F. *renverser.*] Also **ramvert**. To overthrow; to reverse. *Obs.*

ran. Pret. & obs. p. p. of RUN.

ran (rôn). Var. of RAUN, roe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ran (răn), *n.* A hank of string or twine.

Ran (rän), *n.* [Icel. *Rān.*] See ÆGIR.

ra'na (rä'nä), *n.* [Hind. *rānā.*] Prince; — a title which is given to some of the native rulers in India.

Ra'na, *n.* = RAN.

Ra-na'les (rȧ-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of RANUNCULALES. — **ra'nal** (rā'năl), *a.*

ra-na'ri-an (rȧ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *rana* frog.] Froggy; croaking. *Jocular or Rare.*

ranc. ✝ RANK.

Rance. ✝ RHENISH.

rance (răns; *Scot.* råns), *n.* [Cf. F. *ranche* a bar, a round. *Oxf. E. D.*] A prop, shore, or support. — *v. t.* To prop; support. *Both Rare exc. Scot.*

ran'cel, ran'sel (rån's'l), *v. t.* [See RANCELMAN.] To search; ransack. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ran'cel-lor (rån's'l-ẽr), *n.* A rancelman. *Scot.*

ran'cel-man, ran'sel-man, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rannsaka* a trying, searching, *reyna* to try, examine, search. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of constable whose duty it was to search for stolen or missing goods. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

ran-ces'cent (răn-sĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *rancescens*, p. pr. of *rancescere*, v. incho. fr. *rancere* to be rancid.] Becoming rancid. *R.*

ranch, *v. t.* [Cf. ARACHE, ARACE.] **a** To scratch; to tear (as upon or with a thorn, a nail, etc.). *Obs.* **b** To pluck. *Obs.*

ranch (rănch), *n.* Scratch; cut. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ranch'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Ran-co'cas (răn-kō'kȧs), *n.* [From *Rancocas*, village and creek in New Jersey.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

rancounter. ✝ RENCOUNTER.

ran'cour. Var. of RANCOR.

rand, *v. i. & t.* [See RANT.] To rant; storm. *Obs.*

Ran'dal (răn'dăl), *n.* Masc. prop. name.

randall, *n.* Random. *Obs.*

ran'dall grass (răn'dăl). **a** The meadow fescue. **b** Rye grass.

Ran'dall-ite (răn'dăl-īt), *n.* A Freewill Baptist (see under BAPTIST): — after Benjamin Randall (1749-1808).

ran'der (*Scot.* rån'dẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of RENDER.

rand'er (răn'dẽr), *n.* One that cuts into rands.

randevous. ✝ RENDEZVOUS.

ran'die. Var. of RANDY, rude.

ran'dir (rån'dẽr), *n.* [W. *rhandir.*] *Cymric Tribal Hist.* A division of a tref.

Rand'ite, *n.* An inhabitant of the Rand. *South Africa.*

randivous. ✝ RENDEZVOUS.

ran'dle (rån'd'l; rån''l). Var. of RANNEL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ran'dom, *adv.* At random; in a random manner. *Obs. or R.*

ran'dom-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

ran'don. ✝ RANDOM.

ran'don, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *randoner* to rush, run. See RANDOM.] To fly or stray at random. *Obs.*

rand'y, *v. i.* [Cf. RANT.] To canvass. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

ran'dy, *v. i.* To carouse; to indulge in a spree. *Dial. Eng.*

rane. ✝ RAIN.

rane (rān). Dial. Eng. var. of REAN.

rane (rān), *n.* A rigmarole or jargon of sounds; a long-continued cry or clamor. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

rane'deer. ✝ REINDEER.

ra'nee (rä'nē). Var. of RANI.

ranegate ✝ RENEGATE

Ra-nel'la (rȧ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; fr. L. *rana* frog.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine tænioglossate gastropods having a thick shell, usually with two lateral varices continuous over all the whorls.

ranew. ✝ RENEW.

ranforce, *v. t.* [F. *renforcer.*] To reënforce; fortify; also, to force open. *Obs.*

rang (răng), *pret.* of RING, *v. t. & i.*

rang (răng), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

rang (*Scot.* răng), *n.* [F.] A rank; row. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

rangale, *n.* [OF. *ringaille.*] Rank and file; herd; rabble; esp., camp followers. *Obs.*

ran'gant (răŋ'gănt), *a.* [Prob. fr. *range*, v. i. + *-ant.*] *Her.* = FURIOSANT.

rangat, *n.* Noise; disorder. *Obs. Scot.*

rangat, *n.* Rangale. *Obs. Scot.*

ra'nga-ti'ra (rä'ngȧ-tē'rȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori chief; a magistrate; less exactly, a leading citizen. *New Zealand.*

range. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RINSE.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

range finder. *Gunnery.* An instrument, variously constructed, used to determine the distance of an object to be hit. It is usually so constructed as to give a rapid me-

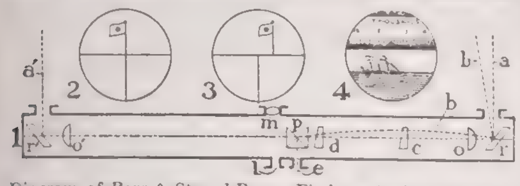

Diagram of Barr & Stroud Range Finder. At the ends of the Tube (1) two Reflectors (*r*, *r′*) deflect rays from the target through the Objectives (*o*, *o′*) and the Prisms (*p*) to the observer's right eye at *e*. The field of view of the right eyepiece is divided by a horizontal line (2, 3), above which is the image from *o*, and below it that from *o′*. A Deflecting Prism (*d*) is neutral at the position *d*, when the parallel rays (*a*, *a′*) from a very distant object will form a continuous image (2). A nearer object will give unparallel rays, *a* being replaced by *b*, and its image will be discontinuous (3), until *d* is moved to the position *c* corresponding to its range. Through the left eyepiece at *l* and the Finder Objective *m* the observer sees the Object (4) and above it part of a Scale that is attached to *d*, and a pointer by which the range is read off.

chanical solution of a triangle having the target at its apex and the range finder at one corner of its base. When the instrument determines the direction also it is called a **position finder**.

range light. *Naut.* **a** Either of two or more lights on shore so placed as to guide a vessel keeping them in line, as through a channel. **b** *pl.* Two white lights in the same vertical plane as the keel, one at least fifteen feet higher than, and horizontally distant from, the other, that may be carried by a steamer under way to indicate her course.

range pole. *Surv.* A long thin pole or stake, usually steel-shod and conspicuously painted, used in ranging lines.

rang′er (rān′jẽr), *n.* **1**. The keeper of a royal park or forest; formerly, a royal officer appointed to walk through the forest, recover beasts that had strayed, watch the deer, present trespasses, etc. *Eng.*

2. One that ranges; specif.: **a** A rover; wanderer. **b** A dog that ranges in search of game. **c** The harbor seal. *Newfoundland.* **d** One of a body of mounted troops or organized armed men, usually more in the nature of mounted infantry than cavalry, who range over a region. In the British army the name is given to a regular infantry regiment, the Connaught *Rangers.* **e** In America, a warden who patrols tracts of forests, esp. those owned by the state.

3. One who arranges or sets in line. *Obs. & R.*

range rider. **a** A mounted warden who patrols forests or other lands in the interest of the owners. *Chiefly Western U. S.* **b** A cowboy who herds cattle on the range.

range stove. A portable cooking range. See RANGE, 9.

range work. *Masonry.* Ashlar laid in horizontal courses of even height; coursed ashlar. Cf. BROKEN ASHLAR.

rang′ing (rān′jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RANGE. — **ranging bond**, *Bricklaying*, chain bond formed by strips of wood projecting slightly from the face to afford nailing.

Ran-goon′ creep′er (răŋ-gōōn′). [From *Rangoon*, Burma.] An Asiatic combretaceous climbing shrub (*Quisqualis indica*), grown in tropical regions for its showy flowers.

rang′y (rān′jĭ), *a.* [From RANGE, *v. i.*] **1**. Inclined, able, or apt to range, or rove about, for considerable distances; hence, long-limbed and slender; — chiefly used of cattle.

2. Having room for ranging; roomy; spacious.

3. Having ranges, mountainous.

Ran′i-dæ (răn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *rana* frog + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An important family of anurous amphibians of the group Firmisternia, comprising the typical frogs. They are distributed generally over the temperate and tropical parts of the earth with the exception of most of Australia and South America. About 270 species are known, over half of which belong to the type genus, *Rana.*

ra′nine (rā′nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *rana* a frog.] **1**. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the frogs or the family Ranidæ.

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the region beneath the tip of the tongue; designating specif. the branch of the lingual artery supplying that region, and the corresponding vein, which is a tributary of the facial or lingual vein.

ranine artery. *Anat.* See LINGUAL ARTERY.

rank (răŋk), *a.;* RANK′ER (-ẽr); RANK′EST. [AS. *ranc* strong, proud; cf. D. *rank* slender, Dan. *rank* upright, erect, G. dial. *rank* slender, Icel. *rakkr* slender, bold. The meaning seems to have been influenced by L. *rancidus*, E. *rancid.*] **1**. Proud; froward; haughty. *Obs.*

2. Strong; mighty; powerful; violent; headlong. *Obs. or R., or Dial. Eng.*

3. Luxuriant or vigorous in growth; grown to immoderate height; grown coarse; as, *rank* grass or weeds.

And, behold, seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. *Gen.* xli. 5.

4. *Obs.* **a** Grown too great; overgrown; gross; swollen. **b** Oversupplied; overfed. **c** Plentiful; abundant, copious.

5. Crowded together; many in number. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. Projecting to an unusual extent beyond a surface, as the blade of a plane when adjusted to cut deeply.

7. Causing, or covered with, a vigorous growth of vegetation or the like; producing luxuriantly; very (sometimes too) rich and fertile; as, *rank* land.

8. Strong-scented; rancid; offensive in smell or taste.

Divers sea fowls taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed. *Boyle.*

9. Offensively gross or coarse; indecent; as, *rank* language.

10. Foul; noisome; corrupt; as, a *rank* climate, wound.

11. Raised to a high degree; extreme; gross; utter; — used only with words of reprobation; as, *rank* treason.

What are these but *rank* pedants? *Addison.*

12. Unreasonably high in amount; excessive; as, a *rank* modus. *Obs. exc. Law.* "A *ranker* rate." *Shak.*

13. Lustful; of animals, ruttish or in heat. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn. — Utter, absolute, downright; flagrant, glaring, palpable. — RANK, GROSS are here compared as derogatory intensives. RANK is commonly applied to that which is extremely, utterly, or violently what it is declared to be; GROSS applies to what is thought of as palpable, glaring, or flagrant; as, *rank* heresy, nonsense; *gross* carelessness, stupidity, credulity. See LUXURIOUS, COARSE, FLAGRANT.

rank rider, a reckless rider; specif., a highwayman. *Obs.*

rank (răŋk), *n.* [OF. *ranc*, var. of *renc*, F. *rang*, prob. fr. OHG. *hring* a circle, a circular row, G. *ring:* cf. ME. *renk*, *reng*, fr. OF. *renc.* See RING; cf. RANGE, *n. & v.*] **1**. A row or line; a range; a series; a tier; — now rarely of persons.

Many a mountain nigh
Rising in lofty *ranks*, and loftier still *Byron.*

2. *Mil.* **a** A line of soldiers ranged side by side; — opposed to *file.* See 1st FILE, 5 **a**. **b** *pl.* An army; the forces. "And e'en the *ranks* of Tuscany could scarce forbear to cheer." *Macaulay.* **c** *pl.* The body of privates as distinguished from officers; as, he rose from the *ranks.*

3. Line; orderly arrangement; formation; array; as, to form a crowd into *rank.*

4. An aggregate of individuals classed together; a social class; an order; a division; as, *ranks* and orders of men.

5. Grade of official standing, as in the army, navy, or nobility; as, the *rank* of general; the *rank* of admiral. The relative rank of officers in the United States navy and army is as follows: The admiral ranks with the general; the vice admiral with the lieutenant general; a rear admiral with a major general; a captain with a colonel; a commander with a lieutenant colonel; a lieutenant commander with a major; a lieutenant (senior grade) with a captain; a lieutenant (junior grade) with a first lieutenant; an ensign with a second lieutenant.

When no other *rank* is conferred upon general and line officers the titles of their respective offices also express their *rank.* But it does not follow that *rank* and office are always identical. 15 *U. S. Ct. of Claims*, 151.

6. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; relative position in civil or social life or in any scale of comparison; status; grade; as, a writer of the first *rank.* *Addison.*

7. Elevated grade or standing; high degree; high social position; distinction; eminence; as, a man of *rank.*

The mystic spell of *rank*, which no American citizen can ever quite understand. *James Parton.*

8. *Chess.* A row of squares on the chessboard parallel to the sides next the players.

in a rank, in a single file. *Obs.* — **on a r.** **a** On a stretch; continuously. *Obs.* **b** Abreast. *Obs.* — **r. and file.** **a** *Mil.* The whole body of common soldiers, including corporals. In a more extended sense, it includes sergeants also, excepting the noncommissioned staff; hence: **b** Those who constitute the bulk or working members of a party, society, etc. — **r. of a complex**, *Math.*, the number of its lines through any point and in any plane. — **r. of a congruence**, the number of plane pencils, each containing an arbitrary line and two lines of the congruence. — **r. of a curve**, *Math.*, the number of its tangents that meet any arbitrary line in space. — **r. of a surface**, *Math.*, the class of a plane section of the surface; the order of a circumcone of the surface.

rank, *v. t.;* RANKED (răŋkt); RANK′ING. **1**. To place, or arrange, in a line or row; to set in a regular formation.

2. To range in a particular class, order, or division; to class; also, to dispose methodically; to classify.

Heresy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Dr. H. More.*

3. *Scots Law.* To place (properly, in order of priority) upon the list of claims or claimants upon a bankrupt estate; as, to *rank* a claim; to *rank* a creditor.

4. To take rank, or precedence, of; to outrank; as, the President as commander in chief *ranks* every officer in the navy or army. *U. S.*

rank, *v. i.* **1**. To form, stand, or move, in a rank or ranks or in a formation. *Obs. or R.*

Cattle come *ranking* home. *Carlyle*

2. To be ranged; to be set or disposed, as in a particular degree, class, order, or division; to have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life; to have a certain degree of esteem, etc.; as, he *ranks* with the first class of poets; he *ranks* high in public favor.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest. *Shak.*

3. *Scots Law.* To have a place among the list of claims or claimants (upon a bankrupt estate).

ranked (răŋkt), *a.* Disposed or arranged in ranks; — often used in composition; as, three-*ranked.*

rank′er (răŋk′ẽr), *n.* [From RANK, *n.*] *Mil.* One who serves or has served in the ranks; specif., a commissioned officer promoted from the ranks. *Colloq.*

Ran′kine, *or* **Ran′kine's**, **cy′cle** (răŋ′kĭn; -kĭnz). [After W. J. M. *Rankine* (1820-72), Scotch engineer and physicist.] *Thermodyn.* A nonreversible heat-engine cycle differing from Carnot's cycle in having no compression. It is nearly equal to Carnot's cycle in efficiency with saturated steam, and much less efficient when the steam is superheated. The steam-engine cycle is approximately a Rankine cycle.

ran′kle (răŋ′k'l), *v. i.;* RAN′KLED (-k'ld); RAN′KLING (-klĭng). [OF. *raancler*, *rancler*, apparently the same word as *draoncler* to fester, *raoncle*, *raancle*, *rancle*, a festering sore, apparently the same word as *draoncle*, fr. LL. *dracunculus* a sore or ulcer, in L., a little dragon, dim. of *draco* dragon (cf. DRAGON).] **1**. To become, or be, rank or festering; to be inflamed; to fester; — lit. or fig.

A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

2. To produce a festering or inflamed effect; to cause a sore; — used literally and figuratively; as, a splinter *rankles* in the flesh; the words *rankled* in his bosom.

ran′kle (răŋ′k'l), *v. t.* To cause to fester; to make sore; to inflame; to poison. *Archaic.* *Beau. & Fl.*

ran′sack (răn′săk), *v. t.;* -SACKED (-săkt); -SACK-ING. [ME. *ransaken*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *rannsaka* to explore, examine; *rann* a house (akin to Goth. *razn* house, AS. *ræsn* plank, beam) + the root of *sækja* to seek, akin to E. *seek.* See SEEK; cf. REST repose.] **1**. Orig., to search for stolen goods; hence, to search thoroughly; to search every place or part of; as, the thieves *ransacked* the house.

To *ransack* every corner of their . . . hearts. *South.*

2. To plunder; to pillage completely; also, rarely, to steal as plunder. *Archaic.* "To *ransack* Troy." *Shak.*

ran′sack, *v. i.* To make a thorough search. *R.* *Chaucer.*

ran′sack, *n.* **1**. Act of ransacking, or state of being ransacked; pillage. *Archaic.*

Even your father's house
Shall not be free from *ransack.* *J. Webster.*

2. Something obtained by ransacking. *Obs.*

ran′som (răn′sŭm), *n.* [ME. *raunson*, *raunsoun*, OF. *rançon*, *raençon*, *raançon*, F. *rançon*, fr. L. *redemptio*, fr. *redimere* to redeem. See REDEEM; cf. REDEMPTION.] **1**. Act of releasing or redeeming a captive, or captured property, by payment of a consideration; redemption from captivity or imprisonment by such payment; payment for release from captivity; as, prisoners hopeless of *ransom.*

2. The money or price paid or demanded for the redemption of a prisoner, or of property captured by an enemy; payment for freedom from restraint, penalty, or forfeit.

Thy *ransom* paid, which man from death redeems. *Milton.*

3. *O. Eng. Law.* That which is paid for the pardon of an offense or in lieu of corporal punishment.

ran′som, *v. t.;* RAN′SOMED (-sŭmd); RAN′SOM-ING. [F. *rançonner.* See RANSOM, *n.*] **1**. To redeem from captivity, servitude, punishment, or forfeit, by paying a price; to buy out of servitude or penalty; as, to *ransom* prisoners.

2. To deliver; to redeem.

I will *ransom* them from the power of the grave. *Hosea* xiii. 14.

3. To exact a ransom for; to release on the payment of ransom; also, rarely, to demand or exact ransom from.

Such lands as he had rule of he *ransomed* them so grievously, and would tax the men two or three times in a year. *Ld. Berners.*

4. To expiate; to atone for. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

Syn. — RANSOM, REDEEM are often interchangeable, esp. in their theological senses. In ordinary usage, to RANSOM is esp. to release (a person or persons) from captivity or servitude; to REDEEM is to regain possession of (an object), — in both cases by means of a payment; as, to *ransom* a prisoner, to *redeem* something that has been pawned; "my son, whom nought can *ransom* or *redeem*" (*Kyd*).

ransom bill. *Internat. Law.* A contract, valid by the law of nations, given in time of war for the ransom of property, now esp. when captured at sea, and a safe-conduct for it to a friendly destination. Called also *ransom bond.*

ran′som-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who ransoms or redeems; specif.: **a** A hostage for the ransom of a captured vessel under a ransom bill. **b** [*cap.*] A Mercedarian. **c** A member of a Roman Catholic guild which strives for the conversion of England to that faith.

ran′som-less, *a.* Free from ransom; without ransom.

rant (rănt), *v. i.;* RANT′ED (răn′tĕd; -tĭd; 151); RANT′ING. [OD. *ranten*, *randen*, to dote, to be enraged.] **1**. To declaim, or talk in extravagant language, without dignity of thought; to be noisy, boisterous, and bombastic in talk or declamation; as, a *ranting* preacher.

2. To frolic, or make merry, noisily; to live, or act, in a dissipated, unruly fashion. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

3. To scold or speak angrily. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.*

rant, *n.* **1**. A bombastic, ranting speech; vehement language without importance or dignity of thought; bombast; as, the *rant* of fanatics.

This is a stoical *rant*, without any foundation. *Atterbury.*

2. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A noisy jollification; a gay frolic. **b** A gay tune, song, or dance.

ran′-tan′ (răn′tăn′), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] **1**. A noisy knocking or banging, as at a door. *Colloq.* *Thoreau.*

2. A randan; spree; riotous conduct. *Colloq.*

rant′er (răn′tẽr), *n.* **1**. A ranting speaker or talker.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A member of a certain Antinomian sect. See SEEKER. **b** A member of the Primitive Methodists (see under METHODIST), who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists as being deficient in fervor and zeal; — so called in contempt.

3. A noisy or disorderly reveler. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. A noisy singer or player. *Scot.*

ran′u-la (răn′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., a little frog, a little swelling on the tongue of cattle, dim. of *rana* a frog.] *Med.* A cyst formed under the tongue by obstruction of the duct of the sublingual or the submaxillary gland. — **ran′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

Ra-nun′cu-la′ce-æ (rȧ-nŭŋ′kū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RANUNCULUS.] *Bot.* A large family of plants, the crowfoot family, typifying the order Ranunculales. They are distinguished by the acrid juice, usually alternate leaves, and regular or irregular flowers with hypogynous stamens. There are about 35 genera and over 1,000 species, of wide distribution. Among these are the well-known ornamental

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range′heads′, *n. pl.* *Naut.* The windlass bitts. *Rare.*
range′less, *a.* See -LESS.
Range′ley lake trout (rānj′lĭ). [From *Rangeley* Lakes, Maine.] The oquassa.
rang′er (rān′jẽr), *n.* [See RANGE, *n.*, 10.] A sieve. *Obs.*
Rang′er, *n.* **a** The chief character in Hoadley's "The Suspicious Husband." **b** A young gentleman of the town in Wycherley's "Love in a Wood."
rang′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
rang′ey (rān′jĭ). Var. of RANGY.
Ran′gi-fer (răn′jĭ-fẽr), *n.* [LL.; cf. F. *rangifère.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the domestic and wild reindeer and caribous. — **ran-gif′er-ine** (răn-jĭf′ẽr-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.* [RANGE POLE.]
rang′ing pole (rān′jĭng). =
ran′gle (răŋ′g'l), *n.* Bits of gravel fed to hawks. *Rare.*
ran′gle, *v. i.* To stray; wander; straggle. *Obs.* — **ran′gler**, *n.* *Obs.*
Ran-goon′ oil (răŋ-gōōn′). An impure olive oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
Rangoon tar. Thick, heavy petroleum from Rangoon, Burma.
ra′ni, **ra′nee** (rä′nē), *n.* [Hind. *rānī*, Skr. *rājnī.* See RAJAH.] A Hindu queen; a rajah's wife; a reigning princess. *India.*
ra′ni-form (rā′nĭ-fôrm; răn′ĭ-), *a.* [L. *rana* frog + *-form.*] Resembling a frog.
Ra-ni′na (rȧ-nī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rana.*] See FROG CRAB. —
ra-nin′i-an (-nĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*
ra-niv′o-rous (rȧ-nĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *rana* frog + *-vorous.*] Feeding on frogs. [rage. *Obs.*]
rank, *v. i.* Prob. = RAMP, to
rank, *v. i.* [L. *rancare*, var. of *raccare.*] To roar; — said of a tiger. *Obs.* [Strength. *Obs.*]
rank, *n.* [From RANK, *a.*]
rank, *v. i.* To grow corrupt or rank; to fester. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
rank, *adv.* Rankly; extremely.
rankel. ✝ RANKLE.
rank′er, *n.* One who ranks.
Ran′kine's for′mu-la (răŋ′kĭnz). [See RANKINE CYCLE.] See GORDON'S FORMULA.
rank′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RANK. — **ranking bar**, handbarrow used by lumbermen. — **r. jumper**, all-wood sled used by lumbermen for hauling tan bark. *Local, U.S.*
rank′ish, *a.* Somewhat rank. *Rare.* [kled. *Ref. Sp.*]
ran′kl, **ran′kld**. Rankle, ran-
ran′kle, *n.* A rankling sore. *Obs.*
rank′less, *a.* See -LESS. [p. pr.]
ran′kling-ly, *adv.* of *rankling*,
rank′ly, *adv.* of RANK.
rank′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rankor. ✝ RANCOR.
rank′-rid′ing, *a.* Hard-riding.
ranks′man (răŋks′măn), *n.* One of, or in, a rank or ranks.
rankt. Ranked. *R. Sp.* [strain.]
rann (rän), *n.* [Ir.] A song;
ran′nee. Var. of RANI.
rannegald. ✝ RANNIGAL. [*Obs.*]
ran′nel, *n.* A jade; prostitute.
ran′nel, *or* **ran′dle**, **tree** (răn′'l; -d'l). [Cf. Norw. dial. *randatre* rannel tree, *rand* space over a fireplace.] A bar used in an open fireplace, to support pothooks. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ran′ni-gal (rän′ĭ-g'l), *n.* One that is unruly or masterful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [of RENISH.]
ran′nish (rän′ĭsh). Dial. Eng.
ran′ny (răn′ĭ), *n.* [L. *araneus mus*, kind of small mouse.] Erd shrew. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ranowne. ✝ RENOWN.
ran′pick (răn′pĭk), **ran′pike** (-pīk). Obs. or dial. vars. of RAMPICK. [sacks.]
ran′sack-er, *n.* One who ran-
ran′sack-le (*dial.* rän′săk-'l), *v. t.* [See RANSACK.] To ransack. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ran′sackt. Ransacked. *Ref. Sp.*
ranscun. ✝ RANSOM.
ranse. Var. of RANCE.
ran′sel, **ran′sel-man**. Vars. of RANCEL, RANCELMAN.
ran′som-a-ble (răn′sŭm-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ran′somd. Ransomed. *Ref. Sp.*
ranson, **ransoun**. ✝ RANSOM.
ran′stead (răn′stĕd). Var. of RAMSTED. [RANDAN.]
ran′tan. Dial. Eng. var. of
ran-tan′ker-ous (răn-tăŋ′kẽr-ŭs), *a.* Cantankerous. *Colloq.*
rant′e-pole. ✝ RANTIPOLE.
rant′er (răn′tẽr; rän′-), *v. t.* [See RENTER, *v.*] To renter; to finedraw. *Dial. Eng.*
Rant′er-ism (răn′tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The practice or tenets of the Ranters. See RANTER, 2 **a** & **b**.
rant′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RANT. — **rant′ing-ly**, *adv.*
rant′i-pole (răn′tĭ-pōl), *n.* [Perh. fr. *rant* + *pole*, *poll*, head; cf. NODDYPOLL.] *Obs. or R. exc. Dial. Eng.* 1. A wild, romping young person; also, a termagant. 2. Seesaw. 3. The wild carrot.
rant′i-pole, *a.* Wild; unruly; rakish. — *v. i.* To act like a rantipole. *Both Obs., R., or Dial. Eng.*
rant′ism, *n.* [Gr. ῥαντισμός, fr. ῥαντίζειν to sprinkle.] A sprinkling. *Obs.*
rant′ism, *n.* Ranting; specif. [*cap.*], Ranterism. *Obs.*
ran-tize′, *v. t.* [Gr. ῥαντίζειν.] To sprinkle, as in baptism. *Obs.*
ran′tle. Scot. var. of RANNEL.
ran′tling, *n.* Squeaking. *Obs.*
ran′tock (rän′tŏk), *n.* The goosander. *Orkney Islands.*
ran-toon′, *n.* A tricycle having the small wheel in front. *Obs.*
ran′tree (răn′trē), **ran′try** (răn′trĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROWAN TREE.
ran′tum-scan′tum (răn′tŭm-skăn′tŭm), *a.* Harum-scarum; — also *n.* and *interj.* *Obs. or R.*
rant′y (rän′tĭ), *a.* Wild; excited; riotous. *Dial. Eng.*

genera *Clematis, Delphinium, Anemone, Aquilegia, Aconitum, Helleborus, Trollius, Pæonia,* and *Ranunculus. Aconitum, Helleborus,* and *Hydrastis* yield important drugs. *Caltha* is a pot herb. — **ra-nun'cu-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ra-nun'cu-la'les (rȧ-nŭn'kū-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See RANUNCULUS.] *Bot.* A large order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, comprising 16 families, including the Ranunculaceæ, Berberidaceæ, Annonaceæ, and Lauraceæ. They are distinguished in general by the acyclic or hemicyclic flowers with numerous stamens and apocarpous ovary.

Ra-nun'cu-lus (rȧ-nŭŋ'kū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz ; -ĭz), L. -CULI (-lī). [L., a little frog, a medicinal plant, perh. crowfoot, dim. of *rana* a frog.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of herbs, the crowfoots or buttercups, typifying the family Ranunculaceæ. They have simple or variously lobed leaves, and flowers with 5 deciduous sepals and 5 nectariferous petals; the numerous flattened achenes are borne in a head or spike. The flowers are generally bright yellow, but in some species are white or even red. Tuberous-rooted species with double flowers are widely cultivated; the European *R. acris, R. bulbosus, R. repens,* and *R. arvensis* are widely distributed as weeds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

‖ **ranz' des vaches'** (räɴs' dā vȧsh'; räɴ'). [F., prop. fr. dial. *ranz* in Switzerland + F. *des vaches* of the cows.] A melody played by Swiss herdsmen on the alpenhorn, consisting of irregular phrases made up of its harmonics.

Ra-ou'li-a (rȧ-ōō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Étienne Fiacre Louis *Raoul*, French surgeon.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants, natives chiefly of New Zealand. They are low hoary cespitose herbs, with small solitary flower heads resembling those of *Helichrysum*. Several species, as *R. eximia*, are called *sheep plants*, from their large white tufts.

Ra'oult's' law (rȧ'ōōlz'). [After F. M. *Raoult* (1830-1901), French chemist.] *Phys. Chem.* The principle that molecular quantities of different substances dissolved in the same amount of solvent equally depress the freezing point. It does not hold for electrolytes, owing to dissociation.

rap (răp), *n.* Any of the tokens that passed for a halfpenny in Ireland early in the 18th century; any coin of trifling value. Fig., the least bit; as, I don't care a *rap*. *Colloq.*

rap, *v. t.*; RAPPED (răpt), or, often, RAPT; RAP'PING. [Cf. Sw. *rappa* to snatch, G. *rappen*, but also E. RAPT, *a.*]
1. To grab; to snatch and steal.
2. To snatch away; to seize and hurry off.

> And through the Greeks and Ilians they *rapt*
> The whirring chariot. *Chapman.*

3. To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; as, *rapt* into admiration.

> I'm *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*

to rap and ren, to rap and rend. [Orig. to *rape and renne* (which see).] **a** To seize and plunder; to snatch by violence. *Dryden.*

> All they could *rap and rend* and pilfer. *Hudibras.*

b To get together by fair means or foul; to procure at any cost. Also *to rap and run, ring, wring,* etc.

rap, *v. t.*; RAPPED (răpt); RAP'PING. [Cf. Sw. *rappa* to strike, *rapp* stroke, Dan. *rap*; perh. of imitative origin.]
1. To strike with a quick, smart blow; to deliver a rap to or upon.

> With one great peal they *rap* the door. *Prior.*

2. To use, or impel, in striking a rap; as, he *rapped* his stick on the pavement.
3. To utter impetuously or with sudden violence; — chiefly with *out*. "*Rapped* out a great oath." *Addison.*
4. To swear or testify to, esp. falsely. *Archaic Slang.*
to rap out, to impart or declare by raps, specif. in the alleged manner of disembodied spirits by means of mediums.

rap, *v. i.* **1**. To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock.
2. To fall with a short, sharp sound like a light rap; — said of raindrops, tears, etc. *Scot.*

rap, *n.* [See RAP to strike.] A quick, smart blow; specif.: **a** Orig., a sharp blow with a weapon. *Obs.* **b** A smart knock, as upon a door or table, to attract attention. **c** A light blow. **d** A sound like that of knocking, ascribed to mediumistic agencies, as at spiritualistic séances.

ra-pa'cious (rȧ-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rapax, -acis,* fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to snatch away. See RAPID.] **1**. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force. "The downfall of the *rapacious* and licentious Knights Templar." *Motley.*
2. Subsisting on prey; predaceous; as, a tiger is a *rapacious* animal; a *rapacious* bird.
3. Avaricious; grasping; also, greedy; ravenous; voracious; as, *rapacious* usurers; a *rapacious* appetite.
Syn. — Grasping, ravenous, voracious. See GREEDY.
— **ra-pa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ra-pa'cious-ness**, *n.*

ra-pac'i-ty (rȧ-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *rapacitas*: cf. F. *rapacité*. See RAPACIOUS.] **1**. Quality of being rapacious; rapaciousness; as, the *rapacity* of pirates or wolves.
2. Act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppression; exorbitance. "The *rapacity* of some ages." *Sprat.*

Ra-pa'te-a'ce-æ (rȧ-pā'tē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of South American monocotyledonous herbs (order Xyridales), related to the Juncaceæ, having a greenish perianth in two series, 6 anthers, and numerous capitate flowers subtended by 2 foliaceous bracts. There are 6 genera, and about 21 species. — **ra-pa'te-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

rape (rāp), *n.* One of six divisions of the county of Sussex, England, intermediate between a hundred and a shire.

rape, *n.* [L. *rapa, rapum,* akin to Gr. ῥάπυς, ῥάφυς, G. *rübe*.] **a** A turnip. *Obs.* **b** A European brassicaceous plant (*Brassica napus*) differing from the cabbage in its deeply lobed leaves, which are not hairy like those of the turnip. Rape is widely grown in the Old World as a forage crop for sheep; in the United States it is used chiefly as a forage crop for hogs and sheep, as a cover crop in orchards, etc. Its seeds yield rape oil, and are a food for birds.

rape (rāp), *n.* [F. *râpe* a grape stalk, LL. *raspa* grapes.] **1**. The pomace of grapes, left after expression of the juice or must. It is used for filtering, esp. in vinegar making.
2. A filter consisting of a large cask with a false bottom, containing the above or some other filtering material.
3. **a** Unpressed grapes. *Obs.* **b** Rape wine.

rape, *v. t.*; RAPED (rāpt); RAP'ING (rāp'ĭng). [ME. *rapen* to snatch, seize, prob. fr. L. *rapere*. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. RAP to snatch, RAPID, RAPTURE, RAVISH.] **1**. To seize and take away by force; to plunder. *Archaic.*

> So Leda's twins from Colchis *raped* the Fleece. *Joel Barlow.*

2. To commit rape upon; to ravish.
3. To ravish with delight or other strong emotion; to transport; to make rapt. *Archaic.*

> To *rape* the field with touches of her string. *Drayton.*

rape, *n.* [See RAPE to snatch.] **1**. Act of seizing and carrying away by force; violent seizure; robbery; as, the *rape* of Ganymede. "The *Rape* of the Lock." *Pope.*

> And ruined orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys.*

2. *Law.* The carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and without her consent. See AGE OF CONSENT, 2d FORCE, 3.
3. One that is ravished or carried off. *Obs.* *Sandys.*

rape'seed' (rāp'sēd'), *n.* The seed of rape; also, the plant.

rape wine. [Cf. F. *râpé*.] A poor, thin wine made from the pomace of grapes or, sometimes, from fresh grapes.

rap'-full', *a.* [Cf. RAP, *v. i.*] *Naut.* Of sails, full and drawing steadily.

rap'-full', *n.* *Naut.* State of having the sails full of wind.

Raph'a-el (răf'ā-ĕl ; rā'fā-ĕl), *n.* [L. *Raphael*, Gr. Ῥαφαήλ, fr. Heb. *Rephāēl*.] **1**. Lit., the healing of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Raphael* (rȧ'fȧ'ĕl'); It. *Raffaello* (räf'fä-ĕl'lō), *Raffaele* (räf'fä-ā'lā); G. *Raphael* (rä'fä-ĕl).
2. An angel mentioned in Hebrew literature. In the apocryphal book of Tobit he is represented as traveling with Tobias into Media and back again, instructing him to marry Sara, and how to drive away the wicked spirit who was in love with her. Milton, in "Paradise Lost," represents him as sent by God to instruct Adam. See ASMODEUS.

Raph'a-el-esque' (răf'ā-ĕl-ĕsk'), *a.* In, or resembling, the style of Raphael (1483–1520), whose paintings were long held to be the best models to imitate.

Raph'a-el'ic (-ĕl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Raphael. *Nonce Word.* "*Raphaelic* machines." *Hawthorne.*

Raph'a-el-ism (răf'ā-ĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* Raphael's artistic principles, method, or style.

Raph'a-el-ite (-īt), *n.* One who advocates or adopts Raphaelism. — **Raph'a-el-it'ism** (-īt'ĭz'm), *n.*

Raph'a-nus (răf'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [L., radish, Gr. ῥάφανος.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous plants characterized by the torulose pods containing globose seeds in a single row. The 6 species are natives of the Old World. *R. sativus* is the radish; *R. raphanistrum* is the jointed charlock.

ra'phe (rā'fē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαφή a seam or suture, fr. ῥάπτειν to sew or stitch together.] **1**. *Anat.* The seamlike union of the two lateral halves of a part or organ, as of the tongue, perineum, etc., having externally a ridge or furrow, and internally usually a fibrous connective tissue septum.
2. *Bot.* **a** In anatropous ovules, that part of the funicle adnate to the integument, forming a ridge along the body of the ovule. In certain seeds, as those of *Sarracenia*, it affords a distinctive classificatory character. **b** In diatoms, the median line of a valve. **c** In apiaceous plants, the suture between the two mericarps.

Ra'phi-a (rā'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See RAFFIA.] **1**. *Bot.* A small genus of pinnate-leaved palms, natives of Africa and South America. They have stout trunks, very large spiny leaves, and spicate inflorescences, often 6 feet in length; the spongy fruit contains a single hard seed. *R. ruffia* is the raffia palm. *R. vinifera* yields palm wine.
2. [*l. c.*] The fiber of the raffia palm. See RAFFIA.

raph'i-des (răf'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαφίς, ῥαφίδος, a needle: cf. F. *raphides*.] *Bot.* Crystals, generally of calcium oxalate, developed as metabolic by-products in plant cells. The term was originally restricted to acicular crystals occurring singly or in fascicles, but is now often applied to crystals of any form. Raphides may occur in all parts of a plant, but are most abundant in the stems of herbaceous plants, in the bark of trees, and in leaves and roots. They are numerous in the fleshy parts of monocotyledons, as the arums, and are then inclosed in large vacuoles filled with mucilage. When moistened, endosmosis causes discharge of the raphides, often with some force.

rap'id (răp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rapidus*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to snatch or hurry away; perh. akin to Gr. ἁρπάζειν: cf. F. *rapide*. Cf. HARPY, RAPE to seize, RAVISH.]
1. Very swift or quick in motion; fast; as, a *rapid* stream.

> Ascend my chariot; guide the *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*

2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; happening, done, or achieved quickly; as, *rapid* growth.
3. Quick in execution; as, a *rapid* penman, or speaker.
4. Adapted to short exposure, as a photographic plate.
Syn. — See FAST.
rapid bind. *Music.* See BIND, *n.*, 4. — **r. transit**, local passenger traffic or transportation, esp. in or near cities, by methods of conveyance more rapid than the ordinary ones.

rap'id (răp'ĭd), *n.* [Cf. F. *rapide*. See RAPID, *a.*] A part of a river where the current moves with great swiftness, the surface usually being broken by obstructions, but without actual waterfall or cascade; — usually in *pl.*

rap'id-fire' / **rap'id-fir'ing** } *a.* **a** *Gun.* Firing shots in rapid succession. **b** *Ordnance.* Capable of being fired rapidly; — applied to single-barreled guns of greater caliber than small arms, mounted so as to be quickly trained and elevated, with a quick-acting breech mechanism operated by a single motion of a crank or lever (abbr. *R. F.*); specif.: (1) In the United States navy, designating such a gun using fixed ammunition or metallic cartridge cases; — distinguished from *breech-loading* (abbr. *B. L.*), applied to all guns loading with the charge in bags, and formerly from *quick-fire*. *Rapid-fire* guns in the navy also sometimes include automatic or semiautomatic rapid-fire guns; the former being automatic guns of not less than one inch caliber, firing a shell of not less than one pound weight, the explosion of each cartridge operating the mechanism for ejecting the empty shell, loading, and firing the next shot, the latter being guns that require one operation of the hand at each discharge, to load the gun. (2) In the United States army, designating such a gun, whether using fixed or separate ammunition, designed chiefly for use in coast batteries against torpedo vessels and the lightly armored batteries of other war vessels and for the protection of defensive mine fields; — not distinguished from *quick-fire*. (3) In Great Britain and Europe used, rarely, as synonymous with *quick-fire*.

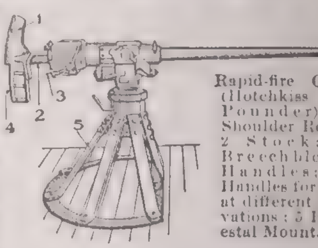

Rapid-fire Gun (Hotchkiss 6-Pounder). 1 Shoulder Rest; 2 Stock; 3 Breechblock Handles; 4 Handles for use at different elevations; 5 Pedestal Mount.

rapid-fire mount, *Ordnance*, a mount permitting easy and quick elevation or depression and training of the gun, and fitted with a device for taking up the recoil.

ra-pid'i-ty (rȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *rapiditas*: cf. F. *rapidité*.] Quality or state of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the *rapidity* of a current, of speech, of growth.
Syn. — Rapidness, haste, speed, fleetness, quickness.

ra'pi-er (rā'pĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *rapière*, OF. a., in *espée rapière*.] A straight two-edged sword, esp. of the 16th and 17th centuries, having a narrow, pointed blade, used chiefly for thrusting, but heavier than the 18th-century *small sword*.

rap'ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* [F. *rapine*, fr. L. *rapina*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off by force. See RAPID; cf. RAVEN rapine.] **1**. A plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; spoliation; pillage; plunder.
2. Ravishment; rape. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

rap'ine, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *rapiner*.] To plunder. *Rare.* — **rap'in-er** (-ĭ-nẽr), *n.* *Rare.*

rap'pa-ree' (răp'ȧ-rē'), *n.* [Ir. *rapaire, ropaire*; cf. *rapaire* a rapier.] An Irish irregular soldier or freebooter, esp. of the 17th century; hence, a plunderer; vagabond.

> The men that rode at Sarsfield's side, the roving *Rapparees*. *Sir C. G. Duffy.*

rap-pee' (ră-pē'), *n.* [F. *râpé*, prop., p. p. of *râper* to grate, to rasp. See RASP, *v.*] A pungent kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

rap'per (răp'ẽr), *n.* [From RAP.] **1**. One that raps, or knocks; specif., the knocker of a door.
2. A forcible oath or lie. *Slang or Dial.*

rap-port' (ră-pōrt'; *F.* rȧ'pôr'; 201), *n.* [F., fr. *rapporter* to bring again or back, to refer; *re-* re- + *apporter* to bring, L. *apportare*. Cf. REPORT.] Relation; esp., relation characterized by harmony, conformity, accord, or affinity; — used esp. in the phrase **in rapport** or [F.] **en rapport**, in an intimate or harmonious relation; as applied to people, having a close understanding or working in mutual dependence; as, a leader and his aids must be *in rapport*.

> 'T is obvious what *rapport* there is between the conceptions and languages in every country. *Sir W. Temple.*

‖ **rap'proche'ment'** (rȧ'prōsh'mäɴ'), *n.* [F., fr. *rapprocher* to cause to approach again. See RE-; APPROACH.] Act or fact of coming or being drawn near or together; establishment or state of cordial relations.

> He had witnessed the gradual *rapprochement* between the papacy and Austria. *Wilfrid Ward.*

rap-scal'lion (răp-skăl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. RASCALLION.] A rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow. *Howitt.*

Rap'son's slide (răp'sŭnz). *Mach.* A device consisting of a crosshead (*a*, in *Illust.*) capable of moving in fixed guides

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ranungard. † RENEGADE.
ran-verse'. † RENVERSE.
Ran'vier's' nodes (räɴ'vyāz'). = NODES OF RANVIER.
rany. † RAINY.
Ran-za'ni-a (răn-zā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. A. *Ranzani* (1775-1841), Italian naturalist.] *Zoöl.* See SUNFISH, 1.
Ra'oult's' meth'od (rȧ'ōōlz'). *Chem.* The method of determining the molecular weight of a dissolved substance by the extent to which it depresses the freezing point of the solvent.
rap † ROPE; obs. pret. of REAP.
rap (*dial.* răp, rȧp), *n. & v.* Exchange. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rap, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Dan. *rappe sig* to make haste, Sw. *rapp* brisk, G. *rappen* to hasten, and ME. *rapen* to hasten.] To hasten; hurry. *Obs.*
rap (răp), *n.* A thin strip of land. *Dial. Eng.*
rap, *n.* A skein of yarn containing about 120 yards.
Ra-pa'ces (rȧ-pā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAPACIOUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** = RAPTORES. *Obs.* **b** = CARNIVORA. *Obs.*
ra'pa-ki'vi (rä'pȧ-kē'vē), *n.* [Finnish *rappakivi*, lit., rotten stone.] A coarse red granite quarried in Finland, often with curious ovoid ringed feldspars. It is much used for building in northern Russia.
Rap'a-ne'a (răp'ȧ-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., from a name in Guiana, perh. a native name.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical myrsinaceous trees or shrubs having mostly shining leathery leaves and small flowers with stamens adnate to the corolla lobes. One species occurs in Florida.
rap'a-ree'. † RAPPAREE.
rapartee. † REPARTEE.
rape, *v. t. & i.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *hrapa*, and E. RAP to hasten.] To hasten or cause to hasten. — *a.* Hasty; quick. — *adv.* Hastily. — *n.* Haste; hurry. *All Obs.*
rape. † REAP.
rape (rāp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROPE.
rape, *v. t.* [F. *râper*. Cf. RASP, *v.*] To scratch; to rasp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rape, *n.* [F. *râpe*.] A coarse file; a rasp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rape, *v. t.* In **rape and renne**, a corruption of *repen and rinen* [perh. corrupted fr. AS. *hrepian* to lay hands on, to touch, and AS. *hrīnan* to touch] to handle and touch. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
ra-pé' (rä-pā'), *n.* [Cf. F. *râpé*, p. p. of *râper* to grate.] A highly seasoned hash used in the Middle Ages. *Obs. or Hist.*
rape butterfly. A cabbage butterfly. *Eng.*
rape'-cole', *n.* Kohl-rabi. *Obs.*
rape crowfoot. Bulbous crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*). *Obs.*
rapee. Var. of RAPPEE.
rape'ful, *a.* **a** Violent. *Obs.* **b** Given to committing rape. *R.*
rape'ly, *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *hrapaliga*. Cf. RAPE to hasten.] Hastily. *Obs.*
rape oil, rapeseed oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
rapere. † ROPER.
raperecioun. † REPARATION.
rape violet. A cyclamen. *Obs.*
rapeye. † RAPE.
Ra'pha (rā'fȧ). *Bib.*
Raphael of Cats. Gottfried Mind (1768-1814), a painter of cats.
Raph'a-i'a (răf'ā-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Raph'a-im (-ĭm ; rȧ-fā'-). *Bib.*
Raph'a-ims (răf'ā-ĭmz). *D. Bib.*
ra-pha'ni-a (rȧ-fā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See RAPHANUS.] *Med.* A convulsive disease, not uncommon in Sweden and Germany, formerly supposed to be due to eating grain containing seeds of jointed charlock (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), but now known to be a form of ergotism.
raph'a-ny (răf'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* Raphania.
raphe, *n.* Also **raphane** [L. *raphanus*, Gr. ῥάφανος: cf. OF. *raphe, rafle*.] The radish. *Obs.*
raphe, *n.* [OF. *raphe, raffe*; cf. F. *rafle*.] A game at dice. *Obs.*
raphell. † RAFFEL.
ra'phide (rā'fīd), *n.* *Bot.* Singular of RAPHIDES. *Rare.*
raph'i-dif'er-ous (răf'ĭ-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*raphide* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Bearing or containing raphides.
Raph'i-dim (răf'ĭ-dĭm). *D. Bib.*
ra'phis (rā'fĭs), *n.* [Gr. ῥαφίς needle.] *Bot.* = RAPHIDE.
Ra'phon (rā'fŏn). *Bib.*
Ra'phu (rā'fū). *Bib.*
‖ **ra'pi-a'mus, a-mi'ci, oc-ca'si-o'nem de di'e** [L.] Let us snatch, friends, the opportunity from the day. *Horace (Epodes, xiii. 3)*
rap'ic (răp'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an unsaturated acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, occurring in its glyceryl ester in rapeseed oil.
rap'id, *adv.* Rapidly. *Rare.*
‖ **ra-pi'da-men'te** (rä-pē'dä-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Rapidly.
rap'id-fir'er, *n.* *Ordnance.* A rapid-fire gun.
rap'id-ly, *adv.* of RAPID.
rap'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ra'pi-ered (rā'pĭ-ẽrd), *a.* Wearing, or using, a rapier.
‖ **ra-pil'li** (rȧ-pĭl'ī; *It.* rä-pēl'lē), *n. pl.* [It.] Lapilli.
‖ **ra'pin'** (rȧ'păɴ'), *n.* [F.] A young pupil in a studio; an artist of meager talents.
rap'ing (rāp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAPE.
ra-pin'ic (rȧ-pĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Rapic.
rap'i-nous (răp'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *rapineus*.] Given to rapine. *Obs.*
rap'less, *a.* Without raps, or blows. *Obs.*
rap'loch (răp'lŏκ), *a.* Coarse; rough. *Scot.* — *n.* A coarse, undyed, woolen cloth. *Scot.*
rap'ly, *a.* Hasty. *Obs.* — *adv.* Hastily. *Obs.*
raport. † REPORT.
rapp (rȧp). Dial. Eng. var. of ROPP.
rap'page (răp'āj), *n.* *Founding.* Enlargement of a mold caused by rapping the pattern.
rap'pe (räp'ĕ), *n.*; *pl.* -PEN (-ĕn). [G.] See COIN.
rapped (răpt), *pret. & p. p.* of RAP.
rappel, *v. t.* [F. *rappeler*.] *Falconry.* To recall. *Obs.*
‖ **rap'pel'** (rȧ'pĕl'), *n.* [F.] **1**. The drum call to arms. **2**. An ancient musical instrument like a rattle with bells.
rappely. † RAPLY.
rap'per. † RAPIER.
rap'per-ee'. † RAPPAREE.
rap'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAP. Hence: *a.* Extraordinary; very big; as, a *rapping* lie. *Rare.*
Rapp'ist (răp'ĭst), *n.* [After G. *Rapp*, founder of the sect.] *Eccl. Hist.* = HARMONITE.
rap'pist (-ĭst), *n.* An alleged spirit that raps at séances; also, a believer in spirit rapping.
Rapp'ite, *n.* = RAPPIST, *n.*
rapp'loch. † RAPLOCH.
rap'por-teur', *n.* [F.] Reporter. *Obs.*
rap-scal'lion-ly, *a.* Rascally; good-for-nothing.
rap'scal'lion-ry, *n.* Rapscallions collectively or as a class. *Rare.*
rapsodie. † RHAPSODY.
rap'so-dist. † RHAPSODIST.

(*b b*) and having a pivoted block (*c*) with a hole in it through which passes a lever (*d*), hinged at a fixed point (*e*) outside. The *Illust.* shows this device used as a compensating gear for a ship's rudder, *d* being the tiller, and *f* the rudder.

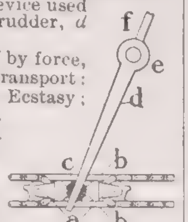

Rapson's Slide.

rapt (răpt), *n.* [L. *raptus* a carrying off by force, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to transport: cf. F. *rapt.* See RAPT, *a.*, RAPID.] **1**. Ecstasy; trance. *Obs. or R.* *Southey.*
2. Moving force or power; sweep. *Obs.*
3. Rape; one raped; also, rapine *Obs. Scot.*

rapt, *v. t.*; RAPT′ED; RAPT′ING. [See RAPT, *a.*] *Obs.* To carry away by force; also, to transport or ravish.

rapt, *p. a.* [L. *raptus*, p. p. of *rapere* to seize. See RAPE to seize, RAPID; cf. RAP to snatch.] **1**. Seized and transported up or away, esp. into other worlds or times; hurried away or along; — used lit. or fig.
Waters *rapt* with whirling sway. *Spenser.*
2. Transported with love, delight, etc.; enraptured. "The *rapt* exaltation of the devotee." *J. A. Symonds.*
3. Wholly absorbed or engrossed, as in feeling, meditation, or special interests. "*Rapt* in secret studies." *Shak.*
4. Abducted; raped. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Syn. — See TENSE.

Rap-to′res (răp-tō′rēz; 201), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAPTOR.] **1**. *Zoöl.* An order consisting of the birds of prey, as the hawks, eagles, vultures, and owls. Its typical members are characterized by carnivorous habits, great powers of flight, and keenness of vision; they seize their prey with their feet, which are esp. modified for this purpose, being large and strong, with sharp curved claws. The bill is short and hooked, and provided with a cere.
2. In recent classifications, an order consisting of the birds of prey except owls; — usually called *Falconiformes.*

Head and Foot of one of the Raptores (*Ictinia plumbea*).

rap-to′ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Living on prey; — said esp. of certain birds. **b** Adapted to seize prey. **c** Pertaining to the Raptores.

rap′ture (răp′tūr), *n.* [L. *rapere, raptum,* to carry off by force. See RAPID.] **1**. Act of seizing and carrying off with force; specif., abduction; rape. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Act of transporting, or fact of being transported; energy or force of movement; a hurrying along.
3. State of being rapt, or carried away from one's self by mental excitement, esp. of an agreeable sort; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy.
You grow correct that once with *rapture* writ *Pope*
4. A spasm or fit from emotion; a paroxysm. *Obs. Shak.*
5. An expression, or manifestation, of ecstasy or passionate feeling; a rhapsody. "He . . . adds his *rapture* to the general praise." *Cowper.*
Syn. — Bliss, transport, delight, exultation. See ECSTASY.

rap′ture, *v. t.*; RAP′TURED (-tūrd); RAP′TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To transport with excitement; to enrapture. *Poetic.*

rap′tured (-tūrd), *a.* Enraptured; rapturous.

rap′tur-ous (-tūr-ŭs), *a.* Feeling, expressing, or manifesting, rapture; ecstatic; as, *rapturous* applause.

rap′tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., a seizing, carrying off, fr. *rapere* to seize.] **1**. A state of intense mental activity.
2. A state of trance or of spiritual ecstasy accompanied by anæsthetic bodily conditions.
3. *Med.* Seizure; violent or sudden attack.

rare (râr), *a. & adv.* [Cf. RATH.] Early. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rare, *a.*; RAR′ER (râr′ẽr); RAR′EST (râr′ĕst). [Also *rear*, in dial. use; fr. AS. *hrēr.*] Not thoroughly cooked; cooked only enough not to be raw; underdone; as, *rare* beef or mutton. The word is not of precise meaning.
New-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare.* *Dryden.*
☞ *Rare* is in common use in the United States; in England its synonym *underdone* is more commonly used.

rare, *a.* [L. *rarus* thin, rare: cf. F. *rare.*] **1**. Not thick or dense; marked by relatively wide separation of the component particles; thin; as, the *rare* atmosphere of high elevations.
2. Thinly scattered; dispersed; standing apart. *Obs. or R.*
Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks. *Milton*
3. Not frequent; seldom met with or occurring; unusual; as, a *rare* event; a *rare* stone; a *rare* quality.
4. Of an uncommon nature; unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found; fine; capital.
Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare.* *Dryden.*
Syn. — Infrequent, unusual, uncommon. — RARE, SCARCE. That is RARE, as here compared (see DAINTY), of which but few examples, specimens, or instances are found; the word often implies unusual or uncommon character; SCARCE commonly applies to that which, though usually or formerly abundant, is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities; the word does not, like *rare*, carry any implication of unusual qualities; as, "A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* things in the world" (*Burke*); a bad harvest makes wheat *scarce;* "Great men are *scarce* (to use the booksellers' distinction), but great biographers are positively *rare*" (*T. Seccombe*). See SCANTY, SINGLE.
rare earth. *Chem.* See 2d EARTH, 9.

rare′bit (râr′bĭt), *n.* *Cookery.* A Welsh rabbit.

rar′ee-show′ (râr′ē-shō′), *n.* [Perh. corruption by showmen of *rare show* or *rarity show.*] A show carried about in a box; a peep show; hence, any cheap street show.

rar′e-fac′tion (răr′ē-făk′shŭn; râr′ē-; *cf.* RAREFY), *n.* [Cf. F. *raréfaction.* See RAREFY.] Act or process of rarefying; state of being rarefied; — opposed to *condensation.*

rar′e-fac′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *rarefacere, -factum,* to rarefy. See RAREFY.] Producing, or marked by, rarefaction.

rar′e-fy (răr′ē-fī; râr′-; 277), *v. t.*; RAR′E-FIED (-fīd); RAR′E-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *raréfier;* L. *rarus* rare + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. L. *rarefacere.* See -FY.] **1**. To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge without adding any new portion of matter to; — opposite of *condense.*
2. Fig.: To make more spiritual, refined, or the like.
Syn. — RAREFY, ATTENUATE, DILUTE are here compared in their fig. senses only. To RAREFY is often to etherealize or refine; as, "Love is a gentle flame that *rarefies* and expands her whole being" (*Hazlitt*). But *rarefy* sometimes implies, as ATTENUATE and DILUTE always do, a diminution or reduction in force, intensity, or the like; as, "Plain truths lose much of their weight when they are *rarefied* into subtleties" (*Cudworth*); "As it [this universal living scene of things] cannot without violence be exalted into poetical perfection, neither can it be *attenuated* into a logical formula" (*J. H. Newman*); "Individual propositions about the concrete . . . are *diluted* or starved into abstract notions" (*id.*).

rar′e-fy, *v. i.* To become less dense; to become thin or porous. "Earth *rarefies* to dew." *Dryden.*

rare′ly (râr′lĭ), *adv.* **1** Not thickly or close together. *Obs.*
2. Seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen.
3. Finely; beautifully; excellently; with rare skill. See 1st RARE, 3. "Played so *rarely* on the flageolet." *Scott.*
4. In an exceptional degree; extremely; unusually; as, she was *rarely* beautiful.

rare′ness, *n.* State or quality of being rare; rarity.

rare′ripe′ (râr′rīp′), *a.* [*rare* early + *ripe.* Cf. RATHRIPE.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or earlier than usual.

rare′ripe′, *n.* **a** An early ripening fruit, esp. a kind of freestone peach. **b** A small or inferior onion.

rar′i-ty (răr′ĭ-tĭ; râr′-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *raritas:* cf. F. *rareté.* See RARE.] **1**. Quality or state of being rare; rareness; thinness; as, the *rarity* (contrasted with the *density*) of gases.
2. State or fact of being uncommon or infrequent; hence, quality of being of unusual excellence.
3. That which is rare; an uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity or exceptional character.
I saw three *rarities* of different kinds *Addison.*

ras′cal (răs′kăl), *n.* [ME. *rascaille* rabble, OF. *rascaille,* F. *racaille* the rabble, rubbish.] **1**. One of the rabble; a low, common person; collectively, the rabble, or a mob, as of camp followers; also, a lean, ill-conditioned beast or beasts, esp. a deer. *Obs.*
Poor men alone? No, no; the noblest deer hath them [horns] as huge as the *rascal* *Shak*
2. A mean, trickish fellow; a base, dishonest person; a rogue; knave; — often jocular; as, you young *rascal.*

ras′cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the rabble, or common herd; low; mean; base; rascally. "The *rascal* many." *Spenser.*
She called me *rascal* fiddler. *Shak*

ras′cal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Rascality. *Rare.* *Carlyle.*

ras-cal′i-ty (răs-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. The poorer and lower classes of people. *Obs.* *T. Jackson.*
2. The character or action of a rascal; knavery.

ras′cal-ly (răs′kăl-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to the rabble. *Obs.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a rascal; meanly tricky or dishonest; mean; base; worthless; — often in humorous disparagement, without serious implication.
Our *rascally* porter is fallen fast asleep. *Swift.*

rase (rāz), *v. t.*; RASED (rāzd); RAS′ING (rāz′ĭng). [F. *raser*, LL. *rasare* to scrape often, v. freq. fr. L. *radere, rasum,* to scrape, shave; cf. Skr. *rad* to scratch, gnaw, L. *rodere* to gnaw. Cf. ABRADE, RAZE, RAZEE, RAZOR, RODENT.] **1**. **a** To cut, tear, or scratch; hence, to graze, as a bullet. *Obs.* **b** To make an incised mark on; to incise; — chiefly in combination, as *rasing knife.*
2. To rub, scrape, or scratch out or off; to erase; also, to scrape; to erase from; to alter by erasing. *Obs. or R.*
3. To level to the ground; to demolish. = RAZE, 4. *Rare.*
Syn. — Erase, efface, obliterate, expunge, cancel; level, prostrate, overthrow, subvert, destroy, demolish, ruin.

rash (răsh), *n.* [Cf. F. *ras* short-nap cloth, It. & Sp. *raso* satin (cf. RASE, *v. t.*), or D. *ras*, G. *rasch* (perh. fr. *Arras* in France).] A kind of cloth of silk or worsted or of a mixture of silk and worsted. *Obs. or Hist.*

rash (răsh), *n.* [Cf. OF. *rasche, rache,* eruption, scurf, fr. (assumed) LL. *rasicare* to scratch, fr. L. *radere, rasum,* to scrape, scratch, shave. See RASE.] *Med.* A fine eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

rash, *a.*; RASH′ER (-ẽr); RASH′EST. [ME. *rasch* quick, akin to D. & G. *rasch*, OHG. *rasc*, Dan. & Sw. *rask* quick, brisk, rash, Icel. *röskr* vigorous, brave.] **1**. Full of life and vigor; active. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
2. Overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; reckless; resolving upon, or entering on, a project or measure without due deliberation and caution; — said of persons, and opposed to *prudent;* as, a *rash* statesman or commander.
3. Characterized by too much haste or too little reflection; as, *rash* words; *rash* measures.
4. Sudden or quick in action or operation. *Obs.* "Strong as aconitum or *rash* gunpowder." *Shak.*
5. Requiring sudden action; pressing; urgent. *Obs. & R.*
I scarce have leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash.* *Shak.*
6. So dry or ripe as to fall out of the ear with handling, as grain. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Precipitate, headstrong, hasty, indiscreet, heedless, thoughtless, incautious, careless, unwary; bold, hardy, fearless. — RASH, ADVENTUROUS, VENTUROUS, VENTURESOME, DARING, RECKLESS, FOOLHARDY. One is ADVENTUROUS who is inclined to adventure; the word may or may not imply indiscretion or imprudence in incurring risk or hazard; as, "a mind active, ambitious, and *adventurous,* . . . always aspiring; in its widest searches still longing to go forward, in its highest flights still wishing to be higher" (*Johnson*); "forward, *adventurous* damsels" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); cf. "Now at once, *adventuresome,* I send my herald thought into a wilderness" (*Keats*). One is VENTUROUS who is inclined to take chances; VENTURESOME (often interchangeable with *venturous*) frequently implies an excessive tendency in that direction; as, "[Leander's tresses] would have allured the *venturous* youth of Greece to hazard more than for the golden fleece" (*Marlowe*); "the *venturous* bark that flings on the sweet summer wind its purpled wings" (*Holmes*); "He was *venturesome* when he ought to have been cautious" (*Thackeray*). DARING heightens the implication of fearlessness; as, "a *daring* pilot in extremity, pleased with the danger, when the waves went high" (*Dryden*). RASH implies undue precipitancy or hastiness in word or action; RECKLESS, utter heedlessness or carelessness of consequences; as, "Youth is *rash* in promises, and *rasher* in forgetting them" (*Kingsley*); "brave, but not *rash*" (*Dryden*); "a most *reckless* and intrepid young flirt" (*Thackeray*); "a *recklessness* which made her almost indifferent whether she sank or swam" (*Trollope*). One is FOOLHARDY who is foolishly daring or reckless; as, "if any yet be so *foolhardy* to expose themselves to vain jeopardy" (*Bp. Butler*). See RASHNESS, DANGER; cf. CAREFUL.

rash′er (răsh′ẽr), *n.* A large California rockfish (*Sebastodes miniatus*).

rash′er, *n.* [Perh. fr. *rash*, a., as being hastily cooked.] A thin slice of bacon or, rarely, ham intended to be eaten broiled or fried.

rash′ly, *adv.* In a rash manner; as: **a** Hastily; quickly. *Obs.* **b** Without due consideration; too precipitately.

rash′ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rash.
Syn. — RASHNESS, TEMERITY RASHNESS (see RASH) implies undue precipitancy in word or action; TEMERITY adds to *rashness* the implication of a certain audacity or even effrontery in venturing to do what one does; as, "Blamed I may be for *rashness* in meddling with them at all" (*E. FitzGerald*); "I am sure you want no information on the topic: but as I have entered so far upon it, a *rash* volunteer, you will not wonder at my *temerity* in continuing the pursuit" (*V. Knox*); "Like a ruffled and defiant bird that was frightening herself as well as them with her *temerity*" (*Mary Wilkins*).

ra′sion (rā′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *rasio*, fr. *radere* to scrape.] Act or process of scraping, shaving, or erasing; also, filing; rasping, as of drugs. *Rare.*

‖ **Ras-kol′nik** (rȧs-kôl′nyĭk), *n.*; *pl.* RASKOLNIKI (-nyĭ-kĭ) or RASKOLNIKS (-nyĭks). [Russ. *raskol'nik* dissenter, fr. *raskol* dissent.] The name applied by the Russian government to any subject of the Greek faith who dissents from the established church. The *Raskolniki* embrace many sects, whose common characteristic is a clinging to antique traditions, habits, and customs. The schism originated in 1667 in an ecclesiastical dispute as to the correctness of the translation of the religious books. The dissenters, who have been continually persecuted, are believed to number about 20,000,000, although the Holy Synod officially puts the number at about 2,000,000. They are officially divided into three groups according to the degree of their variance from orthodox beliefs and observances, as follows: I. "Most obnoxious:" the **Judaizers**; the **Molokane**, who refuse to recognize civil authority or to take oaths; the **Dukhobortsy**, or **Dukhobors**, who are communistic, marry without ceremony, and believe that Christ was human, but that his soul reappears at intervals in living men; the **Khlysty**, who coun-

rapt (răpt), *pret. & p. p.* of RAP, to snatch away; obs. or rare *pret. & p. p.* of RAP, to strike.
rap′ta-to′ri-al (răp′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), **rap′ta-to-ry** (răp′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a* [L *raptare, raptatum,* to carry off.] Predaceous.
rapt′er, *n.* A raptor *Obs*
rapt′ly, *adv.* **1**. Hastily; quickly. *Obs.*
2. With rapture: rapturously.
rapt′ness, *n.* **1**. Speed. *Obs.*
2 Rapture; state of being rapt
rap′tor (răp′tŏr), *n.* [L., fr *rapere* to ravish. See RAPID.] One that rapts; specif., a ravisher; a plunderer. *Obs.*
rap-to′ri-ous (răp-tō′rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* *Entom.* Raptorial. *Rare.*
rap′tril (răp′trĭl), *n. & a.* Rascal. *Pseudoarchaic.* *Lytton*
rap′ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.
rap′tur-ist, *n.* Enthusiast. *Obs.*
rap′tur-ize (răp′tūr-īz), *v. t. & i* To put, or be put, in rapture. *R.*
rap′tur-ous-ly, *adv.* of RAPTUROUS.
rap′tur-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS
rap′tur-y (răp′tūr-ĭ), *n.* Rapture. *Rare.*
raq′uet Var. of RACKET.
ra-quette′. Var. of 1st RACKET.
rar. ✝ ROAR.
‖ **ra′ra a′vis** (rā′rȧ ā′vĭs; 115); *pl.* RARÆ AVES (rā′rē ā′vēz). [L.] A rare bird; a rarity; an extraordinary or unusually excellent person or thing; a prodigy; a paragon.
rare (râr). Obs. or dial var. of REAR.
rare (*Scot.* rār) Obs. or Scot. [var. of ROAR.]
rare, *n.* A rarity. *Obs. or R*
rare, *adv.* Rarely. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rar′e-fac′tion-al (răr′ē-făk′shŭn-ăl; râr′ē-), *a.* Of or pert to rarefaction.
rar′e-fi′a-ble (răr′ē-fī′ȧ-b'l; râr′ē-), *a.* Capable of being rarefied.
rar′e-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Rarefaction. *Rare.*
rar′e-fied (răr′ē-fīd; râr′-), *pret. & p. p.* of RAREFY.
rar′e-fi′er (-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that [rarefies.]
raren. ✝ ROAR.
Rar′ey-fy (râr′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To tame as Rarey (a horse tamer) tamed horses. *Rare.*
ra′ri-con′stant (rā′rĭ-kŏn′stănt; 115), *a.* [L. *rarus* rare + *constant.*] Assuming as few constants as possible; — said of certain forms of the theory of elastic bodies. Opposed to *multiconstant.*
ra-ri′e-ty, *n.* Rarity. *Obs.*
rar′i-fac′tion, rar′i-fy, etc. Vars. of RAREFACTION, etc.
rarin. ✝ ROAR. [rare.]
rar′ish (râr′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat
Rar′i-tan for-ma′tion (răr′ĭ-tăn) [From *Raritan*, town and river in New Jersey.] *Geol* A subdivision of the upper part of the Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous) system on the Atlantic coast of North America.
Ra′ro-ton′gan (rä′rō-tŏn′găn), *n.* One of the natives of Rarotonga, who are Christianized Polynesians: also, their speech
ras. ✝ RACE, RAISE, RESE.
ras. Obs. pret of RISE.
ras (räs). Var of 2d REIS.
‖ **ras** (rä), *a.* [F.] Short-napped. — *n.* A short-napped fabric.
R. A. S. *Abbr.* Royal Agricultural Society; Royal Asiatic Society; Royal Astronomical Society.
Ras′a-las (răs′ȧ-lăs), *n.* [Ar *al ras al asad al shamālīyy* the lion's head towards the north.] See STAR.
rasalger. ✝ RESALGAR
Ras Al′ge-thi′ (räs ăl′jē-tē′). [Ar. *al ras al jāthīyy* the kneeler's head.] See STAR.
Ras′al-ha′gue (räs′ăl-hä′gwē), *n.* [Ar. *al ras al hāwī* the head of the serpent charmer.] See STAR.
ras′a-ma′la (răs′ȧ-mä′lȧ), *n.* [Malay *rasamāla*, fr. Skr. *surasa* sweet + *mālā* garland.] A South Asiatic hamamelidaceous timber tree (*Altingia excelsa*) yielding a fragrant resin.
ra′sant (rā′zănt), *a.* [F., p pr. of *raser* to graze.] *Fort.* Sweeping; grazing; — applied to a flanking fire, enfilading a face closely or sweeping the ground close to the surface *Obs. or R*
rasawe. ✝ RECEIVE.
Rasboute. ✝ RAJPUT.
ras′ca-bil′lians, *n. pl.* Also **ras′ca-bil′i-a.** Rascals. *Obs.*
ras-ca′cio (räs-kä′syō), *n* [Amer Sp. *rascaso* or Pg. *rascasso, rascalço.*] A variegated spinose scorpion fish (*Scorpæna plumieri*) of Florida and the West Indies; sometimes, any of various scorpion fishes
ras′cal-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See DOM.
ras′cal-dry, *n.* The rabble: also, that which is characteristic of the rabble. *Obs.*
ras′cal-ess, *n.* Female rascal *R.*
ras-cal′ion, ras-cal′lion (răs-kăl′yŭn), *n.* [From RASCAL.] A low, mean wretch. [fashion.]
ras′cal-ly, *adv.* In a rascally
ras′cal-ry, *n.* [Cf. RASCALDRY.] Rascality.
ras′cal-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
rasch. ✝ RASH.
Ras-chol′niks. Rasck-ol′niks. Vars. of RASKOLNIKS.
ras′cle. ✝ RASCAL.
rase. ✝ RACE, to pluck; RAISE; RESE, *n.* [Eng. var. of RISE.]
rase (rās). Obs or Scot & dial.
rase, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel *rasa*] To rush. Cf. RESE. *Obs.*
rase (rāz), *v. i.* [Cf LG. *rasen*, or D. *razen.*] To rage; growl. *Obs.*
rase, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Act of scraping or scratching. **b** A slight cut; a scratch Cf. RACE.
rase, *n.* [OF. *rase* (influenced by *raser*, v.), *rése*, fr. L *radere, rasum.* See RASE, *v. t.*] A struck measure. *Obs.*
ra-see′. Var. of RAZEE
ras′en (*dial.* rĕz′ĕn), *n* [Cf. AS *ræsn* plank, ceiling.] A wall plate. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
Ra-se′ni, *n pl.* See ETRUSCAN, *n*
raser ✝ RAZOR.
ra′ser, *n.* [OF *rasier* or *rasiére.*] = RASURE, a measure. *Obs.*
ras′er (rās′ẽr), *n.* One that rases
ras-ga′do (räs-gä′dō; *Sp.* -thō; 146), *n.* [Sp., rent, laceration, fr. *rasgar* to rend.] *Music.* A kind of arpeggio effect in guitar playing produced by sweeping the thumb across the strings.
rash (răsh). Scot & dial. Eng. var. of RUSH, a plant. [ratchet.]
rash (răsh). Var. of RATCH.
rash, *n.* A noise as of rustling silk. *Rare.*
rash, *v. t.* [F. *arracher*, OF *esrachier;* cf. OF. *rachier.* Cf. ARACHE.] **1**. To pull or pluck violently. *Obs*
2. [Perh. different word] To slash; cut; also, to erase. *Obs.*
rash, *v t.* To dash, as in throwing; also, to prepare hastily. *Obs.*
rash (*Scot* răsh), *v. i.* To rush; dash; also (of rain), to pour down. *Obs. or Scot.*
rash, *n.* [From RASH to dash.] *Scot* **1**. A crash.
2. A sudden shower. [*a.*, 12]
rash *adv.* Rashly. See FLAT,
Rashboot ✝ RAJPUT.
rash′bush′, rash′buss′ (răsh′bŏŏsh′, bŏŏs′). Vars of RUSHBUSH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
rash′en (răsh′ĕn). Var. of RUSHEN, *a.* *Scot & Dial Eng.*
rash′ful, *a.* Rash; precipitate. *Obs.*
rash′ling, *n.* A rash person *Obs*
rash′y, *a.* Prob., rushy. *Obs.*
Ra-si′as (rȧ-sī′ăs) *D Bib.*
rasin. ✝ RAISIN, RESIN.
ras′ing i′ron (rāz′ĭng) *Naut.* A calker's tool for cleaning out seams, etc., before recalking.
rasing knife. = RACE KNIFE.
rask, *v. i.* Also **ras′kle.** To stretch; yawn Cf. RAX, *v.*, 1 *Obs.*
raskaile, -kall, -keyl. ✝ RASCAL.
rasoir, rasor. ✝ RAZOR.
Ra-so′res (rȧ-sō′rēz; 201), *n pl.* [NL. See RASORIAL.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned order of birds equiv.

N O P Q R

tenance anthropolatry, are ascetics, practice continual self-flagellation, and reject marriage; the **Skoptsy**, who practice castration; and a section of the **Bezpopovtsy**, or priestless sect, which disbelieves in prayers for the Czar and in marriage. II. "Obnoxious:" the **Bezpopovtsy**, who pray for the Czar and recognize marriage. III. "Least obnoxious:" the **Popovtsy**, who dissent from the orthodox church in minor points only.

ra-so'ri-al (rȧ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [From L. *radere, rasum*, to scratch. See RASE, *v. t.*] **a** Habitually scratching the ground in search of food, as a fowl. **b** Pertaining to the Rasores; gallinaceous.

Rasorial Bird. Head and Foot of Domestic Fowl.

rasp (rȧsp), *v. t.*; RASPED (rȧspt); RASP'ING. [OF. *rasper*, F. *râper*, to scrape, grate, rasp, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *raspōn* to scrape together, to collect.] **1.** To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with or as with a rough file, as, to *rasp* wood to make it smooth; to *rasp* bones to powder.

2. Hence, fig.: To grate harshly upon; to offend by coarse or rough treatment or language; as, some sounds *rasp* the ear; his insults *rasped* my temper.

rasp, *v. i.* To grate or scrape; also, to produce a grating sound like that of rasping.

rasp, *n.* [ME. *raspe*, OF. *raspe*, F. *râpe*. See RASP, *v.*] **1.** A kind of coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct points raised by the oblique stroke of a sharp punch instead of lines raised by a chisel, as on the true file. Rasps are classified as to fineness from *rough* to *smooth*, as are files. See FILE, tool.

2. Act of rasping; also, a sound like that produced by a rasp.

3. Any machine or contrivance used for rasping or grating.

ras'pa-to-ry (rȧs'pȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *raspatorium.*] A file or rasp used esp. for scraping bone in surgery.

rasp'ber-ry (răz'bĕr-ĭ; rȧz'-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [E. *rasp* raspberry + *berry*; *rasp* prob. for earlier *raspis*, and this perh. fr. *raspis* a kind of wine (*Oxf. E. D.*), the berry being so named from its taste. Cf. RASPIS a kind of wine.] **1. a** The collective fruit of any of various species of *Rubus*. It is distinguished from the blackberry by the fact that the mass of drupelets of which it is composed separate easily from the receptacle when ripe. Raspberries are red, purple, black, or yellow; they are used as a dessert fruit, also for preserves, etc. **b** The plant that bears this fruit. The common European raspberry is *R. idæus*; the red raspberry of America is *R. strigosus*; and the blackcap, or black raspberry, is *R. occidentalis*. Most of the numerous garden varieties have been derived from these three species. See RUBUS.

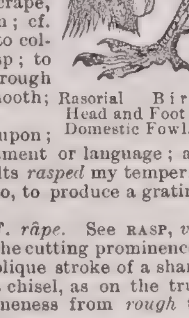
Raspberries.

2. Raspberry wine.

raspberry bug. A very small, nearly black fruit bug (*Corimelæna pulicaria*) which infests the raspberry, strawberry, and blackberry, giving them a very disagreeable flavor.

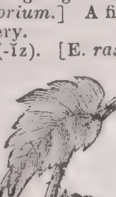
Raspberry Bug. × 4

rasp'ber-ry-jam' tree *or* **wattle.** An Australian wattle tree (*Acacia acuminata*) the wood of which has an odor like that of raspberry jam.

raspberry root rot. An agaricaceous fungus (*Hypholoma fasciculare*) very destructive to the crowns of raspberry bushes in Australia and New Zealand; also, the disease.

rasped (rȧspt), *a.* **a** Rough; grated; harsh; hoarse. **b** *Bookbinding.* Having the sharp angles of the covers removed, but not beveled.

rasp'er (rȧs'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rasps; a scraper; an instrument or machine for rasping, as a file or grater for removing the black surface from a burnt loaf of bread, a machine for grating beetroot, potatoes, etc., a sawmill for reducing dyewoods to powder, or the like.

2. *Hunting.* A difficult, high fence to be jumped; hence, something extraordinary of its kind.

3. A person or thing that irritates. *Slang.*

rasp'ing, *vb. n.* of RASP. Hence: *n.* A particle or piece separated by rasping: as, *raspings* of logwood.

rasp'ing, *p. pr.* of RASP. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Grating; scraping; harsh; hence, raucous; irritating.

2. *Hunting.* **a** High or difficult to leap; as, a *rasping* fence or ditch. **b** Very fast; as, a *rasping* pace.

rasp palm. A Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (*Iriartea exorhiza*) the trunk of which is supported upon prop roots like a screw pine. The roots have a hard, rough surface, and are used by the natives for graters and rasps.

rasp'y (rȧs'pĭ), *a.* **a** Like a rasp, or the sound made by a rasp; grating; harsh. **b** Raspish; irritable.

ras'se (răs'ē; răs), *n.* [Jav. *rasse.*] A civet (*Viverricula malaccensis*) allied to the common civet but smaller, native of China and the East Indies, which can climb trees. It furnishes a civetlike perfume prized by the Javanese.

Ras'se-las (răs'ē-lăs), *n.* An imaginary prince of Abyssinia, and hero of a romance of this name by Dr. Samuel Johnson. He was confined in the Happy Valley, a paradise surrounded by high mountains and having a secret entrance. With two companions he escaped and traveled through the world seeking to learn what condition or rank of life was happiest. Finding no lot without its drawbacks, he decided to return.

ra'sure (rā'zhūr), *n.* [L. *rasura*, fr. *radere, rasum*, to scrape, to shave: cf. OF. *rasure*. See RASE, *v.*] **1.** The act of rasing, scraping, or erasing; erasure; obliteration; also, a scratch or light cut. *Obs. or R.*

2. Act of shaving or polling; tonsure. *Obs.*

3. A mark or stroke by which any part of a writing or print is erased; an erasure. *Obs. or R.*

rat (răt), *n.* [AS. *ræt*; akin to D. *rat*, OHG. *rato, ratta*, G. *ratte, ratz*, OLG. *ratta*, LG. & Dan. *rotte*, Sw. *råtta*, F. *rat*, Ir. & Gael. *radan*, Bret. *raz*, LL. *rattus*, of unknown origin.] **1.** Any of certain rodents of the genus *Mus*, and other more or less nearly allied genera, distinguished from those called *mice* by their considerably larger size. Several species live in and about human habitations and in ships, and have become naturalized in nearly all parts of the world; they are not only the cause of much destruction of food materials and other property, but are believed to spread certain diseases of man, notably bubonic plague. The best-known species are the brown, or Norway, rat (*M. norvegicus*, syn. *M. decumanus*), which becomes about ten inches long, excluding the tail, and has coarse brown fur; the black rat (*M. rattus*), a smaller, darker-colored species with a more pointed nose and larger ears, which has been driven out of many places by the brown rat; and the roof rat (*M. r. alexandrinus*), a variety of the black rat. Loosely, any of many other rodents of similar size and appearance. See WOOD RAT, COTTON RAT, MUSKRAT, 1, SPINY RAT, etc.

2. a One who deserts his party or associates, esp. in adversity. **b** = SCAB, *n.*, 7. *Cant.*

3. Something suggestive of a rat, as a pad, with tapering ends, for the hair. *U. S.*

to smell a rat, to be suspicious of mischief; to scent a plot or intrigue.

rat (răt), *v. i.*; RAT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151); RAT'TING. **1. a** To desert one's party from interested motives; to forsake one's associates for one's own advantage.

Coleridge . . . incurred the reproach of having *ratted*, solely by his inability to follow the friends of his early days. *De Quincey.*

b In the trades, to work as a rat, or scab. *Cant.*

2. To catch or hunt rats, esp. with a dog.

ra'ta (rä'tä), *n.* **a** [Maori.] Either of two myrtaceous timber trees of New Zealand (*Metrosideros robusta* and *M. lucida*); also, their hard dark red wood, used by the Maoris for paddles and war clubs. Sometimes, any of various other trees of the genus. **b** The Polynesian chestnut.

rat'a-bil'i-ty, rate'a-bil'i-ty (rāt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being ratable.

rat'a-ble, rate'a-ble (rāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value.

2. Made or reckoned according to a proportionate rate; proportional; as, *ratable* payments; a *ratable* share.

3. Liable to, or subjected by law to, taxation, or payment of rates; as, one's *ratable* estate. *Chiefly Eng.* — **rat'a-bly, rate'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

rat'a-fi'a (răt'ȧ-fē'ȧ), *n.* Also **rat'a-fee'** (-fē'). [F. *ratafia.* Cf. TAFIA.] **1.** Any liqueur flavored with fruit or fruit kernels, esp. when of a bitter almond flavor; specif., a liqueur of this character from Dantzig.

2. A cake or sweet biscuit, such as is served with a cordial.

rat'al (rāt'ăl), *n.* [*rate* + *-al.*] Amount at which a person is rated with reference to assessment.

rat'a-plan' (răt'ȧ-plăn'; *F.* rȧ'tȧ'pläN'), *n.* [F.] The iterative sound of beating a drum, or of a galloping horse. — *v. t. & i.* To beat a rataplan on something.

rat'-a-tat' (răt'ȧ-tăt'), *n.* A sound of sharp, repeated knocking or tapping; a rat-tat.

ratch (răch), *v. i.* [See REACH.] *Naut.* To reach.

ratch, *n.* *Naut.* A reach; a board in tacking. *Rare.*

ratch, *n.* [Cf. RATCHET.] A ratchet wheel, or notched bar, with which a pawl or click works.

ratch, *v. t.* [Cf. RATCHET.] *Mech.* **a** To cut gear teeth on. **b** To turn around, as by a ratchet and pawl.

ratch'et (răch'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *rochet* ratchet, bobbin, of Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. *rocko* a distaff, G. *rocken.* Cf. ROCKET a firework.] **1.** A pawl, click, or detent, for holding or propelling a ratchet wheel, or ratch, etc.

2. A mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel, or ratch, and pawl. See RATCHET WHEEL, below, and 3d RATCH.

ratchet brace. *Mach.* A boring brace with a ratchet wheel and pawl for rotating the tool.

ratchet coupling. *Mach.* A ratchet device coupling a driving wheel with its driven machinery. Cf. FREEWHEEL.

ratchet drill. A hand drill in which a lever carrying at one end a drill holder is revolved by a ratchet wheel and pawl.

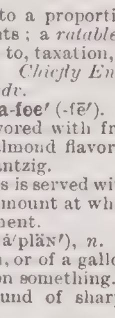
Ratchet Drill.

ratchet wheel. *Mach.* A circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or a stationary pawl to hold it from turning backward.

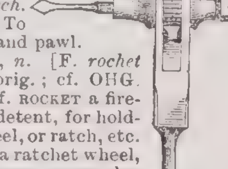

a Ratchet Wheel; *b* Reciprocating Lever; *c* Click, Pawl, or Ratchet, for communicating motion; *d* Pawl, for preventing backward motion.

ratch'ing (răch'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RATCH. Hence: *n.* *Cotton Spinning.* Extra draft of the twisted thread due to excess speed of the mule carriage over the roller delivery.

rate (rāt), *v. t. & i.*; RAT'ED (rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); RAT'ING (rāt'ĭng). [ME. *raten*; orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *araten* to rebuke, Sw. *rata* to find fault, blame, despise, hold cheap.] To chide with vehemence; to scold; to censure violently; to effect some result by or with censure or scolding.

Go, *rate* thy minions, proud, insulting boy! *Shak.*

Syn. — See REPROVE.

rate (rāt), *n.* [From RATE to scold.] A scolding or reproving word of command given to a dog.

rate, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *rata* (sc. *pars*), fr. *ratus* reckoned, fixed by calculation, p. p. of *reri* to reckon, to calculate. Cf. REASON.] **1.** Amount or quantity; established portion or measure; fixed allowance. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. Value; estimation; price. *Obs. or R.*

Stones whose *rates* are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shak.*

3. Quantity, amount, or degree of a thing measured per unit of something else; specif., quantity or amount measured per unit of time; as, the boat now progresses at the *rate* of ten feet per revolution of her propeller; a rapid *rate* of travel; the legal *rate* of interest or wages; the birth, death, or marriage *rate* (that is, the number of births, deaths, or marriages to a given number of people, usually 1,000, in a given period).

4. A fixed relation of quantity, amount, or degree between two things; a ratio; proportion; also, a charge, payment, or price fixed according to a ratio, scale, or standard; as, the *rate* of exchange; the control of railroad *rates*.

They come at dear *rates* from Japan. *Locke.*
A jewel that I have purchased at an infinite *rate*. *Shak.*

5. Relative conduct or manner; degree or extent of action, emotion, or the like; manner; style; fashion.

Thus sat they all around in seemly *rate*. *Spenser.*

6. Relative condition or quality; rank; class; kind.

I am a spirit of no common *rate*. *Shak.*

7. Specif.: *Naut.* **a** The order or class to which a war vessel belongs, determined according to its size, armament, etc.; as, first *rate*, second *rate*, etc. **b** The class of a merchant vessel for marine insurance, determined by its relative safety as a risk, as A 1, A 2, etc. **c** The relative standing or grade of a sailor, esp. in the navy; rating.

8. Usually *pl.* A tax or sum assessed by the government on property; esp., in England, a local tax; as, parish *rates*.

When the taxing authority requires a lump sum payable by contributions in certain proportions, this is a *rate*; when it requires sums from certain persons or on certain occasions, this is a direct or indirect tax. . . . In England all local imposts are *rates* — no central imposts are *rates* except the land tax, which is raised by a pound *rate*. Hence, popular language dubs all imposts by a nonsovereign body, *rates*, and all imposts by a sovereign or, like a colony, quasi sovereign body, taxes, customs, or excise. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

9. *Horol.* The gain or loss of a timepiece in a unit of time; as, daily *rate*; hourly *rate*; etc.

after one rate, in the same manner or to the same extent. *Obs.* — **after the r.**, in the same proportion; in proportion. *Obs.* — **at any r. a** At any price; on any terms. *Obs.* **b** At all events; notwithstanding; in any case.

Your way *at any rate* is not my way. *H. James.*

— **at a r.**, on the same terms or at the same cost. *Obs.* — **at no r.**, under no circumstances; in no case; by no means. *Obs.* — **r. in aid**, a rate levied upon parishes to assist a neighboring parish unequal to the burden. *Eng.*

rate, *v. t.* **1.** To fix the amount of; also, to apportion; to allot, as one's share. *Obs.*

2. To calculate; to reckon. *Obs. or R.*

Then must we *rate* the cost of the erection. *Shak.*

3. To set an estimate on; to appraise; to value; specif., to assess the value of for a rate or tax.

To *rate* a man by the nature of his companions. *South.*
You seem not high enough your joys to *rate*. *Dryden.*

4. To consider; regard; reckon; as, he is *rated* a good man; travel is *rated* among pleasures. *Shak.*

5. To settle the relative rank, position, class, or quality of; as, to *rate* a ship; to *rate* a seaman; to *rate* a pension.

6. To arrange for the transportation of (goods, by rail, water, etc.) at a certain rate; as, ten carloads of steel have been *rated* to China by the X line. *U. S.*

7. *Mech.* To design (a machine, dynamo, etc.) for a definite power, speed, or the like.

8. *Horol.* **a** To regulate, or adjust to a given rate of going (a timepiece), as by altering the effective length of the pendulum. **b** To find the rate of (see RATE, *n.*, 9).

Syn. — Value, appraise, estimate, reckon.

to rate up, *Insurance*, to class with risks paying a higher rate of premium in order to offset additional risk, usually, in life insurance, by adding a number of years to the actual age.

rate, *v. i.* To be set or considered in a class; to have rank; as, the ship *rates* as a ship of the line.

rat'ed (rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of RATE. Specif.: *p. a.* *Mech., Com., etc.* Having a definite rating (which see).

The *rated* (full-load) current is that current which, with the *rated* terminal voltage, gives the *rated* kilowatts. *Standardization Rules of the Amer. Inst. of E. E.*

ra'tel (rā'tĕl), *n.* [Cape D., orig. *ratelmuis* (D. *muis* mouse).] A musteline mammal of the genus *Mellivora*, badgerlike in size, form, and habits. The upper parts are ashy gray, the under parts black. There are at least two very similar species, *M. ratel* of South Africa, and *M. indica* of India.

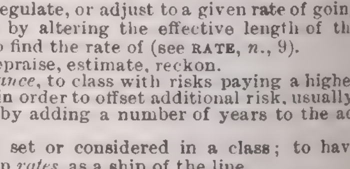

African or Cape Ratel (*Mellivora ratel*).

rate'pay'er (rāt'pā'ẽr), *n.* One who pays rates or local taxes. *Brit.* — **rate'pay'ing**, *a. & n.* *Brit.*

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alent to: **a** The Gallinæ and the Columbæ. **b** The Gallinæ alone.

rasour. ✝ RAZOR.

rasp (rȧsp), *n.* The raspberry. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

rasp (răsp), *v. i. & t.* To belch; to eruct. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

raspass. ✝ RASPIS, raspberry.

ras'pa-to'ri-um (răs'pȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [LL.] = RASPATORY.

raspberry apple. A kind of apple with a raspberry flavor.

rasp grass. A rough-leaved sedge (*Carex cæspitosa*).

rasp house. A place where dyewood is reduced to powder; also, such a place used as a house of correction, as formerly in Europe, where the prisoners rasped wood.

raspice. ✝ RASPIS, a wine.

rasp'ing-ly, *adv.* of RASPING.

ras'pis (rȧs'pĭs), *n.* [Cf. 3d RAPE, RASPBERRY.] A wine of the 15th and 16th centuries, described as dark and sweet; perh., raspberry wine. *Obs.*

ras'pis, raspis berry. [See RASPBERRY.] A, or the, raspberry or raspberries. *Obs.*

rasp'ish, *a.* Causing irritation; irritable; rasping.

rasp'-pod', *n.* The woody capsule of the flindosa; also, the tree.

raspt. Rasped. *Ref. Sp.*

rassaif. ✝ RECEIVE.

rassasy, *v. t.* [F. *rassasier.*] To satiate (a hungry one). *Obs.*

rassave. Obs. p. p. of RECEIVE.

Ras'sen-dyll, Rudolf (răs'ĕn-dĭl). The hero of Anthony Hope Hawkins's ("Anthony Hope") novels "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau." He is a young Englishman who impersonates the King of Ruritania, to whom he is distantly related and whom he closely resembles, and saves the king's throne for him while the latter is wounded and held captive by conspirators.

Ras'ses (răs'ēz). *Bib.*

rasshe. ✝ RASH.

Ras'ta-ban' (rȧs'tȧ-băn'), *n.* [Ar. *al ras al thu'bān* the dragon's head.] See STAR.

ras'ty (*dial.* răs'tĭ). Var. of REASTY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rasure. ✝ RAZOR.

rasure, *n.* [OF.] A dry measure of about four bushels. *Obs.*

rat. ✝ ROT, a file of soldiers.

rat. ✝ Obs. pret. and 3d pers sing. pres. of READ.

rat. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WRAT, a wart.

rat, *n.* *Mil.* = CAT, 9.

rat (*dial.* rȧt), *n.* Rag; tatter; scrap. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rat, *v. t.* To rend; tear. *Obs.*

rat, *n.* [Cf. D. *rad*, LG. *rad*, *radt* (all pronounced *rat*).] A wheel on which criminals were executed. *Obs.*

rat (rȧt), *n.* Scratch; rut; track. *Scot.*

rat (răt), *v. t.* [Cf. ROT, *v.*] An imperative objurgation equivalent to DRAT; as, *rat* me if I'll do it. *Slang.*

rat, *n.* [Cf. F. *ras, raz.*] A swift current or tide. *Obs.*

rat, *v. t.* **1.** In the trades, to employ persons not members of a union in (an establishment), esp. in place of strikers. *Cant.* **2.** To furnish with a rat for the hair. *Colloq.*

‖ **ra'ta** (rā'tȧ), *n.* [LL.] Rate; one's own share.

rat'a-ble-ness, *or* **rate'a-ble-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.

ra-tan'. Var. of RATTAN.

ra-ta'nhia (rȧ-tăn'yȧ), *n.* [Pg.] Rhatany. [RHATANY.]

rat'a-ny (răt'ȧ-nĭ). Var. of

Ra'ta-tosk (rä'tä-tŏsk), **Ra'ta-toskr** (-tŏs-k'r), *n.* [Icel. *Ratatöskr.*] See YGGDRASILL.

ratch (răch). Var. of RACHE = RACE, white mark.

ratch. Var. of RACH, a hunting dog. [land Islands.]

ratch. Var. of ROTCHE. Shet-

ratch, *v. t.* [See RATCH, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1** To stretch; to rend.

2 To mark with lines or stripes.

ratch'el (răch''l), *n.* Stone in small fragments or gravel; also, gravelly subsoil. *Dial. Eng.*

ratch'et (răch'ĕt; -ĭt), *v. t.* To move or operate by a ratchet; to furnish with a ratchet.

ratch'ment, *n.* A structure of flying buttresses meeting at the central or chief principal of a herse and springing from the corner principals. *Obs.*

rate (rāt). Dial. Eng. var. of RET, to soak (flax).

rate, *n.* [F.] The spleen. *Obs.*

rate, *n.* [L. *ratum*, neut. p. p. of *reri*. See RATE proportion.] Ratification. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To ratify. *Obs.*

rate'a-bil'i-ty, rate'a-ble, rate'a-ble-ness, rate'a-bly. Vars. of RATABILITY, etc.

ra-teen'. Var. of RATTEEN.

ratefie. ✝ RATIFY.

ratel. ✝ RATTLE.

ratel. Var. of ROTL.

ratel, *n.* [OF. *ratelle.*] The spleen. *Obs.*

rate'less, *a.* See -LESS.

rat′er (rāt′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who rates or estimates. *Rare.* **2**. A person or thing, esp. a vessel, of a certain rate or class; — usually in composition; as, a first-*rater*.

rat′fish′ (răt′fĭsh′), *n.* A chimæra (fish).

rath (răth), *n.* [Ir.] *Ir. Antiq.* A fortified hill or hill fort.

rath (răth) | **rathe** (rāth) *a.* [AS. *hræð*, also *hræd*, quick, akin to OHG. *hrad*, Icel. *hraðr*.] **1**. Quick; eager; speedy. *Obs. or R.*
2. Done or coming before others, or before the usual time; early. *Obs. or Poetic.*
Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies. *Milton.*
3. Pertaining to the early portion of the day, season, year, etc.; as, the *rathe* green of spring. *Poetic or Dial.*

rath | **rathe** *adv.* [AS. *hraðe*, *hræðe*.] **1**. Quickly; speedily; soon. *Obs.* "Too *rathe* cut off." *Spenser.*
2. Early; betimes. *Poetic.* *Chaucer.*

rath′er (råth′ẽr), *a.* [Compar. of RATH, *a.*] *Obs. or R.* **1**. Earlier; prior; former; previous.
2. To be sooner chosen; preferable.

rath′er (råth′ẽr; rä′thẽr; 277), *adv.* [AS. *hraðor*, compar. of *hraðe*, *hræðe*, quickly, immediately. See RATH, *adv.* & *a.*] **1**. More quickly; earlier; before. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Thou shalt, quod he, be *rather* false than I. *Chaucer.*
2. More properly or truly; more correctly speaking.
This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*. *Shak.*
Rather like a dream than an assurance. *Shak.*
3. On the other hand; to the contrary of what was said or suggested; instead.
Was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse. *Mark* v. 26.
4. **a** More than not; in some degree; somewhat; as, it is *rather* cold. **b** Used ironically as an emphatic affirmative; as, I know him? *Rather:* he 's my cousin. *Slang.*
5. With better reason or more propriety; preferably from the point of view of wisdom, justice, etc.
This you should pity *rather* than despise. *Shak.*
6. More readily or willingly; preferably as a matter of personal choice or desire; as, I would *rather* go than stay.
My soul chooseth . . . death *rather* than my life. *Job* vii. 15.
had *or* **have rather**. See HAVE, *v. t.*, *Note.* — **the r.**, the more so; especially; all the more.
You are come to me in happy time,
The rather for I have some sport in hand. *Shak.*

rath′er-est (-ĕst), *adv.* Most especially; most correctly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

rath′est (råth′ĕst), *adv.* [Superl. of *rath*, adv.] Soonest; earliest; most readily; most especially. *Obs.*

‖ **Raths′kel′ler** (räts′kĕl′ẽr), *n.* [G., also *ratskeller*, prop., town-hall cellar.] Orig., in Germany, the cellar or basement of the city hall, usually rented for use as a restaurant where beer is sold; hence [*usually l. c.*], a beer saloon of the German type below the street level, where, usually, drinks are served only at tables and simple food may also be had; — sometimes loosely used, in English, of what are essentially basement restaurants where liquors are served.

rat′i-fi-ca′tion (răt′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *ratification*, or LL. *ratificatio*.] Act of ratifying; state of being ratified; confirmation; sanction; as, the *ratification* of a treaty.

rat′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; RAT′I-FIED (-fīd); RAT′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *ratifier*, LL. *ratificare*, L. *ratus* fixed by calculation, firm, valid + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See RATE proportion; -FY.] **1**. To approve and sanction; to make valid; confirm; establish; settle; esp., to give sanction to, as something done by an agent or a servant; as, to *ratify* a treaty or contract; to *ratify* a nomination.
2. To confirm the truth of; to verify; also, to consummate or bring to fulfillment. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — RATIFY, SANCTION, AUTHORIZE, CONFIRM. To RATIFY is to make valid, esp. by formal or authoritative approval; SANCTION often adds the implication of countenance, furtherance, or support; as, "If [my choice] should not be *ratified* by the consent of the army" (*Gibbon*); "That which in stealth by Nature was performed hath Reason *sanctioned*" (*Wordsworth*); "this . . . accursed principle of action — that the end will *sanction* any means" (*Coleridge*). To CONFIRM is to ratify by formal or decisive assent; to AUTHORIZE is to sanction by authority; as, "The other executive function of the Senate, that of *confirming* nominations submitted by the President" (*Bryce*); "I would on no account *authorize* in my girls the smallest degree of arrogance" (*Jane Austen*). See CONFIRM, ALLOW.

rat′i-ha-bi′tion (-hȧ-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *ratihabitio*; *ratus* valid + *habere* to hold.] Ratification; sanction.

rat′ing (rāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RATE. Hence: *n.* Classification according to grade; rank; grade; class; specif.: **a** *Naut.* The relative standing or grade of a sailor in the ship's company; as, he had the *rating* of boatswain's mate. **b** *Mech.* The normal (designed) or estimated value of some quantity, as power or speed in a machine or apparatus. Thus, a 10 H.P. motor run at 12 H.P. is run above its *rating*.

rating nut. *Horol.* A milled nut under a pendulum bob to vary the effective pendulum length in rating a clock.

ra′ti-o (rā′shĭ-ō; rā′shō; 7), *n.* [L., fr. *reri*, *ratus*, to reckon, believe, think, judge. See RATE proportion, REASON.] **1**. The essential ground or intelligible essence of anything; reason. *Obs. & R.*
2. *Math.* The quotient of one magnitude divided by another of the same kind; the number by which the second term (the *consequent*) must be multiplied to produce the first (the *antecedent*). It is written as a *fraction*, thus $\frac{a}{c}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, or with a colon between the *terms*, thus $a : c$, 3 : 2, and is read "ratio of a to c," "ratio of 3 to 2." *Ratio* was formerly regarded as different from *quotient* or a *fraction*, but no distinction is now ordinarily recognized. Sometimes the difference of two numbers is called their **arithmetical ratio**; their quotient, their **geometrical ratio**. The *rule of three* is sometimes called *ratio*.
3. Hence: **a** Fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the *ratio* of representation in Congress. **b** Specif.: *Finance.* The relation in legal tender value of different metals, esp. gold and silver.
4. A portion; a ration. *Obs.* *Lamb.*
ratio of a geometrical progression, the constant quantity by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding one. — **r. of expansion**, *Steam Engin.*, the number of times the steam is expanded in an engine cylinder. If the steam is cut off at $\frac{1}{r}$ of the stroke the **nominal ratio of expansion** (neglecting clearance) is r. If the clearance is expressed by a fraction c of the cylinder volume, the **real ratio of expansion** is $\frac{r(1+c)}{rc+1}$. — **r. of similitude**, *Math.*, the ratio between any two corresponding linear extents (as line segments) in two similar figures. See SIMILAR, *a.*, 3. — **r. of transformation** *or* **conversion**. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.

ra′ti-oc′i-nate (răsh′ĭ-ŏs′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *ratiocinatus*, p. p. of *ratiocinari*, fr. *ratio* reason. See RATIO.] To reason.

ra′ti-oc′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio*: cf. F. *ratiocination*.] **1**. In the common usage, reasoning or the mental process of exact thinking (by Mill restricted to a particular type of reasoning: see *Cit.*); also, a specific process of reason. "Intricate *ratiocinations*." *Johnson.*
Reasoning, in the extended sense in which I use the term, and in which it is synonymous with inference, is popularly said to be of two kinds: reasoning from particulars to generals, and reasoning from generals to particulars: the former being called induction, the latter *ratiocination* or syllogism. *J. S. Mill.*
2. The faculty of reason; habit of reasoning. *Rare.*

ra′ti-oc′i-na-tive (-ŏs′ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *ratiocinativus*.] Of or pertaining to ratiocination; also, characterized by, or addicted to, ratiocination.

ra′tion (rā′shŭn; răsh′ŭn; *the second pron. is the general military usage, both American and British*), *n.* [F.; or L. *ratio* a reckoning, calculation, relation, reference, LL. *ratio* ration. See RATIO.] **1**. A ratio. *Obs.*
2. An allowance of provisions, esp. a fixed daily allowance assigned to a soldier or a sailor in the navy, for his subsistence; also, formerly, a similar allowance of forage. In the United States army there are four classes: garrison, travel, field, and emergency, rations. In the United States navy all except commissioned officers receive a ration or commutation.
3. Hence, an allowance; allotment.

ra′tion, *v. t.* **1**. To supply with rations, as a regiment.
2. To allot or distribute as rations.

ra′tion-al (răsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* [L. *rationalis*: cf. F. *rationnel*. See RATIO, REASON; cf. RATIONALE.] **1**. Having reason or understanding; reasoning.
It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature. *Law.*
2. Of or pertaining to the reason or reasoning processes; of the nature of, based upon, derived from, concerned with, or characterized by, reason; as, *rational* insight; the *rational* faculty; *rational* Christianity.
The old-fashioned "*rational* psychology," which treated the soul as a detached existent, sufficient unto itself, and assumed to consider only its nature and properties. *Wm. James.*
3. Agreeable to reason; not absurd, preposterous, extravagant, foolish, fanciful, or the like; intelligent; sensible; as, *rational* conduct; a *rational* man.
4. In technical uses: **a** *Math.* Involving only the four fundamental operations and only a finite number of times; esp., not involving a surd or indicated but not extractable root, as $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{5}$, etc. **b** *Chem.* Expressing more or less completely the structure of a compound; — said of formulas. See FORMULA, 5. **c** *Gram.* Indicating a reason. *Obs. & R.* **d** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Capable of being measured in terms of the mora or metrical unit; having the normal ratio between arsis and thesis. **e** *Med.* Using treatments based on reasoning or general principles; — said of an ancient school of physicians and opposed to *empiric*, *empirical*.
Syn. — RATIONAL, REASONABLE. RATIONAL suggests esp. the possession of reason regarded as a faculty of the mind; REASONABLE implies particularly the exercise of reason, or conformity to reason, esp. from a practical point of view; as, "We are *rational*; but we are animal too" (*Cowper*); "A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not . . . know the reason of the lawgivers" (*Swift*). See REASON, WISE; cf. IRRATIONAL.
rational and integral function. *Math.* See ENTIRE FUNCTION. — **r. calorie**. See CALORIE **c**. — **r. curve**, *Geom.*, a curve of the genus *o*; a unicursal curve. — **r. formula**. See FORMULA, 5. — **r. fraction**, *Math.*, a fraction of which both terms are rational; esp., one that may be decomposed into a sum of fractions with denominators of lower degree. — **r. function**, *Math.*, the quotient of two integral functions. — **r. horizon**. *Astron.* See HORIZON, 2 **b**. — **r. instinct**, an innate or instinctive belief. — **r. knowledge**, knowledge derived from reason, as distinguished from *empirical* knowledge; also, with Sir Wm. Hamilton, knowledge of causes. — **r. soul**. See ANIMAL SOUL **a**. — **r. symptom**, *Med.*, a symptom learned from the statements of the patient. — **r. theology**, theology deriving its knowledge of God from the reason independent of revelation. — **r. transformation**, *Math.*, establishment of a one-to-one correspondence between the points of two continua, except at a finite number of singular points.

ra′tion-al (răsh′ŭn-ăl), *n.* **1**. That which is rational; specif.: **a** A human being. **b** An advocate of something considered rational. **c** Human reason itself. **d** A general conception; a rational idea or nature.
2. *Gram.* A conjunction indicating a reason. *Oxf. E. D.*
3. *Eccl.* **a** The breastplate of the Jewish high priest. **b** A breast ornament formerly worn by bishops at Mass.
4. Var. of RATIONALE, 1.

ra′tion-a′le (-ā′lē), *n.* [L. *rationalis*, neut. *rationale*. See RATIONAL, *a.*] **1**. An explanation or exposition of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomeno or the like; also, the principles themselves.
A *rationale* within the mind, and a criterion out of it: the one, a law of character, the other, of conduct. *J. Martineau.*
2. Var. of RATIONAL, *n.*, 3.

ra′tion-al-ism (răsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *rationalisme*.] **1**. *Theol.* The doctrine or system of those who deduce their religious opinions from reason or the understanding, as distinct from, or opposed to, revelation.
2. *Philos.* The theory that reason is a source of knowledge in itself, superior to and independent of sense perceptions; — opp. to *sensationalism*. Also, the theory that philosophic knowledge may be arrived at by deduction from a priori concepts or necessary ideas; — opp. to *empiricism*.
The dualism of Empiricism and *Rationalism*, which Kant sought to surmount by logical analysis. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*
3. *Med.* Practices or principles of the rational physicians.

ra′tion-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *rationaliste*.] An adherent of rationalism.

ra′tion-al-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk) | **ra′tion-al-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) *a.* Belonging to, or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism; tending toward, or characterized by, rationalism. — **ra′tion-al-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ra′tion-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *rationalitas*.] Quality or state of being rational; specif.: **a** Agreement with reason; possession of reason; due exercise of reason; reasonableness.
Well-directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination. *Sir T. Browne.*
b The quality of mere reason; purely rational point of view or state.

ra′tion-al-i-za′tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn; 277), *n.* Act of rationalizing; that which is rationalized.

ra′tion-al-ize (răsh′ŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1**. To make rational; also, to endow with reason.
2. To interpret in the manner of a rationalist; also, to convert to rationalism.
3. To form a rational conception of.
4. *Math.* To free from irrational expressions.

ra′tion-al-ize, *v. i.* To use, and rely on, reason in forming a theory, belief, etc., esp. in matters of religion; to accord with the principles of rationalism.

Ra-ti′tæ (rȧ-tī′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ratis* a raft; cf. L. *ratitus* marked with the figure of a raft.] *Zoöl.* A division of birds having small or rudimentary wings, no pygostyle, and no keel to the breastbone. It includes the ostriches, emus, cassowaries, moas, *Apteryx*, and *Æpyornis*. The group is one of the three primary divisions of the subclass Neornithes, but is evidently descended from birds having the power of flight.

rat′ite (răt′īt), *a.* **a** Having a flat breastbone; unkeeled; — opposed to *carinate*. **b** Of or pertaining to the Ratitæ. — *n.* One of the Ratitæ.

ra′ti-un′cle (rā′shĭ-ŭŋ′k'l), *n.* [L. *ratiuncula* a small reckoning, dim. of *ratio*. See RATIO.] *Math.* Any one of the very many equal ratios or factors, each nearly equal to 1, into which any other ratio, as of 2 to 1, may be decompounded; thus, if the ratio of 10 to 1 be factored into 1,000,000 ratiuncles, the ratio of 2 to 1 may be factored into about 301,030 equal ratiuncles; — Napier's term and notion on which he based his invention of logarithms.

rat kangaroo. Any of various small Australian and Tasmanian kangaroos of the subfamily Potoroinæ and chiefly of the genera *Potorous* and *Bettongia*. They are not larger than a rabbit and have persistent canine teeth and a long, often prehensile, tail.

rat′line, rat′lin (răt′lĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* **a** Small, usually three-stranded, tarred rope used for ratlines (in sense **b**). **b** One of the small transverse ropes attached to the shrouds and forming the steps of a rope ladder.

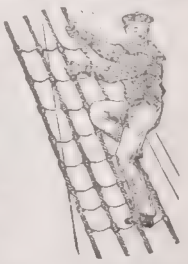
Shrouds and Ratlines.

ra-toon′ (ră-tōōn′), *n.* [Sp. *retoño*.] **1**. A sugar-cane stalk or shoot, specif. one of the second year's growth from the root, or later.
2. [See RATTAN.] A rattan cane. *Obs.*

ra-toon′, *v. i.*; RA-TOONED′ (-tōōnd′); RA-TOON′ING. [Cf. Sp. *retoñar*.] To sprout or spring up from the root, as sugar cane from the root of the previous year's planting.

rat poison. **a** A West African dichapetalaceous shrub (*Dichapetalum toxicarium*). Its seeds are used to poison rats. **b** The rubiaceous shrub *Hamelia patens*. *West Indies.*

rats′bane′ (răts′bān′), *n.* [*rat* + *bane*.] **1**. Rat poison; specif., white arsenic.
2. Any of various plants: **a** = RAT POISON. **b** Rattlesnake plantain. *U. S.* **c** The spotted pipsissewa. *U. S.* **d** Chervil.

rat snake. A large colubrine snake (*Zamenis mucosus*) very common in India and Ceylon. It enters dwellings, and destroys rats, chickens, etc.

rat's′-tail′ (răts′tāl′), *n.* **1**. *Far. Chiefly in pl.* **a** A chap on the back of a horse's hind leg. *Obs.* **b** = RAT-TAIL, 1.
2. Something resembling, or suggestive of, a rat's tail, as a tapering rope end, a rat-tail file, a candle end, etc.
rat's-tail fescue grass. = RAT-TAIL FESCUE GRASS.

rat′-tail′, *n.* **1**. *Far.* An excrescence extending from the pastern to the middle of a horse's shank; — chiefly in *pl.*
2. Something suggestive of a rat's tail; as: **a** A horse's tail having little or no hair. **b** (1) A grenadier (fish). (2) A chimæra (fish). **c** One of several plants having elongated, terete spikes, esp. the common plantain and certain grasses, as *Ischæmum laxum* and *Sporobolus indicus*. **d** *Wireless Teleg.* The wire connecting the antenna with the sending or receiving apparatus.

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rat′er (rāt′ẽr). One who rates.
‖ **ra-te′ro** (rä-tā′rō), *n.* [Sp.] A thief, esp. a petty or sneak thief.
rat goose. The common brant.
rath, rathe. † RAITH.
rat hare. A pika.
‖ **Rat′haus′** (rät′hous′), *n.*; *pl.* -HÄUSER (-hoi′zẽr). [G.] A town hall.
Ra′tha-ya′tra (rŭt′ȧ-yä′trä), 239), *n.*, *or* **Rath Ya′tra** (rŭt). [Skr. *ratha* chariot + *yātrā* procession, festival.] See JAGANNATH.
rathe. † RARE, *a.*
rathe (rāth), *n.* = RAVE, a wagon rail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rathe, *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *rāð*, *rāða*.] Counsel. *Obs.*
ratheled, *a.* Prob., rooted or intertwined. *Obs.* [rathe. *Obs.*]
rathe′ly, *adv.* Quickly; soon;
rathe′ness (rāth′nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. *Obs. or R.*
rathe′ripe′ (rāth′rīp′), **rath′ripe′** (răth′-; rāth′-), *a.* [*rath*, adv. + *ripe*.] Maturing, or ripening, early; rareripe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A ratheripe fruit or vegetable. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rath′er-ish, *adv.* Somewhat; fairly. *Colloq.*
ra′ther-ly (rä′thẽr-lĭ), *adv.* Rather. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rath′er-more, *a.* Former. *Obs.*
Rath′ke's pouch (rät′kĕz). [After M. H. *Rathke* (1793–1860), Ger. anatomist.] = POUCH OF RATHKE. See PITUITARY BODY.
rath′ripe′. Var. of RATHERIPE.
Ra-thu′mus (rȧ-thū′mŭs). *Bib.*
rati. Var. of RATTI.
ratifia. † RATTAFEE.
rat′i-fi′a. Var. of RATAFIA.
ratifie. † RATAFIA, RATIFY.
rat′i-fi′er (răt′ĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that ratifies; a confirmer.
rat′i-hab′it (răt′ĭ-hăb′ĭt), *v. t.* [LL. *ratihabere*.] To sanction or ratify. *Obs. or R.* — **rat′i-ha-bi′tion** (-hȧ-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
ratilet. Obs. p. p. of RATTLE.
ratine. † RATTEEN.
rat′ing (rāt′ĭng). Var. of RETTING. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rat′ing, *n.* A scolding; rebuke.
ra′ti-oc′i-nant (răsh′ĭ-ŏs′ĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *ratiocinans*, p. pr.] Reasoning: — used in *ratiocinant reason* in contrast with *ratiocinate reason*.
ra′ti-oc′i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Reasoned about. Cf. RATIOCINANT.
ra′ti-oc′i-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] A reasoner.
ra′ti-oc′i-na-to-ry (-ŏs′ĭ-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Ratiocinative. *Rare.*
ra′tion-a-ble (răsh′ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *rationabilis*.] Reasonable; rational. — **ra′tion-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ra′tion-a-bly**, *adv.* All *Obs. or R.*
ra′tion-al-is′ti-cism (-ăl-ĭs′tĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
ra′tion-al-iz′a-ble (-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ra′tion-al-iz′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who rationalizes.
ra′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of RATIONAL.
ra′tion-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ra′tion-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [LL. *rationare*.] To reason. *Rare.*
‖ **ra′ti-o′ne do′mi-ci′li-i** (rā′shĭ-ō′nē dŏm′ĭ-sĭl′ĭ-ī). [L.] *Law.* By reason of domicile.
‖ **ra′ti-o′ne re′i si′tæ** (rē′ī sī′tē). [L.] *Law.* By reason of the thing situated.
‖ **ra′ti-o′ne so′li** (sō′lī). [L.] *Law.* By reason of the soil.
‖ **ra′ti-o′nes se′mi-na′les** (sĕm′ĭ-nā′lēz). [L.] *Scholasticism.* Principles created with matter which respond to and coöperate with causal efficiency acting on matter to produce the effect.
ra′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ra′tion-ment, *n.* Act of rationing or apportioning. *Rare.*
Rat′is-bon In′ter-im (răt′ĭs-bŏn). See INTERIM, *n.*, 2.
rat′l. Rattle. *Ref. Sp.*
rat′ld. Rattled. *Ref. Sp.*
ratle. † RATTLE.
rat′line, *v. t.* To provide with ratlines.
ratline stuff. = RATLINE **a**.
rat′ling (răt′lĭn). Var. of RATLINE.
rat mole. A mole rat.
rat′on. Var. of RATTON.
ratoun. † RATTON.
rat′-rime′, **rat′-rhyme′**, *n.* A scrap of nonsense or doggerel verse; jargon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ratspuche. † RAJPUT.
ratt. † RAT.
rat′ta-fee′. † RATAFIA.

N O P Q R

rat′-tail′ (răt′tāl′), *a.* Like a rat's tail in form; as, a *rat-tail* file, which is round, slender, and tapering. See FILE, *Illust.*

rat-tail fescue grass, a slender European grass (*Festuca myuros*) naturalized as a weed in the eastern United States.

rat′-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having a long, tapering tail like that of a rat.

Rat-tailed Maggot. Larva of *Eristalis.* Nat. size.

rat-tailed file. See FILE, tool, 1. — **r. larva** or **maggot**, the larva of a syrphid fly of the genus *Eristalis* or one of certain other genera, remarkable for the long, telescopic, tubular tail with spiracles at the tip through which air is brought down from above the mud or putrefying matter in which the larva lives. — **r. radish**, a species of radish (*Raphanus caudatus*) having a long, slender pod, which is sometimes eaten. — **r. serpent**, the fer-de-lance. — **r. shrew.** = MUSK SHREW **a**.

rat-tan′ (ră-tăn′), *n.* Also *ratan.* [Malay *rōtan.*] **1. a** Any climbing palm of the genus *Calamus*, remarkable for the great length attained by their stems. **b** A portion of one of these stems. They are very tough, and are used for walking sticks, wickerwork, chairs, seats of chairs, cords, cordage, etc. See CALAMUS, 1.
2. A rattan cane or switch.

rat-teen′ (-tēn′), *n.* [F. *ratine.*] A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled, chiefly used for linings.

rat′ten (răt′'n), *v. t. & i.* [E. dial. *ratten* a rat, hence the verb literally means, to do mischief like a rat. Cf. RATTON.] To deprive feloniously of the machinery, tools, or materials used in one's business or employment (as by destroying, spoiling, or stealing them), for the purpose of compelling obedience to the orders or demands of a trade union. *Trade Union Cant, Chiefly Eng.*

rat′ter (-ẽr), *n.* One who rats; as: **a** One who deserts his party in adversity. **b** One who works as a rat, or scab **c** Anything which catches rats; esp., a dog, as a terrier.

rat′ter-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Character or act of one who rats; desertion of party or friends in adversity.
2. A place where rats are kept or abound.

rat′ti (rŭt′ē), *n.* Also *ruttee.* [Hind. *rattī.*] A weight unit of India derived from the weight of a seed of the plant *Abrus precatorius* and varying chiefly between one and two grains troy (1.80 gr. at Calcutta). See WEIGHT.

rat′ti-net′ (răt′ĭ-nĕt′; răt′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [See RATTEEN.] A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen.

rat′tle (răt′'l), *v. t.*; RAT′TLED (-'ld); RAT′TLING (-lĭng). [See RATLINE.] *Naut.* To furnish with ratlines; to fasten ratlines on; — often with *down.*

rat′tle, *v. i.* [ME. *ratelen*; cf. D. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*; prob. of imitative orig.] **1.** To make or cause a quick succession of sharp noises, as by collision of hard bodies; to clatter.

> And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms. *Addison.*
> The windows *rattled* with the blast. *Longfellow.*

2. To make a rattle in the throat. See RATTLE, *n.*, 7.
3. To make a clatter with the voice; to talk rapidly and idly; to chatter; as, she *rattled* on for an hour. *Colloq.*
4. To move or go with a rattling noise; to drive or ride so as to make a clattering; as, we *rattled* along briskly.

> The car *rattling* o'er the stony street. *Byron.*

rat′tle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a rattling sound.
2. To assail, annoy, or stun with a rattling noise. *Rare.*

> Sound but another [drum], and another shall
> As loud as thine *rattle* the welkin's ear. *Shak.*

3. To say, perform, accomplish, affect, etc., in a brisk, lively fashion, esp. with accompaniment of a rattle or clatter; — often with *away, off, out, through*, etc.; as, he *rattled* off his lesson; the gale *rattled* the tiles from the roof.
4. To scold; to rail at; — often with *off* or *up.* *Obs.*

> She would sometimes *rattle* off her servants sharply. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To rouse; to shake up; specif., to beat (a cover) for game; to chase hard (game, etc.).
6. To disconcert; to confuse; to agitate; as, to *rattle* one's judgment; to *rattle* a player in a game. *Colloq.*
7. To test or tumble in a rattler (sense 6 or 7).

to rattle away, to lose by gambling with dice. *Rare.*

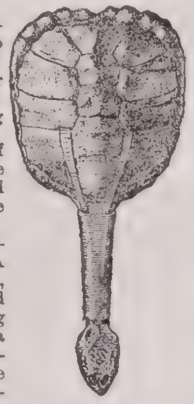

Iroquois Turtle-shell Rattle, 2 **a**.

rat′tle, *n.* **1.** A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds like those made by repeated collision of hard bodies; as, the *rattle* of a drum; the *rattle* of musketry.
2. An instrument with which a rattling sound is made; specif.: **a** A child's toy that rattles when shaken, usually a case containing loose hard substances. **b** A contrivance having a tongue playing on the teeth of a ratchet wheel when revolved, capable of producing a very sharp noise and formerly much used by watchmen; — hence often called *watchman's rattle.*
3. Noise; racket; uproar; esp., noisy, rapid talk; chatter.

> "When this life's rattles cease." *Young.*

4. A senseless talker; a tiresome or frivolous chatterer.
5. A scolding; a sharp rebuke. *Obs.*
6. The sound-producing organ on a rattlesnake's tail. See RATTLESNAKE.
7. The noise in the throat caused by air passing through mucus which the lungs are unable to expel. It is chiefly observable at approach of death, when it is called *death rattle.* See RÂLE.
8. *Meat Packing.* The piece comprising the shank, clod, and brisket.
9. a A European scrophulariaceous plant (*Rhinanthus crista-galli*) the roots of which are parasitic on living grasses and other plants. The ripe seeds rattle in the inflated capsule. Also called *yellow rattle.* **b** A European lousewort (*Pedicularis palustris*) further distinguished as *red rattle.*

rat′tle-box′ (răt′'l-bŏks′), *n.* **1.** A boxlike toy that makes a rattling sound; a rattle.
2. a = RATTLE, 9. **b** Any species of *Crotalaria*; esp., an American fabaceous herb (*C. sagittalis*) the seeds of which, when ripe, rattle in the inflated pod **c** The silver-bell tree.

rat′tle-brain′ (-brān′), *n.* A rattle-brained person; an empty-headed chatterer.

rat′tle-brained′ (-brānd′), *a.* Giddy; empty-headed.

rat′tle-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **a** An empty, noisy talker. **b** *Eng. Hist.* A Puritan or Roundhead nickname for a Cavalier.

rat′tle-head′ed, *a.* Emptily noisy; rattle-brained.

rat′tle-pate′ (-pāt′), *n.* A rattlehead. *C. Kingsley.*

rat′tle-pat′ed, *a.* Rattle-headed. *Irving.*

rat′tler (răt′lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rattles.
2. Anything remarkable of its kind, as a storm, a football game, a book, etc. *Slang.*
3. a A rattlesnake. **b** An oyster in poor condition so that it does not fill the shell. *Local, U. S.*
4. A kind of bright, brittle coal. *Local, Eng.*
5. A kind of razor with a very thin blade. *Local, Eng.*
6. *Civil Engin.* A cylinder in which paving bricks are tested by subjecting them to the pounding of loose iron cubes.
7. *Founding.* A device for shaking out the cores from small castings, as a tumbling barrel; a rumble, a rumbler.

rat′tle-ran (răt′'l-răn), *n.* The under side of a fore quarter of beef, chiefly used to corn; the plate piece. *U. S.*

rat′tle-snake′ (-snāk′), *n.* Any of certain American venomous snakes having a series of horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail which make a sharp rattling sound when shaken. They belong to the family Crotalidæ and constitute two genera, *Sistrurus* and *Crotalus.* The former, commonly known as *massasaugas* or *prairie rattlesnakes*, are of comparatively small size and have the top of the head covered with plates; the latter are usually larger and have the top of the head covered with scales. They are all rather thick-bodied, large-headed snakes of sluggish disposition and are not inclined to bite except when disturbed or in pursuit of prey. They are distributed from southern Canada and British Columbia southward to Argentina. The banded rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*) is the common species of the northeastern United States. The diamond rattlesnake (*C. adamanteus*), sometimes six feet long, is so named from the markings on the back, and occurs from Alabama and Georgia to Florida. In Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona the best-known species is the red rattlesnake (*C. atrox*). Farther north the prairie rattlesnake (*C. confluentus*) is common.

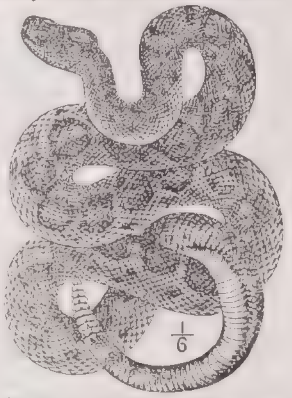

Rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus* $\frac{1}{6}$ *atrox*).

rattlesnake fern. Any of several American grape ferns, esp. *Botrychium virginianum*; — so called from the resemblance of the clustered sporangia to a snake's rattles.

rattlesnake flag. *Amer. Hist.* Any of several flags bearing a rattlesnake and, usually, the motto "Don't Tread On Me," used by the colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution.

rattlesnake grass. A handsome American grass (*Panicularia canadensis*) with an ample panicle of rather large ovate spikelets, slightly resembling a snake's rattle.

Rattlesnake Grass.

rattlesnake herb. The baneberry.

rattlesnake master. *U. S.* Any of various plants reputed to cure the bite of rattlesnakes. **a** Either of the button snakeroots *Lacinaria squarrosa* and *L. scariosa.* **b** The eryngo *Eryngium aquaticum.* **c** The false aloe (*Manfreda virginica*).

rattlesnake plantain. Any orchid of the genus *Peramium*; — so called in allusion to the checked or mottled leaves.

rat′tle-snake′-root′ (răt′'l-snāk′rōōt′), *n.* **a** Any of various asteraceous plants of the genus *Nabalus*, esp. *N. serpentarius*, formerly of repute in the southern United States as a remedy for snake bites. Called also *cankerweed.* **b** The Senega snakeroot (*Polygala senega*).

rat′tle-snake′-weed′, *n.* **a** One of the hawkweeds (*Hieracium venosum*), prob. named from its purple-veined leaves. **b** The eryngo. **c** In California, a small apiaceous weed (*Daucus pusillus*). **d** The rattlebox *Crotalaria sagittalis.*

rat′tle-trap′ (răt′'l-trăp′), *n.* **1.** Usually *pl.* Articles of trifling value; knickknacks. *Scott.*
2. Anything loosely built or noisily shaky, esp. a vehicle.

rat′tle-weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Astragalus*, or of the related genera *Phaca, Aragallus*, etc. See MILK VETCH. **b** The bladder campion. *Dial. Eng.*

rat′tling (răt′lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RATTLE. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Making a rattling noise. **b** Lively; brisk. **c** Extremely fast, jolly, good, etc.; as, a *rattling* drive. *Colloq.*

rat′tly (-lĭ), *a.* Making, or inclined to make, a rattling noise; also, of a noise, like that made by rattling.

rat′-trap′ ped′al. A pedal for a bicycle, tricycle, etc., made with toothed edges to prevent slipping of the shoe.

rat′ty (răt′ĭ), *a.* **a** Characteristic of a rat; as, a *ratty* odor. **b** Abounding in rats. **c** Mean; to be shunned or pitied. *Slang.* **d** Angry. *Slang.*

rau′ci-ty (rô′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *raucitas*, fr. *raucus* hoarse: cf. F. *raucité.*] Quality or state of being raucous.

rau′cous (rô′kŭs), *a.* [L. *raucus.*] Hoarse; harsh; rough; as, a *raucous* voice. *Aytoun.* — **rau′cous-ly**, *adv.*

Rau-wol′fi-a (rô-wŏl′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Leonhart *Rauwolf*, Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of apocynaceous tropical trees and shrubs. They have verticillate leaves and small cymose flowers with a salver-shaped corolla and bicarpellary ovary. The herbage is usually poisonous. Some species yield valuable emetics and cathartics.

rav′age (răv′āj), *n.* [F., fr. *ravir* to carry off by force; ravish. See RAVISH.] Desolation by violence; violent ruin or destruction; devastation; havoc; waste; as, the *ravage* of a lion; the *ravages* of an army, of fire or tempest, of time, or of disease.

Syn. — Despoilment, desolation, pillage, plunder, spoil.

rav′age, *v. t.*; RAV′AGED (-ājd); RAV′AG-ING (-ā-jĭng). [F. *ravager.* See RAVAGE, *n.*] To lay waste; to commit havoc or devastation upon; to spoil; plunder; desolate.

> Already Cæsar
> Has *ravaged* more than half the globe. *Addison*

Syn. — Destroy, ruin, waste, lay waste, spoil, pillage, plunder. — RAVAGE, DEVASTATE, SACK agree in the idea of despoiling or laying waste. RAVAGE emphasizes the idea of violence; DEVASTATE, that of waste or ruin; SACK, that of plunder or pillage. One *ravages* or *devastates* a country, one *sacks* a town. See DESTROY, EXTERMINATE.

rav′age, *v. i.* To commit ravages.

rav′ag-er (-ā-jẽr), *n.* One that ravages, or lays waste.

rave (rāv), *n.* [E. dial. *raves*, or *rathes*, a frame laid on a wagon, for hay, etc. Cf. RADDLE.] One of the upper side pieces of the frame of the body of a wagon or sleigh.

rave (rāv), *v. i.*; RAVED (rāvd); RAV′ING (rāv′ĭng) [ME. *raven*, prob. fr. OF. *raver*, var. of *rever*, *resver*, to rave, revel, F. *rêver* to dream, to muse, to rave; orig. uncert. Cf. REVERIE.] **1.** To be, or seem to be, mad or delirious. *Obs.*
2. To talk or declaim as if mad; to be wild, or furious.

> In our madness evermore we *rave.* *Chaucer.*
> Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast? *Addison.*

3. To act, move, or the like, wildly or furiously; as, the storm *raved*; the *raving* ocean.

> The mingled torrent of redcoats and tartans went *raving* down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie *Macaulay*

4. To talk with unreasonable enthusiasm or excessive passion or excitement; as, he *raved* about her beauty.

rave, *v. t.* To utter in madness or frenzy; to say wildly.

rave, *n.* Act or condition of raving. "Our little hour of strut and *rave.*" *Lowell.*

rav′el (răv′'l), *n.* *Weaving.* A kind of comb or wooden rail with projecting teeth for separating and guiding warp threads; — called also *separator.*

rav′el, *v. t.*; RAV′ELED (-'ld) or RAV′ELLED; RAV′EL-ING or RAV′EL-LING. [OD. *ravelen*, D. *rafelen*, akin to LG. *rebeln*, *rebbeln*, *reffeln.*] **1.** To let fall into a tangled mass, as the threads of a texture after pulling it apart; hence, to entangle; to make intricate; to involve.

> The faith of very many men . . . is so often untwisted by violence, or *raveled* and entangled in weak discourses! *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To separate or undo the texture of; to take apart; to untwist, to unweave or unknit; — often with *out.*

> Sleep, that knits up the *raveled* sleave of care. *Shak.*

3. Fig., to undo the intricacies of; to disentangle; to make plain. "*Ravel* all this matter out." *Shak.*

rav′el, *v. i.* **1.** To become entangled or confused. *Obs.*

> Till, by their own perplexities involved,
> They *ravel* more, still less resolved. *Milton.*

2. To become untwisted, unwoven, or unwound; to be disentangled; to be relieved of intricacy.
3. To make investigation or search. *Obs.*

rav′el, *n.* **1.** A tangle; an entanglement.
2. Something raveled or torn; a raveling.

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rat′-tail′ file. See FILE, tool, 1.
rat′tan. Var. of RATTEN, *v.*
rat′tan. Var. of RATTON.
rat-tan′ (ră-tăn′), *n.* A rataplan of or as of a drum *Rare.*
rat-tan′, *v. t.* **a** To provide, or strengthen, with rattan. **b** To punish by striking with a rattan.
rat′ta-ny. Var. of RHATANY.
rat′ta-ree′. ✝ RAHDAREE.
rat′-tat′ (răt′tăt′), **rat′-tat-tat′** (-tăt-tăt′; -tȧ-tăt′), *n.* Also **rat′tat-too′** (-tōō′). A sharp knocking or tapping; a rat-a-tat.
ratte ✝ RAT, RATE.
rat′ted, *p. a.* [From RAT a rag.] Tattered. *Obs.*
rat teen′ (ră-tēn′), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ratón* (in San Domingo) bastard mahogany.] A kind of mahogany. *Rare.* [Eng. of RATTON.
rat′ten (răt′ĕn). Scot. & dial
rat′ten-crook′, *n.* A rackan crook. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rat′ten-er, *n.* One who rattens. *Cant.* [CROOK.
rat′ting-crook′. ✝ RATTEN-
rat′tish, *a.* **a** Characteristic of, resembling, or pert. to, a rat. **b** Abounding in rats.
rattle baby. A doll that rattles; fig., a young child. *Obs. or R.*
rat′tle-bag′, *n.* A rattle in the form of a bag. — *a.* Noisy; rackety; rattling *Eng.*
rattle barrel. = TUMBLING BARREL.
rat′tle-bones′, *n. pl.* = BONES. See BONE, 7 **b**.
rat′tle-bush′ (-bŏŏsh′), *n.* **a** = RATTLE-BOX, 2 **b**. **b** = WILD INDIGO **a**.
rat′tled (răt′'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of RATTLE. Hence: *p. a.* Confused; disconcerted. *Colloq.*
rattle grass. = RATTLE, 9.
rat′tle-jack′, *n.* Carbonaceous shale. *Eng* [*Obs.*
rat′tle-mouse′, *n.* **1.** A bat. **2.** A ratel. *Obs. & R.*
rat′tle-nut′, *n.* Water chinkapin.
rat′tle-root′, *n.* Bugbane. *U. S.*
rat′tle-skull′, *n.* = RATTLEHEAD. — **rat′tle-skulled′** (-skŭld′), *a.*
rattlesnake flag. Button snakeroot. [plantain.
rattlesnake leaf. Rattlesnake
rat′tle-snake's′ mas′ter = RATTLESNAKE MASTER. [Rattly.
rat′tle-some (răt′'l-sŭm), *a.*
rat′tle-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* = RATTLEBOX, 2 **b**.
Rat′tlin, Jack (răt′lĭn). A naval character in Smollett's "Roderick Random." [LINE.
rat′tling (-lĭn). Var. of RAT-
rat′tling-ly. *adv.* of RATTLING
rat′tling-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rat′ton (*dial* rât′ŭn), *n.* [F. *raton* small rat. See RAT.] A rat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rat′ton-er, *n.* A rat catcher. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rattoon. ✝ RATTAN. [RATOON
rat-toon′ (ră-tōōn′). Var. of
rattoon, *n.* [Cf. F. *raton*, E. *raccoon.*] A raccoon. *Obs.*
rat′wa (răt′wȧ), *n.* [Nepalese.] The common muntjac.
rauascht. Obs. pret. of REVEST.
rau-ce′do, *n.* [L.] Raucity. *Obs* [REACH.
raucht. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
rauch′ter. ✝ RAFTER.
rau′cid (rô′sĭd), *a.* [L. *raucus* hoarse; cf. LL. *raucidus.*] Raucous. *R.* [LE. *Obs. or Scot.*
rau′cle (rä′k'l). Var of RACK-
Rau′en-tha′ler (rou′ĕn-tä′lẽr) *n.* [G., fr. *Rauenthal*, Prussia.] A certain Rhine wine. See RHINE WINE.
raughe. ✝ RAW. [RECK.
raught. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
raught (rôt; *Scot.* rôкt). Obs. or dial Eng. pret. & p. p. of REACH.
raugh′ter. ✝ RAFTER. [REACH
rauht. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
rauk (rôk). Var. of ROKE.
rauk, *a.* [L. *raucus* cf. F. *rauque.*] Hoarse. *Obs. Scot.*
rauk (rôk), *n.* Scratch; mark *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To scratch; also, to poke; stir. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [RACKLE.
rau′kle (rä′k'l). Scot var. of
raumpe. ✝ RAMP, *v.*
raun (rôn), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *ravn* spawn.] **1.** Roe; spawn; also, a female fish, esp. herring or salmon. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** The turbot. *Obs.*
raunce. ✝ RANCE, kind of marble.
raunceon. ✝ RANSOM.
rauncour. ✝ RANCOR.
raundoun ✝ RANDOM.
raunge (*dial.* rônzh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RANGE.
raunge (rônzh), *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. F. *rouger.*] To gnaw; eat greedily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
raun′ing (rôn′ĭng), *n.* [Cf. Malay *hāruwan, ruwān.*] An Australian lizard fish (*Synodus tumbil*).
raunke. ✝ RANK.
raunpe. ✝ RAMP, to climb.
raun′pick (rôn′pĭk; rän′-), **raun′pike** (-pīk). Dial. Eng. var. of RAMPICK.
raunsake. ✝ RANSACK.
raunsom ✝ RANSOM.
raun′tree (rôn′trē′). Obs. or Scot. of ROWAN TREE. [ROUP.
raup (rôp). Dial. Eng. var of
Rau′pen-leim′ (rou′pĕn-līm′), *n.* [G.; *raupe* caterpillar + *leim* lime.] A thick dark-colored petroleum product used to protect trees against insects. *Trade Name.*
ra′u-po (rä′ōō-pō; *colloq.* rou′-pō), *n.* [Maori.] A common cattail or reed mace (*Typha muelleri*), used for thatching roofs, etc. [*Rare.*
rauque (rōk), *a.* [F] Raucous.
rau′ra-cienne′ (rō′rȧ-syĕn′), *n.* [From L. *Rauraci*, a people of Gaul on the Rhine.] Fast red A. See FAST RED.
raut (rôt). Dial. Eng. var. of ROUT to roar. [REACH.
rauth. Obs pret. & p. p. of
rauzellaar, *n.* Rancelman, or rancellor; — erron. form or perhaps misprint.
ra-val′li-a (rȧ-văl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See ROBALO.] A robalo.
ravany. ✝ RAVENY.
ravar. ✝ RAVER.
rave Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. pret (& dial Eng p. p.) of RIVE.
rave, *n.* [F.] A turnip. *Obs.*
rave (rāv), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *raver*, *resver.*] To roam; stray; wander. *Obs or Scot.*
rave (rāv), *v. t.* *Obs. or Dial Eng.* **a** To tear; pull up, off, or apart. **b** To rake up, as a scandal; pry into and repeat. *Rare.*
rave, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *ravir.*] To take away forcibly. *Obs. Scot.*
rave′hook′ (rāv′hŏŏk′), *n.* [Cf. RAVE to pull.] *Naut.* A hooked tool for enlarging or clearing seams to receive oakum.
raveinour. ✝ RAVENER.
ra′vel (rā′v'l), *n.* A railing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rav′el, or **rav′elled**, **bread** (*dial.* rȧv′'l, răv′'l, rā′v'l; -'ld, -v'ld). Whole-wheat bread. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rav′eld. Raveled. *Ref. Sp.*
rav′el-er, **rav′el-ler**, *n.* One who ravels.

rave′lin (răv′lĭn), *n.* [F., formerly also *revellin*; cf. It. *revellino*, *rivellino*, Sp. *rebellín*.] *Fort.* A detached work, with two embankments, which make a salient angle, raised before the curtain across the ditch at the top of the counterscarp of the place. Its fire protects the salients and near faces of the neighboring bastions and sweeps the glacis. Formerly called *demilune*, and *half-moon*.

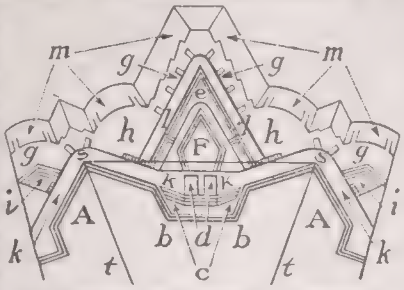

A A Bastions; *bb* Curtain; *c* Tenaille; *d* Caponier; *e* Ravelin; *F* Redoubt in the Ravelin; *gg* Covered Way; *h h* Reëntering Places of Arms; *i i* Redoubts in same; *kk* Ditch; *ll* Ditch of Ravelin; *mm* Glacis; *ss* Exterior Side; *ts* Capital

rav′el-ing, rav′el-ling (răv′'l-ĭng), *n.* That which is raveled out; esp., a thread detached from a texture.

rav′el-ment (răv′'l-mĕnt), *n.* An entanglement, lit. or fig.

rav′en (răv′'n), **rav′in** (-ĭn), *n.* Also *ravine.* [OF. *ravine* impetuosity, rapine, F. *ravine* ravine, L. *rapina* rapine. See RAVINE, RAPINE.] **1.** Rapine; rapacity. *Archaic.*
2. Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence.

rav′en (răv′'n), *v. t.*; -ENED (-'nd); -EN-ING. Also *ravin*, *ravine.* [OF. *raviner* to take by force, ravish. See RAVEN rapine.] **1.** To obtain or seize by violence. *Obs. or R.*
2. To devour with great eagerness.

Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane. *Shak.*

rav′en, *v. i.* Also *ravin*, *ravine.* To prey with rapacity; to be greedy; to show rapacity.

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf. *Gen.* xlix. 27.

ra′ven (rā′v'n), *n.* [AS. *hræfn*; akin to D. *raaf*, G. *rabe*, OHG. *hraban*, Icel. *hrafn*, Dan. *ravn*, and perh. to L. *corvus*, Gr. κόραξ.] **1.** A glossy black corvine bird (*Corvus corax*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America, now practically exterminated in the eastern United States. It is about two feet long and similar to the crow, but larger and with the feathers of the throat narrow and pointed. The raven is omnivorous and somewhat predaceous, and was formerly an object of veneration and superstition. In captivity it is intelligent and mischievous, and sometimes learns to articulate words. American ravens are distinguished as the varieties *C. corax principalis*, found from New Brunswick to Alaska, and *C. c. sinuatus*, inhabiting the western States and parts of Mexico. Allied species inhabit southwestern Asia and Africa. The white-necked raven (*C. cryptoleucus*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico is much smaller, and, though black externally, has the bases of the feathers white, esp. on the neck.

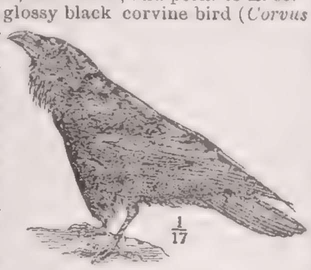

Raven (*Corvus corax*).

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Corvus.

ra′ven, *a.* Of the color or glossy sheen of the raven; jet black; as, *raven* curls; *raven* darkness.

Rav′e-na′la (răv′ē-nā′lȧ), *n.* [Malagasy.] *Bot.* A genus of musaceous trees having tall trunks, oblong distichous leaves, and large flowers with 3 sepals and 3 petals, followed by woody 3-valved capsules. There are but 2 species, one South American, the other (*R. madagascariensis*) the traveler's tree of Madagascar. See TRAVELER'S TREE.

rav′en-ing (răv′'n-ĭng), *n.* **a** Eagerness for plunder; rapacity; extortion. **b** Rabies. *Obs. or R.*

rav′en-ing, *p. a.* **a** Greedily devouring; rapacious. **b** Mad. *Obs. or R.* — **rav′en-ing-ly**, *adv.* *Obs. or R.*

Ra-ven′na grass (rȧ-vĕn′ȧ). One of the plume grasses (*Erianthus ravennæ*) often cultivated for its long white-ribbed leaves and large pampaslike plumes.

rav′en-ous (răv′'n-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *ravinos* rapacious, violent. See RAVEN rapine.] **1.** Devouring with rapacious eagerness; voracious. "All *ravenous* fowls and beasts." *T. Usk.*
2. Eager for prey or gratification; as, a *ravenous* desire.
Syn. — See GREEDY.
— **rav′en-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **rav′en-ous-ness**, *n.*

Rav′en-sa′ra (răv′ĕn-sā′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy *ravendsara*, *ravin'tsara*, lit., good leaf.] *Bot.* A small genus of Madagascan lauraceous trees, having trimerous flowers and lobed seeds. *R. aromatica* is the clove nutmeg.

Ravensara nut. The clove nutmeg.

ra′ven's-duck′ (rā′v'nz-dŭk′), *n.* [Cf. G. *rabentuch.*] A fine quality of sailcloth; — often abbreviated to *ravens.*

Ra′vens-wood′, Edgar, Master of (rā′v'nz-wŏŏd′). The hero of Scott's "The Bride of Lammermoor," a Scottish royalist, intrepid, haughty, melancholy, and revengeful. He loses his life in a quicksand. See ASHTON, LUCY.

ra-vine′ (rȧ-vēn′), *n.* [F., a place excavated by a torrent, a ravine, fr. *ravir* to snatch or tear away, L. *rapere*; cf. L. *rapina* rapine. See RAVISH; cf. RAPINE, RAVEN rapine.] A depression worn out by running water, larger than a gully and smaller than a valley. It is shallow in low land, but may be deep in high land, as in a plateau or mountain.

ra-vine′ (rȧ-vēn′), *v. t.* To mark, or score, with or as with ravines; as, a *ravined* road or hillside.

ravine deer. The four-horned antelope.

rav′ing (rāv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAVE. Hence: *p. a.*
1. Talking wildly; delirious; as, a *raving* lunatic.
2. Remarkable; superlative; as, a *raving* beauty. *Slang*

rav′ish (răv′ĭsh), *v. t.*; RAV′ISHED (-ĭsht); RAV′ISH-ING. [ME. *ravissen*, *ravischen*, F. *ravir*, fr. L. *rapere* to snatch or tear away, to ravish. See RAPACIOUS, RAPID; 2d -ISH.]
1. To seize and carry away by violence; to snatch by force.

This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryden*

2. To transport with emotion, esp. with joy or delight; to delight to ecstasy. "*Ravished* . . . for the joy." *Chaucer.*

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. *Cant.* iv. 9

3. **a** To abduct (a woman). **b** To have carnal knowledge of (a woman) by force and against her consent; to rape.
4. To plunder; to rob; to despoil. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Entrance, enrapture, delight; violate, deflower.

rav′ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *ravisseor.*] One who ravishes.

rav′ish-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Raping; ravening. *Obs.*
2. Transporting with rapture; exciting ecstasy.

rav′ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *ravissement.* See RAVISH.]
1. Act of carrying away by force or against consent; abduction; as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents.
2. Transport of delight; rapture; ecstasy. *Spenser.*

In whose sight all things joy, with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

3. Act of ravishing a woman; rape.
4. Act of rapine, or pillage. *Obs. or R.*

rav′is-sant (răv′ĭ-sănt), *a.* [F., ravening, ravishing, p. pr. See RAVISH, *v.*] **1.** *Her.* Designating a beast of prey, esp. a wolf, depicted as in the act of carrying off his prey, or in a half-raised position as if about to spring on prey.
2. [Now as F. (*pron.* rȧ′vē′säN′) with fem. **ra′vis′sante′** (-säNt′).] Ravishing; causing ecstasy.

raw (rô), *a.*; RAW′ER (-ẽr); RAW′EST. [AS. *hreāw*, *hrēaw*; akin to D. *raauw*, LG. *rau*, G. *roh*, OHG. *rō*, Icel. *hrār*, Dan. *raa*, Sw. *rå*, Ir. *crū* blood, L. *cruor* blood, L. *crudus* raw, Gr. κρέας flesh, Skr. *kravis* raw flesh. Cf. CRUDE, CRUEL.] **1.** Not cooked; as, *raw* meat; *raw* fruit.
2. In the natural state or approximately so; little changed by art; unwrought; unrefined; as, *raw* material; specif.: **a** Not distilled; as, *raw* water. *Obs.* **b** Not spun or twisted; as, *raw* silk. **c** Not mixed or diluted; as, *raw* spirits. **d** Not tried; not melted and strained; as, *raw* tallow. **e** Not tanned; as, *raw* hides. **f** Not made even or smooth, or, of an edge of cloth, not finished so as not to fray out. **g** Not prepared for use by heat; as, *raw* sienna.
3. Unprepared for use or enjoyment; crude; immature; unfinished; unseasoned; unpracticed; as, a *raw* recruit.

The *raw* judgment of the multitude. *De Quincey.*

4. Specif.: **a** Deprived of skin; galled; as, a *raw* sore. **b** Sore, as if by being galled. *Spenser.* **c** Looking as if galled; rawboned. *Obs. or R.*
5. Disagreeably damp or cold; chilly; bleak; as, a *raw* wind. "A *raw* and gusty day." *Shak.*
Syn. — See CRUDE.
raw sienna. See SIENNA. — **r. silk**, reeled silk (before it is spun). — **r. umber.** See UMBER.

raw, *n.* **1.** A raw, sore, or galled place; a sensitive spot; as, to touch one on the *raw*; — usually fig.
2. Anything raw; specif., *pl.*, raw sugars.

raw, *v. t.* To make raw, or sore.

raw′boned′ (rô′bōnd′), *a.* Having little flesh; gaunt.

raw′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A specter mentioned to frighten children; as, *rawhead* and bloodybones.

raw′hide′ (-hīd′), *n.* Untanned cattle skin; specif., a whip of untanned (or raw) hide twisted, braided, or rolled.

raw′ish, *a.* Somewhat raw. — **raw′ish-ness**, *n.*

rax (răks; *dial.* råks), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *raxan.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To stretch, as on awaking; to stretch or pull out; to reach; strain. *Scott.*
2. To grow; to become. *Rare.*
3. To hold sway; flourish; prevail. *Obs. Scot.*

ray (rā), *v. t.*; RAYED (rād); RAY′ING. [Aphetic of *array*; cf. BERAY.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To arrange; to form in order or array; to equip; to deal with or dispose of. *Obs.*
2. To array or dress.
3. To soil; besmear; defile. *Spenser.*

ray, *n.* [F. *raie*, L. *raia.* Cf. ROACH.] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous elasmobranch fishes of the suborder Batoidei, the typical forms of which have the body excessively flattened dorsoventrally (not from side to side, as in the flounders) and expanded laterally, the pectoral fins enormously developed and extending forward along the sides of the head, the eyes on the dorsal side, the gill clefts and mouth on the ventral side, the anal fin absent, and the caudal region much reduced, often slender and whiplike. They are modified for life on or near the sea bottom, and for feeding on mollusks, crustaceans, etc., rather than on other fishes, and hence usually have blunt, flatted, sometimes pavementlike teeth and a pair of large spiracles on the top of the head through which they can draw in water for breathing without opening the mouth. The Batoidei include also some less flattened forms (the sawfishes and guitar fishes) which connect them with the sharks. See SKATE, TORPEDO, STING RAY.

ray (rā), *n.* [OF. *rai*, F. *rai*, *rais*, fr. L. *radius* a beam or ray, staff, rod, spoke of a wheel. Cf. RADIUS.] **1.** One of the lines of light which appear to radiate from a bright object; hence: *Physics.* **a** One of the threads or smallest separable portions of a beam or pencil of light or, in general, of radiant energy. **b** The geometrical line, normal to the wave front, in which light, heat, or the like, is propagated. **c** A stream of material particles traveling in the same line, as in radioactive phenomena. **d** Any definite or limited portion of the total radiation; as, the red *ray*. **e** *Astron.* Any of the fine, bright, whitish lines seen on the moon near full, and appearing to radiate from certain lunar craters.
2. A thin line like a ray; esp., one of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center, like the radii of a circle; as, a star of six *rays*.
3. **a** Light of a ray or rays; radiance; as, the *ray* of the moon. **b** Moral or intellectual light or a gleam of such light. "Bright reason's *ray*." *Shelley.*
4. A small or unsubstantial amount; a particle; as, there is not a *ray* of courage in him. *Rare.*
5. A glance; sight; perception; vision; — from an old theory of vision. See VISION.

All eyes direct their *rays*
On him, and crowds turn coxcombs as they gaze. *Pope.*

6. *Geom.* One of a system of diverging lines passing through a point and regarded as extending indefinitely in both directions; an element of a plane.
7. *Bot.* **a** = RAY FLOWER. **b** A branch or flower stalk of an umbel. **c** = MEDULLARY RAY.
8. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the nearly parallel or somewhat divergent bony or cartilaginous or horny rods which extend and support the membrane in the fin of a fish. In ordinary fishes they are slender bony rods supported at their bases by parts of the internal skeleton, and usually tranversely segmented into many short segments near their outer end, which is often also longitudinally cleft, so that the ray is soft and flexible. In many fishes some rays are stiff and unsegmented, and are called *spines*, the term *ray* being sometimes restricted to segmented rays. **b** One of the radiating divisions of the body of a radiate animal, as an arm of a starfish. **c** One of the longitudinal veins of an insect's wing.
Syn. — See BEAM.

ray, *v. i.* [From RAY (of light).] **1.** To shine, or shine out, as with rays; to emit rays; also, to issue as rays.
2. To issue or extend like the radii of a circle; to radiate.

ray, *v. t.* **1.** To send forth or emit in rays; as, to *ray* smiles. *Rare.* "Eyes that *ray* out intelligence." *Carlyle.*
2. To furnish or mark with rays or fine lines.
3. To light up as with a ray.

ra′yah (rä′yȧ; rī′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *ra'iyah* a herd, a subject, fr. *ra'a* to pasture. Cf. RYOT.] A person, not a Mohammedan, forced to pay a capitation tax to the Ottoman Porte.

ray flower. *Bot.* **a** One of the marginal flowers of the capitulum in such asteraceous plants as the aster, goldenrod, daisy, and sunflower. They have an elongated, strap-shaped corolla, while the corollas of the disk flowers are tubular. **b** Loosely, one of the ligulate florets in the capitula of cichoriaceous plants, as the dandelion.

Ray Flower.

ray′less, *a.* Destitute of rays; hence: **a** Dark; blind. **b** Emitting no rays; as, a *rayless* sun. **c** Having no rays or raylike parts.
rayless goldenrod, any species of *Chrysothamnus.*

Ray′naud's′ dis-ease′ (rĕ′nōz′). [After A. G. M. *Raynaud*, French physician.] *Med.* A disease of the nervous system in which parts of the body, esp. the fingers and toes, become pale, cold, painful, and in some cases gangrenous.

ray′on (rā′ŏn; *F.* rĕ′yôN′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A ray; beam. *Rare.*
2. A radius; as, the *rayon* of a fort's fire. *Rare.*

ray′on-nant (rā′ŏ-nănt; *F.* rĕ′yō′näN′), *a.* [F.] **1.** *Her.* Darting forth rays, as the sun when it shines out.
2. [*cap.*] *Arch.* Characterized by radiating lines, as in window tracery; — applied to the French Gothic style of the middle period. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

raze (rāz), *v. t.*; RAZED (rāzd); RAZ′ING (rāz′ĭng). Also *rase.* [F. *raser* to scrape, to shave. See RASE, *v. t.*] **1.** To cut; to wound; to scratch. *Obs.*
2. To scrape; to graze; to shave. *Obs. or R.*
3. To scrape, or cut, off; to erase; to efface; to obliterate.

Razing the characters of your renown. *Shak.*

4. To subvert from the foundation; to lay level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; to remove utterly.

The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Demolish, prostrate, overthrow, ruin. See DESTROY.

ra-zee′ (rȧ-zē′), *n.* [F. vaisseau *rasé*, fr. *raser* to raze, to cut down ships. See RAZE, *v. t.*, RASE, *v. t.*] *Naut.* A ship having her upper deck cut away, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate or to an intermediate class, as a seventy-four cut down to a frigate. *Obs. or Hist.*

ra-zee′, *v. t.*; RA-ZEED′ (-zēd′); RA-ZEE′ING. To cut down to a less number of decks, as a ship; hence, to prune or abridge by cutting off or retrenching parts; as, to *razee* a book.

ra′zor (rā′zẽr), *n.* [ME. *rasour*, OF. *rasor*, LL. *rasor*; cf. F. *rasoir*, LL. *rasorium.* See RAZE, *v. t.*, RASE, *v. t.*] **1.** A keen-

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rav′el-ler Var. of RAVELER.
rav′el-ly, *a.* Raveled or likely to ravel. *Rare.*
rav′en, *a.* Var. of RAVIN, ravenous.
raven cockatoo. A black cockatoo of the genus *Calyptorhynchus.*
rav′end. Ravened. *Ref. Sp.*
ra′ven-duck′, *n.* = RAVEN'S-DUCK.
rav′en-er (răv′'n-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *ravineor.*] **1.** One that ravens, plunders, or ravishes; a robber; ravisher. *Obs. or R.*
2. A ravenous person or animal; a glutton. *Obs.*
ra′ven-ry, *n.* A place where ravens are bred or kept. *Rare.*
rav′en-stone′ (răv′'n-), *n.* The gallows. *Rare.*
rav′en-y, *n.* Ravin. *Obs.*
rav′er (rāv′ẽr), *n.* One who raves.
rav′er-y, *n.* [Cf. OF *raverie*, *resverie*, delirium. See RAVE to be delirious.] Raving; delirium; a fit of anger. *Obs.*
ravesche, ravese. † RAVISH.
ra-ves′tre (rȧ-vĕs′t'r). Scot. var. of REVESTRY.
ravet. † RABBET, a groove.
raveyne. † RAVEN.
‖**ra′vi′gote′** (rȧ′vē′gōt′), *n.* [F.] Any sauce of green fine herbs, pounded, and mixed into butter and tarragon vinegar.
rav′in. Var. of RAVEN.
rav′in, *a.* [See RAVEN rapine.] Ravenous. *Obs.*
ravine. † RAVEN.
rav′ined, *a.* A term variously explained as glutted, or ravenous. *Obs.* *Shak.*
ra-vine′ment (rȧ-vēn′mĕnt), *n.* Act of making ravines or furrows, as in a hillside.
raviner, ravinour. † RAVENER.
ra-vin′ey (rȧ-vēn′ĭ), *a.* Characterized by ravines.
rav′ing-ly, *adv.* of RAVING.
‖**ra-vio′li** (rä-vyô′lē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *ravi(u)olo.*] Little shells or cases of thin noodle dough, containing a savory forcemeat.
ravisable, *a.* [OF. *ravissable.*] Ravenous. *Obs.*
rav′ish, *n.* Ravishment. *Obs.*
rav′ished-ly (răv′ĭsht-lĭ), *adv.* of RAVISHED.
rav′ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of RAVISHING.
rav′ish-meal′, *adv.* As one ravishing; violently. *Obs.*
rav′isht. Ravished. *Ref. Sp.*
ravissen. † RAVISH.
ravisshe. † REVESCHE.
ravisshe. † REVEST.
raw (*dial.* rô). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROW.
raw′bone′, *a.* Rawboned. *Obs.* — *n.* A gaunt person; *pl.*, fig., death. *Obs.*
rawchtir. † RAFTER.
rawe. † ROW.
rawed, *a.* Rayed; striped. *Obs.*
rawess. † REVESCHE, REVEST
raw′ine, raw′ing (rô′ĭn). Dial. Eng. vars. of ROWEN.
rawk. † RAUK.
rawk. Var. of ROKE.
rawk′y. Var. of ROKEY. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
raw′ly, *adv.* of RAW.
rawn. Obs. or Scot. of RAUN, roe.
rawn (rôn). Dial Eng. var. of ROWEN.
raw′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rawnge (*dial.* rônzh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RANGE.
rawn′piked′ (rôn′pĭkt′). Var. of RAMPICKED.
rawnsake. † RANSACK.
rawp (rôp). Dial. Eng. var. of ROUP.
raw′port. Var. of ROWPORT.
rawranoke. † ROANOKE.
rawstye. † RUSTY.
rax (råks), *n.* Act of raxing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rax, *n.* An iron instrument on which a spit is turned. *Obs. Scot.*
raxle, *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *rax.*] To rax. *Obs.*
ray (rā). Dial. Eng. var. of REE, *v.*
ray. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RYE.
ray, *n.* [OF. *rei*, F. *roi.*] A king. *Obs.*
ray, *n.* Piece of gold leaf. *Obs.*
ray, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **a** = DARNEL **a.** *Obs.* **b** = RYEGRASS **a.**
ray, *n.* [OD. *rey*, *reye.*] A round dance. *Obs.*
ray, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *raie* stripe. See RAY a kind of cloth.] A stripe; a streak. *Obs. or R*
ray (rā), *n.* [OF. *raie* for *reie*, also *roie*, furrow, streak, line, F. *raie*, LL. *riga*; cf. L. *rigare* to lead or conduct water to a place, to wet (cf. IRRIGATE).] A kind of striped cloth. *Obs. or Hist.*
ray, *n.* [See ARRAY.] **a** Array; order; arrangement; also, a line or rank, as of soldiers. *Obs.* **b** Dress; raiment. *Obs.*
ra′ya (rä′yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Nepalese *rai*, *rai sūga.*] An East Indian broadbill (*Psarisomus dalhousiæ*).
ray′at (rī′ăt). Var. of RYOT.
ray′at, ray′at-wa′ra, ray′at-wa′ri. Vars. of RYOT, RYOTWARI.
rayed (rād), *a.* Having rays.
rayed (rād), *a.* [From OF *raier*, v. See RAY a cloth.] Striped. *Obs. or Hist.*
ray filter. *Photog.* = COLOR SCREEN.
ray floret. *Bot.* A ray flower.
ray grass. = RYE GRASS **a.**
ray′less-ness, *n.* See -NESS
ray′let, *n.* See -LET.
Ray′mond, Ray′mund (rā′mŭnd), *n.* [F. *Raymond*, *Raimond*, OF. *Raimont*, of G. origin; cf. OG. *Raimund*, *Ragimund*, *Reginmunt*; also Goth. *ragin* judgment, and OHG *munt* hand, protection.] Lit., wise protection; — masc. prop. name F. *Raymond* (rā′mōN′); It. *Raimondo* (rī-mōn′dō); Sp. & Pg. *Raimundo* (*Sp.* rī-mōōn′dō; *Pg.* -dōō); G. *Raimund* (rī′mōōnt).
rayne. † RAIGN, RAIN, RAINY, RANE, REIGN, REIN.
raynes. † RAINES.
raynold † REYNARD.
ray′on-nance (rā′ŏ-năns), *n.* [F. *rayonnant* radiant.] Radiance. *Rare.*
rayse † RAISE, RASE
Razbooch † RAJPUT.
raze † RAISE; RACE, a root.
Ra′zis (rā′zĭs). *Bib.*
ra′zor, *v. t.* To shave, or cut, with or as with a razor.
ra′zor-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be, or that may be, shaved. *R.*

N O P Q R

edged cutting instrument used in shaving the face or head. Cf. SAFETY RAZOR.
2. A tusk of a wild boar.

1 Common Razor 2 Safety Razor

ra′zor-back′ (rā′zẽr-băk′), *n.* 1. A rorqual.
2. A thin-bodied, long-legged, half-wild hog, the descendant of a better breed run wild. *Chiefly Southwestern U. S.*
3. A sharp, narrow ridge.
ra′zor–backed′ (-băkt′), *a.* Having a sharp, lean, or thin back; as, a *razor-backed* hog. — **razor-backed sucker**, the humpbacked sucker.
ra′zor–billed′ (-bĭld′), *a.* Having a razor-shaped bill.
razor-billed auk, an auk (*Alca torda*) of the American and European coasts and islands of the northern North Atlantic. It is about 16 inches long, black above and white below. The compressed sharp-edged bill is black crossed by a white band. — **r. curassow**, any of several South American curassows of the genus *Mitu* having a short laterally compressed bill with a knob or swelling on the culmen.

Shell of Razor Clam (*Solen ensis*) ½

razor clam. Any marine bivalve shell belonging to *Solen* or an allied genus of the family Solenidæ, esp. *Solen ensis*, or *S. americana*, which have a long, narrow, curved shell.
razor fish. a Any labroid fish of the genus *Xyrichthys*, esp. *X. psittacus*, marked with bright red and blue, found in the Mediterranean, West Indies, etc. **b** The chopa blanca. **c** A razor clam.
razor grass. A West Indian sedge (*Scleria scandens*), the triangular stem and the leaves of which are edged with minute sharp teeth.
Raz′ou-mof′sky-a (răz′ōō-mŏf′skĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL., after Count Aleksyey Kirielovich *Razumovski* (1748–1822), Russian statesman.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American loranthaceous plants, parasitic on various coniferous trees. They have 4-angled branches, the leaves reduced to small connate scales; the flowers are diœcious, succeeded by fleshy, stalked berries.
raz′zi-a (răz′ĭ-*à*; *F.* ra′zya′), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *ghāzia* (pron. *razia* in Algeria).] A plundering and destructive incursion; a foray; a raid.
re (rā), *n.* [Cf. It. *re.* See SOLMIZATION.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied in solmization to the second tone of the diatonic scale. **b** The tone D (as second in the C scale); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.
‖ **re** (rē), *n.* [Abl. of L. *res* thing.] *Law.* In or of the thing or matter; — commonly used prepositionally for *in re.*
re-. [L. *re-*, *red-*: cf. F. *re-*, *ré-*.] A prefix denoting: **1.** *Back*, esp. *back to an original or former state or position; backwards;* — chiefly in words derived from Latin compounds; as in *re*cline, *re*trace, *re*cede, *re*fuge, *re*call.
2. *Again;* — used chiefly to form words, esp. verbs, of action, denoting in general *repetition* (of the action of the verb), or *restoration* (to a previous state); as in *re*join, to join again, *re*iterate, to iterate again, *re*new, to make new again, *re*stitution, *re*seat, *re*gild, *re*case, etc.
☞ In certain cases where the second element, chiefly in words taken into English as compounds, as from Latin or French, has the form of, or is, an independent English word and there is an obscuration of the prefix in sense and pronunciation (as in *re*cover, to get back; *re*coil, to spring back; *re*form, to amend, correct), independent compounds, or doublets, distinguished by being hyphenated, have been formed by addition of *re-* to English words (as in *re*-cover, to cover again; *re*-coil, to coil again; *re*-form, to form again).
3. *Against, in opposition;* as in *re*pel, to drive back; *re*pugn, to fight against; also, *reversal;* as in *re*veal; — in these senses only in words from Latin compounds.
☞ The reference "See RE-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *re-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.
reach (rēch), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* REACHED (rēcht) (RAUGHT, the old preterit, is obsolete); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REACH′ING. [ME. *rechen*, AS. *rǣcan*, *rǣcean*, to extend, stretch out; akin to D. *reiken*, G. *reichen.*] **1.** To extend; to stretch out; to thrust out; to put forth, as a limb.

> *Reach* hither thy hand and thrust it into my side. *John* xx. 27.

2. To deliver by stretching out the hand; to pass to another; to hand over; as, to *reach* one a blow.

> He *reached* me a full cup. 2 *Esd.* xiv. 39.

3 To touch, strike, grasp, seize, or the like, by extending some part of the body, esp. the hand, or something held by one; as, the fruit hangs too high for me to *reach* it; they could not *reach* the bullet with the probe; hence, to obtain or attain by or as if by stretching out the hand; to seize.

> Wilt thou *reach* stars, because they shine on thee? *Shak.*

4. To extend to; to stretch out as far as; to touch by virtue of extent; as, his land *reaches* the river.
5. To arrive at; to come to; to get as far as.

> Before this letter *reaches* your hands. *Pope.*

6. To arrive at by effort, or development, of any kind; to attain to; to gain; to be advanced to; as, Milton's verse *reached* sublimity; to *reach* an understanding.
7. To understand; to comprehend. *Obs. or R.*

> Do what, sir? I *reach* you not. *Beau & Fl.*

8. To strike, hit, or touch, with a missile; as, to *reach* an object with an arrow, a bullet, or a shell.
9. To extend an action, effort, or influence to; to penetrate to; to influence or impress; as, men are better *reached* by kindness than by force.
10. To stretch, or retch, as leather. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

reach (rēch), *v. i.* **1.** To stretch out the hand or arm; to make a reach, as with the hand, arm, or foot, esp. in order to grasp, touch, strike, or the like; as, I could not *reach* to him.

> Goddess humane, *reach*, then, and freely taste! *Milton.*

2. To strain after something; to make efforts.

> *Reaching* above our nature does no good. *Dryden.*

3. To extend in dimension, time, amount, action, influence, etc.; as, the results *reached* into the next century.

> And behold, a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven. *Gen* xxviii. 12

4. To go; to proceed. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
5. *Naut.* To sail directly on one's course with the wind forward of the beam, usually with sheets eased off.
6. To get or make its way (to a place, point, or the like); as, the excitement *reached* to Washington; also, of a gun, the voice, the eye, or the like, to carry; as, the foghorn *reached* to a great distance; as far as the eye can *reach.*
7. To attain; — usually with *to.* *Obs. or R.*

> As for another secret close intent
> By marrying her which I must *reach* unto *Shak.*

8. To stretch; to become stretched. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reach, *n.* **1.** Act of reaching, or stretching out, esp. as if to grasp or touch something, as, he made a long *reach* for it.
2. A striving after something; an effort; plan; scheme. *Obs.*
3. Power of stretching out a limb so as to seize, strike, or touch something; hence, power of seizing, obtaining, touching, or affecting something; esp., extent of such power; as, the fruit is beyond my *reach;* within *reach* of the guns; beyond the *reach* of his eye.

> Out of the *reach* of danger, he has been bold *Johnson*

4. Power of stretching out or extending action, development, influence, or the like; power of attainment or accomplishment; extent or range of force, capacity, or the like; as, it is beyond the *reach* of my imagination.

> Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know. *Pope.*

5. a An extent; stretch; expanse.

> And on the left hand, hell,
> With long *reach*, interposed. *Milton.*

b Hence, specif., an extended portion of land or water; a straight portion of a stream or river; a level stretch, as between locks in a canal; an arm of the sea extending up into the land; a promontory or tongue of land; — also fig.

> The coast . . . is very full of creeks and *reaches*. *Holland.*
> The next *reach* of my subject. *Martineau.*

6. *Naut.* A leg or board sailed by a vessel between tacks; also, a course of sailing with the wind forward of the beam but not enough so to compel tacking. A reach is *close* when the vessel has to sail close to the wind; *broad* when the wind is almost abeam.
7. A bearing shaft or a coupling pole; esp., the pole or rod joining the hind axle to the forward bolster of a wagon.
8. *Mech.* The sum of the hoist and the minimum distance between the hooks of a pulley tackle.
9. = RACE, a stripe on a horse's face.
within reach, within practicable traveling distance; near; as, the house is *within reach* of the market.
reach′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that reaches.
2. An exaggeration. *Obs.*
reach′less, *a.* **1.** Being beyond reach; lofty.
2. Without a reach. See REACH, *n.*, 7.
reach rod. *Mach.* A rod with a double eye at each end, for communicating the motion of the reversing lever of a link motion to the lifting shaft.
re–act′ (rē-ăkt′), *v. t.* To act or perform a second time.
re·act′ (rē-ăkt′), *v. i.* **1.** To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; as, every body *reacts* on the body that moves it.
2. To act upon each other; to exercise a reciprocal or a reverse effect, as one chemical agent upon another; to act in mutual or reciprocal opposition.
3. To respond to a stimulus; to perform an action or function in consequence of stimulation of the nerves or sense organs, or in accommodation to any mental event or idea; also, to respond systematically to external conditions.
4. To act or move in a contrary direction or manner; to manifest a reverse tendency; as, public sentiment condemned him, but soon *reacted* in his favor.
re-act′ance (-ăk′tăns), *n.* [*react* + *-ance.*] *Elec.* The influence of a coil of wire upon an alternating current passing through it, tending to choke or diminish the current, or the similar influence of a condenser; inductive resistance. Reactance is measured in ohms. The reactance of a circuit is equal to the component of the impressed electromotive force at right angles to the current divided by the current, that is, the component of the impedance due to the self-inductance or capacity of the circuit.
re-ac′tion (-ăk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réaction.*] **1.** *Mech.* The force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon the latter body in the opposite direction. Reaction is utilized in various prime movers, as in the so-called reaction engine or machine (cf. ÆOLIPILE, 1), reaction wheel (cf. TURBINE), etc.

> *Reaction* is always equal and opposite to action, that is to say, the actions of two bodies upon each other are always equal and in opposite directions. *Sir I. Newton (3d Law of Motion).*

2. Reciprocal or return action or influence; as, when one commits an injustice there is a *reaction* upon himself.
3. *Chem.* Chemical transformation or change; a chemical process, specif. one brought about by the use of a particular reagent; as, the *reaction* of zinc solutions toward or with ammonia. Also, the manner or result of such a process; as, an alkaline *reaction;* the violet flame *reaction* of potassium salts. Chemical reactions are classed as: *endothermic* or *exothermic*, according as heat is absorbed or given out by the reacting substances; as *first order*, or *monomolecular*, *second order*, or *bimolecular*, or *third order*, or *trimolecular*, according as one, two, or three molecules take part: and as *reversible* or *nonreversible* (*complete*). See SUBSTITUTION, ISOMERISM, etc.

4. *Med.* An action induced by vital resistance to some other action; depression or exhaustion of vital force consequent on overexertion or overstimulation; heightened activity and overaction succeeding depression or shock.
5. *Psychophysics.* A regular or characteristic response to a stimulation of the nerves.
6. A counter tendency; movement in a contrary direction; esp., in politics, a movement or tendency towards a former political or social condition, policy, or form of government.

> It seems to be no longer practicable for *Reaction* to block the way of Reform. *New York Sun.*

reaction of degeneration, *Med.*, a peculiar electrical reaction occurring in cases after paralysis when the affected muscles have undergone degeneration.
re-ac′tion-a-ry (rē-ak′shŭn-â-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or favoring, reaction; as, *reactionary* movements.
re-ac′tion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). One who favors reaction, esp., one who seeks to undo political progress.
re-ac′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Hostility towards, or attempt to undo, political progress.
re-ac′tion-ist, *n.* A reactionary. — *a.* Reactionary.
reaction time. *Psychophysics.* The time elapsing between the application of a stimulus and the reaction to it. *Reaction time* (rarely called **psychophysical time**) consists of three periods: first, a period of initial excitation of the sense organ and transmission of the stimulation to the ganglionic center; second, a period of activity in the center; and third, the period of the transmission of the motor impulse and of the physical reaction. The first and third of these constitute the **physiological time.** The **simple reaction time** is as nearly as possible made identical with the physiological time, the period of central activity being reduced to a minimum. **Complex reaction times** are determinations of various sorts of central time, obtained by subtracting the simple reaction time. The usual types are: **recognition, perception,** *or* **discrimination time**; **choice time**; and **association time.**
re-ac′tive (rē-ăk′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réactif.*] Pertaining to, or characterized by, reaction; due to reaction, having power to react; tending to reaction; of the nature of reaction. — **re-ac′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-ac′tive-ness**, *n.*
reactive coil, *Elec.*, a choking coil. — **r. component.** *Elec.* = WATTLESS COMPONENT. — **r. current**, *Elec.*, that component of the current in an alternating circuit at right angles to the electromotive force; — called also *wattless*, or *idle*, *current*, because during a complete period it does no work. Opposed to *active current.* — **r. electromotive force** *or* **pressure**, *Elec.*, that component of the impressed electromotive force in an alternating circuit at right angles to, or differing in phase 90° from, the current. — **r. factor**, *Elec.*, the ratio of the wattless volt amperes in an alternating-current circuit to the total volt amperes. Cf. PHASE, 3; POWER FACTOR. — **r. tenacity.** See TENACITY, *n.*, 2, *Cit.*
re′ac-tiv′i-ty (rē′ăk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or condition of being reactive; power or tendency to react.
read (rēd), *n.* [Cf. AS. *rēada*, in gloss explained as *lolia, porunula.*] The stomach; now, only the fourth stomach or abomasum of a ruminant.
read (rēd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* READ (rĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* READ′ING (rēd′ĭng). [ME. *reden*, *ræden*, AS. *rǣdan* to read, advise, counsel, guess; akin to D. *raden* to advise, G. *raten*, *rathen*, Icel. *rāða*, Goth. *rēdan* (in comp.), and perh. also to OSlav. *raditi* to take thought for, Skr. *rādh* to succeed. Cf. REDE counsel, RIDDLE.] **1.** To advise; to counsel. *Obs. or Archaic.* See REDE.
2. To guess; think; estimate; suppose; discern. *Obs.*
3. To interpret; to discover the meaning of; as, to *read* a riddle; hence, to foresee or foretell; as, to *read* one's fate.
4. To go over, esp. with apprehension of the meaning of, as characters or words, with or without utterance aloud or inaudible recital to one's self; to take in the sense of, as of language, by interpreting the characters with which it is expressed; to peruse; as, to *read* a discourse; to *read* the letters of an alphabet; to *read* figures; to *read* the notes of music, or to *read* music; to *read* a book; also, by extension, to peruse other significant marks or signs or that on which they are; as, to *read* a barometer, a watch, or the palm.

> Well could he *rede* a lesson or a story. *Chaucer.*

5. To learn or be informed of by perusal.

> To *read* in Greek the wrath of Peleus' son *Pope.*

6. Hence, to learn, or discover the nature of, by observing closely as if perusing a book; to perceive, or discern, by the observation of outward signs, as of the face.

> Who is 't can *read* a woman? *Shak.*

7. To attribute (a meaning, explanation, conception, or the like) to what is read; to put a construction upon, either rightly or wrongly; to infer as meant in something read; as, to *read* a meaning into a verse; to *read* a statement as an insult; to *read* one's prejudices into history.
8. To tell; declare; relate; describe. *Obs.*

> But *read* how art thou named, and of what kin. *Spenser.*

9. To teach; to give instruction in. *Obs.*

> I *read* that I profess, the Art of Love. *Shak.*

10. In card cutting for Jacquard weaving: **a** To follow (the painted pattern or design) space by space along each horizontal line in turn, to determine the punches to be pushed out of the punch box into the carrying plate to subsequently perforate the card. **b** To transfer (a pattern) to a machine (the **reading-in machine**), by causing the desired punches to be pushed into the carrying plate; — with *in.* **c** To transfer (a pattern) into the cords.
11. To register; measure; indicate, — said of a machine or instrument of precision; as, this micrometer *reads* ten-thousandths of an inch.
12. To make a special study of, as by perusing books on; as, to *read* theology or law.
13. To utter aloud or render something written, esp. so as to give an interpretation of its significance; as, Booth *read* the lines of Hamlet superbly.
to read one a lecture, *or* **lesson**, to admonish or, sometimes, rebuke a person vigorously. — **to r. one's self in**, to read aloud the Thirty-nine Articles and make the declaration of

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ra′zor-bill′, *n.* **a** The razor-billed auk. **b** A skimmer (bird).
razor blade. A razor clam.
razor grinder. The European goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*
ra′zor-less, *a.* See -LESS.
razor saw. A narrow saw used in excavating limestone.
razor shell. A razor clam.
razor stone. Novaculite. [*n.*, 7.]
razor temper. See TEMPER,
razour. † RIZZAR. [SURE.]
ra′zure (rā′zhŭr). Var. of RA-
razy † RACY.
raz′zle-daz′zle (răz′'l-dăz′'l), *n.* A state of confusion, hilarity, or bewilderment; also, sometimes, intoxication. *Slang.* — *v. t.* To confuse; dazzle. *Slang.*
Rb. *Abbr* [no period, *Rb.*]. Rubidium.
R. B. A. *Abbr.* Royal Society [of British Artists.]
R. C., *or* **r. c.** *Abbr.* Red Cross; revolving cannon; right center; Roman Catholic.
R. C. A. *Abbr.* Reformed Church [in America.]
R. C. Ch. *Abbr.* Roman Catholic Church.
R. C. M. *Abbr.* Royal College [of Music (London).]
R. C. O. *Abbr.* Royal College of Organists (London).
R. C. P. *Abbr.* Royal College of Physicians (London); Royal College of Preceptors.
R. C. S. *Abbr.* Royal College of Surgeons (London).
R. C. V. S. *Abbr.* Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (London).
R. D. *Abbr.* Refer to Drawer [(*Banking*).]
R. D. *Abbr.* Royal Dragoons; Rural Dean.
RD. *Abbr. Old Test. Criticism.* **a** The redactor or editor who added D to JE. **b** Any matter that he composed.
Rd., *or* **rd.** *Abbr.* Rix-dollar.
r. d. c. *Abbr. Marine Insurance.* Running-down clause.
Rds., *or* **rds.** *Abbr.* Rix-dollars.
R. D. Y. Royal Dockyard.
Re (rā), *n.* *Myth.* See RA.
R. E. *Abbr.* Real estate; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
R. E., *or* **r. e.** *Abbr.* Reformed Episcopal, right end (*Football*), Right Excellent, Royal Engineers, Royal Exchange, Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers.
re-a′ble, *v. t.* [*re-* + *able.*] To confirm; to legitimate. *Obs. Scot.*
re′a-bridge′, *v. t.*, **re′ab-solve′**, *v. t.*, **re′ab-sorb′**, *v. t.*, **re′ab-sorp′tion**, *n.*, **re′ac-cend′**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re′ac-cept′**, *v. t.*, **re′ac-cept′ance**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-ac′cess (rē-ăk′sĕs; -ăk-sĕs′), *n.* A second access; return. *Rare.*
re′ac-ces′sion, *n.*, **re′ac-com′mo-date**, *v. t.*, **re′ac-com′pa-ny**, *v. t.*, **re′ac-cost′**, *v. t.*, **re′ac-count′**, *v. t.*, **re′ac-cu′mu-late**, *v. t.*, **re′ac-cu′mu-la′tion**, *n.*, **re′ac-cuse′**, *v. t.*, **re′ac-cus′tom**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reach (*dial.* rĕch, rēch), *v. i. & t.* [See RETCH.] To spit; hawk; vomit. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
reach, *n.* Act of retching. *Obs.*
reach′a-ble (rēch′*à*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
reache. † RECCHE.
reaching post. The post at the lower end of a ropewalk.
reach′less. † RECKLESS.
reach′-me-down′, *a.* Ready made; hand-me-down; hence, cheap. — *n.* Usually *pl.* Ready-made clothing. *Both Slang.*
reacht. Reached. *Ref. Sp.*
re′ac-knowl′edge, *v. t.*, **re′ac-quaint′**, *v. t.*, **re′ac-quire′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re′ac-quite′, *v. t.* To requite. [*Obs.*]
re-act′, *v. t.* To cause to react; to reflect. *Obs.*
reactance coil. *Elec.* A choking coil.
re-ac′tion-al (rē-ăk′shŭn-*ă*l), *a.* Accompanied or marked by reaction. — **re-ac′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
re-ac′tive (-tĭv), *n.* *Chem.* A reagent.
re-ac′tor (-tẽr), *n.* Choking [coil.]
re-ac′tu-ate (-tū-āt), *v. t.* To make real or actual again. *Rare.*
read (*Scot.* rēd). Obs. or Scot. var. of RED.

assent, as required of a clergyman of the Church of England when he first officiates in a new benefice. — **to read out of**, to expel from (an organization) by reading a formal notice or, more generally, by any form of declaration.

read (rēd), *v. i.* **1**. To perform the act of reading words, characters, or the like; to peruse, or to go over with understanding, the words of a book or other like document.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. *Neh* viii. 8.

2. To learn by reading; — usually with *of*.
3. To utter aloud what is written, either while perusing it or from memory; sometimes, as in the case of an actor, esp. so as to give an interpretation of its significance; as, he *read* to his companion; he *reads* delightfully.
4. To give advice or counsel. *Obs.*
5. To tell; to declare. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
6. To teach by or as if by reading; to discourse. *Obs.*
7. To bear construction, have import, or be in effect, as to terms, conditions, or the like, when read (in sense 4, *v. t.*); as, that sentence *reads* queerly; this ticket *reads* to Boston via Providence; also, elliptically, to read well or easily.

We only ask . . . when the book comes out, Does it *read?* *Augustine Birrell.*

8. To study, esp. by reading; — chiefly *Eng.*, exc. in the phrases, to *read* for the bar; to *read* up on a subject.

Stayed at Christmas up [at Cambridge] to *read.* *Tennyson.*

9. To appear in writing or print; to be expressed by, or consist of, certain words or characters; as, the passage *reads* thus in the early manuscripts.
to read between the lines, to infer something different from, or supplementary to, what is indicated by a literal reading; specif., to detect the real, as distinguished from the apparent, meaning. — **to r. in.** = TO READ ONE'S SELF IN. *Eng.* — **to r. in**, *or* **on**, to read. *Now Rare.*

read (rēd), *n.* [From READ, *v.*] Reading; as, a long *read.*

read (rĕd), *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned; as, a well-*read* man; *read* in science.

read′a-ble (rēd′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Such as can be read; specif.: **a** Legible; as, *readable* handwriting. **b** Worth reading; interesting; attractive; as, a *readable* book.
2. Making reading practicable; as, a *readable* light. *Rare.* — **read′a-bil′i-ty** (rēd′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **read′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **read′a-bly**, *adv.*

read′er (rēd′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *rǣdere.*] **1**. One who reads; specif.: **a** One appointed or authorized to read the lessons or prayers, etc., in a place of worship; esp., *R. C. Ch. & Eastern Churches*, one ordained for the office of reading the lessons; an anagnost or lector (see these words). Cf. LAY READER. **b** One who reads lectures or expounds subjects to students; a teacher; a lecturer, as, formerly, on law in the Inns of Court; — used esp. in some universities as the title of certain instructors. In the Inns of Court, now only the title of an honorary office. **c** A proof reader. **d** One who reads manuscripts offered for publication and advises regarding their merit. **e** A professional reciter of selections, etc.; an elocutionist.
2. A book containing selections for reading; an elementary book for instruction and practice in reading.
3. *Slang.* **a** Among thieves, a pocketbook. **b** Among gamblers, a marked card.
4. = READING NOTICE. *Cant.*
5. A hand lens, or reading glass. *Colloq.*

read′i-ly (rĕd′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1**. In a ready manner; without delay or objection; willingly; cheerfully.

How *readily* we wish time spent revoked! *Cowper.*

2. In a ready, or prompt, manner; quickly; easily.
3. Very likely; as may easily be the case. *Scot.*

read′i-ness, *n.* **1**. State or quality of being ready; preparation; promptness; aptitude; willingness.
2. Ease or facility of performance.
Syn. — Quickness, expedition, promptitude, promptness; aptitude, aptness, knack, skill, expertness, dexterity, ease. See FACILITY.

read′ing (rēd′ĭng), *n.* [AS. *rǣding.*] **1**. Act of one who reads. **a** Perusal. **b** Act of uttering written or printed matter; specif., a public recital or lection; also, a lecture on a special subject, text, or passage; a prelection.
2. Study of books; literary scholarship.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. *Bacon.*

3. The form in which anything is written; the words and construction of a writing or any copy or edition; a version; as, the first folio *readings* of Shakespeare.
4. Written or printed matter intended to be read.
5. Manner of rendering something written, esp. so as to give an interpretation of its significance; as, an actor's *reading* of a part; also, the interpretation placed on anything observed; as, my *reading* of his character is unfavorable.
6. That which is indicated so as to be read, as on the scale of a graduated instrument; as, the *reading* of a barometer.
reading book. [AS. *rǣdingbōc.*] **a** A book for teaching reading; a reader. **b** A book of Scripture readings, or lessons. *Obs.* — **r. desk**, a desk to support a book while reading, esp. in a church service; a lectern. — **r. glass**, a large magnifying lens, usually attached to a handle, used in reading, etc. — **r. hook**, a bookmark of bone, ivory, or the like. — **r. lamp**, a lamp for use in reading, esp. one so arranged as to throw the greater part of its light directly upon a book or reading desk. — **r. matter**, in a newspaper or periodical, regular news or editorial or contributed matter as distinguished from paid advertising matter. *Cant.* — **r. notice**, in a newspaper or periodical, a paid advertisement so set up as to have the appearance of regular news or editorial or contributed matter. *Cant.* — **r. of a bill**, *Legislation*, its formal recital, by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it. — **r. room.** **a** A room appropriated to reading; a room provided with papers, periodicals, and the like, to which persons resort. **b** *Print.* A room or space for proof reading.

read′ing, *a.* Addicted to reading.
reading man, one who reads much; specif., in the English universities, a student who makes study his principal occupation.

re′ad-just′ (rē′ă-jŭst′), *v. t.* To adjust or settle again or anew; to rearrange; specif., *Finance*, to reconstruct or rehabilitate (a corporation) by voluntary action.

re′ad-just′er (-jŭs′tẽr), *n.* One that readjusts; specif.: *U. S. Hist.* A member or follower of a party or faction in Virginia, about 1878 to 1883, which, with the avowed purpose of scaling down and in part repudiating the State debt, secured the passage of laws forbidding the receipt of coupons of State bonds in payment of taxes. The United States Supreme Court declared these unconstitutional.

re′ad-just′ment (re′ă-jŭst′mĕnt), *n.* Act or result of readjusting; specif., *Finance*, the reconstruction or rehabilitation of a corporation, esp. of a railroad, effected usually by the voluntary action of the security holders. Cf. REORGANIZATION, 2.

re′ad-mis′sion (rē′ăd-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Act of readmitting.

re′ad-mit′ (-mĭt′), *v. t.*; -AD-MIT′TED; -AD-MIT′TING. To admit again; to give entrance or access to again.

re′ad-mit′tance (-ăns), *n.* Readmission.

re′ad-vert′en-cy (rē′ăd-vûr′tĕn-sĭ), *n.* The act of adverting to again, or of reviewing mentally. *Rare.*

read′y (rĕd′ĭ), *a.*; READ′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); READ′I-EST [ME. *readi, redi, rædiȝ*, fr. AS. *rǣde, gerǣde*; akin to D. *gereed*, *bereid*, G. *bereit*, Goth. *garaids* fixed, arranged, and possibly to E. *ride*, as meaning originally, prepared for riding. Cf. GRAITH.] **1**. Prepared for what one is about to do or experience; equipped or supplied with what is needed for some act or event; prepared for immediate movement or action; as, the troops are *ready* to march; *ready* for the journey. "When she *redy* was." *Chaucer.*
2. Fitted, arranged, or placed, for immediate use; causing no delay for lack of being prepared or furnished; as, the carriage is *ready.* "Dinner was *ready.*" *Fielding.*

All things are *ready*: come unto the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 4.

3. Brought into, or being in, such a state as to be likely to do something; immediately liable; likely; — esp. with *to.*

My heart is *ready* to crack. *Shak.*

4. Prepared in mind or disposition; not reluctant; moved to willingness; willing; inclined; disposed.

I am *ready* not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus. *Acts* xxi. 13

5. Not slow or hesitating; quick in action or perception of any kind; dexterous; prompt; expert; as, *ready* in apprehension; *ready* wit; a *ready* writer or workman.
6. Characterized by promptness, dexterity, or willingness; prompt; willing; as, a *ready* answer or greeting.
7. Offering itself at once; immediately at hand; opportune; available; handy; as, *ready* assets; *ready* money; a *ready* weapon. "The *readiest* way." *Milton.*
8. Of payment or the discharge of an obligation, not deferred; prompt.
9. Present; here; — used in answer to a roll call or similar summons. *Obs.*
Syn. — Prompt, expeditious, speedy, unhesitating; dexterous, apt, skillful, handy, expert, facile; easy, opportune; fitted, prepared; disposed, willing; free, cheerful.
ready about, *Naut.*, an order to be ready for tacking ship, or going about. — **r. money**, money held ready for payment, or actually paid, at the time of a transaction; cash.

read′y, *adv.* **1**. In a state of preparation; — used with a following participle, often with a hyphen; as, *ready*-cooked meat. "*Ready* armed." *Num.* xxxii. 17.
2. Readily; easily. *Now Rare.*

read′y, *n.* **1**. Ready money; cash; — often with *the*; as, he was well supplied with the *ready.* *Colloq.*
2. *Mil.* A word of command, or a position and preparation in the manual of arms or in artillery drill, at which the piece is cocked or otherwise prepared for instant firing and held in position to execute the command *aim.*
3. *Naut.* A left-handed strand formed by twisting together a number of right-handed yarns, of which three go to form a right-handed, or a plain-laid, rope.

read′y, *v. t.*; READ′IED (-ĭd); READ′Y-ING. **1**. To make ready; to put in a state of order or preparation; specif., *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, to prepare (food), as by cooking.
2. *Horse Racing.* To keep from winning or running well in order to secure a handicap. *Cant.*
to ready up, to make ready; to prearrange; hence, to arrange or prepare, as dice, to facilitate cheating. *Slang.*

read′y-made′ (rĕd′ĭ-mād′; 87), *a.* **1**. Made already, or beforehand, in anticipation of need; specif., made for general sale; — distinguished from *made to order* or *custom-made*; as, *ready-made* clothing; hence, lacking originality or individuality; as, *ready-made* beliefs.
2. Pertaining to, or connected with, ready-made goods; as, a *ready-made* clothier.

read′y-made′, *n.* Usually *pl.* Something ready-made; specif., a ready-made article, or suit, of clothing.

re′af-firm′ (rē′ă-fûrm′), *v. t.* To affirm again. — **re′af-firm′ance** (rē′ă-fûr′măns), **re-af′fir-ma′tion** (rē-ăf′ẽr-mā′shŭn), *n.* — **re′af-firm′er** (-fûr′mẽr), *n.*

re-a′gen-cy (rē-ā′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Action of, as of, or like that of, a reagent; reaction.

re-a′gent (rē-ā′jĕnt), *n.* **1**. *Chem. & Micros.* Any substance which, by reason of its capacity for taking part in certain reactions, is used in detecting, examining, or measuring other substances, in preparing material, etc.
2. *Psychophysics.* The subject of a psychological experiment; esp., one who reacts to a stimulus.

re-ag′gra-vate (-ăg′rȧ-vāt), *v. t.* **1**. To add weight to. *Obs.*
2. To aggravate, or annoy, afresh. *Rare.*

re-ag′gra-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *reaggravatio*: cf. OF. *reaggravacion.*] *R. C. Canon Law.* The second and last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication. Cf. AGGRAVATION, 2.

re-al′ (rā-äl′; rē′ăl), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *real* royal.] The ten-pounder, or chiro (*Elops saurus*).

re′al (rē′ăl; *Sp.* rā-äl′), *n.* [Sp., fr. *real* royal, L. *regalis.* See REGAL; cf. REIS, money.] A small silver coin of Spanish countries; also, a money of account, formerly the unit of the Spanish monetary system. A **re-al′ de pla′ta** (rā-äl′ dā plä′tä) (coin) varied in value according to time of coinage, from 12½ down to 10 cents, or from 6½ to 5 pence sterling. See LEVY. The **re-al′ de vel-lón′** (vĕl-yōn′), or money of account, was nearly equal to five cents, or 2½ pence sterling. In 1871 Spain's coinage was assimilated to the coinage of the Latin Union, of which the franc (which see) is the unit.

re′al (rē′ăl), *a.* [LL. *realis*, fr. L. *res*, *rei*, a thing: cf. F. *réel*, OF. also *real.* Cf. REBUS.] **1**. *Law.* **a** Of or pert. to things themselves; involving or pert. to a jus in re or in rem; as, a *real* action (see in phrases); a *real*, or prædial, servitude; a *real* right; *real* privileges; etc; — opp. to *personal.*

Contracts . . . being accompanied or not being accompanied by the delivery of an object, they are "*real*" ("bailments") or "consensual" *T. E. Holland.*

b Specif.: *Eng. & Amer. Law.* Pert. to, or consisting of, things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as lands and tenements; as, *real* property, in distinction from *personal* property. See PERSONAL PROPERTY.
2. Relating to things or events, esp. to physical things, rather than to persons or opinions; also, consisting of physical things; as, a *real* offering. *Bacon.*
3. Actually being or existing; of the nature of fact; belonging to the order of nature; actual, as distinguished from *fictitious* or *imaginary*; also, existing intrinsically or inherently, as distinguished from *seeming* or *apparent.*

My suggestion would be, that anything which possesses any sort of power to affect another, or to be affected by another . . . has *real* existence. *Jowett (Plato).*

But besides nominal essences, he admitted *real* essences, or essences of individual objects, which he supposed to be the causes of the sensible properties of those objects. *J. S. Mill*

When we speak of a thing as *real*, we imply that it is complete and self-existent. *B. Bosanquet.*

4. Genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; — often opposed to *ostensible*; as, the *real* reason; *real* Madeira wine; *real* ginger; a *real* falsehood; *real* dignity.
5. Loyal; faithful; true. *Obs.*
6. Representing reality; corresponding to what is; true.

Ideas of substances are *real* when they agree with the existence of things. *Locke.*

7. *Logic.* Significant; conveying information; not merely verbal or formal; as, a *real* proposition.
8. Essential or important. *Obs.*
9. *Music.* Exact as regards repetition of intervals; as, a *real* fugue, one in which the answer gives an exact transposition of the subject; — distinguished from *tonal.*
10. **a** *Philos.* Pertaining to medieval realism. *Obs.* **b** Pertaining to the German Realschule.
Syn. — Substantive, positive, absolute, veritable, genuine, authentic. — REAL, ACTUAL, TRUE. REAL implies primarily substantive or objective existence — what *is*; ACTUAL, emergence in the sphere of action or fact — what has *become*; TRUE, conformity or correspondence to what is actual or real. *Real* is opposed to *imaginary*; as, the *real* George Washington; to *artificial*; as, *real* gems; to *counterfeit*; as, "a *real* ancient medal and a counterfeit" (*Wordsworth*); to *fictitious*; as, one's *real* name; to *ostensible*; as, one's *real* reason; to *nominal*; as, the *real* attendance. *Actual* is opposed to *potential*; as, the *actual* energy of heat; to *constructive*; as, *actual* fraud; to *virtual*; as, *actual* identity; to *theoretical* or *hypothetical*; as, to illustrate by an *actual* case. It is also opposed, in the sense of "now existing, present, current," to *past* or *future*; as, not what has been or may be, but the *actual* situation, confronts us. Both *real* and *actual* may be opposed to *ideal*; as, *ideal* conditions, contrasted with *actual*, *real* conditions. *True* is opposed to *false*; as, a *true* story; and to *erroneous*; as, the *true* version of a story. With the shades of difference indicated, the three words are occasionally interchangeable; as, the *real*, *actual*, *true* state of affairs. See AUTHENTIC, HONEST, CORRECT, INTRINSIC, TRUTH, REALITY.

His names are the names of *real* persons, and the events he chronicles were *actual* events. *Stevenson.*

She [the Soul] is a substance, and a *real* thing,
Which hath itself an *actual* working might. *Sir J. Davies.*

The language . . . must often, in liveliness and *truth*, fall short of that which is uttered by men in *real* life under the *actual* pressure of those passions. *Wordsworth.*

real action, *Law*, an action for the recovery of the thing itself, esp. real property. Opposed to *personal action.* See sense 1 **b**, above. — **r. assets**, *Law*, assets consisting of real property; specif., such assets in the hands of the heir, chargeable with the debts of the ancestor. — **r. attribute**, *Logic*, an attribute inherent in the substance of the thing, as distinguished from one merely involved in the thought of it. — **r. estate** *or* **property**, lands, tenements, and hereditaments; freehold interests in landed property; property in houses and land. See PERSONAL PROPERTY; also, cf. LAND, *n.*, 4 **b**. — **r. fallacy.** *Logic.* See FALLACY, *n.*, 2. — **r. image.** *Optics.* See IMAGE, *n.*, 6 **a**. — **r. incidence.** *Economics.* See INCIDENCE, 4. — **r. number**, an ordinary number either rational or irrational; a number in which there is no imaginary part; a number generated from the single unit, 1; any point in the continuum of natural numbers filled in with all rationals and all irrationals and extended indefinitely both positively and negatively. — **r. par.** See 1st PAR, 1. — **r. part.** See PART, *n.*, 7 **a**. — **r. presence**, *Eccl.*, the actual presence of Christ in the Eucharist. The interpretation of the doctrine varies. In the Roman Catholic Church the presence is held to be substantial, the substance of the bread and wine being held to be converted into the real body and blood of Christ (*transubstantiation*). In the Lutheran Church it is held that while the nature of the bread and wine remains unaltered, yet the body and blood are so inseparable from them that the bread and wine are the true body and blood of Christ and are given and received not only by the godly, but also by wicked Christians. In the Anglican Church it is held that the presence is spiritual but none the less real. — **r. price.** See PRICE, *n.*, 2. — **r. property.** See REAL ESTATE, above. — **r. ratio of expansion.** *Steam Engin.* See RATIO OF EXPANSION. — **r. rent**, *Scots Law*, the gross annual value of a holding given in the valuation rolls made for allocation of poor rates. — **r. representative.** *Law.* See REPRESENTATIVE, *n.*, 1 **b**. — **r. reserve.** See RESERVE. — **r. scholar**, a pupil or graduate of a Realschule. — **r. school**, a partial translation of *Realschule.* — **r. servitude.** See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.* — **r. stock**, *Stock Exchange*, stock held by a bona-fide owner. — **r. tare.** See TARE. — **r. treaty.** See TREATY.

re′al (rē′ăl), *n.* **1**. A realist. *Obs.*
2. Something which is real; also, with *the*, actual state of affairs; as, *the real* contrasted with the ideal; in a metaphysical sense, reality in general.

The material thing we call an orange is commonly regarded as an independent "*real*," that gives rise in each percipient to his sensations of color, taste, and so on. *James Ward.*

3. *pl.* *Herbartian Philos.* The ultimate beings composing the world, each being of a simple, indefinable quality.
4. *Math.* A real quantity.

re′al, *adv.* **a** Really. *Obs. or R.* **b** Very; much; as, I was *real* provoked. *Dial. or Colloq.*

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read. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REDD; REDE, counsel.
read (rĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of READ
re′a-dapt′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re′a-dapt′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* — **re-ad′ap-ta′tion**, *n.* — **re′a-dap′tive**, *a.* — **re′a-dap′tive-ness**, *n.*
re′ad-dress′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reade. ‡ READ, RED, REDE.
reade Dial. Eng. pret. of RIDE.
re′a-dept′, *v. t.* [*re-* + L. *adeptus*, p. p. of *adipisci* to obtain.] To regain; recover. *Obs.* — **re′a-dep′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
read′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re′ad-here′, *v. i.*, **re′ad-he′sion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
read′ing-dom (rē′dĭng-dŭm), *n.* Readers collectively
re′ad-journ′, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re′ad-journ′ment**, *n.*
readliche. ‡ RADLY, REDLY.
re′ad-meas′ure-ment, *n.*, **re′ad-min′is-ter**, *v. t.*, **re′ad-mire′**, *v. t.*, **re′a-dopt′**, *v. t.*, **re′a-dop′tion**, *n.*, **re′a-dorn′**, *v. t.*, **re′ad-vance′**, *v. i. & t.*, **re′ad-vance′ment**, *n.*, **re′ad-ven′ture**, *v. i. & t.*, **re′ad-ver′ten-cy**, *n.*, **re′ad-vise′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
ready pole. = RANNEL TREE.
read′y-wit′ted, *a.* Quick-witted. — **read′y-wit′ted-ness**, *n.*
reaf. ‡ REIF, plunder.
reafen. ‡ RAVEN, REAVE.
re′af-fect′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re′af-for′est (rē′ă-fŏr′ĕst), *v. t.*, **re′af-for′es-ta′tion** (-ĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.*, **re′af-fu′sion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
reaflac. ‡ REFLAC.
re-ag′gre-gate (rē-ăg′rē-gāt), *v. t.*, **re-ag′gre-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*, **re-ag′i-tate**, *v. t.*, **re′a-gree′**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
Re-a′ia (rē-ā′yȧ; rē-ī′ȧ). *Bib.*
reak. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REEK, smoke. [*Obs.*
reak, *n.* A rush (the plant).
reak, *n.* A prank. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
reake. ‡ RECK, REEK.
real. ‡ REEL, a framework.
real, *a.* [OF. *reial*, F. *royal.*

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re·al′gar (rē-ăl′găr), *n.* [Ar. *rahj al ghār* powder of the mine, through LL. or OF.; cf. F. *réalgar*, Sp. *rejalgar*.] *Min.* Arsenic monosulphide, AsS, an orange-red mineral of resinous luster, occurring in monoclinic crystals or in granular or compact form. It burns with a bluish flame, giving off arsenical and sulphurous fumes. H., 1.5-2. Sp. gr., 3.56. It is used in pyrotechny in making "white fire," and was formerly much in use as a pigment.

re′al·ism (rē′ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *réalisme*, G. *realismus*.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** The doctrine of the realists as opposed to nominalism. It is sometimes correctly enough traced to Plato's doctrine of ideas (see IDEA, 9) and to Aristotle's doctrines of formal cause, entelechy, energeia, and creative reason (see ARISTOTELIANISM, ESSENCE, 9, SUBSTANCE, ENTELECHY, and NOUS, 1). The ancient realists held that the objects of sense perception are derivative from higher realities, or formative causes. Substantially the same is the modern view: all individual things and events are fleeting and transitory; each thing has its history: it originates in some former thing or process of things, runs its course of action and interaction with other things, and finally disappears, giving place to another, its successor. Its whole history belongs to the causal process which originated it, and modified it, and finally removed it and replaced it. The causal process was a higher reality. For it furnished all the reality of the thing while it lasted, and finally it furnished the reality of its successor, in which the thing perished. The doctrine of nominalism was erroneous, in that it supposed all reality to be confined to individual things and dead results, whereas objects of sense perception exist and have their being in causal processes which are higher realities because they contain not only the producing power that originates the things, but also the destructive power that causes them to perish. All general terms regarded by nominalism (which see) as "flatus vocis," or mere names without corresponding reality, point more or less to a synthesis of causes which has produced the thing or quality noted by our sense perception as having reality. The causal reality is more potent — has a higher degree of reality — or else it could not produce the thing before us. This particular object, for example an acorn, presupposes causal process, and it is a link in the causal chain presupposing an oak antecedent, and after it another oak that may grow from it, or indeed a forest of oaks. The reality of the particular individual at once leads back and forward to more extensive reality as a living cause. Take the object this rock, or this house, or this planet; science begins by seizing the causal process in which it is found and in place of the sense reality it has a reality of inference, a continually widening reality and more intensely real as it widens. There is a pantheistic realism which, like Herbert Spencer's ultimate force, is the origin of the whole evolution process found in nature and also the goal or ultimate return of the counter movement which sets in when evolution culminates. That ultimate real force is the birth and the grave of all evolved realities. The theistic and most of the idealistic theories of realism find the absolute to be a Creative Reason. *W. T. Harris.*
b The doctrine that objects of sense perception (and hence, in extended use, the physical world generally) have objective being, independent of mental or psychical fact; — opposed to *idealism*. See NATURAL REALISM.
2. **a** Preoccupation with, or devotion to, fact; specif., emphasis on practical subjects in education. **b** A concrete fact. *Rare.*
3. In art and literature, fidelity to nature or to real life; representation without idealization; adherence to actual fact. As a consciously professed principle, realism was opposed, in 19th-century critical discussions, to *romanticism* (which see), taken as typically subjective, and inclining to the sentimental and extravagant. Its adherents have laid stress on the rendering of literal fact, on "truth to nature" without selection either of subject or detail in the interest of preconceived ideals. The term is applied in a favorable sense to denote accuracy and graphicalness in delineation, and depreciatively to denote excessive minuteness of detail and preoccupation with trivial, sordid, or offensive subjects. Cf. IDEALISM, 3, NATURALISM, 4.
4. *Law.* The tendency to treat rights and obligations as in any way connected with a fixed place, or to annex rights or obligations to land. *Pollock & Mait.*
Syn. — See REALITY.

re′al·ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *réaliste*.] **1.** One who is preoccupied with things rather than with words. *Obs. & R.*
2. *Philos.* An adherent to or advocate of realism (sense 1).
3. One who devotes his attention or interest to the real as opposed to the imaginary.
4. *Art. & Lit.* An artist or writer who aims at realism in his work. See REALISM, 3.

re′al·ist, *a.* Pertaining to realists; realistic; as, *realist* art.

re′al·is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or after the manner of, realism or realists; characterized by realism rather than by imagination; like reality. — **re′al·is′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

re′al·is′ti·cize (-tĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To make realistic.

re·al′i·ty (rē-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *réalité*, LL. *realitas*. See 3d REAL; cf. 2d REALTY.] **1.** State or quality of being real; actual being or existence, in distinction from mere appearance.
2. That which is real; an actual existence; that which is not imagination, fiction, or pretense; that which has objective existence, and is not merely an idea.
My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a *reality* to me. *Beattie.*
Feelings or states of consciousness are assured to be accounted among *realities*. *J. S. Mill.*
Finally, this inexplicability of sensation is a psychological fact of the utmost moment: it answers to what we call *reality* in the primary sense of the term. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*
3. Loyalty; also, a sincere or devoted expression. *Obs.*
To express our *reality* to the emperor. *Fuller.*
4. Accordance with what is; truth.
5. *Law.* Real estate; realty (in sense 2).
Syn. — REALITY, REALISM are here compared as they apply to representations of what is real. REALITY implies so close or vivid a correspondence between the representation and the thing itself that the representation produces the effect of the actual object; REALISM, in present usage, commonly implies faithful adherence to truth of detail, even where such details are trivial or sordid; as, "Here [in the notion of sincerity], I suspect, is to be found the distinction between the *reality* of Dante and modern *realism*" (*Lowell*). See REAL.
in reality, in fact; in truth; as a matter of fact; really.

re′al·i·za′tion (rē′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réalisation*.] **1.** Act of realizing, or state of being realized.
2. An instance or product of realizing.

re′al·ize (rē′ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *réaliser*.] **1.** To make real; to convert from the imaginary or fictitious into the actual; to bring into concrete existence; to accomplish; as, to *realize* a scheme or project.
The iron men, who, under Edward III., had *realized* the fabled Paladins of Charlemagne and Arthur. *Ld. Lytton.*
2. To cause to seem real; to impress upon the mind as actual; — often with *to*; as, to *realize* ancient history.
It *realizes* to us, in a way which nothing else can, the littleness of human intelligence. *H. Spencer.*
3. To verify. *Obs.*
4. To conceive vividly as real; to apprehend clearly; as, he *realized* his danger; — formerly often disapproved as an Americanism.
Scott . . . evidently failed to *realize* how far superior is Clara Mowbray to all his other heroines. *Swinburne.*
5. To experience. *Obs. U. S.*
6. To convert into actual money; as, to *realize* assets.
7. To acquire as an actual possession; to obtain as the result of plans and efforts; to gain; as, to *realize* large profits. Also, of property, to bring by sale or investment; as, the land sold *realized* a fair price.
Knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift *realize* a good estate. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See CONCEIVE.

re′al·ize, *v. i.* To convert an intangible right or property into real (tangible) property; hence, to convert any kind of property (considered as fluctuating or uncertain in value) into money, esp. rights or securities representing investments or speculations, as shares, bonds, etc.

re′al·iz′ing (-īz′ĭng), *p. a.* Serving to make real, or to impress on the mind as a reality; as, a *realizing* view of the danger incurred. — **re′al·iz′ing·ly**, *adv.*

re′al·ly (rē′ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a real manner; with or in reality; actually; in truth; — often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or a declaration, or interrogatively to express mild surprise or incredulity.
Whose anger is *really* but a short fit of madness. *Swift.*
Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

realm (rĕlm), *n.* [ME. *realme*, *reame*, *reaume*, OF. *reialme*, *reaume*, F. *royaume*, fr. (assumed) LL. *regalimen*, fr. L. *regalis* royal. See REGAL.] **1.** A royal jurisdiction or domain; a region under dominion of a king; a kingdom.
2. Hence, in general, province; region; country; domain; department; division; as, the *realm* of fancy.
3. *Zoögeog.* **a** A primary marine faunal division. **b** A primary terrestrial division consisting of one or more regions (see REGION, 5 **b**). By some authors two, and by others three, such realms are recognized. See ARCTOGÆA, NOTOGÆA, CÆNOGÆA, and EOGÆA. **c** A division coördinate with a region (see REGION, 5 **b**), esp. in the usage of certain American authors.

re′al·ness (rē′ăl-nĕs), *n.* State of being real; reality.

‖ **Re·al′schu′le** (rā-äl′shōō′lĕ), *n.*; *pl.* -SCHULEN (-shōō′lĕn). [G.] A secondary scientific school, teaching no classics, affording manual training, of the grade of the classical schools called *Gymnasia*. *Germany.*

re′al·ty (rē′ăl-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *realté*, *reauté*, F. *royauté*, LL. *regalitas*, fr. L. *regalis*. See REGAL.] **1.** Royalty. *Obs.*
2. Realm; also, regality. *Obs. Scot.*

re′al·ty, *n.* [*real* + *-ty*. Cf. REALITY.] **1.** **a** Reality. *Obs.* **b** Loyalty; honesty. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* Real estate or property; a piece of real property.

ream (rēm), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *ræmien*, *remen*; orig. uncert.; cf. AS. *āræman* to raise, arise.] To stretch or draw out, apart, or asunder; to stretch one's self. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ream (rēm; *dial. also* rām), *n.* [AS. *réam*, akin to G. *rahm*.] Cream; also, froth; scum; foam. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To cream; froth. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ream (rēm), *n.* [ME. *reme*, OF. *rayme*, F. *rame* (cf. Sp. *resma*), fr. Ar. *rizmah* a bundle, esp. of paper.] A quantity of paper, usually twenty quires, or 480 sheets, but sometimes 472 sheets of drawing or hand-made paper, 500 sheets of news or book paper, and in a printer's *perfect ream* 516 sheets. Cf. BUNDLE, *n.*, 2.

ream, *v. t.*; REAMED (rēmd); REAM′ING. [Cf. ME. *remen*, *rumen*, *rimen*, to make room, extend, AS. *rȳman*, fr. *rūm* room; also E. dial. *rime* to enlarge a hole, *rim* to remove, make room for. Cf. ROOM.] **1.** To widen the opening of (a hole); to bevel out; countersink.
2. To enlarge or dress out (a hole) with a reamer; to enlarge the bore of, as a gun, in this way; — often with *out*.
3. To remove (a defective part, as in a bore) by reaming (sense 2 above); — with *out*.
4. *Naut.* To open (the seams of a vessel's planking) for the purpose of calking them.

ream′age (rēm′āj), *n.* Number of reams in a lot of paper.

ream′er (-ẽr), *n.* [From REAM to enlarge (a hole).] **1.** One that reams; specif., *Mech.*, any of various tools with cutting edges for enlarging or shaping a hole by turning; a broach; a rimer.
2. *Quarrying.* A kind of chisel for cutting (two) V-shaped grooves from a (round) blast hole in the line of the desired rift.

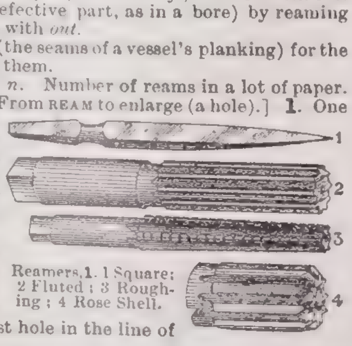
Reamers. 1 Square; 2 Fluted; 3 Roughing; 4 Rose Shell.

re-am′pu·ta′tion (rē-ăm′pū-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Surg.* The second of two amputations performed upon the same member.

ream′y (rēm′ĭ; *dial. also* rām′ĭ), *a.* Frothy, as if with cream; creamy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

re-an′i·mate (rē-ăn′ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To animate anew; to restore to animation, or life, vigor, spirit, or courage; to revive; to reinvigorate; as, to *reanimate* a drowned person, disheartened troops, languid spirits.

re-an′i·mate (rē-ăn′ĭ-māt), *v. i.* To become reanimated.

re-an′i·ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* Act or operation of reanimating, or state of being reanimated, revival.

reap (rēp), *v. t.*; REAPED (rēpt); REAP′ING. [ME. *repen*, *reopen*, *ripen*, AS. *ripan* (also perh. *rīpan*), *reopan*; orig. uncert.] **1.** To cut with a sickle, scythe, or reaping machine, as grain; to gather, as a harvest, by cutting.
When ye *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. *Lev.* xix 9.
2. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward or harvest, or as the fruit of labor or of works; — in a good or a bad sense; as, to *reap* a benefit from exertions. *Milton.*
3. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to *reap* a field.

reap, *v. i.* To reap something; to gather a harvest.
They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. *Ps.* cxxvi. 5.

reap′a·ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Able or fit to be reaped or gathered.

reap′er (rēp′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *ripere* (*rīpere* ?).] One that reaps, as a man or a machine.

reap′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REAP. — **reaping hook**, an implement having a hook-shaped blade, used in reaping; a sickle; — in a specific sense, distinguished from a sickle by a blade keen instead of serrated. — **r. machine**, any of various machines for reaping grain. In the usual types the grain is bent against the cutter bar (which is like that of the mowing machine) by a gathering reel or other raking device. The power is taken from a ground wheel; the machine is usually drawn by horses. Cf. BINDER, 4 **a**.

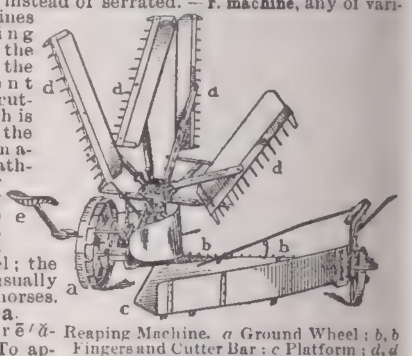

Reaping Machine. *a* Ground Wheel; *b*, *b* Fingers and Cutter Bar; *c* Platform; *d*, *d* Revolving Rakes; *e* Driver's Seat.

re′ap·pear′ (rē′ă-pēr′), *v. i.* To appear again.

re′ap·pear′ance (-ăns), *n.* A reappearing.

rear (rēr), *n.* [Shortened fr. ARREAR. Cf. REAR GUARD.] **1.** The part of an army, fleet, or force which comes last, or is stationed behind the rest.
When the fierce foe hung on our broken *rear*. *Milton.*
2. The back of anything; as, he saw the *rear* of the house; the enemy was at, or in, the *rear* of the army.
3. The space or position behind, or at the back of, anything; as, a carriage stood at the *rear* of the house; he gained the enemy's *rear* by a flank march.
in rear, *Mil.*, in the rear; as, to attack the enemy *in rear*.

rear, *v. t.* *Rare.* **a** To place in the rear. **b** To secure the rear of. **c** To attack in the rear.

rear, *a.* Being at the back, or in the hindmost part; hindmost; as, the *rear* rank of a company.
Syn. — See POSTERIOR.

rear admiral. **a** An officer in the navy, next in rank below a vice admiral. See ADMIRAL, 3. In the United States navy the insignia of his rank on epaulets, shoulder marks, and shoulder straps are a silver foul anchor (in the case of an officer in the staff with rank of rear admiral, his staff device) in the center with a silver star at each end. **b** A rear admiral's flagship. *Obs. or R.* — **r. arch**, *Arch.*, the arch carrying the inner part of the thickness of a wall, when the exterior face is carried differently, as where a door piece or window piece is elaborate in design, leaving half or more of the thickness of the wall to be supported apart from it. — **r. commodore**, an officer of a yacht club, ranking after vice commodore. — **r. guard.** [OF. *riéreg(u)arde*; *riére* behind (L. *retro*) + *g(u)arde* guard, F. *garde*. Cf. GUARD, REARWARD, *n.*] **a** *Mil.* (1) The rear ranks of an army in battle; — opp. to *vanguard*. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* (2) The portion of an army detailed to march in the rear of, and protect, the main body. **b** The guard at the rear of a railroad train, or his van. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.* — **r. vassal**, *Feudal Law*, a vassal's vassal; an arriere vassal, a vassal not a tenant in capite. — **r. vault**, *Arch.*, a rear arch used where the wall is very thick and the window recess becomes a vaulted chamber.

a Rear Arch.

rear, *v. t.*; REARED (rērd); REAR′ING. [ME. *reren*, *ræren*, AS. *rǣran* to raise, rear, elevate, for *rǣsan*, causative of *rīsan* to rise. See RISE; cf. RAISE.] **1.** To raise upright; to lift up to an erect position; to set upright; as, to *rear* a flagpole or a monolith.
His hunting spear was *rear'd* against the wall. *Thomas Miller.*
2. To erect by building; to set up; to construct; as, to *rear* defenses or houses; to *rear* one government on the ruins of another. "One *reared* a font of stone." *Tennyson.*
3. To lift up or upwards or to hold aloft; to elevate; to raise; — often fig.; as, the city *rears* its towers.
To that she bends, to that her eyes she *rears*. *Pope.*
Mine [shall be] the first hand to *rear* her banner. *Ld. Lytton.*
It *reareth* our hearts from vain thoughts. *Barrow.*
4. To produce; to originate; as, to *rear* discord. *Obs.*
5. To breed and raise; as, to *rear* cattle; also, to cause to grow, as plants.
6. To bring up to maturity, as young; to foster; educate; instruct; as, to *rear* offspring.
7. To rouse; to cause to rise, as a man from bed or an animal from its covert; hence, to arouse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
8. **a** To raise (a noise, song, cry, or the like). *Obs.* **b** Hence, to raise or make heard (the voice). *Shelley.*

See REGAL.] Royal; regal; kingly. *Obs.* — *n.* One of royal rank. *Obs.*
‖ **Re·al′gym·na′si·um** (rā-äl′gĭm-nä′zĭ-ŏŏm; -gŭm-nä′-), *n.*; *pl.* -SIEN (-zĭ-ĕn). [G.] A German secondary school in which no Greek is taught and much attention is given to the sciences. It is intermediate to the Gymnasium and the Realschule.
re′a·lign′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re′a·lign′ment**, *n.*
re′al·iz′a·ble (rē′ăl-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re′al·iz′a·bil′i·ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re′al·iz′a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **re′al·iz′a·bly**, *adv.*
re′al·ized (rē′ăl-īzd), *pret. & p. p.* of REALIZE. — **re′al·iz′ed·ness** (-īz′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* [realizes.
re′al·iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who
re′al·lege′ (rē′ă-lĕj′), *v. t.*, **re′al·li′ance**, *n.*, **re′al·lot′**, *v. t.*, **re′al·lot′ment**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re′al·ly, *adv.* of REAL, royal. *Obs.*
re′-al·ly′, *v. t.* [*re-* + *ally*, v. t.: cf. OF. *realier*. Cf. RALLY to collect.] **1.** To rally, as beaten troops. — *v. i.* *Obs.*
2. To bring together again; to compose or form anew.
realm′less, *a.* See -LESS.
realm′let, *n.* See -LET.
re-al′ter, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
ream. † REALM.
ream, *n.* [AS. *hréam*.] Outcry; wailing; distress. *Obs.* [bat. *Obs.*
ream, *v. i.* To charge as in com-
ream, *v. t.* To skim the cream from. *Scot., & Local, Eng.*
re′a·mass′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reame. † REALM, REAM.
re′a·mend′, **re′a·mend′ment**, etc. See RE-, 2.
ream′i·ness (rēm′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS; REAMY, frothy.
rean (rēn; rān), *n.* = RAIN, *n.*, a ridge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
re-an′chor, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
reane. † RANE, REIN, *n.*
re-an′i·mate, *a.* Reanimated.
re′an·neal′, *v. t.*, **re′an·nex′**, *v. t.*, **re-an′nex·a′tion**, *n.*, **re′a·noint′**, *v. t.*, **re-an′swer**, *n.* (*Obs.*), **re-an′swer**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-an′vil**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reap (*dial.* rēp). *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. of ROPE.
reap, *v. t.* [Cf. RIP, *v.*] To bring into the light again; to rake or rip; — with *up*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reap, *n.* [AS. *reopa*, *rypa*. See REAP, *v.*] A handful, or unbound sheaf, of grain. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
reap, *n.* [Cf. AS. *rip* (or perh. *rīp*) harvest. See REAP, *v.*] Reaping; reapers collectively. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*
reap′dole′ (rēp′dōl′), *n.* A gratuity given to the reapers, in feudal law to the lord's tenants, after they have harvested the grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reaper file. See FILE, tool.
reap hook. = REAPING HOOK.
reap′man. = REPMAN.
re′ap·par′el, *v. t.*, **re-ap′pa·ri′tion** (rē-ăp′ȧ-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.*, **re′ap·peal′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′ap·pease′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [SILVER. *Rare.*
reap′-pen′ny, *n.* *Law.* = REAP-
re-ap′pli·ca′tion, *n.*, **re′ap·pli′er** (rē′ă-plī′ẽr), *n.*, **re′ap·ply′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′ap·point′**, *v. t.*, **re′ap·point′ment**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re′ap·port′, *n. & v.* Report. *Obs.*
re′ap·por′tion, *v. t.*, **re′ap·por′tion·ment**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re′ap·pose′, *v. t. & i.* [See REPOSE.] To repose. *Obs.*
re′ap·prais′al, *n.*, **re′ap·praise′**, *v. t.*, **re′ap·praise′ment**, *n.*, **re′ap·proach′**, *v. i. & t.*, **re′ap·pro′pri·ate**, *v. t.*, **re′ap·pro′pri·a′tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
reap′sil′ver, *n.* [See REAP a reaping.] A tenant's money payment in lieu of labor at harvest time. *Obs.* [p. of REAP.
reapt. Obs. or ref. sp. pret & p.

9. a To collect; gather; levy; as, to *rear* an army. *Obs.* **b** To take away from some one; — with *from*. *Obs.*
10. *Naut.* To cause to seem to rise by approaching; to raise; as, to *rear* the coast. *Obs.*
Syn. — Lift, elevate, erect, raise, build, establish.

rear (rēr), *v. i.* To rise up; esp., of a horse or other quadruped, to rise up on the hind legs; to become erect.

rear′-horse′ (rēr′hôrs′), *n.* [So called because it *rears* up when disturbed.] A mantis.

rear′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REAR. — **rearing bit**, a bit to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing.

re-arm′ (rē-ärm′), *v. t.*; RE-ARMED′ (-ärmd′); RE-ARM′ING. To furnish with new or improved arms. — **re-ar′ma-ment** (-är′mȧ-mĕnt), *n.*

rear′most (rēr′mōst), *a.* Farthest in the rear; last.

re′ar-range′ (rē′ă-rānj′), *v. t.* To arrange again or anew.

re′ar-range′ment (-rānj′mĕnt), *n.* A rearranging, or state of being rearranged. Specif., *Chem.*, a shifting of components of a substance so as to form one of different structure.

rear′ward (rēr′wẽrd), *a. & adv.* At or toward the rear. — **rear′ward-ly**, *adv.* — **rear′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.*

rear′ward′ (rēr′wôrd′), *n.* [ME. *rerewarde*, OF. (assumed) *rerewarde*. See WARD, *n.*, guard; cf. REAR GUARD.] **1.** The rear division of an army or fleet. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** The rear, or hinder part, of anything.

rea′son (rē′z'n), *n.* [ME. *resoun*, F. *raison*, fr. L. *ratio*, fr. *reri*, *ratus*, to reckon, believe, think. Cf. ARRAIGN to call to account, RATE proportion, RATIO, RATION.] **1.** A consideration, motive, or judgment inducing or confirming a belief, influencing the will, or leading to an action or course of action; a rational ground or motive.

> I have no other but a woman's *reason*:
> I think him so because I think him so. *Shak.*

2. An expression or statement offered as an explanation of a belief or assertion or as a justification of an act or procedure "I'll give him *reasons* for it." *Shak.*
3. A formal account or reckoning; as, to give *reason*; to put to *reason*; hence, accounting; *pl.*, accounts. *Obs.*
4. A ground or cause; that in the reality which makes any fact intelligible.

> The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch is by the motion of the next wheel. *Sir M. Hale.*
> The only distinctive peculiarity of cause contrasted with *reason* is that it refers to operation in time. *B. Bosanquet.*

5. Rationale; rational principle. *Rare.*

> The *reason* of one science may be the unreason of another Hegel complains that mathematicians call everything irrational in which *reason* begins to intrude — i. e., in which systematic heterogeneity begins to appear, e. g., in the relation between straight line and curve. *B. Bosanquet*

6. The power or faculty of **comprehending** and inferring; **intellect**; — variously used to denote: (1) a distinct cognitive faculty; (2) the sum of the intellectual powers; (3) human, as distinguished from brute, intelligence; (4) universal or general rationality or intelligence, be it of minds collectively or of nature as a whole; (5) a mind or intelligence pervading the universe as its rational soul. In philosophy and psychology, numerous distinctions of different types of *reason* have been made. The more important types are: **discursive**, *or* **logical**, **reason**, the faculty of drawing inferences, or of reasoning syllogistically; **intuitive reason**, the faculty of apprehending a priori truths or principles; **speculative reason**, or reason concerned with the supersensible; **theroretical reason**, reason leading to cognition; **practical reason** (which see); and **pure reason** (see PURE, *a.*, 8). *Reason* has also been used in transcendental senses, and as an equiv of Gr νοῦς (see NOUS, 1) For the Kantian use of *reason* and *understanding*, see VERNUNFT and VERSTAND. See also INTELLECT, 1, UNDERSTANDING.

> The sense perceives; the understanding, in its own peculiar operation, conceives; the *reason*, or rationalized understanding, comprehends. *Coleridge.*

7. A sane or sound mind; the quality given by reason in its normal and just exercise; reasonableness; sanity; sense; also, a sane or sound view or consideration; that which is dictated or supported by common sense.

> But law in a free nation hath been ever public *reason*. *Milton.*

8. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; accordance with, or that which is accordant with and ratified by, the mind rightly exercised; right thinking.

> The most probable way of bringing France to *reason* would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies *Addison*

9. Hence: Justice; propriety; moderation; specif.: **a** Equitable or honorable treatment (formerly often with reference to drinking); satisfaction (as in a duel). "Do me *reason* in a cup of wine." *Scott.* **b** Just measure; reasonable amount; specif., a miller's measure. *Obs.*
10. Exercise of reason; reasoning.
11. Speech or discourse, or a subject of discourse; also, a sentence or clause; hence, a motto. *Obs.*
12. a *Logic.* A premise, esp. a minor premise. **b** *Math.* Ratio. *Obs.*
Syn. — REASON, UNDERSTANDING, SENSE are here compared only in their ordinary use; for technical distinctions see defs. REASON commonly suggests esp. that guiding or directing faculty of the mind by virtue of which men are distinguished from the lower animals; UNDERSTANDING applies to the faculty of clear comprehension or sound judgment esp. in practical affairs; SENSE adds to *understanding* the implication of native sagacity; as, "a creature . . . not prone and brute as other creatures, but endowed with sanctity of *reason*" (*Milton*); "His *understanding* was lucid and his judgment accurate" (*Bancroft*); "He [Chaucer] is a perpetual fountain of good *sense*" (*Dryden*). See RATIONAL, REASONING, MIND, SOUL, WILL, FEELING, CAUSE.

by reason of, *or*, *rarely*, **that**, on account of; because of; as, a man poor *by reason of* thriftlessness. — **in r.**, **in all r.**, in justice; with rational ground; in a right view; as, we cannot, *in reason*, doubt such evidence. — **it is r.**, it is reasonable; it is right. *Now Rare.*

> Yet *it were* great *reason*, that those that have children should have greatest care of future times. *Bacon.*

rea′son (rē′z'n), *v. i.*; REA′SONED (-z'nd); REA′SON-ING. [OF. *raison(n)er*, F. *raisonner*. See REASON, *n.*] **1.** To hold discussion or argument; hence, to discourse; converse.

> Stand still, that I may *reason* with you, before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord. 1 *Sam.* xii. 7.

2. To think in logical forms; to draw inferences and reach conclusions from a consideration of data or premises; to compare and relate ideas systematically with a view to some conclusion, whether hypothesis or belief. See REASONING, *n.*, 1.
3. To hold a reckoning; reckon. *Obs.*

> Let's *reason* with the worst that may befall. *Shak.*

rea′son, *v. t.* **1.** To question; call to account. *Obs & R.*
2. To question; to ask the reason for; to discuss with respect to reasons or explanations; — with *what*, *why*, etc.

> Theirs not to *reason* why. *Tennyson.*

3. To arrange and present the reasons for or against; to examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss; as, I *reasoned* the matter with my friend.
4. Hence, variously: to support with reasons; to deal rationally with; to provide with reasons; to explain or justify by reason or by adducing reasons or causes.

> This boy . . does *reason* our petition with more strength than thou hast to deny 't. *Shak.*

5. To persuade or affect by reasoning or argument; as, to *reason* one into a belief or out of a plan.

> Men that will not be *reasoned* into their senses. *L'Estrange.*

rea′son-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [ME. *resonable*, F. *raisonnable*, fr. L. *rationabilis*. See REASON, *n.*] **1.** Having the faculty of reason; rational; as, a *reasonable* being.
2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking, or acting rationally, or according to the dictates of reason; agreeable to reason; just; rational; as, *reasonable* men; a *reasonable* cause.

> Men have no right to what is not *reasonable*. *Burke*

3. Not excessive or immoderate; within due limits; proper; as, a *reasonable* demand, amount, price. *Shak.*
Syn.—Equitable, fair, moderate, tolerable. See RATIONAL.

rea′son-a-ble, *adv.* Reasonably. *Obs. or R.* See FLAT, *a.*, 12.

rea′son-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or fact of being reasonable.

rea′son-a-bly, *adv.* **1.** In a reasonable manner.
2. Moderately; tolerably; sufficiently. "*Reasonably* perfect in the language." *Holder.*

rea′soned (rē′z'nd), *a.* Based upon reasoning; characterized by reason; studied. — **rea′soned-ly**, *adv.*

rea′son-er (rē′z'n-ẽr), *n.* One who reasons or argues.

rea′son-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REASON. Hence: *n.* **1.** Employment of reason; the forming or discovering of rational relationships of ideas; thinking with a view to, or with the attainment of, a conclusion believed to be genuine.

> *Reasoning*, in the extended sense in which I use the term, and in which it is synonymous with inference, is popularly said to be of two kinds: reasoning from particulars to generals, and reasoning from generals to particulars: the former being called induction, the latter ratiocination or syllogism. *J S Mill.*

2. That which is offered in argument; proofs or reasons when arranged and developed; course of argument.

> His *reasoning* was sufficiently profound. *Macaulay*

Syn. — REASONING, ARGUMENTATION. REASONING includes both the act or process of exercising the reason, and the use of reasoned arguments with a view to convince or persuade; as, "Wrong *reasoning* sometimes lands poor mortals in right conclusions" (*G. Eliot*); "*Reasoning*, remonstrance had been tried: from your own town meetings, from the pulpit, from beneath the arches of Faneuil Hall" (*E. Everett*). ARGUMENTATION is esp. the presentation of arguments in an orderly and logical fashion; as, "The Principles of *Argumentation*" (*G. P. Baker*). See DISCUSS.

rea′son-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of, or lacking in, reason; irrational; as, a *reasonless* man or mind. *Shak.*
2. Void of reason; contrary to reason; unreasonable.
3. Not actuated or produced by reason; as, a *reasonless* universe.
— **rea′son-less-ly**, *adv.* — **rea′son-less-ness**, *n.*

re′as-sert′ (rē′ă-sûrt′), *v. t.* To assert again or anew; to maintain after an omission to do so, as a claim. — **re′as-ser′tion** (-sûr′shŭn), *n.* — **re′as-ser′tor** (-tẽr), *n.*

re′as-sume′ (-sūm′), *v. t.* To assume again or anew; to resume. — **re′as-sump′tion** (-sŭmp′shŭn), *n.*

re′as-sur′ance (-shōōr′ăns), *n.* **1.** Assurance or confirmation renewed or repeated; hence, renewed faith.
2. *Insurance.* = REINSURANCE.

re′as-sure′ (-shōōr′), *v. t.* To assure anew; specif.: **a** To restore confidence to; to free from fear, terror, or anxiety. **b** *Insurance.* = REINSURE. — **re′as-sure′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **re′as-sur′er** (-shōōr′ẽr), *n.*

reas′ty (rēs′tĭ), *a.* [Perh. orig. left over, fr. F. *resté*, p. p. of *rester* to remain, L. *restare*. Cf. REST remainder.] Rancid; rusty; also, hoarse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **reas′ti-ness** (rēs′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **re-a′ta** (rā-ä′tä; rē-ä′tȧ), *n.* [Sp. *reata*.] A lariat.

Re′au′mur′, **Ré′au′mur′** (rā′ō′mür′), *a.* Of or pertaining to René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur or the thermometric scale invented by him about 1730. — *n.* A Reaumur thermometer or scale. The **Reaumur thermometer** is so graduated that 0° marks the freezing point and 80° the boiling point of water. Its readings are therefore converted into Centigrade readings by multiplying by $\frac{5}{4}$, and into Fahrenheit by multiplying by $\frac{9}{4}$ and adding 32. It is still used to some extent in France, Germany, and Russia. Abbr. *R.* See THERMOMETER, *Illust.*

reave (rēv), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* REAVED (rēvd), REFT (rĕft), or, *Obs.*, RAFT (ráft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REAV′ING. [ME. *reven*, AS. *réafian*, fr. *réaf* spoil, plunder (prob. the same word as *réaf* a garment); akin to AS. *réofan* to break (cf. *biréofan* to deprive of), G. *rauben* to rob, Icel. *raufa* to rob, *rjūfa* to break, violate, Goth. *biráubōn* to despoil, L. *rumpere* to break; cf. Skr. *lup* to break. Cf. BEREAVE, ROB, *v. t.*, ROBE, ROVE, *v. i.*, RUPTURE.] To take away by violence or stealth; to snatch, or carry, away; rob; despoil; bereave. *Archaic.* "To *reave* his life." *Spenser.*

> He golden apples *raft* of the dragon. *Chaucer.*
> To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony. *Shak*
> Civilization tends ever to *reave* men of the naïve joy of racial childhood, a joy in the mere wonder of things. *H. B Alexander.*

reave, *v. i.* To plunder or pillage; to rob. *Archaic.*

reav′er, **reiv′er** (rēv′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *réafere*. See REAVE, *v.*; cf. ROBBER, ROVER.] One who reaves. *Archaic.*

re-bap′tism (rē-băp′tĭz'm), *n.* A second baptism. — **re′-bap-tis′mal** (rē′băp-tĭz′măl), *a.*

re′bap-tize′ (rē′băp-tīz′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *baptize*: cf. F. *rebaptiser*, L. *rebaptizare*.] To baptize again or a second time; also, to name or christen again. — **re-bap′ti-za′tion** (rē-băp′tĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* — **re′bap-tiz′er** (rē′băp-tīz′ẽr), *n.*

re-bate′ (rē-bāt′; *commonly* răb′ĕt), *n.* [See RABBET.] *Arch.* A rectangular longitudinal recess or groove, cut in the corner or edge of any body; a rabbet. Cf. RABBET, *n.*, 1.

re-bate′ (rē-bāt′), *v. t.*; RE-BAT′ED (-bāt′ĕd); RE-BAT′ING (-bāt′ĭng). [OF. *rabatre*, F. *rabattre*, to beat down, let down, blunt, deduct, diminish, confused with F. *rebattre* to beat again; *re-* re- + OF. *abatre*, F. *abattre*. See ABATE to beat down; cf. RABBET, *n. & v.*] **1.** To deduct, as one thing from another. *Obs.*
2. To diminish; reduce; weaken; check. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To deduct from; to make a discount from, as sums due; also, to allow a discount to. *Blount.*
4. To deprive of keenness; to blunt; to dull, as a weapon or, fig., a feeling, disposition, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> But doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge. *Shak.*

5. *Her.* To remove a portion of (a charge), or a portion of a charge from (an escutcheon), as for a difference; esp., to cut or break off one or more points or extremities from (a weapon, a cross, etc.).

re-bate′ (rē-bāt′; *commonly* răb′ĕt), *v. t.* To cut a rebate in; to join together with a rebate. Cf. RABBET, *v. t.*

re-bate′ (rē-bāt′; rē′bāt), *n.* [Cf OF. & F. *rabat*, and also OF. *rebat*. See REBATE, *v.*] Deduction; abatement; remission or payment back; as, a *rebate* of interest for immediate payment; a *rebate* of freight charges.

re′bec, **re′beck** (rē′bĕk), *n.* [F. *rebec*; cf. OF. *rebec*, *rebebe*, *rubebe*, Sp. *rabel*, It. *ribeca*, *ribeba*; all prob. fr. Ar. *rabāb* a musical instrument of a round form.] *Music.* A stringed instrument, the earliest known of the viol class, having a pear-shaped body, a slender neck, and usually three strings, played with a bow. Its tones were harsh and loud. "The jocund *rebecks* sound." *Milton.*

Re-bec′ca, **Re-bek′ah** (rē-bĕk′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Ribqāh*. The form *Rebecca* is fr. L. *Rebecca*, Gr. Ῥεβεκκα, fr. Heb.]
1. Fem. prop. name. L. *Rebecca*; F. *Rébecca* (rā′bĕ′kä′); G. *Rebekka* (rā-bĕk′ä). — Dim. *Becky.*
2. *Bib.* Sister of Laban, wife of Isaac, mother of Esau and Jacob.
3. A beautiful, sensible, modest, and brave Jewess in Scott's "Ivanhoe," daughter of Isaac, a wealthy Jew of York. She nurses Ivanhoe, whom she secretly loves, when wounded, and after his marriage to Rowena leaves England.
4. A leader, who was dressed in female attire, of the bands of rioters (the **Re-bec′ca-ites** [-īts]), who demolished tollgates in South Wales in 1843–44; — so called in allusion to Gen. xxiv. 60.
5. A salmon poacher. *Eng.*

re-bel′ (rē-bĕl′), *v. i.*; RE-BELLED′ (-bĕld′); RE-BEL′LING. [F. *rebeller*, fr. L. *rebellare* to make war again; *re-* again + *bellare* to make war, fr. *bellum* war. See BELLICOSE; cf. REVEL to carouse.] **1.** To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of the ruler or government to which one owes allegiance. See REBELLION, 1.

> Ye have builded you an altar, that ye might *rebel* this day against the Lord. *Josh* xxii. 16.

2. To be disobedient to authority; to assume a hostile or insubordinate attitude; to revolt.

> How could your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*

reb′el (rĕb′ĕl), *a.* [F. *rebelle*, fr. L. *rebellis*. See REBEL, *v. i.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, rebels or rebellion; rebellious; as, *rebel* troops; *rebel* songs.

> Whoso be *rebel* to my judgment. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See INSURGENT.
rebel clover, Japan clover.

reb′el, *n.* [F. *rebelle*.] One who rebels or is in rebellion.

reb′el-dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** A region infested or held by rebels; rebels, considered collectively.
2. Conduct or quality characteristic of rebels. *Thackeray.*

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rear (*dial.* râr). Var. of RARE, early. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rear (rēr), *a.* [See RARE.] Underdone; rare; — orig. used only of eggs. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rear, *v. t.* To carve (technically, a goose) *Archaic.*
reard. Var of RERD.
reard Reared. *Ref. Sp.*
rear′dorse, **-doss**. *n.* † RERE-DOS.
rear′er, *n.* One that rears.
rear′feast′, *n* Supper. *Obs.*
re-ar′gue. *v. t.*, **re-ar′gu-ment**, *n.*, **re′a-rise′**, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
rear′ling, *n.* [*rear* to bring up + 1st *-ling*.] Foster child. *Rare.*
rear′ly, *adv.* [Cf. RATH.] Early. *Obs.*
rear′mouse′. Var. of RERE-MOUSE, a bat.
re′a-rouse′, *v. t.*, **re′ar-range′a-ble**, *a.*, **re′ar-rang′er**, *n.*, **re′ar-ray′**, *v. t.*, **re′ar-rest′**, *v. t. & n.*, **re′ar-riv′al**, *n.*, **re′ar-rive′**, *v. i.*, **re′as-cend′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′as-cend′an-cy**, **re′as-cend′en-cy**, *n.*, **re′as-cend′ant**, **re′as-cend′ent**, *a.*, **re′as-cen′sion**, *n.*, **re′as-cent′**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
rease. † RAISE, RESE, *n.* [RISE.
rease. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of
re-ask′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rea′son. † RAISIN.
rea′son (rē′z'n), *n.* [Cf. RASEN.] *Arch.* A horizontal timber over a row of posts, puncheons, or quarters, supporting a beam.
rea′son-a-bil′i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Reasonableness. [*Sp.*
rea′son-a-bl. Reasonable. *Ref.*
rea′son-al, *n. & a.* Rational. *Obs*
rea′sond. Reasoned. *Ref. Sp.*
rea′son-ful-ly, *adv.* Reasonably. *Obs.* [*ing*, p. pr
rea′son-ing-ly, *adv.* of *reason-*
rea′son-ment, *n.* Reasoning. *Obs.*
re′as-pire′, *v. i.*, **re′as-sail′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′as-sault′**, *v. t. & i.*, *& n.*, **re′as-say′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′as-sem′blage**, *n.*, **re′as-sem′ble**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′as-sem′bly**, *n.*, **re′as-sess′**, *v. t.*, **re′as-sess′ment**, *n.*, **re′as-siege′**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re′as-sign′**, *v. t.*, **re′as′sig-na′tion**, *n.*, **re′as-sign′ment**, *n.*, **re′as-sim′i-late**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′as-sim′i-la′tion**, *n.*, **re′as-so′ci-ate**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′as-sort′**, *v. t.*, **re′as-sort′ment**, *n.*, **re′as-sur′ing** (-shōōr′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.*, **re′as-sur′ing-ly**, *adv.* See RE-, 2.
reast. † REST, remainder.
reast (rēst). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of REEST.
rea′sy (rē′zĭ), *a.* Rancid. — **rea′si-ness** (rē′zĭ-nĕs), *n.* Both *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reath (rāth) Var. of RAITH *Scot.*
reathe. † RATH, *adv.*
re′at-tach′, *v. t.*, **re′at-tach′ment**, *n.*, **re′at-tack′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′at-tain′**, *v. t.*, **re′at-tain′ment**, *n.*, **re′at-tempt′**, *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 2.
re-a′tus (rē-ā′tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* State of a reus, or person accused: charge: offense.
Reaum. *Abbr* Reaumur.
reaume. † REALM.
reaute. Var. of REALTY *Obs.*
re′au-then′ti-ca′tion, *n.*, **re-au′thor-ize**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reave. † REEVE.
reave (*dial.* rāv). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RAVE, *v.*
reave (rēv: rāv) Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of RIVE.
reave (rēv), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. a use of *reave* to plunder.] To burst: tear: split. *Rare or Dial.*
rea′vel (rā′v'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RAVEL, to entangle
reav′er-y, *n.* [See REAVE to rob.] Robbery. *Obs.*
re′a-vouch′, *v. t. & i.*, **re′a-vow′**, *v. t.*, **re′a-wake′**, *v. i. & t.*, **re′a-wak′en** (rē′ȧ-wāk′'n), *v. t. & i.*, **re′a-wak′en-ment**, *n.* See RE-, 2
reawe. † ROW. [person.
reaws. Obs. pl. of REAL, royal
reawte. Var. of REALTY. *Obs*
reax. Obs. pl. of REAK
reazed. Var. of REESED, rancid.
reb, *n.* A rebel. *Colloq., U. S.*
Re′ba (rē′bȧ). *Bib.*
re-bab′ (rē-băb′), *n.* [Cf. REBEC.] *Music.* A medieval instrument, sometimes regarded as the original of the violin. It was two-stringed, and played by plucking, or (later) by bowing.
rebaik. † REBALK.
re-bait′. † REBATE. [again
re-bait′, *v. t.* To bait (as a hook)
rebak. † REBALK.
re-bake′, *v t* See RE-, 2 [etc.
rebald, **rebaldie**, etc. † RIBALD,
rebalk, *v. t.* To rebuke; upbraid; snub. *Obs. Scot.*
re-bal′last, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reban. † RIBBON
re-ban′ (rē-băn′; *in phrase* rē′băn′; 87), *n.* A second ban; — chiefly in *ban and reban*
re-band′age, *v. t.*, **re-ban′ish**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rebant. † RIBBON. [*Obs.*
re-bap′tist, *n.* An Anabaptist.
re′bar-ba-ri-za′tion, *n.*, **re-bar′ba-rize**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rebarbere. † RHUBARB.
rebat, *n.* [Cf. RABATO.] A rabato. *Obs. Scot.*
re-bat′ant, *a.* [OF. *rebatant*, or *rabatant*, p. pr. of *rebatre*, or *rabatre*, F. *rebattre*, *rabattre*.] Beating or driving back. *Obs.*
re-bate′, *v. i.* To abate; also, to become blunt or dull. *Obs.*
re-bate′ment. *n.* [Cf. OF. *rebatement*, and also *rabatement*, fr. *rabatre* to diminish, F. *rabattre*.] **1** = REBATE, deduction. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Her.* Abatement. **3.** A narrowing. *Rare.* 1 *Kings* vi. 6, *margin.*
rebater. † RABATO.
re-bat′er. *n.* One that rebates.
re-ba′to Var. of RABATO. [etc.
rebawde, **rebawdous**. † RIBALD,
reb′bit. † RABBET.
re-beat′, *v. t.* [*re-* + *beat*; prob. influenced by F. *rebattre*.] To repel. *Obs.* [See RE-, 2.
re-beat′, *v. t.*, **re-beau′ti-fy**, *v. t.*
Re-bec′ca-ism (rē-bĕk′ȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* Practices or principles of the Rebeccaites. [*Obs.*
re-beck′, *v. t.* To beckon back.
re′be-come′, *v. i.*, **re′be-get′**, *v. t.*, **re′be-gin′**, *v. t.*, **re′be-guile′**, *v. t.*, **re′be-hold′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Re-bek′ah's-cam′els Bi′ble. See BIBLE, 2.
rebel, *n.* [Cf. LL. *rebellum*, *rebellium*.] Rebellion. *Obs. Surrey.*
re-beld′. Rebelled. *Ref. Sp.*

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re-bel′lion (rē-bĕl′yŭn), *n.* [F. *rébellion*, L. *rebellio*. See REBEL, *v. i.*] **1**. Act of rebelling; open renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes obedience, and resistance to its officers and laws, either by levying war or aiding others to do so; an organized uprising of subjects in order to coerce or overthrow their lawful ruler or government; revolt; insurrection.

The term *rebellion* is applied to an insurrection of large extent, and is usually a war between the legitimate government of a country and portions or provinces of the same who seek to throw off their allegiance to it and set up a government of their own. *Instructions for Gov. of the Armies of the U. S.*

2. Open resistance to, or defiance of, any authority.

3. Specif.: *Law.* Disobedience to a legal command or summons, formerly resulting in actual outlawry and later in certain penalties. *Obs. or Hist., exc. in Scots Law.*

Syn. — REBELLION, REVOLUTION, REVOLT, INSURRECTION, MUTINY. REBELLION is open, organized, and armed resistance to constituted authority; REVOLUTION, as here compared, implies the overthrow of one government and the substitution of another; as, Jack Straw's *Rebellion*, the Great *Rebellion* (1642-52); the *Revolution* of 1688; the American *Revolution*; the French *Revolution*. But the two words are often used of the same event, according to the point of view of the user. REVOLT and INSURRECTION denote an armed uprising against authority which does not attain the extent of a *rebellion*; MUTINY commonly denotes an insurrection against military or naval authority; as, "The enemy [was] much enfeebled, by daily *revolts*" (*Raleigh*); "*Insurrections* of base people are more furious in their beginnings" (*Bacon*); the *mutiny* of a regiment. See SEDITION, INSURGENT.

re-bel′lious (-yŭs), *a.* **1**. Engaged in rebellion; disposed to rebel; of the nature of rebels or of rebellion; resisting government or lawful authority by force. "Thy *rebellious* crew." "Proud *rebellious* arms." *Milton.*

2. Resisting treatment or operation; refractory; as, a *rebellious* growth in the throat; *rebellious* ores.

Syn. — See CONTUMACIOUS.

— **re-bel′lious-ly**, *adv.* — **re-bel′lious-ness**, *n.*

re-bind′ (-bīnd′), *v. t.* To bind anew or again; esp., to put a new binding on (a book).

re-bind′ (rē-bīnd′; rē′bīnd′), *n.* A rebound book. *Cant.*

reb′o-ant (rĕb′ō-ănt), *a.* [L. *reboans*, p. pr. of *reboare*; *re-* re- + *boare* to cry aloud.] Rebellowing; resounding loudly. *Rare.* *Mrs. Browning.*

reb′o-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Repetition of a bellow or bellowing sound. *Rare.* *Bp. Patrick.*

re-boil′ (rē-boil′), *v. t. & i.* [OF. & F. *rebouillir*.] **1**. To effervesce from fermentation; to ferment. *Obs.*

2. To boil, or to cause to boil, lit. or fig. *Obs.*

re-bolt′ (rē-bōlt′), *v. t.* **1**. To bolt again.

2. To saw or cut again into a bolt. See 1st BOLT, 8.

re-born′ (rē-bôrn′), *p. p.* Born again, lit. or fig.

re-bound′ (rē-bound′), *v. i.* [OF. *rebondir* to spring back, to reëcho, F. *rebondir* to spring back. See BOUND to spring.]

1. To spring back on collision or impact with another body.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another. *Sir I. Newton*

2. Hence, fig., to follow as a result; to redound; as, his conduct *rebounded* to his discomfiture. *Now Rare.*

3. To give back an echo or other sound; to resound; as, a *rebounding* echo. *T. Warton.*

4. To bound as if upon impact, as a horse. *Pope.*

Syn. — REBOUND, RECOIL. REBOUND suggests a springing back, esp. after impact; RECOIL more frequently implies reaction after strain or stretching; as, a ball *rebounds*, a spring *recoils*. Fig., *rebound* suggests resilience after depression or the like; *recoil* connotes shrinking or revulsion; as, his spirits *rebound* readily; "He *recoiled* from the imagined burning" (*G. Eliot*); cf. "the sharpness of the *recoil* from one extreme of feeling to the other" (*W. Pater*). See ELASTIC, SHRINK.

re-bound′, *v. t.* **1**. To send back as if by a rebound; to return; as, to *rebound* an insult. *Obs. or R.*

2. To reëcho; to reverberate. *Now Rare.*

Silenus sung; the vales his voice *rebound*. *Dryden.*

re-bound′ (rē-bound′), *n.* Act of rebounding; resilience.

Flew . . . back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*. *Dryden.*

re-bound′er (-boun′dēr), *n.* One that rebounds; specif., *Gunlocks*, a mechanism to cause the hammer to rebound to half cock after striking the cap or primer.

re-bound′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REBOUND.

rebounding hammer, the hammer in a rebounding lock. — **r. lock**, a gunlock having a rebounder.

‖ **re-bo′zo** (rā-bō′sō; 268), *n.* [Sp. *rebozo*.] A kind of mantilla worn by women over the head and shoulders, and sometimes over part of the face. *Mexico & Sp. Amer.*

re-buff′ (rē-bŭf′), *n.* [OF. *rebufe*, *rebuffe*, It. *ribuffo*, akin to *ribuffare* to repulse; *ri-* (L. *re-*) + *buffo* puff. Cf. BUFFET a blow, BUFFOON.] **1**. A curt rejection of solicitation; a brusque refusal to meet an advance or offer; a snub.

2. A repercussion, or beating back.

3. Any sharp check; a repulse. *Dryden.*

re-buff′, *v. t.*; RE-BUFFED′ (rē-bŭft′); RE-BUFF′ING. [Cf. It. *ribuffare*. See REBUFF, *n.*] **1**. To administer a rebuff to; to refuse or repulse curtly; to snub.

2. To drive, beat, or blow back.

re-build′ (rē-bĭld′), *v. t.* To build again, as something outworn; to construct anew; as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city. — **re-build′er** (-bĭl′dēr), *n.*

re-build′ (rē-bĭld′; rē′bĭld′), *n.* Act of rebuilding; also, *Chiefly Cant*, something rebuilt, as an engine.

re-buke′ (rē-būk′), *v. t.*; RE-BUKED′ (-būkt′); RE-BUK′ING (-būk′ĭng). [AF. *rebuker* to check, repel; cf. OF. *rebuchier* (prob.) to exhaust, *bu(s)chier* to strike; or OF. *reboucher*, *rebouquier* to dull, blunt, F. *reboucher*; of uncert. orig.] **1**. To curb; to turn back; to repress; restrain; also, to beat. *Obs.*

2. To check, silence, or put down, with reproof; hence, to reprehend sharply and summarily; to chide severely; reprove; as, to *rebuke* a person or fault.

Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender feared. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Chide, check, chasten, silence. See REPROVE.

re-buke′ (rē-būk′), *n.* **1**. Disgrace; reproach. *Obs.*

2. A sharp reproof; a reprimand; reprobation.

For thy sake I have suffered *rebuke*. *Jer. xv. 15.*

Why bear you these *rebukes* and answer not? *Shak.*

3. Check; rebuff; also, a blow. *Obs.* *L'Estrange.*

to be without rebuke, to be blameless.

re′bus (rē′bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* REBUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L. *rebus* by things, abl. pl. of *res* a thing: cf. F. *rébus*, in OF. applied to certain satirical pieces composed in Picardy. Cf. REAL actual.] **1**. A mode of expressing words and phrases by pictures of objects whose names resemble those words, or the syllables of which they are composed; enigmatical representation of words by figures; hence, a peculiar form of riddle made up of such representations.

2. *Her.* A pictorial suggestion on a coat of arms of the name of the person to whom it belongs. See CANTING ARMS.

re′bus, *v. t.*; RE′BUSED (-bŭst); RE′BUS-ING. To mark or indicate by a rebus.

He [John Morton] had a fair library *rebused* with More in text and Tun under it. *Fuller.*

re-but′ (rē-bŭt′), *v. t.*; RE-BUT′TED; RE-BUT′TING. [OF. *rebouter* to repulse, drive back; *re-* + *bouter* to push, thrust. See 4th BUTT, BOUTADE.] **1**. To revile; reproach. *Obs.*

2. To drive or beat back, to repulse. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3. To check the advance or acceptance of; to repel; refute; contradict.

4. *Law.* To contradict, meet, or oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

re-but′, *v. i.* **1**. To retire; recoil. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. *Law.* To make, or put in, an answer or counter proof, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

3. *Curling.* To play forcefully at random when the ice is blocked with curling stones, in hope of chance advantage.

re-but′tal (-bŭt′ăl), *n.* Act of rebutting; specif., *Law*, the giving of evidence in a suit to destroy the effect of evidence introduced by the other side in the same suit.

re-but′ter (-ēr), *n.* [Properly fr. OF. *rebouter*, inf. as n. See REBUT, *v.*] *Law.* The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

re-but′ter, *n.* That which rebuts, or refutes.

re-cal′ci-trance (rē-kăl′sĭ-trăns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *récalcitrance*.] State of being
re-cal′ci-tran-cy (-trăn-sĭ) } recalcitrant; obstinate noncompliance. *Froude.*

re-cal′ci-trant (-trănt), *a.* [L. *recalcitrans*, p. pr. of *recalcitrare* to kick back; *re-* re- + *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calx* heel: cf. F. *récalcitrant*. Cf. INCULCATE.] Kicking back; recalcitrating; hence, showing repugnance or opposition; refractory. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — See OBSTINATE.

re-cal′ci-trate (-trāt), *v. i.*; -TRAT′ED (-trāt′ĕd); -TRAT′ING (-trāt′ĭng). To kick backwards; to kick against anything; hence, to express repugnance or opposition.

re-cal′ci-trate, *v. t.* To kick back, lit. or fig.; hence, to reject, or spurn, with repugnance. *Rare.*

re-cal′ci-tra′tion (-trā′shŭn), *n.* A kicking back or against; opposition; repugnance; refractoriness.

re′ca-lesce′ (rē′kȧ-lĕs′), *v. i.*; RE′CA-LESCED′ (-lĕst′); RE′CA-LESC′ING (-lĕs′ĭng). [L. *recalescere* to grow warm.] *Physics.* To show recalescence.

re′ca-les′cence (-ĕns), *n.* *Metal.* The sudden liberation of heat by a metal when cooling through a certain critical temperature, as iron at 795°C. Cf. DECALESCENCE. — **re′ca-les′cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

re-call′ (rē-kôl′), *v. t.*; RE-CALLED′ (-kôld′); RE-CALL′ING. **1**. To call back; to summon to return; to cause to return by calling or by an effort, as, to *recall* troops.

If Henry were *recalled* to life again. *Shak.*

2. To call back to mind; to revive in memory; to recollect; remember; as, to *recall* bygone days.

3. To renew; revive; restore; as, to *recall* peace.

4. To revoke; annul; to take back; withdraw; as, to *recall* words, a decree, a move at chess.

Passed sentence may not be *recall'd*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Revoke, retract, withdraw. See REMEMBER.

re-call′, *n.* **1**. A calling back; a summons to return.

2. Act of revoking, annulling, or the like. "'T is done, and since 't is done, 't is past *recall*." *Dryden.*

3. **a** *Mil.* A call on the trumpet, bugle, or drum, which calls soldiers back to the ranks, camp, etc. **b** *Nav.* A signal calling a boat or vessel back to a ship or squadron.

re-cant′ (rē-kănt′), *v. t.*; RE-CANT′ED; RE-CANT′ING. [L. *recantare*, *recantatum*, to recall, recant; *re-* re- + *cantare* to sing, to sound. See CHANT.] **1**. To withdraw or repudiate formally and publicly (opinions formerly expressed); to contradict, as a former declaration; to take back openly.

2. To retract; recall; also, rarely, to abandon, or renounce.

How soon . . . ease would *recant*
Vows made in pain, as violent and void! *Milton.*

3. To sing or tell again. *Obs.*

Syn. — Abjure, retract, repudiate, revoke, recall, disavow, disown. See RENOUNCE.

re-cant′ (rē-kănt′), *v. i.* To retract a declaration, etc., esp. publicly.

re′can-ta′tion (rē′kăn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of recanting; a retraction; as, a forced *recantation*.

re′ca-pit′u-late (-kȧ-pĭt′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *recapitulare*, *recapitulatum*; *re-* re- + *capitulum* a small head, chapter, section. See CAPITULATE.] To repeat or restate briefly, as the principal points in a discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary of; to relate in brief; to summarize.

re′ca-pit′u-late, *v. i.* To sum up, or enumerate by heads or topics, what has been previously said; to repeat briefly.

re′ca-pit′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *recapitulatio*: cf. F. *récapitulation*.] **1**. Act of recapitulating; a concise summary of principal points, facts, or the like.

2. *Biol.* Repetition, in an individual, of phylogenetic development.

recapitulation theory. *Biol.* The theory that an organism passes through successive stages resembling the series of ancestral types from which it has descended, the ontogeny of the individual being a recapitulation of the phylogeny of its group. The theory is correct to a limited extent in the case of many animals, but in more cases the deviations from it due to adaptation to environment, abbreviation of the course of development, etc., are too many to permit of very close comparison of the ontogeny and phylogeny.

re′ca-pit′u-la-tive (rē′kȧ-pĭt′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, recapitulation.

re′ca-pit′u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a recapitulation; containing recapitulation.

re-cap′per (rē-kăp′ēr), *n.* *Firearms.* A tool for applying a fresh percussion cap or primer to a cartridge shell or case.

re-cap′tion (rē-kăp′shŭn), *n.* *Law.* Act of retaking, as of one who has escaped after arrest; reprisal; the peaceable retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children, from one who has taken and wrongfully detains them.

re-cap′tor (rē-kăp′tŏr), *n.* One who recaptures; one who takes a prize which had been previously taken.

re-cap′ture (-tūr), *n.* **1**. Act of retaking or recovering by capture, or fact of being so retaken; esp., the retaking of a prize or goods. In general recapture devests the property acquired in captured booty or prize. Cf. POSTLIMINIUM, 1.

2. That which is recaptured; a prize retaken.

re-car′bu-rize (rē-kär′bū-rīz), *v. t.* To carburize again; to restore carbon to. See BESSEMER PROCESS. — **re-car′bu-ri-za′tion** (-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

re-car′bu-riz′er (-rīz′ēr), *n.* One that recarburizes; specif., a reagent, as spiegeleisen, used in recarburizing iron.

re-cast′ (rē-kȧst′), *v. t.* **1**. To throw again. *Rare.* *Florio.*

2. To mold or cast anew; to throw into a new form; to reconstruct; as, to *recast* cannon; to *recast* a play.

3. To compute, or cast up, a second time.

re-cast′ (-kȧst′; rē′kȧst′), *n.* Act or instance of recasting; also, the product of recasting.

re-cede′ (rē-sēd′), *v. i.*; RE-CED′ED (-sēd′ĕd); RE-CED′ING (-sēd′ĭng). [L. *recedere*, *recessum*; *re-* re- + *cedere* to go, to go along. See CEDE.] **1**. To move back or away; to retreat; withdraw; depart; retire.

Tides *receding* from the insulted shore. *Dryden.*

2. To depart or deviate from something, as an authority, principle, condition, etc.; also, to differ, or vary. *Obs. or R.*

3. To withdraw from a position of assenting, asserting, being bound, or the like; — usually with *from*; as, to *recede* from a contract, promise, position, demand, or the like.

Syn. — Retire, retreat, retrograde; withdraw, desist.

re-cede′ (rē-sēd′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *cede*: cf. F. *recéder*. Cf. RECEDE, *v. i.*] To cede back; to grant or yield again to a former possessor; as, to *recede* conquered territory.

re-ced′ence (rē-sēd′ĕns), *n.* Act of receding; recession.

re-ced′er (rē-sēd′ēr), *n.* One that recedes; specif., a device in a sawmill to recede the knees of the headblocks a sufficient distance to take on another log when the last board of the previous log has dropped.

re-ceipt′ (rē-sēt′), *n.* [ME. *receite*, OF. *recete*, *recepte*, F. *recette*, fr. L. *recipere*, *receptum*, to receive. See RECEIVE.]

1. A formula according to the directions of which things are to be taken or combined, or some effect is to be produced; a recipe; as, a *receipt* for making sponge cake; — used esp. in medicine (now rare) and cookery.

She had a *receipt* to make white hair black. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A mixture made according to a formula; also, *pl.*, ingredients of a formulated compound. *Obs.*

3. That which is received; that which comes in, in distinction from what is expended, paid out, sent away, and the like; — usually in *pl.*; as, the gross *receipts*.

4. Act of receiving; reception; also, the fact of being received. "At the *receipt* of your letter." *Shak.*

5. A writing acknowledging the taking or receiving of goods or money delivered or paid. A receipt, even a receipt in full, is merely presumptive evidence, and may be disputed. In some cases by statute a person making a payment may demand a receipt as a condition of payment.

6. Reception as an act of hospitality, etc. *Obs.*

7. Act of receiving the sacrament. *Obs.*

8. Place of receiving, esp. of receiving money. *Obs. or Hist.*

A man . . . sitting at the *receipt* of custom. *Matt. ix. 9.*

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re-bel′lant, *a.* [Cf. F. *rebellant*, p. pr., or L. *rebellans*, p. pr.] Rebellious. *Obs.* — *n.* A rebel. *Obs.*
re-bel′ler, *n.* A rebel. *Obs. or R.*
re-bel′lion, *n.* [L. *rebellio*.] A rebel. *Obs.*
re-bel′low, *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2.
reb′el-ly (rĕb′ĕl-ĭ), *a.* Rebellious. *Colloq.* [*Obs.*]
reb′el-ness, *n.* Rebelliousness.
rebelte, *n.* [OF. *rebelleté*.] Rebellion. *Obs.*
re′be-love′, *v. t.*, **re′be-mire′**, *v. t.*, **re-bend′**, *v. t.*, **re-bend′**, *n.*, **re-ben′e-dic′tion**, *n.*, **re′be-siege′**, *v. t.*, **re′be-stow′**, *v. t.*, **re′be-stow′al**, *n.*, **re′be-take′**, *v. t.*, **re′be-wail′**, *v. t.*, **re-bil′let**, *v. t.*, **re-birth′**, *n.*, **re-bite′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Reb′la-tha (rĕb′lȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
re-bless′, *v. t.*, **re-block′**, *v. t.*, **re-bloom′**, *v. i.*, **re-blos′som**, *v. i.*, **re-board′**, *v. t.*, **re-boil′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-boil′er**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-boise′ (rē-boiz′), *v. t.* [F. *reboiser*; *re-* re- + *bois* wood, forest.] To reafforest. — **re-boise′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
re′boke′, *v. t.* [*re-* + *boke*, var. of *bolk*.] To belch. *Obs.*
rebon. † REBOUND.
re-book′ (rē-bo͝ok′), *v. t. & i.*, **re-bore′**, *v. t.*, **re-bor′row**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re-bo′sa (rā-bō′sä), **re-bo′so** (-sō). Vars. of REBOZO.
re-bot′tle, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reboudrye. † RIBALDRY.
re-bounce′, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re-bound′a-ble, *a.* That can rebound or be rebounded.
rebours, *a.* [F.] Perverse. *Obs.* — **at rebours**, on the wrong side; in the wrong way. *Obs.*
rebout. † REBUT.
rebowne. † REBOUND.
rebowte. † REBUT.
re-brace′, *v. t.*, **re-branch′**, *v. i.*, **re-breathe′**, *v. t.*, **re-breed′**, *v. i.*, **re-brew′**, *v. t.*, **re-bribe′**, *v. t.*, **re-bring′**, *v. t.*, **re-bring′er**, *n.*, **re-bub′ble**, *v. i.*, **re-buck′le**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-buck′. † REBUKE.
re-bu′cous, *a.* Rebuking. *Obs.*
re-bud′, *v. i.*, **re-buf′fet**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-buk′a-ble, **re-buke′a-ble** (rē-būk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re-buke′ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **re-buke′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-buke′ful-ness**, *n.*
re-buk′er (rē-būk′ēr), *n.* One that rebukes.
re-buk′ing-ly, *adv.* of *rebuking*, [p. pr.]
re-bulk′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re′bul-li′tion (rē′bŭ-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *rebullire* to bubble up. See RE-; BOIL, *v.*] Act of boiling up or effervescing again. *Obs.*
re-bunch′, *v. t.*, **re-buoy′**, *v. t.*, **re-buoy′age**, *n.*, **re-bur′den**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-bur′geon, *v. t. & i.* [F. *rebourgeonner*.] To bud again. *Obs.*
reburs. † REBOURS. [*Obs.*]
re-burse′, *v. t.* To reimburse.
re-bur′y (rē-bĕr′ĭ), *v. t.*, **re-bush′** (rē-bo͝osh′), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-bute′ (rē-būt′). *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Rebuke. *Obs.* **b** Repulse.
re-but′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-but′ta-ble (rē-bŭt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rebutted.
rebutte. † REBUT. [See RE-, 2.]
re-but′ton, *v. t.*, **re-buy′**, *v. t.*
rec. *Abbr.* Receipt; recipe; record; recorded; recorder.
re-ca′ble, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-ca′den-cy (rē-kā′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *recadere* to fall back.] Relapse. *Rare*
‖ **re-ca′do** (rā-kä′dō; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōs). [Sp. or Pg.] **1**. A complimentary message; a gift. *Obs.*
2. A kind of saddle. *South* [*Amer.*]
re-cal′. Var. of RECALL.
re-cal′ci-na′tion, *n.*, **re-cal′cine**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-cal′ci-trant, *n.* One that is [recalcitrant.]
re-cal′cu-late, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-cal′e-fy, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *recalefacere*.] To make hot again. *Obs.*
re-cal′i-bra′tion, *n.*, **re-calk′**, *v. t.*, **re-call′**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re-call′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being recalled.
re-call′ment, *n.* Recall. *Rare.*
re-cam′er-a, *n.* [It *recamera*, or Sp. *recámara*.] Retiring room. *Obs.*
re′can-des′cence (rē′kăn-dĕs′ĕns), *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-cant′er, *n.* One that recants.
re-cant′ing-ly, *adv.* of *recanting*, p. pr.
re-cap′, *v. t. & i.*, **re′ca-pac′i-tate**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-cap′i-tle, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *recapitler*.] To recapitulate. *Obs.*
re′ca-pit′u-la′tion-ist, *n.* *Evolution.* One who believes in the recapitulation theory.
re′ca-pit′u-la′tor (rē′kȧ-pĭt′ū-lā′tēr), *n.* One that recapitulates. *Rare.*
recapitule, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *récapituler*.] To recapitulate. *Obs.* — **re′ca-pit′u-ler**, *n.* *Obs.*
re-cap′ture, *v. t.*, **re-cap′tur-er**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-car′bon, **re-car′bon-ize**, *v. t.* To recarburize. — **re-car′bon-i-za′tion**, *n.* — **re-car′bon-iz′er**, *n.*
re-car′ni-fy, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re-car′riage**, *n.*, **re-car′ri-er**, *n.*, **re-car′ry**, *v. t.*, **re-cart′**, *v. t.*, **re-cash′**, *v. t.*, **re-cas′ket**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-cast′er, *n.* One who recasts.
re-cast′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RECAST.
re-catch′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-cau′do. † RECADO.
re′cau-les′cence (rē′kô-lĕs′ĕns), *n.* [See RE-; CAULESCENT.] *Bot.* Adnation of a leaf or its petiole to a branch. *Rare.*
recche. † REACH, RECK, RETCH.
recche, *v. t.* [AS. *reccean*.] To tell; explain. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To go; pursue one's way. *Obs.*
reccheles, etc. † RECKLESS, etc.
recd. *Abbr.* Received.
recead. † RECEDE.
re-ceave′. † RECEIVE.
re-cede′, *v. t.* To retract; also, to move back or away. *Rare.*
re-ced′ent (rē-sēd′ĕnt), *a.* Retrocedent.
re-ceipt′, *v. t.* [OF. *receter*.] To receive; — said esp. of harbor

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āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

9. A receptacle, as a basin or reservoir, or a place for reception of persons, as for refuge. *Obs.*
10. *Hunting.* A place of waiting with fresh dogs to attack the game, or the persons and dogs in waiting. *Obs.*
11. Capacity for receiving or containing. *Obs.*
Syn. — RECEIPT, RECIPE. RECEIPT (in the sense of a formula of ingredients or of directions regarding their mixture) applies esp. to cookery, RECIPE, in strict usage, to medicine; as, "a *receipt* to make apple dumplings" (*Gray*); "a dose for every disease, in . . . tedious *recipes*" (*Bp. Hall*). But *recipe* is often used in the sense of *receipt*. See RECEPTION.
re-ceipt′ (rē-sēt′), *v. t.*; -CEIPT′ED; -CEIPT′ING. **a** To give a receipt for. *U. S.* **b** To put a receipt on; as, to *receipt* a bill.
re-ceipt′, *v. i.* To give a receipt, as for money. *U. S.*
re-ceipt′or (rē-sēt′ŏr), *n.* One who receipts; specif., *Law*, one who receipts as bailee for property taken by the sheriff.
re-ceiv′a-ble (rē-sēv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *recevable.*] **1.** Capable of being, or that must be, received.
2. Such that payment should be had; as, bills *receivable*.
3. Able to receive; receptive. *Now Rare.*
— **re-ceiv′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **re-ceiv′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
re-ceive′ (rē-sēv′), *v. t.*; RE-CEIVED′ (-sēvd′); RE-CEIV′ING (-sēv′ĭng). [OF. *receivre*, later *recevoir*, F. *recevoir*, fr. L. *recipere*; *re-* re- + *capere* to take, seize. See CAPACIOUS; cf. RECEIPT, RECEPTION, RECIPE.] **1.** To take, as something that is offered, given, committed, sent, paid, or the like; to accept; as, to *receive* payment, a gift, a letter, homage.
2. To gain the knowledge of from some communication; as, to *receive* news or a warning; also, *Now Rare*, to take into the mind with assent; to accept as true, valid, or the like; to believe; of a custom or practice, to adopt or follow; hence, to apprehend; learn; comprehend.

Our hearts *receive* your warnings. *Shak.*
The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*
Many other things there be which they have *received* to hold, as the washing of cups, and pots. *Mark* vii. 4.

3. To give (one) admittance; to permit to enter, as into one's house, presence, company, and the like; as, to *receive* a lodger, visitor, ambassador, messenger, etc.; hence, to recognize the presence of; to greet; as, to *receive* an actor or speaker with applause or with hisses.
4. To admit or accept in some character or capacity; as, to *receive* one as guide or servant. *Now Rare.*
5. To admit; to take in; hence, to have capacity for; to hold; contain.

For fear of opening my lips and *receiving* the bad air. *Shak.*
The brazen altar that was before the Lord was too little to *receive* the burnt offerings. *1 Kings* viii. 64.

6. To come into possession of, get, acquire, or the like, from any source outside of one's self or itself, without direct effort; hence, to experience; to be subjected to; to undergo; as, to *receive* sympathy, blessings, pain, instruction; the earth *receives* the rain; to *receive* a mortal wound; to *receive* a summons or sentence.
7. To allow, or undergo, the imposition, impact, or the like, of; to support, catch, bear, or the like; to take, as an impression, puncture, or the like; as, to *receive* an enemy's charge; a mirror *receives* and reflects rays; to *receive* a weight on one's back, a blow on one's shield.

His tenderer cheek *receives* her soft hand's print. *Shak.*

8. To take from a thief, as goods known to be stolen.
Syn. — See TAKE.
received text. See TEXT, *n.*, 2.
re-ceive′ (rē-sēv′), *v. i.* **1.** To be a recipient; to get; accept; admit.

It is more blessed to give than to *receive*. *Acts* xx. 35

2. a To receive the sacrament. **b** To receive visitors; to be at home to receive calls; as, she *receives* on Tuesdays.
re-ceiv′er (rē-sēv′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *receveur.*] **1.** One who takes or receives in any manner.
2. One who receives on behalf of others: **a** A person appointed to receive money due; a treasurer. **b** *Law.* A person appointed, ordinarily by a court of equity jurisdiction, to receive, and hold in trust, money or other property which is the subject of litigation, pending the suit, as in case of a person incompetent to manage his property, or of the dissolution and winding up of a partnership or a corporation, etc. The receiver is an officer of the court, and the property held as such by him is not subject to process other than in the case itself. He often obtains authority to continue and manage the business as a going concern.
3. One who takes or buys stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.
4. That which receives; a receptacle; specif.: **a** *Chem.* (1) A vessel connected with a retort, or the like, to receive and condense the product of distillation; a matrass. See RETORT, *Illust.* (2) A vessel to receive and contain gases. **b** The glass vessel or bell jar of an air pump. See AIR PUMP, *Illust.* **c** *Steam Engine.* (1) A vessel in an expansion engine whose pistons are not in phase, for receiving the exhaust steam from any cylinder for distribution to another working at a lower pressure. (2) A vessel for receiving steam from a boiler, and supplying it dry to an engine. **d** That portion of a telegraphic or telephonic apparatus by which the electric currents or waves are converted into visible or audible signals. **e** *Ordnance* In a breech mechanism, the frame or main body of the lock. *Rare.* **f** *Firearms.* In portable breech-loading firearms, the steel frame screwed to the breech end of the barrel, which receives the bolt or block, gives means of securing for firing, facilitates loading, and holds the ejector, cut-off, etc.
receiver of wreck, a wreck master.

re-ceiv′er–gen′er-al, *n.* One in charge of receipts in general.
re-ceiv′er's cer-tif′i-cate (rē-sēv′ẽrz). An acknowledgment of indebtedness made by a receiver under order of court to obtain funds for the preservation of the assets held by him, as for operating a railroad. Receiver's certificates are ordinarily a first lien on the assets, prior to that of bonds or other securities.
re-ceiv′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RECEIVE. — **receiving note**. *Com.* See SHIPPING NOTE. — **r. order**, *Eng. Law*, an order made by the bankruptcy court appointing a receiver for the bankrupt's estate. — **r. ship**, a ship, usually moored at a navy yard and unfit for sea, on board of which newly recruited sailors are received, and kept for instruction or till drafted for service. — **r. tubes** (of kidney). = COLLECTING TUBULES.
re′cen-cy (rē′sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *recentia*, fr. L. *recens.* See RECENT.] State or quality of being recent; newness; late origin; as, the *recency* of a transaction.
re-cense′ (rē-sĕns′), *v. t.* [L. *recensere*; *re-* again + *censere* to value, estimate: cf. F. *recenser.*] To review; revise (now, specif., a text).
re-cen′sion (rē-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *recensio*: cf. F. *recension.*] **1.** Act of reviewing or revising; review; examination; enumeration. *Now Rare.*
2. Specif.: **a** The review of a text (as of an ancient author) by an editor; critical revisal and establishment. **b** The result of such work; a text so established.
— **re-cen′sion-ist**, **re-cen′sor** (-sŏr), *n.*
re′cent (rē′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *recens*, *-entis*: cf. F. *récent.*] **1.** Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; not of remote date, antiquated style, or the like; not already known, familiar, worn out, etc.; fresh; modern; as, *recent* news.

The ancients were of opinion, that a considerable portion of that country [Egypt] was *recent* *Woodward.*

2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the present or existing period, which is dated from the close of the Pleistocene or Glacial period. The **Recent period** has been also called the *Alluvial*, *Diluvial*, or *Human* period.
Syn. — See NEW.
re′cept (rē′sĕpt), *n.* [L. *receptum*, neut. p. p. of *recipere*; cf. *concept*, *percept.* See RECEIVE.] *Psychol.* A mental image or idea formed by successive percepts of the same or like objects, and thus accentuating their common characters; a generic image.
re-cep′ta-cle (rē-sĕp′tȧ-k'l; *formerly* rĕs′ĕp-tȧ-k'l *or* rĕs′ĕp-tăk′'l, *as in Milton and Dryden*), *n.* [L. *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare*, v. intens. fr. *recipere* to receive: cf. F. *réceptacle.* See RECEIVE.] **1.** That which serves, or is used, for receiving and containing something; a repository.

O sacred *receptacle* of my joys! *Shak.*

2. *Bot.* **a** = TORUS. **b** An intercellular cavity containing oil, resin, or other secretion products. **c** In cryptogamous plants, any outgrowth of tissue or modified branch bearing sporangia. Thus in certain seaweeds (as *Fucus*) the receptacles are the swollen tips of the thallus branches; in fungi, the envelopes of the fructification, whatever their form; in liverworts, the umbrellalike outgrowths of the thallus, bearing sexual organs; in ferns, the placenta.
rec′ep-tac′u-lar (rĕs′ĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr; rē′sĕp-; 277), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it.
rec′ep-tac′u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ULA (-lȧ). [L.] *Anat. & Bot.* A receptacle. — ‖ **re′cep-ta′cu-lum chy′li** (rĕs′ĕp-tăk′ū-lŭm kī′lī), *Anat.*, the dilated lower part of the thoracic duct, situated in front of the first and second lumbar vertebræ. — ‖ **r. se′mi-nis** (sĕm′ĭ-nĭs), *Zoöl.*, a receptacle or sac connected with the female reproductive organs of many animals, in which semen is received.
re-cep′ti-ble (rē-sĕp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *receptibilis.*] Such as may be received; receivable; also, capable of receiving. — **re-cep′ti-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
re-cep′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *réception*, L. *receptio*, fr. *recipere*, *-ceptum.* See RECEIVE.] **1.** *Astrol.* Interchange of the dignities of two planets in each other's house or exaltation.
2. Act of receiving, or state of being received; receipt; admission; as, the *reception* of food into the stomach; the *reception* of a letter, of sensation or ideas, of evidence.
3. Act or manner of receiving, esp. visitors; entertainment; an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests.

What *reception* a poem may find. *Goldsmith.*

4. Acceptance, as of an opinion or doctrine; specif., the adoption, without essential changes, of an alien system or rule of law.

The modern historian of Germany will speak of "the *Reception*" (that is, the reception of Roman law), as no less important than the Renaissance and Reformation with which it is intimately connected. *Encyc. Brit.*
Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries have fallen into as extravagant opinions as even common *reception* countenanced. *Locke.*

5. Ability to receive; capacity. *Obs.*
6 A place or thing for receiving. *Obs.*
7. A retaking; a recovery. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
Syn. — RECEPTION, RECEIPT. RECEPTION denotes the act, process, or fashion of receiving; RECEIPT denotes esp. the fact of being received; as, his *reception* of your letter surprised me; to acknowledge *receipt* of a letter; the house is ready for the *reception* (not *receipt*) of its occupants. See RECEIPT.
re-cep′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réceptif.* See RECEIVE.] Having the quality of receiving; able or inclined to take in, absorb, hold, or contain; as, a *receptive* mind.

Imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanvill.*

receptive spot, *Bot.*, the light-colored spot in an egg or oösphere at which the male gamete or sperm enters.
re′cep-tiv′i-ty (rē′sĕp-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ; rĕs′ĕp-), *n.* State or quality of being receptive; specif., *Kantianism*, the power or capacity of receiving impressions; sensibility.

re-cep′tor (rē-sĕp′tŏr), *n.* [L., a receiver: cf. OF. *recec(p)teur.*] A receiver; as: **a** = RECEIVER, 3. **b** *Telephony.* A receiver. **c** *Wireless Teleg.* The entire receiving apparatus. **d** A kind of basin to receive the water of a shower bath. *Trade Cant.* **e** *Physiol. Chem.* See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.
re-cep′tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [Cf. RECEPT.] **1.** Receptive.
2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, recepts.
re-cer′ce-lé′, **re-cer′ce-lée′** (rē-sûr′sĕ-lā′), *a.* [OF. *recercelé*, p. p., curled, curly.] *Her.* With ends divided and curling back on each side like rams' horns; — said of a cross.
re-cess′ (rē-sĕs′; *in recent use also* rē′sĕs; *cf.* ACCESS), *n.* [L. *recessus*, fr. *recedere*, *recessum.* See RECEDE.] **1.** A withdrawing or retiring; retreat; retirement. *Obs. South.*

My *recess* hath given them confidence *Eikon Basilike.*

2. State of being withdrawn; seclusion; privacy. *Obs.*

Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden.*

3. Remission or suspension of business or procedure for a comparatively short time; a short intermission, as of a legislative body, court, or school.

The *recess* of . . Parliament lasted six weeks. *Macaulay.*

4. A place of retirement, retreat, secrecy, or seclusion.
5. Secret or abstruse part; as, the difficulties and *recesses* of science. *I. Watts.*
6. A receding, or going back; recession, as of the tides.
7. A space formed by an indentation, cleft, or the like, in a straight line or in a surface bounded by a line conceived of as straight; as, a *recess* in a coast line; specif., in a room, an alcove, niche, or the like.
8. *Bot. & Anat.* A cleft or sinus
9. [G.] A decree or ordinance of the German Imperial Diet or of the Diet of the Hanseatic League; as, the **Lubeck recess** of 1614, which became the maritime law of all the cities of the League. *Hist.*
re-cess′ (rē-sĕs′), *v. t.*; RE-CESSED′ (-sĕst′); RE-CESS′ING. **1.** To put into a recess; to set back or to seclude; retire; as, *recessed* from society; to *recess* a house from the road.
2. To make a recess in; as, to *recess* a wall.
recessed arch, *Arch.*, one of a series of arches one within another to correspond with splayed jambs of a doorway.
re-ces′sion (rē-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *recessio*, fr. *recedere*, *recessum.* See RECEDE.] Act, fact, or appearance of receding or retiring; withdrawal. "The *recession* of the dome of St. Peter's." *Ruskin.*

Mercy may rejoice upon the *recessions* of justice. *Jer. Taylor.*

re-ces′sion, *n.* [*re-* + *cession.*] Act of ceding back; restoration; as, the *recession* of conquered territory.
re-ces′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to recession.
2. Pertaining to, or done in, a recess, or interval.
recessional hymn, a hymn sung during the recession of the clergy and choir from the chancel to the robing room.
re-ces′sion-al, *n.* A recessional hymn.
re-ces′sive (rē-sĕs′ĭv), *a.* Tending to go back; receding.
recessive accent, *Phon.*, accent, or stress, thrown back toward or to the first syllable of a word. — **r. character**, *Biol.*, a character possessed by one of the parents of a hybrid, which may not appear in the hybrid, but is latently present and capable of being transmitted to its descendants; — opposed to *dominant character*. See MENDEL'S LAW.
re-ces′sive, *n.* *Biol.* A recessive character which disappears in certain crosses; also, an individual exhibiting it.
Rech′ab-ite (rĕk′ȧ-bīt), *n.* [L. *Rechabita.*] *Jewish Hist.* One of the descendants of Jonadab, son of Rechab, all of whom by Jonadab's injunction abstained from living in houses, from using intoxicating drinks, and from planting the vine. *Jer.* xxxv. 2-19. Hence: **a** An abstainer from alcoholic liquors, specif., one of a society of such abstainers, the Independent Order of Rechabites, founded in 1835. **b** One who lives in tents. — **Rech′ab-it-ism** (-bīt-ĭz'm), *n.*
re-charge′ (rē-chärj′), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *charge*: cf. F. *recharger.*] **1.** To supply with a new charge; to reload.
2. To charge, or accuse, in return.
3. To attack again; to attack anew. *Dryden.*
re-charge′, *n.* Act of recharging; also, a new charge, or load; act of renewing the charge.
re-char′ter (rē-chär′tẽr), *n.* A second or renewed charter.
re-char′ter, *v. t.* To charter again or anew.
‖ **ré′chauf′fé′** (rā′shō′fā′), *n.*; *pl.* RÉCHAUFFÉS (-fā′). [F., orig. p. p. of *réchauffer* to warm over. See CHAFE, *v. t.*] A dish of food that has been warmed again; hence, fig., something made up from old material; a rehash.

It is merely a *réchauffé* of ancient philosophies *F. W. H. Myers.*

re-cheat′, *v. i.* [ME. *rechaten*, OF. *rachater*, *racheter*, to rally, assemble.] To blow the recheat. *Obs. or Archaic.*
re-cheat′ (rē-chēt′), *n.* [ME. *rechate.* See RECHEAT, *v.*] *Hunting.* A strain on the horn to call together the hounds; also, the act of so calling the hounds. *Obs. or Archaic.*
‖ **re-cher′ché′** (rē-shĕr′shā′), *a.* [F. Cf. RESEARCH.] Sought out with care; choice; hence, of rare quality, elegance, or attractiveness, peculiar and refined in kind.
re-cid′i-vate (rē-sĭd′ĭ-vāt), *v. i.* [LL. *recidivare.* See RECIDIVOUS.] To fall back; to relapse. *Rare.*
re-cid′i-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *recidivatio.*] **1.** A falling back; a backsliding; apostasy; relapse. *Obs.*
2. *Criminol.* = RECIDIVISM.
re-cid′i-vism (rē-sĭd′ĭ-vĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being recidivous; relapse, specif., *Criminol.*, a falling back or relapse into prior criminal habits, esp. after punishment.
re-cid′i-vist (-vĭst), *n.* One who is recidivous or has been guilty of recidivism; an incorrigible criminal. — **re-cid′i-vis′tic** (-vĭs′tĭk), *a.*
re-cid′i-vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *recidivus*, fr. *recidere* to fall back.] Tending or liable to fall back or relapse.

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ing criminals. — **re-ceipt′er**, *n.* — **re-ceipt′ment**, *n.* *All Obs.*
re-ceipt′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-ceipt′less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-ceit′. Receipt. *Ref. Sp.*
receite. ✝ RECEIPT, RECITE.
re-ceiv′, **re-ceiv′a-bl** Receive; receivable. *Ref. Sp.*
re-ceiv′al, *n.* Act of receiving; receipt. *Now Rare*
re-ceivd′. Received. *Ref. Sp.*
re-ceiv′ed-ness, *n.* State or quality of being received, accepted, or current. *Rare.*
re-ceiv′er, *n.* A bow made on receiving something. *Obs.*
re-ceiv′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re-cel′e-brate, *v. t.*, **re-cel′e-bra′tion**, *n.*, **re′ce-ment′**, *v. t.*, **re-cem′en-ta′tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-cen′sure, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-cen′sure, *n.* A censure in return. [RE-, 2.]
re-cen′ter, **re-cen′tre**, *v. t.* See
re′cent-ly, *adv.* of RECENT.
re′cent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-cept′. Obs. or Scot. var. of RESET. [= RECEIPT. *Obs.*]
re-cept′, *n. & v.* [See RECEIPT.]
re-cep′ta-ble, *n.* [OF.] A receptacle. *Obs.*
Re′cep-tac′u-lit′i-dæ (rē′sĕp-tăk′ū-lĭt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *receptaculum* receptacle.] *Paleon.* A family regarded as hexactinellid sponges, found in Silurian and Devonian rocks They are cup-shaped or pyriform, and the surface is covered with lozenge-shaped plates formed by the expanded ends of spicules. The type genus is **Re′cep-tac′u-li′tes** (-lī′tēz). — **re′cep-tac′u-lite** (-tăk′ū-līt), *n.* — **re′cep-tac′u-li′tid** (-lī′tĭd), *n.* — **re′cep-tac′u-li′toid** (-toid), *a.*
re-cep′tant, *a.* Receiving. *Rare.*
re-cep′ta-ry, *a.* Generally received as true *Obs.* — *n.* Anything so received. *Obs* [*Obs.*]
re-cep′ta-tive, *a.* Receptive.
re-cep′tion-ism (rē-sĕp′shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The view that in the Communion the bread and wine remain as such, but that with them the faithful communicant receives the body and blood of Christ. — **re-cep′tion-ist**, *n.*
re′cep-ti′tious (rē′sĕp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *recepticius.*] *Roman Law.* Lit., kept or to be had back; reserved; — specif. of dowry to be returned by agreement to the donor on the husband's decease.
re-cep′tiv. Receptive. *Ref. Sp.*
re-cep′tive-ly, *adv.* of RECEPTIVE.
re-cep′tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS
re-cep′to-ry, *n.* [Cf. L *receptorium* a shelter.] Receptacle. *Obs.*
re-cep′tu-al-ly, *adv.* of RECEPTUAL.
re-cess′, *v. i.* To take a recess. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*
re-ces′sive-ly, *adv.* of RECESSIVE.
re-cest′, *p a.* [L. *recessus*, p. p. of *recedere.*] Receded *Obs.*
re-cet′. ✝ RESET, shelter.
recewle ✝ RECUEIL, *n.*
rech. ✝ REACH.
Re′chab (rē′kăb). *Bib.*
re-chace′. ✝ RECHASE.
re-chace′, *n.* [Prob. an OF. nom. *rachas*, *rachaz*, of OF. & F. *rachat*, repurchase, redemption] Ransom; redemption. *Obs.*
re-chafe′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Re′chah (rē′kȧ). *Bib.*
re-chain′, *v. t.*, **re-cham′ber** (rē-chām′bẽr), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-change′, *n.* 1 Reëxchange *Obs.*
2. A changing again or back.
re-change′, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *rechanger.*] 1 To change again.
2. To reëxchange. *Obs.*
re-chant′, *v. t.*, **re-cha′os**, *v t.*, **re-char′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-chase′, *n. & v.* [The n is perh fr an OF. nom. sing. See RECHEAT, *n. & v.*] Recheat. *Obs*
re-chase′, *v. t.* [Cf. F *rechasser*] To chase again or back. — **re-chas′er** (rē-chās′ẽr), *n.*
re-chas′ten (-'n), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-chate′. ✝ RECHEAT.
re-chaufe′, *v. t.* [F. *réchauffer.*] To warm again. *Obs.*
‖ **ré′chauf′fé′** (rā′shō′fā′), *p. a.* *masc.*, **ré′chauf′fée′** (-fā′), *p a.* *fem.* [F] Warmed over; — of a dish food Also fig.
re-chaw′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. *Rare.*
reche ✝ REACH; RECCHE; RECK; REEK, smoke; RETCH.
re-check′, *v. t.*, **re-cheer′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
recheles. ✝ REKELS.
recheles, etc. ✝ RECKLESS, etc.
recheleschipe, **-eschipe**, *n.* Recklessness. *Obs.*
rechely ✝ RICHLY
re-chew′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rech′less, etc. ✝ RECKLESS, etc.
re-choose′, *v. t.*, **re-chris′ten**, *v t.*, **re-chris′tian-ize**, *v. t* See RE-, 2.
‖ **Recht** (rĕĸt), *n.*; *pl* RECHTE (rĕĸ′tē). [G.] *Law* A (legal) right: also, law (in the abstract).
re-chuck′, *v. t* See RE-, 2.
rechy ✝ REECHY.
re-cide′, *v i.* [L. *recidere*; *re-* re- + *cadere* to fall] To relapse: subside. *Obs.*
re-cid′i-vate, *a.* Fallen back. *Obs.*
rec′i-dive (rĕs′ĭ-dĭv), *a.* [See RECIDIVOUS.] Relapsing. — *n.* [F. *récedive.*] Relapse. — *v. i.* To relapse. *All Obs.*
rec′i-div′i-ty (rĕs′ĭ-dĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = RECIDIVISM.

rec′i-pe (rĕs′ĭ-pē), *n.*; *pl.* -PES (-pēz). [L., imperative of *recipere* to take back, take in, receive. See RECEIVE.] **1.** A formulary or prescription for making some combination, mixture, or preparation of materials; a receipt; esp., a prescription for medicine or a dish in cookery.
2. A means prescribed, or used as if prescribed, for producing a desired result; as, organization is the modern *recipe* for industrial success.
Syn. — See RECEIPT.
re-cip′i-ence (rē-sĭp′ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being recip-
re-cip′i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } ient; reception; receptiveness.
re-cip′i-ent (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *recipiens, -entis*, receiving, p. pr. of *recipere* to receive: cf. F. *récipient*. See RECEIVE.] **1.** One that receives; a receiver; as, the *recipient* of a favor; — now commonly used of persons only.
2. A reëntrant angle. *Rare.*
re-cip′i-ent, *a.* Receiving; receptive.
re-cip′ro-cal (-rō-kăl), *a.* [L. *reciprocus*, prob. orig. turning backwards and forwards, fr. derivatives of *re-* and *pro-*. See RE-; PRO-.] **1.** Recurring in vicissitude; alternate. *Obs.*
2. Done by each to the other; interchanging or interchanged; given and received; due from each to each; mutual; as, *reciprocal* love; *reciprocal* duties.
3. Mutually interchangeable; also, complementary.
These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined. *I. Watts.*
4. *Gram.* Expressive of mutual action or relation; — applied to certain pronouns and verbs.
5. *Math.* Used to denote different kinds of mutual relation; often with reference to the substitution of reciprocals for given quantities. See the phrases below.
Syn. — RECIPROCAL, MUTUAL, CORRELATIVE, CONVERTIBLE. RECIPROCAL and MUTUAL (see MUTUAL) are often used without clear distinction with the implication of an interchange of the same feeling or act; as, *mutual* aversion, *reciprocal* affection; *mutual* greetings, *reciprocal* reproaches; "whether the offense has been solely on my side, or *reciprocal*, or on yours chiefly" (*Byron*); "There is a *reciprocal* pleasure in governing and being governed" (*Johnson*). But *reciprocal* often suggests esp. that the feeling or action in question is in return for (or in response to) something previously felt or done by the other party; as, his kindness resulted in a *reciprocal* manifestation of good will. *Reciprocal* is also used in the sense of *corresponding, answering*; as, "correspondent organs with *reciprocal* functions" (*Coleridge*). CORRELATIVE implies mutual interdependence or a complementary relation; CONVERTIBLE, as here compared, is equivalent to *interchangeable*; as, "Father and son . . . are *correlative* terms" (*Hume*); "The law, and the opinion of the judge, are not always *convertible* terms, or one and the same thing" (*Blackstone*). See IDENTICAL.
reciprocal demand, *Econ.*, the demand of two persons or communities for one another's products. Chiefly used in the phrase *equation of reciprocal demand*. — **r. determinant**, *Math.*, the determinant of the cofactors of a determinant, taken in order; — sometimes called *adjugate determinant*. — **r. diagram.** **a** The force diagram for a framed structure, drawn in accordance with Maxwell's definition of reciprocal figures. See Bow's NOTATION. **b** = RECIPROCAL FIGURE. **c** A Boulvin's reciprocal diagram. — **r. elements** (of *n*-space), *Math.*, elements or spaces the sum of whose dimensions is $n-1$; complemental extents. — **r. equation**, *Math.*, an equation which remains unchanged in form when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity. — **r. figure.** **a** *Geom.* Either of two figures of the same kind (as triangles, parallelograms, prisms, etc.) so related that two sides of one form the extremes of a proportion of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other; in general, either of two figures so related that the first corresponds in some special way to the second, and the second in the same way to the first. **b** Either of two plane figures consisting of an equal number of lines so that corresponding lines in the two figures are parallel, and corresponding lines which converge to a point in one figure form a closed polygon in the other (*J. Clerk Maxwell*). See RECIPROCAL DIAGRAM **a**. — **r. functions.** = INVERSE FUNCTIONS. — **r. hybrids**, *Biol.*, two hybrids, one descended from the male of a given species and the female of a second species, the other descended from the female of the first species and the male of the second. — **r. polars**, *Math.*, two curves so related that as a point (or pole) traces either, the polar of this point (as to a fixed conic) envelops (or rolls around) the other. — **r. pronoun**, *Gram.*, a pronoun, such as the Greek ἀλλήλων and the English compound forms, *each other, one another*, denoting a reciprocal action or cross relation between the members comprised in a plural subject; as in, A and B like *each other* (that is, A likes B, and B likes A). — **r. proportion**, *Math.*, a proportion such that, of four terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third, or the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth. Thus, 2 : 5 and 20 : 8 form a *reciprocal proportion*, because $2:5::\frac{1}{20}:\frac{1}{8}$. — **r. quantities**, *Math.*, two quantities whose product is 1. — **r. ratio.** *Math.* See INVERSE RATIO. — **r. spiral**, *Geom.*, a hyperbolic spiral. — **r. surface.** *Math.* See POLAR RECIPROCAL SURFACE. — **r. terms**, *Logic*, those terms which have the same signification, and, consequently, are convertible.
re-cip′ro-cal, *n.* **1.** That which is reciprocal to another thing. "Corruption is a *reciprocal* to generation." *Bacon.*
2 *Gram.* A reflexive verb. *Obs.*
3. *Arith. & Alg.* The quotient of unity divided by any quantity. The *reciprocal* of a fraction is the fraction inverted.
re-cip′ro-cal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make reciprocal.
re-cip′ro-cal-ly, *adv.* **a** *Math.* Inversely. **b** Mutually. **c** In return. **d** Alternately. **e** Conversely. — **reciprocally proportional**, *Arith. & Alg.*, inversely proportional.
re-cip′ro-cant (-kănt), *n.* [L. *reciprocans, -antis*, p. pr. of *reciprocare* to move back and forth.] *Math.* A function $F(y_1, y_2, \ldots y_n)$ of the derivatives of y as to x that contains as a factor the same function $F(x_1 x_2, \ldots x_n)$ of the derivatives of x as to y. When the quotient of the two F's is a pure number, the reciprocant is *absolute*. The notion is extended to the partial derivatives of n variables connected by one relation. — **re-cip′ro-can-tive** (-kăn-tĭv), *a.*
re-cip′ro-cate (rē-sĭp′rō-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *reciprocatus*, p. p. of *reciprocare* to move back and forth, to reciprocate. See RECIPROCAL.]
1. To return; to go or come back. *Obs.*
2. To move forward and backward alternately (*Obs., exc. Mech.*); to recur in vicissitude; to act interchangeably; to alternate; also, to be correspondent or equivalent.
One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air *Dryden.*
3. To make a return for something done or given.
4. *Math.* To be changed by reciprocation.
re-cip′ro-cate (rē-sĭp′rō-kāt), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to move in alternate directions.
2. To give and return mutually; to make return for; to give in return; to interchange; also, to make correspondent or equivalent; as, to *reciprocate* favors. *Cowper.*
3. *Math.* To find the figure reciprocal to (a given figure).
re-cip′ro-cat′ing (-kāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RECIPROCATE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Characterized by alternation in movement. **b** Of machines, etc., having a part or parts with a to-and-fro motion.
reciprocating engine, any engine in which the piston moves to and fro; — disting. from *rotary engine*. — **r. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition which asserts subject and predicate to be equal and identical in extent.
re-cip′ro-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *reciprocatio*: cf. F. *réciprocation*.] Act or state of reciprocating. **a** Interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses. **b** Alternate recurrence or action; as, the *reciprocation* of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides. **c** Act of making a return in kind or of like value. **d** Correspondence or equivalence.
re-cip′ro-ca-tive (rē-sĭp′rō-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to, or characterized by, reciprocation.
re-cip′ro-ca-to-ry (-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Reciprocating.
rec′i-proc′i-ty (rĕs′ĭ-prŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *réciprocité*. See RECIPROCAL.] **1.** State of being reciprocal; mutual action and reaction; specif., *Rare*, reprisal.
2. Reciprocal obligations, rights, etc.; reciprocation.
3. *Internat. Trade.* That relation or policy as to trade or other interests between countries under which special advantages are granted by one side in consideration of special advantages granted by the other. Such a relation or policy involves in respect of tariff duties the simultaneous existence in each country of a high schedule for countries not included in the grants, and a low schedule or no tariff to those that are.
Syn. — Reciprocation, interchange, mutuality.
re-ci′sion (-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *recisio*, fr. *recidere, recisum*, to cut off; *re-* re- + *caedere* to cut: cf. OF. *recision* (16th cent.), F. *rescision*, rescission.] **a** Act of cutting off or pruning. *Now Rare.* **b** Act of rescinding. *Obs.*
re-cit′al (rē-sīt′ăl), *n.* [From RECITE.] **1.** Act of reciting; repetition of the words of another, or of a document; rehearsal; as, the *recital* of testimony.
2. A telling in detail and order of the particulars of anything, as of a law or event; narration; account.
3. That which is recited; a story; a narrative.
4. *Law.* The formal statement, or setting forth, of some related matter of fact in any deed or writing, as to explain the reasons for a transaction, to evidence the existence of facts, or, in pleading, to introduce a positive allegation.
5. *Music.* A vocal or instrumental performance by one person; — distinguished from *concert*; as, a song *recital*.
Syn. — Recitation, enumeration. See NARRATIVE.
rec′i-ta′tion (rĕs′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *recitatio*: cf. F. *récitation*. See RECITE.] **1.** Act of reciting; rehearsal; repetition of words or sentences. *Hammond.*
2. The delivery before an audience of something committed to memory, esp. as an elocutionary exhibition; also, that which is so delivered.
3. *Colleges and Schools.* The rehearsal of a prepared lesson by pupils before their instructor. *U. S.*
rec′i-ta-tive (rĕs′ĭ-tā-tĭv; rē-sīt′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [*recite* + *-ative*.] Pert. to recitation, or rehearsal, narrative.
rec′i-ta-tive′ (rĕs′ĭ-tȧ-tēv′), *n.* [It. *recitativo*, or F. *récitatif*. See RECITE.] **1.** *Music.* A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling declamation; also, a piece of music intended for such recitation; — opposed to *melisma* or *melody*. Recitative is thus characterized by freedom from strict form in its tonal and metrical structure, being rhetorical rather than melodic in its phrasing. Unaccompanied recitative, or **re′ci-ta-ti′vo sec′co** (rā′chē-tä-tē′vō sĕk′kō), has only occasional instrumental chords — often merely indicated by a figured bass — to maintain the key; accompanied recitative, or **re′ci ta-ti′vo stro′men-ta′to** (strō′mĕn-tä′tō), has a continuous and elaborate instrumental setting. Intermediate between recitative and the lyric *aria* are the *arioso* and *aria parlante*.
2. Tone or rhythm peculiar to a language or dialect. *Obs.*
rec′i-ta-tive′, *a.* Of or pert. to recitative: having the style or manner of recitative. — **rec′i-ta-tive′ly**, *adv.*
re-cite′ (rē-sīt′), *v. t.*; -CIT′ED (-sīt′ĕd); -CIT′ING (-sīt′ĭng). [L. *recitare, recitatum; re-* re- + *citare* to call, to cite: cf. F. *réciter*. See CITE.] **1.** To repeat, as something prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like; to deliver from a written or printed document, or from recollection; to rehearse; as, to *recite* the words of an author.
2. To tell over; to go over in particulars; to relate; narrate; enumerate; as, to *recite* events or experiences.
3. *Law.* To state in or as a recital. See RECITAL, 4.
4. To quote; to cite. *Obs.*
5. To rehearse or repeat, as a lesson to an instructor.
6. To write down; to compose. *Obs.*
Syn. — Narrate, relate, recount, tell, recapitulate.
re-cite′, *v. i.* **a** To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse, as before an audience, something prepared or committed to memory. **b** To rehearse or repeat a lesson learned. *U. S.*
re-cit′ing note (rē-sīt′ĭng). *Chanting.* A note or tone on which an irregular number of syllables are uttered, as distinguished from a note that receives but one syllable. In Gregorian music it is properly the dominant.
reck (rĕk), *v. i.*; RECKED (rĕkt); *Obs.* RAUGHT, ROUGHTE; RECK′ING. [ME. *recken, recchen*, AS. *reccean*, and prob. also *rēcean*, to care for; akin to OS. *rōkjan*, OHG. *ruochan*, G. *geruhen*, Icel. *rækja*, and perh. to E. *reckon*. Cf. RECKON.] *Archaic or Poetic.* **1.** To make account; to take heed; to care; mind; — often followed by *of*.
Of me she *recks* not, nor my vain desire. *M. Arnold.*
2. To be of account or interest; to matter.
reck, *v. t.* *Archaic or Poetic.* **1.** To make account of; to care for; to heed; regard.
This son of mine not *recking* danger *Sir P. Sidney.*
2. To reckon; deem; estimate. *Scot.*
3. To concern. *Poetic.* "What *recks* it them?" *Milton.*
reck, *n.* Heed; concern; care. *Obs. or R.*
reck′less, *a.* [AS. *recceléas, rēcléas*, fr. a lost n. (+ *-léas* -less) akin to RECK, *v.*] **1.** Inattentive to duty; neglectful; indifferent. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Rashly negligent; utterly careless or heedless.
It made the king as *reckless* as them diligent. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Syn. — Heedless, careless, thoughtless, indifferent, regardless, unconcerned, inattentive, remiss. See RASH.
— **reck′less-ly**, *adv.* — **reck′less-ness**, *n.*
reck′on (rĕk′'n), *v. t.*; RECK′ONED (-'nd); RECK′ON-ING. [ME. *rekenen*, AS. *gerecenian* to explain; akin to D. *rekenen* to reckon, G. *rechnen*, OHG. *rehhanōn*, and perh. ultimately to Gr. ὀρέγειν to stretch out, and E. *right*. Cf. RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** To name in order; to recite; allege. *Obs.*
2. To count; enumerate; also, to compute; calculate.
The priest shall *reckon* to him the money according to the years that remain. *Lev. xxvii. 18.*
3. To count as in a number, rank, or series; to estimate by rank or quality; to account; esteem; repute.
He was *reckoned* among the transgressors *Luke xxii. 37.*
4. To charge, attribute, or adjudge to one, as having a certain quality or value, to impute.
Faith was *reckoned* to Abraham for righteousness. *Rom. iv. 9.*
5. To conclude, as on an enumeration and balancing of chances; hence, to think; suppose; — followed by an objective clause; as, I *reckon* he won't try that again.
Syn. — Number, enumerate, compute, estimate; value, esteem, account, repute. See CALCULATE.
reck′on, *v. i.* **1.** To name items in order. *Obs.*
2. To make an enumeration or computation; to engage in numbering or computing. *Shak.*
3. To explain or account for one's conduct. *Obs.*
4. To come to an accounting; to make up accounts; to settle; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit; to adjust relations of desert or penalty.
"Parfay," sayst thou, "sometime he *reckon* shall" *Chaucer.*
5. To place dependence; to rely; count; — followed by *on*; as, to *reckon* on one's coming.
6. To think, suppose; guess. *Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*
to reckon for, to answer for; to pay the account for. — **to r. with.** **a** To settle accounts or claims with; — lit. or fig.
After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and *reckoneth with* them *Matt. xxv. 19.*
b To take into account; as, *to reckon with* a danger. — **to r. without one's host**, orig., to reckon one's score without consulting one's landlord; hence, to ignore in a calculation or arrangement some essential consideration. "He that *reckons without his host* must reckon twice." *Proverb.*
reck′on-er, *n.* **a** One that reckons. **b** An aid to reckoning, esp. a book of tables, etc.; — often called *ready reckoner*.
reck′on-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; result of reckoning or counting; calculation; specif.: **a** An account of time, esp., formerly, of the time of pregnancy. **b** Adjustment of claims and accounts; settlement of obligations, liabilities, etc. Also fig.
Even *reckoning* makes lasting friends. *South.*
He quitted London, never to return till the day of a terrible and memorable *reckoning* had arrived. *Macaulay.*
c The charge or account made by a host at an inn. **d** *Navigation.* (1) The calculation of a ship's position, either from astronomical observations, or from "dead reckoning;" also, dead reckoning in contradistinction to observation. (2) Position of a ship so determined.
2. Esteem; account; estimation. *Obs.* *Sir P. Sidney.*
to be out of one's reckoning, *Naut.*, to be at a distance from the place indicated by the reckoning; — said of a ship or captain; hence, to be mistaken in, or misled by, one's calculations or reasoning.
re-claim′ (rē-klām′), *v. t.*; RE-CLAIMED′ (-klāmd′); RE-CLAIM′ING. [ME. *reclaimen, reclamen*, OF. *reclamer* (3d sing. pres. *reclaime*) to call back, appeal to, F. *réclamer*, L. *reclamare, reclamatum*, to cry out against; *re-* re- + *clamare* to call or cry aloud. See CLAIM.] **1.** To call back, as a hawk to the wrist in falconry, by a certain customary call; to recall; revoke. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To call back from flight or disorderly action; to call to, for the purpose of subduing or quieting.
The headstrong horses hurried Octavius . . . along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them *Dryden.*
3. To reduce from a wild to a tamed state, as an eagle; to tame and train; — said esp. of hawks.
4. Hence, to reduce to a desired state by discipline, labor, cultivation, or the like; to rescue from being wild, desert, waste, submerged, or the like; as, to *reclaim* savages; to *reclaim* wild land, overflowed land, etc.
5. To hold back; check; restrain *Obs.*
6. To call back to rectitude from moral wandering or transgression; to reform.
It is the intention of Providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers.*
7. To correct; reform; — said of things. *Obs.*
Your error, in time *reclaimed*, will be venial. *Sir E. Hoby.*
8. To claim back; to demand the return of as a right; to attempt to recover possession of.
A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy *W. Coxe.*
9. To exclaim against; gainsay. *Obs.* *Fuller.*
Syn. — Reform, recover, restore, amend, correct.

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recine. † RESIN.
rec′i-pe (rĕs′ĭ-pē), *v. t.* [See RECIPE, *n.*] Take; — used in physicians' prescriptions.
re-cip′i-an′gle (rē-sĭp′ĭ-ăŋ′g'l), *n.* [F. *récipiangle*; L. *recipere* to take + *angulus* angle.] *Fort.* An obsolete instrument with two arms pivoted and a graduated arc for measuring angles.
re-cip′i-en′da-ry (rē-sĭp′ĭ-ĕn′dȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *recipiendus*, gerundive of *recipere* to receive + *-ary*.] One about to be received, as into a society. *Rare.*
re-cip′i-o-mo′tor (-ō-mō′tēr), *a.* [L. *recipere* to receive + E. *motor*.] *Physiol.* Receiving a stimulus or motor impulse. *Rare.*
re-cip′ro-ca-ble (rē-sĭp′rō-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That may reciprocate.
re-cip′ro-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Reciprocalness. *Rare.*
re-cip′ro-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-cip′ro-cal-ty, *n.* Reciprocity. *Obs.* [CAL. *Obs. or R.*
re-cip′ro-cate, *a.* = RECIPRO-
re-cip′ro-ca′tor (rē-sĭp′rō-kā′tēr), *n.* One that reciprocates.
rec′i-proc′i-ta′ri-an (rĕs′ĭ-prŏs′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*reciprocity* + *-arian*.] An advocate of reciprocity in trade.
re-cip′ro-cous, *a.* [L. *reciprocus*.] Reciprocal. *Obs. & R.*
reciproke, reciproque, *a.* [F. *réciproque*, or L. *reciprocus*.] Reciprocal. *Obs.*
re-cir′cle, *v.t.*, **re-cir′cu-la′tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-cis′sion, re-cis′so-ry. Erron. for RESCISSION, RESCISSORY.
recit. *Abbr.* Recitative, *n.*
re-cit′al-ist (rē-sīt′ăl-ĭst), *n.* *Music.* One who gives recitals.
‖ **re′ci-tan′do** (rā′chē-tän′dō), *adv.* [It., p. pr.] *Music.* In reciting (free) style: declamatory.
rec′i-ta′tion-al-ism (rĕs′ĭ-tā′shŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The mannerism of one who gives public recitations. *Rare.*
rec′i-ta′tion-ist, *n.* One who gives public recitations. *Rare.*
rec′i-ta-tive′ (rĕs′ĭ-tȧ-tēv′), *v. t. & i.* To produce as recitative; to use recitative. *Rare.*
rec′i-ta-tiv′i-cal (-tĭv′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Recitative. *Rare.*
rec′i-ta-ti′vo (rĕs′ĭ-tä-tē′vō; *It.* rā′chē-), *n.*; *pl.* It. -VI (-vē), E. -VOS (-vōz). [It.] *Music.* Recitative.
re-cite′, *n.* [Cf. F. *récit.*] Recital. *R.*
re-cite′ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *récitement.*] Recital. *Obs. or R.*
re-cit′er (rē-sīt′ēr), *n.* **a** One who recites. **b** A book of extracts for recitation.
re-cit′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RECITE.
recive. † RECEIVE.
re-civ′i-li-za′tion, *n.*, **re-civ′i-lize**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reck. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RICK.
reck′an. Var. of RACKAN.
reck′la (rĕk′lä), *n.* [Marathi *rekalā*.] A covered two-wheeled cart drawn by oxen *India.*
reck′le, *n.* A chain. *Obs. Scot.*
reck′less, *v. t.* [AS. *rēceléasian*.] To neglect. *Obs.*
recklesshed, *n.* Also **recklesslaic**. Recklessness. *Obs.*
reck′ling (rĕk′lĭn), *n.* Weakest one of a litter, brood, or family; weakling. *Dial. Eng.*
reck′on. Dial Eng. of RACKAN.
reck′on-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
recks. † REX, pranks.

re-claim′ (rē-klām′), *v. i.* **1.** To cry out in opposition or contradiction; to exclaim against anything; to contradict; to take exceptions. *Now Rare.*

At a later period Grote *reclaimed* strongly against Mill's setting Whately above Hamilton. *Bain.*

2. *Scots Law.* To appeal, specif. from a judgment of the Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session to the Inner House.
3. To draw back; to give way. *Obs. & R.* *Spenser.*
4. To accomplish or undergo reformation. *Obs.*

They, hardened more by what might most *reclaim*,
Grieving to see his glory, . . took envy. *Milton.*

re-claim′, *n.* [OF. *reclaim*, *reclain*. See RECLAIM, *v.*] A reclaiming, or state of being reclaimed. *Obs. or R.*

re-claim′a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* That may be reclaimed. — **re-claim′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-claim′a-bly**, *adv.*

rec′la-ma′tion (rĕk′lȧ-mā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *réclamation*, L. *reclamatio*. See RECLAIM.] **1.** Act or process of reclaiming.
2. Representation in opposition; protest.

I would now, on the *reclamation* both of generosity and of justice, try clemency. *Landor.*

rec′li-na′tion (rĕk′lĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reclining, or state of being reclined.
2. *Dialing.* The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Surg.* An old method of operating for cataract by introducing a broad needle into the upper part of the pupil and turning the lens backward and downward into the vitreous humor.

re-cline′ (rē-klīn′), *v. t.;* RE-CLINED′ (-klīnd′); RE-CLIN′ING (-klīn′ĭng). [L. *reclinare*; *re-* re- + *clinare* to lean, incline: cf. OF. *recliner*. See INCLINE, LEAN to incline.] To cause or permit to lean, incline, rest, etc.; to place in a recumbent position; as to *recline* the head on the hand.

re-cline′, *v. i.* **1.** To lean or incline.
2. Of a dial, to have a backward inclination. *Obs. or R.*
3. To assume, or to be in, a recumbent position; to lie down; rest; as, to *recline* on a couch.

re-clin′ing (rē-klīn′ĭng), *p. a.* *Bot.* **a** Bending or curving gradually back from the perpendicular. **b** Recumbent.

re-cluse′ (rē-kloos′; 243), *a.* [F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse*, L. *reclusus*, fr. *recludere*, *reclusum*, to unclose, open, later to shut up. See CLOSE; cf. RECLUDE.] **1.** Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; living apart; as, *recluse* monks; a *recluse* life.

In meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse. *J. Philips.*

2. Hidden; secret; — said of actions, etc. *Obs.*

re-cluse′, *n.* [F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse*, LL. *reclusus*, *reclusa*. See RECLUSE, *a.*] **1.** A person who lives in seclusion, as a hermit or monk; specif., one of a class of secluded devotees who live in single cells, usually attached to monasteries.
2. One who goes very little into society.
3. A place of seclusion, as a hermitage or convent. *Obs.*
Syn. — See HERMIT.

re-clu′sion (-kloo′zhŭn; 243), *n.* [LL. *reclusio*: cf. F. *reclusion*.] **1.** Act of becoming, or state of being, a recluse; seclusion; specif., imprisonment, esp. when solitary.
2. A place of seclusion, esp. of religious retreat. *Rare.*

re-clu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Affording or involving retirement from society. — **re-clu′sive-ness**, *n.*

rec′og-ni′tion (rĕk′ŏg-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *recognitio*: cf. F. *récognition*. See RECOGNIZANCE.] **1.** *Scots Law.* Act of a feudal superior in recognoscing lands from a tenant, esp. for unauthorized alienation. *Obs.*
2. a Review or reconsideration; recension. *Obs.* **b** *E. Eng. Law.* The form of inquest by jury existing under the early Norman kings. *Hist.*
3. Act of recognizing, or state of being recognized. **a** Formal acknowledgment, as of a fact or a claim; specif., in England, an expression of reception of the sovereign by the people at the coronation. **b** Acceptance as entitled to consideration or attention; as, *recognition* by the Chair of one rising to speak in a meeting; also, special notice or attention; as, he received much *recognition*. **c** *Internat. Law.* Acknowledgment of the independence of an insurgent or rebelling community or province. Cf. RECOGNIZE, 6 **b**.

Premature *recognition* therefore is a wrong done to the present state; in effect it amounts to an act of intervention. . . *Recognition* is consequently not legitimate, so long as a substantial struggle is being made by the formerly sovereign state for the recovery of its authority. *W. E. Hall.*

d Acknowledgment of something done or given, esp. by making some return; as, a gift in *recognition* of a service. **e** Perception of identity as already known in fact or by description; as, *recognition* of a person or portrait.

re′-cog-ni′tion (rē′kŏg-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A second cognition; a knowing of something which has been known before; — not implying conscious identification. Cf. RECOGNITION.

re-cog′ni-tive (rē-kŏg′nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to recognition.

re-cog′ni-tor (-tŏr), *n.* [LL.] *E. Eng. Law.* One of a jury impaneled on an assize to hold a recognition. *Hist.*

re-cog′ni-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, recognition. *Lamb.*

re-cog′ni-zance (rē-kŏg′nĭ-z*ă*ns; rē-kŏn′ĭ-; *cf.* COGNIZANCE), *n.* [ME. *reconissaunce*, OF. *reconissance*, *reconoissance*, later also OF. *recognoissance*, F. *reconnaissance*, fr. OF. *reconissant*, *reconoissant*, p. pr. of OF. *reconoistre* to recognize, F. *reconnaître*, fr. L. *recognoscere*; *re-* re- + *cognoscere* to know. The *g* is a secondary insertion after the Latin spelling. See KNOW; cf. RECOGNIZE, RECONNOISSANCE, COGNIZANCE.] **1.** *Law.* **a** An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, making the performance of some act, as duly appearing in court, keeping the peace, or payment of a debt, the condition of nonforfeiture. A *recognizance* differs from a *bond*, being witnessed by the record only. Also, the sum liable to forfeiture upon such an obligation. **b** = RECOGNITION, 2 **b**. *Obs.*
2. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; recognition. *Now Rare.*
3. A token; symbol; pledge; badge. *Obs. or Archaic.*

That *recognizance* and pledge of love. *Shak.*

re-cog′ni-zant (rē-kŏg′nĭ-zănt; rē-kŏn′ĭ-; *cf.* COGNIZANT), *a.* [Cf. COGNIZANT.] Recognizing; expressing or showing recognition.

rec′og-nize (rĕk′ŏg-nīz), *v. t.;* REC′OG-NIZED (-nīzd); REC′OG-NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [From RECOGNIZANCE; cf. also COGNITION, RECONNOITER.] **1.** *Scots Law.* = RECOGNOSCE, 2. *Obs.*
2. To review; revise; correct. *Obs.*
3. To admit the fact, truth, or validity of. *Obs.*
4. To avow knowledge of; to consent to admit, hold, or the like; to admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to *recognize* an obligation; to *recognize* a consul.
5. To acknowledge formally, as by special attention; to take notice of; specif. (*U. S.*), to acknowledge as the one entitled to be heard at the time, as one who offers to speak in a meeting; to give the floor to.
6. Specif.: *Law.* **a** To make formal acknowledgment of as one's lord, ruler, or sovereign. *Eng.* **b** To acknowledge the independence of (a community or body which has thrown off the sovereignty of a state to which it was subject), thus entitling it to be treated as an independent state by the recognizing power. The recognition may be by express declaration or by any overt act sufficiently indicating the intention to recognize. See RECOGNITION, 3 **c**. **c** To bind by a recognizance. *U. S.*
7. To know again; to perceive to be a person or thing previously known; to recover or recall knowledge of.
8. To acknowledge acquaintance with, as by salutation.
9. To show appreciation of; as, to *recognize* services.
Syn. — Own, admit, allow, avow, confess. — RECOGNIZE, ACKNOWLEDGE. To RECOGNIZE, as here compared, commonly adds to ACKNOWLEDGE a stronger implication of formal admission or authoritative sanction; as, to *acknowledge* another's prior claim; a claim not *recognized* by the law; to *acknowledge* a secret marriage; he refused to *recognize* the woman as his wife; "The ladies never acted so well as when they were in the presence of a fact which they *acknowledged*, but did not *recognize*" (*G. Meredith*). See ACKNOWLEDGE.

rec′og-nize (rĕk′ŏg-nīz; *in legal use commonly* rē-kŏg′nĭz), *v. i.* *Law.* To enter into an obligation of record before a tribunal; as, B *recognized* in the sum of $20. *U. S.*

re-cog′ni-zee′ (rē-kŏg′nĭ-zē′; rē-kŏn′ĭ-zē′), *n.* *Law.* The person in whose favor a recognizance is made.

re-cog′ni-zor′ (-zôr′), *n.* One who enters into a recognizance.

rec′og-nosce′ (rĕk′ŏg-nŏs′; rē′kŏg-), *v. t.* [L. *recognoscere*. See RECOGNIZE.] *Obs.* **1.** To recognize.
2. *Scots Feudal Law.* To resume the possession of (lands granted to a tenant), esp. for unauthorized alienation.

re-coil′ (rē-koil′), *v. t.;* RE-COILED′ (-koild′); RE-COIL′ING. [ME. *recoilen*, F. *reculer*, fr. L. *re-* re- + *culus* the fundament.] To draw or drive back. *Obs.*

re-coil′, *v. i.* **1.** To retreat, draw back, or fall back; to take a reverse motion; to be driven or forced backward.
2. To draw back, as from anything repugnant, distressing, alarming, or the like; to shrink. *Shak.*
3. To turn or go back; to withdraw one's self; to retire. *Obs.* "To your bowers *recoil*." *Spenser.*
4. To rebound; to spring back, as a released spring or a firearm in the act of discharging.
5. To rebound or return to or as to the source or starting point. "Evil on itself shall back *recoil*." *Milton.*
Syn. — See REBOUND.

re-coil′, *n.* **1.** A starting or falling back; a rebound; a shrinking; as, the *recoil* of nature, or of the blood.
2. The state or condition of having recoiled.

The *recoil* from formalism is skepticism. *F. W. Robertson.*

3. Specif.: The recoiling of a gun, spring, etc.; also, the distance through which a gun, spring, etc., recoils.
4. *Phon.* The puff of breath which often follows the explosion of a voiceless stop, as *p*, *t*, *k*.

re-coin′ (rē-koin′), *v. t.* To coin anew or again.

re-coin′age (-āj), *n.* Act of coining, or a thing coined, anew.

re′col-lect′ (rē′kŏ-lĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recolligere* to collect; in some senses prob. fr. *re-* + *collect*. See RE-; COLLECT.] **1.** To collect again, as something that has been scattered; as, to *recollect* routed troops; also, to gather; rally; recover; as, to *recollect* one's courage.
2. (*pron.* rĕk′ŏ-) To recall or bring back; to withdraw. *Obs.*

I . . can also *recollect* you from . . . desperation. *Donne.*

3. To compose (one's self).

re′col-lect′ (rē′kŏ-lĕkt′), *v. i.* To reassemble.

rec′ol-lect′ (rĕk′ŏ-lĕkt′), *v. t.;* REC′OL-LECT′ED; REC′OL-LECT′ING. [L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recolligere* to collect. See 1st RECOLLECT; cf. RECOLLET.] **1.** To recover or recall the knowledge of; to call to mind; to remember.
2. Reflexively, to compose one's self; to recover self-command; as, to *recollect* one's self after a burst of anger; — sometimes, formerly, in the perfect participle.
3. To cause to be absorbed in thought. *Now Rare.*
Syn. — See REMEMBER.

rec′ol-lect′, *v. i.* To have a recollection of something.

Rec′ol-lect (rĕk′ŏ-lĕkt), *n.* [L. *recollectus*, p. p. See RECOLLET.] *R. C. Ch.* One of a very strict family or division of Observantine Franciscans. See OBSERVANTINE **a**.

rec′ol-lect′ed (-lĕk′tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Composed; calm; esp., given up to religious meditation. *Rare.*
2. Recalled to memory.
— **rec′ol-lect′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **rec′ol-lect′ed-ness**, *n.*

rec′ol-lec′tion (rĕk′ŏ-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *récollection*.] **1.** Act or practice of collecting the mind; concentration; specif., religious concentration of thought.

Charles contracted habits of gravity and *recollection*. *Robertson.*

2. Self-control; composure. *Obs. or R.*
3. Act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the operation by which objects are recalled to the memory, or ideas revived in the mind; reminiscence; remembrance.
4. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory; as, an event within my *recollection*.
5. That which is recollected; something called to mind; reminiscence. "His earliest *recollections*." *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Reminiscence, remembrance. See MEMORY.

rec′ol-lec′tive (-lĕk′tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to recollection; having the power of recollecting. — **rec′ol-lec′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **rec′ol-lec′tive-ness**, *n.*

Rec′ol-let (rĕk′ŏ-lĕt; *F.* rā′kô′lĕ′), *n.* [F. *récollet*, fr. L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recolligere* to gather again, to gather up; LL., to collect (one's self), esp. for religious contemplation.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* = RECOLLECT, *n.*
2. [*l. c.*] A cedar bird. *Canada.*

re′com-mence′ (rē′kŏ-mĕns′), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *commence*: cf. F. *recommencer*.] **1.** To commence or begin again.
2. To begin anew to be; to act again as. *Archaic.*

He seems desirous enough of *recommencing* courtier. *Johnson.*

— **re′com-mence′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

rec′om-mend′ (rĕk′ŏ-mĕnd′), *v. t.;* REC′OM-MEND′ED, REC′OM-MEND′ING. [LL. *recommendare*: cf. F. *recommander*.] **1.** To commit; to give in charge; to consign; commend.

Recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God. *Acts* xv. 40.

2. To commend to the favorable notice of another; to commit to another's care, confidence, or acceptance, with favoring representations; to put in a favorable light before any one; as, he *recommended* exercising the body; he *recommended* him for the place.

Mæcenas *recommended* Vergil . . . to Augustus. *Dryden.*

3. To praise; to commend. *Obs.*
4. To make acceptable; to attract favor to; as, his manners *recommended* him.
5. To advise; counsel; as, to *recommend* one to confess.

rec′om-mend′a-ble (-mĕn′d*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *recommandable*.] Suitable to be recommended; worthy of praise; commendable. *Glanvill.* — **rec′om-mend′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **rec′om-mend′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rec′om-mend′a-bly**, *adv.*

rec′om-men-da′tion (-mĕn-dā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *recommendatio*: cf. F. *recommandation*.] **1.** Act of recommending.
2. State of being recommended; esteem; favor. *Obs.*
3. That which recommends, or commends to favor; anything procuring, or tending to procure, a favorable reception, or to secure acceptance and adoption; specif., a letter of recommendation; as, he brought *recommendations*.

rec′om-mend′a-to-ry (-mĕn′d*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving to recommend; recommending; commendatory. *Swift.*
2. Advisory but not mandatory; — said of certain appointments and of certain parliamentary resolutions, etc.

re′com-mit′ (rē′kŏ-mĭt′), *v. t.* To commit again; to give back into keeping; specif., to refer again, as a bill, to a committee. — **re′com-mit′ment** (-mĕnt), **re′com-mit′tal** (-*ă*l), *n.*

re-com′pen-sa′tion (rē-kŏm′pĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* [OF. *recompensation*, LL. *recompensatio*.] **1.** Recompense. *Obs.*
2. *Scots Law.* In actions for debt, a plaintiff's plea of a counterclaim made to meet a defendant's counterclaim.

rec′om-pense (rĕk′ŏm-pĕns), *v. t.;* REC′OM-PENSED (-pĕnst); REC′OM-PENS′ING (-pĕn′sĭng). [F. *récompenser*, LL. *recompensare*; L. *re-* re- + *compensare* to compensate. See COMPENSATE.] **1.** To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; to requite; remunerate; compensate.

He cannot *recompense* me better. *Shak.*

2. To return an equivalent for; to give compensation for; to atone for; to pay for.

God *recompenseth* the gift. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

3. To give in return; to pay back; to pay as something earned or deserved. *Obs.*

Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Rom.* xii. 17.

Syn. — Repay, requite, compensate, reward, remunerate.

rec′om-pense, *v. i.* To make amends or requital.

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re-claim′, *n.* A fresh claim.
re-claim′ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *réclamant*, p. pr.] One who reclaims.
re-claim′er, *n.* One who reclaims.
re-claim′less, *a.* That cannot be reclaimed. *Rare.*
re-claim′ment, *n.* Reclamation. *Rare.*
re-cla′ma (rā-klä′mȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *reclamo*.] Complaint. *Colloq., Phil. I.*
‖ **ré′clame′** (rā′kläm′), *n.* [F.] Notoriety attained by advertisement or puff.
reclamen. ✝ RECLAIM.
re-clang′, *v. i.*, **re-clasp′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-clas′si-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*, **re-clas′si-fy**, *v. t.*, **re-clean′**, *v. t.*, **re-cleanse′**, *v. t.*, **re-clear′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
recles ✝ REKELS.
re-climb′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-clin′a-ble (rē-klīn′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* That may be reclined. *Rare.*
re-clin′ant (-*ă*nt), *a.* [F. *réclinant*, or L. *reclinans*, p. pr.] *Her.* Bending back; bowed.
rec′li-nate (rĕk′lĭ-nāt), *a.* Also **rec′li-nat′ed** (-nāt′ĕd). [L. *reclinatus*, p. p.] *Bot.* Bent downward, so that the point, as of a stem or leaf, is below the base.
re-cli′na-to-ry, *n.* [L. *reclinatorium*.] A thing to recline on. *Obs.*
re-cline′, *n.* Act or state of reclining. *Rare.*
re-cline′, *a.* [L. *reclinis*. See RECLINE, *v. t.*] Reclining. *R.*
re-clined′ (rē-klīnd′), *p. a.* In a reclining position; *Bot.*, reclinate.
re-clin′er (rē-klīn′ẽr), *n.* One that reclines; specif., a reclining dial or plane.
reclining board. = BACKBOARD, 3.
rec′li-vate (rĕk′lĭ-vāt), *a.* [L. *reclivis*, *reclivus*, leaning backwards, sloping; *re-* back + *clivus* slope.] *Biol.* Doubly curved like the letter S; sigmoid. *Rare.*
re-close′ (rē-klōz′), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reclose, *v. t.* [OF. *reclos*, p. p. of *reclor(r)e*. See CLOSE, *v.*; cf. RECLUSE.] To confine. *Obs.*
re-clothe′ (rē-klōth′), *v. t.*, **re-cloth′ing** (-klōth′ĭng), *vb. n.* See RE-, 2.
re-clude′ (rē-klood′; 243), *v. t.* [L. *recludere* to unclose, open; *re-* again, back, un- + *claudere* to shut.] *Obs.* **1.** To open. **2.** To close; sequester.
re-cluse′, *v. t.* To shut up; seclude. *Obs.*
re-cluse′ly, *adv.* of RECLUSE.
re-cluse′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-clus′er-y (rē-kloos′ẽr-ĭ; 243), *n.* A habitation for recluses. *R.*
re-clu′siv. Reclusive. *Ref. Sp.*
re-clu′so-ry (-kloo′sō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *reclusorium*.] A hermitage.
re′co-ag′u-la′tion, *n.*, **re-coal′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-coast′**, *v. t.*, **re-coat′**, *v. t.*, **re-cock′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-coct′ (rē-kŏkt′), *v. t.* [L. *recoctus*, p. p. of *recoquere* to cook or boil over again. See RE-; 2d COOK.] To boil or cook again; hence, to make over; to vamp up. — **re-coc′tion** (rē-kŏk′shŭn), *n.* Both *Obs. or R.*
re-co′di-fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-co′di-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*
recoeure. ✝ RECOVER.
re-cog′i-tate, *v. i.* [L. *recogitare* (LL. in sense **a**).] **a** To change one's mind. See RE-. *Obs.* **b** To think over again. — **re-cog′i-ta′tion**, *n.* *Rare.*
recognition mark. A peculiar and usually conspicuous marking of an animal supposed to serve as a signal to others of its kind, as the white tail of an antelope or a rabbit.
recognition time. See REACTION TIME.
re-cog′ni-tiv. Recognitive. *Ref. Sp.*
rec′og-niz′a-ble (rĕk′ŏg-nīz′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **rec′og-niz′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **rec′og-niz′a-bly**, *adv.*
re-cog′ni-zate, *v. t.* Recognize. — **re-cog′ni-za′tion**, *n.* Both *Obs.*
re-cog′nize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rec′og-niz′ed-ly (rĕk′ŏg-nīz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *recognized*, p. p.
rec′og-niz′er (-nīz′ẽr), *n.* One who recognizes.
rec′og-niz′ing-ly, *adv.* of *recognizing*, p. pr.
rec′og-nosce′, *v. i.* *Scots Law.* Of lands, to return to the superior by recognition. *Obs.*
re′cog-nos′cence, *n.* Recognition. *Obs.*
re′co-hab′i-ta′tion, *n.*, **re-coil′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-coil′, *v. t.* [OF. *recoillir*, F. *recueillir*; cf. OF. *recoillier*.] To collect. *Obs.*
re-coild′. Recoiled. *Ref. Sp.*
re-coil′er, *n.* One that recoils.
recoil escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
re-coil′ing-ly, *adv.* of *recoiling*, p. pr.
re-coil′ment, *n.* Recoil. *Rare.*
recoil wave. The dicrotic wave.
re-coin′er, *n.* See RE-, 2.
recolage, *n.* [Cf. OF. *rigolage*. *Orf. E. D.*] Wantonness. *Obs.*
‖ **Re′co-le′to** (rā′kō-lā′tō), *n.* [Sp.] *R. C. Ch.* A Recollect.
recoll. ✝ RECEUIL.
re′col-late′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re′col-la′tion**, *n.*
rec′ol-lect′a-ble (rĕk′ŏ-lĕk′t*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re′-col-lec′tion, *n.* [Cf. RECOLLECTION.] **1.** A collecting again. **2.** Recapitulation. *Obs.*
re-col′o-ni-za′tion, *n.*, **re-col′o-nize**, *v. t.*, **re-col′or** *or* **-col′our**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
recomaunde. ✝ RECOMMAND.
re′com-bine′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-com′bi-na′tion**, *n.*
re-com′fort (rē-kŭm′fẽrt), *v. t.* [OF. *reconforter*, F. *réconforter*.] To comfort; to console; to refresh. *Obs or Archaic.*
re-com′fort, *n.* [OF. *reconfort*, F. *réconfort*.] Consolation. *Obs.*
re-com′for-ta′tion, *n.* Consolation. *Obs.*
re-com′fort-less, *a.* Without comfort. *Obs.*
re-com′for-ture, *n.* Consolation. *Obs.*
re′com-mand′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re′com-mand′, *v. t.* [F. *recommander*. Cf. *recommend*.] To recommend; to commend (as to another's remembrance). *Obs.*
re′com-menc′er (rē′kŏ-mĕn′sẽr), *n.* One who recommences.
rec′om-mend′, *n.* A recommendation. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*
re′-com-mend′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
recommendator, *n.* Recommender. *Obs.*
rec′om-mend-ee′ (rĕk′ŏ-mĕn-dē′), *n.* One who is recommended. *R.*
rec′om-mend′er, *n.* One that recommends.
rec′om-mends′, *n.* A recommendation. *Obs.*
rec′om-men′dum, *n.* Commendation. *Obs.*
re′com-mis′sion, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re′com-mit′, *v. t.* [LL. *recommittere*.] To commit; recommend. *Obs.*
re′com-mu′ni-cate, *v. t. & i.*, **re′com-pact′**, *v. t.*, **re′com-pare′**, *v. t.*, **re′com-par′i-son**, *n.*, **re-com′pass**, *v. t.*, **re′com-pel′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rec′om-pence. ✝ RECOMPENSE.
rec′om-pen′sa-ble (rĕk′ŏm-pĕn′s*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being recompensed, or, *Obs.*, of being a recompense. *Rare.*

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rec′om-pense (rĕk′ŏm-pĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *récompense.*] An equivalent returned for anything done, suffered, or given; compensation; requital; suitable return; payment; retribution.

To me belongeth vengeance, and *recompense.* *Deut* xxxii. 35.

Syn. — Repayment, compensation, remuneration, payment, amends, satisfaction, reward, requital.

re′com-pose′ (rē′kŏm-pōz′), *v. t.*; RE′COM-POSED′ (-pōzd′); RE′COM-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [*re-* + *compose*: cf. F. *recomposer.*] **1.** To compose again; to form anew; to recombine; also, to rearrange.

2. To restore to composure or harmony; to tranquilize; as, to *recompose* the mind; to *recompose* a quarrel.

re-com′po-si′tion (rē-kŏm′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Act of recomposing, or state of being recomposed.

re′com-press′ (rē′kŏm-prĕs′), *v. t.* To compress over again; specif., *Engin.*, to subject (a workman) to compression after being decompressed. See COMPRESSION, 5. — **re′com-pres′sion** (-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.*

‖ **re-con′cen-tra′do** (rā-kōn′sĕn-trä′dō; 138, 146), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (*Sp.* -dōs). [Sp., p. p. of *reconcentrar* to inclose, to reconcentrate.] Lit., one who has been reconcentrated; specif., in Cuba, Philippines, etc., one of the rural noncombatants subjected to the process of reconcentration.

re-con′cen-trate (rē-kŏn′sĕn-trāt; rē′kŏn-sĕn′-; *cf.* CONCENTRATE, *v. t.*), *v. t. & i.* To concentrate again; to concentrate thoroughly.

re-con′cen-tra′tion (rē-kŏn′sĕn-trā′shŭn), *n.* Act of reconcentrating, or state of being reconcentrated; esp., the act or policy of concentrating the rural population in or about towns for convenience in political or military administration, as in Cuba during the revolution of 1895–98.

rec′on-cil′a-ble (rĕk′ŏn-sīl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reconciled. — **rec′on-cil′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **rec′on-cil′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rec′on-cil′a-bly**, *adv.*

rec′on-cile (rĕk′ŏn-sīl), *v. t.*; REC′ON-CILED (-sīld); REC′ON-CIL′ING (-sīl′ĭng). [F. *réconcilier*, L. *reconciliare*; *re-* re- + *conciliare* to bring together, to unite. See CONCILIATE.] **1.** To cause to be friendly again; to restore to friendship; to bring back to harmony; to cause to be no longer at variance; as, to *reconcile* persons who have quarreled.

We pray you . . . be ye *reconciled* to God. 2 *Cor* v 20.

2. *Eccl.* **a** To restore to communion or consecration, as a penitent. **b** To purify or restore to sacred uses (a church, etc.) after a pollution, or desecration not such as to cause loss of consecration. **c** To restore (a person) to purity; to cleanse. *Obs.*

3. To adjust; settle; as, to *reconcile* differences.

4. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; as, to *reconcile* one's self to afflictions.

5. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness; — followed by *with* or *to*.

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labor with affairs of state *Locke.*

6. *Shipbuilding.* To plane smooth, as boards, esp. at joints.

Syn. — Reunite, conciliate, propitiate, pacify, appease.

rec′on-cil′i-a′tion (rĕk′ŏn-sĭl′ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *réconciliation*, L. *reconciliatio.*] **1.** Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled: restoration to harmony or friendship.

Reconciliation and friendship with God really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment *S. Miller*

2. Reduction to congruence or consistency; removal of inconsistency: harmony.

A clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture. *D Rogers*

Syn. — Reconcilement, reunion, pacification, appeasement, atonement, expiation. See PROPITIATION.

rec′on-cil′i-a-to-ry (-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile. *Bp. Hall.*

rec′on-dite (rĕk′ŏn-dīt: *formerly also, and still by some,* rē-kŏn′dīt; -dit; 277), *a.* [L. *reconditus*, p. p. of *recondere* to put up again, to lay up, to conceal; *re-* re- + *condere* to bring or lay together. Cf. ABSCOND.] **1.** Hidden from sight; concealed. *Now Rare.*

2. Hidden from the mental or intellectual view; secret; abstruse; obscure: as, *recondite* causes of things

3. Dealing in things abstruse; profound; searching; as, *recondite* studies. "*Recondite* learning." *Bp. Horsley.*

Syn. — Deep, profound, abstract: secret, hidden, obscure, dark, mystic, mysterious; transcendental. — RECONDITE, ABSTRUSE, OCCULT, ESOTERIC. RECONDITE emphasizes the idea of depth or profundity, esp. with reference to knowledge which is beyond ordinary comprehension; ABSTRUSE suggests esp. remoteness from ordinary modes of thought, or great difficulty or complexity; as, "*recondite* points of law" (*Sir H. Maine*); "The flash of similarity between an apple and the moon . . . was too *recondite* to have occurred to any but exceptional minds" (*W. James*); "The most *abstruse* studies . . . never cost him any labor" (*Cowper*); "Sterling . . . imputed [Coleridge's unintelligibility] only to the *abstruse* high nature of the topics handled" (*Carlyle*). But the words are often used with little distinction. OCCULT implies esp. the action of secret or mysterious agencies; that is ESOTERIC which pertains to an inner circle of adepts or is understood by the initiated alone; as, "Whether it be from natural predisposition or from some *occult* influence of the time" (*Lowell*); *occult* virtues; "the *esoteric* and paradoxical beauty, which escapes the vulgar" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Calling to me with an air of superiority, like that of an *esoteric* over an exoteric disciple of a sage of antiquity" (*Boswell*). See SECRET, MYSTERIOUS. — **rec′on-dite-ly**, *adv.* — **rec′on-dite-ness**, *n.*

re-con′nais-sance (rē-kŏn′ā-säns), *n.* [F.] A survey; — now the more common form of RECONNOISSANCE **c**, **d**, **e**.

re-con′nois-sance (-ĭ-säns), *n.* [F. See RECOGNIZANCE.] Act of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specif.: **a** = RECOGNIZANCE, 1. *Obs. & R.* **b** = RECOGNITION, 3. *Obs. & R.* **c** *Mil.* An examination of a territory, or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of obtaining information, whether by single scouts or detachments. Also, *Nav.*, a survey of a coast, etc., for a similar purpose. **d** *Geol.* A preliminary examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological characters. **e** *Engin.* An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to triangulation, etc.

reconnoissance in force, *Mil.*, a demonstration or attack by a large force of troops for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of an enemy, as by drawing his fire.

rec′on-noi′ter | **rec′on-noi′tre** (rĕk′ō-noi′tẽr), *v. t.*; -NOI′TERED, -NOI′TRED (-tẽrd); -NOI′TER-ING, -NOI′TRING. [F. *reconnoître*, a former spelling of *reconnaître*, OF. *reconoistre*. See RECOGNIZE.] **1.** To examine with the eye; to make a preliminary examination or survey of, esp. for military or engineering operations.

2. To recognize; remember. *Obs.* *Sir H. Walpole.*

rec′on-noi′ter | **rec′on-noi′tre**, *v. i.* To make a reconnoissance.

re′con-sid′er (rē′kŏn-sĭd′ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To consider again; to consider with a view to changing, as a plan.

2. *Parliamentary Practice.* To take up for renewed consideration, as a motion or a vote previously acted on. This is done by a motion made and seconded in the usual way.

re′con-sid′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of reconsidering.

re′con-struct′ (-strŭkt′), *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild; to remodel; to form again or anew.

Regiments had been dissolved and *reconstructed.* *Macaulay.*

reconstructed ruby, an artificially prepared ruby, distinguished from the natural stone by containing bubbles.

re′con-struc′tion (-strŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reconstructing, or state of being reconstructed.

2. [*usually cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* The act or process of reorganizing the governments of the States which had passed ordinances of secession, and of reëstablishing their constitutional relations to the national government, after the Civil War, in accordance with the **Reconstruction Acts** of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of March 23, 1867, passed over Johnson's veto.

3. A thing reconstructed.

4. *Railroad Finance.* Reorganization. *Eng.*

re′con-struc′tive (-strŭk′tĭv), *a.* Reconstructing; tending to reconstruct; as, a *reconstructive* policy. — *n.* That which reconstructs. — **re′con-struc′tive-ness**, *n.*

re′con-ven′tion (-vĕn′shŭn), *n.* [OF., or LL. *reconventio.*] **1.** *Civil Law.* A cross demand; a cross action by the defendant against the plaintiff before the same judge.

2. A reassembling, as of Parliament. *Obs.*

— **re′con-ven′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

re′con-vert′i-ble (-vûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reconverted; convertible again to the original form or condition.

re′con-vey′ (-vā′), *v. t.* **1.** To convey back or to the former place: as, to *reconvey* goods.

2. To transfer back to a former owner, as an estate.

re-cord′ (rē-kôrd′), *v. t.*; RE-CORD′ED; RE-CORD′ING. [ME. *recorden* to repeat, remember, remind, OF. & F. *recorder*, fr. L. *recordari* to remember: *re-* re- + *cor*, *cordis*, the heart or mind. See CORDIAL, HEART.] **1.** To get by heart; to learn, as by repeating: to recite. *Obs.*

2. To practice (a song): to sing of; — said now of birds only.

They longed to see the day, to hear the lark
Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest. *Fairfax.*

3. To call to mind: to recollect: meditate. *Obs.*

4. To put (one) in remembrance of. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. To narrate orally: also, to declare as a verdict. *Obs.*

6. To commit to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like: to make an official note of: to write, transcribe, or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of, or on a wax cylinder, rubber disk, etc., for reproduction, as by a phonograph; to register: enroll; as, to *record* the proceedings of a court.

7. To declare to be true; to attest; confirm. *Obs.*

to record a deed, mortgage, lease, etc., to have a copy of the same entered in the records of the office designated by law.

re-cord′, *v. i.* **1.** To reflect; to ponder. *Obs.*

2. To sing or repeat a tune; — said now of birds only.

Whether the birds or she *recorded* best. *W. Browne.*

rec′ord (rĕk′ŏrd; -ôrd; *originally accented* re-cord′; *in Shakespeare both accentuations occur*), *n.* [OF. *recort*, *record*, remembrance, attestation, record. The final *d* is due to influence of the verb. See RECORD, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or fact of recording or being recorded: reduction to writing as evidence; also, the writing so made: a register; as, a *record* of the acts of the Hebrew kings; a family *record*.

2. Esp.: **a** An official contemporaneous writing by which the acts of some public body, or public officer, are recorded; as, a *record* of city ordinances. **b** An authentic official copy of a document entered in a book, or deposited in the keeping of some officer designated by law. Cf. CONVEYANCE, 2. **c** An official contemporaneous memorandum stating the proceedings of a court of justice; a judicial record. The record is indisputable evidence of the facts recorded, and can be amended only by the court itself upon sufficient evidence of actual mistake or omission. **d** The official copy of the various legal papers used in a case, together with memoranda of the proceedings of the court.

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Testimony; witness; attestation. "John bare *record*, saying." *John* i. 32. **b** Good repute; reputation. **c** Remembrance; recollection; memory. **d** Reply; statement. *Scot.* **e** Narration. *Scot.*

4. That which is written or transcribed to perpetuate a knowledge of acts or events; also, that on which such record is made, as a monument; a memorial.

5. Something made by perforating, indenting, or otherwise transforming an original blank, so that when operated upon by a special instrument or machine it will at any time perform a definite act of reproduction, esp. of sound; as: **a** The cylinder or disk of hard wax, rubber, etc., used to reproduce sounds in instruments of the phonograph class. See PHONOGRAPH, 2. **b** The locally magnetized steel wire, ribbon, or disk similarly used in the telegraphone. **c** The perforated paper roll of an automatic piano player, the perforated disk of a polyphone, or the like. **d** The perforated ribbon used in an automatic telegraphic sender.

6. That which has been, or might be, recorded; the known facts in the course of anything, as in a public man's career.

7. That which has been publicly achieved in any kind of competitive sport as recorded in some authoritative manner, as the time made by a winning horse in a race; also, the best of such achievements; as, to beat, or break, the *record*.

Syn. — RECORDS, ARCHIVES, CHRONICLES, ANNALS. RECORDS, as here compared, are in general written accounts of facts or events; ARCHIVES are public records; CHRONICLES are registers esp. of historical facts, disposed in the order of time; ANNALS are chronicles arranged by years. See LIST.

of record, appearing upon the record of a court, as a debt upon a judgment or a cognizance.

rec′ord (rĕk′ŏrd; -ôrd), *a.* Denoting a performance, occurrence, or condition which goes beyond, or is extraordinary among, others of its kind; as, a *record* run; *record* prices.

re-cord′er (rē-kôr′dẽr), *n.* [OF. *recordeor*, prop., one who remembers, a relater or minstrel, in AF., a magistrate.] **1.** The chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs, usually having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

2. The chief justice of an East Indian settlement. *Obs.*

3. A witness. *Obs.*

4. One who records: esp., one whose official duty it is to make a record of writings or transactions.

5. A recording apparatus or instrument, esp. when autographic (see AUTOGRAPHIC, 3); as, a cash, speed, steam, or time *recorder*. Specif.: **a** *Teleg.* A receiving apparatus for recording signals. See SIPHON RECORDER. **b** A telephonic message-recording device. See TELEGRAPHONE. **c** A part of the phonograph that makes the records.

6. *Music.* An obsolete kind of flageolet having a mouthpiece and a long tube pierced with eight vent holes.

re-cord′ing, *p. a.* Keeping a record or a register; as, a *recording* secretary; the *recording* angel; also, self-recording; as, a *recording* telegraph. Cf. AUTOGRAPHIC, 3; SELF-RECORDING.

re-count′ (rē-kount′; rē′-), *n.* A counting again, as of votes.

re-count′ (rē-kount′), *v. t.*; RE-COUNT′ED; RE-COUNT′ING. [OF. *reconter* to relate, to recount; *re-* again + *conter* to relate. See COUNT, *v.*] **1.** To tell over; to relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to rehearse; enumerate; as, to *recount* one's blessings. *Dryden.*

2. To deem; reckon; esteem. *Obs.*

re-coup′ (rē-kōōp′), *v. t.*; RE-COUPED′ (-kōōpt′); RE-COUP′ING. [F. *recouper* to cut again or back, in OF. also to reduce, diminish; *re-* re- + *couper* to cut. See COPPICE.] **1.** *Law.* To keep back rightfully (a part), so as to diminish a sum due; to take off (a part) from damages; to deduct; to make recoupment of. (See RECOUPMENT.)

2. To get an equivalent or compensation for, as, to *recoup* one's losses in gaming or in the stock market.

3. To reimburse; to indemnify.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might *recoup* herself at Philip's cost. *Froude.*

re-coup′, *n.* *Law.* Act of recouping.

re-coup′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of recouping, or that which is recouped; specif., *Law*, the defendant's act or right of abating or reducing the claim sued on by setting up in defense some act or fact growing out of the matters constituting the cause or ground of the action brought. The right was formerly recognized only with respect to previous partial payment or recovery, but the wider right has become generally established, though without fixed limits. *Recoupment* includes unliquidated damages, while *set-off* applies only to those that are liquidated; *counterclaim* is the broader term, including both recoupment and set-off. Recoupment corresponds closely to the civil law *reconvention*.

re-course′ (rē-kōrs′; 201), *n.* [F. *recours*, L. *recursus* a

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rec′om-pens′er (rĕk′ŏm-pĕn′sẽr), *n.* One who recompenses.
rec′om-pen′sive, *a.* That recompenses *Rare.*
re-com′pi-la′tion, *n.*, **re′com-pile′**, *v. t.*, **re′com-pile′ment**, *n.*, **re′com-plain′**, *v. t.*, **re′com-plete′**, *v. t.*, **re′com-ple′tion**, *n.*, **re-com′pli-cate**, *v. t.*, **re-com′pli-ca′tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2
re′com-pos′er (rē′kŏm-pōz′ẽr), *n.* One that recomposes. *Rare.*
re′com-pound′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
recompte. ÷ RECOUNT
re′com-pute′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2 — **re-com′pu-ta′tion**, *n.*
recon. ÷ RECKON.
re-con′, *v. t.*, **re′con-ceive′**, *v. t.*, **re′con-cep′tion**, *n.*, **re′con-ces′sion** (-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.
rec′on-cile, *v. i.* To become reconciled *Obs*
re′con-cil-ee′ (rĕk′ŏn-sīl-ē′), *n.* One who is reconciled.
rec′on-cile-less, *a.* That cannot be reconciled.
rec′on-cile-ment, *n.* Reconciliation
rec′on-cil′er (rĕk′ŏn-sīl′ẽr), *n.* One that reconciles.
rec′on-cil′i-a-ble (-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Reconcilable. *R.* — **rec′on-cil′i-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *R.*
rec′on-cil′i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *reconciliatus*, p. p. of *reconciliare* to reconcile.] To reconcile. *Obs. or R.*
rec′on-cil′i-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Reconciliatory. *Rare.*
rec′on-cil′i-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* A reconciler. *Rare.*
re′con-coct′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
recond. *v. t.* [L. *recondere.*] To put or store away *Obs.*
re′con-dense′, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re-con′den-sa′tion**, *n.*
re-con′di-to-ry, *n* [LL. *reconditorium.*] A repository. *Obs*
re′con-dole′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re′con-duct′, *v. t.* [Cf L. *reconductus*, p. p. of *reconducere.*] To conduct back.
re′con-duc′tion (rē′kŏn-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *reconducere*, *reconductum*, to hire again: cf. F. *réconduction.*] *Civil Law.* A renewal of a lease: relocation.
re′con-fer′, *v. t. & i.*, **re′con-fess′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′con-fine′**, *v. t.*, **re′con-firm′**, *v. t.*, **re-con′fir-ma′tion**, *n.*, **re-con′fis-cate**, *v. t.*, **re-con′fis-ca′tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re′con-fort′ ÷ RECOMFORT
re′con-geal′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-con′ge-la′tion**, *n.*
reconisaunce. ÷ RECOGNIZANCE.
re′con-join′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re′con-junc′tion**, *n.*
reconne. ÷ RECKON.
re′con-nect′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reconnissaunce ÷ RECOGNIZANCE
rec′on-noi′ter, **rec′on-noi′tre**, *n.* A reconnoissance. *Rare.*
rec′on-noi′ter-er, **rec′on-noi′trer**, *n.* One who reconnoiters.
re-con′quer, *v. t.*, **re-con′quer-or**, *n.*, **re-con′quest**, *n. & v. t.*, **re-con′se-crate**, *v. t.*, **re-con′se-cra′tion**, *n.*, **re′con-sign′**, *v. t.*, **re′con-sign′ment**, *n.* See RE-, 2
reconsile ÷ RECONCILE.
re′con-sole′, *v. t.*, **re′con-sol′i-date**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′con-sol′i-da′tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re′con-stit′u-ent, *a.* Building up again, as a medical remedy. — *n.* A rebuilding medicine.
re-con′sti-tute, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-con′sti-tu′tion**, *n.*
re′con-struc′tion-a-ry, *a.* [*usually cap.*] Of or pert. to reconstruction. *U. S.*
re′con-struc′tion-ist, *n.* [*usually cap.*] An advocate of reconstruction. *U. S.*
[reconstructs.]
re′con-struc′tor, *n.* One that
re′con-sult′, *v. t. & i.*, **re-con′sul-ta′tion**, *n.*, **re-con′tem-plate**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-con′ter, *v. t.* [See RECOUNTER.] Encounter *Obs.* *Scot*
re′con-tin′u-ance, *n.*, **re′con-tin′ue**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′con-tract′**, *v. t.*, **re′con-trac′tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-con′va-lesce′, *v. i.*, **recon′va-les′cence**, *n.*, **re-con′va-les′cent**, *a.*, **re′con-vene′**, *v. i. & t.*, **re′con-vent′**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re′con-verge′**, *v. i.*, **re′con-ver′sion**, *n.*, **re′con-vert′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-con′vert (rē-kŏn′vẽrt), *n.* A reconverted person.
re′con-vey′ance, *n.*, **re′con-vict′**, *v. t.*, **re′con-vic′tion**, *n.*, **re′con-voke′**, *v. t.*, **re-cook′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-cop′i-la′tion, *n.* [Sp. *recopilación.*] Recompilation. *Obs.*
re-cop′per, *v. t.*, **re-cop′y**, *v. t.*, **re-cord′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-cord′a-ble (rē-kôr′dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re-cord′ance (-dăns), *n.* [OF.] Remembrance. *Obs.*
re-cord′ant (-dănt), *a.* Bearing record. *Rare.*
rec′or-da′tion (rĕk′ŏr-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *recordatio*. cf. F. *recordation*. See RECORD, *v. t.*] **1.** Remembrance; recollection *Obs.* **2.** A record: a commemorative account. *Obs.* **3.** Act of committing to writing.
re-cor′da-tive (rē-kôr′dȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *recordatif.*] Commemorative — **re-cor′da-tive-ly**, *adv.*
re-cord′ed-ly, *adv.* of *recorded*, p. p.
re-cord′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re-cord′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of RECORD. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Recollection: meditation. *Obs.* **b** The singing or practicing of birds
rec′ord-less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-cork′, *v. t.*, **re′cor-por′i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*, **re′cor-por′i-fy**, *v. t.*, **re-coun′sel**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
re-coun′sel, *v. t.* [Due to confusion of *reconcile* and *counsel*, or to confusion of the corresponding OF. words: cf. OF. *reconseillier.*] To reconcile. *Obs* — **re-coun′sel-ler**, *n.* *Obs.*
recounsile. ÷ RECONCILE.
re-count′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-count′, *n.* [See RECOUNT to relate.] Account. *Obs.*
[*Obs*]
re-count′, *v. t.* To recounter.
re-count′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-count′al (-koun′tăl), *n.* A recounting: recital. *Rare*
re-count′er, *n.* One who recounts
re-coun′ter, *n.* [See RE-; COUNTER to encounter.] *Obs.* **1** An encounter; also, a buffet. **2.** *Scots Law.* A counter pledge.
re-coun′ter, *v. t. & i.* *Obs* **1** To encounter. **2** To oppose; also, to invert; reverse *Scot.*
re-count′less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-count′ment, *n.* Recital. *Obs.*
re-coup′a-ble (rē-kōōp′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re-coupe′. Var of RECOUP.
re-coup′er, *n.* One who recoups.
re-cou′ple (rē-kŭp′'l), *v. t.* See RE-, 2
re-cour′, *n.* [OF. *recovrer*, fr. the v. See RECOVER to regain.] Recovery. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To recover. *Obs.*
re-course′, *n. & v. t.* [F. *recousse*,

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. ÷ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

running back, return, fr. *recurrere, recursum*, to run back. See RECUR.] **1**. A coursing back, or coursing again, along the line of a previous coursing; return; retreat; recurrence. *Obs.* "Swift *recourse* of flushing blood." *Spenser.*
2. Flow or movement, esp., as of a river, in a path or channel; flow of the tide; course. *Obs.*
3. Resort or application for assistance; specif., resort (to a person) for the meeting of an obligation.
Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*
4. A source of aid; the person or thing resorted to.
5. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Repeated visiting; habitual resort. **b** A coming together, or gathering. **c** Access; admittance; intercourse. "Give me *recourse* to him." *Shak.*
without recourse, *Commerce*, words which when added to the indorsement of a negotiable instrument protect the indorser from liability to the indorsee and subsequent holders.

re-cov'er (rē-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.*; RE-COV'ERED (-ẽrd); RE-COV'ER-ING. [ME. *recoveren*, OF. *recovrer*, F. *recouvrer*, fr. L. *recuperare*; prob. akin to *recipere* to receive. Cf. RECEIVE, RECUPERATE.] **1**. To get or obtain again; to get renewed possession of; to win back; to regain, as lost property.
2. To get in return for something else. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to *recover* damages in trespass; to *recover* debt and costs in a suit at law; to obtain title to by final decree or judgment in a court of law; as, to *recover* lands in ejectment or common recovery; to gain by legal process; as, to *recover* judgment against a defendant.
4. To make good by reparation; to make up for; to retrieve; to repair the loss or injury of; as, to *recover* lost time. "Loss of catel may *recovered* be." *Chaucer.*
5. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; to bring back to life or health; to cure; heal.
The wine in my bottle will *recover* him. *Shak.*
6. To overcome; to get the better of, as a state of mind or body. "I do hope to *recover* my late hurt." *Cowley.*
7. To rescue; deliver.
That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. *2 Tim.* ii. 26.
8. To gain by motion or effort; to obtain; to reach; to come to. *Archaic.*
The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough. *Shak.*
9. To obtain or regain in valuable form from a waste product or by-product; as, to *recover* sulphur in making soda.
Syn. — Regain, retake, repossess, resume, recruit.
recover arms, *Mil. Drill*, a command whereby the piece is brought from the position of "aim" to that of "ready."

re-cov'er (rē-kŭv'ẽr), *v. i.* **1**. To regain health after sickness; to grow well; to be restored or cured; hence, to regain a former state after misfortune, alarm, etc.; — often followed by *of* or *from*; as, to *recover* from fright.
Go, inquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recover* of this disease. *2 Kings* i. 2
2. To make one's way; to come; arrive. *Obs.*
With much ado the Christians *recovered* to Antioch. *Fuller.*
3. *Rowing, Fencing, etc.* To make a recovery.
4. *Law.* To obtain a final judgment in one's favor; to succeed in a lawsuit or proceeding; as, I *recovered* in my suit.

re-cov'er, *n.* [OF. *recovre.* See RECOVER, *v.*] Recovery (in various senses); esp. = RECOVERY, 2 **b**.

re-cov'er-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *recouvrable.*] Capable of being recovered, or of recovering. — **re-cov'er-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-cov'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

re-cov'er-ee' (-ē'), *n.* *Law.* The person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery.

re-cov'er-or (-kŭv'ẽr-ŏr; -kŭv'ẽr-ôr'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *recovreor.*] *Law.* The demandant in a common recovery after judgment.

re-cov'er-y (rē-kŭv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. OF. *recovrée.*] **1**. Means of restoration; remedy. *Obs.*
2. Act of recovering; act of regaining or retaking possession; specif.: **a** Act of regaining the natural position after curtseying. **b** *Sports.* (1) *Rowing.* The movement of the body and oar or oars, after completion of a stroke, into position for the next stroke. (2) *Fencing, Sparring, etc.* Act of regaining the position of guard after making an attack.
3. Restoration from sickness, weakness, or the like, or from a condition of misfortune, fright, evil life, etc.
4. *Law.* The obtaining in a suit at law of a right to something by a verdict, decree, or judgment of court, esp. by the final one deciding the issues involved; specif., a common recovery (which see). A *final recovery* is one obtained by a verdict or final decree or judgment. Its total is the sum awarded and does not include interest after the verdict or decision.

rec're-an-cy (rĕk'rē-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being recreant; mean-spiritedness; apostasy.

rec're-ant (-ănt), *a.* [OF., p. pr. of *recreire, recroire* (also used reflexively), to surrender or give up one's cause or allegiance, to cause to do so, LL. *recredere, recredere se*, to give up, surrender: L. *re-* again, back + *credere* to intrust, trust, believe. See CREED.] **1**. Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; cowardly; mean-spirited; craven. "This *recreant* knight." *Spenser.*
2. Apostate; false; unfaithful.
Turned *recreant* to God, ingrate and false. *Milton.*
Syn. — See COWARDLY.

rec're-ant, *n.* [OF. See RECREANT, *a.*] **1**. One who yields in combat and begs for mercy; a cowardly wretch.
You are all *recreants* and dastards. *Shak*
2. A betrayer; an apostate; a deserter.

rec're-ate (rĕk'rē-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *recreatus*, p. p. of *recreare* to create anew, to refresh; *re-* re- + *creare* to create. See CREATE.] To give fresh life to; to reanimate; revive; esp., to refresh after wearying toil or anxiety; to relieve; cheer; divert; amuse.
Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colors mixed with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes, white wearying . . . the sight more than any *Dryden.*

rec're-ate (rĕk'rē-āt), *v. i.* To take recreation.

rec're-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *recreacioun*, F. *récréation*, L. *recreatio.*] **1**. Refreshment by means of food; a meal; also, refreshment by any means. *Obs.*
2. Act of recreating, or state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; diversion.
Syn. — See PLAY.

rec're-a-tive (rĕk'rē-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *récréatif.* See RECREATE.] Tending to recreate; recreating; amusing; diverting. "Let the music of them be *recreative.*" *Bacon.*
— **rec're-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **rec're-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

rec're-ment (rĕk'rē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *recrementum*; *re-* re- + *cernere, cretum*, to separate, sift: cf. F. *récrément.*] **1**. Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; as, the *recrement* of ore.
2. *Med.* **a** Excrement. *Obs.* **b** A substance secreted from the blood and again absorbed by it.

rec're-men-ti'tious (-mĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, recrement or dross; superfluous.

re-crim'i-nate (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd), -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [LL. *recriminare*: cf. F. *récriminer.* See CRIMINATE.] To make a countercharge or accusation; to charge back fault or crime upon an accuser.

re-crim'i-nate, *v. t.* To accuse (a person) in return; to retort or return (an accusation). *Now Rare.*

re-crim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *récrimination*, or LL. *recriminatio.*] Act of recriminating; an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser; a counter accusation.

re-crim'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Recriminatory.

re-crim'i-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the quality of recrimination; retorting accusation; recriminating.

re'cru-desce' (rē'krōō-dĕs'), *v. i.*; RE'CRU-DESCED' (-dĕst'); RE'CRU-DESC'ING (-dĕs'ĭng). [See RECRUDESCENT.] To be in a state of recrudescence; esp., to come into renewed freshness, vigor, or activity; to revive; to break out again.
The general influence . . . which is liable every now and then to *recrudesce* in his absence. *Edmund Gurney.*

re'cru-des'cence (-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* State of being recrudescent; as: **a** Increased severity of a disease after a remission. **b** The breaking out again of a wound, sore, or the like.
A *recrudescence* of barbarism may condemn it. *Duke of Argyll.*

re'cru-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *recrudescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *recrudescere* to become raw again; *re-* re- + *crudescere* to become hard or raw.] **1**. Growing raw or painful again.
2. Breaking out again after temporary abatement or suppression; — usually said of something regarded as bad.

re-cruit' (rē-krōōt'), *v. t.*; RE-CRUIT'ED; RE-CRUIT'ING. [F. *recruter*, fr. *recrue* recruiting, recruit, also in OF. *recrute*, prop., a new growth, fr. *recroître*, p. p. *recrû*, OF. *recreü*, to grow again; *re-* re- + *croître* to grow, OF. *croistre, creistre*, L. *crescere.* See CRESCENT.] **1**. To supply with new men, as an army; to fill up or make up by enlistment; as, the party was *recruited* largely from the farmers; also, to muster; to raise; to enlist; as, he *recruited* a regiment.
2. To repair by fresh supplies, as anything wasted; to remedy lack or deficiency in; as, food *recruits* the flesh; fresh air and exercise *recruit* the spirits. *Now Rare.*
3. Hence, to restore the wasted vigor of; to renew in strength or health; to reinvigorate.

re-cruit', *v. i.* **1**. To gain new supplies of men for service; to raise or enlist new soldiers; as, both armies *recruited* easily.
2. To gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain health, flesh, spirits, or the like; to recuperate; as, lean cattle *recruit* in fresh pastures.

re-cruit', *n.* [See RECRUIT, *v.*] **1**. *Mil.* **a** A newly raised, or additional, body of soldiery, as a fresh levy or reënforcements; — often in *pl.* *Obs.* **b** A strengthening or increase of an army by reënforcements or new levies. *Obs.* **c** A newly enlisted soldier, sailor in the navy, or marine.
2. A supply of anything wasted or exhausted; a reënforcement. *Obs. or R.*
The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers. *Burke*

re-cruit'al (-ăl), *n.* A recruiting; a supply, as of health.

re-cruit'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. An additional member of Parliament, appointed or elected to bring up the number. *Obs.*
2. One that recruits: esp., one who enlists recruits.

re-cruit'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *recrutement.*] **1**. A reënforcement.
2. Act or process of recruiting: **a** Enlistment of men for an army, etc. **b** Renewal of bodily health.

rec'tal (rĕk'tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the rectum; in the region of the rectum.

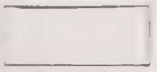
Rectangle.

rec'tan'gle (rĕk'tăŋ'g'l), *n.* [L. *rectus* right + *angulus* angle: cf. F. *rectangle.* See RIGHT; ANGLE.] *Geom.* A right-angled parallelogram. As the area of a *rectangle* is the product of its two dimensions, the term *rectangle* has been used for *product* of two factors; as, the *rectangle* of *a* and *b*, that is, *ab*. Also, formerly, a right angle.

rec-tan'gu-lar (rĕk-tăŋ'gū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *rectangulaire.*] Right-angled: having one or more right angles. — **rec-tan'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **rec-tan'gu-lar-ness**, **rec-tan'gu-lar'i-ty** (rĕk-tăŋ'gū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
rectangular array, *Math.*, a matrix, esp. with an unequal number of rows and columns. — **r. coördinates.** See *Cartesian coördinates*, under COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **r. hyperbola**, a hyperbola with asymptotes at right angles. — **r. solid**, a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.

rec'ti- (rĕk'tĭ-). [L. *rectus* straight.] Combining form signifying *straight*; as, *recti*lineal; *recti*nerved.

rec'ti-fi'a-ble (rĕk'tĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rectified; as, a *rectifiable* mistake; a *rectifiable* curve.

rec'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rectification.*] **1**. Act or operation of rectifying: as, the *rectification* of an error; the *rectification* of spirits. *De Quincey.*
2. *Geom.* The determination of a straight line equal in length to a portion of a curve.
rectification of a globe, *Astron.*, its adjustment for latitude, etc., preparatory to solution of a proposed problem.

rec'ti-fied (rĕk'tĭ-fīd), *pret. & p. p.* of RECTIFY. — **rectified spirit**, spirit purified or concentrated by redistillation; specif., in the British Pharmacopœia, one containing ten parts by volume of water.

rec'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that rectifies.
2. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* An instrument formerly used for determining and rectifying variations of the compass. **b** A part of a distilling apparatus in which the more volatile portions are separated by evaporation and condensation. **c** *Elec.* A device or apparatus for converting an alternating into a direct current by means of a kind of commutator (distinguished from *converter*), or by suppressing half of each cycle, as by passing the current through a mercury-vapor tube, aluminium cell, etc. See NODON VALVE.

rec'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; REC'TI-FIED (-fīd); REC'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *rectificare*; *rectus* right + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make: cf. F. *rectifier.* See RIGHT; -FY.] **1**. To make or set right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state; to amend; as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses; to *rectify* the will, the judgment, opinions; to *rectify* disorders.
I meant to *rectify* my conscience *Shak.*
2. *Chem.* To refine or purify, esp. by a process of repeated or fractional distillation, sometimes with the addition of flavoring substances: as, to *rectify* proof spirit.
3. To set right by adjustment or calculation; to adjust (an instrument); — used esp. in phrase **to rectify a globe**, to adjust a globe in preparation for solving a problem.
4. To straighten (something); to bring into line. *Obs.*
5. *Math.* To determine the length of (an arc of a curve).
6. *Elec.* To make (an alternating current) unidirectional, varying periodically between zero and a maximum.
Syn. — Amend, emend, mend, better, improve, reform, redress; adjust, regulate. See CORRECT.

rec'ti-fy'ing (-fī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RECTIFY. — **rectifying developable**, *Math.*, a developable surface through a curve, in the development of which the curve is rolled out into a right line. — **r. edge**, the cuspidal edge of a rectifying developable. — **r. line.** = LINE OF RECTIFICATION.

rec'ti-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* [*recti-* + *lineal.*] Rectilinear. — **rec'ti-lin'e-al-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

rec'ti-lin'e-ar (-ȧr), *a.* [*recti-* + *linear.*] **1**. Moving in a straight line; having an undeviating direction; forming a straight line; as, *rectilinear* motion; a *rectilinear* course.
2. Right-lined; formed or bounded by straight lines; also, characterized by straight lines; as, a *rectilinear* angle or figure; *rectilinear* arrangement of streets.
rectilinear lens. *Photog.*, a lens specially corrected for aberration, so that straight lines are reproduced accurately, even on the margins of the pictures.
— **rec'ti-lin'e-ar'i-ty** (-ăr'ĭ-tĭ), **rec'ti-lin'e-ar-ness**, *n.* — **rec'ti-lin'e-ar-ly**, *adv.*

rec'ti-tude (rĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *rectitudo*, fr. *rectus* right, straight: cf. F. *rectitude.* See RIGHT.] **1**. Straightness; also, direct line. *Obs. or R.*
2. Rightness of principle or practice; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct; uprightness; integrity; honesty; justice.
3. Correctness of judgment or of procedure.
Syn. — RECTITUDE, UPRIGHTNESS. RECTITUDE is often used to designate a quality of motives, intentions, and the like; UPRIGHTNESS connotes esp. probity or integrity, and oftener suggests a personal characteristic; as, the *rectitude* of his purpose; a man of unquestioned *uprightness* in all his dealings. But there is often no clear distinction between the words. See HONESTY, JUSTICE, FAIR.

rec'to (rĕk'tō), *n.* [L., abl. of *rectus* right: cf. F. *recto.*] *Print.* The right-hand page; — opposed to *verso*.

rec'to- (rĕk'tō-). Combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, the rectum*; as, *recto*vesical.

rec'to-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*recto-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the anterior wall of the rectum into the vagina.

rec'tor (rĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L.; fr. *regere, rectum*, to lead straight, to rule: cf. F. *recteur*, G. *rektor.* See REGIMENT, RIGHT.] **1**. The ruler or governor of a country, etc. *Obs.*
God is the supreme *rector* of the world. *Sir M. Hale.*
2. Any authoritative leader or director. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Eccl.* **a** *Ch. of Eng.* A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, etc.; the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate. **b** *Prot. Epis. Ch.* A clergyman elected by the members of a parish to have permanent charge of it. He is the official head of the parish and ex-officio head of all parochial organizations. Cf. VESTRY, 3.

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rescousse. Cf. RESCUE.] Rescue. *Obs.*
re-course', *v. i.* **1**. To return: revert: recur. *Obs.*
2. To have recourse: to resort. *Obs. or R.*
re-course'ful, *a.* Having recurring flow and ebb. *Obs.*
re-court' (-kōrt'), *v. t.*, **re-cov'er** (rē-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-cov'er-ance (rē-kŭv'ẽr-ăns), *n.* [OF. *recovrance.*] Recovery. *Obs. or Archaic.* [covers.
re-cov'er-er, *n.* One who re-
recoverer, *n.* [OF. *recovrer* to recover, to obtain, inf. as n.] Recovery. *Obs.* [ering, p. pr.
re-cov'er-ing-ly, *adv.* of recov-
re-cov'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
recovery oven. A by-product oven. See COKE OVEN. — **recovery coke**, etc.
recpt. *Abbr.* Receipt.
re-cray', *v. i.* [OF. *recreire.* See RECREANT.] To yield as a recreant. *Obs.* [so, lazy. *Obs.*
re-crayed', *p. a.* Recreant; al-
rec're-ance (rĕk'rē-ăns), *n.* Recreancy.
rec're-ance, *n.* [Cf. RECREATION.] Recreation. *Rare.*
recreandise, *n.* [OF., also *-ise.*] Recreancy. *Obs.* [ANT
rec're-ant-ly, *adv.* of RECRE-
rec're-ant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-crease', *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *recroistre*, L. *recrescere.*] To increase again. *Obs.*
re'-cre-ate', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-cre-ate'**, *a.*, **re'-cre-a'tion**, *n.* — **re'-cre-a'tive**, *a.* — **re'-cre-a'tor**, *n.*
rec're-a'tion-al (rĕk'rē-ā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to recreation.
rec're-a'tor (rĕk'rē-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that recreates. [*Obs.* & *R.*
recreatory, *n.* = RECREATIVE.
re'cre-den'tial (rē'krē-dĕn'shăl), *a.* & *n.* Designating letters which are the credentials of an ambassador returning from his post. *Obs.*
rec're-men'tal (rĕk'rē-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Recrementitious. *Obs. or R.*
rec're-men-ti'tial (-mĕn-tĭsh'ăl), *a.* *Med.* Of the nature of a recrement. See RECREMENT, 2 **b**.
re-cres'cence (rē-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *recrescere* to grow anew.] *Biol.* New growth; reproduction of a lost part.
re-crew', *n.* & *v.* [F. *recrue*, n. Cf. RECRUIT.] Recruit. *Obs.*
recreye. ÷ RECRAY.
re-crim'i-na'tor (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who recriminates
re-cross', *v. t.* & *i.* See RE-, 2.
re-crossed' (rē-krŏst'; 205), *p. a.* *Her.* With each arm crossed near the end by a short bar; — said of a cross.
re-crown', *v. t.*, **re-cru'ci-fy**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [cence. *Rare.*
re-cru'den-cy, *n.* Recrudes-
re'cru-des'cen-cy (rē'krōō-dĕs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Recrudescence.
re-cruit'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-cruit'age, *n.* State of being a recruit. *Rare.*
re-cruit'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
re-cruit'y (rē-krōōt'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of RECRUIT (sense 1 **a**).
re-crush', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
recryand. ÷ RECREANT.
recryat, *v. i.* [Perh. for *recreant*; cf. OF. *recreantir* to give way.] Prob., to be recreant. *Obs. Scot.*
re-crys'tal-lize, *v. i.* & *t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-crys'tal-li-za'tion**, *n.*
rec. sec. *Abbr.* Recording secretary. [rectory
rect. *Abbr.* Receipt; rector;
rect. *a.* [L. *rectus* straight.] Right; straight; erect. *Obs.*
rec'ta, *n.*, *pl.* of RECTUM.
rec-tal'gi-a (rĕk-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *recto-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the rectum; proctalgia.
rec'tan'gl. Rectangle. *Ref. Sp.*
rec'tan'gle, *a.* [See RECTANGLE, *n.*] Rectangular. *Obs.*
rec'tan'gled (rĕk'tăŋ'g'ld), *a.* Rectangular. *Rare.* [GROUP.
rectangle group. = QUADRATIC
rec-tan'gu-late (rĕk-tăŋ'gū-lāt), *a.* Rectangular.
rec-tan'gu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To move at right angles.
rec-tan'gu-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*rectangular* + *-meter.*] Instrument to test right angles.
rec'te et sua'vi-ter. [L.] Justly and pleasantly.
rec'ti, *n.*, *pl.* of RECTUS.
rec'ti-fi-ca-tive (rĕk'tĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rectificatif.*] Serving to rectify. *R.* [rectifier.
rec'ti-fi-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* A
rec'ti-fi-ca-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Rectifying: corrective. *Rare.*
rec'ti-graph (rĕk'tĭ-grăf), *n.* [*recti-* + *-graph.*] One form of corrected photographic lens. — **rec'ti-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*
rec'ti-line, *a.* [Cf. F. *rectiligne.*] Rectilinear. *Obs.*
rec'ti-lin'e-ar-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
rec'ti-lin'e-a'tion (rĕk'tĭ-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making rectilinear. *Rare.*
rec'ti-lin'e-ous (-lĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Rectilinear. *Obs. or R.*
rec'ti-nerved' (rĕk'tĭ-nûrvd'), *a.* [*recti-* + *nerve.*] *Bot.* Having the veins or nerves straight.
rec'tion (rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rectio*, fr. *regere* to rule or govern.] *Gram.* = GOVERNMENT, 9.
rec'ti-pe-tal'i-ty (rĕk'tĭ-pē-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*recti-* + L. *petere* to seek.] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of growing plant organs to grow in a straight line. *Rare.*
rec'ti-ros'tral, *a.* [*recti-* + *rostral.*] Having a straight beak.
rec'ti-se'ri-al, *a.* [*recti-* + *serial.*] *Bot.* In phyllotaxy, arranged in exactly vertical ranks; — opposed to *curviserial*.
rec-ti'tis (rĕk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *recto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Proctitis — **rec-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*
rec'ti-tu'di-nous (rĕk'tĭ-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Self-righteous *Rare.*
rec'to (rĕk'tō), *n.* [Abbr. fr LL. breve de *recto.* See RIGHT.] *Law.* A writ of right.
rec'to-coc-cyg'e-al (-kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* See RECTO-.
rec'to-co-lon'ic, *a.* *Anat.* See RECTO-. [RECTO-.
rec'to-gen'i-tal, *a.* *Anat.* See

4. The head of a university, school, or other teaching institution; specif.: **a** The chief elective officer in Scotch universities. **b** In England, the master of a college; — now used only of the heads of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford. **c** *R. C. Ch.* The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; among the Jesuits, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college. **d** In various universities in France and Germany, the president of the administrative body. Usually he is elected and has a professorship. **e** The head master of a secondary school or academy. *Scot.* **f** The head master of a private academy, grammar school, or the like. *Local, U. S.* **g** A proctor or proproctor. *Obs.*

rec'tor·ate (rĕk'tŏr-ât), *n.* [LL. *rectoratus*: cf. F. *rectorat.*] The office, rank, station, or term of a rector.

rec·to'ri·al (rĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Pertaining to a rector or a rectory. — **rectorial tithes.** See TITHE.

rec'to·ry (rĕk'tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. OF. *rectorie* or *rectorerie*, LL. *rectoria.*] **1**. A benefice held by a rector; the province of a rector; a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. *Eng.*
2. A rector's mansion; a parsonage house.
3. Rectorship; governance. *Obs.*

rec'to·ves'i·cal (rĕk'tō-vĕs'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the rectum and bladder, as, the *rectovesical* folds of the peritoneum, or the **rectovesical fascia**, a membrane derived from the pelvic fascia, which invests the rectum, bladder, etc., and the inner surface of the levator ani muscle.

rec'trix (rĕk'trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* RECTRICES (-trī'sēz). [L., fem. of *rector.*] **1**. A female ruler. *Rare.*
2. *Zoöl.* One of the quill feathers of the tail of a bird; — chiefly in *pl.* Most birds have 12, but some have 14, some 10, a few only 8, and rarely some as many as 28.

rec'tum (rĕk'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL. (sc. *intestinum*), fr. L. *rectus* straight. See RIGHT.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The terminal part of the intestine; in man, the part of the large intestine, of somewhat variable length (usually about eight inches), from the sigmoid flexure to the anus.

‖ **rec'tus** (-tŭs), *n.*; *L pl.* RECTI (-tī). [NL., fr. L. *rectus* straight.] *Anat.* Any of several straight muscles, as the rectus femoris or rectus oculi.

rec'tus ab·do'mi·nis (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nĭs) [L. *abdominis* of the abdomen], *Anat.*, a long flat muscle extending along the whole length of the front of the abdomen and separated from its fellow of the opposite side by the linea alba. It arises from the pubic crest and symphysis and is inserted into the cartilages of the fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs. It is crossed by from three to five tendinous intersections called *lineæ transversæ*. For its upper three fourths it is inclosed in a sheath. — **r. ca'pi·tis** (kăp'ĭ-tĭs) [L. *capitis* of the head], *Anat.*, any of certain small muscles connecting the cervical vertebræ and occipital bone. — **r. fe'mo·ris** (fĕm'ō-rĭs) [L. *femoris* of the thigh], *Anat.*, a division of the quadriceps extensor muscle lying in the anterior middle region of the thigh, arising from an aponeurosis attached to the ilium by two heads and inserted into the patella by a narrow flattened tendon in common with those of the vastus externus and internus and crureus. — **r. o'cu·li** (ŏk'ū-lī) [L. *oculi* of the eye], *Anat.*, any of four muscles of the eyeball, which arise from the borders of the optic foramen, and, running forward, are inserted into the sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

re·cum'ben·cy (rē-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1**. Act of leaning, resting, or reclining; state of being recumbent.
2. Reliance on something; as, the *recumbency* of the soul on God. *Now Rare.*

re·cum'bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [L. *recumbens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *recumbere.* See RECUMB, INCUMBENT.] **a** Leaning; reclining; lying; as, the *recumbent* posture of the Romans at their meals; in *Biol.*, said of structures which tend to rest upon the surface from which they extend. **b** Resting; inactive; idle. — **re·cum'bent·ly**, *adv.*

re·cu'per·a·bil'i·ty (rē-kū'pẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Power of recuperation.

re·cu'per·ate (rē-kū'pẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *recuperatus*, p. p. of *recuperare.* See RECOVER to get again.] **1**. To recover; regain; as, to *recuperate* the health or strength; also, to restore to health.
2. To recoup; repay. *Rare.*

re·cu'per·ate (-āt), *v. i.* To recover health or strength; to convalesce; also, to recover from pecuniary loss.

re·cu'per·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recuperatio*: cf. F. *récupération.*] Recovery, as of anything lost, esp. of the health or strength.

re·cu'per·a·tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *recuperativus.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to recuperation; tending to recovery; restorative; having the power of recuperating.
2. *Mech.* Having a recuperator, as a gas-fired furnace.

re·cu'per·a'tor (rē-kū'pẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *recuperator* a recoverer.] **1**. *Roman Law.* A judge appointed with others in certain cases. They exercised the same functions as the judices, but it is uncertain in just what causes they were used. Provincial judges were regularly called *recuperatores*, not *judices*.
2. *Mech.* = REGENERATOR, 2.

re·cu'per·a·to·ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *recuperatorius*] Of or pertaining to recuperation or recuperators.

re·cur' (rē-kûr'), *v. i.*; RE-CURRED' (-kûrd'); RE-CUR'RING. [L. *recurrere*; *re-* re- + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.]
1. To move back; to recede. *Obs.*
2. To resort; to have recourse; to go for help. *Now R.*

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the "punctum stans" of the schools — *Locke.*

3. **a** To go or come back in thought or discourse; as, Before going on, I must *recur* to our former subject. **b** To come again to mind; as, the sound of the waters *recurred* in his memory; also, to come up again for consideration; as, the question often *recurs*.
4. To occur, take place, or appear, again; usually, to occur again after a stated interval or according to some regular rule: as, the fever will *recur* to-night.
5. *Math.* To repeat itself (generally indefinitely) in fixed periods of figures, as a decimal; to circulate.

re·cur'rence (rē-kŭr'ĕns), *n.* **1**. Act of recurring, or state of being recurrent; return; resort; recourse.

I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations — *I. Taylor.*

2. *Math.* See MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION.
Syn. — See RETURN.

re·cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *recurrens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *recurrere*: cf. F. *récurrent.* See RECUR.] **1**. *Anat.* Running or turning back in a direction opposite to its former course; — said specif. of certain nerves, and certain branches of vessels in the arms and legs, as the radial *recurrent* artery, tibial *recurrent* arteries. See under RADIAL, TIBIAL, ULNAR.
2. Returning from time to time; recurring, as fever.

recurrent fever. *Med.* See RELAPSING FEVER. — **r. laryngeal nerve.** See LARYNGEAL NERVES. — **r. pulse**, *Physiol.*, the pulse beat which appears (when the radial artery is compressed at the wrist) on the distal side of the point of pressure through the arteries of the palm of the hand. — **r. sensibility**, *Physiol.*, the sensibility manifested by the anterior, or motor, roots of the spinal cord (their stimulation causing pain) owing to the presence of sensory fibers from the corresponding sensory or posterior roots. — **r. series** (of the *r*th order), a series the coefficient of whose *n*th term is a linear homogeneous function of the coefficients of the next preceding *r* terms, *n* being greater than *r*. — **r. vision.** *Psychol.*, the recurring presentations of a positive afterimage with exceedingly brief intervals.

re·cur'sant (rē-kûr'sănt), *a.* [L. *recursans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *recursare* to run back, v. freq. of *recurrere.* See RECUR.] *Her.* Displayed with the back toward the spectator; — said esp. of an eagle.

re·curve' (rē-kûrv'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. RECURVATE.] To curve in an opposite or unusual direction; to bend back or down.

re·curved' (rē-kûrvd'), *p. a.* Curved in a direction opposite to the usual one; bent back; as, *recurved* petals; of a bird's bill, bent upward, as opposed to *decurred*.

rec'u·san·cy (rĕk'ū-zăn-sĭ; rē-kū'-), *n.* State of being recusant or a recusant; nonconformity; refusal to obey; esp., *Eng. Hist.*, refusal, esp. of Roman Catholics, to attend the services of the Established Church. This was, for more than two centuries after about 1570, a statutory offense punishable by a fine, and it also created many disabilities.

rec'u·sant (-zănt; 277), *a.* [L. *recusans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *recusare* to refuse, to object to; *re-* re- + *causa* a cause, pretext: cf. F. *récusant.* See CAUSE.] Refusing, as to submit to authority; dissentient; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, refusing to attend the services of the Established Church.

rec'u·sant, *n.* One who refuses, as to comply with some regulation or to conform to some general practice or opinion; a dissenter or dissentient, esp. in religion; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, a person, esp. a Roman Catholic, who refused to attend the services of the Church of England; a nonconformist; a dissenter.

The last rebellious *recusants.* — *De Quincey.*

rec'u·sa'tion (rĕk'ū-zā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recusatio*: cf. F. *récusation.*] *Law.* A refusal, objection, or exception; a plea challenging a judge or judges for alleged interest or other incompetency. *Obs. or R., exc. in Civil or Canon Law.*

re·cuse' (rē-kūz'), *v. t.* [F. *récuser*, or L. *recusare.* See RECUSANT.] To refuse or reject; esp., to challenge or except to a judge or judges as interested or otherwise incompetent. *Obs. or R., exc. in Civil & Canon Law.*

red (rĕd), *a.*; RED'DER (-ẽr); RED'DEST. [ME. *red*, *reed*, *read*, AS. *réad*; akin to *réod*, OS. *rōd*, OFries. *rād*, D. *rood*, G. *roth*, *rot*, OHG. *rōt*, Dan. & Sw. *röd*, Icel. *rauðr*, *rjōðr*, Goth. *ráuþs*, W. *rhudd*, Bret. *ruz*, Ir. & Gael. *ruadh*, L. *ruber*, *rufus*, Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, Skr. *rudhira*, *rōhita*. Cf. ERYSIPELAS, ROUGE, RUBRIC, RUBY, RUDDY, RUSSET, RUST.] **1**. Having, or characterized by, the color of red.
2. *Magnetism.* Pertaining to or designating the north pole of a magnet; — opposed to *blue*. See MAGNET, 2.
☞ Phrases beginning with *red* are for facility of reference distributed in the *Vocabulary*.

red, *n.* **1**. A fundamental color, appearing at the lower end of the visible spectrum, typically at wave length 671$\mu\mu$ (see SPECTRUM). It varies in hue from vermilion toward orange and toward purple, scarlet being slightly yellowish and crimson slightly bluish. Tints of red are called *pink*.
2. Any pigment or dye which colors red.
3. A thing, animal, or person that is red or dressed in red; as: **a** A red, or copper, cent. *Slung.* **b** An American Indian; a redskin. **c** Gold. *Obs. & R.* **d** Red wine. **e** Reddle. *Now Dial. Eng.* **f** Rouge. *Obs.*
4. [*cap.*] **a** *European Politics.* = RED REPUBLICAN. **b** An anarchist who practices or advocates violence. *Cant.*
5. *pl.* *Med.* The menses. *Obs.*

re·dact' (rē-dăkt'), *v. t.*; -DACT'ED; -DACT'ING. [L. *redactus*, p. p. of *redigere*; *red-*, *re-*, again, back + *agere* to drive.]
1. To put (things written or matters of thought) into (a certain) form; as, to *redact* blank verse into sonnets. *Obs.*
2. To reduce (a person or thing) to (a certain) condition; as, to be *redacted* to poverty. *Obs.*
3. **a** To compose or frame (a statement, proclamation, or the like); as, the decree was *redacted* by the governor. **b** To reduce (written matter) to a form suiting its purpose; to digest and put in shape (matter for publication); to edit.

re·dac'tion (rē-dăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rédaction*, L. *redactio.*] Act of redacting; work produced by redacting; a digest; a revision; a new edition. — **re·dac'tion·al** (-ăl), *a.*

re·dac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *rédacteur.*] One who redacts; one who prepares matter for publication; an editor. — **re'·dac·to'ri·al** (rē'dăk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

red admiral. A beautiful butterfly (*Vanessa*, syn. *Pyrameis*, *atalanta*) common in both Europe and America. The front wings are crossed by a broad orange red band. The larva feeds on nettles.

Red Admiral. *r r* Wings reversed to show Markings of Under Side

red alder. An alder (*Alnus oregona*), of the Pacific coast of the United States; also, its hard red wood, used for furniture.

red algæ. *Bot.* A group of algæ constituting the class Rhodophyceæ, and so called on account of their color. See RHODOPHYCEÆ.

re·dan' (rē-dăn'), *n.* [F., for OF. *redent* a double notching or jagging, as in the teeth of a saw, fr. L. *re-* re- + *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth. Cf. REDENTED.]

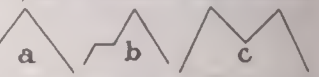

a, *b* Redans; *c* Double Redan.

1. *Fort.* A work having two parapets forming a salient angle, whose gorge, being unfortified, is usually protected by being on the bank of a stream, at the head of a bridge, or in advance of, or enfiladed by, a strong line. Redans joined by curtains are a simple form of fieldworks.
2. A step or vertical offset in a wall on uneven ground. *Rare.*

red ant. Any of various reddish ants; esp.: **a** *Monomorium pharaonis*, a small species often infesting houses. **b** *Formica rufa*, *F. sanguinea*, or related large species of Europe and America, which make hills in open ground.

red·ar'gue (rĕd-är'gū), *v. t.*; -AR'GUED (-gūd); -AR'GU·ING (-gū-ĭng). [L. *redarguere*; *red-*, *re-*, re- + *arguere* to accuse, charge with: cf. F. *rédarguer.*] *Now Chiefly Obs. or Scot.* **1**. To reprove; accuse; reproach; convict.
2. **a** To confute by argument. *B. Jonson.* **b** To disprove or refute (a statement, argument, etc.); — chiefly in *Law.*

Now this objection . . . has, as far as I know, been *redargued* in three different ways. — *Sir W. Hamilton.*

red'ar·gu'tion (rĕd'är-gū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *redargutio*: cf. OF. *redargucion.*] Act of redarguing.

red ash. **1**. **a** An American ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), smaller than the white ash, and less valuable for timber. **b** An Australian rhamnaceous tree (*Alphitonia excelsa*) with hard wood. **c** The Australian proteaceous tree *Orites excelsa*.
2. The wood of any of these trees.

red as'tra·chan (ăs'trȧ-kăn). A yellowish early apple with light and dark red splashes and irregular streaks, a heavy bloom, white crisp flesh, and rather acid flavor.

red'-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a red or reddish back.
red-backed mouse, any of many small short-tailed voles of the genus *Evotomys* of northern and mountainous parts of Europe, Asia, and America. — **r. sandpiper**, the dunlin. — **r. shrike**, a European shrike (*Lanius collurio*), chiefly ashy, but with wings and tail mostly black and the back chestnut.

red bark. *Pharm.* A red variety of Peruvian bark obtained from *Cinchona succirubra*. Only about one fifth of its alkaloids is quinine. See PERUVIAN BARK.

red bat. A North American vespertilionine bat (*Lasiurus borealis*) having the interfemoral membrane densely hairy. The color varies from rusty red to reddish gray.

red bay. A lauraceous tree (*Persea borbonia*) of the southern United States, having dark red heartwood.

red bean. **a** An Australian meliaceous tree (*Dysoxylum muelleri*) the timber of which resembles rosewood. Called also *pencil cedar*. **b** The coral bean.

red beech. **a** The common American beech. **b** An Australian sterculiaceous tree (*Tarrietia trifoliolata*).

red'-bel'lied (-bĕl'ĭd), *a.* Having a red or reddish belly.
red-bellied snake, either of two small harmless snakes (*Storeria occipitomaculata* and *Natrix kirtlandii*) of the eastern and central United States, having the under parts chiefly red or salmon-colored. — **r. snipe**, a dowitcher. — **r. terrapin**,

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rec'tor·al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to a rector, or governor; — said only of the authority, etc., of God. *Rare.*
rec'tor·ess. *n.* **1**. A female ruler or governor. *Obs.* **2**. The wife of a rector. *Rare.* *Thackeray.*
rec'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
rec'to·scope, *n.* [*recto-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A proctoscope.
rec'to·ste·no'sis. *n.* [NL.] *Med.* See RECTO-.
rec·tot'o·my (rĕk-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*recto-* + *-tomy.*] Proctotomy.
rec'to·u·re'thral, *a.* See RECTO-.
rec'to·u'ter·ine, *a.* See RECTO-.
rec'to·vag'i·nal, *a.* See RECTO-. — **rectovaginal pouch.** *Anat.* = POUCH OF DOUGLAS.
rec'tress (rĕk'trĕs), *n.* **1**. A female ruler. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.* **2**. A woman head of an educational institution. *Rare.*
rec·tri'ces, *n.*, *pl.* of RECTRIX.
rec·tri'cial (rĕk-trĭsh'ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the rectrices.
‖ **rec'tus in cu'ri·a.** [L.] Upright in the court; right in point of law; free from charge or impeachment; with clean hands. See LEGAL MAN.
‖ **re·çu'** (rē-sü'), *p. a.* [F.] Received. — *n.* A receipt.
rec'u·bant (rĕk'ū-bănt), *a.* [L. *recubans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *recubare* to recline; *re-* + *cubare* to lie.] Recumbent. *Rare.* [*Rare*
rec'u·bate (-bāt), *a.* Recumbent.
rec'u·ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recubare* to lie upon the back.] Recumbency. *Obs.*
recueil, *v. t.* [F. *recueillir.*] To collect; receive; entertain. *Obs.*
re·cueil' (rē-kû'y'), *n.* [F.] A literary collection; also, reception. *Obs., exc. as French.*
reculle. † RECOIL.
reculiment. † RECOILMENT.
‖ **re·cu·lade'** (rē-kü'lȧd'), *n.* [F., fr. *reculer* to recoil.] Retreat.
re·cule'. † RECOIL, RECUEIL.
‖ **re·cu'ler' pour mieux' sau'ter'** (rē-kü'lā' pōōr myû' sō'tā'). [F.] Lit., to go back in order to take a better leap.
reculle. † RECOIL.
re·cul'li·sance Obs corrupt. of RECOGNIZANCE.
re·cul'ti·vate. *v. t.* See RE-, 2 — **re·cul'ti·va'tion**, *n.*
recumaunde. † RECOMMAND.
re·cumb' (rē-kŭm'), *v. t.* [L. *recumbere*; *re-* back + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down.] To lean; recline. *Obs.*
re·cum'bence (rē-kŭm'bĕns), *n.* Recumbency. *Now Rare.*
rec'um·ben'ti·bus, *n.* [In imitation of L. endings, fr. *recumbent.*] A knockdown blow. *Obs.*
re·cu'per·a·ble, *a.* [Cf. OF. *recuperable*] Recoverable. *Obs*
re·cu'per·ance (rē-kū'pẽr-ăns), *n.* Recuperation. *R.* [-NESS.
re·cu'per·a·tive·ness, *n.* See
re·cure', *n.* [See RECURE, *v.*] Cure; remedy; recovery. *Obs.*
re·cure', *v. t. & i.* [Due to confusion of *recover* to get again, with L. *recurare* to take care of, to restore by taking care of, to cure. Cf. CURE.] *Obs.* **1**. To cure; heal; restore to health. **2** To recover; also, to obtain. **3**. To remedy; retrieve; repair
re·cure'ful. *a.* Curative. *Obs*
re·cure'less. *a.* Incurable. *Obs.* — **re·cure'less·ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
re·cur'ren·cy, *n.* Recurrence. *Obs. or R.* [RENT.
re·cur'rent·ly, *adv.* of RECUR-
re·cur'rer (rē-kûr'ẽr), *n.* *Math.* A recurring decimal *Rare.*
re·cur'ring (rē-kûr'ĭng), *p. pr.* of RECUR — **recurring series.** = RECURRENT SERIES
re·curse', *v. i.* [L. *recursare.*] To recur. *Obs. & R.*
re·cur'sion (rē-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recursio*, fr. *recurrere.*] A recurring; return. *Obs. or R.*
re·cur'vant (-vănt), *a.* [L. *recurrans*, p. pr.] *Her.* Recurved; coiled, as a serpent, with the head raised.
re·cur'vate (-vāt), *a.* [L. *recurvatus*, p. p. of *recurvare.* See RE-; CURVATE.] Recurved.
re·cur'vate (-vāt), *v. t. & i.* To recurve. — **re'cur·va'tion** (rē'kûr-vā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*
re·cur'va·ture, *n.* A backward curvature. *Rare.*
Re·cur'vi·ros'tra (rē-kûr'vĭ-rŏs'trȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *recurvus* bent back + *rostrum* beak.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the avocets, type of a family, **Re·cur'vi·ros'tri·dæ** (-trĭ-dē), which includes also the stilts.
re·cur'vi·ros'tral (-trăl), *a.* [See RECURVIROSTRA.] Having the beak bent upwards.
re·cur'vi·ty (rē-kûr'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* Recurvation. *Obs. & R.*
re·cur'vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *recurvus.*] Recurved. *Rare.*
rec'u·sance (rĕk'ū-zăns; rē-kū'-), *n.* Recusancy
re·cu'sa·tive (rē-kū'zȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *recusativus.*] Rejective *Obs*
re·cu'sa·tor (-tŏr), *n.* *Scots Law.* A recusation to a judge.
re·cus'sion (rē-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recutere*, *recussum*, to beat back.] Act of beating back.
re·cut', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·cuv'er, **re·cuv'erd.** Recover; recovered *Ref. Sp.*
recyne † RESIN.
red † RAD, afraid, REED
red. Var. of REDD.
red. Obs. or ref. sp. of READ.
red. Scot. pret. & p. p. of RIDE.
red. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of REDE, counsel.
red, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *réadian*, v. i.] To redden. *Obs or R*
red-. See RE-.
re·dact'. *a.* Redacted. *Obs.*
‖ **ré'dac'teur'** (rā'dȧk'tûr'), *n.* [F.] A redactor [*Local, U. S.*
red adder. The copperhead
red'a·man'cy, *n.* [See REDAME] Redamation. *Obs.*
re·dame', *v. t.* [F. (Rabelais) *redamer*, L. *redamare.*] To love in return. *Obs.* — **red'a·ma'tion**, *n.* *Obs* [NOIR.
red and black. = ROUGE ET
red antimony. Kermes mineral.
red archangel. See ARCHANGEL, 2 b.
red·ar'gu·ate, *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *redarguere.*] To reprove *Obs.* — **red·ar'gu·a'tion** (rĕd-är'gū-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
red·ar'gu·tive, **red·ar'gu·to·ry**, *a.* Tending to redargution. *Obs.*
red arsenic. Realgar
re·dart', *v. t.*, **re·date'**, *v. t.*, **re·dawn'**, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
red'back', *n.* One of the treasury notes not bearing interest issued in 1838 by the Republic of Texas.
red'back', *n.* A dunlin.
red balm. Bee balm.
red bass (băs). The red drum.
red'-bead' tree. Necklace tree.
red'-bead' vine. Indian licorice.
red'beard', *n.* A branching, bright red sponge (*Microciona prolifera*), common on oyster shells and stones. *Local, U. S.*
red beds. *Geol.* Sedimentary strata, largely Permian and Triassic, containing few fossils, at many points both east and west of the Rocky Mountains.
red'bel'ly, *n.* **a** European char (*Salvelinus alpinus*). **b** Red-bellied terrapin. **c** Red grouper. *U. S.*
red Berkshire The Duroc pig.
red'ber'ry (rĕd'bĕr'ĭ), *n.* **1**. Any of several Australian red-berried chenopodiaceous shrubs, of the genus *Rhagodia*. **2**. *U. S.* **a** The red baneberry (*Actæa rubra*). **b** The ginseng.
red bilberry. The mountain cranberry.
red'bill', *n* An oyster catcher

a turtle (*Pseudemys rubriventris*) of streams and swamps from New Jersey to Virginia, having more or less red on the plastron and carapace. It reaches a length of about 18 inches, and is used as food. — **red-bellied woodpecker**, a woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*) of the eastern United States, having a scarlet head and nape, barred black-and-white back, and grayish under parts tinged with red.

Red-bellied Woodpecker.

red′-billed′ (rĕd′bĭld′), *a.* Having a red beak. — **red-billed teal**, a South African duck (*Pæcilonetta erythrorhyncha*).

red′bird′ (rĕd′bûrd′), *n.* **a** The cardinal bird. **b** The summer tanager. **c** The scarlet tanager. **d** The European bullfinch.

red book. A book having a red cover, usually one of official character or of some peculiar importance; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** A book formerly published in England containing the names of all persons serving, or pensioned by, the state. **b** An English annual register entitled "Royal Kalendar," etc., published from 1767 to 1893; also, a similar later record.

red box. **a** Any of several Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus polyanthemos.* **b** The Australian myrtaceous tree *Tristania conferta.*

red′breast′ (rĕd′brĕst′), *n.* **a** The European robin. **b** The American robin. **c** The knot, or red-breasted sandpiper. **d** The red-breasted bream.

red′-breast′ed, *a.* Having a red or reddish breast. **red-breasted bream**, a sunfish (*Lepomis auritus*) of the eastern and southern States, having the belly largely orange red. *U. S.* — **r. goose**, a Siberian goose (*Branta ruficollis*), chiefly black and white with a chestnut breast. — **r. plover**, the knot (sandpiper). — **r. rail**, the Virginia rail. — **r. sandpiper**, the knot. — **r. snipe**, a dowitcher.

red′bud′ (-bŭd′), *n.* Any American cæsalpiniaceous tree of the genus *Cercis*; esp., the eastern *C. canadensis*, resembling the Judas tree of Europe (*C. siliquastrum*) in its heart-shaped leaves and fascicles of small pink flowers.

red bug. **a** A very small larval mite which in Florida and other southern States attacks man, causing great irritation. **b** A red hemipterous insect of the genus *Pyrrhocoris*, esp. the European *P. apterus*, which is bright scarlet and lives in clusters on tree trunks. **c** The cotton stainer.

red cedar. **1.** **a** An American juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*) found everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. It has dark green, closely imbricated leaves. **b** The fragrant, close-grained red wood of this tree, which is not very durable. **c** Any of several related species of *Juniperus.* **2.** **a** The tall or giant arborvitæ of the western United States (*Thuja plicata*) or its hard wood. **b** The incense cedar. **3.** In Australia: **a** The toon tree. **b** The flindosa.

red charcoal. A substance intermediate between wood and ordinary charcoal, made by heating wood to 300° C.

red clover. A European clover (*Trifolium pratense*) with globose heads of reddish purple flowers, cultivated as a fodder plant and a cover crop. It is naturalized in America.

red′coat′ (rĕd′kōt′), *n.* One who wears a red coat; specif., a British soldier, the typical uniform being red.

red coral. An alcyonarian (*Corallium nobile*, syn. *C. rubrum*) of the Mediterranean and adjacent parts of the Atlantic. Related species occur in the Indian Ocean, etc. It forms branching shrublike colonies, sometimes about a foot high, and has in the axis of the stems and branches a hard stony skeleton of a delicate red or pink color, which is prized for ornaments and jewelry. See CORAL, *Illust.*

red corpuscle. One of the colored corpuscles of the blood of vertebrates, which contain the hæmoglobin and carry the oxygen from the respiratory organs to the various tissues. See BLOOD, 1; HÆMOGLOBIN. Individual corpuscles are light yellow, but in quantities deep red.

red′-crest′ed, *a.* Having a red or reddish crest. **red-crested pochard**, an Old World duck (*Netta rufina*), having in the male a chestnut head with a large crest, and red bill and feet, and a white speculum.

red cross. **a** The cross of St. George, the national emblem of England. **b** The Geneva cross. **c** [*cap.*] The crusaders or the cause they represented. **d** [*cap.*] A hospital or ambulance service established as a result of, though not provided for by, the Geneva convention of 1864; any of the national societies for alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war, also giving aid and relief during great calamities; also, a member or worker of such a society; — so called from the badge of neutrality, the Geneva cross.

Red′cross′ Knight. In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Bk. I.), the character who personifies St. George, patron Saint of England, and typifies Christian Holiness. The Faërie Queene assigns to him the task of slaying a dragon which laid waste the kingdom of Una's father. He destroys the dragon, marries Una, and departs to perform other tasks. His adventures allegorize the history of the Church of England.

red curlew. **a** The scarlet ibis. **b** The marbled godwit.

red currant. The common currant.

redd (rĕd), *v. t.* [Prob. the same word as ME. *reden*, fr. AS. *rædan* to arrange, put in order, akin to E. *ready*; cf. E. dial. *red(d)*, *rede*, D. *redden* to put in order, *reeden* to make ready; but also dial. *red(d)* to get rid of, E. RID to save, free. Cf. READY.] *Scot. or Dial.* **1.** To clear or clean; to put in order; to make tidy, as a house, the person, etc.; — usually followed by *up*; as, to *redd* up the house. **2.** To free from (entanglement or embarrassment). **3.** To take apart, or separate, as opponents. **4.** To bring to an end, or settle, as a quarrel.

redd (rĕd), *n.* *Scot. or Dial.* **1.** Act of redding. **2.** That which is cleared, or is to be cleared, away; refuse.

red deer. **a** The common stag (*Cervus elaphus*) of temperate Europe and Asia, similar to the wapiti, but smaller. **b** The Virginia deer in its summer coat. See DEER, 2.

red′den (rĕd′'n), *v. t. & i.*; -DENED (-'nd); -DEN-ING. [From RED, *a.*] To make or become red or reddish; flush; blush.

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak *Pope*

red-den′do (rĕ-dĕn′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [From the Latin clause *reddendo inde annuatim.*] *Scots Law.* The clause in a charter specifying the particular duty or service due from the vassal to his superior; also, the duty itself.

red-den′dum (-dŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [Neut. of L. *reddendus* that must be given back or yielded, gerundive of *reddere.* See REDDITION.] *Law.* A clause in a deed by which some new thing is reserved out of what had been granted before, as the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease. The reddendum usually follows the tenendum, and in reservations of rent generally begins "Yielding and paying."

red′dish (rĕd′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat red. — **red′dish-ness**, *n.*

red-di′tion (rĕ-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *redditio*, fr. *reddere* to give back: cf. F. *reddition.* See RENDER; cf. RENDITION.] *Obs.* **1.** Restoration; restitution; surrender; specif., formal restitution by judicial confession. *Howell.* **2.** Explanation; esp., the application of a comparison, or the clause that contains the application. *Chapman.* **3.** Translation; rendition.

red′di-tive (rĕd′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *redditivus.*] *Obs.* Answering; corresponding; specif., in *Gram.*, correlative. Also as *n.*

red dog, *or* **red′-dog′ flour.** The lowest grade of flour in milling. It is dark and of little expansive power, is secured largely from the germ or embryo and adjacent parts, and contains a relatively high percentage of protein. It is chiefly useful as feed for farm animals.

red dressing. *Leather Tanning.* A preparation of crushed bark and water in which hides are soaked before going to the tan vats.

red drum. A large drumfish (*Sciænops ocellata*), which is an important food fish of the Atlantic coast from Chesapeake Bay southward, though its flesh is lacking in flavor. It becomes several feet long, and has a conspicuous dark spot at the base of the caudal fin.

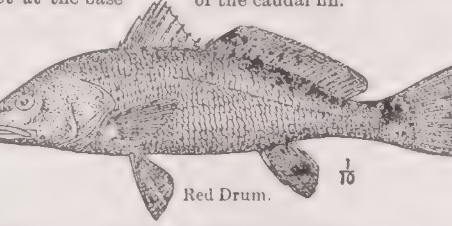
Red Drum.

rede (rēd), *n.* [AS. *rǣd* counsel, fr. *rǣdan* to counsel. See READ, *v. t.*] **1.** Counsel or advice; a scheme, plan, or method devised or adopted. *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial.* **2.** In *Obs. or Archaic* senses: **a** What is advisable or profitable; hence, aid; remedy. **b** Faculty or act of advising or counseling; hence: (1) Judgment; reason. (2) A council. **c** Hap; lot; an occurrence. **d** A telling of something; a story; specif.: (1) A saying; a proverb; a wise saw. (2) Speech. (3) Interpretation.

rede (rēd), *v. t.* [See READ, *v. t.*] *Now Archaic, Poetic, or Dial.* **1.** To govern, control, guide; hence, of the Deity, to guard or protect. *Obs.* **2.** **a** To advise or counsel (a person). **b** To give as advice. *Obs.* **c** To decree. *Obs.* **3.** To agree upon or decide after consultation. *Obs.* **4.** To guess or imagine. *Scot.* **5.** To interpret; explain; also, to relate.

rede, *v. i.* *Obs.* **a** To take counsel. **b** To give advice.

re-deem′ (rē-dēm′), *v. t.*; RE-DEEMED′ (-dēmd′); RE-DEEM′-ING. [L. *redimere, redemptum*; *red-*, *re-*, re- + *emere, emptum*, to buy, orig., to take, cf. OIr. *em* (in comp.), Lith. *imti*: cf. F. *rédimer.* Cf. ASSUME, CONSUME, EXEMPT, PREMIUM, PROMPT, RANSOM.] **1.** To regain possession of by payment of a stipulated price; to repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. *Lev.* xxv. 29.

2. Hence, specif.: To recover or regain, as pledged or mortgaged property, by the requisite fulfillment of some obligation, as by payment of what may be due. **3.** To buy off, take up, or remove the obligation of, by payment or rendering of some consideration; as, to *redeem* bank notes with coin. **4.** To ransom, liberate, or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying a price or ransom; to ransom.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Ps.* xxv 22.

5. *Theol.* Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law. *Gal.* iii. 13.

6. To make good by performing; to fulfill, as a promise. **7.** To pay the penalty of; to make amends for; to offset; to atone for; to compensate; as, to *redeem* an error.

Syn. — See RANSOM.

to redeem the time, to make the best use of it.

re-deem′a-ble (rē-dēm′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being redeemed or repurchased; held under conditions permitting redemption. **2.** Subject to an obligation of redemption; payable; due; as, bonds, promissory notes, etc., *redeemable* in gold. — **re-deem′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-deem′a-bly**, *adv.*

re-deem′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who redeems; specif. [*cap.*], the Savior of the world, Jesus Christ. **2.** A contractor. *Obs.* **3.** [*cap.*] See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

re′de-liv′er (rē′dē-lĭv′ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To give back; to return. **2.** To deliver, or liberate, a second time or again. **3.** To deliver (a message, etc.) again; also, *Obs. & R.*, to report. "Shall I *redeliver* you e'en so?" *Shak.* — **re′de-liv′er-er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **re′de-liv′er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*

red elm. Any of several American elms having reddish wood; esp., the slippery elm.

re′de-mand′ (rē′dē-månd′), *v. t.* [*re-* back, again + *demand*: cf. F. *redemander.*] To demand back or again; to inquire again. — *n.* A demanding back; a second or renewed demand. *R.* — **re′de-mand′a-ble** (-mån′dȧ-b'l), *a.*

re′de-mise′ (rē′dē-mīz′), *n.* *Law.* Reconveyance.

re′de-mise′, *v. t.* To demise or convey back.

re-demp′tion (rē-dĕmp′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *redempcioun*, F. *rédemption*, L. *redemptio.* See REDEEM; cf. RANSOM.] **1.** Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; repurchase; ransom; release; rescue; deliverance; restoration; recovery; reclamation; as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war; the *redemption* of a slum. **2.** Specif.: **a** Deliverance from the bondage and consequences of sin; specif., deliverance by the atonement of Christ from the bondage of sin and the penalties for violation of God's law; salvation. Cf. ATONEMENT, 2.

In whom we have *redemption* through his blood. *Eph.* i. 7.

b More fully **redemption of the first-born.** *Jewish Law.* The freeing of the first-born males of men and of unclean beasts (so Num. xviii. 15, but the rabbis made the law apply to asses only) from the condition of being sanctified to the Lord as his, which setting apart is required in the case of both man and beast in remembrance of the delivery of the first-born of Israel when the first-born of Egypt were slain, and in ancient times involved the sacrifice of all first-born males. From this sacrifice, however, all except the first-born of clean beasts were redeemable. The observance of this law as to a first-born son by the father, or, in case the father fails to do it, by the son when grown up, is obligatory on every Israelite. See *Ex.* xiii. 2 & 12 ff., *Num.* iii. 12, 13, & 45 ff., *Num.* xviii. 15–18, & *Deut.* xv. 19–22. **c** The securing of some privileged status or of membership in a society by purchase. *Eng.* **d** The buying off, taking up, or removing, of the obligation of something by rendering an equivalent, as of a bond by payment. **e** *Law.* Regaining of property by satisfaction of some obligation; specif., liberation or resumption of property pledged or mortgaged by performance of the terms or conditions of the pledge or mortgage; also, an equity of redemption. See under EQUITY. **3.** That which redeems, or a way or means of redeeming; a redeeming feature; atonement; *Obs.*, a recompense.

re-demp′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Formerly, one who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, secured passage on credit, binding himself to be sold into service by the master or owner of the ship for a stipulated time. **2.** One who redeems himself, as from debt or servitude.

re-demp′tive (rē-dĕmp′tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming. — **re-demp′tive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-demp′tor-ist (-tŏr-ĭst), *n.* [F. *rédemptoriste*, fr. L. *redemptor* redeemer, fr. *redimere.* See REDEEM.] *R. C. Ch.* A member of an order, the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded in Naples in 1732 by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori, devoted to preaching to the neglected.

Re-demp′to-ris′tine (-tō-rĭs′tĭn; -tēn), *n.* A nun of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, associated with the Redemptorists.

re-demp′to-ry (rē-dĕmp′tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to redemption; paid for ransom; serving to redeem.

(*Hæmatopus unicolor*) of Australia and New Zealand.
red birch. **a** The river birch. **b** See BIRCH, 1 c.
red′-blind′, *a.* Blind in respect to the color red. — **red blindness.** *Med.* See DALTONISM.
red body. *Zoöl.* An aggregation of capillaries forming a mass on the inner wall of the air bladder of certain teleost fishes. When covered with glandular epithelium, as in the Physoclisti, they are called **red glands.**
red bole. Red ocher.
red box. A box, commonly red, containing important papers, esp. state papers. *Eng.*
red brass. Brass of a reddish tint, due to its copper.
red bream. See SCHNAPPER.
red bryony. Common bryony.
red′buck′, *n.* Pallah antelope.
red buckeye. A shrubby species of buckeye (*Æsculus pavia*) of the southern United States.
red campion. A species of catchfly, or campion (*Lychnis dioica*), with red or pink flowers.
red′cap′, *n.* **1.** A person wearing a red cap. **2.** A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland. *Scot.* **3.** The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.*
red cent. The copper cent which was formerly coined; hence, a cent. *Colloq., U. S.*
red chalk. Specif., ruddle.
red char. Common European char.
red chickweed *or* **chickenweed.** [Red pimpernel.]
red coati. See COATI.
red cobalt. Erythrite.
red cock. The male of the red grouse.
red cod. A gadoid fish (*Physiculus bacchus*) of Australia and New Zealand.
red cohosh. The red baneberry (*Actæa rubra*).
red′coll′, *n.* [ME. *radcolle*; orig. uncert.] Horse-radish. *Obs.*
red copper, red copper ore. Cuprite.
red corallin. = CORALLIN b.
red′cowl′. = REDCAP, 2.
Red Crescent. A Turkish organization like the Red Cross.
red cypress. The bald cypress.
redd (rĕd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REDE, counsel.
redd, *n.* [E. dial. *red* spawn, spawning ground, to spawn.] Spawn of a fish; also, the excavation or nest made by some fishes for spawn. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
redd, *p. a.* Cleared for a new occupant; — used esp. in *void and redd.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
redd, *v. t.* [AS. *hreddan.* See RID to save, to free.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To deliver; rescue; free, as from trouble, loss, etc. Specif.: **a** To keep from burning; to extinguish (flames or a fire). **b** To disencumber (one's self or another person) of; to free of. **c** To take or remove away.
red dace. The redfin.
red daisy. Orange hawkweed.
red darnel. Rye grass.
redde. ✝ RAD, afraid; RED; REDD; RID. [READ.]
redde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
red deal. The wood of the Scotch pine.
reddely. ✝ REDLY.
redden. ✝ RID.
red′dend. Reddened. *Ref. Sp.*
redd′er, *n.* One who redds; esp., one who attempts to separate combatants or to settle their quarrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
reddere. ✝ REDDOUR.
redd′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REDD.
red′ding, *n.* Material which is, or is used to make, red; specif., *Dial. Eng.*, red ocher; ruddle.
red′ding-ite (rĕd′ĭng-īt), *n.* [From *Redding*, Connecticut.] *Min.* A pinkish or yellowish white orthorhombic hydrous phosphate of manganese, $Mn_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$.
red′dish. ✝ RADISH. [DLE.]
red′dle (rĕd′'l). Var. of RUD-
red′dle-man (-măn), *n.* See RADDLEMAN.
red′dock (rĕd′ŭk). Dial. Eng. of RUDDOCK, robin redbreast.
red′-dog′ mon′ey. A currency of State-bank notes issued in Michigan about 1845, and bearing an indorsement stamped in red ink by an Ohio firm which became bankrupt; also, a similar issue in New York State.
reddour, *n.* [OF. *reidor*, F. *raideur*, fr. OF. *reide, reit*, rigid, stiff, F. *raide*, L. *rigidus.*] Rigor; violence. *Obs.*
redds′man (rĕdz′măn), *n.* [*redd* rubbish + *man.*] A man who clears rubbish from a mine. *Scot.*
reddure. ✝ RADDOUR, REDDOUR.
red′dy, *a.* Reddish. *Obs. or R.*
rede. ✝ RAD, afraid; READ, *v.*; RED.
rede (rēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of READ, stomach; REDD.
rede. Obs. or Scot. var. of REED.
rede, *v. t.* [ME. *reden*, AS. *rǣdan.* Cf. REDD, to put in order.] *Obs.* **1.** To make ready or put in order; to clear up or out. **2.** To clear (a way).
Red Eagle. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.
re′de-bate′, *v. t.*, **re-deb′it**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
red ebony. The granadilla tree.
re′de-cide′, *v. t.*, **re′de-ci′sion** (rē′dē-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.*, **re-deck′**, *v. t.*, **re′de-clare′**, *v. t.*, **re′de-cline′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-dec′o-rate**, *v. t.*, **re-dec′o-ra′tion**, *n.*, **re-ded′i-cate**, *v. t.*, **re-ded′i-ca′tion**, *n.*, **re-ded′i-ca-to-ry**, *a.* See RE-, 2.
re-deem′a-bil′i-ty (rē-dēm′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being redeemed. *Rare.*
re-deem′er-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
re-deem′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re-deem′less, *a.* Not redeemable. *Rare.*
re-def′e-cate, *v. t.*, **re′de-fine′**, *v. t.*, **re-def′i-ni′tion** (rē-dĕf′ĭ-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.
rede′ful, *a.* [*rede* + *-ful.*] Full of counsel or wisdom. *Obs.*
redefy. ✝ REËDIFY.
re-de′i-fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
redel. ✝ RIDDLE, RIDEL.
red elder. The guelder-rose.
rede′less, *a.* [AS. *rǣdlēas.*] Wanting counsel; resourceless; helpless. *Obs.*
re′de-lib′er-ate, *v. t. & i.*, **re′de-liv′er-ance**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
redell. ✝ RIDEL.
redels. ✝ RIDDLE.
red els. South African cunoniaceous tree *Cunonia capensis.*
rede′ly, *adv.* Advisedly; assuredly; surely; readily. *Obs.*
redeme. ✝ REDEEM.
redemite. ✝ REDIMITE.
re′de-mol′ish, *v. t.*, **re-dem′onstrate**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-demp′ (rē-dĕmp′), *v. t.*; *p. p. & p. a.* RE-DEMPT′. [L. *redemptus*, p. p.] To redeem. *Obs.*
re-demp′ti-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Redeemable.
Re-demp′tine (-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* = REDEMPTORISTINE.
re-demp′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to redemption.
Re-demp′tion-ist, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* **a** = TRINITARIAN, 2. **b** = RANSOMER b.
re-demp′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-demp′tor (rē-dĕmp′tŏr), *n.* [L.] A redeemer. *Obs. or R.*
re-demp′trice (-trĭs), *n.* [L. *redemptrix, -tricis.*] A female redeemer. *Rare.*
re-demp′ture, *n.* ✝ REDEMPTOR.
reden. ✝ READ, *v.*
re-den′i-grate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
red ensign. *Naut.* The ensign with a red field borne by British merchantmen. See ENSIGN, 1.
redent. ✝ REDAN.
re-dent′ed, *p. a.* [See REDAN.] Indented. *Obs. & R.*
re′de-pos′it, *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 2. — **re-dep′o-si′tion** (rē-dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*
re-der′i-va′tion, *n.*, **re′de-scend′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′de-scent′**, *n.*, **re′de-scribe′**, *v. t.*, **re′de-scrip′tion**, *n.*, **re′-de-sert′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′de-serve′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
redesful. ✝ REDEFUL.
re′de-sign′, *v. t.*, **re′de-sire′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
redes′man (rēdz′măn), *n.* [AS. *rǣdesmann.*] A counselor. *Obs. or Archaic.*
re′de-tect′, *v. t.*, **re′de-ter′mi-na′tion**, *n.*, **re′de-ter′mine**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [Obs.]
redevable, *a.* [F.] Indebted.

re'de-vel'op (rē'dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t. & i.* To develop again; specif., *Photog.*, to intensify (a developed image), as by bleaching with mercuric chloride and subsequently subjecting anew to a developing agent. — **re'de-vel'op-er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **re'de-vel'op-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

red'eye' (rĕd'ī'), *n.* **a** The rudd. **b** The rock bass. **c** The red drum. **d** The copperhead.

red'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having red eyes or a red ring about the eye, as certain birds; also, having reddened or inflamed eyelids. — **red-eyed perch**, the rock bass. — **r. pochard**, the common European pochard. — **r. vireo**. See VIREO.

red feed. Small, red, marine, surface-swimming copepod crustaceans which are a favorite food of the mackerel.

red fescue. A European fescue grass (*Festuca rubra*) with reddish spikelets. It is used to some extent in pastures.

red fig. The poplar-leaf fig or its small red fruit.

red'-fig'ured (-fĭg'ūrd), *a.* *Class. Archæol.* Designating, or relating to, vases in which the decoration consists of red figures (the natural clay) upon a black ground, which is painted in. This style originated at Athens toward the close of the 6th century B. C. As compared with the black-figured style, it is characterized by greater delicacy and expressiveness and greater variety of subject matter. Four periods of style are sometimes named: the archaic, or **severe style**, about 520–500 B. C.; the **strong style**, a period of rapid advance in power, 500–460 B. C.; the **fine style**, or culmination of the art, about 460–440 B. C.; and the **late fine style**, marked by decline, about 440–400 B. C. From true red-figured vases are distinguished vases covered entirely with black varnish upon which red figures are painted, a much rarer type. Cf. BLACK-FIGURED, POLYCHROME, *a.*, 2.

red'fin' (-fĭn'), *n.* Any of certain cyprinoid and catostomid fishes; as: **a** *Notropis cornutus*, a small shiner widely distributed in the streams of eastern and central North America, the male of which has bright red fins in the breeding season; also, *N. umbratilis* of the Mississippi Valley. **b** = RED HORSE **a**.

Redfin (*Notropis cornutus*).

red fir. **a** Any of several western American firs, as *Abies nobilis*, *A. magnifica* (the *California red fir*), and *A. amabilis*; also, their reddish wood. **b** The Douglas spruce. **c** Any of several tree spruces, as the Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and *P. morinda* of Ceylon.

red fire. A composition that burns with a bright red light, used in pyrotechny, signaling, etc.

red'fish' (rĕd'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** The blueback salmon. **b** The rosefish. **c** A large California labroid food fish (*Pimelometopon pulcher*). **d** The red drum. **e** The red phase of a West Indian grouper (*Cephalopholis fulvus*) which varies in color with the depth of water it inhabits.

red flag. A flag of a red color. Historically a red flag has been a revolutionary and terroristic emblem. It is now the generally accepted emblem of socialism. It is also commonly used as the sign of an auction sale.

red'-foot'ed, *a.* Having red feet. — **red-footed falcon**, a chiefly plumbeous European falcon (*Erythropus vespertinus*).

Red'gaunt'let (rĕd'gănt'lĕt; -gônt'lĕt), *n.* One of the principal characters in Scott's novel of the same name, a political enthusiast and Jacobite, who scruples at nothing to uphold the cause of the Pretender, and accompanies him into exile. When he frowned, the figure of a horseshoe, the fatal mark of his race, became visible upon his brow.

red grouper. A grouper (*Epinephelus morio*) of the Atlantic coast from Virginia southward. It reaches a length of three feet and with age acquires a flesh-red color. See GROUPER, *Illust.*

red grouse. A ptarmigan (*Lagopus scoticus*), of the British Islands, closely allied to the willow ptarmigan, but not turning white in winter as other species do. Commonly called simply *grouse*.

Red Grouse.

red gum. [ME. *red-gound*; AS. *rēad* red + *gund* matter, pus.] **1**. *Med.* Strophulus. **2**. Grain rust.

red gum. **1**. **a** Any of several Australian species of *Eucalyptus*, esp. *E. rostrata*, *E. amygdalina*, etc.; also, the timber of the red gum. **b** A kino prepared as a mucilaginous drug from *Eucalyptus rostrata*. **2**. The sweet gum, or liquidambar.

red'-hand' (87) } *a.* Having hands red with blood; in the
red'-hand'ed } very act, as if with bloody hands; — said of a person taken in the act of homicide; hence, fresh from the commission of crime; as, he was taken *red-handed*.

red'-hard', *a.* *Metal.* Hard when red-hot; — said of certain high speed (self-hardening) steel. — **red'-hard'ness**, *n.*

red'head' (rĕd'hĕd'), *n.* **1**. A person that has red hair. **2**. **a** The European pochard. **b** An American duck (*Aythya americana*) similar to the European pochard and highly esteemed as a game bird. It is allied also to the canvasback, but the head of the male is brighter rufous and its bill shorter. **c** The red-headed woodpecker. **3**. The bastard ipecac.

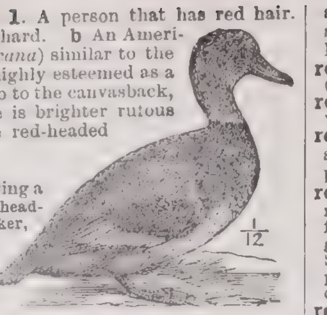

Redhead, 2 b Male.

red'-head'ed (87), *a.* Having a red or reddish head. — **red-headed curre, duck, pochard, poker, widgeon**, a pochard, or redhead. — **r. woodpecker**, a rather large woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) widely but irregularly distributed in North America. The adult has white under parts and wing patches, with back, tail, and the rest of the wings black, and a red head and neck.

red heat. The degree of heat at which substances are red-hot (about 500–900° C. or 930–1650° F.).

Red-headed Woodpecker, Male. (¼)

red herring. **1**. Herring cured with saltpeter and slowly dried and smoked so as to be red. **2**. A subject intended to divert attention from the main question; — often in *to draw a red herring across the track* (*path*, etc.).

red'hi-bi'tion (rĕd'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *redhibitio* a taking back: cf. F. *rédhibition*.] *Civil Law.* The annulling of a sale of an article and the return of it to the seller on account of some material defect. — **red-hib'i-to-ry** (rĕd-hĭb'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

red hind (hīnd). **a** A grouper (*Epinephelus guttatus*), important as a food fish in Cuba (where it is called *cabrilla*), but ranging from the Carolinas to Brazil. It is largely olive, with red spots. **b** See CONY, 6 b.

red honeysuckle. **1**. *Local, Eng.* **a** The French honeysuckle (*Hedysarum coronarium*). **b** The red clover. **2**. The proteaceous shrub *Sirmuellera serrata*. *Australia.*

red horse. *U. S.* **1**. **a** Any of numerous large suckers of the genera *Moxostoma* and *Placopharynx* of North American rivers and lakes; — so called from the red fins, esp. of the male in the breeding season. **b** The red drumfish. **2**. [*cap.*] A Kentuckian; — a nickname. *Obs.*

red'-hot' (87), *a.* Of a red heat (which see). Hence, fig., excited, or marked by great excitement, enthusiasm, vigor, violence, or the like; as, a *red-hot* radical; a *red-hot* debate. — **red-hot poker plant**. = POKER PLANT.

re'di-a (rē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. REDIÆ (-ē), E. REDIAS (-ȧz). [NL., after Francesco *Redi* (1626?–97), It. scientist.] *Zoöl.* A larva produced within the sporocyst of certain trematodes. It in turn produces, either another generation of rediæ, or else cercariæ in itself. See 1st FLUKE, 2.

red, *or* **Red, Indian**. An American Indian, as distinguished from an East Indian or from an Eskimo; sometimes, specif., one of the copper-colored Indians of North America, as contrasted with American Indians of other hues.

red'in-gote (rĕd'ĭŋ-gōt), *n.* [F., corrupt. fr. E. *riding coat*.] A long plain double-breasted outside coat, now one worn by women.

re-din'te-grate (rē-dĭn'tē-grāt), *a.* [L. *redintegratus*, p. p. of *redintegrare* to restore; *red-*, *re-*, + *integrare* to make whole. See INTEGRATE.] Redintegrated. *Obs. or R.*

re-din'te-grate (-grāt), *v. t.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). **1**. To make whole again; to renew; reëstablish; to restore to integrity or soundness. **2**. To restore to a previous place or condition. *Obs. or R.*

re-din'te-grate, *v. i.* To regain friendship, favor, or the like; also, to reunite; to become united again. *Obs. or R.*

re-din'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *redintegratio*.] **1**. Restoration to a whole, sound, or previous state; renewal; renovation; as, a *redintegration* of friendship. **2**. *Psychology.* Revival, or tendency to revival, of the whole of a previous mental state when part of it recurs. **3**. Restoration to a previous place. *Obs.*

re'di-rect' (rē'dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, the examination of a witness by the party calling him, after the cross-examination. *U. S.*

red iron, **red iron ore**. *Min.* Ordinary hematite.

red ironwood. A small West Indian rhamnaceous tree (*Reynosia latifolia*), found also in Florida; also, its hard red wood. It has an edible one-seeded drupaceous fruit.

re'dis-seize', **re'dis-seise'** (rē'dĭ-sēz'), *v. t.* *Law.* To disseize anew. — **re'dis-sei'zor**, **-sei'sor** (-sē'zẽr; -zôr), *n.*

re'dis-sei'zin, **re'dis-sei'sin** (-sē'zĭn), *n.* *Law.* A disseizin by one previously adjudged to have disseized the same person of the same lands, etc.; also, a writ which lay in such a case.

red jasmine. **a** A tropical American apocynaceous shrub (*Plumeria rubra*) with red flowers. **b** The cypress vine.

red lattice. Red latticework, — formerly common in the windows of alehouses; hence, an alehouse or tavern.

red'leg' (rĕd'lĕg'), *n.* Also **red'legs'** (-lĕgz'). **a** The redshank. **b** The turnstone. *Local, U. S.* **c** The red-legged partridge. **d** The purple sandpiper. *Local, Wales.*

red'-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having red legs. — **red-legged crow**, the chough. — **r. falcon**, the red-footed falcon. — **r. grasshopper** *or* **locust**. See GRASSHOPPER, 1. — **r. gull**, the black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.* — **r. kittiwake**. See KITTIWAKE. — **r. plover**, a turnstone. *Local, U. S.* — **r. partridge**, a partridge of the genus *Caccabis*, esp. *C. rufa* of western Europe. — **r. snipe**, the redshank.

red'-let'ter, *a.* Of or pertaining to a red letter, or marked by red letters; hence, happily memorable.

red-letter day. A saint's day or other holy day marked in the calendar with red letters; hence, a day that is fortunate, specially happy, or memorable.

red liquor. *Dyeing.* A solution, essentially of aluminium acetate, used as a mordant in dyeing and calico printing. It was used originally for red dyestuffs.

red mahogany. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus resinifera*); also, its hard, deep-red wood. The tree also yields a dark-colored variety of kino.

red man. **1**. An American Indian. **2**. [*cap.*] A member of the Improved Order of Red Men, a fraternal benevolent order founded at Baltimore in 1834.

red mangrove. **a** Any true mangrove having red wood, as the African *Rhizophora natalensis*; also, its wood. **b** Any of several trees of the genus *Bruguiera*, of Australia and Polynesia. **c** The looking-glass plant.

red maple. Any of several American soft-wooded maples belonging to a group of which *Acer rubrum* is the type. They are all distinguished by the crimson flowers, produced before the leaves in very early spring.

red Mass. *Eccl.* A Mass at which the priest wears red vestments, usually a Mass of the Holy Ghost.

red'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* Any of several grunts of the genus *Hæmulon*, having the inside of the mouth bright red.

red mulberry. An American mulberry tree (*Morus rubra*); also, its dark purple fruit.

red mullet. Any mullet of the family Mullidæ; a surmullet or goatfish. See MULLET, 2.

red'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Having a red or reddish neck. — **red-necked grebe**. See GREBE. — **r. nightjar**, a nightjar (*Caprimulgus ruficollis*) of southwestern Europe and northern Africa. — **r. phalarope**, the northern phalarope.

red nucleus. *Anat.* A nucleus of gray matter situated in the tegmentum on either side of the middle line.

red oak. **a** An American oak (*Quercus rubra*) having large leaves with triangular spiny-tipped lobes; also, its hard, strong, coarse-grained wood. **b** Any of several related oaks, esp. *Q. texana*, of the southern United States.

red ocher *or* **ochre**. *Min.* A red, earthy, and often impure variety of hematite. It is used as a pigment.

red oil. **a** Commercial oleic acid, obtained as a reddish brown liquid from the saponification of fats. Called also *olein*. **b** A mixture of aniline and ortho- and para-toluidine, which by oxidation yields fuchsine, or aniline red. **c** A domestic remedy for bruises, made by macerating the tops of the common St.-John's-wort in olive oil.

red'o-lence (rĕd'ō-lĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *redolence*.] Quality of being redolent, sweetness of scent; fragrance.

red'o-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Redolence.

red'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *redolens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *redolere* to diffuse an odor; *red-*, *re-*, re- + *olere* to emit a smell: cf. OF. *redolent*. See ODOR.] Diffusing odor or fragrance; scented; odorous; smelling; — usually with *of*. "Honey *redolent* of spring." *Dryden.* — **red'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — FRAGRANT, ODOROUS, REDOLENT, AROMATIC. That is FRAGRANT which emits an agreeable odor; ODOROUS may suggest either (as commonly) a pleasant or (sometimes) an unpleasant smell; REDOLENT (*of*, *with*) applies to that which is strongly impregnated with an odor, whether pleasant or unpleasant; the word is chiefly fig.; as, "one glass of a *fragrant* wine, the color of honey" (*Landor*), "the *odorous* cedar bark" (*Shelley*); "*redolent* of joy and youth" (*Gray*); "a symbol *redolent* with moral memories" (*W. James*). AROMATIC adds to *fragrant* the suggestion of spiciness or pungency; as, "her sweetest flowers, her *aromatic* gums" (*Cowper*). See SMELL.

re'don-dil'la (rā'dōn-dēl'yä; 195), *n.* [Sp., dim. fr. *redondo* round.] *Spanish Poetry.* A rimed stanza, esp. one of four trochaic verses of six or eight syllables, riming *a*, *b*, *b*, *a*.

red osier. **a** A European willow (*Salix purpurea*) the reddish twigs of which are extensively used for basketry, etc.; also, any of several related willows. **b** The osier dogwood of the eastern United States (*Cornus stolonifera*).

re-dou'ble (rē-dŭb''l; 87), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *double*.] To double again or back; — esp. in *to double and redouble*.

re-dou'ble, *v. i.* [F. *redoubler*.] **1**. To become twice as great in size or quantity; to double. **2**. To repeat; as: **a** To repeat a stroke in fencing. **b** To repeat a sound; to reëcho.

re-dou'ble, *v. t.* **1**. To double in size or amount.

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re'de-vote', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
red fender. Red-bellied terrapin.
red'finch', *n.* A red linnet. See LINNET **a**.
red fox. See 1st FOX, 1.
Red Friar. A Knight Templar.
red fustian. Red wine. *Obs.*
red game. Red grouse. *Now Rare.*
redge (rĕj). Dial. Eng. or slang var. of RIDGE.
redgeling. † RIDGELING.
red giant. See BELGIAN HARE.
red gland. *Zoöl.* See RED BODY.
red goatfish. See GOATFISH.
red goose. The snow goose. It has reddish bill and feet. *New Jersey.*
red gooseberry. **a** A red variety of the garden gooseberry. **b** The red currant. *Obs.*
red goosefoot. The plant *Chenopodium rubrum*.
red-gound. † RED GUM.
red grain beetle. See GRAIN BEETLE **b**.
red grosbeak. Cardinal bird.
red gurnard. A common European gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*).
red'-hard'en, *v. t.* To harden at a red heat, as red-hard steel.
red'-hat', *n.* A cardinal, part of whose official costume is a red hat; — a nickname.
red haw. Any of several American hawthorns, esp. *Cratægus coccinea* and its allies.
redheart hickory. The shagbark.
red heath. The common heather.
red hematite *Min.* Ordinary massive hematite. See HEMATITE.
red hickory. **a** The mockernut. **b** The pignut.
red'hoop' (rĕd'hōōp'), *n.* [E. dial. *hoop* bullfinch, also *alp*.] The male of the European bullfinch. *Local, Eng.*
redi, **redie**. † READY.
re-dic'tate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'dic-ta'tion**, *n.*
re'di-ent (rē'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *rediens*, p. pr. of *redire*; *red-* + *ire* to go.] Returning. *Rare.*
‖ **Re-dif'** (rĕ-dēf'), *n.* [Turk. *redīf*, fr. *radīf*, orig., he who rides behind another on the same beast, fr. *radaf* to follow.] A reserve force in the Turkish army, or a soldier of the reserve. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.
re-dif'fer-en'ti-ate, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re-dif'fer-en'ti-a'tion**, *n.*
redige, *v. t.* [F. *rédiger* to redact, in OF., to reduce or bring to a condition, or L. *redigere*.] To redact; reduce. *Obs.*
re'di-gest', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'di-ges'tion**, *n.*
redil. † RIDDLE, *n.*
rediloker. Obs. compar. of REDLY.
red'i-ly. † READILY.
red'i-ly, *adv.* [*redy* + *-ly*.] Advisedly; prudently; also, assuredly; surely. *Obs.*
re'di-min'ish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
redimite, *v. t.* [L. *redimitus*, p. p. of *redimire* to bind.] To crown; wreathe. *Obs.* — *a.* Crowned; beautified. *Obs.*
Red Indian paint. Bloodroot. [*U. S.*]
red'i-ness, *n.* [From REDY.] Prudence; wisdom; also, certainty. *Obs.* [*Obs. & R.*]
redingking, *n.* Prob., a clothier.
re-din'te-gra-tive (rē-dĭn'tē-grā-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of redintegration. *Rare.*
re-din'te-gra'tor (-grā'tẽr), *n.* One that redintegrates. *Rare.*
re-dip', *v. t.*, **re'di-rect'**, *v. t.*, **re'di-rec'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
red ironbark. Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, *E. paniculata*, etc.
re'dis-burse', *v. t.*, **re'dis-burse'ment**, *n.*, **re'dis-charge'**, *v. t.*, **re-dis'count**, *n.*, **re'dis-cov'er**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-cov'er-er**, *n.*, **re-dis-cov'er-y**, *n.*, **re'dis-cuss'**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-cus'sion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
redish. † RADISH.
re'dis-patch', *v. t.*, **re'dis-pel'**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-perse'**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-pose'**, *v. t.*, **re-dis'po-si'tion**, *n.*, **re'dis-pute'**, *v. t.*, **re-dis'so-lu-ble**, *a.*, **re-dis'so-lu'tion**, *n.*, **re'dis-solv'a-ble**, *a.*, **re'dis-solve'**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-tend'**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-till'**, *v. t.*, **re-dis'til-la'tion**, *n.*, **re'dis-train'**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-train'er**, *n.*, **re'dis-trib'ute**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-trib'ut-er**, *n.*, **re-dis'tri-bu'tion**, *n.*, **re'dis-trib'u-tive**, *a.*, **re'dis-trib'u-tor**, *n.*, **re'dis-trib'u-to-ry**, *a.* See RE-, 2.
re-di'tion (rē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *reditio*, fr. *redire*. See REDIENT.] Returning; return. *Rare*
redituary, *n.* [LL. *redituarius*, prop., receiving revenue, fr. L. *reditus* return, revenue.] Lit., one receiving revenue; — applied to a Franciscan of the Conventual branch. *Obs.*
re-dive', *v. i.*, **re'di-vide'**, *v. t.*, **re'di-vi'sion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
red'i-vive (rĕd'ĭ-vīv), *v. t.* [L. *redivivus* that lives again.] To revive; restore to life. *Rare.* — **red'i-vi'vous** (-vī'vŭs), *a.* *Rare.*
red'i-vi'vus (rĕd'ĭ-vī'vŭs), *a.* [L., fr. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *vivus* alive.] Living again; revived.
red'jack'et, *n.* One who wears a red jacket.
red jessamine. = RED JASMINE.
red juniper. The red cedar.
red kangaroo. See KANGAROO, 1.
red'knees' (rĕd'nēz'), *n.* The smartweed, or water pepper.
red lac. The Japanese wax tree.
red land. Arable land. *Scot.*
red lane. The throat. *Slang.*
red larch. The American larch.
red lead (lĕd). See MINIUM, 2.
red lead ore. *Min.* Crocoite.
red'-lead' put'ty. See PUTTY, *n.*, 2 **a**.
redles. † REDELESS.
Red Letter. The Roman Catholic Church; — a nickname alluding to its observance of many red-letter days. *Obs.* — **Red'-Let'ter man**. *Obs.*
red lily. **a** The wood lily. *U. S.* **b** The Barbados lily (*Hippeastrum equestre*). *West Indies.*
red linnet. See LINNET **a**.
red'-lit'ten, *a.* Having a red light. *Rare.*
red locust. The common locust.
red'-looked' (-lŏŏkt'), *a.* Looking red. *Rare.*
red loosestrife. Purple loosestrife.
red louse. A harvest tick.
red'ly, *adv.* [AS. *rǣdlīce*.] Wisely or prudently; surely; clearly; distinctly. *Obs.*
red'ly, *adv.* In a red manner.
red maggot. The larva of the wheat midge.
red maids. Californian portulacaceous herb (*Calandrinia menziesii*), with crimson flowers.
red mapau. See MAPAU **a**.
red marrow. See MARROW, 1.
red message. A telegraphic message to be sent at night. It is copied on a blank printed in red ink. *Cant.*
red metal. **1** See METAL, 6 **e**. **2**. Any of various reddish colored copper alloys.
red mite. = RED SPIDER.
red monkey. The patas.
red mordant. = RED LIQUOR.
red morocco. = PHEASANT'S-EYE **a**.
red morwong. See MORWONG.
red mulga. An Australian acacia (*Acacia cyperophylla*).
red mustard. Black mustard (*Sinapis nigra*).
red myrtle. An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia myrtifolia*).
rednes. † RADNESS.
red'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
red nightshade. **a** The alkekengi. **b** The poke *Phytolacca decandra*.
re-do', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖ **re'do-let lu-cer'na** *or* **lu-cer'nam** (rĕd'ō-lĕt). [L.] It smells of the lamp; — said of any labored literary production.
redomite. † REDIMITE.
red'o-nate, *v. t.* [L. *redonare*.] To give back. — **red'o-na'tion**, *n.* *Both Obs. & R.*
re-doom', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
red orpiment. Realgar.
re-dorse'. † REREDOS.
redoub. † REDUB
re-dou'ble-ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *redoublement*.] Redoubling; spe-

2. To say, do, act, again; to repeat; specif., *Obs.*, to reëcho. **3.** To reproduce in reflection; to reflect.
re-doubt′ (rē-dout′), *n.* [F. *redoute*, fem., It. *ridotto*, LL. *reductus*, lit., a retreat, fr. L. *reducere* to lead or draw back: cf. F. *réduit*, also fr. LL. *reductus*. See REDUCE; cf. RÉDUIT, RIDOTTO.] *Fort.* **a** In permanent works, a work placed within an outwork. See RAVELIN, *Illust.*, *F* and *i*. **b** A small, and usually rough, inclosed work of varying shape, commonly temporary and without flanking defenses, used esp. in fortifying tops of hills and passes, and positions in hostile territory. **c** A réduit. *Rare.*
re-doubt′a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [ME. *redoutable*, OF. *redo(u)table*, F. *redoutable*, earlier also *redoubtable* (with *b* silent). Cf. REDOUBT to dread.] Formidable; dread, as, a *redoubtable* hero; also, *Obs.*, worthy of respect or reverence; — often in contempt or burlesque. — **re-doubt′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
re-doubt′ed, *p. a.* Formidable; dread; renowned.
re-dound′ (rē-dound′), *v. i.*; RE-DOUND′ED; RE-DOUND′ING. [OF. *redonder* to overflow, be abundant or in excess, F. *redonder*, L. *redundare*; *red-*, *re-*, re- + *undare* to rise in waves or surges, fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE; cf. REDUNDANT.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To rise or surge, as water; hence, to overflow; abound. **b** To roll back, as a wave; to return; rebound. **c** To reverberate; resound. **2.** To flow back as a consequence or effect; hence, to conduce; contribute; result; accrue.
The honor done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God, the author of it. *Rogers.*
3. To issue; to be the result of something. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See CONDUCE.
re-dound′, *n.* **1.** Reverberation; a resounding cry. *Rare.* **2.** Return, as of consequence or effect; result.
We give you welcome; not without *redound*
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come. *Tennyson.*
red′o-wa (rĕd′ō-wȧ; -vȧ), *n.* [F. & G., fr. Bohem. *rejdovák*, fr. *rejdovati* to steer around, drive.] A Bohemian dance of two kinds, one in triple time, like a waltz, the other in 2-4 time, like a polka. The former is most in use.
red pepper. The ripe or dried fruit of any species of *Capsicum*; Cayenne pepper. See CAPSICUM.
red pine. **1.** **a** An American pine (*Pinus resinosa*) having reddish bark; also, its wood, which is hard, but not durable, being chiefly sapwood. Called also *Canadian red pine*. **b** The bull pine **a**. **c** The Douglas spruce. **2.** **a** In Australia, the cypress pine (*Callitris calcarata*, or its timber. **b** In New Zealand, the rimu; also, the matai.
red plague. *Med.* A form of the plague marked by red spots or ulcers. Called also *red pestilence*.
red plum. Any red-fruited variety of plum; specif., the American wild plums *Prunus americana* and *P. nigra*.
red′poll′ (rĕd′pōl′), *n.* **a** Any of several small finches of the genus *Acanthis* of northern Europe, Asia, and America, similar in size and habits to the siskins. The males usually have a red or rosy crown and streaked back and sides. Often, as in the common redpoll (*A. linaria*), the breast and rump also are rosy. The European mealy redpoll (*A. l. pallescens*) and the American hoary redpoll (*A. hornemannii exilipes*) are small and pale. **b** The European linnet. **c** Also **redpoll warbler**. The palm warbler. **d** One of the red polled cattle.

1/4
Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria*).

red polled cattle (pōld). One of an English breed of hornless cattle of a uniform reddish color, raised for beef and milk.
red race. The race of the American Indians. See MAN, 1.
re-draft′ (rē-drȧft′), *n.* **1.** A draft on the maker or indorsers of a bill of exchange dishonored by the drawee, for the amount of the bill and the protest fee and other charges. **2.** A second draft or copy.
red raspberry. Any red or purple raspberry, as distinguished from a black raspberry, or blackcap; specif., in England the species *Rubus idæus* or its fruit, and in the United States *R. strigosus* or its fruit.
re-draw′ (rē-drô′), *v. t. & i.* To draw again; to make a redraft.
Red Republican. *European Politics.* Orig., one who maintained extreme republican doctrines in France, — because a red liberty cap was the badge of the party; an extreme radical in political reform. *Cant.*
re-dress′ (rē-drĕs′), *v. t.*; -DRESSED′ (-drĕst′); -DRESS′ING. [F. *redresser* to straighten, OF. *redrecier* to make straight again; *re-* re- + *dresser* to raise, arrange, OF. *drecier* to straighten. See DRESS.] **1.** To erect again; to reëstablish; also, to mend or repair, as a wall. *Obs.* **2.** To address or direct (a thing) to a destination. *Obs.* **3.** **a** To restore to the right condition or order; to amend; reform; revise. *Obs.* **b** To adjust again (usually, the balances). "*Redress* the eternal scales." *Emerson.* **4.** To arrange; to put in order. *Obs.* **5.** To set right, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; to make amends for; to remedy; relieve.
Those wrongs, those bitter injuries, . .
I doubt not but with honor to *redress*. *Shak.*
6. To make amends to; to relieve of anything unjust or oppressive. "The afflicted to *redress*." *Dryden.* **7.** *Elec.* To rectify. *Rare.*
re-dress′, *n.* **1.** Reparation of wrong; amends for a loss. **2.** Remedy for something; relief; help. *Obs.* **3.** One that relieves; a redressor. *Obs. or R.*
Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. *Dryden.*
4. Act of redressing; a making right; correction; reformation; — with *of*; as, the *redress* of grievances.
Reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.*
Syn. — See REPARATION.
red ribbon. The ribbon of the Order of the Bath in England; hence, the order, or membership in it.
red rockfish. A large rockfish (*Sebastichthys ruberrimus*) common from Puget Sound to southern California.
red′root′ (rĕd′rōōt′), *n.* **a** A hæmodoraceous plant of the southern United States (*Gyrotheca capitata*) with sword-shaped leaves, cymose woolly flowers, and a red root, sometimes used as a dye. **b** The New Jersey tea. **c** = BLOODROOT, 1. **d** Gromwell. **e** = ALKANET, 1 **a**. **f** The pigweed *Amaranthus retroflexus*.
red rot. A disease of coniferous trees, characterized by the red color of the decayed wood, probably due to polyporaceous fungi.
red sandalwood. **a** The heavy dark red dyewood of an East Indian fabaceous tree (*Lingoum santalinum*); also, the tree itself. **b** An East Indian mimosaceous tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*), much cultivated for ornament in the West Indies, where it is known as *Barbados pride*.
red scale. **a** A scale insect (*Chrysomphalus*, or *Aspidiotus, aurantii*) injurious to the orange tree in California and Australia. **b** A closely related insect (*C. ficus*) which injures orange trees in Florida.
red′shank′ (rĕd′shăŋk′), *n.* **1.** **a** A common Old World limicoline bird (*Totanus calidris*), having the legs and feet pale red. The spotted redshank (*T. fuscus*) is larger, and has orange-red legs. **b** The fieldfare. *Local, Eng.* **2.** One who has red legs; specif., a Celtic inhabitant of the Scottish Highlands or of Ireland; — in derisive allusion to their bare legs. *Hist.*
red′shirt′ (rĕd′shûrt′), *n.* An anarchist or revolutionist.
red′-short′, *a.* [Sw. *rödskört*, neut. of *rödskör*; *röd* red + *skör* brittle. Cf. COLD-SHORT. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Metal.* Hot-short; brittle when red-hot; — said of certain kinds of iron. — **red′-short′ness**, *n.*
Red-shortness is caused chiefly by sulphur or by oxygen; many other elements may produce the same effects. *W. Metcalf.*
red′-shoul′dered (-shōl′dẽrd), *a.* Having the feathers about the bend of the wing reddish, as in certain birds.
red-shouldered hawk, a common hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) of eastern North America, slightly smaller than the red-tailed hawk and having reddish rufous lesser wing coverts in the adult. It is one of the species called *hen hawk*.
red′skin′ (rĕd′skĭn′), *n.* A North American Indian.
red snapper. A large snapper (*Lutianus aya*), chiefly rose-red, which ranges from Long Island to Brazil and is abundant in the Gulf of Mexico and on certain banks off the Florida coast. It is an important food fish.
red snow. Snow colored by a microscopic unicellular alga (*Sphærella nivalis*) which produces large scarlet patches on the snows of arctic or mountainous regions.
red sorrel. **a** A malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*) whose acid calyxes and capsules are used in the West Indies for making tarts and acid drinks. **b** The sheep sorrel.
red spider. Any of numerous very small web-spinning mites of *Tetranychus* or allied genus, usually pale red when adult, which infest, and often destroy, various plants, including the cotton plant. They feed mostly on the under side of the leaves, and cause them to turn yellow and die. The common species is *Tetranychus bimaculatus*.

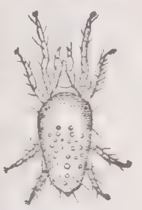
Red Spider. × 20

red spruce. A spruce (*Picea rubens*), of the eastern United States, resembling the black spruce.
red squirrel. A common and widely distributed North American squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*); — called also *chickaree*. It is much smaller and usually redder than the common gray squirrel. The typical form is found in British America and parts of Alaska; in the United States it is represented by many varieties, esp., in the east, *S. h. loquax*, in which the under parts are pure white.
red′start′ (rĕd′stärt′), *n.* [*red* + *start* tail.] **1.** A small European singing bird (*Phœnicurus phœnicurus*) allied to the redbreast, bluethroat, and nightingale. It has a white forehead, black face and throat, and bright chestnut breast and tail. Also, any of other species of the genus, as the *black* redstart (*P. titys*) of Europe and many Asiatic species. **2.** A fly-catching warbler (*Setophaga ruticilla*) of eastern North America. The male is chiefly black, with a white belly, and bright orange on the sides, wings, and tail. The female is olivaceous with pale yellow instead of orange.

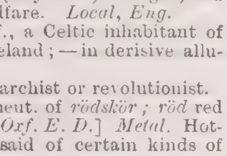
1/4
European Redstart (*Phœnicurus phœnicurus*)

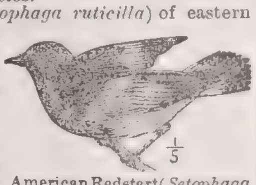
1/5
American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) Male.

red′streak′ (-strēk′), *n.* A kind of apple with skin streaked with red and yellow — a favorite English cider apple.
red′-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having a red tail. — **red-tailed hawk**, a common hawk (*Buteo borealis*) of eastern North America, represented in the west by allied varieties. It is one of the hen hawks. It is about 20 inches long, dusky above, and below white tinged with buff and streaked with dusky, and has the tail rufous in the adult. A western variety (*calurus*) is darker, sometimes wholly dusky except the tail.
red tape. The tape used in public offices for tying up documents, etc.; hence, official formality and delay. — **red′-tape′**, **red′-taped′** (-tāpt′), *a.* — **red′-tape′dom** (-tāp′dŭm), *n.* — **red′-tap′er** (-tāp′ẽr), *n.* — **red′-tap′er-y** (-ĭ), *n.* — **red′-tap′ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* — **red′-tap′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **red′-tap′ist** (-ĭst), *n.*
red′top′ (rĕd′tŏp′), *n.* **a** A grass (*Agrostis alba*) valued in the United States for pasturage and esp. for lawn mixtures. In England it is usually little valued, and is known as *fiorin*. **b** The bluejoint *Calamagrostis canadensis*.

Redtop **a**.

re-duce′ (rē-dūs′), *v. t.*; -DUCED′ (-dūst′); -DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). [L. *reducere*, *reductum*; *red-*, *re-* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE; cf. REDOUBT, *n.*] **1.** To bring back: **a** To recall (something) to mind or to recall (the thoughts, etc.) to a subject. *Obs.* **b** To bring or lead back (a person or thing) to a former place or state; esp., to lead back from error in conduct or religion. *Obs. Chapman.* **c** To restore (a condition, time, etc.). *Obs. or R.*
While dreams, *reducing* childhood, shall be left. *Lamb.*
d *Med.* To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part; as, to *reduce* a dislocation.
2. To bring (a person or thing) to a certain condition or act; as, to be *reduced* from barbarism to civilization. *Obs.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To adapt (something) to a certain purpose; as, to *reduce* land to public use; also, to conform to a standard. **b** To translate; also, to record in writing.
4. To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc.; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description, or to conditions and terms adapted to computation; as, to *reduce* animals to classes; to *reduce* astronomical observations; to *reduce* language to rules.
5. *Arith.* **a** To change the denominations of (a quantity) without changing the value; as, to *reduce* pounds, shillings, and pence to pence, or days and hours to minutes, or conversely (the operation being **reduction descending** or **ascending** according as it is from numbers of a higher into others of a lower denomination, or the converse). **b** To change the form of (an expression) without changing the value; as, to *reduce* fractions to their lowest terms, to a common denominator, etc.
6. To bring to a certain state or condition by grinding, pounding, kneading, rubbing, etc.; as, to *reduce* a substance to powder, or to a pasty mass; to *reduce* fruit, wood, or paper rags, to pulp.
7. *Chem. & Metal.* To bring to the metallic state by removal of nonmetallic elements; hence, in general, to remove oxygen from; to deoxidize; to combine with, or subject to the action of, hydrogen; specif., *Chem.*, to change from a higher to a lower valence, as regards the positive element; as, metals are *reduced* from their ores; to *reduce* aldehyde to alcohol; — opposed to *oxidize*. Ordinary photographic development is a *reducing* process.
8. *Logic.* To change (a syllogism) from an imperfect to a perfect mode. See MODE, 3.
9. *Math.* To solve (an equation). *Rare.*
10. To bring (to obedience, order, etc.), by compulsion; to bring to any inferior state in rank, size, quantity, quality, value, etc; bring (to a disagreeable condition); to diminish; lower; degrade; as, to *reduce* a sergeant to the ranks; to *reduce* a drawing; to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the intensity of heat. "An ancient but *reduced* family." *Scott.*
Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*
Hester Prynne was shocked at the condition to which she found the clergyman *reduced*. *Hawthorne.*
11. Specif.: **a** *Law.* (1) To bring (into or to possession), as choses in action. (2) To vacate, rescind, or annul. *Chiefly Scots Law.* **b** *Geom.* To construct a figure similar to and smaller than (a given figure). **c** *Photog.* To render less dense, as a negative. See also 7, above.
12. To bring to terms; to humble; conquer; subdue; capture; as, to *reduce* a province or a fort.
13. *Mil.* **a** To disband (a regiment, etc.). *Obs. or R.* **b** To break up (a square); to re-form the line or column from the square; — only in phrase **to reduce a square**. *Rare.*
Syn. — Diminish, lessen, minimize, curtail, lower; degrade; subject, subdue, subjugate. See ABASE, CONQUER.
re-duce′, *v. i.* To become reduced in any way.
re-duced′ (rē-dūst′), *pret. & p. p.* of REDUCE. Specif.: *p. a.* *Biol.* Dwarfed; vestigial; imperfect in form or function.
reduced inertia, *Mech.*, the mass of a body which, if placed at the driving point of a machine, would take up the same work in a given acceleration as is actually absorbed by the moving masses in the machine. — **r. iron**, specif., *Pharm.*, finely divided iron got by heating ferric oxide or hydroxide at a dull red heat in hydrogen. It is used as a tonic. — **r. mechanism**, *Kinematics*, a mechanism obtained

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cif., *Obs.*, an increase in severity of a disease; paroxysm. *Rare.*
re-dou′bler, *n.* One that redoubles. [REDOUBLE.
re-dou′bling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of
re-doubt′, *a.* Redoubted. *Obs.*
re doubt′, *v. t.* [ME. *redouten*, OF. *redo(u)ter*, F. *redouter*, formerly also spelt *redoubter* (with *b* silent); L. *re-* re- + *dubitare* to doubt, in LL., to fear. See DOUBT.] To dread. *Obs. or R.*
re-doubt′ing, *n.* Reverence; honor; also, apprehension. *Obs*
re-dound′, *v. t.* To reflect; render in return; yield. *Obs.*
redoure. † RADDOUR [DOUBT.
re-dout′. Obs. or ref. sp. of RE-
re-dout′a-ble. † REDOUBTABLE.
redouten. † REDOUBT.
red owl. **a** An American screech owl in its red phase. **b** The short-eared owl. *Local, Eng.*
re-down′. † REDOUND.
red perch. **a** The garibaldi, 2. *California.* **b** The rosefish. **c** Yellow perch. See 1st PERCH, 1.
red pestilence. See RED PLAGUE.
red phalarope. See PHALAROPE.
red phosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS, 3.
red′pole′. Var. of REDPOLL.
redpoll linnet. = REDPOLL **a** & **b**.
red pope The prefect of the Propaganda. Cf. BLACK POPE, WHITE POPE.
red porgy. See PORGY, 1.
red precipitate See MERCURIC OXIDE.
Red Prince. Frederick Charles (1828-85), Prussian prince and general: — from the color of his favorite hussar uniform.
red prussiate of potash. Potassium ferricyanide. [*U. S.*
red puccoon. = BLOODROOT, 1.
re-draft′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
red rag. **a** The tongue. *Slang.* **b** Wheat rust. *Eng.* **c** Something that arouses ire, as a red rag does in a bull.
red rattle. See RATTLE, *n.*, 9 **b**.
red rattlesnake. See RATTLESNAKE.
re-draw′er, *n.* One who redraws.
re-dress′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-dress′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-dress′al (rē-drĕs′*ă*l), *n.* Redress. [dresses.
re-dress′er, *n.* One that re-
re-dress′i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a* Redressable.
re-dres′siv. Redressive *Ref. Sp.*
re-dres′sive (rē-drĕs′ĭv), *a.* Tending to redress. *Rare.*
re-dress′less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-dress′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-dres′sor, *n.* One that redresses.
Red Riding-hood. See LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD.
re-drill′, *v t.*, **re-drive′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [snakeroot.
Red River snakeroot. The Texas
red′-roan′, *a. & n.* See ROAN.
red robin. **1** The scarlet tanager **2.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** The herb Robert. **b** Wheat rust.
red rock cod. An Australian scorpænoid food fish (*Scorpæna cruenta*).
red rock trout See ROCK TROUT.
Red Rose, the. The English royal house of Lancaster, from its emblem, a red rose.
red row (rō) A state of being streaked with red; — of barley just before ripening *Dial. Eng.*
red sable. See KOLINSKY.
red sallow The red osier (*Salix purpurea*). [salmon.
red salmon. The blueback
red sanders. Red sandalwood.
red sandpiper. The knot in summer plumage.
red sandstone. See OLD RED SANDSTONE, NEW RED SANDSTONE.
red sandwort. A small silenaceous weed with red flowers (*Tissa rubra*).
red savin. The red cedar.
red saxifrage The dropwort.
red sear′, *v. i.* [Cf. RED-SHORT] To be red-short.
red′-sear′, *a.* Red-short
red seed. = RED FEED.
red′-shaft′ed, *a.* Having the shaft of the quills red, as the *red-shafted* flicker (see 4th FLICKER).
red-shire, **red-share**, *a.* [Cf. RED-SHORT.] Red-short. *Obs.*
red silver ore. Pyrargyrite (*dark red silver ore*) or proustite (*light red silver ore*).
red soldier. Hog cholera. *Colloq.*
red spirit. *Dyeing.* A tin mordant used in dyeing red. See TIN SPIRIT. [*n.*, 3
red squadron See ADMIRAL,
red stopper. A myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia procera*) of southern Florida and the West Indies.
red-streaked spider. The katipo.
red stuff. Rouge or crocus.
red sucker The northern sucker.
red sumac. The Venetian sumac
red tai See TAI.
red′tail′, *n.* **a** Red-tailed hawk. **b** European redstart.
red-tail snapper. Lane snapper.
red thorn. = RED HAW.
red′throat′, *n.* A small Australian singing bird (*Sericornis brunneus*). The upper parts are brown, the center of the throat rufous. [trout
redthroat trout. Cutthroat
red thrush. The European redwing. *Local, Eng.*
red tiercel *Falconry.* An immature male peregrine falcon.
red ti′ti (tē′tē). The ironwood *Cyrilla racemiflora*.
re-dub′, *v t.* [F *radouber* to refit or repair, or an OF. form with *re-*; cf. OF. *redauber*. See 1st DUB.] To repair; remedy; restore; redress; amend. *Obs.*
re-dub′ber, *n* [From REDUB, *v.*, because the buyer made changes.] A buyer of cloth known to be stolen, in order to alter and sell it. *Obs. or Hist.*
re-dub′ble. † REDOUBLE.
reduccion. † REDUCTION.
‖ **re-duc′ción′** (rā-dōōk′syōn′), *n.*; *pl.* -CIONES (-syō′nās). [Sp.] A village or settlement of converted natives. *Phil. I.*
re-duce′a-ble, *a.* [*reduce* + *-able*.] Reducible. *Obs.*

from a more complex one by omitting one or more links without destroying the constrainment of the mechanism. — **reduced oil**, petroleum freed from volatile and suspended matter, used in lubricants, etc. — **r. syllable**, *Phon.*, an unaccented syllable; — contrasted with *normal syllable*.

re-du′cent (rē-dū′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *reducens*, p. pr. of *reducere*.] Tending to reduce. — *n.* A reducent agent.

re-duc′er (rē-dūs′ẽr), *n.* One that reduces; specif.: **a** *Mach.* (1) A contrivance for reducing the dimensions of one part so as to fit it to another, as a reducing coupling, or a device for holding a drill in a chuck. (2) A reducing motion. (3) A reducing valve. (4) A hydraulic device for reducing pressure and hence increasing movement, used to transmit the load from the hydraulic support of the lower shackle to the lever weighing apparatus in some kinds of heavy testing machines. **b** *Photog.* A reducing agent, either a developer or an agent for reducing density.

re-duc′i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reduced. — **re-duc′i-bil′i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **re-duc′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-duc′i-bly**, *adv.*

re-duc′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REDUCE.
reducing coupling, *Mach.*, a coupling for joining a pipe to another of smaller diameter. — **r. division**, *Biol.*, a form of mitotic cell division supposed to reduce the number of quality-bearing elements (or *ids* in Weismann's nomenclature) in the chromosomes of the resulting cells. — **r. flame**. See FLAME, *n.*, 1. — **r. furnace**, *Metal.*, a furnace for reducing ores. — **r. motion**, *Mach.*, any of many devices, as the pantograph, for copying motion so as to reduce the travel and hence the speed in a given ratio. — **r. substance**, *Chem.*, specif., a substance, as glucose and other aldehydes, capable of reducing Fehling's solution and similar reagents. — **r. sugar**, *Chem.*, a sugar easily oxidizable and hence capable of reducing Fehling's solution. — **r. valve**, *Mach.*, an automatic valve for reducing pressure. — **r. wheels**, *Mach.*, a combination of wheels used as a reducing motion.

re-duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *reductio*: cf. F. *réduction*. See REDUCE.] **1**. A reducing, or state of being reduced. See REDUCE, as for *Med.*, *Arith.*, *Chem. & Metal.*, etc., senses.
2. **a** A settlement of South American Indians converted and governed by the Jesuits. **b** *Biol.* Specif., the diminution of the number of chromosomes by one half which occurs prior to the union of the germ cells in fertilization.
Syn. — Diminution, decrease, lessening, abatement, curtailment; subjugation, conquest, subjection.
reduction ascending *or* **descending**. See REDUCE, *v. t.*, 5.

re-duc′tive (rē-dŭk′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réductif*.] **1**. Bringing back. *Obs. or R.*
2. Tending to reduce; having the effect of reducing.
3. Referable to, or derivable from, something. *Obs.*

re-duc′tive, *n.* A reductive agent.

re-dun′dance (rē-dŭn′dăns) } *n.* [L. *redundantia*: cf.
re-dun′dan-cy (rē-dŭn′dăn-sĭ) } F. *redondance*.] **1**. Quality or state of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance; excess.
2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous or superabundant.
3. *Law.* Surplusage in a pleading.
Syn. — REDUNDANCY, TAUTOLOGY, PLEONASM, VERBOSITY, VERBIAGE, PROLIXITY, DIFFUSENESS, CIRCUMLOCUTION, PERIPHRASIS. REDUNDANCY, as here compared, is the generic term for the use of more words than are needed to express one's meaning; as, "a feeble, diffuse, showy, Asiatic *redundancy*" (*Hazlitt*). TAUTOLOGY is needless or useless repetition of the same idea in different words; PLEONASM (which may sometimes be a means of proper emphasis) denotes the use of words whose omission would leave one's meaning intact; as, "'Boldly dare' is *tautology*" (*Gray*); "It is a *pleonasm*, a figure usual in Scripture, by a multiplicity of expressions to signify one notable thing" (*South*). VERBOSITY is excessive wordiness; it differs from *pleonasm* in that it is too pervasive to be remedied by excision; VERBIAGE applies to that which is verbosely expressed, or which consists of nothing but words; as, "One of the worst plagues of society is this thoughtless, inexhaustible *verbosity*" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "At once, then, and without *verbiage*, let us take up this subject" (*Thackeray*). PROLIXITY implies excessive and wearisome attention to trivial particulars; DIFFUSENESS is the opposite of *conciseness*; as, "He calls the whole drama tediously instructive, [and] there is indeed here and there *prolixity*" (*Landor*); "these enormously *prolix* harangues" (*Coleridge*); "It is too strong and concise — not *diffuse* enough for a woman" (*Jane Austen*); "The one can be profuse on occasion; the other is *diffuse* whether he will or no" (*Lowell*). CIRCUMLOCUTION and PERIPHRASIS (the more bookish term) denote a roundabout or indirect way of saying a thing; as, "Somehow I can't relish that word Hockey. Can't you supply it by a *circumlocution*?" (*Lamb*); "He was one of those anomalous practitioners in lower departments of the law who . . . on prudential reasons . . . deny themselves all indulgence in the luxury of too delicate a conscience (a *periphrasis* which might be abridged considerably)" (*De Quincey*). See EXCESS; cf. PROFUSE, TALKATIVE.

re-dun′dant (-dănt), *a.* [L. *redundans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *redundare*: cf. F. *redondant*. See REDOUND.] **1**. Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a *redundant* quantity of bile or food.
2. Specif., using, or characterized by, redundance; pleonastic; as, a *redundant* literary style.
3. Swelling or overflowing, as water or a wave. *Obs.*
Syn. — Superfluous, superabundant, excessive, exuberant, overflowing, plentiful, copious.
redundant member, *Engin. Design*, in a framed structure, a member not actually necessary for stable equilibrium, and therefore receiving no stress according to the strain sheet. Such a member is usually introduced to resist buckling.

re-du′pli-cate (rē-dū′plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *reduplicatus*, p. p. See RE-; DUPLICATE.] **1**. Double; doubled; reduplicative.
2. *Bot.* In æstivation, valvate with the margins curved outwardly.

re-du′pli-cate (-kāt), *v.t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [Cf. LL. *reduplicare*.] **1**. To redouble; repeat.
2. *Philol.* To repeat the first letter or letters of (a word); to form by reduplication (which see).

re-du′pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réduplication*, L. *reduplicatio* repetition.] **1**. Act of doubling, or state of being doubled. Also, a part folded back on itself.
2. In old rhetoric, a figure in which the first word of a verse is the same as the last word of the preceding verse.
3. *Philol.* The doubling of a syllable (commonly a root syllable, and modified) or letter, esp. in the perfect tense and other verbal forms in Greek, Latin, and related languages; also, the syllable thus added; as in L. *te*tuli, *po*posci.

re-du′pli-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to reduplication; formed by reduplication; reduplicate.

Red′u-vi′i-dæ (rĕd′ū-vī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *reduvia* a haugnail + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A very large and widely distributed family of predaceous hemipterous insects consisting of the assassin bugs. They have a short three-jointed proboscis, which in repose is curved back under the head, and three-jointed tarsi. They live by sucking the blood of other insects, and destroy many noxious species, but some attack man. The type genus is **Re-du′vi-us** (rē-dū′vĭ-ŭs). — **re-du′vi-id** (-ĭd), **re-du′vi-oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

red valerian. A European valerianaceous plant (*Centranthus ruber*), with small red, spurred flowers. It is eaten as a salad in Italy.

red′ware′ (rĕd′wâr′), *n.* [*red*, a. + *ware* seaweed.] A large brown seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*) common off the New England coast.

red water. **1**. A disease in cattle, so called from the bloody appearance of the urine, due to hæmoglobin, caused by species of *Piroplasma* (which see). Also, esp. in South Africa, bovine piroplasmosis.
2. A body of sea water colored red by myriads of protozoans of the genus *Peridinium*, which, sweeping along with the current, are fatal to many forms of marine life.

red willow. **a** Any of several willows having reddish or purplish wood, esp. *S. fluviatilis*. **b** The silky cornel.

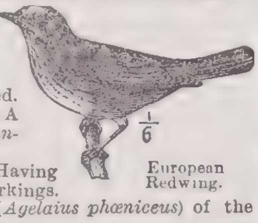

European Redwing.

red′wing′ (rĕd′wĭng′), *n.* **a** A European thrush (*Turdus musicus*, syn. *T. iliacus*), having the under wing coverts red. **b** A red-winged blackbird. **c** A South African francolin (*Francolinus levaillanti*).

red′-winged′ (-wĭngd′), *a.* Having the wings red or with red markings.
red-winged blackbird, a bird (*Agelaius phœniceus*) of the family Icteridæ, widely distributed in North America. The adult male is black with a patch of bright scarlet bordered behind with white or buff on the wing coverts. The female and the young of both sexes are brown streaked with dusky. It breeds in swampy places and collects in fall in large flocks for migration. In the Pacific States, Mexico, and the West, allied species and varieties are found. — **r. starling**, a book name of the red-winged blackbirds. — **r. thrush**, the European redwing.

Red-Winged Blackbird. (¼)

red′wood′ (rĕd′wo͝od′), *n.* **1**. Any wood yielding a red dye. The more important redwoods in commerce are *brazilwood*, *sapan wood*, *peachwood*, *Limawood*, *camwood*, *barwood*, *caliatour wood*, and *red sanders* or *red sandalwood*. All the redwoods are hard and resinous, and are used also in cabinetwork. See BRASILIN, SANTALIN.
2. Any tree yielding a red dyewood; also, by extension, any one of numerous unrelated trees having wood of a red or reddish color. The redwoods of East India are the red sandalwood (*Lingoum santalinum*), the Andaman redwood (*L. indicum*), and the rohan (*Soymida febrifuga*). The South American redwoods are mostly species of *Cæsalpinia*, *Biancæa*, and *Erythroxylon*, the first-named genus yielding the dyewoods of that name. *Redwood* is also applied to the mahogany; to the Scotch pine; the European dogwood *Cornus mas*; an Asiatic buckthorn (*Rhamnus erythroxylon*); a sterculiaceous tree (*Melhania erythroxylon*) of St. Helena; an African ochnaceous tree (*Ochna arborea*); and the West Indian trees *Laplacea hæmatoxylon* and *Colubrina colubrina*.
3. **a** An important pinaceous timber tree of California (*Sequoia sempervirens*), found only on the Coast Range, and attaining a height of from 200 to 300 feet. It bears cypresslike foliage and numerous small oblong cones. **b** The handsome brownish red light wood of this tree. It takes a fine polish, and is much used on the Pacific coast.

ree′bok′ (rē′bŏk′; *D.* rā′-), *n.* [D., lit., roebuck.] A South African antelope (*Pelea capreola*) nearly as large as the fallow deer, but having the form and habits of the chamois. Its color is light gray, and its horns are short and upright.

re-ëch′o (rē-ĕk′ō), *v. t.* To echo back; to reverberate.

re-ëch′o, *v. i.* To give echoes; to return back, or be reverberated, as an echo; to resound; to be resonant.

re-ëch′o, *n.* The echo of an echo; a second echo.

reed (rēd), *n.* [AS. *hréod*; akin to D. *riet*, G. *riet*, *ried*, OHG. *hriot*, *riot*.] **1**. Any of various tall bamboolike grasses or their slender, often jointed, stems; specif., the grass *Trichoön phragmites*, found in marshes throughout temperate and warm regions; also, any other species of *Trichoön* or of *Arundo*. Cf. CANE, *n.*, 1.
2. **a** A growth or mass of reeds; reeds for thatching or for plastering on. **b** Straw prepared for thatching. *Dial. Eng.*
3. **a** An arrow, as of a reed. **b** An ancient Jewish measure of six cubits; — called also *Ezekiel's reed*.
4. A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant, esp. of reed or cane, with a mouthpiece and finger holes; a rustic or pastoral pipe. "Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed* of Hermes." *Milton.*
5. *Music.* **a** A thin, elastic tongue of cane, wood, or metal, fastened at one end to the mouthpiece of certain instruments, as the clarinet or the organ reed pipe, or to a reed block or other fixture over an air opening, as in the reed organ or accordion, and set in vibration by the breath or other air current. When stiff the reed may determine the tone by its own vibration, as usually in organs, the air column serving chiefly as resonator; or when flexible it may conform more or less to the vibration of the air column, as in the clarinet. A reed is **beating** *or* **striking** when it overlaps the opening; **free**, when it plays freely within the opening, the former giving orchestral effects, the latter giving smoother and mellower tones. Reed organ pipes have generally striking reeds of brass. In brass wind instruments the player's lips act as reeds within the mouthpiece. The human vocal cords are really free reeds. **b** The immediate mechanism surrounding and comprising the reed proper, as the beak of a clarinet, or the tubular box with its attachments of a *reed pipe* (which see). **c** Any reed instrument; as, the *reeds* of an orchestra. **d** A reed stop.

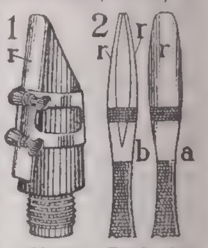

1 Clarinet Reed 2 *a* and *b* Oboe Reed. *r*, *r* Reeds, 5 **a**.

6. *Weaving.* **a** A contrivance in a loom, consisting of a series of flat parallel slips (*dents*), originally of split reed or cane, now usually of flattened iron wire, stretched between opposite sides of the swinging batten or lathe, and used to compact the fabric by beating up the weft. The distance apart of the dents determines the fineness of weave. See LOOM, *Illust.* **b** A weave of cloth of fineness determined by the number of threads to an inch of the reed.
7. *Tapestry Making.* A comb of boxwood or other hard material, for pressing down the weft.
8. *Arch., etc.* A small convex molding. = REEDING, 1 **a**.
9. *Mining.* A tube containing the train of powder for igniting the charge in blasting.
reed bent grass, any grass of the genus *Calamagrostis*. — **r. canary grass**, a common grass of temperate regions (*Phalaris arundinacea*), with flat leaves and a narrow panicle. A variety (*P. arundinacea picta*) is the ornamental ribbon grass. — **r. meadow grass**, a common tall grass of wet meadows (*Panicularia americana*).

Reed Bent Grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*).

reed, *v. t.*; REED′ED; REED′ING. **1**. To cover with reed, or thatch; also, to prepare for use in thatching, as straw.
2. To decorate with reeds, or reeding.

reed′bird′ (rēd′bûrd′), *n.* **a** The bobolink, esp. in fall and winter, when it flocks in reedy marshes. *Local, U. S.* **b** One of several small Asiatic timaliine birds of the genera *Schœnicola* and *Laticilla*. **c** The sedge warbler.

reed bunting. **a** A European sparrow (*Emberiza schœniclus*) frequenting marshy places. Its face and head are chiefly black, the wings and back chestnut, and the under parts white. **b** The reedling.

reed′ed, *a.* **1**. Covered with reeds, reedy. *Tusser.*
2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds; furnished with reeding; as, the *reeded* edge of a coin.

reed′er (rēd′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who thatches with reeds.
2. A reed-covered frame to protect drying china clay.

reed grass. **a** Any reed or reedlike grass; specif., any tall perennial grass of the genus *Calamagrostis*, some species of which are useful for hay. **b** The bur reed.

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re-duce′ment, *n.* Reduction; restoration; deduction; subjugation; diminution. *Obs.*
re-duct′, *n.* [L. *reductus*, or the neut. *reductum*, p. p. of *reducere* See REDUCE.] *Math.* The result of a reduction. *Obs.*
re-duct′, *v. t.* [L. *reductus*, p. p.] To reduce; to bring back; deduct. *Obs.*
re-duc′tase (-dŭk′tās; -tāz), *n.* [*reduction* + diastase.] Any enzyme that has a reducing action.
‖ **ré′duc′teur′** (rā′dük′tûr′), *n.* [F. Cf. REDUCTION.] *Elec.* A multiplying coil for a voltmeter.
re-duc′ti-bil′i-ty (rē-dŭk′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Reducibleness. *R.*
‖ **re-duc′ti-o** (rē-dŭk′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Logic.* = REDUCTION. — **re-duc′ti-o ad ab-sur′dum** (ăd ăb-sûr′dŭm), reduction to absurdity; the proof of a proposition by showing the falsity of its contradictory opposite, or its disproof by arguing from it to an impossible or false conclusion; — formally the same as *apagogical reduction*. See also MODE, 3 **b**. second figure. — **re-duc′ti-o ad im′pos-si′bi-le** (ĭm′pŏ-sĭb′ĭ-lē), or **per impossible** [contraction of *reductio per deductionem ad impossibile*], reduction to impossibility. = REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.
re-duc′tion-al, *a.* Characterized by reduction.
reduction division. *Biol.* = REDUCING DIVISION.
re-duc′tion-im′pro-ba′tion, *n.* *Scots Law.* A rescissory action for setting aside a writing or a part of it, in which the summons provides that if the document be not produced it shall be adjudged false or forged.
re-duc′tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of reduction.
re-duc′tiv Reductive. *Ref. Sp.*
re-duc′tive-ly, *adv.* of REDUCTIVE.
re-duc′tor, *n.* Anglicized form of REDUCTEUR.
re′duc-to′ri-al (rē′dŭk-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Reductive. *Rare.*
‖ **ré′duit′** (rā′dwē′), *n.* [F. See REDOUBT, *n.*] *Fort.* A central or retired work within another work
re-dund′. † REDOUND.
re-dun′dant-ly, *adv.* of REDUNDANT.
redunde. † REDOUND.
re-du′pli-cate, *v. i.* To double. *Rare.*
re-du′pli-ca-tive-ly, *adv.* of REDUPLICATIVE.
re-du′pli-ca-to-ry (rē-dū′plĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Reduplicating. *Rare*
re-du′pli-ca-ture (-tūr), *n.* [From REDUPLICATE, *v. t.*] A part folded back on itself.
redure. † RADDOUR.
reduse. † REDUCE.
re′dux (rē′dŭks), *a.* [L., fr. *reducere* to bring back.] Lit., led back; specif., *Med.*, indicating return to health after disease.
red violet. See DYE.
red viper. The copperhead.
red vision. *Med.* Erythropsia.
red vitriol. **a** Bieberite. **b** Botryogen. **c** Colcothar.
Red Wall formation. *Geol.* A Lower Carboniferous formation of the Grand Cañon region.
red′ward (rĕd′wẽrd), *a. & adv.* Toward red; toward the red end of the spectrum.
red′-wat′ (rĕd′wŏt′), *a.* [Scot. *wat* wet. See RED; WET.] Bloodstained. *Scot.*
red′-wa′ter tree The sassy bark.
red′weed′, *n.* **a** Corn poppy *Dial. Eng.* **b** Poke (*Phytolacca decandra*). *West Indies.*
red whortleberry. Mountain cranberry.
red′withe′, *n.* A West Indian climbing shrub (*Combretum jacquini*) with reddish branchlets.
red wolf. The maned wolf.
red′wood′, *a.* [Prob. *red*, a + *wood* mad.] Stark mad. *Scot.*
redwood willow. Crack willow.
red wrack = REDWARE.
redy Obs. or ref. sp. of READY
redy, *a.* [*rede*, n. + 3d *-y*.] Prudent; advised; discreet. *Obs.*
red yam. = UVI YAM.
re-dye′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
red zinc ore. Zincite.
ree. † RYE, a disease in hawks.
ree. Var. of REEVE, REI.
ree (rē), *n.* An inclosure, as a sheepfold, a coal yard, or a harbor or dam. *Scot.*
ree, *n.* A river; an overflow of water. *Obs.*
ree, *a.* Wild; crazy; half drunk; fuddled. *Scot.*
ree, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *reeve* to sift.] To riddle, as grain, etc.; to sift. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ree, *interj.* Right; — a command to horses. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ree, *n.* = ARIKARA.
re′ë-bul′lient, *a.* See RE-, 2.
reech (*dial.* rēch), **reech′y** (-ĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of REEK, REEKY.
reech′y (*dial.* rēch′ĭ), *a.* Rancid. Cf. REEKY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reed. † READ, *v.*
reed (*dial.* rēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RED, *a.*; REDE, counsel.
reed. Obs. or Scot. var. of ROOD.
reed. Var. of READ, fourth stomach.
reed, *n.* *Coal Mining.* A joint or parting.
reed babbler. = REEDBIRD **b**.
reed′buck′, *n.* Any of certain African antelopes, allied to the water bucks and kobs but smaller, which constitute the genus *Redunca*, syn. *Cervicapra*. They are of a brownish fawn color; the females are hornless. The nagor, bohor, and rietbok are examples.
reede. † READ, *v.*; RED; REED; REDE.
reed′en (rēd′'n), *a.* **a** Consisting of a reed or reeds. *Now Rare.* **b** Reedy. *Obs.*
re-ëd′i-fi-cate, *a.* Rebuilt. *Obs.* & *R.*
re-ëd′i-fi-cate (rē-ĕd′ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *reaedificatus*, p. p. See REËDIFY.] Rebuild. *R.* — **re-ëd′i-fi-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*
re-ëd′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [F. *réédifier*, L. *reaedificare*.] To rebuild. *R.* — **re-ëd′i-fi′er** (-fī′ẽr), *n.*

reed'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* [From REED, the plant.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A small convex molding; a reed (see MOLDING, *Illust.*); — the reverse of *fluting.* **b** Such reedings collectively, or also, decoration by means of them.
2. The knurling on the edge of a coin; milling. *Rare.*
reed'ling (rēd'lĭng), *n.* [*reed* + 1st *-ling.*] A small, long-tailed European bird (*Panurus biarmicus*) which frequents reedy places. It is largely orange brown, black, and white. The male has a tuft of black feathers on each side of the face. Called also *bearded titmouse.*
reed organ. *Music.* An organ in which the wind acts on a set of free metal reeds, as the harmonium, melodeon, concertina, etc. Two prevailing types of reed organ are the *harmonium*, in which the air is forced out through the reeds by means of compression bellows, and the *American organ*, in which the air is drawn through them inward by means of suction bellows.
reed pipe. *Music.* A pipe, esp. of an organ, producing its tone by the vibration of a reed in a current of air. See REED, 5.
reed plane. A plane with a concave sole, for making beads.
reed stop. *Music.* A set of reed pipes, in an organ, controlled by a single stop knob. Reed stops are very individual in their timbre, and are generally imitative of some orchestral instrument.
reed warbler. Any of several small European warblers of the genus *Acrocephalus*, esp. *A. streperus.* The *greater reed warbler* is *A. turdoides.* The name is extended to certain Asiatic species of the same and related genera.
reed'work' (rēd'wûrk'), *n.* *Music.* The reed stops of an organ. Cf. FLUEWORK.
reed'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in, or covered with, reeds; also, made of, or resembling, a reed or reeds.
2. Having the quality of a reed instrument in tone.

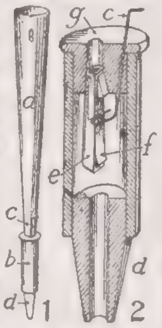

1 One form of Reed Pipe; 2 Section of Boot. *a* Body; *b* Boot; *c* Tuning Wire; *d* Foot; *e* Reed; *f* Tongue; *g* Reed Block.

reef (rēf), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *rif*, or LG. & G. *riff*, prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *rif*, Dan. *rev*; perh. akin to Icel. *rifa* rift, rent, fissure, *rīfa* to rive, tear; but cf. Icel. *rif* rib. Cf. RIFT, RIVE.] **1.** A chain or range of rocks or ridge of sand lying at or near the surface of the water, esp. one where there is not more than six fathoms at low water. See CORAL REEF; cf. SHOAL.
2. *Mining.* **a** A vein or lode. *Australia.* **b** In the South African diamond mines, the barren shales, etc., limiting, like an oval funnel, the soft diamantiferous breccia.
reef, *v. i.* *Mining.* To work a reef, or body of ore rock.
reef, *n.* [ME. *riff*, akin to D. *reef*, *rif*, G. *reff*, Sw. *ref*; cf. Icel. *rif* reef, *rifa* to fasten together.] *Naut.* **a** That part of a sail which is taken in or let out by means of the reef points, in order to regulate the size of the sail. From the head to the first reef band, in square sails, is the *first reef*; from this to the next, the *second reef*, etc. In fore-and-aft sails, which reef on the foot, the first reef is the lowest part. **b** The reduction in area of a sail by reefing.
reef, *v. t. & i.*; REEFED (rēft); REEF'ING. *Naut.* **a** To reduce the area of (a sail) by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard or spar with reef points. A square sail is reefed at the head, a fore-and-aft sail at the foot. **b** To lower or bring inboard wholly or partially (a spar), as a topmast or bowsprit; to house. **c** To move the floats of (a paddle wheel) toward its center so that they will not dip so deeply.
reef band. *Naut.* A piece of canvas sewed across a sail to strengthen it at the eyelet holes for reef points.
reef'er (rēf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* One who reefs; — a name often given to midshipmen.
2. A close-fitting, usually double-breasted, jacket or short coat of thick cloth.
reef heron. A blue-and-white heron (*Demiegretta sacra*) of southern Asia, Australia, and Oceania.
reef knot. *Naut.* A square knot, used in tying reef points, etc. See 2d KNOT, 1.
reef pendant. *Naut.* A short rope passed or fixed through a reef cringle and used to fasten the clew to the boom or the leach to the reef tackle in reefing a sail.
reef point. One of the pieces of small rope passing through the eyelet holes of a reef band, and used in reefing the sail.
reef tackle. A tackle by which the reef cringles of a square sail are hauled up and out to the yard end in reefing.
reek (rēk), *n.* [AS. *rēc*; akin to OFries. *rēk*, LG. & D. *rook*, G. *rauch*, OHG. *rouh*, Dan. *røg*, Sw. *rök*, Icel. *reykr*, and to AS. *réocan* to reek, smoke. Cf. REEK to smoke, steam.] **1.** Smoke; — now only in literary use, exc. in Scotland and northern England.
2. Vapor; steam; an exhalation; fetid air; a disagreeable fume or smell.
reek (rēk), *v. i.*; REEKED (rēkt); REEK'ING. [AS. *réocan*; akin to D. *rieken*, *ruiken*, to smell, G. *riechen*, OHG. *riohhan* to smoke, steam, smell, Icel. *rjūka* to smoke, steam. Cf. REEK vapor.] To emit vapor, usually warm and moist; to be full of fumes; to fume; steam; smoke; exhale.

> Few chimneys *reeking* you shall espy. *Spenser.*
> The coffee rooms *reeked* with tobacco. *Macaulay.*

reek, *v. t.* To subject to the action of smoke, vapor, etc.; also, to give out in or as if in smoke or vapor.
reek'y (-ĭ), *a.* [From REEK vapor; cf. REECHY.] **1.** Emitting reek. "*Reeky* fen." *Scott.*
2. Soiled with smoke or steam; smoky; foul. *Shak.*
reel (rēl), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *righil*; or E. REEL a rolling, reeling, REEL to whirl.] **1. a** A lively dance of the Scottish Highlanders; — often called *Scotch reel.* **b** Music for this dance, or having its rhythm. Its notes are typically of equal length: its time, usually 4–4, sometimes 6–8.
2. For VIRGINIA REEL, etc.
reel, *n.* [AS. *hréol*: cf. Icel. *hræll* a weaver's sley, or E. REEL to whirl.] **1.** A revolvable device on which yarn or thread is wound into hanks or skeins as it comes from the spindle, or the composite fiber of raw silk from the cocoons. It is usually a frame consisting of a horizontal axle with spokes radiating from a hub near each end, and horizontal bars or slats connecting these in pairs.

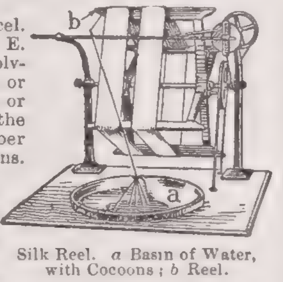

Silk Reel. *a* Basin of Water, with Cocoons; *b* Reel.

2. Hence, any of numerous devices more or less resembling this apparatus in shape, application, or both, as any of various contrivances for winding spun yarns, wire, hose, etc.; specif.: **a** A kind of small windlass for the butt end of a fishing rod, to wind up or let out line. **b** A similar device for winding up a surveyor's tape, or the like. **c** A gathering reel. **d** A device having radial arms from which bread pans hang suspended, used in baking bread in an oven (hence called a **reel oven**). **e** A spool or bobbin of wood to hold sewing cotton, silk, etc. **f** The drum carrying the bolting cloth in milling.

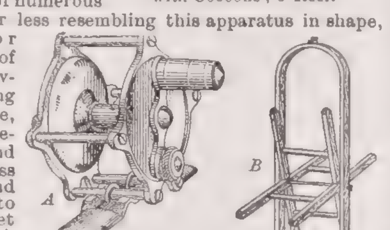

A Reel, 2 **a**. *B* Reel for Garden Hose.

3. A quantity of thread, wire, paper, or the like, wound on a reel (defs. 1 or 2).
4. A pavior's hammer of from 5 to 7 lbs. in weight and having rectangular ends, for finishing small paving blocks.
reel, *v. t.*; REELED (rēld); REEL'ING. **1.** To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread, a fishline, etc.
2. To draw by reeling a line; as, to *reel* a fish in.
to reel off. a To take off by reeling, as silk from the cocoon. **b** To tell rapidly or fluently, as a story.
reel, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. 2d REEL.] **1.** To turn or move round and round; to whirl; specif.: **a** Of the eyes, to roll with dizziness, etc. **b** Of the mind, head, or the like, to be giddy; to be in a whirl.

> In these lengthened vigils his brain often *reeled.* *Hawthorne.*

2. To dash about wildly. *Obs.*
3. To give way; waver; fall back, as a line in battle.
4. To incline to and fro, or to sway, dizzily or unsteadily, on one's feet, as one faint, giddy, or intoxicated; to walk or move in such a manner; also, to move with great irregularity and unsteadiness, as a ship in a storm or in a collision, a building in an earthquake, or the like.

> They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Ps. cvii. 27.*

reel, *n.* [Cf. REEL to whirl.] **1.** Act or motion of reeling or staggering; as, a drunken *reel*; — in *pl.*, *Obs.*, revels.
2. A crashing noise; a peal, as of thunder. *Scot.*
reel, *v. t.* **1.** To roll, as a stone. *Obs.*
2. To cause to reel, or stagger.
3. To move on or through (a street) staggeringly. *Rare.*
reel'a-ble (rēl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being wound on a reel.
reeled (rēld), *p. a.* **1.** Wound on a reel.
2. Disposed in a zigzag line; staggered, as rivet holes.
reel'er (rēl'ẽr), *n.* One that reels; specif., *Naut.*, one who tends the reel of a log.
re'ën-force' (rē'ĕn-fōrs'; 201), *v. t.* [*re-* + *enforce*: cf. F. *renforcer.*] To strengthen with new force, assistance, material, or support; as, to *reënforce* an argument; to *reënforce* a garment; specif., to strengthen with additional troops, as an army or a fort, or with additional ships, as a fleet; also, *Obs.*, to reassemble (troops, etc.).
reënforced concrete, concrete having within its mass a system of strengthening iron or steel supports. = FERROCONCRETE.
re'ën-force', *n.* [See REËNFORCE, *v.*; cf. RANFORCE.] Something which reënforces or strengthens. Specif.: **a** The wrought-iron or steel band shrunk on over the chamber and rear part of the bore of cast-iron guns such as the Parrott; sometimes, the enlarged, similarly located part of a modern built-up gun. **b** An additional thickness of material around an eyelet, buttonhole, etc.
re'ën-force'ment (rē'ĕn-fōrs'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *renforcement.*] **1.** Act of reënforcing, or state of being reënforced.
2. That which reënforces; additional force; esp., *pl.*, additional troops to augment the strength of an army, or ships to strengthen a navy or fleet.
re-ën'ter (rē-ĕn'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *enter*: cf. F. *rentrer.*] To enter again. Hence: **a** *Calico Printing.* To apply (the secondary colors). See REËNTERING. **b** *Engraving.* To cut deeper, as engraved lines on a plate of metal.
re-ën'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REËNTER; specif.: *vb. n.* *Calico Printing.* The process of applying additional colors, by applications of printing blocks, to patterns partly colored.
reëntering angle, an angle pointing inward, as *a* in *Illust.* below; specif., *Mil.*, an angle in a line of troops or of fortifications with its apex turned away from the enemy. — **r. order of battle**, *Mil.*, a formation of attacking, rarely defending, forces in lines converging away from the enemy, feasible only when both flanks are protected against being turned or overlap the enemy's lines. — **r. place of arms**, *Fort.*, an enlarged, salient part of the covered way within a reëntering angle of the counterscarp, for rallying troops and enfilading the reëntering sides of the covered way. — **r. polygon**, a polygon having one or more reëntering angles.

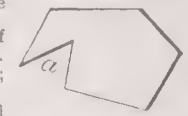

Reëntering Polygon. *a* Reëntering Angle.

re-ën'trance (rē-ĕn'trăns), *n.* Act of entering again; reëntry. *Hooker.*
re-ën'trant (-trănt), *a.* Reëntering; directed inwards, as an angle.
re-ën'try (-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *rentrée.*] **1.** A second or new entry; as, a *reëntry* into public life.
2. *Law.* A retaking possession; esp., entry by a lessor or grantor on premises leased or granted, in exercise of a right reserved, on the tenant's failure to perform the covenants or conditions of the lease, grant, or other conveyance.
3. A reëntry card.
re-ëtch' (rē-ĕch'), *v. t.* To etch again, as a lithographic stone in continuation of a partial etching; to touch up (a plate) with a brush dipped in acid. — **re-ëtch'er** (-ẽr), *n.*
re'ë-vap'o-ra'tion (rē'ē-văp'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Evaporation a second time; specif., *Steam Engine*, evaporation, of the moisture from condensation, due to the steam temperature falling below that of the cylinder walls in expansion.
reeve (rēv), *n.* The female of the ruff (sandpiper).
reeve, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* ROVE (rōv), REEVED (rēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEV'ING. [Cf. D. *reven* to reef. See REEF, *n. & v. t.*] **1.** *Naut.* **a** To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole or opening in a block, thimble, cleat, ringbolt, cringle, or the like. **b** To fasten by passing through a hole or around something; — with *on*, *about*, *to*, *around*, *over*, etc.; as, they *rove* a rope over the yard. **c** To pass a rope through; as, to *reeve* a block.
2. Fig.: To thread; to go cautiously through openings in; as, the ship *reeved* the shoals. *Oxf. E. D.*
reeve, *n.* [ME. *reve*, AS. *gerēfa.* Cf. SHERIFF.] *O. Eng. Hist.* An administrative official or officer who had in part at least the general duties of a steward, bailiff, or overseer, but whose duties and powers varied with the source of his appointment and the jurisdiction over which he was placed. See SHERIFF, PORTREEVE.

> The word gerefa (earlier gereofa) is of frequent occurrence from the earliest literary times. . . It would seem . . that originally the position of king's *reeve* did not differ in principle from that of the *reeve* of any other landowner. We have seen that the chief duties of the private *reeve* were: (1) To be responsible for the maintenance of order upon his estate, (2) to collect the food rents and other dues from his lord's dependents, and (3) to see that they performed their various services. *H. Munro Chadwick.*

Reeves's pheasant (rēv'zĭz). A pheasant (*Phasianus* or

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reed'i-ness (rēd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
reed'ish, *a.* Reedy. *Rare.*
re-ëd'it, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ë-di'tion** (rē'ē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.*
reed'less, *a.* See -LESS.
reedlesse. † REDELESS.
reed mace. The cat-tail. *Eng.*
reed pheasant. The reedling.
reed sparrow. Reed bunting.
re-ëd'u-cate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-ëd'u-ca'tion,** *n.*
reed wren. The reed warbler *Acrocephalus streperus.*
reef (rēf), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hréof* scabby.] The itch or mange; an eruption. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
reef cringle. *Naut.* One of the cringles on the leach, or edge, of a sail at the end of a reef band through which a rope passes binding the edge of a reefed sail to the yard or spar.
reef earing. *Naut.* See EARING b.
reef'er, *n.* **1.** A miner who works on a reef. *Australia.* **2** An oyster that grows on a reef. *U. S.*
reef'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REEF.
reef goose. The Canada goose. *North Carolina.*
reefing bowsprit. A bowsprit that can easily be shortened by sliding inboard.
reefing jacket. A reefer. See REEFER, 2.
reef jig, reef jigger. *Naut.* A light tackle on a yard for stretching the reef band before reefing.
reefort. † RAIFORT.
reeft. Obs. pret. & p. p. of REAVE.
reef'y (rēf'ĭ), *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.
reeft. Reefed. *Ref. Sp.*
re'ë-jac'u-late, *v. t.*, **re'ë-ject',** *v. t.*, **re'ë-jec'tion, re'ë-ject'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
reek. Scot. var. of REACH.
reek, *n.* Seaweed. *Obs.*
reek, *n. & v.* [Cf. RICK of hay.] Heap; pile. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reek, *v. t. & i.* Rig; equip. *Scot.*
reekes-dollar. † RIX-DOLLAR.
Reekie, Auld. See AULD REEKIE.
reek'ing-ly, *adv.* of *reeking*, p. pr.
reek-staval. † RICKSTAVEL.
reekt. Reeked. *Ref. Sp.*
reel, *v. t. & i.* To dance a reel.
Re'el-a'iah (rē'ĕl-ā'yȧ; -ī'ȧ). *Bib.*
reeld. Reeled. *Ref. Sp.*
re'ë-lect', *v. t.*, **re'ë-lec'tion,** *n.*, **re-ël'e-vate,** *v. t.*, **re-ël'e-va'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
reel foot. A club foot. *Scot.*
Re-el'i-as (rē-ĕl'ĭ-ȧs). *Bib.* Var. of REELIUS.
re-ël'i-gi-ble (rē-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* See RE-, 2. — **re-ël'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
reeling hammer. = 2d REEL, *n.*, 4.
reel'ing-ly, *adv.* of *reeling*, p. pr.
Re-el'i-us (rē-ĕl'ĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*
reel oven. See 2d REEL, *n.*, 2 d.
reel'rall (rēl'rȧl; rä), *n.* Disturbance; confusion. *Scot.*
reel'rall, *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Scot.*
reem. † REALM; RIME, hoarfrost.
reem. Var. of REAM, *v.*
reem (rēm). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REAM, cream.
reem (rēm), *n.* [Heb. *rĕēm.*] A horned wild animal, prob. a wild ox, called in King James's Version *unicorn*; in the Revised Version, *wild ox.* *Job* xxxix. 9.
re'ëm-bark', *v. t. & i.*, **re-ëm'bar-ka'tion,** *n.*, **re'ëm-bat'tle,** *v. t.*, **re'ëm-bel'lish,** *v. t.*, **re'ëm-bod'i-ment,** *n.*, **re'ëm-bod'y,** *v. t.*, **re'ëm-bos'om** (rē'ĭm-bŏoz'ŭm), *v. t.*, **re'ëm-brace',** *v. & n.*, **re'ëm-brace'ment,** *n.*, **re'ëm-broil',** *v. t.*, **re'ë-merge'** (rē'ē-mûrj'), *v. i.*, **re'ë-mer'gence** (-mûr'jĕns), *n.*, **re'ë-mer'gent** (-jĕnt), *a.*, **re'ë-mer'sion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
reem'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REEM.
reeming beetle. [See REAM to enlarge a hole.] *Naut.* The largest mallet used by a calker.
reeming iron. *Naut.* A chisel for reeming the seams of planks in calking ships.
re'ë-mis'sion, *n.*, **re'ë-mit',** *v. t.*, **re-ëm'pha-size,** *v. t.*, **re'ëm-ploy',** *v. t.*, **re'ëm-ploy'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
reen. † REIN, reindeer.
re'ën-a'ble, *v. t.*, **re'ën-a'ble-ment,** *n.* (*Obs.*), **re'ën-act',** *v. t.*, **re'ën-ac'tion, re'ën-act'ment,** *n.*, **re'en-am'el,** *v. t.*, **re'ën-am'or, re'ën-am'our,** *v. t.*, **re'ën-chain',** *v. t.*, **re'ën-coun'ter,** *v. t. & n.*, **re'ën-cour'age,** *v. t.*, **re'ën-cour'age-ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
reende. † REND.
re'ën-dear', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ën-dear'ment,** *n.*
reen'deer. † REINDEER.
re'ën-dow', *v. t.*, **re'ën-dow'ment,** *n.*, **re-ën'er-gize,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reenes. † REINS.
re'ën-feoff', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ën-feoff'ment,** *n.*
re'ën-force', *v. t.* To strive again; to insist.
re'ën-forced', *pret. & p. p.* of REËNFORCE.
re'ën-forc'er (rē'ĕn-fōr'sẽr; 201), *n.* One that reënforces.
re'ën-fran'chise, *v. t.*, **re'ën-fran'chise-ment,** *n.*, **re'ën-gage',** *v. t. & i.*, **re'ën-gage'ment,** *n.*, **re'ën-gen'der,** *v. t.*, **re'ën-gen'der-er,** *n.*, **re-ën'gine,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'ën-gorge', *v. t.* To repour, as into the gorge. *Obs.*
re'ën-grave', *v. t.*, **re'ën-join',** *v. t.*, **re'ën-joy',** *v. t.*, **re'ën-joy'ment,** *n.*, **re'ën-kin'dle,** *v. t.*, **re'ën-large',** *v. t.*, **re'ën-light'en,** *v. t.*, **re'ën-list',** *v. t. & i.*, **re'ën-list'ment,** *n.*, **re'ën-liv'en** (rē'ĕn-lĭv''n), *v. t.*, **re'ën-roll',** *v. t.*, **re'ën-roll'ment,** *n.*, **re'ën-shrine',** *v. t.*, **re'ën-slave',** *v. t.*, **re'en-slave'ment,** *n.*, **re'ën-sphere',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-ën'ter, *n.* Reëntry. *Obs.*, exc.: *Drama.* The reëntering of a character after going out.
re'ën'ter-tain', *v. t.*, **re-ën'ter-tain'ment,** *n.*, **re'ën-thrall',** *v. t.*, **re'ën-throne',** *v. t.*, **re'ën-throne'ment,** *n.*, **re'ën-thron'ize,** *v. t.*, **re'ën-tice',** *v. t.*, **re'ën-toil',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reëntry card. = CARD OF REENTRY.
re'ë-nun'ci-ate, *v. t.*, **re'ë-nun'ci-a'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'ën-verse', *v. t.* [F. *renverser.*] To reverse. *Obs.*
reep. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of REAP.
reep'er (rēp'ẽr), *n.* [Marathi *rīp.*] A strip of wood used as a batten or a lath. *India.*
re'ë-pit'o-mize, *v. t.*, **re'ë-quip',** *v. t.*, **re'ë-quip'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
reer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of REAR.
reeraw. Var. of REELRALL. *Scot.*
reerdos. † REREDOS.
reere, *n.* A shout; noise. *Obs.*
re'ë-rect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ë-rec'tion,** *n.*
reer'mouse'. Var. of REREMOUSE, bat.
rees. † RESE, *n.*
rees. Var. of REIS. See REI.
Re'e-sa'ias (rē'ē-sā'yȧs; -sī'ȧs). *Bib.*
re'ës-cape', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reescate, *v. t.* [Sp. *rescatar.*] To ransom; redeem. *Obs. & R.*
re'ës-cort', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reese. † RESE, rush.
reese (rēz). Scot. var. of ROOSE.
reese, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. REEST to cure by smoking.] To scorch. *Obs.*
reese, *v. i.* [Cf. REASTY.] To become rancid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ree'shle (rē'sh'l), **ree'sle, rees'tle** (rēs''l), *n. & v. i. & t.* Clatter; rustle; beat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
reesk (rēsk), *n.* [Gael. *riasg* moor.] Any coarse grass growing on moors or swamps; also, the land where such grasses grow. *Scot.*
re'ës-pouse', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ës-pous'al** (rē'ĕs-pouz'ăl), *n.*
Rees's rule (rēs'ĭz). See CHAIN RULE.
reest. Obs., Scot., & dial. Eng. var. of REST.
reest (rēst), *v. i.* [Cf. REST, *v.*, ARREST, *v.*] Of a horse, to balk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
reest, *n.* Balkiness. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
reest, *n.* [AS. *réost.*] A plowshare, moldboard, or piece under a moldboard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reest, *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Dan. *riste* to grill. *Oxf. E. D.*] To cure or be cured by smoking, as fish, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
reest, *n.* A place for smoking fish, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
reest, *a.* [Cf. REASTY.] Of bacon, rancid. — *n.* Rancid bacon. — *v. i.* To become rancid. *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
re'ës-tab'lish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ës-tab'lish-er,** *n.* — **re'ës-tab'lish-ment,** *n.*
re'ës-tate', *v. t.* To reëstablish. *Obs.*
reest'y. Var. of REASTY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reest'y, *a.* [*reest* to balk + 3d *-y.*] Balky. *Scot.*
reet. Scot. var. of ROOT.
ree'tle (rē't'l). Var. of RIGHTLE. *Dial. Eng.*
re'ë-vap'o-rate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reeve (*dial.* rēv), *n.* **1.** A rope of onions. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A narrow strip. *Obs. or R.*
reeve, *v. t.* To ree, or sift, as grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reeve, *v. i.* *Naut.* Of a rope, to pass through a block.
reeve, *v. t.* To wind; to twist; wrinkle; pucker; also, to roll up (the sleeves). *Dial. Eng.*
reeve, *n.* A cattle, poultry, or pigpen, or a sheepfold. *Scot.*
reevel. † REVEL.
reeve'land (rēv'lănd), *n.* *Early Eng. Law.* Land subject to the jurisdiction of a reeve; — used of lands that had reverted to the king and were not granted to tenants. *Obs. or Hist.*
reeve'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
reev'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REEVE. — **reeving line bend.** See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1.
re-ëv'o-lu'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2.
reewe. † RUE, *v.*
reewer. † RUER, pitier.

N O P Q R

Syrmaticus reevesii) native of China. The plumage of the male is largely buffy with dark edgings on the feathers, black collar, white nap and throat, and black belly. The head is white with a dark facial band ; the tail is very long.

re′ëx-am′i-na′tion (rē′ĕg-zăm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* A second examination ; esp., *Law*, an examination made by a party calling a witness, after, and upon matters arising out of, the cross-examination.

re′ëx-am′ine (-zăm′ĭn), *v. t.* To subject to reëxamination.

re′ëx-change′ (rē′ĕks-chānj′), *n.* **1.** *Com.* **a** The process by which is recovered the expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to the country in which it was made or indorsed, to be there taken up. **b** The draft so drawn, or the expense or percentage included in it.
2. A renewed or second exchange.

re′ëx-port′ (-pōrt′ ; 201), *v. t.* To export again, as what has been imported. — *n.* Act of reëxporting ; any commodity reëxported ; — chiefly in *pl.* — **re-ëx′por-ta′tion** (rē-ĕks′pōr-tā′shŭn), *n.*

re-face′ (rē-fās′), *v. t.* To supply with a new face, or front; to renew the front of.

‖ **re-fait′** (rē-fĕ′), *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* A drawn game ; specif., *Trente et quarante*, a state of the game in which the aggregate pip value of cards dealt to red equals that of those dealt to black. All bets are then off, unless the value is 31, in which case the banker wins half the stakes.

re-fect′ (rē-fĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *refectus*, p. p. of *reficere* : *re-* re- + *facere* to make.] To restore after hunger or fatigue ; to refresh. *Archaic.*

re-fec′tion (rē-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *réfection*, L. *refectio*. See REFECT, FACT.] **1.** Recreation or refreshment ; esp., refreshment after hunger or fatigue ; a repast ; a lunch.
> [His] feeble spirit inly felt *refection*. *Spenser.*
> Those Attic nights, and those *refections* of the gods. *Curran.*

2. A right to require, or obligation to give, meals. *Hist.*

re-fec′tion-er (-ẽr), *n. Eccl.* One in charge of a refectory or of refections ; — called also *refectorer*.

re-fec′to-ry (rē-fĕk′tō-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *refectorium* : cf. F. *réfectoire*. See REFECTION.] A room for refreshment ; orig., a dining hall in a monastery or convent.

re-fer′ (rē-fûr′), *v. t. ;* RE-FERRED′ (-fûrd′) ; RE-FER′RING. [L. *referre* ; *re-* re- + *ferre* to bear : cf. F. *référer*. See BEAR to carry.] **1.** To bring, carry, or send, back. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. To regard, specify, identify, or the like, as belonging or related (to) ; to assign (to a class, cause, source, motive, or the like) as being included, explained, or accounted for ; as, he *referred* the phenomena to electrical disturbances.
3. To send or direct (to some person or place), as for treatment, aid, information, decision, etc. ; to make over, submit, or commit (to another as having authority) ; as, to *refer* a student to a book ; to *refer* a bill to a committee.
4. To leave for future action ; postpone ; defer. *Obs. or R.*
5. To make a record of ; report. *Obs. or R.*
6. To transfer ; give. *Obs.*

Syn. — REFER, ASCRIBE, ATTRIBUTE, IMPUTE, CHARGE. To REFER (*to*), as here compared (see ALLUDE), is to bring (something) into relation, often causal, with the class to which it belongs, or to subsume it under its proper category ; as, the aurora borealis is commonly *referred* to the class of electrical phenomena ; "the passions and affections of the mind, from which all rules arise, and to which they are all *referable*" (*Reynolds*). To ASCRIBE (*to*) is to refer (something, esp. a quality) to that which is regarded as its source or possessor ; ATTRIBUTE is stronger ; as, "They habitually *ascribed* every event to the will of the Great Being for whose power nothing was too vast" (*Macaulay*) ; "*attributing* to systematic selfishness what seems to me rather unreflecting neglect" (*E. FitzGerald*) ; "In all this Job sinned not, nor *attributed* folly to God" (*Job* i. 22). IMPUTE (for theological senses see defs.) is commonly applied to what is bad ; CHARGE (see CHARGE) is stronger than *impute* ; as, "We usually *ascribe* good, but *impute* evil" (*Johnson*) ; "Do not *impute* this [neglect] to forgetfulness" (*E. FitzGerald*) ; "*Charge* the crime on native sloth" (*Dryden*).

to refer one's self, to have recourse ; to betake one's self ; to make application ; to appeal. *Obs.*
> I'll *refer me* to all things of sense. *Shak.*

re-fer′, *v. i.* **1.** To recur ; return. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. a To have relation or reference ; to relate ; point ; as, the figure *refers* to a footnote. **b** To carry the mind or thought ; to direct attention ; as, the preacher *referred* to the late election.
3. To suggest to a person (to act). *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*
4. a To have recourse ; to apply ; to appeal ; to betake one's self ; as, to *refer* to a dictionary or the clock. **b** To direct inquiry for information or a guarantee of any kind, as in respect to one's integrity, capacity, pecuniary ability, etc. ; as, to *refer* to a former employer as to his capacity.

ref′er-a-ble (rĕf′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being referred, or considered in relation to something else ; assignable ; ascribable ; as, the typhoid was *referable* to milk.

ref′er-ee′ (-ē′), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred ; as : **a** In the English Parliament, a person to whom a matter is referred to examine and report upon it, as formerly upon applications for monopolies or letters patent ; esp., in the House of Commons, a member of certain committees or courts to report upon private bills (discontinued in 1902) and decide upon the locus standi of petitioners. **b** *Law.* A person, originally in equity practice a master, to whom a matter in dispute has been referred that he may settle it. In the United States *referee* is usually used of an attorney at law appointed to act as an officer of the court in determining, or reporting on, an issue referred to him in a pending proceeding or suit with or without the consent of the parties, as disting. from an *arbitrator* (who may not be an attorney at law) designated by the parties to decide a difference between them. In England this difference between the terms is less observed. **c** A person appointed to decide any issue or question ; an umpire, as in certain games or sports ; sometimes, specif., a judge of certain points of play, as, in American football, the official who in general is judge of matters connected with the progress of the ball, as distinguished from the *umpire*, who is, in general, judge of the acts of the players.

Syn. — Arbitrator, umpire.

ref′er-ence (rĕf′ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [See REFER.] **1.** Act of referring, or state of being referred ; as, *reference* to a chart.
2. Relation ; relationship ; regard ; respect.
> Something that hath a *reference* to my state. *Shak.*

3. a That which refers or alludes to something ; as, his poems contain many *references* to contemporary history. **b** A specific direction of the attention ; a sign or direction referring a reader to another passage or book.
4. One that is referred to ; specif. : **a** One of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, etc., of another. **b** A written statement of the qualifications of an employee given by the employer, usually at the end of service ; as, he brought excellent *references. U. S.* **c** A book, or a passage in a work, to which one is referred.
5. *Law.* Act of referring a matter in dispute to a referee or referees ; also, the warrant or order by which the matter is referred. See REFEREE **b**.
6. Appeal. *Rare.* "Make your full *reference*." *Shak.*

ref′er-ence, *v. t. & i. ;* -ENCED (-ĕnst) ; -ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). To supply with, or to make or give, a reference.

reference library. A library for public reference, but where the books are not allowed to be taken out.

reference mark. A mark to indicate reference, as to notes in print, as *, †, ‡, §, ‖, ¶, or superior figures or letters.

ref′er-en′da-ry (rĕf′ẽr-ĕn′dȧ-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *referendarius*, fr. L. *referendus* to be referred, gerundive of *referre* : cf. F. *référendaire*. See REFER.] **1.** One to whose decision a cause is referred ; a referee. *Obs. or R.*
2. An officer at various courts who investigated petitions, etc. "*Referendaries*, or masters of request." *Harmar.*
3. One that furnishes news ; a reporter. *Obs.*

ref′er-en′da-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a referendum.

ref′er-en′dum (-ĕn′dŭm), *n. ; pl.* Eng. -DUMS (-dŭmz), L. -DA (-dȧ). [Gerundive fr. L. *referre*. See REFER.] **1. a** The principle or practice of referring measures passed upon by the legislative body to the body of voters, or electorate, for approval or rejection, as in the Swiss cantons (except Freiburg) and in various local governments in the United States, and also in the local option laws, etc. ; also, the right to so approve or reject laws, or the vote by which this is done. The *referendum* is distinguished from the *mandate*, or instruction of representatives by the people, from *direct government* by the people, in which they initiate and make the laws by direct action without representation, and from a *plebiscite*, or popular vote taken on any measure proposed by a person or body having the initiative but not constituting a representative or constituent body. **b** The submission of a measure by referendum, or the vote on it.
2. A diplomatic agent's note asking his government for instructions.

ref′er-en′tial (-shăl), *a.* Containing a reference, or intended for reference ; pointing to something out of itself ; as, notes for *referential* use. — **ref′er-en′tial-ly,** *adv.*

re-fine′ (rē-fīn′), *v. t. ;* RE-FINED′ (-fīnd′) ; RE-FIN′ING (-fīn′-ĭng). [*re-* + *fine* to make fine : cf. F. *raffiner*.] **1.** To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state ; to free from impurities ; to free from dross or alloy ; to separate from extraneous matter ; to purify ; to cleanse ; to defecate ; as, to *refine* gold or silver ; to *refine* wine or sugar.
2. Specif. : *Iron Manuf.* To treat (cast iron) in the refinery furnace so as to remove the silicon.
3. To clear or free from dullness, as the head ; to make clearer or acuter, as the mind ; to cleanse or elevate (a person) morally or spiritually. *Obs.*
4. To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, or the like ; to make elegant or excellent, or more so ; to polish ; as, to *refine* the manners, the language, the style, the taste, the intellect, or the moral feelings.
5. To change, transform, remove, or eliminate, by or as if by purifying.
> They *refine* away into metaphysical subtleties the notion of continued personality. *Tylor.*

re-fine′, *v. i.* **1.** To become pure ; to be or become cleared of impure or feculent matter.
2. To use or affect nicety or subtlety in thought or language. "He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy." *Atterbury.*
3. To improve in delicacy, elegance, or excellence, as if by polishing.
> Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his stories. *Dryden.*

re-fined′ (rē-fīnd′), *p. a.* Freed from impurities, alloy, or extraneous matter ; defecated ; purified ; characterized by refinement or polish ; polished ; cultured ; elegant ; delicate ; free from vulgarity, grossness, or the like ; rendered highly subtle, accurate, or the like ; subtle ; as, *refined* gold ; *refined* language ; *refined* sentiments.
> *Refined* wits who honored poesy with their pens. *Peacham.*

refined madder. = FLOWERS OF MADDER.
— **re-fin′ed-ly** (rē-fīn′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-fin′ed-ness,** *n.*

re-fine′ment (rē-fīn′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *raffinement*.] **1.** Act or result of refining, or state of being refined ; as, the *refinement* of metals.
2. Excellence, elegance, or fineness, in manners, taste, feeling, etc. ; polish ; culture ; also, an example or indication of this ; a refined practice, thing, etc. ; as, he is a man of *refinement*, or of many *refinements*.
3. A refining or rendering subtle in thought, argument, or the like ; that which is refined or made subtle ; subtlety ; as, *refinements* of logic.
4. A refining, improving, or polishing ; a state of being, or a thing, so refined or polished.
> From the Civil War to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equaled its *refinements*. *Swift.*

Syn. — Purification ; polish, politeness, gentility, elegance, cultivation, culture. See CIVILIZATION, DELICACY.

re-fin′er (-fīn′ẽr), *n.* One that refines.

re-fin′er-y (-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *raffinerie*.] A building and apparatus for refining, or purifying, esp. metals, oil, and sugar; specif., *Iron Manuf.*, a form of furnace with a shallow hearth, for refining cast iron to wrought iron or to iron suitable for puddling. It was formerly of great importance, and is still used for special purposes.

re-fin′ing (rē-fīn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REFINE ; specif. : *n. Glass Manuf.* = FINING, 1 **b**. — **re-fin′ing-ly,** *adv.*

refining engine, *Paper Making*, an engine for the final pulping of the paper stuff. See JORDAN ENGINE. — **r. heat,** *Steel Manuf.*, a medium orange heat, approximately 655° C. (1211° F.), which imparts fineness of grain and toughness to steel that is raised to it and afterward quenched.

re-fit′ (rē-fĭt′), *v. t. ;* RE-FIT′TED ; RE-FIT′TING. To prepare for use again ; to fit out or supply again ; to restore after damage or decay ; as, to *refit* a ship.

re-fit′, *v. i.* To get refitted ; to obtain repairs or fresh supplies or equipment ; as, the fleet returned to *refit*.

re-fit′, *n.* A refitting, or fitting out again ; a repairing of damages or replacing of what is worn or useless; esp., *Naut.*, a refitting and renovating of a ship.

re-fit′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Refitting ; a refit.

re-flect′ (rē-flĕkt′), *v. t. ;* RE-FLECT′ED ; RE-FLECT′ING. [L. *reflectere*, *reflexum* ; *re-* re- + *flectere* to bend or turn. See FLEXIBLE ; cf. REFLEX, *a.*] **1.** To turn or direct; to deflect; divert ; as, to *reflect* the eye to a thing. *Obs. or R.*
2. To bend back ; to give a backward turn to ; to throw or cast back ; esp., to cause to return or to send back after striking ; as, a mirror *reflects* rays of light.
> Bodies close together *reflect* their own color. *Dryden.*

3. To give back an image or likeness of ; to reproduce or show as a mirror does ; to mirror.
> Nature is the glass *reflecting* God. *Young.*

4. To bring or cast as a result ; as, to *reflect* credit on one.

re-flect′, *v. i.* **1.** To be sent back ; to rebound as from a surface ; to revert or return after impact ; also, to throw a light ; to shine. *Obs.*
> Whose virtues will, I hope,
> *Reflect* on Rome, as Titan's rays on earth. *Shak.*

2. To be mirrored. *Rare.*
3. To turn or deviate. *Obs.*
4. To turn or come back; to return ; also, to bend or be bent back. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
5. To look or glance ; to have a cast ; to bestow attention ; to have regard ; — with *upon* or *on*. *Obs.*
6. To throw or turn back the thoughts (upon anything); to contemplate ; to consider mentally ; specif., to attend earnestly to what passes within the mind ; to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness ; to use attention or earnest thought ; to think seriously ; to use reflection.
> We cannot be said to *reflect* upon any external object, except so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

7. To cast or bring reproach, discredit, censure, or the like.
> Neither do I *reflect* in the least upon the memory of his late majesty. *Swift.*

8. To throw back light, heat, etc.; to return rays or beams.

Syn. — Think, cogitate, meditate, contemplate, ponder, muse, ruminate. See CONSIDER.

re-flect′ed (rē-flĕk′tĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of REFLECT. Hence : *p. a.* **1.** Specif., fig., coming indirectly or from a source other than one's self or itself ; received from another ; as, his glory was *reflected* glory.
2. Mirrored.
3. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Turned back upon itself.
— **re-flect′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **re-flect′ed-ness,** *n.*

re-flect′ing, *p. a.* **1.** Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other surface ; having some contrivance or apparatus to reflect light, etc.
2. Casting reflections.
3. Given to reflection or serious consideration ; reflective; contemplative ; as, a *reflecting* mind.

reflecting circle. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 5 **g**. — **r. galvanometer,** a galvanometer in which the deflections of the needle are read by means of a mirror attached to it, which reflects a ray of light or the image of a scale. — **r. goniometer,** an instrument for measuring accurately the interfacial angles of crystals by measuring in each case the angle through which the crystal must be turned so that a beam of light,

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re′ëx-alt′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re′ëx-am′in-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-ëx′ca-vate, *v. t.*, **re-ëx′ca-va′tion,** *n.*, **re′ëx-change′,** *v. t.*, **re-ëx ci-ta′tion,** *n.*, **re′ëx-cite′,** *v. t.*, **re-ëx′e-cute,** *v. t.*, **re-ëx′e-cu′tion,** *n.*, **re-ëx′er-cise,** *v. t.*, **re′ëx-ert′,** *v. t.*, **re′ëx-hale′,** *v. t.*, **re′ëx-haust′,** *v. t.*, **re′ëx-hib′it,** *v. t.*, **re-ëx′hi-bi′tion,** *n.*, **re′ëx-ist′,** *v. i.*, **re′ëx-ist′ence,** *n.*, **re′ëx-ist′ent,** *a.*, **re′ëx-pand′,** *v. i.*, **re′ëx-pan′sion,** *n.*, **re′ëx-pect′,** *v. t.*, **re′ëx-pel′,** *v. t.*, **re′ex-pe′ri-ence,** *v. & n.*, **re′ëx-per′i-ment,** *v. i.*, **re′ëx-pound′,** *v. t.*, **re′ëx-press′,** *v. t.*, **re′ëx-pres′sion,** *n.*, **re′ëx-pul′sion,** *n.* See RE-, 2
re′ëx-struct′, *p. a.* Rebuilt. [*Obs.*
re′ëx-tend′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re′ëx-tent′, *n. O. Eng. Law.* A second extent, or execution, made on complaint that a former one was wrong.
reezed. Var of REESED.
ref. † REIF.
ref. Obs. pret. of RIVE
ref. *n.* [Cf. Sw. *ref* a string.] See MEASURE.
ref. *Abbr.* Referee ; reference ; referred ; reformation ; reformed ; reformer.
re-fab′ric, *v. t.* [Cf It. *rifabbricare*.] To rebuild. *Obs*
re-fa′ci-men′to. Var of RIFACIMENTO.
re-fac′tion, *n.* [F *réfaction*. See REFECTION.] Recompense. *Obs.*
re-fall′, *v. & n.*, **re-fal′low,** *v. t.*, **re-fan′,** *v. t.*, **re-fash′ion,** *v. t.* (hence, **re-fash′ion-ment,** *n.*), **re-fas′ten** (rē-fȧs′'n), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-fa′thered (rē-fä′thẽrd), *p. p.* Made a father again. *Nonce Word.*
re-fa′vor, re-fa′vour, *v. t.* See [RE-, 2.
Ref. Ch. *Abbr* Reformed Church.
refe. † REAVE ; REEF, *Naut.* ; [REEVE.
re-feck′. † REFECT.
re-fect′, *a.* Refected. *Obs*
re-fec′tion, *v. t.* To provide with a refection. *Obs.*
re-fec′tion-a-ry (rē-fĕk′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to refection. *R.*
Refection Sunday. Refreshment Sunday.
re-fec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Refreshing ; restoring. — *n.* That which refreshes. *Both Rare.*
re-fec′to-ra′ri-an (rē-fĕk′tō-rā′rĭ-ăn), **re-fec′to-ra-ry** (-fĕk′tō-rā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *refectorarius*.] A refectioner. *Rare.*
re-fec′to-rer (-tō-rẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *refectorarius*.] A refectioner. *Rare.*
re′fec-to′ri-al (rē′fĕk-tō′rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to refection.
re′fec-to′ri-an (-ăn), *n.* A refectioner. *Rare.*
re-fec′tu-a-ry (rē-fĕk′tū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *refectuarius* a refectioner, *refectuaria* the office of a refectioner.] Refectory. *Obs.*
re-feel′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-feff′. † REFEOFF.
re-feign′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-fel′, *v. t.* [L. *refellere* ; *re-* re- + *fallere* to deceive.] *Obs.* 1. To refute; disprove; discredit. 2. To reject ; repulse. 3. To purge ; rid. *Rare.*
re-feoff′, re-feof′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-feoff′ment, re-feof′ment,** *n. All Obs.*
re-ferd′. Referred. *Ref. Sp.*
ref′er-ee′, *v. t & i.* To act as referee.
ref′er-en′da-ry-ship′, *n.* See [-SHIP.
ref′er-ent, *n.* [L. *referens*, -*entis*, p. pr.] One that refers or is referred to. *Rare.* — *a.* Referring. *Rare.*
ref′er-ent-ly, *adv.* of REFERENT.
re-fer′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re′fer-ment′, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re-fer′ra-ble. † REFERABLE.
referre. † REFER. [who refers.
re-fer′rer (rē-fûr′ẽr), *n.* One
re-fer′ri-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* = REFERABLE. — **re-fer′ri-ble-ness,** *n.*
re-fert′ed, *p. a.* Also **re-fert′.** [L. *refertus*, p. p. of *refercire* to stuff.] Stuffed. *Obs.*
re-fer′ti-li-za′tion, *n.*, **re-fetch′,** *v. t* See RE-, 2.
re-fete′, *v. t.* [OF. & F. *refait*, p. p. of *refaire* to remake, refresh.] To refresh ; feed; nourish. — *v. i.* To recuperate. — *p. a.* Refreshed ; nourished. — *n.* Food ; nourishment. *All Obs.*
reffer. † REFER.
reffreshe, reffuge, reffuse. † REFRESH, REFUGE, REFUSE.
reficiate, *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *reficere*.] To refresh. *Obs.*
re-fight′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-fig′ure, *v. t.* [L. *refigurare* : cf. OF. *refigurer*.] To figure again. [RE-, 2.
re-file′, *v. t.*, **re-fill′,** *v. & n.* See
re-fill′a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.
re-fil′ter, *v t.* To filter a second time. — *n.* A device for refiltering. [See -ABLE.
re-fin′a-ble (rē-fīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.*
re-fin′age (-ĭj), *n.* Right of refining. *Rare.* [RE-, 2.
re-find′ (rē-fīnd′), *v. t. & n.* See
re-fine′, *a.* Refined. *Obs.*
re-fin′ger (rē-fĭŋ′gẽr), *v. t.*, **re-fire′,** *v. t.*, **re-fix′,** *v. t.*, **re′fix-a′tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
refl. *Abbr.* Reflection ; reflective ; reflectively ; reflex ; reflexive ; reflexively.
reflac, *n.* [AS. *réaflāc* ; *réaf* plunder + *-lāc* (cf. WEDLOCK).] Robbery ; rapine. *Obs.*
re-flair′, *n.* [Cf. FLAIR.] Smell; odor. *Obs* — *v. t. & i.* To emit; exhale ; issue. *Obs.*
re-flame′, *v. i.*, **re-flash′,** *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re-flect′, *a.* Reflected. *Obs.*
re-flect′, *n.* Reflection *Rare.*
re-flect′ent (rē-flĕk′tĕnt), *a.* [L *reflectens*, p. pr. of *reflectere*. See REFLECT.] Reflecting.
re-flect′er, *n.* One that reflects.
re-flect′i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-flect′i-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

reflected to a certain point by a crystal surface, may be reflected to the same point by an adjoining surface.— **reflecting octant** *or* **quadrant**, Hadley's quadrant.— **r. telescope**. See TELESCOPE. — **re-flect'ing-ly**, *adv.*

re-flec'tion, re-flex'ion (rē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [See *Note* below.] [ME. *reflexion*, F. *réflexion.*] **1**. A reflecting; state of being reflected; esp., the return of light, heat, sound, etc., from surfaces. In reflection, as of light, from a plane surface, the angle made with a perpendicular to the surface by the reflected ray (angle of reflection) is equal to that made by the incident ray (angle of incidence), and both rays are in a plane perpendicular to the surface. (See ANGLE OF INCIDENCE.) Reflection from a very even surface, as polished metal, so as to form an image, is called **regular**, or **specular, reflection**; from a rough surface, irregular, or **diffuse, reflection**. Reflection is usually partial, some of the light being absorbed, but **total reflection** occurs when light, in passing through a denser medium to a rarer, meets the surface at an angle greater than the critical angle. See CRITICAL ANGLE.

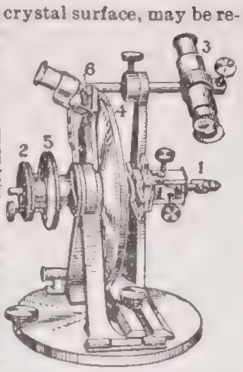

Reflecting Goniometer 1 Crystal: 2 Handle for adjusting first crystal face so as to reflect a light ray through Telescope 3; 5 Handle for turning Crystal so that second face reflects same ray; 4 Graduated Circle attached to, and moved by, 5, from which the angle of rotation is read; 6 Vernier.

2. That which is produced by reflection. "*Reflection* of her wit." *Shak.* Specif.: **a** Reflected light or heat, lit. or fig. **b** An image given back from a reflecting surface; a reflected counterpart.

> As the sun in water we can bear,
> Yet not the sun, but his *reflection*, there. *Dryden.*

3. Act of bending, turning, or folding back; specif., *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the bending back of a part upon itself; a duplication; also, a reflected part.
4. Turning back; return. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. *Physiol.* Transference of an excitement from one nerve fiber to another by the nerve cells, as in reflex action.
6. Reproach cast; censure; blame; a statement, etc., that casts reproach or discredit; an imputation; a reflecting remark, act, or thing.

> He died; and oh! may no *reflection* shed
> Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

7. Relation; connection. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
8. Mental consideration of some suggested idea, usually with reference to belief or disbelief or to some course of action; in a more technical sense, any state in which the mind considers its own content, whether for the purpose of directly examining this content for its own sake (introspection) or with a view to the significance of the ideas entertained; hence, a kind of self-consciousness characterized by mental preoccupation.

> By *reflection* . . I would be understood to mean, that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding. *Locke.*

9. *Hegelianism.* The "return into itself," or intensification of the individuality of any state following upon its being proved or illustrated by something other than itself which is shown to depend on it or to presuppose it.

> The doctrine of *reflection* as treated by Hegel explains all the dual or complementary categories, such as identity and difference, essence and phenomenon, force and manifestation, cause and effect. *W. T. Harris.*

10. A thought, idea, or opinion formed, or a remark made, after attentive consideration or contemplation.

☞ *Reflection* is the usual spelling, except that *reflexion* is common in British scientific usage. Cf. CONNECTION.

Syn. — Meditation, contemplation, rumination, cogitation, consideration, musing, thinking. See ANIMADVERSION.

re-flec'tive (rē-flĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réflectif.* Cf. REFLEXIVE.] **1**. Throwing back images, light, etc.; reflecting; as, a *reflective* mirror.
2. Of, pertaining to, or caused by, reflection; reflected.
3. Casting or conveying reflections, or imputations. *Obs.*
4. *Gram.* Reflexive; reciprocal.
5. Characterized by, or characterizing, reflection as a state or faculty of the mind; deliberative; thoughtful; concerned with ideas; as, *reflective* consciousness.

> This argument assumes a more exact antithesis than actually subsists between the "perceptive" and the "*reflective*" faculties; viz., that through the former we know exclusively external things and phenomena; through the latter, internal. *J. Martineau.*

6. Self-conscious; involving reflection; as, modesty is a *reflective* emotion.

reflective judgment, *Kantianism*, a judgment passing from the particular to the general.
— **re-flec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-flec'tive-ness**, *n.*

re'flec-tiv'i-ty (rē'flĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being reflective; specif., *Optics*, the ratio of the total reflected to the total incident light.

re'flec-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*reflect* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring refraction by determining the angle of total reflection.

re-flec'tor (rē-flĕk'tẽr), *n.* One that reflects. Specif.: **a** One who meditates or considers. *Obs. Boyle.* **b** One who casts reflections. *Obs.* **c** A polished surface or body for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror. **d** A reflecting telescope. See TELESCOPE. **e** A device for reflecting sound.

‖ **re-flet'** (rē-flĕ'), *n.* [F., reflection. See REFLECT.] Luster; special brilliancy of surface; — used esp. in ceramics to denote the peculiar metallic brilliancy seen in lustered pottery such as majolica; as, silver *reflet*; gold *reflet*.

re'flex (rē'flĕks; 277), *a.* [L. *reflexus*, p. p. of *reflectere*: cf. F. *réflexe.* See REFLECT.] **1**. Bent, turned, or directed back; of light, etc., reflected; of thought or acts of thought, directed back upon the mind or its operations; attended by, consisting in, or produced by, reflection; retroactive; introspective.

> The *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return.
3. *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, stimulus or excitation without the necessary intervention of consciousness; of the nature of, pertaining to, marked by, or connected with, reflex action; as, a *reflex* nerve.
4. *Gram.* Reflexive. *Earle.*

reflex action, *Physiol.*, any action performed involuntarily in consequence of an impulse or impression transmitted along afferent nerves to a nerve center, from which it is reflected to an efferent nerve, and so calls into action certain muscles, organs, or cells. — **r. arc**, *Physiol.*, the complete path of a reflex action, including an afferent nerve, its nerve center, and an efferent nerve. — **r. zenith tube**, a vertical mercurial telescope for measuring zenith distances of stars, first employed at Greenwich on γ (Gamma) Draconis.

re'flex (rē'flĕks; 277), *n.* [L. *reflexus* a bending back. See REFLECT.] **1**. Reflection; reflected light or color; specif., the light reflected, or supposed to be reflected, from an illuminated surface to one in shade, as in a picture.
2. A reflection, or image, as one produced by a mirror; hence, a reproduction embodying the essential character or features; an image.

> On the depths of death there swims
> The *reflex* of a human face *Tennyson.*

3. A mental turning back; a reflection; meditation; also, a remark made after reflection; a reflection. *Obs.*
4. A look or glance back or aside; also, return; rebound; hence, indirect action or statement. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
6. *Physiol.* An involuntary movement due to reflex action.

re-flex' (rē-flĕks'), *v. t.* [L. *reflexus*, p. p. of *reflectere.* See REFLECT.] **1**. To bend, turn, or fold, back, to reflect; — chiefly in *p. p.* *Technical.*
2. To reflect (light, an image, etc.); to mirror; to image; also, to throw or send (beams). *Obs.* *Shak.*

re-flexed' (rē-flĕkst'), *p. a.* **1**. Thrown back; reflected; produced by reflection.
2. Turned or directed backward; reflex. *Obs.*
3. Bent, turned, or folded; — said of material things. Cf. REFLEX, *v.*, 1. *Chiefly Bot. & Zoöl.*

re-flex'ive (rē-flĕk'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réflexif.* Cf. REFLECTIVE.] **1**. Capable of reflecting, or bending back. *Obs. or R.*
2. Directed or turned backward; reflex; — said of mental acts; given to, marked by, or capable of, reflection.

> Assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith *Hammond.*

3. Implying or conveying censure. *Obs. & R.* "What man does not resent an ugly *reflexive* word?" *South.*
4. *Gram.* **a** Denoting an action that is directed back upon the agent or subject; as, a *reflexive* verb, either a verb with a pronoun object referring to the agent or subject as its antecedent; as, the witness *perjured* himself; I *bethought* myself; or a verb which carries its own implication of reflexivity; as in, he *keeps* (i. e., himself) aloof; to *wash* in cold water. **b** Referring back to the subject. See REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

> Some languages have special inflections or other formal marks to show when a verb is used in a *reflexive* sense, such as the Greek "middle voice." *H. Sweet.*

5. Operating by way of return; of a reflex nature.

reflexive pronoun, *Gram.*, a pronoun referring to the subject of the sentence clause or verbal phrase in which it stands, as, in English, the forms compounded with *-self.*

> In English a *reflexive pronoun* always refers back . . . to the nearest logical subject of the preceding verb or verbal. But in some languages, such as Latin, a *reflexive pronoun* necessarily refers back to the grammatical subject of the sentence. *H. Sweet.*

— **re-flex'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-flex'ive-ness**, **re'flex-iv'i-ty** (rē'flĕk-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-flex'ive, *n.* A reflexive pronoun or verb.

re'flo-res'cence (rē'flō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* A blossoming anew.— **re'flo-res'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

ref'lu-ence (rĕf'lo͞o-ĕns; 243), *n.* Refluent action; reflux.

ref'lu-ent (rĕf'lo͞o-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *refluens*, p. pr. of *refluere* to flow back; *re-* re- + *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] Flowing back; ebbing; having refluence, as of the tide. *Cowper*

> And *refluent* through the pass of fear
> The battle's tide was poured. *Scott.*

re'flux (rē'flŭks; *formerly also* rē-flŭks'), *n.* [*re-* + *flux.* See REFLUENT, FLUX.] A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb; refluence; as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

re'flux (rē'flŭks), *a.* Of or pert. to reflux; returning; ebbing.

re-for'est (rē-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t. & i.*; -EST-ED; -EST-ING. To replant with trees. — **re-for'est-a'tion** (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.*

re-forge' (rē-fōrj'; -fôrj'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *forge*: cf. F. *reforger.*] To forge again or anew; hence, to fashion or fabricate anew; to make over. — **re-forg'er** (-fōr'jẽr; -fôr'jẽr), *n.*

re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. t.*; RE-FORMED' (-fôrmd'); RE-FORM'ING. [OF. *reformer*, F. *réformer*, L. *reformare*; *re-* re- + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form. See FORM.] **1**. To bring back, as to a previous state; to restore; rebuild. *Obs.*
2. To put or change into a new and improved form or condition; to amend or improve by change of form, removal of faults or abuses, or the like, to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; to induce or cause to abandon an evil manner of living and follow a good one; to change from worse to better; to end by enforcing or introducing a better method, course of action or behavior, or the like; to amend; correct; improve; as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* an abuse.

> The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

3. To censure; reprove; punish. *Obs.*
4. To direct; instruct. *Obs.*
5. To trim; prune; to improve by cutting. *Obs.*
6. *Mil.* To form into a new organization, as by reduction in number; also, to reduce or disband, as a regiment. *Obs.*

Syn. — Amend, rectify, mend, repair, better, reclaim.

re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. i.* To return to a good state; to amend or correct one's own character or habits.

re-form', *n.* [Cf. F. *réforme.*] **1**. Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved, or a case of it; reformation; a removal or correction of an abuse or wrong; as, *reform* of elections; *reform* of government.
2. *Eccl.* Of a religious order, a reformed branch or congregation, the observance being made stricter than that generally or previously followed. *Rare.*

SYN. — See REFORMATION.

Reform Act *or* **Bill**. *Eng.* Any of various acts (as 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 45, 1832; 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, 1867; 48 & 49 Vict. c. 23, 1885) regulating municipal corporations and representation of people (1832), further providing for popular representation (1867, 1884), redistributing seats (1885), etc.

ref'or-ma'tion (rĕf'ŏr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réformation.* L. *reformatio.*] **1**. Act of reforming, or state of being reformed; specif.: **a** Reëstablishment (of peace). *Obs.* **b** Improvement in form or character; change from worse to better; correction or amendment, as by removal of faults or errors, introduction of better methods, or the like; as, the *reformation* of manners; *reformation* of the age; *reformation* of abuses. "Satire lashes vice into *reformation.*" *Dryden.* **c** *Mil.* Disbandment; also, retirement (of an officer). *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] Specif., in *Eccl. Hist.*, the important religious movement in western Christendom beginning early in the 16th century, which resulted in the formation of the various Protestant churches. The primary impulse to this movement, in so far as it was religious, moral, and intellectual, was the growing freedom of thought in Europe, which had manifested itself at different centers in the rejection of the Scholastic theology and the substitution of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures as the sole sources of doctrine. The leaders opposed the preaching of indulgences; asserted the right of private use and interpretation of Scripture, and justification by faith as against conformity to rites; and rejected the doctrine of transubstantiation and the veneration of the Virgin Mary and the saints. The rising spirit of individualism and nationality, in opposition to the centralized control of the Church by the papacy, marked the Reformation also as a political revolt. The movement was in some measure prepared by earlier reformers, as Wycliffe in England, Huss in Bohemia, Lefèvre in France, and immediately by Erasmus. Its leaders were Luther in Germany, Zwingli and Calvin in Switzerland, Cranmer in England, and Knox in Scotland. The propriety of the term *Reformation*, as applied to this movement, is not admitted by Roman Catholics.

Syn. — REFORMATION, REFORM. REFORMATION denotes the act or state, REFORM, the fact or result. *Reformation* implies a more comprehensive change than *reform*, which commonly applies to the amendment of some particular condition or abuse; as, the *Reformation* in Germany, the *reformation* of a criminal; tariff *reform*, the *reform* party.

re-form'a-tive (rē-fôr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending or disposed to reform. — **re-form'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-form'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

re-form'a-tive, **re-form'a-tive** (rē-), *a.* Having the quality or power of forming again. *Good.*

re-form'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending or desiring to produce reformation; intended for reformation; reformative.

re-form'a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A penal institution to which young offenders are committed, in which repressive and punitive measures are subordinated to training in industry and exercise of the physical, mental, and moral faculties.

re-formed' (rē-fôrmd'), *p. a.* **1**. Corrected; amended; restored to purity or excellence; — said, specif. [*cap.*], of the whole body of Protestant churches originating in the Reformation or, in a more restricted sense, of those churches formed in various European countries by Zwingli, Calvin, and others who separated from Luther on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, etc., and carried the Reformation, as they claimed, to a higher point, or of their doctrines, etc. The Reformed Churches, specifically so called, are Presbyterian in polity and doctrine, but have different standards of faith and ecclesiastical terms from those of the Presbyterians. They have consistories instead of sessions, classes instead of presbyteries, and general synods instead of general assemblies. There are three Reformed bodies in the United States: (1) the **Reformed Church in America** (**Dutch Reformed** or **Reformed Dutch**) tracing its origin to the Reformed Church of Holland; (2) the **Reformed Church in the United States** (**Reformed German** or **Reformed**), a descendant of the Reformed Church in Germany; (3) the **Christian Reformed Church**, a branch of an organization of the same name in Holland, formed by a secession in 1835 from the Reformed Church of Holland.
2. Amended or improved in character and life; as, a *reformed* gambler or drunkard.
3. Following, or restored to, a stricter observance; — said of a branch or congregation of a religious order.
4. *Mil.* Of an officer, left without a command and retired on half or full pay. Cf. REFORMADO, 1 **a**. *Obs. or Hist.*

Reformed Catholic Church, a denomination of Christians formed about 1880 by priests of the Roman Catholic Church. It renounces allegiance to the Pope and differs in doctrine, polity, and usage from the Roman Catholic Church. — **R. Episcopal Church, the**, a Christian church organized in 1873 by Rev. Dr. G. D. Cummins, formerly bishop of Kentucky in the Protestant Episcopal Church. It recognizes but two orders in the ministry, presbyter and deacon, and holds that the episcopate is an office only, the bishop being simply first presbyter. — **R. Mennonite Church**. See MENNONITE, *n.* — **R. Presbyterian Church (Covenanted)**, **R. Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada**, etc. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **R. Presbyterians**. See CAMERONIAN, *n.*, 1, PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*

re-flec'tion-al, re-flex'ion-al (rē-flĕk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or caused by reflection. [ing. *Obs.*
re-flec'tion-ing, *vb. n.* Reflect-
re-flec'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
re-flec'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-flec'tiv. Reflective. *Ref. Sp.*
re-flec'tive, *n.* **1**. A mirror. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.* **2**. *pl.* Reflective faculties or organs. [See RE-, 2.
re-fledge', *v. t.*, **re-flee'**, *v. i.*
refler. ✝ REFLAIR.
re-flex'i-ble (rē-flĕk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reflected. — **re-flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
re-flex'ion, re-flex'ion-al. Vars. of REFLECTION, REFLECTIONAL.
re-flex'i-ty, *n.* Reflection; reflexibility. *Obs.*
re-flex'iv. Reflexive. *Ref. Sp.*
re'flex-iv'i-ty (rē'flĕk-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Reflexiveness. *Rare.*
re-flex'ly, *adv.* of REFLEX.
re-float', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'float-a'tion**, *n.*
refloir, *v. t.* [Cf. REFLOWER.] To cause to flower or flourish again. *Obs. Scot.*
re-flour'ish (rē-flŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *reflorescere*, F. *refleurir.*] To flourish again. — **re-flour'ish-ment**, *n.*
re-flow', *v. i.* To flow back; to ebb. — *n.* Reflux; ebb.
re-flow'er (rē-flou'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2. [*Rare.*
re-fluc'tu-a'tion, *n.* Refluence.
ref'lu-en-cy (rĕf'lo͞o-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Refluence. *Rare.*
ref'lu-ous, *a.* [L. *refluus.*] Refluent. *Obs.*
re-flush', *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2.
re-flux'ion, *n.* [LL. *refluxio.*] Reflux. *Obs.*
reflux valve. A check valve; esp., a back-pressure valve.
re-fly', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re-foc'il-late (rē-fŏs'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *refocillatus*, p. p. of *refocillare.*] To refresh; revive. *Obs. or R.* — **re-foc'il-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
re-fo'cus, *v. t.*, **re-fold'**, *v. t.*, **re'fo-ment'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-font', *n.* [F. *refonte.*] A recast. *Rare.*
refoorme. ✝ REFORM.
re-foot', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-force', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *reforcier.*] To reënforce, or to be reenforced. *Obs.*
re-for'est-ize, *v. t.* To reforest. — **re-for'est-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [*i.* See RE-, 2.
re-for'feit, *v. t.*, **re-form'**, *v. t. &*
re-form'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-form'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
ref'or-made' (rĕf'ŏr-mād'), *n.* A reformado. *Obs.*
ref'or-ma'do (-mā'dō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *reformar*, L. *reformare.* See REFORM, *v. t.*] **1**. *Obs. or Hist. Mil.* **a** An officer deprived of command by the reorganization or disbandment of his troops, but retaining rank and receiving full or half pay. **b** A volunteer serving without a commission, but with an officer's rank. **2**. A reformed person; also, a member of a reformed branch or congregation of a religious order. *Obs.* [reform. *Rare.*
3. A reformer or supporter of
re-for'mal-ist, *n.* Reformer. *Obs.*
ref'or-man'dum (rĕf'ŏr-măn'dŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* REFORMANDA (-dȧ). [L., neut. gerundive of *reformare* to reform.] A thing that is to be reformed
re'-for-ma'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2.
ref'or-ma'tion-al, ref'or-ma'tion-a-ry, *a.* Of or pert. to reformation or the Reformation. *R.*
re-form'a-tist, *n.* A reformer. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*
re-form'a-tiv Reformative.
ref'or-ma'tor, *n.* [L.: cf. F. *réformateur.*] A reformer. *Obs.*
Reform Bill. = REFORM ACT.
re-formd'. Reformed. *Ref. Sp.*
Re-formed', *n. sing. & pl.* A Protestant or Protestants; — usually as a *pl.* *Obs.* [FORMED.
re-form'ed-ly, *adv.* of RE-
re-form'er, *n.* = REFORMADO, 1 **a**. *Obs.*

N O P Q R

re-form′er (rē̇-fôr′mẽr), *n.* **1.** One who effects a reformation or amendment; one who labors for, or urges, reform. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who commenced or promoted the reformation of religion in the 16th century. **b** An advocate or promoter of political reform; specif., in Great Britain, an advocate or promoter of parliamentary reform; esp., a participator in the reform movement in 1831-32. **c** Of a writing, a reviser; an amender. *Rare.*

re-form′ist, *n.* **1.** One who advocates or supports ecclesiastical or political reform; a reformer; specif.: **a** A promoter or supporter of the Reformation. **b** A promoter or supporter of parliamentary reform.
2. *Eccl.* A member of a reformed branch or congregation of a religious order. *Obs.*

reform school. *Penology.* A reformatory. *U. S.*

re-fract′ (rē̇-frăkt′), *v. t.*; RE-FRACT′ED; RE-FRACT′ING. [L. *refractus*, p. p. of *refringere*; *re-* re- + *frangere* to break. See FRACTURE; cf. REFRAIN, *n.*] **1.** *Physics.* To subject (rays of light, etc.) to refraction (which see).
2. To cast or send back; to reflect. *Obs.*
3. To break up or down; to impair; diminish. *Obs.*

re-fract′ed, *pret. & p. p.* of REFRACT. Hence: *p. a.* Specif.: *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bent backward angularly, as if half-broken. — **re-fract′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **re-fract′ed-ness**, *n.*

re-fract′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REFRACT.
refracting angle of a prism, *Optics*, the angle of a triangular prism included between the two sides through which the refracted beam passes. — **r. system.** = REFRACTIVE SYSTEM. — **r. telescope.** See TELESCOPE.

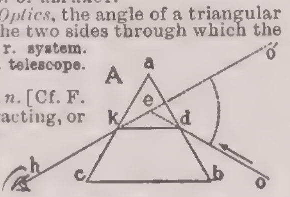

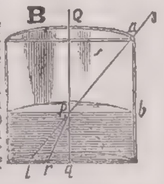

Refraction. *A* Section of Prism, showing Refraction. The Incident Ray *od* is refracted at *d* and again at *k*, the Eye (*h*) seeing a virtual image of *o* at *o′*; *oeo′* Angle of Deviation. *B* Section of Vessel, lower part filled with Water; *sl* Ray of Light in straight line; *spr* Ray of Light refracted; *Qq* Perpendicular; *spQ* Angle of Incidence; *rpq* Angle of Refraction.

re-frac′tion (rē̇-frăk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réfraction.*] **1.** Act of refracting, or state of being refracted; specif.: **a** A breaking open or up; also, rebound. *Obs. & R.* **b** *Physics.* The deflection from a straight path suffered by a ray of light, heat, sound, or the like, in passing obliquely from one medium into another in which its velocity is different, as from air into water or from a denser to a rarer layer of air. See INDEX OF REFRACTION. If the medium entered is anisotropic double refraction usually occurs. See DOUBLE REFRACTION, POLARIZATION, 2. In ordinary refraction, or *single refraction*, the ray is not divided, although, unless the light is monochromatic, it suffers dispersion. See DISPERSION, 2.
Refraction out of the rarer medium into the denser is made towards the perpendicular. *Sir I. Newton.*
c *Astron.* The change in the direction of a ray of light, and hence in the apparent position of a heavenly body from which it emanates, due to its passage through the earth's atmosphere; — distinguished as *atmospheric refraction*, or *astronomical refraction*. Also, correction to be applied on account of this, to the apparent position of a heavenly body. **d** See TERRESTRIAL REFRACTION.
2. A reduction, as in a bill. *Obs.*

re-frac′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to refraction.

re-frac′tion-ist, *n.* One skilled in the practical application of the laws of refraction, esp. to the determination of errors of refraction in the eye.

re-frac′tive (rē̇-frăk′tĭv), *a.* [See REFRACT.] Serving, or having power, to refract, or turn from a direct course; pertaining or due to refraction. — **re-frac′tive-ness**, *n.*
refractive index. *Optics.* See INDEX OF REFRACTION. — **r. system**, *Optics*, any optical system in which lenses instead of mirrors are used for focusing light, forming an image, or changing the path of a beam of light by refraction; specif., a mode of lighting in lighthouses by a central lamp surrounded by a combination of lenses; — also *dioptric*, or *refracting, system.*

re′frac-tiv′i-ty (rē′frăk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From REFRACTIVE.] *Optics.* Refractive power; refractiveness. It is equal to the difference between the index of refraction and unity. *Specific refractivity* is the ratio of this difference to the density.

re′frac-tom′e-ter (-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*refraction* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* Any of various instruments used for measuring refraction, as the interferometer, reflectometer, etc.

re′frac-tom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of measuring refraction; the use of the refractometer. — **re-frac′to-met′ric** (rē̇-frăk′tō̇-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

re-frac′tor (rē̇-frăk′tẽr), *n.* Anything that refracts; specif., *Optics*, a refracting telescope (see TELESCOPE).

re-frac′to-ry (-tō̇-rĭ; *see note below*), *a.* [See REFRACT.] **1.** Obstinate; contumacious; stubborn; unmanageable; as, a *refractory* child; a *refractory* beast; *refractory* appetites. *Shak.*
2. Able to resist; insusceptible, as to disease.
3. Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult to fuse, reduce, draw out, or the like; as, a *refractory* ore or metal.
☞ Bailey (1730) accents *refracto′ry*, Johnson (1755) *ref′ractory*, Walker (c. 1800) and later orthoëpists *refrac′tory*.
Syn. — Perverse, contumacious, unruly, stubborn, unyielding, ungovernable, unmanageable. See OBSTINATE.

re-frac′to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A refractory person. **2.** *Pottery.* A piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln to form a glaze on other articles.

re-frain′ (rē̇-frān′), *v. t.*; RE-FRAINED′ (-frānd′); RE-FRAIN′ING. [ME. *refreinen*, OF. *refrener*, F. *refréner*, fr. L. *refrenare*; influenced prob. by OF. *refraindre* to restrain, moderate, fr. LL. *refrangere*, for L. *refringere* to break up, break (see REFRACT). L. *refrenare* is fr. *re-* back + *frenum* bridle; cf. *frendere* to gnash the teeth, to grind (cf. GRIND, *v.*).] **1.** To hold back; to restrain; to check; to put a restraint upon; to curb; govern. *Obs. or Archaic.*
His reason *refraineth* not his foul delight or talent. *Chaucer.*
Refrain thy foot from their path. *Prov.* i. 15
2. To abstain from, to give up; avoid; shun. *Obs.*

re-frain′, *v. i.* To keep one's self from action or interference; to hold aloof; to forbear; abstain.
Refrain from these men, and let them alone. *Acts* v. 38.
Syn. — Hold back, withhold, forbear. See ABSTAIN.

re-frain′, *n.* [F. *refrain*, fr. (assumed) LL. *refrangere*, L. *refringere*, lit., to break off: cf. Pr. *refranh* a refrain. See REFRACT, REFRAIN, *v.*] The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each of the separate stanzas or divisions of a poetic composition. Also, the musical setting of such a phrase or verse.

re-frain′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of refraining; abstinence.

re-fran′gent (rē̇-frăn′jĕnt), *a.* [Cf. REFRANGIBLE, and L. *refringens*, p. pr. of *refringere* to break.] Refracting. *Rare.*

re-fran′gi-ble (-frăn′jĭ-b'l), *a.* [*re-* + L. *frangere* to break. Cf. REFRACT.] Capable of being refracted, as rays of light. — **re-fran′gi-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **re-fran′gi-ble-ness**, *n.*

ref′re-na′tion (rĕf′rē-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *refrenatio.* See REFRAIN, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of restraining or refraining. *Obs.* **2.** *Astrol.* The failure of an expected planetary aspect to occur because one of the planets becomes retrograde.

re-fresh′ (rē̇-frĕsh′), *v. t.*; RE-FRESHED′ (-frĕsht′); RE-FRESH′ING. [ME. *refreshen*, *refreschen*, OF. *refreschier*, or *refreschir* (cf. OF. *rafraischir*, *rafreschir*, F. *rafraîchir*); *re-* re- + *fres* fresh, F. *frais.* See FRESH, *a.*] **1.** To make fresh, as by wetting or cooling; to make fresh again or fresher, as by provision of a new supply; to restore strength, spirit, animation, or the like, to; to relieve from fatigue or depression; to enliven anew; to reinvigorate; reanimate; to furnish with refreshment; as, sleep *refreshes* the body and the mind. *Chaucer.*
For they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 18.
And labor shall *refresh* itself with hope. *Shak.*
2. To quicken or strengthen (the memory); to freshen the memory of (a person).
3. To make as if fresh or new; to repair; restore; renew; renovate; brighten up. *Obs. or R.*
The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes that fold
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*
4. To make (a surface) fresh, as by cutting; specif., *Med.*, to make raw again by removing the epithelial covering, as the edges of a wound in order to hasten the healing process.
Syn. — Cool, invigorate, revive, renovate, recreate, cheer.

re-fresh′, *v. i.* **1.** To become fresh again; to revive.
2. To give or supply refreshment.
3. To refresh one's self; to take refreshment, esp. drink.
4. To lay in fresh provisions, as a ship.

re-fresh′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1** One that refreshes; specif.: **a** A refreshment; esp., *Colloq.*, a drink. **b** A reminder.
2. *Law.* An extra fee paid to counsel in a case adjourned from one term to another or unusually protracted.

re-fresh′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of power to refresh; refreshing. — **re-fresh′ful-ly**, *adv.*

re-fresh′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *refreschement.*] **1.** Act of refreshing, or state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness; new life or animation after depression; freshening up or quickening.
2 That which refreshes; means of restoration or reanimation; esp. (chiefly in *pl.*), an article of food or drink.
3. *pl.* Fresh supplies, as of provisions. *Obs.*

re-frig′er-ant (rē̇-frĭj′ẽr-ănt), *a.* [L. *refrigerans*, p. pr. of *refrigerare*: cf. F. *réfrigérant.* See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat or fever. *Bacon.*

re-frig′er-ant, *n.* That which makes cool or cold, as a cold drink; specif.: **a** A medicine or an application for allaying fever, or its symptoms. Also fig. "A *refrigerant* to passion." *Blair.* **b** Any substance, as ice, liquid air, ammonia, or carbon dioxide, used in producing low temperatures.

re-frig′er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *refrigeratus*, p. p. of *refrigerare*; *re-* re- + *frigerare* to make cool, fr. *frigus*, *frigoris*, coolness. See FRIGID.] To cause to become cool; to make or keep cold or cool; specif., to freeze or chill (food) for preservation.

re-frig′er-ate, *v. i.* To become cool or cold.

re-frig′er-at′ing (-āt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REFRIGERATE.
refrigerating engine *or* **machine**, *Mach.*, a refrigerator, working in a reversed heat-engine cycle, for utilizing mechanical energy to extract heat from a substance (see JOULE'S CYCLE). In a common type ammonia gas is compressed, and, after cooling, is allowed to expand, thereby becoming very cold, and brine circulating through it in pipes is cooled to below 32° F.

re-frig′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réfrigération*, L. *refrigeratio.*] **1.** Act or process of refrigerating, or state of being refrigerated; a cooling or becoming cold. Besides cooling with water or ice, there are other methods, as the dissolving of certain salts in water, evaporation of a volatile liquid, or expansion of a compressed gas.
2. Reduction of heat; specif., *Med.*, a lowering of the temperature of the body for therapeutic purposes, as by immersion in a cold bath. *Obs. exc. Med.*

re-frig′er-a-tive (rē̇-frĭj′ẽr-â-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réfrigératif.*] Tending to cool; cooling; allaying heat. — *n.* *Med.* A refrigerant. *Obs. or R.*

re-frig′er-a′tor (rē̇-frĭj′ẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* That which refrigerates or makes cold; that which keeps cool. Specif.: **a** A box or room for keeping food or other articles cool, usually by means of ice. **b** An apparatus for rapidly cooling heated liquids or vapors, connected with a still, etc.

refrigerator car. *Railroads.* A freight car constructed and used as a refrigerator in transportation of fresh meats, etc.

re-frig′er-a-to-ry (-â-tō̇-rĭ), *a.* [L. *refrigeratorius.*] Refrigerative; cooling.

re-frig′er-a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *réfrigératoire.*] That which refrigerates or cools. Specif.: **a** In distillation, a vessel filled with cold water, surrounding the worm, the vapor in which is thereby condensed. **b** The chamber, or tank, in which ice is formed, in an ice machine. **c** A place of cooling or getting cooled. *Obs.* *Gayton.*

re-frin′gen-cy (rē̇-frĭn′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Refractivity.

re-frin′gent (rē̇-frĭn′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *refringens*, p. pr. of *refringere.* See REFRACT.] Refractive; refracting. *Nichol.*

ref′uge (rĕf′ūj), *n.* [F. *refuge*, L. *refugium*; *re-* + *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE.] **1.** Shelter or protection from danger or distress; as, to seek *refuge* in flight.
We might have a strong consolation, who have fled for *refuge* to lay hold upon the hope set before us. *Heb.* vi. 18.
2. That which, or one who, shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity, as a house for reception of homeless persons; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; an asylum; a place inaccessible to an enemy.
The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats. *Ps.* civ. 18.
3. An expedient, device, or contrivance, to secure shelter, safety, or avoidance of some evil; a resource. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Something adopted or invented to save one's self from harm or trouble, as an excuse or plea.
Patriotism is the last *refuge* of a scoundrel. *Johnson.*
Syn. — Shelter, asylum, retreat, covert.

ref′uge (rĕf′ūj), *v. t. & i.* To give or take refuge; to shelter; to protect or seek protection. *Obs. or R.*

ref′u-gee′ (rĕf′ū̇-jē′), *n.* [F *réfugié*, fr. *se réfugier* to take refuge. See REFUGE, *n.*] **1.** One who flees to a place of safety; rarely, a fugitive, as from justice.
2. Esp., one who flees to a foreign power or country for safety; as, the French *refugees* after the revocation (1685) of the edict of Nantes.
3. *U. S. Hist.* = COWBOY, 3.

re-ful′gence (rē̇-fŭl′jĕns), **re-ful′gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *refulgentia.* See REFULGENT.] Quality of being refulgent; brilliancy; splendor; radiance.

re-ful′gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *refulgens*, p. pr. of *refulgere* to flash back, to shine bright; *re-* re- + *fulgere* to shine. See FULGENT.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; resplendent; shining; splendid; as, *refulgent* beams. — **re-ful′gent-ly**, *adv.* — **re-ful′gent-ness**, *n.*

re-fund′ (rē-fŭnd′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *fund.*] To fund again or anew; to replace (a fund or loan) by a new fund.

re-fund′ (rē̇-fŭnd′), *v. t.*; RE-FUND′ED; RE-FUND′ING. [L. *refundere*; *re-* re- + *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *refondre*, *refonder.* See FOUND to cast; cf. REFOUND to cast again, REFUSE to deny.] **1.** To pour back. *Obs.*
Were the humors of the eye tinctured with any color, they would *refund* that color upon the object. *Ray.*
2. To give back; to repay; restore.
A governor, that had pillaged the people, was . . . sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Estrange.*
3. To supply again with funds; to reimburse.

re-fund′, *v. i.* To make repayment.

re-fund′, *n.* Act of refunding, or that which is refunded.

re-fus′a-ble (rē̇-fūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *refusable.* See REFUSE.] Capable of being refused; admitting of refusal; *Obs.*, meriting refusal or rejection.

re-fus′al (-ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance; as, a *refusal* of an invitation or a nomination.
2. Specif.: *Card Playing.* In écarté, a refusing by the dealer to allow a discard and the drawing of cards.
3. The opportunity or right of refusing or taking before others; the choice of refusing or taking, esp. as to a purchase; as, to give one the *refusal* of a house.
4. *Engin.* Stoppage of a bolt, pile, etc., due to the resistance being greater than the driving force; the point of stoppage; also, the distance a pile sinks under a single blow as indicating a maximum resistance; also, the total distance it sinks under a volley of blows.
5. That which is refused or rejected.

re-fuse′ (rē̇-fūz′), *v. t.*; RE-FUSED′ (-fūzd′); RE-FUS′ING (-fūz′ĭng). [F. *refuser*, fr. (assumed) LL. *refusare* to refuse, v. freq. of L. *refundere* to pour back, give back, fling back. See REFUND to repay, FUSE to melt.] **1.** To keep free from; to avoid; to shun. *Obs.*
2. To decline to accept; to reject; specif., to decline to have as wife or (now almost exclusively) as husband.
The cunning workman never doth *refuse*
The meanest tool that he may chance to use. *Herbert.*
3. To decline to submit to or undergo; to decline to do, give, or grant; to deny; with following infinitive or gerund, to decline; as, he *refused* to help his friend; to *refuse* one permission; to *refuse* aid to one.
That never yet *refused* your hest. *Chaucer.*
4. Specif.: **a** To decline to jump or leap over, as a fence or ditch; — said of a horse. **b** *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit to (the suit led) because out of it.

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re-form′er, re-form′er, *n.* One who forms again.
re-form′er-ess, *n.* See ESS.
re-form′ing-ly, *adv.* of *reforming*, p. pr.
re-for′mu-late, *v. t. & i.*, **re-for′mu-la′tion**, *n.*, **re-for′ti-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*, **re-for′ti-fy**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-found′, *v. t.* To found, or establish, again.
re-found′, *v. t.* To found, or cast, again.
re-found′, *v. t.* [See REFUND to pour back.] To refund; restore; redress; to place for redress. *Obs. Scot.*
re-found′, *pret. & p. p.* of REFIND, *v. t.*
re′foun-da′tion, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-found′er, *n.* One who refounds.
refourme. ✝ REFORM.
refous. ✝ REFUSE, refusal.
re-fract′, *a.* Refracted. *Rare.*
re-fract′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ref′rac-ta-ry, *a. & n.* [L. *refractarius*: cf. F. *réfractaire.*] Refractory. — **ref′rac-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **ref′rac-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
re-frac′tile (rē-frăk′tĭl), *a.* Refracting. *Rare.* — **re′frac-til′i-ty** (rē′frăk-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
refraction circle. *Optics.* An instrument with a graduated circle to measure refraction.
re-frac′to-ri-ly (rē-frăk′tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of REFRACTORY.
re-frac′to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re′frac-to′ri-ous, *a.* Refractory. *Rare.*
re-frac′ture, *v. t.* *Surg.* To break again, as a bone badly set. — **re-frac′ture**, *n.*
ref′ra-ga-ble (rĕf′rȧ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *refragabilis*, fr. L. *refragari* to oppose.] That may be controverted. — **ref′ra-ga-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ref′ra-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
ref′ra-gate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *refragatus*, p. p. of *refragari.*] To oppose; gainsay. *Obs.*
re-frain′, *v. i.* To sing a refrain. *Obs.*
ref′rai-na′tion, *n.* *Astrol.* Refrenation. *Obs.*
re-frain′er, *n.* One who refrains.
refraite ✝ REFRET.
re-frame′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
ref′ra-na′tion (rĕf′rȧ-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Astrol.* Refrenation. *Obs.*
refrane. ✝ REFRAIN.
refrane, *n.* Restraint. *Obs. Scot.*
re-fraught′, *v. t.* To reload with freight. *Obs.* — *p. a.* Reladen. *Obs.*
re-frayne′, *v. t.* [*re-* + *frayn.*] To question. *Obs.*
re-freeze′, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
refreid, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *refreidier*, also *refroidier.*] To make, or become, cold. *Obs.*
refreigne, refreine. ✝ REFRAIN.
refreit. ✝ REFREID, REFRET.
refrene. ✝ REFRAIN.
re-fren′zy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖ **re-fres′co** (rā-frĕs′kō), *n.* [Sp.] A refreshment, as food; esp., a cooling drink. *Sp. Amer.*
re-fresh′, *n.* Act of refreshing; refreshment. *Obs. or Colloq.*
re-fresh′en, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. *Rare* — **re-fresh′en-er**, *n.* *Rare.*
re-fresh′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REFRESH. — **re-fresh′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **re-fresh′ing-ness**, *n.*
Refreshment Sunday. *Eccl.* The fourth Sunday in Lent: Mid-lent Sunday; — prob. so called because the gospel for the day relates the miracle of feeding the five thousand (*John* vi. 1-14).
re-fresht′. Refreshed. *Ref. Sp.*
re-fret′, *n.* [OF. *refret*, L. *refractus*, p. p. See REFRAIN, *n.*, REFRACT.] A refrain. *Obs.*
refreyd. ✝ REFREID.
ref′ri-cate, *v. t.* [L. *refricatus*, p. p. of *refricare.*] To rub open again. *Obs.*
re-frig′er-ate, *a.* Refrigerated. *Obs. or Rare.*
ref′ri-ge′ri-um, *n.* [L.] *Obs.* 1. Cooling refreshment (for lost souls): a prayer or hymn interceding for such respite. 2. A cooling place (for souls arriving in Paradise).
re-frig′er-y (rē-frĭj′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *refrigerium.*] Cooling (from the heat of torment). *Obs.*
re-frig′i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*re-* + L. *frigidus* cold + *-fy.*] To make cold again. *Obs.*
re-fringe′, *v. t.* [L. *refringere.* See REFRACT.] To infringe upon; drive back; refract. *Obs.*
re-froid′, *v. t.* [OF. *refroidier.* Cf. REFREID.] To cool. *Obs.*
re-front′, *v. t.*, **re-frus′trate**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reft (rĕft). Var. of RIFT, a cleft.
reft, *p. a.* [See REAVE to burst.] Cleft.
reft, *pret. & p. p.* of REAVE. Bereft.
reft′er. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RAFTER.
refu, *n.* [OF. *refui*, L. *refugium.*] Refuge. *Obs.*
refuce. ✝ REFUSE.
re-fu′el, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
ref′uge. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of REFUSE.
ref′u-gee′, *v. i.* To become a refugee. *R.*
ref′u-gee′ism (rĕf′ū-jē′ĭz'm), *n.* State of being a refugee. *Rare.*
ref′u-gee′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
refugy, *n.* [L. *refugium.*] Refuge. *Obs.*
refuis. ✝ REFUSE.
refuit. ✝ REFUTE, refuge.
re-fund′er, *n.* One who refunds.
re-fund′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-fur′bish, *v. t.*, **re-fur′bish-ment**, *n.*, **re-fur′nish**, *v. t.*, **re-fur′nish-ment**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
refus. ✝ REFUSE.

5. To renounce; to give up; to abandon; to cast off; to decline to bear. "*Refuse* thy name." *Shak.*
6. To put, thrust, or drive, away; to expel. *Obs.*
7. *Mil.* To throw or bend back, or cause to keep back (as the center, a wing, or a flank), out of the regular alignment, and usually at an angle to it, when about to engage; as, the right was *refused* along a crossroad.
8. To deny (one) permission (to); to prevent (from). *Obs.*
Syn. — See DECLINE.
to refuse stays, *Naut.*, to miss stays.

re·fuse′ (rē-fūz′), *v. i.* **1.** To decline to accept; to withhold compliance or permission; to make a refusal, as in écarté.
If ye *refuse*, . . ye shall be devoured with the sword. *Is.* i. 20.
2. Specif.: **a** To decline to jump; — said of a horse. **b** *Engin.* To exhibit refusal; — said of a pile.

ref′use (rĕf′ūs), *a.* [ME. *refus*, perh. fr. F. *refusé*, p. p., refused; but later influenced by *refuse* worthless matter.] Refused; rejected; thrown aside or left as worthless or of no value; worthless; useless.
Everything that was . . *refuse*, that they destroyed. 1 *Sam.* xv. 9.

ref′use, *n.* [ME. *refuse*, *refuce*, prob. fr. F. *refus* refusal, also, that which is refused. See REFUSE to deny.] That which is refused or rejected as useless; worthless matter; rubbish; scum; dregs, leavings, etc. In America the term *refuse*, with reference to the waste of municipalities, is usually used to include practically all wastes except garbage and ashes; in England, all wastes except sewage.
Syn. — Dregs, sediment, scum, dross, rubbish.

re·fus′er (rē-fūz′ẽr), *n.* One that refuses, as a horse that will not jump a fence, etc.; esp., a recusant.

re·fut′al (rē-fūt′ăl), *n.* Act of refuting; refutation.

ref′u·ta′tion (rĕf′ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *refutatio*: cf. F. *réfutation*.] Act of refuting; disproof; proof of falsehood or error; overthrowing by argument or proof; confutation.
Some of his blunders seem rather to deserve a flogging than a *refutation*. *Macaulay.*

ref′u·ta·tive (rĕf′ū-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to refute; pert. to refutation; refutatory.

re·fute′ (rē-fūt′), *v. t.*; -FUT′ED (-fūt′ĕd); -FUT′ING (-fūt′ĭng). [L. *refutare* to repel, refute: cf. F. *réfuter*. Cf. CONFUTE.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to *refute* arguments, testimony, or, less often, a person.
Syn. — Disprove, overthrow, confute. See DENY.

re·gain′ (rē-gān′), *v. t.*; RE-GAINED′ (-gānd′); RE-GAIN′ING. [*re-* + *gain*: cf. F. *regagner*.] **1.** To gain anew; to get again; to recover; as, to *regain* health.
2. To get back to; to reach again; as, to *regain* the shore.
Syn. — Recover, reobtain, repossess, retrieve.

re′gal (rē′găl), *a.* [L. *regalis*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king: cf. F. *régal*. See ROYAL; cf. RAJAH, REALM, REGALIA.] Of, pertaining to, suitable to, characteristic of, or like, a king; hence, stately, splendid, etc. "The *regal* title." *Shak.*
Syn. — Royal. See KINGLY.
regal fern, the royal fern. — **r. moth,** a large handsome American moth (*Citheronia regalis*). Its fore wings are olive, spotted with yellow and heavily veined with red, and the hind wings are orange-red spotted with yellow. Its larva, the *hickory horned devil*, feeds on walnut, sycamore, and other trees, and is armed with several long curved spiny horns. — **r. water,** aqua regia. *Obs.*

re′gal, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Regality; royalty; a royal person.
2. A thing pertaining to royalty; specif.: **a** A royal jewel; as, the *regal* of France; a precious stone; also, the Scottish coronation chair. **b** A regal privilege; *pl.*, regalia. **c** A chalice used at English coronations in the Communion.

Regal Moth *a* Adult ($\frac{1}{4}$); *b* Larva ($\frac{1}{2}$).

re′gal, *n.* [F. *régale*; orig. uncert.] *Music.* A small portable organ, with reed pipes, and keys played with one hand, the bellows being worked with the other, — used in the 16th and 17th centuries. A *single regal* had one pipe, a *double regal* two, to each note. The instrument sometimes had folding covers like a book.

re·gale′ (rē-gāl′), *v. t.*; RE-GALED′ (-gāld′); RE-GAL′ING (-gāl′ĭng). [F. *régaler*: cf. Sp. *regalar* to regale, to caress, to melt, It. *regalare* to give, to squander; orig. uncert. Cf. REGALE, *n.*] To entertain or feast in a superior or sumptuous manner; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify; to refresh; to affect pleasurably; as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear.

re·gale′, *v. i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

re·gale′, *n.* [F. *régal*, earlier *regale*, *rigale*: cf. Sp. *regalo*, It. *regalo* a gift. See REGALE, *v. t.*] **1.** A choice or sumptuous repast; a banquet. *Johnson.*
2. A choice or delicate dish or article of food.
3. Regalement.

re·ga′le (rē-gā′lē), *n.* [LL. *regale*, pl. *regalia*, fr. L. *regalis*: cf. F. *régale*. See REGAL, *a.*] **1.** A prerogative of royalty; — usually in pl., *regalia* (which see).
2. (The earliest use in English.) Specif., *Eccl. Hist.*, the right or prerogative of enjoying the revenues of vacant sees and abbacies and of presenting to benefices dependent on them possessed by the kings of France.

re·gale′ment (rē-gāl′mĕnt), *n.* Act of regaling; anything which regales; entertainment; refreshment.

re·ga′li·a (rē-gā′lĭ-ȧ; *Sp.* rā′gä-lē′â), *n.* [Sp. *regalía*, lit., royal prerogative.] A kind of cigar of large size and superior quality, also, the size in which such cigars are classed.

re·ga′li·a, *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *regalis* regal. See REGAL, *a.*] **1.** The rights and prerogatives of a king, or the properties or revenues which are the subjects of these.
Regalia have been classified as ‖ **re·ga′li·a ma·jo′ra,** including the royal character and authority, and such rights as the use of the seashore for purposes of navigation and fishing (now considered as held in trust for the public); and ‖ **re·ga′li·a mi·no′ra,** or those pertaining to the royal revenue, such as salmon fishings. Various royal rights have retained the name *regalia*, or *regalities*, after being conveyed away by royal grant.
2. The emblems, symbols, or paraphernalia, of royalty, such as the crown, scepter, ensigns, etc.
3. Hence, decorations or insignia of an office or order, as of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, etc.

re·ga′li·an (-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, regalia, or royal prerogatives; regal. *Hallam.*

re·gal′i·ty (rē-găl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *regalitas*, fr. L. *regalis* regal, royal: cf. OF. *regalité*. See REGAL, *a.*; cf. ROYALTY.] **1.** Royalty; sovereignty; sovereign right or privilege; sovereign jurisdiction; *pl.*, regalia.
[Passion] robs reason of her due *regalitie*. *Spenser.*
2. *Eng. & Scots Law.* Royal or sovereign jurisdiction in the hands of a subject by virtue of a grant from the crown. Such rights early became obsolete in England, and in Scotland were abolished by Act 20 Geo. II., c. 43.
3. A country or territory subject to royal jurisdiction, or to such jurisdiction in the hands of a subject.

‖ **re·ga′lo** (rā-gä′lō; rē-gā′lō), *n.* [Sp. See REGALE, *v. t.*] A gift or present, esp. of superior food or drink; a delicacy or dainty; a banquet; a regale. *Obs. or R.*

re·gard′ (rē-gärd′), *v. t.*; RE-GARD′ED; RE-GARD′ING. [F. *regarder*; *re-* re- + *garder* to guard, heed, keep. See GUARD; cf. REWARD.] **1.** To keep in view; to behold; to look at; to view; to gaze upon.
Your niece *regards* me with an eye of favor. *Shak.*
2. Hence, to look or front toward; to face. *Obs.*
It is a peninsula which *regardeth* the mainland. *Sandys.*
3. To look closely at; to observe attentively; to pay attention to; to notice or remark particularly.
If much you note him,
You offend him: . . feed, and *regard* him not. *Shak.*
4. To look after; to take care of or for. *Obs.*
5. To take into consideration or account; to take account of; to consider. "Neither *regarding* that she is my child, nor fearing me as if I were her father." *Shak.*
6. To treat (a thing) as something of peculiar value, sanctity, or the like; to value; to esteem. *Obs.*
7. To hold (one) in high esteem; to esteem; to care for.
8. To have care for; to heed in conduct or practice; to obey (laws); to have respect for (a person); to respect; to listen to; lit. or fig., to show respect or consideration for.
Here's Beaufort, that *regards* nor God nor king. *Shak.*
9. To look upon, as in a certain relation; to hold; consider; as, to *regard* fasting as a duty; to *regard* one as a friend.
10. To look upon; to consider and treat; as, to *regard* one with favor or dislike.
11. To have relation to, as bearing upon; to respect; to relate to; to concern; to touch; as, an argument does not *regard* the question; I agree with you as *regards* this.
Syn. — Observe, remark, mind; estimate. See ESTEEM.

re·gard′, *v. i.* **1.** To look attentively; to gaze; also, to pay attention; to heed.
2. *Obs.* **a** To consider; deliberate; also, to have consideration or reference (to). **b** To take heed or pains; to care.
3. To look; seem; appear. *Rare.*

re·gard′, *n.* [F. *regard*, OF. *reg(u)art*. See REGARD, *v. t.*] **1.** Aspect; appearance; look; air. *Obs. or R.*
2. A look; glance; gaze.
But her, with stern *regard*, he thus repelled. *Milton.*
3. Something seen; a prospect. *Obs. & R.*
4. *O. Eng. Law.* Inspection of a forest by officials to learn if any trespasses have been committed; the right or office of such inspection; also, a district under the jurisdiction of such an official (called a *regarder*).
5. Respect; relation; particular; *Obs.*, reference.
Persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness with *regard* to their neighbors; and piety toward God. *I. Watts.*
6. Estimation; esteem; repute; account; value; worth. *Obs.* "Reasons full of good *regard*." *Shak.*
A man of meanest *regard* amongst them. *Spenser.*
7. Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest; consideration; heed; care; interest; concern; attention or respect as shown in action or conduct.
8. That which is considered as a ground of action or opinion; a consideration or motive.
9. Respect; esteem; reverence; affection; also, *Obs.*, an evidence or indication of affection or kindly feeling; as, to have a high *regard* for a person; — often in the *pl.*, in expressions intended to convey such feeling in letters; as, my best *regards* to your brother.
Syn. — Notice, observance, heed, care, concern; respect, consideration, estimation, esteem, attachment, reverence.
at or in regard, comparatively; relatively. *Obs.* — **in r.,** considering that; since; because; for. *Obs.* — **in r. of. a** Also **in r. to, at r. of,** etc. In comparison with. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Bodily penance is but short and little *at regard of* the pains of hell." *Chaucer.* **b** Also **in,** *or* **with, r. to.** With respect or relation to; as to. **c** Also **for the r. of.** On account of; because of. *Obs. or Illit.*
The phrase *in regard of* was formerly used as equivalent in meaning to *on account of*, but in modern usage is often improperly substituted for *in respect to*, or *in regard to*. *G. P. Marsh.*
Change was thought necessary *in regard of* the injury the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*
In regard of its security, it had a great advantage over the bandboxes. *Dickens.*
d Also **in r. to.** Out of consideration or respect for. *Obs.*

re·gard′ant (rē-gär′dănt), *a.* [F. *regardant*, p. pr. of *regarder*. See REGARD, *v. t.*] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* Lit., regarding; — used only in the phrase *villein* (or *villain*) *regardant* or *regardant to a manor*, commonly misunderstood to imply the predial dependence of a colonus, as distinguished from a *villein* (or *villain*) *in gross*, implying the personal dependence of a true slave, the terms, in fact, having nothing to do with a legal distinction of status but relating to the modes of proof and pleading in the 14th century, *villein in gross* denoting a villein without further qualification, and *villein regardant to a manor* a villein by reference to a manor. Both terms may apply to the same person from different points of view.
2. *Her.* Depicted with the face in profile and looking backward; — said of an animal.
3. Disposed to regard; regarding; observant; regardful; watchful.

Passant regardant.

re·gard′ant, *n.* **1.** One who regards or beholds; a spectator. *Obs.*
2. A villein regardant. *Obs. or Hist.*

re·gard′er (rē-gär′dẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *regardeor*.] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* See REGARD, *n.*, 4.
2. One that regards.

re·gard′ful (rē-gärd′fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Heedful; observant.
2. Full or expressive of regard or respect; respectful.
3. Meriting regard or attention. *Obs.*
Syn. — Mindful, heedful, attentive, observant.
— **re·gard′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **re·gard′ful·ness,** *n.*

re·gard′ing, *prep.* Concerning; respecting.

re·gard′less, *a.* **1.** Having no regard; heedless; careless; as, *regardless* of life, consequences, dignity.
2. Not regarded; slighted; not meriting regard.
Syn. — Heedless, negligent, careless, indifferent, unconcerned, inattentive, unobservant, neglectful.
regardless of, without taking into account; sometimes, in spite of; as, *regardless of* his faults, I like him.
— **re·gard′less·ly,** *adv.* — **re·gard′less·ness,** *n.*

re·gat′ta (rē-găt′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TAS (-ȧz). [It. *regatta*, *regata*.] Orig., a gondola race in Venice; now, a rowing or sailing race, or, usually, an organized series of such races.

re′ge·late (rē′jē-lāt; rē′jē-lāt′), *v. i.* *Physics.* To freeze together again; to undergo regelation, as ice.

re′ge·la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [*re-* + L. *gelatio* a freezing.] *Physics.* The act or process of freezing anew, or together, of two pieces of ice. Regelation occurs when two pieces of ice at the freezing point are pressed together. The phenomenon may occur even when the surroundings are above the freezing point. The usual explanation is that the pressure lowers the freezing point at the juncture, so that water is formed, which tends to escape and thus release the pressure, whereupon the remainder of the water layer freezes again, uniting the blocks. The formation of snowballs, snow bridges, and glaciers is explained on the same principle.

re′gen·cy (rē′jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *régence*, LL. *regentia*. See REGENT, *a.*] **1.** The office of ruler; rule; dominion; government.
2. Esp., the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent or vicarious ruler, or of a body of regents; deputed or vicarious government.
3. A governing body (of certain cities or states). *Obs.*
4. A body of men intrusted with vicarious government; as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority.
5. A meeting of the members of a regency. *Obs.*
6. A territory governed by a regent or regency.
7. The period during which a regent governs; specif.: [*usually cap.*] **a** *F. Hist.* The period (1715–23) of the rule of Philip, Duke of Orleans, regent for Louis XV. **b** *Eng. Hist.* The period (1811–20) of the rule of George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), regent for George III.
8. The position or function of a university regent.

re·gen′er·a·cy (rē-jĕn′ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See REGENERATE.] State of being regenerated. *Hammond.*

re·gen′er·ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *regeneratus*, p. p. of *regenerare* to regenerate; *re-* re- + *generare* to beget. See GENERATE.] **1.** Reborn; formed or created again. *Obs.*
2. *Theol.* Born again; having undergone regeneration; become a Christian or Christians.
3. Restored; reformed; renovated; redeemed.

re·gen′er·ate (-āt), *v. t.*; RE-GEN′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); RE-GEN′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1.** *Theol.* To cause to be spiritually born again; to subject to regeneration.
2. Hence, to make a radical change for the better in; to reform completely; as, to *regenerate* society.
3. To generate or produce anew; to reproduce; to give new life, strength, or vigor to; to re-create; as, to *regenerate* a storage battery.
4. To reorganize or reëstablish on a better basis; as, to *regenerate* a country.

re·gen′er·ate, *v. i.* **1.** To form again; to reform.
2. To become regenerate; to reform.

re·gen′er·a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *regeneratio*: cf. F. *régénération*.] **1.** Act of regenerating, or state of being regenerated; re-creation; fig., revival; reëstablishment on a better basis; reformation.
2. *Theol.* The entering into a new and spiritual life; the new birth; the being born again, or of water and of the Spirit, requisite for entrance into the kingdom of God; the act of becoming, or of being made, a Christian or the child of God; that change by which holy affections and purposes are substituted for the opposite motives in the heart.
3. *Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** The reproduction or regrowth of a part which has been lost or destroyed. **b** = REJUVENESCENCE, 2.

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re·fuse′, *n.* [ME *refus*, F. *refus* refusal. The accent is retained on the second syllable under influence of the verb. See REFUSE, *v. t.*] Refusal. *Obs. or Dial.*
re·fuse′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·fus′ing (rē-fūz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REFUSE. — **re·fus′ing·ly,** *adv.*
re·fu′sion (rē-fū′zhŭn), *n.* See [RE-, 2.]
re·fu′sion, *n.* [F. *réfusion*; cf. L. *refusio* an overflowing, restitution.] Act of pouring back; reinfusion; refundment. *Obs.*
re·fu′sive (rē-fū′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. REFUSE to deny.] Rejective. *R.*
re·fut′a·ble (rē-fūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re·fut′a·bil′i·ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re·fut′a·bly,** *adv.*
re·fut′a·to·ry (rē-fūt′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *refutatorius*: cf. F. *réfutatoire*.] Refutative. [uge. *Obs.*]
refute, *n.* [OF. *refuite*.] Ref-
refute, *n.* Refutation. *Obs.*
re·fut′er (rē-fūt′ẽr), *n.* One that refutes.
re·fuz′al. Refusal. *Ref. Sp.*
re·fuze′, *v.* Refuse. *Ref. Sp.*
refyn. † *riven*, p. p. of RIVE.
reg. † RIDGE.
reg. Var. of RIG, to romp.
Reg., *or* **reg.** *Abbr.* Regent; Regina (L., queen); Reginald; register; registered; registrar; registry; regular; regularly.
re·gain′a·ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re·gain′er, *n.* One who regains.
re·gain′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re′gal (*dial.* rē′g'l), *n.* A channel; a groove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reg′a·la′do, *a.* [Sp.] Luxurious. *Obs.*
regald. † RIGGALD.
Reg′a·lec′i·dæ (rĕg′ȧ-lĕs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Regalecus*, generic name, fr. L. *rex*, *regis*, king + *alec* fish pickle, taken in sense "herring"; a transl. of the name "king of herrings."] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the oarfishes, genus **Re·gal′e·cus** (rē-găl′ē-kŭs). [regales.]
re·gal′er (-gāl′ẽr), *n.* One who
re·ga′li·a, re·ga′li·o. Erroneous for REGALO. *Obs.*
re′gal·ism (rē′gȧl-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of royal supremacy, esp. in church affairs. [galism.]
re′gal·ist, *n.* A supporter of re-
re′gal·ize, *v. t.* To make regal.
re·gal′lop, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re′gal·ly, *adv.* of REGAL.
re′gal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re′gal·ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *regalité*.] Regality. *Obs.*
re′gal·y, *n.* [Cf. LL. *regalia*. See REGAL.] Regality. *Obs.*
Re′gan (rē′gȧn), *n.* In Shakespeare's "King Lear," the second daughter of Lear. See LEAR, GONERIL.
re′gar. Var. of REGUR.
re·gard′. † REGUARD.
re·gard′a·ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re·gard′ance (rē-gär′dȧns), *n.* A regarding; state of being regarded. *Rare.*
re·gard′an·cy, *n.* State or fact of being regardant. *Rare.*
re·gar′dive·ly, *adv.* Regardfully. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
re·gard′ship, *n.* Consideration.
re·gar′ment, *v. t.*, **re·gar′nish,** *v. t.*, **re·gar′ri·son,** *v. t.*, **re·gath′er,** *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
Regatta Day. See HOLIDAY, 3.
re·gauge′, *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 2.
regaute. † REGALTY.
regd. *Abbr.* Registered.
rege. † RAGE.
Re′gel. Var. of RIGEL.
Re′gem (rē′gĕm). *Bib.*
regement. † REGIMENT.
Re′gem-me′lech (rē′gĕm-mē′lĕk; -mĕl′ĕk). *Bib.*
re′gence (rē′jĕns), *n.* [F. *régence*.] Regency. *Obs.*
re·gen′der, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. *Obs.*
re·gen′er, *v. t.* [OF. *regenerer*, F. *régénérer*, L. *regenerare*.] To regender. *Obs.*
re·gen′er·a·ble (rē-jĕn′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be regenerated.
re·gen′er·ant (-ȧnt), *a.* Regenerating. *Rare.* — **re·gen′er·ance** (-ȧns), *n.* *R.* [person. *Obs.*]
re·gen′er·ate, *n.* A regenerate
re·gen′er·ate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

4. *Physiol.* **a** The reproduction or renewal of tissues, cells, etc., which have been used up and destroyed by the ordinary processes of life; as, the continual *regeneration* of the epithelial cells of the body, or the *regeneration* of the contractile substance of muscle. **b** The union of parts which have been severed, so that they become anatomically and physiologically perfect; as, the *regeneration* of a nerve.
5. *Mech.* The use, by special devices, of heat or the like which would ordinarily be lost. See REGENERATOR.

re-gen′er-a-tive (rē-jĕn′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *régénératif.*] Of, pert. to, characterized by, or using, regeneration; tending to regenerate; as, *regenerative* influences; a *regenerative* (or Siemens) furnace. — **re-gen′er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

re-gen′er-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* **1**. One that regenerates.
2. *Mech.* A device used with hot-air engines, gas-burning furnaces, etc., in which the incoming air or gas is heated by contact with masses of iron, brick, etc., previously heated by the outgoing hot air or gas, or by being passed through a pipe or pipes heated by a flow of the hot air or gas escaping in the opposite direction; — called also *recuperator.*
3. A heavy swinging counterpoise or other balancing device for a mine pump rod to permit a higher engine speed.

re-gen′er-a-to-ry (-*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having power to renew; of the nature of regeneration; regenerative. *G. S. Faber.*

re-gen′e-sis, *or* **re–gen′e-sis** (-ē-sĭs), *n.* New birth; renewal. "*Regenesis* of dissenting sects." *H. Spencer.*

re′gent (rē′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *regens, -entis*, p. pr. of *regere* to rule: cf. F. *régent.* See REGIMENT, RIGHT, *a.*] **1**. Holding the office of a university regent.
2. Exercising vicarious authority; acting as a regent.
3. Ruling; governing; regnant. *Now Rare.*

re′gent, *n.* [See REGENT, *a.*] **1**. That which rules or governs; a ruling authority or principle. *Now Rare.*
2. One who rules or reigns; a governor; ruler. *Obs. or R.*
3. Esp., one invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign.
4 Formerly, a member of the governing body of some European cities.
5. In the Dutch colonial administration of Java, a native official through whom a resident and his assistants carry out the details of the government of a residency. The regents belong to the highest (often princely) families.
6. *European Univ.* **a** At Oxford and Cambridge, a master of arts who presided over disputations in the schools, at first for one year and later for five years after graduation; hence, a master of arts of not more than five years' standing. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** In Scotland, one of certain instructors in a college who had charge of a certain number of students through the entire course. *Obs. or Hist.* **c** In France, a teacher of an art or science, esp. of an elementary class.
7. In the United States, one of a governing board: **a** Of a State university. **b** Of the Smithsonian Institution. **c** Of the University of the State of New York (see below).
8. *Harvard Univ.* An officer who supervises student discipline.
9. The head master of a school. *Obs.*
10. [*cap.*] Short for REGENT DIAMOND.

Regents of the University of the State of New York, the members of a corporate body called the University of the State of New York, which consists of all incorporated institutions for academic and higher education, the State Library, the State Museum, and such other libraries, museums, and educational institutions as may be admitted. The regents have large supervisory and regulative powers.

regent bird. A beautiful Australian bower bird (*Sericulus melinus*). The male has the head, neck, and large patches on the wings bright golden yellow, and the rest of the plumage deep velvety black. So called in honor of the Prince Regent (see REGENCY, 7 **b**).

Regent diamond. A famous diamond of fine quality, which weighs about 137 carats and is among the state jewels of France. It is so called from the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, to whom it was sold in 1717 by Pitt the English Governor of Madras (whence also called the *Pitt diamond*), who bought it of an Indian merchant in 1701.

reg′i-cid′al (rĕj′ĭ-sīd′*ă*l), *a.* Pertaining to regicide or a regicide; having the nature of, or disposed to, regicide.

reg′i-cide (rĕj′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *rex, regis*, a king + *-cide*: cf. F. *régicide*, in both senses.] **1**. One who kills or who murders a king, esp. his own king; specif. [*often cap.*]: **a** *Eng. Hist.* One of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death. **b** *F. Hist.* One of those connected with the execution of Louis XVI.
2. The killing or murder of a king.
—**reg′i-cid′ism** (-sīd′ĭz'm), *n.*

‖ **re′gi-dor′** (rā′hē-thōr′; 146, 172), *n.*; *pl.* -DORES (-thō′rās). [Sp., fr. *regir* to rule, L. *regere.*] One of a body of officers charged with the government of Spanish municipalities, corresponding to the English alderman.

‖ **ré′gie′** (rā′zhē′), *n.* [F.] **1**. Direct management of public finance or public works by agents of the government for government account; — opposed to the **contract system.**
2. Specif.: The system of collecting taxes by officials who have either no interest or a very small interest in the proceeds, as distinguished from the ancient system of farming them out.
3. Any kind of government monopoly (tobacco, salt, etc.) used chiefly as a means of taxation. Such monopolies are largely employed in Austria, Italy, France, and Spain.

‖ **ré′gime′** (rā′zhēm′), **re-gime′** (rā-), *n.* [F. *régime.* See REGIMEN.] **1**. Mode or system of rule or management; character of government, or of the prevailing social system.

> I dream . . of the new *régime* which is to come. *H Kingsley.*

2. *Hydraul.* The condition of a river with respect to the rate of its flow, as measured by the volume of water passing different cross sections in a given time.

reg′i-men (rĕj′ĭ-mĕn), *n.* [L. *regimen, -inis*, fr. *regere* to guide, to rule. See RIGHT; cf. RÉGIME, REGIMENT.] **1**. A governing; government; rule; system; administration.
2. A kind or class. *Obs.*
3. Any regulation or remedy intended to benefit by gradual operation; esp., *Med.*, a systematic course of diet, etc., to improve or preserve health, or to attain some effect, as reduction of flesh; — sometimes synonymous with *hygiene.*
4. The system or regular course of any continuous natural process; as, the *regimen* of a river.
5. *Gram.* A syntactical relation between words, as when one depends on another and is regulated by it in respect to case or mood; government.

reg′i-ment (rĕj′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *régiment* a regiment of men, OF. also government, L. *regimentum* government, fr. *regere* to guide, rule. See REGIMEN.] **1**. = REGIMEN, 1. *Rare.*
2. In obs. senses: **a** Rule; governorship; also, the period of one's rule; a reign. **b** Governance; management; guidance. **c** *Med.* A dietary or sanitary regimen. **d** A rule or ordinance. **e** *Naut. Astron.* A table of declinations. **f** A region or district governed.
3. *Mil.* A body of soldiers commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies, troops, or batteries. In the United States: formerly, an infantry regiment consisted of three battalions of four companies each (in war about 1,642 officers and men); a cavalry regiment, of three squadrons of four troops each (about 1,286 officers and men); a field-artillery regiment, of two battalions of three batteries each (about 1,227 officers and men). Now (since 1917) the infantry regiment consists of three battalions of four companies each, a machine-gun company, a headquarters company, and a supply company (in all 3,806 officers and men); a cavalry regiment, of three squadrons of four troops each, a machine-gun company, a headquarters company, and a supply company (1,565 officers and men); a field artillery regiment, of two battalions of three batteries each (1,337 officers and men). The British regiments vary in composition and size. In continental European armies the war strength of infantry regiments is usually from 2,500 to 3,000, and of cavalry regiments, from 750 to 1,000.
4. A kind or class, as of dogs, birds, devils. *Obs.*

reg′i-ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.*; REG′I-MENT′ED; REG′I-MENT′ING. **1**. *Mil.* To form into a regiment or into regiments.
2. To systematize by classes, districts, or the like; classify.

> The people are organized or *regimented* into bodies, and special functions are relegated to the several units. *J. W. Powell*

3. To place in, or assign to, a regiment.

reg′i-men′tal (-mĕn′t*ă*l), *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment; as, *regimental* officers, clothing.

reg′i-men′tals (-t*ă*lz), *n. pl.* Also, *Obs.*, **reg′i-men′tal**. The uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress; — not now in technical use.

reg′i-men-ta′tion (-mĕn-tā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* Act or process of regimenting; arrangement into groups.

re-gim′i-nal (rē-jĭm′ĭ-n*ă*l), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, regimen; as, *regiminal* rules.

re-gi′nal (rē-jī′n*ă*l), *a.* Of or pert. to a queen; queenly; also, supporting the queen.

Re′ginn, Re′gin (rā′yĭn), *n.* In the Volsunga Saga, a treacherous dwarf smith, brother of Fafnir and foster father of Sigurd, whom he incites to slay Fafnir, plotting to kill the hero afterwards. His purpose is miraculously revealed to Sigurd, who slays him. Cf. MIMER.

re′gion (rē′j*ŭ*n), *n.* [F. *région*, fr. L. *regio* a direction, a boundary line, region, fr. *regere* to guide, direct. See REGIMEN.] **1**. A realm; a kingdom. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A large tract of land; one of the large districts or quarters into which any space or surface is conceived of as divided; hence, in general, an indefinite area; a country; province; district; tract; fig., sphere; realm.
3. Specif., one of the portions into which the atmosphere is conceived of as divided according to height, or the sea according to depth; as, the upper, middle, or lower *regions* of the air. Also fig. "He is of too high a *region.*" *Shak.*
4. Hence, the upper air; the sky; the heavens. *Obs.*
5. *Zoögeog.* **a** Usually, a primary faunal division of the world. The regions most generally accepted are the *Holarctic*, *Oriental*, *Australian*, *Ethiopian*, and *Neotropical.* The following also are often ranked as *regions*: *New Zealand*, *Malagasy*, *Polynesian*, *Nearctic*, and *Palæarctic* (see these terms). **b** According to another nomenclature, the above regions (though of the same extent) treated as secondary divisions by being grouped into two or three *realms*, Arctogæa, Notogæa, and Neogæa.
6. An administrative area, division, or district; as, under Augustus Rome was divided into fourteen *regions.*
7. Of the body or a part of it, a part or division; as, a *region* of the skull. "The *region* of my heart." *Shak.*
8. A space occupied; an inclosing space.
9. *Math.* The totality of all points each representing a set of values of n complex variables $z_1, \ldots z_n$, the values in each set constituting a continuum.

re′gion-al (-*ă*l), *a.* [L. *regionalis.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to a region, as of a country or of the body; sectional.
2. Of or pertaining to a whole region or broad district; — opposed to *local*; as, *regional* geography.

regional anatomy. = TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY. See ANATOMY. — **r. metamorphism.** *Geol.* See METAMORPHISM.
—**re′gion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*—**re′gion-al-ist**, *n.*—**re′gion-al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* —**re′gion-al-ly**, *adv.*

re′gion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Regional. —*n.* A description or account of the regions of ancient Rome.

regionary deacon. *R. C. Ch.*, a cardinal deacon; — so called as being in charge of one of the fourteen regions into which ancient Rome was divided. See CARDINAL, *n.*, 1.

reg′is-ter (rĕj′ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *registrarius.* Cf. REGISTRAR.] One who registers, or records; a registrar; a recorder; esp., a public officer charged with recording certain transactions or events; as, a *register* of deeds.

reg′is-ter, *n.* [ME. *registre*, F. *registre*, LL. *registrum*, *regestrum*, *regestum*, L. *regesta*, pl., fr. *regerere*, *regestum*, to carry back, to register; *re-* re- + *gerere* to carry. See JEST; cf. REGEST.] **1**. A written account or record; a book containing regular entries of items or details; an official or formal enumeration, description, or record of particulars; a memorial record; *Obs.*, a list, catalogue, or schedule; as, a municipal *register* (as of births, marriages, and deaths).

> As you have one eye upon my follies, . . . turn another into the *register* of your own. *Shak.*

2. **a** Short for *Register of Writs* or *of the Chancery*, a book containing a transcript of the early English writs, first printed and published in the reign of Henry VIII. The date of its origin is unknown. **b** A book or system of public records; as, the *register* of deeds, births, etc.; in *Scots Law*, esp., the records of landed property.
3. **a** A record containing the names of seamen of a district or country, or a list and description of the merchant vessels belonging to a port, district, or country. **b** A certificate issued by the collector of customs of a port or district to the owner of a vessel, containing the description of a vessel, its name, ownership, etc. It serves as evidence of nationality or as a muniment of title. In the United States it is more usually called **certificate of registry**, and is granted only to vessels owned wholly by American citizens and, with the exception of certain large steamships, built, or rebuilt under certain conditions, in the United States, or captured or forfeited.
4. An entry in a register, as of a parish.
5. Registration; registry.
6. **a** = BARREL, 9. **b** A table of contents; an index.
7. **a** *Music & Phon.* (1) The compass or range of a voice. (2) The series of tones of like quality within the compass of a voice which are produced by a particular adjustment of the vocal cords; as, the chest *register*; the head *register.* In singing up the scale the register changes at the point where the singer readjusts the vocal cords to reach the higher notes. All below this point is in the *chest*, or *thick*, *register*, all above it in the *head*, or *thin*, *register.* The two registers generally overlap, some notes about the middle of the voice being producible in either. The range of the voice has been otherwise variously subdivided and named; as, *low*, *middle*, and *high* register (the first two being the lower and upper parts of the chest register, respectively); *thick*, *middle*, and *thin*; *thick*, *thin*, and *small*, etc.; the *thick* and the *thin* being each again sometimes subdivided into a *lower* and an *upper.* The divisions based upon pitch (as *low*, *middle*, and *high*) are open to the objection that often the same notes can be sung equally well in both registers, which are, therefore, distinguished by quality rather than pitch. The terms "long-reed" and "short-reed" have also been suggested for the chest and head registers. (Cf. VOICE, FALSETTO.) **b** *Music.* The compass of an instrument; also, a special portion of it; a series of tones similarly produced and of the same quality; as, the chalumeau *register* of the clarinet. **c** = SLIDER. *Obs. or R.* **d** A stop knob or stop of an organ.
8. A lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, etc., for regulating the admission of air to the fuel; also, an arrangement containing dampers or shutters, as in the floor or wall of a room or passage, or in a chimney, for admitting or excluding heated air, or for regulating ventilation.
9. That which registers, or records. Specif.: **a** *Mech.* A contrivance for automatically noting the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process. **b** *Teleg.* A recorder. **c** A machine for registering automatically the number of persons admitted, fares taken, etc.; a telltale.
10. *Print.* **a** Exact correspondence in position of pages, columns, or lines on the opposite or reverse sides of the sheet, or of the several impressions in a design printed in parts, as in chromolithographic printing, or in the manufacture of paper hangings. See REGISTER, *v. i.*, 2. **b** The inner part of the mold in which printing types are cast.
11. *Photog.* Correspondence in position between the focusing screen and the surface of the sensitive plate or film.

Syn. — Roll, record, archives, chronicle, annals. See LIST.

reg′is-ter (rĕj′ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.*; REG′IS-TERED (-tẽrd); REG′IS-TER-ING. [F. *registrer*, LL. *registrare*, *regestrare.* See REGISTER, *n.*] **1**. To enter in a register; to record formally and exactly, as for future use or service; to enroll; to enter precisely in a list or the like.

> Such follow him as shall be *registered.* *Milton*

2. To secure or make an official entry of in a register; as, to *register* a will, a deed, a mortgage.
3. *Securities.* To enter the name of the owner of (a share of stock, a bond, or other security) in a register, or record book. A registered security is transferable only on the written assignment of the owner of record and on surrender of his bond, stock certificate, or the like.
4. To record automatically; to indicate; as, the thermometer *registered* a temperature of 25° below zero.
5. To make correspond exactly; to adjust so as to secure correspondence; as, to *register* printed pages, etc.
6. To secure the protection of as registered mail by prepayment of a certain special fee.

reg′is-ter, *v. i.* **1**. To enroll one's name in a register.
2. To correspond exactly one with another; to fit correctly in a relative position; to be in correct alignment one with another, as rivet holes; specif., *Print.*, to correspond in relative position; as, two pages, columns, etc., *register* when the corresponding parts fall in the same line, or when line falls exactly upon line in reverse pages, or when various colors are printed separately with perfect adjustment.
3. To manipulate organ registers.

reg′is-tered (-tẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of REGISTER; specif., of shares, etc., having the owner's name entered in a register. See REGISTER, *v. t.*, 3.—**registered club.** *Eng. Law*, a club registered under the Licensing Act of 1902, which makes the sale of intoxicating liquors to members in unregistered clubs unlawful. — **r. letter, parcel, mail.** etc., a letter, parcel, or mail the addresses of the sender and consignee of which are, on payment of a special fee, registered in the post

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re-gen′er-a′tress (rē-jĕn′ẽr-ā′trĕs), **re-gen′er-a′trix** (-ā′trĭks), *n.* A female regenerator. *Rare.*
re′gent, *v. t.* **1**. To serve (a college, etc.) as regent; to act as regent or instructor to; to teach. **2**. To govern or manage as regent.
re′gent, *v. i.* To act as regent.
re′gent-al, *a.* Pert. to a regent.
re′gent-ess, *n.* A female regent.
re′gent-ry, *n.* Regency. *Obs.*
re′gent-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re-ger′mi-nate (rē-jûr′mĭ-nāt), *v. i.*, **re-ger′mi-na′tion** (rē-jûr′mĭ-nā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-gest′ (rē-jĕst′), *v.* & *n.* [L. *regestus*, p. p. of *regerere.*] Retort. *Obs.*
re-gest′, *n* & *v.* [L. *regesta*, pl.: cf. F. *regeste.* See REGISTER.] Register. *Obs.*
regestary, *n.* [L. *regerere*, *regestum*, to carry back, record.] A registrar. *Obs.*
regester. † REGISTER.
regester, *n.* A registrar. *Obs.*
re-ges′tion, *n.* A retort; an answer. *Obs.*
regestrat. † REGISTRATE, *a.*
regesture, *n.* Register. *Obs.*
re-get′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Reg. Gen. *Abbr.* Registrar General.
re′gi-an (rē′jĭ-*ă*n), *n.* [L. *regius* regal.] A royalist. *Obs.*
regibbe, *v. i.* [OF. *regiber*, F. *regimber.*] To kick. *Obs.*
reg′i-ble (rĕj′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *regibilis*, fr. *regere* to rule.] Governable. *Obs.* — **reg′i-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **Re-gie′rung** (rā-gē′rōōng), *n.* [G.] = GOVERNMENT, *n.*, 7.
reg′i-fuge (rĕj′ĭ-fūj), *n.* [L. *regifugium*; *rex*, *regis*, king + *fuga* flight.] *Rom. Hist.* The flight or expulsion of the kings (traditionally in B. C. 510).
re-gild′, *v.* See RE-, 2.
re-gill′, *v.* See RE-, 2; GILL, *v. t.*, 4.
re-gim′e-nal (rē-jĭm′ē-n*ă*l), *a.* Regiminal. *Rare.*
regimence, *n.* Government *Obs.*
reg′i-men′tal (rĕj′ĭ-mĕn′t*ă*l), *n.* Obs. sing. of REGIMENTALS.
reg′i-men′taled (-t*ă*ld), **reg′i-men′talled**, *a.* Wearing regimentals.
reg′i-men′tal-ly, *adv.* of REGIMENTAL.
reg′i-men′ta-ry, *n.* [Pol. *regimentarž*, NL. *regimentarius.*] *Mil.* A (Polish) commander. *Obs.*
reg′i-men′ta-ry, *a.* Regimental. *Rare.*
‖ **re-gi′na** (rē-jī′n*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] Queen.
Reg′i-nald (rĕj′ĭ-n*ă*ld), *n.* [Prob. fr. a Latinization of OG. *Reginald*, *Raginald*, *Rainald*, *Reinold*; cf. Goth. *ragin* judgment, and OHG. *waltan* to rule, G. *walten*: cf. also. AS. *Regenweald*, and E. REYNOLD.] Lit., strong ruler: — masc. prop. name. L. *Reginaldus* (-năl′dŭs); F *Regnauld*, *Regnault* (rē-nyō′), *Renaud* (-nō′); It. *Rinaldo* (rē-näl′dō); Sp. *Reynaldos* (rā′ē-näl′dōs); G. *Reinwald* (rīn′vält), *Reinald* (rī′nält).
regina purple. See DYE.
re′gioned (rē′j*ŭ*nd), *a.* Divided into regions; placed in a region.
‖ **re′gis ad ex-em′plar** *or* **ex-em′plum.** [L.] After the example of the king.
reg′is-ter-a-ble (rĕj′ĭs-tẽr-*ȧ*-b'l). Var. of REGISTRABLE.
reg′is-ter-er, *n.* One who registers.

office and the transmission and delivery of which are attended to with certain formalities for the sake of security.
register office. An office where a register or record is kept, as an employment office; as the **General Register Office** in London, where the registration of all births, marriages, and deaths is made.
reg′is-trant (rĕj′ĭs-trănt), *n.* [LL. *registrans*, p. pr., or F. *registrant.*] One who registers; esp., one who, by virtue of securing an official registration, obtains a certain right or title of possession and use, as to a trade-mark.
reg′is-trar (-trär), *n.* [For older *registrer;* cf. OF. *registreur*, or LL. *registrarius*, F. *régistraire.* See REGISTER, *v.* & *n.*] **1.** One who registers; an official recorder, or keeper of records. Cf. 1st REGISTER.
2. A registering contrivance; specif., = 2d REGISTER, 9 **a**.
reg′is-trar-gen′er-al, *n.* The head of any general register office; specif. [*cap.*], *Gt. Brit.*, the chief official of the General Register Office (see REGISTER OFFICE), or of the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen.
reg′is-trate (rĕj′ĭs-trāt), *v. t.* [LL. *registratus*, p. p. of *registrare.*] To register. *Obs.* *Drummond.*
reg′is-trate, *v. i.* *Music.* To select and adjust organ stops for a certain combination in playing.
reg′is-tra′tion (-trā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *registratio:* cf. F. *régistration.* See REGISTER, *v.*] **1.** Act or fact of registering.
2. A recording; esp., official or automatic recording; registry; enrollment; also, an entry in a register.
3. *Music.* The art of selecting and combining the stops or registers of an organ to secure required effects.
reg′is-tra′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to registration.
reg′is-try (rĕj′ĭs-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** Act of registering; enrollment; registration.
2. The place where a register is kept.
3. A register; an official record book or an entry in one.
‖ **re′gi-us** (rē′jĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *regius*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king.] Royal. — **regius professor**, an incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty, as in an English university.
reg′let (rĕg′lĕt), *n.* [F. *réglet*, dim. of *règle* a rule, L. *regula.* See RULE.] **1.** *Arch.* A flat, narrow molding, used chiefly to separate parts or members of compartments or panels, or doubled, turned, and interlaced to form knots, frets, or other ornaments, or to cover joints between boards.
2. *Print.* **a** A low strip of wood of any type thickness up to 36-point, used like leads between lines, as in posters, etc. **b** Reglets collectively, or material for them.
re-glow′ (rē-glō′), *v. i.* To glow again or anew; to recalesce. — *n.* Recalescence.
reg′ma (rĕg′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥῆγμα, -ατος, fracture, fr. ῥηγνύναι to break.] *Bot.* A schizocarp consisting of three or more carpels, which split away from each other and burst elastically.

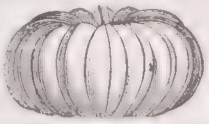

Fifteen-celled Regma, the Fruit of the Sand-box Tree. (¼)

reg′nal (rĕg′năl), *a.* [LL. *regnalis*, fr. *regnum* reign.] Of or pertaining to a reign, kingdom, or king.
regnal day, the anniversary of a sovereign's accession. — **r. year**, the year of a sovereign's reign, dated from the moment of his accession; — sometimes used in chronology.
reg′nan-cy (rĕg′năn-sĭ), *n.* The condition or quality of being regnant; sovereignty; rule.
reg′nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *regnans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *regnare* to reign: cf. F. *régnant.* See REIGN.] **1.** Exercising rule or authority; reigning; as, a queen *regnant.*
2. Having the chief power; exercising sway; ruling; prevalent. "A traitor to the vices *regnant.*" *Swift.*
Re-gnault′s′ for′mu-la (rĕ-nyōz′). [After H. V. *Regnault* (1810-78), French chemist and physicist.] *Physics.* An empirical formula giving the total heat (H) of steam at any temperature ($t°$ Centigrade). It is $H = 606.5 + 0.305\,t$.
Regnault's law. *Physics.* The law that the specific heat of a gas is invariable at constant pressure, or, in other words, that gases expand equal amounts for equal increments of temperature.
reg′o-lith (rĕg′ō-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. ῥέγος blanket + *-lith.*] *Geol.* The mantle of loose material consisting of soils, sediments, broken rock, etc., overlying the solid rock of the earth.
re-gorge′ (rē-gôrj′), *v. t.* [F. *regorger; re-* + *gorger* to gorge.] **1.** To vomit up; to disgorge; to throw back.
2. To swallow again; to swallow back.
Tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood. *Dryden.*
re-gorge′, *v. i.* To gush or be thrown back again.
re-grant′ (rē-grȧnt′), *v. t.* To grant back or again.
re-grant′, *n.* A granting again, as back to a former proprietor, or by way of renewal of a grant.
re-grass′ (rē-grȧs′), *v. t.* & *i.* To plant again with grass.
re-grate′ (rē-grāt′), *v. t.;* RE-GRAT′ED (-grāt′ĕd), RE-GRAT′ING (-grāt′ĭng). [OF. *regrater* to regrate provisions; orig. uncert.; cf. GRATE to scrape.] **1.** To buy in large quantities, as corn, provisions, etc., at a market or fair, with the intention of reselling, in or near the same place, at a profit, — a practice formerly treated as a public offense.
2. To sell (commodities thus bought); to retail.
re-grat′er (rē-grāt′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *regratier*, F. *regrattier.*] **1.** One who regrates.
2. A middleman who goes about the country buying farm products for market. *Eng.*
re-greet′ (rē-grēt′), *v. t.* & *i.* To greet again or in return; to resalute; to return a salutation to; to greet. *Shak.*
re-greet′ (rē-grēt′), *n.* A greeting in return; a return salutation; *pl.*, greetings. *Obs.*
re′gress (rē′grĕs), *n.* [L. *regressus*, fr. *regredi*, *regressus:* cf. OF. *regrès.* Cf. REGREDE.] **1.** Act of going or coming back; return; reëntry; retrogression or retrogradation, lit. or fig. "The progress or *regress* of man." *F. Harrison.*
2. Specif.: *Law.* **a** The right or power of falling back on another as primarily liable; recourse. *Rare.*
On the other hand, he has a right of contribution, *regress*, against the other *T. E. Holland.*
b Reëntry, as upon lands redeemed from some forfeiture or default, upon a vacated benefice, etc.
3. A working back in thinking, as from effect to cause.
4. *Astron.* = RETROGRADATION **a**.
re-gress′ (rē-grĕs′), *v. i.;* RE-GRESSED′ (-grĕst′); RE-GRESS′ING. [L. *regressus*, p. p. of *regredi.*] To go back; to return, as to a former place or state; to retrograde.
re-gres′sion (rē-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *regressio:* cf. F. *régression.*] **1.** Act of going or coming back or returning; return; regress; retrogression; retrogradation; relapse.
2. *Math.* **a** The fact that in associated or correlated pairs, on selecting one member with a given value for its character, the second has on the average a less value, regressing towards the value for the mean of all members (of the class). **b** Contrary flexure; inflexion; also, the backward course of a curve from a cusp.
re-gres′sive (rē-grĕs′ĭv), *a.* **1.** Characterized by retrogression; retrogressive; returning; retrograding.
2. Retroactive.
3. Working back in thinking, as from effect to cause, or obtained, or arrived at, by such a process.
regressive accent, recessive accent. — **r. assimilation.** See ASSIMILATION, *n.*, 3. — **r. metamorphism.** *Biol.* **a** Retrograde development. **b** = KATABOLISM. — **r. sorites.** See SORITES. — **r. taxation**, a form of taxation upon incomes in which the tax rate decreases as the amount of the income increases.
— **re-gres′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gres′sive-ness**, *n.*
re-gret′, *v. t.;* RE-GRET′TED; RE-GRET′TING. [F. *regretter*, OF. *regreter;* prob. fr. L. *re-* re- + a word of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. *grētan* to weep, Icel. *grāta*, E. *greet* to lament.] To experience regret on account of; to remember, think of, or miss, with regret; to feel sorrow or dissatisfaction on account of (the happening or the loss of something); to grieve at; as, to *regret* an error or lost opportunities.
In a few hours they [the Israelites] began to *regret* their slavery, and to murmur against their leader. *Macaulay.*
Recruits who *regretted* the plow from which they had been violently taken. *Macaulay.*
re-gret′, *n.* [F., fr. *regretter.* See REGRET, *v.*] **1.** Expression of grief; lament. *Obs.*
2. Pain or distress of mind on account of something done or left undone or experienced in the past, with a wish that it had been different; a looking back with dissatisfaction or with longing; esp., a mourning on account of the loss of some joy, advantage, or satisfaction. "A passionate *regret* at sin." *Dr. H. More.*
Lively *regret* for the loss of a servant *Clarendon.*
3. An expression of regret, as at inability to accept an invitation; — usually in the *pl.*
4. Dislike; aversion. *Obs.*
Syn. — Grief, sorrow, concern, misgiving; self-reproach, self-condemnation, repentance, penitence, contrition. — REGRET, COMPUNCTION, REMORSE. REGRET, the most general term, often refers to that over which one has had no control; as, "There are few . . . who have not cause to look back with *regret* on the days of infancy" (*Cowper*). As here compared, *regret* implies sorrow mingled with dissatisfaction on account of something done or left undone; as, "Love is hurt with jar and fret; love is made a vague *regret*" (*Tennyson*). *Compunction* and *remorse* always imply personal responsibility; COMPUNCTION denotes regretful self-reproach or misgiving, esp. for pain caused or wrong done to another; REMORSE, the strongest term, denotes acute, often hopeless, distress of conscience, as for something irreparable; as, "Virtuous love . . . shall . . . pluck the thorn from *compunction*" (*Sheridan*); "Richard . . . was open to persuasion on two sides. *Compunction* was one: you could touch him on the heart" (*M. Hewlett*); "keen *Remorse* with blood defiled" (*Gray*). See CONTRITION.
re-gret′ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of regret; indulging in regrets; repining. — **re-gret′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gret′ful-ness**, *n.*
re-gret′ta-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *regrettable.*] Admitting of, deserving, or demanding, regret. — **re-gret′ta-bly**, *adv.*
reg′u-la (rĕg′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., a ruler, rule. See REGULAR.] *Arch.* A band or fillet, esp. one of a series beneath the tænia in a Doric architrave, each corresponding to a triglyph above and having a row of six guttæ on its lower side.
reg′u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [ME. *reguler*, OF. *reguler*, F. *régulier*, L. *regularis*, fr. *regula* a rule, fr. *regere* to guide. See RULE; cf. RAIL a bar.] **1.** *Eccl.* Belonging to a religious or monastic order or community; under, or pertaining to, a religious rule; — opposed to *secular;* as, *regular* clergy.
2. Formed, built, arranged, etc., according to some established rule, law, principle, or type; harmonious in form, structure, etc.; symmetrical; as, a *regular* piece of music; *regular* verse; *regular* features; a *regular* building. Specif.: **a** *Math.* Of a polygon, both equilateral and equiangular; of a polyhedron, having faces exactly the same in size, shape, number, and relative position at each summit; as, a *regular* pentagon, hexagon, tetrahedron, or hexahedron. In both cases the figure is commonly understood to inwrap the center once only. Cf. REGULAR BODY. **b** *Cryst.* Isometric. **c** *Bot.* Having the members of each whorl symmetrical with respect to form; — applied to flowers.
3. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in course, practice, or occurrence; not subject to unexplained or irrational variation; returning or recurring at stated or fixed times or uniform intervals; steadily pursued; usually or generally received, used, etc.; orderly; methodical; of the bowels, operating at proper intervals; as, *regular* habits.
4. Constituted, selected, conducted, made, etc., in conformity with established or prescribed usages, rules, or discipline; duly authorized or constituted; properly qualified or educated; as, a *regular* meeting; a *regular* physician; a *regular* nomination. Specif.: **a** *Gram.* Of a word or inflection, conforming to the normal or usual manner of inflection, as English nouns taking *-s* or *-es* for the plural; sometimes applied to *weak* verbs. See WEAK, 3 **a**. **b** *Great Britain.* Designating a marriage notified by proclamation of banns or legal publication of intention to marry in the parish registry of births, deaths, and marriages, and celebrated in conformity to the order of a church; — opposed to *irregular* or *clandestine.*
5. Thorough; unmitigated; as, a *regular* humbug. *Colloq.*
6. *Mil.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, the regular army (see below) of a state; as, a *regular* soldier. **b** *Internat. Law.* Designating soldiers properly recognized as legitimate combatants in war. These have been defined in a convention of the Hague Conference as follows:
Art. I. The laws, rights, and duties of war apply not only to armies, but also to militia and volunteer corps fulfilling the following conditions: (*a*) To be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates; (*b*) to have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance; (*c*) to carry arms openly; and (*d*) to conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war. . . .
Art. II. The population of a territory which has not been occupied, who, on the enemy's approach, spontaneously take up arms . . . without having time to organize themselves in accordance with Article I., shall be regarded as belligerent if they respect the laws and customs of war. *Encyc. Brit.*
7. *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, transactions for which delivery of the securities is to be made at or before 2.15 o'clock on the following day.
8. *Forestry.* Consisting of trees of about the same age.
Syn. — REGULAR, NORMAL, TYPICAL. That is REGULAR (opposed to *irregular*), as here compared, which conforms to an established or prescribed rule or standard; NORMAL (opposed to *abnormal*) is more limited and exact in its application, and implies strict accordance with what is to be expected if regular processes are followed or proper functions performed; as, to apply the *regular* tests, his actions are not those of a wholly *normal* person; a *regular* verb; his temperature is *normal.* That is TYPICAL, as here compared, which exhibits the regular or normal characteristics of a given type; as, a *typical* example of Browning's style, a *typical* Greek. See COMMON, USUAL; cf. ANOMALOUS.
regular army, *Mil.*, the permanently organized body constituting the army of a state, often identical with the standing army. Cf. REGULAR, *a.*, 6 **b**. See ARMY ORGANIZATION. — **R. Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **r. body**, *Math.*, a polyhedron in which the relations of faces and edges at each summit are the same. Pythagoras is said to have named the five ordinary regular polyhedrons, which inwrap the center only once; Kepler and Poinsot discovered four others, inwrapping it more than once, and called (by Cayley) *great icosahedron*, *great dodecahedron*, *great stellated dodecahedron*, *small stellated dodecahedron.* — **r. canons of St. Austin.** See AUGUSTINIAN CANONS. — **R. Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul.** See BARNABITE. — **R. Clerks of the Faith of Jesus.** See BACCANARIST. — **r. curve**, a curve composed of a chain or smooth curves. — **r.-lay rope**, a wire rope having the wires in the strands twisted in opposite directions to the strands in the rope. — **r. lot**, the number or amount regularly intended when the number or amount is not specified. For various things the *regular lot* is as follows: **a** On the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 100 shares of stock, $10,000 (face value) of bonds. **b** For various commodities: grain, 5,000 bushels; lard, 250 tierces, or 85,000 lbs.; short ribs, 50,000 lbs.; pork, 250 barrels; cotton, 100 bales, 50,000 lbs.; coffee, 250 bags, 32,500 lbs.; silver bullion, 1,000 oz. ■ On the London Stock Exchange, stock of the total par value of £1,000. — **R. Predestinarian Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **r. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism stated in strict logical form. — **r. troops**, troops of a standing or permanent army: — opposed to *militia* or *volunteers.* — **R. Two-Seed Predestinarian Primitive Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **r. way**, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, the way of buying stocks in which delivery is to be made at or before 2.15 o'clock on the day after purchase. — **r. year.** See JEWISH CALENDAR.

Regular-lay Rope.

reg′u-lar (rĕg′ū-lȧr), *n.* [LL. *regularis:* cf. F. *régulier.* See REGULAR, *a.*] **1.** A regulator. *Obs.* *Scot. Oxf. E. D.*
2. A member of any religious order or community following a rule; one of the regular clergy.
3. A regular noun. *Rare.*
4. *Mil.* A regular soldier, esp. one belonging to the regular army. See REGULAR, *a.*
5. A regular physician (*Obs.*), employee, customer, etc.
6. *Astrol.* Any of several fixed numbers variously used in chronological calculations. *Obs.*
Reg′u-la′ri-a (-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Echinoidea including the ordinary sea urchins, having a more or less globular shell with twenty meridional rows of plates and the mouth and anus at opposite poles.

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reg′is-ter-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of REGISTER. [ship.]
reg′is-ter-ship′, *n.* Registrar-
register thermometer. A self-registering thermometer.
register ton. See TON, 2.
register tonnage See TONNAGE.
reg′is-ter-y, *n.* [See REGISTER; 1st -Y.] Registry. *Obs.*
reg′is-tra-ble (rĕj′ĭs-trȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being registered. — **reg′is-tra-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
reg′is-tral (rĕj′ĭs-trăl), *a.* Pert. to a register; registered. *Rare.*
reg′is-trar-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
reg′is-tra-ry (-trȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *registrarius.*] A registrar. *Obs.* or *R.*, exc. as the title of an official at Cambridge University, Eng.
reg′is-tra-ry, *n.* A place where registers are kept. *Obs.*
reg′is-trate, *a.* [LL. *registratus.*] Registered. *Obs.* [TY, 3 d.]
registration county. See COUN-
reg′is-tra′tor (-trā′tŏr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *registrator*, F. *régistrateur.*] A registrar. *Rare.*
registre. ✝ REGISTER.
reg′is-trer, *n.* [See REGISTRAR.] **1.** A registrar. *Obs.*
2. [From REGISTER, *v.*] A registering device; a register.
reg′i-tive (rĕj′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *regere* to rule: cf. OF. *regitif.*] Ruling; governing. *Obs.*
‖ **re′gi-um do′num.** [L.] A royal gift; — applied esp. to an annual grant of public money, in England, for the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland, now withdrawn.
re-give′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-glaze′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re′gle, *v. t.* [F. *régler*, L. *regulare.*] To rule; govern. *Obs.*
re′gle, *n.* [OF. *regle* rule, F. *règle.*] A regulation or rule. *Obs.*
‖ **rè′gle-ment′** (rĕg′l'-mäN′), *n.* [F.] A regulation. Also, *Obs.*, **re′gle-ment** (rĕg″l-mĕnt).
reg′le-men′ta-ry (rĕg′lē-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [F. *réglementaire.*] Regular. *Rare.*
reg′le-men-ta′tion (-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *réglementation.*] Regulation, as of prostitution by registration, periodic inspection, and police supervision.
reg′le-men′tist (rĕg′lē-mĕn′tĭst), *n.* An advocate of reglementation.
re-gloss′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reg′ma-carp, *n.* [*regma* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A schizocarp. *Rare.*
regme. ✝ REALM.
regn. ✝ REIGN.
regnard. ✝ REYNARD.
reg-na′tion, *n.* [OF. *regnacion*, LL. *regnatio.*] Reigning. *Obs.*
‖ **reg′nat po′pu-lus** (pŏp′ū-lŭs). [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas.
regne. ✝ REIGN. [dom. *Obs.*]
regnee, *n.* [OF. *regné.*] King-
reg′ni-cide, *n.* [L. *regnum* kingdom + *-cide.*] A destroyer of a kingdom. *Obs.* [sor.]
Reg. Prof. *Abbr.* Regius Profes-
regr. *Abbr.* Registrar.
re-gra′ces, *n. pl.* [Cf. GRACE, *n.*, REGRACY, *v.*] Thanks. *Obs.*
re-gra′ci-a-to-ry, *n.* [LL. *regratiare* to thank.] A returning or giving of thanks. *Obs.*
re-gra′cy, *v. t.* [OF. *regracier* (four syllables).] To thank. *Obs.*
re′gra-da′tion (rē′grȧ-dā′shŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.
reg′ra-da′tion (rĕg′rȧ-dā′shŭn), *n.* [See REGRADE to retire.] Retrogradation. *Obs.* & *R.*
re-grade′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-grade′, *v. t.* [L. *re-* re- + *gradi* to go.] To degrade. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To retire *Rare.*
re-grad′u-ate, *v. t.* & *i.*, **re-graft′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-grait′. ✝ REGRATE.
re-grate′, *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *regratiare* to thank, and L. *gratus* pleasing, thankful, grateful.] To requite. *Obs.*
re-grate′, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. GRATE, *v.*] To grate upon; offend; shock. *Obs.*
re-grate′ (rē-grāt′), *v. t.* [F. *regratter*, lit., to scrape again. See GRATE to scrape.] *Masonry.* To remove the outer surface of, so as to freshen in appearance.
re-grate′, *v. t.* & *i.* & *n.* [OF. *regrater*, var. of *regreter*, F. *regretter.* See REGRET.] Lament; regret; mourn. *Obs.* *Scot.*
re-grat′er-y (rē-grāt′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *regraterie*, F. *regratterie.*] Act or practice of regrating *Obs.*
re-grat′i-fy, *v. t.* To gratify in return. *Obs.*
re-grat′ing (rē-grāt′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of REGRATE. — **re-grat′ing-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
re-gra′tor (rē-grā′tẽr), *n.* [OF. *regrateor.*] = REGRATER.
regratorie. ✝ REGRATERY.
re-gra′tress (rē-grā′trĕs), *n.* A female regrater.
re-grat′u-late, *v. t.* & *i.* To make a return to or for; repay. *Obs* — **re-grat′u-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
re-grede′ (rē-grēd′), *v. i.* [L *regredi* to go back. Cf. REGRADE, REGRESS.] To go back; retrograde. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
re-gre′di-ence, *n.* Returning.
re-green′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-gres′sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
re-gres′siv. Regressive. *Ref. Sp.*
re-gret′a-ble. Var. of REGRETTABLE.
re-gret′less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-gret′ter, *n.* One who regrets
re-gret′ting, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of REGRET. — **re-gret′ting-ly**, *adv*
re-grind′, *v. t.*, **re-grind′er**, *n.*, **re-grip′**, *v. t.*, **re-group′**, *v. t.*, **re-grow′**, *v. i.* & *t.*, **re-growth′**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
regt. *Abbr.* Regiment.
re-guard′. ✝ REGARD
re-guard′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-guard′ant (rē-gär′dănt), *a.* *Her.* = REGARDANT. [*Obs.*]
re-guer′don, *n.* [OF.] A reward.
re-guer′don, *v. t.* [OF *reguerdoner* See GUERDON.] To reward. *Obs* — **re-guer′don-ment**, *n.* *Obs*
re-guide′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reg′u-la-ble (rĕg′ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being regulated.
‖ **re′gu-la fal′si** (rĕg′ū-lȧ făl′sī). [L.] Lit., rule of false. = POSITION, 1 b
reg′u-lant, *a.* [L. *regulans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Regulating. *Obs.*
reg′u-lar, *adv.* Regularly (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Colloq.* or *Dial.*
Reg′u-la′res (rĕg′ū-lā′rēz; 115)

N O P Q R

reg′u-lar′i-ty (rĕg′ū-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *régularité.*] State or quality of being regular; as, *regularity* of outline.

reg′u-lar-ize (rĕg′ū-lȧr-īz), *v. t.* To make regular; to regulate. — **reg′u-lar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

reg′u-late (rĕg′ū-lāt), *v. t.;* REG′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); REG′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *regulatus*, p. p. of *regulare*, fr. *regula*. See REGULAR.] **1.** To adjust or control by rule, method, or established mode; to direct by rule or restriction; to subject to governing principles or laws.

Laws which *regulate* the successions of the seasons. *Macaulay.*

2. To put in good order; to make regular; as, to *regulate* a company's finances; to *regulate* the bowels.

3. To adjust, or maintain, with respect to a desired rate, degree, or condition; esp., to adjust so as to work accurately; as, to *regulate* temperature, pressure, speed, etc.

Syn. — Adjust, dispose, methodize, arrange, direct, order, rule, govern, control.

reg′u-late, *v. i.* To make regulations.

reg′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of REGULATE.

regulated company, any of various mercantile associations, such as the Hansards, the merchants of the Staple, the Turkey, Levant, Russia, Eastland, and East India companies, etc., formerly holding, by government charter, the exclusive right of trade with certain countries, the members of which were subject to certain regulations intended to limit the trade so as to keep up prices, and were entitled to certain privileges, but each traded on his own separate capital. They were mostly formed in the 15th century, and had become of little or no importance by the year 1800.

reg′u-lat′ing (-lāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REGULATE. — **Regulating Act**, *Eng.*, an act (13 Geo. III. c. 63, 1773) regulating the governing powers of the East India Company. — **r. box**, *Elec.*, a rheostat for regulating the current passing through the field-magnet coils of a dynamo or motor.

reg′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of regulating, or state of being regulated.

The temper and *regulation* of our own minds. *Macaulay.*

2. A rule or order prescribed for management or government; a regulating principle; a governing direction, precept, or law; as, the *regulations* of a society or a school.

3. *Mech.* The percentage variation in some characteristic quantity (as voltage, current, or speed) as a machine or apparatus becomes loaded; also, the ratio of deviation of such a quantity at rated load to its normal value at no load.

Syn. — Method, precept, law; control, direction.

regulation provinces. In India, the provinces formerly governed by the East India Company under the regulations as to legislation, etc., of the different Charter Acts governing the East India Company. In general they were the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal and the North West Provinces.

reg′u-la-tive (rĕg′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to regulate; regulating.

2. *Philos.* **a** Determining or regulating after the manner of first or fundamental principles, or principles a priori. **b** Determining or regulating by external force or influence, rather than by inherent nature or constitution; — contrasted with *constitutive*. **c** *Kantianism.* Designating certain ideas — such as God, immortality, freedom, and eternity — that do not admit of philosophical or scientific demonstration, but actively produce in us the inquiries that prompt us to investigations leading to a knowledge of nature, and give to that knowledge a scientific unity.

regulative faculty, the faculty of the regulative principles of mind. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.* — **r. principle**, *Logic*, a rule or principle of procedure; specif.: **a** Formerly, the principle underlying syllogistic inference, or in accordance with which any particular inference is drawn. **b** A rule of procedure to which there is no alternative if the desired end is to be secured, although it cannot itself assure attainment.

reg′u-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who regulates; specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* One of a board of seven appointed by King James II. in 1687 with powers to appoint and remove officers and freemen at their discretion, for the purpose of influencing the election of members of Parliament. **b** [*cap.*] In North Carolina, a member of any of a number of associations of the poorer people, existing from 1767 to 1771, formed to resist official extortion. They not only refused to pay taxes, but committed many deeds of violence. **c** In the United States, a member of any of various bands or volunteer committees formed in newly occupied or settled regions before the establishment of local government, to preserve order, prevent crime, and administer justice.

2. A thing that regulates; specif., a contrivance for regulating and controlling motion; as: **a** *Horol.* A lever or index in a watch for altering the effective length of the hairspring to make the watch go faster or slower. **b** *Mach.* A governor. **c** *Steam Engin.* (1) A balance valve for controlling the admission of steam to the steam chest in a locomotive. (2) A reducing valve or steam-pressure regulating device. (3) A feed regulator (which see). **d** *Elec.* An automatic device for regulating the voltage of a dynamo with varying load. **e** *Mining.* A sliding door for controlling ventilation.

3. A clock, or other timepiece, used as a standard of time. See ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK **a**.

reg′u-line (rĕg′ū-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [Cf. F. *régulin*. See REGULUS.] *Chem. & Metal.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a regulus; as, *reguline* silver; a *reguline* deposit.

reg′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz: 151), L. -LI (-lī). [L., a petty king, prince, dim. of *rex*, *regis*, a king. See REGAL.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in the constellation Leo; — called also *Cor Leonis*, the *Lion's Heart*, and, by astronomers, α (Alpha) *Leonis*. See STAR.

2. *Chem. & Metal.* The more or less impure button, globule, or mass of metal, formed beneath the slag in smelting and reducing ores; — first applied by the alchemists to metallic antimony on account of its ready alloying with gold. Also, the material of such a mass; coarse metal; matte.

3. A petty king; a ruler of little power or consequence.

4. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the kinglets.

5. *Math.* A simply infinite system of right lines, in which no two consecutives intersect. A quadric is a double *regulus.*

regulus of Venus, *Old Chem.*, a violet alloy of copper and antimony, Cu_2Sb.

re-gur′gi-tant (rē-gûr′jĭ-tănt), *a. Med.* Throwing or flowing back; regurgitating.

re-gur′gi-tate (-tāt), *v. i.;* -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-ĭng). [LL. *regurgitare*, *regurgitatum*; L. *re-* re- + *gurges*, *-itis*, a gulf.] To be thrown or poured back; to gush, rush, or surge back.

The food may *regurgitate* from the stomach into the esophagus and mouth. *Quain.*

re-gur′gi-tate, *v. t.* To throw, cast, or pour back or out again, as from a deep or hollow place, esp. the stomach.

re-gur′gi-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *régurgitation.*] Act of flowing, pouring, or gushing back or out again; specif., *Med.*, the reversal of the natural direction in which the current or contents flow through a tube or cavity of the body, as the casting up of undigested food or the backward flow of blood to the heart.

re′ha-bil′i-tate (rē′hȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [LL. *rehabilitare*. See HABILITATE.]

1. To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term primarily of Civil and canon law.

2. To put or bring into good repute again; to clear the character or reputation of; to remove unjust or unfounded aspersions from; as, to *rehabilitate* a man or his name; to *rehabilitate* a company, i. e., to make it solvent again.

3. To put on a proper basis or into a previous good state again; to restore; to reëstablish.

4. To discharge (a bankrupt) from his debts. *So. Africa.*

re′ha-bil′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *rehabilitatio*, F. *réhabilitation.*] Act of rehabilitating, or state of that which has been rehabilitated.

re-hash′ (rē-hăsh′), *v. t.* To hash over again; to serve up again, restate, or use again in a new form, as old arguments.

re-hash′ (rē-hăsh′, rē′hăsh′), *n.* Act of rehashing; something restated or served up again in a new form or under a different name.

re-hear′ing (rē-hēr′ĭng), *vb. n. Law.* A second or repeated hearing, as of a trial or of an argument on appeal.

re-hears′al (rē-hûr′săl), *n.* Act of rehearsing; recital; narration, repetition; specif., a private recital, performance, or season of practice, in preparation for a public exhibition or exercise; as, a *rehearsal* of a play.

In *rehearsal* of our Lord's Prayer. *Hooker.*

re-hearse′ (rē-hûrs′), *v. t.;* RE-HEARSED′ (-hûrst′); RE-HEARS′ING (-hûr′sĭng). [ME. *rehercen*, *rehersen*, OF. *rehercier*, to harrow over again, to repeat, *re-* re- + *hercier* to harrow, fr. *herce* a harrow, F. *herse*. See HEARSE.] **1.** To repeat, as what has been already said; to recite aloud formally; to say over, as a poem; to tell over. *Chaucer.*

When the words were heard which David spake, they *rehearsed* them before Saul. *1 Sam.* xvii. 31

2. To say; to speak. *Obs.*

3. To narrate; recount, relate; tell. *Now Rare.*

Rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord. *Judg.* v. 11.

4. To recount or mention one by one; to enumerate.

5. To mention; to cite; to quote. *Obs.*

6. To recite, repeat, or go through, in private in preparation for a more formal and public representation; as, to *rehearse* a tragedy or a solo.

7. To train or instruct by rehearsal.

He has been *rehearsed* by Madame Defarge as to his having seen her. *Dickens.*

Syn. — Recite, recapitulate, recount, detail, describe.

re-hearse′, *v. i.* **1.** To make mention; — with *of*. *Obs.*

2. To recite or repeat something for practice; to engage in a rehearsal. "There will we *rehearse*." *Shak.*

re-hears′er (rē-hûr′sẽr), *n.* One who rehearses.

re-heat′ (rē-hēt′), *v. t.* To heat again.

re-heat′er (-ẽr), *n.* A device or apparatus for reheating, as, in a compound engine, a receiver furnished with some means of heating the exhaust steam; or an apparatus for reheating compressed air before use to prevent excessively low temperatures due to expansion.

re-house′ (rē-houz′), *v. t.* To replace in a house, or to place in a new house.

rei (rā; rē), *n.; pl.* REIS (rās; rēs). Also **ree**. [Pg. *real*, pl. *reis*. See REAL a coin.] **a** A Portuguese money of account, in value about one tenth of a cent ($\frac{1}{20}$ d.). **b** A Brazilian money of account, worth about $\frac{1}{18}$ cent ($\frac{1}{37}$ d.). In the paper currency, which is chiefly used, the value of the rei is lower than this, and fluctuates. One rei is written $0̸01.

Rei′chert num′ber *or* **val′ue** (rī′kẽrt). [After Carl *Reichert.*] *Anal. Chem.* The number of cubic centimeters of a decinormal solution of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize the volatile fatty acids from 2.5 grams of a fat or oil. Similarly, the **Rei′chert-Mei′ssl** (-mī′s'l) **number** *or* **value** is the number required for 5 grams.

re′i-fi-ca′tion (rē′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *res* thing + E. *-fication.*] The process or result of reifying; hypostatization.

re′i-fy (rē′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *res* thing + E. *-fy.*] To consider (a subjective phenomenon) as an objectively existing or substantial thing; hypostatize.

reign (rān), *n.* [ME. *reyn*, *regne*, OF. *reigne*, *regne*, F. *règne*, fr. L. *regnum*, fr. *regere* to guide, rule. See REGENT, RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty; rule; dominion; sway; also, time during which a sovereign rules, as, it happened in the *reign* of Elizabeth.

2. The territory or sphere which is reigned over; kingdom; empire; realm. *Obs. or R.* *Spenser.*

Reign of Terror, *F. Hist.*, a period of anarchy, bloodshed, and confiscation, in the French Revolution, during which the country was under the sway of an actual terror inspired by the ferocious measures of its temporary rulers. The Reign of Terror began in the spring of 1793, and practically ended with the fall of Robespierre, July 27, 1794. Thousands of persons were put to death during this time.

reign (rān), *v. i.;* REIGNED (rānd); REIGN′ING. [ME. *reinen*, *regnen*, OF. *regner*, F. *régner*, fr. L. *regnare*, fr. *regnum*. See REIGN, *n.*] **1.** To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to exercise government as a king or emperor; to hold supreme power; to hold sway; to rule. *Chaucer.*

We will not have this man to *reign* over us. *Luke* xix. 14.

2. To continue to be or live (in); also, to flourish. *Obs.*

3. Hence, to be predominant; to predominate, as in number; to prevail; to be prevalent. "Pestilent diseases which commonly *reign* in summer." *Bacon.*

4. Fig., to have superior or full dominion; to rule.

Let not sin therefore *reign* in your mortal body. *Rom.* vi. 12.

reign, *v. t.* To rule or govern, to affect or cause by reigning; as, to *reign* down evil. *Obs. or R.*

re′im-burse′ (rē′ĭm-bûrs′), *v. t.;* RE′IM-BURSED′ (-bûrst′); RE′IM-BURS′ING (-bûr′sĭng). [*re-* + *imburse*: cf. F. *rembourser.*] **1.** Lit., to replace in a purse (an equivalent for that taken, lost, or expended); hence, to pay back; repay; *Obs.*, to refund; as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war.

2. To make restoration or payment of an equivalent to (a person); to pay back to; to repay.

Syn. — See PAY.

— **re′im-burse′ment**, *n.* — **re′im-burs′er** (-bûr′sẽr), *n.*

Rei′mer's re′ac′tion (rī′mẽrz), **Rei′mer-Tie′mann reac′tion** (rī′mẽr-tē′măn). [After Carl L. *Reimer* and Ferdinand *Tiemann.*] *Org. Chem.* A reaction for producing aromatic hydroxy aldehydes by the action of chloroform and caustic alkali on phenols.

re′im-plant′ (rē′ĭm-plănt′), *v. t.* To implant again.

re-im′plan-ta′tion (rē-ĭm′plăn-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Dentistry.* A reimplanting, as of a drawn tooth in its socket.

re′im-port′ (rē′ĭm-pōrt′), *v. t.* To import again; to import what has been exported; bring back. — *n.* Reimportation.

re-im′por-ta′tion (rē-ĭm′pōr-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of reimporting; also, that which is reimported.

re′im-pose′ (rē′ĭm-pōz′), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *réimposer.*] To impose, or, *Rare*, tax, again; *Obs.*, to reprint. — **re′im-po′sure** (-pō′zhŭr), *n.* — **re-im′po-si′tion** (rē-ĭm′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

re′im-pres′sion (rē′ĭm-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réimpression.*] A second or repeated impression, as of a book without change, or a reprint as distinguished from a new edition.

rein (rān), *n.* A kidney. See REINS.

rein (rān), *n.* [ME. *reyn*, *rene*, F. *rêne*, OF. also *resne*, *regne*, prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *retina*, fr. L. *retinere* to hold back. The vowel was perh. influenced by that in the verb *reign*. See RETAIN.] **1.** The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver governs a horse or other animal; — usually in the *pl.*; also, any similar device for this purpose. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

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n. pl. [NL., fr L. *regularis* regular.] *Paleon.* See BLASTOIDEA

reg′u lar-ly, *adv.* of REGULAR

reg′u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

reg′u-lat′a-ble (rĕg′ū-lāt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

reg′u-late, *a.* Regulated *Obs*

reg′u-la′tion, *v. t.* To prescribe or control by regulations.

reg′u-la′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

reg′u-la-tive-ly, *adv* of REGULATIVE. See LY.

reg′u-la′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

reg′u-la-to-ry (rĕg′ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Regulative

reg′u-la′tress (rĕg′ū-lā′trĕs), *n.* A female regulator. *Rare.*

reg′u-ler. † REGULAR

reg′u-li, *n.*, *L. pl.* of REGULUS.

reg′u-lize (rĕg′ū-līz), *v. t.* *Old Chem.* To reduce to regulus: to separate, as a metal from extraneous matter. *Rare*

re′gur (rē′gŭr; rā′-), *n.* [Hind *regur.*] A rich black loam occurring in India, similar to the Russian chernozem. [RE-, 2.

re-gurge′, **re-gush′**, *v. i.* See

reh (rā), *n.* [Hind. *rēh.*] A saline efflorescence on certain uplands in India, near the Ganges. It is chiefly sodium carbonate.

reh, *a.* [AS *hrēoh.*] Rough; violent; perturbed. *Obs.*

Re′ha-bi′ah (rē′hȧ-bī′ȧ). *Bib.*

rehabile, *v. t.* [For REABLE; *re-* + *able*. *Oxf. E.D.* Cf. HABILE.] To rehabilitate. *Obs.* *Scot.*

re-hab′i-ta′tion, *n.* Act of reinhabiting. *Obs.*

re-hale′, *v. t.*, **re-hal′low**, *v. t.*, **re-ham′mer**, *v. t.*, **re-hand′i-cap**, *v. t.*, **re-han′dle**, *v. t.*, **re-hang′**, *v. t.*, **re-hap′pen**, *v. i.*, **re-hard′en**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-har′mo-nize**, *v. t.*, **re-har′ness**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-ha′tor, *n.* An obscure term of abuse See REHETOUR. *Obs.*

re-have′, *v. t.* To have or get again. *Obs.*

rehayte. † REHETE.

rehayte, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *rehaitier* (see REHETE to cheer) to cause to rejoice] To make merry; behave noisily. *Obs.* [REEBOK.

reh′boc′, **reh′bok′** Vars. of

re-head′, *v. t.*, **re-hear′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-hearse′, *n.* Rehearsal. *Obs.*

re-heart′en, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rehed. † REED [See RE-, 2.

re-heel′, *v. t.*, **re-height′en**, *v. t.*

reheirs † REHEARSE.

re-helm′, *v. t.* To arm again with a helmet. *Obs.*

reherce. † REHEARSE.

rehercel, **rehersaille.** † REHEARSAL. [of REHEARSE.

re-herse′. Obs. or ref. sp var.

re-herst′. Rehearsed. *Ref. Sp.*

re-het′, *n.* [OF. *rehait.*] Cheer. *Obs.*

rehete, *v. t.* [OF. *rehaitier.*] To cheer: encourage; refresh. *Obs.*

rehete, *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.] To annoy; scold; rebuke. *Obs.*

rehetour, *n.* A kind of servant. *Obs.*

reheyte. † REHAYTE.

rehibition, **rehibitory**. Erroneous vars. of REDHIBITION, etc.

re-hire′, *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 2.

rehliche, *adv.* of REH *Obs.*

re-hob′, *v.* See RE-, 2.

Re′hob (rē′hŏb). *Bib*

Re′ho-bo′am (rē′hō-bō′ăm), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The arrogant incapable son and successor of Solomon He was the last king of the old kingdom of Israel and, on account of the revolt under Jeroboam and the formation of the new kingdom of Northern Israel, the first king of Judah See JEROBOAM, 1 **a**.

2. A shovel hat. *Old Slang*

Re-ho′both (rē-hō′bŏth; -bōth). *Bib.*

re-hoist′, *v. t.*, **re-hon′or** *or* -our, *v. t.*, **re-hood′**, *v. t.*, **re-hook′**, *v. t.*, **re-hoop′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rehte, *pret.* of RECCHE. *Obs.*

rehte. Obs pret. of REACH.

Re′hu (rē′hū). *Bib.*

Re′hum (rē′hŭm). *Bib.*

re-hu′man-ize, *v. t.*, **re-hum′ble**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [HANG.

re-hung′, *pret. & p p* of RE-

re-hy′brid-ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rehye. † REIGH.

re′hy-poth′e-cate (rē′hī-pŏth′ē-kāt), *v. t.*, **re′hy-poth′e-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*, **re′hy-poth′e-ca′tor** (-kā′tẽr), *n.* See RE-, 2.

rei † REH.

Re′i (rē′ī). *Bib.*

Re-i′a (rē-ī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

re-ice′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reiche. † REACH, RECK.

Reichs′bank′ (rīks′bänk′), *n.* [G.] The state bank of Germany. It is a bank of issue. Its constitution is governed by the Bank Act of 1875.

Reichs′ge-richt′ (gĕ-rĭkt′), *n.* [G.] The supreme court of Germany.

Reichs′land′ (-länt′), *n.* [G.] Crownland; specif., Alsace-Lorraine.

Reichs′rath′, *or* **Reichs′rat′** (-rät′), *n.* [G.] See LEGISLATURE.

Reichs′stadt′ (-shtät′), *n.* [G.] A free city of the former German Empire.

Reichs′tag′ (-täk′), *n.* [G.] *Germany.* See LEGISLATURE & 4th DIET, 3 f.

Reichs′tha′ler, *or* -**ta′ler** (-tä′lẽr), *n.* [G.] A rix-dollar. [sel.

reid. † READ, *v.*; REDE, coun-

reid (rēd). Obs or Scot & dial. Eng. var of READ, stomach.

reid. Scot. var. of RED

reid. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REDD, to clear. [REED.

reid. Obs. or dial Eng var. of

reid, *n.* A roadstead. Cf. RAID *Obs.* *Scot.* [RE-, 2.

re′-i-den′ti-fi-ca′tion, *n.* See

reie † RYE.

reiem † REALM.

reif. † REEVE.

reif (rēf), *n.* [AS. *rēaf.*] Robbery; plunder. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

reiffar. † REAVER.

reiffe. † REAVE. [(fish). *Obs.*

reigh, *n.* [AS. *reohhe.*] The ray

reighte. Obs. pret. of REACH

rei′gle. † REGAL, a groove; REGLE.

rei′gle-ment. † REGLEMENT.

reign. † RAIN, *v.*; REIN.

reignative, *a* Ruling. *Obs.*

reign′er, *n.* A ruler. *Obs.*

re′ig-nite′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2 — **re′ig-ni′tion**, *n.*

‖ **Rei′hen-grä′ber** (rī′ĕn-grâ′bẽr), *n. pl.* [G.: lit., graves in rows.] The long barrows found in southern Germany; — so called from the fact that the bodies were arranged in rows. See 4th BARROW, 2. — *a.* Designating the race, probably early Teutons, buried in the Reihengräber.

reik (*dial.* rēk, rāk). Obs. or dial. Eng. of REACH. [a prank.

reik (rēk). Scot. var. of REAK,

reik. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of REEK, smoke.

reik (rēk). Scot var. of REACH.

reike. † REEK, seaweed.

reik′ie. † REEKY.

reile † RAIL.

reill. † REEL.

re′il-lume′, *v. t.*, **re′il-lu′mi-nate**, *v. t.*, **re′il-lu′mi-na′tion**, *n.*, **re′il-lu′mine**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reim (rēm), *n.* [D. *riem.*] A pliable strip of oxhide, used for twisting into ropes, etc.: a thong: a strap. *South Africa*

re-im′age, *v. t.*, **re′im-bark′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-im′bar-ka′tion**, *n.*, **re′im-bite′**, *v. t.*, **re′im-bod′y**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′im-bosk′**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*). See RE-, 2.

re′im-burs′a-ble (rē′ĭm-bûr′sȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *remboursable.*] Repayable.

re′im-bush′, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *rembucher*, and E. AMBUSH.] *Hunting.* To cause to enter again into the bushes or thicket. *Rare* — **re′im-bush′ment**, *n.* *Hunting.* A reëntering into a thicket. *R.*

reime. † REALM.

reim′ken′nar (rīm′kĕn′ȧr), *n.* [G. *reim* rime + *kenner* knower.] One who knows magic rimes or spells; a sorcerer or sorceress. *Scot.*

re′im-merge′, *v. t.*, **re′im-merse′**, *v. t.*, **re′im-mer′sion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re-im′mi-grant, *n.* One who immigrates to a country from which he formerly emigrated.

re-im′mi-gra′tion, *n.* Immigration to the country from which one has formerly emigrated.

re-im′pact, *n.*, **re′im-park′**, *v. t.*, **re′im-part′**, *v. t.*, **re′im-pel′**, *v. t.*, **re′im-por′tu-nate**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re-im′por-tune′**, *v. t.*, **re′im-preg′nate**, *v. t.*, **re′im-press′**, *v. t.*, **re′im-print′**, *v. t.*, **re′im-pris′on**, *v. t.*, **re′im-pris′on-ment**, *n.* See RE-, 2.

rein. † RAIN. [a ridge.

rein. Dial. Eng. var. of RAIN,

rein, *n.* [See REINDEER.] Reindeer. *Obs. or R.*

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2. Hence, an instrument or means of curbing, restraining, or governing; a curb or restraint; — usually in the *pl.* "Let their eyes rove without *rein.*" *Milton.*
3. a Either of the handles of a blacksmith's tongs. *Eng.* **b** The bent-out part of each of the handles of a pair of tongs for handling steel rails.
rein (rān), *v. t.;* REINED (rānd); REIN'ING. **1.** To fasten or tie up by the rein or reins. *Obs.*
2. To provide with a rein or reins.
3. To check or stop by a pull at the reins; to pull or check and hold, as in or back, by the reins; hence, to restrain; check. "*Reined* again to temperance." *Shak.*
4. To govern, control, or direct with the reins; as, to *rein* a horse to the left; hence, to rule; guide. *Now Rare.*
rein, *v. i.* To be guided by, or submit to control by, reins; to bear itself or move in response to the reins. *Rare. Shak.*
rei'na (rā'nȧ), *n.* [Sp., queen.] A California rockfish (*Sebastichthys elongatus*).
re'in-car'nate (rē'ĭn-kär'nāt), *v. t.* To incarnate again.
re-in'car-na'tion (rē-ĭn'kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* A reincarnating, or state of being reincarnated. — **re-in'car-na'tion-ist**, *n.*
rein'deer' (rān'dēr'), *n.* [The first element is of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hreinn* reindeer, Sw. *ren*, Dan. *ren*, *reen*; cf. also Icel. *hreindȳri*, Dan. *rensdyr*. Icel. *hreinn* is perh. of Lapp or Finnish origin; cf. Lappish *reino* pasturage.] **1.** Any of several species of deer of the genus *Rangifer* inhabiting the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. Antlers are present in both sexes; those of the male long, sweeping, often somewhat palmate at the ends, and with broad, greatly developed brow tines; those of the female much smaller and simpler. The hoofs are large and crescentic and the dewclaws very large. The European species *R. tarandus* is domesticated in Lapland and other parts of the Old World, and has been introduced into Alaska also. It is used for drawing sleds. American species are called *caribou.*

European Reindeer.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* An early constellation between Cassiopeia and Camelopard. *Obs.*
Reindeer age, epoch, *or* **period.** *Paleëthnol.* A part of the Paleolithic era when the reindeer was common over central Europe, about equivalent to the Magdalenian period.
reindeer moss. A gray branching lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*) which forms extensive patches on the ground in arctic and even in north temperate regions It is the principal food of the Lapland reindeer in winter.
rein'less (rān'lĕs), *a.* Not having, or not governed by, reins; hence, not checked or restrained.
rein orchis. Any orchid of the genus *Habenaria* or of a related genus; — so called in allusion to the kidney-shaped lip in some species.
reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [F. *rein*, pl. *reins*, fr. L. *ren*, pl. *renes.*] *Archaic.* **1.** The kidneys; also, the region of the kidneys, the loins.
2. The seat of the feelings, affections, or passions, which were formerly thought to be localized in the loins.
I am he which searcheth the *reins* and hearts. *Rev.* ii. 23
reins of a vault, *Arch.*, the parts between the crown and the spring or abutment, including the loading or filling behind the vault shell, — analogous to the haunches of an arch.
re'in-state' (rē'ĭn-stāt'), *v. t.;* -STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd); -STAT'ING (-stāt'ĭng). To instate again; to place again (in possession, or in a former state); to reinstall; to reëstablish; to restore (to a state from which one had been removed); as, to *reinstate* a king in his kingdom. — **re'in-state'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
re'in-sur'ance (-shōōr'ăns), *n.* Act of reinsuring, or the amount protected by reinsuring, esp. by an insurer or underwriter to protect himself against risk already incurred.
re'in-sure' (rē'ĭn-shōōr'), *v. t.* To insure again; specif., to insure, as life or property, in favor of the one who already has an insurance risk upon it. — **re'in-sur'er** (-shōōr'ẽr), *n.*
re-in'te-grate (rē-ĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *integrate*: cf. LL. *reintegrare*. Cf. REDINTEGRATE.] **1.** To reinstate. *Obs.*
2. To integrate again; to bring together again or restore to a whole or unity; to renew; redintegrate; as, to *reintegrate* a nation.
re-in'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réintégration*, LL. *reintegratio.*] Repeated or renewed integration. Cf. REDINTEGRATION.
re'in-ver'sion (rē'ĭn-vûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of inverting again; specif., *Med.*, restoration of an inverted organ, esp. the uterus, to its normal position.
re'in-ves'ti-ture (-vĕs'tĭ-tūr), *n.* Act of reinvesting, or state of being reinvested.
reis (rās; rēs), *n.* [Pg., pl. of *real*, an ancient Portuguese coin. Cf. REAL, a coin.] Pl. of REI.
reis, **rais** (rīs), *n.* [Ar. *raïs* head, chief, prince.] Chief; head; — a common title in the East for a person in author ity, esp. the captain of a boat or ship.
Reis' Ef-fen'di (rīs' ĕ-fĕn'dĭ). [See 2d REIS; EFFENDI.] A title formerly given to one of the chief Turkish officers of state. He was chancellor of the empire, etc.
re-is'sue (rē-ĭsh'ū), *n.* A second or repeated issue, esp. of a publication with change only in price or form.
re-it'er-ate (rē-ĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *reiteratus*, p. p. of *reiterare*. See RE-; ITERATE.]
1. To repeat; to say or do over again or repeatedly.
You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to *reiterate* were sin. *Shak.*
2. To walk along again. *Obs. & R.* *Herrick.*
Syn. — Recapitulate, rehearse. See REPEAT.
re-it'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réitération.*] **1.** Act of reiterating; repetition; that which is reiterated.
2. *Print.* Act of printing on the reverse of a sheet printed on one side, or the matter so printed. *Chiefly British.*
re-it'er-a-tive (rē-ĭt'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Exhibiting, or marked by, reiteration. — **re-it'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*
re-it'er-a-tive, *n.* *Gram.* **a** A word expressing repeated or reiterated action. **b** A word formed from another, or used to form another, by repetition; as, *dillydally.*
re-ject' (rē-jĕkt'), *v. t.;* RE-JECT'ED; RE-JECT'ING. [L. *rejectus*, p. p. of *reicere*, *rejicere*; *re-* re- + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *rejeter*, formerly also spelt *rejecter*. See JET, *v. i.*]
1. To refuse to acknowledge, adopt, believe, receive, etc.; to decline to accept; to refuse.
Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will also reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest to me. *Hos.* iv. 6.
2. To refuse to have or use; to cast or throw away, as useless, unsatisfactory, etc.; to discard; relegate.
Therefore all this exercise of hunting . . . the Utopians have *rejected* to their butchers. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*
3. To eject or spew out, as from the mouth or stomach.
4. To cast off; to reprobate; to forsake. *Obs.*
Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath *rejected* them. *Jer.* vi. 30.
5. To refuse to hear, receive, etc. (a person); to repel; specif., of a woman, to refuse to marry (a man).
6. To refuse to grant, consider, or accede to; as, to *reject* a prayer or request.
7. To throw or cast back, also, *Obs. or R.*, to cut off (from).
Syn. — Cast off, refuse, repudiate. See DISCARD.
re-ject', *n.* **1.** *Theol.* A reprobate person. *Obs.*
2. A thing rejected as not wanted or unsatisfactory.
re-jec'ta-men'ta (rē-jĕk'tȧ-mĕn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rejectare*, v. intens. fr. *rejicere*. See REJECT.] Things thrown away as useless or worthless or cast off; rubbish; esp., things excreted by a living organism. *J. Fleming.*
re-jec'tion (rē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rejectio*: cf. F. *réjection.*] Act of rejecting, or state of being rejected; also, that which is rejected; esp., excrement.
re-joice' (rē-jois'), *v. t.;* RE-JOICED' (-joist'); RE-JOIC'ING (-jois'ĭng). [ME. *rejoissen*, OF. *resjoïr* (3d pl. pres. *resjoïssent*), F. *réjouir*; *re-* re- + OF. *esjoïr*, F. *éjouir*, to rejoice; *es-* (L. *ex-*) + OF. *joïr*, F. *jouir*, fr. L. *gaudere* to rejoice. See JOY.] **1.** To enjoy. *Obs.* *Bp. Peacock.*
2. To give joy to; to make joyful; to gladden.
I me *rejoiced* of my liberty. *Chaucer.*
3. To be joyful because of; to feel joy at. *Obs.*
Syn. — Delight, cheer, exhilarate, please.
re-joice' (rē-jois'), *v. i.* To feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree; to have pleasurable satisfaction; to be delighted.
I will be glad and *rejoice* in thy mercy. *Ps.* xxxi. 7.
Syn. — Delight, joy, exult, triumph.
re-joic'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REJOICE. Hence: *n.*
1. Act of one that rejoices; joy; gladness; an occasion or expression of joy or gladness.
2. That which causes to rejoice; occasion of joy. *Obs.*
They are the *rejoicing* of my heart. *Ps.* cxix. 111.
re-join' (rē-join'), *v. i.;* RE-JOINED' (-joind'); RE-JOIN'ING. [F. *rejoindre*; *re-* re- + *joindre* to join. See JOIN; cf. REJOINDER.] **1.** *Law.* To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.
2. To answer to a reply; also, to answer. *Obs. or R.*
3. To join or come together again; to reunite.
re-join', *v. t.* **1.** To join again; also, *Obs.*, to join or unite.
2. To say as an answer or rejoinder.
re-join'der (-dẽr), *n.* [F. *rejoindre*, inf. as n. See REJOIN.]
1. *Law.* The defendant's answer to the replication.
2. An answer to a reply; in general, an answer; reply.
Syn. — Answer, replication. See REPLY.
re-joint' (rē-joint'), *v. t.* To reunite the joints of; to join or unite anew; specif., *Arch.*, to fill up the joints of, as stones in buildings when the mortar has been dislodged.
re-judge' (rē-jŭj'), *v. t.* To judge again; to reëxamine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.
re-ju've-nate (rē-jōō'vē-nāt; 243), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [*re-* re- + L. *juvenis* young, youthful.]
1. To render young again; to reinvigorate.
2. *Phys. Geog.* Usually in *p. a.* **a** To stimulate, as by uplift, to renewed erosive activity; — said of streams. **b** To develop youthful features of topography in (an area previously worn down nearly to base level). Cf. RIVER.
— **re-ju've-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*
re-ju've-nesce' (-nĕs'), *v. i. & t.* [LL. *rejuvenescere.*] To become, or make, young again; to accomplish rejuvenescence.
re-ju've-nes'cence (-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* [*re-* + L. *juvenis* young + E. *-escence.*] **1.** A renewing of youth; state of being or growing young again.
2. *Biol.* A method of cell formation in which the entire protoplasm of an old cell escapes by rupture of the cell wall, and then develops a new cell wall. It occurs frequently in the lower algæ, in the formation of zoöspores, etc.
re-ju've-nes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Becoming, or causing to become, rejuvenated; rejuvenating.
re-kin'dle (rē-kĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To kindle again; to reinflame; to reanimate; to arouse again.
re-lapse' (rē-lăps'), *v. i.;* RE-LAPSED' (-lăpst'); RE-LAPS'ING (-lăp'sĭng). [L. *relapsus*, p. p. of *relabi* to slip back, to relapse; *re-* re- + *labi* to fall, slip, slide. See LAPSE.]
1. *Theol.* To fall back into paganism, evil, error, heresy, or unbelief; to backslide.
2 To slip or fall back into a former state or practice or from some condition attained, as from a state of convalescence or amended condition; as, to *relapse* into a stupor or into vice; to *relapse* into slumber after waking.
3. To fall, slip, or slide back, in a literal sense. *Obs.*
re-lapse', *v. t.* To cause to slip or fall back. *Obs.*
re-lapse', *n.* [From the v. See RELAPSE, *v.*] A slipping or falling back, esp. into a former bad state; lapse back into error, heresy, or evil; backsliding; return of a disease after improvement; state of having fallen back.
Alas! from what high hope to what *relapse*
Unlooked for are we fallen! *Milton.*
re-laps'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RELAPSE. — **relapsing fever**, *Med.*, an acute, epidemic, infectious disease common in Ireland, Russia, and some other regions. It is marked by sudden invasion, recurring paroxysms of high fever lasting from five to seven days, articular and muscular pains, sudden crisis, and the presence, during paroxysms, of a spiral bacterium (*Spirochæta obermeieri*) in the blood.
re-late' (rē-lāt'), *v. t.;* RE-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); RE-LAT'ING (-lāt'-

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re'in-an'i-mate, *v. t.* [*re-* + 1st *in-* + *animate.*] To reanimate. *Obs.*
re'in-au'gu-rate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'in-au'gu-ra'tion**, *n.*
re'in-cam'er-ate, *v. i.* [See RE-; INCAMERATION.] To be reannexed to the papal domain *Obs.*
re'in-car'na-dine, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'in-cen'date, *a.* [See RE-, 2; INCEND.] Reheated. *Obs.*
re'in-cense', *v. t.* [See RE-, 2; 1st INCENSE.] To rekindle. *Obs.*
re'in-cense', *v. t.* [See RE-, 2; 3d INCENSE.] To perfume in return. *Rare.*
re-in'ci-den-cy, *n.* Relapse. [*Rare.*]
re'in-cite', *v. t.*, **re'in-close'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-clo'sure**, *n.*, **re'in-clu'sion**, *n.*, **re'in-cor'po-rate**, *v. t. & a.*, **re'in-cor'po-ra'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-crease'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'in-cru'date (rē'ĭn-krōō'dāt), *v. t.* To make crude again. *Rare.* — **re-in'cru-da'tion** (rē-ĭn'krōō-dā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
re'in-cul'cate, *v. t.*, **re'in-cur'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
reind. Reined. *Ref. Sp*
reindeer lichen. Reindeer moss.
re'in-dent', *v. t* To supply with new teeth. *Obs.*
re'in-dict', *v. t.*, **re'in-dorse'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-duce'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-due'**, *v. t* See RE-, 2.
reine. † REIGN.
rei-nette' (rĕ-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] = 1st RENNET, a variety of apple.
re'in-fect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'in-fec'tion**, *n.* — **re'in-fec'tious**, *a.*
‖ **re in-fec'ta.** [L.] The business being unfinished
re'in-fest', *v. t.*, **re-in'fes-ta'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-flame'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-flate'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-fla'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-flict'**, *v. t.*, **re-in'flu-ence**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'in-force', **re'in-force'ment**, etc. Vars. of REËNFORCE, etc.
re'in-form', *v. t.* See RE-, 2
re'in-fund', *v. i* [*re-* + L. *infundere* to pour in.] To flow in anew. *Obs.*
re'in-fuse', *v. t* See RE-, 2 — **re'in-fu'sion**, *n.*
reinge (rēnj). Scot. var. of RINSE.
re'in-graff', *v. t.* To reingraft *Obs.*
re'in-graft', *v. t.*, **re'in-gra'ti-ate**, *v. t.*, **re-in'gress**, *n.*, **re'in-gulf'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-hab'it**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'in-hab'i-ta'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2
re'in-heart'en, *v. t.* To rehearten. *Obs.*
re'in-her'it, *v. t.*, **re'in-i'ti-ate** (rē'ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*, **re'in-i'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*, **re-ink'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-oc'u-late**, *v. t.*, **re'in-oc'u-la'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-quire'**, *v. i.*, **re'in-quir'y**, *n.*, **re'in-scribe'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-sert'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-ser'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-sist'**, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
reins'man (rānz'mȧn), *n.; pl* -MEN. A driver of horses, esp a skillful driver.
re'in-spect', *v. t.*, **re'in-spec'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-spire'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-spir'it**, *v. t.*, **re'in-stall'**, *v. t.*, **re-in'stal-la'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-stall'ment**, **re'in-stal'ment**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'in-sta'tion, *n.* Reinstatement.
re'in-sta'tor (rē'ĭn-stā'tẽr), *n* One who reinstates.
re'in'stau-ra'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2.
reinstaure, *v. t.* [See RE-, 2; INSTORE.] To restore. *Obs.*
re'in-still', **re'in-stil'**, *v. t.*, **re-in'sti-tute**, *v. t.*, **re-in'sti-tu'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-struct'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-struc'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
reinsurance fund. *Insurance.* = 3d RESERVE, 3 c
re-in'te-grate, *a* = REDINTEGRATE.
re'in-ter', *v. t.*, **re'in-ter'ment**, *n.*, **re'in-ter'pret**, *v. t.*, **re'in-ter'pre-ta'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-ter'ro-gate**, *v. t.*, **re'in-ter'ro-ga'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'in-throne', *v. t.* To reënthrone.
re'in-thron'ize (rē'ĭn-thrōn'īz), *v. t.* To reënthrone. *Obs.*
re-in'ti-mate, *v. t.*, **re'in-ti'tle**, *v. t.*, **re'in-tit'ule**, *v. t.*, **re'in-tomb'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-trench'**, *v. t.*, **re'in'tro-duce'**, *v. t.*, **re-in'tro-duc'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-tru'sion**, *n.*, **re'in-vade'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-va'sion**, *n.*, **re'in-vent'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-ven'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-ven'tor**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'in-verse', *v. t.* To reinvert. [*Obs.*]
re'in-vert', *v. t.*, **re'in-vest'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-ves'ti-gate**, *v. t.*, **re'in-ves'ti-ga'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-vest'ment**, *n.*, **re'in-vig'or-ate**, *v. t.*, **re'in-vig'or-a'tion**, *n.*, **re-in'vi-ta'tion**, *n.*, **re'in-vite'**, *v. t.*, **re'in-volve'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reioyse. † REJOICE.
‖ **re'i per'se-cu-to'ri-a** (rē'ī pûr'sē-kū-tō'rĭ-ȧ). [LL.] *Civil Law* A recuperatory action.
reir, *v. i.* [See ARREAR, *v.*] To retire. *Obs. Scot.*
reird. † RERD. [*Obs. Scot.*]
reirdour, *n.* [See RERD.] Rerd.
reirward. † REARWARD.
reise. † RAISE.
reise. Var. of RICE, a twig.
reise, *n* [Of LG or D. orig.; cf. G. *reise* journey, traveling, MHG. *reise* journey, hostile expedition: cf. OF. *reise*, *rese.*] Journey; raid. *Obs.*
reise, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *reizen*, G *reisen.*] To journey; to raid. *Obs.*
reisin. † RAISIN.
re-i'so-la'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2.
Reiss'ner's mem'brane (rīs'nẽrz). = MEMBRANE OF REISSNER.
re-is'su-a-ble, *a.*, **re-is'sue**, *v. t.*, *& i.*, **re-is'su-er**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
reist (*dial* rēst). Var. of REEST. *Obs. or Scot & Dial Eng.*
reist Obs. Scot. var. of REST.
reis'ter, *n.* [OF. *reistre*, F. *reitre*, fr. G. *reiter.*] Reiter. *Obs*
reist'y. Var. of REASTY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reisun. † REASON.
reisyn. † RAISIN.
reit (*dial.* rēt), *n.* Sedge; seaweed; — chiefly in *pl.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
reit'bok' (rēt'bŏk'). Var. of RIETBOK.
rei'ter (rī'tẽr), *n.* [G., rider.] A German cavalry soldier. *Obs. or Hist.*
re-it'er, *v. t.* [F. *réitérer*, or L. *reiterare.*] To reiterate. *Obs.*
re-it'er-a-ble (rē-ĭt'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be reiterated
re-it'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* Reiteration *Rare.*
re-it'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *reiterans*, p pr.] Reiterating. *Rare*
re-it'er-ate (-āt), *a.* Reiterated
re-it'er-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of REITERATE. — **re-it'er-at'ed-ly**, *adv* — **re-it'er-at'ed-ness**, *n.*
re-it'er-ate-ly, *adv.* Reiterated ly. *Obs*
reithe. † RETHE.
reive (rēv) Scot. var. of RIVE
reive, reiv'er. Obs or Scot & dial Eng. vars. of REAVE, REAVER.
re-jag', *v. t.* [*re-* + *jag* to prick.] To retort or refute. *Obs.* — *n.* A repartee. *Obs.*
re-jag'ged, *p. a.* Tattered. *Obs.*
Re-jang', *n.* One of a Malayo-Javanese people of southern Sumatra; also, their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.
re-ject', *a.* Rejected. *Obs.*
re-ject'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-ject'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
re-ject'age (rē-jĕk'tāj), *n.* Things rejected. *Rare.*
re-jec'ta-ment, *n.* [See REJECTAMENTA.] That which, or one that, is rejected. *Obs.*
re'jec-ta'ne-ous (rē'jĕk-tā'nē-ŭs), *a* [L. *rejectaneus.*] To be rejected; rejectable. *Obs*
re-ject'er, *n.* One who rejects
re-ject'i-ble, *a.* Rejectable *Obs.*
re-ject'ing-ly, *adv.* of *rejecting*, p. pr.
re'jec-ti'tious (rē'jĕk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Implying or requiring rejection; rejectable. *Obs.*
re-jec'tive (rē-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* Rejecting, or tending to reject.
re-ject'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *R.*
re-jec'tor, *n.* One that rejects.
re-jerk', *v. t.* To jerk back. *Obs*
rejoce. † REJOICE.
re-joice', *n.* Rejoicing; a cause of rejoicing. *Obs.*
re-joice'ful, *a.* Joyful. *Obs. or R*
re-joice'ment, *n.* Rejoicing *Obs.*
re-joic'er (rē-jois'ẽr), *n.* One that rejoices.
re-joic'ing-ly, *adv.* of *rejoicing*, p. pr.
re-joind' Rejoined. *Ref. Sp*
re-join'der, *v. i.* To make a rejoinder. *Obs.*
re-join'dure, *n.* [Cf. REJOINDER, *n.*] A joining again. *Obs.*
re-jolt', *n.* A reacting jolt or shock *Obs.*
re-jolt', *v. t.* To jolt again or back.
rejorne † REJOURN.
rejose † REJOICE.
re-jounce', *v. i.* [*re-* + *jounce*] To occur or recur (to the mind); also, prob., to recoil. *Obs.*
re-journ', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *réajourner*. See RE-; ADJOURN.] To adjourn; put off; refer *Obs.* — *v. i.* To return; reply. *Obs.*
re-jour'ney, *v. t* See RE-, 2.
re-journ'ment, *n.* Adjournment. *Obs.*
re-joy', *v. i. & t.* To rejoice. *Obs.*
re-jum'ble, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-junc'tion, *n.* A reuniting. *R.*
re-ju've-nant (rē-jōō'vē-nănt; 243), *a.* Rejuvenating. *Rare.*
re-ju've-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One that rejuvenates.
re-ju've-nes'cen-cy (-nĕs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Rejuvenescence. *Obs*
re-ju've-nize (rē-jōō'vē-nīz; 243), *v. t.* To rejuvenate.
rek † REACH, RECK, REEK, RICK
rekand. † RACKAN.
reke † REACH, RECK, REEK.
reke (*dial.* rēk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RICK.
reke, *n.* Haste. *Obs.*
reke, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *rēcan*, *reccan*, E. *recche.*] To go, esp. hastily; run. *Obs.*
reke, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *reka.*] To thrust. *Obs.*
reke, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *reken* to rake, MHG. *rechen* to scrape together, OHG. *rehhan*, Goth. *rikan* to heap up, and E. *rake*, the implement.] To bury. *Obs.*
rekels. *n.* [AS. *rēcels*, akin to E. *reek* to steam.] Incense. *Obs.*
Re'kem (rē'kĕm). *Bib.*
reken, **rekene.** † RECKON.
rek'en, *a.* [AS. *recen* ready, prompt, swift, terrible] Ready; straightforward; upright; beautiful; elegant. *Obs.* — **rek'en-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
rekeni, **rekeny** † RECKON.
rekevere † RECOVER.
Rekh'ta (rāk'tȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *rēkhta*, lit., scattered, poured out.] See *Cit.*, col. 6.
Rekhta (i. e., "scattered" or "crumbled") is the form which Urdu takes when used for poetry. The name is derived from the manner in which Persian words are "scattered" through it. When poems are written in the special dialect used by women, it is known as **Rekh'ti** (-tē). *Census of India*, 1901.
re-kick', *v. t. & i.*, **re-kill'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rekils. † REKELS.
rekin † RECKON.
re-kin'dle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-kin'dler, *n.* One that rekindles.
re-king', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rek'in-ly. † REKENLY.
re-kiss', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rekiver. † RECOVER.
rekke † RACK, a bar or frame; RECK.
rekkeless. † RECKLESS
rek'ken. † RECK, RECKON.
rek'less. † RECKLESS, REKELS.
rekne. † RECKON.
re-knit', *v. t.*, **re-know'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-knowl'edge, *v. t* To acknowledge; examine; recognize. *Obs.*
rekure. † RECOVER.
reky. † REEKY.
rel. *Abbr.* Relating; relative; relatively; religion; religious; reliquiæ (L., relics).
re-la'bel, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖ **re-lâche'** (rē-läsh'), *n* [F.] Intermission; relaxation; *Theat.*, no performance.
relacion. † RELATION
re-lade', *v. t. & i.*, **re-lad'en**, *p. a.*, **re'la-ment'**, *v. t.*, **re-land'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-lap'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-laps'a-ble (rē-lăp'sȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re-lapse', *n.* [L. *relapsus*, p. p.: F. *relaps.*] One who has relapsed; a backslider. *Obs.*
re-laps'er, *n* One who relapses.
re-lapst'. Relapsed *Ref. Sp.*
re-lat'a-ble (rē-lāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be related. — **re-lat'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
‖ **re-la'ta re'fe-ro** (rĕ-lā'tȧ rĕf'ē-rō). [L.] I relate things related; I repeat it as it was told.

ing). [In part fr. earlier *relation, relative;* cf. also F. *relater* to recount, report, LL. *relatare,* fr. L. *relatus,* used as p. p. of *referre.* See RELATION.] **1.** To give an account of; to recount; narrate.

This heavy act with heavy heart *relate.* — *Shak.*

2. To bring back; to restore. *Obs.* — *Spenser.*
3. To refer; to ascribe, as to a source. *Obs. or R.*
4. To connect or bring into relation; to establish a relation between, as by ties of analogy or blood; as, to *relate* one word to another from the same stem.
Syn. — Tell, recite, rehearse, report, detail, describe.
to relate one's self. to utter one's thoughts. *Rare.*

re-late′ (rē-lāt′), *v. i.* **1.** To tell; report. *Obs.*
2. To make reference; to take account. *Obs.* — *Fuller.*
3. To stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; refer; — with *to.*

All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas. — *Locke.*

re-late′, *n.* [L. *relatus,* p. p.] Something related to something else; esp., the first term or being in a relationship, the second or reciprocal term being the *correlate.*

re-lat′ed (rē-lāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Narrated; recounted.
2. Standing in relation or connection; as, the electric and magnetic forces are closely *related.*
3. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, esp. by consanguinity; as, persons *related* in the first degree.
4. *Music.* **a** Belonging to a certain harmonic set or melodic succession; — said of tones. **b** Having a close melodic or harmonic connection; said of chords or tonalities; as, **related keys** *or* **scales,** those having several tones in common, and hence admitting of ready modulation; esp., those whose tonic chords are triads of a given scale or key, as the keys of the dominant and subdominant of the key, together with their relative minors. Thus the keys related to C major are F and G major, and A, D, and E minor. See also KEY. Called also *attendant keys.*

re-la′tion (rē-lā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *relacion,* F. *relation,* or L. *relatio,* fr. L. *relatus,* used as p. p. of *referre* to report, to relate, to refer (cf. REFER), but fr. a different root. See RE-, TOLERATE; cf. RELATE.] **1.** Act of relating, or telling; also, that which is related; recital; account; narration; narrative; report; as, the Jesuit *Relations.*

The poet's *relation* doth well figure them. — *Bacon*

2. a State of being related or of referring; what is apprehended as appertaining to a being or quality, in considering it in its bearing upon something else; the being such and such with regard or respect to some other thing; connection; as, the *relation* of master to servant.

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is a *relation.* — *I. Taylor.*

b Any aspect or quality which can be predicated only of two or more things taken together, as direction, resemblance, or of one thing considered as a factor of itself, as self-identity. Metaphysically, *relations* have been considered: (1) as purely subjective, or between ideas alone, — the *nominalistic* and *skeptic* view; (2) as referring to some real quality or essence of things by which they may be connected with one another, and hence as designating universals, or general characters of reality, — the *realistic* view, — or as the essential being of reality itself, which is but a sum of relations, — the view of absolute *idealism;* and (3) as those aspects in which things have to do with one another, considered especially from the general point of view of interest, efficiency, or purpose, — the view of *pragmatism.* See RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE **a.**
3. Reference; respect; — esp in phrase, *in relation to.*

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. — *Dryden.*

4. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship.
5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman; specif., as technically construed in law (as in the interpretation of wills, statutes affecting the descent of property, etc.), a person who in case of intestacy would be entitled to a share of the property of the intestate under the statute of distributions in force in the jurisdiction in question. See CONSANGUINITY. Thus, the word not only varies in its inclusiveness according to the terms of the statute in question, but may also, according to the evident intent of the user, be construed more or less widely as meaning next of kin, relations by blood, or family relations whether by blood or marriage.
6. *Law.* **a** The referring of an act to a prior date as the time of its taking effect; the giving force or operation to an act or proceeding as of some previous date or time, by a sort of fiction, as if it had happened or begun at that time. In such case the act is said to "have *relation*" to the prior date, or "to take effect by *relation.*" **b** The act of a relator at whose instance a suit is begun.
7. State of being mutually or reciprocally interested, as in social or commercial matters; also, *pl.,* dealings; affairs; as, the foreign *relations* of a country.
Syn. — Recital, rehearsal, narration, tale; kindred, kinship, consanguinity, affinity; relative, kinsman, kinswoman.

re-la′tion-al (rē-lā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to kinship.
2. Of or pert. to, or specifying, a relation in general.

Relational words, as prepositions, auxiliaries, etc. — *R. Morris.*

— **re-la′tion-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-la′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

re-la′tion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Philos.* **a** = RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE **a.** **b** The doctrine that relations exist as real entities. — **re-la′tion-ist,** *n.*

rel′a-tive (rĕl′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *relativus:* cf. F. *relatif.* See RELATE.] **1.** *Gram.* Referring to an antecedent; introducing a dependent clause qualifying an expressed or implied antecedent; as, a *relative* pronoun or adverb; — also applied to such a clause, as indicating or expressing relation.

Relative pronouns (who, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever, that, as), *relative* adjectives (which, what, whichever, whatever), or *relative* adverbs (when, where, whereat, etc., how, why, as), referring to a noun or noun equivalent called the antecedent. — *C. T. Onions.*

2. Having relationship one to another; mutually related or connected; also, corresponding.
3. *Music.* Related (in sense 4 **b**). A major and minor key are relative to each other when the descending form of the minor is identical in its tones with the major. The tonic of a minor key is the sixth of its *relative* major, and they have the same signature.
4. Having relation, reference, or application; referring; having or standing in connection; in respect or with reference (to); proportionate (to); pertaining; pertinent; relevant; as, arguments not *relative* to the subject.
5. Arising from relation; resulting from, or existing in, connection with, or reference to, something else; comparative; not absolute or independent.

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative,* as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole — *South.*

6. a Offered or paid indirectly, as by means of an image; — said of worship. **b** Involving or implying relationship; dependent for signification on relationship to some other thing or person; — said of names, terms, etc.
7. *Law.* Designating a duty or right of one person correlating with a right or duty in another.

relative bearing. *Naut.* See BEARING, 10. — **r. ethics.** See ETHICS, 2. — **r. impediment.** *Law.* See IMPEDIMENT, 2. — **r. maximum** *or* **minimum,** a maximum or minimum of a function of two or more arguments connected by one or more conditions. — **r. orbit,** *Astron.,* in a lunar eclipse, the apparent path of the moon relative to the earth's shadow, as if the latter were at rest. — **r. rank,** *Mil. & Nav.,* the rank in another service or branch of the service than an officer's own which corresponds with the rank actually held by him and carries the same precedence and advantages, but not the same, nor necessarily any, command; as, the *relative rank* of a rear admiral is major general. — **r. refractive index.** See INDEX OF REFRACTION. — **r. syllogism,** *Logic,* a syllogism involving relative terms. — **r. term,** *Logic,* a term which may be predicated of a subject to show that the subject bears a certain relation to some other subject; as, in "John is a father," "father" is a *relative term,* relating "John" to some unnamed offspring. In the logic of relatives, the connective forms of any proposition having more than one subject ("subject" including "object") is called a *relative term* or *relative rhema.* Thus, in "X is to the west of Z," "is to the west of" is the *relative term.* — **r. weed,** *Agric.,* any cultivated plant growing out of place, thus acting like a weed among other crops; — opposed to *absolute weed.*

rel′a-tive (rĕl′ȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** One that relates to, or is considered in its relation to, something else; a relative object or term; one of two objects directly connected by any relation. Specif.: **a** *Gram.* A relative pronoun or other word. **b** A thing, or, *Obs.,* a person, relative to, connected with, or dependent on, another. **c** A person connected with another by blood or affinity, strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman. "Confining our care . . . to ourselves and *relatives.*" — *Bp. Fell.*
2. Relationship. *Obs. & R.*
3. *Logic.* A relative term.

rel′a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

rel′a-tiv-ism (rĕl′ȧ-tĭv-ĭz′m), *n.* A doctrine of relationism or of relativity, Cf. RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE **a.** — **rel′a-tiv-ist,** *n.* — **rel′a-tiv-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

rel′a-tiv′i-ty (-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being relative; as, the *relativity* of a subject. — *Coleridge.*
2. *Philos.* **a** State of close dependence on another, so that the removal of that other annuls or destroys the dependent being, as of the solar system upon the sun. **b** Reciprocal dependence, as that between the individual and society, so that if either were removed the other would perish.

law of relativity. See under LAW. — **relativity of knowledge.** **a** *Philos.* The doctrine that all human knowledge is only relatively true or certain, or is valid only for the knowing mind. The phrase is applied chiefly: (1) to philosophies which deny the possibility of positive knowledge on account of the inconstancy of sense perceptions, and (2) to philosophies which maintain that ideas are resolvable into series of relationships having an ultimate core of "self-relation," that is, that thinking derives its whole significance from the point of view from which it starts. "We think in relations." *H. Spencer.* **b** *Psychol.* The doctrine that sensations have significance only in relation to other sensations. The source of this doctrine is Hobbes's dictum that always to be aware of the same thing and not to be aware of anything amount to the same.

re-la′tor (rē-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *relateur.* See RELATE.] **1.** One that relates; a relater; narrator. — *Fuller.*
2. *Law.* A private person at whose relation, or in whose behalf, the attorney-general allows an information in the nature of a quo warranto to be filed.

re-lax′ (rē-lăks′), *v. t.;* RE-LAXED′ (-lăkst′); RE-LAX′ING. [L. *relaxare; re-* re- + *laxare* to loose, to slacken, fr. *laxus* loose. See LAX; cf. RELEASE.] **1.** To make lax or loose; to make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like; to slacken; loosen; open; as, to *relax* a rope; to *relax* the muscles.

Nor served it to *relax* their serried files. — *Milton.*

2. To make less severe, rigorous, strained, or tense; to abate the stringency or tensity of; to ease; slacken; as, to *relax* discipline; to *relax* one's attention or endeavors.
3. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; open.
4. To release, as from restraint, punishment, etc. *Scot.*
5. To release (a person) from ecclesiastical jurisdiction for execution by the civil authorities; — used with reference to the methods of the Inquisition. *Obs. or Hist.*
Syn. — Loose; remit, abate; mitigate, ease; unbend, divert.

re-lax′, *v. i.* **1.** To become lax, weak, or loose; to abate in tensity; as, to let one's grasp *relax.*
2. To abate in severity; to become less rigorous.
3. To remit attention or effort; to become less diligent; to unbend; as, to *relax* in amusement.

re-lax′ant (rē-lăk′sănt), *n.* [L. *relaxans,* p. pr. of *relaxare.*] *Med.* A medicine that relaxes; a laxative. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or causing, relaxation.

re′lax-a′tion (rē′lăk-sā′shŭn; rĕl′ăk-; 277), *n.* [L. *relaxatio:* cf. F. *relaxation.*] **1.** A relaxing, or state of being relaxed; abatement or remission, as of tension, firmness, punishment, duty, grievance, payment, strictness, severity, etc.; as, *relaxation* of the muscles, of discipline, of a law.
2. Abatement or remission of attention, effort, energy, vigor, or the like; indulgence in recreation, quiet, etc.
3. Surrender (of a person) to the civil authorities for execution. *Obs. or Hist.* Cf. RELAX, *v. t.,* 5
4. *Scots Law.* Release from, or cancellation of, legal restriction or penalty, esp. a penalty judicially imposed, as outlawry. "*Relaxations* from entail." *Erskine's Principles.*

re-lay′ (rē-lā′; rē′lā; 277), *n.* [Prob. fr. an OF. *relai,* fr. *relaier* (synonymous with *relaissier;* cf. RELEASE), F. *relayer* to use relays, to furnish with relays; cf. F. *relais* relay, relays, prob. orig. pl. or nom. sing. only. OF. *relaier* is of uncert. orig.; cf. DELAY.] **1.** A supply arranged beforehand for successive relief. Specif.: **a** A supply of hunting dogs or horses kept in readiness at certain places to relieve the tired dogs or horses, and to continue the pursuit of the game if it comes that way. **b** A supply of horses placed at stations to be ready to relieve others, so that a traveler may proceed without delay. Also, the post or station at which the fresh supply is obtained. **c** A number of men who relieve others in carrying on some work.
2. *Mach.* A relay apparatus; a servo-motor.
3. *Elec.* An electromagnetic device by which the opening or closing of one circuit produces a corresponding opening or closing of another, more powerful one. Thus, in a telegraph system, a current too weak to operate a sounder may, by means of a delicate relay, communicate the signals to a local current of any desired strength.

re-lay′, *a.* *Mach.* Relating to, or having the characteristics of, an auxiliary apparatus put into action by a feeble force but itself capable of exerting greater force, used to control a comparatively powerful machine or appliance. Cf. SERVO-MOTOR. — **relay cylinder,** in a variable expansion central-valve engine, a small auxiliary engine for automatically adjusting the steam distribution to the load on the main engine. — **r. governor,** a speed regulator, as a water-wheel governor, embodying the relay principle.

re-lease′ (rē-lēs′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *lease* to let.] To lease again; to grant a new lease of; to let back.

re-lease′ (rē-lēs′), *v. t.;* RE-LEASED′ (rē-lēst′); RE-LEAS′ING (-lēs′ĭng). [ME. *relessen,* OF. *relaissier* to release, to let free, L. *relaxare.* See RELAX; cf. RE-LEASE to lease again, RELISH a taste.] **1.** To loosen or destroy the force of; to remove the obligation or effect of; hence, to alleviate or remove; as, to *release* a statute, a sentence, pain. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To let go or give up, as a legal claim; to discharge or relinquish a right to, as lands or tenements, by conveying to another who has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession; to quit.
3. a To remit, as a payment, tax, etc.; to give remission for, as for sins. *Obs.* **b** To relax; to mitigate. *Obs.*
4. To let loose again; to set free from restraint, confinement, or servitude; to set at liberty; to let go.

Now at that feast he *released* unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired. — *Mark* xv. 6.

5. To relieve from something that confines, burdens, or oppresses, as from pain, trouble, obligation, penalty.
Syn. — RELEASE, DELIVER, DISCHARGE, LIBERATE, FREE. To RELEASE is to set free from restraint of any kind; DELIVER implies esp. release from bondage (lit. and fig.) or from impending evil of any sort; DISCHARGE, as here compared, suggests esp. legal release from custody; as, "*Release* me from my bands with the help of your good hands" (*Shak.*); "Surely he shall *deliver* thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence" (*Ps.* xci. 3); to *discharge* a prisoner. To LIBERATE is to set at liberty; the word does not necessarily, like *deliver,* carry the implication of rescue from evil or peril; FREE is less formal than *liberate,* and often implies the granting of freedom; as, to *liberate* a captive, to *free* one's slaves. *Liberate* is also used in the sense of *disengage,* and *free* sometimes has the sense of *rid* or *unburden;* as, in the process certain gases were *liberated;* to *free* a gas from impurities, to *free* one's mind. See EMANCIPATE, FREEDOM, DELIVERANCE, SAVE.

re-lease′, *n.* [ME. *reles,* OF *reles, relais,* fr. *relaissier.* See RELEASE to let go.] **1.** Deliverance or relief from care, pain, trouble, or the like.
2. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from a debt, penalty, or claim; a giving up or relinquishment, as of a right or claim; any act or instrument by which a legal right is discharged; specif., a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another having an estate in possession; a quitclaim. Cf. ACQUITTANCE.
3. Act of liberating or freeing, or state of being liberated or freed; liberation or discharge from restraint. "*Release* from hell." *Milton.* Also: **a** An instrument formally discharging from restraint or custody. **b** A device for letting loose or freeing (something fixed or confined).
4. *Engin.* The act of permitting the working fluid, as steam, to escape from the cylinder at the end of the working stroke; also, the point in the cycle of operations, or on the corresponding indicator diagram, at which this act occurs; also, the period during exhaust from the point of release (as above) to where the pressure of the exhausting fluid is sensibly that of the condenser or of the outside air.
5. *Mach.* A device adapted to hold or release a device or mechanism as required; specif.: *Elec.* A catch on a motor-starting rheostat, which automatically releases the rheostat arm and so stops the motor in case of a break in the field circuit; also, the catch on an electromagnetic circuit breaker for a motor, which acts in case of an overload.
6. *Phon.* The act or manner of ending a sound.
7. *Railroads.* In the block-signaling system, a printed card conveying information and instructions to be used at intermediate sidings or offices without telegraphic stations.
Syn. — Liberation, freedom, discharge, acquittance.
out of release, without cessation. *Obs.* — *Chaucer.*

rel′e-gate (rĕl′ē-gāt), *v. t.;* REL′E-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); REL′E-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *relegatus,* p. p. of *relegare; re-* re- + *legare* to send with a commission or charge. See LEGATE.] **1.** To exile; banish; hence, to remove, usually to an inferior or less desirable position; to consign; transfer.

It [the Latin language] was *relegated* into the study of the scholar. — *Milman.*

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re-lat′ed-ness (rē-lāt′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS
re-lat′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that relates: a narrator.
re-la′tion-a-ry (rē-lā′shŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Relational. *Rare.*
re-la′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-la′tion-ship, *n.* See SHIP.
rel′a-tiv. Relative. *Ref. Sp.*
rel′a-ti′val (rĕl′ȧ-tī′văl; rĕl′ȧ-tĭv-ăl), *a.* Pert. to relatives.
rel′a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-la′trix (rē-lā′trĭks), *n.* [L.] *Law.* A female relator
re-launch′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-lax′, *n.* Relaxation. *Obs.*
re-lax′, *a.* Relaxed; lax; hence, remiss; careless. *Rare.*
re-lax′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-lax′ate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *relaxatus,* p. p.] To relax: release. *Obs.*
re-lax′a-tive (rē-lăk′sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative. — *n.* An aid to relaxation; esp., a laxative medicine.
re-lax′a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Relaxative: laxative. *Rare.*
re-laxed′ (rē-lăkst′), *pret. & p. p.* of RELAX. — **re-lax′ed-ly** (-lăk′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-lax′ed-ness,** *n.*
re-lax′er, *n.* One that relaxes.
re-laxt′. Relaxed. *Ref. Sp.*
re-lay′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-lay′, *v. t.* [OF. *relaier* to place relays, F. *relayer.*] **1.** *Venery.* To loose (a relay of hounds) on the track of a deer; also, to hunt as a deer, with a relay of hounds. *Obs.* **2.** To place as, or replace with, a relay.
re-lay′, *v. i.* To obtain a fresh [relay.]
rel′bun (rĕl′bŭn), *n.* [Araucanian *relbu.*] The roots of the Chilean plant *Fagelia arachnoidea,* — used to dye crimson.
rele. † REEL.
re-learn′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-leas′a-ble (rē-lēs′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re-leas′ant, *n.* Release. *Obs.*
re-leas′ee′ (-ē′), *n.* One to whom a release is given.
re-lease′ment, *n.* Act of releasing, or fact of being released; hence, *Obs.,* relaxation: removal.
re-leas′er, *n.* One that releases.
re-lea′sor (rē-lē′sŏr), *n.* One by whom a release is given.
re-least′. Released. *Ref. Sp.*
re-lect′, *p. p.* [L. *relectus,* p. p.] Reread. *Obs. Scot.*
re-lec′tion (rē-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *relectus,* p. p. of *relegere* to read again. See LECTION.] A reading. *Obs.,* except as a name for a division of Francesco de Vitoria's "Relectiones Undecim" (1565).
re-leece′. † RELEASE.
re-leef′. † RELIEF, RELIEVE.
re-lees′. † RELEASE.
re-leeve′. † RELIEVE.
re-lef′. † RELIEF, RELIEVE.
rel′e-ga-ble (rĕl′ē-gȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be relegated.
rel′e-gate, *n.* A person relegated or banished. *Obs.*

2. To put, allot, assign, as in, or to, a special category, class, or person; also, to send or submit, as for decision; to refer.
Syn. — See COMMIT.

rel′e-ga′tion (rĕl′ē-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *relegatio.*] **1**. Act of relegating, or state of being relegated; removal; banishment. Specif.: *Roman Law.* A milder form of banishment, not entailing, like deportation, loss of property or civil rights.
2. Act of allotting, assigning, or referring, as of one thing to another for a special purpose; assignment.

re-lent′ (rē-lĕnt′), *v. i.*; RE-LENT′ED; RE-LENT′ING. [*re-* + L. *lentus* pliant, flexible, slow: cf. F *ralentir* to slacken. See LITHE.] **1**. To become less rigid or hard; to yield; dissolve; melt; deliquesce. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To become less severe or intense; to become less hard, harsh, cruel, or the like; to soften in temper; to become more mild and tender through compassion. *Shak.*

re-lent′, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1**. To soften; dissolve.
2. To mollify; to cause to be less harsh or severe.
3. To slacken; abate.
And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace. *Spenser.*
4. To give up; abandon.
5. To regret; to sorrow for.

re-lent′less, *a.* Unmoved by appeals for sympathy or forgiveness; unrelenting, unyielding; unpitying.
Syn. — See INFLEXIBLE.
— **re-lent′less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-lent′less-ness**. *n.*

rel′e-vance (rĕl′ē-văns) } *n.* Quality or state of being rel-
rel′e-van-cy (-văn-sĭ) } evant; pertinency; applicability.
Its answer little meaning, little *relevancy* bore. *Poe.*

rel′e-vant (-vănt), *a.* [F. *relevant*, p. pr., or LL. *relevans*, p. pr., in L., raising, lifting up. See RELIEVE.] **1**. Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; of a nature to afford evidence tending to prove or to disprove the matters in issue; pertinent; as, *relevant* testimony.
2. Relieving; lending aid or support. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PERTINENT.

re-li′a-bil′i-ty (rē-lī′*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

re-li′a-ble (rē-lī′*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy. "A *reliable* witness to the truth of the miracles." *A. Norton.*
Syn. — RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY, TRUSTY, TRIED. *Reliable* and *trustworthy* are often used with little distinction. But RELIABLE often suggests qualities that can be relied or depended on, TRUSTWORTHY, those which merit trust or confidence; as, he is a *reliable* man (i. e., he can be counted on to do what he says he will do); he is a *trustworthy* person (i. e., one can repose confidence in his integrity, veracity, discretion, etc.). Moreover, *reliable* is oftener applied to things, *trustworthy* to persons; as, a *trustworthy* witness, *reliable* testimony. TRUSTY is more familiar than *trustworthy*; that is TRIED whose trustworthiness has been tested by experience; as, "his *trusty* sword" (*Spenser*); "his *tried* expedients" (*Bagehot*). See TRUST.
— **re-li′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-li′a-bly**, *adv.*

re-li′ance (-*ă*ns), *n.* [From RELY.] **1**. Act of relying, or state of being reliant; dependence; confidence; trust.
In *reliance* on promises . . . of very little value. *Macaulay.*
2. Anything on which to rely; dependence; ground of trust; as, the boat was a poor *reliance*. *Richardson.*
Syn. — See TRUST.

re-li′ant (-*ă*nt), *a.* Having, or characterized by, confidence; confident; trusting.

rel′ic (rĕl′ĭk), *n.* [ME. *relike*, F. *relique*, fr. L. *reliquiae*, pl., akin to *relinquere* to leave behind. See RELINQUISH.]
1. That which remains; the remains; specif., something esteemed or venerated, as a piece of the cross, the bone of a martyr, etc., as being the remains or a memorial of an object, event, or person, of great sacredness. A relic is sometimes believed to have acquired by its sacred associations miraculous powers, as for healing the sick, etc.
There are very few treasuries of *relics* in Italy that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint. *Addison.*
2. That left after loss or decay; a fragment; survival; remnant. "The *relics* of lost innocence." *Keble.*
3. A corpse; — usually in *pl.* *Now Rare.*
4. A memorial; anything held in esteem or reverence as a reminder of other events, objects, or persons; as, *relics* of youthful days, friendships, or pastimes.

rel′ict (-ĭkt), *n.* [L. *relictus*, fem. *relicta*, p. p. of *relinquere*. See RELINQUISH.] **1**. A widow or widower.
2. A relic. *Obs.*

re-lict′ (rē-lĭkt′), *a.* [See RELICT, *n.*] **1**. Left, deserted, or given up. *Obs.*
2. Left as the survivor of a married pair; surviving.
3. Of lands: **a** Left bare by reliction. **b** Abandoned. *Obs.*

re-lic′tion (rē-lĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *relictio* a leaving behind.] *Law.* A recession of the sea or other water leaving land uncovered; also, the land so left uncovered; dereliction.

re-lief′ (rē-lēf′), *n.* [ME. *relef*, F. *relief*, properly, a lifting up, fr. the v., F. *relever*. See RELIEVE; cf. BAS-RELIEF, RILIEVO.] **1**. Act of relieving, or state of being relieved; the removal, or partial removal, of any evil, or of anything oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained; succor; alleviation; comfort; ease.
He sees the dire contagion spread so fast,
That, where it seizes, all *relief* is vain. *Dryden.*
2 Specif.: **a** Aid in the form of money or necessities for indigent persons. **b** Supply of food and drink; sustenance. *Obs.* **c** Aid in time of danger or extreme difficulty, esp. in war; as, an army sent to his *relief*; also, a relieving force at such a time. **d** Relaxation or amusement, serving to ease or relieve the mind.
3. Release from a post, or from the performance of duty, by the intervention of others, by discharge, or by relay; as, a *relief* of a sentry. *Shak.*
4. That which removes or lessens evil, pain, discomfort, uneasiness, etc.; that which gives succor, aid, or comfort; also, the person who relieves from performance of duty by taking the place of another; a relay.
5. *Feudal Law.* A fine or money composition, as a year's rent or a fixed sum, which the heir of a deceased tenant paid to his lord for the privilege of taking up the landed estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had escheated. Also, sometimes, an acknowledgment made by the heir of his vassal tenure of the lord as a condition of being received or had as a vassal. Reliefs are abolished in England, and in Scotland as to all feus granted since September 30, 1874.
6. [Cf. It. *rilievo.*] In sculpture, the projection of figures, ornament, etc., from a background: hence, the work of art so produced. The relief may be obtained by modeling in soft material, hammering (see REPOUSSÉ) in thin plates of metal, or carving, as in wood or stone. The kinds of relief and works in relief are named according to the degree of projection. In *high relief* (*alto-rilievo*) this is half or more than half the natural circumference. In *low relief* (*basso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*) it is slight, no part being entirely detached. Intermediate degrees of projection are sometimes called *half relief* (*mezzo-rilievo*). Very low relief, as on modern coins, is termed *stiacciato*. *Hollow relief* (*cavo-rilievo*, *intaglio rilevato*, *cœlanaglyphic* sculpture), much used by the Egyptians, is formed by cutting a deep groove about the figure, so that the projection is formed from below the original surface.

1

2 3

Relief, 6. 1 High Relief, Head of Cupid by Banco; 2 Low Relief, St. Cecilia by Donatello; 3 Egyptian Hollow Relief.

7. Hence, in a work on a plane surface, as in drawing, painting, etc., the suggestion of spatial dimensions and relations communicated by the arrangement of lines, shadings, colors, etc. Hence, in general, vividness or sharpness of outline due to contrast, as of color, shading, etc.; as, the roof stood out in bold *relief* against the sky.
8. *Fort.* The height to which works are raised above the bottom of the ditch.
9. *Phys. Geog.* The elevations or inequalities of a land surface, considered collectively.
10. *Min.* The character of the surface of a mineral section as observed under the microscope, depending upon its refractive power relative to that of the medium (for example, Canada balsam) in which it is embedded.
11. *Cartography.* The parts of a map, collectively, usually hachures or contour lines, which represent the configuration of the ground. = HYPSOGRAPHY **c**.
12. *Mech.* The angle of relief of a cutting tool.
13. *Mech.* A passage in a tailstock center for the cutting-off tool, — made by cutting away one side of the center so that the tool may be advanced to or almost to the center of the work.

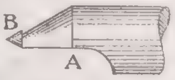

A Relief, 13; *B* Coned Center embedded in countersink.

Syn. — Alleviation, mitigation; aid, help, succor, assistance; remedy, redress, indemnification.

relief frame. *Steam Engine.* A frame or ring interposed between the back of a slide valve and the inside of the steam-chest cover in some large engines, to prevent access of the steam to the greater part of the valve, thereby relieving the pressure on the valve and materially reducing friction; — called also *equilibrium ring.*

relief map. A model of an area in which its inequalities of surface are shown in relief; also, a representation in perspective of such a model.

relief motion, **ring**, **tool block**, etc. *Mach.* Any of various devices to relieve the pressure of the tool point from the work during a return (or noncutting) stroke.

re-lieve′ (rē-lēv′), *v. t.*; RE-LIEVED′ (-lēvd′); RE-LIEV′ING (-lēv′ĭng). [ME. *releven*, F. *relever* (OF. 3d sing. pres. *relieve*) to raise again, discharge, relieve, fr. L. *relevare* to lift up, raise, make light, relieve; *re-* re- + *levare* to raise. See LEVITY; cf. RELEVANT, RELIEF.] **1**. To raise or remove, as anything which depresses, weighs down, or crushes; to render less burdensome or afflicting; to alleviate; abate; mitigate; lessen; as, to *relieve* pain; to *relieve* want.
2. To free, wholly or partly, from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like; to give ease, comfort, or consolation to; to give aid, help, or succor to; to strengthen or deliver; as, to *relieve* a besieged town; to *relieve* the poor.
3. To release from a post, station, or duty; to put another in place of, or to take the place of, in the bearing of any burden, or discharge of any duty; as, to *relieve* a sentry.
4. To ease of any imposition, burden, wrong, or oppression, by judicial or legislative interposition, as by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses, or the like; to right.
5. To lift up; to raise again. *Obs.*
And that that death down brought, death shall *relieve*. *Piers Pl.*
6. To cause to seem to rise; to put in relief; to give prominence or conspicuousness to; to set off by contrast.
Her tall figure, *relieved* against the blue sky. *Scott.*
7. To remove the monotony of, as by contrast and variety; as, brown hills, *relieved* by patches of gay foliage.
8. *Feudal Law.* To acquire or take (an estate) by paying or rendering a relief.
9. *Mech.* **a** To furnish with an angle of relief, as a cutting tool. **b** To free from tightness, as between parts having relative movement.
10. To raise, or cause to be raised, in relief.
The discovery that *relieving* the characters [on stone, in lithography] was altogether unnecessary. *Encyc. Americana.*
Syn. — Alleviate, assuage, ease, mitigate; succor, assist, aid, help; support, sustain; lighten, diminish, remove, free; remedy, redress, indemnify.

re-liev′er (rē-lēv′ēr), *n.* **1**. One that relieves; specif., any of various mechanical devices for relieving strain.
2. [*cap.*] A member of the Relief Church.

re-liev′ing (-ĭng), *p. p.* & *vb. n.* of RELIEVE. Hence, *p. a.* Serving or tending to relieve.
relieving arch, *Arch.*, a discharging arch. — **r. lathe**. See 2d LATHE, *n.*, 1. — **r. tackle**. *Naut.* **a** A temporary tackle rigged to the tiller during gales or an action, in case of accident to the steering gear. **b** A tackle to a careened vessel, to prevent her from going over entirely, and to assist in righting her.

‖ **re-li′gieuse′** (rē-lē′zhyûz′), *n. f.*; *pl.* -EUSES (-zhyûz′) }
‖ **re-li′gieux′** (rē-lē′zhyû′), *n. m.*, *sing.* & *pl.* }
[F.] A person bound by monastic vows; a nun or a monk.

re-li′gion (rē-lĭj′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *religio*; cf. *religens* pious, revering the gods, Gr. ἀλέγειν to heed, have a care. Cf. NEGLECT.] **1**. The outward act or form by which men indicate their recognition of the existence of a god or of gods having power over their destiny, to whom obedience, service, and honor are due; the feeling or expression of human love, fear, or awe of some superhuman and overruling power, whether by profession of belief, by observance of rites and ceremonies, or by the conduct of life; a system of faith and worship; a manifestation of piety; as, ethical *religions*; monotheistic *religions*; natural *religion*; revealed *religion*; the *religion* of idol worshipers. *Religion* (as distinguished from *theology*) is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God. As distinguished from *morality*, *religion* denotes the influences and motives to human duty which are found in the character and will of God, while *morality* describes the duties to man, to which true *religion* always influences.
Religion [was] not, as too often now, used as equivalent for godliness; . . it expressed the outer form and embodiment which the inward spirit of a true or a false devotion assumed. *Trench.*
Religions, by which are meant the modes of divine worship proper to different tribes, nations, or communities, and based on the belief held in common by the members of them severally. . . . There is no living *religion* without something like a doctrine. On the other hand, a doctrine, however elaborate, does not constitute a *religion*. *C. P. Tiele* (*Encyc. Brit*).
2. Specif., conformity in faith and life to the precepts inculcated in the Bible, respecting conduct of life and duty toward God and man; the Christian faith and practice.
3. *R. C. Ch.* A monastic or religious order subject to a regulated mode of life; more broadly, the religious state.
4. Devotion or fidelity, as to a principle or practice; scrupulous conformity; conscientiousness; deep attachment like that felt for an object of worship.
Those parts of pleading which in ancient times might perhaps be material, but at this time are become only mere styles and forms, are still continued with much *religion*. *Sir M. Hale.*
religion of humanity, a name sometimes given to a religion founded upon positivism as a philosophical basis.

re-li′gion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The practice of, or devotion to, religion; also, affectation or pretense of religion.

re-li′gion-ist, *n.* One earnestly devoted or attached to a religion; a religious zealot. — **re-li′gion-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

re-lig′i-os′i-ty (rē-lĭj′ĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *religiositas*: cf. F. *religiosité.*] Quality of being fervidly religious, intense religious feeling or sentiment; religiousness.

re-li′gious (rē-lĭj′ŭs), *a.* [OF. *religius*, *religious*, F. *religieux*, fr. L. *religiosus*. See RELIGION.] **1**. Possessing, or conforming to, religion; pious; godly; as, a *religious* man, life, behavior, etc.
2. Belonging to a religious order; bound by vows.
One of them is *religious*. *Chaucer.*
3. Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; teaching, or setting forth, religion; set apart to religion; as, a *religious* society, sect, place; *religious* subjects, books, teachers, houses, wars, orders, rites, etc.
4. Scrupulously faithful or exact; strict; conscientious; as, to follow one's advice with *religious* care.
Syn. — Pious, godly, holy, devout, devotional; conscientious, strict, rigid, exact.
religious house, a monastery or convent.

re-li′gious, *n.* One bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns, and devoted to a life of piety and religion; a monk or friar; a nun; — also collective.

re-lin′quish (rē-lĭŋ′kwĭsh), *v. t.*; RE-LIN′QUISHED (-kwĭsht); RE-LIN′QUISH-ING. [OF. *relinquir*, *relenquir*, L. *relinquere* to leave behind; *re-* re- + *linquere* to leave. See LOAN, 2d

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re-leif′. † RELIEF, RELIEVE
re-leis′, **releische**. † RELEASE.
re-leive′. † RELIEVE
relek. † RELIC.
re-lend′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-lent′, *n.* *Obs.* **a** A relenting or yielding. **b** A slackening; stay; rest.
re-lent′, *a.* Relented. *Obs.*
re-lent′, *v. i.* To return. *Obs.*
re-lent′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of RELENT. — **re-lent′ing-ly**, *adv.*
re-lent′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-les′. † RELEASE.
re-les′, *n.* [See RELISH.] Early form of RELISH, aftertaste, taste, scent. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]
re-lesch′, *v. i.* To sing. *Obs.*
relesche, **relese**. † RELEASE.
relesh. † RELISH.
re-lesse′. † RELEASE.
re-les-see′ (rē′lĕs-ē′), *n.* A releasee. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
re-les-sor′ (-ôr′), *n.* A releasor.
re-let′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [VANT
rel′e-vant-ly. *adv.* of RELE-
rel′e-vate. *v. t.* [L. *relevatus*, p. p. of *relevare* to lift up, relieve.] To raise; relieve; esp., to restore to good spirits. *Obs.*
— **rel′e-va′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
rel′e-va′vith. *n.* [L. *relevavit* he has relieved. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Law.* = RELIEF, 5. *Obs.*
re-leve′. † RELIEF, RELIEVE.
‖ **re-le-vé′** (rē-l′-vā′), *n.* [F.] A new course or dish which replaces another.
re-lev′el, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-lev′y, *n.* = RELEVAVITH. *Obs.*
rel′i-ca-ry (rĕl′ĭ-kă-rĭ), *n.* [Sp *relicario*. *Oxf. E. D.*] = RELIQUARY.
rel′ick. † RELIC.
re-lick′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rel′ic-mon′ger (rĕl′ĭk-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* A dealer in relics.
re-lict′ed, *a.* = RELICT, 3 **a**.
re-lie′. † RELY.
re-lief′, *n.* [ME. *relef*, F *relief.*] Remnant; remainder; remains; refuse. *Obs.*
Relief Church. A church founded by Scotch dissenters, led by Thomas Gillespie, in 1761, and merged in the United Presbyterian Church in 1847.
re-lief′ful, *a.* See FUL.
re-lief′less, *a* See LESS. [lies
re-li′er (rē-lī′ẽr), *n.* One that re-
re-liev′. Relieve. *Ref. Sp.*
re-liev′a-ble (rē-lēv′*ȧ*-b′l), *a* See -ABLE
re-lievd′. Relieved. *Ref. Sp.*
re-lieve′ † RELIEF.
re-lieve′ment, *n.* [OF. *relevement*, F. *relèvement* a lifting up.] Relief. *Obs.* [ING.
re-liev′ing-ly, *adv.* of RELIEV-
re-lie′vo (rē-lē′vō), *n.* [It. *rilievo.*] = RELIEF, *n.*, 6.
relif. † RELIEF.
re-lift′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rel′i-gate (rĕl′ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L *religatus*, p. p. of *religare* to bind up.] To bind together; to constrain. — **rel′i-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*
re-light′, *v. t.* & *i.* See RE-, 2
‖ **re-li′gi-o la′i-ci** (rē-lĭj′ĭ-ō lā′ĭ-sī) [L.] A layman's religion
‖ **re-li′gi-o lo′ci** (lō′sī). [L.] The religious sanctity of a place. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VIII. 349).
‖ **re-li′gi-o me′di-ci** (mĕd′ĭ-sī). [L.] A physician's religion
re-li′gion-a-ry (rē-lĭj′ŭn-ă-rĭ), *a.* Relating to religion. *Rare.*
re-lig′ion-a-ry, *n* [Cf. F. *religionnaire.*] One whose vocation is religion; a Protestant. *Obs.*
re-li′gion-er, *n.* Religionist. *R.*
re-li′gion-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* To bring under the influence of, or to profess devotion to, religion.
re-li′gion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-li′gi-ose′ (rē-lĭj′ĭ-ōs′), *a.* Morbidly religious. *Rare.*
‖ **re′li-gio′so** (rā′lē-jō′sō), *adv* [It., religious.] *Music.* Religious in style and feeling.
re-li′gious-ly, *adv.* of RELIGIOUS.
re-li′gious-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-li′gious-ty. *n.* Religiousness; votaries of religion. *Obs.*
relik, **relike**. † RELIC.
re-lim′it. *v. t.*, **re-lim′i-ta′tion**, *n.*, **re-line′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
relinque. *v. t.* [L. *relinquere*, or OF. *relinquir*, *relenquir*.] To relinquish. *Obs.*
re-lin′quent (rē-lĭŋ′kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *relinquens*, p. pr. of *relin-*

N O P Q R

-ISH; cf. RELIC, RELICT.] **1.** To withdraw from; to leave behind; to desist from; to abandon; quit; as, to *relinquish* a pursuit; a position *relinquished* by the enemy.
2. To give up; to renounce a claim to; to resign; as, to *relinquish* a debt.
Syn. — Give up, yield, forbear; leave, quit, renounce; abandon, forsake, desert. — RELINQUISH, RESIGN, WAIVE, FORGO, SURRENDER, agree in the idea of giving up (see ABANDON). RELINQUISH implies that the thing given up is desired or desirable, or is abandoned with feelings of regret or loss; as, to *relinquish* one's command, the hope of recovery. RESIGN (see ABDICATE) suggests somewhat more definitely a deliberate, sometimes a formal, act; as, to *resign* a position or office, to *resign* one's self to fate. WAIVE implies a refusal to insist on or claim a right; as, to *waive* one's right to be heard in one's own defense. FORGO implies abstention from something already enjoyed, or (more frequently) within reach, or anticipated; as, to *forgo* the pleasure of a friend's company, the honor of an appointment. SURRENDER implies that possession is yielded upon some sort of compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* an office to one's successor. See RENOUNCE.

I only have *relinquished* one delight
To live beneath your more habitual sway. *Wordsworth.*
With a most mixed feeling, wherein joy has no part, she *resigns* herself to a day she hoped never to have seen. *Carlyle.*
He *waived* the ceremony of introduction. *Mad. D'Arblay.*
I am unarm'd; *forgo* this vantage, Greek. *Shak.*
If we do not *surrender* our wills to the overtures of his goodness, we must submit our backs to the strokes of his anger. *Barrow.*

re-lin'quish-ment (rē-lĭŋ'kwĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of relinquishing; act of withdrawing or giving up.
2. Relinquished land. *U. S. Rare.*
rel'i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *reliquaire*: cf. LL. *reliquiarium*. See RELIC.] A small box, casket, shrine, or the like, in which relics are kept.
re-liq'ui-æ (rē-lĭk'wĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L. See RELIC.] **1.** Remains of the dead; organic remains; relics.
2. *Bot.* = INDUVIÆ.
rel'ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *n.* [Cf. RELISH taste, or RELISH to sing.] *Music.* A grace or embellishment in old music.
rel'ish, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. 1st RELISH.] To sing. *Obs.*
rel'ish, *n.* [ME. *reles*, OF. *reles, relais*, what is left, remainder. See RELEASE, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** Aftertaste; taste or flavor, esp. one that is characteristic and pleasing.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish.* *Addison.*

2. A quantity just sufficient to flavor; a taste; a dash.
3. A taste for; liking; appetite; fondness.

A *relish* for whatever was excellent in arts. *Macaulay.*

4. Pleasure or gratification derived from the taste or flavor; enjoyment of tasting; as, he had *relish* in his food.
5. That which is used to impart a flavor; specif., something taken with food to render it more palatable or to stimulate the appetite; a condiment.
Syn. — RELISH, GUSTO, ZEST are here compared in their fig. uses. RELISH implies keen, GUSTO, hearty, appreciation or enjoyment; ZEST connotes eagerness or avidity; as, "I was reading 'The Provoked Husband' with the highest *relish*" (*Hazlitt*); "a man of . . . a quick *relish* for pleasure" (*Macaulay*); "He read me, though with too much *gusto*, some little poems of his own" (*Pepys*); "There is an indescribable *gusto* in his voice" (*Keats*); "The Elizabethan theater had its cause in an ardent *zest* for life and living" (*M. Arnold*); "Now with the stars, and now with equal *zest* tracing the eccentric orbit of a jest" (*Lowell*). *Relish* and *zest* are also used in the sense of (esp. piquant) flavor; as, "the full flavor, the whole *relish* of delight" (*H. W. Beecher*); "One wit, like a knuckle of ham in soup, gives a *zest* and flavor to the dish" (*Smollett*). See TASTE.
rel'ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *v. t.*; REL'ISHED (-ĭsht); REL'ISH-ING. [See RELISH a taste.] **1.** To give a relish, or flavor, to.

A savory bit that served to *relish* wine. *Dryden.*

2. To have a flavor of; to have a nature like; hence, to approach in character or value; to incline toward. *Obs.*
3. To delight the taste or liking of; to please; gratify. *Obs.*
4. To have an appreciation of; to comprehend. *Obs.*
5. To taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavor of; hence, to enjoy; to be pleased with or gratified by; to experience pleasure from; to like or care for; as, to *relish* food.

Now I begin to *relish* thy advice. *Shak.*

rel'ish, *v. i.* To have a characteristic, pleasing, or appetizing, taste; to have a flavor (lit. or fig.); hence, to give gratification; to be pleasurable or acceptable.

A theory, which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

re-live' (rē-lĭv'), *v. t.* **1.** To recall to life; to revive. *Obs.*
2. To live again; as, to *relive* one's life.
re-live', *v. i.* To come back to life; to revive.
Rel'ly-an (rĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, James Relly (1722?–78), a fellow worker with Whitefield, and the organizer of the first congregation of Universalists, about 1755, in London; or of or pert. to his doctrines, the chief being that all men were in Christ, the second Adam, as they had been in Adam, and so had been atoned for by Christ. He held that Christ had abolished ordinances and that the "one baptism" (*Eph.* iv. 5) is spiritual. He emphasized good works and a broad philanthropy. His followers have ceased to exist as a distinct body. — **Rel'ly-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Rel'ly-an-ite** (-īt), *n.*
re-lo'ca-tor (rē-lō'kā-tēr; rē'lō-kā'tēr), *n. Mil.* An instrument used in seacoast fortifications for obtaining the range and position of a target, from the range and position as determined with respect to the end of the base line.
re-lu'cent (rē-lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *relucens*, p. pr. of *relucere*. See LUCENT.] Reflecting light; shining; glittering; glistening; bright; luminous; splendid.

re-luct' (rē-lŭkt'), *v. i.* [L. *reluctari*, p. p. *reluctatus*, to struggle; *re-* re- + *luctari* to struggle, fr. *lucta* a wrestling; cf. Gr. λυγίζειν to bend, twist, and E. LOCK (of hair).]
1. To make a determined resistance; to struggle; fight.
2. To feel or show repugnance or reluctance; to object.

Apt to *reluct* at the excesses of it [passion]. *Walton.*

re-luc'tance (-lŭk'tăns), *n.* [See RELUCTANT.] **1.** Act of struggling against or opposing; opposition. *Archaic.*
2. State or quality of being reluctant; repugnance; aversion; unwillingness; — often followed by an infinitive, or by *to* and a noun, formerly sometimes by *against.*

He had some *reluctance* to obey the summons. *Scott.*

3. *Elec.* Magnetic resistance, being equal to the ratio of magnetomotive force to magnetic flux.
re-luc'tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Inward, or mental, struggle; also, opposition or resistance. *Obs.*
2. = RELUCTANCE, 2.
re-luc'tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *reluctans, -antis*, p. pr. of *reluctari*. See RELUCT.] **1.** Struggling in opposition; resisting; opposing.
2. Opposed in desire; disinclined; loath; also, proceeding from, or due to, opposition in desire or will; unwilling; as, *reluctant* obedience; *reluctant* to leave.
Syn. — RELUCTANT, LOATH, AVERSE agree in the idea of disinclination. RELUCTANT often implies an internal struggle; as, "I cannot go; — I pause; — I hesitate; my feet *reluctant* linger at the gate" (*Longfellow*); "the agony of *reluctant* tears" (*Byron*). One is LOATH to do what one dislikes or hates to do; AVERSE (see ADVERSE) implies habitual or rooted repugnance; as, "half *loath* and half consenting" (*Dryden*); "She would have been *loath* to confess how more than once she had ripped a seam for the mere delight of sewing it together again" (*Mary Wilkins*): "The Beefsteak and October Clubs are neither of them *averse* to eating and drinking" (*Spectator*). See ANTIPATHY, REPELLENT.
rel'uc-tiv'i-ty (rĕl'ŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Elec.* Specific reluctance; the reluctance of a mass of the material one centimeter long and one square centimeter in cross section.
re-lume' (rē-lūm'), *v. t.*; RE-LUMED' (-lūmd'); RE-LUM'ING (-lūm'ĭng). [Cf. F. *rallumer*, L. *reluminare*. Cf. RELLUME.] To rekindle; to light again.

I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light *relume.* *Shak.*

re-ly' (rē-lī'), *v. i.*; -LIED' (-līd'); -LY'ING. [ME. *relien* to rally, F. *relier* to bind, bind together, bind again, L. *religare*; *re-* + *ligare* to bind. See LIGAMENT; cf. RALLY.]
1. To gather again, as an armed force; to rally. *Obs.*
2. To rest with confidence, as when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence; to trust; to depend; — with *on*, formerly also with *in*, or, rarely, *to*; as, to *rely* on a friend; to *rely* on one's own efforts.
3. To have dependence, being, or existence; to subsist; — with *in.* *Obs.* & *R.*
4. To lean or rest; — with *on* or *upon.* *Obs.*
Syn. — Trust, depend, confide, repose.
re-main' (rē-mān'), *v. i.*; RE-MAINED' (-mānd'); RE-MAIN'ING. [OF. *remaindre, remanoir* (3d sing. pres. *remaint*), L. *remanere*; *re-* re- + *manere* to stay, remain. See MANSION; cf. REMAINDER, REMNANT.] **1.** To be left after others have been removed or destroyed; to be left after a number or quantity has been subtracted or cut off.

Gather up the fragments that *remain.* *John* vi. 12.

2. To be left as not included or comprised; to be left as a portion not treated; as, that *remains* to be proved.
3. To stay behind while others withdraw.
4. To continue unchanged in place, form, or condition, or undiminished in quantity; to abide; endure; last; continue.

Childless thou art; childless *remain.* *Milton.*

5. To reside; live; dwell. *Obs.*
6. *Law.* To stay or continue for the benefit of another than the grantor; — said of land. *Obs.* or *R.* See REMAINDER, 5.
Syn. — Continue, stay; wait, tarry; rest, sojourn, dwell, abide; last, endure. See RESIDE.
To remain Bible. See BIBLE, 2.
re-main', *n.* [OF. See REMAIN, *v.*] **1.** State of remaining; stay. *Obs.* "My here *remain* in England." *Shak.*
2. The portion surviving or abiding after a part has been destroyed or removed; specif.: **a** The persons remaining; those left; — used in *pl.*, or, *Obs.*, collectively; as, he himself comprised the sole *remains* of a large family; the *remains* of an army after battle; the *remain* amounted to sixty or seventy men. **b** *Math.* = REMAINDER, 4. *Obs.* **c** The balance of a sum of money remaining due. *Obs.* **d** A fragment; remnant; remaining part; relic; remainder; — chiefly in *pl.* "The *remains* of old Rome." *Addison.*

When this *remain* of horror has entirely subsided. *Burke.*

e *pl.* That which is left of a human being after the life is gone; relics; a dead body.
3. *pl.* The posthumous works or productions, esp. literary works, of one who is dead; as, Cecil's *Remains.*
re-main'der (rē-mān'dēr), *n.* [OF. *remaindre*, inf. as n. See REMAIN, *v.*] **1.** Time of remaining; stay. *Obs.*
2. The portion of a thing remaining, or left, after the separation and removal of a part; residue; remnant.
3. The person or persons of a company, family, or the like, remaining after the departure or removal of a portion; — chiefly collective of a number of persons; as, the *remainder* of us took another road.
4. *Math.* That which is left after subtraction or any deduction; the undivided part, less or lower in degree than the divisor, left after division.

5. *Law.* An estate in expectancy, generally in land, which becomes an estate in possession upon the determination of a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument; for example, if land be conveyed to A for life, and on his death to B, A's life interest is a particular estate, and B's interest is a *remainder*, or *estate in remainder*; — disting. from a *reversion*, in which the residual interest is reserved by the grantor. Historically the *remainder* was so called not as being the residual estate remaining after granting another estate, but because the land or fee was said to "remain," or continue, to some designated person upon the termination of the particular estate.
6. Copies of a book remaining in the publisher's stock when sales have ceased or become unprofitable.

To the author as well as the publisher one of the principal difficulties is the disposal of the books that do not sell, that is, to use the usual trade term, of "*Remainders.*" *Encyc. Brit.*

Syn. — REMAINDER, RESIDUUM, REMNANT. REMAINDER is the general term for what is left after something is taken away; a RESIDUUM is a remainder after a process, esp. of analysis, resolution, purification, or the like; as, "The *remainder* [of the meat offering] shall Aaron and his sons eat" (*Lev.* vi. 16); "scarce seven, the thin *remainder* of my fleet" (*Dryden*); "In its [philosophy's] experiments there has always remained, in the last analysis, a *residuum* it could not resolve" (*Emerson*); "a suspicion that one's intellect is . . . exhaling . . . like ether out of a vial; so that, at every glance, you find a smaller and smaller *residuum*" (*Hawthorne*). REMNANT, in modern usage, commonly implies a small or fragmentary remainder; as, "No *remnant* of the exterminated faith survived" (*Shelley*); a *remnant* of ribbon.
re-main'der (rē-mān'dēr), *a.* Remaining; not taken, used, or the like; left; left over; refuse.

Which is as dry as the *remainder* biscuit,
After a voyage. *Shak.*

re-main'der-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Law.* One who holds or is entitled to a remainder.
remainder theorem. *Math.* The theorem that if $f(x)$ is a rational integral algebraic function of x, then the remainder on dividing $f(x)$ by $x-a$ is $f(a)$. A particular case of this is the **factor theorem**, that $f(a)$ vanishes when $x-a$ is a factor of $f(x)$.
re-man' (rē-măn'), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish anew with men.
2. To reimbue with courage or manliness.
re-mand' (rē-mȧnd'), *v. t.*; RE-MAND'ED; RE-MAND'ING. [F. *remander* to send word again, L. *remandare*; *re-* re- + *mandare* to commit, order, send word. See MANDATE.] **1.** To recommit; to send back.

Then were they *remanded* to the cage again. *Bunyan.*

2. To commit or consign; to remit.
3. To command or summon to return; to recall. *Archaic.*
re-mand', *n.* Act of remanding, or state of being remanded; also, one who is remanded.
rem'a-nent (rĕm'ȧ-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *remanens*, p. pr. of *remanere*. See REMAIN; cf. REMNANT.] **1.** Permanent; lasting; enduring. *Obs.*
2. That remains or is left; remaining; residual; also, that remains to be done, said, mentioned, given, etc.; supplementary; further; additional; as, his *remanent* commands; the *remanent* members of a company.
remanent magnetism, *Physics*, residual magnetism.
rem'a-net (-nĕt), *n.* [L., it remains.] **1.** A part or thing remaining; a remainder. *Eng.*
2. *Law.* **a** *Legal Practice.* A case or proceeding the hearing of which is postponed. **b** A parliamentary bill carried over to another session. *Eng.*
re-mar'gin (rē-mär'jĭn), *v. t.* **1.** To put a fresh margin on (a leaf, or the leaves, of a book).
2. To make good the margin on; as, to *remargin* a loan.
re-mar'gin, *v. i.* To replenish or add to an existing margin, usually one decreased by a change in prices.
re-mark' (rē-märk'), *v. t.*; RE-MARKED' (-märkt'); RE-MARK'ING. [F. *remarquer*; *re-* re- + *marquer* to mark, of Teutonic origin, akin to E. *mark.* See MARK, *v.* & *n.*, sign.]
1. To mark in a notable manner; to distinguish clearly; also, to point out; to direct attention to. *Obs.*

His manacles *remark* him; there he sits. *Milton.*

2. To take notice of, or to observe, mentally; as, to *remark* the manner of a speaker.
3. To express in words or writing, as observed or noticed; to state; say; — often with an object clause; as, he *remarked* that it was time to go.
Syn. — Observe, notice, heed, regard, note; say.
re-mark', *v. i.* To make a remark or remarks; to comment; — with *on.*
re-mark', *n.* [F. *remarque.*] **1.** Quality or state of deserving special consideration; importance. *Obs.*
2. Act of remarking, or attentively noticing; notice or observation.

The cause, though worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture and *remark*, however shrewd. *Cowper.*

3. The expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed; the mention of that which deserves attention or notice; hence, also, a casual observation, comment, or statement; as, a pertinent *remark.*
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A notable sign or characteristic; an indicative mark; as, a day without *remark.* **b** Token; manifestation; indication; as, a *remark* of power. **c** Something noteworthy.
5. *Engraving & Etching.* A remarque. See PROOF, *n.*, 10.
Syn. — REMARK, OBSERVATION, COMMENT, NOTE, ANNOTATION, GLOSS. A REMARK is a more or less casual expression of an opinion or judgment; OBSERVATION, the more formal term, suggests the embodiment of a somewhat attentive or

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quere.] Relinquishing. *Rare.* — *n.* A relinquisher *Rare.*
re-lin'quish-er, *n.* One who relinquishes. [*Ref. Sp.*
re-lin'quisht. Relinquished.
‖ **re-li'quaire'** (rē-lē'kâr'), *n.* [F.] = RELIQUARY.
rel'i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to relics. *Rare.*
rel'i-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reliquatio* arrears of a sum.] Remains; residue. *Obs.*
rel'i-qua'tor, *n.* [L.] One who does not pay promptly. *Obs.*
re-lique' (rē-lēk'). Var. of RELIC.
re-liqued' (-lēkt'), *a.* [L. *reliquus* remaining.] Relict. *Obs.*
re-liq'ue-fy (rē-lĭk'wē-fī), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-liq'ui-an (rē-lĭk'wĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a relic or relics. *Rare.*
re-liq'ui-date, *v. t.*, **re-liq'ui-da'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2. [Relics *Obs.*
rel'i-quies, *n. pl.* [L. *reliquiae.*]
rel'ish, *n.* [OF. *relais* a projecting part of a wall.] *Carp* The projection or shoulder at the side of, or around, a tenon.
rel'ish, *v. t.* *Carp* To cut the shoulder on (tenons). [-ABLE.
rel'ish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
rel'ished (rĕl'ĭsht), *a.* Having relish or flavor. *Obs.*
rel'ish-er, *n.* *Carp.* A machine for relishing.
rel'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *relishing*, p. pr. [-SOME. *Obs.*
rel'ish-some (-sŭm), *a.* See
rel'isht. Relished. *Ref. Sp.*
rel'ish-y, *a.* Having relish. *Rare.* [*t.* See RE-, 2.
re-lis'ten, *v.i.*, **re-lit'i-gate**, *v.*
relive. † RELIEVE.
re-liv'er, *v. t.* [OF. *relivrer.*] To restore. *Obs.*
rel'lick. † RELIC.
rel'lish. † RELISH.
relm. Realm. *Ref. Sp.*
re-load', *v. t.*, **re-loan'**, *v.* & *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-lo'ca-ble (rē-lō'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *relocare* to replace.] Capable of being placed again in a situation, office, etc. *Rare.*
re-lo'cate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'lo-ca'tion (rē'lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A second location.
2. [L *relocare* to relet: cf. F. *relocation.*] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Renewal of a lease. See TACIT RELOCATION. [See RE-, 2.
re-lock', *v. t.*, **re-lodge'**, *v. t.*
re-long', *v. t.* [See RE-, LONG: cf PROLONG.] To prolong; postpone. *Obs.*
re-look', *v. i.*, **re-lot'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [return. *Obs.*
re-love', *v. t.* & *i.* To love in
re-luce', *v. i.* [L. *relucere.*] To shine back. *Obs.*
re-luc'tant-ly, *adv* of RELUCTANT.
re-luc'tate (rē-lŭk'tāt), *v. i.* [See RELUCT.] To resist; oppose. — *v. t.* To struggle against; repudiate; repel. — **rel'uc-ta'tion** (rĕl'ŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* *All Rare.*
re-lu'mine (rē-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* [L. *reluminare.*] = RELUME.
relusant, *a.* [ME., fr. F. *relusant*, p. pr.] Relucent. *Obs.*
re-luyse', *v. i.* [F. *reluire.*] To shine forth. *Obs.*
re-ly', *v. t.* [OF *relier* to bind together, to bind up, rally] *Obs.* **1.** To rally; gather.
2. To repose; rest; base.
rem. † RAVEN, REALM, REAM.
rem. *Abbr.* Remark; remarks.
‖ **rem a'cu te'ti-gis'ti** (tĕ t'ĭ-jĭs'tī). [L.] You have touched the thing with a needle; i. e., you have hit the nail on the head. *Plautus* (*Rudens*, V. ii. 19).
re-mag'net-ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-mag'net-i-za'tion**, *n.*
re-main'ant, *a.* [See REMNANT, *a.*] Remaining. *Obs.* — *n.* Remainder; *pl.*, remains. *Obs.*
re-maind'. Remained. *Ref. Sp*
re-main'der-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re-main'er, *n.* One that remains.
re-main'er, *n.* [OF. *remaneir* to remain (inf. as n.), L. *remanere.*] Remainder. *Obs.* [MAIN.
re-main'ing, *p.pr.* & *vb. n.* of RE-
re-make', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Rem'a-li'ah (rĕm'ȧ-lī'ȧ). *Bib.*
remanant. † REMENANT.
rem'a-na'tion (rĕm'ȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *remanare* to flow back.] *Buddhism.* Reabsorption. *Rare.*
re-man'ci-pate (rē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *remancipare.*] *Roman Law.* To reconvey (a person or thing) by mancipation to the mancipant. — **re-man'ci-pa'tion** (rē-măn'sĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.*
re-mand'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-mane'. † REMAIN.
rem'a-nence (rĕm'ȧ-nĕns), **rem'a-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *remanence*, LL. *remanentia* a dwelling, fr. L *remanens.* See REMANENT, *a.*] **1.** Remainder; residue *Rare.*
2. State of being remanent; continuance; permanence *Rare.*
3. = RESIDUAL MAGNETISM.
rem'a-nent (-nĕnt), *n.* [See REMANENT, *a.*] Remainder; remnant; residue *Obs.*
re'ma-nip'u-late, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ma-nip'u-la'tion**, *n*
re-man'sion, *n.* [L. *remansio*, fr. *remanere* to remain.] Act of remaining. *Obs.*
re-man'tle, *v. t.*, **re-man'u-fac'ture**, *v. t.* & *n.*, **re'ma-nure'**, *v t.*, **re-march'**, *v.* & *n.*, **re-mark'**, *v.t.* See RE-, 2.

critical scrutiny; as, "Perhaps . . . you may now and then amuse yourself with my translation. Should your *remarks* reach me . . . they shall be all most welcome" (*Cowper*); "I do not love . . . criticism, and think even a bad verse as good a thing or better than the best *observation* that ever was made upon it" (*Gray*). A COMMENT is a critical or explanatory remark upon a particular point; a NOTE is commonly, an ANNOTATION always, appended to the passage which is the subject of remark; as, "The more she reads, the more perplext, the *comment* ruining the text" (*Prior*); "The author . . . was advised . . . to subjoin some few explanatory *notes*; but had too much respect for the understanding of his readers to take that liberty" (*Gray*); "the numerous manuscript . . . *annotations* on the blank leaves and margins of the books" (*B. Silliman*). A GLOSS, as here compared, is an explanatory comment, frequently marginal or interlinear; as, "The *gloss* with which [" The Ancient Mariner "] was subsequently accompanied" (*Wordsworth*).

re-mark'a-ble (rē-mär'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *remarquable.*] **1.** Worthy of being, or likely to be, remarked or noticed; noticeable; conspicuous; hence, uncommon; extraordinary.

'T is *remarkable*, that they
Talk most who have the least to say. *Prior.*

2. That may be distinguished or noted; discernible. *Obs.*
Syn. — Observable, unusual, strange, wonderful, notable.
— **re-mark'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-mark'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-mark'a-bly**, *adv.*

re-marque' (rē-märk'), *n.* Also **remark**. *Engraving.* **a** A small design etched on the margin of a plate and supposed to be removed after the earliest proofs have been taken; also, any feature distinguishing a particular stage of the plate. **b** A print or proof so distinguished; — commonly called a **remarque proof**. See PROOF, *n.*, 10.

re-mar'riage (rē-măr'ĭj), *n.* Act of remarrying.

re-mar'ry (-ĭ), *v. t.* & *i.* To marry again; as: **a** To unite again in wedlock. **b** To take a second husband or wife.

Rem'brandt-esque' (rĕm'brăn-tĕsk'), *a.* In or resembling the style or manner of the Dutch painter Rembrandt (1606–69), esp. having his characteristic system of strongly contrasted light and shade.

re'me-ant (rē'mē-ănt), *a.* [L. *remeans, -antis*, p. pr. of *remeare* to go or come back.] Coming back; returning. *R.*

re-me'di-a-ble (rē-mē'dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *remediabilis*: cf. F. *remédiable.*] **a** Capable of remedying. *Obs.* **b** Capable of being remedied. — **re-me'di-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-me'di-a-bly**, *adv.*

re-me'di-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *remedialis.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal or abatement of an evil; as, *remedial* treatment. — **re-me'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

remedial right. *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2.

re-me'di-al (rē-mē'dĭ-ăl), *n.* Something used as a remedy; also, a recipe for a remedy.

rem'e-di-less (rĕm'ē-dĭ-lĕs; rē-mĕd'ĭ-lĕs; 277), *a.* **1.** Without hope of assistance or relief; beyond help. *Obs.*
2. Not admitting of a remedy; incapable of being corrected; incurable; irreparable; as, a *remediless* mistake or loss. "Chains *remedilesse.*" *Spenser.*
Syn. — Incurable, cureless, irremediable, irrecoverable, irretrievable, irreparable, desperate, hopeless.
— **rem'e-di-less**, *adv.* *Obs.* *Udall.* — **rem'e-di-less-ly**, *adv.* — **rem'e-di-less-ness**, *n.*

rem'e-dy (rĕm'ē-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *remedium*; *re-* re- + *mederi* to heal, to cure. See MEDICAL.] **1.** That which relieves or cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health.
2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; a corrective; counteractive; reparation; cure; as, a *remedy* for social evils. Specif.: *Law.* The legal means to recover a right, or to prevent, or obtain redress for, a wrong.
3. *Coinage.* = TOLERANCE, 3.
4. At certain English schools, a specially granted time of recreation; a half holiday.
Syn. — Cure, restorative, counteraction, reparation, redress, relief, aid, help, assistance.

there is no remedy but, there is no alternative but.

rem'e-dy, *v. t.*; REM'E-DIED (-dĭd); REM'E-DY-ING. [L. *remediare, remediari*: cf. F. *remédier*. See REMEDY, *n.*] **1.** To give legal redress to; to render justice to. *Obs.*
2. To apply a remedy to; to relieve; cure; repair; correct. "I will *remedy* this gear ere long." *Shak.*
Syn. — See CURE.

re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bēr), *v. t.*; RE-MEM'BERED (-bērd); RE-MEM'BER-ING. [OF. *remembrer*, L. *rememorari*; *re-* re- + *memorare* to bring to remembrance, fr. *memor* mindful. See MEMORY.] **1.** To have (a notion or idea) come into the mind again, as previously perceived, known, or felt; to have a renewed apprehension of; to bring to mind again; to think of again; to recollect; as, to *remember* events of one's childhood; to *remember* dates.

We are said to *remember* anything, when the idea of it arises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before. *I. Watts.*

2. To hold or bear in mind; to retain in the memory; as, *remember* to go.

Remember what I warn thee; shun to taste. *Milton.*

3. To hold in memory with some (certain) feeling, esp. a gracious or kindly one; to keep the recollection of; specif.: **a** To keep in mind so as to bestow attention or consideration upon; to be continually thoughtful or regardful of; as, to *remember* one's friends at Christmas.

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. *Ex.* xx. 8.

b To keep in mind as deserving a reward; hence, to reward; as, he was *remembered* in the will.
4. To mention; record; commemorate. *Obs.* "As in many cases hereafter to be *remembered.*" *Ayliffe.*
5. To put in mind; to bring to recollect; to remind; — also used impersonally. *Archaic or Dial.* "*Remembering* them the truth of what they themselves know." *Milton.* "And now I *remember* me, his name is Falstaff." *Shak.*
6. To take thought of or bethink (one's self).
7. To recall to the mind of another; as, *remember* me to him, if you please.
Syn. — REMEMBER, RECOLLECT, RECALL. REMEMBER does not necessarily imply volition; RECOLLECT commonly suggests a conscious effort to remember; RECALL is less formal than *recollect*; as, "Beasts do *remember*, but they do not *remember* that they *remember*, . . . which is that that constitutes memory" (*Donne*); "I will try to *recollect* something of what I have seen; for indeed it requires . . . an act of volition" (*Shelley*); "trying to *recollect* a name" (*Coleridge*); I don't *recall* your name. See MEMORY.

re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bēr), *v. i.* **1.** To exercise or have the power of memory; as, some *remember* better than others.
2. To have a recollection or remembrance; — with *of*; as, I *remember* of such an experience. *Now Rare.*

re-mem'brance (-brăns), *n.* [OF. *remembrance* memory, memorandum.] **1.** Act of remembering; a holding in mind, or bringing to mind; recollecting.

Lest fierce *remembrance* wake my sudden rage. *Milton.*

2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection; as, to hold one in fond *remembrance*.
3. Power or faculty of remembering or recollecting; hence, the reach of personal knowledge; period over which one's memory extends. "Ere my *remembrance.*" *Milton.*
4. Mention; reference; allusion; notice; also, a mention or notice, spoken or written, in memory of some thing or person; a memorial discourse or inscription. *Obs.*
5. That which serves to keep in or bring to mind; a reminder. Specif.: **a** A token; memento; souvenir. **b** A note of something to be remembered; a memorandum. *Obs.*

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shak.*

6. Greetings recalling or betokening friendship; as, give my *remembrances* to them; — chiefly in *pl.*
7. Quality of being mindful; consideration. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Recollection, reminiscence. See MEMORY.

re-mem'branc-er (-brăn-sēr), *n.* **1.** [*usually cap.*] Any of several officials of the Court of Exchequer in England, having various functions, their duty originally being to bring certain matters to the attention of the proper persons. The only one now surviving is the *King's* (or *Queen's*) *Remembrancer*, now an officer of the Supreme Court, responsible for the collection of debts due to the sovereign. Formerly there were also the *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer* and the *Remembrancer of the First Fruits*, responsible for the collection of all compositions for first and tenths.

The old term also survives in the full title of the Treasury representative in Scotland, which is "The King's and the Lord Treasurer's *Remembrancer* in Exchequer." *Encyc. Brit.*

2. [*cap.*] Short for CITY REMEMBRANCER. *Eng.*
3. A person who brings things to the mind of another, esp., formerly, one appointed to do so; a reminder.

Ye that are the Lord's *remembrancers.* *Is.* lxii. 6 (*Rev. Ver.*).

4. A thing that serves to bring to, or keep in, mind; a memento; memorial; rarely, a memorandum book.

rem'i-ges (rĕm'ĭ-jēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* REMEX (rē'mĕks). [L. *remex, -igis*, an oarsman.] The quill feathers of the wing of a bird, comprising the primaries, secondaries, and tertials. See BIRD, *Illust.* — **re-mig'i-al** (rē-mĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

rem'i-grate (-grāt; *in sense* 2, rē-mī'grāt), *v. i.* [L. *remigrare*. See MIGRATE.] **1.** To change back. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To migrate again or back; to go back; return.
— **rem'i-gra'tion** (rĕm'ĭ-grā'shŭn; rē'mī-), *n.*

Re-mij'i-a (rē-mĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after a surgeon, *Remijo.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs and trees having leaves with large stipules, and racemes of small white woolly flowers. See CUPREA BARK.

re-mind' (rē-mīnd'), *v. t.*; RE-MIND'ED; RE-MIND'ING. **1.** To remember; recollect. *Obs.*
2. To put (one) in mind (of something); to cause to remember; as, to *remind* one of a duty.

re-mind'er (-mīn'dēr), *n.* Something that reminds, or is designed to remind; a memento; also, a person who reminds.

re-mind'ful (-mīnd'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Mindful; regardful.
2. Suggestive to the mind or memory; reminiscent.

Rem'ing-ton gun (rĕm'ĭng-tŭn). [After Philo *Remington*, American inventor.] Orig., a breech-loading, single-shot, rifled small arm of the rotating block system, motion to open the chamber being to the rear and downward about a horizontal axis. Now, usually, any of various sporting rifles or shotguns made by the manufacturers of this arm.

rem'i-nisce' (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'), *v. i.* & *t.* [From REMINISCENCE.] To narrate, or to tell as, reminiscence. *Colloq. or Jocular.*

rem'i-nis'cence (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ĕns), *n.* [F. *réminiscence*, L. *reminiscentia.*] **1.** Act or power of recalling past experience; remembrance; memory.

I forgive your want of *reminiscence.* *Scott.*

2. That which is remembered, or recalled to mind; a statement or narration of remembered experience; a recollection; as, pleasing or painful *reminiscences.*
3. A surviving feature or the like, that serves as a reminder; as, the carnival is a *reminiscence* of the Saturnalia.
Syn. — Remembrance, recollection. See MEMORY.

rem'i-nis'cent (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *reminiscens, -entis*, p. pr. of *reminisci* to recall to mind, to recollect; *re-* + a word akin to *mens* mind, *memini* I remember. See MIND.] **1.** Of the nature of, pert. to, or marked by, reminiscence; as, he was in a *reminiscent* mood; a *reminiscent* tale.
2. Recalling to mind, or capable of recalling to mind; having remembrance; reminding one of something.

Some other state of existence of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

rem'i-nis'cent, *n.* One who is addicted to indulging, narrating, or recording reminiscences.

re-mise' (rē-mīz'; *in senses* 4 & 5 *as mod. French* rē-mēz'), *n.* [F., fr. *remettre* to put back, deliver, remit, L. *remittere*. See REMIT.] **1.** *Law.* A giving or granting; surrender or release, as of a claim.
2. Respite; remission. *Obs or R.*
3. Remittance, as of money. *Rare.*
4. A carriage house; hence, a livery carriage of a superior kind; — so called because kept in a remise. *Obs. or R.*
5. *Fencing.* The second of two thrusts delivered on the same lunge, as on failure of the opponent to riposte.

re-mise' (rē-mīz'), *v. t.*; RE-MISED' (-mīzd'); RE-MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [From REMISE, *n.*; or fr. F. *remis*, p. p. of *remettre.*] **1.** To return; to send or put back; replace. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To give, grant, or release a claim to; to make over or surrender by deed. "*Remise*, release, and forever quit claim" are the ordinary operative words in a release, and in the United States are operative to convey title in a primary conveyance.

re-miss' (rē-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *remissus*, p. p. of *remittere* to send back, relax. See REMIT.] **1.** Liquefied; dissolved; also, diluted; weakened; pale, as in color; faint, as in sound or taste. *Obs.*
2. Not energetic, careful, or prompt in duty, business, or social matters; negligent; careless; slack; lax.
3. Hence, lacking earnestness or activity; slow; languid; also, lagging; tardy; behindhand.
4. Moderate; mild; lenient. *Obs.*
Syn. — Slack, lax, dilatory, slothful, negligent, careless, neglectful, inattentive, heedless, thoughtless.

re-mis'si-ble (rē-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *remissibilis*: cf. F. *rémissible*. See REMIT.] Capable of being remitted or forgiven. — **re-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-mis'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

re-mis'sion (rē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *rémission*, L. *remissio*. See REMIT.] **1.** Act of remitting or forgiving; pardon.

This is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the *remission* of sins. *Matt.* xxvi. 28.

2. Pardon of transgression of divine law; forgiveness of sins, or release from the penalty of sins.

That plea, therefore, . . .
Will gain thee no *remission.* *Milton.*

3. Pardon granted for a legal offense. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. Deliverance; release; also, respite; rest. *Obs.*
5. Act of remitting, surrendering, resigning, or giving up; as: **a** Cancellation or relinquishment of the whole or a part of a claim, right, tax, debt, etc. **b** Diminution of force or intensity; abatement; esp., *Med.*, a temporary and incomplete subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain; — opposed to *intermission*, in which the disease completely leaves the patient for a time. **c** Slackening of strain or tensity; relaxation.
6. Act of remitting or sending back; a return; remittal. *R.*
7. Act of sending in payment, as money; remittance.

re-mis'sive (rē-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *remissivus* laxative, moderating.] **1.** Remiss; careless. *Obs.*
2. Remitting; forgiving. *Rare.*
3. Causing or permitting abatement; moderating; abating; also, marked by diminution or abatement.

re-miss'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being remiss.
Syn. — See NEGLIGENCE.

re-mit' (rē-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *remittere, remissum*, to send back, relax; *re-* re- + *mittere* to send. See MISSION; cf. REMISE, REMISS.] **1.** To forgive; to pardon.

Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them. *John* xx. 23.

2. To give up or over; to lay aside partly or wholly; surrender; resign; desist from; abandon. *Now Rare.*

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*

3. To refrain from exacting, inflicting, or enforcing; as, to *remit* a penalty or the performance of an obligation.
4. To set free; liberate; release, as a prisoner. *Obs.*
5. To let slacken or relax; mitigate; abate. *Obs. or R.*
6. To submit or refer (something) for consideration, judgment, decision, action, etc., now especially to one or those having power to act; specif., *Law*, to send back (a cause or proceeding) to an inferior court for further action.
7. To refer or direct (one) for information, help, etc.
8. To send back, esp. to custody; to recommit. *Obs. or R.*

The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

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re-mark', *n.* = REMARQUE.
re-mark'a-bl. Remarkable. *Ref. Sp.* [marked, p. p.
re-mark'ed-ly, *adv.* of *re-*
re-mark'er, *n.* One that remarks.
re-mar'ket, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-markt'. Remarked. *Ref. Sp.*
re-mass', *v. t.*, **re-mast'**, *v. t.*, **re-mas'ti-cate**, *v. t.*, **re-mas'ti-ca'tion**, *n.*, **re-match'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
remauldit, *a.* [OF. *remaudit*, p. p. of *remaudire.*] Accursed. *Obs.*
rem'berge. ✝ RAMBERGE.
‖ **rem'blai'** (räN'blĕ'), *n.* [F., fr. *remblayer* to fill up an excavation, to embank.] *Fort. & Engin.* Excavated materials made into a bank. Cf. DEBLAI.
rem'ble (rĕm'b'l), *v. t.* To move or remove, esp. violently. *Dial. Eng.*
remblere, *n.* Puzzle. *Obs.*
Rem'brandt-ish (rĕm'brȧn-tĭsh), *a.* Rembrandtesque.
Rem'brandt-ism (-tĭz'm), *n.* See ISM.
reme. ✝ REALM, REAM, RIM.
reme, *n.* [L. *remus.*] Oar. *Obs.*
reme, *n.* [Perh. the same as *rim* border.] Surface. *Obs.*
reme, *v. t.* [AS *rȳman* to make room, to make clear.] To depart, or cause to depart, from. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To make way. *Obs.*
reme, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *hrēman*, *hrȳman.*] To call out; shout; scream; lament. *Obs.*
re-mead'. Var. of REMEDE. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
re-meas'ure (rē-mĕzh'ŭr), *v. t.*, **re-meas'ure-ment**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-mede' (rē-mēd'), *n.* & *v.* [F *remède.*] Remedy; redress. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
re-me'di-ate, *a.* [See REMEDY, *v.*] Remedial. *Obs.*
re-me'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of remedying. *Obs. or R.*
re-med'i-tate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-med'i-ta'tion**, *n.*
re-meed'. Var. of REMEDE. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
re-meet', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
remeeve, remefe. ✝ REMOVE.
Re'me-i'a (rē'mē-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
re-meid'. Var. of REMEDE. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
remelaunt. ✝ REMENANT.
re-melt', *v. t.*, **re-mem'ber**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
re-mem'ber-a-ble, *a.* Memorable. — **re-mem'ber-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **re-mem'ber-a-bly**, *adv.*
re-mem'berd Remembered. *Ref. Sp.* [members.
re-mem'ber-er, *n.* One who re-
re-mem'brance, *v. t.* To cause to remember. *Obs or R.* [-SHIP.
re-mem'branc-er-ship', *n.* See
re-mem'bra-tive, *a.* That reminds; mindful. *Obs.* — *n.* A reminder. *Obs.*
re-mem'o-rance, *n.* [L. *rememorari* to remember.] Remembrance. *Obs.*
re-mem'o-rant, *a.* [L *rememorans*, p. pr.] Mindful. *Obs.*
re-mem'o-rate (rē-mĕm'ō-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *rememoratus*, p. p. of *rememorari*. See REMEMBER.] To remind; remember. — **re-mem'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-mem'o-ra-tive** (-rā-tĭv), *a.* & *n.* *All Rare.*
re-mem'o-rize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-mem'o-rize, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *rememorari*. See -IZE.] To remember. *Obs.* [remnant. *Obs.*
rem'e-nant, *n.* Remainder;
re-mend', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
remene. ✝ REMAIN.
remene, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. MEAN, *v.*] To put in mind; commemorate; liken; explain. *Obs.*
re-men'our, *n.* Translator. *Obs.*
re-merce', *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. RE-; AMERCE.] To ransom. *Obs.*
re-mer'ci-ments, *n. pl.* [F. *remerciments.*] Thanks. *Obs.*
re-mer'cy, *v. t.* [F. *remercier*; *re-* re- + OF. *mercier* to thank, fr. OF. & F. *merci.*] To thank. *Obs.* — *n.* Thanks. *Obs.*
re-merge' (rē-mûrj'), *v. i.* See RE-, 2. [*Bib.*
Re'meth (rē'mĕth; rĕm'ĕth).
re-mev'a-ble, *a.* Removable. *Obs.*
re-meve'. ✝ REMOVE.
re-mew'. ✝ REMUE, REMOVE.
re'mex, *n.*, *sing.* of REMIGES.
re-meyne'. ✝ REMAIN.
re'mice Obs. pl. of REREMOUSE.
rem'i-form (rĕm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *remus* oar + *-form.*] Shaped like an oar. *Rare.*
rem'i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* [L. *remigare* to row, fr. *remex* rower.] To row. *Rare.* — **rem'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.* [RE-, 2.
re-mill', *v. t.*, **re-mim'ic**, *v. t.* See
re-mind'al (rē-mīn'dăl), *n.* A reminder.
re-mind'ing-ly, *adv.* of *reminding*, p. pr.
re-min'gle, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
rem'i-nis'cence (-nĭs'ĕns), *v. i.* To reminisce. *Rare.* — **rem'i-nis'cenc-er** (-ĕn-sēr), *n.* *Rare.*
rem'i-nis'cence-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
rem'i-nis'cen-cy (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* The faculty of remembering; recollection.
rem'i-nis-cen'tial (-nĭ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Reminiscent. — **rem'i-nis-cen'tial-ly**, *adv.* [NISCENT.
rem'i-nis'cent-ly, *adv.* of REMI-
Rem'i-nis'ce-re Sun'day (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ē-rē) [L. *reminiscere* remember thou, imperative of *reminisci.*] *Eccl.* The second Sunday in Lent; — so called from the first word of the Latin introit. [cence. *Obs.*
rem'i-nis'ci-on, *n.* Reminis-
rem'i-nis'ci-to-ry (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Reminiscent. *Rare.*
re-mint', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rem'i-ped (rĕm'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *remus* oar + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *rémipède.*] *Zool.* Having feet or legs that are used as oars; — said of certain crustaceans and insects. — *n.* A remiped animal.
re'mise. Obs. pl. of REREMOUSE.
re-mise', *p. a.* [F. *remis*, fem *remise*, p. p. of *remettre.*] Put off; delayed. *Obs.*
re-mise' (rē-mēz'), *v. i.* *Fencing.* To make a remise.
re-miss', *v. t.* [L. *remissus*, p. p. of *remittere.*] To remit; also, *Law*, to remise. *R.* [*Obs.*
re-miss', *n.* Nonenforcement.
re-mis'sa-ble, *a.* Remissible. *Obs.*
remissailes, *n. pl.* [OF. *remasilles, remesilles*, fr. L. *remansum*, p. p. of *remanere* to remain.] Remains; leavings. *Obs.*
re-miss'ful, *a.* **1.** Inclined to remit punishment; lenient. *R.* **2.** Remiss; careless.
re-mis'si-bl. Remissible. *Ref. Sp.*
Remission Thursday. Maundy Thursday. [SIVE.
re-mis'sive-ly, *adv.* of REMIS-
re-miss'ly, *adv.* of REMISS.
‖ **re-mis'so a'ni-mo** (ăn'ĭ-mō). [L.] With mind remiss; remissly.
re-mis'so-ry (rē-mĭs'ō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to remit, or to secure remission; remissive. *R.*
‖ **re'mis ve-lis'que.** [L.] With oars and sails; with all one's might.

N O P Q R

9. To restore, as to a former title or status; to readmit or put back (into a previous state, right, or the like).

The archbishop was . . . *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

10. To put off; to postpone; defer; as, to *remit* the consideration of a matter until the next session.

11. To refer, assign, or allot (to). *Rare.*

12. To insert or enter (in or into a book). *Obs.*

13. *Com.* To transmit or send, esp. to a distance, as money in payment of a demand, account, draft, etc.

Syn. — Relax, release, abate, relinquish, pardon, absolve.

re-mit′ (rē-mĭt′), *v. i.* **1.** To abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense; become moderated; abate; relax; as, a fever *remits;* the severity of the weather *remits.*

2. To send money, as in payment. *Addison.*

re-mit′, *n.* Act of remitting; as: **a** Pardon. *Obs.* **b** A reference or transfer, as of a legal cause or proceeding by one person or authority to another. *Chiefly Eng.*

re-mit′tal (rē-mĭt′ăl), *n.* **1.** Remission, as of a penalty.

2. *Law.* Act of remitting to another court to be heard.

re-mit′tance (-ăns), *n.* Transmittal of money, bills, etc., esp. to a distant place; also, the thing, esp. money, remitted.

remittance man. One in a foreign country, as in Australia, living chiefly on remittances from home. *Colloq.*

re-mit′tent (rē-mĭt′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *remittens,* p. pr.] Remitting; characterized by or having remissions. — *n.* A remittent fever. — **remittent fever,** *Med.*, a fever in which the symptoms temporarily abate at regular intervals, but do not wholly cease. See MALARIA, 2.

re-mit′ter (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that remits. Specif.: **a** One that pardons. **b** One that makes remittance.

2. [Prob. after the analogy of nouns in *-er* fr. OF. inf. as n., as *trover, rejoinder.* See REMIT.] *Law.* **a** The principle or operation of law by which a person who obtains possession of property under a defective title is placed in the same legal position as if he had entered under some prior and more valid title which he holds. **b** The act of remitting a cause or proceeding to another court. **c** Restoration, as to a former title, status, or condition.

re-mit′ti-tur (-ĭ-tŭr), *n.* [L., (it) is remitted.] *Law.* **a** A remission or surrender, — *remittitur damnum* being a remission of excess of damages. **b** A sending back, as when a record is remitted by a superior to an inferior court.

re-mit′tor (-ŏr), *n.* *Law.* One who makes a remittance.

rem′nant (rĕm′nănt), *a.* [OF. *remenant, remanant,* p. pr. of *remanoir, remaindre.* See REMANENT.] Remaining; yet left. "The *remnant* dregs of his disease." *Fuller.*

rem′nant, *n.* [OF. *remenant, remanant.* See REMNANT, *a.*] **1.** That which remains of a thing or things, or of a number of persons or animals, after a part is removed; residue; remainder. "The *remnant* of my tale." *Dryden.*

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity. *Neh.* i. 3

2. A surviving trace or suggestion, as of a quality, custom, state, etc.; as, no *remnant* of its former greatness.

3. A small portion; a fragment; a little bit; a scrap.

Some odd quirks and *remnants* of wit. *Shak.*

4. *Com.* An unsold end of piece goods, as of cloth.

Syn. — Residue, rest, remains. See REMAINDER.

re-mod′el (rē-mŏd′ĕl), *v. t.* To model anew; to reconstruct. — **re-mod′el-er, re-mod′el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.* — **re-mod′el-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

‖ **ré′mo′lade′** (rā′mō′låd′), ‖ **ré′mou′lade′** (-mōō′låd′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of piquant sauce or salad dressing resembling mayonnaise.

2. An ointment used in farriery.

re-mon′e-tize (-mŏn′ē-tīz; -mŭn′-), *v. t.* To restore to use as legal tender; as, to *remonetize* silver. — **re-mon′e-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

re-mon′strance (rē-mŏn′străns), *n.* [OF. *remonstrance,* F. *remontrance.* See REMONSTRATE.] **1.** Act of remonstrating; as: **a** A pointing out; proof; demonstration. *Obs.* **b** Earnest presentation of reasons in opposition to something; protest; expostulation.

2. [*cap.*] Specif.: *Eccl. Hist.* The protest to the States of Holland of the Dutch Arminians in 1610. See REMONSTRANT, *n.*, 1.

3 *R. C. Ch.* = MONSTRANCE.

4. Lit., a showing again; hence, a representation; copy; also, a likeness; resemblance. *Obs. & R.*

the Remonstrance. = GRAND REMONSTRANCE.

re-mon′strant (-strănt), *a.* [LL. *remonstrans, -antis,* p. pr. of *remonstrare:* cf. OF. *remonstrant,* F. *remontrant.*] **1.** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pert. to the Remonstrants.

2. Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory; urging reasons in opposition to something.

re-mon′strant, *n.* **1.** One who remonstrates; specif. [*cap.*], *Eccl. Hist.*, one of the Arminians who in 1610 addressed a remonstrance to the States of Holland and Friesland containing five articles and showing their differences from the strict Calvinists. The articles were condemned by the Synod of Dort in 1619 (see ARMINIANISM). A small sect descended from these Remonstrants still exists in Holland.

2. [*cap.*] *Scot. Hist.* A Protester.

re-mon′strate (-strāt), *v. t.*; -STRAT-ED (-strāt-ĕd); -STRAT-ING (-strāt-ĭng). [LL. *remonstratus,* p. p. of *remonstrare* to demonstrate; L. *re-* + *monstrare.* See MONSTER.] **1.** To point out; to make plain; hence, to prove. *Obs.*

2. To assert, state, or plead, in protest or remonstrance. *Obs.*

3. To show or indicate clearly, as a sin, injustice, etc., by way of censure or remonstrance; hence, to protest against.

re-mon′strate, *v. i.* To present and urge reasons in opposition, as to an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate; as, to *remonstrate* with a person regarding his habits; to *remonstrate* against proposed taxation.

Syn. — REMONSTRATE, EXPOSTULATE. To REMONSTRATE is to protest or to urge reasons against something; EXPOSTULATE implies earnest but kindly or friendly remonstrance; as, "It is a proper business of a divine to . . . *remonstrate* against any growing corruptions in practice" (*Waterland*); "the priestly brotherhood, . . . prompt to persuade, *expostulate,* and warn" (*Cowper*). See REPROVE.

re′mon-stra′tion (rē′mŏn-strā′shŭn; rĕm′ŏn-; 277), *n.* [Cf. OF. *remonstration,* LL. *remonstratio.*] Act of remonstrating; specif., remonstrance; protest. *Todd.*

re-mon′stra-tive (rē-mŏn′stră-tĭv), *a.* Having the character of a remonstrance; expressing remonstrance. — **re-mon′stra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

re-mon′tant (rē-mŏn′tănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. Cf. REMOUNT.] *Hort.* Flowering again; — applied to roses which bloom more than once in a season. — *n.* A remontant rose.

re-mon′toir′ (rē-mŏn′twär′; rĕm′ŏn-twŏr′), *n.* [F.] *Horol.* A device to give a uniform impulse to a pendulum or balance. See *remontoir escapement,* under ESCAPEMENT, 3.

rem′o-ra (rĕm′ō-rȧ), *n.* [L., hindrance: cf. F. *rémora.*] **1. a** Any of several fishes belonging to *Echeneis, Remora,* and related genera constituting the family Echeneididæ. The have the anterior dorsal fin converted into an oval, transversely lamellated, suctorial disk situated on the top of the head, and by means of it adhere firmly to sharks and other large fishes and to vessels, letting go at will. By the

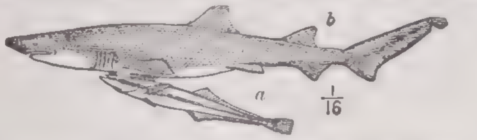

a Remora (*Leptecheneis naucrates*), clinging to a Sand Shark (*b*) (*Odontaspis littoralis*). Drawn from living specimens. 1/16

ancients they were fabled to be able to check or stop vessels. They are distributed throughout tropical and warm-temperate seas. The remora, or pegador, of sharks (*Leptecheneis naucrates*), and *Remoropsis brachyptera,* usually found on the swordfish, are common American species. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of such fishes.

2. An obstacle, esp. a hidden obstacle; a drag. *Now R.*

3. [*cap.*] *Her.* The serpent proper entwining the javelin held in the hand of a figure emblematic of prudence.

re-morse′ (rē-môrs′), *n.* [ME. *remors,* OF. *remors,* F. *remords,* LL. *remorsus,* fr. L. *remordere, remorsum,* to bite again or back, to torment; *re-* re- + *mordere* to bite. See MORSEL.] **1.** Distress, like gnawing pain, excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for sins, crimes, or wrongs committed by one; repentant regret; — formerly often called *remorse of conscience.* *Shak.*

2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion. *Now Rare.*

But evermore it seem'd an easier thing
At once without *remorse* to strike her dead. *Tennyson.*

3. Serious consideration or remembrance, esp. of something past, accompanied by regret or repentance. *Obs.*

4. A cause for, or matter of, regret. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E.D.*

5. Act of biting or piercing. *Obs. & R.* *Spenser.*

6. An attack of remorse; as, bitter *remorses.* *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Compunction, anguish, grief. See REGRET.

re-morse′ful (-môrs′fōōl), *a.* **1.** Full of, or affected with, remorse. "*Remorseful* passion." *Scott.*

2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. Exciting pity; pitiable. *Obs.* *Chapman.*

— **re-morse′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **re-morse′ful-ness,** *n.*

re-morse′less, *a.* Being without remorse; having no pity; cruel; merciless. "*Remorseless* adversaries." *South.* "With *remorseless* cruelty." *Milton.*

Syn. — Unpitying, pitiless, relentless, unrelenting, implacable, merciless, unmerciful, savage, cruel.

— **re-morse′less-ly,** *adv.* — **re-morse′less-ness,** *n.*

re-mote′ (rē-mōt′), *a.*; RE-MOT′ER (-mōt′ẽr); RE-MOT′EST (-mōt′ĕst). [L. *remotus,* p. p. of *removere* to remove. See REMOVE.] **1.** Removed to, or situated at, a distance, not near; far away; distant; — said in respect to time or place; as, *remote* ages; *remote* lands; *remote* ancestors. Also, out of the way; secluded.

Places *remote* enough are in Bohemia. *Shak.*

2. Not connected or alike, in various figurative or extended uses; as: **a** Foreign; alien; not agreeing; markedly divergent; as, an attitude *remote* from kindness. **b** Not nearly or closely related or connected; as, this consideration is *remote* from our purpose; specif., not closely akin; as, a *remote* kinsman. **c** Separate; abstracted. "Wherever the mind places itself by any thought either amongst, or *remote* from, all bodies." *Locke.* **d** Not proximate or acting directly; not primary; distant; also, not arising from the effect of that which is primary or proximate in its action; as, *remote* damages (cf. CONSEQUENTIAL). "From the effect to the *remotest* cause." *Granville.* **e** Not obvious or striking; slight; as, a *remote* resemblance.

3. *Bot.* Separated by intervals greater than usual; as, leaves *remote* on a stem.

Syn. — See DISTANT.

— **re-mote′ly,** *adv.* — **re-mote′ness,** *n.*

re-mo′tion (rē-mō′shŭn), *n.* [L. *remotio.* See REMOVE.] **1.** Act of removing (a person or thing); removal; also, *Obs.*, act of removing, or departing.

This *remotion* of the duke. *Shak.*

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. *Obs. or R.*

3. Process of reaching or defining a conception by the successive elimination of nonessential elements. *Obs.*

re-mo′tive (rē-mō′tĭv), *a.* Removing, or capable of being removed. *Rare.* — **remotive proposition,** *Logic,* a proposition which asserts a necessary privation.

re-mo′tive, *a.* Given to keeping one's self apart. *Obs.*

re-mount′ (rē-mount′), *v. t. & i.* [F. *remonter.* See MOUNT, *v.*] To mount again, in any sense of the verb; specif., *Mil.*, to furnish fresh horses to (cavalry, etc.).

re-mount′, *n.* [Cf. F. *remonte.*] A fresh horse, with or without equipments, to take the place of one lost or disabled; formerly, a supply of such horses collectively.

remount cavalry. A cavalry organization in some armies charged with the purchase and training of remounts.

re-mov′a-ble (rē-mōōv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being removed from a place, position, office, jurisdiction, or the like; as, a *removable* door, evil, judge. — **re-mov′a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **re-mov′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **re-mov′a-bly,** *adv.*

re-mov′al (-ăl), *n.* A removing; state of being removed.

re-move′ (rē-mōōv′), *v. t.*; RE-MOVED′ (-mōōvd′); RE-MOV′ING (-mōōv′ĭng). [OF. *removoir, remouvoir* (3d pl. pres. *remuevent;* cf. ME. *remeven*), L. *removere, remotum;* *re-* re- + *movere* to move. See MOVE.] **1.** To move away from the position occupied; to cause to change place; to displace; shift; as, to *remove* a building to another site; to *remove* a cause from one court to another.

Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbor's landmark. *Deut.* xix 14.

2. To move, lit. or fig.; as, to *remove* one's eyes or head; to *remove* one from a design. *Obs.*

3. To take away from a person or thing; to cause to leave or cease to be; to put away; as, the apology *removed* the grievance; he was far *removed* from want; a remedy to *remove* a disease; sometimes, to kill or cause to die.

4. To force (one) to leave a place or to go away; specif., to dismiss from office; as, to *remove* a postmaster.

Syn. — REMOVE, MOVE. MOVE is the generic term; REMOVE commonly applies to a change from one station or position to another.

re-move′, *v. i.* **1.** To depart from a place; to move away; depart; to move or go from one position or place to another, esp. from one residence to another.

Till Birnam wood *remove* to Dunsinane,
I cannot taint with fear. *Shak.*

2. To move, or stir or shift position; as, he did not *remove* an inch; the trees *removed* in the wind. *Obs.*

re-move′, *n.* **1.** Act of removing a person or thing, in any sense or state of being *removed;* as, the *remove* of one's furniture; the *remove* of one from office. *Now Rare.*

And drags at each *remove* a lengthening chain. *Goldsmith.*

2. The transfer of one's business, or of one's domestic belongings, from one location or dwelling house to another; — in the United States usually called a *move.*

Three *removes* are as bad as a fire. *Franklin.*

3. *Far.* The act of resetting a horse's shoe. *Swift.*

4. In some English schools: **a** An intermediate class or form between two others, or sometimes a special class or form. **b** Promotion from one class or form to another.

5. A dish or course at a meal replaced by or replacing another.

6. The distance, space, or interval through which anything is removed or by which it is remote; hence, a step or degree in any scale of gradation; as, his feelings were many *removes* from affection; his ideas are at a far *remove* from mine; a cousin in the first *remove.*

7. Absence. *Obs. & R.* "In our *remove.*" *Shak.*

re-moved′ (rē-mōōvd′), *a.* **1.** Distant in relation or in degree of relationship; as, a first cousin once *removed,* that is, a cousin's child.

2. Changed in place; taken away.

3. Separated; disconnected; as, he was far *removed* from a saint; considerations entirely *removed* from politics.

re-mu′ner-a-ble (rē-mū′nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See REMUNERATE.] Admitting or worthy of remuneration. — **re-mu′ner-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-mu′ner-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *remuneratus,* p. p. of *remunerare, remunerari;* *re-* re- + *munerare, munerari,* to give, present, from *munus, muneris,* a gift, present. Cf. MUNIFICENT.] To pay an equivalent for (any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice), or to pay an equivalent to (one) for such service, etc.; to recompense; requite; compensate; pay; as, to *remunerate* men for labor; her gratitude *remunerated* his sacrifice.

Syn. — Reward, satisfy, repay, reimburse. See PAY.

re-mu′ner-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *remuneratio:* cf. F. *rémunération.*] Act or fact of remunerating; also, that which remunerates; compensation; recompense; reward; pay. *Shak.*

Syn. — Payment, repayment, satisfaction, requital.

re-mu′ner-a-tive (rē-mū′nẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to remunerate; as, *remunerative* justice.

2. Affording remuneration; profitable; gainful; as, a *remunerative* payment for services; a *remunerative* business.

— **re-mu′ner-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **re-mu′ner-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

re-mu′ner-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *rémunératoire.*] Remunerative. *Rare.* — **remuneratory sanction.** See SANCTION.

re-mur′mur (rē-mûr′mŭr), *v. t. & i.* [L. *remurmurare.*] To murmur repeatedly; to repeat, echo, utter again, or reply, in murmurs.

re′mu-ta′tion (rē′mū-tā′shŭn), *n.* A changing back. *Rare.*

ren′ais-sance′ (rĕn′ĕ-säns′; rē-nā′săns; *F.* rē-nĕ′säns′;

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re-mit′ment, *n.* **1.** Remission; forgiveness; pardon.
2. Remittance. *Obs. or R.*
re-mit′ta-ble (rē-mĭt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be remitted.
re-mit′tanc-er (rē-mĭt′ăn-sẽr), *n.* **1.** A remitter, as of money. **2.** A remittance man. *Australia.*
re-mit′tee′ (rē-mĭt′ē′), *n.* One to whom a remittance is sent.
re-mit′ten-cy (rē-mĭt′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being remittent.
re-mit′ti-ble, *a.* That may be remitted. *Obs.* [**mix′ture,** *n.*
re-mix′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-**
Rem′mon (rĕm′ŏn). *Bib.*
Rem′mon-meth′o-ar (-mĕth′ō-är; -mē-thō′är). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Rem-mo′no (rĕm-mō′nō). *D.*
Rem′mon-pha′res (rĕm′ŏn-fā′rēz). *D. Bib.*
rem′nant-al (rĕm′năn-tăl), *a.* Left as a remnant.
Rem′o-both (rĕm′ō-bŏth; -bōth), *n. pl.* The Sarabaites.
remocion. † REMOTION.
re-mod′i-fy (rē-mŏd′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-mod′i-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*
re-mofe′, re-moif′. † REMOVE.
re-mold′, re-mould′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-mol′li-ent, *a.* & *n.* [L. *remolliens,* p. pr.] Emollient. *Obs.*
re-mon′arch-ize, *v. t.* To rule again. *Obs.*
re-mon′stra-ble (rē-mŏn′strȧ-b'l), *a.* Demonstrable. *Obs.*
re-mon′stranc-er, *n.* Remonstrant. *Obs.* [MONSTRANT.
re-mon′strant-ly, *adv.* of RE-
re-mon′strat-ing-ly (-strāt-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *remonstrating,* p. pr.
re-mon′stra-tor (rē-mŏn′strā-tẽr), *n.* One that remonstrates.
re-mon′stra-to-ry (-strȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Remonstrant. *Rare.*
re′mon-ta′do (rā′mōn-tä′thō; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp., that has fled to the mountains.] In the Philippines, a member of one of the wild tribes of the northern islands; sometimes, specif., a native who has abandoned civilization.
rem′o-rate (rĕm′ō-rāt), *v. t* [L. *remoratus,* p. p. of *remorari;* *re-* re- + *morari* to delay.] To hinder; delay. *Obs.*
re-morce′. † REMORSE.
re-mord′ (rē-môrd′), *v. t.* [L. *remordere* to bite again, torment: cf. F *remordre.* See REMORSE.] *Obs.* **1.** To afflict.
2. To excite to remorse.
3. To remember remorsefully; to recall; ponder.
4. To rebuke; scold.
re-mord′, *n.* [From REMORD, *v.*] Remorse: taint; censure. *Obs.*
re-mord′en-cy (rē-môr′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Remorse. *Obs.* [sures. *Obs.*
re-mord′er, *n.* One who cen-
re-more′, *n.* & *v.* [See REMORA; cf. L. *remorari* to delay.] Delay. *Obs.*
re-morse′, *v. t. & i.* To feel, or cause to feel, remorse. *Obs.*
re-mor′sive, *a.* Remorseful. *Obs.*
remosion. † REMOTION.
remossaylles. † REMISSAILES
re-mote′, *v. t.* To remove. *Obs.*
ré′mou′lade′. Var. of RÉMOLADE.
re-mould′. Var. of REMOLD.
remoun. † REMOVE.
re-mount′, *v. i.* [Sp. *remontarse.*] To become a remontado. *Phil. I.* [nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
re-mov′ed-ness (rē-mōōv′ĕd-
re-move′less, *a.* That cannot be removed. *Obs.*
re-move′ment, *n.* Removal. *R.*
re-mov′er (rē-mōōv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that removes something; specif.: **a** A solvent for removing paint and varnish. **b** A furniture remover.
2. One who moves, or changes place. *Obs. or R.*
re-mov′er, *n.* *Law.* The transfer of a proceeding from one tribunal to another. [of REMOVE.
re-mov′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.*
remowe. † REMOVE.
remp, *v. t.* [AS. *rempan.*] To hasten. *Obs.* [To fortify. *Obs.*
rem-pare′, *v. t.* [F *remparer.*]
Rem′phan (rĕm′făn), *n.* *Bib.* Name of an unknown Babylonian god mentioned in Acts vii. 43.
re-mu′a-ble, *a.* [F. See REMUE.] That may move or be removed; unstable. *Obs.*
remuant, *a.* [F., p. pr. of *remuer* to move.] Given to change. *Obs.*
‖ **re-mu′da** (rā-mōō′thä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] The saddle horses collectively from which are chosen those to be used for the day; a relay of remounts.
re-mue′ (rē-mū′), *v. t.* [F. *remuer.* See MEW to molt.] *Obs.* **1.** To move or remove; to take away.
2. To dismiss.
3. To change; to translate.
remufe. † REMOVE.
re-mu′gi-ent (rē-mū′jĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *remugiens,* p. pr. of *remugire.*] Rebellowing. *Obs.*
remulant. † REMENANT.
re-mu′ner-a-tiv. Remunerative. *Ref. Sp.*
re-mu′ner-a′tor (rē-mū′nẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who remunerates.
Re′mus (rē′mŭs), *n.* [L.] See ROMULUS. [MUS.
Remus, Uncle. See UNCLE RE-
remuwe. † REMUE.
ren. † REIN, RUN.
re′na (rā′nȧ). Var. of REINA.
renagat. † RENEGATE.
ren′a-ble (rĕn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *resnable,* L. *rationabilis* reasonable.] **1.** Fluent; eloquent; ready; glib. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Reasonable. *Obs.* [*Eng.*
— **ren′a-bly,** *adv.* *Obs. or Dial.*
renal. † RENAY.

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277), *n.* [F., fr. *renaître* to be born again. Cf. RENASCENCE.] **1.** A new birth or revival. Specif.: [*cap.*] **a** The transitional movement in Europe between the medieval and the modern world, marked especially by the revival of classical design in art and letters. Its beginnings are associated with Petrarch and the humanists of the 14th century in Italy, where it led to great advances in expressional painting and sculpture, and to a return to classical design in architecture. The movement, stimulated by the momentous events of the 15th century, — the fall of Constantinople, which drove Byzantine scholars with the literature of Greece into western Europe, the invention of printing, and the discovery of America, — spread in the 16th century to France and northern Europe. In France it developed esp. in art and letters under Louis XII. and Francis I.; in England the movement was most notable in literature, following upon the impulse to classical learning given by Erasmus, Colet, More, and others; in Germany it became associated with the Reformation. By some writers the early Italian revival of the 14th and 15th centuries is distinguished as the **Risorgimento** (lit., "new arising"), the term *Renaissance* being applied to its 16th-century development in western and northern Europe. **b** The neoclassic style of art which prevailed at this epoch.
2. A revival, or a state or period, of awakened interest and effort or marked improvement along any line, esp. any line of art; as, a *renaissance* of American music.

Renaissance architecture. The style of building and decoration that arose in the early 15th century in Italy, based on the study and adaptation of the Roman classic orders and design. It spread later through western Europe, succeeding the Gothic style. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table*.

Renaissance lace. A variety of showy lace made of braid joined by lace stitches, often having thread-covered rings stitched into the design.

Re-nais′sant (rē-nā′sănt), *a.* [F., p. p. of *renaître*.] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance.

re′nal (rē′năl), *a.* [L. *renalis*, fr. *renes* the kidneys, or reins: cf. F. *rénal*. See REINS.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the kidneys; in the region of the kidneys.

renal arteries, *Anat.*, the branches of the abdominal aorta which supply the kidneys. In man there is one to each kidney, arising immediately below the origin of the superior mesenteric artery. Each divides into four or five branches which enter the hilum of the kidney. Smaller branches are sent to the ureter, suprarenal body, etc. — **r. capsules** *or* **glands**, the suprarenal capsules. — **r. colic**, the severe pain produced by the passage of a calculus from the kidney through the ureter. — **r. plexus**, *Anat.*, a sympathetic plexus derived chiefly from the solar plexus and semilunar ganglia. — **r. portal system**. *Zoöl.* See PORTAL, *a.*, **b**. — **r. portal veins**, *Zoöl.*, veins carrying blood from some of the posterior parts of the body to the kidneys in vertebrates having a renal portal system. In typical cases there are two trunks, one to each kidney, formed by the bifurcation of the caudal vein, but these receive, or are largely replaced by, branches from the hind limbs in many of the higher forms. Birds possess corresponding veins, called also *renal portal*, though they do not break up into capillaries in the kidneys, but pass through them to join the femoral veins. — **r. veins**, *Anat.*, the veins which return the blood from the kidneys to the vena cava. In man there is one from each kidney, and they lie in front of the renal arteries.

re-name′ (rē-nām′), *v. t.* To name again or anew.

re-nas′cence (rē-năs′ĕns), *n.* [See RENASCENT; cf. RENAISSANCE.] **1.** State of being renascent, or born anew.
2. [*cap.*] = RENAISSANCE, 1.

re-nas′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *renascens*, p. pr. of *renasci* to be born again; *re-* re- + *nasci* to be born. See NASCENT.] Springing or rising again into being or vigor; being born again, or reproduced.

ren-coun′ter (rĕn-koun′tẽr), *v. t. & i.*; REN-COUN′TERED (-tẽrd); REN-COUN′TER-ING. [F. *rencontrer*; *re-* + OF. *encontrer* to encounter. See ENCOUNTER.] **1.** To meet in hostility; to encounter in combat or fight. *Obs. or R.*
2. To meet, esp. casually, as a friend. *Now Rare.*
3. To meet forcibly; to collide with. *Obs.*

ren-coun′ter, *n.* [F. *rencontre*, fr. *rencontrer* to meet.]
1. A hostile meeting, esp. one more or less casual, between forces or individuals; a combat, action, or duel.

The justling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join. *Granville.*

2. A personal contest of any sort, esp. in debate or repartee; as, a lively *rencounter* of two famous wits.
3. A meeting with a person, thing, or experience, esp. a casual meeting; as, a lucky *rencounter* with a friend.
4. A sudden meeting or collision of two bodies. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Combat, fight, conflict, collision, clash.

rend (rĕnd), *v. t.*; RENT (rĕnt); REND′ING. [AS. *rendan*; cf. OFries. *renda*, *randa*, Fries. *renne* to cut, rend.] **1.** To part, tear off, or take away, by force. Also, *Now Rare*, to drag or wrench from its position; to tear; — with *up*, *down*, *off*, etc.; as, to *rend* up a tree by the roots.

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. *1 Kings* xi. 11.

2. To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; burst; tear; to affect as if tearing asunder; as, powder *rends* a rock in blasting; lightning *rends* an oak; a lion *rends* its prey; to *rend* one's garments; the nation was *rent* by discord; a heart *rent* with grief.
3. **a** To convert straight-grained wood into (laths) by splitting. **b** To bark (trees).
Syn. — Break, rupture, lacerate, fracture, split. See TEAR.

rend (rĕnd), *v. i.* To be rent or torn; to become parted; to split; burst; tear. *Jer. Taylor.*

ren′der (rĕn′dẽr), *v. t.*; REN′DERED (-dẽrd); REN′DER-ING. [F. *rendre* to give up, give back, translate, cause to become, LL. *rendere*, fr. L. *reddere*; *red-*, *re-*, re- + *dare* to give. Perh. really fr. the noun *render*, fr. the F. inf. See DATE time; cf. RENDER a surrender, REDDITION, RENT.]
1. To repeat; recite. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To give or inflict in return or requital; as, to *render* evil for evil; to *render* thanks for blessings.
3. To return; to pay back; to restore; as, to *render* anything loaned; hence, to give back by reflection, or the like; as, a mirror *renders* one's face; a cliff *renders* back a shout. *Archaic.* Specif., *Law*, in a fine of lands, to return (the lands granted) to the cognizor; — said of the cognizee.
4. To give; deliver; transmit; as, to *render* a message; to *render* the price of a purchase; also, *Obs.*, to emit; as, to *render* an odor. *Now Rare.*
5. To give up; to yield; surrender; as, to *render* a city; to *render* one's life. *Shak.*
6. To furnish for consideration or as the result of consideration; to state; deliver; as, to *render* an account of money or actions; to *render* judgment; to *render* a bill.
7. To furnish; contribute; as, to *render* assistance to one.
8. To pay as due, esp. as rent, tribute, or the like; as, to *render* homage or honor.

Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. *Mark* xii. 17.

9. To cause to be or to become; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* a fortress secure; also, *Obs. or R.*, with *in* or *into*, to cause to be in some condition or state; as, to *render* one in fear of his life.
10. To represent or depict, as by painting, music, or the like; as, the music well *renders* the sentiment; a painter *renders* a landscape well; hence, of a musician or actor, to interpret or perform; as, to *render* the rôle of Hamlet.
11. To describe or represent as of a certain character, or the like. *Obs.*

He did *render* him the most unnatural
That lived amongst men. *Shak.*

12. To translate from one language into another; as, to *render* Latin into English.
13. To present (one's self) at a certain place; as, to *render* one's self at court. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Oxf. E. D.*
14. To melt down; to extract or clarify by melting; as, to *render* lard, oil, etc.
15. To apply a first coat of plaster to (a wall, etc.)
16. *Naut.* **a** To cause (a rope) to pass, or run, through a block, loop, or the like, as by slackening it off. **b** To coil (a rope) so that it will run off smoothly when wanted.
17. *Arch. Drafting.* To complete (a perspective drawing or elevation) by filling in the shadows, sky, trees, etc.

ren′der, *v. i.* **1.** **a** To give an account; to explain or confess. *Obs.* **b** To surrender. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* To pass or run smoothly, as a rope through a block, off a coil, etc.; as, a rope *renders* well.

ren′der, *n.* [See RENDER, *v.*] **1.** A surrender. *Obs. Shak.*
2. **a** A return or conveyance made by the cognizee to the cognizor in a fine. **b** A return in kind, services, or money, esp. in kind or service, as by a tenant to his superior.
3. A giving account; an account; a statement. *Obs. Shak.*
4. A coat of plaster, etc., applied directly on a wall.

ren′der-ing, *n.* Act of one who renders, or that which is rendered. Specif.: **a** A version; translation; as, the *rendering* of a Hebrew text. **b** In art, the presentation, expression, or interpretation of an idea, theme, or part. **c** Act of laying the first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework; also, the coat of plaster laid on. **d** The process of trying out or extracting lard, tallow, etc. **e** The free running of a rope or line, as through a pulley or from a reel.

ren′dez-vous (răN′dĕ-vōō; rŏŋ′-; rĕn′-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -VOUS (-vōōz), formerly also -VOUSES (-vōō′zĕz). [F. *rendez-vous*, prop., render yourselves, repair to a place. See RENDER.]
1. A place appointed for a meeting, or at which persons customarily meet; specif., an appointed place for troops, or for ships of a fleet, to assemble.

An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travelers. *Scott.*

2. A retreat; refuge. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. A meeting by appointment; as, to arrange a *rendezvous*.
4. A gathering or assemblage of persons or things. *Obs.*
5. *Nav.* A recruiting office and impressment station. *Obs.*

ren′dez-vous, *v. i. & t.*; -VOUSED (-vōōd); -VOUS′ING (-vōō′ĭng). To assemble, meet, or bring together at a place, esp. by appointment.

ren-di′tion (rĕn-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [OF. See RENDER; cf. REDDITION.] **1.** Act of rendering; esp., act of surrender, as of a place or troops in war, or of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government. *Evelyn.*
2. Translation; rendering; version.
3. Act of representing, setting forth, reproducing artistically, interpreting, or performing; as, a violinist's *rendition* of a solo; an actor's *rendition* of a part. *U. S.*

rend′rock′ (rĕnd′rŏk′), *n.* A kind of dynamite used in blasting, consisting of nitroglycerin, saltpeter, wood pulp, and paraffin or pitch.

Ren′e-al′mi-a (rĕn′ē-ăl′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Paul *Reneaulme*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American and African zinziberaceous plants having leafy or naked stems and racemose, often showy flowers. *R. exaltata* is well known in cultivation.

ren′e-gade (rĕn′ē-gād), *n.* [Sp. *renegado*, LL. *renegatus*, fr. *renegare* to deny; L. *re-* re- + *negare* to deny. See NEGATION; cf. RUNAGATE.] **1.** An apostate from Christianity or from any form of religious faith.
2. A deserter of or from a cause, principle, party, or allegiance to another, esp. a hostile one; a turncoat; a traitor.
Syn. — See PERVERT.

ren′e-gade, *a.* Traitorous; apostate; having deserted a cause, or the like, for a hostile one.

re-nege′ (rē-nēg′; *dial. also* rē-năg′; *cf* RENIG), *v. t.*; RE-NEGED′ (-nēgd′); RE-NEG′ING (-nēg′ĭng). [LL. *renegare*. See RENEGADE.] To deny; disown; abandon; renounce; decline. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

re-nege′, *v. i.* **1.** To deny. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able to do so, in violation of the rules of the game; to revoke.

re-nege′, *n.* Act or fact of reneging.

re-nerve′ (rē-nûrv′), *v. t.* To nerve again; to reinvigorate.

re-new′ (rē-nū′), *v. t.*; RE-NEWED′ (-nūd′); RE-NEW′ING. [*re-* + *new*. Cf. RENOVATE.] **1.** To make new again; to restore to freshness, perfection, or vigor; also, to gain again as new; as, to *renew* one's strength.

The enchanted herbs
That did *renew* old Æson. *Shak.*

2. To make new spiritually; to regenerate.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind. *Rom* xii 2.

3. To begin again; to recommence; to resume.

The last great age . . . *renews* its finished course. *Dryden.*

4. To repeat; to go over again; to make or do again.

The birds their notes *renew*. *Milton.*

5. To restore to existence; to revive; reëstablish; recreate; rebuild; as, to *renew* the old splendor of a palace; to *renew* the sentiments of youth.
6. To replace; also, to restore to fullness or sufficiency; as, to *renew* water in a tank, to *renew* one's equipment.
7. To grant or obtain an extension of; to continue in force for a fresh period; as, to *renew* a note or a lease.
Syn. — RENEW, RENOVATE. TO RENEW is esp. to make new, to remake, or to begin (something) afresh; to RENOVATE (which commonly applies to material things) is esp. to restore to freshness by cleansing or repairing; as, "They that wait upon the Lord shall *renew* their strength" (*Is.* xl. 31); to *renew* a lease, to *renew* an acquaintance; to *renovate* a house or the blood. See MEND, NEW.

re-new′, *v. i.* *Now Rare.* **1.** To become new, or as new.
2. To begin again; to resume.

re-new′a-ble (rē-nū′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being renewed. — **re-new′a-bil′i-ty** (rē-nū′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Reniform Leaf.

re-new′al (-ăl), *n.* A renewing, or state of being renewed. Cf. FORBEARANCE, 2.

ren′i- (rĕn′ĭ-; rē′nĭ-). Combining form from Latin *ren*, *renis*, meaning *kidney*.

ren′i-form (-fôrm; 277), *a.* [*reni-* + *-form*: cf. F. *réniforme*.] Kidney-shaped.

Re-nil′la (rē-nĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *ren*, *renis*, kidney.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of Pennatulacea in which the body has the form of a reniform leaf with the zooids on the upper side, supported on a hollow stem below. It constitutes a family, **Re-nil′li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any species of this genus.

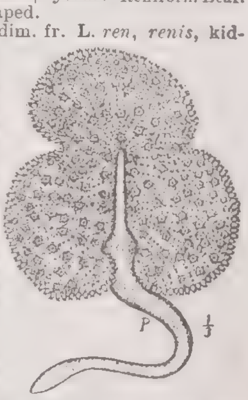

Renilla (*R. amethystina*) from California. *p* Stem.

re-ni′ten-cy (rē-nī′tĕn-sĭ; rĕn′ĭ-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being renitent; resistance; opposition; reluctance. *Sterne.*

We find a *renitency* in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibers of plants. *E. Darwin.*

re-ni′tent (rē-nī′tĕnt; rĕn′ĭ-tĕnt, 277), *a.* [L. *renitens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *reniti* to strive or struggle against, resist; *re-* re- + *niti* to struggle or strive: cf. F. *rénitent*.] **1.** Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. "[Muscles] soft, and yet *renitent*." *Ray.*
2. Persistently opposed; recalcitrant.

ren′net (rĕn′ĕt, -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME., fr. *rennen* to run; cf. AS. *gerinnan* to curdle, coagulate, E. dial. *run* to curdle. See RUN, *v.*] **1.** The contents of the stomach of an unweaned calf or other animal, or the lining membrane of the stomach (esp. of the fourth stomach of ruminants), used for curdling milk; hence, also, any preparation of the stomach of animals which is used for that purpose. Rennet rapidly loses its properties when heated above 60° C. Rennet extract is usually prepared from the fourth stomach of calves.
2. Anything used to curdle milk, esp. the plant lady's-bedstraw (*Galium verum*).
3. *Physiol. Chem.* Rennin.

Ren′ard (rĕn′ȧrd). Var. of REYNARD.
Ren′ard-ine (rĕn′ȧr-dĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Reynard, the fox, or tales concerning him.
re-nas′cen-cy (rē-năs′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Renascence. *Rare.*
re-nas′ci-ble (-ĭ-b′l), *a.* [L. *renasci* to be born again.] Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being. — **re-nas′ci-ble-ness**, *n.* *Both Rare.*
ren′ate ☩ RENNET, an apple.
re-nate′, *v. t. & i.* [L. *renatus*, p. p. of *renasci* to be born again.] To reincarnate; to form again. *Obs.* — *a.* Born again. *Obs.*
re-nav′i-gate (rē-năv′ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-nav′i-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*
re-nay′, *v. t.* [OF. *reneier*, F. *renier*, LL. *renegare*; L. *re-* re- + *negare* to deny. See RENEGADE.] To renounce; deny; disown; recant; refuse. *Obs.*
re-nay′, *n.* [OF. *reneié*, p. p. See RENAY, *v.*] A renegade. *Obs.*
re-nay′rie, *n.* [AF *reneerie*, OF. *renoierie* (for earlier *reneierie*).] Disownment; apostasy. *Obs.*
rence ☩ RAINES, RINSE.
rench (rĕnsh). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of RINSE.
ren-con′tre (rĕn-kŏn′tẽr; *F.* răN′kôN′tr′), *n.* [F.] = RENCOUNTER, *n.*
ren-con′tre, *v. t.* [F. *rencontrer*.] To encounter; go against. *Obs.*
rend, *v. t.* [F. *rendre* to render.] To melt. Cf. RENDER, *v. t.*, 14. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rend, *n.* A rent, or split; specif., *Naut.*, a seam opened in or between planks by exposure. *Obs. or R.*
ren′dal (rĕn′′l), *n.* A term used in the phrase **rig and rendal**. See RUNDALE. *Scot.*
‖ **rende′ment′** (*F.* răNd′măN′). *n.* [F.] *Chem.* The yield of crystallizable sugar obtainable from a raw sugar.
rend′er, *n.* [From REND.] One who rends.
ren′der-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rendered.
ren′der-and-set′, *a.* = RENDER-SET.
ren′derd. Rendered. *Ref. Sp.*
ren′der-er, *n.* One that renders; a vessel for rendering lard, etc.
ren′der-set′, *a.* *Plastering.* Designating work in which there are only two coats.
ren′di-ble (rĕn′dĭ b′l), *a.* [See RENDER.] That may be rendered. *Obs.*
ren′dles (-d′lz; -′lz), *n* [From source of *run*; cf MHG. *rinsel*. Cf. RENNET.] Rennet *Obs.*
ren′dle-wood′ (rĕn′(d)′l-wŏŏd′), *n.* Wood, esp oak, with the bark off. *Dial. Eng.*
rendoun. ☩ RANDOM.
ren′dry, *n.* [*render* + *-ry*.] Surrender. *Obs.*
ren′dy, *n.* [See RENDEZVOUS.] Rendezvous. *Obs.*
rene. ☩ RAIN, REIN.
re-neague′ (rē-nēg′; -năg′), **re-neg′** (rē-nĕg′). Vars. of RENEGE.
ren′e-gade, *v. i.* To become a renegade *Rare.*
ren′e-gad-ism (rĕn′ē-găd-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
ren′e-ga′do (rĕn′ē-gā′dō), *n.*, *a.*, & *v.* [Sp.] = RENEGADE.
ren′e-gant, *a.* [LL. *renegans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Renegade. *Obs*
renegat. ☩ RUNAGATE.
ren′e-gate (rĕn′ē-gāt), *n.* & *a.* [LL. *renegatus*. See RENEGADE.] = RENEGADE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ren′e-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* Act of renouncing or deserting *Rare.*
re-neg′er (rē-nĕg′ẽr), *n.* One who reneges.
re-negue′. Var. of RENEGE.
re′nes (rē′nēz), *n.* [L., pl., kidneys.] *Med.* An extract of pig or sheep kidneys, used in nephritis.
renet. ☩ RENNET. *Obs.*
re-new′, *n.* Renewal; novelty.
re-new′, *v. t.* [F. *renouer* to tie again.] To tie. *Obs.*
re-new′ed-ly, *adv.* of *renewed*, p. p.
re-new′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-new′er, *n.* One that renews.
renewle. ☩ RENULE.
re-new′ment, *n.* Renewal. *Rare.*
reneye. ☩ RENAY.
ren-fierce′, *v. t.* [See FIERCE; cf. RENFORCE.] To make fierce in turn. *Obs.*
ren-force′, *v. t.* [F. *renforcer*.] To reënforce; enforce. *Obs.* — **ren-forc′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
reng. ☩ REIGN; RINK, a man.
R. Eng. *Abbr.* Royal Engineers.
rengaile. ☩ RANGALE.
renge. ☩ REIGN.
renge, *n.* [See RANGE.] A rank; a row. *Obs.*
renge, *n.* A sieve; strainer. *Obs*
renge, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *rengier* to put in ranks. Cf. RANGE, *v.*] To range; to arrange. *Obs.*
rengne. ☩ REIGN, RENGE.
ren-grade′, *v. t.* [*ren-* (F. *ren-*, fr. *re-* + *en-*) + *grade*.] To reinstate after degradation. *Obs.*
‖ **ren′gue** (rĕŋ′gā), *n.* [Sp.] A coarse kind of piña cloth. *Phil. I.*
re-ni′ant, *n.* [F., p. pr. of *renier* to deny.] A renegade. *Obs.*
ren′i-car′di-ac, *a.* [*reni-* + *cardiac*.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to the heart and nephridium.
re-nid′i-fy (rē-nĭd′ĭ-fī), *v. i.* To build its nest again. — **re-nid′i-fi-ca′tion** (-nĭd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *v. i.*
renie. ☩ RENAY.
reniew. ☩ RENEW.
re-nig′ (rē-nĭg′). Colloq. var. of RENEGE.
renigat. ☩ RENEGATE, RENEGADE.
ren′i-per′i-car′di-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the pericardium and nephridium of a mollusk.
ren′i-por′tal (rĕn′ĭ-pōr′tăl; rē′nĭ-), *a.* Renal portal. See PORTAL, *a.*
ren′ish (rĕn′ĭsh), *a.* Uncouth; furious; wild. — **ren′ish-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Renishe ☩ RHENISH.
re-nite′, *v. i.* [L. *reniti*.] To struggle in resisting. *Obs.*
re-ni′tence (rē-nī′tĕns; rĕn′ĭ-tĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *rénitence*.] Renitency.
renk. ☩ RINK
renk (rĕŋk), *n.* [OF. *renc*.] Rank. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
renk, *n.* *Coal Mining.* An average or standard distance for putting coal at a stated price. *Eng*
renk′y (rĕŋk′ĭ), *a.* Large; robust; also, lanky. *Dial. Eng.*
rennagate. ☩ RENEGATE, RENEGADE.
ren′nal (rĕn′′l). Var of RENDAL. *Scot.*
renne, *v. t.* In phr. *rape and renne*. See RAPE, *v. t.*, to handle.
ren′ne. ☩ RUN.
ren′net, *v. t.* To treat, or supply, with rennet. *Obs.*
ren′net (rĕn′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [F. *rainette*, *reinette*, perh fr. *raine* a tree frog, L *rana*, because it is spotted like this kind of frog. Cf. RANUNCULUS.] An old variety of apple. *Eng.*

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ren'nin (rĕn'ĭn), *n.* [From RENNET.] *Physiol. Chem.* A coagulating enzyme occurring in the gastric juice of man and the higher animals, the active constituent of rennet; chymosin. There are also various lower animals and plants which produce it or some other enzyme having the same property of coagulating milk. See CASEIN.

ren-nin'o-gen (rĕ-nĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*rennin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The antecedent or zymogen of the enzyme rennin; chymosinogen.

re-nom'i-nate (rē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To nominate again or anew, esp. for a term of office in immediate succession. — **re-nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

re-nounce' (rē-nouns'), *v. t.*; RE-NOUNCED' (-nounst'); RE-NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [ME. *renouncen*, OF. *renoncier*, F. *renoncer*, L. *renuntiare* to bring back word, announce, revoke, retract, renounce; *re-* re- + *nuntiare* to announce, fr. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, a messenger. See NUNCIO; cf. RENUNCIATION.] **1.** To announce one's abandonment of the ownership of; to give up, abandon, or resign, usually formally, (something possessed); as, to *renounce* a title, a claim.
2. To give up or abandon (something held, practiced, professed, or the like); as, to *renounce* a belief or faith.
3. To disclaim the authority, obligation, claim, or the like, of; to repudiate; cast off; to refuse further to follow, obey, recognize, etc.; as, to *renounce* one's son.
4. To announce; declare; proclaim. *Obs.*
5. *Card Playing.* To disclaim having a card of (the suit led) by playing a card of another suit.
Syn. — Disavow, disown, disclaim, deny; cast off, discard, reject; revoke, recall, withdraw. — RENOUNCE, ABJURE, FORSWEAR, RECANT, RETRACT, REPUDIATE agree in the idea of abandoning a former state, opinion, or assertion (see RELINQUISH). To RENOUNCE is to make an affirmative declaration of abandonment; as, to *renounce* a claim. To ABJURE (less commonly FORSWEAR) is to renounce with, or as with, the solemnity of an oath; as, to *abjure* allegiance. To RECANT is to renounce or abjure, often formally or publicly, a proposition previously affirmed or maintained; as, to *recant* one's heresies. To RETRACT is to take back or withdraw an assertion or opinion; as, to *retract* a charge. To REPUDIATE is to disavow or disclaim responsibility for, or to reject as not authoritative or not binding; as, to *repudiate* a doctrine, one's debts. See ABANDON, DISCARD.

> I did *renounce* the world, its pride and greed,
> Palace, farm, villa, shop, and banking house. *R. Browning.*
> Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
> Forever the society of man. *Shak.*
> For know that you *recanted* all you said. *Tennyson.*
> I can neither *retract* nor apologize for a charge of falsehood which I never advanced. *Byron.*
> Dr. Savage *repudiates* the stories about the gorillas. *Huxley.*

re-nounce', *v. i.* **1.** To make renunciation. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Law.* To decline or resign formally some right or trust, esp. the right to act as executor or heir.
3. *Card Playing.* **a** Not to follow suit, because holding no cards of the suit led. **b** = RENEGE, *v. i.*, 2. *Obs.*

re-nounce', *n.* [Cf. F. *renonce.*] *Cards.* Act of renouncing; also, ability to renounce through voidness in a suit.

re-nounce'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *renoncement.*] Act of renouncing; renunciation.

ren'o-vate (rĕn'ō-vāt), *v. t.*; REN'O-VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); REN'O-VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [L. *renovatus*, p. p. of *renovare*; *re-* re- + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new. See NEW; cf. RENEW.] **1.** To begin again; to resume. *Obs.*
2. To renew, make over, or repair; to restore to the former or a superior condition of freshness, completeness, vigor, or the like; as, to *renovate* draperies.
Syn. — See RENEW.
renovated butter, process butter.

ren'o-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *renovatio*: cf. F. *rénovation.*] **1.** Act or process of renovating, or state of being renovated; specif., *Theol.*, continued spiritual renewal.

> There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual *renovation* of the world. *Rambler.*

2. Renewal; resumption; revival, as of a quarrel. *Obs.*

ren'o-va'tor (rĕn'ō-vā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *rénovateur.*] One that renovates; specif., a nozzle attachment for the suction pipe of a vacuum cleaner.

re-nown' (rē-noun'), *n.* [ME. *renoun*, OF. *renon*, F. *renom*, fr. OF. *renomer*, F. *renommer*, to make famous, to celebrate. Cf. RENOWN, *v.*, NOUN.] **1.** Condition of being widely and honorably or favorably known and spoken of; fame; celebrity; as, the *renown* of Venice for its beauty; the *renown* of Washington and his virtues.
2. General report; rumor; news; esp., honorable report. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. General repute; reputation; name. *Obs.* "The *renown* of a bawd." *Shak.*
Syn. — See REPUTATION.

re-nown', *v. t.* [F. *renommer* to name again, celebrate, OF. *renomer*; *re-* re- + *nommer* to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* a name. The final *n* is due to the influence of the noun. See NOUN.] To give renown to. *Now Rare.*

re-nowned' (rē-nound'), *a.* [Prop. p. p.] Famous; celebrated; having renown; as, a *renowned* king.

> These were the *renowned* of the congregation. *Num* i. 61.

Syn. — Famed, distinguished, noted, eminent, celebrated.
— **re-nown'ed-ly** (-noun'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-nown'ed-ness**, *n.*

rens'se-laer-ite (rĕn'sĕ-lẽr-īt; rĕn'sĕ-lā'rīt; 115), *n.* [After Hon. Stephen Van *Rensselaer.*] *Min.* A soft, compact variety of talc, being an altered pyroxene. It is often worked in a lathe into inkstands and other articles.

rent (rĕnt), *n.* [From REND.] **1.** An opening made by rending or tearing, esp. in cloth; also, by extension, a similar opening made by or as if by force, as a cut, a cleft in the earth, a crack in wood, or the like.

> See what a *rent* the envious Casca made. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: A schism; a rupture of harmony; a separation.
3. Act of rending. *Rare.*
Syn. — Fissure, breach, disrupture, rupture, tear, dilaceration, break, fracture.

rent, *n.* [F. *rente*, LL. (assumed) *rendita*, fr. *rendere*, for L. *reddere*, *redditum*, to give back, pay. See RENDER.]
1. A render; a return or payment receivable from another or chargeable on land, as an annuity or corody; also, the property charged with such a payment; hence, revenue; income. *Obs.* "Catel had they enough and *rent.*" *Chaucer.*
2. Pay; reward; share; tribute; toll. *Obs.*

> Death, that taketh of high and low his *rent.* *Chaucer.*

3. *Com. & Law.* **a** The return made by the tenant or occupant of land or corporal hereditaments to the owner for the use thereof; a certain periodical profit, whether in money, provisions, chattels, or services, issuing out of lands and tenements in payment for the use; commonly, a certain pecuniary sum agreed upon between a tenant and his landlord, and paid at fixed intervals by the tenant to the landlord, for the use of land or its appendages; as, *rent* for a farm, a house, a park, etc. **b** The return made by a hirer or user of personal property, as farming stock, machinery, etc., to the owner for the use thereof, whether combined with rent for land (sense **a**) or not.
4. A piece of real property that is rented, or let out by the owner; a tenement. *Obs., exc. Colloq. or Cant, U. S.*
5. *Econ.* **a** That portion of the produce of the earth paid to the landlord for the use of the "original and indestructible powers of the soil;" the excess of the return from a given piece of cultivated land over that from land of equal area at the "margin of cultivation" (which see). Called also *economic*, or *Ricardian*, *rent.* Economic rent is due partly to differences of productivity, but chiefly to advantages of location; it is equivalent to ordinary or commercial rent less interest on improvements, and nearly equivalent to *ground rent* (in sense 1). **b** Loosely, a return or profit from a differential advantage for production, as in case of income or earnings due to rare natural gifts creating a natural monopoly. Cf. PRODUCER'S SURPLUS.
rent charge. See in *Vocab.* — **r. of assize**, *Early Eng. Law*, a fixed rent, as that paid by freeholders or ancient copyholders of a manor. — **r. resolute**, *O. Eng. Law*, crown rents from lands formerly in possession of (now dissolved) religious bodies. — **rents and profits of land**, *Law*, the total received by way of rent or otherwise from a tract of land. See PROFIT, *n.*, 4 **b.** — **r. seck.** See in *Vocab.*

rent, *v. t.*; RENT'ED; RENT'ING. [Cf. F. *renter.* See 2d RENT.]
1. To give revenues or an endowment to; to endow. *Obs.*
2. To take and hold under an agreement to pay rent; to pay rent for; as, the tenant *rents* an estate of the owner.
3. To grant the possession and enjoyment of, or let, for rent; to lease; as, the owner of an estate or house *rents* it.
4. To charge rent to; to charge (a person) for rent.

rent, *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent; as, the estate *rents* for five hundred dollars a year.

rent'al (rĕn'tăl), *n.* [LL. *rentale.* See RENT income.]
1. A schedule, account, or list of rents, with the names of the tenants, etc.; a rent roll.
2. A sum total of rents; the amount of a rent or rents.
3. A lease or leasehold right or estate; specif.: A form of lease or tack, usually for life, for a low customary rent, formerly granted to tenants called, in Scots law, *rentalers* or *kindly tenants*, being lineal descendants of holders of ancient heritable rights or persons favored as such. They are now obsolete in England and mostly so in Scotland.

rent charge; *pl.* RENTS CHARGE. Often printed as one word, **rent'charge'.** A rent or periodical payment made a charge upon land by reservation in a conveyance of land for life or in fee simple or granted by deed, and expressly giving to the holder the right of distress for arrears. Cf. RENT SECK. Now, sometimes in England, loosely, an annual sum charged on land, or payable out of the income of land, to which the Conveyancing Act of 1881 (sec. 44) attaches a power of distress for arrears.

‖ **rente** (räɴt), *n.* [F. See RENT income.] In France, in general, annual income, such as those forms of income called, in English, rents charge, rents seck, and annuities; specif., *pl.* (**rentes sur l'état** [räɴt' sür lā'tȧ']), interests payable by the government on the consolidated debt; also, the bonds, shares, stocks, etc., which represent this indebtedness. Similar government securities of other European countries are also sometimes called *rentes.*

rent'er (rĕn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rents lands, tenements, or other property; — usually said of a lessee or tenant.
2. A collector or farmer of rents or taxes. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **ren'tier'** (räɴ'tyā'), *n.* [F. See 2d RENT.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, or the like.

rent'less (rĕnt'lĕs), *a.* Rent-free; also, not yielding rent. — **rentless land**, *Economics*, land yielding no economic rent because at or below the margin of cultivation. See RENT, 5 **a.**

rent seck; *pl.* RENTS SECK. Often as one word, **rentseck.** [AF. *rente seque*, lit., dry rent. *Oxf. E. D.*] A form of rent reserved or granted like a rent charge, but without the right of distress. See RENT CHARGE. A power of distress was annexed to rent seck by George II. c. 28 (1730).

rent service. *Eng. Law.* Rent reserved out of land held by fealty or other corporeal service; — so called from such service being incident to it. The common law attaches the right of distress to such rent.

re-nun'ci-a'tion (rē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *renonciation*, L. *renuntiatio* an announcement. See RENOUNCE.] **1.** Act of renouncing or giving up something possessed; renouncement; as, the *renunciation* of a title.
2. Act of abandoning or giving up something practiced, cherished, or the like; as, a *renunciation* of ambition.
3. Act of repudiating, rejecting, disowning, or the like; as, *renunciation* of an administratorship, of allegiance.
Syn. — Disavowal, disclaimer, rejection, abjuration, recantation, denial, abandonment, relinquishment.

re-nun'ci-a-to-ry (rē-nŭn'shĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to renunciation; containing or declaring a renunciation.

ren'ver'sé' (räɴ'vĕr'sā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Upside down, as a chevron with the point downward or a beast on its back.

re-o'pen (rē-ō'p'n), *v. t.* **1.** To open again.
2. To resume; recommence; as, to *reopen* a discussion; to *reopen* an artillery assault; also, to resume the discussion or consideration of; as, to *reopen* a subject.

re-or'der (rē-ôr'dẽr), *v. t.* To order again; specif., *Com.*, to give a reorder for (goods or merchandise).

re-or'der, *n.* *Com.* A subsequent order for goods given to the same person or dealer, esp. within a short time.

re-or'gan-i-za'tion (rē-ôr'găn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
1. Act of reorganizing, or state of being reorganized.
2. *Finance.* The reconstruction or rehabilitation of a corporation, esp. a railroad, usually effected compulsorily by a receivership and foreclosure. Cf. READJUSTMENT.

re-or'gan-ize (rē-ôr'găn-īz), *v. t. & i.* To organize again or anew; to effect a reorganization of; as, to *reorganize* a society or an army. — **re-or'gan-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

rep (rĕp), *n.* [Orig uncert.; cf. *rip*, in this sense.] An immoral man; also formerly, a lewd woman. Cf. DEMIREP.

rep, *n.* [Cf. F. *reps.*] A fabric of silk or wool, or both, having a transversely corded or ribbed surface; also, any of various fabrics having transverse line markings on the face and having only the warp showing on this side.

re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. i.*; RE-PAIRED' (-pârd'); RE-PAIR'ING. [ME. *repairen*, OF. *repairier* to return, perh. fr. L. *repatriare* to return to one's country, to go home again; *re-* re- + *patria* native country, fr. *pater* father Cf. REPATRIATE.] **1.** To go; to betake one's self; to resort; as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety. *Chaucer.*
2. To return; also, to bring or draw back. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. To be present, or to stay; to dwell. *Obs.*

re-pair', *n.* [OF. *repaire*, F. *repaire*, *repère.* See REPAIR to go.] **1.** A repairing to a place; resort. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> Proclamation for their *repair* to their houses. *Clarendon.*

2. A place to which one repairs; a haunt; resort. *Now R.*
3. A gathering of persons at a place; a concourse. *Obs.*
4. A retinue; train. *Obs.* *Hall.*

re-pair', *v. t.* [F. *réparer*, L. *reparare*; *re-* re- + *parare* to prepare. See PARE; cf. REPARATION.] **1.** To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; as, to *repair* a house, a road, a shoe.

> Secret refreshings that *repair* his strength. *Milton.*

2. To restore or reinstate, as in former standing. *Obs.*
3. To remedy, heal, make right, or mend; as, to *repair* a break, a wound, a defeat, a loss, a damage.
4. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for; as, to *repair* an injustice.
Syn. — Restore, renew, amend, mend, retrieve, recruit.

re-pair', *n.* **1.** Act of repairing; restoration, or state of being restored, to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, etc.; supply of loss; reparation; mending. Also, an instance or result of such restoration; — often in *pl.*; as, the *repairs* to the house are extensive.

> Sunk down and sought *repair*
> Of sleep, which instantly fell on me. *Milton.*

2. Condition with respect to soundness, need of repairing, etc.; as, a house in good, or bad, *repair*, or out of *repair.*

re-pand' (rē-pănd'), *a.* [L. *repandus* bent backward, turned

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rennet bag, rennet stomach. The abomasum of ruminants.
rennet ferment. *Chem.* Rennin.
ren'net-ing, *n.* = 1st RENNET.
ren'ni-ble. † RENABLE.
ren'ning, *n.* [ME. *rennen* to run Cf. RENNET.] Rennet. *Obs.*
re-no'ble, *v. t.* To reënnoble. *Obs.*
renogat. † RENEGATE.
re-nome', *n.* [See RENOWN.] = RENOMEE. *Obs.*
renomed, *p. a.* [OF. *renomé*, F. *renommé.*] Renowned. *Obs.*
re'no-mee', *n.* [OF. *renomée*, F. *renommée*, fr. *renommer.* Cf. RENOWN, *v.*] Renown. *Obs.*
‖ **re-nom'mé'** (rē-nō'mā'), *a. masc.*, ‖ **re-nom'mée'** (-mā'), *a. fem.* [F.] Renowned; celebrated.
renone. † RENOWN.
renonse. † RENOUNCE.
ren'o-per'i-car'di-al (rĕn'ō-pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ăl; rē'nō-), *a.* Renipericardial.
renoume, re-noun'. † RENOWN.
re-nounce'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-nounc'er (rē-noun'sẽr), *n.* One who renounces.
ren'o-vant, *a.* [L. *renovans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Renewing. *Obs.*
ren'o-vate, *a.* Renovated.
ren'o-vate, *v. i.* To become renewed; to revive. *Rare.*
‖ **re'no-va'te a'ni-mos** (rĕn'ō-vā'tē ăn'ĭ-mōs). [L.] Renew your courage.
ren'o-vat'er (rĕn'ō-vāt'ẽr), *n.* A renovator. *R.*
ren'o-vat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *renovating*, p. pr.
ren'o-va-tive (rĕn'ō-vā-tĭv), *a.* Renovating.
‖ **re'no-va'to no'mi-ne** (rĕn'ō-vā'tō nŏm'ĭ-nē). [L.] By a revived name.
re-nove', *v. t. & i.* [L. *renovare*, or OF. *renover.*] To renew. *Obs.*
re-nov'el, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *renoveler*, F. *renouveler.*] To renew; renovate. *Obs.* — **re-nov'el-ance**, *n.* *Obs.*
re-nown', *v. i.* [After G. *renommiren.*] To seek notoriety, as by some prank; — applied to German students. *Sp.*
re-nownd'. Renowned. *Ref. Sp.*
renownee, *n* [Due to confusion of earlier *renomee*, OF. *renomée*, F. *renommée*, with *renown*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Renown. *Obs.*
re-nown'er, *n.* **1.** One who gives renown. *Rare.* **2.** One who renowns. *A Germanism.*
re-nown'ful, *a.* Renowned. *R.*
re-nown'less, *a* See -LESS.
re-noy'rie. † RENAYRIE.
renpayre. † REMPARE.
rensh (rĕnsh). Obs., Scot., & dial. Eng. var. of RINSE.
Renss. † RHENISH.
rent, *pret. & p. p.* of REND.
rent, *v. t. & i.* To rend: tear. See REND. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
rent'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **rent'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
rent'age (rĕn'tāj), *n.* Rent: rental; thing rented. *Rare.*
rent'al, *v. t.* To lease on a rental. *Rare. Scot.*
rental boll. = TEIND BOLL.
rent'al-er, rent'al-ler. See RENTAL, 3.
rent'-charg'er, *n.* The owner of a rent charge.
rente Obs. pret. & p. p. of REND.
rent'ed, *p. a* **1.** Having property which yields an income. *Obs.* **2.** Let for a rent.
rent'er, *n.* One who rents, rends, or tears. *Obs.*
ren'ter (rĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* [F. *rentraire*; L. *re-* re- + *in* into, in + *trahere* to draw.] *Needlework.* To sew up or repair with skill and nicety; to finedraw. *Obs. or R.*
ren'ter-er, *n.* One who renters. *Obs. or R.*
rent'less, *a.* Not torn. See -LESS. *Obs.*
rent'-rack', *v. t.* = RACK-RENT.
‖ **ren'trant'** (räɴ'träɴ'), *n.* [F.] *Écarté.* A player who takes the place of a losing player.
‖ **ren'trée'** (räɴ'trā'), *n.* [F.] Reëntry; reopening; reappearance.
ren'ty (rĕn'tĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of RENKY.
renue. † RENEW.
re-nule', *v. t. & i.* [See RENOVEL.] To renew. *Obs.*
re-num'ber, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
renumed. † RENOMED.
re-nu'mer-ate (rē-nū'mẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *renumeratus*, p. p. of *renumerare* to recount; *re-* re- + *numerare* to count. See NUMERATE.] To enumerate again; recount. — **re-nu'mer-a'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
renunce. † RENOUNCE.
re-nun'ci-a-ble (rē-nŭn'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being renunciated, or renounced.
re-nun'ci-ance (-ăns), *n.* Renunciation. *Rare.*
re-nun'ci-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *renuntians*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Renouncing. — *n.* A renouncer. *Both Rare.*
re-nun'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *renuntiatus*, p. p. of *renuntiare*.] To renounce *Rare.*
re-nun'ci-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Announcing. *Obs.* **2.** Renouncing. *Rare.*
renuwe. † RENEW.
ren-verse', *v. t.* [F. *renverser*; L. *re-* re- + *in* in, into + *versare*, v. intens. fr. *vertere* to turn.] To reverse. — *n.* The reverse side. *Both Obs.*
ren-verse'ment, *n.* [F.] A reversing. *Obs.*
ren-voy', *n.* [F. *renvoi.*] A sending back; dismissal; also, a textual reference. *Obs.*
ren-voy', *v. t.* [F. *renvoyer.*] To send back. *Obs.*
reny. † RENAY.
re'ob-jec'tiv-i-za'tion, *n.*, **re'ob-jec'tiv-ize**, *v. t.*, **re-ob'ser-va'tion**, *n.*, **re-ob-serve'**, *v. t.*, **re'ob-tain'**, *v. t.*, **re'ob-tain'a-ble**, *a.*, **re'ob-tain'ment**, *n.*, **re-oc'cu-pa'tion**, *n.*, **re-oc'cu-py**, *v. t.*, **re'oc-cur'**, *v. i.*, **re'oc-cur'rence**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
reod. † REED.
reod, *a.* [AS. *réod*, akin to *réad*. See RED.] Red. *Obs.*
reof, *a.* [AS. *hréof.*] Rough. *Obs.*
re-of'fer, *v. & n.* See RE-, 2.
reome. † REALM.
re-om'e-ter (rē-ŏm'ē-tẽr). Var. of RHEOMETER. *Obs. or Illit.*
reopen. † REAP.
re-o'pen, *v. i.* To open again
re'o-phore, **re'o-stat**, etc. Vars. of RHEOPHORE, RHEOSTAT, etc.
re'op-pose', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reord. † RERD.
re'or-dain', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-or'di-nate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-or'di-na'tion, *n.* [Cf. F. *réordination*, LL. *reordinatio.*] A second or repeated ordination.
re-o'ri-ent (rē-ō'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Rising again. *Rare.*
reose. † REWSIE.
reose, *v. i.* [AS. *hréosan.*] To fall. *Obs.*
reothe. † RUTH.
reother. † ROTHER.
reouful. † RUEFUL.
reounesse. † REWNESS.
reousie † REUSIE.
reouthe. † RUTH.
reowe. † RUE, ROW, *v.*
reowliche. † RULY.
reowsie. † REWSIE.
reowthe. † RUTH.
re-ox'i-da'tion, *n.*, **re-ox'i-dize**, *v. t.*, etc., **re-ox'y-gen-ate**, **re-ox'y-gen-ize**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rep (rĕp), *n.* Short for REPUTATION. *Obs. or Slang.*
rep. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of REAP.
rep., or **Rep** *Abbr.* Repetatur (L., let it be repeated); report; reporter; representative; republic; Republican.
re-pace', *v. t.* To pace again or in a contrary direction.
re'pa-cif'i-ca'tion (rē'pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kā'shŭn; rē-păs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*, **re-pac'i-fy** (rē-păs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*, **re-pack'**, *v. t.*, **re-pack'age**, *n.*, **re-pack'er**, *n.*, **re-pa'gan-i-za'tion**, *n.*, **re-pa'gan-ize**, *v. t.*, **re-pa'gan-iz'er**, *n.*, **re-paint'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-pair', *v. i.* To make repairs or reparation.
re-pair'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-paird'. Repaired *Ref. Sp.*
re-pair'er, *n.* One that repairs.
re-pair'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *reparement.*] A repairing, or renewing.
re-pale', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-pall', *v. t.* [*re-* + 3d *pall.*] To appall. *Obs.*
re-pand'ed, *a.* Repand. *Obs.*
re-pand'ly, *adv.* of REPAND.
re-pan'do-den'tate (rē-păn'dō-dĕn'tāt), *a.* *Bot.* Varying between repand and dentate

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up; *re-* re- + *pandus* bent, crooked.] *Bot.* Having a slightly undulating margin; — said of leaves. Also, slightly undulating; — said of their margins. See SERRATE, *Illust.*

rep′a-ra-ble (rĕp′*á*-r*á*-b'l), *a.* [L. *reparabilis:* cf. F. *réparable.*] **1.** Capable of being repaired, restored to a sound state, or made good; restorable; as, a *reparable* injury.
2. To be, or that should be, repaired. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.* — **rep′a-ra-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **rep′a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

rep′a-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *reparacioun,* F. *réparation,* L. *reparatio.* See REPAIR to mend.] **1.** Act of repairing or restoring, etc., or state of being repaired or restored. = 4th REPAIR, *n.*, 1.
2. *pl.* An instance or result of repairing; repairs. *Now R.*
3. Act of making amends or giving satisfaction or compensation for a wrong, injury, etc.; also, rarely, the thing done or given; amends; satisfaction; compensation.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Recompense, restitution, reward, indemnity, satisfaction. — REPARATION, REDRESS, AMENDS, REQUITAL agree in the idea of a return for something received or suffered. REPARATION is now applied chiefly to compensation or recompense for wrong, loss, or injury; REDRESS heightens the implication of satisfaction, or (sometimes) remedy; AMENDS (chiefly in the phrase "to make *amends*") implies less formal satisfaction than *redress* or *reparation;* as, "After such wrong as he had suffered there is no *reparation*" (*Hawthorne*); "*Redress* is always to be had against oppression, by punishing the immediate agents" (*Johnson*); "If I did take the kingdom from your sons, to make *amends* I'll give it to your daughter" (*Shak.*). REQUITAL (see REQUITAL) may denote either retaliation for injury or (more frequently) a return for benefits or services; as, a blow in *requital* of (or for) an insult; "If she puts a constraint on herself for my sake, I can only say, in *requital,* God bless her" (*Scott*). See PAY.

re-par′a-tive (rē-păr′*á*-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Repairing, or tending to repair; pertaining to repair.
2. Tending or pertaining to reparation, or making amends.

rep′ar-tee′ (rĕp′*ä*r-tē′), *n.* [F. *repartie,* fr. *repartir* to reply, depart again; *re-* re- + *partir* to part, depart. See PART.] A clever, ready, and witty reply or retort; also, skill in making such replies; clever retorts collectively; as, a much-quoted *repartee;* noted for *repartee.*
Syn. — Rejoinder, retort. See REPLY.

rep′ar-tee′, *v. t.* To say in ready and witty reply, or to answer in such a way. *Obs.*

rep′ar-tee′, *v. i.* To make ready and witty replies. *Rare.*

‖ **re-par′ti-mien′to** (rā-pär′tē-myĕn′tō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *repartir* to divide.] A partition or distribution; esp.: **a** A grant of land in conquered territory, including the right to exploit the labor of the natives living on or near it, awarded as a fief to Spanish soldiers, priests, etc. See ENCOMIENDA **b.** *Sp. Amer., Phil. I.,* etc. **b** An assessment of taxes.

re-par-ti′tion (rē′pär-tĭsh′ŭn; rē′p*ā*r-), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or result, of partitioning or distributing; distribution.

The relative *repartition* of land and water is very different from what prevails on the earth. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*

2. A second or an additional partition, separation into parts, or distribution.

re-pass′ (rē-pás′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *pass:* cf. F. *repasser.* Cf. REPACE.] **1.** To pass through, over, or by way of again, esp. in the opposite direction; as, to *repass* a river or sea.
2. To pass, or go past, again; as, to *repass* a house.
3. To cause to pass again, as a needle through cloth.
4. To cause to be passed, or adopted, again; as, to *repass* a resolution; to *repass* a bill, after a veto.

re-pass′, *v. i.* To pass again, or in the opposite direction; also, to go back; to return, as troops passing and *repassing.*

re-pas′sage (rē-pás′āj), *n.* Act of repassing; passage back; freedom to repass. *Hakluyt.*

re-past′ (rē-pást′), *n.* [OF. *repast,* F. *repas,* LL. *repastus,* fr. L. *repascere* to feed again; *re-* re- + *pascere, pastum,* to pasture, feed. See PASTURE.] **1.** That which is taken as food; food, now only that composing a meal; hence, a meal; feast. "The rich *repast.*" *Byron.*

Go and get me some *repast.* *Shak.*

2. Act, time, or occasion of taking food. *Archaic.*

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn *Milton.*

3. Refreshment of body; hence, sometimes, sleep. *Obs.*

re-past′, *v. t. & i.* To supply food to; to feast; feed. *Rare.*

re-pa′ten-cy (rē-pā′tĕn-sĭ; rē-păt′-), *n.* [*re-* + *patency.*] *Med.* The state of being open after temporary closure.

re-pa′tri-ate (rē-pā′trĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *repatriare;* *re-* re- + *patria* native land.] To restore or return to one's own country, allegiance, or citizenship; as, to *repatriate* prisoners of war on the conclusion of peace.

re-pa′tri-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *repatriatio* return to one's country.] Repatriating; state of being repatriated.

re-pay′ (rē-pā′), *v. t.;* RE-PAID′ (-pād′); RE-PAY′ING. [*re-* + *pay:* cf. F. *repayer.*] **1.** To pay back; to refund; as, to *repay* money borrowed or advanced; also, to pay back something owing to; as, to *repay* a creditor.

If you *repay* me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums. *Shak.*

2. To give something to, or to do something for, in requital; as, to *repay* one for kindness with gratitude.
3. To make return or requital for; to recompense; as, to *repay* a kindness or an injury.
4. To give or inflict in payment, return, or requital. "To the righteous, good shall be *repaid.*" *Prov.* xiii. 21.
Syn. — Refund, restore, return, recompense, compensate, remunerate, satisfy, reimburse, requite.

re-pay′ment (rē-pā′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A repaying; reimbursement; also, act of requiting, returning, or recompensing.

re-peal′ (rē-pēl′), *v. t.;* RE-PEALED′ (-pēld′); RE-PEAL′ING. [OF. *rapeler* to call back, F. *rappeler;* *re-* re- + OF. *apeler,* F. *appeler,* to call, L. *appellare.* See APPEAL.] **1.** To recall, as a deed, grant, will, law, sentence, or statute; to revoke; to rescind or abrogate by authority, as by act of the legislature; as, to *repeal* a law.
2. To recall; to summon to return, as from exile. *Obs.*

The banished Bolingbroke *repeals* himself,
And with uplifted arms is safe arrived. *Shak.*

3. To abandon; forego; as, to *repeal* one's anger. *Obs.*
Syn. — Rescind, annul, cancel, reverse. See ABOLISH.

re-peal′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *rapel,* F. *rappel,* fr. the v.] **1.** Recall, as from exile. *Obs.* "Rash in the *repeal.*" *Shak.*
2. Revocation; rescission; abrogation; as, the *repeal* of a statute; the *repeal* of a law. Specif., *Eng. Hist.,* annulment of the Articles of Union, which went into effect in 1801, between Great Britain and Ireland, as demanded by various Irish parties.
3. Means of escape or release. *Obs. or R.*

re-peal′a-ble (rē-pēl′*á*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being repealed.
Syn. — Revocable, abrogable, voidable, reversible.
— **re-peal′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **re-peal′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

re-peal′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who repeals; one who seeks a repeal; specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.,* an advocate for repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

re-peat′ (rē-pēt′), *v. t.;* RE-PEAT′ED; RE-PEAT′ING. [F. *répéter,* L. *repetere;* *re-* re- + *petere* to fall upon, attack, seek. See PETITION.] **1.** To say or utter again; to reiterate; as, to *repeat* a command, an accusation, a question.
2. To make trial of, undergo, or encounter again. *Obs.*
3. To make, do, perform, or cause to occur or appear, again; as, to *repeat* an operation, an attempt, a feat; a figure *repeated* in a design; to *repeat* an error.
4. To say over from memory; to recite; also, to say or utter after another; as, to *repeat* a poem; an echo *repeats* the cry; formerly, to relate; as, to *repeat* an occurrence.
5. To demand or require restitution of. *Obs.*
Syn. — REPEAT, REITERATE. To REPEAT is to say or do something over again; REITERATE applies to words more frequently than to actions, and sometimes suggests repetition again and again; as, to *repeat* a successful performance, to *repeat* a question; *reiterated* protestations of regret.
to repeat one's self. a To appear again in the same character. **b** To do or say what one has already done or said.

re-peat′, *v. i.* To say, utter, or do again what has been said, uttered, or done; specif.: **a** Of a timepiece, to strike, when properly manipulated, the hour and, often, the half, quarter, or smaller division of an hour last struck or past. **b** To vote more than once at an election, in violation of law. *U. S.* **c** To recur. *Obs. or R.*

re-peat′, *n.* **1.** Act of repeating; repetition.
2. A part occurring repeatedly, as a refrain. *Obs.*
3. A recital; account. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
4. A repetition or that which is repeated, as the repetition of a figure in a design on cloth, a reorder of merchandise, a repeated telegraph message, etc. *Chiefly Cant.*
5. *Music.* **a** A passage to be repeated in performance. **b** A sign consisting of a vertical series of dots, placed before and after, or often only at the end of, a passage to be repeated. The sign :𝄋: is often added as more conspicuous. A passage or piece to be partly repeated may be also marked *D. C.* (*da capo*) or *D. S.* (*dal segno*) to be repeated "from the beginning" or "from the sign [𝄋]," and the repetition may end at a point marked *fine* or 𝄐.

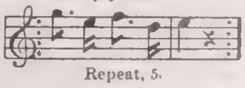

Repeat, 5.

re-peat′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that repeats or is repeated. Specif.: **a** A watch with a striking apparatus which, upon pressure of a spring, will indicate the time, usually in hours and quarters. **b** *Nav.* (1) A ship which repeats a signal made by one vessel, usually the flagship, to another. In former times, a frigate attached to the flagship for this duty. *Now Rare.* (2) A pennant used to repeat a flag above it in signal hoist, so that no two flags in one hoist are the same. **c** *Teleg.* An instrument for automatically repeating messages; a translator. See TRANSLATION. **d** A rapid-firing small arm, as a rifle, with a reservoir of cartridges, which is drawn upon from shot to shot, and when empty refilled by a clip (see 3d CLIP, 2 **g**). It has no cut-off. Cf. MAGAZINE GUN. **e** One who repeats at an election. *U. S.* **f** A person frequently imprisoned for crime. **g** *Sporting.* An animal or athlete who duplicates or repeats a feat. **h** A repeating decimal. **i** = REPEATING CIRCLE. **j** *Rolling Mills.* A trough-shaped, semicircular, horizontal guide to deflect the rod from one pass into the next.

re-peat′er, *v. t.* *Teleg.* To join (two telegraphic circuits) by means of a repeater so as to transmit a through long-distance message.

re-peat′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REPEAT. — **repeating circle.** See CIRCLE, *n.*, 5, and REPEATING METHOD. — **r. coil,** *Elec.,* an induction coil used in a telephone system to associate two separate circuits. Cf. RELAY, 3. — **r. decimal,** *Math.,* a decimal fraction in which only a single figure recurs or is repeated ad infinitum, as .133333+; also, sometimes, a circulating decimal. See CIRCULATE, *v. i.*, 3. — **r. firearm,** a firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession; esp.: **a** A form of firearm so constructed that by the action of the mechanism the charges are successively introduced from a chamber containing them into the breech of the barrel, and fired. **b** A form in which the charges are held in, and discharged from, a revolving chamber at the breech of the barrel. See REVOLVER, 1 **a**, RIFLE. — **repeating instrument,** an instrument for observing angles by the repeating method (see below). — **r. method,** *Astron. & Surv.,* a method of measuring an angle, with instruments of only moderate precision, in which several measurements are taken on as many adjacent portions of the graduated arc. This whole angle, divided by the number of observations, will give the required angle with the graduation error of the instrument considerably reduced. — **r. ship.** *Nav.* = REPEATER **b** (1). — **r. watch.** See REPEATER **a.**

re-pel′ (rē-pĕl′), *v. t.;* RE-PELLED′ (-pĕld′); RE-PEL′LING. [L. *repellere, repulsum;* *re-* re- + *pellere* to drive. See PULSE a beating; cf. REPULSE.] **1.** To drive away, remove; extinguish. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To drive back; to force to return; to check the advance of; to repulse; as, to *repel* an enemy or an assailant.
3. To resist or oppose effectually; as, to *repel* an assault, an encroachment, or an argument. Also, now rarely, to ward off; as, to *repel* a sword thrust or a wound.
4. *Med.* To force back into the system or check the development of, as tumors, eruptions, or the like. *Obs. or R.*
5. To restrain; debar; shut out. *Obs.* *Blackstone.*
6. *Physics.* To force or drive away or apart, or tend to do so, by mutual action at a distance; as, two like electric charges *repel* one another; — opposed to *attract.*
7. To be incapable of adhering to, mixing with, or the like, as mercury to glass or oil with water.
8. To turn away; to refuse to receive, to reject; repulse; as, to *repel* a suit or suitor; to *repel* a dogma; to *repel* a suggestion "I did *repel* his letters." *Shak.*
9. To cause aversion in; as, the prospect *repelled* him.

They *repelled* each other strongly. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Repulse, resist, oppose, reject, refuse.

re-pel′, *v. i.* To act with force in opposition to force impressed; to exercise repulsion; to cause aversion.

re-pel′lence (-ĕns), **re-pel′len-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* The quality or capacity of repelling; repulsion.

re-pel′lent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *repellens, -entis,* p. pr.] **1.** Repelling, as a medicine; able or tending to repel.
2. Specif., causing aversion; as, a *repellent* person or characteristic; also, tending to repel advances, as by haughtiness; as, a frigid and *repellent* manner.
Syn. — REPELLENT, REPULSIVE, REVOLTING, are arranged in the order of strength; as, "He saw the beautiful city for the first time as if sheathed austerely in *repellent* armor" (*W. Pater*); "Burns is a beast, with splendid gleams, and the medium in which he lived, Scotch peasants . . . and Scotch drink, is *repulsive*" (*M. Arnold*); a *revolting* crime. See ANTIPATHY.

re-pel′lent, *n.* That which repels; specif.: **a** *Med.* A medicine, as an application, which serves to repel (see REPEL, *v. t.*, 4); a repercussive. **b** A kind of waterproof cloth.

re′pent (rē′pĕnt), *a.* [L. *repens, -entis,* creeping, p. pr. of *repere* to creep.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Creeping; prostrate; reptant.

re-pent′ (rē-pĕnt′), *v. i.;* RE-PENT′ED; RE-PENT′ING. [F. *se repentir;* L. *re-* re- + *poenitere* to make repent, *poenitet me* it repents me, I repent. See PENITENT.] **1.** To feel penitence, contrition, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do.

Except ye *repent,* ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke* xiii 3.

2. To change the mind with regard to one's conduct, on account of regret or dissatisfaction.

Lest . . . the people *repent* when they see war *Ex.* xiii 17.

re-pent′, *v. t.* **1.** To recall or think of with regret, sorrow, penitence, or contrition, as a bargain, a sin.

I do *repent* it from my very soul. *Shak.*

2. To feel penitence, contrition, or regret; — used reflexively. "My father has *repented* him ere now." *Dryden.*
3. To cause to have penitence, contrition, or regret; — used impersonally. *Archaic.* "And it *repented* the Lord that he had made man on the earth." *Gen.* vi. 6.

re-pent′ance (rē-pĕn′tăns), *n.* [F. *repentance.*] Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; sorrow for what one has done or omitted to do; esp., contrition for sin. *Chaucer.*

Godly sorrow worketh *repentance* to salvation. 2 *Cor.* vii 10.

Syn. — Regret, penitence, compunction. See CONTRITION.

re-pent′ant (-tănt), *a.* [F. *repentant,* p. pr.] **1.** Penitent; sorry for one's actions, esp. for one's sins. *Chaucer.*
2. Expressing or showing repentance; as, *repentant* tears.

re-peo′ple (rē-pē′p'l), *v. t.* [*re-* + *people:* cf. F. *repeupler.*] To people anew; also, to restock, as with animals.

re′per-cuss′ (rē′pẽr-kŭs′), *v. t.;* -CUSSED′ (-kŭst′); -CUSS′ING. [L. *repercussus,* p. p. of *repercutere* to drive back; *re-* re- + *percutere.* See PERCUSSION.] To drive or beat back; hence, to reflect; reverberate. *Obs. or R.*

re′per-cus′sion (-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *repercussio:* cf. F. *répercussion.*] **1.** A driving or forcing back of one thing by another, or the state of being driven back; as, the *repercussion* of waves from a sea wall; also, reflection; reverberation; as, the *repercussion* of sound.
2. An impact, blow, or the like, given in return; a reciprocal action or effect. *Now Rare.*
3. *Music.* **a** The reiteration of a tone or chord. **b** The most frequently repeated tone of a Gregorian chant; the dominant. **c** The regular repetition of a fugue subject and answer after its general development with the episodes.
4. *Med* The action of a repellent in causing the subsidence of a tumor or the like; also, a repellent, or repercussive.
5 *Obstetrics.* In a vaginal examination, the act of imparting through the uterine wall with the finger a shock to the fetus, so that it bounds upward, and falls back again against the examining finger; ballottement.

re′per-cus′sive (-kŭs′ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *répercussif.*] **1.** *Med.* Repellent. *Obs.*

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re-pand′ous (rē-păn′dŭs), *a.* [See REPAND.] Bent with the convexity upward. — **re-pand′ous-ness**, *n.* *Both Rare.*
re-pa′per, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
repar. † REAPER.
re-par′, *v. t.* To keep back. *Obs.*
rep′a-ra-bl. Reparable. *Ref. Sp.*
rep′a-rate, *a* [L. *reparatus,* p.p. of *reparare.*] Repaired. *Obs*
rep′a-ra′tion-er, *n.* One who makes repairs. *Obs.*
re-par′a-tiv. Reparative. *Ref Sp.*
rep′a-ra′tor, *n.* [L.] One who effects reparation. *Obs.*
re-par′a-to-ry (rē-păr′*á*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Reparative. *Rare.*
re-par′a-trice, *n.* [F. *réparatrice.*] A female restorer. *Obs.*
repare. † REAPER, REPAIR.
re-par′el, *n.* [Cf OF. *repareillier* to repair, *repareil* a repairing, and E. *reapparel.*] Apparel; fittings; also, repair. *Obs.*
re-par′el, *v. t.* [OF. *repareillier*] To repair; recover; restore; array; contrive. *Obs.*
reparence, *n.* [Cf. OF. *reparance* reparation.] Repair. *Obs*
re-par′ral. † REPAREL
re-part′, *v. t.* [F. *répartir,* for *repartir.*] To distribute. *Obs.* — **re-part′er**, *n.* *Obs*
re′par-take′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repartite, *v. t* [Cf F. *répartir* to distribute, *répartition* distribution.] Distribute; allot. *Obs*
re′par-ti′tion (rē′pär-tĭsh′ŭn; rē′p*ā*r-), *v. t.* See RE-, 2
re′par-ti′tion-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE
re-pass′, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-pass′, *v. t.* [Cf. OF *repasser* to cure.] To repair. *Obs.*
re-pass′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-pas′sant (rē-păs′*ă*nt), *a.* [Cf. F. *repassant,* p. pr.] *Her.* Counterpassant.
re-pas′sion, *n.* [*re-* + *passion:* cf. OF. *repassion.*] Effect of an action reacting on the agent. *Obs.*
re-past′er, *n* One who takes a repast *Obs.*
re-pas′ti-nate (rē-păs′tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *repastinatus,* p. p. of *repastinare.*] To dig (about something) again. *Obs.* — **re-pas′ti-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs*
re-pas′ture, *n.* [See REPAST.] Food; entertainment *Obs.*
re-pa′ter, *v. t.* [F. *repaitre.*] To feed. *Obs.*
re-pave′, *v. t.*, **re-pawn′**, *v. t.* [See RE-, 2.]
re-pay′, *n* Repayment. *Rare*
re-pay′, *v. i* To make payment, return, or requital
re-pay′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
re-pay′a-ble, *a.* That may, or is to, be repaid
re-pay′al, *n.* Repayment.
repayre. † REPAIR, RIPPIER.
repe. † REAP.
repe, *v t* [AS. *hrepian.*] To lay hands on. *Obs*
re-peal′. † REPEL.
re-peal′less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-peal′ment, *n.* Recall, as from banishment *Obs.*
re-pease′, *v. t.* [OF. *repaisier,* or *rapaisier*] To appease. *Obs*
re-peat′a-ble (rē-pēt′*á*-b'l), *a.* See ABLE. [*Rare.*]
re-peat′al (-*ă*l), *n.* Repetition
re-peat′ed (rē-pēt′ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of REPEAT — **re-peat′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **repeated twinning.** *Cryst.* See TWIN, *n.*, 4.
reped. Obs. p. p. of REAP
rep′e-da′tion (rĕp′ē-dā′shŭn), *n* [L. *repedare* to step back: *re-* re- + *pes, pedis,* foot.] A stepping or going back *Obs*
re-peg′, *v. t* See RE-, 2
repeir. repeire † REPAIR.
repeit. † REPEAT.
re-peld′. Repelled *Ref. Sp.*
re-pele′, re-pell′. † REPEAL.
re-pel′lance. re-pel′lant. = REPELLENCE, etc *Rare.* [LENT.
re-pel′lent-ly, *adv.* of REPEL-
re-pel′ler, *n.* One that repels.
re-pel′ling, *p. pr & vb. n.* of REPEL. — **re-pel′ling-ly**, *adv.* — **re-pel′ling-ness**, *n.*
repeman. † REPMAN.
repen. † REAP.
re-pen′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-pend′, *v. t.* [OF. *repener, repesner.* *Oxf E D.*] To kick. *Obs.*
re-pend′, *v t.* [L. *rependere.*] To repay *Obs.*
re-pent′, *a & n.* Repenting. *Obs.*
re-pent′a-ble, *a* See -ABLE.
repentaille, *n.* [OF.] Repentance. *Obs*
repentance, *or* **repenting. stool** = STOOL OF REPENTANCE
re-pent′ant, *n.* A penitent *R.*
re-pent′ant-ly, *adv* of REPENTANT.
re-pent′er, *n* One who repents.
repentine, *a.* [L *repentinus:* cf. OF. *repentin*] Sudden *Obs.*
re-pent′ing-ly, *adv.* of *repenting,* p. pr
re-pen′tive, *a.* Repentant. *Obs.*
reper † REAPER
reperacion. † REPARATION.
re′per-ceive′, *v t* See RE-, 2.
re-per′cept (rē-pûr′sĕpt), *n.* A repetition of a percept. *Rare.*
re′per-cep′tion (rē′pẽr-sĕp′shŭn), *n.*, **re-per′co-la′tion** (rē-pûr′kō-lā′shŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.
re′per-cuss′, *a.* Repercussed. *Obs*
re′per-cus′sive, *n.* A repellent. *Obs. or R.*

N

O

P

Q

R

2. Tending or able to repercuss; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate.

Ye *repercussive* rocks! repeat the sound. *W. Pattison.*

3. Driven back; rebounding; reverberated; reflected. "Rages loud the *repercussive* roar." *Thomson.*
— **re′per-cus′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re′per-cus′sive-ness**, *n.*

rep′er-toire (rĕp′ẽr-twär), *or* ‖ **ré′per′toire′** (*F.* rā′pĕr′-twär′), *n.* [F. See REPERTORY.] A list of dramas, operas, pieces, parts, etc., which a company or a person has thoroughly rehearsed and is prepared to perform; a repertory.

rep′er-to-ry (rĕp′ẽr-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *repertorium*, fr. *reperire* to find again. See RE-; cf. EXPERIENCE.] **1.** A list, index, catalogue, or calendar. *Obs. or Canadian French Law.*
2. A place in which things are disposed so that they can be easily found; a treasury; magazine; storehouse.
3. = REPERTOIRE.

rep′e-tend (rĕp′ē-tĕnd; rĕp′ē-tĕnd′), *n.* [L. *repetendus* to be repeated, fr. *repetere* to repeat.] **1.** *Math.* A group of one or more digits (including 0), which repeated indefinitely always in the same order constitutes a repeating or circulating decimal; thus, .333 . . . is a repeating and .0320520 5. . . is a circulating decimal, the repetends being 3 and 205. Such decimals are usually indicated by dots over the repetend, thus: .3 and .03205.
2. A refrain. *Rare.*

rep′e-ti′tion (rĕp′ē-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *repetitio*: cf. F. *répétition*. See REPEAT.] **1.** Act of repeating; act of doing or saying, or fact of occurring, appearing, or the like, again or repeatedly; as, *repetition* of a feat or of a figure in a design.
2. Act of repeating in order to learn, as a lesson or a rôle; rehearsal. *Now Rare.*
3. Act of reciting, as something learned; also, recital; mention; as, spare us a *repetition* of our faults.
4. *Rhet.* Reiteration, or repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, to make a deeper impression.
5. *Scots Law.* Claim of restitution or repayment; also, loosely, restitution, recovery, or restoration.
6. *Music.* The reiteration of a note or chord for a sustained effect, as in pianoforte playing.
7. *Astron. & Surv.* Measurement of an angle by the repeating method (which see).
8. A copy; a reproduction; a replica.
9. In a musical instrument, the ability to repeat a tone in rapid succession; as, an organ defective in *repetition*.
Syn. — Iteration, reiteration, rehearsal, renewal.

rep′e-ti′tious (-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Repeating; containing repetition. — **rep′e-ti′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **rep′e-ti′tious-ness**, *n.*

re-pet′i-tive (rē-pĕt′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Containing repetition; repeating. — **re-pet′i-tive-ness**, *n.*

re-phrase′ (rē-frāz′), *v. t.* To phrase anew or in a new form.

re-pine′ (rē-pīn′), *v. i.*; RE-PINED′ (-pīnd′); RE-PIN′ING (-pīn′ĭng). [*re-* + *pine* to languish.] **1.** To feel depressing discontent; to complain; murmur.

What if the head, the eye, or ear *repined*
To serve mere engines to the ruling mind? *Pope*

2. To fail; to wane. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

re-pique′ (rē-pēk′), *n.* [F. *repic.*] *Card Playing.* In piquet, the act of scoring thirty or more points before play begins and before one's opponent has scored, so securing the right to score sixty points in addition to the thirty.

re-pique′, *v. t.*; RE-PIQUED′ (rē-pēkt′); RE-PI′QUING (-pē′kĭng). To make a repique against. — *v. i.* To make a repique.

re-place′ (rē-plās′), *v. t.*; RE-PLACED′ (-plāst′); RE-PLAC′ING (-plās′ĭng). [*re-* + *place*: cf. F. *replacer.*] **1.** To place again; to restore to a former place, position, condition, or the like; as, to *replace* a card in a file.
2. To take the place of; to supply the want of, to fulfill the end or office of.

With Israel, religion *replaced* morality. *M. Arnold*

3. To supply an equivalent for; to fill the place of; as, to *replace* a lost document; to *replace* lamps with gas.
4. To refund; repay; restore, as a sum borrowed.
Syn. — REPLACE, SUPERSEDE, SUPPLANT. To REPLACE is merely to take or fill the place of something; SUPERSEDE commonly implies the setting aside of that which is replaced; to SUPPLANT is to supersede, esp. by stratagem or underhand means; as, to *replace* a servant; to *replace* a lost book; he was *superseded* by an officer whom he had once outranked; a book which has *superseded* the older treatments of the subject; "Thy brother came with subtilty, and hath taken away thy blessing. And he said, Is not he rightly named Jacob? for he hath *supplanted* me these two times" (*Gen.* xxvii. 35, 36). See DISPLACE.

replaced crystal, *Cryst.*, a crystal the like edges or angles of whose dominant form are replaced by the faces of some other form.

re-place′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of replacing, or state of being replaced.
2. *Cryst.* The removal of an edge or an angle by one or more faces.

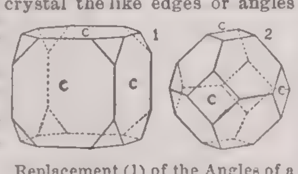

Replacement (1) of the Angles of a Cube by Octahedral Faces; (2) of the Angles of an Octahedron by Cubic Faces (*c*, *c*)

re-plac′er (rē-plās′ẽr), *n.* One that replaces; specif., *Railroads*, a wrecking frog, or an inclined platform answering the same purpose.

re-plant′ (rē-plănt′), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *replanter.*] To plant again. — *n.* That replanted.

re′plan-ta′tion (rē′plăn-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A planting again.
2. *Dentistry.* = REIMPLANTATION.

re-plead′er (rē-plēd′ẽr), *n.* [*re-* + obs. *pleader*, fr. F. *plaider*, inf. as n., or in imitation of similar nouns.] *Law.* A second pleading, or course of pleadings; also, the right of pleading again.

re-pledge′ (rē-plĕj′), *v. t.* [OF. *replegier.*] To take upon giving of surety or pledge, as in taking a person or cause from another court (formerly in *Scots Law*), replevying, etc. *Obs. or Hist.* — **re-pledg′er** (-plĕj′ẽr), *n.* *Obs. or Hist.*

re-plen′ish (rē-plĕn′ĭsh), *v. t.*; RE-PLEN′ISHED (-ĭsht); RE-PLEN′ISH-ING. [ME. *replenissen*, OF. *replenir*; L. *re-* re- + *plenus* full. See FULL, 2d -ISH; cf. REPLETE.] **1.** To fill or stock with persons, animals, things, or qualities. *Obs. or R.*

Multiply and *replenish* the earth *Gen* i 28.
I am *replenished* and fulfilled with thy teachings. *Chaucer.*

2. To fill by occupying; to occupy; inhabit. *Obs. or R.* "She saw the blood his cheeks *replenish*." *Shak.*
3. To fill again after having been diminished or emptied; to stock anew; to refill; as, to *replenish* one's purse.
4. To complete or perfect, as by equipping fully. *Obs. or R.*

The most *replenished* sweet work of nature *Shak*

5. *Finance.* To remargin (a loan).

re-plen′ish, *v. i.* To become full; to grow by additions; also, to recover former fullness. *Rare.*

re-plen′ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that replenishes; specif., *Elec.*, a small electrostatic influence, or induction, machine used to maintain the charge of an electrometer or other device.

re-plen′ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *replenissement.*] **1.** Act of replenishing, or state of being replenished.
2. That which replenishes; supply. *Cowper.*

re-plete′ (rē-plēt′), *a.* [OF. *replet*, F. *replet* corpulent, L. *repletus*, p. p. of *replere* to fill again, fill up; *re-* re- + *plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* full. See PLENTY, REPLENISH.] **1.** Filled; esp., filled to completion, satisfaction, or abundance; full; charged; abounding. *Milton.*

When he of wine was *replet* at his feast. *Chaucer.*
In heads *replete* with thoughts of other men. *Cowper.*

2. Full; complete. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
3. Filled out; fat; stout; as, a *replete* body. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FULL.

re-ple′tion (rē-plē′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *replecion*, F. *réplétion*, L. *repletio* a filling up. See REPLETE.] **1.** Act of making, or state of being, replete, esp. in excess; surfeit, as in eating; superabundant fullness; as, a hall filled to *repletion*.
2. *Med.* Fullness of blood; plethora.
3. Satisfaction of a need, desire, or the like. *Rare.*

re-ple′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réplétif.*] Tending to make replete; filling. — **repletive ubiety.** See UBIETY.

re-plev′in (rē-plĕv′ĭn), *n.* [OF. (assumed) *replevine*, fr. *replevir* to protect, give security for, *re-* re- + *plevir* to pledge; cf. *plevine* pledge, security, and LL. *replevina*. Cf. REPLEVY, PLEDGE, PLEVIN.] *Law.* **a** The return to, or recovery by, a person of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained (originally of those taken by wrongful distress, but now generally of any goods wrongfully taken or detained) upon giving security to try the matter in court and return the goods if defeated in the action. **b** The writ by, or the action in, which goods and chattels are replevied. **c** Act of bailing a person, or the bail given.

re-plev′in, *v. t.* *Law.* To replevy.

re-plev′y (-ĭ), *v. t.*; RE-PLEV′IED (-ĭd); RE-PLEV′Y-ING. [OF. *replevi*, p. p. of *replevir* (cf. LL. *replevire*); or fr. *replevy*, n. See REPLEVIN, REPLEVY, *n.*] *Law.* **a** To bail, or admit to bail. *Obs.* **b** To take or get back by a writ for replevin. See REPLEVIN **a**. **c** To seize under a writ of replevin; — said of a sheriff or bailiff.

re-plev′y, *v. i.* *Law.* To recover goods by replevin. Also, of a sheriff or bailiff, to execute a writ of replevin.

re-plev′y, *n.* [From *replevy*, v., or through (assumed) OF. *replevie*, fr. OF. *replevir*. See REPLEVY, *v.*] *Law.* Replevin.

re-pli′ant (rē-plī′ănt), *n.* [F.] One who makes replication.

rep′li-ca (rĕp′lĭ-kȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *replicare* to repeat, reply. See REPLY, *v. & n.*] **1.** *Fine Arts.* A reproduction, facsimile, or copy, as of a picture or statue, esp. one by the maker of the original and assumed to be of equal value.
2. A facsimile or very close copy; as, the son was a *replica* of the father.
3. *Music.* A passage to be repeated; a repeat.
Syn. — See DUPLICATE.

rep′li-cate (-lĭ-kāt) } *a.* [L. *replicatus*, p. p. of *replicare*.
rep′li-cat′ed (-kāt′ĕd) } See REPLY.] Folded over or backward; folded back upon itself.

rep′li-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd), -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *replicatus*, p. p. of *replicare*. See REPLY.] **1.** To reply. *R.*
2. To duplicate; reproduce.
3. To fold or bend back, as a leaf.

rep′li-cate (-kāt), *n.* [See REPLICATE, *v.*] *Music.* A repeated tone one or more octaves above or below a given tone.

rep′li-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *replicacioun*, OF. *replication*, L. *replicatio*. See REPLY.] **1.** A folding; fold. *R.*
2. An answer; a reply; rejoinder; specif.: **a** *Pleading.* The plaintiff's or complainant's reply in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea or answer. **b** See FORMULA, 6.
3. Return or repercussion, as of sound; echo. *Shak.*
4. Act of repeating; repetition. *Obs. or R.*
5. Act or result of reproducing; a reproduction; copy.
Syn. — Answer, response, reply, rejoinder.

rep′li-ca-tive (rĕp′lĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to replication. — **rep′li-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

rep′lum (rĕp′lŭm; rē′plŭm; 277), *n.* [L., a bolt for covering the commissure of the folding door.] *Bot.* The placental framework, or thin false dissepiment, separating the two valves of some monocarpellary fruits, as siliques and some legumes, from which the valves fall away at maturity.

re-ply′ (rē-plī′), *v. i.*; RE-PLIED′ (-plīd′); RE-PLY′ING (-plī′ĭng). [ME. *replien*, OF. *repliier*, *reploiier*, to bend back, F. *replier* (cf. F. *répliquer* to reply), fr. L. *replicare* to fold back, make a reply; *re-* re- + *plicare* to fold. See PLY; cf. REPLICA.] **1.** To make answer in words or writing; to respond; hence, to echo.

O man, who art thou that *repliest* against God? *Rom* ix 20

2. *Law.* To answer a defendant's plea.
3. To do something as response to something done; as, to *reply* to a signal; to *reply* to the fire of a battery.
Syn. — Answer, respond, rejoin.

re-ply′, *v. t.* **1.** To return as an answer. *Milton.*
2. To reëcho; also, to repeat. *Obs.*
3. To fold back; also, fig., to retract. *Obs.*

re-ply′, *n.*; *pl.* REPLIES (-plīz′). [See REPLY, *v. i.*] **1.** That which is said, written, or done in answer to what is said, written, or done by another; an answer; a response.
2. *Law.* A replication; — now used only in *Scots Law* or code pleading.
Syn. — ANSWER, REPLY, REJOINDER, RETORT, REPARTEE are here compared in their nontechnical senses. An ANSWER is a response in speech or writing to a question, to a communication, or to an objection or opposing argument; REPLY is somewhat more formal than *answer*; as, "Will your *answer* serve fit to all questions?" (*Shak.*); "A soft *answer* turneth away wrath" (*Prov.* xv. 1.); an *answer* to a letter; "grave doubts and *answers* here proposed" (*Tennyson*); "Who is here so vile that will not love his country? — I pause for a *reply*" (*Shak.*); a *reply* to a charge. A REJOINDER is strictly a reply to a reply; as, "The new sacred word is ——; the *reply* ——; the *rejoinder* ——" (*Byron*); "Read some of Bowles's dispute about Pope, with all the *replies* and *rejoinders*" (*id.*). But *rejoinder* is often merely equivalent to *reply*; as, "'And what of the lady?' said she, in a tone of voice that admitted of no pacific *rejoinder*" (*Trollope*). A RETORT is a short and pointed reply, esp. one which turns the tables on an assailant; a REPARTEE (cf. BANTER) is a witty or clever, but good-natured, retort; as, "He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *Retort* Courteous" (*Shak.*); cf. "What if thy son prove disobedient, and, reproved, *retort*, 'Wherefore didst thou beget me?'" (*Milton*); "that brilliant society which quoted, criticized, and exchanged *repartees*" (*Macaulay*); "I . . . may blunder on the borders of a *repartee* for half an hour together without striking it out" (*Jane Austen*).

re-pone′ (rē-pōn′), *v. t.* [L. *reponere*; *re-* re- + *ponere* to place.] *Scot.* **1.** To restore to former standing or office, as a minister to a former charge or a defaulting party in an action so that he may proceed; to replace.
2. To answer; to reply. *Obs.*

re-port′ (rē-pōrt′; 201), *v. t.*; RE-PORT′ED; RE-PORT′ING. [ME. *reporten*, F. *reporter* to carry back, carry (cf. *rapporter* to report; see RAPPORT), L. *reportare* to bear or bring back; *re-* re- + *portare* to bear or bring. See PORT bearing, demeanor.] **1.** To give an account of; to relate; tell; narrate; *Obs. or R.*, describe; to circulate publicly.

Why does the world *report* that Kate doth limp? *Shak.*

2. To repeat, as something heard, said, or received as a message; hence, specif., to make minutes of, as a speech or debate; also, to prepare, as for publication, an account of; as, a reporter assigned to *report* a trial, a fire, etc.
3 To give a formal or official account or statement of; to state formally; as, a treasurer *reports* the receipts and expenditures; the general *reports* 10,000 men available.
4. *Parliamentary Practice.* To return or present (a matter officially referred) with the conclusions reached thereon; as, the committee *reported* the bill with amendments.
5. To announce or relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a detective *reports* to his employer.
6. To prefer a charge of misconduct against (one) to a superior; as, to *report* a servant to his employer.
7. To refer (another or, reflexively, one's self) for information, confirmation, or credit; — used with *to*. *Obs.*
8. To reëcho or cause to reëcho. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
9. *Fireworks.* To supply with a report.
Syn. — Relate, narrate, tell, recite, describe.
to be reported, *or* **to be reported of**, to be spoken of; to be mentioned, whether favorably or unfavorably. *Acts* xvi. 2.
— **to report one's self.** = REPORT, *v. i.*, 4.

re-port′, *v. i.* **1.** To make a report or give an account of a person or thing; — now often used with *on*, formerly also with *of*; as, to *report* on the condition of a mine. *Shak.*
2. To make a formal report or statement; as, the committee will *report* at twelve o'clock.

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re′per-cus′sor, *n.* *Med.* A repellent. *Obs.*
re′per-cu′tient (rē′pẽr-kū′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *repercutiens*, -*entis*, p. pr. of *repercutere.*] *Med.* **a** Repellent. *Obs.* **b** *Obstetrics* Causing or pert to repercussion.
repereeve. *n.* [*repe*, var. of *reap* harvest + *reeve.*] An overseer of reapers. *Obs.*
re′per-form′, *v. t.*, **re′per-fume′**, *v t.* See RE-, 2.
rep′er-i-ble (rĕp′ẽr-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *reperire* find.] Discoverable. *R.*
repertee † REPARTEE.
rep′er-ti′tious (rĕp′ẽr-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *reperticius.*] Found by chance. *Obs.*
re-per′tor, *n.* [L.] A discoverer. *Obs.*
rep′er-to′ri-um (rĕp′ẽr-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [L.] A repository; repertory. *Now Rare.*
re′pe-ruse′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re′pe-rus′al** (rē′pē-rōōz′ăl), *n.*
repet. *Abbr.* Repetatur (L., let it be repeated).
repete. † REPEAT.
‖ **Re′pe-tent′** (rā′pā-tĕnt′), *n.*; *pl.* -TENTEN (-tĕn′tĕn). [G.] *Ger. Univ.* A tutor.
rep′e-ti′tion-al (rĕp′ē-tĭsh′ŭn-ăl), **rep′e-ti′tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, repetition. *Rare.*
rep′e-ti′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* A repeater. *Obs.*
Re′pha-el (rē′fā-ĕl: rĕf′ā-). *Bib.*
Re′phah (rē′fȧ). *Bib.*
Re-pha′iah (rē-fā′yȧ; -fī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Reph′a-im (rĕf′ā-ĭm; rē-fā′ĭm), *n pl.* [Heb. *rephāīm.*] *Bib* A race of reputed ancient giants inhabiting Palestine.
Reph′a-ims (-ĭmz). *Bib.* See REPHAIM.
Re′phan (rē′făn). Var. of REMPHAN. *Bib.*
Reph′i-dim (rĕf′ĭ-dĭm). *Bib.*
re-phos′phor-i-za′tion, *n.*, **re-phos′phor-ize**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-pic′ (rē-pēk′), *n. & v.* [F.] = REPIQUE.
re-pick′, *v. t.*, **re-pic′ture**, *v. t.* [See RE-, 2.
re-piece′, *v. t.*, **re-pile′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repier. † RIPPIER.
repillestok. † RIPPLESTOCK.
re-pin′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-pine′, *n.* Vexation; repining. *Obs.* — **re-pine′ful**, *a.* *Obs.*
re-pine′, *v. t.* To feel or express dissatisfaction with. *Obs.*
re-pine′ment, *n.* Repining. *Rare.*
re-pin′er (rē-pīn′ẽr), *n.* One who repines.
re-pin′ing-ly, *adv.* of *repining*, p. pr.
re-pitch′, *v. t* See RE-, 2.
rep′kie (rĕp′kĭ), *n.* Any edible sea urchin. *Alaska.*
re-place′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE — **re-place′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
re-plait′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-plait′, *v. t.* [OF. *replait*, *repleit*, rehearing of a plea. *Oxf. E. D.*] To remand. *Obs.* *Scot.*
re-plane′, *v. t.*, **re-plas′ter**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-plant′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-plate′, *v. t. & i.*, **re-play′**, *v. t. & n.*, **re-plead′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-pleat′**, *v. t.*, **re-pledge′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-pleet′. † REPLETE.
replegiare, *n.* [LL., inf., to replevy.] *Law.* Replevin *Obs.*
re-pleg′i-a′tion (rē-plēj′ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *replegiare* to repledge.] *Scot. Law.* Repledging. *Obs.*
repleite. † REPLETE.
re-plen′dish-ant, *a.* Also **re-plen′dish-ing.** [OF. *re(s)plendissant*, p.pr., F. *resplendissant.*] Resplendent. *Obs.*
re-plen′ish, *n.* A replenishing. *Rare.*
re-plen′ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *replenishing*, p. pr.
re-plen′isht. Replenished. *Ref. Sp.*
re-plen′ty, *v. t.* To make plentiful again. *Obs.*
re-plesh′ed, *a.* Replenished. *Obs.*
re-plete′, *v. t.* *Obs or R.* **1.** To fill, esp. to satiety; stock; supply. **2.** To replenish.
re-plete′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-ple′tive-ly, *adv.* of REPLETIVE. *Rare*
re-ple′to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Repletive
re-pleve′, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. REPLEVY.] To replevy *Obs.*
re-plev′i-a-ble (rē-plĕv′ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being replevied.
re-plev′i-sa-ble (-ĭ-sȧ-b'l), *a.* [AF. *replevissable.*] Repleviable. *Now Rare.*
re-plev′ish, *v. t.* [OF. *replevir*, 3d pl. pres. *replevissent.*] To replevy. *Obs.*
re-plev′ish, *v. t.* Erron. for REPLENISH. *Obs.*
re-plev′i-sor (rē-plĕv′ĭ-sôr), *n.* One who makes replevin.
re-pli′al, *n.* Reply. *Obs*
replicable. *a.* That may be replied to. *Obs.*
replica grating. *Physics.* A diffraction grating formed by molding a film of collodion, etc., on an original ruled grating.
rep′li-cant, *n.* [L. *replicans*, p pr.] *Obs.* **a** A new applicant. **b** A replier.
re-plic′a-tile (rē-plĭk′ȧ-tĭl; rĕp′lĭ-kȧ-tĭl), *a.* [See REPLICATE, *v.*] *Zoöl.* Capable of being folded back on itself, as the wing of some insects.
rep′li-ca-to-ry (rĕp′lĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving as, or of the nature of, a reply. *Rare.*
re-pli′er (rē-plī′ẽr), *n.* One who replies.
re-plight′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-plique′, *n.*, & *v. t. & i.* [F. *réplique*, n.; *répliquer*, v.] Reply; answer. *Obs.*
reploch. † RAPLOCH.
re-plot′, *v. t.* To plot out again. — **re-plot′ment**, *n.*
re-plot′ter (rē-plŏt′ẽr), *n.* One that replots; specif, *Gun.*, a device for finding quickly the distance and direction of the target from its distance and direction as observed from the range finder.
re-plow′, **re-plough′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-plume′ (rē-plōōm′), *v. t.* To plume anew; to preen.
re-plun′der, *v. t.*, **re-plunge′**, *v. & n.* See RE-, 2.
re-ply′ing-ly, *adv* of *replying*, p. pr.
rep′man, *n.* A reaper. *Obs.*
re-poin′, *v. i.* [OF. *repoindre* to prick again (for meaning cf. REMORSE).] Repent; repine. *Obs.*
re-point′, *v t.* See RE-, 2.
re-poise′ † REPOSE, to rest.
re-pol′ish, *v. t.*, **re′pol-lute′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rep′o-lon′ (rĕp′ō-lŏn′), *n.* [F. *repolon* or It. *repolone.*] *Man.* A kind of volt or demivolt. *Rare.*
re-pon′der, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖ **ré′pon′dez′ s'il vous plaît′** (rā′pôN′dā′ sēl vōō plĕ′) [F.] Answer, if you please.
‖ **ré′pon′dre en Nor′mand′** (rā′pôN′dr' äN nôr′mäN′). [F.] To answer like a Norman, i. e., evasively.
re-pop′u-late, *v. t.* See RE-, 2 — **re-pop′u-la′tion**, *n.*

3. To furnish in writing an account of a speech, the proceedings at a meeting, the particulars of an occurrence, etc., for publication ; to act as a reporter.
4. To present one's self, as in readiness for service ; also, to give information, as of one's address, condition, etc. ; as, the officer *reported* for duty ; to *report* weekly by letter.
re-port′ (rē-pōrt′ ; 201), *n.* [OF. *report*, or *raport*, F. *rapport.* See REPORT, *v. t.*] **1**. Common talk or a story or statement circulating by common talk ; rumor ; a rumor ; hence, fame ; repute ; reputation.
Cornelius the centurion, a just man . . of good *report* among all the nation of the Jews. *Acts* x. 22.
2. An account or relation, esp. of some matter specially investigated ; as, the *report* of an expert upon a mine.
3. *Music* A responding note or part.
4. An official statement of facts, oral or written ; esp., a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors ; as, the *reports* of the heads of departments to Congress, of a referee to the court.
5. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, etc. ; also, in the *pl.*, the volumes containing such reports ; as, Coke's *Reports.* In the complete and accurate form a report of a case contains a short statement of fact by the reporter or editor, a summary of the arguments of counsel, and the opinion or opinions of the court or judges, to all of which a syllabus is customarily prefixed. Cf. PRECEDENT, 3, JUDGE-MADE LAW, STARE DECISIS.
6. A sketch, or a fully written account, as of a speech, debate, or the proceedings of a public assembly, etc.
7. Rapport ; relation ; connection ; reference. *Obs.*
8. An explosive noise ; as, the *report* of a gun.
9. *Fireworks.* An explosive charge of a rocket, etc.
Syn. — Narration, recital, narrative, story ; hearsay.
re-port′er (rē-pōr′tẽr ; 201), *n.* [Cf. OF. *reporteur, ra-*, F. *rapporteur.*] One that reports Specif.: **a** An officer or person who makes authorized statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. **b** One who reports speeches, public proceedings, news, etc., for a newspaper or other periodical. **c** A pistol ; also, a kind of firework. *Obs.*
rep′or-to′ri-al (rĕp′ŏr-tō′rĭ-ăl ; rē′pŏr- ; 201, 277), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a reporter or reporters.
re-pos′al (rē-pōz′ăl), *n.* [From 2d REPOSE.] **1**. Act of reposing something ; — as, the *reposal* of a trust in some one.
2. Act or state of reposing, or resting. *Obs. or R.*
3. That on which one reposes. *Obs.* *Burton.*
re-pose′ (rē-pōz′), *v. t.* ; RE-POSED′ (-pōzd′) ; RE-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [*re-* + *pose* ; prob. suggested by L. *reponere.* Cf. REPOSE to rest.] **1**. To replace ; restore. *Obs.*
2. To lay in a place ; to place ; deposit.
3. To place, rest, or set (trust, hope, etc.); — with *in*.
The king *reposeth* all his confidence in thee. *Shak.*
4. To place for management, safe keeping, or the like ; as, to *repose* one's affairs in an agent. *Now Rare.*
to repose one's self, to rely ; to repose one's confidence ; — used with *on* or *in*. *Obs. or R.*
re-pose′ (rē-pōz′), *v. t.* [F. *reposer*, fr. LL. *repausare* ; L. *re-* re- + *pausare* to pause. See PAUSE, POSE, *v.*] **1**. To lay at rest ; to rest ; — often reflexive ; as, to *repose* one's self on a couch. "*Repose* you here in rest." *Shak.*
2. To cause to be calm or quiet ; to compose. *Obs.*
3. To give rest to ; to refresh by rest. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*
re-pose′, *v. i.* **1**. To lie or be at rest ; to take rest ; to cease from activity, exertion, or the like.
When weary meteor lamps *repose*,
And languid storms their pinions close. *Shelley.*
2. To rest in confidence ; to confide ; rely.
It is upon these that the soul may *repose*. *I. Taylor.*
3. To lie; to be supported ; as, his head *reposing* on a cushion ; — often fig. ; as, a system *reposing* upon credit.
Syn. — Lie, recline ; rest, sleep.
re-pose′, *n.* [F. *repos*, but influenced by *repose*, v. See 2d REPOSE.] **1**. State of reposing ; rest; quiet ; often, esp., rest as a relief from exertion, trouble, or the like.
Escaped with pain from that adventurous flight,
Now seek *repose* upon an humbler theme. *Cowper.*
2. Freedom from disturbance, agitation, or uneasiness ; peace ; tranquillity ; calm ; of things, cessation or absence of activity ; as, the *repose* of security ; a volcano in *repose*.
3. Composure of manner ; quiet ease and dignity of bearing ; as, well-bred *repose*.
4. A resting place. *Obs. or Poetic.*
5. *Fine Arts.* **a** Harmony in the disposition of parts, colors, etc., such as gives rest to the eye or ear. **b** = REPOSOIR. *Obs. & R.* **c** Moderation, as opposed to overstraining after effect.
Syn. — Ease, quietness, peace ; relaxation. See REST.
re-posed′ (rē-pōzd′), *p.a.* Composed; calm; tranquil; at rest. — **re-pos′ed-ly** (rē-pōz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-pos′ed-ness**, *n.*
re-pose′ful (rē-pōz′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of repose ; quiet. — **re-pose′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-pose′ful-ness**, *n.*
re-pos′it (rē-pŏz′ĭt), *v. t.* ; RE-POS′IT-ED ; RE-POS′IT-ING. [L. *repositus*, p. p. of *reponere* to put back ; *re-* re- + *ponere* to put. See POSITION.] **1**. To cause to rest or stay ; to lay away ; to deposit, as for safety ; to place ; store.
2. To return to its place. *Rare.*
re′po-si′tion (rē′pō-zĭsh′ŭn ; rĕp′ō-), *n.* [L. *repositio.*]
1. Replacement, as by a surgical operation.
2. Restoration to a former position, possession, office, or the like ; reinstatement. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Scot.*
3. Act of repositing, or laying up. *Now Rare.*
re-pos′i-tor (rē-pŏz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One that reposits ; specif., *Surg.*, an instrument to replace a displaced organ or part.
re-pos′i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *repositorium, repostorium* : cf. OF. *repositoire.* See REPOSIT.] **1**. A place, room, compartment, vessel, or the like, where things are or may be reposited, or laid up, as for safety ; a depository.
2. A place, building, or the like, where collections of things are kept, as for exhibition or instruction ; a museum ; also, such a place where things are offered for sale. *Now Rare.*
3. A place, esp. a vault, where corpses are laid or buried.
4. A storehouse or place containing an abundance or great quantity of anything ; as, Blackstone was a *repository* of legal learning ; parts of Alaska are *repositories* of gold.
5. A person to whom one confides something ; as, she was the *repository* of his hopes and fears.
‖ **re-po′soir′** (rē-pō′zwär′), *n.* *Paint.* One of the masses of light or shadow which serve as points of rest for the eye.
re′pos-sess′ (rē′pŏ-zĕs′), *v. t.* **1**. To possess again ; to regain or recover possession of ; as, to *repossess* the land.
2. To restore to possession ; as, to *repossess* one of an estate ; also, *Scot.*, to reinstate ; — used with *in* or, formerly, *to* ; as, to *repossess* one in an estate or right.
re′pos-ses′sion (-zĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Act or state of possessing again ; recovery ; restoration.
‖ **re-pous′sage′** (rē-po͞o′säzh′), *n.* [F. See REPOUSSÉ.] *Art.* Art or process of hammering out or pressing thin metal from the reverse side : (1) in producing repoussé work ; (2) in *Etching*, the hammering out from behind to level up any part of a plate that has been worked into a depression.
‖ **re-pous′sé′** (-sā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *repousser* to thrust back ; *re-* + *pousser* to push. Cf. PUSH.] Formed in relief, as a pattern on thin metal beaten up from the reverse side. Also, shaped or ornamented with patterns in relief made by hammering or pressing on the reverse side ; — said of thin metal, or of a piece so made. — *n.* Repoussé work.
rep′re-hend′ (rĕp′rē-hĕnd′), *v. t.* ; -HEND′ED ; -HEND′ING. [L. *reprehendere, reprehensum*, to hold back, seize, check, blame ; *re-* re- + *prehendere* to lay hold of. See PREHENSILE ; cf. REPRISAL.] **1**. To make charge of fault against, to reprimand ; reprove ; chide ; blame ; censure.
I nor advise nor *reprehend* the choice. *J. Philips.*
2. To show to be false ; disprove. *Obs.*
rep′re-hen′si-ble (-hĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *reprehensibilis* : cf. F. *répréhensible.*] Worthy of reprehension ; culpable ; censurable ; blamable. — **rep′re-hen′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **rep′re-hen′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rep′re-hen′si-bly**, *adv.*
rep′re-hen′sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *reprehensio* : cf. F. *répréhension.*] Act of reprehending ; reproof ; blame.
Syn. — Censure, blame, reproof, reprimand.
rep′re-hen′sive (-hĕn′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *répréhensif.*] Of the nature of, or conveying, reprehension or reproof. *South.* — **rep′re-hen′sive-ly**, *adv.*
rep′re-sent′ (rĕp′rē-zĕnt′), *v. t.* ; -SENT′ED ; -SENT′ING. [F. *représenter*, L. *repraesentare, repraesentatum* ; *re-* re- + *praesentare* to place before, present. See PRESENT, *v. t.*]
1. To present, or cause to be present, before some one , also, to give as a present. *Obs.*
2. To bring clearly before the mind ; to cause to be known, felt, or apprehended ; to present ; as, Christ *represented* many truths to his followers in parables.
Among these, Fancy next
Her office holds ; of all external things
Which the five watchful senses *represent*,
She forms imagination, aëry shapes *Milton.*
3. To exhibit (a fact) to another mind in language ; to give one's own impressions and judgment of ; to state or set forth with advocacy or with the design of affecting action or judgment ; as, he *represented* himself to be starving, sometimes, to give an account of.
4. To make manifest, exhibit, or display ; to show ; as, to *represent* a smile to one ; to *represent* bad temper. *Obs.*
5. To portray or depict by pictorial, plastic, or, rarely, musical, art ; also, of the work of art, to exhibit by such portrayal or depiction ; as, to *represent* a landscape in a painting, a figure in bronze.
6. To exhibit dramatically; esp.: **a** To produce on the stage; as, to *represent* a play. *Now Rare.* **b** To act the part or rôle of ; to personate in acting ; as, to *represent* Hamlet.
7. To present by means of something standing in the place of ; to exhibit or be the counterpart or image of ; to typify , also, to serve as a sign or symbol of ; as, a national flag *represents* the nation ; mathematical symbols *represent* quantities or relations ; words *represent* ideas or things.
8. To stand in the place of , to be the equivalent of ; esp., to supply the place, perform the duties, exercise the rights, or receive the share, of ; to speak and act with authority in behalf of ; to act the part of (another) ; as, an heir *represents* his ancestor ; an attorney *represents* his client ; a member of Congress *represents* his district in Congress.
9. To serve as a specimen, example, or instance of ; as, a dozen nationalities were *represented* in the steerage.
10. *Metaph.* To form or image in consciousness, as an object of cognition or apprehension.
The general capability of knowledge necessarily requires that, besides the power of evoking out of unconsciousness one portion of our retained knowledge in preference to another, we possess the faculty of *representing* in consciousness what is thus evoked. . This representative faculty is imagination or phantasy. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
to represent against, to make representations or a protest against ; to urge objections to.
rep′re-sen-ta′men (-zĕn-tā′mĕn), *n.* [From REPRESENT, after L. nouns in *-men*, as *imitamen.*] That which represents ; — disting. from *representation*, act of representing.
rep′re-sen-ta′tion (-zĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *représentation*, L. *repraesentatio.*] **1**. Presence ; appearance. *Obs.*
2. A likeness, picture, model, image, or other reproduction ; as, a *representation* of the human face, or figure.
3. A dramatic production or performance ; as, a theatrical *representation* ; a *representation* of Hamlet.
4. Act of representing by reproduction, portrayal, or symbolizing. *Now Rare.*
5. Act of exhibiting or setting forth by a statement, account, or the like, esp. with a view to affecting action ; also, such a statement or account so made ; as, he made earnest *representations* in his behalf ; sometimes, specif., a statement or argument against something ; a protest.
6. *Law.* A statement of fact incidental or collateral to a contract, made orally or in writing or by implication, on the faith of which the contract is entered into. Falsity of a representation as to a material fact will avoid the contract. In insurance law a *representation* is distinguished from a *warranty* in that it is not a part of the contract, and need be only substantially true. See WARRANTY.
7. *Philos.* In certain theories of knowledge : **a** The act or process by which the mind forms an image or concept of an object, — as opposed to immediate cognition ; also, the resulting object or product of such an act. **b** Recurrent as opposed to simple presentation.
8. Fact of representing another, or state of being represented by another ; specif. : **a** *Law.* The act or fact of one person standing for another so as to have, to a greater or less extent, the rights and obligations of the person represented ; specif., the relation of an heir to his predecessor when both the rights and the obligations of the predecessor devolve upon the heir, as in the Roman law and in most other primitive systems. **b** The representing of another in a legislative body ; also, the system of choosing delegates to represent constituents, as in a legislature ; as, no taxation without *representation.* Representation is called *proportional* when it is based upon the number of electors, inhabitants, etc., in an electoral district or other unit.
9. Delegates representing a constituency, collectively.
Syn. — Delineation, portraiture, description ; likeness, resemblance ; exhibition, show.
rep′re-sen-ta′tion-al (rĕp′rē-zĕn-tā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to representation or representationism. — **rep′re-sen-ta′tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **rep′re-sen-ta′tion-al-ist**, *n.* — **rep′re-sen-ta′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
rep′re-sen-ta′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* The doctrine that percepts, or objects of perception, are mere representations of the real objects, or things-in-themselves, which occasion the perceptions. — **rep′re-sen-ta′tion ist**, *n.*
rep′re-sent′a-tive (-zĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *représentatif*, or LL. *repraesentativus.*] **1**. Representing, portraying, typifying, or the like ; as, a painting *representative* of a battle ; the *representative* arts.
2. Being, or acting as, the agent or substitute for another, esp. through delegated authority ; as, a *representative* council ; *representative* character (see DIPLOMATIC AGENT).
3. Pert. to, or founded on, representation of the many by delegates ; as, a *representative* government, system.
4. *Metaph.* Giving, or existing as, a transcript of what was originally presentative knowledge. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*
5. Typical ; serving as an instance or example ; as, a *representative* oration of Cicero; *representative* specimens.
representative character. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT. — **r. function**, *Math.*, that containing the parameter in a representative integral. — **r. integral**, *Math.*, an integral of the form $\int_a^b F(x)\,\phi(x, n)\,dx$ which, under certain restrictions as to the functions F and ϕ and the parameter n, is equal to $kF(a)$, where k is a constant. — **r. knowledge**. See KNOWLEDGE, 6. — **r. money**, *Economics*, credit instruments, esp. bills of exchange, bank accounts, and checks, which take the place of money (in the narrower sense) in many transactions, and by some are considered to be properly called *money*.
rep′re-sent′a-tive, *n.* **1**. One that represents ; specif. : **a** A person or thing that represents, or stands for, a number or class of persons or things, or that in some way corresponds to, stands for, replaces, or is equivalent to, another person or thing · a typical embodiment ; type.
A statue of Rumor, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of Credulity. *Addison.*
b One who represents others or another in a special capacity ; an agent, deputy, or substitute ; esp. : (1) One who represents a people or community in its legislative or governing capacity ; in Great Britain, a member of Parliament ; in the United States, a member of the lower or popular house in the national Congress, or in a State legislature. See HOUSE OF COMMONS ; HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ; *at large* **h**, under LARGE, *n.* (2) One who represents another as agent, substitute, successor, etc., as one appointed to represent a sovereign or government abroad. (3) *Law.* One who represents, or stands in the place of, another, as the heir under some systems of law, an executor, an administrator, etc. In English and American law, the terms *representative, legal representative*, and *personal representative* are indifferently used primarily to designate the executor or administrator of a deceased person, and the heir is distinctively sometimes called the *real*, or *natural, representative* of his deceased ancestor. But *representative, legal representative*, and *personal representative* are often used indifferently, esp. in, or in connection with, wills or statutes of distribution, to designate executors, administrators, children, next of kin, distributees, and in some connections trustees, receivers, or other such persons who are successors in interest to another, the sense intended being disclosed by the context and circumstances. See HEIR, 1 **e**, EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR.
2. A representative body. *Obs.*
3. Representation. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
re-press′ (rē-prĕs′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *press.*] To press, or compress, over again, as bricks in a mold after coming from the brick machine and before drying.
re-press′, *n.* A hand machine for repressing brick.
re-press′ (rē-prĕs′), *v. t.* ; RE-PRESSED′ (-prĕst′) ; RE-PRESS′ING. [L. *repressus*, p. p. of *reprimere* ; *re-* re- + *premere* to press. See PRESS ; cf. REPRIMAND.] **1**. To check ; restrain ; curb, as passions or actions ; also, *Obs. or R.*, to mitigate ; subdue ; as, to *repress* thirst or bleeding.
2. To press or crush back, down, or out ; to quell ; suppress ; as, to *repress* sedition ; also, to reduce to order or subjection; as, to *repress* a mob.
Syn. — Crush, overpower, subdue, put down ; restrain, quell, curb, check. See SUPPRESS.

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re-port′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-port′age (rē-pōr′tāj ; 201), *n.* Report ; rumor ; gossip.
re-port′ed-ly, *adv.* of *reported*, p. p. [ISM. *Rare.*
re-port′er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See
re-port′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re-port′ing-ly, *adv.* By report ; by correspondence. *Rare.*
re-por′to-ry, *n.* A report *Obs.*
re-por′ture, *n.* Report. *Obs.*
re-pos′ance (rē-pōz′ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *reposance*] Repose *Obs.*
re-pose′ful, *a.* Reliable ; responsible. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
re-pose′ness, *n.* Reposedness.
re-pos′er (rē-pōz′ẽr), *n* One who reposes.
re-pos′i-ta-ry (rē-pŏz′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* = REPOSITORY [*Obs.*
re-pos′i-tate. *v. t.* To reposit.
re-pos′i-to-ry (rē-pŏz′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to repositing.
re-pos′i-ture (-tūr), *n.* [LL. *repositura.*] Reposition. *Obs.*
re′pos-sede′, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *reposséder.*] To repossess. *Obs.*
re-post′. *v.* & *n.* = RIPOST.
re-po′sure (rē-pō′zhūr), *n.* [See 2d REPOSE.] Rest ; quiet. *Obs.*
re-pot′, *v. t.*, **re-pour′**, *v. t.*, **re-pow′der**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repp. Var. of REP, fabric.
repped (rĕpt), *a.* Resembling rep ; ribbed or corded.
rep′pet. Scot. var. of RIPPET
repplye. † REPLY. [printed.
repr. *Abbr.* Representing : re-
re-pray′, *v. t.* & *i.*, **re-preach′**, *v. t.*, **re′pre-cip′i-tate**, *v. t.*, **re′-pre-cip′i-ta′tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-preef′, **re-pref′**. † REPROOF.
re-preeve′. † REPRIEVE
re-prefe′ † REPROOF, REPROVE.
rep′re-hend′a-ble (rĕp′rē-hĕn′dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*
rep′re-hend′a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Censuring. *Rare.*
rep′re-hend′er, *n.* One who reprehends.
rep′re-hen′so-ry (-hĕn′sō-rĭ), *a.* Reprehensive. *Rare.*
re-preif′. † REPROOF, REPROVE.
re-preme′, *v. t.* [L. *reprimere.*] To repress. *Obs.*
re′pre-pare′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rep′re-sent′, *n.* A representation. *Obs.*
re′-pre-sent′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-pres′en-ta′tion**. *n*
rep′re-sent′a-ble (rĕp′rē-zĕn′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **rep′re-sent′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
rep′re-sent′ance (-tăns), *n.* [Cf. OF *representance.*] Representation ; likeness. *Obs.*
rep′re-sent′ant (-tănt), *a.* & *n.* [Cf F. *représentant.*] Representative. *Rare.*
rep′re-sen-ta′tion-a-ry (-zĕn-tā′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Representative. *Rare.*
rep′re-sent′a-tiv. Representative. *Ref. Sp.*
rep′re-sent′a-tive-ly, *adv.* of REPRESENTATIVE.
rep′re-sent′a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rep′re-sent′a-tive-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
rep′re-sen-ta′tor, *n.* [L. *repraesentator.*] Representer. *Obs.*
rep′re-sent′er, *n.* One that represents or impersonates; specif., *Obs.*, an exhibitor, actor, exponent, or representative.
re′-pre-sent′ment, *n.* See RE-, 2.
rep′re-sent′ment, *n.* Representation, as by portrayal, discourse, etc. *Rare.* [er *Obs.*
rep′re-sen′tor, *n.* A represent-
re-press′, *n.* Act of repressing ; repression *Obs.* [p. p.
re-press′ed-ly, *adv* of *repressed*,
re-press′er, *n.* One that represses.

re-pres′sion (rē-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *répression.*] **1.** Act of repressing, or state of being repressed ; as, the *repression* of evil and evildoers.
2. That which represses ; check ; restraint.
re-pres′sive (rē-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *répressif*, LL. *repressivus.*] Having power or tending to repress ; as, *repressive* acts. — **re-pres′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-pres′sive-ness**, *n.*
re-prieve′ (rē-prēv′), *v. t.* ; RE-PRIEVED′ (-prēvd′) ; RE-PRIEV′ING (-prēv′ĭng). [Formerly also *repreeve*, earlier *reprive*, to respite, to postpone, apparently from an older *repry*, *reprie*, to postpone, remit for trial, to remand (to prison). *Oxf. E. D.* Prob. two or more words have been confused ; both *rgprive* and *repry* are of uncert. orig. ; but *reprieve*, *repreeve*, *reprive* may be connected with ME. *repreven* to reprove (cf. REPROVE), the sense of postponing coming from the idea of disapproving or disallowing (for the form cf. *contrive*, *retrieve*).] **1.** To remand to prison. *Obs.*
2. To delay ; postpone, esp. something evil.
3. To free, or release, from punishment. *Now R. Spenser.*
4 To delay the punishment of ; to suspend the execution of sentence on ; to respite, as a criminal.
5. To relieve for a time, or temporarily.
Company, though it may *repriere* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure him from his conscience. *South.*
re-prieve′, *n.* **1.** Act of reprieving, or state of being reprieved ; a temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence, esp. of a sentence of death, or the order or warrant for such suspension.
2. A respite or temporary escape, as from death or pain.
rep′ri-mand (rĕp′rĭ-månd), *n.* [F. *réprimande*, fr. L. *reprimendus*, f. *reprimenda*, that is to be checked or suppressed, fr. *reprimere* to check, repress ; *re-* re- + *premere* to press. See PRESS ; cf. REPRESS.] A severe or formal reproof ; a censure, esp. one given with authority.
rep′ri-mand (rĕp′rĭ-månd ; rĕp′rĭ-månd′), *v. t.* ; REP′RI-MAND′ED (rĕp′rĭ-mån′dĕd ; rĕp′rĭ-mån′dĕd) ; REP′RI-MAND′ING. [Cf. F. *réprimander*. See REPRIMAND, *n.*] To reprove severely ; to reprehend ; to chide for a fault ; to censure formally, esp. with authority.
Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for traveling into Egypt without his permission *Arbuthnot.*
Syn. — See REPROVE.
re-print′ (rē-prĭnt′), *v. t.* ; RE-PRINT′ED ; RE-PRINT′ING. **1.** To print again ; to print a second or a new edition of ; sometimes, specif., to print an exact copy of.
2. To renew the impression of ; to impress again.
The whole business of our redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image upon the soul. *South.*
re′print′ (rē′prĭnt′ ; rē-prĭnt′), *n.* **1.** A second or a new impression of a printed work or of printed matter ; sometimes, specif., a facsimile copy.
2. *Print.* Print used as copy.
re-pris′al (rē-prīz′ăl), *n.* [F. *représaille*, OF. *reprisaille* (cf. p. p. *repris*), fr. It. *ripresaglia*, *rappresaglia*, or LL. *reprensaliae*, *repraesaliae* ; fr. L *reprehendere*, *reprehensum*. See REPREHEND, REPRISE.] **1.** *Internat. Law.* The act or practice of resorting to force, short of war, to procure redress of grievances, orig., by seizing the property or persons of subjects of the enemy ; also, an act or instance of this. Although a reprisal may furnish a casus belli, it is not in intent a making war upon the enemy. *Reprisals* are either *general*, when the state is the aggrieved party and its action is directed against the property and persons of the other state wherever found, or *special*, when an individual is the injured person and is authorized by letters or a commission of reprisals or marque to enforce his redress. Acts of reprisal may be by embargo, sequestration, forcible seizure, retortion, or retaliatory acts of the nature of those complained of.
2. That which is taken in reprisal ; a price. *Obs. Shak.*
3. A regaining, recapture ; recaption. *Now Rare.*
4. Any act of retaliation, public or private ; esp., in war, the infliction of punishment or death on prisoners in retaliation for outrage or inhumanity committed by the enemy.
5. Something given or paid as compensation or in restitution. *Now Rare.*
Syn. — See REQUITAL.
re-prise′ (rē-prīz′), *n.* [F. *reprise*, fr. *reprendre*, *repris*, to take back, L. *reprehendere*. See REPREHEND.] **1.** A taking back, or that taken back ; hence, loss ; cost. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* A deduction or charge to be made yearly out of a manor or estate, such as rent charge, rent seck, pensions, annuities, and the like ; — usually in *pl.*
3. = REPRISAL, 5. *Obs.*
4. A reprisal, or retaliatory act ; specif., the recapture of a vessel ; also, the vessel recaptured. *Obs. or R.*
5. A recurrence or renewal of action. *Obs. or R.*
6. *Music.* A repetition ; specif., a return to the first theme.
7. *Arch.* A return in an internal angle. See RETURN, *n.*, 2 **b**.
8. *Fencing.* A redoubling of an attack. *Egerton Castle.*
re-pris′ti-nate (rē-prĭs′tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *pristine*.] To restore as to an original state ; to revive. *Rare. Shedd.*
— **re-pris′ti-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n. Rare. R. Browning.*
re-proach′ (rē-prōch′), *v. t.* ; RE-PROACHED′ (-prōcht′) ; RE-PROACH′ING. [F. *reprocher*, OF. *reprochier*, prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *repropiare* ; L. *re-* again, against, back + *prope* near ; hence, originally, to bring near to, throw in one's teeth. Cf. APPROACH.] **1.** To mention as a reproach, or cause for censure ; as, to *reproach* its treatment of the Indians against the United States. *Now Rare.*
2. To charge with a fault ; to utter a reproach or reproaches against ; to rebuke , censure ; upbraid ; as, they *reproached* him bitterly for cowardice.
3. To cast reproach, or bring shame, disgrace, or discredit upon ; to disgrace.
I thought your marriage fit ; else imputation,
For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life. *Shak.*
Syn. — Upbraid, blame, chide, rebuke, condemn, revile, vilify. See CENSURE.
re-proach′ (rē-prōch′), *n.* [F. *reproche*. See REPROACH, *v.*] **1.** A cause or occasion of blame, censure, disgrace, or discredit ; hence, disgrace, shame, blame, discredit, or the like, incurred ; as, the bad paving was a *reproach* to the town. "God hath taken away my *reproach*." *Gen.* xxx. 23.
2. Act of reproaching ; censure, rebuke, or blame ; as, he was overwhelmed with *reproaches* ; the silent *reproach* of tears ; "despot" is now always a term of *reproach*.
3. An object of blame, censure, or scorn.
Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we be no more a *reproach*. *Neh.* ii. 17.
Syn. — Disrepute, dishonor, opprobrium, contumely ; invective, reviling, abuse, vilification, scurrility ; insolence, insult, scorn, contempt, ignominy, scandal, infamy.
The Reproaches, *Eccl.*, a service, or part of a service, for Good Friday, consisting of a series of antiphons, after each of which the Trisagion is sung as a respond. The antiphons are made up of sentences which are represented as addressed by Christ to his people to remind them of what he had done for them, their ingratitude, etc. The service is used in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches. Also called (*R. C. Ch.*) *improperia.*
re-proach′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *reprochable.*] **1.** Deserving reproach ; censurable.
2. Reproachful ; rarely, opprobrious ; scurrilous. *Obs.*
— **re-proach′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-proach′a-bly**, *adv.*
re-proach′ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Involving or deserving reproach, shame, or censure ; shameful ; blameworthy ; as, a *reproachful* person or act ; a *reproachful* life or death.
2. Expressing or containing reproach, or censure ; as, a *reproachful* word, glance, or letter.
3. Upbraiding beyond propriety ; abusive. *Obs.*
Syn. — Opprobrious, contumelious, abusive, offensive, insulting, contemptuous, scornful.
— **re-proach′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-proach′ful-ness**, *n.*
rep′ro-bate (rĕp′rō-bāt), *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, p. p. of *reprobare* to disapprove, condemn. See REPROVE.] **1.** Rejected as not enduring proof or trial ; not of standard purity or fineness ; disallowed ; condemned. *Obs. or R.*
Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. *Jer.* vi 30.
2. *Theol.* Condemned or rejected by God's decree. Hence, morally abandoned ; depraved ; — said of persons.
3. Of or pertaining to one who is given up to wickedness ; vicious ; corrupt ; also, in milder sense, blameworthy ; as, *reprobate* conduct. *Obs. or R.* "*Reprobate* desire." *Shak.*
4. Expressing or involving reprobation, worthlessness, or discredit ; as, a remark taken in a *reprobate* sense.
Syn. — Depraved, corrupt, hardened. See ABANDONED.
rep′ro-bate (-bāt), *n.* **1.** One rejected or foreordained to condemnation by God ; one morally lost. *Obs. or R.*
2. Hence, a depraved, vicious, or unprincipled person ; a scoundrel ; sometimes, in milder sense, a scamp.
rep′ro-bate (-bāt), *v. t.* ; REP′RO-BAT′ED (-bāt′ĕd) ; REP′RO-BAT′ING (-bāt′ĭng). [L. *reprobatus*, p p. of *reprobare*. See REPROVE.] **1. a** To reject or set aside ; to disallow or put away ; to take exception to. *Now Chiefly Scots Law.* **b** *Theol.* Of God, to reject, or foreordain to damnation.
2. To disapprove or condemn as unworthy ; to reject.
Every scheme, every person, recommended by one of them, was *reprobated* by the other. *Macaulay*
Syn. — Reprehend ; disown, abandon, reject. See CENSURE.
rep′ro-ba′tion (-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *reprobatio* : cf. F. *réprobation.*] Act of reprobating, or state of being reprobated ; as : **a** Disallowance, rejection, or objection. **b** *Theol.* Rejection by God's decree , predestination or foreordination to eternal damnation. **c** Rejection or condemnation as inferior or worthless. *Now Rare.*
A brand of *reprobation* on clipped poetry and false coin *Dryden.*
d Severe disapproval ; censure ; blame ; rebuke ; as, his course met with general *reprobation.*
rep′ro-ba-tive (rĕp′rō-bā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or expressing reprobation. — **rep′ro-ba-tive-ly**, *adv.*
re′pro-duce′ (rē′prō-dūs′), *v. t.* To produce again ; specif. : **a** To produce again by generation or the like ; to cause the existence of (something of the same class, kind, or nature as another thing) ; as, to *reproduce* a rose ; some animals are *reproduced* by gemmation ; an animal which can *reproduce* a lost part. **b** To cause to exist again or anew ; as, to *reproduce* happiness. **c** To cause to be or seem to be repeated ; to repeat ; as, Napoleon tried to *reproduce* the glories of Rome. **d** To make an image, a copy, or other representation of ; to portray ; to cause to exist in the mind or imagination ; as, to *reproduce* a face on canvas ; to *reproduce* a design or a former civilization. **e** To bring forward, present, or exhibit again ; as, to *reproduce* a witness, a play, a printed article.
re′pro-duce′, *v. i.* To reproduce its kind ; to produce offspring.
re′pro-duc′er (-dūs′ẽr), *n.* One that reproduces ; as : **a** In a phonograph, a device containing a sounding diaphragm and the needle or stylus that traverses the moving record, for reproducing the sound. **b** In a manograph, a device for reproducing the engine stroke on a reduced scale.
re′pro-duc′i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be reproduced. — **re′pro-duc′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
re′pro-duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *reproduction.*] **1.** Act or process of reproducing ; state of being reproduced ; as, the *reproduction* of prosperity ; the *reproduction* by an animal of a lost part.
2. *Biol.* The process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring. Essentially it consists of the separation or setting apart of a portion of the living substance of the parent's body, and its subsequent growth and differentiation into a new individual. The reproduction of animals may be *asexual*, the offspring being derived from a single parent, as by the cleavage or fission of the parent's body into two or more parts, or by a process of gemmation (which see). The usual and normal method of reproduction is, however, *sexual*, the offspring being derived from two parents. Even those animals which habitually reproduce asexually appear to require to resort to this method at intervals, and in many cases, as also among the higher plants, sexual and asexual reproduction occur regularly in alternate generations. In multicellular animals and plants, ordinary sexual reproduction involves the fusion or union of two *sex* or *germ cells*, one, the egg, derived from the female parent, and the other, the sperm or spermatozoön, from the male parent. From the cell thus produced (the *fertilized egg*) the offspring develops. In unicellular organisms a modification of the process occurs, a temporary or permanent union (conjugation) of the parents preceding a period of active multiplication by cell division. In certain modifications of sexual reproduction the offspring may be derived from only one parent. See FERTILIZATION, 2, CONJUGATION, 6, HERMAPHRODITE, 1, PARTHENOGENESIS.
3. That which is reproduced or revived ; a copy, repetition, representation, reconstruction in the imagination, or the like ; as, a *reproduction* of an extinct civilization.
4. *Psychol.* The occurrence of a conscious state considered as dependent upon a previous like occurrence.
re′pro-duc′tive (rē′prō-dŭk′tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, pert. to, tending toward, or employed in, reproduction
reproductive function (of *n*th order), *Math.*, a function that is multiplied by a^n when its argument is multiplied by a constant *a*. If *n* be 0, the function is *irreproductive.*
— **re′pro-duc′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re′pro-duc′tive-ness**, *n.*
re′pro-duc-tiv′i-ty (-dŭk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Reproductiveness.
2. *Math.* The constant *c* in a reproductive function $f(cx) = c^n f(x)$.
re-proof′ (rē-prōōf′), *n.* [Cf. ME. *reproef*, *repreef*, *repreve*, *reprove*, OF. *repruève*. See PROOF, REPROVE.] **1.** Disgrace ; ignominy ; also, insult. *Obs.*
2. Censure for a fault ; blame ; rebuke ; an expression of censure, blame, or the like ; a reprimand ; rebuke.
3. Refutation ; confutation ; contradiction. *Obs.*
Syn. — Admonition, reprehension, chiding, blame.
re-prov′a-ble (rē-prōōv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *reprouvable*, F. *réprouvable.*] Deserving reproof or censure. *Jer. Taylor.*
Syn. — Blamable, blameworthy, censurable, reprehensible, culpable, rebukable.
— **re-prov′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-prov′a-bly**, *adv.*
re-prove′ (rē-prōōv′), *v. t.* ; RE-PROVED′ (-prōōvd′) ; RE-PROV′ING (-prōōv′ĭng). [ME. *repreven*, OF *reprover* (3d sing. pres. *reprueve* ; cf. ME. *repreven*), F. *réprouver*, fr. L. *reprobare* to disapprove ; *re-* + *probare* to test, prove. See PROVE ; cf. REPROBATE, REPROOF.] **1.** To reject. *Obs.*
2. To chide as blameworthy ; to rebuke , censure.
3. To express disapprobation of , to censure. "There's something in me that *reproves* my fault." *Shak.*
4. To convince ; convict. *Obs.*
When he is come, he will *reprove* the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment *John* xvi 8.
5. To disprove ; refute. *Obs. Shak.*
Syn. — REPROVE, REBUKE, REPRIMAND, ADMONISH, CHIDE, UPBRAID, SCOLD, RATE, BERATE agree in the idea of reprehension. To REPROVE is to express blame or censure, often kindly or without harshness ; REBUKE implies sharp or stern reproof ; REPRIMAND suggests reproof that is formal, and often public or official ; as, "Marcus with blushes owns he loves, and Brutus tenderly *reproves*" (*Pope*) ; cf. "I have not lacked thy mild *reproof*" (*Tennyson*), "He *rebuked* Peter, saying, Get thee behind me, Satan" (*Mark* viii. 33) ; cf. "The Lord will come with fire . . . to render his anger with fury, and his *rebuke* with flames of fire" (*Is.* lxvi. 15) ; "a word . . . which the Duke of Wellington, or Admiral Stopford, would use in *reprimanding* an officer" (*Macaulay*). ADMONISH adds to *reprove* the implication of warning or counsel , as, "Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother" (2 *Thess.* iii. 15) ; cf. "sincere acknowledgments to both my private and public censors for their friendly *admonitions*" (*Coleridge*). CHIDE implies dissatisfaction or displeasure ; UPBRAID suggests sharp or violent reproach ; as, "to serve . . . my Maker, and present my true account, lest He returning *chide*" (*Milton*) ; "He . . . *upbraided* them with their unbelief and hardness of heart" (*Mark* xvi. 14). To SCOLD is to chide rudely, clamorously, or with vituperation ; to RATE or BERATE is to rebuke angrily or with vehemence or to assail with abusive language ; as, "You may *scold* a carpenter who has made you a bad table" (*Johnson*) ; "Warning has steadily heated toward denunciation, and remonstrance soured toward *scolding*" (*Lowell*) ; "She [Elizabeth] *rated* great nobles as if they were schoolboys" (*J. R. Green*). See ANIMADVERSION, CENSURE, WARN, REMONSTRATE.
rep′tant (rĕp′tănt), *a.* [L. *reptans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *reptare*, v. intens. fr. *repere*. See REPTILE.] Creeping ; repent.
rep′tile (rĕp′tĭl ; 277 : *cf.* ILE), *a.* [ME. *reptil*, F. *reptile*, or L. *reptile*, prop. neut. of L. *reptilis* creeping, fr. *repere*, *reptum*, to creep ; cf. Lith. *replioti* ; perh. akin to L. *serpere*. Cf. SERPENT.] **1.** Creeping ; reptant ; moving on the belly, or by means of small and short legs.
2. Hence : Groveling , low ; malignant ; despicable ; as, a *reptile* race or crew ; *reptile* vices.
3. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a reptile or reptiles.
rep′tile, *n.* **1.** An animal that crawls, or moves on its belly, as snakes, or on small, short legs, as lizards and the like.

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re-press′i-ble (rē-prĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be repressed. *Rare.* — **re-press′i-bly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
re-pres′sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
re-pres′sor (rē-prĕs′ẽr), *n.* [L.] One that represses.
re-prest′. Repressed. *Ref. Sp.*
reprevable. † REPROVABLE
re-preve′. † REPROOF, REPROVE.
reprevendeli. † REPROVINGLY.
re-prew′. † REPROVE.
re-preyn′, *v. t.* [OF. & F *reprendre.*] To reprove. *Obs.*
re-priefe′. † REPRIEVE, REPROOF.
re-priev′. Reprieve. *Ref. Sp*
re-priev′al (rē-prēv′ăl), *n.* Reprieve. *Now Rare.*
re-prievd′ Reprieved *Ref. Sp.*
re-prieve′. † REPROVE.
re-priev′er, *n.* One who reprieves
rep′ri-mand′er (rĕp′rĭ-mån′dẽr), *n.* One who reprimands.
rep′ri-mand′ing-ly, *adv.* of *reprimanding*, p pr.
re-prime′ (rē-prīm′), *v. t.* [L. *reprimere*.] Repress ; subdue. *R*
re-prime′ (rē-), *v. t.* See RE-, 2
re-prim′er (rē-prīm′ẽr), *n.* *Firearms* A recapper.
re-print′er, *n.* One who reprints or publishes a reprint.
re-pris′al. *v. i.* To make reprisals. *Obs*
re-prise′, *v. t. & i.* [F. *repris*, p.p. of *reprendre* ; or fr. REPRISE, *n.*] *Obs* **1.** To take up again ; recommence ; reassume ; recover, esp. forcibly.
2. To reprehend.
3. To withdraw or withhold ; also, to reprieve.
4. To compensate
reprivall † REPRIEVAL.
rep′ri-va′tion (rĕp′rĭ-vā′shŭn), *n.* Reprieve. *Obs.*
re-prive′. † REPRIEVE, REPROVE.
re-prize′. † REPRISE.
re-proach′er, *n* One who reproaches.
re-proach′ing-ly, *adv.* of *reproaching*, p. pr.
re-proach′less, *a.* See -LESS —
re-proach′less-ness, *n.*
re-proacht′. Reproached. *Ref. Sp.*
re-prob′a-ble, *a.* [Cf OF. *reprobable*, LL. *reprobabilis*.] To be reprobated : reprobate. *Obs.*
rep′ro-ba-cy (rĕp′rō-bȧ-sĭ), *n.* State of being reprobate. *Rare.*
rep′ro-bance (rĕp′rō-bȧns), *n.* *Theol.* Reprobation. *Obs.*
rep′ro-bate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rep′ro-bat′er (-bāt′ẽr), *n.* One who reprobates.
rep′ro-ba′tion-er, *n.* *Theol.* A believer in reprobation. See REPROBATION **b**. *Rare.*
rep′ro-ba′tor (rĕp′rō-bā′tŏr), *n.* [LL. (assumed) *actio reprobatoria* *Oxf. E. D.*] *Scots Law.* A proceeding, now obsolete, to disqualify or reject a witness.
rep′ro-ba′to-ry (-bā′tō-rĭ), *a.* Reprobative.
re-proce′, *n. & v.* [OF *reproce*, n., *reprocier*, v. ; var of *reproche*, *reprochier*.] Reproach *Obs.*
re-proche′. † REPROACH.
re′pro-claim′, *v. t.*, **re-proc′la-ma′tion**, *n.*, **re′pro-cur′a-ble** (rē′prō-kūr′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **re′pro-cure′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re′pro-duce′a-ble. *a* Reproducible. *R.*
re′pro-duc′tiv. Reproductive *Ref. Sp.* productive. *R.*
re′pro-duc′to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Re-
reproeve. † REPROVE.
reprof. † REPROOF.
re′pro-fane′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-prof′fer, *v. i.* *Venery.* Of a deer, to reënter the water. *Obs.*
re-prom′ise, *v. t.*, **re′pro-mis′sion** (rē′prō-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* (*Obs.*),
re′pro-mul′gate, *v. t.*, **re-pro′-mul-ga′tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-proof′ful, *a* Full of reproof *Obs.*
re-proof′less, *a.* See -LESS.
re′pro-pi′ti-ate (rē′prō-pĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re′pro-pi′ti-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*
re-prov′al (rē-prōōv′ăl), *n.* Reproof.
re-prove′. † REPROOF.
re-prove′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-prov′er (rē-prōōv′ẽr), *n.* One that reproves
re-prov′ing-ly, *adv.* of *reproving*, p. pr.
re′pro-vi′sion (rē′prō-vĭzh′ŭn), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-pruce′. † REPROACH
re-prufe′. † REPROOF, REPROVE.
re-pruif′. † REPROOF.
re-prune′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repruse. † REPROCK.
repruve. † REPROOF.
re-pry′, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. REPRIEVE.] *Obs* **a** To remand to prison. **b** To put off ; delay **c** To redeem
reps (rĕps), *n.* = REP, fabric.
rep′sil′ver † REAPSILVER.
rep′ster, *n.* [See REAP, *v.* ; -STER.] A reaper. *Obs.*
rept. Obs. p. p of REAP.
rept *Abbr.* Receipt ; report.
Rep-tan′ti-a (rĕp-tăn′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* A division of gastropods comprising all with a flattened solelike foot *Obs.*
rep-ta′tion (rĕp-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *reptatio*.] A creeping.
rep′ta-to′ri-al (rĕp′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), **rep′ta-to-ry** (rĕp′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Creeping ; reptant.
rep′til. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of REPTILE.

2. One of the Reptilia or, in popular usage, of the Amphibia.
3. A groveling or very mean or despicable person.

Rep-til'i-a (rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A class of air-breathing vertebrates which includes the alligators and crocodiles, lizards, snakes, turtles, and their extinct allies; the reptiles. They have a completely ossified skeleton, a single occipital condyle, a distinct quadrate bone, which, however, is usually immovably articulated with the skull, and ribs which are attached to the sternum. In existing reptiles the body is nearly always covered with scales or bony plates. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle, but the latter is imperfectly divided into two chambers. Existing reptiles are cold-blooded and oviparous or ovoviviparous. The embryo has an amnion and an allantois and does not pass through a metamorphosis. In older classifications the Amphibia were included. Reptiles came into existence in the Carboniferous, attained their maximum in the Mesozoic, when they were represented by many gigantic forms, and have since, except snakes and lizards, steadily declined. The orders of Reptilia are:

I. RHYNCHOCEPHALIA. Lizardlike reptiles, extinct with the exception of the tuatara.
II. SQUAMATA. Lizards, snakes, and their extinct allies.
III. ICHTHYOSAURIA. Large, extinct fishlike marine reptiles.
IV. SAUROPTERYGIA. Extinct aquatic long-necked reptiles.
V. THEROMORPHA. Extinct mammal-like land reptiles.
VI. CHELONIA. Turtles.
VII. CROCODILIA Crocodiles, alligators, and allied forms.
VIII. DINOSAURIA. Extinct long-necked and long-tailed land reptiles, usually of large size.
IX. PTEROSAURIA. Extinct flying reptiles

rep-til'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, the Reptilia, a reptile, or reptiles. — *n.* A reptile; one of the Reptilia. — **reptilian age**, *Geol.*, the Mesozoic era.

re-pub'lic (rē-pŭb'lĭk), *n.* [F. *république*, L. *respublica* commonwealth; *res* thing, affair + *publicus*, *publica*, public. See REAL. *a.*; PUBLIC.] **1**. Commonweal; the state. *Obs.*
2. A state in which the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by, and (in theory at least) responsible to, them; a commonwealth; also, the form of government by which such a state is governed. The term *republic* is used to designate states differing widely in their constitution; as, the ancient Roman *Republic*, which was originally an aristocracy under the control of the patrician class; the *republics* of ancient Greece and of modern Switzerland, democracies with the political power vested in all the citizens (who in the former consisted of a select class, in the latter the whole body of freemen); the medieval Italian *republics*, which were limited oligarchies; the modern *republics* of the United States and France, which are essentially free democracies. *Republic* now often specifically implies such a free popular government in which there are no classes having any exclusive political privileges and in which the electorate includes at least the great body of adult male inhabitants under constitutional restrictions.
republic of letters, the collective body of literary or learned men; also, the field of literature; as, a work that has attained a high position in the *republic of letters*.

re-pub'lic-an (-lĭ-kăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *républicain.*] **1**. Of or pert. to, or having the form or characteristics of, a republic; as, a *republican* government, institutions.
2. Consonant with, or favoring, the principles of a republic; as, *republican* sentiments, orators, measures.
Republican calendar, **R. era**, *F. Hist.*, the calendar and era adopted by the first French republic. It began Sept. 22, 1792. See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. — **R. marriage**, *F. Hist.*, a method of execution practiced by J. B. Carrier at Nantes in 1793, consisting of binding a man and woman together and throwing them into the Loire. — **R. party**. *U. S. Politics.* **a** The Antifederal party; — sometimes popularly so called. **b** The Democratic Republican party, which succeeded the Antifederal party and later became known almost universally, as it still is, as the Democratic party; — so called quite commonly in the earlier days of this party. **c** One of the existing great parties. It was organized in 1856 by a combination of voters from other parties, notably the Free Soil party, for the purpose of opposing the extension of slavery, and in 1860 it elected Abraham Lincoln president. Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, who had been elected vice president by the Republicans in 1865, succeeded Lincoln on the latter's assassination and served until 1869. Since that time, the presidents elected by the Republican party have been as follows: Ulysses S. Grant (1869–73 and 1873–77); Rutherford B. Hayes (1877–1881); James A. Garfield (assassinated in 1881; succeeded by Chester A. Arthur, then vice president); Benjamin Harrison (1889–93); William McKinley (1897–1901 and 1901–; assassinated in 1901; succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt, then vice president); Theodore Roosevelt (1905–09); and William H. Taft (1909–13). Among the policies with which the Republican party has been especially identified are: a liberal construction of the Constitution, esp. in the direction of federal power; specie payments; the maintenance of a gold standard; the retention of acquired territory; and a protective tariff system.

re-pub'lic-an (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kăn), *n.* **1**. One who favors or supports a republican form of government.
2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Politics.* A member of the Republican party.
3. A book name of certain birds that nest in communities, esp. the cliff swallow and the African sociable weaver bird.

re-pub'lic-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *républicanisme.*] **1**. A republican form or system of government; the principles or theory of republican government.
2. Attachment to, or political sympathy for, a republican form of government. *Burke.*
3. [*cap.*] The principles and policy of the Republican party. *U. S.*

re-pub'lic-an-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *républicaniser.*] To make republican in character, form, or principle; to change, as a state, into a republic; as, France was *republicanized*; to *republicanize* the rising generation. — **re-pub'lic-an-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-pub'lic-an-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

re-pub'li-ca'tion (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of republishing; specif.: **a** A new or second publication or promulgation, as of a will, a code, a religion, a law, or the like. **b** A republication of a book, literary work, or the like.

re-pub'lish (rē-pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To publish anew; specif.: **a** To publish a reprint of (a book). **b** To publish or promulgate anew, as a will, by reëxecution or codicil, etc.

re-pu'di-ate (rē-pū'dĭ-āt), *v. t.*; RE-PU'DI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); RE-PU'DI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *repudiatus*, p. p. of *repudiare* to repudiate, reject, fr. *repudium* separation, divorce; *re-* re- + (prob.) the root of *pudere* to be ashamed.] **1**. To divorce, put away, or discard, as a wife.
2. To cast off; disown; to refuse to have anything to do with; to renounce; as, to *repudiate* a son, a gift.
3. To refuse to accept as true, just, of rightful authority or obligation, or the like, as, to *repudiate* a pretender's claims; to *repudiate* authority in matters of belief.
4. To refuse approval or belief to; as, to *repudiate* a charge, a tale, or a dogma.
5. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay; to disclaim; as, the State has *repudiated* its debts.
Syn. — Cast off, discard, reject; disavow, disown, disclaim. See RENOUNCE.

re-pu'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F *répudiation*, L. *repudiatio.*] Act of repudiating, or state of being repudiated; as, *repudiation* of a charge, a doctrine, a claim. Specif.: **a** Divorce (of a woman). *Obs. or Hist.* **b** *Canon Law.* Act of refusing a benefice. **c** Act of refusing to acknowledge or pay a debt; as, an era of *repudiation*.

re-pu'di-a'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors repudiation, esp. of a public debt.

re-pu'di-a'tor (rē-pū'dĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a rejecter, contemner.] One who repudiates or advocates repudiation.

re-pu'di-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supporting, repudiation.

re-pugn' (rē-pūn'), *v. t.* [ME. *repugnen*, L. *repugnare*, *repugnatum*; *re-* + *pugnare* to fight: cf. F. *répugner*. See PUGNACIOUS.] **1**. To fight against; oppose, resist; to be opposed to or inconsistent with. *Obs. or R.*
Stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth *Shak.*
2. To cause repugnance in; to repel. *Rare.*

re-pugn', *v. i.* **1**. To be contradictory, at variance, inconsistent, contrary, or opposed. *Obs.*
2. To resist; oppose; fight or strive (against); offer objection or resistance (to). *Obs. or Archaic.* *Oxf. E. D.*

re-pug'nance (rē-pŭg'năns), *n.* [L. *repugnantia*: cf. F. *répugnance.*] **1**. State or condition of repugning; inconsistency; contradictoriness: as, a *repugnance* between two statements; also, *Obs.*, opposition; resistance; contrariety.
2. A strong antagonism; aversion; antipathy, as of mind, passions, principles, qualities, and the like. "National *repugnances.*" *Sir T. Browne.*
Syn. — Aversion, reluctance, dislike, disgust; hostility, contrariety, inconsistency. See ANTIPATHY.

re-pug'nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Repugnance.

re-pug'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *repugnans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *repugnare*: cf. F. *répugnant*. See REPUGN.] **1**. Inconsistent; contradictory; contrary; — often followed by *to*, rarely by *with*; as, a condition *repugnant* to a deed; *repugnant* clauses; enthusiasm was *repugnant* to his nature.
2. Disposed to offer resistance; hostile; opposing; refractory; as, *repugnant* forces. *Shak.*
3. Distasteful; offensive; repulsive; as, an act *repugnant* to one's sense of honor; a *repugnant* face.
Syn. — Opposite, opposed, adverse, contrary, inconsistent, irreconcilable, hostile, inimical.
repugnant condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2.

re-pug'na-to'ri-al (rē-pŭg'nȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *repugnatorius* defensive. See REPUGN.] *Zoöl.* Serving to repel enemies, as the **repugnatorial pores** of millipedes, which serve for emitting an offensive secretion.

re-pul'lu-late (rē-pŭl'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *repullulare*, *repullulatum*. See PULLULATE.] **1**. To bud or sprout again. *R.*
2. *Med.* To recur or return, as a disease. *Now Rare.*
— **re-pul'lu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-pul'lu-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.* — **re-pul'lu-les'cent** (-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* *All Rare.*

re-pulse' (rē-pŭls'), *v. t.*; RE-PULSED' (-pŭlst'); RE-PULS'ING (-pŭl'sĭng). [L. *repulsus*, p. p. of *repellere*. See REPEL.]
1. To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to *repulse* an assault; to *repulse* the enemy.
2. To repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial; to rebuff; reject; as, to *repulse* a suitor; also, *Obs. or R.*, to exclude.

re-pulse', *n.* [L. *repulsa*, fr. *repellere*, *repulsum.*] **1**. Act of repelling, or state of being repelled, in hostile encounter.
2. Refusal; denial; rejection, rebuff.
3. A forcing or driving back; — opposed to *impulse*. *Obs. or R.*

re-pul'sion (rē-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *repulsio*: cf. F. *repulsion.*]
1. Divorce; repudiation. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Act of repulsing, or driving back, off, or away, or state of being repulsed, or driven back, off, or away.
3. A feeling of aversion; strong dislike; repugnance.
4. *Physics.* Act of repelling, or the force with which bodies, particles, or like forces, repel one another. See REPEL, *v. t.*, 6.

re-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *répulsif.*] **1**. Serving, or able, to repulse, or drive or force back; repellent; characterized by repulsion; as, a *repulsive* force.
2. Cold; forbidding; repellent; as, *repulsive* manners. *R.*
3. Causing aversion or disgust; offensive; disgusting; as, a *repulsive* sore; a *repulsive* character or deed.
Syn. — See REPELLENT.
— **re-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

re-pur'chase (rē-pûr'chās), *v. t.* To buy back or again; to regain by purchase. — *n.* A repurchasing.

rep'u-ta-ble (rĕp'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [From REPUTE: cf. OF. *reputable.*] Having, or worthy of, good repute; held in esteem; honorable; estimable; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct; a *reputable* calling.
Syn. — Respectable, creditable, estimable.
— **rep'u-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

rep'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réputation*, L. *reputatio* a reckoning, consideration. See REPUTE, *v. t.*] **1**. Opinion: estimation; account. *Obs.*
2. The estimation in which one is held; the character imputed to a person in a community, society, or public; the character attributed to an action or thing, repute; as, his *reputation* was very bad; a drama of great *reputation*.
3. Specif.: Good reputation; favorable regard; public esteem; general credit; good name; as, a man of *reputation*.
I see my *reputation* is at stake. *Shak.*
4. With *the* and followed by *of*, general or public belief or estimate of one as being, having, doing, or having done, some particular thing; as, the *reputation* of being a spy.
Syn. — REPUTATION, FAME, RENOWN, HONOR, GLORY, CONSIDERATION, DISTINCTION. REPUTATION is the estimation in which one is held, esp. on some particular account; FAME is wide celebrity; as, "Authors think their *reputation* safe" (*Pope*); a *reputation* for wit; "Popularity is neither *fame* nor greatness" (*Hazlitt*); "Had he lived . . . his public *fame* would have been as great as his private *reputation*" (*Macaulay*); "As *fame* is to *reputation*, so heaven is to an . . . immediate advantage" (*Coleridge*). RENOWN is exalted or widespread fame; HONOR, as here compared, emphasizes the element of respect or esteem (for its distinction from *virtue* see HONOR, def. 2); GLORY is signal and brilliant renown; as, "Those other two, equaled with me in fate, so were I equaled with them in *renown*" (*Milton*); "Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and *honor*" (*Prov.* iii. 16); "The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave" (*Gray*); "The path of duty was the way to *glory*" (*Tennyson*). CONSIDERATION emphasizes the idea of regard, esp. as based on sterling qualities; DISTINCTION, as here compared, is honorable preëminence, as, "*Consideration* is not *reputation*, still less celebrity, *fame*, or *glory*; . . . it is the reward given to constancy in duty, to probity of conduct. It is a little more than esteem, and a little less than admiration" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "William's special *distinction* is that he treats them [politics] with his soul" (*M. Arnold*). See EMINENT, REVERENCE.

re-pute' (rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; RE-PUT'ED (-pūt'ĕd); RE-PUT'ING (-pūt'ĭng). [L. *reputare* to count over, think over, impute, repute; *re-* re- + *putare* to count, think: cf. F. *réputer*. See PUTATIVE.] **1**. To hold in thought; to account; esteem; hold; think; reckon; — now usually in passive.
Ingratitude, which Rome *reputes* to be a heinous sin. *Shak.*
2. To attribute; impute; as, the sacrifice shall be *reputed* to him for righteousness. *Obs.*
3. To have a good repute, or opinion, of. *Obs.*

re-pute', *v. i.* To have a repute, or opinion (of); as, to *repute* highly of one. *Obs.* *Shak.*

re-pute', *n.* **1**. Opinion; estimation; judgment. *Obs*
2. Character reputed or attributed; reputation, whether good or bad; as, he persevered through good and ill *repute*.
3. Specif.: Good character or reputation; credit or honor derived from common or public opinion; — opposed to *disrepute*; as, a man or company of *repute*. "Dead stocks, which have been of *repute*." *F. Beaumont.*

re-put'ed (rē-pūt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Having a good repute. *Obs.*
2. Having the reputation of being, or supposed or thought to be, that expressed or implied by the qualified noun; as, the *reputed* owner; his *reputed* father; a *reputed* success.
reputed manor, *or* **manor by reputation**, a manor that has lost its manorial status by expiry of some necessary adjunct. *Oxf. E. D.* — **r. parish.** See PARISH, *n.*, 1 **d**.

re-queen' (rē-kwēn'), *v. t. & i.* *Apiculture.* To replace an old queen of (a hive of bees) with a young one of the same season's raising to prevent swarming.

re-quest' (rē-kwĕst'), *n.* [ME. *requeste*, OF. *requeste*, F. *requête*, LL. *requesta*, fr. (assumed) LL. *requerere*, for L. *requirere*, *requisitum*, to seek again, ask for. See REQUIRE; cf. QUEST.] **1**. Act or an instance of asking for something or some action desired, expression of desire; solicitation; prayer; entreaty; as, a bold *request* for aid.
I will marry her, sir, at your *request*. *Shak.*
2. That which is asked for.
I will both hear and grant you your *requests*. *Shak.*
3. A state of being asked for or held in such estimation as to be sought after; demand. *Shak.*
Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Sir W. Temple.*
Syn. — Petition, prayer, supplication, entreaty, suit.
by, *or*, *rarely*, **at**, **request**, in compliance with a request.

re-quest' (rē-kwĕst'), *v. t.*; RE-QUEST'ED; RE-QUEST'ING. [Cf. OF. *requester*, F. *requêter.*] **1**. To ask for (something) or for (permission or opportunity to do, see, hear, etc., something); to solicit; as, to *request* a loan or one's presence; to *request* to hear one sing or to meet one.
2 To ask (one) to do something; as, to *request* one to go.
3. To ask (a person) to come, go, act, or the like, in some direction or in some manner implied by a following preposition; as, to *request* a friend to one's house. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Beg, solicit, entreat, beseech. See ASK.

re'qui-em (rē'kwĭ-ĕm; rĕk'wĭ-ĕm; 277), *n.* [Acc. of L. *requies* rest, the first words of the Mass being "*Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine,*" give eternal rest to them, O

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rep'ti-lif'er-ous (rĕp'tĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *n.* [*reptile* + *-ferous.*] *Geol.* Containing reptilian remains.
rep'til-i-form' (rĕp'tĭl-ĭ-fôrm'; rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-), *a.* Reptilian; reptile-like. [Like a reptile *Rare.*]
rep-til'i-ous (rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *a.*
rep'til-ism (rĕp'tĭ-lĭz'm), **rep-til'i-ty** (rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Reptile character or action. *Rare.*
rep'ti-liv'o-rous (-tĭ-lĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*reptile* + *-vorous.*] Eating reptiles.
rep'ti-loid (rĕp'tĭ-loid), *a.* [*reptile* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a reptile.
rep'time', *n.* [AS. *rip-tīma*, or *riptīma.*] Harvest. *Obs.*
Rep'ton-ize (rĕp'tŭn-īz), *v. i.* To arrange or plant, as a garden, in accordance with the rules of Humphry Repton (1752–1818), Eng. landscape gardener *Obs or R.* [lican.]
Repub. *Abbr.* Republic, Republican.
re-pub'lic, *a.* Republican. *Obs.*
re-pub'lic-al. *a.* Republican. *Obs.* [publican. *Obs.*]
re-pub'li-ca'ri-an, *a.* & *n.* Re-
re-pub'lish-er, *n.* One who republishes.
re-pub'lish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-pub'lisht. Republished. *Ref. Sp.*
re-pu'di-a-ble (rē-pū'dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See REPUDIATE.] Admitting of repudiation.
re-pu'di-ate, *a.* [L. *repudiatus*, p. p.] Repudiated; specif., divorced. *Obs.*
re-pu'di-a-tive (rē-pū'dĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, tending to, or characterized by, repudiation. *Rare.*
re-pu'di-ous, *a.* [L. *repudiosus.*] = REPUDIATE. *Obs.*
rep'u-dy. *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *repudier*, F. *répudier.*] To repudiate. *Obs.*
rep'u-dy, *n.* [L. *repudium.*] Repudiation; divorce. *Obs.*
re-pug'na-ble (rē-pŭg'nȧ-b'l; rē-pūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *repugnable* opposing.] Capable of being repugned; also, repugnant; contrary. *Obs or R.*
re-pug'nant-ly, *adv.* of REPUGNANT. [*Rare.*]
re-pug'nant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-pug'nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. L. *repugnare*. See REPUGN.] To oppose; combat. *Obs. or R.*
re-pug'na-to-ry, *a.* [L. *repugnatorius.*] Defensive. *Obs.*
re-pugn'er (rē-pūn'ẽr), *n.* One who repugns. *Rare.*
repulde. Obs pret. of RIPPLE, to scratch [a pulpit.]
re-pul'pit, *v. t.* To reinstate in
re-pulse'less, *a.* That cannot be repulsed. [pulses.]
re-puls'er, *n.* One who re-
re-pul'siv. Repulsive. *Ref. Sp.*
re-pul'sive, *n.* That which repels: *Med.*, a repellent. *Obs.*
re-pul'so-ry (rē-pŭl'sō-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* [L. *repulsorius.*] Repulsive. *R*
re-pul'ver-ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-pum'i-cate, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *repumicatio* a smoothing. See PUMICE.] To polish; smooth. *Obs.* — **re-pum'i-ca'tion** (rē-pŭm'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs*
re-pump', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repungne. † REPUGN.
re-pun'ish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re-pun'ish-ment, *n.* [purchases.]
re-pur'chas-er, *n.* One who re-
re-pure', *v. t.* Repurify. *Obs.*
re-pur'gate, *v. t.* [L. *repurgatus*, p. p. of *repurgare.*] To repurge. *Obs.* — **re'pur-ga'tion** (rē'pûr-gā'shŭn; rĕp'ŭr-), *n.* *Obs.*
re-purge', *v. t.*, **re-pu'ri-fy**, *v. t.*, **re-pur'ple**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repurveance, *n.* Purveyance. *Obs.*
rep'u-ta-bil'i-ty (rĕp'ū-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Reputableness. *Rare.*
re-put'a-tive (rē-pūt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Putative — **re-put'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Both Now Rare.*
re-pute', *p. p.* [Cf. F. *réputé*, p. p.] Reputed. *Scot. or R.*
re-put'ed-ly (-pūt'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of REPUTED.
re-pute'less, *a.* Not of good repute; inglorious. *Obs. or R.*
Re'qua bat'ter-y (rē'kwȧ). [After its inventor, *Requa.*] *Ordnance* A machine gun, used in the American Civil War, resembling a mitrailleuse, composed of twenty-five breech-loading gun barrels arranged horizontally on a field carriage.
re-qual'i-fy, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
requeere, **requeir**. † REQUIRE.
requensance. † RECOGNIZANCE.
requere. † REQUIRE. [quests.]
re-quest'er, *n.* One who re-
request note. *Com.* A special customs permit authorizing goods, esp when perishable, to be landed before the ship clears. *Eng.*
re-quick'en, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
requiem, *n.*, *or* **requiem shark**. A requin shark.

Lord; *re-* re- + *quies* quiet. See QUIET, *n.*] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A Mass for the repose of a departed soul or souls.
2. *Music.* A setting of the Mass for the dead, usually including the Requiem, Kyrie, several stanzas of the hymn Dies Iræ, the Domine Jesu Christe, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei, and the Lux Æterna. Also, a piece of like character on other words, from Scripture or elsewhere; as, Brahms's "German *Requiem.*" Hence, any grand musical service or hymn in honor of the dead.
3. Rest; quiet; peace. *Obs. or R.* *Sandys.*
4. Fig.: A song or chant lulling to rest or repose. *Obs.*

Req′ui-e′ni-a (rĕk′wĭ-ē′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Esprit *Requien*, French conchologist.] *Paleon.* A genus of Cretaceous lamellibranch mollusks of the family Chamidæ having the left valve spiral and the right valve small and fitting on the other like an operculum.

req′ui-es′cat (-ĕs′kăt), *n.* [L., fr. the phrase *requiescat in pace* may he (or she) rest in peace.] A prayer for the repose of a dead person.

re′quin (rē′kwĭn), *n.*, *or* **requin shark**. [F., formerly also *requien.*] Any of various voracious sharks of the family Carchariidæ, esp. the cub shark.

re-quir′a-ble (rē-kwīr′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. ME. & OF. *requerable.*] Capable of being required; proper to be required.

re-quire′ (rē-kwīr′), *v. t.*; RE-QUIRED′ (-kwīrd′); RE-QUIR′ING (-kwīr′ĭng). [ME. *requiren*, *requeren*, fr. OF. *requerre* (3d sing. pres. *requiert*), F. *requérir*, LL. (assumed) *requerere*; L. *re-* re- + *quaerere* to ask; cf. L. *requirere*, also fr. *re-* + *quaerere.* See QUERY: cf. INQUIRE, REQUEST, REQUISITE.] **1.** To ask (a person), as a question; to inquire of; as, to *require* one where he is going. *Obs.*
2. To ask (a person) for or to do something. *Obs.*
3. To demand; to claim as by right and authority; to exact; as, to *require* the surrender of property.

This night thy soul shall be *required* of thee. *Luke* xii. 20.

4. To ask for as a favor; to request. *Obs. or Archaic.*

I was ashamed to *require* of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way. *Ezra* viii. 22

5. To demand or exact as indispensable, necessary, or appropriate; to need; call for; as, the matter *requires* haste; experience is *required* to write well; the dress *requires* six yards of cloth; public policy *requires* the treaty.

Just gave what life *required*, and gave no more. *Goldsmith.*

6. To search for as needed or wanted; to seek; as, a shepherd *requiring* a lost sheep. *Obs.*
7. To impose a command or compulsion upon (one) to do something; as, to *require* a man to serve in the army.
Syn. — Exact, enjoin; direct, order; demand; need.

re-quire′, *v. i.* **1.** To make request; to ask. *Now Rare.*
2. To be necessary; as, it *requires* to have eyes in order to see. *Now Rare.* To need; to be under a necessity; as, man *requires* to feed or to be fed; a fact *requires* to be stated.

re-quire′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring; demand; requisition; also, that which is required or demanded; an essential condition; as, the *requirements* of a position.
2. That which is required or necessary; a need.

God gave her the child, and gave her too an instinctive knowledge of its nature and *requirements.* *Hawthorne*

Syn. — REQUIREMENT, REQUISITE are sometimes interchangeable. But REQUIREMENT commonly emphasizes the idea of something demanded or expected; REQUISITE, the implication of something indispensable or essential; as, "Marriage, like religion and erudition, . . . was fated to become an outward *requirement*, and Edward Casaubon was bent on fulfilling unimpeachably all *requirements*" (*G. Eliot*); "The first *requisite* of good writing is to have an earnest and definite purpose" (*Lowell*); the *requirements* for entrance to college. See NEEDFUL.

req′ui-site (rĕk′wĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *requisitus*, p. p. of *requirere*; *re-* re- + *quaerere* to ask. See REQUIRE.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; necessary.

All truth *requisite* for men to know. *Milton.*

Syn. — Necessary, indispensable, essential. See NEEDFUL.
— **req′ui-site-ly**, *adv.* — **req′ui-site-ness**, *n.*

req′ui-site, *n.* That which is required or necessary; something indispensable.

God, on his part, has declared the *requisites* on ours. *Wake.*

Syn. — See REQUIREMENT.

req′ui-si′tion (-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réquisition*, L. *requisitio* a searching.] **1.** Act of requiring, or requesting. *Obs.*
2. Act of requiring, or demanding, as of right; a demand or application made as by authority. Specif.: **a** *International Law.* A formal demand made by one state or government upon another for the surrender or extradition of a fugitive from justice. See EXTRADITION. **b** *Law.* A formal demand for the performance of an obligation, esp. one made through a notary. **c** *Mil.* A demand by the invader upon the people of an invaded country for supplies or labor (a demand for money being usually called a *contribution*). **d** A formal application made by one officer or department to another for things that are needed in the service or business; as, a *requisition* for clothing, troops, stationery, money.
3. State of being demanded, called for, or put into service or use; — used with *in* or *into*; as, to put an orator in *requisition* in a political campaign.
4. That which is required; a requirement; as, the *requisitions* of a position, a religion, a science.
5. A written or formal call or invitation, as for a meeting or to a person to accept a place. *Rare.*

req′ui-si′tion (rĕk′wĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *v. t.*; -SI′TIONED (-zĭsh′ŭnd); -SI′TION-ING. [Cf. F. *réquisitionner.*] **1.** To make a requisition or authoritative demand for, esp. for military purposes; to put in requisition; hence, to demand; to press into service; as, to *requisition* horses for troops or a house for quarters.
2. To make a requisition or demand upon; as, to *requisition* a town for horses.

re-quis′i-to-ry (rē-kwĭz′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing, or of the nature of, a request or requisition.

re-quit′al (rē-kwīt′*ă*l), *n.* [From REQUITE.] **1.** Act of requiting; also, that which requites; return for anything; in a good sense, compensation; recompense; as, the *requital* of services or favors; in a bad sense, retaliation, retribution, or punishment; as, the *requital* of evil deeds.
2. Compensation for a thing lost or wanting. *Hawthorne.*
Syn. — REQUITAL, RETALIATION, REPRISAL, REVENGE, VENGEANCE, RETRIBUTION. REQUITAL, as here compared (see REPARATION), denotes a return of any sort for injuries received; RETALIATION implies more specifically a rendering of evil for evil; REPRISAL is applied esp. to retaliation in warfare, whether by forcible seizure of property or by the infliction of injuries similar to those received. REVENGE is retaliation esp. for personal wrong or injury, and usually implies resentment, spite, or malice; VENGEANCE is sometimes used of passionate revenge, but more frequently implies stern or righteous indignation, and often suggests an avenging of others' wrongs; as, "A man that studieth *revenge* keeps his own wounds green" (*Bacon*); "*Vengeance* is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord" (*Rom.* xii. 19). RETRIBUTION is condign punishment; as, "Vice received her *retribution* due" (*Cowper*). See AVENGE, VINDICTIVE.

re-quite′ (rē-kwīt′), *v. t.*; RE-QUIT′ED (-kwīt′ĕd); RE-QUIT′ING (-kwīt′ĭng). [*re-* + *quit.*] **1.** To repay (as a benefit or injury); to make return for; in a good sense, to reward; recompense; in a bad sense, to make retaliation for; avenge; as, to *requite* one's services; to *requite* evil with good.
2. To repay (a person, community, or the like) for a benefit or the like or for an injury or the like; in a good sense, to recompense or reward; in a bad sense, to take revenge on; to retaliate on; as, to *requite* one handsomely for his services; to *requite* a traitor with death.
3. To give, pay, or do in return for anything; as, to *requite* evil for evil. *Now Rare.*
4. To compensate or make up for; as, the charms of travel more than *requite* its inconveniences.
Syn. — Repay, reward, pay, compensate, remunerate, satisfy, recompense, punish, revenge.

rere′brace′ (rēr′brās′), *n.* [Cf. F. *arrière-bras.* See REAR; BRACE.] In medieval armor, plate armor for the upper part of the arm.

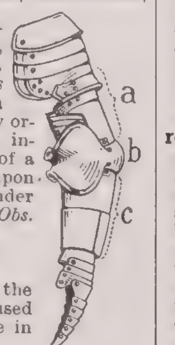

a Rerebrace; *b* Cubitiere; *c* Vambrace.

rere′dos (rēr′dŏs), *n.* [From *rear* + F. *dos* back, L. *dorsum.* Cf. DORSAL.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** *Eccl.* A screen or partition wall, usually ornamental, behind an altar; sometimes, inaccurately, a choir screen. **b** The back of a fireplace, or of an open hearth, as that upon which fires were lighted, immediately under the louver, in the center of ancient halls. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. A wall drapery back of an altar. *Obs.*
3. A backplate in ancient armor. *Obs.*

‖ **res** (rēz), *n.*; *pl.* RES. [L.] A thing; the particular thing; a matter; a point; — used esp. in various Latin phrases (which see in the *Vocabulary*), chiefly legal.

‖ **res ad-ju′di-ca′ta** (ă-jōō′dĭ-kā′t*ȧ*; 243). [L.] A thing or matter finally decided on its merits by a court of competent jurisdiction. Such a matter cannot be litigated again between the same parties.

re-sail′ (rē-sāl′), *v. t. & i.* To sail again; also, to sail back.

re-sale′ (rē-sāl′; rē′sāl′), *n.* Act of selling again; also, a sale at second hand or at retail, or a second sale.

re-saw′ (rē-sô′), *v. t.* To saw over again; specif., to saw into dimension lumber. — *n.* A machine for resawing.

re-scind′ (rē-sĭnd′), *v. t.*; -SCIND′ED; -SCIND′ING. [L. *rescindere*, *rescissum*; *re-* re- + *scindere* to cut, split: cf. F. *rescinder.* See SCHISM.] **1.** To cut off or remove (usually something immaterial); as, to *rescind* needless outlay. *Now R.*
2. To abrogate; annul; cancel.

The blessed Jesus . . . did sacramentally *rescind* the impure relics of Adam and the contraction of evil customs. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Specif.: To vacate or make void, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority; to repeal; as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* a decree or a judgment. In the law of contracts the technical *rescinding* of a contract avoids the contract ab initio and requires that both parties be put as far as possible in the same position as before making the contract.
Syn. — To revoke, repeal, cancel, annul. See ABOLISH.

re-scis′sion (rē-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *rescissio*: cf. F. *rescision.* See RESCIND.] **1.** Act of cutting off. *Obs.*
2. Act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating.

re-scis′so-ry (rē-sĭs′ō-rĭ; rē-sĭz′-), *a.* [L. *rescissorius*: cf. F. *rescisoire.*] Tending to, or having the effect of, rescission; revoking; as, a *rescissory* action; — often specif. applied, *Scots Hist.*, to the act passed by the Scottish Parliament in 1661 rescinding all the acts of the parliaments from 1633.

re-score′ (rē-skōr′; 201), *v. t.*; RE-SCORED′ (-skōrd′); RE-SCOR′ING (-skōr′ĭng). *Music.* To score again or anew; to instrument (an orchestral piece) in a manner different from the original, — usually implying addition.

re-scribe′ (rē-skrīb′), *v. t.* [L. *rescribere*; *re-* re- + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] *Obs. or R.* **a** To write back; to write in reply. **b** To write over again; to rewrite.

re′script (rē′skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, prop., p. p. neut.: cf. F. *rescrit*, formerly also spelt *rescript.* See RESCRIBE, *v. t.*] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* The written answer of a Roman emperor or of a prince to an inquiry upon some matter of law or state. A rescript was often specifically called an *annotation*, *subnotation*, or *subscription* when given in reply to a private citizen, and a *letter* or *epistle* when given in reply to a magistrate; and a *pragmatic sanction* when given in reply to a municipality, to the citizens of a province, etc.
2. *R. C. Ch.* The official written answer of the Pope upon a question of canon law or morals.
3. An official or authoritative order, decree, or the like.
4. Act of rewriting, or that which is rewritten. *Rare.*
5. A counterpart. *Obs. or R.*

re-scrip′tion (rē-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *rescriptio*: cf. F. *rescription.* See RESCRIBE.] **1.** Act of rewriting. *Obs.*
2. A writing in return; a reply in writing. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. A kind of promissory note or warrant, issued by a government. *Obs. or Hist.*

res′cue (rĕs′kū), *v. t.*; RES′CUED (-kūd); RES′CU-ING (-kū-ĭng). [ME. *rescouen*, OF. *rescourre*, *rescurre*, *rescorre*; L. *re-* re- + *excutere* to shake or drive out; *ex* out + *quatere* to shake. See QUASH to crush, PERCUSSION.] **1.** To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate from actual restraint; to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to *rescue* a prisoner from the enemy; to *rescue* one's memory from oblivion.
2. *Law.* To take forcibly from the custody of the law.
3. To regain, or recover, by force; specif., *International Law*, to effect a rescue of (a prize).
Syn. — Retake, recapture; free, deliver, liberate, set free, release. See SAVE.

res′cue (rĕs′kū), *n.* [From RESCUE, *v.*; cf. RESCOUS.] **1.** A rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger.
2. *Law.* **a** The forcible taking of a person or goods from the custody of the law, — as in retaking, or taking away, against law, of things lawfully distrained, or in the forcible liberation of a person from an arrest or imprisonment. In general the rescuer of a person is liable to the punishment or penalty belonging to the offense for which the person rescued was held. **b** *International Law.* The retaking of a prize by those captured with it. In case of a *rescue* the property rescued is restored to the owner by the effect of the right of post liminium, this not being so in case of a *recapture.* Sometimes *rescue* is applied to the succor rendered by the arrival of outside help before the succored party is entirely overcome. Cf. RECAPTURE.

rescue grass. [Orig. uncert.] A tall brome grass (*Bromus*

‖ **re′qui-es′cat in pa′ce** (rĕk′wĭ-ĕs′kăt). [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace; — abbr. *R. I. P.*
req′ui-esce′ (rĕk′wĭ-ĕs′), *v. i.* [L. *requiescere*, fr. *requies* rest: cf. OF. *requiescer.*] To repose. *Obs.* [pose. *Rare.*
req′ui-es′cence (-ĕs′ĕns), *n.* Re-
re-qui′e-to-ry (rē-kwī′ē-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *requietorium*, fr. *requiescere*, *-quietum*, to rest. See RE-; QUIESCE.] A sepulcher. *Obs.*
re quight′. † REQUITE.
re-quir′ant (rē-kwīr′*ă*nt), *n.* A suitor. *Obs.*
re-quire′, *n.* Requirement. *Rare*
re-quir′er (rē-kwīr′ēr), *n.* One who requires. [mand. *Obs.*
re-quir′y (-ĭ), *n.* Request; de-
requise, *v. t.* [F. *requis*, fem. *requise*, p. p. of OF. *requerre.*] To require. *Obs*
req′ui-sit. Requisite. *Ref. Sp.*
requisite, *v. t.* To require. *Obs.*
req′ui-si′tion-ist, *n.* One who makes or signs a requisition.
re-quis′i-tive (rē-kwĭz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Obs.* **1.** *Gram.* Imperative. **2.** Requisite
re-quis′i-tor (-tēr), *n.* One who makes requisition. *Rare.*
re-quis′i-to′ri-al (-tō′rĭ-*ă*l; 201) *a.* Making requisition; expressing a request; requisitory. *Rare*
re quis′i-to-ry, *n.* *French Law.* The public prosecutor's formal demand for the punishment of an accused person.
re-quit′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-quit′, *v. t.* To requite. *Obs.*
re-quit′a-ble (rē-kwīt′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* That may be requited.
re-quit′a-tive (rē-kwīt′*ȧ*-tĭv), *a.* Requiting. *Rare.*
re-quite′, *n.* Requital.
re-quite′ful, *a.* Requiting. *Obs.*
re-quite′less, *a.* Unrequited *Obs.*
re-quite′ment, *n.* Requital.
re-quit′er (rē-kwīt′ēr), *n.* One who requites.
re-quote′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
requoyle. † RECOIL.
rerage, *n.* = ARREARAGE. *Obs.*
re-rail′, *v. t.* To replace on the rails, as an engine off the track.
re-raise′, *v. t.*, **re-rate′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rerd, **rerde**, *n. & v.* [AS. *reord* speech, voice, *reordian* to speak.] Cry; clamor; noise; roar. *Obs.*
rerdose. † REREDOS.
rere. † RARE, REERE. [REAR.
rere. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
rere, *v. i.* To roar. *Obs.* *Scot.*
rere, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ARREAR, *v.*] To retreat; cause to retreat. *Obs.*
rere′-ac-count′, *n.* [See REAR, *a.*; ACCOUNT.] An after reckoning. *Obs.*
re read′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rere′-arch′. Var. of REAR ARCH.
rere′-band′ † ARRIÈRE-BAN.
rere′-ban′quet, *n.* [Cf. RERESUPPER, REAR, *n.*] A repast taken after the noon or evening meal. *Obs.*
rere′-coun′ty, *n.* [Cf. RERESUPPER, REAR, *n.*] *Eng. Law.* A subsidiary county court held by the sheriff on the day after the regular one. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
re-rec′ti-fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rere′de-main′, *n.* [F. *arrière* back + *de* of + *main* hand: cf. F. *arrière-main* a backward stroke.] A backward stroke. *Obs.*
re-ree′ (rē-rē′), *n.* [Nepalese *dhore.*] The narrow-leaved cattail (*Typha angustifolia*). *India.*
re-reeve′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rere′fief′, *n.* [F. *arrière-fief*; cf. OF. *rièrefié.* See REAR; FIEF.] = ARRIÈRE FIEF.
re′re-fine′, *v. t.*, **re′re-flec′tion**, *n.*, **re′re-form′**, *v. t.*, **re′ref-or-ma′tion** (rē′rĕf-ŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.
rere′garde. † REARGUARD.
re-reg′is-ter, *v. & n.*, **re-reg′is-tra′tion**, *n.*, **re-reign′** (rē-rān′), *v. i.*, **re′re-it′er-ate**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [der. *Rare.*
re′re-join′der, *n.* A surrejoin-
re′re-late′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rere-main, *n.* [Cf. REREDEMAIN.] = REREDEMAIN.
rere′mouse′ (rēr′mous′), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs). [AS. *hrēremūs*; prob. fr. *hrēran* to agitate, stir (akin to G. *rühren*, Icel. *hræra*) + *mūs* mouse.] A bat. *Obs. or Dial.*
reren. † REAR.
re-ren′der, *v. t.*, **re′re-peat′**, *v. t.*, **re′re-port′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rerere. † REARER.
re′re-solve′, *v. t. & i.*, **re-res′ti-tu′tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
rere′sup′per (rēr′sŭp′ēr), *n.* [OF. *rière* behind + *soper* supper.] A late or second supper. *Obs. or Archaic*
re′re-turn′, *v. t. & i.*, **re′re-veal′**, *v. t.*, **re′re-vise′**, *v. t.*, *& n.*, **re′re-vi′sion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
rere′ward′. Var. of REARWARD.
re-rig′, *v. t. & i.*, **re-ring′**, *v. i.*, **re-rise′**, *v. i.*, **re-riv′et**, *v. t.*, **re-robe′**, *v. t.*, **re-rob′o-rate**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re-roll′**, *v. t.*, **re-Ro′man-i-za′tion**, *n.*, **re-Ro′man-ize**, *v. t.*, **re-roof′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-rum′mage (rē-rŭm′āj), *v. t.* To search (a vessel) when taking in export cargo; — used of the customs officials. *Eng.*
‖ **re′rum pri-mor′di-a.** [L.] The first beginnings of things.
re-run′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
res. † REIS, *n. pl.*
res. *Abbr.* Reserve; residence; resides; resigned.
re-sad′dle, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2
resager. † RESALGAR
re-sai′ (rĕ-zī′). Var. of REZAI.
re-saif′. † RECEIVE
re-sait′ter. † RESETTER.
re-saive′ (rē-sāv′). Obs. & dial. form of RECEIVE.
re-sal′a-ble (rē-sāl′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* That may be sold again
re-sal′gar (rē-săl′g*ȧ*r), *n.* [Cf. LL. *resegale.* See REALGAR.] Realgar. *Obs.*
res-al′gin (rĕz-ăl′jĭn), *n.* [*resorcylate* + *-algia* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound obtained by treating antipyrine with potassium resorcylate.
‖ **res a′li-cu′jus** (rēz ăl′ĭ-kū′jŭs). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things of a particular person or body of persons.
‖ **res a′li-e′næ** (ā′lĭ-ē′nē). [L.] Things belonging to others.
re-salt′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
resalue, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *resaluer.*] To resalute. *Obs.*
re′sal′u-ta′tion (rē-săl′ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* (*Rare*), **re′sa-lute′**, *v. t.*, **re-sanc′ti-fy**, *v. t.*, **re-sanc′tion**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖ **res an-gus′ta do′mi.** [L.] Pinching condition at home; poverty. *Juvenal* (III., 165)
re-sar′ci-ate (rē-sär′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* Also **re-sarce′.** [L. *resarcire.*] To amend. *Obs.*
resawe. † RECEIVE. [*Rare.*
re-say′, *v. t.* To say in answer.
rescaive. † RECEIVE
res′cat, *n.* [Sp. *rescate.*] Ransom; release. *Obs.*
re-sceit′. † RECEIPT.
re sceive′. † RECEIVE.
re-scent′ † RESENT.
rescewe. † RECEIVE, RESCUE.
reschave † RECEIVE.
resche. † RUSH.
reschewes † RESCOUS.
re-scind′a-ble (rē-sĭn′d*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re-scind′er, *n.* One that rescinds.
re-scind′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-scis′si-ble (rē-sĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rescinded.
rescoghe † RESCUE.
‖ **res co′gi-tans** (rēz kŏj′ĭ-tănz), *pl.* RES COGITANTES (kŏj′ĭ-tăn′tēz). [L.] The thinking thing or substance.
‖ **res com-mu′nes** (rēz kŏ-mū′nēz). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things common to all, that is, things incapable of entire exclusive appropriation, such as light, air, and water.
re-sconse′, *v. t.* [OF. *resconser.*] To set. *Obs.*
‖ **res cor′po-ra′les** (rēz kôr′pō-rā′lēz). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Corporeal or tangible things.
rescouen. † RESCUE
res-coun′ter, *n.* [It. *riscontro* encounter, meeting, comparison, verification.] Encounter; also, settlement of accounts or balances. *Obs.*
res-coun′ter, *v. t.* [It. *riscontrare.*] To settle, as accounts. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To encounter. *Obs.*
res-coure′, *v. t.* [OF. *rescorre*, *rescourre.* Cf. RESCUE.] To rescue. *Obs.*
res-cours′, *n. & v.* [See RESCOUS.] Rescue. *Obs.*
res-cours′, *n.* Recourse. *Obs.*
res′cous (rĕs′kŭs), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *rescousse*, fr. *rescourre*, p. p. *rescous*, to rescue. See RESCUE.] *Obs.* **1.** Rescue; aid. **2** *Law.* = RESCUE, 2.
rescous, *v. t.* [From the *n.*, or fr. OF. *rescousser.*] To rescue. *Obs.*
rescow. † RESCUE.
re-scrip′tive (rē-skrĭp′tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, or serving for, a rescript; hence, deciding; settling. — **re-scrip′tive-ly**, *adv.* *Both Rare.*
rescrite, *n.* [F. *rescrit.*] Rescript. *Obs.*
re-scrub′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-scry′, *v. t.* [OF. *rescrier.*] To call back. *Obs.*
res′cu-a-ble (rĕs′kū-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* That may be rescued.
res′cue-less, *a.* See -LESS.
res′cu-er (rĕs′kū-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who rescues. [*Rare.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = PERSEUS.
rescuse. † RESCOUS.
res′cus-see′ (rĕs′kŭ-sē′), *n.* [Cf. RESCOUS.] The party in whose favor a rescue is made. *Obs.*
res-cus′sor (rĕs-kŭs′ŏr), **res-cus′ser**, *n.* A rescuer. *Obs.*
rescuwe. † RESCUE.
‖ **res do′mi-nans** (rēz dŏm′ĭ-nănz). [L.] See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.*
rese. † RAISE.
rese, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *hrisian.*] To shake; quake; tremble. *Obs.*
rese, *n.* [AS. *rǣs.*] *Obs.* **1.** Rush; onset; hence, hurry; rashness; impatience; impulse; fit. **2.** A moment.
rese, *v. i.* [AS. *rǣsan.*] To make a rush, as in attacking; to spring; also, to rage. *Obs.*
re-seal′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reseant. † RESIANT.
re-search′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

unioloides) somewhat like chess, cultivated for hay and forage in the southern United States.

re-search′ (rē-sûrch′), *n.* [OF. *recerche*, F. *recherche*.] **1.** A searching for something, esp. with care or diligence; as, *researches* after hidden treasure.

2. Careful or critical inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; diligent investigation in order to ascertain something; as, antiquarian, literary, or scientific *research*.

3. Capacity for, or inclination to, research; as, a scholar of great *research*.

Syn. — Investigation, inquiry, scrutiny. See EXAMINATION.

re-search′, *v. t.* [OF. *recercher*, F. *rechercher*. See RE-; SEARCH.] To search, examine, or study with diligence or care; to make researches into. *Now Rare.*

re-search′, *v. i.* To make researches or investigations.

Rescue Grass.

re-search′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Making researches or evincing research; full of research.

re-seat′ (rē-sēt′), *v. t.* **1.** To seat or set again.

2. To put a new seat, or new seats, in, as a theater.

‖ **ré′seau′** (rā′zō′), *n.* [F.] A network; specif.: **a** *Astron.* A system of lines forming small squares of standard size, which is photographed, by a separate exposure, on the same plate with star images to facilitate measurements, detect changes of the film, etc. **b** In lace, a ground or foundation of regular meshes, like network.

re-sect′ (rē-sĕkt′), *v. t.*; -SECT′ED; -SECT′ING. [L. *resectus*, p. p. of *resecare* to cut off; *re-* re- + *secare* to cut.] To cut or pare off, away, or out; to excise. *Obs. or Surg.*

re-sec′tion (rē-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *resectio*: cf. F. *résection*.] **1.** Act of cutting or paring off. *Obs.*

2. *Surg.* The removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

Re-se′da (rē-sē′dȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of plant: cf. F. *réséda*.] **1.** *Bot.* A rather large genus of Old World herbs, type of the Resedaceæ, having racemose flowers with cleft petals, numerous stamens, and an urn-shaped horned capsule opening at the summit. *R. odorata* is the garden mignonette; *R. lutea*, the base rocket; *R. luteola*, dyer's weed.

2. [*l. c.*] A grayish green color, like that of the flowers of the garden mignonette; — often written, as French, **ré′sé′da′** (*F. pron.* rā′zā′dȧ′).

Res′e-da′ce-æ (rĕs′ē-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RESEDA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Papaverales), the mignonette family, having alternate or fascicled leaves, glandular stipules, and racemose irregular flowers. There are 6 genera and about 65 species, mainly natives of the Mediterranean region. — **res′e-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

re-seize′ (rē-sēz′), *v. t.* Also, in sense 2, **re-seise′**. [OF. *resaisir*, F. *ressaisir*. See RE-, SEIZE; cf. SEIZURE.] **1.** To seize again, or a second time.

2. To put into possession, or seizin, again; to reinvest with seizin; — used with *of*, *in*, and sometimes *with*.

re-sei′zure (rē-sē′zhûr), *n.* Act of reseizing.

re-sem′blance (rē-zĕm′blăns), *n.* [ME.; cf. F. *ressemblance*. See RESEMBLE.] **1.** Quality or state of resembling; likeness; similitude; similarity.

> *Resemblance* is evidently a feeling; a state of consciousness of the observer *J. S. Mill.*

2. A thing or, rarely, person resembling or suggesting another; a symbol; also, a simile or comparison. *Obs.*

3. A likeness; an image; semblance. *Now Rare.*

4. Characteristic appearance, or, formerly, nature; semblance; as, he was of fine *resemblance*. *Now Rare.*

> His *resemblance* being not like the Duke *Shak.*

5. Probability. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

Syn. — LIKENESS, SIMILARITY, RESEMBLANCE, SEMBLANCE, ANALOGY, AGREEMENT, AFFINITY. LIKENESS commonly implies closer correspondence than SIMILARITY, which often applies to things which are merely somewhat alike; RESEMBLANCE suggests esp. similarity in appearance or in superficial or external qualities; as, "No description, however complete, could convey to my mind an exact *likeness* of a tune or an harmony which I have never heard . . . Generic *resemblances* . . . are indeed producible" (*J. H. Newman*); "We sometimes say of a picture that we doubt not its *likeness* to the original" (*Cowper*); "from the knowledge I had of this tree, and the *similarity* it bore to the spruce" (*Cook*). But the words are often used without clear distinction. SEMBLANCE frequently suggests mere outward show or seeming; as, "The face of Archie wore the wretched *semblance* of a smile" (*Stevenson*); "*semblances* and counterfeits of men" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). ANALOGY is similarity or (esp.) parallelism of relations; as, "this *analogy* between the world and the stage" (*Fielding*). AGREEMENT implies mutual conformity; AFFINITY, as here compared (see AFFINITY), suggests inherent agreement, or such similarity as arises from kinship in nature; as, "Expansion and duration have this further *agreement*" (*Locke*); "These fictions must have some *affinity* . . . with that little we really know of the character and customs of the people" (*Gray*). See IDENTICAL, RECIPROCAL.

re-sem′ble (-b'l), *v. t.*; RE-SEM′BLED (-b'ld); RE-SEM′BLING (-blĭng). [OF. *resembler*, F. *ressembler*; *re-* re- + *sembler* to seem, resemble, fr. L. *similare*, *simulare*, to imitate, fr. *similis* like, similar. See SIMILAR.] **1.** To be like or similar to; to bear the similitude of, either in appearance or qualities; as, these brothers *resemble* each other.

2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like. *Archaic.*

3. To make a likeness or image of; to represent; portray; depict; also, to symbolize; as, the king is *resembled* on horseback; the moon *resembles* Diana. *Obs.*

4. To counterfeit; imitate; copy. *Obs.* *Holland.*

5. To cause to imitate or be like. *Rare.* *H. Bushnell.*

re-sem′ble (rē-zĕm′b'l), *v. i.* **1.** To have a certain appearance, as of being, doing, or the like, some specified thing; to seem; purport; appear; as, to *resemble* to be rich. *Obs.*

2. To be like; to have a resemblance; — followed by *to*; as, he *resembles* to his brother. *Obs. or R.*

3. To be alike; to have a mutual resemblance; as, the two brothers *resemble*. *Rare.*

re-send′ (rē-sĕnd′), *v. t.* **1.** To send again.

2. To send back; as, to *resend* a gift. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. *Teleg.* To send on (a message) by means of a repeater.

res′ene (rĕz′ēn), *n.* [*resin* + *-ene*.] *Chem.* Any of a number of indifferent compounds, apparently of the aromatic series, found in natural resins.

re-sent′ (rē-zĕnt′), *v. t.*; RE-SENT′ED; RE-SENT′ING. [F. *se ressentir de* to feel the effects of; L. *re-* re- + *sentire* to feel. See SENSE.] **1.** To be sensible of; to feel; as: **a** To take well; to receive with satisfaction, appreciation, pleasure, or the like; also, to remember gratefully. *Obs.*

> Which makes the tragical ends of noble persons more favorably *resented* by compassionate readers. *Sir T. Browne.*

b To feel sorrow, pain, regret, repentance, or the like at; as, to *resent* a friend's death; to *resent* a failure. *Obs.*

2. To feel, express, or exhibit indignant displeasure at; as, to *resent* undue familiarity.

3. To recognize; to perceive, esp. by or as if by smelling; — associated in meaning with *sent*, the older spelling of *scent* to smell. See RESENT, *v. i.*, 2. *Obs.*

> Our King Henry the Seventh quickly *resented* his drift. *Fuller.*

4. To give forth (an odor). *Obs.*

to resent one's self. *Obs.* **a** To feel pain, regret, or repentance. *Oxf. E. D.* **b** To revenge one's self in resentment.

re-sent′, *v. i.* **1.** To feel or show resentment. *Rare.* *Swift.*

2. To give forth an odor; to smell; savor; hence, fig., to have a suggestion (of). *Obs.*

re-sent′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of resentment or inclined to resent; also, caused or marked by resentment; as, a *resentful* person, deed, or remark; a *resentful* temper. — **re-sent′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sent′ful-ness**, *n.*

re-sent′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *ressentiment*.] **1.** State of feeling; any feeling, sentiment, emotion, or leaning; also, rarely, opinion; as, a *resentment* of pleasure, pain, sorrow, anticipation; a *resentment* towards learning. *Obs.*

2. Specif.: **a** A feeling of indignant displeasure because of something regarded as a wrong, insult, or the like.

> *Resentment* . . . is a deep, reflective displeasure against the conduct of the offender. *Cogan.*

b A feeling of pleased appreciation, gratitude, or the like because of something regarded as a favor or service. *Obs.*

3. Understanding of something; also, interest, appreciation, or regard in respect to something. *Obs.*

> It is a greater wonder that so many of them die, with so little *resentment* of their danger. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Anger, displeasure, choler, indignation; enmity, hatred, ill will, animosity, malignity, pique. — RESENTMENT, DUDGEON, MALICE, SPITE, GRUDGE, RANCOR. RESENTMENT is indignant displeasure, often mingled with animosity, esp. as excited by a sense of affront or personal injury; DUDGEON (chiefly used in the phrases "in high *dudgeon*," "in deep *dudgeon*," etc.) adds the implication of pique or ruffled temper; as, "Catherine de Vausselles, for whom he entertained a short-lived affection, and an enduring and most unmanly *resentment*" (*Stevenson*); "It is very difficult to get up *resentment* towards persons whom one has never seen" (*J. H. Newman*); cf. "Men *resent* offenses against their virtue less than those against their understanding" (*Spectator*); "They 'll . . . take it in more *dudgeon* to be slighted" (*Beau. & Fl.*); "She . . . walked away in almost open *dudgeon*" (*Trollope*). MALICE implies active or malignant ill will; SPITE is mean or petty malice; as, "the venomous *malice* of my swelling heart" (*Shak.*); "wit larded with *malice*" (*id.*); "in meditated fraud and *malice*, bent on Man's destruction" (*Milton*); "As hags hold Sabbaths, less for joy than *spite*" (*Pope*); cf. "be it for nothing but to *spite* my wife" (*Shak.*). A GRUDGE is a cherished feeling of resentment or sullen hostility; RANCOR is deep-seated and inveterate malice or spite; as, "*grudges* and heartburnings" (*Johnson*); "this same inveterate *grudge*" (*Hawthorne*); "Voltaire had an especial *grudge* against Habakkuk" (*E. FitzGerald*); "meanness enough to do an act of cruelty and injustice, to gratify the *rancor* of a capricious woman" (*Smollett*); "the unrelenting *rancor* against the popes" (*Landor*). See ANGER, HOSTILITY, PIQUE, HATE, MALICIOUS.

res′er-va′tion (rĕz′ẽr-vā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *réservation*, or LL. *reservatio*. See RESERVE.] **1.** *Eccl.* Act of reserving or retaining: **a** Of tithes. **b** Of the right of nomination to a vacant benefice; — said of the Pope. **c** Of the power of absolution in certain cases; — said of a superior, as the Pope or a bishop.

2. *Law.* **a** The act or fact of a grantor's reserving some new thing out of the thing granted, and not *in esse* as such before; also, the right or interest reserved, or the clause by which it is reserved; — in this sense distinguished from an *exception*, which refers to and excludes a thing in esse as such at the time of the grant. **b** Loosely, an exception (the technical distinction being disregarded) or a proviso.

3. *Eccl.* Act or practice of retaining after a celebration a portion of the eucharistic elements (esp. the bread) for some purpose, as for devotion or for the communion of the absent and sick; also, *Obs.*, the portion thus reserved.

4. Act of keeping back, or concealing, or that which is kept back or concealed; withholding from disclosure; as, he answered, not frankly, but with *reservations*; also, formerly, a misleading reply. Cf. MENTAL RESERVATION.

5. Act of reserving or keeping, esp. for one's self; as, the *reservation* of rights by the States of the United States.

6. A limiting condition; limitation; also, act of making such a condition or limitation; as, to yield without *reservation*; to agree to a plan with certain *reservations*.

7. Reserve of manner or speech. *Obs.*

8. Act of keeping or preserving; preservation, also, state of being preserved or kept in store. *Obs.* *Shak.*

9. A tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, for forests, for the use of Indians, etc. *U. S.*

re-serv′a-tive (rē-zûr′vȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

re-serve′ (rē-zûrv′), *v. t.*; RE-SERVED′ (-zûrvd′); RE-SERV′ING (-zûr′vĭng). [ME. *reserven*, F. *réserver*, L. *reservare*, *reservatum*; *re-* re- + *servare* to keep. See SERVE.] **1.** To keep in store for future or special use; to keep in reserve; to retain; to keep, as for one's self. *Gen.* xxvii. 35.

2. To keep back; to retain or hold over to a future time or place; not to deliver, make over, or disclose at once; to defer the discussion or determination of.

> *Reserve* your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

3. To keep from being known to others. *Obs.*

4. To set aside or apart; to keep.

> *Reserved*, and destined to eternal woe. *Milton.*

5. Specif.: **a** *R. C. Ch.* (1) To retain power of absolution of to one's self; — said of a superior, as the Pope or a bishop; to set apart (a case) for such action on the part of a superior. (2) To retain (a benefice) for papal presentation. *Rare.* **b** *Law.* To make legal reservation of; to withhold from the operation of a grant or agreement.

6. To make an exception of or in favor of; to except. *Obs.*

7. To preserve; to keep or leave safe, sound, or intact; to spare; save. *Obs. or R.*

8. *Eccl.* To retain or set aside at the time of a celebration of the Eucharist (a portion of the consecrated elements) for future use, as for communion of the sick; to make or practice reservation of (the sacrament).

9. To continue to have or show; retain; preserve. *Obs.*

Syn. — See KEEP.

re-serve′, *v. i.* To remain or continue, as in existence or a specified condition; to keep. *Obs.*

re-serve′, *n.* [F. *réserve*.] **1.** That which is reserved; something kept back or withheld, as for future use; a store; a stock; an extra supply.

2. Specif.: *Mil.* **a** Usually *pl.* That portion of an army or body of troops in order of battle that is stationed to the rear at the outset of an engagement and called upon to reënforce or relieve the troops on the firing line. There are generally **local reserves**, close behind the supports, and **general reserves**, held some distance in the rear at the disposal of the commander in chief. **b** Forces not in the field for any reason, but available. **c** The military or naval forces of a country not serving with the colors; also, a member of these. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

3. *Finance.* **a** That part of the assets of a bank or other financial institution specially kept in cash or in a more or less liquid form as a reasonable provision for meeting all demands which may be made upon it; specif.: **b** *Banking.* Usually, the uninvested cash kept on hand for this purpose, called the *real reserve*. In Great Britain the ultimate *real reserve* is the gold kept on hand in the Bank of England, largely represented by the notes in hand in its own banking department; and any balance which a bank has with the Bank of England is a part of its *reserve*. In the United States the reserve of a national bank consists of the amount of lawful money it holds on hand against deposits, which is required by law to be not less than 15 per cent (*U. S. Rev. Stat.* secs. 5191, 5192), three fifths of which the banks not in a reserve city (which see) may keep deposited as balances in national banks that are in reserve cities (*U. S. Rev. Stat.* sec. 5192). **c** *Life Insurance.* The amount of funds or assets necessary for a company to have at any given time to enable it, with interest and premiums paid as they shall accrue, to meet all claims on the insurance then in force as they would mature according to the particular mortality table accepted. The reserve is always reckoned as a liability, and is calculated on net premiums. It is theoretically the difference between the present value (which see) of the total insurance and the present value of the future premiums on the insurance. The reserve, being an amount for which another company could, theoretically, afford to take over the insurance, is sometimes called the **reinsurance fund** or the **self-insurance fund**. For the first year upon any policy the net premium is called the **initial reserve**, and the balance left at the end of the year including interest is the **terminal reserve**. For subsequent years the *initial reserve* is the net premium, if any, plus the terminal reserve of the previous year. The portion of the reserve to be absorbed from the initial reserve in any year in payment of losses is sometimes called the **insurance reserve**, and the terminal reserve is then called the **investment reserve**.

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A retained or remaining portion, as of a quality. **b** A place for storing or preserving. **c** Something to which one may resort; a refuge.

5. Something reserved or set aside for a particular purpose, use, or reason, as a tree in a part of a wood that is to be felled, or a part of a lode; specif.: **a** A tract of land, esp. public land, reserved, or set apart, for a particular purpose; a reservation; as, forest *reserves*. **b** In exhibitions, a distinction which indicates that the recipient will get a prize if another should be disqualified.

6. Act of reserving, or keeping back; that which is reserved or excepted; reservation; exception; restriction; qualification; — now *Rare*, except with reference to adherence to a principle, belief, or the like; as, a mental *reserve*.

> Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*. *Rogers.*

7. *R. C. Ch.* **a** In canon law, reservation. **b** As to absolution, reservation. See RESERVE, *v. t.*, 5 **a** (1).

8. *Calico Printing.* A resist.

9. A preparation used on an object being electroplated to fix the limits of the deposit.

10. Self-restraint, closeness, or caution in one's words and bearing towards others; self-control in the expression of

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re-search′er, *n.* One who researches or one who devotes himself to research.
res′e-cate, *v. t.* [L. *resecatus*, p. p. of *resecare*.] To cut off or away. *Obs.* — **res′e-ca′tion** (rĕs′ē-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
re′se-crete′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re′se-cre′tion**, *n.*
re-sect′, *p. p.* [L. *resectus*, p. p.] Resected. *Obs.*
re-sect′, *n.* *Geom.* The subtangent less the abscissa. *Obs.*
re-sec′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to resection.
re-see′, *v. t.*, **re-seed′**, *v. t.*, **re-seek′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-seit′. † RECEIPT.
re-seiz′er (rē-sēz′ẽr), *n.* One who seizes again.
re-seiz′er, **re-seis′er** (rē-sēz′ẽr), *n.* [Prob. an AF. inf. as n., fr. OF. *resaisir*. See RESEIZE.] *Feudal Law.* Resumption of possession by the lord after a tenant's default. *Obs.*
re-sell′, *v. t.* To sell again. — **re-sell′er**, *n.*
re-sem′bl. Resemble. *Ref. Sp.*
re-sem′bla-ble (rē-zĕm′blȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. See RESEMBLE.] Comparable; like. *Obs.*
re-sem′blance (-blăns), *v. t.* To resemble. *Obs.*
re-sem′blant (-blănt), *a.* [OF. p. pr. of *resembler*, F. *ressemblant*. See RESEMBLE.] Resembling. *Rare.*
re-sem′bld. Resembled. *Ref. Sp.*
re-sem′ble, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *rassembler*. See RE-; ASSEMBLE.] To assemble; collect. *Obs.*
re-sem′bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who resembles.
re-sem′bling-ly, *adv.* of *resembling*, p. pr.
re-sem′i-nate, *v. t.* [L. *reseminare*; *re-* re- + *seminare* to sow.] To produce again, as by means of seed. *Obs. or R.*
re′sen. Dial. Eng. var. of RASEN.
Re′sen (rē′sĕn). *Bib.*
re-sent′, *n.* A lingering trace; also, resentment. *Obs.*
re-sent′er, *n.* One who resents; esp., *Obs.*, one sensible of something; as, a *resenter* of a favor.
re-sent′i-ment, *n.* Resentment. *Obs.*
re-sent′ing-ly, *adv.* of *resenting*, p. pr.
re-sen′tive (rē-zĕn′tĭv), *a.* Resenting: resentful; *Obs.*, feeling or sensible. *Rare.*
re-sent′less, *a.* Devoid of responsive feeling. *Rare.*
re′se-ques′ter, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-se′ques-tra′tion**, *n.*
res′er-ate (rĕs′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *reseratus*, p. p. of *reserare*.] To unlock; open. *Obs.* — **res′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
re′se-rene′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-serv′. Reserve. *Ref. Sp.*
re-serv′a-ble (rē-zûr′vȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be reserved.
re-serv′al (-văl), *n.* Reservation. *R.*
re-serv′ance (-văns), **re-serv′an-cy** (-văn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *reservance*.] Reservation; reserve; ability to retain. *Obs.*
re-serv′a-to-ry (-vȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or used for, reservation. *Rare.*
re-serv′a-to-ry, *n.* [LL. *reservatorium*, fr. L. *reservare*.] A place in which things are kept, as a cupboard, a reservoir, a receptacle for fluids. *Obs.*
re-servd′. Reserved. *Ref. Sp.*
re-serve′ (rē-sûrv′), *v. t.* Often **re-serve′**. See RE-, 2.

one's thoughts, feelings, plans, etc.; lack of effusiveness or, sometimes, of cordiality.

The clergyman's shy and sensitive *reserve*. *Hawthorne.*

11. Specif., forbearance from making a full explanation, complete disclosure, or free expression of one's mind; reticence; esp., in casuistry or religious instruction, intentional withholding or suppression of truth when it is regarded as inconvenient to disclose it, as from people who are regarded as unable to understand it or receive it with benefit. Cf. DISCIPLINE OF THE SECRET.

12. A case of withholding information or knowledge; a piece of information not fully disclosed; a secret. *Obs.*

Syn. — Reservation, retention, limitation; backwardness, reservedness, coldness, restraint, shyness, modesty.

in reserve, in keeping for other or future use; in store; still available; as, he has arguments *in reserve*. — **of r.**, acting or intended as a reserve or support. *Chiefly Mil.* — **on**, *or* **upon**, **r.** *Obs.* **a** In a waiting position; in self-restraint. **b** Reserved; reticent. — **without r.**, without qualification, condition, or restriction; — chiefly used in auction sales as implying that the vendor will not buy in the property.

re-serve′ (rē-zûrv′), *a.* Constituting, or of the nature of, a reserve.

reserve air. *Physiol.* = SUPPLEMENTAL AIR. — **r. bud**, *Bot.*, a dormant bud. — **r. buoyancy**, *Naval Arch.*, the volume of the ship above the water plane which can be made watertight, and thus increase the ship's buoyancy. Called also *reserve of buoyancy*. — **r. price**, *Auctions*, an upset price announced as the least which will be entertained. Cf. BY-BIDDING. — **r. speed.** *Nav.* See STANDARD SPEED.

reserve city. *Banking.* In the national banking system of the United States, any of certain cities in which the national banks are required (*U. S. Rev. Stat.* sec. 5191) to keep a larger reserve (25 per cent) than the minimum (15 per cent) required of all other banks. The banks in certain of the reserve cities (specifically called *central reserve cities*) are required to keep their reserve on hand in cash; banks in other reserve cities may keep half of their reserve as deposits in these banks (*U. S. Rev. Stat.* sec. 5195).

re-served′ (rē-zûrvd′), *p. a.* **1.** *Obs.* Excepted; — chiefly prepositional: **a** Except; save. **b** With proper respect for.

2. Preserved; saved; spared. *Obs.*

3. Restrained in words or actions; backward, or cautious, in communicating one's thoughts and feelings.

To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all. *Walsh.*

4. Kept or set apart or aside for future or special use, or for an exigency; as, *reserved* troops; a *reserved* seat.

5. *Decorative Art.* Left of the color of the background, or of the original color of the surface of the material, as the pattern in some pieces of Chinese porcelain.

Syn. — Reticent; distant. See SILENT.

reserved case *or* **sin.** *R. C. Ch.*, a case of sinning, or a sin, power of absolution from which is reserved by a superior, as the Pope or a bishop, to himself. See RESERVE, *v. t.*, 5 **a** (1). — **r. list.** *Nav.* A list of officers in the British navy retired from active service on half pay, who might be called upon to serve in time of war or emergency.

— **re-serv′ed-ly** (-zûr′vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-serv′ed-ness**, *n.*

re-serv′er (rē-zûr′vẽr), *n.* One that reserves; specif., *Obs.*, a reservoir (for water).

re-serv′ist (-vĭst), *n.* [F. *réserviste.*] *Mil.* A member of the reserves of an army organization (which see).

res′er-voir (rĕz′ẽr-vwôr; -vwär; 277), *n.* [F. *réservoir*, fr. LL. *reservatorium.* See RESERVATORY.] **1.** A place where anything is kept in store; specif.: **a** Esp., a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, now chiefly in a very large quantity, as to supply a city, to drive a mill wheel, etc. **b** *Bot.* A small intercellular space, often containing resin, essential oil, or some other product of metabolism. **c** A part of an apparatus in which a liquid is held; as, the *reservoir* of a student lamp.

2. A reserve; a store; an extra supply.

res′er-voir of Pec′quet′ (pĕ′kē′) [after Jean *Pecquet*, French anatomist], *Anat.*, the receptaculum chyli.

res′er-voir, *v. t.*; RES′ER-VOIRED (-vwôrd; -vwärd); RES′ER-VOIR′ING. **1.** To provide with a reservoir.

2. To collect, store, or keep, in or as in a reservoir.

re-set′ (rē-sĕt′), *v. t.* To set again; as, to *reset* type; to *reset* copy; to *reset* a diamond; to *reset* a saw.

re-set′ (rē-sĕt′; rē′sĕt′), *n.* **1.** Act of resetting.

2. That which is reset; specif., *Print.*, matter set up again.

re-set′ (rē-sĕt′), *n.* [OF. *recete* a receiving, F. *recette.* See RECEIPT.] **1** Refuge; shelter; succor: help; also, a place of refuge or shelter; an abode; a resort. *Obs.*

2. One who shelters another; a resetter. *Obs.*

3. *Scots Law.* The receiving of goods obtained by theft, robbery, swindling, or embezzlement, with intent to deprive the owner of them, by one knowing the goods to have been so obtained; also, the harboring of an outlaw.

4. Receiving; receipt; also, a receptacle. *Obs.*

re-set′, *v. t.* [OF. *receter.* Cf. RECEIPT, *n.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To receive; give shelter to; welcome; *Scots Law*, to harbor or secrete, as stolen goods or a criminal.

‖ **res ges′tae** (rēz jĕs′tē). [L.] Things done; deeds; exploits; esp., *Law*, the facts which form the environment of a litigated issue; the things or matters accompanying and incident to a transaction or event. They are admissible in evidence as illustrating or explaining it.

re-ship′ (rē-shĭp′), *v. t.* To ship again; specif.: **a** To put on board of a vessel a second time; to transfer to another ship; as, to *reship* bonded merchandise. **b** To put in place or set up again.

re-ship′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of reshipping; also, that which is reshipped.

re-side′ (rē-zīd′), *v. i.*; RE-SID′ED (-zīd′ĕd); RE-SID′ING (-zīd′ĭng). [F. *résider*, L. *residēre*; *re-* re- + *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** To take up one's abode or station. *Obs.*

2. To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; to have a settled abode for a time; to have one's residence or domicile; specif., to be in residence, as the incumbent of a benefice.

In no fixed place the happy souls *reside* *Dryden.*

3 To have a seat or fixed position; to be present; to inhere; to vest; to lie or be as an attribute or element.

In such like acts, the duty and virtue of contentedness doth especially *reside.* *Barrow.*

4. To remain or be stationed; to make a stay. *Obs.*

Syn. — RESIDE, LIVE, DWELL, ABIDE, SOJOURN, STAY, REMAIN, LODGE agree in the idea of continuance in a given place. LIVE is the word in everyday use to express the general notion of having one's home in a place; RESIDE is more formal, and often implies certain relations to the community in which one lives; as, "A young woman . . . took lodgings opposite to the house in which he *lived*" (*Boswell*); "citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they *reside*" (*Const. of U. S.*). DWELL and ABIDE, in present usage, belong (except in *dwelling house*) to poetry or elevated prose, and connote continuance; *dwell*, however, is little more than a poetical synonym for *live* or *reside*, while *abide* implies more of fixedness, for a shorter or longer time; as, "She *dwelt* among the untrodden ways beside the springs of Dove" (*Wordsworth*); "I will *abide* in thy tabernacle forever" (*Ps.* lxi. 4); "We *abode* with them one day" (*Acts* xxi. 7). SOJOURN, on the other hand, is used of temporary residence; it is a somewhat bookish term, and STAY, REMAIN, LODGE (the last with special reference to sleeping quarters) are commoner in this sense; as, "few days' short *sojourn*" (*Milton*); "He *remained* at Stourbridge little more than a year" (*Boswell*); "the short *stay* of these strangers" (*Gilbert White*), "He said unto them, *Lodge* here this night" (*Num.* xxii. 8). See HABITATION, INHABITANT.

res′i-dence (rĕz′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [F. *résidence.* See RESIDENT.] **1.** Act or fact of abiding or dwelling in a place for some time; act of making one's home in a place; as, the *residence* of an American in France or Italy for a year.

2. Act or fact of living or regularly staying at or in some place, either in, or as a qualification for, the discharge of a duty or the enjoyment of a benefit; as, to be in *residence*; (*Eccl.*) the presence of an incumbent in his benefice.

3 The place where one actually lives or has his home; a person's dwelling place or place of habitation; an abode. A person's place of *residence* may or may not be identical with his *domicile*, though the term *residence* is ordinarily used and legally construed as merely implying the fact of actual abode without reference to the intent necessary to constitute that abode one's domicile (which see). Legally one's residence is often determined by some special circumstance, as whether it is the place to which one has the intention of returning after an absence, or whether it is the place where one goes habitually to sleep. The residence of a wife is that of her husband; of a child, that of its father or (the father being deceased) of its mother. The residence of a corporation is, for ordinary purposes, the place where its principal business office is located under its charter. The term **legal residence** means properly any residence recognized as such for legal purposes, but is sometimes used to designate a domicile legally recognized as such but not the place of actual residence at the time.

4. The house where one's home is; a dwelling house; often, one of a superior or pretentious character.

5. The place where anything rests permanently; esp., the seat of a power, prerogative, or the like.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then . . . fights against his own majesty and kingship. *Milton.*

6. The period or duration of one's abode in a place.

7. Continuance or insistence in action; persistence. *Obs.*

8. = RESIDENCY, 2 **b**.

Syn. — Domiciliation, sojourn, stay; abode, home, dwelling, domicile, mansion. See HABITATION.

res′i-dence, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** That which falls or settles to the bottom of liquors; sediment; also, residuum. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Depositing of sediment; settling. *Bacon.*

res′i-denc-er (-dĕn-sẽr), *n.* [LL. *residentiarius.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A clergyman in residence.

2. A resident representative or minister.

‖ **re′si-den′cia** (rā′sē-dĕn′thyä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] In Spanish countries, a court or trial held, sometimes as long as six months, by a newly elected official, as the governor of a province, to examine into the conduct of a predecessor.

res′i-den-cy (rĕz′ĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. LL. *residentia.*] **1.** A residing; residence. *Obs.*

2. *Internat. Law.* **a** The official residence of a resident diplomatic agent or governor. **b** A territory in a protected state in which the powers of the protecting state are executed by a resident agent; specif., such an administrative division in parts of the East Indies, as in India, Java, etc.

res′i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *residens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *residēre*: cf. F. *résident.* See RESIDE.] **1.** Dwelling, or having an abode, in a place for a continued length of time; residing, as on one's own estate; of officials, etc., in residence; — opposed to *nonresident*; as, *resident* in the city or in the country.

2. Of birds, not migratory; nonmigratory.

3. Abiding; present; inherent.

4. Fixed; stable; firm; as, *resident* as a rock. *Obs.*

resident ambassador. See AMBASSADOR, 2.

res′i-dent, *n.* [F. *résident.*] **1.** One who resides in a place; one who dwells in a place for a period of more or less duration. *Resident* usually implies more or less permanence of abode, but is often distinguished from *inhabitant* as not implying as great fixity or permanency of abode.

2. A diplomatic agent residing at a foreign court or seat of government; usually, specif., such an agent of the third rank; called also *minister resident.* See DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

3. *Eccl.* An incumbent who is in residence.

4. *Internat. Law.* The governor of a residency

res′i-dent-er (-dĕn-tẽr; *Scot.* rĕz′ĭ-dĕn′tẽr), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A residentiary. *Obs. & R.*

2. A resident; inhabitant. *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.*

res′i-den′tial (-dĕn′shăl), *a.* **1.** Used, serving, or designed as a residence. *Obs. or R.*

2. Suitable or used for, or occupied by, residences.

3. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, residence or residences; as, *residential* trade.

4. Of or pertaining to a (British) resident. *Rare.*

res′i-den′tia-ry (rĕz′ĭ-dĕn′shă-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *residentiarius.*] **1.** Having residence; residing; resident; specif., *Eccl.*, of a canon, under obligation to reside for a certain time at a cathedral; as, a *residentiary* guardian.

2. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, residence.

res′i-den′tia-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An ecclesiastic who is or must be in residence, as for a certain time.

2. One that is resident; a resident. *Coleridge.*

re-sid′er (rē-zīd′ẽr), *n.* One who resides; a resident.

re-sid′u-al (rē-zĭd′ū-ăl), *a.* [See RESIDUE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a residue; remaining after a part is taken; left as a residuum.

2. Relating to, or like, a residue or remainder; as, *residual* analysis (Landen's name for the calculus of differences); *residual* calculus, figure, quantity, etc.

residual abscess, *Med.*, an abscess formed in or about the remains of a previous inflammation; also, an abscess whose contents have been almost absorbed. — **r. air**, *Physiol.*, that portion of air contained in the lungs which cannot be expelled even by the most violent expiratory effort. It amounts to from 75 to 100 cubic inches. Cf. SUPPLEMENTAL AIR. — **r. charge**, *Elec.*, a comparatively feeble charge which appears on a condenser a short time after being discharged. — **r. error.** *Math.* See ERROR, 6. — **r. estate**, *Law*, a residuary estate. — **r. magnetism**, magnetism which remains after the exciting force has been removed. Cf. HYSTERESIS **b**. — **r. product**, a by-product, as coke and coal tar from gas works, etc. — **r. soil**, *Geol.*, soil formed in situ by rock decay and left as a residue after the leaching out of the more soluble products. — **r. sound**, *Acous. & Arch.*, echoing sound audible in a place after the source has become silent.

re-sid′u-al, *n.* A remainder; a residuum; specif.: **a** *Math.* (1) The difference of the results obtained by observation, and by computation from a formula. (2) The difference between the mean of several observations and any one of them. (3) A residue. **b** A residual product or substance.

re-sid′u-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [See RESIDUE.] Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, a residue, residuum, or remainder; as, the *residuary* advantage of an estate.

residuary clause, *Law*, that part of a testator's will in which the residue of his estate is disposed of to one or more persons (called by the term **r. devisee** *or* **legatee**). Cf. BEQUEATH, 2. — **r. estate**, *Law*, the residue of a testator's estate.

re-sid′u-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A residuary legatee. *Rare.*

2. *Moham. Law.* One of the *asabah*, or second of the three classes of heirs. Residuaries are usually divided into three classes: (1) male agnates, (2) residuaries in another's right (including daughter, son's daughter, full sister, consanguine sister, — when they coexist with certain males); (3) residuaries together with another (including full sister and consanguine sister, — when they coexist with certain females). Cf. SHARER.

re-sid′u-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* *Math.* To find residuals.

re-sid′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* The process of finding residuals, either by integration round a pole or by linear construction on a cubic curve.

res′i-due (rĕz′ĭ-dū), *n.* [ME., F. *résidu*, L. *residuum*, neut. of *residuus* that is left behind, remaining, fr. *residēre* to remain behind. See RESIDE; cf. RESIDUUM.] **1.** That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated; remnant; remainder; rest; specif., *Tech.*, a residuum, or residual product.

The *residue* of them will I deliver to the sword. *Jer.* xv. 9.

2. In technical senses: **a** *Law.* The part of a testator's estate, or of any part thereof, remaining after the satisfaction of all debts and previous devises and bequests. **b** (1) *Arith.* Remainder. *Obs.* (2) The integral, divided by $2\pi i$, of a function of the complex variable taken round a circuit inclosing one pole of the function; the coefficient of the first negative power of $(z-p)$ in the expansion of the function in the neighborhood of the pole p. (3) *Theory of Numbers.* The remainder after subtracting from any integer any multiple of a fixed integer called the *modulus*; thus, 22, 13, 4, −5, etc., are *residues* of 31 to the modulus 9. **c** *Chem.* That which remains of a molecule after the removal of a portion of its constituents; hence, an atom or group regarded as a portion of a molecule; — used as nearly equivalent to *radical*, but in a more general sense. *Radical* is sometimes restricted to groups containing carbon, *residue* being applied to the others.

This view . . . led Gerhardt, in 1839, to the theory of *residues* and of coupled compounds. He says that when two substances react upon each other, an element (hydrogen) separates out from the one, and unites with an element (oxygen) from the other to produce a stable compound (water), whilst the *residues* join together. *A. Ladenburg (trans.).*

Syn. — Rest, residuum, remains, leavings, relics.

re-sid′u-ent (rē-zĭd′ū-ĕnt), *n.* [See RESIDUE.] *Chem.* A by-product; a waste product.

re-sid′u-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -UA (-ȧ). [L. See RESIDUE.] **1.** That which remains after certain deductions are made; specif., a residual product.

2. *Law.* = RESIDUE, 2 **a**.

Syn. — See REMAINDER.

re–sign′ (rē-sīn′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *sign.*] To sign again; to affix one's signature to, a second time.

re-sign′ (rē-zīn′), *v. t.*; RE-SIGNED′ (-zīnd′); RE-SIGN′ING. [ME. *resignen*, F *résigner*, L. *resignare* to unseal, annul, assign, resign; *re-* re- + *signare* to seal, stamp. See SIGN; cf. RESIGNATION.] **1.** To sign or give back; to return by a formal act; to yield to another; surrender; relinquish; give up; — also often used reflexively; as, to *resign* an office, one's will, something of value, or one's self.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God. *Tillotson.*

2. To commit to the care of; to consign. *Obs. or R.*

3. To relinquish; abandon; give over; refrain from. *Obs.*

Syn.—Abandon, quit, renounce. See ABDICATE, RELINQUISH.

re-sign′, *v. i.* **1.** To surrender an office or position; *Obs.*, to abdicate; specif., *U. S.*, to retire or withdraw (from an office) formally.

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re-ser′vee′ (rē-zûr′vē′; rĕz′ẽr-vē′), *n.* One to or for whom anything is reserved. *Rare.*

re-serve′ful (rē-zûrv′fo͝ol), *a.* See -FUL, 1.

re-serve′less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-serv′er (rē-zûr′vẽr), *n.* A reservation: qualification. *Rare.*

re-serv′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* The occupation of a reservist; the system of military reserves. *Rare.*

re-ser′vor (rē-zûr′vŏr; rē-zûr′vôr′; rĕz′ẽr-vôr′), *n.* One who reserves; a reserver. *Rare.*

reservot, *n.* [L. *reservatum*, neut. p. p. of *reservare* to reserve.] A tract reserved; a reservation. *Obs.*

‖ **res est sa′cra mi′ser.** [L.] A wretched person is a sacred object.

re-set′ta-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

re-set′ter, *n.* One who resets, or sets again.

re-set′ter, *n.* One who receives or entertains; specif., one who harbors or assists criminals; a receiver of stolen goods. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

re-set′tle, *v. t. & i.*, **re-set′tle-ment**, *n.*, **re-sew′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖ **res ex-ten′sa** (rēz ĕks-tĕn′sȧ); *pl.* RES EXTENSÆ (-sē). [L.] The extended or spatial thing.

resgat, *n.* [Pg. *resgate.*] Ransom. *Obs.*

resh (rĕsh). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RUSH, a plant.

resh (rĕsh), *n.* [Heb., lit., head.] The twentieth letter [ר] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *r.* As a numeral = 200.

re-shape′, *v. t.*, **re-share′**, *v. t.*, **re-sharp′en**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-sheathe′, *v. t.*, **re-shelve′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

Re′sheph (rē′shĕf). *Bib.*

re-shift′, *v. t. & i.*, **re-shine′**, *v. i.*, **re-ship′**, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re-ship′per, *n.* One who reships.

re-shoe′, *v. t.*, **re-shoot′**, *v. i.*, **re-shrine′**, *v. t.*, **re-shuf′fle**, *v. t.*, **re-shuf′fle**, *n.*, **re-shut′**, *v. t.*, **re-shut′tle**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

Re-si′a (rē-sī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

res′i-ance (rĕz′ĭ-ăns), *n.* [LL. *reseantia* (fr. OF.), or OF. *reseance.*] Residence; abode. *Obs.*

res′i-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Residence. *Obs or Hist.*

res′i-ant (-ănt), *a.* [OF. *reseant*, *resseant*, L. *residens.* See RESIDENT.] Resident; present: abiding in a place. — *n.* A resident. *Both Obs. or R.*

re-sic′cate, *v. i.* [*re-* + L. *siccare* to dry.] To make dry again. *Rare.*

re-side′, *v. i.* To sink; subside: settle. *Obs.*

res′i-den′cer, *a.* [LL. *residentiarius.*] Residentiary. *Obs.*

res′i-den′tal (rĕz′ĭ-dĕn′tăl), *a.* Residential. *Rare, U. S.*

res′i-den′ta-ry, *a.* Residentiary. *Obs.*

res′i-den′tia-ry-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

res′i-dent-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

res′i-dew. † RESIDUE.

re-sid′u-a, *n.*, *pl.* of RESIDUUM.

res′i-due, *a.* [L. *residuus.*] Residuous. *Obs.*

re-sid′u-ous (rē-zĭd′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *residuus.*] Remaining; residual. *Rare*

re-sift′, *v. t.*, **re-sigh′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-sight′. † RECITE.

re-sign′, *n.* Resignation. *Obs.*

resignant, *a.* [F. *résignant*, p.

2. To submit or yield. *Obs. or R.*
3. To surrender; make relinquishment. *Rare.*

res′ig-na′tion (rĕz′ĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *résignation.* See RESIGN.] **1.** Act or fact of resigning, or giving up, as a claim, possession, office, or the like; surrender.
2. State of being resigned, or submissive; submission or acquiescence; esp., quiet or patient submission or acquiescence; as, *resignation* to the will of God.
Syn. — Relinquishment, forsaking, abandonment, abdication, renunciation; acquiescence, endurance. See PATIENCE.

re-signed′ (rē-zīnd′), *pret. & p. p.* of RESIGN. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Given up; surrendered; relinquished.
2 Submissive; yielding; acquiescent; not disposed to resist or murmur; characterized by resignation.
3. That has given up an office or position.
— **re-sign′ed-ly** (rē-zīn′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-sign′ed-ness**, *n.*

re-sign′ment (-zīn′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *resignement.*] Act of resigning; resignation. *Now Rare.*

re-sile′ (-zīl′), *v. i.*; -SILED′ (-zīld′); -SIL′ING (-zīl′ĭng). [L. *resilire* to leap or spring back, withdraw; *re-* re- + *salire* to spring: cf. OF. *resilir*, F. *résilier.* See SALIENT.] To start or draw back; to recoil; retract; retreat; recede; rebound; to return to its original position, as an elastic body.

re-sil′i-ence (rē-zĭl′ĭ-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of resiling, rebounding, or springing back; rebound; recoil; elasticity, lit. or fig.; hence, capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation, esp. when the strain is caused by compressive stresses. Called also *elastic resilience.* Cf. ELASTICITY, 1.
2. *Mech.* The energy given out by a body which is released after being strained up to its elastic limit, or the energy to deform a bar to its elastic limit. For a body stretched in a line of uniform cross section it is equal to $\frac{1}{2}\frac{f^2}{E}\times$ volume of body, where $f=$ the stress and $E=$ Young's modulus. The quantity $\frac{f^2}{E}$ is called the **modulus of resilience.** A body having a quick change of section is especially susceptible to damage from a blow or sudden strain.

re-sil′i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act of rebounding or recoiling; tendency to rebound or recoil; resilience; elasticity, lit. or fig.; power of recovery.

re-sil′i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *resiliens*, p. pr. See RESILE.] **1.** Leaping back; rebounding; recoiling; returning to, or resuming, the original position or shape; possessing resilience; specif., *Mech.*, of a body, capable of withstanding sudden shock without permanent deformation or rupture.
2. Fig.: Possessing power of recovery; elastic; buoyant.
Syn. — See ELASTIC.
resilient escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

re-sil′i-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*resilience* + *-meter.*] *Mech.* An instrument for testing resilience, as of a pneumatic tire by making an autographic record of the heights of successive rebounds when the tire, placed on its wheel, drops from a height or moves over an obstruction, etc.

res′i-li′tion (rĕz′ĭ-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Resilience. *Rare.*

re-sil′i-um (rē-zĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* RESILIA (-ȧ). [NL. See RESILE.] *Zoöl.* The internal part of the hinge ligament of a bivalve shell. See LIGAMENT, 3. It resembles in consistency (and is often called) cartilage, but is chitinous.

res′in (rĕz′ĭn), *n.* [F. *résine*, L. *resina*; cf. Gr. ῥητίνη. Cf. ROSIN.] Any of various solid or semisolid organic substances, chiefly of vegetable origin, yellowish to brown (usually), transparent or translucent, and soluble in ether, alcohol, etc., but not in water; specif., pine resin (see ROSIN). Resins soften and melt on heating and burn with a smoky flame. Electrically they are nonconductors (see NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY). Chemically they differ widely, but all are rich in carbon and hydrogen and contain also some oxygen. Many are oxidation products of the terpenes, and are produced as exudates from plants either alone or as mixtures with essential oils (*oleoresins*), with gums (*gum resins*), etc., being chiefly excretion products. Some are obtained from alcoholic extracts by addition of water, and some are made artificially, as by the action of caustic potash on aldehyde. The chief constituents of the natural resins are certain esters and acids and resenes. Resins are used in making varnishes and resin soap, in medicine, etc. Among the resins of commerce are amber, copal, dammar, guaiacum, lac, mastic, rosin, and sandarac.

res′in, *v. t.*; RES′INED (rĕz′ĭnd); RES′IN-ING. To treat, as by rubbing or coating, with resin; to apply resin to.

resin bush. A low asteraceous shrub (*Euryops athanasiæ*) of South Africa, having smooth pinnately parted leaves and abounding in resin.

resin gnat. A small dipterous fly (*Diplosis resinicola*) that injures pine trees, the larvæ causing an exudation of resin in which they live.

res′in-if′er-ous (rĕz′ĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*resin* + *-ferous.*] Yielding resin; as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel.

re-sin′i-fi-ca′tion (rē-zĭn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*resin* + *-fication.*] Act or process of resinifying.

res′in-i-fy (rĕz′ĭ-nĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; RES′IN-I-FIED (-fīd); RES′IN-I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*resin* + *-fy*: cf. F. *résinifier.*] To convert into, or treat with, resin; to become resinous.

res′in-ize (rĕz′ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To resin.

res′in-o-e-lec′tric (-nō-ē-lĕk′trĭk), *a.* *Elec.* Containing or exhibiting resinous, or negative, electricity.

res′in-oid (rĕz′ĭ-noid), *a.* [*resin* + *-oid.*] Somewhat like resin; more or less resinous. — *n.* A resinoid substance.

resin oil. An oil distilled from resin. Cf. ROSIN OIL.

res′in-ol (rĕz′ĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*resin* + 1st *-ol.*] **1.** *Org. Chem.* Any of various colorless alcohols found in resins.
2. *Med.* **a** Retinol. **b** A proprietary antiseptic ointment for diseases of the skin and mucous membranes.

res′in-ol′ic (rĕz′ĭ-nŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating certain acids found in the free state in resins, as abietic acid.

res′in-o-tan′nol (-nō-tăn′ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*resin* + *tannin* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a number of colored alcohols found in resins and reacting like tannins.

res′in-ous (rĕz′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *resinosus*: cf. F. *résineux.* See RESIN.] **1.** Of, pert. to, containing, characteristic of, of the nature of, like, or obtained from, resin.
2. *Elec.* Negative. See NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY.
— **res′in-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **res′in-ous-ness**, *n.*

resin soap. Soap in which resin more or less replaces the fat, used esp. in sizing paper, as an insecticide, etc.

resin spirit. Spirit distilled from resin. Cf. ROSIN SPIRIT.

res′i-pis′cence (rĕs′ĭ-pĭs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *resipiscentia*, fr. *resipiscere* to recover one's senses: cf. F. *résipiscence.*] Change of mind; hence, reformation; repentance. *Rare.*

re-sist′ (rē-zĭst′), *v. t.*; RE-SIST′ED; RE-SIST′ING. [F. *résister*, L. *resistere*; *re-* re- + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand, v. causative of *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** To stand against; to withstand; to stop; to obstruct.

> God *resisteth* the proud. *James* iv 6

2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate; oppose; antagonize.
3. **a** To prevent. *Obs.* **b** To be distasteful to. *Obs. Shak.*
Syn. — Hinder, counteract, check, thwart. See OPPOSE.

re-sist′, *v. i.* **1.** To make opposition; to offer resistance.
2. To desist; to rest. *Obs.*

re-sist′, *n.* **1.** Resistance. *Obs.*
2. *Tech.* Something that resists or prevents a certain action; specif.: **a** *Calico Printing.* A substance used to prevent a color or mordant from fixing on parts of the fabric, either by mechanically covering the cloth, or by chemically changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. **b** A substance applied to a surface, as of metal, to prevent the action on it of acid or other chemical agent. Cf. *to stop out* **a**, under STOP, *v. t.*

re-sist′ance (rē-zĭs′tăns), *n.* [ME. *resistence*, OF. *resistence*, F. *résistance*, LL. *resistentia*, fr. L. *resistens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See RESIST.] **1.** Act of resisting; opposition, passive or active; also, a means or method of resisting.

> Unfold to us some warlike *resistance.* *Shak.*

2. Power or capacity to resist.
3. *Physics.* Any opposing force; a force tending to prevent motion; as, the *resistance* of the air to a body passing through it; the *resistance* of a target to projectiles.
4. *Elec.* **a** The opposition offered by a substance or body to the passage through it of an electric current, converting electrical energy into heat; the reciprocal of conductance. True resistance varies directly as the length and inversely as the cross section and conductivity of the conductor It may be measured by a balancing method (see WHEATSTONE'S BRIDGE), or by the ratio of the difference of potential to the current strength (see OHM'S LAW). The common symbol for resistance is R, and the practical unit, the ohm. Cf. IMPEDANCE, REACTANCE. **b** A source of resistance; esp., a resistance coil or some similar device (called also *resistor*). An *inductive resistance* is one possessing self-induction. A *noninductive resistance* possesses no self-induction and offers no greater opposition to a varying than to an unvarying current.
5. *Naut.* The retardation of a vessel passing through the water, due to: **a** The friction between the water and the wetted surface of the vessel, called *frictional resistance.* **b** The making of eddies, or dead water, called *eddy resistance.* **c** The formation of waves, called *wave resistance.*

resistance box. *Elec.* A rheostat consisting of a box or case containing a number of resistance coils which can be variously combined to afford more or less resistance.

resistance coil. *Elec.* A coil of wire introduced into an electric circuit to increase the resistance. When intended for quantitative measurements, the coil is made with a doubled wire to prevent the formation of a magnetic field.

resistance frame. *Elec.* A rheostat consisting of an open frame on which are stretched spirals of wire. Being freely exposed to the air, they radiate heat rapidly.

re-sist′ant (rē-zĭs′tănt), *a.* [F. *résistant*: cf. L. *resistens.* See RESIST.] Making resistance; resisting. — *n.* One that resists; specif., *Calico Printing*, a resist.

re-sist′i-bil′i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being resistible; resistibleness.
2. Quality of being resistant; resistance.

re-sist′i-ble (rē-zĭs′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *résistible.*] Capable of being resisted; as, a *resistible* force. *Sir M. Hale.* — **re-sist′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-sist′i-bly**, *adv.*

re-sist′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RESIST. — **re-sist′ing-ly**, *adv.*
resisting medium, *Astrophysics*, a hypothetical substance imagined as filling interplanetary space, in order to account for an apparent diminution, formerly, in the periodic time of Encke's comet.

re-sis′tive (rē-zĭs′tĭv), *a.* Tending to resist; disposed to resistance. — **re-sis′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sis′tive-ness**, *n.*

re′sis-tiv′i-ty (rē′zĭs-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** *Elec.* Specific resistance, expressed in terms either of volume or (less commonly) of mass. *Volume resistivity* is taken to be the resistance of a cubic centimeter of any material offered to an unvarying current passing between opposite faces; *mass resistivity*, the resistance of a wire of uniform cross section, one meter long, weighing one gram. The resistivity of a substance is the reciprocal of its *specific conductivity.*
2. = MAGNETIC RESISTIVITY.

re-sist′less, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.
2. Having no power to resist; making no opposition.
— **re-sist′less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sist′less-ness**, *n.*

re-sis′tor (rē-zĭs′tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A device, as a resistance coil, providing a resistance for an electric current.

re-size′ (rē-sīz′), *v. t.*; RE-SIZED′ (-sīzd′); RE-SIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To shape again to size; to bring again to a correct size after deformation; as, to *resize* a cartridge shell by driving it with a mallet into a hardened steel die.

re-siz′er (rē-sīz′ẽr), *n.* One that resizes; specif., a die for resizing shells (see RESIZE, *v. t.*); also, a die through which a bullet, purposely made a trifle larger than standard size, is forced to bring it to a correct final shape and size.

res′o-lu-ble (rĕz′ō-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *resolubilis*: cf. F. *résoluble.* See RESOLVE; cf. RESOLVABLE.] Admitting of being resolved; soluble; as, bodies *resoluble* by fire. — **res′o-lu-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **res′o-lu-ble-ness**, *n.*

res′o-lute (rĕz′ō-lūt), *a.* [Cf. F. *résolu.* The L. *resolutus* (p. p. of *resolvere*) means, relaxed, enervated, effeminate, unbridled. See RESOLVE, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** In various *Obs.* senses: **a** Dissolved. **b** Friable. **c** Dissolute. **d** Infirm; feeble; weak. **e** Paid. **f** Decided, as an opinion or in opinions; positive; absolute; as, the *Resolute* Doctor (John Baconthorpe, d. 1346).
2. Having, or characterized by, a decided purpose; determined; resolved; hence, bold; firm; steady.
Syn. — Determined, decided, fixed, steadfast, steady, constant, persevering, firm, bold, unshaken.
— **res′o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **res′o-lute-ness**, *n.*

res′o-lute, *v. i.* To resolve. *Obs.* except, *Colloq.*, *U. S.*, to draw up or pass resolutions.

res′o-lu′tion (-lū′shŭn), *n.* [F. *résolution*, L. *resolutio* a loosening, solution. See RESOLVE.] **1.** Dissolution; death; also, emaciation. *Obs. & R.*
2. Act or process of resolving, or reducing to simpler form; as: **a** Act of separating a compound into its elements or component parts. **b** Act of analyzing or converting a complex notion into simpler ones or into its elements.
3. In technical uses: **a** *Optics.* The act or property of rendering visible the separate parts of an object, or of distinguishing between different sources of light. **b** *Med.* A breaking up, disappearance, or termination, as of a fever, a tumor, or the like; now chiefly, disappearance or termination of inflammation without suppuration. **c** *Mech.* Act or process of resolving a force, etc.; an instance of this. **d** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The substitution for a long syllable of its two equivalent shorts; the foot or part thereof as modified by such a substitution. Thus, ⏑ - and - ⏑ become by *resolution*, ⏑ ⏑́ ⏑ and ⏑́ ⏑ ⏑. **e** A result of being reduced in its form by dissolution, melting, etc.; esp., *Obs. or R.*, conversion into liquid; liquefaction.
4. *Music.* **a** The passing of a voice part from a dissonant to a consonant tone. **b** The consonant tone or consonance in which the dissonance is resolved. See SUSPENSION, RETARDATION, 4.
5. Act of relaxing, or state of being relaxed; relaxation; — said of some part or organ of the body. *Obs. or R.*
6. Act or result of resolving, or answering; solving; answer; solution; as, the *resolution* of a question or puzzle; specif., *Math.*, solution, as of an equation. *Obs. or R.*
7. Act of, or quality of mind admitting or productive of, resolving or determining; decision of character; resoluteness; also, that which is resolved upon or decided upon; settled determination; firmness; constancy; determination.

> Be it with *resolution* then to fight *Shak.*

8. A statement or verdict. *Obs. or R.*, exc. specif.: A formal expression of the opinion or will of an official body or a public assembly, adopted by vote; as, a legislative *resolution*; the *resolutions* of a public meeting.
9. Act of making, or state of being, certain or firm in opinion or thought; conviction; assurance. *Obs.*
10. A resolute or determined person. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Analysis, separation, disentanglement; resolvedness, perseverance, steadfastness, fortitude; purpose, resolve. See DECISION.

res′o-lu′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes a resolution; one who joins with others in a declaration or resolution; specif. [*usually cap.*], *Scot. Hist.*, one favoring the resolution of 1650. See PROTESTER **b**.

res′o-lu′tion-ist, *n.* One who makes or joins in a resolution.

res′o-lu′tive (rĕz′ō-lū′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *résolutif.*] **1.** Serving to dissolve or relax; dissolving, as a drug. *Rare.*
2. Operating to resolve or annul.
3 **a** *Logic.* Analytical. *R.* **b** *Law.* = RESOLUTORY, 2.

res′o-lu′tive, *n.* [L. *resolutus*, p. p. of *resolvere.* See RESOLVE, *v. t.*] *Med.* A resolvent or discutient.

res′o-lu-to-ry (rĕz′ō-lū-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Resolving, or explaining; explanatory. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* Serving to resolve or make void; resolutive.
resolutory condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2.

re-solve′ (rē-zŏlv′), *v. t.*; -SOLVED′ (-zŏlvd′); -SOLV′ING (-zŏl′vĭng). [L. *resolvere*, *resolutum*, to untie, loosen, relax, enfeeble; *re-* + *solvere* to loosen, dissolve: cf. F. *résoudre* (in inflection sometimes *résolv-*) to resolve, decide, whence corresponding English senses not found in L. This sense in F. is from the idea of loosening or disentangling. See SOLVE; cf. RESOLVE, *v. i.*, RESOLUTE, RESOLUTION.] **1.** To dissolve; to melt. *Obs.* or, with *into*, *Rare or Archaic.*

> O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
> Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew! *Shak.*

2. To separate the component parts of; to reduce to, or break up into, the constituent elements. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Math.* To solve, as an equation. *Obs.*
4. *Mech.* To split up (a force, velocity, etc.) into two or more components, esp in assigned directions; to find a component of (a force, etc.) in a given direction, usually with the assumption of one other component in a direction at right angles to this; as, *resolve* force *AB* along *AC*.

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pr. of *résigner* to resign (give up).] *Her.* Designating a tail out of sight or missing. *Obs.*
re-sign′ant, *n.* [F. *résignant*, p. pr., or L. *resignans*, p. pr.] One who is resigning. *Obs.*
re-sig′na-ta-ry (rē-sĭg′nȧ-tā-rĭ), *n.* [F. *résignataire.*] One in whose favor a resignation is made. *Rare.*
re-sign′ee′ (rē-zīn′ē′), *n.* One to whom, or in whose favor, anything is resigned.
re-sign′er, *n.* One who resigns.
re-sign′ful, *a.* Full, or very expressive, of resignation.
re-sile′ment, *n.* Act of resiling; receding.
re-sil′i-al (rē-zĭl′ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the resilium.
re-sil′i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [F. *résilier.*] To cancel. *Rare.*
re-sil′u-a′tion (-ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Error for *recidivation.* *Oxf. E. D.*] Relapse. *Obs.*
re-sil′ver, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-si′na (rē-sī′nȧ), *n.* [L.] Resin.
res′in-a′ceous (rĕz′ĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *resinaceus.*] Having the quality of resin; resinous.
res′in-ate (rĕz′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To impregnate or flavor with resin
res′in-ate, *n.* *Chem.* Any salt or ester of the resinic acids.
‖ **res in-cor′po-ra′les** (rēz ĭn-kôr′pō-rā′lēz). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things incorporeal.
re-sing′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-sin′ic (rē-zĭn′ĭk; rĕ-), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or got from, resin; as, the *resinic* acids.
res′in-if′lu-ous (rĕz′ĭ-nĭf′lōō-ŭs), *a.* [*resin* + L. *fluere* to flow.] Exuding resin. *Obs.*
res′in-i-form (rĕz′ĭ-nĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Having the form of resin.
re-sink′, *v.* See RE-, 2.
resin opal. See OPAL, 1.
res′i-no′sis (rĕz′ĭ-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *resin* + *-osis.*] *Bot.* Any excessive or abnormal flow of resin in trees. Cf. GUMMOSIS.
resin plant. The rosinweed *Silphium terebinthinaceum.*
res′in-weed′ (rĕz′ĭn-wēd′). Var. of ROSINWEED.
res′in-y (rĕz′ĭ-nĭ), *a.* Resinous
res′i-pis′cen-cy (rĕs′ĭ-pĭs′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Resipiscence. *Obs.*
res′i-pis′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *resipiscens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Restored to one's right mind or senses; revived; recovered. *Rare.*
‖ **res ip′sa lo′qui-tur** (rēz ĭp′sȧ lŏk′wĭ-tŭr). [L.] The thing speaks [for] itself: — used specif., *Law*, with reference to cases where mere proof that an accident took place is sufficient under the circumstances to throw the burden upon the defendant of proving that it was not due to his negligence.
re-sist′a-ble, *a.* Resistible. — **re-sist′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* — **re-sist′a-ble-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
re-sist′al, *n.* Resistance. *Obs.*
resistance thermometer. See THERMOMETER.
re-sist′ant-ly, *adv.* of RESISTANT.
re-sist′ence. † RESISTANCE.
re-sist′er, *n.* One that resists.
re-sist′ful, *a.* Full of resistance; making much resistance.
re-sist′i-bl Resistible. *Ref. Sp.*
re-site′. † RECITE.
re-sit′ting, *n.* A sitting a second time.
‖ **res ju′di-ca′ta** (rēz jōō′dĭ-kā′tȧ; 243). [L.] = RES ADJUDICATA.
reskew. † RESCUE.
re-slash′, *v. t.*, **re-slay′**, *v. t.*, **re-slide′**, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
‖ **res man′ci-pi** (rēz măn′sĭ-pī). [L.] *Roman Law.* See MANCIPATION, 2.
re-smelt′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-smile′, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
‖ **res mo′bi-les** (rēz mŏb′ĭ-lēz). [L.] *Civil Law.* Movable things.
re-smooth′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖ **res nec man′ci-pi** (rēz nĕk măn′sĭ-pī). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Things not res mancipi.
‖ **res ni′hi-li** *or* **nul′li-us.** [L.] A thing of naught; a nonentity.
re-snub′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖ **res nul′li-us.** [L.] A thing belonging to no one, whether because never appropriated, as a wild animal, or because abandoned by its owner, but acquirable by appropriation.
re-soil′, *v. t.*, **re′so-journ′**, *v. i.*, **re-sol′der**, *v. t.*, **re-sole′**, *v. t.*, **re-sol′em-nize**, *v. t.*, **re′so-lic′it**, *v. t.*, **re′so-lid′i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*, **re′so-lid′i-fy**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-sol′u-ble** (rē-sŏl′ū-b'l), *a.* See RE-, 2.
res′o-lute (rĕz′ō-lūt), *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Payment. **2.** One who is resolute; hence, a desperado. **3.** Redelivery; repayment.
re′-so-lu′tion (rē′sō-lū′shŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-solv′. Resolve. *Ref. Sp.*
re-solv′a-ble (rē-zŏl′vȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-solv′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **re-solv′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
re-solvd′. Resolved. *Ref. Sp.*

N O P Q R

5. To distinguish between, or render visible the separate parts of, by means of an optical instrument; as, to *resolve* lines in a spectrum; to *resolve* a nebula.
6. *Med.* To disperse or scatter; to dissipate, as an inflammation, tumor, or pain. *Obs. or R.*
7. To relax; loosen; to set at ease. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
8. *Music.* To make (one or more voice parts or the total harmony) progress from a discord into a concord.
9. To separate or break up (into constituent parts or elements); to change or convert by disintegration (into); to transform, reduce, as by analysis, or convert (into, to); to analyze; as, to *resolve* a complex notion into its elements.
10. Reflexively, to change or convert by resolution or formal vote; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee.
11. To answer or solve, as a question or problem; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt; to disentangle; unravel; explain; solve; hence, to clear up; dispel, or remove, as doubt or, *Obs.*, fear; as, to *resolve* a riddle.
12. To determine or decide; to settle; to decide, determine, or settle on; as, he was *resolved* by an accident.
13. To express, as an opinion or determination, by resolution and vote; to declare or decide by a formal vote; — followed by a clause; as, the house *resolved* (or, it was *resolved* by the house) that no money should be appropriated (or, to appropriate no money).
14. To free from doubt or the like; to acquaint; inform; convince; assure; to make certain. *Obs.*

Sir, be *resolved*. I must and will come. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — Solve, analyze, unravel, disentangle.

re-solve′ (rē-zŏlv′), *v. i.* [See RESOLVE, *v. t.*] **1.** To flow out. *Obs.*
2. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid. *Obs. or R.*
3. To be separated into its component parts or elements; to undergo resolution; to disintegrate; to be reduced as by dissolving or analysis.

Physiological processes ultimately *resolve* into the integration of matter and the dissipation of motion. *James Ward.*

4. *Law.* To become void; to lapse.
5. *Music.* To progress from a discord to a concord; — said of a voice part or of the total harmony.
6. To form a purpose or resolution; esp., to determine after reflection; as, to *resolve* on a better course of life.
7. To determine to start or leave (for). *Obs.*

I will *resolve* for Scotland. *Shak.*

8. To become of opinion; to be convinced. *Obs.*
9. To consult; to deliberate. *Obs.* *Locke.*

Syn. — Determine, decide, conclude, purpose.

re-solve′, *n.* **1.** That which has been resolved on or determined; a conclusion; determination; resolution

Rome attends her fate from our *resolves.* *Addison.*

2. Resolute quality; determination; fixity of purpose; resolution. "Nor is your firm *resolve* unknown." *Shak.*
3. A legal or official determination; a legislative declaration; a formal resolution. *Obs. or U. S.*
4. Act of resolving, or making clear; solution. *Obs.*

re-solved′ (rē-zŏlvd′), *pret. & p. p.* of RESOLVE; specif.: *p. a.* **a** Having a fixed purpose; determined; resolute.

That makes him a *resolved* enemy. *Jer. Taylor.*

b Convinced; satisfied. *Obs.* **c** Freed from doubt or the like; settled; deliberate. *Obs. or R.* **d** Dissolved; melted. *Obs.* **e** Relaxed. *Obs.* **f** Separated; analyzed. — **re-solv′ed-ly** (rē-zŏl′vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-solv′ed-ness**, *n.*

re-solv′end (rē-zŏl′vĕnd), *n.* [L. *resolvendum*, neut. gerundive of *resolvere.*] *Math.* The number formed by bringing down two (or more) places to the remainder after each subtraction in extracting the square (or higher) root.

re-solv′ent (-vĕnt), *a.* [L. *resolvens*, p. pr. of *resolvere*: cf. F. *résolvant.* See RESOLVE.] Having power to resolve; causing solution; solvent. *Chiefly Med.*

resolvent equation. *Math.* **a** An equation whose solution leads to the solution of another, generally of higher degree. **b** In differential equations, a rational irreducible equation of the lowest order that is satisfied by a certain function of the dependent variable *y*, called *variant.*

re-solv′ent, *n.* **1.** *Med.* That which has power to disperse inflammatory or other tumors; a discutient; anything which aids the absorption of effused products.
2. That which has the power of resolving, or causing solution; a solvent; a means of solution or settlement (of).
3. *Math.* = RESOLVENT EQUATION **a**.

re-solv′er (rē-zŏl′vẽr), *n.* One that resolves.

res′o-nance (rĕz′ō-năns), *n.* [Cf. F. *résonnance*, L. *resonantia* an echo. See RESONANT.] **1.** Act of resounding; quality or state of being resonant.
2. *Physics.* A prolongation or increase of sound due to the sympathetic vibration of some body capable of moving in the proper period; hence, by extension, the counterpart of this phenomenon in the case of vibrations other than sound; as, electric *resonance.* Cf. CONSONANCE, 3. Just as a series of small pulls at the right intervals will set a large bell to swinging, so resonance results from the repetition of small impulses which, when the bodies are "in tune," have a purely additive effect, but otherwise tend to neutralize one another. Thus, if a sounding string or tuning fork is placed near another of the same or a harmonic pitch, the latter also sounds. A body more nearly plate-shaped, as a piano sounding board or the body of a violin with its inclosed air, is capable of vibrating in various ways and so of reënforcing any of a number of tones. Electric resonance occurs when an electrical circuit has a natural period equal, or nearly equal, to the period of the source of impulses or alternating electromotive force. See SYNTONY.
3. *Med.* An auscultatory sound; esp., an abnormal one.

resonance box. A chamber in a musical instrument for increasing its sonority, as a violin body, or the box in which a tuning fork is sometimes fixed.

res′o-nant (rĕz′ō-nănt), *a.* [L. *resonans*, p. pr. of *resonare* to resound: cf. F. *résonnant.* See RESOUND.] **1.** Returning, or capable of returning, sound; fitted to resound; resounding; ringing; echoing back.

The streets were *resonant* with female parties *De Quincey.*

2. *Physics.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, resonance; adjusted so as to respond to vibrations of a given frequency.
3. *Phon.* Characterized by resonance in the nasal passage.

res′o-nant (rĕz′ō-nănt), *n.* **1.** A sound characterized by resonance; a resonant sound; also, a resonant body.
2. *Phon.* A nasal sound.

res′o-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *resonare*, *resonatum*, to resound.] *Physics.* To exhibit resonance; to vibrate sympathetically with some source of sound or electric oscillations.

resonating system. *Wireless Teleg.* = RESONATOR **d**.

res′o-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [NL. & G.] Anything that resounds or resonates; specif.: **a** *Teleg.* An open box for containing a sounder and designed to concentrate and amplify the sound. **b** An open cylinder, or a hollow brass ball with two apertures, contrived to intensify a musical tone by its resonance and designed for the study and analysis of complex sounds. **c** *Elec.* Any of various apparatus for exhibiting or utilizing the effects of resonance in connection with open circuits, as a device having an oscillating circuit which includes a helix of bare copper wire, a variable number of coils of which can be connected in circuit with a condenser and spark gap excited with an induction coil. It is used to create high-frequency electric brush discharges. **d** *Wireless Teleg.* The antenna system and other high-frequency circuits of a receiving apparatus.

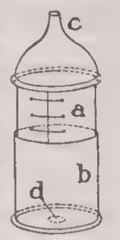

Resonator **b** The Cylinder *a* slides within the Cylinder *b*, making changes of size in the air space such that the Resonator may reënforce several tones. In use the Tube *c* is held to the ear, and the Opening *d* towards the sound.

re-sorb′ (rē-sôrb′), *v. t.* [L. *resorbere*; *re-* re- + *sorbere* to suck or drink in.] To swallow or suck in again; to reabsorb.

re-sorb′ent (-sôr′bĕnt), *a.* [L. *resorbens*, p. pr.] Swallowing or sucking in again; reabsorbing. — **re-sorb′ence** (-bĕns), *n.*

re-sorb′in (-bĭn), *n.* [Prob. *resorb* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* An ointment vehicle of almond oil, wax, gelatin, soap, and lanolin.

res-or′cin (rĕz-ôr′sĭn), *n.* [G., fr. L. *resina* resin + G. *orcin* orcin; to indicate that it is derived from a resin and is related to orcin.] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)_2(m)$, obtained from certain resins, as galbanum, asafetida, etc., by fusion with caustic alkalies, and also artificially. It is used in making certain dyestuffs, as phthalein, fluorescein, and eosin, and in medicine as an antiseptic and antipyretic. Chemically, it is a dihydroxy derivative of benzene isomeric with pyrocatechin and hydroquinone. — **res-or′cin-al** (-sĭ-năl), *a.*

res′or-cyl′ic (rĕz′ôr-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*resorcin* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric crystalline acids, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO_2H$, carboxylic derivatives of resorcin or, equally, dihydroxy derivatives of benzoic acid. They are distinguished by the letters α, β, and γ, according as the hydroxyl groups occupy the positions 3.5 or 2.4 or 2.5 with reference to carboxyl. Hence: **res-or′cy-late** (rĕz-ôr′sĭ-lāt), *n.* (See -ATE.)

re-sorp′tion (rē-sôrp′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of resorbing; act of absorbing again; reabsorption.
2. Specif., *Petrog.*, the redissolving wholly or in part, in the molten magma of an igneous rock, of crystals previously formed. The dissolved material may again solidify, giving rise to a mass of small crystals, usually of a different kind.

re-sorp′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining or due to resorption; tending to cause resorption.

re-sort′ (rē-zôrt′), *v. i.*; RE-SORT′ED; RE-SORT′ING. [OF. *resortir* to go out again, withdraw, also (perh. a different word) to be in the jurisdiction, F. *ressortir*; *re-* re- + *sortir* to go out (cf. E. SORTIE); cf. *sortir* to obtain by lot; perh. fr. L. *sortiri* to draw lots, obtain by lot, from *sors* lot; cf. LL. *res(s)ortire* to have the right of appeal to a higher tribunal. See SORT. The meaning was perh. first to reobtain (by lot), then to gain by appeal to a higher court, to appeal, go for protection or refuge.] **1.** To go or come out again; to reissue. *Obs. & R.*
2. To fall back; to revert; to return. *Obs.*
3. To direct one's attention; to turn. *Obs.*
4. To go; to repair; to betake one's self; esp., to go or repair frequently, customarily, or usually.

What men of name *resort* to him? *Shak.*

5. To have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self for help, relief, or advantage.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels *Clarendon.*

6. To have one's place, abode, or the like. *Obs. or R.*

re-sort′, *v. t.* To go to; visit; frequent. *Obs.*

re-sort′, *n.* [ME. *resort* resource, OF. *resort* jurisdiction, appeal, F. *ressort.* See RESORT, *v.*] **1.** That to which, or one to whom, one resorts or looks for help; resource; refuge; with *last*, last or final expedient, as orig., a judge or court from which there is no appeal.
2. Act of going to, or making application; act of seeking; recourse; — often fig.; as, to have *resort* to force.
3. Frequent, habitual, or general going or repairing to or visiting; as, a place of popular *resort.*
4. Assembling; frequenting in numbers; concourse. *Obs.*
5. Assemblage; company; persons who frequent a place; crowd; throng. *Obs. & R.*
6. A going or repairing of one person with others or to a place; company. *Obs.* "Forbid him her *resort.*" *Shak.*
7. A place to which one betakes himself or persons go habitually; a place of frequent assembly; a haunt.

Far from all *resort* of mirth. *Milton*

8. [F. *ressort.*] A mechanical spring; fig., motive power; cause; source. *A Gallicism.* *Obs.*

re-sort′er (rē-zôr′tẽr), *n.* One who resorts.

re-sound′ (rē-sound′), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *sound.*] To sound again or anew.

re-sound′ (rē-zound′), *v. i.*; RE-SOUND′ED; RE-SOUND′ING. [ME. *resounen*, OF. *resoner*, F. *résonner*, fr. L. *resonare*; *re-* re- + *sonare* to sound. See SOUND to make a noise; cf. RESONANT.] **1.** To be filled with sound; to ring; echo; reverberate; as, the earth *resounded* with his praise.
2. To be echoed; to produce an echo.
3. To be mentioned much and loudly; to be renowned.

re-sound′ (rē-zound′), *v. t.* **1.** To praise or celebrate with the voice, or the sound of instruments; to extol with sounds; to proclaim; to celebrate; to spread the fame of. *Now R.*

The man for wisdom's various arts renowned,
Long exercised in woes, O muse, *resound.* *Pope.*

2. To say or repeat loudly or echoingly. *Obs. or R.*
3. To echo; to reverberate; to reëcho.

Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay. *Pope.*

4. To make sound again.

Syn. — Echo, reëcho, reverberate, sound.

re-sound′, *n.* Return of sound; echo; resounding praise or celebration. *Rare.* *Beaumont.*

re-source′ (rē-sōrs′; 201), *n.* [OF. *resorse*, F. *ressource*, fr. OF. *ressourdre*, *resourdre*, to spring forth or up again; *re-* re- + *sourdre* to spring forth. See SOURCE.] **1.** That to which one resorts or on which one depends for supply or support; means of overcoming a difficulty; expedient.

Threat'nings mixed with prayers, his last *resource.* *Dryden.*

2. *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; money, or any property that can be converted into supplies; available means or capabilities of any kind; as, a nation's *resources.*
3. Possibility of recovery or of being helped; as, the city was lost without *resource.*
4. A means of diversion or occupation of the mind when one is not at work; as, a man without *resources.*
5. Capability of meeting a situation, rising to an occasion, or the like; as, a man of *resource.*

Syn. — Resort, means, contrivance. See EXPEDIENT.

re-source′ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of, or abounding in, resources; fertile in expedients; rich. — **re-source′ful-ness**, *n.*

re-spect′ (rē-spĕkt′), *v. t.*; -SPECT′ED; -SPECT′ING. [L. *respectare*, v. intens. fr. *respicere*, *-spectum*, look back, respect; *re-* + *specere*, *spicere*, to look, to view: cf. F. *respecter.* See SPY; cf. RESPITE.] **1.** To respite; postpone; neglect. *Obs.*
2. To regard; consider; deem; heed. *Obs.*

Thou *respectest* not spilling Edward's blood. *Shak.*

3. To have regard or reference to; to relate to; to be concerned with; as, the treaty *respects* our commerce.
4. To consider worthy of esteem; to regard or treat with honor, deference, or the like; esteem; value; hence, to refrain from obtruding upon or interfering with; as, to *respect* a person's privacy. "I do *respect* thee." *Shak.*
5. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To toast, or drink the health of. **b** To look for or anticipate. **c** To look toward or at; to front upon or toward; to face. *Obs. or Her.* **d** To look upon; regard.

Syn. — Regard, esteem, honor, revere, venerate.

as respects, as regards; with regard to; as to. *Macaulay.* — **to respect the person** *or* **persons,** to favor a person, or persons, esp. unduly and corruptly; to show partiality or improper bias, either for or against a person or persons. "Ye shall not *respect persons* in judgment." *Deut.* i. 17.

re-spect′, *v. i.* To look, front, or face. *Obs. or Her.*

re-spect′ (rē-spĕkt′), *n.* [L. *respectus*: cf. F. *respect.* See RESPECT, *v.*; cf. RESPITE.] **1.** Relation; relationship; reference; regard; — chiefly in phrases (see below).
2. A relation or relationship; an aspect; a reference. *Obs.*, except with *to.*
3. A point regarded; a particular; a detail; a point of view; as, in this *respect*; in any *respect*; in all *respects.*
4. A respite; delay; postponement. *Obs.*
5. Appearance; aspect; also, view; prospect. *Obs.*
6. Act of noticing with attention; regard; the giving of particular attention to; consideration.
7. Favor; esp., undue favor, consideration, or bias; partiality; discrimination; as, to show *respect* of persons.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment.
Prov. xxiv. 23.

8. Heed; care; circumspection. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
9. A consideration; motive; interest; aim. *Obs.* "Whatever secret *respects* were likely to move them." *Hooker.*
10. Esteem; deferential regard; state of being esteemed; honor. "Served without *respect.*" *Prior.*
11. Standing; reputation; repute. *Obs.* *Shak.*
12. *pl.* Expressions of respect or deference; regards; as, to send one's *respects* to another.

Syn. — See DEFERENCE, ESTEEM.

for (the) respect of. *Obs.* **a** Because of. **b** As regards; in respect of. — **in r.**, in comparison; relatively. *Obs.* — **in r. of.** **a** Also **in r. to, in,** *or* **to, the r. of.** In comparison with. *Obs.* *Shak.* **b** As to; as regards; with respect to. "Monsters *in respect of* their bodies." *Bp. Wilkins.* **c** In consideration of; on account of. — **in r. that,** seeing; since. — **in r. to.** **a** See IN RESPECT OF **a**. *Obs.* **b** In relation to; with regard to; as respects. — **to have r. to.** **a** To have regard, relation, or reference to. **b** To look at; take notice of; pay heed or consideration to. *Obs. or R.* — **without r.**, without consideration, regard, or discrimination; — now only with *to.* — **with r.**, in due proportion; relatively. *Obs.* — **with r. to,** with reference or relation to; as regards. Also, *Obs.*, **with r. of.**

re-spect′a-bil′i-ty (rē-spĕk′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).
1. State or quality of being respectable.
2. A respectable person or thing.
3. Consequence; importance. *Obs. or R.*

re-spect′a-ble (rē-spĕk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *respectable*, LL. *respectabilis.*] **1.** Noteworthy. *Obs.*
2. Worthy of respect; deserving regard; hence, of good or fair social standing or repute; as, a *respectable* citizen.

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly *respectable.* *Madison.*

3. Considerable, as in size or number; also, moderate in degree of excellence or in number; fair; as, a *respectable* performance; a *respectable* audience.
4. Decent in behavior or character, whether of good social standing or not; also, presentable; as, a *respectable* coat.
5. Convenient; accessible. *Obs. & R.*
— **re-spect′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-spect′a-bly**, *adv.*

re-spect′ant (-tănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *respecter.* See RESPECT.] **1.** *Her.* Upright and facing one another; — said of fishes and tame animals. Cf. COMBATTANT, AFFRONTÉ, 1.
2. Looking back. *Rare.*

re-spect′er (-tẽr), *n.* One who respects. — **respecter of persons,** one who regards or judges with partiality.

God is no *respecter of persons.* *Acts* x. 34.

re-solv′i-ble, *a.* Resolvable.
reson, resone. † REASON.
res′o-nan-cy (rĕz′ō-năn-sĭ), *n.* Resonance. *Rare.*
res′o-nant-ly, *adv.* of RESONANT.
res′o-na-to-ry (rĕz′ō-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Causing resonance. *Rare.*
resorcin blue, resorcin brown, resorcin yellow. See DYE.
res-or′cin-ism (rĕz-ôr′sĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Toxic condition due to excessive use of resorcin.
res-or′cin-ol (rĕz-ôr′sĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* *Chem.* Resorcin.
res-or′ci-num (-sĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* Resorcin.
re-sore′, *v. i.* To double again, as a hare. *Obs.*
re-sort′ (rē-sôrt′), *v. t.* Often **re-sort′**. See RE-, 2.
res-or′u-fin (rĕz-ôr′ōō-fĭn), *n.* [G., from older *diazoresorufin*; *diazo-* + *resorcin* + L. *rufus* red.] *Org. Chem.* A peroxazine dyestuff, $O{:}C_6H_3ONC_6H_3(OH)$, yielding fluorescent red solutions. It is obtainable by action of nitric acid and nitrous anhydride on resorcin.
re-sought′ (rē-sôt′) *pret. & p. p.* of RESEEK.
resoun. † REASON.
resoun, *v. i. & t.* To resound. *Obs.*
re-sound′a-ble, *a.* That is capable of resounding. *Obs.*
re-sound′er (rē-zoun′dẽr), *n.* One that resounds; specif., a monotelephone.
re-sound′ing (-dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RESOUND. — **re-sound′ing-ly**, *adv.*
resounen. † RESOUND.
resour, *v. i.* [See RESOURD.] To rise up anew. *Obs.* *Scot.*
re-source′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **re-source′less-ness**, *n.*
resourd, *v. i.* [OF. *resourdre*, L. *resurgere.*] = RESOUR. *Obs.*
re-so′ve-nance, *n.* [OF. *resouvenance.*] Remembrance. *Obs.*
re-sow′ (rē-sō′), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
resown. † RESOUN.
resp. Obs. or Scot. var. of RASP.
resp (rĕsp), *n.* Red water in sheep. *Dial.* — **resp′y** (rĕs′pĭ), *a.* *Dial.*
resp. *Abbr.* Respective; respectively; respondent.
re-space′, *v. t.*, **re-spar′kle**, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
respasse. † RASPIS, raspberry.
re-speak′, *v. t.* **1.** To answer; to echo. *Obs. or R.*
2. To speak or utter again.
re-spect′a-bil-ize (rē-spĕk′tȧ-bĭ-līz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
re-spect′a-ble, *n.* A respectable person.

re-spect'ful (rē-spĕkt'fŏŏl), *a.* Full of respect; specif.: **a** Heedful; careful; — usually with *of.* *Obs.* **b** Considerate. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.* **c** Deserving or receiving respect. *Obs.* **d** Marked or characterized by respect; regardful (of); as, *respectful* deportment. — **re-spect'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **re-spect'ful-ness,** *n.*

re-spect'ing, *prep.* **1.** Considering; in view of.

Respecting what a rancorous mind he bears. *Shak.*

2. With regard or relation to; regarding; concerning; as, *respecting* his conduct there is but one opinion.

re-spec'tive (rē-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *respectif*, LL. *respectivus*, fr. L. *respicere*. See RESPECT.] **1.** Noticing with attention; regardful; attentive; hence, careful; heedful; considerate; circumspect. *Obs. or R.*

2. Regardful of particular persons or things; partial; discriminative. *Obs.* "*Respective* lenity." *Shak.*

3. Rendering respect; regardful; courteous. *Obs.*

4. Fitted to awaken respect; respectable. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. Having reference to; related; relative. *Obs. or R.*

6. Suitable; proper. *Obs.*

7. Relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; several; as, their *respective* homes.

re-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* of RESPECTIVE. Specif.: **a** Regardfully; heedfully; carefully. *Obs.* **b** With respect; respectfully; regardfully. *Obs.* *Shak.* **c** Relatively; not absolutely. *Obs.* *Raleigh.* **d** As relating to each; in particular; as each belongs to each; each to each; as, let each man *respectively* perform his duty.

Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

re-spect'less (rē-spĕkt'lĕs), *a.* Having no respect; without regard; careless; not showing respect; disrespectful; discourteous; impartial. — **re-spect'less-ly,** *adv.* — **re-spect'less-ness,** *n.* *All Obs. or R.* *Shelton.*

re-spell' (rē-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell again; specif., to spell in another way, according to a phonetic system; as, the words in this Dictionary are *respelt* to show the pronunciation.

re-spir'a-ble (rē-spīr'*ȧ*-b'l; rĕs'pĭ-r*ȧ*-b'l; 277: cf. PERSPIRABLE), *a.* [Cf. F. *respirable.*] Suitable for being breathed; adapted for respiration; also, capable of respiration. — **re-spir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-spir'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

res'pi-ra'tion (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *respiratio*: cf. F. *respiration*. See RESPIRE.] **1.** Act or process of breathing; inspiration and expiration; the drawing of air into the lungs for oxygenating and purifying the blood, and its subsequent exhalation. The term designates both a single inspiration with the following expiration, and the continued repetition of these acts which constitutes breathing. In ordinary inspiration the muscles chiefly used are the diaphragm, which enlarges the capacity of the chest by becoming flatter as it contracts and pressing down the abdominal viscera, and the external intercostals, levatores costarum, and others which raise the ribs. Expiration, unless forced, takes place chiefly by the return of the parts to their natural position of rest. But a small part of the total air in the lungs is replaced in an ordinary respiration. See TIDAL AIR, RESIDUAL AIR, SUPPLEMENTAL AIR.

2. *Physiol.* The osmotic and chemical process or processes by which an animal takes in oxygen and gives off the products (esp. the carbon dioxide) formed by the oxidation which goes on in the tissues. Land animals take oxygen from the air, aquatic forms utilize that dissolved (not that chemically combined) in the water in which they live. In small and simple organisms there are no special breathing organs, and the process takes place over a whole or a part of the body surface. Larger and more complex animals have special organs (see LUNG, 4th GILL, 1) for this function, though some respiration may take place through the skin, and the blood carries the oxygen to, and the waste products from, the tissues. See BLOOD, 1, HÆMOGLOBIN.

3. *Plant Physiol.* The process of gaseous diffusion and interchange between the intercellular spaces of plant tissue and the atmosphere. The term is extended by some physiologists to include the metabolic activities of the cell in consequence of this interchange. Cf. ENERGESIS.

4. A breathing, or opportunity to breathe, again; hence, relief from toil or suffering; rest; respite. *Obs.*

res'pi-ra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to respiration; respiratory; as, *respirational* difficulties.

respiration calorimeter. An apparatus for measuring the energy given out by an animal in the form of heat and muscular work, and their relation to the food and drink consumed and to the products of metabolism.

res'pi-ra'tor (rĕs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *respirateur.*] A device, as of gauze or wire, covering the mouth or nose, to prevent the inhalation of noxious substances, as dust or smoke. Being warmed by the breath, it tempers cold air passing through it, and may also be used for the inhalation of medicated vapors. — **res'pi-ra'tored** (-tẽrd), *a.*

re-spir'a-to-ry (rē-spīr'*ȧ*-tō-rĭ; rĕs'pĭ-r*ȧ*-; 277: cf. PERSPIRATORY), *a.* *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration; as, the *respiratory* organs; *respiratory* nerves; the *respiratory* function; *respiratory* changes. **respiratory foods,** *Physiol.*, fats and carbohydrates, which combined with the oxygen of respiration produce heat and energy, though not alone sufficient to maintain life. — **r. leaf** *or* **leaflet,** *Zoöl.*, one of the leaves or lamina of a book lung. — **r. nerve,** either of two pairs of nerves supplying muscles of respiration. The *internal* respiratory nerves are the phrenic nerves, the *external* are the posterior thoracic nerves. — **r. pigment,** *Physiol.*, one of a class of colored substances, found mainly in the blood of animals, which have an affinity for oxygen and thus aid in respiration, as hæmoglobin. — **r. plate,** *Zoöl.*, a platelike expansion of the body wall of an insect larva or other aquatic invertebrate, serving as a gill. — **respiratory tree,** *Zoöl.*, an internal, arborescent, usually paired, tubular appendage of the cloaca of certain holothurians. Also applied to the intestinal cæca of starfishes and other echinoderms.

re-spire' (rē-spīr'), *v. i.*; RE-SPIRED' (-spīrd'); RE-SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [L. *respirare, respiratum*; *re-* re- + *spirare* to breathe: cf. F. *respirer*. See SPIRIT.] **1.** To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs, and exhale it from them, successively, to maintain the vitality of the blood.

2. To take breath again; to recover hope, courage, or the like; hence, to take rest or refreshment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3. To blow; — said of a wind. *Obs.*

4. To exhale, as a smell. *Obs.*

re-spire', *v. t.* **1.** To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air; to breathe.

2. To breathe out; to exhale. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*

res'pi-rom'e-ter (rĕs'pĭ-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *respirare* to breathe + *-meter.*] **1.** *Physiol.* An instrument for studying the character and extent of respiration.

2. A kind of diver's headdress having a receptacle for compressed oxygen for reoxygenating the expired air after its harmful ingredients have been chemically removed.

res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* [OF. *respit*, F. *répit*, fr. L. *respectus* respect, regard, delay, in LL., the deferring of a day. See RESPECT, *n.*] **1.** A putting off of that which was appointed; extension of time; postponement or delay.

2. *Law.* **a** Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve. **b** A delay of appearance at court granted to a jury. **c** One who is reprieved. *Rare.*

3. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest.

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Delay in acting. *Chaucer.* **b** Leisure; opportunity. **c** Respect; regard.

Syn. — Pause, interval, stop, cessation; delay.

res'pite, *v. t.*; RES'PIT-ED; RES'PIT-ING. [OF. *respitier*, LL. *respectare*. See RESPITE, *n.*, RESPECT, *v.*] To give or grant a respite to. Specif.: **a** To delay or postpone; to put off. **b** To keep back from execution; to reprieve.

Forty days longer we do *respite* you. *Shak.*

c To prolong. *Obs.* **d** To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. *Obs.* "To *respite* his day labor with repast." *Milton.* **e** To suspend temporarily the necessity for payment of. *Obs.* **f** To desist from; to forbear; suspend. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.* **g** *Mil.* To have the pay of suspended; to suspend the giving of (pay); to withhold (pay). *Obs. or R.*

res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *v. i.* To desist; also, to rest. *Obs.*

re-splend' (rē-splĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *resplendere*: cf. F. *resplendir.*] To shine resplendently; to be resplendent. *Now Rare.*

re-splend'ence (-splĕn'dĕns), **re-splend'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *resplendentia.*] Quality or state of being resplendent; brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

The *resplendency* of his own almighty goodness. *Dr. J. Scott.*

re-splend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *resplendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *resplendere* to shine brightly; *re-* re- + *splendere* to shine: cf. OF. *resplendant, -ent*. See SPLENDID.] Shining with brilliant luster; splendid. — **re-splend'ent-ly,** *adv.*

With royal arras and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser.*

re-spond' (rē-spŏnd'), *v. i.*; RE-SPOND'ED; RE-SPOND'ING. [OF. *respondre*, F. *répondre*, fr. L. *respondere, responsum*; *re-* re- + *spondere* to promise. See SPONSOR.] **1.** To correspond; to accord. *Rare.*

2. To say something in return; to answer; to reply; specif., in liturgies, to make a respond or a response; as, to *respond* to a question or an argument.

3. To show some effect in return to a force; to act in response; to answer.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay. *Broome.*

4. To render satisfaction; to be answerable; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages. *U. S.*

Syn. — Answer, reply, rejoin.

re-spond', *v. t.* **1.** To answer to; to correspond to. *Obs. or R.*

2. To respond to; to answer; to satisfy. *Rare.* *U. S.*

re-spond', *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* In liturgies, anything sung or said after, or in reply to, the officiant; a response, as to a versicle or to the commandments; a responsory; specif., a short anthem sung at intervals during the reading of a lection.

2. An answer; a response. *Rare.*

3. *Arch.* An engaged pillar supporting an arch or closing a colonnade or arcade; as, the nave arcade will be of nine pillars and two *responds*. Also, by extension, a corbel so used, or a pilaster which backs up a free column.

re-spond'ence (rē-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *respondence* correspondence.] Act of responding; state of being respondent; an answering; response; also, agreement. *Spenser.*

re-spond'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Respondence.

re-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *respondens*, p. pr. of *respondere.*] **1.** Responding; corresponding. *Obs.*

2. Making response; answering; responsive; specif., *Law*, that is a respondent or defendant.

re-spond'ent, *n.* [Cf. F. *répondant*, OF. *respondant*, p. pr. See RESPONDENT, *a.*] **1.** One who responds, or makes a reply. Specif.: **a** One who maintains a thesis in reply; — disting. from *opponent*. **b** *Law.* One who answers in certain suits or proceedings, generally those not according to the course of the common law, as in equity and admiralty, etc.; — disting., in cases of appeal, from *appellant*.

2. *Math.* In the body of a mathematical table, the function value corresponding to the regularly varying argument value written at the top and on the side of the table.

re'spon-den'ti-a (rē'spŏn-dĕn'shĭ-*ȧ*; rĕs'pŏn-), *n.* [NL. See RESPONDENCE.] *Law.* A loan upon goods laden on a ship conditioned to be repaid, with maritime interest, only in the event of the safe arrival of some part of the goods. It differs from *bottomry*, which is a loan on the ship itself.

re-spond'er (rē-spŏn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who responds.

2. *Elec.* A detector for electric waves; specif., an electrolytic detector used in wireless telegraphy.

re-spon'sal (rē-spŏn'săl), *n.* [Cf. LL. *responsalis*, a.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** One who is answerable or responsible; a surety; also, the respondent in a disputation.

2. [Cf. RESPONSE.] Response; answer, esp. in a liturgy.

3. *Eccl.* One who gives answers; an apocrisiary.

re-sponse' (rē-spŏns'), *n.* [ME. *respounse*, OF. *response* (also *respons*, fr. L. *responsum*), F. *réponse*, fr. L. *respondere, responsum*. See RESPOND.] **1.** Act of responding; an answer; a responsive or corresponding act or feeling.

2. Specif.: **a** Reply to an objection in formal disputation. **b** *Eccl.* (1) A verse, sentence, phrase, or word sung or said by the people or choir after or in reply to the priest or clergyman, in the litany and other parts of divine service. A response is often indicated in liturgical books by R or ℟. (2) A kind of anthem sung after or during a lection; a respond or responsory. **c** *Music.* = ANSWER, 5.

3. *Roman & Civil Law.* One of the responsa prudentiorum.

4. *Arch.* A half pier or pillar to support an arch.

5. *pl.* *Univ. of Oxford.* Responsions.

re-spon'si-bil'i-ty (rē-spŏn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *responsabilité.*] **1.** State of being responsible, accountable, or answerable, as for a trust, debt, or obligation.

2. That for which any one is responsible or accountable; as, the *responsibilities* of power.

3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying. *U. S.*

re-spon'si-ble (rē-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *responsable.* See RESPOND.] **1.** Correspondent; accordant. *Obs.*

2. Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer; accountable; answerable; amenable; as, a guardian is *responsible* to the court for his conduct in the office.

3. *Polit. Sci.* Politically answerable to the legislature; — said of a ministry or government or a member of it; as, England and France each have a *responsible* ministry.

4. Able to respond or answer for one's conduct and obligations; trustworthy, financially or otherwise.

5. Involving responsibility; involving a degree of accountability; as, a *responsible* office.

6. Of decent appearance; respectable; presentable.

Syn. — RESPONSIBLE, ANSWERABLE, ACCOUNTABLE, AMENABLE, LIABLE, OBNOXIOUS are here compared in their ordinary senses; for legal uses, see defs. One is *responsible*, *answerable*, or *accountable for* something, often *to* some person or authority. RESPONSIBLE is the most general term; ANSWERABLE and AMENABLE often imply more immediate or specific responsibility; as, to be *responsible* for the payment of a debt, the safety of a deposit, to be *responsible* to a superior for the performance of a duty; "Your father takes it upon himself to be *answerable* for all consequences" (*Richardson*); "men in business, who are *answerable* with their fortunes for the consequences of their opinions" (*Hazlitt*); "We are held *accountable*, and God . . . will reckon with us roundly for the abuse of what he deems no mean or trivial trust" (*Cowper*). One is LIABLE (in the sense of *responsible*) *for* something, or (in the sense of *subject*) *to* something; one is AMENABLE *to* some authority, or (sometimes) *to* some charge, punishment, claim, etc.; one is OBNOXIOUS *to* some harm or injury; as, a surety is *liable* for the debts of his principal, ecclesiastical property is not *liable* to taxation; the king is not *amenable* to law; "She knew not . . . to what rigors or rudeness [her offense] might justly make her *amenable*" (*Jane Austen*); "all the perils that you are *obnoxious* to" (*B. Jonson*).

— **re-spon'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **re-spon'si-bly,** *adv.*

re-spon'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *responsio*. See RESPOND.] **1.** Act of answering; an answer; a response. *Now Rare.*

2. A sum required to be paid, as, esp., an annual one from members of military orders. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* *Univ. of Oxford.* The first university examination for candidates for the B. A. degree; — the official term, the slang terms being *little go* and now more usually *smalls*. The term at Cambridge is *previous examination*.

4. A public disputation at a university.

re-spon'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *responsif.*] **1.** That responds; answering; replying.

2. Suited (to); correspondent; corresponding. *Rare.*

3. Ready or inclined to respond.

4. Characterized by responses; as, *responsive* worship.

5. Responsible. *Obs. or R.* *Jer. Taylor.*

— **re-spon'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **re-spon'sive-ness,** *n.* — **re'spon-siv'i-ty** (rē'spŏn-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-spon'so-ry (rē-spŏn'sō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *responsorium.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A response; esp., an anthem sung or said after or during a lection.

2. An oracle. *Obs. & R.*

res'sal-dar' (rĕs'ī-där'), *n.* [Hind. *rasāīdār*; cf. Hind. & Per. *rasāī* quickness, cleverness.] *Mil.* A native subaltern officer in a ressala. Cf. RESSALDAR. *India.*

res-sa'la (rĕ-sä'lä), **ri-sa'la** (rē-sä'lä), *n.* [Hind. *risālā, rasālā*, fr. Ar. *risālah* a mission.] *Mil.* In the Anglo-Indian army, a troop of native irregular cavalry.

res'sal-dar' (rĕs'ăl-där'), *n.* [Hind. *risāldār*, fr. *risālā* troop of horse + Per. *dār* holding.] *Mil.* In the Anglo-Indian army, a native commander of a ressala.

res-saut' (rĕ-sôt'; rē-sō'), *n.* [F.] In classic and neoclassic architecture, a small, decorative, projecting member,

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re-spec'tion (rē-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *respectio.*] A respecting; aspect; respect; regard. *Obs.*

re-spec'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

re-spec'tiv-ist, *n.* A captious critic. *Obs.*

re-spec'tu-ous (rē-spĕk'tū-ŭs), *a.* [F. *respectueux*. See RESPECT, *n.*] *Obs.* **1.** Respectful. **2.** Respectable.

re-spect'wor'thy, *a.* Worthy of respect.

‖ **res pe'rit do'mi-no** (dŏm'ĭ-nō). [L.] A thing perishes to its owner; i. e., the loss falls on the owner at the time it perishes.

re-sperse' (rē-spûrs'), *v. t.* [L. *respersus*, p. p. of *respergere*; *re-* re- + *spargere* to strew.] To sprinkle; asperse; scatter. *Obs.* — **re-sper'sion** (rē-spûr'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

re-sper'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Dispersive. *Rare.*

res'pet, *n.* & *v.* [See RESPITE.] Respite. *Obs.*

re-spew', *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re-sphere',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

res'pice. ✝ RASPIS, a wine.

‖ **re'spi-ce fi'nem** (rĕs'pĭ-sē). [L.] Look to, or regard, the end.

re-spin', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-spir'a-tive, *a.* Respiratory. *R.*

re-spi'ra-to'ri-um (rē-spī'r*ȧ*-tō'rĭ-ŭm; rĕs'pĭ-rā-), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *respirare, respiratum*, to respire.] *Zoöl.* A tracheal gill.

re-spire', *n.* Respiration. *Obs.*

re-spir'it, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

res'pis. ✝ RASPIS, raspberries.

res'pit. Respite. *Ref. Sp.*

res'pite-less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-splend'ant, *a.* [OF.] Resplendent. *Obs.*

re-splen'dish, *v. i.* [F. *resplendir.*] = RESPLEND. *Obs.*

re-splen'dish-ant, *a.* [F. *resplendissant*, p. pr.] Resplendent. *Obs.*

re-splen'dish-ing, *a.* Resplendent. *Obs.*

resplendisshour, *n.* [OF. *resplendissor.*] Resplendency. *Obs.*

resplendour, *n.* [OF. *resplendor.*] Resplendency. *Obs.*

re-splen'dour, *v. t.* To make resplendent. *Obs.*

re-splice', *v. t.*, **re-split',** *v. t.* & *i.*, **re-spoke',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-spon'de (rē-spŏn'dē), *n.* [L. imperative of *respondere.*] *Scots Law.* An entry formerly made in a book of record (the **responde book**) in chancery of a nonentry or relief duty payable by an heir taking a precept from chancery; also, the amount of the duties in an entry.

‖ **re-spon'de-at su-pe'ri-or.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., let the superior answer: — a phrase used with reference to the responsibility of a principal for his agent's acts.

re-spon'sal, *a.* Answerable: responsible; also, responsive. *Obs.*

‖ **re-spon'sa pru-den'ti-o'rum** (rē-spŏn'sȧ prōō-dĕn'shĭ-ō'rŭm; 201, 243). [L., lit., the answers of (those) more knowing.] *Rom. Law.* The responses or opinions of eminent lawyers or professional jurists on legal questions addressed to them. Their number and conflicting character led to laws limiting the number that should be regarded as authoritative. Cf. JUS RESPONDENDI, OBITER DICTUM.

re-spon'sa-ry (rē-spŏn'sȧ-rĭ), *n.* *Eccl.* A responsory; response.

re-sponse'less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-spon'ser (rē-spŏn'sẽr), *n.* Responder.

re-spon'si-bl Responsible. *Ref. Sp.*

re-spon'si-ble, *n.* An actor prepared to fill various important rôles as occasion demands. *Cant.*

re-spon'siv. Responsive. *Ref. Sp.*

re-spon'sive, *n.* **1.** A response or reply. *Obs.* **2.** *Eccl.* A responsory or response.

re'spon-so'ri-al (rē'spŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* **1.** Responsive. **2.** Pert. to, or consisting of, responses; antiphonal.

re'spon-so'ri-al, *n.* [Cf. LL. *responsoriale.*] *Eccl.* A book of responsories.

re-spon'so-ry (rē-spŏn'sō-rĭ), *a.* Responsive. *Obs.*

re-spon'sure, *n.* A response. *Obs.*

resport, *n.* [Cf. OF. *resport*, *report*, report.] Regard. *Obs.*

re-spot', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

respoune, *v. i.* [OF. *respondre.*] To respond. *Obs.*

respounse ✝ RESPONSE.

re-spread', *v. t.*, **re-spring',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-spu'ate, *v. t.* [L. *respuere.*] To respue. *Obs.*

‖ **res-pu'bli-ca** (rēz-pŭb'lĭ-k*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] Commonweal; commonwealth; state; republic.

‖ **res pu'bli-cæ** (rēz pŭb'lĭ-sē). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things belonging to the public or state.

re-spue', *v. t.* [L. *respuere.*] To reject.

resque. ✝ RISK.

ressaif. ✝ RECEIVE.

res-sait'. ✝ RECEIPT.

res-saive', ressawe. ✝ RECEIVE.

resse. ✝ RUSH, a plant; RESE, *n.*

resseit. ✝ RECEIPT.

ressent. ✝ RESENT.

res-sen'ti-ment, *n.* [F.] Resentment. *Obs.*

‖ **res ser'vi-ens** (rēz sûr'vĭ-ĕnz). [L., serving thing.] See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.*

resset, resseve, resshe. ✝ RESET, RECEIVE, RUSH.

‖ **res sin'gu-lo'rum** (rēz sĭŋ'gū-lō'rŭm; 201). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things belonging to private individuals.

ressone. ✝ REASON.

‖ **res-sort'** (rē-sôr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A mechanical spring. *Obs.* **2.** Expedient; resort (which see, def. 1); — used with *last*.

ressoun. ✝ REASON.

res'sum (rĕs'ŭm). Scot. var. of RIZZOM.

as a rectangular projection making a break in the front of an entablature above a column or a pair of columns.

rest (rĕst), *n.* [Prob. short for *arrest* (see ARREST, *n.*); cf. It. *resta*.] **1**. Arrest; checking; specif., legal arrest. *Obs.* **2**. *Medieval Armor.* A projection from, or attachment on, the side of the breastplate to support the butt of the lance. **3**. *Her.* A charge variously supposed to represent a lance rest, an organ rest, a clarion or clarichord, or the Panpipe.

Rest, 3.

rest, *n.* [AS. *rest*, *ræst*, rest; akin to D. *rust*, G. *rast*, OHG. *rasta*, Dan. & Sw. *rast* rest, repose, Icel. *röst* the distance between two resting places, a mile, Goth. *rasta* a mile, also to Goth. *razn* house, Icel. *rann*, and perh. to G. *ruhe* rest, repose, AS. *rōw*, Gr. ἐρωή. Cf. RANSACK.] **1**. Repose or refreshment of body due to sleep; sleep; slumber; as, to go to, or take, one's *rest*.

Charge that no man shall disturb *rest*. *Shak.*

2. A cessation or intermission of motion, exertion, or labor; freedom from activity; quiet; tranquillity; as, *rest* from mental exertion; *rest* of body or mind.

3. Hence, freedom from anything that wearies, disturbs, or troubles; peace of mind or spirit.

4. Renewed vigor. *Rare.* *Shak.*

5. A place where one may rest, either temporarily, as an inn, or wayside booth, or permanently, as an abode; abode; stopping place; specif., a place of shelter and lodging for a specified class of persons when out of work, off duty, or the like; as, a sailors' *rest*; travelers' *rests*.

In dust our final *rest*, and native home. *Milton*

6. The repose of death; death. *Poetic.*

7. *Music.* **a** Silence in music or in one of its parts. **b** A

Rests, 7 **b**.

character that stands for such silence. Rests are named, as notes are, according to their duration: *semibreve* or *whole*, *minim* or *half*, *crotchet* or *quarter*, etc. Like notes, they may be prolonged by a dot, as 𝄾· (= 𝄾𝄿), or by a hold, as 𝄐. The whole rest may be used as a measure rest in any time, or, with a figure over it, may denote a rest of a given number of measures.

8. *Pros.* A short pause in reading; a cæsura.

9. Absence or cessation of motion considered as a physical phenomenon; continuance in the same place; as, a body will continue in a state of *rest* unless acted upon.

10. That on which anything rests or leans for support.

He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 1 *Kings* vi. 6.

11. Specif.: **a** A part in a lathe, or similar machine, to support the cutting tool or steady the work. **b** A support for a gun when firing. **c** *Billiards & Pool.* See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 **m**.

Syn. — Cessation, pause, intermission, stop; quiet, quietness, stillness, tranquillity, peacefulness, peace.—REST, REPOSE. REST implies cessation from labor or exertion; REPOSE suggests tranquillity or refreshing rest; as, "There the wicked cease from troubling; and there the weary be at *rest*" (*Job* iii. 17); "Sleep on now, and take your *rest*" (*Matt.* xxvi. 45); "the universal instinct of *repose*, the longing for confirmed tranquillity" (*Wordsworth*); "The quiet was more like the prostration of a spent giant than the *repose* of one who was renewing his strength" (*Dickens*). But the words are often interchangeable. See EASE, STILL.

at rest. **a** In repose; quiet; tranquil. **b** Settled; as, that question is *at rest*. — **without r.**, without cessation or delay.

rest, *v. i.*; REST′ED; REST′ING. [AS. *restan.* The word is somewhat confused with *rest* to remain. See 2d REST.] **1**. To take or get repose by lying down; esp., to get refreshment of body by sleep; to sleep; to slumber; also, to be in the repose of death; to be dead or in the grave.

2. To cease from action or motion, esp. when it is wearying; to desist from labor or exertion; to cease; to desist.

God . . . *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. *Gen.* ii. 2.

3. To be free from whatever wearies or disturbs; to be quiet or still; to remain the same or in the same place.

There *rest*, if any rest can harbor there. *Milton.*

4. To have place; to lie; to settle; to be fixed; to be supported; as, a slumber *rested* on him; a column *rests* on its pedestal; one wing of the army *rested* on the hills.

5. *Law.* In practice, to bring to an end voluntarily the introduction of evidence, the right to introduce fresh evidence, except in rebuttal, being thereupon lost.

6. To lean in confidence; to repose without anxiety; to trust; to rely; to depend; as, to *rest* on a man's promise; also, to be based or founded; — usually with *on*.

On him I *rested*, after long debate. *Dryden*

7. To remain confident; to put trust.

To *rest* in Heaven's determination. *Addison*

8. To be vested; also, to consist or lie. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

9. To remain or lie for action or accomplishment; as, the maintenance of peace *rests* with him alone.

to rest on the oars. See *to lie on the oars*, under 4th LIE.

rest, *v. t.* **1**. To give rest or repose to; to refresh by repose; to lay or place at rest; to allow to remain inactive, quiet, or undisturbed; specif., *Scot.*, of a fire, to fix for slow burning or the night; to bank (a fire).

All needful rites, to *rest* my wandering shade. *Dryden.*

2. To place or lay, as on a support; to lean; settle.

Her weary head upon your bosom *rest*. *Waller.*

3. To cause to, or let, depend (on); to base; to ground.

4. *Law.* In practice, to desist voluntarily from introducing evidence on; as, defense then *rested* its case. Cf. REST, *v.i.*, 5.

rest (rĕst), *n.* [F. *reste*, fr. *rester* to remain, L. *restare* to stay back, remain (prob. through It. *restare*; cf. also It. *resto* remainder); *re-* re- + *stare* to stand, stay. See STAND; cf. ARREST, RESTIVE.] **1**. A remainder; a remnant; *pl.*, remains; relics. *Obs. or R.*

2. An amount still unpaid; a balance due. *Obs.*

3. *Banking.* A reserve consisting of profits remaining undivided after payment of dividends; surplus; — so called in bank statements, as of the Bank of England. *Eng.*

4. The striking of a balance of an account or of accounts; the making of a balance sheet; also, the balance or amount of undivided profits thus ascertained. "An account is said to be taken with annual or semiannual *rests*." *Abbott.*

5. With *the*, that which is left or remains after removal of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; the remainder; residue; the others. "Plato and the *rest* of the philosophers." *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Armed like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears. *Dryden.*

6. *Card Playing.* In primero, the reserve stakes, loss of which ends the game; also, the venture of them. *Obs.*

7. In tennis, etc., a series of repeated returns; a spell of uninterrupted returning. Cf. RALLY.

Syn. — Remainder; surplus, remnant, residue; others.

rest, *v. i.* [F. *rester*. See REST remainder.] **1**. To remain unpaid. *Obs.*

2. To be left; to remain; to continue to be.

The affairs of men *rest* still uncertain. *Shak.*

3. To owe. *Obs. or R.* *Chiefly Scot.*

re-state′ (rē-stāt′), *v. t.* To state again or in a new form. *Palfrey.* — **re-state′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

res-taur′ (rĕs-tôr′), *n.* [F. See RESTORE to renew.] *Law.* **a** The recourse which insurers have against each other, according to the date of their insurance. **b** The recourse of an insurer against the master of a vessel if the loss occurs through his negligence; also, generally, the recourse of one against a guarantor or one under obligation to indemnify.

res′tau-rant (rĕs′tō-rănt; rĕs′tô-; 277: *in British use often as F., or nearly so*, rĕs′tō-räɴ′), *n.* [F., fr. *restaurer*. See RESTORE.] An establishment where refreshments or meals may be procured by the public; a public eating house.

‖ **res′tau′ra′teur′** (rĕs′tō′rȧ′tûr′), *n.* [F.] The keeper of a restaurant; also, a restaurant.

res′tau-ra′tion (rĕs′tō-rā′shŭn; rĕs′tô-), *n.* [LL. *restauratio*: cf. F. *restauration*.] **1**. Restoration; as: **a** Restoration to, as to a former state of favor with God or of innocence, or to a former position, as that of king; esp. [*cap.*], the Restoration (1660). *Obs.* **b** Of the Jews, the being returned to Palestine. *Obs.* **c** Restoration to a former proper state or to the pristine condition or status. *Obs. or Rare.* **d** A restorative. *Obs.*

2. (*Ger. pron.* rĕs′tô-rä-tsyōn′.) [Cf. G. *restauration* a restaurant.] A restaurant. *Rare.*

rest cure. *Med.* Treatment of severe nervous disorder, as neurasthenia, by rest and isolation with systematic feeding, the use of massage and electricity, etc.

rest′ful (rĕst′fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Giving, characterized by, or of the nature of, rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc.

Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry. *Shak.*

2. Being at rest; peaceful; quiet. *Shak.*

— **rest′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **rest′ful-ness**, *n.*

rest′–har′row, *n.* [See ARREST; HARROW.] A European fabaceous undershrub (*Ononis arvensis*) with pink flowers, unifoliolate leaves, and long, tough roots; also, *O. spinosa*.

rest′house′, *n.*, *or* **rest house**. A house or building for the rest and shelter of travelers; a dak bungalow. *Chiefly India.*

Res′ti-a′ce-æ (rĕs′tĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. RESTIO.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous herbs (order Xyridales), with mostly scalelike leaves, and glumaceous panicled flowers resembling those of Juncaceæ, but having pendulous orthotropous ovules. The 19 genera and 250 species belong to the Southern Hemisphere. — **res′ti-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

res′ti-form (rĕs′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *restis* a rope + *-form.*] *Anat.* Designating a pair of prominent cordlike masses (the **restiform bodies**) of nerve fibers on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata. They form part of the lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle, and are continued upward as the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum.

rest′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REST. Hence: *a. Bot. & Hort.* Dormant; quiescent; not in growing condition; as, a *resting* bulb; also, of or pert. to dormancy; as, a *resting* period.

resting cell, a resting spore. — **r. nucleus**, *Biol.*, a cell nucleus in its ordinary condition when not undergoing mitosis. The chromatin granules are commonly arranged in a network, and a well-defined nuclear membrane is present. — **r. spore**, *Bot.*, a spore which remains dormant for a period before germination. Many zygospores are of this type; they are usually prepared for the resting period by becoming invested with a thickened cell wall to withstand cold, heat, dryness, etc. Resting spores are common among the Thallophyta. See CHLAMYDOSPORE.

resting place. **1**. A place where rest may be taken.

2. The place where a dead person is laid.

3. A landing in a staircase; a halfpace or quarterpace.

Res′ti-o (rĕs′tĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *restis* cord.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants, of Australia and South Africa, typifying the family Restiaceæ, distinguished by 1-celled anthers and many-flowered spikelets with imbricated glumes. They are called *cordleaf* and *rope grass*.

res′ti-tute (rĕs′tĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [L. *restitutus*, p. p. of *restituere.*] *Now Rare.* **1**. To restore to a former state or position; to rehabilitate. *Dyer.*

2. To restore; to give back; to refund.

res′ti-tu′tion (-tū′shŭn), *n.* [F. *restitution*, L. *restitutio*, fr. *restituere* to restore; *re-* re- + *statuere* to put, place. See STATUTE.] **1**. Act of restoring; restoration; specif.: **a** Restoration of anything to its rightful owner; act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

A *restitution* of ancient rights unto the crown. *Spenser.*

b Restoration of persons to a former position or status; also, state of being so restored; reinstatement; specif., *Rom. Law*, restoration of citizenship. **c** Restoration of a thing or institution to its original state or form.

2. *Physics.* Return to, or recovering of, a former state; as, the *restitution* of an elastic body.

3. *Med.* The movement of rotation which usually occurs in childbirth after the head has been delivered, and which causes the latter to point towards the side to which it was directed at the beginning of labor.

Syn. — Restoration, return, indemnification, reparation, compensation, amends; remuneration.

res′ti-tu′tion-ist (rĕs′tĭ-tū′shŭn-ĭst), *n.* **1**. *Theol.* One who holds some form of the doctrine of the "restitution of all things" (*Acts* iii. 21); specif., a restorationist.

2. A favorer of restitution (of property). *Eng.*

res′tive (rĕs′tĭv), *a.* [ME. *restif*, OF. *restif*, F. *rétif*, fr. L. *restare* to stay back, withstand, resist. See REST remainder.]

1. Disposed to rest; inactive; sluggish. *Obs. or R.*

2. Persistent; stubborn; stiff; settled. *Obs.*

3. Unwilling to go on; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; drawing back.

Restive or resty, drawing back, instead of going forward, as some horses do. *E. Phillips* (1658).

4. Impatient under coercion, chastisement, or opposition; intractable; refractory; as, a *restive* horse or child.

5. Uneasy; restless; fidgeting about.

I do not grow *restive* in listening to the story of evolution, merely because I am well aware that the whole temporal view of things is largely illusory. *Josiah Royce.*

Syn. — RESTIVE, RESTLESS have etymologically no connection (see etym.). RESTIVE (cf. OBSTINATE) now implies obstinacy, or impatience under restraint or coercion; RESTLESS implies continual agitation, eagerness to change, or discontent with existing conditions; as, "Your colonies become suspicious, *restive*, and untractable" (*Burke*); "He was as *restless* as a hyena" (*De Quincey*); "Like bees they become *restless* and irritable through the increased temperature of collected multitudes" (*Coleridge*); "Her night was *restless* and miserable" (*Mad. D'Arblay*).

— **res′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **res′tive-ness**, *n.*

rest′less, *a.* [AS. *restlēas.*] **1**. Deprived of rest or sleep; finding no rest; uneasy. *Chaucer.*

Restless he passed the remnants of the night. *Dryden.*

2. Not affording rest; characterized by unrest; as, a *restless* chair; a *restless* night. *Cowper.*

3. Never resting; unquiet; continually moving or operating; never pausing; unceasing; as, a *restless* puppy. "*Restless* revolution day by day." *Milton.*

4. Not satisfied to be at rest; averse to repose; eager for change; discontented; as, *restless* schemers.

Syn. — Unquiet, uneasy, disturbed, disquieted, sleepless, agitated, unsettled, roving, wandering. See RESTIVE.

restless cavy, the wild guinea pig (*Cavia porcellus*) of South America, from which the domestic varieties are derived. — **r. flycatcher**, **r. thrush**, a small Australian flycatcher (*Sisura inquieta*) having peculiar notes.

— **rest′less-ly**, *adv.* — **rest′less-ness**, *n.*

res′to-ra′tion (rĕs′tō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *restauracion*, L. *restauratio*: cf. F. *restauration*. See RESTORE.] **1**. Act of restoring, or state or fact of being restored; specif.: **a** Bringing back to, or putting back into, a former position or condition; reinstatement; renewal; reëstablishment; as, the *restoration* of friendship or of peace.

Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration*. *Dryden.*

b Putting back into consciousness or health; recovery of health, strength, etc.; as, *restoration* from sickness. **c** Putting back into an unimpaired or much improved condition; as, the *restoration* of a painting; specif., *Arch.*, the process of putting a building back into nearly or quite the original form; also, the making of drawings or models, or both, designed to show the original form of a building, as a ruin. **d** Act of giving back something to one deprived of it; restitution.

2. That which is restored; specif., a representation of the original form, as of a fossil animal or of a building.

Syn. — Recovery, replacement, renewal, renovation, redintegration, return; revival; restitution, reparation.

the Restoration. **a** *Eng. Hist.* The return of King Charles II. in 1660, and the reëstablishment of monarchy; by extension, the period of his reign (1660-85). **b** *F. Hist.* The return of the Bourbons to power under Louis XVIII. in 1814 and 1815 and the period following. It was divided by the Hundred Days into the First Restoration (April, 1814–March, 1815) and the Second Restoration (July, 1815-1830).

res′to-ra′tion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The belief or doctrines of the restorationists. Cf. APOCATASTASIS **b**.

res′to-ra′tion-ist, *n.* **1**. One who believes in a temporary future punishment and a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God.

2. One who makes restorations of buildings.

re-stor′a-tive (rē-stōr′ȧ-tĭv; 201, 277), *a.* [F. *restauratif.*] Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore.

re-stor′a-tive, *n.* Something, as a food or medicine, which serves to restore, esp. a person to consciousness. — **re-stor′a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-stor′a-tive-ness**, *n.*

re-store′ (rē-stōr′; 201), *v. t.*; RE-STORED′ (-stōrd′); RE-STOR′ING (-stōr′ĭng). [ME. *restoren*, OF. *restorer*, F. *restaurer*, fr. L. *restaurare*; *re-* re- + an unused word; cf. Gr. σταυρός an upright pale or stake, Skr. *sthāvara* fixed, firm. Cf. RESTAURANT, STORE.] **1**. To give back (something which has been lost, or taken away); to make restitution of; to return.

Now therefore *restore* the man his wife *Gen.* xx. 7.

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rest. Dial. Eng. var. of REEST, a moldboard.

rest, *a.* [Cf. REASTY, RESTY.] Rancid. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial.*]

rest, *v. t.* Aphetic for ARREST.

rest, *v. i.* [Cf. F *rester.*] To stop; to conclude. *Obs.*

re-stab′lish, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *restablir.*] To reëstablish. *Obs.*

re-stag′nant, *a.* [L. *restagnans*, p. pr.] Overflowing; also, stagnant. *Obs.*

re-stag′nate, *v. i.* [L. *restagnare* to overflow.] To cease to flow; to stagnate. *Obs.* — **re′stag-na′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

restagne, *n.* [Cf. OF. *restagnier* to be stagnant.] Restagnation. *Obs.*

re-stain′, *v.*, **re-stake′**, *v. t.*, **re-stamp′**, *v.*, **re-stand′ard-i-za′tion**, *n.*, **re-stand′ard-ize**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

res′tant (rĕs′tănt), *a.* [L. *restans*, p. pr. of *restare*: cf. F. *restant*. See REST remainder.] *Bot.* Persistent.

re-start′, *n. & v.* See RE-, 2.

re-staur′, *v. t.* [L. *restaurare.*] To restore. *Obs.*

restaurance, *n.* [OF. *restaurance*, *restor-*.] Restoration. *Obs.*

res′tau-rate (rĕs′tô-rāt), *v. t* [L. *restauratus*, p. p. of *restaurare.*] To restore *Obs.*

res′tau-rate, *v. i.* To eat at a restaurant; to partake of a meal.

res′tau-ra-tive, *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *restauratif.*] Restorative. *Obs.*

res′tau-ra′tor, *n.* [L., a renovator.] Restorer. *Obs.*

re-stay′, *v. t.* [Prob. *re-* + *stay*, *v. t.*] To check; restrain. *Obs*

re-stay′, *v. i.* [Prob. *re-* + *stay*, v. i.] To pause; stop. *Obs.*

rest′balk′, *n.* [See REST repose; BALK, *n.*, 2.] A ridge of land between furrows. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To make restbalks in *Obs.*

rest day. A day of rest; specif., the Sabbath.

re-steel′, *v. t.*, **re-stem′**, *v. t.*, **re-ster′il-ize**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rest′er, *n.* One who rests.

res′ti-ad (rĕs′tĭ-ăd), *n.* A plant of the family Restiaceæ. *Rare.*

res′ti-ble, *a.* [L. *restibilis.*] Tilled yearly; — of land. *Obs.*

restie. † RESTY, RUSTY.

res′tiff (rĕs′tĭf), *a.* Also **res′tif**. Restive.—**res′tiff-ness**. Both *Obs. or R.*

re-stig′ma-tize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rest′i-ly, *adv.* of RESTY. *Obs.*

re-stinc′tion (rē-stĭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *restinctio*. See RESTINGUISH.] A quenching. *Obs.*

rest′i-ness (rĕs′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Restiveness; sluggishness. *Obs.*

rest′ing-ly, *adv.* of RESTING.

re-stin′guish (rē-stĭŋ′gwĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *restinguere*, *restinctum*; *re-* re- + *stinguere* to quench.] To quench or extinguish *Obs.*

Res′ti-o-na′ce-æ (rĕs′tĭ-ō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of RESTIACEÆ. — **res′ti-o-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

re-stip′u-late (rē-stĭp′ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* — **re-stip′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* — **re-stip′u-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* See RE-, 2.

re-stitch′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

restitue, *v. t. & i.* [F. *restituer*, L. *restituere*] To restore; to make restitution. *Obs.*

‖ **res′ti-tu′ti-o in in′te-grum**. [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Restoration to a whole or uninjured (i. e., previous) condition.

res′ti-tu′tion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Theol.* Restorationism.

res′ti-tu′tive (rĕs′tĭ-tū′tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, or tending to, restitution.

res′ti-tu′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who makes restitution. *Rare.*

re-stit′u-to-ry (rē-stĭt′ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *restitutorius.*] Of or pert. to, or aiming at, restitution.

res′tiv Restive. *Ref. Sp.*

rest′ling, *n.* Commotion; tumult. *Obs.*

rest′ness, *n.* [From REST, *a.*] Reastiness *Obs.* [See RE-, 2.]

re-stock′, *v. t.*, **re-stop′per**, *v. t.*

re-stor′. Var. of RESTAUR.

re-stor′a-ble (rē-stōr′ȧ-b'l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-stor′a-ble-ness**, *n.* [tion. *Obs. or R.*]

re-stor′al (-ăl; 201), *n.* Restoration.

restorance, *n.* [OF.] Restoration. *Obs.*

res′to-rate′ (rĕs′tō-rāt′), *v. t.* To restore. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

res′to-ra′tion-er, *n.* A restorationist. [A restaurateur.]

res′to-ra′tor (rĕs′tō-rā′tẽr), *n.*

re-stor′a-to-ry (rē-stōr′ȧ-tō-rĭ; 201), *a.* Restorative. *Rare.*

2. To make amends or compensation for. *Obs. or R.*
But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,
All losses are *restored*, and sorrows end. *Shak.*
3. To make good the loss or damage due to; repair. *R.*
4. To bring back to, or put back into, the former or original state; to repair; to renew; specif.: **a** To rebuild; to reconstruct; esp., *Arch.*, to make a restoration of; to repair and alter (a building) with the aim of putting it back into the original form; as, to *restore* a cathedral. **b** To bring back to a healthy state; to cause to recover.
And his hand was *restored* whole as the other *Mark* iii. 5.
c To bring back from a state of injury or decay, or from a changed condition, as by repairing or retouching; to renovate; as, to *restore* a painting. **d** To form a picture or model of the original form of, as of something lost or mutilated; to represent or reproduce in the original form; as, to *restore* a ruined building or a fossil animal. **e** To put back into, or replace in, a former state of favor or grace; to deliver from the consequences of sin; to reinstate in a former position, office, or the like; as, to *restore* a king.
Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton.*
f To make calm or tranquil in mind. *Now Rare.*
5. To renew; to reëstablish; to put back into existence, use, or the like; as, to *restore* harmony among foes.
The father banished virtue shall *restore*. *Dryden.*
6. To put (itself) back into the original position or form, as an elastic body.
7. To bring back (to); as, to *restore* a person to health; to give reinstatement (to); to put (a person) again in possession (of an office or the like); to put back (into), to convey (to); as, to *restore* a king to the throne.
8. To give or make restitution to. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
9. **a** To recompense. *Obs.* **b** To store. *Obs.*
Syn. — Return, replace, refund, repay, reinstate, rebuild, reëstablish, renew, repair, revive, recover, heal, cure.

re-store′ (rē-stōr′; 201), *v. i.* To recover; to revive. *Obs.*

re-stor′er (rē-stōr′ẽr; 201), *n.* One that restores.

re-strain′ (rē-strān′), *v. t.*; RE-STRAINED′ (-strānd′); RE-STRAIN′ING. [ME. *restreinen*, F. *restreindre*, OF. also *restraindre*, fr. L. *restringere*, *restrictum*; *re-* re- + *stringere* to draw, bind, or press together. See STRAIN, *v. t.*; cf. RESTRICT.] **1**. To draw back again; to hold back; to check; to keep in check; to hold back from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; to repress or suppress; to curb.
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose! *Shak*
2. To place under restraint or arrest; to deprive of liberty.
3. To hinder from unlimited enjoyment; to abridge.
They two . . . *restrained* of their liberty. *Clarendon*
4. To limit; confine; restrict. *Trench.*
Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral, universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate. *I. Watts.*
5. To withhold; forbear; forbid. *Obs.* *Job* xv. 4.
6. To draw back tightly, as a rein. *Obs.* *Shak.*
7. To confine; to bind; also, to constrain. *Obs.*
Syn. — RESTRAIN, RESTRICT. RESTRAIN emphasizes the general idea of holding back or curbing; RESTRICT implies limitation or confinement within set bounds; as, to *restrain* one's eagerness, one's appetite; to *restrict* one's investigations, one's diet.

re-strain′, *v. i.* To refrain. *Obs. or R.*

re-strain′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that restrains. Specif.: *Photog.* A substance, as bromide of potassium or ammonium, used to restrain the action of a developer or other reagent.

re-straint′ (rē-strānt′), *n.* [OF. *restrainte*, fr. *restreindre*. See RESTRAIN.] **1**. Act, process, or means of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from motion or action, in any manner; restraining force or influence; a case of restraining or being restrained.
No man was altogether above the *restraints* of law. *Macaulay*
2. State of being restrained, esp., confinement; deprivation or abridgment of liberty.
3. That which restrains, as a law, a prohibition, or the like; limitation; restriction. *Obs. or R.* *Milton.*
4. Constraint; reserve.
Madding my eagerness with her *restraint*. *Shak.*
Syn. — Repression, hindrance, check, stop, curb, coercion, confinement, limitation, restriction. See FORCE.
restraint of princes, an embargo. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

re-strict′ (-strĭkt′), *v. t.*; RE-STRICT′ED; RE-STRICT′ING. [L. *restrictus*, p. p. of *restringere*. See RESTRAIN.] To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine; as, to *restrict* words to a particular meaning; to *restrict* a patient to a certain diet.
Syn. — Limit, bound, repress, curb, coerce. See RESTRAIN.

re-stric′tion (rē-strĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *restrictio*: cf. F. *restriction*.] **1**. That which restricts; a limitation; a restraint; as, *restrictions* on trade.
2. Act of restricting, or state of being restricted; confinement within limits or bounds.
3. A limitation or qualification of something said; reservation; as, mental *restriction*.
4. Constriction; compression. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

re-stric′tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of restriction, as of slavery, trade, or the sale of liquor; specif., in Canada, an advocate of a protective tariff.

re-stric′tive (rē-strĭk′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *restrictif*.] **1**. Astringent; binding; styptic. *Obs.* *Wiseman.*
2. Serving or tending to restrict; expressing or conveying restrictions; as, a *restrictive* particle; a *restrictive* tariff.
3. *Negotiable Instruments.* Of an indorsement, prohibiting further negotiation, or giving authority to deal with the instrument as directed, but not to transfer ownership.
restrictive interpretation. See DOCTRINAL INTERPRETATION.
— **re-stric′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-stric′tive-ness**, *n.*

re-stric′tive (rē-strĭk′tĭv), *n.* **1**. *Med.* An astringent or styptic. *Obs.*
2. A restrictive term or expression.

re-strike′ (rē-strīk′), *v. t.* To strike again, as a coin.

re-strike′, *n.* A second striking of a coin; also, a coin struck from the original die after the regular issue.

re-sult′ (rē-zŭlt′), *v. i.*; RE-SULT′ED; RE-SULT′ING. [F. *résulter*, fr. L. *resultare*, *resultatum*, to spring or leap back, v. intens. fr. *resilire*. See RESILE.] **1**. To proceed, spring, or arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion; to come out, or have an issue; to terminate; to end; — followed by *from* or *in*; as, this measure will *result* in good.
2. To leap or spring back; to rebound; recoil. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* **a** To revert; — with *to*; as, the estate will *result* to him. *Obs. or R.* **b** To devolve, as a duty. *Obs.*
Syn. — Proceed, spring, rise, ensue; follow, terminate.

re-sult′, *n.* **1**. A flying or springing back; resilience. *Obs.*
2. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; a resolution; a decree. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. That which results; the conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation; consequence or effect; as, the *result* of a crime or an investigation
Syn. — Effect, consequence, conclusion, issue, event.

re-sult′ance (rē-zŭl′tăns), *n.* **1**. Issuance or that which issues; emanation; also, of light, reflection. *Obs.*
2. Result; issue; outcome. *Obs. or R.*

re-sult′ant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *resultans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *résultant*.] **1**. Shining by reflection. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Resulting or issuing; existing or following as a result or consequence; consequent; as, a *resultant* force or velocity; a *resultant* tone (= COMBINATIONAL TONE).

re-sult′ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *résultante*, *force résultante*.] That which results. Specif.: **a** *Mech.* A resultant force, etc. (see COMPOSITION OF FORCES). **b** *Math.* An eliminant.

re-sult′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RESULT. — **re-sult′ing-ly**, *adv.*
resulting trust, *Law*, a trust raised by implication of law from the acts of the parties as being intended by them, as the trust raised for the benefit of a party who has granted property upon a trust that fails, or that raised for the benefit of a party who advances the purchase money of an estate, etc.; sometimes, any trust raised by implication or construction of law, although commonly one arising by operation of law independent of any such intention is called a *constructive trust*. — **r. use**, *Law*, a use which, being limited by the deed, expires or cannot vest, and results or returns to him who raised it, after such expiration.

re-sume′ (rē-zūm′), *v. t.*; RE-SUMED′ (-zūmd′); RE-SUM′ING (-zūm′ĭng). [L. *resumere*, *resumptum*; *re-* re- + *sumere* to take: cf. F. *résumer*. See ASSUME, REDEEM.] **1**. To assume or take again; to put on anew; to reoccupy.
Reason *resumed* her place, and Passion fled. *Dryden.*
2. To enter upon or begin again; to recommence, as something interrupted; as, to *resume* a game, a speech.
3. To take back to one's self.
Perhaps God will *resume* the blessing *Scott.*
4. To take or pick up again; to go back to using.
5. To repeat, as a sentence. *Rare.*
6. To summarize; to epitomize. *James Ward.*

re-sume′, *v. i.* [Absolute uses of the *v. t.*] **1**. To take possession again.
2. To recommence, as a discourse, work, or business.

‖ **ré′su′mé′** (rā′zü′mā′), *n.* [F. See RESUME.] A summing up; a condensed statement; an abridgment or summary.

re-sump′tion (rē-zŭmp′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *résumption*, L. *resumptio* restoration, recovery, fr. *resumere*. See RESUME.] **1**. Act of resuming; as, the *resumption* of a grant, of delegated powers, of an argument, of specie payments, etc.
2. *Eng. Law.* The taking again into the king's hands of such lands or tenements as he had granted to any man on false suggestions or other error. [The earliest sense.]
3. Recapitulation; summary; epitome. *Rare.*

re-su′pi-nate (rē-sū′pĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *resupinatus*, p. p. of *resupinare* to bend back. See RESUPINE.] *Bot.* **a** Inverted in position; appearing by a twist of the axis to be upside down or reversed, as the flowers of many orchids. **b** In fungi, having the hymenium on the upper surface of the pileus.

re-su′pi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Lit., a bending back; — applied to the apparent effect of height on the proportions of a figure to an observer near its base. *Obs. & R.*
2. Act or state of lying on the back. *Obs.*
3. *Bot.* A turning or twisting to an inverted or apparently upside-down position; a resupinate condition.

re′su-pine′ (rē′sū-pīn′), *a.* [L. *resupinus*; *re-* re- + *supinus* bent backward, supine.] **1**. Lazy; apathetic. *Obs.*
2. Lying on the back; supine. *Sir K. Digby.*
He spake, and, downward swayed, fell *resupine*. *Cowper.*

re-surge′ (rē-sûrj′), *v. i.*; -SURGED′ (-sûrjd′); -SURG′ING (sûr′jĭng). [L. *resurgere*. See RESURRECTION.] To rise again, as from the dead.

re-sur′gence (-sûr′jĕns), *n.* A rising again; resurrection.

re-sur′gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *resurgens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *resurgere*. See RESURRECTION.] Rising, or tending to rise, again.
Strong *resurgent* love towards her brother. *G. Eliot.*

re-sur′gent (rē-sûr′jĕnt), *n.* One who has risen again.

res′ur-rect′ (rĕz′ŭ-rĕkt′), *v. t.* [See RESURRECTION.] **1**. To raise from the dead; to reanimate; to restore to life; to bring to view again (that which was forgotten or lost).
2. To take from the grave; to disinter.

res′ur-rect′, *v. i.* To rise again from the dead.

res′ur-rec′tion (-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *resurreccioun*, F. *resurrection*, L. *resurrectio*, fr. *resurgere*, *resurrectum*, to rise again; *re-* re- + *surgere* to rise. See SOURCE.] **1**. Act of resurrecting; the rising again from the dead; resumption of life by the dead; as, the *resurrection* of Christ.
2. State of being risen from the dead; future state.
In the *resurrection* they neither marry nor are given in marriage. *Matt.* xxii 30.
3. The cause or exemplar of a rising from the dead.
I am the *resurrection*, and the life. *John* xi. 25.
4. *Eccl.* A festival commemorating Christ's resurrection.
5. A representation of Christ's resurrection. *Obs.*
6. A rising again; resumption of vigor; restoration; revival.
7. A thing that has been resurrected or disinterred; specif., an exhumed corpse; — chiefly attrib.; as: **resurrection man**, a resurrectionist.

res′ur-rec′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to resurrection.

res′ur-rec′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of resurrection; also, of or pert. to resurrectionism.

res′ur-rec′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of resurrectionists, or body snatchers.

res′ur-rec′tion-ist, *n.* **1**. One who steals bodies from graves to sell to anatomists; a body snatcher.
2. One who restores to a previous condition or vogue, revives, renovates, or the like.
3. One who believes in resurrection.

res′ur-rec′tion-ize (-shŭn-īz), *v. t.* To resurrect.

resurrection plant. **a** Any of several club mosses of the genus *Selaginella* (as *S. convoluta* and *S. lepidophylla*), which, when dry, close up so as to resemble a bird's nest, but expand again when moistened. **b** The rose of Jericho. **c** The fig marigold *Mesembryanthemum tripolium*.

res′ur-rec′tive (-rĕk′tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, or causing, resurrection.

re′sur-vey′ (rē′sûr-vā′), *v. t.* To survey again or anew.

re-sur′vey (rē-sûr′vā), *n.* A second or new survey.

re-sus′ci-tate (rē-sŭs′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *resuscitatus*, p. p. of *resuscitare*. See RE-; SUSCITATE.] To revivify; revive; restore, esp. from apparent death or from unconsciousness, as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

re-sus′ci-tate, *v. i.* To come to life again; to revive.

re-sus′ci-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *resuscitatio*: cf. OF. *res(s)uscitation*, F. *ressuscitation*.] Act of resuscitating, or state of being resuscitated; restoration; revival; renewal.
The subject of *resuscitation* by his sorceries. *Scott.*

re-sus′ci-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying. — **resuscitative faculty**, the faculty of the mind that reproduces previous states. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

re-sus′ci-ta′tor (-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that resuscitates.

ret (rĕt), *v. t.*; RET′TED; RET′TING. [ME. *reten* to soak, akin to D. *reten*, and E. *rot*.] *Dial. Eng. or Tech.* **1**. To soak or expose to moisture, as flax, hemp, or timber.
2. To rot or injure by exposure.

re-ta′ble (rē-tā′b'l), *n.* [F., prob. for *rere-table*, *riere-table*. See REAR, *a.*; TABLE.] *Eccl.* A raised shelf or ledge behind an altar, on which are placed the altar cross, the altar lights, vases of flowers, etc.; hence, a more or less elaborate framework in the same relation to the altar, and inclosing a panel or panels decorated with painting, sculpture, mosaic, or the like. Cf. PREDELLA.

re′tail (rē′tāl; *formerly, and still in Scot., often* re-tail′, *the orig. accentuation*; *cf.* DETAIL, *n.*), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *retail* a cutting, fr. *retaillier* to cut off, diminish, divide into pieces, F. *retailler* to cut again; *re-* re- + *tailler* to cut; cf. F *retaille* piece cut off, shred. See TAILOR; cf. RETAIL, *v.*, DETAIL.] **1**. The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels; — opposed to *wholesale*.
2. Detail (of a matter). *Obs.*

re′tail, *a.* Done at retail; engaged in, or connected with, retailing commodities; as, a *retail* trade; a *retail* grocer.

re-tail′ (rē-tāl′, *also* rē′tāl, *esp. in contrast with whole′sale*; 277), *v. t.*; RE-TAILED′ (-tāld′); RE-TAIL′ING. [Cf. F. *retailler* to cut again. See RETAIL, *n.*] **1**. To sell in small quantities, as by the single yard, pound, gallon, etc.; to sell directly to the consumer; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.
2. To distribute in small portions; to tell again or to many (what has been told or done); to relate in detail; as, to *retail* slander. "To whom I will *retail* my conquest." *Shak.*

re-tail′, *v. i.* To sell at retail; as, the book *retails* for $10.

re-tail′er (rē-tāl′ẽr; rē′tāl-ẽr; 277), *n.* One who retails anything; as, a *retailer* of merchandise; a *retailer* of gossip.

re-tail′ment (rē-tāl′mĕnt), *n.* Act of retailing.

re-tain′ (rē-tān′), *v. t.*; RE-TAINED′ (-tānd′); RE-TAIN′ING. [ME. *reteynen*, *retaynen*, F. *retenir*, L. *retinere*; *re-* re- + *tenere* to hold, keep. See TENABLE; cf. REIN of a bridle, RETENTION, RETINUE.] **1**. To restrain; prevent. *Obs.*
2. To continue to hold, have, use, recognize, etc.; to keep in possession, control, use, custody, etc.; to keep; not to lose, part with, dismiss, or permit to escape. "Thy shape invisible *retain*." *Shak.*
Be obedient, and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*

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re-store′, *n.* [OF. *restor*.] Restoration. *Obs.*
re-store′ (rē-stōr′), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-store′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *restorement*.] Restoration. *Obs.*
restoritie, **restority**, *n.* [Cf. RESTORATIVE.] A restorative. *Obs.*
re-stor′i-to-ry, *n.* [See RESTORE.] Restorative. *Obs.*
re-stow′, *v. t.* (hence **re-stow′al**, *n.*), **re-strain′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-strain′, *n.* Restraint. *Obs.*
re-strain′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-strain′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
re-straind′. Restrained. *Ref. Sp.*
re-strained′ (-strānd′), *pret. & p. p.* of RESTRAIN. — **re-strain′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **re-strain′ed-ness**, *n.*
re-strain′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RESTRAIN. — **re-strain′ing-ly**, *adv.*
re-strain′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *restraignement*.] A restraining; restraint. *Rare.*
re-straint′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
re-stream′, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
restreigne. ✝ RESTRAIN.
re-strength′en (rē-strĕng′th'n), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [of RESTRICT.]
re-strick′ (rē-strĭk′). Scot. var.
re-strict′, *a.* [L. *restrictus*, p. p.] Strict; restricted. *Obs.*
re-strict′ed, *pret. & p. p.* of RESTRICT. — **re-strict′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **re-strict′ed-ness**, *n.*
re-stric′tion-a-ry (rē-strĭk′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Restrictive. *R.*
re-stric′tiv. Restrictive. *R. Sp.*
re-string′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-stringe′ (rē-strĭnj′), *v. t.* [L. *restringere*. See RESTRAIN.] 1. To bind; astringe. *Obs.* 2. To confine; restrict. *Rare.*
re-strin′gen-cy (-strĭn′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being restringent; astringency. *Obs.*
re-strin′gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *restringens*, p. pr.: cf. F. *restringent*.] Binding; astringent; styptic. — *n.* **a** A restrictive word. **b** *Med.* An astringent or styptic. *All Obs.* [tringent. *Obs.*]
re-strin′gi-tive (-jĭ-tĭv), *a.* As-
re-strive′, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
rest treatment. = REST CURE.
re-stud′y, *v. t.*, **re-stuff′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rest′y (rĕs′tĭ), *a.* [Cf. RESTIVE.] Sluggish; quiet; restive *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
resty, *a.* [Prop., left over, F *resté*, p. p. Cf. REASTY.] Reasty; rancid. *Obs.*
re′sub-ject′, *v. t.*, **re′sub-jec′tion**, *n.*, **re-sub′ju-gate**, *v. t.*, **re-sub′li-ma′tion** (rē-sŭb′lĭ-mā′shŭn), *n.*, **re′sub-lime′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′sub-mis′sion**, *n.*, **re′sub-mit′**, *v. t.*, **re′suc-ceed′**, *v. t.*, **re-suck′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re′su-da′tion (rē′sū-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *resudare* to sweat again.] Act of sweating again. *Rare.*
re-suf′fer, *v. t.*, **re-suf′fer-ance**, *n.*, **re′sug-gest′**, *v. t.*, **re-suit′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-sult′an-cy, *n.* Resultance. *Obs. or R.* [ANT.]
re-sult′ant-ly, *adv.* of RESULT-
re-sult′ate, *n.* A result. *Obs.*
re-sult′ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **re-sult′ful-ly**, *adv.*
re-sul′tive, *a.* Resultant. *Obs.*
re-sult′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **re-sult′less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sult′less-ness**, *n.*
re-sum′a-ble (rē-zūm′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-sum′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ré′su′mé′ (rā′zü′mā′), *v. t.*; RE′SU′MEED′ (-mād′); RE′SU′ME′ING (-mā′ĭng). To summarize. *Rare.* [who resumes.]
re-sum′er (rē-zūm′ẽr), *n.* One
re-sum′mon, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *resemondre*.] To summon again.
re-sum′mons, *n.* *Law.* A summons made on a person already once summonsed.
Resumption Act. *U. S. Hist.* An act of Congress, passed Jan. 14, 1875, providing for resumption in 1879 of specie payments, which were suspended Jan. 1, 1862.
re-sump′tive (rē-zŭmp′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *resumptivus* restorative.] **a** *Med.* Restorative. *Obs.* **b** Summarizing; of the nature of a résumé. **c** Tending toward resumption. — *n.* *Med.* A restorative. *Obs.* — **re-sump′tive-ly**, *adv.*
resun. ✝ REASON.
‖ **res u′ni-ver′si-ta′tis** (rēz ū′nĭ-vûr′sĭ-tā′tĭs). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things belonging to the society, corporation, or university (in question).
re-sup′ (rē-), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-su′pi-nat′ed (-sū′pĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Resupinate. [pine. *Obs.*]
re′su-pine′, *v. i.* To lie resu-
re′sup-ply′, *v. t.*, & *n.*, **re′sup-press′**, *v. t.*, **re-sur′face**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [again.]
‖ **re-sur′gam**. [L.] I shall rise
re-surge′, *v. i. & n.* See RE-, 2.
re-sur′gen-cy (rē-sûr′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Resurgence. *Rare.* [2.]
re′sur-prise′, *n. & v. t.* See RE-,
res′ur-rect (rĕz′ŭ-rĕkt), *n.* [L. *resurrectus*.] One who has risen from the dead. [rect.]
res′ur-rec′tion, *v. t.* To resur-
res′ur-rec′tion-er, *n.* = RESURRECTIONIST, 1. [polypody.]
resurrection fern. The gray
resurrection man. = RESURRECTIONIST, 1. [resurrects.]
res′ur-rec′tor, *v. t.* One who
re′sur-ren′der, *v. & n.* See RE-, 2.
re-sus′ci-ta-ble (rē-sŭs′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of resuscitation.
re-sus′ci-tant (-tănt), *a. & n.* [L. *resuscitans*, p. pr.] One that resuscitates. *Rare*
re-sus′ci-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *resuscitatus*, p. p.] Restored to life; revived. *Obs.*
re-sus′cite, *v. t.* [L. *resuscitare*: cf. OF *resusciter*.] To resuscitate. *Obs.*
resvery. ✝ REVERIE.
re-swal′low, *v. t.*, **re-sward′**, *v. t.*, **re-swarm′**, *v. i.*, **re-swear′**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re-sweat′, *v. t.*, **re-swell′**, *v. i.*, **re-swill′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
resye. ✝ RESE, to shake.
re-syn′the-sis, *n.* See RE-, 2.
ret. ✝ RETTE, to impute.
ret. *Abbr.* Retired.
re-tack′, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
retail, *n.* [Cf. RETALIATE.] Retaliation. *Obs.*
re-taild′. Retailed. *Ref. Sp.*
retain, *n.* [From RETAIN, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** Retention. **b** Retinue.

3. To entertain. *Obs.*
4. To keep in pay; specif., to employ (a lawyer) by paying a preliminary fee, which secures a prior claim upon his services in case of need; *Obs.*, to hire or engage.
5. To keep in mind or memory; to remember.
Syn. — Hold, restrain. See KEEP.
re-tain′ (rē-tān′), *v. i.* *Obs.* **1**. To refrain; to forbear.
2. To serve as a retainer; to belong; to pertain.
3. To continue; to remain. *Donne.*
re-tain′er (rē-tān′ẽr), *n.* [After nouns in *-er* fr. OF. inf. used as n.; cf. REJOINDER, TROVER.] **1**. *Law.* **a** The act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer, counselor, or adviser; also, the document expressing such engagement, or the authority so conferred. **b** The act of withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right, as where a creditor pays his own claim out of the debtor's property that has come into his hands as representative of the debtor. **c** A fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause, or a professional adviser to give advice, or to secure a prior claim upon his services in case of need; — called also **retaining fee**, and specifically: **general retainer**, when covering any case that may arise; **special retainer**, when for a specified case.
2. Engagement, as for a servant; employment.
re-tain′er, *n.* **1**. One that retains; a maintainer.
2. One who is retained or kept in service; a person attached or owing service to a household; a dependent; an adherent; a hanger-on. *Now Hist. or Archaic.*
3. Hence, a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery. *Cowell.*
4. *Mach.* A device for holding the balls or rollers in a ball or roller bearing while it is being adjusted.
re-tain′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RETAIN. — **retaining wall**, *Civil Engin.*, a wall for sustaining a bank of earth liable to a landslide; — sometimes restricted to a wall supporting earth filled in after the wall has been built.
re-tain′ment (rē-tān′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *retenement.*] Act of retaining; retention; *Obs.*, entertainment.
re-take′ (rē-tāk′), *v. t.*; *pret.* RE-TOOK′ (-tŏŏk′); *p. p.* RE-TAK′EN (-tāk′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-TAK′ING (-tāk′ĭng).
1. To take or receive again; to take back.
2. To take from a captor; to recapture.
re-tal′i-ate (rē-tăl′ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; RE-TAL′I-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); RE-TAL′I-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *retaliatus*, p. p. of *retaliare* to retaliate; *re-* re- + a word akin to *talio* talion, retaliation. Cf. TALION.] To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind, now usually an evil one; to make return for; to put or inflict in return (upon).
re-tal′i-ate, *v. i.* To return like for like; to make requital; esp., to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.
re-tal′i-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of retaliating; requital; now, esp., return of evil for evil.
Syn. — Reprisal, retribution, punishment. See REQUITAL.
re-tal′i-a-to-ry (rē-tăl′ĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to, involving, or of the nature of, retaliation; retaliative.
re-ta′ma (rā-tä′mȧ; *as Lat.* rē-tā′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr Sp. *retama*, fr. Ar. *ratam.*] **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of GENISTA. **b** = JERUSALEM THORN **b**. **c** Any of several yellow-flowered shrubs, as *Cassia biflora*, *Chamæcrista portoricensis*, etc. *Porto Rico.*
re-tard′ (rē-tärd′), *v. t.*; RE-TARD′ED; RE-TARD′ING. [L. *retardare*, *retardatum*; *re-* re- + *tardare* to make slow, to delay, fr. *tardus* slow: cf. F. *retarder*. See TARDY.] **1**. To make slow or slower; to keep back; to delay; to hinder; to prevent from, or render slow or slower in, progress; to impede; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship; — opposed to *accelerate*.
2. To put off; to postpone; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations.
3. *Hort.* To restrain from growing; — opposed to *force*.
Syn. — Obstruct, detain, procrastinate, defer. See DEAY.
re-tard′, *v. i.* To be delayed; to undergo retardation.
re-tard′, *n.* [Cf. F. *retard.*] Retardation; delay.
retard of the tide, the interval between the moon's transit at which a tide originates and advent of the tide itself; age of the tide. It is found, in general, that any particular tide is not principally due to the moon's transit immediately preceding, but to a transit which has occurred some time before. See LUNITIDAL INTERVAL.
re-tard′ant (rē-tär′dănt), *a.* Also **re-tard′ent** (-dĕnt). Serving, or tending, to retard. — *n.* Something retardant.
re′tar-da′tion (rē′tär-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *retardatio*: cf. F. *retardation.*] **1**. Act of retarding, or making slow or slower; hindrance; act of delaying; as, the *retardation* of the motion of a ship; — opposed to *acceleration*.
2. That which retards; an obstacle; an obstruction.
Hills, sloughs, and other terrestrial *retardations*. *Scott.*
3. The extent to which anything is retarded; the amount of retarding or delay.
4. *Music.* The keeping back of an approaching consonance by prolonging one or more tones of a previous chord into an intermediate discord; — differing from *suspension* by resolving upwards instead of downwards. Cf. ANTICIPATION, 7.
5. *Photog.* The action of a restrainer.
retardation of the tide. **a** The lunitidal interval. **b** Retard of the tide. See RETARD. **c** Lag of the tide. See LAG.
retardation method. *Mech.* A method of determining losses in a machine by noting its change of speed as it slows down after the removal of the power.

re-tard′a-tive (rē-tär′dȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *ratardatif.*] Tending, or serving, to retard.
re-tard′a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Retarding; retardative.
re-tard′ed, *pret. & p. p.* of RETARD. — **retarded coke**, pulverized coke coated with a wash containing equal parts of lime and fire clay, or the like, supposed to retard its combustion. It is used as a reducing agent for iron ore in a process for making open-hearth steel.
re-tard′er (rē-tär′dẽr), *n.* One that retards. Specif.: **a** *Steam Boilers.* Any of various devices, as a helix of flat metal strip, introduced into a boiler tube to increase the heating effect of the fire. **b** *Photog.* A substance, as potassium bromide, added to a developer to retard its action.
re-tard′ment (rē-tärd′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *retardement.*] Act of retarding; retardation. *Cowley.*
retch (rĕch *or, esp. in British usage*, rēch; 277), *v. i.*; RETCHED (rĕcht; rēcht); RETCH′ING. [AS. *hrǣcan* to clear the throat, hawk, akin to AS. *hrāca* expectoration, spittle, Icel. *hrækja* to hawk, to spit, *hrāki* spittle.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.
retch, *v. t.* To vomit; to throw up.
‖ **re′te** (rē′tē), *n.*; *pl.* RETIA (-shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ). [L., a net.] **1**. A circular plate with many holes used on the astrolabe to indicate the positions of the principal fixed stars. *Obs.*
2. A graduated scale. *Obs.*
3. *Anat.* A net or network; a plexus, esp. one of blood vessels or nerves, or a part resembling a network.
re′te Mal-pi′ghi-i (măl-pĭg′ĭ-ī) [NL.], *Anat.*, the Malpighian layer of the epidermis. — **r. mi-ra′bi-le** (mĭ-răb′ĭ-lē); *pl.* RETIA MIRABILIA (rē′shĭ-ȧ mĭr′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-ȧ; rē′tĭ-ȧ) [L., wonderful net], *Zoöl.*, a small but dense network of blood vessels formed by the breaking up of a larger vessel into branches, which usually unite again into one trunk. — **r. mu-co′sum** (mū-kō′sŭm) [L., slimy net], *Anat.*, the Malpighian layer of the epidermis. — **r. tes′tis** (tĕs′tĭs) [NL.], the network of tubules in the mediastinum testis.
re-tell′ (rē-tĕl′), *v. t.* To tell or count again.
re′tene (rē′tēn; rĕt′ēn), *n.* [Gr. ῥητίνη pine resin.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{18}$, extracted from pine tar, etc., and also found in peat bogs. It is a methyl and isopropyl derivative of phenanthrene.
re-tent′ (rē-tĕnt′), *n.* [L. *retentum*, neut. of *retentus*, p. p. See RETAIN.] That which is retained, esp. in the mind.
re-ten′tion (rē-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *retentio*: cf. F. *rétention*. See RETAIN.] **1**. Act of retaining, or state of being retained. Specif.: *Med.* Abnormal retaining in a canal or reservoir of the body of a secretion which is to be voided; as, *retention* of urine or bile.
2. Retaining, or faculty or ability of retaining, things in the mind; memory. Specif.: *Psychol.* The persistence of a mental disposition or of the after effects of a mental process in such a manner as to be subject to reproduction.
3. A keeping in one's own possession, control, or the like; as, the *retention* of the Philippines by the United States.
4. *Civil Law.* A possessory lien.
5. Detention; esp., forcible detention; restraint. *Obs.*
6. A retaining or holding fixed in some place or position; state of being kept in place.
7. Restraint; self-restraint; self-control. *Obs.*
8. Restriction of expenditure. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
9. Power or capacity of retaining; retentiveness.
re-ten′tive (rē-tĕn′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétentif.*] Tending to retain; having the power, property, or capacity of retaining. Specif.: **a** Retaining knowledge, or remembering well or readily; tenacious; having a good memory; as, a *retentive* mind, memory, or person. **b** Parsimonious; miserly. *Obs.* **c** Detentive; confining; holding firm.
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*
d Serving to keep in place, as a bandage. **e** Restrained; reticent. *Obs.* — **re-ten′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-ten′tive-ness**, *n.*
re′ten-tiv′i-ty (rē′tĕn-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The power of retaining; retentive force. Specif.: *Magnetism.* The capacity for retaining magnetism after the action of the magnetizing force has ceased, measured by the ratio of the residual magnetism to the maximum previously attained. It is thus distinguished from *coercive force*, though by some used as synonymous with the latter. See COERCIVE FORCE.
Re-tep′o-ra (rē-tĕp′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *rete* net + *porus* pore.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ectoproctous polyzoans which form delicate, coral-like colonies, usually composed of thin fenestrated fronds. It is the type of a family, **Re′te-por′i-dæ** (rē′tē-pŏr′ĭ-dē). — **re′te-pore** (rē′tē-pōr; 201), *n.*

Retepora. Nat. size.

re′ti-al (rē′shĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to a rete.
re′ti-a′ri-us (-ā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-rĭ-ī). [L., fr. *rete* a net.] *Rom. Antiq.* A gladiator armed with a net and a trident.
re′ti-a-ry (rē′shĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [See RETIARIUS.] **1**. A retiarius.
2. A retiary spider.
re′ti-a-ry, *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to nets, or the making of nets or the like; netlike. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Constructing a web to catch prey, as many spiders.
3. Armed with a net; hence, skillful to entangle.
ret′i-cence (rĕt′ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [L. *reticentia*: cf. F. *réticence.*] Quality, state, or fact of being reticent, or of keeping silence; refraining from speaking freely.
Such fine reserve and noble *reticence*. *Tennyson*
ret′i-cen-cy (rĕt′ĭ-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* Reticence.
ret′i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *reticens*, p. pr. of *reticere* to keep silence; *re-* + *tacere* to be silent. See TACIT.] Inclined to keep silent or uncommunicative. — **ret′i-cent-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See SILENT.
ret′i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [See RETICULE.] **1**. A small net. *Obs.*
2. *Optics.* A system of lines, wires, or the like, in the focus of an optical instrument; a reticule. Cf. CROSS WIRES.
re-tic′u-lar (rē-tĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *réticulaire.* See RETICULE.] **1**. Having the form of a net, or of network; formed with interstices; netlike.
2. Like a net in operation or effect; intricate.
3. *Anat.* Pertaining to a reticulum.
recticular cartilage, *Anat.*, elastic cartilage. See under ELASTIC, *a.* — **r. layer** (of the derma), *Anat.*, the deeper layer of the derma formed of interlacing fasciculi of white fibrous tissue. — **r. theory** (of protoplasm). See PROTOPLASM.
re-tic′u-late (rē-tĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *reticulatus.* See RETICULE.] **1**. Resembling network; having the form or appearance of a net; netted; having veins, fibers, or lines crossing like the threads or fibers of a network; as, a *reticulate* leaf or wing.
2. *Zoöl.* Of the tarsus (or part of the tarsus) of a bird: covered with small polygonal scales.

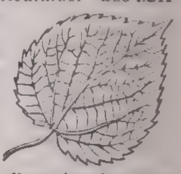
Reticulate Venation.

re-tic′u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). **1**. To divide or mark so as to resemble or form network.
2. To provide or construct with a reticle.
re-tic′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of RETICULATE. Specif.: *p. a.* Reticulate.
reticulated glass, ornamental ware made from glass in which one set of white or colored lines seems to meet and interlace with another set. — **r. mass**. *Mining.* = STOCKWORK **b**. — **r. micrometer**, *Optics*, a micrometer having a reticle in the focus of the eyepiece. — **r. tracery**, net tracery. — **r. vessel**, *Bot.*, one of the ducts or tubes of the tracheal tissue exhibiting a reticulated surface. — **r. work**. *Masonry*, work constructed, or faced, with diamond-shaped stones, or square stones placed diagonally.
re-tic′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being reticulated, or netlike; that which is reticulated; network; fig., an organization resembling a net.
2. *Math.* Any system of lines lying on a closed surface along with all the points in which they meet.
ret′i-cule (rĕt′ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. *réticule*, L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete* a net. Cf. RETINA, RETICLE.] **1**. *Optics.* = RETICLE, 2.
2. A small bag, originally of network, carried by women in the hand or on the arm as a workbag or pocket.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = RETICULUM RHOMBOIDALIS.
re-tic′u-lin (rē-tĭk′ū-lĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid substance composing the fibers of the reticular tissue. It is akin to collagen.
re-tic′u-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *reticulum* + *-itis.*] *Veter.* Inflammation of the reticulum of a ruminant.
re-tic′u-lose (rē-tĭk′ū-lōs), *a.* Reticulated.
re-tic′u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* RETICULA (-lȧ). [L., dim. of *rete* a net.] **1**. *Zoöl.* The second stomach of ruminants, in which folds of the mucous membrane form hexagonal cells; — called also *honeycomb stomach*. See RUMINANT, *Illust.*
2. A netlike structure; a network. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* The fibrous network found at the base of the petiole in certain palms. **b** *Biol.* The network of denser substance visible in the protoplasm, both of the cell body and nucleus, of many cells, and, according to the reticular theory, regarded as an essential structural part of the protoplasm. See PROTOPLASM. **c** *Anat.* Neuroglia.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Short for RETICULUM RHOMBOIDALIS.
‖ **Re-ti′cu-lum Rhom′boi-da′lis** (rē-tĭk′ū-lŭm rŏm′boi-dā′lĭs) [NL. *rhomboidalis*], *Astron.*, a southern constellation between Hydrus and Dorado.
re′ti-form (rē′tĭ-fôrm; rĕt′ĭ-), *a.* [L. *rete* a net + E. *-form*: cf. F. *rétiforme.*] Composed of crossing lines and interstices; reticular; netlike; specif., *Anat.*, designating the connective tissue of the framework of the lymphatic glands.

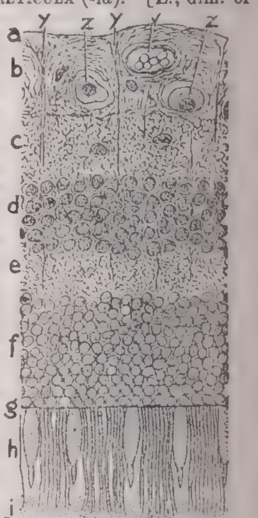

Section of Human Retina. a Inner Limiting Membrane; b Layer of Nerve Fibers (Branches of Optic Nerve); c Inner Reticular Layer; d Inner Nuclear Layer; e Outer Reticular Layer; f Outer Nuclear Layer; g Outer Limiting Membrane; h Rods and Cones; i Pigment Granules; r Blood Vessel; y y Bases of Fibers of Müller; z z Ganglion Cells.

ret′i-na (rĕt′ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *rete* a net. Cf. RETICULE.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The sensitive membrane of the eye, which receives the image formed by the lens and is the

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re-tain′a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-tain′a-bil′i-ty**, **re-tain′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
re-tain′al (rē-tān′ăl), *n.* Retention.
re-taind′. Retained. *Ref. Sp.*
re-tain′der, *n.* [Either fr. an AF. *retaindre*, inf. as n., for F. *retenir*, or fr. E. *retain*, after *remainder* or a similar form.] *Obs.* **1** Retention. **2**. A token of retainership. *Oxf. E. D.* **3**. = RETAINER, 2. [*Obs.*]
re-tain′der-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.
re-tain′er-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.
re-tak′er (-tāk′ẽr), *n.* One who retakes. [cate of retaliation.]
re-tal′i-a′tion-ist. *n.* An advo-
re-tal′i-a-tiv. Retaliative. *Ref. Sp.* [Retaliatory.]
re-tal′i-a-tive (rē-tăl′ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.*
re-tal′i-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who retaliates. [See RE-, 2.]
re-talk′, *v. t. & i.*, **re-tan′**, *v. t.*
re-tard′ance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *retardance.*] Retardation. *Obs.*
re-tard′ate, *v. t.* [L. *retardatus*, p. p. of *retardare.*] To retard; impede. *Obs.* [ANT.]
re-tard′ent. *a. & n.* = RETARD-
re-tard′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RETARD. — **re-tard′ing-ly**, *adv.*
re-tar′dive (rē-tär′dĭv), *a.* Retardative. *R.* [tardation. *R.*]
re-tar′dure (-tär′dūr), *n.* Re-
re-tare′, *v. t.*, **re-taste′**, *v. t.*, **re-tat′tle**, *v. t.*, **re-taunt′**, *v. t.*, **re-taunt′**, *n.* (*Obs.*). See RE-, 2.
retch. † RACH, dog; RECK.
retch (rĕch), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *recchen* to stretch, AS. *reccan*; akin to D. *rekken*, G. *recken.*] To reach; extend; stretch; expand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
retch′less. † RECKLESS. — **retch′less-ly**, **retch′less-ness**.
retd. *Abbr.* Returned.
re-teach′, *v.* See RE-, 2.
reteare. † RETIRE.
re-te′cious (rē-tē′shŭs), *a.* [L. *rete* a net.] Retiform.
re-tec′tion (rē-tĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *retegere*, *retectum*, to uncover.] Disclosure. *Obs.*
re′te-form. Var. of RETIFORM.
reteigne. † RETAIN.
reteir. † RETIRE.
re-tel′e-graph, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-tem′per, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reten, *n.* [Prob. due to misreading *retenue* as *retenne*. *Oxf. E. D.* See RETINUE.] Retinue. *Obs.*
retenance, *n.* [OF., a retaining, authority.] Retinue. *Obs.*
retenant, *n.* [OF. & F., p. pr. See RETAIN.] A retainer; one of a retinue. *Obs.*
re-ten′der, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
retenement, *n.* [OF., a retaining. See RETAINMENT.] Household; retinue; followers. *Obs.*
retenew. † RETINUE.
re-tent′, *p. a.* [L. *retentus*, p. p.] Retained: kept back. *Obs.*
re-ten′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
retentiss, *v. i.* [F. *retentir* (*retentiss-* in inflexional forms).] To resound: to echo. *Obs.*
re-ten′tiv. Retentive. *Ref. Sp.*
re-ten′tive, *n.* *Obs.* **1**. Memory. **2**. Retention. *Rare.* **3**. That which retains or confines; a restraint. **4** *pl.* Organs that retain, or regulate the discharge of, the excretions of the body.
re-ten′tor (rē-tĕn′tŏr), *n.* [L., a retainer.] *Zoöl.* A muscle which serves to retain a part in place, esp. when retracted.
re-te-nue′ (*as F.* rē-t'nü′), *n.* [F. *retenue.*] Self-restraint; self-control; reserve; discretion. *Obs., exc. as French.*
retenue. † RETINUE.
retere. † RETIRE.
re-test′, *n. & v.* See RE-, 2.
re-tex′ (rē-tĕks′), *v. t.* [L. *retexere*, lit., to unweave; *re-* re- + *texere* to weave.] To unweave or reweave; annul. *Obs.*
re-tex′ture, *n.* Act of weaving or forming again.
reteynen. † RETAIN.
reth. † RATHE, *adv.*
re-thank′, *v. t.*, **re-thatch′**, *v. t.*, **re-thaw′**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
rethe, *a.* [AS. *rēðe.*] Fierce; severe; cruel; terrible; furious; also, *Scot.*, ardent. *Obs.*
rethel. † ROTL.
retheness, *n.* [AS. *rēðness.*] **1**. Ferocity; cruelty; rage. *Obs.* **2**. Uproar. *Obs.* **3**. Ardor. *Scot.*
rether. † RATHER, ROTHER.
retherne. † ROTHEREN.
re-think′, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
rethor. † RHETOR.
rethorien, *a.* [OF.] Rhetorical. *Obs.* — *n.* Rhetorician. *Obs.*
rethorique. † RHETORIC.
rethory. † RHETORY.
re-thread′, *v. t.*, **re-thresh′**, *v. t.*, **re-thresh′er**, *n.*, **re-throne′**, *v. t.*, **re-thun′der**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re′ti-a (rē′shĭ-ȧ; rē′tĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of RETE.
Re′ti-a′ri-æ (rē′shĭ-ā′rĭ-ē; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See RETIARY.] *Zoöl.* The spiders which spin a web to catch their prey.
re′ti-a′ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Made up of retiarii. — *n.* A retiarius.
ret′i-cel′la lace (rĕt′ĭ-chĕl′ȧ). [It. *reticella* little net.] Greek point.
Re-tic′u-la′ri-a (rē-tĭk′ū-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See RETICULAR.] *Zoöl.* The Foraminifera. — **re-tic′u-la′ri-an**, *a. & n.*
re-tic′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of RETICULAR. [Netlike.]
re-tic′u-la-ry (rē-tĭk′ū-lā-rĭ), *a.*
re-tic′u-late-ly, *adv.* of RETICULATE. [ticulated. *Rare.*]
ret′i-culed (rĕt′ĭ-kūld), *a.* Re-
Re-tic′u-lo′sa (rē-tĭk′ū-lō′sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Reticularia.
re-tie′, *v. t.*, **re-tier′** (rē-tēr′), *v. t.*, **re-tight′en**, *v. t.*, **re-till′**, *v. t.*, **re-tim′ber**, *v. t.*, **re-tin′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

immediate instrument of vision, being connected with the brain by the optic nerve. The retina of the human eye lines the posterior chamber. Its functional part extends forward nearly to the ciliary body and is composed of supporting tissue and nervous elements arranged in several layers (see *Illust.*), of which the sensory layer (layer of *rods and cones*) is almost the outermost, and is composed of small rodlike bodies interspersed with shorter conical bodies, both of which are the specialized terminal parts of elongated neuro-epithelial cells. The cones alone are believed to serve in distinguishing colors. The most sensitive area on the human retina is a small *yellow spot* (*macula lutea*), having a central depression (the *fovea centralis*), in the middle back part of the eyeball. No rods, but only cones, are found in the fovea centralis; no fibers of the optic nerve overlie it; and upon it the image is focused for acute vision. See EYE, def. 1 & 2d *Illust.* Cf. VISUAL PURPLE.

ret′i-nac′u-lar (rĕt′ĭ-năk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a retinaculum.

ret′i-nac′u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -ULA (-lȧ). [L., a holdfast, a band. See RETAIN.] **1.** *Anat.* A connecting or retaining band; a frænum.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** A retractor muscle of the proboscis of certain worms. **b** A small structure on the fore wings of many Lepidoptera for catching and holding the frenulum.
3. *Bot.* **a** One of the small glands or glandlike bodies at the base of the stalk of a pollinium. **b** The hooklike funicle of the seeds in acanthaceous plants.

ret′i-nal (rĕt′ĭ-năl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the retina.
retinal light. = IDIORETINAL LIGHT. — **r. purple,** *Physiol. Chem.*, the visual purple.

re-tin′a-lite (rē-tĭn′ȧ-līt), *n.* [Gr. ῥητίνη resin + *-lite.*] *Min.* A massive variety of serpentine, of a honey-yellow or greenish color, and a waxy or resinous luster.

ret′i-nis′po-ra (rĕt′ĭ-nĭs′pō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ῥητίνη resin + σπορά seed.] **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of CHAMÆCYPARIS. **b** *Hort.* Any one of various ornamental Japanese conifers now ascertained to be juvenile forms of *Thuja* and *Chamæcyparis.* They are dwarf cypresslike shrubs with foliage strikingly different from the adult parent species.

ret′i-ni′tis (-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *retina* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the retina.

ret′i-nol (rĕt′ĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [Gr. ῥητίνη resin + 2d *-ol.*] A yellowish oil got by the distillation of resin. It is used in making printer's ink, and in medicine as an antiseptic.

ret′i-nos′co-py (-nŏs′kō-pĭ; -nō-skō′pĭ), *n.* [*retina* + *-scopy.*] *Physiol.* The study of the retina of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. — **ret′i-no-scop′ic** (-nō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **ret′i-no-scop′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ret′i-nue (rĕt′ĭ-nū; *formerly often* re-tin′ue, *as in Milton and Dryden*), *n.* [ME. *retenue*, OF. *retenue*, prop. a retaining (so in F.), fr. OF. & F. *retenir* to retain, engage, hire. See RETAIN.] **1.** State of being retained in another's service; service. *Obs.* *Gower.*
2. The body of retainers who follow a prince or other distinguished person; a train of attendants; a suite.

What followers, what *retinue* canst thou gain? *Milton.*

3. Retention. *Obs.*
at one's retinue, in one's service; at one's command. *Obs.*

re-tir′a-cy (rē-tīr′ȧ-sĭ), *n.* *U. S.* **a** Retirement; seclusion. **b** Sufficient means or property to make possible retirement from business.

re-tir′al (rē-tīr′ăl), *n.* Act of retiring. Specif.: **a** Retreat; withdrawal. **b** A withdrawal or giving up of office, business, etc. **c** A taking up or paying of a bill when due.

re-tire′ (rē-tīr′), *v. t.;* RE-TIRED′ (-tīrd′); RE-TIR′ING (-tīr′ĭng). [F. *retirer; re-* re- + *tirer* to draw. See TIRADE.] **1.** To withdraw; to take or put away; to remove; to betake or, *Obs. Scot.*, readdress (one's self).

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth *retire* his golden ray. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To draw or pull back. *Rare.*
3. To hold back; to restrain; to dissuade. *Obs. & R.*
4. To get back; to recover. *Obs. & R.*
5. To withdraw from circulation, or from the market; to take up or pay; as, to *retire* bonds; to *retire* a note.
6. To cause to retire; specif., to designate as no longer qualified for active service; to place on the retired list; as, to *retire* a military or naval officer.
7. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* To put out (a batsman).

re-tire′, *v. i.* **1.** To withdraw from action or danger; to retreat; as, to *retire* from battle.
2. *Fencing.* To give ground; to take a step or steps back.
3. To withdraw, go, or betake one's self for the sake of privacy, seclusion, protection, or the like; to go into retreat; as, to *retire* to his home; to *retire* from the world.
4. To go to bed; as, he usually *retires* early.
5. To withdraw from office, a public station, business, or the like; as, having made a large fortune, he *retired.*
6. To go away; to withdraw; to take one's self away.

Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and *retire* ye from him, that he may be smitten, and die. *2 Sam. xi. 15.*

7. To move, fall, or bend, back; to recede, or appear to do so; as, the shore of the sea *retires* in bays and gulfs.
8. To disappear; to vanish. *Rare.*
9. To go or come back; to return. *Obs.*
Syn. — Withdraw, leave, depart; recede, retreat.

re-tire′, *n.* Act of retiring, or state of being retired; retirement; withdrawal; retreat; also, a place to which one retires; a retreat. *Obs. or R.*

re-tired′ (rē-tīrd′), *pret. & p. p.* of RETIRE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Withdrawn into seclusion; being in, or gone into, retreat; secluded; quiet; as, a *retired* life; one of *retired* habits.

A *retired* part of the peninsula. *Hawthorne*

b Withdrawn into one's self; reserved. *Obs. or R.* **c** Carried on or performed in seclusion or privacy; hence, inner; recondite. *Obs.* **d** Withdrawn from active duty or business; as, a *retired* officer; a *retired* physician.
retired flank, *Fort.*, a flank bent inward toward the rear of the work. — **r. list.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A list of officers who, by reason of advanced age or other disability, are relieved from active service, but still receive pay. In the United States army and marine corps a commissioned officer *shall* be retired: (1) After forty years' service as officer or enlisted man, on his own application. (2) On reaching the age of sixty-four years. (3) On becoming disabled for service. In the United States navy a commissioned officer *shall* be retired: (1) If below the rank of vice admiral and above that of lieutenant commander, on reaching the age of sixty-two years. (2) If rejected for promotion for any cause not arising from his own misconduct. (3) On becoming disabled for service. **b** A similar list of enlisted men in the United States army, marine corps, or navy, retired at their own application on seventy-five per cent of their pay and allowances, after thirty years of service.
— **re-tired′ly**, *adv.* — **re-tired′ness**, *n.*

re-tire′ment (rē-tīr′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *retirement.*] **1.** Act of retiring, or state of being retired. Specif.: **a** A falling back; retreat, as of an army. **b** A withdrawing into seclusion or retreat. **c** Withdrawal from office, active service, or the like; as, the *retirement* of an officer. **d** Secluded condition or state; withdrawal from society or publicity; privacy; also, a time or occasion of this. **e** Withdrawal from circulation; — said of currency.
2. A place of seclusion or privacy; a place to which one withdraws or retreats; a private abode; a retreat.

Caprea had been the *retirement* of Augustus. *Addison.*

Syn. — Departure, retreat, withdrawal; seclusion.

re-tir′ing (-tīr′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RETIRE. Specif.: *p. a.* Reserved; shy; not forward or obtrusive; as, *retiring* manners. — **re-tir′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **re-tir′ing-ness**, *n.*

re-tort′ (rē-tôrt′), *v. t.;* RE-TORT′ED; RE-TORT′ING. [L. *retortus*, p. p. of *retorquere; re-* re- + *torquere* to turn, twist. See TORSION; cf. RETORT, a vessel.] **1.** To return, to repay; to pay, cast, or hurl, back; as, to *retort* an accusation, wrong, censure, incivility, or the like.
2. To make a like reply to; to answer in kind; to say in reply; as, to *retort* a sarcasm; "It is false," he *retorted.*
3. To answer or meet, as an argument, by a counter argument of a like kind.
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To throw or hurl back, as a spear; to reverberate (a sound); reflect, as heat. *Shak.* **b** To reject (an appeal). *Shak.* **c** To turn, twist, or curve, back.

re-tort′, *v. i.* **1.** To return an argument or a charge; to make a severe reply. *Pope.*
2. To retaliate. *Now Rare.*
3. To turn or spring back; to recoil. *Obs.*

re-tort′, *n.* [See RETORT, *v. t.*] A quick, sharp, witty, cutting, or severe reply, esp. one which turns the first speaker's statement or argument against him or counters it; also, the act or practice of making such replies; as, a good *retort;* a man keen in *retort.* "The *retort* courteous." *Shak.*
Syn. — Repartee, answer. See REPLY.

re-tort′, *n.* [F. *retorte* (cf. Sp. *retorta*), fr. L. *retorta*, fem. p. p. of *retorquere.* So named from its bent shape. See RETORT, *v. t.*] *Chem. & the Arts.* A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat. It is made of different forms and materials for different uses, as a bulb of glass with a curved beak to enter a receiver for general chemical operations, or a long semicylinder of cast iron or fire clay for the manufacture of coal gas.

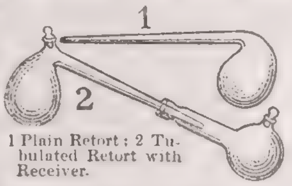

1 Plain Retort; 2 Tubulated Retort with Receiver.

re-tort′, *v. t.* To treat by heating in a retort, as gold amalgam to drive off the mercury and recover the gold.

re-tort′ed, *pret. & p. p.* of RETORT. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Twisted, turned, or bent, back or backwards; recurved; reverted. **b** Returned; thrown, hurled, or cast, back. "With *retorted* scorn." *Milton.*

re-tor′tion (rē-tôr′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétorsion.* See RETORT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of retorting; a turning, twisting, bending, or throwing, back; reflection or turning back.

It was, however, necessary to possess some single term expressive of this intellectual *retortion.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A retort; an act of retorting, as in argument. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* Retaliation. *Retortion* is chiefly used in international law of acts by which the aggrieved state treats the subjects of the state giving provocation in a manner the same as, or analogous to, that in which the subjects of the state using retortion are treated by the state giving provocation. The term is often used specifically of acts within the strict right of the state, as the imposition of disabilities or other denial of comity, often called ‖ **ré-tor′sion de droit′** (dē droit′), — the direct infliction of injuries equal to those suffered, termed ‖ **re-tor′si-o fac′ti** (rē-tôr′shĭ-ō făk′tī), being included under the head of reprisal.

re-tor′tive (rē-tôr′tĭv), *a.* **1.** Turned backwards.
2. Of the nature of a retort.

re-touch′ (rē-tŭch′), *v. t.* [F. *retoucher.* See RE-; TOUCH.] **1.** To touch again, or rework, in order to improve; to amend by retouches; to touch up; as, to *retouch* a picture, an engraving plate, or an essay.
2. *Photog.* To correct or change, as a negative or process plate, by hand work. Ordinary negatives, esp. those of portraits, are often retouched, usually with a hard lead pencil, to harmonize the light and shade, remove unnatural effects of detail, etc. In retouching photogravure plates the roulette, burnisher, graver, etc., are used.
3. To touch upon or speak of again; to reintroduce. *Rare.*

re-touch′ (rē-tŭch′), *v. i.* To make or give retouches.

re-touch′, *n.* [Cf. F. *retouche.*] A new or fresh touch or partial reworking to effect improvement, as of a painting, a sculptor's clay model, or the like.

re-tour′ (rē-tōōr′), *n.* [F., a returning. See RETURN, *n. & v. i.*] **1.** Return. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. *Scots Law.* The return made to the court of chancery on a brieve of inquest with the jury's verdict thereon, as on one relative to the service of an heir, or one for determining the duties payable to a superior upon land or the land's annual value; also, a copy or extract of such return.

re-tour′, *v. i.* To return; to revert. *Obs.*

re-tour′, *v. t.* *Scots Law.* To make a retour, or return, of; as, to *retour* a person as heir, land (as to its value), etc.

re-trace′, *or* **re–trace′** (rē-trās′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *trace.*] To trace over again, or renew the outline of, as a drawing.

re-trace′ (rē-trās′), *v. t.* [F. *retracer.* See RE-, TRACE; cf. RETRACT.] To trace again or back. Specif.: **a** To trace or go back to the origin or beginning of; to go back over the track of; as, to *retrace* one's family line. **b** To go over again with the eyes; to look over again carefully or closely. **c** To go over again in memory; to recall. **d** To go back in or over (a previous course); to go over again in a reverse direction; as, to *retrace* one's steps or proceedings.

re-trace′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of retracing.

re-tract′ (rē-trăkt′), *v. t.;* RE-TRACT′ED; RE-TRACT′ING. [F. *rétracter*, L. *retractare*, *retractatum*, to handle again, reconsider, retract, fr. *retrahere*, *retractum*, to draw back. In senses 1, 2, & 3 fr. L. *retractus*, p. p. of *retrahere.* See RETREAT.] **1.** To draw or pull back or in; as, the cat can *retract* its claws; to *retract* the tongue.
2. To draw or bring (a person) back. *Obs. or R.*
3. To hold back; to prevent; to restrain; also, to withdraw; to take away. *Obs.*
4. To withdraw; recall; disavow; recant; take back; as, to *retract* an accusation or an assertion.
Syn. — Recant, abjure, repudiate, disown. See RENOUNCE.

re-tract′, *v. i.* **1.** To retire; to retreat. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
2. To draw back; to undergo retraction.
3. To take back what has been said; to withdraw a concession or a declaration; to draw back, as from a promise.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

re-tract′, *n.* *Obs.* **1. a** Retractation. **b** Retreat.
2. *Far.* The pricking of a horse's foot in nailing on a shoe.

re′trac-ta′tion (rē′trăk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétractation*, L. *retractatio* a revision, reconsideration.] **1.** A revision; rehandling; — used esp. [*cap.*] in the *pl.* as the title of a work by St. Augustine containing a new treatment, with corrections, of subjects contained in previous books.
2. Act of retracting; withdrawal; esp., a taking back of what has been said; recantation.

re-tract′ed, *p. a.* **1.** Drawn, pulled, or moved, back; as, *retracted* accent, e. g., in bal′cony, formerly balco′ny.
2. Withdrawn; recalled; canceled.

re-trac′tile (rē-trăk′tĭl; *cf.* -ILE), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétractile.*] Capable of, or exhibiting, retraction; capable of being drawn back or in; as, the claws of a cat are *retractile;* a *retractile* spring. — **re′trac-til′i-ty** (rē′trăk-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-trac′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétraction*, L. *retractio* a drawing back, hesitation.] **1.** Act of withdrawing something advanced, stated, claimed, or done; declaration of change of opinion; recantation; retractation.
2. Withdrawal; revocation.
3. = RETRACTATION, 1; — used [*cap. & pl.*] as a title. *Obs.*
4. Act of retracting, or drawing back or in; state of being retracted; retractile power; as, the *retraction* of claws.
5. Act of taking away; detraction. *Obs.*

re-trac′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to retract; of the nature of a retraction; as, *retractive* words.
2. Disposed to draw back. *Rare.*
— **re-trac′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-trac′tive-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

re-trac′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [NL.] One that retracts. Specif.: **a** In breech-loading firearms, a device for withdrawing a cartridge shell from the barrel. **b** *Surg.* (1) An instrument to hold apart the edges of a wound during amputation. (2) A bandage to protect the soft parts from the saw during amputation. **d** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A muscle serving to draw in any organ or part; — opposed to *protractor.*

re′tra-hent (rē′trȧ-hĕnt), *a.* [L. *retrahens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *retrahere.* See RETREAT, *n.*] Retracting; drawing back.

re-treat′ (rē-trēt′), *n.* [F. *retraite*, OF. also *retrete*, and *retrait*, both fr. *retraire* to withdraw, L. *retrahere; re-* re- + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE; cf. RETRACT, RETRACE.] **1.** Act of retiring, or withdrawing, as from what is difficult, dangerous, or disagreeable, or, sometimes, into privacy from business, public life, or society.
2. *Mil.* **a** The retiring of troops from the presence of an enemy, or from ground occupied to ground farther from

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re-tin′a-cle, *n.* [L. *retinaculum:* cf. OF. *retinacle.*] A retinaculum. *Obs.*
ret′i-nac′u-late (rĕt′ĭ-năk′ū-lāt), *a.* Having a retinaculum.
ret′in-as′phalt (rĕt′ĭn-ăs′fălt), **ret′in-as-phal′tum** (-ăs-făl′tŭm), *n.* [Gr. ῥητίνη resin + ἄσφαλτος asphalt.] A kind of fossil resin.
re-tinc′ture, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
retine. † RETAIN
ret′i-nence (rĕt′ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *retinentia* a retaining (in the memory).] Retention. *Obs.*
ret′i-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Retention; retentiveness. *Obs.*
ret′i-nerved′ (rĕt′ĭ-nûrvd′), *a.* [L. *rete* a net + E. *nerve.*] *Bot.* Reticulately nerved: net-veined.
retinew † RETINUE.
re-tin′i-an (rē-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Retinal. *Rare.*
ret′i-nite (rĕt′ĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ῥητίνη resin + *-ite.*] *Min.* A kind of fossil resin.
re-tink′er, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
ret′i-no-cho′roid-i′tis (rĕt′ĭ-nō-kō′roid-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *retina* + *choroid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the retina and the choroid.
ret′i-noid (rĕt′ĭ-noid), *a.* [Gr. ῥητίνη resin + *-oid.*] Resinlike, or resiniform.
ret′i-no-phore′ (-nō-fōr′; 201), *n.* [NL. See RETINA; -PHORE.] *Zoöl.* One of a group of cells inclosing a crystalline cone in the distal portion of an ommatidium. — **ret′i-noph′o-ral** (-nŏf′ō-răl), *a.*
ret′i-no-scope′, *n.* [*retina* + *-scope.*] A form of ophthalmoscope for viewing the retina.
ret′i-nos′po-ra (-nŏs′pō-rȧ). Var. of RETINISPORA.
ret′i-nue, *v. t.* To provide with a retinue; to attend as followers.
re-tin′u-la (rē-tĭn′ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -ULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of *retina.*] *Zoöl.* A group of sensory cells inclosing a rhabdom in an ommatidium. — **re-tin′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*
re-tip′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-tir′a-cied (rē-tīr′ȧ-sĭd), *a.* Retired; secluded. *U. S.*
ret′i-rade′ (rĕt′ĭ-räd′), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *ritirata* retreat.] *Fort.* A retrenchment, usually of two faces making a reëntering angle. *Rare.*
re-tir′er (rē-tīr′ẽr), *n.* One who retires.
ret′i-stene (rĕt′ĭ-stēn), *n.* [G. *retisten*, fr. *reten* retene.] *Chem.* Retene.
Ret′i-te′læ (-tē′lē), *or* **Ret′i-te-la′ri-æ** (-tē-lā′rĭ-ē; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *rete* a net + *tela* a web.] *Zoöl.* See LINE WEAVER. — **ret′i-te-la′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
re-told′ (rē-tōld′), *pret. & p. p.* of RETELL.
re-tomb′, *v. t.*, **re-tool′**, *v. t.*, **re-tooth′** (rē-tōōth′), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-tooth′er** (-ẽr), *n.*
retorike. † RHETORIC.
re-torn′. † RETURN.
ret′or-nel′la. † RITORNELLO.
retorqued, *a.* [L. *retorquere:* cf. F. *rétorquer.*] Twisted or turned back. *Obs.*
re-tor′sion (rē-tôr′shŭn). Var. of RETORTION.
re-tort′a-ble (rē-tôr′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.]
retort clay. Refractory clay suitable as a material for retorts.
re-tort′er, *n.* One who retorts.
retory. † RHETORY.
re-toss′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-touch′er, *n.* One who retouches. [*Rare.*]
re-touch′ment, *n.* Retouching.
re-tour′a-ble (rē-tōōr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Scots Law.* See -ABLE.
re-tourn′. † RETURN.
re-trace′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-track′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-tract′a-ble (rē-trăk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-tract′a-bil′i-ty** (-tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
re-trac′tate, *v. t.* [L. *retractatus*, p. p. of *retractare.* See RETRACT.] To retract; recant. *Obs.*
re-tract′i-ble (rē-trăk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétractible.*] See -ABLE. — **re-tract′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
re-trac′tive, *n.* That which withdraws; a dissuasive. *Obs.*
re-traict′, *n. & v.* Retreat. *Obs.*
re-trair′, *n.* [OF. *retraire*, inf. as n.] Retreat; return. *Obs.*
re-trait′, *n.* [It. *ritratto*, fr. *ritrarre* to draw back, draw, fr. L. *retrahere.* See RETRACT.] A portrait; a likeness. *Obs.*
re-trait′, *n. & v.* Retreat. *Obs.*
re-trait′, *a.* [F., p. p. of *retraire.*] Secluded. *Obs.*
re′tral (rē′trăl), *a.* [L. *retro* backward + *-al.*] **1.** Situated at or towards the back; posterior.
2 Backward; retrograde.
— **re′tral-ly**, *adv.*
re-tranch′, *v. t.* [F. *retrancher.*] To retrench; cut down. *Obs.*
re-tran′quil-ize, *v. t.*, **re-trans′fer**, *n.*, **re′trans-fer′**, *v. t.*, **re′trans-fig′ure**, *v. t.*, **re′trans-form′**, *v. t.*, **re-trans′for-ma′tion**, *n.*, **re′trans-fuse′**, *v. t.*, **re-trans′it**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′trans-late′**, *v. t.*, **re′trans-la′tion**, *n.*, **re′trans-mis′sion**, *n.*, **re′trans-mis′sive**, *a.*, **re′trans-mit′**, *v. t.*, **re′trans-mute′**, *v. t.*, **re′trans-plant′**, *v. t.*, **re′trans-port′**, *v. t.*, **re-trans′por-ta′tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2
re-trate′. † RETRAIT.
re-trav′el, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-trav′erse, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
re-trax′it (rē-trăk′sĭt), *n.* [L., (he) has withdrawn.] *Common Law.* The withdrawing of a suit in court by the plaintiff personally, by which he lost his right of action.
re-tray′, *v. t. & i.* [OF *retraire.*] To withdraw. *Obs.*
re-tread′ (rē-trĕd′), *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re-tread′, *v. t.* To furnish (a tire, as for an automobile) with a new tread.
re-treat′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

the enemy, or from an advanced position. A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight*, *rout*, etc. **b** The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy to avoid an engagement, for strategic reasons, or to escape after defeat. **c** A signal for retreating or retiring. **d** A signal given in the army, by drum, trumpet, or the like, following evening roll call or parade and immediately followed by the sunset gun.
3. *Eccl.* A special season of seclusion, often with withdrawal to a religious house, during which religious exercises are engaged in exclusively. Cf. QUIET DAY.
4. The place to which any one retires; a place of seclusion, privacy, safety, or resort; a retired place or abode; a refuge; an asylum; a hiding place; a den.
5. An institution for the care of insane persons, inebriates, etc.: an asylum.
6. *Far.* = RETRACT, *n.*, 2. *Obs.*
7. *Arch.* A retirement; a recess, as of one surface behind another in panel; recessed work; a retired part; a recess.
Syn. — Retirement, departure, withdrawal, recession; seclusion, solitude, privacy; asylum, shelter, refuge.

re-treat′ (rē-trēt′), *v. i.*; RE-TREAT′ED; RE-TREAT′ING. To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; to withdraw; to recede; as, the defeated army *retreated*.

re-treat′, *v. t.* **1.** To draw or lead back; to withdraw; to remove; specif., *Chess*, to move (a piece) back.
2. To retrace; also, to reduce. *Obs. or R.*
3. To retract; reverse; rescind; revoke. *Obs. Scot.*

re-tree′ (rē-trē′), *n.* [Cf. F. *retrait* withdrawal, shrinkage, fr. *retraire* to withdraw.] Imperfect or slightly damaged paper, such as paper with dirty specks, stains, pinholes, etc., occurring in the process of manufacture; — often marked R in the United States and XX in England, on packages and in the invoices. Called also **retree paper**.

re-trench′ (rē-trĕnch′; 140), *v. t.*; RE-TRENCHED′ (-trĕncht′); RE-TRENCH′ING. [OF. *retrenchier*, F. *retrancher*; *re-* re- + OF. *trenchier* to cut, F. *trancher*. See TRENCH.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To cut short; to repress. **b** To cut off; to intercept.
2. To cut down; to lessen; reduce; diminish; curtail; as, to *retrench* superfluities or expenses.

But this thy glory shall be soon *retrenched*. *Milton*

4. To cut off; to pare away; to remove; to do away with.
5. To cut out; excise; omit, as a paragraph. *Rare.*
6. *Fort.* **a** To furnish with a retrenchment; as, to *retrench* bastions. **b** To intrench. *Rare.*
Syn. — To lessen, diminish, curtail, reduce. See ABRIDGE.

re-trench′, *v. i.* To make retrenchments or reductions; specif., to cut down living expenses; to economize.

re-trench′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *retranchement*, OF. also *retrenchement*.] **1.** Act or process of retrenching; reduction; curtailment; excision; cutting down of expenses.
2. *Fort.* **a** A work, usually a simple traverse or parapet and ditch, constructed within another, to prolong the defense of the position when the enemy has gained the outer work, or to protect the defenders till they can retreat or obtain terms. **b** An intrenchment.
Syn. — Lessening, diminution, reduction, abridgment.

re-tri′al (rē-trī′ăl), *n.* A second trial, experiment, or test; a second judicial trial, as of an accused person.

re-trib′ute (rē-trĭb′ūt; rĕt′rĭ-būt; *cf.* ATTRIBUTE, *v. t.*), *v. t.* [L. *retributus*, p. p. of *retribuere* to retribute; *re-* + *tribuere* to bestow, assign, pay. See TRIBUTE.] To pay back; to give in return; to requite. *Obs. or R.* *Mure.*

ret′ri-bu′tion (rĕt′rĭ-bū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *retributio*: cf. F. *rétribution*.] **1.** A retributing; requital; return. *Now Rare.*
2. That which is given in repayment or compensation; return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action; esp., condign punishment for evil or wrong; specif., reward and punishment as distributed at the general judgment.
Syn. — Recompense, retaliation. See REQUITAL.

re-trib′u-tive (rē-trĭb′ū-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, retribution; involving retribution or repayment; as, *retributive* justice. — **re-trib′u-tive-ly**, *adv.*
retributive damages. See EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

re-trib′u-tor (-ū-tẽr), *n.* One who makes retribution.

re-trib′u-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *retributorius* worthy of retribution.] Involving, causing, or characterized by, retribution; retributive.

re-triev′al (rē-trēv′ăl), *n.* Act of retrieving; also, possibility of being retrieved or of recovering; retrieve.

re-trieve′ (rē-trēv′), *v. t.*; RE-TRIEVED′ (-trēvd′); RE-TRIEV′ING (-trēv′ĭng). [For older *retreve*, fr. OF. *retrover* to find again, recover (3d sing. pres. *il retrueve*), F. *retrouver*; *re-* re- + OF. *trover* to find, F. *trouver*. See TROVER.] **1.** *Hunting.* **a** To discover again (game once sprung); esp., to flush (partridges) a second time; — said of dogs. *Obs. or R.* **b** To discover and bring in (killed or wounded game).
2. To recover, as by study or an effort of memory; to call to mind again; to find again.
3. To recover; regain; as, to *retrieve* freedom.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

4. To bring back; to make return; to recall. *Obs.*
5. To restore; revive; as, to *retrieve* one's character.
6. To remedy the evil consequences of; to make good; to repair, as a loss or damage.

Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall *Prior.*

re-trieve′, *v. i.* **1.** *Hunting.* To retrieve game.
2. To recover; to recuperate. *Obs. or R.*

re-trieve′, *n.* **1.** *Hunting.* The rediscovery or second flushing of game, esp. birds, once sprung. *Obs.*
2. Possibility of being retrieved or of recovering.
3. Act of retrieving; retrieval.

re-triev′er (rē-trēv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A dog used for retrieving; specif., one of a breed of medium-sized dogs of which two principal varieties are bred, one black and wavy-coated, the other black or liver-colored with a short and closely curled coat.

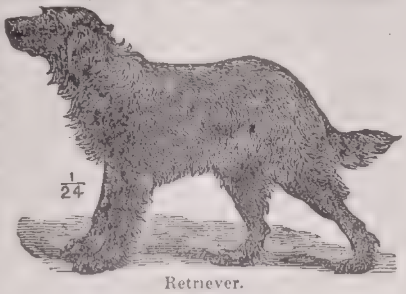
1/24
Retriever.

2. *Electric Cars.* Short for TROLLEY RETRIEVER.
3. One who retrieves.

re′tro- (rē′trō-; rĕt′rō-; *in retrocede (to go back), retrograde, retrospect, and derivatives*, rĕt′rō- *or* rē′trō-). [L. *retro*, adv., backward, back, prop. a comparative fr. *re-*. Cf. RE-.] A prefix or combining form signifying *backward*, *back*; as, *retroact*, to act backward; *retrospect*, a looking back.

re′tro-act′ (rē′trō-ăkt′; rĕt′rō-; 277), *v. i.* To act backward, or in return or opposition; to react; to be retrospective.

re′tro-ac′tion (-ăk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétroaction*.] **1.** Operation on something preceding; retrospective action.
2. Action returned, or action backward; reaction.

re′tro-ac′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétroactif*.] **1.** Fitted or designed to retroact; operating backward; retrospective.
2. Reactive. *Obs. & R.* *Beddoes.*
retroactive law *or* **statute**, *Law*, one operating to make criminal or punishable, or in any way expressly to affect, acts done prior to the passing of the law. Cf. EX POST FACTO LAW.

re′tro-ac-tiv′i-ty (-ăk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being retroactive.

re′tro-cede′ (rē′trō-sēd′; rĕt′rō-), *v. t.* [*retro-* + *cede*: cf. F. *rétrocéder*.] To cede or grant back.

ret′ro-cede (rĕt′rō-sēd; rē′trō-; 277: cf. RETRO-), *v. i.* [L. *retrocedere*; *retro* backward, back + *cedere* to go. See CEDE.] To go back; to recede; *Med.*, to go from the surface to the interior, as gout.

re′tro-ced′ent (rē′trō-sēd′ĕnt; rĕt′rō-), *a.* [L. *retrocedens*, p. pr.] **a** *Astron.* Retrograde. **b** *Med.* Retroceding.

re′tro-ces′sion (-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétrocession*, L. *retrocessio* a going back.] Act of retroceding; recession; retrogression; specif.: **a** *Astron.* Precession (of the equinoxes). **b** *Med.* Metastasis of a disease, an eruption, or a tumor from the surface to the interior of the body.

re′tro-ces′sion, *n.* [Cf. F. *rétrocession*.] **1.** *Scots Law.* The assignment by an assignee of a right to the cedent, or assignor, to him.
2. Act of receding, or ceding back.

re′tro-choir (rē′trō-kwīr; rĕt′rō-), *n.* [*retro-* + *choir*.] *Arch.* The space left in a church behind the high altar or choir inclosure, sometimes used as a chapel, and occasionally containing a second choir inclosure; also, in an apsidal church, all the space beyond the line of the back or eastern face of the altar.

re′tro-clu′sion (-klōō′zhŭn; 243), *n.* [*retro-* + *occlusion*.] *Surg.* A form of acupressure in which the needle is passed just above, and then below, the artery, being turned so that it comes out near the point of entrance.

re′tro-cog-ni′tion (-kŏg-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [*retro-* + *cognition*.] Occult cognition of that which has gone before, knowledge of it not being accessible by ordinary means or faculties.

re′tro-de′vi-a′tion (-dē′vĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [*retro-* + *deviation*.] *Med.* Backward displacement, as of an organ.

re′tro-dis-place′ment (-dĭs-plās′mĕnt), *n.* [*retro-* + *displacement*.] *Med.* Displacement backwards of a part.

re′tro-flec′tion (-flĕk′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Retroflexion.

re′tro-flex } (rē′trō-flĕks, -flĕkst; rĕt′rō-), *a.* [*retro-* +
re′tro-flexed } L. *flexus*, p. p. of *flectere* to bend, to turn.] Reflexed; bent or turned abruptly backward.

re′tro-flex′ion (-flĕk′shŭn), *n.* Act of reflexing, or state of being retroflexed; specif., *Med.*, the bending back of an organ upon itself, as of the uterus. In retroflexion of the uterus, the fundus is bent back upon the cervix, the latter being little if at all out of its normal axis. Cf. RETROVERSION, 2.

ret′ro-gra-da′tion (rĕt′rō-grȧ-dā′shŭn; rē′trō-), *n.* [F. *rétrogradation* or L. *retrogradatio*. See RETROGRADE.] Act of retrograding, or state of being retrograde; specif.: **a** *Astron.* The apparent backward motion of a planet; motion, or a movement, from east to west among the stars. **b** A going back in investigation or reasoning.

ret′ro-grade (rĕt′rō-grād; rē′trō-; 277), *a.* [ME. *retrograd*, L. *retrogradus*, fr. *retrogradi*, *-gressus*, to retrograde; *retro* + *gradi* to step: cf. F. *rétrograde*. See GRADE.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** Having a direction contrary to that of the general planetary course and the order of the signs; directed from east to west; — said of apparent or real motion of a celestial body. **b** Exhibiting such motion, as a planet.
2. Directed backward, or having a backward direction, motion, or tendency; contrary to the previous direction; as, a *retrograde* motion; — opposed to *progressive*.
3. Going, or inclined to go, from a better to a worse state; declining; as, a *retrograde* people; *retrograde* ideas.
4. Backward; slow. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
5. Moving or going backward, lit.; characterized by retrogression, as biological development; specif., *Zoöl.*, habitually walking or swimming backwards.
6. Inverse; inverted; as, *retrograde* order.
7. Opposed; contrary. *Obs.* *Shak.*
retrograde evolution, *Biol.*, evolution which, instead of producing higher or more specialized organisms, has produced degraded or more generalized ones. Cf. ASCIDIAN. — **r. imitation**, *Music*, contrapuntal imitation in which the theme or subject is repeated backwards.

ret′ro-grade (rĕt′rō-grād; rē′trō-; 277), *v. i.*; RET′ROGRAD′ED (-grād′ĕd); RET′RO-GRAD′ING (-grād′ĭng). [L. *retrogradi* (p. p. *retrogressus*), or *retrogradare*: cf. F. *rétrograder*.] **1.** To go in a retrograde direction; to go, move, or appear to move, backward; to recede; as, a planet or a glacier *retrogrades*.
2 To go back to an earlier or former time or position.
3. To decline from a better to a worse condition, as in morals or intelligence; to degenerate.

ret′ro-grade, *v. t.* To turn back; to reverse. *Now Rare.*

re′tro-gress (rē′trō-grĕs; rĕt′rō-), *v. i.* [L. *retrogressus*, p. p. of *retrogradi*.] To move backwards; to go back.

re′tro-gress, *n.* [L. *retrogressus*.] Retrogression. *Rare.*

re′tro-gres′sion (-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétrogression*. See RETROGRADE, *v. & a.*; cf. DIGRESSION.] Act or process of retrograding; as: **a** *Astron.* = RETROGRADATION **a**. **b** *Music.* Retrograde imitation. **c** A going back in development or condition; esp., *Biol.*, a passing from a higher to a lower state or type of organization or structure, in the course of the development of an animal. — **re′tro-gres′sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

re′tro-gres′sive (-grĕs′ĭv), *a.* Retrograding or tending to retrograde; going, moving, or directed, backward; going back, as in investigation; going from a better to a worse state; retrograde; declining. Specif.: *Biol.* Passing from a higher to a lower organization; exhibiting retrogression.
retrogressive substitution, *Chem.*, substitution resulting in the reconversion of a compound into a simpler one from which it is regarded as derived; specif., in organic chemistry, replacement of an atom or radical by hydrogen.

re′tro-ject (rē′trō-jĕkt; rĕt′rō-), *v. t.* [*retro-* + *-ject*, as in *reject*.] To throw or cast back.

re′tro-jec′tion (-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* A retrojecting; specif.: **a** A setting back to an earlier date. **b** *Med.* A mode of cleansing a cavity by washing it, as with a spray, from within.

re′tro-mas′toid (-măs′toid), *a.* [*retro-* + *mastoid*.] Behind the mastoid process.

re′tro-min′gent (-mĭn′jĕnt), *a.* [*retro-* + L. *mingens*, p. pr. of *mingere* to urinate.] Urinating backward. — *n.* *Zoöl.* A retromingent animal. — **re′tro-min′gent-ly**, *adv.*

re′tro-mor′phosed (-môr′fōzd; -fōst), *a.* *Physiol.* Characterized or affected by retromorphosis.

re′tro-mor′pho-sis (-môr′fō-sĭs), *n.* [NL. *Physiol.* Metamorphosis accompanied by degeneration; katabolism.

re′tro-na′sal (-nā′zăl), *a.* [*retro-* + *nasal*.] Behind the nose.

re′tro-pha-ryn′ge-al (-fȧ-rĭn′jē-ăl; -făr′ĭn-jē′ăl), *a.* [*retro-* + *pharyngeal*.] *Med.* Behind the pharynx.

re′tro-posed (rē′trō-pōzd; rĕt′rō-), *a.* [*retro-* + *posed*, p. p. of *pose*, v. t.] *Med.* Displaced backward, without version or flection. — **re′tro-po-si′tion** (-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

re′tro-pul′sion (-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* [*retro-* + *pulsion*.] Lit., a driving or pushing back. Specif.: *Med.* **a** = 1st RETROCESSION **b**. *Obs.* **b** A forcing or pushing back of the fetal head in labor. **c** A disorder of locomotion marked by a tendency to walk backwards, attending paralysis agitans.

re-trorse′ (rē-trôrs′), *a.* [L. *retrorsus*; *retroversus*; *retro* back + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn. Cf. RETROVERT.] Bent backward or downward. — **re-trorse′ly**, *adv.*

ret′ro-spect (rĕt′rō-spĕkt; rē′trō-; 277), *v. i.* [L. *retrospicere*; *retro* back + *specere*, *spectum*, to look. See SPY; cf. EXPECT.] **1.** To practice retrospection.
2. To look back; hence, to refer (to); to reflect (on).

It may be useful to *retrospect* to an early period. *A. Hamilton.*

ret′ro-spect, *v. t.* To go back over in thought; to consider or think of by way of retrospection.

ret′ro-spect, *n.* A looking back. *Rare*, exc. fig.: **a** A regard or reference to something prior; — usually with *to*. **b** A looking back on things past; a review of the past.

ret′ro-spec′tion (-spĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A looking back. *Rare.*
2. Retrospective action; retroaction. *Rare.*
3. Act, or faculty, of looking back on things past, as in reference or recollection; a review or contemplation of past events, etc.; a retrospect.
4. *Psychol.* Observation of mental processes through memory; — contrasted with *introspection*.
5. A retrospective course of thought. *Rare.*

ret′ro-spec′tive (-spĕk′tĭv), *a.* **1.** Looking backward, esp. in thought; contemplating things past; directed to the past; — opposed to *prospective*; as, a *retrospective* view.
2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past; retroactive; as, a *retrospective* law (cf. EX POST FACTO).
— **ret′ro-spec′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ret′ro-spec′tive-ness**, *n.*

re′tro-stal′sis (rē′trō-stăl′sĭs; rĕt′rō-), *n.* [NL.; *retro-* + *peristalsis*.] *Med.* Backward motion of the intestines; — opposed to *peristalsis*. — **re′tro-stal′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

‖ **re-trous-sage′** (rē-trōō′sȧzh′), *n.* [F., prop., a turning up.] Act or process of wiping, with a cloth, an engraved plate after it has been inked and before printing.

‖ **re-trous′sé′** (-sā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *retrousser* to turn up.] Turned up; — said chiefly of the nose.

re′tro-vac′ci-nate (rē′trō-văk′sĭ-nāt; rĕt′rō-), *v. t.* [*retro-* + *vaccinate*.] *Med.* To vaccinate (a human being) with virus from a cow inoculated with smallpox virus.

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re-treat′a-ble, *a.* Withdrawable. *Obs.* [pert. to retreat.
re-treat′al (rē-trēt′ăl), *a.* Of or
re-treat′ant (-ănt), *n.* *Eccl.* One who is in retreat. [treats.
re-treat′er, *n.* **1.** One who re-
2. *Eccl.* = RETREATANT.
re-treat′ful, *a.* Furnishing, or serving as, a retreat. *Rare.*
re-treat′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RETREAT. — **re-treat′ing-ness**, *n.*
re-treat′ment, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-treat′ment, *n.* Act of retreating; retreat. *Rare.*
re-treit′. † RETREAT.
re-trench′, *or* **re-trench′**, *v. t.* To trench again [trenches.
re-trench′er, *n.* One who re-
re-trencht′. Retrenched. *R. Sp.*
re-treve′. † RETRIEVE.
retribue, *v. t.* [F. *rétribuer*, L. *retribuere*.] To requite. *Obs.*
re-trib′u-ta-ry. Var. of RETRIBUTORY.
re-trib′ute (rē-trĭb′ūt; rĕt′rĭ-būt), *v. i.* To make requital. *R.*
re-trib′u-tiv. Retributive. *R. Sp.*
retricon. † RHETORICIAN.
re-tricked′ (rē-trĭkt′), *p. a.* Tricked or decorated anew.
re-triev′. Retrieve. *R. Sp.*
re-triev′a-bl. Retrievable. *R. Sp.*
re-triev′a-ble (rē-trēv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-triev′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-triev′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-triev′a-bly**, *adv.*
re-trievd′. Retrieved. *Ref. Sp.*
re-trieve′less, *a.* Irretrievable.
re-trieve′ment, *n.* Retrieval.
re-trim′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
ret′ri-ment, *n.* [L. *retrimentum*.] Refuse; dregs; dross. *Obs. & R.*
re-trip′, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-trive′. † RETRIEVE.
‖ **re′tro** (rē′trō), *adv.* [L.] Backward [TROACTIVE.
re′tro-ac′tive-ly, *adv.* of RE-
re′tro-bulb′ar (rē′trō-bŭl′bȧr; rĕt′rō-), *a.* *Anat.* Behind the eyeball [Retrocession.
re′tro-ced′ence (-sēd′ĕns), *n.*
re′tro-ces′sion-al (-sĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *a. & n.* Recessional.
re′tro-ces′sion-ist, *n.* An advocate of retrocession.
re′tro-ces′sive (-sĕs′ĭv), *a.* **1.** Retrograde. [sion, or ceding back.
2. Characterized by retroces-
re′tro-col′lic (-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [See RETRO-; COLLUM.] Of or pertaining to the back of the neck.
re′tro-con′scious-ness, *n.* See RETRO-.
re′tro-cop′u-lant (-kŏp′ū-lănt), *a.* Copulating backward. — **re′tro-cop′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*
re′tro-curved (rē′trō-kûrvd; rĕt′rō-), *a.* Recurved [back.
re′tro-date (-dāt), *v. t.* To date
re′tro-duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *retroducere*, *retroductum*, to lead or bring back.] A leading or bringing back.
re′tro-flect′ed, *a.* Retroflexed.
re′tro-flex, *v. i.* To turn or bend backward.
re′tro-fract (-frăkt), **re′tro-fract′ed**, *a.* [*retro-* + L. *fractus*.] *Bot.* Refracted.
re′tro-gen′er-a-tive, *a.* Begetting young by retrocopulation.
retrogradate, *v. i.* [L. *retrogradare*.] To retrograde. *Obs.*
ret′ro-gra′da-to-ry (rĕt′rō-grā′dȧ-tō-rĭ; rē′trō-), *a.* Causing retrogradation.
ret′ro-grade, *n.* *Rare.* **a** One who declines or degenerates. **b** A backward movement or tendency.
ret′ro-grade, *adv.* Backward; reversely. [GRADE.
ret′ro-grade′ly, *adv.* of RETRO-
ret′ro-gra′di-ent, *a.* [L. *retrogradiens*, p. pr.] *Astrol.* Retrograde. *Obs.* [rograding, p. pr.
ret′ro-grad′ing-ly, *adv.* of ret-
ret′ro-grad′ism (-grād′ĭz'm), *n.* Reactionary principles. — **ret′ro-grad′ist**, *n.*
re′tro-gres′sion-ist, *n.* A person inclined to retrogression.
re′tro-gres′sive (rē′trō-grĕs′ĭv; rĕt′rō-), *n.* A person who tends to retrograde. [TROGRESSIVE.
re′tro-gres′sive-ly, *adv.* of RE-
re′tro-i′tion (-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *retroire* to go back.] Retrogression; reëntrance. *Obs.*
re′tro-lo-ca′tion (-lō-kā′shŭn), *n.* Retroposition. [tion back.
re′tro-mi-gra′tion, *n.* A migra-
re′tro-min′gen-cy (-mĭn′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being retromingent. *Obs.* [tive.
re′tro-öp′er-a-tive, *a.* Retroac-
re′tro-per′i-to-ne′al (-pĕr′ĭ-tō-nē′ăl), *a.* Behind the peritoneum. — **-per′i-to-ne′al-ly**, *adv.*
re′tro-pul′sive (-pŭl′sĭv), *a.* [*retro-* + L. *pellere*, *pulsum*, to impel.] Repelling.
re′tro-ser′rate, *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having retrorse teeth or barbs. — **re′tro-ser′ru-late**, *a.*
ret′ro-spect, *a.* Retrospective.
ret′ro-spec′tiv. Retrospective. *Ref. Sp.* [tive view.
ret′ro-spec′tive, *n.* A retrospec-
re-trot′, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re′tro-u′ter-ine, *a.* [*retro-* + *uterine*.] Behind the uterus.

re′tro-vac′ci-na′tion (rē′trō-văk′sĭ-nā′shŭn; rĕt′rō-), *n.* *Med.* **a** Inoculation of a cow with human vaccine virus. *Seaton* (*Oxf. E. D.*). **b** Act or process of retrovaccinating.
re′tro-vac′cine (-văk′sĭn; -sēn), *n.* *Med.* Vaccine lymph from a cow that has been inoculated with smallpox virus.
re′tro-ver′sion (-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétroversion.* See RETROVERT.] **1.** Lit., a turning or bending backward; **a** Reversal; annulment. *Obs. Scot.* **b** A turning or looking back. **c** Translation back into the original language.
2. State of being turned backward; displacement backwards; as, *retroversion* of the uterus, in which the organ's axis is changed, the fundus pointing toward the sacrum and the cervix toward the symphysis pubis. Cf. RETROFLEXION.
re′tro-vert (rē′trō-vûrt; rĕt′rō-; 277), *v. t.*; RE′TRO-VERT′ED; RE′TRO-VERT′ING. [*retro-* + L. *vertere*, to turn. Cf. RETRORSE.] To turn back; revert.
ret′ter-y (rĕt′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). A place or establishment where flax is retted. See RET, *v. t.*, 1. *Ure.*
ret′ting (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of RET. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act or process of preparing flax for use by soaking, maceration, and kindred processes, the object being the decomposition and removal of the softer tissues, leaving the fine fiber.
re-tund′ (rē-tŭnd′), *v. t.*; RE-TUND′ED; RE-TUND′ING. [L. *retundere, retusum*; *re-* re- + *tundere* to beat.] To blunt; dull; weaken; fig., to dull; to beat, force, or drive, back; to put down; refute; as, to *retund* slander.
re-turn′ (rē-tûrn′), *v. i.*; RE-TURNED′ (-tûrnd′); RE-TURN′ING. [ME. *returnen, retornen, retournen*, F. *retourner*; *re-* re- + *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] **1.** To go or come back again to a place or condition; as, *return* to your home.

On their embattled ranks the waves *return*. *Milton.*
Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou *return*. *Gen.* iii. 19.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To turn round. **b** To turn back; to retreat. **c** To turn away. *2 Kings* xviii. 14.
3. To go back or revert in thought, narration, or argument. "But to *return* to my story." *Fielding.*
4. To revert; to go, come, or pass, back, as in possession.

And Jeroboam said in his heart, Now shall the kingdom *return* to the house of David. *1 Kings* xii 26.

5. To speak in answer; to reply; respond. *Pope.*
to return to one's muttons [a transl. of *revenons à nos moutons*, let us return to our sheep, from the French farce, "Maître Patelin"], to return to one's topic of discussion. *Humorous.*
re-turn′, *v. t.* **1.** To turn; to make go or come back; to turn round or back; to reverse. *Obs.*
2. To cause to continue in a different direction, chiefly at a right angle; to turn at an angle, as a wall.
3. To turn or direct back, as the eyes. *Rare. Spenser.*
4. To bring, carry, put, or send, back; to restore; reflect, as light; as, to *return* a borrowed book, or a hired horse; specif., *Mil.*, to replace in the proper receptacle; as, to *return* swords or pistols.
5. In various ball games, to play back (the ball) to the one who delivered it.
6. To recall; to abandon. *Obs.*
7. To bring back in return for goods sent out as a venture; hence, to produce in return; to yield.
8. To report, or bring back and make known.

And all the people answered together, . . and Moses *returned* the words of the people unto the Lord. *Ex.* xix 8.

9. To render, as an account, usually an official account, to a superior; to report officially by a list or statement; as, to *return* a list of jurors, of stores, of killed or wounded; to *return* the result of an election. Hence, *Eng.*, to elect according to the official report, or returns.
10. To bring or send back to a tribunal or office, with a certificate of what has been done; to make return of, as a writ.
11. To send in or deliver into official custody, or to a general depository.
12. To send back (upon or on); to visit.

The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Kings* ii. 44.

13. To retort, as an accusation; — with *upon* or *to*. *Obs.*
14. To give back; to send in return or reply; to say in reply or response; as, to *return* thanks.
15. To give in requital or recompense; to repay; to respond to similarly, as, to *return* a present, one's love, or a courtesy.
16. *Card Playing.* To lead in response to the lead of one's partner; as, to *return* a trump. Specif., in **to return a lead**, to lead a suit already led by another player.
re-turn′, *n.* [ME. *retorn*, fr. the v.; cf. F. *retour.*] **1.** Act of returning, or coming back, to or from a place or condition; recurrence, or coming round or on again; as, the *return* of one long absent; the *return* of health or of an illness; the *return* of the seasons, or of an anniversary.
2. a *Arch.* The continuation in a different direction, most often at a right angle, of the face of a building, or any member, as a colonnade, molding, or mold; — applied to the shorter in contradistinction to the longer; as, a façade of sixty feet east has a *return* of twenty feet north. **b** In decorative work of various kinds, the carrying of a molding or group of moldings at an angle, usually a right angle, as when a picture frame is mitered at the corners, or a door trim at the end of an architrave.
3. A bend or turn, as in a rod, stream, or gallery; a portion between two bends; specif.: *pl. Fort. & Mining.* **a** The turnings and windings of a trench or gallery. **b** A short branch track, usually in a gallery, to hold returning trucks as others pass on the main track.
4. A quantity of goods, consignment, cargo, or the like, which comes back in exchange for goods sent out as a mercantile venture; also, the value of, or profit from, such; now, more widely, the profit on, or advantage from, labor, an investment, undertaking, etc.; income or profit in relation to its source; — often in *pl.*, proceeds; results.
5. *Law.* **a** The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court. This is now usually done by filing the document, properly indorsed, in the clerk's office. **b** The certificate of an officer stating what he has done in or about the execution of a writ, precept, etc., indorsed on the document. **c** The sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners. **d** Short for RETURN DAY. **e** *Moham. Law.* The addition to the sharers' portion of any residue remaining when there are no residuaries after satisfaction of the sharers' claims as such.
6. An account, or formal report, of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics, and the like; as, election *returns*; a *return* of goods produced or sold; esp. (*pl.*), a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information. Specif., *Mil. & Nav.*, an official report, or statement, rendered to the commander or other superior officer; as, the *return* of men fit for duty, of provisions, etc.
7. Act of returning something or sending or bringing it back to the same place or condition. Specif.: **a** Restoration; restitution. **b** A giving in recompense, acknowledgment, or the like; repayment; requital; that which is so given; a requital. **c** An answer; a retort. *Obs. or R.* **d** An answering thrust, volley, or the like.
8. That which returns or is returned.

Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? *Dryden.*

9. In technical senses: **a** *Econ.* Specif., the rate of yield of product in any given process of production per unit of cost, esp. in an industrial process. This is said to obey: the **law of constant return**, as when an increase of the scale of production gives a proportionate increase of return, as when an increase in area of land cultivated requires a proportionate increase in outlay for labor, etc.; the **law of increasing return**, as when increasingly intensive cultivation gives an increase in product proportionately greater than the increase of cost; or the **law of diminishing return**, as when increasingly intensive cultivation gives an increase in product proportionately smaller than the increase in cost. **b** *Card Playing.* A lead answering to a previous lead of one's partner. **c** *Lawn Tennis, Cricket, etc.* Act of returning the ball; a ball returned. See RETURN, *v. t.*, 5. **d** *pl.* Refuse tobacco made up of fragments and siftings. **e** *Far.* = BAR, *n.*, 6 **d**. **f** *Com.* In the London Bankers' Clearing House, a check, draft, or other paper calling for payment returned to the clearing house by the bank to which it is presented because of lack of funds, insufficient indorsement, or other defect.
10. Elliptically: **a** A return ticket. **b** A return airway in a mine. **c** *Elec.* The conductor that conveys a current to the source after its energy is utilized.
Syn. — RETURN, RECURRENCE. RETURN denotes a coming back, whether to a place or a condition; RECURRENCE implies fresh occurrence; it often suggests repetition, sometimes at stated intervals; as, the *return* of the prodigal, the *return* of spring; the constant *recurrence* of the same topics of conversation, the daily *recurrence* of the delirium.
re-turn′a-ble (rē-tûr′nȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** *Law.* Legally required to be returned, delivered, or rendered; as, a writ *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court.
2. That must be returned; to be returned.
3. Capable of, or admitting of, being returned.
4. Able to return. *Rare.*
return day. *Law.* The day when return is to be made. Specif.: **a** The day on which the defendant in an action or proceeding is to appear in court and answer the writ or other mandate therein which is to be then returned. **b** A day fixed for the return of all writs issued subsequent to the next prior return day.
re-turned′ (rē-tûrnd′), *pret. & p. p.* of RETURN. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Turned or bent back; made with a return.
2. That has come back; as, a *returned* clergyman, a colonial clergyman who has come back to Great Britain.
3. Sent or brought back.
4. Given in the official returns or record.
returned archivolt, *Arch.*, an archivolt in which the band formed by the archivolt proper is returned at an angle nearly or exactly ninety degrees and carried horizontally. — **r. connecting rod**, *Mach.*, a connecting rod having its crank-pin end on the same side of the crosshead as the engine cylinder.
return piece. *Theaters.* Either of two wings, connected to an interior setting, which turn off the stage back of each side of the proscenium opening.
return shock. *Meteor.* An electric shock following electric discharge from a cloud, and due to the sudden release of electricity induced on bodies on the earth by the charge of the cloud.
return ticket. A ticket good for a return journey; also, a round-trip ticket.
return wall. A wall making a decided angle with an outer wall of a building, and having approximately the same height as it; — distinguished legally from mere partitions or low walls carrying partitions.
re-tuse′ (rē-tūs′), *a.* [L. *retusus*, p. p.: cf. F. *rétus.* See RETUND.] *Bot.* Having the apex rounded or obtuse, with a slight notch, as a leaf.

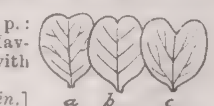
a Retuse; *b* Emarginate; *c* Obcordate.

Reu′ben (rōō′bĕn), *n.* [Heb. *Reūbēn.*] Lit., Behold, a son! — masc. prop. name. Hence: *Bib.* **a** The eldest son of Jacob. **b** The tribe named after Reuben.
Reuch-lin′i-an (roiĸ-lĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Johann Reuchlin, the first great Greek scholar of Germany; — used chiefly to designate a method of pronouncing classic Greek as living Greek of the Middle Ages, in general use in western Europe up to about 1600. Cf. ERASMIAN PRONUNCIATION. — *n.* A follower of Reuchlin. Cf. ITACISM.
re-un′ion (rē-ūn′yŭn), *n.* [*re-* + *union*: cf. F. *réunion.*] **1.** Act of reuniting, or state of being reunited; a second union; union formed anew after separation, secession, or discord; as, a *reunion* of parts or particles of matter; a *reunion* of parties or sects.
2. An assembling of persons who have been separated, as the members of a disbanded regiment; an assembly so composed, or a social gathering of acquaintances or of persons having some previously formed bond of union.
re-un′ion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of reunion; specif. [*usually cap.*], an advocate of the reunion of the Anglican Church with the Roman Catholic Church. — **re-un′ion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **re-un′ion-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*
re′u-nite′ (rē′ū-nīt′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *unite*: cf. LL. *reunire.*] **1.** To unite again; to join after separation or variance.
2. *Hindu Law.* To restore the coparceners of a joint family, between whom partition has been made, to their prior position as coparceners.
re′u-nite′, *v. i.* To unite again; to rejoin.
re-vac′ci-nate (rē-văk′sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To vaccinate a second time or again. — **re-vac′ci-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*
re-veal′ (rē-vēl′), *v. t.*; RE-VEALED′ (-vēld′); RE-VEAL′ING. [OF. *reveler*, F. *révéler*, L. *revelare, revelatum*, to unveil, reveal; *re-* re- + *velare* to veil, fr. *velum* a veil. See VEIL; cf. REVELATION.] **1.** To make known (that which has been concealed or kept secret); to unveil; disclose; divulge; make clear; display; show.
2. Specif., to communicate by divine or supernatural instruction or agency.
Syn. — REVEAL, DISCOVER, DISCLOSE, DIVULGE. TO REVEAL is to exhibit or make known what was previously concealed; DISCOVER, once common as a synonym for *reveal*, is now rare in this sense; as, "Hazlitt rather exhibits than *reveals* beauties" (*C. H. Herford*); "Words, like Nature, half *reveal* and half conceal the soul within" (*Tennyson*); "Once it was reckoned graceful, half to *discover* and half conceal the mind" (*Gray*); "The flame arose, *discovering* once again a scene of peace and humble happiness" (*Hawthorne*). To DISCLOSE is to expose to view what has been concealed from sight, or (esp.) to reveal what has been kept secret; to DIVULGE is to communicate or make public (esp. a secret or other private matter); as, "Louisa took off her green gingham apron, *disclosing* a shorter one of pink and white print" (*Mary Wilkins*); "The confessions of Saint Austin and Rousseau *disclose* the secrets of the human heart" (*Gibbon*); "Horace . . . declares in sober sadness that he would not for all the world get into a boat with a man who had *divulged* the Eleusinian mysteries" (*Cowper*); "I believe it is a true observation, that few secrets are *divulged* to one person only" (*Fielding*). See COMMUNICATE, EXHIBIT, DISCOVER.
re-veal′, *n.* A revealing; disclosure. *Rare.*
re-veal′, *n.* *Arch.* The side of an opening for a window, doorway, or the like, between the door frame or window frame and the outer surface of the wall; or, where the opening is not filled with a door, etc., the whole thickness of the wall; the jamb.
re-vealed′ (-vēld′), *pret. & p. p.* of REVEAL. — **re-veal′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **revealed religion**, that which is based on direct communication of God's will to mankind; esp., the Christian religion, based on the revelations of the Old and New Testaments. Cf. NATURAL RELIGION. — **r. theology**, theology to be learned only from revelation.
re-veal′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *revelement.*] Revelation.
rev′e-hent (rĕv′ē-hĕnt; rē-vē′-), *a.* [L. *revehens, -hentis*, p. pr.] Carrying back.
re-veil′le (rē-vāl′yā; rĕv′ē-lē′; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [Cf. F. *réveil*, fr. *réveiller* to awake; *re-* re- + *es-* (L. *ex*) + *veiller* to awake, watch, L. *vigilare* to watch. The English form was prob. taken from the French imper. *réveillez*, 2d pers. pl. See VIGIL.] *Mil. & Nav.* A signal, usually sounded by bugle or drum, at about sunrise, summoning soldiers or sailors to the day's duties and notifying sentinels that they may refrain from challenging. It is immediately preceded by a single gun. "Sound a *reveille.*" *Dryden.*
☞ The usual pron. in the U. S. service is rĕv′ē-lē′ (or rĕv′ē-lē′), and this is also common in general use in America; in the British service rē-vĕl′ĭ (or rē-văl′ĭ) is usual.
rev′el (rĕv′ĕl), *v. i.*; REV′ELED (-ĕld) or REV′ELLED; REV′EL-

re′tro-verse′ (rē′trō-vûrs′; rĕt′rō-), *a.* [L. *retroversus.*] Turned backward. [RETRO-.]
re′tro-vi′sion (-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* See
re-trude′ (rē-trōōd′), *v. t.* [L. *retrudere, retrusum*; *re-* + *trudere* to thrust.] To thrust back. *Rare.* — **re-tru′sion** (rē-trōō′zhŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
re-truse′, *a.* [L. *retrusus* concealed.] Abstruse. *Obs.*
re-truss′, *v. t.* [OF. *retrousser.*] To repack; reload. *Obs.*
re-trust′, *v. t.*, **re-try′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rette. † RATE.
rette, *v. t.* [ME. *retten*, OF. *reter* to accuse, impute, L. *reputare.* See REPUTE, *v.*] To impute; ascribe; reckon. *Obs.*
ret′ted, *pret. & p. p.* of RET.
ret′ter, *n.* One who rets.
Re′tu (rā′tōō), *n. pl.* See EGYPTIAN, *n.*, 1.
re-tube′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-tuch′. Retouch. *Ref. Sp.*
re-tucht′. Retouched. *Ref. Sp.*
re-tum′ble, *v. t.*, **re′tu-mes′cence**, *n.*, **re-tune′**, *v. t.*, **re-turf′**, *v. t.*, **re-turn′**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re-turn′a-bil′i-ty (rē-tûr′nȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being returnable.
re-turn′-ball′, *n.* A child's ball held by an elastic string so that it returns to the hand or cup from which it is thrown.
return bead. A bead, nearly a complete circle in section, worked on an angle.
return block. A snatch block.
re-turn′-cocked′, *a.* *Arch.* Designating a bead projecting from an angle and not flanked by grooves.
return crease. See CRICKET, *n.*
re-turnd′. Returned. *Ref. Sp.*
ret′ur-nel′lo. † RITORNELLO.
re-turn′er, *n.* One who returns.
re-turn′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RETURN.
re-turn′less, *a.* Without, or not admitting of, return. — **re-turn′less-ly**, *adv.*
re-tuse′ness, *n.* [L. *retusus* blunted. See RETUSE; -NESS.] Hoarseness; grossness. *Obs.*
re-tu′sion, *n.* [L. *retusus* blunted.] A dulling or making blunt. *Obs.*
re-twine′, *v. t.*, **re-twist′**, *v. t.*, **re-ty′ing**, *n.*, **re-type′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reu. † REW, RUE.
Re′u (rē′ū; rōō). *Bib.*
reubarbe. † RHUBARB.
Reu′ben-ites, *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Reuch′lin-ism (roiĸ′lĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* [See REUCHLINIAN.] Itacism.
reude. † RUDE.
reuel. † RULE.
Reu′el (rōō′ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Re'ūēl.*] Lit., friend of God; — masc. prop. name.
reuer. † RIVER.
reufol. † RUEFUL.
reul (rūl). Var. of RULE. *Obs.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
re-ul′cer-ate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reuler, *a.* [OF. Cf. REGULAR.] Regular; canonical. *Obs.*
reu′liche, reuly. † RUELY.
Reu′mah (rōō′mȧ). *Bib.*
reu-mat′ick. † RHEUMATIC.
reume. † REALM, RHEUM.
reumor. † RUMOR.
re-un′du-late, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-un′du-la′tion**, *n.*
re-une′, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *réunir.* See UNITE.] To reunite. *Obs.*
re-une′ (rē-ūn′), *v. i.* [From REUNION.] To hold a reunion. *Slang, Amer.*
reunes. † REWNESS.
re′un-fold′, *v. t.*, **re-u′ni-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*, **re-u′ni-fy**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [*a.* See ABLE.]
re′u-nit′a-ble (rē′ū-nīt′ȧ-b'l),
re′u-nit′ed-ly, *adv.* of *reunited*, p. p.
re′u-nit′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reunites.
re′u-ni′tion (-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Reunion. *Rare.*
re′u-ni′tive (rē′ū-nī′tĭv), *a.* Characterized by, or causing, reunion. [*v. t.* See RE-, 2.]
re′up-hol′ster, *v. t.*, **re-urge′**,
‖**re′us** (rē′ŭs), *masc.*, **re′a** (rē′ȧ), *fem.*; *n. pl. masc.* REI (-ī), *fem.* REÆ (-ē). [L.] *Law.* A defendant.
reuse. † ROOSE. *Scot.*
re-use′, *n.* & *v.* See RE-, 2.
reu′sie. Var. of REWSIE.
reu′sing, *n.* Repentance. *Obs.*
reut, reuth. † RUTH. [FUL.]
reuthevol, reuthful. † RUTH-
reuthnes. † RETHENESS.
re-u′ti-lize, *v. t.*, **re-ut′ter**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reuwele. † RULE.
reuylle. † RUEL.
reuyn. † *riven*, p. p. of RIVE.
Rev., *or* **rev.** *Abbr.* Revelation; revenue; reverend; reverse; revolution; review; revise; revised; revision. [count.]
rev. A/C. *Abbr.* Revenue ac-
revaile. † REVEAL.
rev′a-len′ta, *or* **rev′a-len′ta A-rab′i-ca** (rĕv′ȧ-lĕn′tȧ ȧ-răb′ĭ-kȧ). [NL., fr. earlier *ervalenta* (L. *ervum* a kind of pulse + *lens, lentis*, lentil), combined with the trade name F. *revalescière* du Barry (cf. L. *revalescere* to regain strength).] *Com.* Lentil meal, used as invalids' food. [Convalescence.]
rev′a-les′cence (-lĕs′ĕns), *n.*
rev′a-les′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *revalescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *revalescere*; *re-* re- + *valescere*, v. incho. fr. *valere* to be well.] Growing well; convalescent.
re-val′i-date, *v. t.*, **re-val′i-da′tion**, *n.*, **re-val′u-a′tion**, *n.*, **re-val′ue**, *v. t.*, **re-vamp′**, *v. t. & n.*, **re-va′por-i-za′tion**, *n.*, **re-va′por-ize**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
revar. † REAVER, RIVER.
revard. † REWARD.
re-var′nish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
revart. † REVERT.
re-va′ry, *v.* See RE-, 2.
revay, ryvaye, *v. i.* [OF. *riveier*, fr. *rive* bank, L. *ripa.*] To go hunting or hawking, esp. for waterfowl. *Obs.*
revd. *Abbr.* Reverend.
reve. † REIF.
reve. Obs., hist., or dial. Eng. var. of REAVE, REEVE.
reve, *v. i.* [F. *rêver* to dream.] To muse in reverie. *Rare.*
re-veal′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-veal′a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **re-veal′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
re-veal′er, *n.* One that reveals.
re-veal′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REVEAL. — **re-veal′ing-ly**, *adv.*
revede. Obs. pret. of REAVE.
re-veg′e-tate (rē-vĕj′ē-tāt), *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re-veg′e-ta′tion**, *n.*
revel. † REVAY.
reveil. † REVEAL.
re-veil′ (rē-vāl′), ‖**ré′veil′** (F. rā′vĕ′y'). Vars. of REVEILLE. *R.*
reveist. Obs. p. p. of RAVISH.
re′vel (rā′vĕl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RAVEL.
rev′el (rĕv′ĕl), *n.* *Arch.* = REVEAL. *Rare.*
re-vel′, *v. t.* [L. *revellere*; *re-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To draw back; to withdraw. *Obs.*

N O P Q R

ING or **REV'EL-LING**. [OF. *reveler* to revolt, rebel, make merry, fr. L. *rebellare*. See REBEL.] **1**. To be festive in a riotous or noisy manner; to indulge or take part in a revel or revels. "Where joy most *revels*." *Shak.*
2. To take great or intense delight or satisfaction (in); as, he *reveled* in crime; he *revels* in music.

'T is thus, my Lord, you *revel* in the grace
Of art and nature, in that glorious place. *D'Urfey.*

rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *revel* rebellion, disorder, feast, sport. See REVEL, *v. i.*] **1**. Riotous or noisy festivity or merrymaking; a festive occasion or celebration characterized by lively and noisy jollity or merrymaking; a carousal.

This day in mirth and *revel* to dispend. *Chaucer.*

2. A parish festival; a wake. *Dial. Eng.*
3. Disorder; riot. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — See FEAST.

rev'e-la'tion (rĕv'ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *revelacion*, F. *révélation*, L. *revelatio*. See REVEAL.] **1**. Act of revealing; the disclosing or discovering to others of what was before unknown to them; also, that which is revealed.
2. *Theol.* **a** Act of revealing or communicating divine truth; specif., disclosure or manifestation of Himself or of His will by God to man, as through some wondrous act that awes and impresses, through oracular words, signs, laws, etc., or through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit; as, the *revelation* to the Jews assembled around Mount Sinai. [The earliest sense.] **b** That which is revealed by God to man. **c** That which contains or affords such revelation or that purports to do so; — often in the *pl.* in titles of writings; as, the *Revelations* of Bartholomew; specif., the Bible.
3. [*cap.*] The last of the canonical books of the Bible; the Apocalypse; — often, *Colloq. or Erron.*, in the *pl.* See NEW TESTAMENT.

rev'e-la'tion-ist, *n.* **1**. One who makes a revelation; esp., the author of the Revelation, or Apocalypse.
2. A believer in revelation.

rev'el-ry (rĕv'ĕl-rĭ), *n.* [See REVEL, *v. i. & n.*] Act of engaging in a revel; boisterous merrymaking; reveling.

There was a sound of *revelry* by night. *Byron.*

rev'e-nant (rĕv'ē-nănt), *n.* [F., p. pr. of *revenir* to return.] **1**. One that returns, esp. after a long absence or after death; hence, a ghost; a specter; an apparition.
2. *Math.* A form that constantly recurs as leading coefficient in irreducible covariants.

re-ven'di-cate (rē-vĕn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [F. *revendiquer*. Cf. REVENGE.] To reclaim; to recover by a formal demand for restoration. *Rare.*

re-ven'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *revendication*; cf. L. *rei vindicatio* claiming of a thing.] A revendicating. *R.*

re-venge' (rē-vĕnj'), *v. t.*; RE-VENGED' (-vĕnjd'); RE-VENG'ING (-vĕn'jĭng). [OF. *revengier*, F. *revancher*; *re-* re- + OF. *vengier* to avenge, revenge, F. *venger*, L. *vindicare*. See VINDICATE, VENGEANCE; cf. REVINDICATE.] **1**. To inflict harm or injury in return for, as an injury, insult, etc.; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of injury; to avenge; — followed either by the wrong received, or by the person or thing wronged, as the object, or by the reciprocal pronoun as direct object, and a preposition before the wrong done or the wrongdoer.

To *revenge* the death of our fathers. *Ld. Berners.*
The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden.*

2. To punish. *Obs.*
Syn. — Retaliate, requite, vindicate. See AVENGE.

re-venge', *v. i.* To take vengeance; — with *upon*. *Obs. or Archaic.* "A bird that will *revenge* upon you all." *Shak.*

re-venge', *n.* [Cf. OF. *revenge*, F. *revanche*. See REVENGE, *v.*] **1**. Act of revenging; vengeance; a returning of evil for evil; a repayment of an injury or wrong.

Certainly, in taking *revenge*, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over he is superior. *Bacon.*

2. The disposition to revenge; a malignant wishing of evil to one who has done us an injury.
3. Act of avenging. *Obs. & R.*

None would strike a stroke in his *revenge*. *Shak.*

4. Punishment. *Obs.*
5. An opportunity of getting satisfaction or retrieving one's self, as a return match; as, to give one his *revenge*.
Syn. — See REQUITAL.

re-venge'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Revengeful. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being revenged; as, *revengeable* wrong.

re-venge'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or prone to, revenge; vindictive; malicious; revenging; wreaking revenge.

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive. *Shak.*

Syn. — Vengeful, resentful. See VINDICTIVE.
— **re-venge'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-venge'ful-ness**, *n.*

rev'e-nue (rĕv'ē-nū; *formerly often or usually, still occas.,* rē-vĕn'ū), *n.* [OF. & F. *revenu*, prop. p. p. of *revenir* to return, or OF. *revenue*, F. *revenue*, a returning, fr. OF. & F. *revenir* to return, L. *revenire*; *re-* re- + *venire* to come. See COME.] **1**. Return; coming back. *Obs. & R.*
2. In both *sing. & pl.* Return; yield, as of land; profit; — with *of*. *Obs.*
3. That which returns, or comes back, from an investment; the annual or periodical rents, profits, interest, or issues of any species of property, real or personal; income.

Do not anticipate your *revenues*. *Gray.*

4. An item of income; a source of revenue.
5. The annual or periodical yield of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, etc., which a nation, state, or municipality collects and receives into the treasury for public use; public income of whatever kind.
6. The government department concerned with the collection of the national revenue.
7. Short for *revenue officer*. *Slang, U. S.*

revenue cutter. An armed government vessel employed to enforce revenue laws, prevent smuggling, etc. In the **revenue-cutter service** of the United States the officers are commissioned and its sailors enlisted as in the navy, and any part of the service may be ordered by the President to coöperate with the navy.

re-ver'ber-ant (rē-vûr'bẽr-ănt), *a.* [L. *reverberans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *réverbérant*. See REVERBERATE.] **1**. *Her.* S-shaped and pointing outward; — said of a lion's tail.
2. Reverberating; resonant.

re-ver'ber-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *reverberare* to strike back, repel; *re-* re- + *verberare* to lash, whip, beat, fr. *verber* a lash, whip, rod.] **1**. To return or send back, to force or drive back; to repel; to echo, as sound; to reflect, as light or heat; to repel from side to side; as, flame is *reverberated* in a furnace.
2. To strike upon. *Obs. & R.*
3. To subject to the action of a reverberatory furnace; to fuse by reverberated heat.

re-ver'ber-ate, *v. i.* **1**. To be driven back; to rebound; to recoil; to be reflected or repelled, as rays of light.
2. To turn or bend back. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. To resound; to echo; to reëcho; — said of sound.
4. To be forced to strike (upon) or go (over), as flames.
5. To cause or undergo reverberation.

re-ver'ber-ate, *a.* [See REVERBERATE, *v.*] Driven back, as sound; reflected; also, reverberant. *Obs. or R.*

re-ver'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *reverberacioun*, F. *réverbération*.] Act of reverberating; reflection; echo; as, the *reverberation* of rays from a mirror; the *reverberation* of voices; the *reverberation* of heat or flame in a furnace. Specif.: **a** Act of causing reflection of light, heat, or sound. *Obs.* **b** Act of reflecting light or heat, reëchoing sound, etc.; also, state of being reflected or reëchoed. **c** Subjection to the action of a reverberatory furnace. **d** An echoed sound; reëcho. **e** A reflected light or color; reflection.

re-ver'ber-a-tive (rē-vûr'bẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of reverberation; tending to reverberate; reflective.

re-ver'ber-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that produces reverberation; specif., a reflecting lamp.

re-ver'ber-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Acting by reverberation; forced back or diverted, as flame or heat on the material to be subjected to it.
2. Designating a furnace (**reverberatory furnace**), kiln, etc., in which the flame is reflected from the roof on the material treated.

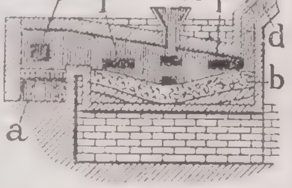

Reverberatory Furnace for extracting lead from galena. *a* Fire Grate; *b* Hearth; *c* Hopper for introducing dressed ore, slags, quicklime, etc.; *d* Flue; *e* Opening for feeding fire; *f*, *f* Openings through which ore is stirred up.

re-ver'ber-a-to-ry, *n.* A reverberatory furnace, kiln, or the like.

re-vere' (rē-vēr'), *v. t.*; RE-VERED' (-vērd'); RE-VER'ING (-vēr'ĭng). [L. *revereri*; *re-* re- + *vereri* to fear, akin to E. *wary*: cf. F. *révérer*.] To regard with reverence, or profound respect and affection, mingled with awe or fear; to venerate; to reverence; to honor in estimation.

Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addison.*

Syn. — Venerate, reverence, adore.

re-vered' (rē-vērd'), *a.* Designating a method of ornamenting handkerchiefs, linens, etc., with a kind of drawn work.

rev'er-ence (rĕv'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [F. *révérence*, L. *reverentia*. See REVERENT.] **1**. Honor or respect because of position or relationship; deference. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
2. Profound respect mingled with fear and affection, as for a holy being or place or an exalted thing; veneration.

Reverence, which is the synthesis of love and fear. *Coleridge.*

3. An act of revering; a token of respect or veneration; an obeisance, bow, or curtsey.
4. State of being honored or respected; reverend character; dignity; state.

If thou be poor, farewell thy *reverence*. *Chaucer.*

5. A person entitled to be revered; — now only used as a title applied to clergymen with the pronouns *his* or *your*.
Syn. — REVERENCE, VENERATION, AWE, DREAD, ADORATION, WORSHIP. REVERENCE is a strong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes with a trace of fear; VENERATION is deep or exalted reverence; AWE adds to *reverence* the implication of solemn wonder, mingled with dread, in view of something great or terrible, sublime or sacred; as, "Towards Johnson . . . his [Boswell's] feeling was not sycophancy, which is the lowest, but *reverence*, which is the highest of human feelings" (*Carlyle*); "To both [Johnson and Jowett] language was a sacred gift and to be used with *reverence*" (*Evelyn Abbott*); "For Socrates he [Gray] had an almost religious *veneration*" (*N. Nicholls*); "certain broken toys . . . taken forth now and then with almost religious *veneration*, with trembling hands and renewal of old grief, to his wondering *awe* at the greatness of men's sorrows" (*W. Pater*); "I have been reading Comus and Lycidas with wonder and a sort of *awe*" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Nor can I ever without *awe* stay long under a great Alpine cliff" (*Ruskin*). DREAD, as here compared (see FEAR), sometimes implies profound awe mingled with anxiety or concern; as, "He [Johnson] had indeed an awful *dread* of death" (*Boswell*). ADORATION adds to *veneration* the idea of homage or personal devotion; WORSHIP is adoration paid esp. to God; the word is also used in strong hyperbole with reference to other objects; as, "The mind sinks under [the good and evil of eternity] in passive helplessness, content with calm belief and humble *adoration*" (*Johnson*); "The holy time is quiet as a nun breathless with *adoration*" (*Wordsworth*); "eternity . . . spent in *worship*" (*Milton*); "the barbarizing plutolatry which seems to be so rapidly supplanting the *worship* of what alone is lovely and enduring" (*Lowell*). See DEFERENCE.
at (the) reverence of, in honor of; out of respect for. *Obs.* — **to pay**, *or*, *Obs.*, **do** *or* **make**, **r.**, to show reverence or honor; to perform an act of reverence.

Now lies he there,
And none so poor *to do* him *reverence*. *Shak.*

rev'er-ence (rĕv'ẽr-ĕns), *v. t.*; -ENCED (-ĕnst); -ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). [Cf. OF. *reverentier*.] To salute with a reverence; to do obeisance to; to regard or treat with reverence. Specif.: **a** To treat with respect or deference; to show respect to. *Obs.* **b** To regard with respect and affection mingled with fear; to venerate; as, he *reverenced* his gods.

rev'er-end (-ĕnd), *a.* [L. *reverendus*, gerundive of *revereri*: cf. F. *révérend*, OF. *reverent*. See REVERE.] **1**. Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect or honor, as on account of age or position; inspiring reverence; revered. "The *reverend* walls." *Tennyson.* "A *reverend* sire." *Milton.* This word is commonly given as a title of respect to ecclesiastics. A clergyman is styled the *reverend*; a dean, vicar general, president of a seminary or college, superior of a religious house, canon, prior, etc., the *very reverend*; a bishop, abbot, monsignor, or prothonotary apostolic, the *right reverend*; an archbishop, the *most reverend*.
2. Sacred; holy. *Obs.*
3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the clergy.
4. Reverent. *Now Rare.* *Jer. Taylor.*

rev'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *reverens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *revereri*. See REVERE.] **1**. [OF.] = REVEREND, 1 & 3. *Obs. or R.*
2. Disposed to revere; expressing, or characterized by, reverence or veneration; reverential; very or profoundly respectful; as, *reverent* disciples; *reverent* words; *reverent* behavior. "Prostrate fell before him *reverent*." *Milton.*
3. Strong; — said of whisky. *Dial. U. S.*

rev'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *révérenciel*, OF. *-cial*. See REVERENCE.] **1**. Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence; having a reverent quality; reverent; as, *reverential* awe. "A *reverential* esteem of things sacred." *South.*
2. Inspiring reverence; reverend. *Rare.*
— **rev'er-en'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **rev'er-en'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **rev'er-en'tial-ness**, *n.*

rev'er-ie (rĕv'ẽr-ĭ; 277), **rev'er-y** (rĕv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* REVERIES (-ĭz). [F. *rêverie*, fr. *rêver* to dream, rave, be lightheaded. Cf. RAVE, *v.*] **1**. In *Obs.* senses: **a** State of joy; rejoicing. *Chaucer.* **b** Wantonness; revelry. **c** Annoyance; rage. **d** Rough or rude speech. **e** Noise. *Scot.*
2. A loose or irregular train of thought occurring in musing or meditation; a fit of deep or abstracted musing; a daydream; also, state of being lost in thought or abstracted musing. "Rapt in nameless *reverie*." *Tennyson.*

When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *resvery*; our language has scarce a name for it. *Locke.*

3. An extravagant or fanciful product of the mind; a theory or notion, usually strange or impractical; a vision.

There are infinite *reveries* and numberless extravagancies pass through both [wise and foolish minds]. *Addison.*

Syn. — See DREAM.

‖ **re-vers'** (rē-vâr'; *colloq.* rē-vēr', rē-vûr'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. See REVERSE, *n.*] *Dressmaking, Tailoring, etc.* A part turned or folded back so as to show the inside, or a piece put on in imitation of such a part, as the lapel of a coat.

re-ver'sal (rē-vûr'săl), *n.* [From REVERSE.] Act of reversing. Specif.: **a** *Law.* A change or overthrowing; as, the *reversal* of a judgment; the *reversal* of an attainder, or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void. **b** The causing to move or face in an opposite direction, or to appear in an inverted position; as, the *reversal* of a rotation; the *reversal* of objects by a lens. **c** (1) A method of testing or determining the collimation, as of a transit, by reversing the telescope in its supports. (2) The changing of a dark line in a spectrum into a bright one, or vice versa, by absorption. **d** Reversion; return. *Rare.*

re-verse' (rē-vûrs'), *a.* [ME. *revers*, OF. *revers*, L. *reversus*, p. p. of *revertere*. See REVERT.] **1**. Turned back; opposite or contrary; as, the *reverse* order or method. "A vice *reverse* unto this." *Gower.*
2. Adverse; contrary; as, *reverse* winds. *Now Rare.*
3. Backhand; — said of thrusts, blows, or the like. *Obs.*
4. Acting or operating in a manner opposite or contrary.
reverse bar, *Shipbuilding*, a portion or section of a reverse frame; also, a reverse frame. — **r. battery, fire**, etc., *Mil.*, one stationed in, or coming from, the rear. — **r. bearing**, *Surv.*, the bearing resulting from a backsight. — **r. curve**, *Railroads*, an S-shaped curve made by joining two simple curves turning in opposite directions; sometimes, erroneously, a stretch formed of two oppositely turning simple curves joined by a tangent. — **r. discard**, *Whist*, a discard of a higher and then a lower card from a suit, to indicate either strength in the suit or ability to ruff it. — **r. English**. See ENGLISH, *n.*, 6. *U. S.* — **r. fault**. *Geol.* See FAULT, *n.*, 8. — **r. frame**, *Shipbuilding*, a part of the frame formed by an angle iron placed opposite the frame proper, but with its flanges reversed in direction from those forming the frame, in an iron or steel ship. — **r. indention**. *Print.* = HANGING INDENTION. — **r. keys**, *Mech.*, an arrangement of keys or wedges resembling the stonemason's plug and feather, used for forcing apart two pieces previously fastened by a key or cotter. — **r. side**, *Eng. Billiards*, check side. See ENGLISH, *n.*, 6.

re-verse', *n.* [ME. *revers*, F. *revers*. See REVERSE, *a.*] **1**. That which is directly opposite or contrary to something else; contrary; opposite. *Chaucer.*

And then mistook *reverse* of wrong for right. *Pope.*

2. That which appears or is presented when anything is reverted, or is turned or viewed oppositely to the position or direction in which it is ordinarily seen; the back; — opposed to *obverse*; as, the *reverse* of a leaf or trench; specif.: **a** The side of a coin, medal, etc., opposite to the

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rev'e-la-bil'i-ty (rĕv'ē-lȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being revealable.
revelaic. † REFLAC.
reveland. Var. of REEVELAND. *Obs. or Hist.*
rev'e-late (rĕv'ē-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *revelatus*, p. p. of *revelare* to reveal.] To reveal. *Obs.*
rev'e-la'tion-al (-lā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to revelation.
rev'e-la'tion-er, *n.* One who makes revelations. [Revealing.]
rev'e-la-tive (rĕv'ē-lā-tĭv), *a.*
rev'e-la'tor (rĕv'ē-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A revealer.
rev'e-la-to-ry (rĕv'ē-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Revealing; revelative.
rev'el-coil', *n.* [*revel* + *coil* tumult.] Reveling. *Obs.*
rev'eld. Reveled. *R.Sp.* [*Obs.*]
rev'el-dash', *n.* = REVELCOIL.
revele, revell. † REVEAL.
rev'el-er, rev'el-ler (rĕv'ĕl-ẽr), *n.* One who revels.
revelle, *n.* A rivulet. *Obs.*
re-vel'lent (rē-vĕl'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *revellens*, p. pr. of *revellere*. See REVEL, *v. t.*] Causing revulsion; revulsive. — *n.* *Med.* A revulsive medicine.
rev'el-ler, rev'el-ling, etc. Vars. of REVELER, REVELING, etc.
Revel Master. See MASTER OF REVELS. [ing; revelry.]
rev'el-ment, *n.* Act of revel-
rev'el-ous, *a.* [OF. *revelos*.] Merrymaking; reveling. *Obs.*
rev'el-rout', *n.* [See ROUT.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1** Revelry; carousal; also, a revel.
2. A troop of revelers.
reven. † RAVEN, REAVE.
re-vend', *v.* See RE-, 2. — **re-vend'er**, *n.* [return. *Obs.*]
revene, *v. i.* [L. *revenire*.] To
re-venge'ance, *n.* [OF. *revengeance*.] Revenge. *Obs.*
re-venge'less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-venge'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *revengement*.] Revenge. *Obs. or R.*
re-veng'er (rē-vĕn'jẽr), *n.* One who revenges; an avenger.
re-veng'ing-ly, *adv.* of *revenging*, p. pr.
‖ **re-ve-nons' à nos' mou'tons'** (rē-v'nôɴ' ä nō' mo͞o'tôɴ') [F.] Lit., let us return to our sheep; hence, let us return to our topic of conversation or subject. See under RETURN, *v. i.*
re-vent', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rev'e-nu'al (rĕv'ē-nū'ăl; rē-vĕn'ū-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to revenue. [ACCOUNT.]
revenue account. = INCOME
rev'e-nued (rĕv'ē-nūd), *a.* Provided with a revenue. *Obs. or R.*
rever. † RIVER.
re'ver (rē'vẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of REAVER.
re-ver', *n.* = REVERS; — Anglicized form.
rever, *n.* *Archery.* = ROVER. *Obs.*
‖ **re ve'ra**, *or* **re-ve'ra** (rē-vē'rȧ), *adv.* [L.] In fact; really.
re-ver'a-ble (rē-vēr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
reveray. † REAVERY.
re-verb' (rē-vûrb'), *v. t. & i.* [See REVERBERATE.] To reëcho; reverberate. *Obs.*
re-ver'ba-to-ry (rē-vûr'bȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Reverberatory; — a reduced form. — *n.* *Obs.*
reverbery, *n.* A reverberatory. *Obs.* [with verdure. *R.*]
re-ver'dure, *v. t.* To cover again
reverdye, *n.* [OF. *reverdie*.] State of joy; rejoicing. = REVERIE, 1 a. *Obs.* [glicized form.]
re-vere', *n.* = REVERS; — An-
rev'er-enc-er (rĕv'ẽr-ĕn-sẽr), *n.* One who reverences. *Colloq.*
rev'er-end, *n.* A clergyman.
rev'er-end-ly, *adv.* **1**. Reverently. *Obs.* [erence.]
2. In a manner to inspire rev-
rev'er-end-ness, *n.* Reverentness. *Obs. or R.*
rev'er-end-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
rev'er-ent-ly, *adv.* of REVERENT. See -LY.
rev'er-ent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-ver'er (rē-vēr'ẽr), *n.* One who reveres.
re-ver'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.*, **re-ver'i-fy**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rev'er-ist (rĕv'ẽr-ĭst), *n.* One who indulges in reveries.
re-vers'a-ble (rē-vûr'sȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-vers'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*Obs.*]
re-verse', *v.* = REVEST, to dress.

obverse (which see); also, the design on this side. **b** The back of a book leaf; verso. **c** Butt. *Rare.* *Scott.*
3. *Fencing.* A backhanded thrust, cut, or stroke. *Obs. Shak.*
4. Act of reversing; specif.: **a** Reversal; a turning completely about; complete change. *Obs. or R., or Dancing.*
By a *reverse* of fortune, Stephen becomes rich. *Lamb.*
b A change from better to worse; misfortune; a check or defeat; as, the enemy met with a *reverse*.
5. = REVERS. *Rare.*
6. *Surg.* A turn or fold made in bandaging, by which the direction of the bandage is changed.
7. *Card Playing.* **a** = REVERSI **a**. **b** *pl.* = REVERSI **b**.
8. *Mech.* A reversing gear, movement, etc.
Syn. — See CONVERSE.
the reverse of the medal, the other side of the affair or question, usually connoting a less favorable aspect.

re-verse′ (rē-vûrs′), *v. t.*; RE-VERSED′ (-vûrst′); RE-VERS′ING (-vûr′sĭng). [ME. *reversen*, F. *reverser*. See REVERSE, *a.*; cf. REVERT.] **1.** To cause to return; to bring or send back. *Obs.*
2. To turn away; to remove; to cause to depart. *Obs.*
Out of her daughter's heart fond fancies to *reverse*. *Spenser.*
3. To overthrow; to subvert. *Obs.*
4. To turn upside down; to invert. *Sir W. Temple.*
5. To face (a garment), as with velvet. *Obs.*
6. To oppose; also, to contradict. *Obs. & R.* *Wycliffe.*
7. To revoke; to annul; specif., *Law*, to overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to undo or annul for error; as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree.
8. To turn completely about in position or direction; to change to the opposite as regards position; to transpose; as, to *reverse* a negative for photomechanical printing.
9. To use, do, etc., in the opposite way, as an experiment.
10. To cause to go or move in the opposite direction: as, to *reverse* an electric current; specif., *Mach.*, to cause (an engine, machine, etc.) to perform its revolutions or action in the opposite direction.
Syn. — Overturn, overthrow, overset, upset, subvert: annul, repeal, revoke, undo. — REVERSE, INVERT agree in the idea of change to the contrary or opposite. REVERSE is the more general term, and denotes alteration to the opposite; it applies to position, direction, order, sequence, relation, bearing; as, to *reverse* a coin, an electric current, an engine, relative values, a decision; "having his shield *reversed*" (*Scott*). INVERT denotes primarily a turning upside down; as, to *invert* a tumbler, *inverted* commas; "the lake . . . reflecting *inverted* tops of mountains" (*Gray*). In its secondary senses it approaches *reverse*, but applies within narrower limits; as, to *invert* the order of words in a sentence, the relation of cause and effect, an *inverted* chord. See CONVERSE, ABOLISH.
Motives by excess *reverse* their very nature, and instead of exciting, stun and stupefy the mind. *Coleridge.*
The custom . . . to *invert* now and then the order of the class, so as to make the highest and lowest boys change places. *Moore.*
reverse arms, *Mil.*, a position of a soldier (not now used in the United States army) in which the piece was held between the right elbow and the body at an angle of 45°, barrel downward, muzzle down and to the rear.

re-verse′, *v. i.* **1.** To draw or move back; to recoil; to turn away. *Obs. or R.*
2. To turn or move in the opposite direction, as in waltzing; to be or become reversed.
3 To fall down; to turn over. *Obs.*
4. To return. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

re-versed′ (rē-vûrst′), *p. a.* **1.** Turned backward or the contrary way; turned side for side, or end for end; as: **a** *Bot.* Resupinate. **b** *Zoöl* Sinistral, as some univalve shells.
2. *Law.* Set aside, annulled, or vacated.
3. Having the edges turned back to give the appearance of greater thickness; — said of sheet-metal work.
4. *Her.* Renversé.
reversed fault. *Geol.* See FAULT.

e-vers′er (-vûr′sẽr), *n.* **1.** One that reverses.
2 *Scots Law.* A reversioner; also, a mortgagor.
3. *Elec.* A device for reversing a current or polarity.

re-ver′si′ (rĕ-vĕr′sē′; rē-vûr′sē), *n.* [F. *reversi*, *reversis.*] *Games.* **a** An old card game in which the player who made the fewest points and took the fewest tricks won. **b** A game for two players, played upon a checkerboard with 64 men, which are one color on one side and another on the other. The men are placed one at a time on the board, and each player turns, or reverses, any men of the opposite color in a line with, and inclosed by, two of his.

re-vers′i-bil′i-ty (rē-vûr′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being reversible.

re-vers′i-ble (rē-vûr′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *réversible* revertible, reversionary.] **1.** Capable of being reversed or of reversing; as, a chair or seat having a *reversible* back; a *reversible* judgment or sentence.
2. Hence, having a pattern or a finished surface on both sides, so that either may be used; — said of fabrics.
3. *Math.* Establishing a one-to-one correspondence between the points in the two planes (or extents) transformed; — said of a transformation.
reversible cell *or* **element**, *Elec.*, a cell the chemical action in which can be reversed by passing through it a current opposite in direction to that generated by the cell. — **r. engine. a** An engine that may be reversed. **b** *Thermodynamics.* A heat engine which, if forced to trace out its indicator diagram in a reversed direction, so that the work which would be done by the engine, when running direct, is actually spent upon it, will reject to the source of heat the same quantity of heat as, when running direct, it would take from the source, and will take from the receiver of heat the same quantity as, when running direct, it would reject to the receiver. *J. A. Ewing.* — **r. heat**, *Elec.*, that part of the heat developed in a heterogeneous circuit which produces local differences of temperature (Peltier effect, Thomson effect) and which may be regained in the form of electrical energy. Cf. IRREVERSIBLE HEAT. — **reversible lock**, a lock that may be applied to a door opening in either direction, or hinged to either jamb. — **r. process**, *Thermodynamics*, any cycle of operations in which the different operations can be performed reversely with a reversal of their effects. — **r. reaction**, *Chem.*, a reaction which occurs in either direction, according to conditions. Thus, hydriodic acid is formed by the union of hydrogen and iodine, and also breaks up into these elements, as represented in the equation: $H_2 + I_2 \rightleftarrows 2HI$. — **r. steering gear**, *Mach.*, a steering gear for a vehicle, the road wheels of which are capable of being deflected by obstructions. Cf. IRREVERSIBLE STEERING GEAR. Hence: **reversible steering.**
— **re-vers′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-vers′i-bly**, *adv.*

re-vers′ing (rē-vûr′sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REVERSE. — **re-vers′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **reversing layer**, *Astron.*, a gaseous atmospheric shell, a few hundred miles in depth, enveloping the sun, in which occurs that absorption which causes the Fraunhofer lines of the sun's spectrum. In a total eclipse, just at the beginning and end of totality, the "flash spectrum" of the reversing layer itself has been observed — a spectrum of bright lines first seen by Young in 1870, and photographed in 1896. — **r. link**, *Mach.*, the slotted link of a link motion, esp. of a Stephenson's link motion.

re-ver′sion (rē-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [F. *réversion*, L. *reversio* a turning back. See REVERT.] **1.** *Law.* **a** The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law, after the grant has terminated; hence, the residue of an estate left in the proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, by operation of law, after the termination of a limited or less estate carved out of it and conveyed by him. Cf. REMAINDER; ESCHEAT. **b** *Scots Law.* A power to redeem lands from a wadset or encumbrance, or the period during which the power may be exercised. The seven years allowed by Act of 1649 to a debtor to redeem apprised lands is called the **legal reversion**, or **legal**.
2. Right of succession or future possession or enjoyment.
3. *Annuities.* A reversionary annuity (see ANNUITY, 2).
4. That which remains; remainder; remains; residue. *Obs.*
5. Act of returning, or coming back; return. *Obs.*
6. Act of coming back, or returning, as to a former condition or faith; reconversion.
7. Act of reversing, or turning the opposite way, or state of being so turned.
8. In technical uses: **a** *Biol.* A return towards some ancestral type; atavism. **b** *Chem.* The return of soluble phosphates to an insoluble form. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. **c** *Alg.* Act of reverting a series. See under REVERT, *v. t.*

re-ver′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a reversion; reversionary. — **re-ver′sicn-al-ly**, *adv.*

re-ver′sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a reversion; involving a reversion; specif.: **a** *Law.* Of, pert. to, or involving, a legal reversion, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the termination of a particular estate; as, a *reversionary* interest or right. **b** *Biol.* Of, pert. to, or involving, reversion; atavistic.
reversionary additions, *Life Insurance*, paid-up insurance which is purchased with dividends and added to the face of the policy. — **r. annuity.** See ANNUITY, 2.

re-ver′sion-a-ry, *n.* *Law.* **a** That which is to be received in reversion. **b** A reversioner. *Rare.*

re-ver′sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* *Law.* One who has a reversion, or is entitled to a reversion; loosely, any one having a vested right to a future estate.

reversion spectroscope. A spectroscope presenting two spectra with colors in opposite order, and provided with means for bringing any corresponding line in the two spectra into the same vertical line.

re-vert′ (rē-vûrt′), *v. i.*; RE-VERT′ED; RE-VERT′ING. [L. *revertere*, *reversum*; *re-* re- + *vertere* to turn: cf. OF. *revertir*. See VERSE; cf. REVERSE.] **1.** To regain consciousness; to come to; to recover; to revive. *Obs.*
2. To return; to come or go back; to recur.
3. In technical uses: **a** *Law.* To return to the proprietor or his heirs or assigns after the termination of a particular estate or reversion granted by him. **b** *Biol.* To undergo reversion; to return toward some ancestral type. **c** *Chem.* To return to a former state; — said esp. of phosphates in certain fertilizers which become insoluble again.
Syn. — See ADVERT.

re-vert′, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to return; esp., to restore. *Obs.*
2. To turn, force, or throw, back. *Obs.*
3. To turn or direct back or to the rear, as the eyes. *Rare.*
4. To turn to the contrary; to reverse; to invert. *Now R.*
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene. *Prior.*
5. To revoke; to reverse; to annul. *Obs.*
6. *Chem.* To cause to revert. See REVERT, *v. i.*, 3 **c**.
to revert a series, *Alg.*, to treat an infinite series, as $y = a + bx + cx^2 +$ etc., to find x in a series in powers of y.

re-vert′ (rē-vûrt′), *n.* One that reverts or is reverted; specif.: **a** *Music.* A return; antistrophe. *Obs.* **b** One who returns to a former faith.

re-vert′ed, *p. a.* Turned back or the wrong way; directed back, as the eyes; reversed. Specif.: *Her.* S-shaped.
reverted phosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. — **r. train**, *Kinematics*, an epicyclic train in which the first and last wheels revolve on the same axis. When these two wheels are nearly equal, a very slow relative rotation is secured.

re-vert′i-ble (rē-vûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may revert or be reverted. — **re-vert′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-vest′ (rē-vĕst′), *v. t.* [OF. *revestir*, F. *revêtir*, L. *revestire*; *re-* re- + *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment. See VESTRY; cf. REVET.] **1.** To clothe; to attire; to dress; to cover, as with a robe; to robe. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. To put on (clothing), or to clothe (one's self), again. *Obs.*
3. To vest again; to reinstate; to reinvest; as, to *revest* a king in his kingdom; to *revest* lands in a former owner.

re-vest′ (rē-vĕst′), *v.i.* To take effect or vest again, as a title; to revert to a former owner; as, the title *revested* in A.

re-vet′ (rē-vĕt′), *v. t.*; RE-VET′TED; RE-VET′TING. [F. *revêtir*, prop., to clothe. See REVEST.] *Mil. & Civil Engin.* To face, as an embankment, with a revetment.

re-vet′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *revêtement* the lining of a ditch, fr. *revêtir* to clothe. See REVET.] *Fort. & Engin.* A facing of stone, concrete, fascines, or any other material, to sustain an embankment; also, a retaining wall.

re-view′ (rē-vū′), *v. t.*; RE-VIEWED′ (-vūd′); RE-VIEW′ING. [*re-* + *view*: cf. F. *revoir*, p. p. *revu*. Cf. REVIEW, *n.*] **1.** To view or see again. *Obs.* "I shall *review* Sicilia." *Shak.*
2. To view or examine again; as, the officers viewed and *reviewed* the fortifications.
3. [From REVIEW, *n.*: cf. F. *revoir.*] To go over or examine critically or deliberately. Specif.: **a** To reconsider; to revise, as a manuscript before printing it, or a book for a new edition. *Obs.* **b** To go over with critical examination, in order to discover excellences or defects; hence, to write a critical notice of; as, to *review* a new novel. **c** To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops, and the like; to hold a review of; as, to *review* a regiment. **d** *Law.* To reëxamine judicially; as a higher court may *review* the proceedings and judgments of a lower one. **e** To take a view of; to survey.
Shall I the long, laborious scene *review*? *Pope.*
4. To look back on; to take a retrospective view of.

re-view′, *v. i.* To write reviews; to be a reviewer.

re-view′, *n.* [F. *revue* (OF. *reveüe*), fr. *revoir* to see again (p. p. *revu*, OF. *reveü*), L. *revidere*; *re-* re- + *videre* to see. See VIEW; cf. REVISE.] **1.** A looking over or examination with a view to amendment or improvement; revision; as, an author's *review* of his works. *Now Rare.*
2. *Law.* Specif., judicial reëxamination, as of the proceedings of a lower court by a higher.
3. An inspection, as of troops under arms or of a naval force, by a high officer for the purpose of ascertaining the state of discipline, equipments, etc.; specif., a march past the reviewing officer, usually following an inspection.
4. An examination or inspection.
5. A general survey or view, as of the events of a period.
6. A retrospective view or survey, as of one's life.
7. A lesson studied or recited a second time.
8. A critical examination of a publication, with remarks; a criticism; a critique.
9. A periodical containing critical essays.
10. A second or repeated view; a reëxamination.
Syn. — REVIEW, CRITIQUE, CRITICISM are all used to denote a critical essay. REVIEW emphasizes the idea of critical examination or exposition; CRITIQUE and CRITICISM lay stress rather upon the expression of critical judgments. But all three words are freely interchanged. See ANIMADVERSION.

re-view′al (-ăl), *n.* Act of reviewing; revision; a review.

re-view′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reviews or reëxamines; specif.: **a** A reviser. *Obs.* **b** One who looks back. *Obs.* **c** One who examines publications critically, and publishes his opinion of them; a professional critic of books; a review writer.

re-vile′ (rē-vīl′), *v. t.*; RE-VILED′ (-vīld′); RE-VIL′ING (-vīl′ĭng). [ME. *revilen*, OF. *reviler* to despise, regard as vile; *re-* re- + *vil* vile; cf. OF. *aviler* to make vile, depreciate, F. *avilir*. See VILE.] **1.** To debase; to degrade. *Obs.*
2. To subject to abuse; to abuse, now only with speech, formerly also with action; to address or assail with opprobrious language; to reproach abusively; to rail at. "And did not she herself *revile* me there?" *Shak.*
Syn. — Reproach, upbraid, calumniate. See VILIFY.

re-vile′, *v. i.* To use contemptuous or opprobrious language; to rail.
Who, when he was reviled, *reviled* not again. 1 *Pet.* ii 23

re-vile′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or practice of reviling; abuse; also, a reviling remark or speech. *Spenser.*

re-vil′er (-vīl′ẽr), *n.* One who reviles. 1 *Cor.* vi. 10.

re-vin′di-cate (rē-vĭn′dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *vindicate*. Cf. REVENDICATE, REVENGE.] To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back. — **re-vin′di-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*

re-vis′al (rē-vīz′ăl), *n.* [From REVISE.] Act of revising; revision; as, the *revisal* of a manuscript, a treaty.

re-vise′ (rē-vīz′), *v. i.*; RE-VISED′ (-vīzd′); RE-VIS′ING (-vīz′ĭng). [F. *reviser*, v. t., fr. L. *revisere* to look back, go to see again, revisit, *revidere*, *revisum*, to see again; *re-* re- + *videre*, *visum*, to see. See REVIEW, VISION.] To look again, often, or back; to reflect (on). *Obs.*

re-vise′, *v. t.* **1.** To see or look at again. *Obs.*
2. To look at or over again for the purpose of correcting or improving; to go or read over to correct errors, etc.; to correct or amend on reëxamination; as, to *revise* a writing, a translation, a printer's proof; to *revise* statutes.

re-vise′, *n.* **1.** A being seen again. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Act of revising; a review; a revision; a reëxamination.
3. A revised form.
4. *Print.* A proof taken after corrections.

re-vised′ (rē-vīzd′), *pret. & p. p.* of REVISE. — **Revised Version of the Bible**, a revised form of the Authorized Version prepared by English and American revisers in accordance with a resolution passed, in 1870, by both houses of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England. The New Testament was published in 1881, and the complete Bible in 1885. The revised Apocrypha appeared in 1895. Cf. AMERICAN REVISED VERSION.

re-vis′er (rē-vīz′ẽr), *n.* One who revises.

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re-verse′, *adv.* Reversely.
re-vers′ed-ly (rē-vûr′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of REVERSED.
re-verse′ful, *a.* Full of reverses.
re-verse′less, *a.* Irreversible. *R.*
re-verse′ly, *adv.* of REVERSE.
re-verse′ment, *n.* Reversal.
re-verse′ways′, **re-verse′wise′**, *adv.* See -WAYS, -WISE.
re-vers′i-bl. Reversible. *Ref. Sp.*
re-vers′i-ble, *n.* A reversible cloth. See REVERSIBLE, *a.*, 2.
re-ver′si-fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-ver′sion (rē-vûr′shŭn), *n.* Retranslation; retroversion
re-ver′sion-a-ble, *a.* Capable of reversion.
re-ver′sion-ist, *n.* A reversioner.
reversion pendulum. = KATER'S PENDULUM.
re-ver′sis (rē-vûr′sĭs), *n.* [F.] = REVERSI **a**. [of reversi.
re-ver′sist (-sĭst), *n.* A player
re-ver′so (rē-vûr′sō), *n.* [It. *riverso.*] **1.** = REVERSE, *n.*, 3. *Obs.* **2.** *Print.* A verso
re-verst′. Reversed. *Ref. Sp.*
re-vert′, *a.* Reverted.
re-vert′al (rē-vûr′tăl), *n.* Reversion. *Rare.*
re-vert′er (-tẽr), *n.* [AF. *reverter* to return, inf. used as n., for OF. *revertir* to return. See REVERT.] *Law.* Reversion.
re-vert′er, *n.* One that reverts.
re-ver′tive (rē-vûr′tĭv), *a.* Reverting, or tending to revert; returning. — **re-ver′tive-ly**, *adv.*
re-ver′ture, *n.* Reversion. *Obs*
revery. † REAVERY. [REVERIE.
rev′er-y (rĕv′ẽr-ĭ). Var. of
revesche, **re-vesh′**, *v. t. & i.* = REVEST, to dress. *Obs.*
re-vest′er, *v. t.* = REVEST, to dress. *Obs.*
re-ves′ti-a-ry (rē-vĕs′tĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *revestiarium*: cf. F. *revestiaire*. See REVEST.] = REVESTRY. *Obs. or Archaic.*
re-ves′try, *n.* [See REVESTIARY, VESTRY.] The apartment, in a church or, *Obs.*, temple, where the vestments, etc., are kept; a vestry. *Obs. or Hist.*
re-ves′ture (-tûr), *n.* Revestry; also, vesture. *Obs. & R.*
re-vête′ (rē-vāt′), *v. t.* Also **re-vete′**. [F. *revêtir.*] = REVET.
re-vête′ment′ (rē-vât′mäN′; rē-vāt′mĕnt), *n.* Also **revetement.** [F. *revêtement.*] = REVETMENT.
revette † RIVET.
reveyll. † REVEL.
re-vi′brate, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re′vi-bra′tion** (rē′vī-brā′shŭn), *n.*
re-vict′ (rē-vĭkt′), *v. t.* [L. *revictus*, p. p. of *revincere* to conquer.] To convict. *Obs.*
re-vic′tion, *n.* [L. *revictio* a refuting.] Refutation; also, conquest. *Obs.* [VIVICTION. *Obs.*
re-vic′tion, *n.* Erron. for RE-
re-vict′ual (rē-vĭt′'l), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *victual*: cf. F. *ravitailler.*] To victual again. — **re-vict′ual-ment**, *n.*
re-vie′, *v. t.* *Obs.* [return.
1 To vie with, or challenge, in
2. *Card Playing.* To meet a wager on, as on the taking of a trick, with a higher wager.
re-vie′, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1** *Card Playing* To exceed an adversary's wager. [words.
2. To make a retort; to bandy
re-vie′, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** *Card Playing.* A higher wager than an adversary's. [review.
2. A repetition; reinspection;
re-view′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-view′age (rē-vū′āj), *n.* Reviewing, as of books.
re-viewd′. Reviewed. *Ref. Sp.*
re-view′er-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
re-view′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
re-view′less, *a.* See -LESS.
revification. Erron. for REVIVIFICATION.
re-vig′or, **-vig′our**, *v. t. & i.* To regain, or restore to, vigor. *Obs.*
re-vig′or-ate (rē-vĭg′ẽr-āt), *a.* [LL. *revigoratus*, p. p.] Reinvigorated. *Rare.* [rate.
re-vig′or-ate, *v. t.* To reinvigo-
re-vile′, *n.* A reviling remark or speech; also, reviling. *Obs.*
re-vil′ing-ly, *adv.* of *reviling*, p. pr. of REVILE, *v. t. & i.*
revin. † RAVEN, REAVE.
re-vince′ (rē-vĭns′), *v. t.* [See REVICT.] To overcome; refute. *Obs.*
re-vin′ci-ble (-vĭn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Refutable *Obs.*
rev′i-ra′do, *n.* [F. *revirade.*] A shift; a feint. *Obs.*
revire, *v. i.* [Cf. L. *revirescere.*] To revive. *Obs.*
rev′i-res′cence (rĕv′ĭ-rĕs′ĕns), *n.* Quality or fact of being reviresceent. *Rare.*
rev′i-res′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *revirescens*, p pr. of *revirescere* to grow green again.] Growing fresh or young again; reviving.
revis. † RAVISH.
re-vis′a-ble (rē-vīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-vis′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
re-vis′ee′ (-vīz′ē′), *n.* See -EE.

N O P Q R

re-vis′ing (rē-vīz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REVISE. — **revising barrister**, *Eng. Law*, a barrister appointed to hold open court locally for determining the validity of, and correcting, the lists and registers of parliamentary electors.

re-vi′sion (rē-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *revision*, L. *revisio* a seeing again, fr. *revidere*. See REVISE, *v.*] **1.** Act of revising; reëxamination or careful reading over for correction or improvement; as, the *revision* of a book or of statutes.
2. That made by revising; a revised form or version.
3. A seeing again; a rebeholding.
Syn. — Reëxamination, revisal, revise, review.

re-vis′it (rē-vĭz′ĭt), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *revisiter*.] **1.** To revise; to reëxamine. *Obs.* *Ld. Berners.*
2. To visit again; to return to. *Milton.*

re-vis′it, *n.* A second or repeated visit.

re-vis′it-a′tion (-ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *revisitation* examination, inspection.] Act of revisiting.

re-vi′so-ry (rē-vī′zō-rĭ), *a.* Having the power or purpose to revise; revising; of the nature of revision. *Story.*

re-viv′al (rē-vīv′ăl), *n.* [From REVIVE.] Act of reviving, or state of being revived; restoration. Specif.: **a** Renewed attention to something, as to letters or literature. **b** Renewed performance of, or interest in, something, as the drama and literature; of a play, book, or the like, a new presentation or publication. **c** In full, **revival of religion**. Renewed interest in religion, after indifference and decline; a period of religious awakening; special religious interest. **d** Reanimation from a state of languor or depression; — applied to the health, spirits, and the like. **e** Renewed pursuit, or cultivation, or flourishing state of something, as of commerce, arts, agriculture. **f** Renewed prevalence of something, as a practice or a fashion; as, the Gothic *revival*. **g** Restoration to consciousness or life. **h** *Old Chem.* Revivification. **i** *Law.* Restoration of force, validity, or effect; renewal; as, the *revival* of a debt barred by limitation; the *revival* of a revoked will, of a judgment, etc. **j** *Psychol.* Recurrence of a psychic state recognized as belonging to a past experience, whether spontaneously or due to an effort to recollect. **Revival of Learning, Letters,** *or* **Literature**, the Renaissance in its literary aspect.

re-viv′al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The spirit or kind of religion, or methods, characteristic of religious revivals.
2. Tendency or desire to revive or restore.

re-viv′al-ist, *n.* **1.** A clergyman or layman who promotes revivals of religion; an advocate of or participator in religious revivals; sometimes, specif., a clergyman, without a particular charge, who goes about to promote revivals.
2. A reviver or restorer, as of earlier architecture.
— **re-viv′al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

re-vive′ (rē-vīv′), *v. i.*; RE-VIVED′ (-vīvd′); RE-VIV′ING (-vīv′ĭng). [F. *revivre*, L. *revivere*; *re-* re- + *vivere* to live. See VIVID.] **1.** To return to consciousness or life; to recover life, vigor, or strength; to become reanimated or reinvigorated; to become active, operative, valid, or flourishing again; as, hope *revived* in his heart; an age when art *revived*.

The Lord heard the voice of Elijah; and the soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived*. *1 Kings* xvii. 22.

2. *Chem.* To recover its proper metallic state, as a metal.

re-vive′, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *raviver*. See REVIVE, *v. i.*] **1.** To restore to consciousness or life; to reanimate.
2. To raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to bring into action after a suspension; to render active, operative, valid, or flourishing again; to reinvigorate.

Those gracious words *revive* my drooping thoughts. *Shak.*

3. Hence, to recover from a state of neglect or disuse; to restore; reëstablish; bring back into currency, use, performance, or the like; as, to *revive* a play. "*Revive* the libels." *Swift.*
4. To renew in the mind or memory; to bring to recollection; to recall attention to; to reawaken; to refreshen.

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions which it has once had. *Locke.*

5. **a** *Old Chem.* To reduce to its metallic state, as a metal after calcination. **b** To restore to an active state, as char (used in decolorizing sugar) by reburning.

re-vived′ (rē-vīvd′), *p. a.* *Phys. Geog.* Rejuvenated.

re-vive′ment (rē-vīv′mĕnt), *n.* *Rare.* **1.** Revival.
2. A reviving influence; a cause of revival.

re-viv′er (rē-vīv′ẽr), *n.* One that revives; specif.: **a** Something that restores or reinvigorates, as: (1) *Slang.* A stimulant. (2) A preparation for restoring color, polish, or the like. **b** One who restores to use, reëstablishes, reintroduces, or the like. **c** A renovator of old clothes.

re-viv′i-fi-ca′tion (rē-vĭv′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *révivification*.] **1.** Renewal or restoration of life; act of recalling, or restoring, or state of being recalled, from death or apparent death or torpidity to life.
2. *Chem.* Process of reviving. See REVIVE, *v. t.*, 5 **a** & **b**.
3. Revival; renewal; reinvigoration.

re-viv′i-fy (rē-vĭv′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *révivifier*, L. *revivificare*. See VIVIFY.] To cause to revive; to revive; specif.: **a** To reanimate; to reinvigorate. **b** To restore to life; to resuscitate. **c** *Chem.* = REVIVE, *v. t.*, 5 **a** & **b**.

re-viv′i-fy, *v. i.* *Chem.* To undergo revivification; revive.

rev′i-vis′cence (rĕv′ĭ-vĭs′ĕns) } *n.* Act of reviving, or
rev′i-vis′cen-cy (-vĭs′ĕn-sĭ) } state of being revived; renewal of life; restoration to life, vigor, or the like.

rev′i-vis′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *reviviscens*, p. pr. of *reviviscere* to revive; *re-* re- + *viviscere*, v. incho. fr. *vivere* to live.] Able or disposed to revive; causing revival.

rev′o-ca′tion (rĕv′ō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *révocation*, L. *revocatio*. See REVOKE.] **1.** Act of recalling, or calling back, or state of being recalled; recall. *Obs. or R.*
2. Act of revoking; act by which one, having the right, annuls an act done, a power or authority given, or a license, gift, or benefit conferred; repeal; reversal; withdrawal; as, the *revocation* of an edict, a power, a will, or a license.
3. Recantation; retraction. *Obs.*

rev′o-ca-to-ry (rĕv′ō-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *revocatorius*: cf. F. *révocatoire*.] Of or pertaining to revocation; tending to, or involving, a revocation; revoking; recalling.

re-voice (rē-vois′), *v. t.* **1.** To voice again; to echo.
2. To refurnish with a voice; to refit, as an organ pipe.

re-voke′ (rē-vōk′), *v. t.*; RE-VOKED′ (-vōkt′); RE-VOK′ING (-vōk′ĭng). [ME. *revoken*, OF. *revoquier*, F. *révoquer*, L. *revocare*; *re-* re- + *vocare* to call, akin to *vox*, *vocis*, voice. See VOICE; cf. REVOCATE.] **1.** *Obs. or R.* To bring back; to recall. Specif.: **a** To restrain; check; prevent. *Obs.*

[She] still strove their sudden rages to *revoke*. *Spenser.*

b To call back to mind or memory. **c** To restore to use or operation; to revive. **d** To call or summon back.

The faint sprite he did *revoke* again. *Spenser.*

2. To annul by recalling or taking back; to repeal; to rescind; to cancel; to reverse, as anything granted by a special act; as, to *revoke* a will, license, grant, law.
3. *Obs.* To withdraw. Specif.: **a** To recant; to retract. **b** To take back; to reassume; to recover. **c** To draw back.
Syn. — Recall, repeal, rescind, countermand, annul, abrogate, cancel, reverse. See ABOLISH.

re-voke′ (rē-vōk′), *v. i.* **1.** To make revocation.
2. *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able, in violation of the rule of the game; to renege.

re-voke′, *n.* *Card Playing.* Act of revoking.

re-vok′er (-vōk′ẽr), *n.* One who revokes.

re-volt′ (rē-vōlt′; rĕv′ŏlt), *n.* [Cf. F. *révolté*, p. pr.] A revolter. *Obs.* "Ingrate *revolts*." *Shak.*

re-volt′ (rē-vōlt′; -vŏlt′; 277), *n.* [F. *révolte*, fr. *révolter* to revolt, It. *rivoltare*, or fr. It. *rivolta*; both fr. *rivolvere*, *rivolgere*, p. p. *rivolto*, to turn, to direct, to revolve, fr. L. *revolvere*. See REVOLVE.] **1.** Act of revolting; a casting off of allegiance; a change of party or opinion; a movement or expression of vigorous dissent or refusal to accept; an uprising against legitimate authority; esp., a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to a government; rebellion; insurrection; as, the *revolt* of a province.
2. Loathing; nausea. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Insurrection, sedition, mutiny. See REBELLION.

re-volt′, *v. t.*; RE-VOLT′ED; RE-VOLT′ING. [Cf. F. *révolter*, It. *rivoltare*. See REVOLT, *n.*] **1.** To cause to turn back; also, to take away or cast off in revolt. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. To cause to revolt. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. To cause to turn away or shrink with disgust or abhorrence; to affect with disgust or loathing; to nauseate.

To derive delight from what inflicts pain on any sentient creature *revolted* his conscience. *J. Morley.*

re-volt′, *v. i.* **1.** To renounce allegiance or subjection; to rebel; to desert one party, leader, or, *Obs.*, religion, for another; to go over (to); to turn away (from).

Our discontented counties do *revolt*. *Shak.*

2. To draw back; to retreat. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. To be disgusted, shocked, or grossly offended; to feel disgust or nausea; to turn or rise in disgust or repugnance; — with *at* or *against*; as, the stomach *revolts* at such food; his nature *revolts* against such treatment.
4. To turn away or shrink with disgust or loathing.

His clear intelligence *revolted* from the dominant sophisms of that time. *J. Morley.*

re-volt′er (rē-vōl′tẽr; rē-vŏl′-), *n.* One who revolts; a rebel; an insurgent.

rev′o-lu-ble (rĕv′ō-lū-b′l), *a.* [L. *revolubilis* that may be rolled back. See REVOLVE.] Capable of revolving; revolvable. — **rev′o-lu-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **rev′o-lu-bly**, *adv.*

rev′o-lute (rĕv′ō-lūt), *a.* [L. *revolutus*, p. p. of *revolvere*. See REVOLVE.] Rolled backward or downward, as the margins or tips of some leaves.

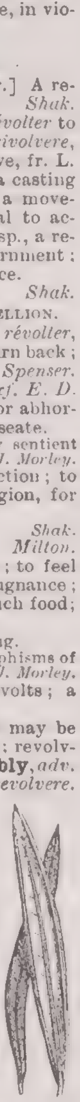

Leaves of *Andromeda polifolia*, with Revolute Margins. *a* Cross section.

rev′o-lute, *n.* *Math.* A surface or a solid of revolution. See REVOLUTION, 1 **b**.

rev′o-lu′tion (-lū′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *revolucioun*, F. *révolution*, L. *revolutio*. See REVOLVE.] **1.** **a** Strictly, a progressive motion of a body round a center or axis, such that any line of the body remains throughout parallel to its initial position, to which it returns on completing the circuit. *Revolution* is often combined with *rotation*; the moon presents always the same side to the earth because it rotates on its axis and revolves round the earth at the same angular rate. **b** Motion of any figure about a center or axis, in which each point of the figure traces a circular arc of the same angular size about its projection on the axis as center; as, the *revolution* of a right-angled triangle about one of its legs generates a cone; — more accurately called *rotation*.
2. Specif., of a heavenly body, act of going round in an orbit, or elliptic course; also, apparent movement round the earth. Also, the time taken by a heavenly body to make a complete round in its orbit.
3. Completion of a course, as of years; recurrence; also, the period made by the regular succession of a measure of time or by a succession of similar events; a cycle or epoch. *Obs. or R.* "The short *revolution* of a day." *Dryden.*
4. A turn or twist; a bend. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
5. A turning over, as in talk or in the mind; discussion; pondering; consideration. *Obs.*
6. Change; alteration. *Rare.*
7. A total or radical change; as, a *revolution* in thought.

The ability . . . of the great philosopher speedily produced a complete *revolution* throughout the department. *Macaulay.*

8. *Polit. Sci.* A fundamental change in political organization, or in a government or constitution; the overthrow or renunciation of one government, and the substitution of another, by the governed. The word *Revolution* [*cap.*] is often used specifically without qualifying terms to denote: **a** The English Revolution in 1688-89, by which William of Orange and Mary became the reigning sovereigns in place of James. **b** The American Revolution (1775-83), by which the English colonies, since known as the United States, secured their independence. War opened in 1775, independence was declared in 1776, hostilities practically ceased with the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, and the final treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1783. **c** The revolution in France which began in 1789 and is commonly called the French Revolution (which see), or any of the subsequent revolutions in that country more fully designated by their dates, as the *Revolution* of 1830, of 1848, etc.
Syn. — See REBELLION.

rev′o-lu′tion-a-ry (rĕv′ō-lū′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *révolutionnaire*.] Of, pert. to, characterized by, or of the nature of, a revolution, esp. in government; tending to or promoting revolution; as, a *revolutionary* war or agitation. **Revolutionary calendar**, the calendar of the first French republic. It was substituted for the ordinary calendar, dating from the Christian Era, by a decree of the National Convention in 1793. The 22d of September, 1792, the day from which the existence of the republic was reckoned, was also the date of the new calendar. The year, beginning at midnight of the day of the autumnal equinox, was divided into twelve months of thirty days, with five additional days (*sansculottides*) for festivals, and six in every fourth year. Each month was divided into three decades of ten days each, the week being abolished. The names of the months, with their English significance, and the approximate dates of their commencement, are as follows:

Vendémiaire	Vintage	Sept. 22	**Floréal**	Blossom	Apr. 20
Brumaire	Fog	Oct. 22	**Prairial**	Pasture	May 20
Frimaire	Sleet	Nov. 21	**Messidor**	Harvest	June 19
Nivôse	Snow	Dec. 21	**Thermidor**,		
Pluviôse	Rain	Jan. 20	*or* **Fervidor**	Heat	July 19
Ventôse	Wind	Feb 19	**Fructidor**	Fruit	Aug. 18
Germinal	Seed	Mar. 21			

The five regular sansculottides were dedicated respectively to the Virtues, Genius, Labor, Opinion, and Rewards; the sixth, of leap years, was called "the day of the Revolution." This calendar was abolished by Napoleon in favor of the ordinary one at the end of the year 1805. — **R. Tribunal**, *F. Hist.*, the court established in Paris by the National Convention in 1793 to try political offenses. It was the instrument of condemnation during the Reign of Terror.

rev′o-lu′tion-a-ry, *n.* A revolutionist.

rev′o-lu′tion-er (-lū′shŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who supports, or is engaged in, a revolution; a revolutionist; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** One who supported the English Revolution of 1688-89. *Smollett.* **b** A soldier in the American Revolution.

rev′o-lu′tion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* State or habit of being in revolution; revolutionary doctrines or principles.

rev′o-lu′tion-ist, *n.* One engaged in a revolution; a favorer of revolution; a revolutionary. *Burke.*

rev′o-lu′tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; REV′O-LU′TION-IZED (-īzd); REV′O-LU′TION-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To change fundamentally or overthrow completely the established government of.
2. To render revolutionary; to imbue with revolutionism.
3. To change completely or fundamentally.

The gospel . . . has *revolutionized* his soul. *J. M. Mason.*

re-volve′ (rē-vŏlv′), *v. t.*; RE-VOLVED′ (-vŏlvd′); RE-VOLV′ING (-vŏl′vĭng). [L. *revolvere*, *revolutum*; *re-* re- + *volvere* to roll, turn round: cf. OF. *revolver*. See VOLUBLE; cf. REVOLT, REVOLUTION.] **1.** To turn (the eyes or sight) back or round; to roll. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To turn or bring back; to restore. *Obs.*
3. To turn over and over (in the mind, breast, etc.); to reflect repeatedly upon; to ponder; to think over.
4. To turn over the pages of (a book or author's works); hence, to read through; to study. *Obs. or R.*
5. To bind or wrap up. *Obs.*
6. To cause to go round in an orbit; also, to turn round, as on an axis; to rotate. See REVOLVE, *v. i.*, 3 & 4. *Milton.*

re-volve′, *v. i.* **1.** To return. *Obs.* *Ayliffe.*
2. To deliberate; to meditate; to ponder. *Obs.*
3. To move in a curved path round a center or axis; as, the planets *revolve* round the sun. See REVOLUTION, 1 **a**.
4. To turn or roll round on or as on an axis, like a wheel; to rotate (the more specific term). See REVOLUTION, 1 **b**.
5. To pass in cycles; to recur; as, the centuries *revolve*.
Syn. — REVOLVE, ROTATE. To ROTATE is to turn on or as on an axis; REVOLVE is sometimes exactly synonymous with *rotate*, but more frequently denotes movement about a center; as, the earth *rotates* on its axis and *revolves* about the sun; "Only by . . . experience does it [speculation] find any center to *revolve* round, and so fashion itself into a system" (*Carlyle*); "Historical figures were not dashing abruptly from one side to the other; now they seemed to be *rotating* on the same spot" (*Constance Garnett*). See TWIRL.

re-volv′er (rē-vŏl′vẽr), *n.* **1.** One that revolves; specif.: **a** A firearm (commonly a pistol) with a cylinder of several

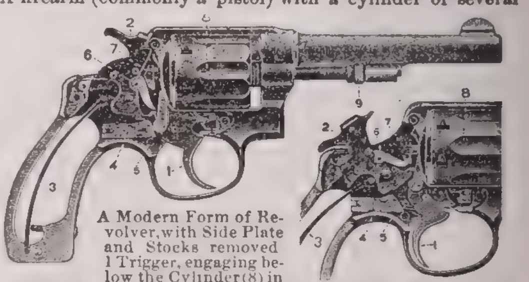

A Modern Form of Revolver, with Side Plate and Stocks removed. 1 Trigger, engaging below the Cylinder (8) in the Cylinder Stop; 2 Hammer, attached by the Stirrup to the Main Spring (3); 4 Rebound Slide; 5 Hand; 6 Sear; 7 Cylinder-releasing Bolt; 9 Extractor Knob.

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re-vis′er-ship (rē-vīz′ẽr-shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.
re-vis′i-ble (-vīz′ĭ-b′l), *a.* Revisable. See -ABLE.
re-vis′i-ble (-vĭz′ĭ-b′l), *a.* Again visible. *Obs.*
re-vi′sion-al (rē-vĭzh′ŭn-ăl), **re-vi′sion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to revision; revisory.
re-vi′sion-ist, *n.* **a** One who favors revision. **b** A reviser; esp., *pl.*, those who made the Revised Version of the Bible.
re-vis′it-ant, *a.* Revisiting.
re-vi′sor (rē-vī′zẽr), *n.* = REVISER.
re-vi′tal-ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-vi′tal-i-za′tion**, *n.*
re-viv′a-ble (rē-vīv′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-viv′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-viv′a-bly**, *adv.*
re-vi′val-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
re-viv′a-to-ry (rē-vīv′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Restorative.
re-vive′, *n.* Revival. *Obs.*
re-viv′er, *n.* Revival; reëstablishment.
rev′i-ves′cence (rĕv′ĭ-vĕs′ĕns). Var. of REVIVISCENCE.
rev′i-ves′cent (-ĕnt). Var. of REVIVISCENT.
re-viv′i-ca′tion. Erron. for REVIVIFICATION.
rev′i-vic′tion, *n.* [L. *revivere* to live again, or L. *reviviscere* to revive.] Revival. *Obs.*
re′vi-vif′i-cate (rē′vĭ-vĭf′ĭ-kāt; rē-vĭv′ĭ-fĭ-), *v. t.* [*re-* + *vivificate*: cf. L. *revivificare*, *revivificatum*.] To revive; to recall to life. *Obs.*
re-viv′ing-ly, *adv.* of *reviving*, p. pr.
re′vi-vis′ci-ble (rē′vĭ-vĭs′ĭ-b′l), *a.* [L. *reviviscere* to revive.] Capable of reviving.
re-vi′vor (rē-vī′vŏr), *n.* [Prob. for *reviver*, after nouns in *-or* fr. the OF. inf. used as n.: cf. REJOINDER, TROVER.] Revival. *Obs.* exc.: *Eng. Law.* Revival of a suit which is abated.
re-vi′vor, *n.* A reviver; restorer; renewer. *Rare.*
re-vize′. Revise. *Ref. Sp.*
rev′o-ca-ble (rĕv′ō-kȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *revocabilis*: cf. F. *révocable*. See REVOKE.] Capable of being revoked. — **rev′o-ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **rev′o-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rev′o-ca-bly**, *adv.*
rev′o-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *revocatus*, p. p. of *revocare*.] To recall; revoke; repress. *Obs.*
rev′o-cate, *a.* [L. *revocatus*, p. p.] Recalled; repressed. *Obs.*
‖ **re′vo-ca′te a′ni-mos** (rĕ′vō-kā′tē ăn′ĭ-mŏs). Recover (or renew) your courage. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 202).
rev′o-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Revoking or able to revoke.
re-vok′a-ble (rē-vōk′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Revocable.
re-voke′ment, *n.* [OF. *revoquement*.] Revocation. *R.*
re-vok′ing-ly, *adv.* of *revoking*, p. pr.
revol. *Abbr.* Revolutions.
rev′o-lant (rĕv′ō-lănt), *a.* [L. *revolans*, p. pr.] Flying back.
re-vol′a-til-ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-volt′ing, *p. pr.* of REVOLT. — **re-volt′ing-ly**, *adv.*
rev′o-lute (rĕv′ō-lūt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *revolutus*, p. p.] Revolve. *Obs.*
rev′o-lut′ed (-lūt′ĕd), *a.* Revolute.
rev′o-lu′tion (-lū′shŭn), *v. t.* To revolutionize.
rev′o-lu′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Revolutionary. — **rev′o-lu′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
rev′o-lu′tion-a-ri-ness (-ā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
rev′o-lu′tion-eer′ing (-ēr′ĭng), *vb. n.* Conduct of revolutions.
rev′o-lu′tion-ize-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
rev′o-lu′tion-iz′er (-lū′shŭn-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who revolutionizes.
rev′o-lu′tive (rĕv′ō-lū′tĭv), *a.* Inclined to revolve things in the mind; meditative. *Obs. or R.*
re-volv′. Revolve. *Ref. Sp.*
re-volv′a-ble (rē-vŏl′vȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re-volvd′. Revolved. *Ref. Sp.*
re-volve′, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Purpose. **2.** Revolution; change.
re-volve′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-volv′en-cy (rē-vŏl′vĕn-sĭ), *n.* Capacity or tendency to revolve

chambers or, formerly, several barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis, and be discharged in succession by the same lock. The commonest calibers are .38, .32, .22, and .45 inch. **2.** *Navig. & Surv.* The particular indeterminate form assumed by the three-point problem when the point of observation falls on the circle through the three fixed points.

re-volv′ing (rē-vŏl′vĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REVOLVE. Specif.: *p. a.* Making a revolution or revolutions; rotating; — used also figuratively of time, seasons, etc., depending on the revolution of the earth.

But grief returns with the *revolving* year. *Shelley.*

revolving cannon, *Ordnance*, a machine gun of small caliber having a number of barrels revolvable by a crank in front of a breech mechanism which loads, fires, and extracts the empty case. — **r. door**, a weather door consisting of four equal flaps hung at right angles to each other on a common vertical axis, and revolvable together in a kind of cylindrical vestibule. One pair of flaps always fills the opening, so that cold air is excluded. — **r. light.** See LIGHTHOUSE. — **r. pendulum.** = CONICAL PENDULUM. — **r. storm**, a cyclone.

re-vul′sion (rē-vŭl′shŭn), *n.* [L. *revulsio*, fr. *revellere*, *revulsum*, to pluck or pull away; *re-* re- + *vellere* to pull: cf. F. *révulsion.* Cf. CONVULSE.] **1.** *Med.* The act of turning or diverting any disease from one part of the body to another. It resembles *derivation*, but *revulsion* is usually applied to a more active form of counterirritation.

2. A strong pulling or drawing back or away; withdrawal. "*Revulsions* and pullbacks." *Sir T. Browne.*

3. A sudden or strong reaction, reversion, or change.

A sudden and violent *revulsion* of feeling . . . followed. *Macaulay.*

re-vul′sion-a-ry (-â-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a revulsion.

re-vul′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *révulsif.*] Causing, or tending to, revulsion. — **re-vul′sive-ly**, *adv.*

re-vul′sive, *n.* That which causes revulsion; specif., *Med.*, a revulsive remedy or agent.

re-ward′ (-wôrd′), *v. t.*; -WARD′ED; -WARD′ING. [ME. *rewarden* to reward, regard, OF. *rewarder*, a form of *regarder*, of G. orig. See WARD, REGARD.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To look at; notice; regard; consider; heed. **b** To agree; decide.

2. To give as a reward.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 17.

3. To make a return, or give a reward, to (a person) or for (a service, etc.); to requite; recompense; repay.

I will render vengeance to mine enemies, and will *reward* them that hate me. *Deut.* xxxii. 41.

And shall not Britain now *reward* his toils? *Pope.*

4. To give quarry to. See 3d QUARRY, 1 a. *Obs.*

re-ward′, *v. i.* **1.** To look; to give heed. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **2.** To give rewards; to make requital. *Piers Plowman.*

re-ward′, *n.* [ME. *reward* reward, regard, OF. *reward*, better *rewart*, another form of *regart*, F. *regard.* See REWARD, *v.*; cf. REGARD, *n.*] **1.** Regard; respect; consideration; heed; notice. *Obs.* *William of Palerne.*

Take *reward* of thine own value. *Chaucer.*

2. That which is given in return for good or evil done or received; esp., that which is offered or given for some service or attainment, as a prize for excellence in studies, a sum of money for the return of something lost or for the capture of a criminal, etc.; recompense; requital.

3. *Law.* Compensation or remuneration for services; a sum of money paid or taken for doing, or forbearing to do, some act; specif., a recompense or premium offered, whether to an individual or to any of a class of individuals or of the public, by the government or a private individual for special or extraordinary services to be performed. The offer becomes a contract upon performance by any of the persons included in the offer, this constituting an acceptance.

4. *Hunting & Falconry.* = 3d QUARRY, 1 a. *Obs.*

5. Remuneration or pay; esp., extra pay. *Obs.*

6. An extra supply of food; an extra dish. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

7. *Mining.* Short for *reward claim.* *Australia.*

Syn. — Recompense, compensation, remuneration, pay, requital, retribution, punishment.

reward claim. *Mining.* A prospecting claim; — often shortened to *reward.* *Australia.*

re-word′ (rē-wûrd′), *v. t.* **1.** To put into words again; to repeat in the same words; also, *Obs.*, to reëcho. *Shak.* **2.** To alter the wording of; to restate in other words; as, to *reword* an idea or a passage.

rex begonia. One of a race of cultivated begonias descended chiefly from the East Indian species *Begonia rex.* They have very large handsomely variegated leaves, and are grown exclusively as foliage plants. See BEGONIA, 2.

Rey′nard (rā′nȧrd; rĕn′ȧrd; 277). [F. *renard* the fox, the name of the fox in a celebrated poem, the "Roman de Renard"; from a personal name; of G. origin; cf. G. *Reinhard*, OHG. *Reginhart*, of which the primitive meaning is uncertain; cf. AS. *regnheard* very hard, Goth. *raginōn* to govern, *ragin* counsel, E. HARD. The spelling *reynard* is prob. fr. a Flemish form.] Proper name of the fox in the great medieval beast epic "Reynard the Fox"; also [*l. c.*], a fox.

‖ **rez′-de-chaus′sée′** (rā′dē-shō′sā′), *n.* [F., lit., level of the street. See RAZE, *v. t.*; CAUSEY.] *Arch.* The ground story, either on a level with the street or slightly above it; — used esp. of buildings on the continent of Europe.

rhab′dite (răb′dīt), *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος a rod.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the minute, smooth, rodlike or fusiform structures produced in the cells of the epidermis, or in cells sunk within the underlying parenchyma of many turbellarians and a few trematodes. They are discharged in great numbers in the mucous secretions of these animals, but their function is uncertain. **b** One of the paired appendages which unite to form the ovipositor in some insects.

rhab′do- (răb′dō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ῥάβδος, *rod*, *stick.*

Rhab′do-cœ′la (-sē′lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHABDOCŒLIDA.] *Zoöl.* **a** = RHABDOCŒLIDA. **b** The typical suborder of Rhabdocœlida, comprising those with a straight unbranched alimentary tract surrounded by a space or cavity filled with fluid, well-developed yolk glands, and a protrusible pharynx. — **rhab′do-cœ′lan** (-lăn), *a. & n.*

rhab′do-cœle (răb′dō-sēl), **rhab′do-cœ′lous** (-sē′lŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Rhabdocœlida or Rhabdocœla. — **rhab′do-cœle**, *n.*

Rhab′do-cœ′li-da (-sē′lĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhabdo-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* An order of turbellarians comprising those with an unbranched, or comparatively simply lobated, alimentary tract, or, in one group (Acœla), with no definitely walled cavity beyond the pharynx. They are mostly of small size. Some are marine, many others inhabit fresh water, and a few inhabit damp places on land. — **rhab′do-cœ′li-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*

rhab′do-man′cy (răb′dō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by rods or wands. — **rhab′do-man′cer** (-sēr), *n.* — **rhab′do-man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a.* — **rhab′do-man′tist**, *n.*

Rhab′do-pleu′ra (-plōō′rȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.; *rhabdo-* + Gr. πλευρά the side.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of marine compound animals, formerly regarded as polyzoans, but now generally placed with *Cephalodiscus* in the class Adelochorda. The zooids spring from a common axis and are each inclosed in a thin transparent tube. They have two tentaculiferous arms and a structure supposed to represent a notochord, but gill slits are wanting.

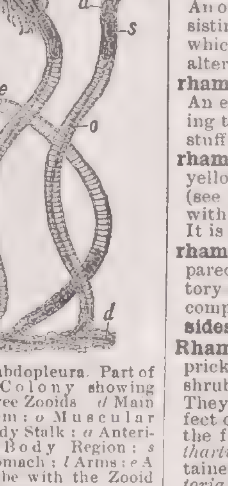

Rhabdopleura. Part of a Colony showing three Zooids. *d* Main Stem; *o* Muscular Body Stalk; *a* Anterior Body Region; *s* Stomach; *l* Arms; *e* A Tube with the Zooid retracted.

rhab′do-sphere (răb′dō-sfēr), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *sphere.*] A minute sphere composed of rhabdoliths.

rha′chi-o- (rā′kĭ-ō-). Combining form denoting *the spine.* See RACHIO-.

Rhad′a-man′thine (răd′ȧ-măn′thĭn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Rhadamanthus; rigorously just; as, *Rhadamanthine* judgment.

Rhad′a-man′thus (răd′ȧ-măn′thŭs), **Rhad′a-man′thys** (-thĭs), *n.* [L. *Rhadamanthus*, Gr. Ῥαδάμανθος, Ῥαδάμανθυς.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Minos. For his exemplary justice on earth he was made, after death, one of the judges of souls in the lower world.

Rhæ′tian (rē′shăn), *a.* [L. *Rhaetius*, *Raetius*: cf. F. *rhétien.*] Of or pert. to ancient Rhætia, a Roman province nearly corresponding with Tirol and the Grisons. — *n.* One of the people of Rhætia, conquered about 15 B. C. by the Romans, who considered them to be Etruscan.

Rhæ′tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *R(h)aeticus* Rhætian.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the uppermost division of the European Triassic; — so used in allusion to certain strata of the Rhætian Alps. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Rhæ′to-Ro-man′ic (rē′tō-rō-măn′ĭk), *n.* The Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, a part of Tirol, and Friuli, along the northern limits of Italian. The names *Ladin* and *Romansch* have been also used for some or even all of them. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

-rha′gi-a (-rā′jĭ-ȧ), **-rhage** (-rāj). In composition usually *-rrhagia*, *-rrhage.* [NL. *-rhagia*, Gr. -ραγία (as in αἱμορραγία hemorrhage), fr. ῥηγνύναι to break.] A combining form used to signify *a bursting forth*, *abnormal* or *excessive discharge* or *flow*; as, metror*rhagia*, hemor*rhage*, etc.

Rha-go′di-a (rȧ-gō′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαγώδης like grapes; fr. the form of the flowers and fruit.] A genus of Australian chenopodiaceous shrubs or herbs with small greenish spicate or panicled flowers succeeded by fleshy berries. Several species, as *R. hastata*, are used for forage.

rhag′on (răg′ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάξ, ῥαγός, berry.] *Zoöl.* A type of sponge, usually young, having a discoid or hemispherical body attached by a wide base, a single osculum, and a small number of flagellated chambers. — **rhag′o-nate** (-ō-nāt), *a.* — **rhag′ose** (răg′ōs), *a.*

Rham-na′ce-æ (răm-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHAMNUS.] *Bot.* A family of thorny shrubs and trees, the buckthorn family, typifying the order Rhamnales. They have undivided stipulate leaves and cymose flowers, the stamens opposite the petals, and the superior ovary becoming a 3-celled capsule or a drupe. There are about 45 genera and 500 species, of wide distribution, including *Rhamnus*, *Ceanothus*, *Colubrina*, and *Zizyphus.* — **rham-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Rham-na′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the buckthorns, etc. **b** An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, consisting of the two families Rhamnaceæ and Vitaceæ, in which the stamens are equal in number with the sepals and alternate with them. — **rham′nal** (răm′năl), *a.*

rham′nase (răm′nās; -nāz), *n.* [*Rhamnus* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme found in Persian berries, capable of decomposing the associated glucoside xanthorhamnin into the dyestuff rhamnetin and the sugars rhamnose and galactose.

rham′ne-tin (-nē-tĭn), *n.* [See RHAMNUS; -IN.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance prepared from Persian berries (see RHAMNASE) and used in calico printing. It dyes black with iron mordants and yellow with aluminium and tin. It is a methyl derivative of quercetin.

rham′nose (-nōs), *n.* [*Rhamnus* + *-ose*; — because prepared from buckthorn berries.] *Org. Chem.* A dextrorotatory sugar, $C_5H_9(CH_3)O_5$, of the pentose group, got by decomposition of certain glucosides, called specif. **rham′no-sides** (răm′nō-sīdz; -sĭdz; 184). See RHAMNASE.

Rham′nus (răm′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάμνος a kind of prickly shrub: cf. L. *rhamnos.*] *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs, the buckthorns, typifying the family Rhamnaceæ. They have strongly pinnately veined leaves and small perfect or polygamous flowers, the ovary free from the disk, the fruit a drupe with 2-4 stones. *R. frangula* and *R. cathartica* yield a medicinal bark. Persian berries are obtained from *R. infectoria* and other species, while *R. tinctoria* furnishes the dye known as lokao. Among the well-known American species are *R. caroliniana*, *R. californica*, and *R. purshiana*, the latter yielding cascara sagrada.

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re-volv′ing-ly, *adv.* of REVOLVING. See -LY.
re-vom′it, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
revon. † RAVEN.
re-vote′, *n.* & *v. t.*, **re-vow′**, *v. t.* [See RE-, 2.]
revowr. † REAVER.
Revs. *Abbr.* Reverends.
Rev Stat *Abbr.* Revised Statutes.
re-vul′sant (rē-vŭl′sȧnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *révulsant*, p. pr.] *Med.* A revulsive.
re-vulse′ (rē-vŭls′), *v. t.* [L. *revulsus*, p. p. of *revellere.*] To pull or tear back or away. *Obs.*
re-vulsed′ (rē-vŭlst′), *a.* Having undergone a revulsion.
re-vul′sent. Var. of REVULSANT.
re-vul′siv Revulsive. *Ref. Sp.*
Rev. Ver. *Abbr.* Revised Version.
rew. † REAVE, rob.
rew (rōō; rū). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of ROW, a series.
rew (rōō; rū). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of RUE, pity.
rew. *n.* [F. *rue.*] A street; also, a village. *Obs. Scot.*
rewaird. † REWARD.
rewairt. † REVERT.
re-wake′, *v. t. & i.*, **re-wak′en** (rē-wāk′′n), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rewall. † RULE, to govern.
re-wal′low, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re-ward′a-ble, *a.* See ABLE. — **re-ward′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-ward′a-bly**. *adv.*
re-ward′ed-ly, *adv.* of *rewarded*, p. p.
re-ward′er. *n.* One who rewards.
re-ward′ful. *a.* See -FUL. — **re-ward′ful-ness**, *n.*
re-ward′ing-ly, *adv.* of *rewarding*, p. pr.
re-ward′less. *a.* See -LESS.
re-ware′house′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re′wa-re′wa (rā′wä-rā′wä), *n.* [Maori.] A proteaceous tree of New Zealand (*Rymandra excelsa*).
re-warm′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rewart. † REVERT
re-wash′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rewate. † RIALTY.
re-wa′ter, *v. t.*, **re-wax′**, *v. t.* [See RE-, 2.]
rewayle, *a.* Prob., slovenly; — in phr. *rewayle draggle.* *Scot.*
rew′barb. † RHUBARB.
rewbe. † RUBY.
rewch. † ROUGH.
rewd′ly † RUDELY.
rewe. † ROW, RUE.
re-weave′, *v. t.*, **re-wed′**, *v. t.*, **re-weigh′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-weigh′er**, *n.* See RE-, 2
rewede. Obs. pret. of REAVE.
re-weight′, *n.* A weighing again; also, weight as reascertained.
rewel, rewele. † RULE.
rewel bone. [Orig uncert: cf. OF. *rochal* walrus ivory, and E. *rorqual.*] Prob., whale ivory. *Obs.*
rewell. † REVEAL.
rewell, *n.* [F *rouelle* (Cotgrave).] In plate armor, a round piece covering the armhole. *Obs.*
rewelyn. † RULLION.
re-wend′, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
rewerd. † RERD, *n.*
rewerence. † REVERENCE.
rewers. † REVERSE.
rewess. † REVEST.
rewet. † RUET.
re-wet′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rew′et (rōō′ĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *rouet.*] The wheel of a wheel lock; also, the wheel lock itself or the gun. *Obs. or Hist.*
rew′ful, rewfulle. † RUEFUL.
rewhayre. † REQUIRE.
re-whelp′, *v. t.*, **re-whirl′**, *v. t.*, **re-whis′per**, *v. t.*, **re-whit′en** (rē-hwīt′′n), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rewile, rewill. † RULE.
rewin. † RAVEN, RUIN.
re-win′, *v. t.*, **re-wind′** (rē-wīnd′), *v. t. & i.*, **re-wind′er**, *n.*, **re-wish′**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
rewir. † REAVER.
rewith. † RUTH.
rewl, rewler. † RULE, RULER.
rew′lich, rew′ly. † RUELY.
rewl′y. † RULY.
rewm, *v. t.* To roar. *Obs. Scot.*
rewme. † REALM, RHEUM.
rewmour. † RUMOR.
rew′ness, *n.* [AS. *hréowness.*] Sadness; misery; repentance. *Obs.*
rewnesse. † RUENESS.
rewolk, rewolk. † REVOKE.
rewoll. † REVOLVE.
re-wood′, *v. t.* To reforest.
re-work′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-wound′ (rē-wound′), *pret. & p. p.* of REWIND.
re-wound′ (-wōōnd′; -wound′), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-wove′, *pret.* of REWEAVE.
re-wov′en (rē-wōv′′n), *p. p.* of REWEAVE.
re-write′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rew′sie, reu′sie, *v. i.* [AS. *hréowsian.*] To grieve; repent. *Obs.*
rew′sing, *n.* [AS. *hréowsung.*] Repentance. *Obs.*
rewth, rewthe. † RUTH.
rewy, *a.* [Cf. AS. *rǣw* a row, line.] Unevenly wrought; — of cloth. *Obs.*
rewyll. † RULE.
rewyn. † *riven*, p. p. of RIVE.
rewyne † RUIN.
‖ **rex** (rĕks), *n.*; *pl.* REGES (rē′jēz). [L.] A king. — **Rex Ne′mo-ren′sis** (nĕm′ō-rĕn′sĭs). See DIANA. — **Rex sa-cro′rum** (să-krō′rŭm; 201). See JANUS, PONTIFICAL COLLEGE.
rex, *n.* [Cf. REAK.] = *reaks*, *pl.* of REAK, prank; as, to play *rex.* *Obs.*
rey. † RAW.
‖ **rey** (rē′ē), *n.*; *pl.* REYES (rā′yās). [Sp. See ROYAL, *a.*; cf. ROY, *n.*] A king.
rey′al (rī′ăl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RIAL.
reye. † RAY, RYE.
reyes. † REIS.
reyffar. † REAVER.
re-yield′, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
reyk. † REEK, smoke.
reyke. † RAIK [var. of RAVEL.]
reyle (rāl). Scot. & dial. Eng.
reyme. † RAIM, REAM. [RUN.]
reyn † RAIN, REIN, REIGN,
reynes. † RAINES, REINS.
reynk. † RINK, a man.
Reyn′old (rĕn′ŭld), *n.* [Orig. same name as *Reginald*; cf. AS. *Regenweald*, and OF. *Rainaut*, *Renaut*, F. *Renaud.*] Masc prop. name. See REGINALD.
Reyn′old (rĕn′ŭld), **Reyn′olds** (-ŭldz; -ŭlz). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of REYNARD.
reyny. † RAINY.
re-yoke′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reyose. † REJOICE.
re-youth′, *v. t.* To make young again.
reys. † RACE, RAISE, REIS, [REISE.]
Reysbuto. † RAJPUT.
reyson. † REASON.
reysoun. † RAISIN.
reyvere. † RIVER.
rez. † REIS, *n. pl.*
‖ **re-za′i** (rĕ-zä′ē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *razāī.*] A quilted or wadded coverlet. *Anglo-Ind.*
reze. † RAISE.
Re′zeph (rē′zĕf), **Re-zi′a** (rē-zī′ȧ), **Re′zin** (rē′zĭn), **Re′zon** (-zŏn). *Bib.*
rez′zle (rĕz′′l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hreysi-rīsla* weasel, one that haunts a *hreysi* or pile of stones.] A weasel. *Dial. Eng.*
rf. *Abbr.* Right field (*Baseball*); rinforzando (*Music*); rough finish (*Paper*).
R. F., *or* **r. f.** *Abbr.* Range finder; rapid-fire; rapid-firing; République française (F., French Republic); Rex Francorum (L., King of the Franks).
R. F. A. *Abbr.* Royal Field Artillery.
R. F. D. *Abbr.* Rural free delivery.
R. F. G. *Abbr.* Rapid-fire gun.
rfz. *Abbr.* Rinforzando (*Music*).
rg. *Abbr.* Right guard (*Football*).
R. G. A. *Abbr.* Royal Garrison Artillery.
R. G. G. *Abbr.* Royal Grenadier Guards.
R. G. S. *Abbr.* Royal Geographical Society.
Rh. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Rh*]. Rhodium.
r. h. *Abbr.* Right hand.
R. H. *Abbr.* Royal Highness; Royal Highlanders.
rha, *n.* [See RHAPONTIC.] Rhubarb. *Obs.*
R. H. A. *Abbr.* Royal Hibernian Academy; Royal Horse Artillery.
rhabarb, *n.* [Cf. F. *rhabarbe* (Cotgrave). See RHAPONTIC, RHUBARB.] Rhubarb. *Obs.*
rha-bar′ba-rate (rȧ-bär′bȧ-rāt), *a.* [NL. *rhabarbarum* rhubarb, prop., barbarian *rha* rhubarb, Gr. ῥᾶ. Cf. RHUBARB.] Impregnated with rhubarb. *Obs.*
rhab′doid (răb′doid), *n.* [Gr. ῥαβδοειδής like a rod.] *Bot.* A rod-shaped protoplasmic body in the sensitive cells of leaves of *Dionæa* and *Drosera.*
rhab-doi′dal (răb-doi′dăl), *a.* See SAGITTAL.
rhab′do-lith (răb′dō-lĭth), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *-lith.*] A minute calcareous rodlike structure found both at the surface and on the bottom of the ocean; — supposed by some to be a calcareous alga.
rhab-dol′o-gy (răb-dŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *-logy.*] Computation with Napier's bones. — **rhab′do-log′i-cal** (răb′dō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Both *Hist.*
rhab′dom (răb′dŏm), **rhab′dome** (-dōm), *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδωμα a bundle of rods, fr. ῥάβδος a rod.] *Zoöl.* One of the minute rodlike structures in the retinulæ in the compound eyes of arthropods. — **rhab′dom-al** (-ăl), *a.*
rhab′do-my-o′ma, *n.* [NL.; *rhabdo-* + *myoma.*] A tumor of striated muscle elements.
rhab′do-phane (răb′dō-fān), **rhab-doph′a-nite** (răb-dŏf′ȧ-nīt), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* A brown, pinkish, or yellowish white hydrous phosphate of cerium, yttrium, etc., occurring massive.
Rhab-doph′o-ra (răb-dŏf′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHABDO-; -PHORE.] *Zoöl.* The Graptolithida. — **rhab-doph′o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.*
rhab′do-pod (răb′dō-pŏd), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* One of the rodlike styles, or claspers, of the males of many insects.
rhab′dos (-dŏs), *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος.] A wand; a magician's or diviner's staff.
rhab-dos′o-phy (răb-dŏs′ō-fĭ), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + Gr. σοφία wisdom.] = SCEPTROSOPHY.
rhab′dus (răb′dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -DI (-dī). [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάβδος rod.] **1.** *Bot.* The stipe of a fungus. *Obs.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A simple uniaxial sponge spicule.
rha′chi-al′gi-a, **rha-chid′i-al**, **rha-chid′i-an**, etc. Vars. of RACHIALGIA, etc.
Rha′chi-a-nec′tes (rā′kĭ-ȧ-nĕk′tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ῥαχία surf + νήκτης a swimmer.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the gray whale.
rha′chis. Var. of RACHIS.
Rhad′a-man′the-an, -thi-an, *a.* Rhadamanthine. *Obs.*
rhadish Erron. for RADISH. *Obs.*
rhadomontade. † RODOMONTADE.
rhag′a-des (răg′ȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. ῥαγάδες, pl. of ῥαγάς.] *Med.* Excoriations in the skin, as those caused by syphilis.
rhag′ite (răg′īt), *n.* [G. *rhagit*, fr. Gr. ῥαγίον, dim. of ῥάξ grape; from its small grapelike aggregates.] *Min.* A yellow or yellowish green crystalline basic arsenate of bismuth.
rhaim, rhame (rām). Scot. var. of RAME, shout, repeat.
Rham′a-dan′. Var. of RAMADAN.
rhamn, *n.* [L. *rhamnos* buckthorn, Gr. ῥάμνος.] A thorn; a bramble: the buckthorn. *Obs.*
rham′nin (răm′nĭn), *n.* **a** Xanthorhamnin. **b** Rhamnetin.
rham′nite (-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* A solid pentacid alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_5$, got by reducing rhamnose.
rham′no-hex′ose (răm′nō-hĕk′sōs), *n.* [*rhamnose* + *hexose.*] *Chem.* A hexose, $C_7H_{14}O_6$, got indirectly from rhamnose. By reduction it yields the hexite **rham′no-hex′ite** (-sīt), $C_7H_{16}O_6$.
rham-non′ic (răm-nŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, rhamnose; — in *rhamnonic acid.*
rham′no-xan′thin (răm′nō-zăn′thĭn), *n.* [See RHAMNUS, XANTHIN.] *Chem.* Frangulin.
Rham-nu′sian (răm-nū′shăn), *a.* [L. *Rhamnusius.*] Pertaining to Rhamnus, a deme of Attica, celebrated for its temple and statue of Nemesis.
Rham-phas′ti-dæ (-făs′tĭ-dē), *n.*

rham′pho- (răm′fō-). Combining form from Greek ῥάμφος, *crooked beak, beak.*

Rham′pho-rhyn′chus (-rĭŋ′kŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *rhampho-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Paleon.* A genus of pterodactyls in which the elongated tail supported a leathery expansion at the tip. The teeth were slender and forwardly directed.

-rhaphy. In composition usually *-rrhaphy.* [Gr. ῥαφή a sewing, fr. ῥάπτειν to sew.] Combining form used to signify *sewing, suture ;* as, hysteror*rhaphy*, tenor*rhaphy*, etc.

Rhap′i-do-phyl′lum (răp′ĭ-dō-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ῥαπίς, -ίδος, a rod + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of American fan palms consisting of *R. hystrix*, the blue palmetto.

Rha′pis (rā′pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαπίς a rod.] *Bot.* A small genus of low fan palms, of eastern Asia, having small, flexible, densely fibrous reedlike stems and orbicular leaves with variously shaped segments. *R. flabelliformis*, the ground rattan, and *R. humilis* are often cultivated.

rha-pon′tic (ra-pŏn′tĭk), *n.* [LL. *rha ponticum* rhubarb, prop., the Pontic plant called *rha*, i. e., rhubarb, Gr. ῥᾶ ; prob. fr. a local name. Cf. RHUBARB.] **1.** A species of centaury (*Centaurea rhaponticum*). *Obs.*
2. The cultivated rhubarb, or pie plant ; hence, *Pharm.*, its root ; rhubarb.

rhap-sod′ic (răp-sŏd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδικός.] **1.** Characteristic of, or of the nature of, rhapsody ; rhapsodical.
2. *Gr. Antiq.* Made up of the recitation of rhapsodies.

rhap-sod′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδικός.] **1.** Consisting of various elements ; fragmentary ; disconnected. *Obs.*
2. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rhapsody ; overenthusiastic ; ecstatic.
3. *Gr. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the rhapsodist.

rhap′so-dist (răp′sō-dĭst), *n.* [From RHAPSODY.] **1.** A collector of literary pieces. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. *Gr. Antiq.* One who recited a rhapsody ; esp., a professional reciter of epic poems, as of Homer.
3. Hence, one who recites or sings poems for a livelihood ; one who makes and repeats verses extempore. *Carlyle.*
4. One who writes or speaks disconnectedly or without sound argument and with extreme emotionalism.
— **rhap′so-dis′tic** (-dĭs′tĭk), *a.*

rhap′so-dize (răp′sō-dīz), *v. t. ;* -DIZED (-dīzd) ; -DIZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). **1.** To put together into a medley. *Obs. Sterne.*
2. To utter or recite as, or in the manner of, a rhapsody.

rhap′so-dize, *v. i.* To utter rhapsodies. *Jefferson.*

rhap′so-dy (răp′sō-dĭ), *n. ; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *r(h)apsodie*, L. *rhapsodia*, Gr. ῥαψῳδία, fr. ῥαψῳδός a rhapsodist ; ῥάπτειν to sew, stitch together, unite + ᾠδή a song. See ODE.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A recitation or song of a rhapsodist ; a portion of an epic poem, as a book of the Iliad or Odyssey, adapted for recitation, or usually recited, at one time ; hence, a similar modern literary piece.
2. A collection, esp. a miscellaneous collection ; a medley ; a string. *Obs.* "A *rhapsody* of words." *Shak.*
3. A miscellaneous literary work ; a composition of miscellaneous pieces, scraps, or the like. *Obs.*
4. An expression of feeling or sentiment of a highly exaggerated or ecstatic character ; an utterance or writing characterized by emotionalism and lack of connection in thought or soundness of argument.
5. *Music.* An instrumental composition irregular in form, like an improvisation.

rhat′a-ny (răt′ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Sp. *ratania, rataña*, Peruv. *rataña.*] **a** The powerfully astringent root of a half-shrubby Peruvian plant (*Krameria triandra*), used in medicine as an astringent and tonic, and to color port wine. **b** The plant.

rhe′a (rē′ȧ), *n.* [Assamese.] Ramie or its fiber.

Rhe′a (rē′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ῥέα.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* Daughter of Uranus and Gæa, wife of Cronus, and mother of Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter, — hence called "Mother of the Gods." Apparently the oldest seat of her worship was Crete, where in a cave, usually placed on Mount Ida, she gave birth to Zeus, and, to hide him from Cronus, intrusted him to the Curetes. Similarly, she intrusted Poseidon to the Telchines of Rhodes. Rhea was identified by the Greeks with Cybele and is regarded as a local form of the great nature goddess. See GREAT MOTHER ; cf. CRONUS, CURETES.
2. [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the American ostriches, or nandus. They are smaller than the African ostriches, the toes are three instead of two, and the head and neck are completely feathered. The tail is undeveloped and long feathers of the back droop over the posterior part of the body. These feathers, of inferior quality, are much used for dusting brushes, etc. The largest species (*R. americana*) inhabits Patagonia and Argentina, but is fast becoming rare. A similar species (*R. megarhyncha*), with a longer bill, is found in Brazil, and a third (*R. darwini*), the smallest, in eastern Patagonia. The colors vary from pale gray to brownish. Also [*l. c.*], a bird of this genus, an American ostrich.

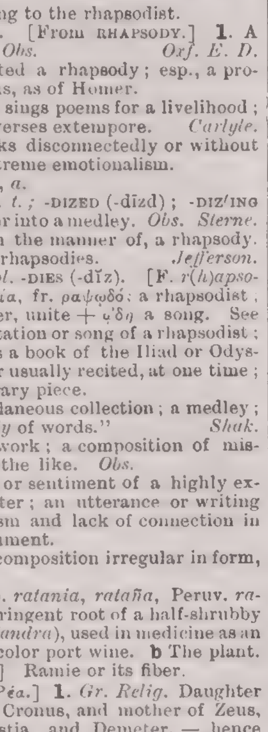

Rhea (*R. americana*). (1/40)

3. Saturn's fifth satellite, discovered by G. D. Cassini at Paris, Dec. 23, 1672.

-rhe′a, -rhœ′a (-rē′ȧ). In use commonly, *-rrhea, -rrhœa.* [NL., fr. Gr. -ροια (as in διάρροια diarrhea), fr. ῥεῖν to flow.] A suffix denoting *flow, discharge ;* as in diar*rhea.*

Rhein′gold′ (rīn′gōld′; *G.* -gôlt′), *n.* Also Anglicized **Rhine′gold′.** In Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" (The Ring of the Nibelung), a piece of consecrated gold stolen from the Rhine and made into a ring by the dwarf Alberich after he has been told by its female guardians that this will confer boundless power on the thief. When it is stolen from him in turn, he pronounces a heavy curse on it, so that it brings disaster to all its possessors. Siegfried takes it from the giant Fafnir and gives it to Brünnehilde. Eventually, freed from its curse by being burned with Brünnehilde at her self-immolation, it is secured by its original guardians. Cf. ALBERICH, ANDVARI.

rhe-mat′ic (rē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ῥηματικός of or for a verb, fr. ῥῆμα, ῥήματος, a sentence. See RHETORIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to word formation.
2. Having a verb for its base ; derived from verbs.

Rhe′mish (rē′mĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Rheims in France, the English college of Roman Catholics in which published in 1582 an English translation of the New Testament.
Rhemish Testament, the New Testament of the Douay Bible.

Rhen′ish (rĕn′ĭsh), *a.* [L. *Rhenus* the Rhine : cf. G. *rheinisch.*] Of or pertaining to the river Rhine or the region on or near it ; as, *Rhenish* wine. — *n.* Rhine wine.
Rhenish Confederation, the Confederation of the Rhine.

rheo-. Combining form from Greek ῥέος, *anything flowing, stream*, fr. ῥεῖν *to flow*, used chiefly in electrical terms.

rhe′o-crat (rē′ō-krăt), *n.* [*rheo-* + Gr. κρατεῖν to rule.] *Elec.* A kind of motor speed controller permitting of very gradual variation in speed and of reverse. It is especially suitable for use with motor-driven machine tools.

rhe-om′e-ter (rē-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring or regulating currents; specif. : **a** *Elec.* A galvanometer. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Physiol.* = HÆMATACHOMETER. **c** A kind of volumetric gas governor.

rhe′o-met′ric (rē′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a rheometer or rheometry. *Lardner.*

rhe-om′e-try (rē-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* **a** The measurement of electric currents. **b** *Math.* The calculus ; fluxions. *Rare.*

rhe′o-nome (rē′ō-nōm), *n.* [*rheo-* + Gr. νέμειν to distribute, assign.] *Physiol.* A form of revolving rheochord used to demonstrate that the excitation of a nerve caused by a galvanic current passing through it is due to the frequency, and not to the absolute intensity, of the current.

rhe′o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* A galvanoscope. — **rhe′o-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

rhe′o-stat (rē′ō-stăt), *n.* [*rheo-* + Gr. στατός standing still.] *Elec.* Any contrivance for regulating a current by means of (usually) variable resistances. See RESISTANCE BOX.

rhe′o-stat′ic (-stăt′ĭk), *a.* *Elec.* **a** Of or pertaining to a rheostat. **b** Producing continuous static effects ; as, Planté's *rheostatic* machine, a number of condensers charged in parallel and discharged in series.

rhe′o-tac′tic (-tăk′tĭk), *a.* *Plant Physiol.* Exhibiting, or characterized by, rheotaxis.

rhe′o-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *rheo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Physiol.* The tendency of certain organisms, as the plasmodia of Myxomycetes, to respond to the stimulus of a water current by definite movement. It is possibly a form of chemotaxis, thus differing from *rheotropism*, which is probably due to mechanical stimulus.

rhe-ot′ro-pism (rē-ŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The directive influence exerted on growing organs by water currents ; — called **positive** or **negative rheotropism**, according as the curvature is with or against the current. — **rhe′o-trop′ic** (rē′ō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

rhe′sus (rē′sŭs), *n.* [NL. ; a name given by Audebert (1797), who says that it has no meaning.] An Indian macaque (*Macaca rhesus*) commonly kept in zoölogical gardens, where it is noted for its activity and playfulness. The color is plain pale brown. — **rhe′sian** (rē′shăn), *a.*

Rhesus. Female and Young. (1/10)

rhe′tor (rē′tŏr), *n.* [ME. *rethor*, L. *rhetor*, fr. Gr. ῥήτωρ : cf. F. *rhéteur.*] **1.** A master or teacher of rhetoric or eloquence. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. An orator ; derogatorily, a mere talker. *Now Rare.*

rhet′o-ric (rĕt′ō-rĭk), *n.* [ME. *ret(h)orike*, F. *rhétorique*, L. *rhetorica*, Gr. ῥητορική (sc. τέχνη), fr. ῥητορικός rhetorical, oratorical, fr. ῥήτωρ orator, rhetorician ; prob. fr. a root *wer*, akin to E. *word ;* cf. εἴρειν to say.] **1.** The art of expressive speech or of discourse, esp. the art of literary composition. As originally cultivated by the Greeks, rhetoric was the study of the principles and technical resources of oratory, including both composition and delivery. Its development by the sophists and other political and professional orators made it regarded chiefly as the art of persuasion. The term, however, is now generally limited to the art of clear, forcible, and elegant use of language, and distinguished from the special branches of versification and elocution.
2. Hence : **a** Skillful or artistic use of speech ; skill in the effective use of speech. **b** Artificial elegance of language, or declamation without conviction or earnest feeling.
3. Fig. : The power of persuasion or attraction ; that which allures or charms.

Sweet, silent *rhetoric* of persuading eyes. *Daniel*

4. A treatise or work on rhetoric.

rhe-tor′i-cal (rē-tŏr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *rhetoricus*, Gr. ῥητορικός. See RHETORIC.] Of or pertaining to rhetoric ; according to, or exhibiting, rhetoric ; oratorical.
rhetorical question, a question not intended to elicit an answer, but inserted for rhetorical effect ; as, Who does not love his country ?
— **rhe-tor′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **rhe-tor′i-cal-ness.** *n.*

rhet′o-ri′cian (rĕt′ō-rĭsh′ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rhétoricien.*] **1.** A teacher of rhetoric ;—applied chiefly to the rhetors.
2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.
3. An eloquent writer or speaker ; an orator ; specif., an artificial orator without genuine eloquence ; a declaimer.

rheum (rōōm), *n.* [ME. *reume*, OF. *reume* rheum, a cold, F. *rhume* a cold, L. *rheuma* rheum, fr. Gr. ῥεῦμα, fr. ῥεῖν to flow, akin to E. *stream.* See STREAM, *n. ;* cf. HEMORRHOIDS.] *Med.* A watery discharge from the mucous membranes or skin, esp. from the eyes or nose, as when due to a cold ; hence, a cold ; catarrh ; *Poetic*, tears. *Archaic.*

Rhe′um (rē′ŭm), *n.* [LL., rhubarb. See RHUBARB.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic polygonaceous herbs with large leaves, loose stipular sheaths, and small flowers in ample paniculate racemes, the perianth 6-parted, the fruit 3-winged. *R. rhaponticum* is the garden rhubarb. See RHUBARB.

rheu′ma-tal′gi-a (rōō′mȧ-tăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See RHEUMATIC ; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Rheumatic pain.

rheu-mat′ic (rōō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [OF. *r(h)eumatique*, F. *rhumatique*, L. *rheumaticus* troubled with rheum, Gr. ῥευματικός subject to a discharge or flux. See RHEUM, RHEUMATISM.] **1.** Derived from, or of the nature of, rheum ; full of, or suffering from, rheum ; tending to cause rheum. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, rheumatism; as, *rheumatic* pains ; affected with rheumatism ; as, a *rheumatic* man ; causing rheumatism ; as, a *rheumatic* day.

rheu-mat′ic, *n.* **1.** One affected with rheumatism.
2. *pl.* Rheumatism. *Colloq. or Dial.*

rheu-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Rheumatic. *Rare.*

rheu′ma-tism (rōō′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [L. *rheumatismus* rheum, Gr. ῥευματισμός, fr. ῥευματίζεσθαι to have a flux, fr. ῥεῦμα rheum : cf. F. *rhumatisme*, earlier *rheumatisme.* See RHEUM.] **1.** A flux ; a defluxion ; a catarrh. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* A constitutional disease, which may be acute, subacute, or chronic, manifesting itself in a variety of morbid states and characterized chiefly by pains of various types. Objective symptoms may be fever, local redness, and swelling when acute ; there may be no perceptible change in the part affected, or great deformity may result. The disease attacks joints, muscles, or fibrous or serous structures. The ætiology of the disease is obscure. It is commonly ascribed to the presence of lactic acid, uric acid, or excess of fibrin, cold (esp. with moisture), or microörganisms.

rheu′ma-toid (-toid) | **rheu′ma-toi′dal** (-toi′dăl) } *a.* [See RHEUMATISM ; -OID.] *Med.* Resembling, or characteristic of, rheumatism ; afflicted with rheumatism. — **rheu′ma-toi′dal-ly**, *adv.*

rheum′ic (rōōm′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or characterized by, rheum. — **rheumic diathesis.** See DARTROUS DIATHESIS.

rheu′mi-des (rōō′mĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHEUM.] *Med.* The class of skin diseases developed by the dartrous diathesis. See under DARTROUS.

rheum′y (rōōm′ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to rheum ; abounding in, or causing, rheum ; affected with rheum. *Shak.*

Rhex′i-a (rĕk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, prob. of Gr. origin. Cf. RHEXIS.] *Bot.* A small genus of melastomaceous herbs, the only one of its family in the United States, characteristic of pine barrens in the South. They have 3-nerved leaves and red or yellow flowers with 4 petals and 8 equal anthers. They are called *deer grass* and *meadow beauty.*

rhex′is (rĕk′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥῆξις a breaking, fr. ῥηγνύναι to break.] *Med.* Rupture.

Rhi-an′non (rē-ăn′ŏn), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric goddess, in legend first the wife of Pwyll and later of Manawyddan. The "three birds of Rhiannon" could sing the dead to life or the living to the sleep of death.

rhig′o-lene (rĭg′ō-lēn), *n.* [Gr. ῥῖγος cold + L. *oleum* oil.] A petroleum product intermediate between gasolene and cymogene. It is exceedingly volatile, and is used in medicine as a local anæsthetic. See PETROLEUM.

rhi′nal (rī′năl), *a.* [Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the nose ; nasal ; narial.

-rhinal. Combining form fr. Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, *nose.* See -RHINE.

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pl. [NL. See RHAMPHASTOS.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the toucans, coextensive with a suborder, **Rham-phas′ti-des** (răm-făs′tĭ-dēz).
Rham-phas′tos (răm-făs′tŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάμφος curved beak.] Typical genus of toucans.
rham′phoid (răm′foid), *a.* [*rhampho-* + *-oid.*] Shaped like a beak. See CUSP, 2 **b.**
Rham′pho-su′chus (răm′fō-sū′kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhampho-* + Gr. σοῦχος Egyptian crocodile.] See GAVIAL.
rhan. Obs. pret. of RUN.
Rhaph′a-nus (răf′ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot* Syn. of RAPHANUS.
rha′phe (rā′fē). Var. of RAPHE.
rhaph′i-des (răf′ĭ-dēz), **rha-phid′i-an** (rȧ-fĭd′ĭ-ăn), **rhaph′i-dif′er-ous** (răf′ĭ-dĭf′ẽr-ŭs). Vars. of RAPHIDES, etc.
rha′phis (rā′fĭs), *n.*, *sing.* of RHAPHIDES.
rhap′sode (răp′sōd), *n.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδός : cf. F. *r(h)apsode.* See RHAPSODY.] *Gr. Antiq.* A rhapsodist.
rhap′so-der (răp′sō-dẽr), *n.* = RHAPSODIST, 1. *Obs.*
rhap-sod′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of RHAPSODIC, RHAPSODICAL.
rhap′so-dism (-dĭz′m), *n.* Recitation by rhapsodists.
rhap′so-do-man′cy (-dō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*rhapsody* + *-mancy*] Divination by means of verses.
rha-ta′ni-a (rȧ-tā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* Rhatany.
rhb. *or* **r. h. b.** *Abbr.* Right half back (*Football*).
rhe. † REE.
Rhea Cybele. Rhea and Cybele taken as one goddess.
Rhe′æ (rē′ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Suborder consisting of the rheas.
rhea grass. = RHEA.
rheam. † REAM.
rhe-da′ri-ous (rē-dā′rĭ-ŭs ; 115), *a.* [L. *r(h)edarius, raedarius*, fr. *r(h)eda, raeda*, a four-wheeled carriage.] Of or pert. to a carriage or coach. *Obs.*
rhee′bok′, rhee′boc′ (rē′bŏk′). Vars. of REEBOK.
rhe′ic (rē′ĭk), **rhe-in′ic** (rē-ĭn′ĭk), *a.* [LL. *rheum* rhubarb, Gr. ῥῆον. See RHUBARB.] *Chem.* Chrysophanic.
Rhe′i-dæ (rē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the rheas.
rheim. Var. of REIM.
Rheims and Douay Bible (rēmz : răns). = DOUAY BIBLE.
rhe′in (rē′ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Chrysophanic acid.
rhein′ber-ry (rīn′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. D. *rijnbezie*, G. *rheinbeere.*] The fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica ;* also, the plant. *Obs.*
rhe′ma (rē′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. ῥῆμα.] A verb ; word ; term.
rhe-mat′ic (rē-măt′ĭk), *n.* The doctrine of propositions or sentences.
Rhe′mist (rē′mĭst), *n.* One of those who produced the Rhemish translation of, and commentary on, the New Testament.
rhendeer. † REINDEER.
rhenoister. † RHINOCEROS.
rhe′o-phore (rē′ō-fōr ; 201), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-phore.*] *Elec.* **a** A connecting wire of an electric apparatus, traversed by a current. **b** A pole of a voltaic battery ; an electrode. — **rhe′o-phor′ic** (-fôr′ĭk), *a.* *Both Rare.*
rhe′o-stat′ics (rē′ō-stăt′ĭks), *n.* Hydrostatics. *Rare.*
rhe′o-tan (rē′ō-tăn), *n.* A copper alloy containing nickel, zinc, some iron, and a little manganese.
rhe′o-tan′nic (-tăn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a variety of tannic acid in rhubarb (*Rheum*).
rhe′o-tome (rē′ō-tōm), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-tome.*] *Elec.* An interrupter.
rhe′o-trope (-trōp), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-trope.*] *Elec.* A commutator for reversing a current.
Rhe′sa (rē′sȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **rhe′sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ῥῆσις.] A set speech, as in Greek drama.
Rhe′sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ῥῆσος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian ally of the Trojans. An oracle had declared that Troy would not be taken should the horses of Rhesus drink from the Xanthus. When he approached Troy, Diomedes and Odysseus entered his camp, slew him, and made away with the horses.
rhet. *Abbr.* Rhetoric ; rhetorical.
Rhe′tian. Var. of RHÆTIAN.
rhe′tic (rē′tĭk). Var. of RHÆTIC.
rhe-to′ri-al, rhe-to′ri-an, *a.* Rhetorical. *Obs.*
rhe-to′ri-an, *n* [OF. *rethorien.*] A rhetorician ; rhetor. *Obs.*
rhe-tor′ic (rē-tŏr′ĭk), *a.* Rhetorical. *Now Rare.*
rhet′o-ric, *n.* [L. *rhetoricus.*] A rhetorician. *Obs.*
rhe-tor′i-cate (rē-tŏr′ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *rhetoricari.*] To play the orator; to speak or write rhetorically. *Obs.* — **rhe-tor′i-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
rhet′o-ri′cian (rĕt′ō-rĭsh′ăn), *a.* Suited to a master of rhetoric. *R.*
rhe-to′ri-ous-ly, *adv.* Rhetorically ; with flourishes. *Obs.*
rhet′o-rize (rĕt′ō-rīz), *v. i.* To speak or write rhetorically. *Obs. or R.*
rhet′o-rize, *v. t.* To address or represent rhetorically. *Obs.*
rhet′o-ry, *n.* [See RHETOR, *n.*] Rhetoric ; a rhetorician. *Obs.*
rheu-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of RHEUMATIC, RHEUMATICAL.
rheu-mat′ick-y (rōō-măt′ĭ-kĭ), *a.* Afflicted with rheumatism. *Colloq. or Dial.*
rheu′ma-tis′mal (rōō′mȧ-tĭz′măl), *a.* Pert. to rheumatism.
rheu′ma-tis′moid (-moid), *a.* [*rheumatism* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Of or like rheum or rheumatism.
rheumatism root. **a** Twinleaf. **b** Wild yam *Dioscorea villosa.*
rheu′ma-tiz (rōō′mȧ-tĭz), **rheu′ma-tize** (-tīz), *n.* Also **rheu′ma-tiz′y** (-tĭz′ĭ). Rheumatism. *Dial. or Illit.*
rheu′ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *rheumatizare* to be troubled with rheum, Gr. ῥευματίζειν.] To make rheumatic or, formerly, rheumy. [*Rare.*]
rheumed (rōōmd), *a.* Rheumy.
rhewme. † RHEUM. [Guards.]
R. H. G. *Abbr.* Royal Horse
rhime. † RIME, verse.
rhimy, *a.* Riming. *Obs.*
Rhi′na (rī′nȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of shark, Gr. ῥίνη.] *Zool.* Syn. of SQUATINA.
rhi-nal′gi-a (rī-năl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *rhino-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the nose.

Rhi-nan'thus (rī-năn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of scrophulariaceous root-parasitic herbs of temperate regions, distinguished by the inflated 4-toothed calyx, bilabiate corolla, four unequal stamens, and winged seeds. *R. crista-galli* is the common rattle.

-rhine (-rīn), **-rhi'nal** (-rī'năl), **-rhi'nous** (-rī'nŭs). Combining forms from Greek ῥίς, ῥινός, *nose;* as, meso*rhine*, platy*rhine*, schizo*rhinal*, mono*rhinous*, etc.

rhi'nen-ceph'a-lon (rī'nĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.; pl.* -ALA (-lȧ). [NL.; Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The olfactory lobes considered as a division of the brain. **b** Either olfactory lobe. — **rhi'nen-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* — **rhi'nen-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.*

rhine'stone' (rīn'stōn'), *n.* [Cf. G. *rheinkiesel* Rhine quartz, F. *caillou du Rhin*, also rhinestone.] A colorless stone of high luster, made of paste, — much used in cheap jewelry.

rhi'neu-ryn'ter (rī'nū-rĭn'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose + εὐρύνειν to make wide.] *Med.* An inflatable rubber bag used for plugging the nose, as to prevent nosebleed.

Rhine wine (rīn). Wine produced in the valley of the Rhine and its tributaries. Rhine wines are, generally speaking, light, dry, white, and distinguished by their fine bouquet and their acidity. They contain about 7 to 10 per cent of alcohol. The best kinds are those of the Rheingau district, near Mainz, as *Johannisberger*, *Steinberger*, *Marcobrunner*, *Rauenthaler*, *Rüdesheimer*, *Hochheimer* (hock), *Geisenheimer*, and *Assmannshäuser* (red). Nearly equal to these are some of the wines of Hesse, as *Liebfraumilch*, *Niersteiner*, *Scharlachberger*, and *Bodenheimer*. *Moselle* is of secondary quality, though some of its varieties, as *Bernkastler Doktor*, *Brauneberger*, and *Zeltinger*, are prized for their peculiar aroma. *Forst* and *Deidesheimer* are made in the Palatinate. The wines of Franconia are strong and rich, but as a rule inferior to the Rhine wines proper. *Leisten* and *Stein* (Holy Ghost wine) are the best varieties; the latter has a golden color. The wines of Baden, as *Ruländer*, *Riesling* (named from an important variety of grape), and *Affenthaler* (red), are also strong, often containing 11 to 13 per cent of alcohol.

rhi-ni'tis (rī-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nose; esp., inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils.

rhi'no- (rī'nō-). Combining form from Greek ῥίς, ῥινός, *the nose*, as in *rhino*lith, *rhino*logy

rhi'no (rī'nō), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Money; cash. *Slang.*

Rhi'no-bat'i-dæ (rī'nō-băt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ῥινόβατος a rough-skinned fish; ῥίνη a shark + βάτος ray.] *Zoöl.* A family of elasmobranch fishes of all warm seas, included among the rays, but somewhat approaching the sharks in the elongate and narrow body. The species are called (from their shape) *guitar fishes*, *fiddle fishes*, etc. **Rhi-nob'a-tus** (rī-nŏb'ȧ-tŭs) is the type genus.

rhi'no-by'on (rī'nō-bī'ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + Gr. βύειν to stuff.] A nasal tampon.

rhi-noc'er-os (rī-nŏs'ẽr-ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ῥινόκερως, -ωτος; ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose + κέρας a horn: cf. F. *rhinocéros.* See HORN.] **1.** Any of certain large, powerful, herbivorous, thick-skinned perissodactyl mammals of the family Rhinocerotidæ, having one or two heavy upright horns on the snout. There are five principal existing species, two African and three Asiatic, all three-toed on each foot, and with the skin nearly bare. The Asiatic species have well-developed incisor and canine teeth, and the skin is divided by folds into large platelike sections, while the African species lack incisor and canine teeth and the skin has no deep folds. The common Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and the Malayan rhinoceros (*R. sondaicus*) have only one horn. The Sumatran (*Ceratorhinus sumatrensis*) and both African species have two horns. The common African species, the **black rhinoceros**, is *Opsiceros bicornis*. The larger African species, the **white rhinoceros** (*O. simus*), which is slate-colored, is now almost exterminated. Extinct rhinoceroses of many genera (the earlier forms hornless) have been found in both hemispheres. Cf. WOOLLY RHINOCEROS. **2.** [*cap.*] The typical genus of rhinoceroses, containing the Indian and Malayan species, or, in a broader sense, all the existing species.

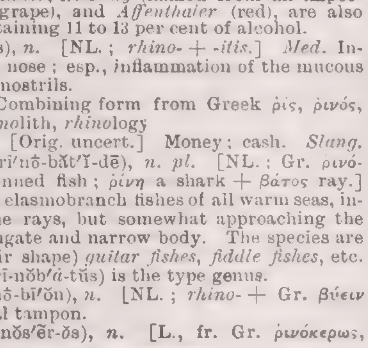

Indian Rhinoceros. ($\frac{1}{60}$)

rhinoceros auklet. An auklet of the North Pacific (*Cerorhinca monocerata*) having a deciduous horn on the bill.

rhinoceros bush. A South African branching asteraceous shrub (*Elytropappus rhinocerotis*) supposed to be the favorite food of the rhinoceros.

rhinoceros hornbill. A hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*) of the Malay peninsula and Indo-Malay islands, which has the casque on the bill very large and turned up in front. The name is sometimes extended to other hornbills.

Rhinoceros Hornbill. ($\frac{1}{30}$)

Rhi'no-ce-rot'i-dæ (rī'nō-sē-rŏt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the rhinoceroses, living and extinct, sometimes including also *Hyracodon*, *Amynodon*, and other less closely allied extinct genera.

Rhi'no-chi-mæ'ra (-kĭ-mē'rȧ; -kī-mē'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *Chimæra.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of degenerate deep-sea chimæras of Japan having the snout ending in a long blade and the teeth forming a single plate in each jaw. It is the type of a family, **Rhi'no-chi-mær'i-dæ** (-mĕr'ĭ-dē).

rhi'no-lite (rī'nō-līt) } *n.* [*rhino-* + *-lite, -lith.*] *Med.* A
rhi'no-lith (-lĭth) } concretion formed within the cavities of the nose. — **rhi'no-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

rhi-nol'o-gist (rī-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in rhinology.

rhi-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the nose and of its diseases.

rhi'no-phore (rī'nō-fōr), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* One of the two tentaclelike structures (considered to be olfactory organs) on the back of the head or neck of a nudibranch or tectibranch mollusk.

rhi'no-phy'ma (-fī'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + Gr. φῦμα tumor.] *Med.* A form of acne confined to the nasal region and marked by nodular swelling and congestion of the nose.

rhi'no-plas'ty (rī'nō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-plasty:* cf. F. *rhinoplastie.*] Plastic surgery of the nose. — **rhi'no-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

rhi'no-scle-ro'ma (-sklē-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *scleroma.*] *Med.* A rare bacillar skin disease marked by very hard, flattened prominences, first on the nose and later on the neighboring parts, esp. the lips, palate, and throat.

rhi'no-scope (rī'nō-skōp), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-scope.*] A small mirror for use in rhinoscopy.

rhi-nos'co-py (rī-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of the soft palate, posterior nares, etc., by means of a laryngoscopic mirror introduced into the pharynx. — **rhi'no-scop'ic** (rī'nō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

-rhinous. Combining form from Greek ῥίς, ῥινός, *nose.*

rhi-pid'i-um (rĭ-pĭd'ĭ-ŭm; rī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥιπίδιον, dim. of ῥιπίς fan.] *Bot.* A cymose inflorescence in which the branches of the dichasium lie in the same plane and are suppressed alternately on each side, giving a fan-shape.

Rhip'i-do-glos'sa (rĭp'ĭ-dō-glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ῥιπίς, ῥιπίδος, fan + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of gastropods having a long radula with long, hooklike teeth in each transverse row, the marginal teeth being indefinitely numerous and becoming smaller toward the edges. — **rhip'i-do-glos'sal** (-ăl), *a.* — **rhip'i-do-glos'sate** (-āt), *a.*

Rhip'sa-lis (rĭp'sȧ-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥίψ wickerwork.] *Bot.* A genus of cactaceous plants, natives of South America, with one species in Africa. They are fleshy shrubs with cylindrical, angled stems of very diverse habit. The small flowers have 6-10 petals and are followed by a berrylike fruit. Many are epiphytes with pendent branches, and are called *mistletoe cactus* and *willow cactus.*

rhi'zo- (rī'zō-), **rhiz-**. Combining form from Greek ῥίζα, *root;* as, *rhiz*oid, *rhizo*pod, etc.

rhi'zo-car'pic (rī'zō-kär'pĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Rhizocarpous.

rhi'zo-car'pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* **a** Having perennial underground parts, but annual stems and foliage; — said of all perennial herbs. *De Candolle.* **b** Producing hypogeous cleistogamic flowers.

Rhi'zo-ceph'a-la (-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhizo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A division of extremely degenerate Cirripedia which live as parasites on ordinary crabs and hermit crabs. The young passes through stages similar to those of barnacles, but afterwards attaches itself to a crab, and after a remarkable series of changes becomes a limbless, unsegmented, tumid sac attached to the crab by a short peduncle from which rootlike processes penetrate to all parts of the host and absorb its juices. The Rhizocephala are hermaphroditic, but, as in other Cirripedia, complementary males occur. The principal genera are *Peltogaster* and *Sacculina.* — **rhi'zo-ceph'a-lan** (-lăn), *n.* — **rhi'zo-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

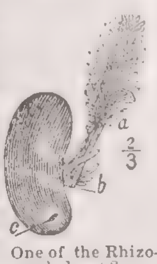

One of the Rhizocephala (*Sacculina purpurea*). *a* Rootlike Processes; *b* Genital Aperture; *c* Cloacal Aperture.

Rhi'zoc-to'ni-a (rī'zŏk-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhizo-* + Gr. κτόνος a killing.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous parasitic fungi, which are often destructive of crops, as potatoes and beans. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

rhi'zo-gen'ic (rī'zō-jĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-genic, -genous.*]
rhi-zog'e-nous (rī-zŏj'ē-nŭs) } *Bot.* Producing roots; — said of the tissue of the pericycle in the roots of seed plants, which gives rise to rootlets endogenously.

rhi'zoid (rī'zoid), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* In ferns, mosses, and liverworts, one of the slender rootlike filaments that attach the gametophyte to the substratum and function as absorptive organs. Rhizoids also occur among many thallophytes, as the lichens. — **rhi-zoi'dal** (rī-zoi'dăl), *a.*

rhi-zom'a-tous (rī-zŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -zō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Resembling, or having the nature of, a rhizome.

rhi'zome (rī'zōm), *n.* [Gr. ῥίζωμα the mass of roots (of a tree), a stem, race, fr. ῥιζοῦν to make to root, pass., to take root, fr. ῥίζα a root: cf. F. *rhizome.*] *Bot.* Any underground rootlike stem, usually of dorsiventral structure, sending up leafy shoots from the upper surface and emitting roots from the lower side, as that of Solomon's-seal or of Trillium, whence it is also commonly called a *rootstock.* Rhizomes are often thickened or tuberlike from the extensive deposition in their tissues of reserve food materials; they are distinguished from true roots by the presence of buds and scalelike leaves. Cf. BULB, 1, CORM, 1, TUBER.

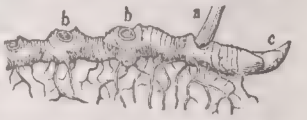

Rhizome of Solomon's-seal. *a* Stem of current year; *b, b* Scars from previous years; *c* Bud of following year

rhi'zo-morph (rī'zō-môrf), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *-morph.*] *Bot.* One of the fine rootlike hyphæ which grow from the mycelium in certain parasitic fungi, as *Agaricus melleus*, and penetrate the substratum. — **rhi'zo-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

rhi'zo-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-morphous.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a root; rootlike.

rhi-zoph'a-gous (rī-zŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ῥιζοφάγος; ῥίζα a root + φαγεῖν to eat.] Feeding on roots; root-eating.

Rhi-zoph'o-ra (-ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See RHIZO-; -PHOROUS.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical dicotyledonous plants, the true mangroves, type of the Rhizophoraceæ, and distinguished by the tetramerous flowers and partly inferior ovary. *R. mangle* is the common mangrove.

Rhi'zo-pho-ra'ce-æ (rī'zō-fō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Myrtales), the mangrove family, consisting of 15 genera and about 52 species, natives of tropical regions. They often form dense jungles along the seacoast and the mouths of rivers, constituting the so-called mangrove swamps. They are distinguished by the opposite, coriaceous leaves, and flowers with valvate calyx and 2-6-celled ovary. The seed germinates while the fruit is still attached, and the hypocotyl elongates considerably before the young plant drops. See MANGROVE. — **rhi'zo-pho-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

rhi'zo-phore (rī'zō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* In club mosses of the genus *Selaginella*, one of the peculiar, leafless, dichotomous shoots which bear roots at the apex.

rhi-zoph'o-rous (rī-zŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-phorous.*] *Bot.* Bearing roots.

rhi'zo-pod (rī'zō-pŏd), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the Rhizopoda. **2.** *Bot.* = RHIZOPODIUM. *Obs.* — *a.* Of or pert. to the Rhizopoda.

Rhi-zop'o-da (rī-zŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhizo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A class of Protozoa, variously limited, comprising forms whose chief character in common is the formation of pseudopodia which ordinarily serve as the organs for locomotion, and for taking food. It commonly includes the orders Lobosa, Foraminifera, Heliozoa, and Radiolaria, and sometimes other groups. **b** = LOBOSA. — **rhi-zop'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

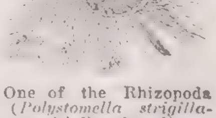

One of the Rhizopoda (*Polystomella strigillata*), with Pseudopodia extended. Much enlarged.

Rhi'zo-pus (rī'zō-pŭs; rĭz'ō-), *n.* [NL.; *rhizo-* + Gr. πούς foot.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous parasitic fungi. *R. necans* causes the Japan-lily disease, and *R. nigricans* produces soft rot in sweet potatoes.

Rhi-zos'to-mæ (rī-zŏs'tō-mē) } *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhizo-* +
Rhi'zo-sto'ma-ta (rī'zō-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-) } Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A division of jellyfishes (Discomedusæ) in which marginal tentacles are wanting and the margins of the lobes of the manubrium are grown together, leaving, instead of one large mouth, a large number of small, funnel-shaped ingestive orifices which lead by a series of canals to the stomach. — **rhi'zo-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* — **rhi'zo-stome** (rī'zō-stōm), *a. & n.* — **rhi-zos'to-mous** (rī-zŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.*

rho'da-mine (rō'dȧ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min**. [G. *rhodamin;* Gr. ῥόδον rose + G. *amin* amine.] *Chem.* A rose-red dye obtained by condensing an amino derivative of phenol with phthalic anhydride; also, any of several dyes closely related to it.

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rhind. Var. of RIND (of a millstone).

rhine. Var. of RINE, hemp.

rhine (rēn), *n.* [E. dial. also *rean* a balk in a field, space between furrows to carry off water, an open ditch; cf. Icel. *rein* a strip of land, LG. *reen*, G. *rain.*] A large ditch or drain; a runnel. *Dial. Eng.*

rhine'ber-ry Var. of RHEINBERRY.

Rhinegold. Var. of RHEINGOLD.

Rhine'grave' (rīn'grāv'), *n.* [G. *Rheingraf* or D. *Rijngraaf.*] A count having possessions bordering on the Rhine.

Rhine'land-er, *n.* [Cf. G. *Rheinländer*, D. *Rijnlander.*] A native or inhabitant of a country bordering on the Rhine.

Rhin'i-dæ (rĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHINA.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SQUATINIDÆ.

rhin'i-on (rĭn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose, with the ending of *prosthion.*] *Craniol.* The lower end of the internasal suture. See CRANIOMETRY.

rhi'no (rī'nō), *n.* Short for RHINOCEROS.

rhi'no-ce'ri-al (rī'nō-sē'rĭ-ăl), **rhi'no-cer'i-cal** (-sĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Rhinocerotic.

rhi'no-cer'i-cal, *a.* [Cf. RHINOCEROS, RHINO money.] Full of money; rich. *Obs. Slang.*

rhi-noc'er-ine (rī-nŏs'ẽr-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* Rhinocerotic.

rhi-noc'er-oid (-oid), *a.* [*rhinoceros* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the rhinoceros family. — **rhi-noc'er-oid**, *n.*

rhinoceros beetle See DYNASTINÆ.

rhinoceros bird. **a** A beefeater; — so called because it alights on the back of the rhinoceros. **b** A rhinoceros hornbill.

rhi-noc'er-ot (rī-nŏs'ẽr-ŏt), **rhi-noc'er-ote** (-ōt). † RHINOCEROS.

rhi-noc'er-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the rhinoceros.

rhi-noc'er-ot'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Resembling a rhinoceros.

rhi-noc'er-o-tine (rī-nŏs'ẽr-ō-tīn; rī'nō-sĕr'-; -tĭn; 183), *a.* Rhinocerotic.

rhi-noc'er-o-toid (-toid), *a. & n.* [See RHINOCEROS; -OID.] *Zoöl.* Rhinoceroid.

rhi'no-cœle (rī'nō-sēl), **rhi'no-cœ'li-a** (-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See RHINO-; CŒLIA.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The ventricle of the olfactory lobe of the brain of many animals.

rhi'no-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the nose.

rhi'no-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to rhinology.

Rhi'no-loph'i-dæ (-lŏf'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhino-* + Gr. λόφος crest + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family containing the horseshoe bats. — **rhi-nol'o-phid** (rī-nŏl'ō-fĭd), *n.* — **rhi-nol'o-phine** (-fīn; -fĭn; 183), *a. & n.*

rhi'no-phar'yn-gi'tis (-făr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *pharyngitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx.

Rhi-noph'i-dæ (rī-nŏf'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of UROPELTIDÆ.

Rhi'no-phis (rī'nō-fĭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + Gr. ὄφις serpent.] *Zoöl.* See UROPELTIDÆ.

rhi'nor-rha'gi-a (rī'nō-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Nosebleed; epistaxis.

rhi'nor-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Mucous discharge from the nose. — **rhi'nor-rhe'al**, *or* **-rœ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

rhi'no-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *rhino-* + Gr. θήκη case.] *Zoöl.* The sheath of the upper mandible of a bird. — **rhi'no-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

Rhin-thon'i-ca (rĭn-thŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of burlesque comedy; — after Rhinthon of Tarentum (300 B. C.)

rhip'i-date (rĭp'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [Gr. ῥιπίς, ῥιπίδος, fan.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Fan-shaped; flabelliform.

Rhip'i-dis'ti-a (rĭp'ĭ-dĭs'tĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ῥιπίς, ῥιπίδος, fan + ἱστίον cloth, sail.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct crossopterygian fishes having the basal bones of the median fins united into one mass. *Holoptychius* and *Osteolepis* are examples. — **rhip'i-dis'ti-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Rhip'i-dop'ter-a (-dŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ῥιπίς, ῥιπίδος, fan + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of STREPSIPTERA. — **rhip'i-dop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Rhi-pip'ter-a (rī-pĭp'tẽr-ȧ; rĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ῥιπίς fan + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of STREPSIPTERA. — **rhi-pip'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **rhi-pip'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

rhi-zan'thous (rī-zăn'thŭs), *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-anthous.*] Producing flowers (apparently) directly from the root, — as Rafflesiaceæ.

rhi'zau-toi'cous (rī'zô-toi'kŭs), *a.* [*rhizoid* + *autoicous.*] *Bot.* Having the antheridia borne on a very short branch coherent with the archegonial branch by the rhizoids. Cf. CLADAUTOICOUS, GONIOAUTOICOUS.

rhi'zine (rī'zĭn), *n.* [Gr. ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* A rhizoid. — **rhi'zin-ous** (-zĭ-nŭs), *a.*

rhi'zo-carp (rī'zō-kärp), *n.* A plant of the Rhizocarpeæ.

Rhi'zo-car'pe-æ (-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHIZO-; -CARP.] *Bot.* Syn. of SALVINIALES. — **rhi'zo-car'pe-an** (-pē-ăn), **rhi'zo-car'pi-an** (-pĭ-ăn), *a.*

rhi'zo-caul (rī'zō-kôl), **rhi'zo-cau'lus** (-kô'lŭs), *n.* [NL. *rhizocaulus;* *rhizo-* + Gr. καυλός stalk.] *Zoöl.* A hydrorhiza.

rhi'zo-corm (-kôrm), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *corm.*] *Bot.* A fleshy cormlike rhizome. *Rare.*

Rhi'zo-dus (rī'zō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhizo-* + Gr. ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* Syn. of MEGALICHTHYS.

Rhi'zo-flag'el-la'ta (-flăj'ĕ-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHIZO-; FLAGELLA.] *Zoöl.* Protozoa having both pseudopodia and flagella. — **rhi'zo-flag'el-late** (-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a. & n.*

rhi'zo-gen (rī'zō-jĕn), *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* Rhizogenic.

rhi'zoid (rī'zoid), *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-oid.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Rootlike

rhi-zo'ma (rī-zō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A rhizome.

rhi'zo-mat'ic (rī'zō-măt'ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Rhizomatous.

rhi'zo-mor'phoid (-môr'foid), *a.* [*rhizo-* + Gr. μορφή form + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Rhizomorphous.

rhi-zop'o-dan (rī-zŏp'ō-dăn), *a. & n.*, **rhi-zop'o-dal** (-dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Rhizopod.

rhi-zop'o-dist (-dĭst), *n.* *Zoöl.* A student of Rhizopoda.

rhi'zo-po'di-um, *n.* [NL.; *rhizo-* + *-podium.*] *Bot.* A mycelium. *Obs.*

Rhi-zo'ta (rī-zō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥιζοῦν to make to take root. ῥίζα root.] *Zoöl.* An order of rotifers which, when adult, are attached by the truncated end of the tail. — **rhi'zote** (rī'zōt), **rhi-zot'ic** (rī-zŏt'ĭk), *a.*

rhi'zo-tax'is (rī'zō-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhizo-* + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] *Bot.* Arrangement of the roots of plants. *Rare.*

rho (rō), *n.* [Gr. ῥῶ.] The seventeenth letter (Ρ, ρ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *r.* See R.

rhob (rŏb). Var. of ROB, inspissated juice.

Rho'da (rō'dȧ), *n.* [L. *Rhode*, fr. Gr. Ῥόδη: cf. Gr. ῥόδον rose.] Lit., a rose; — fem. prop. name.

rho-dam′mine (rō-dăm′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* Any of many rhodium compounds containing ammonia, classified analogously to the corresponding cobalt compounds (see COBALT-AMMINE). They are called also **rho′dam-mo′ni-um com′pounds** (rō′dă-mō′nĭ-ŭm).

rho-dan′ic (rō-dăn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ῥόδον the rose.] *Chem.* **a** Sulphocyanic. Sulphocyanic acid forms a red color with ferric salts. *Obsoles.* **b** Designating a yellow crystalline acid, $C_3H_3ONS_2$, formed by reaction between chloracetic acid and ammonium sulphocyanate, and otherwise.

rho-dan′the (-thē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ῥόδον rose + ἄνθος flower.] **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of HELIPTERUM. **b** *Hort.* An Australian asteraceous plant (*Helipterum manglesii*) having nodding flower heads, with pink or white scarious involucral bracts. It is one of the garden everlastings.

Rhode Is′land (rōd ī′lănd). A State of the United States. **Rhode Island bent** *or* **bent grass.** See DOG BENT. — **R. I. greening**, a well-known acid green winter apple. — **R. I. red**, one of an American breed of single-combed domestic fowls having a long heavy body, smooth yellow or reddish legs, and plumage chiefly reddish buff, with a black tail.

rhodes′wood′ (rōdz′wŏŏd′), *n.* [Prob. so named from its resemblance to *rhodium* wood.] The Jamaica rosewood *Amyris balsamifera*, or its wood.

Rho′di-an (rō′dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Rhodius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean.
2. Of or pert. to the Knights of Rhodes, or Hospitalers.

Rho′di-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.
2. A member of the order of the Knights of Rhodes.

rho′dic (rō′dĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, rhodium, esp. in its higher valences.

rho′di-um (rō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥόδον the rose; — from the rose-red color of certain of its salts. Cf. RHODODENDRON.] *Chem.* A rare element of the light platinum group found in platinum ores and separated as a grayish white metal insoluble in acids and very difficult to fuse. Sp. gr., 12.2. Symbol, *Rh*; at. wt., 102.9. Rhodium was discovered in 1803, by Wollaston. It has a limited use for thermoelectric couples, for making a black pigment for porcelain, etc. It is chiefly bivalent and trivalent.

rho′di-um wood. [NL. *rhodium* (cf. LIGNUM RHODIUM) + E. *wood.*] The fragrant wood of the root and stem of either of the shrubs *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. virgatus*, native in the island of Teneriffe; the true lignum rhodium. Both species yield an oil called **rhodium oil.**

rho′di-zon′ic (-zŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ῥοδίζειν to be rose-red.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a colorless crystalline unstable acid, $C_6H_2O_6$ (called also *carboxylic acid* and *dioxydiquinoyl*), got from potassium carboxide and from certain quinones. It forms brilliant red, yellow, and purple salts.

rho′do- (rō′dō-). Combining form from Greek ῥόδον, *rose.*

rho′do-chro′site (-krō′sīt), *n.* [*rhodo-* + Gr. χρῶσις a coloring.] *Min.* A mineral characteristically rose-red, and consisting essentially of manganese carbonate, $MnCO_3$, though usually containing iron carbonate also; dialogite. It commonly occurs massive, with rhombohedral cleavage like calcite. H., 3.5–4.5. Sp. gr., 3.45–3.60.

rho′do-den′dron (-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ῥοδόδενδρον, lit., rose tree; ῥόδον rose + δένδρον tree. See ROSE.] **1.** The oleander (*Nerium*). *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of evergreen ericaceous shrubs, natives of mountainous regions in various parts of the Northern Hemisphere. They have handsome white, pink, or rose-purple flowers, with a campanulate corolla; the 5–10 stamens are either declined or spreading. *Azalea* was formerly united with *Rhododendron.*
3. A plant of this genus. Rhododendrons are favorite shrubs in landscape gardening. The great laurel or rhododendron (*R. maximum*) is common in the eastern United States; in the Alleghenies the Catawba rhododendron (*R. catawbiense*) is abundant.

rho′do-lite (rō′dō-līt), *n.* [*rhodo-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A pink or purple variety of garnet intermediate between pyrope and almandite, used as a gem. See GARNET, 1.

rho′do-nite (rō′dō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ῥόδον the rose.] *Min.* A pale red triclinic mineral consisting essentially of manganese metasilicate, $MnSiO_3$; manganese spar. It commonly occurs massive, and is often used as an ornamental stone, esp. in Russia. H., 5.5–6.5. Sp. gr., 3.40–3.68.

rho′do-phane (-fān), *n.* [*rhodo-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Physiol.* The red pigment contained in the inner segments of the cones of the retina in animals. See CHROMOPHANE.

Rho′do-phy′ce-æ (-fī′sē-ē; -fĭs′ē-ē), *n. pl* [NL.; *rhodo-* + Gr. φῦκος seaweed.] *Bot.* One of the four classes of algæ, the red algæ, so called on account of their color, the chlorophyll being masked by a compound pigment called *rhodophyll*, the chief element of which is *phycoerythrin.* The red algæ exhibit great complexity in the structure of their reproductive organs. The sporangia develop usually four asexual nonciliated spores (*tetraspores*). The antheridia produce nonmotile gametes (*spermatia*); the oögonium consists of two parts, a filamentous process (*trichogyne*), and a bulbous base, in which the egg develops; after fertilization, a *cystocarp* is organized; this contains asexual spores (*carpospores*) of a different type from the tetraspores. The Rhodophyceæ are marine plants, and exhibit great beauty in form and shades of coloring. The Gigartinaceæ and Ceramiaceæ are families. Cf. CHLOROPHYCEÆ and PHÆOPHYCEÆ. — **rho′do-phy′ceous** (rō′dō-fĭsh′ŭs), *a.*

rho′do-phyll (rō′dō-fĭl), *n.* [*rhodo-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* The essential coloring matter of the so-called red algæ (class Rhodophyceæ). It consists of a mixture of pigments, of which the most important is *phycoerythrin* (which see).

rho-dop′sin (rō-dŏp′sĭn), *n.* [*rhodo-* + Gr. ὄψις sight.] *Physiol.* The visual purple. See under VISUAL.

Rho-do′ra (rō-dō′rȧ; 201), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, said to be of Gallic origin. The modern use is prob. due to the resemblance of the plants to *Rhododendron* and the similarity of the L. name.] *Bot.* A genus of ericaceous shrubs related to *Rhododendron*, but distinguished by the 2-lipped corolla and deciduous leaves. "There is but one species, *R. canadensis*, found throughout Canada and New England, having delicate pink flowers produced before the leaves in spring. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Rhod′y-me′ni-a′les (rŏd′ĭ-mē′nĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ῥόδον rose + ὑμήν membrane.] *Bot.* An order of red algæ distinguished by the formation of a very short oöblastema filament, by which the fertilized carpogonium unites with the auxiliary cell. It includes four families, of which the Sphærococcaceæ and Rhodymeniaceæ are the most important, containing plants of economic value.

Rhœ′cus (rē′kŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ῥοῖκος.] *Class. Myth.* A youth who saved an oak from falling, and was rewarded by the dryad of the tree with her love. She sent a bee to remind him of his appointments to meet her. It came when he was absorbed in dicing, and he impatiently brushed it away, which slight the dryad avenged by making him blind.

Rhœ′o (rē′ō), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of commelinaceous plants consisting of a single species, *R. discolor*, of Mexico and the West Indies, frequently cultivated. It has aloelike purple leaves and small white flowers subtended by a boat-shaped spathe. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

rhomb (rŏmb; rŏm; 277), *n.* [L. *rhombus*, Gr. ῥόμβος rhomb, a spinning top, magic wheel, fr. ῥεμβειν to turn or whirl round, perh. akin to E. *wrench*: cf. F. *rhombe.* Cf. RHOMBUS, RHUMB.] **1.** *Geom.* = RHOMBUS.
2. A circle or wheel. *Obs.*
3. *Cryst.* A rhombohedron.

rhom′bic (rŏm′bĭk), **rhom′bi-cal** (-bĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a rhombus, or rhomb.
2. *Cryst.* = ORTHORHOMBIC.

rhom′bo- (rŏm′bō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ῥόμβος, *rhomb.*

Rhom′bo-ga-noi′de-i (-gȧ-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhombo-* + *Ganoidei.*] *Zoöl.* An order, or other division, of ganoid fishes consisting of the garfishes (Lepisosteidæ) and related extinct forms having rhombic enameled scales, sharp teeth, a more or less heterocercal tail, and fins with fulcra. — **rhom′bo-gan′oid** (-găn′oid), *a.* & *n.*

rhom′bo-he′dral (-hē′drăl), *a.* *Geom.* & *Cryst.* Related to the rhombohedron, presenting the form of a rhombohedron, or a form or forms derivable from a rhombohedron; pert. to the rhombohedral system. — **rhom′bo-he′dral-ly**, *adv.* **rhombohedral iron ore.** *Min.* **a** Hematite. **b** Siderite. — **r. system**, *Cryst.*, a crystal system of which the typical forms are the rhombohedron, scalenohedron, etc. It is usually classed as a division of the hexagonal system.

rhom′bo-he′dron (-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*rhombo-* + Gr. ἕδρα base.] *Geom.* & *Cryst.* A parallelepipedon.

rhom′boid (rŏm′boid), *n.* [L. *rhomboides*, Gr. ῥομβοειδής rhomboidal; ῥόμβος rhomb + εἶδος shape: cf. F. *rhomboïde.*] *Geom.* A parallelogram in which the angles are oblique and the adjacent sides are unequal.

Rhomboid.

rhom′boid, *a.* Shaped more or less like a rhombus, or rhomb, or like a rhomboid; rhomboidal.
rhomboid fossa *or* **sinus**, *Anat.*, the sinus rhomboidalis (which is also called the *inferior* rhomboid fossa, or sinus, to distinguish it from the *superior* rhomboidal fossa a name of the fourth ventricle of the brain). — **r. ligament**, *Anat.*, the costocoracoid ligament.

rhom-boi′dal (rŏm-boi′dăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *rhomboïdal.*] Shaped more or less like a rhomboid. — **rhom-boi′dal-ly**, *adv.*
rhomboidal fossa *or* **sinus.** = RHOMBOID FOSSA OR SINUS. — **R. Net.** *Astron.* = RETICULUM RHOMBOIDALIS.

rhom-boi′de-us (-dē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Either of two muscles lying beneath the trapezius muscle which connect the spinous processes of certain vertebræ and the inner border of the scapula. The **rhom-boi′de-us mi′nor** arises from part of the ligamentum nuchæ and the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ; the **r. ma′jor**, from the four or five upper dorsal vertebræ and the supraspinous ligament.

rhom′boid-o′vate, *a.* Between rhomboid and ovate, or oval, in shape.

rhom′bus (rŏm′bŭs), *n.* [L. Cf. RHOMB.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** An equilateral parallelogram having its angles oblique. *Rhombus* is rarely used as including the *square.* **b** A rhombohedron.
2. [*cap.*] = RETICULUM RHOMBOIDALIS.

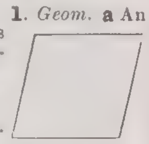
Rhombus, 1.

rhon′chal (rŏŋ′kăl), *a.* *Med.* Rhonchial.

rhon′chi-al (-kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Med.* Of or pert. to a rhonchus; due to rhonchi.
rhonchial fremitus, *Med.*, a vibration of the chest wall, perceptible to the hand, and caused in the production of rhonchi in the bronchial tubes.

rhon′chus (rŏŋ′kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kī). [L., a snoring, a croaking; cf. Gr. ῥέγχος, ῥέγκος.] *Med.* An adventitious whistling or snoring heard on auscultation of the chest when the air channels are partly obstructed; a râle. Sometimes a distinction is made between rhonchus and râle, the former being restricted to sounds produced in the narrowed or obstructed lumen of a tube, the latter to sounds produced by vibrations set up in fluids.

rho-pal′ic (rō-păl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ῥοπαλικός club-shaped; fr. ῥόπαλον a club: cf. F. *rhopalique.*] *Pros.* Applied to a line or verse in which each successive word has one more syllable than the preceding.

Rhop′a-loc′er-a (rŏp′ȧ-lŏs′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ῥόπαλον a club + κέρας a horn.] *Zoöl.* A division of Lepidoptera consisting of the butterflies as disting. from the moths (Heterocera). See BUTTERFLY, 1. — **rhop′a-loc′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

rho′ta-cism (rō′tȧ-sĭz′m), **rho′ta-cis′mus** (-sĭz′mŭs), *n.* Also *rotacism.* [Gr. ῥωτακίζειν to use the letter *r* (ρ) overmuch: cf. F. *rhotacisme.*] Overuse, misuse, or mispronunciation, of the letter *r*; esp., substitution of some other sound for that of *r* (often called *pararhotacism*); specif., *Philol.*, the tendency, exhibited in the Indo-European languages, to change *s* to *r*, as *wese* to *were.*

rhu′barb (rōō′bärb), *n.* [F. *rhubarbe*, OF. *rubarbe*, *rheubarbe*, *reubarbare*, *reubarbe*, LL. *rheubarbarum* for *rheum barbarum*, Gr. ῥῆον (and ῥᾶ) rhubarb, prob. fr. a local name on the Black Sea; cf. the river *Rha* (the Volga). Cf. BARBAROUS, RHABARBARATE, RHAPONTIC.] **1.** Any polygonaceous plant of the genus *Rheum*, esp. *R. rhaponticum*, the common garden rhubarb, *R. officinale*, *R. palmatum*, and other species yielding the commercial product. They are tall, coarse herbs with very large leaves and thick, succulent petioles. See 2d RHEUM.
2. *Pharm.* The root of any of several species of this genus, used as a combined cathartic and astringent, also as a mild tonic. *Chinese rhubarb*, obtained from *Rheum officinale*, *R. palmatum*, and perhaps from other species, is considered highest in quality. *European rhubarb*, the root of *R. rhaponticum*, was once much used.
3. The acid leafstalks of the common garden species (*R. rhaponticum*), which are boiled with sugar and eaten as a sauce, or made into pies.

Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*). Much reduced.

rhumb (rŭm; rŭmb; 277), *n.* [F. *rumb*; cf. Sp. *rumbo*, or Pg. *rumbo*, *rumo*, also OF. *rin*; perh. first used of the direction of the wind; perh. ultimately fr. Gr. ῥόμβος a magic wheel, a whirling motion, hence applied to a point of the compass. Cf. RHOMB.] *Navig.* **a** = LOXODROMIC CURVE OR LINE. Called also **rhumb line.** **b** Any of the points of the mariner's compass. See COMPASS CARD.

Rhus (rŭs), *n.* [L., sumac, fr. Gr. ῥοῦς.] *Bot.* A large genus of anacardiaceous shrubs and trees, the sumacs, natives chiefly of warm regions. They have simple or pinnate leaves, and small polygamous flowers in ample panicles, the calyx persistent, five stamens, the ovary 1-ovuled, becoming a small 1-seeded drupe. Many of the species, as poison dogwood (*R. vernix*), poison ivy (*R. radicans*), etc., are exceedingly poisonous to the touch; others, as the staghorn sumac (*R. hirta*), the fragrant sumac (*R. aromatica*), etc., are harmless ornamental shrubs. *R. succedanea* is the wax tree of Japan and *R. vernicifera* the Japanese varnish tree. See SUMAC, POISON IVY, etc.

rhyme (rīm), *n.* A composition in verse, etc. See RIME.

rhyme, *v. i.* & *t.* To make rimes, etc. See RIME.

rhyn′cho- (rĭŋ′kō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ῥύγχος, *snout.*

Rhyn′cho-ce-pha′li-a (-sē-fā′lĭ-ȧ), **Rhyn′cho-ceph′a-li** (-sĕf′ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhyncho-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* An order of reptiles of the general form and appearance of lizards, but having biconcave vertebræ, immovable quadrate bones, and other peculiar osteological characters. *Sphenodon* is the only living genus, but numerous fossil genera are known, some of which are among the earliest of reptiles. See SPHENODON. — **rhyn′cho-ce-pha′li-an** (-sē-fā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **rhyn′cho-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.*

Rhyn′cho-nel′la (-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Paleon.* & *Zoöl.* A genus of arthropomatous brachiopods restricted by some to certain forms of Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, but in older or less critical classifications very extensive, sometimes comprising forms from Ordovician to recent times, generally characterized by an acutely beaked shell with one valve tumid, the other flattened, the arms being supported only by short curved processes. Most of these are still included in a family, **Rhyn′cho-nel′li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **rhyn′co-nel′lid** (-ĭd), *n.* — **rhyn′cho-nel′loid** (-oid), *a.* & *n.*

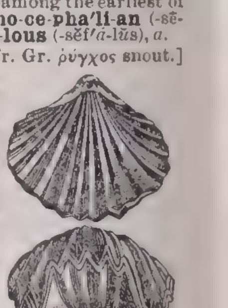
Two views of Rhynchonella (*R quadriplicata*).

Rhyn-choph′o-ra (rĭŋ-kŏf′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhyncho-* + Gr. φέρειν to carry.] *Zoöl.* A large and important division of beetles consisting of the snout beetles, curculios, or true weevils. They usually have the head more or less prolonged in front to form a snout or beak. See WEEVIL. — **rhyn-choph′o-ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.* — **rhyn′cho-phore** (rĭŋ′kō-fōr; 201), *n.*

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rho′da-nate (rō′dȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of rhodanic acid.

Rho′de (rō′dē) *D. Bib.*

rho′ding (rō′dĭng), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* The journal bearing of a pump brake.

rho′di-nol (rō′dĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rhodinus* prepared from roses (Gr. ῥόδινος, fr. ῥόδον rose) + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A constituent of oil of roses variously regarded as geraniol, citronellol, or a mixture of these.

rho′dite (rō′dīt), *n.* *Min.* A native alloy of rhodium and gold

rhodium oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

Rhod′o-cus (rŏd′ō-kŭs). *Bib.*

rho′do-daph′ne, *n.* [L., Gr. ῥοδοδάφνη.] The oleander (*Nerium*). *Obs.*

rho′do-mel, *n.* [L. *rhodomeli*, Gr. ῥοδόμελι.] Honey of roses. *Obs.* [TADE.

rhodomontade † RODOMON-

Rhod′o-pe (rŏd′ō-pē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ῥοδόπη, name of a nymph.] *Zoöl* A genus of minute planarian-like marine animals, regarded by some as degenerate nudibranch mollusks because of the structure of their nervous system. [PHYLL.

rho′do-phyl. Var. of RHODO-

rho′do-rhi′za (rō′dō-rī′zȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhodo-* + Gr. ῥίζα root.] Lignum rhodium.

rho′do-sperm (rō′dō-spûrm), *n.* *Bot* A red alga. *Obs.*

Rho′do-sper′me-æ (-spûr′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of RHODOPHYCEÆ. [Phycoerythrin.

rho′do-sper′min (-mĭn), *n.* *Bot.*

rho′do-stag′ma, *n.* [NL; *rhodo-* + Gr. στάγμα drop, distillment.] Rose water. *Obs.*

Rho′dus (rō′dŭs). *Bib.* Var of RHODES (see *Gaz.*). [RHODY.

Rhody, Little. See LITTLE

Rho′dy-me′ni-a (rō′dĭ-mē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL: Gr. ῥόδον rose + ὑμήν membrane.] A genus of red algæ, type of the Rhodymeniaceæ. *R. palmata* is common dulse.

Rho′dy-me′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of red algæ typifying the order Rhodymeniales. — **rho′dy-me′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

-rhœ′a. Var. of -RHEA.

Rhœ′a-da′les (rē′ȧ-dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥοιάς, -άδος, a kind of poppy.] *Bot.* Syn. of PAPAVERALES.

rhœ′a-dine (-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [NL. *rhœas*, the specific name of the corn poppy, fr. Gr. ῥοιάς, -άδος, a poppy.] *Org. Chem.* A white, apparently nonpoisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}O_6N$, in certain species of poppy, esp. the corn poppy (*Papaver rhœas*), and in opium.

rhom′bi-form (rŏm′bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*rhomb* + *-form.*] Rhombic; rhomboid.

rhom′bo-gene (rŏm′bō-jēn), *or* **-gen** (-jĕn), *n.* [*rhombo-* + *-gene*, *-gen.*] *Zoöl.* One of the dimorphic forms of species of Dicyemata which produces infusoria-like embryos; — opp. to *nematogene.* See DICYEMATA. — **rhom′bo-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* — **rhom-bog′e-nous** (rŏm-bŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.*

rhom′bo-he′dra (rŏm′bō-hē′drȧ), *n., pl.* of RHOMBOHEDRON

rhom′bo-hed′ric (-hĕd′rĭk; -hē′drĭk), *a.* Rhombohedral

rhom-boi′des (rŏm-boi′dēz), *n.* **1.** A rhomboid. *Rare.* **2.** *Anat.* = RHOMBOIDEUS *Obs.*

rhom′boid-ly, *adv* In a rhomboid form.

rhomb spar. *Min.* Dolomite, esp. in rhombohedral crystals

rho′pal-ism (rō′păl-ĭz′m), *n.* An example of rhopalic verse. *R.*

rho-pa′li-um (rō-pā′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the marginal sensory bodies of Discomedusæ

rho′pa-loc′er-al (rō′pȧ-lŏs′ẽr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Rhopalocerous

Rho′pa-lu′ra (-lū′rȧ), *n.* [NL; Gr. ῥόπαλον club + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute marine parasitic animals of doubtful relationship. Their body is composed of a layer of ciliated ectoderm cells, inclosing muscular fibers and a central mass of endoderm cells. The sexes are distinct. The genus constitutes a higher group, Orthonectida. [practice rhotacism.

rho′ta-cize (rō′tȧ-sīz), *v. i.* To

R H S. *Abbr.* Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Humane Society.

rhu′bar-bar′ic (rōō′bär-băr′ĭk), *a.* *Chem* Chrysophanic.

rhu-bar′ba-rin (rōō-bär′bȧ-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Chrysophanic acid.

rhu-bar′ba-rum, *n.* [NL.] Rhubarb. *Obs.*

rhu′barb-y (rōō′bär-bĭ), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, rhubarb.

rhus′ma (rŭs′mȧ), *n.* [See RUSMA.] A paste depilatory of calcium hydrosulphide, or a mixture of lime and orpiment.

rhy-ac′o-lite (rī-ăk′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ῥύαξ, -ακος, stream of lava + *-lite.*] *Min.* A variety of orthoclase occurring in glassy crystals in lava.

rhyme′less. Var. of RIMELESS.

rhym′er (rīm′ẽr), **rhyme′ster.** Vars. of RIMER, RIMESTER.

rhym′er, *n.* [See REAMER.] *Mech.* A rimer, or reamer. *Eng.*

rhym′er (rīm′ẽr), *v. t.* *Mech.* To rimer, ream, or bevel out. *Eng.*

rhym′er-y (-ĭ). Var. of RIMERY.

rhym′y (rīm′ĭ). Var. of RIMY.

Rhyn′chob-del′læ (rĭŋ′kŏb-dĕl′ē), **Rhyn′chob-del′li-da** (-ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhyncho-* + Gr. βδέλλα leech.] *Zool.* A division of leeches with an exsertile proboscis, without jaws, and with colorless blood.

Rhyn′cho-ceph′a-la (-kō-sĕf′ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = RHYNCHOCEPHALIA

Rhyn′cho-cœ′la (-sē′lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhyncho-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* The Nemertinea. — **rhyn′cho-cœ′lan** (-lăn), *a.* & *n.* — **rhyn′cho-cœ′lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

rhyn′cho-dont (rĭŋ′kō-dŏnt), *a.* [*rhyncho-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having a dentate beak. *Obs.*

rhyn′cho-lite (-līt), *n.* [*rhyncho-* + *-lite.*] *Paleon.* A fossil cephalopod beak.

rhyn-choph′o-rous (rĭŋ-kŏf′ō-

rhy'o-lite (rī'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ῥεῖν to flow + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* A very acid volcanic rock, consisting typically of phenocrysts of quartz, sanidine, etc., embedded in a groundmass of minute crystals often mixed with glass; — so called because it often shows a fluidal structure. It is the lava form of granite. Rhyolites are common in the western United States. — **rhy'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

rhy'pa-rog'ra-phy (rĭ'pȧ-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ῥυπαρογράφος painting foul or mean objects; ῥυπαρός filthy. dirty + γράφειν to write, paint.] The painting or, sometimes, the literary depiction of mean, unworthy, or sordid, subjects; also, specif., the painting of genre or still-life pictures. — **rhy'pa-rog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), **rhy'pa-rog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* — **rhy'pa-ro-graph'ic** (-rō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

rhy-sim'e-ter (rī-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ῥύσις flow + *-meter.*] An instrument, acting on the principle of Pitot's tube, for measuring the velocity of a fluid current, a ship's speed, etc.

rhythm (rĭth'm; rĭth'm; 277), *n.* [F. *rhythme, rythme,* formerly *rithme,* L. *rhythmus,* fr. Gr. ῥυθμός measured motion, measure, proportion, fr. ῥεῖν to flow. See STREAM; cf. RIME verse.] **1.** (*pron. in 17th c.* rīm). Rime. *Obs.*
2. *Chiefly Pros.* **a** The movement of uttered words as marked by the succession and alternation of long and short, accented and unaccented, syllables and by the position of pauses; the recurrence of stress dividing verse into a regular succession of arses and theses, and giving characteristic accentual phrasing to either verse or prose. **b** The particular kind of such movement as determined by the kind of metrical feet used; as, a dactylic *rhythm.* Rhythms were classified by Greek and Roman metricians as: (1) *equal,* when the number of moræ, or "times," in the thesis and arsis were equal, as in the anapestic and dactylic rhythms; (2) *double,* when the thesis had twice the length of the arsis, as in the iambic and trochaic rhythms (see DIPLASIC); (3) *hemiolic,* when the thesis had one and one half the length of the arsis, as in the bacchiac rhythm. **c** Rhythmic expression. **d** A foot. *Obs.*
3. *Music.* **a** Symmetry of movement as ordered by recurrent heavy and light accent; accentual structure. Musical rhythm is based on the succession of beats or time units (marked — in *Illust.* below), within which periodically recur accents of various degrees of stress (marked >, ⋧ below). Added prominence is often given to an accented beat by a slight prolonging of the accented tone that begins it, or by making this tone fall in a principal chord of the key. The simplest rhythms are those thus marked off into groups of two or three beats each. Thus:

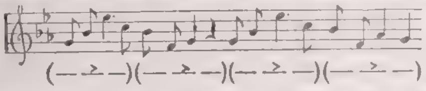

Compound rhythms are made up of combined simple groups by giving added prominence to the accented beat of one of them. Thus:

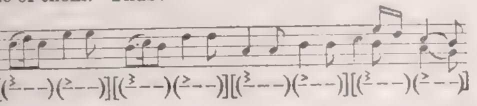

b A symmetrical and regularly recurrent grouping of tones according to accent and time value; a time-and-accent figure forming a distinct group that may combine with others into larger forms, as periods, etc.; as, a fandango *rhythm.* See FANDANGO, 1, *Illust.* Rhythms are often described according to the number of measures which they occupy, as *monometer, dimeter, trimeter,* etc.

In this sense every germinal musical thought — or, technically speaking, motive, — consisting of a few notes, or of notes and rests, and more or less sharply outlined by means of a cæsura, is a *rhythm.* *J. H. Cornell.*

c A particular typical accent pattern that groups the beats of a piece or movement into equal measures; — more accurately called *meter.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**.
4. *Fine Arts.* The regular recurrence of like features in a composition. Cf. SYMMETRY, PROPORTION.
5. In general applications: Movement marked by regular recurrence; hence, regularity of recurrence; periodicity.

Syn. — RHYTHM, METER, CADENCE. RHYTHM, the general term, applies to measured and balanced movement, wherever found, as in poetry, music, dancing, and the like. METER applies chiefly to poetic rhythm, but is also used with reference to music; CADENCE, which is sometimes equivalent to *rhythm* in general, more frequently suggests rhythmical flow or modulation.

rhythmed (rĭth'md; rĭth'md), *p. a.* **1.** Rimed. *Obs.* **2.** Marked by rhythm. "*Rhythmed* prose." *Saintsbury.*

rhyth'mic (rĭth'mĭk; rĭth'mĭk), *n.* Also *rhythmics.* The science of rhythm and rhythmical structure.

rhyth'mic (-mĭk), **rhyth'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl) } *a.* [F. *r(h)ythmique,* or LL. *rhythmicus, rythmichus,* rhythmic, also accentual, not quantitative (applied to verses), riming, fr. Gr. ῥυθμικός rhythmical: cf. L. *rhythmicus* one who pays attention to rhythm.] **1.** Riming; — only in the form *rhythmical. Obs.*
2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or marked by, rhythm.
rhythmical accent *or* **stress.** **a** *Phon.* Accent or stress occurring at regular intervals. **b** *Music.* See ACCENT, *n.*, 6 **c**.

rhyth'mi-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The condition of being subject to, or of exhibiting, rhythm.

rhyth'mist (rĭth'mĭst; rĭth'mĭst), *n.* One who composes, or is versed, in rhythm.

rhyth'mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or result of rhythmizing.

rhyth'mize (rĭth'mīz; rĭth'-), *v. t. & i.*; RHYTH'MIZED (-mīzd); RHYTH'MIZ-ING (-mīz-ĭng). To convert to rhythmical form, or to compose in rhythm.

rhyth-mom'e-ter (rĭth-mŏm'ē-tẽr; rĭth-), *n.* [*rhythm* + *-meter.*] An instrument for marking musical time.

rhy'ton (rī'tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [Gr. ῥυτόν, neut. of ῥυτός flowing, fr. ῥεῖν to flow.] *Class. Archæol.* A drinking horn of pottery, generally having a base in the form of the head of an animal, woman, or mythological creature.

Rhyton.

ri'a (rē'ä), *n.* [Sp. *ría.*] *Geog.* A long narrow inlet, with depth gradually diminishing inward.

ri'al (rī'ăl), *a.* [OF. *rial, reial,* L. *regalis.* See ROYAL.] Royal; splendid; magnificent; excellent; great. — **ri'al, ri'al-ly,** *adv.* *All Obs. or Scot.*

ri'al, *n.* [OF. *rial, real, roial,* prop. royal: cf. Sp. *real.* See RIAL, *a.*] **1.** A king; prince; noble; also, royal power. *Obs.* **2.** The branch of a stag's horn above the brow antler. *Obs.* **3.** *Coins.* **a** Var. of RYAL. See RYAL, *n.*, **a**. **b** A French gold coin current in Scotland in the 15th and 16th centuries. **c** A real.

Ri-al'to (rē-äl'tō; rĭ-ăl'tō), *n.* **1.** A celebrated island and district in the city of Venice, site of the exchange and the center of commercial activity; hence (in full **Rialto Bridge** [It. *Ponte di Rialto*]), a famous marble bridge built about 1590 over the Grand Canal at Venice, connecting the Rialto island with the island San Marco. It has a double row of shops with a broad footway between.

Rialto, Venice.

2. [*l. c.*] An exchange or market.
3. In New York City, a district on Broadway frequented by players and playgoers.

ri'an-cy (rī'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being riant. *R.*

ri'ant (rī'ănt; *F.* rē'äɴ'), *a.* [F. *riant,* p. pr. of *rire* to laugh, L. *ridere.*] Laughing; smiling; gay; as, meadows *riant* in the sunlight. — **ri'ant-ly** (rī'ănt-lĭ), *adv.*

rib (rĭb), *n.* [AS. *rib, ribb;* akin to D. *rib,* G. *rippe,* OHG. *rippa, rippi,* Dan. *ribbe,* Icel. *rif,* Russ. *rebro;* prob. from the notion of inclosing; cf. G. *rebe* vine branch, vine.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the series of paired curved bony or partly cartilaginous rods which stiffen the lateral walls of the body of most vertebrates and protect the viscera; a pleurapophysis. Usually they are movably articulated with the spinal column at the dorsal end, and some may be connected at the ventral end with the sternum by cartilages (costal cartilages), which are, morphologically considered, unossified segments of the ribs. In mammals ribs are exclusively or almost exclusively restricted to the thoracic region. In man there are normally twelve pairs, classified into *true* and *false* ribs (see under adjectives). A typical mammalian rib articulates with the centrum of one or two vertebræ by a terminal *head,* a short distance from which is a low eminence or *tuberosity* for articulation with the transverse process of a vertebra. Beyond the tuberosity is a comparatively sharp bend (the *angle*), the remainder (or *shaft*) being gently curved. In snakes the ribs assist in locomotion by moving the large ventral scales.
2. *Cookery.* A cut of meat including a rib or ribs.
3. A wife; — in allusion to Eve, as made out of Adam's rib. *Now Dial. or Sportive.*
4. Something resembling, suggesting, or likened to, a rib of man or an animal in some way, as in form or use; as: **a** *Bot.* One of the primary veins, or nerves, of a leaf. **b** A comparatively hard, firm, or solid part, esp. when elongated or resembling a ridge, as the quill of a feather, a projecting ridge of rock, a strip of land between furrows, etc. **c** *Mining.* (1) Solid coal on the side of a gallery; solid ore in a vein. (2) An elongated pillar of ore or coal left as a support. **d** *Shipbuildin g.* One of the strengthening timbers, or bars of iron or steel, that branch outward and upward from the keel. **e** *Mach. & Structures.* A ridge, fin, or wing, as on a plate, cylinder, beam, etc., to strengthen or stiffen it. **f** A prominent line or ridge in woven or knitted goods. **g** A longitudinal strip of metal uniting the barrels of a double-barreled gun. **h** A curved side connecting the front and back of an instrument of the violin class. **i** A framing timber in a house or other building; esp., a purlin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **j** *Arch. & Engin.* (1) An arched longitudinal frame of timber, or any of a set of such frames, parallel and equidistant, supporting the transverse laggings and with them forming the centering of an arch. (2) Any of a number of parallel girderlike members supporting a bridge. (3) In Gothic vaulting, one of the arches, meeting and crossing one another, dividing the whole vaulted space into triangles; also, an imitation of one of these in wood, plaster, etc. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* (4) Any of the quadrantal or otherwise curved members of the framing for a dome. **k** A bar, strip, rod, or the like, used to support, strengthen, or shape something; as, a *rib* of an umbrella cover.

rib-and-truck parrel, *Naut.*, a parrel of battens, called *ribs,* set edgewise with balls, called *trucks,* between.

rib (rĭb), *v. t.*; RIBBED (rĭbd); RIB'BING. **1.** To furnish, strengthen, or mark with ribs or ridges; to form with rising lines and channels; as, to *rib* cloth; to *rib* a vessel. **2.** To inclose, as with ribs, and protect; to shut in. *Shak.* **3.** *Knitting.* To purl.
to rib land, to leave strips between the furrows in plowing.

rib'ald (rĭb'ăld), *n.* [ME. *ribald, ribaud,* F. *ribaud,* OF. *ribalt, ribault, ribaut,* LL. *ribaldus,* of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *hrīpa* prostitute. For the ending *-ald* cf. HERALD.] **1.** One of a class of medieval retainers, of the meanest position; hence, a vicious or worthless person; a rascal. *Obs.*

Ribald was almost a class name in the feudal system . . . He was his patron's parasite, bulldog, and tool. *Earle.*

2. One who is ribald in speech or writing. *Now Rare.*

rib'ald, *a.* Low, coarse, or scurrilous; esp., blasphemous, obscene, or coarsely offensive in language; as, a *ribald* scoffer; a *ribald* jest; a *ribald* tongue.
Syn. — See COARSE.

rib'ald-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *ribaldrie, ribaudrie,* OF. & F. *ribauderie.*] Ribald acts or words; — now chiefly applied to language, but formerly, as by Chaucer, also to acts.

ri-bau'de-quin (rĭ-bō'dē-kwĭn; -kĭn), *n.* [OF. & F.] *Hist.* **a** A medieval engine of war, consisting of a protected elevated staging on wheels, armed in front originally with pikes, after the 14th century with small cannon. **b** One of the small cannon mounted on a ribaudequin. **c** A huge bow fixed on the wall of a fortified town for casting heavy darts.

rib'band' (rĭb'bănd'; rĭb'ănd; rĭb'ăn), *n.* Also *riband, rib-band, ribbon.* [*rib* + *band.*] *Shipbuilding.* A long, narrow strip of timber or plate, esp. one bent and bolted longitudinally to the frames of a vessel, to hold them in position while the vessel is building.

ribband lines. *Shipbuilding.* The lines in the body plan of a vessel which determine the intersection of the ribbands with the frames.

ribbed (rĭbd), *a.* **1.** Furnished, formed, or strengthened with ribs; as, a *ribbed* cylinder; the *ribbed* sea sand. **2.** *Mining.* Intercalated with slate; — said of a coal seam.
ribbed rifling. *Firearms.* = RIB RIFLING. — **r. vault,** *Arch.*, a vault in which solid ribs carry a lighter vaulted surface.

rib'bing (rĭb'ĭng), *n.* An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as in timberwork, veins in leaves, ridges in cloth, etc.

rib'bon (-ŭn), *n.* Also **rib'and, rib'band.** [ME. *riban, reban(t), riband,* OF. *riban, ruban, ruben,* F. *ruban;* orig. uncert.] **1.** A fillet or narrow woven fabric of varying widths, having selvage edges, commonly of silk or velvet, used for trimming, for badges, etc.
2. A narrow strip or shred; as, sails torn to *ribbons;* the hill with its *ribbon* of road.
3. *Her.* A diminutive of the bend, sometimes shown as one eighth of its width, or as a cotise couped at the ends.
4. Any of various things suggestive of a ribbon; as: **a** A long, thin, flat strip of metal, as of steel for a spring, a band saw, a measuring tape, or the like. **b** *pl.* Driving reins. *Colloq.* **c** A flat strip of wood, single or built-up, used in carpentry and shipbuilding; a ribband. **d** *Spinning.* A sliver. **e** A black band or streak across slate. **f** *Glazing.* A thin, grooved lead strip used in stained-glass windows and in leaded sashes.

☞ *The blue ribbon* and *the red ribbon* often designate the British orders of the Garter and of the Bath, respectively, the badges of which are suspended by ribbons of these colors. See BLUE RIBBON **a**.

rib'bon, *v. t.*; RIB'BONED (-ŭnd); RIB'BON-ING. **1.** To adorn with or as with ribbons; to mark with ribbonlike stripes. **2.** To form into, or cause to take the shape of, a ribbon or ribbons; as, the gale *ribboned* the canvas.

rib'bon, *v. i.* To form into, or take the shape of, a ribbon or ribbons.

rib'bon-back', *n.*, *or* **rib'bon-back' chair.** An 18th-century style of chair, having ribbonlike details in the back.

ribbon fern. a Any polypodiaceous fern of the genus *Vittaria,* having grasslike fronds. **b** The tropical American fern *Pteris serrulata;* — so called from the ribbonlike segments of the frond.

ribbon fish. 1. Any of certain elongated, greatly compressed marine fishes so called from their shape; esp.: **a** A dealfish. **b** Any of the fishes constituting the family Cepolidæ, called also *band fishes.* They have long dorsal and anal fins, which meet at the end of the tapering tail. *Cepola tænia* is common in the Mediterranean, but is poor food. **c** An oarfish. **d** A cutlass fish. **2.** Any of several sciænoid fishes of the genus *Eques,* having ribbon-like striping.

Ribbon Fish (*Trachypterus iris*) ($\frac{1}{10}$)

ribbon grass. A striped-leaved variety (*Phalaris arundinacea picta*) of the common reed grass.

ribbon gum. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) with long slender leaves; also, any of several closely related species.

ribbon jasper. Jasper having stripes, as of red and green.

ribbon seal. A North Pacific seal (*Histriophoca fasciata*). The adult male is banded and striped with yellowish white.

ribbon snake. A common North American garter snake (*Thamnophis saurita*), found chiefly in wet places. It is slender, and striped with bright yellow and dark brown.

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rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having a beak. **b** Pertaining to the Rhyncophora.
Rhyn'chops (rĭŋ'kŏps), *n.* [NL.; *rhyncho-* + Gr. ὤψ, ὠπός, eye, face.] *Zoöl.* The genus of birds consisting of the skimmers. It constitutes a subfamily, **Rhyn'cho-pi'næ** (-kō-pī'nē), of the Laridæ
Rhyn-cho'si-a (rĭn-kō'zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥύγχος snout; — in allusion to the somewhat beaklike form of the keel.] Syn. of DOLICHOLUS.
Rhyn-chos'po-ra, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of RYNCHOSPORA.
Rhyn-cho'ta (rĭŋ-kō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] Syn of HEMIPTERA. — **rhyn'chote** (rĭŋ'kōt), *a. & n.* — **rhyn-cho'tous** (rĭŋ-kō'tŭs), *a.*
rhynd. Var. of RIND (of a mill-stone).
rhyne. Var. of RINE, hemp.
Rhyns'burg-er (rīnz'bûr-gẽr), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* = COLLEGIANT.
rhy-pog'ra-phy (rī-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr ῥύπος dirt, filth + -*graphy.*] Rhyparography. *Rare.*
rhyp'tic (rĭp'tĭk), **rhyp'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ῥυπτικός.] *Med.* Detergent. *Rare.*
rhyth'mer ✝RIMER.
rhyth'mi-cal-ly, *adv.* of RHYTHMICAL.
rhyth-mic'i-ty (rĭth-mĭs'ĭ-tĭ; rĭth-), *n.* Rhythmicality.
rhythm'less, *a.* See -LESS.
rhyth mo-pœ'ia, *or* **-pe'ia** (rĭth'mō-pē'yȧ; rĭth'mō-), *n.* [L., fr Gr. ῥυθμοποιία.] Composition in rhythm.
‖ **rhyth'mus** (rĭth'mŭs; rĭth'-), *n.* [L.] Rhythm.
rhyt'i-dome (rĭt'ĭ-dōm), *n* [Gr. ῥυτίδωμα wrinkle.] *Bot.* Bark.
rhyt'i-do'sis (rĭt'ĭ-dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = RUTIDOSIS.
Rhy-ti'na (rĭ-tī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥυτίς a wrinkle.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of HYDRODAMALIS. **b** [*l. c.*] The Steller's sea cow.
‖ **ri** (rē), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *li*3.] See MEASURE.
R. I. *Abbr.* Rhode Island; Royal Institute.
R. I. A. *Abbr.* Royal Irish Academy.
ri'al (rē'ăl). Var. of REAL (the money).
rialiche, rialliche. ✝ REALLY.
riall. ✝ ROYAL. *Obs.*
rialm, *n.* [See REALM.] Realm.
ri'al-ty (rī'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *realté, reauté.* Cf. RIAL, *a.*] Royal estate, power, or grandeur; state; pomp; also, a stately ceremonial. *Obs.*
Riam'ba cult (ryäm'bä). [Bashilange *riamba* hemp.] See BASHILANGE.
ri-a'ta (rē-ä'tȧ). Var. of REATA.
riau'te. ✝ RIALTY.
rib (rĭb), *n.* [AS. *ribbe.*] *Now Dial. Eng.* **a** Hound's-tongue. **b** Water cress. **c** Costmary.
R. I. B. A. *Abbr.* Royal Institute of British Architects
Ri'bai (rī'bī; rī'bā-ī; rī-bā'ī). *Bib.*
ribaldaille, *n.* [OF. *ribaudaille.* See RIBALD.] Low company; rabble. *Obs.*
ri-bal'di-ous, *a.* Ribaldous. *Obs*
rib'ald-ish, *a.* Somewhat ribald.
rib'ald-ly, *a.* Ribald. *Obs*
rib'ald-ous, *a.* [LL. *ribaldus.*] Ribald. *Obs.* — **rib'ald-ous-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
rib'ald-rous, *a.* Ribald *Obs.*
rib'ald-y, *n.* [OF. *ribaudie*] Ribaldry. *Obs*
riball ✝ REBEL.
rib'and. Var. of RIBBAND.
rib'and (rĭb'ănd; *formerly* rĭb'ăn). Archaic var. of RIBBON, *n.* & *v.*
rib'an-ing. ✝ RIBBONING.
ribaud. ✝ RIBALD, *n.* & *a.*
ri-bau'di-ous, *a.* [Cf. RIBALDY.] Ribaldrous. *Obs.*
ribaudour, *n.* [OF. *ribauder* to be lecherous.] A ribald. *Obs.*
ribaudred, *a.* Ribald. *Obs.*
ribaudry. ✝ RIBALDRY.
rib'band (rĭb'ănd; *formerly* -bŏn; -bĭn). Archaic var. of RIBBON.
rib'band', *v. t.* *Shipbuilding.* To provide, secure, or fasten, with a ribband or ribbands.
rib'-baste', *v. t.* = RIBROAST
ribbe ✝ RIB, RUB.
rib'ber (rĭb'ẽr), *n.* *Knitting Machine.* An attachment for making ribs.
ribbere, *n.* [See RIBIBOR.] A ribibor. *Obs.*
rib'bet (rĭb'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* *Arch.* A rabbet, or rebate.
rib'ble, *n.* A river. *Obs.*
rib'ble (rĭb''l), *v. t.* [Cf. RIPPLE, in this sense.] To remove the seed from (flax) by combing before the flax is retted.
rib'ble-rab'ble, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A rabble. **2.** Ribald talk.
rib'ble-row', *n.* Prob., a confused list. *Obs.*
ribbon brake. = BAND BRAKE.
Rib'bon-ism (rĭb'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Principles or practices of Ribbonmen. See RIBBON SOCIETY.
Rib'bon-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A member of the Ribbon Society.
ribbon rock. *Mining.* Vein rock, usually quartz, banded with stripes of darker mineral. *Local, U. S.*
rib'bon-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Ribbons or a display of them. *Rare.*
ribbon saw. = BAND SAW.

N O P Q R

Ribbon Society. A society in Ireland, founded early in the 19th century in antagonism to the Orangemen and named from the green ribbon worn as a badge. It became an organization of tenant farmers to prevent eviction.

ribbon tree. A malvaceous tree (*Plagianthus betulinus*) of New Zealand, from the inner bark of which a strong flaxlike fiber, known as **New Zealand cotton**, is obtained.

rib′bon-weed′ (rĭb′ŭn-wēd′), *n.* The brown seaweed *Laminaria saccharina*, of the British coasts. *Dial. Eng.*

rib′bon wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* **a** A malvaceous tree (*Hoheria populnea*) of New Zealand, the bark of which is used for cordage. **b** = RIBBON TREE.

Ri′bes (rī′bēz), *n.* [NL.; cf. F. *ribes*; fr. Ar. *rībās* a plant with an acid juice.] **1.** [*l. c.*] A currant. *Obs.* **2.** *Bot.* A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs constituting the family Grossulariaceæ, and including the gooseberries and currants. They have small, racemose, variously colored flowers with four or five scalelike petals, four or five stamens, two styles, and a wholly inferior ovary. The fruit is a pulpy, few- to many-seeded drupaceous berry. The 100 or more species are natives of the Northern Hemisphere. See CURRANT, 2, GOOSEBERRY, 1 **a**.

rib grass. The ribwort.

rib′ibe (rĭb′ĭb), *n.* [OF. *rebebe*, *rubebe*. Cf. REBEC.] A sort of stringed instrument played with a bow. Cf. REBEC. *Obs.*

rib rifling. *Firearms.* Rifling with very wide grooves and very narrow lands (hence called *ribs*).

rib′wort′ (rĭb′wûrt′), *n.*, or **ribwort plantain.** A species of plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) with long, narrow, ribbed leaves, naturalized everywhere as a weed. Also, any of several similar related species, as *P. aristata*, *P. varia*, etc.

-ric (-rĭk). [AS. *rīce* kingdom, dominion. See RICH.] A suffix signifying *dominion*, *jurisdiction*, as in bishop*ric*.

Ri-car′di-an (rĭ-kär′dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to David Ricardo (1772–1823), an English political economist of the free-trade school; specif., based on an assumption of perfectly free competition, esp. exemplified in the **Ricardian theory of rent**, that rent consisted in "that portion of the produce of the earth which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and indestructible powers of the soil." See 2d RENT, 5 **a**. — *n.* A follower of Ricardo.

‖ **ri-cas′so** (rĭ-kăs′ō; *It.* rē-käs′sō), *n.* [It.] In a rapier or dueling sword, the heel, or that part of the blade between the cup guard and the quillons.

Ric′ci-a (rĭk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after P. F. *Ricci*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of liverworts typifying the family Ricciaceæ. *R. natans*, the commonest species, is often found floating, like duckweed, in stagnant pools.

Ric′ci-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of thalloid liverworts variously regarded as belonging to the order Marchantiales or as constituting a distinct order **Ric′ci-a′les** (-lēz). They are the simplest of the Hepaticæ in structure, consisting of a branching thallus which may grow floating, submerged, or rooting on damp soil. — **ric′ci-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

rice (rīs), *n.* [F. *riz* (cf. Pr. *ris*, It. *riso*), L. *oryza*, Gr. ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον, prob. through Persian fr. Skr. *vrīhi*.] **1.** A well-known cereal grass (*Oryza sativa*) extensively cultivated in warm climates for its seed or grain. It is a staple food crop. It grows chiefly on low, moist land, which can be overflowed.

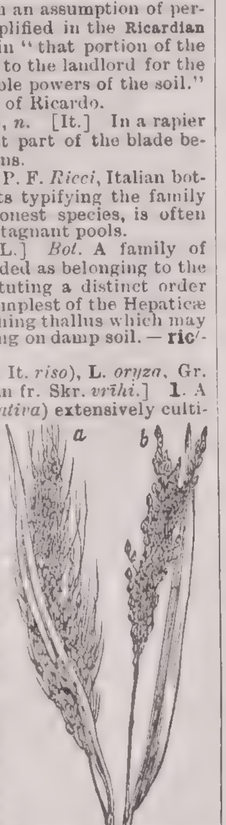

a Bearded Japanese Rice; *b* Beardless American (Florida) Rice.

2. Collectively, the grain or seeds of rice. It is very rich in starch, and is the staple diet of the people in various Oriental countries. Rice flour is also obtained from it.

rice cut-grass, a rough-leaved grass (*Homalocenchrus oryzoides*) the grains of which somewhat resemble those of rice.

rice′bird′ (-bûrd′), *n.* **a** The Java sparrow. **b** The bobolink. *Southern U. S.*

rice flower. Any of several commonly cultivated thymelæaceous shrubs of the genus *Pimelea*, the small unopened flower buds of which suggest grains of rice.

rice glue. A kind of cement made by boiling ground rice in soft water. It is used, somewhat like papier-maché, to make various molded articles, such as statuary.

rice′-grain′ dec′o-ra′tion. *Ceram.* A kind of decoration sometimes used in porcelain and fine earthenware. Before glazing or firing the walls of the piece are cut through by means of a stamp which makes small openings that become filled with the glaze and form translucent spots.

rice grub. The larva of a beetle (*Chalepus trachypygus*) injurious to the rice plant in the southern United States.

rice paper. **1.** A thin paper made from rice straw. **2.** By confusion, commonly, a kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from China,— used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. It is made by cutting the pith of the rice-paper tree into one roll or sheet, which is flattened out under pressure. Called also *pith paper*.

rice′-pa′per tree. A small araliaceous tree or shrub (*Fatsia papyrifera*), native of Formosa, and widely cultivated in China and Japan. It has large 5-7-lobed leaves, and small white flowers. The pith of the stem, from which rice paper is made, is about an inch in diameter.

rice rat. A native rat (*Oryzomys palustris*) of the southeastern United States, slightly smaller than the brown rat and with a finer but similarly colored coat. The name is extended to related species.

rice sapper. An East Indian bug (*Leptocorisa acuta*) that sucks the juices of ripening rice kernels.

rice water. A drink, chiefly for invalids, made by boiling a small quantity of rice in water.

rice′-wa′ter dis-charge′. *Med.* A liquid, resembling rice water in appearance, which is vomited, and discharged from the bowels, in cholera.

rice weevil. **a** A small weevil (*Calandra oryza*) destructive of stored rice, wheat, flour, biscuit, etc. It is called *black weevil* in the southern United States. **b** The water weevil.

Rice Weevil **a**. *b* Larva. Much enlarged

rich (rĭch), *a.*; RICH′ER (-ēr); RICH′EST. [ME. *riche*, AS. *rīce* rich, powerful (cf. also OF. & F. *riche*, of G. origin); akin to OS. *rīki*, D. *rijk*, G. *reich*, OHG. *rīhhi*, Icel. *rīkr*, Sw. *rik*, Dan. *rig*, Goth. *reiks*; from a Celtic word akin to L. *rex*, *regis*, king, *regere* to guide, rule; cf. Ir. *rī* king, *rīge* kingdom. See RIGHT; cf. DERRICK, ENRICH, RAJAH, RICHES, ROYAL.] **1.** Mighty; powerful; potent. *Obs.* *Rule of St. Benet.* **2.** Having an abundance of material possessions; well supplied with land, goods, or money; wealthy; opulent; affluent; — opposed to *poor*. "*Rich* merchants." *Chaucer.*

The *rich* [person] hath many friends. *Prov.* xiv 20.

3. Abundant; copious; bountiful; as, a *rich* crop.

Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*

4. Producing abundantly or yielding large returns; productive or fertile; fruitful; as, *rich* soil or land; a *rich* mine. **5.** Composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; sumptuous; costly; as, a *rich* dress; *rich* presents. "*Rich* and various gems." *Milton.* **6.** Abounding in superior, pleasing, or effective qualities; — esp. of articles of food or drink which are high-seasoned or abound in oleaginous ingredients, or are sweet, luscious, and high-flavored; as, a *rich* perfume; *rich* cream. **7.** Hence: **a** Of colors, not faint or delicate; vivid without being harsh or glaring; as, a *rich* red. **b** Full and mellow in tone; as, a *rich* voice; *rich* music. **c** Abounding in beauty; as, a *rich* landscape. **8.** Abounding in humor; exciting amusement; entertaining; as, a *rich* scene, incident, or character; hence, laughable; absurd; as, that is a *rich* idea. *Colloq.* **9.** Fat; — said of lime or limestone. See FAT, *a.*, 3.

Syn. — RICH, WEALTHY, AFFLUENT, OPULENT. One is RICH who has abundant possessions; WEALTHY heightens the implication of prosperity; AFFLUENT and OPULENT connote profusion or great abundance; as, "My son was already possessed of a very *affluent* fortune" (*Goldsmith*); cf. "his [Carlyle's] almost bewildering *affluence* of thought, fancy, feeling, humor, pathos" (*Birrell*); "barbarous *opulence*, jewel-thick" (*Tennyson*). See PLENTIFUL, PROFUSE.

Ri-char′di-a (rĭ-chär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Richard *Richardson* (1663–1741), English botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American rubiaceous hairy herbs, distinguished by the 2-4-celled ovary and 4-seeded fruit. The flowers are inconspicuous, in dense heads. *R. scabra*, the Mexican clover, has some value as a forage plant.

rich′es (rĭch′ĕz; ĭz; 151), *n. pl.* Orig. a *sing.* [ME. *richesse*, F. *richesse* (OF. also *richece* power, wealth), *riche* rich, in OF. also powerful. See RICH, *a.*] That which makes one rich; an abundance of property; wealth; opulence; affluence; also, often, fig.; as, spiritual *riches*.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion, than our neighbors. *Locke.*

In one hour so great *riches* is come to nought. *Rev.* xviii 17.

rich′ter-ite (rĭk′tēr-īt), *n.* [After Prof. Theodor *Richter*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* A variety of amphibole containing as bases sodium, magnesium, manganese, potassium, and calcium, but little or no aluminium. It occurs in brown, yellow, or red elongated crystals.

rich′weed′ (rĭch′wēd′), *n.* **a** A common urticaceous herb (*Adicea pumila*), of the eastern United States and Japan, with pellucid stems and shining, membranous, 3-nerved leaves. Called also *clearweed*. **b** The common ragweed.

ri′cin (rī′sĭn), *n.* [See RICINUS.] *Chem.* A white, amorphous, violently poisonous protein in the castor-oil bean.

ri-cin′ic (rī-sĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Ricinoleic. *Obs.* or *R.*

ric′in-o-le′ic (rĭs′ĭ-nō-lē′ĭk; -nō′lē-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unsaturated hydroxy acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, found in castor oil in the form of its glyceryl ester, ricinolein. The free acid, a white crystalline solid, melts at 16–17° C.

ric′in-o′le-in (-nō′lē-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* The glyceryl ester of ricinoleic acid, forming the chief constituent of castor oil.

Ric′i-nus (rĭs′ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [L., the castor-oil plant.] *Bot.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants consisting of a single species, *R. communis*, the castor-oil plant (which see). It has monœcious flowers with very numerous stamens.

rick (rĭk), *n.* [ME. *reek*, *rek*, AS. *hrēac* a heap; akin to *hrycce* rick, Icel. *hraukr*, Ir. *crūach*.] A stack or pile, as of grain, straw, or hay, in the open air, usually protected from wet with thatching or other covering.

rick, *v. t.* To heap up in ricks, as hay, etc.

rick′ets (-ĕts; -ĭts; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. dial. *rick*, *wrick*, to twist, to sprain, Sw. *vricka*, Dan. *vrikke*, D. *wrikken* to shake.] *Med.* A disease of early childhood characterized by defective nutrition of the entire body and alterations in the growing bones. The essential cause appears to be the nondeposition of earthy salts in the osteoid tissues. Its development is favored by bad hygienic conditions. The main symptoms are restlessness, fever, profuse sweating, and general sensitiveness, associated with characteristic skeletal lesions. The head becomes bulky, the sides of the thorax flattened, the sternum projected. Frequently the spinal column is curved and the long bones are bent. Called also *rachitis*.

rick′et-y (-ĕt-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Affected with rickets. **2.** Feeble in the joints; tottering; shaky; weak. "*Rickety* institutions." *J. A. Froude.*

rick′ey (-ĭ), *n.* A drink made by squeezing the juice of a fresh lime into spirituous liquor and carbonated water; — usually preceded by the name of the liquor; as, a gin *rickey*.

rick′rack′ (-răk′), *n.* [Perh. reduplicated from *rack* to stretch.] A kind of open-work edging or insertion made of serpentine braid.

rick′stand′ (-stănd′), *n.* A flooring or frame for a rick.

ric′o-chet′ (rĭk′ō-shā′; rĭk′ō-shĕt′; 277), *n.* [F.] A glancing rebound or skipping, as of a projectile along the ground when a gun is fired at a low angle of elevation, or of a flat stone thrown along the surface of water.

ric′o-chet′, *v. i.*; RIC′O-CHETED′ (-shād′) or RIC′O-CHET′TED (-shĕt′ĕd); RIC′O-CHET′ING (-shā′ĭng) or RIC′O-CHET′TING (-shĕt′ĭng). To skip with a glancing rebound or series of rebounds, as a projectile. See RICOCHET, *n.*

ricochet fire. *Gun.* The fire of smooth-bore cannon throwing spherical projectiles at a low angle of elevation, the trajectory being a series of ricochets, each shorter and more curved than the preceding.

ric′tal (rĭk′tăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the rictus.

ric′tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., the aperture of the mouth.] **1.** The gape of the mouth of a bird; — often restricted to the corners of the mouth. **2.** *Bot.* The throat of a personate corolla. *Obs.*

rid (rĭd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of RIDE, *v. i.* *Obs.* or *R.* or *Dial.*

He *rid* to the end of the village, where he alighted. *Thackeray.*

rid, *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* RID, RID′DED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RID′DING. [ME. *ridden*, *redden*, AS. *hreddan* to deliver, liberate; akin to D. & LG. *redden*, G. *retten*, Dan. *redde*, Sw. *rädda*, and perh. to Skr. *çrath* to loosen. The word has perh. been influenced by E. dial. *rid* to clear land, remove litter. Cf. REDD to put in order.] **1.** To remove, as from peril; to rescue; to deliver; — usually with *out of*. *Obs.*

Rid them out of the hand of the wicked *Ps.* lxxxii. 4.

2. To free; clear; disencumber; — followed by *of*. "*Rid* all the sea of pirates." *Shak.* **3.** To drive away; to remove by effort or violence; to make away with; to destroy. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land. *Lev.* xxvi. 6.

A very few days' inhabitancy . . . had assured this lady that the page must be *ridded*. *M. Hewlett.*

4. To get over; to dispose of; to dispatch; finish; accomplish. *Rare.* "Willingness *rids* way." *Shak.* — **to be**, *or* **get, rid of**, to be or become free, quit, or delivered from; as, he had at last *got rid of* his companions; you are well *rid of* your bargain; to *get rid of* a cold.

rid′a-ble (rīd′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Possible or fit to be ridden (as a horse), or ridden over or through (as a road or ford).

rid′dance (rĭd′ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of ridding or freeing; a cleaning up or out.

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ribbon wire. A kind of wired tape used by milliners.

ribe (rīb), *n.* [Ir. *ruibe* hair, small rope.] A tall colewort deficient in leaf; hence, a lean person or animal. *Scot. & Ir.*

Ribh′us (rĭb′o͞oz; -ho͞oz; 134), *n. pl.* [Skr. *ṛbhu*, sing., lit., dexterous.] *Vedic Myth.* The skilled artisans of the gods, usually three in number, who are as bright as the sun, where they dwell.

ribibe. *n.* [Prob. for *Rebec*, fr. the proper name *Rebecca*.] An old crone. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

rib′ibe. *v. i.* To play the ribibe.

ri-bi′ble *n.* A ribibe (musical instrument). *Obs.*

ribibor, *n.* A player on the ribibe. *Obs.*

Rib′lah (rĭb′lȧ). *Bib.*

rib′less, *a.* Having no ribs or no visible ribs; hence, plump.

ribold. † RIBALD.

ri-bol′la, *n.* [It. *ribola*.] A strong wine of Zante, white or red. *Obs.*

ri-bon′ic (rī-bŏn′ĭk), *a.* [G. *ribonsäure*, fr. *arabinose* by transposition of letters.] *Chem.* Designating a hydroxy acid, $C_5H_{10}O_6$, isomeric with, and formed from, arabonic acid.

ri-bo′sa. Var. of REBOZO.

ri′bose (rī′bōs), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A pentose, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, obtained by reducing ribonic acid.

rib′roast′, *v. t.* To beat soundly; to thrash. *Slang.*

ribrusch. † RUBRIC.

rib′skin′, *n.* [ME. *ribben* to dress (flax) + *skin*.] A piece of leather used or worn in dressing flax. *Obs.* [PURL, *n.*, 3.]

rib stitch. *Knitting.* = 3d

Rib′ston pip′pin (rĭb′stŭn). [From *Ribston* in Yorkshire, Eng.] An English variety of pippin or winter apple of fine quality.

ribup. *n.* [Cf. RIBIBE.] Prob., a ribibe. *Obs.* [stabulary.]

R. I. C. *Abbr.* Royal Irish Con-

ricche. † RICH, RICHE.

rice (rēs). Dial. Eng. var. of REEST, a moldboard.

rice (rīs), *n.* [ME. *ris*, AS. *hrīs*.] Twig; branch; stick; also, brushwood. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rice bunting. The bobolink.

rice coal. A fine size of anthracite. See COAL. *Local, U. S.*

rice dust. = RICE POLISH.

rice′-field′ eel. See ICHTHYOCEPHALI.

rice-field mouse. = RICE RAT.

rice grass. See GRASS, *Table II.*

rice hen. The Florida gallinule.

rice meal. A mixture of rice polish, rice bran, and rice flour used as a feeding stuff.

rice mouse. = RICE RAT.

rice polish. = POLISH, *n.*, 5.

‖ **ri′cer-ca′ta** (rē′chĕr-kä′tȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A form of instrumental music of the 16th and 17th centuries, having an irregular contrapuntal construction. It was a predecessor of the modern fugue.

rice shell. Any of numerous small white polished olive shells of the genus *Olivella*.

rice table. [Cf. D. *rijsttafel*.] In Java, the midday meal, consisting of a dish chiefly of rice, mixed with small selections of cooked meats and vegetables, fish, chicken, fruit, eggs, curries, pickles, and condiments.

rice tenrec. A mammal of the genus *Oryzorictes* (which see).

rice wine. A highly alcoholic liquor distilled from rice, used in China and Japan. Cf. SAKE

rich, *n.* A rich person. *Obs.*

rich, *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or become rich; to enrich. *Obs.*

rich, *adv.* Richly. *Obs.*

Rich. *Abbr.* Richard.

Rich′ard (rĭch′ȧrd), *n.* [F., of G. origin; cf. OHG. *Richhart*, akin to E. *rich* and *hard*.] Lit., strong like a ruler; powerful; — masc. prop. name. L. *Ricardus* (rĭ-kär′dŭs); F. *Richard* (rē′shär′); It. *Riccardo* (rēk-kär′dō); Sp. *Ricardo* (rē-kär′dō); Pg. *Ricardo* (-do͞o); G. *Richard* (rē′kärt).— Dim. *Dick*, *Dicken*, *Dickon*.

Ri-char′di-a (rĭ-chär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Louis C M. *Richard* (1754–1821), French botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of AROIDES.

Rich′ard-so′ni-a (rĭch′ȧrd-sō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of RICHARDIA, rubiaceous genus.

Rich′ard-son′s grouse (rĭch′ȧrd-sŭnz). [After Sir John *Richardson*, Scottish naturalist.] A northern variety (*Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii*) of the dusky grouse.

Richardson's jaeger. [See RICHARDSON'S GROUSE.] The parasitic jaeger.

richchande, *p. pr.* of RECCHE. *Obs.*

rich′dom, *n.* [AS. *rīcedōm* power. See RICH; -DOM.] Richness; wealth. *Obs.*

riche, *n.* [AS. *rīce*, akin to *rīce*, *a.* See RICH.] Authority; rule; reign; realm. *Obs.*

riche, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *reccan* to stretch, recite, tell, direct.] *Obs.* **1.** To stretch; pull; grasp. **2.** To direct; counsel; also, to prepare; adjust; mend; redress.

Riche′bourg′ (rēsh′bo͞or′), *n.* A red Burgundy wine from a vineyard of this name in the Côte-d'Or. It is noted for its delicacy and bouquet.

rich′el bird (rĭch′ĕl). The European little tern. *Local, Eng.*

richelle. † REKELS, incense.

ri-chel′lite (rĭ-shĕl′īt), *n.* [From *Richelle*, Belgium.] *Min.* A hydrous fluophosphate of iron in yellow masses.

rich′en (rĭch′'n), *v. i.* To become rich or richer. *Rare.*

richesse, *n.* [F. See RICHES.] Riches. *Obs.*

rich′ly, *adv.* In a rich manner.

Rich′mond (rĭch′mŭnd), *n.* [From *Richmond*, Indiana.] *Geol.* The uppermost member of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian), or perhaps the lowermost member of the Silurian (Upper Silurian) See GEOLOGY, *Chart*

rich′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

richswa. † *right so*, in the same way. *Obs.* [RIGHT.]

richt (rĭkt). Scot. var. of

ric′in-el′a-id′ic (rĭs′ĭ-nĕl′ā-ĭd′ĭk), *a.* [*ricinoleic* + *elaidic*.] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid isomeric with, and obtained from, ricinoleic acid. Its glyceryl ester is called **ric′in-el-a′i-din** (-nĕl-ā′ĭ-dĭn).

ric′i-nine (rĭs′ĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [L. *ricinus* castor-oil plant.] *Chem.* A bitter white alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{18}O_4N_4$, from the seeds of the castor-oil plant.

ri-cin′i-um (rĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A short hooded mantle worn esp. by women in mourning and on the stage.

ric′in-o′le-ate (rĭs′ĭ-nō′lē-āt), *n.* Salt or ester of ricinoleic acid.

rick (rĭk), *n. & v. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. RICKETS.] Wrench; twist; sprain. *Chiefly Brit.*

rick (rĭk). Dial. Eng. var. of REEK, smoke.

rick, *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *rikta*, *riksa*, to creak, Icel. *hrikta*.] To rattle; chatter; scold. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A noise of or like ricking. *Dial. Eng.*

rick′en, **rick′on.** Dial. Eng. vars. of RECKON.

rick′er, *n.* [Cf. 3d & 4th RICK.] A stout pole for a rick, a spar, etc.; also, a hay shocker.

rick′et-i-ly (rĭk′ĕt-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of RICKETY.

rick′et-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rick′et-ish. *a.* Rather rickety.

rick′et-ly, *a.* Rickety. *Obs.*

rick′le, *n. & v.* Jingle. Cf. RICK, *v. i.* *Dial. Eng.*

rick′le (rĭk′'l), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A small rick or stack; a loose heap or pile. **2.** A lean animal or person.

rick′mas′ter. For RITTMASTER. *Obs.* *Scot.*

rick′ma-tic (-mȧ-tĭk), *n.* Concern; business; affair. *Scot. & Ir.*

ricks′dol′ler. † RIX-DOLLAR.

rick′sha, **rick′shaw** (rĭk′shä; -shô), *n.* Short for JINRIKISHA. *Colloq.*

rick′stad′dle (-stăd′'l), *n.* Also **rick′sta′vel** (-stā′v'l). A wooden frame to support a rick. *Dial. Eng.*

rick′stick′, *n.* A rod with teeth to comb a thatch. *Local, Eng.*

rick′yard′, *n.* A farmyard or part of one in which ricks are.

ric′o-chet′ (rĭk′ō-shā′; -shĕt′), *v. t.* To attack by ricochet fire.

ri′co-lite (rē′kō-līt), *n.* [Sp. *rico* rich + *-lite*; — in allusion to its rich green color.] A banded variety of verd antique, from New Mexico.

ricth † RIGHT.

ricthwise † RIGHTEOUS.

ric′ture (rĭk′tūr), *n.* [L. *ringi*, *rictus*, to gape.] A gaping or grinning. *Obs.*

rid. † REDE, to counsel

rid (rĭd). Dial. var. of READ, stomach; Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REDD, spawn.

rid. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RED. [Cf. RETHE. *Obs.*]

rid. *a.* Fierce; cruel; severe.

Ridd, John (rĭd). See LORNA DOONE.

rid′dam (rĭd′ŭm), *n.* [Perh. fr. AS. *rēad ōm* red rust. *E. D. D.*] Water reddish with iron; also, scum. *Dial. Eng.*

rid′del. † RIDEL.

rid′den, *p. p.* of RIDE.

2. Act or state of getting or being rid of, or free from, something; deliverance; escape; as, a good *riddance* to bad rubbish; *riddance* from adversity.

rid'dle (rĭd''l), *n.* [ME. *ridil*, akin to AS. *hridder*, G. *reiter*, Ir. *criathar*, L. *cribrum*, and to Gr. *κρίνειν* to distinguish, separate, and G. *rein* clean. See CRISIS, CERTAIN.] **1.** A sieve with coarse meshes, usually of wire, for separating coarser materials from finer.
2. A board having a row of pins, set zigzag, between which wire is drawn to straighten it.

rid'dle, *v. t.*; RID'DLED (-'ld); RID'DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle; to pass through a riddle: to sift; as, to *riddle* wheat or coal.
2. To perforate so as to make like a riddle; to pierce with many holes; as, a ship *riddled* with shot.

rid'dle, *v. i.* To use a riddle; to pass through, or to fall as if passing through, a riddle.

rid'dle, *n.* [For *riddels*, *s* being misunderstood as the plural ending; ME. *ridels*, *redels*, AS. *rǣdels*, *rǣdelse*; akin to D. *raadsel*, G. *räthsel*; fr. AS. *rǣdan* to counsel or advise, also, to guess. Cf. READ.] Something proposed to be solved by guessing or conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition; an enigma; hence, anything ambiguous, puzzling, or intricate.

'T was a strange *riddle* of a lady. *Hudibras*

Syn. — See ENIGMA.

rid'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To explain; solve; unriddle. *Dryden.*
2. To puzzle; perplex. *Rare.*

rid'dle, *v. i.* To speak ambiguously or enigmatically.

rid'dling (-lĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Speaking in a riddle or riddles; containing a riddle; enigmatic.
2. Solving or guessing a riddle; divining.

rid'dlings (-lĭngz), *n. pl.* Coarse material left in a riddle after shaking; siftings.

ride (rīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* RODE (rōd), *Archaic* RID (rĭd); *p. p.* RID'DEN (rĭd''n), *Archaic* RID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RID'ING (rīd'ĭng). [AS. *rīdan*; akin to LG. *riden*, D. *rijden*, G. *reiten*, OHG. *rītan*, Icel. *rīða*, Sw. *rida*, Dan. *ride*; cf. L. *raeda* a carriage, from a Celtic word, & OIr. *riad* riding, traveling. Cf. ROAD a way.] **1.** To be carried on the back of an animal, esp. on a horse which one manages.

To-morrow, when ye *riden* by the way. *Chaucer.*

2. To be borne in or on a vehicle; as, to *ride* in a carriage, a balloon, on a motorcycle, a litter, a sled, men's shoulders, or the like. See the *Synonymy* (below).
3. To move or be borne or placed as if on a horse or in a vehicle; as, the moon *riding* in the sky. Specif.: **a** To be borne on or in a fluid; to float; of a vessel, to be floating held by a cable to an anchor or mooring. When more than one anchor or mooring is used the vessel is said to *ride* to that one on which at the moment the principal strain is. **b** To overlap or lie over, as two leads or rules in printed matter, or two colors that should just border on each other.
4. To be supported in motion; to be borne along; as, he *rode* on the wave of popularity; anger *rode* on his brow.
5. To support and carry one, as a horse or vehicle; as, a horse *rides* slow or fast; a carriage *rides* easy or hard.
6. = *to ride up* (which see).

Syn. — RIDE, DRIVE. The tendency of present usage is toward the following distinction: one *drives* in a private or hired carriage; one *rides* on horseback, in any large public conveyance (as a railroad carriage, a street car, or an omnibus), or in any conveyance not drawn by an animal (as a motor car or a balloon).

to ride and tie, to take turns with a fellow traveler in riding and walking when there is only one horse for both, by the once well-known expedient of alternately riding for a certain distance and then tying the horse and walking on till overtaken by the other on the horse; hence, fig., to take turns with another in labor and rest. — **to r. aportoise** *or* **aportlast**, *Naut.*, to ride at anchor with the lower yards aportoise. *Obs.* — **to r. at the ring.** See under 5th RING, *n.* — **to r. easy**, *Naut.*, to lie at anchor without violent pitching or straining at the cables; — said of a ship. — **to r. hard**, *Naut.*, to pitch violently at anchor; — said of a ship. *Obs.* — **to r. out. a** To go upon a military expedition. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** To ride in the open air. *Colloq.* — **to r. over**, to domineer over; to treat overbearingly; to override; as, *to ride over* all protests.

Thou hast caused men *to ride over* our heads. *Ps.* lxvi. 12.

— **to r. roughshod**, to pursue a course regardless of the pain, loss, or distress it may cause others; — usually with *over*. — **to r. rusty.** See under RUSTY. — **to r. to hog** *or* **pig**, to hunt the boar. *Cant.* — **to r. to hounds**, to ride behind the hounds in fox hunting. — **to r. up**, to work up out of place; — said of a coat collar, a tie, etc. *Colloq.*

ride, *v. t.* **1.** To sit on and control so as to be carried; hence, to be carried along by, as if controlling; as, to *ride* a horse; to *ride* a bicycle; to *ride* the waves.
2. To control or manage, esp. autocratically; to domineer over; — often used in the past participle in composition; as, superstition-*ridden* peoples; bed*ridden*.

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

3. To make, perform, or do, by riding; as, to *ride* a race; to traverse or cover by riding; as, to *ride* one's rounds.
4. *Surg.* To overlap (each other); — said of bones or fractured fragments.
5. To carry in a position resembling that of one riding a horse; as, the men *rode* their hero on their shoulders; to *ride* an obnoxious person on a rail. *Colloq. or Dial.*

to ride a hobby, to follow assiduously some favorite subject of talk, interest, or effort. See 2d HOBBY, 2. — **to r. down. a** To ride over; to overthrow or trample in riding; as, *to ride down* an enemy. **b** *Naut.* To bear down on, as a halyard when hoisting a sail; sometimes, to grasp (a halyard or other hoisting rope) aloft and let the weight of the body bring it down to the deck, as is done often on yachts in hoisting sail. **c** To come down (a stay, balusters, etc.) astride. — **to r. off**, in polo, to interpose one's pony between (an opponent) and the ball, so as to prevent his striking it. — **to r. out. a** *Naut.* To keep safe afloat during (a storm), esp. while riding at anchor or when hove to; as, *to ride out* the gale. **b** = TO RIDE OFF. — **to ride shank's mare**, to walk. *Slang.* — **to r. the goat**, to be initiated into a secret society; — from the idea that a goat is sometimes used in the proceedings. *Colloq.* — **to r. the wild mare**, to play at seesaw. *Obs.*

☞ See nouns for various other phrases.

ride (rīd), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of riding; esp., an excursion or journey on the back of an animal, or in or on any vehicle or conveyance, as on a railroad train or steamboat, in a balloon, in an elevator, on a bicycle.
2. A road, avenue, or narrow clearing, cut in a wood, or through grounds, esp. as a place for riding; a riding.
3. The side of a log on which it rests when being dragged.

ri-deau' (rē-dō'), *n.* [F., lit., curtain.] A small ridge or mound of earth; ground slightly elevated; sometimes, *Mil.*, an artificial ridge of earth thrown up to protect a camp.

ri'dent (rī'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *ridens*, p. pr. of *ridere* to laugh.] Laughing or broadly smiling; riant. *Rare. Thackeray.*

rid'er (rīd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *rīdere.*] **1.** One who rides; esp., one who rides on horseback; specif.: **a** One who breaks or trains horses. *Obs. or R. Shak.* **b** A mounted highwayman, freebooter, or mosstrooper. *Obs.*
2. An agent who goes out with samples of goods to obtain orders; a commercial traveler. *Now Rare. Eng.*
3. An addition or amendment to a manuscript or other document, often attached on a separate piece of paper; an allonge; specif., in legislative practice, an additional clause annexed to a bill while in course of passage; in a broad sense, anything added as an extra to a seemingly completed statement, act, or the like.
4. *Geom.* A supplementary exercise on a more general proposition, as of Euclid's elements.
5. [D *rijder.*] A Dutch ryder; also, a Scotch gold coin of similar design, issued by James III. and his successors.
6. *Mining.* **a** A thin parallel coal seam or mineral vein overlying a larger seam or vein. **b** The country rock between them. **c** Any body of barren or country rock bounding a vein or occurring as a horse within it.
7. *Building.* An inclined support connecting a point in a shore to a point in the wall above.
8. A piece supporting the side pieces in some artillery carriages. *Obs. or R.*
9. *Shipbuilding.* **a** An extra rib timber set in between the frames of a wooden ship. **b** A diagonal iron brace secured to the outside of the frames to prevent hogging.
10. In some printing machines, any of several rollers used with an endways reciprocating motion to equalize the ink coating on the inking and distributing rollers.
11. A small adjusting weight on the beam of a balance, and movable along the beam like the weight on a steelyard.
12. A rail laid in the forks of the cross stakes at the corner of a worm fence.

rid'er's bone (rīd'erz). *Med.* A bony deposit in the muscles of the upper and inner part of the thigh, due to the pressure and irritation caused by the saddle in riding.

ridge (rĭj), *n.* [ME. *rigge* the back, AS. *hrycg*; akin to D. *rug*, G. *rücken*, OHG. *rucki*, *hrukki*, Icel. *hryggr*, Sw. *rygg*, Dan. *ryg*; cf. OIr. *croccenn.*] **1.** The back, or top of the back, of an animal; esp., the projecting part of the back along the line of the backbone of a quadruped.
2. A range of hills or mountains, or the upper part of such a range; any extended elevation between valleys. "The frozen *ridges* of the Alps." *Shak.*
3. A raised line or strip, as of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows or ditches, or as on the surface of metal, cloth, or bone, etc.
4. *Arch.* The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle, esp. the angle at the top between the opposite slopes or sides of a roof or a vault.
5. *Fort.* The highest portion of the glacis.
6. *Whaling.* The upper part of the narrow posterior end of the body of a whale.

ridge, *v. t.*; RIDGED (rĭjd); RIDG'ING (rĭj'ĭng). **1.** To form into a ridge or ridges; to furnish or mark with ridges.
2. *Agric.* = RAFTER, *v. t.*, 3.

ridge, *v. i.* To form into, or become marked with, ridges; to extend in ridges; as, the land *ridges* northward; the sea *ridges* under the wind.

ridge'band' (rĭj'bănd'), *n.* The part of a harness which passes over the saddle, and supports the shafts of a cart.

ridged (rĭjd), *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; ridgy.

ridge fillet. a *Arch.* A ridge between flutes of a column, or other depressions. **b** *Founding.* A main runner.

ridge harrow. A harrow hinged longitudinally so as to run partly on the side of a ridge.

ridge'ling (rĭj'lĭng), *n.* [E. dial. also *ridgel*, *riggill*, *riggot*, perh. fr. the word for back, one testicle being ignorantly supposed to be still in the animal's back (see RIDGE); cf. G. dial. *rigel*, *rig*, a barrow hog, *rigler* a cock half castrated.] A half-castrated male animal, esp. a horse.

ridge'pole' (-pōl'), *n.* *Arch.* The highest horizontal timber in a roof, receiving the upper ends of the rafters. See ROOF.

ridg'er (rĭj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that makes ridges. Specif.: *Agric. Implements.* = MIDDLE BREAKER.
2. *Harness.* A ridgeband.
3. *Agric.* An implement for making levees in the check system of irrigation. It is composed of two boards set on edge and fastened together at an angle.

ridge'rope' (rĭj'rōp'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A life line; esp., one of those running alongside the bowsprit. *Rare.* **b** The backbone of an awning. *Rare.* **c** A rope at either side of the deck to which the side of an awning is hauled out.
2. *Harness.* A ridgeband.

ridg'ing (rĭj'ĭng), *n.* Material for making or covering the ridges of roofs.

ridg'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *ridiculum* a jest, neut. of *ridiculus*: cf. F. *ridicule*. See RIDICULOUS.] **1.** Remarks, concerning a subject or a person, designed to excite laughter with a degree of contempt for the subject of the remarks; disparagement in words or pictures, or by actions, which tends to make a person an object of laughter; banter; — a term lighter than *derision*.

We have in great measure restricted the meaning of *ridicule*, which would properly extend over the whole region of the ridiculous, — the laughable. *Hare.*

2. An object of sport or laughter; a laughingstock; a laughing matter.

To the people . . . but a trifle, to the king but a *ridicule*. *Foxe.*

3. Quality of being ridiculous; ridiculousness. *Now Rare.*

This is the *ridicule* of the class, that they arrive with pains and sweat and fury nowhere. *Emerson*

Syn. — Derision, banter, raillery, burlesque, mockery, irony, satire, sarcasm, gibe, jeer, sneer.

rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *v. t.*; RID'I-CULED (-kūld); RID'I-CUL'ING (-kūl'ĭng). To treat with ridicule; to laugh at mockingly or disparagingly; to awaken ridicule toward or respecting.

I've known the young, who *ridiculed* his rage. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — RIDICULE, DERIDE, MOCK, TAUNT, TWIT, QUIZ, CHAFF. RIDICULE may or may not involve unkindness or malice; DERIDE implies a bitter or contemptuous spirit; MOCK suggests open and scornful derision; as, "They have both been *ridiculed*, and the wits have had their laugh" (*Cowper*); "All fools have still an itching to *deride*, and fain would be upon the laughing side" (*Pope*); "They laughed them to scorn and *mocked* them" (2 *Chron.* xxx. 10). To TAUNT is to mock with keen reproach; to TWIT is tauntingly to cast something up to some one; as, "To *taunting* ever prone . . . [she] gave full vent to many a scornful jest" (*Hoole*); "I was *twitted* . . . unmercifully with my mealy complexion" (*J. A. Symonds*). QUIZ and (colloq.) CHAFF imply good-natured mockery or banter; as, "He [Chaucer] *quizzes* in the rime of Sir Thopas the wearisome idleness of the French romance" (*J. R. Green*); "Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him" (*Thackeray*). See SCOFF, LAUGHABLE, IRONY, SARCASTIC.

ri-dic'u-los'i-ty (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ridiculous; ridiculousness; also, something ridiculous.

ri-dic'u-lous (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *ridiculosus*, *ridiculus*, fr. *ridere* to laugh. Cf. RISIBLE.] **1.** Fitted to excite ridicule; unworthy of serious consideration; as, a *ridiculous* dress or behavior; a *ridiculous* attempt.
2. Involving or expressing ridicule. *Obs. or R.*

[It] provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling *Shak.*

3. Outrageous; indecent. *Obs. or Dial.*

Syn. — Ludicrous, droll, comical; absurd. See LAUGHABLE.

— **ri-dic'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **ri-dic'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

rid'ing (rīd'ĭng), *n.* [For *thriding*, the initial *th* having been lost because of preceding *North*; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *þriðjungr* the third part, fr. *þriði* third, akin to E. *third*. See THIRD.] One of the three administrative jurisdictions, each formerly under the government of a reeve, into which the county of York, in England, is divided. They are called the *North*, the *East*, and the *West*, *Riding*. Hence, any similar division of any other county of the United Kingdom or its colonies. In Lincolnshire there is a similar division into three parts, but they are no longer designated by the term *riding*. Hence, one of the divisions into which the English colony of Pennsylvania was first divided, or into which Long Island (called Yorkshire) was for a time divided after the English conquest of New York. In New Zealand, the term *riding* is used for any one of the subdivisions (not exceeding nine) into which each county (other than those exempted from the provisions of the Counties Act) is subdivided for purposes of more convenient administration of the county by the local authority (County Council), such as election of county councilors, and levying of rates.

rid'ing, *vb. n.* of RIDE. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or state of one that rides. **b** A festival procession. *Obs.* **c** = RIDE, *n.*, 2.

rid'ing, *p. pr.* of RIDE. Hence: *a.* **1.** Employed to travel; traveling. "One *riding* apparitor." *Ayliffe.*
2. Lying or superimposed as a burden upon; as, **riding interests**, *Scots Law*, creditor interests resting upon the shares of claimants in multiplepoinding, etc.
3. [From RIDING, *n.*] **a** Used for riding on; as, a *riding* horse. **b** Used for riding, or when riding; devoted to riding; as, a *riding* whip; a *riding* habit; a *riding* day.

riding bitts, *Naut.*, massive bitts around which the anchor cables are turned when a vessel is riding to anchor. — **r. buckler**, *Naut.*, a buckler with a hole for the passage of a cable. — **r. clerk. a** A clerk who traveled for a commercial house. *Obs. Eng.* **b** One of the "six clerks" formerly attached to the English Court of Chancery, who were superseded by the clerks of records and writs. — **r. hood**, a hood or hooded cloak, of varying shape, formerly worn by women when traveling. — **r. light**, *Naut.*, a white light, visible all around the horizon, shown by vessels at anchor. — **r. master**, an instructor in horsemanship. — **r. rime** *or* **rhyme**, *Pros.*, the iambic meter of five accents, with couplet rime; — probably so called from the mounted pilgrims described in the Canterbury Tales (written in this rime). — **r. sail**, *Naut.*, a triangular sail sometimes set, usually on the after mast, to keep a vessel head to wind when riding at anchor.

‖ **ri-dot'to** (rē-dŏt'tō), *n.* [It., fr. LL. *reductus* a retreat. See REDOUBT.] **1.** A public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing, often in masquerade, introduced from Italy and very popular in England in the 18th century.
2. *Music.* An arrangement or abridgment of a piece from the full score.

rie'beck-ite (rē'bĕk-īt), *n.* [After E. *Riebeck*, a German.] *Min.* A black mineral, a monoclinic amphibole, corresponding to ægirite among the pyroxenes. It contains much iron and sodium.

Rie-man'ni-an, Rie-man'ne-an (rē-măn'ĭ-ăn; -ē-ăn), *a.* Relating to, or discovered by, the German mathematician G. F. Bernhard Riemann (1826–66).

Riemannian geometry, geometry of elliptic or Riemannian space. See ELLIPTIC GEOMETRY, ELLIPTIC SPACE. — **R. measure of curvature**, the inverse square $\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right)$ of a certain constant (k) characterizing by its value (as positive, negative, or in-

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rid'der, *n.* One that rids.
rid'der, *n.* [AS. *hridder.*] A sieve, esp. for sifting grain — *v. t.* [AS. *hridrian.*] To sift (grain). *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rid'ding, *n.* [AS. *hryding.*] A clearing in the woods. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
riddle and shears. See SIEVE AND SHEARS.
riddle cake *or* **bread.** A thick sour cake of oats. *Dial. Eng.*
rid'dle-me-ree' (rĭd''l-mē-rē'), *n.* Rigmarole.
rid'dler (rĭd'lẽr), *n.* One that riddles.
rid'ding-ly, *adv.* of RIDDLING.
riddour. † REDDOUR.
ride. † RED, REED.
ride'a-ble, *a.* Var. of RIDABLE.
ridel. † RIDDLE.
ridel, *n.* [OF., F. *rideau.*] A curtain. *Obs.*
rideled. † RIDLED.
riden. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of RIDE.
‖ **ri-den'tem di'ce-re ve'rum, quid ve'tat?** (dĭs'ĕ-rē). [L.] What forbids one to speak the truth, even while laughing? *Horace* (*Satires*, I. i. 24).
rid'ered (rĭd'ẽrd), *a.* Carrying a rider or riders; of a fence, having riders across the stakes. *U.S.*
rider keelson. *Shipbuilding.* A line of timber or plates bolted on top of the keelson.
rid'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **ri'de, si sa'pis.** [L.] Laugh, if you are wise. *Martial* (*Epigrams*, II. xli. 1).
ridge'bone' (rĭj'bōn'), *n.* [AS. *hrycgbān.*] **1.** The backbone. *Obs.* **2.** Weatherboarding on a building. *Dial. Eng.*
ridg'el, ridg'il (rĭj'ĕl; -ĭl), *n.* = RIDGELING.
ridge'let (rĭj'lĕt), *n.* A little ridge.
ridge myrtle. An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Melaleuca genistifolia*) often cultivated.
ridge'piece', ridge'plate', *n.* = RIDGEPOLE.
ridge plow *or* **plough.** = MIDDLE BREAKER.
ridge'wise', *adv.* In the shape or position of a ridge.
ridg'il. Var. of RIDGEL.
ridging grass. A coarse tropical American grass (*Andropogon bicornis*).
ridg'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to form ridges.
ridging plow *or* **plough.** = MIDDLE BREAKER.
rid'i-bun'dal, *a.* [L. *ridibundus* laughing.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, laughter. *Obs.*
rid'i-cule (*dial.* rĭd'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [F.] A reticule. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rid'i-cule, *a.* [F.] Ridiculous. *Obs.*
rid'i-cul'er (rĭd'ĭ-kūl'ẽr), *n.* One that ridicules.
ri-dic'u-lize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *ridiculiser.*] To ridicule. *Obs.*
ridil. † RIDDLE.
rid'ing (*dial.* rĭd'ĭn). Var. of RIDDING. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rid'ing-man (rīd'ĭng-măn), *n.* *Feud. Law.* A man bound to do service on horseback.
rid'l, rid'ld. Riddle, riddled. *Ref. Sp.*
ridle. † RIDDLE.
ridled, *p. a.* [OF. *rideler* to wrinkle.] Plaited. *Obs.*
rid'n. Ridden. *Ref. Sp.*
ri-dot'to, *v. i.* To hold ridottos; to dance at or as at a ridotto.
rie. † RYE.
riede. † REED.
rief (rēf). Scot. var. of REIF.
rie grass (rī). **a** Wild barley (*Hordeum pratense*). **b** [See RAY GRASS.] Rye grass.
riem (rēm), *n.* Also **riem'pie** (rēm'pĭ). [D.] A pliable strip of oxhide, used for twisting into ropes, etc.; a thong; a strap. *South Africa.*
Rie'mann's, *or* **Rie'mann, space** (rē'mänz, rē'män). = ELLIPTIC SPACE **a**.

finite) the three space forms (elliptic, or Riemannian; hyperbolic, or Lobachevskian; parabolic, or Euclidean) and such that when the sides of a triangle are divided by this constant there results a system of equations between the sines and cosines of the so-divided sides and of the angles, in which the so-divided sides may be exchanged with the supplements of the opposite angles. — **Riemannian space.** = ELLIPTIC SPACE a.

Rie′mann's, *or* **Rie′mann, surface** (rē′mänz; -män). *Theory of Functions.* A surface imagined by Riemann for the uniform representation of a function defined by an algebraic equation. If the algebraic function has *n* branches, the corresponding *Riemann's surface* consists of *n* planes superposed on one another and infinitely near together. These planes are connected by cross lines or bridges, called **branch lines** or **branch cuts**, joining in pairs the branch points of the function.

Rie′mann trans′for-ma′tion (rē′män). *Math.* A transformation that is birational not for the whole plane, but only for a curve and one of its transforms, between the points of which there is a one-to-one correspondence.

riet′bok′, **riet′boc′** (rēt′bŏk′), *n.* [D. *riet* reed + *bok* buck.] A reedbuck, esp. *Redunca*, syn. *Cervicapra, arundinum* of South Africa. Its tail is bushy; the horns (present only in the male) are small, ringed, and curved forward.

‖ **ri-fa′ci-men′to** (rē-fä′chē-mĕn′tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] A remaking or recasting; an adaptation, esp. of a literary work or musical composition.

rife (rīf), *a.* [AS. *rīfe* abundant, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *rīfr* munificent; both akin to OD. *rijf, rijve*, abundant.] **1.** Numerous; abundant; plentiful. *Obs. or R.*
2. Prevalent; existing generally; as, diseases of the eyes are *rife* among Egyptian peasants; current; commonly received; as, rumors of a disaster were *rife*.
3. Abounding; replete; — usually with *with*; as, the air is *rife* with rumors. *Now Chiefly Poetic.* *Tennyson.*
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Customary; usual; also, plain; manifest; clear. **b** Ready; able; as, *rife* to quarrel. *Now only Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **c** Possible or not difficult.

rif′fle (rĭf′'l), *n.* A ripple in a stream or current of water; also, a place where the water ripples or is set into violent commotion, as on rocks or a shallow rapid. *Local, U. S.*

rif′fle, *n.* [Cf. G. *riffeln, riefeln*, to groove. Cf. RIFLE a gun.] **1.** *Gold Mining.* **a** Any of various contrivances (as blocks, rails, poles, iron bars, often with sacking, matting, hides with the hair up, etc.) laid on the bottom of a sluice or launder to make a series of grooves or interstices to catch and retain free gold; also, sometimes, a groove or interstice so formed. Mercury is sometimes put in the grooves to assist in the process. **b** A bar or cleat in a riffle (as above), or in a cradle or similar gold-washing apparatus.
2. A transverse board in a fishway to check the flow of the current and afford a resting pool for ascending fish.
3. *Seal Engraving.* An iron polishing disk with a handle.

rif′fler (-lẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *riflard, rifloir*, sort of file, and E. RIFLE to groove.] A curved file or rasp used for working in depressions; also, one who uses this file.

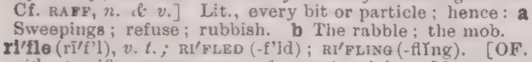

One form of Riffler.

riff′raff′ (rĭf′răf′), *n.* [ME. *rif and raf* every particle, OF. *rif et raf*; cf. also OF. *ne rifle ne rafle* nothing at all. Cf. RAFF, *n. & v.*] Lit., every bit or particle; hence: **a** Sweepings; refuse; rubbish. **b** The rabble; the mob.

ri′fle (rī′f'l), *v. t.*; RI′FLED (-f'ld); RI′FLING (-flĭng). [OF. *rifler* to rifle, sweep away; of uncert. origin. Cf. RAFFLE, *n.*, RAFF, *v. & n.*] **1.** To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away; to carry off. *Gower.*

Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*

2. To rob; pillage; strip. *Piers Plowman.*
3. To raffle. *Obs.* *J. Webster.*

ri′fle, *v. i.* **1.** To raffle. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
2. To commit robbery. *Rare.* *Bp. Hall.*

ri′fle (rī′f'l), *v. t.* [Akin to Dan. *rifle* or *riffel* the rifling of a gun, a chamfer, G. *riefeln, riefen*, to chamfer, groove; cf. F. *rifler* to file, F. dial. *rifle* bit of wood used to whet a scythe, E. dial. *riff, riffle*, OF. *rifle* a little stick. Cf. 2d RIFFLE.] **1.** To groove internally with spiral channels; as, to *rifle* a gun barrel or a cannon or its bore.
2. To whet with a rifle. See RIFLE, *n.*, 3 **a**.

ri′fle, *n.* [For *rifled gun.* See RIFLE to groove.] **1.** A firearm, of whatever size, having upon the surface of its bore spiral grooves, called rifling, to impart rotary motion to the projectile, insuring greater accuracy of fire. Specif.: **a** In popular use, such a firearm fired from the shoulder, in distinction from artillery and from pistols or revolvers, as well as from smoothbore shotguns. **b** In military use, such a firearm fired from the shoulder and distinguished from a *carbine* by greater length and weight and by provision for a bayonet. It is the successor of the musket as a military arm. All modern firearms using single projectiles are rifled, varying in the pitch of the spiral, the relative width of grooves and lands, etc. See ENFIELD RIFLE, C.
2. *pl. Mil.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles.
3. [Cf. RIFLE to groove.] **a** A strip of wood covered with emery or a similar material, used for sharpening scythes. **b** A bent stick fastened at the butt of a scythe, and serving to lay the mowed grain in rows.

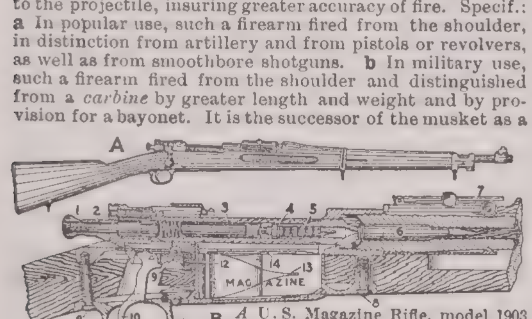

A U. S. Magazine Rifle, model 1903 [cal. .30]. *B* Section showing Action of the same. 1 Cocking Piece; 2 Firing Pin; 3 Mainspring; 4 Bolt; 5 Striker; 6 Cartridge in firing position; 7 Leaf; 8, 8 Guard Screws; 9 Sear; 10 Trigger; 11 Guard; 12 Sear Spring; 13 Magazine Spring; 14 Follower

ri′fle-bird′ (rī′f'l-bûrd′), *n.* [From its cry, which resembles the whizzing and striking of a bullet.] Any of several paradise birds (genus *Ptiloris*); esp., *P. paradisea* of New South Wales. The male is chiefly velvety black with greenish and purplish iridescence on the head, under parts, and middle tail feathers.

Riflebird (*Ptiloris paradisea*). Male.

ri′fle-ite (rī′f'l-īt), *n.* [From RIFLE, *n.*] A smokeless powder composed of guncotton and related compounds and amidoazobenzene.

ri′fle-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** *Mil.* A soldier armed with a rifle; formerly, when the musket was the regular infantry arm, one of a body of light infantry armed with rifles and supposed to be of superior marksmanship. **b** One skilled in shooting with a rifle.

rifleman bird. **a** A riflebird. **b** A small passerine bird (*Acanthidositta chloris*) of New Zealand; — so called from its green and bronze plumage, thought to resemble the uniform of the early British volunteer rifle corps.

rifle pit. *Mil.* A short trench or excavation, with a parapet of earth in front, to shelter one or more skirmishers. Lines of rifle pits are often dug in advance of a line of battle.

ri′fler (rī′flẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rifles; a robber.
2. *Falconry.* A hawk that will not return to the lure.

rifle salute. *Mil.* A position in the manual of arms in which the disengaged hand extended is brought across the body, touching the small of the stock of the rifle when held at shoulder arms or its muzzle when held at order, or trail, arms. See *Illust.*

Rifle Salute

ri′fling (rī′flĭng), *n.* **a** Act or process of making grooves in a rifled barrel. **b** A system of spiral grooves cut in the surface of the bore of a gun, leaving intervening lands that cut into the projectile when fired or into a metal band secured to it and rotating it about its longer axis. In the latest model United States magazine rifle, cal. 30, the rifling consists of four grooves and four lands having a uniform right-handed twist, making one turn in 10 inches, or 33⅓ calibers. In cannon the rifling is usually given an increasing twist from breech to muzzle. The usual twist at the muzzle is about one turn in 25 calibers.

rift (rĭft), *n.* A shallow or rocky place in a stream, forming either a ford or a rapid. *Local, U. S.*

rift, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *rift*, fr. *rive* to rend. See RIVE.] **1.** An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; fissure.

It is the little *rift* within the lute
That by and by will make the music mute. *Tennyson.*

2. A shattering. *Obs. & R.*
3. *Quarrying & Geol.* A direction of easiest cleavage, usually parallel to the lamination or stratification. Cf. JOINT, 2 **b**; 1st GRAIN, 15.

rift, *v. t.*; RIFT′ED; RIFT′ING. To cleave; to rive; to split; as, to *rift* an oak; the lightning *rifts* the clouds.

rift, *v. i.* To burst open; to split. *Shak.*

rift, *p. p. & p. a.* of RIVE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. exc.*, specif., split or cut radially from the log; — said of boards, laths, etc.

rift saw. A saw for cutting rift boards.

rift′-sawed′, *a.* Sawed radially from the log, so as to have the annual rings perpendicular, or nearly so, to the face; — said of lumber. — **rift′-saw′ing**, *n.*

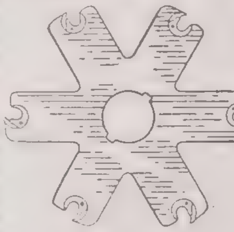

Rift Saw.

rift valley. *Phys. Geog.* An elongate depression on the earth's surface, produced by vertical displacement along one or more fault plains.

rig (rĭg), *n.* [Cf. RIDGE.] A space between furrows in a plowed field; also, a drill in which vegetables are planted, or a row, as of corn, barley, or the like; hence, a division of a field; a measure of land. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rig, *v. t.*; RIGGED (rĭgd); RIG′GING (rĭg′ĭng). [Cf. Norw. dial. *rigga* to bind, particularly, to wrap round, rig.] **1.** To fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., of (a vessel) to their respective masts, spars, etc.; to fit shrouds, stays, etc., to (a mast, spar, or the like); as, to *rig* the mainmast.
2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit up; to equip; to put in order for use; as, to *rig* up a bed out of boughs; to *rig* a capstan by putting bars in the sockets.
3. To dress; to clothe, esp. in an odd or fanciful manner.
4. *Com.* To manipulate prices in; — chiefly used in **to rig the market.** *Exchange Cant.*

to rig in a boom, *Naut.*, to draw in, as a studding-sail boom along a yard or a jib boom along a bowsprit. — **to r. out a boom**, *Naut.*, to run out, as a studding-sail boom from the end of a yard or a jib boom from the end of a bowsprit.

rig (rĭg), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The distinctive shape, number, and arrangement of sails and masts, which differentiates types of vessels, without reference to the hull; as, schooner *rig*, ship *rig*, etc. See 5th BARK, 2; 1st BRIG; CATBOAT; HERMAPHRODITE BRIG; KETCH; KNOCKABOUT, *n.*, 1; LUGGER; SCHOONER; SLOOP; YAWL.
2. Dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing; as, a queer *rig*; disguised in the *rig* of a gypsy. *Colloq.*
3. Anything rigged up or fitted out; an outfit. Specif.: **a** A turnout, or equipage; esp., a carriage with its horse or horses. **b** Tackle, apparatus, or machinery fitted up for a certain purpose; specif.: (1) A fisherman's tackle or gear collectively. (2) A derrick, with its engine house, etc., necessary to run it, used for boring, and afterwards pumping, an oil well; also, the derrick itself.
4. A forcing up or down of market prices of securities or commodities by artificial means, as by combination between those in control of the supply, buying in the visible supply, etc. *Speculator's Cant, Eng.*

rig′a-doon′ (rĭg′ȧ-dōōn′), *n.* [F. *rigodon, rigaudon.*] **1.** A lively dance with a jumping step for one couple, — said to have been borrowed from Provence in France. *Irving.*
2. Music for this dance, usually in spirited duple time.

Ri′gel (rī′jĕl; rī′gĕl), *n.* [Ar. *rijl*, prop., foot.] A first-magnitude star in the left foot of the constellation Orion; β (Beta) Orionis. Its spectrum is similar to that of Sirius.

rig′ger (rĭg′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rigs; specif., one whose occupation is fitting the rigging of ships.
2. *Mach.* A belt pulley or drum.

rigger, *or* **rigger's, screw.** A screw clamp used in bending heavy rope around thimbles, as for seizing.

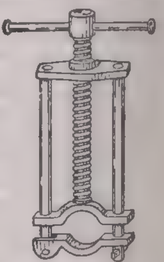

Rigger Screw

rig′ging (rĭg′ĭng), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The ropes, chains, etc., that support or raise and lower the masts and spars of a vessel, or serve to set and trim the sails, etc. See SHIP, *Illust.*, SAILS, *Illust.* **Standing rigging** is permanent and secures the masts and spars in place. **Running rigging** is used in handling sails, spars, etc., and usually runs through blocks.
2. Tackle; gear; specif., *Logging*, the cables, blocks, etc., used in skidding logs by steam power.

rig′ging, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RIG. — **rigging loft. a** A loft in which vessels' rigging is prepared for use. **b** *Theat.* An open floor of beams over the stage under the roof from which the scenery is raised and lowered. — **r. screw.** = RIGGER SCREW. — **r. sled.** = DOG BOAT. — **r. tree**, a rooftree. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

right (rīt), *a.* [ME. *right, riht*, AS. *riht*; akin to D. *regt*, OS. & OHG. *reht*, G. *recht*, Dan. *ret*, Sw. *rätt*, Icel. *rēttr*, Goth. *raihts*, L. *rectus*, p. p. of *regere* to guide, rule; cf. Skr. *ṛju* straight, right, Gr. ὀρέγειν to stretch. Cf. ADROIT, ALERT, CORRECT, DRESS, REGULAR, RECTOR, RECTO, RECTUM, REGENT, REGION, REALM, RICH, ROYAL, RULE.] **1.** Straight; direct; not crooked; as, a *right* line; *right*, or lineal, descent. "*Right* as any line." *Chaucer.*
2. Upright; erect from a base; having its axis perpendicular to the base; not oblique; as, *right* ascension; a *right* pyramid, cone, solid, etc.
3. Conformed to justice; not deviating from the true and just; according with duty; just; upright; — now commonly used of acts or things only, formerly also of persons.

A God of truth, . . . just and *right* is he. *Deut.* xxxii 4.

4. Fit; suitable; proper; correct; becoming; as, the *right* man in the *right* place; this tower is not *right* in design.
5. Most favorable, convenient, or desired; preferable; also, fortunate; as, the *right* choice of seats.
6. Characterized by reality or genuineness; real; actual; not spurious. *Archaic.* "His *right* wife." *Chaucer.*
7. According with or stating truth; conforming to fact or reason; not mistaken or wrong; not erroneous; correct; as, a *right* solution of a problem; time proved him *right*.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is . . . *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *Locke.*

8. Well in body, mind, spirits, or the like; in good condition; as, I left the patient quite *right* again.
9. Designed to be placed or worn outward; hence, usually, chief or most ornamental; as, the *right* side of a rug.
10. Designating, or of or pertaining to, that side of the body in man on which the muscular action is usually stronger than on the other side; — opposed to *left* when used in reference to a part of the body; as, the *right* side, hand, arm. Also applied to the corresponding side of lower animals and to the side of any object that is or would be on this side of a man facing its front; as, the *right* side of a wagon, house, or the like.

☞ In designating the banks of a river, *right* and *left* are used always with reference to the position of one who is facing in the direction of the current's flow.

☞ *Right* is used elliptically for *it is right, what you say is right, true.* "*Right*, cries his lordship." *Pope.*

Syn. — Straight, upright; lawful, rightful, true, correct, just, equitable; proper, fit, suitable, becoming.

at right angles, forming right angles; perpendicular. — **at**, *or* **on, the r. hand of** (any one), in the place of honor, influence, or power. "He ascended into heaven and sitteth *on the right hand of* God the Father Almighty." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.* — **in**, *or* **out of, one's r. mind**, sane, or insane. *Colloq.* — **r. angle. a** The angle bounded by two radii that intercept a quarter of a circle; one fourth of a round angle, or one half of a straight angle. Two lines forming right angles are perpendicular to each other. See ANGLE, *Illust.* **b** *Spherics.* Any of the eight equal angles formed by two great circles of a sphere whose planes are at right angles. — **r. ascension**, *Astron.*, the degree of the equator which, in the right

riend. † RIND.
‖ **rien′ n'est beau′ que le vrai′** (ryăN′ nĕ bō′ kĕ lē vrĕ′). [F.] Nothing is beautiful, i. e., worthy of being admired or approved, but the truth. *Boileau.*
rier′ful (rēr′fŏŏl), *a.* Roaring; noisy. *Scot.*
rie′sen-ase′ (rē′zĕn-āz′), *n.* See [PETROGRAPHY.]
Ries′ling (rēs′lĭng), *n.* [G.] A kind of Baden wine. See RHINE WINE.
riet. † RETE [of REAVER.]
riev′er. Scot. & dial. Eng. var.
riewe. † RUE, to pity.
rif. † RIVE, *v.*
rif and raf. † RIFFRAFF.
rifart. † RAIFORT.
rife. † RIVE.
rife, *adv.* Rifely. *Obs.*
rifefull, *a.* Rife. *Obs.*
rifel. † RIFLE.
rife′ly, *adv.* of RIFE.
rife′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
riff. † REEF, *Naut.*; REEF, a ridge of rocks, etc.
riff (rĭf). Dial. Eng. var. of REEF, itch.
riff, *n.* A riffle; ripple. *Local, U.S.*
riff, *n.* [AS. *hrif.* Cf. MIDRIFF.] Belly; bowels; womb. *Obs.*
Riff (rĭf), *n.* A Berber of the Riff, or hilly coastal region of Morocco. See BERBER. Cf. KABYLE. — **Riff′ian** (-yăn), *n. & a.*
riffle bar. *Mining.* = 2d RIFFLE, *n.*, 1 **b**.
riffle block. *Mining.* See 2d RIFFLE, *n.*, 1 **a**.
riffle file. A riffler. — **rif′fle-file′**, *v. t.*
rifil. † RIFLE, *v.*
rifle corps. A corps of riflemen.
ri′fle-fish′, *n.* The archer fish.
rif′raf′. Riffraff. *Ref. Sp.*
rift (rĭft), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *rypta.*] To belch; to break wind. — *n.* Belching; breaking wind. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rift′er, *n.* A rafter. *Obs.*
rifty-tufty. † RUFTY-TUFTY.
rig (rĭg). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of RIDGE.
rig, *n.* A tope (fish). *Local, Eng.*
rig, *n.* [Cf. RIG a ridge, RIDGELING.] A ridgel. *Scot. & Dial.*
rig, *n.* [Cf. WRIGGLE.] **1.** A wanton; a strumpet. *Obs.* **2.** A romp or frolic; a spree; trick; hoax. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
rig, *v. i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To romp; to wriggle about; to act as a wanton. **2.** To tease; cheat; hoax.
rig, *v. t.* **1.** To hoax; put upon; gibe; to make free with. *Dial.* **2.** To steal; pilfer; rifle. *Obs.*
Ri′ga bal′sam (rī′gȧ; rē′-). The resinous exudate of the Swiss stone pine (*Pinus cembra*).
ri′ga-don′ (rē′gȧ-dōn′). Var. of RIGODON.
Ri′ga fir *or* **pine.** [From *Riga*, a city in Russia.] The Scotch pine.
rigated, *p. a.* [L. *rigatus*, p. p. of *rigare* to wet, moisten.] Moistened; dissolved. *Obs.*
ri-ga′tion (rī-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *rigatio*, fr. *rigare* to water.] Irrigation. *Obs. or R.*
rigbane. † RIDGEBONE.
rigd. Rigged. *Ref. Sp.*
Rig′dum-fun′ni-dos (rĭg′dŭm-fŭn′ĭ-dŏs), *n.* A courtier in Henry Carey's "Chrononhotonthologos." Sir Walter Scott called his friend and printer John Ballantyne by this name.
rigel. † RIDGEL.
Ri-ge′li-an (rī-jē′lĭ-ăn; rī-gē′-), *n.* Of or pert to the star Rigel; — used in the chemical classification of the stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Rigel, which indicates helium and hydrogen.
ri-ges′cent (rī-jĕs′ĕnt; rī-), *a.* [L. *rigescens*, p. pr. fr *rigescere.*] Growing stiff or numb.
rig′gald (rĭg′ȧld), *n.* = RIDGEL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rigge. † RIG.
rigge. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of RIDGE.
rig′gil (rĭg′ĭl). Dial. Eng. var. of RIDGEL.
rig′ging, *n.* [See 1st RIG.] A back or ridge, as of a house; hence, a roof. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rig′ging. † RIDGING.
rig′gish (rĭg′ĭsh), *a.* Like a rig, or wanton. *Obs.*
rig′gite (rĭg′īt), *n.* One given to rigs, or jokes. *Rare.*
rig′gle (rĭg′'l). Dial. Eng. of REGAL, a groove.
rig′gle. Obs. or dial. Eng. of WRIGGLE.
rig′gle, *n.* A sand launce. *Brit.*
rig′got (rĭg′ŭt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *rigot* a water channel.] A surface drain, esp. for rain water; gutter; spout. *Dial. Eng.*
rig′got, *n.* = RIDGEL. *Dial.*
Riggs′ disease (rĭgz). [After J. M. Riggs, American dentist.] *Med.* Pyorrhea alveolaris.

sphere, rises at the same moment with any heavenly body; or, now usually, the distance eastward or contraclockwise along the celestial equator, from the first point of Aries to the hour circle passing through any heavenly body. Analogously to terrestrial *longitude*, it is expressed, sometimes in degrees, but usually in time, and is most conveniently measured by noting the time elapsing between the culmination of the vernal equinox and that of the body in question. Abbrev. *R. A.* and *Æ.*, also *a* (Alpha). — **right ascension of the meridian**, *Astron.*, local sidereal time. — **R. Center** *or* **Centre**, *Politics*, those members belonging to the Center and seated toward its right in a legislative assembly who have sympathies with the Right on political questions. See CENTER, *n.*, 9. — **r. circle**, a circle transformed into a right line by stereographic projection. — **r. descension**, *Astron.*, in the right sphere, the arc of the equator between the first of Aries and the point which sets at the same time with the body. *Obs.* — **r. field, r. fielder.** See BASEBALL. — **r. hand of fellowship**, *Eccl.*, in some Christian denominations, as the Congregational, a part of the service of installation or ordination of a minister, consisting in giving him the right hand in token of the fellowship of the church, and performed by some other minister of the denomination, who also addresses to him words of welcome, etc. See *Gal.* ii. 9. — **r. heir**, *Law*, an heir at law. See HEIR, *n.*, 1. — **r. helicoid.** See HELICOID, *n.*, **b**. — **R. Honorable** *or* **Honourable.** See HONORABLE, 6. — **r. line**, a straight line. — **r. lymphatic duct.** See THORACIC DUCT. — **r. sailing**, *Naut.*, the movement of a vessel when she sails on one of the four cardinal points, so as to alter her latitude or longitude, but not both. *Rare.* — **r. shoulder arms**, *Mil.*, a position in the United States manual of arms in which the piece is placed on the right shoulder, with the barrel up, and the muzzle elevated and inclined to the rear. See *Illust.* — **r. sphere. a** A sphere so placed that its equator or a meridian is parallel to the horizon or plane of projection. **b** The celestial sphere as seen from all stations on the equator, where all bodies rise and set at right angles to the horizon. — **r. whale**, a whalebone whale of the family Balænidæ; — so called because regarded by whalers as the right kind to pursue. They are large and have no dorsal fin; the baleen, or whalebone, is very long, the head enormous and about one third the total length, the throat unfurrowed, and the small eye situated near the angle of the mouth. Of the many supposed species described, only two can be positively distinguished, the bowhead, or Greenland whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), confined to Arctic seas, and the southern right whale (*B. australis*), inhabiting all temperate and tropical seas, but nearly exterminated in the North Atlantic. The former attains a length of 50 to 70 feet, while the latter is slightly smaller with a relatively shorter head. — **r. whale porpoise**, a porpoise of the genus *Tursio*; — so called from having no dorsal fin.

Right Shoulder Arms.

$\frac{1}{300}$

A Right Whale, the Bowhead (*Balæna mysticetus*).

right (rīt), *adv.* [AS. *rihte*. See RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** In a right, or straight, line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; next; as, he stood *right* before me; he came *right* out.
2. According to right; conforming to the standard of justice and duty; righteously; as, to live *right*; to do *right*.
3. In a suitable, desired, or fortunate manner; well.
You with strict discipline instructed *right*. *Roscommon.*
4. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; aright; as, to tell a story *right*; to estimate a distance *right*.
5. Exactly; just; precisely; as, *right* here and now. "*Right* across its track." *Tennyson.* *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
Right as it were a steed of Lumbardye. *Chaucer.*
6. In a great degree; very; extremely; as, *right* humble; *right* valiant; — now often prefixed to titles; as, *Right* Honorable (see HONORABLE, 6); *Right* Reverend (bishops, abbots, and monsignors). "He was not *right* fat." *Chaucer.*
7. Toward the right hand. *Rare exc. as in phrases below.*
☞ *Right* is used in composition with other adverbs, as up*right*, down*right*, forth*right*, etc.
right along, without cessation; continuously; as, to work *right along*. *Colloq., U. S.* — **r. and left**, in both or all directions; on both or all sides; as, bullets fell *right and left*; he struck *right and left*. *Colloq.* — **r. away**, *or* **r. off**, at once; straightway; as, the coach starts *right away*. *Colloq., U. S.* — **r. down**, in a downright manner; without circumlocution; plainly. *Obs. or Colloq.* — **r. smart. a** A very considerable amount or quantity; as, there 's *right smart* of visitors in town. **b** Very considerable; large; as, a *right smart* crop of cotton. *Both Local, Southern U. S.*

right (rīt), *n.* [AS. *riht*. See RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** That which is right or correct. Specif.: **a** The straight course; adherence to duty; obedience to lawful authority, divine or human; freedom from guilt; specif., *Ethics*, that which is warranted by moral approval, the ideal of moral propriety. By some moralists, *right* is identified with the *good*; by others, it is asserted to be the supreme ethical category to which is attached the sense of duty, or moral imperative. **b** The person, party, or cause that maintains what is right.
2. That to which one has a just claim; a power or privilege to which one is entitled upon principles of morality, religion, law, or the like. Specif.: **a** A power, privilege, condition of existence, or the like, to have or enjoy which one has a natural claim; as, the *right* of liberty. **b** Any power, privilege, or immunity vested in one by authority, social custom, or the like; esp., any power or privilege vested in a person by the law, whether to act, or to forbear action, or to demand action or forbearance at the hands of another or others; a capacity or privilege the enjoyment of which is secured to a person by law; hence, the interest or share which any one has in a piece of property; title; claim; interest. A legal *right* is the legal consequence of a given set of circumstances. The person having the right is the **person of inherence**, and any person against whom the right runs or upon whom a correlative duty falls is the **person of incidence**. Rights are broadly classed as **substantive rights** (or *primary*, *sanctioned*, or *antecedent rights*), those considered as existing for their own sake and constituting part of the normal legal order of society, as the rights of life, liberty, property, and reputation, and **remedial rights** (or *sanctioning*, *secondary*, or *restitutory*, *rights*), those that arise on a violation of, and for the protection of, substantive rights, as the right of self-defense.
Born free, he sought his *right*. *Dryden.*
A distinction is very generally drawn by German writers between what they call "Urrechte" and "erworbene Rechte." *Rights* of the former kind, which are also said to be inborn, fundamental, inalienable, natural, immediate, universal, essential, unconditional, or absolute, are such as every human being possesses independently of any act of his own; while *rights* of the latter kind, described as derivative, mediate, alienable, accidental, or hypothetical, are the result of some free act of the person entitled to them. The line between the two classes of *rights* is, however, so variously drawn, and must always be drawn subject to so many qualifications and reservations, that the distinction is of little value. *T. E. Holland.*
3. The side, part, or the like, that is on or toward the right side (see RIGHT, *a.*, 10); as: **a** The side opposite to the left side; also, the right-hand portion or division; as, the *right* of an army. "Led her to the Souldan's *right*." *Spenser.* **b** *Politics.* In some legislative bodies of Europe (as in France), those members collectively who are conservatives or monarchists. See CENTER, *n.*, 9. [As used of a particular group usually *cap.*] **c** The outward or most finished surface, as of a piece of cloth, a carpet, etc. **d** Of things in pairs, as gloves, shoes, etc., one for use on the right side.
4. One of the principal tines of a stag's antler, a brow tine, bez-tine, or tres-tine, collectively known as the *rights*.
5. A fee; a due. *Obs.*
at all rights, at all points; in all respects. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* — **by right, by rights**, *or* **by good rights**, rightly; properly.
I should have been a woman *by right*. *Shak.*
— **by r. of**, by reason of; because of; by virtue of; as, Spain claimed the island *by right of* conquest; primacy *by right of* merit. — **in one's own r.**, by title vested in one's self; not through the ownership or title of another; as, she has a fortune *in her own right*. — **in the r.**, right; correct; also, rarely, upright; as, in the discussion the professor was *in the right*. — **of r.**, legally or morally demandable or exactable; as, bail in misdemeanors is *of right*; also, as an absolute right, not depending upon discretion; as, to demand a jury trial *of right*. — **r. in rem.** See IN REM **a**. — **r. of action.** *Law.* **a** A right to begin and prosecute an action in the courts. **b** A chose in action. *Rare.* — **r. of continuity**, *Internat. Law*, the right, sometimes claimed by a nation occupying such a part of a region with artificial or natural boundaries as enables it to control the whole region, to claim constructive occupation of the whole region. — **r. of drip**, *Law*, an easement or servitude giving a man the right to have the water flowing from his house fall on the land of his neighbor. It does not exist except as acquired by grant or prescription. — **r. of search**, *Mar. Law*, the right of a belligerent to stop any merchant vessel of a neutral state on the high seas and make such examination and search as may be reasonably necessary to determine whether she has become liable to capture by violation of the laws of war, as by carrying contraband goods; — usually called in British works **r. of visit**, *or*, more properly, **r. of visit** (*or* **visitation**) **and search.** In British theory neutral merchant vessels convoyed by neutral warships are subject to search; in the theory of most Continental states and of the United States they are not, and these latter states have often conceded the right by treaty. A similar right arises in time of peace under some circumstances, as for the purpose of enforcing revenue law, preventing piracy, etc. Great Britain, in negotiating with the United States just before the middle of the 19th century, endeavored to maintain between search and visitation the distinction that visitation was merely to ascertain whether a merchant vessel was entitled to the protection of the flag she carried, and that the right to make it existed in time of peace. — **r. of support.** *Law.* **a** An easement or servitude by which the owner of a house has a right to rest his timber on the walls of his neighbor's house. **b** The right to have one's land supported by the land lying adjacent (**lateral support**) or by the earth beneath, as where mines are dug (**subjacent support**). — **r. of visit** (*or* **visitation**) *or, more properly*, **r. of visit** (*or* **visitation**) **and search.** = RIGHT OF SEARCH. — **r. of way. a** *Law.* A right of passage over another person's ground. See EASEMENT, 3, SERVITUDE. **b** [*pl.* RIGHT OF WAYS.] A narrow street; a lane. *Australia.* This use originated in Melbourne. In laying out the city, narrow passages subject to a *right of way* were left through the lots from one broad street to another. Hence, the term came to be applied to the passages. — **rights of man**, a group of fundamental rights embodied in a famous declaration adopted by the French National Assembly in August, 1789, and, in a modified form, appearing in subsequent French constitutions down to 1848. — **to have a (good) right. a** To be under an obligation; as, you *have a right* to behave better. **b** To have a reason, excuse, probable cause, or the like; as, I *had a right* to have struck him down; I *had a right* to get hurt considering the risks. *All Dial. or Colloq.* — **to rights. a** In a direct line; straight. *Obs.* **b** At once; directly. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** In order; as, to set matters *to rights*. *Colloq.*

right (rīt), *v. t.*; RIGHT'ED; RIGHT'ING. [AS. *rihtan*. See RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** To rule; regulate; also, to make straight.
2. To bring or restore to the proper or natural position; to set upright or make straight; as, to *right* an overturned wagon or a capsized boat.
3. To restore to the proper state or condition; to make right (that which has been wrong); to adjust; correct. "We air the beds, and *right* the room." *St. John Honeywood.*
Glory of Virtue, . . . to *right* the wrong. *Tennyson.*
4. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to restore rights to; to assert or regain the rights of; as, to *right* the oppressed; to *right* one's self; also, to vindicate.
to right the helm, *Naut.*, to put it in line with the keel.

right, *v. i.* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright.

right'-a-bout', *n.* [*right*, adv. + *about*, adv.] A turning directly about by the right, or, by extension, by either the right or left, so as to face in the opposite direction; also, the quarter directly opposite; as, to turn to the *right-about*.
to put, send, turn, *etc.*, **one to the right-about**, to dismiss one; to send or turn one away, as a beggar; of an antagonist, to cause to retreat. *Colloq.*

right'-and-left', *a.* *Mech.* Designating a screw, pipe coupling, coupling or sleeve nut, or the like, formed with right-handed threads at one end and left-handed threads at the other.

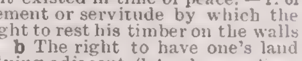

Right-and-left Nut.

right'-an'gled, *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles; as, a *right-angled* triangle. See TRIANGLE, *Illust.*

right'en (rīt''n), *v. t.* To put right. *Archaic or Dial.*

right'eous (rī'chŭs; 277), *a.* [ME. *rightwys*, *rightwise*, AS. *rihtwīs*; *riht* right + *wīs* wise, having wisdom, prudent. See RIGHT, *a.*; WISE, *a.*] Doing, or according with, that which is right; just; upright; equitable; especially, free from wrong, guilt, or sin; virtuous; worthy; as, a *righteous* man; a *righteous* cause; a *righteous* judgment; a *righteous* act; a *righteous* retribution.
Syn. — Upright, just, godly, holy, virtuous, equitable.

right'eous-ly, *adv.* [AS. *rihtwīslīce*.] **1.** In a righteous, just, or upright manner; as, to judge *righteously*.
2. In a right or correct manner; well; aright. *Obs.*

right'eous-ness, *n.* [AS. *rihtwīsnes*.] **1.** The quality or state of being righteous; uprightness; rectitude.
2. A righteous act or quality; righteous conduct.
All our *righteousnesses* are as filthy rags. *Is.* lxiv. 6.
3. The quality of being rightful or just; as, the *righteousness* of one's claim.
4. *Theol.* The state of acceptance with God; justification.
Syn. — Uprightness, godliness, equity, justice, integrity, honesty, faithfulness. See HOLINESS.

right'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *rihtere* a ruler, director.] One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

right'ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Righteous; upright; just; good. *Obs.*
2. Consonant to justice; just; as, a *rightful* cause.
3. Having a right or just claim according to established laws; being or holding by right; as, the *rightful* heir.
4. Belonging, held, or possessed by right, or by just claim; as, a *rightful* inheritance; *rightful* authority; hence, appropriate; fitting; as, one's *rightful* reception.
Syn. — Just, lawful, true, honest, equitable, proper.
— **right'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **right'ful-ness**, *n.*

right'-hand', *a.* **1.** Being on the right; nearer the right hand than the left; as, the *right-hand* side.
2. Of, pertaining to, adapted to, or done with, the right hand; as, a *right-hand* blow; a *right-hand* glove.
3. Chiefly relied on; almost indispensable; as, a company's *right-hand* man. *Addison.*
right-hand rope, rope laid up and twisted in the same direction as plain-laid rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*

right'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left.
2. Having the same direction or course as the movement of the hands of a watch seen from in front; — said of the motion of a revolving object seen from a given direction.
3. *Rope Making.* Laid like a right-hand rope.
4. *Zoöl.* Dextrally spiral.
5. Causing clockwise rotation of light; dextrorotatory.
6. Done or made with or as with the right hand; as, a *right-handed* stroke; a *right-handed* blow.
7. On the right side; — said of an error, deviation, or the like; as, too great generosity is a *right-handed* fault. *R.*
right-handed screw, a screw the threads of which, like those of a common wood screw, wind spirally in such a direction that the screw advances away from the observer when turned with a right-handed movement in a fixed nut.
— **right'-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **right'-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

right'-hand'er, *n.* *Colloq.* **1.** A right-handed person.
2. Something designed for wear on, or use by or in connection with, the right hand.
3. A blow delivered with the right hand.

right'-lined' (-līnd'), *a.* Formed by right lines.

right'ly, *adv.* [AS. *rihtlīce*.] **1.** Straightly; directly. *Obs.*
2. According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; uprightly; as, duty *rightly* performed.
3. Properly; fitly; suitably; appropriately.
Eve *rightly* called, Mother of all mankind. *Milton.*
4. According to truth or fact; correctly; not erroneously; exactly. "I cannot *rightly* say." *Shak.*

right'-mind'ed, *a.* Having a right or honest mind; purposing well. — **right'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

right'ness, *n.* [AS. *rihtnes*.] Quality or state of being right: specif.: **a** Straightness; as, the *rightness* of a line. **b** Rectitude; righteousness; uprightness; as, *rightness* of life. **c** Correctness; truth; accuracy; as, the *rightness* of an estimate. **d** Right relation. "The craving for *rightness* with God." *J. C. Sharp.* **e** Suitability; appropriateness; as, *rightness* of manner.

right'ward (rīt'wẽrd), *adv.* On or toward the right.

rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rigidus*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff or numb: cf. F. *rigide*. Cf. RIGOR.] **1.** Firm; stiff; unyielding; not pliant; not flexible; as, *rigid* bars.
2. Hence, not easily wrought upon; not lax or indulgent; strict; as, a *rigid* father or master; *rigid* observances.
3. Stiff and unyielding in appearance; hard; grim; as, *rigid* hills; a *rigid* landscape.
4. *Constitutional Law.* Designating a form of constitution which is not readily amended or changed.
5. *Mech.* Designating, or pertaining to, a branch of dynamics in which the bodies whose motions are considered are treated as being absolutely invariable in shape and size under the application of force.
Syn. — Stiff, unpliant, inflexible, unyielding, strict, exact, severe, austere, stern, harsh. — RIGID, RIGOROUS are often interchangeable. But RIGID emphasizes esp. the implication of uncompromising inflexibility; RIGOROUS, that of stringent severity or scrupulous exactness: as, "Sternly he pronounced the *rigid* interdiction" (*Milton*); "*rigid* laws of chaste austerity" (*id.*); "the *rigid* sincerity of strict impartiality" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "one of those rare men who are *rigid* to themselves and indulgent to others" (*G. Eliot*); "[They] have sealed his *rigorous* statutes with their bloods" (*Shak.*); "a definition *rigorous* enough for a geometrician" (*Huxley*); "standards quite as *rigorous* as those applied to painting" (*The Nation*). See SCRUPULOUS, STRICT, INFLEXIBLE, NARROW, TENSE, STIFF.

ri-gid'i-ty (rĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *rigiditas*: cf. F. *rigidité*. See RIGID.] **1.** Quality or state of being rigid; want of pliability; quality of resisting change of form; also, the amount of resistance of a body to change of form; — opposed to *flexibility*, *ductility*, *malleability*, and *softness*.
2. Stiffness of appearance or manner.
3. Severity; rigor. *Obs. or R.* *Bp. Burnet.*
4. *Mech.* Short for COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.
Syn. — Stiffness, rigidness, inflexibility.

rig'id-ly (rĭj'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* In a rigid manner; stiffly; severely; strictly; as, adhering *rigidly* to a system.

rig'id-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rigid; rigidity.

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right'eous, *v. t.* To make righteous. *Obs.*
right'forth', *adv.* Directly. *Obs.*
right'le (rīt''l), *v. t.* [Cf. RIGHT, RIGHTLECHE.] To put right; set in order; mend. *Dial. Eng.*
rightleche, *v. t.* [AS. *rihtlǣcan*.] To set right; direct; rule. *Obs.*
right'less, *a.* Not having rights (without reference to capacity or incapacity to have rights). — **right'less-ness**, *n.*
right'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
right'rule', *v. t.* To direct. *Obs.*
rights, *adv.* [ME. *rihtes*, prop. an adverbial gen.] Right; rightly. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
rightsettnes, *n.* Righteousness.
right'ship, *n.* Rightness. *Rare.*
right'up', *adv.* Upright. *Obs.*
right'wise', **right'wise'ly**, **right'wise'ness.** + RIGHTEOUS, RIGHTEOUSLY, RIGHTEOUSNESS.
rightwisehed, *n.*, **rightwiselec**, *n.* Righteousness; justice. *Obs.*
right'y, *a.* [From RIGHT, *a.*] Right; straight. *Obs.*
ri-gid'u-lous (rĭ-jĭd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. from *rigid*.] Somewhat rigid or stiff. *Rare.*

rig′ma-role (rĭg′mȧ-rōl), *n.* [For *ragman roll.* See RAGMAN ROLLS.] A succession of confused or foolish statements; prolix and incoherent talk; balderdash.

rig′ma-role, *a.* Consisting of, or marked by, rigmarole.

rig′o-lette′ (rĭg′ō-lĕt′), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Rigolette,* proper name.] A woman's light scarflike head covering, usually knit or crocheted of wool.

rig′or, rig′our (rĭg′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *rigour,* OF. *rigour,* F. *rigueur,* fr. L. *rigor,* fr. *rigere* to be stiff. See RIGID.] **1.** A becoming stiff or rigid; state of being rigid; rigidity; stiffness. *Now Rare.* "Gorgonian *rigor.*" *Milton.* **2.** (*pron.* rī′gŏr, rĭg′ŏr) *Med.* A sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* A state of rigidity in plant organs or tissues, during which they are incapable of responding to stimuli. The tonicity of protoplasm is affected chiefly by extremes of heat, cold, moisture, and drought. **4.** Quality of being unyielding or inflexible; exactingness without allowance, deviation, or indulgence; strictness; as, to execute a law with *rigor;* — opposed to *lenity.* Specif.: **a** Stiffness of opinion or temper; sternness; hardness; severity; cruelty.

All his *rigor* is turned to grief and pity *Denham*

b Strictness or severity of life; austerity. **c** Severity of climate or season; inclemency; as, the *rigors* of winter. **5.** Violence; force; fury. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **6.** An act or instance of severity, harshness, unyieldingness, or the like; an act of oppression or cruelty; as, the intolerable *rigors* of religious persecution.

Syn. — Stiffness, rigidness, inflexibility, severity, austerity, sternness, harshness, strictness, exactness.

‖ **rī′gor ca-lo′ris** (rī′gŏr kȧ-lō′rĭs) [L., rigor of heat], *Physiol.,* a form of rigor mortis induced by heat, as when the muscle of a mammal is heated to about 50° C. — ‖ **r. mor′tis** (mŏr′tĭs) [L., rigor of death], death stiffening; the rigidity of the muscles that occurs at death and lasts till decomposition sets in. It is due to formation of myosin.

rig′or-ism, rig′our-ism (rĭg′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *rigorisme.*] **1.** Rigidity in principle or practice; strictness; — opposed to *laxity.* **2.** Severity, as of style; austerity, as of life. **3.** *Ethics.* Strictness in ethical principles; — usually applied to ascetic or anti-hedonistic ethics, and opposed to ethical *latitudinarianism.* **4.** *R. C. Theol.* Tutiorism. See PROBABILISM, 2.

rig′or-ist, rig′our-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *rigoriste.*] **1.** One who is rigorous, or strict, in adherence to rules, standards, etc. **2.** One who adheres to the doctrine of rigorism; a tutiorist; — sometimes applied to an extreme Jansenist.

rig′or-ist, rig′our-ist, rig′or-is′tic, rig′our-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1.** Rigid in principles or actions; strict. **2.** Of or pertaining to the doctrine of rigorism.

rig′or-ous (rĭg′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [F. *rigoureux,* LL. *rigorosus.* See RIGOR.] **1.** Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; allowing no abatement or mitigation; scrupulously accurate; exact; strict; relentless; as, a *rigorous* officer of justice; a *rigorous* execution of law; a *rigorous* definition.

We do not connect the scattered phenomena into their *rigorous* unity. *De Quincey.*

2. Harsh; severe; as, *rigorous* treatment; *rigorous* winter. **3.** Violent. *Obs.* "*Rigorous* uproar." *Spenser.*

Syn. — Inflexible, unyielding, stiff; severe, austere, stern; harsh, strict, exact. See RIGID; cf. INFLEXIBLE.

rig′or-ous-ly, *adv.* In a rigorous manner; with rigor; specif.: **a** Inflexibly; inexorably; without allowance or mitigation; as, a punishment *rigorously* inflicted. **b** Harshly; cruelly. **c** With strict exactness or nicety.

rig′or-ous-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rigorous.

rill (rĭl), *n.* [Cf. LG. & Fries. *rille* a small channel or brook; perh. akin to AS. *rīp, rīpe.*] A very small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

rille (rĭl), *n.* [G. *rille* a furrow.] *Astron.* One of certain long, narrow, telescopic valleys on the surface of the moon.

rim (rĭm), *n.* [AS. *rima, reoma,* edge, prob. akin to G. *rand* edge, *rinde* bark. Cf. RIND.] **1.** The border, edge, or margin of a thing, usually of something circular or curving; as, the *rim* of a basin, a hat, the sun, a shield. **2.** The lower part of the abdomen. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3.** *Spinning.* = RIM PULLEY.

Syn. — See BORDER.

rim, *v. t.;* RIMMED (rĭmd); RIM′MING. **1.** To furnish with a rim; to border. **2.** To gash the sides of (fish, esp. mackerel) to make them appear larger.

ri′ma (rī′mȧ), *n.; pl.* RIMÆ (-mē). [L.] *Biol.* A narrow and elongated aperture; a cleft; a fissure.

‖ **ri′ma glot′ti-dis** (rī′mȧ glŏt′ĭ-dĭs), *Anat.,* the opening between the true vocal cords.

rim′base′ (rĭm′bās′), *n.* **a** *Ordnance.* The mass of metal connecting a trunnion with the trunnion band or the body of a cannon. See CANNON, 1st *Illust.* **b** *Firearms.* The shoulder of the stock on which the breech of the barrel rests.

rime (rīm), *n.* [L. *rima.*] A rent or long aperture; a chink; fissure; crack. *Now Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*

rime, *n.* [AS. *hrīm;* akin to D. *rijm,* Icel. *hrīm,* Dan. *riim,* Sw. *rim;* cf. D. *rijp,* G. *reif,* OHG. *rīfo, hrīffo.*] White frost; hoarfrost; congealed dew or vapor.

rime, *v. i.;* RIMED (rīmd); RIM′ING (rīm′ĭng). To freeze or congeal into hoarfrost.

rime, rhyme (rīm), *n.* [ME. *rime, ryme, rym,* verse, poetry, end rime, F. *rime* (end) rime, in OF. also verse, prob. confused with AS. *rīm* number, *gerīm* number, calculation; cf. OHG. *rīm* number, succession, series, G. *reim* (end) rime, MHG. *rīm* verse, Icel. *rīm* computation, calendar, also poem, (end) rime. F. *rime* is fr. L. *rhythmus* rhythm, Gr. ῥυθμός; see RHYTHM.] **1.** A composition in verse having correspondence of terminal sounds. See def. 2. Hence, generically, riming verse or (chiefly *pl.*) poetry.

A *rime* I learned long ago. *Chaucer.*

As for *rime* or reason, the forewriter was not to blame. *J. Russell*

2. *Pros.* **a** The correspondence, in two or more words or verses, of terminal sounds beginning with an accented vowel, which, in modern English usage, must be preceded by different consonant sounds, or by a consonant in one case and none in the other. **b** One of two or more words thus corresponding in sound. Thus, *fall, appall, haul,* and *awl* are approved rimes; so *tonic, Ionic; debate, sedate, await;* but not: *reason, pleasing; crèscent, dehiscent; detáin, retáin; eight, ate;* nor, in careful usage, such "rimes to the eye" as *bough, though.* Two or more short words may constitute a single riming member, when linked by a predominating accent. Thus Browning rimes *helmet* and *well met; Lucifer* and *news of her.* See MASCULINE, FEMININE, and PERFECT, RIME. **c** Correspondence in word sounds generally; as, initial *rime;* imperfect *rime.* Cf. ALLITERATION, ASSONANCE, 2.

rime (*or* **rhyme**) **or reason,** good sound or sense; — chiefly in negative constructions. — **r. royal,** *Pros.,* a stanza of seven ten-syllable iambic verses, riming thus: verses 1 and 3, 2, 4, and 5, 6 and 7. Cf. CHANT ROYAL, BALLADE ROYAL. It was introduced into English by Chaucer.

rime, rhyme (rīm), *v. i.;* RIMED, RHYMED (rīmd); RIM′ING, RHYM′ING (rīm′ĭng). [ME. *rimen, rymen,* AS. *rīman* to count, or F. *rimer* to rime, in OF. also to make verses, put in verse. See RIME, *n.*] **1.** To make rimes, or verses. **2.** To accord in rime; to end in rime; to form a rime; — said of words or verses.

And, if they *rimed* and rattled, all was well *Dryden.*

rime, rhyme, *v. t.* **1.** To influence by rime, — the kind of influence being expressed by the context; as, the rats of Ireland were *rimed* to death. **2.** *Pros.* **a** To put into rime. **b** To compose (rimed verse). **c** To make (words) rime; to use as rime.

rim′er (rīm′ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. REAM to enlarge.] To ream, or bevel out. *Eng.*

rim′er, rhym′er (rīm′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *rīmere* a computer, OF. *rimeor* a poet, F. *rimeur.*] One who makes rimes; a versifier; — generally, with derogatory force, a poor poet.

This would make them soon perceive what despicable creatures our common *rimers* and playwriters be. *Milton.*

rim′er-y, rhym′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *rimerie.*] The art or habit of riming; — used in contempt.

rime′ster, rhyme′ster (rīm′stẽr), *n.* A mere rimer; a maker of poor verse.

rim′-fire′ (rĭm′fīr′), *a.* Having the percussion fulminate in a rim surrounding the base, distinguished from *center-fire;* — said of cartridges; also, using rim-fire cartridges; as, a *rim-fire* gun. Such cartridges are now little used.

rim lock *or* **latch.** A lock or latch made to be fastened to the face of a door, thus differing from a *mortise lock.*

rim′mer (rĭm′ẽr), *n.* **1.** An implement for cutting, trimming, or ornamenting the rim of anything, as of pies, etc. **2.** A knife for rimming fish.

Rim′mon (rĭm′ŏn), *n.* [Assyrian; cf. Assyrian *ramāmu* to roar.] *Bib.* An Assyrian deity worshiped at Damascus, identified with Ramman, god of thunder and storms. Elisha's permission to Naaman to bow with his master in the house of Rimmon is often alluded to (2 *Kings* v. 18).

ri′mose (rī′mōs; rī-mōs′; cf. -OSE), *a.* [L. *rimosus,* fr. *rima* chink: cf. F. *rimeux.*] **1.** Full of rimes, fissures, or chinks. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having numerous nearly parallel clefts, cracks, or fissures, like those in the bark of trees. — **ri′mose-ly,** *adv.* — **ri-mos′i-ty** (rī-mŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

rim′ple (rĭm′p′l), *n.* [AS. *hrympele:* cf. AS. *gehrumpen* wrinkled, or *gerumpen* wrinkled, D. *rimpel* a wrinkle, E. RUMPLE.] A fold or wrinkle; a rumple.

rim′ple, *v. t. & i.;* RIM′PLED (-p′ld); RIM′PLING (-plĭng). To rumple; to wrinkle.

rim pulley. *Spinning.* A pulley on the rim shaft of a mule for transmitting motion by an endless band or rope to the tin pulley and spindles.

rim rock. *Mining.* The walls, or material of the walls, of a channel or basin containing auriferous gravel.

rim saw. A disk saw having the teeth on a separate ring.

rim shaft. *Spinning.* The spindle of a mule headstock.

ri′mu (rē′mōō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand pinaceous tree (*Dacrydium cupressinum*); also, its valuable light yellow or brown wood; — called also *red pine.*

‖ **rin-con′** (rēn-kōn′), *n.; pl.* RINCONES (-kō′nās). [Sp. *rincón.*] An interior corner; a nook; hence, an angular recess or hollow bend in a mountain, river, cliff, or the like. *Western & Southwestern U. S.* *D. S. Jordan.*

rind (rīnd), *n.* [AS. *rind* bark, crust of bread; akin to OHG. *rinta,* G. *rinde,* and prob. to E. *rand, rim;* cf. Skr. *ram* to end, rest.] **1.** An external covering or coat, as skin, bark, etc. "This corporal *rind.*" *Milton.* **2.** In specific senses: **a** *Bot.* The cortex. **b** *pl.* Trees. *Obs.* **c** The skin of a whale. *Cant.* **d** A strip of cloth under the leather of a golf club to thicken the grip.

Syn. — See SKIN.

rind, *v. t.* To remove the rind of; to bark.

rind′ed (rīn′dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* Having a rind; — used mainly in composition; as, smooth-*rinded.*

rin′der-post (rĭn′dẽr-pĕst), *n.* [G.; *rind,* pl. *rinder,* cattle + *pest* pest.] A contagious distemper or murrain of neat cattle, and less commonly of sheep and goats; — called also *cattle plague, Russian cattle plague,* and *steppe murrain.*

rind gall (rīnd). A defect in timber, caused by the growth of annual layers of wood over a bruise in the bark.

rind grafting. *Hort.* Bark grafting.

rin′dle (rĭn′d′l; rĭn′′l), *n.* [AS. *rynel.* See RUN: cf. RUNNEL.] Rivulet; brook. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rine (rīn), *n.* [G. *rein*hanf pure (i. e., combed) hemp.] A kind of fine Russian hemp; — called also *Riga rine.*

‖ **rin′for-zan′do** (rēn′fôr-tsän′dō), *a.* [It., fr. *rinforzare* to reënforce, strengthen.] *Music.* Increasing; strengthening; — a direction indicating a sudden increase of force, usually for special emphasis of a phrase or voice part. *Abbr.* *rf., rfz.* Cf. SFORZANDO.

ring (rĭng), *v. t.* [Perh. same word as *ring* to encircle, or fr. Scot. *ring* to reign.] *Sheep Shearing.* To make the highest score at shearing in (a shearing shed). *Cant, Australia.*

ring, *v. t.;* *pret.* RANG (răng) or RUNG (rŭng); *p. p.* RUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RING′ING. [AS. *hringan;* akin to Icel. *hringja,* Sw. *ringa,* Dan. *ringe,* OD. *ringhen, ringkelen.*] **1.** To cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body. **2.** To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell; to sound.

The shard-borne beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal. *Shak.*

3. To announce, proclaim, or the like, by or as if by ringing; as, to *ring* an alarm; to *ring* in the new year.

No mournful bell shall *ring* her burial. *Shak.*

4. To repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; as, to *ring* denunciations; to *ring* the praises of a deed or person.

to ring down, to give the signal for lowering (a curtain, as in a theater). — **to r. in. a** *Bell Ringing.* To cause (a bell) to take part in the changes; to turn in. **b** To introduce unwelcomely, surreptitiously, or fraudulently; to foist; as, *to ring in* a horse in a race under a false name; *to ring in* marked cards on one's opponents; *to ring in* an undesirable companion on a gathering. Also *to ring* (one) *into.* *Colloq.* — **to r. the bells backward,** to sound the chimes in the reverse order; — formerly done as a signal of alarm. *Scott.* — **to r. the changes on,** to present the same facts or arguments in a variety of ways. — **to r. up. a** To summon or rouse by or as if by ringing a bell; as, *to ring up* a doctor; *to ring up* a person on the telephone. *Colloq.* **b** To give the signal for raising (a curtain, as in a theater).

ring, *v. i.* **1.** To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one; as, the doorbell *rang;* the sword *rings* on his helmet.

Now *ringen* trompes loud and clarion. *Chaucer.*

2. To sound sonorously or vibrantly; as, the cheers *rang* out; his voice *rang* with indignation. **3.** To be filled with a ringing or reverberating sound; to resound; reverberate; also, to have the sensation of being filled with such a sound; as, his ears *ring.*

The hall with harp and carol *rang.* *Tennyson.*

4. To cause something to ring; esp., to ring a bell, as in giving a summons; as, to *ring* for a servant or hot water. **5.** To practice bell ringing or making music with bells. **6.** To be filled with report or talk; as, the whole town *rings* with his fame; also, to make loud report or talk; to have great renown; as, his deeds *rang* through the country. **7.** To have a particular sound or character expressive of some quality; — said of utterance in speech or writing; as, his words *rang* true; his protestations *ring* hollow.

to ring backward. = *to ring the bells backward* (which see, under RING, *v. t.*). — **to r. down,** to ring down the curtain, as in a theater at the end of an act; hence, to bring about a conclusion; — used with *on;* as, let us *ring down* on painful recriminations. *Colloq.* — **to r. in,** *Theat.,* to give the signal to the orchestra to begin the overture. — **to r. up,** *Theat.,* to give the signal to raise the curtain; hence, to commence a performance, action, or the like.

ring, *n.* **1.** A sound made by, or resembling that made by, vibrating metals; as, the *ring* of a bell; the silvery *ring* of her laughter; the *ring* of the hunters' horns. **2.** Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

The *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears. *Bacon*

Rig′il Ken-tau′rus (rĭj′ĭl kĕn-tô′rŭs). [Ar. *al rijil al Kentaurus* the Centaur's foot.] See STAR.
rig′i-nal. Erron. for RIDGELING.
riging. † RIGGING.
rig′let. Var. of REGLET.
rig′ling (rĭg′lĭn). Scot. var. of RIDGELING.
rig′ma-rie (rĭg′mȧ-rē), *n.* A base coin; also, frolic; uproar *Scot.*
rig′ma-rol′ish (-rōl′ĭsh), *a.* Rigmarole. *Rare.*
ri′go-don′ (rē′gō-dōn′), *n.* [Sp. *rigodón.*] The Spanish form of the rigadoon.
rig′ol, *n.* Ring; circle; diadem. *Obs.*
rigolage. † RECOLAGE.
rigole. † REGAL.
‖ **ri′go-let′to** (rē′gō-lĕt′tō), *n.* [It.] An Italian round dance.
Ri′go-let′to, *n.* [It.] In Verdi's opera of this name, the hunchbacked favorite of the duke. His daughter is seduced by the duke and sacrifices her life to frustrate her father's revenge.
rig′oll (rĭg′ŏl), *n.* Corrupted form of REGAL.
‖ **ri′go-ro′so** (rē′gō-rō′sō), *adv.* [It., rigorous.] *Music.* Rigorously; firmly in accent.
rig′or-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rigoroustee, *n.* [Cf. F. *rigoureuseté.*] Rigorousness. *Obs.*
rig′-out′, *n.* An outfit of clothes; a costume. *Colloq.*
Rigs′dag (rĭgz′dăg), *n.* [Dan. Cf. REICHSTAG.] See LEGISLATURE, *Denmark*
rigs′da′ler (rĭgz′dä′lẽr), *n.* [Dan. See RIX-DOLLAR.] = RIX-DOLLAR.
rigt, rigte. † RIGHT.
rig tree. Rooftree. *Dial. Eng*
rigtwis. † RIGHTEOUS.
Rig-Ve′da (rĭg-vā′dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *ṛgvēda.*] See VEDA.
rig-wid′die (rĭg-wĭd′ĭ; rĭg′wĭd′ĭ), **rig-wood′ie** (-wŏŏd′ĭ; rĭg′wŏŏd′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. dial. *rig* back, *widdy* a withy.] *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A rope or chain over a horse's back to support the shafts. **b** A prank; antic.
rig-wid′die, rig-wood′ie, *a.* [Cf. RIGWIDDIE, *n.*] Lean; scrawny; thrawn. *Scot.*
rihte, rihtful, rihtwise. † RIGHT, etc.
rijf. † RIFE.
‖ **rijks′daal′der** (rīks′däl′dẽr; *colloq.* -däl′ẽr), *n.* [D.] See RIX-DOLLAR.
rijs. † RISE.
rik. † RICH, RICHE.
rik, *n.* Hook; link. *Obs. Scot.*
Ri′ka-ri (rē′kȧ-rē; rĭk′ȧ-). Var. of ARIKARA.
rike. † REEK, smoke; RICH, RICHE.
rike (rīk; rēk) Scot. var. of REACH.
rike, *n.* [AS. *rīce.*] Rule; realm; kingdom. *Obs.*
rikelot, *n.* A magpie, or chattering woman. *Obs.* A var. reading is *kikelot* *Ancren Riwle.*
riken, rikeni. † RECKON.
rikk (rĭk), *n.* [Ar. *riqq.*] A small tambourine, used in Egypt
riks′daal′der (rĭks′däl′ẽr), *n.* [D. *rijksdaalder.*] A South African rix-dollar, equivalent to 1s. 6d. (about $0.37).
riks′da′ler (rĭks′dä′lẽr), *n.* [Sw. See RIX-DOLLAR.] = RIX-DOLLAR.
ril. Rill *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **ri′la-scian′do** (rē′lä-shän′dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Rallentando.
rile (rīl). Colloq. & dial. var. of ROIL.
‖ **ri-lie′vo** (rē-lyā′vō), *n* [It. See RELIEF.] *Sculp. & Arch.* = RELIEF, *n.,* 5.
rill, *v. i.* To run in a small stream. *Rare.*
rill′et, *n.* A little rill.
rillik. † RELIC.
rilling, *n.* A shoe of undressed hide. *Obs. Scot.*
rill′ock (rĭl′ŭk), *n.* [*rill* + *-ock.*] A rillet. *Dial. Eng.*
rillow. *n.* [Singhalese *rilawā,* pl. *rilaw.*] A kind of Ceylonese monkey. *Obs.*
ri′ly (rī′lĭ), *a.* Roily. *Dial. & Colloq.*
rim. † RIME.
ri′ma (rē′mä), *n* [Tag.] The breadfruit. *Phil. I.*
rim ash. The hackberry *Celtis occidentalis.*
ri′mate (rī′māt), *a* [L. *rimatus* torn up.] *Zool* Fissured.
rime, *v. i.* [AS. *hrȳman, hreman.*] To speak loudly. *Obs.*
rime, *v. t.* [AS *rȳman.*] To clear (a way) — *v. i.* To give place; yield; depart. *Both Obs.*
rime (rīm), *v. t* Var. of REAM, to bevel out. *Eng.*
rime, *n.* [Orig uncert.] A step of a ladder; a rung.
‖ **rime′ cou′ée′** (rēm′ kōō′ā′). [F.] Lit., "tailed rime;" a riming couplet or stanza followed by an added short line.
rime frost. Hoarfrost. — **rime′-frost′ed,** *a.*
rimel, rimelle, *n.* [L. *rimula,* dim. of *rima* a chink, cleft: cf. LL. *rimella.*] A chink; a crevice. *Obs.*
rime′less, *or* **rhyme′less,** *a.* See -LESS.
ri′mer (rī′mẽr), *n.* Also *rhymer.* [See REAMER.] A reamer; a broach. *Eng.*
rimer, *n. Fort.* A palisade. *Obs.*
rim′er (rĭm′ẽr), *n.* A tool for shaping rimes of a ladder.
rim′ey (rĭm′ĭ), *v. t* [OF. *rimeter.* See RIME verse.] To compose in rime: to versify. *Obs*
rim′ic, *or* **rhym′ic** (rĭm′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to rime. *Rare.*
ri′mi-form (rī′mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *rima* crack + *-form.*] *Bot.* Shaped like a narrow furrow. *Rare.*
rim′ist, *or* **rhym′ist** (rĭm′ĭst), *n.* See -IST.
rim′less, *a.* See -LESS.
rim′mer (rĭm′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. REAMER.] A reamer.
Rim′mon-pa′rez (rĭm′ŏn-pā′rēz; -pär′ĕz). *Bib.*
ri-mo′sous, *a.* [L. *rimosus.*] Rimose. *Obs.*
‖ **ri′mou′lade′** (rē′mōō′läd′), *n.* [F. *rémoulade.*] A cold sauce for meats, salads, etc., made with bruised fine herbs, yolks of hard boiled eggs, oil, vinegar, anchovies, mustard, pepper, and salt.
rim′ous (rĭm′ŭs), *a.* Rimose.
rim′pl. Rimple. *Ref. Sp.*
rimthe. † ROOMTH.
rim′u-lose (rĭm′ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *rimula* a small chink, dim. of *rima* chink.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having small chinks or fissures.
rim wheel. = RIM PULLEY.
rim′y, rhym′y (rĭm′ĭ), *a.* Riming. *Rare.*
[with rime; frosty.]
rim′y (rīm′ĭ), *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.
rin (rĭn). Obs. or Scot & dial. var. of RUN, *n.* & *v.*
rin (rĭn), *n.* [Jap., a very small weight] See COIN, *Table.*
rin (rĭn), *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE, WEIGHT, *Tables.*
Ri nal′do (rē-näl′dō), *n.* [It.] See AYMON, ALBRACCA, ARMIDA.
rince. † RINSE.
rind. Var. of RYND.
rind (rīnd; rĭn), *n.* Hoarfrost. Cf. RIME. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rin′dles. † RENDLES.
rind′less (rīnd′lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.
rind′y (rīn′dĭ), *a.* Having a rind or skin
rine (*dial.* rīn). Obs or Scot. & dial. of RIND.
rine, *v. t.* [AS. *hrīnan.*] To touch. *Obs.*
rine, *v. i* [AS. *rīnan, rignan,* fr. *regn* rain. Cf. RAIN.] To rain. *Obs.*
rined (rīnd), *a.* Rinded. *Obs.*
rin′e-gate (rĭn′ē-gāt; rĕn′-). Scot. var. of RUNAGATE.
rin′el. † RINDLE.
‖ **rin′for-za′to** (rēn′fôr-tsä′tō), *a.* [It.] = RINFORZANDO
rin-fres′ca-tive (rĭn-frĕs′kȧ-tĭv), *a.* [It. *rinfrescare* to refresh.] Refreshing. *Obs.*
ring. † WRING.
ring (rĭng). Obs. or Scot. var. of REIGN.

3. See CHANGE RINGING.
4. A particular sound or character of utterance in speech or writing expressive of some quality; as, his words had a *ring* of defiance; an unfamiliar *ring* in his voice.

ring (rĭng), *n.* [AS. *hring*, *hrinc*; akin to Fries. *hring*, D. & G. *ring*, OHG. *ring*, *hring*, Icel. *hringr*, Dan. & Sw. *ring*; cf. Russ. *krug*. Cf. HARANGUE, RANK a row, RINK.] **1.** A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; hence, by extension, any such endless but noncircular bounding line, etc. Specif.: **a** A circular band or a hoop or circlet; as, a *ring* of smoke; a *ring* for a line to pass through; a *ring* for keys; esp., a band, usually of precious metal, worn on the finger, or attached to some other part of the person; as, a wedding *ring*; ankle *ring*; nose *ring*. **b** A circular arrangement or group; as, a *ring* of mushrooms; a *ring* of forts. **c** *Bot.* (1) An annulus. (2) An annual ring (which see).
2. A circular, or sometimes spiral, course; a revolution; as, a vine growing in *rings* about a pole.
3. *Geom* **a** The plane figure between two concentric circles. **b** A tore; — called also *anchor ring*.
4. A race course, usually circular; hence, an arena or area for competition or display. Specif.: **a** The arena of a circus or similar entertainment. **b** An inclosed space in which boxers or pugilists contest, now usually a square inclosure surrounded by ropes; hence, fig., prize fighting; — called also *prize ring*. **c** An inclosure or space in which animals are shown in competition, for sale, or the like; as, the sales *ring* at a horse auction; the judging *ring* at a bench show. **d** An inclosure or space devoted to betting at a horse race; hence, fig., those who bet there, esp. the bookmakers.
5. *Astron. & Navigation.* An instrument, formerly used in taking the sun's altitude, consisting of a brass ring suspended in a vertical plane by a swivel, with a hole at one side through which a solar ray, passing diametrally, indicated the altitude on the graduated inner surface.
6. An exclusive combination of persons for a selfish, and often impliedly corrupt, purpose, as to control the market, distribute offices, obtain contracts, etc.
7. *Com.* Such a series of buyers and sellers that each buyer is the seller in the same amount of the same goods to another buyer, so that the entire series of transactions can be settled by having out (see *to ring out*, under 6th RING). Such a ring is essentially a temporary clearing house.
8. *Arch.* **a** The archivolt, considered as made up of a half ring of voussoirs. **b** Any of the parallel courses of half bricks or other small voussoirs forming a rowlock arch.
9. *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms graphically represented as a ring; a closed chain.
Ring of the Nibelung [G. *Der Ring des Nibelungen*], the ring made by the dwarf Alberich from the Rheingold (which see). Its story is the theme of a tetralogy of music dramas by Richard Wagner, which collectively bear this name. — **to ride, run,** *or* **tilt at the r.**, to charge on horseback past a suspended ring and try to carry it off on the point of a spear, lance, or the like, — formerly a favorite sport of knights, and still practiced, esp. by cavalry.

ring, *v. t.*; RINGED (rĭngd); RING'ING. [AS. *hringian*.] **1** To surround with a ring, or as with a ring; to form a ring around; to encircle; encompass; surround. "*Ringed* about with bold adversity." *Shak.*
2. To provide with a ring or with rings, as the fingers, a swine's snout, a curtain rod.
3. *Hort.* To make a ring around by cutting away the bark; to girdle; as, to *ring* branches or roots.
4. To exhibit or exercise in a ring; to introduce into a ring, as at a dog or horse show or a circus.
5. In games where rings are tossed at a standing or projecting mark, to throw a ring over (the mark).
6. To settle (a contract) by ringing out.
to ring an anchor, *Naut.*, to haul the anchor up until its ring is at the hawse hole or cathead; — usually with *up*. — **to r. cattle**, to keep them in a bunch by riding around them. — **to r. out**, *Com.*, to settle or close a transaction, as in futures, by forming into a series a number of buyers and sellers in which the first and the last deal with each other (to complete the ring) and all settle by paying differences.

ring, *v. i.* **1.** To move in a ring or rings; specif., *Falconry*, to rise in the air spirally.
2. To form or take the shape of a ring or rings.
to ring off, *Psychol.*, of an image, to resolve into rings and pass away. — **to r. up**, *Com.*, to form a ring. See 5th RING, *n.*, 7.

ring armature. *Elec.* An armature for a dynamo or motor having the conductors wound on a ring. Cf. GRAMME RING.
ring'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a colored ring on the bill. **ring-billed gull**, a rather small American gull (*Larus delawarensis*) having, when adult, the bill banded with black.
ring'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* An eyebolt with a ring through it.
ring'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* *Veter.* Any exostosis on the phalangeal bones of the horse, in the majority of cases producing lameness, and always considered an unsoundness.
ring cell. *Bot.* A cell in the annulus of a sporangium.
ring compound. *Chem.* A compound the molecule of which contains one or more rings. See CYCLIC, *a.*, 4.
ring dotterel. The European ring plover.
ring'dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* **a** A common European pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), larger than the stockdove or rock dove, having on each side of the neck a whitish patch and the wing edged with white. **b** A small dove (*Turtur risorius*) of southeastern Europe and much of Asia, allied to the common turtledove, often kept in confinement. It is buffy with a black collar.
ringed (rĭngd), *p. a.* **1.** Encircled or marked with or as with a ring or rings; forming or shaped like a ring; annular; composed or formed of rings.
2. Wearing a wedding ring; hence, lawfully wedded. "A *ringed* wife." *Tennyson.*

Ringed Snake. (1/8)

ringed dotterel. = RING DOTTEREL. — **r. perch**, the yellow perch. *Local, U. S.* — **r. plover**, a ring plover. — **r. seal**, a seal of northern waters (*Phoca hispida*) having ringlike spots on the body. — **r. snake**, a harmless European colubrine snake (*Natrix natrix*) common in England. Several color varieties occur, some with a distinct white or yellow neck ring. — **r. worm**, an annelid.

rin'gent (rĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *ringens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *ringi* to open wide the mouth: cf. F. *ringent*.] **1.** *Bot.* Having the lips widely separated and gaping like an open mouth; as, a *ringent* corolla.
2. *Zoöl.* Gaping irregularly, as the valves of certain bivalves.

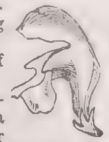
Ringent Corolla.

ring'er (rĭng'ẽr), *n* **1.** One that rings, encircles, or puts a ring around, something, as a quoit that lodges so as to surround the peg or pin, or the throw by which it is so lodged.
2. [See the v.] One who makes the highest score in shearing sheep at a particular shearing shed. See 1st RING, *v. t.* *Cant, Australia.*
3. *Pool.* Any ball encircled with a distinguishing band of color, usually any of those numbered from nine to fifteen.
ring'er, *n.* **1.** One that rings; esp., one who rings chimes.
2. *Mining.* A crowbar. *Simmonds.*
3. In *Slang* or *Cant* senses (see *to ring in*, under 2d RING, 4 **b**): **a** One that enters any competition under false representations as to his identity, past performances, or the like; esp., a horse entered fraudulently in a race under a false name to obtain better odds in the betting. **b** Hence, one who strongly resembles another; as, that man is a *ringer* for so-and-so. **c** A swindler operating with false or sweated coins, or manipulating coins to defraud; — called in full a **coin ringer**.
ring fence. A fence which encircles a large area, or a whole estate, within one inclosure.
ring'-fence', *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a ring fence.
ring finger. The third finger of the left hand, on which the engagement and wedding rings are placed; also, the corresponding finger of the right hand.
ring gauge *or* **gage.** **1.** *Mech.* An annular gauge for measuring or testing cylindrical or spherical work, or for setting the cut to be taken in turning and boring.
2. A tapering staff of circular cross section, used for measuring finger rings.
ring'head' (rĭng'hĕd'), *n.* *Cloth Manuf.* An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.
ring'i-ness (rĭng'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Lumbering.* State of having the annual rings of wood easily separable. Cf. RING SHAKE.
ring'ing (rĭng'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of RING, to encircle. Hence: *n.* Act or result of putting a ring or rings on or about something, or the state of being encircled, marked, or the like, by a ring or rings; as, the *ringing* of a snake.
ring'ing, *vb. n.* of RING, to sound. Hence: *n.* **1.** A sounding or causing to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body.
2. A sound of ringing or a sensation like that caused by the sound of ringing; as, a *ringing* in the ears.
ring'ing, *p. pr.* of RING, to sound. Hence: *p. a.* Sounding sonorously, as does a bell when rung or a piece of metal when struck; resounding; as, a *ringing* cheer; a *ringing* volley. — **ring'ing-ly**, *adv.*
ring'lead'er (-lēd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A leader of any body of men or animals, specif. of a body of persons engaged in violation of law or an improper enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, etc.
2. The leader of a circle of dancers. *Obs.* *Barrow.*
ring'let (rĭng'lĕt), *n.* [*ring* + *-let*.] **1.** A small ring; a small circle; specif., a fairy ring. *Shak.*
2. A curl; esp., a long curl of hair.
ring'let-ed, *a.* Having ringlets, or curls; worn in ringlets.
ring mail. **a** Chain mail; sometimes, mail in which the rings are unusually large. **b** A kind of mail made of small steel rings sewed upon a garment of leather or of cloth.
ring'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr; cf. MASTER), *n.* One in charge of the performances within the ring in a circus.
ring nebula. *Astron.* An annular nebula; as, the *ring nebula* in Lyra. See NEBULA, 1.
ring'neck' (rĭng'nĕk'), *n.* **1.** A ring-necked bird, as a ring plover, a ring-necked duck, or a ring-necked pheasant.
2. [From wearing white collars.] A newcomer in the bush; a jackaroo. *Slang, Australia.*
ring'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Having a ring of color around the neck.
ring-necked duck, an American scaup duck (*Aythya collaris*). The head, neck, and breast of the adult male are black, and a narrow chestnut ring encircles the neck. The sides are vermiculated with black and the belly is mostly white. — **r. pheasant**, a pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*) of China, similar to the common pheasant, with which it is often crossed, but having a white neck ring. — **r. plover**, a ring plover. — **r. snake**, a small harmless American snake (*Diadophis punctatus*) having a yellow ring around the neck. The back is ash-colored, or sage green, the belly of an orange red.

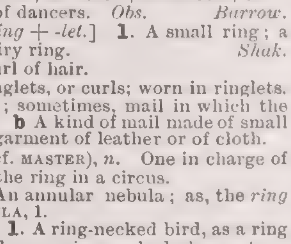
Ring-necked Duck. Male. (1/12)

ring ouzel. A thrush (*Merula torquata*) allied to the European blackbird and the American robin. It is black, with a white bar across the breast. It breeds in northern and mountainous Europe, migrating to Africa.

Ring Ouzel (1/6)

ring parrakeet *or* **parakeet, ring parrot.** Any of several Old World, chiefly green, parrakeets having a red ring around the neck, as *Palæornis torquatus*, found in India, and *P. alexandri* of Java.
ring perch. The yellow perch. *Local, U. S.*
ring plain. *Astron.* A lunar crater of exceptional diameter with level interior.
ring plover. Any of certain small plovers of the widely distributed genera *Ægialitis*, *Oxyechus*, and *Ochthodromus*, having the upper part chiefly brownish or buffy and the under parts white, with a black breast band, or collar. The common European species is *Æ. hiaticula*; the best-known American forms are the semipalmated, piping, and killdeer plovers.

Ring Plover (*Ægialitis semipalmata*). (1/4)

ring'-por'ous (rĭng'-pōr'ŭs; 201), *a.* *Forestry.* Having the annual rings marked by a line of large pores, as certain kinds of wood.
ring'-rope', *n.* *Naut.* A rope rove through sheaves in the cathead and the ring of an anchor to haul the latter close up under the former; also, a rope for bending a cable to an anchor.
ring shake. *Forestry.* A defect in timber consisting of a shrinkage and separation of the annual rings.
ring'-small', *a.* Designating stones, as for roadmaking, broken small enough to pass through a ring of specified diameter. — *n.* Ring-small stones.
ring snake. The ringed snake, or the ring-necked snake.
ring spinner. A machine for spinning, in which the twist, given to the yarn by a revolving bobbin, is regulated by the drag of a small metal loop sliding on a ring around the bobbin, instead of by a throstle. Hence, **ring spinning.**
ring'ster (rĭng'stẽr), *n.* A member of a ring, or clique, esp. of a political ring; — chiefly opprobrious. *Colloq.*
ring stone. A voussoir showing on the face of the wall: — so called as helping to make up the arch ring or archivolt.
ring system. **a** A system of hydraulic power distribution in which the water, after doing its work, is returned to the power station and used over again. **b** *Astron.* The thin, flat rings surrounding the ball of the planet Saturn.
ring'tail' (rĭng'tāl'), *n.* **1.** **a** The female or immature hen harrier. *Local, Eng.* **b** An immature golden eagle.
2. *Naut.* A kind of studding sail set on the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail abaft the leech, — rarely used. Also *ringsail*.
ring'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a transversely banded tail. **ring-tailed cat**, the cacomixle. — **r. eagle**, an immature golden eagle. — **r. lemur**, a Madagascan lemur (*Lemur catta*). — **r. marlin**, the Hudsonian godwit. *Local, U. S.*
ring traveler *or* **traveller.** *Ring Spinning.* The small hoop which slides on the ring and imparts a twist to the thread, distributes the thread evenly over the bobbin, and regulates the tension in winding.
ring winding. *Elec.* Armature winding in which the wire is wound round the outer and inner surfaces alternately of an annular or cylindrical core. Cf. DRUM WINDING.

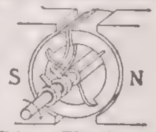

Ring Winding. Diagram showing one Winding. *S* South; *N* North.

ring'worm' (rĭng'wûrm'), *n.* **1.** *Med.* A contagious affection of the skin of man and domestic animals due to a vegetable parasite, forming ring-shaped discolored patches covered with vesicles or powdery scales. It occurs on the body, the face, or the scalp. Different varieties, *tinea circinata*, *tinea tonsurans*, etc., are all caused by the same parasite (a species of *Trichophyton*).
2. A millepede; — so called from the way it curls up.
rink (rĭŋk), *n.* [Scot. *rink*, also *renk*, a course, a race; prob fr. the same source as *ring*. See RING a circle.] **1.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A course; race; encounter. **b** A line or mark; a boundary line. **c** A ring; circle.
2. A smooth and level extent of ice marked off for curling.
3. A division of a bowling green used by one side in a match.
4. **a** In curling or quoits, the players composing one side. **b** In bowls, the players on both sides.
5. An inclosed sheet of ice, usually artificial and under cover, for skating; a building containing such a rink; hence, a covered inclosure prepared for roller skating.
rink, *v. i.* To skate at a rink. — **rink'er** (rĭŋk'ẽr), *n.*
Rin'man's green (rĭn'mănz). [After Sven *Rinman* (1720–92), Swedish mineralogist, the discoverer.] Cobalt green.
rinse (rĭns), *v. t.*; RINSED (rĭnst); RINS'ING (rĭn'sĭng). [ME. *rinsen*, *rincen*, fr. OF. *raincier*, *reincier*, F. *rincer*; of uncert. orig.; cf. OF. *recincier* to rinse.] **1.** To wash lightly; to cleanse with water after washing.
2. To cleanse by the introduction of water; — applied especially to hollow vessels; as, to *rinse* a bottle. "Like a glass did break i' the *rinsing*." *Shak.*
3. To remove by washing lightly.

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ring, *n.* Bank; shore. *Obs.*
ring, *v. i.* [Cf. RENGE, *v.*] To range; rove. *Obs.* [-ABLE.
ring'a-ble (rĭng'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
ringald. ✝ RANGALE. [MAIL.
ring armor *or* **armour.** = RING
ring'-a-round', *n.* = RUN-AROUND **a.** [RING, 3.
ring'bark', *v. t.* *Hort.* = 6th
ring'bill', *n.* Ring-necked duck
ring'bird', *n.* Reed bunting.
ring blackbird. The ring ousel.
ringboned' (rĭng'bōnd'), *a.* *Far.* Affected with ringbone.
ring bunting. Reed bunting.
ring canal. *Zoöl.* **a** The circular water tube which surrounds the esophagus of echinoderms. **b** The circular canal in the edge of the umbrella of a jellyfish.
ring'-car'ri-er, *n.* A go-between. *Obs. or R.*
ring dollar. = HOLY DOLLAR.
ring dropper. A sharper who pretends to have found a ring (dropped by himself), and fraudulently tries to induce one to buy it as valuable. — **ring dropping.** *Both Cant.*
ringe. ✝ REIGN.
ringe (rĭnj; rĭnzh), *n.* & *v.* Rinse. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
ringe (rĭnj; rĭnzh), *n.* [Cf. OF. *renge* a row.] A ridge or row, esp. of hay, vegetables, wood, or brush. *Dial. Eng.*
ring'eye', *n.* The white-eye.
ring faller. = RING DROPPER. *Obs.*
ring fish. The sergeant fish. *Local, Australia.*
ring frame. = RING SPINNER.
ringing engine. A simple form of pile driver in which the monkey is lifted by men pulling on ropes.
ringit. *a.* [Cf. RINGED, *p. p.*] Ringle-eyed. *Obs.* *Scot.*
ringit-rangat, *n.* [Reduplicated fr. obs. *rangat* rabble.] Rabble; rascallions. *Obs.* *Scot.*
ring'le (rĭng''l), *n* A little ring. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ring'le, *v. t.* To put a ring through the snout of (a pig). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ring'le, *n.* & *v* Ring; tinkle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ring'le-eye' (rĭng''l-ē'), *n.* A wall-eye. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* —
ring'le-eyed' (-ēd'), *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ring'less, *a.* See -LESS.
ring lock. A kind of combination lock in which a series of grooved rings surrounding the bolt must be arranged so as to bring their grooves in line before the bolt can be shot.
ring'man, *n.* The ring finger. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ring micrometer. = CIRCULAR MICROMETER.
ring money. Annular pieces of metal used as money among barbarous people.
ring mule. = RING SPINNER.
ringo. ✝ ERINGO.
ringol ✝ RIGOL.
ring'pig'ger, *n.* A drunkard. *Obs.*
ring'sail', *n.* *Naut.* = RINGTAIL, 2.
ring settlement. *Finance.* A settlement made by ringing out. See *to ring out*, under 6th RING.
ring stick, *or* **ring'stick'**, *n.* *Jewelry.* A taper leather-covered wooden rod for polishing the insides of rings.
ring'-straked' (rĭng'strākt'), *a.* Ring-streaked. *Archaic.*
ring'-streaked', *a.* Marked with circular streaks.
ringtail boom. *Naut.* A spar rigged on a boom of a fore-and-aft sail for setting a ringtail.
ring'taw', *n.* A kind of game at marbles.
ring thrush. The ring ousel.
ring'time', *n.* The season of putting on rings, as in betrothal. *Obs. or R.*
ring'toss', *n.* A game in which the object is to toss a ring so that it will drop over a stick.
ring wad. *Mil.* = GROMMET, 3.
ring willow. A variety of weeping willow with twisted leaves.
ring'wise' (rĭng'wīz'), *adv.* Like a ring; annularly.
ringworm bush. A tropical cæsalpiniaceous shrub (*Herpetica alata*) the leaves of which are used as a cure for ringworm.
ringworm root An East Indian acanthaceous shrub (*Rhinacanthus nasutus*). From its root is made a tincture used for ringworm. [BUSH.
ringworm shrub. = RINGWORM
ring'y (rĭng'ĭ), *a.* Having rings of discoloration; — said of elephants' teeth.
rink, *n.* [AS. *rinc*.] A man; hero; warrior. *Obs.*
rink'ite (rĭŋk'īt), *n.* [After Dr. H. *Rink*, of Greenland.] *Min.* A yellowish crystalline silicate of cerium, etc.
Rin'nah (rĭn'ȧ). *Bib.*
rinne. ✝ RUN.
ri'no. ✝ RHINO.
rinoceros. ✝ RHINOCEROS.
Rinsch. ✝ RHENISH. [ing.
rinse, *n.* Act or process of rins-
rins'er (rĭn'sẽr), *n.* One that rinses.

rins′ing (rĭn′sĭng), *n.* The water that has been used to rinse a vessel; hence, the last dregs.

ri′ot (rī′ŭt), *n.* [OF. *riote* quarrel, dispute, F. *riotte;* orig. uncert.] **1.** Wanton or disorderly behavior; disorder; uproar; tumult. "His headstrong *riot.*" *Shak.* **2.** Profligate or extravagant living; excessive, wild, and loose festivity; revelry. "Venus loveth *riot.*" *Chaucer.* **3.** *Law.* The tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons in the execution of some private object. The usual (equivalent) definition is that given in 1 Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown, c. 65, s. 1, as follows: "A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons assembling together of their own authority with an intent mutually to assist one another against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature and afterwards actually executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the people, and this whether the act intended be of itself lawful or unlawful."

ri′ot (rī′ŭt), *v. i.;* RI′OT-ED; RI′OT-ING. [OF. *rioter.*] **1.** To engage in riot; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, or the like; to revel; to run riot; to go to excess.

Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law — *Daniel*
No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows — *Pope*

2. To create or engage in a disturbance or tumult; specif., *Law*, to disturb the peace by a riot. See RIOT, *n.*, 3.

ri′ot, *v. t.* **1.** To disturb by a riot, tumult, or disorder; to commit disorderly conduct in relation to. *Obs.* *The Bruce.* **2.** To spend or pass in riot; as, to *riot* away one's life. *R.*

Riot Act. *Eng.* An act (1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 5, 1715) providing that if any twelve persons are unlawfully assembled to the disturbance of the peace, any justice of the peace, sheriff, under sheriff, or mayor of a town may command them by proclamation to disperse, and that if they shall contemn his order and continue together for an hour or more afterwards they shall be guilty of felony. The Act has not generally been enacted in the United States.

ri′ot-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who riots; specif.: **a** A profligate liver; a reveler; a roisterer. *Chaucer.* **b** One who creates or engages in a disturbance or tumult; specif., *Law*, one who engages in a riot. See RIOT, *n.*, 3. **c** One who commits an outrage or trespass, esp. against property *Obs.*

ri′ot-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *riotous* quarrelsome, F. *riotteux.*] Involving, or engaging in, riot; specif.: **a** Wanton; unrestrained; profligate.

The younger son . . . took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with *riotous* living. — *Luke* xv. 13

b Of the nature of a riot (sense 3); seditious; tumultuous. — **ri′ot-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ri′ot-ous-ness**, *n.*

ri′ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Act or practice of rioting; riot; also, rioters collectively. *Obs. or R.*

rip (rĭp), *v. t.;* RIPPED (rĭpt); RIP′PING. [ME. *ripen* to search into, to tear; cf. Sw. *repa* to ripple flax, *repa upp* to rip up, to ravel out, Dan. *rippe op*, Norw. dial. *ripa* to scratch, D. *repelen* to ripple (flax); perh. akin to E. *rap* to snatch. Cf. RIPPLE, of flax.] **1.** To divide or separate the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open, asunder, or off; to tear off or out by violence; as, to *rip* a garment by cutting the stitches; to *rip* off the skin of a beast; to *rip* up a floor; — often used with *up*, *open*, *off*.

2. To take out or away by or as by cutting or tearing.

He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart — *Granville.*

3. To tear up for search or disclosure, or for alteration; to search to the bottom; to discover; disclose. *Now Rare.*

For brethren to debate and *rip* up their falling out in the ear of a common enemy . . is neither wise nor comely. — *Milton.*

4. To saw (wood) lengthwise of the grain or fiber.

Syn. — See TEAR.

to rip out, to rap out. See 3d RAP, *v. t.*, 3. *Colloq.*

rip, *v. i.* **1.** To become torn apart or split open or asunder, esp., in a garment, etc., by cutting or breaking stitches. **2.** To go ahead, move, or proceed headlong or at full speed or energy; as, to let an engine *rip.* *Colloq.* **3.** To break forth into vehement, often profane, utterance; — usually with *out;* as, to *rip* out with an oath. *Colloq.*

rip, *n.* **1.** A rent made by ripping, esp. by a seam giving way; a tear; a place torn; laceration. **2.** [Orig. uncert.] A term applied to a mean, vicious, or worthless thing or person, as to a scamp, a debauchee, or a prostitute, or a worn-out horse *Colloq.* **3.** [Cf. RIPPLE a little wave.] **a** A body of water made rough by the meeting of opposing tides or currents. **b** A portion of a current roughened by passing over a shoal; — applied esp. to tidal currents, more rarely to land streams. **4.** A rush; speed; pace. *Colloq.*

ri-pa′ri-al (rĭ-pā′rĭ-ăl; rī-; 115), *a.* *Zoöl.* Riparian; living on or frequenting the banks of streams or other waters.

ri-pa′ri-an (rĭ-pā′rĭ-ăn; rī-; 115), *a.* [L. *riparius*, fr. *ripa* a bank. See RIVER; cf. ARRIVE.] Of, pertaining to, or living on, the bank of a river, or, in a broader sense, the bank of a lake or a tidewater. — **riparian rights**, *Law*, the rights of a person owning land containing or bordering on a watercourse or other body of water in or to its banks, bed, or waters. At the common law a person owning land bordering a nonnavigable stream owns the bed of the stream to the filum aquæ, or thread of the stream, and may make reasonable use of its waters. Cf. FORESHORE.

ri-pa′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *riparius.*] Growing or living along the banks of rivers; riparial.

rip cord. *Aëronautics.* A cord by which the gas bag of a balloon may be ripped open for a limited distance to release the gas quickly and so cause immediate descent.

ripe (rīp), *a.;* RIP′ER (rīp′ẽr); RIP′EST (rīp′ĕst). [AS. *rīpe;* akin to OS. *rīpi*, D. *rijp*, G. *reif*, OHG. *rīfi;* prob. akin to E. *reap.* Cf. REAP.] **1.** Ready for reaping or gathering; having attained perfection; mature; — said of fruits, seeds, etc.; as, *ripe* grain. Botanically, a fruit is ripe when its seeds are mature and fit for germination. In horticulture it is ordinarily said to be ripe when in condition for use as food, although many unripe fruits are also eaten. **2.** Like ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness. **3.** Advanced by keeping to the state of fitness or best condition for use; mellow; — said of foods; as, *ripe* cheese; *ripe* wine; *ripe* game. **4.** Having attained full development; mature; perfected; consummate; as, a *ripe* scholar. "*Ripe* courage." *Chaucer.* **5.** Maturated or perfectly suppurated; ready to discharge; — said of abscesses, sores, tumors, etc. **6.** In technical senses: **a** Of claims, mature. **b** *Zoöl.* Mature; ready to be discharged, as eggs; also, containing ripe eggs or spermatozoa, as a fish at spawning time. **7.** Ready for action or effect; prepared.

While things were just *ripe* for a war. — *Addison.*

8. Intoxicated. *Slang.* "Reeling *ripe.*" *Shak.*

Syn. — Complete, finished. See MATURE.

ripe rot, a disease of ripe apples, caused by the parasitic fungus *Glœosporium fructigenum;* also, the fungus itself.

ripe′ly (rīp′lĭ), *adv.* In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time or in the fit manner; thoroughly.

rip′en (rīp′'n), *v. i.;* RIP′ENED (-'nd); RIP′EN-ING. **1.** To grow ripe; to become mature, as grain, fruit, flowers, and the like; as, grapes *ripen* in the sun. **2.** To approach or come to perfection or completeness or to fitness for action, execution, use, or the like.

rip′en, *v. t.* **1.** To make ripe; as, the sun *ripens* the corn. **2.** To mature; to fit or prepare; to bring to perfection or completeness or to a state of fitness for use, execution, or the like; as, to *ripen* the judgment; to *ripen* a plan; in butter making cream is *ripened* by the action of the lactic acid on the milk sugar.

ripe′ness (rīp′nĕs), *n.* [AS. *rīpness.*] State or quality of being ripe; maturity; completeness; perfection; as, the *ripeness* of grain, of manhood, of judgment.

ri-pid′o-lite (rī-pĭd′ō-līt; rĭ-), *n.* [Gr. ῥιπίς, ῥιπίδος, fan + *-lite.*] *Min.* **a** Clinochlore. **b** Prochlorite.

ri-pie′nist (rē-pyā′nĭst), *n.* *Music.* A player in the *ripieno* portion of an orchestra.

‖ **ri-pie′no** (rē-pyā′nō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Filling up; supplementary; supernumerary; — applied to an instrument or performer that only swells the mass or *tutti* of an orchestra, as distinguished from one that is obbligato.

rip′on (rĭp′ŏn), *n.* A sword, sword blade, or spur; — so called as notably produced at Ripon, Eng. *Obs. or Hist.*

ri-poste′, **ri-post′** (rē-pōst′), *n.* [F. *riposte.*] **1.** In fencing, a quick return thrust after a parry. **2.** A quick and sharp retort; a repartee. *J. Morley.*

ri-poste′, **ri-post′** *v. i.* [Cf. F. *riposter.*] To make a riposte, either verbally or in fencing; to retort quickly.

"Absolutely certain," *riposted* the bookman — *Pall Mall Mag.*

rip′per (rĭp′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rips; a ripping tool. Specif.: **a** A long thin iron blade, notched to draw nails, used to remove damaged roofing slates, etc. **b** A ripsaw. **c** An implement for cutting stitches in ripping open seams in cloth. **d** A machine with revolvable knives for cutting millboard. **2.** *Wiredrawing.* Any of the larger blocks on which the first few drawings are effected. **3.** Anything very remarkable of its kind. *Slang.* **4.** = DOUBLE-RIPPER.

ripper act *or* **bill.** An act or a bill conferring upon a chief executive, as a governor or mayor, large powers of appointment and removal of heads of departments or other subordinate officials. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

rip′ping (rĭp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RIP. Hence: *a.* Remarkable of its kind for size, excellence, or the like; as, a *ripping* musician; a *ripping* lie. *Slang.* — **ripping chisel**, a long slender chisel, slightly bent near the cutting end, used for cleaning out mortises, etc. — **r. iron.** = RAVEHOOK. — **r. punch**, *Mach.*, a tool, used in a punching machine, for crosscutting metal plates. It has a rectangular point. — **r. saw**, a ripsaw.

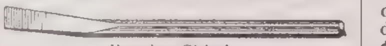

Ripping Chisel

rip′ple (rĭp′'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *repel.* See 2d RIPPLE, RIP to tear.] An implement, with teeth like those of a comb, for removing seeds and seed vessels from flax, broom corn, etc.

rip′ple, *v. t.;* RIP′PLED (-'ld); RIP′PLING (-lĭng). [ME. *ripelen* to scratch. See RIP to tear.] **1.** To scratch; rip; tear; graze. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To remove the seeds from (flax, etc.), with a ripple.

rip′ple, *v. i.* [Cf. RIMPLE, RUMPLE. Perh. confused with *ripple* (of flax).] **1.** To become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water when agitated or running over rough shallows; to be covered with, or form in, small waves or undulations; as, a field of grain *ripples* in the wind. **2.** To make a sound as of water running gently over rough shallows; as, her laughter *rippled.*

rip′ple, *v. t.* To fret or dimple, as the surface of water; to cover with, or form in, small waves or undulations or with ripple-like marks; as, the breeze *rippled* the lake.

rip′ple, *n.* **1.** The fretting or dimpling of the surface of water running over rough shallows or stirred by the wind; hence, a little curling wave or an undulation. **2.** A sound such as is made by water running over rough shallows; as, a *ripple* of laughter.

ripple marks. A system of small, more or less parallel ridges produced, esp. on sand, by wind, by the current of a stream, or by the agitation of waves.

rip′pler (rĭp′lẽr), *n.* One that ripples flax, etc.; a ripple.

rip′plet (-lĕt), *n.* A small ripple.

rip′ply (-lĭ), *a.* Having ripples; as, *ripply* water; hence, resembling the sound of rippling water, as laughter.

rip′rap′ (rĭp′răp′), *n.* [Cf. RAP.] *Masonry.* A foundation or sustaining wall of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom; also, stones so used.

rip′rap′, *v. t.;* RIP′RAPPED′ (-răpt′); RIP′RAP′PING. *Masonry.* To form a riprap in or upon; to strengthen or support with a riprap; as, a dam or a breakwater *riprapped* with stone.

rip′-rap′, *n.* A kind of firework that when lighted makes a succession of sharp explosions and jumps.

rip′saw′ (-sô′), *n.* [See RIP, *v. t.*, 4.] *Carp.* A saw with coarse teeth which have but a slight set, used for cutting wood in the direction of the fiber. See SAW, *Illust.*

rip′u-a′ri-an (rĭp′ū-ā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [LL. *ripuarius:* cf. F. *ripuaire.* Cf. RIPARIAN, RIVERAIN.] Of or pertaining to a bank or shore; specif. [*cap.*], designating a group of Franks who established themselves early in the 4th century on both banks of the Rhine near the present city of Cologne. See FRANK. — *n.* A Ripuarian Frank.

rise (rīz), *v. i.;* *pret.* ROSE (rōz); *p. p.* RIS′EN (rĭz′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIS′ING (rīz′ĭng). [AS. *rīsan;* akin to OS. *rīsan*, D. *rijzen*, OHG. *rīsan* to rise, fall, Icel. *rīsa*, Goth. *urreisan*, G. *reise* journey. Cf. ARISE, RAISE, REAR, *v.*] **1.** To move from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to mount or move up. Specif.: **a** To go upward by walking, climbing, flying, or any other voluntary motion; as, a bird *rises* in the air; a fish *rises* to the bait. **b** To ascend or float in a fluid, as gases or vapors in air, cork in water, and the like. **c** To move upward under the influence of a projecting force; as, a bullet *rises* in the air. **d** To grow upward; to attain a certain height; as, this elm *rises* to the height of seventy feet. **e** To reach a higher level by increase of quantity or bulk; to swell; as, a river *rises* in its bed. **f** To become erect; to assume an upright position; as, to *rise* after a fall. **g** To terminate an official sitting; to adjourn; as, the committee *rose.* **h** To terminate or abandon a siege. **i** To leave one's bed; to arise. **j** To tower up; to extend upward; as, the Alps *rise* far above the sea. **k** To slope upward, as a path. "A *rising* ground." *Dryden.* **l** To swell or puff up in fermentation; to become light, as dough. **m** *Phon.* To change, as a vowel sound, to a pronunciation with higher tongue position, as *a* (originally ä) to *ā* (*ale*).

2. To have the aspect or the effect of rising. Specif.: **a** To emerge above the easterly horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, and the like. **b** To become apparent; to emerge into sight; to appear; as, an eruption *rises* on the skin; the land *rises* to view. **c** To become perceptible to other senses than sight; as, a noise *rose* on the air; odor *rises* from the flower. **d** To have a beginning; to proceed; to originate; as, rivers *rise* in lakes or springs.

Honor and shame from no condition *rise.* — *Pope.*

3. To increase in size, force, value, or the like; to proceed toward a climax. Specif.: **a** To increase in power, force, or strength; as, a storm *rises;* his anger *rose;* the *rising* power of a nation. **b** To become of higher value; to increase in price; as, stocks *rise* and fall. **c** To become larger; to swell; — said of a boil, tumor, and the like. **d** To increase in volume or intensity; as, the temperature *rises* in summer. **e** To become louder, or higher in pitch, as the voice or a musical instrument. **f** To increase in amount, to enlarge, as, his expenses *rose.*

4. In various figurative senses: **a** To become opposed, or hostile; to go to war; to take up arms; to rebel.

No more shall nation against nation *rise* — *Pope.*

b To attain to a better social, official, professional, or financial position; to be promoted; to succeed; to prosper; as, a *rising* politician, educator, doctor; to *rise* in rank. **c** To become more and more dignified or forcible; to increase in interest or power; — said of style, thought, or discourse; as, to *rise* in eloquence; a story *rises* in interest. **d** To come to mind; to be suggested; to occur. **e** To come; to offer itself. *Obs. or R.*

There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
An ancient book. — *Spenser*

5. To ascend from the grave; to come to life.

But now is Christ *risen* from the dead — 1 *Cor.* xv. 20

Syn. — RISE, ARISE. RISE is the general term, and applies to movement of any sort from a lower to a higher position; except in poetry, and in the sense of getting up from a sitting, kneeling, or lying posture, *rise*, in its lit. senses, has practically displaced ARISE; as, a balloon *rises* in the air, the mercury *rises* in the thermometer, one *arises* (or *rises*) from a chair; cf. to *rise* to a point of order. Fig., *arise* applies esp. to that which springs up or appears; *rise* often emphasizes the idea of origin; as, a discussion *arose;* "What mighty contests *rise* from trivial things" (*Pope*). But *rise* has much wider fig. application than *arise.*

rise (rīz), *v. t.* [See RISE, *v. i.*] **1.** To go up; ascend; climb. **2.** To cause to rise; to raise; as, to *rise* a fish, or a ship.

to rise tacks and sheets. *Naut.* See RAISE, *v. t.*, 6 **b**.

rise (rīz, rīs: 277: *see note below*), *n.* **1.** Act of rising, or state of being risen; ascent. **2.** The distance through which anything rises; as, the *rise* of the river was six feet; a steep *rise* in a road. **3.** A piece of land higher than its surroundings; as, the house stood on a *rise.* **4.** Spring; source; origin; as, the *rise* of a stream.

All wickedness taketh its *rise* from the heart. — *R. Nelson.*

5. Emergence above the horizon. *Shak.* **6.** Increase; advance; augmentation, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, and the like; as, the *rise* of stocks. **7.** Increase of sound, a swelling of the voice.

The ordinary *rises* and falls of the voice. — *Bacon.*

8. Elevation or ascent of the voice; upward change of key; as, a *rise* of a tone or semitone.

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rin′spin′del. *n.* [ME *rine*, *rune*, a running (AS. *ryne*) + *spindle.*] A drill for trepanning. *Obs.*

rinst. Rinsed *Ref. Sp.*

rin′there-out′, **rin′ther-out′**, (rĭn′thẽr-ōōt′), *n. & a.* [Dial. *rin* to run.] Vagrant; vagabond; tramp. *Scot.*

‖ **ri′o** (rē′ō), *n.;* *pl* RII (-ē). [It.] Lit., small stream; — applied esp. to the smaller water streets of Venice. Cf CANALE.

‖ **ri′o** (rē′ō), *n.* [Sp.] A river.

rioll, riolte. † RIAL, RIALTY.

riolyse, *n.* Royal or noble personages. Cf. RIAL. *Obs. Scot.*

ri′ot. Var. of RYOT.

ri′ot-ise (rī′ŏt-ĭs), *n.* Riot; excess; revelry. *Obs.*

riotour. † RIOTER.

rip (rĭp, rēp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of REAP.

rip (rĭp), *n.* [Cf. Icel *hrip* a box or basket.] A kind of fish basket. *Obs.*

rip, *n* A whetstone or strop used to sharpen a scythe. *Dial.*

rip, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *rīpan*, *rȳpan.*] Plunder; despoil. *Obs.*

rip. *Abbr* Ripieno.

R. I. P. *Abbr.* Requiescat, or requiescant, in pace (L., may he or she, or they, rest in peace).

ri-pa′ri-an (rĭ-pā′rĭ-ăn; rĭ-; 115), *n.* One who lives, or has property, on the bank of a river.

riparographer. † RHYPAROGRAPHER.

[a fisherman. *Obs.*

ri-pa′tor, *n.* [LL.] = RIPPIER,

ripe (rēp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REAP.

ripe (rīp), *n.* [L. *ripa.*] River bank; seashore. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

ripe, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *rīpian.*] To ripen: mature. *Obs. or R.*

ripe (rīp), *v. t.* [ME. *ripen;* cf. RIP to tear.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* **1.** To search; ransack; examine. **2.** To plunder; rob; rifle. **3.** To clean; to clear. *Scot.* **4.** To break up or remove stones from (rough ground). *Dial. Eng.*

ripeck. Var. of RYPECK.

ripel. † RIPPLE, to scratch.

ripe′man. † REPMAN.

ripen. † REAP.

rip′end. Ripened. *Ref. Sp.*

ripey, *a.* Ripe. *Obs.*

Ri′phath (rī′făth). *Bib.*

ri-pic′o-lous (rĭ-pĭk′ō-lŭs; rī-), *a* [L *ripa* bank + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Riparial.

ripier † RIPPIER.

[*R. Sp*

rip′l, rip′ld Ripple, rippled.

ri′ple (rĭp′'l). Obs or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of RIPPLE.

ripp (rĭp). Scot var. of REAP.

rip′pat (rĭp′ŭt). Scot. var. of RIPPET.

rippe. † REAP: RIP, a basket

rip′ped (rĭp′ĕd: -ĕt). Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of REAP.

rip′per, *n.* See RIPPIER.

rip′pet (rĭp′ĭt), *n.* Romp: uproar; quarrel. *Scot. & Dial.*

rip′pier. rip′ier (rĭp′yẽr), *n.* Also **rip′per**, etc. [Cf. RIP a basket.] A fish peddler. *Obs.*

rip′ple (rĭp′'l), *n.* Weakness in the back and loins; kidney disease; — often in the *pl.* *Scot.*

ripple grass. The ribwort

rip′ple-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ripple plantain. The ribwort.

rip′ple-stock′, *n.* A rod or staff used in beating flax. *Obs.*

rip′pling-ly, *adv.* of RIPPLING.

rip′pock (rĭp′ŭk), *n.* The common tern. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rip′pon. Var. of RIPON.

rip′sack′ (rĭp′săk′), *n.* The gray whale.

‖ **rire′ en′tre cuir′ et chair′** (rēr′ äN′tr' kwēr′ ā shâr′). [F.] Lit., to laugh between skin and flesh; to laugh in one's sleeve.

ri′ro-ri′ro (rē′rō-rē′rō), *n.* [Maori.] The gray warbler of New Zealand.

ris. Obs. pres. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of RISE.

ri-sa′la, -lah (rĭ-sä′lȧ). Vars. of RESSALA.

[RESSALDAR.

ris′al-dar′ (rĭs′ăl-där′). Var. of

ris′ban (rĭs′băn; *F* rēs′bäN′), *n.* [F., fr. D. *rijsbank*, prop., bank of faggots.] *Mil.* A flat tract of land on which is a battery defending a harbor. *Rare*

ris-berm′ (rēs-bẽrm′), *n.* [F. *risberme;* cf D *rijsberm.*] An arrangement of fascines to strengthen the bottom of an earth wall or jetty. *Rare.*

rische. † RUSH, a plant, etc.

ris′da′ler (rĭs′dä′lẽr). Var of RIX-DOLLAR.

‖ **ris′ de veau′** (rē′ dĕ vō′). [F.] Calf's sweetbread.

rise. † RUSH, a plant, etc.

rise. Var. of RICE, a twig.

rise′bush′, *n.* = RICE, brushwood.

9. The upward spring of a fish to seize food or bait.
10. Capacity for rising, or height to which one can rise, intellectually or spiritually.
11. In trap shooting, the distance from the firing line to the traps.
12. *Mining.* **a** = RISER, 3. **b** Inclination or dip (of a stratum of coal), considered from below upwards.
rise of floor, *Shipbuilding*, a line on the body plan showing the angle that the midship frame makes with the horizontal plane at the keel; — called also *rise of floor line.*
☞ The older pronouncing dictionaries from Walker (c. 1800) have generally preferred rīs, on the analogy of other nouns disting. in pron. by sharp *s* from the corresponding verbs of like spelling and accent; as *abuse*, n. & v., *use*, n. & v., *house*, n. & v., etc. Most recent dictionaries prefer rīz, good usage having at all times been divided.

ris'er (rīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rises, as one who gets up from bed, one who rises in revolt, etc.
2. *Arch.* **a** The upright piece of a step, from tread to tread. When this piece is omitted the open space between two treads is sometimes called an *open riser.* See BRIDGEBOARD, *Illust.* Hence: **b** Any small upright face, as of a seat, platform, veranda, or the like.
3. *Mining.* A shaft excavated from below upward.
4. *Founding.* **a** = FEEDHEAD, 2. **b** A channel or head in a mold to permit escape of air, etc.
5. **a** *Steam Heating.* A vertical supply or return pipe for radiators. **b** *Elec.* A vertical wire connecting two floors in an electric wiring system for a building.
6. A member placed under something to increase its elevation; esp., either of two frames, secured one to each side of a cart, to raise the driver's seat.
7. *Print.* A block for mounting a plate. *Eng.*

ris'i-bil'i-ty (rĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *risibilité.*] **1.** The quality of being risible, or able or inclined to laugh.
A strong and obvious disposition to *risibility.* *Scott*
2. *pl.* A person's sensibilities to what seems ridiculous or laughable; impulses or tendencies to laugh; risibles.

ris'i-ble (rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *risibilis*, fr. *ridere, risum*, to laugh. Cf. RIDICULOUS.] **1.** Having the faculty or power of laughing; disposed to laugh.
The definition of man that he is *risible.* *Dr. H. More.*
2. Exciting or provoking laughter. *Now Rare.* "*Risible* absurdities." *Johnson.*
3. Used in, or expressing, laughter; of or pertaining to laughter; as, *risible* muscles; the *risible* faculty.
Syn. — Ludicrous, laughable, amusing, ridiculous.
— **ris'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ris'i-bly**, *adv.*

ris'i-bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.* Risibilities (in sense 2).

ris'ing (rīz'ĭng), *p. pr.* of RISE. Hence: *a.* **1.** Attaining a higher place; ascending; appearing above the horizon; as, the *rising* moon.
2. Increasing in wealth, power, distinction, or the like
Among the *rising* theologians of Germany. *Hare.*
3. Growing; advancing to adult years and to the state of active life; as, the *rising* generation.
4. *Her.* Depicted with wings opening as if for flight.
5. [From RISING, *n.*] Pert. to, or used in, or for, rising.
rising anvil, a double beakiron. — **r. diphthong.** See DIPHTHONG, 1. — **r. floor**, *Shipbuilding*, a floor composed of rising timbers. — **r. head**, *Founding*, a riser. — **r. hinge**, a door hinge designed so that the door is lifted a little when opened. — **r. line**, *Shipbuilding*, a line drawn in a plan of a vessel to show the heights of the floors. — **r. rod**, *Mach.*, a valve rod in a beam pumping engine. — **r. seat**, one of the raised seats facing the congregation in a Friends' meeting house, occupied by the elders. — **R. Sun.** See ORDER, *n.*, 1 **c.** — **R. Sun, Empire or Land of the**, Japan; — the meaning of its native name, *Nippon.* — **r. timbers**, *Shipbuilding*, the floor timbers in the forward or after parts of a vessel. — **r. wood**, *Shipbuilding*, in wooden ships, timber used to fill in at the junctions of the keelson with the stem and stern posts.

ris'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that rises (in any sense).
2. That which rises; specif., a tumor; a boil. *Lev.* xiii. 10.
3. Anything used to make dough rise, as yeast; also, the amount of dough prepared at one time. *Chiefly Dial.*
4. *Mining.* = RISER, 3.
5. *Shipbuilding.* **a** A narrow strake to support the thwarts of a boat. **b** Fore-and-aft bearers to support a deck.
Rising in, *or* **of, the North**, *Eng. Hist.*, the short-lived Roman Catholic revolt under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland in 1569, ruthlessly put down by Elizabeth.

ris'ing, *prep.* Approaching, or, more commonly in U. S., having just passed, a specified age, size, amount, or the like; as, a horse *rising* sixteen hands in height; a child *rising* three years; a crop *rising* a million bushels. *Dial.*

risk (rĭsk), *n.* [F. *risque*; cf. It. *risco, risico, rischio*, Pg. *risco*, Sp. *riesgo, arrisco*, and also Sp. *risco* a steep rock; orig. uncert.; cf. Ar. *rizq* what is given (by God), what is necessary, rations, pay of soldiers; hence perh., fortune (good or bad).] **1.** Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to loss, injury, disadvantage, or destruction; as, mountain climbing involves great *risks*; *risk* of assassination.
2. *Insurance.* **a** The chance of loss or the perils to the subject matter of insurance covered by the contract; also, the degree of probability of such loss. **b** Short for *amount at risk*, that is, the amount which the company may lose. In life insurance the risk at any given time equals the difference between the reserve and the face of the policy. **c** Loosely, a person or thing considered with reference to the risk involved in placing insurance upon him or it.
Syn. — Hazard, peril, jeopardy, exposure. See DANGER.

risk (rĭsk), *v. t.*; RISKED (rĭskt); RISK'ING. [Cf. F. *risquer.* See RISK, *n.*] **1.** To expose to risk, hazard, or peril; venture; hazard; as, to *risk* one's person or reputation.
2. To incur the risk or danger of; to venture upon (something involving risk); as, to *risk* a battle.

risk'y (rĭs'kĭ), *a.* **1.** Attended with risk or danger; hazardous. "Generalizations are always *risky.*" *Lowell.*
2. Incurring risks; venturesome. *Dial.*
3. = RISQUÉ. *Colloq.*

‖ **ri-sor'gi-men'to** (rē-zôr'jē-mĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] Lit., a revival; a resurrection; esp. [*cap.*], the revival of learning and the renewal of classical feeling in art, in Italy, in the 14th and 15th centuries, as disting. from the Renaissance in France and northern Europe. See RENAISSANCE.

‖ **ris'qué'**, *a. masc.* } (rēs'kā'). [F., p. p. of *risquer* to
‖ **ris'quée'**, *a. fem.* } risk.] Hazardous; risky; esp., fig., verging upon impropriety or indecency; as, a *risqué* story.

‖ **ris'sole'** (rē'sōl'; rĭs'ōl), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A ball or roll of rich minced meat or fish, covered with pastry and fried.

rist (rĭst), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel *rīsta* to cut, slash.] To scratch, mark, or wound; — in the phrase **to rist (one's self)** with the spear, in allusion to a supposed (and probably mythical) custom of the heathen Teutons whereby a "straw death," that is, a death otherwise than in battle, was symbolically avoided and entrance into Valhalla made possible

‖ **ri'tar-dan'do** (rē'tär-dän'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Retarding; — a direction for slackening time; rallentando.

rite (rīt), *n.* [L. *ritus*; cf. Skr. *rīti* a stream, a running, way, manner, *ri* to flow: cf. F. *rit, rite.* Cf. RIVULET.]
1. A custom; habit; usage; practice. *Obs.*
2. Act of performing divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom; a formal act, or series of acts, of religion or other solemn duty; a solemn or proper observance; a ceremony; as, the *rites* of freemasonry.
Time goes on crutches till love have all his *rites.* *Shak*
3. A prescribed form or manner of conducting religious service; a liturgy; as, the Roman or Ambrosian *rite.*
Syn. — Form, observance, ordinance. See CEREMONY.

‖ **ri'te-nu'to** (rē'tā-nōō'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Held back in tempo; ritardando; — often denoting an abrupt slackening.

rit'or-nelle' (rĭt'ŏr-nĕl') } *n.* [It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ri-*
‖ **ri'tor-nel'lo** (rē'tōr-nĕl'lō) } *torno* return, fr. *ritornare* to return: cf. F. *ritournelle.*] *Music.* A short instrumental passage as prelude or refrain in a vocal composition, often consisting of its burden; also, a tutti passage in an instrumental concerto; — formerly also called a *symphony.*

Ritsch'li-an (rĭch'lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Theol.* Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, the views of the theological school founded by the German theologian Albert Ritschl (1822–1889), who rejected philosophy as an adjunct to theology, and held Jesus Christ to be the ground of knowledge of all parts of the theological system. — *n.* A member of this school. — **Ritsch'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

‖ **Rit'ter** (rĭt'ẽr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G. Cf. RIDER.] A knight; a member of one of the lowest orders of the nobility in Germany and Austria.

rit'u-al (rĭt'ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *ritualis*, fr. *ritus* a rite: cf. F. *rituel.*] Of or pert. to rites or a ritual; as, *ritual* sacrifices.

rit'u-al, *n.* [Cf. F. *rituel.*] **1.** The form or forms of conducting worship, esp. as established by tradition or by sacerdotal prescription; religious ceremonial. Ritual is regarded as of paramount importance in primitive and polytheistic religions, the answer of a deity to a prayer being often considered to depend upon the form under which he is addressed or in which an offering is made. Sacrifices, mimetic dances, processions, and plays, mysteries, games, ordeals, and feasts are the chief acts of early public ritual. Cf. MAGIC, *n.*, 1.
2. Hence, a code or form of ceremonies observed, as by an organization or upon any ceremonial occasion; as, the *ritual* of the Freemasons.
3. A book containing the rites or ceremonial forms to be observed by an organization, as a church; specif., *R. C. Ch.* [L. *rituale*], a book containing the forms to be observed by priests in administering the sacraments (Communion out of Mass, baptism, etc.), in churchings, in burials, etc. See MANUAL, *n.*, 1.

rit'u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *ritualisme.*] **1.** A system of conducting religious worship or exercises according to a ritual; use of, adherence to, or observance of, a ritual.
2. Specif., the principles and practices of those in the churches of the Anglican Communion who have revived the use in church services of the symbolic ornaments and of various ritual acts and symbolic materials (the so-called **six points of ritual** — altar lights, eucharistic vestments, the eastward position, wafer bread, the mixed chalice, and incense — being especially emphasized) which were sanctioned in the second year of Edward VI., and never, it is maintained, forbidden by competent authority, although generally disused.
3. The science or study of ritual or liturgies.

rit'u-al-ist (rĭt'ū-ăl-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *ritualiste.*] One skilled in, or attached to, a ritual; one who advocates or practices ritualism. — *a.* Ritualistic.

rit'u-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, a ritual.
2. Adhering to ritualism; devoted to worship characterized by the use of external forms and symbols; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, ritualists, esp. the party of such in the churches of the Anglican Communion.

riv'age (rĭv'āj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ripa* bank, shore.] **1.** A bank, shore, or coast. *Archaic.*
2. *O. Eng. Law.* A duty paid to the crown for the passage of vessels on certain rivers.

ri'val (rī'văl), *n.* [F. *rival* (cf. It. *rivale*), L. *rivalis*; orig. uncert.] **1.** A person having a common right or privilege with another; a partner or associate. *Obs.*
If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste. *Shak*
2. One of two or more striving to reach or obtain that which one only can possess; a competitor; as, *rivals* in love.
3. Hence, one who is in competition with, or strives to excel, another; as, *rivals* in business; *rivals* in good deeds.
Syn. — Competitor, emulator, antagonist.

ri'val, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition; as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims.

ri'val, *v. t.*; RI'VALED (rī'văld) or RI'VALLED; RI'VAL-ING or RI'VAL-LING. **1.** To stand in competition with, to strive to gain some object in opposition to; as, to *rival* one in love.
2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate; — now often with an implication of successful emulation or of equal excellence; as, his eloquence *rivals* that of Burke.

ri'val, *v. i.* To be in rivalry; to act as a rival. *Archaic.*

ri-val'i-ty (rī-văl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *rivalitas*: cf. F. *rivalité.*] Rivalry; also, equality, as of right or rank. *Obs. or R.*

ri'val-ry (rī'văl-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act of rivaling, or state of being a rival; a competition. "Keen contention and eager *rivalries.*" *Jeffrey.*
Syn. — Emulation. See COMPETITION.

rive (rīv), *v. t.*; *pret.* RIVED (rīvd); *p. p.* RIVED or RIV'EN (rĭv''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIV'ING (rīv'ĭng). [ME. *riven*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *rīfa*, akin to Sw. *rifva* to pull asunder, burst, tear, Dan. *rive* to rake, pluck, tear, and prob. to Gr. ἐρείπειν to dash down, to tear down, ἐριπνη a broken cliff, crag; cf. L. *ripa* bank. Cf. RIFT, RIVEL, RIPARIAN.]
1. To rend asunder; to split; to cleave.
I shall *ryve* him through the sides twain *Chaucer*
2. To pierce, to thrust so as to pierce. *Obs.*
3. To discharge (a cannon). *Nonce Use.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See TEAR.

rive, *v. i.* To be split or be rent asunder.

riv'el (rĭv''l), *v. t.*; RIV'ELED (-'ld); RIV'EL-ING. [AS. *rifeled, geryflod, gerifod*, wrinkled. Cf. RIFLE a gun, RIVE.] To shrivel; to shrink; as, *riveled* fruit. *Archaic.* *Pope.*

riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *rivere*, F. *rivière* a river, in OF. also low ground along a river, LL. *riparia* river, bank of a river, fr. L. *riparius* belonging to a bank or shore, fr. *ripa* a bank or shore. Cf. ARRIVE, RIPARIAN, RIVE to rend.]
1. A natural stream of water larger than a brook or a creek. A *river* has its stages of development, youth, maturity, and old age. In its earliest stages a river system drains its basin imperfectly; as valleys are deepened, the drainage becomes more perfect, so that in maturity the total drainage area is large and the rate of erosion high. The final stage is reached when wide flats have developed and the bordering lands have been brought low.
2. Fig.: A large stream; copious flow; abundance; as, *rivers* of blood; *rivers* of oil; *rivers* of talk.
river black oak, one of the Australian beefwoods (*Casuarina suberosa*).

riv'er-ain (-ān), *a.* [F.] Pert. to a river bank; riparian.

river birch. **a** An American birch (*Betula nigra*) with reddish brown bark and rhombic-ovate leaves; also, its hard close-grained brownish wood. The tree is found in swamps and river bottoms throughout the eastern United States. **b** The cherry birch.

River Brethren. A denomination of Christians formed about 1770 in Pennsylvania among Swiss immigrants along the Susquehanna River. They are of the Baptist family, and allied to the Mennonites. They believe in trine immersion, the washing of feet, nonresistance, and nonconformity to the world. They exist in the three branches: (1) **The Brethren in Christ**, the largest body; (2) **The Old Order of Yorker Brethren**, chiefly in York County, Pa.; (3) **The United Zion's Children**, originating in 1853.

river dragon. A crocodile; — applied by Milton to the king of Egypt. See *Ezek.* xxix. 3.

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ris'en (rĭz''n), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of RISE; also, in Middle English, *pret. pl.* of RISE.
risent. † RESENT.
rish (rĭsh) Obs. or dial. Eng var. of RUSH, a plant.
rish, *n.* A sickle *Obs.*
Rish'i (rĭsh'ĭ), *n.* [Skr. *rshi.*] *Hinduism.* A holy sage; an inspired poet; esp., any of seven ancient sages, born of Brahma's mind, to whom are attributed some of the Vedic hymns; also, any of the seven conspicuous stars of Ursa Major, which these sages are fabled to have become
rish'ta-dar' (rĭsh'tȧ-där'), *n.* [Hind & Per. *rishtadār*: Per *rishta* line, kin + *dār* agent suffix.] *Hindu Law.* A kinsman or relation.
ris'i-bl. Risible. *Ref. Sp.*
risien. † RESE, shake
ris'ing-sun' shell. = SUNSET SHELL.
rision, *n.* [L. *risio.*] A laughing or mocking; derision. *Obs.*
risk (rĭsk), *v. i.* To make a crackling or grating sound. *Scot.*
risk'er, *n.* One who risks.
risk'ful, *a.* Risky. *Rare.*
riskours. † RECOURSE.
risk premium See PREMIUM, 3.
riskt. Risked *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **ri so-lu'to** (rē'zō-lōō'tō), *adv.* [It., resolute.] *Music.* Resolutely: with marked accent.
rison. † RIZZOM.
ri-so'ri-al (rĭ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *ridere, risum*, to laugh] Pertaining to, causing, or producing, laughter. *Rare.*
ri-so'ri-us (rĭ-sō'rĭ-ŭs; rĭ-), *n* [NL.] *Anat.* A narrow band of muscle fibers arising from the fascia over the masseter muscle and inserted into the tissues at the corner of the mouth
‖ **ri-sot'to** (rē-sōt'tō), *n.* [It] A kind of pottage.
risp (rĭsp), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *rispa* to scratch.] To rasp; rub; scratch. — *n.* A sound of risping; a rasp; a carpenter's file; a tirling pin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
risp, *n.* **1.** A stem or stalk of any of various plants, as peas, strawberries, etc. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A coarse kind of grass. **b** A stalk or wisp of hay. **c** A bulrush.
risque. † RISK.
riss. † RISE.
Ris'sah (rĭs'ȧ). *Bib.*
ris'sal-dar'. † RESSALDAR.
risschewe, *n.* [Cf. OF. *roissole*, F. *rissole.*] A kind of fried, rolled cake, usually containing figs and many spices. *Obs.*
risse. † RICE, a branch.
risse. Obs. pret. of RISE.
risshe. † RUSH, a plant, etc.
ris'sle (rĭs''l; rĭz''l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrīsla* a twig.] A stick, staff, or pole. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
Ris'so-a (rĭs'ō-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Giovanni Antonio *Risso* (1777–1845), prof. of botany and chemistry at Nice.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small marine tænioglossate gastropods having an acuminate, often finely sculptured shell, with a corneous operculum. It is the type of a large family, **Ris-so'i-dæ** (rĭ-sō'ĭ-dē). — **ris'soid** (rĭs'oid), *a. & n.*
‖ **ris'so'lé'** (rē'sō'lā'), *a.* [F.] Browned by frying.
ris'som (rĭs'ŭm; rĭz'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RIZZOM.
rist. † REST.
rist. Obs. contr. of *riseth*, 3d pers. sing. pres. of RISE.
rist (rĭst), *n.* [Cf. ARIST, RISE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Rising; specif.: **a** Insurrection: also, resurrection. *Obs* **b** An ascent (of ground). **c** An increase (of price).
rist, *n.* [Cf. WREST a key for a musical instrument.] A small lyrelike instrument *Obs. Scot*
ris-to'ri (rēs-tō'rē), *n* [After Adelaide *Ristori*, It. actress.] A loose open jacket for women
‖ **ri'sum te'ne-a'tis, a-mi'ci?** (tĕn'ē-ā'tĭs). [L.] Could you restrain laughing, my friends? *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 5)
‖ **ri'sus** (rī'sŭs), *n.* [L.] A laugh: laughter.
ri'sus sar-do'ni-cus (sär-dŏn'ĭ-kŭs). [NL. *sardonicus* sardonic.] *Med* Spasmodic facial expression, as in tetanus; sardonic grin.
rit. † RIGHT.
rit. Obs contr. of *rideth*, 3d pers. sing. pres of RIDE.
rit (rĭt), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *rīta* to scratch, cut] Scratch: cut; rip; slit; split; tear; pierce *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rit. *Abbr.* Ritardando
ritch. † RICH.
ri'te (rī'tē), *adv.* [L.] Fitly; rightly; well; — used esp. in a diploma to indicate that the degree has been rightly or well obtained or to indicate the lowest grade of a particular degree Cf CUM LAUDE, etc.
rite'ly, *adv.* According to rite or ritual; duly. *Obs*
rith † RIGHT.
rithe (rīth), *n.* [AS. *rīþ.*] A small stream. *Obs or Dial Eng.*
rither † ROTHER, RUDDER.
rithful † RIGHTFUL.
Rith'mah (rĭth'mȧ). *Bib.*
rithmoure. † RHYTHMER
rithorie. † RHETORIC.
rit'ling (rĭt'lĭn), *n.* The youngest or puniest of a litter or a family. *Dial. Eng.*
rit'mas'ter. Var. of RITTMASTER.
‖ **ri-trat'to** (rē-trät'tō), *n.* [It.] A picture.
ritte. † RIT.
rit'ting-er-ite' (rĭt'ĭng-ẽr-īt'), *n.* [G. *rittingerit*, after Peter *Rittinger*, official at the Joachimsthal mines, where it was found.] *Min.* A dark brown or iron-black compound of arsenic, selenium, and silver, occurring in small crystals Its streak is orange yellow. Sp. gr., 5.63.
ritt'mas'ter, *n* [Cf. D. *ritmeester.*] A captain of cavalry. *Obs.*
rit'tock (rĭt'ŭk), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A tern. *Local, Scot*
rit'u-al'i-ty (rĭt'ū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ritual quality.
rit'u-al-ize, *v* See -IZE. *Rare*
rit'u-al-ly, *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite; by, or according to, a ritual.
Riu' Kiu' (rē-ōō'kyōō'). See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES
riule † RULE.
riv *Abbr.* River
riv'a (rĭv'ȧ), *n.* [Icel. *rifa*] A cleft in rock. *Scot*
rivage, *n* [Cf. RIVE to arrive, ARRIVAGE.] Arrival. *Obs.*
rivaille, rivale, *n.* [OF, bank, shore.] Bank: landing. *Obs.*
ri'vald. Rivaled. *Ref Sp.*
ri'val-ess, *n* Female rival. *Rare.*
ri'val-ize, *v. i.* To act as rival. *R.*
ri'val-rous (rī'văl-rŭs), *a.* Emulative: given to rivalry. *Rare.*
ri-val-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
rive. † RIFE.
rive, *n.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *ripa.*] Bank. Cf. RIVAGE. *Obs.*
rive (rīv), *n.* **1.** A place torn; a rent; cleft; rift. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A portion of food torn off, as by the teeth; a bite. *Scot.*
rive, *n* [OD. *rijve*] A rake (implement) *Obs.*
rive, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *river.* See ARRIVE.] To arrive: disembark; also, to travel; journey. *Obs.*
riv'el (rĭv'ĕl), *n.* A wrinkle: a rimple *Obs.*
riv'el-ing, *n.* A wrinkle. *Obs*
rive'ly. † RIFELY.
riv'en (rĭv''n), *pret & p. p.* of RIVE
riv'er (rīv'ẽr), *n.* One who rives, or splits.
riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *riverer.*] To hawk by the side of a river; to fly (hawks) at river fowl. Cf. REVAY. *Obs.*
river ash. The red ash.
river bass A black bass. *U. S.*
river bullhead. = MILLER'S-THUMB **a.**
river cottonwood. A common cottonwood (*Populus heterophylla*) of the eastern United States. See COTTONWOOD **a.**
river crab. A fresh-water crab of the family Thelphusidæ, as *Thelphusa depressa* of southern Europe.
river drift. See DRIFT, *n.*, 4.
river duck. See ANATINÆ.
riv'ered (rĭv'ẽrd), *a.* Supplied with rivers.
riv'er-et, *n.* [OF. *riverete.*] A rivulet. *Obs.*

river hog. Any of several African wild hogs of the genus *Potamochœrus*, of which the red river hog (*P. porcus*) is the best-known. It is bright rusty red in color, and has the tail and ears long and tufted.

1/25 River Hog (*Potamochœrus porcus*).

riv′er-ine (rĭv′ẽr-ĭn ; -īn), *a.* [From 2d RIVER. Cf. RIVERAIN.] Of, pertaining to, formed by, or resembling, a river or rivers; as, *riverine* traffic, ports, valleys.

river jack. An African puff adder (*Bitis nasicornis*) having a spine on the nose.

river mangrove. An Old World tropical myrsinaceous tree (*Ægiceras majus*), having the habit of a mangrove.

riv′er-side′ (-sīd′), *n.* The side or bank of a river.

riverside grape. A wild grape (*Vitis vulpina*) abundant along river banks in the eastern United States. It has high-climbing stems, cordate, sometimes 3-lobed leaves, and sour blackish berries.

riv′er-weed′ (rĭv′ẽr-wēd′), *n.* Any small submerged aquatic plant of the genus *Podostemon*.

riv′er-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having many rivers, as a country.
2. Pertaining to or resembling a river.

riv′et (rĭv′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F., fr. *river* to rivet; orig. uncert.] A headed pin or bolt of some malleable material, as wrought iron, very soft steel, or copper, used for uniting two or more pieces by passing the shank through a hole in each piece and then beating or pressing down the plain end so as to make a second head. Small rivets are sometimes closed cold, but usually metal rivets are closed at a white heat.

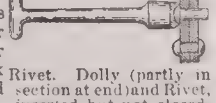
Rivet. Dolly (partly in section at end) and Rivet, inserted but not closed, with Closed Rivet below

riv′et, *v. t.* ; RIV′ET-ED ; RIV′ET-ING. **1.** To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets; as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron.
2. To upset the end or point of, as a metallic pin, rod, or bolt, by beating or pressing, so as to form a head; hence, to spread (metal) by peening ; to peen.
3. To fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable.
Thus his confidence was *riveted* and confirmed. *Scott.*

riv′et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RIVET. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that rivets.
2. A set of rivets, collectively.

riveting burr *or* **bur**. = 3d BURR, *n.*, 3 **b**. — **r. forge**, a forge for heating rivets. — **r. knob** *or* **set**. = RIVET SET. — **r. stake**, *Horol.*, a block of steel pierced with holes for the reception of arbors, so that the pinion or collet to be riveted finds a resting place round the edge of a suitable hole.

rivet set. A cupped tool for setting a rivet. Cf. DOLLY, *n.*, 3 **b**.

rivet wheat. A race of wheat (*Triticum sativum turgidum*), also known as *English*, or *turgid*, *wheat*, distinguished by the short reddish grain in a sharply keeled glume. It yields flour rich in starch and poor in gluten.

‖ **ri′vière′** (rē′vyâr′), *n.* [F.] A necklace of diamonds or other precious stones, esp. one of several strings.

Ri-vi′na (rĭ-vī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. Q. *Rivinus* (1652–1723), German botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American phytolaccaceous herbs, distinguished by the small racemose pink flowers with 4 sepals and 4 stamens, also by the somewhat flattened red berries. *R. lævis* and *R. humilis* are introduced into the southern United States.

riv′ing (rīv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RIVE. — **riving knife**. = 2d FROW. — **r. machine**, a machine for splitting wood into staves, shingles, etc. Cf. 2d FROW.

ri′vose (rī′vōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *rivus* a brook, channel, gutter.] Marked with sinuate and irregular furrows; as, *rivose* markings.

Riv′u-la′ri-a (rĭv′ū-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rivulus* rill, rivulet.] The type genus of the Rivulariaceæ.

Riv′u-la′ri-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of blue-green fresh-water algæ of the class Schizophyceæ, consisting of slender filaments usually growing in tufts attached to the substratum, and frequently mucilaginous. *Rivularia* and *Calothrix* are the principal genera. — **riv′u-la′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

riv′u-let (rĭv′ū-lĕt), *n.* [Earlier *rivolet*, It. *rivoletto*, a dim. fr. *rivolo*, L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus* a brook. Cf. RITE.] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

riv′u-lose (rĭv′ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *rivulus* rivulet.] *Chiefly Bot.* Marked with irregular, narrow, sinuous or crooked lines, like those representing rivers on a map.

rix′-dol′lar (rĭks′dŏl′ẽr), *n.* [Sw. *riksdaler*, or Dan. *rigsdaler*, or D. *rijksdaalder*, or G. *reichsthaler*, lit., dollar of the empire or realm, fr. words akin to E. *rich* and *dollar*. See RICH; DOLLAR.] Any of various German, Dutch, and Scandinavian silver coins, now nearly obsolete. They varied in value from 30 cents to $1.15 (1s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.), but the typical value was not far from one dollar. The Dutch rix-dollar (*rijksdaalder*) is legal at 2½ gulden ($1.005).

roach (rōch), *n.* [See COCKROACH.] A cockroach.

roach (rōch), *n.* [ME. *roche*, OF. *roche* (also *roce*); cf. D. *rog*, *roch*, ray, G. *roche*, LG. *ruche*, Dan. *rokke*, Sw. *rocka*.] **a** A European fresh-water fish of the carp family (*Rutilus rutilus*). It is silver-white, with a greenish back. **b** Any of various allied or similar cyprinoid fishes, or, locally, in America, of certain sunfishes, or the spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

1/10 European Roach (*Rutilus rutilus*).

roach (rōch), *n.* [ME. *roche* rock, fr. F. *roche* a rock.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A rock; a stony hill. *Obs.*, exc. in names of mountains. **b** Gravelly or stony soil; refuse stone.

roach, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** *Naut.* A cutting away in a curve of the edge of a sail, esp. in the leech or foot, to prevent chafing, or to secure a better fit.
2. A roll of hair brushed upward from the forehead or, rarely, the side of the head. *Colloq. or Dial.*

roach, *v. t.* ; ROACHED (rōcht); ROACH′ING. **1.** To cause to arch; esp., *Colloq. or Dial.*, to brush (the hair) in a roach.
2. To cut off, as a horse's mane, so that the part left shall stand upright; to hog.

roach′-backed′ (-băkt′), *n.* Having the back arched.

road (rōd), *n.* [Akin to D. *reede*, G. *rhede*; prob. the same word as 2d ROAD.] A place, less sheltered or inclosed than a *harbor*, where ships may ride at anchor; a roadstead; — often in *pl.*; as, Hampton *Roads*.

Now strike your sails, ye jolly mariners,
For we be come unto a quiet *rode* [road]. *Spenser.*

road, *n.* [Orig. a riding, ME. *rode*, *rade*, a riding, a journey, AS. *rād*, fr. *rīdan* to ride. See RIDE; cf. RAID.] **1.** A journey, or stage of a journey. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*
2. An armed expedition; a hostile incursion; a raid. *Obs.*
3. A place where one may ride; an open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals; a track for travel, forming a means of communication between one place and another. *Road* is generally applied to highways, but has a broader generic sense including *highway*, *street*, *lane*, etc.

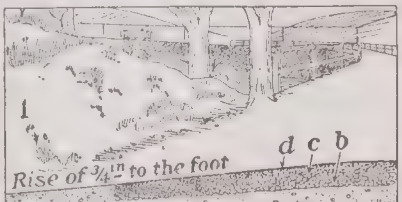

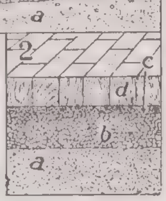

1 Standard Macadam Road, Cross Section of half width. *a* Subgrade or Foundation; *b* Lower Course (4 in. thick) of Stones 1½ to 2½ in. diameter; *c* Upper Course (2 in. thick) of Stones ½ to 1½ in. diameter; *d* Binder of Screenings. 2 Wood Block Road. *a* Earth Foundation; *b* Concrete; *c* Cement Mortar; *d* Wood Blocks.

4. Fig.: Way; path; as, the *road* to prosperity or ruin.

Syn. — See WAY.

on, *or* **upon**, **the road**. **a** Traveling or passing over a road; coming or going; on the way. **b** Traveling regularly on business, esp. as a commercial traveler. **c** *Theaters.* A performer on a tour of places where comparatively short engagements are played. *Cant.* — **the r.**, the highway as the field for highwaymen's operations; hence, the career or practices of highwaymen; as, a gentlemen of *the road*; to take to *the road*. *Archaic.*

road agent. A highwayman, esp. on stage routes in unsettled districts. *Colloq., Chiefly Western U. S.*

road′bed′ (rōd′bĕd′), *n.* **a** In railroads, the bed or foundation on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.) rests; also, the ballast, or the upper surface of the ballast on which the ties rest. **b** In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

road cart. A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, often having a back.

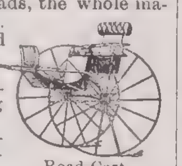
Road Cart.

road donkey. *Logging.* A donkey engine mounted on a sled, for dragging logs by cable along the skid road.

road harrow. A harrow devised to reshape the surface of a gravel- or stone-covered road disturbed by traffic.

road house. An inn or similar place catering esp. to travelers by the road, as carriage parties, automobilists, etc.

road′ing (rōd′ĭng), *n.* Act of traveling on the road, esp. in an ordinary or regular manner, as distinguished from racing or other special manner of using the road.

road machine. A wheeled device having a long, inclined, vertically adjustable steel blade or scraper, used to throw earth, etc., from the side to the center of the road.

road′mas′ter (rōd′más′tẽr), *n.* **1.** *Railroads.* An official in charge of a division or subdivision of from 50 to 150 miles of track; — called also *supervisor* or *trackmaster*. *U. S.*
2. A public overseer of repairs of roads. *Local, U. S.*

road metal. Broken stone, cinders, etc., used in making and repairing roads, ballasting railroads, etc.

road roller. A heavy roller, or combination of rollers, for making earth, macadam, or concrete roads smooth and compact, — often driven by steam.

road runner. The chaparral cock.

road′side′ (rōd′sīd′), *n.* Land adjoining a road or highway; the side of a road or highway.

road′stead (-stĕd), *n.* [1st *road* + *stead* a place.] A protected place where ships may ride at anchor. = 1st ROAD.

road′ster (rōd′stẽr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A vessel that works its way by means of the tides. *Rare.*
2. A horse used for driving, and sometimes for riding, for pleasure, or for light work, on ordinary roads.
3. One who drives much; sometimes, specif., a coach driver. *Chiefly Eng.*
4. **a** A bicycle or tricycle adapted for ordinary use on common roads. **b** Any automobile, as a runabout, with an open body designed primarily for two persons, side by side, but often as in the cloverleaf (see in *Addenda*) having accommodations for one or two more. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*
5. One who keeps to the roads instead of following the hounds across country. *Hunting Slang.*

road′way′ (rōd′wā′), *n.* A road, esp. the part traveled by horses and vehicles. *Shak.*

roam (rōm), *v. i.* ; ROAMED (rōmd); ROAM′ING. [ME. *romen*, *ramen*; orig. uncert.; cf. AS. *ārǣman* to raise, rise, D. *ramen* to hit, plan, aim, OHG. *rāmēn* to strive after, aim. But the word was probably influenced by *Rome*; cf. OF. *romier* a pilgrim, originally, a pilgrim going to Rome.]
1. To direct one's course; to go; proceed. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To go from place to place without any certain purpose or direction; to rove; to wander.
Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shak.*

Syn. — Wander, rove, range, stroll. See RAMBLE.

roam, *v. t.* To range or wander over.

roam, *n.* Act of roaming; a wandering; ramble. *Milton.*

roan (rōn), *a.* [F. *rouan*; cf. Sp. *roano*, *ruano*, OSp. *rodane*, *raudano*, OPg. *raudam*, *roudão*, and L. *ravidus* grayish, dark-colored.] **1.** Having a bay, chestnut, red, or brown color, with gray or white thickly interspersed; — said of a horse. If the ground color is red the resulting color is termed *red-roan* or *strawberry roan*.
2. Made of the leather called roan; as, *roan* binding.

roan antelope, a South African antelope (*Ozanna equina*) slightly larger and lighter-colored than the sable antelope.

roan, *n.* **1.** The color of a roan horse; a roan color.
2. A roan horse.
3. A kind of leather used for slippers, bookbinding, etc., made from sheepskin tanned with sumac and colored to imitate ungrained morocco.

roar (rōr; 201), *v. i.* ; ROARED (rōrd); ROAR′ING. [ME. *roren*, *raren*, AS. *rārian*; akin to G. *röhren*, OHG. *rērēn*.]
1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound. Specif.: **a** To bellow, or utter a deep, loud cry, as a lion or bull. **b** To cry loudly, as in pain, distress, or anger. *Dryden*
2. To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, a noisy crowd, or the like.
The brazen throat of war had ceased to *roar* *Milton*
3. To be boisterous or disorderly.
It was a mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance. *Bp Burnet.*
4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; as, the hearers *roared* at his jokes.
5. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses having a certain disease. See ROARING, *n.*, 2.

roar, *v. t.* To utter with a roar; to cry or proclaim aloud.

roar (rōr; 201), *n.* [Cf. AS. *gerār*. See ROAR, *v.*] The sound of roaring. Specif.: **a** The deep, loud cry of some wild beasts; as, the *roar* of a lion. **b** A loud, deep cry of one in pain, anger, or the like. **c** A loud, continuous, and confused sound; as, the *roar* of wind, or waves.
Arm! arm! it is, it is the cannon's opening *roar!* *Byron.*
d A boisterous outcry or shouting, as in mirth. "A constant *roar* of laughter." *Macaulay.*

roar′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that roars. Specif.: **a** A riotous person; a swaggering, disorderly blade. *Slang. Obs.* **b** *Far.* A horse subject to roaring. See ROARING, *n.*, 2.

roar′ing (rōr′ĭng; 201), *n.* [AS. *rārung*.] **1.** A loud, deep, prolonged sound, as an utterance or cry of certain beasts or of a person in distress, anger, mirth, etc., that of winds or waves, or that of a noisy crowd.
2. *Veter.* Noisy respiration in the horse, caused by paralysis of the left recurrent laryngeal nerve, and atrophy of the muscles of the arytenoid cartilage on that side. It is only produced during exercise and is an unsoundness.

roar′ing, *p. pr.* of ROAR. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Making or characterized by a noise like a roar; as, *roaring* applause.
2. Riotous; disorderly. *Obs. or R.*
3. So busy, brisk, successful, or the like, as to suggest the

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river god. A deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity.
riv′er-head′, *n.* The source of [a river.
riv′er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
river horse. A hippopotamus.
riv′er-ish, *a.* Rivery. *Rare.*
riv′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
riv′er-let, *n.* A little river.
riv′er-ling, *n.* A small stream
riv′er-ly, *a.* Like a river. *Rare.*
riv′er-man, *n.* **a** A man who makes his living in odd ways along a river front. *Cant, Eng.* **b** A logger.
river maple. The silver maple.
river oak. She-oak. *Australia.*
river pink. Pink azalea (*Azalea nudiflora*). *U. S.*
river poplar. The necklace poplar. *U. S.*
river shrew. The otter shrew.
river tern. A tern (*Seena seena*) of India, which frequents rivers.
Riv′er Ti′gris (tī′grĭs). *Astron.* A former constellation consisting of Taurus Poniatowskii and Vulpecula.
river wattle. A Tasmanian acacia (*Acacia discolor*). [*Eng.*
riv′et, *n.* Rivet wheat. *Dial.*
riv′et-er, *n.* One that rivets.
rivet hearth. A riveting forge.
rivet knob. = RIVET SET.
riv′et-less, *a.* See -LESS.
rivet steel. See STEEL, *n.*
Ri-vin′i-an (rĭ-vĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the Ger. anatomist A. Q. Rivinus (1652–1723). — **Rivinian ducts**. = DUCTS OF RIVINUS.
riv′n. Riven. *Ref. Sp.*
ri′vo, *interj.* An exclamation used in drinking bouts. *Obs.*
rivolet ✝ RIVULET.
riv′u-la′tion (rĭv′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *rivulus* rivulet.] A narrow irregular color marking.
rivulet tree. An evergreen euphorbiaceous shrub (*Phyllanthus australis*) of Australia and Tasmania, which grows chiefly along streams.
rivupe. Obs. var. of RIBIBE.
riwell. ✝ RIAL.
riwle. ✝ RULE.
rix (rĭks), *n.* [AS. *rixe*. Cf. RUSH a reed.] A rush; a reed. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
rix, *v. i.* [AS. *rīxian*, *rīcsian*.] To reign. *Obs.*
rix-a′tion (rĭk-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *rixari*, p. p. *rixatus*, to brawl, fr. *rixa* a quarrel.] A brawl or quarrel. *Obs.*
rix-a′trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A virago or scold. *Rare.*
‖ **rix-a′tur de la′na ca-pri′na**. [L.] He wrangles about goat's wool; he contends about trifles. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. xviii. 15).
rix′da′ler (rĭks′dä′lẽr), *n.* = [RIX-DOLLAR.
rix′le (rĭk′s′l). *v. t. & i.* [See RIX to reign.] *Obs.* **1.** To rule; reign; govern; command.
2. To lead; to bring.
3. To wrestle.
rix′ling, *n.* Rule; reign; do- [minion. *Obs.*
rix′y (rĭk′sĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *rixe* quarrel, L. *rixa*.] Quarrelsome; also, wanton. — *n* A quarrelsome hussy *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rix′y (rĭk′sĭ), *n.* The common tern. *Local, Eng.*
riz (rĭz). Dial pret. & p. p of [RISE.
Ri-zal′ Day (rē-zäl′). The thirtieth day of December, a legal holiday in the Philippine Islands, commemorating the death of the Filipino patriot José Rizal, who was condemned without trial and shot by Spanish soldiers in 1896.
rize, *v.* Rise. *Ref. Sp.*
riz′i-form (rĭz′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [F. *riz* rice + *-form*.] Resembling a grain of rice.
riz′n. Risen. *Ref. Sp.*
riz′om. Var. of RIZZOM. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
riz′omed (rĭz′ŭmd), *a.* *Her.* Bearing grains (of specified tincture).
Riz′pah (rĭz′pä), *n.* *Bib.* A concubine of Saul. Her two sons were hanged, with five other descendants of Saul, to remove a curse from the land. Rizpah watched by their bodies till a rain fell showing that the curse was averted. *2 Sam.* xxi. 8–10.
riz′zar (rĭz′ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *ressoré*, p. p. (Cotgrave), parched, dried by the sun.] To dry or cure in the sun. *Scot.* — *n* Drying, esp. in the sun; a haddock so dried. *Scot.*
riz′zar (rĭz′ẽr), **riz′zart** (rĭz′ẽr; -ẽrt), *n.* Red currant. *Scot.*
riz′zer. Var. of RIZZAR. *Scot*
riz′zle (rĭz′′l), *n.* = RIZZAR, a red currant. *Scot.* [*Dial. Eng.*
riz′zle, *v. t.* = RIZZAR *Scot. &*
riz′zom (rĭz′ŭm), *n.* [Dial. also *rissom* a stalk or ear of grain; cf. Sw. dial. *rissom*, *ressma*, *resma*, straw with the fruit on, grass stalks.] An ear or stalk of grain; a straw; hence, a particle; the least bit. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
riz′zomed (rĭz′ŭmd), *a.* Bearing grain; headed out: — of cereal grasses. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
RJE *or* **R**JE. *Abbr.* *Old Test. Criticism.* **a** The redactor or editor who combined J and E **b** Matter that he added.
R. M. *Abbr.* Resident Magistrate; ring micrometer; Royal Mail; Royal Marines.
rm. *Abbr.* Ream.
R. M. A. *Abbr.* Royal Marine Artillery; Royal Military Academy; Royal Military (or Marine) Asylum.
R. M. C. *Abbr.* Royal Military [College.
R. M. L. I. *Abbr.* Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R. M. S., *or* **r. m. s.** *Abbr* Root-mean-square; Royal Mail Steamer; Royal Microscopical Society.
R. N. *Abbr.* Royal Navy.
R. N. O *Abbr* Riddare of Nordstjerne (Sw., Knight of the Order of the Pole Star).
R. N. R. *Abbr.* Royal Navy [Reserve.
ro. ✝ ROE.
ro, *n.* [AS. *rōw*, akin to G. *ruhe*: cf. Icel. *rō*, Dan. *ro*.] Rest; peace; quiet; repose. *Obs.*
ro. *Abbr.* Rood.
ro. *Abbr.* Recto.
R. O. *Abbr.* Royal Observatory
road, *v. t.* *Hunting.* To track or follow (game), esp. by scent. *Cant.*
road book. A guidebook esp. devoted to roads and distances.
roade. Obs. pret. of RIDE.
road′ed, *a.* Provided with roads.
road′er, *n.* A roadster.
road′ite (rōd′īt), *n.* One addicted to driving. *Colloq.*
road′less, *a.* See -LESS.
road′man, *n.* A road repairer.
road monkey. A man who inspects and repairs a logging road. *Cant.*
roads′man, *n.* = ROADMAN.
road wagon *or* **waggon**. A wagon for use on common roads; esp., a form of buggy.
road′weed, *n.* The common plantain.
road′wor′thy (rōd′wûr′thĭ), *a* Fit for, or for use on, the road.
Ro′a-ga (rō′ȧ-gȧ) *D. Bib.*
roage, **roague**. ✝ ROGUE.
roak. Var. of ROKE, vapor.
roak′y (rōk′ĭ). Var. of ROKEY, foggy, etc. *Eng.*
roam′age (rōm′āj), *n.* A roam- [ing. *Rare.*
roam′er, *n.* One who roams.
roan (rōn). Var. of ROWAN.
roan (rōn; rō′ŭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RONE.
roan. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng var. of RAWN.
roaned (rōnd), *a.* **1.** Roan. *Obs* **2.** Spirited. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ro′a-noke′ (rō′ȧ-nōk′), *n* [From North Amer. Indian.] A kind of wampum, of the Virginia region.
Ro′a-noke bell. [From *Roanoke*, Virginia.] The Virginia lungwort. *U. S.*
roan tree. Var. of ROWAN TREE.
roard. Roared. *Ref. Sp.*
roar′ing-ly, *adv.* of *roaring*, p. pr.
roase. ✝ ROSE.
roase. ✝ *rose*, pret. of RISE.

roar of traffic, of enthusiastic applause, or the like ; as, a *roaring* trade ; a *roaring* success. *Colloq.*
roaring boy *or* **lad**, a riotous fellow ; a noisy street roisterer ; a roarer. Also, *Rare*, r. girl. *Obs.* — **r. forties**, *Naut.*, the stormy tracts of ocean between the fortieth and fiftieth degrees of latitude, north or south. — **r. game**, curling. *Scot.* — **r. horsetails**, a corruption of *aurora australis*. *Colloq.*, *Australasia.* — **R. Meg**, a cannon. *Obs.*

roast (rōst), *v. t.* ; ROAST′ED ; ROAST′ING. [ME. *rosten*, OF. *rostir*, F. *rôtir* ; of G. origin ; cf. OHG. *rōsten*, G. *rösten*, fr. OHG. *rōst*, *rōsta*, gridiron, G. *rost*. Cf. ROSTER.] **1.** Primarily, to cook by exposure to radiant heat before a fire, or in an oven open toward the fire and having reflecting surfaces within, thus distinguished from *bake* ; as, to *roast* meat on a spit ; also, to cook in a close oven.
2. To cook by surrounding with hot embers, ashes, sand, etc. ; as, to *roast* a potato in ashes.
3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat ; as, to *roast* coffee ; to *roast* chestnuts, or peanuts.
4. Fig. : To heat to excess ; to heat violently ; to burn. "*Roasted* in wrath and fire." *Shak.*
5. *Metal.* To heat to a point somewhat short of fusing, with access of air, as to expel volatile matter or effect oxidation ; — in copper metallurgy, applied specif. to the final heating which causes self-reduction to occur by the reaction between the sulphide and the oxide. Cf. CALCINE, *v. t.*, 1.
6. To banter, ridicule, or criticize severely. *Colloq.*
roast, *v. i.* **1.** To cook meat, fish, etc., by heat, as before the fire or in an oven.
2. To undergo the process of being roasted.
3. To become overheated or parched.
roast, *n.* [OF. *rost*, F. *rôt*. See ROAST, *v.*] **1.** That which is roasted ; a piece of meat which has been roasted, or is suitable for being roasted.

A fat swan loved he best of any *roost* [roast]. *Chaucer.*

2. Act or process of roasting ; specif., *Colloq.*, severe banter, ridicule, or criticism ; as, he endured many *roasts*.
roast, *a.* [For *roasted*.] Roasted ; as, *roast* beef.
roast′er (rōs′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who roasts meat.
2. A contrivance for roasting, as a device for roasting coffee or peanuts, or a furnace for drying salt cake.
3. A pig, or other article of food, fit for roasting.
4. One who indulges in severe banter or criticism. *Colloq.*
roast′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ROAST. — **roasting ear**, an ear of Indian corn in that milky stage of development when it is fit to be eaten roasted. — **r. jack**, a device for turning a spit on which meat is roasted. See SMOKEJACK.
rob (rŏb), *v. t.* ; ROBBED (rŏbd) ; ROB′BING. [ME. *robben*, OF. *rober*, of G. origin ; cf. OHG. *roubōn*, G. *rauben*, and OHG. *roub* robbing, booty, G. *raub*. See REAVE ; cf. ROBE.]
1. To take something away from by force ; to strip or deprive by stealing ; to plunder ; to steal from.

To be executed for *robbing* a church. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* To take personal property in the possession of another from his person or his presence, feloniously, and against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear.
3. To take away by force or without right ; to steal. *Obs.*
4. To deprive of, or withhold from, unjustly or injuriously ; to defraud ; as, to *rob* one of his rest, or of his good name ; a tree *robs* the plants near it of sunlight.
5. *Mining.* To mine coal or ore without provision for the preservation of (the mine). Hence : **a** (1) To take out pillars of coal or ore from (a mine) as a final operation, before the abandonment of the mine. (2) To take out the richer and more accessible ores from (a mine) leaving valuable material behind, while destroying the mine. **b** To mine (coal or ore) in this fashion.
to rob Peter to pay Paul, to pay one person with that to which another has a prior claim ; to satisfy one obligation by creating or leaving unsatisfied another.
rob, *v. i.* To take that which belongs to another without right or permission, esp. by violence ; to commit robbery.
rob (rŏb), *n.* [F. ; cf. Sp. *rob*, It. *rob*, *robbo*, Pg. *robe*, *arrobe* ; fr. Ar. *rubb*, *robb*, Per. *rub*.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, obtained by evaporation of the juice over a fire till it has the consistence of a sirup. It is sometimes mixed with honey or sugar.
rob′a-lo (rŏb′ȧ-lō ; rō′bȧ-), *n.* [Sp. *róbalo*.] Any of several pikelike marine fishes of the West Indies and tropical America constituting the family Oxylabracidæ ; esp., the largest species (*Oxylabrax*, syn.

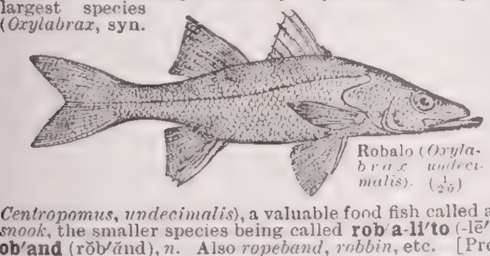

Robalo (*Oxylabrax undecimalis*). ($\frac{1}{20}$)

Centropomus, *undecimalis*), a valuable food fish called also *snook*, the smaller species being called **rob′a-li′to** (-lē′tō).
rob′and (rŏb′ănd), *n.* Also *ropeband*, *robbin*, etc. [Prop., a yard band ; the first part of D., LG., or Scand. orig. ; cf. D. *ra* a yard, spar, G. *rau*, *rahe*, Icel. *rā*, Dan. *raa*.] *Naut.* A small piece of spun yarn or marline used to fasten the head of a sail to a spar.
rob′ber (rŏb′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *robeor*.] One who robs ; in law, one who commits the crime of robbery.
Syn. — Depredator, despoiler, plunderer, pillager, rifler, brigand, bandit, freebooter, pirate. See THIEF.
robber fly. Any of numerous predaceous flies, many of them of large size, belonging to the family Asilidæ. They usually have a slender body and long legs and are covered with coarse bristly hairs, but some resemble the bumblebees very closely. The adults prey upon other insects, and the larvæ prey upon other insect larvæ.

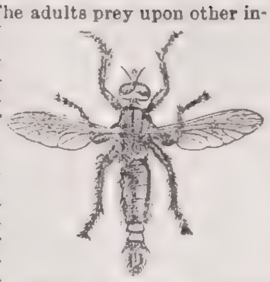

Robber Fly (*Asilus æstuans*). Nat. size.

robber frog. A large frog (*Lithodytes latrans*) of the extreme southern United States, having a note like a dog's bark.
rob′ber-y (rŏb′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *roberie*.] Act or practice of robbing ; specif., *Law*, larceny of property from the person or immediate presence of another in possession thereof accomplished by violence or putting him in fear.
Syn. — Depredation, spoliation, plunder, pillage, larceny, piracy, brigandage.
Rob′bia work (rŏb′yȧ). Glazed and colored terra-cotta work of the Della Robbia family, i. e., Luca della Robbia (d. about 1482) and his nephews, esp. Andrea. They used this medium in modeled figure subjects, ornamental borders, and semiarchitectural decorations of great beauty.
rob′bin (rŏb′ĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *robin*.] *Com.* A kind of package in which pepper and other dry commodities are sometimes exported from the East Indies.
rob′bing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ROB. Hence, specif. : *n.* *Organ Building.* A variation of air pressure, causing unsteadiness of the wind current as delivered to the pipes, thus rendering their tones variable.
robe (rōb), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *rauba* a gown, dress, garment ; prob. originally, booty, plunder. See ROB, *v. t.*] **1.** An outer garment ; a dress of a flowing and elegant style or make ; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, or the like.

Through tattered clothes small vices do appear ;
Robes and furred gowns hide all. *Shak.*

2. By extension, any garment ; *pl.*, dress ; costume ; as, the king's coronation *robes*.
3. Fig. : A covering ; mantle ; as, the *robe* of night ; to throw the *robe* of charity over sins.
4. A skin of an animal, esp. of the bison, dressed with the fur on, and used as a wrap to throw over the legs in driving ; hence, a similar wrap of any material. *U. S.*
5. *Dressmaking.* A dress pattern, often including bands, flouncing, or embroidery, ready to be made into a gown.
the robe *or* **the long robe**, the legal profession.
robe (rōb), *v. t.* ; ROBED (rōbd) ; ROB′ING (rōb′ĭng). To invest or clothe with a robe or robes ; to dress ; to array ; as, fields *robed* with green ; a countenance *robed* in smiles.
robe, *v. i.* To put on a robe or robes ; to robe one's self.
‖ **robe′-de-cham′bre** (rōb′dē-shäN′br′), *n.* [F., lit., a chamber gown.] A dressing gown, more commonly one for a woman, or, now rarely, a morning gown.
Rob′ert (rŏb′ẽrt), *n.* [F., of G. origin ; cf. OG. *Robert*, *Ruopert*, *Rupert*, *Ruprecht*, *Hruodperht*, *Hrodperht* ; and OHG. *ruod-*, *hruod-* (in comp., akin to AS. *hrēð* glory, fame, Icel. *hrōðr*), and OHG. *beraht* bright, akin to E. *bright*. Cf. RUPERT.] Lit., bright in fame ; — masc. prop. name. L. *Robertus* (rō-bûr′tŭs) ; F. *Robert* (rō′bâr′) ; It. *Roberto* (rō-bâr′tō), *Ruberto* (rōō-bâr′tō) ; Sp. *Roberto* (rō-bĕr′tō) ; Pg. *Roberto* (rō-bĕr′tōō) ; G. *Robert* (rō′bĕrt), *Rudbert* (rōōt′bĕrt), *Ruprecht* (rōō′prĕKt). — Dim. *Bob*, *Bobby*, *Dob*, *Dobbin*, *Rob*, *Robin*, *Pop* (*Popkin*, *obs.*).
Robert the Devil. [F. *Robert le Diable*.] **a** The hero, prob. legendary, of a French metrical romance of the 13th century, represented as the son of a Duke of Normandy. Reputed, because of his cruelty, to be the son of a devil, he repented, doing penance at Rome for seven years in the guise of a fool and a dumb person. Commanded by an angel to fight the Saracens, he defeated them, but reassumed each day his wretched clothes. Refusing the king's daughter, he retired to a forest, where he died holily. Meyerbeer's opera of this name was produced in 1831. **b** Robert I., Duke of Normandy (d. 1035), father of William the Conqueror ; — so called from his fury and cruelty in war.
Rob′er-val′li-an (rŏb′ẽr-văl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the French mathematician G. P. de Roberval (1602-75). — **Robervallian line**, a curve, infinitely long, between which and its asymptote lies only a finite area ; — so called by Torricelli.
Ro′ber′val′s′ bal′ance (rō′bẽr′välz′). A kind of balance in which the pans are fixed to the vertical sides, prolonged, of a jointed parallelogram the two other sides of which are pivoted in their mid points to a vertical post.
rob′in (rŏb′ĭn), *n.* [F., prop. dim. of *Robert*. See ROBERT.]
1. A small, somewhat warblerlike European bird (*Erithacus rubecula*) of the thrush family, having the back brownish olive and the throat and breast yellowish red ; — called also *robin redbreast*, or *redbreast*. It is a good songster and breeds abundantly in Great Britain. Hence (usually with some qualifying term), any of various Old World song birds related to, or resembling in size, color, or habits, the European robin ; as, in Australia, species of the genera *Petroica*, *Melanodryas*, etc. ; in India, of *Pratincola*, *Thamnobia*, etc. Cf. WOOD ROBIN.

a American Robin (*Planesticus migratorius*) ; *b* European Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*).

2. In North America, a large thrush (*Planesticus migratorius*, syn. *Merula migratoria*). The upper parts are olivaceous gray, the head and tail blackish, the throat streaked black and white, and the breast and under parts chiefly dull reddish. It often nests in orchard or shade trees, close to human habitations, and lays pale greenish blue eggs. Related forms inhabit Mexico. The name is, in combination, locally or popularly applied to other American birds ; as, Oregon *robin*, the varied thrush ; ground *robin*, the chewink ; golden *robin*, the Baltimore oriole.
3. In Jamaica, a green, red-throated tody (*Todus viridis*).
robin's-egg blue, the color of a robin's egg ; a pale greenish blue.
rob′in-et (rŏb′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Prop. F., dim. of the name *Robin*, cf. F. *robinet* a cock, tap. See 2d ROBIN.] **1. a** The chaffinch. **b** The European robin. *Local, Eng.*
2. *Mil.* An obsolete engine for throwing darts and stones.
rob′ing (rōb′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ROBE. Hence : *n.* **1.** Act of putting on a robe.
2. A kind of flouncelike trimming for the front of a dress, skirt, or infant's frock.
3. Material for robes or gowns. *Obs.* or *R.*
Rob′in Good′fel′low (rŏb′ĭn gŏŏd′fĕl′ō). A tricksy house sprite in the popular fairy mythology of England ; — styled also *Puck*, or *Hobgoblin*. See PUCK, 1.
Robin Hood. A famous legendary English outlaw whose exploits are the subject of many ballads. He is usually described as a yeoman, with his chief resort in the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire. Of his followers, the most noted are Little John ; his chaplain, Friar Tuck ; and his sweetheart, Maid Marian. The popular legends extol his courage, courtesy, generosity, and skill in archery.
to go around Robin Hood's barn, to arrive at a conclusion or result by a roundabout course. *Colloq.*
Ro-bin′i-a (rō-bĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jean *Robin*, French herbalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of American fabaceous trees and shrubs, the locusts, distinguished by the odd-pinnate stipulate leaves, showy racemose pink or white flowers with a broad reflexed standard, and slightly winged pods. *R. pseudacacia* is the common, or black, locust ; *R. viscosa* is the clammy locust and *R. hispida* is the rose acacia, both ornamental shrubs. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
robin redbreast. a The European robin. **b** Less often, the American robin. **c** [*caps.*] See BOW STREET OFFICER.
rob′in's-plan′tain (rŏb′ĭnz-), *n.* A common asteraceous plant of the eastern United States (*Erigeron pulchellus*) having flower heads with violet-purple rays.
ro′ble (rō′blā), *n.* [Sp., oak.] **1.** The Californian white oak (*Quercus lobata*).
2. Any of several trees having hard timber ; as : **a** In the West Indies : (1) The fabaceous tree *Platymiscium polystachyum*. (2) Any of the bignoniaceous trees *Catalpa longissima*, *Tabebuia rigida*, and species of *Tecoma*. **b** In Chile, a kind of beech (*Nothofagus obliqua*).
rob′o-rant (rŏb′ō-rănt), *a.* [L. *roborans*, p. pr. See ROBORATE.] Strengthening. — *n.* A roborant drug ; a tonic.
rob′o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *roboratus*, p. p. of *roborare* to strengthen, fr. *robur*, *roboris*, strength.] To strengthen ; confirm ; corroborate. — **rob′o-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.*
rob′o-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to roborate.
Rob Roy′ (rŏb′ roi′). **1.** Lit., Red Rob ; — the sobriquet of a famous Scottish outlaw, Robert Macgregor or Campbell (1671-1734), the chief of the Highland clan Macgregor.
2. [After John McGregor (*Rob Roy*), a writer on canoeing, or his canoe.] A kind of short, light, flat-decked canoe, propelled by a double paddle, or by sail.
Rob′sart, Amy (ā′mĭ rŏb′särt). In Scott's "Kenilworth," a beautiful, confiding girl whom the Earl of Leicester has secretly married but kept a prisoner at Cumnor Hall lest his marriage should hinder his advancement. Escaping, she goes to Kenilworth to get herself acknowledged, but is returned to Cumnor, and murdered by the contrivance of Varney. In real life Amy Robsart married Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, in 1550, and her death was probably a suicide.
ro′bur-ite (rō′bŭr-īt), *n.* [L. *robur* strength.] An explosive containing, according to one formula, chlorinated dinitrobenzene and ammonium nitrate.
ro-bust′ (rō-bŭst′), *a.* [L. *robustus* oaken, hard, strong, fr. *robur* strength, a very hard kind of oak : cf. F. *robuste*.]
1. Having or evincing strength or vigorous health ; strong ; muscular ; vigorous ; sound ; as, a *robust* body ; *robust* youth ; *robust* health ; *robust* confidence.

The *robust* and lively pencil of Franz Hals. *F. G. Stephens.*

2. Rough ; rude. "Gallantry *robust*." *Thomson.*
3. Requiring strength or vigor ; as, *robust* work.
Syn. — Lusty, sinewy, sturdy, hale, hearty. See STRONG.
ro-bus′tious (rō-bŭs′chŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *robusteus* of oak.] Robust ; esp., rudely vigorous ; rough. *Now Chiefly Humorous.* — **ro-bus′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **ro-bus′tious-ness**, *n.*
roc (rŏk), *n.* Also **rock**, and **rukh**. [F. *roc*, *rock*, Ar. (fr. Per.) & Per. *rokh* or *rukh*. Cf. ROOK a castle.] A fabulous mythical bird of Arabia so huge that it bore off elephants to feed its young. The legend of the roc was current in the East.
‖ **ro′caille′** (rō′kä′y′), *n.* [F. Cf. ROCK a stone.] *Art.* **a** Artificial rockwork made of rough stones and cement, as for gardens. **b** The rococo system of scroll ornament, based in part on the forms of shells and waterworn rocks.
roc′am-bole (rŏk′ăm-bōl), *n.* [F., fr. G. *rockenbolle* ; *rocken*, *roggen*, rye + *bolle* bulb.] A European onionlike plant (*Allium scorodoprasum*) often cultivated like the shallot, and similarly used ; also, the shallot.
Roc-cel′la (rŏk-sĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ROCCELLIC.] *Bot.* A small maritime genus of parmeliaceous lichens having a fruticulose or pendulous thallus. The species, esp. *R. tinctoria*, are the chief sources of the dye archil.
roc-cel′lic (-ĭk), *a.* [Cf. NL. *roccella* archil (cf. It. *rocca*

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roasen. † ROSIN.
roast′a-ble, *a.* That can be roasted.
roast′-beef′ plant. A European iris (*Iris fœtidissima*) the bruised leaves of which have an odor of flesh.
roast′i′ron, *n.* A gridiron. *Obs.*
roat, roate. † ROTE.
rob. † ROBE, RUB.
Rob. *Abbr* Robert.
ro′ba, *n.* = BONA ROBA. *Obs.*
robard, *n.* [From *robber*, influenced by *-ard*.] Robber. *Obs.*
robbe. † ROB, *v.*, RUB.
robber crab. a A purse crab. **b** Any hermit crab.
robber gull. A jaeger gull.
Robber Synod *or* **Council.** = LATROCINIUM, 2.
rob′bin. Var. of ROBAND.
rob′bin. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROBIN.
robd. Robbed. *Ref. Sp.*
robeen. † ROBIN.
robel, robell. † RUBBLE.
rob′erd (rŏb′ẽrd), *n.* [Cf. 2d ROBIN.] The chaffinch. *Eng.*
roberie. † ROBBERY.
robert. † ROBARD, robber.
rob′ert (rŏb′ẽrt), *n.* The herb Robert. [ROBERT.]
Robert. *n.* Short for SAUCE
Rob′erts's straight-line motion (rŏb′ẽrt-sĭz). See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION.
roberych. † RUBRIC.
robeux. † RUBBISH.
Rob′i-ga′li-a (rŏb′ĭ-gā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival including a procession and the sacrifice of a dog to the god **Ro-bi′gus** (rō-bī′gŭs), who averted blight from the fields.
ro-big′i-nous (rō-bĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *robiginosus* rusty, fr. *robigo*, *rubigo*, rust, blight, mildew. Cf. RUBIGINOUS.] Blasted ; blighted ; rusty ; — of grain. *Obs.*
Rob′in 1. Dim. of ROBERT. 2. [*l. c.*] A bumpkin ; a lout. *Obs.*
robin, *n.* [Cf. OF. *robon* a short garment, dim. of OF. & F. *robe* robe.] A sort of garment or trimming for a garment. *Obs.*
ro′bin (rō′bĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A toxalbumin in *Robinia pseudacacia*, similar to abrin and ricin.
robin accentor. A small Asiatic singing bird (*Tharrhaleus rubeculoides*), somewhat resembling the European robin in color.
Rob′in Blue′string′. Sir Robert Walpole (1676-1745) ; — so called by his opponents, as a knight of the Garter. See BLUE RIBBON **a**.
robin breast. The knot (bird).
robin dipper. The bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.*
ro′bin-in (rō′bĭ-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline glucoside found in *Robinia pseudacacia*.
robin-run-in-the-hedge, *n.* Any of several common trailing plants, esp. the ground ivy, cleavers, common bindweed, or bittersweet. *Dial. Eng.* [knot.]
robin sandpiper *or* **snipe.** The
Rob′in-son, Jack (rŏb′ĭn-sŭn). A fictitious person named in the phrase "Before one can say Jack Robinson," meaning, in a very short time.
Robinson Crusoe. See CRUSOE, ROBINSON. [haircap moss.]
rob′in's-rye′, *n.* The common
Rob′in the Dev′il (rŏb′ĭn). See ROBERT THE DEVIL. [robin.]
rob′in-wake′, *n.* The wake-
robin wheat. = ROBIN'S-RYE.
roble. † RUBLE.
Ro-bo′am (rō-bō′ăm). Var. of REHOBOAM. [*Obs.*]
rob′-o-da′vy, *n.* Metheglin.
rob′o-rate, *a.* [L. *roboratus*, p. p.] Roborated. *Obs.*
robore. † ROBBER.
ro-bo′re-an (rō-bō′rē-ăn ; 201), *a.* Also **ro-bo′re-ous** (-ŭs). [L. *roboreus*.] Made of oak. *Obs.*
robours. † REBOURS.
robows. † RUBBISH.
robrik, robryk. † RUBRIC.
robrisshe. † RUBBISH, RUBRIC.
robry. † ROBBERY.
Robt. *Abbr.* Robert.
ro-bur′ne-an, *a.* [L. *roburneus*.] Of or pertaining to oak. *Obs.*
ro-bus′ti-ty (rō-bŭs′tĭ-tĭ), *n.* Robustness. *Rare.*
ro-bust′ly, *adv.* of ROBUST.
ro-bust′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ro-bus′tous, ro-bus′tu-ous, *a.* [L. *robustus*.] Robust. *Obs.*
roc-cel′lin (rŏk-sĕl′ĭn), **roc-cel′line** (-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Fast red A. See DYE.
roc-cel′line (-ĭn ; -ĭn), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, plants of the genus *Roccella*.

N O P Q R

rock): cf. F. *roccellique*. See ARCHIL.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline dibasic acid, $C_{17}H_{32}O_4$, found in archil (*Roccella tinctoria*, etc.) and other lichens.

Ro'che-a (rō'kē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after François de la *Roche*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African fleshy crassulaceous undershrubs with showy cymose flowers of various colors, the corolla being salver-shaped, with the five stamens adnate to the petals.

roche'lime' (rōch'līm'), *n.* [F. *roche* rock + E. *lime*.] Lime in the lump after it is burned; quicklime. *Eng.*

Roche, *or* **Roche's, limit** (rōsh; rōsh'ĭz). [After E. A. *Roche* (1820–83), French mathematician.] *Astron.* That distance between a planet's center and its satellite within which the satellite (if it always turns the same face toward the planet) cannot approach without suffering disruption.

Ro-chelle' (rō-shĕl'), *n.* A seaport town in France.

Rochelle powders. = SEIDLITZ POWDERS. — **R. salt**, sodium potassium tartrate, $NaKC_4H_4O_6{\cdot}4H_2O$, a salt crystallizing in colorless orthorhombic prisms which melt at 74° C. (165° F.) and on higher heating carbonize. It has a cooling, saline, slightly bitter taste, and is a mild purgative. It was discovered by Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle.

‖ **roche' mou'ton'née'** (rōsh' mōō'tō'nā'). [F., sheep-shaped rock.] *Phys. Geog.* A boss of rock worn and smoothed by glacier ice, until it has a roundish form; a sheepback.

roch'et (rŏch'ĕt), *n.* [F., dim. fr. OHG. *roc* coat, G. *rock*, akin to AS. *rocc*.] **1.** A medieval outer garment, usually short-skirted, worn by men or women. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A woman's loose cloak or frock. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** *Eccl.* A close-fitting linen vestment resembling the surplice, but having close sleeves reaching to the hands, worn esp. by bishops and abbots, in certain ceremonies. In the Anglican Communion it is worn under the chimere, and its lawn sleeves have been transferred to the chimere. **4.** Hence, a bishop. *Obs.*

roch'ing cask (rōch'ĭng; rōsh'ĭng). [Prob. fr. F. *roche* a rock; cf. ROCHE ALUM.] A tank in which alum is crystallized from a solution; a rocking cask.

rock (rŏk), *n.* [ME. *rocke*; akin to D. *rok*, *rokken*, G. *rocken*, OHG. *rocko*, Dan. *rok*, Sw. *rock*, Icel. *rokkr*. Cf. ROCKET a firework.] A distaff; a staff or frame on which flax is wound for spinning.

rock, *v. t.*; ROCKED (rŏkt); ROCK'ING. [AS. *roccian*; akin to Dan. *rokke* to move, to shake; cf. Icel. *rykkja* to pull, move, G. *rücken* to move, push, pull, *ruck* a pull, jerk.] **1.** To cause to sway backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath; as, to *rock* a cradle or chair; to cause to vibrate; to cause to reel or totter.

A rising earthquake *rocked* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To move as in a cradle; hence, to put to sleep by rocking; to lull; to quiet. "Sleep *rock* thy brain." *Shak.* **3.** To affect in a specified manner by rocking; as, to *rock* one asleep; the tremor of the explosion *rocked* down houses. **4.** In mezzotint engraving, to prepare the surface of (a plate) by the use of the cradle, or rocker.

rock, *v. i.* **1.** To move or be moved backward and forward; to be violently agitated; to reel; to totter. **2.** To roll or sway backward and forward upon a support; as, to *rock* in a rocking-chair.

Syn. — See SHAKE.

rock, *n.* Act or process of rocking; specif., in fancy dancing, a step in which the body rocks.

rock, *n.* [ME. *rokke*, OF. *roke*, F. *roche*; orig. uncert.; cf. Bret. *roc'h*, and also OF. *roc*, and AS. *rocc*.] **1.** A large concreted mass of stony material; a large fixed stone; also, broken pieces of such masses. See STONE.

Come one, come all! this *rock* shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I. *Scott*

2. *Geol.* Mineral matter of any kind occurring naturally in large quantities; also, a particular mass of such material. The term is also applied in some cases to small masses of mineral matter; thus, a dike half an inch wide would be called *rock*, though a vein of the same thickness would not. Rock may be consolidated or unconsolidated, and composed of one mineral or, more commonly, of two or more; or it may be to a greater or less extent of organic origin, as coal. In geology granite, sand, gravel, and clay are rocks. Rocks may be broadly classified as igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. See these terms, and PETROGRAPHY. **3.** A peak, cliff, promontory, or the like, of rock, usually bare, and considered as one mass; as, the *rock* of Gibraltar. **4.** That which resembles a rock in firmness; a defense; support; refuge.

The Lord is my *rock*, and my fortress. *2 Sam* xxii. 2.

5. Fig.: Anything which causes a disaster or wreck suggestive of the wreck of a vessel upon a rock. **6.** A stone; as, to throw *rocks* at one. *Dial. or Uncultivated.* **7.** A mass consisting of lime soap (calcium salts of fatty acids) obtained in a process for saponifying fats by heating them with lime and water under pressure. **8.** *Mining.* A big lump of ore. *Cornwall, Eng.* **9.** *Zoöl.* The striped bass. **10. a** A kind of sweetmeat, hard, and usually flavored with peppermint and in the form of a thick, often varicolored, stick. **b** = ROCK CANDY. **c** A kind of hard cooky. **11.** A coin; hence, *pl.*, money. *Slang, U. S.* **12.** [*cap.*] Short for PLYMOUTH ROCK (fowl).

rock chestnut oak, the common chestnut oak of the eastern United States (*Quercus prinus*), with edible acorns and chestnutlike leaves. — **R. of Chick'a-mau'ga, the** (chĭk'ȧ-mô'gȧ), General George H. Thomas; — so called because of his determined stand, which saved a large portion of the Union forces, in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19–20, 1863.

rock, *v. t.* To throw stones at. *Colloq., U. S.*

rock alyssum. A small garden perennial (*Alyssum saxatile*) resembling sweet alyssum but with yellow flowers.

rock'a-way (rŏk'ȧ-wā), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Rockaway* Beach, where it was used.] A light, low, four-wheeled carriage, with standing top, open at the sides, but having waterproof curtains to be let down when occasion required; later, a similar, but heavier, carriage, inclosed, except in front, and having a door at each side.

Rockaway.

rock bass (bás). **a** A fish (*Ambloplites rupestris*) of the sunfish family, of most of eastern North America, esp. the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lake region. Its flesh is rather soft and often of muddy flavor. **b** The striped bass. **c** In California, a common serranoid fish (*Paralabrax clathratus*). See CABRILLA, *Illust.*

rock beauty. **a** *Bot.* A European alpine brassicaceous plant (*Draba pyrenaica*), having fragrant lilac-purple flowers. **b** *Zoöl.* The palmoneta *Holacanthus tricolor*.

rock'-bot'tom, *n.* The very bottom; as, to investigate a matter to *rock-bottom*. — *a.* The very lowest; as, *rock-bottom* prices. Cf. BED ROCK. *Both Colloq., U. S.*

rock'-bound', *a.* Encircled or girt with rocks; hence, fig., difficult of access or penetration; as, a *rock-bound* mystery.

rock brake. **a** The cliff brake. See PELLÆA. **b** See CRYPTOGRAMMA.

rock butter. *Cookery.* A sauce made by beating butter with about twice its weight of sugar, and flavoring.

rock candy. Sugar obtained in large crystals or crystalline masses by slow evaporation.

rock cedar. A cedar or juniper (*Juniperus sabinoides*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico, closely resembling the red cedar.

rock cod. **a** Any of various scorpænoid rockfishes (see ROCKFISH **a**) of the Pacific coast. **b** In Australia, *Scorpæna cruenta*, called *red rock cod*; also, a large grouper (*Epinephelus dæmelii*), called *black rock cod*. **c** In New Zealand, the blue cod. **d** A variety of the true cod. See COD.

rock cook. A European wrasse (*Centrolabrus exoletus*).

rock crab. Any of various crabs inhabiting rocky shores, as *Cancer irroratus*, and *C. borealis* of the northeastern coast of North America.

rock cress. Any of several rock-loving cresses, esp. species of *Arabis*, as *A. petræa*, *A. lyrata*, etc. See ARABIS.

rock crystal. Transparent quartz, esp. when colorless. See CRYSTAL, *n.*, 2.

rock dove. **a** A wild pigeon (*Columba livia*) of Europe and Asia, found chiefly along rocky coasts. From it the domestic pigeons were derived. It is bluish gray with a purplish breast, white rump, and dark wing bars. **b** The black guillemot. *Ireland.*

rock elm. **a** An elm of the eastern United States (*Ulmus racemosa*), also called *cork elm*, from the prominent corky ridges on its twigs. **b** The tough, hard, reddish brown wood of this tree, used for implements, furniture, etc.

rock'er (rŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rocks a cradle, etc. **2.** Either of the curving pieces of wood or metal on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks; also, a chair or a play horse mounted on rockers; a rocking-chair or rocking-horse. **3.** Any of various devices or apparatus that work with a rocking or to-and-fro motion; as: **a** *Mach.* (1) A lever, pivoted at or near its center, used with an up-and-down motion in certain link motions, gas-engine gears, etc. (2) = ROCKSHAFT. **b** *Engraving.* A tool for preparing the ground in mezzotint engraving; a cradle (def. 4 **b**). **c** *Elec.* An adjustable brush holder for a dynamo or motor. **d** *Mining.* = CRADLE, *n.*, 4 **i**. **e** In a piano action, a small piece fastened to the inner end of a piano key and having a small felt pad at one end to communicate motion to the prolong. See ACTION, *n.*, *Illust.* **4.** A skate with a curved blade, somewhat resembling in shape the rocker of a cradle. **5.** A boat with a rockered keel.

Rocker, 3 b.

rock'er, *v. t.* To build with a camber like a rocker, as a boat keel.

rocker arm. *Mach.* An arm borne by a rockshaft.

rocker cam. *Mach.* A cam with a rocking or reciprocating movement, as a cam on a rockshaft.

rock'er-y (rŏk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Hort.* A mound of rock fragments, filled in with earth and set with plants.

rock'et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *roquette*, fr. It. *ruchetta*, dim. fr. L. *eruca* a sort of colewort.] **a** Orig., a European brassicaceous plant (*Eruca sativa*) sometimes eaten as a salad. **b** Any plant of the genus *Hesperis*; the garden rocket, a tall annual with white or purple flowers. **c** Any of several similar plants, as the rocket larkspur.

rock'et, *n.* [It. *rocchetta*, formerly *rocchetto*, prop. a bobbin, spool, dim. of *rocca* a distaff, of G. origin. Named from the resemblance in shape to a distaff. See ROCK a distaff; cf. RATCHET.] **1.** A firework consisting of a cylindrical case filled with a combustible composition, as niter, charcoal, and sulphur, and fastened to a guiding stick. It is projected through the air by the reaction of gases liberated by combustion. Rockets are used as projectiles (see ROCKET APPARATUS), for pyrotechnic display, etc. **2.** A blunt lance head used in the just.

Section of a Rocket, showing arrangement of the Powder and Fuse.

rock'et (rŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. i.*; -ET-ED; -ET-ING. **1.** To rise straight up and swiftly when flushed; — said chiefly of pheasants. **2.** To dash swiftly and with force like a rocket or a rocketing pheasant; as, to *rocket* against one.

rocket apparatus. The life-saving apparatus using a rocket to carry a line from the coast to a ship in distress.

rocket harpoon. *Whaling.* A harpoon attached to and propelled by a rocket. It often carries an explosive shell.

rock fever. *Med.* Mediterranean fever.

rock'fish' (rŏk'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes which live among rocks or on rocky bottoms; as: **a** Any fish of the family Scorpænidæ, particularly those belonging to *Sebastodes*, *Sebastichthys*, and related genera, many of which are valuable market fishes on the Pacific coast of North America and northern Asia. The red rockfish and the priest fish, or black rockfish, are well-known forms. **b** The striped bass. **c** Any of several groupers of Bermuda and Florida waters of *Epinephelus* and allied genera. **d** The log perch. **e** A killifish (*Fundulus majalis*) of the American Atlantic coast.

Black Rockfish (*Sebastodes mystinus*). 1/10

rock flour. **a** Finely powdered rock material produced by grinding action, as of a glacier on its bed. Called also *glacial meal*. **b** Rock meal.

rock garden. *Hort.* A garden laid out in a rocky situation, adapted for alpine and dwarf plants. Cf. ROCKERY.

Generally what have passed for *rock gardens* have been rockeries — mere piles of cobbles. *L. H. Bailey.*

rock gurnet. The fortescue.

rock gypsum. Massive gypsum, sometimes crystalline, also microcrystalline or fine-grained, as in alabaster.

rock hind (hīnd). **a** A brown-spotted grouper (*Epinephelus adscensionis*) of the West Indies and southern United States. **b** A grouper (*Mycteroperca bowersi*) of the waters east of Porto Rico.

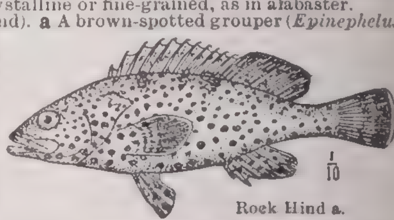
Rock Hind a. 1/10

rock hopper. Any of several penguins of the genus *Catarractes* (syn. *Eudyptes*) of the Falkland Islands, New Zealand, and Antarctic waters. They are relatively small and have a short thick bill and yellow crests. Called also *crested penguin*.

rock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROCK. Hence: *a.* Having a swaying, rolling, or back-and-forth movement; used for rocking.

rocking cam. = ROCKER CAM. — **r. lever.** = ROCK LEVER. — **r. pier**, a bridge pier hinged so as to allow a slight longitudinal motion of the bridge when the latter expands or contracts. — **r. shaft.** = ROCKSHAFT. — **r. spectrum**, *Phys.*, a spectrum made to vibrate rapidly across the screen so as to produce white light near the middle by superposition of colors. — **r. stone**, a stone, often of great size, so balanced upon its foundation that it can be rocked, or slightly moved, with but little force. In some cases it is left in this position by the weathering away of softer material; in others, by the melting of ice. — **r. tool.** = ROCKER, 3 **b**. — **r. tree**, *Weaving*, the axle from which the batten or lathe of a loom is suspended. — **r. valve**, *or* **r. slide valve**, *Steam Engine*, a valve consisting of a disk or cylindrical piece with the necessary openings, oscillating or revolving on its seat, — used esp. in the Corliss valve gear.

rock'ing-chair', *n.* A chair mounted on rockers.

Rock'ing-ham ware (rŏk'ĭng-hăm; -ȧm). Ware made at Swinton, England, on the estate of the Marquis of Rockingham. About 1790 it consisted mainly of white earthenware covered with a brown glaze of varying shades, and known as *brown china*. From about 1820 a bone porcelain was made, very brilliantly gilded and painted.

rock'ing-horse', *n.* A plaything resembling a horse mounted upon rockers.

rock lily. **a** A tropical American club moss (*Selaginella convoluta*), which grows in dense tufts. **b** An Australian orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*), usually found growing on rocks. It has large green pseudobulbs, and dense racemes of creamy white flowers. **c** Any of several rock-loving herbs, as the wild columbine. *Local, U. S.*

rock'ling' (rŏk'lĭng'), *n.* [*rock* + 2d *ling*.] **a** Any of certain small rather elongated marine gadoid fishes of the genera *Gaidropsarus* and *Enchelyopus*. **b** An Australian and New Zealand ophidioid fish of the genus *Genypterus*.

rock maple. The sugar maple.

rock meal. [Trans. of G. *bergmehl*.] **a** A fine flourlike earth composed of the shells of infusoria. In Lapland and Sweden it is sometimes eaten in times of famine. **b** A white powdery variety of calcite, occurring as an efflorescence.

rock moss. **a** Any lichen yielding archil, esp. *Lecanora tartarea*. **b** A rock-loving species of stonecrop (*Sedum pulchellum*). *U. S.*

rock oak. **a** The rock chestnut oak. **b** The chinquapin oak. **c** One of the Californian white oaks (*Quercus douglasii*).

rock oil. Petroleum.

rock pink. A pink-flowered portulacaceous plant (*Talinum calycinum*) of the western United States.

rock pipit. An abundant European pipit (*Anthus obscurus*) which frequents rocky shores.

rock plant. Any plant which grows on or among rocks.

rock plant of St. He-le'na (hĕ-lē'nȧ), the asteraceous plant *Petrobium arboreum*, endemic on St. Helena.

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roccombo. ✝ ROCAMBOLE.
roch. ✝ ROCK. [var. of ROUGH.]
roch (*Scot.* rŏk). Obs. or Scot.
roche (*dial.* rŏch, rōch). Obs. or dial. Eng. of ROACH, rock
roche alum (rōch). [F. *alun de roche* rock alum.] Roman alum.
roch'er (*dial.* rŏch'ẽr), *n.* [F.] A rocky place; rocks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Roch'es-ter (rŏch'ĕs-tẽr), *n.* [From *Rochester*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Rochester, Mr. The stalwart passionate hero of Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre." His maniac wife sets fire to his home and perishes, and Jane then marries him, although he was crippled and blinded in trying to save his wife. [rochet. *Rare.*]
roch'et. *v. t.* To clothe with a
roch'et (rŏch'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. ROACH, also OF. *rochet* (Cotgrave) a kind of fish.] The red gurnard
roch'et. ✝ RATCHET.
roch'ie (rŏch'ĭ). Var. of ROTCHE. [REACH.]
rochit, rocht. Obs. pret. of
rocht. ✝ WROUGHT.
Ro'ci-nan'te (rō'thē-nän'tā; 138), *n.* [Sp.] = ROSINANTE.
rock (rŏk). Var. of ROC.
rock'a-hom'i-nie, *n.* [See HOMINY.] Hominy. *Obs.*
rock'al-lase' (rŏk'ȧ-lāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
rock alum. Roman alum.
rock arm. *Mach.* A rocker arm
rock asphalt. **a** Asphalt rock. **b** = ASPHALT, 1. [ROCHET.]
rock'at (rŏk'ăt). Scot. var. of
rock badger. The cony (*Procavia capensis*) of South Africa.
rock bird. **a** A cock of the rock. **b** The purple sandpiper. **c** A sea bird that breeds in rocky cliffs, as a murre. [*Eng.*]
rock blackbird. The ring ouzel.
rock cavy. A Brazilian rodent (*Cavia*, or *Kerodon, rupestris*) allied to the guinea pig.
rock'cist' (rŏk'sĭst'), *n.* [*rock* a large stone + NL. *Cistus*, the genus in which the plants were once included.] The rockrose
rock cock. A cock of the rock.
rock cork. = MOUNTAIN CORK.
rock cranberry. The mountain cranberry.
Rock Day. = DISTAFF DAY.
rock dolphin. A European sculpin (*Cottus scorpius*).
rock duck. Harlequin duck. *Nova Scotia.*
rocke. ✝ ROKE, vapor.
rock eel. The gunnel.
rock'e-lay (rŏk'ē-lā), **rock'lay.** Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of ROKELAY, roquelaure. [*Eng.*]
ro k'er. *n.* Rock dove. *Local,*
rocker keel. A rockered keel.
rocker shaft. = ROCKSHAFT.
rock'et (*dial.* rŏk'ĭt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of ROCHET.
rocket candytuft. A candytuft having large and full flower clusters. [which rockets.]
rock'et-er. *n* A pheasant
rocket larkspur. An annual species of larkspur (*Delphinium ajacis*) with showy blue flowers.
rocket salad. = 1st ROCKET **a**.
rock face. See QUARRY FACE. — **rock'-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*
rock falcon. The merlin
rock fern. The common shield fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*).
rock flint Chert.
rock'foil', *n.* The saxifrage.
rock gas Natural gas.
rock goat. A wild goat, or ibex.
rock goose. The kelp goose.
rock grape. The sand grape.
rock grouse. **a** The ptarmigan *Lagopus mutus*. **b** A sand grouse.
rock'hair', *n.* A slender rupicolous tufted lichen (*Alectoria jubata*), used in dyeing.
rock hawk. The merlin.
rock hopping. *Sealing.* Act of hauling a mass of blubber ashore through the breakers.
rock'i-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
rocking cask = ROCHING CASK.
rock'ish. *a.* Rocky. *Rare.*
rock jasmine. Any small tufted primulaceous plant of the genus *Androsace*.
rock kangaroo. A rock wallaby.
rock kelp. Rockweed.
rock lark. The rock pipit.
rock leather. Mountain leather.
rock'less. *a.* See -LESS.
rock lever. A hinged lever that works with a rocking movement; a rocking lever: specif., an equalizing bar, for draft animals, hinged by a knuckle joint.
rock lobster. A sea crawfish.
rocklow. ✝ ROQUELAURE.
rock lychnis. Any of several species of *Lychnis* formerly included in *Viscaria*.
rock manakin. Cock of the rock.
rock melon. True cantaloupe.
rock milk. = AGARIC MINERAL.
rock native. See SCHNAPPER.
rock ouzel, *n.* The ring ouzel.
rock parrakeet *or* **parakeet** A small chiefly greenish Australian parrakeet (*Neophema petrophila*), which nests in holes in cliffs. [**b** A sand grouse.]
rock pigeon. **a** The rock dove.
rock pine. A variety of the cypress pine. *Local, Australia.*
rock plover. **a** The black-bellied plover. *Ireland.* **b** The purple sandpiper. [RACOIDEA.]
rock rabbit. A hyrax. See HY-

rock'rose' (rŏk'rōz'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the Cistaceæ, esp. of the genus *Cistus*, or (*U. S.*) of the genus *Helianthemum.* **b** In Australia, any of several unrelated shrubs, as *Ostcomeles anthyllidifolia* and species of *Hibbertia.*

rock salt. Common salt (sodium chloride) occurring in solid form as a mineral; halite; esp., salt in rocklike masses, usually more or less colored by iron. Also, sometimes, salt artificially prepared in large crystals or masses.

rock'shaft' (rŏk'shȧft'), *n.* [Cf. ROCK, *v. i.*] *Mach.* A shaft that oscillates on its journals, instead of revolving, — usually carrying levers or projecting pieces, as arms, wipers, or tumblers, by means of which it receives and communicates reciprocating motion, as in some valve gears.

rock snake. **a** Any of several large pythons; as, the *royal rock snake* (*Python regia*) of Africa, and the *rock snake* of India (*P. molurus*). The rock snakes of Australia mostly belong to the allied genus *Morelia.* **b** A snake of the genus *Bungarus*, as the krait.

rock thrush. Any of certain Old World birds of the genera *Monticola* and *Petrophila*, of the thrush family.

rock tripe. An American lichen (*Umbilicaria dillenii*) growing on rocks in arctic and subarctic regions. Its flat, coriaceous, blackish thallus has been used as food in cases of extremity.

rock trout. Any of several marine food fishes of the group Pareioplitæ and genus *Hexagrammos*, of the North Pacific coasts, esp. *H. decagrammus* and *H. superciliosus*, the latter known as *red rock trout.* Called also *greenling.*

rock violet. A confervoid alga (*Trentepohlia iolithus*) forming patches on rocks at high elevations, and exhaling an odor of violets.

rock wallaby. Any of various medium-sized kangaroos of the genus *Petrogale.* They inhabit rocky regions, and have a completely naked muzzle and a slender tufted tail.

rock warbler. *Zoöl.* A small Australian timaliine singing bird (*Origma rubricata*) which frequents rocky ravines.

rock'weed' (rŏk'wēd'), *n.* Any coarse fucoid seaweed growing attached to rocks, esp. species of *Fucus, Ascophyllum*, and *Sargassum.*

rock whiting. An Australian labroid food fish (*Odax richardsonii*).

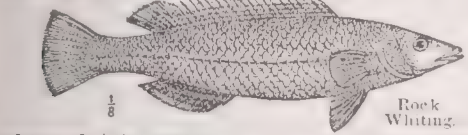

1/8 Rock Whiting.

rock'wood' (rŏk'wo͝od'), *n.* **a** = MOUNTAIN WOOD. **b** Fossil or petrified wood.

rock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* Stonework in which the surface is left broken and rough; also, rarely, rock-faced masonry (see under QUARRY FACE).

2. *Gardening.* A rockery.

rock wren. **a** Any of several wrens of the genus *Salpinctes*, of arid parts of the western United States and Mexico. **b** A small short-tailed passerine bird (*Xenicus gilviventris*) of New Zealand.

rock'y (rŏk'ĭ), *a.* Disposed to rock or totter, as when tipsy or after dissipation; hence, shaky; weak. *Slang or Dial.*

rock'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or abounding in, rocks; consisting of rocks; as, a *rocky* mountain; a *rocky* shore.

2. Like a rock; as, the *rocky* orb of a shield. *Milton.*

3. Fig.: Not easily impressed or affected; hard; unfeeling, obdurate; as, a *rocky* bosom. *Shak.*

ro-co'co (rō-kō'kō), *n.* [F.; prob. fr. the stonework used. See ROCK stone.] A florid style of ornamentation, consisting largely of a profusion of shellwork, scrolls, and flowers, popular in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. In architecture it characterizes the century beginning about 1660, showing esp. in an excess of broken and irregular curves, unusually placed round and oval openings, and figure sculpture of exaggerated pose. The interior use of coved ceilings, scrolls, and shellwork was often rich, though fantastic. Cf. BAROQUE. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

ro-co'co, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the rococo in style; florid; fantastic; feebly pretentious.

rod (rŏd), *n.* [ME. *rodde*; perh. orig. the same word as E. ROOD.] **1.** A straight and slender stick; a wand; hence, any slender bar, as of wood or metal. Specif.: **a** An instrument of punishment or correction; figuratively, chastisement.

He that spareth his *rod* hateth his son. *Prov.* xiii. 24.

b A scepter; hence, figuratively, power; authority; tyranny; oppression. "The *rod*, and bird of peace." *Shak.* **c** A wand or similar badge of office carried by various officials having the direction of persons, as marshals, ushers, etc. **d** A support for a fishing line; a fish pole. *Gay.* **e** *Mach. & Structures.* A member used in tension, as for sustaining a suspended weight, or in tension and compression, as for transmitting reciprocating motion, etc.; a connecting bar; a connecting rod. **f** A bar or staff for measuring.

2. A measure of length containing 5½ yards or 16½ feet; also, the corresponding square measure; — called also *perch*, and *pole.* See MEASURE.

3. *Carp.* A narrow board, a lath, batten or strip, generally cut to a fixed length, upon which are marked either feet and inches, or, more usually, the heights and other dimensions of work to be done; — called also *staff.*

rod of Aaron, a divining rod. — **rods and cones.** *Anat.* See RETINA. — **r. of Cor'ti** (kôr'tē). *Anat.* See ORGAN OF CORTI. — **to have**, *or* **put, a rod in pickle**, to have in store or prepare a reproof, punishment, or penalty for future application.

rod (rŏd), *v. t.* **1.** To provide with rods, esp. lightning rods.

2. To operate upon with rods; to use a rod upon.

rod'ding (rŏd'ĭng), *n.* Rods collectively; rods in lengths joined end to end; as, a line of *rodding.*

ro'dent (rō'dĕnt), *a.* [L *rodens, -entis*, p. pr. of *rodere* to gnaw. See RASE, *v. t.*; cf. ROSTRUM.] **1.** Gnawing; biting; corroding; — in *Med.*, applied to a variety of cancer or ulcer.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** Gnawing. **b** Pertaining to the Rodentia.

ro'dent, *n.* One of the Rodentia.

Ro-den'ti-a (rō-dĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See RODENT, *a.*] *Zoöl.* The order consisting of the gnawing mammals, as rats, mice, squirrels, beavers, porcupines, and rabbits; — called also *Glires.* It is the largest order of mammals, and embraces more than a thousand mostly small-sized species, of very diverse habits. The incisor teeth grow from persistent pulps and are enameled chiefly in front, producing a chisel-shaped edge. They are separated by a long diastema from the molars, which are rooted or rootless and tuberculate or laminate. Canines are absent and premolars are few or wanting. There are two suborders, Simplicidentata and Duplicidentata.

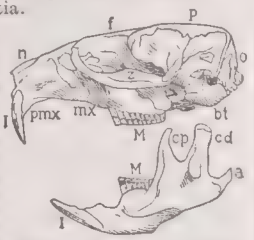

Skull of Rodent (Muskrat). *I, I* Incisors; *M, M* Molars; *n* Nasal; *f* Frontal; *p* Parietal; *o* Occipital; *z* Zygomatic Arch; *bt* Bulla Tympani; *mx* Maxillary; *pmx* Premaxillary; *cp* Coronoid Process; *cd* Condyle; *a* Angle of Mandible.

rod epithelium. *Anat.* Epithelium in which the cells exhibit striation so as to appear as if divided at one end into a bundle of rods. It is found lining parts of certain glands.

Rod'er-ick (rŏd'ẽr-ĭk), *n.* [LL. *Rodericus*, of Germanic origin; cf. G. *Roderich*, OG. *Hroderich, Ruodrich, Rudrich*; cf. for the two parts of the name, ROBERT and RICHARD.] **1.** Also **Rod'er-ic.** Lit., rich in fame; — masc. prop. name. F. *Rodrigue* (rō'drēg'); It. *Rodrigo* (rō-drē'gō); Sp. *Rodrigo* (rō-drē'gō), *Ruy* (ro͞o'ē); G. *Roderich* (rōd'ē-rĭk); Russ. *Rurik* (ro͞o'rĭk).

2. The last of the Gothic kings of Spain, the subject of many legends. He is the hero of Southey's "Roderick, the Last of the Goths," and Scott's "Vision of Don Roderick," and a chief character in Landor's drama "Count Julian."

ro'di-nal (rō'dĭ-năl), *n.* *Photog.* A developer consisting of the para amino derivative of phenol, $C_6H_4(NH_2)OH$, or one of its salts.

Rod'man gun (rŏd'măn). [After T. J. *Rodman*, Am. soldier.] *Ordnance.* A smooth bore, muzzle-loading, cast-iron gun of large calibers, much used in the United States service during the Civil War and for many years after. It was cast about a hollow water-cooled core to give the internal layers initial compression with a resulting increase of resisting strength to explosion (cf. WIRE-WOUND GUN).

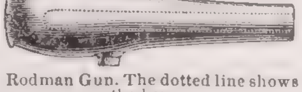

Rodman Gun. The dotted line shows the bore.

Rod'man's pressure gauge *or* **gage** (rŏd'mănz). A gauge for measuring pressure, as in cannon, by means of the length of the indentation or cut made in a piece of copper by a V-shaped steel knife. It is now generally superseded by the crusher gauge (which see).

Rod'o-mont (rŏd'ō-mŏnt), *n.* Also **Ro'do-mon'te** (rō'dō-mōn'tā). [It. *Rodomonte, Rodamonte*, prop., one who rolls away mountains; It. dial. *rodare* to roll away (fr. L. *rota* a wheel) + It. *monte* a mountain, L. *mons.* See ROTARY; 1st MOUNT, *n.*] **1.** A Moorish hero, a king of Algiers in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He is a brave and fierce, but boastful, warrior.

2. [*l. c.*] [F. *rodomont*, It. *rodomonte.*] A vain or blustering boaster; a braggart; a braggadocio. *Sir T. Herbert.*

rod'o-mon-tade' (rŏd'ō-mŏn-tād'; -täd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *rodomontata.* See RODOMONT, *n.*] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant. — *a.* Bragging; boastful. *Rare.*

rod'o-mon-tade', *v. i.* To boast; brag; rant.

rod'wood' (rŏd'wo͝od'), *n.* Any of several West Indian shrubs or trees. The common rodwood is *Lætia thamnia*, of the family Flacourtiaceæ. The red rodwood is *Eugenia monticola*; the black, *E. pallens*; and the white, *Chytraculia chytraculia*, — all of the family Myrtaceæ.

roe (rō), *n.* [ME. *ro*, AS. *rā, rāha*; akin to D. *ree*, G. *reh*, Icel. *rā*, Dan. *raa*, Sw. *rå.*] **a** The roe deer. **b** A hind or doe.

roe, *n.* [For *roan*, ME. *rowne*, akin to G. *rogen*, OHG. *rogan*, Icel. *hrogn*, Dan. *rogn, ravn*, Sw. *rom*; orig. uncert.; cf. Gr. *κρόκη* pebble, Skr. *çarkarā* gravel.] **1. a** The eggs of fishes, esp. when still inclosed in the ovarian membranes. The sperm or testes of the male fish are sometimes called *soft roe.* **b** The eggs or ovaries of certain crustaceans, as the coral of the lobster.

2. A mottled appearance in wood, esp. mahogany.

Roe, Richard. *Law.* A fictitious name for a party, real or fictitious, to an act or proceeding. See DOE, JOHN. Other names were formerly similarly used, as *John-a-Nokes, John o'*, or *of the, Nokes*, or *Noakes, John-a-Stiles*, etc.

roe'buck' (rō'bŭk'), *n.* The male, or any, roe deer.

roe deer. [AS. *rāhdéor.* See 1st ROE; DEER.] A European and Asiatic deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), with erect cylindrical antlers, forked at the summit and approximated at the base. It is the smallest European deer, and is very nimble and graceful. It is reddish brown in summer, grayish in winter, and has a white rump patch.

Roe Deer. Male and Fawn.

ro-ga'tion (rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rogatio*, fr. *rogare, rogatum*, to ask, beg, supplicate; cf. F. *rogation.* Cf. ABROGATE, ARROGANT, PROROGUE.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The inquiry made, orig. by the consuls, later, also by the tribunes, as to the will of the people on a proposed decree or law; also, their proposal of a law or decree for passage by the people; also, the law or decree.

2. *Eccl.* Litany; supplication.

Rogation Days. *Eccl.* The three days next before Ascension Day, observed as days of special supplication. In the Roman Catholic Church the Litany of the Saints is chanted in procession on each day. In the Anglican Communion they are fast days, and it is customary to ask God's blessing on the fruits of the earth. In England perambulation of the parish is still locally observed. The Rogation Days were instituted in the 5th century by Mamertus, Bishop of Vienne in Gaul, in a time of local calamity.

rogation flower. A European milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), formerly used for garlands in Rogation Week.

Rogation Sunday. *Eccl.* The Sunday next before the three Rogation Days, that is, the fifth Sunday after Easter.

rog'a-to-ry (rŏg'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See ROGATION.] Seeking information; authorized to examine witnesses or ascertain facts; as, a *rogatory* commission. *Woolsey.*

Rog'er (rŏj'ẽr), *n.* [F., OF. *Rogier*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *Rothger, Hrotger, Hrodger*; and OHG. *hruod-* (in comp.; see ROBERT), and *gēr* spear, akin to AS. *gār.*] **1.** Lit., famous with the spear; — masc. prop. name. L. *Rogerus* (rō-jē'rŭs); F. *Roger* (rō'zhā'); It. *Ruggiero* (ro͞od-jē'rō), *Rogero* (rō-jē'rō); Sp. *Rogerio* (rō-hā'rē-ō; 189); Pg. *Rogerio* (rō-zhā'rē-ō); G. *Rüdiger* (rü'dē-gẽr). — Dim. *Hodge* (hŏj), *Hodgkin* (hŏj'kĭn).

2. [*also l. c.*] A black flag with white skull and crossbones, formerly used by pirates; — called also *Jolly Roger.*

Rog'er de Cov'er-ley (dē kŭv'ẽr-lĭ). [After Sir *Roger de Coverley.* See COVERLEY.] An English country-dance like the Virginia reel.

Ro'get's' spi'ral (rō'zhāz'). [After S. R. *Roget* of England, who invented it.] *Elec.* An automatic make-and-break consisting of a wire spiral suspended so that its lower end just dips into mercury. When a sufficient current is passed through it, the coils attract one another, drawing the lower end out. The coils then return by their own weight.

rogue (rōg), *n.* [Cf. F. *rogue* proud, haughty, supercilious, Icel. *hrōkr* a rook, a croaker (cf. ROOK a bird), or Bret. *rok, rog*, proud, arrogant.] **1.** A vagrant; an idle, sturdy beggar; a vagabond; tramp. The term, esp. in the phrase **rogues and vagabonds**, is loosely applied, chiefly in English statutes, to various wandering, disorderly, or dissolute persons, amenable under the various Vagrancy Acts.

2. A dishonest person; a knave; a cheat.

3. One who is pleasantly mischievous, waggish, or frolicsome; — used jocosely or affectionately. *Shak.*

4. A rogue elephant.

5. *Hort.* A chance variation; a deviation from the type of a given variety or standard; — usually applied to inferior or worthless plants appearing among choice seedlings.

rogue, *v. t.* **1.** To stigmatize as a rogue; to decry. *Obs.*

2. To act the rogue towards; to cheat.

3. *Hort.* To weed out (inferior plants in a bed of seedlings).

rogue, *v. i.* To wander; to play the rogue or vagabond. *Obs.*

rogue elephant. A vicious elephant which separates from the herd and roams alone.

ro'guer-y (rō'gẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The life of a vagrant. *Obs.*

2 Practices of a rogue; knavish tricks; cheating; fraud.

3. Arch tricks; mischievousness; waggishness.

rogues' gallery (rōgz). A collection of portraits of persons arrested as rogues or criminals, for the use of the police.

rogue's march (rōgz). Derisive music performed in driving away a person under popular indignation or official sentence, as when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment.

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rockrose family. *Bot.* The family Cistaceæ.
rock ruby. A fine red variety of garnet.
rock salmon. **a** An amber fish, esp. *Seriola falcata.* *Southern U. S.* **b** The coalfish **a.** *Eng.*
rock samphire. A European apiaceous plant (*Crithmum maritimum*).
rock seal. The harbor seal.
rock shrike. A rock thrush.
rock snipe Purple sandpiper.
rock soap. = MOUNTAIN SOAP.
rock sparrow. **a** Any of several Old World sparrows of the genus *Petronia*, as *P. petronia* of southern Europe and northern Africa. **b** A sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps eremœca*) of Mexico and Texas.
rock'staff' (rŏk'stăf'), *n.* [Cf. ROCK, *v. i.*] An oscillating bar, as the lever of a forge bellows.
rock starling. The ring ouzel.
rock sucker. A lamprey.
rockt. Rocked. *Ref. Sp.*
rock tar. Petroleum.
rock'tree', *n.* = ROCKING TREE
rock turquoise. Turquoise in its rock matrix, as used in jewelry; turquoise matrix.
Rock'wood' for-ma'tion. [From *Rockwood*, Tennessee.] *Geol.* A Silurian iron-bearing formation of the southern Appalachians.
Rocky Mountain Sing. of *Rocky Mountains*; — used attrib., as in: **Rocky Mountain garrot**, Barrow's golden-eye. — **R. M. goat**, the mountain goat (*Oreamnos montanus*). — **R. M. grasshopper** *or* **locust.** See GRASSHOPPER, 1. — **R. M oysters**, lamb fries. *Colloq., Local, U. S.* — **R. M. sheep.** See MOUNTAIN SHEEP, 1. — **R. M. whitefish.** See WHITEFISH.
ro'coa (rō'kō), *n.* [Tupi *urucú*: cf. F. *rocou, roucou*, Pg. *urucú.*] Annatto.
rocolo. † ROQUELAURE.
roc'om-bole. Var. of ROCAMBOLE.
ro'cou (rō'ko͞o). Var. of ROCOA.
roc'ta (rŏk'tȧ), *n.* [LL. Cf. ROTE, the musical instrument.] *Music.* A medieval stringed violinlike instrument.
rod. † ROAD, ROOD.
rod. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of RIDE.
Rod'a-nim (rŏd'ȧ-nĭm). Var. of DODANIM.
rod bayonet. *Mil.* A comparatively light combination bayonet and ramrod, not now regarded with favor.
rodde. † ROD; ROOD; RUD, to redden.
rod'di-kin (rŏd'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. OD. *roode* appendix of the stomach, Flem. *roode* neck of the womb.] The fourth stomach of a ruminant. *Scot.*
rod'din (rŏd'ĭn). Scot. var. of ROWAN.
rod'din, *n.* [Gael. *rod* path, fr. E. *road.*] A narrow path, esp. one made by sheep. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rod'dle. † RADDLE.
roddoc. † RUDDOCK, robin redbreast.
rod'dy. † RUDDY.
rod'dy, *a.* Full of rods or twigs.
rode. Pret. & dial. p. p. of RIDE.
rode. † REED; ROOD; RUD, *n.*; RUDDY.
rode. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROAD.
ro'de (rō'dĕ), *n.* [Dan. Cf. ROD.] See MEASURE.
rode (rōd), *n.* *Naut.* A light rope for a boat's anchor. *Local, U. S. & Newfoundland.*
rode goose [Cf. ROTT GOOSE.] The common brant. *Brit.*
rodehors. † ROODHORSE.
ro-den'tial (rō-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to the Rodentia. *R.*
ro-de'o (rō-dā'ō; 146), *n.* [Sp., a going round.] A round-up. See ROUND-UP. *Western U. S.*
Roderick Dhu. See DHU, RODERICK.
Roderick Random. See RANDOM, RODERICK.
Rod'er-i'go (rŏd'ẽr-ē'gō; rō'dā-rē'gō). A Venetian gentleman in Shakespeare's "Othello." He is a lover of Desdemona, and the dupe of Iago.
rode tre. † ROOD TREE.
rod fructification. *Bot* A form of gonidiophore in basidiomycetous fungi, consisting of a hyphal branch from which rodlike gonidia are abjointed.
rodge (rŏj), *n.* Gadwall. *Eng*
rodi. † RUDDY.
rod'ing (rŏd'ĭng), *n.* = RODE, a rope.
rod'knight', *n.* *O. Eng. Feudal Law.* = RADKNIGHT.
rod'let, *n.* A small rod.
rod'man (rŏd'măn), *n.* *Surveying.* See LEVELING.
rod'ney (rŏd'nĭ), *n.* A shirk; idler; vagabond; anything worthless. *Dial. Eng.*
Ro'dolph (rō'dŏlf), **Ro-dol'phus** (rō-dŏl'fŭs), *n.* Masc. prop. name. See RUDOLPH.
rodomel. † RHODOMEL.
rod'o-mont (rŏd'ō-mŏnt), *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting
rod'o-mon-tad'ist, -ta'dor, *n.* One given to rodomontade.
rod'o-mon-ta'do, *n.* Rodomontade; also, a rodomontadist. *Obs* — *a.* Rodomontade. *Obs.*
Ro-drigues's' co-ör'di-nates (rō-drēgz'). [Prob after Olinde *Rodrigues* (1794-1851), French economist and mathematician.] See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.
Ro-dri'guez's an'eu-rysm *or* **aneurism** (rō-drē'gāths). *Med.* A form of varicose aneurysm in which the sac is in contact with the artery.
rods'man (rŏdz'măn), *n.* = RODMAN.
rod'ster, *n.* An angler. *Rare*
rod tre. † ROOD TREE.
rody. † RUDDY.
rodyr † RUDDER.
roe. † ROW, series.
roebuckberry Stone bramble or its fruit
roed (rōd), *a.* Filled with roe.
roe'de (ro͞o'dĕ), *n.* [D.] See MEASURE.
roelle bone. † REWEL BONE.
roelme. † ROYALME.
ro'e-noke'. Var. of ROANOKE.
Roent'gen, *a.*, **Roentgen rays**, etc. See RÖNTGEN, etc.
roe'stone', *n.* [See ROE spawn.] Oölite.
rofe. † ROOF; obs. pret. of RIVE.
rof'fi-a, rof'i-a (rŏf'ĭ-ȧ). Var. of RAFFIA.
rog, *v. t.* [Cf RUG to pull, tear.] To shake; pull; stir; jumble. Cf. RUG. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rog, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rōg* strife] Strife; contest. *Obs*
Ro-ga'te Sun'day (rō-gā'tē). *Eccl.* = ROGATION SUNDAY.
Rogation week. The week in which the Rogation Days occur
roge. † ROGUE.
Ro'ge-lim (rō'gĕ-lĭm; rō-gē'-). *Bib*
rogeman, *n.* [See ROGUE; MAN.] A receiver of stolen clothes. *Obs.*
rogen. † ROW, *v.*
ro'gen-stein' (rō'gĕn-stīn'; *G.* -shtīn'), *n.* [G.] Oölite.
Roger de Coverley, Sir **1** See COVERLEY, SIR ROGER DE. **2.** See ROGER DE COVERLEY.
Roger Gough (gŏf). The bloodwood *Baloghia lucida.* *Local, Australia.*
ro-ge'ri-an (rō-jē'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A wig. *Obs.*
Ro-ge'ro (rō-jā'rō), *n.* [It.] See RUGGIERO.
rog'ers-ite (rŏj'ẽrz-īt), *n.* [After Wm. B. *Rogers*, Am. geologist.] *Min* An alteration product of samarskite, containing yttrium, niobium, etc., found as a white coating on the parent mineral.
rogge. † ROG.
rog'gle (rŏg''l), *n. & v.* [See ROG to shake.] Shake. *Dial. Eng.*
rog'gy. † RUGGY.
rogh, roghe. † ROUGH.
roght. Obs. pret. of RECK.
roghtlesse. † RECKLESS.
rog'i-tate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *rogitare*, freq. of *rogare.*] To beg; entreat; importune. *Obs.*
‖ **ro'gnon'** (rō'nyôɴ'), *n.* [F.] *Mountaineering.* Rounded rock.
‖ **ro'gnons'** (rō'nyôɴ'), *n. pl.* Kidneys.
Ro-gom'me-lech (rō-gŏm'ĕ-lĕk). *D. Bib.*
rogue's-gillyflower, *n.* The garden rocket. *Obs.*
rogue'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

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rogue's yarn. A yarn of a different twist, material, or color from the rest, inserted into navy cordage, to identify it if stolen, or to trace the maker in case of defect.

ro′guish (rō′gĭsh), *a.* **1**. Vagrant. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **2**. Resembling, or characteristic of, a rogue; knavish. **3**. Pleasantly mischievous; waggish; arch. "The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most *roguish* cast." *Dryden.* **Syn.** — See MISCHIEVOUS. — **ro′guish-ly**, *adv.* — **ro′guish-ness**, *n.*

ro′han (rō′hăn), *n.* [Hind. *rōhan* sandal tree.] An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Soymida febrifuga*) the bark of which is tonic and the wood hard and durable.

roil (roil; *cf.* RILE), *v. t.;* ROILED (roild); ROIL′ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *rooil, ruille,* dirt, foulness, rust, F. *rouille* rust, prob. fr. a LL. derivative of L. *robigo, rubigo,* rust.] **1**. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment of; as, to *roil* wine, etc., in casks or bottles; to *roil* a spring. **2**. To disturb (the temper); to ruffle the temper of; to rouse the passion of resentment in; to vex.

That his friends should believe it, was what *roiled* him [Judge Jeffreys] exceedingly. *R. North.*

roil′y (-ĭ), *a.* Turbid; as, *roily* water; also, vexed.

‖ **rois fai′né′ants′, les** (lā rwä fā′nā′äN′). [F., the do-nothing kings.] Kings who have delegated or lost royal power, while still reigning, as the later Merovingians.

roist′er (rois′tẽr), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. *roister*, n., fr. OF. *ruistre, ruiste, rustre, ruste,* prop. a., rude, boorish, violent, F. *rustre* boor, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus.* Cf. RUSTIC.] To bluster or swagger; brag; bully. — **roist′er-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Ro′land (rō′lănd), *n.* [F., of G. origin; cf. OG. *Ruodlant, Hruodland, Hrodland;* for the two parts of the name cf. ROBERT, and LAND; cf. also ORLANDO.] **1**. Also **Row′land**. Masc. prop. name. L. *Rotlandus* (rŏt-lăn′dŭs), *Rolandus* (rō-lăn′dŭs); F. *Roland* (rō′läN′); It. *Orlando* (ōr-län′dō); Sp. *Roldán* (rōl-dän′); Pg. *Rolando* (rō-läN′dōō), *Roldão* (rōl-douN′); G. *Roland* (rō′länt); D. *Roeland* (rōō′länt). **2**. A warden of the marches of Brittany, the hero of many romantic tales of the Charlemagne cycle. Legend made him a nephew of the emperor, and the most redoubtable defender of the Christians against the Saracens. He was killed at Roncesvalles, or Roncevaux, in 778, where the rear of Charlemagne's army was cut off by some revolted Gascons, an event magnified by romancers into a "dolorous rout" of Charlemagne by the Saracens. Cf. ORLANDO, 2, and see DURENDAL. The phrase "a Roland for an Oliver," meaning, a blow for a blow, tit for tat, alludes to a drawn combat between Roland and Oliver.

Ro-lan′dic (rō-lăn′dĭk), *a.* Pert. to Rolando, an Italian anatomist (d. 1831). — **Rolandic fissure.** = FISSURE OF ROLANDO.

rôle (rōl), *n.* [F., prop., a roll; cf. L. *rotulus* a little wheel. See ROLL, *n. & v.*] A part, or character, performed by an actor in a drama; hence, a part or function taken or assumed by any one; as, the *rôle* of philanthropist.

roll (rōl), *v. t.;* ROLLED (rōld); ROLL′ING. [ME. *rollen*, OF. *roller, roler,* F. *rouler* (cf. also OF. *roeler*, fr. assumed LL. *rotellare*), LL. *rotulare*, fr. L. *rotulus, rotula,* a little wheel, in LL. a roll or scroll, dim. of L. *rota* wheel; akin to G. *rad* wheel, Lith. *rātas*, Ir. *roth*, and to Skr. *ratha* car, chariot. Cf. CONTROL, ROLL, *n.*, ROTARY, ROUND, *a.*, ROWEL.] **1**. To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on or as if on an axis; to impel forward by causing to turn over and over on a surface; as, to *roll* a wheel. **2**. To move, or cause to be moved, upon, or by means of, rollers or small wheels. **3**. To wrap round on itself or on something else, or to form into a more or less spherical or cylindrical body in that manner; as, to *roll* up a sheet of paper; to *roll* clay into a ball. **4**. To bind or involve by winding, as in a bandage; to inwrap; — often with *up;* as, to *roll* up a parcel. **5**. To drive or impel forward with an easy motion, as of rolling; as, a river *rolls* its waters to the ocean.

The flood of Catholic reaction was *rolled* over Europe. *J. A. Symonds.*

6. To utter copiously, esp. with sounding words; to utter with a deep sound; — often with *forth*, or *out.*

Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies. *Tennyson.*

7. **a** To press or level with a roller; to spread or form with a roll or rolls; as, to *roll* a field; to *roll* steel rails, etc. **b** *Print.* To ink with a roller or rollers; as, to *roll* a form. **8**. To beat with rapid, continuous strokes, as a drum; to sound a roll upon. **9**. *Geom.* To apply (one line or surface) to another continuously without slipping; to bring all parts of (a line or surface) into successive contact with those of another, so that at every instant the parts that have been in contact are equal. **10**. To turn over in one's mind; to revolve. *Chaucer.* **11**. To utter with a trill; as, to *roll* one's r's.

to roll the eye, to cause the eye to look in one direction after another in quick succession. — **to r. up**, to accumulate; to cause to grow large; as, *to roll up* a fortune. *Colloq.*

roll, *v. i.* **1**. To move, as a curved object may, along a surface by rotation without sliding; to revolve on an axis; to turn over and over; as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth. **2**. To move or be moved on wheels, as a carriage. **3**. To have an undulating form, as, in topography, a surface with alternating rounded minor elevations and depressions, or, in mining, a vein the dip of which is a wavy line. **4**. To gad about; to wander; roam. *Now Rare.*

Man shall not suffer his wife go *roll* about. *Chaucer.*

5. To turn or move circularly as on an axis; to incline first to one side, then to the other; to turn from side to side; as, the ship *rolled* heavily; the horse *rolled* on the turf.

And his red eyeballs *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

6. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swell and depression; as, *rolling* clouds; the *rolling* waves. **7**. To be wound or formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth *rolls* unevenly; the snow *rolls* well. **8**. To make a loud or heavy rising and falling or rumbling noise; as, the thunder *rolls;* an organ *rolls.* **9**. To spread under a roller; as, the ink *rolls* well. **10**. To enroll; to be enrolled. **11**. To perform a periodical revolution; to move onward as with a revolution; as, the *rolling* year; ages *roll* away. **12**. To trill; — said of certain birds.

to roll up. *Colloq.* **a** To accumulate; to grow to large dimensions; as, a fortune *rolls up.* **b** To congregate in large numbers; esp., to attend a meeting or the like. *Australia.*

roll (rōl), *n.* [ME. *rolle*, OF. *rolle*, a roll (in sense 3), F. *rôle*, fr. L. *rotulus* a little wheel, LL., a roll, dim. of L. *rota* a wheel. In some senses fr. the v. See ROLL, *v.;* cf. RÔLE, ROULEAU, ROULETTE.] **1**. Act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of waves; also, a rolling movement of the body or part of it; as, a *roll* in a walk. **2**. That which rolls; a roller; esp., a cylindrical body set in bearings (usually fixed) and used singly or in pairs or sets to crush or squeeze something, to impress something by squeezing, to move an endless apron or web, or the like. A cylindrical clod breaker, the steel cylinders between which the metal is passed in a rolling mill, a cylindrical die, the bookbinder's tool for making plain or embossed gilded lines on book covers, and the feed rolls for some kinds of machines, are typical examples. See ROLLER, 1. **3**. That which is rolled up. Specif.: **a** A document on material, as parchment, which may be rolled up; a scroll.

The lasting *roll*, recording what we say. *Prior.*

b Hence, an official or public document, as the engrossed record of the proceedings of a public body, as of a court, or of Parliament (see PARLIAMENT ROLLS); a register; a record; also, a catalogue; a list.

The *roll* and list of that army doth remain. *Sir J. Davies.*

c A cylindrical twist of tobacco. **d** Part of an old style of hairdressing, as a cushion or puff. **e** A more or less compacted sliver of carded wool. **f** A certain quantity, as of fabric or paper, rolled up to form a single package. **g** *Cookery.* Any of various food preparations rolled up for cooking or serving; as: (1) A kind of shortened raised biscuit or bread, often rolled or doubled on itself. (2) Meat rolled and cooked. (3) Cake spread with jam and rolled up. **4**. A heavy, reverberatory sound; as, the *roll* of cannon, or of thunder. Also, a succession of sounds giving a reverberatory or beating effect; as: **a** The prolonged sound, as of a drum, produced by beating with strokes so rapid and regular as to produce a uniform tremolo. **b** A trill (of some birds). **c** A chord on the organ in arpeggio style. **5**. A swell or undulation on a surface; specif., *Mining,* an undulation in the roof or floor of a coal seam. **6**. Part; office; duty; rôle. *Obs.* *L'Estrange.* **7**. *Arch.* A more or less cylindrical member; as: **a** A rounded strip used as a false ridgepole. **b** Any of a series of rounded strips of wood over which the ends of the roofing plates of a lead or other metal roof are turned and lapped. **8**. A case for toilet articles or the like, consisting of a length of leather or other material, usually with pockets, which can be rolled about the contents.

Syn. — Schedule, catalogue, register, inventory. See LIST.

roll-and-fillet molding *or* **moulding**, *Arch.*, a nearly cylindrical molding larger than a bead, having on one side a projecting fillet.

Section of Roll-and-Fillet Molding.

roll′back′ (rōl′băk′), *n.* *Locks.* The cam on the knob spindle for moving the bolt.

roll call. **1**. Act, or time, of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers, in schools, etc. **2**. A signal for a roll call, as one sounded on a bugle, drum, or the like.

roll′-cu′mu-lus, *n.* Strato-cumulus in which the clouds near the horizon resemble long bars.

rolled (rōld), *p. a.* Subjected to rolling, as with rollers; made or shaped by rolling; as, *rolled* iron bars.

rolled glass. **a** An inferior variety of plate glass of considerable thickness, made by passing a roller over molten glass between thickness strips placed on the edges of the casting table. **b** = CYLINDER GLASS. — **r. gold**, *Jewelry,* a kind of filled gold rolled or drawn out so that the gold becomes very thin.

roll′er (rōl′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that rolls; esp., a cylindrical body moving or movable on its longitudinal axis, or rolled along something, for pressing or smoothing by pressure, for evenly distributing or spreading a viscous liquid or composition on a surface, for crushing or squeezing or indenting by pressure, for converting sliding into rolling friction, for moving a (usually endless) band, belt, or web, for rolling up paper, cloth, or other flexible material, or the like; a roll. Hence: **a** A heavy contrivance with one or more broad-rimmed wheels, pulled or driven over ground (garden lawns and paths, macadam roads, etc.) to smooth and compact it. Cf. ROAD ROLLER. **b** A composition-coated cylinder for inking type forms, etc. See PRINTING PRESS, *Illust.* **c** Either of the hard revolving cylinders in a mangle or wringer, between which the clothes, etc., are passed. **d** Any of the hard steel cylinders in a roller bearing; a cylindrical piece on which heavy objects, as logs or steel rails, are rolled for ease in moving; a wheel of a caster or of a roller skate. **e** Any of the cylinders in a paper-making machine for carrying forward the web of paper. **f** A stick, usually of round section, on which to roll up a map, chart, etc., to which it is attached. **2**. A bandage; a fillet; properly, a long and broad bandage used in surgery. **3**. *Naut.* One of a series of long, heavy waves which roll in upon a coast, as after a storm. **4**. Short for ROLLER TOWEL. **5**. Any of numerous nonpasserine, mostly bright-colored, Old World birds of the family Coraciidæ; — so called on account of their turning over in flight like tumbler pigeons. They are allied to the motmots and todies. The common European species (*Coracias garrula*) is chiefly blue and greenish of various shades, with the back reddish brown. See GROUND ROLLER, SIRGANG.

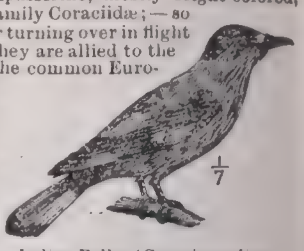
Indian Roller (*Coracias indica*). 1/7

6. A pigeon especially proficient in aërial tumbling or rolling; as: **a** Any of certain tumblers bred esp. at Birmingham, England, hence called *Birmingham rollers.* **b** A variety of tumbler pigeons having a longer head and tail than ordinary tumblers and originating in Asia Minor, hence called *Oriental rollers.* **7**. Any small ground snake of the family Tortricidæ. **8**. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Stock Exchange.* Rolling stock of railroads of the United States. *Cant, British.*

roller bearing. *Mach.* A bearing in which the journal rotates in contact with a number of rollers usually contained in a cage. Cf. BALL BEARING.

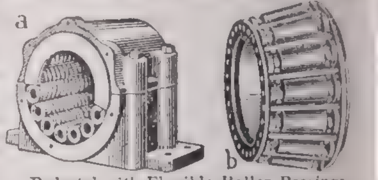
a Pedestal with Flexible Roller Bearings; *b* Roller Bearing with Conical Rollers.

roller chain. A form of block chain in which the transverse blocks or cylinders are hollow and turn on steel pins, acting as rollers to lessen friction.

roller gear. *Mach.* A gear wheel with friction rollers instead of teeth, or a gear mainly of such wheels.

roller gin. A cotton gin in which rolls are used for separating the seeds from the fiber.

roller skate. A skate with small wheels instead of a runner, for skating on a smooth surface other than ice.

roller towel. An endless towel hung from a roller.

roll′ey (rŏl′ĭ), *n.* [Probably fr. *roll.*] Any of various vehicles, drawn by horse or by hand; specif., a low, sideless wagon esp. to convey corves in a mine. *Eng. & Australia.*

roll′ey-way′ (-wā′), *n.* *Mining.* A road or track for rolleys; a gangway or tramway. *Eng. & Australia.*

rol′lic (rŏl′ĭk), *v. i.;* ROL′LICKED (-ĭkt); ROL′LICK-ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. ROLL, and FROLIC.] To move or play in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; to frolic; sport; — commonly in *p. pr.* "*Rollicking* blades." *T. Hook.*

rol′li-che (rŏl′ĭ-chē), *n.* Also **rol′le-jee** (-jē), **rol′li-chie**. [D. *rolletje* a little roll.] A kind of sausage, made in a bag of tripe, sliced and fried, famous among the Dutch of New Amsterdam and still known, esp. in New Jersey.

roll′ing (rōl′ĭng), *vb. n.* of ROLL. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of one that rolls; as, the *rolling* of a ball or of a ship. **2**. A rolling sound; roll; as, the *rolling* of thunder. **3**. = HALF HITCH **b**.

roll′ing, *p. pr.* of ROLL. Hence: *a.* **1**. Rotating on or as if on an axis, or moving along a surface by rotation. **2**. Moving on or as if on wheels or rollers. **3**. Having gradual, rounded undulations of surface; as, a *rolling* country; *rolling* land. *U. S.* **4**. Of sounds, rising and falling or rumbling, as thunder; also, causing a rolling sound, as a cannonade. **5**. Having a turn over upon or towards itself; as, a *rolling* hat brim; a *rolling* collar. **6**. [From ROLLING, *n.*] Of or pert. to, or used in, rolling.

rolling bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE. — **r. chock**. **a** *Shipbuilding.* = BILGE KEEL. **b** *Naut.* A contrivance of the nature of a half hoop and parrel, to hold a yard steady to the mast in rough weather. *Rare.* — **r. circle**. **a** The generating circle of cycloidal and similar curves. **b** *Gearing.* The pitch circle (see PITCH LINE **a**). **c** Of a paddle wheel, the circle described by a point having a rotational velocity equal to the ship's linear velocity. — **r. dam**, a dam for raising the water in a shallow stream, as one having a smooth timber top and no sluiceways, used in logging. — **r. fire**. *Mil.* **a** An obsolete form of fire tactics consisting of a discharge of firearms by soldiers in line, in quick succession, and in the order in which they stand. **b** Any fire that produces a rolling sound. — **r. frame**, *Dyeing,* the frame with rollers by which the fabric is drawn through the vat; — called also *gallopers.* — **r. friction**. See FRICTION, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **r. grass**. = BLACK GRASS **d**. — **r. hitch**, a simple hitch taken around a log, cask, or the like, so that a pull on the rope will cause the log, etc., to roll. See 2d KNOT, 1. — **r. machine**, any of various machines operating by roller pressure. — **r. mill**. **a** An establishment where metal, esp. iron and steel, is rolled into plates and bars of various sections. **b** A machine having a set or train of rolls, for shaping the heated metal by passing and repassing it between the rolls. **c** Any of various other machines for rolling molten glass, leather, etc. — **r. plant**. = ROLLING STOCK. — **r. press**. **a** A roller calender for cloth or paper. **b** A similar machine for smoothing printed sheets. **c** A printing press with a roller, used in copper-plate printing. — **r. reef**, *Naut.*, a reef made by rolling up the sail at the foot, sometimes about a roller on the yard or boom. — **r. rope**. *Naut.* See ROLLING TACKLE. — **r. spar**. *Naut.* See ROLLING TACKLE. — **r. stock**, *Railroads,* the locomotives, motor cars, passenger cars (or coaches), freight cars (or goods wagons), cabooses, and all other wheeled vehicles, etc., running or capable of running on the tracks or rails. — **r. stone**, a person who changes his habitation, business, or pursuits with great frequency; one who leads a wandering or unsettled life; — from the proverb, "A

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ro′guy (rō′gĭ), *a.* Roguish. *Obs.*
Roh′gah (rō′gȧ). *Bib.*
ro′hob (rō′hŏb), *n.* = ROB, an inspissated juice.
Ro′ho-bi′a (rō′hō-bī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
rohr flute (rōr). [G. *rohr* reed.] *Music.* An organ flute stop having closed metal pipes with the covers punctured and narrow tubes inserted.
rohte. Obs. pret. of RECK.
ro′hun. Var. of ROHAN.
ro′i (rō′ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] The rootstock of the fern *Pteris esculenta*, roasted and eaten by the Maoris in New Zealand.
roi′al ✝ ROYAL.
roialme, roiame. ✝ ROYALME.
roicond, *p. pr.* of ROIKE.
roid. ✝ ROOD.
roid (roid), *a.* [Cf. OF *roide* stiff, unyielding, F. *raide, roide.*] **1**. Rough; fierce; angry; severe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2**. Riotous; frolicsome. *Scot.* — **roid′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
‖ **roi′ d'armes′** (rwä′ där m′). [F.] King-of-arms.
‖ **Roi′ d'Yve′tot′** (dēv′tō′). [F.] See KING OF YVETOT.
roif. ✝ RUFE.
roig. ✝ ROGUE.
roignous. ✝ ROYNOUS.
roik. ✝ ROCK; ROKE, vapor.
roike, *v. i.* To streak; blend. *Obs.*
roil, *v. i.* [ME. *roilen;* orig. uncert.] To wander; roam. *Obs.*
roil (roil; rīl), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *rooillier* to roll.] To romp; fidget. — *n.* A hoyden. *Both Dial. Eng.*
roild. Roiled. *Ref. Sp.*
roile, *n.* [Cf. dial. *röl, rool* (Shetland), a colt.] A Flemish horse; a steed. *Obs.*
Ro′i-mus (rō′ĭ-mŭs). *Bib.*
roin′ish. roin′ous. ✝ ROYNISH.
roint (roint; rīnt). Short for AROINT. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
roiploch. ✝ RAPLOCH.
rois. ✝ ROSE.
rois′ing, *a.* [Cf. OF. *roisant* fresh, fr. L. *recens, -entis,* fresh, recent.] Fresh. *Obs.*
roist, *v. i.* [Cf. ROISTER.] To roister; bully; also, to rob. *Obs.*
roist′er, *n.* A roisterer. *Obs. or Archaic.*
roist′er-doist′er (-dois′tẽr), *n.* A roisterer. *Obs.* — **roist′er-doist′er-dom** (-dois′tẽr-dŭm), *n.* *Obs.*
Roister Doister, Ralph. See RALPH ROISTER DOISTER.
roist′er-ly, *a.* Roisterous. *Obs.*
roist′er-ly, *adv.* In a roistering manner. *Rare.*
roist′er-ous (rois′tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Roistering; uproarious. *Rare.*
roist′ing, *a.* Roistering. *Obs.*
roit, royt, *v. i.* To go about idly. *Obs. or Scot.* — *n.* A disorderly or unruly creature. *Scot.*
roitelet, *n.* [F.] Petty king. *Obs.*
roit′ish, *a.* Straggling. *Obs.*
rok. ✝ ROCK, ROOK.
ro′ka (rō′kȧ), *n.* [Ar. *roqa′.*] Mafurra tree (*Trichilia emetica*).
rok′am-bole. Var. of ROCAMBOLE.
rokcat. ✝ ROCHET.
roke. ✝ ROOK, *Chess.*
roke. Scot. var. of ROCK, a distaff.
roke (rōk), *n.* [Cf. D. *rook.* See REEK.] Vapor; fog; mist; moisture; steam; smoke. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
roke, *n.* [Cf. dial. *rake* vein of lead.] Vein of ore. *Dial. Eng.*
roke′age (rōk′āj), **rok′ee** (rōk′ē), *n.* [Cf. NOCAKE.] Parched Indian corn, pounded up and mixed with sugar. *Local, U. S.*
rok′e-lay (rŏk′ĕ-lā). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROQUELAURE.
ro′ker (rō′kẽr), *n.* [Perh. of D. or Scand. origin. Cf. ROACH, the fish.] **a** A ray; esp., the thornback. **b** A rockling.
roket. ✝ ROCHET.
rok′ey (rōk′ĭ), *a.* [From ROKE fog.] Foggy; misty; damp; smoky; also, hoarse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rokh. ✝ ROC.
rokkat. ✝ ROCHET.
rokke. ✝ ROCK.
rok′y (rōk′ĭ). Var. of ROKEY.
Rol. *Abbr.* Roland.
rold. Rolled. *Ref. Sp.*
role. ✝ ROLL; ROW, *v.*
roless, *a.* [ME. *ro* rest, AS. *rōw* + *-less.*] Restless. *Obs.*
rolk. ✝ ROCK.
roll. ✝ ROW, *v.*
roll′a-ble (rōl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
roll′age, *n.* A charge for rolling casks. *Obs.*
rol′le-jee. Dial. of ROLLICHE.
roller bar. A bar knife in a rag-cutting machine.
roller bowl. *Textiles.* An attachment at the delivery end of a carding machine to roll the slivers into compacted cardings.
roller bridge. A rolling bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.
roller coaster. A coasting apparatus consisting of a circular inclined railway with cars rolling upon it.
rol′lick-y (rŏl′ĭ-kĭ), *a.* Rollicking. *Colloq. or Dial.*

rolling stone gathers no moss." — **rolling tackle, rope, spar,** etc., *Naut.*, one used to steady anything, esp. the yards, when the ship rolls. — **r. topsail,** *Naut.*, a topsail rolled around the upper topsail yard as the latter is lowered. *Rare.* — **r. valve,** a rotary valve, as in an Obry gear.

roll′ing-pin′ (rōl′ĭng-pĭn′), *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood or other material with which paste or dough may be rolled out.

Rol-lin′i-a (rŏ-lĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. *Rollin* (1661–1741), French historian.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American annonaceous trees and shrubs distinguished by the wing-appendaged petals of the flower. The fruit resembles the custard apple, but is scarcely edible.

roll′-top′, *n* **a** The flexible cover of a roll-top desk. **b** Short for ROLL-TOP DESK.

roll′-top′ desk. A writing desk having a sliding cover for the desk top, usually consisting of parallel slats fastened to a flexible backing.

roll train. *Mach.* A set of plain or grooved rolls for rolling metal into various forms, as in a rolling mill.

roll′way′ (rōl′wā′), *n.* A way or road on which objects round or cylindrical, or approximately so, are rolled, or on which things are moved on rollers; specif., *Logging*, a place prepared for rolling logs into a stream ; a landing.

ro′ly-po′ly (rō′lĭ-pō′lĭ), *n.* **1.** Any of various games played with a ball or a somewhat similar object rolled or thrown into holes, at pins, or the like. *Chiefly Dial.*

2. A pudding of paste spread with fruit, rolled into a cylindrical form, and boiled, baked, or steamed.

3. A roly-poly person or thing.

ro′ly-po′ly, *a.* Resembling a roly-poly (in sense 2) in shape ; short and pudgy.

Ro-ma′ic (rō-mā′ĭk), *a.* [NGr. Ῥωμαικός : cf. F. *romaïque.* See ROMAN.] Of or pert. to modern Greece or, esp., its language. — *n.* Vernacular in modern Greek. See GREEK, *n.*, 5.

The Greeks at the time of the capture of Constantinople were proud of being Ῥωμαῖοι, or Romans. . . . Hence the term *Romaic* was the name given to the popular language. . . . The Greek language is now spoken of as the Hellenic language. *Encyc. Brit.*

Ro′ma-ji-ka′i (rō′mä-jē-kä′ĭ), *n.* [Jap. *rōmajikai.*] An association, including both Japanese and Europeans, having for its object the changing of the Japanese method of writing, by substituting Roman letters for Japanese characters.

ro-mal′ (rō-mäl′), *n.* [Sp. *ramal.*] A thong, usually braided and divided into two lashes, attached to the saddle or reins and used as a quirt. *Mexico and Southwestern U. S.*

Ro′man (rō′măn), *a.* [L. *Romanus*, fr. *Roma* Rome: cf. F. *romain.* Cf. ROMAIC, ROMANCE, ROMANTIC.] **1.** Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, Rome or the Roman people.

2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

3. Designating a mosaic formed by the ends of short, slender sticks of colored glass fixed in cement.

4. [*now usually l. c.*] Designating type, or the characters, of the Roman alphabet.

Roman alphabet. See LATIN, *n.*, 1. — **R. alum,** ordinary alum crystallized in cubes ; esp., that made from Italian alunite, opaque and colored reddish by iron oxide. — **R. arch,** the semicircular arch. — **R. balance,** a form of balance resembling the modern steelyard. — **R. calendar,** the calendar of the ancient Romans, from which our modern calendars are derived. It is said to have consisted originally of ten months, *Martius*, *Aprilis*, *Maius*, *Junius*, *Quintilis*, *Sextilis*, September, October, November, and December, having a total of 304 days. Numa added two months, *Januarius* at the beginning of the year, and *Februarius* at the end, making in all 355 days. He also ordered an intercalary month, *Mercedinus*, to be inserted every second year. Later the order of the months was changed so that January should come before February. Through abuse of power by the pontiffs to whose care it was committed, this calendar fell into confusion. It was replaced by the Julian calendar. See 1st CALENDAR, 1. In designating the days of the month, the Romans reckoned backward from three fixed points, the *calends*, the *nones*, and the *ides*. The calends were always the first day of the month. The ides fell on the 15th in March, May, July (Quintilus), and October, and on the 13th in other months. The nones came on the eighth day (the *ninth*, counting the ides) before the ides. Thus, Jan. 13 was called the ides of January, Jan. 12, the day before the ides, and Jan. 11, the *third* day before the ides (since the ides count as one), while Jan. 14 was the 19th day before the calends of February. — **R. candle,** a kind of firework (generally held in the hand) characterized by the continued emission of a shower of sparks, and the ejection, at intervals, of balls or stars of fire. — **R. canvas,** a canvas, used by artists for oil painting, made of linen and coated on one side with paint. — **R. Catholic,** of, pertaining to, or designating, the Church of Rome. Also, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. — **R. Catholic canon.** See 1st CANON, 4. — **R. Catholic Church,** the Church of Rome, or that body of Christians of which the Pope, or bishop of Rome, is the head. Its adherents hold that its first head was St. Peter, that the popes are his successors, and that hence, basing the claim upon an interpretation of Matt. xvi. 18, this church is the one holy, catholic, and apostolic church. It is governed by a hierarchy consisting of the Pope, archbishops, bishops, and priests, the archbishops and bishops being elected, subject to approval by the Pope, and the priests being ordained by a bishop or archbishop. Celibacy of the clergy is a rule of the church. The doctrines of the church are those contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent (1545–63) with the later ones of the immaculate conception and of papal infallibility. Papal supremacy and infallibility and the immaculate conception are the most distinctive doctrines, while in addition to these those of the seven sacraments, purgatory, the invocation of saints, the veneration of images, the Mass as a true propitiatory sacrifice, transubstantiation, and indulgences, also distinguish the church from most other Western Christians. The worship of the church is an elaborate ritual, centering about the sacrifice of the Mass. — **R. Catholicism,** the faith, practice, polity, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church. — **R. cement,** a kind of hydraulic lime prepared by calcining septaria and grinding dry to a fine powder. It is frequently used pure where rapid setting is of importance. — **R. collar.** *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* A turnover collar of lawn or linen worn by ecclesiastics. That worn by a bishop is white with a purple stock ; that worn by a cardinal is white with a scarlet stock. **b** A straight collar, the ends of which meet at the back, worn by clergymen. — **R. Dutch.** Designating, or pertaining to, the Civil-law system in use among the Dutch. — **Roman Empire,** the empire of ancient Rome, which first came under imperial rule when Augustus Cæsar became absolute, B. C. 29. Under Diocletian, who became emperor 284 A. D., the empire was divided into East and West, but it was only after the death of Theodosius the Great, 395 A. D., that the *Western Roman Empire* and the *Eastern Roman Empire* (called also *Byzantine*, *Greek*, or *Romæan Empire*) were finally separated. The Western Empire came to an end in 476 A. D.; the Eastern Empire endured until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Charlemagne, king of the Franks, was crowned emperor of the West, at Rome, in 800, and the *Holy Roman Empire*, in its wider form, dates from this year ; in its narrower form, as practically consisting of Germany and northern Italy (also with a vague unenforceable claim to universal sovereignty), the Empire dates from Otto I (962–973) and was continuous until its end under Francis II (Francis I of Austria), in 1806. The epithet "Holy" (Lat. *Sacrum*), added by Frederick I, does not appear in the title of the Empire until after the year 1155. — **R. Era,** the Era of Varro. See ERA, *Table.* — **R. fever,** *Med.*, a severe form of malarial fever occurring in the neighborhood of Rome. — **R. foot.** = PES (see MEASURE, *Table*). — **R. gold,** gold having a kind of yellow mat finish. — **R. hyacinth,** a hyacinth (*Hyacinthus albulus*) with loosely flowered spikes, of which several grow from one bulb. — **R.,** *or* **Pontifical, Indiction,** the indiction beginning A. D. 313, January 1st, the numbers of which cycle were adopted by Scaliger in constructing the Julian period. — **R. laurel,** the true laurel. — **R. law,** the legal system of the ancient Romans, including the customary or unwritten law and the written law. The Roman law was originally largely religious or sacral in character, but this later became of secondary importance. The Roman law consisted mainly of the city law of Rome, the laws emanated by the various assemblies and by the emperors, the edicts or prætorian law, and the codes (see CODE, *n.*, 1) of the later emperors. See LEX, 1 ; JUS ; NATURAL LAW **b** ; JUS GENTIUM ; EDICT ; CIVIL LAW. — **R. Liturgy.** See LITURGY, 1, V. — **R. mile.** See MILE — **R. nose,** a nose somewhat aquiline. — **R. numeral,** a numeral in the Roman system of notation, of which the following are the symbols chiefly used: I = 1; V = 5; X = 10; L = 50; C = 100; D = 500; M = 1,000. Intermediate and higher numbers are expressed by combining these symbols according to the following rules: (1) Any symbol following one of equal or greater value adds its value. Thus II = 2; VI = 6. (2) Any symbol preceding one of greater value subtracts its value. Thus IV = 4; XL = 40. (3) When a symbol stands between two of greater value its value is subtracted from the second and the remainder is added to the first. Thus XIV = 14; LIX = 59. (4) Of two equivalent ways of representing a number that in which the symbol of larger denomination precedes is preferred; thus XIV, not VIX, for 14; XLV, not VL, for 45; — except that a shorter form by subtraction is (in modern usage) preferred to a very long form by addition. Thus IX rather than VIIII for 9; MCM rather than MDCCCC for 1900. Thousands are sometimes indicated by drawing a line over a numeral; as, $\overline{V}$ = 5,000. In origin, the symbol V was perhaps simply the half of X; L succeeded a symbol ⊥, derived from the Chalcidian ▼; M, possibly as the initial letter of *mille*, thousand, was a late substitution for ∞, a modification of ⌽, the Chalcidian form of Φ; and D is the half of ⌽. — **R. ocher,** a brownish yellow variety of ocher. — **R. order.** *Arch.* **a** The Composite order. See COMPOSITE, *a.*, 2. **b** The ornamental use of columns and entablatures where the actual structure is arcuated, as in the Colosseum. — **R. pace.** See 1st PACE, 2. — **R. peace,** the peace imposed by Roman dominion. See PEACE, *n.*, 1. — **R. pearl,** a kind of imitation pearl whose luster is derived from a liquid preparation of fish scales applied upon wax. — **R. punch,** a water ice made with lemon juice, sugar, beaten whites of eggs, and rum. — **R. squill,** the Roman hyacinth. — **R. string,** a kind of fine catgut string, for instruments of the violin class, made in Italy. — **R. table,** a table of Roman numerals with equivalent Arabic numerals in parallel columns. — **R. V,** the Hyades ; — a familiar name, from the shape of the asterism. — **R. vitriol.** = BLUE VITRIOL. — **R. white,** a variety of white lead. — **R. wormwood. a** The common ragweed. *U. S.* **b** A European wormwood (*Artemisia pontica*), one of the sources of absinthe.

Roman Nose.

Ro′man (rō′măn), *n.* **1.** A native, permanent resident, or citizen of Rome. The rights of Roman citizens included the rights of commercium, connubium (legal marriage), suffrage, provocation (appeal to the Roman people, later to Cæsar), bringing of actions, and jus honorum.

2. [*now usually l. c.*] Roman type, letters, or print, collectively ; — in distinction from *italic*

3. *pl.* The Epistle to the Romans. See NEW TESTAMENT.

4. A member of the Roman Catholic Church. *Now Rare*

ro-mance′, *n.* [F. *romance*, Sp. *romance.* See 3d ROMANCE ; cf. ROMANZA.] *Music.* A short lyric tale set to music ; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style ; romanza.

ro-mance′ (rō-măns′), *n.* [ME. *romance*, *romaunce*, OF. *romanz*, *romans*, something written in the vulgar tongue, not in Latin ; in later form *romant*, *roman*, F. *roman* a novel ; orig. an adv., fr. LL. *Romanice* in the Roman language, in the vulgar tongue, i. e., in the vulgar language which sprang from Latin, the language of the Romans, and hence applied to compositions written in this vulgar tongue ; fr. L. *Romanicus* Roman, fr. *Romanus.* See ROMAN ; cf. ROMANIC, ROMAUNT, ROMANSCH, ROMANZA.] **1.** A species of tale, originally in meter in the Romance dialects, afterward diffused in verse or prose, such as the tales of the court of Arthur, and of Amadis of Gaul ; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale ; now, esp., a sort of novel, whose interest lies not so much in the depiction or analysis of real life or character as in adventure, surprising incident, or the like.

2. An act or experience, or a series of acts or happenings, resembling those characteristic of romances ; any manifestation or embodiment of the quality of picturesque unusualness characteristic of romances ; as, his courtship was a *romance ;* there was *romance* in his air of mystery ; the clash of reality with *romance.*

3. A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind tending to dwell on the picturesquely unusual ; as, a girl full of *romance.*

4. [*cap.*] *Philol.* The Romance (or Romanic) languages.

5. A fictitious tale ; a falsehood.

Syn. — See NOVEL.

Ro-mance′ (rō-măns′), *a.* [F. *romance* in *langue romance* (now *romane*) Romance language, fr. OF. *romanz*, n. See ROMANCE a tale.] *Philol* Designating, or pert. to, the **Romance languages**, that is, those developed from the vulgar Latin tongue, including Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, Roumanian, etc. See INDO-EUROPEAN ; cf. LATIN, *n.*, 1.

ro-mance′, *v. i. ;* RO-MANCED′ (-mănst′) ; RO-MANC′ING (-măn′sĭng). [Cf. F. *romancer.*] **1.** To write or tell romances ; to indulge in extravagant stories.

A very brave officer, but apt to *romance* *Walpole*

2. To be romantic or indulge in romantic fancies.

ro-manc′er (rō-măn′sẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *romancier.*] One who romances, or is given to romancing.

romance stanza. *Pros.* A six-lined stanza in which the number of syllables to the line runs 8 8 6 8 8 6, and the rimes run *a a b a a b*. It is common in the metrical romances.

Ro′man-esque′ (rō′măn-ĕsk′), *a.* [F. *romanesque ;* cf. It. *romanesco.*] **1.** *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style somewhat resembling the Roman.

2. Provençal.

3. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to romance or fable ; fanciful.

Romanesque architecture *or* **style,** that which developed in Italy and various parts of western Europe between the periods of the Roman and the Gothic styles: **a** Before 1000 A. D., a continuation of the Early Christian style in unvaulted basilican churches, bare of sculptural treatment, but developing the cruciform plan with choirs and transepts. **b** After 1000, the advanced and differentiated *Lombard*, *Norman*, *Rhenish*, and other local varieties, having as common features the use of the round arch and vault, with narrowing and heightening of the nave ; the substitution for columns of piers, often with engaged shafts ; the decorative use of arcades and colonnettes ; and profuse carved ornament, esp. on capitals, stringcourses, and the moldings of doorways. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

Ro′man-esque′, *n.* **a** The Romanesque style. **b** Provençal.

Ro-man′ic (rō-măn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Romanicus.* See 2d ROMANCE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Rome or its people. *Rare.*

2. *Philol.* = ROMANCE, *a.*

3. Related to the Roman people by descent ; — said esp. of races and nations speaking any Romanic tongue.

4. Using, or printed in, the letters of the Latin, or Roman, alphabet with their various values as in current English ; — contrasted with *phonetic ;* as, *Romanic* spelling.

Ro-man′i-form (rō-măn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *Romanus* Roman + E. *-form.*] Formed after the manner or according to the usage of the Romance languages ; — said of language.

Ro′man-ish (rō′măn-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Rome, Romans, or Roman influence. *Obs. or R*

2. Pertaining to Romanism ; — chiefly used in depreciation.

Ro′man-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The tenets, customs, etc., of the Church of Rome ; the Roman Catholic religion ; — chiefly used in depreciation.

2. The influence, ideas, or the like, of ancient Rome.

Ro′man-ist, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to Romanism, or the Church of Rome ; — chiefly used in depreciation.

2. One who makes a study of, or is learned in, the ancient Roman law and Roman institutions.

ro-ma′ni-um (rō-mā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL] An alloy consisting of aluminium having an admixture of less than ten per cent of tungsten together with a little copper and nickel.

Ro′man-i-za′tion (rō′măn-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of Romanizing, or process of becoming Romanized.

Ro′man-ize (rō′măn-īz), *v. t. ;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *romaniser.*] To make Roman ; specif. : **a** To Latinize ; to fill with Latin words or idioms. **b** To convert to the Roman Catholic religion, ideas, customs, or the like. **c** [*usually l. c.*] To use roman type or letters in the writing or printing of (a language) ; as, to *romanize* Japanese. Cf. ROMAJIKAI.

Ro′man-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To imitate the ancient Romans.

2. To use Latin words and idioms. *Milton.*

3. To conform to, or lean towards, Roman Catholic beliefs, customs, or the like.

Ro-ma′no- (rō-mā′nō-; rō′măn-ō-). A combining form for *Roman*, as in **Ro-ma′no-ca-non′i-cal**, of or pertaining to Roman and canonical law.

Ro-ma′no-By-zan′tine, *a.* *Arch.* **a** Romanesque. *Obs.* **b** Of, pert. to, or designating, a style of northeastern Italy, blending Romanesque elements with Byzantine, as in the Church of San Vitale, Ravenna (A. D. 550).

Ro-mansh′, Ro-mansch′ (rō-mänsh′ ; -mänsh′), *n.* [Grisons *rumansch*, *rumonsch*, *romonsch.* See 2d ROMANCE.] The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, consisting of dialects descended from the Latin.

ro-mant′ (rō-mănt′), *n.* A romance. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ro-man′tic (rō-măn′tĭk), *a.* [F. *romantique*, fr. OF. *romant.* See 2d ROMANCE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to romance; involving or resembling romance ; hence, fanciful ; extravagant; unreal ; as, a *romantic* tale, situation, undertaking.

2. Entertaining ideas and expectations suited to a romance ; inclined to view life as a romance ; as, a *romantic* person ; a *romantic* mind.

3. Of or pertaining to the style of the Christian and popular literature and art of the Middle Ages, as opposed to the classical antique ; characterized by freedom of fancy in conception and treatment, as distinguished from classical restraint and repose ; of the nature of, or appropriate to, that style ; as, the *romantic* school of poets.

It is the addition of strangeness to beauty, that constitutes the *romantic* character in art. *W. Pater*

4. Characterized by picturesque strangeness or variety ; suggestive of adventure ; suited to romance.

A most *romantic* and pleasant place. *Evelyn*

5. *Music.* Of or pertaining to the school of composers characterized by romanticism (which see) ; designating, or resembling, their style or work.

Syn. — Fanciful, fantastic, fictitious, extravagant, wild, chimerical. See SENTIMENTAL.

romantic school. *Literature and Music.* See ROMANTICISM.

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roll joint. A joint in sheet metal made by rolling up overlapped edges and pressing flat.

roll latten. Latten polished on both sides ready for use.

Rol′lo (rŏl′ō), *n.* The central figure in a series of juvenile stories by Jacob Abbott, generically referred to as "The Rollo Books"

rol′lock (rŏl′ŭk), *n.* Corrupt. of ROWLOCK.

rol′lock (rŏl′ŭk) Scot. & dial Eng. var of ROLLIC.

roll pass. = PASS, *n.*, 13 **b.**

roll sulphur. See SULPHUR.

roll up. **1.** A roly-poly pudding. *Local.* [*Australia.*] **2.** A large gathering. *Colloq.*

rol′ment, *n.* [See ENROLLMENT.] Register. *Obs. Scot.*

rol′o-way (rŏl′ō-wā), *n.* The Diana monkey.

rolp. ÷ ROUP

‖ **rol′pens** (rŏl′pĕns), *n.* [D.] A food made from tripe mixed with minced beef. It is eaten fried.

roly-poly grass. The black grass. *Australia.*

rom. ÷ ROAM.

Rom (rŏm), *n.* [Gypsy, man. Cf. ROMANY.] A Romany.

Rom. *Abbr.* Roman ; Romance ; Romans.

Romadan. ÷ RAMADAN.

Ro-mæ′an (rō-mē′ăn), *a.* [NGr. Ῥωμαῖος, orig., Roman, later, Greek.] See ROMAN EMPIRE.

rom′age (rŭm′ĭj). Obs. or Scot. var. of RUMMAGE.

ro-maine′ salad, *or* **ro-maine′** (rō-mān′), *n.* [F. *romaine*, fem. adj., Roman.] A kind of mixed vegetable salad.

ro-mal′ (rō-mäl′ ; -mŏl′). Var. of RUMAL. *India.*

Ro-mam ti-e′zer (rō-măm′tĭ-ē′zẽr : rō-măm′tĭ-). *Bib.*

ro-mance′, *v. t.* To treat or regard as if a romance. *Rare.*

ro-manc′ist (rō-măn′sĭst), *n.* A writer of romances. [*Rare.*]

ro-manc′y (-sĭ), *a.* Romantic.

Ro ma née′-Con ti′ (rō′mȧ′nā′kôɴ′tē′), *n.* [F.], **Ro ma née′-St.-Vi vant′** (săɴ′vē′väɴ′), *n.* [F.] See BURGUNDY, 2 **a.**

Ro′man-ese′ (rō′măn-ēz′ ; -ēs′), *n.* A Wallachian. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **Ro-ma′ni** (rō-mā′nĭ), *n. pl.* See QUIRITES.

Rom′a-ni. Var. of ROMANY.

Ro-man′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ROMANIC.

Ro′man-iz er (rō′măn-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who Romanizes.

Ro′man-ly, *adv.* of ROMAN. *R.*

ro-man'tic (rō-măn'tĭk), *n.* An adherent of the romantic school or style, esp. in literature; a romanticist.
The *romantic's* imagination and relish for things foreign and unaccustomed. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

ro-man'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *romanticisme.*] Romantic principles or characteristics generally; conformity to, or practice of, the romantic style. As a critical term *romanticism* generally denotes the principles, characteristics, or spirit of the movement, primarily in literature, for reasserting imagination and sentiment as against the restrictive formality of classicism (which see). By about 1798 this movement had become a conscious reaction from classical to medieval models in Germany, England, and France, *romanticism* signifying more especially the spirit of chivalry, adventure, and wonder, the preoccupation with picturesque and suggestive aspects of nature, and with the passionate in life. The term is also applied to the school of musical composers in which similar qualities are paramount, their work showing more concern for passionate expressiveness than for adherence to formal canons. In literary discussion it is often opposed to *realism*, taken as chiefly concerned with literal fact. Cf. GOTHICISM, 2.
He [Lessing] may be said to have begun the revolt from pseudo-classicism in poetry, and to have been thus unconsciously the founder of *romanticism*. *Lowell.*

ro-man'ti-cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** One who advocates or exemplifies romanticism in literature, art, or music.
2. [*cap.*] *Hist.* A historian who magnifies the influence and predominance of Romanic, and esp. French or Roman, institutions in the development of European civilization; — opposed to *Germanist.*

ro-man'ti-cis'tic (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by romanticism or the doctrines or characteristics of romanticists.

Rom'a-ny (rŏm'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* Also **Rom'ma-ny.** [Gypsy *romano, romani*, adj., gypsy; cf. *rom* husband.] A gypsy; also, the language of the gypsies, an Indic tongue spoken in many dialects, greatly corrupted and intermixed with loan words from European languages.

Rom'a-ny rye' (rī'). One who sympathizes and associates with the gypsies, masters their language, or recognizes their customs.

ro-maunt' (rō-mänt'; -mônt'), *n.* [OF. *romant*, orig. a mistake for *romanz*, in object case. See 2d ROMANCE.] A romance in verse; a poem. "The *Romaunt* of the Rose."

rom-bow'line (rŏm-bō'lĭn), **rum-bow'line** (rŭm-), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* Old, condemned canvas, rope, etc., unfit for use except in chafing gear.

Ro'me-o (rō'mē-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet," the son of Montague, passionately in love with Juliet, the daughter of Capulet. Between the houses of Montague and Capulet a deadly feud had long existed, which, though fatal to the happiness and lives of the lovers, was brought to an end by their death.

Rome'ward (rōm'wẽrd), *a.* Tending or directed toward Rome, or toward the Roman Catholic Church. — *adv.*

Ro'mic (rō'mĭk), *n.* [Cf. ROMAN.] *Phon.* A system of phonetic notation, devised by Henry Sweet; — so called because it employs the ordinary *Roman* letters of the alphabet, doubled, turned, or used as digraphs or ligatures when necessary. "Narrow" *Romic* is used for strict scientific accuracy; "broad" *Romic* is a simpler form.

Rom'ish (rōm'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. G. *römisch*, D. *roomsch.*] Belonging or relating to Rome, or, esp., to the Roman Catholic Church; — chiefly used in a disparaging sense; as, the *Romish* church, religion, ritual.

Rom'ney-a (rŏm'nĭ-ȧ; rŏm-nē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. T. *Romney* Robinson, the astronomer of Armagh.] *Bot.* A genus of papaveraceous shrubs distinguished by the flowers, which have six petals and three winged sepals. The only species, *R. coulteri*, is the California tree poppy.

Rom'o-la (rŏm'ō-lȧ; rō'mō-lȧ), *n.* The heroine and title of a novel by George Eliot, having its plot laid in Florence in the 15th century. Romola's marriage is unhappy (see TITO MELEMA), but under the influence of Savonarola she finds peace by nursing the plague-stricken.

romp (rŏmp), *v. i.*; ROMPED (rŏmpt); ROMP'ING. [A variant of *ramp*. See RAMP to leap.] To play boisterously or with much physical action.

romp, *n.* **1.** A person, esp. a girl, who romps.
2. Boisterous play or frolic; rough sport.

romp'ing (rŏmp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROMP. Hence: *a.* Inclined to romp; indulging in romps. — **romp'ing-ly**, *adv.*
A little *romping* girl. *Irving.*

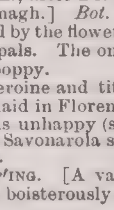

Chevron Rompu.

romp'ish, *a.* Inclined to romp. — **romp'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **romp'ish-ness**, *n.*

rom'pu' (rôN'pü'; rŏm'pū), *a.* [F. *rompu*, p. p. of *rompre* to break, L. *rumpere*. See RUPTURE.] *Her.* Depicted as broken, usually with the broken piece pushed up; — said of a chevron, bend, etc. Cf. FRACTED, 2.

Rom'u-lus (rŏm'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L.] The legendary founder and first king of Rome. With his twin brother Remus, he was thrown in infancy into the Tiber, but preserved and suckled by a she-wolf. He slew Remus for leaping scornfully over the wall of his new city, Rome. He was carried to heaven by his father, Mars, and was deified by the Romans. Cf. LARENTALIA, QUIRINUS.

ron'ca-dor' (rŏŋ'kȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp., a snorer, fr. *roncar* to snore, L. *rhonchare*; — in allusion to the noise made by them on being taken from the water.] **a** Any of several sciænoid fishes of the American Pacific coast, as *Roncador stearnsi* and *Sciæna saturna*. **b** Any of certain tropical American grunts, esp. *Hæmulon steindachneri*, of both coasts.

ron'co (rŏŋ'kō), *n.* [Sp.; cf. *roncar* to snore.] **a** Any species of grunt, esp. of the genus *Hæmulon*. **b** The croaker, 2 **a**. *Local, Texas.*

ronde (rŏnd; *F.* rōNd), *n.* [F.] *Print.* Script with heavy strokes nearly upright; round hand.

ron'deau (rŏn'dō; rōN-dō'; 277), *n.* [F. See ROUNDEL.] **1.** *Pros.* **a** = RONDEL, 2 **a**. **b** A particular lyric form of French origin, running on two rimes and consisting usually of thirteen lines (commonly of eight or ten syllables) and an unrimed refrain taken from the beginning of the first line; a poem in this form. The rimes and refrain are generally arranged: *a a b b a, a a b ref., a a b b a ref.* A short form of ten lines, called the *rondeau of Villon*, and an extended form of six quatrains, also occur.
2. = RONDO, 1, 2.

ron'del (rŏn'dĕl), *n.* [Cf. RONDEAU, ROUNDEL.] **1.** *Fort.* A small round tower erected at the foot of a bastion. *Obs.*
2. *Pros.* **a** A French lyric form running on two rimes and having commonly fourteen lines, of which the first two are repeated as a refrain at the seventh and eighth, and again at the thirteenth and fourteenth; a poem in this form. The lines are usually of eight or ten syllables, and the rime scheme, though often varied, is commonly as follows, — the capitals indicating the repeated lines: A B *b a, a b* A B, *a b b a* A B. The second line of the refrain is sometimes not repeated at the end, thus shortening the form to thirteen lines. **b** = RONDEAU, 1 **b**.

ron'de-let (rŏn'dĕ-lĕt), *n.* [OF.] *Pros.* A small verse form of French origin consisting of five lines, with a refrain after the second and fifth, taken from the first line. Its rime scheme is thus typically: *a b ref., a b b ref.*

Ron'de-le'ti-a (rŏn'dē-lē'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Guillaume *Rondelet*, French naturalist and physician.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American rubiaceous trees and shrubs, characterized by the salver-shaped or rotate corolla with a long tube, and the loculicidal, 2-valved capsule. Many species have handsome white, yellow, or red, fragrant flowers.

ron-delle' (rŏn-dĕl'), *n.* [F. Cf. RONDEL.] **1.** *Armor.* A small circular buckler, often having a spike in the middle.
2. = 2d RONDLE, 1.
3. A flat circular diamond with 128 facets round the edge.
4. In limited technical uses, any round object, as a disk of wood or of glass, an iron washer, a round fortification, etc.

ron'dle (rŏn'd'l), *n.* [See RONDEL.] A rondeau. *Obs.*

ron'dle, *n.* **1.** [F. *rondelle.*] A round mass or disk; esp., *Metal.*, the crust or scale on molten metal in the crucible.
2. A rung of a ladder. *Obs. or R.*

ron'do (rŏn'dō), *n.* [It. *rondò*, fr. F. *rondeau*. See RONDEAU.] **1.** *Music.* **a** = ROUND, *n.*, 7. **b** The setting of a rondeau or like verse form. **c** A composition, vocal or instrumental, commonly of a lively, cheerful character, in which the first subject or strain recurs in its original key after each of the other strains. Its modern form often consists of three themes (in the following order: *a b a c a b*) and a coda. A rondo is often the last movement of a sonata.
2. A gambling game played by rolling balls upon a table, the keeper of the table receiving a commission on all bets.

ron'dure (rŏn'dūr), *n.* [F. *rondeur* roundness.] **1.** A round; a circle. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. Roundness; plumpness. *Now Rare or Archaic.*

ron'geur' (rôN'zhûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *ronger* to gnaw.] *Surg.* An instrument for removing small rough portions of bone.

‖ **ro'nin'** (rō'nĭn'), *n.* [Jap. *rō-nin*, fr. Chin. *lang*[4] profligate, lawless + *jên*[2] (old sound *nĭn*) man.] In Japan, under the feudal system, a samurai who had renounced his clan or who had been discharged or ostracized and had become a wanderer without a lord; an outcast; an outlaw.

ron'ion | (rŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *rogne* scab, mange.] A mangy **ron'yon** | or scabby creature. *Obs. or R.*
"Aroint thee, witch!" the rump-fed *ronyon* cries. *Shak.*

ron'quil (rŏŋ'kĭl), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ronquillo* slightly hoarse.] Any of several marine fishes of the northwest coast of North America much resembling the jawfishes, esp. *Bathymaster signatus*, a food fish of some importance.

Rons'dorf-er (rŏnz'dôr-fẽr), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a small sect of German millenarians founded by Elias Eller (d. 1750) at Elberfeld in 1726, but removed to Ronsdorf in 1737. The sect scarcely survived its founder. Also called *Ronsdorfian*, *Ellerian*, and *Zionite*.

Rönt'gen (rûnt'gĕn; rĕnt'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physicist Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, or the rays discovered by him; as, *Röntgen* apparatus.

Rönt'gen-ize (-īz), *v. t.* *Physics.* To render (air or other gas) conducting by the passage of Röntgen rays.

Röntgen ray. *Physics.* Any of the rays produced when cathode rays strike upon the surface of a solid (as the wall of the vacuum tube). Röntgen rays are noted for their penetration of many opaque substances, as wood and flesh, their action on photographic plates, and their fluorescent effects. They were called *X rays* by their discoverer, W. K. Röntgen. They also ionize gases, but cannot be reflected, refracted, or polarized, or deflected by a magnetic field. They are regarded as nonperiodic, transverse pulses in the ether. They are used in examining opaque objects, as for locating fractures or bullets in the human body. See RADIOGRAPH, *Illust.*; SKIAGRAPH; CATHODE RAYS.

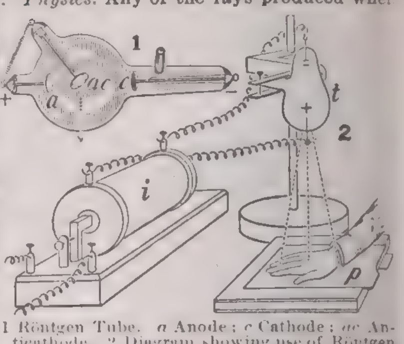

1 Röntgen Tube. *a* Anode; *c* Cathode; *ac* Anticathode. 2 Diagram showing use of Röntgen Rays. *i* Induction Coil; *t* Röntgen Tube; *p* Photographic Plate.

rood (rōōd), *n.* [ME. *rode*, AS. *rōd* a cross, measure of land, rod, pole; akin to OS. *rōda*, D. *roede* rod, G. *ruthe*, *rute*, OHG. *ruota*. Cf. ROD a measure.] **1.** *Eccl.* A cross or crucifix; specif., with *the*, the cross (see CROSS, *n.*, 1); esp., in medieval churches, a large crucifix at the entrance of the chancel, often supported on a beam (**rood beam**), or screen (**rood screen**). Figures of the Virgin Mary and of St. John were formerly often placed one on either side of it.
2. **a** Usually, a square measure equal to one fourth of an acre, or 40 square rods. **b** A linear measure varying locally, sometimes a rod ($5\frac{1}{2}$ yards), but usually 7 or 8 yards; also, the corresponding square measure. *Eng. & Scot.*
by the rood, by the cross; — a phrase formerly used in swearing. "No, *by the rood*, not so." *Shak.*

rood loft. *Arch.* A loft or gallery, in a medieval church, on which the rood and its appendages were set up to view. It was commonly placed over the rood screen, and from it the Gospel and Epistle were read. Cf. JUBE.

rood tower. *Arch.* A tower at the intersection of the nave and transept of a church; — when crowned with a spire it was called also *rood steeple*.

roof (rōōf), *n.* [ME. *rof*, AS. *hrōf* top, roof; akin to D. *roef* cabin, Icel. *hrōf* a shed under which ships are built or kept; cf. OS. *hrōst* roof, Goth. *hrōt*. Cf. ROOST.] **1.** *Arch.* The cover of any building, including the roofing (see ROOFING **b**) and all the materials and construction necessary to carry and maintain the same upon the walls or other

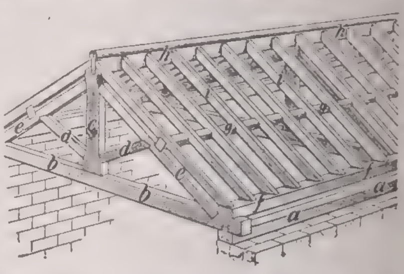

Timbers in a Common Gable Roof. *aa* Wall Plate; *bb* Tiebeam; *c* King-post; *d d* Struts; *e e* Principal Rafters; *ff* Pole Plate; *gg* Purlin; *hh* Ridgepiece, or Ridgepole; *i i* Common Rafters.

Various Types of Roof. 1 Jerkinhead Roof, shown in a Swiss Chalet; 2 Pyramidal Roofs common in old churches of southern and middle Europe; the form *a* is usually a makeshift substitute for *b*; 3 Hip Roof of steep pitch, with Dormer Windows; 4 Hip and Valley Roof.

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ro-man'ti-cal (rō-măn'tĭ-kȧl), *a.* Romantic. — **ro-man'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [cally. *Rare.*]
ro-man'tic-ly, *adv.* Romanti-
ro-man'tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ro-man'za (rō-măn'zȧ; -män'zȧ), *n.* [It., fr. F. *romance*. See 2d ROMANCE.] = 1st ROMANCE.
romare. † ROAMER.
romawns. † ROMANCE. [ROOM.]
rombe. † RHOMBUS, ROAM,
rom'ble. † RUMPLE.
rom'ble (rŭm'b'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of RUMBLE.
rombowse. † RUMBOOZE. [olic.]
Rom. Cath. *Abbr.* Roman Cath-
rome. † ROAM, ROOM.
rome, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Sw. *råma* to low.] To growl; roar; groan; bellow. *Obs.*
romebowse. † RUMBOOZE.
Ro'mé' de l'Isle's' law (rō'mā' dē lēlz'). [After J. B. L. *Romé de l'Isle* (1736-90), French mineralogist.] The law of constant angles. See under LAW.
Rome formation. [From *Rome*, Georgia.] *Geol.* A Cambrian formation of the southern Appalachians.
ro'me-ite (rō'mē-īt), *n.* Also *romeine*. [F. *roméine*, after the French crystallographer *Romé de l'Isle*.] *Min.* A hyacinth or honey-yellow antimonite of calcium in minute octahedrons.
rome'kin. † RUMKIN.
Ro'me-li'a (rō'mē-lī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
rome mort. [Gypsy (cant) *rome* fine + *mort* a woman.] The gypsy queen. *Cant. Obs.*
Ro-mem'thi-e'zer (rō-mĕm'thĭ-ē'zẽr). *D. Bib.*
romen. † ROAM.
romeneye. † RUMNEY.
Rome penny. = PETER PENNY.
romer. † ROAMER.
romere. † ROAMER.
Rome'-ren'ner, *n.* [Lit., Rome runner; cf. RUN, *v.*] An agent at the papal court. *Obs.*
ro'mer-il'lo (rō'mẽr-ĭl'ō), *n.* [Amer. Sp. dim. of Sp. *romero* rosemary.] An asteraceous plant (*Heterothalamus brunioides*), whose flower heads yield a yellow dye; also, this dye.
ro-me'ro (rō-mā'rō), *n.* [Sp., lit., pilgrim.] The pilot fish, **a**.
Rome'scot', *n.* Also **Rome'shot'**. = PETER PENNY.
rome ville. [Gypsy (cant) *rome* fine + F. *ville* city.] London. *Obs. Cant.*
Rom'ist (rōm'ĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic. *Obs. or R.*
ro'mite (rō'mīt), *n.* [Sw. *romit*; cf. Gr. ῥώμη strength.] An explosive mixture of ammonium nitrate, potassium chlorate, nitronaphthalene, and paraffin oil.
Rom'ized (rōm'īzd), *a.* Romanized. *Obs.*
rom'kin. † RUMKIN.
Rom'ma-ny. Var. of ROMANY.
romme. † ROOM.
romme, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *rūm* spacious.] Far and wide. *Obs.*
rom'mel (rŭm'ĕl). Dial. Eng. var. of RAMMEL.
rom'ney, rom'ny. † RUMNEY.
Rom'ney, *n.*, **Rom'ney Marsh** (rŏm'nĭ). [From *Romney*, or *Romney Marsh*, Kent, Eng.] The Kentish sheep. [ROM.]
Rom'ni (rŏm'nĭ), *n.*, *fem.* of
romoneye. † RUMNEY. [*Obs.*]
ro-mon'ger, *n.* A horse dealer.
Ro-monsch' (rō-mŏnsh'). Var. of ROMANSH.
romour. † RUMOR.
romp'ers (rŏm'pẽrz), *n. pl.* See 1st JUMPER **d**.
rompt. Romped. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]
rompure, *n.* [OF.] Breaking.
romth. † ROOMTH.
Ro-mu'li-an (rō-mū'lĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to Romulus.
ron. † RONE.
ron. Obs. pret. of RUN.
ron, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Ir. *rann.*] A poem; a song. *Obs.*
Ron-ca'glian (rŏn-käl'yȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to Roncaglia, a village near Piacenza, Italy, where the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I. held diets. [RONQUIL.]
ron'chil (rŏŋ'kĭl). Var. of
ron'cho (-kō). Var. of RONCO.
rond. † ROUND.
rond (rŏnd), *n.* = RAND, border, shred. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ron-dache' (rŏn-dȧsh'; rôN'dȧsh'), *n.* [F.] A round shield of medieval foot soldiers. Hence: **ron-dach'er** (rŏn-dȧsh'ẽr), *n.*
ron'da-nin (rŏn'dȧ-nĭn), *n.* A pomfret, **a**.
ronde. † ROUND.
rondell. † ROUNDEL.
ron'del-lier' (rŏn'dĕ-lēr'), *n.* Also **ron'de-lier'**. [F. *rondelier*, fr. *rondelle* a shield. Cf. ROUNDEL, RONDEL.] A soldier who carried a rondelle; also, a maker of rondelles. *Obs. or Hist.*
ron-di'no (rŏn-dē'nō), **ron'do-let'to** (rŏn'dō-lĕt'ō), *n.* [Dim. of *rondo.*] *Music.* A short rondo.
Ron'dout (rŏn'dout), *n.* [From *Rondout*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
‖ **rond-point'** (rôN'pwăN'), *n.* [F.] A circular space from which driveways radiate.
rone. † ROWAN. [RAWN, roe.]
rone (rōn). Dial. Eng. var. of
rone (rōn), *n.* [Cf. LG. *ronne*, E. *run.*] A rain spout. *Scot.*
rone (rōn), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hraun* a rough place, wilderness.] A clump of briers or bushes; brushwood; a thicket; also, a thick growth of weeds. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rong. † RANK. [of RUNG, *n.*]
rong (rŭng). Obs. or dial. Eng.
rong. Obs. pret. of REIGN.
rong (rŭng). Obs. pret. & p. p. of RING.
Rong, *n.* = LEPCHA.
ronge. † RUNG, *n.*; WRONG; obs. p. p. of RING.
rongonne. Obs. p. p. of RING.
ronk (rŏŋk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RANK.
ron'kle. † RUNKLE.
ron'kled. † WRINKLED.
ronnagate. † RUNAGATE.
ronne. † RON, poem.
ronne. Obs. pret. of RUN. [RUN.]
ronned, ronnen. Obs. p. p. of
ronsak, ronsake. † RANSACK.
Rons-dor'fi-an (rŏnz-dôr'fĭ-ȧn), *n.* = RONSDORFER.
ron'si, ron'sy. † ROUNCY.
ront. † RUNT. [scold. *Obs.*]
ront, *v. t.* [Cf. RANT.] Prob., to
ron'yon. See RONION.
roo. † RO; ROE, deer.
roo, *n.* [OF. *roe*, F. *roue.*] A wheel. *Obs.*
roob, roobe. † ROBE.
rood. Obs. pret. of RIDE.
rood altar. An altar against the outer side of a rood screen.
rood arch. A central arch in a rood screen, having the rood above it. Also, sometimes, an arch between the nave and the chancel, the rood being below.
rood beam. See ROOD, 1.
Rood Day. Holy-rood Day.
roode. † ROAD.
roode. Obs. pret. of RIDE.
roo'de-bok' (rōō'dĕ-bŏk'; *D.* rō'-), *n.* [D. *rood* red + *bok* buck. Cf. REDBUCK.] **a** The pallah antelope. **b** A reddish duikerbok (*Cephalophus natalensis*).
rood goose. [See ROTT GOOSE, ROUT, in this sense.] The common brant. *Local, Eng.*
rood'horse', *n.* [See ROAD, RIDE.] A saddle horse. *Obs.*
Rood'mas Day. Holy-rood Day. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]
roo'doo', *n.* The house sparrow.
rood screen. See ROOD, 1.
rood spire *or* **steeple.** See ROOD TOWER.
rood staff. The cross. *Obs.*
rood tree. The cross. *Obs. or R*

uprights. In case of a building with vaulted ceilings covered by an outer roof, some writers call the vault the *roof*, and the outer cover the *roof mask*. It is better, however, in such cases, to consider the vault as the ceiling only.

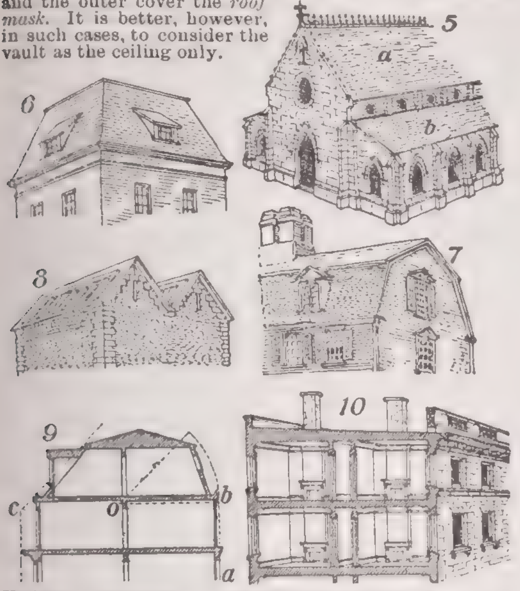

Various Types of Roof 5 *a* Gable Roof (of Nave); *b* Lean-to, Shed, or Penthouse Roof (of Aisle); 6 French Roof as common in the United States, 1860–1880; 7 Gambrel Roof (with middle Chimney) common in New England and New Jersey, 1800–1860; 8 M Roof; 9 Mansard Roof as built according to French city ordinance, the wall *ab* being limited in height, and all construction being kept within the arc struck from *ob* or the 45° line at *c*; 10 Flat Roof, the slope not exceeding one in twenty.

2. Fig.: A house; dwelling.
3. That which resembles, or corresponds to, the covering or the top of a house; as, the *roof* of a railroad car, tram car, etc., or of a cavern, of the mouth, etc.
4. *Mining.* **a** The surface or bed of rock immediately overlying a bed of coal or a flat vein. **b** *State Quarrying.* A passage excavated from below upwards; a riser. *N. Wales.*
roof of the world, the plateau of the Pamir region in Central Asia; — so called chiefly by the natives of the region.
roof (rōōf), *v. t.*; ROOFED (rōōft); ROOF′ING. **1**. To cover with or as with a roof; as, the boughs *roofed* the walk.
2. To inclose in a house; fig., to shelter. *Rare.*
Here had we now our country's honor *roofed*. *Shak.*
roof′er (rōōf′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who puts on or repairs roofs.
2. A plank or timber used in roofing.
roof garden. A garden on the flat roof of a building; esp., a garden where refreshments are served, on the roof of a high building, often with a stage for entertainments.
roof′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ROOF. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of covering with a roof. **b** Materials for a roof, or forming a roof. **c** The roof itself; shelter. **d** *Mining.* The wedging, as of a horse or car, against the top of an underground passage.
roof′less, *a.* **1**. Having no roof; as, a *roofless* house.
2. Having no house or home; shelterless; homeless.
roof′tree′ (rōōf′trē′), *n.* The beam in the angle of a roof; the ridgepole; hence, the roof itself.
rook (rŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *rook, rok*, F. *roc* (cf. Sp. *roque*), fr. Per. & Ar. *rokh*, or *rukh*, the castle at chess, also the bird *roc* (in this sense perh. a different word); cf. Hind. *rath* war chariot, castle at chess, Skr. *ratha* a car, war car.] *Chess.* A piece moving parallel to the sides of the board across any number of unoccupied squares. See 1st CHESS, 1.
rook, *n.* [ME. *rook, rok*, AS. *hrōc*; akin to OHG. *hruoh, ruoh*, Icel. *hrōkr*, Sw. *roka*, Dan. *raage*; cf. Goth. *hrūkjan* to crow.] **1**. An abundant European corvine bird (*Corvus frugilegus*) about the size of the American crow. The adult is glossy black, with the skin about the base of the bill bare, scabrous, and whitish in old birds. It is highly gregarious, nesting in communities, and somewhat migratory.

1/14
Common Rook.

2. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
3. A trickish, rapacious fellow; a cheat; a sharper. *Wycherley.*
4. An easy victim for sharpers; a dupe. *Slang. Obs.*
rook, *v. t.* & *i.*; ROOKED (rŏŏkt); ROOK′ING. To cheat; to defraud by cheating. *Milton.*
rook′er·y (rŏŏk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. The breeding place of a colony of rooks; also, the rooks. Also, a breeding place of other gregarious birds, as herons, penguins, etc.
2. The breeding ground of seals, esp. of fur seals.
3. A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; a cluster of dilapidated or mean buildings.
4. A brothel. *Slang. Obs. or R.*
rook′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Full of, or abounding in, rooks. *Rare.*
Light thickens; and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood. *Shak.*
☞ Some Shakespeare students interpret the word as a variant of *rokey*, misty; foggy.
2. Swindling; rascally. *Old Slang.*
room (rōōm), *n.* [ME. *roum, rum*, space, AS. *rūm*; akin to OS., OFries., & Icel. *rūm*, D. *ruim*, G. *raum*, OHG. *rūm*, Sw. & Dan. *rum*, Goth. *rūms*, and fr. the adj., AS. *rūm* spacious, akin to D. *ruim*, Icel. *rūmr*, Goth. *rūms*; and prob. to L. *rus* country (cf. RURAL), Avestan *ravaṅh* wide, free, open, *ravan* a plain.] **1**. Extent of space, great or small; compass; esp., unobstructed space; space which may be occupied by, or devoted to, any object; as, there is not *room* for a house; to make *room* for one to pass.
"Infinite riches in a little *room*." *Marlowe.*
2. A particular portion of space appropriated for occupancy; a place to sit, stand, or lie; a seat. *Obs. or R.*
When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest *room*. *Luke* xiv. 8.
3. Space inclosed or set apart by a partition; an apartment or chamber; — often in combination; as, a bed*room*; bath*room*; a state*room* in a ship or railroad car.
4. Place or position; office; rank; post; station. *Obs.*
Neither that I look for a higher *room* in heaven. *Tyndale.*
5. Place or station formerly occupied by another; hence, place, or stead; as, to eat fish in *room* of meat. *Obs. or R.*
When he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judea in the *room* of his father Herod. *Matt.* ii. 22.
6. Possibility of admission; ability to admit; opportunity; fit occasion; as, to leave *room* for hope.
7. A distinct holding or portion of land, as a field, farm, or the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
8. *Coal Mining.* A breast or chamber. See MINE, *Illust.*
Syn. — ROOM, CHAMBER, APARTMENT. ROOM is the word in ordinary use; CHAMBER is chiefly elevated or poetical; APARTMENT now suggests esp. a room or suite of rooms rented or for rent.
room and pillar system. *Coal Mining.* = *bord and pillar system*, under BORD. — **r. and space**, *Shipbuilding*, the distance from one side of a rib to the corresponding side of the next rib (*space* being the distance between two ribs, in the clear, and *room* the width of a rib).
room (rōōm), *v. i.*; ROOMED (rōōmd); ROOM′ING. To occupy a room or rooms; to lodge; as, they *roomed* together. *Chiefly U. S.*
room, *a.* [AS. *rūm*.] Spacious; roomy; also, empty. *Obs. or Scot.* "No *roomer* harbor in the place." *Chaucer.*
room, *adv.* *Chiefly Naut.* At a distance; far; wide; also, sometimes, off the wind; — usually in comparative with *of* or *with*; as, you must sail *roomer* of the shore. *Obs.*
room′er (rōōm′ẽr), *n.* A lodger. *Chiefly U. S.*
room′ful (-fōōl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fōōlz). As much or many as a room will hold; as, a *roomful* of men; also, the persons or objects in a room; as, the whole *roomful*. *Swift.*
room′i·ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Spaciously.
room′i·ness, *n.* Quality of being roomy; spaciousness.
room keeper. **1**. One who occupies a room, esp. a tenant. *Rare in U. S.*
2. One who keeps closely to a room, as an invalid.
room′mate′ (rōōm′māt′), *n.* One of two or more occupying the same room or rooms.
roomth (rōōmth), *n.* [Cf. ME. *rumðe, rimthe*, AS. *rȳmp*. See ROOM, *a.* & *n.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Room; place; stead. **b** Space; spaciousness. **c** A room.
room′y (rōōm′ĭ), *a.*; ROOM′I·ER (-ĭ-ẽr); ROOM′I·EST. Having ample room; spacious; as, a *roomy* mansion; a *roomy* deck.
roor′back (rōōr′băk), *n.* Also, formerly, **roor′bach**. A defamatory falsehood published for political effect. *U. S.*
☞ The word originated in 1844, when there was published, to the detriment of James K. Polk, then a candidate for President, an extract purporting to be from Roorback's "Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836."
roost (rōōst), *n.* [AS. *hrōst*; akin to OD. *roest* roost, *roesten* to roost, and perh. to E. *roof*.] **1**. A pole or other support on which fowls rest at night; a perch; also, a place where any birds customarily roost.
2. A collection of fowls roosting together.
at roost, on a perch or roost; hence, retired to rest.
roost, *v. i.*; ROOST′ED; ROOST′ING. **1**. To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a pole, limb of a tree, etc.; to perch.
2. To lodge; rest; sleep. *Rare or Dial.* *Herbert.*
roost′er (rōōs′tẽr), *n.* **a** The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. *U. S.* **b** A bird that roosts.
root (rōōt), *v. i.* [AS. *wrōtan*; akin to *wrōt* a snout, trunk, D. *wroeten* to root, G. *rüssel* snout, trunk, proboscis, Icel. *rōta* to root, and perh. to L. *rodere* to gnaw (E. *rodent*).]
1. To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine; formerly, to push with the snout.
2. Hence, to seek for favor or advancement by low arts or groveling servility; to fawn servilely. *Rare.*
root, *v. t.* **1**. To turn up, or to dig out, with the snout; as, the swine *roots* the earth.
2. With *up* or *out*, to dig with the snout; as, the swine *roots* up truffles.
root, *v. i.* [Cf. ROUT to roar.] To shout for, or otherwise noisily applaud or encourage, a contestant, as in sports; hence, to wish earnestly for the success of some one or the happening of some event, with the superstitious notion that this action may have efficacy; — usually with *for*; as, the crowd *rooted* for the home team. *Slang or Cant, U. S.*
root, *n.* [ME. *rote, roote*, AS. *rōt*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *rōt* (for *vrōt*), Sw. *rot*, Dan. *rod*; akin to E. *wort*. See WORT.] **1**. *Bot.* In the higher plants (ferns and seed plants), a portion of the plant body bearing neither leaves nor reproductive organs, but provided with an apical growing point and functioning as an organ of absorption, an aërating organ, a food reservoir, or a means of mechanical support. In most plants the root originates as the lower extremity of the hypocotyl. Perennial roots exhibit the same tissue systems as the stem, the stele being continuous. They differ in the mode of development of the procambium strands, the prominent thickened endodermis, and the presence of a protective cap (*rootcap* or *calyptra*) over the meristem of the growing point. The mode of branching is normally acropetal; but *adventitious* roots may arise on other portions of the plant body (see ADVENTITIOUS ROOTS). The roots of epiphytes are wholly aërial (see AËRIAL ROOTS). In the lower plants most functions of roots are performed by rhizoids. Cf. STEM, ROOT HAIR.

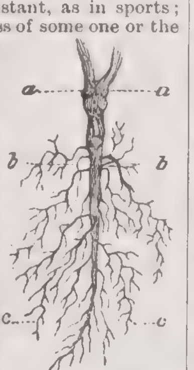

Root: *aa* Crown; *bb* Main Root; *cc* Rootlets.

2. Popularly, any subterranean part of a plant, whether consisting of a true root or of a bulb, tuber, rootstock, or other modified stem; specif., any large fleshy edible root or rootlike organ, as a carrot, turnip, radish, potato, etc.
The "mangel" of the farm, which is generally termed a "*root*," consists of thickened hypocotyl and true *root*. *Percival.*
3. That which resembles a root in position or function, esp. as a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds as if by growth or development; as, the *root* of a nail, a cancer, and the like. Specif.: **a** An ancestor or progenitor; and hence, an early race; a stem.
The *roots* out of which sprang two distinct people. *Locke.*
b The part of an organ by which it is attached, as that part of a tooth in the socket or alveolus; also, any of the fangs into which this sometimes divides. **c** *Philol.* One of the earliest, or ideal, forms of words, in a group of languages, that can be inferred from data to have existed before the addition of suffixes and prefixes and of inflectional endings; a primitive word form; a radix or radical. **d** The cause or occasion by which anything is brought about; the source.
The love of money is a *root* of all kinds of evil. 1 *Tim.* vi. 10 (*Rev. Ver.*).
e A foundation; basis; ground. *Rare.* "The *root* of his opinion." *Shak.* **f** *Music.* The fundamental tone of any compound tone, series of harmonics, or chord; the tone from whose harmonics, or overtones, a chord is composed; often simply the lowest tone of a chord in its normal position. **g** The lowest place, position, or part; the bottom; hence, fig., the fundamental or essential point or part; as, let us get to the *root* of the matter. "Deep to the *roots* of hell." *Milton.* **h** *Math.* A quantity which, taken as a factor a number of times (indicated by the index), produces another quantity; thus, either $+3$ or -3 is a second *root* of 9, because either taken twice as a factor produces 9; also $4, -4, 4i, -4i$ are all fourth *roots* of 256, which is the fourth *power* of each. **Power and root are correlative**: an *n*th root of *q* is that whose *n*th power is *q*. There are *n* real or imaginary *n*th roots of any *q*, but only one *n*th power of any *q*. **i** *Mach.* That part of a tooth between the pitch line and a line touching the bottoms of the spaces on each side. **j** The part of a weir or dam next to the bank.
4. *Astrol. & Chron.* The time from which to reckon in making calculations; the state of the heavens at the time of birth; the initial time, or epoch, as of a movable feast.
When a *root* is of a birth yknowe (known). *Chaucer.*
5. *Math.* Any value that, substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, or in a congruence, satisfies the equation, etc. An equation of *n*th degree has *n* such roots.
6. *Moham. Law.* The first class of residuaries, consisting of the direct lineal male ancestors.
root and branch, every part; hence, wholly; completely; as, to destroy an error *root and branch*. — **r.-and-branch men**, radical reformers; — applied [*usually cap.*] to the English Independents (1641). See RADICAL, *n.*, 4. — **r. of scarcity**, the mangel-wurzel.
root (rōōt), *v. i.*; ROOT′ED; ROOT′ING. **1**. To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots; to take root and begin to grow.
2. To be or become firmly fixed or established.
If any irregularity chanced to . . . cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *Bp. Fell.*
root, *v. t.* **1**. To plant and fix deeply in or as in the earth; to implant firmly; hence, to make deep or radical; to establish; — used chiefly in *p. p.*; as, *rooted* trees; *rooted* dislike.
2. To tear up by the root; to eradicate; to remove entirely; — with *up*, *out*, or *away*.
The Lord *rooted* them out of their land. *Deut.* xxix 28.
root beer. A kind of nonalcoholic beer made with the extracts from various roots. See BEER, *n.*, 2.
root borer. An insect or insect larva which bores into the roots of plants; as: **a** The large larva of a cerambycid beetle (*Prionus laticollis*) which infests the roots of the grapevine and of various trees. **b** The larva of any of certain moths, as *Ægeria polistiformis*, which bores in grapevine roots.

3/2
Root Borer a.

root′cap′ (rōōt′kăp′), *n.* *Bot.* The cushion of epidermal tissue covering the apex of most roots, serving to protect the active meristematic cells behind it. It enables the root to penetrate the soil without injury to the growing point.
root climber. *Bot.* A plant which climbs by its adventitious roots, as the trumpet vine, etc. See CLIMBER **a**.
root′ed, *a.* **a** Having taken root; firmly implanted, as in the heart. "A *rooted* sorrow." *Shak.* **b** *Zoöl.* Specif., designating teeth which develop a contracted root or roots, nearly closing the pulp cavity and preventing further growth. Cf. ROOTLESS. — **root′ed·ly**, *adv.* — **root′ed·ness**, *n.*
root′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who roots, or applauds. *Slang, U. S.*
root′er, *n.* One that roots, or tears up by the roots.
root gall. Any abnormal enlargement or swelling of the root of a plant, commonly due to a parasitic organism.
root grafting. *Hort.* Act or method of grafting by inserting the scion upon the root of the stock. A whip graft is commonly employed for this purpose.
root hair. *Bot.* One of the hairlike tubular outgrowths of the epidermis found commonly near the apex of a growing rootlet. They perform the work of absorption, being continually renewed.
root leaf. *Bot.* A basal leaf. See under BASAL.
root′less, *a.* Destitute of roots; specif., *Zoöl.*, designat-

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roof. Obs. pret. of RIVE.
roof′age (rōōf′āj), *n.* Roofing material.
roof′let, *n.* A small roof.
roof plate. = PLATE, *n.*, 4 **a** (1).
roof rat. See RAT, *n.*, 1.
roof stay. A stay or tie-rod connecting the crown sheet of a boiler with the shell. See BOILER, *Illust.* of *locomotive boiler*.
rooft. Roofed. *Ref. Sp.*
roof′y (rōōf′ĭ), *a.* Having a roof or roofs. *Rare.*
roo′i-nek′ (rōō′ĭ-nĕk′), *n.* [Cape D.] Lit., red neck: — a term of contempt for a Britisher. *So. Africa.*
rook (rŏŏk). Var. of ROKE, vapor.
rook. Var. of RUCK, to crouch.
rook (rŏŏk; rōōk), *v. i.* To caw or croak, as a crow. *Scot.*
rook′er (rŏŏk′ẽr), *n.* A raker for a baker's furnace.
rook′er, *n.* A sharper; swindler. [*Cant.*]
rook′ie, **rook′y** (-ĭ). A recruit. *Soldiers' Slang.*
rook′ish (rŏŏk′ĭsh), *a.* Rooky.
rook′ly (rŏŏk′lĭ; rōōk′lĭ). Scot. var. of ROQUELAURE.
rooles. † ROLESS.
room (rōōm), *n.* [Assamese.] A blue dye, resembling indigo, from an East Indian shrub (*Strobilanthes flaccidifolius*).
room, *v. t.* [AS. *rūmian*. Cf. ROOM, *n.*] To clear from encumbrance; to make roomy or void; enlarge; also, to make room for; to avoid. *Obs.*
room′age, *n.* [From ROOM. Cf. RUMMAGE.] Space; room. *Obs.*
roo-mal′. Var. of RUMAL.
roomd. Roomed. *Ref. Sp.*
roomed (rōōmd), *a.* Containing, or furnished with, rooms.
room′er, *adv.* See ROOM, *adv.*
room′ful, *a.* Roomy. *Rare.*
room′less, *a.* See -LESS.
room′some, *a.* Roomy. *Obs.*
room′stead, *n.* A lodging. *Obs.*
roomth′some, *a.* Roomy. *Obs.*
roomth′y (rōōm′thĭ), *a.* Roomy; spacious. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
room trader. *Stock Exchange.* A member who speculates for his own account in the exchange.
roon. † RUN.
roon (rōōn). Var. of ROND, border, shred. *Chiefly Scot.*
roone. † ROAN.
roop. † ROPE, ROPP.
roop, *n.* & *v.* Scot. & dial. Eng. [of ROUP.]
roop′ie, **roop′y**. Vars. of ROUPY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
roop′it. Var. of ROUPIT. *Scot.*
roore. † ROAR.
roos. † *rose*, pret. of RISE.
roos (rōōz) Obs. or Scot. var. of ROUSE, a carousal.
roo′sa. Var. of RUSA.
roo′sa oil, ruse oil. [See RUSA lemon grass.] See OIL, *Table I.*
roose. † ROSE.
roose (rōōz; *Scot. also* rüz), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrōs* praise, *hrōsa* to praise, Dan. *rose*, Sw. *rosa*.] Praise; esteem; fame; also, a boast. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
roose, *v. t.* & *i.* To praise; extol; flatter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
roos′er (rōōz′ẽr), *n.* A boaster. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
roost. † ROAST.
roost (rōōst). Var. of ROUST, a tide. *Scot.*
roost′ed, *a.* Perched on a roost.
roosty. † RUSTY.
root (rōōt). Scot. var. of ROWT.
root (*dial.* rōōt), *v. i.* To rot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
root′age (rōōt′āj), *n.* A taking root or being rooted.
root′age, *n.* [From ROOT to eradicate.] Uprooting; extirpation. *R.*
roote † ROT.
root′er (rōōt′ẽr), *n.* One that takes root. *R.*
root′er·y (-ĭ), *n.* A pile of roots, set with plants. *Rare.*
root′fast′, *a.* Firmly rooted. *Obs.* — **root′fast′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
root fly. The cabbage fly.
roothewn, *a.* Perverse. *Obs. Scot.*
roo′tle (rōōt′'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [Freq.

N O P Q R

ing teeth which retain a pulp cavity widely open at the bottom, permitting an abundant supply of nutriment to the pulp and a growth of the tooth throughout life.

root′let (rōōt′lĕt), *n.* *Bot.* **a** A small root; one of the ultimate divisions of a growing root; a radicel. **b** A rhizoid.

root maggot. The larva of the cabbage fly.

root′-mean′-square′, *n.* *Physics.* The square root of the mean of the squares of a series of quantities; — commonly abbreviated to *R. M. S.*

root pocket. *Bot.* The prominent rootcap sheathing the aquatic roots of the duckweed.

root pole. *Bot.* The basal or distal end of a shoot or cutting, from which roots are produced. See SHOOT POLE.

root sheath. **1**. *Bot.* **a** A many-layered epidermal sheath surrounding certain aërial roots, as the velamen in epiphytic orchids. **b** = COLEORHIZA.
2. *Anat.* The epidermic lining of a hair follicle, comprising two principal layers of cells, called respectively the *inner*, and the *outer*, root sheath.

root′stock′ (rōōt′stŏk′), *n.* **1**. A rhizome.
2. *Zoöl.* The hydrorhiza of a hydroid.

root tubercle. *Bot.* One of the small nodules or swellings produced on roots of legumes by nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

root weevil. **a** Any of several Australian weevils of the genus *Leptops*, esp. *L. hopei*, whose larva bores in the roots of the apple and pear. **b** = WATER WEEVIL.

Root Weevil (*Leptops hopei*). Nat. size.

root′worm′, *n.* **a** Any of numerous insect larvæ that feed on the roots of plants, as the corn *rootworm*. **b** Any of certain nematode worms that infest roots.

rop′a-ble, **rope′a-ble** (rōp′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Capable of being roped.
2. Needing to be roped or brought under control; unruly; — said of a horse or bullock. Hence, intractable; savage; wild. *Australasia.*

rope (rōp), *n.* [ME. *rope*, *ro(o)p*, *rap*, AS. *rāp*; akin to D. *reep*, G. *reif* ring, hoop, in OHG. also rope, Icel. *reip* rope, Sw. *rep*, Dan. *reb*, *reeb*, Goth. skauda*raip* latchet. Cf. STIRRUP.] **1**. A large, stout cord made of strands of fiber or wire twisted or braided together; esp., such a cord, etc., of one inch or more in circumference, or, according to some authorities, of half an inch or more in diameter. The fibers chiefly used in rope making are hemp, Manila hemp, sisal, jute, coir, flax, and cotton. Steel is usually employed for wire ropes. A rope differs from a *cord*, *line* (except in nautical usage), or *string*, only in its size. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*
2. Punishment or death by hanging; as, they were persecuted with fagot and *rope*.
3. A row or string consisting of a number of things united, as by braiding, twining, etc.; as, a *rope* of onions
4 A locally varying measure; a rood. See ROOD, 2. *Brit.*
5 A viscous or glutinous formation in a ropy liquid.
rope of sand, something of no cohesion or stability; a feeble union or tie. — **rope's end**, a piece of rope, esp. one used as a lash for punishing, hence, punishment by beating. — **to give one**, *or* **let one have**, **rope**, to give one liberty or license; to let one go at will or unchecked. *Colloq. or Slang.*

rope (rōp), *v. i.*; ROPED (rōpt); ROP′ING (rōp′ĭng). To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread, as by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality.

rope, *v. t.* **1**. To bind, fasten, or tie, with a rope or cord.
2. To connect or fasten together, as a party of mountain climbers, with a rope.
3. To sew a rope on the edge of, as a boltrope on a sail.
4. To partition, separate, or divide off, by means of a rope, so as to include or exclude something; as, to *rope* in, or *rope* off, a plot of ground; to *rope* out a crowd.
5. To lasso (a steer, horse, or the like). *Colloq., U. S.*
6. To draw as if with a rope; to secure; inveigle; — with *in*; as, to *rope* in customers or voters. *Slang, U. S.*
7. To pull (a horse) to prevent winning. *Slang, Eng.*

rope brake. *Mech.* A kind of band brake or absorption dynamometer in which the band is replaced by a rope or ropes. Cf. PRONY BRAKE.

rope′danc′er (rōp′dȧn′sẽr), *n.* One who dances, walks, or performs acrobatic feats, on a rope extended through the air at some height. — **rope′danc′ing**, *n.*

rope drilling. A method of sinking wells or making boreholes in which the tools are attached to the lower end of a rope or cable and lifted and dropped alternately.

rope grass. Any plant of the family Restionaceæ.

rope pump. A pump in which the water is raised by adhesion to a rapidly running endless rope.

rop′er (rōp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. A maker of ropes. *P. Plowman.*
2. One who ropes goods; a packer.
3. One fit to be hanged. *Old Slang.* *Douce.*
4. One who ropes cattle; a cowboy. *Colloq., U. S.*

rop′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1**. A place where ropes are made.
2. Roguery; roguish tricks *Obs.* *Shak.*

rope stitch. *Embroidery.* A reversed crewel stitch.

rope′walk′ (rōp′wôk′), *n.* A long covered walk, building, or room where ropes are manufactured.

rope′way′ (-wā′), *n.* A cable suspended between supporting towers in one or more spans, constituting a track for wheeled carriers; a cableway; — often called **rope railway**.

rope′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Work made of or simulating ropes.

rope yarn. The yarn or thread composing the strands of a rope; a yarn of fibers loosely twisted up right-handedly.

rop′ing (rōp′ĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of ROPE. — **roping needle**, *Naut.*, a sailmaker's needle of large size. — **r. palm**, *Naut.*, a sailmaker's palm. — **r. pole**, a long pole with a noose for catching cattle. *Australia.*

rop′ing, *n.* **1**. Ropes collectively or generally; ropework.
2. *Naut.* = BOLTROPE.

rop′y (rōp′ĭ), *a.*; ROP′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); ROP′I-EST. **1**. Capable of being drawn into a thread; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as, *ropy* sirup; *ropy* lees.
2. Resembling rope; stringy.
ropy lava, lava marked with wrinkles resembling rope.

roque (rōk), *n.* [Abbr. fr. CROQUET.] A form of croquet modified for greater accuracy of play. The court has a

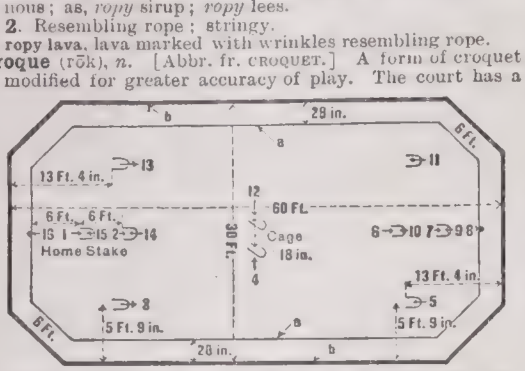

Diagram of a Roque Court. *aa* Boundary Line. The numbered arrowheads indicate the order in which the arches are made.

wood border (*bb* in the *Illust.*) often faced with rubber, used as a cushion in bank shots. The balls are 3¼ in. in diameter, the cage (center arches or wickets) 3⅜ in. wide, the other arches 3½ in. wide.

Roque′fort′ cheese, *or* **Roque′fort′** (rôk′fôr′; rōk′fôrt), *n.* A highly flavored blue-molded cheese, made at Roquefort, department of Aveyron, France. It is made from milk of ewes, sometimes with cow's milk added, and is cured in caves. Improperly, a cheese made in imitation of it.

ro′ric (rō′rĭk; 201), *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Of or pertaining to dew; resembling dew; dewy.
roric figures, *Physics*, figures which appear on a polished surface, as glass, when near-by objects are removed and the surface breathed on. They result from alterations in the film of dense air found on the surface of all solids.

Ro-rid′u-la (rō-rĭd′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *roridus* dewy.] *Bot.* A genus of droseraceous plants consisting of two South African species. They are viscid undershrubs with entire or pinnatifid leaves and white or red bibracteate flowers with a 3-celled ovary and 3-seeded capsule.

Ro-rip′pa (rō-rĭp′ȧ), *n.* Also *Roripa.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of brassicaceous herbs having pinnate or pinnatifid leaves, white or yellow flowers, and terete pods with the seeds in two rows in each cell. *R. nasturtium* is the common water cress.

ror′qual (rôr′kwăl), *n.* [Norw. *rörhval*, dial. *röyrkval*; lit., red whale, from the red streaks in the skin; cf. Icel. *reyðarhvalr.*] Any whalebone whale of the genus *Balænoptera*, comprising some of the largest whales; a finback. See FINBACK, SULPHUR-BOTTOM.

Ro′sa (rō′zȧ), *n.* [L., a rose. See ROSE, *n.*] **1**. Fem. prop. name. It. *Rosa* (rô′zä); Sp. *Rosa* (rō′sä); Pg. *Rosa* (rō′zä).
2. *Bot.* A genus of well-known shrubs, the roses, type of the family Rosaceæ, having odd-pinnate leaves and urn shaped calyx tube, which becomes fleshy in fruit (rose hip), inclosing the achenes. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions, and are often extremely variable. Bentham and Hooker estimated the number at 30; Gandoger enumerates over 4,000. Each species cultivated has given rise to one or more distinct garden races. See ROSE, 1.

Ro′sa A-mer′i-ca′na (rō′zȧ ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kā′nȧ). [NL., American rose.] *Numis.* Any of a series of copper coins (twopence, penny, halfpenny) issued by George I. and II. for use in America; — from the rose on the reverse.

‖ **ro′sace′** (rō′zȧs′), *n.* [F. See ROSACEOUS.] *Arch.* A circular ornamental member, generally a panel inclosing a richly sculptured rosette.

Ro-sa′ce-æ (rō-zā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ROSA.] *Bot.* A large family of plants, the rose family, typifying the order Rosales, having regular pentamerous flowers with the carpels usually numerous and distinct, becoming achenes or follicles in fruit. There are about 65 genera and 1,200 species. Besides the important genus *Rosa*, others, as *Spiræa*, *Aruncus*, *Kerria*, etc., are handsome in cultivation. *Rubus* includes the raspberries and blackberries, and *Fragaria* the strawberry. Several herbaceous genera, as *Porteranthus*, have medicinal properties. Some include in this family the Malaceæ (apple family) and the Amygdalaceæ (almond family).

ro-sa′ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *rosaceus*, fr. *rosa* rose.] **1**. *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the Rosaceæ. **b** Having a 5-petaled, actinomorphic corolla, as the rose; — said of a plant or flower.
2. Rose-colored; rosy. *Rare, exc. Biol.*

Ro-sa′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance, called *rosal alliance*, including the roses, etc. **b** A large order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, comprising 16 families, chief of which are the Rosaceæ, Malaceæ, Amygdalaceæ, Fabaceæ, Mimosaceæ, Cæsalpiniaceæ, and Saxifragaceæ. They are distinguished by the perigynous or epigynous stamens and by having the sepals mostly confluent with the calyx tube.

‖ **ro-sa′lia** (rō-zäl′yä), *n.* [Cf. F. *rosalie*, It. *rosalia.*] *Music.* A form of melody in which a phrase or passage is successively repeated, each time a step or half step higher.

Ros′a-lind (rŏz′ȧ-lĭnd), *n.* **1**. "A feigned name, which, being wel ordered, wil bewray the very name of hys love and mistresse," given by Spenser to his early love, an unknown lady celebrated esp. in his "Shepherd's Calendar."
2. The sprightly, charming daughter of the exiled duke in Lodge's "Rosalynde" and Shakespeare's "As You Like It." She loves, and is beloved by, Orlando. See ORLANDO, 3.

ros-an′i-line (rōz-ăn′ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. [*rose* + *aniline.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A white crystalline base, $NH_2(CH_3)C_6H_3C(OH)(C_6H_4NH_2)_2$, obtained in red-colored salts by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and ortho- and paratoluidine. It is the parent substance of many aniline dyes, as fuchsine, aniline blue, methyl green, etc. It is a methyl derivative of pararosaniline. **b** Any of a series of substances related to the above.

ro-sa′ri-an (rō-zā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A cultivator of roses; a rose fancier.

ro-sa′ri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. See ROSARY.] *Hort.* A rose garden.

ro′sa-ry (rō′zȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *rosarium* a string of beads, L. *rosarium* a place planted with roses, fr. *rosarius* of roses, *rosa* a rose: cf. F. *rosaire.* See ROSE.]
1. A bed or bush of roses, or place where roses grow.
2. A chaplet, as of roses; a garland; hence, a collection, as of quotations. "A *rosary* . . . of good works." *Jer. Taylor.*
3. A string of beads as used in many Oriental countries to assist in counting, esp. in counting prayers.
4. *R. C. Ch.* A series of prayers to be recited in order; also, a string of beads used in counting prayers. A *rosary* consists of fifteen decades. Each decade contains ten *Ave Marias*, marked by small beads, preceded by a *Paternoster*, marked by a larger bead, and concluded by a *Gloria Patri*. Five decades make a *chaplet*, a third of the rosary.
5. A false coin circulated in the 13th century for a penny.

rosary shell. Any of certain marine gastropod shells constituting the genus *Monodonta*, related to *Trochus*. They are top-shaped, bright-colored, and pearly.

ros′cid (rŏs′ĭd), *a.* [L. *roscidus*, fr. *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Dewy. *Rare.* *Bacon.*

Ros-com′mon (rŏs-kŏm′ŭn), *n.* [From *Roscommon* county, Ireland.] One of an Irish breed of long-wooled sheep derived largely from the Leicester breed.

rose (rōz), *n.* [AS. *rose*, L. *rosa*, fr. Gr. ῥοδον; cf. Armenian *vard*, Avestan *varedhai*; perh. akin to E. *wort*: cf. F. *rose*, from the Latin. Cf. COPPERAS, RHODODENDRON.]
1. Any plant or flower of the genus *Rosa*. Roses are erect or climbing shrubs with mostly prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and showy solitary or clustered, white, pink, red, or yellow flowers, having five petals in the wild state, but double or semidouble in cultivation. The innumerable varieties have been chiefly derived by repeated hybridization from *R. chinensis*, *R. gallica*, and *R. damascena*.

Wild Rose (*Rosa carolina*) Reduced.

2. A rosette, esp. one on a shoe.
3. *Arch.* A rose window
4. The color of a rose; rose-red; pink or light crimson.
5. *Med.* Erysipelas.
6. **a** The card of the mariner's compass; also, a chart showing true and magnetic courses. **b** A circular card with radiating lines, used in other instruments.
7. A fixture, often made ornamental, supporting a gas pipe, electric-light wire, etc., where it passes through a ceiling, wall, etc.; — called also *rosette.*
8. A perforated nozzle for delivering water in fine jets; a rosehead; also, a strainer at the foot of a pump.
9. *Her.* Any of various conventional representations of a rose used as a charge or badge. It has usually five (sometimes six) petals opened wide, with barbs between, and stamens or seeds in a circular center. When blazoned "proper" the barbs are vert and the seeds or. See CADENCY, 2.
10. *Jewelry.* **a** A form in which diamonds and other gems are cut, used esp. when the loss to the stone in cutting it as a brilliant would be too great; also, a gem, esp. a diamond, so cut. The ordinary rose, or **Dutch rose**, has 24 facets in two ranges. The **double rose** has 48 facets and the shape of two ordinary roses placed base to base. The **Brabant rose** usually has 24 facets. It is also cut with 12 facets or less. The **marquise rose** has 24 facets. The **pendeloque rose** has

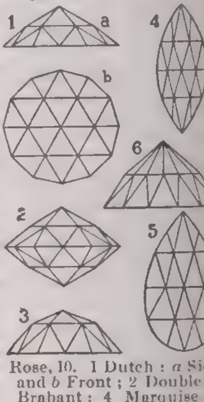

Rose, 10. 1 Dutch: *a* Side and *b* Front; 2 Double: 3 Brabant; 4 Marquise: 5 Pendeloque; 6 Recoupé

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of *root.*] To root as a pig; burrow; grub. *Dial Eng.*
root vole. Any of various voles of the genus *Microtus*; esp., a Siberian species (*M. œconomus*) which stores up roots and tubers.
root′y (rōōt′ĭ), *a.* Full of roots; like, or of the quality of, a root or roots
roove (rōōv), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Icel *rō* the rivet or clinch of a nail, Norw. dial. *ro* rivet, *rove* an iron chip] Rivet. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rooves. Obs. pl. of ROOF.
roo′ye-bok′ (rōō′ĭ-bŏk′), *n.* [Cape D. *rooibok*, lit., red buck.] The pallah antelope.
rooze (*dial.* rōōz). Var. of RUSE, to slip. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
rop ✝ ROPE, ROPP, ROUP.
ro-pal′ic (rō-păl′ĭk), *a.* Var of RHOPALIC. [*Obs.*
ropand, *p. a.* Crashing; beating.
rope. ✝ ROUP.
rope. Var. of ROPP; pret. & p. p. of REAP. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rope′band′. Var. of ROBAND.
rope′bark′, *n.* = LEATHERWOOD **a** (1).
rope boring. = ROPE DRILLING.
rope browns. Brown papers, esp those of excellent quality made from old ropes.
ropeen, *n.* [Cf ROUP to cry.] Hoarse crying. *Obs. Scot.*
rope′-end′, *v. t.* = ROPE'S-END.
rope house. An open-sided shed in which salt is crystallized out from brine on ropes down which the brine trickles.
rope machine. A machine for laying up rope from yarn, etc. Cf. CORDELIER, 3.
rope′mak′er, *n.* A maker or manufacturer of rope. — **Ropemaker, the Beautiful** See BEAUTIFUL ROPEMAKER, THE. [REAP.
ropen. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of
ropen. ✝ ROUP.
rope railway A ropeway.
rope′ripe′, *a.* Fit for hanging. *Obs Slang.*
ropes (rōps), *n. pl.* [ME. *rop*, AS. *ropp*; cf. OD. *rop.*] The bowels.
rope's′-end′ (rōps′ĕnd′), *v. t.* To punish with a rope's end.
rope′sick′, *a.* Having diseased ropes, or entrails. *Obs.*
rope′-sight, *n.* *Bell Ringing.* The knack, acquired by a ringer, of noting which rope is pulled immediately before and after his own. *Colloq., Eng.* [ery *Obs.*
rope′-trick′, *n.* Roguery; rop-
rope′walk′er, *n.* An acrobat who walks a rope [KNOT, 1.
rope′-yarn′ knot. See 2d
rophe. ✝ ROOF.
ropia. ✝ RUPEE.
rop′i-ly (rōp′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ROPY.
rop′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rop′ing, *a.* Ropy *Rare.*
rop′ish, *a.* Somewhat ropy.
roploch. ✝ RAPLOCH.
ropp (*dial.* rŏp, rōp), *n.* [AS. See ROPES.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** *pl.* The bowels. **b** Catgut.
ropun. Obs. p. p. of REAP.
roque ✝ ROC.
roq′ue-laure (rŏk′ē-lōr; rŏk′-lōr′), *n.* [F.; after Duc de *Roquelaure*, in reign of Louis XIV.] A cloak reaching about to the knees, worn in the 18th century.
roquelo. ✝ ROQUELAURE.
ro-quet′ (rō-kā′; *cf.* CROQUET), *v. t. & i.* *Croquet.* To hit (another's ball); — said of a ball or of the player who strikes it. — *n.* Act of roqueting.
ro-quette′ (rō-kĕt′), *n.* The rocket *Eruca sativa*. [player.
ro′quist (rō′kĭst), *n.* A roque
ro′ral, *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Dewy *Obs*
Ro-ra′te Sun′day (rō-rā′tē). [L. *rorate*, pr. pl imperative of *rorare* to drop dew] *Eccl.* The fourth Sunday in Advent; — from the first word in Latin of the introit for the day (*Is.* xlv. 8).
ro-ra′tion (rō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *roratio*] A falling of dew. *Obs.*
rorde. ✝ RERD, *n.*
rore. ✝ ROAR.
ro′rid (rō′rĭd; 201), *a.* [L. *roridus*, fr. *ros* dew.] Dewy. *Obs.*
ro-rif′er-ous (rō-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rorifer*; *ros*, *roris*, dew + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *rorifère.*] Generating dew. *Rare.*
ro-rif′lu-ent (-lōō-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew + *fluens* flowing.] Flowing with dew. *Rare.*
roring, *n.* Exchange of merchandise. *Obs.*
ro′ru-lent (rō′rōō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *rorulentus*, fr. *ros*, *roris*, dew.] **1**. Abounding in dew *Rare.* **2**. *Zoöl.* Appearing as if covered with fine dew. *Rare.*
ro′ry, *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew + 2d *-y.*] Dewy. *Obs*
Ro′ry O'-More′ (rō′rĭ ō-mōr′; 201). The hero of a novel and a ballad of this name by Samuel Lover. He is a witty, hospitable, quick-witted, honorable Irish peasant who returns from France to be accused of murder, and escapes hanging only by the appearance of his supposed victim.
ros. ✝ RISE, ROOSE, ROSE.
Ros′a-bel (rŏz′ȧ-bĕl), **Ros′a-bel′la** (-bĕl′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *rosa* rose, and *bellus* pretty.] Lit., a fair rose; — fem. prop. name.
ro-sa′ce-a (rō-zā′shē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Acne rosacea.
ro-sac′ic (rō-zăs′ĭk), *a.* [See ROSACEOUS.] *Chem.* Uric. *Obs.*
rosaker, *n.* [See RESALGAR.] = RESALGAR. *Obs.*
ros′al (rōz′ăl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *rosal.*] **1**. Rosy. *Obs.* **2**. *Bot.* See ROSALES **a**.
ro-sal′gar. ✝ RESALGAR.
Ro-sa′li-a (rō-zā′lĭ-ȧ), **Ros′a-lie** (rŏz′ȧ-lē), *n.* [Cf. It. *Rosalia*, G. *Rosalie*, and L. *rosa* rose.] Fem. prop. name.
Ros′a-mond (rŏz′ȧ-mŭnd), *n.* [Cf OF. *Rosamonde*, Sp. *Rosamunda*, It. *Rosmonda*, LL. *Rosamunda*, *Rosimunda*, *Rosmunda*, of Germanic origin; cf. OHG *munt* hand, protection.] **1**. Fem. prop. name. F. *Rosemonde* (rōz′-mōNd′); It. *Rosmonda* (rōz-mōn′dä); Sp *Rosamunda* (rō′-sä-mōōn′dä); D. *Rozamond* (rō′zä-mônt).
2. See FAIR ROSAMOND.
3. See VINCY, ROSAMOND
rosary plant. Indian licorice.
rosary ring. = DECADE RING.
‖ **ro′sa so′lis** (rō′zȧ sō′lĭs). [NL., rose of the sun; probably altered from LL. *ros solis*. See ROSOLIO.] A kind of cordial. *Obs. or Hist.*
rosat. ✝ ROSET, resin.
ro′sat-ed (rō′zāt-ĕd), *a.* Adorned or crowned with roses. *Obs.*
ros′coe-lite (rŏs′kō-līt), *n.* [After H. E. *Roscoe*, English chemist + *-lite.*] *Min.* A brownish mica containing vanadium, and in minute scales.
rose (rōz), *pret.* of RISE.

24 facets. The **rose re-cou′pe′** (rē-kōō′pā′) [recut] has 36 facets. **b** A diamond of such small size that it can be cut little if at all.

11. [*cap.*] The party either of York or of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses (which see). *Rare.*

rose de Pom′pa′dour′ (dē pôɴ′pá′dōōr′), **r. du Bar′ry′** (dü bá′rē′) [F.], a delicate rose color used on Sèvres porcelain. — **r. of China.** = CHINA ROSE. — **r. of heaven**, a garden lychnis (*Lychnis cœli-rosa*) having rose-purple flowers. — **r. of Jer′i·cho** (jĕr′ĭ-kō). **a** A Syrian brassicaceous plant (*Anastatica hierochuntica*) which rolls up when dry, and expands again when moistened. **b** An asteraceous plant (*Asteriscus pygmæus*), of the same region. Its involucre closes firmly over the flower head when dry. — **r. of Plym′-outh** (plĭm′ŭth), a handsome pink-flowered gentianaceous herb (*Sabbatia stellaris*) of the eastern United States. — **r. of Shar′on** (shăr′ŏn), a European species of St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum calycinum*) often cultivated for its large yellow flowers. The Biblical rose of Sharon has been identified by some with a species of narcissus, and by others with the autumn crocus, or meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*).—**under the r.** [a transl. of L. *sub rosa*], in secret; under circumstances forbidding disclosure ; — the rose being anciently a symbol of secrecy hung up at entertainments as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged.

rose (rōz), *v. t.* **1.** To render rose-colored ; flush.

2. To perfume, as with roses. *Poetic.* *Tennyson.*

rose acacia. **a** A fabaceous shrub of the southern Alleghenies (*Robinia hispida*) with bristly-hairy stems and large racemes of handsome pink flowers. **b** The clammy locust (*R. viscosa*).

ro′se-al (rō′zē-ăl), *a.* [L. *roseus*, fr. *rosa* a rose.] Resembling or suggesting a rose or roses. *A. Marvell.*

rose apple. **a** The large edible berry of a tropical myrtaceous tree (*Caryophyllus jambos*) ; also, the tree itself. The berry has a strong roselike fragrance. **b** The Burdekin plum. **c** The fruit of the brush cherry. See BRUSH CHERRY **a**.

ro′se-ate (rō′zē-āt), *a.* [Cf. L. *rosatus* prepared from roses. See ROSEAL, ROSE.] **1.** Full of, consisting of, or made from, roses ; rosy ; as, *roseate* bowers.

2. Resembling a rose ; esp., tinged with rose color.

roseate spoonbill. See SPOONBILL. — **r. tern**, an American and European tern (*Sterna dougalli*) whose breast is roseate in the breeding season. It has when adult a deeply forked tail, a black cap, pearl mantle, and red feet.

rose′bay′ (rōz′bā′), *n.* **a** The oleander. **b** Any species of rhododendron. **c** The great willow-herb.

rose beetle. **a** A yellowish or buff long-legged scarabæid beetle (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), which eats the leaves of various plants, and is often very injurious to rosebushes, apple trees, grapevines, etc. **b** The European rose chafer. **c** The rose weevil.

Rose Beetle **a**. Nat. size.

rose′bit′ (rōz′bĭt′), *n.* *Mech.* **a** A cylindrical bit with radial teeth for truing up a drilled hole. **b** A rose countersink.

rose box. A strainer for the end of the suction pipe of a pump ; a rose.

rose′-breast′ed, *a.* Having the breast marked with rose.

rose-breasted cockatoo, an Australian cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapilla*) having chiefly gray and pink plumage. — **r. grosbeak**, a handsome grosbeak (*Zamelodia ludoviciana*) common in eastern North America. The male is chiefly black and white, with the breast and linings of the wings rose-red. The female is grayish brown streaked with paler tints, and with the lining of the wings orange.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak. 1/8

rose′bud′ (rōz′bŭd′), *n.* **1.** The flower of a rose before it opens, or when but partly open.

2. A young girl débutante ; a bud. *Colloq.*

rose′bush′ (-bōōsh′), *n.* A bush that bears roses.

rose campion. **a** A garden plant (*Lychnis coronaria*) with crimson flowers. **b** The corn cockle.

rose chafer. **a** A common European cetonian beetle (*Cetonia aurata*) often very injurious to rosebushes. **b** = ROSE BEETLE **a**.

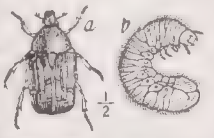

Rose Chafer **a**. *a* Adult Beetle ; *b* Larva.

rose cold. *Med.* A variety of hay fever, sometimes attributed to the effluvia of roses. See HAY FEVER.

rose color *or* **colour.** The color of a rose, deep pink or pale cardinal.

rose′-col′ored, *or* **-col′oured**, *a.* Having a rose color. Hence, very fine or pleasing ; alluring ; as, *rose-colored* anticipations.

rose-colored, *or* **-coloured, starling** *or* **pastor**, a handsome bird (*Pastor roseus*) of the starling family, glossy black with pink back and abdomen, chiefly of Asia, but often appearing in flocks in Europe, sometimes even in England.

rose cross. **1.** The alleged symbol of the Rosicrucians, assumed to denote the union of a rose with a cross. It is represented by a cross in a circle, a rose on a cross, etc.

2. [*cap.*] A Rosicrucian.

rose engine. *Mach.* A machine, or lathe attachment, for producing an eccentric relative movement between the rotating mandrel and a cutting point so as to form on the work a variety of curved lines resembling a rosette, as on paper currency. See ENGINE TURNING.

rose′fish′ (rōz′fĭsh′), *n.* A large marine scorpænoid food fish (*Sebastes marinus*) found on the northern coasts of Europe and America. When mature it is usually bright rose-red or orange-red ; when young, usually mottled with red and dusky brown.

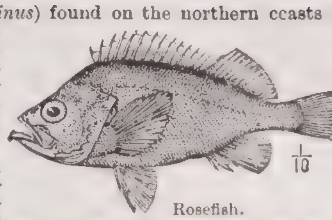

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Rosefish.

rose geranium. A South African geranium (*Pelargonium capitatum*) grown for its fragrant 3-5-lobed leaves and small pink flowers.

rose gold. *Jewelry.* Gold with a peculiar, ruddy, mat surface finish.

rose′head′ (rōz′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** = ROSE, *n.*, **8**.

2. A many-sided pyramidal head upon a nail ; also, a nail with such a head.

rose lashing. *Naut.* A lashing made by passing the parts alternately over and under and finished by securing the hauling parts over the crossing.

ro-sel′la (rō-zĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *rosa* rose.] A beautiful Australian parrakeet (*Platycercus eximius*) often kept as a cage bird. The head and back of the neck are scarlet and the cheeks white, the back is dark green varied with lighter green, and the breast is red and yellow. Originally called *rosehill*. The name is applied also to other species of the same genus.

ro-selle′ (rō-zĕl′), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *rosa* rose.] An East Indian malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*) cultivated for its fleshy calyxes, which are used for making tarts and jelly and an acid drink. It also yields a hemplike fiber.

rose madder. *Paint.* An alumina lake of madder or alizarin, of pale rose color.

rose mallow. **a** Any of several malvaceous plants of the genus *Hibiscus*, with large rose-colored flowers. **b** The hollyhock.

rose′ma-ry (rōz′mā-rĭ),*n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [ME. *rosemaryn*, *rosmarine*, L. *rosmarinus* ; *ros* dew (cf. Russ. *rosa*, Lith. *rasa*, Skr. *rasa* juice) + *marinus* marine: cf. OF. *rosmarin*, F. *romarin*. In Eng. the word has been changed as if it meant the *rose of Mary*. See MARINE.] A fragrant menthaceous shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) of southern Europe and Asia Minor. It has a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, and is used in cookery, perfumery, etc. It is an emblem of fidelity or constancy.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance. *Shak.*

Rosemary.

Ro′sen-ber′gi-a (rō′zĕn-bûr′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American polemoniaceous vines having pinnate leaves, branched tendrils, and bell-shaped flowers with exserted stamens and style. *R. scandens* is commonly cultivated under the name *Cobæa*.

ro′se-o- (rō′zē-ō-). [L. *roseus*.] *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) signifying *rose-red* ; — used specif. in naming a series of reddish, complex cobalt salts containing ammonia, the **ro′se-o-co-bal′tic** (-kō-bôl′tĭk) compounds ; as, *roseocobaltic* chloride, $Co_2(NH_3)_{10}(H_2O)_2Cl_6$.

ro-se′o-la (rō-zē′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *rosa* a rose.] *Med.* A rose-colored skin efflorescence in circumscribed patches of little or no elevation, often alternately fading and reviving ; also, an acute specific disease characterized by such an eruption ; — called also *rose rash*. — **ro-se′o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

rose pink. A pigment made by dyeing whiting or the like with a decoction of brazilwood and alum, used chiefly to color paper ; also, the pale rose color of the pigment.

rose′-pink′, *a.* Having a color like rose, or rose pink.

rose point. A rare Venetian needle-point lace of the 17th century, with flowers in relief, united by bars or brides, and having smaller designs and more ornamentation than raised point.

rose quartz. *Min.* A rose-red variety of quartz.

rose′-red′, *a.* Red as a rose. — *n.* Pale cardinal or deep pink.

rose′root′ (rōz′rōōt′), *n.* A species of stonecrop (*Sedum roseum*) whose roots have the odor of roses.

rose slug. The small green larva of a black sawfly (*Monostegia rosæ*). These larvæ feed in groups on the parenchyma of the leaves of rosebushes, and are often destructive.

Rose Sunday. *R. C. Ch.* The fourth Sunday in Lent, when the Pope blesses the golden rose. See under GOLDEN.

rose′tan′gle (rōz′tăŋ′g'l), *n.* Any red seaweed belonging to the Ceramiaceæ or a related family. See CERAMIUM.

rose tree. A rosebush grown in standard form.

Ro-set′ta stone (rō-zĕt′ȧ). A piece of black basalt found in 1799 near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, bearing a trilingual inscription (in hieroglyphics, demotic characters, and Greek), and famous as having given M. Champollion the first clew towards deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

rosetta wood. An East Indian wood of a reddish orange color, handsomely veined with darker marks. It is occasionally used for cabinetwork.

ro-sette′ (rō-zĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *rose* a rose. Cf. ROSET.] **1.** An imitation of a rose made of gathered or pleated material, — used as an ornament or a badge.

2. In technical uses: **a** *Arch.* An ornament somewhat in the form of a roundel, and filled with leafage. **b** = ROSE *n.*, 7. **c** A rose burner. **d** *Zoöl.* A structure or color marking suggestive of a rosette, as the group of five petal-shaped ambulacra on spatangoid and clypeastroid sea urchins, or the groups of spots on the leopard. **e** *Hort.* A disease, esp. of peach trees, resembling the yellows. **f** *Bot.* A very short stem or axis bearing a dense cluster of leaves, as in the houseleek, dandelion, etc. **g** *Math.* Any of the curves named *rhodoneæ* by the Abbé Grandi (1671-1742) from their likeness to rose petals. The polar equation is $r = c + a \sin m\,\theta$. **h** *Mach.* An attachment for a rose engine. **i** *Metal.* A thin disk, as of copper, formed by chilling the surface of molten metal with water. **j** = ROSET, a red color.

Rosette, 2 **a**.

ro-sette′ (rō-zĕt′), *v. t.* ; RO-SET′TED (-zĕt′ĕd) ; RO-SET′TING. *Metal.* To obtain in the form of rosettes by superficial chilling.

rose water. Water tinctured with roses by distillation.

rose′-wa′ter, *a.* Having the odor of rose water ; hence, affectedly nice or delicate ; sentimental. *Carlyle.*

rose window. *Arch.* A circular window filled with tracery ; a rose. Cf. WHEEL WINDOW.

Rose Window.

rose′wood′ (rōz′wŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** A valuable cabinet wood of a dark red color, streaked and variegated with black, obtained from several tropical fabaceous trees of the genera *Dalbergia* and *Machærium*. Cf. KINGWOOD.

2. In Australia : **a** An acacia (*Acacia glaucescens*). **b** The pencil cedar (*Dysoxylum fraserianum*) **c** The myoporaceous tree *Eremophila mitchelli*. **d** A small sapindaceous tree (*Heterodendron oleæfolium*).

3. Rhodium wood.

rose worm. The larva of a small brown tortricid moth (*Cacœcia rosana*), which lives on the rose and various other plants, rolling up the leaves for a nest, and devours both the leaves and buds. Also, any of various other species.

Rose Worm (*Cacœcia rosana*) and Moth. *a* 2/3

Ro′si-cru′cian (rō′zĭ-krōō′shăn ; rŏz′ĭ-), *n.* [The name is probably due to a German theologian, Johann Valentin Andreä, who in anonymous pamphlets called himself a knight of the *Rose Cross* (G. *Rosenkreuz*), using a seal with a St. Andrew's cross and four roses.] One who, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th, claimed to belong to a secret society of philosophers deeply versed in the secrets of nature, — the society having existed, it was stated, several hundred years. The Rosicrucians were also called *Brothers of the Rosy Cross*, *Rosy-cross Knights*, *Rosy-cross philosophers*, etc. Among many pretensions, they claimed to be able to transmute metals, to prolong life, to know what is passing in distant places, and to discover the most hidden things by the application of the Cabala and science of numbers. — **Ro′si-cru′cian**, *a.* — **Ro′si-cru′cian-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

ros′in (rŏz′ĭn), *n.* [A variant of *resin* ; ME. *rosine*, *recine*, OF. *rosine*, *resine*.] The hard, commonly amber-colored resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine ; colophony. It is brittle and tasteless and has a sp. gr. of about 1.08. It softens at about 80° C. (176° F.) and on further heating finally fuses. It is used for making varnishes and soaps, as a flux in soldering, for rosining violin bows, etc. See ROSIN OIL. Chemically, it is a mixture of which abietic acid is the chief constituent.

ros′in, *v. t.* To rub with rosin, as the bow of a violin.

Ros′i-nan′te (rŏz′ĭ-năn′tē),*n.* [Sp. *Rocinante*; *rocin* a jaded horse, a hack + *ante* before.] Don Quixote's steed, very lean, bony, and full of blemishes, but regarded by the knight as incomparable.

ros′in-dol (rŏz′ĭn-dōl ; -dŏl), *or* **-dole**, *n.* [G.; *rosanilin* + *indol*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of red dyestuffs got by heating indols with benzoyl chloride and zinc chloride.

rosin oil. An oil obtained by destructive distillation of rosin, in two fractions. The lighter (**rosin essence, rosin spirit**, or **pinolin**) is used as an illuminant, in the manufacture of varnish, etc. The heavier, rosin oil proper, is a fluorescent liquid, and is used as a lubricant and as a substitute for other oils. Treated with milk of lime it forms **rosin grease**, which is used as a lubricant for iron bearings.

rosin soap. A common yellow resin soap made by treating rosin with caustic alkalies. See RESIN SOAP.

ros′in-weed′ (rŏz′ĭn-wēd′), *n.* Any of various western American asteraceous plants having resinous foliage or a resinous odor ; specif. : **a** The plant *Silphium laciniatum*, also known as *compass plant* from its habit of turning toward the sun. **b** The gum plant (*Grindelia squarrosa*).

ros′ma-rine′ (rŏz′mȧ-rēn′ ; -rīn′), *n.* [Dan. *rosmar* a walrus.] …

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rose. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROOSE.
rose (rōz). Var. of RUSE, to slip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rose aniline. *Chem.* Rosaniline.
rose′-a-ru′by, *n.* The pheasant's-eye.
rosebay willow. Persian willow.
rose ben-gale′ (bĕn-gäl′). See DYE. [*Colloq.*
rose berry. A hip of a rose.
rose box. Any malaceous shrub of the genus *Cotoneaster*.
rose bug. The rose beetle **a**.
rose burner. A kind of gas burner giving a rose-shaped flame.
rose carnation. A carnation having pink-striped petals.
rose catarrh. *Med.* Rose cold.
rose comb. *Poultry.* See COMB, *n.*, 3.
rose countersink. *Mech.* A countersink with radial teeth on its conical end. [*Obs.*
Rose′-cross′, *a.* Rosicrucian.
rose cut. *Jewelry.* = ROSE, *n.*, 10 **a**. — **rose′-cut′**, *a.*
rose diamond. A diamond cut in the rose form. See ROSE, 10 **a**.
rose′drop′, *n.* **1.** A lozenge having a rose flavor.
2. *Med.* A grog blossom.
rose ear. A dog's ear which turns back, exposing the inside.
rose elder. The guelder-rose.
roseet. ☩ ROSEATE. [ceæ.
rose family. The family Rosa-
rose fever. Rose cold. [*Table I.*
rose′-ge-ra′ni-um oil. See OIL,
rose haw. A hip of a rose.
rose′hill′, **rose′hill′er** (rōz′-hĭl′ẽr), *n.*, **rosehill parrakeet** *or* **parakeet**. [From *Rosehill*, a district of New South Wales.] The rosella.
ro-sei′ (rō-zī′). Var. of REZAI.
ro′se-ine (rō′zē-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** = FUCHSINE.
roseir. ☩ ROSIER.
rose knot. A ribbon, or other pliable band, plaited so as to resemble a rose ; a rosette.
rosel, *n.* [OF. *rosel*, F. *roseau*.] A reed. *Obs.*
ros′el (rŏz′'l), *n.* [Cf. ROSIN.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Resin.
2. Soil intermediate in nature between sand and clay.
rose lathe. A lathe provided with a rose engine (which see).
rose laurel. The oleander.
roselde, rosselde. Brandished; shaken. *Obs.*
rose′lette (-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *rose*.] *Her.* A rose having five petals. *Obs.*
rose linnet. *Local, Eng.* **a** The redpoll **a**. **b** The common linnet.
ro′se-lite (rō′zē-līt), *n.* [After Ger. mineralogist G. *Rose* + *-lite*.] *Min.* A rose-red arsenate of calcium, cobalt, and manganese, $(Ca,Co,Mg)_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, in small triclinic crystals.
ro-sel′la (rō-zĕl′ȧ). Var. of ROSELLE.
ro sel′la, *n.* A sheep that has shed all or some of its wool because of sickness. *Cant, Australia.*
ro-sel′late (-āt),*a.* [NL. *rosellatus*, fr. L. *rosa* rose.] *Bot.* Rosulate. [MALA.
rose maloes. Corrupt. of RASA-
rosemary oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
rose mildew. A mildew (*Sphærotheca pannosa*) common on the foliage of cultivated roses.
rose mill. A milling cutter with a rounded cutting end.
rose moss. Garden portulaca.
ros′en (rōz′'n), *a.* [AS. *rosen*.] Consisting of, or resembling, roses ; rosy. *Obs.*
rose nail. A nail with a convex, faceted head.
Ro′sen-mül′ler's or′gan (rō′-zen-mül′ẽrz). [After J. C. *Rosenmüller*, German anatomist.] *Anat.* The epoörphoron
rose noble. See NOBLE, *n.*, 3 **a**.
rose oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
ro′se-ous (rō′zē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *roseus*.] Rose-colored ; rosy.
rose ousel. Rose-colored starling.
rose parrakeet *or* **parakeet**. The rosella.
rose pink. American centaury.
rose pogonia. See POGONIA.
ros′er (rōz′ẽr), *a.* [ME., fr. F. *rosier*.] A rose garden or rosebush. *Obs.*
rose rash. *Med.* = ROSEOLA.
rose′-ringed′ (-rĭngd′), *a.* Having a red collar : — applied to the ring parrakeets.
ro′ser-y (rō′zẽr-ĭ), *n.* = ROSARY, a rose garden. *Obs.*
rose ryal. See RYAL.
Rose's alloy *or* **metal** (rōz′ĭz). [After V. *Rose* (1736-71), Ger. chemist.] See FUSIBLE METAL.
rose sawfly. **a** In America, the adult of the rose slug. **b** In Europe, a similar insect (*Hylotoma rosarum*).
rose seizing. = ROSE LASHING.
roset. ☩ RUSSET.
ro′set (rō′zĕt), *n.* [F. *rosette*.] A red color used by painters.
roset, *a.* [LL. *saccharum rosatum* a medieval medicine containing sugar and rose leaves.] Compounded of roses. *Obs.*
ros′et (rŏz′ĭt), *n.* Resin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To rub with resin. *Scot.*
rosette burner. A rose burner.
ro-set′ted (rō-zĕt′ĕd), *a.* Adorned with a rosette or rosettes.
rosette plate. *Zoöl.* One of the small sievelike plates by which the zoœcia of many marine Polyzoa communicate.
ro-se′tum (rō-zē′tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Hort.* A collection of live roses.
rose weevil. A snout beetle (*Aramigus fulleri*) which destroys the leaves and flowers of the rose. Its larva feeds on the roots.
rose willow. The purple willow.
rosewood oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
rose′wort′ (rōz′wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any plant of the rose family. *Lindley.* *Obs.* **b** Roseroot.
roseyne. ☩ ROSIN.
Rosh (rŏsh ; rōsh). *Bib.*
Rosh Ha-sha′na (rōsh hȧ-shä′-nä). [Heb. *rōsh ha-shānah*, lit., head of the year.] Jewish New Year. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
rosial. ☩ ROSEAL.
rosiar, *n.* A kind of apple. *Obs.*
‖**ro′si-cler′** (rō′sē-klâr′), *n.* [Sp.; cf. F. *rosicler*, *rosiclaire*.] Red silver ore. *Sp. Amer.*
ros′ied (rōz′ĭd), *a.* Decorated with roses or a rose color.
ro′sier (rō′zhẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rosarius* of roses.] A rosebush ; roses, collectively. *Obs.*
ro-sil′la (rō-sĭl′ȧ), *n.* An asteraceous plant of southern California (*Helenium puberulum*).
ros′i-ly (rōz′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ROSY.
Rosin Bible. See BIBLE, 2.
ros-in′du-line (rŏz-ĭn′dū-lĭn ; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** See INDULINE. [THOLO.
Ro′sine′ (rō′zēn′), *n.* See BAR-
ros′i-ness (rōz′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
rosin grease. See ROSIN OIL.
ros′in-ous, *a.* Like rosin. *Rare.*
rosin plant. = ROSINWEED.
rosin spirit. See ROSIN OIL.
ros′in-wood′ (rŏz′ĭn-wŏŏd′), *n.* = ROSINWEED.
ros′in-y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or like, rosin.
ro′sion, *n.* [L. *rosio* : cf. OF. *rosion*.] A gnawing. *Obs.*
ros′land (rŏs′lȧnd), *n.* [W. *rhos* a moor + E. *land*.] Heathy land ; moorish land.
ros′ma-rine′ (rŏz′mȧ-rēn′ ; -rīn′), *n.* [See ROSEMARY.] *Obs*

rus ; cf. Norw. *rossmaar, rossmaal*, Icel. *rosmhvalr, rosmall.*] **a** A sea animal fabled to climb by its teeth to the tops of rocks to feed on the dew. It was undoubtedly the popular conception of the walrus. **b** The walrus. *Obs.*

Ros-min'i-an (rŏs-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Antonio Rosmini-Serbati (1797–1855), an Italian philosopher and Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, or his doctrines.

Ros-min'i-an, *n.* **1.** An adherent of Rosminianism.
2. *R. C. Ch.* A member of a congregation, the Institute of Charity, founded, in Italy, by Rosmini, in 1828.

Ros-min'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The Rosminian philosophy. It taught that the idea of being is innate and that through it true knowledge is made possible.

ro-sol'ic (rō-zŏl'ĭk), *a.* [G. *rosolsäure*; *rosol* fr. L. *roseus* red + *oleum* oil ; — because red and formed from an oil.] **a** Pertaining to or designating the acid $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$. It is a red dyestuff, now little used, obtained by heating a mixture of phenol and cresol with sulphuric acid and arsenic acid, by the action of nitrous acid on rosaniline, etc. It is the anhydride of trihydroxy-diphenyl-tolyl-carbinol. **b** Designating a related acid, called also *aurine*. See AURINE.

ro-so'lio (rō-zōl'yō), *n.* [It., fr. LL. *ros solis* sundew, the old name of *Drosera*, from which the liquor was originally extracted.] A sweet cordial of the Mediterranean region, made of brandy, sugar, raisins, etc. ; rossolis.

Ros'sel cur'rent (rŏs'ĕl). [From *Rossel* Island, in the Louisiade Archipelago.] *Oceanog.* A portion of the southern equatorial current flowing westward from the Fiji Islands to New Guinea.

ross'er (rŏs'ẽr; 205), *n.* One that rosses ; specif. : **a** *Logging.* One who barks and smooths the ride of a log so that it may slide more easily. **b** An attachment for a circular saw, to remove the scaly and gritty bark ahead of the kerf.

ros'so an-ti'co (rŏs'ō ăn-tē'kō). [It.] **a** A deep red Grecian marble used by the ancient Romans. **b** A porphyritic diorite used by the ancient Egyptians and Romans.

Ross's snow goose (rŏs'ĭz; 205). A very small white goose (*Chen rossii*). It breeds in Arctic America and migrates through western America.

ros'tel-late (rŏs'tĕ-lāt), *a.* [NL. *rostellatus.*] Having a small beak or rostellum.

ros-tel'lum (rŏs-tĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-*à*). [L., dim. of *rostrum* a beak. Cf. ROSTEL.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** The caulicle or radicle. *Obs.* **b** A small beaklike process ; a diminutive rostrum. **c** In orchids, the morphological apex of the column, a small projection beneath the retinacula.
2. *Zoöl.* An anterior prolongation of the head of certain cestodes (as many tapeworms) bearing hooks.

ros'ter (rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [D. *rooster* a list, prob. the same word as *rooster* gridiron, fr. *roosten* to roast, and named fr. the parallel lines. See ROAST.] **1.** *Mil. & Nav.* A roll or list of officers, or enlisted men, subject to certain assignments for duty and made use of for systematic details.
2. Hence, any roll or list ; as, the *roster* of his honors.

ros'tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *rostralis*, fr. *rostrum* a beak : cf. F. *rostral.*] Pertaining to a rostrum (in any sense).

Rostral Column [L. *Columna Rostrata*], orig., a column, ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in the Roman Forum in honor of the naval victory of C. Duilius over the Carthaginians, B. C. 260. A similar memorial pillar, usually for a naval victory. — **r. crown.** = NAVAL CROWN.

Rostral Column of Duilius (restored).

ros'trate (rŏs'trāt), *a.* [L. *rostratus*, fr. *rostrum* a beak.] Having a rostrum or beak.

ros'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TRA (-trà), E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [L., beak, ship's beak, fr. *rodere, rosum*, to gnaw. See RODENT.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The curved, often ornamental, end of a ship's prow, esp. the beak or ram of a war galley. Cf. ACROTERIUM **c**. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. *pl.* (ROSTRA) *Rom. Antiq.* The beaks ; the platform in the Forum where orations, pleadings, etc., were delivered. After the Latin war, it was adorned with beaks of captured vessels. Later, any of various platforms for public orators in Rome.
3. Hence, a stage for public speaking ; the pulpit or platform occupied by an orator or public speaker.
4. *Zoöl. & Anat.* A part suggesting a bird's beak ; as : **a** The beak, snout, or proboscis of any of various insects. **b** The anterior median, often spinelike, prolongation of the carapace of a crustacean, as in the lobster. **c** The snout of a gastropod mollusk when nonretractile. **d** The grooved beaklike extension of any of many gastropod shells, protecting the siphon. **e** The guard of a belemnite shell. **f** The interior median spine of the body of the sphenoid bone articulating with the vomer. **g** The reflected anterior portion of the corpus callosum below the genu.
5. *Bot.* Any beaklike process or prolongation ; specif., one of the inner segments of the corolla in *Asclepias*.
6. *Old Chem.* The beak, or tapering tube, of a retort.
7. *Surg.* A forceps having a beaklike form. *Obs.*

ros'u-late (rŏz'ū-lāt ; rō'zū-), *a.* [NL. *rosulatus*, fr. L. *rosa* a rose.] *Bot.* Arranged in the form of rosettes.

ros'y (rōz'ĭ), *a.*; ROS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); ROS'I-EST. [Cf. AS. *rosig.*] Resembling a rose ; specif., blooming ; blushing. Also made of, or adorned with, roses.

Celestial *rosy*-red, love's proper hue *Milton*

rosy cross. = ROSE CROSS, 1. See also ROSICRUCIAN, *n.* — **r. drop.** = ROSE DROP, 2. — **r. finch**, any of certain finches of western North America and eastern Asia constituting the genus *Leucosticte*. The plumage is chiefly brownish, suffused in the adult with rosy or whitish on the upper tail coverts. — **r. gull.** = Ross's GULL. — **r. whelk**, a grog blossom.

rot (rŏt), *v. i.*; ROT'TED; ROT'TING. [ME. *rotien*, AS. *rotian*; akin to D. & G. *rotten*, OHG. *rōzzēn*, G. *rösten* to steep flax, Icel. *rotna* to rot, Sw. *ruttna*, Dan. *raadne*, Icel. *rotinn* rotten. Cf. RET, ROTTEN.] **1.** To undergo natural decomposition, whether putrefactive or not, induced in organic matter by fungi, bacteria, etc. ; to decay ; hence, of inorganic substances, to be corroded, eaten away, etc.
2. Fig. : To perish slowly ; to decay ; to die ; to become morally corrupt ; to degenerate.
3. To suffer from the rot, as a plant or animal.
Syn. — Putrefy, corrupt, spoil. See DECAY.

rot, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to rot, or become decomposed.
2. To expose, as flax, to a process of maceration, etc., for the purpose of separating the fiber ; to ret.

rot, *n.* **1.** Process of rotting, or state of being rotten ; decay ; putrefaction ; also, that which is rotten or rotting.
2. *Bot.* Disease or decay of plant tissues caused by attacks of fungi, bacteria, etc. See BITTER ROT, BLACK ROT.
3. Any of a number of parasitic diseases which chiefly attack sheep and are characterized by rotting or necrosis of the tissues, etc., progressive emaciation, etc. ; as, liver *rot*, foot *rot*. Specif., without a qualifying word, liver rot.
4. Offensive nonsense or trash ; twaddle. *Slang.*
5. *Cricket.* A fall of wickets in quick succession. *Cant.*

ro'ta (rō'tà), *n.* [L., wheel.] **1.** A round or course, as of duties or studies. *Rare.*
2. A roll or list, as of schoolboys, soldiers, or the like.

ro'ta, *n.* [LL. See ROTE, the instrument.] *Music.* **a** An instrument like the lyre, played by plucking with the fingers or with a plectrum. Cf. 1st ROTE. **b** A round, such as the famous "Sumer is icumen in."

Ro'ta, *n.* [LL.; cf. L. *rota* wheel ; — said to allude to the wheel-like design of the floor of the room in which the court used to sit. See ROTARY.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastical court, called also **Rota Romana**, that hears appeals. It consists of twelve auditors and is presided over by a dean.
2. *Eng. Hist.* A short-lived political club formed in 1659 by J. Harrington to further his plan for rotation of magistrates and legislators, as embodied in his "Oceana" (1656).

Ro-ta'li-a (rō-tā'lĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rota* wheel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Foraminifera having a finely perforated test with the segments in a turbinoid spiral and with septa composed of two lamellæ between which are anastomosing canals. — **ro-ta'li-an** (-tā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **ro-tal'i-form** (rō-tăl'ĭ-fôrm), **ro-ta'li-i-form'** (-tā'lĭ-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.*

ro-tam'e-ter (rō-tăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring curved lines by running over them a small wheel connected with a recording dial. Cf. OPISOMETER, PERAMBULATOR, 2, etc.

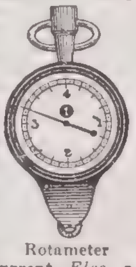

Rotameter

ro'ta-ry (rō'tà-rĭ), *a.* [L. *rota* a wheel. See ROLL, *v.*; cf. BAROUCHE, RODOMONTADE, ROUÉ.] **1.** Turning, as a wheel on its axis ; pert. to, or resembling, the motion of a wheel on its axis ; having parts that rotate ; rotatory ; as, *rotary* motion.
2. Pertaining to rotation in office ; holding office or held, as an office, in rotation. *R.*

rotary battery, a stamp battery with the stamps arranged in circular form. — **r. converter.** See SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTER. — **r. current**, *Elec.*, a multiphase current. — **r. discard**, *Whist*, a discard of a certain suit made, by an arbitrary convention, to denote strength in a certain other suit. — **r. engine.** See STEAM ENGINE. — **r. field motor**, *Elec.*, an induction motor. — **r. planer**, *Mach.*, a planing machine in which a rotary movement is given to the tool or cutters. — **r. press**, *Print.*, a cylinder press with the type form curved to fit a rotating cylinder. — **r. pump**, a pump in which the fluid is impelled by rotating devices instead of reciprocating buckets or pistons. — **r. shears**, shears in which revolving sharp-edged or sharp-cornered wheels do the cutting. See SHEARS, 1 **d**, *Illust.* — **r. squeezer.** See SQUEEZER, *n.*, 1 **c**. — **r. transformer.** = ROTARY CONVERTER. See also TRANSFORMER. — **r. valve**, a valve acting by continuous or partial rotation.

Section of Double-Wheel Rotary Pump of 16th Century.

ro'tate (rō'tāt *or, esp. in British usage*, rō-tāt'), *v. i.*; RO'TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); RO'TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [L. *rotatus*, p. p. of *rotare*, fr. *rota* wheel. See ROTARY ; cf. ROUÉ.] **1.** To turn, as a wheel, round an axis ; to revolve.
2. To perform any act, function, or operation in turn ; to pass or alternate in a series ; as, members of a clique *rotating* in office and the office *rotating* among them.
Syn. — See REVOLVE.

ro'tate (rō'tāt ; *cf. v. i., preceding*), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to rotate, or turn, as a wheel, around an axle ; to revolve.
2. To cause to succeed, pass, or act, in turn in a series ; as, to *rotate* men in office.
3. *Agric.* To cause to grow in rotation ; to vary by rotational planting ; as, to *rotate* crops.

ro'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *rotatus*, p. p. See ROTATE, *v.*] Having the parts flat and spreading or radiating like those of a wheel ; wheel-shaped.

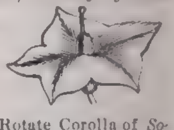

Rotate Corolla of *Solanum*

ro'tat-ing (rō'tāt-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROTATE. — **rotating band.** = ROTATING RING. — **r. current**, *Elec.*, a current producing a rotating magnetic field ; a multiphase current — **r. ring**, *Ordnance*, the ring of metal around a projectile, to take the grooves of the rifling and thus impart rotation.

ro-ta'tion (rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rotatio* : cf. F. *rotation.*] **1.** Act of rotating, or turning on an axis. See REVOLUTION, 1 **b**.
2. Any return or succession in a series ; as, the *rotation* of the seasons ; *rotation* in office.
3. In technical uses : **a** *Anat. & Physiol.* The turning of a limb or part about its long axis as if on a pivot, as when the head is turned in looking over the shoulder. **b** *Plant Physiol.* The streaming movement of the cytoplasm around the wall of a cell. Cf. CIRCULATION, 5. **c** *Forestry.* The total cycle or period during which a given stand of timber occupies a piece of ground.

rotation of crops, *Agric.*, the cultivation of a succession of different crops on the same piece of land before it is again planted with the original crop, to promote the fertility of the soil by varying the demands upon it. Ordinarily corn or a root crop, as turnips or swedes, is followed by a grain, as wheat, oats, or barley, and this by a leguminous crop, as clover or peas. — **r. of mutes**, *Philol.*, Lautverschiebung.

ro-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or resulting from, rotation ; of the nature of, or characterized by, rotation.

ro'ta-tive (rō'tà-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rotatif.*] **1.** Turning, as a wheel ; rotary ; rotational, as, *rotative* velocity.
2. Causing rotation.

rotative engine, a steam engine in which the reciprocating motion of the piston is transformed into a continuous rotary motion.

ro-ta'tor (rō-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that rotates ; specif. : **a** *Anat.* [*pl.* ROTATORES (rō'tà-tō'rēz ; 201)]. A muscle which partially rotates a part on its axis. **b** *Metal.* A revolving reverberatory furnace. **c** *Math.* The quantity ($\cos\theta + i\sin\theta$) which rotates a vector through the angle θ without changing its magnitude. **d** The screwlike part of a ship's log that causes the log to rotate in the water. **e** A small fast-running electric motor specially adapted for rotating Geissler tubes, color disks, siren disks, etc.

‖ **ro'ta-to'res spi'næ** (rō'tà-tō'rēz spī'nē) [NL.], *Anat.*, any of certain small muscles in the dorsal region of the spine, each arising from the upper and back part of a transverse process and inserted into the lamina of the vertebra above.

ro'ta-to-ry (rō'tà-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See ROTATE, ROTARY.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or producing, rotation ; turning on or as on an axis ; having parts that rotate ; rotary ; as, *rotatory* power ; *rotatory* motion ; a *rotatory* engine.
2. Going in a circle or series ; following in rotation or succession ; as, *rotatory* assemblies. *Burke.*

rotche, rotch (rŏch), *n.* A very small, short-billed auk (*Alle alle*) breeding on the coasts of the Arctic Ocean and northern North Atlantic, ranging south in winter.

rote (rōt), *n.* [OF. *rote*, prob. of G. origin ; cf. MHG. *rotte*, OHG. *rotta*, also LL. *crotta* (fr. Celtic). Cf. CROWD a kind of violin.] *Music.* A kind of guitarlike stringed instrument, played with a bow, like the crowd, or by a small wheel or wheel-like device, like the hurdy-gurdy.

rote, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rauta* to roar, and E. RUT, in this sense.] The noise produced by the surf dashing upon the shore. Cf. RUT, roaring. *Lowell.*

rote, *n.* [ME. *rote* in *by rote*, also, if not a different word, condition, custom ; orig. uncert.] **1.** A fixed course or routine, as of study or speech ; hence, repetition of forms of speech, often implying want of attention to the meaning ; memorizing through repetition or repeating solely from memory. "Rehearse your song by *rote*." *Shak.*
2. That learned by memorizing ; a memorized rôle. *R.*

rot'gut' (rŏt'gŭt'), *n.* Bad liquor, esp. when adulterated so as to be deleterious. *Slang.*

ro'ti-fer (rō'tĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. See ROTIFERA.] One of the Rotifera.

Ro-tif'er-a (rō-tĭf'ẽr-à), *n. pl.* [NL., L. *rota* a wheel + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A class of minute, usually microscopic, but many-celled

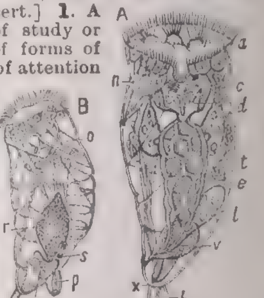

A Rotifer (*Hydatina senta*) *A* Female ; *B* Male. *a* Circle of Cilia ; *b* Caudal Appendages ; *c* Mouth ; *d* Mastax ; *e* Stomach ; *l* Ovary ; *n* Ganglion ; *p* Penis ; *r* Spermary ; *t* Nephridium ; *v* Bladder Much enlarged.

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1 Dew from the sea ; sea dew. 2. Rosemary.
Ros'ma-ri'nus (rŏs'mà-rī'nŭs ; rŏz'-), *n.* [L., rosemary. See ROSEMARY.] *Bot.* A genus of menthaceous plants consisting of a single polymorphous species (*R. officinalis*), the rosemary.
rosmaryn. † ROSEMARY.
ro'so-lane (rō'sō-lān), *n.* See MAUVEINE, 1. [ROSOLIO.]
ro-so'li (rō-sō'lē), *n.* [Sp.] =
ro'so-lite (rō'zō-līt), *n.* [Cf. ROSE ; -LITE ; also RHODOLITE.] *Min.* A pink variety of garnet.
ro-so'ri-al (rō-sō'rĭ-*ă*l), *a.* [L. *rodere, rosum*, to gnaw.] Pert. to the rodents ; gnawing.
rospeys. † RASPIS, wine.
rosp'ing, *n.* [Cf. OD. *ruyspen, ruspen, rupsen*, to belch.] Belching. Cf. RASP, to belch. *Obs.*
ross (rŏs ; 205), *n.* The rough exterior of bark.
ross, *v. t.* [Perh. through Canadian F., fr. F. *raser* to shave.] To divest of the ross ; as, to *ross* bark. See ROSSER.
Ross, *n. Her.* See HERALD, *n.*, 2.
rosse. † ROSE.
ros'sel, *n.* [Cf. ROSLAND.] Light land ; rosland. *Obs.* —
ros'sel-ly, *a. Obs.*
rossete. † RUSSET.
ros'sle (rŏs''l). Dial. Eng. var. of WRESTLE. [SOLIO, 1.]
‖ **ros-so'lis** (rŏ-sō'lĭs), *n.* = RO-
Ross's gull (rŏs'ĭz; 205). [After Sir James Clark *Ross*, British navigator.] A small and rare gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*) of the far north having the tail wedge-shaped and the lower parts rosy when in full plumage
rost. † ROAST. [tide. *Scot.*]
rost (rŏst). Var. of ROUST, a
roste. † ROAST, ROUST.
ros'tel (rŏs'tĕl), *n.* [L. *rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum* a beak : cf F. *rostelle.*] A rostellum.
ros-tel'lar (rŏs-tĕl'*à*r), *a.* Pertaining to a rostellum.
Ros'tel-la'ri-a (rŏs'tĕ-lā'rĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.] See SPINDLE SHELL **a**. — **ros'tel-la'ri-an** (-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*
ros-tel'li-form (rŏs-tĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a rostellum.
rosten. † ROAST.
ros'tern. † ROASTIRON.
ros'tra (rŏs'trà), *n.*, *pl.* of ROSTRUM, 2. [coids. *Obs.*]
ros'tral, *n.* One of the cora-
ros'trat-ed (rŏs'trāt-ĕd), *a.* Rostrate.
ros-tra'tion (rŏs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [See ROSTRATE.] Act of putting in the beak or bill. *Obs.*
ros-trif'er-ous (rŏs-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rostrum* beak + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Rostrate. *Rare.*
ros'tri-form (rŏs'trĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a beak.
ros'troid (rŏs'troid), *a.* [*rostrum* + *-oid.*] *Chiefly Zoöl.* Like a rostrum, or beak.
ros'tru-late (-trōō-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having, or like, a rostrulum.
ros'tru-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-*là*) [NL., dim. of L. *rostrum* a beak.] A small rostrum : specif., the rostrum of a flea. — **ros'tru-lar** (-l*à*r), *a.*
rosty, *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. OF. *rosti*, p. p. of *rostir*, F. *rôtir.*] To roast. *Obs.*
ros'u-lar (rŏz'ū-l*à*r; rō'zū-), *a.* Rosulate.
ros'y (rōz'ĭ), *v. t.* To make rosy ; to rose.
rot, *n.* [Cf. G. *rotte.*] A file of six soldiers. *Obs.*
rot'a-ble, *a.* Liable to rot. *Obs.*
ro'ta-cism. Var. of RHOTACISM.
rot'al. Var. of ROTL.
ro'tal (rō't*ă*l), *a.* Pert. to wheels ; also, pert. to rotary motion ; rotary. *Rare.*
ro'ta-man, *n.* A member of the Rota club. See ROTA, 2.
Ro'ta-nev (rō't*à*-nĕv), *n.* [A reversing of Nicolaus *Venator*, Latinized form of Niccolo *Cacciatore*, It. astronomer.] See STAR
ro'tang (rō'tăng), *n.* [See RATTAN.] An East Indian rattan palm (*Calamus rotang*).
ro'ta-ry, *n. Elec.* A rotary converter. *Colloq.*
ro'ta-scope (rō't*à*-skōp), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-scope.*] See GYROSCOPE.
ro'tat-a-ble (-tāt-*à*-b'l : rō-tāt'), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ro'tat-a-bly,** *adv.*
ro'tat-ed (rō'tāt-ĕd), *a.* 1. Turned round, as a wheel. 2. Wheel-shaped ; rotate.
rotation band. *Ordnance.* = ROTATING RING.
ro'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of ROTATIVE.
Ro'ta-to'ri-a (rō't*à*-tō'rĭ-*à* ; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ROTIFERA. — **ro'ta-to'ri-an** (-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*
rotche. † ROCK. [a vestment.]
rotch'et. † RATCHET; ROCHET,
rotch'ie (rŏch'ĭ). Var. of ROTCHE, auk.
rote † ROOT, ROT, ROUTE.
rote (rōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROWT.
rote, *v. t.* To learn or repeat by rote. *Obs.*
rote, *v. i.* [See ROTATE.] To go out or change by rotation or succession ; to rotate. *Obs.*
rotelen. † RUTTLE.
ro-tel'la (rō-tĕl'*à*), *n.* [It. or LL., a round shield.] A round shield ; a buckler.
roten. † ROTTEN.
roter, *n.* [OF. *rotier*, F. *routier.*] *Mil.* A mercenary. *Obs.*
rot grass. *Dial. Eng.* Any of several marsh or bog plants reputed to produce rot in sheep ; esp. : **a** Velvet grass. **b** Common butterwort. **c** Flukewort.
roth (rŏth), *n.* Status or rights of a udaler. *Shetland Islands.*
‖ **Rö'theln** (rû'tĕln), *n. pl.* [G., fr. *roth* red. See RED, *a.*] *Med.* German measles. See RUBELLA.
roth'er. † RUDDER.
roth'er (rŏth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *hrȳðer*; akin to D. *rund*, G. *rind.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Cattle ; a horned beast. *Shak.* 2. Dung ; manure. 3 An implement used for mixing or mashing malt *Obs.*
roth'er-beast', *n.* A rother. *Obs.*
roth'er-en, *a.* Of or pert. to cattle. *Obs.*
roth'er-muck (rŏth'ẽr-mŭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf ROTT GOOSE.] The bernicle goose. *Local, Eng.*
rother nail A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Cant.*
Rothe'say (rŏth'sā), *n. Her.* See HERALD, *n.*, 2.
roth'ine (rōt'ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* [After J *Roth*, who first made it.] = PHENYL BROWN.
rothir. † RUDDER.
Roth'lie'gen-des (rōt'lē'gĕn-dēs), *n.* [G., lit., lying red ; — from the red beds of sandstone near Eisenach.] *Geol.* The sandstones, shales, and conglomerates, of the lower Permian of Germany. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
roth'man, *n.* A udaler. *Shetland Islands.*
rotien. † ROT, *v.*

aquatic animals having the anterior end modified into a retractile disk bearing one or two circles of strong cilia, which, when in motion, often give the appearance of rapidly revolving wheels. The posterior end usually forms a tapering tail or foot, by which many forms can attach themselves. The pharynx contains a chitinous masticating apparatus (see MASTAX). In modern classifications, the Rotifera are the chief class of a phylum, Trochelminthes. They are most abundant in stagnant fresh water. — **ro-tif′er-al** (rō-tĭf′ẽr-ăl), *a.* — **ro-tif′er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

ro′ti-form (rō′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-form.*] Wheel-shaped; rotate.

rot′l (rŏt′'l), *n.* [Ar. *ratl*, *ritl.*] A weight of Turkey, North Africa, Persia, etc., corresponding to the pound, but varying greatly with the locality; also, a varying dry measure. The Egyptian customs rotl equals 0.9905 pound av. (0.449 kg.); in Morocco the rotl is equal to about 1.68 lbs. (0.76 kg.); Tunis, 1.11 lbs. (0.50 kg.); at Mocha, 1.125 lbs. (0.51 kg.); Malta, 1.75 lbs. (0.79 kg.).

ro′tor (rō′tŏr), *n.* [Short for *rotator.*] **1.** *Math.* A localized vector, or one that cannot be moved about anywhere, always parallel to itself without changing its value, but can be only slid back and forth along a line called its *axis*. It represents by its length and sense the velocity and sense of a rotation about its axis. *Clifford*

2. *Mach.* A part that revolves in a stationary part, esp. when both are large; specif.: **a** *Elec.* The rotating member of an electrical machine. **b** The rotating wheel or group of wheels in a steam turbine. Cf. STATOR.

rot′ten (rŏt′'n), *a.* [ME. *roten*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *rotinn;* akin to Sw. *rutten*, Dan. *raadden*. See ROT.] **1.** Having rotted; putrid; decayed; hence, offensive to the smell; fetid. "Reek of the *rotten* fens." *Shak.*

2. Affected with rot, as an animal. See ROT, *n.*, 3.

3. Unsound, as if rotted; not firm or trusty; disintegrated or defective in solidity; as, *rotten* iron. "The *rotten* way." *Knolles*

4. Fig.: Unsound or corrupt; esp., morally corrupt or lacking in integrity; as, *rotten* municipal government.

Something is *rotten* in the state of Denmark. *Shak*

5. Disgustingly bad or inferior; abominable. *Slang.*

Syn. — Putrefied, putrid, decayed, unsound, corrupt.

— **rot′ten-ly**, *adv.* — **rot′ten-ness**, *n.*

rotten borough, any of the boroughs which, at the time of the Reform Bill of 1832, contained but few voters, yet retained the privilege of sending a member to Parliament.

Rot′ten Row′ (rŏt′'n rō′). [Perh. fr. an OF. *route le roi* road of the king.] A fashionable equestrian thoroughfare in Hyde Park, London. It was a part of the route of the Plantagenet kings from Westminster to the royal forests.

rot′ten-stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A friable siliceous stone, the residue of a siliceous limestone whose calcareous matter has been removed by the solvent action of water. Cf. TRIPOLI. — *v. t.* To polish or grind with rottenstone.

rot′tler-a red (rŏt′lẽr-ȧ). [NL. *Rottlera* (syn. of *Echinus*), fr. Johann Peter *Rottler*, name of a Danish missionary.] A red dye obtained from the capsules of the Asiatic euphorbiaceous plant *Echinus philippinensis*.

rot′u-la (rŏt′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., a little wheel.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The patella, or kneepan. **b** One of five radial pieces intervening between the alveoli and extending inward toward the esophagus in the dentary apparatus, or Aristotle's lantern, of a sea urchin.

2. Dim. of ROTA, a round.

— **rot′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

ro-tund′ (rō-tŭnd′), *a.* [L. *rotundus*. See ROUND; cf. ROTUNDA.] **1.** Round or rounded out; spherical; as, a *rotund* little man; a *rotund* figure.

2. Rounded; full and flowing; — said of speech or language: as, *rotund* oratory.

ro-tun′da (rō-tŭn′dȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *rotonda*, F. *rotonde;* both fr. L. *rotundus* round, fem. *rotunda*. See ROTUND, *a.*]

1. *Arch.* A round building, esp. one round both outside and inside and covered by a dome or cupola, like the Pantheon at Rome.

2. **a** A large round room; as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol at Washington. **b** Erron., a large central area in a hotel or other public building, neither circular nor dome-covered.

ro-tun′date (rō-tŭn′dāt), *a.* [L. *rotundatus*, p. p. of *rotundare* to make round.] Rounded, esp. at the end or corners.

ro-tun′di-ty (rō-tŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *rotunditas:* cf. F. *rotondité.*] **1.** State or quality of being rotund; roundness; sphericity. "The thick *rotundity* o' the world!" *Shak.*

2. Hence, rounded completeness; entirety. *Fuller.*

3. Quality of being full and flowing; — said of speech

‖ **ro′ture′** (rō′tür′), *n.* [F.] **1.** State of being a roturier.

2. *Fr. & Canadian Feudal Law.* A feudal tenure of lands by one having no privileges of nobility, bound only to a payment of rent in money or in kind.

‖ **ro′tu′rier′** (rō′tü′ryā′), *n.; pl.* -RIERS (*F.* -ryā′). [F.] A person not of noble birth; specif., a freeman holding land by roture.

‖ **rou′é′** (rōō′ā′), *n.* [F., properly p. p. of *rouer* to break upon the wheel, fr. *roue* a wheel, L. *rota*. See ROTATE, ROTARY.] A man devoted to a life of sensual pleasure, esp. in his relations with women; a debauchee; a rake.

Rou′en′ cross (rōō′äɴ′). [From *Rouen*, France.] A cross of precious metal in fretwork, in or forming a brooch or pendant; a brooch or pendant having such a cross.

Rouen duck. [From *Rouen*, France.] One of a valuable breed of domestic ducks derived from the wild mallard, which they resemble closely in color but exceed in size.

rouge (rōōzh), *n.* [F.] **1.** A red amorphous powder consisting of ferric oxide, usually prepared by calcining ferrous sulphate; specif., a comparatively light-colored form, as distinguished from a darker, more highly calcined product called *crocus*. It is used in polishing glass, metal, or gems, as a pigment, etc. Jewelers' rouge is a fine, gently calcined variety; it is sometimes prepared from ferrous oxalate.

2. Any of various cosmetics used for giving a red color to the cheeks or lips. The best is prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower, but carmine is often used.

rouge, *v. i. & t.;* ROUGED (rōōzhd); ROUG′ING (rōōzh′ĭng) To tint with rouge, as the face or cheeks.

rouge (rōōzh), *a.* [F., fr. L. *rubeus* red, akin to *rubere* to be red, *ruber* red. See RED.] Red. *Rare.* — ‖ **Rouge Croix** (krwä), **Rouge Dra′gon′** (drȧ′gôɴ′). [F., lit., red cross, red dragon.] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT, 1.

rouge′ et noir′ (rōō′-zhā nwär′). [F., red and black.] *Cards.* Trente et quarante; — so called from the diamond-shaped red and black compartments of the gaming table.

rough (rŭf), *a.;* ROUGH′ER (-ẽr); ROUGH′EST. [ME. *rouȝ*, *rou*, *row*, *rugh*, *ruh*, AS. *rūh;* akin to LG. *rug*, D. *ruig*, *ruw*, OHG. *rūh*, G. *rauh*, *rauch;* cf. Lith. *raukas* wrinkle, *rukti* to wrinkle. Cf. RUG, *n.*] **1.** Having inequalities, ridges, projections, or the like, on the surface; not of unbroken surface; not smooth or plain; as, a *rough* board; a *rough* stone; *rough* cloth. Specif.: **a** Marked by coarseness of surface; hairy; shaggy; as, a *rough* coat; a face *rough* with a two days' beard; hands *rough* and chapped with cold. "*Rough* satyrs." *Milton.* **b** Not level; having a broken surface; uneven; — said of a piece of land, or of a road. "*Rough*, uneven ways." *Shak.* **c** Tossed in waves; not calm or smooth; — said of water.

2. Coarse, rugged, or unpolished in character or appearance; unrefined. Specif.: **a** Harsh to the eye; wanting smoothness of outline or form; as, a *rough* landscape. "A visage *rough.*" *Dryden.* **b** Not cultivated; unpolished; rude; as, *rough* peasants; *rough* hospitality; also, not courteous or kind; rude; uncivil; as, a *rough* reply. "A surly boatman, *rough* as waves." *Prior.* **c** Harsh to the ear; discordant; grating; hoarse; as, a *rough* voice; *rough* numbers. **d** Harsh to the taste; austere; as, *rough* whisky.

3. Not tranquil; marked by boisterousness or disorder; tempestuous; as, *rough* horseplay; *rough* weather; a *rough* crowd. "He stayeth his *rough* wind." *Is.* xxvii. 8.

4. Not gentle; marked by severity or violence; harsh; as, *rough* measures or actions. "A quicker and *rougher* remedy." *Clarendon.*

5. In a crude or unfinished state; unwrought or incompletely wrought; crude; as, the *rough* lumber for a house; *rough* steel; a *rough* diamond; hence, hastily or carelessly done or made and therefore confessedly imperfect; as, a *rough* estimate; a *rough* outline of a design or a plot.

6. Designating a workman qualified to do only rougher and clumsier kinds of work; as, a *rough* carpenter or mason.

7. Of very coarse or poor quality, or, sometimes, not fresh; — said of food; as, *rough* fish. *Slang, Eng.*

Syn. — ROUGH, RUDE. With reference to behavior, ROUGH suggests harshness, severity, or violence; RUDE, uncouthness or discourtesy; as, to jostle one *roughly* (cf. *rudely*); a *rough* retort, a *rude* interruption. As applied to processes or results, ROUGH often suggests that which is offhand or hasty; RUDE, that which lacks finish or polish; as, a *rough* guess, a *rough*-and-ready theory; *rude* workmanship, a *rude* implement, *rude* verses. But the words are often used with little distinction. See COARSE, CRUDE.

rough-and-ready, crude or unpolished in nature, method, or manner, but prompt or effective in action or use; as, a *rough-and-ready* leader or workman; a *rough-and-ready* training. "The *rough-and-ready* understanding." *Lowell.* "Some *rough-and-ready* theory." *Tylor.* — **R. and Ready, Old**, General Zachary Taylor (1784–1850); — a nickname. — **r.-and-tumble**, characterized by violence not restrained by rule; as, a *rough-and-tumble* fight; hence, characterized by, or fitted for, hard knocks and sudden emergencies; as, a *rough-and-tumble* life. — **r. bent**, *or* **r. bent grass**, a slender grass (*Agrostis scabra*), with widely spreading, capillary panicles. It is sometimes used for dried bouquets. — **r. bindweed**, a European smilax (*Smilax aspera*), the root of which yields a kind of sarsaparilla. — **r. breathing**, the spiritus asper. — **r. chervil**, a European bristly-fruited apiaceous weed (*Torilis anthriscus*). — **r. cicely**, the hedge parsley *Caucalis anthriscus*. — **r. coat**, the first coat, as of paint or plaster. — **r. diamond**, an uncut diamond; hence, colloquially, a person of intrinsic worth but outwardly rude, as in manners. — **r. fig**, an Australian ulmaceous tree (*Trema aspera*). — **r. file**. See FILE, tool. — **r. lemon**, a natural hybrid citrous fruit of southern Florida, resembling a coarse sour orange; also, the tree bearing this fruit, much used as a stock for grafting ordinary lemons and oranges. — **r. log**, *Naut.*, a first draft of a vessel's log. — **r. mute**. = ASPIRATE, *n.*, 1 **b**. — **r. oak**. The post oak (*Quercus minor*). — **r. rail**. *Naut.* = ROUGH-TREE RAIL. *Obs.* — **r. sarsaparilla**, bristly sarsaparilla. — **r. string**. See ROUGHSTRING. — **r. tree**. *Naut.* **a** A spar or mast in the rough. **b** That part of a mast above the deck. *Rare.* **c** A stanchion supporting the rough-tree rail. *Rare.* — **r.-tree rail**, *Naut.*, the rail at the top of a vessel's bulwarks. *Obs.*

rough, *n.* **1.** Boisterous weather. *Obs.* *Fletcher.*

2. [Perh. a different word; cf. RUFFIAN.] A coarse, rude fellow; a rowdy; ruffian.

3. That which is rough; specif.: **a** *pl. Mining.* Coarse, poor sands from tin dressing. *Dial. Eng.* **b** An uncut gem.

4. A spike or calk inserted in a horseshoe to prevent the animal from slipping.

in the rough, in an unwrought or rude condition; unpolished; as, a diamond or a sketch *in the rough*.

Contemplating the people *in the rough*. *Mrs. Browning.*

— **the r.**, quality or state of being rough; roughness; as, *the rough* of a tempest or a passion. *Obs. or R.*

rough (rŭf), *v. t.* **1.** To render rough; to roughen.

2. To shape, make, or dress, roughly; — esp. with *out*, *down*, etc.; as, to *rough* down lumber; to *rough* out a drawing.

to rough a horse. **a** To calk or otherwise make a horse's shoes rough, to prevent slipping. **b** To break in a horse, esp. for military purposes. — **to r. it**. **a** To endure hard or rude conditions of living: to live without ordinary comforts; as, *to rough it* on a camping trip. **b** To indulge in rough conduct or contention. "You are a boy, and have undertaken *to rough it* with men." *S. Weir Mitchell.*

rough′age (rŭf′āj), *n.* [From ROUGH, *a.*] Any rough or coarse substance; a material for rough use, as straw bedding; specif., *Agric.*, coarse fodder. *U. S.*

rough′cast′ (rŭf′kȧst′), *n.* **1.** A rude model; the rudimentary, unfinished form of a thing.

2. A kind of plastering made of lime, with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings. It is usually thrown from a trowel forcibly against the wall.

rough′cast′, *v. t.* **1.** To shape or form roughly without revision, correction, or polish; to block out; as, to *roughcast* a clay model; to *roughcast* a poem. *Dryden.*

2. To plaster with roughcast.

rough′dry′ (-drī′), *v. t.* In laundry work, to dry without smoothing or ironing.

rough′en (rŭf′'n), *v. t. & i.;* ROUGH′ENED (-'nd); ROUGH′ENING (-'n-ĭng). [From ROUGH.] To make or become rough.

rough′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who roughs or roughs out anything; one who makes or shapes anything in the rough.

2. A tool for roughing out work.

3. **a** *pl.* Woolen cloth from the loom before perching and fulling. **b** One who treats cloth or leather on a perch.

rough′hew′ (-hū′), *v. t.* **1.** To hew coarsely, without smoothing; as, to *roughhew* timber.

2. To give the first form or shape to; to form crudely or roughly; to roughcast. "A *roughhewn* seaman." *Bacon.*

rough′-house′, *n. Slang.* An outbreak of violence or noisy sport, esp. among occupants of a house or room. — *v. i.* To start, or take part in, a rough-house.

rough′ing (rŭf′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROUGH. Hence: *n.* *Printing Trades.* Stippling or stipple. — **roughing mill**. **a** A set of roughing rolls. **b** A revolving metal disk charged with an abrasive, for grinding gems, etc. — **r. rolls**, *Iron Manuf.*, a series of rolls in which the iron is first given the form of a bar preparatory to being reheated and finished. — **r. stone**, *Lithography*, a stone with a roughened surface against which prints are pressed to give them the appearance of oil or water-color paintings.

rough′leg′ (-lĕg′), *n.* A rough-legged hawk.

rough′-leg′ged (-lĕg′ĕd; -lĕgd′), *a.* Designating several large, heavily built hawks constituting the genus *Archibuteo*, closely allied to the true buzzards, but having the tarsus feathered to the base of the toes. The European **rough-legged hawk** is *A. lagopus*, represented in North America by a darker (sometimes nearly black) variety (*A. l. sancti-johannis*). Another species (*A. ferrugineus*) inhabits western North America, where it is sometimes called *squirrel hawk*. All the species feed largely on mice and other rodents and are beneficial to the farmer.

Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus*).

rough′ly, *adv.* In a rough manner; as: **a** Without finish; coarsely; unevenly. **b** Rudely; harshly; severely; as, to handle one *roughly*. **c** Without completeness or exactness; approximately; as, *roughly* speaking.

rough′ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being rough.

2. Rough fodder; esp., dried and chopped cornstalks and their leaves. *Dial. U. S.*

rough′-plane′, *v. t.* To plane with comparatively heavy cuts, as with a jack plane.

rough′-point′, *v. t.* *Stonecutting.* To point (stone) with the pick or with heavy points so as to leave projections from about half an inch to an inch in height, — the preliminary operation in dressing limestone, granite, etc.

rough′rid′er (rŭf′rīd′ẽr), *n.* One who breaks horses to the saddle or who is noted for, or accustomed to, riding little-trained horses; specif.: *Mil.* **a** A noncommissioned officer who assists a riding master. **b** [*cap.*] An officer or enlisted man in the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, a regiment raised for the Spanish war of 1898, composed mostly of Western cowboys and hunters and Eastern college athletes and sportsmen, largely organized, and later commanded, by Theodore Roosevelt. *Colloq.* Sometimes, locally, a member of any of various other volunteer cavalry commands raised in 1898.

rough′scuff′ (-skŭf′), *n.* [*rough* + *scuff.*] A rough, coarse fellow; collectively, the rabble; the riffraff. *Colloq., U. S.*

rough′shod′ (-shŏd′), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points or calks; as, a *roughshod* horse.

rough′string′ (-strĭng′), *n.*, *or* **rough string**. *Carp.* A board notched out to fit the steps, and fixed to the inside of an open string to strengthen it. Cf. FACE STRING.

rough′-stuff′, *n.* An inferior paint used for the intermediate coat or coats. — *v. t.* To paint with rough-stuff.

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ro-tif′er-an (rō-tĭf′ẽr-ăn), *n.* *Zoöl.* A rotifer. *Rare.*
ro′tle. † RUTTLE. [a rot. *Obs.*
rot′mas′ter, *n.* *Mil.* Leader of
rot′n. Rotten. *Ref. Sp.*
rot′ness, *n.* Rottenness. *Obs.*
rot′o-lo (rŏt′ō-lō), *n.* = ROTL.
rotombe, *n.* [OF. *retombe*, or LL. *rotumba.*] A kind of chemist's vessel. *Obs.*
roton. † ROTTEN.
‖ **ro′tonde′** (rō′tôɴd′), *n.* [F.] **1.** An Elizabethan ruff. *Hist.* **2.** Rear compartment of a diligence having 3 compartments.
‖ **ro-ton′do** (rō-tōn′dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Round; full.
rotour, *n.* [OF. *roteor.*] A player on the rote. *Obs.*
rot′ta (rŏt′ȧ), *n.* *Music.* = ROTE.
rot′ta-la, rot′to-la. † ROTL.
rot′tan (rŏt′ăn), *n.* [ME. *raton*, F. *raton*. Cf. RAT.] A rat. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rotte. † ROOT, ROT.
rotte. Obs. pret. of ROWT.
rot′tel-lo. † ROTL.
rot′ten. Var. of ROTTAN, a rat.
rot′ten, *v. t.* To make rotten.
rot′ten-egg′, *v. t.* To pelt with rotten eggs. [bly, as soil. *Obs.*
rot′ten-ly, *a.* Friable; crum-
rot′ter, *n.* A worthless person or, rarely, thing. *Slang, Eng.*
rott goose (rŏt). [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *hrotgās*, Dan. *rodgaas*, Norw. *rotgaas*. See ROUT brant, GOOSE; cf ROOD GOOSE.] The brant. *Local, Eng.*
rot′ting, *n.* = RETTING.
rot′tler-in (rŏt′lẽr-ĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Rottlera*. See ROTTLERA RED.] *Chem.* A yellow, crystalline, resinous substance obtained from kamala.
rottoche. † RUTTOCK.
rot′to-lo (rŏt′ō-lō), *n.* = ROTL.
rot′ton. Var. of ROTTAN, a rat.
rot′u-let (rŏt′ū-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of LL. *rotulus*. See ROLL, *n.*] A roll or register. *Obs. or Hist.*
rot′u-li-form′ (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [*rotula* + *-form.*] Shaped like a rotula; patelliform.
ro-tund′, *n.* A rotunda. *Obs.*
ro-tun′di-fo′li-ous (rō-tŭn′dĭ-fō′lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rotundus* round + *folium* a leaf.] *Bot.* Having round leaves. *Rare.*
ro-tun′di-ous, *a.* Rotund. *Obs.*
ro-tun′di-tude, *n.* Rotundity. *Obs.*
ro-tund′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rotunge. † ROTTING.
roturer, *n.* A roturier. *Obs.*
roty. † ROT.
rotyn. † ROTTEN.
rou. † ROUGH. [of RAW.
rou (rou; rō). Dial. Eng. var.
roubbour. † RUBBOUR. [BLE.
‖ **rou′ble** (rōō′b'l). Var. of RU-
roubry. † ROBBERY. [ROUGH.
rouch (rōōk). Scot. var. of
rouche. Var. of RUCHE.
rouch′ly. † ROUGHLY.
roucht. Obs. pret. of RECK.
rou-cou′ (rōō-kōō′), *n.* [F., fr. Tupi *urucú.*] Annatto.
roud (rōōd). Var. of RUDD.
roudge. † RUG.
rou-elle′ guard (rōō-ĕl′), *n.* [OF. *roele*, *rouelle*, prop. dim. of *roue* wheel.] A disk-shaped guard on a dagger. [of ROWEN.
rou′en (rō′ĕn). Dial. Eng. var.
‖ **rou′e-rie′** (rōō′rē′), *n.* [F.] The character, characteristics, or conduct of a roué. [REWET.
rou′et′ (rōō′ā′). Var. of
rouge′ber-ry (rōōzh′bĕr-ĭ), *n.*, *or* **rouge plant**. [See ROUGE, *a.*; BERRY.] = BLOODBERRY.
‖ **rou′get′** (rōō′zhā′), *n.* [F., fr. *rouge* red.] = HOG CHOLERA.
rough. Obs. pret. of RECK.
rough (rŭf). Var. of RUFF, to trump. [*Australia.*
rough. *n.* = ROUGHY (fish).
rough, *adv.* Roughly (see FLAT, *a.*, 12).
rough, *v. t.* To live or behave roughly; to rough it.
rough′-bore′, *v. t.* To bore roughly. [roughcasts.
rough′cast′er, *n.* One who
rough′-coat′, *v. t.* *Plastering.* To apply the rough coat to.
rough′draw′, *v. t.* To draw crudely or roughly.
rough′dress′, *v. t.* To dress roughly, as stone.
roughe. † ROE, spawn.
rough′-grind′, *v. t.* To grind so as to leave a rough surface.
rough′head′, *n.* A redfin.
rough′hew′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who roughhews.
rough′ie (rŭf′ĭ; rōōf′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrūga* a heap, Norw. dial. *rura.*] Brushwood: dried heath: a torch; a wick clogged with tallow. *Scot.*
rough′ing-in′, *n.* The first coat of plaster laid, as on brick; also, the process of applying it.
rough′ings (rōōf′ĭnz; rŭf′-), *n. pl.* Rowen. *Dial. Eng.* [-ISH.
rough′ish (rŭf′ĭsh), *a.* See
rough-leaved fig. A rough fig.
rough′set′ter, *n.* A mason who builds rough stonework.
rough′slant′, *n.* A sportsman's lean-to. *Local, U. S.*
rough′some (-sŭm), *a.* [*rough* + 1st *-some.*] Rough; uncouth; rustic. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rough′-stone′, *v. t.* = HEARTHSTONE, *v. t.*
rought. † ROUGH, WROUGHT.
rought (rôt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROWT. [RECK.
rought. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
rought. Obs pret. & p. p. of REACH.
rough′-tailed′ (rŭf′tāld′), *a.* Designating certain burrowing snakes of the family Uropeltidæ (which see) which have large scales or a shield on the short truncated tail. — **rough′tail′**, *n*

rough′-winged′ (rŭf′wĭngd′), *a.* Designating swallows of an American genus (*Stelgedopteryx*) having the outer web of the first primary developed into a series of minute hooks.

rough′work′ (-wûrk′), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish. *Moxon.*

rough′y (rŭf′ĭ), *n.* [See RUFFE.] **a** An Australian marine spiny-finned fish (*Arripis georgianus*) often included in the Serranidæ. **b** A small Australian berycoid fish (*Trachichthys australis*).

rou′lade′ (rōō′läd′), *n.* [F., fr. *rouler* to roll.] *Music.* A smoothly running melodic passage of short tones in uniform groups, sung upon one long syllable.

rou′leau′ (rōō′lō′), *n.; pl.* F. ROULLAUX (-lō′; *E.* -lōz′), E. ROULEAUS (-lōz′). [F., a roll, OF. *rolel*, dim. of OF. *rolle*, F. *rôle*. See ROLL.] Lit., a little roll; specif.: **a** A roll of coins put up in paper. **b** *Mil.* A bundle of fascines, used in groups in siege operations. **c** *Dressmaking & Millinery.* A large piping or fold; — usually in *pl.*

rou-lette′ (rōō-lĕt′), *n.* [F., properly, a little wheel or ball, for *rouelette*, OF. *roelete*, dim. of *roele*. See ROWEL.] **1.** A gambling game, played against a banker, in which a small ball is made to roll rapidly around the inside of a bowl, the inner portion of which, called **a roulette wheel**, is revolved in the opposite direction, and has around the bottom numbered red and black compartments, the compartment in which the ball finally comes to rest deciding the results of the wagers permitted by the game. The wagers are made by placing the stakes on spaces, colored and numbered to correspond with the compartments of the wheel, on a table called **a roulette table.**

2. Any of various toothed wheels or disks, as for producing rows of dots on engraved plates, for roughening a plate in altering a mezzotint, etc., or for making short consecutive incisions in paper to facilitate subsequent division. Hence, specif.: *Philately.* Separating incisions so made in sheets of stamps without removing any of the paper.

A series of equidistant holes pricked through the paper without removing it is often called **pin perforation** (but cf. PERFORATION, 2).

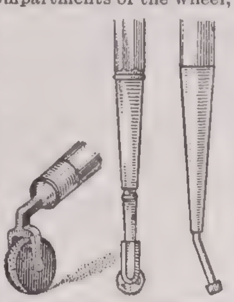

Various forms of Roulette, 2.

3. *Geom.* The path in a fixed plane of any point in a moving coincident plane when a given curve in the latter plane rolls without sliding on a given curve in the former. See CENTRODE, CYCLOID, 1, EPICYCLOID.

rou-lette′, *v. t.* To make incisions in with a roulette; to separate by incisions so made; as, to *roulette* a sheet of stamps.

Rou-ma′ni-an (rōō-mā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also *Rumanian.* [From *Roumania*, the name of the country, Roumanian *România*, fr. *Român* Roumanian, L. *Romanus* Roman.] Of or pertaining to the kingdom of Roumania, which was formed by the union of Moldavia and Wallachia in 1881. — *n.* An inhabitant of Roumania or one whose native speech is Roumanian; also, the language of Roumania, a Romance language containing many words from other languages, as the Slavic, Turkish, and Greek. Modern Roumanian employs a Latin alphabet. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Roumanian Church. See EASTERN CHURCH.

roun (*dial.* rōōn), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *rūnian*, fr. *rūn* a rune, secret, mystery; akin to G. *raunen* to whisper. See RUNE.] **a** To whisper. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** To talk or consult with secretly; to commune. *Obs.* **c** To murmur. *Obs.*

rounce (rouns), *n.* *Print.* The handle by which the bed of a hand press, holding the form of type, etc., is run in under the platen and out again; — also applied to the whole apparatus for moving the form under the platen.

roun′cey / **roun′cy** (roun′sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CEYS, -CIES (-sĭz). [OF. *ronci*, *roncin.*] A common hackney horse; a nag. *Obs.*

round (round), *v. t. & i.* [From ROUN.] To whisper to; to utter in a whisper; to talk or say privily. *Archaic.*

Five years long, now, *rounds* faith into my ears. *R. Browning.*

round, *a.* [OF. *roont*, *reont*, fem. *roonde*, *reonde*, F. *rond*, fr. L. *rotundus*, fr. *rota* wheel. See ROTARY, ROLL, *v.*; cf. ROTUND, ROUNDEL, RUNDLET.] **1.** Having every part of the surface or of the circumference equally distant from a center within; spherical, circular, or globular, or approximately so; as, a *round* disk or ball. "Big, *round* tears." *Shak.*

2. Circular in cross section, or approximately so; esp., cylindrical; as, the barrel of a musket is *round.*

3. Having a curved outline or form, esp. one like the arc of a circle or an ellipse, or a portion of the surface of a sphere; rotund; not angular or pointed; as, a *round* arch; *round* hills. "Their *round* haunches gored." *Shak.*

4. Full; complete; not fractional; approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, etc.; — said of numbers.

5. Full; large; liberal in size or amount; as, a *round* price; a *round* sum. "*Round* fines." *Shak.*

6. Not cramped or limited; marked by freedom, vigor, or the like; specif.: **a** Free and vigorous in motion; as, a *round* gesture; a *round* pace. **b** Uttered or emitted with a full tone; as, a *round* voice; a *round* note. **c** Outspoken; plain and direct; unreserved; not mincing; as, a *round* answer, oath, tale.

Sir Toby, I must be *round* with you. *Shak.*

7. Full and smoothly expanded; not defective or abrupt; finished; polished; rounded; — said of language or style, or of authors with reference to their style; as, *round* sentences; a *round* period. *Now Rare.*

In his satires Horace quick, *round*, and pleasant. *Peacham*

8. Of conduct, complete and consistent; fair; just. *Rare.*

Round dealing is the honor of man's nature. *Bacon.*

9. Complete; rounded; esp., accomplished or done by a progression (not necessarily continuous) through a series of points, places, conditions, or the like, with a final return to the starting point, condition, etc.; as, a *round* trip; the *round* procession of the months.

A *round* and final success. *Emerson.*

10. Completed, or closed, by first buying and then selling, or vice versa; — said of a transaction in securities.

11. *Phon.* Rounded; labialized; labial. See ROUND, *v. t.*, 6.

Syn. — Circular, spherical, globular, globose, orbicular, orbed, cylindrical; full, plump, rotund.

at a round rate, rapidly. *Dryden.* — **in r. numbers**, approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, etc.; as, a bin holding 99 or 101 bushels holds *in round numbers* 100 bushels. — **r. angle.** *Math.* See MATHEMATICAL ANGLE. — **r. arch**, one semicircular in its intrados curve. See ARCH, *Illust.* (2). — **r. barrow.** See 4th BARROW, 2. — **r. bass** (băs), a fresh-water sunfish (*Centrarchus macropterus*) of the southern United States. — **r. bracket.** *Printing.* See BRACKET, 4. — **r. church**, *Arch.*, a church of circular plan, usually having a ring of columns which divide the towerlike nave from the surrounding aisle. By extension, a church of polygonal plan, because having a central or radial disposition instead of the common longitudinal one. — **r. clam**, the quahog. — **r. dance**, one which is danced by couples and in which a whirling or revolving motion is usually prominent, as the waltz, polka, etc. — **r. dock**, the common mallow. — **r. file.** See FILE, tool. — **r. game**, a game, as of cards, in which each plays on his own account. — **r. gang.** = LIVE GANG. *Eastern U. S.* — **r. hand**, a style of penmanship in which the letters are formed in nearly an upright position, and each separately distinct; — distinguished from *running hand.* — **r. herring**, any of a number of small, mostly tropical, marine isospondylous fishes resembling the herrings but having no serrations on the belly. *Etrumeus sardina* is a species common on the Virginia coast. — **r. ligament.** *Anat.* **a** A fibrous cord (resulting from the obliteration of the umbilical vein of the fetus) passing from the umbilicus to the notch in the anterior border of the liver and along the under surface of that organ. **b** Either of a pair of rounded cords arising from each side of the uterus and traceable through the internal abdominal ring to the tissue of the labia majora, in which they become lost. **c** The ligamentum teres of the hip. — **r. parsnip**, any of a race of parsnips characterized by a turnip-shaped root. — **r. peg in a square hole, a**, a person utterly unfitted to his environment, occupation, etc. — **r. pompano**, a small pompano (*Trachinotus falcatus*) found from Florida northward, sometimes to Cape Cod. — **r. radish**, the turnip radish. — **r. robin.** [Perh. F. *rond* round + *ruban* ribbon.] **a** A written petition, memorial, protest, or the like, the signatures to which are made in a circle so as not to indicate who signed first. **b** The cigar fish. **c** The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*). — **r. scale.** = CIRCULAR SCALE (insect). — **r. shot**, a spherical projectile for ordnance, — now very rarely used. — **r. splice**, one that preserves the shape of the rope. — **r. steak**, a beefsteak cut from the round. — **r. sunfish**, the round bass. — **R. Table.** **a** A huge circular marble table, at which, according to the old romancers, King Arthur and his knights were accustomed to sit. The number of persons who could sit around it is variously given as from thirteen to one hundred and fifty. **b** The knights of King Arthur collectively; as, the deeds of the *Round Table.* — **r. tower**, any of certain lofty circular stone towers, usually having a conical cap or roof, found chiefly in Ireland. They are of great antiquity, and vary in height from 35 to 130 feet. — **r. turn.** *Naut.* **a** One turn of a rope round a timber, a belaying pin, etc. It is often used around a bollard on a pier to stop suddenly a vessel; hence, *to bring up with a round turn*, to check sharply in a course. **b** See HAWSE, 4. — **r. turn and half hitch.** See 2d KNOT, 1. — **r. whitefish**, the Menominee whitefish. *Brit. Amer.* — **r. yam**, Burdekin vine.

round (round), *n.* [Cf. F. *rond*, *ronde.* See ROUND, *a.*] **1.** Anything round, as a circle, a globe, a ring. "The golden *round*" [the crown]. *Shak.*

2. A circle; a group; as, a *round* of politicians. *Addison.*

3. A circular dance. "A light fantastic *round.*" *Milton.*

4. A course ending where it began; a circuit; a beat, esp. one often or regularly traversed; — often in *pl.*; as, to go the *rounds*; also, act of traversing a circuit.

5. A series of changes, events, acts, or the like ending where it began; a series of like events recurring in continuance; a cycle; a periodical revolution; as, the *round* of the seasons; a *round* of pleasures or duties; hence, a complete circuit or range; as, the whole *round* of knowledge.

The trivial *round*, the common task. *Keble.*

6. A course of action, conduct, etc., performed by a number of persons in turn, or, loosely, simultaneously or nearly so; as, a *round* of applause; a *round* of toasts or of drinking; also, a bout or turn of action participated in by two or more persons acting in competition or contest, as, a *round* at cards, boxing, fencing, shooting, etc.

7. *Music.* A short vocal piece, like a catch, in which three or four voices follow each other round in a species of canon in the unison. The earliest example (13th century) is the celebrated "Sumer is i-cumen in."

When the first part completes a rhythmical sentence prior to the entry of the second part and continues the melody as accompaniment to the second, and so on, . . . the composition has in England always been styled a *round* or catch, as distinguished from the closer canon, in which the successive parts enter without regard to the close of a phrase. *Encyc. Brit.*

8. *Mil.* **a** One shot discharged by each soldier, gun, or cannon of a command; as, our company fired two *rounds.* **b** Ammunition for one shot by each soldier, gun, or cannon; as, forty *rounds* will be carried by each man.

9. Rotation, as in office; succession. *Rare.* *Holyday.*

10. A rounded or curved part of anything, as a humped part in a bent shaft, the shaft of a paddle, a coil, etc.

11. The round step of a ladder; a rundle or rung; hence, a round stick similarly placed or used, as a crosspiece between the legs of a chair or between the handles of a plow.

12. A round of beef (see below).

13. A brewer's vessel in which the fermentation is concluded, the yeast escaping through the bunghole.

14. *pl.* See under CHANGE RINGING.

15. *Mach.* Any of the leaves of a lantern wheel.

16. State of being accurately round or circular; as, the circular saw is out of *round.*

in the round, of sculpture, giving the full form in projection on all sides; — distinguished from *relief.* — **r. of beef**, the part of the thigh below the aitchbone, or between the rump and the leg. See *Illust.* of BEEF.

round (round), *adv.* [Cf. AROUND.] **1.** On all sides; around.

Thine enemies shall . . . compass thee *round.* *Luke* xix. 43.

2. Circularly; with a revolving movement or motion; around; as, to turn one's head *round*; a wheel turns *round.*

3. In circumference; as, a ball is ten inches *round.*

4. By or in a circuit; by a circuitous, or more or less curved, course; through a progression of points, etc., and back to the starting point; around; as, winter has come *round* again; the carriage was driven *round* to the stable.

5. From one side, party, attitude of mind, or the like, to another; as, to come or turn *round*, — that is, to change sides or opinions; to bring one *round* to truer views.

6. Through a circle, as of friends or houses; to each in turn; as, to hand *round* cigars; also, through a series or round; as, the year *round*; he blessed the group *round.*

7. In the vicinity; around; as, to loaf *round.*

round about. **a** In every direction around. **b** So as to face in an opposite direction; as, to turn *round about.*

round (round), *prep.* **1.** On every side of so as to encompass or encircle; around; about; as, the people stood *round* him; to wind a cable *round* a windlass.

2. About or past in a circuitous or wholly or partly encircling course; as, a ship is coming *round* the point; to drive *round* the city. "Peeping *round* a chair." *S. Weir Mitchell.*

round about, an emphatic form for *round* or *about.*

round, *v. t.*; ROUND′ED; ROUND′ING. **1.** To make circular, spherical, cylindrical, or rotund; to give a round or convex figure or outline to; as, to *round* the edges of anything.

Worms . . . which *round* themselves into balls. *Bacon.*

2. To surround; encircle; encompass. *Shak.*

3. To bring to completeness; to complete; hence, to bring to a finish or conclusion; as, to *round* a career.

4. To fill out to roundness or fullness of form; to make symmetrical; — often with *off* or *out*; as, to *round* periods in writing; a well-*rounded* character. *Swift.*

5. To go round wholly or in part; to go about (a corner or point); as, to *round* a corner; to *round* Cape Horn.

6. *Phon.* **a** To draw (the lips) together, making the opening more or less round, as in the pronunciation of *oo.* **b** To pronounce (a vowel) with rounding of the lips; to labialize. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 46.

7. *Naut.* To haul in a specified direction; — said of a rope, esp. one that passes through a block. See phrases below.

to round down, *Naut.*, to haul down on (a tackle) so as to lower the lower block; — more commonly *to overhaul down.* — **to r. in**, *Naut.*, to haul in on (a rope); — said esp. of the weather braces when hauled on to brace in the yards. — **to r. up.** **a** *Naut.* To haul up, esp. slack rope through its leading block, or a tackle by its fall. **b** To collect (cattle) by riding around them and driving them in. *Western U. S.* **c** Hence, to gather in (scattered persons or things); as, *to round up* a band of criminals. *Colloq., U. S.*

round, *v. i.* **1.** To grow round, rotund, convexly curved, or full; hence, to attain to fullness, completeness, or perfection; also, with *into*, to develop; as, a boy *rounds* into a man or into manhood.

The queen your mother *rounds* apace. *Shak.*

2. To go round; to make a circuit or rounds. *Rare.*

They keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

3. To turn round; to wheel about. *Tennyson.*

4. To bend over and downward, as a whale in diving. *Cant.*

to round on, to turn on or against in anger or desertion; to assail, as with reproaches; as, he *rounded on* his accuser furiously. *Colloq.* — **to r. to.** **a** *Naut.* Of a vessel, to haul by the wind, that is, to bring the head to the wind, in either direction, usually preparatory to anchoring or otherwise stopping. **b** To regain health, strength, or good condition; as, a horse *rounds to* quickly or slowly after a hard race.

round′a-bout′ (-*ȧ*-bout′), *a.* **1.** Circuitous; indirect; as, *roundabout* speech; a *roundabout* road.

2. Encircling; enveloping; comprehensive. "Large, sound, *roundabout* sense." *Locke.*

roundabout chair, a chair with arms and back formed on two adjacent sides. — **r. system.** See DIRECT SYSTEM.

— **round′a-bout′ly**, *adv.* — **round′a-bout′ness**, *n.*

round′a-bout′, *n.* **1.** A revolving horizontal wheel or frame, commonly with wooden animals, etc., on which children ride; a merry-go-round.

2. A dance performed in a circle. *Obs.* *Goldsmith.*

3. A short, close jacket worn by boys, sailors, etc.

4. A state or scene of constant change, or vicissitude.

5. A veering breeze making a systematic diurnal variation. *Local, New Eng.*

6 Short for ROUNDABOUT CHAIR. *Rare.*

round′-arm′ (-ärm′), *a.* Characterized by an outward or horizontal swing of the arm, as a blow.

round′ed (roun′dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *p. p.* of ROUND. Specif.: *p. a.* *Strength of Materials.* Designating an assumed condition of the end of a strut which is not fixed and can be taken as bearing at a point, thus making the resistance of the strut to bending a minimum. A connecting rod under thrust is in the condition of a strut with both ends *rounded.*

roun′del (roun′dĕl), *n.* [OF. *rondel* a roundelay, F. *rondel*, *rondeau*, orig., a dim. fr. *rond.* See ROUND, *a.*; cf. RONDEL, ROUNDELAY.] **1.** *Poetry* **a** Var. of RONDEL, 2 **a**. *Chaucer.* **b** A style of rondeau consisting of nine long lines riming *a b a b a b a b a*, the refrain riming also with the *b* lines.

2. [F. *rondelle*; cf. also OF. *rondel.* Cf. ROUND, *a.*, RUNDLE.] Anything having a round form; a round figure; a circle. Specif.: **a** A small circular shield, sometimes not more than a foot in diameter, used by soldiers in the 14th and 15th centuries. Also, a plate of armor, esp. one added to protect an exposed part, as at the shoulder or elbow. **b** *Fort.* A semicircular casemated work serving for a bastion. *Obs. or R.* **c** *Arch.* A circular panel, window, or niche; esp., a recessed circular niche for a bust. Cf. ROSACE, ROSETTE, 2*a*. **d** *Her.* Any of various small circular subordinaries representing balls or plates of metal or color. See BEZANT, 4, GOLPE, GUZE, 1st HURT, PELLET, 4, PLATE, 10, POMEY, TORTEAU. **e** A bull's-eye of glass. **f** A circular tray or trencher.

roun′de-lay (roun′dē-lā), *n.* [OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel.* See ROUNDEL, RONDEAU; cf. ROUNDLET, RUNDLET.] **1.** *Poetry.* A style of poem or song in which a word, phrase, or refrain

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rough′wrought′, *a.* Wrought in a rough, unfinished way.
rouh ✝ ROUGH.
rouht, rouhte. Obs. pret. of RECK.
rou′ille (rōō′y′), *n.* [F.] *Dyeing.* = NITRATE OF IRON.
rouk. ✝ ROCK; RUCK, to crouch.
rouk. Var. of ROKE, vapor.
rouk (*dial.* rōk), *v. i.* To wander about. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rouken. ✝ RUCK.
roul. ✝ ROLL.
rou′lade′, *v. t.* To sing with roulades.
roule. ✝ ROLL, RULE.
roulk, *a.* [Cf. Gael. *roc*, *roic*, a hoarse sound, and Icel. *hrōkr* rook, croaker.] Hoarse. *Obs. Scot.*
rou′ly-pou′ly. ✝ ROLY-POLY.
roum (rōōm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROOM.
Rou-man′ (rōō-män′), *a. & n.* = ROUMANIAN.
Rou-ma′nize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Rou-mansh′ (rōō-mănsh′). Var. of ROMANSH.
roume. ✝ ROAM, ROOM.
Rou-me′li-an (rōō-mē′lĭ-ăn; -mēl′yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Roumelia, the name given (from the 15th century to the administrative changes of 1870–75) to the Turkish possessions on the Balkan peninsula. The population was mainly Bulgarian. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Roumelia.
roun (rōōn). Scot. var. of ROUND.
roun. Obs. p. p. of RUN.
roun, *n.* [Cf. ROE.] Fish roe. *Obs.*
roun, *n.* [Cf. ROUN to whisper, RUNE.] Whisper; secrecy. *Obs.*
roun′ce-val (roun′sē-văl), *a.* [OF. *Ronceval*, *Roncesvals*, *Rencesvals*, the scene of the battle in OF. epic verse in which Roland was killed, F. *Ronceval*, *Ronceraux*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, Sp. *Roncesvalles.*] Large; strong; — from the gigantic bones shown at Roncesvalles as those of the paladins of Charlemagne. *Obs.*
roun′ce-val, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A giant; anything large. **2.** The marrowfat pea. **3.** A virago.
rouncifold. ✝ ROUNCEVAL.
rouncle. ✝ WRINKLE.
roun′cy, *a.* [Perh. fr. *rouncey* a nag.] Disgraceful; ill-conditioned. *Obs.*
round, *adv.* [From ROUND, *a.*] Roundly; vigorously. *Obs.*
round, *n.* A roun, or whisper. *Obs. or Scot.*
roundelet. ✝ RUNDLET.
round′er, *n.* [See ROUN to whisper.] A whisperer; hence, a backbiter. *Obs.*

constantly recurs, or in which a part of one line is repeated or taken up in the next ; a rondel, rondeau, or similar poem.
2. **a** A song in which a simple strain is often repeated ; a simple rural strain which is short and lively. *Spenser.* **b** A dance in a circle.
3. Anything having a round form ; a roundel. *Obs.*

round′er (roun′dẽr), *n.* **1**. One who makes rounds ; one who comes or goes in some round or course ; specif., *Slang*, one who makes the rounds of criminal or disreputable resorts and activities or of imprisonment and release ; a habitual petty criminal ; a tough or dissolute idler.
2. One that makes round ; specif., a tool for making an edge or surface round.
3. A round or the completion of a round ; specif. : **a** A round of applause. *Colloq.* **b** A circuit of the bases made on a single hit in the game of rounders.
4. *pl.* A game, originally and chiefly English, somewhat resembling baseball. It is played with a soft ball and a kind of miniature cricket bat.

round′fish′ (round′fĭsh′), *n.* **a** Any ordinary fish, as distinguished from a flatfish. **b** The Menominee whitefish.

round′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* In the reign of Charles I. and later, a Puritan or member of the Parliamentary party who wore his hair cut short ; — so called in derision by the Cavaliers, who usually wore ringlets.
2. A brachycephalic person.
3. A Swede. *Slang, Northwestern U. S.*

round′head′ed, *a.* Having a round head ; as : **a** Brachycephalic. **b** *Arch.* Having the head, or upper part, semicircular ; — said of an arch or vault. — **round′head′ed-ness**, *n.*

round′house′ (round′hous′), *n.* **1**. A constable's prison ; a lockup, watch-house, or station house. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Naut.* **a** A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof ; the coach. **b** A privy on deck near the bow.
3. A house for locomotive engines, built round a turntable.

round′ing (roun′dĭng), *vb. n.* of ROUND. Hence : *n.* **1**. Act or process of making or becoming round.
2. *Naut.* Small rope or spun yarn, wound round a rope to keep it from chafing ; — called also *service.*

round′ing, *p. pr.* of ROUND. Hence : *a.* **1**. Round or nearly round ; becoming round ; roundish.
2. [From ROUNDING, *vb. n.*] Of or pert. to, or used for or in, rounding something ; as, a *rounding* table on which rough edges are trimmed from hides ; a *rounding* tool, etc.
rounding adz, an adz with a curved blade.

round′ish, *a.* Somewhat round. — **round′ish-ness**, *n.*

round′let (-lĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *rondelet.* Cf. RUNDLET.]
1. A little circle. *J. Gregory.*
2. *Her.* A roundel. *Rare.*

round′ly, *adv.* **1**. In a round form or manner ; as : **a** Circularly or globularly. **b** Openly ; boldly ; peremptorily ; plumply. *Addison.* **c** Briskly ; vigorously ; energetically. "The outlaws walked *roundly* forward." *Scott.*
2. Without regard to detail ; in round numbers ; generally.
In speaking *roundly* of this period. *H. Morley.*

round′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being round ; as : **a** Circularity or orbicularity ; rotundity. **b** Fullness ; completeness ; symmetry ; as, the *roundness* of a period ; *roundness* of tone. **c** Openness ; plainness ; boldness ; positiveness ; as, the *roundness* of an assertion.
Syn. — Circularity, fullness, plumpness, rotundity.

round′-shoul′dered (-shōl′dẽrd ; 87), *a.* Having the shoulders stooping or projecting.

rounds′man (roundz′măn), *n.* **1**. A police officer, ranking next below a sergeant, who makes rounds of inspection.
2. Formerly, in England, a pauper who received relief under the so-called (obsolete) **roundsman system**, under which the paupers went about seeking rural employment, their employer giving them the parish allowance and receiving from the parish the difference between that and what he was willing to pay for the labor rendered.

round′top′ (round′tŏp′), *n.* *Naut.* A top ; a platform at a masthead, formerly round in shape. *Obsoles.*

round′-up′, *n.* **1**. A rounding up, or upward curvature or convexity, as in the deck of a vessel.
2. Act or process of collecting or gathering together cattle on the range by riding around them and driving them in, as for branding. Also, the men and horses engaged in a round-up collectively. *Western U. S.*
3. Hence, a gathering in of scattered persons or things ; as, a *round-up* of criminals. *Colloq., U. S.*

round′worm′ (round′wûrm′), *n.* A nematode worm, as distinguished from a flatworm or tapeworm. See NEMATODA.

rous′ant (rouz′ănt), *a.* [See ROUSE, *v.*] *Her.* Designating a (heavy) bird preparing for flight ; — said esp. of a swan depicted with wings endorsed.

rouse (rouz), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *ruus* drunkenness, Icel. *rūss*, Sw. *rus*, D. *roes*, G. *rausch.* Cf. ROW a disturbance.] **1**. A bumper of liquor, esp. in honor of a toast ; hence, a toast. *Obs.*
2. A carousal ; a festival ; a drinking frolic. *Tennyson.*

rouse (rouz), *v. i. & t.* [Perh. the same word as *rouse* to start up.] *Naut.* To pull or haul strongly and all together.
to rouse and bitt, *Naut.*, to turn out for one's watch. *Slang.*

rouse, *v. t.* ; ROUSED (rouzd) ; ROUS′ING (rouz′ĭng). [Prob. of Scand. origin ; cf. Sw. *rusa* to rush, Dan. *ruse*, AS. *hréosan* to fall, rush.] **1**. To cause to start from a covert or lurking place ; as, to *rouse* a deer.
Like wild boars late *roused* out of the brakes. *Spenser*
2. To wake from sleep or repose ; as, to *rouse* one early.
3. To excite to physical, mental, or spiritual activity from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or indifference ; as, to *rouse* the faculties, passions, or emotions.
To *rouse* up a people, the most phlegmatic *Atterbury.*
4. To put in motion ; to stir up ; to agitate.
Blustering winds, which all night long
Had *roused* the sea. *Milton*
5. To raise ; to make erect. *Obs.* *Spenser. Shak.*
6. To cure (fish, esp. herring) by packing loosely with salt and stirring.

rouse (rouz), *v. i.* **1** To get or start up ; to rise. *Obs.*
2. To awake from sleep or repose ; to be aroused or excited to activity from a state of torpor, indolence, or the like.

rouse, *n.* Act of rousing ; an awakening ; a sudden start, as from inaction ; also, a signal for rousing or action.

rouse′ment (rouz′mĕnt), *n.* An arousal or awakening ; also, that which rouses ; specif., *Religious Cant, U. S.*, a stirring appeal in a religious discourse.

rous′er (rouz′ẽr), *n.* One that rouses ; specif. : **a** Something that arouses astonishment, admiration, or the like ; anything remarkable of its kind ; as, his speech was a *rouser.* *Colloq.* **b** *Brewing.* A stirrer in a copper for boiling wort.

rous′ing (rouz′ĭng), *p. a.* **1**. Having power to awaken or excite ; exciting ; as, a *rousing* appeal.
2. That rouses astonishment, admiration, or the like ; remarkable of its kind ; as, a *rousing* fire or lie. *Colloq.*

Rous′seau′ di′a-gram (rōō′sō′). [After Prof. E. *Rousseau*, Belgian engineer.] *Photom.* A curve plotted in rectangular (instead of polar) coördinates, showing the candle power of an incandescent lamp for various directions.

Rous′seau′ism (rōō′sō′ĭz′m), *n.* The theories of the French writer Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–78) or their general characteristics. His writings did much to lay the foundations for the modern conceptions of democratic government. Cf. SOCIAL CONTRACT. — **Rous′seau′ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Rous′seau′ite** (-īt), *n.*

roust (rōōst), *n.* [Of Scand. orig. ; cf. Icel. *röst.*] A strong tide or current, esp. in a narrow channel. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

roust′a-bout′ (roust′ȧ-bout′), *n.* [Cf. ROUST, *v.*, and dial. *rouse-about* a rough, bustling person.] **1**. A wharf laborer or deck hand, esp. on a river steamboat, who moves, loads, and unloads cargo, and the like ; in an opprobrious sense, a shiftless vagrant who lives by chance jobs. *U. S.*
2. A man of all work on a sheep station ; esp., a man employed at shearing time to assist the shearers, but not to shear sheep himself. *Australasia.*

rout (rout ; *Scot.* rōōt), *v. i.* ; ROUT′ED ; ROUT′ING. [AS. *hrūtan.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. To roar ; bellow ; low ; bray ; snort.
2. To snore loudly ; hence, to slumber. *Wycliffe.*

rout, *n.* A bellowing ; a shouting ; noise ; clamor ; uproar ; tumult. *Shak.*
This new book the whole world makes such a *rout* about. *Sterne.*
The minster bell tolls out
Above the city's *rout.* *Thackeray*

rout (rout), *v. i.* [Cf. ROOT, *v.*] To root, search, or rummage, as a swine in the ground ; to root. *Edwards.*

rout, *v. t.* **1**. To root up ; as, swine *routed* the corn.
2. To scoop out with a gouge or other tool ; to furrow.
to rout out. **a** To turn up to view ; to discover. **b** To turn out by force or compulsion ; as, *to rout* one *out* of bed. *Colloq.*

rout, *n.* [OF. *route* a throng, troop, defeat (in this last sense perh. fr. It. *rotta*), LL. *rupta*, properly, a breaking (hence prob. applied to a part of an army), fr. L. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break. See RUPTURE, REAVE ; cf. ROUTE. In some senses this word has been confused with *rout* a bellowing, an uproar.] **1**. A troop ; throng ; company ; assembly ; esp., a moving company or throng. *Obs.*
2. A disorderly and tumultuous crowd ; a mob ; hence, the rabble ; the herd of common people. *Milton.*
The endless *routs* of wretched thralls. *Spenser.*
3. State of being disorganized and thrown into confused flight or retreat ; — said esp. of an army put to flight in disorder or panic ; also, the act of defeating and breaking up an army ; total defeat or repulse ; as, the *rout* of political opponents ; in the battle of Mukden the Russians suffered a defeat, but not a *rout.*
4. *Law.* A disturbance of the peace by persons assembled together with intent to do a thing which, if executed, would make them rioters, and actually making a motion toward the execution thereof. *Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown.*
5. A fashionable assembly ; esp., a large evening party. *Archaic.* "At *routs* and dances." *Landor.*

rout, *v. t.* ; ROUT′ED ; ROUT′ING. To break the ranks of, as troops, and put them to flight in disorder ; to put to rout ; to defeat or repulse utterly.
Syn. — Defeat, discomfit, overpower, overthrow.

rout cake. A kind of rich sweet cake made for routs, or parties.

route (rōōt ; 277 : *see note below*), *n.* [OF. & F. *route*, fr. L. *rupta* (sc. *via*), fr. *ruptus*, p. p. of *rumpere* to break ; hence, lit., a broken or beaten way or path. See 5th ROUT ; cf. RUT a track.] **1**. The course or way which is or is to be traveled or passed ; a course ; road ; path ; march.
Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take. *Gay.*
2. *Mil.* An order for troops to march from one place to another, esp. that part of the order which indicates the location of headquarters for each evening.
☞ The pron. *rout* (*ou* as in *out*) is still common in the U. S., prevailing in some localities ; but *rōōt*, after mod. French, is displacing it in the best usage.

route (rōōt ; 277 : *see note under* ROUTE, *n.*), *v. t.* To send, forward, or transport, by a certain route ; as, the troops were *routed* to Chicago via Albany.

route march (rōōt). *Mil.* A march executed, as at a distance from the enemy, in a manner to conserve the comfort of the men, who are not required to keep step, maintain silence, or hold their arms in any one position, although the ranks preserve their formation and distance.

rout′er (rout′ẽr), *n.* One that routs, or scoops out ; any of various devices or machines for routing ; as : **a** A plane resembling a spokeshave, for working the inside edges of circular sashes, etc. **b** A kind of plane for working in the bottom of a cavity. See PLANE, *Illust.* **c** The lip on a centerbit or a similar bit, that cuts within the radius of the nicker. **d** *Mach.* A machine with a rapidly revolving vertical spindle and cutter for scooping out the surface of wood or metal, as for blanks on an electrotype.

rout′er, *v. t.* To cut out with a router ; to rout.

route step. *Mil.* The order in which a route march is made ; also, the command at which such order is taken.

‖ **rou′tier′** (rōō′tyā′), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIERS (-tyā′). [F. See 5th ROUT.] One of a class of brigands or adventurers sometimes employed by the early French kings in their struggles with the feudal lords ; hence, any wandering robber or plunderer.

rou-tine′ (rōō-tēn′), *n.* [F., fr. *route* a path, way, road. See ROUTE.] **1**. A round of business, amusement, or occupation, daily or frequently pursued ; esp., a regular or customary course of business or official duties.
2. Any regular course of action or procedure adhered to through force of habit.

rout′ing (rout′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROUT, to scoop out.
routing bit, *Mech.*, a fluted bit resembling the pod bit, but without the spoon end of the latter.

rou-tin′ism (rōō-tēn′ĭz′m), *n.* Adherence to routine ; the practice of doing things with undiscriminating, mechanical regularity. — **rou-tin′ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

rout′ous-ly (rout′ŭs-lĭ), *adv.* *Law.* With that violation of law called a rout. See 5th ROUT, 4.

‖ **roux** (rōō), *n.* [F. beurre *roux* brown butter.] *Cookery.* A thickening of flour and melted butter, as for soup.

rove (rōv), *v. t.* ; ROVED (rōvd) ; ROV′ING (rōv′ĭng). [Perh. from or akin to *reeve.*] **1**. To draw through an eye or similar aperture.
2. To draw out into flakes ; to card, as wool. *Jamieson.*
3. *Textiles.* To draw out and twist slightly, as slivers of wool or cotton, before spinning.

rove (rōv), *n.* **1**. A copper washer upon which the end of a nail is clinched in boat building.
2. *Textiles.* A roll or sliver of wool, cotton, silk, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted ; a roving.

rove, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *rooven* to rob. See ROVER.] **1**. To practice robbery, esp. on the seas ; to wander on the seas in piracy. *Obs.* *Hakluyt.*
2. Hence, to wander ; to ramble ; to range ; to go, move, or pass, without certain direction, in any manner, as by sailing, walking, riding, flying, or otherwise.
3. *Archery.* To shoot at rovers ; hence, to shoot at an angle of elevation, not at point-blank (rovers usually being beyond the point-blank range).
Syn. — Wander, roam, range, stroll. See RAMBLE.

rove, *v. t.* **1**. To wander over or through.
2. To plow into ridges by turning the earth of two furrows together.
3. To shoot (an arrow) in roving (see ROVE, *v. i.*, 3).

rove, *n.* Act of roving or wandering ; a ramble.
In thy nocturnal *rove* one moment halt. *Young.*

rove beetle. Any of numerous beetles constituting the family Staphylinidæ, having a long body, but very short wing covers, beneath which the wings are folded transversely. They feed on decaying animal and vegetable matter, and can run swiftly. Though perfectly harmless, if disturbed they raise the end of the abdomen as if trying to sting.

Rove Beetle (*Staphylinus*). Nat. size

rov′er (rōv′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *rovere* a pirate, D. *roover* a robber, fr. *rooven* to rob, akin to E. *reave.* See REAVE ; cf. ROB, ROBBER.] **1**. One who practices robbery, esp. on the seas ; a pirate.
2. One who wanders about by sea or land ; a wanderer ; a rambler ; a vagrant.
3. Hence, a fickle, inconstant person.
4. *Croquet.* A ball which has passed through all the hoops and would go out if it hit the stake, but is continued in play ; also, the player of such a ball.
5. *Archery.* **a** A casual mark at an uncertain distance. **b** A kind of arrow esp. used in shooting at rovers. **c** An archer shooting at rovers or for distance.
6. *Arch.* A molding or the like which follows a curve.
at rovers, at casual marks ; hence, at random ; as, shooting *at rovers.* See def. 5 **a** above. *Addison.*
Bound down on every side with many bands because it shall not run *at rovers.* *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

‖ **ro-ve′scio** (rō-vĕsh′ō), *n.* [It., reverse.] *Music.* Lit., a turning backward ; specif., imitation by reversion or by inversion. — *adv.* In contrary motion.

rov′ing (rōv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) ROVE. Specif. : *n.* **1**. [See 1st & 2d ROVE.] The operation of forming the rove, or slightly twisted sliver or roll of wool or cotton, by

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round′-i′ron, *n* A bulbous-headed iron tool used when hot to smooth off soldered joints.
roun′dle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROUNDEL.
round′line′, *n.* *Naut.* A three-stranded, right-handed line used for seizings.
round′ridge′, *v. t.* *Agric.* To plow into round ridges
round′tail′, *n.* The hardtail *Gila robusta.*
roun′dure, *n.* [See RONDURE.] Roundness ; a circle. *Obs.*
round′wood′, *n.* The American mountain ash. *Local, U. S.*
round′y, *a.* Round ; rounding. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
roune. † RUNE.
roun′er, *n.* [From ROUN to whisper.] A whisperer. *Obs*
rounge, *v. t.* [F. *ronger*] To gnaw. *Obs.* — **rounger**, *n.* *Obs.*
roungene. † *rung*, p. p. of RING.
roun′ing-ly, *adv.* Whisperingly. *Obs.*
rounse † ROUNCY
roun′si-val. † ROUNCEVAL.
rounspik, *n* = RAMPICK. *Obs*
roun′tree′ (rōn′trē′). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROWAN TREE.
roup (roup ; rōōp), *v. i.* [ME *ropen*, AS. *hrōpan* to cry out ; akin to D. *roepen*, G *rufen*, Goth. *hrōpjan.*] To shout ; call hoarsely ; croak. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
roup, *v. t.* To sell at auction ; to sell up. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
roup, *n.* [ME *rop*, AS. *hrōp* ; akin to D. *roep*, G. *ruf*, Goth. *hrōps.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng*
1. Clamor ; shouting. *Obs.*
2. Hoarseness ; a cold. [PIP.
3. A disease of poultry. See 1st
4. Auction ; a sale by outcry.
roupee. † RUPEE.
roup′er (roup′ẽr ; rōōp′ẽr), *n.* One who roups. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [Scot.
roup′et, **roup′it** (-ĭt), *a.* Roupy.
roupie. † RUPEE.
roup′ing-wife′ (roup′ĭn-wīf′ ; rōōp-), *n* A woman who traffics in goods purchased at auction. *Scot.*
roup′y (roup′ĭ ; rōōp′ĭ), *a.* [Cf ROUP to cry out.] Hoarse *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
rourde. † RERDE
rourde, *n.* [Cf. AS *reord* voice.] Confusion of voices. *Obs.*
rous (*dial.* rōōz). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of ROOSE.
rousch. † RUSH, *v.*
rouse (*Scot.* rōōz, rûz). Obs. or Scot var. of ROOSE.
rouse, *n.* Talk ; noise. *Obs.*
rouse′a-bout′ (rous′ȧ-bout′), *n.* = ROUSTABOUT, 2. *Australasia.*
rousee, *n.* [F. *rosée.*] Dew. *Obs*
rous′ing-ly, *adv* of ROUSING.
roussant. Var. of ROUSANT.
roussat. † RUSSET.
rous-sel′li-an (rōō-sĕl′ĭ-ăn), *a* Of or pert. to Rousseau.
rous-sette′ (rōō-sĕt′), *n.* [F. ; — in allusion to the color. See RUSSET.] **a** A fruit bat. **b** Any small shark or dogfish of the genus *Scyliorhinus.*
Rous′sil′lon′ (rōō′sē′yôN′), *n.* A red wine of the Burgundy type, made in the old province of Roussillon, France.
roust. † ROOST, RUST.
roust (roust), *v. i.* To move or act with energy or briskly *Colloq.*
roust (roust ; rōōst), *v i.* To roar ; bellow *Scot.* — *n.* Roaring ; bellowing ; tumult. *Scot.*
roust (roust ; rōōst), *v. t.* [Cf ROUSE, *v.*] To rouse ; stir ; rout out. *Colloq. & Dial.*
roust′er (rous′tẽr), *n.* = ROUSTABOUT, 1.
roustie, **rousty**. † RUSTY.
roust′ing, *n.* Current ; roust. *Obs.*
rous′y (*dial.* rouz′ĭ), *a.* Noisy ; riotous. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
rout, *v. t.* To harass ; molest. *Obs.*
rout, *n.* & *v. t.* Knock ; strike ; beat. *Obs.*
rout, *v. i* [Cf. AS. *hrūtan* to whiz, to snore, Icel. *hrjōta* to rebound, to fly.] To rush ; to dart. *Obs.* [impetus. *Obs.*
rout, *n.* Violent movement ;
rout, *v. i.* To assemble ; to collect in company. *Obs.*
route. Var. of ROWT.
route (*dial* rōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROUT.
route order. *Mil.* The order in which a route march is made.
rout′er (rōōt′ẽr), *n.* One who routes persons or things.
routh, **routhe**. † RUTH.
routh. Var of ROWTH, rowing
routh (rōōth ; routh), *n.* Plenty ; abundance *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
routh, *a.* Also **routh′y** (-ĭ) Plentiful ; abundant ; also, having plenty. *Scot.*
routh′er-cock′ (-ẽr-kŏk′), *n.* [Named *routherock* in the Orkneys ; cf. Orkney dial. *roother* barnacle. Cf. ROOD GOOSE.] Bernicle goose. *Eng*
routh′y, **routh′ie** (-ĭ), *a.* = ROUTH, plentiful. *Scot*
rou′ti-na-ry (rōō′tĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Involving, or pert. to, routine ; ordinary ; customary. *Rare.*
rou′ti-neer′ (rōō′tĭ-nēr′), *n.* One who follows routine *Rare*
rout′ish, *a.* Uproarious. *Obs.*
rout′ous (rout′ŭs), *a* Uproarious ; noisy. *Obs. or Archaic.*
rouwe † ROUGH.
rouwen. † ROW, *v.*
rove. † ROOF, RUFE.
rove (rōv). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret & p p of RIVE.
rove (rōv), *n.* = ARROBA. *Obs*
roveisoun, *n.* [OF. *roveison*, *rovaison*, L. *rogatio* an asking.] Rogation. *Obs.*
rov′er (rōv′ẽr), *v. i.* *Archery.* To shoot at rovers or as a rover.
rov′er-y, *n.* Predatory roving ; freebooting. *Obs.* [colar.
ro-vet′to (rō-vĕt′ō), *n.* The es-

N O P Q R

means of a machine for the purpose, called a **roving frame** or **machine**; also, a rove.
2. [See 3d ROVE.] **a** Act of one who roves, or wanders. **b** *Archery.* Act or practice of one who shoots at rovers.
roving plate, an iron or steel scraper for truing up a grindstone. — **r. reel**, a device consisting of a drum, turned by a crank, and a small presser roller, used for measuring rovings, etc.
— **rov'ing-ly** (rōv'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* — **rov'ing-ness**, *n.*

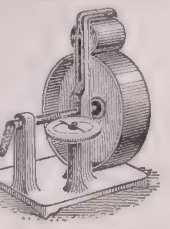
Roving Reel.

row (rou), *n.* [Prob. fr. *rouse*, n., taken as a pl.] A noisy or turbulent quarrel; a brawl. *Colloq.*
row, *v. t.*; ROWED (roud); ROW'ING. To pick or have a row with; to scold or abuse noisily. *Colloq.*
row, *v. i.* To engage in a row; to be abusive or quarrelsome; as, he was always *rowing*. *Colloq.*
row (rō), *v. t.*; ROWED (rōd); ROW'ING. [AS. *rōwan*; akin to D. *roeijen*, MHG. *rüejen*, Dan. *roe*, Sw. *ro*, Icel. *rōa*, G. *ruder* oar, OIr. *rām*, L. *remus* oar, Gr. ἐρετμόν, Skr. *aritra*. Cf. RUDDER.] 1. To propel with oars along the surface of water; as, to *row* a boat.
2. To transport, as a person, in a boat propelled with oars.
row, *v. i.* 1. To use an oar or oars in rowing a boat.
2. To be moved by oars; as, the boat *rows* easily.
rowed of all, *Naut.*, an order to stop rowing. — **to row dry**. **a** To row without splashing. *Colloq.* **b** To go through the motion of rowing in a boat not in the water, as for a punishment. — **to r. wet**, to splash in rowing. *Colloq.*
row, *n.* Act of rowing; an excursion in a rowboat.
row (rō), *n.* [ME. *rowe*, *rawe*, *rewe*, AS. *rāw*, *rǣw*; prob. akin to D. *rij*, G. *reihe*; cf. Skr. *rēkhā* a line, stroke.] 1. A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; rank; file; as, a *row* of trees or houses.
2. A straight line; specif., a line of writing. *Obs.* "The first *row* of the pious chanson." *Shak.*
3. A line of houses, connected or close together, constituting an architectural whole, or a division of a street, or a short street; as, Rochester *Row*, London.
4. A passage. *Obs., exc. in* [*cap.*] *the Rows*, of Chester, England. These are passageways along the fronts of lines of houses, over the ground floor and under the front part of the upper floors, so that the first upper story is available for shops. They are reached from the street by stairs
5. *Math.* = RANGE, *n.*, 7 **a**.
row (rō), *v. t.* To arrange or place in a row or line; to mark, or the like, with a row or rows of something; as, a field *rowed* with ditches; *rowed* poplars by the roadside.
row'a-ble (rō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be rowed, or rowed on.
row'an (rō'ăn; rou'ăn; 277), *n.* **a** The rowan tree. **b** A rowan berry.
rowan tree. [Cf. Sw. *rönn*, Dan. *rönne*, Icel. *reynir*.] **a** A European malaceous tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*) with pinnate leaves and flat corymbs of small white flowers followed by red berries. **b** Either of two related American trees (*S. americana* and *S. sambucifolia*), more properly called *mountain ash*.
row'boat' (rō'bōt'), *n.* A boat designed to be rowed.
row culture (rō). *Agric.* Cultivation of crops in drills.
row'dy (rou'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Cf. ROW a brawl, ROWDYDOW.] One who engages in rows, or noisy quarrels, or in rough behavior; a ruffianly fellow; a rough.
row'dy, *a.* 1. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rowdy; rowdyish; as, *rowdy* behavior.
2. Tricky; vicious; obstinate; — said of cattle. *Australia.*
row'dy-ish, *a.* Resembling a rowdy in temper or conduct; characteristic of a rowdy.
row'dy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The conduct of a rowdy; vulgar disorder, or vulgarly offensive conduct.
rowed (rōd), *a.* Formed into, or having, a row or rows; as, a six-*rowed* ear of corn. Also, having lines; striped.
row'el (rou'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *roele*, *rouele*, prop., a little wheel, F. *rouelle* collop, slice, LL. *rotella* little wheel, dim. of L. *rota*. See ROLL; cf. 1st ROTA.] 1. A little wheel or circle. *Obs.*
2. A little wheel on some spurs, having a number of radiating sharp points. "*Rowels* dyed in blood." *Cowper.*
3. A little flat ring on old-time bits for horses.

The iron *rowels* into frothy foam he bit. *Spenser.*

4. *Far.* A roll of hair, silk, etc., passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton in human surgery.
5. Something resembling a spur rowel, as a spiked wheel in a kind of soil pulverizer.
row'el, *v. t.*; ROW'ELED (-ĕld) or ROW'ELLED; ROW'EL-ING or ROW'EL-LING. 1. To spur, esp. with a rowel.
2. *Far.* To insert a rowel, or roll of hair or silk, into (as the flesh of a horse). *Mortimer.*
3. To furnish with a rowel; as, a *roweled* spur.
row'en (rou'ĕn), *n.* [Cf. E. *rough*, ME. *row*.] *Dial.* **a** A stubble field left unplowed till late in the autumn, to be cropped by cattle. **b** A second-growth crop; aftermath.
Row-e'na (rō-ē'nȧ), *n.* 1. In British legend, the daughter of Hengist and wife of Vortigern.
2. A beautiful and noble Saxon lady of royal descent, ward of Cedric in Scott's "Ivanhoe." See IVANHOE.
row'ing (rō'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ROW. — **rowing machine**, a gymnasium device for exercising the muscles in a manner similar to rowing in a boat.
row'lock (rō'lŏk, *colloq.* rŭl'ŭk), *n.* [See ROW, *v.*, LOCK a fastening; cf. OARLOCK.] 1. *Naut.* A contrivance or arrangement serving as a fulcrum for an oar in rowing. It may consist of a notch in the gunwale, of a pair of pins called *tholepins*, of a metal fork or stirrup pivoted in the gunwale or on an outrigger and supporting the oar, or of a single pin passing through a hole in the oar or having the oar attached to it, as commonly by a grommet.

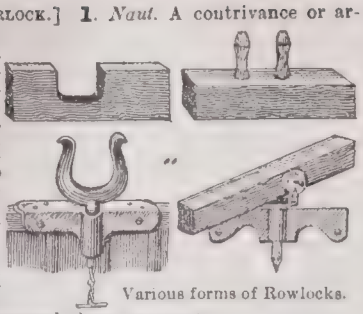
Various forms of Rowlocks.

2. *Arch.* A ring in a rowlock arch.
rowlock, *or* **rollock, arch**. An arch in which the voussoirs are arranged in separate concentric rings, each ring forming an arch.
row'port' (rō'pōrt'; 201), *n.* *Naut.* An opening in the side of small vessels, near the water, for a sweep for rowing in calm weather.
Row tube. *Steam Engin.* A patented form of water tube for flash boilers, affording very little water space and large heating surface; — so called from the name of the inventor.

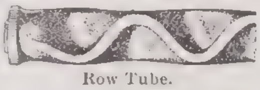
Row Tube.

row'y (rō'ĭ), *a.* Having rows, lines, or stripes; streaked; streaky; — used chiefly of cloth with thin places extending across the piece.
Rox'burgh (rŏks'bŭr-ō; -bûrg), *n.* [After the third duke of *Roxburgh* (Scotland), a noted book collector who had his books so bound.] A style of bookbinding in which the back is leather, the sides are paper or cloth, the top edge is gilt, but the front and bottom edges are left uncut.
roy'al (roi'ăl; *formerly*, & *still dial.*, rī'ăl; *cf.* PAIRIAL, *etc.*), *a.* [ME. *roial*, *riall*, OF. *roial*, *reial*, F. *royal*, fr. L. *regalis*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, king. See RICH; cf. REGAL, REAL a coin, RIAL.] 1. Kingly; of or pert. to the crown or the king or sovereign; belonging to the royal prerogative; regal; as, *royal* power; a *royal* stag; *royal* family; also, of or pert. to the government of a kingdom; as, the *royal* army and navy.
2. Under the patronage of royalty; holding a charter granted by the sovereign; as, the *Royal* Academy of Arts.
3. Characteristic of or befitting a king; magnificent; princely; splendid; most excellent; as, *royal* state or splendor; *royal* hospitality; *royal* companions.

How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shak.*

4. Very large, excellent, or the like, of its kind; as, a *royal* octavo volume.
Syn. — Monarchical, imperial, kinglike, princely, august, majestic; superb, illustrious. See KINGLY.
royal abbey, an abbey which was under the jurisdiction of the king. — **r. agaric**, a widely distributed agaric (*Amanita cæsarea*) with a smooth, deep orange pileus, yellow gills, a large membranaceous annulus, and a white volva which covers the whole plant when young. It is edible, but resembles somewhat the poisonous fly agaric. — **r. antelope**, a tiny West African antelope (*Neotragus pygmæus*) the smallest of ruminants, standing only 12 inches high at the shoulder. The male has short spikelike horns and is bright chestnut above and white below. — **r. antler**. See ANTLER. — **r. arch**, *Masonry*, in United States the seventh degree in the York rite. In England a fourth degree considered as the perfection of the third. — **r. bay**, the classic laurel. — **r. blue**, smalt. —

Royal Antelope. (1/18)

r. bracken, *or* **r. brake**, the royal fern. — **r. burgh**. See BURGH. — **r. cashmere**, a fine, light, woolen fabric. — **r. colony**, a colony governed directly by the crown through a governor and council appointed by it. Originally some, and ultimately most, of the American colonies of Great Britain that became the United States were *royal colonies*. Cf. CHARTER COLONY, PROPRIETARY COLONY. — **r. color** *or* **colour**, *Mil.*, in the British army, one of the two flags carried by a regiment, usually the Union Jack, but in the foot guards a crimson flag with royal and regimental devices. — **r. crown**, a South African bulbous liliaceous plant (*Eucomis undulata*), bearing a rosette of basal leaves and a leafy-topped scape with numerous greenish flowers. — **r. demesne**. = CROWNLAND, 1. — **r. domains**. = CROWNLAND, 1. — **r. door**, in a Greek church, one of the doors leading from the narthex into the church, esp. the center one of these doors. — **r. eagle**, the golden eagle. — **r. fern**, a common and widely distributed osmundaceous fern (*Osmunda regalis*), with large bipinnate fronds bearing the panicled sporophylls at their summit. — **r. fish**, *Eng. Law*, fish in which the crown has special rights. In England, certain fishes (whales, sturgeons, and porpoises, and, as sometimes given, grampuses) which, when taken in territorial waters, belong to the crown or its grantee, though caught by another person. In Scotland, whales of large size. In Scotland salmon fishing in the sea and in public and private rivers, mussel and oyster fishing, except in private rivers, are enjoyable only by the crown or persons deriving title under it. — **r. flush**, *Poker*, a straight flush with the ace highest card. — **r. green**, Paris green. — **R. Highlanders, the.** See BLACK WATCH. — **Royal Highness**, a title used in referring to or addressing the children of the sovereign or of the sovereign's sons in Great Britain. — **R. Horse Guards**. See HORSE GUARDS, 1. — **r. jelly**, a form of food probably consisting of partly digested honey and pollen supplied by bees to the larvæ destined for queens. — **R. Marine forces**, the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the Royal Marine Artillery of Great Britain. The duties of these corps are those of marines generally, the Royal Marine Artillery, however, serving more generally at the guns. See MARINE, *n.*, 4 **b**. — **r. marriage**. *Card Playing.* See MARRIAGE, 6. — **R. Martyr**, Charles I. of England, beheaded January 30, 1649. — **r. mast**, *Naut.*, the mast next above the topgallant mast and usually the highest on a square-rigged vessel. The *royal yard* and *royal sail* are carried on the *royal mast*. — **r. maundy**. See MAUNDY, 2. — **r. metal**, gold; — an old name. — **r. moth**, any of certain large handsome moths of *Citheronia* and allied genera, as the regal moth and imperial moth. — **r. muscadine**, an excellent European grape having large, round, pale amber-colored berries. — **R. Oak**, *Eng. Hist.*, a game of lottery authorized to be carried on in various places in the 17th century by royal license; — so called by way of imitation of the original Italian name *oca di Catalonia*, lit., goose of Catalonia. — **R. Oak Day**. = OAK-APPLE DAY. — **r. octavo**. See OCTAVO, *n.* — **r. osmond**, the royal fern. — **r. packet**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **r. palm**. **a** A tropical American pinnate-leaved palm (*Roystonea regia*) of tall and graceful habit, with a white trunk often enlarged or swelled out at the bole. **b** In Bermuda, the cabbage palm *Oreodoxa oleracea*. — **r. palmetto**, the West Indian palmetto *Inodes umbraculifera*. — **r. poinciana**, the peacock flower (*Delonix regia*). — **R. Psalmist**, King David; — sometimes so called as the reputed author of many of the Psalms. — **r. purple**, an intense violet color, verging toward blue. It was originally perhaps a deep crimson. — **r. red**, any of several lakes prepared from eosin by precipitating it upon a base of orange lead, orange lead and barium sulphate, or the like. — **r. regiment of artillery**, *Mil.*, all the artillery forces of Great Britain. There are now two divisions for purposes of seniority and promotion, one including the horse and field artillery and the other the garrison artillery and mountain batteries. — **r. rock snake**. See ROCK SNAKE **a**. — **r. sail**, *Naut.* = ROYAL, *n.*, 5. — **r. stars**, the four astrological stars Aldebaran, Antares, Fomalhaut, and Regulus. — **r. straight flush**, *Poker.* = ROYAL FLUSH. — **r. tern**, a large tern (*Sterna maxima*) of the southern United States and farther southward. It is white with a black crown and crest and pearl gray mantle. — **r. tiger**, the tiger. — **r. touch**, the touching of a diseased person by the hand of a king, esp. for healing the king's evil. — **r. walnut**, the English walnut. — **r. water lily**, the giant water lily (*Victoria regia*) of South America. See VICTORIA, *n.*, 1. — **r. yard**. *Naut.* See ROYAL MAST. — **r. yellow**, king's yellow.
roy'al (roi'ăl), *n.* 1. A royal person. *Obs.*
2. **a** A former English coin. See RYAL **a**. **b** See PAVILION, 4 **b**.
3. The tres-tine of a deer's antler.
4. *Ordnance.* A small mortar. *Obs. or Hist.*
5. *Naut.* A small sail on the royal mast immediately above the topgallant sail. It is the highest sail usually carried on a square-rigged vessel, though there may be light sails, as skysails, above it.
6. A size of paper, originally bearing as a watermark the royal crest, a fleur-de-lis, of France. See PAPER, *Table*.
7. A stag of eight years or more having antlers with at least twelve points, that is, rights and three points at the top of each horn.
8. See under CHANGE RINGING.
the Royals, *Mil.*, the first regiment of foot of the British army, formerly so called; later called the *Royal Scots*, and at present the *Lothian Regiment*.
roy'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *royalisme*.] The principles or characteristics of monarchical government; adherence to a king or a royal government.
roy'al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *royaliste*.] An adherent of a king, or one attached to monarchical government; specif., *Hist.* [*cap.*]: **a** A supporter of Charles I. in his struggles with the Puritans and Parliament; a Cavalier. **b** An adherent of George III. or the British government in the American Revolution. **c** An adherent of the Bourbon dynasty in France during and since the French Revolution.
roy'al-ist, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, royalism or royalists; as, *royalist* ideas; the *royalist* army.
roy'al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make royal. *Shak.*
roy'al-ize, *v. i.* To act the king or sovereign; to have or assume royal power, dignity, or the like.
roy'al-ly, *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king; as, *royally* entertained.
roy'al-ty (roi'ăl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *roialté*, *royaulté*, F. *royauté*. See ROYAL; cf. REGALITY.] 1. State or status of being royal; royal station, birth, etc.; kingship.
2. The person of a king or royal person; sometimes, collectively, royal persons; as, in the presence of *royalty*.
3. An emblem of royalty; usually, *pl.*, regalia. *Obs.*
4. Character of, or proper to, a king; kingliness; regal quality or nature. "His *royalty* of nature." *Shak.*
5. A royal domain, province, or manor.
6. A right, prerogative, due, or perquisite belonging to a king or sovereign; as: **a** A seigniorage on gold and silver coined at the mint. **b** *Eng. Law.* Any of the royal rights constituting the regalia (which see), including various rights in land, such as the right to all gold and silver mines (called **royal mines**); hence, a percentage paid to the crown of gold or silver taken from mines, or a tax exacted in lieu of such share; an imperialty.
7. Hence: **a** A share of the product or profit (as of a mine,

roving head. *Worsted Manuf.* A kind of roving frame.
ro-vis'ti-co. *n.* [It.] Privet. *Obs.*
row. † ROE, spawn; ROLL.
row (rou). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RAW.
row (*dial.* rou). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROUGH.
row, *v. i.* To dawn; beam. *Obs.*
rowan berry. The berry or fruit of the rowan tree.
rowbour. † RUBBOUR.
rowch. † ROUGH.
rowd. Rowed. *R. Sp.*
row'di-ness (rou'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* See [-NESS.
row'dy-dow' (-dou'), *n.* Hubbub; rumpus. *Colloq.*
row'dy-dow'dy (-dĭ), *a.* Uproarious; boisterous. *Colloq.*
rowe. † ROUGH, ROW.
rowe (rō). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROLL.
rowe, *adv.* Sulkily. *Obs.*
rowe (rō), *n.* & *v. i.* [AS. *rōw*, n.] Rest. *Obs.*
rowel, rowelle. † ROLL.
row'el-head', *n.* The axis on which a rowel turns.
row'er (rou'ẽr), *n.* One who rows, or engages in noisy disturbances.
row'er (rō'ẽr), *n.* One who [rows with an oar.
row'et (rō'ĕt), *n.* [F. *rouet*.] The lock of a musket or pistol. Called also *rowet work*. *Obs. or Hist.*
row'et, row'ett (rō'ĭt). Dial. [Eng. of ROWEN.
row'ey. Var. of ROWY.
rowf. † ROOF.
row'-graves' (rō'grāvz'), *n. pl* = REIHENGRÄBER.
row'i-ness (rou'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being rowy.
row'ing (rō'ĭn). Dial. var. of ROWEN.
rowith. † RUTH.
rowk. † RUCK, to crouch.
rowk (rōk). Var. of ROKE, va- [por.
Row'land (rou'lănd), *n.* Masc. prop. name. See ROLAND.
Rowland, Childe. See CHILDE ROWLAND.
row'land-ite (-īt), *n.* [After Henry A. *Rowland*.] A massive grayish green silicate of yttrium.
rowle. † ROLL.
rowle, rowll. † RULE.
rowl'er (rōl'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROLLER.
row'let (rou'lĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. OF. *roele*, prop., a little wheel.] A little roller. *Rare.*
Row'ley, Thom'as (rou'lĭ). A fictitious priest of Bristol, pretended by Chatterton to have lived in the 15th century, and to have written several remarkable poems, of which Chatterton himself was really the author.
rowl'y-powl'y (rōl'ĭ-pōl'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROLY-POLY.
rowm. Var. of ROUM. *Scot.*
rowme. † ROAM, ROOM.
rowmer. † ROAMER.
rowmiss. † RUMMES.
rown (rōn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RAWN. [of ROUN.
rown (rōn). Obs. or Scot. var.
rownar. † ROUNER.
rownde. † ROUND.
rowne (*dial.* rōn). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of ROUN.
rowne. Obs. p. p. of RUN.
rown'tree' (*dial.* rōn'trē'). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROWAN TREE.
rownyngly. † ROUNINGLY.
rowpee. † RUPEE. [*n.*, 3 **a**.
rows (rōz), *n. pl.* See ROUGH,
rowse. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROUSE. [flutter or cry. *Obs.*
rowse *n.* [Cf. 2d ROUSE.] A
rowst. † RUST.
rowt. Var. of ROUT, to roar, noise.
rowte (rout). Scot. var. of ROUT.
rowth. † ROUGH.
rowth. Var. of ROUTH.
rowth (rōth; rōōth), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rōðr*, or fr. E. *row*, v.] Act of rowing; also, a rowlock. *Scot.*
rowze. † ROUSE.
rox (rŏks), *n.* & *v.* Decay; rot *Dial. Eng.*
rox-am'ine (rŏk-săm'ĭn; rŏk'-sȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-min**. See DYE.
Rox-an'a (rŏk-săn'ȧ; -sā'nȧ), *n.* [L. *Roxane*, fr. Gr. Ῥωξάνη, of Per. origin; cf. Avestan *raokhshna* bright.] Fem. prop. name. F *Roxane* (rôk'sȧn') — Dim. *Rory* (rŏk'sĭ).
Rox-an'a *and* **Sta-ti'ra** (stȧ-tī'-rȧ). The rival queens in Nathaniel Lee's tragedy of that name. In history, Roxana was wife of Alexander the Great; Statira, of Darius, King of Persia. In the play Roxana stabs Statira, both being wives of Alexander.
Rox'ane' (rôk'sȧn'), *n.* See CYRANO DE BERGERAC.
Roxbury waxwork. The false bittersweet.
roxed. Obs. pret. of RAX.
rox'le (rŏk's'l), *v. i.* To grunt; to speak hoarsely. *Obs. or Scot.*
Rox'o-la'ni (rŏk'sō-lā'nī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient people dwelling north of the Black Sea, sometimes preying upon the Roman provinces, sometimes serving as Roman auxiliaries.
rox'y (rŏk'sĭ), *a.* Decayed; softened. *Dial. Eng.*
roy, *n.* [F. *roi*.] A king. *Obs.*
roy (*dial.* roi), *v. i.* [Cf. ROYET.] To live riotously or extravagantly; also, to swagger; bluster. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
roy'al-et (roi'ăl-ĕt), *n.* A petty or powerless king. *Rare.*
roy'al-i-za'tion (roi'ăl-ĭ-zā'-shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act of making loyal to a king. *Rare.*
royalme, *n.* [OF. *roialme*, F. *royaume*. See REALM.] Realm. *Obs.*
royame. † ROYALME.
royat. † RIOT.
roydly † RUDELY.
roye. † ROY.

forest, etc.) reserved by the owner for permitting another to use the property. **b** A duty or compensation paid to the owner of a patent or a copyright for the use of it or the right to act under it, usually at a certain rate for each article manufactured, used, sold, or the like; also, a percentage, as on output, paid to the owner of an article, esp. a machine, by one who hires the use of it.

8. *Scots Law.* A territory subject to royal jurisdiction, esp. that of a royal burgh; *pl.*, the bounds of a royal burgh.

Roy′e-na (roi′ĕ-nȧ; roi-ē′nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Adrian van *Royen*, Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African ebenaceous trees distinguished by the monoclinous flowers with a bell-shaped accrescent calyx and reflexed corolla lobes.

Roy-sto′ne-a (roi-stō′nē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of chiefly tropical American pinnate-leaved palms, with smooth, often spindle-shaped stems. *R. regia* is the royal palm.

rub (rŭb), *v. t.*; RUBBED (rŭbd); RUB′BING. [ME. *rubben*; cf. Fries. *rubben*, Norw. dial. *rubba*.] **1**. To subject (a body) to the action of something moving, esp. back and forth, over its surface with pressure and friction; as, to *rub* the flesh with the hand; to *rub* wood with sandpaper.

2. To scour, burnish, polish, or brighten by rubbing; — often with *up* or *off*; as, to *rub* up silver; to *rub* off a table.

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation. *South.*

3. To cause (a body) to move with pressure and friction along a surface; as, to *rub* the hand over the body.

4. To spread a substance thinly over; to smear; as, to *rub* a salad bowl lightly with garlic.

5. To treat or deal with by rubbing in a manner indicated by an accompanying adverb; as, to *rub* off rust; to *rub* in a stain; to *rub* out a mark.

We *rub* each other's angles down. *Tennyson.*

6. To take a rubbing of. See RUBBING, *n.*, 2.

7. Fig.: To subject to mental or moral friction; hence, to check, stimulate, furbish, or the like.

You should *rub* him on this point, for his recollection becomes rusty the instant I leave town *Scott.*

to rub down, to rub from top to bottom or head to foot; specif., to comb or curry; as, *to rub down* a horse. — **to r. in**, to harp on, insist on, continue to recall, emphasize, or the like (something unpleasant); as, *to rub in* a failure by making it public; *to rub in* a rebuke by repeating it. — **to r.** (one, the fur, etc.) **the wrong way**, to irritate; to arouse the antagonism, antipathy, or displeasure of; as, his very tones *rubbed* me *the wrong way*. *Colloq.*

rub, *v. i.* **1**. To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate; as, a wheel *rubs* against the gatepost.

2. To fret or chafe with friction; as, to *rub* upon a sore.

3. To move or pass with friction or difficulty; as, to *rub* through woods, as huntsmen; to *rub* through the world.

rub, *n.* [See RUB, *v. t.*] **1**. A rubbing; friction with pressure.

2. That which rubs; that which tends to hinder or obstruct action; hindrance; obstruction; impediment; esp., a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; a pinch.

To sleep, perchance to dream: ay, there 's the *rub*. *Shak.*
One knows not, certainly, what other *rubs* might have been ordained for us by a wise Providence. *W. Besant.*

3. Something grating to the feelings, as a gibe, sarcasm, harsh criticism, or the like; as, a hard *rub*.

4. An unevenness or inequality of surface, as of the ground in the game of bowls; hence, an unevenness of character; an imperfection; fault; flaw. *Shak.*

5. A rubstone for sharpening tools. *Dial. Eng.*

6. Prob., a chance. *Obs.* *Chapman.*

rub of the green, *Golf*, anything happening to a ball in motion, such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match, or by the fore caddie.

rub′a-dub′ (rŭb′ȧ-dŭb′), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of drumbeats; hence, a repeated clamor; a clatter.

The *rubadub* of the abolition presses. *D. Webster.*

ru-ba′i (rōō-bä′ē), *n.*; *pl.* RUBAIYAT (rōō-bī-yät′). [Ar. *rubā′iyāh* quatrain, pl. of *rubā′iy* having four radicals, fr. *rubā′* four.] A quatrain; as, the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam. Sometimes in *pl.* construed as *sing.*, a poem in such stanzas.

ru-basse′ (rōō-bȧs′), *n.* [F. *rubace*.] A superior kind of aventurine (quartz) with ruby reflections; — called also *Ancona ruby*, *Mont Blanc ruby*. It is used as a gem.

‖ **ru-ba′to** (rōō-bä′tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., (time) "robbed" or "stolen" from certain notes of a measure, the time so taken being made up on other notes in the measure. — *n.* The modifying of metrical time in this fashion.

rub′ber (rŭb′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that rubs. Specif.: **a** An instrument or thing used in rubbing, polishing, or cleaning, as a towel, a brush, or the like. **b** A coarse file, or the rough part of a file. **c** A whetstone; a rubstone. **d** An eraser, esp. of caoutchouc. **e** The cushion of an electrical machine. **f** One who massages, esp. in a Turkish bath. **g** Something that chafes or annoys; hence, something that grates on the feelings; a sarcasm; a rub. **h** A rough or prepared surface, as on a match box, to ignite matches by friction. **i** *Type Founding.* One who smoothes the rough edges of the completed type by rubbing on a hard flat surface.

2. In some games, as whist, the odd game when there is a tie between the players; also, a contest determined by the winning of two out of three games.

3. Caoutchouc, or India rubber, esp. in any of its commercial forms. Pure rubber is soft and elastic, becoming sticky when heated, and melting at about 300° F. It is usually mixed with various materials, as vulcanizing agents (sulphur, sulphides, etc.), pigments, and fillers and then molded and vulcanized.

4. Something made of caoutchouc, or India rubber. Specif.: **a** An overshoe of rubber. *Colloq.* **b** A cord, string, or band, of rubber, as to hold papers, bills, etc. Cf. ELASTIC, *n.* **c** *Baseball.* The home plate, properly of rubber.

5. A soft brick. = CUTTER, 8.

6. A rough, uneven place in a bowling green; hence, impediment; difficulty; also, misfortune; ill luck; trouble.

rubber belt. A belt made of plies of cotton duck held together by an India-rubber mixture.

rubber cloth. Cloth covered with caoutchouc.

rub′ber-ize (rŭb′ẽr-īz), *v. t.* To coat or impregnate with rubber or a rubber solution or preparation, as silk.

rubber plant. Any plant which yields caoutchouc; specif., *Ficus elastica*, the **rubber tree**, or **rubber fig** (see FICUS), often cultivated for ornament.

rub′bers (-ẽrz), *n.* A disease in sheep characterized by heat and itching. Called also *scab*, *shab*, or *ray*.

rubber tree. Any tree which yields caoutchouc; specif., the rubber fig (*Ficus elastica*). Called also *India-rubber tree*.

rub′ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the consistency of India rubber; resembling rubber.

rub′bing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of RUB. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of chafing, polishing, or the like.

2. A copy of a raised or indented surface obtained by placing paper over it and rubbing the paper with heelball, graphite, or the like.

rubbing batten, *Naut.*, a wooden batten on the fore side of a mast to prevent chafing by yards or spars. — **r. block**. **a** A block, commonly of sandstone, for cleaning, smoothing, or polishing marble. **b** *Elec. Railways.* The part of a plow that rubs against a conductor rail in a conduit. — **r. paunch**. = RUBBING BATTEN. — **r. varnish**. See BODY VARNISH.

rub′bish (rŭb′ĭsh), *n.* [ME. *robows*, *robeux*, rubble or rubbish; orig. uncert.; cf. It. *robaccia* trash, *roba* stuff, goods, wares, robe (cf. ROBE), or E. RUBBLE.] Waste or rejected matter; anything worthless or valueless; trash; débris; specif., fragments of building materials or ruined buildings.

What *rubbish* and what offal! *Shak.*

rub′bish-y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or of the quality of, rubbish; trashy.

rub′ble (rŭb′'l), *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. RUBBISH.] **1**. Waterworn or rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between the facing courses of walls; also, masonry composed of rubble; rubblework.

2. Rough stone as it comes from the quarry; also, among quarrymen, the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone; brash.

3. Hence, any mass made up of rough irregular pieces; a collection of loose broken pieces; specif., *Geol.*, a mass or stratum of fragments of rock lying under alluvium.

4. Hence, rubbish; trash; also, nonsense; foolishness.

5. A hard chalk used in making paths, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

6. *pl.* The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

rubble car. *Railroads.* A push car or truck for carrying rails, ties, ballast, and other heavy material.

rub′ble-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Masonry of unsquared or rudely squared stones, irregular in size and shape.

rub′bly (-lĭ), *a.* Relating to, abounding in, or resembling, rubble; as, *rubbly* formation; *rubbly* coal.

ru′be-fa′cient (rōō′bē-fā′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *rubefaciens*, p. pr. of *rubefacere* to make red; *rubere* to be red + *faciens*, p. pr.] Causing redness, as of the skin. — *n.* *Med.* An external application producing redness of the skin.

ru′be-fac′tion (-făk′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of causing redness; also, the redness due to a rubefacient.

ru-bel′la (rōō-bĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubellus* reddish.] *Med.* An acute specific disease with a dusky red cutaneous eruption like that of measles, but without catarrhal symptoms; — called also *German*, or *French*, *measles*.

ru′be-ryth′ric (rōō′bē-rĭth′rĭk; rōō′bẽr-ĭth′rĭk), *a.* [L. *rubia* madder + Gr. ἐρυθρός red + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow, crystalline acid, $C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$, occurring in madder root. It is a glucoside, yielding on decomposition the dyestuff alizarin and glucose.

ru-bes′cence (rōō-bĕs′ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being or becoming rubescent; a reddening; a flush.

ru-bes′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *rubescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *rubescere* to grow red, v. incho. fr. *rubere* to be red: cf. F. *rubescent*. See RUBY.] Growing or becoming red; erubescent; reddening; flushing.

Rü′be-zahl′ (rü′bĕ-tsäl′), *n.* [G.] In German legend, a mountain spirit of the Riesen-Gebirge in Silesia. He is the weather lord of those mountains. He assumes various forms, but esp. that of a monk in ash-colored cowl, holding a stringed instrument, which he strikes so violently that the earth shakes. He is friendly toward good men.

Ru′bi-a (rōō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., madder.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World herbs, the madders, type of the Rubiaceæ. They resemble *Galium*, but have pentamerous flowers and fleshy fruit. *R. tinctoria* is the common madder.

Ru′bi-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rubia* madder, akin to *rubeus* red.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the madder family, typifying the order Rubiales, and containing about 400 genera and 4,500 species, almost entirely tropical. They are herbs, shrubs, and trees, of very diverse habit, with opposite stipulate leaves and regular flowers, the stamens being borne on the corolla tube. The ovary is 1-10-celled, usually with numerous ovules; it becomes in fruit a capsule, a berry, or one or more distinct nutlets. The family includes the genera *Coffea*, *Rubia*, *Cinchona*, *Uragoga*, *Gardenia*, *Bouvardia*, *Houstonia*, *Galium*, etc. The North American representatives of the family are largely inconspicuous weeds. — **ru′bi-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ru′bi-a′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order containing the Rubiaceæ, Caprifoliaceæ, and Adoxaceæ, having opposite leaves, an inferior compound ovary, and epigynous stamens equal in number to the lobes of the corolla.

Ru′bi-con (rōō′bĭ-kŏn), *n.* [L. *Rubico*.] *Anc. Geog.* A small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul. By leading an army across this river, contrary to the prohibition of the civil government at Rome, Cæsar precipitated the civil war which made him supreme; hence, **to pass**, *or* **cross, the Rubicon** is to take the irrevocable decisive step by which one is committed to a hazardous enterprise.

ru′bi-cund (-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *rubicundus*, fr. *rubere* to be red, akin to *ruber* red. See RED.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; red. "His *rubicund* face." *Longfellow.*

ru′bi-cun′di-ty (-kŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *rubicunditas*.] Quality or state of being rubicund; ruddiness.

ru-bid′i-um (rōō-bĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubidus* red, fr. *rubere* to be red. See RUBICUND.] *Chem.* A soft, silvery metal which decomposes water with violence and inflames spontaneously in air. Sp. gr., 1.52. Melting point, 38.5° C. (101.3° F.). Symbol, *Rb*; atomic weight, 85.45. Rubidium compounds are found with those of cæsium in several minerals, in mineral waters, etc., but in small amounts only (cæsium more sparingly than rubidium). These two elements were discovered in 1860 by Bunsen and Kirchhoff with the spectroscope and named accordingly (rubidium from its two prominent *red* lines, cæsium from two bright *blue* ones). Both are alkali metals closely resembling potassium in general properties. They are prepared in metallic form by electrolysis of the chlorides or cyanides by heating the hydroxides with magnesium.

ru-big′i-nose (rōō-bĭj′ĭ-nōs), *a.* [L. *rubiginosus*, fr. *rubigo*, *robigo*, rust: cf. F. *rubigineux*.] Rubiginous.

ru-big′i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [See RUBIGINOSE.] Brownish red; rust-colored; also, affected by rubigo, or rust.

ru′ble (rōō′b'l), *n.* Also *rouble*. [Russ. *rubl′*.] The gold monetary unit of Russia, worth about 51.5 cents or 2s. 1⅔d., and divided into 100 kopecks; also, a silver coin of this value. Formerly, the ruble in gold was worth about 77 cents and the silver ruble somewhat less.

ru′bric (-brĭk), *n.* [ME. *rubrike*, *rubriche*, OF. *rubrique*, *rubriche*, F. *rubrique*, fr. L. *rubrica* red earth for coloring, red chalk, the title of a law (because written in red), fr. *ruber* red. See RED.] **1**. Red chalk; red ocher. *Archaic.*

2. A part of any work in the early manuscripts or print which was colored red; hence, specif.: **a** A title-page, or part of it, esp. that giving the date and place of printing, or an initial letter or letters, etc., when printed in red. **b** The title of a statute or law, anciently in red letters. **c** *Liturgies.* A direction, injunction, or prescribed rule for the conduct of service, formerly always in red. **d** Hence, a form or thing established or settled, as by authority.

Nay, as a duty, it had no place or *rubric* in human conceptions before Christianity. *De Quincey.*

3. A section heading of a discourse or writing; a head;

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roy′et (roi′ĕt; -ĭt), *a.* [Cf. RIOT.] *Scot.* **a** Unruly; wild **b** Rough; variable; — of weather. **c** Mischievous; romping.
royne, *n.* [F. *rogne*. See ROYNISH.] Scab; itch; mange; scurf. *Obs.*
royn′ish, *a.* [ME. *roinous*, F. *rogneux*, fr. *rogne* scab, mange, itch.] Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; base; coarse. *Obs.*
royn′ous, *a.* [OF. *roignos*, *roinos*, F. *rogneux*.] Scabby; mangy; scurvy; dirty. *Obs.*
royolet. ✝ ROYALET.
royse. ✝ ROOSE.
royster. ✝ ROSTER, ROISTER.
Roys′ton crow (rois′tŭn). [Fr *Royston*, town in England.] Hooded crow. *Local, Eng.*
royte. ✝ ROT.
roy′te-let. ✝ ROITELET.
roytt. ✝ ROOT.
roze. Rose. *Ref. Sp.*
ro-zelle′. Var. of ROSELLE.
roz′et (rŏz′ĭt), *n.* Rosin. *Scot.*
Roz′i-nan′te. Var. of ROSINANTE.
R. P., *or* **r. p.** *Abbr.* Regius Professor; respublica (L., republic); Reformed Presbyterian.
R. P. D. *Abbr.* Royal Purple Degree; Rerum Politicarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Political Science). [estant Episcopal.
R. P. E. *Abbr.* Reformed Prot-
R. P. M., *or* **r. p. m.** *Abbr.* Revolutions per minute. [Office.
R. P. O. *Abbr.* Railroad Post
rpt. *Abbr.* Report.
R. R. *Abbr.* Railroad; Right Reverend; (*Australia*) Railway Reserve (in crown lands).
R. R. C. *Abbr.* Royal Red Cross (for ladies). *Eng.*
-rrhage, **-rrhagia**. See -RHAGIA.
-rrhaphy. See -RHAPHY.
-rrhea, **-rrhœa**. See -RHEA.
Rs. *Abbr.* Rupees.
R. S., *or* **r. s.** *Abbr.* Recording Secretary; Revised Statutes; right side; Royal Society.
R. S. A. *Abbr.* Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academy. [Dublin.
R. S. D. *Abbr.* Royal Society of
R. S. E. *Abbr.* Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R. S. L. *Abbr.* Royal Society of Literature; Royal Society of London.
R. S. P. C. A. *Abbr.* Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R. S. S. *Abbr.* Regiæ Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the Royal Society).
R. S. V. P. *Abbr.* Répondez, s'il vous plaît (F., Reply, if you please).
rt. *Abbr.* Right. [ble.
Rt. Hon. *Abbr.* Right Honora-
Rt. Rev. *Abbr.* Right Reverend
R. T. S. *Abbr.* Religious Tract Society. [ful.
Rt. W. *Abbr.* Right Worship-
ru. ✝ ROUGH.
ru (*dial.* rōō, rū). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RUE, pity.
ru. *Abbr.* Runic.
Ru. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [no period, *Ru*]. Ruthenium. [RUA.
Ru′a (rōō′ȧ), *n.*, *sing.* of WA-
ru′ach (rōō′äk), *n.* [Heb., spirit.] *Cabalism.* The second degree of the soul, the seat of knowledge of good and evil.
ru-an′a (rōō-ăn′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. Chin. *êrh⁴ hsien⁴* two-string.] *Music.* A kind of viol used in India.
‖ **ru′at cæ′lum.** [L.] Though the heavens fall; let the heavens fall. [of RUBAI
ru-bai-yat′ (rōō-bī-yät′), *n.*, *pl.*
ruban, *n.* [F.] A ribbon *Obs.*
rubanit. ✝ RIBBONED.
rubarb, **rubarbe**. ✝ RHUBARB.
rub′bage (rŭb′āj). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of RUBBISH.
rubbe ✝ ROB.
rub′bee ✝ RABI.
rub′ben. ✝ RUB. [NECK.
rub′ber Short for RUBBER-
rubber elastic. = RUBBER, 4 b
rubber fig. See RUBBER PLANT.
rubberie. ✝ ROBBERY.
rubber knife. A revolving circular knife, fed with water at the edge, for cutting rubber; — called also *rubber saw*.
rub′ber-neck′, *n.* One who cranes his neck or gapes in curiosity. Hence **rub′ber-neck′**, *v. i.* & *t.* *Both Slang, U. S.*
rubber saw. = RUBBER KNIFE
rubber snake. = TWO-HEADED SNAKE
rub′ber-stone′, *n.* A kind of sandstone used for whetstones, esp. shoe stones. *Local, U. S.*
rubber vine. The East Indian asclepiadaceous *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, or the West Indian apocynaceous *Forsteronia floribunda*. Both yield caoutchouc.
rub′bidge (rŭb′ĭj). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RUBBISH.
rub′bio (rōōb′byō), *n.* [It.] See MEASURE. [BLOCK.
rubbish pulley *or* **wheel** = GIN
rub′bish-ry, *n.* Rubbish. [ROB
rub′bit (rŭb′ĭt). Scot. p. p. of
rub′ble. ✝ RUBLE, a coin.
rub′ble, *v. t.* To turn to rubble; crush *Obs.* [ble backing.
rubble ashlar Ashlar with rub-
rubble ice. Ice in broken fragments, as in the Arctic seas
rubble masonry. Masonry composed of unsquared stone.
rub′ble-stone′ (rŭb′'l-stōn′), *n* Rubble. [*Obs. Scot.*
rubbour. *n.* A measure of wine.
rub′down′, *n.* **1**. Act of rubbing or chafing; esp., the rubbing of the body, as after a bath. **2**. A glass of whisky. *Obs. Scot.*
rube (*dial.* rōōb) Obs. or dial Eng. var. of RUB. [REUBEN.
Rube (rōōb), *n.* **1**. Short for **2**. [*also l. c.*] An awkward, unsophisticated person. *Slang, U. S.*
rubeator. ✝ RUBIATOR.
rubeding, *n.* [L. *rubedo*.] Redness *Obs.*
ru-bed′i-nous (rōō-bĕd′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *rubedo* redness.] Reddish.
ru-bed′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Ruddiness; redness. [ruby. *Rare.*
ru′be-let (rōō′bē-lĕt), *n.* A little
ru-belle′ (rōō-bĕl′), *n.* [L. *rubellus* reddish.] A red color.
ru-bel′lite (-bĕl′īt), *n.* [L. *rubellus* reddish, dim. of *ruber* red.] *Min.* A tourmaline varying from a pale rose-red to a deep ruby. It is used as a gem.
Ru-ben′si-an (rōō-bĕn′sĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640), or the school of Rubens. — **Ru-ben′si-an**, *n.*
ru′bent, *a.* [L. *rubens*, p. pr.] Ruddy. *Obs. Scot.*
ru-be′o-la (rōō-bē′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubeus* reddish.] *Med.* **a** The measles. **b** Rubella. — **ru-be′o-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*
ru-be′o-loid (-loid), *a.* [*rubeola* + *-oid*.] Resembling rubeola.
ru-ber′y-thrin′ic (rōō-bĕr′ĭ-thrĭn′ĭk), *a.* = RUBERYTHRIC.
ru′be-tude, *n.* [L. *rubere* to be red.] Redness. *Obs.*
ru′bi-an′ic (rōō′bĭ-ăn′ĭk), *a.* Ruberythric.
ru′bi-ate (rōō′bĭ-āt), *n.* Any madder-root pigment
rub′i-a′tor, *n.* [Dial. also *rabiator*. Cf. LL. *rubator*, *robator*, robber.] A bully; rake. *Scot.*
rubible. ✝ RIBIBLE
ru′bi-can (rōō′bĭ-kăn), *a.* [F., fr. It. *rabicano*, Sp. *rabicano*; *rabo* tail + *cano* gray.] Red, bay, sorrel, or black, with flecks of white or gray, esp. on the flanks; — said of horses.
ru′bi-celle (rōō′bĭ-sĕl), *n.* *Min.* See RUBY SPINEL.
ru′bi-cun′dous, *a.* [L. *rubicundus*.] Rubicund. *Obs.* [dy. *Obs.*
ru′bid, *a.* [L. *rubidus*.] Rud-
ru-bid′i-a (rōō-bĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Rubidium oxide, Rb_2O.
ru-bid′ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to rubidium.
ru′bi-dine (rōō′bĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [L. *rubidus* red.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous oily base homologous with pyridine, got from coal tar, $C_{11}H_{17}N$; any homologue of pyridine of this formula.
ru′bied (rōō′bĭd), *a.* Made like a ruby in color: ruby-colored.
ru-bif′ic (rōō-bĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *rubere* to be red + E. *-fic*.] Rubefacient.
ru′bi-fi-cate′ (rōō′bĭ-fĭ-kāt′; rōō-bĭf′-), *a.* Rubified. *Obs.*
ru′bi-fi-ca′tion (rōō′bĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rubification*.] Act or process of making red.
ru′bi-form (rōō′bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See RUBY; -FORM.] Of the nature or quality of red. *Rare.*
ru′bi-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *rubéfier*. See RUBIFIC.] Redden. *R.*
Rubigalia. ✝ ROBIGALIA.
ru-big′i-ny (rōō-bĭj′ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *rubigo*, *-ginis*, rust.] State of being rubiginous. *Obs.*
ru-bi′go, *n.* The penis. *Obs.*
ru-bi′go (rōō-bī′gō), *n.* [L. *rubigo*, *robigo*, rust of metals, rust, blight.] *Bot.* = RUST, *n.*, 2.
ru′bi-jer′vine (rōō′bĭ-jûr′vĭn; -vēn; 184), *n.* Also **-vin**. [L. *rubeus* red + E. *jervine*.] *Chem.* A nonpoisonous alkaloid found with jervine in white hellebore.
ru′bin, **ru′bine** (rōō′bĭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *rubinus*, It. *rubino*. See RUBY.] **1**. A ruby. *Obs.* **2**. See DYE.
ru-bin′e-ous (rōō-bĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *rubinus* a ruby.] Ruby red
ru′bi-ous (rōō′bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rubeus*, fr. *rubere* to be red. See ROUGE.] Red; ruby. *Rare.*
rubite, *n.* [Cf. OF. *rubiet* a little ruby.] A ruby. *Obs.*
ruble. ✝ RUBBLE.
ru′bor, *n.* [L.] Shamefacedness; redness; blushing. *Obs.*
rubowre. ✝ RUBOR. [redden.
ru′bric, *v. t.* To adorn with red;

— from the former practice of printing such in red ; hence, a class or group ; a category.

The groups of opinion inculcated by instruction are again found to fall into five "rubrics" — animism, cosmogony, mythology, metaphysic, and science. J. W. Powell

4. A paraph.

5. Red. "Your thoughts in rubric." Tennyson.

ru'bric (rōō'brĭk) } a. Colored in, or marked with, red; **ru'bri-cal** (-brĭ-kăl) } placed in rubrics ; also, of or pertaining to the rubric or rubrics. — **ru'bri-cal-ly**, adv.

ru'bri-cate (-kāt), a. [L. rubricatus, p. p.] Marked with red.

ru'bri-cate (-kāt), v. t. ; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. rubricatus, p. p. of rubricare to color red. See RUBRIC, n.] To mark or distinguish with red, as titles in a book , also, to arrange as in a rubric ; to establish or fix in form.

A system . . . according to which the thoughts of men were to be classed and rubricated forever after. Hare.

ru'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), n. 1. Act or process of rubricating, as a manuscript or book, or letters or words in it.

2. That which is rubricated, as a letter or word.

ru'bri-ca'tor (rōō'brĭ-kā'tẽr), n. One who rubricates or illuminates books, etc. ; esp., a member of a medieval brotherhood who added the illuminations, initial letters, etc., to the books produced in the monastery.

ru-bri'cian (rōō-brĭsh'ăn), n. One skilled in the knowledge of, or tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

ru-bric'i-ty (rōō-brĭs'ĭ-tĭ), n. 1. Redness.

2. Adherence to, or conformity with, the rubric or rubrics.

rub'stone' (rŭb'stōn'), n. A sandstone or gritstone for rubbing, scouring, polishing, or sharpening ; specif., a whetstone.

Ru'bus (rōō'bŭs), n. [L.] Bot. A large genus of rosaceous, often prickly shrubs, the brambles, including the blackberry, raspberry, etc. They have 3-7-foliolate or simple lobed leaves, white or pink flowers with a flat persistent calyx bearing the numerous stamens, and a mass of carpels ripening into a multiple fruit composed of many drupelets. See BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY, 1, DEWBERRY.

ru'by (rōō'bĭ), n. ; pl. RUBIES (-bĭz). [F. rubis (cf. OF. rubi, rubin, Pr. robi, LL. rubinus, robinus), fr. L. rubere to be red, akin to ruber red. See RED.] 1. A precious stone, a red crystallized variety of corundum ; — called also **true**, or **Oriental, ruby**. The best-known localities are : for the deep, clear red rubies, Burma ; for the light red, Ceylon ; for the dark brownish red, Siam. Fine large Burma rubies are much more costly than diamonds of the same size. See also RUBY SPINEL.

2. A thing made of the ruby ; esp., Watch Making, a bearing, roller, impulse pin, or other part, made of ruby, or one made of a substitute material.

3. The color of the ruby ; carmine red ; a red tint.

The natural ruby of your cheeks Shak.

4. That which resembles, or is likened to, the ruby in color, as red wine, or a red blain or carbuncle.

5. Print. = AGATE, n., 4. Eng.

6. A Brazilian humming bird of the genus Clytolæma. The males have a ruby-colored throat or breast.

7. Her. Gules, in blazoning by precious stones.

ruby of arsenic or **sulphur**, realgar. — **r. of zinc**. = RUBY ZINC.

ru'by, a. Resembling a ruby, esp. in color ; ruby-colored ; red ; of the nature of, made of, or used for, a ruby.

ruby-and-topaz humming bird, a handsome humming bird of northern South America. See HUMMING BIRD, Illust. — **ruby blende**, a red or reddish brown transparent variety of sphalerite. — **r. copper, r. copper ore**, cuprite. — **r. glass**, glass of deep red color, produced by the addition of an oxide of copper and sometimes a little gold. — **r. light**, Photog., the (practically) nonactinic light transmitted by ruby glass, used in dark-room work. — **r. silver**, red silver ore. — **r. spaniel**, one of a breed of English toy spaniels similar to the King Charles spaniel, but chestnut-red. — **r. spinel**, Min., a variety of spinel used as a gem, and called, when deep red, spinel ruby ; when rose-red, balas or balas ruby ; when yellow or orange-red, rubicelle ; and when violet, almandine. — **r. sulphur**, realgar. — **r. wasp**. = CUCKOO FLY b. — **r. wedding**, the forty-fifth wedding anniversary. — **r. wood**, red sandalwood. — **r. zinc**, ruby blende; also, a similar variety of zincite.

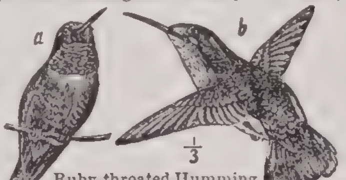

Ruby-throated Humming bird. a Male ; b Female.

ru'by-throat' (-thrōt'), n. The ruby-throated humming bird.

ru'by-throat'ed, a. Having a ruby-colored throat, as the **ruby-throated humming bird** (Trochilus colubris), the common and only humming bird of the eastern United States. It ranges north to Canada. The back is bright bronzy green, the under parts are whitish, and the throat of the adult male is red with metallic reflections.

ru-cer'vine (rōō-sûr'vĭn ; -vīn ; 183), a. [NL. Rucervus, the genus, fr. NL. Rusa a certain genus of deer (Malay rūsa deer) + Cervus.] Zoöl. Of, like, or pert. to, a deer of the genus or subgenus **Ru-cer'vus** (-vŭs), which includes the swamp deer of India. — **rucervine antler**, an antler with long and simple brow tine and doubly dichotomous beam.

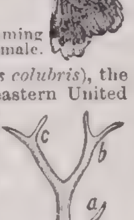

Rucervine Antler. a Brow Tine ; b Tres-Tine ; c Surroyal

ruche (rōōsh), n. [F. ruche ruche, beehive, OF. rusche a beehive, which was formerly made of the bark of trees ; cf. W. rhisg, rhisgl, bark, Gael. rusg bark, rind.] 1. A plaited, quilled, or goffered strip of lace, net, ribbon, or the like, used in place of a collar or cuff, or as a trimming for a dress or bonnet.

2. A pile of arched tiles, to catch and retain oyster spawn.

ruch'ing (rōōsh'ĭng), n. A ruche, or ruches collectively ; also, material for making ruches.

ruck (rŭk ; dial. rōōk), v. i. ; RUCKED (rŭkt) ; RUCK'ING. [ME. ruken, rouken ; cf. Dan. ruge to brood.] To sit, as a bird on eggs ; to cower ; crouch ; squat. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

ruck, n. [Cf. Sw. & Norw. dial. ruka a little heap. Cf. RICK.] 1. A heap ; a rick. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. Crowd ; throng ; multitude ; esp., the crowd of ordinary common persons or things ; the general ; the ordinary run.

Those whom talent . . . has freed from the common ruck. Atlantic Monthly.

The general ruck of dream experiences Edmund Gurney

3. Horse Racing. The unplaced horses, or those running behind the ones that set the pace.

ruck, v. t. & i. [Cf. Icel. hrukkast to be wrinkled, hrukka a wrinkle, fold.] To draw into wrinkles or folds ; to crease ; pucker ; — often with up ; as, to ruck up a carpet.

ruck, n. [Cf. Icel. hrukka. Cf. RUCK, v. t.] 1. A wrinkle or crease in a piece of cloth, or in needlework.

2. Print. A wrinkle or crease made in the paper as it passes from the feed board to the type.

3. Anger ; — in phrase to have one's ruck up. Dial. Eng.

ruck'le (rŭk''l ; rōōk''l), n. [From RUCK a heap.] A heap of loose material ; a loose pile. Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.

"A mere ruckle of bones." Dr. Livingstone.

ruc'tion (rŭk'shŭn), n. An uproar ; a quarrel ; a rough-and-tumble fight ; a noisy outbreak. Colloq. or Dial.

rud (rŭd ; dial. also rōōd), n. Also **rudd**. [AS. rudu, akin to rēad red. See RED ; cf. RUDDY.] 1. Ruddy color ; redness ; also, hue ; complexion. Obs.

2. Red ocher ; ruddle. Dial. Eng.

3. Var. of RUDD.

Rud-beck'i-a (rŭd-bĕk'ĭ-ȧ), n. [NL., after Olaf Rudbeck, Swedish botanist.] Bot. A genus of asteraceous perennial herbs, the coneflowers, having showy pedunculate heads with a hemispherical involucre, sterile, mostly yellow rayed flowers, and a conical chaffy receptacle. The 30 species are exclusively North American. R. hirta is the oxeye, or yellow, daisy. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus, esp. R. hirta.

rudd (rŭd), n. [See RUD, n.] A fresh-water European fish (Scardinius erythrophthalmus) of the carp family. It resembles the roach, but it has the dorsal fin farther back, a stouter body, and red irises.

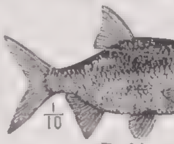

Rudd

rud'der (rŭd'ẽr), n. [ME. rother, AS. rōðer a paddle ; akin to D. roer rudder, oar, G. ruder, OHG. ruodar, Sw. roder, ror, Dan. roer, ror. See ROW to propel with an oar ; cf. ROTHER rudder.] 1. Naut. A flat piece or structure of wood or metal attached upright to the sternpost or, in single-screw vessels, to the rudderpost of a vessel by hinges, or pintles and gudgeons, so that it can be turned, as by a tiller, causing the vessel's head to turn in the same direction, because of the resistance offered to the water by the rudder. See SHIP, Illust.

2. Hence : a The analogous part used to guide or steer a balloon, flying machine, etc. b Agric. A plate or wheel at the rear end of a middle breaker to guide and steady the moldboards and assist in bearing the weight.

3. That which resembles a rudder as a guide or governor ; that which guides or governs the course.

For rime the rudder is of verses. Hudibras.

rudder band. Naut. a An iron band round the head of a rudderstock. b = RUDDER BRAKE. Rare.

rudder brake. Naut. An eccentric friction band for controlling the motion of a rudder, as in a seaway.

rudder fish Any of certain fishes that follow or accompany vessels : a The pilot fish a or b. b A blackish stromateoid fish (Palinurichthys perciformis), common off the New England coast. c Any of various fishes of the family Kyphosidæ : esp., the chopa blanca.

rud'der-head' (rŭd'ẽr-hĕd'), n. Naut. The upper end of the rudderpost, to which the tiller is attached.

rud'der-hole' (-hōl'), n. Naut. The hole in the deck through which the rudderstock passes.

rud'der-post' (-pōst'), n. Naut. a = RUDDERSTOCK. b An additional sternpost in single-screw vessels to which the rudder is attached.

rud'der-stock' (-stŏk'), n. Naut. That part of a rudder by which it is pivoted to the sternpost or rudderpost.

rud'dle (rŭd''l), n. [See RUD, n. ; cf. REDDLE.] Red ocher.

rud'dle (rŭd''l), v. t. ; RUD'DLED (rŭd''ld) ; RUD'DLING (-lĭng). To mark, paint, or color with ruddle, or red ocher ; to rouge. "Ruddled cheeks." Thackeray.

A fair sheep newly ruddled. Lady M. W. Montagu

rud'dock (rŭd'ŭk), n. [AS. rudduc. See RUD, n.] 1. The European robin.

2. A piece of gold money ; — prob. because the gold of coins was often reddened by copper alloy. Obs.

rud'dy (-ĭ), a. ; -DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -DI-EST. [AS. rudig. See RUD, n.] 1. Of a red color ; red, or reddish ; as, a ruddy sky.

2. Having a healthy reddish color ; bronzed ; as, ruddy cheeks ; ruddy lips ; also, red or reddish, as from blushing.

3. By extension, glowing ; lively ; vivid ; as, ruddy memories. "Ruddy convictions." Stevenson.

ruddy diver, the ruddy duck. — **r. duck**, an American duck (Erismatura jamaicensis) having a broad bill and a wedge-shaped tail of stiff, sharp feathers. The adult male has the upper parts largely rich brownish red. The female and young male are dull brown mixed with blackish on the back, and grayish below. It is good eating, and is rapidly diminishing in numbers. — **r. plover**, the sanderling. — **r. sheldrake**. See SHELDRAKE.

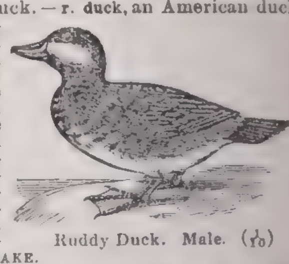
Ruddy Duck. Male. (1/10)

rud'dy (rŭd'ĭ), v. t. ; -DIED (-ĭd) ; -DY-ING. To make ruddy. Rare.

rude (rōōd), a. ; RUD'ER (rōōd'ẽr) ; RUD'EST. [ME. rude, F. rude, fr. L. rudis ; or perh. fr. L. rubidus rough.] 1. Characterized by roughness ; rough ; crude. Specif. : a Roughly or imperfectly finished ; ill-fashioned. "Rude was the cloth." Chaucer. b Of the weather, winds, storms, etc. : Violent ; tumultuous ; harsh ; severe ; as, the rude winter. c Of war, conflict, etc. : Fierce ; bloody ; impetuous ; as, the rude shock of armies.

2. Lacking delicacy or refinement ; boorish ; ungentle ; unpolished. Specif. : a Of untaught or unpolished manners or customs ; as, a rude people ; uncultured ; simple ; hence, of low rank. "Mine ancestors were rude." Chaucer.

Such gardening tools as art, yet rude, . . . had formed. Milton.

b Of fierce or bloody temper ; savage ; ferocious ; brutal. c Uncivil or impolite in manner or action ; insulting ; impudent ; as, a rude hussy ; a rude servant. d Lacking artistic or refined expression ; inelegant. "The rude Irish books." Spenser. "Rude am I in speech." Shak.

3. Characterized by lack of training or skill ; unskillful ; inexpert ; raw ; ignorant ; as, rude workmanship ; he was but a rude scholar ; a rude mechanic. Cf. SKILLED, a., 2.

4. Characterized by ruggedness ; stalwart ; sturdy ; vigorous ; as, rude health ; rude strength.

Syn. — Uneven, shapeless, unfashioned, rugged ; artless, unpolished, uncouth, inelegant, rustic ; coarse, vulgar, clownish ; raw, unskillful, untaught, illiterate, ignorant ; uncivil, impolite, saucy, impudent, impertinent, insolent, surly, currish, churlish ; brutal, uncivilized, barbarous, savage, violent, fierce ; tumultuous, turbulent, impetuous, boisterous, harsh, inclement, severe. See ROUGH, OFFICIOUS.

— **rude'ly**, adv. — **rude'ness**, n.

Rü'des-hei'mer (rü'dĕs-hī'mẽr), n. [G.] A German wine made near Rüdesheim, on the Rhine. See RHINE WINE.

Rudge, Bar'na-by (bär'nȧ-bĭ rŭj). The title character of a novel by Dickens. He is a half-witted lad, always accompanied by a tame raven. He joins the mob in the Gordon "No-Popery" riots in London, and is condemned to death, but is finally pardoned.

Rü'di-ger (rü'dē-gẽr), n. In the Nibelungenlied, a high-minded margrave, a vassal of Etzel's, who, in fulfillment of a vow unsuspectingly given to Kriemhild, fought with the Huns against the Burgundians, with whom he had plighted faith, losing his life.

ru'di-ment (rōō'dĭ-mĕnt), n. [L. rudimentum, fr. rudis unwrought, ignorant, rude : cf. F. rudiment. See RUDE.]

1. That which is unformed or undeveloped ; the principle underlying any development ; an unfinished beginning.

The single leaf is the rudiment of beauty in landscape. I Taylor.

2. Hence, an element or first principle of any art or science ; a beginning of any knowledge ; a first step ; as, the rudiments of mathematics or Greek.

3. Biol A part or organ so deficient in size, or oftener in size and structure, as to entirely prevent its performing its normal function. Specif. : a An organ or part just beginning to develop. = ANLAGE. b One whose development has been arrested at an early stage. c The vestige or remains of a part functional only in an earlier stage of the same individual or in his ancestors.

ru'di-ment, v. t. To furnish with first principles or rules ; to instruct in the rudiments.

ru'di-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), a. 1. Of or pertaining to rudiments ; consisting in first principles ; elementary ; initial ; as, rudimentary essays.

2. Biol. Having the character of a rudiment ; very imperfectly developed or represented only by a vestige.

— **ru'di-men'ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), adv. — **ru'di-men'ta-ri-ness**, n.

Ru-dis'ta (rōō-dĭs'tȧ) } n. pl. [NL., fr L. rudis, rude, **Ru-dis'tæ** (rōō-dĭs'tē) } ignorant ; — because nothing was known of their ligaments, muscles, or habitat.] Paleon. An order or other group of extinct bivalve mollusks including, as now usually restricted, Hippurites, Radiolites, and allied genera. One valve is elongate, conical, very thick, and has in its top a small cavity for the body of the mollusk ; the other valve is small and lidlike. They are characteristic of the Cretaceous. See HIPPURITES, Illust.

Ru-dol'phine (rōō-dŏl'fĭn), a. [After Rudolph II., emperor of Germany.] Pertaining to or designating a set of astronomical tables computed by Kepler (1571–1630), and founded on observations by Tycho Brahe (1546–1601).

ru'bri-ca (rōō'brĭ-kȧ), n. [Sp. rúbrica.] = RUBRIC, 4.

ru'bri-cal'i-ty (rōō'brĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), n. State of being rubric ; hence, state of being something formally specified : a formality.

ru'bri-ca-tive (rōō'brĭ-kā-tĭv), a. [See RUBRICATE, v.] Causing redness. — n. Both Obs.

rubriche. † RUBRIC.

ru'bri-cist (rōō'brĭ-sĭst), n. = RUBRICIAN.

ru'bri-cose (-kōs), a. [Cf. L. rubricosus full of red ocher See RUBRIC.] Rubricate ; reddish.

rubrie. † ROBBERY.

ru'brish-er, n. [ME. rubrysshe rubric, OF. rubriche.] A rubricator. Obs.

rubry. † ROBBERY.

rubrysshe. † RUBRIC.

ru'by (rōō'bĭ), v. t. To redden.

ru'by-tail', n., or **ru'by-tailed' fly**. Any of certain cuckoo flies, esp. the common European species Chrysis ignita, having part of the abdomen bright red.

ruc. † ROC.

ruce. † ROOSE.

ruch. † ROUGH.

Ruch'bah (rŭk'bä), n. [Ar. rukbah knee.] See STAR.

ruche, v. t. To stretch (one's self). Obs.

ruchet. † ROCHET.

ruck. † ROC.

ruck (dial. rōōk), v. i. To emit wind. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

ruck (rŭk), n. [Cf. Icel. hrukka a wrinkle, or Norw. dial. ruk a ridge where potatoes are planted.] Rut or furrow, as in a road Dial. Eng.

ruck'le (rŭk''l ; rōōk''l), v. i. [Cf. Norw. dial. rukla to ruckle, D. rochelen.] To make a hoarse rattling sound, as that caused by suffocation. Scot. & Dial. Eng. — n. The sound so made. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

ruck'ling (rŭk'lĭng), n. = RECKLING.

ruck'sey (rŭk'sĭ), v. i. [ME. rukken ; cf. 1st & 2d RUCK.] To bend ; stoop ; yield. Dial. Eng.

ruc-ta'tion (rŭk-tā'shŭn), n. [L. ructatio, fr. ructare to belch.] Act of belching wind. Now Rare.

rucul, n. Obs. 1. [L. eruca, uruca.] Cankerworm.

2. [L. eruca.] Rocket.

rud (rŭd ; rōōd), v. t. Also **rudd**. To redden : to color with rud. Obs or Dial. Eng.

rud. † RUDE.

rud (dial. rŭd). Obs. or dial. Eng. of ROOD.

rud (dial. rōōd, rŭd), n. & v. Spawn. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

Ru'da-bah' (rōō'dä-bä'), n. [Per.] See ZAL.

ru'das (rōō'dȧs), n. An ugly foul-mouthed old hag ; a beldam. Scot. — a. Coarse ; foul-mouthed ; forward. Scot.

rud'der. † ROTHER.

rud'der. Var. of RIDDER, a sieve.

rudder bird, rudder duck. The ruddy duck. Local, U. S.

rudder breeching. Naut. A rope for lifting the rudder so as to ease the strain on the pintles.

rudder iron. A pintle or gudgeon for a ship's rudder.

rud'der-less, a. See -LESS.

rud'died (rŭd'ĭd), a. Made ruddy or red.

rud'di-less (-ĭ-lĕs), a. [See RUDDY ; -LESS.] Pale. Obs.

rud'di-ly (-lĭ), adv. of RUDDY.

rud'di-ness, n. See -NESS.

rud'dle (rōōd''l). Dial. Eng. var. of RIDDLE, a sieve.

rud'dle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RADDLE.

rud'dle-man (rŭd''l-măn ; rōōd''l-), n. = RADDLEMAN.

rude. † ROOD, RUD, RUDDY.

rude, adv. Rudely (see FLAT, a., 12).

ru-dent'ed, a. [F. rudenté, fr. L. rudens a rope.] = CABLED.

ru-den'ture (rōō-dĕn'tūr), n. [F., fr. L. rudens a rope.] Arch. Cabling.

ru'der-a (rōō'dẽr-ȧ), n. pl. [L., pl. of rudus, crushed stones mixed with lime : rubbish.] Ruins : débris. Obs. or R.

ru'der-al (-ăl), a. [See RUDERA.] Bot. Growing in rubbish or in waste places.

ru'der-a-ry, a. [L. ruderarius, fr. rudus. See RUDERA.] Pert. to rubbish or débris. Obs.

ru'der-ate, v. t. [L. ruderare.] To pave with broken stone. Obs. — **ru'der-a'tion**, n. Obs.

ru'der-ous, a. [See RUDERA.] Characterized by rubbish or débris. Obs.

rudes'by (rōōdz'bĭ), n. [See RUDE.] An uncivil, turbulent fellow. Obs.

rude'ship, n. Roughness ; rudeness. Obs.

rudesse. n. [F.] Rudeness ; roughness ; force. Obs.

rudge (rŭj) Obs. or dial. Eng. var of RIDGE.

rudge gown. = RUG GOWN.

rudg'el (rŭj'ĕl). Dial. Eng. var. of RIDGEL.

rudge wash. A kind of kersey cloth of unwashed fleece wool.

rudie. † RUDDY.

ru'di-men'tal (rōō'dĭ-mĕn'tăl), a. Rudimentary.

ru'di-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), n. Act of making, or state of being made, elementary.

rud'ish (rōōd'ĭsh), a. Somewhat rude.

‖ **ru'dis in'di-ge-sta'que mo'les** (ĭn'dĭ-jĕs-tā'kwē mō'lēz). [L.] A rude and undigested mass. Ovid (Metamorphoses, I. 7).

Ru-dis'tæ (rōō-dĭs'tē), n. pl. [NL.] = RUDISTA. — **ru-dis'tan** (-tăn), a. & n.

ru'di-ty (rōō'dĭ-tĭ), n. [L. ruditas ignorance, fr. rudis rude.] Rudeness ; ignorance. Rare.

Rud'mas-day' (rōōd'mȧs-dā'), n. [See ROOD, MASS, DAY.] R. C. Ch. Either of the feasts (May 3 and September 14) of the Holy Cross.

Ru'dolph (rōō'dŏlf), **Ru-dol'phus** (rōō-dŏl'fŭs), n. [From G.

rue (rōō), *n.* [F. *rue*, L. *ruta*, akin to Gr. ῥυτή.] **1.** A perennial suffrutescent plant (*Ruta graveolens*) having yellow flowers and decompound leaves, with a strong, heavy odor and a bitter taste. It is used in medicine. From association with *rue* meaning repentance, the rue was formerly known as **herb of grace** or **herb grace**.
2. Short for FEN RUE, MEADOW RUE, etc.
rue (rōō), *v. t.*; RUED (rōōd); RU'ING (rōō'ĭng). [ME. *rewen*, *reowwen*, to grieve, make sorry, AS. *hréowan* (cf. also *hréowian* to repent); akin to OS. *hrewan*, D. *rouwen*, OHG. *hriuwan*, G. *reuen*, Icel. *hryggr* grieved, *hryggð* sorrow. Cf. RUTH.] **1.** To regret extremely; to suffer remorse for; to repent of.
I wept to see, and *rued* it from my heart. *Chapman.*
2. To suffer harm or loss at the hands of. *Obs.*
3. To feel pity or sorrow for; to pity. *Obs.*
4. To cause to grieve or repent; to afflict; — often used impersonally. *Obs.* "God wot, it *rueth* me." *Chaucer.*
5. To repent of and withdraw from, as a bargain; to try to be free of or released from.
rue, *n.* [AS. *hréow*. See RUE, *v. t.*; cf. RUTH.] **1.** Bitterness; disappointment; regret.
2. Sorrow; repentance. *Obs. or Scot.*
rue, *v. i.* **1.** To feel pity or compassion. *Obs.*
2. To suffer grief or harm. *Obs.*
3. To feel sorrow and regret; to repent.
Work by counsel and thou shalt not *rue*. *Chaucer.*
rue anemone. A delicate vernal ranunculaceous plant (*Syndesmon thalictroides*) of the eastern United States. It has decompound leaves and white flowers resembling those of the wood anemone.
rue'ful (rōō'fōōl), *a.* **1.** Exciting pity or lament; woeful; lamentable; pitiable.
2. Expressing sorrow, pity, or regret; mournful; sorrowful. "He sighed, and cast a *rueful* eye." *Dryden.*
3. Feeling mercy or compassion; merciful; pitiful.
Syn. — See DOLEFUL.
— **rue'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **rue'ful-ness**, *n.*
ru-elle' (rōō-ĕl'), *n.* [F. *ruelle* a narrow street, a lane, space between a bed and the wall, alcove in which visitors were received, fr. *rue* a street.] **1.** The space between a bed and the wall. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Hence, from the French custom during the 17th and 18th centuries of holding select morning receptions in the bedchamber, a private assembly; a select social gathering.
Ru-el'li-a (rōō-ĕl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jean *Ruel*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A very large genus of acanthaceous herbs and shrubs, mainly of tropical America, a few of Asia and Africa. They have large violet, white, or yellow flowers, solitary or clustered in the axils, or, occasionally, in terminal panicles; the style is recurved at the apex, and the ovary is 2-celled. Several species are cultivated. *R. tuberosa* is the manyroot.
ru-fes'cence (-fĕs'ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being rufescent; a reddish or bronze color.
ru-fes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *rufescens*, p. pr. of *rufescere* to become reddish, fr. *rufus* red.] Reddish; tinged with red.
ruff } **ruffe** } (rŭf), *n.* [ME. *ruffe*.] **a** A small fresh-water European perch (*Acerina cernua*). **b** A European deep-sea stromateoid fish (*Centrolophus niger*) which occasionally strays to the American coast.
ruff (rŭf), *n.* [OF. *roufle*, *ronfle*, F. *ronfle*; cf. It. *ronfa*, Pg. *rufa*, *rifa*, cards of the same color, sequence, Sp. *runfla*.] *Card Playing.* **a** A game similar to whist, and the predecessor of it. *Obs.* **b** Act of trumping.
ruff, *v. i. & t.*; RUFFED (rŭft); RUFF'ING. *Card Playing.* To play a trump card on a plain-suit lead; to trump.

Ruff, 1.

ruff, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; prob. two or more words are combined in this spelling. Cf. RUFFLE to wrinkle.] **1.** A kind of broad double muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, almost universally worn by persons of fashion of both sexes in the reign of Elizabeth It completely encircled the neck, and sometimes, with two or three minor rows of plaits, reached above the ears. It was often excessively large and costly, and in 1562 a proclamation restricted the material to one and a half yards of kersey.
2. = RUCHE, 1.
3. Something suggestive of a ruff; as: **a** *Zoöl.* A fringe of hairs or a set of lengthened or otherwise modified feathers around or on the neck. **b** *Mach.* A collar to prevent endwise motion, as at either end of a shaft journal. **c** The loose ornamented boot top common in the 17th century.

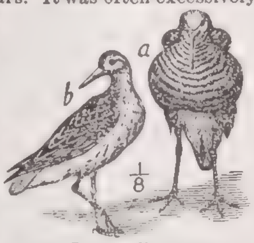

Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*). *a* Male; *b* Female, or Reeve.

4. [Prob. fr. its *ruff* of feathers.] **a** A common sandpiper of Europe and Asia (*Pavoncella*, syn. *Machetes*, *pugnax*). The males during the breeding season have a large ruff of erectile feathers on the neck, and yellowish naked tubercles on the face. They are polygamous, and noted for their pugnacity in the breeding season. Their colors are extremely variable. The female is called *reeve*. **b** A variety of the domestic pigeon, having a ruff on its neck.
5. An exhibition of vanity or haughtiness; pride. "Princes . . . in the *ruff* of all their glory." *L'Estrange.*
6. In *Obs.* senses: **a** [Cf. 2d RUFFLE.] Wanton or tumultuous procedure or conduct. **b** [Orig. uncert.; cf. RUFFLE, *n.*, 4.] *Mil.* A low drumbeat; a ruffle.
ruff (rŭf), *v. t.*; RUFFED (rŭft); RUFF'ING. **1.** To arrange in or as in a ruff; to plait.
2. To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.*
3. To beat a ruff on (a drum). *Obs. Scot.*
4. To stamp, as in applause; to applaud. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. *Hawking.* To hit, as the prey, without fixing it.
ruffed (rŭft), *a.* Furnished with a ruff.
ruffed bustard. = HOUBARA. — **r. grouse**, a North American grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) valued as a game bird in the wooded parts of the eastern United States and Canada. It is called *partridge* in the North and *pheasant* in the South. The male is about 17 inches long, varied with rufous, black, and gray, and has a dark band on the tail and tufts of large glossy black feathers on the sides of the neck. It is noted for its drumming with its wings in the breeding season. Related varieties replace it in northwest Canada and a darker one (*B. u. sabini*) on the Pacific coast. — **r. lemur**, a black-and-white lemur (*Lemur varius*) having fringes of long hair on the sides of the head.

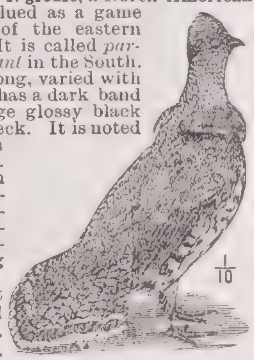

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*).

ruff'er (rŭf'ẽr), *n.* One that ruffs; specif., a coarse kind of flax heckle consisting of a board studded with long teeth.
ruf'fi-an (rŭf'ĭ-ăn; rŭf'yăn; 277), *n.* [F. *rufien*, OF. *ruffien*, *rufian*, pimp, rake; cf. Pr. & Sp. *rufian*, It. *ruffiano*; all perh. of G. or D. orig.; cf. OD *roffen* to pander. Cf. RUFFLE to grow turbulent.] **1.** A pimp; pander; a paramour. *Obs.*
2. A boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow; a desperate fellow ready for murderous or cruel deeds; a cutthroat.
3. The Devil. *Obs. Cant.*
ruf'fi-an, *a.* **1.** Lustful; licentious. *Obs.*
2. Brutal; cruel; murderous; as, *ruffian* rage.
3. Boisterous; violent; stormy.
[Winds] who take the *ruffian* billows by the top. *Shak.*
ruf'fi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Action or conduct of a ruffian; ruffianly qualities.
ruf'fi-an-ly, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; characteristic of a ruffian; violent; brutal.
ruf'fle (rŭf''l), *v. t.*; RUF'FLED (-'ld); RUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Cf. OD. *ruyffelen* to wrinkle, D. *ruifelen*, Fries. *ruffelen* to pleat. Cf. RUFF a collar.] **1.** To make into a ruff; to draw or contract into puckers, plaits, or folds; to wrinkle.
2. To furnish with ruffles; as, to *ruffle* a shirt.
3. To erect in or like a ruff, as feathers.
[The swan] *ruffles* her pure cold plume. *Tennyson.*
4. To discompose; agitate; disturb. Specif.: **a** To roughen or disturb the surface of, as of water; to make uneven by agitation or commotion. "The *ruffled* seas." *Dryden.* **b** To throw, as an enemy, into disorder or confusion.
5. To insult; annoy; bully. *Obs. or Scot.*
6. To throw or pile together in a disorderly manner.
I *ruffled* up fallen leaves in heap. *Chapman*
7. To shake; brandish. *Obs.*
8. [Orig. uncert.; cf. D. *roffelen*. Cf. RUFF, in this sense.] *Mil.* To beat with the ruffle, as a drum.
to ruffle the feathers of, to excite resentment in; irritate.
ruf'fle (rŭf''l), *v. i.* [Prob. different word from *ruffle* to wrinkle; cf. OD. *roffelen*, *roffen*, to pander, LG. *raffeln*, Dan. *ruffer* a pimp. Cf. RUFFIAN.] **1.** To grow rough, boisterous, or turbulent; to be quarrelsome. *Obs. Shak.*
2. To become disordered; to be tossed about. *Rare.*
3. To put on airs; to swagger; — often with the indefinite pronoun *it*; as, to *ruffle* it before the gaping throng.
Gallants who *ruffled* in silk and embroidery. *Scott*
ruf'fle, *n.* [See RUFFLE, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** That which is ruffled; specif., a strip of lace, cambric, chiffon, etc., plaited or gathered, as on one edge, and used as a trimming; a frill.
2. Something resembling a ruffle in shape or position. Specif.: **a** = RUFF, 3 **a**. **b** = RUFF, 3 **c**. **c** The mesentery of an ox or other food animal. **d** *Mach.* The group of wings on a metal gudgeon for a wooden shaft.
3. State of being ruffled, or disturbed; irritation; as, to put the mind in a *ruffle*; also, a commotion; tumult; brawl. "Some little *ruffle* at Scarlet did occur." *Scrib. Mag.*
4. *Mil.* A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll; — called also *ruff*.
5. A hole in a boat's keel through which a rope is rove by which to haul the boat up a beach, etc.; — often in *pl.*
ruf'fler (rŭf'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who ruffles; a swaggerer; braggart; boaster.
2. A ruffian; bully; also, a thieving beggar or tramp. *Obs.*
3. That which ruffles; specif., a sewing machine attachment for making ruffles.
ruf'fling (-lĭng), *n.* A ruffle, or ruffles collectively.
ru'fous (rōō'fŭs), *a.* [L. *rufus*.] Reddish; yellowish red or brownish red. — **rufous humming bird.** See HUMMING BIRD.
rug (rŭg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *rugg* entangled hair, *ruggig* rugged, shaggy, prob. akin to E. *rough*. See ROUGH, *a.*] **1.** A kind of coarse, heavy frieze, formerly used for garments; also, a garment of this material.
2. A piece of thick, nappy fabric, commonly of wool, used for various purposes, as for floor covering, as a portière, for a wrap or lap robe, etc.; also, a mat, etc., made from the pelts of animals. In general, a floor *rug* differs from a carpet in being woven either in one piece of a definite shape (square or rectangular) and design or (*made rugs*) in breadths so made as to form when united a definite design, and in not being intended to cover the floor entirely. Oriental rugs have a pile usually of loosely spun wool or sometimes of camel's hair or goat's hair, and a web (warp and filling) of wool, or, in Persian rugs, often of cotton.
3. A covering or blanket, as for a horse or cow. *Brit.*
4. A kind of strong liquor. *Obs.*
5. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog. *Obs.*
ru'ga (rōō'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* RUGÆ (-jē). [L.] *Nat Hist.* A wrinkle; fold; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, the *rugæ* of the mucous membrane of the stomach.
ru'gate (rōō'gāt), *a.* [L. *rugatus*, p. p. of *rugare* to wrinkle, fr. *ruga* a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; rugose.
Rug'by (rŭg'bĭ), *n.* [So named because orig. played at *Rugby* school, Rugby, Warwickshire, Eng.] A kind of football game. See FOOTBALL, 2.
Rugby Union football. See FOOTBALL, 2.
rug'ged (rŭg'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* [See RUG, *n.*] **1.** Having a rough uneven surface; not smooth; irregular; rough; as, a *rugged* mountain; a *rugged* path.
The *rugged* bark of some broad elm. *Milton.*
2. Specif.: **a** Not neat or well kept; uneven; unkempt.
His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged*. *Shak.*
b Rough with bristles or hair; shaggy. "The *rugged* Russian bear." *Shak.* **c** Full of furrows and ridges; seamed: wrinkled; as, a *rugged* road or forehead.
3. Harsh; hard; sour; surly; crabbed; austere; — said of temper, character, appearance, etc., or of persons.
As hard, *rugged*, and unconcerned as ever. *South.*
4. With no mark of refinement or culture; rude; uncivil; ungracious; unpolished, — said of conduct, manners, etc.
5. Characterized by active violence; fierce; turbulent; tempestuous; stormy; as, *rugged* weather.
6. Rough to the ear; harsh; — said of sound, style, etc. "The harsh cadence of a *rugged* line." *Dryden.*
7. Vigorous; robust; hardy; — said of health, physique, etc. *Colloq., U. S.*
Syn. — Wrinkled, cragged; coarse, rude, severe, frowning; violent, boisterous, tumultuous, inclement.
— **rug'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **rug'ged-ness**, *n.*
Rug-gie'ro (rōōd-jā'rō), *or* **Ro-ge'ro** (rō-jā'rō), *n.* [It.] In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a young Saracen knight born of Christian parents, who falls in love with, and finally marries, Bradamante, Ruggiero having become a Christian. From their union Ariosto derives the house of Este. Ruggiero is noted for having a hippogriff, and also a veiled shield whose dazzling splendor blinded all who saw it.
ru-go'sa rose (rōō-gō'sȧ). One of a race of garden roses descended from the Japanese *Rosa rugosa*.
ru'gose (rōō'gōs; rōō-gōs'), *a.* [L. *rugosus*, fr. *ruga* a wrinkle.] **1.** Wrinkled; full of wrinkles; specif., *Bot.*, having the veinlets sunken and the spaces between elevated, as leaves of sage or horehound; — applied to surfaces.
2. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Rugosa, or Tetracoralla.
ru-gos'i-ty (rōō-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *rugositas*: cf. F. *rugosité*.] Quality or state of being rugose; a wrinkled place; a wrinkle.
ru'gu-lose (rōō'gū-lōs), *a.* Having small rugæ; finely wrinkled.
ru'in (rōō'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *ruine*, F. *ruine*, fr. L. *ruina*, fr. *ruere*, *rutum*, to fall with violence, to rush or tumble down.] **1.** Act of falling or tumbling down; fall. *Obs. or R.*
2. Such material, moral, or spiritual change in anything as to destroy it or impair its effectiveness; destruction; overthrow; as, the *ruin* of a ship, health, character.
3. That which causes or promotes, or the act of causing or promoting, such destruction or impairment of effectiveness; ruination; as, drink will be the *ruin* of him.
The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*
4. That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay; as, his mind is a *ruin*; esp., *pl.*, the remains of a destroyed or dilapidated house, city, or the like.
The labor of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the *ruins* of an old and vicious character. *Buckminster.*
5. State of being decayed, or of having become ruined or worthless; as, to go to *ruin*.
Syn. — Destruction, downfall, perdition, fall, overthrow, subversion, defeat; bane, pest, mischief.

Rudolf, perh. through a Latinization of the OG. name; cf. LL. *Rodulfus*, *Radulfus*, and OHG. *Rudolf*, *Hruodolf*, *Hrodulf*, and for the first part of the name E *Robert*, and for the second E. *wolf*.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Rodolphus*; F. *Rodolphe* (rō'dôlf'), *Raoul* (rȧ'ōōl'); It. *Rodolfo* (rō-dôl'fō), *Ridolfo* (rē-dôl'fō); Sp. *Rodolfo* (rō-dôl'fō): Pg *Rodolpho* (-dôl'fō); G. *Rudolf* (rōō'dôlf).
ru'dous (rōō'dŭs). Var. of RUDAS. *Scot.*
Ru'dra (rōō'drȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Vedic Myth.* A god of storms, sometimes of fire also, who inflicts diseases, but may also heal them He is replaced by Siva in later Hindu mythology.
rue (rōō; rū). Dial. Eng. var. of REE, *v.*
R. U. E. *Abbr* Right upper entrance.
rue bargain. Money or its equivalent surrendered as a forfeit for withdrawing from a bargain or agreement. *Dial. Eng.*
Rue Crown. See ORDER.
rued. † REED.
rue fern. The wall rue. *Obs.*
ruel, **ruelle**, *n.* Rewel bone.
ruele. † RULE.
rue'ly, *a.* [AS. *hérowlīc*.] Rueful. *Obs.*
rue'ness, *n.* [AS *hréowness* sorrow.] Compassion *Obs.*
rue oil See OIL, *Table I.*
ru'er (rōō'ẽr), *n.* One who rues, or repents; one who feels pity.
ruerde. † RERD.
rue spleenwort. The wall rue.
ruet, *n.* A small horn or trumpet. *Obs*
rue'wort' (rōō'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the rue family (Rutaceæ) *Lindley.*
ruf. Rough, ruff. *Ref. Sp.*
Ru-fai'yah (rōō-fī'yä), *n. pl.* [Ar. *rufa'yah*, pl. of *rufa'i*; after Sayid Ahmad *Rufa'i*, their founder.] See DERVISH, 1.
rufe. † ROOF, ROUGH.
rufe, *n.* Pause; rest; quiet; peace; repose. *Obs. Scot.*
ruf'en, **ruf'end**, **ruf'en-ing.** Roughen; roughened; roughening. *Ref. Sp.*
ruff, *v. t.* **a** To hackle (flax) with a ruffer. **b** To nap (hats).
ruff. † RUFE.
ruffe. † ROOF, ROUGH.
ruf'fel, **ruf'fel-er.** † RUFFLE, RUFFLER.
ruf'fi-an, *v. i.* To play the ruffian; rage. *R.*
ruf'fi-an-age (-ĭj), *n.* Ruffians, collectively; a body of ruffians.
ruf'fi-an-hood', *n.* See -HOOD.
ruf'fi-an-ish, *a.* Ruffianly.
ruf'fi-a'no, **ruf-fi'no**, *n.* [See RUFFIAN.] A pimp. *Obs.*
ruffie, *n.* Ruffian. *Obs. Scot.*
ruff'ie, **ruff'y** (rŭf'ĭ). Vars. of ROUGHY.
ruf'fil. Var. of RUFFLE, injury, harm.
ruf'fin-ous, *a.* Ruffianly. *Obs.*
ruf'fin † RUFFIAN.
ruf'fle (rŭf''l), *n.* Harm; damage. *Scot.*
ruf'fle-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ruf'fle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
ruf'flered, *a.* Boisterous. *Obs.*
ruf'fler-y, *n.* Bluster; turbulence. *Obs.*
ruf'fly (-lĭ), *a.* Like a ruffle; having plaits, folds, or puckers.
ruff'mans, *n.* Hedge. *Obs. Cant.*
ruff'peck', *n.* Bacon. *Obs. Cant.*
ruffule. † RUFFLE, to swagger.
ru'fi-gal'lic (rōō'fĭ-găl'ĭk), *a.* [*rufiopin* + *gallic*.] Designating a reddish brown crystalline acid dye, $C_{14}H_8O_8$ (called also **ru'fi-gal'lol** [-ōl; -ŏl]) got from gallic acid. It is a hexa-hydroxy derivative of anthraquinone.
rufing, *n.* Talking; *pl.*, sayings. *Obs.*
ru'fi-o'pin (rōō'fĭ-ō'pĭn), *n.* [L. *rufus* reddish + *opianic*.] *Chem.* A yellowish red crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_8O_6$, got from opianic acid. It is a tetrahydroxy derivative of anthraquinone.
ruf'l. Ruffle. *Ref. Sp.*
ru'fol (rōō'fōl; -fŏl), *n.* [L. *rufus* reddish + *-ol*.] *Chem.* A white substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$, a dihydroxy derivative of anthracene, yielding anthrarufin.
ruft. Var. of RIFT, belch.
ruft. Ruffed. *Ref. Sp.*
ruf'ter-hood (rŭf'tẽr-hŏŏd), *n.* [Cf. 4th RUFF.] *Falconry.* A kind of hood for a hawk.
ruf'ty-tuf'ty (-tĭ-tŭf'tĭ), *a.* [Cf. ROUGH, *a.*] Harsh; violent; rough; also, dirty; unkempt.
ruful. † RUEFUL.
ru'fu-lous (rōō'fū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *rufulus*.] Somewhat rufous.
Ru'fus (rōō'fŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lit, red; red-haired; — masc. prop name.
2. William II., king (1087-1100) of England: — so called from his ruddy complexion.
ru'fus, *a.* [L.] = RUFOUS.
rug, *a.* Comfortable; cozy; snug.
rug (*dial.* rŭg, rŏŏg), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ME. *roggen*, *ruggen*, to shake, Icel. *rugga* to rock (a cradle), Norw. dial. *rogga* to put in motion, drive.] To pull; wrench; tear. — *n.* A pull; tug; haul; also, a good bargain; a haul. *Both Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
ruge. † RIDGE; RUG, pull.
ruge, *n.* [F. *rugir* to bellow, or L. *rugire*.] A roar or roaring. *Obs. Scot.*
ru'ge, *n. & v.* [L. *ruga*, n., *rugare*, v.] Wrinkle. *Obs.*
rugg. Var of RUG, pull.
ruggair, **ruggar**, *n.* A depredator. *Obs. Scot.*
rugge. † RIDGE.
rugge, *v. t.* To crave; beg; ask. *Obs. Scot.*
ruggebone † RIDGEBONE
Rug'ger (rŭg'ẽr), *n.* = RUGBY. *Slang, Eng.*
rug'ging (-ĭng), *n.* A coarse kind of woolen cloth used for wrapping, blanketing, etc.
rug'ging (*dial* rŭg'ĭng; rŏŏg'-), *p. a. & n.* [See RUG to pull.] Gnawing; corroding. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rug'gle (rŭg''l; rŏŏg''l), *n. & v.* [See RUG to pull.] Shake; tug; pull. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rug gown. A gown made of rug, or of coarse, shaggy cloth; hence, a low, vulgar person. *Obs.*
rug'gy (rŭg'ĭ), *a.* Rugged; rough. *Obs. or Dial.*
rugh (*Scot.* rōōĸ). Obs. or Scot. var. of ROUGH.
rughe † ROUGH.
rug'-head'ed, *a.* Having shaggy hair; shock-headed. *Obs.*
rught. † ROUGH.
rugin † RUGINE.
ru'gine (rōō'jĭn; rü'zhēn'), *n* [F.] **1.** *Surg.* A raspatory. *Ob* **2.** A soft cloth. *Obs.*
ru'gine, *v. t.* [F. *ruginer* t scrape.] To scrape. *Obs.*
Ru-go'sa (rōō-gō'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of TETRACORALLA.
ru'gose-ly, *adv.* of RUGOSE.
ru-go'sous (rōō-gō'sŭs), *a.* [L. *rugosus*.] Rugose. *Obs.*
ru'gous (rōō'gŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *rugueux*.] Wrinkled; rugose.
rugrie, *a.* [Cf. RUGGAIR.] Forcible; violent *Obs. Scot.*
ruh. † ROUGH.
Ru-ha'mah (rōō-hā'mȧ; -hä'mȧ). *Bib.*
ruhe † ROUGH.
Ruhm'korff's, *or* **Ruhm'korff, coil** (rōōm'kôrfs, -kôrf). *Elec.* An ordinary induction coil: — after H. D. Ruhmkorff (1803-77), a manufacturer of the apparatus.
R. U. I. *Abbr.* Royal University of Ireland.
ruide. † RUDE.
ruiele. † RULE.
ruiftre † ROOFTREE.
ruike. † ROOK, bird.

ru'in (rōō'ĭn), *v. t.* ; RU'INED (rōō'ĭnd) ; RU'IN-ING. [Cf. F. *ruiner*, LL. *ruinare*. See RUIN, *n.*] **1.** To bring to ruin or destruction ; to cause to fall to pieces and decay ; to impair essentially ; to overthrow.

By thee raised, I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*

2. Specif. : **a** To bring to financial ruin or bankruptcy. **b** To bring to moral ruin ; to deprive (a woman) of chastity.

ru'in, *v. i.* **1.** To rush headlong or plunge downward.

2. To fall to ruin ; to go to ruin ; to become decayed or dilapidated ; to perish.

It we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke.*

ru'in-ate (rōō'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [LL. *ruinatus*, p. p. of *ruinare* to ruin. See RUIN.] **1.** To demolish ; subvert ; overthrow ; destroy ; ruin.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house. *Shak.*

2. To reduce to poverty or wretchedness.

3. To cause to fall ; to cast down. *Obs.*

On the other side they saw that perilous rock
Threatening itself on them to *ruinate*. *Spenser.*

ru'in-ate, *a.* [LL. *ruinatus*, p. p.] Ruined.

ru'in-a'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *ruinatio.*] Act of ruining, or state of being ruined.

ru'ined (rōō'ĭnd), *p. a.* That has suffered decay, dilapidation, or impairment of effectiveness ; gone to ruin.

Reminiscences of a *ruined* generation. *G. Smith.*

Syn. — RUINED, DILAPIDATED. RUINED implies utter downfall or decay, which may not be inconsistent with (often tragic) dignity ; that is DILAPIDATED (see etym. of v. t.) which is falling into partial ruin or decay, esp. through neglect ; the word often connotes a certain degree of contempt ; as, "nor appeared less than Archangel *ruined*" (*Milton*) ; "There is a power and magic in the *ruined* battlement, for which the palace of the present hour must yield its pomp" (*Byron*) ; "this *dilapidated* wharf . . . along which . . . the track of many languid years is seen in a border of unthrifty grass" (*Hawthorne*) ; a *dilapidated* hat.

ru'in-ous (rōō'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ruinosus* : cf. F. *ruineux*. See RUIN.] **1.** Causing, or tending to cause, ruin ; destructive ; baneful ; pernicious ; as, a *ruinous* project.

After a night of storm so *ruinous*. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by ruin ; ruined, dilapidated ; as, an edifice, bridge, or wall in a *ruinous* state.

3. Composed of, or consisting of, ruins.

Behold, Damascus . . . shall be a *ruinous* heap *Is.* xvii. 1.

Syn. — Decayed, demolished ; wasteful, mischievous.

— **ru'in-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ru'in-ous-ness**, *n.*

rul'a-ble (rōōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be ruled, subject to rule ; accordant or conformable to rule.

Ru'lac (rōō'lăk), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of aceraceous trees (included by many botanists in *Acer*) having pinnate leaves and drooping racemes of peduncled flowers succeeded by winged fruits similar to those of the maple. The species are natives of Asia and North America. *R. negundo* is the common box elder.

rule (rōōl), *n.* [ME. *reule*, *riule*, OF. *riule*, *reule*, *rieule*, fr. L. *regula* a ruler, rule, model, fr. *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to direct. See RIGHT, *a.* ; cf. REGULAR.]

1. A prescribed guide for conduct or action ; a governing direction ; an authoritative enactment ; a regulation ; prescription ; precept ; as, the *rules* governing a school ; a *rule* of etiquette or propriety ; the *rules* of cricket.

2. Specif. : **a** The laws or regulations prescribed by the founder of a religious order for observance by its members ; as, the *rule* of St. Dominic. **b** *Math.* A determinate method prescribed for performing any operation and attaining a certain result. **c** *Gram.* A general principle concerning the formation or use of words, or a concise statement thereof ; as, the *rules* for forming plurals of nouns.

3. That which is done in conformance with a prescribed plan or system ; uniform or established course of things ; systematic method or practice ; usual course or manner of procedure ; as, my *rule* is to rise at six o'clock.

'T is against the *rule* of nature. *Shak.*

4. Conduct in general, behavior. *Obs.* "This uncivil *rule*." *Shak.* Specif. : *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Behavior tending to be unruly ; also, a rude or unruly person.

5. Regular or serial order ; a line ; row. *Obs.*

6. Act of ruling ; administration of law ; government ; sway ; empire ; authority ; control.

Obey them that have the *rule* over you. *Heb.* xiii 17.

7. *Law.* An order or direction made by a court, usually in writing, regulating court practice (**general rule**) or regulating the action of parties in special cases (**special rule**).

8. **a** A straight strip of wood, metal, or the like, which serves as a guide in drawing a straight line ; a ruler. **b** A measuring instrument consisting of a graduated bar of wood, ivory, metal, or the like, which is usually marked so as to show inches and fractions of an inch or centimeters and millimeters, and often jointed so that it may be folded compactly, esp. when intended for workmen's use.

9. *Print.* **a** A thin type-high plate of metal (usually brass) with a line or lines as its face. **Single rule** has one light line ; **parallel rule**, two light lines , **double rule**, a light and a heavy line ; **dotted rule**, a line of dots ; **wave rule**, a wave line. **b** A dash. *British.* **c** A composing rule.

10. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = NORMA, 4. *Rare.*

Syn. — Regulation, law, precept, maxim, guide, canon, order, method ; direction. See PRINCIPLE.

as a rule, as a general thing ; usually ; ordinarily ; as, he behaves well, *as a rule*. — **r. in Shelley's case.** *Law.* See SHELLEY'S CASE. — **r. of coss** (kŏs) [It. *regola di cosa* rule of thing, the unknown quantity being called the *cosa*, or the thing], algebra. *Obs.* — **r. of faith**, a final standard for the determination of truth in religion. — **r. of false**, **r. of false-hood**, **r. of false position**. = POSITION, 1 **b**. — **r. of intersection** or **of six parts**, *Math.*, the rule that if a transversal cut the sides of a triangle RSQ in A, B, C, then $QA.RB.SC = SA.QB.RC$. — **r. of supposition.** = POSITION, 1 **b**. — **r. of the road**, *Law*, any of the various regulations imposed upon travelers by land or water for their mutual convenience or safety. In the United States it is a rule of the road that land travelers passing in opposite directions shall turn out each to his own right, and generally that overtaking persons or vehicles shall turn out to the left ; in England the rule for vehicles (but not for pedestrians) is the opposite of this. — **r. of three**, *Arith.*, the rule for finding the fourth term of a proportion where three are given ; proportion. See PROPORTION, 8 **b**. — **r. of thumb**, also **rule o' thumb**, any rude process or operation, like that of using the thumb as a rule in measuring ; hence, judgment and practical experience as distinguished from scientific knowledge. — **r. of trial and error.** *Math.* = POSITION, 1 **b**. — **under the r.**, *New York Stock Exchange*, in accordance with a certain (former) rule providing for sales or purchases to be made by an officer of the exchange for the account of members not fulfilling their contracts made on the floor. See WITNESSED SALE.

rule (rōōl), *v. t.* ; RULED (rōōld) ; RUL'ING (rōōl'-). [Cf. OF. *rieuler*, *riuler*, L. *regulare*. See RULE, *n.* ; cf. REGULATE.]

1. To control the will and actions of ; to exercise authority or dominion over ; to govern ; manage. "One that *ruleth* well his own house." *1 Tim.* iii. 2, 4.

2. To control or direct by influence, counsel, or persuasion ; to guide. "She will be *ruled* . . . by me." *Shak.*

3. To establish or settle by or as by a rule ; to fix by universal or general consent or practice. *Now Rare.*

That 's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen. *Atterbury.*

4. *Law.* To require or command by rule ; to give as a direction, order, or determination of court.

5. To mark with lines made with a pen, pencil, etc., guided by a rule or ruler ; to print or mark with lines by means of a rule or other contrivance effecting a similar result ; as, to *rule* a sheet of paper or a blank book.

6. Hence, to arrange in more or less regular order ; to mark off ; arrange ; also, *Obs.*, to decorate ; ornament.

Syn. — See GOVERN.

to rule the roast, to be at the head of affairs. "The new-made duke that *rules the roast*." *Shak.*

rule, *v. i.* **1.** To have power or command ; to exercise supreme authority ; — often followed by *over*.

By me princes *rule*, and nobles. *Prov.* viii. 16.
We subdue and *rule* over all other creatures. *Ray.*

2. To rule one's own actions ; to act ; behave. *Obs. & R.*

3. To be rude or unruly. *Scot. & Dial.*

4. *Law.* To lay down and settle a rule or order of court ; to decide an incidental point ; to enter a rule.

5. *Com.* To keep within a (certain) range for a time ; to be in general, or as a rule ; as, prices *rule* lower to-day.

ruled (rōōld), *p. p.* of RULE. — **ruled surface**, *Geom.*, properly, a skew surface ; also, sometimes, a developable surface where consecutives intersect ; scroll ; regulus.

rule joint. A knuckle joint having shoulders that abut when the connected pieces are opened out fully, and thus permit folding in one direction only.

rul'er (rōōl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rules ; one who exercises sway or authority ; esp., one who exercises the governing powers commonly associated with a king, or the like.

And he made him *ruler* over all the land. *Gen.* xli 43.

2. A straight or curved strip of wood, metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing lines ; a rule or straightedge.

rul'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who rules ; government.

2. Act of drawing ruled lines ; also, ruled lines, specif. those of a diffraction grating.

3. *Law.* A decision or rule of a judge or a court, esp. one on a point of law, usually given orally.

rul'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That rules, or controls ; predominant ; reigning ; as, a *ruling* passion ; a *ruling* sovereign.

2. [From RULING, *n.*] Pertaining to, or used in, making ruled lines.

ruling elder, a lay presbyter or member of a Presbyterian church session. — **r. engine**, an exceedingly accurate and delicately adjusted form of ruling machine for ruling diffraction gratings, and other fine and accurately spaced rulings. — **r. grade.** *Railroads*, the grade, on any particular road, regarded as limiting the weight of a train that can be drawn by one engine. See PUSHER GRADE. — **r. machine**, a machine for ruling lines according to a predetermined scheme. Cf. DIVIDING ENGINE. — **r. pen.** = DRAWING PEN.

rum (rŭm), *n.* [Prob. short for E. dial. *rumbullion* a great tumult, formerly applied in the island of Barbados to an intoxicating liquor.] **1.** An alcoholic liquor prepared by fermenting molasses, macerated sugar cane, or other saccharine cane product, and distilling. The new (white) rum is colored with caramel and aged. Rum is chiefly made in the West Indies. Its flavor is partly due to ethyl butyrate, called **rum essence** in the manufacture of factitious rum.

2. Hence, colloquially, any intoxicating liquor ; intoxicating liquor in general ; as, the crimes due to *rum*.

rum (rŭm), *a.* [Formerly *rome*, a slang word for good ; possibly of Gypsy origin ; cf. Gypsy *rom* a husband, a gypsy.] Old-fashioned ; queer ; odd ; — sometimes with derogatory implication. *Slang.*

rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.* ; -BLED (-b'ld) ; -BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *romblen*, akin to D. *rommelen*, G. *rumpeln*, Dan. *rumle* ; cf. ME. *romen* to bellow, to rumble, and Icel. *rymja* to roar.] **1.** To make a low, heavy, rolling sound ; to sound, esp. low and continuously. "Let music *rumble*." *Marlowe.*

In the mean while the skies 'gan *rumble* sore. *Surrey.*

2. To murmur ; ripple.

To *rumble* gently down with murmur soft *Spenser.*

rum'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To stir up ; knock about ; esp., to roll or move around or along so as to make a noise.

2. To polish or otherwise treat in a rumble (sense 4).

rum'ble, *n.* **1.** A noisy report ; rumor. *Obs.*

2. A low, heavy, continuous sound like that made by heavy wagons or the reverberation of thunder.

3. A seat for servants, behind the body of a carriage.

4. A tumbling barrel or rattler.

rum'bling (-blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RUMBLE. Hence : *n.* **a** A low continued rolling or jarring sound, as of thunder. **b** *Med.* = BORBORYGMUS. — **rumbling mill.** = TUMBLING BARREL.

rum cherry. The wild black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), the fruit of which is sometimes used to flavor liquors.

ru'men (rōō'mĕn), *n.* [L. *rumen*, *-inis*, the throat.] **1.** The first stomach or paunch of ruminants. See RUMINANTIA.

2. The cud of a ruminant.

Ru'mex (rōō'mĕks), *n.* [L., sorrel.] *Bot.* A large genus of polygonaceous plants, natives mainly of north temperate regions. They are herbs or rarely shrubs, having small flowers in axillary clusters, often aggregated in a large panicle. The fruit is 3-angled and wingless, inclosed in the persistent perianth, of which the inner segments often bear conspicuous tubercles (grains). The species of the subgenus *Acetosa* are called *sorrel* ; the remaining species are known as *docks*. See 1st DOCK, SORREL, CANAIGRE.

ru'mi-nant (-mĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *ruminans*, *-antis*, p. pr. : cf. F. *ruminant*. See RUMINATE.] **1.** Chewing the cud ; characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed ; of or pertaining to the Ruminantia.

2. Hence, given to, or engaged in, pondering ; meditative.

ru'mi-nant, *n.* A ruminant mammal.

Ru'mi-nan'ti-a (-năn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of artiodactyl ungulate mammals including those that chew the cud, as the oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, giraffes, deer, chevrotains, and camels. They are divided into three principal groups : the Pecora (which see), or true ruminants, in which the complex stomach is completely four-chambered ; the Tylopoda, or camels and llamas, in which it is imperfectly four-parted ; and the Tragulina, or chevrotains, in which it is three-parted. The first and largest division of the stomach of typical ruminants is the rumen, or paunch ; the second, the reticulum ; the third, the omasum, psalterium, or manyplies ; and the fourth, the abomasum, or rennet bag. The herbaceous food is swallowed unchewed, and passes into the rumen or the reticulum, whence it is regurgitated in masses which are then thoroughly masticated and mixed with saliva while the animal is at rest. It is then swallowed, mixed with saliva to a semifluid mass, and passes through the reticulum and omasum into the abomasum, where it is acted on by the gastric juice.

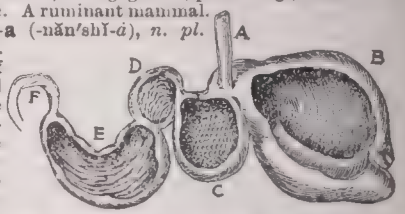

Ruminantia Stomach of a true Ruminant opened to show Internal Structure *A* Esophagus; *B* Rumen ; *C* Reticulum ; *D* Omasum, Psalterium, or Manyplies ; *E* Abomasum ; *F* Intestine.

ru'mi-nate (rōō'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* ; RU'MI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; RU'MI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *ruminatus*, p. p. of *ruminari*, *ruminare*, fr. *rumen*, *-inis*, throat.] **1.** To chew the cud ; to chew again what has been chewed slightly and swallowed.

2. To bring up something again and again for mental consideration ; to muse ; meditate ; ponder ; reflect.

Apart from the hope of the gospel, who is there that *ruminates* on the felicity of heaven ? *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — See CONSIDER.

ru'mi-nate, *v. t.* **1.** To chew over again.

2. To meditate, think of, or ponder over ; to muse on.

Mad with desire, she *ruminates* her sin *Dryden.*

ru'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* *Bot.* Mottled as if chewed ; — applied to the endosperm of certain seeds, as those of the nutmeg, in which the dark inner layer of the testa is infolded into the lighter endosperm.

ru'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ruminatio* : cf. F. *rumination*.] **1.** Act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud. See RUMINANTIA.

2. Act of ruminating, or considering at more or less length ; deliberate meditation or reflection.

3. *Physiol.* Regurgitation of food from the stomach after it has been swallowed, a morbid phenomenon in man.

ru'mi-na-tive (rōō'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to, or engaged in, rumination or meditation ; also, marked by careful consideration ; fully meditated. — **ru'mi-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ru'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who ruminates, or muses ; one who deliberates or reflects.

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ru'in-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ruin agate. *Min.* A variety of agate, usually brown, showing, on a polished surface, markings suggestive of ruined buildings.

ru'in-ate, *v. i.* To fall ; to tumble : to fall into ruin. *Rare.*

ru'in-ate, *a.* Ruined. *Rare.*

ru'i-nek. Var. of ROOINEK.

ru'in-er, *n.* One that ruins.

ru'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RUE.

ru'in-i-form' (rōō'ĭ-nĭ-fôrm' ; rōō-ĭn'-), *a.* [*ruin* + *-form* : cf. F. *ruiniforme*.] Having the appearance of ruins ; — said of certain minerals.

ruin marble. A brecciated limestone giving, when cut and polished, a mosaic effect suggesting a picture of ruins.

ruisse. † ROOSE.

ruit, **ruite.** † ROOT.

ruiter. † RUTTER, a trooper.

‖ **ru'it mo'le su'a.** [L.] See MOLE RUIT SUA.

Ruk'bat (rŭk'băt), *n.* [Ar. *rukbah* knee] See STAR.

ruke. † ROOK, a bird.

rukelen. † RICKLE.

ruken. † RUCK.

rukh (rōōk). Var. of ROC.

Ru'lan'der (rōō'lĕn'dẽr), *n.* [G.] A kind of Baden wine. See RHINE WINE.

rule'a-ble. Var. of RULABLE.

rule'less, *a.* See -LESS.

rulely, *adv.* Regularly. *Obs.*

rule'mon'ger (-mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* A stickler for rules ; a slave of rules.

rule ni'si. *Law.* An order nisi prius. See NISI PRIUS, 2 **a**.

rul'ing-ly, *adv.* of RULING.

rull. † RULE.

rull (rōōl), *v. t.* [Cf. ROLL, *v.*] To wheel or trundle, as ore. — **rull'er** (-ẽr), *n.* Both *Dial. Eng.*

rull'ey, **rull'y** (rōōl'ĭ). Vars of ROLLEY. *Dial. Eng.*

rullichie. Var. of ROLLICHIE.

rul'lion (rŭl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. AS. *rifeling* a kind of shoe.] **1.** A kind of shoe or sandal made of untanned leather *Scot.*

2. A large rough-looking person or creature ; esp., a coarse, masculine woman. *Scot.*

rul'lock (rŭl'ŭk). Var. of ROWLOCK.

ru'ly † RUELY.

rul'y (rōōl'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. OF. *reulé*, *riulé*, *rieulé*, prop. p. p. See RULE.] **1.** Able or accustomed to rule ; powerful. *Obs.*

2. Orderly ; obedient. *Obs.*

rulye. † RULE, *v.*

rum (*dial.* rōōm, rōōm). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of ROOM.

rum (rŭm), *n.* Anything queer or odd ; a rum one. *Slang Obs*

Ru'mah (rōō'mȧ) *Bib.*

ru-mal' (rōō-mäl' ; -môl'), *n.* [Hind. & Per *rūmāl* ; *rū* face + *māl* wiping.] **a** A fabric of cotton or silk made in Bombay, India. **b** A kerchief sometimes used for a headdress by men. *India.*

Ru-man', **Ru-ma'ni-an.** Vars. of ROUMAN, ROUMANIAN.

rumatike. † RHEUMATIC.

rumb Var. of RHUMB.

rum barge. A powerful drink. Cf. RUMBOOZE. *Obs or Dial.*

rum'be-low', *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A thrust : a push ; tumbling.

2 A meaningless burden in ancient songs, esp. sea songs.

3. [Cf. LL. *rumbula*, an insulting appellation of a woman.] A wanton ; a prostitute. [moil. *Obs.*]

rum'ber, *n* [Cf. RUMOR.] Turmoil. *Obs.*

rum'ble, *v. i.* = RAMBLE. *Obs.*

rum'ble-ment (rŭm'b'l-mĕnt), *n.* A rumbling sound. *Rare.*

rum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One that rumbles, as a tumbling barrel

rumble tumble. = RUMBLE, *n.*, 3.

rum'bling-ly, *adv.* of *rumbling*, p. pr [*Colloq.*]

rum blossom. A grog blossom.

rum'bly (rŭm'blĭ), *a.* **a** Causing rumbling or rattling ; rough ; — said of a road, path, or the like. **b** Tending to rumble or rattle ; — said of a cart, wheel, etc.

rum'bo (rŭm'bō), *n.* [Cf. RUM a liquor.] Grog. *Obs.*

rum-booze', *n.* Wine and sugar mixed (in winter) with ale and eggs, or (in summer) milk and rose water. *Obs.*

rum-bow'line (rŭm-bō'lĭn). Var. of ROMBOWLINE.

rum-bow'ling (-lĭn), *n.* [See RUMBULLION.] Grog. *Sailors' Cant.*

rum-bul'lion (rŭm-bŭl'yŭn ; *dial.* rŭm-bōōl'-), *n.* [See RUM, *n.*] **1.** Uproar ; fracas *Obs. or Dial.* [Cf. RUM. *Obs.*]

2. A strong intoxicating liquor.

rum-bump'tious (rŭm-bŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Overbearing ; bumptious ; also, rambunctious. *Slang.*

rum-bus'tious (rŭm-bŭs'chŭs), *a.* Rambunctious. *Slang or Colloq.*

rum-chun'der, *n.*, or **rum-chun'der silk** (rŭm-chŭn'dẽr). A silk fabric of fine texture. *India.*

rume † RIME, to clear (a way) ; ROOM.

Ru-me'li-an Var. of ROUMELIAN.

ru'men-i'tis (rōō'mĕn-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *rumen* + *-itis.*] *Veter.* Inflammation of the rumen.

ru'men-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*rumen* + *-tomy.*] *Vet. Surg.* Incision into the rumen.

rum essence *or* **ether.** See ETHYL BUTYRATE.

rum-fus'tian (rŭm-fŭs'chȧn), *n.* A hot drink composed of strong beer, white wine or sherry, gin, egg yolks, sugar, and spices.

rum-gump'tion (rŭm-gŭm'shŭn ; rōōm-gōōm'-), *n.* Keenness or shrewdness. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rum-gump'tious (rōōm-gōōm'shŭs), *a.* Keen ; shrewd ; also, bold ; quarrelsome. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rum hole A low drinking resort : a gin mill. *Opprobrious.*

ru'mi-cin (rōō'mĭ-sĭn), *n* *Chem.* Chrysophanic acid : — from its occurrence in the root of yellow dock (*Rumex crispus*).

ru-mif'er-ate (rōō-mĭf'ẽr-āt), *v. i.* [See RUMIGERATE ; -FEROUS.] = RUMIGERATE. *Obs*

ru-mig'er-ate (-mĭg'ẽr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *rumigerari*, *-atus.*] To spread a rumor : carry tidings. *Obs.* — **ru-mig'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

ru'mi-nal (rōō'mĭ-nȧl), *a.* [L. *ruminalis.*] Ruminant. *Rare.*

ru'mi-nant-ly, *adv.* of RUMINANT.

ru'mi-nat'ing-ly (-nāt'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *ruminating*, p. pr.

rumine, *v. t.* [F. *ruminer*, or L. *ruminari.*] To ruminate. *Obs.*

rum'kin (rŭm'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. OD. *roomerken*, and E. RUMMER ; see -KIN.] A drinking vessel. *Obs.*

rum'kin, *n.* A tailless fowl *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

rum'ly, *adv.* of RUM. *Slang.*

rum′mage (rŭm′âj), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *arrumage*, now *arrimage*, stowage, fr. *arrumer*, *arrimer*, to arrange, stow, as cargo; perh. fr. ME. *rumen*, *rimen*, to make room, clear away, AS. *rȳmen*, fr. *rūm*, roomy, room. Cf. ROOM.] **1**. *Naut.* A place or room for the stowage of cargo in a ship; also, act of arranging or stowing cargo. *Obs.*
2. Act or process of stirring. *Obs.*
3. A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by turning things over; hence, an upheaval; derangement.
He has made such a general *rummage* and reform in the office of matrimony. *Walpole.*
4. Rubbish; litter; confused mass. *Colloq. or Dial.*

rum′mage, *v. t.*; -MAGED (-âjd); -MAG-ING (-â-jĭng). **1**. *Naut.* To make room in, as a ship, for cargo; to move about, as packages, ballast, etc., for close stowage; to pack. *Obs.*
2. To search or examine thoroughly by looking into every corner, and turning over or removing goods or other things; to ransack. Also, *Obs.*, to stir, as a liquid.
What schoolboy of us has not *rummaged* his Greek dictionary in vain for a satisfactory account! *M. Arnold.*
3. To bring to light by or as by a thorough search.
4. To search (an incoming ship) for dutiable or prohibited goods; — used of the customs officials. *Eng.*

rum′mage, *v. i.* **1**. To stow cargo in the hold of a ship. *Obs.*
2. To make a search, as by looking into every corner.
I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little Britain. *Swift.*
3. To create a turmoil or confusion.

rum′mag-er (-â-jẽr), *n.* One that rummages; specif.: *Obs.* **a** An instrument for stirring a liquid, as in distilling. **b** *Naut.* A person on shipboard in charge of stowing the cargo.

rummage sale. A clearance sale of unclaimed goods in a public store, or of odds and ends accumulated in a shop or elsewhere, or collected for a sale for charity.

rum′mer (rŭm′ẽr), *n.* [D. *roemer*, *romer*, akin to G. *römer*, Sw. *remmare*; perh. properly, Roman.] A large tall glass or drinking cup.

ru′mor, ru′mour (rōō′mẽr), *n.* [ME. *rumour*, OF. *rumour*, F. *rumeur*, L. *rumor*; cf. *rumificare*, *rumitare*, to rumor, Skr. *ru* to cry] **1**. A prolonged, indistinct noise. *Obs.*
2. A message; word; voice. *Obs.*
3. A flying or popular report; the common talk; tidings; hence, public fame; notoriety; reputation.
This *rumor* of him went forth throughout all Judea, and throughout all the region round about. *Luke* vii. 17.
4. A story current without any known authority for its truth; — in this sense often personified.
Rumor next, and Chance,
And Tumult, and Confusion, all embroiled *Milton*

ru′mor, ru′mour, *v. t.*; -MORED, -MOURED (rōō′mẽrd); -MOR-ING, -MOUR-ING. To tell by rumor; to give out tidings of.
'T was *rumored*
My father 'scaped from out the citadel. *Dryden*

rump (rŭmp), *n.* [ME. *rumpe*; akin to D. *romp* trunk, body, LG. *rump*, G. *rumpf*, Dan. *rumpe* rump, Icel. *rumpr*, Sw. *rumpa* rump, tail.] **1**. The posterior end of the body of an animal, generally including the buttocks; in birds, the region of the sacrum, or posterior part of the back, only.
2. Among butchers, the piece of beef back of the upper part of the sirloin. See BEEF, *Illust.*
3. The hind or tail end; a fag-end; a remnant.
4. [*cap.*] = RUMP PARLIAMENT.

rum′ple (rŭm′p'l), *v. t.*; RUM′PLED (-p'ld); RUM′PLING (-plĭng). [Cf. *rimple*, and D. *rimpelen* to wrinkle, *rompelig* rough, uneven, G. *rümpfen* to wrinkle, MHG. *rümphen*, OHG. *rimpfan*, Gr. ῥάμφος the crooked beak of birds of prey, ῥέμβεσθαι to roam.] **1**. To make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; to wrinkle; crumple; muss.
2. To play wantonly with. *Obs*

rum′ple, *v. i.* To form into wrinkles or creases; to muss.

rum′ple, *n.* A fold or plait; a wrinkle.

rum′pled (-p'ld), *p. a.* Wrinkled; crumpled.

Rump Parliament, *or* **the Rump**. *Eng. Hist.* The remnant of the Long Parliament after Pride's Purge. It was expelled by Cromwell in 1653.

rum′pus (rŭm′pŭs), *n.* [Cf. dial. *rumbullion* a great tumult, *rumpullion* a boisterous person, and E. RAMPAGE.] A disturbance; noisy confusion; a fracas. *Colloq.*

rum shrub. A drink composed of rum, water, sugar, and lime, lemon, or orange juice, with some flavoring extract.

run (rŭn), *v. i.*; *pret.* RAN (răn) or RUN; *p. p.* RUN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUN′NING. [ME. *rinnen*, *rennen* (pret. *ran*, p. p. *runnen*, *ronnen*), AS. *rinnan* to flow (pret. *ran*, p. p. *gerunnen*), and *iernan*, *irnan*, to run (pret. *orn*, *arn*, *earn*, p. p. *urnen*); akin to D. *runnen*, *rennen*, OS. & OHG. *rinnan*, G. *rinnen*, *rennen*, Icel. *renna*, *rinna*, Sw. *rinna*, *ränna*, Dan. *rinde*, *rende*, Goth. *rinnan*, and perh. to L. *oriri* to rise, Gr. ὀρνύναι to stir up, rouse, Skr. *ṛ* (cf. ORIGIN). Cf. EMBER, *a.*, RENNET.] **1**. To move swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action; — said of animate or inanimate things, as a stream, a wagon, a person, etc.; to go rapidly; hasten.
2. Specif.: **a** *Athletics.* To move rapidly by springing steps so that there is an instant in each step when neither foot touches the ground; — disting. from *walking*. **b** Of a horse: to move in an accelerated gallop, each leg acting in turn as a propeller and supporter, and all four legs being for an instant in the air under the body. See GAIT, 3.
3. Hence, to move, go, pass, or proceed.
As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most part of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*
Specif.: **a** To go back and forth; to ply; as, the boat *runs* to Albany. **b** To steal off; to flee.
My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew. *Shak.*
c To contend in a race; hence, *Political*, to enter into a contest; to become a candidate; as, to *run* for office.
Know ye not that they which *run* in a race *run* all, but one receiveth the prize? So *run*, that ye may obtain. 1 *Cor.* ix. 24
d To turn, as a wheel; to rotate on an axis or pivot; as, a wheel *runs* smoothly; more broadly, to hinge; turn; as, the argument *runs* on one point. **e** To migrate or move in schools; — said of fish; esp., to ascend a river to spawn. **f** To extend; reach; as, his memory *runs* not back so far; his lineage *runs* back to King Alfred. **g** To pass from one state to another; as, to *run* into evil practices; to *run* in debt. **h** To pass or go quickly in thought or discourse. "Vergil . . . has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject." *Addison.* **i** To flow, as a liquid; to ascend or descend; to course; as, rivers *run* to the sea; her blood *ran* cold. **j** To become fluid; to melt; fuse, as ice, iron, etc. **k** To grow or develop, or tend to grow or develop; as, children *run* up rapidly.
A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds. *Bacon.*
l To spread, diffuse out, or dissolve, as a color from a fabric in washing; to spread or blend together, as colors.
In the middle of a rainbow the colors are . . . distinguished, but near the borders they *run* into one another. *I. Watts.*
m To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer *runs*. **n** To have a course or direction; as, the line *runs* east.
Where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it. *Locke.*
o *Law.* To have a legal course; to continue in or have force, effect, or operation; also, to accompany as a valid obligation or right; thus, in conveyancing, covenants the rights and liabilities of which pass to assignees *run* with the land. **p** To accrue or become payable in due course; specif., to continue to accrue or become due in an amount increasing with the lapse of time; as, interest *runs* from July 1st. **q** To be in form of expression; to be written or inscribed; as, the writ *runs* in the king's name. **r** To be popularly known; to be generally received.
Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself *Knolles.*
s To creep, climb, or extend, up or along; to spread; as, the vine *runs* along the fence.
The fire *ran* along upon the ground *Ex.* ix. 23.
t *Naut.* To sail before the wind, in distinction from reaching or sailing close-hauled; — said of vessels.
4. To move, go, pass, happen, etc., repeatedly or in succession. Specif.: **a** To continue in a certain course; as, the cards *run* badly. **b** To continue treating a thing in thought or speech; — with *on*; as, how he does *run* on about his work. **c** To keep in action or motion; to proceed continuously; as, this engine *runs* night and day.
When we desire anything, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it. *Swift.*
d To make numerous drafts or demands for payment, as upon a bank; — with *on*. **e** To be played on the stage a number of successive days or nights; as, the piece *ran* for six months. **f** To continue at a certain rate or value; as, the ore *runs* as high as $200 to the ton.
5. To deviate from a correct path; — said of a saw cut.
run sheep run, *or* **run my sheep run**, a game in which several children, being the sheep, are in hiding and are sought by one, the wolf or "it," accompanied by another, the shepherd, who when he thinks the sheep can safely reach the goal calls "Run, sheep, run." — **to r. across**, to meet with by chance. — **to r. after**, to pursue or follow; to search for. — **to r. against**, to run across. — **to r. at check**, to follow base game; — said of hunting dogs. — **to r. away**, to flee; to escape; to elope; to run without control or guidance. — **to r. away with**. **a** To convey away hurriedly, to accompany in escape or elopement. **b** To drag with uncontrolled violence. — **to r. before one's horse to market**, to count one's profits before they are made. — **to r. cunning**. = TO RUN FALSE. — **to r. down**. **a** To cease to work or operate because of the exhaustion of the motive power; — said of clocks, watches, etc. **b** To decline in condition; as, *to run down* in health. — **to r. false**, *Hare and Hounds or Hunting*, to save distance by running directly for the hare or game instead of following the scent or track. — **to r. in**. *Print.* **a** To come to less than was estimated; — said of matter. **b** To make (matter) continuous without a paragraph or break. — **to r. in** *or* **into**. **a** To enter; to step in. **b** To come in collision with. — **to r. in the blood**, to be a family, national, or racial trait. — **to r. in the family**, to be a family trait. — **to r. in trust**, to run in debt. *Obs.* — **to r. in with**. **a** To close, comply, or agree with. *Rare.* **b** *Naut.* To make toward; to near; as, *to run in with* the land. — **to r. mad**. **a** To become wild with excitement. **b** To run wildly about under the influence of hydrophobia; to become affected with hydrophobia. — **to r. mad after**, to pursue with infatuation or immoderate desire. — **to r. off**. *Stock Exchange.* **a** Of bills payable, to cease to exist by being paid at maturity. **b** To become exhausted; — said of margins. — **to r. on**. **a** To be continued, as accounts. **b** To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms. **c** *Print.* To be continued in the same lines without a break or new paragraph. — **to r. on pattens**, to run clatteringly; — said of the tongue. — **to r. on sorts**, *Print.*, to use or require an unusually great number of some particular letters, figures, or marks. — **to r. out**. **a** To come to an end; to expire, as a lease. **b** To extend; to spread. **c** To expatiate; as, *to run out* into beautiful digressions. **d** To be wasted or exhausted; to degenerate; to become extinct; as, an estate managed without economy will soon *run out*. **e** *Cricket.* See 4th CRICKET. — **to r. over**. **a** To overflow. **b** To go over, examine, or rehearse cursorily. **c** To ride or drive over. **d** *Engin.* To throw over. See under THROW, *v. i.* — **to r. riot**. **a** To act wantonly or without restraint. **b** *Hunting.* To pursue the wrong scent, or base game. — **to r. through**. **a** To go through hastily. **b** To spend wastefully. — **to r. to seed**, to expend or exhaust vitality in producing seed, as a plant; fig. and colloq., to cease growing; to lose vital force, as the body or mind. — **to r. under**, to throw under. See under THROW, *v. i.* — **to r. up**, to rise; grow; increase; as, debts *run up* fast. — **to r. upon**, to make sport of; to make a butt of. — **to r. wild**, to go unrestrained or untamed; to live or grow without culture or training. — **to r. with**, to be drenched or filled with, so that streams flow. — **to r. with the hare and hold with the hound** *or* **hounds**, to keep in favor with both parties to a fight, argument, etc.: to play a double rôle.

run (rŭn), *v. t.* **1**. To cause to run (in various senses of RUN, *v. i.*); as, to *run* a horse or stage; to *run* a machine; to *run* a rope through a block; to *run* a candidate.
2. To run in pursuit of; to pursue; hunt.
3. To go through, accomplish, or perform, by or as by running; as, to *run* a race; to *run* a career; to *run* errands.
4. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation.
To *run* the world back to its first original. *South*
5. To cause to enter; to thrust; as, to *run* a sword into or through the body; to *run* a nail into the foot.
6. To drive or force; to cause, or permit, to be driven.
They *ran* the ship aground. *Acts* xxvii 41.
Others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*
7. To fuse; melt; also, to mold; cast; as, to *run* bullets.
8. To cause to be drawn; to mark out; indicate; determine; as, to *run* a contour line, in surveying.
9. To cause to pass or evade official restrictions; to smuggle; — said of contraband or dutiable goods.
10. To encounter or incur, as a danger or risk; as, to *run* the risk of loss. "He *runneth* two dangers." *Bacon.*
11. To put at hazard; venture; risk. *Rare.*
He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*
12. To discharge; to emit; also, to be so drenched with as to drip; as, the pipe or faucet *runs* hot water.
At the base of Pompey's statua,
Which all the while *ran* blood, great Cæsar fell. *Shak.*
13. To be charged with, or to contain much of, while flowing; as, the rivers *ran* blood.
14. To conduct; manage; carry on; as, to *run* a factory, a hotel, or a business. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*
15. To tease with sarcasms and ridicule. *Colloq.*
16. To sew, as a seam, by passing the needle through material in a continuous line, generally taking a series of small even stitches on the needle at the same time.
17. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) in such a way as to cause it to run along the ground, as when approaching a hole.
18. In various games, to make (a number of successful shots, strokes, or the like) in succession; as, to *run* fifteen.
to run a blockade, to get to, or away from, a blockaded port in safety. — **to r. a level**, *Surv.*, to level. — **to r. a rig**, to engage in a trick, frolic, or escapade.
He little dreamt when he set out
Of *running* such *a rig* *Cowper.*
— **to r. a risk**, to incur hazard; to encounter danger. — **to r. chances**, to take chances; to incur risks. — **to r. division**, to execute a musical division. Also fig. *Obs.*
That kiss again! she *runs division* of my lips. *Marlowe.*
— **to r. down**. **a** To chase (game) till it is exhausted; hence, fig., to pursue until overtaken or captured; as, *to run down* a criminal. **b** *Naut.* To run against, esp. to collide with and sink, as a vessel. **c** To crush; to overthrow; to overbear. **d** To disparage; to traduce. — **to r. hard**. **a** To press in competition. **b** To urge or press importunately. — **to r. in**. **a** *Print.* (1) To place within continuous text, at the side, etc., instead of in a separate line or paragraph. (2) To run on. **b** To place under arrest. *Slang.* — **to r. into the ground**, to carry to an absurd extreme; to overdo. *Slang, U. S.* — **to r. off**, to cause to flow away, as a charge of molten metal. — **to r. on**, *Print.*, to carry on or continue (matter in type) without a break or new paragraph. — **to r. one's face**, to get confidence or trust by one's personal appearance and smooth manner. *Slang or Cant.* — **to r. out**. **a** To thrust or push out; to extend. **b** To waste; to exhaust; as, *to run out* an estate. **c** *Cricket.* See 4th CRICKET. **d** *Print.* To fill out a line with quadrats, leaders, points, or ornaments. — **to r. out a warp** *or* **rope**, *Naut.*, to carry or send it out from the vessel, as in mooring. — **to r. the chances**, *or* **one's chances**, to encounter all the risks of a certain course. — **to r. the gantlet**, to suffer the punishment of the gantlet; hence, to go through the ordeal of severe criticism or controversy, or ill treatment at many hands. — **to r. the guard**, to pass the watch or sentinel without leave. — **to r. the hazard**, to take the chance or risk. — **to r. through**, to transfix; to pierce with or as with a sword. — **to r. to earth**, to hunt to its hiding place, home, starting point, or origin; — said orig. of animals. — **to r. up**. **a** To thrust up, as anything long and slender. **b** To increase; to enlarge by additions, as an account. **c** To increase by bidding; to bid up, as at an auction or sale. **d** To erect hastily, as a building. **e** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so as to send it low and close to the ground, when approaching a hole. **f** = RUN, *v. t.*, 17.

run (rŭn), *n.* [From RUN, *v.*; cf. AS. *ryne* a run, running, course, watercourse, flow.] **1**. Act of running; continued and more or less rapid movement; as, a long *run*; a fast *run*; to go on the *run*; a *run* of fifteen minutes.
2. Specif.: **a** Act of migrating, or ascending a river to spawn; — said of fish; also, an assemblage or school of fishes which migrate, or ascend a river for the purpose of spawning. **b** Act of continuing in a certain course or series; a course; as, a *run* of good or bad luck. **c** Act of being continually repeated on the stage; — said of a play; as, to have a *run* of a hundred successive nights. **d** A continuing urgent demand, esp. one on a bank or treasury for payment of its obligations. **e** In various games, etc., act of making a number of successful shots, strokes, or the like, successively; also, the score thus made; as, a *run* of 15 balls in pool; a *run* of 20 in billiards. **f** *Music.* A roulade; a melodic series of running consecutive tones. **g** Escape. *Obs. Macro Plays.*
3. A brook; a stream; a watercourse.
4. That which runs, or flows, in the course of a certain operation, or during a certain time; as, a *run* of must in wine making; the first *run* of sap in a maple orchard.
5. The distance or extent of territory covered or to be covered, or the amount of work turned out, during a special course, time, or operation; the ship's *run* was only 300 miles; a *run* of 3,000 copies on a press; an engineer's *run*. Specif.: **a** A range or extent of ground for feeding stock or other animals; as, a sheep *run*; a chicken *run*. **b** The distance between two degrees or assigned points on an arc or curved scale, as of a surveying instrument; also, the value of a division of the scale in seconds of arc.
6. Specif., a prescribed distance or length used as a measure of work done or to be done; as, in some systems of estimating worsted yarns, a *run* is 1,600 yards.
7. The condition of the course covered or to be covered; the going; as, How is the *run* on this road?
8. A trip or course; a journey.
I think of giving her a *run* in London. *Dickens.*
9. Extent measured linearly; as, a load on a bridge of 500 lbs. per foot *run*; excavation is paid for by the *run*.
10. In technical uses: **a** *Naut.* The after part of the underwater body from where it begins to curve, or slope, upward and inward, to the stern. Cf. ENTRANCE, 6. **b** = CHALCOPYRITE. **c** *Mining.* (1) Direction, as of a vein. (2) Caving in of a working, etc. (3) A fall of the cage in a shaft due to a failure in the hoisting apparatus. (4) An inclined passage between levels. (5) A settling trough for

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Rum′ma-dan′. † RAMADAN.
rum′mag-y (rŭm′ā-jĭ; rōōm′-), *a.* Rubbishy; untidy. *Dial. Eng.*
rum′mes, rum′mish, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *rumer* to grumble, to bray.] To bellow. *Obs. Scot.*
rum mill. = RUM HOLE. *Slang.*
rum′mle (rŭm′'l; rōōm′-). Scot. & dial. Eng. of RAMMEL, RUMBLE.
rum′my (rŭm′ĭ), *a.* [See RUM, *a.*] = RUM. *Slang.*
rum′my, *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, rum.
rum′my, *n.* One who drinks rum; a drunkard; also, a dealer in, or distiller of, rum or intoxicating liquors. *Low.*
rum′ney (-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *romenie*, *rommenie*, a kind of Greek wine, fr. *Romenie*, *Roumenie*, LL. *Romania*, the Roman Empire, Eastern Empire.] A kind of white Greek wine, heavy and sweet. *Obs. or Hist.*
Ru-monsch′ (rōō-mŏnsh′), *n.* = ROMANSH.
ru′mor, ru′mour, *v. i.* To murmur; complain. *Obs.*
ru′mor-er, ru′mour-er, *n.* One who spreads rumors.
ru′mor-ous, *a.* [Cf. OF. *rumoreux*, It. *rumoroso*, *romoroso*.] Pert. to, or of the nature of, a rumor; also, murmuring. *Obs.*
rump, *v. t.* **1**. To break or cut off; also, to dock (a horse). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To deprive of possessions: to bankrupt: also, to plunder; pillage. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To insult, as by turning one's back upon. *Obs. Colloq.*
rum′pad′ (rŭm′păd′), *n.* The highway. *Cant.*
rum′pade′, *v. t.* [From RUMPAD.] To hold up; rob. *Cant.* — **rum′pad′der**, *n.* *Cant.*
rump bone. The sacrum.
Rump′er, *n.* A member or a supporter of the Rump Parliament. *Obs. or Hist.*
rump′-fed′, *a.* A Shakespearean word meaning, perh., "fattened in the rump, pampered." "The *rump-fed* ronyon." *Shak.*
rum′ple (rŭm′p'l; rōōm′p'l), *n.* [Cf. RUMP.] Rump; tail. *Scot.*
rump′less, *a.* See -LESS.
rum′ply (rŭm′plĭ), *a.* Rumpled.
rump′scut′tle (rŭmp′skŭt′'l), *n.* A wild hoydenish woman.
rump steak. A steak cut from the rump. See BEEF, *Illust.*
rum-pun′cheon (rŭm-pŭn′chŭn), *n.* A puncheon of rum.
rum raf ruf. See RAFF *Obs.*
rum′swiz′zle (rŭm′swĭz′'l), *n.* A fabric made in Ireland from imported undyed wool.
rumthe. † ROOMTH.
run. † RUNE.

slimes. (6) An irregular ore body. (7) Horizontal distance to which a drift is or may be carried. **d** *Quarrying.* A direction of secondary or minor cleavage; grain. Cf. RIFT. **e** *Mech.* Deviation of a tool from a correct path. **f** *Theater.* An inclined plane for use as a passageway. **g** *Starch Manuf.* A long, slightly inclined table used in washing the starch free from gluten and fiber. **h** *Piquet, Cribbage, etc.* A number of cards of the same suit in sequence; a sequence; as, a *run* of four in hearts. **i** *Sports.* (1) In baseball and cricket, the score unit, made by running over a prescribed course (in baseball, the round of the bases). See also 4th CRICKET. (2) *Golf.* (*a*) The movement communicated to a golf ball by running. See RUN, *v. t.*, 17. (*b*) The distance a ball travels after touching the ground from a stroke. **j** *Milling.* A pair or set of millstones.

11. Strength or ability to run, as in a race; as, too little *run* was left in him to close up the gap. *Colloq.*

12. Freedom to go about at will; as, his dog had the *run* of the office. *Colloq.*

13. See BOWER BIRD.

14. In Gaelic popular tales, a stereotyped passage of narrative or description introduced into different tales.

by the run, *Naut.*, altogether; as, to let go *by the run*, to let go altogether, instead of slacking off. — **in the long r.**, in the course of time, trial, use, experience, or the like. "[Man] starts the inferior of the brute animals, but he surpasses them *in the long run.*" *J. H. Newman.* — **r. of mine**, *Mining*, ore or coal as mined. — **the r.**, *or* **the common r.**, ordinary persons; the generality or average of people or things; also, that which ordinarily occurs; ordinary course or kind.

His whole appearance was . . out of *the common run.* *Irving.*

run (rŭn), *p. a.* [Prop. p. p. of *run*, v.] **1.** Melted, or made from molten material; cast in a mold; as, *run* metal.

2. Smuggled; as, *run* goods. *Colloq.*

3. Having made a migration or run; — said of fish.

run steel, the material of malleable iron castings.

run′a-bout′ (rŭn′*ȧ*-bout′), *n.* **1.** One that runs about; a gadder; vagabond; runagate.

2. Specif.: **a** *pl.* Cattle left to graze at will. *Australia.* **b** A kind of light uncovered wagon; also, a kind of light automobile or motor boat of fair speed.

run′a-gate (-gāt), *n.* [ME. *renegat*, fr. LL. *renegatus*, confused with E. *run*, and *gate* a way: cf. F. *renégat.* See RENEGADE.] **1.** A renegade.

2. A fugitive; runaway; also, a vagabond; wanderer.

Wretched *runagates* from the jail. *De Quincey.*

run′a-way′ (rŭn′*ȧ*-wā′), *n.* **1.** One that flees from danger, duty, restraint, etc.; a fugitive.

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled? *Shak.*

2. Act of running away, esp. of a horse or team.

run′a-way′, *a.* **1.** Running away; fleeing from danger, duty, restraint, etc.; as, a *runaway* slave.

2. Accomplished by running away or elopement, or during flight, as, a *runaway* marriage.

3. Orig., *Racing*, won by a long lead; as, a *runaway* race; hence, settled by a marked advantage; decisive.

runaway motion, *Mach.*, a safety device supplementary to a governor to prevent excessive, or sometimes inadequate, speed. — **r. star**, *Astron.*, the star Groombridge 1830, in Ursa Major, having the very large proper motion of 7″ annually.

run′by′ (rŭn′bī′), *n.*; *pl.* RUNBYS (-bīz′). **1.** In a hoistway, the clearance space between the top of the car frame and the lowest portion of the overhead work.

2. *Railroading.* An extra piece of track to permit a train to back past a crossover without using it.

run′ci-nate (rŭn′sĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *runcinatus*, p. p. of *runcinare* to plane off, fr. *runcina* a plane.] *Bot.* Pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downwards, as the leaf of the dandelion.

Runcinate Leaf.

run′dale (rŭn′dāl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. RUN, *v.*; DALE, *n.*] In Scotland and Ireland, a form or system of holding land or of distribution of lands among tenants or owners, now nearly obsolete. By it the land is apportioned so that a single tenant's or owner's holding consists of strips lying between those of others. Also, the order or arrangement of the strips so held. **Runrig**, **rig and rendal**, and **changedale** are names applied to systems of the same or a similar nature.

run′dle (rŭn′d'l), *n.* [Cf. RONDLE, ROUNDEL.] **1.** A round; a step of a ladder; a rung.

2. A ball. *Obs.* *Holland.*

3. *Mach.* A pin or trundle of a lantern pinion.

4. Something which rotates about an axis, as a wheel.

rund′let (rŭnd′lĕt), *n.* Also *runlet.* [Dim. of OF. *rondelle* a little tun, fr. *rond* round. See ROUND; cf. ROUNDLET, RUNLET.] A small barrel of varying capacity; hence, an old liquid measure, latterly reckoned at 18 wine or U. S. gallons (about 15 imperial gals. or 68 liters). See MEASURE.

rune (rōōn), *n.* [AS. *rūn* a rune, a secret, a mystery; akin to Icel. *rūn*, OHG. & Goth. *rūna* a secret, secret colloquy, G. & Dan. *rune* rune, Ir. *rūn* a secret, and prob. to Gr. ἐρευνᾶν to search for. Cf. ROUN to whisper.] **1.** Any of the characters or signs of the alphabet formerly in general use by the Teutonic, or Germanic, peoples from about the 3d century A. D. In its early form the runic alphabet, generally known as the *futhorc*, or *futhark* (see FUTHORC), consisted of 24 characters, some being dropped in later forms, as the Norse. The origin of these symbols is obscure, but is probably either Latin or Greek. The runes were employed as magic signs, and in writing, secret or otherwise. The use of runes for inscriptions on stones, by which they are best known, is thought to be a later development. Runes are found in isolated cases in several Old English manuscripts.

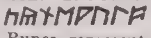
Runes representing the name "Cynewulf."

2. Speech; conversation; language; counsel. *Obs.*

3. Mystery, esp. as connected with the invisible world of spirits; hence, craft in magic; magic.

4. *pl.* Old Norse poetry expressed in runes.

rung (rŭng), *n.* [ME. *ronge*, AS. *hrung* a staff, rod, pole; akin to G. *runge* a short, thick piece of iron or wood, OD. *ronghe* a prop, support, Icel. *röng* a rib in a ship, Goth. *hrugga* a staff.] **1.** A heavy stick of wood; a stout staff or cudgel. *Obs.*

2. Specif.: **a** A spoke of a wheel; esp., *Mach.*, one of the radial handles projecting from the rim of a steering wheel; also, one of the pins or trundles of a lantern pinion. **b** A floor timber in a ship. *Archaic.* **c** One of the rounds of a ladder. **d** One of the stakes of a cart.

rung (rŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of RING. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Girdled, as a tree. **b** Hooped, as the head of a pile to prevent splitting when struck by the pile driver. **c** Wearing a ring, as an animal with a ring through its nose.

ru′nic (rōō′nĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a rune, runes, or the Norsemen; as, *runic* verses, letters, names, rime.

runic cross. = CELTIC CROSS. See CROSS, *Illust.* — **r. knot**, a form of interlaced ornament used on jewels, tools, etc., among the early northern European nations. — **r. staff.** See CLOG ALMANAC. — **r. wand**, a willow wand bearing runes, formerly thought to have been used by the Teutons in magic ceremonies.

run′let (rŭn′lĕt), *n.* [*run* + *-let.*] A runnel. *Lowell.*

run′nel (-ĕl), *n.* [See RINDLE, RUN.] A rivulet; a brook; streamlet; runlet. "Bubbling *runnels.*" *Collins.*

run′ner (-ẽr), *n.* [From RUN.] **1.** One that runs, as a racer, an engine driver, etc.

2. In various technical senses: **a** A sliding or reciprocating piece; as: (1) The movable ring, or ferrule, sliding on the round central rod of an umbrella. (2) See HANGER, 3 **f**. (3) A steel-shod poling board, driven into unbroken (loose) ground as excavation progresses. (4) Either of the (usually) steel-shod longitudinal pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides; also, the blade or part of a skate that slides on the ice. (5) Either of the sliding centers of a watchmaker's lathe. **b** *Metal. & Founding.* A channel or trough for conducting molten metal; a gate or sprue. See 4th GATE. **c** The rotating stone of a set of millstones. **d** A movable slab or rubber used in grinding or polishing stone, etc. **e** A tool on which lenses are fastened in a group, for grinding or polishing. **f** *Horol.* A train of wheels for regulating the speed of striking in a repeating watch. **g** *Mach.* An idle wheel. *Rare.* **h** A kind of tackle. See TACKLE, *n.*, 1. **i** A horizontal longitudinal timber on the top of a scaffold or staging, carrying a line of rails for a hoisting apparatus, etc., used in building.

3. *Bot.* **a** A slender prostrate branch which roots at the joints or end, forming new plants, as in the strawberry. **b** A plant which spreads by this method; also, improperly, any twining vine.

a Runner of Strawberry Plant.

4. *Zoöl.* **a** A carangoid food fish (*Elagatis bipinnulatus*) widely distributed in warm seas; — so called from its rapid leaps from the water. **b** The leather jack. **c** A jurel (*Carangus chrysos*), common from Cape Cod southward.

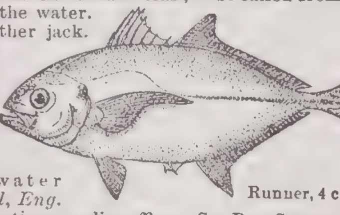
Runner, 4 c. (1/7)

5. The water rail. *Local, Eng.*

6. **a** A detective or police officer. See BOW STREET OFFICER. *Slang, Eng.* **b** A messenger. **c** A smuggler. *Colloq.* **d** A runaway. *Obs.* **e** A traveling salesman. *Colloq.*

7. **a** A kind of traveling supervisor or agent for a commercial house, esp. before the introduction of railroads. *Eng.* **b** One employed to solicit patronage, as for a steamboat, hotel, etc. *Cant, U. S.* **c** One who makes a business of running for things in return for the gratuities received; as, a *runner* called a cab for him. *Chiefly Eng.*

8. = ZAPETERO.

9. An Oriental rug adapted by its long and narrow shape for running, or extending, along halls, passageways, etc.

10. *pl. Print.* Letters or figures on the side margin of a page to show the position of any line. *Brit.*

runner and tackle. See TACKLE.

run′ner-up′, *n.* The competitor in a contest who finishes next to the winner; as, the *runner-up* in a golf tournament.

run′ning, *vb. n.* of RUN. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that runs.

2. Strength or ability to run; as, there was a great deal of *running* in the horse at the finish.

3. A trip, course, or journey; also, the condition of a course to be covered; as, the *running* is good. *Colloq.*

4. An assault or attack; a skirmish. *Obs. Scot.*

5. That which runs or flows; as: **a** The quantity of a liquid which flows in a certain time or during a certain operation; as, the first *running* of a still. **b** The discharge from an ulcer or other sore. **c** = CREEPING, 1 **d**. **d** *Music.* A leakage of wind in an organ causing one or more pipes to sound when the digital is pressed without the stops being drawn; also, the sound thus produced.

in, *or* **out of**, **the running**, entered, or not entered, as a competitor in a contest; also, with, or without, hope of winning in a contest.

run′ning, *p. pr.* of RUN. Hence: *a.* **1.** Moving or advancing by running. Specif., of a horse: **a** Having a running gait; not a trotter or pacer. **b** Trained and kept for running races.

2. Continuous; keeping along step by step or from place to place; as, a *running* fire of musketry; a *running* engagement, i. e., one between pursuers and pursued.

3. Successive; one following the other without break or intervention; — said of periods of time; as, to be away two days *running*; to sow land two years *running.*

4. Flowing; easy; cursive; as, a *running* hand in writing.

5. Quickly prepared; light and hasty. "Provide a *running* banquet." *Marlowe.*

6. *Med.* Discharging pus; as, a *running* sore.

7. Not fixed or definite in its effect or application, but left open for future determination, as in case of (1) a lease allowing the lessee the use of all the land he can clear in his lifetime in a larger-described tract, or (2) a policy of insurance (often called an **open policy**) leaving the value or the object insured to be fixed in the future or from time to time, or (3) a general writ.

8. Of or pertaining to a run or the act of running; used for or in running; as, this train's *running* time is 43 minutes.

running account, a continuous statement of amounts due and paid. — **r. block**, a movable pulley block which rises or sinks with the weight which is raised or lowered; — disting. from *standing block.* — **r. board**, a narrow platform along the side of a locomotive, open street car, etc. — **r. bond.** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**. — **r. bowline**, a bowline knot made around its own standing part. See 2d KNOT, 1. — **r. bowsprit.** = REEFING BOWSPRIT. — **r. check**, *U. S. Customhouse*, the checking of goods discharged into lighters from a vessel only by keeping an account of the total number of packages discharged, with the nature of each package, leaving the tallying by marks and numbers to be made at the customhouse wharf. *Manila.* — **r. days**, *Com.*, the total consecutive days occupied on a voyage under a charter party. — **r.-down clause**, *Marine Insurance*, a clause by which underwriters assume a liability for a part, usually three quarters, of the damage inflicted on other vessels by collision for which the insured vessel is held to blame. — **r. expenses**, daily, current, or ordinary and indispensable expenses. — **r. fist**, running hand. *Obs.* — **r. gate**, *Founding*, a gate, or any of several gates, through which molten metal runs into the mold. — **r. gear.** **a** The wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, in distinction from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive or other machine, in distinction from the framework. **b** = RUNNING RIGGING. — **r. hand**, a style of rapid writing in which the letters are usually slanted and the words formed without lifting the pen; — disting. from *round hand.* — **r. head**, *or* **r. headline**, *Print.*, a headline repeated on consecutive pages in a book or the like. — **r. knot.** See 2d KNOT, 1. — **r. lights**, *Naut.*, the lights carried according to international agreement by vessels under way between sunset and sunrise. They are a green light on the starboard and a red light on the port side, and, in case of steamers, a white light at the foremast head. If towing, a vessel carries the side lights, and two or three white lights arranged vertically at the foremast head, depending on the length of the tow. — **r. myrtle**, the common periwinkle. — **r. ornament**, an ornamental decoration, as of moldings, formed with continuous design. — **R. Parliament**, the Scottish Parliament; — a nickname alluding to its being shifted from place to place. — **r. part**, *Naut.*, that part of a tackle that is hauled upon; — disting. from the *standing part.* — **r. pine**, the common club moss *Lycopodium clavatum.* — **r. rein**, a kind of driving rein, consisting of chin strap, rein, and martingale, used with horses otherwise bearing the head so high that the bit when pulled goes into the corners of the mouth and not against the lower jaw. — **r. rigging**, *Naut.*, all those ropes used in bracing the yards, making and taking in sail, etc.; — disting. from *standing rigging.* — **r. side.** See ENGLISH, *n.*, 6. *Brit.* — **r. spider**, any of certain spiders (esp. of the family Lycosidæ) which build no web, but hunt their prey by running. — **r. string.** See DRAWING STRING. — **r. title**, the fixed or general title of a volume as printed at the top of all left-hand pages or, sometimes, all pages. — **r. toad**, the natterjack. — **r. track.** **a** *Railroads.* A track reserved for movements through an arrangement of yards in series that are used for these paration, classification, and storage of cars. *U. S.* **b** A track for running. — **r. trap**, *Plumbing, etc.*, a **U** trap in a pipe, permitting liquid flow, but forming a seal for sewer gases. — **r. walk**, a certain gait of a horse, being a cross between a walk and a trot.

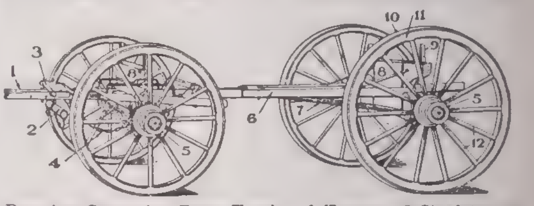

Running Gear of a Farm Truck. 1 Tongue; 2 Singletree or Whiffletree; 3 Doubletree; 4 Stay Chain; 5 Hub; 6 Reach or Coupling Pole; 7 Hounds; 8 Bolster; 9 Stake; 10 Tire; 11 Fellies; 12 Spokes

run′-off′ (rŭn′ôf′), *n.* That which runs off. Specif.: *Hydrog.* The rainfall of a region, discharged from it by streams.

run′-on′, *p. a.* That runs on; specif.: *Pros.* Running over without rhetorical pause from one line into another; characterized by *enjambment* (which see). — *n.* That which is run on, as in printed matter.

runt (rŭnt), *n.* [Scot. *runt* an old cow, an old, withered woman, a hardened stem or stalk, the trunk of a tree; cf. D. *rund* a bullock, an ox or cow, G. *rind.* Cf. ROTHER, *a.*] **1.** An ox or cow, esp. a small one; specif., *Rare, pl.*, undersized cattle.

2. Hence, any animal, esp. any domestic animal, unusually small as compared with others of its kind.

3. A dwarf, or a person of small or stunted growth; also, a mean, despicable, boorish person; — used opprobriously.

4. One of a breed of very large domestic pigeons, usually blue or silvery with barred wings and iridescent neck.

5. The dead stump or trunk of a tree; also, the stem of a plant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

run′tee (rŭn′tē), *n.* [Corruption of F. *arrondi* rounded.] An aboriginal ornament of American Indians of the Middle

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run′-a-round′, *n.* Something that runs around; as: **a** *Med.* A whitlow encircling the finger nail, but not affecting the bone. *Colloq.* **b** A railroad track around some (usually temporary) obstacle.

run′board′, *n.* = RUNNING BOARD.

run-ca′tion (rŭŋ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *runcatio*, fr. *runcare* to weed out.] A weeding. *Obs.*

runch (*Scot.* rŭnsh), *n.* & *v.* Crunch. *Obs. or Scot.*

runch (rŭnsh; rōōnsh; 140), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Charlock. **b** Wild radish or jointed charlock.

runch balls. The dried and withered charlock. *Dial. Eng.*

runci. † ROUNCY.

runcible spoon (rŭn′sĭ-b'l). [Perh. orig. in jocose allusion to the slaughter at the battle of Roncevaux, because it has a cutting edge. Cf. ROUNCEVAL.] A kind of fork with three broad prongs or tines, one having a sharp edge, curved like a spoon, used with pickles, etc.

run′cle. † RUNKLE, wrinkle.

rund (rŭnd; rŭn; rōōn; rŭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RAND, border, shred.

runde. Obs. pret. of RUN.

run′del (rŭn′d'l), *n.* [Cf. RUNDLE.] A circle. *Dial. Eng.*

run′del, *n.* [Cf. RINDLE, RUNNEL.] A runnel. *Dial. Eng.*

rundeley. † ROUNDELAY.

run′dl. Rundle. *Ref. Sp.*

run′dle. Dial. Eng. of ROUNDEL.

run′dle (rŭn′d'l; rōōn′-). Var. of RUNNEL, a tree. *Dial. Eng.*

run′dle (rŭn′'l; rōōn′'l). Dial. Eng. var. of RUNNEL, a stream.

run′dled, *a.* Rounded. *Obs.*

rune, *v. i.* [See ROUN, *v.*] To whisper; speak; talk; also, to meditate; muse. *Obs.*

rune′craft′, *n.* See -CRAFT.

runed (rōōnd), *a.* Inscribed with runes.

run′er (rōōn′ẽr), *n.* A bard, or learned man, among the Goths.

rune′smith′, *n.* One who writes in or deciphers runes

run′fish′, *n.* [*run*, v. + *fish.*] A spent salmon.

rung. Obs. p. p. of REIGN.

rung, *v. t.* To wring. *Obs.*

rung′head′, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* The upper end of a floor timber.

rungil. † WRINKLE.

run′hold′er, *n.* One who owns or leases a run for cattle.

run′ing (rōōn′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of RUNE to whisper. *Obs.*

run′ish, *a.* Violent; impetuous; fierce. *Obs.*

runkill. † RUNKLE, wrinkle

run′kle (rŭŋ′k'l; rōōn′-), *n.* & *v.* [See WRINKLE.] Wrinkle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

run′let. Var. of RUNDLET.

Runn (rŭn), *n.* [Hind. *ran* desert, wilderness.] In India, a certain flat land, in full the **Rann**, *or* **Runn, of Cutch**, flooded during the monsoon months and incrusted with salt when dry.

run′na-gate (rŭn′*ȧ*-gāt; rōōn′-). Scot. var. of RUNAGATE.

run′ne-gate. † RUNAGATE.

run′nel (*dial.* rōōn′'l), *n.* **1.** A pollard tree; a tree that is dwarfed or aged. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A young tree. *Obs.*

runner duck. Indian runner duck.

runner stick. = GATE PIN.

run′net (*dial.* rŭn′ĭt; rōōn′-), *n.* Rennet. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

run′ning-ly, *adv.* of RUNNING.

run′nion (rŭn′yŭn). Var. of RONION.

ru-nol′o-gy (rōō-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*rune* + *-logy.*] The science of runes. — **ru-nol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

run′rig′ (rŭn′rĭg′), *n.* See RUNDALE. *Scot. & Ireland.*

run′round′, *n.* A felon, or whitlow. *Colloq., U. S.*

runsik. † RANSACK.

run′sy. † ROUNCY.

N O P Q R

Atlantic coast of the United States, consisting of a disk of shell with one or more perforations from edge to edge.

run'way' (rŭn'wā'), *n.* **1.** The channel of a stream.
2. The beaten path made by deer or other animals in passing to and from their feeding grounds; trail.
3. A road on which logs are skidded; a gutter road.
4. A way or gauged track for wheeled vehicles, etc.

ru-pee' (rōō-pē'), *n.* [Hind. *rūpiyah*, fr. Skr. *rūpya* silver, coined silver or gold, handsome.] **1.** An East Indian silver coin weighing approximately 175 grains, but varying in weight and fineness with the time and locality. Specif., the principal silver coin of British India, now current at 15 to the sovereign and hence having a fixed value of 1s. 4d. or 32.443 cents. It contains about 165 grains of pure silver and was at one time worth over 45 cents. The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a *lac*, and of 10,000,000 rupees a *crore*. A system of arithmetical notation based on these is used, all sums between 100,000 and 10,000,000 being written in lacs (thousands of rupees), etc., and all sums above 10,000,000 being written in crores, lacs, thousands, etc. For example, 73,57,000 = 73 lacs, 57 thousand; 6,37,64,000 = 6 crores, 37 lacs, 64 thousand; but it is usual to express large sums in tens of rupees, as Rx 1,000,000 = 10,000,000 rupees. The **sicca rupee**, or **sicca**, once current in Bengal, was more valuable by 1/15. Half, quarter, and eighth rupees are also coined.
2. A money of account corresponding to the coin. It is divided into 16 annas. Abbr., pl. *Rs.*, sing. *Re.*

Ru'pert's drop (rōō'pērts). A kind of glass drop with a long tail, made by dropping melted glass into water, and remarkable for the property (due to internal strain) of bursting into fragments when the surface is scratched or the tail broken; — so called from Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I., who first brought them to England. Called also **Rupert's ball**, **Rupert's tear**, etc.

Ru-pic'o-la (rōō-pĭk'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *rupes*, gen. *rupis*, a rock + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the cock of the rock, the type of a subfamily, **Ru-pic'o-li'næ** (-lī'nē), of Cotingidæ.

Cock of the Rock (*Rupicola rupicola*).

ru-pic'o-lous (rōō-pĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [See RUPICOLA.] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Living among, inhabiting, or growing on, rocks.

Rup'pi-a (rŭp'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Heinrich Bernhard *Ruppius*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of potamogetonaceous herbs, the tassel grasses, having capillary stems, slender alternate leaves, and monœcious flowers destitute of perianth. The species are widely distributed in salt and brackish waters.

rup'ture (rŭp'tūr), *n.* [L. *ruptura*, fr. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break: cf. F. *rupture*. See REAVE; cf. ROUT a defeat.]
1. A breaking apart, or separating, or state of being broken apart; as, the *rupture* of the skin, of a blood vessel.
2. Breach of peace or concord; specif., open hostility or war between nations; as, they came to *rupture*.
3. *Med.* Hernia. See HERNIA.
Syn. — Breach, break, burst, disruption. See FRACTURE.

rup'ture, *v. t. & i.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng).
1. To part by violence; break; burst; as, to *rupture* a vein.
2. To produce a hernia in.

rup'tured (-tūrd), *a.* Broken; separated; specif.: *Med.* Having a rupture, or hernia.

ru'ral (rōō'răl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country. Cf. ROOM space, RUSTIC.] **1.** Of or pert. to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; living in, suitable for, or resembling, the country; rustic; as, *rural* scenes; a *rural* prospect. "A *rural* fellow." *Shak.*
2. Of or pertaining to agriculture; as, *rural* economy.
3. *Civil Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a tenement in land adapted and used for agricultural or pastoral purposes; — opposed to *urban*.

The test whether a tenement is *rural* or urban is not the place where the property is situated, but the use to which it is devoted. 13 S. C. (*Cape Colony*) 62.

Syn. — RURAL, RUSTIC, PASTORAL, BUCOLIC, ARCADIAN. RURAL refers to the country itself, esp. in its pleasant aspects; RUSTIC commonly implies a contrast with the refinements of the city or the town, and often connotes rudeness or lack of polish; as, "The pleasures [which the summer retreats] afforded were merely *rural*; the company splenetic, *rustic*, and vulgar" (*Goldsmith*); "He . . . buried himself in the *rural*, or rather *rustic*, solitude of Buriton" (*Gibbon*); "He had no taste for *rural* loveliness, green fields and vineyards, . . . but he would often have his tongue in his cheek at the simplicity of *rustic* dupes" (*Stevenson*); cf. a *rustic* bridge. That is PASTORAL (see etym.) which has to do with the life of shepherds, or (esp.) with conventional rural life; as, "All good poetry descriptive of *rural* life is essentially *pastoral*" (*Ruskin*). BUCOLIC is a literary (sometimes humorous) synonym for *rustic*; ARCADIAN suggests ideal pastoral simplicity.

rural dean. *Eccl.* = DEAN, *n.*, 2 **c.** Hence: **r. deanery.** — **rural district**, in England, a subdivision of an administrative county embracing usually several county parishes. — **r. servitude.** See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.*

ru'ral-ism (rōō'răl-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being rural; ruralness; also, a rural idiom or expression.

ru-ral'i-ty (rōō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *ruralitas*.] Ruralism; also, a rural place.

ru'ral-ize (rōō'răl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render rural; to give a rural appearance to.

ru'ral-ize, *v. i.* To become rural; to rusticate.

ru'ri-de'ca-nal (rōō'rĭ-dĕk'ȧ-năl), *a.* [L. *rus*, *ruris*, the country + *decanus*. See DEAN.] Of or pert. to a rural dean.

Rus'cus (rŭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ruscum*, *rustum*, butcher's broom.] *Bot.* A genus of European evergreen convallariaceous shrubs bearing leaflike phylloclades, small greenish flowers and red berries. *R. aculeatus*, the butcher's broom, is often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ruse (rōōz), *n.* [F., fr. *ruser* to use tricks, OF. also *reüser* to deceive, also, to repel, put to flight; orig. uncert.] An artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.
Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

rush (rŭsh), *n.* [ME. *rusche*, *rische*, *resche*, AS. *risce*, *resce*, *risc*; akin to LG. *rusk*, *risch*, D. & G. *rusch*; all prob. fr. L. *ruscum* butcher's broom; perh. akin to Goth. *raus* reed, G. *rohr*.] **1.** Any of various aquatic or marsh-growing plants of the genus *Juncus*, having cylindrical, often hollow, stems; also, any of several species of *Scirpus*. Cf. BULRUSH. Rushes are used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats, and the pith is used in some places for wicks and rushlights. They were formerly strewn over floors.
2. The merest trifle; a straw; as, not worth a *rush*.

rush (rŭsh), *v. i.*; RUSHED (rŭsht); RUSH'ING. [ME. *ruschen*; orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *reüsser*, perh. var. of *reüser* to repel, retreat; see RUSE, *n.* (*Oxf. E. D.*); or cf. MHG. *rüschen* to rush, rustle, G. *rauschen* to rustle, Icel. & Sw. *ruska* to shake, Dan. *ruske*.] **1.** To move forward with impetuosity, violence, tumultuous rapidity, or haste.
2. Specif.: *Football.* To advance the ball by carrying it.
3. To act with undue haste and eagerness, or without due deliberation or preparation; as, to *rush* into business.

rush, *v. t.* **1.** To push or urge forward with impetuosity or violence; to hurry onward.
2. To make an onset on; to charge; attack; also, to carry by assault; as, to *rush* a barrier.
3. To destroy; overthrow; defeat; also, to drive back (an enemy); repulse.
4. *Football, U. S.* To carry forward by a rush or continued rushes; as, to *rush* the ball ten yards.
5. To recite (a lesson) or pass (an examination) with great ease and few errors. *College Cant, U. S.*
to rush the growler, to fetch beer from a saloon in a pail, pitcher, or the like. *Slang, U. S.*

rush, *n.* **1.** A moving forward with rapidity and force or eagerness; a violent motion or course; as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds; a *rush* of water.
2. A thronging to a newly discovered ore field; esp., a gold rush. Also, the new gold field itself. *Chiefly Australasia.*
3. An onset; attack; combat; specif., in colleges, academies, etc., a contest or trial of strength between two classes, or delegations from two classes, for temporary possession of a walk, fence, cane, etc.; as, a cane *rush*. *U. S.*
4. That which by its accumulation or pressure causes unusual activity and haste; as, a *rush* of business. *Colloq.*
5. A ready and nearly faultless recitation, examination, or the like. *College Cant, U. S.*
6. *Football, U. S.* **a** One of certain players in the rush line; as, the center or end *rush*. **b** Act of carrying the ball.

rush broom. **a** An Australian fabaceous plant (*Viminaria denudata*), having slender branches. **b** Spanish broom.

rush candle. A candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in grease.

rush'er (rŭsh'ēr), *n.* One who rushes. Specif.: **a** One who does things rapidly. **b** *Football, U. S.* A player in the rush line (which see). **c** *Polo*, etc. Any of the players on the forward line of attack or defense. **d** One who joins in the rush to a freshly discovered ore field. *Colloq. or Cant.*

rush'light' (-līt'), *n.* A rush candle, or its light; hence, a small, feeble light.

rush lily. Any large-flowered species of the genus *Sisyrinchium*, esp. *S. grandiflorum* of western North America.

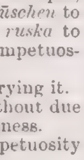

Rusine Antler. *a* Brow Tine; *b* Trestine; *c* Sur-royal.

rush line. *Football.* The players of the forward line of attack or defense; also, the imaginary line by which these players take their position. *U. S.*

rush'y (rŭsh'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with rushes.
2. Made of rushes; as, a *rushy* couch.

ru'sine (rōō'sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.* [NL. *Rusa*, the name of the genus, Malay *rūsa* deer.] *Zoöl.* Of, like, or pertaining to, the deer of the genus or subgenus *Rusa*.
rusine antler, an antler with the brow tine simple and the beam simply forked at the tip.

rusk (rŭsk), *n.* [Sp. *rosca de mar* sea rusks, a kind of biscuit, *rosca*, prop. a screw, spiral.] **1.** A light, soft bread made with yeast and eggs, often crisped in an oven; also, a kind of sweet biscuit.
2. A kind of hard bread, as for ships' stores. *Obs.*
3. Bread or cake made brown and crisp in an oven; often, also, such bread grated or pulverized.

rus'ma (rŭs'mȧ), *n.* [F. (cf. It. *rusma*), fr. Turk. *khyryzma* a paste used as a depilatory, fr. Gr. χρῖσμα an unguent. Cf. CREAM.] A depilatory of orpiment and, usually, quicklime.

Rus-se'li-a (rŭ-sē'lĭ-ȧ; -sĕl'yȧ), *n.* [NL., after Alex. *Russell* (d. 1768), a physician at Aleppo.] *Bot.* A genus of Mexican scrophulariaceous shrubs with small or minute leaves, red flowers with a tubular corolla, four stamens, and a nearly globose 2-celled capsule.

rus'set (rŭs'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *a.* [OF. *rousset*, *rosset*, dim. of *rous*, *ros*, red, F. *roux*, L. *russus* (for *rudtus*, *rudhtus*), akin to E. *red*. See RED; cf. ROUSSETTE.] **1.** Reddish brown, or (with some) reddish gray; also, yellowish brown.

The morn, in *russet* mantle clad. *Shak.*

2. *Leather Manuf.* Designating, or pertaining to, leather which is finished except for the coloring and polishing.
3. Made of coarse cloth of a dull reddish brown color; hence, coarse; homespun; rustic. *Archaic.*

rus'set, *n.* **1.** A reddish brown color or, according to some, a gray or broken red; also, a yellowish brown; also, any pigment or dye which yields this color.
2. Cloth or clothing of a russet color and (often) coarse texture; orig. and esp., homespun cloth or clothing, formerly commonly worn by country people; hence, country dress.
3. One of a group of winter apples having rough skins of a russet color, as the Roxbury russet.
4. Russet leather. See RUSSET, *a.*, 2.

Rus'sia (rŭsh'ȧ), *n.* A country of Europe and Asia.
Russia braid. See SOUTACHE. — **R. calf.** See RUSSIA LEATHER; CALF, 2. — **R. duck**, a variety of strong linen duck for men's garments. — **R. grass**, the floating manna grass *Panicularia fluitans*. — **R. iron**, a kind of sheet iron having a lustrous blue-black coating of oxide which protects it against corrosion. It is used for stovepipes, etc. — **R. leather**, leather made from various skins by tanning in the ordinary way and then treating on the flesh side with birch oil, which imparts a peculiar odor and protects from insects. It was originally made from the skins of young cattle in Russia. Russia leather is often colored red with brazilwood. It is used in fine bookbinding, for purses, etc. — **R. matting**, matting manufactured in Russia from the inner bark of the European linden (*Tilia europæa*). — **R. sheet iron.** See RUSSIA IRON.

Rus'sian (rŭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia, its inhabitants, or language.
Russian almond, a dwarf almond (*Amygdalus nana*) native of Russia and western Asia, cultivated for its white or pink flowers. — **R. apple**, a variety of apple originating in Russia; specif., the red astrachan. — **R. backgammon**, a variety of backgammon in which the pieces of both players are entered on the same table, as determined by throws of the dice. — **R. bagatelle.** See BAGATELLE, 2. — **R. bath**, a vapor bath which consists in a prolonged exposure of the body to steam, followed by washings and shampooings. — **R. braid.** See SOUTACHE. — **R. cactus**, the Russian thistle. — **R. calendar**, the Julian calendar, still used in Russia. See CALENDAR, *n.*, 1. — **R. cedar**, the Swiss stone pine (*Pinus cembra*). — **R. Church**, the established church of the Russian empire. It forms a portion, by far the largest, of the Eastern Church and is governed by the Holy Synod. The czar is the head of the church, but he has never claimed the right of deciding questions of theology and dogma. — **R. crash**, a strong unbleached linen fabric of varying quality, used for garments, towels, and in embroidery. — **R. embroidery**, simple conventional patterns worked with silk, cotton, or wool, esp. on wash materials. — **R. mulberry**, a small bushy variety (*Morus alba tatarica*) of the white mulberry. — **R. musk**, a variety of musk from Siberia. It comes in large pods and is inferior to that from China. — **R. sable.** = SIBERIAN SABLE. — **R. saltwort**, the Russian thistle. — **R. sauce**, velouté sauce thickened with egg yolks and containing cream, grated horse-radish, and fine herbs. — **R. sheet iron**, Russia iron. — **R. tapestry**, a strong fabric of hemp or coarse linen, used for window curtains, embroidery, etc. — **R. thistle**, *or* **R. tumbleweed**, a prickly European chenopodiaceous plant (*Salsola tragus*), which has become a serious pest in the western United States. — **R. turnip**, the rutabaga. — **R. whist**, whist differing from the ordinary game chiefly in having no trumps, counting honors, playing (usually) ten points as a game, and varying the scoring according to agreement. — **R. wolfhound.** See WOLFHOUND. — **the R. By'ron**, Aleksandr Sergyeevich Pushkin (1799–1837), the most celebrated poet of Russia. He was influenced by the poetry of Byron.

Rus'sian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Russia; esp., a member of the dominant Slavic-speaking race, or races, of Russia. Linguistically the Russians fall into three divisions: (1) Those speaking Indo-European languages, chiefly Balto-Slavic tongues, with Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, and Lettish foremost. Of these, the Russian-speaking peoples are subdivided into the **Great Russians**, of the central and northeastern provinces; the **Little Russians**, of Little and South

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run'-through', *n.* = FOLLOW.
runt'y (rŭn'tĭ), *a.* Like a runt: diminutive; also, mean; boorish. *Colloq. or Dial.*
runyous. ✝ ROYNOUS.
Rup *Abbr.* Rupert; Ruprecht.
ru'pa (rōō'pȧ), *n.* [Skr. *rūpa* form, color] *Theos.* Body; visible form.
rupee paper. = ENFACED PAPER.
Ru-pe'li-an (rōō-pē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the *Rupel* river, Belgium.] *Geol.* Designating the upper division of the Belgian Oligocene. — **Ru-pe'li-an**, *n.*
ru'pel-la-ry, *a.* [From L. *rupes* a rock.] Rocky. *Obs.*
Ru'pert (rōō'pērt), *n.* [From G. *Ruprecht*, perh. through F. See ROBERT.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Rupertus* (rōō-pûr'tŭs).
Rupert of Debate. The fourteenth Earl of Derby (1799–1869); — a nickname likening his impetuous eloquence to the fiery charges of the Cavalier Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I.
ru-pes'tri-an (rōō-pĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *rupes* rock.] Composed of rock; inscribed on rocks.
ru-pes'trine (-trĭn), *a.* [L. *rupes* rock + *-trine*, as in lacus*trine*, palus*trine*.] Rupicolous.
ru'pi-a (rōō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. G. ῥύπος filth, dirt.] *Med.* An eruption, occurring esp. in tertiary syphilis, consisting of vesicles having an inflamed base and filled with serous, purulent, or bloody fluid, which dries up, forming large, blackish, conical crusts. — **ru'pi-al** (-ăl), *a.*
Ru'pi-ca'pra (-kā'prȧ; -kăp'rȧ), *n.* [L., a chamois; *rupes* rock + *capra* she-goat.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the chamois, sometimes made the type of a subfamily, **Ru'pi-ca-pri'næ** (-kȧ-prī'nē). — **ru'pi-cap'rine** (-kăp'rīn; -rĭn), *a.*
ru-pic'o-line (rōō-pĭk'ō-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.* Rupicolous.
ruppen, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *rȳpan*.] To rob. *Obs.*
ruppit. Scot. var. of RIPPET.
rup'tile (rŭp'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] *Bot.* Dehiscing irregularly. *Rare.*
rup'tion (rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ruptio*, fr. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] A bursting; rupture.
rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] Rupturing or tending to rupture.
rup'tor, *n.* [L.] One who breaks, violates, or destroys. *Obs.*
rup-to'ri-um (rŭp-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [LL.] *Med.* An agent for effecting a solution of continuity, as a caustic. *Obs. or R.*
rup'to-ry, *n.* Ruptorium. *Obs.*
rup'tu-a-ry (rŭp'tū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. ROTURIER.] A plebeian; a roturier. *Rare.*
rup'ture-wort' (-tūr-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Burstwort. **b** A West Indian amaranthaceous plant (*Alternanthera polygonoides*) somewhat resembling burstwort.
ru'ral, *n.* A rustic. *Obs.*
ru-ral' (rōō-räl'), *n.*; *pl.* RURALES (rōō-rä'lās). [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *rural* rural.] A municipal police officer. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*
ru'ral-ist, *n.* One who leads a rural life.
ru'ral-ly, *adv.* of RURAL.
ru'ral-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rurd, rurde. ✝ RERD, *n.*
ru'ric, *a.* [L. *rus*, *ruris*, country.] Rustic. *Obs. Scot.*
ru-ric'o-list (rōō-rĭk'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *ruricola*.] An inhabitant of the country. *Obs.*
ru'ri-gene (rōō'rĭ-jēn), **ru-rig'e-nous** (rōō-rĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *rurigena*.] Born in the country. *Obs.*
ru'ru (rōō'rōō), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand morepork.
Rus. *Abbr.* Russia; Russian.
ru'sa (rōō'sȧ), *n.* [Hind. *rūsā*.] Lemon grass.
Ru'sa, *n.* [NL. See RUSINE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus or subgenus (of *Cervus*) of maned East Indian deer, including the sambar. **b** [*l. c.*] Any species of this genus.
rusare. ✝ ROOSER, flatterer.
rusche. ✝ RUSH.
ruse. ✝ RESE, to shake.
ruse (*Scot.* rōōz, rüz). Obs. or Scot. var. of ROOSE. [*Obs.*]
ruse (rōōz), *a.* Tricky; artful.
ruse (*dial.* rōōz, rüz), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *rose*, AS *hrēosan* to fall.] To slip; fall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ruse, *v. i.* [Cf. RUSE artifice.] To retreat; escape. *Obs.*
‖ **ruse' de guerre'** (rüz' dē gâr'). [F.] A war stratagem.
ru'se oil (rōō'sē). Citronella oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
rush (rŭsh; rōōsh). Scot. & dial. Eng. of RASH, an eruption.
rush (*dial.* rŭsh, rōōsh), *v. i.* To gather rushes. *Obs. or Dial.* — *v. t.* To strew with rushes. *Obs.*
rush bearing. A kind of rural festival, marking or commemorating the dedication of a church, during which the parishioners bring rushes to strew the church. *Archaic. Eng.*
rush'buck'ler, *n.* A swashbuckler. *Obs.*
rush'bush' (rŭsh'bōōsh'; rōōsh'-), *n.* A clump of rushes. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Craig.*
rush daffodil. A daffodil (*Narcissus triandrus*) of southern Europe.
rushed (rŭsht), *a.* Overgrown with rushes.
rush'en (rŭsh'ĕn; -ĭn), *a.* Made of rushes. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rush'er, *n.* One who strewed the floor with rushes at dances. *Obs.*
rush garlic. Crow garlic.
rush grass. Any grass of the genus *Sporobolus*, having wiry stems and sheathed panicles.
rush'-grown', *a.* **1.** Tapering like a rush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** Overgrown by rushes, as land.
rush'i-ness (rŭsh'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
rush'ing-ly, *adv.* of *rushing*, p. pr.
rush'-leaved' daf'fo-dil. The jonquil.
rush'like', *a.* Resembling a rush; weak.
rush'-nut', *n.* The chufa, or earthnut.
rusht. Rushed. *Ref. Sp.*
rush toad. The natterjack.
rush wheat. Couch grass.
R. U. S. I. *Abbr.* Royal United Service Institution.
rusien. ✝ RESE, to shake.
‖ **rus in ur'be.** [L.] The country in the city. *Martial* (*Epigrams*, XII. 57, 21)
rusk, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *ruska* to shake, Dan. *ruske* to shake, pull up.] Prob., to tear. *Obs.*
rusk, *v. t.* To parch (bread or cake) in an oven. *Dial.*
rus'kle, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *ryskja* to shake, Dan. *ruske*, Sw. *ruska*.] To stretch in yawning. *Obs.*
rus'ot (rŭs'ŏt), **rus'wut** (-wŭt), *n.* [Hind. *rasaut* juice of the boxthorn.] An extract from the wood or roots of various species of *Berberis*, used medicinally. *India.*
rus-po'ne (rōōs-pō'nā), *n.* [It.] [See COIN.]
Russ (rŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *Russe*.] A Russian, or the Russians; the Russian language.
Russ, *a.* [F. *russe*.] Of or pert. to the Russians.
Russ. *Abbr.* Russia, Russian.
rus-sare' (rŭ-sâr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
russche. ✝ RUSH, a plant, etc.
rus'sel, *n.* [OF. *roussel*, *rossel*, lit., red, dim. of *rous*, F. *roux*.] *Obs.* **1.** A fox.
2. A twilled worsted cloth sometimes having a satin finish, formerly made in England.
rus'sel-cord', *n.* A kind of rep made of cotton and wool, used for women's dresses, scholastic gowns, bags, etc.
rus'sel-ing, *n.* [Cf. F. *rousselet* a kind of pear.] A kind of apple; a russeting. *Obs.*
Rus'sell's vi'per (rŭs'ĕlz). [After Patrick *Russell* (1727–1805), physician at Aleppo.] The jessur.
rus'set, *v. t.* To cast a russet glow over. *Rare.*
rus'set-ing, *n.* **1.** A russet apple. *Obs.* **2** One wearing russet; a rustic. [*Obs.*] **3.** = RUSSET, *n.*, 2.
rus'set-y (-ĭ), *a.* = RUSSET, *a.*, 1.

N O P Q R

Russia, and including the Ruthenians and the Cossacks; and the **White Russians**, a relatively small group in West Russia, adjoining the Poles and Lithuanians. (2) Those speaking the Ural-Altaic languages, chiefly Finno-Ugric tongues (see FINNO-UGRIC), together with such Turkic idioms as Chuvash, Kirghiz, Kazan Tatar, etc., of southeastern Russia. (3) The linguistic families of Caucasia (see CAUCASIAN, *n.*, 1).

Ethnically, according to Ripley, Russia is peopled by an aboriginal, tall, red-blond, dolichocephalic race, probably of Finnish speech, intermixed, in the Russians proper, with Slavic speaking conquerors of the brachycephalic Alpine race; while in the extreme north, southeast, and east, Mongolian races have settled and modified the type in varying degrees. Deniker finds in central and northern Russia and Finland representatives of his Northern, Sub-Northern, and Eastern European races; in eastern and southern Russia, traces of the Cevenole race; in Poland, of the Vistulian; and in the southern provinces, of the Adriatic and Sub-Adriatic as well. Linguistic and race boundaries have only a general correspondence.

2. The chief Slavic language of Russia. It is divided into **Great Russian**, which furnishes the standard literary language, **Little Russian**, spoken in parts of Austria-Hungary as well as southern Russia, and **White Russian**, the speech of four or five million people of western Russia. Russian records are as old as the 10th or 11th century, but the literature dates chiefly since the time of Peter the Great, in whose reign the old form of the Russian alphabet, which differed little from the Cyrillic, was reduced from 48 to 35 letters. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Rus′sian·ize (rŭsh′ăn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To make Russian, or more or less like the Russians. **2.** To treat (leather) by a process similar to, or intended to produce similar results to, that used in Russia leather.

Rus′si·fi·ca′tion (rŭs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*Russia* + *-fication.*] Act or process of Russifying, or the state of being Russified.

Rus′si·fy (rŭs′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd), -FY′ING. [Cf. F. *russifier.* See -FY.] To convert to Russian ideals, practices, laws, etc.; to render Russian; as, to *Russify* conquered tribes.

Rus′so- (rŭs′ō-). Combining form for *Russian*; as in *Russo*-Japanese, *Russo*-Austrian, *Russo*-Byzantine, etc.

Rus′so-By·zan′tine, *a.* Having Byzantine characteristics modified by Russian influence; esp., designating the typical Russian architecture previous to 1700.

Rus′so·phile (rŭs′ō-fĭl; rŭs′ō-fīl) } *n.* [*Russia* + Gr. φιλος loving: cf. F. *russophile.*] One who, not being a Russian, favors Russian policy and characteristics. — **Rus·soph′i·lism** (rŭ-sŏf′ĭ-lĭz′m; rŭs′ō-fĭl′ĭz′m), *n.*
Rus·soph′i·list (rŭ-sŏf′ĭ-lĭst; rŭs′ō-fĭl′ĭst) }

Rus′so·phobe (rŭs′ō-fōb) } *n.* [*Russia* + Gr. φόβος fear.] One who has Russophobia. — **Rus·soph′o·bism** (-bĭz′m), *n.*
Rus·soph′o·bist (rŭ-sŏf′ō-bĭst; rŭs′ō-fōb′ĭst) }

Rus′so·pho′bi·a (rŭs′ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* Morbid dread of Russia or of Russian influence.

Rus′so-Turk′ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia and Turkey; specif., designating any of the wars between the two countries, esp. those of 1827–29 and 1877–78.

Rus′su·la (rŭs′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *russulus* reddish, dim. of *russus* red. See RUSSET, *a.*] *Bot.* A large genus of white-spored agaricaceous fungi differing from *Lactarius* by the absence of milky juice. The brittle pileus is usually red, purple, yellow, green, or blue. Some species are edible.

rust (rŭst), *n.* [AS. *rust*; akin to D. *roest*, G. & Sw. *rost*, Icel. *ryð*; — named from its color, and akin to E. *red*. See RED.] **1.** The reddish coating formed on iron as when chemically attacked by moist air; by extension, the coating produced on any of various other metals by corrosion. Iron rust consists essentially of ferric hydroxide, $Fe(OH)_3$, but usually contains some oxide. The presence of carbon dioxide is favorable, if not essential, to its formation.

2. *Bot.* **a** Any of numerous minute parasitic fungi causing spots or discoloration of the tissues in higher plants. The true rusts are basidiomycetes of the order Uredinales, often heterœcious, passing through their life stages on different hosts. Typically a rust exhibits an æciostage, a uredostage, and a teliostage, but one or more of these may be wanting. The wheat rust (*Puccinia graminis*) is a well-known example of a rust destructive to grain crops. See UREDINALES, WHEAT RUST, PUCCINIA, BRAND, *n.*, 6. **b** The disease caused by such fungi; also, any morbid brown or reddish appearance of vegetation or fruit.

3. That which resembles rust in appearance or effects. Specif.: **a** A composition used in making a rust joint. **b** A rust-colored substance formed in areas on cured meat or fish, giving it a bad flavor. Rust on salted or smoked meat or fish is probably due to microörganisms or to oxidation. **c** Corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.

Sacred truths cleared from all *rust* and dross. *Eikon Basilike.*

4 Inaction; idleness. "A life of *rust*." *P. L. Ford.*

rust, *v. i.*; RUST′ED; RUST′ING. [AS. *rustian.*] **1.** To contract rust; to be or become oxidized.

If gold *ruste*, what shall iron do? *Chaucer.*

2. To be affected with the parasitic fungus called rust; also, to acquire a rusty appearance, as plants.

3. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull, slow, impaired, or the like, by inaction.

rust, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contract rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shak.*

2. To blast or wither by or as by the rust fungus. *Rare.*

3. To impair by time and inactivity.

Rus′tam, *or* **Rus′tum** (rŭs′tŭm), *n.* [Per. *Rustam.*] A legendary hero of the Persian epic "Shah Namah" and other poems. His exploits, even in childhood, are marvelous. In old age he slays in single combat his son Sohrab, whose birth had been concealed by the mother from him, and he grieves greatly when he finds out what he has done.

rus′tic (rŭs′tĭk), *a.* [L. *rusticus*, fr. *rus, ruris*, the country: cf. F. *rustique*. See RURAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the country; rural; as, the *rustic* gods of antiquity.

She had a *rustic*, woodland air. *Wordsworth.*

2. Awkward; rough; unpolished; as, *rustic* manners.

3. Befitting the country; plain; simple; as, a *rustic* entertainment; *rustic* dress.

4. Simple; artless; unadorned; unaffected. *Pope.*

5. *Masonry.* Of or pertaining to rustic work (see below); as, a *rustic* joint, quoin, etc.

Syn. — Rude, unpolished, inelegant, awkward, boorish, rough, coarse; plain, simple, artless, honest. See RURAL.

rustic capital, a form of the Latin alphabet much used from the 4th to the 7th century. The letters were angular and irregular, formed with broken strokes, with an intentional appearance of roughness and carelessness. — **r. moth**, any of various noctuid moths, esp. those belonging to *Agrotis* and allied genera. Their larvæ are called *cutworms*. — **r. nard.** = BACCHAR. *Obs. Holland.* — **r. servitude.** = RURAL SERVITUDE. See SERVITUDE. — **r. ware**, a variety of terra cotta, light brown in color with a brown glaze, often used in architectural work. — **r. work. a** *Masonry.* Cut stone facing which has the joints rusticated. **b** Summer houses, or furniture for summer houses, etc., made of rough limbs of trees.

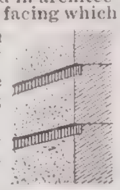

One style of Plain Rustic Work.

rus′tic (rŭs′tĭk), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the country, esp. one who is rude, coarse, or dull; a clown.

2. A rural person naturally simple in character or manners; an artless, unaffected person.

3. = RUSTIC MOTH.

4. *Ceramics.* A surface artificially roughened.

rus′ti·cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *rusticatus*, p. p. of *rusticari* to rusticate. See RUSTIC.] **1.** To go into, or reside in, the country; to ruralize.

2. To spend a period of rustication as a punishment.

rus′ti·cate, *v. t.* **1.** To compel to reside in the country.

The town is again beginning to be full, and the *rusticated* beauty sees an end of her banishment. *Idler.*

2. To punish by requiring temporary absence, esp. in the country, as from a college.

3. *Masonry.* To bevel or rebate, as blocks on the edges so as to make the joints conspicuous.

rus′ti·ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *rusticatio.*] **1.** Act of rusticating, or state of being rusticated.

2. A dwelling or abiding in the country.

3. *Masonry.* Act of rusticating, also, rustic work.

rus·tic′i·ty (rŭs-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *rusticitas*: cf. F. *rusticité.*] **1** Quality or state of being rustic; as: **a** Rustic manners, awkwardness. **b** Simplicity; artlessness.

2. A mark or instance of the lack of sophistication to be found in rural communities.

‖ **rus′tiques′ fi′gu′lines′** (rüs′tēk′ fē′gü′lēn′). [F.] Faïence of Bernard Palissy, a French potter of the 16th century, covered with raised ornaments in the shape of small animals, plants, etc., of great fidelity to nature.

rust joint. A joint made by causing rust to form between surfaces of iron, as by using a wet mixture of cast-iron borings, sal ammoniac, and sulphur.

rus′tle (rŭs′'l), *v. i.*; RUS′TLED (-'ld); RUS′TLING (-lĭng). [Cf. OD. *ruysselen*, LG. *russeln*, or AS. *hristlian* to rattle, to creak.] **1.** To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing or moving of silk cloth or dry leaves; as, he was startled by the rustling of leaves.

Prouder than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shak.*

2. To act with great energy in any occupation, esp. in business. Cf. HUSTLE, *v. i.*, 2. *Slang, U. S.*

rus′tle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to rustle, as leaves.

2. To get, as money, by rustling or hustling. *Slang, U. S.*

rus′tle, *n.* A quick succession or confusion of small sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or straw, by rubbing silk, or the like; a rustling.

rus′tler (rŭs′lẽr), *n.* One that rustles. Specif.: *Slang, U. S.* **a** A bovine animal that can care for itself. **b** An alert, energetic, driving person; a hustler. **c** A cattle thief. *Western U. S.*

rus′tling (rŭs′lĭng), *p. a.* That rustles; as, *rustling* silk; *rustling* leaves. — **rus′tling·ly**, *adv.*

rust mite. A gall mite which produces brown or reddish patches on leaves or fruits.

Rust Mites of the Orange (*Phytoptus oleivorus*) Much enlarged.

rus′tre (rŭs′tẽr), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Medieval Armor.* An oval-shaped metal scale.

2. *Her.* A lozenge pierced with a round opening to show the tincture of the field behind; — one of the subordinaries.

rus′tred (rŭs′tẽrd), *a.* Having, or composed of, rustres. — **rustred armor** *or* **armour**, *Medieval Armor*, armor composed of overlapping rustres set on quilted leather or strong cloth.

rust′y (rŭs′tĭ), *a.*; RUST′I·ER (-tĭ-ẽr); RUST′I·EST. [AS. *rustig.*] **1.** Covered or affected with rust; as, a *rusty* knife or sword; *rusty* wheat.

2. Fig., impaired by inaction, disuse, or neglect.

3. [Prob. a different word; cf. RESTIVE.] Surly; morose; crusty; sullen; uncivil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. Stubborn; obstinate; rebellious; — esp. in the phrase *to ride*, or *turn, rusty*, to become stubborn or rebellious.

5. Rust-colored; dark. "*Rusty* blood." *Spenser.*

6. Discolored; stained; not clean. *Obs. or Dial.*

7. Foul; vile; abominable; as, *rusty* sin. *Obs*

8. *Bot.* Resembling, or affected with, rust; rubiginous.

rusty dab, the sand dab *Limanda ferruginea.* — **r. fig**, the fig *Ficus rubiginosa.* — **r. gold**, *Mining*, gold having on it some coating which prevents it from amalgamating readily. Gold itself does not rust. — **r. grackle.** See GRACKLE, 1.

rut (rŭt), *n.* [F. *rut*, OF. *ruit*, LL. *rugitus* for L. *rugitus* a roaring, fr *rugire* to roar; — so called from the noise made by deer in rutting time.] *Physiol.* Sexual desire or œstrus of deer, cattle, and various other mammals; heat, also, the period during which the œstrus exists.

rut, *v. i.*; RUT′TED; RUT′TING. To have a strong sexual impulse at the reproductive period; — said of deer, cattle, etc.

rut, *n.* [OF. *rote*, *route*, way, F. *route*. See ROUTE.] **1.** A track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage of anything; a groove in which anything runs.

2. A furrow; wrinkle. *Obs.*

3. A usual or fixed practice; a regular course.

Ru′ta (rōō′tȧ; 243), *n.* [L., rue.] *Bot.* A large genus of European and Asiatic strong-scented herbs and undershrubs typifying the family Rutaceæ. They have yellow or greenish flowers, the 4-5-toothed petals borne on the receptacle. *R. graveolens* is the common rue.

ru′ta-ba′ga (-bā′gȧ), *n.* [Sw. dial. *rotabagge*: cf. F. *rutabaga.*] A kind of turnip commonly with a very large elongated yellowish root; — called also *Swedish turnip* and *Russian turnip* It is used as food for stock. See BRASSICA.

Ru·ta′ce·æ (rōō-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rutaceus*, fr. *ruta* rue. See RUE the plant.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Geraniales), often glandular and strong-scented. The flowers are tetramerous or pentamerous, with a compound ovary of four or five distinct or somewhat united carpels. There are about 111 genera (including *Citrus, Dictamnus, Ptelea, Peganum*, and *Zanthoxylum*), and nearly 800 species. — **ru·ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ru′te·li′næ (rōō′tē-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of vegetable-feeding scarabæid beetles, often brilliantly colored, as the goldsmith beetle. — **ru·te′li·an** (rōō-tē′lĭ-ăn), *n.*

ruth (rōōth; 243), *n.* [ME. *reuthe, reowðe*, fr. AS. *hrēow(e)* sad; cf. AS. *hrēow* sorrow, Icel. *hryggð, hrygð*. See RUE, *v.* & *n.* (sorrow).] **1.** Compassion for misery of another; pity; mercy. "They weep for *ruth.*" *Chaucer.*

And shadow his displeased countenance
With happy looks of *ruth* and lenity. *Marlowe.*

2. Sorrow; grief; sadness; esp., sorrow for one's own faults; repentance; regret; remorse.

3. Something causing sadness; esp., savage or cruel action; pitiless wrath. *Now Rare.*

4. That which is the occasion of pity or compassion; misery; a pitiful sight; a sad thing. *Obs.*

It has been hard this *ruth* for to see. *Chaucer.*

Ruth, *n.* [Heb. *Rūth*, perh. through L. *Ruth* or Gr. ʽΡούθ.] **1.** Fem. prop. name.

2. An Old Testament heroine, a Moabitess who became the wife of Boaz; also, the Book of Ruth. See OLD TESTAMENT.

ru′the·nate (rōō′thē-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical *ruthenic acid*, H_2RuO_4. **b** See PERRUTHENATE.

Ru·the′ni·an (rōō-thē′nĭ-ăn), *n.* One of a branch of the Little Russians, chiefly of Galicia in Austria; also, their Slavic dialect. Cf. RUSSIAN. — **Ru·the′ni·an**, *a.*

ru·then′ic (rōō-thĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to ruthenium; — said specif. of certain compounds of ruthenium in a relatively high valence. — **ruthenic acid.** a See RUTHENATE. **b** See RUTHENIUM TETROXIDE. — **r. oxide**, ruthenium dioxide, RuO_2, a dark violet crystalline substance.

ru·the′ni·ous (rōō-thē′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to ruthenium; — said of certain compounds of ruthenium in a relatively low valence.

ru·the′ni·um (rōō-thē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. So named from *Ruthenia* as a name for Russia, properly the country of the Ruthenians, the metal having been found in the Ural Mountains.] *Chem.* A rare element of the light platinum group, associated with platinum ores, and separated as a hard, brittle, steel-gray metal, very infusible and almost insoluble in acids. Symbol, *Ru*; atomic weight, 101.7. Sp. gr. (crystalline form), 12.26. It was discovered by Claus in 1845. Chemically it resembles osmium, forming the basic oxides RuO, Ru_2O_3, and RuO_2, salts corresponding to the hypothetical acidic oxides RuO_3 and Ru_2O_7, and the volatile oxide RuO_4.

ruthenium tetroxide. *Chem.* A golden-yellow crystalline substance, RuO_4, which melts at 25.5° to an orange-red liquid and, under low pressures, sublimes. It is soluble in water. Called also improperly, *ruthenic acid*, *perruthenic acid.*

ru·the′no- (rōō-thē′nō-). *Chem.* Combining form for *ruthenic*; as, potassium *ruthenocyanide*, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, a cyanide corresponding to potassium ferrocyanide.

ruth′er·ford·ite (rŭth′ẽr-fẽr-dīt), *n.* Also **ruth′er·ford·ine** (rŭth′ẽr-fẽr-dĭn; -dēn). [After Ernest *Rutherford* of Manchester, England.] *Min.* A highly radioactive alteration product, UO_2CO_3, of pitchblende; — called also *uranyl carbonate*. It forms yellow crusts. Sp. gr., 4.82.

ruth′ful (rōōth′fōōl), *a.* Full of ruth; as: **a** Pitiful; tender. **b** Full of sorrow; woeful. **c** Causing sorrow. — **ruth′ful·ly**, *adv.*

ruth′less, *a.* Having no ruth; cruel; pitiless.

Ruin seize thee, *ruthless* King!
Confusion on thy banners wait! *Gray.*

— **ruth′less·ly**, *adv.* — **ruth′less·ness**, *n.*

ru′ti·lat′ed (rōō′tĭ-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Characterized by inclosed rutile needles; as, *rutilated* quartz. See SAGENITE.

ru′tile (rōō′tĭl; -tēl; *see* -ILE), *n.* [L. *rutilus* red, inclining to golden yellow.] *Min.* A mineral consisting, like octahedrite and brookite, of titanium dioxide, TiO_2, usually of a reddish brown color and brilliant metallic adamantine luster, and occurring in tetragonal crystals or, occasionally, massive. It usually contains a little iron. The crystals are commonly prismatic with striations, and often geniculate as a result of twinning. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., about 4.2.

rus′sin, *n* [F. *roussin.*] A nag; a horse; — contemptuous. *Obs.*
russling. † RUSTLING.
russly. † RUSTLY.
Russ′ni·ak (rŭs′nĭ-ăk), *n.* [Pol. & Ruthenian *Rusnjak.*] = RUTHENIAN.
rus′sud (rŭs′ŭd), *n.* [Hind & Per. *rasad*, fr. Per. *rasīdan* to arrive.] Grain, forage, etc., provided by local officers at a military camping ground. *India.*
rust (rōōst), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. D. *rust*, n., *rusten*, v.] Rest. *Dial. Eng.*
rust cement. = IRON CEMENT.
Rus′tem. Var. of RUSTAM.
rus′ter (rōōs′tẽr), *n.* [G. *Ruster Ausbruch*, fr. *Ruszt* a town in Hungary.] A white Hungarian wine.
rustesse. *n.* [OF. *rustece* rudeness.] Rusticity. *Obs.*
rust′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
rust fungus. A fungus of the order Uredinales. See RUST, 2.
rus′ti·cal (rŭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* & *n.* Rustic. — **rus′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **rus′ti·cal·ness**, *n.*
rus′tic·an. *n.* [L. *rusticanus*, a.] Rustic. *Obs.*
rus′ti·ca′tor (rŭs′tĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* One who rusticates.
rus′ti·cize (rŭs′tĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To render rustic, as in looks.
rus′tic·ly, *adv.* of RUSTIC.
‖ **ru′sti·cus ex·spec′tat dum de′flu·at am′nis** (rŭs′tĭ-kŭs, dĕf′lōō-ăt) [L.] The rustic waits for the river to flow away.
rust′i·ly (rŭs′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of RUSTY.
rust′i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rus′tl, rus′tld Rustle; rustled. *Ref. Sp.*
rust′less, *a.* See -LESS.
rust′ly, *a* Rustling. *Scot. or Dial.*
rust′proof′, *a.* Proof against rust; not liable to rust.
Rus′tum. Var. of RUSTAM.
rust′y (*dial.* rŭs′tĭ; rōōs′tĭ) *Obs.* or dial. Eng of REASTY, rancid.
rust′y (rŭs′tĭ), *n.* Traitor; informer. *Thieves' Cant.*
rust′y, *v. t* To render rusty.
rust′y-back′, *n.* Scale fern. *Dial. Eng.*
rus′wut Var of RUSOT.
rus′y (rōōz′ĭ), *a.* Full of ruses; crafty. *Obs.*
rut (rōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROOT.
rut (rŭt), *v. t.* To cover in copulation.
rut, *v. t.* To make a rut or ruts in.
rut (rŭt), *n.* [Hind *rath* chariot.] A native carriage drawn by a pony or by oxen; also, a car to bear idols in a procession. *India*
rut, *n.* [Cf ME. *routen* to roar, Icel *rauta*, or perh akin to AS. *hrūtan* to make a noise, to snore. Cf ROTE, in this sense.] Roaring, as of waves; an uproar. *Obs.*
Ru·ta′les (rōō-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L *ruta* rue.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the rue family, etc — **ru′tal** (rōō′tăl), *a.*
ru′tate (rōō′tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A caprate.
rute. † ROUT, ROUTE.
rute. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROOT
ruteye. *v. i.* [From a deriv of OF *ruter.*] Rut; copulate. *Obs.*
rutfast. † ROOTFAST.
ruthe. † RUT, rutting.
ru′the·nite (rōō′thē-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* See RUTHENATE **a**.
ru′the·nous (-nŭs), *a.* Ruthenious
ruther. † ROTHER.
ruth′er (rŭth′ẽr). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of RUDDER.
rutheren. † ROTHEREN.
ruth′ly, *adv.* Ruthfully. *Obs.*
ruthle. † RUTTLE.
ruth′ness, *n.* Pity; ruth. *Obs.*
ru′tic (rōō′tĭk), *a.* [Cf. RUTACEOUS.] *Chem.* Capric; — from the occurrence of capric acid in rue (*Ruta*). *Obsoles.*
ru′ti·do′sis (-tĭ-dō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥυτίδωσις.] *Med.* A wrinkling, as of the cornea.
ru′ti·lant (rōō′tĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *rutilans*, p. pr of *rutilare*, fr. *rutilus* red: cf. F. *rutilant.*] Having a reddish glow; shining.
ru′ti·late. *v. i.* [L. *rutilare, rutilatum.*] To shine. *Obs.*
ru·til′i·an (rōō-tĭl′ĭ-ăn; -tĭl′yăn). Var. of RUTELIAN.
ru′tin (rōō′tĭn), *n.* [L. *ruta* rue.] *Chem.* A yellow glucoside in leaves of rue (*Ruta graveolens*) and other plants. It yields quercetin and rhamnose.
rutl † ROTL.
rutte. Obs pret. of ROWT.
rut′tee (rŭt′ē), *n.* [Hind. *ratī*] **1.** A jequirity bean. **2.** An Indian weight. = RATTI.

rut'ter (rŭt'ẽr), *n.* One that ruts; specif., a plow for cutting ruts in a logging road for the runners of the sleds to run in.

rut'ter (rŭt'ẽr), *n.* [D. *ruiter.* Cf. RUTTER a chart.] A horseman or trooper; also, a dashing gallant. *Obs.*

rut'ter, *n.* [F. *routier,* a guide to the ways (fr. *route* a road; see ROUTE); also, one of a predatory band, fr. OF. *route* a band. Cf. ROUT a troop, RUTTER a horseman.] A chart of a course, esp. at sea. *Obs.*

rut'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* Inclined to rut; lustful, salacious.

-ry (-rĭ). A reduced form of the suffix -ERY; as, jewel*ry*, revel*ry*, yeoman*ry*, etc. See -ERY.

ry'al (rī'ăl), *n.* [See RIAL, *n.* & *a.*, ROYAL.] **a** A former English gold coin, first issued by Edward IV. in 1465 as an improved noble (called *rose noble* from the rose stamped on it). It weighed 120 grains, had the value of £1 0s. 15d., or $5.17, and was current for 10s. Under Elizabeth it was current at 15s., or 10s. The *rose ryal* and *spur ryal* of James I. were worth 30s. or 33s., and 15s. or 16s. 6d., respectively. **b** A Scottish gold coin of James V. and of Mary Stuart. **c** A large silver coin issued by Mary Stuart.

rye (rī), *n.* [English Gypsy *rei.*] A gentleman, as, "Romany *rye*," a gypsy gentleman, or a gentleman who speaks the tongue of, and fraternizes with, gypsies. *Gypsy.*

rye (rī), *n.* [ME. *ry, rie, reye,* AS. *ryge;* akin to Icel. *rugr,* Sw. *råg,* Dan. *rug,* D. *rogge,* OHG. *rocco, roggo,* G. *roggen,* Lith. *rugei,* Russ. *rozh'.*] **1.** A hardy perennial cereal grass (*Secale cereale*), having loose spikes with an articulate rachis, the flowering glumes long-awned. Rye is widely cultivated as a food grain, esp. in northern continental Europe, where it is the chief ingredient of the so-called black bread.

Rye Grass.

2. The seeds or grain of this plant. Rye flour is less nutritious than wheat, but superior to barley. The roasted seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee. In the United States rye is chiefly used in the manufacture of whisky.

3. Short for *rye whisky.*

rye grass. [Cf. RAY GRASS.] **a** A perennial grass (*Lolium perenne*) with spikelets borne in a zigzag spike. It is useful in meadows and pastures. Called also *English meadow grass* and *perennial rye grass.* **b** Lyme grass.

Rye House Plot. *Eng. Hist.* A plot to kill Charles II. and James, Duke of York. discovered in June, 1683; — so called from a house in Hertfordshire, the alleged meeting place of the conspirators. Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney, who were supposed to be concerned in it, were executed.

Ry-man'dra (rī-măn'drȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of thick-leaved proteaceous trees or shrubs of New Zealand and New Caledonia. They have dense showy racemes of pediceled flowers. *R. excelsa* is the rewa-rewa.

Ryn-chos'po-ra (rĭŋ-kŏs'pō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See RHYNCHO-; SPORE.] *Bot.* A large genus of cyperaceous plants, the beak sedges, having leafy culms and variously clustered spikelets. The perianth consists usually of barbed bristles, and the achene is crowned by the persistent style base (tubercle). The species are widely distributed.

rynd, rind (rīnd; rĭnd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A piece of iron crossing the hole in the upper millstone by which the stone is supported on the spindle.

ry'ot (rī'ŏt), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ra'iyat,* the same word as *ra'iyah,* a subject, tenant, peasant. See RAYAH.] A peasant or cultivator of the soil. *India.*

ry'ot-war' (-wär') } *a.* Also *ryotwary.* [Hind. *ra'iyat-*
ry'ot-wa'ri (-wä'rē) } *wārī.* See RYOT.] Pertaining to or designating a system of collecting land rent or taxes in which the government settlement is made directly with the ryots. — *n.* The system itself. *India.*

S

S (ĕs). **1.** The nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is often called a *sibilant,* in allusion to its hissing sound. It has two principal sounds: one the voiceless *s* in *sack, this,* called a *hiss;* the other voiced, as in *is, wise,* equivalent to *z,* and often called a *buzz.* Besides these it sometimes has the sounds of *sh* and *zh,* as in *sure, measure.* In a few words *s* is silent, as in *isle, débris.* With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *sh,* as in *ship.* See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 224–230. Both the form and the name of the letter are from the Latin, which got the letter through the Greek from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* S is etymologically most nearly related to *c, z, t,* and *r;* as in ice, ME. is; E. hence, ME. hennes; E. rase, raze; erase, razor; that, G. das; E. reason, F. raison, L. ratio; E. was, were (see C, Z, T, and R).

2. As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate. **a** The 18th or (cf. K, 2 **a**) 19th in a series; eighteenth or nineteenth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral nineteen; as, *S* Battery. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Sulphur. **c** *Math.* Scalar.

3. As a medieval Roman *numeral,* S = 7 or 70; S̄, 70,000.

4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **S.**: Various proper names, as Samuel, Sarah, Simon, etc.; also, Sabbath; Saint (F. Saint, *fem.* Sainte, G. Sankt, It. & Sp. San, Santo, *fem.* Santa); Saturday; Saxon; school; scribe; senatus (L., Senate); September; shall, *Scot. & Dial. Eng.;* signa (L., write, label); Signor; in the log book, smooth sea (*Naut.*); Socialist; Society; Socius or Sodalis (L., Fellow); Soprano; South; Southern; Southern Postal District, London; S rays (secondary rays) (*Physics & Chem.*); Sud (G., South); Sunday. **b** In the form **s.** or **S.**: sacral (*Anat.*); second or seconds; section; see; seite (G., page); semi; senza (*Music*); sepultus (L., buried); series; set or sets; shilling or shillings; shortstop (*Baseball*); in the log book, snow, snowy weather, or snowing (*Naut.*); siècle (F., century); siehe (G., see); sign; signed; singular; sinistra (*Music*); in pedigrees, sire; solidus; solo; son; spherical; steamer; stem; stere; stratus cloud (*Meteor.*); subito (*Music*); substantive; succeeded; sulphur (*Chem.*); sun; surplus; symmetrical (*Org. Chem.*). **c** In the form **S.** on the tape of the stock ticker: Seller, series, shares, south, southern, stock.

S, *or* **s,** *n.; pl.* S's or Ss (ĕs'ĭz). The letter S, s, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter S.

S, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter S; as, *S* brace, chisel, curve, hook, strap, trap, wrench, etc. — **S brake,** *or* **S-brake,** *n.,* a brake for two consecutive wheels, having a brake block at each end of an S-shaped lever.

-s. 1. [ME. *-es,* AS. *-as.*] The suffix used to form the plural of most words. See PLURAL, *n.*

2. [ME. *-s,* for older *-th,* AS. *-ð.*] The suffix used to form the third person sing. indic. of English verbs, as in fall*s.*

3. An adverbial suffix; as in toward*s,* need*s,* alway*s,* — orig. the genitive or possessive ending. See -'s.

-'s. [ME. *-es,* AS. *-es.*] The suffix used to form the possessive of nouns: **a** In the singular; as in boy*'s,* man*'s.* **b** In plurals not ending in *s;* as in women*'s,* children*'s.*

's. A contraction for *is* or (*Colloq.*) for *has.*

sab'a-dil'la (săb'ȧ-dĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *cebadilla,* dim. of *cebada* barley.] A Mexican liliaceous plant (*Skoinolon officinale*), also, its seeds, which contain the alkaloids veratrine, veratridine, **sab'a-dil'line** (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), **sab'a-dine** (săb'ȧ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), and **sa-bad'i-nine** (sȧ-băd'ĭ-nĭn; -nēn). It was formerly used as an emetic and purgative.

Sa-bæ'an, Sa-be'an (sȧ-bē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Sabaeus.*] Of or pertaining to Saba (the Biblical *Sheba*), an ancient kingdom of southern Arabia, at its prime about the 5th century B. C.; also, pertaining to or designating the language and alphabet of the Sabæans, the characters being of an archaic type, possibly the source of the Phœnician. See SEMITIC. — *n.* One of the people of Saba, who were commercial Arabs, anciently noted for their wealth.

Sa-bæ'an-ism, Sa-be'an-ism (sȧ-bē'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **Sa'bi-an-ism** (sā'bĭ-ăn-ĭz'm). The religion of the Sabæans, chiefly worship of the sun, moon, and stars.

Sa'bal (sā'băl), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of American dwarf fan palms having creeping horizontal or subterranean stems and long petioled leaves with obscure or rudimentary midribs. Two species occur in Florida. The genus *Inodes* is sometimes united with *Sabal.*

Sab'a-oth (săb'ā-ŏth; sȧ-bā'ŏth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsebā'ōth,* pl. of *tsābā'* an army or host, fr. *tsābā'* to go forth to war.] **1.** Armies; hosts; — used twice in the English Bible, in the phrase *the Lord of Sabaoth.*

2. Erroneously, the Sabbath.

Sa-ba'zi-us, Sa-ba'zi-os (sȧ-bā'zhĭ-ŭs; -ŏs), *n.* *Gr. Relig.* [L. *Sabazius,* Gr. Σαβάζιος; orig. unknown.] A deity, of Phrygian or Thraco-Phrygian origin, worshiped in Greece with orgiastic rites and with nocturnal mysteries. He has been regarded as a form of Dionysus.

sab'bat (săb'ăt), *n.* [See SABBATH.] In medieval demonology, a nocturnal assembly in which demons and sorcerers were thought to celebrate their orgies.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an (săb'ȧ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabbath or the tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an, *n.* [L. *Sabbatarius.* See SABBATH.] **1.** One who regards and keeps the seventh day of the week as holy, in conformity with the letter of the fourth commandment in the Decalogue. Some early Christians did this and certain modern Christians, esp Seventh-day Baptists and Seventh-day Adventists, do so.

2. One who favors a strict observance of the Sabbath; specif., one who would make compulsory by law abstinence on the Sabbath from all secular occupations or recreations. — **Sab'ba-ta'ri-an-ism** (săb'ȧ-tā'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.*

Sab'bath (săb'ăth), *n* [illegible] *sabbatum,* Gr. σ[illegible] rest from la[illegible] Specif. [illegible] endar, [illegible] day of rest and worship was enjoined in the Decalogue. It is kept by [illegible] of the week, Sunday, kept by most Christians as a day of rest and worship. **c** *Jewish Antiq.* The institution of such a day of rest and worship. **d** *Mohammedanism.* Friday. **e** [*l. c.*] A sabbatical year.

2. [*l. c.*] A time of rest or repose; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.

> Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb *Pope.*

Syn. — See SUNDAY.

Sabbath-day's journey, a distance of about a mile, which, under rabbinical law, the Jews might travel on the Sabbath.

Sab'ba-tha'ian (săb'ȧ-thā'yăn), *n.* An adherent of Sabbathai Tsebhi (1626–76), a Jewish cabalist of Smyrna, who proclaimed himself the Messiah and was accepted as such by many Jews. Imprisoned by the sultan, he embraced Mohammedanism, and later formed a half-Jewish, half-Mohammedan sect of cabalists. — **Sab'ba-tha'ian,** *a.*

Sab-ba'ti-a (sȧ-bā'shĭ-ȧ; -băt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after L. *Sabbati,* It. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of gentianaceous plants of the United States. They are low herbs with white or pink cymose flowers having a 5–12-lobed rotate corolla, the stamens inserted on its throat. See AMERICAN CENTAURY.

Sab-ba'tian (sȧ-bā'shăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of the Novatianist presbyter Sabbatius (4th century), who held that the feast of the Passover (Easter) should be kept at the same time by Christians and Jews.

sab-bat'ic (-băt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. σαββατικός: cf F. *sab-*
sab-bat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *batique.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or like the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor. **2.** Coming, happening, acting, etc., in sevens, or once in every seven. *Rare.*

sabbatical year. a *Jewish Antiq.* Every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage. Cf. JUBILEE, 1. **b** Every seventh year, allowed for rest, travel, research, etc., as to the professors in some colleges.

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rut'ter-y, *n.* [From RUT heat] Lechery *Obs. Scot.*
ruttier. † RUTTER
rut'ting-ly, *adv.* Gallantly; dashingly *Obs.*
rut'tish, *a.* Making, or tending to make, ruts, as in a road.
rut'tish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rut'tle (*dial* rŭt''l, rŏŏt''l), *n.* & *v.* [ME. *rotelen* to rattle; cf OLG. *roteln*] Rattle; gurgle, as the breath of one dying. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*
rut'tock, *n* A staff; a stick.
rut'ton-root' (rŭt''n-rŏŏt'), *n.* [Native name in Northwest Provinces] The root of an East Indian boraginaceous plant (*Onosma emodi*), yielding a red dye; also, the plant itself.
rut'ty † ROOTY. [lustful.
rut'ty (rŭt'ĭ), *a.* Ruttish;
rut'ty, *a.* Full of ruts, as a road
rutuland, *a.* [L. *rutilare* to glow.] Glowing. *Obs. Scot.*
Rut'u-li (rŭt'ū-lī), *n.pl.* [L.] An ancient Italian people on the coast of Latium
ruty † ROOTY.
ru'tyl (rōō'tĭl), *n.* [G. See RUTIC; -YL.] *Chem.* Capryl. *Rare*
ru'ty-lene (-tĭ-lēn), *n.* [G. *rutylen;* fr *rutinsäure,* to express the relation of *acetylene* to *acetic* acid.] An unsaturated liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$.
ruve. † ROOVE, rivet; RUFE
ru'vid (rōō'vĭd), *a.* [It. *ruvido.*] Harsh; rough; coarse.
ru'vid-ous, *a.* Ruvid. *Obs.*
ruwal † RUEL.
ruwe † ROUGH, RUE.
ruwele. † RULE
ruwet † RUET. [*Slang.*
rux (rŭks), *v. t.* & *i.* To worry.
Ruy Blas' (rwē bläs') In Victor Hugo's drama of this name, a Spanish valet who gains the love of the queen, kills his master to prevent him from taking revenge on her, and poisons himself to save her honor.
ruyde. † RUDE.
Ruy Lo'pez (rwē lō'pĕth; 268), [After *Ruy Lopez de Sigura,* a Spaniard, author of a book on chess.] See 1st CHESS, 1.
ruyne, *n.* [Cf. Icel *hrina* to squeal like swine.] A shout, shriek, or growl. *Obs. Scot.*
ruysshe. † RUSH. [ZOM.
ruz'zom. Dial. Eng. var. of RIZ-
R. V *Abbr.* Revised Version.
R. V. O. Royal Victorian Order
R. V. S. V. P. *Abbr.* Répondez vite, si'l vous plaît (F., please reply at once).
R. W. *Abbr.* Right Worthy; Right Worshipful.
R. W. S. *Abbr.* Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors
rx, *or* **Rx.** [R., abbr of *rupee* + X, for ten.] *Abbr.* See RUPEE.
ry. † RYE.
Ry. *Abbr.* Railway.
ryb'at (rĭb'ăt; -ĭt), *n.* A polished stone at the side of a door or window. *Scot.*
rybbaldy. † RIBALDY.
rybe. † RUBY.
rycht † RIGHT.
ryck † RICH.
ryde, *a* [Cf. OF. *roide,* F. *roide, raide.*] Severe *Obs.* [*Obs.*
ry'der (rī'dẽr), *n.* **1** = RIDER, *n.*
2 [D. *rijder,* prop., a rider.] A former gold coin of Zealand, worth about $5.63, bearing a horseman on the obverse.
rye (rē). Dial Eng. of REE, *v.*
rye (rī), *n.* A disease in a hawk causing a swelling of the head.
rye bread See BROWN BREAD.
ry'el Var. of RIAL.
ryelly. † RIALLY.
rye'mouse' (rī'ē-mĕ'ōōs). Dial. Eng. var. of REARMOUSE.
ry'en (rī'ĕn), *a.* Of rye *Rare.*
rye'peck'. Var. of RYPECK.
rye straw. A person of weak character or mind. *Dial. Eng.*
ryfart. † RAIFORT.
ryfe. † RIVE.
ryfell † RIFLE.
ryffen. † *riven,* p. p. of RIVE.
ryft. † REEF, *Naut.*
ryg (rĭg) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RIDGE.
ryght. † RITE.
ryghtmathy, *n.* [LL. *rithmachia;* cf. Gr. ῥυθμός rhythm, μάχη fight, battle.] The philosopher's game *Obs.*
ryghtuous. † RIGHTEOUS.
ryht, ryhte † RIGHT.
ryke † RICH. [*Scot.*
ryke (rīk; rēk), *v. i.* To reach
ryme † RIME. [*n.* & *v.*
rym'er (rīm'ẽr). Var. of RIMER,
ryne. † RUN
ryneshe † RINSE.
ryng. † RINK, a man.
rynk. *n.* Ring *Obs.*
Rynysshe. † RHENISH.
ryoche. † ROACH, a fish.
ryol † RIAL.
ryote. † ROTE
rype † RIP.
ry'peck (rī'pĕk), *n.* [Cf. F. dial. *repêquer,* equiv. to F. *repêcher* to fish out again.] A pole driven into a river bed as a hold fast for boats, etc. *Local. Eng*
R. Y. S *Abbr.* Royal Yacht Squadron. [TER.
ry-sim'e-ter. Var. of RHYSIME-
ryss. † RISE
rysshe † RUSH, a plant, etc.
ryste † RUSTY.
ryte. † RIGHT.
ryth. † RITHE, brook.
Ryt'i-na (rĭt'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥυτίς a wrinkle.] **a** *Zoöl.* Syn. of HYDRODAMALIS. **b** [*l. c.*] The Steller's sea cow.
ryught. † RIGHT.
ryvaye. † REVAY.
ryve † RIFE, *a.*
ryveling. † RIFLING.
ryver. † REAVER, robber.

S

sa. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAVE; obs. var. of SAY, to speak; dial. Eng. var. of SAY, assay; obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SO.
Sa. *Abbr.* Sable; samarium, *Chem.* [no period, *Sa*]; Saturday
S. A., *or* **s. a.** *Abbr.* Society of Apothecaries, London; Society of Arts; sine anno (L., without date); Salvation Army; secundum artem; South Africa; South America; South Australia.
saa † SOE.
saa (sä). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *saw,* pret of SEE.
saa, saah (sä; sä-ä'), *n.* [Of Ar orig.] See MEASURE
saac. † SAKE.
saace (säs). Dial. Eng. of SAUCE
saad † SAD
Sa'adh (sä'ȧd) Var. of SADH.
saaf. † SAVE. [SAFE, *a.*
saaf Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
saal. † SOUL. [SELL.
saald † *sold,* pret. & p. p of
saam † SAME.
saam. Dial. Eng var. of SAIM.
saame. Var. of SAIM, fat.
Sa'an (sä'än; sän), *n. pl.* [Namaqua name.] Bushmen. See BUSHMAN. [*Bib.*
Sa-an'a-nim (sā-ăn'ȧ-nĭm). *D.*
saand † SAND, message, etc.
Sa'a-phan (sā'ȧ-făn), **Sa'a-rim** (-rĭm). *D. Bib.* [var. of SALT.
saat (sät). Scot. & dial. Eng.
saate. † *sat,* pret. of SIT.
sab. † SAHIB. [SOB, to soak.
sab (säb). Scot. & dial. Eng. of
sab (sȧb), *v.* & *n.* Sob. *Scot.*
Sab. *Abbr.* Sabbath.
Sa'ba (sā'bȧ), *n.* = SHEBA. See SABÆAN.
‖ **sa-ba'** (sä-bä'), *n.* [Tag.] A fine textile of hemp fiber. *Phil. I.*
Sa'bæ-ism (sā'bē-ĭz'm), **Sa'ba-ism** (-bā-). Vars. of SABÆANISM.
sabahdaur. † SUBAHDAR.
Sa-ba'im (sȧ-bā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*
sab'a-lo (săb'ȧ-lō), *n.* [Sp. *sábalo* shad.] **a** Tarpon. **b** Milkfish.
Sab'a-ma (săb'ȧ-mȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sa'ban (sā'băn). Var of SABÆAN. [BUNDER.
sabandar, sabander. † SHA-
sab'a-ni'a (săb'ȧ-nī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
‖ **Sab a-ra'im** (-rā'ĭm), *n. pl.* See RABBI.
Sab'a-rim (săb'ȧ-rĭm). *D. Bib.*
sabariticke. † SYBARITIC.
Sabat † SABBATH.
Sa'bat (sā'băt). *Bib.* [*Bib*
Sa-bat'a-cha (sȧ-băt'ȧ-kȧ). *D.*
Sab'a-te'as (săb'ȧ-tē'ȧs), **Sab'a-te'us** (-ŭs). *Bib.*
Sab'a-tha (săb'ȧ-thȧ), **Sa-bath'a-cha** (sȧ-băth'ȧ-kȧ), **Sa-bath'a-i** (-ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
Sa-ba'thi-an (sȧ-bā'thĭ-ăn). **Sa-ba'tian** (-shăn). Vars of SABBATIAN.
Sabatise. † SABBATIZE. [TON.
sabaton, sabatoun. † SABBA-
Sab'a-tus (săb'ȧ-tŭs) *Bib.*
Sab'ban (săb'ăn). *Bib.*
Sab'ba-oth. † SABAOTH.
Sab'ba-tha'ist (săb'ȧ-thā'ĭst), *n.* = SABBATHAIAN. — **Sab'ba-tha'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*
Sab'ba-tha'ist, *n.* = SABBATIAN.
Sab'bath-a'ri-an (săb'ăth-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* *Eccl* **a** Sabbatarian. *Obs.* **b** = SOUTHCOTTIAN.
Sab'ba-the'us (-ȧ-thē'ŭs). *Bib.*
Sab-ba'thi-an (sȧ-bā'thĭ-ăn). Var. of SABBATIAN.
Sab'bath-less, *a.* See -LESS.
Sabbath School. = SUNDAY SCHOOL. [BATICAL.
sab-bat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SAB-

sab'ba-tism (săb'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *sabbatismus*, Gr. σαββατισμός, fr. σαββατίζειν to keep the Sabbath: cf. F. *sabbatisme*. See SABBATH.] Intermission of labor, as on the Sabbath; rest.

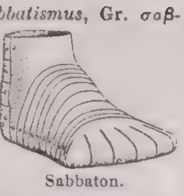

Sabbaton.

sab'ba-ton (-tŏn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *zapatón* a large shoe, F. *sabot* a wooden shoe.] An armed covering for the shoe; later, a solleret broad and blunted at the toes. *Obs.*

Sa-bel'li-an (sȧ-bĕl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist. & Theol.* A follower of Sabellius, a leader of the modalistic monarchians in the 3d century, whose theory, which underwent many changes, is not precisely known. In general he held that there is but one divine essence, and that the Father, the Logos (the Son), and the Holy Spirit are three different manifestations of the one God. Also, in general, any modalistic monarchian (see MONARCHIANISM). — **Sa-bel'li-an**, *a.* — **Sa-bel'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

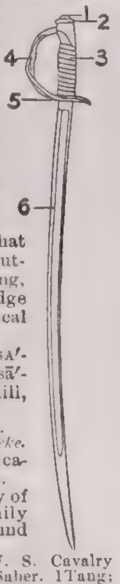

U. S. Cavalry Saber. 1 Tang; 2 Pommel; 3 Grip; 4 Guard; 5 Plate; 6 Blade.

sa'ber | **sa'bre** (sā'bẽr), *n.* [F. *sabre*, G. *säbel*, earlier *sabel*; orig. uncert.; cf. Hung. *szábyla*, Pol. *szabla*, Russ. *sablya*.] An arm akin to the sword and with similar parts except that the blade is usually curved, used either as a cutting weapon or for both cutting and thrusting, the convex edge, and sometimes the concave edge near the point, being sharp. It is the typical cavalry arm.

sa'ber | **sa'bre** *v. t.*; SA'BERED or SA'BRED (-bẽrd); SA'BER-ING (sā'bẽr-ĭng) or SA'BRING (sā'brĭng). [Cf. F. *sabrer*.] To strike, cut, or kill, with a saber.

Troops to *saber* and bayonet us into submission. *Burke.*

sa'ber-toothed' | **sa'bre-toothed'** *a.* Having long trenchant canine teeth; machærodont.

saber-toothed, *or* **sabre-toothed, tiger**, *or* **cat**, any of various extinct catlike mammals of a subfamily (Machairodontinæ) of the cat family, found from the Eocene to the Pleistocene in the Old and the New World. Their chief characteristic is the lengthening of the upper canines and a corresponding reduction of the lower canines. In the largest and most specialized of them (equaling the tiger in size) the long curved and swordlike upper canines extended five inches or more below the lower jaw. *Machairodus* and *Nimravus* are the most important genera.

Skull of Saber-toothed Tiger (*Machairodus neogæus*) from the Pleistocene of Argentina.

Sa'bi-a (sā'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Bengali *sabja-lat*, name of a species.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic erect or climbing shrubs, type of the family Sabiaceæ, having alternate petioled leaves and small, axillary, regular flowers, the stamens, petals, and sepals being opposite throughout.

Sa'bi-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical shrubs and trees (order Sapindales), containing 4 genera and about 65 species. They have small paniculate flowers with a 2-3-celled compressed or lobed ovary, the fruit consisting of 1-seeded nutlets. — **sa'bi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sa'bine (sā'bīn), *a.* [L. *Sabinus*.] Of or pert. to the ancient Sabines, whose chief seat was the Apennines northeast of Latium. They were conquered and incorporated by Rome in 290 B. C. — *n.* One of the Sabine people; also, the language of the Sabines, a Sabellian idiom.

Sab'ine pine (săb'ĭn). A Californian pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), with rather sparse foliage, large spiny cones, and soft wood, which yields abietene by distillation.

sa-bi'no (sȧ-bī'nō; sȧ-bē'-), *n.* [Cf. SABINE, *n.*, SAVIN.] **a** The bald cypress. **b** The Mexican swamp cypress (*Taxodium mucronatum*), a large tree of limited range in Mexico, but forming forests at high altitudes. **c** The tree *Magnolia splendens*. *Porto Rico.*

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *n.* [OF. *sable* sable, black color; cf. D. *sabel*, Dan. *sabel*, *zobel*, Sw. *sobel*, G. *zobel*; all fr. Russ. *sŏbol'*. Cf. ZIBELINE.] **1.** A carnivorous mammal (*Mustela zibellina*) belonging to the same genus as the martens, found in northern Europe and parts of northern Asia. It becomes about eighteen inches long, exclusive of the tail, and is dark brown with gray on the head and tawny on the throat and under parts. It is one of the most valued of fur-bearing animals, very dark skins being the most highly prized. Also, any of various related species, esp. the pine marten (*M. americana*), of northern North America, which has somewhat lighter-colored, and hence generally less valuable, fur. This species inhabits only unsettled country.

Sable.

2. The fur of the sable. **Alaska sable** is the fur of the skunk.

3. The color of sable; black.

4. A mourning garment; a funeral robe; — generally in *pl.* *Young.*

5. *Her.* Black. See TINCTURE, 2.

6. A brush of sable's hair.

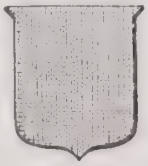

Sable, *Her.*

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *a.* Of the color of the sable's fur; dark; black. "Night, *sable* goddess!" *Young.*

sable antelope, a large and handsome South African antelope (*Ozanna nigra*) having large curved annulated horns, a tufted tail, and a slight mane. The adult male is glossy black except for the white under parts and facial markings. It is approaching extinction. — **s. mouse**, a lemming. *Obs.*

Sable Antelope. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

sable iron. A superior quality of Russia iron, orig. stamped with the figure of a sable.

‖ **sa'bot'** (sȧ'bō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of wooden shoe worn chiefly by the peasantry in various European countries.

2. *Mil.* A thick circular disk of wood to which the cartridge bag and projectile were formerly attached in fixed ammunition for smoothbore cannon; also, a piece of soft metal formerly attached to a projectile for a muzzle-loading rifle, to take the grooves of the rifling.

Sabretasche.

sa'bre-tasche' (sā'bẽr-tăsh'), *n.* [F. *sabretache*, G. *säbeltasche*; *säbel* saber + *tasche* a pocket.] *Mil.* A leather case or pocket sometimes worn by cavalry suspended on the left, from the saber belt.

Sa-bri'na (sȧ-brī'nȧ), *n.* [L., the river Severn; prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** Fem. prop. name.

2. In British legend, the virgin daughter of Locrine and Estrildis, thrown into the Severn by Guendolen, Locrine's wife. In Milton's "Comus" and in Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess" she is transformed into a river nymph, who aids distressed maidens.

sab'u-los'i-ty (săb'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sandiness; grittiness.

sab'u-lous (săb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus*.] Sandy; gritty.

sac (săk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus* a sack. See SACK a bag.] *Bot., Anat., & Zoöl.* A baglike part of an animal or plant; a soft-walled cavity or pouch, usually having only a narrow opening or none at all, and in many cases containing some special fluid; as, a synovial *sac*; lachrymal *sac*.

Sac (săk; sôk), *or* **Sauk** (sôk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly dwelling along the Mississippi in Illinois and neighboring States, now in Oklahoma, Iowa, and Kansas. They were confederated with the Foxes in 1760. In 1832, under Black Hawk, they resisted execution of the treaty relinquishing their lands east of the Mississippi.

sac-cade' (să-kād'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Man.* A quick, violent check of a horse by a single pull or twitch of the reins.

2. *Music.* A firm pressure of the violin bow against the strings, so that two or three can be sounded at one stroke.

Sac-cam'mi-na (să-kăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Foraminifera having a thick, arenaceous, spherical, pear-shaped, or fusiform test, remarkable for having survived from the Ordovician to the present time. Certain Carboniferous strata consist chiefly of their remains.

sac'cate (săk'āt), *a.* [NL. *saccatus*, fr. L *saccus* a sack, bag.] **1.** *Biol.* Having the form of a sac or pouch.

2. Of or pert. to the **Sac-ca'ta** (să-kā'tȧ), a suborder of ctenophores having two pouches into which the tentacles can be retracted.

sac'ca-ton' (săk'ȧ-tōn'), *n.* A coarse perennial grass (*Sporobolus wrightii*) of the southwestern United States, useful for hay in alkaline regions.

sac'cha-rate (săk'ȧ-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A salt or ester of saccharic acid. **b** A compound of a sugar, esp. of cane sugar, or saccharose, with the oxide of calcium, barium, or the like; a sucrate. See SUGAR.

sac-char'ic (să-kăr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, saccharine substances.

saccharic acid. *Org. Chem.* **a** A dibasic acid, $(CHOH)_4(CO_2H)_2$, occurring in three optically different modifications, *d-*, *l-*, and *i-*. Ordinary, or *d-*, saccharic acid is obtained as a deliquescent mass by oxidation of cane sugar (saccharose), grape sugar (*d*-glucose), and other carbohydrates. **b** A monobasic acid, $C_5H_7(OH)_4CO_2H$, got in solution by boiling invert sugar with milk of lime, and easily passing over into saccharin. *Isosaccharic acid* and *metasaccharic acid* are isomeric compounds of similar properties.

sac'cha-ride (săk'ȧ-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid**. [See SACCHARINE.] *Chem.* **a** A compound with sugar; a saccharate. **b** A carbohydrate; specif. a monosaccharide or, as limited by some, any of the carbohydrates containing six, or a multiple of six, carbon atoms (including nearly all of natural occurrence). See CARBOHYDRATE.

sac'cha-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + E. *-ferous*.] Producing sugar.

sac-char'i-fi-ca'tion (să-kăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; săk'ȧ-rĭf'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + E. *-fication*.] *Chem.* Act or process of saccharifying.

sac-char'i-fi'er (-kăr'ĭ-fī'ẽr; săk'ȧ-rĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* [See SACCHARIFY.] An apparatus for saccharifying starch.

sac-char'i-fy (să-kăr'ĭ-fī; săk'ȧ-rĭ-fī; 277), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-fy*: cf. F. *saccharifier*.] To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar.

sac'cha-rim'e-ter (săk'ȧ-rĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-meter*: cf. F. *saccharimètre*.] Any device for measuring the amount of sugar in a solution. Hydrometers are often used for this purpose where the presence of other dissolved solids does not interfere. The **polarizing saccharimeter** is a polarimeter. With this different kinds of sugar can be distinguished from one another. The **fermentation saccharimeter** used in urinary analysis is a specially constructed glass tube in which the carbon dioxide evolved by the fermentation of sugar in the urine can be measured. — **sac'cha-rim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **sac'cha-ri-met'ric** (-rĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

sac'cha-rin (săk'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccharon* sugar.] **1.** *Chem.* A bitter white lactone, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, easily formed by separation of water from saccharic acid (sense **b**), and formerly considered isomeric with cane sugar, or saccharose. **2.** Also **sac'cha-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn; 184). *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4{<}^{CO}_{SO_2}{>}NH(o)$, remarkable for its sweetness, which is variously estimated at 300–500 times that of cane sugar. It is manufactured on a large scale from the toluene of coal tar, and is used in many ways as a sugar substitute, as in cases of diabetes. It is not a food in the sense that sugar is, and is antiseptic.

sac'cha-rine (săk'ȧ-rĭn; -rīn; 277), *a.* [F. *saccharin*, fr. L. *saccharon* sugar, Gr. σάκχαρ, σάκχαρι, σάκχαρον, Skr. *çarkarā*. Cf. SUGAR.] Of, pert. to, having the nature of, or producing, sugar; sweet; as, a *saccharine* taste; *saccharine* matter. — **sac'cha-rin'i-ty** (-rĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sac'cha-rize (săk'ȧ-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar. — **sac'cha-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sac'cha-roid (săk'ȧ-roid), **sac'cha-roi'dal** (-roi'dăl), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-oid*: cf. F. *saccharoïde*.] Resembling sugar; crystalline and granular, like loaf sugar.

sac'cha-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A saccharimeter.

Sac'cha-ro-my'ces (-rō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σάκχαρον sugar + μύκης, -ητος, a fungus.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of unicellular ascomycetous fungi, the yeast fungi, distinguished by the facility with which they reproduce vegetatively by gemmation, although asci are occasionally developed. *S. cerevisiæ* is the common beer yeast; *S. pasteurianus* and one or two other species are also concerned in the operation of brewing. *S. ellipsoideus* is the wine ferment. See YEAST, FERMENTATION, 1.

sac'cha-rone (săk'ȧ-rōn), *n.* [*sacchar*in + lact*one*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_8O_6$, the lactone of saccharonic acid, got by oxidation of saccharin (sense 1).

sac'cha-ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, formed from saccharin (1) by oxidation and passing immediately into its lactone, saccharone. It is a trihydroxy derivative of α-methyl glutaric acid.

sac'cha-rose (săk'ȧ-rōs), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Cane sugar. See SUGAR, 1. **b** Any of the compound sugars, including the disaccharides and trisaccharides; — disting., in an old classification, from *glucose* and *amylose*. **c** = CRYSTALLOSE.

Sac'cha-rum (-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See SACCHARINE.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of large reedlike grasses of the Old World tropics. They have expanded panicles with very small paired spikelets intermixed with numerous silky hairs. The sugar cane is *S. officinarum*.

2. [*l. c.*] Sugar; specif.: **a** *Pharm.* Cane sugar **b** *Com.* Invert sugar.

‖ **sac'cha-rum lac'ti** (lăk'tī), milk sugar. See LACTOSE **a**. — ‖ **s. sa-tur'ni** (sȧ-tûr'nī), sugar of lead. See LEAD ACETATE **a**.

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sab'ba-tine (săb'ȧ-tīn), *a.* [LL. *sabbatinus*.] Sabbatical. *Rare.*

Sab'ba-tize (săb'ȧ-tīz), *v. i. & t.* [Gr. σαββατίζειν.] To keep, or keep as, the Sabbath.

Sab-be'us (sȧ-bē'ŭs). *Bib.*

sab'by (săb'ĭ). Var. of SAVVY.

sab'by, *a.* Prob., grave; composed. *Obs.*

sab'da-rif'fa (-dȧ-rĭf'ȧ), *n.* [Turk. name of ketmie.] = ROSELLE.

Sab'di (săb'dī). *Bib.*

sa'be. = SAVVY.

Sa-be'an, Sa-be'an-ism. Vars. of SABÆAN, SABÆANISM.

Sa'be-e (sā'bē-ē). *D. Bib.*

Sa'be-ism (sā'bē-ĭz'm), *n.* = SABÆANISM.

sa'bel. ✝ SABLE, a saber.

sa'be-line (sā'bē-lĭn; -lĭn), *n.* [OF. *sabelin* made of sable, as n., sable fur.] The fur of the sable.

sa'be-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To sable.

Sa-bel'la (sȧ-bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; orig. unknown.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tubicolous polychætous annelids having plumose gills around the head; also [*l. c.*], a worm of this genus.

sa-bel'lan (-ăn), *a.* [Cf. L. *sabulum* sand.] Gritty; sandy.

Sab'el-la'ri-a (săb'ĕ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See SABELLA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tubicolous polychætous annelids having a greatly developed peristome, and the posterior end of the body narrow and tail-like. — **sab'el-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Sa-bel'li-an (sȧ-bĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Noting a little-known ancient branch of the Italic languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN. [AN.

Sa-bel'lic (-ĭk), *a.* = SABELLI-

Sa-bel'li-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of *Sabella* and allied genera. — **sa-bel'lid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **sa-bel'loid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

sabendor. ✝ SHABUNDER.

saberas. ✝ SABRAS. [bean.

saber, *or* **sabre, bean.** Sword

sa'ber-bill', **sa'bre-bill'**, *n.* **a** A curlew. **b** A South American dendrocolaptrine bird of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*, having a long decurved bill.

sa'berd. Sabered. *Ref. Sp.*

sa'bered, sa'bred (sā'bẽrd), *a.* Armed with sabers. [lass fish.

saber fish, *or* **sabre fish.** A cut-

sa'ber-leg'ged, sa'bre-leg'ged, (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* *Far.* Sickle-hocked.

sa'ber-tooth', sa'bre-tooth', *n.* A saber-toothed tiger.

sa'ber-wing', sa'bre-wing', *n.* Any of various South American humming birds of the genera *Pampa*, *Campylopterus*, and *Eupetomena*, in which the outer primaries are strongly falcate.

Sa'bi (sā'bī). *Bib.*

Sa'bi-an (sā'bĭ-ăn). Var. of SABÆAN; — formerly used esp. with reference to Sabæanism.

Sa'bi-an-ism (-ĭz'm). Var. of SABÆANISM.

sab'i-cu' (săb'ĭ-kōō'; *Lat.* săb'ĭ-kū), *n.* [Sp. *sabicú*.] The hard wood (**sabicu wood**) of a West Indian mimosaceous tree (*Lysiloma sabicu*); also, the tree.

Sa'bi-e (sā'bĭ-ē). *Bib.*

Sa'bik (sä'bĭk), *n.* [Ar. *sâbiq* the former, thought to be erron. for *sayiq* driver.] See STAR.

sabill, sabille. ✝ SABLE.

sa-bi'na (sȧ-bī'nȧ), *n.* [L. *Sabina herba*. See SABINE, *n.*] *Pharm.* The savin.

Sa-bi'na (sȧ-bī'nȧ), *n.* [L.] Lit., a Sabine woman; — fem. prop. name. F. *Sabine* (sȧ'bēn'); G. *Sabine* (zä-bē'nē).

sabindar. ✝ SHABUNDER.

sab'ine (săb'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Sabina herba*, fr. *Sabini* the Sabines. Cf. SAVIN.] Savin.

Sabine herb. Oleander. *Obs.*

Sa-bi'ni-an (sȧ-bī'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Massurius Sabinus. See PROCULIAN, *a.* — **Sa-bi'ni-an**, *n.*

sabir. ✝ SAMBAR. [saber. *Obs.*

sa'ble, *n.* [See SHABLE.] A

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *v. t.* To render sable or dark; to drape darkly.

sa'ble-ize, *v. t.* To sable.

sablyne. ✝ SABELINE.

sabora (sȧ-bō'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -RAIM (-rä-ĭm). [Aramaic *sabōra* a scholar competent to render decisions.] See RABBI.

Sabot. ✝ SABBATH.

sa'bo'tage' (sȧ'bō'tȧzh'), *n.* [F.] **a** Scamped work. **b** Malicious waste or destruction of an employer's property by workmen during labor troubles.

sa'bo'tier' (sȧ'bō'tyā'), *n.* [F.] One who wears sabots; hence, in contempt, a Waldensian.

sabras, *n.* [Also *sarabrase*, LL. *sarabracium*, prob. fr. L. *sorbitium* a potion.] A medicinal drink; also, a solution used in preparing leather. *Obs.*

sa'bre. Var. of SABER.

Sa-bri'na work (sȧ-brī'nȧ). A kind of appliqué work.

Sab'ta, *or* **Sab'tah** (săb'tȧ). *Bib.*

Sab'te-cha, *or* **Sab'te-chah** (-tē-kȧ). *Bib.*

sab'u-line (-ū-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* [L. *sabulum* sand.] *Bot.* Arenaceous.

sab'u-lose (săb'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus*.] *Bot.* Sabuline.

sa-bur'ra (sȧ-bŭr'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L *saburra* sand, ballast.] *Med.* Foulness of the stomach. — **sa-bur'ral** (-ăl), *a.*

sa-bur'rate, *v. t.* [L. *saburratus*, p. p. of *saburrare*.] To ballast (a ship). *Obs.*

sab'ur-ra'tion (săb'ŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Arenation.

sab'zi (sŭb'zē), *n.* [Hind. *sabzī*.] The larger leaves and the seed capsules of Indian hemp, used for making bhang. *India.*

sac (săk). Obs. or hist. var. of SAKE.

sac'a-lait (săk'ȧ-lāt), *n.* The crappie. *Southern U. S.*

sac'a-line' (-lēn'), *n.* [From the Russian name of the island *Sakhalin*.] A coarse polygonaceous plant (*Polygonum sachalinense*), of Sakhalin, cultivated as forage and for lawn decoration.

sacar. ✝ SAKER.

Sa'car (sā'kär). *Bib.* [CATE.

sa-ca'te (sä-kä'tā) Var. of ZA-

sac'a-ton'. Var. of SACCATON.

sac'a-tra (săk'ȧ-trȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sacatra*, orig. uncert.] A person of about seven eighths negro and one eighth white blood. *Local, U. S.*

saccadge, saccage. ✝ SACKAGE, plunder. [Saccate.

sac'cat-ed (săk'āt-ĕd), *a.* *Biol.*

sac'cha-rat'ed (săk'ȧ-rāt'ĕd), *a.* [See SACCHARINE.] Mixed with, or containing, sugar.

sac'cha-ril'la (săk'ȧ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* A kind of muslin.

sac'cha-rin-ate (săk'ȧ-rĭ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A saccharate. **b** A salt of saccharin, formed by the replacement of the hydrogen of the NH group by a metal.

sac'cha-rin-at'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Mixed with, or containing, saccharine matter; saccharated.

sac'cha-rin'ic (-rĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Saccharic.

sac'cha-ro-bi'ose (săk'ȧ-rō-bī'ōs), *n.* [*saccharose* + *bi-* + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A disaccharide; specif., saccharose. See SUGAR.

sac'cha-ro-col'loid (-kŏl'oid), *n.* *Chem.* Any colloidal carbohydrate, as starch, cellulose, etc.

sac'cha-rom'e-try (-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Saccharimetry.

Sac'cha-ro-my'ce-ta'ce-æ (-rō-mī'sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SACCHAROMYCES.] *Bot.* The most important family of fungi of the order **Sac'cha-ro-my'ce-ta'les** (-lēz), typified by the genus *Saccharomyces*. — **sac'cha-ro-my'ce-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sac'cha-ro-my-cete' (-mī-sēt'; -mī'sēt), *n.* *Bot.* A yeast fungus.

Sac'cha-ro-my-ce'tes (-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of SACCHAROMYCETACEÆ.

sac'cha-ro-my-co'sis (-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Any diseased condition due to yeast fungi.

sac'cha-ron (săk'ȧ-rŏn), *n.* [L., sugar.] *Chem.* Cane sugar.

sac'cha-ro-nate (-rō-nāt), *n.* A salt of saccharonic acid.

sac'cha-ro-su'ri-a (-sū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *saccharose* + *-uria*.] *Med.* Condition marked by presence of saccharose in the urine.

sac'cha-ro-tri'ose (-trī'ōs), *n.* [*saccharose* + *tri-* + *-ose*.] *Org. Chem.* A trisaccharide.

sac'cha-rous (săk'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* Saccharine.

sacche. ✝ SACK.

Sac′co-phar′ynx (săk′ō-făr′ĭŋks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σάκκος sack + φάρυγξ throat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of deep-sea lyomerous fishes allied to the pelican fish, but having a shorter head and smaller mouth. The few specimens known probably represent but one species (*S. ampullaceus*), which attains a length of six feet. It has been made the type of a family, **Sac′co-pha-ryn′gi-dæ** (-fȧ-rĭn′jĭ-dē).

sac′cu-late (săk′ū-lāt), *a.* [See SACCULUS.] Furnished with a sac or sacs; having a series of saclike expansions.

sac′cu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [See SACCULE.] State of being sacculated; also, a saclike structure.

sac′cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* SACCULI (-lī). [L., little sack.] *Anat.* A little sac; esp., a part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. See 1st EAR, 1.

sa-cel′lum (sȧ-sĕl′ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L., dim. of *sacrum* a sacred place.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An unroofed space consecrated to a divinity.
2. *Eccl.* A small monumental chapel in a church.

sac′er-do′tal (săs′ẽr-dō′tăl), *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos, -otis*, a priest, fr. *sacer* holy, sacred + a derivative of *dare* to give: cf. F. *sacerdotal*.] Of or pertaining to priests or the order of priests; relating to the priesthood; priestly; as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions.

sac′er-do′tal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The system, style, spirit, or character, of a priesthood, or sacerdotal order; devotion to the interests of the sacerdotal order.

sa′chem (sā′chĕm), *n.* [Of Amer Indian origin (Massachusetts).] A chief in some tribes of American Indians. See SAGAMORE. — **sa′chem-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **sa-chem′ic** (sā-chĕm′ĭk; sā′chĕm-), *a.*

sa′chet′ (sȧ′shā′ *or, esp. in British usage*, săsh′ā), *n.* [F., dim. of *sac*. See SAC.] A scent bag, or perfumed pad or the like, to be laid among garments, etc.

sachet powder. Perfumed powder used to scent sachets.

sack (săk), *n.* [Formerly *seck*, F. *sec* dry (cf. Sp. *seco*, It. *secco*), fr. L. *siccus* dry, harsh; perh. akin to Gr. *ἰσχνός*, Skr. *sikatā* sand, Ir. *sesc* dry, W. *hysp.* Cf. DESICCATE.] Formerly, any of various strong white wines from southern Europe. Orig., only a dry wine, or punch made from it, but in the 17th century any of the white wines imported to England from the south. "Sherris *sack*" [i. e., sherry]. *Shak.*

sack, *n.* [F. *sac* plunder, pillage; cf. It. *sacco*; prob. orig., a pack, packet, booty packed up, fr. L. *saccus*. See SACK a bag.] **1.** The pillage or plunder of a captured town or city, or, by extension, other place; pillage; ravage.

> The town was stormed, and delivered up to *sack*, — by which phrase is to be understood the perpetration of all those outrages which the ruthless code of war allowed, in that age, on the persons and property of the defenseless inhabitants, without regard to sex or age. *Prescott*

2. Plunder realized from sack; loot.

sack, *v. t.*; SACKED (săkt); SACK′ING. [See SACK pillage.] To plunder or pillage after capture; to ravage; to loot.
Syn. — See RAVAGE.

sack, *n.* [ME. *sak, sek*, AS. *sacc, sæcc*, L. *saccus*, Gr. *σάκκος*, fr. Heb. *saq*; cf. F. *sac*, from the Latin. Cf. SAC, SATCHEL, SACK to plunder.] **1.** A bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind; a receptacle of some pliable material, as cloth, leather, or the like; a large pouch.
2. A measure of capacity, being the quantity contained, or supposed to be contained, in a sack. It varies, and has varied, greatly, according to the substance and the locality; thus, the sack of Paris (used for plaster) was less than a bushel, and the sack of Hamburg (used for charcoal) nearly 6 bu. Formerly English statutes fixed the sack for flour and meal at 280 lbs.; salt, 5 bu.; coal, 3 bu.; wool, 364 lbs. The British sack since 1870 has been 4 imperial bu., but local usage varies from 3 bu. to 5 bu.; a sack of cotton is reckoned as 280 lbs. In the United States the sack is not a fixed measure, but, on the average, is 3 bu. or a little more; a sack of salt is reckoned as 215 lbs.; cotton, 140 lbs.; flour for export, 140 lbs.; ordinarily a sack of flour or meal weighs 100 lbs. A sack of Rio coffee is said to average 200 lbs., but in official export statistics *Brazilian sack* designates a weight of 60 kilos (132 lbs.).
3. Cloth for sacks; sacking; sackcloth. *Obs.*
4. Also *sacque*. [Perh. a different word.] During the 17th and 18th centuries, a loose flowing gown worn by women, hanging in folds from the shoulders; also, the back of such a gown. Cf. WATTEAU BACK. Now, a short coat or jacket fitting somewhat loosely, worn by women or children; as, a sealskin *sack*; a dressing *sack*; a flannel *sack*.
5. Short for SACK COAT.
6. Discharge; dismissal; — used esp. in phrases; *to get the sack*, to be discharged; also, to be jilted in a love affair; *to give the sack to*, to discharge; also, to jilt. *Slang.*

sack, *v. t.* **1.** To put in a sack; to bag; as, to *sack* corn.
2. To heap up; to pile up; to accumulate. *Obs.*
3. To carry in a sack on the back or the shoulders. *Colloq.*
4. To discharge, as an employee; to reject or jilt. *Slang.*
to sack the rear, *Logging*, to follow a drive and roll in logs which have lodged or grounded. — **to s. the slide**, *Logging*, to return to a slide logs which have jumped out.

sack bearer. Any of various moths of the family Lacosomidæ.

sack′but (săk′bŭt), *n.* [F. *saquebute*, OF. *saqueboute* a sackbut, earlier, a sort of hook on the end of a lance used by foot soldiers to unhorse cavalrymen; prop. meaning, pull and push; fr. *saquier, sachier*, to pull, draw (perh. orig., to put into, or take out from, a bag; see SACK bag) + *bouter* to push (see BUTT to thrust). The musical instrument was so named from its being lengthened and shortened.] *Music.* **a** A medieval brass wind instrument, like the trombone, having a long bent tube with a movable slide to lengthen or shorten it according to the tone required. **b** [Trans. Heb. *sabbekha* in Dan. iii.] Prob., the sambuke.

sack′cloth′ (-klŏth′; 205), *n.* Linen or cotton cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; sacking. The sackcloth of the Bible was probably a coarse, dark cloth of goats' or camels' hair, used for sacks, saddle cloths, etc., and was worn as a sign of mourning, distress, penitence, etc.

> Gird you with *sackcloth*, and mourn before Abner. 2 *Sam.* iii. 31.

in sackcloth and ashes, with humble expression of grief or repentance; — from the method of mourning in Eastern lands. Cf. *in dust and ashes*, under DUST.

sack coat. A man's short single-breasted or double-breasted coat for informal wear.

sack′ing, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sæccing*. See SACK a bag.] Stout, coarse cloth of which sacks, bags, etc., are made.

sa′cral (sā′krăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to sacramental functions; connected with a religious cult; as, *sacral* laws.
2. *Anat.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the sacrum.
sacral canal, the part of the spinal canal lying in the sacrum. — **s. index**, *Anat.*, the ratio of the length of the sacrum (taken as 100) to its breadth. — **s. nerves**, *Anat.*, the spinal nerves of the sacral region. Their anterior and posterior branches pass out through foramina, the anterior and posterior **sacral foramina**, in the sacrum. — **s. plexus**, *Anat.*, a nerve plexus formed by the lumbosacral cord and the anterior divisions of several of the upper sacral nerves.

sac′ra-ment (săk′rȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *sacrament, sacrement*, L. *sacramentum* an oath, a sacred thing, a mystery, a sacrament, fr. *sacrare* to declare as sacred, *sacer* sacred: cf. F. *sacrement*. See SACRED.] **1.** The oath of allegiance taken by Roman soldiers; hence, a sacred ceremony used to impress an obligation; an oath, as in compurgation. *Obs.*

> I'll take the *sacrament* on't. *Shak.*

2. The pledge or token of an oath or solemn covenant; hence, a sacred thing; a mystery. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*
3. *Theol.* An outward and visible sign of an invisible or inward and spiritual grace; one of the solemn religious ordinances or ceremonies enjoined by Christ or by the church for the spiritual benefit of Christians. The Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Church (in which they are called *mysteries*) recognize seven sacraments, viz., baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, penance, extreme unction (Eastern Ch., unction of the sick), holy orders, and matrimony. In the churches of the Anglican Communion two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, or Eucharist, are recognized as ordained by Christ and "as generally necessary to salvation;" confirmation, ordination, matrimony, penance or penitence, etc., however, are regarded by many as sacraments of a subordinate character. The Protestant churches in general recognize but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The Friends, or Quakers, reject sacraments as unnecessary outward rites. The three chief opinions concerning the sacraments are: **a** That they are channels by which divine grace is conferred and are inherently efficacious. This is the view of the Roman Catholics, of the members of the Eastern Church, and of many in the Anglican Communion. **b** That they are seals or ratifications of a covenant between God and the individual soul. This is the view generally held by Protestants. **c** That they are signs or badges of a Christian profession or that they are simply visible signs or symbols of something invisible and spiritual, and destitute of value and significance if the invisible or spiritual reality is wanting.
4. Esp., with *the* and often *cap.*, the Eucharist, Holy Communion, Lord's Supper, or Mass; also, *R. C. Ch.*, usually with the epithets *blessed* or *holy*, the consecrated Host.

sac′ra-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* [L. *sacramentalis*: cf. F. *sacramental, sacramentel*.] **1.** Of or pert. to a sacrament or the sacraments; of the nature of a sacrament; sacredly binding; as, *sacramental* rites or elements.
2. Bound by a sacrament.

> The *sacramental* host of God's elect. *Cowper.*

sac′ra-men′tal, *n.* A rite or an act, as the sign of the cross, similar to a sacrament but differing in being instituted by the church instead of by Christ; also, something, as a ceremony, connected with or used in a sacrament.

sac′ra-men′tal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine and use of sacraments; the attaching of great importance to sacraments; esp., the doctrine that sacraments are inherently efficacious. (See SACRAMENT, 3 **a**.)

sac′ra-men′tal-ist, *n.* One who holds to sacramentalism.

sac′ra-men-ta′ri-an (-mĕn-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

sac′ra-men-ta′ri-an, *n.* [LL. *sacramentarius*.] *Eccl.* **a** [*cap.*] One who holds the sacraments to be simply visible symbols (see SACRAMENT, 3 **c**); — a name given in the 16th century and after to Zwinglians and Calvinists. **b** A sacramentalist. — **sac′ra-men-ta′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

sac′ra-men′ta-ry (săk′rȧ-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

Sac′ra-men′ta-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *sacramentarium*.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* An ancient book containing the rites for Mass, the sacraments, the dedication of churches, and other ceremonies. There are a number of books of this kind, including the so-called **Leonine** (after Pope Leo I., 440–461, though partly probably of later origin), the **Gelasian** (after Pope Gelasius, 492–496), the **Gregorian** (after Pope Gregory the Great, 590–604), which is a revision of the **Gelasian**, several **Gallican** Sacramentaries, and the so-called **Sacramentary of Serapion** (Egyptian, 4th century, after Serapion, bishop of Thmuis).
2. = SACRAMENTARIAN, *n.*, **a**. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Sac′ra-men′to (săk′rȧ-mĕn′tō), *n.* A river in the State of California; also, the capital city of California.
Sacramento perch, a perchlike fish (*Archoplites interruptus*), closely related to the crappie, of the Sacramento and San Joaquin river basins. It is the only fresh-water percoid fish which occurs native in the Pacific coast region of America. — **S. pike**, the squawfish. — **S. salmon**, the quinnat salmon. — **S. sturgeon**, the white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*). — **S. sucker**, a sucker (*Catostomus occidentalis*) of the streams of California. It reaches a length of one foot.

sa-cra′ri-um (sȧ-krā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *sacer* sacred.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A shrine or sanctuary; sometimes, an oratory; chapel; specif., a private house where the images of the penates were kept.
2. *Eccl.* **a** Anciently, the sanctuary. **b** In the Middle Ages, a sacristy. **c** *R. C. Ch.* (1) A eucharistic tabernacle; — so used by the Council of Trent. (2) Now, a receptacle in the sanctuary, or sometimes the sacristy, into which is poured the water used in liturgical ablutions, etc.

sa′cre (sā′k′r), *v. t.* [ME. *sacren*, F. *sacrer*. See SACRED.] *Obs.* **a** To consecrate. **b** To worship.

sa′cred (sā′krĕd), *a.* [Originally p. p. of ME. *sacren* to consecrate, F. *sacrer*, fr. L. *sacrare*, fr. *sacer* sacred, holy, cursed. Cf. CONSECRATE, EXECRATE, SAINT, SEXTON.] **1.** Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; esp., made holy; set apart to religious use; consecrated; not profane or common; as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; *sacred* service.
2. Relating to religion, or to the services of religion; not secular; religious; as, *sacred* history; *sacred* song.
3. Made inviolable or exalted by a divine or religious sanction; entitled by or as if by religious rules or belief to honor, reverence, or veneration; hallowed; as, the *sacred* name of mother.

> Such neighbor nearness to our *sacred* [royal] blood
> Should nothing privilege him. *Shak.*

4. Hence, not to be profaned or violated; inviolable.
5. Solemnly devoted, in a bad sense, as to evil, vengeance, or the like; accursed; baleful. *Archaic.*
Syn. — SACRED, HOLY. SACRED and HOLY (the stronger word) are often practically synonymous in the sense of consecrated to (or by) religion or some religious use, hallowed; as, "innumerable sound of hymns and *sacred* songs" (*Milton*); "hymns devout and *holy* psalms" (*id.*); "When as *sacred* light began to dawn in Eden" (*id.*); "Hail, *holy* light, offspring of Heaven first born!" (*id.*). But *holy* often emphasizes inherent or essential character; as, "Ye shall be *holy*, for I the Lord your God am *holy*" (*Lev.* xix. 2). *Sacred* (not *holy*) is opposed to *secular*; as, *sacred* history. See HOLINESS.
sacred ape. = SACRED MONKEY. — **s. baboon**, a baboon (*Papio hamadryas*) venerated by the ancient Egyptians. — **s. bamboo.** See NANDINA. — **s. bark**, cascara sagrada. — **s. bean**, the seed of the Indian lotus; also, the plant itself. — **s. beetle**, the scarabæus, held sacred by the Egyptians. See SCARABÆUS, 1 **a**. — **s. bull**, the zebu. — **s. canon.** See 1st CANON, 4. — **s. college, the**, the college of cardinals at Rome. — **s. disease, s. malady**, *Med.*, epilepsy. — **s. fig**, the pipal. — **s. fish**, any one of several fishes of the genus *Mormyrus*, esp. *M. oxyrhynchus*, inhabiting the river Nile, held in veneration by the ancient Egyptians because it was thought to have devoured a member of the god Osiris. See MORMYRIDÆ. — **s. grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **S. Heart**, *R. C. Ch.*, the heart of Jesus, the subject of a formal devotion originated in the 17th century by St. Margaret Mary Alacoque and extended to the whole church by Pius IX. in 1856. See FEAST. — **s. ibis.** See IBIS. — **s. lily of China.** See CHINESE SACRED LILY. — **s. lotus.** = SACRED BEAN. — **s. monkey**, any of several monkeys regarded as sacred by natives of the regions they inhabit; esp., the entellus, the rhesus monkey, or the sacred baboon. — **s. orders.** See ORDER, *n.*, 3. — **s. place**, *Civil Law*, the place where a person is buried. — **S.**, *or* **Holy, War**, *Anc. Gr. Hist.*, any of four wars waged by members of the Amphictyonic League for the protection of the temple and oracle of Delphi. The first

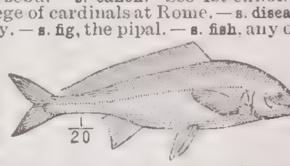

Sacred Fish (*Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*).

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sac′cho-lac′tic, *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *lac, lactis*, milk.] *Chem.* Mucic. *Obs.* — **sac′cho-lac′tate** (săk′ō-lăk′tāt), *a.* *Obs.*

sac-chol′ic, *a.* Mucic. *Obs.* — **sac′cho-late**, *n.* (see -ATE). *Obs.*

sac-cif′er-ous (săk-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccus* a sack + E. *-ferous*.] *Biol.* Bearing a sac.

sac′ci-form (săk′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *saccus* a sack + E. *-form*.] *Biol.* Saclike.

Sac′co-bran′chi-a′ta (-ō-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SACCUS; BRANCHIATE.] *Zoöl.* The Ascidiacea. — **sac′co-bran′chi-ate** (-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a.* & *n.*

Sac′co-la′bi-um (-lā′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *saccus* bag + *labium* lip; — from its bagged labellum.] *Bot.* A genus of epiphytic orchids, of East India and the Malay Archipelago. They have racemose flowers.

Sac′co-my′i-dæ (-mī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σάκκος sack + μῦς mouse + *-idæ*.] Syn. of HETEROMYIDÆ. — **sac′co-my′ian** (-yăn), *a.* & *n.* — **sac′co-my′id** (-ĭd), *n.*

Sac′co-my-i′na (-mī-ī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Saccomyoidea. — **sac′co-my′ine** (-mī′ĭn), *a.*

Sac′co-my-oi′de-a (-mī-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σάκκος sack + μῦς mouse + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of rodents including those with external cheek pouches, as the pocket gophers and kangaroo rat. — **sac′co-my′oid** (-mī′oid), **sac′co-my-oi′de-an** (-mī-oi′dē-ăn), *a.*

Sac′co-mys (săk′ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σάκκος sack + μῦς mouse.] Syn. of HETEROMYS.

sac′cos (săk′ŏs), *n.* [NGr. σάκκος, in Gr., sack.] *Gr. Ch.* An episcopal alblike vestment covered with crosses.

sac′cu-lar (săk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Like a sac.

sac′cu-la′ri-an (-lā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *saccularius* a pickpocket, swindler, fr. *sacculus* a purse.] "One who magically conveyed money from another's purse to his own." *Gaule.* *Obs.*

sac′cu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Sacculate.

sac′cule (săk′ūl), *n.* [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus* sack.] A little sac; specif., *Anat.*, the sacculus of the ear (see 1st EAR, 1).

Sac′cu-li′na (-ū-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] See RHIZOCEPHALA.

sac′cus (săk′ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CI (-sī). [L., a sack.] *Biol.* A sac.

‖ **sac′ de nuit′** (săk′ dē nwē′). [F.] Lit., bag for night; a traveling bag.

sace. ✝ CEASE.

sace (sās). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SAUCE.

saceat. ✝ SATIATE, *a.*

sac′er-do-cy (săs′ẽr-dō-sĭ), *n.* [L. *sacerdotium*.] State of being sacerdotal; sacerdotalism. *Obs.*

sac′er-do′tage (-dō′tāj), *n.* Subjection to priestcraft. *Rare.*

sac′er-do′tal-ist (-dō′tăl-ĭst), *n.* One who favors sacerdotalism.

sac′er-do′tal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make or render sacerdotal. — *v. i.* To use or practice sacerdotalism.

sac′er-do′tal-ly, *adv.* of SACERDOTAL.

sac′er-do-tism (săs′ẽr-dō-tĭz′m), *n.* Sacerdotalism. *Rare.*

Sach′a-cha (săk′ȧ-kȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sach′a-ris′sa (săk′ȧ-rĭs′ȧ), *n.* A poetical name given by the poet Waller (1606–1687) to Lady Dorothy Sidney, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, to whom he paid poetic court. She married Henry Spencer, first Earl of Sunderland.

sachel, sachell. ✝ SATCHEL.

sa′chem-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sa′chine. Var. of SAGENE. See MEASURE.

sacht. ✝ SAUGHT.

saciete. ✝ SATIETY.

sack′age (săk′āj), *n.* Pillage; sack. *R.*

sack′age, *v. t.* [F. *saccager*.] To sack; to plunder. *Obs.*

sack′but′, *n.* A butt, or cask, of sack; — usually with punning allusion to the musical sackbut.

sack′cloth′, *n.* [Corrupt. fr *suclat*.] Broadcloth. *Obs.*

sack′clothed′ (-klŏtht′; 205), *a.* Clothed in sackcloth.

sack′-doo′dle (săk′dōō′d'l), *v. i.* [Cf. DOODLESACK.] To play on the bagpipe. *Scot.*

sacked (săkt), *a.* Wearing a sack; as, a **sacked friar**, one of an order of the 13th century in England and France.

sack′er, *n.* One who sacks, or pillages.

sack′er, *n.* One that makes or fills sacks.

sack′et (săk′ĭt), *n.* A small sack or wallet; also, a small, stupid, or rascally person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sack′ful, *a.* Bent on plunder; pillaging. *Obs.*

sack′ful, *n.* See -FUL.

sack′less, *a.* [AS. *saclēas*. See 1st SAKE; -LESS.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Free from sac or sake (see 1st SAKE, 1); hence, unmolested. **2.** Guiltless; innocent. **3.** Weak; dispirited; bashful; foolish. **4.** Harmless; peaceable.

sack moth. The adult of a sack bearer.

Sack of Coals. The Coalsack.

sack′pipe′, *n.* *Music.* A bagpipe.

sack race. A race run by persons each with his legs in a sack.

sackt. Sacked. *Ref. Sp.*

sack tree. The upas tree, whose bark is cut into lengths and turned inside out to form sacks.

sack′-winged′ (-wĭngd′), *a.* Designating certain emballonurine bats having a peculiar pouch developed near the front edge of the wing. They constitute the genus *Saccopteryx*.

sacles. ✝ SACKLESS.

sa′cope (sä′kōp), *n.* [Tag. *sacop*.] A subject or vassal. *Phil. I.*

sac′o-pe′ni-um. ✝ SAGAPENUM.

sacque (săk), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of the French. See 4th SACK.] = 4th SACK, 4.

sa′cra, *n.*, *L. pl.* of SACRUM.

sacrafice. ✝ SACRIFICE.

sacraire. ✝ SACRARY.

sa′cral, *n.* A sacral vertebra (see SACRUM) or sacral nerve.

sa-cral′gi-a (sā-krăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SACRUM; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the sacrum.

sac′ra-ment, *v. t.* To bind by an oath. *R.*

sac′ra-men′tal-ly, *adv.* of SACRAMENTAL.

sacrament chapel. A chapel in which the Host is preserved.

sac′ra-ment-ize (săk′rȧ-mĕn-tīz), *v. i.* To administer the sacraments. *Rare.*

sacrand. ✝ SACRING.

‖ **sa′cra pri-va′ta.** [L.] The private religious rites of a family, gens, or household.

sac′ra-ry, *n.* [See SACRARIUM.] *Eccl.* Sacrarium; sacristy. *Obs.*

sa′crate, *a.* [L. *sacratus*, p. p. of *sacrare*.] Consecrated. *Obs.*

sa′crate, *v. t.* To consecrate. *Obs.* — **sa-cra′tion** (sā-krā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **Sa′cra Vi′a** (sā′krȧ vī′ȧ). [L.] The principal street of ancient Rome. It ran from between the Esquiline and Cælian Hills past the Forum to the Capitol.

sa′cre. ✝ SAKER, a cannon.

sa′cre (sā′kẽr), *n.* [F.] A sacred solemnity; the Consecration (service). *Obs.*

sacrear. ✝ SACRARY.

sa′cred-ly, *adv.* of SACRED.

sa′cred-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sac′re-ment. ✝ SACRAMENT.

sacrette. ✝ SAKERET. See SAKER, 1 **a**.

sacri. ✝ SACRE, *n.*

sa-crif′er-ous, *a.* [L. *sacrum* a holy thing + *-ferous*.] That bears holy things. *Obs.*

sac′ri-fi′a-ble, *a.* [*sacrify* + *-able*.] = SACRIFICABLE. *Obs.*

sa-crif′ic (sȧ-krĭf′ĭk), **sa-crif′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *sacrificus*, *sacrificalis*. See SACRIFICE.] Employed in sacrifice. *Rare.*

sa-crif′i-ca-ble (-ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be offered in sacrifice.

sa-crif′i-cant (-ĭ-kănt), *n.* [L. *sacrificans*, p. pr.] One who offers a sacrifice. *Rare.*

Sa-crif′i-ca′ti (sā-krĭf′ĭ-kā′tī), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Eccl. Hist.* Persons who, under Roman persecution, renounced Christian belief and sacrificed to the gods.

sac′ri-fi-ca′tion (săk′rĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Sacrifice; conversion into a sacrifice. *Obs.*

N O P Q R S

was in 600-590 B. C. (*Curtius*); the second, in 449 B. C.; the third, in 357- or 356-346 B. C.; the fourth in 339-338 B. C.

sac′ri-fice (săk′rĭ-fīs; -fīz; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *sacrifise*, *sacrifice*, F. *sacrifice*, OF. also *sacrifise*, *sacrefise*, fr. L. *sacrificium*; *sacer* sacred + *facere* to make. See SACRED; FACT.] **1.** An offering to a deity or spiritual being of animal or vegetable life or of food, drink, incense, or the like. Typically sacrifice is made at or on an altar before an image or symbol of the deity, or, in case of offerings to the dead, at the grave. The sacrificial offering may be: (1) A **sacramental offering**, the offering being in part devoted to the god, in part consumed by the worshiper. (2) A **whole offering**, entirely devoted to the god, the **holocaust**, or **whole burnt offering**, being the ordinary form. (3) A **sin**, or **piacular**, **offering**, also devoted to the god or his ministers, and sometimes taking the form of a surrogate, or scapegoat, supposed to bear away the burden of the sin. A **libation**, or drink offering, is commonly of blood, wine, milk, or oil. Offerings of precious objects, such as images, memorial tablets, jewels, weapons, etc., intended to adorn the shrine or sanctuary, are called **votive offerings**, in distinction from the sacrificial. Cf. ALTAR, 1.
2. Anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity; an immolated victim or an offering of any kind laid on an altar, or otherwise presented in the way of religious thanksgiving, atonement, conciliation, or the like.
3. Destruction or surrender of anything for the sake of something else; giving up of some desirable thing in behalf of a higher object or one thought at the time to be more desirable, or devotion of it to a claim deemed more pressing; the loss or disadvantage consequent upon such action; also, the thing so devoted or given up; as, the *sacrifice* of interest to pleasure, or of pleasure to interest.
4. A great lessening of the amount of, or a complete loss of, profit. *Tradesmen's Cant.*
5. *Baseball.* Short for SACRIFICE HIT.
☞ The pron. "-fīz" has, until recently, been preferred. Walker (c. 1800) notes that it is "the practice of most speakers and is accordingly so marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries." The pron. "-fīs" prevails in present good usage, but "-fīz" is still widely used for the noun and prevails for the verb. Some good speakers say "-fĭs."
sacrifice of the Mass, the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ held by Roman Catholics and some others to be made in the Mass, or Eucharist, by the priest.

sac′ri-fice (săk′rĭ-fīz; -fīs; 277: *cf. the noun*), *v. t.*; SAC′RI-FICED (-fīzd; -fīst); SAC′RI-FIC′ING (-fīz′ĭng; -fīs′ĭng). [From SACRIFICE, *n.*: cf. F. *sacrifier*, L. *sacrificare*; *sacer* sacred, holy + *-ficare* (only in comp.) to make. See -FY.] **1.** To make an offering of; to consecrate or present to a divinity by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving; to immolate on an altar, in order to atone for sin, to procure favor, or to express thankfulness; as, to *sacrifice* an ox or a sheep.
2. Hence, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something; to give up in favor of a higher or more imperative object or duty.

> The baronet had *sacrificed* a large sum . . . for the sake of . . . making this boy his heir. *G. Eliot.*

3. To sell at a sacrifice. *Tradesmen's Cant.*
4. *Baseball.* To advance (a base runner) by a sacrifice hit.

sac′ri-fice, *v. i.* **1.** To make offerings to a deity of things consumed on the altar; to offer, or to make, sacrifice.
2. *Baseball.* To make a sacrifice hit.

sacrifice hit. *Baseball.* **a** A bunt allowing a runner to advance a base while the batter is put out. **b** A fly ball which allows a run to be scored though the batter is put out.

sac′ri-fi′cial (-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting in, sacrifice; performing sacrifice. — **sac′ri-fi′cial-ly**, *adv.*

sac′ri-lege (săk′rĭ-lĕj), *n.* [ME. *sacrilege*, F. *sacrilège*, L. *sacrilegium*, fr. *sacrilegus* that steals, prop., gathers or picks up, sacred things; *sacer* sacred + *legere* to gather, pick up. See SACRED; LEGEND.] The sin or crime of violating or profaning sacred things; specif., the alienating to laymen, or to common purposes, what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

> Enriched with the spoils of *sacrilege*. *South.*

Syn. — See PROFANATION.

sac′ri-le′gious (săk′rĭ-lē′jŭs; *often erroneously pron'd, even by educated speakers, as if spelt* sacreligious), *a.* [From SACRILEGE: cf. F. *sacrilège*, L. *sacrilegus.*] Violating sacred things; polluted with, or involving, sacrilege; impious.

> Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope*

— **sac′ri-le′gious-ly**, *adv.* — **sac′ri-le′gious-ness**, *n.*

sa′cring (sā′krĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SACRE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of consecrating; consecration; specif., consecration of the sacramental elements.
2. Hence, *Obs.*: **a** Elevation of the Host. **b** Sacrifice.
sacring bell, a Sanctus bell.

sa′crist (sā′krĭst), *n.* [LL. *sacrista.* See SACRISTAN.] A sacristan; also, a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.

sac′ris-tan (săk′rĭs-tăn), *n.* [ME. *sacristane*, LL. *sacristanus*, *sacrista*, fr. L. *sacer*: cf. F. *sacristain.* See SACRED; cf. SEXTON.] An officer of a church in charge of the sacristy, of the utensils or movables, and, sometimes, of the church in general; also, a sexton.

sac′ris-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *sacristia*, fr. *sacrista*: cf. F. *sacristie.* See SACRIST, SACRISTAN.] A small chamber in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept; a vestry.

sa′cro- (sā′krō-). Combining form of *sacrum.*

sac′ro-sanct (săk′rō-săŋkt), *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus.* See SACRED; SAINT.] Sacred; inviolable. — *n.* That which is most holy or sacred.

sa′cro-sci-at′ic (sā′krō-sī-ăt′ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the hip; as, the **sacrosciatic ligaments** which connect the sacrum and the hip bone. The *posterior*, or *greater*, passes from the posterior inferior spine of the ilium and side of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial tuberosity; the *anterior*, or *lesser*, passes from the spine of the ischium to the side of the sacrum and coccyx in front of the greater sacrosciatic ligament. They convert two notches on the posterior border of the innominate bone, the greater (upper) and lesser **sacrosciatic notches**, into the greater and lesser **sacrosciatic foramina**, which transmit important nerves, vessels, and muscles.

sa′cro-ver′te-bral (sā′krō-vûr′tē-brăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and lumbar vertebræ.

sa′crum (sā′krŭm), *n.*; L. *pl.* -CRA (-krȧ). **1.** [L., neut. of *sacer* sacred.] *Class. Antiq.* Something consecrated; a sacred thing, as a utensil, a temple, a religious act, etc.; *pl.* religious rites; specif., private religious rites, as of a gens.
2. [NL., fr. L. *os sacrum* the lowest bone of the spine.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* That part of the vertebral column which is directly connected with, or forms a part of, the pelvis. It may consist of a single vertebra or of several more or less consolidated. In man it forms the dorsal, or posterior, wall of the pelvis, and consists of five united vertebræ, which diminish in size to the *apex*, which bears the coccyx. The expanded ends of the transverse processes are fused into a solid bony mass (the *lateral mass*) on each side, the upper end of which is termed the *ala*. The broad upper end of the whole bone is called the *base*. In birds the sacrum includes numerous vertebræ, but many of these represent lumbar or caudal elements.

sad (săd), *a.*; SAD′DER (-ẽr); SAD′DEST. [ME. *sad* sated, tired, satisfied, firm, steadfast, AS. *sæd* satisfied, sated; akin to D. *zat*, OS. *sad*, G. *satt*, OHG. *sat*, Icel. *saðr*, *saddr*, Goth. *saþs*, Lith. *sotus*, OIr. *sathach*, L. *sat*, *satis*, enough, *satur* sated, Gr. ἄμεναι to satiate, ἄδην enough Cf. ASSETS, SATE, SATIATE, SATISFY, SATIRE.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Sated; satisfied; surfeited; hence, weary; tired. **b** Entire; full; complete. **c** Weighty; ponderous; massive. **d** Tedious; long, wearisome. **e** Solid; hard; stalwart; steady; stable. **f** Harsh; severe; bitter. **g** Heavy; soggy; as, *sad* cake, bread, potatoes, etc.; esp., of land, thick; heavy. *Obs. or Dial.* "Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad.*" *Mortimer.* **h** Sure; certain; indubitable; as, *sad* tokens. **i** Faithful; trustworthy; steadfast. **j** Righteous; godly; religious. **k** Fixed in mind; determined; resolute. **l** Serious; sober; hence, wise; prudent. "*Sad* and discrete counsel." *Ld. Berners.*
2. Dull; grave; dark; somber; — said of colors. "*Sad*-colored clothes." *Walton.*
3. Affected with grief or unhappiness; cast down with affliction; downcast; gloomy; mournful.

> First were we *sad*, fearing you would not come;
> Now *sadder*, that you come so unprovided. *Shak.*

4. Inspiring melancholy or mournfulness; soft and tenderly mournful; as, the *sad* light of the moon.
5. Afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow; grievous; as, a *sad* accident; a *sad* misfortune.
6. Hence, bad; naughty; troublesome; wicked. *Colloq.* "*Sad* tipsy fellows, both of them." *I. Taylor.*
7. Inferior in quality; poor; as, a *sad* recitation. *Slang.*
Syn. — Sorrowful, dejected, depressed, cheerless.
sad tree. = NIGHT JASMINE **a**.

sad′den (săd′'n), *v. t. & i.*; -DENED (-'nd); -DEN-ING. To make or become sad. Specif.: **a** To render or become heavy, cohesive, or compact. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** To make or become sad-colored, as cloth; to dull (a color), esp. by admixture of gray; as, sage is *saddened* green. **c** To make or become grave or serious; to make or become melancholy or sorrowful.

> Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene. *Pope.*

sad′den-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SADDEN. Hence: *n.* *Dyeing.* A rendering dull or dark-colored; also, in wool dyeing, the process of applying the mordant after the dyestuff instead of before it; — the colors so produced formerly being usually sad, owing to the mordants (iron and copper).

sad′dle (săd′'l), *n.* [ME. *sadel*, AS. *sadol*; akin to D. *zadel*, G. *sattel*, OHG. *satul*, *satul*, Icel. *söðull*, Dan. & Sw. *sadel*; perh. a borrowed word, and ultimately akin to E. *sit*; cf. Russ. *syedlo.*] **1.** A seat for a rider on horseback. Saddles have differed and still differ greatly in form. They are commonly leather-covered, raised in front and rear, padded to span comfortably a horse's back, secured by a girth passing under the horse's belly, and provided with stirrups for the rider's feet. The **McClellan**, or **American**, **saddle**, originated during the Civil War, is simple in form, being a leather-covered, (usually) beechen, saddletree, with pommel and cantle moderately high, and with or without leather skirts covering saddlebags. The **English cavalry saddle** is marked by long (usually) beechen side bars, with pommel and cantle of steel, and leather seat, supported by broad webbing stretched between saddlebow and cantle. The **stock saddle** (cowboy, Texas, Mexican, etc.) usually has a high knobbed pommel, high cantle, rope or woven hair cinches, and heavy-looking leather skirts and fenders, and is often richly ornamented.

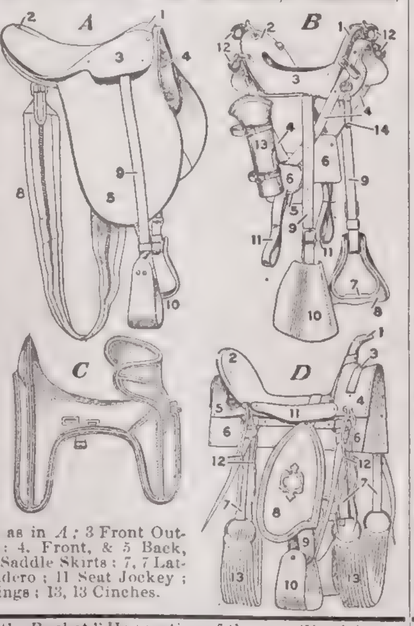

A English Riding Saddle. 1 Pommel; 2 Cantle; 3 Jockey; 4 Pad; 5 Skirt; 8 Girth; 9 Stirrup Strap; 10 Stirrups. *B* U. S. Cavalry Saddle. 1, 2, 9, & 10 as in *A*; 3 Side Bar; 4, 4 Quarter Straps; 5 Quarter-Strap Ring; 6 Safe; 7 Stirrup Tread; 8 Stirrup Hood; 11 Cinch Strap; 12 Coat Straps; 13 Carbine Boot; 14 Saber Strap. *C* Medieval War Saddle *D* Cowboy Saddle. 1 Horn; 2, 9, 10 as in *A*; 3 Front Outside Rigging; 4. Front, & 5 Back, Jockeys; 6, 6 Saddle Skirts; 7, 7 Latigos; 8 Sudadero; 11 Seat Jockey; 12 Saddle Strings; 13, 13 Cinches.

2. A seat, of any of various shapes, for a rider on a bicycle, tricycle, motor cycle, or the like.
3. *Harness.* A padded part worn on a horse's back, being fastened with a girth. It keeps the breeching in place, carries guides for the reins, etc. See HARNESS.

Saddle, 3.

4. Something suggestive of, analogous to, or corresponding in position to, a saddle. Specif.: **a** *Poultry.* The rear part of the back of a male fowl extending to the tail. It is covered by long narrow feathers, the saddle feathers or hackles, which resemble the true hackle. See POULTRY, *Illust.* **b** *Zoöl.* The clitellum of an earthworm. **c** *Zoöl.* = EPHIPPIUM **b**. **d** *Paleon.* In cephalopod shells, a portion of a suture which forms an angle or curve whose convexity is directed toward the orifice of the shell; — opposed to *lobe*. **e** (1) A piece of meat consisting of the whole upper back portion of an animal including both loins; as, a *saddle* of mutton. (2) The lower part of the back and the hind legs of a frog. *Market Term.* **f** *Mining.* A formation of gold-bearing quartz, occurring along the crest of an anticlinal fold, esp. in Australia. **g** *Phys. Geog.* A ridge connecting two higher elevations; a low point in the crest line of a ridge; a col.
5. Specif.: Any of various devices suggestive of a saddle; as: **a** *Mach.* A bridge piece or carriage made to run on a guideway, esp. such a piece carrying the slide rest in a lathe. **b** A block hollowed out to support a round object, as a rod on a bench. **c** A seating for a cylindrical steam boiler. **d** An insulator bracket on top of a telegraph pole. **e** A railroad chair. **f** The bearing of an axle box. **g** The metal covering of a roll on a metal-covered roof. **h** A strip of thin board covering the floor joint on the threshold of a door. **i** A bridging piece between a pair of cylinders in a locomotive. **j** A block over which the cables of a suspension bridge pass, or to which they are anchored. **k** *Logging.* In a skid rod, a transverse log with a depression cut in it to guide the logs. **l** *Dentistry.* A piece of vulcanized India rubber, gold, or other material, fitting over the gums as a bed for a dummy tooth or teeth secured to a bridge behind. It is frequently supported at each end by an artificial crown. **m** *Naut.* (1) A block of wood bolted between, and extending above and below, the jaws of a gaff and hollowed to fit the mast, to render lowering and raising the gaff easier. (2) A forked or hollowed-out support for a boom or other spar, such as the chock on the end of a bowsprit in which the heel of a jib boom rests. (3) A ridge whose summit divides a coaling hatch so that the coal is diverted into the bunkers at each side. **n** *Ordnance.* In some types of carriage, the part which supports the trunnions. See MORTAR, *Illust.*

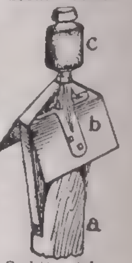

Saddle, 5 d. *a* Pole; *b* Saddle; *c* Insulator.

sad′dle (săd′'l), *v. t.*; SAD′DLED (-'ld); SAD′DLING (-lĭng). [AS. *sadelian.*] **1.** To put a saddle upon.

> Abraham rose up early, . . . and *saddled* his ass. *Gen.* xxii 3.

2. To hollow out the under side of, so as to fit over a peak or projection.
3. To fix as a charge or burden upon; to load; encumber; as, to *saddle* one with debts; to *saddle* a gift with onerous conditions.

sad′dle-back′ (-băk′), *n.* **1.** Anything saddle-backed; esp., a hill or ridge having a concave outline at the top.
2. An animal having a marking on the back suggesting a saddle; as: **a** The male harp seal. **b** A black-backed gull. **c** The larva of a moth (*Empretia stimulea*), of the family Cochlidiidæ, which has a bright green, saddle-shaped patch on the back. **d** A passerine bird (*Creadion carunculatus*) native of New Zealand, resembling the starling. The adult has black plumage with a chestnut-colored band on the back and wings.

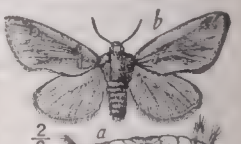

Saddleback, 2 c. *a* Larva; *b* Imago.

3. A saddle-backed horse.
4. A wrapping paper 45 inches by 36, used esp. for packing cotton goods in the mills.

sad′dle-backed′ (-băkt′), *a.* **1.** Having the outline of the upper part concave like the seat of a saddle.
2. Having a low back and high neck, as a horse.
3. Having a saddle-like marking. See SADDLEBACK, *n.*, 2.

sad′dle-bag′ (-băg′), *n.* **1.** A large bag or pouch, generally of leather and formerly much used by horseback riders to carry small articles. It was usually one of a pair united by straps or a band, and carried one hanging on each side of the saddle.
2. A kind of cloth used for furniture covering, made in imitation of Persian saddlebags.

saddle bar. **1.** *Saddlery.* A side bar of a saddletree, connecting the pommel and cantle on either side.
2. *Arch.* One of the slender iron bars to which the lead panels of a glazed window are secured.

sad′dle-billed′ (-bĭld′), *a.* Designating a large black-and-white West African stork, the **saddle-billed stork** (*Ephippi-*

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sac′ri-fi-ca′tor (săk′rĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] A sacrificer. *Rare.*
sa-crif′i-ca-to-ry (sȧ-krĭf′ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to sacrifice; offering sacrifice. *Rare.*
sac′ri-fic′er (săk′rĭ-fīz′ẽr; -fīs′ẽr), *n.* One who sacrifices.
sac′ri-fi-cule′, *n.* [F. (Rabelais) *sacrificule.*] Sacrificulist. *Obs.*
sac′ri-fi-cul′ist, *n.* Sacrificer. *Obs.* [sacrificing priest. *Obs.*]
sac′ri-fi′er, *n.* [See SACRIFY.] A
sac′ri-fy (săk′rĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [F. *sacrifier.*] To sacrifice. *Obs.*
sac′ri-leg-er (-lĕj-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *sacrilège*, L. *sacrilegus.*] A sacrilegious person. *Obs.*
sacrilegie. † SACRILEGE.
sac′ri-le′gist (săk′rĭ-lē′jĭst), *n.* One guilty of sacrilege. *Rare.*
Sac′ri-pant (săk′rĭ-pănt), *n.* [It. *Sacripante.*] **1.** King of Circassia, and a lover of Angelica, in Boiardo and Ariosto. His charger is stolen from between his legs without his knowing it. **2.** A personage introduced by Alessandro Tassoni (1565-1635), an Italian poet, in his mock heroic poem, "Secchia Rapita," or the "Rape of the Bucket." He is represented as brave, but noisy, hectoring, and vain.
sac′ris-tan-ry, *n.* Sacristy. *Obs.*
sa-cris′ter, *n.* [See SACRIST.] Sacristan. *Obs. Scot.*
sa′cro-cau′dal (sā′krō-kô′dȧl), *a.*, **sa′cro-coc-cyg′e-al** (-kŏk-sĭj′ē-ăl), *a.* See SACRO-.
sa′cro-col′la. † SARCOCOLLA.
sa′cro-cox-al′gi-a, *n.* [NL. See SACRUM; COXALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the sacroiliac joint.
sa′cro-cox-i′tis, *n.* [NL. See SACRUM; COXITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sacroiliac joint.
sa′cro-il′i-ac, *a.* See SACRO-.
sa′cro-lum-ba′lis (-lŭm-bā′lĭs), *n.* [NL. See SACRO-; LUMBAL.] *Anat.* The iliocostalis muscle. — **sa′cro-lum′bal** (-lŭm′băl), *a.*
sa′cro-lum′bar, *a.* Pert. to the sacral and lumbar vertebræ or regions. [sanct. *Obs.*]
sac′ro-sanc′ti-ous, *a.* Sacro-
sac′ro-sanc′ti-ty (săk′rō-săŋk′tĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sacrosanct state.
sa′cro-spi′nal, *a.*, **sa′cro-u′ter-ine**, *a.* See SACRO-.
sad. Obs. pret. & p. p. of SHED.
sad, *v. t.* [ME *sadden* to make solid, confirm, AS. *sadian* to satisfy.] **1.** To strengthen. *Obs.* **2.** To steady; fix; settle. *Obs.* **3.** To sadden. *Obs. or R.*
sad, *v. i.* To become sad. *Obs.*
sad, *adv.* Sadly. *Obs. or Colloq.* (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)
Sad′ach-bi′a (săd′ăk-bē′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al sa'd al akhbiyah* the lucky one of hiding places, or of the tents.] See STAR.
Sad′al-mel′ik (-ăl-mĕl′ĭk), *n.* [Ar. *al sa'd al malik* the lucky one of the king.] See STAR.
Sad′al-su′ud (-sōō′ŏŏd), *n.* [Ar. *al sa'd al su'ud* the luckiest of the lucky.] See STAR.
Sad′a-mi′as (săd′ȧ-mī′ȧs) *Bib.*
sad′ar a-da′lat, **sad′ar ni-za′-mat** (sŭd′ȧr). Var. of SADR ADALAT, etc. See ADAWLUT.
Sa′das (sā′dȧs). *Bib.*
sadd, **sadde.** † SAD.
Sad-de′us (să-dē′ŭs). *Bib.*
saddleback roof. *Arch.* = SADDLE ROOF.
sad′dle-bag′, *v. i.* *Logging.* To double around an obstruction and be held up on it. *U. S.*

orhynchus senegalensis) allied to the American jabiru. The bill is red with a black median band.

Saddle-Billed Stork.

saddle blanket. A blanket folded beneath a saddle to prevent galling the horse.

sad′dle-bow′ (săd′′l-bō′), *n.* [AS. *sadelboga.*] The bow or arch in the front, or the pieces forming the front, of a saddle.

sad′dle-cloth′ (-klŏth′; 205), *n.* A cloth under a saddle, and extending out behind; a housing.

saddle grafting *or* **graftage**. *Hort.* A mode of grafting in which a deep cleft is made in the end of the scion and the end of the stock is made wedge-shaped to fit the cleft in the scion, which is placed upon it saddlewise. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*

saddle joint. **1**. In sheet-metal roofing, a joint formed by bending up the edge of a sheet and folding it downward over the turned-up edge of the next sheet.
2. In a weathered course of masonry, as a coping or sill, a joint between adjoining stones whose ends are cut higher than the surface of the weathering between.
3. *Anat.* A joint with saddle-shaped articular surfaces (convex in one direction and concave in another) permitting movements in all directions except axial rotation.

Saddle Joint.

saddle pile. A sheet pile driven into the ground in the ordinary way and made concave on the top edge to support a sewer pipe or the like in soft ground. — **saddle piling**.

sad′dler (săd′lẽr), *n.* **1**. One who makes, repairs, and fits saddles and other horse furniture. In the army a saddler may be given the grade of a noncommissioned officer and be known as a *saddler corporal*, or *sergeant*.
2. A saddle horse.
3. The male harp seal.

saddle roof. *Arch.* A roof having two gables and one ridge; — said of such a roof when used in places where a different form is more common.

sad′dler-y (săd′lẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SADDLERIES (-ĭz). **1**. The materials for making saddles and harness; the articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop.
2. The trade or employment of a saddler.
3. A saddler's shop.

sad′dle-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.* Shaped like a saddle. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Bent down at the sides so as to give the upper part a rounded form. **b** *Phys. Geog.* In the form of an anticlinal fold. Cf. SADDLE, **4 g**.

sad′dle-tree′ (-trē′), *n.* **1**. The frame of a saddle.
2. The tulip tree. *U. S.*

Sad′du-ca′ic (săd′ū-kā′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or like, the Sadducees; as, *Sadducaic* reasonings.

Sad′du-cee (săd′ū-sē), *n.* [L. *Sadducaei*, pl., Gr. Σαδδουκαῖοι, Heb. *Tsedūqīm*; — so called fr. *tsādōq* the just one, or perh. fr. *Tsādōq*, the supposed founder of the sect.] One of a party or sect among the Jews (2d century B. C. to latter part of 1st century A. D.), composed largely of the priestly aristocracy and politically and doctrinally opposed to the Pharisees. They rejected the traditions of the elders, regarding as obligatory only those observances enjoined in the written law. They denied the resurrection, personal immortality, retribution in a future life, fate, the existence of angels, spirits, and demons, and postulated the freedom of the will. — **Sad′du-ce′an** (-sē′ăn), *a.*

Sad′du-cee′ism (săd′ū-sē′ĭz′m), *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.

Sad′du-cize (-sīz), *v. i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To adopt the principles of the Sadducees.

sad′i′ron (săd′ī′ŭrn), *n.* [*sad* heavy + *iron*.] An iron for smoothing clothes; a flatiron.

sad′ly (săd′lĭ), *adv.* In a sad manner or way; as: **1**. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Heavily; forcibly; with shock. **b** Closely; firmly; securely; fast. **c** With fixed determination; resolutely. **d** Soberly; gravely; seriously; in earnest. **e** With little noise or motion; quietly. **f** Steadfastly; constantly.
2. Grievously; sorrowfully; wretchedly; miserably.
3. In dull or somber color; as, *sadly* dressed.
4. In a great degree; to a large measure; — usually with bad implication; as, he is *sadly* changed. *Colloq.*

sad′ness, *n.* [AS. *sædness* satiety.] Quality or state of being sad; as: **1**. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Heaviness; firmness; solidity. **b** Stability; steadiness; steadfastness. **c** Faith; trust; confidence. **d** Seriousness; gravity; discretion.

Her *sadness* and her benignity. *Chaucer.*

2. Quality of being sad, or unhappy; gloominess. *Milton.*
Syn. — Sorrow, heaviness, dejection. See MELANCHOLY.

‖ **Saeng′er-bund′** (zĕng′ẽr-bo͝ont′), *n.*; *G. pl.* -BÜNDE (-bün′dẽ). [G. *sängerbund.*] *Music.* A singers' union; an association of singers or singing clubs, esp. German.

‖ **Saeng′er-fest′** (zĕng′ẽr-fĕst′), *n.*; *G. pl.* -FESTE (-fĕs′tẽ). [G. *sängerfest.*] A festival of singers; a German singing festival.

safe (sāf), *a.*; SAF′ER (sāf′ẽr); SAF′EST (sāf′ĕst). [ME. *sauf*, F. *sauf*, fr. L. *salvus*, akin to *salus* health, welfare, safety, and prob. to L. *solidus* solid; cf. Skr. *sarva* all, complete. Cf. SALUTE, SALVATION, SAGE a plant, SAVE, SALVO an exception, SOLID, SOLEMN.] **1**. Free from harm, injury, or risk; untouched or unthreatened by danger or injury; unharmed; unhurt; secure; sound; whole; as, to arrive *safe* and sound; *safe* from disease, storms, foes.

Established in a *safe*, unenvied throne. *Milton.*

2. Conferring safety; securing from harm; not exposing to danger; to be relied upon; trustworthy; as, a *safe* harbor; a *safe* bridge, etc. "The man of *safe* discretion." *Shak.*
3. Incapable of doing harm; no longer dangerous; in secure care or custody; as, the prisoner is *safe*.
Syn. — SAFE, SECURE. In earlier usage, *secure* had the sense of "free from anxiety," and was often contrasted with *safe*; as, "From being anxious or *secure* . . . deliver us" (*Donne*); "Man may *securely* sin, but *safely* never" (*B. Jonson*). In present usage, *secure* and *safe* are often interchangeable. But SECURE commonly applies to that about which one need feel no anxiety, while SAFE suggests rather objective freedom from danger; as, "Serene and inaccessibly *secure*, [he] stood on an isolated pinnacle" (*Shelley*); "Let the great world rage! We will stay here *safe* in the quiet dwellings" (*id.*). *Safe* only is used of that which has escaped danger; as, they came *safe* to land.
safe-deposit company, a form of warehouse company formed to receive as bailee valuables for safe-keeping and to rent receptacles, as vaults or safes, for the purpose of such storage. Hence: **safe-deposit box, vault**, etc. — **safe edge**. **a** A smooth uncut edge of a file or rasp. **b** *Photog.* A narrow strip of unactinic paper round a negative on the glass side, used in carbon printing. — **s.-edge file**. See FILE, tool. — **safe hit**, *Baseball*, a hit enabling the batter to reach first base whether or not an error is made.

safe (sāf), *n.* **1**. A place or receptacle specially designed for safe-keeping; as: **a** A box or chest, now universally made of steel and sometimes built into a wall or vault, for containing money, or other valuables. Modern safes are designed to be proof against fire and burglars. **b** A ventilated or refrigerated chest or closet for securing provisions from noxious insects, etc., and from the effects of the weather. **c** A box or holder to keep anything from undesirable contact with other things; as, a match *safe*.
2. A piece of leather, etc., under a buckle to prevent chafing, as in harness.
3. A safe edge of a file or rasp.
4. *Plumbing.* A tray under a bath, roof tank, etc., to catch drippings or overflow.

safe′-con′duct (-kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* [ME. *saf condite*, *sauf condut*, *sauf conduit*, F. *sauf-conduit*. See SAFE; 1st CONDUCT.] That which assures a safe passage; as: **a** Protection furnished by means of a convoy or guard to a person in an enemy's country or a foreign country. **b** A writing, pass, or warrant of security, given by one in authority to a person to enable him to travel with safety, esp. in an enemy's country.

safe′-con-duct′ (sāf′kŏn-dŭkt′; -kŏn′dŭkt), *v. t.* To conduct safely; to give safe-conduct to.

safe′guard′ (sāf′gärd′), *n.* [OF. & F. *sauvegarde*, prop., a safe-keeping. See GUARD, *n.*; cf. SAGGER.] **1**. Defense; protection; safe-keeping.
2. Safety. *Obs.*
3. One that defends or protects; a guard. *Shak.*

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne. *Granville.*

Specif.: **a** A convoy or guard to protect a traveler or property. **b** A pass; a passport; a safe-conduct. *Shak.*
4. A protective petticoat worn outside a riding habit. *Obs.*

safe′guard′, *v. t.* To guard; protect. *Shak.*

safeguard system. A system of bookkeeping in which items are added horizontally across the page and also vertically in columns in such a way that the final horizontal total must equal the final vertical total.

safe′-keep′ing, *n.* [*safe* + *keep*.] Act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or escape; care, custody.

safe′ty (sāf′tĭ), *n.* [ME. *saufte*, *savete*, OF. *sauftė*, *sauveté*, *salveté*, F. *sauveté*.] **1**. Redemption; salvation. *Obs.*
2. Condition or state of being safe; freedom from danger or hazard; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.
3. Freedom from whatever exposes one to danger or from liability to cause danger or harm; safeness; hence, the quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, insuring against harm or loss, etc.
4. A safeguard. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. Preservation from escape; close custody. *Rare.*

Deliver him to *safety*; and return. *Shak.*

6. **a** *Sports.* (1) *Baseball.* A safe hit. *Rare.* (2) *Amer. Football.* A safety touchdown. **b** Short for SAFETY BICYCLE.

safety arch. An undecorated arch used for purely constructional reasons; esp., a discharging arch.

safety bicycle. A bicycle with equal or nearly equal wheels, usually 28 inches in diameter, driven by pedals connected to the rear (driving) wheel by a multiplying gear.

safety cage. *Mach.* A cage for an elevator or mine lift, having appliances to check the fall if the rope breaks.

safety chain. **a** *Railroads.* A normally slack chain for preventing excessive movement between a truck and a car body in sluing. **b** An auxiliary watch chain, secured to the clothes, usually out of sight, to prevent stealing of the watch. **c** A chain of sheet metal links with an elongated hole through each broad end, made up by doubling the first link on itself, slipping the next link through and doubling, and so on.

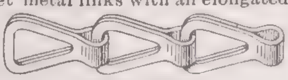

Safety Chain c.

safety disk. *Steam Boilers.* A thin copper disk over the boiler end of an escape pipe, to be ruptured and thus permit escape of steam under excessive pressure.

safe′ty-fund′ sys′tem. *Banking.* A system under which banks are required by law to have or provide a fund as a pledge for the redemption of their circulation, as where a common fund is provided for by a small tax, as under the law adopted for State banks in the State of New York in 1829 and maintained, with amendments, till 1866.

safety fuse. **a** A fuse consisting of a cotton or hemp tube holding a slow-burning composition. **b** *Elec.* = FUSE, *n.*, 2.

safety hanger. *Railroads.* A strap or loop under a car, etc., to stop broken rods, etc., from falling on the track.

safety hoist. A hoisting gear which does not overhaul when the tension is released on the fall, or one provided with a special attachment to prevent overhauling.

safety lamp. A miner's lamp constructed with a view to avoiding explosion in an atmosphere containing inflammable gas. In the common form, of which the original **Davy lamp**, invented by Sir Humphry Davy, is an example, the flame is inclosed by fine wire gauze, which, owing to its cooling effect, prevents the flame from passing. Fire damp, if present in quantity, enters and burns, forming a bluish "cap" over the lamp flame, whence safety lamps are used in testing for this gas.

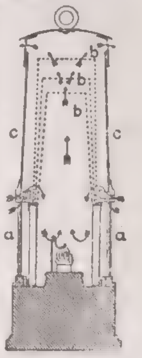

One type of Safety Lamp *a* Glass Cylinder; *b, b, b* Cylinders of Wire Gauze, protected by a Bonnet of Sheet Iron (*c*). The Arrows show directions of Air Currents.

safety lock. **1**. A lock specially devised to prevent picking.
2. *Firearms.* That part of the breech mechanism of a small arm which, when in action, locks the firing parts and prevents discharge until turned.

safety match. A match which can be ignited only on a surface specially prepared.

safety paper. A paper difficult to duplicate (as the silk-fibered paper of the United States currency or the water-marked paper of Bank of England notes) or so made that erasures, changes, etc., in matter written or printed on it are easy to detect.

safety pin. A pin, used esp. for fastening clothes, made in the form of a clasp, with a guard covering its point so that it will not prick the wearer.

safety razor. A razor provided with a guard or guards for the blade to prevent cutting the skin. See RAZOR, *Illust.*

safety stop. Any of various devices to stop an undesirable motion or action; as: **a** An attachment for an elevator to prevent accidental falling. **b** *Railroads.* A track attachment interlocked with a signal so that when the latter indicates danger the attachment will trip a valve on a passing engine and so apply the brakes. **c** *Firearms.* The part of a safety lock that prevents discharge. **d** A device in spinning machines, etc., to stop the motion when a yarn, thread, or the like, breaks. **e** A device to close the supply valve and so stop the engine in case of accident to the governor belt. **f** A contrivance to prevent a pulley tackle, etc., from overhauling. **g** A device in a lathe, etc., to prevent a carriage from colliding with the headstock.

safety switch. *Railroads.* A switch that returns automatically to its normal position when a train has passed over it.

safety touchdown. *Football.* Act or result of a player's touching to the ground behind his own goal line a ball which received its last impulse from a man on his own side; — disting. from *touchback*. See TOUCHDOWN.

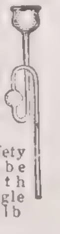

Safety Tube with Single Bulb

safety tube. *Chem.* A tube to prevent explosion, or to control delivery of gases by an automatic valvular connection with the outer air; esp., a bent funnel tube with bulbs for adding those reagents which produce unpleasant fumes or violent effervescence.

safety valve. **a** An automatic escape or relief valve for a steam boiler, hydraulic system, or the like, held shut by an arrangement exerting a definite, usually adjustable, pressure so that the valve will lift and the steam, water, etc., escape when the pressure exceeds a predetermined amount; — sometimes called *external safety valve*. Safety valves may be divided into three principal classes: (1) The **dead-weight safety valve**, in which the pressure is caused by a weight acting directly on the valve. (2) The **lever safety valve**, in which the pressure is applied by a lever, supporting a heavy weight adjustable along its length. (3) The

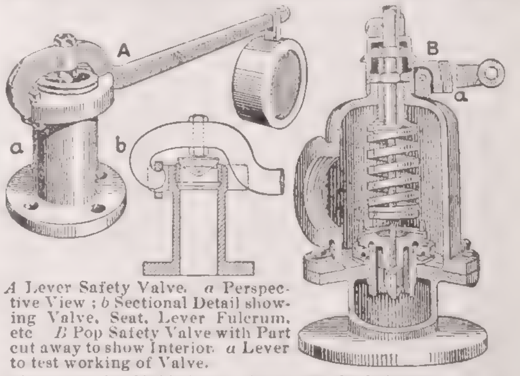

A Lever Safety Valve. *a* Perspective View; *b* Sectional Detail showing Valve, Seat, Lever Fulcrum, etc. *B* Pop Safety Valve with Part cut away to show Interior. *a* Lever to test working of Valve.

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saddle boiler. A boiler with an arched base serving as a flue.
saddle bracket. = SADDLE, 5 **d**.
saddle croupon, *n.* [OF. *cropon* crupper, rump.] The after part of the saddle. *Obs.*
sad′dled (săd′′ld), *a.* *Zoöl.* = SADDLE-BACKED, 3.
saddle flange. A pipe flange curved to fit snugly against a cylindrical pipe, etc.
sad′dle-graft′, *v. t.* *Hort.* To perform saddle grafting on (a tree, branch, etc.). [4 **a**.
saddle hackle. See SADDLE, *n.*,
saddle key. See 2d KEY, 6 **a**.
sad′dle-leaf′, *n.* Tulip tree. *U. S.*
sad′dle-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sad′dle-nose′, *n.* *Med.* A nose marked by depression of its supporting structures, often due to ulcerating disease. — **sad′dle-nosed′** (-nōzd′), *a.*
saddle oyster. = SADDLE SHELL
saddle reef. = SADDLE, 4 **f**.
Saddle Rock. Any large prime oyster; — from a rock so called, it is said, in Little Neck Bay, Long Island. *Local, U. S.*
saddle shell. A thin plicated bivalve shell of *Anomia* or other allied genera; — from its shape.
saddle stone. *Masonry.* The capstone of the coping of a gable.
saddle tank. A water tank straddling a locomotive boiler. *Eng.* [a saddle.
sad′dle-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* Like
Sad′duc (săd′ŭk) *Bib.*
Sad′du-cee-ist, *n.* A Sadducee.
Sad′du-cism (săd′ū-sĭz′m), *n.* = SADDUCEEISM.
sade. ✝ SAD.
sade (sād), *v. t.* [AS. *sadian*. Cf. SAD.] To satiate; weary. *Dial. Eng.*
sa-de′. Var. of SADHE.
sadel, sadele. ✝ SADDLE.
sadeles. ✝ SADDLELESS.
sadely. ✝ SADLY.
sad′end. Saddened. *Ref. Sp.*
Sadh (säd), *n.* [Skr. *sādhu* perfect, pure.] A member of a monotheistic Hindu sect, like Quakers in many respects.
sa-dhe′ (sä-dā′), *n.* [Heb. *tsādē*.] The 18th letter [ץ, צ] of the Hebrew alphabet, representing a strong sibilant, like *ss* (not like *ts*, as often given). As a numeral = 90. [DLER.
sadil, sadiler ✝ SADDLE, SAD-
Sa′dism (sä′dĭz′m; sä′-), *n.* [F. *sadisme*; — after Count ["Marquis"] de *Sade*, writer of obscene books.] *Med.* Sexual perversion in which lust is associated with inflicting cruelty and violence. — **Sa′dist** (-dĭst), *n.* [*Ref. Sp.*
sad′l, sad′ld. Saddle; saddled.
sa′dle (*Scot.* sâd′′l; sā′d′l). Obs. or Scot. var. of SADDLE.
sadloker. Obs. compar. of SADLY.
sa-do′ (sȧ-dō′), **sa-doo′**, *n.* [Corrupt. of F. *dos-à-dos*.] A carriage like the dos-a-dos. *Java.*
Sa′doc (sā′dŏk). *Bib.*
sadr (sŭd′′r). Var. of SUDDER. See ADAWLUT.
sadr, *n.* [Per. *sadar*, fr. Ar. *sidr*.] The lotus tree *Zizyphus lotus*.
Sadr, *n.* [Ar. *al çadr* the breast, or Per. *shuter*, name of the constellation.] See STAR.
Saduce. ✝ SADDUCEE.
sadue. ✝ SHADOW.
sadulle. ✝ SADDLE, *n.*
sad′wise′, *a.* Grave; sage. *Obs.*
sadyle, sadyller. ✝ SADDLE, SADDLER. [var. of SEA.
sae (*dial.* sā). Obs. or dial. Eng.
sae (sā). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SO.
sae′bins′ (sā′bĭnz′), *conj.* [For *so being*.] So being; since. *Scot.*
saechen. ✝ SEEK. [LIEN. *Obs.*]
sæclede, sæclode, *pret.* of SEC-
sæc′u-lar. Var. of SECULAR. *R.*
sæc′u-lum, sec′u-lum (sĕk′ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] Lit., a generation; hence, a period of long duration; an age.
saede. ✝ SEED.
saeht. ✝ SAUGHT, *a.*
sael. ✝ SHALL.
saelithende, *a.* [AS. *sælīðende*.] Seafaring. *Obs.*
saem. ✝ SEAM, a load.
‖ **sæ′pe sty′lum ver′tas**. [L.] You must often turn the stylus, i. e., erase what has been written. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. x. 72)
sa′er (sā′ẽr), *n.* [Ir. *saer-ceile* free tenant.] *Irish Tribal Hist.* A tenant of a class having both the right and duty to receive stock from the chief of the fine, or group, without a pledge, in return for which he rendered a food rent and certain services, not including manual labor. Cf. DAER. [var. of SORE.
saer (*Scot.* sār). Obs. or Scot.
saet. Obs. pret. of SIT.
saete. ✝ SEAT.
‖ **sæ′va in′dig-na′ti-o**. [L.] Fierce indignation. *Vergil.*
saex. ✝ SAX, a knife.
saf (*Scot.* sâf). Obs. or Scot. var. of SAVE. [SAFE, *a.*
saf. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Sa′far (sŭf′ȧr), *n.* [Ar. *çafar*.] The second month. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.
safare. ✝ SAVER.
‖ **saf′a-ri** (sŭf′ȧ-rē), *n.* [Ar. *safarī* referring to a journey, traveling.] A journey; esp., a hunting expedition.
saf condite. ✝ SAFE-CONDUCT.
safe (*Scot.* sāf). Obs. or Scot. var. of SAVE.
safe, *v. t.* To make safe or right; to conduct to safety. *Obs.*
safe′ly, *adv.* of SAFE.
safe′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
safe′-pledge′, *n.* *Law.* A surety for the appearance of a person at a given time.
saferon. ✝ SAFFRON.
safety belt. = LIFE BELT.
safety clause. *Life Insurance.* The clause inserted in the policy, or benefit certificate, of a stipulated-premium association providing for additional assessments or reduction in amount of policy values when the collections fail to meet the losses.
safety edge. A safe edge of a file or rasp. [SAFETY.
safety factor. = FACTOR OF
safety lift. = SAFETY HOIST.
safety link. **1**. *Railroads.* A device used for the same purpose as a safety chain.
2. A link in a safety chain.
safety nut. A lock nut.
safety plug. = FUSIBLE PLUG.
safety rail. A guard rail.
saff. ✝ SAFE. [var. of SAVE.
saff (*Scot.* sâf). Obs. or Scot.

spring safety valve, in which the pressure is communicated by a spring. Varieties of this last type are: the **pop safety valve** (so called from the popping noise with which it opens), so constructed that when the valve lifts a little, a larger area is exposed to the steam or other pressure than when the valve is shut, so that it keeps open until the pressure falls considerably; and the **Ramsbottom safety valve**, used esp. on locomotives, in which two valves are pressed down by a single spring attached to a crosspiece prolonged to form a hand lever by which the valves may be eased up to test their adjustment. A safety valve devised so that no extra pressure can be put on it by the man in charge is called a **lockup safety valve**. **b** Sometimes, a similar valve opening inward to admit air to a vessel in which the pressure is less than that of the atmosphere, to prevent collapse; — called also *internal safety valve*.

Saf'fa-rid (săf'fă-rĭd), *n.* [Ar. *çaffār* coppersmith, fr. *Çaffār Ya'qrib bin Lais*, its founder, who was a coppersmith.] One of a Mohammedan dynasty which established itself in eastern Persia in the 9th century.

saf'fi-an (săf'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [G. (cf. D. *saffiaan*), through Slavic (cf. Pol. *safian*, Russ. *safian*), ultimately fr. Per. *sakhtiān* goat's leather.] A kind of leather made of goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumac and dyed with bright colors.

saf-flor'ite (să-flōr'īt), *n.* [G. *safflor*, *saflor*, safflower + *-ite.*] *Min.* An arsenide of cobalt, $CoAs_2$, like smaltite in composition, but orthorhombic. It occurs usually in masses of tin-white color. H., 4.5-5. Sp. gr., 6.9-7.3.

saf'flow'er (săf'lou'ẽr), *n.* [F. *safleur*, *saflor*, for *safran*, influenced by *fleur* flower. See SAFFRON; FLOWER.] **1.** An Old World asteraceous thistlelike plant (*Carthamus tinctorius*), with large orange-colored flower heads.
2. *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the dried florets of this plant. It is used in medicine like, or in place of, saffron.
3. A dyestuff prepared from the flower heads of the above plant, and used in dyeing silk and cotton light red.

saf'fron (săf'rŭn; *see* APRON, *note*), *n.* [ME. *saffran*, F. *safran*; cf. It. *zafferano*, Sp. *azafrán*, Pg. *açafrão*; all fr. Ar. & Per. *za'farān*.] **1.** A species of crocus (*Crocus sativus*) with purple flowers, widely cultivated throughout southern Europe for the drug and dyestuff which it yields.
2. A deep orange-colored substance consisting of the aromatic, pungent, dried stigmas of this plant. It is used to color confectionery, liquors, varnishes, etc., sometimes also in cookery, and was formerly much used as a stimulant antispasmodic emmenagogue in medicine.
3. An orange or deep yellow color, like that of the stigmas of *Crocus sativus*.
4. *Old Chem.* A saffron-colored substance; as, *saffron*, or crocus, of Mars. Cf. CROCUS, 3.

saf'fron, *a.* Having the color of the stigmas of saffron flowers; deep orange-yellow; as, a *saffron* ribbon.

saffron crocus. = SAFFRON, 1. — **s. plum**, *Bumelia angustifolia*, or its yellow plumlike fruit. — **s. thistle**, safflower. — **s. wood**, the yellowish wood of a South African celastraceous tree (*Elæodendron croceum*); also, the tree.

saf'ra-nine (săf'rȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [See SAFFRON.] **1.** *Chem.* Any of a numerous class of artificial dyestuffs regarded as symmetrical diamino derivatives of azonium bases. Cf. INDAMINE. Properly, the safranines are bases, but they are used in their salts. These are usually red, and in solution can be made to undergo various color changes depending on dissociation phenomena. Blue safranines are also known. The simplest member is *phenosafranine*, $C_{18}H_{15}N_4OH$, now of theoretical interest only. *Tolusafranine*, $C_{18}H_{13}(CH_3)_2N_4OH$, is made by oxidizing a mixture of aniline, orthotoluidine, and tolylene diamine.
2. *Com.* Any of various mixtures of safranine salts, designated by such marks as T, extra G, etc. Common safranine is a poisonous powder or paste, chiefly chloride of tolusafranine, used in cotton and silk dyeing as a substitute for safflower, in microscopy as a red stain, etc.

saf'rol (săf'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [F. *safran* saffron + *2d -ol.*] *Chem.* A poisonous substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, the chief constituent of oil of sassafras, occurring also in other plants, as the camphor tree. It is used for flavoring and perfuming, and in preparing piperonal. Chemically, it is the methylene ether of 1-allyl-3-4-dihydroxybenzene.

sag (săg), *v. i.*; SAGGED (săgd); SAG'GING (-ĭng). [Akin to Sw. *sacka* to settle, sink down, LG. *sacken*, D. *zakken*.] **1.** To sink in the middle by weight or under applied pressure, below a horizontal line or plane or from the natural or original position; as, a cable supported by its ends *sags*, though tightly drawn; hence, to lean or settle from a vertical position, as a building or a door.
2. To lose firmness or elasticity; to sink; droop; flag; bend; to fall gradually, as prices; to yield, as the mind or spirits, under the pressure of care, trouble, or the like.
3. To loiter in walking; to idle along; to drag or droop.
to sag to leeward, *Naut.*, to make leeway.

sag, *v. t.* To cause to sag.

sag, *n.* **1.** Fact, state, or degree of sagging.
2. a A part or place that is sunken, as in a roadbed. **b** Drift, or tendency to drift, as of a vessel to leeward.

sa'ga (sä'gȧ; sā'gȧ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* SAGAS (-gȧz). [Icel., akin to E. *saw* a saying. See SAY; cf. SAW.] **1.** An ancient Scandinavian legend, tale, or history; hence, any historical, mythical, or romantic tale of ancient times.

And then the blue-eyed Norseman told
A *saga* of the days of old. — *Longfellow.*

2. [*cap.*] *Norse Myth.* A goddess and seeress described as drinking from golden beakers with Odin.

sa-ga'cious (sȧ-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sagax*, *sagacis*, akin to *sagire* to perceive quickly or keenly, and prob. to E. *seek*. See SEEK; cf. PRESAGE.] **1.** Of quick sense perceptions; esp., keen-scented; skilled in following a trail; — often with *of*. "*Sagacious* hounds." — *Dryden.*
2. Hence, having or indicating quick intellectual perceptions; of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious; knowing; farsighted; shrewd; sage; wise; as, a *sagacious* man; a *sagacious* remark.
Syn. — See SHREWD.

— **sa-ga'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-ga'cious-ness**, *n.*

sa-gac'i-ty (sȧ-găs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sagacitas*; cf. F. *sagacité*. See SAGACIOUS.] Quality of being sagacious; quickness or acuteness of sense perceptions; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment; shrewdness.

Some [brutes] show that nice *sagacity* of smell. — *Cowper.*
Natural *sagacity* improved by generous education. — *V. Knox.*

Syn. — Penetration, shrewdness, judiciousness.

sag'a-more (săg'ȧ-mōr; 201), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin. Cf. SACHEM.] A chief of a tribe among certain of the American Indians; — generally synonymous with *sachem*, but some make a *sachem* a chief of the first rank and a *sagamore* one of the second rank.

sag'a-pe'num (-pē'nŭm), *n.* [L. *sagapenon*, *sacopenium*, Gr. σαγαπηνον: cf. F. *sagapin*, gomme *sagapin*, *sagapénum*, Ar. *sikbīnaj*, Per. *sakbīnah*, *sikbīnah*.] A yellowish or brownish gum resin containing an essential oil, once used as a cure for hysteria. It is derived from an unidentified Persian plant, probably a species of *Ferula*, and is allied to galbanum, containing umbelliferone.

sage (sāj), *n.* [ME. *sauge*, F. *sauge*, L. *salvia*, fr. *salvus* saved, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues. See SAFE.] **1. a** A half-shrubby mint (*Salvia officinalis*), with grayish green pungent and aromatic foliage, much used in flavoring meats, etc., and as a mild tonic and astringent. Also, any other species of *Salvia*, as the scarlet sage, wild sage, etc. See SALVIA. **b** The sagebrush.
2. Short for SAGE GREEN.

sage (sāj), *a.*; SAG'ER (sāj'ẽr); SAG'EST (sāj'ĕst). [F., fr. L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to be wise. Cf. SAVOR, SAPIENT, INSIPID.] **1.** Wise; having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; sagacious.

All you *sage* counselors, hence! — *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from wisdom; well judged; shrewd; well adapted to the purpose; as, *sage* advice.
3. Grave; serious; solemn. *Rare.*
Syn. — Sapient, grave, prudent, judicious. See SHREWD.

sage, *n.* [F.] A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; esp., a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

Sage of Chel'sea (chĕl'sē), Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), who long lived in the borough of Chelsea, London. — **S. of Concord** (kŏŋ'kẽrd), Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-82), who lived in Concord, Mass. — **S.** of Ferney, Voltaire. See FERNEY, PATRIARCH OF. — **S. of Mon'ti-cel'lo** (mŏn'tĭ-sĕl'ō), Thomas Jefferson; — so called from his country residence. — **S. of Sa'mos** (sā'mŏs). See SAMIAN SAGE.

sage' ap'ple. A gall commonly formed on a European species of sage (*Salvia pomifera*) by a cynipoid gallfly (*Cynips salviæ*). It is sometimes eaten as a fruit.

sage'brush' (sāj'brŭsh'), *n.* Any of several American species of *Artemisia*, esp. *A. tridentata* or *A. trifida*, hoary asteraceous undershrubs, often covering vast tracts on the western alkaline plains.

sage cheese. Cheese flavored with sage, and colored green by juice of leaves of spinach and other plants added to the milk.

sage cock. The sage grouse; specif., the male sage grouse.

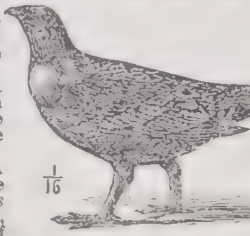

Sage Cock. 1/16

sage green. A dull grayish green color, like that of the foliage of garden sage.

sage grouse. A very large grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), with plumage of mottled gray, black, and buff, native of the dry sagebrush plains of western North America. Its flesh is often poor and bitter in consequence of its feeding on the buds of the sagebrush; nevertheless it has been exterminated in many parts of its habitat.

sage hen. a The sage grouse, or, specif., the female sage grouse. **b** [*caps.*] An inhabitant of Nevada; — a nickname.

sage mullein. *Bot.* Any mint of the genus *Phlomis*, esp. *P. tuberosa*; Jerusalem sage.

sag'e-nite (săj'ē-nīt), *n.* [F. *sagénite*, fr. L. *sagena* a large net. See SEINE.] *Min.* Acicular rutile occurring in reticulated forms, often embedded in quartz or other minerals.

sag'e-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Min.* Containing sagenite, or similar acicular crystals of other minerals, as of tourmaline or of actinolite; — said of quartz or other minerals.

sage rabbit. Any of several rabbits (as *Lepus nuttalli*) of western North America, varieties of, or related to, the cottontail of the east.

Sag'e-re'ti-a (săj'ē-rē'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Augustin *Sageret* (1763-1852), French agronomist.] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic rhamnaceous shrubs having opposite leaves and branches, the latter sometimes thorny, and small flowers with 5-hooded petals. The fruit of some species is edible; the leaves of *S. theezans* are used in China by the poorer classes as a substitute for tea.

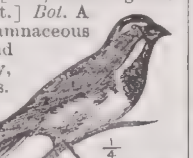

Black-throated Sage Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*). 1/4

sage'rose' (sāj'rōz'), *n.* [*sage* the plant + *rose*.] **a** = ROCKROSE **a.** **b** The tropical shrub *Turnera ulmifolia*.

sage sparrow. Any of several sparrows of the genus *Amphispiza*, inhabiting especially sagebrush regions in western North America, esp. *A. belli nevadensis*.

sage thrasher. A thrasher (*Oroscoptes montanus*) which inhabits sagebrush in western North America. It is pale grayish brown above and white spotted with brownish below.

sage tree. An Australian rubiaceous shrub (*Psychotria daphnoides*).

sage willow. a A willow of the eastern United States (*Salix tristis*), with linear-oblong leaves white-tomentose beneath. **b** The hoary willow. **c** The purple loosestrife.

sag'ger (săg'ẽr), *n.* [E. dial. *saggard* a sagger, contr. fr. *safeguard*.] **1.** *Ceramics.* **a** A box made of fire clay, in which delicate pieces are placed while being baked for biscuit. **b** The clay of which saggers are made.
2. *Metal.* A box in which cast-iron articles are packed in contact with hematite ore or smithy scales, to be rendered malleable by decarbonizing in the annealing furnace.

sag'ger, *v. t.* To treat, as stoneware, in a sagger.

sag'ging (săg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SAG. Specif.: *n.* An arching downward in the middle, as of a ship after being strained. Cf. HOGGED, 1.

Sa-gi'na (sȧ-jī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sagina* fatness, from its supposed nutritive value.] *Bot.* A genus of small silenaceous plants, the pearlworts, natives of temperate and cool regions. They have subulate leaves and small whitish flowers, the petals sometimes wanting; the styles are equal in number to the sepals (four or five) and alternate with them. The alpine *S. glabra* is ornamental in cultivation.

sa-git'ta (sȧ-jĭt'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., an arrow.] **1.** [*cap.*, *gen.* SAGITTÆ (-tē)]. *Astron.* A small northern constellation, north of Aquila; the Arrow.
2. *Arch.* The keystone of an arch. *Rare.* — *Gwilt.*
3. *Geom.* The distance from a point in a curve to the chord; also, the versed sine of an arc; — so called (by Kepler) from its resemblance to an arrow resting on the bow and string; also, *Obs.*, an abscissa.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** The larger of the two large otoliths found in the ear of most fishes. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of arrowworms (class Chætognatha, which see).

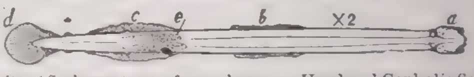

Sagitta (*S. elegans*) seen from above. *a* Head and Cephalic Setæ; *b*, *c* Lateral Fins; *d* Caudal Fins; *e* Ovaries.

sag'it-tal (săj'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *sagitta* an arrow: cf. F. *sagittal*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Designating, or pert. to, the suture between the parietal bones of the skull. Hence: **b** Designating, situated in, or pertaining to, the median plane of the body in which the above suture lies, or any plane parallel thereto.

sagittal crest, an elevated bony ridge which develops along the sagittal suture of many mammals, esp. in old age.

Sag'it-ta'ri-a (săj'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sagittarius* pertaining to an arrow. See SAGITTARIUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of alismaceous plants of temperate and tropical regions. They are perennial aquatic or bog herbs, having basal often sagittate or hastate leaves, and scapes bearing verticillate monœcious or diœcious flowers with three sepals and three deciduous white petals. *S. latifolia* of America and *S. sagittifolia* of Europe are common species. The tubers of the Asiatic *S. chinensis* are eaten.

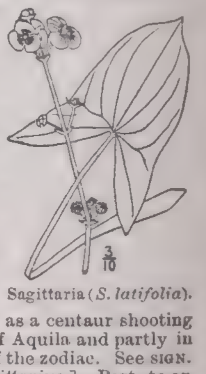

Sagittaria (*S. latifolia*). 3/16

Sag'it-ta'ri-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *gen.* -TARII (-rĭ-ī). [L., lit., an archer, fr. *sagittarius* of an arrow, *sagitta*.] *Astron.* **a** A southern constellation pictured as a centaur shooting an arrow; the Archer. It is south of Aquila and partly in the Milky Way. **b** The ninth sign of the zodiac. See SIGN.

sag'it-ta-ry (săj'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sagittarius*.] Pert. to an arrow or to archery; resembling an arrow. *Sir T. Browne.*

sag'it-ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See SAGITTARIUS.] **1.** [*cap.*] = SAGITTARIUS.
2. *Myth.* A centaur; specif. [*cap.*], a monster fabled in medieval Troy romances to have fought in the Trojan army. He is described as "a terrible archer, who neighs like a horse, whose eyes sparkle like fire and strike dead like lightning."

sag'it-tate (-tāt), *a.* [NL. *sagittatus*, fr. L. *sagitta* an arrow.] Shaped like an arrowhead; specif., *Bot.*, elongated triangular, with the two basal angles prolonged downward.

Sagittate Leaf.

Sa-git'tid (sȧ-jĭt'ĭd; săj'ĭ-tĭd), *n.* [*Sagitta* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Sagitta.

sa-git'ti-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sagitta* arrow + E. *-form.*] Sagittate.

sag'it-toid (săj'ĭ-toid), *a.* [*Sagitta* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pertaining to, *Sagitta* or an allied genus.

sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* [Malay *sāgu*.] A dry granulated starch imported from the East Indies, used in puddings, as an article of diet, and for stiffening textiles. It is prepared chiefly from the trunk of the sago palm, but also from the trunks of the gebang, jaggery, areng, and gomuti palms, and from several cycadaceous plants (*Cycas revoluta*, *Zamia integrifolia*, etc.). Called also **sago flour**.

sago palm. **1.** Any palm which yields sago; specif.: **a** Any species of *Metroxylon*, esp. *M. læve* or *M. rumphii*, lofty

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saf'fer. † SAPPHIRE.
saf'fi, *pl.* of SAFFO. *Obs.*
saf'fire. Sapphire. *Ref. Sp.*
saf'flor. [G.] = ZAFFER.
saf'flow, *n.* The safflower. *Obs.*
safflower oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
saf'fo, *n.*; *pl.* -FI. [It. *zaffo*, or Venetian *zapo*.] Bailiff; catchpoll. *Obs.*
saf'forne. † SAFFRON.
saf'fran. † SAFFRON.
saf'fra-nine, **saf'frol**, etc. Vars. of SAFRANINE, SAFROL, etc.
saf'fron, *v. t.* [F. *safraner*.] To color or flavor with saffron; to spice. *Obs.*
Saffron Hill. A district of London north of Holborn, formerly a haunt of ballad singers.
saf'fron-y (săf'rŭn-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *safrané*, p. p.] Having the color of saffron; yellowish.
safir. † SAPPHIRE.
safliche. † SAFELY.
saf'ra-nin (săf'rȧ-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Carthamin. *Obs.* **b** Safranine.
saf'ra-no-phile (-rȧ-nō-fīl; -fĭl), *a.* [*safranine* + Gr. φίλος loving.] *Physiol.* Staining readily with safranine; — said of cells.
saf'ro-sin (-rō-sĭn), *n.* [From SAFFRON.] Eosin BN. See DYE.
safroun. † SAFFRON, *v.*
saft. † SHAFT, a pole.
saft (säft; sȧft). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOFT.
safte. † SAFETY. [of SOFTLY.]
saft'ly (säft'lĭ; sȧft'-). Scot.
safyre. † SAPPHIRE.
sag (*dial.* sȧg). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAW, *n.* & *v.*; obs. var. of SAW, a saying.
sag (sȧg; săg), *n.* [Cf. SEG sedge.] Rush; reed; sedge; also, water flag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sa'ga (sä'gȧ), *n.* [Malay, prop., the seeds of Adenanthera pavonina.] See WEIGHT.
sa-ga'ci-ate (sȧ-gā'shĭ-āt; -găsh'ĭ-), *v. i.* To fare; thrive. *Slang, Southern U. S.* [SAGAI.]
sa-gaie' (sȧ-gī'). Var. of AS-
sa'ga-man, *n.* The chanter or narrator of a saga.
sa-ga'mi-té' (sȧ-gä'mē-tā'), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian orig.; cf. Ojibwa *kisagamite*, Algonquian *kijagamite*: lit., (the porridge) is hot.] A kind of mush made of maize meal. *Local, U. S.*
sag'a-pen, **sag'a-pene**, **sag'a-pin**, *n.* Sagapenum. *Obs. or R.*
sagar. † CIGAR. [SOGATES.]
sa-gat', **sa-gates'.** † SOGATE.
sag'a-thy (săg'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [F. *sagatis*: cf. Sp. *sagati*, *saeti*.] A light woolen fabric, sometimes containing silk; sayette. *Obs.*
sag'a-vard' (săg'ȧ-värd'), *n.* [Armenian *saghavard*.] *Armenian Ch.* A priest's cap.
sag'but. † SACKBUT.
sagd. Sagged. *Ref. Sp.*
sage (*dial.* sāg, sȧg). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAW, *n.* & *v.*; obs. var. of SAW, a saying.
Sagebrush State. Nevada; — a nickname. [BRUSH.]
sage'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* = SAGE-
saged, *a.* Sage. *Obs.* [KIEH.]
sa-geer' (sȧ-gēr'). Var. of SA-
sage hare. A sage rabbit.
sage'leaf', *n.*, *or* **sage-leaf mullein.** The sage mullein.
sage'ly, *adv.* of SAGE.
sagen. † SAY.
sa'gene (sȧ'zhĕn), *n.* [Russ. *sazhen'*.] See MEASURE.
sa-gene' (sȧ-jēn'), *n.* [L. *sagena*, Gr. σαγήνη.] A seine. *Rare.*
sage'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sage oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
sagesse, *n.* [F.] Wisdom. *Obs.*
sage'wood', *n.* = SAGEBRUSH.
sag'gar. Var. of SAGGER.
sag'gard (sȧg'ẽr(d). Var. of SAGGER. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
saggard, *n.* Prob., a sluggard.
sagge. † SAG, *v.*; SAGE, *a.*
sag'gon (sȧg'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. SAG a reed.] = SAG, a reed. *Scot. & Ir.*
sagh. † SAW.
sagh. Obs. pret. of SAY, SEE.
saghe (*dial.* sāg, sȧg). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAW, *n.* & *v.*; SAW, a saying. [club. *Obs.*]
saghel, *n.* [AS. *sāgol*.] Cudgel;
saght. Obs. pret. of SEEK.
saghtling, *n.* [AS. *sahtlian* to settle. See SETTLE to adjust.] Reconciliation; peace. *Obs.*
saghtnes. † SAUGHTNESS.
sagilly. † SAGELY.
sag'i-nate (săj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *saginare*.] To fatten; pamper. *Obs.* — **sag'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
sagirstane. † SACRISTAN.
sag'it-tal-ly, *adv.* of SAGITTAL.
sag'it-tif'er-ous (săj'ĭ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sagittifer*.] Bearing arrows. *Obs.*
sa-goin' (sȧ-goin'), *n.* [F. *sa-*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

SAILS: FORE-AND-AFT AND SQUARE.

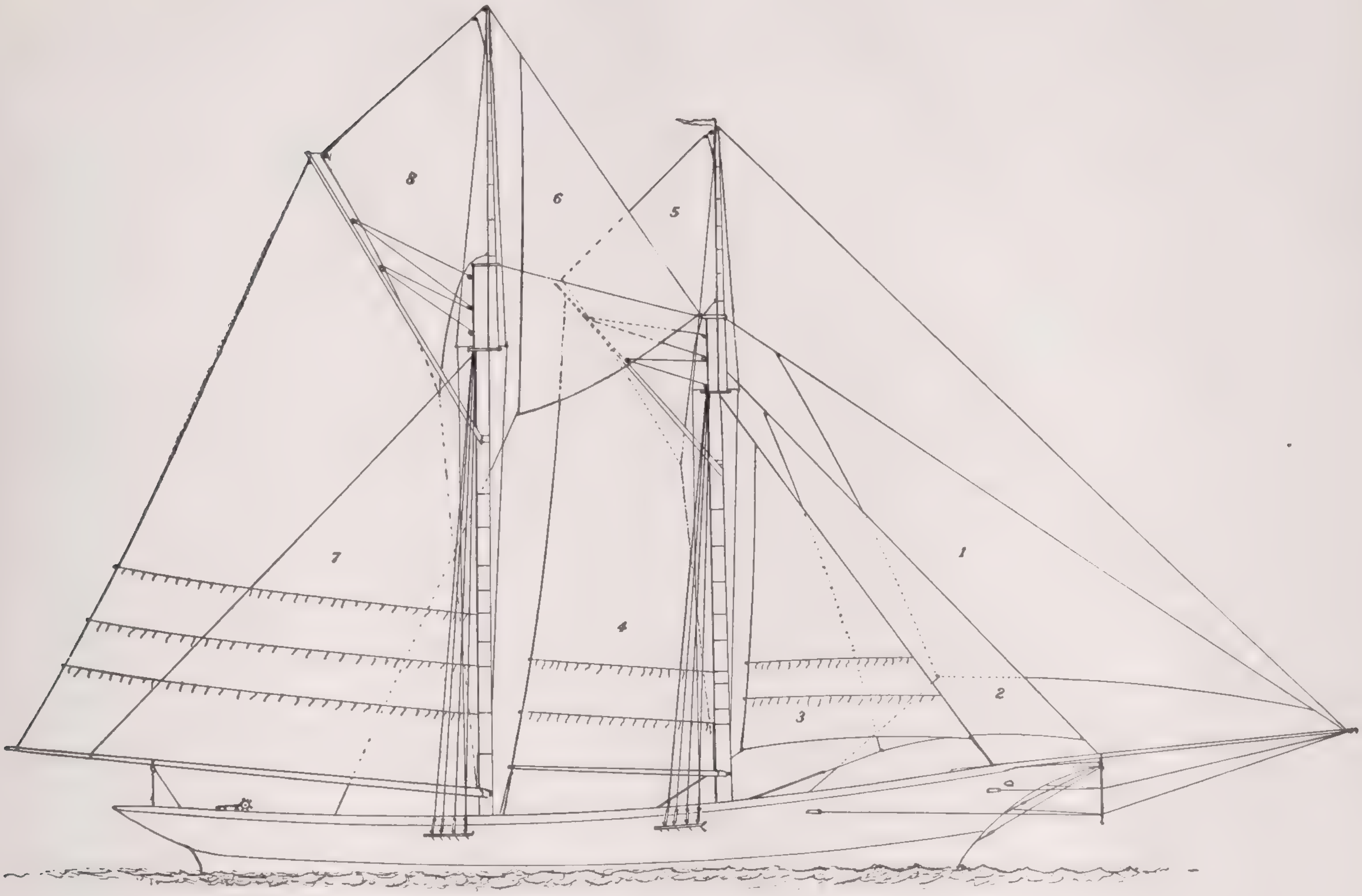

SCHOONER'S SAILS.

(An inner and an outer jib are sometimes fitted instead of one jib.)

1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore Staysail; 4 Foresail; 5 Fore Gaff Topsail; 6 Main-topmast Staysail; 7 Mainsail; 8 Main Gaff Topsail.

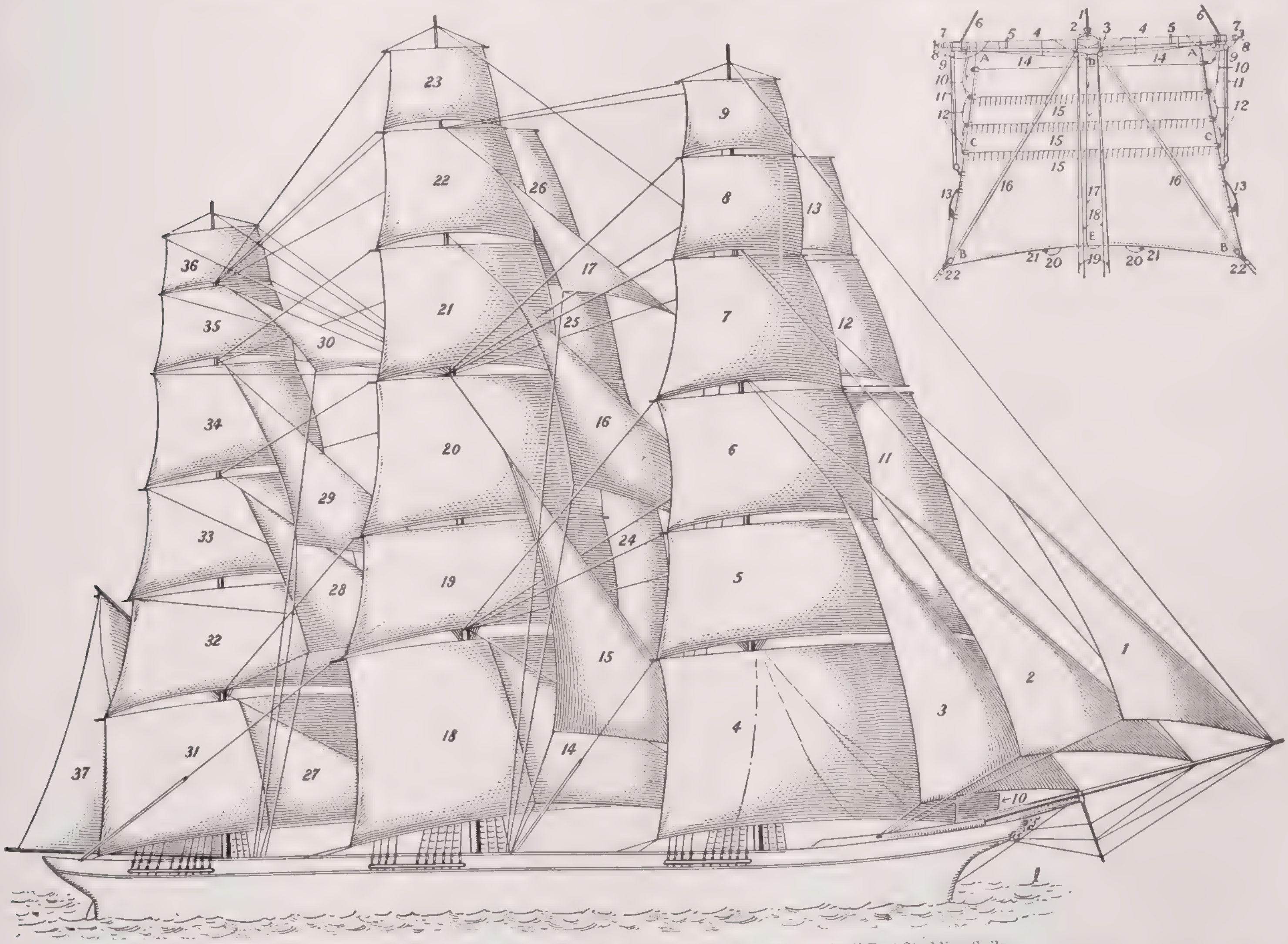

FULL-RIGGED SHIP under ALL PLAIN SAIL to Skysails, with All Staysails and All Port Studding Sails.

(Sometimes an inner jib and outer jib are fitted instead of one jib, and also an upper and lower main-topmast staysail instead of one staysail, the upper stay leading just below the foretop. Double topgallant sails are sometimes fitted.)

1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore-topmast Staysail; 4 Foresail; 5 Lower Fore-topsail; 6 Upper Fore-topsail; 7 Fore-topgallant Sail; 8 Fore Royal; 9 Fore Skysail; 10 Lower Studding Sail (never on the main); 11 Fore-topmast Studding Sail; 12 Fore-topgallant Studding Sail; 13 Fore-royal Studding Sail; 14 Main Staysail; 15 Main-topmast Staysail; 16 Main-topgallant Staysail; 17 Main-royal Staysail; 18 Mainsail; 19 Lower Main Topsail; 20 Upper Main Topsail; 21 Main-topgallant Sail; 22 Main Royal; 23 Main Skysail; 24 Main-topmast Studding Sail; 25 Main-topgallant Studding Sail; 26 Main-royal Studding Sail; 27 Mizzen Staysail; 28 Mizzen topmast Staysail; 29 Mizzen-topgallant Staysail; 30 Mizzen-royal Staysail; 31 Mizzen Sail (Crossjack); 32 Lower Mizzen Topsail; 33 Upper Mizzen Topsail; 34 Mizzen-topgallant Sail; 35 Mizzen Royal; 36 Mizzen Skysail; 37 Spanker.

Small Diagram. Parts of a Square Sail (Topsail) 1 Tie; 2 Yoke; 3 Quarter Block; 4, 4 Stirrup for Foot Rope; 5, 5 Burton Bolt; 6, 6 Lift; 7, 7 Boom Iron; 8, 8 Pacific Iron; 9, 9 Flemish Horse; 10, 10 Bull Earing; 11, 11 Reef Tackle; 12, 12 Reef Earings; 13, 13 Bowline Bridle; 14, 14 Foot Rope; 15, 15, 15 Reef Points; 16, 16 Clew Line; 17 Bunt Whip; 18, 18 Topgallant Sheet, 19, 19 Reef Tackle; 20, 20 Buntline; 21, 21 Buntline Toggle; 22, 22 Sheet; *A*, *A* Head-earing Cringle; *B*, *B* Clew; *C*, *C* Leeches; *D* Head; *E* Foot.

pinnate-leaved palms of India and Malaysia, widely cultivated for their product. **b** In Malacca, *Phœnix farinifera*. **c** In Java, the gebang palm. **d** In India, the gomuti, the jaggery, or the palmyra.
2. See CYCAS.

Sago Palm (*Metroxylon rumphii*). Very much reduced.

sago spleen. *Med.* A morbid condition of the spleen produced by amyloid degeneration of the organ, in which a cross section shows scattered gray translucent bodies like grains of sago.

sa-gua'ro (sȧ-gwä'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Amer. Sp. *saguarro, sahuarro*.] An arborescent cactus (*Cereus giganteus*), of desert regions in the southwestern United States and in Mexico. It has a tall, columnar, simple or sparsely-branched trunk, attaining a height of 60 feet. It bears pale yellow flowers; its fruit is edible.

Sa-gue'rus (sȧ-gwē'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *sagueiro* sago palm. See SAGO.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic and Malaysian pinnate-leaved palms, having pendent branching spadices, and large acrid berrylike fruits. *S. pinnatus* is the gomuti.

sag'y (săj'ĭ), *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

sa'hib (sä'ĭb), **sa'heb** (-ĕb), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *çāhib* master, lord, fem. *çāhibah*.] *India.* [*usually cap.*] **a** The title used by natives when addressing, or speaking of, a European gentleman. **b** A general title affixed to the name or official title of a European; as, Colonel *Sahib*. **c** Master, — specif. used among Hindus and Mohammedans in titles of men of rank; as, rajah *Sahib*.

Sa-hid'ic (sȧ-hĭd'ĭk), *a.* [Ar. *eç-çaīd* the upper land, Upper Egypt.] Of or pertaining to, or designating, the dialect sometimes called *Thebaic*, of southern Egypt; as, the *Sahidic* version of the Bible. See VERSION. — *n.* The Sahidic dialect; also, the Sahidic version of the Bible. See COPTIC.

sa'i (sä'ē), *n.* [Tupi *sai, sahi*: cf. Pg. *sahi*.] Any monkey of the genus *Cebus*; a capuchin monkey.

sa'ic' (sä'ēk'), *n.* [F. *saïque*, Turk. *shaïqah*.] *Naut.* A kind of ketch common in the Levant.

said (sĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SAY. Hence: *p. a.* Before-mentioned; already spoken of; — used chiefly in legal style.

sai'ga (sī'gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *saiga*, fr. Tatar *saigaq* the ahu.] A sheeplike antelope (*Saiga tartarica*) of Siberia and eastern Russia. The nasal region is inflated and the nostrils widely separated; the male has lyrate annulated horns, and tufts of long hair beneath the eyes and ears.

sail (sāl), *n.* [ME. *seil*, AS. *segel, segl*; akin to D. *zeil*, OHG. *segal*, G. & Sw. *segel*, Icel. *segl*, Dan. *seil*.] **1.** An extent of canvas or other fabric by means of which the wind is used to propel vessels through the water. Sails are of two main types, *fore-and-aft sails* and *square sails*. Square sails are bent to yards, with their foot lying across the vessel's line. Fore-and-aft sails are set on stays, gaffs, or booms, with the foot in a nearly fore-and-aft line. A fore-and-aft sail is triangular, often quadrilateral with the after leech usually longer than the fore leech or luff. Square sails are quadrilateral, but not square. See SHIP, *Illust.*
2. Anything suggestive of a sail; as: **a** A wing; a van. *Poetic.* **b** The extended surface of the arm of a windmill.
3. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = VELA.
4. A sailing vessel; a vessel of any kind; a craft; also, sailing vessels collectively; as, twenty *sail* were in sight.
5. A passage by a sailing vessel; a journey or excursion upon the water; a voyage.
6. *pl. Naut.* The ship's sailmaker; — a nickname.
under sail. a Having sails spread; esp., in motion with sails spread. **b** Propelled by sails, in distinction from steam or other motive power.

sail, *v. i.*; SAILED (sāld); SAIL'ING. [AS. *segelian, seglian*. See SAIL, *n.*] **1.** To be impelled by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; hence, to be impelled on water by the action of steam or any other motive power.
2. To move through or on the water, as a waterfowl.
3. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; as, they *sailed* from London to Canton.
4. To begin a water voyage; as, we shall *sail* to-morrow.
5. To move smoothly through the air; to glide through the air without apparent exertion, as a bird or clouds; — often used with *in, out, along*, etc., with the implication of a certain air or show, as of pride, conceit, or indifference; as, the overdressed dowager *sailed* down the corridor.
6. To rush in; to begin vigorously to do something; — with *in* or *into*; as, he saw his work and *sailed* in. *Slang.*
Syn. — See FLOAT.
to sail fine, *Naut.*, to sail as close to the wind as possible. *Rare.* — **to s. free**, *Naut.*, to sail with yards not braced in, or the boom hauled aft, as much as when close-hauled.

sail, *v. t.* **1.** To pass or move upon, as in a ship, by means of sails; hence, to move or journey upon (a body of water) by means of steam or other motive power.
2. To fly through; to glide or move smoothly through.

Sublime she *sails*
The aërial space, and mounts the wingèd gales *Pope.*

3. To direct or manage the motion of; as, to *sail* a vessel.

sail'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat usually propelled by a sail; — seldom applied to large vessels.

sail'cloth' (sāl'klŏth'; 205), *n.* Duck or canvas for sails.

sail'er (sāl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A sailor; one who sails. *Obs. or R.*
2. A ship or other vessel propelled by sails; — with qualifying words; as, a heavy *sailer*; a fast *sailer*.

sail'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Any of several large pelagic fishes constituting the genus *Istiophorus*, related to the swordfish, but having teeth, scales, ventral fins of a few rays, and a very large dorsal fin. *I. nigricans* of the warmer parts of the Atlantic, the West Indies, etc., is the best-known species. **b** The basking shark. **c** A quillback sucker.

Sailfish (*Istiophorus nigricans*). (1/48)

sail hoop. *Naut.* A mast hoop of a fore-and-aft sail.

sail'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SAIL. Hence: *n.* [AS. *segling*.]
1. Act of one that sails.
2 *Naut.* The art of managing a vessel; esp., the art of directing a ship to a given place according to the rules of navigation; navigation; also, the art or method of determining either (1) the course to be followed, or (2) the direction and distance to be sailed to reach a given point, or (3) the position of a ship from dead reckoning, involving the determination of two or more of the following elements: course, distance, difference in latitude, difference in longitude, and departure. In **plane sailing** the earth's curvature is neglected, and the distance, departure, etc., are equivalent or correspond to the sides of a plane right triangle formed by the meridian of the initial point, the parallel of the final point, and the rhumb line joining these points In **traverse sailing** two or more consecutive courses are so considered, the differences of latitude and departures being added algebraically, and a single equivalent course and distance found In **spherical sailing** the earth is regarded as a sphere (usually as a perfect sphere, though some modern nautical tables allow for its spheroidal shape), and allowance is made for the curvature of its surface. Kinds of spherical sailing are: **parallel sailing**, in which the course is along a parallel, and departure is the product of cosine latitude times the difference of longitude; **middle-latitude sailing**, in which the course cuts parallels and meridians obliquely, and departure is measured along the parallel of latitude midway between the latitude ends of the course; **Mercator sailing**, in which the differences in latitude, departure, etc., are considered in their relations as plotted upon a Mercator chart, and are found from a table of meridional parts: **great-circle sailing**, in which the ship follows a great-circle track, and the resulting problems are treated by spherical trigonometry; **composite sailing**, which combines parallel and great-circle sailing

sailing master. *U. S. Navy.* Formerly, a warrant officer, next below a lieutenant, whose duties were to navigate the vessel, and under the executive officer to attend to the stowage, etc. The grade was merged in that of *master* in 1862.

sail lizard. A large lizard (*Istiurus amboinensis*) having a crested tail. It is found in the Moluccas.

sail loft. A loft or room where sails are cut out and made.

sail'mak'er (sāl'māk'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair sails; specif., in the United States navy, a warrant officer in charge of all sails and articles of canvas. (The grade will before long become extinct.)
sailmaker's mate, in the United States navy, a petty officer of the first class, who assists, or acts as, the sailmaker.

sail'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sails; esp., one who takes part in, or understands, the practical management of a vessel; a mariner; technically, a common seaman.
2. A kind of straw hat with a flat top and brim.
Syn. — SAILOR, MARINER, SEAMAN, are here compared esp. in their literary uses. SAILOR and MARINER are applied broadly to those whose occupation is to sail the seas; the words have wide connotation; SEAMAN, less common as a literary word, denotes one (rarely an officer) who helps to navigate a ship; as, "Thine island loves thee well, thou famous man, the greatest *sailor* since our world began" (*Tennyson*); "Slow sailed the weary *mariners*" (*id.*); cf. "Mighty *Seaman*, this is he was great by land as thou by sea" (*id.*). See MARINE, NAVAL.

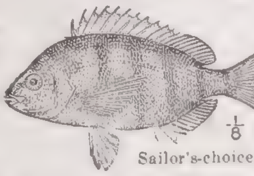

1/6 Sailor's-choice a.

sail'or-ly, *a.* Characteristic of, or resembling, a sailor.

sail'or's-choice' (-ẽrz), *n.* **a** A small porgy (*Lagodon rhomboides*) of the coasts of the United States from Cape Cod south. **b** The pigfish (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*). **c** A grunt (*Hæmulon parra*), found from Florida to Brazil. **d** A pinfish (*Diplodus holbrooki*).

sain'foin (sān'foin), *n.* [F., fr. *sain* wholesome (L. *sanus*; see SANE) + *foin* hay (L. *fœnum*) confused with *saint* sacred (L. *sanctus*; see SAINT).] **a** A European fabaceous perennial plant (*Onobrychis sativa*), with pinnate leaves and spicate pink flowers. It is widely cultivated in the Old World for hay and pasturage. **b** An American tick trefoil (*Meibomia canadensis*). *Canada.* **c** A western American fabaceous herb (*Psoralea onobrychis*). *Local, U. S.*

saint (sānt; *unaccented, as in Saint Agnes*, sȧnt), *n.* [ME. *saint, seint*, F. *saint*, fr. L. *sanctus* sacred, properly p. p. of *sancire* to render sacred by a religious act, to appoint as sacred; akin to *sacer* sacred. Cf. SACRED, SANCTITY, SANCTUM, SANCTUS.] **1.** A person who is sanctified or consecrated; a holy or godly person; one characterized by, or eminent for, piety and virtue or purity and uprightness of life; esp., one regenerated and sanctified or undergoing sanctification; a true Christian, as being redeemed and consecrated to God. In the Old Testament *saint* is applied to any Israelite as one of the chosen people of God, and in the New Testament to any member of a Christian church.
2. One of the spirits of the blessed departed in heaven.
3. *Eccl.* One generally or officially recognized or acknowledged as preëminent for consecration, holiness, and piety; esp., such a one who is canonized by the church. Abbr. *St.* The title *Saint* was first given to the apostles, the Virgin Mary, and the martyrs, and later in the Eastern Church and in the Roman Catholic Church came to be conferred by the process of canonization (which see). It is also given to certain angels.

PRINCIPAL SAINTS' DAYS.

* Indicates information in the Vocabulary.
** Indicates information in the Biographical Dictionary.
☞ The entries are numbered, by the figures immediately before them, for reference from the calendar below; when two dates are given the church observing the feast on the second date is indicated in parentheses.

(1) **Agatha**, Feb. 12, or 5 (Angl. Ch.), Sicilian virgin martyr (251); (2) **Agnes**, Jan. 21 *; (3) **Alban**, June 22, or 17 (Angl Ch.)**; (4) **All Saints**, Nov. 1; (5) **Alphege**, April 19, Abp. of Canterbury and martyr (1012); (6) **Ambrose**, Dec. 7, or April 4 (Angl. Ch.) **; (7) **Anastasius**, Jan. 22, Bp. of Rome (398-402); (8) **Andrew**, Nov 30, one of the twelve apostles; (9) **Ann(e)**, *or* **Anna**, July 26, or 25 (East. Ch.) *; (10) **Anselm**, April 21 **; (11) **Anthony** of Padua, June 13 **; (12) **Athanasius**, May 2 **; (13) **Augustine** of Canterbury, May 28, or 26 (Angl. Ch.) **; (14) **Augustine** of Hippo, Aug. 28 **; (15) **Barnabas**, June 11 *; (16) **Bartholomew**, Aug. 24, or June 11 (East. Ch.) *; (17) **Basil**, June 14 **; (18) **Bede, Venerable**, May 27 **; (19) **Benedict**, March 21, or 14 (East Ch.) **; (20) **Bernard**, Aug. 20 **; (21) **Blasius**, *or* **Blase**, Feb. 3, or 11 (East. Ch.), Armenian bishop and martyr (c. 316); (22) **Bonaventure (-ra)**, July 14 **; (23) **Boniface**, June 5 **; (24) **Catherine** of Alexandria, Nov 25 **; (25) **Catherine of Siena**, April 30, lived 1347-80; (26) **Cecilia**, Nov. 22 *; (27) **Chad**, March 2, Eng. bishop, d 672; (28) **Chrysostom, John**, Jan. 27, and (East. Ch.) also Nov. 13 **; (29) **Clement** of Rome, Nov. 23, or 24 (East. Ch.) *; (30) **Crispin**, Oct. 25 *; (31) **Cyprian**, Sept. 16, or 26 (Angl. Ch.) *; (32) **Cyril** of Alexandria, Feb. 9 **; (33) **Cyril** of Jerusalem, March 20 **; (34) **Cyril**, July 5, Gr missionary to the Slavs, 9th cent.; (35) **David**, March 1 **; (36) **Denis**, *or* **Denys**, Oct. 9 *; (37) **Dominic**, Aug 4 **; (38) **Dunstan**, May 19 **; (39) **Edmund**, Nov. 20 **; (40) **Edward** (the Martyr), March 18 **; (41) **Elizabeth** of Hungary, Nov 19, princess and landgravine of Thuringia; (42) **Etheldreda**, June 23, or Oct. 17 (Angl Ch.), Northumbrian queen and abbess, d 679; (43) **Fabian**, Jan. 20, or Aug. 5 (East. Ch.), Bp. of Rome and martyr; (44) **Francis of Assisi**, Oct. 4**; (45) **Francis de (of) Sales**, Jan. 29 **; (46) **Francis Xavier**, Dec. 3 **; (47) **Gabriel**, March 18, or July 13 (East. Ch.) *; (48) **George**, April 23 **; (49) **Giles**, Sept. 1, anchorite of 7th (?) cent.: (50) **Gregory** (the Great), March 12, or 11 (East. Ch.) **; (51) **Hilary** (of Poitiers), Jan. 14, or 13 (Angl. Ch.) **; (52) **Hugh** (of Lincoln), Nov 17, bishop of Lincoln, d. 1200; (53) **Ignatius**, Feb 1 **; (54) **Ignatius Loyola**, July 31 **; (55) **Irenæus**, June 28 **; (56) **James**, July 25 *; (57) **James** (with Philip), May 1 *; (58) **Jerome**, Sept. 30 **; (59) **John**, Dec. 27 *; (60) **John Baptist** (Nativity of), June 24 *; (61) **Joseph**, March 19 *; (62) **Jude** (with Simon), Oct. 28, see JUDAS, 5 a *; (63) **Lambert**, Sept. 17, Bp of Maastricht and martyr (709); (64) **Laurence**, Aug. 10 **; (65) **Leonard**, Nov. 6, Frankish deacon, d 559; (66) **Lucian**, Jan. 7, or 8 (Angl. Ch), Roman missionary in Gaul and martyr (290); (67) **Lucy**, Dec 13, virgin martyr of Alexandria, c 304; (68) **Luke**, Oct. 18 *; (69) **Margaret**, July 20, or 17 (East. Ch., **Marina**), virgin martyr of Antioch, 3d cent.; (70) **Margaret** of Scotland, June 10 **; (71) **Mark**, April 25 *; (72) **Martin** of Tours, Nov. 11, Bp. of Tours, 4th cent.; (73) **Mary** the Virgin, many days in Roman Catholic calendar, but esp., the Purification, Feb. 2, the Annunciation, March 25, the Assumption, Aug. 15, and Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8 — in the Anglican calendar the first two only are observed with special services *; (74) **Mary Magdalene**, July 22, see MARY, 2 c *; (75) **Matthew**, Sept. 21 *; (76) **Matthias**, Feb. 24 *; (77) **Methodius** (with (34) Cyril), July 5, Gr. missionary to the Slavs, 9th cent.; (78) **Michael** [(Angl Ch.) **and All Angels**], Sept. 29 *; (79) **Nicholas**, Dec. 6, Bp. of Myra **; (80) **Nicomede**, June 1, Roman priest and martyr, 90; (81) **Patrick**, March 17 **; (82) **Paul** (Conversion of), **Jan. 25** *; (83) **Perpetua, March 7, female martyr of Carthage**, c. 203; (84) **Peter**, *or* (R. C. Ch.) **Peter and Paul**, June 29, see PETER * **and** PAUL *; (85) **Philip** (with (57) James), May 1 *; (86) **Polycarp**, **Jan. 26** *; (87) **Prisca**, Jan. 18, Roman female martyr, c. 270; (88) **Raphael**, Oct. 24 *; (89) **Remi**, *or* **Remy** [L. *Remigius*], Oct. 1 **; (90) **Richard**, April 3, Bp of Chichester, d. 1253; (91) **Sebastian**, Jan. 20, Roman soldier and martyr, c. 288; (92) **Simon** (with Jude), Oct. 28 *; (93) **Stephen**, Dec. 26 *; (94) **Stephen** of Hungary, Sept. 2 **; (95) **Swithun**, *or* **Swithin**, July 15 (Angl. Ch.), Bp of Winchester, d. 862; (96) **Sylvester**, *or* **Silvester**, Dec. 31, Bp. of Rome, 4th cent.; (97) **Thomas**, Dec. 21 *; (98) **Thomas Aquinas**, March 7 **; (99) **Thomas** of Canterbury, Dec. 29, see BECKET **; (100) **Timothy**, Jan. 24 *; (101) **Titus**, Feb 6 *; (102) **Valentine**, Feb. 14, Roman martyr, c. 270; (103) **Vincent**, Jan 22, Span martyr, 304; (104) **Vincent de (of) Paul**, July 19 **.

CALENDAR OF PRINCIPAL SAINTS' DAYS.

The left-hand (**ionic**) figures give the days of the month; the right-hand figures, the numbers just before the entries in the list above.

Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.
7-66	1-53	1-35	3-90	1-57, 85	1-80	5-34, 77	4-37	1-49	1-89	1-4	3-46
8-66	2-73	2-27	4-6	2-12	5-23	13-47	5-43	2-94	4-44	6-65	6-79
13-51	3-21	7-98, 83	19-5	19-38	10-70	14-22	10-64	16-31	9-36	11-72	7-6
14-51	5-1	11-50	21-10	26-13	11-15, 16	15-95	15-73	17-63	17-42	13-28	8-73
18-87	6-101	12-50	23-48	27-18	13-11	17-69	20-20	21-75	18-68	17-52	13-67
20-43, 91	9-32	14-19	25-71	28-13	14-17	19-104	24-16	26-31	24-88	19-41	21-97
21-2	11-21	17-81	30-25		17-3	20-69	28-14	29-78	25-30	20-39	26-93
22-7, 103	12-1	18-47, 40			22-3	22-74		30-58	28-62, 92	22-26	27-59
24-100	14-102	19-61			23-42	25-56, 9				23-29	29-99
25-82	24-76	20-33			24-60	26-9				24-29	31-96
26-86		21-19			28-55	31-54				25-24	
27-28		25-73			29-84					30-8	
29-45											

NOTE. The Book of Common Prayer provides special services for 4, 8, 15, 16, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 68, 71, 73, 75, 76, 78, 82, 84, 85, 92, 93, and 97.

gouin (from the native South American name).] A marmoset, esp of the genus *Callithrix*.
sago plant. The cuckoopint.
sago tree. The coontie.
sagu. ✝ SAGO.
sa-gueir' Var. of SAGWIRE.
‖ **sa'guin** (sä'gēn), *n.* [Tag. *saging, saguing*.] The banana. *Phil. I.*
sa'gum. ✝ SAGO.
sa'gum (sā'gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GA (-gȧ). [L. *sagum, sagus*; cf. Gr. σάγος; prob. of Celtic origin. Cf SAY a kind of serge.] *Rom. Antiq* The military cloak.
sa-gu'ran (sä-gōō'rän), *n.*; *pl.* -RANES (sä'gōō-rä'nās). [Apparently Tagalog from the word for *sago*. Cf. SAGO.] A textile of the fiber of leaves of the buri palm, used for packing. *Phil. I.*
sa-gwire' (sȧ-gwīr'), *n.* [Pg. *sagueiro* sago palm. See SAGO.] The gomuti palm; hence, toddy, or palm wine. *Colloq., India.*
sah. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sah, sa'ha Vars of SAA. See MEASURE.
Sa'ha-de'va (sä'h ȧ-d ā'v ȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Sahadēva*.] See MAHABHARATA.
Sa'ha-du'tha (sä'hȧ-dōō'thȧ) [*Bib.*]
Sa-ha'ran (sȧ-hä'rȧn: sä'hȧ-).
Sa-har'ic (sȧ-hăr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sahara desert
sahe. ✝ SAW.
Sa'hi-bah (sä'ē-bȧ), *n.* [See SAHIB.] Lady; mistress. *India.*
sah'lite (sä'līt). Var. of SALITE
Sa'ho (sä'hō), *n.* One of a tribe of Afars.
sah'ou-kar (sä'ōō-kär) Var. of [SOUCAR.
sah'ras (sä'rȧs). Var. of SARUS.
saht, sahte. ✝ SAUGHT.
sa-hua'ro (sȧ-hwä'rō). Var. of SAGUARO.
sa-hu'ca bean (sȧ-hōō'kȧ). Soy bean.
sah'u-kar (sä'ōō-kär). Var. of SOUCAR.
sai. ✝ SAY; obs. pret. of SEE.
saia. ✝ CHAYA.
sai'ad. Var. of SAYID.
‖ **sai'bling** (sī'blĭng), *n.* [Dial. G.] **a** A char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) of mountain streams of Europe. **b** The Sunapee trout.
saice (sīs). Var of SYCE.
said Var of SAYID.
sai'dle (sā'd'l). Scot. var. of SADDLE.
saie. ✝ SAY.
saie. Obs. pret. of SEE.
saif. ✝ SAFE, SAVE.
saifly. ✝ SAFELY.
saig (sāg; sâg). Dial. Eng. var. of SAW, *n.* & *v.*
saigh (sā). Dial. Eng. pret. of SEE.
saih. ✝ *saw*, pret. of SEE.
saik ✝ SAKE.
saikles, saikless ✝ SACKLESS.
saikyr. ✝ SAKER.
sail. *v. i.* [OF. *saillir* to leap, to dance.] To dance. *Obs.*
sail. *v. t.* To assail. *Obs.*
sail'a-ble. *a.* Navigable.
saild. Sailed. *Ref. Sp.*
saile. ✝ SALE, hall.
sailed (sāld), *a.* Having sails.
sailf ✝ SAFE.
sail fluke. The whiff.
sail gang. *Fisheries.* A seine gang of a sailing vessel.
sail hook *Sail Making.* A small hook used to hold the cloth.
saill. ✝ SALE; SEAL, *v.*
sail'less. *a.* See -LESS.
sailly. ✝ SAIL, to dance.
sail'or-iz'ing (-īz'ĭng), *n.* The practice or act of sailing, esp. as a seaman; the work of a sailor.
Sailor King. William IV., king (1830-37) of England; — so called from his service in the navy.
sail'or-less. *a.* See -LESS.
sail'or-man. *n.* Sailor; seaman.
sailor plant Beefsteak saxifrage.
sailor's housewife. A ditty-bag.
sailour. *n.* [OF. *sailleor*.] A dancer. *Obs.* [SAIL.]
sail'-o'ver. *n.* *Arch.* = OVER-
sailrife. *a.* Full of sails or ships. *Obs. Scot.*
sail'y (sāl'ĭ), *a.* Like a sail. *R*
sail'ye. *n.* & *v.* [See ASSAIL.] Assail; essay. *Obs. Scot.*
saim (sām; sēm), *n.* [OF. *sain*, *saim*, LL. (assumed) *sagimen*, for L *sagina* a fattening.] Grease; fat. — *v. t.* To grease. — **saim'y**, *a.* *All Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
sai'mi-ri (sī'mĭ-rĭ), *n.* [Tupi *sai-merim*, lit., little monkey.] **a** A titi, or squirrel monkey. **b** [*cap.*] The genus consisting of the typical squirrel monkeys. *Chrysothrix* is a synonym.
sain. ✝ SAY, *v.*
sain ✝ *seen*, p. p. of SEE.
sain. *n.* [OF. *ceint*.] Girdle. *Obs.*
sain (sān), *v. t.* [ME. *seinen*, *sainen*, AS. *segnian*, fr. L. *signare*: cf. OF. *seignier*, fr. L *signare*. See SIGN, *v* & *n.*] To cross (one's self); to sanctify; consecrate; to bless against evil influence. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
sain. *n.* Blessing. *Obs.*
sainct. ✝ SAINT.
saind (sĕnd). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SEND.
‖ **sain'doux'** (săN'dōō'), *n.* [F.] Hog's grease; lard.
sainer. ✝ SEINER.
saint ✝ CEINT.
saint. *n.* = CENT, a game. *Obs.*
saint. *a.* [F.] Sanctified; holy; sacred. *Now Rare.* — **Saint Graal.** the Holy Grail See 1st

Saint Agnes's Eve, the evening of January 20, esp. celebrated by women. On this night, according to popular superstition, a maiden might by fulfilling certain conditions have a revelation as to her future husband. — **St.-Agnes's-flower**, the snowflake. — **St. Andrew's cross. a** A cross shaped like the letter X. See CROSS, *Illust.*, 9. **b** Also *St.-Andrew's-cross.* A North American hypericaceous plant (*Ascyrum crux-andreæ*), the petals of which have the form of a Saint Andrew's cross. — **St. Anthony's cross**, a T-shaped cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*, 10. — **St. Anthony's fire**, erysipelas, which was popularly supposed to have been cured by the intercession of St. Anthony. — **St.-Anthony's-nut**, the groundnut *Conopodium denudatum.* It is so called because St. Anthony was once a swineherd. — **St.-Anthony's-rape**, *or* **St.-Anthony's-turnip**, the bulbous crowfoot. — **St. Au′gus-tine grass** (ô′gŭs-tēn). **a** A perennial much-branched creeping grass (*Stenotaphrum americanum*) of the southern United States, valuable as a sand binder and sod grass. **b** The somewhat similar grass *Manisuris rugosa.* — **St.-Barbara's-cress**, the herb Barbara. — **St.-Bar′na-by's-this′tle** (bär′na-bĭz), a kind of knapweed (*Centaurea solstitialis*) flowering about St. Barnabas's Day. — **St. Bartholomew, Massacre of.** See under MASSACRE. — **St.-Benedict's-thistle**, the blessed thistle. — **St.-Ben′net's-herb′** (bĕn′ĕts; -ĭts), the herb bennet. — **St. Ber′nard's-lil′y** (bûr′nardz), an Old World liliaceous plant (*Anthericum liliago*), with long recurved linear leaves and a raceme of greenish white flowers. — **St. Brandan's Island.** See ISLAND OF ST. BRANDAN. — **St.-Bru′no's-lil′y** (broo′nōz), a European alpine liliaceous plant (*Paradisea liliastrum*) somewhat resembling the asphodel. — **St.-Catharine's-flower**, the love-in-a-mist. — **St.-Christopher's-herb**, the herb Christopher. — **St. Croix′ sand′stone′** (kroi′) [from the *St. Croix* River, between Minnesota and Wisconsin], *Geol.*, a Cambrian formation of Minnesota, the equivalent of a part of the Potsdam. — **St.-Cuthbert's-beads**, the fossil joints of crinoid stems. — **St. Cuthbert's duck**, the eider duck. — **St.-Dabeoc's-heath**, a European heatherlike plant (*Dabœcia polifolia*). — **St. Den′is red** (dĕn′ĭs; dẽ-nē′). See DYE. — **St. Dis′taff's Day** (dĭs′tåfs), Jan. 7, on which day women who have kept Christmastide until Twelfth-day (the 6th) return to their distaffs or ordinary occupation. — **St. El′mo's fire** *or* **light** (ĕl′mōz) [from the patron saint of sailors], a flamelike appearance sometimes seen in stormy weather at prominent points on a ship, particularly at the masthead and the yardarms, and also on land, as at the tops of trees or steeples. It is called also *corposant* (when double, a *double corposant*, or *Castor and Pollux*), *Helena*, etc. It is of the nature of a brush discharge of electricity, reddish when positive, bluish when negative. Cf. CABIRI. — **St. Genevieve formation.** *Geol.* = GENEVIEVE. — **St. George's cross**, *Her.*, a Greek cross gules. — **St. George's duck**, the European sheldrake. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* — **St. George's ensign**, a red cross on a white field with a union jack in the upper corner next the mast; the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy of England. — **St. George's flag**, a smaller flag resembling the ensign, but without the union jack. It is used in the English navy as the sign of the presence and command of an admiral. — **St.-George's-herb**, the valerian. — **St.-George's-mushroom**, the horse mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*); also, *A. gambosus.* — **St. Go′bain′ glass** (săN gō′băN′), a fine variety of soda-lime plate glass, so called from St. Gobain in France, the place of its manufacture. — **St. Grouse's Day**, Aug. 12, on which day the season for grouse shooting opens in England; — facetiously so called. — **St. Guy's dance**, *Med.*, epidemic chorea. — **St. He-le′na black′-wood′** *or* **ebony** (hĕ-lē′nȧ), an extinct sterculiaceous tree of St. Helena (*Trochetia melanoxylon*) formerly much prized on account of its hard dark-colored wood. — **St. Helena pea**, a cultivated variety of the American wild bean *Phaseolus helvolus.* — **St. Helena tea**, a frankeniaceous shrub (*Beatsonia portulacifolia*), of St. Helena, its leaves being there used as a substitute for tea. — **St.-Ignatius's-bean**, the seed of a loganiaceous tree of the Philippines (*Strychnos ignatia*), resembling nux vomica. — **St.-James's-flower**, a perennial fabaceous plant (*Lotus jacobæus*) from the Cape Verde Islands, frequently cultivated for its dark purple and yellow flowers. — **St.-James's-lily**, the jacobæa lily. — **St. James's Palace**, the London residence of the British sovereigns from William III. to the accession of Victoria in 1837. It is now used for levees and drawing-rooms. The **Court of St. James's** continues to be the official designation of the British court. — **St. James's shell**, the pilgrim shell. — **St.-James's-wort**, the common ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*). — **St.-John's-bread. a** See CAROB **b**. **b** Ergot; — sometimes so called by children. — **St. John's dance**, *Med.*, epidemic chorea. — **St. John's evil**, *Med.*, epilepsy. — **St. John's fire**, *Teut. Folklore*, a fire lighted on the night of St. John Baptist's Day (June 24) to ward off sickness and ill luck. Cf. NEEDFIRE, 1. — **St.-John's-lily**, the white-flowered plant *Crinum americanum* of the southern United States. See CRINUM. — **St.-John's-wort**, any plant of the genus *Hypericum.* The large-flowered species (*H. ascyron*) is often distinguished as the *great St.-John's-wort.* — **St.-Joseph's-lily**, the white garden lily (*Lilium candidum*). — **St. Jul′ian plum** (jōōl′yăn), a French variety of plum often used as a stock for grafting. — **St. Lawrence skiff.** [From the *St. Lawrence* River.] See SKIFF, 3. — **St. Leg′er, the** (sânt lĕj′ẽr; sĭl′ĭn-jẽr), a race for three-year-old colts and fillies run annually in September at Doncaster, England, over a course 1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards long.

Saint-John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*). Reduced.

It was instituted in 1776 by Col. St. Leger. — **Saint Lu-cie′ cher′ry** (lū-sē′), the mahaleb cherry. — **St. Lu-cie′ grass**, a cultural variety of Bermuda grass. — **St. Luke's summer.** See INDIAN SUMMER. — **St. Martin's bird**, the hen harrier. *Brit.* — **St. Martin's evil**, drunkenness. — **St.-Martin's-flower**, an ornamental amaryllidaceous plant (*Alstrœmeria pulchra*) with an umbel of variegated flowers. — **St. Martin's fowl**, the hen harrier. *Brit.* — **St.-Martin's-herb**, a small tropical American ochnaceous herb (*Sauvagesia erecta*). It is very mucilaginous and has been used as a demulcent. — **St. Martin's summer.** See INDIAN SUMMER. — **St.-Mary's-flower. a** The rose of Jericho. **b** Any pittosporaceous plant of the genus *Marianthus. Australia.* — **St.-Mary's-grass.** See GRASS, *Table I.* — **St.-Mary's-herb**, costmary. *Obs.* — **St.-Mary's-seed**, the sow thistle. *Obs.* — **St.-Mary's-thistle**, the lady's-thistle. *Obs.* — **St.-Mi′chael's-or′ange** (mī′kĕlz), a thin-skinned, seedless variety of orange. — **St. Nicholas's clerk** *or* **clergyman**, a highwayman or thief, St. Nicholas being the patron saint of thieves. *Obs. Cant.* — **St. Partridge's Day**, Sept. 1, when the season for partridge shooting opens in England; — so called facetiously. — **St.-Patrick's-cabbage**, the London pride. — **St. Patrick's cross**, a St. Andrew's cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*, 9. — **St. Patrick's Purgatory**, according to legend, an earthly purgatory set up by St. Patrick, or a place where God granted to him that the punishment of sinners might be seen, to give ocular proof to the Irish of the truth of his teachings. This legend is said to have been first made known to Europe through a work written by Henry of Saltrey (fl. 1150), an English Cistercian monk, who related the adventures and punishments (similar to those depicted by Dante) of Sir Owain, or Owen, a knight of King Stephen's court who descended into this purgatory. Its supposed entrance was located on an islet in Lough Derg, County Donegal, Ireland, and there is a cave there now known by this name. At an early date a church and an artificial cavern were constructed on the island, and it became a great place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages. — **St.-Paul's-speedwell**, the thyme-leaved speedwell (*Veronica serpyllifolia*). — **St. Pe′ters-burg Declaration** (pē′tẽrz-bûrg). = *Declaration of St. Petersburg*, under DECLARATION. — **St. Peter's Chains**, *R. C. Ch.*, a festival, August 1, to commemorate the imprisonment of the apostle Peter. — **St. Peter's Chair.** *R. C. Ch.* **a** At Antioch, a festival, Feb. 22, in honor of the founding of the see of Antioch by the apostle Peter. **b** At Rome, a festival, Jan. 18, in honor of the founding of the see of Rome by the apostle Peter. — **St.-Peter's-corn**, one-grained wheat or small spelt (*Triticum monococcum*). — **St. Peter's fish**, the John Dory. — **St. Peter's keys. a** *Theol.* The keys or power of the keys. **b** The crossed keys in the papal arms. — **St. Peter's sandstone** [from the river now called the Minnesota], *Geol.*, an early Ordovician formation of Wisconsin and adjacent States. — **St.-Peter's-wort**, any of several plants: **a** Any hypericaceous plant of the genus *Ascyrum.* **b** The European related herb *Hypericum quadrangulum.* **c** The snowberry. **d** The primrose. — **St.-Peter's-wreath**, a shrubby spiræa (*Spiræa hypericifolia*), having long, slender branches covered with clusters of small white blossoms in spring. — **St. Re′gis Indian** (rē′jĭs), an Iroquois of Catholic settlements on the lower St. Lawrence, Mohawk in speech and mostly of that descent. They are expert basket makers. — **St.-Robert's-herb**, the herb Robert. — **St.-Swith′un's-apple**, *or* **St.-Swith′in's-apple** (swĭth′ŭnz; -ĭnz), an apple prematurely ripened from being worm-eaten. — **St. Swithun's**, *or* **Swithin's, Day**, July 15, observed as a festival in honor of St. Swithun, bishop of Winchester, England (852-862). He was not canonized by the church, but only in popular tradition. — **St. Sylvester's Eve**, the night of Dec. 31, a day observed in many countries as a festival in honor of St. Sylvester, bishop of Rome (314-335). — **St. Ul′lo-a's bow** *or* **circle** (ŭl′ō-ȧz), a fog bow. — **St. Ul′mo's fire** (ŭl′mōz), St. Elmo's fire. — **St. Val′en-tine's Day** (văl′ĕn-tīnz), Feb. 14, observed as a festival in honor of St. Valentine, a Christian martyr of the 3d century. It was a very old notion that on this day birds begin to mate. The custom of sending love tokens at this time has no actual connection with the saint, whose name was probably introduced through some mistake. — **St. Vincent arrowroot.** [From the island of *St. Vincent.*] = TOUS-LES-MOIS. — **St. Vi′tus's dance** (vī′tŭs-ĭz), *Med.*, chorea, — so called from the supposed cures wrought on intercession to this saint.

saint (sānt), *v. t.*; SAINT′ED; SAINT′ING. **1.** To bless. *Obs.*

God *saint* thee, good monk, with all my heart. *Bale.*

2. To make a saint of; to enroll among the saints by an official act, as of the Pope; to canonize; to give the title or reputation of a saint to (some one).

3. To address or salute as saint. *Rare.*

saint, *v. i.* **1.** To play the hypocrite. *Obs. Towneley Pl.*

2. To act or live as a saint; — often with *it.* See IT, 6.

Saint Andrew. 1. A Scottish gold coin first issued by Robert II. (1371-90) and then worth five shillings; — so called from the saint's effigy on the reverse.

2. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Saint Ber-nard′ (bẽr-närd′). One of a breed of large, handsome dogs celebrated for strength and sagacity, formerly bred chiefly at the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland, but now common in Europe and America. There are two races, smooth-coated and rough-coated, both of them mainly reddish or yellowish brown and white in color.

St. Bernard.

saint′ed (sān′tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Sacred; holy; consecrated.

2. Holy; pious; virtuous; consecrated. *Shak.*

3. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.

4. Entered into heaven; — a euphemism for *dead.*

saint′like′ (sānt′līk′), *a.* **1.** Resembling a saint; saintly.

2. Suiting or befitting a saint; becoming to a saint.

saint′ly, *a.*; SAINT′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SAINT′LI-EST. Like a saint; becoming to a holy person. "*Saintly* chastity." *Milton.*

Saint Nich′o-las (nĭk′ō-lȧs). A bishop of Myra, Asia Minor (about 300 A. D.). He is the patron saint of Russia, and of seafaring men, thieves, virgins, and children. As the bearer of presents to children on Christmas Eve his name has been corrupted to *Santa Claus.*

Saint-pau′li-a (sânt-pô′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Baron Walter von *Saint Paul*, of Silesia, its discoverer.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of East African gesneraceous plants with nodding blue flowers having five or seven erect sepals, a nearly rotate bilabiate corolla, and two stamens. The species, *S. ionantha*, is the Usambara violet.

Saint′-Si-mo′ni-an (sānt′sī-mō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Count de St. Simon (1760–1825) or Saint-Simonianism — *n.* A follower of St. Simon, or a believer in **Saint′-Si-mo′ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), his socialistic system, in which the state owns all the property and the laborer is entitled to share according to the quality and amount of his work.

Sa′ite (sā′īt), **Sa-it′ic** (sâ-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Saïticus*, Gr. Σαιτικός, fr. Σάϊς Saïs.] Of or pertaining to Saïs, an ancient city of the Nile delta, which became the capital of Egypt under Psammetichus I., founder of the XXVIth Dynasty. It was the chief seat of the worship of Neith.

Sa′kai (sä′kī), *n.* An individual of a low race of the Malay Peninsula, probably representing an aboriginal population. They are of about Malay stature, but are of light color, and have fine wavy hair. Their language shows affinity to the Mon-Annam tongues. They have a rudimentary knowledge of agriculture and primitive manufactures. Cf. SEMANG.

sake (sāk), *n.* [ME. *sake* cause, also, lawsuit, fault, AS. *sacu* strife, a cause or suit at law; akin to D. *zaak* cause, thing, affair, G. *sache* thing, cause in law, OHG. *sahha*, Icel. *sök*, Sw. *sak*, Dan. *sag*, Goth. *sakjō* strife, AS. *sacan* to contend, strive, Goth. *sakan*, Icel. *saka* to contend, strive, blame, OHG. *sahhan*, MHG. *sachen* to contend, strive, defend one's right, accuse, charge in a lawsuit, and also to E. *seek.* Cf. SEEK.] **1.** *A.-S. Law.* A matter or cause in dispute between litigants; a cause in court; hence, the right to hold court and administer justice (in a given territory); — equiv. to the term *placitum* or *plea*, and chiefly used in **sake and soke.** See SOKE. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. Fault; blame; guilt. *Obs.*

3. Final cause; end; purpose of obtaining; cause; motive; concern; account; regard or respect; — used chiefly in such phrases as, *for the sake of*, *for his sake*, *for man's sake*, *for mercy's sake*, and the like; as, to commit crime for the *sake* of gain; to go abroad for the *sake* of one's health.

Moved with wrath and shame and ladies' *sake.* *Spenser.*

Knowledge is for the *sake* of man, and not man for the *sake* of knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

☞ The plural *sakes* is often used with a possessive plural. "For both our *sakes.*" *Shak.*

sa′ke (sä′kĕ; -kĭ), *n.* [Jap. *sake.*] The chief alcoholic beverage of the Japanese, a kind of beer made by the fermentation of rice. It is usually drunk hot.

sa′ker (sā′kẽr), *n.* [F. *sacre* (cf. It. *sagro*, Sp. & Pg. *sacre*), fr. Ar. *çaqr* hawk.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A falcon (*Hierofalca cherrug*, syn. *Falco sacer*) used in falconry, native of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. It resembles the Indian luggars and the American prairie falcon. The male is sometimes specif. called **sa′ker-et** (-ĕt), in distinction from the female, which is larger. **b** The peregrine falcon. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* A small piece of old-time artillery.

sa′ki (sä′kĭ; sȧ′kē′), *n.* [F., from *sakee winkee* in P. Browne's "Nat. Hist. of Jamaica," and this fr. Tupi *saguin.*] Any of several South American monkeys of the genus *Pithecia*, having a bushy nonprehensile tail and long hair which usually forms a beard on the chin and a ruff around the face.

White-headed Saki (*P. leucocephala*). (⅛)

sak′i-eh (săk′ĭ-ĕ) } *n.* [Ar. *sāqīah*
sak′i-yeh (-ĭ-yĕ) } canal, trench.] A kind of water wheel used in Egypt for raising water from wells or pits in buckets attached to its periphery or to an endless rope.

Sak′ta (säk′tȧ; shäk′-), *n.* Also **Shak′ta** (shäk′tȧ). [Skr. *çākta.*] *Hinduism.* An adherent of Saktism; a worshiper of Sakti. The rites of many of the Saktas are mere orgies of lust. Cf. DEVI.

Sak′ti (săk′tē; *Skr.* shŭk′-), *n.* Also **Shak′ti** (shăk′tē; shŭk′tē). [Skr. *çakti.*] *Hinduism.* The female energy or principle. See SAKTISM; cf. DEVI, TANTRA.

Sak′tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* Also **Shak′tism.** *Hinduism.* The worship of Sakti.

Saktism is based on the worship of the active producing principle (Prakriti) as manifested in one or other of the goddess wives of Siva (Durga, Kali, Parvati), the female energy, or Sakti, of the primordial male, Purusha or Siva. In this cult the various forces of nature are deified under separate personalities which are known as the divine mothers, or Matrigan. . . . The cult is supposed to have originated in East Bengal or Assam about the 5th century. *Census of India*, 1901.

GRAIL. *Obs.* — **Saint Monday**, Monday, on which day idle workmen spend their wages, received on Saturday, for liquor and amusements. *Colloq., Eng.*

Saint Befana. See BEFANA, LA.

St. Clare, Augustine (sânt klâr′). In Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the easy and good-natured father of Little Eva.

saint′dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

Saint É′mi′lion′ (săN′-tā′mē′-lyôN′). [From *Saint-Émilion*, near Libourne, France.] A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.

saint′ess, *n.* Female saint. *R.*

Saint Es′tèphe′ (săN′-tĕs′tĕf′). [From *Saint-Estèphe*, France.] A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.

saint′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

saint′ish, *a.* See -ISH.

saint′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Character or quality of saints; also, pretense of holiness.

saintite. ✝ SANCTITY.

Saint Jul′ien (sânt jōōl′yĕn; *F.* săN′ zhü′lyăN′). [From *Saint-Julien*, France.] A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.

saint′li-ly (sānt′lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SAINTLY.

saint′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Saint Louis. [From *Saint Louis*, Missouri.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Mississippian system in the Mississippi River States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

saint-ol′o-gist (sānt-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* A writer of the lives of saints. *R.* [SUIVANT, 1.

Saint Patrick. *Her.* See PUR-

saint's bell = SANCTUS BELL.

saint's day (sānts). The day on which a saint is commemorated.

saint′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Saint′-Si′mon-ism (sī′mŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* = SAINT-SIMONIANISM. [Simonian.

Saint-Si′mon-ist, *n.* A Saint-

saintuarie. ✝ SANCTUARY.

saio. ✝ SOY.

saip (sāp). Scot. var. of SOAP.

Sa-iph′ (sä-ĭf′), *n.* [Ar. *saif al jabbār* sword of the giant.] See STAR.

saipheron. ✝ SAFFRON.

sair, sair. ✝ SAYER. [of SAVOR.

sair (*Scot.* sār). Obs. or Scot.

sair (*Scot.* sār). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SORE.

sair (sār), *v. t. & i.* [See SERVE.] To serve; treat; provide; satisfy; suffice. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

saire. ✝ SORE.

sairie. ✝ SORRY.

sair′ly (sār′lĭ). Scot. var. of SORELY. [var. of SORRY.

sair′y (sār′ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng.

sais (sīs). Var. of SYCE.

saise ✝ SEIZE.

saisen. ✝ SEIZE.

saisine, saising. ✝ SEIZIN.

Saisne, *n.* [OF.] A Saxon. *Obs.*

saison. ✝ SEASON.

sait ✝ SEAT.

sait, *n.* [Cf. SEAT.] A court; also, an episcopal see. *Obs. Scot.*

saith (sĕth), 3d *pers. sing. pres.* of SAY. *Archaic.*

saithe (sāth), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *seiðr* a kind of fish; or cf. Gael. *saoidhean.*] The coalfish, a. *Scot.*

saitt. ✝ SEAT.

Sai′va (sī′vȧ; shī′vȧ), *n.* Also **Shai′va.** [Skr. *Çaiva.*] *Hinduism.* A worshiper of Siva. The Saiva sects mostly represent decadent philosophies. — **Sai′vism** (-vĭz'm), *n.*

saiyad. ✝ SAYID.

sai′yid. Var. of SAYID.

saj, *n.* **a** (säj) [Ar. *sāj.*] The teak tree. *Arab.* **b** (sŭj) [Hind. *saj.*] An East Indian combretaceous tree (*Terminalia tomentosa*) or its wood.

sa-jene′. Var. of SAGENE. See MEASURE.

sa-jou (sȧ-jōō′; *F.* sȧ′zhōō′). [F., fr. Tupi *saó, saú, sahú.*] = SAPAJOU.

sak. ✝ SACK, SAKE.

Sa′ka-la′va (sä′kȧ-lä′vȧ), *n.* See MALAGASY, *n.*, 1.

sake. ✝ SACK, SHAKE.

sa′ke (sä′kē). Var. of SAKI.

sakeber, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sakaráberi* plaintiff, accuser.] *O. Eng. Law.* The prosecutor in an action of handhaving. [*Obs.*

saked, *a.* [Cf. SAKE.] Guilty.

sa-keen′ (sȧ-kēn′), *n.* [Hind. & Tibetan *skīn, skyīn, sakīn, tskīn.*] An ibex (*Capra sibirica*) of the Himalayas.

sakelease, sakeles. ✝ SACKLESS.

saker. ✝ SACRE.

sakerfyse ✝ SACRIFICE.

sakering. ✝ SACRING.

sak′ful, *a.* [Cf. SAKE.] Guilty; sinful. *Obs.*

sa′ki. Var. of SAKE.

‖ **sa′ki** (sä′kē; sô′kē), *n.* [Per., fr. Ar. *sāqī.*] Cupbearer.

sakke ✝ SACK.

sakkeles. ✝ SACKLESS.

sak′ket. ✝ SACKET. [IEH.

sak′ki-a (săk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* = SAK-

saklace, sakles. ✝ SACKLESS.

Sak′ra (säk′rȧ; shäk′rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çakra*, lit., powerful.] *Hindu Myth.* A name of Indra.

sakre. ✝ SACRE.

sakring. ✝ SACRING.

sak′ul-ya (săk′ōōl-yȧ; sŭk′-), *n.* [Skr., of the same family and name.] *Hindu Law.* Any one of the three lineal ancestors (those standing in the 4th, 5th,

Sa-kun'ta-la (sȧ-kōōn'tȧ-lä; shä-), *or* **Sha-kun'ta-la** (shä-), *n.* [Skr. *Çakuntalā*.] The heroine and title of a famous Sanskrit drama by Kalidasa, translated into English by Sir William Jones (1789) and Sir Monier Monier-Williams (1853). Sakuntala, who has been married by a king, who met her while he was hunting in the forest, loses, while bathing in a pool, a ring which he has given her and by the sight of which he will remember her. It is found by a fisherman in a fish he has caught, and, when taken to the king, causes him to remember and go in search of Sakuntala, who has returned to the forest.

sal (săl), *n.* [L. See SALT.] *Chem. & Pharm.* Salt.
☞ For phrases see the *Vocabulary*.

sal (säl; sôl), *n.*, *or* **sal tree**. [Hind. *sāl*, Skr. *çāla*.] An East Indian dipterocarpaceous timber tree (*Shorea robusta*); also, its light brown, close-grained hard wood, second only to teak in value.

sa-laam' (sȧ-läm'), *n.* Also **sa-lam'**. [Ar. *salām* peace, safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony in the East by word or act; an obeisance, performed by bowing very low and placing the right palm on the forehead.

sa-laam', *v. i. & t.* Also **sa-lam'**. To make or perform a salaam; to salute with a salaam.

sal'a-ble (săl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From SALE.] Capable of being sold; fit to be sold; marketable. — **sal'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sal'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sal'a-bly**, *adv.*

sal ac'e-tol (săl-ăs'ē-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*salicylic* + *acetone*.] *Pharm.* A crystalline compound of salicylic acid and acetone, used as a substitute for salol.

sa-la'cious (sȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *salax*, *-acis*, fond of leaping, lustful, fr. *salire* to leap. See SALIENT.] Having a propensity to venery; lustful; lecherous. — **sa-la'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-la'cious-ness, sa-lac'i-ty** (-lăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sa-lac'tol (sȧ-lăk'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*salicylic* + *lactic* + 3d *-ol*.] *Pharm.* A mixture of the sodium salts of salicylic and lactic acids, used in diphtheria.

sal'ad (săl'ăd), *n.* [F. *salade*, prob. fr. Pr. *salada*; cf. OIt. *salata*, It. *insalata*, *salare* to salt; fr. L. *sal* salt. See SALT; cf. SLAW.] **1.** A preparation of herbs, vegetables, or fruit, as lettuce, celery, water cress, etc., usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, and pepper; as, tomato *salad*.

Leaves eaten raw are termed *salad*. *I. Watts.*

2. Herbs or vegetables for use as salad; — in the United States, used esp. of lettuce.

There sprouts a *salad* in the garden still. *Tennyson.*

3. A dish of chopped meat or fish, esp. chicken or lobster, mixed with lettuce or other vegetables, and seasoned with oil, vinegar, and other condiments; as, chicken *salad*.

salad burnet. The common garden burnet (*Sanguisorba sanguisorba*), sometimes eaten as a salad in Italy.

salad days. Days of youthful inexperience. *Shak.*

sal'ad-ing, *n.* Vegetables or herbs for salad. *Now Rare.*

salad rocket. A European yellow-flowered brassicaceous herb (*Eruca sativa*).

sal'ai tree (săl'ī). [Hind. & Bengali *salai*.] A balsameaceous tree (*Boswellia serrata*) of India, the resin of which is used as an incense and also medicinally. See BOSWELLIA, GUGAL **b**.

sal'al (săl'ăl), *n.* A small ericaceous shrub (*Gaultheria shallon*), of the Pacific coast of the United States. Its edible dark purple berry is about the size of a common grape.

sal'a-man'der (săl'ȧ-măn'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *salamandre*, F. *salamandre*, L. *salamandra*, Gr. σαλαμάνδρα; cf. Per. *samander*, *samandel*.] **1.** Any of numerous amphibians of the order Urodela, which superficially resemble lizards, but are scaleless, being covered with a soft, moist skin. Most of

Salamander (*Ambystoma punctatum*). (¼)

them are small, and somewhat terrestrial when adult, living in moist, dark places, but the majority pass through an aquatic larval stage during which they breathe by gills. Certain chiefly aquatic forms are called *newts*. The salamanders are perfectly harmless and feed on aquatic worms, insects, and other small animals. The best-known European species is *Salamandra maculosa*, which is black with large yellow or orange blotches. Species of the genus *Ambystoma* are well-known American forms. Cf. HELLBENDER, 1, GIANT SALAMANDER. Salamanders were formerly believed by superstitious people to be able to live unharmed in fire. **2.** In the theory of Paracelsus, a being inhabiting the element fire. Cf. 1st GNOME, SYLPH, UNDINE.
3. Any of various articles used in connection with the fire; as: **a** A culinary utensil of metal with a plate or disk, heated, and held over pastry, etc., to brown it. **b** A plasterer's stove. **c** A large poker. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*
4. *Metal.* A mass of unfused material in the hearth of a blast furnace, usually largely metallic iron, partially reduced ore, etc.; — called also *bear*, *sow*, or *shadrach*.
5. The pocket gopher (*Geomys tuza*) of the southeastern United States.

sal'a-man'drine (săl'ȧ-măn'drĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander; enduring fire. *Addison.*

sal am-mo'ni-ac (ă-mō'nĭ-ăk). *Chem. & Pharm.* Ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl, a white crystalline volatile substance having a sharp salty taste, obtained by neutralizing the ammoniacal liquor of gas works with hydrochloric acid, by subliming ammonium sulphate with common salt, etc. It is largely employed as a source of ammonia, as a reagent, and as an expectorant in bronchitis. It is so called because originally made from the soot from camel's dung at the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Africa.

sal'an-gane (săl'ăn-gān), *n.* [From *salamga*, *salangan*, name in Luzon, of Malay origin.] Any of several swifts producing the edible bird's nests (see under EDIBLE).

sal'a-ried (săl'ȧ-rĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of SALARY. Specif.: *a.* Receiving a salary; paid by a salary; having a salary attached; as, a *salaried* officer; a *salaried* office.

sal'a-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *salarium* pension, stipend, orig., salt money, the money given to the Roman soldiers for salt, which was a part of their pay, fr. *salarius* belonging to salt, fr. *sal* salt: cf. F. *salaire*. See SALT.] The recompense or consideration paid, or stipulated to be paid, to a person at regular intervals for services; fixed regular wages, as by the year, quarter, or month; stipend.

O, this is hire and *salary*, not revenge. *Shak.*

Syn. — Stipend, pay, hire, allowance. See WAGES.

sal'a-ry, *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING (-rĭ-ĭng). [Cf. F. *salarier*.] To pay, or agree to pay, a salary to; to attach a salary to; as, to *salary* a clerk or a position.

sale (sāl), *n.* [AS. *sala*, akin to Icel. *sala* and E. *sell*. See SELL, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of selling; a contract whereby the absolute, or general, ownership of property is transferred from one person to another for a price, or sum of money, or, loosely, for any consideration; also, a contract for such transfer of ownership in the future or upon the future fulfillment of some condition (this latter being by some differentiated as **an agreement to sell**). The word *sale* is often specifically used of the sale of personal property, as usually in the phrase *the law of sales*. Cf. GIFT, *n.*, 3 **b**.
2. Opportunity of selling; demand; market.

They shall have a ready *sale* for them. *Spenser.*

3. Public disposal to the highest bidder; auction; also, exposure of goods in market. *Sir W. Temple.*
of sale, on s., for s., offered to be sold; in the market. — **on s. or return**, *Com.*, on approval. See under APPROVAL.

sa-le'ma (sȧ-lā'mȧ), *n.* [Pg. or Sp.] **a** A Florida and West Indian fish (*Archosargus unimaculatus*), similar to the sheepshead. **b** A food fish (*Kyphosus analogus*) of the west coast of Mexico, resembling the chopa blanca.

sal'ep (săl'ĕp), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *sahleb*, prob. a corruption of *tha'lab* fox, one Ar. name of the orchis signifying lit., fox's testicles; cf. Sp. *salep*, fr. Ar.] The dried tubers of any of various European species of *Orchis*, or of any of several East Indian orchids of the genus *Eulophia*. Salep contains a large proportion of bassorin, and some starch; it is used for food like tapioca, and also as a demulcent.

sal'e-ra'tus (săl'ē-rā'tŭs), *n.* [NL. *sal aëratus*; — because "fixed air" is evolved on treatment with acids. See SAL; AËRATED.] Lit., aërated salt; potassium bicarbonate or sodium bicarbonate, now commonly the latter; cooking soda.

Sa-le'sian (sȧ-lē'shăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, St. Francis de Sales (1567–1622); as, *Salesian* Sisters, the nuns of the Order of the Visitation of Our Lady; *Salesian* Fathers, a Roman Catholic order of men founded by Don Bosco, a priest of Turin, in 1864, approved by Pius IX. in 1874. — *n.* A member of a Salesian order.

sales'man (sālz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*sale* + *man*.] One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise. — **sales'man-ship**, *n.*

sales'room' (sālz'rōōm'), *n.* Also **sale'room'** (sāl'-). A room in which sales are made; esp., an auction room.

sales'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

sale'work' (sāl'wûrk'), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work done carelessly or slightingly. *Shak.*

Sa'li-an (sā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Rom. Relig.* Of or pert. to the Salii, or priests of Mars; as, *Salian* hymns; the *Salian* dance.

Sa'li-an, *a.* Denoting, or pert. to, a tribe of Franks who established themselves early in the 4th century on the river Sala (now Yssel). *Salic*. — *n.* A Salian Frank. See FRANK, *n.*, 1.

Sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *a.* [F. *salique*, fr. the *Salian* Franks, L. *Salii*, fr. the Germanic name, fr. the old name of the river Yssel in the Netherlands.] Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks, or the Salic law so called.
Salic law. a A code or compilation of the customary laws, chiefly relating to torts, crimes, and procedure, of the German tribes, including part of the laws of the Salian, or Merovingian, Franks. It was probably made near the end of the 5th century. **b** The provision of this law stating that "Of Salic land no portion shall come to a woman; but the whole of the inheritance of the land shall come to the male sex" (5th par., chap. 59); hence, the law or rule, consisting in an application of this law to succession to the crown, by which women were excluded from the throne in France in the contest for the French throne between Edward III. of England and Philip VI. of France in the 14th century and in Spain from 1714 to 1830.

Sal'i-ca'ce-æ (săl'ĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALIX.] *Bot.* A family of diœcious trees or shrubs (the willow family) constituting the order Salicales, and including only 2 genera, *Salix* and *Populus*. They have small apetalous flowers in aments. — **sal'i-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sal'i-ce'tum (-sē'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tȧ). [L., fr. *salix* willow.] A collection or plantation of living willows; a willow arboretum.

sal'i-cin (săl'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *salix*, *-icis*, a willow: cf. F. *salicine*. See SALLOW the tree.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline glucoside, $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$, found in the bark and leaves of several species of willow (*Salix*) and poplar. On hydrolysis (by the enzyme emulsin or otherwise) it yields glucose and saligenin. It is used in medicine as an antipyretic, antirheumatic, and tonic.

sa-li'cion-al (sȧ-lĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *salix* willow.] *Music.* An organ reed stop of delicate stringlike tone.

Sal'i-cor'ni-a (săl'ĭ-kôr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *salicornia* kali, perh. fr. L. *sal* salt + *cornu* horn; cf. LL. *sal kali* alkali.] *Bot.* A small genus of fleshy maritime chenopodiaceous herbs having thick, jointed, leafless stems bearing the minute flowers immersed in the upper nodes, forming a spike. The utricle contains a single seed. The species, called *glasswort* or *marsh samphire*, are widely distributed.

sal'i-cyl (săl'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [*salicin* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* The radical, $C_6H_4(OH)CO$, of salicylic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

sal'i-cyl'age (-sĭl'āj), *n.* Treatment of articles of food or drink with salicylic acid in order to preserve them.

sal'i-cyl-al (săl'ĭ-sĭl-ăl) } *n.* [*salicylic* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* Salicylic **sal'i-cyl-al'de-hyde** (-ăl'dē-hīd) } aldehyde, $C_6H_4(OH)CHO$, a fragrant, colorless oil, reddening on exposure, found in the flowers of meadowsweet (*Spiræa*), and also got by oxidation of salicin, saligenin, etc.

sal'i-cyl-am'ide (-ăm'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* Salicylic amide, $C_6H_4(OH)CONH_2$, a colorless crystalline compound got by treating methyl salicylate with strong ammonia. It is used as a substitute for salicylic acid.

sal'i-cyl'ate (-sĭl'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of salicylic acid.

sal'i-cyl'ate (-āt), *v. t.* To treat with salicylic acid.

sal'i-cyl'ic (-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2H$, formerly obtained by fusing salicin with potassium hydroxide, and now made in large quantities from phenol (carbolic acid) by action of carbon dioxide on heated sodium phenolate. It is used as an antiseptic, and in its salts in the treatment of rheumatism. Chemically, it is orthohydroxybenzoic acid.— **salicylic aldehyde**. See SALICYLAL.

sal'i-cyl'ide (săl'ĭ-sĭl'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*salicylic* + *anhydride*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $(OC_6H_4CO)_4$, got by condensation of four molecules of salicylic acid in presence of phosphorus trichloride; — called also *tetrasalicylide*, as disting. from the condensation products *disalicylide*, $(C_7H_4O_2)_2$, and *polysalicylide*, $(C_7H_4O_2)_x$.

sal'i-cyl'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* The condition produced by the excessive use of salicylic acid or salicylates.

sal'i-cy-lu'ric (-sĭ-lū'rĭk), *a.* [*salicyl* + *uric*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, $C_9H_9O_4N$, found in the urine after the administration of salicylic acid. It is a salicyl derivative of glycocoll. Cf. HIPPURIC.

sa'li-ence (sā'lĭ-ĕns) } *n.* [See SALIENT.] **1.** Quality or **sa'li-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ) } state of being salient.
2. That which is salient; a projection.
3. That which commands attention as prominent, striking, or noteworthy; as, lack of poetic *saliency*.

sa'li-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *saliens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap: cf. F. *saillant*. See SALLY, *n. & v. i.*] **1.** Moving by leaps or springs; leaping; bounding; jumping.
2. Shooting out or up; springing; projecting.

He had in himself a *salient*, living spring of generous and manly action. *Burke.*

3. Hence, forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous; noticeable; as, one's *salient* traits.
4. Projecting outwardly; as, a *salient* angle; — opp. to *reëntering*. See BASTION, *Illust.*
5. *Her.* Represented in a leaping position, which is unlike *rampant* in having both hind feet on the ground.
Syn. — See PROMINENT.

Lion Salient.

and 6th degrees of remoteness) to whom is made the offering of the lepa, or the person who makes the offering.
Sak'ya-mu-ni (säk'yȧ-mōō-nē; shäk'-), *n.* Also **Shak'ya-mu-ni**. [Skr. *Çākyamuni*.] A name of Gautama Buddha.
sal. ✝ SHALL.
Sal (säl). Var. of ZAL.
Sal. *Abbr.* Salomon.
‖ **sa'la** (sä'lä), *n.* [Sp.] The large room or hall in the front part of a house.
Sa'la (sā'lȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **sa-laam' a-lei'kum** (sȧ-läm' ȧ-lā'kōōm). [Ar. *salām 'aleikum* peace upon you.] Peace be unto or with you; — a Mohammedan salutation.
salaam convulsion. A form of convulsion in children in which the head and upper body are repeatedly bent forward.
sal'ab. Var. of SALEP. [*Bib.*
Sal'a-bo'ni (săl'ȧ-bō'nī). *D.*
Sal'a-bo'nite (-nīt). *D. Bib.*
‖ **sal ab-sin'thi-i** (săl ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ī). [NL.] Salt of wormwood.
‖ **sal a'ce-to-sel'læ** (ăs'ē-tō-sĕl'ē). [NL.] Salt of sorrel.
sa'la-cot' (sä'lä-kōt'), *n.* [Tag.] A large native hat woven from strips of cane or from palm leaves. *Phil. I.*
sa-la'dang (sȧ-lä'däng), *n.* [Native name on Limoen River, Sumatra, is *saladang*, in parts of Borneo, *seladang*.] **a** The gaur. *India.* **b** The Indian tapir. See TAPIR. *Sumatra.*
salade Var. of SALLET. [ad
‖ **sa'lade'** (sä'läd'), *n.* [F.] Sal-
‖ **sa'la-de'ro** (sä'lä-thā'rō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A salting place; esp., an establishment for producing salted and jerked meats.
salad oil. Olive oil.
salad tree. The redbud. [TUS.
sal'æ-ra'tus. Var. of SALERA-
sa'la-gra'ma (sä'lȧ-grä'mȧ; shä'-), *n.* [Skr. *çālagrāma*.] In India, a fossil ammonite supposed by the Hindus to be a representative of Vishnu.
Sa'lah (sā'lȧ). *Bib.*
Sal'a-i (săl'ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
sal alembroth. *Old Chem.* = ALEMBROTH. [LAAM.
sa-lam' (sȧ-läm'). Var. of SA-
sal'am (săl'ăm), *n.* [Ar., payment in advance.] *Moham. Law.* A form of sale in which the price is paid at once, but delivery is or may be deferred, used to secure loans with the interest.
sal'a-man'da-rin (săl'ȧ-măn'dȧ-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A leucomaine from a salamander.
sal'a-man'der's hair *or* **wool**. A species of asbestos. *Obs.*
sal'a-man'dra (-măn'drȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** A salamander. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of amphibians formerly including most salamanders, but now limited to *S. maculosa* of Europe, and a few other Old World species. It is the type of a family, **Sal'a-man'dri-dæ** (-drĭ-dē).
salamandre. ✝ SALAMANDER.
sal'a-man'dri-form (-măn'drĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Shaped like a salamander.
sal'a-man'droid (-droid), *a.* [*salamander* + *-oid*.] Like, or pert. to, the salamanders.
‖ **sal a-ma'rum** (ȧ-mā'rŭm; 115). [L., bitter salt.] Epsom salt.
‖ **sa-la'mat** (sä-lä'mät), *interj.* [Tag.] An exclamation of gratitude or welcome. *Phil. I.*
sa-lam'ba (sȧ-lăm'bȧ), *n.* [Tag. *salambao*.] In the Orient, a large net mounted on a raft for use in sea fishing.
‖ **sa-la'me** (sä-lä'mā), *n.*; *pl.* SALAMI (-mē). [It. Cf SALMAGUNDI.] Salt meat; sausage.
salamich, *n.* Salamander. *Obs.*
Sa-la'mi-el (sȧ-lā'mĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*
Sal'a-mi'na (săl'ȧ-mī'nȧ). *D.*
Sal'a-min'i-an (săl'ȧ-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of Salamis, in Cyprus.
salamon ✝ SALOMON. [*India.*
salampore, *n.* A chintz. *Obs.*
saland. ✝ SAILING.
Sa-lan'gi-dæ (sȧ-lăn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάλαγξ (Hesychius), name of a fish.] *Zoöl.* See ICEFISH **a**. — **sa-lan'gid** (-jĭd), *n.*
‖ **sa'la-pi'** (sä'lä-pē'), *n.* [Tag.] Money; coin *Phil. I.*
sa-la'ri-an (sȧ-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *salarius*.] Of or pertaining to salt. *Obs.*
sa-la'ri-at'ed, *a.* Salaried. *Obs.*
sal armoniak ✝ SAL AMMONIAC
sal'a-ry, *a.* [L. *salarius*.] Saline. *Obs.* [*Bib.*
Sal'a-sad'a-i (săl'ȧ-săd'ā-ī).
Sal'a-thi (săl'ȧ-thī). *D. Bib.*
Sa-la'thi-el (sȧ-lā'thĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
‖ **sal At'ti-cus** *or* **At'ti-cum** (ăt'ĭ-kŭs, -kŭm) [L.] Attic salt. See under ATTIC.
‖ **sal'band'** (zäl'bänt'), *n.* [G. *salband*, *sahlband*, lit., self end (cf. SELVAGE). See SELF; END.] *Mining.* = SELVAGE, *n.*, 3.
salbe. Contr. of *shall be*. *Obs.*
Sal'cah, **-chah** (săl'kȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **sal ca-thar'ti-cus** (kȧ-thär'tĭ-kŭs). [NL.] Epsom salt.
salcional. Var. of SALICIONAL
‖ **sal cu'li-na'ri-us** (kū'lĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115). [L.] *Old Chem.* Common salt.
‖ **sal cyr'e-na'i-cus** (sĭr'ē-nā'ĭ-kŭs). [NL.] Sal ammoniac.
sald. ✝ SHOULD. [SELL.
sald. ✝ *sold*, pret. & p. p. of
‖ **sal de du'o-bus** (dē dū'ō-bŭs). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Potassium sulphate; — erroneously supposed to be composed of two salts, one acid and one alkaline.
‖ **sal di'u-re'ti-cum** (dī'ū-rĕt'ĭ-kŭm). [NL.] Potassium acetate.
sale. ✝ SAIL, SHALL, SOUL.
sale, *n.* [Cf. SALLOW.] Willow; also, a wicker net of willow. *Obs.*
sale, *n.* [AS. *sæl*.] Hall; palace; chamber; bower. *Obs.*
‖ **sa'lé'** (sȧ'lā'), *a.*, *fem.* **sa'lée'** (sȧ'lā'). [F.] Salted; corned.
sale'a-ble, etc. Var. of SALABLE, etc.
sal'eb (săl'ĕb). Var. of SALEP.
Sal'e-bim (săl'ē-bĭm). *D. Bib.*
sa-leb'ri-ty, *n.* Salebrosity. *Obs.*
sal'e-bros'i-ty (săl'ē-brŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Roughness; ruggedness. *Obs.*
sal'e-brous (săl'ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *salebrosus*, fr. *salebra* a rugged road, fr. *salire* to leap.] Rough; rugged. *Obs.*
Sal'e-cha (săl'ē-kȧ). *D. Bib.*
sal'ee-man (săl'ē-măn). Var. of SALLEE-MAN.
sa'le-le (sä'lā-lā), *n.* A large swift fish (*Kuhlia rupestris*) of the Samoan rivers, resembling the black bass. Cf. KUHLIIDÆ.
salem ✝ SALAAM.
Sa'lem (sā'lĕm). *Bib.*
sa'lem-ase' (sā'lĕm-āz'). See PETROGRAPHY. [*D. Bib.*
Sa-le'moth (sȧ-lē'mŏth; -mōth).
salempoory. ✝ SALAMPORE.
‖ **sal e-nix'um** (ē-nĭk'sŭm). [NL.] **a** Acid potassium sulphate, used as an aperient. **b** Acid sodium sulphate.
salens. Prob., obs var. of SOLEN.
sale'-o'ver, *n.* *Arch.* = OVERSAIL. [glasswort.
saleratus weed. The common
sa-lere', *n.* [F. *salière*.] A saltcellar. *Obs.* [SALES.
sales account. = ACCOUNT
sales bill, *or* **sales bill of exchange**. *Com.* A bill drawn on the buyer of goods on account of their purchase price.
sales'la'dy, *n.* A saleswoman. *Cant, U. S.* [of SALAD
sal'et. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
salet, **salette**. ✝ SALLET.
salew. ✝ SALLOW, willow; SALUE.
sale'wares', *n pl.* Merchandise. *Obs.* [live stock is sold.
sale'yard', *n.* A yard in which
salf, **salfe**. ✝ SAFE, *a.*
salfe. ✝ SALVE. [CONDUCT.
salfecundight. ✝ SAFE
sal'fem-ane' (săl'fĕm-ān'), *n.* *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY. — **sal-fem'ic** (săl-fĕm'ĭk), *a.*
salge. ✝ SAGE, *n.*, herb.
salge, **salghe**. ✝ SALLOW, willow.
‖ **sal gem'mæ** (jĕm'ē). [NL.] *Old Min.* Rock salt, esp. when quite pure. [*Obs or Her.*
sa'li-ant, *a.* Var. of SALIENT.
saliaunce, *n.* [See SALLY; cf. SALIENCE, ASSAIL.] Sally; onslaught. *Obs.* [RAPHY.
sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROG-
sal'ic, *a.* Leaping; frisky. Cf. SALACIOUS. *Obs.*
Sal'i-ca'les (-ĭ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SALICACEÆ.
sal'i-cet (săl'ĭ-sĕt), *n.* = SALICIONAL.
sal'i-cyl'ite (săl'ĭ-sĭl'īt), *n.* A salt of salicylous acid. *Obs.*
sal'i-cyl'ol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*salicylic* + 2d *-ol*.] Salicylal.
sal'i-cyl'ous (săl'ĭ-sĭl'ŭs), *a.* See SALICYLAL.

salient batrachian *or* **amphibian**, one of the Salientia; a frog or toad. — **s. point**, *Math.*, a point of a curve where the first derivative, $\frac{dy}{ds}$, becomes discontinuous, or where the direction of the tangent changes suddenly by a finite angle. — **s. poles**. *Elec.* See CONSEQUENT POINTS. — **s. polygon, s. polyhedron**, *Geom.*, one all of whose angles are salient.

sa'li-ent (sā'lĭ-ĕnt), *n.* *Fort.* A salient angle or part.

sa-lif'er-ous (sȧ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sal* salt + *-ferous.*] Producing, or impregnated with, salt; salt-bearing.

sal'i-fi'a-ble (săl'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See SALIFY.] *Chem.* Capable of being salified.

sal'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Act, process, or result of salifying; the state of being salified.

sal'i-for'min (-fôr'mĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* Formine (urotropine) salicylate, a colorless crystalline antiseptic powder.

sal'i-fy (săl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; SAL'I-FIED (-fīd); SAL'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *sal* salt + *-fy*: cf. F. *salifier.*] *Chem.* **a** To combine or impregnate with a salt. **b** To form a salt with; to convert into a salt; as, to *salify* a base by treatment with an acid or an acid by treatment with a base.

sa-lig'e-nin (sȧ-lĭj'ē-nĭn), *n.* [*sali*cin + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)CH_2OH$, obtained by decomposition of salicin, by reduction of salicylal, etc. It is the ortho hydroxy derivative of benzyl alcohol.

Sa'li-i (sā'lĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L., the Leapers.] *Rom. Relig.* A priesthood consisting originally of two bodies of twelve members each, the **Sa'li-i Pa'la-ti'ni** (păl'ȧ-tī'nī), war priests of Mars, and the **Sa'li-i Col-li'ni** or **A'go-nen'ses** (kŏ-lī'nī, ăg'ō-nĕn'sēz), war priests of Quirinus, who were united in historical times in the service of Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus. Their function was to secure the favor of the war god. The occasions of their chief ceremonials were the **Quinquatrus**, March 19, and the **Armilustrium**, October 19.

sal-im'e-ter (săl-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in a solution; a hydrometer specially graduated so as to indicate directly the percentage of a particular salt (esp. common salt) present in a solution of the same; a salinometer.

sal-im'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Art or process of measuring the amount of salt in a substance; the use of the salimeter.

sal'in (săl'ĭn), *n.* A crude potash obtained from beetroot residues and other similar sources.

sa-li'na (sȧ-lī'nȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *salinae*, pl., salt works, fr. *sal* salt, F. *saline*, It. & Sp. *salina.* See SALINE, *a.*] **1.** A salt marsh, or salt pond, inclosed from the sea.
2. Salt works.

sa'line (sā'līn; 277), *a.* [F. *salin*, fr. L. *sal* salt: cf. L. *salinae* salt works, *salinum* saltcellar. See SALT.] **1.** Consisting of salt, or containing salt; as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances; a *saline* cathartic.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, salt; salty.

sa'line (sā'līn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *saline.* See SALINE, *a.*; cf. SALINA.] **1.** A salt spring; a salt garden.
2. *Chem.* **a** *Med.* A metallic salt; esp., a salt of potassium, sodium, lithium, or magnesium. **b** = SALIN.

sa-lin'i-form (sȧ-lĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form or the qualities of a salt, esp. of common salt.

sa-lin'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Salineness; degree of saltness.

sal'i-py'rin }
sal'i-py'rine } (săl'ĭ-pī'rĭn), *n.* [*sali*cylic + anti*pyrine.*] *Pharm.* Antipyrine salicylate, a white crystalline substance used like antipyrine.

Sa'lish-an (sā'lĭsh-ăn; săl'ĭsh-), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians, of low native culture, who formerly held most of the southern half of British Columbia, part of Vancouver, and large territories in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, where they are now largely gathered on reservations. They are probably related to the Wakashan Indians.

sal'i-tral (săl'ĭ-trăl), *n.* [Sp., fr. *salitre* niter.] A place where saltpeter occurs.

sa-li'va (sȧ-lī'vȧ), *n.* [L.; cf. OIr. *saile*, W. *haliw.*] The fluid secreted by the glands discharging into the mouth; spittle. In man it is a mixture of the secretions of the salivary glands proper, the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual (see SALIVARY GLAND), and the small glands of the mucous membrane. It is a somewhat turbid and viscid fluid, generally having a weakly alkaline reaction, and contains a few lymphoid corpuscles (**salivary corpuscles**) derived chiefly from the tonsils. Saliva serves to moisten the mucous membrane and the food, aiding in tasting, mastication, and especially in swallowing. It contains ptyalin.

sal'i-vant (săl'ĭ-vănt), *a.* [L. *salivans*, p. pr. of *salivare.* See SALIVATE.] Producing salivation.

sal'i-vant, *n.* That which produces salivation.

sal'i-va-ry (săl'ĭ-vā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *salivaire*, L. *salivarius* slimy, clammy.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to saliva; producing or carrying saliva.

salivary corpuscles. See TONSIL, SALIVA. — **s. gland**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a gland which secretes saliva; in a broad sense, any of various glands discharging a fluid secretion into the mouth cavity; in man, esp., any of the large compound racemose glands known as the *parotid*, *sublingual*, and *submaxillary* glands. The poison glands of snakes are modified salivary glands.

sal'i-vate (săl'ĭ-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [L. *salivatus*, p. p. of *salivare* to salivate. See SALIVA.] To produce an abnormal flow of saliva in; to produce salivation or ptyalism in, as by the use of mercury.

sal'i-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *salivatio*: cf. F. *salivation.*] *Physiol.* Act or process of salivating; an excessive secretion of saliva, often accompanied with soreness of the mouth and gums; ptyalism.

sa-li'vous (sȧ-lī'vŭs), *a.* [L. *salivosus* slavering: cf. F. *saliveux.*] Pertaining to saliva; of the nature of saliva.

Sa'lix (sā'lĭks), *n.* [L., the willow.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs and trees typifying the family Salicaceæ; the willows, osiers, and sallows. They are distinguished from *Populus* by having the bracts of the ament entire, and by the fewer stamens (2-10). The 200 or more species are widely distributed in temperate and cold regions. See WILLOW, OSIER, 1, SALLOW. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

sal'len-ders (săl'ĕn-dẽrz), *n. pl.* Also *sellanders*, *sellenders.* [F. *solandres*, *solandre.*] *Far.* An eczematous eruption similar to malanders, occurring on the hind leg of a horse.

sal'let (săl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *salade*, or It. *celata*, fr. L. (cassis) *caelata*, fr. *caelare*, *caelatum*, to engrave in relief; — from its engraved figures.] A light kind of helmet of simple form, with or without a visor, and with a projection over the neck, common during the 15th century. See HELMET, *Illust.* (3).

sal'low (săl'ō), *n.* [ME. *salwe*, AS. *sealh*; akin to OHG. *salaha*, G. *salweide*, Icel. *selja*, L. *salix*, Ir. *sail*, *saileach*, Gael. *seileach*, W. *helyg*, Gr. ἑλίκη.] **1.** Any European broad-leaved species of willow, esp. *Salix caprea*, often distinguished as the *great sallow.* Its wood is used for charcoal and various implements, and its bark for tanning.
2. A willow twig or osier. *Emerson.*
3. = SALLEE.

sal'low, *a.*; SAL'LOW-ER (-ẽr); SAL'LOW-EST. [AS. *salu*; akin to D. *zaluw*, OHG. *salo*, Icel. *sölr* yellow.] Having a yellowish color; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with yellow; — usually said of the skin, complexion, etc. *Shak.*

sal'low, *v. t.*; -LOWED (-ōd); -LOW-ING. To make sallow.

sallow thorn. A European thorny elæagnaceous shrub (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*). The yellow berries are sometimes used for making jelly; the plant affords a yellow dye.

sal'ly (săl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [F. *saillie*, fr. *saillir* to gush out, to project, in OF. also to leap, dance, rush, L. *salire* to leap, spring; akin to Gr. ἄλλεσθαι. Cf. SALIENT, ASSAIL, EXULT, INSULT, SALTATION, SALTIER.] **1.** A leaping forth; a darting; a spring. *Obs.*
2. A rushing or bursting forth; specif., a sortie of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers.
3. An excursion, esp. one away from the usual track; also, a trip or jaunt; as, to make a *sally* into the country.
4. A flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like; a flashing forth of a quick and active mind.

The . . . mirth with which she enjoyed his *sallies.* *Scott.*

5. Transgression of the limits of soberness or steadiness; act of levity; wild gayety; frolic; escapade.

The excursion was . . . but a *sally* of youth. *Sir H. Wotton.*

6. *Arch.* A projection, esp. of a rafter or the like notched to fit over a plate or horizontal beam so as to jut beyond it.

sal'ly (săl'ĭ), *v.i.*; SAL'LIED (-ĭd); SAL'LY-ING. [Cf. ME. *salien*, F. *saillir.* See SALLY, *n.*] **1** To leap or spring. *Obs.*
2. To leap or rush out; to burst forth; to issue suddenly, as troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers.

Sal'ly Lunn' (lŭn'). [*also l.c.*] [From a woman, *Sally Lunn*, who is said to have first made the cakes, and sold them in the streets of Bath, Eng.] A tea cake slightly sweetened, and raised with yeast, or soda and cream of tartar, baked as biscuits or in a thin loaf, and eaten hot with butter.

sally port. **a** *Fort.* A postern gate, or a passage underground, from the inner to the outer works, for troops in a sortie. **b** *Nav.* Formerly, a large port on each quarter of a fire ship, for escape of the men when the train was fired; also, a large port in an old-fashioned three-decker.

sal'ma-gun'di (săl'mȧ-gŭn'dĭ), *n.* [F. *salmigondis*, of uncert. orig.; perh. fr. an It. dial. form; cf. It. *salame* salt meat, F. *salmis* a ragout, and It. & L. *condire* to pickle.] **1.** A mixed dish, as of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. *Johnson.*
2. Hence, a mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley; a potpourri; a miscellany. *Irving.*

sal'mis (săl'mĭ; *F.* sȧl'mē'), *n., sing. & pl.* [F.] *Cookery.* A ragout of partly roasted game stewed with sauce, wine, bread, and condiments.

Sal'mo (săl'mō), *n.* [L., salmon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of which the salmon of the Atlantic (*S. salar*) is the type. In its broader and older (though still frequent) sense it includes all the salmons and trouts. In its restricted sense it excludes the salmon of the Pacific, the chars, and other forms, but it still contains many forms of trout of Europe and western North America.

salm'on (săm'ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* SALMONS (-ŭnz) or SALMON (see PLURAL, *n.*). [ME. *saumoun*, *salmon*, F. *saumon*, fr. L. *salmo*, *salmonis*; perh. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A large soft-finned fish (*Salmo salar*) living in the sea near the coasts, and ascending, for the purpose of spawning, many European and American rivers tributary to the northern North

Salmon (*Salmo salar*).

Atlantic. Its size, gameness, and beauty, and the excellence of its rich and characteristically flavored flesh, which is of an orange-pink color when cooked, make it the most highly esteemed of game fishes. It attains an average weight of 15 pounds. Though the salmon enters the streams in the spring or summer, the eggs are laid in the fall, and the young remain for a year or two in fresh water before descending to the sea. It varies much in color and appearance according to age, locality, season, etc., and various names (cf. PARR, GRILSE, SMOLT) distinguish these conditions. It has been practically exterminated in many rivers. See LANDLOCKED SALMON, OUANANICHE.
2. In a broader sense (often with a qualifying term), any of certain fishes closely allied to the above; esp., those of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, which live in, and ascend the rivers tributary to, the northern North Pacific. Six species are known, of which the quinnat salmon (*O. tschawytscha*) and the blueback, or red salmon (*O. nerka*), are the most important as food fishes. The salmons of this genus spawn but once, and die without returning to the sea.
3. In local or popular usage (often with qualifying terms), any of various other fishes having some point of resemblance (in some cases flesh of a pink color) to a true salmon; as: **a** A spiny-finned fish (*Arripis trutta*) of the coasts of Australia and New Zealand, little valued. **b** The barramundi (see CERATODUS). **c** A weakfish (*Cynoscion nebulosus*). *Southern U. S.*
4. A yellowish red, like the color of the salmon's flesh.

salm'on, *a.* Of the color called salmon.
salmon brick, an underburned brick.

salm'on-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A large red-flowered raspberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) native of the Pacific coast from Alaska to California; also, its salmon-colored edible berry. **b** The Rocky Mountain species *R. parviflorus* or its fruit, — the western representative of the thimbleberry.

Sal-mo'neus (săl-mō'nūs; -nē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαλμωνεύς.] *Class. Myth.* A son of Æolus, killed by a thunderbolt for his presumption in deeming himself equal to Zeus and for his impiety in imitating lightning.

Sal-mon'i-dæ (săl-mŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALMO.] *Zoöl* A family of isospondylous fishes containing the salmons and their allies, the trouts, chars, whitefishes, ciscoes, etc., and in some classifications the smelts, graylings, and other related forms. It is confined to the north temperate and Arctic regions. — **sal'mo-nid** (săl'mō-nĭd), *a. & n.*

salm'on-ing (săm'ŭn-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Salmon fishing.
2. The handling of salmon, as in canning them.
3. The habit of eating salmon, as in dogs, or sickness arising from the practice of the habit. *Oregon.*

sal'mon-oid (săl'mŏn-oid), *a.* [*salmon* + *-oid.*] Like, or pertaining to, the salmon family, or a superfamily or suborder, Salmonoidea, of which it is the type. — *n.* One of the Salmonoidea.

salmon trout. **a** The European sea trout (*Salmo trutta*). **b** The namaycush. **c** Locally, the cutthroat trout, the steelhead trout, or other large trout of western North America. **d** The Dolly Varden trout. *Alaska.* **e** In Australia, the young of the fish *Arripis trutta.* See SALMON, 3 **a**.

salmon wheel. A device for catching salmon in large quantities, consisting of a large revolving wheel suspended so as to dip in the water. Attached to it are scoop nets which catch the fish passing beneath.

sal'ol (săl'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*sal*icylic + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* Phenyl salicylate, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2C_6H_5$, a white crystalline substance made by heating salicylic acid with phenol in presence of a dehydrating agent. It is antiseptic and antipyretic, and is used esp. as a remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Sa-lo'me (sȧ-lō'mē), *n.* [L. *Salome* or Gr. Σαλώμη, fr. Heb.

Sa'li-en'ti-a (sā'lĭ-ĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALIENT, *a.*] *Zoöl.* The Anura.
sa'li-ent-ly, *adv.* of SALIENT.
sal'i-fe'brin (săl'ĭ-fē'brĭn; -fĕb'rĭn), *n.* [*salicyl* + L. *febris* fever.] *Pharm.* An antiseptic, antifebrile powder of salicylic acid and acetanilide.
sal'i-gal'lol (-găl'ōl; -ŏl), *n* [*sali*cylic + pyro*gallol.*] *Pharm.* A resinous substance formed by the union of pyrogallol and salicylic acid, used externally.
sal'i-got (săl'ĭ-gŏt), *n.* [F.] The water chestnut.
sal'i-gram (săl'ĭ-grăm), **sa'li-gra'ma**. Vars. of SALAGRAMA.
salihe. *n.* A willow. Cf. SALLOW. *Obs.*
Sa'lim (sā'lĭm). *Bib.*
Sa-li'na (sȧ-lī'nȧ), *n.* [From *Salina*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation includes the most important saliferous beds of New York and adjacent States.
Sa-li'na (sä-lē'nȧ), *n.* An Indian of Salinan stock. They are nearly extinct.
Sa-li'nan (-nȧn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising the Indians of the San Antonio and San Miguel missions in California.
sal'i-naph'thol (săl'ĭ-năf'thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [*sali*cylic + *naphthol.*] *Pharm.* = BETOL.
sal'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of washing with salt water. *Obs.*
Sal'i-nel'la (-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.: so called because found in *salines* and raised in *saline* aquariums.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute animals of doubtful relationship, having the body composed of a single layer of cells surrounding a central digestive cavity.
sa'line-ness (sā'līn-nĕs; sȧ-līn'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sal'i-nif'er-ous (săl'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*saline* + *-ferous.*] = SALIFEROUS.
sa-lin'i-fi-ca'tion (sȧ-lĭn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*saline* + *-fication.*] Process of making salt. *Rare.*
sal'i-nom'e-ter (săl'ĭ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Salimeter. — **sal'i-nom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*
sa-li'nous (sȧ-lī'nŭs), *a.* Saline. *Obs.*
salip. Var. of SARIP.
Sa-lique' (sȧ-lēk'; săl'ĭk). Occasional var. of SALIC.
sal'i-re'tin (săl'ĭ-rē'tĭn), *n.* [*sali*genin + Gr. ῥητίνη resin.] *Chem.* An amorphous resinoid substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O_3$, got by action of dilute acids on saligenin.
Sal'i-sa (săl'ĭ-sȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sal'is-bu'ri-a (săl'ĭs-bū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after R. A. *Salisbury* (1761–1829), English botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of GINKGO.
Sa'lish (sā'lĭsh), *n.* An Indian of Salishan stock; esp., a Flathead.
sal'is-sa'tion (săl'ĭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *salis(s)atio.*] Palpitation. *Obs.*
sa'lite, *v. t.* [L. *salitus*, p. p. of *salire* to salt.] To salt. *Obs.*
sa'lite (sā'līt; sä'-), *n.* [From *Sala*, a town in Sweden.] A variety of pyroxene.
sal'i-ture, *n.* [L. *salitura* a salting.] Salting; seasoning. *Obs.*
sa-li'val (sȧ-lī'văl), *a.* Salivary. *Rare.*
sal'i-va'ri-ous, *n.* [L. *salivarius* slimy.] Salivous. *Obs.*
sal'i-va'tor (săl'ĭ-vā'tẽr), *n.* *Med* A sialogogue.
‖ **sal Jo'vis**. [NL.] *Old Chem.* Salt of tin (called *Jove* in alchemy), or stannic chloride.
salk. ✝ SAKE.
sall. ✝ SALE, hall; SELF.
sall (*dial.* săl, sȧl). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of SHALL.
sal'lad. ✝ SALLET.
sal'lad-ing (*dial.* sȧl'ȧ-dĭn), *n.* Vegetables for a salad. *Obs.* or *Dial.*
Sal'la-i (săl'ā-ī; săl'ī). *Bib.*
sallam. ✝ SALAAM.
sal'lat. ✝ SALAD.
salle. ✝ SELF, SHALL.
‖ **salle** (sȧl). [F.] Hall; room. — **salle' à man'ger'** (ȧ mäɴ'zhā') [F.], a dining room. — **salle' d'armes'** (dȧrm') [F.], lit., room of arms; specif., a fencing school or room. — **salle' d'at'tente'** (dȧ'täɴt') [F.], a waiting room.
sal'lee (săl'ē), *n.* [Eng. dial. *sally*, var. of SALLOW, *n.*] In Australia: **a** Any of several wattles. **b** Acacia plum. **c** Black sally.
sal'lee-man (-mȧn), *n.* [From *Sale*, or *Sallee*, Morocco.] **1.** A Moorish pirate.
2. A velella.
sallendine. ✝ CELANDINE.
sallery. ✝ SALARY.
sal'let. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SALAD.
sal'let-ing. Var. of SALLADING. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sal'ley, **sal'ly**. Dial. vars. of SALLOW.
sal'li-ance. ✝ SALIENCE.
sall'ie (sôl'ĭ). Var of SAULIE. *Scot.*
sal'li-er (săl'ĭ-ẽr), *n* One who sallies.
sal'loo (săl'ōō), *n.* Also **sal'lo**. [Hind *sālū.*] An East Indian red twilled cotton or calico or a similar cloth made in England.
sallotte. ✝ SALAD.
sal'low-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
sal'low-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
sallow willow. Common sallow, or goat willow.
sal'low-y, *a.* Abounding in sallows.
Sal'lu (săl'ū). *Bib.*
Sal-lu'mus (sȧ-lū'mŭs). *Bib.*
sal'ly (săl'ĭ; sȧl'ĭ). **a** Dial. Eng. var. of SALLOW, willow. **b** = SALLEE. *Australia.*
sal'ly, *n.* **a** European house wren. *Ir.* **b** A stone fly. *Brit.*
sal'ly-man (-mȧn), *n.* [See SALLEE-MAN.] The velella.
Sal'ly Nix'on (săl'ĭ nĭk'sŭn). Corruption of SAL ENIXUM.
sally picker [*sally* sallow (i. e., willow).] **a** Chiffchaff. **b** Willow wren. **c** Sedge warbler. *Ireland.*
sal'ly-wood', *n.* Willow (sallow) wood.
salm, **salmody**, etc. ✝ PSALM, PSALMODY, etc.
Salm (sălm), *n.* See STAR.
sal'ma (säl'mä), **salm**, *n.* [It. *salma.*] A varying measure of capacity of Italy, Sicily, etc. See MEASURE.
Sal'ma, **Sal'mah** (săl'mȧ), *n.* *Bib.*
Sal'ma-cis (săl'mȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L. *Salmacis*, Gr. Σαλμακίς.] A fountain in ancient Caria, fabled to effeminate all who drank of it; also, *Class. Myth.*, the nymph of this fountain. See HERMAPHRODITUS.
Sal'ma-na (săl'mȧ-nȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sal'ma-na'sar (-nā'sȧr) *Bib.*
sal Mar'tis (mär'tĭs) [NL.] *Old Chem.* Green vitriol, or copperas (ferrous sulphate), — iron being *Mars* in alchemy.
sal'ma-ry, *n.* [LL. *salmaria*, fr. L. *sagmaria*, fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *sagmarius* of a packsaddle, fr. *sagma* packsaddle, Gr. σάγμα.] Baggage. *Obs.*
sal'mi (săl'mĭ), *n.* = SALMIS.
sal'mi-ac (săl'mĭ-ăk), *n.* [Cf. F. *salmiac*, G. *salmiak.*] *Old Chem.* Sal ammoniac.
Sal-mi'as (săl-mī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
‖ **sal mi'cro-cos'mi-cum** (mī'krō-kŏz'mĭ-kŭm). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Microcosmic salt.
‖ **sal mi-ra'bi-le** (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lē). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Glauber's salt.
sal'moid (-moid), *a. & n.* = SALMONOID. *Rare.*
sal'mon. ✝ SALOMON.
Sal'mon (săl'mŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Salmōn*, perh. through Gr. Σαλμών or L. *Salmon.*] Masc. prop. name.
Sal-mo'na (săl-mō'nȧ). *D. Bib.*
salmon cloud. See NOAH'S ARK **c**.
salmond. ✝ SALMON.
Sal-mo'ne (-nē). *Bib.*
salm'on-et (săm'ŭn-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. SAMLET.] Samlet.
salmon herring. Milkfish *Australia.*
sal-mon'i-form (săl-mŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a salmon.
salmon killer. A stickleback (*Gasterosteus cataphractus*) of western North America and northern Asia, which feeds largely on young salmon.
salmon ladder, **leap**, *or* **stair**. See FISH LADDER.
salmon peal *or* **peel**. A young salmon.
salmon pike. The Chautauqua muskallunge. See MUSKALLUNGE.
salmon shark. The porbeagle. *Alaska.*
salmwurhte. ✝ PSALMWRIGHT.
sal-na'tron (săl-nā'trŏn), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + E. *natron.*] Crude sodium carbonate.
sal-ni'tre (-nī'tẽr), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + E. *nitre*, var. of *niter.*] Saltpeter. — **sal-ni'trous** (-trŭs), *a.* — **sal-ni'trous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
salob. ✝ SALEP.
sal'o-coll (săl'ō-kŏl), *n.* [*sali*cylate + pheno*coll.*] *Pharm.* Phenocoll salicylate, an antipyretic used esp. in rheumatic affections.
sal'o-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A halogen. *Obs.*
Sa'lom (sā'lŏm). *Bib.*
sa-lom'e-ter (sȧ-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A salimeter.
sa-lom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Salimetry.
Sal'o-mi (săl'ō-mĭ). *D. Bib.*

N O P Q R S

shālōm peace.] **1.** Lit., peace; — fem. prop. name. F. *Salomé* (sȧ′lō′mā′); G. *Salome* (zä-lō′mĕ).
2. *Bib.* Daughter of Herodias, who, instructed by her mother, asked for the head of John the Baptist from Herod as a reward for her dancing. *Matt.* xiv. 8.
3. *Bib.* A woman who was present at the crucifixion and who visited the burial place of Jesus.

Sal′o-mo′ni-a (săl′ō-mō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. sigillum *Salomonis* Solomon's seal.] *Bot.* A genus of convallariaceous herbs, the Solomon's-seals, native of the north temperate zone. They have thick scarred rootstocks and leafy stems with axillary nodding flowers having a 6-lobed perianth and six included stamens. The fruit is a dark berry.

‖ **sa′lon′** (sȧ′lôɴ′), *n.; pl.* SALONS (-lôɴ′). [F. See SALOON.]
1. An apartment for the formal reception of company; a saloon; hence, a fashionable assemblage.
2 An apartment for the reception and exhibition of works of art; hence [*cap.*], an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, etc., held in Paris by the Society of French Artists; — sometimes called the **Old Salon**. **New Salon** is a popular name for an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, etc., held in Paris at the Champs de Mars, by the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts (National Society of Fine Arts), a body of artists who, in 1890, seceded from the Société des Artistes Français (Society of French Artists).

sa-loon′ (sȧ-lōōn′), *n.* [F. *salon*, fr. It. *salone*, aug. of *sala* hall, room, of G. orig.; cf. OHG. *sal* house, hall, G. *saal*; akin to AS. *sæl, sele*, D. *zaal*, Icel. *salr*, Goth. *saljan* to dwell, and prob. to L. *solum* ground.] **1.** A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company or for works of art; a hall of reception; a large room or parlor.
The gilden *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . gave banquets and balls. *Macaulay.*
2. A hall for public entertainment or amusement; also, a public room for specific uses; as, the *saloon* of a steamer (i. e., the main cabin); an eating *saloon*.
3. a A place where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk; a grogshop; — used commonly of a place where there are no lodgings or regular service of meals as in a hotel. *U. S.* **b** In full **saloon bar**. The best of the three bars in an ordinary public house. *Brit.*

sa-loop′ (sȧ-lōōp′), *n.* [Cf. SALEP.] An aromatic drink prepared from sassafras bark and other ingredients, at one time much used in London. — **sa-lo′pi-an** (sȧ-lō′pĭ-ăn), *a.*

saloop bush. An Australian chenopodiaceous shrub (*Rhagodia hastata*), used for forage and fodder.

sal′o-phen (săl′ō-fĕn) } *n.* [*salol* + *phenol*.] *Pharm.* A **sal′o-phene** (-fēn) } white crystalline substance, a derivative of salol, used as an intestinal antiseptic and in rheumatism. Chemically, it is acetylparaminophenyl salicylate.

Sa-lo′pi-an (sȧ-lō′pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Salop, or Shropshire, England. — *n.* An inhabitant of Salop.
Salopian ware. *Ceram.* **a** Roman pottery, usually of red or white clay, found in Shropshire. **b** A modern Shropshire ware, generally porcelanous, but rather coarse and opaque, first made towards the end of the 18th century.

Sal′pa (săl′pȧ), *n.* [NL.: cf. L. *salpa* a kind of stockfish, Gr. σάλπη.] *Zoöl.* A genus of transparent barrel-shaped or fusiform free-swimming oceanic tunicates abundant in all warmer latitudes. Each species exists in two forms, one of which lives solitary, and produces, by budding from an internal organ, a series of the other kind. These are united side by side in a chain or cluster. Each individual of the chain is hermaphroditic, usually carrying only a single egg, which develops into an individual of the solitary kind. Also [*l. c.*], any member of this genus.

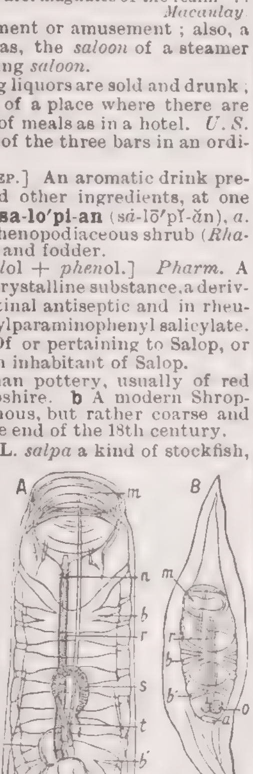

Salpa. *A* Solitary Individual. *B* Individual from a chain. *m* Branchial Aperture; *a* Atrial Aperture; *b b′* Muscular Bands; *n* Nerve Ganglion; *r* Dorsal Lamina; *h* Heart; *o* Nucleus; *s* Chain of young Zooids developing from the Stolon *t*.

sal′pi-con (săl′pĭ-kŏn), *n.* [F. *salpicon*, Sp. *salpicón*.] A ragout or rich compound of chopped meat or fish and vegetables with savory sauce, variously used.

Sal′pi-glos′sis (-glŏs′ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σάλπιγξ trumpet + γλῶσσα tongue; — in allusion to its tonguelike stigma.] *Bot.* A small genus of Chilean solanaceous herbs, having large funnel-shaped variously colored flowers, often beautifully marked. The calyx is tubular and 5-cleft; the stamens four in number and didynamous. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

sal′pin-gi′tis (săl′pĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SALPINX.] *Med.* Inflammation of a salpinx. — **sal′pin-git′ic** (-jĭt′ĭk), *a.*

sal-pin′go- (săl-pĭŋ′gō-). [See SALPINX.] Combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, a Eustachian tube* or *a Fallopian tube*.

sal-pin′go-o′va-ri′tis, *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the ovary and adjacent oviduct.

sal′pin-got′o-my (săl′pĭŋ-gŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*salpingo-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Incision or excision of a Fallopian tube.

sal′pinx (săl′pĭŋks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάλπιγξ, -ιγγος, a trumpet.] *Anat.* **a** A Eustachian tube. **b** A Fallopian tube.

salse (säls; săls), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *salsa*, fr. L. *salsus* salt.] A mud volcano, the water of which is often impregnated with salts, whence the name.

sal′si-fy (săl′sĭ-fĭ; 277), *n.* [F. *salsifis*, OF. *sercifi*; cf. It. *sassefrica*; orig. uncert.] A European cichoriaceous plant (*Tragopogon porrifolius*) with long-peduncled heads of purple-rayed flowers. Its long fusiform root is eaten boiled, and is often called *oyster plant* from its flavor.

sal-sil′la (săl-sĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *salsa* sauce, kind of garlic. See 1st SAUCE.] Any tropical American amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Bomarea*, esp. *B. salsilla*, of the Peruvian Andes, and *B. edulis*, of the West Indies. The root of the latter or of various related species is boiled and eaten.

sal soda, **sal′so′da**, *n. Chem.* Sodium carbonate. See SODA.

Sal′so-la (săl′sō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *sal* salt + *sola*, the same as *soda*.] *Bot.* A large genus of chenopodiaceous herbs or shrubs with variously shaped, often prickly leaves, and small greenish flowers, whose 4–5-parted perianth remains investing the utricle. They are mainly natives of the Old World. *S. kali* is the common saltwort; *S. tragus* is the Russian thistle. See BARILLA, 1, SALTWORT **a**.

salt (sôlt), *n.* [AS. *sealt*; akin to OS. & OFries. *salt*, D. *zout*, G. *salz*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *salt*, L. *sal*, Gr. ἅλς, Russ. *sol′*, Ir. & Gael. *salann*, W. *halen*, of unknown origin. Cf. SAL, SALAD, SALARY, SALINE, SAUCE, SAUSAGE.] **1.** A colorless or white crystalline substance, known chemically as *sodium chloride* (NaCl), occurring abundantly in nature both solid and in solution, and used for seasoning food, for the preservation of meat, etc., for the manufacture of sodium and sodium compounds, etc. Salt constitutes about 2.7 per cent of sea water and is found in small quantities in fresh water. It is present in all animal fluids, esp. in the urine. Salt is obtained, commercially, from deposits in the earth. The commercial article contains small quantities of deliquescent salts (magnesium chloride, calcium chloride) which cause it to attract moisture.
2. *Chem.* By extension, any of a class of compounds formed when the acid hydrogen of an acid is partly or wholly replaced by a metal or a metal-like radical; as, ferrous sulphate ($FeSO_4$) is an iron *salt* of sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4). As a class, salts dissociate readily in solution, yielding cations other than hydrogen and anions other than hydroxyl. They are formed by the action of acids on metals (with elimination of hydrogen) and on oxides and hydroxides (with elimination of water), by the direct union of an acid with ammonia or an ammonia derivative, and in other ways. The names of salts of *-ous* acids end in *-ite*; salts of *-ic* acids end in *-ate*, with a few exceptions. See -ATE, 3 **b**. See ACID SALT, BASIC, *a.*, 2 **a**, NEUTRAL, *a.*, 4 **a**.
3. *pl.* Any mineral salt used as an aperient or cathartic, esp. Epsom salts, Rochelle salt, or Glauber's salt.
4. *pl.* Marshes flooded by the tide. *Dial. Eng.*
5. A dish for salt at table; a saltcellar. *Pepys.*
6. That which preserves from corruption or error; that which purifies; a corrective; an antiseptic.
Ye are the *salt* of the earth. *Matt.* v. 13.
7. Flavor; taste; savor; smack; seasoning.
We have some *salt* of our youth in us. *Shak.*
8. Piquancy; wit; pungency; sense; as, Attic *salt*.
9. Allowance or deduction; modification; reserve; as, his statements must be taken with a grain of *salt*.
10. A sailor; — usually qualified by *old*. *Colloq.*
above the salt, below the s., phrases surviving the old custom, among people of rank, of placing a large saltcellar, called a *saltfoot*, near the middle of a long table, the places above which were assigned to the guests of distinction, and those below to dependents, inferiors, and poor relations.
He never drinks *below the salt*. *B. Jonson.*
— **to put, cast**, *or* **lay s. on the tail of**, to catch; to capture; — from the old practice of telling children that a bird can be caught by putting salt on its tail. — **s. of amber**, *Old Chem.*, succinic acid. — **s. of colcothar**, *Old Chem.*, green vitriol or copperas (ferrous sulphate). — **s. of hartshorn**. *Old Chem.* **a** Sal ammoniac (ammonium chloride). **b** Ammonium carbonate. — **s. of Lem′er-y** (lĕm′ẽr-ĭ) [after Nicolas *Lémery* (1645–1715), a French chemist], *Chem.*, potassium sulphate. — **s. of lemon** *or* **lemons**. *Chem.* See SALT OF SORREL, below. — **s. of opium**, narcotine. *Obs.* — **s. of Ri-ve′ri-us** (rĭ-vē′rĭ-ŭs) [after Lazare Rivière (*L. Riverius*), French physician (1589–1659)], *Old Chem.*, potassium citrate. — **s. of Saturn**, *Old Chem.*, sugar of lead; lead acetate; — the alchemical name of lead being *Saturn*. — **s. of Sei′gnette′** (sĕn′yĕt′). [After *Seignette*, an apothecary of La Rochelle, the first to obtain it.] = ROCHELLE SALT. — **s. of soda**, *Old Chem.*, sodium carbonate. See SODA. — **s. of sorrel**, *Old Chem.*, acid potassium oxalate, KHC_2O_4, a white crystalline salt, used as a solvent for ink stains. It occurs in various kinds of sorrel. — **s. of tartar**, *Old Chem.*, potassium carbonate, esp. a pure form made by heating cream of tartar. — **s. of tin**, *Dyeing*, stannous chloride, esp. when used as a mordant. — **s. of Venus**, *Old Chem.*, blue vitriol; copper sulphate: — the alchemical name of copper being *Venus*. — **s. of vitriol**, zinc sulphate. — **s. of wisdom**. = ALEMBROTH. — **s. of wormwood**, *Old Chem.*, an impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*).

salt (sôlt), *a.*; SALT′ER (sôl′tẽr); SALT′EST. [AS. *sealt*, *salt*. See SALT, *n.*] **1.** Of, relating to, abounding in, or containing, salt; prepared or preserved with, or tasting of, salt; salted; as, *salt* beef; *salt* water. "*Salt* tears." *Chaucer.*
2. Overflowed with, or growing in, salt water; as, a *salt* marsh; *salt* grass.
3. Bitter; sharp; pungent. *Obs.* "*Salt* scorn." *Shak.* "A *salt* apology." *Hooker.*
4 Costly; expensive; dear. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
☞ For phrases see *Vocabulary*.

salt (sôlt), *v. t.*; SALT′ED; SALT′ING. **1.** To add salt to; to sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; to preserve with salt or in brine; as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork.
2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.
3. To supply with salt; to feed salt to; as, to *salt* cattle.
4. To force to drink salt water. *Obs.*
5. To precipitate (a dissolved substance) from a solution by the addition of some salt, as dyestuffs, by the use of common salt, sodium sulphate, etc.; — usually with *out*.
to salt a mine, secretly to place minerals in a mine so as to deceive purchasers regarding the minerals naturally in the mine. Also, to enrich accredited samples taken from a mine for test purposes. — **to s. away, to s. down**, to prepare with, or pack in, salt for preserving, as meat, eggs, etc.; hence, *Colloq.*, to save or invest safely, as money.

salt, *v. i.* Often with *out*. **1.** To deposit salt; — of saline solutions.
2. To be deposited from a solution; — said of salts.

salt, *a.* [fr. *assaut*, *adv.* & *a.* *Oxf. E. D.*] Of animals, in heat; hence, of persons, salacious; lustful. *Obs.*

sal′tant (săl′tănt), *a.* [L. *saltans*, p. pr. of *saltare* to dance v. intens. fr. *salire*: cf. F. *sautant*. See SALLY, *v.*] Leaping; jumping; dancing. Hence: *Her.* In a leaping position; springing forward; — of the squirrel, weasel, and rat.

sal′ta-rel′lo (săl′tȧ-rĕl′ō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *saltare* to jump.] **a** A popular Italian dance, running with a hop step at the beginning of each measure. **b** Music for this dance, or having its rhythm, which is triple and quick, and characterized by rhythmic breaks and skips and the salteretto figure. **c** The jack of a harpsichord.
in saltarello, in old counterpoint, designating a cantus firmus with a contrapuntal accompaniment in sextuplets.

sal-ta′tion (săl-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *saltatio*: cf. F. *saltation*.]
1. A leaping or jumping; a leap or jump. *Scott.*
2. Beating or palpitation; as, the *saltation* of an artery.
3. *Evolution.* Discontinuous variation; mutation. Cf. SALTATORY EVOLUTION.

‖ **sal-ta′to** (säl-tä′tō), *adv.* [It., p. p. of *saltare* to leap.] *Music.* In a springing, jumping manner: **a** Proceeding by skips. **b** See ARCO SALTANDO.

Sal′ta-to′ri-a (săl′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Orthoptera (including grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets), having limbs generally adapted for leaping.

sal′ta-to′ri-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to leaping or dancing; saltatory; as, *saltatorial* exercises.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** Capable of, or adapted for, leaping. **b** Pertaining to the Saltatoria.

sal′ta-tor′ic (-tŏr′ĭk), *a.* [See SALTATORY.] *Med.* Saltatory.

sal′ta-to-ry (săl′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *saltatorius*. See SALTANT; cf. SALTIER.] Leaping or dancing; saltatorial; having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing.
saltatory evolution, *Biol.*, evolution by sudden variation, or by periods of active variation with intervening periods of reproduction with little change. Cf. MUTATION, 6. — **s. spasm**, *Med.*, an affection in which pressure of the foot on a floor produces a violent spasm of the muscles of the leg, causing the patient to spring into the air.

salt bottom. A flat piece of alkali ground. *Western U. S.*

salt′bush′ (sôlt′bŏŏsh′), *n.* **a** Any of various chenopodiaceous plants of the genus *Atriplex*, esp. any native Australian species, as *A. halimoides* and *A. nummularia*, cultivated for forage. **b** Any of several other plants of this family, as species of *Rhagodia*, *Kochia*, and *Chenopodium*.

salt cake. Sodium sulphate obtained as a white caked mass, usually by heating common salt with sulphuric acid, and used in the manufacture of soda by the Leblanc process, in glass making, etc.

salt′cat′ (-kăt′), *n.* A mixture of salt, meal, lime, etc., attractive to pigeons; also, a lump of salt made at a salt works.

salt′cel-lar (sôlt′sĕl-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *salte seler*; *salt* + OF. *saliere* saltcellar, F. *salière*, fr. L. *sal* salt. See SALT; cf. SALARY.] Formerly a large vessel, now a small vessel of glass or other material, used for holding salt on the table.

salt′ed (sôl′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of SALT. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Treated, seasoned, or filled with salt.
2. *Veter.* Immune against a contagious disease, because of having had it and recovered from it. *Cant.*

salt′er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes, sells, or deals in, salt.
2. One who applies salt; specif., one who salts meat, fish, or hides; also, a drysalter.
3. A trout ascending a stream from salt water. *Local, U. S.*

‖ **sal′te-ret′to** (säl′tā-rĕt′tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The rhythmic figure here shown.
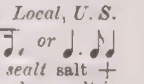

salt′ern (sôl′tẽrn), *n.* [AS. *sealtern*, *-ærn*; *sealt* salt + *ærn*, *ern*, place, house.] A building or place where salt is made by boiling or by evaporation; salt works.

salt fish. Salted fish, esp. cod, haddock, and similar fishes salted and dried for food.

salt flour. Potassium nitrate in the form of fine crystals.

salt garden. A saltern where sea water or brine is naturally evaporated in large shallow basins.

salt glaze. A glaze produced on pottery by volatilizing common salt in the kiln after partial firing.

salt grass. Any grass growing naturally in salt meadows or in other alkaline regions, esp. the stiff diœcious grass *Distichlis spicata* or any of various species of *Spartina*.

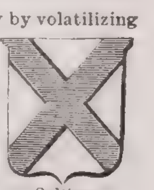
Saltier.

sal′tier, sal′tire (săl′tẽr), *n.* [F. *sautoir*, fr. LL. *saltatorium* a sort of stirrup, fr. L. *saltatorius* saltatory. See SALTATORY, SALLY, *v.*] *Her.* An ordinary consisting

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Sa-lo′mith (sȧ-lō′mĭth). *D. Bib.*
sal′o-mon, *n.* The Mass: — used as an oath, esp. among beggars. *Obs. Cant.*
Sal′o-mon (săl′ō-mŏn). *D. Bib.*
Sal′o-mo′ni-an (săl′ō-mō′nĭ-ăn).
Sal′o-mon′ic (-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* = SOLOMONIC.
sa-loo′. Var. of SALLOO.
sa-loon′ist, *n.* A keeper, frequenter, or supporter of barrooms. *U. S.*
sa-loop′, sa-lop′. Vars. of SALEP.
salor. † SAILOR.
salowe. † SALUE.
salp (sălp), *n.* A salpa. *Rare.*
sal-pee′try, *a.* [See SALTPETER.] Characterized by the presence of saltpeter. *Obs.*
salpetre. † SALTPETER.
sal-phy′ric (săl-fĭ′rĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Porphyritic, with salic phenocrysts.
sal′pi-an (săl′pĭ-ăn), **sal′pid** (-pĭd), *n.* A salpa. *Rare.*
Sal′pi-dæ (săl′pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the genus *Salpa*. Cf. HEMIMYARIA.
sal′pi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*Salpa* + *form*.] Resembling a salpa.
sal′pin-gec′to-my (săl′pĭn-jĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*salpingo-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of a Fallopian tube.
sal-pin′ges (săl-pĭn′jēz), *n., pl.* of SALPINX.
sal-pin′gi-an (-jĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to a salpinx.
sal-pin′gi-on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάλπιγξ, tube.] *Craniol.* The apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.
sal-pin′go-cy-e′sis, *n.* [NL.; *salpingo-* + *cyesis*.] *Med.* Tubal pregnancy.
sal-pin′go-pal′a-tine, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the Eustachian tubes and palate.
sal-pin′go-pha-ryn′ge-al, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the Eustachian tubes and pharynx.
‖ **sal plum′bi** (plŭm′bī), *n.* [NL.] *Old Chem.* Sugar of lead. See LEAD ACETATE.
sal′poid (săl′poid), *a.* [*Salpa* + *-oid*.] Like, or pert. to, *Salpa*.
‖ **sal po′ly-chres′tum** (pŏl′ĭ-krĕs′tŭm). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Potassium sulphate.
‖ **sal pru-nelle′.** Also *sal prunella*, *sal prunellæ*. Saltpeter (potassium nitrate) fused and cast in balls, cakes, or sticks.
salptar. † PSALTER.
sals. † SAUCE.
sal′sa-fy (săl′sȧ-fĭ). Var. of SALSIFY.
sal′sa-men-ta′ri-ous (-mĕn-tā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *salsamentarius*, fr. *salsamentum* brine, pickled fish.] Salt; salted; saline. *Obs.*
salsaperillia. † SARSAPARILLA.
salsar, *n.* [LL. *salsarium*.] A saltcellar. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **sal Sa-tur′ni** (sȧ-tûr′nī). [NL.] Salt of Saturn (lead).
‖ **sal se-da-ti′vum** (sĕd′ȧ-tī′vŭm). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Sedative salt; boric acid.
sal Sei′gnette′ (sĕn′yĕt′). [F. *Seignette*, *sel de Seignette*.] *Chem.* Rochelle salt.
‖ **sal′si′fis′** (säl′sē′fē′), *n.* [F.]
sal-sip′o-tent (săl-sĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *salsipotens*, error for *salipotens*.] Ruling the sea. *Obs.*
salsister. Sausage. *Obs.*
sal′si-tude, *n.* [L. *salsitudo*.] Saltness. *Obs.*
sal′so-ac′id (săl′sō-ăs′ĭd), *a.* [L. *salsus* salted, salt + *acidus* acid.] Both salt and acid. *Rare.*
sal′so-la′ceous (-lā′shŭs), *a.* [See SALSOLA.] *Bot.* Pert. to *Salsola* or related genera.
salss. † SAUCE.
‖ **sal suc′ci-ni** (sŭk′sĭ-nī). [L. *sal sucini* salt of amber.] Amber.
sal-su′gi-nose (săl-sū′jĭ-nōs), **sal-su′gi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *salsugo*, *-ginis*, saltness, fr. *salsus* salted, salt: cf. F. *salsugineux*.] *Bot.* Growing in brackish places: halophytic.
sal′sure, *n.* [L. *salsura*.] Salting. *Obs.*
salt. † SAULT, assault.
salt′a-ble. † SAULTABLE.
salt acid. Hydrochloric acid.
sal′ta-rel′la (săl′tȧ-rĕl′ȧ), *n.* = SALTARELLO.
sal tartar. Salt of tartar.
sal′tate (săl′tāt), *v. i.* [See SALTANT.] To leap or dance. *Rare.*
Sal-ta′tor (săl-tā′tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *saltator* dancer.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of Neotropical birds of relatively large size and plain coloration, classified with either the finches or the tanagers. Also [*l. c.*], a bird of this genus.
sal′ta-to′ri-ous (săl′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Saltatorial. *Rare.*
sal′ta-to-ry (săl′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A leaper or dancer. *Rare.*
salt block. A saltern.
salt′catch′, *n.* A vessel for catching or collecting salt.
salt cote. Salt pit. *Obs. or R.*
sal′tee (sôl′tē), *n.* [Cf. It. *soldi*, pl. of *soldo* a cent. Cf. SOU.] A penny. *Slang, Eng.*
sal′te-rel′lo. Var. of SALTARELLO.
sal′ter-wise′. † SALTIERWISE.
salt′er-y (sôl′tẽr-ĭ), *n.* Salt works. *Rare.*
salte seler. † SALTCELLAR.
salt′fat′ (sôlt′făt′), *n.* [*salt* + *fat* vat.] A saltcellar. *Scot.*
salt′foot′ (-fŏŏt′), *n.* See *above the salt*, under SALT.
salt former. A halogen.
salt gauge *or* **gage**. = SALIMETER.
salt grape. Common saltwort (*Salsola kali*).
salt′-green′, *a.* Sea-green in color. *Obs. or R.*
salt horse. Salted beef. *Sailors' Slang.*
salt′ie (sôl′tĭ), *n.* A European flatfish (*Limanda limanda*); also, any of various other species.
sal′tier, *n.* Humorous confusion of *satyr* with *sault*, leap. *Shak.*

of a cross formed by a bend dexter and a bend sinister crossing in the center.

sal′tier-wise′, sal′tire-wise′ (săl′tẽr-wīz′), *adv.* *Her.* In the manner of a saltier ; — said esp. of the blazoning of a shield divided by two lines drawn through the fess point in the direction of a bend and a bend sinister.

Sal′ti-gra′dæ (săl′tĭ-grā′dē ; săl-tĭg′rȧ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALTIGRADE.] *Zoöl.* A group of spiders approximately equivalent to the modern family Attidæ.

One of the Saltigradæ (*Attus*). × 2.

sal′ti-grade (săl′tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *saltus* a leap + *gradi* to walk, go : cf. F. *saltigrade.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Having feet or legs formed for leaping. **b** Pertaining to the Saltigradæ. — *n.* One of the Saltigradæ.

salt′ing (sôl′tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SALT. Hence : *n.* **1.** A sprinkling, impregnating, filling, or furnishing, with salt ; specif., the celebration of the Eton montem. **2.** Act or process of glazing with salt. See SALT GLAZE. **3.** A salt marsh.

salting box. *Gun.* A small box with a perforated lid for sprinkling mealed powder upon the fuses of spherical shells that they may ignite after firing. *Obs. or Hist.*

salt marsh. Grass land subject to overflow by salt water. **salt-marsh caterpillar**, the hairy caterpillar of an American arctiid moth (*Estigmene acraea*) destructive to salt-marsh grasses and other crops. — **s. fleabane**, any asteraceous herb of the genus *Pluchea*, most species of which grow in salt marshes. — **s. grass.** = SALT GRASS. — **s. hen**, clapper rail. — **s. moth**, the moth of the salt-marsh caterpillar. — **s. terrapin**, a diamond-back terrapin. See TERRAPIN.

salt′-mouth′ bot′tle. A wide-mouthed bottle with glass stopper for holding chemicals, esp. crystallized salts.

salt pan, *or* **salt′pan′**, *n.* **a** A large pan for making salt by evaporation ; also, a shallow basin in the ground where salt water is naturally evaporated. **b** *pl.* Salt works.

salt′pe′ter } (-pē′tẽr), *n.* [F. *salpêtre*, LL. *sal petrae*, lit.,
salt′pe′tre } rock salt, or stone salt ; — so called because it exudes from rocks. See SALT ; PETRIFY.] **1.** A colorless or white crystalline substance with a cooling, saline taste, known chemically as *potassium nitrate* (KNO_3) ; niter ; — called also, from its crystal form, *prismatic saltpeter.* Saltpeter occurs as a product of nitrification in most arable soils, esp. in warm countries, where it is extracted by leaching. It is also made by reaction between sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter) and potassium chloride. It is a strong oxidizer, whence it is employed in making gunpowder and other explosives, fireworks, and matches. It is also used as a food preservative, flux, etc., and in medicine as a diaphoretic and antiseptic.
2. Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate).
3. Wall saltpeter (calcium nitrate).

salt reed grass. A tall reedlike grass (*Spartina polystachya*), common in salt meadows.

salt rheum. *Med.* Any of various cutaneous eruptions, esp. those of eczema. *Colloq., esp. U. S.*

Salt River. An imaginary river up which defeated political parties or candidates are supposed to be sent to oblivion. *Political Cant, U. S.*

salt tree. A small fabaceous tree (*Halimodendron argenteum*) growing in the Caspian salt plains and in Siberia.

sal′tus (săl′tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a leap.] A break of continuity ; esp., *Logic*, omission of a necessary step in proof.

salt water. 1. Water impregnated with salt, as that of the ocean and of certain seas and lakes ; also, fig., tears. **2.** *Glass Making.* Fused sodium sulphate, a layer of which sometimes appears on top of the melt.
salt-water sheldrake, the red-breasted merganser. *Local, U. S.* — **s. soap**, marine soap. — **s. swamp oak**, the Australian she-oak *Casuarina stricta.* — **s. tailor**, the bluefish. *Local, U. S.* — **s. teal**, the ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* — **s. trout**, the spotted weakfish (*Cynoscion nebulosus*). See WEAKFISH.

salt works, *or* **salt′works′** (sôlt′wûrks′), *n. sing. or pl.* A place where salt is made on a commercial scale.

salt′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any chenopodiaceous plant of the genus *Salsola*, esp. *S. kali* and *S. soda*, used in the manufacture of soda ash. See BARILLA, SALSOLA. **b** Glasswort **a.** **c** The maritime shrub *Batis maritima.*

salt′y (sôl′tĭ), *a.* Somewhat salt ; saltish.

sa-lu′bri-ous (sȧ-lū′brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salubris*, or *saluber*, fr. *salus* health ; akin to *salvus* safe, sound, well. See SAFE.] Favorable to health ; healthful ; promoting health ; as, *salubrious* air, water, or climate.
Syn. — Healthful, wholesome, salutary. See HEALTHY.
— **sa-lu′bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-lu′bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

sa-lu′bri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *salubritas* ; cf. F. *salubrité.* See SALUBRIOUS.] Quality of being salubrious ; favorableness to the preservation of health ; salubriousness ; wholesomeness ; healthfulness ; as, the *salubrity* of the air.

sal′u-min (săl′ū-mĭn), *n.* [Prob. salicylate + *aluminium* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* Aluminium salicylate, obtained as a reddish precipitate by mixing solutions of sodium salicylate and an aluminium salt, and used as an astringent and antiseptic in rhinitis and pharyngitis.

sal′u-ta-ry (săl′ū-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *salutaris*, fr. *salus*, *-utis*, health, safety : cf. F. *salutaire.* See SALUBRIOUS.] **1.** Promoting health ; wholesome ; healthful ; as, *salutary* exercise. **2.** Promotive of, or contributing to, some beneficial purpose ; beneficial ; advantageous ; as, a *salutary* design. **3.** Leading to salvation ; as, *salutary* truth.
Syn. — Wholesome, healthful, salubrious, beneficial, useful, advantageous, profitable. See HEALTHY.

sal′u-ta′tion (săl′ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *salutatio* : cf. F. *salutation.* See SALUTE.] **1.** Act of saluting, as by expressing good will or courtesy ; also, that which is uttered or done in saluting ; specif. : **a** A liturgical greeting, esp. one between the officiating clergyman and the people. **b** The beginning words of a letter, as "Dear Sir." **2.** Excitation ; stimulus ; impulse. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — SALUTATION, SALUTE. SALUTATION is a somewhat formal word for *greeting*, esp. as spoken ; SALUTE is now almost confined to naval and military usage, and denotes a ceremonious demonstration not expressed in words ; as, to exchange *salutations* ; a *salute* of twenty-one guns ; cf. to stand at *salute.* See GREET.

sa-lu′ta-to′ri-an (sȧ-lū′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ăn ; 201), *n.* The student (commonly the one graduating second highest in rank) who pronounces the salutatory oration at commencement or the like in a college or school. Cf. VALEDICTORIAN. *U. S.*

sa-lu′ta-to-ry (sȧ-lū′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *salutatorius.* See SALUTE.] Containing or expressing salutations ; speaking a welcome ; greeting ; — applied especially to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements, or similar exhibitions, in some colleges and schools. *U. S.*

sa-lu′ta-to-ry, *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A place for saluting or greeting ; a vestibule ; a porch ; esp., in the medieval church, a portion of the sacristy where the clergy met the people and received their greetings. *Obs.* *Milton.* **2.** A salutatory oration. *U. S.*

sa-lute′ (sȧ-lūt′), *v. t.* ; SA-LUT′ED (-lūt′ĕd) ; SA-LUT′ING (-lūt′ĭng). [L. *salutare*, *salutatum*, fr. *salus*, *-utis*, health, safety. See SALUBRIOUS.] **1.** To address with expressions of kind wishes and courtesy ; to greet ; hail.

> I *salute* you with this kingly title. *Shak.*

2. Hence, to give a sign of good will ; to compliment by an act or ceremony, esp. by some customary or conventional one, as a bow, esp. a kiss, etc.

> You have the prettiest tip of a finger. . . . I must take the freedom to *salute* it. *Addison.*

3. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** To honor, as some person, nation, festival, or event, by a discharge of cannon, by dipping colors, by cheers, etc. **b** To exhibit a mark of deference to a superior in the service by assuming a position with the hand, rifle, sword, etc., prescribed by drill regulations. **4.** To excite ; affect ; influence. *Obs.* "If this *salute* my blood a jot." *Shak.*
Syn. — See GREET.

sa-lute′, *v. i.* To perform an act of salutation ; to make a salute, esp. a military or naval salute.

sa-lute′, *n.* [Cf. F. *salut.* See SALUTE, *v.*] **1.** Act of saluting or expressing kind wishes or respect ; salutation ; greeting. **2.** A sign, token, or ceremony, expressing good will, compliment, or respect, as a kiss, a bow, etc. ; specif., *Fencing*, the formal greeting of contestants about to engage. **3.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A token of respect or honor for some distinguished or official personage, for a foreign vessel or flag, or for some festival or event, as by presenting arms, by a discharge of cannon, dipping the colors, etc. **b** A mark of deference paid to superiors in the service by their subordinates, made with the hand, rifle, sword, etc., in a manner prescribed by regulations and varying according to circumstances. **c** The position of the hand, rifle, sword, etc., or the entire attitude of a person saluting a superior ; as, to bring the sword to the *salute* ; to stand at *salute.* **4.** A gold coin struck by Charles VI. of France, and by Henry V. and Henry VI. of England in France ; — from the figure of the Virgin receiving the salutation of the angel. *Obs. or Hist.*
Syn. — See SALUTATION.
salute to the nation. See NATIONAL SALUTE **b.**

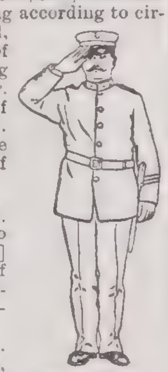

Salute, 3 c

sal′va-ble (săl′vȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *salvare* to save, fr. *salvus* safe. Cf. SAVABLE.] Capable of being saved ; admitting of salvation. *Dr. H. More.* — **sal′va-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **sal′va-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sal′va-bly**, *adv.*

Sal′va-do′ra (săl′vȧ-dō′rȧ ; 201), *n.* [NL., after J. *Salvador* of Barcelona, botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees and shrubs, of Africa and southern Asia, type of the Salvadoraceæ, having opposite leaves and small panicled flowers with a bell-shaped corolla. *S. persica* is the toothbrush tree.

Sal′va-do-ra′ce-æ (-dō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Primulales), related to the Oleaceæ, but having 4 stamens and 4 petals. There are 3 genera and about 9 species. — **sal′va-do-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sal′vage (săl′vāj), *n.* [F. *salvage*, OF. *salver* to save, F. *sauver*, fr L. *salvare.* See SAVE.] **1.** Act of saving a vessel, goods, or, rarely, life, from perils of the sea or other extraordinary danger ; also, the property so saved, or recompense paid for the saving of it. **2** Specif. : *Maritime Law.* The act of one or more who voluntarily save a vessel, or her cargo, or wreck, or in some cases the lives of persons belonging to her, from peril (called specif. **civil salvage**) or retake and restore her or her cargo when captured in war (called **military salvage**) ; also, the compensation allowed to those who so save a ship or lives of those belonging to her from peril ; also, that part of the property that survives the peril and is saved. Where there is a constructive total loss the difference between the amount of the proceeds of what is saved after salvage charges have been deducted and the total value of the property loss is called a **salvage loss.** **3.** *Fire Insurance.* Insured goods rescued from fire, or their value as allowed, or their proceeds on being sold.

sal′vage (săl′vāj), *v. t.* ; -VAGED (-vājd) ; -VAG-ING (-vā-jĭng). To aid so as to have a claim upon or against for salvage ; to salve.

sal-va′tion (săl-vā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *salvacioun*, *sauvacion*, F. *salvation*, OF. also *sauvacion*, fr. L. *salvatio*, fr. *salvare* to save. See SAVE.] **1.** Act of saving or delivering ; deliverance ; preservation from destruction or calamity.

> Fear ye not ; stand still, and see the *salvation* of the Lord, which he will show to you to-day *Ex.* xiv. 13.

2. *Theol.* Liberation from the bondage and results of sin ; deliverance from sin and eternal death ; redemption.

> Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation.* 2 *Cor.* vii. 10.

3. That which saves or delivers ; the source, cause, or means, of salvation or deliverance.

> The Lord is . . . become my *salvation.* *Ex.* xv. 2.

Salvation Army. A religious and charitable organization on military lines, which has for its aim the evangelization of the poor and degraded not reached by the churches. It began with an evangelistic movement started in 1865 by William Booth, an English Methodist minister, in the East End of London, and the organization was called the "Christian Mission" from 1869 until 1878. At this time a quasi military character was given to the body. A distinctive feature is its daily open-air meetings, where conventionalities are thrown aside and all legitimate means of attracting popular attention are used. The Army's doctrines agree with those of the evangelical churches. The movement has spread to nearly all parts of the world.

Sal-va′tion-ism (săl-vā′shŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* The principles and practice of the Salvation Army. — **Sal-va′tion-ist**, *n.*

salve (sălv), *v. t. & i.* ; SALVED (sălvd) ; SALV′ING. [See SALVAGE.] To save, as a ship or goods, from the perils of the sea ; to rescue or save by salvage services.

salve (säv), *n.* [AS. *sealf*, *sealfe*, ointment ; akin to LG. *salwe*, D. *zalve*, *zalf*, G. *salbe*, OHG. *salba*, Dan. *salve*, Sw. *salfva*, Goth. *salbōn* to anoint, and prob. to Gr. (Hesychius) ἔλπος oil, ἐλφος butter, Skr. *sarpis* clarified butter.] An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores ; a healing ointment ; — often fig.

> Counsel or consolation we may bring,
> *Salve* to thy sores. *Milton.*

salve, *v. t.* ; SALVED (sävd) ; SALV′ING. [AS. *sealfian* to anoint.] **1.** To apply salve to ; as, to *salve* a wound. *Shak.* **2.** To heal ; cure ; to soothe as with an ointment, esp. by some device, trick, or quibble ; to gloss over.

> But Ebranck *salved* both their infamies
> With noble deeds *Spenser.*

sal′ve (săl′vē), *interj.* [L., hail, God save you, imperat. of *salvere* to be well. Cf. SALVO a volley.] Hail!

Sal′ve-li′nus (săl′vē-lī′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *sälbling*, *salmling*, fr. L. *salmo* salmon.] *Zoöl.* The genus to which the chars, including the American brook trout and Dolly Varden trout, belong. See 6th CHAR. — **sal′ve-line** (-lĭn ; -līn ; 183), *a.*

sal′ver (săl′vẽr), *n.* [Sp. *salva* pregustation, the tasting of viands before they are served, salver, fr. *salvar* to save, to taste, to prove the food or drink of nobles, fr. L. *salvare* to save : cf. F. *salve*, fr. Sp. See SAVE.] A tray or waiter on which anything is presented.

sal′ver-form (săl′vẽr-fôrm), **sal′ver-shaped′** (-shāpt′), *a.* Tubular with a spreading limb ; hypocraterimorphous ; — said, *Bot.*, of a gamopetalous corolla, as that of phlox.

Sal′vi-a (săl′vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., sage.] *Bot.* A very large and widely distributed genus of menthaceous herbs or shrubs, the sages, varying greatly in habit, and in the size and color of the flowers. They have a 2-lipped open calyx and two

Salvia, Types of Inflorescence. 1 *S. carduacea* ; 2 *S. leucantha* ; 3 *S. hians* ; 4 *S. sessei.* All × 1/8.

anthers, of which one is erect and perfect, the other spreading and sterile. *S. officinalis* is the garden sage. Many tropical species, as *S. splendens*, the scarlet sage, are cultivated for ornament. See 1st SAGE, 1 **a.** Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

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sal-tier′ra (säl-tyĕr′rä), *n.* [Sp. *sal* salt + *tierra* earth.] Salt left by evaporation of certain shallow inland lakes in Mexico.
sal′tier-ways′ (săl′tẽr-wāz′). Var. of SALTIERWISE.
sal′tim-ban′co (săl′tĭm-băŋ′kō), *n.* [It., lit., one who leaps or mounts upon a bench.] A mountebank ; a quack. *Obs.*
sal′tire, sal′tire-ways′, sal′tire-wise′. Vars. of SALTIER, etc.
salt′ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **salt′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **salt′ish-ness**, *n.*
salt junk. Hard salt beef for use at sea. *Sailors' Slang.*
salt′less, *a.* See -LESS.
salt lick. = LICK, *n.*, 4.
salt′ly, *adv.* of SALT. See -LY.
salt′-mas′ter, *n.* Owner, lessor, or operator of salt works.
salt-meadow grass. = SALT GRASS.
salt money. See MONTEM.
salt′mouth′, *n.* A salt-mouth bottle.
salt′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sal′to (săl′tō ; säl′tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A skip.
sal′to-rel (săl′tō-rĕl), *n.* *Her.* A diminutive of the saltier.
saltpeter, *or* **saltpetre, acid.** *Chem.* Nitric acid ; — because made from saltpeter.
saltpeter, *or* **saltpetre, bush.** A Siberian chenopodiaceous desert shrub (*Nitraria schoberi*).
saltpeter, *or* **saltpetre, rot.** Wall saltpeter (calcium nitrate) ; — because it disintegrates the mortar.
salt′pe′trous (sôlt′pē′trŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *salpêtreux.*] Pert. to saltpeter, or partaking of its qualities, or impregnated with it.
salt pye. A box for holding salt. *Obs.*
sal tree. See 2d SAL. [*n.*, 1.
salt′-ris′ing bread. See BREAD,
salt sedative. Boric acid. *Obs.*
salt′spoon′, *n.* A small spoon for serving salt at table.
sal′tu-a-ry, *n.* [L. *saltuarius*, fr. *saltus* forest.] A forester, woodward, or ranger. *Obs.*
sal′ture, *n.* [L. *saltus* a leaping.] Leaping ; dancing. *Obs.*
salt′weed′, *n.* The toad rush.
salu. ‡ SALUE.
salu. Var. of SALLOO.
Sa′lu (sā′lū). *Bib.*
saluberrime, *a.* [L. *saluberrimus*, superl. of *salubris* healthful.] Very salubrious. *Obs.*
sa-lu′bre, *a.* [L. *salubris.*] Salubrious. *Obs.*
sal′u-brol (săl′ū-brōl ; -brŏl), *n.* [L. *saluber* healthful + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* An odorless antiseptic powder, a derivative of antipyrine containing bromine.
salue, *v. t.* [F. *saluer.* See SALUTE.] To salute ; to greet. *Obs.*
sal′u-fer (săl′ū-fẽr), *n.* [L. *salus* health + *-fer.*] *Pharm.* Sodium fluosilicate, used, esp. in solution, as an antiseptic.
saluhe. ‡ SALLOW, willow.
saluin. ‡ SAVE, *v.*
saluing, *n.* Salutation. *Obs.*
saluiour. ‡ SAVIOR.
Sa′lum (sā′lŭm). *Bib.*
Sa-lu′mith (sȧ-lū′mĭth). *D. Bib.*
sa-lung′ (sȧ-lŭng′), *n.* [Siamese *sālŭng.*] See WEIGHT.
sa-lung′, *n.* ; *pl.* E. SALUNGS, Siamese SALUNGO. See COIN.
salure. ‡ SALERE.
sa′lus (sā′lŭs), *n.* [L., health, welfare, greeting.] **1** Salutation. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of welfare and health. She was associated with Æsculapius and more or less influenced by the Greek Hygeia. As *Salus publica* she was goddess of the public weal.
Sal′u-sa (săl′ū-sȧ). *D. Bib.*
salusing, *n.* A salutation. *Obs. Scot.*
sa′lus po′pu-li su-pre′ma lex es′to (pŏp′ū-lī). [L.] Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law : — the motto of Missouri, taken from the Twelve Tables, quoted by *Cicero* (*Legibus*, III. 3).
saluss, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *saluz*, pl. of *salu(t)* salutation.] To salute. *Obs.*
salut, *n.* [OF. & F.] Health ; welfare ; safety. *Obs.*
sal′u-ta-ri-ly (săl′ū-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SALUTARY.
sal′u-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sa-lu′ta-to-ri-ly (sȧ-lū′tȧ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SALUTATORY.
sa-lu′ta-to′ri-um (-tō′rĭ-ŭm ; 201), *n.* [LL.] = SALUTATORY, *n.*, 1.
sa-lut′er (sȧ-lūt′ẽr), *n.* One who salutes.
sal′u-tif′er-ous (săl′ū-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salutifer* ; *salus*, *-utis*, health + *ferre* to bring.] Salutary. *Rare.* — **sal′u-tif′er-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
sal′u-tig′er-ous (-tĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salus*, *-utis*, health, greeting + *-gerous.*] Conveying or accompanying greetings. *Obs.*
saluwe. ‡ SALUE.
saluz, *n.* Salutation. *Obs.*
salv. Salve. *Ref. Sp.*
Salv. *Abbr.* Salvator.
Sal′va (săl′vȧ), *n.* [L. *salva*, fem. of *salvus* safe.] Lit., safe ; — fem. prop. name. L. *id.*
salvacioun. ‡ SALVATION.
Sal′va-do′re-an (săl′vȧ-dō′rē-ăn ; 201), **Sal′va-do′ri-an**, *a.* Of or pert. to the Central American republic of Salvador or its inhabitants. — *n.* One of the people of Salvador, of whom a large part are of mixed blood.
sal′vage. ‡ SAVAGE, *a. & n.*
sal′vag-ee′ (săl′vā-jē′), *n.* The one to whom salvage services are rendered.
sal′vag-er (săl′vā-jẽr), *n.* One who salvages.
sal′van-tine (săl′văn-tīn ; -tēn), *n.* [L. *salvare* to save.] *Medieval Armor.* Steel guards or coverings for the feet.
Sal-va′tor (săl-vā′tŏr), *n.* [L.] The Savior ; an image or picture of the Savior. *Obs. or Hist.*
sal′va-to-ry (săl′vȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *salvatorium.*] A repository. *Obs.*
salvd. Salved. *Ref. Sp.*
salve. ‡ SAVE.
salve bug. A large, stout isopod crustacean (*Æga psora*), parasitic on the halibut and codfish, — used by fishermen in the preparation of a salve.
salved. Pseudo archaism for SALUED.
sal′ve-dic′tion (săl′vē-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *salve*, imperative of *salvere* to be well + *dictio* a saying.] A greeting with the exclamation "Salve !" *Obs.*
salvely. ‡ SAFELY.
salven. ‡ SAVE.
salv′er (säv′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. QUACKSALVER.] One who salves, or cures.
salv′er (săl′vẽr), *n.* A salvor, as of a ship or goods.
sal-vif′ic (săl-vĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L

Sal-vin'i-a (săl-vĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. M. *Salvini* (1653-1729), an It. professor.] *Bot.* A small genus of fern allies, of wide distribution, type of the Salviniaceæ. They differ from *Azolla* in having distichous leaves, borne mostly on simple stems. *S. natans* is the only species found in North America.

Salvinia (*S. natans*), showing a cluster of Sporocarps under a pair of Fronds.

Sal-vin'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of floating pteridophytic plants, constituting with the Marsileaceæ the order **Sal-vin'i-a'les** (-lēz), and containing only the two genera *Salvinia* and *Azolla*, with about 18 species. They have branching stems bearing small leaves; the sporocarps are 1-celled, containing either macrosporangia or microsporangia. — **sal-vin'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sal'vo (săl'vō), *n.; pl.* -vos (-vōz). [L. *salvo jure*, lit., right being reserved. See SAFE.] An exception; reservation; excuse. *Now Rare.*

sal'vo, *n.; pl.* -vos (-vōz). [F. *salve* a discharge of heavy cannon, a volley, or It. *salva*, L. *salve* hail, imperative of *salvere* to be well, akin to *salvus* well. See SAFE.] **1.** *Mil.* The simultaneous discharge of several pieces of artillery, corresponding to *volleys* of infantry fire It is fired either in action for increased effect, as in attempting to make a breach in a fortification, or with blank charges as a salute.
2. The combined shouts or cheers of a crowd or multitude; as, *salvos* of applause.

salvo point. *Coast Artillery.* A point whose range and azimuth have been accurately ascertained, on which the salvo fire of several batteries may be concentrated.

sal'vor (-vẽr), *n.* [See SALVAGE; cf. SAVIOR.] One who renders salvage services; esp., one who voluntarily saves or assists in saving a ship, or her cargo, or the lives of those belonging to her, from peril.

sam, samm (săm), *v. i.;* SAMMED (sămd); SAM'MING. [Cf. SAMMY.] *Leather Manuf.* To soften and become equally moist throughout; — said of leather butts damped and piled after scouring, etc.

sa-ma'dhi (sȧ-mä'dē; -mäd'hē; 147), *n.* [Skr. *samādhi* a putting together, contemplation, burial.] *Hinduism.* The superconsciousness sought by practice of yoga (which see).

sa-maj' (sȧ-mäj'), *n.* [Hind. *samāj* meeting, assembly, fr. Skr. *samāja* a community.] A society or congregation; a church or religious body. Cf. BRAHMO SAMAJ. *India.*

Sa'mal, Sa'male (sä'mäl), *n.; pl.* SAMALES (sä-mä'lās). A member of a partly Christianized Malay tribe of the island of Samal, south of Mindanao; also, one of the **Sa'male Laut** (lout), or Moros of the islands between Basilan and Sulu, who live chiefly in their boats.

Sa-man'du-ra (sȧ-măn'dū-rȧ; săm'ăn-dū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *samadarā, samandarā.*] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian and African simaroubaceous trees having flowers with a 3-5-parted perianth and 6-10 included stamens, the fruit being a dry drupe. The trees afford the bitter bark known as *niepa*, or *samadera bark.*

sam'a-ra (săm'ȧ-rȧ; sȧ-mā'rȧ; 277), *n.* [L. *samara, samera*, the seed of the elm.] *Bot.* A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the ash, maple, or elm; — commonly called a *key* or *key fruit.*

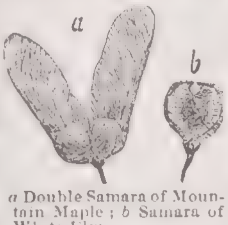

a Double Samara of Mountain Maple; *b* Samara of White Elm.

sa-mar'i-form (sȧ-măr'ĭ-fôrm; săm'ȧ-rĭ-), *a.* [*samara* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Of the form of a samara.

Sa-mar'i-tan (-tăn), *a.* [L. *Samaritanus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Samaria in Palestine, which first became politically independent after the capture of Gilead and Galilee by the Assyrians, 734 B. C., by whom Samaria itself was later taken.
2. Of or befitting the good Samaritan mentioned in Luke x. 30-37; as, *Samaritan* kindness.

Samaritan Pentateuch. See VERSION. — **S. Targum.** See VERSION.

Sa-mar'i-tan, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Samaria, the people of which in ancient times comprised descendants not only of the Israelites, but also of Arabs, Babylonians, and Elamites, settled in Samaria by its Assyrian conquerors; also, the language of Samaria. See SEMITIC.
2. One active in relieving bodily suffering; — in allusion to Jesus' parable (*Luke* x. 30-37). Called also *good Samaritan.* — **Sa-mar'i-tan-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sa-ma'ri-um (sȧ-mā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *samarskite.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic trivalent element found combined, in association with cerium, yttrium, etc., in certain minerals. It was discovered spectroscopically in samarskite in 1879. Symbol, *Sa* or *Sm*; at. wt., 150.4.

sam'a-roid (săm'ȧ-roid), *a.* [*samara* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a samara.

sa-mar'skite (sȧ-mär'skīt), *n.* [After *Samarski*, a Russian.] *Min.* A velvet-black orthorhombic mineral with splendent vitreous or resinous luster, a niobate and tantalate of iron, calcium, uranium, cerium, yttrium, thorium, etc., commonly occurring massive or in embedded grains. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 5.6-5.8. It is a source of the thorium oxide in incandescent gas mantles.

sam'bar, *or* **sam'bur** (săm'bŭr; säm'-), *n.* [Hind. *sāmbar, sābar.*] Any of several large Asiatic deer having a maned neck; esp., the Indian species (*Cervus*, or *Rusa, aristotelis*). It is dark brown, slightly lighter beneath, and the young are unspotted. The antlers are heavy, the brow tine is directed upward, and the beam is simply forked.

sam'bo (săm'bō), *n.* [Sp. *zambo* bandy-legged, the child of a negro and an Indian; prob. of African origin.] **1.** A negro; sometimes, the offspring of a black person and a mulatto. *Colloq. or Humorous.*
2. In Central America, an Indian and negro half-breed, or mixed blood.

Sam-bu'cus (săm-bū'kŭs), *n.* [L., elder tree.] *Bot.* A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, the elders, natives of temperate regions. They have pinnate leaves with serrate or incised leaflets and white or pink flowers in thyrsoid cymes, the corolla regular and rotate, 3-5-lobed, the stamens five. The fruit is a berrylike drupe.

sam'buke (săm'būk), *n.* [L. *sambuca*, Gr. σαμβύκη, of Semitic origin; cf. Aramaic *sabbkā.*] *Music.* An ancient stringed instrument, probably a sharp-toned triangular harp of four strings, of Syrian or late Egyptian origin.

same (sām), *a.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *samr*, Sw. *samme, samma*, Dan. *samme*, akin to AS. *same*, adv., OS. *sama, samo*, OHG. *sam*, a., *sama*, adv., Goth. *sama*, a., Russ. *samy*, Gr. ὁμός, Skr. *sama*, Gr. ὅμοιος like, L. *simul* at the same time, *similis* like, and E. *some*, a., *-some.* Cf. ANOMALOUS, ASSEMBLE, HOMEOPATHY, HOMILY, SEEM, *v. i.*, SIMILAR, SOME.] **1.** Being not another or other; identical; — applied to individuals, or to anything conceived as having individuality; as, this is the *same* book that I had; both died on the *same* day.

> Thou art the *same*, and thy years shall have no end. *Ps.* cii. 27.

2. Not differing in kind; like in quality or qualities; indistinguishably like; as, two books printed on the *same* paper; corresponding; as, on the *same* day every year; equal; as, poles the *same* in height.

> The ethereal vigor is in all the *same.* *Dryden.*

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned.

> Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
> Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

☞ *Same* is commonly preceded by *the, this*, or *that*, and is often used substantively as in the citations above. In making comparisons it is followed by *as* or *with.*

> Bees like the *same* odors as we do. *Lubbock.*
> [He] held the *same* political opinions with his illustrious friend. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See IDENTICAL.

same'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being the same; identity; absence of difference; near or essential resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a *sameness* of person, of manner, of sound, of terms, of appearance, and the like.

> Now there are two ideas reached as conceptual limits to perceptual processes which have important bearings on the geometrical representation of space. These may be expressed by the words *sameness* and continuity. *Karl Pearson.*

2. Hence, want of variety; tedious monotony.
Syn. — Identity, identicalness, oneness; monotony.

Sa'mhain (sä'vĭn), *n.* [Ir.] A Celtic feast of the departing sun or summer held Nov. 1, the beginning of the Celtic year. Omens were read for the future, and ghosts and bogies were believed to be abroad. Cf. BEALTINE, LUGNASAD.

Sa'mi-an (sā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Samius.*] Of or pert. to the island of Samos, in the Ægean Sea. — **Samian earth**, a kind of clay from Samos, formerly used in medicine as an astringent. — **S. Sage**, Pythagoras; — from his birthplace. — **S. ware**, *Ceram.*, ancient Roman pottery, opaque, and soft dark red.

Sa'mi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samos.

sam'iel (săm'yĕl), *n.* [Turk. *sam-yeli*; Ar. *samm* poison + Turk. *yel* wind. Cf. SIMOOM.] The simoom.

sam'i-sen (săm'ĭ-sĕn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *san*[1] *hsien*[4] three strings.] *Music.* A Japanese banjo-like instrument of three strings.

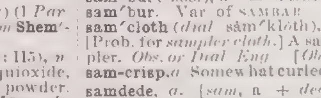

Samisen. *a* Plectrum.

sa'mite (sā'mīt), *n.* [OF. *samit*, LL. *samitum, examitum*, fr. LGr. ἑξάμιτος, ξάμητος, woven with six threads; Gr. ἕξ six + μίτος a thread. See SIX; cf. DIMITY.] A kind of heavy silk stuff, generally interwoven with gold.

sam'let (săm'lĕt), *n.* [Cf. SALMONET.] A young or small salmon; a parr.

sam'mi-er (săm'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [See SAMMY.] A machine for pressing the water from skins in tanning.

sam'my (săm'ĭ; säm'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. dial. *sam* moist, half-cooked, AS. *sāmsoden* half-cooked.] Clammy; sodden; watery. *Dial. or Cant.*

sam'my (săm'ĭ), *v. t.;* -MIED (-ĭd); -MY-ING. *Leather Manuf.* To moisten (skins or hides) with water in dressing.

Sa-mo'an (sȧ-mō'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Samoan (formerly, Navigators') Islands, or their inhabitants.

Sa-mo'an, *n.* One of the natives of Samoa, among the finest and purest in type of the Polynesians, known for their cleanliness, dignity, and intelligence; also, their language, the most archaic of the Polynesian languages.

Sam'o-lus (săm'ō-lŭs), *n.* [L., mentioned by Pliny as the Gallic name of a plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of primulaceous mainly tropical herbs having small white flowers with a perigynous corolla including five stamens and five staminodia. *S. floribundus* is the water pimpernel.

Sam'o-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Samos*, island in the Ægean + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ungulates of the Miocene of Greece. They are allied to the giraffe, but have a shorter neck and no median frontal knob.

Sam'o-thra'cian (-thrā'shăn), *a.* [Gr. Σαμοθρᾴκιος.] Of or pertaining to Samothrace, or designating, or pertaining to, the mysteries for which it was anciently famous. See CABIRI. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samothrace.

sam'o-var (săm'ō-vär), *n.* [Russ., lit., self-boiler.] A metal urn used in Russia for making tea. The water is heated by charcoal placed in a pipe, which passes through the urn.

Sam'o-yed', Sam'o-yede' (săm'ō-yĕd'), *n.* [Russ. *Samoyed.*] **1.** One of a Mongolian people, hunters and fishers, closely allied to the Lapps in type. Their camps are scattered along the Arctic coasts of Tobolsk and Yeniseisk.
2. One of a breed of dogs native of northeastern Russia and western Siberia, where they are extensively used for herding reindeer and as sledge dogs.

Sam'o-yed'ic (săm'ō-yĕd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds or their language. — *n.* The language of the Samoyeds. See URAL-ALTAIC.

samp (sămp), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *nasàump* unparched meal porridge.] An article of food consisting of maize broken or bruised, which is cooked by boiling, and usually eaten with milk; coarse hominy. *U. S.*

sam'pan (săm'păn), *n.* [Chinese *san*[1] *pan*[3], lit., three planks.] A skiff, used on the coasts of China, Japan, and neighboring islands, propelled usually with a scull. It sometimes has a sail, and usually a mat roofing over its cabin.

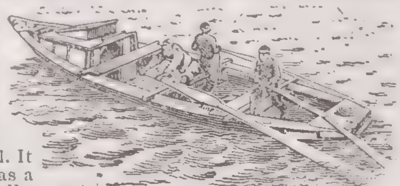
Sampan.

sam'phire (săm'fīr), *n.* [F. l'herbe de *Saint Pierre.* See SAINT; PETER.] *Bot.* **a** A fleshy apiaceous European plant (*Crithmum maritimum*), growing along the seacoast. This and the next are sometimes pickled. **b** Common glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*). **c** An asteraceous maritime shrub (*Borrichia arborescens*) of the West Indies.

sam'ple (săm'p'l *or, esp. in British use,* säm'p'l), *n.* [ME. *sample, asaumple*, OF. *essample, example*, fr. L. *exemplum.* See EXAMPLE; cf. ENSAMPLE, SAMPLER.] **1.** An example; a pattern; also, a parable. *Obs.* "A *sample* to the youngest." *Shak.*

> Thus he concludes, and every hardy knight
> His *sample* followed. *Fairfax.*

2. A part of anything presented for inspection, or shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen.

> I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Specimen. See EXAMPLE.

sam'ple, *v. t.;* SAM'PLED (-p'ld); SAM'PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To test by comparing. *Obs.*
2. To make or show something similar to; to match. *Obs.*
3. To take or to test a sample or samples of; as, to *sample* sugar, teas, wools, cloths.
4. To yield as a sample; as, the ore *samples* 8 per cent of tin.

sam'pler (-plẽr), *n.* [ME. *samplere* original, model, OF. *essamplaire.* Cf. SAMPLE, *n.*, EXEMPLAR.] **1.** = SAMPLE, 1. *Obs.*

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salvificus saving; *salvus* saved, safe + *facere* to make.] Tending to save or secure safety. *Obs.* — **sal-vif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
Sal-vin'i-a'les (săl-vĭn'ĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SALVINIACEÆ.
Sal'vi-o gam'bit (săl'vĭ-ō). See 1st CHESS, 1.
sal'vi-ol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [L. *salvia* sage + *-ol.*] Thujone.
‖ **sal vi-tri-o'li** (vĭt'rĭ-ō'lī) [NL.] *Old Chem.* White vitriol.
‖ **sal vo-la'ti-le** (vō-lăt'ĭ-lē). [NL.] Ammonium carbonate; also, an aromatic alcoholic solution of it.
‖ **sal'vo pu-do're** (săl'vō pū-dō'rē). [L.] Without violation (or loss) of modesty. *Ovid (Letters from Pontus,* I. ii. 68).
‖ **sal'vo sen'su** (sĕn'sū). [L.] Without violation of sense.
salv'y (säv'ĭ), *a.* Resembling salve; unctuous. [low.]
salwe, saly. ✝ SALLOW, willow.
Salz'burg vit'ri-ol (zälts'bŏŏrk). [From *Salzburg*, Austria.] A mixture of copper sulphate and ferrous sulphate crystallized together about in the proportion 1 : 3.
sam ✝ SAMEN, together.
sam. Var. of SAMN. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
sam (*Scot.* săm). [var. of SAME.] *Obs.* or *Scot.*
sam, *a.* [AS. *sām-.* Cf. SEMI-.] Half; — chiefly in combination. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
Sam, *n.* The Know-Nothing, or Native American, party, or a member of it. The name involves an allusion to *Uncle Sam.* *Obs. Polit. Slang, U. S.*
Sam. *Abbr.* Samaritan; Samuel.
S Am. *Abbr.* South America.
Sam, Dicky. See DICKY SAM.
Sam, Uncle. See UNCLE SAM.
‖ **sa'ma** (sä'mä), *n.* [Sp.] The mutton fish, b. *Porto Rico.*
Sam'a-a (săm'ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sam'a-chi'as (săm'ȧ-kī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
Sa-mad'er-a (sȧ-măd'ẽr-ȧ; săm'ȧ-dē'rȧ), *n.* Syn. of SAMANDURA.
samadera bark = NIEPA.
sa-madh' (sȧ-mäd'), *n.* [Hind. *samādh* profound meditation, self-immolation, fr. Skr. *samādhi* profound meditation.] A place of cremation, or self-immolation by being voluntarily buried or burned alive, as of a holy mendicant; also, a shrine or tomb built over the grave of a holy mendicant. *India.*
Sam'a-el (săm'ā-ĕl). *Bib.*
Sam'a-i'a (săm'ā-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sa-ma'ias (sȧ-mā'yăs). *Bib.*
sa'man (sä'män; shä'män). Var. of SHAMAN.
sa'man (sä'män), *n.* The rain tree.
Sa-mang'. Var. of SEMANG.
Sa-ma'ni (sä-mä'nē), **Sa-ma'nids** (-nĭdz), *n. pl.* [Ar. *Sāmāni*, name of the first one of the dynasty.] A dynasty which ruled Persia from 900 to 1004 A. D., encouraging literature and art. — **Sa-ma'nid**, *a.*
sa-ma'no'da-ka, *or* **-da-ca** (sȧ-mä'nō'dȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *samānōdaka; samāna* equal + *udaka* water.] *Hindu Law.* Either of two persons, one living and one deceased, so related that the living is bound only to present a libation of water to the dead.
Sa-man'tha (sȧ-măn'thȧ), *n.* Fem. prop. name. [*D. Bib.*]
Sam'a-oth (săm'ā-ŏth; -ōth).
Sam'a-ra'im (săm'ȧ-rā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*
Sam'a-rath (săm'ȧ-răth), *or* **Sam'a-reth** (-rĕth). *D. Bib.*
sa-mare' (sȧ-mär'). Var. of SIMAR.
Sam'a-ri'a (săm'ȧ-rī'ȧ) (1 *Par.* xii. 5); (*Common Version* **Shem'a-ri'ah**). *D. Bib.*
sa-ma'ri-a (sȧ-mā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* *Chem.* Samarium sesquioxide, Sa_2O_3, a faintly yellow powder.
Sam'a-ri'as (săm'ȧ-rī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
sa-mar'ra, *n.* [LL. Cf. SIMAR.] = SANBENITO, 2.
Samas. Var. of SHAMASH.
samatize, *v. t.* To excommunicate with semetha curse. *Obs.*
samatra. ✝ SUMATRA.
Sam'a-tus (săm'ȧ-tŭs). *Bib.*
Sa'ma-Ve'da (sä'mȧ-vā'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Sāmavēda* the Veda of chanted stanzas.] See VEDA.
sam'bal (săm'băl), **sam'bel**, *n.* [Malay *sambal.*] A curry sauce. *Malay Archipelago.*
sam-ba'qui (säm-bä'kē), *n.* A shell mound or kitchen midden. *Sp. Amer.*
sam'be-ni'to. ✝ SANBENITO.
sam'bhar, sam'bhur. Vars. of SAMBAR.
sam'book, sam'bouk, sam'bou-ka. Vars. of SAMBUK.
sambouse, *n.* [Tatar *somsa.*] A Tatar pasty of chopped meats and herbs. *Obs.*
sam'bre. Var. of SAMBAR.
sam-bu'ca (săm-bū'kȧ). Var. of SAMBUKE.
sambucy, *n.* [See SAMBUCUS.] An elder tree. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
sambue, *n. pl.* [OF.] Housings.
sam'buk (săm'bŏŏk; sŭm'-), *n.* [Ar. *sunbuk.*] A small kind of Arab dhow.
sam'bul (-bŏŏl), *n.* = SUMBUL.
sam'bur. Var. of SAMBAR.
sam'cloth (*dial.* săm'klŏth), *n.* [Prob. for *sampler cloth.*] A sampler. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
sam-crisp, *a.* Somewhat curled.
samdede, *a.* [*sam*, a. + *dede*, var. of *dead.*] Half dead. *Obs.*
same ✝ SHAME. [var. of SAIM.]
same. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *dial. Eng.*
samed, *adv.* Together; at the same time. *Obs.*
Sa-me'ius (sȧ-mē'yŭs). *Bib.*
sa'mekh, sa'mech (sä'mĕk), *n.* [Heb. *samekh.*] The fifteenth letter [ס] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *s.* As a numeral = 60. [*Eng.*]
sam'el. Var. of SAMMEL. *Dial.*
Samele. ✝ SEMELE.
same'ly, *a.* Monotonous. — *adv.* — **same'li-ness** (sām'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* *All Obs.* or *Dial.*
sam'en. Short for EXAMINE.
samen, *a.* Same. *Obs.* or *Scot.*
samen, same, *adv.* [AS. *samen.* See SAME, *a.*] Together. *Obs.*
samenly, *adv.* Together. *Obs.*
samentale, *a.* [See SAMTAL.] Harmonious. *Obs.*
S Amer. *Abbr.* South America.
Samescretan. ✝ SANSKRIT.
samet, sameamette. ✝ SAMITE.
samfayl. ✝ SANFAIL.
sam'fire. Samphire. *Ref. Sp.*
Sam'gar-ne'bo (săm'gär-nē'bō). *Bib.*
samhale, *a.* [See SAM, *a.*] Half hale; weak; feeble. *Obs.*
Sa'mi (sā'mī). *Bib.*
Sa-mi'a (sȧ-mī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
samine. ✝ SAMEN.
Sa'mi-ot (sā'mĭ-ŏt), **Sa'mi-ote** (-ōt), *a.* & *n.* [Cf. F. *samiote.*] Samian.
Sa'mis (sā'mĭs). *Bib.*
Sam'khya (säm'kyä). Var. of SANKHYA.
Sam'lah (săm'lȧ). *Bib.*
samm. Var. of SAM, *v. i.*
Sam'ma-a (săm'ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sam'ma-i (-ī). *D. Bib.*
samman. ✝ SALMON.
sam'mel (săm''l; *dial.* säm'-), *n.* Sandy or loamy gravel. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
sammel brick. = PLACE BRICK.
sammen ✝ SAMN.
sammertale. ✝ SAMENTALE.
sammon. ✝ SALMON.
Sam-mu'a (sȧ-mū'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sam'mus (săm'ŭs). *Bib.*
sam'my (säm'ĭ). Var. of SWAMI. *India.* [SAMUEL.]
Sam'my (săm'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Dim. of
2. [*usually l. c.*] Ninny; simpleton. *Colloq. & Dial. Eng.*
sammyn ✝ SAMEN.
samn, *v. t.* [AS. *samnian.*] *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **1.** To collect; gather; assemble; unite.
2 To consort with; join. *Obs.*
3. To curdle (milk).
samne. ✝ SAMEN.
samneward, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *ætsamne, ætsomne*, together, and E. *-WARD.*] Together. *Obs.*
Sam'nite (săm'nīt), *n.* **a** One of the people of ancient Samnium, a mountainous district of south central Italy. They were an offshoot of the Sabines, and spoke the Oscan language. **b** *Rom. Antiq.* One of a class of gladiators so called because armed like the natives of Samnium. They bore a long shield. — **Sam'nite**, *a.* [*n.* = ZHMUD.]
Sam'o-gi'tian (săm'ō-jĭsh'ăn).
Sam'o-jed'. Var. of SAMOYED.
samon ✝ SALMON.
samony. ✝ SIMONY.
samorin, samory. ✝ ZAMORIN.
Sam'o-sa-te'ni-an (săm'ō-sȧ-tē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Samosatenus* pert. to Samosata, a city on the Euphrates, Gr. Σαμόσατα.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Paulian.
samoun ✝ SALMON.
sam'pa-gui'ta (säm'pä-gē'tä), *n.* [Sp. (in the Philippines), dim. of Tag. *sampaga.*] The Arabian jasmine. *Phil. I.*
sam-pa'loc (säm-pä'lŏk), *n.* [Tag.] The tamarind. *Phil. I.*
sampere. ✝ SAMPHIRE.
sam'pi (săm'pī), *n.* See 3d SAN.
sam'pla-ry, *n.* [OF. *essamplarie, essamplaire.* Cf. SAMPLER.] Example; copy; pattern; hence, instructor. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
sam'ple-less, *a.* Unexampled.
sam'ple-ment, *n.* Example. *Obs.*

2. A piece of needlework; orig., one made to preserve a pattern, or patterns; later, one made as a sample of skill.
3. [From SAMPLE, *v.*] One who makes up samples for inspection; one who examines samples, or by samples; as, a wool *sampler.*
4. Any of various devices for extracting samples, as from a bag of grain, a tub of butter, a quantity of ore, etc.

sample room. **a** A room where samples are shown. **b** A barroom or saloon. *Local & Cant, U. S.*

Samp'son, *or* **Samp'son's snake'root'** (sămp'sŭn, -sŭnz; săm'-). **a** A fabaceous plant (*Psoralea pedunculata*) of the southern United States. Its root is said to have tonic properties. **b** Any of several American gentians.

sam'shu (săm'shōō), *n.* [Chin. *san*[1] three + *shao*[1] fire, i. e., thrice distilled.] An alcoholic liquor distilled in China from rice or large millet; also, in general, a spirituous drink.

Sam'son (săm'sŭn), *n.* [Gr. Σαμψών, fr. Heb. *Shimshōn.*] 1. Lit., splendid sun; — masc. prop. name. F. *Samson* (säN'sôN'); Sp. *Sansón* (sän-sōn'); Pg. *Sansão* (säN-souN'). Also **Samp'son** (sămp'sŭn; săm'-).
2. An Israelite of Bible record (see *Judges* xiii.), distinguished for his great strength; hence, a man of extraordinary physical strength.
3. [*often l. c.*] Short for SAMSON POST.

Samson post. [Cf. SAMSON, 2.] [*often l. c.*] Any of various posts used in positions where great strength is requisite. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* (1) A post resting on the keelson and supporting a deck beam. (2) A post for use in securing a cable, sometimes used instead of towing bitts, etc. **b** *Chiefly Naut.* A temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block or pulley. **c** *Logging.* A post used, together with a chain and hook, for starting a log, etc. **d** The post that supports the walking beam in a well-boring apparatus.

Sam'u-el (săm'ū-ĕl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαμουήλ, fr. Heb. *Shemūēl.*] 1. Lit., heard of God; asked for of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Samuel* (så'mwĕl'); It. *Samuele* (sä-mwā'lā); G. *Samuel* (zä'mōō-ĕl); D. *Samuel* (sä'mōō-ĕl). — Dim. *Sam, Sammy.*
2. **a** A famous Hebrew judge and prophet. **b** Either of the Books of Samuel. See OLD TESTAMENT.

sa'mu-rai' (sä'mōō-rī'), *n. pl. & sing.* [Jap.] In the former feudal system of Japan, the class, or a member of the class, of military retainers of the daimios, constituting the gentry or lesser nobility. They possessed power of life and death over the commoners, and wore two swords as their distinguishing mark. Their special rights and privileges were abolished with the fall of feudalism in 1871.

san'a-ble (săn'å-b'l), *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, fr. *sanare* to heal, fr. *sanus* sound, healthy. See SANE.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy. — **san'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **san'a-ble-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*

san'a-tive (săn'å-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *sanativus.*] Having the power to cure or heal; curative; healing; tending to heal; sanatory. — **san'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

san'a-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-å), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [L., neut. of *sanatorius* giving health.] 1. A health resort; a locality selected as a retreat because of its salubrity; specif., a high-altitude summer station in a tropical country for European troops, officials, or residents, as Darjeeling in India.
2. An establishment for the treatment of the sick, esp. one that makes much use of natural therapeutic agents or local conditions, or that employs some specific treatment, or that treats particular diseases. See SANITARIUM.

san'a-to-ry (săn'å-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanatorius*, fr. L. *sanare* to heal. See SANABLE.] Conducive to health; tending to cure; healing; curative; sanative.

Sanatory ordinances for the protection of public health, such as quarantine, fever hospitals, draining, etc. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — SANATORY and SANITARY should not be confounded. *Sanatory* signifies *conducive to health*; *sanitary* has the more general meaning of *pertaining to health*; as, the camp is not *sanatory*, its *sanitary* conditions are bad.

san'be-ni'to (săn'bĕ-nē'tō), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *sambenito*; prop., Saint Benedict.] 1. Anciently, a sackcloth coat worn by penitents on being reconciled to the church.
2. A garment or cap, or sometimes both, painted with flames, figures of devils, etc., and worn by persons who had been condemned by the Inquisition and were brought forth for punishment at the auto-da-fé.

san'cho pe'dro (săŋ'kō pē'drō). [Sp. *Pedro* Peter.] *Card Playing.* A variety of auction pitch in which the nine (*sancho*) and five (*pedro*) of trumps are added as counting cards at their pip value, and the ten of trumps counts game.

sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (săŋk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanctificatio*: cf. F. *sanctification.*] 1. Act of sanctifying, or state of being sanctified; esp., *Theol.*, the act or process of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified, or alienated from sin and the world, and exalted to a supreme love to God; also, the state of being thus purified.
2. Act of consecrating; consecration. *Bp. Burnet.*

sanc'ti-fied (săŋk'tĭ-fīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SANCTIFY. Specif.: *p. a.* Made holy; also, made to have the air of sanctity; sanctimonious. — **sanc'ti-fi'ed-ly** (-fī'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

sanc'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who sanctifies; specif. [*cap.*], *Theol.*, the Holy Spirit.

sanc'ti-fy (fī), *v. t.*; SANC'TI-FIED (-fīd); SANC'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *sanctifier*, or L. *sanctificare*; *sanctus* holy + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make: cf. ME. *seintefien*, OF. *saintefier*. See SAINT; -FY.] 1. To make free from sin; to cleanse from moral corruption and pollution; to purify.

Sanctify them through thy truth. *John* xvii. 17.

2. To make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to consecrate by appropriate rites; to hallow.

God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it. *Gen.* ii. 3.

3. To make efficient as the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.

A means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *Eikon Basilike.*

4. To impart or impute venerableness, inviolability, title to reverence, respect, or the like, to; to give sanction to.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous (săŋk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See SANCTIMONY.] 1. Possessing sanctity; holy; sacred; saintly. *Obs. Shak.*
2. Making a show of sanctity; affecting saintliness; hypocritically devout or pious.
— **sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

sanc'ti-mo-ny (săŋk'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, fr. *sanctus* holy: cf. OF. *sanctimonie*. See SAINT.] 1. Holiness; devoutness; sanctity. *Obs. Shak.*
2. Outward or artificial saintliness; assumed or pretended holiness; hypocritical devoutness.

sanc'tion (saŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanctio*, fr. *sancire*, *sanctum*, to render sacred or inviolable, to fix unalterably: cf. F. *sanction*. See SAINT.] 1. Solemn or ceremonious ratification; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body; establishment or furtherance of anything by giving authority to it; confirmation; approbation.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *I. Watts.*

2. That which induces the observance of law or custom; specif.: **a** *Law.* The detriment, loss of reward, or other coercive intervention annexed to a violation of a law as a means of enforcing the law. This may consist in the direct infliction of injury or inconvenience, as in the punishments of crime (**punitive sanctions**) or in mere coercion, restitution, or undoing of what was wrongly accomplished, as in the judgments of civil actions (**civil sanctions**). A sanction may take the form of a reward (**remuneratory sanction**) that is withheld for failure to comply with the law. **b** *Ethics.* Any influence, as pleasure, pain, or the sense of duty, which impels to moral action. **c** *Psychol.* Any ground for action, whether clearly recognized or only instinctive. **d** See PRAGMATIC SANCTION.

Syn. — Ratification, authorization, authority, countenance, indorsement, support, approval.

sanc'tion, *v. t.*; SANC'TIONED (-shŭnd); SANC'TION-ING. 1. To give sanction to; to ratify; confirm; approve.
2. To annex a sanction or penalty to the violation of (a right, obligation, or command).

Syn. — Confirm, authorize, countenance. See RATIFY.

sanc'tion, *v. i.* To enforce obedience by or as a sanction; — chiefly in *sanctioning* and *sanctioned rights* (see RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b**).

sanc'tion-a-tive (săŋk'shŭn-ā-tĭv), *a.* Imposing, or enforcing obedience by, a sanction; as, *sanctionative* rights.

sanc'ti-ty (săŋk'tĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sanctitas*, fr. *sanctus* holy. See SAINT.] 1. State or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; godliness.

To *sanctity* she made no pretense, and, indeed, narrowly escaped the imputation of irreligion. *Macaulay.*

2. Sacredness; solemnity; inviolability; religious binding force; as, the *sanctity* of an oath.
3. A holy being or object. *Rare. Milton.*

Syn. — Godliness, piety, devotion, goodness, purity, religiousness, sacredness, solemnity. See HOLINESS.

sanc'tu-a-ry (săŋk'tū-â-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *seintuarie*, OF. *saintuaire*, F. *sanctuaire*, fr. L. *sanctuarium*, fr. *sanctus* sacred, holy. See SAINT.] 1. A consecrated place, as one devoted to the keeping of sacred things. Specif.: **a** The temple at Jerusalem, or the most retired part of it, called the **Holy of Holies**, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and he only once a year to intercede for the people; also, the most sacred part of the tabernacle. **b** The most sacred part of any religious building, esp. that part of a Christian church in which the altar is placed. **c** A house consecrated to the worship of God; a church, temple, or other building for worship. **d** *Classical Antiq.* A place consecrated to some god or gods, whether open or inclosed, sometimes a grove, sometimes an inclosure containing a temple, shrines, theater, etc.; as, the *sanctuary* of Pandion in Athens. **e** A portable shrine for sacred relics. *Obs.* **f** A churchyard or consecrated burying ground. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A sacred and inviolable asylum; a place of refuge and protection; shelter; refuge; protection. See ASYLUM, *n.*, 1.

sanc'tum (săŋk'tŭm), *n.* [L., p. p. of *sancire* to consecrate.] A sacred place; hence, a place of retreat; a room reserved for personal use; as, an editor's *sanctum.*

sanc'tum sanc-to'rum (săŋk-tō'rŭm; 201). [L.] **a** The holy of holies; the most holy place. **b** A place, as a room, strictly private; — often used ironically or jocosely.

Sanc'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. *sanctus*, p. p. of *sancire.*] 1. *Eccl.* A part of the Mass, or a part of the Communion service, of which the first words in Latin are *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus* [Holy, holy, holy]; — called also *Tersanctus.*
2. *Music.* A setting of the Sanctus.

Sanctus bell. A bell rung by the server at certain times during the Mass or Communion service, as at the Sanctus (whence the name), before the consecration of the elements, at the elevation of the Host and of the chalice, etc. In medieval churches the Sanctus bell was often hung in an exterior turret or bell cot over or near the chancel arch.

sand (sănd), *n.* [AS. *sand*; akin to D. *zand*, G. *sand*, OHG. *sant*, Icel. *sandr*, Dan. & Sw. *sand*, Gr. ἄμαθος.] 1. A loose material consisting of small but easily distinguishable grains (most commonly of quartz), resulting from the disintegration of rocks. It is used for making mortar and glass, as an abrasive, for molds in founding, etc.

Most *sand* consists chiefly of quartz. *J. D. Dana.*

2. Also *pl.* A tract, region, or deposit, of sand; beach; shore. "Even as men wrecked upon a *sand.*" *Shak.*
3. A sandstone; as, the oil *sands* of Pennsylvania. *U. S.*
4. The sand in the hourglass; hence, a moment or interval of time; *pl.*, the moments of one's life.

The *sands* are numbered that make up my life. *Shak.*

5. Courage; pluck; grit. *Slang.*

sand (sănd), *v. t.*; SAND'ED; SAND'ING. 1. To sprinkle or powder with sand; as, to *sand* a freshly painted surface in imitation of stone; to *sand* ink to dry it.
2. To cover with sand; esp.: **a** To bury (oysters) beneath drifting sand or mud. **b** To fill, as harbors, etc., with sand, as by the action of currents; — usually with *up.*
3. To mix with sand; to add sand to; as, to *sand* sugar.
4. To drive upon the sand; — said of a vessel. *Obs. or R.*

san'dal (săn'dăl), *n.* Sandalwood. *Tennyson.*

san'dal, *n.* [Ar. *çandal.*] A narrow two-masted boat, used on the Barbary coast and on the Nile.

san'dal, *n.* [F. *sandale*, L. *sandalium*, Gr. σανδάλιον, dim. of σάνδαλον, prob. fr. Per. *sandal.*] 1. A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot; a protection for the foot, covering its lower surface only. Sandals are much worn among Orientals, and are a part of the official dress of Roman Catholic bishops and abbots.

Sandals, showing two methods of fastening.

2. A fancy slipper or half-boot.
3. A strap or latchet to hold on a slipper or low shoe by passing across the foot or around the ankle, — in use during the first half of the 19th century.
4. A rubber overshoe cut very low, either with an entire sole and a strip across the instep or with a sole for the fore part of the foot only and a strip back of the heel.

san'daled, san'dalled (săn'dăld), *a.* 1. Wearing sandals. "His *sandaled* feet." *Longfellow.*
2. Fastened with a sandal. See SANDAL, 3.

san-dal'i-form (săn-dăl'ĭ-fôrm; săn'dăl-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*sandal* + *-form.*] Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

san'dal tree (săn'dăl). [Cf. SANTOL.] An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Sandoricum indicum*) often cultivated in the tropics for its fruit, used in preserves and pickles.

san'dal-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [F. *sandal*, *santal*, through LL., fr. Gr. σάνταλον; ultimately fr. Skr. *candana*. Cf. SANDERS.] 1. **a** The compact, close-grained, fragrant, yellowish wood of an East Indian santalaceous tree (*Santalum album*), or the tree itself. The wood is much used in ornamental carving and cabinetwork; its odor drives away insects, and it is therefore of value for chests and boxes. **b** Any of various other species of *Santalum* or their wood, as the Polynesian and Hawaiian *S. freycinetianum*, often distinguished as *yellow sandalwood*; the Hawaiian *S. pyrularium*; the Australian *S. lanceolatum*, etc. **c** Either of two Australian santalaceous trees (*Fusanus spicatus* and *Exocarpus latifolius*), or their wood.
2. Any of various other trees or their fragrant wood, which in some respect resembles sandalwood: **a** The red sandalwood. **b** A Russian species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus dahuricus*) whose wood is used for dyeing leather. **c** In Australia, various species of *Myoporum* and *Eremophila* (see BASTARD SANDALWOOD). **d** In Tasmania, the apocynaceous tree *Alyxia buxifolia.*

san'da-rac (săn'då-răk), *n.* [OF. *sandarac*, *sandarache*, F. *sandaraque*, L. *sandaraca*, Gr. σανδαράκη; cf. Skr. *sindūra* minium.] 1. Realgar. *Obs.*
2. The sandarac tree.
3. A brittle, faintly aromatic, and more or less transparent resin obtained from the sandarac tree, usually in the form of pale yellow grains or tears. It is used chiefly in making varnish and as incense. Cf. 1st POUNCE, 1. *Australian sandarac* is from various Australian species of *Callitris.*

sandarac tree. **a** A large pinaceous tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*) of Morocco, with a hard, durable, fragrant wood much used in building, and as the source of the resin sandarac. **b** Any of several Australian species of *Callitris.*

sand badger. **a** A nocturnal musteline mammal (*Arctonyx collaris*) of India having a naked piglike snout. The color is dull grayish with black and white markings on the head. **b** A Japanese badger (*Meles anakuma*).

sand'bag' (sănd'băg'), *n.* 1. A bag filled with sand or earth, variously used, as in fortification, for ballast, etc.

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sam'pling (săm'plĭng), *n.* White or colored paper used esp. to display textile samples.
samp'nen. † SAMN.
sampnolence. † SOMNOLENCE.
Samp-sæ'an (sămp-sē'ăn; săm-), *n.* [Gr. Σαμψαῖος.] *Eccl.* One of an early Jewish Christian school said to have resembled the Essenes and to have had Gnostic tendencies.
Samp'sa-mes (sămp'så-mēz). *Bib.*
sampsoe. † SAMSHU.
Samp'son. Var. of SAMSON.
Samp'son, Dom'i-nie (dŏm'ĭ-nĭ săm'sŭn). A schoolmaster in Scott's "Guy Mannering," "a poor, modest, humble scholar who had won his way through the classics, but fallen to the leeward in the voyage of life." His favorite exclamation is, "Prodigious!"
samp'su-chine, *n.* [LL. *sampsuchinum*, fr. L. *sampsuchum* marjoram, Gr. σάμψυχον.] Sweet marjoram. *Obs.*
samrede, *a.* Half-red; half-ripe. *Obs.*
samripe, *a.* Half-ripe. *Obs.*
Sam'sai (săm'sī). *D. Bib.*
Sam'sa-ri (-så-rī). *D. Bib.*
Samscortam. † SANSKRIT.
samshew. † SAMSHU.
sam'shoo. Var. of SAMSHU.
Sam-ska'ra (sŭN-skä'rå), *n.* [Skr. *saṃskāra* preparation, ceremony.] *Hinduism.* The forty rites performed by the orthodox of the three upper castes. These rites mark every important event from birth to marriage.
sam'son, *v. t.* *Logging.* To direct the fall of (a tree) by means of a lever and pole.
Samson fish. In Australia: **a** A carangoid fish (*Seriola hippos*). **b** The young of the fish *Arripis trutta*. See SALMON, 3 **a**.
Sam'son's snake'root'. Var. of SAMPSON'S SNAKEROOT.
samsu. † SAMSHU.
samtal, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *samtal* a colloquy, interview, akin to E. *same*, and *tale* that which is told.] Agreed. *Obs.*
Sa-mu'a (så-mū'å). *D. Bib.*
samun. † SAMEN.
‖ **s'a'mu'ser' à la mou'tarde'** (så'mü'zā' å lå mōō'tärd'). [F.] Lit., to amuse one's self with the mustard; to trifle away time.
samyn. † SAMEN.
san, *prep.* = SANS, without. *Obs.*
san, *n.* Infamy; shame. *Obs.*
san (săn), *n.* [Gr. σάν.] A sibilant letter of the primitive Greek alphabet, later revived and used as a numeral to denote 900, with the modern name *sampi* (σαν + πῖ).
san'a (sŭn'å; shŭn'å). Var. [of SUNN.]
San'a-bas'sar (săn'å-băs'år). *Bib.*
San'a-bas'sa-rus (-å-rŭs). *Bib.*
san'ad (sŭn'ŭd). Var. of SUNNUD.
sanappus. Obs. pl. of SAVENAPPE.
sanashy. † SANNYASIN.
San'a-sib (săn'å-sĭb). *Bib.*
sa-na'tion (så-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanatio*. See SANABLE.] Act of healing or curing. *Obs.*
san'a-tiv. Sanative. *Ref. Sp.*
San-bal'lat (săn-băl'ăt). *Bib.*
sance'-bell' (săns'bĕl'), *n.* The Sanctus bell. *Obs.*
san'cho (săŋ'kō), *n.* [Sp., prop. name.] *Card Playing.* The nine of trumps in sancho pedro.
san'cho, *n.* [Ashanti *o-sanku.*] A kind of rude guitar of hollowed wood with a long neck and strings of vegetable fiber, played by American negroes.
Sancho Panza. See PANZA, SANCHO.
san-cite', *v. t.* [L. *sancitus*, p. p. of *sancire* to sanction, ratify.] To ratify. *Obs.*
sanck'ing. † SANKING.
sanct. † SAINT.
sanc'ta-nim'i-ty (săŋk'tå-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sanctus* holy + *animus* mind.] Holiness of mind. *Rare.*
‖ **Sanc'ta Sanc'tis** (săŋk'tå săŋk'tĭs). [L.] Holy things for holy people; — an exclamation in the Mozarabic Liturgy at the elevation of the Host.
‖ **sanc'ta sim-pli'ci-tas** (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Sacred innocence; innocent simplicity.
sanc'te bell. Sanctus bell. *Obs.*
sanc'ti-fi-cate, *a.* Sanctified. *Obs.*
sanc'ti-fi-cate (săŋk'tĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *sanctificatus*, p. p. of *sanctificare.*] To sanctify. *Obs.*
sanc'ti-fy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *sanctifying*, p. pr.
sanc-til'o-quent (săŋk-tĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *sanctus* holy + *loquens* speaking.] Discoursing on heavenly or holy things, or in a holy manner. *Rare.*
sanc'ti-mo'ni-al (săŋk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *sanctimonialis* pious.] Sanctimonious. *Obs.*
sanc'tion-a-ble (săŋk'shŭn-å-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
sanc'tion-a-ry (-â-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or giving, sanction. *R.*
sanc'tion-er, *n.* One that sanctions.
sanc'ti-tude (săŋk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *sanctitudo.*] *Rare.* 1. Sanctity. 2. Sanctimony.
sanc'tu-a-rize (săŋk'tū-å-rīz), *v. t.* To shelter by a sanctuary or sacred privileges. *Obs.*
sanc'tu-a-ry, *v. t.* To provide with sanctuary. *Obs.*
sand, *n.* [AS.] *Obs.* 1. A sending; mission; errand; embassy. 2. A thing sent; message; order; decree; also, gift; present. 3. A messenger. 4. A mess (of food); victuals.
san'dal. Var. of SENDAL.
sandal brick. = PLACE BRICK.
san'dald. Sandaled. *Ref. Sp.*
San-dal'phon (săn-dăl'fŏn), *n.* [Heb *sandalphōn*, fr. Gr. συνάδελφος one that has a brother (the angel Metatron).] In Jewish angelology, an angel of fiercest fire placed over mankind. He receives the prayers of men, weaving them into crowns to present to God.
sandalwood oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
san'dal-wort' (săn'dăl-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the family Santalaceæ.
san'da-na' (sän'dä-nä'), *n.* [Tag.] A dipterocarpaceous timber tree (*Anisoptera oblonga*) of the Philippine Islands, yielding an aromatic resin.
sandapile, *n.* [L. *sandapila.*] A coffin or bier. *Obs.*
san'da-rach. Var. of SANDARAC.
san-dar'a-cin (săn-dăr'å-sĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A constituent of the resin sandarac insoluble in ordinary alcohol. It is a mixture
san-das'tros (săn-dăs'trŏs), **san-das'tra** (-trå), *n.* [L. *sandas-*

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2. A bag filled with sand for use as a weapon; specif.: **a** Formerly, a bag of sand attached to the end of a staff. **b** A long cylindrical bag or tube of sand used as a club.
sand′bag′ (sănd′băg′), *v. t.* To hit or stun with a sandbag.
sand′bag′ger (-băg′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who uses a sandbag; esp., a robber who stuns his victim with a sandbag.
2. A light-draft sailboat with sandbags for ballast. *Colloq.*
sand bath. **a** *Chem.* A vessel of hot sand in a laboratory, in which vessels to be heated are partly immersed. **b** A bath in which the body is immersed in hot sand. **c** Act of rolling in sand, as by a fowl.
sand binder. *Agric.* Any grass or other plant which grows in sand and holds it in place by its rootstocks.
sand blackberry. A blackberry (*Rubus cuneifolius*) common in sandy soil along the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is stiff and thorny, with leaves white-tomentose beneath, and with a sweet but rather hard fruit.
sand blast. A stream of sand forcibly projected by air or steam for engraving or cutting glass, stone, and other hard materials, cleaning and sharpening files, removing scale from metals, etc.; also, the apparatus used to apply it.
sand′-blast′, *or* **sand′blast′**, *v. t.* To engrave, cut, clean, etc., with a sand blast.
sand′-box′ tree. A tropical American euphorbiaceous tree (*Hura crepitans*), having a depressed many-celled woody capsule which, when completely dry, bursts with a loud report and scatters the seeds. See REGMA, *Illust.*
sand bur *or* **burr**. Any of several weeds of waste places, having burlike fruit; as: **a** A western American nightshade (*Solanum rostratum*) with prickly foliage. **b** An ambrosiaceous plant (*Gærtneria acanthicarpa*) of the same region, allied to the cocklebur. **c** The bur grass.

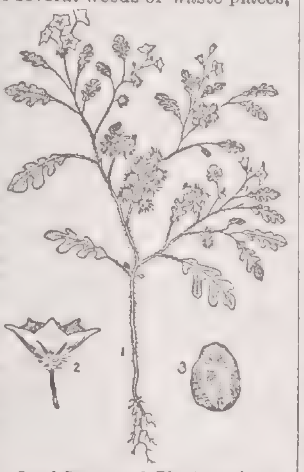

Sand Bur **a**. 1 Plant much reduced; 2 Flower; 3 Seed.

sand′-burned′ (-bûrnd′), *a. Metal.* Of a casting, having a hard skin due to the silica of the sand combining with the surface of the metal when the latter is poured into the mold at too high a temperature. See BLACKING, 1 **b**.
sand cherry. A dwarf cherry (*Prunus pumila*), of the northern United States and Canada; also, the related *P. besseyi* of the western plains. They have small astringent scarcely edible fruit.
sand column. A phenomenon, suggestive of a waterspout, in which sand is drawn up in a swirling column. It is often seen in tropical deserts. Called also *dancing dervish*, *dust whirl*, *sand spout*.
sand cone. A low pinnacle of ice on a glacier, protected from melting by a layer of sand.
sand crab. **a** The lady crab. **b** A crab of the genus *Ocypode* or family Ocypodidæ.
sand crack. *Veter.* A fissure or lesion in the horn of the hoof wall, often causing lameness. When in the front wall, it is known as **toe crack**, and is most common in the hind feet; when in the lateral parts of the wall, as **quarter crack**, and is nearly always in the fore feet.
sand cricket. Any of several large clumsy terrestrial cricketlike grasshoppers (genus *Stenopelmatus* and family Locustidæ) of sandy plains of the western United States.
sand dab. Any of several flounders, esp.: **a** *Limanda ferruginea*, common on the New England coast, a small but good food fish. **b** *Hippoglossoides platessoides*, common on both shores of the North Atlantic.
sand darter. Any darter (fish of the subfamily Etheostominæ); esp., any small translucent species of the genus *Ammocrypta* of the central and southern United States.
sand diver. **a** A West Indian and tropical American lizard fish (*Synodus intermedius*). **b** = SAND DARTER.
sand dollar. Any of several small flat circular sea urchins, of the order Clypeastridea, which live on sandy bottoms; esp., *Echinarachnius parma* of the American coast.

Sand Dollar (*Echinarachnius parma*). ($\frac{1}{2}$)

sand′ed, *pret. & p. p.* of SAND. Specif.: *p. a.* **1**. Covered or sprinkled with sand; sandy.
2. Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color, as a hound.
sand eel. **a** A sand launce. **b** A slender isospondylous fish of the genus *Gonorhynchus*, of the Pacific, having barbels about the mouth.
San′de-ma′ni-an (săn′dē-mā′nĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Robert Sandeman, a Scotch sectary of the 18th century. See GLASSITE.—**San′de-ma′ni-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
sand′er (săn′dẽr), *n.* **a** One that sands; as: (1) A device on a locomotive, operated by a steam or air blast, for sanding the rails. (2) A sand bellows or sand blower. **b** A sandpapering machine.
sand′er-ling (săn′dẽr-lĭng), *n.* [Cf. SAND, *n.*; 1st -LING.] A small sandpiper (*Calidris leucophæa*) with largely gray and white plumage (the adults in summer plumage with a reddish breast), which breeds in the Arctic regions and migrates south along the coasts of most parts of the world.

Sanderling.

sand finish. A finish of plastering made by rubbing to a smooth surface the sand or mortar coat.
sand′fish′ (sănd′fĭsh′), *n.* **a** Either of two small silvery, scaleless fishes of the North Pacific, constituting the Trichodontidæ. They burrow in the sand. **b** The squirrel fish *Diplectrum formosum*, which frequents sandy shores.
sand flag. Sandstone which splits up into flagstones.
sand flea. **a** Any flea living or breeding in sandy places, esp. the dog flea. **b** The chigoe. **c** A beach flea.
sand flounder. Any of certain flounders frequenting sandy bottom; a sand fluke; esp., the windowpane
sand′glass′ (-glȧs′), *n.* An instrument for measuring time by the running of sand. See HOURGLASS.
sand grass. Any species of grass growing in sand; specif.: **a** A tufted grass (*Triplasis purpurea*) with stiff awl-shaped leaves, on the Atlantic coast of the United States. **b** The perennial *Calamovilfa longifolia*. See also GRASS, *Table I.*
sand grouse. Any of numerous birds of the family Pteroclidæ inhabiting arid parts of southern Europe, Asia, and Africa. They are most closely allied to the pigeons in structure, but the young are downy and able to run when hatched. They are strong fliers, having long pointed wings and tail. Well-known species are **Pallas's sand grouse** (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*) of Asia, with feathered feet, which has appeared occasionally in large flocks in central Europe and even in England; the **pin-tailed sand grouse** (*Pteroclurus alchatus*) of southern Europe, North Africa, southwest Africa, etc., having elongated middle tail feathers; and the **painted sand grouse** (*Pterocles fasciatus*) of India.

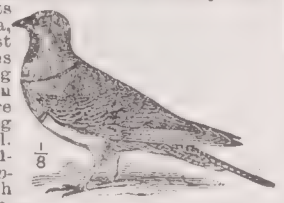

Pin-tailed Sand Grouse (*Pteroclurus alchatus*).

san′dhi (sän′dē; 147), *n.* [Skr., a uniting.] *Phon.* The various assimilatory changes undergone by sounds in conjunction, esp. final and initial sounds, in consecutive speech in Sanskrit; hence, analogous phenomena in any language.
sand′-hill′ crane. A large crane (*Grus mexicana*) of eastern and central North America, formerly abundant but now rare. It is chiefly bluish gray overcast with ochraceous. Also, the little brown crane, a smaller but otherwise similar species (*G. canadensis*), still rather common from Alaska to Hudson Bay and southward in migration.
sand′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SAND. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A sprinkling, covering, or mixing with sand. **b** *Ceram.* The testing of gilding with fine sand and water after firing.
sanding machine, a sandpapering machine.
sand jack. *Engin.* A device, consisting essentially of a sand box and a series of plungers, for gradually lowering into position a heavy weight (as a bridge section), supported by the plungers, by running out the sand below.
sand lark. **a** Any of numerous Asiatic larks of the genus *Alaudula*, having short toes. **b** A small sandpiper, or plover, as a ring plover, the sanderling, and the common European sandpiper. *Brit.* **c** An Australian plover (*Ægialitis ruficapillus*).
sand launce. Any of several small, elongate, marine fishes of *Ammodytes* or allied genus, which do not exceed six or eight inches in length and associate in large schools. They remain buried in sandy beaches while the tide is out.

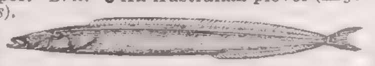
Sand Launce (*Ammodytes tobianus*). ($\frac{1}{4}$)

sand lily. A white-flowered scapose liliaceous plant (*Leucocrinum montanum*) of the western United States.
sand′-lot′, *a.* Lit., of or pert. to a lot or piece of sandy ground, — hence, pert. to, or characteristic of, the policy or practices of the socialistic or communistic followers of the Irish agitator Denis Kearney, who delivered many of his speeches in the open sand lots about San Francisco; as the **sand-lot constitution** of California, framed in 1879, under the influence of *sand-lot* agitation.
sand′man′ (sănd′măn′), *n.* A mythical person who makes children sleepy; — prob. so called in allusion to the rubbing of their eyes as if there were sand in them.
sand monitor. A large Egyptian lizard (*Varanus arenarius*) which inhabits dry localities.
sand mullet. Either of two mullets: in Victoria, a sea mullet (*Mugil dobula*); in New South Wales, the tallegalane.
sand myrtle. A low, branching evergreen ericaceous shrub (*Dendrium buxifolium*), growing from New Jersey southward along the coast.
sand′pa′per (sănd′pā′pẽr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast, — used for smoothing and polishing. Cf. EMERY CLOTH, GLASS PAPER.
sand′pa′per, *v. t.* To smooth or polish with sandpaper.
sandpaper tree. Any of several dilleniaceous trees having tough or scabrous leaves, as *Curatella americana*, of Guiana, and *Dillenia scabrella*, of Asia.
sand partridge. Any of several small partridges of the genus *Ammoperdix*, allied to the red-legged partridge. They inhabit southern Asia and northeastern Africa, frequenting sandy wastes, with which their colors harmonize.
sand pear. **a** = SNOW PEAR. **b** A Chinese species of *Pyrus* (*P. sinensis*) cultivated as an ornamental tree, and as a stock for grafting. Its hard fruits are sometimes preserved.
sand pile. A filling of sand rammed hard in a deep round hole made by driving and withdrawing a wooden pile; — sometimes used in preparing foundations in soft soil.
sand pine. **a** A pine (*Pinus clausa*) common along the coast of Florida and Alabama. It has smooth bark, leaves in pairs, and spiny-tipped cones. **b** In Oregon, a somewhat similar species (*Pinus contorta*).
sand pipe. A tubular cavity, from a few inches to many feet in depth, occurring esp. in calcareous rocks, and often filled with gravel, sand, etc.; — called also *sand gall*.
sand′pip′er (-pīp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. Any of numerous small or very small limicoline birds distinguished from the plovers chiefly by the bill, which is moderately long, and often soft and sensitive at the tip, but not of the extreme length characteristic of the typical snipe. The legs and neck are moderately long, and the plumage usually streaked with brown, gray, or blackish above and more or less extensively white below. They chiefly frequent sandy and muddy shores, breeding mostly in the Arctic regions, but migrating extensively into temperate latitudes. Of the species frequenting small inland streams and ponds the common sandpiper of Europe (*Actitis hypoleuca*, syn. *Tringoides hypoleucus*), and the allied spotted sandpiper (which see) of America, are the most familiar. (See TATTLER, 2.) Along the American coasts and larger inland waters the least and semipalmated sandpipers (the latter replaced by the allied western sandpiper in the West) are most abundant. Allied but larger American species are Bonaparte's sandpiper (*Pisobia*, syn. *Actodromas, fuscicollis*) and Baird's sandpiper (*A. bairdii*). The knot, dunlin, sanderling, ruff, and pectoral sandpiper are well-known species.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*)

2. The sand pride.
sand pride. A small European fresh-water lamprey (*Petromyzon planeri*).
sand pump. A pump for removing wet sand, mud, silt, or the like; as: **a** A centrifugal pump used on a floating dredging machine. **b** A simple plunger pump with a nonreturn valve at the bottom used with a flush of water for cleaning out a borehole, well, etc. — **sand′-pump′**, *v. t.*
sand shark. Any of several small voracious sharks of the genus *Odontaspis* which live on sandy coasts; esp., *O. littoralis* of the Atlantic coast of North America.
sand snake. **a** Any of several harmless burrowing snakes of the genus *Eryx*, native of southern Europe, Africa, and Asia, esp. *E. jaculus* of India and *E. johnii*, used by snake charmers. **b** Any innocuous South African snake of the genus *Psammophis*, esp. *P. sibilans*.
sand spurry. Any silenaceous weed of the genus *Tissa*.
sand′stay′ (sănd′stā′), *n.* A sand binder; specif., an Australian myrtaceous shrub or small tree (*Leptospermum lævigatum*), very effective as a sand binder.
sand′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A rock consisting of sand more or less firmly united by some cement, as silica, iron oxide, or calcium carbonate. Sandstones vary in color, being commonly red, yellow, brown, gray, or white. According to their composition, they are called granitic, quartzose, etc. See *Old Red Sandstone*, under OLD; *New Red Sandstone*, under NEW; BEREA GRIT; 1st GRIT, 2; ITACOLUMITE; MEDINA; ORISKANIAN; POCONO SANDSTONE.
sand sucker. **a** The sand dab **b**. **b** A whiting (*Menticirrhus undulatus*) of the southern California coast.
sand verbena. Any West American verbenaceous plant of the genus *Abronia*, having flowers somewhat resembling those of the verbena. See ABRONIA.
sand violet. Any of several species of violet found commonly in sandy soil; specif.: **a** In Europe, *Viola arenaria* and *V. hirta*. **b** In the United States, the bird's-foot violet.
sand viper. **a** A hognose snake. *Local, U. S.* **b** The horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*). See CERASTES. Also, locally, any of various snakes which burrow into the sand.
sand wasp. Any of various solitary wasps which dig burrows in sand or earth. They belong to various families, as the Pompilidæ and Sphecidæ. See DIGGER WASP.
sand′weld′ (sănd′wĕld′), *v. t.* To weld with a flux of fused sand (silica) which is hammered or squeezed out.

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tros.] A kind of precious stone containing glistening starlike specks, considered as male or female according to its greater or less brilliancy. *Obs.*
sand bear. The sand badger.
sand bird. A shore bird.
sand′-blind′, *a. Archaic, Scot., or Dial.* Purblind; weak-sighted. — **sand′-blind′ness**, *n.*
sand′-box′, *n.* Sand-box tree.
sand brier. The horse nettle.
sand bug. See HIPPA.
S. & C. *Abbr. Paper Making.* Sized and calendered.
sand canal. = STONE CANAL.
sand clam. The long clam.
sand clover. The kidney vetch.
sand′club′. = SANDBAG, 2 b.
sand cock. The redshank. *Eng.*
sand collar. *Zoöl.* Sand saucer.
sand cusk. Any ophidioid fish.
sande. Obs. pret. of SEND.
sandel. ✝ SENDAL.
sand′er (săn′dẽr). Var. of ZANDER.
san′ders (săn′dẽrz), **san′ders-wood′** (-wo͝od′), *n.* [OF. *sandre*. See SANDAL.] **a** Sandalwood. *Obs.* **b** Red sandalwood.
san′ders blue (săn′dẽrz). Var. of SAUNDERS BLUE.
sandes-man, *n.* Also **sanderman**. [Cf. SAND message.] A messenger. *Obs.*
san′de-ver. Var. of SANDIVER.
sand fluke. A flounder frequenting sandy bottom, as: **a** The smear dab. **b** The sand dab **b**. *Brit.*
sand fly. Any of certain small dipterous biting flies. *U. S.*
sand′-fly′ bush. The Australian rutaceous tree *Zieria smithii*.
Sand′ford and Mer′ton (săn′fẽrd, mûr′tŭn). Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, two schoolboys, heroes of Thomas Day's once popular tale for the young, the "History of Sandford and Merton" (1783–89), in which he attempted to reconcile Rousseau's naturalism with a sounder morality. Tommy, of wealthy parentage, is an unmitigated nuisance, while Harry, a poor boy, is replete with every virtue and is continually held up as an example to Tommy.
sand gall. A sand pipe.
sand′gi-ac. ✝ SANJAK.
sand grape. A shrubby wild grape (*Vitis rupestris*) of the southeastern United States.
sand′-hill′er, *n.* One of the poor whites of the sandy tract between the coast and plateau regions in Georgia and South Carolina. *U. S.*
sand′-hill′ fescue grass. See GRASS, *Table II.*
sand′-hill′ rose. A small empetraceous shrub (*Ceratiola ericoides*). *Southern U. S.*
sand hopper. A beach flea.
sand hornet. A sand wasp.
‖ **san-di′a** (sän-dē′ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A watermelon.
Sand′ie. Var. of SANDY.
San Di-e′go palm (săn dē-ā′gō). The Washington palm.
san-dif′er-ous (săn-dĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a* [*sand* + *-ferous*.] Sand-bearing; casting up sand. *Obs.*
sand′i-ly (săn′dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SANDY (sense 3). *Colloq.*
sand′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sand′ish, *a.* Like sand. *Obs.*
san′di-ver (săn′dĭ-vẽr), *n.* [ME *saundiver*, prob. fr. OF. *sain de voirre*, fr. OF. *sain* grease, fat + *de* of + *voirre, verre*, glass, F. *verre* (cf. SAIM); cf. also F. *sel de verre* sandiver, *suint* sandiver, OF also *suing*.] = GLASS GALL.
san′dix (săn′dĭks), *n.* [L. *sandix, sandyx*, vermilion, or a color like it, Gr. σανδιξ, σάνδυξ.] A kind of minium, or red lead, made by calcining carbonate of lead. *Obs.*
sand jack. **a** Willow oak. **b** Bluejack (*Quercus brevifolia*).
sand′jak. Var of SANJAK.
sand jet. = SAND BLAST.
sand lance. Var. of SAND LAUNCE.
san′dle. Var. of SANDAL.
sand leek. = ROCAMBOLE.
sand′less, *a.* See -LESS.
sand line. *Well Boring.* The rope attached to the sand pump.
sand′ling, *n.* = SAND EEL. *Obs.*
sand lizard. **a** A common and widely distributed European lizard (*Lacerta agilis*). **b** A small lizard (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*) of the southern and central United States.
sand lob. A lugworm.
sandman, *n.* [See SAND message.] A messenger. *Obs.*
sand martin. Bank swallow. [*Brit.*]
sand mole. The Cape mole rat.
sand mouse. The dunlin. *Eng.*
sand′nat′ter (sănd′năt′ẽr), *n.* [G. See SAND; 2d ADDER.] = SAND SNAKE **a**.
sand′neck′er (-nĕk′ẽr), *n.* The sand dab **b**.
sand nettle. The spurge nettle.
sand oat. Wild oat *Avena fatua*.
sandpaper fig. The rough fig (*Ficus aspera*). *Australia.*
sand′peep′, *n.* Any very small sandpiper.
sand pigeon. A sand grouse.
sand pike. **a** The sauger. **b** A lizard fish.
sand pillar. A sand column.
sand plover. A ring plover.
sand plum. A western American subspecies (*Prunus angustifolia watsoni*) of Chickasaw plum.
sand prey. The sand pride.
sand rat. **a** A pocket gopher. **b** Either of two small African mole rats of the genus *Heterocephalus*. They have the skin nearly naked.
sand reed. The beach grass *Ammophila arenaria*.
sand reel. In a well-boring rig, the smaller of two windlasses, to lower and raise the sand pump.
sand′rock′, *n.* Sandstone.
sand rocket. A European brassicaceous yellow-flowered plant (*Diplotaxis muralis*).
sand roll. A roll cast in a sand mold.
sand roller. The trout perch **a**.
sand runner. A sandpiper or small plover.
san′dry. ✝ SUNDRY.
sand saucer. The mass of eggs, embedded in firm jellylike matter, of any gastropod of the genus *Natica* or allied genus. It has the shape of a bottomless saucer broken at one side, and is coated with fine sand.
S. & S. C. *Abbr. Paper Making.* Sized and supercalendered.
sand screw. An amphipod crustacean (*Lepidactylis arenarius*), which burrows in the sandy seabeaches of Europe and America.
sand sedge. A European maritime sedge (*Carex arenaria*), the rootstock of which has the properties of sarsaparilla.
sand′shoe′, *n.* A shoe with canvas top and rubber sole, for use at the seaside. *Australia.*
sand sill. In a well-boring rig, a sill resting on the mudsill and forming the support for one end of the sand-reel shaft.
sand skink. Any of several Old World scincoid lizards, as *Chalcides ocellatus*.
sand skipper. A beach flea.
sand smelt. A silversides.
sand snipe. A sandpiper.
sand spout. = SAND COLUMN.
sand′spur′, *n.* Common bur grass.
sand star. An ophiuran.
sand swallow. Bank swallow.
sand tube. A tube made of sand; specif., a fulgurite.
san-du′cha (săn-do͞o′chȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *santucha* a religious hypocrite.] The ladyfish **a**.
sand vetch. The hairy vetch.
sand′weed′, *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** = SANDWORT. **b** Spurry.
sand wheel. *Mining.* A wheel with inside buckets for raising water and sand from the stamps.

sand whiting. A common sciænoid food fish (*Menticirrhus americanus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of America. It is grayish silvery in color with oblique dusky bars and a saddle-shaped dark patch on the nape.

sand′wich (sănd′wĭch), *n.* [After the Earl of *Sandwich*.] **1**. Two pieces of bread usually buttered and having a thin layer of meat, cheese, or the like, spread between them.
2. Something resembling a sandwich in arrangement; a trio of objects, of which two like or similar ones inclose a different one; specif., a man with two advertising boards suspended one before and one behind him.

sand′wich, *v. t.*; SAND′WICHED (-wĭcht); SAND′WICH-ING. To make into a sandwich; also, to insert between dissimilar things; to form of alternate parts or things, or alternating layers of a different nature; to interlard.

sand′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* [*sand* + *wood*, a translation of the specific name.] A purple-flowered fabaceous tree or shrub (*Bremontiera ammoxylon*) native of the Mascarene Islands, sometimes cultivated.

sand′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* **a** Any of numerous annelids, as species of *Nereis*, which burrow in seashore sand. They are used as bait. **b** An annelid of the genus *Sabellaria* which constructs a tube of sand. **c** The chigoe.

sand′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Arenaria* (which see), most species of which grow in dry, sandy soil.

sand′y (săn′dĭ), *a.*; SAND′I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); SAND′I-EST. [AS. *sandig*.] **1**. Consisting of, abounding in, or containing, sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a *sandy* desert, road, or soil.
2. Resembling sand: **a** Unstable. **b** Dry; uninteresting. *R.* **c** Of the color of sand; yellowish red; as, *sandy* hair.
3. Gritty; plucky. *Slang.*
sandy blight. *Med.* See BLIGHT, *n.*, 6. *Australia.* — **s. laverock**. **a** A ring plover. *Scot.* **b** The common European sandpiper. — **s. loo**, a ring plover. *Scot.* — **s. mocking bird**, the brown thrasher. *Local, U. S.* — **s. oat**, a tall early oat with a small reddish tinged white grain. — **s. pear**, the snow pear. — **s. poker**, the common pochard. *Local, Eng.*

sane (sān), *a.*; SAN′ER (sān′ẽr); SAN′EST (sān′ĕst). [L. *sanus*; perh. akin to E. *sound*, a.] **1**. Mentally sound; possessing a rational mind; having the mental faculties in such condition as to be able to anticipate and judge of the effect of one's actions; as, a *sane* man. Of the mind, not deranged; acting rationally.
2. Of the body, free from hurt or disease. *Obs. or R.*
3. Proceeding from a sound mind; showing normal mental health; as, a *sane* proposal; a *sane* criticism.
Syn. — Sound, healthy, underanged, unbroken. See WISE.

san′ga (săŋ′gȧ), *or* **san′gu** (-gŭ), *n.* An Abyssinian breed of long-horned humped domestic cattle allied to the zebu.

san′ga-ree′ (săŋ′gȧ-rē′), *n.* [Sp. *sangría*, lit., bleeding, fr. *sangre* blood, L. *sanguis*.] A drink, common in the tropics, of wine, water, and sometimes brandy, sweetened and spiced.

san′ga-ree′, *v. t.* To make into a sangaree.

‖ **sang′-froid′** (säɴ′frwä′), *n.* [F., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement; coolness in trying circumstances; composure.

sang′li-er (săng′lĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *singularis* solitary.] *Her.* A wild boar.

san-guic′o-lous (săŋ-gwĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis*, *-inis*, blood + E. *-colous*.] Inhabiting the blood of living animals, as certain parasites.

san-guif′er-ous (săŋ-gwĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-ferous*.] *Physiol.* Conveying blood; as, *sanguiferous* vessels, i. e., the arteries, veins, capillaries.

san′gui-fi-ca′tion (săŋ′gwĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sanguification*. Cf. SANGUIFY.] *Physiol.* Blood production; conversion of the products of digestion into blood; hæmatosis.

San′gui-na′ri-a (săŋ′gwĭ-nā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. (herba) *sanguinaria* an herb that stanches blood.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of scapose papaveraceous plants distinguished by the red juice and capsules dehiscent to the base. *S. canadensis*, the bloodroot, is the only species. See BLOODROOT.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The emetic rootstock of this plant.

san′gui-na-ry (săŋ′gwĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanguinarius*, fr. *sanguis* blood: cf. F. *sanguinaire*.] **1**. Consisting of blood; as, a *sanguinary* stream.
2. Attended with much bloodshed; bloody; as, a *sanguinary* war, contest, or battle.
3. Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood; murderous.
Syn. — Murderous, bloodthirsty, cruel. See BLOODY.

san′guine (săŋ′gwĭn), *a.* [F. *sanguin*, L. *sanguineus*, fr. *sanguis* blood. Cf. SANGUINEOUS.] **1**. Red, like blood.

Of his complexion he was *sanguine*. *Chaucer.*

2. Sanguinary; savage; bloodthirsty. *Obs. or R.*
3. In early physiology, having blood as the dominant humor (which see); now, characterized by abundant and active circulation of blood; as, a *sanguine* bodily temperament, one typically marked by a ruddy complexion, and by cheerful and hopeful, though not always tenacious, spirits.
4. Hence: Warm; ardent; disposed to be hopeful; anticipating the best; confident; as, *sanguine* of success.
Syn. — Warm, ardent, lively, confident. See HOPEFUL.

san′guine (săŋ′gwĭn), *n.* **1**. Blood color; red (represented in heraldic engraving by diagonally crossing lines).
2. Anything blood-red; as: **a** Blood-red cloth. *Obs.* **b** Bloodstone, or red hematite. **c** A kind of red crayon, usually of red hematite. **d** A drawing in red crayon, red chalk, or the like.

san-guin′e-ous (săŋ-gwĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguineus*. See SANGUINE.] **1**. Abounding with blood; sanguine.
2. Of or pertaining to blood; bloody; constituting blood. "*Sanguineous* histories of queens." *Thackeray.*
3. Blood-red; crimson. *Keats.*
4. Having blood; possessing a circulatory system.
5. Having a sanguine temperament; confident; hopeful.

san′gui-nif′er-ous (săŋ′gwĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis*, *-inis*, blood + *-ferous*.] *Physiol.* Receiving blood; carrying blood; circulatory.

san-guin′o-lent (săŋ-gwĭn′ō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *sanguinolentus*, fr. *sanguis* blood: cf. F. *sanguinolent*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody; as, *sanguinolent* sputa. — **san-guin′o-lence** (-lĕns), **san-guin′o-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

San′gui-sor′ba (săŋ′gwĭ-sôr′bȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *sanguis* blood + *sorbere* to suck in; — from its styptic quality.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous herbs, formerly included in *Poterium*, but distinguished by the fewer stamens and single carpel. They have odd-pinnate stipulate leaves and small apetalous flowers in dense terminal spikes or clusters. They are natives of temperate regions. *S. sanguisorba* is the common, or garden, burnet.

san-guiv′o-rous (săŋ-gwĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-vorous*.] Subsisting upon blood.

San′he-drin (săn′hē-drĭn) } *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrīn*, fr. Gr.
San′he-drim (săn′hē-drĭm) } συνέδριον; συν with + ἕδρα a seat, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit. See SIT.] *Jewish Antiq.* Assembly; council; — applied to two kinds of such bodies: **a** Esp., more fully **Great Sanhedrin**, the supreme council and tribunal of the Jews, developed out of the municipal council of Jerusalem and consisting of 71 members. It had jurisdiction over religious matters and more important civil and criminal cases. It met daily, except on Sabbaths and festivals. According to the rabbinical tradition, the council was presided over by a president, the *Nasi* (lit., prince), and a vice president, the *Abbetdin* or *Abbethdin* (lit., father of the court of justice). **b** More fully **Small**, or **Lesser**, **Sanhedrin**, one of the provincial councils of 23 members, which had jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal cases.
☞ Dryden in "Absalom and Achitophel" calls Parliament *Sanhedrin* and the Lord Chancellor *Abbethdin*.

san′i-cle (săn′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sanare* to heal.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Sanicula*, formerly reputed to have healing powers. Some species are called *black snakeroot*. **b** Any of several other plants; — chiefly with a qualifying word. See AMERICAN SANICLE, etc.

Sa-nic′u-la (sȧ-nĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. SANICLE.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American apiaceous herbs having palmately compound leaves, and unisexual flowers in panicled umbels, the fruit covered with hooked bristles. The species are called *sanicle*. *S. marilandica*, of the eastern United States, is of local repute as a tonic.

san′i-dine (săn′ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Gr. σανίς, -ίδος, a board; — in allusion to the tabular crystals.] *Min.* A variety of orthoclase in crystals, often transparent, in certain eruptive rocks, as trachyte; glassy feldspar. — **san′i-din′ic** (-dĭn′ĭk), *a.*

sa′ni-es (sā′nĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A thin, serous fluid commonly discharged from ulcers or foul wounds.

sa′ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saniosus*, fr. *sanies*.] **1**. *Med.* Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin and serous, with a slightly bloody tinge; as, the *sanious* matter of an ulcer.
2. *Med.* Discharging sanies; as, a *sanious* ulcer.

san′i-ta′ri-an (săn′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to health or the laws of health; sanitary.

san′i-ta′ri-an, *n.* An advocate of sanitary measures; one especially interested or versed in sanitary measures.

san′i-ta′ri-um (săn′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See SANITARY.] A health station or retreat; a sanatorium; — sometimes restricted to an establishment where the treatment is wholly, or almost wholly, prophylactic, and distinguished from a sanatorium.

san′i-ta-ry (săn′ĭ-tâ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanitas* health: cf. F. *sanitaire*. See SANITY.] Of or pertaining to health; designed to secure or preserve health; relating to the preservation or restoration of health; hygienic; as, *sanitary* regulations; *sanitary* science.
Syn. — See SANATORY.

san′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* A rendering sanitary; science of sanitary conditions; use of sanitary measures; hygiene.

san′i-ty (săn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sanitas*, fr. *sanus* sound, healthy. See SANE.] State or quality of being sane. **a** Soundness or health of mind. **b** Health of body. *Obs. or R.*

san′jak′ (sân′jăk′), *n.* [Turk. *sanjāq*, *sānjāq*, lit., flag.] **1**. In Turkey, a district or subdivision of a vilayet or of an eyalet.
2. A sanjakbeg. *Obs.*

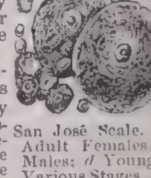

San José Scale. *a* Adult Females; *b* Males; *d* Young in Various Stages. All much enlarged.

San Jo-sé′ scale (săn hō-sā′). A scale insect (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) very destructive to apple, pear, and other fruit trees; — first introduced into the United States at San José, California.

San′khya (säŋ′kyȧ), *n.* [Skr. *sāṃkhya*.] One of the six orthodox systems of Hindu philosophy. It is probably the oldest of all and was originally atheistical, but received a mythological interpretation. It teaches that beatitude may be attained by knowledge of the twenty-five principles of existence, beginning with prakriti, nature or matter, and ending with Purusha, soul, or ego, the union of the two being creation. The Sankhya is thus a dualistic philosophy. Cf. VEDANTA.

san′nup (săn′ŭp), *n.* [Algonquian.] A male Indian; a man, specif., a brave; a warrior; — correlative of *squaw*.

san′o-form (săn′ō-fôrm), *n.* [L. *sanare* to cure + iodo*form*.] *Pharm.* A colorless, odorless, crystalline substance got by action of iodine on oil of wintergreen, and used instead of iodoform. Chemically, it is di-iodo-methyl-salicylate.

sans (sănz; *F.* säɴ), *prep.* [F., fr. L. *sine* without.] Without; deprived or destitute of. *Obsoles. in English.*

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything. *Shak.*

sans′-cu-lotte′ (sănz′kū-lŏt′; *F.* säɴ′kü′lŏt′), *n.* [F., without breeches.] **1**. *Fr. Hist.* Lit., a fellow without breeches; — a name of reproach given by the aristocrats at the time of the first revolution to one belonging to the extreme republican party, the members of which had rejected short breeches, as an article of dress peculiar to the upper classes, and had adopted pantaloons.
2. Hence, an extreme or radical republican; a violent revolutionist; a Jacobin.

sans′-cu-lot′tic (sănz′kū-lŏt′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or involving, sans-culottism; radical; revolutionary; Jacobinic.

sans′-cu-lot′tism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *sans-culottisme*.] Extreme republican principles; the principles or practice of the sans-culottes.

sans′-cu-lot′tist (-ĭst), *n.* A sans-culotte or one sympathizing with or supporting sans-culottism.

San′skrit (săn′skrĭt), *n.* [Skr. *Saṃskṛta* the Sanskrit language, lit., the perfect, polished, or classical language, fr. *saṃskṛta* prepared, wrought, made, excellent, perfect; *sam* together (akin to E. *same*) + *kṛta* made. See SAME; CREATE.] The ancient Aryan language of India, from which are derived the modern Aryan tongues of that country. **Old Sanskrit** is the language of the early Aryan invaders of India. It is most nearly represented by the language of the Veda, sometimes termed **Vedic Sanskrit**. This differs from **classical Sanskrit** about as much as Homeric from classical Greek. Classical Sanskrit is a purely literary language, developed from Old Sanskrit, given rigid form by early grammarians, and preserved as the sacred and learned tongue of India. It has an extensive epic and dramatic literature (cf. MAHABHARATA, RAMAYANA, SAKUNTALA). Sanskrit possesses especial interest to philology because it preserves a greater number of the supposed characteristics of the parent Indo-European language than any other language of the family. Cf. PALI, PRAKRIT. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — **San-skrit′ic** (săn-skrĭt′ĭk), *a.*

San′skrit, *a.* Of or pert. to, or written in, Sanskrit.

San′skrit-ist, *n.* A scholar learned in Sanskrit.

San′son's′ im′ag-es (säɴ′sôɴz′). [After L. J. *Sanson* (1792-1842), Fr. physician.] *Physiol. & Optics.* Reflected images observable on the front surface of the cornea and the front and back surfaces of the crystalline lens. Their changes show the changes of the lens in accommodation.

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sandwich beam *or* **girder**. A beam or girder made with a flitch plate. [*n.*, 2.
sandwich man. See SANDWICH,
sandwich tern. A rather large European tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*) represented in North and Central America by an allied variety, *S. s. acuflavida*.
sand widgeon. Gadwall. *Eng.*
sand′y (săn′dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SANDIES (-dĭz). [From SAND, *n.*] A ring plover. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
Sand′y, *n.*; *pl.* SANDIES (-dĭz). **a** For ALEXANDER. *Chiefly Scot.* **b** A Scotchman. *Slang.*
san′dyx. Var. of SANDIX.
sane. ☨ SAY.
sane. ☨ SIN, *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.*
sane. Var. of SAIN, *v.* [*Obs.*
sane, *v. t.* [L. *sanare*.] To cure.
sane′ly, *adv.* of SANE.
sane′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sanetie. ☨ SANITY.
san-fail′, *adv.* [Cf. SAN, *prep.*] Without fail. *Obs.*
sanfoin. Var. of SAINFOIN.
San Fran. *Abbr.* San Francisco.
sang (sång). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SONG.
sang (săng), *pret.* of SING.
sang (săng), *n.* [Chin.] *Music.* The cheng. [*U. S.*
sang (săng), *n.* Ginseng. *Dial.*
sang (*dial.* säng), *n.* [F.] Blood; — used vaguely as an oath or expletive; as, my *sang!* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [AR-
sang′a, **sang′ah**. Vars of SANG-
san′ga-jy′ (säŋ′gä-hē′), *n.*; *pl.* -GAJIES (-hēz′). [Jav. *sangāji*; *sang*, an honorific prefix + *āji* king.] A chief. *Phil. I.*
San′ga-mon (săŋ′gȧ-mŏn), *a.* & *n.* [From *Sangamon* County, Illinois.] See GLACIAL PERIOD.
sang′ar (sŭng′âr), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sang* stone.] In India: **a** A small breastwork or rifle pit to hold a few men, often constructed of bowlders round a natural hollow. **b** A primitive wooden bridge, with stone piers.
‖ **sang′ de bœuf′** (säɴ′ dē bûf′). [F.] Lit., ox blood; hence, a deep red color found in ancient Chinese pottery.
sang′-drag′on (săng′drăg′ŭn; *F.* säɴ′drȧ′gôɴ′), *n.* [F., lit., dragon's blood.] One of the East Indian kino trees (*Lingoum indicum*). *Mauritius.*
sange. ☨ SONG.
san′ge-ak. ☨ SANJAK.
sang′er (săng′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SANG ginseng.] One who digs ginseng. *Dial. U. S.*
san′gi-ac. ☨ SANJAK.
san′glant (săŋ′glănt), *a.* [F.] Bloody; sanguinary. *Obs.*
san′gley (sän′glā), *n.*; *pl.* -GLEYES (sän-glā′ās). [Chin. *shang lü*, lit., merchant traveler.] A Chinese trader in the Philippines.
San′graal′ (săŋ′grāl′), **San′gre-al** (săŋ′grē-ăl), *n.* [See SAINT; GRAIL.] The Holy Grail. See 1st GRAIL.
San-gra′do, Doctor (sän-grä′dō; 146). [Sp. *sangrar* to let blood.] A physician in Le Sage's "Gil Blas," whose panacea was copious bloodletting and drinking of hot water. [singer. *Obs.*
sangre, *n.* [AS. *sangere*.] A
san′grel (săŋ′grĕl), *n.* Virginia snakeroot. *U. S.*
sang′sue (săng′sū), *n.* [F.] A leech (animal).
sanguane, **-guene**. ☨ SANGUINE.
sanguicel, *n.* [Pg. (in India): prob. as being built at *Sanguicer* or *Sangameshwar*, in the Bombay Presidency.] A light vessel formerly used in war on the Malabar coast. *India. Obs.*
san′gui-fi′er (săŋ′gwĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* A producer of blood.
san-guif′lu-ous (săŋ-gwĭf′lŏŏ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing with blood. *Obs.*
san′gui-fy (săŋ′gwĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-fy*: cf. F. *sanguifier*.] To produce blood from. *Obs. or R.*
san-guig′e-nous (săŋ-gwĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-genous*.] Producing blood. *Obs.*
san′guin. Sanguine. *Ref. Sp.*
san′gui-na′ceous (săŋ′gwĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* Blood-red; sanguine.
san′gui-na-ri-ly (săŋ′gwĭ-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SANGUINARY.
san′gui-na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
san′gui-na′ri-ous (săŋ′gwĭ-nā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguinarius*.] Sanguinary. *Obs.*
san′gui-na-ry, *n.* [See SANGUINARIA, SANGUINARY, *a.*] **a** Bloodroot. **b** Yarrow.
san′guine, *v. t.* To ensanguine. *Obs.* [blood; pale. *Rare.*
san′guine-less, *a.* Destitute of
san′guine-ly, *adv.* of SANGUINE.
san′guine-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
san-guin′i-cal, *a.* Sanguine. *Obs.*
san′gui-nic′o-lous (săŋ′gwĭ-nĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* Sanguicolous.
san-guin′i-fi-ca′tion (săŋ-gwĭn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* = SANGUIFICATION. [guineness. *Rare.*
san-guin′i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* San-
san′gui-niv′o-rous (săŋ′gwĭ-nĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-vorous*.] Sanguivorous.
san′gui-nous, *a.* Bloody; sanguinary. *Obs.*
san′gui-suge (săŋ′gwĭ-sūj), *n.* [L. *sanguisuga*; *sanguis* blood + *sugere* to suck.] A bloodsucker, or leech. — **san′gui-su′gent** (-sū′jĕnt), *a.* — **san′gui-su′gous** (-gŭs), *a.* [GUINE.
sangwane, **sangwyn**. ☨ SAN-
San′he-drist (săn′hē-drĭst), *n.* A member of the Sanhedrin.
San′hi-ta (sŭɴ′hē-tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *saṃhita*, properly, combination.] That portion of a Veda which comprises the hymns.
sa-nif′er-ous, *a.* [L. *sanifer*.] Sanatory; curative. *Obs.*
san′i-fy (săn′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *sanus* sound + E. *-fy*.] To make healthful. *Rare.*
san′i-ta-ri-ly (-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SANITARY. [tarian.
san′i-ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* A sani-
san′i-ta-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A water-closet, urinal, or the like, fitted with sanitary plumbing.
san′i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To make sanitary; to provide with sanitary appliances.
san′jak′beg′, *or* **-bey′**, *n.* [See BEG.] The governor of a sanjak.
sank. ☨ SANG, blood.
sank (săŋk), *pret.* of SINK.
sank, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sanka*, *samka*, Dan. *sanke*.] To gather; assemble. *Obs.*
san′kha (sŭŋ′kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çaṅkha* a shell.] A chank shell (*Turbinella pyrum*); also, a shell bracelet or necklace made in India from the chank shell.
sank′ing, *n.* [See SANK to gather.] Assembly. *Obs.*
sank′work′, *n.* The making of soldiers' uniforms. *Slang.*
san′na (sȧn′nȧ). Contr. of shall not. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
san′na, *n.* [L.] A kind of scornful gesture. *Obs.*
sannase. ☨ SANNYASIN.
sannen, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sanna*.] To prove; demonstrate. *Obs.*
san′ny (sân′ĭ), *n.* The common European sandpiper. *Scot.*
sann-ya′sin (sŭn-yä′sēn), *n.* [Skr. *sannyāsī*, lit., an abandoner.] *Hinduism.* One devoted to asceticism and meditation.
sanop. ☨ SAVENAPPE.
sanourous, *a.* Erron. for *savourous*, savory. [SAMPAN.
san′pan (săn′păn). Var. of
San Pe′dro fish. [From *San Pedro* Point, Cal.] The opah.
San′poil (săn′poil), *n.* One of a small tribe of Salishan Indians upon the Colville reservation, Washington.
Sans. *Abbr.* Sanskrit.
San-san′nah (săn-săn′ȧ). *Bib.*
San′sar, *n.* See SARSAR.
‖ **sans chan′ger′** (säɴ shäɴ′zhā′). [F.] Without change. [SKRIT.
Sanscreet, **Sanscript**. ☨ SAN-
San′scrit. Var. of SANSKRIT.
‖ **sans′-cu′lotte′rie′** (säɴ′kü′lŏt′rē′: sănz′kū-lŏt′rĭ), *n.* [F.] Sans-culottism.
Sans′-cu′lot′tide′ (säɴ′kü′lŏ′tēd′: sănz′kū-lŏt′ĭd), *n.* See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
sans′-cu-lot′tish (sănz′kū-lŏt′ĭsh), *a.* Sans-culottic.
‖ **sans Dieu′ rien′** (säɴ dyû′ ryăɴ′). [F.] Nothing without God. [Without doubt.
‖ **sans doute′** (dōōt′). [F.]
‖ **sans é′gal′** (säɴ-zā′gȧl′). [F.] See BAGATELLE, 2.
San′se-vi-e′ri-a (săn′sē-vĭ-ē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] *Bot.* Syn. of CORDYLINE.
‖ **sans fa′çon′** (säɴ fȧ′sôɴ′). [F.] Without ceremony: informally; familiarly.
‖ **sans gêne′** (säɴ zhân′). [F.] Without constraint or embarrassment; easy.
Sans′-Gêne′, Madame. Catherine, wife of Marshal Lefebvre, she having been the company washerwoman when he, then a sergeant, married her; — a nickname alluding to her simple and rough manners and free language.
Sansk. *Abbr.* Sanskrit.
San′skrit-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
‖ **sans pa′reil′** (säɴ pȧ′rā′y′). [F.] Without equal; matchless.
‖ **sans peine′** (pĕn′). [F.] Without trouble [or difficulty].
‖ **sans peur et sans re-proche′** (pûr ā säɴ rē-prōsh′). [F.] Without fear and without reproach; — said esp. of the Chevalier de Bayard.
‖ **sans phrase′** (fräz′). [F.] Without circumlocution.
‖ **sans re-cours′** (rē-kōōr′). [F.] *Com.* Without recourse.
‖ **sans rime′ et sans rai′son′** (rēm′ ā säɴ rē′zôɴ′), *or* **sans rime′ ni rai′son′** (nē). [F.] Without rime or reason.
sans′-ser′if (sănz′sĕr′ĭf), *n.* [F. *sans* without + E. *serif*.] Printing type with no serifs; gothic; grotesque. *Eng.*
‖ **sans sou′ci′** (sōō′sē′). [F.] **1**. Without care; freedom from care; an informal assembly.
2. [*caps.*] A famous royal palace at Potsdam, Prussia, built by Frederick the Great.
‖ **sans tache′** (tȧsh′). [F.] Without spot [or stain].

San'tal (săn'tăl), *n.* A member of one of the principal Munda-speaking peoples of India. They are industrious agriculturists and are partially Hinduized, although most retain their primitive animism. They are chiefly in the hill country of western Bengal, although many emigrate as laborers.

San'ta-la'ce-æ (săn'tȧ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SANTALUM.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees (order Santalales), comprising about 26 genera and 250 species, mostly tropical. They have clustered apetalous monœcious or diœcious flowers, the ovary being partly inferior and the fruit a nut or drupe. Most of them are root parasites. *Comandra* (the bastard toadflax), *Pyrularia* (the buffalo nut), *Buckleya*, and *Nestronia* are genera occurring in the United States. — **san'ta-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

San'ta-la'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants comprising 7 families, among which are the Santalaceæ, Loranthaceæ, and Olacaceæ. They are distinguished by having a 1-celled inferior ovary; most of them are parasitic.

san'ta-lin (săn'tȧ-lĭn), *n.* [Cf F. *santaline.*] *Chem.* A red crystalline substance, the coloring matter of red sandalwood and perhaps also of other similar redwoods; — called also *santalic acid.* Its formula has been given variously as $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, $C_{15}H_{16}O_5$, and $C_{17}H_{16}O_6$.

San'ta-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σανταλον. See SANDALWOOD.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees typifying the family Santalaceæ; the sandalwoods. They have coriaceous leaves and small perfect flowers in terminal panicles, the perianth being 4-lobed, adnate at base to the ovary. They are found in tropical Asia and Australia. See SANDALWOOD.

San'to-li'na (săn'tō-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *santolina*, name of the plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous undershrubs, natives of the Mediterranean region. They resemble the yarrow (*Achillea*) in their finely dissected leaves and clustered heads, but differ in the absence of rays. *S. chamæcyparissus* is the lavender cotton.

san'ton (săn'tŏn; sän-tōn'), *n.* [Sp. *santón*, augmented fr. *santo* holy, L. *sanctus.*] A Turkish saint; a kind of dervish, regarded by the people as a saint; also, a hermit.

san-ton'i-ca (săn-tŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *herba santonica*, a kind of plant, fr. *Santoni* a people of Aquitania.] **a** The European wormwood (*Artemisia pauciflora*). **b** *Pharm.* An anthelmintic drug consisting of dried flower heads of this plant; Levant wormseed. See SANTONIN.

san'to-nin (săn'tō-nĭn), *n.* Also *santonine.* [Cf. F. *santonine.* See SANTONICA.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, slightly bitter substance, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, occurring in santonica and in corresponding parts of other species of *Artemisia*, and used as an anthelmintic. In overdose it produces poisoning, causing all objects to appear yellow, or less often green or blue. Chemically, santonin is a derivative of naphthalene and is a lactone, combining with alkalies to form salts of **santonic**, or **santoninic, acid**, $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$. This acid in turn, by heating with alkalies, is converted into the isomeric **santoic**, or **santonic, acid**. With hydriodic acid and phosphorus santonin yields **santonous acid**, $C_{15}H_{20}O_3$, of which three optically different varieties are known.

San'to-rin' earth, San'to-rin' (sän'tō-rēn'), *n.* A kind of tufa from the island of Thera (also called Santorin or Santorini), consisting principally of a fine, light gray, siliceous material, used for making cement.

San'vi-ta'li-a (săn'vĭ-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. after one of the Italian family *Sanvitali.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican asteraceous herbs having small heads with yellow or white rays, a flat receptacle, and naked or awn-tipped achenes. *S. procumbens* is often cultivated for ornamental edgings. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

sap (săp), *n.* [AS. *sæp*; akin to OHG. *saf*, G. *saft*, Icel. *safi*; orig. uncert.; prob. fr. L. *sapa* must or new wine boiled thick.] **1**. The juices or fluid contents of a plant, esp. the watery solution which circulates through the vascular tissue in woody plants. The ascending current consists of the water of imbibition in which are dissolved various salts obtained from the earth. This so-called **crude sap** passes by diosmosis through the xylem portion of the vascular bundles to the chlorophyll-containing tissues (the leaves in most plants). Here it is subjected to photosynthesis (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS); the surplus water is transpired, and the newly formed carbohydrates and proteids are translocated through the phloëm or sieve tissue to the parts of the plant which may require them, the descending current being often called **elaborated sap**. In some plants, as the sugar cane, sugar maple, various palms, etc., the sap contains a high percentage of sugar. Popularly *sap* is sometimes applied to latex or to any fluid secretion. Botanists use it only as a convenient nontechnical term. See TRANSPIRATION; cf. CELL SAP **a**.
2. Any liquid or humor essential to life or health, or characteristic of a healthy, fresh, or vigorous condition; vitality; vigor; essential element; blood. *Shak.*
3. Sapwood, or alburnum.
4. *pl. Forestry.* Lumber containing much sapwood. It is inferior in quality to the grades called *firsts* and *seconds.*
5. *Quarrying.* Outside stone softened by weathering.
6. Any liquid taken with solid food. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
7. A saphead; a milksop; also (*Eng.*), an overzealous student. *Slang* (esp. in schools) or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sap, *v. t.*; SAPPED (săpt); SAP'PING. [F. *saper* (cf. Sp. *zapar*, It. *zappare*), fr. *sape* a sort of scythe, LL. *sappa* a sort of mattock.] **1**. To subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine; undermine.
2. *Mil.* To operate against, or pierce, by saps.
3. To make unstable or infirm; to unsettle; weaken.

Ring out the grief that *saps* the mind. *Tennyson.*

sap (săp), *v. i.* *Mil.* To proceed by, or to execute, saps.

sap, *n.* *Mil.* An approach in the form of a narrow trench with its head protected by a parapet of earth thrown up from the trench, formerly by gabions filled with earth, pushed forward, usually in a zigzag direction to minimize enfilade fire, towards the works of a besieged place, to enable an assault to be delivered from close at hand, or mining to be done. When one side of the trench is protected by a parapet it is a **full, or single, sap**; when both, a **double sap**. Cf. *flying sap*, under FLYING.

sap'a-jou (săp'ȧ-jōō; *F.* sȧ'pȧ'zhōō'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. Tupi *saó-guaçú*, lit., big monkey.] **a** A capuchin monkey (genus *Cebus*). **b** Formerly, sometimes, a spider monkey.

sa-pan' wood (sȧ-păn'). [Malay *sapang.*] A red dyewood obtained from the East Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree *Biancæa sappan*; also, the tree itself. The wood is a soluble redwood, and was the first of the so-called "brazilwoods" imported into Europe.

sap ball. Any large fungus of the genus *Polyporus.* They are sometimes used for razor strops. See POLYPORUS.

sa-pek' (sȧ-pĕk'), *n.* Also **sa-pec'**. [F. *sapèque*, prob. fr. Malay *sa-paku* a string (of cash).] **a** Any of the Oriental coins better known in English as *cash.* **b** A bronze coin worth $\frac{1}{100}$ piaster issued by France for Indo China.

sap fagot. *Mil.* A short but very strong fascine, used to fill interstices between gabions at the head of a sap, when sandbags are not procurable.

sap'ful (săp'fōōl), *a.* Abounding in sap; sappy.

sap green. A dull olive-green coloring matter prepared from the juice of buckthorn berries; also, its color. It is now used chiefly in coloring food products.

Saph'a-ren'sian (săf'ȧ-rĕn'shăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a method of chronology used in Spain from the 5th to the 12th century, by which the years were numbered from 38 B. C., the date of the conquest of Spain by Augustus.

sap'head' (săp'hĕd'), *n.* A weak-minded, stupid fellow; a milksop. *Colloq.* — **sap'-head'ed**, *a.* *Colloq.*

sa-phe'nous (sȧ-fē'nŭs), *a.* [LL. *saphena* a vein in the leg, saphena; fr. Ar. *çāfin*; cf. OF. *saphene*, F. *saphène*, Sp. *safina.*] *Anat.* **a** Designating the two principal superficial veins of the legs. The **internal**, or **long, saphenous vein** begins at the foot and passes up the inside of the leg, going in front of the internal malleolus, and behind the internal femoral condyle, and, entering the saphenous opening, joins the femoral vein. The **external**, or **short, saphenous vein** passes behind the outer malleolus and up the back of the leg, joining the popliteal at the knee. **b** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the saphenous veins; as, the **internal**, or **long**, and **external**, or **short, saphenous nerves**, cutaneous branches of the anterior crural and the popliteal nerves, which accompany the above veins; the **saphenous opening**, an opening in the broad fascia of the thigh through which the internal saphenous vein passes.

sap'id (săp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to taste: cf. F. *sapide.* See SAPIENT, SAVOR.] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor, or flavor. "*Sapid*, visible, audible objects." *J. Martineau.*

sa-pid'i-ty (sȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sapidité.*] Quality or state of being sapid; taste; savor; savoriness.

sa'pi-ence (sā'pĭ-ĕns), *n.* [L. *sapientia*: cf. F. *sapience.* See SAPIENT.] **1**. Quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; profound knowledge; also, practical wisdom or common prudence; — often used ironically. *Chaucer.*
2. [*cap.*] The apocryphal Book of Wisdom. *Obs.*
3. The rational or intellectual powers. *Obs. or R.*

sa'pi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sapiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sapere* to taste, to have sense, to know. See SAGE, *a.*] **1**. Wise; sage; discerning; — often in irony. "*Sapient* sir, sit here." *Shak.*
2. Affording knowledge or wisdom; as, a *sapient* plant. *R.*
Syn. — Sagacious, knowing, wise, discerning. See SHREWD.

sa'pi-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [L. *sapientialis.*] Having, affording, or expounding, wisdom. — **sa'pi-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*
sapiential books, *Bib.*, the books of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom, and Ecclesiasticus. *Obs.*

Sap'in-da'ce-æ (săp'ĭn-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAPINDUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, or rarely herbaceous vines (order Sapindales), of about 118 genera and over 1,000 species, almost entirely of the tropics; the soapberry family. They have mostly pinnate or palmate exstipulate leaves, diœciously polygamous flowers, and baccate or capsular, often edible, fruit. *Sapindus*, *Nephelium*, *Paullinia*, and *Cardiospermum* are prominent genera, including many ornamental plants. — **sap'in-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sap'in-da'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the soapworts and allies. **b** In modern taxonomy, an order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants comprising 20 families, including the Anacardiaceæ, Aquifoliaceæ, Celastraceæ, Aceraceæ, and Sapindaceæ. They have the stamens inserted on a disk, and the ovary with one or two ovules in each cell.

Sa-pin'dus (sȧ-pĭn'dŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *sapo* soap + *Indicus* Indian.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical and subtropical trees, the soapberries, typifying the family Sapindaceæ, having abruptly pinnate or unifoliolate leaves and tetramerous flowers succeeded by a fleshy or leathery berry. Several species occur in the southern United States.

Sa'pi-um (sā'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sappium*, var. of *sap(p)inus* a kind of fir or pine tree.] *Bot.* A genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs of wide distribution in warm regions. They have entire leaves and small spicate or racemose flowers with 2 stamens, succeeded by a loculicidal capsule. The acrid milky juice of *S. indicum* is used in staining rattan. The bark of some South American species is used for tanning. *S. sebiferum* is the tallow tree.

sap'ling (săp'lĭng), *n.* **1**. A young tree; specif., a young forest tree with a trunk not above four inches in diameter.
2. A youth. "You 're a young, foolish *sapling.*" *Shak.*
3. A greyhound whelped prior to a given running season but in the same calendar year.

sapling cup *or* **tankard**. A cask-shaped wooden ale tankard; a stave tankard.

sap'o-dil'la (săp'ō-dĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *sapotillo, zapotillo*, dim. of *zapote.* See SAPOTA.] **a** A large tropical American sapotaceous tree (*Sapota zapotilla*), with hard reddish durable wood and handsome evergreen foliage. It is one of the trees yielding chicle gum. **b** The fruit of this tree. It has a rough brownish skin and very sweet yellowish pulp. In the Spanish West Indies it is called *nispero*; in the British West Indies, *naseberry*; in the Philippines, *chico.*

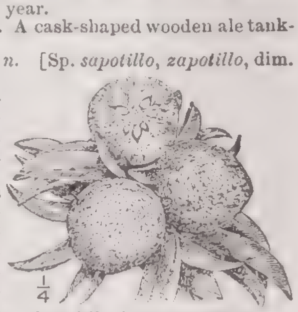

$\frac{1}{4}$

Sapodilla, Leaves and Fruits.

sap'o-na'ceous (săp'ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap, of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *soap.* See SOAP.] Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy. — **sap'o-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Sap'o-na'ri-a (-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sapo* soap. See SAPONACEOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of silenaceous herbs, natives of the Old World, with large flowers with a tubular or gibbous calyx, five clawed petals, and a 4-valved capsule. *S. officinalis* is the common soapwort, or bouncing Bet.

sa-pon'i-fi'a-ble (sȧ-pŏn'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being saponified.

sa-pon'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *saponification.* See SAPONIFY.] Act, process, or result, of soap making; conversion into soap; chemically, the decomposition of a fat by alkali, with the formation of a soap, or salt of the fatty acid, and glycerin; hence, *Chem.*, the decomposition of any ester into the corresponding alcohol and acid (either free or in the form of a salt); also, the similar production of an acid from some other derivative.

saponification value *or* **number**. *Chem.* A value obtained in the analysis of oils, fats, etc., being the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide neutralized, on saponification, by one gram of substance. The **saponification equivalent** is found by dividing the above number into the molecular weight of potassium hydroxide and multiplying by 1,000; it indicates the number of grams of the fat saponified by a gram molecule of any alkali.

sa-pon'i-fi'er (sȧ-pŏn'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* That which saponifies; specif., any reagent used to cause saponification.

sa-pon'i-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap + *-fy*: cf. F. *saponifier.*] To convert into soap; to subject to, or to undergo, saponification.

sap'o-nin (săp'ō-nĭn), *n.* [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap: cf. F. *saponine.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of glucosides occurring in many plants, as in soapwort, soapbark, etc., and characterized by their property of producing a soapy lather. Some, at least, appear to form a homologous series of the formula $C_nH_{2n-8}O_{10}$. Commercial saponin is extracted from soapbark as a white, amorphous, poisonous powder.

sap'o-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Sw. *saponit*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of magnesium and aluminium, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins and cavities in serpentine, diabase, etc. Sp. gr., 2.24–2.30.

sap'o-rif'ic (-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sapor* taste + E. *-fic.*] Having the power to produce the sensation of taste; producing taste, flavor, or relish.

sap'o-ros'i-ty (-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

sap'o-rous (săp'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *saporus, saporosus*, that relishes well, savory, fr. *sapor* taste.] Having flavor or taste.

Sa-po'ta (sȧ-pō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Mex. *tzapotl.* Cf. SAPODILLA.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees typifying the family Sapotaceæ, restricted by some to *S. zapotilla.* See SAPODILLA. **b** [*l. c.*] The sapodilla plum.

Sap'o-ta'ce-æ (săp'ō-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAPOTA.] *Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs (order Ebenales), consisting of about 31 genera and 400 species, widely distributed in tropical regions; the sapodilla family. They have milky juice, coriaceous leaves, and axillary flowers succeeded by fleshy, often edible, fruits. The stamens are in two or three whorls, borne on the corolla, often alternating with staminodia; the ovary is superior, 2-many-celled. Many genera, esp. *Palaquium*, yield gutta-percha, various gums, etc. *Sapota* is the sapodilla, and *Achras* (syn. *Lucuma*) is the marmalade tree. *Bumelia*, *Mimusops*, *Chrysophyllum*, and *Illipe* are other genera. — **sap'o-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sa-po'te (sä-pō'tā), *n.* [Sp.] **1**. In the West Indies: **a** The sapodilla. **b** The marmalade tree or its fruit.
2. In the Philippines, a date plum (*Diospyros ebenaster*).

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sant. † SAINT.
sant (sȧnt; sänt), *v. i.* To disappear; vanish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **san'ta** (sän'tä), *fem.* of SANTO.
San'ta Ca'sa (kä'sä). [Sp., holy house.] See HOLY HOUSE.
San'ta Claus *or* **Klaus** (săn'tȧ klôz). See SAINT NICHOLAS.
Santa Fé cinnamon. The ishpingo. [MEG, 2 **a**.]
Santa Fé nutmeg. See NUT-
San'ta Her-man'dad (sän'tä ĕr-män'däth; 146) [Sp.] See HERMANDAD.
san'tal (săn'tȧl), *n.* [F. *santal.* See SANDALWOOD.] **a** Red sandalwood. **b** *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_8H_6O_3$, extracted from this wood.
San-ta'li (sȧn-tä'lē), *n.* See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.
san-tal'ic (-tăl'ĭk), *a.* See SANTALIN. [= SANDALWOOD.]
san'tal-wood' (săn'tȧl-wŏŏd').
San'ta Ma-ri'a tree (sän'tȧ mȧ-rē'ȧ). See CALABA.
San'ta Mar'tha wood (mär'tȧ). Nicaragua wood.
san'tar, *n.* A confederate who passes by and receives stolen goods while the thief remains with the owner. *Obs. Cant.*
San-tee' (săn-tē'), *n.* See SIOUX.
san'ter (sȧn'tẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAUNTER.
santfoyn. † SAINFOIN.
san-tir' (săn-tēr'), *n.* [Ar. *santīr.*] A kind of Oriental dulcimer played with two curved sticks.
san'tis. † SANCTUS.
‖ **san'to** (sän'tō), *a.* [It & Sp.] Holy; sacred. — *n.* A saint.
san-to'ic (săn-tō'ĭk), *a.*, **san-ton'ic** (săn-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*, **san'to-nin'ic** (săn'tō-nĭn'ĭk), *a.*, **san'to-nous** (săn'tō-nŭs), *a.* *Chem.* See SANTONIN.
‖ **san-tol'** (sän-tōl'), *n.* [Tag. *santol*, or Malay *santul.*] **a** The sandal tree. **b** Its fruit. *Phil. I.*
san-toon'. † SANTON.
santuare. † SANCTUARY.
san'ty, *n.* Prob., sanctity: — in *God's santy*, an oath. *Obs.*
sanz. † SANS.
sanzacke, sanziack. † SANJAK.
Sao'shyant (sou'shyȧnt), *n.* [Avestan.] The Iranian or Zoroastrian Messiah. There are to be three, each inaugurating a special period of human progress.
S. A. P. *Abbr.* Semi-armor-piercing.
sap, *v. i.* [See 1st SAP.] To act the sap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. & School Slang.*
‖ **sa'pa'** (sȧ'pȧ'), *n.* [F.] Grape jelly.
sap'a-dil'lo (săp'ȧ-dĭl'ō). Var. of SAPODILLA.
sa-pak'u. Var. of SAPEK.
sap'bush', *n.* A grove or wood of sugar maples. *U. S.*
sap cavity. *Bot.* A vacuole.
sap chafer. A beetle of the subfamily Cetoniinæ.
sape. † SOAP.
sape, *n.* [L. *sapa.*] Must. *Obs.*
sape, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sapa.*] A decoction of herbs. *Obs.*
sape, *v. i.* [L. *sapere*: cf. F. *saper* (16th cent.).] To be wise. *Obs.*
sapen. † *shapen*, p. p. of SHAPE.
‖ **sa'pe-re au'de** (săp'ē-rē). [L.] Dare to be wise. *Horace* (*Ep.* I. ii. 40).
Saph (săf). *Bib.*
Sa'phar. Var. of SAFAR.
Sa'phat (sā'făt). *Bib.*
Saph'a-thi'a (săf'ȧ-thī'ȧ), **Saph'a-ti'a** (-tī'ȧ) *D. Bib.*
Saph'a-ti'as (-ăs). *Bib.*
sapheir. † SAPPHIRE.
sa-phe'na (sȧ-fē'nȧ), *n.* [LL.] *Anat.* A saphenous vein or nerve. — **sa-phe'nal** (-năl), *a.*
Sa'pheth (sā'fĕth). *Bib.*
Sa'phir (sā'fẽr). *Bib.*
‖ **sa'phir' d'eau'** (sȧ'fēr' dō'). [F.] = WATER SAPPHIRE.
Saph'ism (săf'ĭz'm), *n.*, **Saph'ist**, *n.*, etc. See SAPPHISM, etc.
saph'ron. † SAFFRON.
sap'id-less, *a.* Insipid. *Obs.*
sap'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sa'pi-en-cy, *n.* Sapience.
sa'pi-ent, *n.* Sapience; a sapient person; a sage. *Obs.*
sa'pi-en'ter, *adv.* [L.] Wisely; correctly. *Obs.*
sa'pi-en'tious (sā'pĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* Sapiential. *Obs.* [pient. *R.*]
sa'pi-ent-ize, *v. t.* To make sa-
sa'pi-ent-ly, *adv.* of SAPIENT.
sapin, *n.* [F.] A fir tree. *Obs.*
sa-pin'da (sȧ-pĭn'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *sapinda.*] *Hindu Law.* Any person considered in his relation to any of his three (or, rarely, six) nearest lineal (male) ancestors or (conversely) descendants; — so named because the pinda is offered to the three nearest ancestors, and the crumbs to the next three. Cf. SAKULYA. — **sa-pin'da-ship**, *n.*
sa-pin'dal (sȧ-pĭn'dăl), *a.* Pert. to the Sapindales (sense **a**).
sa'pit (sä'pĭt), *n.* A small Moro sailboat. *Phil. I.*
sa'pi-u'tan (sä'pē-ōō'tȧn), *n.* [Malay *sāpi-ūtan* wild cow; *sāpi* cow + *ūtan* wild.] The anoa.
saple, *n.* A sapling. *Obs.*
sap'less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **sa'po** (sä'pō), *n.*; *pl.* SAPOS (-pōz; *Sp.* -pōs). [Sp., toad.] A toadfish, esp. *Opsanus pardus*, common on the Gulf coast.
sa'po (sā'pō), *n.* [L. See SAPONACEOUS.] Soap; specif., *U. S. Pharm.*, white castile soap.
sapocon. † SAPEK.
sapodilla plum. = SAPODILLA **b**.
sap-og'e-nin (sȧ-pŏj'ē-nĭn; săp'ō-jĕn'ĭn), *n.* [*saponin* + *-gen* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline product of the decomposition of saponin, of soapwort, etc.
sap'o-na-ry (săp'ō-nā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *saponarius* a soap maker.] Saponaceous.
sap'o-nul (săp'ō-nŭl), *n.* Also **saponule**. [F. *saponule*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] *Old Chem.* A soapy mixture obtained by treating an essential oil with an alkali; hence, any similar compound of an essential oil. *Obs.*
sapon wood. † SAPAN WOOD.
sa'por, *n.* [L.] Savor; taste; flavor; also, juice; sap.
sap'o-tad (săp'ō-tăd), *n.* Any of the Sapotaceæ. *Obs.*
sap'o-til'la (săp'ō-tĭl'ȧ). Var. of SAPODILLA.
sa'po-tox'in, *n.* [*saponin* + *toxin.*] *Chem.* A poisonous constituent of commercial saponin.
sapour, *n.* [Cf. L. *sopor.*] Drowsiness. *Obs.* [WOOD.]
sap-pan' wood. Var. of SAPAN
sap'per, *n.* A cutting tool to remove sapwood.

N O P Q R S

sap′per (săp′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *sapeur.*] One who saps; specif., *Mil.*, a soldier employed on saps or in digging mines, as a member of an army corps of engineers; also, formerly, a soldier engaged in any digging or on field works.

Sap′phic (săf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Sapphicus*, Gr. Σαπφικός, fr. Σαπφώ Sappho.] **1.** Of or pert. to Sappho, a Greek poetess (c. 600 B. C.) of Lesbos, famous for beautiful love lyrics.
2. *Pros.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of certain verse forms used by Sappho, esp. a logaœdic pentapody with a dactyl in the third place (- ⏑ | - ⏓ | - ‖ ⏑⏑ | - ⏑ | - ⏑).
Sapphic strophe, three such verses followed by an Adonic.

Sap′phic, *n.* *Pros.* A Sapphic verse.

sap′phire (săf′īr), *n.* [ME. *saphir*, *safir*, F. *saphir*, OF. also *safir*, L. *sapphirus*, Gr. σάπφειρος, of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. *sappīr.*] **1.** A pure variety of the mineral corundum, in transparent or translucent crystals; specif., the blue transparent stone, prized as a gem. See CORUNDUM. Those of other colors are sometimes called *white sapphire*, *purple sapphire* (Oriental amethyst), etc., except the red, the true ruby. In the trade, a **fancy sapphire** is any colored sapphire not blue, or any of certain other stones of similar appearance.
2. The color of the gem; bright blue.
3. *Her.* Azure, in blazoning by the precious stones.
4. Any humming bird of the genus *Hylocharis*, native of South America. The throat and breast are bright blue.

sap′phire, *a.* Of or resembling sapphire; sapphirine; of a deep, pure blue. — **sapphire quartz**, *Min.*, a rare blue variety of quartz. — **s. gurnard**, the sapphirine gurnard.

sap′phire-wing′ (săf′īr-wĭng′), *n.* A South American humming bird (*Pterophanes temmincki*) with blue wings.

sap′phir-ine (săf′ẽr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [L. *sapphirinus*, Gr. σαπφείρινος.] **1.** Made of sapphire.
2. Resembling sapphire; having any quality of sapphire, esp. the color. "*Sapphirine* degree of hardness." *Boyle.*
sapphirine gurnard, a European gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*) having the pectoral fins much blotched with a rich blue.

sap′phir-ine, *n.* *Min.* **a** A pale blue or green silicate of magnesium and aluminium occurring usually in granular form. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 3.42–3.48. **b** Sapphire quartz. **c** A blue variety of magnesia spinel. **d** Haüynite. *Obs.*

Sap′pho (săf′ō), *n.* Also **Sappho comet**. [See SAPPHIC, *a.*] A very beautiful fork-tailed South American humming bird (*Lesbia sparganura*).

Sappho (*Lesbia sparganura*). 1/5

sap′py (săp′ĭ), *a.*; SAP′PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SAP′PI-EST. [AS. *sæpig.* See 1st SAP.] **1.** Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.
2. Sodden; rainy. *Scot. or Dial.*
3. Resembling, or largely of, sapwood.
4. Moist; flabby; tainted; — said of meat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. Having a superabundance of suint; — said of wool.
6. *Steel Manuf.* Designating the best kind of steel, having a fine grain and finished blue with a silky sheen.
7. Young and weak; feeble; silly.
When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age. *Hayward.*
8. Addicted to drinking; cheerful or lively, as after drinking. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sapro-. Combining form from Greek σαπρός, *rotten.*

sap′ro-gen′ic (săp′rō-jĕn′ĭk) } *a.* [*sapro-* + *-genic*, *-ge-*
sa-prog′e-nous (sȧ-prŏj′ē-nŭs) } *nous.*] **1.** Capable of producing decay or putrefaction, as many saprophytic bacteria. Cf. SAPROPHILOUS, ZYMOGENIC.
2. Of or pertaining to the production of putrefaction; occurring or produced in or upon putrefying matter.

Sap′ro-leg′ni-a (săp′rō-lĕg′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sapro-* + Gr. λέγνον edge, border.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi, the fish molds, typifying the family Saprolegniaceæ. They attack living fish, *S. ferax* causing the salmon disease of Great Britain.

Sap′ro-leg′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of mold fungi typifying the order Saprolegniales. — **sap′ro-leg′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sap′ro-leg′ni-a′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of phycomycetous fungi containing several families. They are mostly aquatic molds, attacking living or dead fish or insects. Both sexual and asexual reproduction occur.

sap′ro-lite (săp′rō-līt), *n.* [*sapro-* + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* Disintegrated rock, usually more or less decomposed, which lies in its original place. — **sap′ro-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

sap roller. *Mil.* A large, stiffly made, filled gabion, which the sapper sometimes rolls before him for protection.

sa-proph′a-gous (sȧ-prŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*sapro-* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on decaying matter.

sap-roph′i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*sapro-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Saprophytic; specif., *Bacteriol.*, thriving in decaying matter, as many bacteria. Cf. SAPROGENIC, ZYMOGENIC.

sap′ro-phyte (săp′rō-fīt), *n.* [*sapro-* + *-phyte.*] *Biol.* Any organism living on dead or decaying organic matter; — contrasted with *autophyte.* Most of the higher fungi, as the mushrooms and toadstools, various orchids, as the coralroot (*Corallorhiza*), and certain families, as the Monotropaceæ, are saprophytes. See MYCORHIZA; cf. PARASITE, 3.

sap′ro-phyt′ic (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, a saprophyte. — **sap′ro-phyt′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sap′ro-phyt-ism (-fīt-ĭz′m), *n.* State of being saprophytic.

sap′sa-go (săp′sȧ-gō), *n.* [G. *schabzieger*; *schaben* to shave, to scrape + *zieger* a sort of whey.] A kind of Swiss cheese, of a greenish color, flavored with melilot.

sap shield. *Mil.* A steel plate used as a shield by a sapper or other advanced worker.

sap′suck′er (săp′sŭk′ẽr), *n.* Any of several small American woodpeckers of the genus *Sphyrapicus*, esp. the yellow-bellied sapsucker (*S. varius*) of the eastern United States, which feed partly on the sap of trees. The red-breasted sapsucker (*S. ruber*) inhabits western North America. Also, incorrectly, any of various other small woodpeckers.

1/5
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*). Male.

sap′u-cai′a (săp′ōō-kī′ȧ), *n.* [F. *sapucaia*, fr. Tupi *sopiá* egg + *acaia*, name of the tree.] Any of several South American trees, species of *Lecythis.*

sapucaia nut. The oily edible seed of the sapucaia, esp. of several Brazilian species, as *Lecythis amazonum*, *L. lanceolata*, *L. zabucayo*, etc. They are used for food, and furnish an oil.

sap′wood′ (săp′wŏŏd′), *n.* *Bot.* Alburnum; — disting. from *heartwood.*

sar′a-band (săr′ȧ-bănd), *n.* [F. *sarabande*, Sp. *zarabanda*, fr. Per. *sarband* a fillet for a lady's headdress; *sar* head + *band* band.] **a** A slow Spanish dance of Saracenic origin. **b** Music for this dance or in its slow triple rhythm, having usually a marked accent on the second beat. The saraband was an essential movement in the classic suite of Handel, Bach, etc.

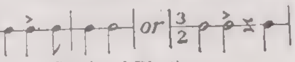

Saraband Rhythms.

Sar′a-cen (-sĕn), *n.* [L. *Saracenus* one of a people of Arabia, LL., a Saracen, a Mohammedan; cf. Gr. Σαρακηνός, perh. of Ar. origin. Cf. SARCENET, SARRASIN.] **1.** Orig., a nomad of the deserts between Syria and Arabia; later, an Arab; hence, a Mohammedan or Mussulman, esp. as hostile to the Crusaders.
2. A pagan; a heathen; an infidel. *Obs.*

Saracen, *or* **Saracen's, stone**. A sarsen.

Sar′a-cen′ic (-sĕn′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sara-
Sar′a-cen′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cens; as, *Saracenic* architecture.
Saracenic architecture, the architecture of the conquering Moslems generally. Its constructive designs were chiefly adopted from the subjugated peoples, and thus show certain typical variations, as in the almost equilateral pointed arch, the pointed dome with external relief decoration, and the square or polygonal minarets in diminishing stories of the **Arabic** or **Egypto-Arabic style**; in the horseshoe arch, often cusped, and the lack of domical or vaulted structure of the **Moorish style**; in the bulb domes, round minarets, large niche portals, and four-centered arch of the **Persian style**; in the bulb dome, round minaret, and ogee arch of the **Indian style**; in the Byzantine dome, half-dome, and pendentives, and conically spired minaret of the **Turkish style**. Constructive design appears usually subordinate to decoration, which is Oriental in spirit, characterized by arabesques, geometric patterns of interlacing lines, etc., usually done in tile mosaics or stamped plaster, in brilliant yet harmonious colors; by the absence of pictured or sculptured representation of animal life; by stalactite ornament and decorative inscriptions.

Sa′rah (sā′rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Sārāh*: cf. L. *Sara*, fr. Heb.] **1.** Lit., a princess; — fem. prop. name. F. *Sara* (sȧ′rȧ′); It., Sp., & Pg. *Sara* (sä′rä); G. *Sara* (zä′rä). — Dim. *Sal*, *Sally* (*Sawkin*, obs.).
2. *Bib.* Also **Sa′rai** (sā′rī; săr′ā-ī). The wife of Abraham and the mother of Isaac. See *Gen.* xi. 31 and xvii. 15.

Sar′as-va-ti, **Sar′as-wa-ti** (săr′ȧs-wȧ-tē), *n.* [Skr. *Sarasvatī.*] *Hindu Myth.* The Sakti, or wife, of Brahma. She is the goddess of learning, music, and poetry.

sar′casm (sär′kăz′m), *n.* [F. *sarcasme*, L. *sarcasmos*, Gr. σαρκασμός, fr. σαρκάζειν to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to speak bitterly, to sneer, fr. σαρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] **1.** A keen or bitter taunt; a satirical remark uttered with scorn or contempt; a cutting gibe; also, irony or the use of irony, esp. when contemptuous.
2. Quality of being keenly reproachful or satirically contemptuous; as, the essay is permeated with bitter *sarcasm.*
Syn. — Satire, ridicule, taunt, gibe. See IRONY.

sar-cas′tic (sär-kăs′tĭk), *a.* Expressing, or expressed by, sarcasm; characterized by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasm; satirical.
What a fierce and *sarcastic* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South.*
Syn. — SARCASTIC, SARDONIC. One is SARCASTIC who is cuttingly or tauntingly reproachful; SARDONIC (see etym.) is used esp. of facial expression, and suggests derisive or sneering sarcasm; as, "Mr. Bennet was [an] odd . . . mixture of quick parts, *sarcastic* humor, reserve and caprice" (*Jane Austen*); a *sarcastic* remark; "a *sardonic* smile, such as Alexander von Humboldt used to have when he contemplated the late King of Prussia's missionary deaconesses" (*M. Arnold*); "He would sometimes, with ironic deference, send to borrow a rod of the Under Master, and then, with *sardonic* grin, observe to one of his upper boys 'how neat and fresh the twigs looked'" (*Lamb*). See IRONY, RIDICULE, MALICIOUS.

sarce′net, **sarse′net** (särs′nĕt), *n.* [Prob. a derivative fr. OF. & F. *Sarrasin* Saracen; cf. LL. *saracenicum* cloth made by Saracens. See SARACEN.] A species of fine thin silk fabric, used for linings, etc.

Sar′ci-na (sär′sĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sarcina* bundle.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of nonciliated bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, distinguished by having cells which divide in three directions, resulting in cubical masses. The species are mostly harmless; many are chromogenic. **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). A bacterium of this genus.

sar-cin′ic (-sĭn′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or caused by, sarcinæ.

sar′co- (sär′kō-). Combining form from Greek σάρξ, σαρκός, *flesh*; as, *sarco*phagous, flesh-eating; *sarco*logy.

Sar-cob′a-tus (sär-kŏb′ȧ-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. βάτος bramble bush.] *Bot.* A genus of branching spiny chenopodiaceous shrubs, the greasewoods, found on alkali plains and deserts of the western United States. They have monœcious flowers, the staminate borne in aments, the pistillate solitary. The winged fruit contains one seed.

sar′co-carp (sär′kō-kärp), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a** A fleshy mesocarp, as the pulpy part of a peach. **b** Improperly, any fleshy fruit.

sar′co-cele (-sēl), *n.* [Gr. σαρκοκήλη; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + κήλη tumor.] *Med.* Any solid tumor of the testicle.

Sar′co-col′la (-kŏl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sarcocolla* a Persian gum, fr. Gr. σαρκοκόλλα; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + κόλλα glue.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of South African penæaceous shrubs having axillary or spicate yellow or red flowers, the long perianth tube with four reflexed lobes. **b** [*l. c.*] A gummy exudate supposed to be obtained from species of the above genus, although found chiefly in Arabia. It possesses an aromatic odor and a bitter, acrid taste. It was formerly thought to possess healing properties.

Sar′co-cys-tid′e-a (-sĭs-tĭd′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARCO-; -CYST.] *Zoöl.* An order of elongate Sporozoa chiefly parasitic in the fibers of voluntary muscle of mammals. The best-known species is *Sarcocystis miescheri.* Its individuals, when in muscle fibers, are known as **Rainey's**, or **Miescher's, corpuscles.** — **sar′co-cys-tid′e-an** (-ăn), **sar′co-cys-tid′i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **sar′co-cys′toid** (-sĭs′toid), *n.*

sar′code (sär′kōd), *n.* [Gr. σαρκώδης fleshy; σάρξ flesh + εἶδος form. Cf. SARCOID.] *Biol.* The protoplasm of the body of a unicellular animal. *Du Jardin* (1835).

Sar-co′des (sär-kō′dēz), *n.* [NL. See SARCODE.] *Bot.* A genus of monotropaceous plants consisting of a single species, *Sarcodes sanguinea*, the snow plant of the Californian Sierra Nevada. See SNOW PLANT.

sar-cod′ic (sär-kŏd′ĭk) } *a.* *Biol.* Pertaining to, or re-
sar′co-dous (sär′kō-dŭs) } sembling, sarcode.

Sar′co-di′na (sär′kō-dī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARCODE.] *Zoöl.* The Rhizopoda, in a broad sense (see RHIZOPODA **a**).

sar′co-lem′ma (-lĕm′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. λέμμα rind, skin.] *Anat.* The very thin transparent homogeneous sheath inclosing a striated muscular fiber. — **sar′co-lem′mic** (-ĭk), **sar′co-lem′mous** (-ŭs), *a.*

sar-col′o-gy (sär-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-logy.*] **a** That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts. **b** The ancient theory that a part of the animal body taken into the human system nourishes a corresponding part. Cf. ORGANOTHERAPY. — **sar′co-log′ic** (sär′kō-lŏj′ĭk), **sar′co-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sar-col′o-gist** (sär-kŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* *All Rare.*

sar-co′ma (sär-kō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. SARCOMATA (-kō′mȧ-tȧ), E. SARCOMAS (-kō′mȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. σάρκωμα, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] **1.** *Med.* A tumor of fleshy consistence; now, a variety of malignant growth made up of a substance resembling embryonic connective tissue.
2. *Bot.* A fleshy disk. *Obs.*

sar-co′ma-to′sis (sär-kō′mȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See SARCOMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by the development of numerous sarcomata.

sar-com′a-tous (-kŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -kō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to sarcoma; resembling sarcoma.

Sap-phi′ra (sȧ-fī′rȧ). *Bib.* See ANANIAS, 1 a.
Sap′phism (săf′ĭz′m), *n.* [So named in allusion to the passionate lyrics of *Sappho.*] *Med.* Sensual desire of a woman for other women; Lesbianism. — **Sap′phist**, *n.*
sappica. ✝ SAPEK.
sap′pi-ness (săp′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sap′po-dil′la (săp′ō-dĭl′ȧ). Var. of SAPODILLA.
sappon. ✝ SAPAN (WOOD).
sa-præ′mi-a, **sa-pre′mi-a** (sȧ-prē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sapro-* + *-æmia.*] = SEPTICÆMIA. — **sa-præ′mic**, **sa-pre′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
sap′rine (săp′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [Gr. σαπρός rotten.] *Chem.* A physiologically inactive ptomaine, found in putrid liver, spleen, etc.
sap′rol (-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [Trade name fr. Gr. σαπρός rotten + E. cres*ol.*] An oily inflammable mixture of crude cresols, etc., used as a disinfectant.
sap′ro-leg′ni-ous (-lĕg′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to the order Saprolegniales. [*a.* Saprophilous.]
sap′ro-phile (săp′rō-fĭl; -fīl).
sa-pros′to-mous (sȧ-prŏs′tō-mŭs), *a.* [*sapro-* + *-stomous.*] Having a foul breath.
sap rot. Dry rot.
sa′py (*dial.* sā′pĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAPPY.
sar. ✝ SOAR.
sar. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SERVE, SORE. [an.]
Sar. *Abbr.* Sardinia; Sardini-
S. A. R. *Abbr.* Sons of the American Revolution; South African Republic.
Sa′ra. Var. of SARAH.
Sar′a-a (săr′ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
sa-raad′ (sȧ-räd′), *n.* [W. *sarāad*, lit., disgrace, insult.] *Cymric Tribal Law.* A fine payable to the wife and certain kin of a person wounded or killed.
sar′a-ba-can (săr′ȧ-bȧ-kăn), *n.* = SARBACANE.
Sar′a-ba′ite (săr′ȧ-bā′īt), *n.* [LL. *Sarabaitae*, pl.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of certain vagrant or heretical Oriental monks in the early church.
Sar′a-bi′as (săr′ȧ-bī′ăs). *Bib.*
Sar′a-cen-ism (săr′ȧ-sĕn-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
Sar′a-cen-ry, *n.* Saraceny. *Obs.*
Saracen's comfrey *or* **consound**. A ragwort (*Senecio saracenicus*) said to have been used by the Saracens to heal wounds.
Saracen's corn. Buckwheat; — in allusion to its origin.
Saracen's head. *Her.* A Moor's head, usually wreathed of two colors. [CORN.]
Saracen's wheat = SARACEN'S
Saracen's woundwort. = SARACEN'S COMFREY.
Sar′a-cen-y, *n.* The domain of Saracens; pagandom. *Obs.*
Sa′ra-da (sä′rȧ-dä; shä′-), *n.* [After *Shāradā* Nandan, said to have first reduced the language to writing.] The older of the two alphabets of Kashmir, nearly identical with Devanagari.
sa-raf′. Var. of SHROFF. [coin.]
sa-raf′, **sa-raf′fo**. ✝ SHERIFF, a
sa-rai′. Var. of SERAI.
Sa-ra′ia (sȧ-rā′yȧ; -rī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Sa-ra′iah (-rā′yȧ; -rī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Sa-ra′ias (-rā′yăs; -rī′ăs). *Bib.*
Sa-ra′im (-rā′ĭm). *D. Bib.*
Sa′ra-ites (sā′rȧ-īts). *D. Bib.*
Sar′a-mel (săr′ȧ-mĕl). *Bib.*
sarampura. ✝ SALAMPORE.
sa′ran-gi (sä′rŭŋ-gē), *n.* [Hind. *sārang*, *sārangī.*] *Music.* A kind of fiddle used by Hindus.
sar′an-gous′ty (săr′ăn-gōōs′tĭ), *n.* [Per. *sar-angushti* a thin paste for painting the tips of the fingers; *sar* tip + *angusht* finger.] Stucco made waterproof to protect against dampness.
sar′an-jam′ (sŭr′ŭn-jäm′; -jôm′), *n.* [Per. *saranjām* conclusion, ingredients, provision; *sar* end + *anjām* end; i. e., the final end.] = JAGHIRE. *India.*
sa-ra′pe (sä-rä′pā). Var. of SERAPE.
Sa′raph (sā′răf; sä′-). *Bib.*
saraphi. ✝ XERAFIN.
Sa-ra′sar (sȧ-rā′sȧr). *D. Bib.*
sar′a-sen′i-ca (săr′ȧ-sĕn′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [LL. *Aristolochia sarracenica* the Saracen birthwort.] A kind of birthwort. *Obs.*
sar′a-sin. Var. of SARRASIN.
Sar′a-tha′sar (săr′ȧ-thā′sȧr). *D. Bib.*
Sa-ra′thi (sȧ-rā′thī). *D. Bib.*
Sar′a-to′ga chips (săr′ȧ-tō′gȧ). [From *Saratoga* Springs, New York.] Thin slices of raw potato fried crisp in deep fat.
Sar′a-to′gan (-găn), *a.* [See SARATOGA CHIPS.] *Geol.* Potsdam.
Saratoga trunk. [See SARATOGA CHIPS.] A very large traveling trunk.
Sa-ra′wa-kese′ (sȧ-rä′wȧ-kēz′; -kēs′), *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native of Sarawak, northwest Borneo.
Sa′ra-wan (sä′rȧ-wȧn), *n.* [Hind. *sārawan*, *sāwan.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.
sarawil, *n.* = SHULWAURS. *Obs.*
saray. ✝ SERAI.
sar′ba-cane (sär′bȧ-kān), **sar′ba-cand** (-kănd), *n.* [F. *sarbacane*, *sarbatane* (cf. Sp. *cerbatana*), fr. Ar. *zabaṭānah.*] A blowgun. Cf. SUMPITAN.
sar-cas′mous (sär-kăz′mŭs), *a.* Sarcastic. *Obs.*
sar-cas′ti-cal, *a.* Sarcastic.
sar-cas′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of SARCASTIC, SARCASTICAL.
sarce. ✝ SEARCE.
sar′cel (sär′sĕl), *n.* [OF. *cercel*, F. *cerceau*, L. *circellus*, dim. of *circulus* circle.] *Falconry.* The outer joint of the wing of a hawk, or a quill on it. *Obs.*
sar-celle′ (sär-sĕl′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *querquedula.*] A teal. *Louisiana.*
sar′cel-lé′ (sär′sĕ-lā′), *a.* [OF. *cercelé*, p. p., curly.] *Her.* = RECERCELÉ.
sarche. ✝ SEARCE.
Sar-ched′o-nus (sär-kĕd′ō-nŭs). *Bib.* Esarhaddon. *Tobit* i. 21.
sar′ci-lis (sär′sĭ-lĭs), *n.* [LL.] A coarse woolen cloth worn by beggars, etc. *Obs. or Hist.*
sar′ci-na′ri-ous (sär′sĭ-nā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sarcinarius.*] Of, pert. to, or carrying, burdens. *Obs.*
sar′ci-nate. *v. t.* [L. *sarcinatus* laden.] To load; burden. *Obs.*
sar′ci-nate, *v. t.* [L. *sarcinator* a patcher.] To patch; sew. *Obs.*
sar′cine (sär′sĭn), *n.* Also **-sin.** [See SARKINE.] = HYPOXANTHINE.
sar-ci′tis (sär-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Myositis.
sar′cle (sär′k'l), *v. t.* [F. *sarcler* to weed, fr. L. *sarculare* to hoe.] To weed. *Obs.*
sar′co-ad′e-no′ma (-kō-ăd′ē-nō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sarcoma and adenoma combined.
sar′co-car′ci-no′ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sarcoma containing carcinomatous elements.
sar′co-col (sär′kō-kŏl). Var. of SARCOCOLLA **b**.
sar′co-col′lin (-kŏl′ĭn), *n.* = SARCOCOLLA **b**.
sar′co-derm (sär′kō-dûrm), **-der′ma** (-dûr′mȧ), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* **a** A fleshy layer in a seed's testa. **b** A sarcocarp.
sar′co-dyc′ti-um (-dĭk′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. δίκτυον net.] *Zoöl.* In radiolarians, a network of protoplasm on the surface of the calymna.
sar′co-en′chon-dro′ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sarcoma combined with enchondroma.
sar′co-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), **sar-cog′e-nous** (sär-kŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*sarco-* + *-genic*, *-genous.*] *Physiol.* Producing flesh.
sar′coid (sär′koid), *a.* [Gr. σαρκοειδής. See SARCODE.] *Biol.* Resembling flesh, as the soft tissue of a sponge.
sar′co-lac′tic (sär′kō-lăk′tĭk), *a.* [*sarco-* + *lactic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* See LACTIC ACID.
sar′co-line (-lĭn), *a.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] Flesh-colored.
sar′co-lite (-līt), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A silicate of calcium, sodium, and aluminium, $(Ca,Na_2)_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, in small flesh-colored tetragonal crystals.
sar′co-mere (sär′kō-mēr), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-mere.*] *Anat.* A transverse segment of a sarcostyle.
Sar-coph′a-ga (sär-kŏf′ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. See SARCOPHAGUS.] A suborder of marsupials including the dasyures and the opossums. *Owen.*
Sar-coph′a-ga, *n.* [NL., fem. sing. See SARCOPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* Typical genus of flesh flies.
sar-coph′a-gal (-găl), *a.* Sarcophagous. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
sar′co-phage. *n.* Sarcophagus.
Sar′co-phag′i-dæ (sär′kō-făj′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *Sarcophaga* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the flesh flies. Some-

sar-coph′a-gus (sär-kŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -GI (-jī), E. -GUSES (-gŭs-ĕz, -ĭz; 151). [L., fr. Gr. σαρκοφάγος, properly, eating flesh; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + φαγεῖν to eat. Cf. SARCASM.] **1**. A limestone used among the Greeks for coffins, which disintegrated within a few weeks the flesh of bodies deposited in it; — called also **lapis Assius**, or **Assian stone**, and said to have been found at Assos, a city of Lycia.
2. A coffin or chest-shaped tomb of the kind of stone described above; hence, any stone coffin; also, any large coffin placed in the open air or in a tomb where it may be seen.
3. A gravestone shaped like a sarcophagus.
4. A kind of wine cooler, forming part of a sideboard, in use about the end of the 18th century.

sar-coph′a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σαρκοφαγία. See SARCOPHAGUS.] The practice of eating flesh. *Rare.*

Sar′co-phy′te (sär′kō-fī′tē), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A genus of balanophoraceous plants consisting of a single species, *S. sanguinea*, of South Africa. It is a bright red, leafless, fleshy herb with diœcious trimerous flowers.

sar′co-plasm (sär′kō-plăz′m), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-plasm.*] *Anat.* The hyaline semifluid substance between the fibrillæ of striated muscular fibers. — **sar′co-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*

sar-co′sis (sär-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάρκωσις, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Now Rare. Med.* **a** Abnormal formation of flesh. **b** Sarcoma.

sar′co-style (sär′kō-stīl), *n.* [*sarco-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] **1**. *Anat.* One of the fine longitudinal fibrillæ running from end to end of a striated muscular fiber; a muscle column. **2**. *Zoöl.* The dactylozooid of a calyptoblastic hydroid.

sar′cous (sär′kŭs), *a.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Anat.* Pert. to flesh or muscle. — **sarcous elements**, the dark segments of the sarcostyles of a striated muscle fiber.

sard (särd), *n.* [L. *sarda*, Gr. σάρδιον, or σάρδιος (sc. λίθος), i. e., Sardian stone, fr. Σάρδιος Sardian, Σάρδεις Sardes, the capital of Lydia: cf. F. *sarde.* Cf. SARDIUS.] A brownish red variety of chalcedony, similar to, but darker than, carnelian, classed by some as a variety of carnelian.

sar′da-chate (sär′dȧ-kāt), *n* [L. *sardachates.* See SARD; AGATE.] A variety of agate containing sard.

Sar′da-na-pa′lus (sär′dȧ-nȧ-pā′lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαρδανάπαλος.] The hero of Byron's tragedy of this name. He was a king of Assyria who (according to the classical myth, adopted by Byron) burned himself on a funeral pyre with his favorite concubine while the Medes were besieging his palace. He is the historical Ashurbanipal.

sar-dine′ (sär-dēn′; sär′dēn; 277), *n.* [F. *sardine*, L. *sardina, sarda*; cf. Gr. σαρδηνη, σάρδα; prob. so called from the island of *Sardinia*, Gr. Σαρδώ.] **1**. Any of several small clupeoid fishes of the genus *Sardinella* suitable for being preserved in olive oil for food. The true sardine, or pilchard (*Sardinella pilchardus*), occurs only in European waters, but species closely resembling it are found in America, as *S. cærulea* of the Pacific coast and *S. pseudohispanica* of West Indian waters.

European Sardine (*Sardinella pilchardus*). 1/3

2. Any of various fishes resembling the true sardines or similarly preserved for food; as: **a** In the eastern United States, the young of the common herring or of the menhaden. **b** In North Carolina, an anchovy (*Anchovia browni*).

Sar-din′i-an (sär-dĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sardinianus.*] Of or pert. to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia. The kingdom, including part of Italy, originated in 1720. From it was formed the present Italian kingdom, from about 1850 to 1871. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sardinia.

sar′di-us (sär′dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *sardius, lapis sardius*, Gr. σάρδιος λιθος. See SARD.] **1**. A sard.
2. A precious stone in the Hebrew high priest's breastplate, which may have been a ruby. *Ex.* xxviii. 17.

sar-don′ic (sär-dŏn′ĭk), *a.* [F. *sardonique*, L. *sardonius*, Gr. σαρδάνιος, σαρδόνιος, perh. fr. σαίρειν to grin like a dog, or from a certain plant of *Sardinia*, Gr. Σαρδώ, said to screw up the face of the eater.] **1**. Apparently but not really proceeding from gayety; forced; as, *sardonic* laughter.

Where strained, *sardonic* smiles are glozing still,
And grief is forced to laugh against her will. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Derisive and malignant; sneering; bitterly sarcastic; — now the usual meaning. In this and the previous sense applied chiefly to laughter, facial expression, humor, etc.

The scornful, . . . *sardonic* grin of a bloody ruffian. *Burke.*

Syn. — See SARCASTIC.

sardonic grin *or* **laugh**, *Old Med.*, a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving it an appearance of laughter.

sar′do-nyx (sär′dō-nĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σαρδόνυξ. See SARD; ONYX.] **1**. A kind of onyx having layers of sard.
2. *Her.* Sanguine, in blazoning by the precious stones.

sar-gas′so (sär-găs′ō), *n.* [Sp. *sargazo* seaweed.] The gulfweed (*Sargassum*).

Sargasso Sea. The large tract of comparatively still water in the North Atlantic Ocean; — so named from the floating seaweed there. It may be considered to lie between the parallels 20°-35° N. and the meridians 30°-70° W.

Sar-gas′sum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *sargaço* seaweed, or Sp. *sargazo.*] *Bot.* A genus of fucoid seaweeds, the gulfweeds, distinguished by the branching thallus with lateral outgrowths differentiated as leafy segments, as air bladders, or as spore-bearing structures, in *S. bacciferum* resembling berries. The genus is widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Atlantic, esp. in the Sargasso Sea. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See GULFWEED, *Illust.*

sar-gas′sum crab. A small crab (*Planes minutus*), large numbers of which live on floating algæ of the genus *Sargassum*, and imitate their colors.

sar-gas′sum fish. Any of several small, fantastically formed and colored tropical pediculate fishes of the genus *Pterophryne* which float about in the open ocean with the masses of sargassum. The common species of the Atlantic (*P. tumida*) has long been supposed to construct globular nests out of the seaweed, which are now known to be the work of certain flying fishes. A second species (*P. gibba*) occurs in the Atlantic, and two species (*P. histrio* and *P. ranina*) are found about the East Indies and in the Pacific Ocean.

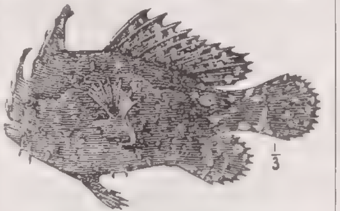

1/3
Sargassum Fish (*Pterophryne histrio*).

sar-gas′sum pipe′fish′. A large pipefish (*Siphonostoma pelagicum*) that lives among gulfweed.

sar-gas′sum shell. Any of several pelagic gastropods of the genus *Litiopa* which float about with the sargassum seaweed. They have a small conical shell with a truncated columella and horny operculum.

sar′go (sär′gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp. *sargo*, L. *sargus* a kind of fish, Gr. σαργός.] Any of several species of sparoid fishes belonging to *Diplodus* and related genera; specif., *D. sargus* and *D. annularis*, of the Mediterranean, large silvery fishes related to the sheepshead.

Sar′gon-id (sär′gŏn-ĭd), *n.* In Assyrian history, a member of a powerful dynasty, founded by Sargon II. (722-705 B. C.). It included Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Ashurbanipal, and lasted until the fall of the kingdom in 607 B. C.

sa′ri (sä′rē), *n.* [Hind. *sāṛhī, sāṛī.*] The principal garment of a Hindu woman, a long piece of cloth wrapped round the waist. A portion hangs down in front, and the remainder covers the bosom, the left shoulder, and the head.

sark (särk), *n.* [AS. *serce, syrce*, a shirt, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *serkr*, Sw. *särk.*] A shirt; a body garment for either sex. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Sar-ma′tian (sär-mā′shăn) } *a.* [L. *Sarmaticus.*] Of or
Sar-mat′ic (sär-măt′ĭk) } pertaining to Sarmatia, anciently the region north of the Black Sea, or its inhabitants, who were probably the ancestors of the Slavs. *Sarmatia* has been used poetically for Poland.

Sar-ma′tian, *n.* One of the ancient inhabitants of Sarmatia.

sar′ma-tier′ (sär′mȧ-tēr′), *n.* [G.] A small spotted brown-and-white polecat (*Putorius sarmaticus*) of southeastern Europe and Asia.

sar-men′tose (sär-mĕn′tōs), *a.* [L. *sarmentosus.* See SARMENTUM.] *Bot.* Producing slender prostrate branches or runners; of the nature of, or resembling, a sarmentum.

sar-men′tum (-tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a twig, fr. *sarpere* to cut off, to trim.] *Bot.* A runner; a slender, prostrate, running stem.

sa-rong′ (sȧ-rŏng′), *n.* [Malay *sārung*, orig., sheath, covering.] **a** The chief article of dress worn by both sexes in the Malay Archipelago, Ceylon, and some parts of India. It is a long strip of cloth, usually of cotton or silk, sewed together at the ends and worn as a petticoat, tucked round the waist. **b** Cloth for such garments; esp., a printed cotton imported from Europe. Cf. PATADION.

sa′ros (sā′rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάρος.] *Astron.* **1**. Sixty sixties (3,600), — a Chaldean and Babylonian numeral used of a cycle of years and of a cycle of days
2. A Chaldean and Babylonian lunar cycle of 6,585.32 days (18 years, 11⅓ days = 223 lunations), at the end of which the centers of sun and moon return so nearly to their relative position at the beginning that all the eclipses of the period (about 29 lunar, and 41 solar, 10 of the latter being total) recur approximately as before, but in longitudes approximately 120° W. of the regions where they were visible in the saros immediately preceding.

Sar-pe′don (sär-pē′dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαρπηδών.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A son of Zeus and Europa, who became king of the Lycians and to whom Zeus granted the privilege of living three generations. **b** A valiant Lycian prince, son of Zeus and Laodamia, or of Evander and Deidamia, and grandson of the preceding. He was an ally of the Trojans, slain by Patroclus. Zeus sent Apollo to cleanse and anoint his body, which Sleep and Death then carried to Lycia.

Sar′ra-ce′ni-a (săr′ȧ-sē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after a Dr. *Sarrazin* of Canada.] *Bot.* A genus of American bog herbs, the pitcher plants, typifying the Sarraceniaceæ. They have pitcher-shaped or tubular leaves with an arched or hooded flap at the apex, and solitary flowers with an umbrella-shaped style. *S. purpurea* is the huntsman's-cup; *S. flava*, *S. drummondii*, and *S. variolaris* are southern species. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

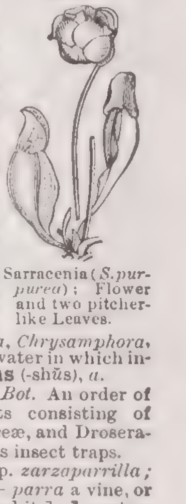

Sarracenia (*S. purpurea*); Flower and two pitcher-like Leaves.

Sar′ra-ce′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARRACENIA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Sarraceniales); the American pitcher-plant family. They have basal, pitcher-shaped leaves, the inner margin with a thin, winglike lamina, the apex with a hood or other appendage. The 5-merous flowers are large and conspicuous. There are 3 genera, *Sarracenia*, *Chrysamphora*, and *Heliamphora*. The pitchers contain water in which insects are digested. — **sar′ra-ce′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sar′ra-ce′ni-a′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of three families, Sarraceniaceæ, Nepenthaceæ, and Droseraceæ, all having leaves modified to serve as insect traps.

sar′sa-pa-ril′la (sär′sȧ-pȧ-rĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla; zarza* a bramble (perh. fr. Bisc. *zartzia*) + *parra* a vine, or *Parillo*, a physician said to have discovered it.] **1**. **a** Any of various Mexican, Central American, or South American species of *Smilax*, as *S. officinalis*, *S. papyracea*, and *S. medica.* **b** *Pharm.* The dried cordlike roots of any of these. It is used in the form of a decoction, infusion, fluid extract, or sirup, as a mild tonic and alterative.
2. **a** Any plant of the family Smilacaceæ. *Rare.* **b** With attributive or qualifying adjective, any of various other plants resembling, or used as a substitute for, sarsaparilla; as, Indian *sarsaparilla*, wild *sarsaparilla*, etc.

Sar′sar (sär′sȧr), *n.* [Ar. *çarçar* cold and whistling.] In Oriental mythology, a whistling, violently cold, and deadly wind. Beckford, in "Vathek," spells it *Sansar.*

sar′sen (sär′sĕn), *n.* [Prob. for *Saracen stone*, i. e., a heathen or pagan stone or monument.] One of the large sandstone blocks scattered over the English chalk downs; — called also *sarsen stone* and *druid stone. Eng.*

sar-to′ri-al (sär-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See SARTORIUS.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a tailor or his work.
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sartorius muscle.

sar-to′ri-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sartor* a patcher, tailor, fr. *sarcire, sartum*, to patch, mend.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the anterior end of the iliac crest, and crossing the front of the thigh obliquely, to be inserted into the upper part of the inner surface of the tibia. It is the longest muscle in man, and noticeably assists in rotating the leg to the position assumed in sitting like a tailor.

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times ranked as a subfamily of Muscidæ and called **Sar-coph′a-gi′næ** (sär-kŏf′ȧ-jī′nē).
sar-coph′a-gous (sär-kŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* [Gr. σαρκοφάγος.] Feeding on flesh.
sar-coph′i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*sarco-* + *-philous.*] Fond of flesh.
Sar-coph′i-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See SARCOPHILOUS.] The genus consisting of the Tasmanian devil. — **sar′co-phile** (sär′kō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.*
sar′co-plas′ma (sär′kō-plăz′mȧ; -plăs′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Sarcoplasm.
sar′co-poi-et′ic (-poi-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*sarco-* + *-poietic.*] *Physiol.* Producing flesh.
Sar-cop′tes (sär-kŏp′tēz), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. κόπτειν to cut.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical itch mites, the type of a family, **Sar-cop′ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē). — **sar-cop′tid** (-tĭd), *n.*
sar-cop′tic (-tĭk), *a.* [See SARCOPTES.] *Zoöl. & Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, itch mites.
Sar′co-ram′phus (sär′kō-răm′fŭs), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. ῥάμφος beak.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the true condors.
sar′co-sep′tum (-sĕp′tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -SEPTA (-tȧ). [*sarco-* + *septum.*] *Zoöl.* = MESENTERY, 2.
sar′co-sine (sär′kō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin**. *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_3H_7O_2N$, formed by the decomposition of creatine, and in other ways. It is a methyl derivative of glycocoll.
sar′co-so′ma (-sō′mȧ), **sar′co-some** (sär′kō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *sarcosoma*; *sarco-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* The fleshy portion of an anthozoan, as distinguished from the skeleton.
sar′co-sperm, *n.* [*sarco-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* = SARCODERM **a**.
Sar′co-spor′i-da (-spŏr′ĭ-dȧ), **Sar′co-spo-rid′i-a** (-spō-rĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARCO-; SPORE.] The Sarcocystidea.
sar′cos-to′sis (sär′kŏs-tō′sĭs), *n* [NL See SARCO-; OSTOSIS.] *Med.* Ossification of flesh.
sar′co-the′ca (sär′kō-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL See SARCO-; THECA.] *Zoöl* The theca of a sarcostyle of a hydrozoan.
sar′co-ther′a-peu′tics, *n.* [*sarco-* + *therapeutics.*] *Med.* Organotherapy.
sar-cot′ic (sär-kŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σαρκωτικος.] *Med* Producing, or promoting growth of, flesh. — *n.* A sarcotic medicine.
sar-cot′i-cal, *a.* Sarcotic. *Obs.*
sar′cu-late, *v. t.* [L. *sarculatus*, p. p. See SARCLE.] To weed. *Obs.* — **sar′cu-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
sar′dan, *n.* [See SARDINE a fish.] A sardine. *Obs.*
sar′dar. Var. of SIRDAR.
sar′del, *n.* [It *sardella*: cf. OF *sardelle.* See SARDINE a fish.] A sardine.
sardenyk. † SARDONYX.
Sar-de′us (sär-dē′ŭs). *Bib.*
Sar′di-an (sär′dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sardianus*, Gr. Σαρδιανός.] Of or pert. to the ancient city of Sardis. — **Sar′di-an**, *n.*
sar′din. Sardine. *Ref. Sp.*
sar′dine (sär′dĭn; -dĭn), *n.* [L. *lapis sardinus*, Gr. σαρδινος λιθος.] = SARD.
sar′di-ner, *n.* [Cf. OF *sardine*, *sardoine*, F. *sardoine.*] Sard. *Obs.*
sar-di′no (sär-dē′nō), *n.* [It. or Sp. *sardina.*] Sardine (fish). *Obs.*
sardis, *n.* A sard. *Obs.*
Sar′dites (sär′dīts). *Bib.*
sar′doin (sär′doin), *n.* [F. *sardoine.*] Sard. *Obs. or R.*
sar-do′ni-an, *a.* [Cf. F. *sardonien.*] Sardonic. *Obs.*
sar-don′ic (sär-dŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a kind of linen made at Colchis.
sar-don′i-cal-ly (-ĭ kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of SARDONIC.
sar-don′i-can, *a.* Sardonic. *Obs*
sare (sâr). Dial. Eng. var. of SEAR. [dial. Eng. of SORE
sare (săr; sâr). Obs. or Scot. &
Sa-re′a (sȧ-rē′ȧ). *Bib.*
Sa-re′as (-ăs). *D Bib.*
Sar′e-bi′a (săr′ē-bī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sar′e-bi′as (-ăs) *D. Bib.*
Sar′e-da (săr′ē-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
saredame. † SARDINE. [*Bib.*
Sa-red′a-tha (sȧ-rĕd′ȧ-thȧ). *D.*
sa′ree (sä′rē). Var. of SARI.
sar′ell (săr′ĕl). † SERAIL.
sare′ness. † SORENESS.
Sa-rep′ta (sȧ-rĕp′tȧ). *Bib.*
Sareson. † SARACEN.
sarge. † SERGE.
sargeand. † SERGEANT.
Sar′gent palm (sär′jĕnt). A palm (*Pseudophœnix sargentii*) of the Florida Keys and Bahamas.
sar′gon (sär′gŏn), *n.* Sargo.
sar′gus (-gŭs), *n.* [L. *sargus*, Gr. σαργός.] A kind of sea fish fabled to change its mate daily.
sari. † SORRY.
Sa-ri′a (sȧ-rī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
sariand. † SERGEANT.
Sa′rid (sā′rĭd; 115). *Bib.*
sa-rif′ (sȧ-rēf′; shȧ-rēf′). = SHEREEF.
sa-rigue′ (sȧ-rēg′), *n.* [Tupi *sarigue, saroé.*] The quica.
sar′in-jam′. Var. of SARANJAM.
Sa′ri-on (sā′rĭ-ŏn). *D. Bib.*
sa′rip (sä′rēp), *n.* A Moro high priest *Phil. I.*
Sa-ri′ra (sȧ-rē′rȧ; shȧ-), **Sha-ri′ra** (shȧ-rē′rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çarīra.*] *Theos.* Body; attributes.
sa-rish′ta-dar′ (-rĭsh′tȧ-där′). Var. of SHERISTADAR.
sark (särk), *v. t.* *Carp.* To cover with sarking. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sar-kar′ (sŭr-kär′). Var. of SIRCAR.
sar′kine (sär′kĭn; -kēn; 184), *n.* Also **-kin**. [Gr. σαρξ, σαρκος, flesh.] = HYPOXANTHINE.
sark′ing (*dial.* sär′kĭn), *n.* [From SARK shirt.] *Carp.* Thin boards for sheathing, as under shingles or slates, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [with a shirt. *Scot.*
sark′it (sär′kĭt), *a.* Provided
sark′less (särk′lĕs; säk′-), *a.* Shirtless. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sar′lak (sär′lăk), **sar′lyk** (-lĭk), *n.* [Mongolian *sarlyk.*] The yak.
sar′ment (sär′mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sarmentum* a twig: cf. F. *sarment.*] *Obs. Bot.* **a** A cutting or scion. **b** = SARMENTUM.
sar-men′ta (sär-mĕn′tȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of SARMENTUM.
sar′men-ta′ceous (sär′mĕn-tā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Sarmentose.
sar′men-ta′ri-ous, *a.* Sarmentose. *Obs.*
sar′men-tif′er-ous (-tĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Sarmentose.
sar′men-ti′tious (-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Sarmentose, or pert. to sarmenta. *Obs.* [*Bot.* Sarmentose.
sar-men′tous (sär-mĕn′tŭs), *a.*
sar′mon (*dial.* sär′mŭn; sä′-). Obs. or dial. var. of SERMON.
sar′na, *n.* Among the Kols of India, a sacred grove.
sarnes. † SORENESS.
sar′od (săr′ŏd), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sarod.*] *Music.* An Indian instrument with three strings, played with a bow.
Sa-ro′hen (sȧ-rō′hĕn). *D. Bib.*
sar′on (săr′ŏn), *n.* [Jav.] *Music.* An East Indian xylophone.
Sa′ron (sā′rŏn; 115). *Bib.* Var. of SHARON. [judge. *Obs.*
saronide, *n.* A Gallic priest and
Sa′ro-nite (sā′rō-nīt). *D. Bib.*
Sa-ro′thi-e (sȧ-rō′thĭ-ē). *Bib.*
sa-ro′thrum (sȧ-rō′thrŭm), *n.* [NL., for *sarotrum*, fr. Gr. σάρωτρον broom.] *Zoöl.* The pollen brush of a bee.
sarp, sarpe. † SHARP.
Sar′pa-nit′ (sär′pä-nēt′), **Sar′pa-ni′tum** (-nē′tōōm), *n.* [Assyrian *çarpānītu* the bright one, fr. *çarapu* to be pure, to shine.] *Babylon. Myth.* A goddess presiding over offspring and fertility in general, chiefly important as the consort of Marduk.
sarpe, *n.* [OF., F. *serpe.*] A pruning hook. *Obs.*
sarpe, *n.* Prob., a girdle. *Obs.*
sar′pler (sär′plẽr), *n.* [ME. *sarpelere, sarpler*, wool pack, bag, F. *serpillière*, OF. also *sarpilliere*; cf. Pr *sarpelheira*, LL. *serpelleria, serpleria*, Catalan *sarpallera*, Sp *arpillera.*] *Obs.* **1**. A coarse cloth of hemp used for packing goods, etc. **2**. A bale of wool, usually estimated as containing 80 stone.
sarplier. † SARPLER. [SAPO.
sar′po (sär′pō), *n.* Corrupt. of
sar′ra (sȧr′ŭ). Dial. Eng. var. of SERVE [of SHROFF.
sar-raf′ (sȧ-räf′; shȧ-). Var.
sarraly. † SERRILY.
Sarrasin. † SARACEN.
sar′ra-sin, sar′ra-sine (săr′ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [F *sarrasine*, LL. *saracina.* See SARACEN.] *Fort.* A portcullis *Obs. or R.* [SERAI.
sarray. † SERRY, *a. & adv.*;
sar′ra-zin (săr′ȧ-zĭn), *n.* [F. *sarrasin*, orig., Saracen. See SARACEN.] Buckwheat.
sarre. Obs. compar. of SORE.
sar′row (sȧr′ŭ). Dial. Eng. var. of SERVE.
sar-rus′o-phone (sȧ-rŭs′ō-fōn), *n.* [After *Sarrus*, bandmaster of Paris + Gr. φωνή sound] *Music.* An instrument of the oboe class, but with the tube of metal.
sars, sarse. † SEARCE. [*Obs.*
sar′sa (sär′sȧ), *n.* Sarsaparilla.
Sar-sa′chim (sär-sā′kĭm). *D. Bib.* [rĭl′ĭn), *n.* = PARILLIN.
sar′sa-pa-ril′lin (sär′sȧ-pȧ-
sarse. † SEARCE. [SAUCE.
sarse (särs; säs). Dial. var. of
Sar′se-chim (sär′sē-kĭm; sär-sē′kĭm). *Bib.* [SARCENET.
sarse′net (särs′nĕt). Var. of
Sarsineshe, *a.* [OF. *sarrazinesche*, fem adj.] Saracenic. *Obs.*
Sarson, Sarsyn. † SARACEN.
sart (sät). Dial. Eng. var. of SOFT.
sart (särt). Aphetic for ASSART. — **sart′age** (sär′tāj), *n.* *Both R.*
Sart (särt), *n. sing. & pl.* The town dwellers and traders of native race in Turkestan and parts of Persia and Afghanistan.
sar′tain (*dial.* sär′tĕn, sä′-, -tĭn). Obs. or dial. var. of CERTAIN. [*Bib.*
Sar′tha-na (sär′thȧ-nȧ). *D.*
sar′tor (sär′tŏr), *n.* [L.] A tailor or mender of garments.
sar-to′ri-ad (sär-tō′rĭ-ăd; 201), *n.* [*sartor* + 2d *-ad* c.] An epic of a tailor or mender.
sar′to-rite (sär′tō-rīt), *n.* [After *Sartorius* von Waltershausen.] *Min.* A dark, lead-gray crystalline compound of lead, arsenic, and sulphur, $PbAs_2S_4$.
‖ **sar′tor re-sar′tus** (sär′tŏr rē-sär′tŭs). [L.] The tailor retailored [made over, or restitched]; — used esp. [*cap.*] as the title of a famous work by Thomas Carlyle.
Sa-ru′a (sȧ-rōō′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
saruand. † SERVANT.
Sa′ruch (sā′rŭk; 115). *Bib.*
Sa′rum Use (sā′rŭm; 115). See LITURGY, I, V.
sa′rus (sä′rŭs; sā′), *n.* [Hind. *sāras.*] Either of two cranes (*Antigone antigone* and *A. sharpii*) of the Indian and Malay region.
sar′vant (*dial.* sär′vănt; sä′-). **sarve** (särv; säv). Obs. or dial. vars. of SERVANT, SERVE.
Sar-vi′a (sär-vī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
sarv′ice (*dial.* sär′vĭs; sä′-). Obs. or dial. var. of SERVICE.

sa-san'qua, *or* **sas-san'qua** (sȧ-săŋ'kwȧ), *n.* [Jap. *sasankwa.*] A theaceous plant (*Thea sassanqua*) of China and Japan, often cultivated in English gardens. It has fragrant leaves and seeds that yield an oil.

sash (săsh), *n.; pl.* SASHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), *or, collectively,* SASH. [OF. *chasse* frame, F. *châsse* reliquary; cf. F. *châssis* a frame, sash. See 4th CHASE, CASE a box.] **1.** The framing in which panes of glass are set in a glazed window or door, including the narrow bars between panes.
2. A sawmill gate.

sash, *n.; pl.* SASHES. [Ar. *shāsh* muslin turban cloth.] **1.** In Oriental countries, and formerly in England, a long band of fine material, as silk, worn as a turban.
2. A scarf or band worn about the waist or over the shoulder; a belt; a girdle, — worn by women and children as an ornament; also worn as a badge of distinction by military officers, members of societies, etc.

sash, *v. t.*; SASHED (săsht); SASH'ING. To furnish with a sash or sashes; as, to *sash* a door or a window.

sash, *v. t.* To adorn with a sash or scarf. *Burke.*

sash cord *or* **line**. **1.** The cord, chain, etc., by which the sliding sash of a window is attached to its balance weights.
2. *pl.* Ropes used in erecting telegraph poles.

sa'sin (să'sĭn), *n.* [Nepalese.] The common antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*) of India. It is of medium size, with long, spirally twisted, closely ringed horns, present only in males.

Sasin, or Indian Antelope. 1/35

sa'sine (sā'sĭn; -sin), *n.* [See SEIZIN.] *Scots Law.* Seizin or possession of feudal property, or the formality by which it is acquired by the tenant; also, the instrument or deed by which the transfer is proved. Formerly it was acquired by a formal livery of seizin, now by registering the instrument or deed in the Register of Sasines.

sas'sa-by (săs'ȧ-bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Sechuana *tsèsèbè.*] A large South African antelope (*Alcelaphus lunata*), similar to the hartebeest, but having its horns regularly curved without angulation. It is dark purplish red, with the back and face nearly black.

sas'sa-fras (-frăs), *n.* [F. *sassafras* (cf. Sp. *sasafrás, saxifrás*); perh. of Amer. Indian origin, confused with NL. *saxifraga* saxifrage. Cf. SAXIFRAGE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of aromatic lauraceous trees with soft yellow wood, ovate entire or 1-3-lobed leaves, and diœcious yellow flowers in umbel-like racemes; the perianth is 6-lobed, and there are nine stamens in three rows. It contains the sassafras tree of the eastern United States (*S. sassafras*) and an obscure Chinese species. **b** The American tree of this genus.
2. The bark of the sassafras root. It yields an aromatic volatile oil used as a tonic and astringent, also for flavoring and perfumery.
3. In Australia, any of several monimiaceous trees, as *Atherosperma moschatum* or *Daphnandra micrantha*, or their bark, used for flavoring.

Sassafras (*S. sassafras*). Leaves and Berries.

Sas-sa'ni-an (să-sā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sassanidæ. — *n.* One of the Sassanidæ.

Sas-san'i-dæ (să-săn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Sassan*, whose grandson Ardshir became king.] A dynasty of Persian kings, successors of the Arsacidæ, of whom the first was Ardshir I., A. D. 226 or 227-240, and the last, Yezdegird III., overthrown by the Arabs in 641. Its rule was as a whole vigorous and beneficial; under it the Zoroastrian religion was restored to its ancient purity.

sas'so-lite (săs'ō-līt), *n.* Also *sassolin, sassoline.* [From *Sasso*, a town in Italy.] *Min.* Native boric acid, $B(OH)_3$, usually occurring in small pearly scales as an incrustation.

sas'sy bark (săs'ĭ). The bark of a West African cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Erythrophlœum guineense*), used by the natives as an ordeal poison and medicinally. Also, the tree.

sas'tra (säs'trȧ; shäs'trȧ), *n.* Also **shas'tra**. [Skr. *çastra* an order, a sacred book, fr. *çās* to order, instruct.] A treatise for authoritative instruction among the Hindus; a book of institutes; esp., a treatise explaining the Vedas.

Sa'tan (sā'tăn; *formerly also* săt'ăn), *n.* [Heb. *sātān* an adversary, fr. *sātan* to be adverse, to persecute: cf. Gr. Σατᾶν, Σατανᾶς, L. *Satan, Satanas.*] **1.** The great adversary of man; the Devil, or Prince of Darkness; the archfiend. This is the name by which the Devil is commonly called in the Bible, in poetry, and in popular legends. According to the Talmud, he was once an archangel, but was cast out of heaven with his followers for disobedience and pride. Milton follows this tradition in "Paradise Lost."
2. [*l. c.*] A devil; a very wicked or cruel person; a fiend.

I shall see men and women, and know the signs by which they may be discerned from fools and *satans.* *Emerson.*

sa-tan'ic (sȧ-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *satanique*, Gr. Σατανικός.]
sa-tan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) Of or pertaining to Satan; having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal. "*Satanic* strength." "*Satanic* host." *Milton.*

Satanic school, the, a class of writers, including, in England, Byron and Shelley and their followers; — so called first by Southey in the preface to his "Vision of Judgment," as being in his opinion "especially characterized by a satanic spirit of pride and audacious impiety."
— **sa-tan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-tan'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Sa'tan-ism (sā'tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of Satan; diabolism; specif., a cult, real or fictitious, which travesties Christian rites, esp. in the so-called Black Mass, both as a defiance to Christianity and as an incantation of black magic.

satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *sachel*, OF. *sachel*, fr. L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus.* See SACK a bag.] A little sack or bag for carrying papers, books, or small articles; a hand bag.

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel.* *Shak.*

sate (sāt), *v. t.*; SAT'ED (sāt'ĕd); SAT'ING (sāt'ĭng). [Prob. shortened fr. *satiate:* cf. L. *satur* full, *sat* enough. See SATIATE.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of; to satiate; glut; surfeit. "Crowds of wanderers *sated* with the business and pleasure of great cities." *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See SATIATE.

sa-teen' (să-tēn'), *n.* [Cf. SATIN.] A fabric made of cotton or woolen, with a glossy surface resembling satin, used for dresses, linings, and corsets.

sat'el-lite (săt'ĕ-līt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *satelles, -itis*, an attendant.] **1.** An attendant attached to a prince or other powerful person; hence, an obsequious dependent or follower.
2. *Astron.* An attendant body, revolving about a larger one, its primary; esp., in the solar system, a secondary planet; as, the moon is a *satellite.* See SOLAR SYSTEM.
Syn. — See FOLLOWER.

sat'el-loid (-loid), *a.* [See SATELLITE; -OID.] Resembling a satellite, as the particles composing the rings of Saturn.

sa'ti-a-ble (sā'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be satiated or satisfied. — **sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sa'ti-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

sa'ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *satiatus*, p. p. of *satiare* to satisfy, fr. *sat, satis*, enough. See SAD, *a.*; cf. SATE.] Filled to satiety; glutted; sated; — followed by *with* or *of.*

sa'ti-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; SA'TI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); SA'TI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed to the full; to furnish enjoyment to, to the extent of desire.
2. To fill beyond natural desire; to gratify to repletion or loathing; to surfeit; glut.
3. To saturate. *Obs.* *Sir I. Newton.*
Syn. — SATIATE, SATE, SURFEIT, CLOY, GLUT, GORGE. To SATIATE (lit. and fig.) is to feed to the full or to repletion; SATE is stronger, and is chiefly poetical or elevated; as, "Addison . . . had himself not above three or four notes in poetry, sweet enough, indeed, like those of a German flute, but such as soon tire and *satiate* the ear" (*Gray*); "So lust, though to a radiant angel linked, will *sate* itself in a celestial bed" (*Shak.*). SURFEIT signifies overeating, with consequent nausea or disgust, an implication which is heightened in CLOY to that of loathing; as, "A grown person *surfeiting* with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach" (*Locke*); "Their minds would be gorged and *surfeited* by the logical operation" (*J. H. Newman*); "*Cloy* thy lips with loathed satiety" (*Shak.*); "Is it [love] not . . . all oil, all sugar? Zounds! it is enough to *cloy* the sharp-set appetite of a parson" (*Fielding*). GLUT suggests greediness or (esp.) overloading; it sometimes implies that repletion is reached before greed is sated; to GORGE is to stuff, as it were, to the throat; as, "Is this your fate, to *glut* the dogs with gore?" (*Pope*); "seeming rather *glutted* than *sated*" (*Goldsmith*); "being with his presence *glutted, gorged*, and full" (*Shak.*); "How can we *gorge* the invisible serpent hidden at the bottom of our well — *gorge* it so that it may sleep?" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See CONTENT, EPICURE.

sa'ti-ate, *v. i.* To satisfy or supply need, desire, or appetite to or beyond the limit.

sa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Process of becoming satiated; state of being satiated; satiety.

sa-ti'e-ty (sȧ-tī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *satietas*, fr. *satis, sat*, enough: cf. F. *satiété.*] State of being satiated; as: **a** Fullness of gratification, either of the appetite or of any sensual desire. **b** Fullness beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing.

In all pleasures there is *satiety.* *Hakewill.*

Syn. — Repletion, surfeit.

sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* [F. *satin*, fr. It. *setino*, fr. *seta* silk, L. *saeta, seta*, a thick, stiff hair, a bristle. Cf. SATEEN.] A silk fabric, of a thick, close texture, and overshot woof, having a glossy surface. "*Satins* rich of hue." *Chaucer.*

sat'in (săt'ĭn), *v. t.*; -INED (-ĭnd); -IN-ING. To impart a satin finish to; as, to *satin* wall paper, silver, etc.

sat'i-net' (săt'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *satin.* See SATIN.] **a** A kind of thin satin or imitation satin. **b** A kind of cloth of cotton warp and woolen filling, used chiefly for trousers.

sat'i-nette' (-nĕt'), *n.* One of a breed of fancy frilled pigeons allied to the owls and turbits, having the body white, the shoulders tricolored, and the tail bluish black with a large white spot on each feather.

satin glass. A kind of glass or glassware having a body of colored glass, striped in the molding, and covered with a colorless crystal glass, which does not penetrate into the depressions of the other, afterwards finished with a mat surface so as to present a satinlike appearance.

sat'in-leaf' (săt'ĭn-lēf'), *n.* **a** = ALUMROOT **a**. **b** A sapotaceous tree (*Chrysophyllum monopyrenum*) of Florida and the West Indies. The leaves are clothed on the under surface with a golden satiny pubescence.

sat'in-pod' (săt'ĭn-pŏd'), *n.* Any European brassicaceous plant of the genus *Lunaria*, esp. *L. biennis*, often cultivated for its large round pods of a satiny texture.

satin spar. *Min.* **a** A fine fibrous variety of calcite, having a satiny luster. **b** A similar variety of gypsum.

satin sparrow. A flycatcher (*Myiagra nitida*) of Tasmania and Australia. The male is iridescent greenish black above and white below, with greenish black throat.

satin stitch. *Embroidery.* A stitch worked in close parallel lines over a design, producing a satiny surface, nearly alike on both sides. Without padding, it is called *flat satin stitch*, or *long stitch*; and with padding, *raised satin stitch.*

satin weave. A style of weaving producing a smooth-faced fabric in which the warp interlaces with the filling at points distributed over the surface.

satin white. A white pigment consisting of calcium sulphate and alumina, much used in filling paper.

sat'in-wood' (săt'ĭn-wood'), *n.* **1.** An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Chloroxylon swietenia*); also, its very hard, yellowish brown wood, which has a satiny luster, and is used for fine cabinetwork, for farming tools, etc.
2. Any of various other trees or their hard light-colored wood: **a** In South Florida, the small rutaceous tree *Fagara flava*, with orange-colored wood, used locally for furniture and implements. **b** A rutaceous tree (*Murraya paniculata*) of India, frequently cultivated. **c** In Australia, the rutaceous tree *Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum*, or the monimiaceous tree *Daphnandra micrantha.*

sat'in-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or composed of, satin; glossy; as, to have a *satiny* luster, a *satiny* texture.

sat'ire (săt'īr; 277), *n.* [L. *satira, satura*, fr. *satura* (sc. *lanx*) a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, food composed of various ingredients, a mixture, a medley, fr. *satur* full of food, sated, fr. *sat, satis*, enough: cf. F. *satire.* See SATE, SAD, *a.*; cf. SATURATE.] **1.** A literary composition, originally in verse and still generally so, holding up public or private abuses, errors, vice, or folly to reprobation or ridicule; as, the *Satires* of Juvenal.
2. Keenness and severity of remark; caustic exposure to reprobation; trenchant wit; sarcasm.
3. *Obs.* **a** Abusive raillery; calumniation. **b** A satirist.
Syn. — Lampoon, ridicule, pasquinade. See IRONY.

sa-tir'ic (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *satiricus*: cf. F. *satirique.*]
sa-tir'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) **1.** Of or pertaining to satire; of the nature of satire; as, a *satiric* style.
2. Ironically censorious; severe in ridiculing men, manners, or things; sarcastic. "*Satirical* rogue." *Shak.*
Syn. — Cutting, caustic, poignant, sarcastic, ironical, bitter, reproachful, abusive.
— **sa-tir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-tir'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

sat'i-rist (săt'ĭ-rĭst; -ĕr-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *satiriste.*] One who satirizes; esp., one who writes satire.

sat'i-rize (-ĭ-rīz; -ĕr-īz), *v. t.*; SAT'I-RIZED (-ĭ-rīzd; -ĕr-īzd); SAT'I-RIZ'ING (-ĭ-rīz'ĭng; -ĕr-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *satiriser.*] To make the object of satire; to attack with satire.

sat'is-fac'tion (săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *satisfaccioun*, F. *satisfaction*, fr. L. *satisfactio*, fr. *satisfacere* to satisfy. See SATISFY.] **1.** Act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied; gratification of desire or repose of mind resulting from such gratification.
2. Settlement of a claim or demand; discharge of an obligation, whether by an actual render of what is due or by legal presumption; also, that which operates so to discharge an obligation; payment; adequate compensation.
3. That which satisfies or gratifies; *Obs.*, an atonement.

The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Milton.*

4. Reparation for an insult, as by duel or apology; also, satisfactory answer or information; as, I gave him no *satisfaction.*
Syn. — Contentment, content, gratification, pleasure; recompense, compensation, amends, remuneration, indemnification, atonement. See PROPITIATION.

satisfaction piece. *Law.* A formal written acknowledg-

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sarvitor. ✝ SERVITOR.
sar-wan' (sär-wän'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sārwān*, better *sārbān*; Per. *sār* camel + suffix *-bān* keeper, man.] A camel driver. *Anglo-Ind.*
sa'ry (*dial.* sā'rĭ). Obs. or dial. [Eng. var. of SORRY.
sary. ✝ SERAI.
S. A. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Antiquariorum Socius (L., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries).
sa'san (sä'sŭn; shä'-), *n.* [Hind. *sāsan, shāsan*, fr. Skr. *çāsana.*] A grant of land, varying in extent, conferred by the state or a village community upon a Brahman. *India.*
sa'sa-ni (sä'sȧ-nē; shä'-), *n.* That class of Brahmans beneficed by grants of sasans.
Sas'a-nid. Var. of SASSANID.
sas'a-ra'ra (săs'ȧ-rā'rȧ). ✝ SISERARY.
sase. ✝ SEIZE.
sa-shay' (să-shā'). Colloq. var. [of CHASSE.
sash bar. = BAR, *n.*, 8.
sash'er-y (săsh'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [From 2d SASH.] A collection of sashes; ornamentation by means of sashes. *Rare.*
sash fast *or* **holder.** A temporary fastening for two sashes, esp. of a window, at their meeting rails.
sash'less, *a.* See -LESS.
sash-oon', *n.* A pad worn on the leg under the boot. *Obs.*
sash pocket. The hollow in a pulley stile for the weights; also, a removable section of the stile to give access to the weights and sash lines.
sasht. Sashed. *Ref. Sp.*
sass (săs, säs). Dial. var. of SAUCE.
Sas-sab'a-sar (să-săb'ȧ-sär). [*D. Bib.*
sas'sa-bi. Var. of SASSABY.
sassafras laurel. The California laurel.
sassafras nut. = PICHURIM [BEAN.
sassafras oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
sas'sa gum (săs'ȧ). [Native name *sassa* in Abyssinia.] A reddish gum similar to tragacanth, yielded by an African tree (*Albizzia fastigiata*).
Sas'sak (-ăk), *n.* One of the aboriginal population of Lombok, Mohammedan Malays of Javanese affinity, who until 1894 were under Hindu Balinese rule; also, their language.
Sas'sa-nid, **Sas'sa-nide** (săs'ȧ-nĭd), *n.* One of the Sassanidæ.
sas-san'qua (să-săŋ'kwȧ). Var. of SASANQUA.
sas'sa-ra'ra ✝ SISERARY.
sasse (săs), *n.* [D. *sas*, or F. *sas.*] A sluice or lock, as in a river, to make it more navigable. *Obs.*
Sas'se-nach (săs'ĕ-năk), *n.* [Gael. *sasunnach.*] A Saxon; an Englishman; a Scottish Lowlander. *Scot. & Ir.*
sasserary. ✝ SISERARY.
sassie. ✝ SUSSY.
sas'si-nous, *a.* Rocky. *Obs.*
‖ **sas'so che ro'to-la non fa mus'chio** (säs'sō kā rô'tō-lä nōn fä mōōs'kyō), *or* **pie'tra mos'sa non fa mus'co** (pyâ'trä môs'sä nōn fä mōōs'kō). [It.] A rolling stone gathers no moss.
sass'y (săs'ĭ; säs'-). Dial. var. of SAUCY. *U. S.*
sassy tree. The sassy bark tree.
Sas'te-an (săs'tē-ăn), *a.* Designating a small linguistic family of Indians of California and Oregon. The few survivors are on reservations in Oregon.
sasteing. ✝ SOESTANG. [of SALT.
sat (sät). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.
sat (săt), *pret.* of SIT.
sat, *n.* [AS. *sceatt.*] Treasure; money. *Obs.*
Sat. *Abbr.* Saturday; Saturn.
sa'tan-ist, *n.* **1.** A very wicked person. *Rare.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A Euchite.
sa'tan-ize, *v. t.* To possess with Satan. *Obs.*
sa'tan-oph'a-ny (sā'tăn-ŏf'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [*Satan* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] An incarnation of Satan. *Rare.*
sa'tan-o-pho'bi-a (sā'tăn-ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *Satan* + *-phobia.*] Fear of Satan. *Rare.*
sat'a-ra (săt'ȧ-rȧ; sȧ-tä'rȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Satara*, an English dependency in India, where a kind of coarse cloth is made.] A kind of woolen cloth, ribbed, highly dressed, and lustered.
satch'eled (săch'ĕld), *a.* Having or carrying a satchel. *Rare.*
‖ **sat ci'to, si sat be'ne.** [L.] Soon enough, if well enough; — a saying of Cato's quoted in St. Jerome's Letters, 66, n. 9. [SIT.
sate (săt; sāt). Archaic pret. of
satefy, *v. t.* [OF. *satefier.*] To satisfy. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
sate'less (sāt'lĕs), *a.* Insatiate.
satelin. ✝ SETTLE, *v.*
satellite sphinx. A large handsomely colored sphinx (*Pholus pandorus*) whose larva feeds on the grapevine.
sat'el-li'tious (săt'ĕ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, satellites. *Obs. or R.*
sat'el-lit'oid (săt'ĕ-lĭt'oid), *n.* [*satellite* + *-oid.*] *Astron.* A lesser, faint, outer satellite.
sa'tem speak'ers (sä'tĕm; sā'-). See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
Saterdai, Satersday. ✝ SATURDAY.
Satern. ✝ SATURN.
Sath'a-nas (săth'ȧ-năs), *n.* [L. *Satanas.* See SATAN.] Satan. *R.*
sathe. ✝ SOOTH.
Sath'ra-bu'za-nes (săth'rȧ-bū'zȧ-nēz; -bū-zā'nēz). *Bib.*
sat'i (săt'ē). Var. of SUTTEE.
Sa'ti (sä'tē), *n.* [Egypt. *Sati*, or *Satet.*] *Egypt. Relig.* Queen of the gods, of heaven, and of Egypt, depicted with cow's horns and wearing the crown of Upper Egypt.
satille. ✝ SETTLE, *n.*
satin bird, satin bower bird. See BOWER BIRD.
sat'in-bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* A South African fabaceous shrub (*Podalyria sericea*) remarkable for its satiny pubescence.
satin cloth. A thin woolen dress fabric having a smooth and glossy face.
‖ **sa'tin' de chine** (F. sȧ'tăN' dē shēn'). [F., lit., satin of China.] A firm silk with dull satin finish.
‖ **sa'tin' de laine'** (lĕn'). Also *Anglicized*, **sat'in de-laine'** (dē-lān'). [F., lit., satin of wool.] **a** = SATIN CLOTH. **b** A kind of thin smooth cassimere.
‖ **sa'tin' de Ly'on'** (lē'ôN'). [F., lit., satin of Lyon.] A satin which has a ribbed back.
sa'ti'né' (sȧ'tē'nā'), *n.* [F., p.p., satiny.] A hard reddish wood of French Guiana.
satin finish. A finish like satin, on silver, paper, etc.
sat'in-flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** The satinpod. **b** Blue-eyed grass.
satin grass. Any of several American grasses of the genus *Muhlenbergia*, as *M. mexicana.*
sat'i-nis'co, *n.* An inferior kind of satin. *Obs.*
sa-tin'i-ty (sȧ-tĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Satinlike quality. *Obs. or R.*
sat'in-ize, *v. t.* To make (something) to resemble satin.
‖ **sa'tin' lisse'** (F. sȧ'tăN' lēs'). [F. *lisse* smooth.] A cotton dress fabric with satiny surface and delicate patterns.
‖ **sa'tin' mer'veil'leux'** (mĕr'vĕ'yû'). [F. *merveilleux* marvelous.] A soft, all-silk, twilled fabric having a satin finish.
satin sheeting. A heavy twilled cotton and silk fabric with a satin surface, woven wide for use in upholstery, embroidery, etc.
satin stone. Satin spar.
satin sultan. A silk fabric with satiny surface, made in India and used for women's garments.
satin walnut. The sweet gum.
sa'tion (sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *satio*, fr. *serere, satum*, to sow.] A sowing or planting. *Obs.*
sat'ire, sa-tir'i-an, etc. ✝ SATYR, SATYRIAN, etc.
sa-tir'i-al, *a.* Satirical. *Obs.*
sat'i-rism, *n.* Satire. *Obs.*
sat'is-da'tion (săt'ĭs-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *satisdatio.*] *Civil Law.* The giving of security, or the security itself.
‖ **sa'tis e'lo-quen'ti-æ, sa'pi-en'ti-æ pa'rum** (ĕl'ō-kwĕn'shĭ-ē săp'ĭ-ĕn'shĭ-ē). [L.] Enough eloquence, too little wisdom.

ment by the holder of a mortgage or judgment of its satisfaction, with an authorization for its discharge of record.

sat is-fac'to-ry (săt'ĭs-făk'tô-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *satisfactorius*, F. *satisfactoire.*] **1.** Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; esp., relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; sufficient; as, a *satisfactory* account.
2 Making amends, indemnification, or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning; as, the *satisfactory* death of Jesus Christ. *Obs. or R.*

sat'is-fy (săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.*; SAT'IS-FIED (-fīd); SAT'IS-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. *satisfier*; L. *satis* enough + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. F. *satisfaire*, L. *satisfacere*. See SAD, *a.*; FACT.] **1.** In general, to fill up the measure of a want of (a person or a thing); hence, to gratify fully the desire of; to make content; to supply to the full, or so far as to give contentment, with what is sought or wished for.

> Death shall . . . with us two
> Be forced to *satisfy* his ravenous maw. *Milton.*

2. To pay to the extent of claims or deserts; to give what is due to; as, to *satisfy* a creditor.
3. **a** To answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like; to give compensation for; to pay off; to requite; as, to *satisfy* a claim or an execution. **b** To make reparation for; to expiate; as, to *satisfy* guilt.
4. To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to; to set at rest the mind of; to convince; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.
5. To fulfill the conditions of; as, to *satisfy* an equation; — said of numbers and values.
6. *Gilding.* To fill the pores of, as stone with a solution of shellac and gutta-percha in naphtha.
Syn. — Satiate, sate, gratify, compensate. See CONTENT.

sat'is-fy (săt'ĭs-fī), *v. i.* **1.** To give satisfaction; to afford gratification; to leave nothing to be desired.
2. To make payment or atonement; to atone. *Milton.*

sa'trap (sā'trăp; săt'răp; 277), *n.* [L. *satrapes*, Gr. σατράπης, fr. OPer. *khshathrapāvan* ruler: cf. F. *satrape.*]
1. The governor of a province in ancient Persia.
2. Hence, a petty prince acting under an autocratic superior; a despotic subordinate official.
3. A worldly prelate. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

sa'trap-al (sā'tră-păl; săt'ră-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

sa'trap-y (-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRAPIES (-pĭz). [L. *satrapia*, *satrapea*, Gr. σατραπεία: cf. F. *satrapie.*] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality. *Milton.*

Sat'su-ma ware (sät'sōō-mä; *commonly* săt-sōō'mȧ). A hard-glazed yellow pottery made in the former province of Satsuma, in Kiushu, one of the Japanese islands.

sat'u-ra-ble (săt'ū-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L *saturabilis*: cf. F. *saturable.*] Capable of being saturated; admitting of saturation. — **sat u-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sat'u-rant (-rănt), *a.* [L. *saturans*, p. pr. See SATURATE.] Impregnating to the full; saturating.

sat'u-rant, *n.* **a** *Chem.* A substance used to saturate another. **b** *Med.* An antacid, as magnesia, used to correct acidity of the stomach.

sat'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *saturatus*, p. p. of *saturare* to saturate, fr. *satur* full of food, sated. See SATIRE.] **1.** To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to treat (with something) till no more can be taken up, as water with salt or iron with magnetism.

> Fill and *saturate* each kind
> With good according to its mind. *Emerson.*

2. *Chem.* To satisfy the affinity of; to cause to combine till there is no further tendency to combine; to neutralize; as, to *saturate* an acid with an alkali.
Syn. — SATURATE, SOAK, DRENCH, STEEP, IMPREGNATE are here compared esp. with reference to their fig. uses. That is SATURATED which is completely imbued with something, or which has absorbed all that it can hold; SOAK implies saturation esp. by immersion, DRENCH, esp. by pouring; but the words are somewhat freely interchangeable; as, to *saturate* a sponge, to *soak* dried fruit, to be *drenched* in a shower; "*Saturated* with experience of a particular class of materials, an expert intuitively feels whether a newly reported fact is probable or not" (*W. James*): "He is the man best qualified as a translator of Homer, who has *drenched*, and *steeped*, and *soaked* himself in the effusions of his genius, till he has imbibed their color to the bone" (*Cowper*); "The solid mountains shone . . . *drenched* in empyrean light" (*Wordsworth*); "the new life with which it *drenches* the spirits even to intoxication" (*Shelley*). STEEP and IMPREGNATE apply to that which is imbued, permeated, or infused with something; as, "*steeped* in dialectics" (*Hazlitt*); "To these homely subjects he communicated the rich commentary of his nature; they were all *steeped* in Burns" (*Stevenson*); "When my mind was, as it were, strongly *impregnated* with the Johnsonian æther" (*Boswell*); "this poem, everywhere *impregnated* with original excellence" (*Wordsworth*). See PERMEATE, DIP.

sat'u-rate (-rât), *a.* [L. *saturatus*, p. p.] **1.** Filled to repletion; saturated; soaked.
2. Very deep or intense; — applied to colors.

sat'u-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SATURATE. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Filled to repletion; holding by absorption, solution, combination, or the like, all that is possible; as, *saturated* garments; a *saturated* solution of salt.
2. *Optics.* Not diluted with white; — said of pure colors like those of the spectrum.
saturated compound, *Chem.*, a compound which does not tend to form addition products; — applied esp. to such compounds as the paraffins and their derivatives, as distinguished from those of the ethylene series, etc. — **s. solution**, the most concentrated solution that can remain, under given conditions of temperature, etc., in presence of an excess of the dissolved substance. — **saturated steam**, steam in a saturated vapor; sometimes, wet steam. — **s. vapor** *or* **vapour**, *Physics*, vapor which, being at the temperature of the boiling point corresponding to its pressure, cannot be compressed or cooled without condensing.

sat'u-ra'tion (săt'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *saturatio*: cf. F. *saturation.*] **1.** Act or process of saturating, or state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation.
2. *Optics.* Freedom from mixture or dilution with white; purity; — said of colors.
3. *Steam Engin.* In relation to marine boilers, the degree of saturation of the water with salt, usually expressed as the ratio of parts of salt to 32 parts of water, ordinary sea water being assumed to contain $\frac{1}{32}$ of its weight of salt.

sat'u-ra'tor (săt'ū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that saturates; a device for saturating; specif.: **a** In the destructive distillation of coal, a tank containing sulphuric acid through which the vapors are passed to remove ammonia. **b** An apparatus for supplying moist air to rooms, etc. **c** An apparatus for saturating oxygen with ether vapor, used in a modification of the limelight. **d** A device for injecting water spray into heated compressed air to cool the air. **e** *Manuf.* A tank or vat in which a saturated solution is made.

Sat'ur-day (săt'ŭr-dā), *n.* [ME. *Saterdai*, AS. *Sæterdæg*, *Sæterndæg*, *Sæternesdæg*, lit., Saturn's day, fr. L. *Saturnus* Saturn + AS. *dæg* day; cf. L. *dies Saturni.*] The seventh and last day of the week; the day following Friday and preceding Sunday; the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

Sat'urn (săt'ŭrn), *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, lit., the sower, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow. See SEASON; cf. SATURNINE.]
1. *Rom. Relig.* An ancient god of the seed sowing, whose temple in Rome, founded in 497 B. C., was used as a state treasury. In 217 B. C. the worship of Saturn was conformed to that of the Greek Cronus, with whom the Roman god was identified and in whose type his images were made. Thence arose the myth that Saturn in Italy, as Cronus in Greece, had been king during an ancient golden age and founder of Italian civilization. See SATURNALIA, OPS.
2. *Astron.* One of the planets, next in magnitude to Jupiter, and next more remote from the sun, remarkable for its engirdling system of thin rings. Symbol, ♄. It is the sixth major planet from the sun and the most remote planet known to the ancients. The surface on Saturn shows markings somewhat similar to those of Jupiter, but fainter. The planet's density is only about $\frac{1}{8}$ that of the earth. It rotates on its axis in about $10\frac{1}{4}$ hours. (For other elements, see PLANET, *Table.*) Spectroscopic observations have established the theory that the rings are composed of a dense swarm of small solid bodies. The eight well-known satellites of Saturn, beginning with the innermost, are: *Mimas*, *Enceladus*, *Tethys*, *Dione*, *Rhea*, *Titan*, *Hyperion*, and *Japetus*, the brightest being Titan. A ninth satellite, *Phœbe*, fainter and more distant than any of the others, was discovered by photography in 1899, and a tenth, *Themis*, in 1905, between Titan and Hyperion.

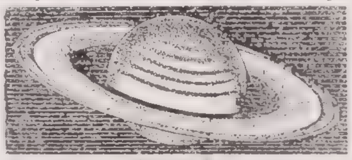
Saturn, 2.

3. *Alchem. & Old Chem.* The metal lead.
4. *Her.* Sable, in blazoning by the planets.

Sat ur-na'li-a (săt'ŭr-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.*; rarely, *n. sing.*, **Sat ur-na'le** (-lē). [L., neut. pl. of *Saturnalis* of or belonging to Saturn. See SATURN.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The festival of Saturn, beginning Dec. 17, on which day the official rites were celebrated. Unofficially it was a sort of carnival, in which masters served their slaves, while a king chosen by lot presided over the feast.
2. [*l. c.; sometimes construed as a sing.*] A period or occasion of general license, as in excesses of vice or crime.

Sat'ur-na'li-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Saturnalia.
2. [*l. c.*] Of unrestrained and intemperate jollity; riotously merry; dissolute. "*Saturnalian* amusement." *Burke.*

sa-tur'ni-an (sȧ-tûr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the Saturniidæ. — *n.* One of the Saturniidæ.

Sa-tur'ni-an (sȧ-tûr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Saturnius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Saturn, whose age or reign is conceived to have been the golden age; hence, resembling the golden age; distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, contentment.
2. *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.
Saturnian atom, *Physics*, an atom consisting of a group of negatively charged electrons inside a mass of positive electrification, and revolving about the center of the positive charge at such a rate as to be in stable equilibrium under their own repulsive forces and under an attraction to the center of the positive charge varying directly as the first power of the distance from this center. — **S. verse**, *Pros.*, an early Italian meter employed in Latin poetry before the adoption of Greek verse forms. Its exact nature is disputed, some taking it as quantitative —

> Virūm mihī Camēna, ‖ īnsecē versūtum,

which has been compared with —

> The queen | was in | the kitch|en ‖ eating | bread and | honey;

while others explain it as accentual; thus, —

> Vírum míhi, Caména, ‖ insecé versútum.

Sat'ur-ni'i-dæ (săt'ŭr-nī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; fr. *Saturnia*, generic name; cf. L. *Saturnius* Saturnian.] *Zoöl.* An important and widely distributed family of moths having a stout hairy body, strong wide wings, and, in the males at least, antennæ which are bipectinate to the tip. They are mostly of large size, and some of the species are among the largest insects known. The larvæ spin silken cocoons. The Io, Polyphemus, Luna, and Cecropia moths are handsome American species. Other species are the Pernyi and tussah silkworm moths and the Atlas moths. The type genus is *Saturnia.* — **sa-tur'ni-id** (sȧ-tûr'nĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

sat'ur-nine (săt'ŭr-nīn; 277), *a.* [F. *saturnin* of or pertaining to lead (Saturn, in old chemistry, meaning lead), saturnine, L. *Saturnus* the god Saturn, also the planet Saturn. See SATURN.] **1.** [*cap.*] Born under, or influenced by, the planet Saturn.
2. Heavy; grave; gloomy; dull; — the opposite of *mercurial*; as, a *saturnine* person or temper. *Addison.*
3. *Old Chem.* Of or pert. to Saturn, or lead; resembling lead; as, *saturnine* red (minium).
Syn. — See SULLEN.
saturnine colic, *Med.*, lead colic.

Saturn nebula. *Astron.* A small nebula whose shape resembles that of the ball and ring of Saturn.

sat'yr (săt'ẽr; sā'tẽr; 277), *n.* [L. *satyrus*, Gr. σατυρος: cf. F. *satyre.*]
1. [*often cap.*] *Class. Myth.* A sylvan deity or demigod, represented as part man and part horse or goat, given to riotous merriment and lasciviousness. Satyrs are found especially in the train of Dionysus, and are considered by some to be a mythified form of a Thracian tribe — the *Satræ* — of Dionysus worshipers. Cf. CENTAUR, 1, SILENUS.

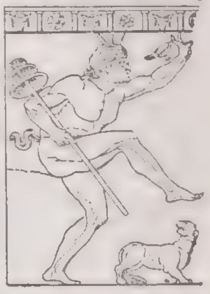
Satyr, 1 (from a Greek vase).

2. **a** A lecherous man. **b** A man having satyriasis.
3. Any of many butterflies belonging to the subfamily Satyrinæ. Their colors are commonly brown and gray, often with ocelli on the wings, and the veins of the fore wings are usually much swollen at the base.
4. The orang-utan.

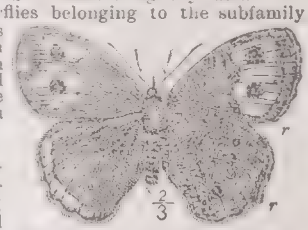

Satyr (*Cercyonis alope*). *r, r* Wings reversed to show under side.

sat'y-ri'a-sis (săt'ĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σατυρίασις. See SATYR.] *Med.* Irresistible and almost insatiable venereal appetite in the male.

sa-tyr'ic (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk) | *a.* [L. *satyricus*, Gr. σατυρικός.] Of
sa-tyr'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | or pert. to satyrs. — **satyric drama**, ancient Greek burlesque drama with a chorus of satyrs.

sau'ba ant (sô'bȧ). [Tupi *sauba*, *isauba.*] A South American ant (*Œcodoma cephalotes*) remarkable for having two large kinds of workers besides the ordinary ones, and for the immense size of its nests. It often does great damage by defoliating plants.

Sauba Ant. Worker. Somewhat enlarged.

sauce (sôs), *n.* [ME. *sauce*, *sause*, OF. *sausse*, F. *sauce*, LL. *salsa*, properly, salt pickle, fr. L. *salsus* salted, salt, p. p. of *salire* to salt, fr. *sal* salt. See SALT; cf. SAUCER, SOUSE pickle, SOUSE to plunge.]
1. A condiment or composition of condiments and appetizing ingredients eaten with food as a relish; esp., a dressing for meat, fish, puddings, etc.
2. (*dial. pron.* sôs, säs, sȧs) Any garden vegetables eaten with meat; — often called *garden sauce*. *Colloq. or Dial.*
3. Stewed or preserved fruit eaten with other food as a relish; as, apple *sauce*, cranberry *sauce*, etc. *U. S.*
4. Sauciness; pert or insolent language. *Now Colloq.*
5. A mixture to flavor tobacco and snuff. *Eng.*
6. (*pron.* sōs.) Also *sauce-crayon*. A soft crayon for stump drawing or shading with the stump; — a French term.
☞ For the various sauces, see under *à la* or the modifying word; as, *à la Soubise*, *Italian sauce*, etc.

sauce, *v. t.*; SAUCED (sôst); SAUC'ING (sôs'ĭng). [Cf. F. *saucer.*] **1.** To accompany with something intended to give a higher relish; to season; flavor.
2. To tickle or gratify, as the palate; to stimulate. *Rare.*
3. To make poignant; to give zest, flavor, or interest to; to set off; to make pungent or sharp.

> To *sauce* her desires with threatenings. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. To treat with bitter, pert, or tart language; to be impudent or saucy to. *Now Colloq.* *Shak.*
5. To prepare (a capon, tench, etc.) for the table. *Obs.*

sauce'pan' (-păn'), *n.* A small metallic vessel with a handle, for use in stewing, orig. for cooking sauce; a stewpan.

sau'cer (sô'sẽr), *n.* [ME. *sawser*, OF. *saussier*, or *saussiére*, F. *saucière*, fr. OF. *sausse*, F. *sauce*. See SAUCE.] **1.** A small pan or vessel in which sauce was set on a table. *Obs.*
2. A small dish in which a cup is set at table.
3. Something resembling a saucer in shape. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* (1) A flat, shallow caisson for raising sunken ships. (2) A shallow socket for the pivot of a capstan. **b** *Sulphuric-acid Manuf.* The base of the usual form of chamber, turned up round the edges and partly filled with chamber acid, into which the dependent side dips to form a seal.

sau'cer-eye' por'gy. A porgy (*Calamus calamus*) of the West Indies and southern Florida having longitudinal golden yellow stripes. It reaches a length of one foot.

sau'cer-leaf' (sô'sẽr-lēf'), *n.* A Malayan araliaceous shrub (*Nothopanax cochleatum*), with simple concave, shell-like leaves. It is often cultivated in the tropics.

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sat is-fac'tive, *a.* Satisfying. *Obs.*
sat is-fac'to-ri-ly, *adv.* of SATISFACTORY.
sat is-fac'to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sat'is-fi'a-ble (săt'ĭs-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
sat'is-fice (sȧt'ĭs-fĭs: -fīz), *v. t.* To satisfy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sat'is-fi er (săt'ĭs-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that satisfies.
sat'is-fy ing-ly, *adv.* of *satisfying*, p. pr.
‖**sa'tis su-per'que.** [L.] Enough and more than enough.
‖**sa'tis ver-bo'rum.** [L.] Enough of words.
sa'tive (sā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *sativus*, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] Sown; propagated by seed. *Rare.*
sa'tle (*dial.* sȧt''l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SETTLE.
sa-to'ri-ous, *a.* [L. *satorius*, fr. *sator* sower.] Pertaining to a sower. *Obs.*
‖**sat pra'ta bi-be'runt** [L.] The meadows have drunk enough. See CLAUDITE JAM RIVOS.
‖**sat pul'chra, si sat bo'na.** [L.] Handsome enough, if good enough.
sa'trap-er. *n.* A satrap. *Obs*
sa'trap-ess, *n.* A female satrap. *Rare.*
sa-trap'i-cal (sȧ-trăp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Satrapal. *Rare.*
sat'ra-pon, *n.* [It. *satrapone.*] A chief satrap. *Obs*
Sat'su-ma, *n.* A variety of mandarin orange often grown in Florida.
sat'tee. ✝ SUTTEE.
sat'ten, **sat'tin**. ✝ SATIN.
sattie. *n.* [Cf. It. *saettia* a small sailing vessel.] A kind of sailing vessel used for merchandise, esp. in the 17th century. *Obs.*
sat'tle (*dial.* sȧt''l). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SETTLE, *v.*
satt'va (sŭt'wȧ), *n.* [Skr., being.] *Hindu Philos.* Truth.
sat'u-rat er (săt'ū-rāt'ẽr), *n.* A saturator.
sa'ture. *n.* [L. *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] Sation; sowing. *Obs.*
satureie. *n.* [L. *satureia.*] Savory. *Obs.*
sa-tu'ri-ty (sȧ-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *saturitas*, fr. *satur* full of food, sated: cf. OF. *saturité.*] Saturation: repletion. *Obs.*
Sa-tur'nals (sȧ-tûr'nălz), *n. pl.* Saturnalia. *Obs. or R.*
Saturn cinnabar. Minium. *Obs.*
Sa-tur'ni-an, *n.* A supposed inhabitant of Saturn.
Sa-tur'ni-cen'tric (sȧ-tûr'nĭ-sĕn'trĭk; săt'ŭr-nĭ-), *a.* *Astron.* Relating to the center of Saturn; referred to Saturn as a center.
Sat'ur-night', *n.* [AS. *Sæternihht* Cf. SATURDAY.] The night before Saturday. *Obs.*
sat'ur-nism (săt'ŭr-nĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Plumbism.
sat'ur-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A person of saturnine temperament. *Obs.*
Saturn red. Minium.
Saturn's tree. Arbor Saturni. See ARBOR DIANÆ.
Sa-tur'nus (sȧ-tûr'nŭs), *n.* [L.] Saturn.
sat'yr-al (săt'ẽr-ăl; sā'tẽr-), *n.* *Her.* A monster having a human head and the body and limbs of different animals.
Sat'yr-ane, Sir (-ān). In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a knight, who, although a satyr's son, is brave and faithful to Una.
satyre. ✝ SATIRE, SATYR.
sat'yr-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of SATYR.
sa-tyr'i-an (sȧ-tĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Characterized by satyrs. *Obs.*
sa-tyr'i-an. ✝ SATYRION.
sa-tyr i-as'mus (sȧ-tĭr'ĭ-ăz'mŭs; -ăs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σατυριασμός.] Satyriasis. *Obs.*
satyrien, *a.* [OF. *satirien.*] Satiric. *Obs.*
Sat y-ri'næ (săt'ĭ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.: L. *satyrus* satyr + *-inæ.*] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies comprising the satyrs. In some classifications made a family, the **Sa-tyr'i-dæ** (sȧ-tĭr'ĭ-dē). — **sat'y-rine** (săt'ĭ-rīn: -rĭn: 183), *a.*
sa-tyr'i-on (sȧ-tĭr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σατυριον: cf. F. *satyrion.*] Any of various European orchids. *Obs.*
sat yr-o-ma'ni-ac (săt'ĭ-rô-mā'nĭ-ăk: sā'tĭ-), *n.* [See SATYR; MANIAC.] One having satyriasis.
sau. ✝ SAW, *n.* & *pret.*; SOW.
sauce'-a-lone', *n.* Hedge garlic.
sauce'box', *n.* [See SAUCE, SAUCY.] A saucy, impudent person: esp., a pert child. *Colloq.*
‖**sauce col'bert'** (sōs'kōl'bâr'). Brown sauce with meat glacé, lemon juice, parsley, and butter.
sauce'flem', **sauce'fleume'**, *n.* [OF. *saus* salt (L. *salsus*) + *flemme* phlegm.] A red, pimply facial eruption. Cf. SALT RHEUM. *Obs.*
sauce'less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖**sauce' pi'quante'** (sōs' pē'känt'). [F.] Espagnole sauce with vinegar and chopped shallots, gherkins, and capers.
‖**sauce' poi vrade'** (pwȧ'vrȧd'). [F.] Espagnole sauce with a flavoring of herbs, vegetables, sherry, and vinegar.
‖**sauce' ré mou lade'** (rā'mōō'lȧd'). [F.] = REMOLADE.

sau'ci-ness (sô'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being saucy.

sau'cy (sô'sĭ), *a.*; SAU'CI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); SAU'CI-EST. [From SAUCE.] **1.** Showing, or expressive of, impertinent boldness or forwardness; impudent; insolent; pert; as, a *saucy* fellow; a *saucy* eye; *saucy* looks.

We then have done you bold and *saucy* wrongs. *Shak.*

2. a Vain; proud; conceited. *Scot.* **b** Disdainful; scornful. **c** Overnice, esp. as to food. *Dial. Eng.* **d** Indecent; wanton. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Impudent, insolent, rude, uncivil. See OFFICIOUS.

sauer'kraut' (sour'krout'), *n.* [G.; *sauer* sour + *kraut* herb, cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt.

sau'ger (sô'gẽr), *n.* A pike perch (*Stizostedion canadense*) similar to the wall-eye, but smaller and less valued as food. It occurs from Montana to Arkansas and eastward.

Saul (sôl), *n.* [L. *Saül* (cf. Gr. Σαούλ), fr. Heb. *Shāūl.*] **1.** Lit., asked for; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* **a** The son of Kish, and first king of Israel, who fought the Philistines, quarreled with Samuel, pursued David, and fell on his sword in defeat by the Philistines. **b** See PAUL, 2.

sault (sôlt), *n.* [OF., F. *saut*, fr. L. *saltus*, fr. *salire* to leap.] Act of leaping or jumping; a leap; a jump.

saun'ter (sän'tẽr; sôn'-; 277), *v. i.*; SAUN'TERED (-tẽrd); SAUN'TER-ING. [Prob. fr. OF. & F. il *s'aventure* he adventures (himself), through a shortened form *s'auntre* in AF. See ADVENTURE, *n. & v.*] **1.** In *Obs.* uses: **a** To adventure one's self. **b** To wonder; opine.

2. To wander or walk about idly and in a leisurely or lazy manner; to lounge; stroll; loiter.

3. Hence, to dawdle; idle. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Wander, roam, rove, ramble, range, stray, loiter, linger. — SAUNTER, STROLL. SAUNTER suggests a leisurely pace, an idle and care-free mind, and aimlessness; STROLL also suggests leisurely rambling, but often implies more of purpose than *saunter*; as, "*sauntering* about the streets, loitering in a coffee house" (*Fielding*); "Then we *strolled* for half the day thro' stately theaters" (*Tennyson*); "*strolling* players" (*W. Pater*). See LINGER, RAMBLE, WANDER.

saun'ter, *n.* **1.** A sauntering; also, a strolling gait.

2. A sauntering place. *Obs.* *Young.*

sau'rel (sô'rĕl), *n.* [F.] Any carangoid fish of the genus *Trachurus*, esp. *T. trachurus* of Europe and America, and *T. symmetricus* of California, all very closely allied species. They are elongate, compressed fishes with a series of bony plates extending the full length of the lateral line.

Saurel (*Trachurus trachurus*).

Sau'ri-a (sô'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σαύρα, σαῦρος, a lizard.] *Zoöl.* A group of reptiles to which various ranks and limits have been assigned. It contains the lizards, and in older classifications the crocodiles and various extinct groups of more or less lizardlike form. If used in modern classifications, commonly equiv. to *Lacertilia.*

sau'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sauria; lizardlike. — *n.* One of the Sauria; any lizardlike reptile, as a dinosaur or ichthyosaur.

sauro-. Combining form from Greek σαῦρος, *lizard.*

sau-rog'na-thous (sô-rŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*sauro-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, an arrangement of the bones of the palate, as in certain woodpeckers, in which the maxillopalatines are short and the vomer is divided longitudinally, being represented by a pair of slender rods. — **sau-rog'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

sau'ro-pod (sô'rō-pŏd), *n.* One of the Sauropoda. — *a.* Sauropodous.

Sau-rop'o-da (sô-rŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sauro-* + *-poda.*] *Paleon.* A suborder or order of dinosaurs consisting of herbivorous forms with a long neck and tail, small head, and more or less plantigrade five-toed limbs, all four used in walking. The group contains the most gigantic of land animals of any period, as the *Atlantosaurus*, *Brontosaurus*, *Morosaurus*, and *Diplodocus*. They are found from the Middle Jurassic into the Cretaceous. See BRONTOSAURUS, *Illust.* — **sau-rop'o-dous** (sô-rŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

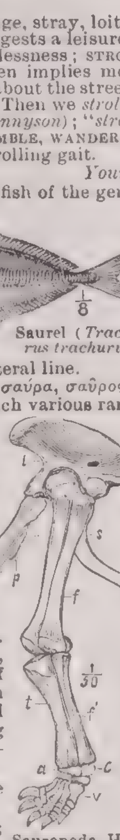

Sauropoda. Hind Leg and Pelvis of *Morosaurus grandis.*

Sau-rop'si-da (sô-rŏp'sĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sauro-* + Gr. ὄψις appearance.] *Zoöl.* A comprehensive group of amniote vertebrates, which includes the classes Aves, or birds, and Reptilia, or reptiles. The group was first proposed by Huxley. They are oviparous or ovoviviparous, and the embryo develops an amnion and allantois. There are no mammary glands, the body cavity is not divided by a complete diaphragm, and air is breathed by lungs, never by gills. The blood corpuscles are oval and nucleated. The skull hinges on the spinal column by one condyle. The lateral hemispheres of the brain are not connected by a transverse commissure or corpus callosum. Cf. ICHTHYOPSIDA. — **sau-rop'si-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*

Sau'ru-ra'ce-æ (sô'rōō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURURUS.] *Bot.* A family of perennial herbs (order Piperales), generally regarded as the lowest of the dicotyledons. They have small flowers, destitute of perianth, in terminal spikes; the ovary consists of several separate carpels. There are 3 genera and 4 species, natives of North America and Asia. — **sau'ru-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sau-ru'rus (sô-rōō'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *sauro-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the Saururaceæ. They are herbs with alternate cordate leaves and catkinlike racemes of white flowers having four to eight stamens and an ovary of four carpels coalescent into a capsule in fruit. There are two species, one Asiatic, the other (*S. cernuus*, the lizard's-tail) North American. See LIZARD'S-TAIL.

-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs). A modern Latin suffix from Greek σαῦρος, *lizard*, used chiefly in paleontology; as, Ichthyo*saurus*, Plio*saurus*, Titano*saurus*, etc.

sau'ry (sô'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Orig. uncert.] A slender long-beaked fish (*Scombresox saurus*) related to the flying fishes, and found in the temperate parts of the Atlantic north to Cape Cod and the French coast. It becomes about 18 inches long, and swims in large schools, often leaping from the water when pursued by larger fishes.

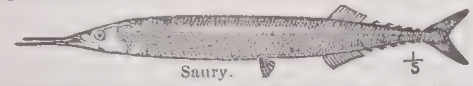

Saury.

sau'sage (sô'sāj), *n.* [F. *saucisse*, LL. *salsicia*, fr. L. *salsus* salted. See SAUCE.] **1.** Meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and, commonly, inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin, usually in one made of the prepared intestine of some animal and tied or constricted at short intervals. Also, a section of such a preparation between ligatures.

2. = SAUCISSON. *Obs. or R.*

saus-su'rite (sô-sū'rīt: sôs'ū-rīt), *n.* [F. After H. B. de *Saussure*, a Swiss.] *Min. & Petrog.* A tough, compact substance, white, greenish, or grayish, produced, in part at least, by alteration of feldspar, and consisting chiefly of zoisite or epidote. — **saus'su-rit'ic** (sôs'ū-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **sau'té'** (sō'tā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *sauter*, prop., to jump.] *Cookery.* Fried lightly and quickly in a little hot fat while being frequently turned over. Hence: **sau'té'**, *v. t.*; SAU'TÉED' (sō'tād'); SAU'TÉ'ING.

sau'te-relle' (sō'tẽ-rĕl'), *n.* [F.] An instrument used by masons and others to trace and form angles.

sau'terne' (sō'tẽrn'; sô-tûrn'), *n.* [From *Sauternes*, Gironde, France.] A kind of white wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.

Sau'va-ge'si-a (sô'vȧ-jē'zĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after F. B. de *Sauvages* de la Croix (1706-67), French botanist and physician.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American ochnaceous herbs or undershrubs, having alternate leaves, fringed stipules, and small pentamerous flowers with two rows of staminodia, the outer filiform, the inner petaloid. *S. erecta* is the St.-Martin's-herb.

sav'age (săv'āj), *a.* [OF. & F. *sauvage*, OF. also *salvage*, fr. L. *silvaticus* belonging to a wood, wild, fr. *silva* a wood. See SILVAN; cf. SYLVATIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the forest; remote from human abodes and cultivation; in a state of nature; wild; as, a *savage* wilderness.

2. Wild; untamed; uncultivated; as, *savage* beasts.

Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood. *Dryden.*

3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; as, *savage* manners.

4. Characterized by cruelty; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal; as, a *savage* spirit.

Syn. — Unpolished, rude, brutish, brutal, cruel, pitiless, merciless, atrocious. See FEROCIOUS, BARBARIAN, *a.*

sav'age (săv'āj), *n.* **1.** A human being in his native state of rudeness; one untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation.

2. A man of unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

3. A wild or ferocious animal. *Rare.*

sav'age, *v. t.* **1.** To make savage. *Rare.*

2. To attack savagely. *Rare.*

[Wind and rain] *savage* the helpless trees. *Henley.*

sav'age-ry (săv'āj-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *sauvagerie.*] **1.** State of being savage, or uncivilized; savageness; savagism. "Primeval *savagery.*" *C. Kingsley.*

2. Savage disposition or action; an act of cruelty; barbarity.

3. Wild growth, as of plants; wildness, as of nature. *Shak.*

4. Savages collectively.

sav'ag-ism (-āj-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being savage; utter barbarism; also, savages collectively.

sa-van'na (sȧ-văn'ȧ), *n.* Also *savannah.* [Of American Indian origin; cf. Sp. *sabana*, earlier *çavana.*] **1.** A tract of level land covered with ice or snow. *Obs.*

2. A treeless plain; an open, level region; — used chiefly with reference to the southern United States, esp. Florida.

3. *Phytogeog.* A tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees, the undergrowth being chiefly of the xerophilous type, such as the campos of Brazil (see CAMPO, 1) or similar regions in Africa where the baobab is the dominant tree. They pass on the one hand into steppes, on the other into savanna woodland. See GRASSLAND, 2.

savanna flower. Any West Indian apocynaceous plant of the genus *Echites.*

savanna sparrow. A small streaked brown-and-white North American sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* or related variety) inhabiting fields and meadows.

savanna woodland. *Phytogeog.* A parklike woodland in which the undergrowth is of the savanna type.

‖ **sa'vant'** (sȧ'väN'), *n.*; *pl.* SAVANTS (*F.* sȧ'väN'). [F., fr. *savoir* to know, L. *sapere.* See SAGE, *a.*] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

Sa'vart's' an'a-lyz'er (sȧ'värz'). [After Félix *Savart*, French physicist]. A device made of two crossed plates of quartz cut obliquely to the crystalline axis, used in a polariscope or saccharimeter to enable a very slight rotation of the plane of polarization to be detected.

Sav'a-sta'na (săv'ȧ-stā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Francesco Eulalio *Savastano*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of aromatic perennial grasses, natives of temperate and cold regions, having 3-flowered spikelets, the terminal flower perfect, the others staminate. *S. odorata* is the holy grass.

save (sāv), *v. t.*; SAVED (sāvd); SAV'ING (sāv'ĭng). [ME. *saven*, *sauven*, *salven*, OF. *salver*, *sauver*, F. *sauver*, L. *salvare*, fr. *salvus* saved, safe. See SAFE, *a.*] **1.** To make safe or procure the safety of; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to rescue or deliver from danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames.

God *save* all this fair company. *Chaucer.*
He cried, saying, Lord, *save* me. *Matt.* xiv. 30.

2. *Theol.* To deliver from sin; to rescue from condemnation and spiritual death, and bring into spiritual life.

Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners. 1 *Tim.* i. 15.

3. To keep from being spent, wasted, or lost; to preserve; to lay up; hoard; as, to *save* one's time or strength.

Now save a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*

4. To obviate the necessity or occurrence of; spare; as, to *save* one labor. "A stitch in time *saves* nine." *Old Proverb.*

5. To avoid losing the use of; to escape loss of; to take advantage of; to catch; as, to *save* the mail. *Swift.*

Syn. — SAVE, RESCUE. SAVE, the more general term, implies preservation from evil of any kind; RESCUE more frequently suggests deliverance from immediate or impending danger or evil; but the words are often interchangeable; as, "To *save* the life despaired of" (*Tennyson*); "We are beset with thieves; *rescue* thy mistress" (*Shak.*). See CONSERVE, KEEP, RELEASE.

save, *or* **bless, the mark,** *or, more fully,* **God** (*or* **Heaven**) **save,** *or* **bless, the mark,** parenthetical exclamatory phrases, of uncertain original use and meaning, used: formerly apologetically when something unpleasant had been said or mentioned; now, after Shakespeare, etc., appended to the statement or mention of some fact or thing to express contempt of, or impatience with, it. — **s. your reverence,**

‖ **sauce' Ro'bert'** (sōs' rō'bâr'). [F.] Espagnole sauce flavored with onions, mustard, and lemon juice or vinegar.
sau'cer-y (sô'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *sausserie.*] A place for spices, salt, vinegar, etc. *Obs.*
‖ **sauce' su'prême'** (sōs' sü'-prâm'). [F.] Velouté sauce with cream, chicken stock, mushrooms, and lemon juice.
sauch (souк; säк; sôк), *n.* The sallow. *Scot.*
saucht. † SAUGHT, *a.*
sau'ci-ate. *v. t.* [L. *sauciatus*, p. p. of *sauciare.*] To wound; cut; trim; prune. *Obs.*
saucidge. † SAUSAGE. [CY.
sau'ci-ly (sô'sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SAU-
‖ **sau'cis'son'** (sō'sē'sôN'),
‖ **sau'cisse'** (sō'sēs'), *n.* [F *saucisson*, fr. *saucisse.* See SAUSAGE.] **1.** *Mil.* A slender canvas tube filled with powder, used as a fuse in emergency.
2. *Fort.* A long fascine.
sau'cy, *adv.* Saucily. *Obs.*
saucy bark. Var. of SASSY BARK.
saud. † SOUD.
saudant. † SOUDAN, sultan.
sau'der. † SOLDER, SOLDIER.
saue. † SAVE; SAW, *pret.*; SOW.
sauete, sauyte. † SAFETY.
sauf (sôf). Var. of SAUCH.
sauf Obs. or Scot. var. of SAVE.
sauf, sauf'ly, saufte. † SAFE, *a.*, SAFELY, SAFETY.
saufir. † SAPPHIRE.
saufred, *a.* Saffron. *Obs.*
sauge. † SAGE.
saugeour. † SOLDIER.
saugh. Var. of SAUCH.
saugh (sou). Var. of SOUGH, a drain.
saugh (sou; souf). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOUGH, murmur.
saugh. † *saw*, pret. of SEE.
saught, *a.* [Prob. fr. Scand.: cf. Icel. *sáttr*, akin to AS. *seht.*] Reconciled: at ease. *Obs.*
saught, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sætta*, AS. *sehtan.*] To reconcile. *Obs.*
saught (*Scot.* säкt, sôкt), *n.* [Cf Icel. *sátt*, AS *seht.*] Reconciliation; peace; also, quiet; ease. *Obs. or Scot.*
saughtne, *v. i.* To become or be reconciled. *Obs.*
saught'ness, *n.* Peace; reconciliation. *Obs.*
sauh. † *saw*, pret. of SEE.
sauht. † SAUGHT.
sauhtne. † SAUGHTNE.
saui † SAVE, *v.*
sauk. † SANK, to assemble.
Sauk (sôk). Var. of SAC, a tribe.
sauke. † SAUCE.
saul. Var. of SAL, the tree.
saul (*dial.* sôl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOUL.
saul (soul). Dial. Eng. var. of SOWL, *v.* [SELL.
sauld. † *sold*, pret. & p. p. of
sauldyer. † SOLDIER.
saule † SOUL. [satinte. *Obs*
saule. *v. t.* [OF. *saouler.*] To
saulee. † SOWL, a relish.
saulee. *n.* Satiety. *Obs.*
saulfe, saulfly. † SAFE, SAFELY.
saulge. † SAGE.
saul heyle. † SOULHEAL.
saul'ie (sôl'ĭ), *n.* A hired mourner. *Scot.*
Saul'ites (sôl'īts). *D. Bib.*
saulm. † PSALM.
saulsage. † SAUSAGE.
sault, *v. i.* [F. *sauter*, L. *saltare.*] To leap; to tumble. *Obs.*
sault. Aphetic for ASSAULT. *Obs.*
sault'a-ble, *a.* [See ASSAULTABLE.] Assaultable. *Obs.*
Saul'teur' (sō'tûr'), *n.* [F also *Sauteur*, *Sauteux*, pl. *Saulteaux*, fr. the *Sau(l)t Sainte Marie*, near which these Indians lived in the 17th century.] = OJIBWA.
Sault whitefish. See WHITEFISH.
saumbue. † SAMBUE.
saumbury, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sambue* housing, saddle cloth, saddle.] A litter. *Obs.* [on. *Scot.*
sau'mont (sô'mŭnt), *n.* A salm-
saumoun. † SALMON.
saumplarie. † SAMPLARY.
saumple, saumpul. † SAMPLE.
Sau'mur' (sō'mür'), *n.* A wine from Saumur, France, closely resembling champagne.
saun. † SOON.
saun. † *sown*, p. p. [SANS.
saunce. † SANCE, SANCTUS,
saun'ders (sän'dẽrz; sôn'-). Var. of SANDERS.
Saun'ders, Richard. Pseudonym of Benjamin Franklin, in his publication "Poor Richard's Almanac" (begun 1732), which contains a series of maxims of prudence and industry.
saun'ders blue. [Corrupted fr. F. *cendres bleues* blue ashes.] Ultramarine ash: also, a blue made from carbonate of copper.
saun'ders-wood' (-wŏŏd'). Sandalwood. [spice. *Obs.*
saunderys. *n. pl.* A kind of
saundyuer. † SANDIVER.
saunez. † SANS.
saunke. † SANG, blood.
saunrede. † SAMREDE.
sauns. † SANS.
sauns'-bell'. † SANCE-BELL.
saunt (sänt; sônt). Obs. or Scot. var. of SAINT.
saun'terd. Sauntered. *Ref. Sp.*
saun'ter-er, *n.* One who saunters. [*tering*, p. pr.
saun'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *saun-*
saup (sôp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOPE.
sau'qui (sô'kē), *n.* [See SAWQUI.] Blueback salmon.
saur (sôr). Scot. var. of SAVOR.
saur (sôr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *saurr* mud, excrements.] Cowhouse drainage; liquid manure; black soil; mud. *Dial. Eng.*
Sa'u-ra (sā'ū-rȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sau-ran'o-don (sô-răn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *sauro-* + Gr. ἀνόδους toothless.] *Paleon.* Syn. of BAPTANODON.
Sau'ra-se'ni (sou'rȧ-sā'nē), *n.* [Skr. *Çaurasēnī.*] A Prakrit dialect. See PRAKRIT. [Sauroid.
sau'ri-oid (sô'rĭ-oid), *a.* *Zoöl.*
sau'ri-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σαῦρος lizard + *-osis.*] *Med.* Ichthyosis. [less. *Scot.*
saur'less (sôr'lĕs), *a.* Savor-
Sau-roc'to-nos (sô-rŏk'tō-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. σαυροκτόνος, lit., lizard slayer.] An epithet of Apollo, as represented in a famous statue by Praxiteles.
Sau'ro-don'ti-dæ (sô'rō-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sauro-* + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] *Paleon.* A family of Cretaceous fishes; — as usually employed, a syn. of ICHTHYODECTIDÆ. — **sau'ro-dont** (sô'rō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*
Sau-rog'na-thæ (sô-rŏg'nȧ-thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAUROGNATHOUS.] *Zoöl.* Celeomorphæ.
sau'roid (sô'roid), *a.* [Gr. σαῦρος a lizard + *-oid*: cf. Gr. σαυροειδής lizardlike.] *Zoöl.* **a** Lizardlike. **b** Pert. to the Sauroidei. *Obs.* — *n.* One of the Sauroidei. *Obs.*
Sau-roi'de-i (sô-roi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAUROID.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* A group of ganoid fishes having flat rhomboidal scales, reptilelike teeth, and a bony skeleton. *Obs.*
Sau-rop'ter-yg'i-a (sô-rŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sauro-* + Gr. πτέρυξ, -υγος, a wing.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PLESIOSAURIA. — **sau-rop'ter-yg'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
Sau-ror'ni-thes (sô-rôr'nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURO-; ORNITHO-.] Archæornithes. — **sau'ror-nith'ic** (sô'rôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.*
saurry. † SARI.
Sau-ru'ræ (sô-rōō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURURUS.] The Archæornithes. — **sau-ru'ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **sau-ru'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*
sausage poisoning. *Med.* See ALLANTIASIS. [SAUCER.
sause, saus'ser. † SAUCE,
Saus-su're-a (sô-sū'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. Bénédict (1740-99) and N. Théodore (1767-1845) de *Saussure*, Swiss naturalists.] Syn. of THEODOREA.
Saus'sure's' hy-grom'e-ter (sō'-sürz'). [After H. B. de *Saussure*, Swiss naturalist.] A hair hygrometer. [EUPHOTIDE.
saussurite gabbro. *Petrog.* =
saus-su'ri-tize (sô-sū'rĭ-tīz), *v. t.* To convert (feldspar) into saussurite. — **saus-su'ri-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
sauste. † *sauced*, p.p. of SAUCE.
saut. † SAULT, assault.
saut (sôt). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SALT.
sau'ter. † PSALTER.
sau'ter (sô'tẽr). Scot & dial. Eng. var. of SALTER
sau'ter', *v. t.* [F., prop., to jump.] *Cookery.* To sauté
‖ **sau'te-reau'** (sō'tẽ-rō'), *n.* [F.] The jack of a harpsichord, etc.
sauterell, *n.* [OF. *sauterel* grasshopper.] Leaper; tumbler. *Obs.*
sau'teur' (sō'tûr'), *n.* [F., leaper.] The leather jack *Oligoplites saurus.*
sautir. † PSALTER.
‖ **sau'toir'** (sō'twär'), *n.* [F.] **a** A saltier. **b** A chain, ribbon, or the like, to be worn about the neck with the ends forming a St. Andrew's cross on the breast.
sautree, sautrie. † PSALTERY.
sautreour, *n.* [See PSALTERY.] *Music.* A psaltery. *Obs.*
sautrere. † PSALTERER.
sautrien. *v. i.* [See PSALTERY.] To play on the psaltery. *Obs.*
sau'try. † PSALTERY.
sauturoure, *n.* [Cf. SALTIER.] A saltier. *Obs.*
saut'y (sôt'ĭ). Scot & dial. Eng. of SALTY.
sau'va ant (sô'vȧ). Sauba ant.
sauvacion. † SALVATION.
sauvage. † SAVAGE.
sauve. † SAFE, SAVE.
sauve (sôv). Dial. Eng. var. of SALVE.
sauve'garde (sōv'gärd), *n.* [F.] A monitor (lizard).
sauve'ment. † SAVEMENT.
sauveour. † SAVIOR.
‖ **sauve' qui peut'** (sōv' kē pû'). [F.] Save himself who can; hence, a complete rout.
sav'a-ble, save'a-ble (sāv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sav'a-ble-ness, save'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
savacion, *n.* [OF. *sauvacion.*] Salvation. *Obs.* [-DOM.
sav'age-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See
sav'age-ly, *adv.* of SAVAGE.
sav'age-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sav'ag-ess (săv'ā-jĕs), *n.* A female savage. *Rare.*
sav'a-nil'la (săv'ȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* The tarpon. *Local, U. S.*
sav'a-nil'la rhat'a-ny. [Prob. fr. *Sabanilla* in Colombia, until 1876 the great export station for rhatany.] *Pharm.* The root of *Krameria ixina*, as disting. from rhatany obtained from other species of *Krameria.*
savanna blackbird. An ani.
savanna forest. *Phytogeog.* = SAVANNA WOODLAND. [a.
savanna wattle. = FIDDLEWOOD
Sav'a-ra (săv'ȧ-rȧ; sŭv'-), *n.* One of a Munda-speaking people of western Bengal, said to be Buddhists; also, their language. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.
Sav'a-ran (săv'ȧ-răn). *Bib.*
Sa'vart's', *or* **Sa'vart', wheel** (sȧ'värz', sȧ'vär'). [See SAVART'S ANALYZER.] *Acous.* An instrument consisting of a disk with teeth which are rotated against a tongue, the pitch of the tone produced varying with the speed of rotation.
sav'a-tion (săv'ā-shŭn; săv-ā'-shŭn), *n.* A saving. *Dial. Eng.*

saving your reverence, an apologetical phrase for an unseemly expression made in the presence of a priest or clergyman. — **to save appearances**, to preserve a decent outside; to avoid exposure of a discreditable state of things. — **to s. one's bacon**, to save one's self or property from harm or loss. *Colloq.* — **to s. one's face**, to conceal one's defeat, discomfiture, or loss of prestige, by some pretense.

save (sāv), *v. i.* **1**. To avoid unnecessary expense or expenditure; to prevent waste; to be economical.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material. *Bacon.*

2. To keep; last; as, food that will *save*.

save, *prep. or conj.* [F. *sauf*, properly adj., safe. See SAFE, *a.*] Except; excepting; not including; leaving out; deducting; reserving; saving.

Five times received I forty stripes *save* one. 2 *Cor.* xi. 24.

Syn. — See EXCEPT.

save, *conj.* Except; unless.

save′-all′, *n.* [*save* + *all.*] Any of various things which prevent waste or loss or, rarely, damage. Specif.: **a** A device in a candlestick to hold the candle end, so that it may burn. **b** A trough to prevent waste in a paper-making machine. **c** *Sugar Boiling.* An overflow vessel connected with a vacuum pan. **d** *Naut.* A small sail sometimes set under the foot of another sail or between two sails. **e** A large pinafore with sleeves, to cover the dress. *Colloq.*

sav′in, sav′ine (săv′ĭn), *n.* Also *sabine.* [ME. *saveine*, AS. *safinæ*, *savine*, L. *sabina herba.* Cf. SABINE.] **a** A juniper (*Juniperus sabina*) of western Asia, Europe, and northern North America. It is a compact bush, with dark foliage, and small berries having a glaucous bloom. Its bitter, acrid tops are sometimes used in medicine for gout, amenorrhea, as an abortifacient, etc. **b** The North American red cedar (*J. virginiana*).

sav′ing (sāv′ĭng), *p. pr.* of SAVE. Specif.: *p. a.* That saves; as: **a** Preserving; rescuing. **b** Economizing; frugal; economical; as, a *saving* cook. **c** Reimbursing expenses, though not gainful; as, a *saving* bargain. **d** Making reservation or exception; as, a *saving* clause.

saving arch. = SAFETY ARCH. — **s. clause**, *Law*, a clause in an instrument exempting something from its operation. — **s. faith** See FAITH, 3 **b**. — **s. grace**, grace that leads to salvation.

sav′ing, *vb. n.* of SAVE. **1**. Act of saving: **a** Preservation from danger or loss; as, the *saving* of the soul. **b** Economy in outlay; prevention of waste; reduction in cost; as, a *saving* of 10 per cent in cost of mining.

2. That which is saved; something laid up or kept from being expended or lost; specif., *pl.*, sums saved from time to time, and kept unexpended; as, the *savings* of years.

3. Exception; reservation, as by a saving clause.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *L'Estrange.*

sav′ing (sāv′ĭng), *prep. or conj.*, but properly a *participle.* With the exception of; except; excepting. Also, without disrespect to (see *save your reverence*, under SAVE, *v. t.*). "*Saving* your reverence." *Shak.*

None of us put off our clothes, *saving* that every one put them off for washing. *Neh.* iv. 23.

sav′ing-ness, *n.* **1**. Quality of being saving; frugality.

2. Tendency to promote salvation.

sa′vings bank (sā′vĭngz). A bank the business of which is to receive and invest small deposits, chiefly savings, and pay compound interest thereon, without deduction except for business expenses. A savings bank may be a **trustee savings bank**, or, briefly, a **trustee bank**, of which more or less of the officers are trustees acting without pay; a **joint-stock savings bank**, managed as a joint-stock company; a **municipal savings bank**, managed as a branch of the municipal government; a **postal**, or **post-office**, **savings bank**, conducted by a government through the local post offices; or a **school savings bank**, conducted to receive very small deposits from school children.

sav′ior, sav′iour (sāv′yẽr), *n.* [ME. *saviour*, *saveour*, OF. *sa(u)veo(u)r*, *salveor*, F. *sauveur*, fr. L. *salvator*, fr. *salvare* to save. See SAVE, *v.*] **1**. One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger. *Shelley.*

2. [*cap.*] Specif.: *The* (or *our*, *your*, etc.) *Savior*, he who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer; — in the New Testament sometimes also applied to God.

The Father sent the Son to be the *Savior* of the world. 1 *John* iv. 14

Savior, *or* **Saviour, of Rome**, Marius (B. C. 157–86); — so called after his defeat of the Cimbri and Teutones.

Sa′vonne′rie′ car′pet (sȧ′vŏn′rē′). A kind of fine handmade one-piece carpet with a velvet pile, manufactured in Paris at the Gobelin establishment; — so called from the former establishment (where there had formerly been a soap factory, *savonnerie*) at Chaillot, near the Seine.

sa′vor, sa′vour (sā′vẽr), *n.* [ME. *savour*, *savor*, *savur*, OF. *savor*, *savour*, F. *saveur*, fr. L. *sapor*, fr. *sapere* to taste, savor. See SAGE, *a.*; cf. SAPID, INSIPID, SAPOR.] **1**. That property of a thing which affects the organs of taste or smell; taste and odor; flavor; relish; scent; as, the *savor* of an orange or a rose; an ill *savor*.

2. Hence, specific flavor or quality; characteristic property; distinctive temper, tinge, taint, and the like.

Why is not my life a continual joy, and the *savor* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit? *Baxter.*

3. Reputation; repute; character. *Archaic or Poetic.*

4. Inclination; liking; pleasure; delight; also, pleasantness; attractiveness. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. Sense of smell; power to scent, or trace by scent. *Rare.*

6. A prepared perfume. *Obs.*

Syn. — Flavor, relish, odor, scent, smell. See TASTE.

sa′vor, sa′vour (sā′vẽr), *v. i.*; SA′VORED, SA′VOURED (-vẽrd); SA′VOR-ING, SA′VOUR-ING. [ME. *savouren*, OF. *savorer*, F. *savourer.* See SAVOR, *n.*] **1**. To have a taste or smell, as of a certain kind or quality; to taste; smell; smack; — with *of*; as, food that *savors* of onions.

2. To have a bad smell. *Obs.*

3. To partake of the quality or nature; to indicate the presence or influence; to smack, — with *of*.

This *savors* not much of distraction. *Shak.*
I have rejected everything that *savors* of party. *Addison.*

4. To use the sense of taste. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. To be agreeable to one's taste; to be satisfactory. *Obs.*

to savor of the pan, to suggest the process of cooking or burning; in a theological sense, to be heretical. *Southey.*

sa′vor, sa′vour, *v. t.* **1**. **a** To perceive by the smell or the taste. **b** Hence, to perceive; learn; experience; understand; know. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

2. To have the flavor or quality of; to indicate presence of.

That cuts us off from hope, and *savors* only
Rancor and pride, impatience and despite *Milton.*

3. To taste or smell with pleasure; to delight in, to relish; like; also, fig., to taste critically or discriminatingly; to have critical appreciation of.

It is the sense and not the sentiment of the verse or prose that is *savored* by the actor and the audience. *W. C. Brownell.*

4. To gratify; suit; please. *Obs.*

5. To impart flavor to; to season.

sa′vor-ous (sā′vẽr-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *savoros*, *saveros*, F. *savoureux*, L. *saporosus.* Cf. SAPOROUS; see SAVOR, *n*] Having a savor; savory. *Holland.*

sa′vor-y, sa′vour-y (-ĭ), *a.* [From SAVOR.] **1**. Having a grateful savor (or, formerly, any savor); pleasing to taste or smell.

2. Hence, pleasing morally; reputable.

sa′vor-y (-ĭ), *n.* Also **sa′vour-y**. [F *savorée*; cf. L. *satureia*; also OF. *savoré*, a., savory.] **a** An aromatic European mint (*Satureia hortensis*), much used in cooking; — called also *summer savory.* **b** Any other species of *Satureia*, esp. *S. montana*, sometimes called *winter savory.*

sa-voy′ (sȧ-voi′), *n.* [F. *chou de Savoie* cabbage of Savoy.] A race of cabbage having a compact head with wrinkled and curled leaves.

Sa-voy′ard (sȧ-voi′ärd; *F.* sȧ′vwȧ′yȧr′), *n.* [F.] A native or inhabitant of Savoy, which is peopled by typical representatives of Ripley's "Alpine race," speaking a dialect of the langue d'oc. — *a.* Of or pert. to Savoy.

Savoy Declaration *or* **Confession**. A declaration or confession of faith and order adopted in 1658 by the English Congregationalists at a meeting in the Savoy palace, London. Its doctrine was essentially that of the Westminster Confession. Slightly modified, it was adopted in America by the Boston synod of 1680 and the Saybrook synod of 1708. It is no longer regarded as authoritative.

saw (sô), *n.* [ME. *sawe*, AS. *sagu*; akin to *secgan* to say. See SAY, *v t.*; cf. SAGA.] **1**. *Obs.* Utterance; something said; as: **a** A word, sentence, or statement. **b** Speech; talk; discourse. "To hearken all his *saw.*" *Chaucer.* **c** A tale; a rumor. **d** A doctrine. **e** A dictate; command; decree

2. A saying; a proverb; a maxim.

His weapons holy *saws* of sacred writ *Shak*

saw, *n.* [ME. *sawe*, AS. *sagu*, *sage*; akin to D. *zaag*, G. *säge*, OHG. *sega*, *saga*, Dan. *sav*, Sw. *såg*, Icel. *sög*, L. *secare* to cut, *securis* ax, *secula* sickle. Cf. SCYTHE, SICKLE, SECTION, SEDGE.] **1**. A tool or instrument, consisting essentially (usually) of a thin flat blade or plate of tempered steel with a continuous series of teeth on the edge, used for cutting wood, metal, bone, etc. In order to give sufficient clearance to a saw to prevent jamming in the kerf, the teeth are usually set. The same result is obtained in hack saws, surgeons' saws, etc., by decreasing the blade in thickness, from the teeth to the back. The fineness of a saw is specified by the number of *teeth* or (tooth) *points* (one more than the number of teeth) to the inch. Some large saws are made with inserted teeth which can be taken out and sharpened, or replaced by new ones, when worn. A few of the commonest forms of saw teeth are shown in the cut. Various special saws are defined in the *Vocabulary.*

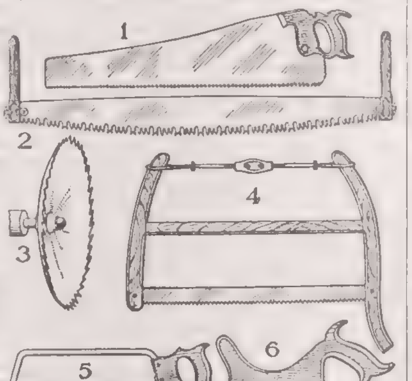

Saws, **1**. 1 Ripsaw; 2 Lumberman's Two-handed Saw; 3 Concave Circular Saw; 4 Bucksaw; 5 Kitchen Saw; 6 Stair Builder's Saw.

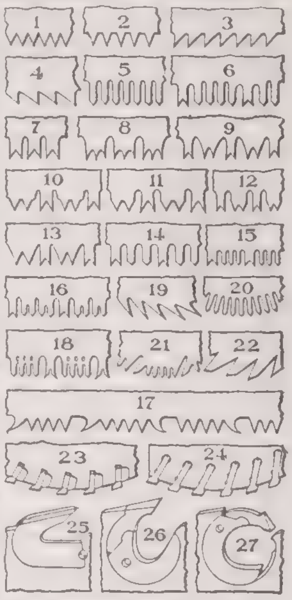

Saw Teeth 1, 2 Forms of Common, Peg, Plain, or Tenon Tooth; 3 Mill; 4 Ripsaw; 5, 6 Forms of Lance; 7 Lightning or M; 8 Great American, or American; 9 Champion; 10, 11 Forms of Electric; 12, 13 Forms of Tuttle; 14, 15 Forms of Diamond; 16 Fleam; 17, 18 Other special varieties with Hook Teeth and Perforations; 19, 20, 21 Forms of Circular Saw Teeth, the last with Rakers; 22 Teeth of Grooving Saw for wood; 23, 24 Inserted Teeth in Metal-milling Saw; 25, 26 Forms of Inserted Teeth for wood-cutting Circular Saw; 27 Manner of inserting or extracting the tooth in 26

2. Any of various analogous tools or devices without teeth, which cut by wearing out a kerf; as: **a** A thin, smooth blade of soft iron, fed with sharp sand and water, for cutting stone. **b** A soft steel disk revolved at high speed to cut armor plate, etc. See HELICOIDAL SAW.

3. A tool or machine having a saw (defs. 1 and 2) for cutting; as, a circular, jig, or wood, *saw*.

4. = CROSSRUFF, 2.

saw (sô), *v. t.*; *pret.* SAWED (sôd), *p. p.* SAWED or SAWN (sôn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAW′ING. **1**. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to *saw* timber or marble.

2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to *saw* boards or planks, that is, to saw logs or timber into boards or planks.

3. To make motions suggestive of those of a person using a saw; as, to *saw* the air with the arms.

4. *Bookbinding.* To cut grooves with a saw across the back of (the folded and gathered sheets of a book) to receive the cords to which the sheets are sewed and to which the covers are secured.

saw, *v. i.* **1**. To use a saw; as, a man *saws* well.

2. To cut, as a saw; as, the saw or mill *saws* fast.

3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smoothly.

sa′wa-ra cy′press (sä′wä-rä). [Jap. *sawara.*] A handsome Japanese pinaceous tree (*Chamæcyparis pisifera*).

saw′back′ (sô′băk′), *n.* Something having a serrate dorsal outline; specif., a mountain range having sharp peaks of about equal height; a sierra.

saw′buck′ (sô′bŭk′), *n.* [Cf. D. *zaagbok.*] A sawhorse. *U.S.*

saw′dust′ (-dŭst′), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood (or of stone, etc.) made by the cutting of a saw.

saw′er (sô′ẽr), *n.* One that saws; a sawyer.

saw′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* Any of several large elongated and sharklike rays of the genus *Pristis* having a flattened and much elongated snout with a row of stout, toothlike structures inserted along each edge. They live in warm shallow seas and about river mouths, principally in tropical America and Africa, but often stray to other parts. They reach a length of from ten to twenty feet. The common sawfish of the Gulf of Mexico and southward is *P. pectinatus.*

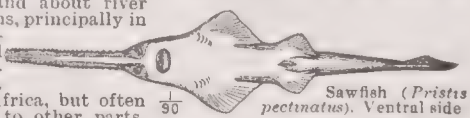

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Sawfish (*Pristis pectinatus*). Ventral side

saw′fly′ (-flī′), *n* Any of numerous hymenopterous insects of the Tenthredinidæ or Tenthredinoidea. The female usually has an ovipositor containing a pair of sawlike organs with which she makes incisions in leaves or stems of plants in which to lay her eggs. The larvæ resemble those of Lepidoptera, but usually have more numerous prolegs.

Sawfly (*Lophyrus abietis*) of the Fir Tree

saw gin. The form of cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney, an American, in 1793, in which the fibers are drawn, by the teeth of a set of revolving circular saws, through a wire grating too fine for the seeds to pass. See COTTON GIN.

saw grass. Any of certain cyperaceous plants having the edges of the leaves set with minute sharp teeth, esp. any species of *Cladium*, as *C. mariscus* of Europe, or *C. effusum* of the southern United States. Cf. RAZOR GRASS.

saw′horse′ (sô′hôrs′), *n.* A kind of rack (fig. 2 in *Illust.*), shaped like a double St. Andrew's cross, on which wood is laid for sawing by hand; — called also *buck*, and *sawbuck.* Also, a kind of trestle (fig. 1) so used.

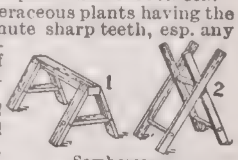

Sawhorses

save. † SAFE.
save. † *saw*, pret. of SEE.
save, *n.* [L. *salvia* sage (the plant), confused with L. *salvare* to save, and E *save*, v.] A decoction of various herbs. *Obs.*
save′a-ble. Var. of SAVABLE.
savegarde. † SAFEGUARD.
save′guard′. Var. of SAFEGUARD. *Now Rare.*
saveine. † SAVIN.
sa-velle′, *n.* Sand; gravel. *Obs.*
sav′e-loy (săv′ē-loi), *n.* [F. *cervelas*, It. *cervellata*, fr. *cervello* brain, L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum* brain. See CEREBRAL.] A kind of dried sausage, originally made of brains, but now usually of young salted pork.
save′ly † SAFELY.
save′ment, *n* [OF. *sauvement.*] Act of saving; salvation *Obs.*
savenappe, *n.* [Cf F. *sauver* to save, and *nappe* cloth.] A napkin. *Obs.*
saveour, saveoure. † SAVIOR, SAVOR.
sa′ver. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAVOR.
sav′er (sāv′ẽr), *n* One that [saves]
saveray † SAVORY.
saverely, saverly. † SAVORLY.
saverie, savery. † SAVORY.
sav′er-ly, *adv.* Savingly; frugally. *Obs.*
savete, savetie. † SAFETY.
savetive, *n.* A safeguard. *Obs.*
sav′ey Var. of SAVVY *Slang.*
Sa-vi′as (sȧ-vī′ȧs). *Bib.*
sav′ing-ly, *adv.* of SAVING.
sav′in oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
sav′ior-ess, sav′iour-ess, *n.* A female savior. *Rare*
sav′ior-hood, sav′iour-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. *Rare.*
sav′ior-ship, sav′iour-ship, *n* See -SHIP. *Rare.*
Sav′i-tar (săv′ĭ-tȧr), *n.* [Skr.] *Vedic Myth.* The sun in its life-giving creative aspect, one of the most important Vedic gods. He is represented as golden, drawn in a golden car.
Sa′vi-tri (sä′vĭ-trē), *n.* [Skr. *sāvitrī.*] The most sacred verse of the Rig-Veda, a couplet addressed to Savitar.
sav′i-ty. † SAFETY.
‖ **sa′voir′-faire′** (sȧ′vwȧr′-fâr′), *n.* [F.] Lit., knowing how to do; ability; good management; tact; presence of mind.
‖ **sa′voir′-vi′vre** (-vē′vr′), *n.* [F.] Lit., knowing how to live; good breeding; refined manners
sav′o-la (săv′ō-lȧ), *n.* [Cf. SABALO.] **a** The cutlass fish. **b** The milkfish
sa-volle′ (sȧ-vŏl′), *n.* [Cf. SABALO.] The tarpon
Sav′o-na-ro′list (săv′ō-nȧ-rō′lĭst), *n.* A follower of Savonarola. *Rare.*
Savonnerie tapestry. Savonnerie carpet
savor, *n.* [OF. & F. *savoir*, prop. infin., know.] Knowledge. *Obs*
sa′vord. Savored. *Ref. Sp.*
sa′vor-er, sa′vour-er, *n* One who savors (of something). *Obs.*
sa′vor-i-ly, sa′vour-i-ly (sā′vẽr-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SAVORY.
sa′vor-i-ness, sa′vour-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [Taste. *Obs.*]
sa′vor-ing, sa′vour-ing, *n.*
sa′vor-less, sa′vour-less, *a.* See -LESS. [vory. *Obs.*]
sa′vor-ly, sa′vour-ly, *a.* Sa-
sa′vor-ly, sa′vour-ly, *adv.* Savorily. *Obs.*
sa′vor-some, sa′vour-some, *a.* See -SOME.
sa′vour. Var. of SAVOR.
Sa-voy′e-an (sȧ-voi′ē-ăn; săv′oi-ē′ăn), *a* Of or pert. to Savoy.
sa-voyed′ (sȧ-void′), *a.* Wrinkled, as savoy cabbage leaves.
Savoy medlar The European shadbush (*Amelanchier vulgaris*).
savry. † SAVORY.
savur. † SAVOR.
sav′ver (săv′ẽr). Dial. Eng. var of SAVOR.
sav′vy, sav′vey (săv′ĭ), *v.t. & i.* [Sp. *saber* to know; *sabe usted* do you know?] To understand; know. — *n.* Comprehension; knowledge of affairs; mental grasp *Both Slang. U. S.*
savye † SAVE.
saw. Scot. var of SALVE.
saw (sô). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of SOW, *v.*
saw (sô), *pret.* of SEE.
sawage. † SAVAGE.
Sa-wai′o-ri (sȧ-wī′ō-rĭ), *n* [*Samoa* + *Hawaii* + *Maori.*] The eastern, or pure, Polynesians, or their language.
Sa′wan (sä′wȧn), *n.* [Hind. *sāwan*, *sāvawan.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.
sa-war′ra nut (sȧ-wär′ȧ) Var. of SOUARI NUT.
sa-war′ri fat. [F. *huile de noix de sawarri*, where *sawarri* is the Caryocar tomentosum, fr. the Carib name] See OIL, *Table I.*
sa-war′ry † SOWARRY
saw′bill′ (sô′bĭl′), *n.* A bird with a serrate beak: esp., a merganser or a motmot.
saw′-billed′ (-bĭld′), *a.* Having a serrated bill. — **saw-billed widgeon**, the red-breasted merganser. *Ireland.*
saw′bones′, *n.* A surgeon. *Slang.*
saw′bwa (sô′bwä), *n.* [Shan *sau-hpa* prince, lit., lord of heaven; *sau* lord + *hpa* sky] The ruler of a Shan state. *Burma.*
sawce. † SAUCE.
sawceflem. † SAUSEFLEM.
sawcere. † SAUCER.
sawcister. † SAUSAGE.
sawd. † SOUD. [sultan]
sawdan, sawden. † SOUDAN,
saw′dee, *n.* [OF. *soudée*, *soldée.*] Pay (of a soldier) Cf. SOLD. *Obs.*
saw′der (sô′dẽr), *n.* Dial. var. of SOLDER.
sawdour, sawdoyer. † SOLDIER.
sawe † SAVE, SAW, SOW, *v*
sawe † *saw*, pret of SEE.
sawer. † SAVOR
Sa′wer-thal's com′et (sä′wẽr-tälz). A small comet whose period is about 2,250 years, discovered by Sawerthal at Cape Town in 1888, and showing unexplained changes of brightness.
sawfly. † SAFELY.
saw file. See 4th FILE, 1.
saw′-file′ tem′per. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.
saw frame. A saw gate. See 1st GATE, 6 g.
sawfte. † SAFETY
sawge. † SAGE. [of SEEK]
sawght. † *sought*, pret & p p.
sawht. † SAUGHT.
saw jointer. = JOINTER, 2 e.
sawl (sôl). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng var of SOUL.
saw′lie. Var. of SAULIE *Scot.*
saw log. A log of suitable size for sawing into lumber.

N O P Q R S

saw′mill′ (sô′mĭl′), *n.* An establishment having power-driven machinery for sawing up logs; also, a sawing machine used in such a place or for such a purpose. — **saw′mill′er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **saw′mill′ing**, *n.*

saw palmetto. The common dwarf palmetto (*Serenoa serrulata*) of the southern United States; — so called from its spiny-toothed leafstalks. It covers dense areas, esp. in Florida, and is known locally as *palmetto scrub*. The olive-like fruit is edible, and the leaves are variously used.

saw set. An instrument used to give set to saw teeth. See SAW, *n.*, 1.

saw shark. Any of several small sharks of the genus *Pristiophorus* of the shores of eastern Asia and Australia. They have a snout like that of a sawfish, but smaller teeth, and the gill openings are lateral, not ventral, as in the sawfish.

saw′-toothed′ (sô′tōōtht′), *a.* Having a tooth or teeth like those of a saw; serrate.

saw′-whet′ (-hwĕt′), *n.* [From its cry.] The Acadian owl.

saw′wort′ (sô′wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any European asteraceous plant of the genus *Serratula*, esp. *S. tinctoria*, the serrate leaves of which yield a yellow dye. **b** Any allied plant of the genus *Theodorea*. **c** The button snakeroot. *U. S.*

saw′yer (sô′yẽr), *n.* [*saw* + *-yer*, as in *lawyer*. Cf. SAWER.] **1.** One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or wood for fuel; a sawer; specif., either of the two men who work at sawing timber over a pit (a **saw pit**), one (the **top sawyer**) standing above the timber, the other (the **bottom sawyer**) below it.
2. A tree which has fallen into a stream so that its branches project above the surface, rising and falling with a rocking or swaying motion; — disting. from *planter*. *U. S.*
3. The bowfin. *Local, U. S.*
4. Any of several large longicorn beetles whose larvæ bore large holes in timber, as the larger pine sawyer (*Monohammus confusor*) and the smaller pine sawyer (*M. scutellatus*), both of which bore in white pine, and the former also in fir, often killing the trees.

Sawyer (*Monohammus confusor*). (⅔)

sax (săks), **seax**, *n.* [AS. *seax* a knife. Cf. SAXON.] **1.** A short, broad, curved, one-edged sword or dagger used by the ancient Celts and Germans. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. *Her.* A scimitar with a semicircular notch in the back of the blade.
3. A chopping instrument to trim edges of roofing slates.

sax′a-tile (săk′sȧ-tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, fr. *saxum* a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; saxicoline.

sax′horn′ (săks′hôrn′), *n.* *Music.* One of a family of brass wind instruments with valves, invented about 1840 by Antoine Joseph Sax (known as Adolphe Sax) of Belgium and Paris, and much used in military bands and in orchestras. Saxhorns are characterized by fullness and evenness of tone, by their compass, and by simple manipulation. The sizes are named from their compass, *soprano*, *alto* (*althorn*), or from their fundamental key, B♭, E♭, etc.

Saxhorn.

sax′i-ca′vous (săk′sĭ-kā′vŭs), *a.* [L. *saxum* rock + *cavare* to make hollow, fr. *cavus* hollow.] *Zoöl.* Boring in rock, as certain mollusks. Cf. LITHODOMUS.

Sax-ic′o-la (săk-sĭk′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *saxum* rock + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zoöl.* The genus of thrushlike birds including the wheatear. It is the type of a subfamily, **Sax′i-co-li′næ** (săk′sĭ-kō-lī′nē), sometimes ranked as a family, **Sax′i-col′i-dæ** (-kŏl′ĭ-dē).

sax-ic′o-line (săk-sĭk′ō-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Also **sax-ic′o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Inhabiting or growing among rocks. **b** *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Saxicolinæ.

Sax-if′ra-ga (săk-sĭf′rȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL., saxifrage. See SAXIFRAGE.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbaceous plants of diverse habit, typifying the family Saxifragaceæ of Arctic and temperate regions. They are usually perennials, often with basal, tufted leaves; the flowers are white or yellow, pentamerous, with a 2-celled ovary becoming a 2-beaked follicle. *S. umbrosa* is the London pride.

Sax′i-fra-ga′ce-æ (săk′sĭ-frȧ-gā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAXIFRAGA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs of variable habit (order Rosales), comprising about 70 genera and 600 species, of wide distribution; the saxifrage family. They are distinguished usually by the free bicarpellary ovary, by having as many or twice as many stamens as petals, and by the absence of staminodia. *Saxifraga*, *Heuchera*, and *Mitella* are representative genera. The families Hydrangeaceæ, Grossulariaceæ, and Parnassiaceæ are commonly separated from this family. — **sax′i-fra-ga′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sax′i-frage (săk′sĭ-frāj), *n.* [L. *saxifraga*, name of a plant, fr. *saxifragus* stone-breaking (perh. because supposed to break stones in the bladder); *saxum* rock + *frangere* to break; cf. F. *saxifrage*. See FRACTURE; cf. SASSAFRAS, SAXON.] **a** A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*. **b** Any of various plants, as the burnet *saxifrage*, golden *saxifrage*, etc.

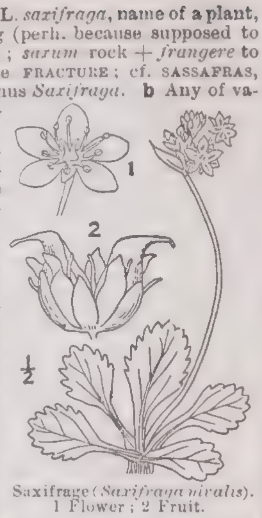
Saxifrage (*Saxifraga nivalis*). 1 Flower; 2 Fruit.

sax-if′ra-gine (săk-sĭf′rȧ-jĭn), *n.* [L. *saxifragus* stone-breaking.] An explosive of the gunpowder class, chiefly barium nitrate and charcoal.

Sax′on (săk′sŭn; -s′n), *n.* [L. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, from the Saxon national name; cf. AS. pl. *Seaxe*, *Seaxan*, fr. *seax* a knife, a short sword, a dagger (akin to OHG. *sahs*, and perh. to L. *saxum* rock, stone, knives being orig. made of stone); and cf. G. *Sachse*, pl. *Sachsen*. Cf. SAXIFRAGE.] **1. a** One of a Germanic people who dwelt in what is now Holstein as early as the 2d century A. D. By the 7th century they were masters of most of northwest Germany and with the Angles and Jutes had conquered and colonized most of England. In 804 the Saxons of Germany were finally conquered by Charlemagne. Later their country was formed into the old duchy of Saxony, which lasted until the 12th century. **b** One of the Saxon or Angle conquerors of England; an Anglo-Saxon (which see). **c** One of the people of the modern kingdom of Saxony, bordered by Bavaria, Prussia, and Bohemia.
2. The language of the Saxons. *Old Saxon*, or the language of the original Saxon tribes of northwest Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, and *Anglo-Saxon*, the language of the Saxons of England, are Low German tongues. The language of modern Saxony is High German.
Old Saxon, the ancestor of modern Plattdeutsch. *Kittredge.*

Sax′on, *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language. **b** Anglo-Saxon.
Saxon blue. **a** = SAXONY BLUE. **b** Smalt. — **S. green**, *Dyeing*, a green produced by dyeing with yellow on a ground of Saxon blue. — **S. wheel**, a flax-spinning treadle machine in which the bobbin lags behind the fly, the spindle giving the twist to the yarn and the difference of speeds of the spindle and bobbin causing the bobbin to be wound. This device, said to have been invented in Nuremberg in 1530, embodies the vital principle of Arkwright's (1769) invention.

Sax′on-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* An idiom of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

Sax′on-ist, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

Sax′o-ny (săk′sō-nĭ), *n.* [LL. *Saxonia*. See SAXON.] **1.** A kingdom of the German Empire.
2. Cloth made from fine wool produced in Saxony; specif.: **a** A kind of glossy woolen cloth formerly much used. **b** A kind of fine flannel. **c** A fine, closely twisted yarn used in knitting and crocheting; — called also *Saxony yarn*.
Saxony blue, indigo extract (sulphindigotic acid), esp. as a dye for wool. — **S. green**, cobalt green. — **S. lace.** See DRESDEN POINT LACE **b**. — **S. porcelain.** See DRESDEN WARE. — **S. rug**, a single-faced Wilton rug of fine quality, imitating Oriental rugs in pattern. — **S. wheel.** = SAXON WHEEL. — **S. yarn.** See SAXONY, *n.*, **c**.

sax′o-phone (-fōn), *n.* [Antoine Joseph *Sax*, the inventor (see SAXHORN) + Gr. φωνή tone.] *Music.* A wind instrument combining the reed mouthpiece of a clarinet with a bent conical tube of metal, equipped with finger keys. It is made in several sizes, and used esp. in military bands.

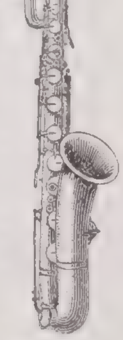
Saxophone.

sax′-tu′ba (săks′tū′bȧ), *n.* [See SAXHORN; TUBE.] *Music.* One of the larger saxhorns.

sax′-valve′, *n.* *Music.* A rotatory valve for brass wind instruments, having a four-way cock, used for purity of intonation and evenness of tone throughout the compass.

say (sā), *n.* [ME. *saie*, F. *saie*, fr. L. *saga*, pl. of *sagum* a coarse woolen mantle. See SAGUM.] A fine, thin kind of serge, or woolen cloth. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* *Palsgrave.*

say, *n.* [OF. *seie* silk, F. *soie*.] A kind of silk or satin. *Obs.* *Langland.*

say (sā), *n.* [Aphetic form of *assay*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Trial by sample; assay; a sample; specimen; smack. *Hooker.*
Thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes. *Shak.*
2. Trial; attempt; also, tried quality; temper; proof.
3. *Hunting.* The first cut of the deer.

say, *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To try; test; taste; assay; also, to essay; attempt.

say, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SAID (sĕd), contracted from *sayed*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAY′ING. [ME. *seggen*, *seyen*, *siggen*, *sayen*, *sayn*, AS. *secgan*; akin to OS. *seggian*, D. *zeggen*, LG. *seggen*, OHG. *sagēn*, G. *sagen*, Icel. *segja*, Sw. *säga*, Dan. *sige*, Lith. *sakyti*; cf. OL. *insece* tell, relate, Gr. ἐνιέπε (for ἐν-σεπε), ἔσπετε. Cf. SAGA, SAW a saying, SPELL a tale, a charm.] **1.** To utter in words; to express in words, either orally or in writing; to tell; speak; declare.
2. To repeat; recite; pronounce; as, to *say* a lesson.
3. To declare to be; to call; to style. *Obs.*
4. To announce as a decision or opinion; to state positively; to assert; hence, to form an opinion upon; to be sure about; to be determined in mind as to.
But what it is, hard is to *say*. *Milton.*
5. To mention or suggest as an estimate, hypothesis, or approximation; hence, to suppose; — in the imperative, as, he had, *say* fifty thousand dollars.
6. To answer, advise, direct, or check. *Dial.*
it is said, *or* **they say**, it is commonly reported; it is rumored; people assert or maintain. — **it says**, it is said. — **that is to say**, that is; in other words; otherwise. — **to say to**, to think of; to judge of; to say in regard to.

say (sā), *v. i.* **1.** To speak; to express an opinion.
2. To make answer; to reply. *Obs.* *Milton.*

say, *n.* [From SAY, *v. t.*; cf. SAW a saying.] **1.** That which is said or to be said by one; a speech; an expression of opinion; an affirmation; a statement. *Obs.*, except in such phrases as *to say*, or *have*, *one's say*.
2. A maxim or proverb. *Archaic.*
3. One's turn to say or do something; right to speak, choose, or act; as, to have a *say* in an affair. *Colloq.*

Say′brook′ Plat′form′ (sā′brōōk′). *Eccl. Hist.* A platform of church polity and doctrine adopted by a synod of the Congregationalists of Connecticut at Saybrook in 1708. It was much the same as the Cambridge Platform.

sa-yette′ (sȧ-yĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *saie*. See SAY a kind of serge.] A mixed stuff, of silk and cotton, or silk and wool; a kind of light wool serge used for linings, etc.

sa′yid (sī′ĭd; sā′yĭd), **sa′id** (sä′ĭd), *n.* Also **say′yid** (sī′yĭd). [Hind. & Ar. *sayyid*.] Lord; chief; prince; — a Mohammedan title of honor applied esp. to: **a** A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and nephew Ali. **b** A member of Mohammed's tribe, Koreish. **c** One of a high caste of Mohammedans in India. Cf. CID, SIDI.

say′ing (sā′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SAY. Hence: *n.* That which is said; a declaration; a statement, esp. a proverbial one; an aphorism; proverb; saw.
Syn. — Adage, maxim, apothegm, byword. See AXIOM.

′sblood (z′blŭd), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's blood*; — used as an oath. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

scab (skăb), *n.* [ME. *scab*, *scabbe*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *skab*; akin to ME. *shabbe*, fr. AS. *scæb*, *sceabb*, *scebb*, and to E. *shave*; cf. L. *scabies*, fr. *scabere* to scratch. See SHAVE; cf. SHAB, SHABBY.] **1.** An incrustation over a sore, wound, vesicle, or pustule, formed by the drying up of the discharge from the diseased part.
2. The itch in man; also, the scurvy. *Colloq. or Obs.*
3. The mange, esp. when it appears on sheep. *Chaucer.*
4. *Hort.* Any one of various more or less destructive fungus diseases of cultivated plants, usually indicated by dark-colored crustlike spots. The apple scab is caused by *Fusicladium dendriticum*; the pear scab, by *F. pirinum*; the lemon and orange scab, by *Cladosporium citri*; the onion scab, by *Vermicularia circinans*; the plum scab, by *Cladosporium carpophilum*; the potato scab, by *Oöspora scabies*. See APPLE SCAB, etc.; also ANTHRACNOSE.
5. *Founding.* A slight irregular protuberance on a casting, caused by a break in the mold.
6. A dirty, paltry fellow. *Low.* "Out, *scab*." *Shak.*
7. A workman who works for lower wages than, or under conditions contrary to, those prescribed by the trade union; also, one who takes the place of a workman on a strike; a rat; — used opprobriously by trade-unionists. *Cant.*

scab, *v. i.*; SCABBED (skăbd); SCAB′BING. **1.** To become covered with a scab; as, the wound *scabbed* over.
2. To work as a so-called scab. *Cant.*

scab, *v. t.* To post or otherwise treat (a job or work) as such that any one working will be treated as a scab; also, to cause (a job or work) to be so posted or treated. *Cant.*

scab′bard (skăb′ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *scauberk*, *scauberk*, OF. *escaubers*, *escauberz*, pl., *escalberc*, sing., prob. of G. or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skālpr* scabbard, or OHG. *scala* husk, shell, G. *schale*, G. *bergen* to conceal. Cf. HAUBERK.] A sheath in which the blade of a sword, dagger, or other cutting weapon, is inclosed when not in use; by extension, a sheath for any long object, as a carbine.

scab′bard, *v. t.* **a** To put in a scabbard. **b** To provide with a scabbard.

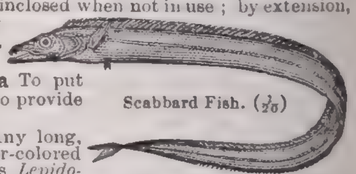
Scabbard Fish. (1/20)

scabbard fish. Any long, compressed, silver-colored fish of the genus *Lepidopus*, esp. the widely distributed *L. caudatus*, found on the European coasts, and more abundantly about New Zea-

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saw′mon. Obs. or Scot. of SALMON.
sawm′pler. ✝ SAMPLER, pattern.
sawn. ✝ *sown*, p. p. of SOW.
sawn, *p. p.* of SAW.
sawndevere. ✝ SANDIVER.
saw′neb′ (sô′nĕb′), *n.* Merganser. *Scot.*
Saw′ney (sô′nĭ). [Corrupt. of *Sandie*, or *Sandy*, Scottish abbr. of *Alexander*.] A Scotsman, or the Scots collectively; — a sportive designation.
saw′ney. A zany. *Dial. Eng.*
sawntrelle, *n.* A saunterer. *Obs.*
sawour. ✝ SAVOR.
saw pit. See SAWYER, 1.
sawpp. ✝ SWAP, a blow.
sawrand, *a.* [From *savor* + *-and*, old ending of the p. pr.] Sweet; savory. *Obs. Scot.*
sawse, **sawsege**, **sawser.** ✝ SAUCE, SAUSAGE, SAUCER.
sawsfleme. ✝ SAUCEFLEM.
saw′sharp′er, *n.* The greater titmouse. *Local, Brit.*
sawsidge, **sawsiege.** ✝ SAUSAGE.
sawsteme. ✝ SAUCEFLEM.
sawsy. ✝ SAUCY.
sawt. ✝ SAULT, assault. [SALT.]
sawt (sôt). Scot. & dial. Eng. of
sawtene. Obs. p. p. of SEEK.
saw′ter. ✝ PSALTER.
saw′-tooth′ roof. *Arch.* A roof composed of two or more parallel simple roofs and in section like the teeth of a saw, esp., one having a slope of each member very steep, to receive windows.
saw′tre, **saw′trer**, **saw′trye.** ✝ PSALTER, -TERER, -TERY.
sawturoure. ✝ SAUTUROURE.
saw wedge. = FALLING WEDGE.
saw′-wrest′, *n.* A saw set operated by hand pressure.
Sawyer, Bob. An impecunious and rollicking medical student and practitioner in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," who adopts many ingenious devices for increasing his practice.
Sawyer, Tom. The amusing boy hero in S. L. Clemens's ("Mark Twain's") "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," a sketch of American boy life in a small Missouri town about the middle of the 19th century. His comrade in adventure is Huckleberry Finn. See HUCKLEBERRY FINN.
sax (sâks). Scot. var. of SIX.
Sax. *Abbr.* Saxon; Saxony.
sax′a-fras. ✝ SASSAFRAS.
sax′cor′net, *n.* A saxhorn.
saxeane, *a.* [L. *saxeus*.] Of stone. *Obs. Scot.*
Sax′i-ca′va (săk′sĭ-kā′vȧ), *n.* [NL. See SAXICAVOUS.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks having a gaping shell, long partly united siphons, and slender foot. Some of these bore holes in limestone rocks. **2.** [*l. c.*] A mollusk of this genus.
sax′i-cole (săk′sĭ-kōl), *a.* Saxicolous.
sax-if′i-cal, *a.* [L. *saxum* + *facere* to make.] Petrific. *Obs.*
Sax′i-fra-ga′les (săk′sĭ-frȧ-gā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the saxifrage family, etc. — **sax-if′ra-gal** (săk-sĭf′rȧ-găl), *a.*
sax-if′ra-gant (săk-sĭf′rȧ-gănt), *a.* Saxifragous. *Rare.*
sax-if′ra-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *saxifragus*. See SAXIFRAGE.] Breaking or dissolving stone, esp. stone in the bladder.
sax′i-frax. Var. of SASSAFRAS.
sax-ig′e-nous (săk-sĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *saxum* rock + E. *-genous*.] *Bot.* Saxicoline.
Sax′ish, *a.* Saxon. *Rare.*
Sax′not (săks′nōt), *n.* [OS. *Saxnōt*, name of a god.] *Teut. Myth.* Prob., Tyr, or Tiu.
sax′o-li′num (săk′sō-lī′nŭm), *n.* Also **-o-le′num**, **-o-line.** [L. *saxum* rock + 2d *-ol*.] A kind of petrolatum. [var. of SEXTON.]
sax′on (sâk′sŭn; săk′-). Dial.
Sax′on-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
Sax-o′ni-an (săk-sō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Geol.* Designating a division of the European Permian (see GEOLOGY, *Chart*), or the second glacial epoch of Europe.
Sax-on′ic (săk-sŏn′ĭk), **Sax-on′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to the Saxons or Anglo-Saxons.
Sax′on-ish, *a.* Saxon. *Obs.*
sax′on-ite (-īt), *n.* **a** *Petrog.* A peridotite, consisting of olivine and enstatite. Often altered to serpentine. **b** Mountain soap.
Sax′on-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Sax′on-ly, *adv.* of SAXON.
sax′o-phon′ist (săk′sō-fōn′ĭst), *n.* A player on the saxophone.
sax′o-trom′ba (-trŏm′bȧ), *n.* [*sax*, as in *saxhorn* + It. *tromba* trumpet.] *Music.* A saxhorn combining the trumpet and the bugle quality of tone.
saxt, **saxte**, **sax′tie**, **sax′ten.** ✝ SIXTH, SIXTY, SIXTEEN.
say. Dial. Eng. var. of SIE.
say (sā). Dial. Eng. var. of SEA.
say. ✝ SO; obs. pret. of SEE.
saya. ✝ CHAY.
sa′ya (sä′yä), *n.* [Sp.] A woman's outer skirt, tied at the waist with a tape and extending to the ankles. *Phil. I.* [-ABLE.]
say′a-ble (sā′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See
Sayarene. ✝ SARACEN.
sayde. ✝ SAD.
say′er (sā′ẽr), *n.* One who says.
say′er, *n.* One who assays or tests; an inspector; also, one who attempts. *Obs.*
sa′yer (sä′yẽr), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *sāïr*, *sāyer*, remainder.] Inland imposts or revenues; esp., arbitrary levies by zemindars on goods in transit. *Obs. India.*
sayle. ✝ SAIL, to dance.
say′man, *n.* [*say* sample + *man*.] One who assays. *Obs.*
say′mas′ter, *n.* [See SAY sample.] A master of assay; one who tries or proves. *Obs.*
saynd. ✝ SAND, messenger.
sayne. ✝ SAY, *v.*, SEINE.
saynet. Obs. p. p. of SAIN.
‖ **say′nète′** (sĕ′nĕt′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *sainete*.] Lit., tidbit; a form of entremés.
saynteward. ✝ SANCTUARY.
say′on (sā′ŏn), *n.* [OF.] A medieval sleeveless jacket worn by peasants and soldiers.
says (sĕz), *pres. indic. 3d pers. sing.* of SAY, to utter in words.
say′-so′, *n.* *Colloq.* What one says or declares; esp.: **a** A dictum; command. **b** An affirmation; a report; rumor.
saystange. ✝ SOESTANG.
say′yid. Var. of SAYID.
Sb. *Abbr.* Stibium (antimony) (*Chem.*, without period, *Sb*).
sb. *Abbr.* Substantive.
S. B., *or* **s. b.** *Abbr.* Small bonds (used on the tape of stock tickers); Bachelor of Science; Sales Book; single-breasted; South Britain (England and Wales).
sbud′di-kins (z′bŭd′ĭ-kĭnz), *interj.* God's blood. See OD.
Sc., *or* **sc.** *Abbr.* Scandium (*Chem.*, without period, *Sc*); scene; science; scilicet (L., to wit); Scotch; Scots; Scottish; scruple; sculpsit (L., he (or she) carved (or engraved) it).
Sc. *Abbr.* Senatus consultum.
S C. *Abbr.* Scrip: — used on the tape of stock tickers.
S. C. *Abbr.* South Carolina; Staff Corps; Supreme Court.
s.c. *Abbr.* Sharp, or prompt, cash (*Com.*); small capitals (*Print.*).
sc-. For words sometimes beginning *sc-*, see those in SH-, SK-.
s/c. *Abbr.* *Com.* Son compte (F., his, or her, account).
scab-ba′do, *n.* [Formed with Sp. ending fr. LL. *scabies hispanica* syphilis, lit., Spanish scurf.] Venereal disease. *Obs.*
scab′bard plane. = SCALEBOARD PLANE.

land, where it is called *frostfish* and considered an excellent food fish.

scab'bed (skăb'ĕd; skăbd), *a.* **1.** Abounding with scabs; diseased with scab or scabies.

2. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless. *Obs. or R.* *Bacon.*

scab'ble (skăb''l), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *scabbings, scafflings,* clippings of stone, *scab* to break large stones, and E. *scapple, shave.*] **a** To work or shape roughly, as stone before leaving the quarry. **b** To dress in any way short of fine tooling or rubbing, as stone. — **scab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

scab'bling (skăb'lĭng), *n.* A fragment or chip of stone.

scab'by (-ĭ), *a.; scab'bi-er* (-ĭ-ẽr); *scab'bi-est.* **1.** Affected with scabs; full of scabs; consisting of scabs.

2. Diseased with the scab, or mange; mangy. *Swift.*

3. a *Founding.* Marred with scabs, as a casting. **b** Injured by the attachment of shellfish, as a tortoise shell. **c** *Print.* Of printed matter, spotty or blotched.

4. Mean; low; vile; as, a *scabby* trick.

scab fungus. Any fungus which causes scab. See SCAB, 4.

sca'bi-es (skā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] The itch; mange.

Sca'bi-o'sa (-ō'sȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCABIOUS, *n.*] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World dipsacaceous herbs having terminal heads of flowers subtended by a leafy involucre. The corolla is 5-cleft, often bilabiate; there are four stamens. Several species are cultivated. See 2d SCABIOUS **a**.

sca'bi-ous (skā'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scabiosus,* fr. *scabies* the scab: cf. F. *scabieux.*] Consisting of scabs; hence: rough; itchy; leprous; as, *scabious* eruptions.

sca'bi-ous, *n.* [F. *scabieuse,* or LL. *scabiosa* (sc. *herba*); — prob. so named because supposed to be a remedy for scabies. See SCABIOUS, *a.*] **a** Any plant of the genus *Scabiosa,* as the sweet *scabious* (*S. atropurpurea*), field *scabious* (*S. arvensis*), blue *scabious* (*S. succisa*), etc. **b** = HORSEWEED **a**. **c** The daisy fleabane. *U. S.*

scab mite. Any of several small mites that cause scab, or mange, esp. *Psoroptes communis,* that causes it in sheep, horses, and cattle, and *Chorioptes symbiotes,* var. *ovis,* that causes foot scab in sheep.

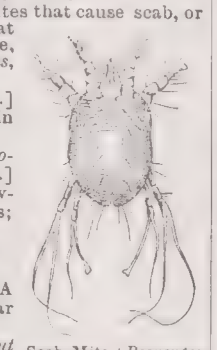

Scab Mite (*Psoroptes communis*). Much enlarged.

sca-bri'ti-es (skȧ-brĭsh'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Morbid condition of the skin in which it is rough or scabby.

sca'brous (skā'brŭs), *a.* [L. *scabrosus,* fr. *scaber* rough: cf. F. *scabreux.*] **1.** Rough to the touch, like a file; having small raised dots, scales, or points; scabby; scurfy; scaly, as a leaf.

2. Harsh; unmusical. *Now Rare.* — **sca'brous-ness,** *n.*

scad (skăd), *n.* [Cf. SHAD.] **a** A saurel. **b** The goggler. **c** The friar skate. *Scot.* **d** The cigar fish.

scaf'fold (skăf'ŏld), *n.* [OF. *escafaut* (var. of *eschafau(l)t*), *escadafaut,* F. *échafaud;* prob. orig. the same word as E. & F. *catafalque,* It. *catafalco,* but with a prefixed *es-,* L. *ex-.* See CATAFALQUE.] **1.** Any of various temporary structures of timber, boards, etc.; as: **a** A platform for exhibiting a spectacle or for seating spectators at a show. **b** A stage or platform, usually elevated, for the execution of a criminal; as, to die on the *scaffold.* **c** An elevated platform for supporting workmen and materials in building.

2. A theater gallery. *Obs.*

3. An elevated platform on which a corpse is placed. Among certain North American Indians it affords the means of disposing of the dead, instead of interment.

4. *Metal.* An accumulation of adherent, partly fused material forming a shelf, or dome-shaped obstruction, above the tuyères in a blast furnace.

scaf'fold, *v. t.; -FOLD-ED* (-fŏl-dĕd); *-FOLD-ING.* To furnish or uphold with a scaffold; also, to place on a scaffold.

scaf'fold-age (-fŏl-dāj), *n.* A scaffold; stage; scaffolding. *R.*

scaf'fold-ing, *n.* **1.** A scaffold or system of scaffolds; a supporting framework; also, materials for scaffolds.

2. *Metal.* Formation of a scaffold in a blast furnace, cupola, or the like; also, a scaffold so formed.

scagl-io'la (skăl-yō'lȧ), *n.* [It. *scagliuola,* dim. of *scaglia* a scale, a shell, a chip of marble.] An imitation of ornamental stone consisting of a substratum of finely ground gypsum mixed with glue, variegated on its surface while soft, with marble, spar, or granite dust, etc., and subsequently polished. It is used for floors, columns, and other ornamental interior work.

sca'la (skā'lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a ladder.] **1.** *Surg.* A machine which was formerly employed for reducing dislocations of the humerus.

2. *Anat.* Any of the three spiral canals of the cochlea.

scal'a-ble (skāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being scaled.

scal'age (skāl'āj), *n.* **1.** An allowance or percentage by which anything is scaled down, as listed weights, bulks, or prices, of goods, to compensate for shrinkage, abrasion, etc.

2. Act of scaling in weight, quantity, or dimensions.

sca'lar (skā'lȧr), *a.* [L. *scalaris* (cf. SCALARY). See SCALE a ladder.] **1.** Scalary. *Obs.*

2. *Math.* Following the laws of arithmetical algebra; — applied to numbers both real and ideal.

scalar function, *Math.,* a real numerical magnitude, one- or many-valued for each point of a three-dimensioned extent.

sca'lar, *n.* *Math.* **a** In quaternions, an undirected quantity, a pure real number; — disting. from a *vector.* By some, *scalar* is used to include imaginaries. **b** A scalar number.

Sca-la'ri-a (skȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., in L., flight of steps, neut. pl. of *scalaris.* See SCALAR.] *Zoöl.* The genus of ptenoglossate mollusks containing the typical wentletraps, the type of a family, **Scal'a-ri'i-dæ** (skăl'ȧ-rī'ĭ-dē). — **sca-la'ri-an** (skȧ-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a.*

Scalaria (*S. lineata*). ×2

sca-lar'i-form (skȧ-lăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See SCALARIA; -FORM.] **1.** Resembling a ladder; having transverse bars or markings like the rounds of a ladder; as, *scalariform* cells or pits in plants.

2. *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, *Scalaria* or the Scalariidæ.

scalariform duct or **vessel,** *Bot.,* a tracheal vessel provided with parallel transversely elongated pits or markings, arranged in rows like the steps of a ladder.

‖ **Sca'la San'ta** (skä'lä sän'tä). [It.] Lit., Holy Staircase; a flight of 28 stone steps in a part of the Lateran Palace. It is supposed to have been in Pilate's palace in Jerusalem and to have been brought to Rome by St. Helena.

scal'a-wag, scal'la-wag (skăl'ȧ-wăg), *n.* **1.** An animal of little value, because of poor feeding, smallness, etc.

2. A scamp; a scapegrace. *Colloq.*

3. *U. S. Hist.* A white Southerner who acted as a Republican in the time of reconstruction after the Civil War; — so called in contempt by Southern Democrats. *Slang.*

scald (skôld; skäld; 277), *n.* Also **skald.** [Icel. *skáld.*] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets and historiographers; a Norse reciter and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, etc.; rarely, a bard of any ancient Teutonic tribe.

scald (skôld), *v. t.; SCALD'ED; SCALD'ING.* [ME. *scalden,* OF. *escauder,* var. of *eschalder, eschauder,* F. *échauder,* fr. L. *excaldare; ex + caldus, calidus,* warm, hot. See EX-; CALDRON.] **1.** To burn with hot liquid or steam; to pain or injure by contact with any hot fluid, or, formerly, fire.

2. a To cause (a liquid) to come to a boil. **b** To cook slightly by the action of steam, boiling water, milk, or the like.

3. To subject to the action of boiling water, as for cleansing, for loosening hair or feathers on a slaughtered animal or bird, or for loosening the skin of certain fruits and vegetables.

scald, *n.* **1.** A burn, or injury to the skin or flesh, by some hot liquid, or by steam.

2. A diseased condition of plants due to hot, dry weather, causing withering or browning of foliage, etc.; hence, any physiological discoloration, as of apples in storage.

scald, scalled (skôld), *a.* [See SCALL.] **1.** Scabby; scurfy. *Obs. or R.* *Cursor Mundi.*

2. Scurvy; shabby; contemptible; as, *scald* rimers. *Obs.*

scald crow, the hooded crow. *Ireland.* — **s. head,** *Med.,* any of several diseases of the scalp characterized by pustules (the dried discharge of which forms scales) and by falling out of the hair.

scald, *n.* **1.** Scurf on the head. See SCALL. *Spenser.*

2. A scabby or shabby fellow; — a term of abuse. *Obs.*

scald'fish' (skôld'fĭsh'), *n.* [Perh. fr. *scald,* a. + *fish.*] The lantern flounder.

scald'ic (skôl'dĭk; skäl'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the scalds of the Norsemen; as, *scaldic* poetry.

scald'ing (skôl'dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCALD. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Act or process of burning by steam or hot liquid. **b** A quantity scalded or to be scalded. *Dial. Eng.* **c** *pl.* Things cooked or prepared by scalding. *Obs. or Dial.*

scale (skāl), *n.* [ME. *scale,* fr. OF. *escale* cup, of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *schaal* a scale, bowl, G. *schale,* OHG. *scāla,* Dan. *skaal* drinking cup, bowl, dish, Sw. *skål,* Icel. *skāl* balance, dish, akin to AS. *scāle.*] **1.** A drinking vessel; a bowl; a cup. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*

2. The dish of a balance; hence, usually *pl.,* the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing; as, to turn the *scale.* Also used fig.; as, his fate was in the *scale;* the *scales* of Justice.

3. [*cap.*] *pl. Astron.* The sign or constellation Libra; the Balance.

scale, *v. t.; SCALED* (skāld); *SCAL'ING* (skāl'ĭng). **1.** To weigh in scales; also, to measure; compare.

Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Shak.*

2. To have a weight of; to weigh.

3. To make, or to lay out so as to be, of exact weight, quantity, or dimensions; specif., to divide into exact parts by weight; as, to *scale* dough into loaves. *Colloq.*

scale, *n.* [ME. *scale,* OF. *escale,* F. *écale,* of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *schaal,* G. *schale,* OHG. *scala,* Dan. & Sw. *skal* a shell, Dan. *skiæl* a fish scale, Goth. *skalja* tile, akin to AS. *scealu* husk, and E. *shale, shell.* Cf. SHALE, SHELL.] **1.** In animals, a small, more or less flattened, rigid, and definitely circumscribed plate forming part of the external body covering. Scales of fishes consist of dermal bony tissue, and in recent forms are commonly in imbricated rows, their posterior edges partly overlapping. In some cases they are coated with ectodermic enamel. The chief types of fish scales are *placoid, ganoid, cycloid,* and *ctenoid.* The scales of reptiles, and of the legs of birds, are horny, and are simply circumscribed and slightly differentiated areas of the epidermis. Those of a few mammals (as certain anteaters) are epidermic outgrowths. Those of invertebrates, as on the wings of Lepidoptera, are commonly chitinous outgrowths.

2. Hence, any layer or leaf of metal suggestive of a fish scale; a flake; as, a *scale* of iron, bone, etc.; also, a scab.

3. Either of the pieces fastened one on each side of the tang of a knife, weapon, etc., to form the handle.

4. Short for SCALE INSECT.

5. *Bot.* **a** One of the cataphyllary leaves serving in most seed plants to protect a bud before expansion; a bud scale. See BUD, 1, BUD SCALE. **b** Any thin, membranaceous, chaffy, or woody bract; as, the *scale* of an alder catkin. **c** One of the chaffy paleæ clothing the stipe in some ferns. **d** The small appendage at the base of the petal in Silenaceæ, etc. **e** One of the disklike trichomes which make up the characteristic silvery or scurfy pubescence of the foliage in certain plants, as *Elæagnus.*

6. Crude paraffin, obtained in petroleum refining by filtering from the heavier oils.

7. A hard incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated, as a steam boiler. The scale from sea water consists principally of calcium sulphate; from fresh water, of the carbonates of calcium, magnesium, and iron, calcium sulphate, etc. Being a nonconductor of heat, scale in any amount is very objectionable.

8. *Metal.* The black scaly coating of oxide (esp. magnetic oxide, Fe_3O_4) on the surface of heated iron, as in forging, rolling, etc.; — called specif. *hammer scale, forge scale, mill scale,* etc. Also, a similar coating upon other metals.

9. A film; a thin coating or covering; as, a *scale* of ice.

scale (skāl), *v. t.* **1.** To strip or clear of scales or scale.

2. To take off in thin layers or scales, as tartar from the teeth; to pare off, as a surface; to remove as if consisting of a scale or scales; also, to take off the surface of; to peel; husk, as chestnuts. "If all the mountains were *scaled,* and the earth made even." *T. Burnet.*

3. *Gun.* To clean, as the inside of an old-time cannon, by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. *Obs.*

4. To form into scales, or to form scale on; as, leprosy *scales* one's skin; lime water *scales* a boiler.

5. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To scatter; disperse; as, to *scale* a crowd. **b** To spread, as manure. **c** To spill.

6. a To cause to skip on a water surface by throwing, as a thin, flat stone. **b** To throw or project, as a thin, flat stone or a clam shell, so that the edge cuts the air.

scale, *v. i.* **1.** To separate and come off in thin layers or laminæ; as, some sandstone *scales* by exposure.

2. To separate; to scatter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scale, *n.* [L. *scalae,* pl., *scala,* staircase, ladder; akin to *scandere* to climb. See SCAN; cf. ESCALADE.] **1.** A ladder; a series of steps; a means of ascending. *Obs. or R.*

2. Hence, anything graduated, esp. when employed as a measure or rule, or marked by lines at regular intervals. Specif.: **a** A mathematical instrument, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances, dimensions, etc., as in drawing, plotting, etc. See GUNTER'S SCALE. **b** A series of spaces marked by lines, representing proportionately larger distances; as, a *scale* of miles, feet, etc., for a map or plan. **c** A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal or binary *scale.*

3. *Music.* **a** A graduated series of tones, ascending or descending in order of pitch according to a specified scheme of their intervals. The typical interval scheme of the ancient Greek scales was the tetrachord; of the medieval scales, the hexachord; and of the modern scales, the octave. According to the number of tones it has to the octave, a scale is *pentatonic, heptatonic,* etc. A modern **diatonic scale** is properly the gamut, or ascending or descending tone of any *key* (which see) in the major or minor mode, though *scale* is commonly synonymous with *mode,* its chief forms being classified as: (1) The **major scale,** having its tones in the following order of intervals from the keynote (C, for example), C-D-E⌣F-G-A-B⌣c, the sign - denoting a whole step, ⌣ a half step. The values of these intervals (when pure; see below), expressed in the vibration ratios of the successive tones, are as in this typical scale:

D to C,	E to D,	F to E,	G to F,	A to G,	B to A,	c to B.
9 : 8,	10 : 9,	16 : 15,	9 : 8,	10 : 9,	9 : 8,	16 : 15.

(2) The **minor scale,** having three forms: (*a*) the **original minor,** with the same tones as the relative major, but with its intervals in the following order (assuming A as keynote), A-B⌣C-D-E⌣F-G-a; (*b*) the **harmonic minor,** with its interval order as follows, A-B⌣C-D-E⌣F+G♯⌣a, the sign + denoting a step and a half; (*c*) the **melodic minor,** with interval order as in the following, A-B⌣C-D-E-F♯-G♯⌣a (ascending), a-G-F⌣E-D-C⌣B-A (descending). The **chromatic scale** consists of a diatonic scale, with the five intermediate semitones — in all thirteen tones to the octave. A scale is **pure** when its tones have exact harmonic relations to the keynote, as a major scale when its tones have the following vibration ratios to the keynote: $k\text{-}\frac{9}{8}k\text{-}\frac{5}{4}k\smile\frac{4}{3}k\text{-}\frac{3}{2}k\text{-}\frac{5}{3}k\text{-}\frac{15}{8}k\smile 2k$; it is **tempered** when, as in modern keyboard instruments, slight alterations of these ratios are introduced. See TEMPERAMENT. **b** A scale on a given keynote; as, the *scale* of G. It is understood to be major, unless otherwise mentioned. **c** The compass of a voice or instrument. **d** The ratio between the width and the length of an organ pipe, breadth giving fullness and sonority of tone, narrowness giving thin and stringlike tones.

4. Gradation; succession of ascending and descending steps and degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; a graded system; as, a *scale* of being; a *scale* of wages; a *scale* of taxation; a *scale* of tints.

5. Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts; size or degree of the parts or components in any complex thing, compared with other like things; esp., the relative proportion of the linear dimensions of the parts of a drawing, map, model, etc., to the dimensions of the corresponding parts of the object that is represented; as, a map on a *scale* of an inch to a mile.

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scab'bed-ness (skăb'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

scab'ber, *n.* = SCAB, *n.,* 7 *Cant & Rare.* [SCABBY.]

scab'bi-ly (skăb'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

scab'bi-ness, *n.* See NESS.

sca-bel'lum (skȧ-bĕl'ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -BELLA (-ȧ). [L.] *Music.* An ancient percussion instrument of two metal plates joined by a hinge, and fastened to the foot.

scaberge. ✝ SCABBARD.

sca-ber'u-lous (skȧ-bĕr'ōō-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *scaber* rough.] *Bot.* Minutely scabrous.

scabine. ✝ ECHEVIN.

sca'brate (skā'brāt), *a.* [L. *scaber* rough + *-ate.*] *Bot.* Tending to be scabrous. [brous *Obs.*]

sca'bre, *a.* [L. *scaber.*] Sca-

sca-bred'i-ty (skȧ-brĕd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *scabredo,* fr. *scaber* rough; or L. *scabridus* rough.] Roughness; ruggedness. *Obs.*

sca-bres'cent (skȧ-brĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *scaber* rough + *-escent.*] Scaberulous. [ulous. *Rare.*]

sca'brid (skā'brĭd), *a.* Scaber-

sca'bri-us'cu-lose (skā'brĭ-ŭs'kū-lōs), **sca'bri-us'cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *scaber.* See SCABROUS.] Scaberulous. *Rare*

sca-bros'i-ty (skȧ-brŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Scabredity. *Obs.* [Elecampane.]

scab'wort' (skăb'wûrt'), *n.*

scache. ✝ SCATCH, a crutch.

sca-cur'cule (skȧ-kûr'kūl), *n.* Also **sca-cur'cu-la** (-kū-lȧ). *Alchemy.* A spirit derived from the os cordis of the hart.

scaddaw. ✝ SHADOW.

scad'dle (*dial.* skăd''l, skȧd''l), *a.* [Akin to E. *scathe.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Noxious. *Obs.* **2.** Fierce; cruel. *Obs.* **3.** Mischievous; thievish. **4.** Timid; nervous; skittish.

scad'dle, *n.* Injury; mischief; confusion. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scad'dle, *v. i.* To run off in fright. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scade (skād). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCATHE; obs. pret. of SHED.

Scad'lock. See SCARLET, WILL.

scads (skădz), *n. pl. Slang, U. S.* **a** Money. **b** A large quantity.

Scæ'an (sē'ăn), *a.* [Gr σκαιός left, western.] Western; — of a gate of ancient Troy.

scaef. Obs. pret. of SHOVE.

scaeft. ✝ SHAFT.

scaerpe. ✝ SHARP.

scæt. *n.* See SCEATT.

scaethe. ✝ SHEATH.

scaev'i-ty, *n.* [L. *scaevitas.*] Unluckiness; left-handedness. *Obs.*

scaff (skȧf), *v. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skaffa* to provide food, akin to G. *schaffen* to provide, to work, E. *shape.*] *Scot.* **a** To provide (food). **b** To sponge; to get dishonorably. — *v. i.* To wander about. — *n.* Food

scaff'er, *n.* A collector of provisions; a parasite. *Obs. Scot.*

scaff'er-y, *n.* [Cf. dial. *scaff* anything collected by dishonorable begging, food. Cf. SCAFF, *v. t.*] Extortion. *Obs. Scot.*

scaff'ie (skȧf'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SCAVENGER, or Ir. *scuabadoir* sweeper, scavenger, Gael *sguabadoir,* fr. L. *scopa* broom.] A scavenger. *Scot.*

scaf'fle (*dial.* skȧf''l), *n.* [Cf. SHOVEL.] A kind of spade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scaff'ling (-lĭng; -lĭn), *n.* A young eel. *Eng.* [net. *U. S.*]

scaff net. A kind of large scoop

scaf'fold-er, *n.* One sitting in the scaffold of a theater. *Obs.*

scaff'-raff' (skȧf'răf'), *n.* Riffraff; rabble. *Scot.*

scaft. Obs. pret. of SHAVE.

scagl'ia (skăl'yȧ), *n.* [It. See SCAGLIOLA.] A kind of Italian limestone, typically reddish.

scagl'io-la'ist (-yō-lā'ĭst), *n.* A workman in scagliola.

scail. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCALE, to disperse, etc.

scain. Obs. pret. of SHINE.

scaine. ✝ SKEIN.

scaith (skāth; skāth). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of SCATHE.

‖ **Sca'la, La** (lä skä'lä). [It.] A famous opera house at Milan, Italy, built in 1778.

‖ **sca'la cæ'li.** [LL.] A ladder to (of) heaven.

sca-lade' (skȧ-lād'), **sca-la'do** (-lā'dō), *n.* *Mil.* Obs. aphetic forms of ESCALADE.

sca'la-ry (skā'lȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *scalaris.*] Like a ladder. *Obs.*

scald (*Scot.* skäd, skôld). Obs. or Scot. var. of SCOLD.

scald (skôld), *n.* The European dodder. *Dial. Eng.*

scald, *a.* Scorching. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **scal'da-ban'co,** *n.* [It., lit., one who keeps a seat warm.] One who declaims with heat; — applied to the Puritans. *Obs.*

scaldand, *n.* A torrent. *Obs.*

scald'ber-ry (skôld'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SCALD, *a.*] The European blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), a reputed cure for scald head.

scald'er (skôl'dẽr; skäl'-), *n.* A scald, or Scandinavian poet.

scald'er (*dial.* skä'dẽr, skô'dẽr), *v. t.* To scald; blister. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* One that scalds; also, a vessel for scalding.

‖ **scal-di'no** (skäl-dē'nō), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] An earthenware brazier. [dodder.]

scald'weed', *n.* = SCALD, the

scale (skāl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skāli,* Norw. dial. *skaale.*] A hut or shed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

N O P Q R S

6. Assault by mounting ladders; escalade. *Obs.*
scale of chords, a graduated scale on which are given the lengths of the chords of arcs from 0° to 90° in a circle of given radius; — used in measuring and plotting angles. — **s. of fusibility, hardness**, etc. See FUSIBILITY, HARDNESS, 2, etc.

scale (skāl), *v. t.* [Cf. It. *scalare*, fr. L. *scalae*, *scala*. See SCALE a ladder.] **1.** To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to ascend by steps or by climbing; to clamber up; hence, to ascend; as, to *scale* the wall of a fort. *Shelley.*
2. To make or pattern in regularly graded proportions; hence, to judge proportionately, as persons or things.
3. To measure (logs) to ascertain the number of board feet in them; also, to estimate the yield of in board feet, as of standing timber. *U. S. & Canada.*
4. To reduce according to a fixed ratio or scale; — sometimes with *down*; as, to *scale* down debts, wages, etc.
Syn. — See ASCEND.

scale, *v. i.* To afford an ascent, as by steps; also, to climb.

scale armor *or* **armour**. Armor made of small metallic scales overlapping, and fastened upon leather or cloth.

scale'back' (skāl'băk'), *n.* Any of numerous chætopod worms of *Polynoë* and allied genera which have two rows of large scales, called *elytra*, along the back.

scale'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* **1.** The lever or beam of a balance; the lever of a platform scale, to which the poise is applied.
2. A weighing apparatus with a sliding weight, resembling a steelyard.

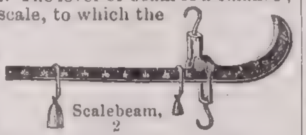
Scalebeam, 2

scale'board' (skāl'bōrd'; *colloq.* skăb'ẽrd), *n.* [3d *scale* + *board*.] A very thin board; specif.: **a** *Print.* A very thin slip of wood for use in justifying. **b** A thin leaf of wood used for veneering, or for the back of a picture.

scale caterpillar. The larva of a small moth (*Lætilia coccidivora*) related to the pyralids, that feeds on scale insects.

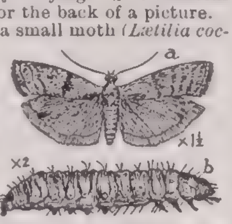

Scale Caterpillar (*Lætilia coccidivora*) *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

scaled (skāld), *a.* **1.** Covered with scales or scalelike structure, as a fish, reptile, or moth.
2. Without scales, or with the scales removed; as, *scaled* herring.
3. *Zoöl.* Having feathers which in appearance or arrangement somewhat resemble scales; as, the **scaled doves** (genus *Scardafella*) of tropical America; the **scaled partridge**, or **scaled quail**, *Callipepla squamata*, of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

scale duck. **a** A sheldrake. **b** A merganser. *Local, Brit.*

scale fern. A small European polypodiaceous fern (*Ceterach ceterach*) with chaffy, coriaceous fronds.

scale insect. Any of numerous small but very prolific homopterous insects of the family Coccidæ; a bark louse; in a broad sense, any member of that family. The young of both sexes suck the juices of plants. The adult males have one pair of wings, but no mouth parts, and cannot feed, while the adult female usually attaches herself permanently to the plant and degenerates into a degraded, often scalelike, form in which most of the external organs disappear. Many Coccidæ are remarkable for the secretions produced by the body, which may form a shieldlike covering for the female and her eggs or take the form of a waxy or powdery substance. Lac and Chinese wax are produced by insects of this family, while others, as the cochineal insect (which see), produce dyes. Many are pests of the garden and of fruit trees, as species of the genera *Aspidiotus* (see CIRCULAR SCALE), *Icerya*, *Lecanium*, and *Mytilaspis*. See ORANGE SCALE, *Illust.*

scale moss. Any foliose hepatic or liverwort; — so called from the small imbricated scalelike leaves of most of the species. See HEPATICÆ.

sca-lene' (skā-lēn'), *a.* [L. *scalenus*, Gr. σκαληνός: cf. F. *scalène*.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle. See TRIANGLE, *Illust.* **b** Having the axis inclined to the base; as, a *scalene*, or oblique, cone.
2. *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, a scalenus muscle.

sca-lene', *n.* A scalene triangle.

sca-le'no-he'dron (skā-lē'nō-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. σκαληνός uneven + ἕδρα seat, base.] *Cryst.* A hemihedral form bounded ideally by scalene triangles: **a** In the hexagonal system, one of twelve faces, resembling a double six-sided pyramid. **b** In the tetragonal system, one of eight faces, resembling somewhat the sphenoid. — **sca-le'no-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

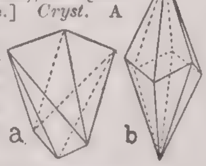

a Tetragonal, and *b* Hexagonal, Scalenohedron.

sca-le'nous (-lē'nŭs), *a.* Scalene.

sca-le'nus (-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκαληνός uneven.] *Anat.* Any of three deeply situated muscles of each side of the neck; a scalene muscle. They each extend from the transverse processes of two or more cervical vertebræ to the first or second rib (**scalenus anticus**, **s. medius**, **s. posticus**).

scale'pan' (skāl'păn'), *n.* A pan of a scale for weighing.

scal'er (skāl'ẽr), *n.* One that scales; specif.: **a** A dentist's instrument for removing tartar from the teeth. **b** *Logging.* A man who measures and determines the volume of logs and stamps each log with the owner's mark before driving.

scale rule. *Forestry & Logging.* A graduated stick having the number of board feet in logs of given diameters and lengths marked upon it, used in scaling logs or timber.

scale'work' (skāl'wûrk'), *n.* **a** Work made up of overlapping scales. **b** Imbricated ornament or pattern.

scal'i-ger (skăl'ĭ-jẽr), *a.* Designating a forked battlement, such as were built in Verona under the La Scala family.

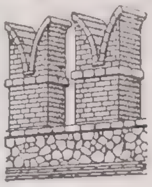
Scaliger Battlements

scal'ing (skāl'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SCALE. Hence: **1.** [See 4th SCALE.] **a** Act or process of removing scales or scale, as fish scales, tartar from the teeth, incrustations in boilers, etc. **b** Deposition of scale, as in steam condensers. **c** = SCUTELLATION.
2. [See 7th SCALE, 1.] An ascent, as by a ladder.

scall (skôl), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skalli* a bald head. Cf. SCALD, *a.*, SCALD scurf.] A scurf or scabby disease, esp. of the scalp.

scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* [ME. *scalyon*, *scalon*, OF. *escalone*, var. of *eschaloingne*, L. *caepa Ascalonia* onion of Ascalon; *caepa* onion + *Ascalonius* of Ascalon, fr. *Ascalo* Ascalon, a town in Palestine. Cf. SHALLOT.] **a** The shallot. **b** The leek. **c** Any onion which does not form a good bulb, but remains with a thick stem like a leek.

scal'lion, *v. i.* *Hort.* To form scallions.

scal'lom (skăl'ŏm), *n.* [Ir. *scolb* a wooden pin or wattle used in thatching.] *Basketwork.* A straight rod like a stake but usually thinner, the ends of which are secured by being twisted round another rod or rods, usually to serve as a foundation for fetching, randing, or the like.

scal'lom, *v. t.* *Basketwork.* To plait, or join by twisting, as the end of a scallom to another rod.

scal'lop (skŏl'ŭp; skăl'-; 277), *n.* [OF. *escalope* a shell, prob. of G. or D. origin, and akin to E. *scale* of a fish; cf. D. *schelp* shell. See SCALE of a fish; cf. ESCALOP.] **1.** Any of numerous marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Pecten* and allied genera of the family Pectinidæ. The shell is usually radially ribbed, and the edge is therefore often undulated in a characteristic manner. They generally do not attach themselves, but are able to swim by opening and closing the valves. The mantle edges bear well-developed ocelli, and there is a single large adductor muscle, which in some species is esteemed a great delicacy, but is the only part used as food. The edible scallop of the Atlantic coast south of Cape Cod is *P. irradians*. Farther north a larger species (*P. clintonius*, or *tenuicostatus*) replaces it. See PILGRIM SCALLOP.

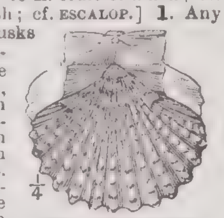

Scallop (*Vola jacobæa*).

2. One of the valves of a scallop shell.
3. A dish in which oysters, etc., are cooked (usually scalloped) or served. It was originally a large scallop shell.
4. One of a series of segments of circles joined at their extremities, forming a border like the edge or surface of a scallop shell, as the edge of certain laces; formerly, a lace band or collar with a scalloped edge.
5. A variety of summer squash shaped like a scallop.

scal'lop, *v. t.*; -LOPED (-ŭpt); -LOP-ING. **1.** To mark or cut the edge or border of into scallops. See SCALLOP, *n.*, 4.
2. *Cookery.* To bake in scallop shells or dishes, to prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake.

scallop budding. *Hort.* A mode of budding by paring off a strip of bark from the stock and applying the bud with its wood directly to the surface thus formed.

scal'loped (skŏl'ŭpt; skăl'-), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SCALLOP. — **scalloped oysters**, *Cookery*, opened oysters baked in a deep dish in crumbs, seasoned with pepper, salt, and butter.

scal'lop-shell' moth. A yellow-and-brown moth (*Calocalpe*, or *Hydria*, *undulata*) whose larva ties together and kills the leaves of cherry trees.

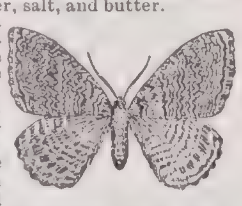
Scallop-shell Moth Nat. size

scal'ma (skăl'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. OHG. *scalmo*, *scelmo*, pestilence, G. *schelm* rogue.] *Veter.* A mild contagious fever of the horse marked by inflammation of the pharynx, larynx, and bronchi, and a severe cough.

scalp (skălp), *v. t.*; SCALPED (skălpt); SCALP'ING. [Cf. SCALPEL.] *Surg.* To remove the skin of.

scalp, *n.* [Perh. akin to D. *schelp* shell. Cf. SCALLOP.] **1.** The skull; the head. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. **a** That part of the integument of the human head (in *Anat.* usually including the subcutaneous structures) usually covered with hair. **b** The corresponding part of many animals, esp. wolves, foxes, etc. **c** A part of the skin of the head, with the hair, which the Indian warriors of North America cut or tore from an enemy as a token of victory.
3. *Whaling.* The whole upper part of the head of a whale.
4. *Finance.* A small profit taken by a speculator in a quick transaction. *Cant.*
5. The top; the summit. *Macaulay.*
6. A sand or mud bank uncovered by the sea at low tide, esp. a bed of oysters or other shellfish. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

scalp, *v. t.*; SCALPED (skălpt); SCALP'ING. **1.** To deprive of the scalp; to cut or tear the scalp from the head of; hence, to remove a top surface from, as vegetation from the top of a hill, or knobs from the logs of a corduroy road.
2. *Milling.* To brush the hairs or fuzz from, as wheat grains, in the process of high milling.
3. To buy and sell so as to make small quick profits; as, to *scalp* stocks, grain, etc.; specif., to buy (transportation tickets originally purchased by others) and sell them for less than the official or recognized rate. *Cant.*
4. To deprive (esp. a politician or officeholder) of position or influence. *Political Slang, U. S.*

scalp (skălp), *v. i.* To make a small, quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market; — said esp. of brokers who operate in this way on their own account. *Cant.*

scalp, *v. i.* [L. *scalpere* to cut.] To cut the coronary cushion or quarters, usually when at high speed; — said of a horse.

scal'pel (skăl'pĕl), *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum* a knife, akin to *scalpere* to cut, carve, scrape: cf. F. *scalpel*.] *Surg.* A small, straight knife with a thin, keen blade.

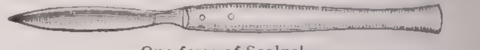
One form of Scalpel.

scal-pel'lum (skăl-pĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L., scalpel.] *Zoöl.* **a** Any of four slender piercing organs in the proboscis of Hemiptera. They probably correspond to mandibles and maxillæ. **b** In bloodsucking Diptera, a pair of organs prob. representing maxillæ. — **scal-pel'lar** (-ȧr), *a.*

scalp'er (skăl'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that scalps; specif.: **a** *Milling.* Any of various machines or devices used in scalping grain. **b** *Finance.* A trader, usually a member of an exchange, who seeks to make small profits on quick transactions. *Colloq.* **c** A person who buys and sells railroad or other tickets at reduced prices. *Colloq.*
2. *pl.* Also *scalping boots*. Light leather toe boots worn on the hind feet of a horse to prevent scalping.

scalp'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of either SCALP, *v.* — **scalping boots**. = SCALPER, 2. — **s. iron**, *Surg.*, an instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory. — **s. knife**, a knife used by North American Indians in scalping. — **s. tuft**, scalp lock.

scalp lock. A long tuft of hair left on the crown of the head by the warriors of some tribes of American Indians.

scal'y (skāl'ĭ), *a.*; SCAL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SCAL'I-EST. **1.** Covered or abounding with scales or scale; as, a *scaly* fish.
2. Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers.
3. *Bot.* Composed of imbricated scales; as, a *scaly* bud; covered with scales; as, a *scaly* stem.
4. Mean; low; stingy; as, a *scaly* fellow. *Slang.*
scaly anteater, a pangolin. — **s. fern**. = SCALE FERN. — **s. leg**, a disease of poultry due to a mite (*Cnemidocoptes mutans*) which usually attacks the legs, causing a scaly appearance. — **s. skin disease**, pityriasis. — **s. tetter**, psoriasis.

scam'ble (skăm'b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. OD. *schampelen* to deviate, to slip, *schampen* to go away, escape, slip, and E. *scamper*, *shamble*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To move awkwardly, to be shuffling, irregular, or unsteady; to sprawl; shamble.
2. To move about pushing and jostling; to be rude and turbulent; to scramble. *Shak.*

scam'ble, *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To mangle; trample; maul; also, to scatter; squander; litter.
2. To collect; scrape up. *Marlowe.*

‖ **sca-mil'lus** (skȧ-mĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* SCAMILLI (-ī). [L., originally, a little bench, dim. of *scamnum* bench, stool.] *Arch.* A sort of second plinth or block, below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns, generally without moldings, and of smaller size horizontally than the pedestal.

scam-mo'ni-ate (skă-mō'nĭ-āt), *a.* Made with scammony.

scam'mo-ny (skăm'ō-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *escamonie*, F. *scammonée*, L. *scammonia*, *scammonea*, Gr. σκαμμωνία.] **1.** A twining species of convolvulus (*Convolvulus scammonia*), native of Asia Minor. It has a thick root two or three feet long, sagittate leaves, and white flowers.
2. The dried gum resin obtained from the root of this plant. It is of a blackish color with an odor like that of old cheese, and a somewhat acrid taste, and is an energetic cathartic. The resin of scammony (jalapin), constituting 80-90 per cent of the gum resin, is also used.

scamp (skămp), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escamper* to run away, escape. Cf. SCAMPER.] **1.** A fugitive; vagabond. *Obs. or R.*
2. A rascal; a rogue; a worthless fellow; sometimes, jocularly, a person given to escapades or tricks.
3. The bacalao (*Mycteroperca falcata*); — so called from its ability to steal bait without being caught.

scamp, *v. t.*; SCAMPED (skămpt); SCAMP'ING. [Cf. SCANT, *a.*, SKIMP.] To perform in a hasty, neglectful, or imperfect manner; to do, or make, superficially; skimp; scant.

scam'pa-vi'a (skäm'pȧ-vē'ȧ), *n.* [It.; *scampare* to escape + *via* away.] A long, low war galley used by the Neapolitans and Sicilians in the early part of the 19th century.

scam'per (skăm'pẽr), *v. i.*; SCAM'PERED (-pẽrd); SCAM'PER-ING. [Prob. freq. fr. OF. *escamper* to escape, to save one's self; L. *ex* from + *campus* the field (sc. of battle). See CAMP; cf. DECAMP.] To run with speed; to run or move in a quick, hurried manner; to hasten away.
Scampering about the room after a mouse. *S. Sharpe.*

scam'per, *n.* A scampering; a hasty flight.

scamp'ish (skăm'pĭsh), *a.* Of or like a scamp; knavish; as, *scampish* conduct. — **scamp'ish-ness**, *n.*

scan (skăn), *v. t.*; SCANNED (skănd); SCAN'NING. [L. *scandere*, *scansum*, to climb, to scan, akin to Skr. *skand* to spring, leap: cf. F. *scander*. Cf. ASCEND, DESCEND, SCALE a ladder, SLANDER.] **1.** To mount by steps; to go through with step by step. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. Specif., *Pros.*, to go through with (verse) foot by foot, distinguishing the metrical structure; to recite metrically.
3. To go over and examine point by point; to examine with care; to look closely at or into; scrutinize. *Shelley.*
Syn. — SCAN, SCRUTINIZE, CONTEMPLATE. SCAN implies close examination, esp. such as passes from point to point; to SCRUTINIZE is to examine critically, minutely, or (esp.) with a fixed or steady gaze; CONTEMPLATE suggests more

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scale beetle. A tiger beetle.
scaleboard plane. A plane for cutting from a board a wide shaving forming a scaleboard.
scale dove. = SCALED DOVE.
scale'drake', *n.* The sheldrake. *Local, Eng.*
scale'fish', *n.* **1.** Scabbard fish. **2.** *Com.* Any salted and dried fish inferior to cod, as the pollack, hake, and haddock.
scale leaf. *Bot.* = SCALE, 5 **a**.
scale'less, *a.* See LESS.
scale louse. Scale insect.
scale micrometer. A minute and very delicately graduated scale of equal parts used in the field of a telescope or microscope, for measuring distances by direct comparison.
sca-le'ni, *n.*, *L. pl.* of SCALENUS.
sca-le'non (skā-lē'nŏn), **sca-le'num** (-nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [Gr. σκαληνόν, neut. of σκαληνός.] A scalene.
scale quail. = SCALED QUAIL.
scale rate. A freight rate scaled down from listed rates. *Eng.*
scale stair *or* **staircase**. A stair common to several houses or apartments. *Local, Scot.*
scale'tail', *n.* Also **scale'-tailed' squir'rel**. Any rodent of the genus *Anomalurus*, having horny scales under the base of the tail.
scale'wise', *adv.* In the manner of a scale. *Obs.*
scalfalde. † SCAFFOLD.
scal'i-ness (skāl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
scal-io'la (skăl-yō'lȧ), *n.* A kind of imitation stone; scagliola.
scall (skôl), *a.* Scabby; scurfy; also, mean. Cf. SCALD. *Obs.*
scal'lage (skâl'ĭj). Var. of SCALLENGE. *Dial. Eng.*
scall'ard, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skalli* a bald head.] A bald person. *Obs.*
scal'la-wag. Var. of SCALAWAG.
scalled. Var. of SCALD.
scal'lenge (skâl'ĭnj), *n.* [Cf. SCALE hut.] Lich gate. *Dial. Eng.*
scal'lion-faced', *a.* Of a mean or scurvy countenance. *Obs.*
scal'lop-er, *n.* One who gathers scallops.
scal'lop-ing, *n.* Act of gathering scallops.
scal'lum. Var. of SCALLOM.
scall'y, *a.* Scalled. *Obs.*
scal'ly-wag. Var. of SCALAWAG.
scalon, **scalone**. † SCALLION.
scalour. † SQUALOR.
scalp'er. *n.* [Cf. SCALPEL.] *Surg.* A scalping iron. *Obs.*
scalp knife. A scalping knife.
scalp'less, *a.* **a** Deprived of the scalp. **b** Bald.
scal'pri-form (skăl'prĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scalprum* chisel, knife + E. *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Chisel-shaped.
scalpt. Scalped. *Ref. Sp.*
scalp'tize, *v. t.* [L. *scalpere*, *scalptum*, to scrape + E. *-ize*.] To cut or scrape. *Obs.*
scalp'ture, *n.* [L. *scalptura*.] Act of scraping, scratching, or graving. *Obs.*
scalt. Obs. pret. & archaic or dial. p. p. of SCALD.
scal'y-winged' (skāl'ĭ-wĭngd'), *a.* Scale-winged.
scam (skăm), *n.* & *v.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *skömm*, *skaum*, a hurt, shame, Sw. dial. *skamm* evil, and E. *shame*.] Stain; spot; scorch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Sca-man'dri-us (skȧ-măn'drĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σκαμάνδριος.] See ASTYANAX.
scam'ble (*dial.* skăm'(b)'l; skăm'-), *n.* Scramble; botch; mess. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scam'bler, *n.* *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** One who scambles. **2.** An intruder on others' hospitality; a mealtime visitor.
scam'bling, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SCAMBLE. — **scambling days**. Lenten days when no regular meals were provided. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **scam'bling-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
scam'ell, **scam'mel** (skăm''l), *n.* Bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*
scam'ler. † SCAMBLER.
scam-mo'ni-a (skȧ-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Scammony.
scam-mo'ni-al, *a.* Scammoniate. *Obs.*
scam'mo-nin (skăm'ō-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* = JALAPIN **b**.
Sca-moz'zi (skä-mŏt'sē), *a.* *Arch.* Designating a capital distinctive of the work of Vicenzo Scamozzi (1552-1615), esp. an Ionic marked by four volutes projecting from leafage diagonally at the corners.
scamp'er, *n.* One who scamps work.
scam'per-er, *n.* One who scampers.
scamp'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
scamp'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scamping*, p. pr.
scan. Obs. pret. of SHINE.
scan, *n.* Range of vision. *Rare.*

deliberate or thoughtful observation; as, "a drowsy cabman, *scanning* the horizon for a fare" (*H. James*); "Gently *scan* your brother man" (*Burns*); "My Jewish friends *scrutinized* me keenly" (*De Quincey*); "*contemplating* with pleasure the results of his own industry" (*Goldsmith*). "When I am tired of looking at the ruins of the Abbey I sit among my own and pensively *contemplate* them" (*Lowell*). See SEE, GAZE, EXAMINATION.

scan (skăn), *v. i.* *Pros.* To conform to, or fall in with, metrical rules; as, the line will not *scan*.

scan'dal (skăn'dăl), *n.* [F. *scandale*, fr L. *scandalum* a stumbling block, a temptation, Gr. σκανδαλον a snare laid for an enemy, a stumbling block, offense, scandal: cf. ME. *scandle*, OF. *escandle*, F. *esclandre*. See SLANDER.] **1**. Offense caused or experienced, or reproach or reprobation called forth, by what is regarded as wrong, criminal, heinous, or flagrant; opprobrium or disgrace.

O, what a *scandal* is it to our crown,
That two such noble peers as ye should jar! *Shak.*

2. Reproachful charges; opprobrious censure; esp., defamatory talk, uttered heedlessly or maliciously.

You must not put another *scandal* on him. *Shak*

3. That which causes censure, as being wrong or flagrant, a circumstance or action that offends public morals or disgraces the person or persons involved.

4. *Equity Pleading.* Anything alleged which is impertinent and is reproachful to any person or derogates from the dignity of the court or is contrary to good manners; any immaterial allegation that is slanderous.

Syn. — Defamation, detraction, slander, calumny, opprobrium, reproach, shame, disgrace.

scan'dal (skăn'dăl), *v. t.*; -DALED (-dăld) or -DALLED; -DAL-ING or -DAL-LING. To defame; asperse; traduce; slander; also, to scandalize; offend. *Now Rare.*

scan'dal-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of scandalizing, or that which is scandalous.

scan'dal-ize (skăn'dăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *scandaliser*, L. *scandalizare*, fr. Gr. σκανδαλίζειν.] **1**. To offend the feelings or the conscience of (a person) by some action considered immoral or criminal; to bring shame, disgrace, or reproach upon.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things. *Hooker.*

2. To disgrace; to bring into reproach or dishonor.

3. To reproach; libel; defame; slander. *Scott.*

4. *Naut.* **a** To lower the peak and haul up the tack or clew of (a fore-and-aft sail) in order to reduce its size or to spill the sail. **b** To reduce sail on (a mizzenmast) when before the wind, so that the sails on the mainmast may have the full force of the wind.

scan'dal-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf F. *scandaleux.*] **1** Giving offense to the conscience or moral feelings; exciting reprobation; calling out condemnation; involving scandal.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any. *Hooker*

2. Disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy; opprobrious; as, a *scandalous* crime or vice.

3. Defamatory; libelous; as, a *scandalous* story.

scan'dent (skăn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *scandens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *scandere* to climb.] Climbing; as, a *scandent* plant.

scan'di-a (-dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCANDIUM.] *Chem.* Scandium oxide, Sc_2O_3, obtained as a white infusible powder.

Scan'di-an (-ăn), *a* [L. *Scandia* an island of uncertain locality in northern Europe, also called *Scandinavia*.] **1**. Of or pertaining to Scandia, anciently the southern part of the Scandinavian peninsula; hence, Scandinavian.

2. Designating, or pert. to, the languages of Scandinavia.

scan'dic (-dĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to scandium.

Scan'di-na'vi-a (-dĭ-nā'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] **a** The great peninsula of North Europe, consisting of Sweden and Norway. **b** Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, together with the adjacent islands, including Iceland.

Scan'di-na'vi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Scandinavia. — *n.* **1**. A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia; esp., a member of the tall, blond, dolichocephalic dominant race, often taken as the best representatives of the pure Teutonic type.

2. A kind of single-cylinder printing machine.

scan'di-um (skăn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Scand*inavia + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic trivalent element found combined in company with yttrium, cerium, etc., in certain rare Scandinavian minerals (euxenite and gadolinite). It was discovered spectroscopically by Nilson in 1879 and found to be identical with the *ekaboron* predicted by Mendelyeev. See EKA-. Symbol, *Sc*; at. wt., 45.1.

Scan'dix (skăn'dĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scandix* the herb chervil, Gr. σκάνδιξ.] *Bot.* A small genus of European apiaceous herbs with finely dissected leaves and white flowers. The fruit is wingless, long-beaked, with obscure oil tubes. *S. pecten* is the lady's-comb.

Scan'do- (skăn'dō-). Combining form for *Scandian.*

scan'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *scansio*, fr. *scandere*, *scansum*, to climb. See SCAN.] *Pros.* Act of scanning; distinguishing the metrical feet of a verse by emphasis, pauses, or otherwise.

Scan-so'res (skăn-sō'rēz; 201), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *scandere*, *scansum*, to climb.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned order of birds having the toes two before and two behind, including the parrots, woodpeckers, cuckoos, trogons, toucans, etc.

scan-so'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Pert. to, capable of, or adapted for, climbing. **b** Pert. to the Scansores.

scansorial barbets, the barbets of the family Capitonidæ.

scant (skănt), *a.*; SCANT'ER (skăn'tẽr); SCANT'EST. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skant*, neut. of *skamr*, *skammr*, short; cf. *skamta* to dole out.] **1**. Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; scanty; meager; as, a *scant* allowance; a *scant* pattern. "His sermon was *scant*." *Ridley.*

2. Sparing; parsimonious: chary. *Shak.*

3. Having a small or insufficient supply; — used with *of*; as, *scant* of money.

4. *Naut.* Of the wind, having such a direction or force that a vessel can barely hold her course even close-hauled.

scant (skănt), *v. t.*; SCANT'ED; SCANT'ING. [Cf. Icel. *skamta* to dole out. See SCANT, *a.*] **1**. To limit; to straighten; to treat illiberally; to stint; as, to *scant* one in leisure.

2. To cut short; to make small, narrow, or scanty; to curtail; to be niggardly of. "*Scant* not my cups." *Shak.*

scant, *v. i.* *Naut.* **a** To fail, or become less; to scantle; as, the wind *scants*. *Obs. or R.* **b** To haul, as the wind, so that a vessel can barely hold her course, even close-hauled.

scan'tle (skăn't'l), *n.* [Cf. SCANTLING, *n.*, 3.] A gauge for measuring slates.

scan'tle, *v. t.* [OF. *escanteler*, var. of *eschanteler*, to break into cantles; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *cantel*, *chantel*, corner, side, piece. Confused with E. *scant*. See CANTLE.] **1**. To scant; to be niggard of; to cut short or down. *Obs.*

2. To divide into small pieces; to partition.

scan'tle, *v. i.* [Dim. of *scant*, v.] To be deficient; to fail; to become less. — *v. t.* To make less. *Both Obs.*

scant'ling (skănt'lĭng), *n.* [OF. *escantillon*, var. of *eschantillon*, F. *échantillon* a sample, pattern, example. In some senses confused with *scant* insufficient. See SCANTLE, *v. t.*] **1**. A specimen; a sample. *Obs. or R.* *Milton.*

2. A rough draft; a rude sketch or outline.

3. A measuring rod; also, measurement; size; standard; grade. *Obs.*

4. A small quantity, amount, or number; a bit; a modicum. "A *scantling* of good claret." *Scott.*

5. **a** The measure or dimensions of anything, esp. of breadth and thickness of timber, stone, etc., in building, or the sizes of frames, strakes, or the like, in shipbuilding **b** A piece of timber of small cross-sectional area, as a stud less than five inches square, a small rafter, a rail, a purlin, or the like. **c** Miscellaneous cut stuff, as the rough irregular pieces cut off in squaring a log. *G. Ellis.*

6. A frame for casks to lie upon; a trestle.

scantling number *or* **numeral**. A number variously computed from a ship's dimensions, used in reference to a tabulated scheme specifying the size of structural material required to entitle a ship, according to type, to a certain classification, or grading with respect to seaworthiness.

scant'y (skăn'tĭ), *a.*; SCANT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); SCANT'I-EST. [From SCANT, *a.*] **1**. Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; not abundant.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*. *Locke*

2. Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant; as, a *scanty* supply of words; a *scanty* supply of bread.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

Syn. — SCANTY, SPARSE. SCANTY applies esp. to quantity, and implies meagerness or insufficiency; SPARSE applies to number rather than quantity, and describes that which is thinly scattered or dispersed; as, "a starveling in a *scanty* vest" (*Wordsworth*); "the Sonnet's *scanty* plot of ground" (*id.*); a *sparse* population; "Now and then she scattered, with regretful *sparseness*, some seeds and crumbs from her parcels" (*Mary Wilkins*). See THIN, RARE, PARSIMONIOUS.

scape (skāp), *n.* [L. *scapus* shaft, stem, stalk, akin to or fr. Gr. σκᾶπος a staff: cf. F. *scape*. Cf. SCEPTER.] **1**. *Bot.* A peduncle arising at or beneath the surface of the ground in acaulescent plants, as the bloodroot, tulip, primrose, etc.

2. *Zoöl.* A stem or shaft; as: **a** The basal joint of an insect antenna when long and slender. **b** The shaft of a feather. **c** The peduncle of the balancer of a dipterous insect.

3. *Arch.* The shaft of a column; erroneously, an apophyge.

scape (skāp), *v. t. & i.* [Aphetic form of *escape*.] To escape; — now usually written *'scape*. *Archaic.*

scape, *n.* *Obs.* **1**. An escape or means of escape; evasion.

2. A freak; a slip; a fault; an escapade. *Milton.*

scape'gal'lows (-găl'ōz; -ŭs), *n.* [See SCAPE to escape.] One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes.

scape'goat' (-gōt'), *n.* [See SCAPE to escape.] **1**. *Jewish Antiq.* A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. *Lev.* xvi. 10.

2. Hence, a person or thing bearing blame for others.

scape'grace' (-grās'), *n.* [See SCAPE to escape.] A graceless, unprincipled person; one who is wild and reckless.

scape'-wheel', *n.* *Horol.* The wheel in an escapement into the teeth of which the pallets play.

sca-phan'der (skȧ-făn'dẽr), *n.* [Gr. σκάφος, σκάφη, anything hollowed + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man: cf F. *scaphandre.*] **1**. A cork belt to support a swimmer. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods having a large shell with a concealed spire. It is the type of a family, **Sca-phan'dri-dæ** (-drĭ-dē).

scaph'ism (skăf'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σκαφη a trough.] An ancient Persian mode of executing criminals by confining the victim in a trough, with his head and limbs smeared with honey or the like and exposed to the sun and to insects.

Sca-phi'tes (skȧ-fī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scapha* a boat, fr. Gr. σκάφη a boat, anything dug or scooped out, fr. σκάπτειν to dig.] *Paleon.* A genus of Cretaceous ammonoid cephalopods, having the whorls closely coiled in an involute spiral, except the last, which is straight for a distance, then bent back toward the coiled part. It is the type of a family, **Sca-phit'i-dæ** (skȧ-fĭt'ĭ-dē). — **scaph'i-toid** (skăf'ĭ-toid), *a.*

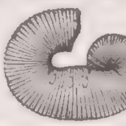

Scaphites (*S æqualis*) Reduced.

scaph'o-ceph'a-ly (skăf'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + κεφαλή head.] A deformed condition of the skull in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more or less boat-shaped, due to premature ossification of the sagittal suture. — **scaph'o-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), **scaph'o-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* — **scaph'o-ceph'a-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

scaph'oid (skăf'oid), *a.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Boat-shaped; navicular. — *n.* A scaphoid bone.

scaphoid bone. **a** The most preaxial of the proximal row of carpal bones, which articulates with the radius; the radiale. **b** One of the proximal tarsal bones situated between the astragalus and the cuneiform bones. Both these bones (esp. that in the tarsus) are called also *navicular.*

scaph'o-lu'nar (skăf'ō-lū'nȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or composed of, the scaphoid and lunar bones of the carpus. — *n.* A bone so composed in the carpus of many Carnivora.

Sca-phop'o-da (skȧ-fŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκαφη a boat + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A small class of marine Mollusca having a tapering tubular shell, open at both ends, a pointed or spadelike foot for burrowing, and many long, slender, prehensile oral tentacles. There is no special respiratory apparatus or heart. The mouth contains a radula; the sexes are separate. The class consists of the toothshells (genus *Dentalium* and allied genera). — **scaph'o-pod** (skăf'ō-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **sca-phop'o-dous** (skȧ-fŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

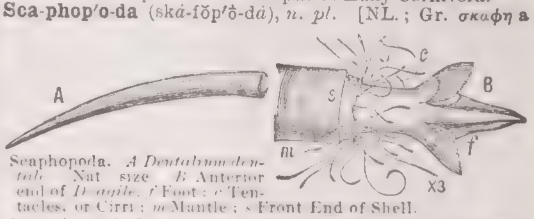

Scaphopoda. *A Dentalium dentale* Nat size *B* Anterior end of *D. agile*. *f* Foot; *c* Tentacles, or Cirri; *m* Mantle; *s* Front End of Shell.

Sca'pin' (skȧ'păN'), *n.* [See SCAPINO.] A tricky valet in Molière's comedy "Les Fourberies de Scapin." Employed by two lovers, he cleverly outwits by his ruses their fathers, who have other marriage plans for their sons.

scap'i-nade' (skăp'ĭ-nād'; -näd'), *n.* A ruse like Scapin's.

scap'o-lite (skăp'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σκᾶπος a staff, or L. *scapus* a stem, stalk + *-lite*: cf. F *scapolite.*] *Min.* **a** A mineral of the scapolite group, intermediate in composition between meionite and marialite and containing 46-54 per cent of silica; — called also *wernerite*. It resembles feldspar when massive, but has a fibrous appearance and higher sp. gr. (2.66-2.73). **b** Any member of the scapolite group.

scapolite group. *Min.* A group of minerals crystallizing in the pyramidal division of the tetragonal system, white or grayish white in color when pure, and consisting essentially of silicates of aluminium, calcium, and sodium. All the species, viz., meionite, wernerite (common scapolite), mizzonite (dipyre), marialite, and sarcolite, may be considered as isomorphous mixtures, in varying proportions, of the two fundamental compounds $Ca_4Al_6Si_6O_{25}$ (pure meionite) and $Na_4Al_3Si_9O_{24}Cl$ (pure marialite). The physical properties vary with the composition — the hardness from 5 to 6.5, the sp. gr. from 2.5 to 2.8, etc.

scap'o-lit'i-za'tion (skăp'ō-lĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Petrog.* The process or state of alteration by which minerals, esp. feldspar, are converted into scapolite.

scap'ose (skāp'ōs; skā-pōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [1st *scape* + *-ose.*] *Bot.* Scape-bearing; resembling, or consisting of, a scape.

scap'u-la (skăp'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. SCAPULÆ (-lē), E. SCAPULAS (-lȧz). [L.] **1**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The shoulder blade; the dorsal and in most mammals the principal, or sometimes the only, bone of the pectoral arch, or shoulder girdle. The human scapula is flat and triangular, situated in the upper lateral part of the back, and having at the outer angle a large shallow fossa (the **glenoid cavity**) for articulation with the head of the humerus. On its posterior surface, or dorsum, is a prominent, obliquely transverse ridge (the **spine**), ending in a process (the **acromion process**) which arches over the glenoid cavity and articulates with the clavicle, forming the point of the shoulder. The spine divides the dorsum into two fossæ (the **suprascapular** above, and the **infrascapular** below); the slightly concave anterior surface, or **venter**, forms one large fossa, the **subscapular**. A hooked process (the **coracoid process**), extending in front of the glenoid cavity, represents the **coracoid bone** of many vertebrates. In birds the scapula is long and narrow; in amphibians and some other animals its dorsal part may be an imperfectly ossified **suprascapula**. In teleost fishes both the hypercoracoid and supraclavicle have been regarded as representing, and called, the scapula.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** The tegula (appendage of the mesothorax) of a lepidopterous or hymenopterous insect. See TEGULA **a**. **b** A pleuron of the mesothorax of an insect, including the epimeron and episternum. **c** The trochanter of the fore leg of an insect. **d**. A plate of the cup of a crinoid situated at the base of an arm. **e** The patagium (appendage of the prothorax) of a lepidopterous insect.

scap'u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Also **scap'u-la-ry** (-lā-rĭ). Of or pertaining to the shoulder, the scapula, or scapulars.

scapular arch, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the pectoral arch. — **s. index**, *Anat.*, the ratio of the length of the scapula (taken equal to 100) to its breadth.

scap'u-lar (skăp'ū-lȧr), *n.* [F. *scapulaire*, or LL. *scapularium*, *scapulare*, fr. L. *scapula* shoulder blade.] **1**. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A loose sleeveless vestment falling in front and behind, worn by certain religious orders and devout persons. **b** An article consisting of two small square pieces of cloth connected by cords, worn over the shoulders under the ordinary garb as an act of devotion.

2. *Surg.* A bandage passing over the shoulder to support it, or to retain another bandage in place.

3. *Zoöl.* A scapular feather; — chiefly in *pl.*

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scance (skȧns), *n. & v.* Glitter; shine; gleam; glance. *Scot.*

scand. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of SCANNED.

Scand. *Abbr.* Scandinavia; Scandinavian.

‖**scan'da-la mag-na'tum**, *pl.* of SCANDALUM MAGNATUM.

scan'daled (skăn'dȧld), *a.* Scandalous. *Obs.*

scan'dal-mon'ger, *n.* One who circulates scandal.

scan'dal-ous-ly, *adv.* of SCANDALOUS.

scan'dal-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖**scan'da-lum mag-na'tum** (skăn'dȧ-lŭm măg-nā'tŭm). [LL., scandal of magnates.] *Eng. Law.* A defamatory speech or writing published to the injury of a peer, judge, or other great officer of the realm. Under early statutes (repealed in 1887) this was an offense more serious than defamation of others.

scan'di-cus (skăn'dĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *scandere* to mount, ascend.] *Medieval Music.* See NEUME, *Illust.*

Scan'di-na'vi-an-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

scan'du-lar, *a.* [L. *scandula* shingle.] Pert. to shingles. *Obs.*

Sca'ni-an (skā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating a compilation of Danish customary laws (called also *Lex Scania Antiqua*), of which two versions are extant made early in the 13th century.

scan. mag. *Abbr.* Scandalum magnatum.

scan'ning-ly, *adv.* of *scanning*, p pr.

scan'sive, *a.* [See SCANSION.] Scansorial: climbing. *Obs.*

scan-so'ri-ous (skăn-sō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Scansorial. *Rare.*

scan'so-ry, *a.* Scansorial. *Obs.*

scant (*dial.* skȧnt, skănt), *adv.* In a scant manner; scarcely; hardly. *Obs. or Scot & Dial.*

scant, *n.* Scantness; scarcity; need. *Rare.*

scant'ful-ly, *adv.* Narrowly; scarcely. *Obs*

scanth, *n.* [Cf. SCANT, *a.*] Scantness; scarcity. *Obs. Scot.*

scantilon, scantilone. † SCANTLING.

scant'i-ly (skăn'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SCANTY.

scant'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

scan'ti-ty, *n.* [*scant*, a. + *-ity.*] Scarceness; scantness. *Obs.*

scan'tle (skăn't'l), *v. t.* To measure by a standard.

scant'let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *eschantelet* corner.] A small pattern or quantity. *Obs*

scant'ling, *a.* [See SCANT, *a.*] Scanty. *Obs.*

scant'linged (skănt'lĭngd), *a.* Having (specified) scantlings or dimensions; — in combination.

scant'ly, *adv.* of SCANT.

scant'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

S. C. A. P. A. *Abbr.* Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising (London). Hence, **Sca'pa** (skā'pȧ), a nickname of the society. *Eng.*

scape (skāp), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The cry or note of a flushed snipe; also, a snipe.

scap'el (skăp'ĕl), *n.* [NL. *scapellus*, dim. of L. *scapus* stem, stalk.] *Bot.* A caulicle.

scape'less, *a.* See -LESS.

scap'el-ry. † SCAPULARY.

scape'ment, *n.* = ESCAPEMENT, 3.

scape'thrift', *n.* A thriftless person. *Obs.*

scaphe, *n.* [L. *scapha*, Gr. σκαφη.] A skiff; a boat. *Obs.*

scaph'ite (skăf'īt), *n* [See SCAPHITES.] *Paleon.* A fossil of *Scaphites* or allied genus.

scaph'o-ce'rite (skăf'ō-sē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + *cerite.*] *Zoöl.* A flattened plate or scale on the second joint of the antennæ of many Crustacea. — **scaph'o-ce-rit'ic** (-sē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sca-phog'na-thite (skȧ-fŏg'nȧ-thīt), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* A thin leaflike appendage of the second maxilla of decapod crustaceans. — **sca-phog'na-thit'ic** (-thĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sca'pi-form (skā'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [1st *scape* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Resembling a scape.

sca-pig'er-ous (skȧ-pĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [1st *scape* + *-gerous.*] *Bot.* Bearing scapes. *Rare.*

Sca-pi'no (skä-pē'nō), *n.* [From It. *scappino* a sock or short stocking.] In Italian masked comedy, a cunning and knavish servant of Gratiano.

scap'ler. † SCAPULAR.

scap net (skăp). A kind of scoop net for catching bait.

sca'poid (skā'poid), *a.* [1st *scape* + *-oid.*] *Bot* Scapiform.

scap'ple (skăp''l), **scap'pler** (-lẽr). Vars. of SCABBLE, SCABBLER.

s. caps. *Abbr.* Small capitals.

scap'u-la-ry (skăp'ū-lā-rĭ), *a. & n.* Scapular.

scap'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating a small African crow (*Corvus scapulatus*) having white areas on the shoulders, and a white breast.

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food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

scap′u-lo- (skăp′ū-lō-). Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the scapula* or *the shoulder*; as: **scap′u-lo-cla-vic′u-lar**, pert. to the scapula and clavicle: **scap′u-lo-cor′a-coid**: **scap′u-lo-hu′mer-al**: **scap′u-lo-ver′te-bral**, etc.

sca′pus (skā′pŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* SCAPI (-pī). [L.] A scape; a stem, shaft, or column; as, *Zoöl.*, the shaft of a feather, or the basal part of a polyp.

scar (skär), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skar-hella* a flat stone with sharp edges, *skjer* soil with loose rocks.] **a** A hard cinder; furnace slag. *Dial. Eng.* **b** In roasting pyrites for sulphuric acid manufacture, a lump formed by fritting; a scour.

scar, *n.* [Scot. *scar, scaur*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *sker* a skerry, an isolated rock in the sea, akin to Dan. *skiær*, Sw. *skär*. Cf. SKERRY.] **a** An isolated or protruding rock. **b** A steep, rocky eminence; a bare place on the side of a mountain or steep bank of earth.

scar, *n.* [OF. *escare*, F. *eschare* an eschar, a dry slough (cf. It. & Sp. *escara*), L. *eschara*, fr. Gr. ἐσχάρα hearth, fireplace, scab, eschar. Cf. ESCHAR.] **1.** A mark in the skin or flesh, made by a wound or ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a mark left by a previous injury; a blemish; a disfigurement.

This earth had the beauty of youth, . . and not a wrinkle, scar, or fracture on all its body. *T. Burnet.*

2. A mark left on a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf, or on a seed by separation of the funicle.

3. A chink; a crack. *Obs.*

4. A scarlike mark or indentation, as one made by long use or contact; specif., *Zoöl.*, a cicatrix.

scar, *v. t.*; SCARRED (skärd); SCAR′RING. To mark with a scar or scars; to mar; disfigure.

scar, *v. i.* To form a scar; to become scarred.

scar′ab (skăr′ăb), *n.* [F. *scarabée*, L. *scarabaeus*.] **1.** A dung beetle; esp., *Scarabæus sacer*. See SCARABÆUS, 1.

2. = SCARABÆUS, 2.

Scar′a-bæ′i-dæ (-ȧ-bē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCARAB.] *Zoöl.* A large family of stout-bodied beetles with lamellate antennæ. It is coextensive with Lamellicornia in its narrower sense, and contains many of the largest and most conspicuous beetles, comprising the subfamilies: Coprinæ (dung beetles), which feed chiefly on dung and decaying matter; and Melolonthinæ (chafers), Dynastinæ (rhinoceros beetles), Rutelinæ, and Cetoniinæ (flower beetles), the last four being vegetable feeders, having stout grublike larvæ which usually burrow in the ground or in plants. See SCARABÆUS. — **scar′a-bæ′id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

scar′a-bæ′oid (-oid), *a.* [*scarabæus* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Like, or pertaining to, the Scarabæidæ. **b** Scarabæidoid.

scar′a-bæ′us (skăr′ȧ-bē′ŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** **a** A large black, or nearly black, dung beetle (*Scarabæus sacer*) of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, which (as perhaps also one or more allied species) was regarded by the ancient Egyptians as symbolic of resurrection and immortality. Like many related forms, it rolls large balls of dung for food for itself or young. **b** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus containing the above and allied species.

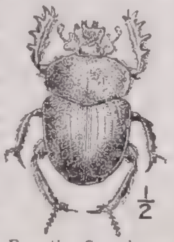

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Egyptian Scarabæus (*S. sacer*).

2. *Egypt. Archæol.* A conventionalized representation of a beetle (of the family Scarabæidæ), commonly in stone or faïence, usually having an inscription on the flat under side. It is the symbol of the sun god Chepera, and also signifies "the world," "man," "only begotten," "father," "generation," the Egyptians believing that there were no females of this beetle. The images were widely used as talismans and ornaments, and were placed on mummies as symbols of resurrection. They are now used as jewelry.

scar′ab-oid (skăr′ăb-oid), *a.* [*scarab* + *-oid*.] **a** *Zoöl.* Scarabæoid. **b** Of the nature of, or resembling, a scarabæus (image). — *n.* **a** *Zoöl.* A scarabæoid beetle. *Rare.* **b** *Archæol.* A scarab-shaped gem.

Scar′a-mouch′ (skăr′ȧ-mouch′), *n.* [F. *Scaramouche*, It. *Scaramuccia*, originally the name of a celebrated Italian comedian; cf. It. *scaramuccia, scaramuccio*, skirmish, F. *scaramouche*. Cf. SKIRMISH.] A personage in the old Italian comedy (derived from Spain) characterized by boastfulness and poltroonery; hence, a cowardly buffoon.

Scar′borough lil′y (skär′b′rō; -bŭr-ō). An amaryllislike plant of South Africa (*Vallota purpurea*), also, its bright red flower. See VALLOTA.

scarce (skârs), *a.*; SCARC′ER (skâr′sẽr); SCARC′EST (skâr′sĕst). [ME. *scars*, OF. *escars*, perh. fr. LL. *scarpsus, excarpsus*, for L. *excerptus*, p. p. of *excerpere* to pick out, and hence to contract, to shorten; *ex* (see EX-) + *carpere* to pluck. Cf. EXCERPT.] **1.** Sparing; frugal; parsimonious; stingy. *Obs.* "Too *scarce* ne too sparing." *Chaucer.*

2. Scantily supplied or provided; meagerly furnished; — sometimes with *of*. *Obs. or Dial.* *Milton.*

3. Deficient in size, quality, or the like; meager; scant; as, a *scarce* measure. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

4. Deficient in quantity; not plentiful or abundant; also, deficient in number compared with the demand; as, good locations are *scarce*; hence, infrequent; uncommon; rare.

You tell him silver is *scarcer* now in England, and therefore risen one fifth in value. *Locke.*

5. Characterized by deficiency or want, as, a *scarce* living; *scarce* days. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Infrequent, deficient. See RARE.

scarce (skârs), *adv.* Scarcely (see FLAT, *a.*, 12).

scarce′ly (skârs′lĭ), *adv.* In a scarce manner; specif., with difficulty; barely; hardly; but just.

He had *scarcely* finished, when the laborer arrived. *Irving.*

Syn. — See HARDLY.

scarce′ment (skârs′mĕnt), *n.* *Arch. & Engin.* An offset, or retreat, in the thickness of a wall or bank of earth, etc.

scarce′ness, *n.* Scarcity.

scar′ci-ty (skâr′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *scarsete*, OF. *escarseté*.] Quality or condition of being scarce. Specif.: **a** Sparingness; niggardliness; parsimony. *Obs.* **b** Smallness of quantity or number in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; lack of plenty; short supply; hence, rareness; uncommonness; as, a *scarcity* of grain; the *scarcity* of radium; a great *scarcity* of beauties. *Chaucer.*

Praise . . owes its value to its *scarcity*. *Rambler.*

Syn. — Want, penury, dearth, rareness, rarity, infrequency.

scare (skâr; *Scot. also* skär), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skara* to clinch (the planks of a boat). Cf. 3d SCARF.] **1.** A splice. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Golf.* The part of a wooden club where the beveled neck and shaft are glued together and wound.

scare (skâr), *v. t.*; SCARED (skârd); SCAR′ING (skâr′ĭng). [ME. *scarren, skerren, skeren*, fr. ME. *skar, sker*, scared, Icel. *skjarr*; perh. akin to E. *sheer* to turn.] To frighten; to strike with sudden fear; to alarm.

Syn. — Alarm, startle, affright, terrify. See FRIGHTEN.

to scare away, to drive away by frightening. — **to s. up**, to bring to light or into the open, as game by beating; hence, *Slang*, to discover for use; as, he could not *scare up* a dollar.

scare, *v. i.* To be scared; to take alarm.

scare, *n.* Fright or a fright, esp., a sudden fright produced by a trifling cause, or originating in mistake.

scare′crow′ (-krō′), *n.* **1.** An object, usually suggesting a human figure, set up to frighten crows or other birds away from crops; hence, anything terrifying without danger.

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

2. A person clad in rags and tatters.

scare head. A very large newspaper heading, usually sensational. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

scarf (skärf), *n.*; *pl.* SCARFS (skärfs), sometimes SCARVES (skärvz). [OF. *escarpe, esquerpe*, var. of *escharpe* a pilgrim's scrip, or wallet, F. *écharpe* sash, scarf; prob. fr. OHG. *scharpe* pocket, and akin to E. *scrip* a wallet. The final *f* for *p* is perh. due to influence of some other word. Cf. SCARP a band.] **1.** A broad band of fabric worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck, sometimes over the head or around the waist.

2. A cravat with falling ends, secured by a knot, through a ring, or with a pin.

3. *Eccl.* A broad band of black silk, passing over the back of the neck, with long ends pendent in front over the gown, worn by doctors of divinity and clerical, collegiate, or cathedral authorities.

scarf, *v. t.*; SCARFED (skärft); SCARF′ING. **1.** To throw on loosely; to put on like a scarf.

2. To decorate with scarfs, or as with scarfs.

3. To cover, esp. loosely. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

scarf, *v. t.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Sw. *skarfva* to eke out, to join together, *skarf* a seam, joint, Dan. *skarre* to joint, to unite timber, Icel. *skara* to clinch the planks of a boat, G. *scharben* to chop, to cut small.] **1.** To form a scarf on the end or edge of, as for a joint.

2. To unite, as pieces of timber or metal, by a scarf joint.

3. To cut out, in channeled strips, the blubber, or flay the skin, of (a whale or seal); to flense.

scarf, *n.* [See SCARF to form a scarf on.] **1.** A groove or channel formed by cutting.

2. **a** Either of the chamfered or cutaway ends that fit together to form a scarf joint. **b** A scarf joint.

scarf joint. A joint made by chamfering, halving, notching, or otherwise cutting away two pieces to correspond to each other and securing them together after overlapping by bolting, riveting, welding, brazing, or the like.

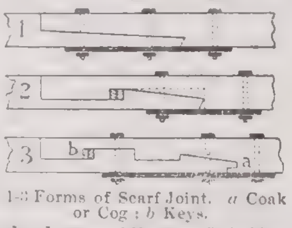

1-3 Forms of Scarf Joint. *a* Coak or Cog; *b* Keys.

scarf′skin′ (skärf′skĭn′), *n.* [Cf. SCURF.] *Anat.* The epidermis.

Scar′i-dæ (skăr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Scarus* + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of pharyngognathous marine fishes, closely resembling the Labridæ, but having the teeth of the jaws more or less coalescent. It comprises the true parrot fishes. — **scar′id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

scar′i-fi-ca′tor (skăr′ĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *scarificateur*.] *Med.* An instrument for making slight incisions, as in cupping, containing several lancets moved by a spring.

scar′i-fi′er (-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that scarifies; specif.: **a** *Med.* The instrument used for scarifying. **b** *Agric.* A form of cultivator for stirring and loosening the soil, without bringing up a fresh surface. **c** An implement or machine to tear up the surface of a road prior to resurfacing.

scar′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *scarifier*, L. *scarificare, scarifare*, fr. Gr. σκαριφᾶσθαι to scratch up, fr. σκάριφος a pointed instrument. Cf. SCRIBE.] **1.** To scratch or cut the skin of; esp., *Med.*, to make small incisions in with a lancet or scarificator, to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein.

2. *Agric.* To stir the surface soil of with a scarifier.

3. Fig.: To lacerate, as the sensibilities.

sca′ri-ous (skā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [F. *scarieux*, or NL. *scariosus*; cf. L. *scaria* a thorny shrub or tree.] *Bot.* Thin and membranous in texture, as a bract.

scar′la-ti′na (skär′lȧ-tē′nȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCARLET.] *Med.* Scarlet fever. — **scar′la-ti′nal** (-năl), *a.* — **scar′la-ti′nous** (skär′lȧ-tē′nŭs; -kär-lăt′ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

scar′la-ti′noid (skär′lȧ-tē′noid; skär-lăt′ĭ-noid), *a.* [*scarlatina* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling scarlet fever or its eruption; scarlatiniform.

scar′let (skär′lĕt), *n.* [ME. *scarlat, scarlet*, prop., a stuff, later, a color, OF. *escarlate*, F. *écarlate* (cf. Pr. *escarlat, escarlata*, Sp. & Pg. *escarlata*, It. *scarlatto*, LL. *scarlatum*), fr. Ar. *siqillāt* a sort of silk stuff (cf. Ar. *siqlātūn*, in the same sense, whence E. *ciclatoun*, through F.), orig. a figured cloth, and through Greek fr. L. *sigillatus* adorned with little figures, fr. *sigilla* little figures, as on seal rings, pl. of *sigillum*. See SEAL a stamp.] **1.** A deep bright red tinged with orange or yellow, of many tints and shades; a vivid or bright red color. See DYE.

2. Cloth of a scarlet color.

Clothed in fine linen, and purple, and *scarlet*. *Rev. xviii. 16.*

the scarlet, *R. C. Ch.*, the cardinalate; — so called from the scarlet vestments worn by cardinals. *J. A. Symonds.*

scar′let, *a.* Of the color called scarlet; as, a *scarlet* cloth. **scarlet admiral**, the red admiral butterfly. — **s. bean.** = SCARLET RUNNER **a**. — **s. berry**, the bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara* or its fruit. — **s. clover**, crimson clover. — **s. cup**, any of various small cup-shaped red fungi of the genus *Peziza*. — **s. fever**, *Med.*, an acute contagious febrile disease characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash, appearing usually on the second day, and ending in desquamation about the sixth or seventh day; scarlatina. It is frequently complicated with disease of the kidneys. — **s. haw**, a common American hawthorn (*Cratægus coccinea*). — **s. ibis**, an ibis (*Guara rubra*) of South and Central America, very rarely occurring in the southern United States. It is intense scarlet with black-tipped wings. See IBIS, *Illust.* — **s. kowhai**, the glory pea of Australia. — **s. letter**, a scarlet A, once used as a badge of adultery. See A, 3 **a**. — **s. lightning**. **a** The scarlet lychnis. **b** The red valerian. — **s. lychnis**, a garden lychnis (*L. chalcedonica*), with scarlet or white flowers. — **s. mallow**, any malvaceous plant of the genus *Pavonia*. — **s. maple**, the red maple. — **s. mite**, any of numerous bright red carnivorous mites found among grass and moss, esp. *Trombidium holosericeum* or allied species. The young are parasitic on spiders and insects. — **s. oak**, an oak (*Quercus coccinea*) of the eastern United States. It has close-grained wood and leaves somewhat like those of red oak, but turning scarlet in autumn. — **s. pimpernel**, the common pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*, with flowers prevailingly scarlet. — **s. plume**, a Mexican euphorbiaceous shrub (*Euphorbia fulgens*) with scarlet-bracted flowers. — **s. rash**, *Med.* = ROSEOLA. — **s. runner**. **a** A tropical American high-climbing bean (*Phaseolus multiflorus*), with rather large bright red flowers and red and black seeds. A white-flowered variety, grown chiefly for the edible seeds, is called the *Dutch case knife bean*. **b** In Australia, any fabaceous plant of the genus *Kennedya*. — **s. sage**, a well-known garden bedding plant (*Salvia splendens*), with long racemes of intense scarlet flowers. Also, any of several other red-flowered species of *Salvia*. See 1st SAGE, 1 **a**, SALVIA. — **s. snake**, a bright-colored harmless American snake (*Osceola elapsoidea*), banded with red, black, and white, and thus imitating the poisonous coral snakes. — **s. strawberry**, the Virginia strawberry. — **s. sumac**, the smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*). — **s. tanager**, a common American tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*). The adult male is scarlet with black wings and tail, the female and young chiefly olive. — **s. thorn.** = SCARLET HAW. — **s. vetch**, a red-flowered vetch (*Vicia fulgens*) sometimes cultivated as a forage plant in warm climates. — **S. Woman**, the Church of Rome; — sometimes so called by Protestant controversialists in allusion to the description contained in Rev. xvii. 1-6, which is variously interpreted by commentators as referring to pagan Rome, papal Rome, or the spirit of worldliness and evil. Roman Catholics have applied the title to London.

scar′let, *v. t.* **1.** To dye or tinge with scarlet. *Rare.*

2. To clothe in scarlet. *Rare.*

scar′let-seed′ (skär′lĕt-sēd′), *n.* [So named in allusion to the *scarlet seeds* they bear.] **a** A small West Indian theaceous tree (*Ternstrœmia obovalis*). **b** A bixaceous shrub of Jamaica (*Lætia thamnia*).

sca′roid (skā′roid; 115), *a.* [*Scarus* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the Scaridæ. — *n.* A fish of that family.

scarp (skärp), *n.* [Aphetic for ESCARP.] **1.** *Fort.* = ESCARP.

2. A steep descent or declivity.

scarp, *v. t.*; SCARPED (skärpt); SCARP′ING. To cut down vertically, or nearly so; as, to *scarp* the face of a ditch.

scarp gallery. *Fort.* A bombproof, loopholed chamber in the rear of the scarp to defend the ditch, — now little used.

scar′pines (skär′pĭnz), *n. pl.* [F. *escarpins*, lit., light shoes, fr. It. *scarpino* a light shoe, dim. of *scarpa* shoe.] Instruments for torturing the lower legs, resembling the boot, used by the Inquisition.

scar′ring (skär′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SCAR. Hence: *n.* **a** A marking resulting from being scarred. **b** The formation of scars or scours in roasting pyrites for sulphuric acid manufacturing.

sca′rus (skā′rŭs; 115), *n.* [L. See SCAR a kind of fish.] **1.** A parrot fish (*Sparisoma cretense*) of the Mediterranean, of excellent quality and highly esteemed by the Romans.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of parrot fishes. The teeth are completely consolidated, giving the jaws the appearance of a bird's beak.

scar′y (skâr′ĭ), *a.* [From SCARE.] Easily scared; timid; also causing fright; alarming. *Colloq.*

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scap′u-la′tion, *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *scapula* shoulder blade, in LL. also, the flat of a sword, a spatula.] Beating or bruising in preparing medicaments. *Obs.*

scap′u-let, **scap′u-lette** (skăp′ū-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *scapula*.] *Zoöl.* A fold at the bases of the lobes of the manubrium of many rhizostomous medusæ.

scap′u-li-man′cy (-lĭ-măn′sĭ), *n.* [L. *scapulae* shoulder blades + E. *-mancy*.] Divination by observation of a shoulder blade.

scar (*dial.* skâr, skăr, skä). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCARE.

scar (skär), *n.* [L. *scarus*, a kind of fish, Gr. σκάρος.] A parrot fish.

scar′a-bæ′i, *n.*, *L. pl.* of SCARABÆUS.

scar′a-bæ′i-doid (skăr′ȧ-bē′ĭ-doid), *a.* [*scarabæid* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Designating the third instar in the development of blister beetles, resembling the larva of a scarabæoid beetle.

scar′a-bæ′oid (-bē′oid), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the Scarabæidæ. **2.** A scarabæus (image) but little like the insect; sometimes, a counterfeit scarabæus.

scar′a-bee (skăr′ȧ-bē), *n.* [F. *scarabée*.] A scarab.

scaramoche, *n.* & *v.* [See SKIRMISH.] Skirmish. *Obs.*

scarbabe, **scarbugge**. ♰ SCAREBABE, SCAREBUG. [beetle. *Obs.*

scarbot, *n.* [F. *escarbot*.] A

scarce, *v. t.* To make scarce. *Obs.*

scarcenet. ♰ SARCENET.

scarcity root. The mangel-wurzel; — from the false notion that *mangel* in *mangel-wurzel* is from German *mangel*, want, lack. [Local, Eng.

scar crow. The black tern.

scard. Scarred. *Ref. Sp.*

scare, *n.* [Cf. OF *escarn*.] Mockery. *Obs.* [Dial. Eng.

scare, *v. t.* To splice. *Scot.* &

scare, *a.* [ME. *skar*. See SCARE to alarm.] Timid; shy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

scare. Obs. pret. of SHEAR.

scare′babe′, *n.* A thing to scare a babe; a scarecrow. *Rare.*

scare′bug′, *n.* A bugbear. *Obs.*

scare′fire′, *n.* An alarm of fire; a fire; esp., an alarming fire. *Obs.*

scar end. The unfinished end of a breakwater or the like under construction.

scarf. ♰ SCARP, slope.

scarf, **scarfe** (skärf), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skarfr*.] Cormorant. *Scot.*

scarf′pin′, *n.* A pin for the neck scarf.

scarft. Scarfed. *Ref. Sp.*

scarf weld. A welded scarf joint in metal. [See -WISE.

scarf′wise′ (skärf′wīz′), *adv.*

scar′i-fi-ca′tion (skăr′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *scarificatio*; cf. F. *scarification*.] A scarifying.

scar′i-ly (skâr′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SCARY.

sca′ri-ose (skā′rĭ-ōs; 115), *a.* *Bot.* Scarious.

scar′la-ti′ni-form (skär′lȧ-tē′nĭ-fôrm; -tĭn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scarlatina* + *-form*.] *Med.* See SCARLATINOID.

scarle. ♰ SKERREL.

scar′less, *a.* See -LESS.

Scarlet, Will. A companion of Robin Hood: — called in old ballads and plays *Scadlock, Scathelock*, or *Scathlock*. [DYE.

scarlet B. Biebrich scarlet. See

scarmage, **scarmishe**, **scarmoge**.

scarmuche. ♰ SKIRMISH.

scarn. ♰ SCORN.

scarn (skärn), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skarn*; akin to AS. *scearn*. Cf. SHARN.] Dung. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scarn bee. A dung beetle.

scarp, **scarpe** (skärp), *n.* [OF *escarpe*, var. of *escharpe*. See SCARF a neckcloth.] *Her.* A diminutive of the bend sinister, half its width.

Scar′pa's tri′an′gle. See TRIANGLE OF SCARPA.

scarren. ♰ SCARE.

scar′row (skâr′ō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skæra* twilight, dawn, Dan. *dagskjær*.] A faint light; a shadow. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To shine faintly, as through clouds. *Scot.*

scar′ry (skär′ĭ), *a.* Bearing scars, or marks of wounds.

scar′ry (*dial.* skâr′ĭ), *a.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Rocky; cliffy; bare. **b** Lean; meager. *Obs.*

scarse. Obs. or ref. sp. of SCARCE.

scar′si-ty. Scarcity. *Ref. Sp.*

scart (skârt; skĕrt). Dial. pret. & p. p. of SCARE.

scart (skärt), *v. t.* & *i.* [See SCRAT to scratch.] To scratch; scrape. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scart, *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Scratch; a mark, as in writing. **2.** A puny or scrawny person; also, a niggard. [cloud.

3. *pl.* A kind of streaked ragged

scart (skärt), **scarth**, *n.* [Cf. SCARF a cormorant.] The cormorant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scar-toc′cio, *n.* [It.] A folded paper; cartridge; cover. *Obs.*

scarve (skärv). Var. of SCARF, cormorant. *Scot.*

scase′ly (skās′lĭ). Obs. or dial. var. of SCARCELY.

scat. Var. of SKAT.

scat, **scatt** (skăt), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skattr*.] A tax; tribute; in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, a crown tax for pasturage, etc., on commons.

scat (skăt), *interj.* Go away!

scathe (skāth), *or*, *Obs. or Dial.*, **scath** (skăth), *n.* [ME. *scathe*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skaði*, Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*, akin to AS. *sceaða*, *scaða*, foe, injurer, OS. *skaðo*, D. *schade* harm, injury, OHG. *scado*, G. *schade*, *schaden*; cf. Gr. ἀσκηθής unharmed. Cf. SCATHE, *v.*] Harm; damage; injury; hurt; misfortune.

scathe (skāth; 277), *or*, *Obs. or Dial.*, **scath** (skăth), *v. t.*; SCATHED (skāthd; skătht); SCATH'ING (skāth'ĭng; skăth'-). [ME. *scathen*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skaða*, akin to AS. *sceaðan*, *sceððan*, Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*, D. & G. *schaden*, OHG. *scadōn*, Goth. *skaþjan*. Cf. SCATHE, *n.*] To do harm to; to injure; damage; hurt.

Strokes of calamity that *scathe* and scorch the soul. *Irving*

scathe'ful (-fŏŏl), *or*, *Obs. or Dial.*, **scath'ful**, *a.* Harmful; hurtful; pernicious. *Shak.* — **scathe'ful-ness**, *or*, *Obs. or Dial.*, **scath'ful-ness**, *n.*

scathe'less (-lĕs), *or*, *Obs. or Dial.*, **scath'less**, *a.* Without scathe, injury, or damage; unharmed.

scath'ing (skāth'ĭng), *p. a.* Injuring, as by blasting or burning; hence, fig., blasting; scorching; wounding; bitterly severe; as, *scathing* contempt. — **scath'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See MORDANT.

sca-tol'o-gy (skȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also *skatology*. [Gr. σκῶρ, σκατος, dung + *-logy*.] Study of excrement; also, the superstitions relating to excrement. — **scat'o-log'ic** (skăt'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **scat'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

scat'ter (skăt'ẽr), *v. t.*; SCAT'TERED (-ẽrd); SCAT'TER-ING. [ME. *scateren*, dial. form of *schateren*. See SHATTER.] **1**. To strew; throw about loosely; to cast here and there.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

2. To strew things on; to strew, as a floor with toys. *R.*
3. To cause to separate; to dissipate; disperse; rout.

Scatter and disperse the giddy Goths. *Shak.*

4. Hence, to dispel in confusion; to break up and defeat; as, to *scatter* hopes, plans, or the like.
5. To let drop, as a glove, through carelessness. *Obs.*

Syn. — Disperse, dissipate, spread, strew. See DISPEL.

scat'ter, *v. i.* **1**. To disperse or separate in various directions; as, clouds *scatter* after a storm; also, rarely, to go in different directions; — said of a number of individuals.
2. Of a shotgun, to cause the shot to spread widely when fired; also, of the shot, to spread widely.

scat'ter-brain' (-brān'), **scat'ter-brains'** (-brānz'), *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person; one incapable of concentration or attention. *Colloq.* — **scat'ter brained'** (-brānd'), *a.*

scat'tered (skăt'ẽrd), *p. a.* **1**. Dispersed; separated irregularly, esp in location; as, *scattered* houses, hence, separated by irregular intervals of time; as, *scattered* crimes.
2. Having the parts divided in some way; disrupted. "This *scattered* kingdom." *Shak.*
3. Disconnected; rambling; as, *scattered* thoughts.
4. *Bot.* Irregular in position; having no definite arrangement in phyllotaxy; — applied to leaves or branches.
— **scat'tered-ly**, *adv.* — **scat'tered-ness**, *n.*

Scattered Leaves.

scat'ter-ing, *vb. n.* of SCATTER. Hence: *n.* **1**. A strewing or dispersing; act of sending, putting forth, going, etc., in different directions; as, *scattering* of thoughts.
2. Something scattered, strewed, or disconnected; as, the *scatterings* of bounty; *scatterings* of learning; — often in *pl.*

scat'ter-ing, *p. pr.* of SCATTER. Hence: *a.* **1**. Dispersing; going in various directions; as, a *scattering* flock of sheep.
2. Occurring at irregular intervals. *Rare.*
3. Divided among many or several, as votes, or the like.

scat'u-la (skăt'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Math.* One of the ten equal cuboids into which a cube is cut by nine equidistant planes, each parallel to one of its faces.

sca-tu'ri-ent (skȧ-tū'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *scaturiens*, p. pr. of *scaturire* to gush out, fr. *scatere* to bubble, gush.] Gushing forth; full to overflowing; effusive. *Rare.* *Scott.*

scaup duck (skôp). [Cf. SCALP, *n.*, 5.] A duck of the genus *Aythya* and subgenus *Fuligula*; esp., *A. marila* of northern Europe, Asia, and America; — called also *bluebill*, *broadbill*, *blackhead*, and *greater scaup duck*. It is related to the canvasback and the redhead, but the males have the head and neck glossy black, the belly white, and the back vermiculated with black and white. The lesser **scaup duck** (*A. affinis*) of North America is similar, but smaller.

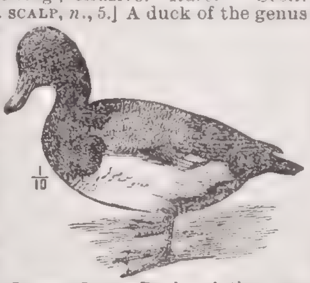
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Greater Scaup Duck (*Aythya marila*).

scaup'er (skôp'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SCALPER, or dial. *scalp* to pare off the surface of the soil.] A flat tool with a curved edge, used in wood engraving to clear away the spaces between the lines; also, a tool used in line engraving.

scav'age (skăv'āj), *n.* [LL. *scavagium*, ultimately of Teutonic orig., akin to E. *show*: cf. OF. *escauwage* inspection, examination, *escauwer* to examine. See SHOW.] *O. Eng. Law.* A toll or duty formerly exacted of merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, etc., for goods shown or offered for sale. It was forbidden by Act of 19 Hen. VII. c. 8.

scav'enge (-ĕnj), *v. t.*; -ENGED (-ĕnj); -ENG-ING (-ĕn-jĭng). [See SCAVENGER.] To cleanse, as streets, from filth.

scav'en-ger (skăv'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. *scavager* an officer with various duties, originally attending to *scavage*, fr. *scavage*. See SCAVAGE, SHOW, *v.*] **1**. An official having to do with the collection of scavage. *Obs.*
2. A person employed to clean the streets, esp. by collecting the filth and carrying it off; also, any animal which devours refuse, carrion, or anything injurious to health.

scav'eng-ing (-ĕn-jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCAVENGE. Hence, *n. Internal-combustion Engines.* Act or process of expelling the exhaust gases from the cylinder by some special means, as, in many four-cycle engines, by utilizing the momentum of the exhaust gases in a long exhaust pipe.

sca'zon (skā'zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκάζων, fr. σκάζειν to limp.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** A choliamb. **b** A trochaic tetrameter with protraction in the seventh foot, giving the verse a halting movement; — called also *Hipponactean*.

Anglo-Saxon Sceatt (gold), 600 A. D

sceatt (skăt), *n.*; *pl.* E. SCEATTS (-ăts), AS. SCEATTAS (skăt'tȧs). [AS. *sceatt.*] A silver (rarely, gold) coin of the earlier Anglo-Saxon rulers, small and rather thick, of rude design, and weighing 9 to 21 grains troy.

Scel'i-do-sau'rus (sĕl'ĭ-dō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σκελις, -ιδος, rib, side (but taken to mean leg, Gr. σκελος) + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of dinosaurs of the group Stegosauria, having dermal armor of longitudinal series of small tubercles and scutes on the back and tail. *S. harrisoni* was from the Lower Lias of England. — **scel'i-do-saur'** (sĕl'ĭ-dō-sôr'), *n.* — **scel'i-do-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **scel'i-do-sau'roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

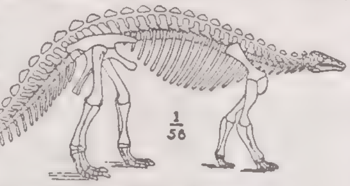
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Skeleton of Scelidosaurus (*S harrisoni*).

Scel'i-do-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SCELIDOSAURUS; -THERIUM.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct four-toed edentates smaller than, and intermediate between, *Megatherium* and *Mylodon*. Remains have been found in the Pleistocene of Patagonia, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil.

scel'o-tyr'be (sĕl'ō-tûr'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκελοτυρβη.] *Med.* Weakness or indecision in taking steps; uncertainty of gait, as in chorea or palsy.

‖ **sce-na'ri-o** (shā-nä'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -NARI (-ē). [It.] An outline or synopsis of a play or of the book of an opera, showing the scenes and the entrances and exits of the actors.

scend (sĕnd), *n.* *Naut.* **1** The upward movement or displacement of a vessel in a seaway; the opposite of *pitch*.
2. = SEND, 4.

scend, *v. i.* *Naut.* To lift or heave upward in a seaway: — said of a vessel, and opposed to *pitch*.

scene (sēn), *n.* [L. *scaena*, *scena*, Gr. σκηνή a covered place, a tent, a stage: cf. F. *scène*.] **1**. The structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; the part of a theater in which the acting is done, with its adjuncts and decorations; the stage. *Rhet. or Poetic.*
2. One of the slides, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play; *pl.*, the decorations and fittings of a stage, representing the place in which the action is supposed to go on; the scenery; as, to paint *scenes*; to shift the *scenes*; to go behind the *scenes*.
3. A division of a drama, usually a division of an act, during which there is no change of place or time; also, after French usage, one in which there is no change of persons.
4. The place, circumstances, etc., in which anything occurs, or in which the action of a story, play, or the like, is laid; surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination; place of occurrence or action.

The world is a vast *scene* of strife. *J. M. Mason*

5. One of a series of actions and events, esp. as represented in literature or art.

Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

6. An episode in action, real or imagined, regarded as viewed; as, their parting was a sad *scene*.
7. An exhibition of passionate or strong feeling, esp. between persons; sometimes, an affected demonstration of feeling.

Probably no lover of *scenes* would have had very long to wait for some explosions between parties, both equally ready to take offense, and careless of giving it. *De Quincey.*

8. A landscape, or part of a landscape; a view; a prospect.

scen'er-y (sēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *scaenarius* belonging to the stage. Cf. SCENARIO.] **1**. The disposition of the scenes in which the action of a play, poem, etc., is laid. *Rare.*
2. The representation of the place of an action or occurrence; specif., the painted scenes or hangings of a stage, with their accessories; as, *scenery* for the first act.
3. The general aspect, as regards variety and beauty or the reverse, of a landscape; a combination of natural views.

scene'shift'er (sēn'shĭf'tẽr), *n.* *Theaters.* One who moves the scenes, which formerly were shifted from one groove to another; — now commonly called *grip* because the scenes are often gripped to the floor.

sce'nic (sē'nĭk; sĕn'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *scaenicus*, *scenicus*, Gr. σκηνικος: cf. F. *scénique*. See SCENE.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the scene, or stage; dramatic; as, *scenic* writers; *scenic* conventions. *Now Rare.* "*Scenic* action." *Byron.*
2. Of or pertaining to scenery; as, *scenic* beauties; also, affording attractive scenery; as, a *scenic* resort.
3. Pictorial; as, *scenic* art. *Rare.*

scen'i-cal (sĕn'ĭ-kăl; sē'nĭ-), *a.* Of or pert. to the stage; scenic; dramatic; also, theatrical. — **scen'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

scen'o-graph (sĕn'ō-grăf; sē'nō-), *n.* [See SCENOGRAPHY.] A perspective representation of an object.

scen'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), **scen'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *scénographique*, Gr. σκηνογραφικός.] Of or pert. or conforming to scenography. — **scen'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sce-nog'ra-phy (sē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *scaenographia*, Gr. σκηνογραφια; σκηνή scene, stage + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *scénographie*.] Art or act of representing a body on a perspective plane; representation of an object from a point of view not on a principal axis.

scent (sĕnt), *v. t.*; SCENT'ED; SCENT'ING. [Originally *sent*, fr. F. *sentir* to feel, to smell. See SENSE.] **1**. To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; as, to *scent* game, as a hound does; hence, to get or have an inkling of; as, to *scent* a plot. "Methinks I *scent* the morning air." *Shak.*
2. To imbue or fill with odor, agreeable or disagreeable.

scent, *v. i.* **1**. To yield an odor (of some specified kind); as, to *scent* of sulphur. *Obs. or R.*
2. To hunt animals by means of the sense of smell.

scent, *n.* **1**. Odoriferous particles which, issuing from a body, pleasantly or unpleasantly affect the olfactory organs of animals; odor; smell; fragrance; as, the *scent* of fruits or flowers, of musk, of the skunk.
2. A class, or one of a class, of sweet-smelling, aromatic substances, in liquid or solid form, extracted from flowers or other vegetation, used for perfuming.
3. Specif., the odor left by an animal on the ground or surface passed over; as, dogs find or lose the *scent*; hence, course of pursuit; track of discovery.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and traveled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *Sir W. Temple.*

4 Bits of paper dropped by the hares in the game of hare and hounds, to mark their track.
5. Power of smelling; sense of smell; as, a keen *scent*.
6. An inkling; suspicion; intimation. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — See SMELL.

scent'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of SCENT. — **scented caper**, a kind of black Canton tea chiefly consumed in England. — **s. fern.** **a** The heath fern. **b** Tansy. — **s. grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **s. tea**, tea scented by packing in layers with fragrant flowers, as those of the Cape jasmine, afterward separated by sifting. — **s. verbena**, the lemon verbena.

scent'ful (sĕnt'fŏŏl), *a.* **1**. Full of scent, or odor; odorous.
2. Of quick or keen smell.

scent gland. A gland secreting an odoriferous substance, as that of the beaver or that of the civet cat.

scent'wood' (sĕnt'wŏŏd'), *n.* A fragrant Australian apocynaceous shrub (*Alyxia buxifolia*).

scep'ter, **scep'tre** (sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [ME. also *ceptre*, *septre*, *septer*, F. *sceptre*, OF. also *ceptre*, L. *sceptrum*, fr. Gr. σκῆπτρον a staff to lean on, a scepter; prob. akin to E. *shaft*. See SHAFT; cf. SCAPE a stem.] A staff or baton borne by a sovereign as a ceremonial emblem of authority; a royal mace; also, royal or imperial power or authority; sovereignty.

scep'ter, **scep'tre**, *v. t.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING (-tẽr-ĭng) or -TRING (-trĭng). To endow with the scepter; to invest with royal authority.

scep'tered, **scep'tred** (sĕp'tẽrd), *a.* Invested with a scepter or sovereign authority; hence, pert. to a sovereign or to royalty; royal; regal.

A form of Scepter.

begone: away; — chiefly used in driving off a cat. — *v. t.* To drive off, as by crying "scat."
scat, *n.* A shower of rain, esp. one wind-driven. *Dial. Eng.*
scat (skăt; skȧt), *v. t.* [Cf. SCATTER.] To scatter; to toss about; also, to break. *Dial. Eng.*
scatch (skăch), *n.* [F. *escache*.] A kind of bit for a bridle.
scatch, *n.* [OF. *escaches*, dial. form of *eschaces*, F. *échasses*.] A crutch. *Obs.*
scatches, *n. pl.* Stilts. *Obs.*
scate. † SKATE.
scat'e-brous (skăt'ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *scatebra* a gushing of water.] Full of springs. *Obs.*
scathe. † SHEATH.
scath'el. † SCADDLE.
Scathe'lock' (skāth'lŏk'). See SCARLET, WILL. [*Obs. & R.*]
scath'fire', *n.* A disastrous fire.
scat'hold', *n.* Open land, used esp. for pasture, on which a scat is paid; also, the right of using such land. *Orkney & Shetland.*
scath'y (skāth'ĭ; skāth'-; skăth'-), *a.* Doing scathe; dangerous. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scat'land, *n.* Land for which scat is paid. *Orkney & Shetland.*
scat'o-lo'gi-a (skăt'ō-lō'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Scatology.
scat'o-man'cy (skăt'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός, dung + *-mancy*.] Divination by observation of excrement.
Scat'o-phag'i-dæ (-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See DUNG FLY.
sca-toph'a-goid (skȧ-tŏf'ȧ-goid), *a.* [See SCATOPHAGOUS; -OID.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Scatophagidæ, or dung flies.
sca-toph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκατοφάγος: σκῶρ, σκατός, dung + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating dung.
sca-tos'co-py (skȧ-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκῶρ, σκατος, dung + *-scopy*.] Inspection of dung, as for divination or diagnosis.
scat'ter-a'tion (skăt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A scattering. *Colloq.*
scat'terd. Scattered. *Ref. Sp.*
scat'ter-er, *n.* One that scatters.
scat'ter-good', *n.* One who wastes: a spendthrift.
scat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of SCATTERING.
scat'ter-ling, *n.* [*scatter* + 1st *-ling*.] A vagrant: wastrel. *Obs.*
scat'ter-y (skăt'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Scattered: scattering.
scat'ty (skăt'ĭ), *a.* [From SCAT a shower.] Showery. *Dial. Eng.*
scat'u-rig'i-nous (skăt'ū-rĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *scaturiginosus*, fr. *scaturigo* gushing water.] Overflowing; abounding with, or full of, springs. *Obs.*
scau. † SHOW. [BARD.]
scauberk, scaubert. † SCABBARD.
scaud (skäd; skôd). Scot var. of SCOLD; Scot. & dial. Eng var. of SCALD.
scaudu. † SHADOW.
scaul (skäl; skôl), **scauld** (skä(l)d; skô(l)d). Scot. vars. of SCOLD.
scaule. † SCALL.
scaum (skäm; skôm), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCAM a stain.] Burn; scorch; also, shade, as of mist. *Scot.*
scaumpioun. † CHAMPION.
scaup (*dial.* skäp, skôp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCALP.
scaup, *n.* A scaup duck. [rock.]
scaur (skär). Var. of SCAR, a
scau'rie (skô'rĭ; skä'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skāri* a young sea mew.] A young gull, esp. a young herring gull. *Scot.*
scaut (skôt), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *skota*, *skotra*, to shove.] To push, esp. with the feet; to trample, scrape, or plow up the ground. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scav'age, scav'ag-er, etc. = SCAVENGE, SCAVENGER, etc.
scavenger beetle. Any beetle which feeds on decaying substances, as a carrion beetle.
scav'en-ger-ism (skăv'ĕn-jẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
scav'en-ger's daugh'ter. [Corrupt of *Skevington's daughter*.] An instrument of torture invented by Leonard Skevington, which so compressed the body as to force the blood to flow from the nostrils and ears, and sometimes from the hands and feet.
scav'en-ger-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
scav'en-ger-y (skăv'ĕn-jẽr-ĭ; -ĕnj-rĭ), *n.* Work of scavengers.
scaves. † *sheaves*, pl. of SHEAF.
scav'i-lones, *n. pl.* Underdrawers. *Obs.* [var. of SCALL.]
scaw (skô). Scot & dial. Eng.
scawbart. † SCABBARD.
scawd (*dial.* skôd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCALD, *v.*
scawp (skôp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCALP.
scaymes. † SQUEAMOUS.
Sc. B. *Abbr.* Scientiæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Science).
Sc. D. *Abbr.* Scientiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Science).
sce. † SEE, seat.
sceafte. † SHAFT.
scean. Obs. pret of SHINE.
sceane. † SCENE.
sceap. † SHEEP.
scearpe. † SHARP.
sceawing. † SCEWING.
scebles, *a.* Rascally. *Obs. Scot.*
scede, *n.* [L. *scheda* a strip of papyrus. Cf. SCHEDULE.] A schedule: list. *Obs.*
sceild. † SHIELD.
sceki. † SHAKE.
scel. † SHALL.
sceld, scelde. † SHIELD.
sceldtrume. † SHELTRON.
scele. † SKILL.
scelect. † SELECT.
scel'er-at (sĕl'ẽr-ăt), *n.* [F. *scélérat*, fr. L. *sceleratus*, p. p. of *scelerare* to pollute, fr. *scelus*, *sceleris*, a crime.] A villain; a criminal. *Archaic.*
scel'er-ate, *a.* [L. *sceleratus*.] Wicked. *Obs.* [Scelerate. *Obs.*]
scel'er-ous, *a.* [L. *scelerosus*.]
sce-les'tic (sē-lĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *scelestus*.] Evil; atrocious. *Obs.*
sceletyrbe. † SCELOTYRBE.
Scel'i-phron (sĕl'ĭ-frŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκελιφρός dry, lean.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wasps containing many of the common mud daubers. They have the first segment of the abdomen usually narrowed into a long, smooth, round petiole.
scelvol. † SKILLFUL.
scelwis. † SKILLWISE.
‖ **sce'na** (shā'nä; *E.* sē'nȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A scene in an opera. **b** An accompanied dramatic recitative, interspersed with passages of melody, or followed by a full aria.
scence, *n.* [Cf. INCENSE, *n.*] Incense. *Obs.*
scenche. † SKINK.
scene, *v. t.* To exhibit as a scene; to make a scene of. *Obs.*
scene, *v. t.* [AS. *scǣnan*.] To break. *Obs.*
scene dock. A space near the stage in a theater, where scenery is stored.
scene'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
scene'man, *n.* A sceneshifter. *R.*
sce'nite (sē'nīt), *a.* [Gr σκηνή a tent.] Living in tents.
scenker. † SKINKER.
sce-nog'ra-pher (sē-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who makes a practice of scenography. [*D. Bib.*]
Sce'no-pe'gi-a (sē'nō-pē'jĭ-ȧ).
scenscip. † SHENDSHIP.
scent'ing-ly, *adv.* As if scenting: passingly. *Obs.*
scent'less, *a.* See -LESS.
sceone, sceort, sceouh † SHEEN, SHORT, SHY.
scep. † SHEEP, SKEP, SKIP.
scep'sis (skĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκέψις doubt, fr. σκέπτεσθαι to consider: cf. G *skepsis*. See SKEPTIC.] Skepticism; skeptical philosophy. *Rare.*
scep'terd. Sceptered. *Ref. Sp.*
scep'ter-dom, scep'tre-dom, *n.* Reign; sovereignty. *Obs. or R.*

Schæf·fe′ri·a (shĕ-fē′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Jacob Christian *Schäffer* (1718–90), German naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of celastraceous shrubs having diœcious tetramerous flowers, coriaceous leaves, and dry drupaceous fruit containing two seeds without an aril. The species extend from Texas into tropical America. *S. frutescens* yields a valuable hard wood called yellowwood.

schap′pe (shäp′ē), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), waste, impurity.] A silk yarn or fabric made out of carded spun silk.

schap′ping (-ĭng), *n.* In the manufacture of waste silk, a European process of fermentation by which the silk is partially freed from the gum. — **schapped** (shäpt), *a.*

‖ **schap′ska** (shäp′skȧ), *n.* [Pol. *czapka*; cf. Russ. *shapka.*] *Mil.* A cavalry helmet of a peculiar flat-topped shape.

schat′chen (shät′shĕn), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. NHeb. *shadkhān*, fr. *shādakh* to bring about a marriage, orig., to persuade.] A marriage broker, esp. among certain Jews.

sche′di·asm (skē′dĭ-ăz′m), *n.* [Gr. σχεδίασμα an extempore, fr. σχεδιάζειν to do offhand, σχέδιος sudden, fr. σχεδόν near.] Extempore action; anything done offhand. *Rare.* — **sche′di·as′tic** (-ăs′tĭk), *a.* *Rare.*

sched′ule (skĕd′ūl; *in British usage now commonly* shĕd′ūl; *see note below*), *n.* [Formerly also *cedule*, OF. *cedule*, *sedule*, *scedule*, F. *cédule*, formerly also spelt *schedule*, L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, *scida*, a strip of papyrus bark, a leaf of paper, fr. Gr. σχέδη a tablet, leaf; perh. akin to L. *scindere* to cleave, Gr. σχίζειν. Cf. SCHISM, CEDULE.] **1.** A writing; document. *Obs.*

2. A written or printed formal list; often, a list, catalogue, or inventory, annexed to a larger document, as to a will, a lease, a statute, etc.; as, a *schedule* of a bankrupt's debts or creditors; a *schedule* of trains or steamers.

3. *Building Trades.* A bill of quantities. *Scot.*

Syn. — Catalogue, inventory. See LIST.

☞ Price (1668) gives skĕd′ūl; the "English Scholar" (1687), sĕd′ūl, sĕd′ōōl; Jones (1701), skĕd′ūl, sĕd′ūl; Walker (c. 1800), sĕd′ūl, skĕd′ūl; Smart (c. 1840), shĕd′ūl.

sched′ule, *v. t.*; -ULED (-ūld); -UL·ING (-ūl·ĭng). To form into, or place in, a schedule; as, to *schedule* a new train.

scheduled district, *East Indian*, orig. any of various deregulationized tracts specified and constituted by the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV. of 1874); later, also any of various other districts covered by the provisions of 33 Vict. c. 3. s. 1.

scheel′ite (shēl′īt), *n.* [After K. W. *Scheele*, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* Native calcium tungstate, $CaWO_4$, a tetragonal mineral, white when pure, and also yellow, brownish, etc., occurring in octahedral, tabular, and massive forms. It usually contains some molybdenum. H., 4.5; sp. gr., 5.9–6.1. It is a source of tungsten and tungsten compounds.

schef′fer·ite (shĕf′ēr-īt), *n.* [After H. T. *Scheffer* (1710–59), Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A brown to black variety of pyroxene, containing manganese and frequently much iron.

Sche·he′ra·za′de, Queen (shĕ-hā′rȧ-zä′dĕ). The fictitious relater of the stories in the "Arabian Nights." The sultan of the Indies, exasperated by the infidelity of his wife, resolved to take a new sultana every evening and strangle her in the morning. At length Scheherazade, the vizier's daughter, offers herself, and, being awakened just before dawn, by her sister Dinarzade, so excites the sultan's curiosity by relating tales from night to night that he spares her life for a thousand and one nights, and finally recalls his vow.

Schel′ling·ism (shĕl′ĭng-ĭz′m), *n.* Also *Schellingianism.* *Philos.* The philosophy of Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling (1775–1854), founded on the philosophies of Kant and Fichte, and forming a system of idealism that makes the ego and the world two poles of the absolute.

schel′to·pu′sik (shĕl′tō-pōō′zĭk), *n.* [Russ. *zheltopuzik*, lit., yellow-bellied.] A serpentiform lizard (*Pseudopus pallasi*) of southeastern Europe, Asia Minor, etc., resembling the glass snake of America.

sche′ma (skē′m*ȧ*), *n.* [L. See SCHEME.] **1.** Scheme, plan, outline, or diagram; specif., in logic, a syllogistic figure.

2. [G.] *Kantianism.* A product of the transcendental imagination, or a mode of its operation, by which general thinking is enabled to adopt particular representations; thus, orderly succession is the *schema* of causality.

sche·mat′ic (skē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. σχηματικός pretended.] Of or pertaining to a scheme or a schema.

So far then as the implicit idea or perception of a whole determines the successive emergence of its parts in consciousness, we may apply to it the term "*schematic* apprehension." This schematism is not without affinity to that of Kant. *G. F. Stout.*

sche′ma·tism (skē′m*ȧ*-tĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *schématisme* (cf. L. *schematismos* florid speech), fr. Gr. σχηματισμός, fr. σχηματίζειν to form. See SCHEME.] **1.** *Astrol.* Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangement. *Rare.*

3. *Kantianism.* The process of understanding by means of the a priori conditions of sensibility; the use of the transcendental imagination. See SCHEMA, 2.

sche′ma·tist (skē′m*ȧ*-tĭst), *n.* One given to forming schemes; a projector; a schemer. *Swift.*

sche′ma·tize (-tīz), *v. i. & t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *schématiser*, Gr. σχηματίζειν.] To form, or to form into, a scheme or schemes; to make, or put into, a systematic arrangement. — **sche′ma·ti·za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

scheme (skēm), *n.* [L. *schema* a rhetorical figure, a shape, figure, manner, Gr. σχῆμα, σχήματος, form, shape, outline, plan, fr. σχεῖν, ἔχειν, to have or hold, to hold out, sustain, check, stop; cf. Skr. *sah* to be victorious, to endure, to hold out, AS. *sige* victory, G. *sieg.* Cf. EPOCH, HECTIC, SCHOOL.] **1.** A combination of thoughts, theories, or the like, connected and adjusted by design; a systematic plan; a system. "Changed his whole *scheme* of life." *Macaulay.*

A whole *scheme* of moral philosophy. *J. Edwards.*

2. A plan or theory of something to be done; a design; a project; as, a business *scheme*; an irrigation *scheme*.

3. Any lineal or mathematical diagram; an outline.

To draw an exact *scheme* of Constantinople. *South.*

4. *Astrol.* A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies for any moment or at a given event.

5. A figure of speech. *Obs.*

6. A plan reduced to a definite or tabulated form; also, the tabulated form of a plan; as, a new *scheme* for the mail service was distributed yesterday.

Syn. — Project, design, purpose, device, plot. See PLAN.

scheme, *v. t.*; SCHEMED (skēmd); SCHEM′ING (skēm′ĭng). To plan; design; project; plot; contrive.

scheme, *v. i.* To form plans or designs; to plan.

schem′er (skēm′ēr), *n.* One who forms schemes; a projector; esp., a plotter; an intriguer.

schem′ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing. — **schem′ing·ly**, *adv.*

schene (skēn), *n.* [L. *schoenus*, Gr. σχοῖνος a rush, a reed, a land measure: cf. F. *schène.*] *Antiq.* A road measure adopted by the Greeks from the Egyptians, varying from 30 to 60 or more stadia (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 miles).

schenk beer (shĕŋk). [G. *schenkbier*; *schenken* to pour out + *bier* beer; — so called because put on draft soon after it is made.] A kind of beer brewed by the bottom fermentation process, but not stored like lager. See BREWING.

‖ **scher·zan′do** (skĕr-tsän′dō), *a. & adv.* [It., p. pr.] *Music.* Playful; in a playful or sportive manner.

‖ **scher′zo** (skĕr′tsō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A playful, humorous movement, commonly in 3–4 measure, which, since Beethoven, usually takes the place of the old minuet in a sonata or a symphony.

sche′sis (skē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχέσις, fr. σχεῖν, ἔχειν, to have or hold. See SCHEME.] **1.** General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude. *Obs.* *Norris.*

2. *Rhet.* A figure of speech whereby the mental habitude of another is feigned in order to argue against him.

Scheuch·ze′ri·a (shūk-zē′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [After the brothers Johann and Johann Jakob *Scheuchzer*, Swiss botanists.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the family Scheuchzeriaceæ. The only species, *S. palustris*, is a rushlike bog herb found throughout the north temperate zone. It has a leafy stem, with racemose flowers having a 6-parted persistent perianth, six stamens, and several carpels.

Scheuch·ze′ri·a′ce·æ (shūk-zē′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Naiadales) containing 4 genera and about 10 species, of wide distribution. They are marsh herbs having rushlike leaves and small perfect flowers with 3-6 stamens and 3-6 carpels, which are separate at maturity. *Triglochin* and *Scheuchzeria* are representative genera. — **scheuch·ze′ri·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Schiff's bases (shĭfs). *Chem.* Certain compounds formed by reaction of aldehydes with aniline, with elimination of water. The oils at first formed readily polymerize.

schil′ler (shĭl′ēr), *n.* [G., play of colors.] *Min.* A bronzelike luster in certain minerals, as hypersthene, schiller spar, etc., regarded as due to minute inclusions or cavities in parallel position. It sometimes results from alteration.

schil′ler·ize (-īz), *v. t.* *Min.* To impart a schiller to by the development of inclusions or cavities, as by solution and infiltration. — **schil′ler·i·za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn, -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

schiller spar. *Min.* An altered variety of enstatite characterized by a schiller on its chief cleavage face and occurring as green or brown foliated masses in certain igneous rocks. Its composition is approximately that of serpentine. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.5–2.7.

schil′ling (shĭl′ĭng), *n.* [G.: cf. D. *schelling.* See SHILLING.] Any of several small German and Dutch coins formerly current, worth latterly about 1⅓–5 cents (⅔–2½ d.).

schin′dy·le′sis (skĭn′dĭ-lē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχινδύλησις a splitting into fragments.] *Anat.* A form of articulation in which one bone is received into a groove or slit in another. — **schin′dy·let′ic** (-lĕt′ĭk), *a.*

Schi′nus (skī′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχῖνος mastic tree.] *Bot.* A genus of anacardiaceous trees of tropical America and Australia. They have imparipinnate leaves and small panicled diœcious white flowers with ten stamens, three styles, and a 1-celled ovary becoming a small pealike drupe. *S. molle* is the pepper tree.

schip′per·ke (skĭp′ēr-kē), *n.* [Prop., little boatman, dim. of D. *schipper*, because used as a watchdog on boats.] One of a breed of small tailless, usually black, dogs related to and resembling the Pomeranians, but shorter-haired. The breed originated in Holland.

schism (sĭz′m), *n.* [ME. *scisme*, OF. *cisme*, *scisme*, F. *schisme*, L. *schisma*, Gr. σχίσμα, fr. σχίζειν to split; akin to L. *scindere*, Skr. *chid*, and prob. to E. *shed*, v. t. (which see); cf. RESCIND, SCHEDULE.] **1.** Division or separation; specif., *Eccl.*, formal division or separation in the Christian church or from a church or religious body; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith; the offense of seeking to produce division in a church.

2. A schismatic body. *Tennyson.*

schis′ma (skĭz′m*ȧ*; skĭs′m*ȧ*), *n.* [L., a split, separation, Gr. σχίσμα: cf. F. *schisma.* See SCHISM.] *Musical Acoustics.* The interval $\frac{32805}{32768}$, approximately that between a pure and an equally tempered fifth. The schisma and diaschisma together make a syntonic comma.

Schism Act. *Eng. Hist.* An act of Parliament passed in 1714, repealed in 1719, requiring all teachers to conform to the Established Church, and to refrain from attending dissenting places of worship.

schis·mat′ic (sĭz-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. L. *schismaticus*, Gr. σχισματικός, and F. *schismatique*, OF. *scismatique.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, schism, implying schism; of the nature of, or tending to, schism; as, *schismatic* opinions.

schis·mat′ic, *n.* One who creates or takes part in schism; one who separates from an established church or religious communion on account of a difference of opinion.

Syn. — See HERETIC.

schis·mat′i·cal (-ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Schismatic. — **schis·mat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **schis·mat′i·cal·ness**, *n.*

schis′ma·tize (sĭz′m*ȧ*-tīz), *v. i.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *schismatiser.*] To take part in schism; to make a breach of communion in the church.

schist (shĭst), *n.* [F. *schiste*, L. *schistos* that cleaves easily (of stone), Gr. σχιστός divided, divisible, fr. σχίζειν to divide. See SCHISM.] Any metamorphic crystalline rock having a closely foliated structure (see FOLIATION, 6) and hence admitting of division along approximately parallel planes. The common kinds are **mica schist** and **hornblende schist**,

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scep′ter·less, **scep′tre·less**, *a.* See -LESS.
scep′tet, *n.* A phantom. *Obs.*
scep′tic (skĕp′tĭk), **scep′ti·cal**, **scep′ti·cism**, etc. Vars. of SKEPTIC, etc.
‖ **scep′ti·ce** (skĕp′tĭ-sē), *adv.* [NL.] Skeptically.
scep′tral (sĕp′tr*ă*l), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a scepter or royal authority. *Rare.*
scep′tre, etc. Vars. of SCEPTER, etc.
scep·trif′er·ous, *a.* [*scepter* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a scepter. *Obs.*
scep·troph′er·ous (skĕp-trŏf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκῆπτρον staff + φέρειν to bear.] Carrying a staff or stick. *Nonce Word.*
scep·tros′o·phy (skĕp-trŏs′ō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκῆπτρον + σοφία wisdom.] Wisdom as to the use of, or expressible by, a stick, or cane. *Nonce Word.*
scep′try (sĕp′trĭ), *a.* Sceptered. *Rare.*
scere. † SCARE, SHEAR, SHEER.
scern, *v. t.* To discern. *Obs.*
scerte. † SHIRT.
scete. † SHEET.
sceththe. † SCATHE.
sceu. † SHOW.
sceu′o·pho′ri·on (sū′ō-fō′rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-*ȧ*). [NGr. σκευοφόριον; Gr. σκεῦος a vessel + φέρειν to bear.] *East. Ch.* A receptacle corresponding to the pyx. See PYX, 1.
sceu′o·phy·la′ci·um (-fĭ-lā′shĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NGr. σκευοφυλάκιον, in Gr. orig., storehouse.] In the early church and in the Eastern Church, a sacristy.
sceu·oph′y·lax (sū-ŏf′ĭ-lăks), *n.* [Gr. σκευοφύλαξ; σκεῦος a vessel + φύλαξ a watcher, guard.] In the early church and in the Eastern Church, a sacristan.
Sce′va (sē′v*ȧ*). *Bib.*
scewe. † SHOW.
scewing, *n.* [AS. *scéawung* a looking at, tax for exposing goods for sale, fr. *scéawian* to look.] *Law.* Scavage. *Obs.*
scewre. † SURE.
sch. *Abbr.* Scholium; schooner.
sch-. For various words in *sch-*, see the forms in SH-, or SC-.
schaberk. † SCABBARD.
‖ **Schab′zie′ger** (shäp′tsē′gēr), *n.* [G. Cf. SAPSAGO.] Sapsago.
Schac′a·bac (shăk′*ȧ*-băk), *n.* See BARMECIDE.
schaeff. † SHEAF.
schaf. † CHAFF.
Schäf′fer's ac′id (shĕf′ērz). See NAPHTHOLSULPHONIC.
schaft. † CHAFT, SHAFT.
schaftmonde. † SHAFTMENT.
schaich. † SHEIK.
schaif. † SHAVE, *v.*; SHEAF.
schaifling. † SHAVELING.
schaip. † SHAPE.
schair. Obs. pret. of SHEAR.
schak, schakke. † SHOCK.
schakill. † SHACKLE.
scha′ko. Obs. or rare var. of SHAKO.
schal. † SCALE, to disperse; SHALL; SHAWL.
schald. † COLD, SCALD.
schalke. † CHALK.
schal′mei (shäl′mī), *n.* [G. See SHAWM.] See OBOE, 1.
schaltou. Contr. of *shalt thou.* *Obs.*
schamal. † SHAMBLE, *n.*
scha·mir′ (shä-mēr′), *n.* [Heb. *shāmīr.*] *Hebrew Folklore.* A tiny worm able to split the hardest substance. By the aid of these Solomon was fabled to have built his temple.
schan. † SKEAN, a knife.
schan. Obs. pret. of SHINE.
schance, *n.* Chance. *Obs.*
schane. † SHEEN.
schange, *n.* Change. *Obs.*
schantillun. † SCANTLING.
schanz (skäns), *n.* [Cape D., fr. D. *schans* a redoubt.] A redoubt. *So. Africa.*
schap′bach·ite (shäp′bäk-īt), *n.* [From *Schapbach*, Baden, where found.] *Min.* A lead-gray sulphide of lead, silver, and bismuth, $PbAg_2Bi_2S_5$. Sp. gr., 6.43.
schape, *v. i.* [OF. *eschaper.* Cf. ESCAPE.] To escape. *Obs.*
schapel, schapelle. † CHAPEL.
schapiter. † CHAPITER.
Schap′zi·ger (shäp′tsē′gēr). Var. of SCHABZIEGER.
schar. † SCAR, a mark; SHARE.
schare. † SHEER, *a.*; SHARE.
schare. Obs. pret. of SHEAR, cut.
Schar′lach·ber′ger (shär′läk-bĕr′gēr), *n.* [G.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
scharlette, *n.* [OF. *escharlate*, var. of *escarlate.* See SCARLET.] Scarlet. *Obs.*
scharne. † CHURN, SCORN.
schast, *a. & v.* [Cf. CHASTEN.] Chaste. *Obs.*
schastising, *n.* Chastisement. *Obs.*
schateren. † SCATTER.
schathill. † SCADDLE.
schatir. † SHATTER.
schau-. For words in *schau-*, see forms in SCHA-, SHA-, SCA-.
schau. † SHOW, SOW.
schavadry, *n.* Baseness. *Obs.*
schaveldour, *n.* [Cf. SCHAVADRY.] A vagabond. *Obs.*
schawbert. † SCABBARD.
schawe. † SHAVE, SHOW, SHAW.
schawle. † SHEWEL.
schayle. † SHALE, *v.*
sche. † SHE.
sche-. For various words in *sche-*, see forms in SHA-.
schealde. † SHALD.
scheam. † SCHEME.
scheape. † SHAPE, SKIP.
Sche·at′ (shĕ-ät′), *n.* [Prob. Ar. *sa'd* good fortune.] See STAR.
scheawe. † SHOW.
scheawle. † SHEWEL.
scheche. † SEEK.
schecht, *n.* Property. *Obs. Scot.*
Sched′ar (shĕd′*ȧ*r), *n.* [Ar. *çadr* upper part.] See STAR.
schede. † SHEATH.
scheden. † SHED.
sche′di·cal (skē′dĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* [Cf. Gr. σχέδιος offhand.] Composed or done extempore. *Obs.*
scheel. † SCHOOL.
Scheele's green (shēlz; shā′lĕz). [See SCHEELITE.] A poisonous yellowish green pigment consisting essentially of an arsenite of copper. It is inferior to emerald green, and is now little used.
schee′lin (shē′lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Tungsten. *Obs.*
schee′li·um (-lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after K. W. *Scheele*, who discovered it.] *Chem.* Tungsten. *Obs.*
scheel′ize (shēl′īz), *v. t.* [See SCHEELITE.] To add glycerin to (wine), to increase the sweetness without impairing the keeping qualities. — **scheel′i·za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
schef. † CHEVE, CHIEF, SHEAF.
schef. Obs. pret. of SHOVE.
schef′fel (shĕf′ĕl), *n.* [G.] See MEASURE.
scheft. † SHAFT.
schei. † SHY.
Schei′bler's pitch (shī′blērz). [After J. H. *Scheibler* (1777–1838), German physicist.] *Music.* See 5th PITCH, *n.*, 12.
Schei′bler's re·a′gent (shī′blērz). [After K. *Scheibler* (1827–99), Ger. chemist.] *Chem.* A solution of phosphotungstic acid, or its sodium salt, used as a precipitant for alkaloids.
scheik. Var. of SHEIK.
scheild. † SHIELD.
scheip. † SHEEP, SHIP.
scheir. † SHARE; SHEAR; SHEER, *a.*
scheit. † SHEET.
scheith. † SHEATH.
schek. † SHEIK.
scheke. † CHEEK, SHAKE.
scheker. † CHECKER.
schel. † CHILL, *v.*; SHALL; SHILL, shrill.
schelchene, *n.* [Fem. fr. AS. *scealc* slave, servant. Cf. MARSHAL.] A female servant. *Obs.*
scheld. † SHALD, SHIELD.
scheldtrome. † SHELTRON.
Schel′horn's Bi′ble (shĕl′hôrnz). [After J. G. *Schelhorn* (1694–1773), German theologian.] See under BIBLE, 2.
schelle. † SHALL, SHELL.
Schel·lin′gi·an (shĕ-lĭŋ′gĭ-*ă*n; -lĭn′jĭ-), *a.* Of or pert. to the philosophy of F. W. J. Schelling.
Schel·lin′gi·an·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* = SCHELLINGISM.
schellis, *n. pl.* Targets. *Obs. Scot.*
schellum. † SKELLUM.
schel′ly (shĕl′ĭ), *n.* The gwyniad. *Dial. Eng.*
schelm (shĕlm), *n.* Also **shelm**. [Cf. F. *schelme*, fr. G. *schelm*. See SKELLUM.] A rogue; scoundrel. Cf. SKELLUM. *Obs. Scot.*
scheltrome, -trum. † SHELTER.
sche·mat′i·cal·ly, *adv.* of SCHEMATIC.
scheme arch. [It. *scemo* diminished.] = DIMINISHED ARCH. Sometimes **skeen**, or **skene, arch**.
scheme′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
schemer. † SHIMMER.
schem′ist (skēm′ĭst), *n.* **1.** A schemer. *Rare.*
2. An astrologer. *Obs.*
schem′y (-ĭ), *a.* Scheming; plotting; artful. *Colloq.*
schench. † SKINK.
schene. † SHEEN, SHIN, SKIN.
schenship. † SHENDSHIP.
scheo. † SHE.
scheome. † SHAME.
scheomel. † SHAMBLE, *n.*
scheote, scheoten. † SHOOT.
scheouh. † SHY.
scheowen. Obs. aphetic form of ESCHEW.
schep. † CHEAP, SHEEP.
schepe. † SHIP.
schepe. Obs. pret. of SHAPE.
sche′pel (skā′pĕl), *n.* [D.] See MEASURE.
sche′pen (-pĕn), *n.* [D.] In Holland and Dutch settlements, a municipal officer analogous to an English alderman.
schepmen. † CHAPMEN.
scheppere. † SHIPPER.
scherah. † SHIRAZ.
scherald. † SHIRREL.
scherat, *n.* Chariot. *Obs. Scot.*
scherded. † SHARDED.
schere. † CHEER, countenance; SHARE; SHIRE.
schere (shēr). Obs. or Scot. of SHEAR, SHEER.
scherene. † SERENE.
scherewe. † SHREW, *a. & n.*
scherif. † SHERIFF, a coin.
scherm (skĕrm), *n.* [D., lit., screen.] A stone breastwork. *So. Africa.*
scherp. † SHARP.
schert. † SHIRT, SHORT.
scheruitude. † SERVITUDE.
scherve. † SERVE.
schet. † SKET, *a. & adv.*; SHET, *p. p.*
schete. † SHEET, SHOOT.
schethe. † SHEATH.
schet′ic (skĕt′ĭk), **schet′i·cal** (-ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* [Cf. Gr. σχετικός holding back. See SCHESIS.] Of or pertaining to the habit of the body; constitutional. *Obs.*
schetor. † SHOOTER.
schetyl. † SHUTTLE.
scheu. † SHOW.
scheve. † SHOVE.
scheve, *v. i.* To prosper; thrive. *Obs.*
schevre. † SHIVER.
schew. † SHOW, SKY.
schewe. Aphetic of ESCHEW. *Obs.*
schey. † SHY.
scheyne. † SHEEN.
Schiah. † SHIAH.
schiech. † SHEIK.
Schie·dam′ schnapps, *or* **Schie·dam′** (skē-dăm′), *n.* See 3d GIN.
Schiele's curve (shēlz). [After Christian *Schiele* of Manchester, England.] The tractrix.
Schiele's pivot, *or* **antifriction pivot.** *Mach.* A pivot the curved surface of which is generated by the revolution of a tractrix about its axis. It wears uniformly, but wastes 50% more energy than a flat pivot.
Schiele turbine (shēl). See TURBINE.
schiende. † SHEND.
schiep. † SHEEP.
schil. † SHALL; SHILL, shrill; SKILL.
schild. † SHIELD.
schill. Scot. var. of CHILL.
schille. † SHILL, shrill.
schillin. † SKILL, *v.*
schiltroun. † SHELTRON.
schimnay. † CHIMNEY.
schin. † SHALL, SKIN.
schind. † SHEND.
schine. † SHIN, SHINE, SHUN.
schip. † SHIP.
schiperd, schippart. † SHEPHERD.
schipster. † SHAPESTER.
schir. † SHEER, SIR.
schirche. † CHURCH.
schire. † SHEER, SHIRE.
schirk, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *scēran* to make clear.] To drive away; to dispel. *Obs.*
schirli. † SHEERLY.
schirrive. † SHERIFF.
schirvand. † SERVANT.
schis′mic, *a.* Schismatic. *Obs.*
schism′less, *a.* See -LESS.

consisting chiefly of quartz with mica or hornblende respectively, and often feldspar, sometimes with garnet.

The crystalline *schists* have finer laminations than the gneisses, but in other respects the mineralogy is often much the same. *J. F. Kemp.*

schis-ta′ceous (shĭs-tā′shŭs), *a.* Of a slate color.

schis′to- (skĭs′tȯ-). Combining form fr. Gr. σχιστός, *cleft.*

schis′to-cys′tis (-sĭs′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SCHISTO-; CYST.] *Med.* Fissure of the bladder.

schist′o-scope (shĭs′tȯ-skōp), *n.* [*schisto-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for the production of complementary colors, consisting essentially of a polariscope and of thin plates of selenite through which the polarized ray is caused to pass.

schist′ose (shĭs′tōs) } *a.* [Cf. F. *schisteux.*] Of or pert. **schist′ous** (shĭs′tŭs) } to schist; having the character or structure of a schist. — **schis-tos′i-ty** (shĭs-tŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Schi-zæ′a (skī-zē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχίζειν to cleave. See SCHISM.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of ferns typifying the Schizæaceæ, having filiform or linear fronds and the sporangia in close distichous spikes. *S. pusilla* is the curly grass.

Schiz′æ-a′ce-æ (skĭz′ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of mainly tropical ferns of various habit, with simple or pinnate fronds, and ovoid sessile sporangia in spikes or panicles. *Schizæa*, *Anemia*, and *Lygodium* are the only North American genera. — **schiz′æ-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Schi-zan′thus (skī-zăn′thŭs; skĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *schizo-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Chilean solanaceous herbs, the fringe flowers, having finely divided leaves and showy variegated flowers with an irregular laciniate corolla and two exserted stamens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

schiz′o- (skĭz′ȯ-). [Gr. σχίζειν to split, cleave.] Combining form denoting *division* or *cleavage*; as, *schizo*genesis.

schiz′o-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A dry compound fruit which splits at maturity into several indehiscent 1-seeded carpels known as *cocci.* — **schiz′o-car′pous** (-kär′pŭs), *a.* — **schiz′o-car′pic** (-pĭk), *a.*

schiz′o-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Reproduction by fission.

schiz′o-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*schizo-* + *-genic.*] *Biol.* Schizogenous; schizogenetic.

schi-zog′e-nous (skī-zŏj′ē-nŭs; skĭ-), *a.* [*schizo-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Pert. to, or formed by, schizogenesis, or fission; specif., *Bot.*, of intercellular spaces, formed by the splitting or delamination of adjacent cell walls. Cf. LYSIGENOUS.

Schi-zog′na-thæ (-zŏg′nȧ-thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZOGNATHOUS.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a suborder of carinate birds consisting of those with a schizognathous palate, as the pigeons, gallinaceous birds, penguins, gulls, cranes, shore birds, etc. — **schiz′og-nath** (skĭz′ŏg-năth), *n.*

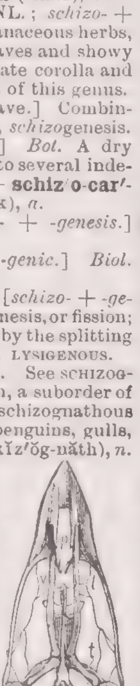

Schizognathous Palate of Capercaillie *v* Vomer; *l* Palatine; *p* Maxillopalatines; *t* Pterygoid.

schi-zog′na-thous (skī-zŏg′nȧ-thŭs; skĭ-), *a.* [*schizo-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* In birds, designating, or having, an arrangement of the bones of the palate in which the vomer is narrow and pointed in front, and separated by a space on each side from the usually long narrow maxillopalatals, which do not unite with each other or with the vomer. — **schi-zog′na-thism** (-thĭz′m), *n.*

schiz′o-my-cete′ (skĭz′ȯ-mī-sēt′), *n.*; *pl.* -MYCETES (-mī-sētz′). *Bot.* A plant of the class Schizomycetes; one of the bacteria.

Schiz′o-my-ce′tes (-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *schizo-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* One of the two classes of plants constituting the phylum Schizophyta; the fission fungi, or bacteria. See BACTERIA, SCHIZOPHYTA. — **schiz′o-my-ce′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

schiz′o-my-co′sis (-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Any disease caused by the presence of schizomycetes.

schi′zont (skī′zŏnt; skĭz′ŏnt), *n.* [Gr σχίζων, -οντος, p. pr., cleaving.] *Zoöl.* In certain Sporozoa, a cell formed by the growth of a sporozoite or merozoite (in a cell or corpuscle of the host) which segments by superficial cleavage, without encystment or conjugation, into merozoites.

Schizopelmous Foot *I* Hallux, or Hind Toe; *II*, *III*, *IV* Second to Fourth Toes; *aa* Flexor of the Hallux; *bb* Flexor of the Toes.

schiz′o-pel′mous (skĭz′ȯ-pĕl′mŭs), *a.* [*schizo-* + Gr. πελμα the sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having the two flexor tendons of the toes entirely separate, and the flexor of the hallux going to the first toe only.

Schiz′o-phy′ce-æ (-fī′sē-ē; -fĭs′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *schizo-* + Gr. φῦκος seaweed.] *Bot.* One of the two classes of plants constituting the phylum Schizophyta; the blue-green algæ, or fission algæ. They are unicellular or filamentous plants, of a bluish green color due to the presence of a pigment, *phycocyanin*; the individuals are often united in gelatinous masses, and are found on damp earth, rocks, trees, or in fresh or salt water. Reproduction is exclusively vegetative, by means of cell division. The blue-green algæ are often the source of pollution of drinking water in reservoirs. For representative genera, see ANABÆNA, NOSTOC, OSCILLARIA, CHROÖCOCCUS. — **schiz′o-phy′ceous** (-fĭsh′ŭs), *a.*

Schi-zoph′y-ta (skī-zŏf′ĭ-tȧ; skĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; -PHYTE.] *Bot.* A phylum of plants exhibiting the simplest type of structure; the so-called fission plants. They are either unicellular or filamentous, consisting of a chain of cells, or occasionally united into cell colonies. They multiply only by cell division or by asexual spores. The phylum includes two classes, the Schizophyceæ, or fission algæ, and the Schizomycetes, or fission fungi (bacteria), the latter differing by the absence of chlorophyll, the presence of cilia, and the mode of formation of resting spores. See BACTERIA. — **schiz′o-phyt′ic** (skĭz′ȯ-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

schiz′o-phyte (skĭz′ȯ-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the Schizophyta. — *a.* Schizophytic.

Schi-zop′o-da (skī-zŏp′ȯ-dȧ; skĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr. σχιζόπους having parted toes. See SCHIZO-; -PODA.] *Zoöl.* An order or other division of Malacostraca, mostly marine, comprising the opossum shrimps and their allies. They

One of the Schizopoda (*Mysis mixta*). × 2

have a soft carapace covering more or less of the thorax, the eyes are stalked, and each thoracic appendage has a long fringed branch (exopodite) for swimming. They often occur in great swarms. Cf. MYSIDÆ. — **schiz′o-pod** (skĭz′ȯ-pŏd), *a.* & *n.* — **schi-zop′o-dous** (skī-zŏp′ȯ-dŭs; skĭ-), *a.*

schiz′o-rhi′nal (skĭz′ȯ-rī′năl), *a.* [*schizo-* + *-rhinal.*] *Zoöl.* Having each of the nasal bones forming the posterior contour of the osseous external nares deeply cleft instead of rounded, as in most shore birds, gulls, certain waders, and all pigeons; — opposed to *holorhinal.*

schiz′o-ste′le (skĭz′ȯ-stē′lē), *n.* [*schizo-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* One of the vascular strands or partial steles to which the plerome gives rise in the stems of certain plants.

schiz′o-ste′ly (-stē′lĭ), *n.* *Bot.* Condition of forming schizosteles; — called also *astely.*

Schlei′cher-a (shlī′kẽr-ȧ; shlī-kē′rȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Schleicher*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of sapindaceous trees consisting of *S. trijuga*, of tropical Asia. It has pinnate leaves and small apetalous flowers succeeded by a dry fruit with a pulpy aril. The wood is hard and much prized, the oil expressed from the seeds is used as an illuminant, and the young branches furnish a kind of shellac.

schlie′ren (shlē′rĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] *Petrog.* Small masses or streaks in igneous rocks which differ in mineral composition from the main body, but graduate insensibly into it. They are due to nonhomogeneity in the original molten magma. — **schlie′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

Schlip′pe's salt (shlĭp′ez). Sodium sulphantimonate.

Schmal-kal′dic (shmäl-kăl′dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Schmalkalden. — **Schmalkaldic League**, the League of Schmalkalden. See 2d LEAGUE, *Table.*

schmelz } (shmĕlts), *n.* [G. *schmelz*, *schmelzglas.*] Lit., **schmelze** } enamel; — applied to several varieties of glass, as an imitation of chalcedony, the red glass used to flash white glass, etc.

schnap′per (shnăp′ẽr; snăp′ẽr), *n.* [Eng. *snapper* a kind of fish, altered in spelling to accord with G. *schnapper.*] A sparoid marine fish (*Pagrus unicolor*, syn. *Pagrosomus auratus*), one of the most important food fishes of Australia and New Zealand. It is usually pink or reddish, with dark bars when young, later with bluish spots. It is called **cock schnapper** while young; later, until it weighs about a pound and a half, **red bream**; when larger, **squire**, or **school, schnapper**; when full grown, **countfish**; when very old and large, **native, rock native**, or **old man, schnapper.**

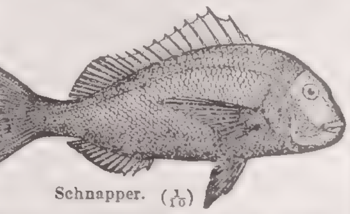

Schnapper. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

schnapps (shnăps; shnäps), *n.* [G., a dram of spirits.] Holland gin.

Schnei-de′ri-an (shnī-dē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to C. V. Schneider, a German anatomist of the 17th century. **Schneiderian membrane**, the nonciliated mucous membrane which lines the nasal fossæ; the pituitary membrane. It is the organ of smell, consisting of the olfactory cells (which see), and elongated supporting cells having an oval nucleus and produced at their base into a branching process.

schnor′rer (shnōr′ẽr), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. G. *schnurrer*, fr. *schnurren* to hum, whir, hence, from the sound of the musical instrument used by strolling beggars, to beg.] Among the Jews, a beggar.

Schœ′nus (skē′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχοῖνος rush, reed.] *Bot.* A large genus of stout rushlike sedges (Cyperaceæ), natives principally of Australia and New Zealand, a few occurring in Europe and the United States. They have few-flowered spikelets in a spike or head; the flowers have a perianth of bristles, and the nutlet is without a beak.

schol′ar (skŏl′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *scoler*, fr. L. *scholaris* belonging to a school, fr. *schola* a school; prob. through OF.; cf. OF. *escoler*, *escolier*, F. *écolier*, also AS. *scōlere*, fr. L. See 3d SCHOOL.] **1.** One who attends a school; one who studies under a teacher; one under tuition; a student.

2. In English universities, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives support in part from its revenues; one who holds a scholarship.

3. A learned person; one versed in any branch, or in many branches, of knowledge; a person of thorough literary or scientific attainments; a savant. *Shak. Locke.*

Syn. — Pupil, learner. See DISCIPLE.

schol′arch (skŏl′ärk), *n.* [Gr. σχολαρχης; σχολή school (see 3d SCHOOL) + ἀρχειν to rule.] The head of a school, esp. of an Athenian school of philosophy.

schol′ar-ly, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a scholar, or learned person; exhibiting scholarship; learned; as, a *scholarly* essay or critique. — *adv.* In a scholarly manner.

Syn. — SCHOLARLY, SCHOLASTIC, ACADEMIC. SCHOLARLY implies accurate and well-disciplined learning, esp. in the liberal studies; SCHOLASTIC, as here compared, connotes oversubtlety or even pedantry; ACADEMIC, in the sense discriminated, implies conventionality or an undue emphasis upon the purely formal; it often suggests the point of view of the schools, esp. as opposed to the attitude of men of affairs; as, a *scholarly* man, a *scholarly* treatise; "*scholastic* subtleties and newfangled phrases" (*Hazlitt*); "He [Southey] is *scholastic* and professional in his ideas" (*id.*); "His [Landor's] earliest verses . . . have a stilted, *academic* flavor" (*Stedman*); "the reign of what is pedantic, conventional, and narrowly *academical* in art" (*W. Pater*); an *academic* attitude toward social problems.

schol′ar-ship, *n.* **1.** Character or qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; learning.

2. Education; instruction. *Obs.* *Milton.*

3. Maintenance for a scholar; a foundation for the support of a student, as in a college; an allowance to an undergraduate or graduate, as of a university, to aid him in prosecuting his studies.

Syn. — Knowledge, erudition. See LEARNING.

scho-las′tic (skȯ-lăs′tĭk), *a.* [L. *scholasticus*, Gr. σχολαστικός, fr. σχολάζειν to have leisure, to give lectures, to keep a school, fr. σχολή leisure, a lecture, a school: cf. F. *scholastique*, *scolastique.* See SCHOOL.] **1.** Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, a school, or schools; scholarlike; as, *scholastic* manners or pride; *scholastic* learning.

2. Of or pert. to the Schoolmen and divines of the Middle Ages; as, *scholastic* divinity, theology, or philosophy.

3. In the manner of the medieval Schoolmen; hence, characterized by excessive subtilty; pedantic; formal.

Syn. — See SCHOLARLY.

scho-las′tic, *n.* **1.** [*usually cap.*] A Christian philosopher of the Middle Ages; a Schoolman.

2. One who deals with philosophical or theological problems in the spirit of Scholasticism; depreciatively, a pedant; a formalist.

3. *R. C. Ch.* A member of a grade in the Society of Jesus. See JESUIT, 1.

4. A scholar or student.

scho-las′ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* **1.** [*usually cap.*] The methods and doctrines of the Christian philosophers of the Middle Ages. The sources of Scholasticism were the writings of the church fathers and those of Aristotle and his Arabian commentators; its main problem was the reconciliation of Christian faith with reason; and its method, stiff and formal, was characterized by excessive deference to authority and large reliance upon deduction. Scholastic philosophy is usually reckoned as beginning with Scotus Erigena (b. about 800 A. D.), who affirmed the essential identity of dogma and reason and the parallelism of thought and being. The latter doctrine gave rise to the problem of universals (see UNIVERSAL), which formed the center of controversy during the whole of the first period of Scholasticism. The second period was inaugurated early in the 13th century, by the acquisition of a large part of the writings of Aristotle and the translation of Arabian works. In this period Scholastic philosophy reached its fullest development in the great synthetic works, or *Summæ*, of Alexander of Hales, Albertus Magnus, and Thomas Aquinas (see THOMISM), and the critical opposition of John Duns Scotus (see SCOTISM). The third period, from about 1300 to 1450, marks the decline and fall of Scholasticism, the energies of the time, especially in the higher educational institutions, being devoted to futile and quibbling debates to which are mainly due the later ill repute of Scholastic methods. Scholasticism did not, however, wholly cease, and in modern times it is being subjected to an energetic revival (see NEO-SCHOLASTICISM).

This doctrine of the continuity and independence of the natural with respect to the supernatural order of truth is the core of *Scholasticism.* It is by this that *Scholasticism* is distinguished from Greek philosophy, of which the chief defect, as well as the paramount merit, was its complete naturalness. *Wm. Turner*

2. A scholastic point of view.

scho′li-ast (skō′lĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. σχολιαστης, fr. σχολιον scholium: cf. F. *scoliaste.* See SCHOLIUM.] A maker of scholia; commentator; annotator. — **scho′li-as′tic** (-ăs′tĭk), *a.*

scho′li-on (skō′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] A scholium.

scho′li-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. SCHOLIA (-ȧ), E. SCHOLIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. σχόλιον, fr. σχολή. See 3d SCHOOL.] **1.** A marginal annotation; an explanatory remark or comment, esp. on the text of a classic by an early grammarian.

2. A remark or observation subjoined, but not essential, to a demonstration or a train of reasoning; specif., *Math.*, any of the explanatory notes inserted by the editors in the text of Euclid's "Elements."

Schom-burgk′i-a (shŏm-bûr′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir Robert H. *Schomburgk*, German traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of South American epiphytic orchids, having handsome racemose flowers borne either on a scape from pseudobulbs or on a long fleshy stem.

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schist′ic (shĭs′tĭk), *a.* Schistose.

schist oil. Oil distilled from bituminous schists.

schitel. † SHUTTLE.

schitte. † SHUT.

schive. † SHOVE.

schiz′o-cœle (skĭz′ȯ-sēl), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-cœle.*] *Zoöl.* A perivisceral cavity which arises by the splitting of the mesoblast of the embryo. Cf. ENTEROCŒLE. — **schiz′o-cœ′lic** (-sē′lĭk), *a.* — **schiz′o-cœ′lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

schiz′o-din′ic (-dĭn′ĭk), *a.* [*schizo-* + Gr. ὠδίνειν to be in labor.] *Zoöl.* Discharging genital products by rupture.

schi-zog′a-my (skĭ-zŏg′ȧ-mĭ; skĭ-), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-gamy.*] *Zoöl.* Reproduction by division of the body into a sexual and an asexual individual, as in certain chætopod worms.

schiz′o-ge-net′ic, *a.* [*schizo-* + *-genetic.*] Schizogenous.

schi-zog′o-ny (skĭ-zŏg′ȯ-nĭ; skĭ-), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-gony.*] *Biol.* **a** Schizogenesis. **b** Specif., in Sporozoa, segmentation or asexual spore formation of the type characteristic of schizonts.

Schiz′o-læ-na′ce-æ (skĭz′ȯ-lē-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *schizo-* + L. *laena* cloak.] A small family of trees and shrubs (order Malvales) of Madagascar. — **schiz′o-læ-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Schiz′o-ne-mer′te-a (-nē-mûr′tē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; NEMERTINEA.] *Zoöl.* A group of nemerteans comprising those having a deep slit along each side of the head and a proboscis devoid of stylets. — **schiz′o-ne-mer′te-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **schiz′o-ne-mer′tine** (-tĭn; -tīn; 183), *a.* & *n.*

Schiz′o-neu′ra (-nū′rȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; NEURON.] *Zoöl.* A genus of plant lice that includes the blight of the apple tree. See BLIGHT, *Illust.*

schi-zop′o-dal (skī-zŏp′ȯ-dăl; skĭ-), *a.* Schizopodous.

schiz′o-ste′lic (skĭz′ȯ-stē′lĭk), *a.* = ASTELIC. — **schiz′o-ste′ly** (skĭz′ȯ-stē′lĭ), *n.*

Schiz′o-tar′si-a (-tär′sĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; TARSUS.] *Zoöl.* A small order of Myriapoda including the house centipede and its allies.

schiz′o-the′cal (-thē′kăl), *a.* [*schizo-* + *thecal.*] *Anat.* Having the horny envelope of the tarsus divided into scalelike plates, as most birds.

schiz′o-trich′i-a (-trĭk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *schizo-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, a hair.] *Med.* Cleavage or splitting of the hair.

‖ **schiz′zo** (skĭd′zō), *n.*; *pl.* -ZI (-zē). [It.] A sketch.

‖ **Schlä′ger** (shlâ′gẽr), *n.*; *pl.* -GER (-gẽr). [G.] A long, straight, basket-hilted, and blunt-ended sword, sharpened only near the end, used in duels by German university students.

Schle-mihl′, Peter (shlā-mēl′). The hero of a romance of the same name by Chamisso (1781–1838). He surrenders his shadow for Fortunatus's purse, but gains little satisfaction. He is a symbolic portrait of the author.

‖ **Schlich** (shlĭk), *n.* [G.] *Metal.* Slimes.

‖ **Schna′bel** (shnä′bĕl), *n.* [G.] See WHITEFISH.

schnei′der (shnī′dẽr), *n.* [G.] *Skat.* The taking of 91 or more points (out of 120) by the player, in tournee, solo, or grand. The player is *schneider* if he fails to take 31 points. Cf. SCHWARZ.

schnit′zel (shnĭt′sĕl), *n.* See WIENER SCHNITZEL.

scho. † SHOE.

scho (*dial.* shōō). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHE.

schoche. † SCOTCH.

schod. † SHED, *n.*

schode. † SHED, *v.*; SHODE.

schodire. † SHUDDER.

schœ-nan′thum, -nan′thum, *n.* [NL.: Gr. σχοῖνος reed + ἄνθος flower.] The fragrant grass *Andropogon schœnanthus.* *Obs.*

Schœ′no-cau′lon (skē′nȯ-kô′lŏn), *n.* [NL.] = SKOINOLON.

schœ′nus (skē′nŭs), *n.* [L.] = SCHENE.

schof. Obs. pret. of SHAVE, SHOVE.

Scho-har′ie (skō-hăr′ĭ), *n.* [From *Schoharie*, New York.] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the American Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

schoir. † SHEER, SHORE.

schok. † *shook*, pret. of SHAKE.

schokke, schokken. † SHOCK.

schol. *Abbr.* Scholium.

schol′ard (skŏl′ȧrd, -ȧd). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCHOLAR.

schol′ar-ism, *n.* Scholarship. *Obs.*

scho-lar′i-ty (skȯ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *scholarité*, or LL. *scholaritas.*] Scholarship. *Obs.*

schol′ar-like′, *a.* Scholarly.

schol′ar-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

schol′ar's mate (skŏl′ẽrz). *Chess.* Checkmate by white's moves: P-K4, B-B4, Q-R5, Q×KBP. Cf. FOOL'S MATE.

scho′lasm (skō′lăz′m), *n.* A word, expression, construction, etc., originated by, or confined to, schoolmen or pedants. *Rare.*

scho-las′ti-cal (skȯ-lăs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* & *n.* Scholastic.

scho-las′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of SCHOLASTIC.

scho-las′ti-cate (-kāt), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A place where Jesuit scholastics, or students, pursue their studies.

schold. † SHALD, SHOULD.

scholdur. † SHOULDER.

schole. † SHALL.

schole (*dial.* shōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SHOVEL.

scho′li-a (skō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SCHOLIUM.

scho′li-aze (-āz), *v. i.* [Cf. Gr. σχολιάζειν.] To write scholia. *Obs.*

schol′i-cal (skŏl′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *scholicus*, Gr. σχολικός, fr. σχολή. See 3d SCHOOL.] Scholastic. *Obs.*

scho′ly (skō′lĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *scholie*, *scolie.*] Scholium. *Obs.*

scho′ly, *v. i.* & *t.* To write scholia. *Obs.*

schom, *a.* Also **schomd.** Shorn. Obs. Scot.

schomache. † SUMAC.

N O P Q R S

school (skōōl), *n.* [For *shoal* a crowd; cf. D. *school*; prob. confused with *school* for learning.] Of fish, or the like, a shoal; a company; as, a *school* of dolphins.

school, *v. i.* To swim together in shoals, or large numbers; as, the bluefish are *schooling*. — **to school up**, to collect at the surface of the water; — said of fishes.

school, *n.* [ME. *scole*, AS. *scōl* (perhaps influenced by OF. *escole*, F. *école*, also from L. *schola*), fr. L. *schola*, Gr. σχολή leisure, that in which leisure is employed, disputation, lecture, a school, prob. fr. same root as σχῆμα, original sense being perh., a stopping, a resting. See SCHEME.]
1. A place for instruction in any branch or branches of knowledge; an establishment for imparting education; also, the institution or collective body of teachers and learners in such a place. When without qualification, *school* is now familiarly used of an institution for teaching children; as, he went through *school* and college. Schools (in this sense), conducting the twelve years of study between the ages of about 6 to 18, are in the United States commonly classified as: **primary s.**, covering the first four years; **grammar s.**, covering the second four; **high s.**, covering the third four. Primary and grammar schools are often distinguished as **elementary s.**, from **secondary s.**, which include high schools and private schools immediately preparatory to college.
2. A session of an institution of instruction.

How now, Sir Hugh! No *school* to-day? *Shak.*

3. A place for lectures, esp., in the Middle Ages, for lectures in logic, metaphysics, and theology; also, the body of masters and students in a university or college.
4. The room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honors are held.
5. The body of pupils in a school; as, a small *school*.
6. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine, or accept the same teachings, or follow the same intellectual methods; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, medicine, politics, etc.; as, the Socratic *school*; the homeopathic *school*.
7. *Fine Arts.* **a** A group, as of painters, sculptors, or musicians, under a common local or personal influence producing a general similarity in their work; as, the Wagnerian *school*. **b** The artists or art of a country or region.
8. The principles, canons, precepts, or body of opinion or practice, sanctioned by the authority of a particular class or age; as, he was a gentleman of the old *school*.
9. Any place or means of learning or discipline; as, the *school* of experience.
10. *Music.* A book of instruction in a particular system of execution.
11. *Mil. & Nav.* The regulations governing the drill of individuals or of a unit of a given size or kind; also, the exercises carried out in accordance with such regulations; as, the *school* of the soldier, company, or flotilla.
school of the prophets, *Anc. Jewish Hist.*, a school or college in which young men were educated and trained for public teachers or members of the prophetic order. They were called *sons of the prophets*. — **s. of the Stoics**. See *the Porch*, under PORCH.

school, *v. t.*; SCHOOLED (skōōld); SCHOOL'ING. **1**. To educate or train in an institution of learning; to teach; instruct.

So *schooled* the Gate [goat] her wanton son. *Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to subject to systematic discipline; to train; as, to *school* one's self in self-control.
3. To chide and admonish; to reprove. *Archaic.*

school, *a.* **1**. Pertaining to a school; as, *school* traditions.
2. Of or pertaining to the schoolmen; as, *school* theology.

school board. A committee in charge of local educational matters; in England, such a body in every borough or parish, elected by the ratepayers, and incorporated.

school'book' (skōōl'bŏŏk'), *n.* A book for use in schools.

school'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy belonging to a school.

school committee. A body of citizens, usually elected, in charge of public schools, as in a district or town. *U. S.*

school'craft' (-kráft'), *n.* Learning.

school'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* An associate in school.

school'girl' (-gûrl'), *n.* A girl belonging to a school.

school'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1**. A building which is appropriated for the use of a school or schools, or as a place in which to give instruction.
2. A dwelling house appropriated to the use of the master of a school. *Gt. Brit.*

school'ing, *n.* **1**. Instruction in school; tuition; education in an institution of learning; act of teaching.
2. Discipline; reproof; reprimand; as, he gave his son a severe *schooling*. *Scott.*
3. Pay for instruction; as, to pay a boy's *schooling*.

school'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A schoolgirl. *Shak.*

school'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Cf. AS. *scōlmann*.] One versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity; esp. [*usually cap.*], a philosopher or divine of the schools of the Middle Ages; a Scholastic.

school'mas'ter (-más'tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* **1**. A man who presides over and teaches a school.
2. One who, or that which, disciplines and directs.
3. A snapper (*Lutianus apodus*) of the West Indies and southern United States; — said to be so called from its skill in avoiding capture.

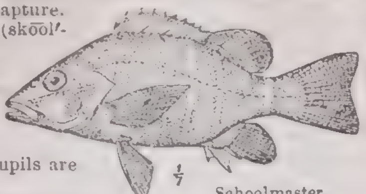

$\frac{1}{7}$ Schoolmaster.

school'mis'tress (skōōl'mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who governs or teaches a school.

school'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room in which pupils are taught.

school ship. A vessel used as a nautical training-school for apprentices to be educated at the expense of the state.

school'-teach'er, *n.* A person who teaches in a school. — **school'-teach'ing**. *n.*

school'time' (skōōl'tīm'), *n.* **1**. The time for beginning a session of school; the time during which school is held.
2. Time spent in school or in study.
3. A period of training; as, this life is our *schooltime*.

schoon'er (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* A large tall drinking glass for beer or ale. *U. S.*

schoon'er. *n.* [From dial. *scoon*, of Scand. orig. See the Note below.] *Naut.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, orig., and still typically, having two masts, with the smaller sail on the foremast and the mainmast stepped nearly amidships. Sometimes, though very rarely in America, it carries square topsails on one or both masts or even a forecourse. When carrying a square fore-topsail and topgallant sail it is called a **topsail schooner**. The characteristic feature of the rig, however, is its fore-and-aft sails, allowing the vessel to sail close to the wind. About 1840, longer vessels with three masts, fore-and-aft rigged, came into use, and since that time vessels with four and even seven masts so rigged have been built. Schooners with more than two masts are designated *three-masted schooners*, *four-masted schooners*, etc., or, rarely and not in the United States, *terns*, *quarts*, *quints*, etc. See *Illust.*

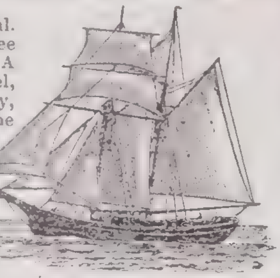

Topsail Coasting Schooner.

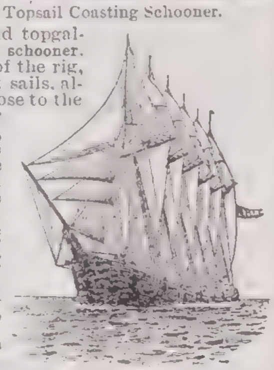

Six-masted Schooner.

☞ The first *schooner* is said to have been built in Gloucester, Massachusetts, about 1713, by a Captain Andrew Robinson. When the vessel was launched, a bystander cried out, "O, how she *scoons!*" Robinson replied, "A *scooner* let her be;" whence the name (see SCOON, to skip or skim). In the New England records the word appears to have been originally written *scooner*.

Scho'pen-hau'er-i-an (shō'pĕn-hou'ẽr-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or like, Schopenhauer or his doctrines.

Scho'pen-hau'er-ism (shō'pĕn-hou'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of the German pessimistic philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860), who taught that the essential or absolute reality is a blind and restless will manifesting itself as a will to live, and that life is an evil to be cured only by overcoming the will to live. See PALINGENESIS, 2.

schorl (shôrl), *n.* Also *shorl.* [G. *schörl*; cf. Sw. *skörl.*] *Min.* Tourmaline, esp. the common black variety; — formerly applied to several dark-colored minerals.

schor-la'ceous (shŏr-lā'shŭs), *a.* Partaking of the nature and character of schorl; resembling schorl.

schorl'y (shôr'lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, schorl or tourmaline; as, *schorly* granite.

Schot'ten–Bau'mann re-ac'tion (shŏt'ĕn-bou'män). *Chem.* A reaction induced by treatment of a substance of alcoholic nature, or one containing an amino or imino group, with an acid chloride or anhydride (typically, with benzoyl chloride), in presence of sodium hydroxide or carbonate or the like. It causes separation of an ester or substituted amide, and is used in testing alcohols and amines.

schot'tish } (shŏt'ĭsh; 277), *n.* [G. *schottisch* Scottish,
schot'tische } Scotch: cf. F. *schottish*, *schotisch*.] A modern round dance in 2-4 time, similar to the polka, only slower; also, the music for such a dance; — not to be confounded with the *Écossaise*.

Schrei'ner fin'ish (shrī'nẽr). *Textiles.* A finish imparted to mercerized fabrics by passing under a hot roller covered with a network of fine lines which break up the surface of the material into minute reflecting surfaces.

schuit, schuyt (skoit), *n.* [D. *schuit*.] A Dutch vessel with bluff bows and usually rounded stern, used chiefly on canals and for coasting. While formerly sometimes square-rigged, it is now almost always a sloop.

Schwarz'i-an (shvärt'sĭ-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Pertaining to, or named from, the German mathematician H. A. Schwarz. **Schwarzian derivative**, a nonlinear differential expression of the third order, derived by the elimination of the ratios of the four arbitrary constants appearing in the quotient of any two linearly independent integrals of a linear differential equation of the second order. Its form is $\frac{s'''}{s'} - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right)^2$, denoted by $\{s, x\}$, where the accents indicate derivation as to x; — so named by Cayley.

‖ **Schweit'zer-kä'se** (shvīt'sẽr-kā'zĕ), **schweit'zer**, *n.* [G. *schweizerkäse*.] Literally, Swiss cheese; — applied in the United States both to Gruyère and to Emmenthaler.

Schweit'zer's re-a'gent (shvīt'sẽrz). [After Prof. Eduard *Schweizer*, the discoverer.] *Chem. & Micros.* A deep blue solution of cupric oxide or hydroxide in ammonia, much used as a solvent for cellulose.

Schwenck-fel'di-an, Schwenk-fel'di-an (shvĕŋk-fĕl'dĭ-ăn), *n.* A follower of Kaspar Schwenckfeld, or Schwenkfeld (d. 1561), a Silesian nobleman who, after the Reformation, advanced a mystical interpretation of Christianity. Some of his followers emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1734.

Schwen'de-ne'ri-an (shvĕn'dĕ-nē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to S. Schwendener (b. 1829), German botanist. — **Schwendenerian theory**, *Bot.*, the theory originally suggested by de Bary (1866), reasserted by Schwendener (1869), and ultimately established, that lichens are not distinct organisms, but are made up of a fungus and an alga growing in symbiotic relationship (see LICHEN, 2).

Sci'a-dop'i-tys (sī'ȧ-dŏp'ĭ-tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σκιάς, -άδος, shade + πίτυς pine tree.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, consisting of *S. verticillata*, the umbrella pine, of Japan.

Sci-æn'i-dæ (sī-ĕn'ĭ-dē; sī-ē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sciaena* a kind of fish (fr. Gr. σκίαινα) + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A large, important, and widely distributed family of carnivorous acanthopterygian fishes comprising the meagre, squeteagues, kingfishes, drumfishes, etc. Nearly all are marine, and live along the sandy shores of warm temperate seas. In most the air bladder is large and complicated, and with it the fish produces a peculiar sound (see CROAKER). Many are large and valued as food. The type genus is **Sci-æ'na** (sī-ē'nȧ). — **sci-æ'nid** (-ē'nĭd), *n.* — **sci-æn'i-form** (-ĕn'ĭ-fôrm; -ē'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **sci-æ'noid** (-ē'noid), *a. & n.*

sci-am'a-chy (sī-ăm'ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκιαμαχία, σκιομαχία; σκιά a shadow + μάχη battle.] A fighting with a shadow; a mock contest; an imaginary or futile combat. *Cowley.*

sci-at'ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *sciatique*, LL. *sciaticus*, fr. L. *ischiadicus*, Gr. ἰσχιαδικός. See ISCHIADIC.] Of or pert. to the hip; in the region of, or affecting, the hip; ischial.
sciatic artery, *Anat.*, the larger of the two terminal branches of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac artery, distributed to the muscles at the back of the pelvis and thigh. — **s. nerve**, *Anat.*, either of two nerves arising from the sacral plexus. The **great sciatic nerve** passes out of the pelvis through the great sacrosciatic foramen and thence down the back of the thigh to about its lower third, where it divides into the popliteal nerves. The **lesser sciatic nerve** leaves the pelvis with the great sciatic, and is distributed to the integument of the perineum and back of the thigh and leg. — **s. veins**, the veins accompanying the sciatic arteries.

sci-at'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, an affection characterized by paroxysmal attacks of pain along the course of the branches of the sciatic nerve. Popularly, also, any of various painful affections of the hip and adjoining parts.

scib'i-le (sĭb'ĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *scibilis* knowable.] *Philos.* An object of knowledge.

sci'ence (sī'ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scientia*, fr. *sciens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *scire* to know. Cf. CONSCIENCE, CONSCIOUS, NICE.]
1. Knowledge; knowledge of principles or facts.

While beyond the region of knowledge the modern philosopher places the region of nescience, St. Thomas taught that where *science* ends faith begins. *Wm Turner*

2. Specif., accumulated and accepted knowledge which has been systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws; knowledge classified and made available in work, life, or the search for truth; comprehensive, profound, or philosophical knowledge.

All this new *science* that men lere [teach] *Chaucer.*

Science is . . . a complement of cognitions, having, in point of form, the character of logical perfection, and in point of matter, the character of real truth. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Science may be described as a classified index to the successive pages of sense impression, which enables us readily to find what we want, but it in no wise accounts for the peculiar contents of that strange book of life. *Karl Pearson.*

3. Esp., such knowledge when it relates to the physical world and its phenomena; — called also *natural science*.

Voltaire hardly left a single corner of the field entirely unexplored in *science*, poetry, history, philosophy. *J. Morley.*

4. Any branch or department of systematized knowledge considered as a distinct field of investigation or object of study; as, the *science* of astronomy or of mind.

Every *science*, as we read in Aristotle, assumes its subject matter, and does not give an account of it. *B. Bosanquet.*

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schome. ✝ SHAME.
schomeuast. ✝ SHAMEFAST.
Schonch's glass (shŏŋks). = KALEIDOSCOPE.
schone. ✝ SHALL, SHUN.
schone (*Scot.* shōn). Obs. or Scot. pl. of SHOE.
schonke. ✝ SHANK.
Schoo'dic salm'on *or* **trout** (skōō'dĭk). The landlocked salmon (*Salmo salar sebago*) of the Schoodic Lakes of Maine.
schoof. Obs. pret. of SHAVE.
schook. ✝ *shook*, pret. of SHAKE
school (shōōl). Dial. Eng. var. of SHOVEL.
school'a-ble (skōōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable for school, as in age.
school-a'tion (skōōl-ā'shŭn), *n.* Schooling. *Obs* [*Obs.*
school'but'ter, *n.* A flogging.
schoold. ✝ SHALD. [tress.
school'dame', *n.* A schoolmistress.
school'er-y, *n.* Thing taught; precepts; schooling. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
school'less, *a.* Unschooled.
school'ma'am. *n.* A schoolmistress. *Dial. or Illit., U. S.*
school'mas'ter-ish. *a.* See -ISH.
school'mate', *n.* A companion at school.
school'point', *n.* A point discussed by schoolmen. *Obs.*
school schnapper. See SCHNAPPER.
school shark. A shark (*Galeus australis*) of the South Pacific. *New South Wales.*
school'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward school.
schoot. Obs. pret. of SHIT.
schop. Obs. pret. of SHAPE.
Scho'pen-hau'er-e-an-ism (shō'pĕn-hou'ẽr-ē-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Equiv. of SCHOPENHAUERISM.
schoppe. ✝ CHOP, to cut; SHOP.
schop'pen (shŏp'ĕn), *n.* [G.] An old and varying German liquid measure, equal to about a pint (legal, from 1868 to 1884, at half a liter); also, a glass or mug of such capacity. See MEASURE.
schor. ✝ SHORE, SHOWER.
schorand. Obs. p. pr. of SOAR.
schorbuck. ✝ SCORBUTE.
schore. ✝ SHORE; SHEER, *a.*
schorge. ✝ SCOURGE.
schorgon. ✝ SURGEON.
schor'lo-mite (shôr'lō-mīt), *n.* [*schorl* + Gr. ὁμός same.] *Min.* A titanate and silicate of iron and calcium, allied to garnet, occurring usually in black masses with vitreous luster. H., 7-7.5. Sp. gr., 3.81-3.88. [laceous.
schorl'ous (shôr'lŭs), *a.* Schor-
schosin ✝ *chosen*, p. p. of CHOOSE. [SHOT
schot, schote ✝ SCOT, SHOOT,
Schott bath, treatment (shŏt), etc. = NAUHEIM BATH, etc.
schount. ✝ SHUNT.
schour. ✝ SHORE, conflict.
schour (*Scot.* shōōr). Obs or Scot. var. of SHOWER.
schout (skout), *n.* [D.] Among the Dutch, a bailiff or sheriff; in the former Dutch colonies of America, one vested with local judicial functions.
schout. ✝ SCHUIT, SHOOT.
schow. ✝ SHE, SHOVE.
schoyr. ✝ SHORE.
schr. *Abbr.* Schooner.
Schra'der's brome grass (shrā'dẽrz). Rescue grass.
schraiff. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
schreapien. ✝ SCRAPE.
Schre'be-ra (shrā'bẽr-ȧ; shrē-bē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. C. D. von *Schreber* (1739–1810), German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African celastraceous plants, constituted by *S. capensis*, an evergreen shrub with yellow flowers. [ment.
schrede. ✝ SHRED; SHROUD, gar-
schrench. *v. t. & i.* [AS. *screncan* to cause to stumble.] To supplant; to deceive. *Obs.*
schreve. ✝ SHERIFF.
‖ **schrik** (skrĭk), *n.* [D.] A sudden fright; panic. *So. Africa.*
schrike. ✝ SHRIEK.
schrippe. ✝ SCRIP.
schrobbe. ✝ SHRUB.
schrode. ✝ SHREWD.
schrof. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
schroff. ✝ SCURF.
schrud. ✝ SHROUD, a garment
schruik. ✝ SHRIEK.
schtoff (shtŏf). Var. of STOF. See MEASURE. [EON.
schuchin, skuchin. ✝ SCUTCH-
schuil ✝ SHOVEL.
schuit (shüt; shūt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOOT.
schulde ✝ SHIELD, SHOULD.
schulder. ✝ SHOULDER.
schule (skül; skūl). Scot. var. of SCHOOL. [SHOVEL.
schule (shōōl). Scot. var. of
schule. ✝ SCOWL, SHALL.
schulle. ✝ SHALL; SHILL; SKULL.
schulle. *n.* [Cf. D. *schol*, G. *scholle*.] A plaice. *Obs.*
schunder. ✝ SUNDER.
schun'gite (shōōŋ'gīt), *n.* [G. *schungit*, from *Shunga*, in the government of Olonets, Russia.] *Min.* An amorphous form of carbon in certain schists.
schup, schupe. ✝ SHIP.
schupe. Obs. pret. of SHAPE.
schuppent. ✝ SHIPPEND.
schur. ✝ SCOUR
schur. *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skūrr*, Dan. *skuur*.] A shed. *Obs.*
schurch. ✝ CHURCH.
schure. Obs. pret. of SHEAR
schurge ✝ SCOURGE.
schurt. ✝ SHIRT, SHORT.
schute (*dial.* shūt; shüt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOOT.
schutten. ✝ SHUT.
schuve. ✝ SHOVE.
schuyt (skoit) Var. of SCHUIT.
‖ **Schwach'ung** (shvĕk'ōōng), *n.* [G.] *Philol.* Weakening of a full vowel into a thin vowel, as *a* (ä) to *i* (ĭ). [= SWAN PAN.
schwan'pan' (shwän'pän'), *n.*
schwarz (shvärts), *n.* [G.] *Skat.* The taking of every trick by the player, in tournee, solo, or grand. To be *schwarz* is to fail to take a trick. Cf. SCHNEIDER
Schwein'furt, *or* **Schwein'furth, green** (shvīn'fōōrt). [From *Schweinfurt*, Bavaria.] = PARIS GREEN.
Schwei-nit'zi-a (shwī-nĭt'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Lewis D. von *Schweinitz*, Amer. botanist.] Syn. of MONOTROPSIS.
Schwen'de-ner-ism (shvĕn'dĕ-nẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* *Bot.* The Schwendenerian theory.
Schwenk'feld er (shvĕŋk'fĕl-dẽr), **Schwenk-fel'di-an**, *n.* = SCHWENKFELDIAN.
schyldere. ✝ SHOULDER.
schyne. ✝ SHIN. [SHIRE.
schyre. ✝ SHEER, *a. & adv.*;
schyreue. ✝ SHERIFF.
schyve. ✝ SHOVE, *v.*
sci. *Abbr.* Science; scientific.
Sci-æn'i-for'mes (sī-ĕn'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCIÆNIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily coextensive with the Sciænidæ.
sci'a-gram, sci'a-graph, etc Vars of SKIAGRAM, etc.
sci'a-ther'ic (sī'ȧ-thĕr'ĭk), *a.* Also **sci'a-ther'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). *Astron.* Of or pertaining to a sundial; as, a *sciatheric* telescope, for estimating time by the shadow of the sun or moon. *Rare.* — **sci'a-ther'i-cal-ly**. *adv.*
sci-at'ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *sciatique*.] **a** Short for *sciatic nerve*, etc. **b** *pl.* Sciatica.
scibboleth. ✝ SHIBBOLETH.
scidwall. *n.* [AS. *scīdweall*; *scīd* shide, billet + *weall* wall.] A fence; palings. *Obs.*
scielence. ✝ SILENCE.

5. Art or skill regarded as the result of knowledge of laws and principles; as, a player of unusual *science*.
6. Trade; vocation. *Obs.*
Syn.— SCIENCE, ART are discriminated as in the quotations below. See KNOWLEDGE.
A *science* teaches us to know, and an *art* to do, and all the more perfect *sciences* lead to the creation of corresponding useful *arts*. Astronomy is the foundation of the *art* of navigation; . . . chemistry is the basis of many useful *arts*. *Jevons.*
Rhetoric, here called an *art*, is sometimes defined as a *science* Both designations are true. . . . *Science* is systematized knowledge; if then the laws and principles of discourse are exhibited in an ordered and interrelated system, they appear in the character of a *science*. *Art* is knowledge made efficient by skill; if then rhetorical laws and principles are applied in the actual construction of discourse, they become the working rules of an *art*. *J. F. Genung.*

‖ **sci-en′ter** (sī-ĕn′tẽr), *adv.* [L.] *Law.* Knowingly; willfully. — *n.* *Law.* **a** Such knowledge as charges a man with the consequences of his acts (cf. MISTAKE, *n.*, 2). **b** In a pleading, the allegation of such knowledge on the part of the accused or defendant as is necessary to constitute his act a crime or tort.

sci-en′tial (sī-ĕn′shăl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *scientialis.*] **1**. Pertaining to, or producing, science. *Rare.*
2. Having efficient knowledge; capable.

sci′en-tif′ic (sī′ĕn-tĭf′ĭk), *a.* [F. *scientifique*, L. *scientificus*. See SCIENCE; -FIC.] **1**. Of, pert. to, or used in, science; as, *scientific* apparatus.
2. Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science; as, a *scientific* classification.
3. Having a knowledge of science, or of a science; evincing science or systematic knowledge; as, a *scientific* chemist; a *scientific* reasoner; a *scientific* argument.
scientific skepticism, an impartial attitude of the mind previous to investigation.

sci′en-tif′i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

sci′en-tism (sī′ĕn-tĭz′m), *n.* The methods, mental attitude, etc., regarded as characteristic of scientists.

sci′en-tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1**. One learned in science, esp. natural science; a scientific investigator.
2. [*cap.*] *Christian Science.* A Christian Scientist.

scil′i-cet (sĭl′ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L. *scire* to know + *licet* it is permitted.] To wit; namely; videlicet. Abbr. *scil.* or *sc.*

Scil′la (sĭl′*ȧ*), *n.* [L., the squill. See SQUILL.] **1**. *Bot.* A large genus of liliaceous bulbous herbs, natives of the Old World. They have narrow basal leaves and pink, blue, or white racemose flowers borne on a naked scape. The perianth segments are distinct and deciduous; the fruit is a globose 3-lobed capsule. Among the best-known are the Siberian squill (*S. sibirica*), the Cuban lily (*S. peruviana*), the Spanish jacinth (*S. hispanica*), sea onion (*S. verna*), and wood hyacinth (*S. nonscripta*). Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The sliced bulb of squill.

scil′li-tin (sĭl′ĭ-tĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *scillitine.*] A bitter extract from the bulbs of the squill, prob. a complex mixture.

scim′i-tar (sĭm′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *cimeterre*, or It. *scimitarra*, **scim′i-ter** prob. fr. Per. *shimshīr.*] **1**. A saber with a much curved blade with the edge on the convex side, used chiefly by Mohammedans, esp. Arabs and Persians.
2. A long-handled billhook. See 4th BILL, 5.

Scimitar.

scin′coid (sĭŋ′koid), *a.* [L. *scincus* a kind of lizard (fr. Gr. σκίγκος) + *-oid*. Cf. SKINK, *n.*] Like or pert. to the skinks. — **scin′coid**, *n.*

scin-til′la (sĭn-tĭl′*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] A spark; glimmer; gleam; — now rare exc., fig., in a negative construction of something regarded as affording light, or information; as, there is not a *scintilla* of evidence.

scin′til-lant (sĭn′tĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *scintillans*, p. pr. of *scintillare* to sparkle. See SCINTILLATE.] Emitting sparks, or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

scin′til-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *scintillare*, *-latum*, fr. *scintilla* a spark. Cf. STENCIL.] **1**. To emit sparks; to spark.
2. To sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.
Syn. — Gleam, glitter, flash. — SCINTILLATE, CORUSCATE. To SCINTILLATE is properly to emit sparks, to CORUSCATE is to emit flashes; as, "The light being tremulous and twinkling, as well as brisk, they seemed to emulate so many little stars . . . and continued this *scintillation* longer than one would have expected" (*Boyle*); "*coruscations* of the . . . aurora" (*Cowper*). Both words are used fig.; as, "*scintillations* of . . . genius" (*V. Knox*); "*coruscating* wit" (*Carlyle*). See FLASH, FLAME.

scin′til-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *scintillatio*: cf. F. *scintillation.*] **1**. Act of scintillating.
2. A spark or flash emitted in scintillating.
These *scintillations* are . . . the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Sir T. Browne.*
3. *Astron.* The twinkling of stars or the planet Mercury.

scin′til-les′cent (sĭn′tĭ-lĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *scintilla* spark + E. *-escent.*] Scintillating feebly.

scin′til-lom′e-ter (-lŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *scintilla* spark + E. *-meter.*] *Astron.* An attachment to a telescope by which the image of a star is made to revolve in a circle to measure the scintillation. This produces changes of color increasing in rapidity with the intensity of scintillation.

scin-til′lo-scope (sĭn-tĭl′ō-skōp), *n.* [L. *scintilla* spark + E. *-scope.*] A small instrument similar to the spinthariscope, for exhibiting the scintillations produced by radioactive substances upon a sensitive screen.

scin′tle (sĭn′t'l), *v. t.*; SCIN′TLED (-t'ld); SCIN′TLING (-tlĭng). [Dial. also *skintle*, *skinkle*; cf. dial. *skinkle* to spill in small quantities, to sow thin.] *Brickmaking.* To stack (molded bricks) with spaces between to allow ventilation for drying. Cf. CLOSE BOLTING. — *n.* A course of scintled bricks.

sci′o-lism (sī′ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [See SCIOLIST.] Superficial knowledge; a show of learning, without substantial foundation.

sci′o-list (-lĭst), *n.* [See SCIOLOUS.] One whose knowledge or learning is superficial; a pretender to scholarship or learning; a smatterer.

sci′o-lis′tic (-lĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sciolism or a sciolist; partaking of sciolism; resembling a sciolist.

sci′o-lous (sī′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius* knowing, fr. *scire* to know. See SCIENCE.] Knowing superficially or imperfectly. *Howell.*

sci′on (sī′ŭn), *n.* Also **ci′on**. The older spelling *cion* is now adopted by many American nurserymen and horticulturists. [ME. *sioun*, *syon*, *ciun*, OF. *cion*, F. *scion*; orig. uncert.; cf. MHG. *kīde*, akin to OS. *kīdh*, AS. *cīð*, and G. *keim* germ.] **1**. *Hort.* Any bud, shoot, or other portion of a plant capable of propagation; specif., such a part removed from its place of growth and prepared for grafting.
2. Hence, a descendant; as, a *scion* of a royal stock.

sci-op′tic (sī-ŏp′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκιά shadow + ὀπτικός belonging to sight. See OPTIC.] *Optics.* Of or pert. to the formation of images in a darkened room (cf. CAMERA OBSCURA).

sci-op′tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, esp. those of external objects, in a darkened room, by arrangements of lenses or mirrors.

sci-op′tric (-trĭk), *a.* *Optics.* Scioptic

sci′ous (sī′ŭs), *a.* [L. *scius.*] Knowing; having knowledge. *Rare.* "Brutes may be and are *scious*." *Coleridge.*

‖ **sci′re fa′ci-as** (sī′rē fā′shĭ-ăs). [L., do you cause to know.] *Law.* A judicial writ founded upon some matter of record and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the record should not be enforced, annulled, or vacated; also, the proceeding so instituted. *Scire facias* is variously used, generally as supplemental to, or in continuation of, prior proceedings; but in some cases, as to repeal letters patent or a charter, it is in effect an original action. It was rendered obsolete in England by the Judicature Acts, and in some States of the United States has been superseded by virtue of practice acts or codes.

Scir′o-pho′ri-a (skĭr′ō-fō′rĭ-*ȧ*; 201), *n. pl.* [Gr. τα Σκιροφόρια.] *Gr. Antiq.* An Athenian festival celebrated on the 12th of the month Scirophorion (June–July). It was in honor of Athene, or, according to some, Demeter and Persephone, and was so called from the large sunshades under which the priestess of Athene, the priest of Erechtheus, and the priest of Helios went to the place of sacrifice.

Scir′pus (sûr′pŭs), *n.* [L., a rush.] *Bot.* A large genus of cyperaceous plants or sedges, commonly called *bulrushes* or *club-rushes*, of wide distribution. They are annuals or perennials, bearing solitary or much-clustered spikelets containing perfect flowers with a perianth of six bristles, the achene not being tuberculate. See BULRUSH, TULE.

scir′rhoid (skĭr′oid; *cf.* SCIRRHOUS), *a.* [*scirrhus* + *-oid.*] Resembling scirrhus.

scir-rhos′i-ty (skĭ-rŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Med.* A morbid induration, as of a gland; state of being scirrhous.

scir′rhous (skĭr′ŭs; 277), *a.* [NL. *scirrhosus.*] *Med.* Proceeding from scirrhus; of the nature of scirrhus; indurated; knotty; as, *scirrhous* affections; *scirrhous* disease.

scir′rhus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RHI (-ī), E. -RHUSES (-ŭs-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [NL., fr. L. *scirros*, Gr. σκίρρος, σκῖρος, fr. σκιρρός, σκιρός, hard.] *Med.* **a** An indurated organ or part; esp., an indurated gland. *Obs.* **b** A hard cancerous tumor.

scis′sel (sĭs′ĕl), *n.* [F. *cisailles*, pl. Cf. SCISSORS.] **1**. The clippings of metals made in various mechanical operations.
2. The slips or plates of metal out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of coinage.

scis′si-ble (sĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *scindere*, *scissum*, to split.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

scis′sile (-ĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *scissilis*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, to split: cf. F. *scissile*. See SCHISM.] Capable of being cut smoothly; scissible. *Arbuthnot.*

scis′sion (sĭzh′ŭn; sĭsh′ŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *scissio*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, to split: cf. F. *scission.*] Act of cutting, dividing, or splitting, or state of being cut, divided, or split; fission; division.

scis′sor (sĭz′ẽr), *v. t.*; SCIS′SORED (-ẽrd), SCIS′SOR-ING. To cut with scissors or shears; to prepare with scissors.

scis′sor-bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* A skimmer (bird). See SKIMMER, 2.

scis′sor-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SCISSOR. Hence: *n.* A piece cut out or off with scissors.

scis′sors (sĭz′ẽrz), *n. pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.* [ME. *cisoures*, *sisoures*, OF. & F. *cisoires* (cf. F. *ciseaux*), fr. L. *cisorium* a cutting instrument, pl. *cisoria*, fr. L. *caedere* to cut. Cf. CHISEL, CONCISE. The modern spelling is due to a mistaken derivation from L. *scissor* one who cleaves or divides, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, split.] **1**. A cutting instrument working like shears but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades with handles, movable on a

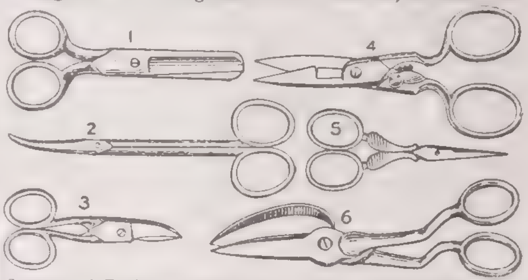

Scissors 1 Pocket; 2 Manicure; 3 Nail; 4 Buttonhole; 5 Embroidery; 6 Lamp Wick.

pin in the center, by which they are held together; — often called a *pair of scissors*. Cf. SHEARS.
2. *Wrestling.* A hold in which one contestant clasps the other's head or body with his legs.

Scissors (on Body).

scis′sor-tail′ (sĭz′ẽr-tāl′), *n.* A flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*) of the southern United States and Mexico, having a deeply forked tail. It is gray above, white beneath, salmon on the sides, and scarlet at the base of the crown feathers. Called also **scissor-tailed flycatcher**.

scis′sure (sĭzh′ūr; sĭsh′-; *cf.* SCISSION), *n.* [L. *scissura*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, split.] A cleft or opening in a body made by cutting; a fissure.

Sci-u′ri-dæ (sī-ū′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sciurus* a squirrel. See SQUIRREL.] *Zoöl.* A nearly cosmopolitan family of rodents consisting of the true squirrels, ground squirrels, marmots, and their allies.

Scissortail.

sci′u-roid (sī′ū-roid), *a.* [*Sciurus* + *-oid.*] Squirrel-like; *Bot.*, resembling the tail of a squirrel, as the spikes of barley and certain other grasses.

Sci-u′ro-mor′pha (sī-ū′rō-môr′f*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sciurus* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* One of three primary divisions or superfamilies of rodents of the suborder Simplicidentata (cf. MYOMORPHA and HYSTRICOMORPHA). It contains the scaletails (Anomaluridæ), squirrels, beavers, and sewellels. — **sci-u′ro-morph** (sī-ū′rō-môrf), *n.* — **sci-u′ro-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.*

sclaff (sklȧf), *v. i.*; SCLAFFED (sklȧft); SCLAFF′ING. [Orig. uncert.] **1**. To scuff or shuffle along. *Scot.*
2. *Golf.* To scrape the ground with the sole of the club, before striking the ball, in making a stroke.

sclaff, *v. t.* **1**. To strike with something flat; to slap. *Scot.*
2. *Golf.* To scrape (the club) on the ground, in a stroke, before hitting the ball; also, to make (a stroke) in that way.

sclaff, *n.* *Scot.* **1**. A slight blow; a slap; a soft fall; also, the accompanying noise.
2. *Golf.* The stroke made by one who sclaffs.
3. A thin, solid substance, esp. a thin shoe or slipper.

scle′ra (sklē′r*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Anat.* The sclerotic coat of the eyeball. See EYE, 1.

sclere (sklēr), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Zoöl.* Any small or minute skeletal element; a spicule, esp. of a sponge.

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sci′enced (sī′ĕnst), *a.* Learned; versed; instructed *Obs.*
sci′ent (sī′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sciens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Knowing; skillful. *Obs. or R.*
sci′ent, *n.* A man of science; a scientist. *R.*
‖ **sci-en′ti-a** (sī-ĕn′shĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] Knowledge; science. — **sci-en′ti-a sci-en′ti-a′rum** (-ā′rŭm). [L.] The science of sciences.
sci′en-ti′cian (sī′ĕn-tĭsh′*ă*n), *n.* A scientist. *Rare.*
sci′en-tif′i-cal (-tĭf′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Scientific *Rare.*
sci′en-tif′ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* Scientific matters or talk about them
sci′en-tis′tic (-tĭs′tĭk), *a* Attempting or pretending to be scientific.
scientive, *a.* Having knowledge; learned. *Obs.* — **sci′en-tiv′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
sci-en′to-lism (sī-ĕn′tō-lĭz'm), *n.* [A dim., fr. L. *sciens*, p. pr. of *scire* to know + *-ism.*] False or superficial science.
sci. fa. *Abbr.* Scire facias.
scifer. ✝ CIPHER.
scifren. Obs pl. of SHIVER.
scil. *Abbr.* Scilicet.
scild. ✝ SHIELD.
scilence. ✝ SILENCE.
scil′la-in (sĭl′*ā*-ĭn), *n.* [See SCILLA.] *Chem.* A glucoside extracted from squill.
scil′li-pic′rin (sĭl′ĭ-pĭk′rĭn; -pī′krĭn), **scil′li-pik′rin**, *n.* [See SCILLA; PICRIC.] A bitter substance extracted from squill and used as a diuretic.
Scil′li-tan (sĭl′ĭ-t*ă*n), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient town Scilla, or Scillium, in Numidia. — **Scillitan martyrs**, seven men and five women, martyred in Carthage July 17, 180 A. D.
scil′li-tox′in (sĭl′ĭ-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [See SCILLA; TOXIN.] Scillain
Scil-lo′ni-an (sĭ-lō′nĭ-*ă*n), *n.* A native of the Scilly Isles.
sciment. ✝ CEMENT.
scim′i-tared, **scim′i-tered** (sĭm′ĭ-tẽrd), *a.* Armed with, or shaped like, a scimitar.
scim′i-tar-pod′, **scim′i-ter-pod′**, *n.* The snuffbox bean or its pod.
Scin′ci-dæ (sĭn′sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCINCOID.] *Zoöl.* A family of lizards comprising the skinks. The type genus is **Scin′cus** (sĭŋ′k*ŭ*s) — **scin′cid** (sĭn′sĭd), *n.* — **scin′ci-form** (-sĭ-fôrm), *a.*
scinck′er. ✝ SKINKER.
scind (sĭnd), *v. t.* [L. *scindere*: cf. F. *scinder.*] To cut off; to cleave off or apart. *Rare.*
scine ✝ SHIN, SHINE.
scin′iph (sĭn′ĭf), *n.* [L. *scinifes*, *cinifes*, or *cinifhes*, pl., Gr. σκνίψ.] A stinging or biting insect. *Ex.* viii. 17 (*Douay Ver.*).
scintenel. ✝ SENTINEL.
‖ **scin′til-lan′te** (shēn′tēl-län′tā), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Sparkling.
scin′til-lize, *v. i.* Scintillate. *Obs.*
scin′til-lose (sĭn′tĭ-lōs), **scin′til-lous** (-l*ŭ*s), *a.* Scintillant. — **scin′til-lous-ly**, *adv.* *All R.*
sci′o-graph (sī′ō-grȧf), **sci′o-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), **sci-og′ra-phy** (sī-ŏg′r*ȧ*-fĭ), etc Vars of SKIAGRAPH, etc.
‖ **sciol′to** (shôl′tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., free, p. p. of *sciogliere* to loosen.] *Music.* **a** Free; in lively motion. **b** Detached; not legato.
sci-om′a-chy (sī-ŏm′*ȧ*-kĭ). Var. of SCIAMACHY.
sci′o-man′cy (sī′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκιά a shadow + *-mancy.*] Divination by consulting the shades of the dead — **-man′tic**, *a.*
sci-op′ti-con (sī-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See SCIOPTIC.] A kind of magic lantern.
Sci′ot (sī′ŏt), *a.* Of or pert. to the island Scio (Chio or Chios). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scio
sci′o-the′ism (sī′ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σκιά a shadow, shade + θεός god.] Belief in disembodied spirits or shades and their interference in human affairs.
sci′o-ther′ic (-thĕr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *sciothericon* a sundial, Gr. σκιοθηρικόν.] = SCIATHERIC.
sci′o-ther′i-cal, *a.* Sciatherical. — **sci′o-ther′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
sci′o-ther′i-con, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκιοθηρικόν.] A sundial. *Obs.*
Sci′o tur′pen-tine (sī′ō). Chian turpentine.
scir. ✝ SHEER.
scir-, **scire-**. For various forms in *scir-*, *scire-*, see those in SHIRE-.
scire. ✝ SHEAR; SHEER, *a.*
sci-ren′ga (sĭ-rĕŋ′g*ȧ*), *n.* A West Indian and European grouper (*Mycteroperca rubra*).
sci-roc′co. ✝ SIROCCO
Scir′o-pho′ri-on (skĭr′ō-fō′rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.* [Gr. Σκιροφοριων.] The twelfth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.
scir′pe-an (sûr′pē-*ă*n), *a.* [L. *scirpeus.*] Of or pertaining to bulrushes. *Rare.*
scirreve. ✝ SHERIFF.
Scir-top′o-da (skẽr-tŏp′ō-d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκιρτᾶν to leap + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A small order of rotifers in which the female has hollow, limblike muscular processes ending in branched setose fins. The principal genus is *Pedalion*. — **scir′to-pod** (skûr′tō-pŏd), *a.* & *n.* — **scir-top′o-dous** (skẽr-tŏp′ō-d*ŭ*s), *a.*
scis′ci-ta′tion (sĭs′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sciscitatio*, fr. *sciscitari* to inquire.] Inquiry; demand. *Obs*
scise. ✝ SYCE
scise (sīz), *v. t.* [L. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut.] To cut *Obs.*
scism, **scismatic**, etc. ✝ SCHISM, etc.
scis′ma, *n.* [See SCHISM.] A schism. *Obs.*
scismacye, *n.* [Cf. OF. *scismat* schismatic.] Schism; division. *Obs.*
scis′sil (sĭs′ĭl). Var. of SCISSEL.
scis′si-par′i-ty (sĭs′ĭ-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *scissus* (p. p. of *scindere* to split) + *parere* to bring forth.] = SCHIZOGENESIS
scis′sor-bird′, *n.* A scissortail.
scis′sor-er, *n.* One who scissors; hence, a compiler.
scis-so′ri-um (sĭ-sō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-*ȧ*). [LL., fr. L. *scindere* to cut, carve.] A medieval trencher, or wooden plate.
scis′sors-beam′, *or* **scis′sor-beam′**, **truss**. See TRUSS, *n.*
scis′sors-bird′, **scis′sors-tail′**, etc. = SCISSORBIRD, etc.
scissors grinder. The European goatsucker.
scissors pipe. *Hydraulics.* Either of a pair of pipes joined by a flexible connection permitting a scissorslike movement.
scissors, *or* **scissor**, **truss**. See TRUSS, *n.*
scis′sor-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having a very deeply forked tail; — said of certain birds.
scissor tooth. A sectorial tooth.
scis′sor-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
Scis′su-rel′la (sĭs′ū-rĕl′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *scissura* cleft, fissure.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small rhipidoglossate gastropods having several long ciliated tentacles on each side of the body, and a small spiral shell, the last whorl of which has a broad fissure or sinus. It is closely related to *Pleurotomaria*, but is often made the type of a family. **Scis′su-rel′li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **scis′su-rel′lid** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*
sci′ta-ment, *n.* [L. *scitamenta*, pl.] A dainty; a relish; a prettiness of speech. *Obs.*
scitie. ✝ CITY.
scitish. ✝ SKITTISH.
scituate. ✝ SITUATE.
sci′u-rine (sī′ū-rīn; -rĭn), *a.* [See SCIURUS.] Of or pertaining to the squirrels.
Sci′u-rop′ter-us (-rŏp′tẽr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *sciurus* squirrel + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* Genus including the American and many Old World flying squirrels.
Sci-u′rus (sĭ-ū′rŭs), *n.* [L., a squirrel. See SCIURIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of squirrels.
scivren. Obs. pl. of SHIVER.
sckonfet. ✝ SCOMFIT.
scl-. For various words in *scl-*, see the forms in SL-.
S. C. L. *Abbr.* Student of the Civil Law
sclaff′er (sklȧf′ẽr). **sclaff′ert** (-ẽrt), *v. t.* & *n.* Sclaff. *Scot.*
sclasp. ✝ CLASP, *n.* & *v.*
sclat. ✝ SLATE.
sclatch (sklăch), *v. t.* & *i.* & *n.* Daub; splash; botch. *Scot.*
sclaun′dre, *n.* [OF. & F. *esclandre*. See SLANDER.] Slander. *Obs.*
Sclav′ic (skläv′ĭk), **Sclav′ism** (-ĭz'm), etc. Vars. of SLAVIC, etc.
sclaw (sklô). Dial. Eng. var. of CLAW.
sclee. ✝ SLAY.
sclekke ✝ SLACK.
sclep. ✝ SLEEP.
scler′a-go′gy (sklĕr′*ȧ*-gō′jĭ; sklē′r*ȧ*-), *n.* [Gr. σκληραγωγία; σκληρός hard + ἀγωγή a training.] Severe discipline; mortification. *Obs.*
scle′ral (sklē′răl), *a.* Sclerotic.
scler′ec-ta′si-a (sklĕr′ĕk-tā′zhĭ-*ȧ*; sklē′rĕk-; -sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + *ectasia.*] *Med.* Protrusion of the sclera.

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fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; chair; go, sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); ᴋ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

scle're-id (sklē'rē-ĭd), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Bot.* A sclerotic cell. See IDIOBLAST **b**.

scle-re'ma (sklē-rē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Med.* Induration of the cellular tissue. — ‖ **scle-re'ma ne'o-na-to'rum** (nē'ō-nȧ-tō'rŭm) [NL., of the new-born], an infantile induration of the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, usually fatal. — **s. of adults.** See SCLERODERMA.

scle-ren'chy-ma (sklē-rĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + *-enchyma.*] **1.** *Bot.* Tissue of cells whose walls are thickened and lignified. It may be modified parenchyma, as in palm stems, or may consist of elongated cells (**sclerenchyma fibers**) associated with the vascular bundles. See STEREOME. **2.** *Zoöl.* = SCLERODERM **b**.
— **scle'ren-chym'a-tous** (sklē'rĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

scle-ret'i-nite (-rĕt'ĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός dry, hard + ρητίνη resin.] A mineral resin found in the coal measures of Wigan, England, in the form of pellets having a reddish brown to black color.

Scle'ri-a (sklē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. σκληρία hardness.] *Bot.* A large genus of sedges (Cyperaceæ), of wide distribution. They have monœcious flowers, the pistillate solitary, the staminate numerous; the fruit is a hard, shining, bony nutlet. The American species are often called *nut grass.* See RAZOR GRASS.

scle-ri'a-sis (sklē-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρίασις, fr. σκληρός hard.] *Med.* **a** A morbid induration of the edge of the eyelid. **b** Induration of any part.

scle'rite (sklē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Zoöl.* A hard chitinous or calcareous plate, piece, or spicule. — **scle-rit'ic** (sklē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

scle'ro- (sklē'rō- ; sklĕr'ō-), **scler-.** Combining form from Greek σκληρός, *hard*, specif. denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the sclerotic coat of the eye.*

scle'ro-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* One of the cells of a sponge by which a sclere is formed. — **scle'ro-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

scle'ro-cau'ly (-kô'lĭ), *n.* [*sclero-* + Gr. καυλός stalk.] *Bot.* An excessive development of sclerenchyma in a stem, in certain desert plants, as *Ephedra.* Cf. SCLEROPHYLLY.

scle'ro-dac-tyl'i-a (-dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + *dactyl* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A circumscribed form of scleroderma affecting esp. the fingers and toes.

scle'ro-der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. SCLERODERM.] *Med.* A disease of adults, characterized by a diffuse rigidity and hardness of the skin.

scle'roid (sklē'roid), *a.* [Gr. σκληροειδής ; σκληρός hard + εἶδος form.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Hard ; indurated.

scle-ro'ma (sklē-rō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σκλήρωμα, fr. σκληρός hard.] *Med.* Induration, or an induration, of tissues. See SCLEREMA, SCLERODERMA, SCLEROSIS. — ‖ **scle-ro'ma ne'o-na-to'rum**, sclerema neonatorum.

scle-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-meter.*] *Min.* Any of various instruments for determining the relative hardnesses of materials, usually by measuring the pressure necessary to make a scratch or the amount of penetration of a stylus under a given pressure.

scle'ro-phyl'ly (sklē'rō-fĭl'ĭ ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* An excessive development of sclerenchyma in the leaves. It occurs in many desert plants. Cf. SCLEROCAULY. — **scle'ro-phyl'lous** (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.*

scle-ro'sal (sklē-rō'săl), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or producing, sclerosis.

scle'ro-scope (sklē'rō-skōp; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-scope.*] A sclerometer devised esp. for use with metals.

scle-rosed' (sklē-rōst' ; sklē'rōzd), *a.* Affected with sclerosis ; indurated.

scle-ro'sis (sklē-rō'sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -ROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σκλήρωσις, fr. σκληρός hard.] Induration; hardening; specif.: **a** *Med.* Esp., induration produced in an organ by increase of its interstitial connective tissue; also, a form of degeneration of the tissues of the spinal cord or of the brain, as in *cerebrospinal sclerosis.* **b** *Bot.* Hardening of the cell wall by lignification. **c** Indurated tissue.

scle'ro-ste-no'sis (sklē'rō-stē-nō'sĭs ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Hardening combined with contraction occurring in tissues.

scle-ro'tal (sklē-rō'tăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Sclerotic ; — designating esp. the bony plates in the sclerotic of many animals. See SCLEROTIC, *a.*, 1 **a**. — *n.* A sclerotal bony plate.

scle-rot'ic (sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκληρός hard : cf. F. *sclérotique.*] **1.** Hard ; indurated ; esp.: **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the dense, fibrous, opaque white outer coat inclosing the eyeball except the part covered by the cornea. In some animals it is partly cartilaginous, and it is sometimes (as in most birds, and in the extinct ichthyosaurs) reënforced in front by a ring of bony plates, the *sclerotals.* **b** *Bot., Med., etc.* Sclerosed. **2.** [See SCLEROTIUM.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid extracted as a yellowish brown substance from ergot and regarded as one of its active principles.
sclerotic cell, *Bot.*, a sclereid. See IDIOBLAST **b**. — **s. parenchyma,** *Bot.*, parenchymatous sclerenchyma.

scle-rot'ic (sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *sclérotique.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The sclerotic coat of the eye.

scle-ro'ti-oid (sklē-rō'shĭ-oid), *a.* [*sclerotium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a sclerotium.

scle'ro-ti'tis (sklē'rō-tī'tĭs ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL. See SCLEROTIC ; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sclerotic coat. — **scle'ro-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

scle-ro'ti-um (sklē-rō'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Bot.* **a** In certain higher fungi, a compact mass of hardened mycelium stored with reserve food material. It is usually dark-colored ; when mature it becomes detached and remains dormant until a favorable opportunity for growth, when it sends out sporogenous hyphæ. The ergot of rye is a sclerotium. **b** In the slime molds (Myxomycetes), the waxy mass of protoplasm into which the plasmodia are transformed during dry seasons.

scle-rot'o-my (-rŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the sclera, as in an operation for glaucoma.

scle'rous (sklē'rŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκληρός.] Hard; indurated.

scobs (skŏbz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *scobs*, or *scobis*, akin to *scabere* to scrape.] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substance ; also, sawdust or shavings.

scoff (skŏf ; 205), *n.* [ME. *scof ;* cf. Sw. dial. *skoffs-ord* irritating words, *skoffseru* to abuse, Dan. *skuffe* to deceive, OFries. *schof* scoff, OHG. *scoph*, Icel. *skaup ;* perh. akin to E. *shove.*] **1.** A derisive or mocking expression of scorn, derision, or contempt ; a gibe.

With *scoffs*, and scorns, and contumelious taunts. *Shak.*

2. An object of scorn, mockery, or derision.

The *scoff* of withered age and beardless youth *Cowper.*

scoff, *v. i. ;* SCOFFED (skŏft , 205) ; SCOFF'ING. [Cf. Dan. *skuffe* to deceive, delude, Icel. *skopa* to scoff, OD. *schoppen.* See SCOFF, *n.*] To manifest contempt by derisive acts or language ; to speak contemptuously or with ridicule or mockery ; to jeer ; gibe ; — often with *at.*

God's better gift they *scoff* at and refuse. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Flout, mock, rail at, taunt, ridicule, deride. — SCOFF, JEER, GIBE, FLEER, GIRD, SNEER. SCOFF implies insolent or irreverent mockery or derision ; JEER and GIBE suggest taunting sarcasm or scornful raillery ; to FLEER is to laugh or grin with impudent mockery ; as, "It is an easy thing to *scoff* at any art or recreation ; a little wit mixed with ill nature, confidence, and malice, will do it" (*Walton*) ; "Fools, who came to *scoff*, remained to pray" (*Goldsmith*) ; "Dost thou *jeer* and flout me in the teeth?" (*Shak.*) ; "Toland and Tindal, prompt at priests to *jeer*" (*Pope*) ; "You . . . with taunts did *gibe* my missive out of audience" (*Shak.*) ; "ready in *gibes*, quick-answered, saucy" (*id.*) ; "[They] look like two old maids of honor got into a circle of *fleering* girls and boys" (*Gray*) ; "the *fleering* rabble" (*Stevenson*). To GIRD at is to assail with (esp. scornful) jests ; SNEER implies the ill-natured or cynical expression, or suggestion, of (often covert) contempt, esp. in the face or tones of the voice ; as, "The subprior was bidden to sing . . . the 'Elegy of the Rose ;' the author *girding* cheerily at the clerkly man's assumed ignorance of such compositions" (*W. Pater*) ; "a *sneer* in which the highest malice was visible, under a thin covering of affected pleasantry" (*Fielding*) ; "a *sneering* laugh" (*Boswell*) ; "Sapping a solemn creed with solemn *sneer*" (*Byron*). See RIDICULE, DESPISE, IRONY, JEST, LAUGHABLE.

scoff, *v. t.* To treat or address with derision ; to mock at.

To *scoff* religion is ridiculously proud and immodest. *Glanvill.*

scoff'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who scoffs, esp. at religion.

scold (skōld), *v. i. ;* SCOLD'ED ; SCOLD'ING. [Cf. Icel. *skāldi* a poetaster, *skāldskapr* a libel in verse, D. *schelden* to scold, G. *schelten*, OHG. *sceltan*, Dan. *skielde ;* perh. orig., to push ; cf. OHG. *scaltan* to push.] To find fault, usually clamorously or rudely ; to utter harsh rebuke ; to chide sharply and severely ; sometimes, to rail ; — often with *at ;* as, to *scold* at a servant. "Always to *scold* and cavil." *Shelley.*

scold, *v. t.* To chide or rebuke with rudeness and clamor ; to rate ; also, to rebuke or reprove with severity.
Syn. — See REPROVE.

scold (skōld), *n.* **1.** One who scolds, esp. habitually; specif., a common scold. "An irksome, brawling *scold.*" *Shak.* **2.** A scolding. *Rare or Colloq.*

scold'er (skōl'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who scolds. **2. a** The oyster catcher ; — so called from its shrill cries. *Local, Eng.* **b** The old squaw. *Local, U. S.*

scold'ing, *vb. n.* Act of scolding ; esp., act of harshly or severely reproving or rebuking ; as, he deserved the *scolding.*

sco-lec'i-form (skō-lĕs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scolex* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a scolex.

scol'e-cite (skŏl'ē-sīt ; skō'lē-), *n.* [G. *scolezit*, fr. Gr. σκώληξ worm.] **1.** *Min.* A zeolite, of the natrolite group, in delicate radiating groups of white crystals and also in fibrous masses and in nodules ;—so called because some specimens show a wormlike motion when heated. It is a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $CaAl_2Si_3O_{10}·3H_2O$. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 2.16–2.40. Called also *lime mesotype.* **2.** *Bot.* The vermiform archicarp in fungi of the genus *Ascobolus.* *Tulasne.*

sco-le'coid (skō-lē'koid ; skō'lē-), *a.* [*scolex* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a scolex.

sco'lex (skō'lĕks), *n. ; pl.* SCOLECES (skō-lē'sēz), often also SCOLICES (skŏl'ĭ-sēz ; skō'lĭ-). [NL., fr. Gr. σκώληξ worm, grub.] *Zoöl.* The head of a tapeworm either in the larva (bladder worm) or adult stage. From it the proglottides or segments are produced by budding.

sco'li-on (skō'lĭ-ŏn), *n. ; pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σκόλιον, fr. σκολιός crooked.] *Gr. Antiq.* A kind of short poem, sung in turn by the guests at banquets.

sco'li-o'sis (skō'lĭ-ō'sĭs ; skŏl'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκολίωσις crookedness, fr. σκολιός crooked.] *Med.* A lateral curvature of the spine. — **sco'li-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

sco'lite (skō'līt), *n.* [Gr. σκώληξ a worm + λίθος a stone.] *Paleon.* Any of various tubular structures found in rocks and believed to be fossil burrows of marine worms.

Scol'o-pac'i-dæ (skŏl'ō-păs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOLOPAX.] *Zoöl.* A family of birds including the woodcocks, snipe, sandpipers, tattlers, curlews, godwits, etc. Its members are often included in the Charadriidæ, or plover family.

scol'o-pa'cine (-pā'sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the snipe.

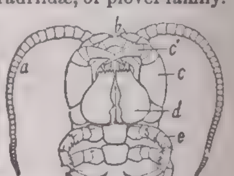

Scolopendra. Head and Anterior Segments, seen from below. *a* Antenna ; *b* Maxillary Palpus ; *cc'* Poison Fang ; *d* Labium ; *e* Leg of First Pair

Scol'o-pax (skŏl'ō-păks), *n.* [L., Gr. σκολόπαξ.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the European woodcock and *S. saturata* of Java and New Guinea, — formerly including some other birds.

Scol'o-pen'dra (-pĕn'drȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of multiped, fr. Gr. σκολόπενδρα.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of chilopodous myriapods including some of the largest centipedes. See CENTIPEDE, *Illust.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A fabulous sea fish. *Obs.*

Scol'o-pen-drel'la (-pĕn-drĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See SCOLOPENDRA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small myriapods having 15 or 16 dorsal scutes and 12 pairs of short legs. The genus constitutes an order, Symphyla.— **scol'o-pen-drel'loid** (-oid), *a.*

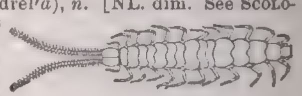
Scolopendrella (*S. immaculata*). Enlarged.

Scol'y-mus (skŏl'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of thistle, Gr. σκόλυμος.] *Bot.* A small genus of cichoriaceous thistlelike herbs, the golden thistles, of the Mediterranean region, having prickly foliage and heads of yellow flowers. *S. hispanicus* is called also *Spanish oyster plant.*

Sco-lyt'i-dæ (skō-lĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκολύπτειν to cut short.] *Zoöl.* A large family of bark-boring or wood-boring rhynchophorous beetles having a very short beak and clubbed antennæ, as the pine bark beetle *Dendroctonus frontalis.* They are small or minute, but very destructive to forest trees and fruit trees. The type genus is **Scol'y-tus** (skŏl'ĭ-tŭs). — **sco-lyt'id** (skō-lĭt'ĭd), *a. & n.*

Scom'bri-dæ (skŏm'brĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L *scomber* mackerel + *-idæ.* Cf. SCOMBER.] *Zoöl.* A family of percomorphous acanthopterygian fishes of which *Scomber* (the genus containing the common mackerel) is the type ; the mackerel family. Its members have a fusiform body, two dorsal fins followed by a series of finlets, and the tail is slender and has long, falcate lobes. They are chiefly pelagic, and

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scle-rec'to-my (sklē-rĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a part of the sclera.
scle-ren'chyme (sklē-rĕŋ'kīm), *n.* Sclerenchyma.
scle-ri'tis (-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Sclerotitis.
scle'rized (sklē'rīzd), *n.* *Bot.* [Sclerosed.]
scle'ro-base (sklē'rō-bās ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + Gr. βάσις base.] *Zoöl.* The calcareous or hornlike central stem or axis of most compound alcyonarians.— **scle'ro-bas'ic** (-bās'ĭk), *a.*
scle'ro-cho'ri-oi-di'tis (-kō'rĭ-oi-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sclera and the choroid coat of the eye.
scle'ro-cor'ne-al, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the sclerotic and cornea.
scle'ro-derm (sklē'rō-dûrm ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-derm.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A hard integument. **b** The hard tissue of the skeleton of ordinary stony or madreporarian corals. **c** One of the Sclerodermata or Sclerodermi. — *a.* Sclerodermatous.
Scle'ro-der'ma-ta (-dûr'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of REPTILIA in its modern sense. **b** Syn. of MADREPORARIA.
scle'ro-der'ma-tous (-tŭs). **1. a** Having a hard external covering, as of bony plates or horny scales. **b** Having a skeleton of scleroderm. **c** Pertaining to the Sclerodermata or Sclerodermi. **2.** *Med.* Having scleroderma.
Scle'ro-der'mi (-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of plectognath fishes comprising the trigger fishes and filefishes.
scle'ro-der'mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Scleroderma.
scle'ro-der'mic (-mĭk), **scle'ro-der'mous** (-mŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Sclerodermatous.
scle'ro-der'mite (-mīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* The hard integument of a segment of an arthropod. — **scle'ro-der-mit'ic** (-dẽr-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*
scle'ro-gen (sklē'rō-jĕn ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-gen.*] Lignin.
scle-rog'e-nous (sklē-rŏj'ē-nŭs), **scle'ro-gen'ic** (sklē'rō-jĕn'ĭk ; sklĕr'ō-), *a.* [*sclero-* + *-genous*, *-genic.*] *Zoöl.* Making or secreting hard tissue.
scle-rog'e-nous (sklē-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*sclero-* + Gr. γένυς lower jaw, cheek.] *Zoöl.* Mail-cheeked.
scle'ro-mu'cin, *n.* [*sclero-* + *mucin.*] *Chem.* A gummy nitrogenous substance contained in ergot, reputed to be an ecbolic.
scle'ro-nych'i-a (sklē'rō-nĭk'ĭ-ȧ : sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + Gr ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, nail + *-ia.*] *Med.* Abnormal hardening and thickening of the nails.
scle'ro-nyx'is (-nĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + Gr. νύξις a pricking.] Puncture of the sclera.
Scle'ro-pa're-i (-pā'rē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + Gr. παρειά cheek.] *Zoöl.* = LORICATI **b**.
scle'roph-thal'mi-a (sklē'rŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ : sklĕr'ŏf-), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **scle'roph-thal'my** (sklē'rŏf-thăl'mĭ ; sklĕr'ŏf-). [NL *sclerophthalmia ; sclero-* + *ophthalmo-* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A condition of the eye in which the sclerotic coat encroaches upon the cornea.
scle'ro-sep'tum, *n.* [NL.: *sclero-* + *septum.*] *Zoöl.* A calcareous radial septum of a coral.
scle'ro-skel'e-ton, *n.* [*sclero-* + *skeleton.*] *Anat.* The part of the skeleton which ossifies in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses. — **scle'ro-skel'e-tal**, *a.*
Scle-ros'to-ma (sklē-rŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of nematode worms ; — prop. syn. of *Strongylus*, but still sometimes applied to certain worms, as the gapeworm of birds and the common hookworm.
scle'rote (sklē'rōt), *n.* *Bot.* A [sclerotium.]
scle-ro'ti-a (sklē-rō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SCLEROTIUM.
scle-rot'i-cal (-rŏt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Anat* Sclerotic. *Rare.*
scle-rot'i-co-cho'roid-i'tis (-ĭ-kō-kō'roid-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL] *Med.* Sclerochorioiditis.
Scle'ro-tin'i-a (sklē'rō-tĭn'ĭ-ȧ ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL. See SCLEROTIUM.] *Bot.* A large genus of ascomycetous fungi having the ascocarps springing from a sclerotium. *S. fuckeliana* injures the vine.
scle'ro-tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* = [SCLEROTIC, *a.*, 2]
sclerotium disease. A disease of cultivated plants caused by the fungus *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum.* See SCLEROTINIA.
scle'ro-tized (sklē'rō-tīzd : sklĕr'ō-), *a.* *Bot., etc* Sclerosed.
scle'ro-tome, *n.* [*sclero-* + *-tome.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* A fibrous partition separating two myotomes **2.** *Surg.* An instrument used in sclerotomy.
— **scle'ro-tom'ic** (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*
sclice. † SLICE. [*Scot.*]
scliff (sklĭf). Var of SCLAFF
sclim, sclimb (sklĭm). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of CLIMB.
sclo. † SLAY.
sclondre. † SLANDER.
sclope. † SLEEP.
sclowthe. † SLOTH.
scluse. † SLUICE.
sely, *n. & v.* [Prob. dial. form for *slide.*] Slide. *Obs. Scot.*
sclyve. † SLEEVE.
sco. † SHE, SHOE.
scoale. † SCALE. [SCOOT.]
scoat (skōt). Var. of SCOTE,
scob, *n.* [ME. *skobbe.*] A box, desk, or chest. *Obs.*
scob, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *sgolb* a splinter, a wooden pin or wattle.] A rod or splint of wood ; a sapling; also, a gag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To gag. *Scot.*
scob'by (skŏb'ĭ), *n.* Chaffinch. *Local, British.* [Scobiform.]
sco-bic'u-lar (skō-bĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.*
scob'i-form (skŏb'ĭ-fôrm ; skō'bĭ-), *a.* [L *scobs*, or *scobis*, sawdust, scrapings + E. *-form.*] Resembling sawdust or raspings.
scoc. Obs. pret. of SHAKE.
scocche. † SCOTCH.
scochen, scochon † SCUTCHEON
scod. † *shod*, pret. & p. p.
scodg'y (skŏj'ĭ), *n. & v.* Scrub ; drudge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scof. Scoff. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
scoff, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SCAFFLE.] *Naut.* To eat greedily. *Slang.*
scoff'er-y (skŏf'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A scoffing ; mockery. *R.* [pr.]
scoff'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scoffing*, p.
scoft. Scoffed. *Ref. Sp.*
scog (skŏg), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *skuggi* shadow, shade, Norw. *skugge, skygge*, shade.] Shelter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scog'an-ism (skŏg'ȧn-ĭz'm ; skō'găn-), *n.* [From John (or Thomas) *Scogan* or *Scoggin*, who prob. lived in the time of Edward IV. (1461–83), and whose name was wrongly associated with a popular collection of jests in the 16th century.] Low jesting. Hence : — **scog'an-ist**, *n.* — **scog'an-ly**, *a.* *All Obs.*
scog'gin-ism, scog'gin-ist. Vars. of SCOGANISM, SCOGANIST. *Obs*
scog'gins (skŏg'ĭnz), *n.* A butt for ridicule. *Dial. U. S.*
scogh. *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skōgr.*] Wood. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]
scog'ie (skŏj'ĭ). Var. of SCODGY.
scoinson arch. [Cf. SCONCHEON.] An arch carrying a part of the thickness of a wall.
scoir. † SCORE.
scoke (skōk), *n.* Poke.
scol. † SKULL.
scol'ar, sco-las'tic. Scholar ; scholastic. *Ref. Sp.*
scolay. † SCOLEY.
scolcurye. † SKULKERY.
scolde. † SCALD, *v.* ; SHOULD.
scol'de-nore (skōl'dē-nōr), *n.* [Cf. dial. (Orkney) *caloo, coal*, perh. with F. *nord* north.] The old squaw. *New Eng.*
scolding bridle. = BRANK, *n.*, 2.
scold'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scolding*, p. pr. [*Obs.*]
scolding stool Cucking stool.
scole. † SCALE, SCHOOL.
sco-le'ces, *n.*, *pl* of SCOLEX.
scol'e-ci'a-sis (skŏl'ē-sī'ȧ-sĭs ; skō'lē-), *n.* [NL , fr Gr. σκωληκίασις being worm-eaten. See SCOLEX ; -IASIS.] *Med.* Helminthiasis.
sco'le-cid (skō'lē-sĭd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a scolex.
Sco-lec'i-da (skō-lĕs'ĭ-dȧ ; -lē'sĭ-dȧ), *n pl.* [NL. See SCOLEX.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of HELMINTHES.
scol'e-coph'a-gous (skŏl'ē-kŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκωληκοφάγος. See SCOLEX ; -PHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* Feeding on worms. *Rare.*
scolefere, *n.* [See SCHOOL ; FERE companion.] Schoolfellow. *Obs.*
scoler, scolere. † SCHOLAR.
scoley, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *escoler* to teach. See SCHOOL.] To go to school ; to study. *Obs.*
Sco'li-a (skō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wasps which build or dig no nest, but lay their eggs on the bodies of the burrowing larvæ of various beetles. It is the type of a family, **Sco-li'i-dæ** (skō-lī'ĭ-dē).
sco'li-ces, *n.*, *pl.* of SCOLEX.
sco'li-om'e-ter (skō'lĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*scoliosis* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the angle formed in scoliosis.
scolker. † SKULKER.
scolle. † SKULL.
scoller. † SCHOLAR.
scol'lop (skŏl'ŭp), **scol'lop-er**, etc. Vars. of SCALLOP, etc.
scol'o-pa'ceous (skŏl'ō-pā'shŭs), *a.* [See SCOLOPAX.] Resembling a snipe.
Scol'o-pen'dri-dæ (-pĕn'drĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of centipedes of which *Scolopendra* is the type. — **scol'o-pen'drid** (-drĭd), *a. & n.* — **scol'o-pen'dri-form** (-drĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **scol'o-pen'drine** (-drīn ; -drĭn ; 183), *a.* — **scol'o-pen'droid** (-droid), *a.*
Scol'o-pen'dri-um (-drĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκολοπένδριον a fern.] Syn. of PHYLLITIS.
scol'y-toid (skŏl'ĭ-toid), *a.* [See SCOLYTIDÆ ; -OID.] *Zoöl.* **a** Resembling, or pertaining to, the Scolytidæ. **b** Designating the stage next before the pupa of certain insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis.
Scom'ber (skŏm'bẽr), *n.* [L., a mackerel, Gr σκόμβρος.] *Zoöl.* Typical genus of mackerels
scom'ber-oid (-oid), *a & n.* *Zoöl.* Scombroid. *Rare.*
Scom'bre-soc'i-dæ (-brē-sŏs'ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL. ; L. *scomber* mackerel + *esox* a kind of pike.] *Zoöl.* Family of synentognathous fishes of which **Scom'bre-sox** (skŏm'brē-sŏks), containing the saury, is the type. Usually it comprises also the halfbeaks and flying fishes, being then equiv. to *Exocœtidæ* in a broad sense.
scom'brid (skŏm'brĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Scombridæ.

no fishes exceed them in swift and protracted swimming. The tunnies, albacores, and bonitos belong to the family.
scom′broid (skŏm′broid), *a.* [*Scomber* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the Scombridæ or Scombroidea.—**scom′broid**, *n.*
Scom-broi′de-a (skŏm-broi′dē-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large superfamily of percomorphous fishes containing the mackerels (Scombridæ) and cavallas (Carangidæ), and many related smaller families, as the swordfish (Xiphiidæ), bluefish (Cheilodipteridæ), and dolphins (Coryphænidæ).—**scom-broi′de-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
sconce (skŏns), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *esconse* a hiding place, fr. *esconser* to hide, or its source, L. *abscondere*, *absconsum*: cf. D. *schans* a fortification, OD. *schantse*, perh. fr. F. In some senses perh. a different word. See ABSCOND; cf. ENSCONCE.] **1**. A protection, cover, shelter, protecting cover or screen, or the like; a hut; a covered stall.
2. *Fort.* A detached or isolated defensive work; specif., a small fort or redoubt.
3. A piece of armor for the head; headpiece; helmet.
4. The head; skull; also, brains; sense. *Colloq.*
To knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel. *Shak.*
5. A mulct or fine, as at Oxford University. See SCONCE, *v. t.*, 3.
6. [OF. *esconse* a dark lantern, prop., a hiding place. See etym. above.] A protection for a light; a lantern or cased support, as for a candle; a dark lantern.
7. **a** A bracket candlestick or group of candlesticks projecting or hanging from a plate or plaque, and usually forming an ornamental object, secured to a wall. **b** Erron., a similar wall plate from which projects an ornamental object, as a small shelf or cup to receive decorative objects. **c** In a candlestick, the circular socket, esp. when having a brim, into which the candle is inserted.
8. A fragment of a floe of ice. *Kane.*
9. A fixed seat or shelf, as a chimney seat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
10. A pretext; a trick; an excuse. *Dial. Eng.*
sconce, *v. t.*; SCONCED (skŏnst); SCONC′ING (skŏn′sĭng).
1 To provide with a sconce, or fortified defense. *Now R.*
2. To ensconce; imprison. *Marston.*
3. To mulct; to fine; specif., at English universities, to fine, often in ale or the like, for a breach of the rules or customs.
scon′cheon (skŏn′chŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. a dial. form of OF. *escoinson*, F. *écoinçon*, *écoinson*. Cf. ESCONSON, SQUINCH.] *Arch.* The part of the side of an opening from the back of the reveal to the inside face of the wall, usually forming in the masonry a rebate in which the wooden frame is set.
scone (skōn), *n.* A cake, thinner than a bannock, of barley, wheat, or oatmeal, usually baked on a griddle. *Scot.*
scoon (skōōn), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Icel. *skunda*, *skynda*, to hurry, Dan. *skynde*, Sw. *skynda*.] To skim or skip on the surface of the water. *Scot. & Dial.*
scoop (skōōp), *n.* [ME. *scope*, fr. OF. or Scand.; cf. OF. *escope*, F. *écope*, dial. F. *escoupe*, fr. Scand., and Sw. *skopa*, akin to D. *schop* a shovel, G. *schüppe*, and also to E. *shove*. See SHOVEL.] **1**. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle, used for dipping liquids.
2. A deep shovel, or similar implement for digging out and dipping or shoveling; as, a flour *scoop*; the *scoop* of a dredge.
3. *Surg.* A spoon-shaped instrument, used in extracting certain substances or foreign bodies.
4. A place hollowed out; a basinlike cavity; a hollow.
5. Act of scooping, or taking with a scoop or ladle; a motion with, or like that made with, a scoop.
6. An amount of something obtained in large quantity, as if with a scoop, as large profits in speculation. *Colloq.*
7. = BEAT, *n.*, 12 **a**. *Newspaper Slang.*
scoop, *v. t.*; SCOOPED (skōōpt); SCOOP′ING. [ME. *scopen*. See SCOOP, *n.*] **1**. To take out or up with or as with a scoop; to lade out; hence, *Colloq.*, to gather in, as if taking with a scoop; as, to *scoop* in a good profit.
2. To empty by lading; as, to *scoop* a boat dry.
3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; to dig out; to form by digging or excavation.
4. To get a scoop, or a beat, on (a rival). See BEAT, *n.*, 12 **a**. *Newspaper Slang.*
scoop′er (skōōp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that scoops; specif., a small chisel with a scooplike blade, used by wood engravers.
2. The European avocet. *Local, Eng.*
scoop net. A kind of hand net, used in fishing; also, a net for sweeping the bottom of a river.
scoop wheel. A wheel with scoops or buckets on its circumference, as for raising water. See PERSIAN WHEEL.
scoot (skōōt), *n.* [Prob. akin to *shoot*.] **1**. A sudden flow, as of water from a hose. *Scot.*
2. A squirter or shooter, as a syringe, a popgun, etc. *Scot.*
3. An act of scooting, or darting. *Colloq.*
4. A single logging sled; a dray. *Cant.*
scoot, *v. i.* & *t.*; SCOOT′ED; SCOOT′ING. **1**. To shoot or squirt forth, as water from a hose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To go suddenly and swiftly; to dart; scud. *Colloq.*
scoot′er (-ẽr), *n.* A strongly built sailboat having a flat bottom shod with steel runners, and a sharply rising stem, for sailing through the water or over the ice as either is met with. *Local, U. S.* Hence: **scoot′er-ing**, *n.*
scope (skōp), *n.* [It. *scopo*, L. *scopos* a mark, aim, Gr. σκοπός a watcher, mark, aim; akin to σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν, to view, and perh. to E. *spy*. Cf. SKEPTIC, BISHOP.] **1**. A target, butt, or mark to be shot at. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. That at which one aims or to which the mind directs its view; ultimate design; intention; object. *Archaic.*
3. Range or extent of view, intent, action, or the like; as, nothing seemed outside the *scope* of Napoleon's activities.
Intellectual cultivation of no moderate . . . *scope*. *Hawthorne*
4. Room or opportunity for free outlook, aim, or action; amplitude of opportunity; free course or vent; liberty.
Excuse me if I have given too much *scope* to the reflections which have arisen in my mind *Burke.*
5. A tract of land, esp. a wide tract. *Obs. or Dial.*
6. Length; extent; sweep; as, *scope* of cable.
7. An act of license or excess. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See RANGE.
-scope (-skōp). [Gr. σκοπός watcher, spy. See SCOPE.] Combining form usually signifying *an instrument for viewing* (with the eye) or *observing* (in any way), as in micro*scope*.
-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk). [Gr. σκοπεῖν to view.] A suffix signifying *examining*, *looking*, *pertaining to observation*; as, hydro*scopic*, micro*scopic*, tele*scopic*, etc.
sco′po-lam′ine (skō′pō-lăm′ĭn; -lȧ-mēn′, 184), *n.* Also **-min**. [G. *scopolamin*, fr. NL. *Scopolia* a genus of plants (after G. A *Scopoli* (1723-88), of Pavia) + *amine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$, of the nature of a tertiary base, occurring in the roots of *Scopolia* and other solanaceous plants, and yielding on hydrolysis scopoline and tropic acid. It is used as a mydriatic. The natural alkaloid is levorotatory and crystallizes with one molecule of water, but an inactive variety is also known, whose monohydrate is *isoscopolamine*, and its dihydrate, *atroscine*.
sco-po′le-ine (skō-pō′lē-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* Scopolamine; also, by extension, any ester of scopoline.
sco′po-line (skō′pō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. *Chem.* A crystalline tertiary base, $C_8H_{13}O_2N$, obtained by decomposition of scopolamine. It apparently contains a ketone group and a hydroxyl group, the latter reacting with organic acids to form esters, the scopoleines.
scop′u-la (skŏp′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L. *scopulae*, pl., a little broom.] *Zoöl.* A bushlike tuft of hairs, as a scopa, or that on a spider's foot that is used in making the web.

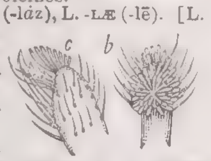

Scopula of a Spider (*Salticus*) *b* Lower Side; *c* Side View, with Claws and Hairs of the Foot. Much enlarged.

scop′u-late (-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Brushlike.
-scopy. [Gr. σκοπεῖν to view.] A suffix denoting *viewing*, *examination*, *scrutiny*, *observation*; as, micro*scopy*, stetho*scopy*, etc.
scor′bute (skôr′būt), *n.* [LL. *scorbutus*, prob. fr. an early form of D. *scheurbuik*: cf. F. *scorbut*. See SCURVY, *n.*] Scurvy. *Rare.*
scor-bu′tic (skôr-bū′tĭk), **scor-bu′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *scorbutique*.] *Med.* Of or pert. to scurvy; of the nature of, or like, scurvy; diseased with scurvy; as, *scorbutic* persons' complaints. — **scor-bu′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
scorch (skôrch), *v. t.*; SCORCHED (skôrcht); SCORCH′ING. [ME. *scorchen*, prob. akin to *scorclen* to scorch; cf. Norw. *skrokken* shrunk up, *skrekka*, *skrökka*, to shrink, to wrinkle up, dial. Sw. *skråkkla* to wrinkle (cf. SHRINK); but influenced by OF. *escorchier* to strip off bark, to flay, to skin, F. *écorcher*, LL. *excorticare*; L. *ex* from + *cortex*, *-icis*, bark, because the skin falls off when scorched.] **1**. To burn superficially; to parch the surface of by heat; to heat so as to change color and texture without consuming; as, to *scorch* linen, paint, meat, etc.
2. To affect painfully with or as with heat; hence, fig., to assail with burning criticism, sarcasm, or the like.
3. To burn; to destroy by or as by fire. *Archaic.*
Power was given unto him to *scorch* men with fire. *Rev.* xvi 8.
Syn. — SCORCH, SINGE, PARCH, SEAR, CHAR agree in denoting the effect of heat, esp. upon surfaces. To SCORCH is to heat superficially so as to cause change of color or texture; to SINGE is to burn esp. the tips or ends of something; as, to *scorch* one's clothes before the fire, to *singe* one's hair or eyebrows by going through flames; cf. to *singe* a chicken. PARCH emphasizes the idea of drying or shriveling, SEAR, that of hardening of tissues, CHAR, that of reduction to cinder; as, to *parch* corn; cf. "my *parched* lips" (*Shak.*); to *sear* the flesh; cf. "having their conscience *seared* with a hot iron" (1 *Tim.* iv. 2); the *charred* rafters of a burned building, *char*coal.
scorch, *v. i.* **1**. To be burnt on the surface; to be or become parched; to be dried up.
2. To burn or be burnt. *Rare.*
The scarlet letter, which forthwith seemed to *scorch* into Hester's breast, as if it had been red hot. *Hawthorne.*
3. To ride or drive at great, usually at excessive, speed; — applied chiefly to automobilists and bicyclists. *Colloq.*
scorch′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SCORCH. Specif.: *p. a.* Parching or shriveling with heat; hence, withering; caustic; stinging.— **scorch′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **scorch′ing-ness**, *n.*
‖ **scor-da′to** (skôr-dä′tō), *a.* [It., lit. made discordant.] *Music.* Out of tune; altered in tuning for particular effects.
‖ **scor′da-tu′ra** (skôr′dä-tōō′rä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* An unusual tuning of a stringed instrument for some special effect.
score (skōr; 201), *n.* [Of Scand. orig., cf. Icel. *skor* incision, twenty, akin to Dan. *skure* a notch, Sw. *skåra*, Dan. *skaar*, AS. *scor* twenty, *sceran*, *scieran*, to shear, cut. See SHEAR.] **1**. A notch or incision, esp. one made as a tally mark; hence, a mark or line made for the purpose of keeping account; also, formerly, a stick on which an account was so kept; a tally (which see).
2. An account or reckoning kept by making marks on a tally; hence, any account; also, amount due; indebtedness.
He parted well, and paid his *score*. *Shak.*
3. The number of points gained by contestants in a game or other contest; hence, an account of points made and other specific items in a game or contest.
4. Account; reason; motive; also, *Obs.*, behalf.
You act your kindness in Cydaria's *score*. *Dryden.*
5. A line or long mark, as a scratch; esp., a mark as a starting point or a goal; a taw.
6. *Music.* The original and entire draft, or its transcript, of a composition, with the parts for all the different instruments or voices written on staves one above another, so that they can be read at a glance; — so called from the bar, which, in its early use, was drawn through all the parts. A **full**, or **orchestral, score** has a separate staff for each kind of instrument. A **piano score** has the instrumental parts condensed upon two staffs. A **vocal score** usually has a staff for each voice part, or one staff for the two upper, and one for the two lower, voice parts.
7. The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally; hence, in *pl.*, a large number; as, a *score* of people; the disease killed men by *scores*.
8. Twenty yards; — a term used in ancient archery.
9. A weight of 20 or 21 pounds. *Dial. Eng.*
10. *Naut.* The groove cut at the ends and sides of a block to admit the strap.
in score, *Music*, having all the parts arranged and placed in juxtaposition.
score (skōr; 201), *v. t.*; SCORED (skōrd); SCOR′ING (skōr′ĭng).
1. To mark with lines, scratches, or notches; to cut notches or furrows in; to notch; scratch; furrow; as, to *score* timber for hewing; to *score* the back with a lash.
2. Esp., to mark with significant lines or notches, as in keeping account of something; as, to *score* a tally.
3. To mark or signify by lines or notches; to keep record or account of; to set down; to record; charge.
Nor need I tallies thy dear love to *score*. *Shak.*
4. To engrave, as upon a shield. *Rare.* *Spenser.*
5. To gain for addition to the score, as points, runs, etc., in a game; hence, to win; as, to *score* a success.
6. *Music.* To write out in score, as an overture.
7. To decide the rating of (a bird) according to a standard.
8. To bring to the mark ready to start, as a horse in a race.
score (skōr), *v. i.* **1**. To keep the score in a game.
2. To make or count a point or points, as in a game; to tally; also, to win or have the advantage.
3. To run up a score, or account of indebtedness.
4. To appear at the mark for starting, as a horse in a race.
5. To mark lines, as by incision.
scor′er (skōr′ẽr; 201), *n.* One that scores.
sco′ri-a (skō′rĭ-*ȧ*; 201), *n.*; *pl.* SCORIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σκωρια, fr. σκῶρ dung, ordure.] The refuse from melting of metals, reduction of ores, etc.; dross; slag; also, cellular, slaggy lava or a fragment of it; — usually in *pl.*
sco′ri-a′ceous (-ā′shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to scoria; consisting of, or of the nature of, scoria.
sco′ri-fi-ca′tion (skō′rĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn; 201), *n.* [See SCORIFY.] Act, process, or result of scorifying; specif., in assaying, a process involving the use of a scorifier and consisting either in an oxidizing fusion of the ore or other product with lead, borax, etc., to produce a slag and leave the gold and silver in a lead button, or in such a fusion of the lead button (obtained either as above or by fusion in a crucible) to reduce its size or purify it for cupellation. In scorification the volatile materials (lead oxide) produced form a slag, in cupellation they are absorbed by the cupel.
sco′ri-fi′er (skō′rĭ-fī′ẽr; 201), *n.* **1**. One that scorifies, as a small bowl-shaped cup used in assaying. See SCORIFICATION.
2. A furnace in which sweepings containing waste gold or silver are burnt, preparatory to extracting the gold and silver.

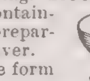

Scorifier, 1.

sco′ri-form (-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of scoria.
sco′ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; SCO′RI-FIED (-fīd); SCO′RI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*scoria* + *-fy*: cf. F. *scorifier*.] To reduce to scoria, or slag; to subject to scorification.
scorn (skôrn), *n.* [ME. *scorn* (cf. ME. *scarn*, fr. OF. *escarn*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *skern* mockery, *skernōn* to mock, from which this was perh. altered under influence of *scorn*, v.). See SCORN, *v.*] **1**. Extreme contempt; haughty disregard; disdain.
Scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shak.*
2. An expression of extreme contempt; gibe; flout. *Obs.*
Then, if sickly ears . . .
Will hear your idle *scorns*, continue then. *Shak.*
3. An object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision.
Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbors, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are round about us. *Ps* xliv. 13.
Syn. — Derision, contumely, despite, dishonor, mockery.

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scom′bri-form (skŏm′brĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl* Mackerel-like.
Scom′bri-for′mes (-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Scombroidea.
scome. † SCUM, SHAME.
scomer † SCUMMER.
scomerfare, *n.* [See SCUMER; FARE, *n.* & *v*] Piracy. *Obs.*
scomferture † SCOMFITURE.
scom′fish. Var. of SCUMFISH
scom′fit, *n* & *v* Discomfit; defeat. *Obs.*— **scom′fi-ture**, *n.* *Obs.*
scomm (skŏm), *n.* [L. *scomma* a taunt, jeer, scoff, Gr. σκῶμμα, fr. σκώπτειν to mock, scoff at.] *Obs* **1**. A flout; jeer; gibe **2**. A buffoon.
scom-mat′ic, *a.* [Gr. σκωμματικός] Derisive; scoffing. *Obs.*
scomme. † SCUM.
scomye. † SHAME, *v.*
scon. † SHUN.
scon (skōn; skŏn). Var. of SCONE. *Scot.*
sconc′i-ble (skŏn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Subject to a sconce, or fine.
scond′ful, *a.* [AS. *sceandfull.*] Shameful; disgraceful. *Obs.*
scondliche, *a.* [AS. *sceandlīc.*] Shameful; disgraceful. *Obs.*
sconfit. † SCOMFIT.
sconke † SHANK.
scon′ner. Var. of SCUNNER.
scooch (skōōch), *v. i.* To crouch *Dial. U. S.*
scoog (skōōg). Var. of SCUG, shade
scool. School. *Ref. Sp.*
scoole. † SCHOOL. [*Ref Sp.*
scoon′er. Schooner. *Obs.* &
scoop (skōōp). Scot. & dial Eng var. of SCOPE.
scoop bonnet A bonnet with a front shaped somewhat like a scoop, formerly much worn by women.
scoopt. Scooped. *Ref. Sp.*
scoor (skōōr). Scot & dial Eng var. of SCOUR.
scoot. A scoter. *Local, U. S.*
scoot. Local Brit. of SCHUYT.
scoot′er. Var of SCOTER.
scoot′er, *n* One that scoots. *Colloq. & Dial.*
scop. Obs. pret. of SHAPE
scop, *n.* [AS. *scop*, *sceop*] A bard; poet. *Obs. or Hist.*
sco′pa (skō′pȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SCOPÆ (-pē). [L., broom.] *Zoöl.* The pollen brush of a bee.
sco′pa-rin (skō′pȧ-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance obtained from the flowers of broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).
sco′pate (skō′pāt), *a.* [L *scopae*, *scopa*, a broom.] *Zoöl.* Brushlike: scopiferous
scope. † SCOUP, to run: SKIP.
scope (skōp). Obs. or dial. Eng var of SCALP; SCOOP.
scope′ful, *a.* Extensive; inclusive. *Obs.*
scopelarie. † SCAPULARY.
scope′less, *a* See -LESS.
Sco-pel′i-dæ (skō-pĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOPELUS.] *Zoöl* Syn. of MYCTOPHIDÆ. See LANTERN FISH. — **sco-pel′id** (-ĭd), *n.* — **sco-pel′i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **scop′e-loid** (skŏp′ē-loid), *a.* & *n.*
scop′e-lism, *n.* [Gr. σκόπελος a high rock.] Rockiness *Obs.*
Scop′e-lus (skŏp′ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκόπελος a high rock.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MYCTOPHUM. See LANTERN FISH, *Illust.*
sco-pet′ (skō-pĕt′). Dial. var of ESCOPETTE. *Southwestern U. S.*
scop′ic (skŏp′ĭk), *a.* [See -SCOPIC.] Visual; — said of a kind of telegraph.
scopid. Obs. pret. of SCAPE
Scop′i-dæ (skŏp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. σκιά shadow.] *Zoöl.* Family consisting of the umbrette.
sco-pif′er-ous (skō-pĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scopae*, *scopa*, a broom + E. *-ferous.*] Bearing a tuft of brushlike hairs.
sco′pi-form (skō′pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scopae*, *scopa*, a broom + E. *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like a brush.
sco′pi-ous, *a.* [From SCOPE, *n.*] Spacious. *Obs.*
sco′pi-ped (skō′pĭ-pĕd), *a.* & *n.* [L. *scopae*, *scopa*, a broom + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Scopuliped.
scop′per-il (skŏp′ẽr-ĭl), *n.* [Cf Icel. *skopparakringla* a top, *skoppa* to spin like a top.] *Obs* or *Dial. Eng.* **a** A teetotum; a spinning top. **b** A restless, active creature, esp. a squirrel or lively child. **c** A seton
scop′pet, *v. t.* [Cf. SCOOP, *v. t.*] To lade or dip out. *Obs.*
scops owl. An owl of the genus *Scops*, esp. the European *S. scops.*
scop′tic, *n.* A jeer; a flout. *Obs.*
scop′tic (skŏp′tĭk), **scop′ti-cal** (skŏp′tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. σκωπτικός, fr. σκώπτειν to mock.] Jesting; jeering; scoffing. — **scop′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs. or R.*
Scop′u-la′ri-a (-ū-lā′rĭ-*ȧ*, 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOPULA.] *Zoöl.* A group of hexactinellid sponges having scopulate spicules. — **scop′u-la′ri-an** (-*ȧ*n), *a.*
scop′u-lif′er-ous (-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*scopula* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing a scopula or scopulas
scop′u-li-form′ (skŏp′ū-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [*scopula* + *-form*] *Zoöl.* Like a small brush.
Scop′u-lip′e-des (skŏp′ū-lĭp′ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L. *scopulae*, pl., a little broom (fr. *scopae* a broom) + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] *Zoöl.* A group of solitary nonparasitic bees having a brush of hairs on the hind legs for collecting pollen It includes the carpenter bees and various others.—**scop′u-li-ped′** (skŏp′ū-lĭ-pĕd′), *a.* & *n.*
scop′u-lous (skŏp′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *scopulosus*, fr. *scopulus* a rock, Gr σκόπελος.] Rocky. *Obs.*
scor † SCORE.
scorch (*dial.* skôch), *v. t.* [Cf SCOTCH to score.] To cut; score; scratch; flay. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
scorch′er (skôr′chẽr), *n.* One that scorches; specif.: **a** Anything very hot, as a day; hence, anything withering or caustic, as a rebuke or sarcasm. **b** One who rides or drives at an excessive rate or speed. *All Chiefly Slang.*
scorcne, *v. t.* [Cf. SCORCH to burn] To scorch. *Obs*
scor′di-um (skôr′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκόρδιον a plant smelling like garlic, fr. σκόρδον garlic] The water germander (*Teucrium scordium*), having a fancied garliclike odor. *Obs.*
score. † SCOUR.
scorel † SQUIRREL.
score′less, *a.* See -LESS.
sco′rey (skō′rĭ; skŏr′ĭ). Var. of SCAURIE. *Scot.*
scorf. † SCURF.
scorge. † SCOURGE.
sco′ri-ac (skō′rĭ-ăk), *a.* Scoriaceous. *R.*
sco′rie (skō′rĭ; skŏr′ĭ) Var. of SCAURIE. *Scot.*
sco′ri-ous (skō′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Scoriaceous.
scor′kle, *v. t.* [Cf. SCORCH to burn.] To scorch. *Obs.*
scorn. † *shorn*, p. p. of SHEAR

scorn (skôrn), *v. t.*; SCORNED (skôrnd); SCORN'ING. [ME. *scornen*, fr. OF. *escorner* to mock, prob. orig. to deprive of horns, F. *écorner*, fr. L. *ex* out, from + *cornu* horn; confused with ME. *scarnen* to scorn, fr. OF. *escarnir*, of G. origin (see SCORN, *n.*). Cf. HORN.] **1.** To hold in, or reject with, extreme contempt; to despise; contemn; disdain.

I *scorn* thy meat: 't would choke me. *Shak.*

2. To treat with extreme contempt; to make the object of insult; to mock; to scoff at; to deride. *Now Rare.*

To taunt and *scorn* you thus opprobriously. *Shak.*

Syn. — Contemn, disdain. See DESPISE.

scorn. *v. i.* To scoff; to mock; to show contumely or derision; to act disdainfully.

He said mine eyes were black and my hair black,
And, now I am remembered, *scorned* at me. *Shak.*

scorn'er (skôr'nẽr), *n.* One who scorns; a mocker.

scorn'ful (skôrn'fōōl), *a.* **1.** Full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful; — often with *of*.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, . . . nor sitteth in the seat of the *scornful.* *Ps* i. 1.

2. Treated with scorn; exciting scorn. *Obs. or R.*

The *scornful* mark of every open eye *Shak.*

Syn. — Contumelious, insolent. See CONTEMPTUOUS.

— **scorn'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **scorn'ful-ness**, *n.*

scor'o-dite (skŏr'ō-dīt), *n.* [G. *scorodit*; — so called in allusion to its smell under the blowpipe, fr. Gr. σκοροδον garlic.] *Min.* A leek-green or brownish mineral in orthorhombic crystals and in earthy form. It is hydrous ferric arsenate, $FeAsO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.1–3.3.

Scor-pæ'ni-dæ (skôr-pē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *scorpaena* a kind of fish, Gr. σκόρπαινα.] *Zoöl.* A large family of marine spiny-finned fishes, of the group Loricati. They have a large head with usually one or more pairs of spiniferous ridges above, wide gill openings, and are usually covered with ctenoid scales. The dorsal fin is usually supported by strong spines, which in some forms have poison glands and inflict severe wounds. They are most abundant in the temperate parts of the Pacific. Nearly all are used for food. The type genus is **Scor-pæ'na** (-nȧ), containing numerous species of warm and warm-temperate seas. — **scor-pæ'nid** (-nĭd), *n.* — **scor-pæ'noid** (-noid), *a.* & *n.*

scor'pene (skôr'pēn), *n.* [F. *scorpène.*] A fish of *Scorpæna* or allied genus, as the hogfish *S. scrofa* of Europe, and *S. guttata* of the coast of southern California.

Scor'pi-id (-pĭ-ĭd), *n.* [*Scorpio* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant lies in Scorpio.

Scor'pi-o (-ō), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of scorpions.

2. *Astron.* **a** [*gen. Rare*, SCORPIONIS (-ō'nĭs); cf. SCORPIUS.] A southern constellation partly in the Milky Way, and adjoining Libra, pictorially represented as a scorpion; the Scorpion. It contains the bright star Antares. **b** The eighth sign of the zodiac, marked ♏ in almanacs. See SIGN.

The Constellation Scorpio.

scor'pi-oid (-oid), *a.* [Gr. σκορπιοειδής; σκορπίος a scorpion + εἶδος form.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Like a scorpion; pert. to the Scorpioidea.

2. Curved at the end, like a scorpion's tail; circinate; — chiefly *Bot.*, and applied chiefly to inflorescence.

scorpioid cyme, *Bot.*, any type of cymose inflorescence which is circinate when young; specif., a cincinnus.

scor'pi-on (skôr'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scorpio*, *scorpius*, Gr. σκορπίος.] **1.** Any of numerous arachnids, of most warm and tropical regions, constituting the order Scorpionida, having an elongated body divided into a cephalothorax and a segmented abdomen, the posterior part of the latter forming a narrow segmented tail (generally carried curled up over the back) bearing a venomous sting at the tip. There are four pairs of walking legs and in front a pair of limbs (pedipalpi) bearing large pinchers, and a pair of mandibles. They breathe by lungs and are viviparous. Scorpions are nocturnal, and prey on insects, spiders, etc., and sometimes enter houses. Some become four or five inches long, a few even eight or more. Their sting is very severe, though rarely fatal to man. Cf. WHIP SCORPION.

2. Any of various lizards, esp. the pine lizard. *Local, U. S.*

3. Short for SCORPION FISH.

4. *Bib.* A kind of scourge, prob. one armed with metal points.

1 *Kings* xii. 11.

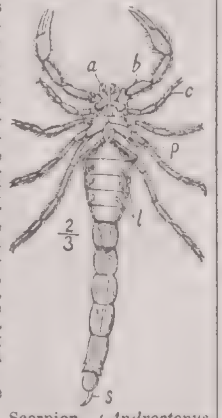

Scorpion (*Androctonus occitanus*), under side. *a* Cheliceræ; *b* Pedipalpi; *c* First Pair of Legs. *p* Comb or Pecten; *l* Stigmata; *s* Sting.

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = SCORPIO, 2.

6. *Antiq.* An ancient military engine for throwing stones, etc.; orig., a catapult; later, an onager.

scorpion bug. A water scorpion.

scorpion fish. Any fish of the family Scorpænidæ.

scorpion fly. Any species of *Panorpa.* See MECOPTERA.

Scor'pi-on'i-da (skôr'pĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The order of Arachnida constituted by the true scorpions.

scorpion lobster. Any slender burrowing crustacean of the family Thalassinidæ.

scorpion plant. a A Javanese orchid (*Renanthera arachnitis*) having white flowers somewhat resembling a large spider. **b** The scorpion thorn.

scorpion senna. A yellow-flowered fabaceous shrub (*Coronilla emerus*) having a slender jointed pod, like a scorpion's tail. The leaves are said to yield a dye like indigo, and to be used sometimes to adulterate senna.

scorpion shell. Any of numerous tænioglossate gastropods of the genus *Pterocerus* of the family Strombidæ, which have the outer lip of the aperture produced into a series of long, curved spines.

Scorpion Shell (*Pterocerus chiragra*).

scor'pi-on's-tail' (skôr'pĭ-ŭnz-), *n.* Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Scorpiurus*; — so called in allusion to the circinately coiled pod.

scorpion thorn. A thorny broom (*Genista scorpius*) of southern Europe.

Scor'pi-u'rus (skôr'pĭ-ū'rŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. σκορπίουρος; σκορπίος scorpion + οὐρά tail.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs of the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands, having contorted pods. They have simple leaves and small yellow flowers on naked peduncles.

Scor'zo-ne'ra (skôr'zō-nē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *escorzonera* snakeweed, prob. fr. *escuerzo* a kind of toad formerly thought to be venomous; — used against venomous bites.] *Bot.* A large genus of cichoriaceous herbs of middle and southern Europe. They have narrow leaves and solitary heads of yellow flowers on long peduncles, with plumose pappus and ribbed, beakless achenes. *S. hispanica* is the black salsify.

scot (skŏt), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skot*; or OF. *escot*, F. *écot*, LL. *scottum*, *scotum*, from a kindred German word; akin to AS. *scot*, and E. *shot*, *shoot*; cf. AS. *scēotan* to shoot, to contribute. See SHOOT; cf. SHOT.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; mulct; fine. — **scot and lot. a** A parish assessment formerly laid on subjects in Great Britain according to their ability. **b** Fig., obligations of every kind regarded collectively.

Experienced men of the world know very well that it is best to pay *scot and lot* as they go along. *Emerson*

Scot. *n.* [L. *Scoti*, *Scotti*, pl.; cf. AS. *Scotta*, pl. *Scottas*, *Sceottas.*] **1.** One of a Gaelic people of northern Ireland who settled in Scotland about the 5th century.

2. A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scotchman.

scotch (skŏch), *v. t.*; SCOTCHED (skŏcht); SCOTCH'ING. [Cf. E. dial. *scote* a prop, and Walloon *ascot* a prop, *ascoter* to prop.] To prop or bolster up; esp., to block with a wedge, chock, etc., as a wheel, to prevent rolling or slipping.

scotch, *n.* A chock, wedge, prop, or other support, to prevent slipping or rolling; as, a *scotch* for a wheel or a log.

scotch, *v. t.* [Earlier *scorch*, prob. fr. *score*, v., influenced by *scorch*; or OF. *escorchier.* See SCORCH.] **1.** To cut superficially; to wound; score; scratch.

We have *scotched* the snake, not killed it. *Shak.*

2. To dry (the air), as a steam radiator.

scotched collops (skŏcht), *Cookery*, a dish of beef or veal cut thin, or minced, beaten flat, and stewed with onion, etc.

scotch, *n.* **1.** A slight cut or incision; a notch; a score.

2. A ground line marked for a game, as hopscotch.

Scotch (skŏch), *a.* [From SCOTTISH.] Of or pertaining to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scottish.

Scotch asphodel, a melanthaceous herb (*Tofieldia palustris*) of the north temperate zone, having a dense raceme of small greenish flowers. — **S. attorney**, any tropical plant of the genus *Clusia*, in allusion to their habit of squeezing the life out of the trees which they envelop. — **S. barley**, hulled barley. — **S. blessing**, a vigorous rebuke; a scolding. *Dial.* — **S. bluebell**, the harebell. — **S. boiler.** See BOILER, 3. — **S. bonnets. a** The fairy-ring mushroom. **b** The garden capsicum. — **S. boot**, an instrument of torture by which the legs were crushed. — **S. bowl**, a somewhat shallow cooking bowl or kettle (see *Illust.*). — **S. broom**, the common broom. *U. S.* — **S. broth**, a rich soup made from beef or mutton and vegetables, and thickened with cooked barley. — **S. cambric**, a fine cotton fabric resembling linen cambric. — **S. cap.** *U. S.* **a** The wild black raspberry. **b** The salmonberry. — **S. carpet**, ingrain carpet; — so called from being much made in Scotland. — **S. catch** *or* **snap**, *Music*, the rhythmic division of a beat into a short tone followed by a longer, the 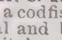 reverse of the common dotted-note rhythm: — as in . — **S. crocus**, a lilac-flowered species of crocus (*Crocus biflorus*). — **S. curl'ies** (kûr'lĭz), a variety of kale. — **S. deerhound**, the true deerhound (see DEERHOUND). — **S. dipper**, **S. duck**, the bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.* — **S. dumpling**, a codfish stomach stuffed with chopped cod liver and meal and boiled. — **S. elder**, a kind of tobacco. — **S. fiddle**, the itch. *Low.* — **S. fingering**, a loose woolen yarn much used in knitting. — **S. fir**, the Scotch pine. — **S. foursome**, *Golf*, a four-ball match; — incorrectly so called. — **S. gambit.** See 1st CHESS, 1. — **S. grass.** = PARÁ GRASS **a**. — **S. hands**, a pair of small paddles for cutting and handling butter. — **S. hearth.** = ORE HEARTH. — **S. heath. a** The common heather; — so called in the United States. **b** The European heath *Erica cinerea.* — **S. Justinian**, King David I. (1124–53) of Scotland. — **S. kale**, a kind of kale or borecole with light green, tightly curled leaves. — **S. lovage**, the apiaceous plant *Ligusticum scoticum.* — **S. marriage**, *Law*, a common-law marriage. — **S. mercury**, the common foxglove. — **Scotch mile.** See MILE. — **S. mist**, a dense mist like fine rain. — **S. nightingale**, sedge warbler. *Eng.* — **S. oath**, an oath taken merely with adjuration by invocation of the deity with uplifted hand. *Eng.* — **S. pebble**, cryptocrystalline quartz (agate, chalcedony, etc.) of various colors, occurring abundantly in parts of Scotland in the form of pebbles, which are cut, polished, and used for ornament. — **S. pine**, a valuable pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) of northern Europe, with spreading or pendulous branches and short, rigid, twisted leaves. Its hard yellow wood is one of the most valuable of European timbers, being known in carpentry as *northern pine*, *yellow fir*, *red fir*, *Scotch fir*, and *red deal.* — **S. pink**, the pheasant's-eye pink. — **S. reel.** See 1st REEL, 1 **a**. — **S. rose**, a very thorny species of rose (*Rosa spinosissima*), of Europe and Asia, with usually nine small leaflets, pink or white flowers, and globose black fruit. — **S. snap.** *Music.* See SCOTCH CATCH. — **S. stone.** = AYR STONE. — **S. teal**, the bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.* — **S. terrier**, the Scottish terrier. — **S. thistle**, any of several European thistles, as the cotton thistle, the musk thistle, or the spear thistle, used as national emblems of Scotland. — **S. topaz**, a kind of cairngorm resembling yellow topaz. — **S. trowel**, a square trowel. — **S. troy weight.** See TROY WEIGHT. — **S. whisky**, whisky having a certain smoky flavor. See WHISKY. — **S. whist**, a game, played with a pack of 36 cards, in which the jack (the best trump) counts 11, ace 4, king 3, queen 2, and ten 10. There is an additional count for cards. Forty-one points make a game. — **S. woodcock**, scrambled eggs on buttered toast spread with anchovy paste.

Scotch Bowl.

Scotch (skŏch), *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of Scotland; the Scots. According to Ripley, the Scotch comprise three ethnic types: a tall, red-blond, heavily built type, indicating Teutonic descent; a tall, dark type, also heavy, derived from the Gaelic-speaking Celts; and a short, dark, curly-haired type representing an original Iberian population. The Lowlanders represent a predominant strain of the Teutonic, the Highlanders of the Celtic, blood.

2. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland. Cf. GAELIC, *n.*

3. Short for SCOTCH WHISKY. *Cant.*

scotch'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SCOTCH. Specif.: *n. Masonry.* Act of dressing stone with a pick or pointed instrument.

Scotch'man (skŏch'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotsman.

2. [*l. c.*] *Naut.* **a** A piece of metal or wood, or a cover of canvas or stiff hide, placed on shrouds and other rigging to prevent chafing; chafing gear. **b** A ring in an eye on a piece of metal seized to a stay or shroud, used to hook a tackle into or to lead a rope through.

3. The bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.*

sco'ter (skō'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *scote*, *scoot*, to run away, to hurry off.] Any of several sea ducks constituting the genus *Oidemia*, inhabiting the northern coasts of the Old and New World and occurring also on some larger inland waters; a surf duck. The species, usually called *coots* in America, but not to be confounded with the true coots (genus *Fulica*), have the plumage chiefly black in the adult male and dusky brown in the female and young, with or without white markings. They feed mostly on marine animals, and their flesh is tough and rank. The commonest American species are the white-winged and surf scoters (see these terms). On the British coasts *O. nigra*, without white markings, is the common scoter.

Scoter (*Oidemia americana*).

scot'-free' (87), *a.* Without payment of scot; untaxed, hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

sco'ti-a (skō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκοτία darkness, a sunken molding in the base of a pillar, so called from the dark shadow it casts, fr. σκότος darkness.] *Arch.* A concave molding used especially in classical architecture, as in the base of a column. Cf. CAVETTO. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

Sco'tism (skō'tĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of (Joannes) Duns Scotus, a Franciscan Scholastic (d. 1308), called the *Subtle Doctor.* The chief significance of Scotism is its emphasis of individual will and efficiency, as opposed to *Thomism.* — **Sco'tist** (-tĭst), *n.* — **Sco-tis'tic** (skō-tĭs'tĭk), **Sco-tis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Scot'land Yard' (skŏt'lănd). A short street off Whitehall in London, for a long time (until 1890) the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, now located at New Scotland Yard on the Thames Embankment. Hence, figuratively, the Metropolitan Police force at headquarters, esp. the detective department. — **Scot'land Yard'er** (yär'dẽr).

scot'o-graph (skŏt'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. σκότος darkness + *-graph.*] **a** An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing. **b** *Physics.* A radiograph.

scot'o-my (skŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *scotomia*, fr. Gr. σκότωμα dizziness, fr. σκοτοῦν to darken, fr. σκότος darkness.] **1.** Dizziness with dimness of sight. *Obs.* *Lanfranc.* **2.** *Med.* Obscuration of the field of vision due to the appearance of a dark spot before the eye.

Scots (skŏts), *a.* [For older *Scottis* Scottish. See SCOTTISH.] Of or pertaining to the Scotch; Scottish; Scotch; as, *Scots* law; a pound *Scots* (1s. 8d.).

Scots Greys, a famous regiment of dragoons in the British army, raised in Scotland about 1683; — so called from the gray chargers ridden by all the members. It is now the Second Dragoons, or Royal Scots Greys. — **S. Guards.** *Mil.* See GUARD, *n.*, 6 **b**. — **S. money**, the money of Scotland previous to its union with England. See 3d POUND, 3 **b**; SHILLING, 2 **a**; PENNY, 2 **b**. — **S. pine.** Var. of SCOTCH PINE.

Scots (skŏts), *n.* The Scottish language or dialect.

Scot'ti-cism (skŏt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *Scot(t)icus* Scottish.] An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scottish people.

Scot'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To cause to be or become like the Scotch; to make Scottish.

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scornd. Scorned. *Ref. Sp.*
scorn'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SCORN.
scorn'ly, *adv.* Scornfully. *Obs.*
scorn'y, *a.* **a** Deserving scorn; paltry. *Obs.* **b** Scornful. *Dial.*
scorp. † SKRIP. [SCAUPER.
scor'per (skôr'pẽr). Var. of
scor'pi-ac (skôr'pĭ-ăk), *a.* [Cf. SCORPION.] Scorpionlike. *Obs.*
Scor-pid'i-dæ (skŏr-pĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Scorpis*, name of a genus.] *Zoöl.* A small family of squamipinnate fishes of the Pacific Ocean having a deep, compressed body, well-developed teeth, and single dorsal fin
scor-pid'i-on, *n.* [Gr. σκορπίδιον.] *Mil.* A scorpion. *Obs.*
Scor'pi-i, *n.* See SCORPIUS.
scor'pi-oi'dal (-oi'dăl), *a.* Scorpioid.
Scor'pi-oi'de-a (skôr'pĭ-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. SCORPIOID.] *Zoöl.* = SCORPIONIDA. [THORN.
scorpion broom = SCORPION
Scor'pi-o'nes (-ō'nēz), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = SCORPIONIDA.
scorpion grass. = FORGET-ME-NOT **a**.
Scorpion's Heart. See ANTARES.
scorpion spider. Any one of the Pedipalpida.
scorpion weed. The tropical heliotrope *Heliotropium indicum.*
scor'pi-on-wort' (skôr'pĭ-ŭn-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A fabaceous plant (*Ornithopus scorpioides*) of southern Europe, having slender curved pods **b** Scorpion grass.
Scor'pi-us (skôr'pĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *gen.* SCORPII (-ī). [L., a scorpion.] *Astron.* The constellation Scorpio. In designating stars *Scorpii*, instead of *Scorpionis*, is usually used as the genitive.
scorse (skôrs; skōrs), *n.* & *v.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. COSS a bargain.] Barter; exchange; trade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scorse. *v. t.* To chase. *Obs.*
scors'er, *n.* A (horse) dealer. *Obs.* [monger. *Obs.*
scor-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] A whore-
scor'ta-to-ry (skôr'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *scortator* a fornicator, deriv. of *scortum* a prostitute.] Lewd.
scor'vy. † SCURVY.
scot. *v. i.* **1** To pay scot. **2.** To participate; share. *Obs.*
Scot. *Abbr.* Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.
scot'ale (skŏt'āl). **scot'al** (-ăl), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A local contribution formerly levied by the sheriff for his own emolument
sco'tare' (skō'târ'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
scotch, *v. i.* [Cf. SCOTCH to score.] To notch; also, to wedge firmly; hence, to check (one's self). *Obs.*
Scotch'er-y (skŏch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Scottish character.
scotch'-hop'per, *n.* Hopscotch.
Scotch'-I'rish, *a.* Of both Scottish and Irish extraction. — *n. pl.* Persons of Scottish and Irish extraction; often, specif., Orangemen.
scote (skōt), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. SCOTCH to prop.] Prop; scotch. *Dial. Eng.*
scoth, *v. t.* To shroud in darkness. *Obs.* [Scotland. *Poetic.*
Sco'ti-a (skō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.]
Scot'ic (skŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert to the Scots, esp. the original Scots of Ireland.
‖ **Scot'i-ce** (skŏt'ĭ-sē), *adv* [NL.] In Scotch fashion or language.
sco-ti'no (skō-tē'nō), *n.* [It. *scotano*, *cotino.*] The Venetian sumac; also, its dried leaves.
Scot'ize (skŏt'īz), *v. i.* To imitate the Scottish: *Eccl. Hist.*, to follow the Scottish Presbyterians in opposing prelacy.
scot'o-din'i-a (skŏt'ō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σκότος darkness + δῖνος whirling.] *Med.* Dizziness with headache and impairment of sight.
sco-to'ma (skō-tō'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκότωμα.] *Med.* Scotomy. [with scotomy. *Obs.*
scot'o-mat'i-cal, *a.* Affected
scot'o-scope (skŏt'ō-skōp; skō'tō-), *n.* [Gr. σκότος darkness + *-scope.*] An instrument for disclosing objects in the dark or in a faint light. [Scotchman.
Scots'man (skŏts'măn), *n.* A
scott (skŏt), *n.* *Lumber Trade.* A very defective piece of lumber, the lowest grade.
Scott'-con-nect'ed, *a.* *Elec.* = T-CONNECTED.
scot'ter-ing (skŏt'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* The burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. *Obs.*
‖ **Scot'ti-ce** (skŏt'ĭ-sē). Var. of SCOTICE.

Scot'ti-fy (skŏt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (fī'ĭng). [L. *Scot(t)icus* Scottish + E. *-fy*.] To Scotticize. — **Scot'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Scot'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* [From SCOT a Scotchman: cf. AS. *Scyttisc*, and E. SCOTCH, *a.*, SCOTS, *a.*] Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, their language, or their literature; Scotch; as, *Scottish* industry or economy; a *Scottish* chief; a *Scottish* dialect.

Scottish Episcopal Church. See *Episcopal Church in Scotland, the*, under EPISCOPAL, *a.* — **S. Ho'garth** (hō'gärth), David Allan (1744-96); — so called because of his sketches, bordering on caricature, of Italian manners, esp. at Rome during the carnival. — **S. rite**, *Freemasonry*, the ceremonial observed by one of the masonic systems, called in full the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite; also, the system itself, which confers thirty-three degrees, of which the first three are nearly identical with those of the York rite. — **S. school**, *Philos.*, a group of Scottish philosophers including Thomas Reid (1710-96), James Oswald (1727-93), James Beattie (1735-1803), Dugald Stewart (1753-1828), Thomas Brown (1778-1820), Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832), Sir Wm. Hamilton (1788-1856), Henry Longueville Mansel (1820-71), and James McCosh (1811-94). The characteristic doctrine of the school was *natural realism* (which see). — **S. Solomon, the**, James VI. of Scotland and I. of England; — so called in jest. — **S. terrier**, one of a breed of long-bodied, short-legged terriers originating in the Scottish Highlands, and noted for intelligence and courage. Their very rough wiry coat is usually iron gray, grizzled, or black; they should carry the tail erect.

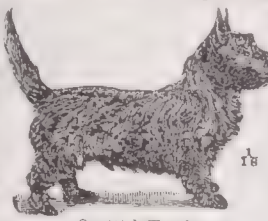

Scottish Terrier.

scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* [Prob. fr. E. dial. *scunner*, *scouner*, to loathe, shrink with fear, akin to AS. *scunian* to shun. See SHUN.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a villain; a man without honor or virtue.

scoun'drel, *a.* Low; base; mean; scoundrelly.

scoun'drel-ly, *a.* Characteristic of a scoundrel; rascally.

scour (skour), *v. i.*; SCOURED (skourd); SCOUR'ING. [OF. *escorre*, *escourre*, to run out or forth, fr. L. *excurrere* to run forth. Cf. EXCURSION.] To run swiftly; to rove or range in pursuit or search of something; to scamper.

scour, *v. t.* To pass over, or traverse, swiftly (the ground, a region, etc.); also, to go over or through carefully and thoroughly in or as if in search of something; as, to *scour* the coast in search of a vessel; to *scour* a book for quotations.

Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain. *Pope.*

scour, *v. t.* [Akin to LG. *schüren*, D. *schuren*, *schueren*, G. *scheuern*, Dan. *skure*, Sw. *skura*; all possibly fr. LL. *escurare*, fr. L. *ex* + *curare* to take care: cf. OF. *escurer* to clean. Cf CURE.] **1.** To rub hard, esp. with something rough, for the purpose of cleansing; to make clean and bright by friction; as, to *scour* knives.

2. To cleanse from grease, dirt, etc., by rubbing or scrubbing in some liquid; as, to *scour* wool, articles of dress, etc.

3. To cleanse or clear, as by a powerful current of water; to flush; as, to *scour* a ditch.

4. Fig.: To remove as if by rubbing or cleaning; esp., to carry off or sweep away, as by a flood; as, to *scour* the invaders from the land.

5. To purge; as, to *scour* a horse; also, fig., to cause the evacuation of, as by purging.

6. To free (wheat) from dust, etc., before milling.

7. *Leather.* To take the flesh from (a hide) by rubbing, etc. **to scour the cramp ring**, to wear fetters; to lie in chains. *Thieves' Cant.*

scour, *v. i.* **1.** To clean anything by rubbing. *Shak.*

2. To cleanse anything, esp. in a liquid.

Warm water is softer than cold, for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To become clean and smooth or bright by rubbing.

4. To be purged freely; to have a diarrhea.

scour, *n.* [See SCOUR to rub, purge.] **1.** Act of scouring; specif., scouring action of a current of water.

2. Diarrhea or dysentery, as in cattle; — usually in *pl.*

3. A place scoured, specif. one scoured by running water.

4. *Sulphuric Acid Manuf.* A scar.

5. The cleansing agent used in scouring wool, or the like.

6. A large draft, as of liquor. *Scot.*

scour'age (skour'āj), *n.* Refuse liquid after scouring.

scourge (skûrj), *v. t. & i.*; SCOURGED (skûrjd); SCOURG'ING (skûr'jĭng). [ME. *sco(u)rgen*, OF. *escorgier*, L. *excoriare* to excoriate. See EXCORIATE.] **1.** To whip; lash; flog.

2. To punish or afflict with severity; to chastise; to afflict, esp. for sins or faults and with the purpose of correction.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth. *Heb* xii. 6.

To *scourge* and impoverish the people *Brougham*

scourge, *n.* [ME. *sco(u)rge*, *scurge*, OF. *escorge*, fr. *escorgier* to scourge; cf. OF. *èscorgiée* a scourge, F. *écourgée*, *escourgée*. See SCOURGE, *v.*] **1.** A lash, switch, or whip, esp. one used to inflict pain or punishment.

2. A means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering; hence, a punishment; also, an infliction or affliction; as, a *scourge* of mosquitoes or of adversity.

What *scourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shak.*

Scourge of God, Attila, king of the Huns. — **S. of Princes**, Aretino (1492-1557), the Italian satirist.

scour'ing (skour'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCOUR. — **scouring ball**, a ball composed of detergents for removing stains from cloth. — **s. barrel**, a tumbling barrel (which see). — **s. cinder**, basic slag produced in the iron blast furnace, rich in ferrous oxide, which attacks the furnace lining by taking silica from it. — **s. rush**, the common horsetail *Equisetum hyemale*, used, esp. in Europe, as a scouring material; the Dutch rush. — **s. stock**, *Woolen Manuf.*, a kind of fulling mill.

scour'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Refuse removed in scouring; specif., refuse removed in scouring grain.

scour'way' (-wā'), *n.* *Geol.* A channel formed by a strong current; esp., one of the channels of temporary streams associated with margins of Pleistocene ice sheets.

scouse (skous), *n.* [Cf. LOBSCOUSE.] *Naut.* A sailor's baked dish. Bread *scouse* contains no meat. See LOBSCOUSE.

scout (skout), *v. t.*; SCOUT'ED; SCOUT'ING. [Cf. Icel. *skūta* a taunt, *skūta* to jut out, *skota* to shove, *skjōta* to shoot, to shove. See SHOOT.] To reject with contempt, as something absurd; to treat with ridicule; to flout; as, to *scout* an idea or a person. "Flout 'em and *scout* 'em." *Shak.*

scout, *v. i.* To scoff; — with *at*; as, to *scout* at religion.

scout, *n.* [ME. *scoute*, OF. *escoute* scout, spy, fr. *escouter*, *escolter*, to listen, to hear, F. *écouter*, fr. L. *auscultare*, to hear with attention, to listen to. See AUSCULTATION.] **1.** A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings; esp., *Mil. & Nav.*, a soldier or vessel sent out in war to reconnoiter, and gain information of the whereabouts, movements, and condition of the enemy, or one intended for use on such service.

2. *Mil.* A member of an organization composed of Filipinos, with officers detailed from the officers and enlisted men of the regular army, which serves as an auxiliary military force of the United States in the Philippine Islands; — commonly called the *Philippine scouts.*

3. Act of scouting, reconnoitering, or keeping a lookout.

While the rat is on the *scout*. *Cowper.*

4. A reconnoitering party. *Obs.*

5. A watchman or constable. *Obs.*

6. A college student's or undergraduate's servant; — so called at Oxford, England; — at Cambridge called a *gyp*; and at Dublin, a *skip*. *Cant.*

7. In cricket, rounders, etc., a fielder who plays at a considerable distance from the batsman. *Local, Eng.*

Syn. — See EMISSARY.

scout, *v. i.* [ME. *scouten*; cf. OF. *escouter* to hear. See SCOUT, *n.*] **1.** To look or search. *Obs.*, exc., specif., *Chiefly Mil.*, to go about to explore a region or country or to obtain information of the movements of an enemy; to act as a scout; also, rarely, to keep watch.

Scout far and wide into the realm of night *Milton*

2. To go out seeking or watching for something; — with *for*; as, he spent the day *scouting* for work. *Colloq.*

scout, *v. t.* **1.** To observe, watch, look for, or follow, as a scout; as, to *scout* the enemy.

2. To pass over or through as a scout; to reconnoiter; as, to *scout* a country.

scove (skōv), *v. t.*; SCOVED (skōvd); SCOV'ING (skōv'ĭng). [Cf. Icel. *skōf* the crust at the bottom of a pan, Norw. dial. *skova* the crust at the bottom of a vat.] *Brickmaking.* To cover the outside exposed surfaces of (bricks in a kiln) with a mask of clay so as to economize heat in burning.

scow (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw*.] *Naut.* **a** A large flat-bottomed boat, having broad, square ends, — chiefly used as a lighter or for transporting refuse to its place of disposal. **b** A yacht of very light draft, broad beam, blunt bow, and long overhangs, designed chiefly for racing. *Colloq.*

scowl (skoul), *v. i.*; SCOWLED (skould); SCOWL'ING. [ME. *scoulen*, prob. fr. Dan. *skule*; cf. LG. *schulen* to hide one's self, D. *schuilen*.] **1.** To draw down or wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry.

She *scowled* and frowned with froward countenance *Spenser.*

2. Hence, to look gloomy or threatening; to lower.

scowl, *v. t.* To affect, influence, bring, express, send, drive, etc., by or as if by scowling; as, to *scowl* one into silence.

Syn. — See FROWN.

scowl, *n.* **1.** A pulling down or wrinkling of the brows, as in frowning; an expression of displeasure, sullenness, or discontent in the countenance; a frown.

2. Hence, a gloomy, dark, or threatening aspect. *Burns.*

scrab'ble (skrăb''l), *v. i.*; SCRAB'BLED (-'ld); SCRAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of dial. *scrab* to scrape, scratch, akin to E. *scrape*. Cf. SCRAMBLE, SCRAWL, *v. t.*] **1.** To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to scramble.

He fell *scrabbling* in the dirt . . crying "Have mercy!" *Kipling.*

2. To clamber with hands and feet or knees; to scramble.

Now after a while Little-faith came to himself, and getting up made shift to *scrabble* on his way. *Bunyan.*

3. To scribble; s[illegible]
David . . *scrab*[illegible] xxi. 13

scrab'ble (skrăb'[illegible] [illegible]ing or clutching [illegible]; as, the beggar *scr*[illegible]
2. To mark with [illegible]

scrab'ble, *n.* A [illegible]e.

scrag (skrăg), *n.* [illegible] a long, lean man, [illegible]d, or [illegible]] Any of various [illegible] rough; specif.: **a** A rag[illegible] h. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A [illegible] or animal. *Colloq.* **c** The [illegible] a sheep. **d** A scrag whal[illegible]

scrag, *v. t.*; SCR[illegible] [illegible]RAG'ING). [Cf. SCRAG neck [illegible] the neck of; specif., to hang by [illegible] *Colloq.*
2. *Mech.* To bend [illegible]

scrag'ged (skrăg[illegible] [illegible]rag'ged-ness, *n.*

scrag'gly (-lĭ) [illegible] scraggy, as a rock; unk[illegible]

scrag'gy (-ĭ) [illegible]GIEST. **1.** Rough with [illegible]ips. **2.** Lean and [illegible]wy, *scraggy* neck.' [illegible]*cott.*

scram'ble (sk[illegible]AM'-BLING (-blĭng [illegible] cf. dial. *scramb* to rak[illegible]atch at. See SCRA[illegible]r on hands and fe[illegible] dif-ficulty, as if c[illegible]all [illegible]*ble* up a cliff or over [illegible].
2. To strugg[illegible] thrown or being on [illegible]e un-ceremonious[illegible]at; to *scramble* for [illegible] street.

scram'ble, *v.* [illegible]sually with *up* or [illegible] "The *scrambled* di[illegible] *W. Black.*
2 To toss o[illegible]
3 To scale [illegible] *Colloq.*
scrambled eg[illegible]ks are stirred tog[illegible]ightly, often with [illegible]

scram'ble, [illegible]oing or moving on [illegible]nd push-ing for som[illegible]s strug-gle for poss[illegible]ffice.

scram'blin[illegible] suggest-ing, the aw[illegible]gression of one wh[illegible]r town; *scrambling streets.*

scran'nel (skran'[illegible], Norw. dial. *skran* [illegible]t; thin; lean; wea[illegible]
Grat[illegible] *Milton*

scrap (skr[illegible]: cf. Icel. *skrap* trif[illegible]something scraped o[illegible]bit; frag-ment, as [illegible]rning.
[illegible] *De Quincey.*
2. Specif[illegible]printed; a brief exc[illegible] a letter. Also, son[illegible]ched from a book or [illegible] like.
3. *pl.* T[illegible] trying out animal f[illegible]
4. *sing.* [illegible]

scrap, *v.* [illegible] make into scrap or scrap[illegible]n the scrap heap; a[illegible]

scrap, *a* In th[illegible]s, valuable only as [illegible]steel.

scrap'bo[illegible]ch extracts or pictures cut from [illegible] pasted.

scrape ([illegible]ING (skrāp'-ĭng). [ME. s[illegible]d. orig.; cf. Icel *sk*[illegible] D. *schrapen*, *schrab*[illegible]*rp*: cf. OF. *escraper* to scrape. [illegible] To rub over the su[illegible]ent that re-moves [illegible] smooth or clean by or a[illegible]one; also, to grate harshly over[illegible] a finger nail.
2. To [illegible]rove).
Ezek xxvi. 4.
3. To [illegible]g; to gather in sm[illegible] followed by *togeth*[illegible]*up*; as[illegible]
4. To [illegible]o as to make a scrap[illegible]t on the floor.
5. T[illegible]. or to silence,

Scot'tish-man, *n.* = SCOTCHMAN.
scotylle. † SCUTTLE, a basket.
scou. † SHOVE.
scouch (skouch), *v. i.* [Cf. dial *scouk* to lie hid, or OF. *escouchier* to lie down.] To crouch. *Dial.*
scoug. † SCUG, shade. [SKULK.]
scouk (skōōk) Scot. var. of
scoumfyt. † SCOMFIT.
scoun'drel-dom (skoun'drĕl-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [-ISM.]
scoun'drel-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See
scouner. † SCUNNER.
scoup, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial *skopa*, *skåpa*, to dance, to hop.] To run; scamper; skip; leap. *Obs.*
scoupe. † SCOPE.
scoup'er, *n.* A dancer; a jumper; a restless creature *Obs. Scot.*
scourd. Scoured. *Ref Sp.*
scourer. Aphetic of DISCOVERER. [*Obs.* **1.** A runner.]
scour'er. *n.* [See SCOUR to run.]
2. One who scours the streets, esp. by night; a vagabond, roisterer, or night thief.
scour'er, *n.* [See SCOUR to purge] One that scours, cleanses, or purges, as a device for cleaning wheat.
scourey. Var. of SCAURIE.
scour'fish', *n.* [*scour* to rub + *fish*. Its rough skin is used for scouring.] The escolar
scourg'er (skûr'jẽr), *n.* One that scourges; specif, *Obs. or Hist.*, a flagellant.
scourgy. † SCROGGY.
scourse (skōrs). Var. of SCORSE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scour'wort' (skour'wûrt'; *dial. also* skōōr'wûrt'), *n.* The common soapwort. *Dial. Eng.*
scour'y (skōōr'ĭ), *a.* [Cf SCOUR diarrhea.] Shabby; mean; ragged *Scot.*
scout. † SCHUIT. [SCOOT.]
scout (skōōt). Scot. var. of
scout (skout; skōōt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skūta* to jut out, *skūti* a cave formed by jutting rocks. Cf. SCOUT to reject.] A high rock, or projecting ridge. *Obs. or Dial.*
scout, *n* [Eng. dial., also *scoot*. Cf. SCOTER.] **a** The common guillemot. **b** The razor-billed auk. *Local, Brit.*
scout'er (skout'ẽr), *n* **1.** *Quarrying.* A workman who splits off large flakes of stone from projecting masses with the plug and feather or other tools.
2. *Cricket, etc.* A scout. *Eng.*
scouth (skōōth), *n.* Room; range; scope; also, plenty. *Scot.*
scouth'er (skōth'ẽr; skōōth'-). Var. of SCOWDER, *n. & v.*, burn.
scouth'er (skōōth'ẽr), *n.* A slight shower or fall of snow. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To drizzle or snow slightly *Scot.*
scout'i-al'lan, **scout'i-al'len** (skōōt'ĭ-ăl'ĭn), **scout'i-au'lin** (-ä'lĭn; -ô'lĭn), **scout'i-nal'len** (-năl'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. Icel *skīt-auli*, lit., a muting gull.] The parasitic jaeger. *Scot.*
scout'ing-ly, *adv.* of SCOUTING.
scout'y-al'len, **scout'y-au'lin** Vars. of SCOUTIALLAN.
sco'van lode (skō'văn). [Cf. SCOVE.] A lode of tin, esp one showing no gossan. *Cornwall.*
scove (skōv), *n.* Rich, clean tin ore. *Cornwall.*
scov'el (skŭv''l), *n.* [W. *ysgubell*, dim. of *ysgub* a broom, fr. L. *scopae*.] A mop for sweeping ovens: a malkin. *Dial. Eng.*
scoverour. † DISCOVERER.
sco'vil-lite (skō'vĭl-īt), *n.* [From the *Scoville* mine in Salisbury, Conn] *Min.* Rhabdophanite.
scov'y (skōv'ĭ), *a* [Cf. SCOVE, *v.*] Blotchy; streaky; smeared. *Dial. Eng.*
scow, *v. t.* To convey in a scow.
scow'bank', **scow'bank'er**, *n.* A worthless, idle fellow; a member of a scow's crew: a lubberly sailor. *Dial. Eng. & Naut.*
scow'der (skōō'dẽr). Var. of SCOUTHER, a shower.
scow'der (skō'dẽr; skōō'-), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCALD, *v.*] Burn; scorch; singe *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scow'der (skō'dẽr; skōō'-), *n.* Confusion; bustle. *Dial Eng*
scowl'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scowling*, p. pr.
scowp. † SCOUP, to run.
scowth'er (skōōth'ẽr). Var. of SCOUTHER, a shower.
scoymous. † SQUEAMOUS.
scp. *Abbr.* Script.
scr. *Abbr* Scruple.
scra (skrä). Scot var. of SCRAW.
scraa (skrä). Dial. var of SCRAW. *Isle of Man.*
scrab (skrăb), *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *schrabben* to scrape, Dan. *skrabe*.] Scratch *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng*
scrab (skrăb), *n* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A stunted tree or shrub; a stump. **b** A crab apple.
scrab'er (skrăb'ẽr), *n.* [Cf Dan. *skrabe* a scraper, the shearwater.] **a** The black guillemot. **b** The Manx shearwater. *Local, Eng.*
scrab'l Scrabble. *Ref. Sp.*
scrabroun, *n.* [LL. *scrabro*, *-onis*; prob. fr. confusion of L. *crabro* hornet with L. *scarabaeus* beet[illegible]
scrach[illegible]
scrach[illegible]
scrae[illegible] dry s[illegible] tough[illegible] of lea[illegible] worn[illegible] skinn[illegible]
scraf[illegible]
scraf[illegible] SCRA[illegible] to scr[illegible]gle; t[illegible] triou[illegible]gle.
scra[illegible]
scra[illegible] SCR[illegible]
scra[illegible]
scra[illegible]
scra[illegible] sma[illegible] but[illegible] dor[illegible] ally[illegible] nor[illegible] wh[illegible] sid[illegible] *Ba*[illegible]
sc[illegible] va[illegible]
sc[illegible] E[illegible]
[illegible] *v. t.* [Cf. dial. [illegible]nb, AS. *scrim*-[illegible], contract.] To [illegible]yze. — *a.* Be-[illegible]red; puny; also, *Dial Eng.*
[illegible]amble. *Ref. Sp.*
[illegible]ambled *Ref. Sp.*
[illegible]krăm'blẽr), *n.* [illegible]mbles. Specif.: [illegible] CLIMBER.
[illegible]skrăn), *n.* [Cf. [illegible]bbish, marine [illegible]ken victuals; hence, a scrap; [illegible]use. *Dial. & Slang*
[illegible]nch), *v. t.* [Cf. [illegible] to eat greedily, Cf. CRAUNCH, SCRUNCH.] To [illegible]nch. *Colloq. & Dial.*
[illegible]k), **scrank'y** (-ĭ), [illegible]wny *Scot. & Dial.*
[illegible]g (skrăn'ĭng; [illegible] Begging for food.
[illegible]), *a* [See SCRAN-[illegible]ny: scanty; mea-[illegible] *& Dial. Eng.*
[illegible] Distracted; crazy.
[illegible]p), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. [illegible]ight; quarrel; scuf-

N O P Q R S

as a speaker, by drawing the feet back and forth upon the floor; — usually with *down*. *Eng.* *Macaulay.*
6. To play, as a fiddle, by drawing a bow across. *Derogatory.*
to scrape acquaintance, to make acquaintance by an effort, esp. without an introduction. *Farquhar.*
He tried *to scrape acquaintance* with her *G. W. Cable.*
— **to s. cotton**, to hoe the growing plants. *Southern U. S.*
scrape (skrāp), *v. i.* **1**. To scrape anything; also, to rub harshly or gratingly along.
2. To occupy one's self with getting goods, esp. money, laboriously; as, he *scraped* and saved until rich.
3. To play on a violin or like instrument. *Derogatory.*
4. To draw back the foot along the ground or floor when making a bow; as, bowing and *scraping*.
scrape, *n.* **1**. Act of scraping; also, the effect of scraping, as a scratching, harsh sound; a hole, heap, etc., made by scraping; as, a *scrape* of a pen.
2. A drawing back of the foot when bowing; also, a bow made with that accompaniment. *H. Spencer.*
3. A disagreeable predicament; a perplexity; a difficulty, esp. one due to one's own fault.
The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these *scrapes* *Bp Warburton.*
4. A hard resin or turpentine from incisions in pine trees.
5. A scraper. *Colloq.*
6. A dredge, esp. for taking crabs or oysters. See DREDGE, 3.
scrape′-fin′ished (-fĭn′ĭsht), *a. Mech.* Finished to a smooth, level surface with the scraper, as a lathe bed after being milled.

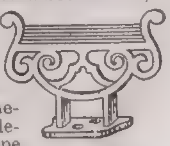
Scraper, 1 a.

scrap′er (skrāp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that scrapes; an instrument with which something is scraped. Specif.: **a** A metal device fixed near an entrance, used to scrape dirt, etc., from shoes. **b** Any of various instruments, tools, or machines used esp. in the different trades for scraping metal, wood, leather, etc., to produce a clean or a smooth finished surface, or for cutting grooves, shaping objects, or the like, by scraping away superfluous material. **c** Any of various appliances for removing an extraneous coating or layer from something, as a broad hoe for cleaning roads, stables, etc., a device for scraping up snow from ice, a hoelike implement for raking out ashes, a small dredge for gathering shellfish, etc. **d** An apparatus, drawn by horses or oxen, for scraping up earth in making roads, digging canals, etc. **e** A device, armed with curved knives, forced through a pipe line to clear out obstructions. **f** *Mining.* A contrivance for cleaning out the detritus (bore meal) from a borehole. **g** *Lithography.* In the old form of press, a board or blade the edge of which rubs over the tympan sheet to make the impression.

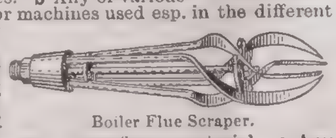
Boiler Flue Scraper.

Scrapers, 1 b and c. 1 Scraper for removing burr in line engraving; 2 Scraper used in Mezzotint; 3 Wall Scraper; 4, 5, 6 Molding Scrapers; 7 Butcher Block, 8 Box, and 9 Deck, Scraper; 10, 11, 12 Machinists' Scrapers.

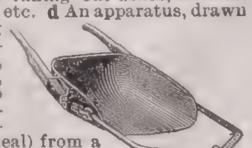
Scraper, 1 d

2. One who scrapes. Specif.: **a** A fiddler; — usually contemptuous. **b** One who acquires avariciously and saves penuriously.
scrap′ing (skrāp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCRAPE. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of one that scrapes.
2. Something scraped off, up, or together; — usually in the *pl.*; as, the *scrapings* of the street.
3. *pl.* Hard earnings; savings collected in small portions.
scrap′ple (skrăp′'l), *n.* [Dim. of *scrap*.] An article of food made by boiling together bits or scraps of meat, usually pork, with chopped herbs and flour or Indian meal. It is sliced and fried before serving.
scrap′py (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of scraps; fragmentary; lacking unity or consistency; as, a *scrappy* lecture or dinner.
scratch (skrăch), *v. t.*; SCRATCHED (skrăcht); SCRATCH′ING. [ME. *cracchen*, influenced by ME. *scratten* to scratch, both prob. of Scand. orig.: cf. Sw. *kratsa* to scrape, *kratta* to rake, to scratch, Dan. *kradse* to scratch, to scrape, Icel. *krota* to engrave, akin to D. *krassen* to scratch, G. *kratzen*, OHG. *krazzōn*. Cf. GRATE to rub.] **1**. To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged; to scrape, roughen, or wound slightly by drawing something pointed or rough across, as claws, or a nail.
Small sand-colored stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew*

2. To scrape or rub with something rough, pointed, or edged without abrasion, to allay irritation, cause a pleasant sensation, or the like; as, to *scratch* a dog's neck.
3. To write or draw hastily or roughly; as, to *scratch* a note. *Colloq.* "*Scratch* out a pamphlet." *Swift.*
4. To cancel or expunge as by drawing a line through; as, to *scratch* an item from an account; hence: **a** To refrain from voting for (a candidate), as by obliterating or drawing a line through his name on a ballot, esp. when the candidate is one of a group for most of whom the voter casts a ballot. *U. S.* **b** To withdraw (a horse) from the entries in a race, as by crossing its name off from the list of entries.
5. To dig or excavate with the claws.
to scratch a ticket, to cancel one or more names of candidates on a party or factional ballot; to refuse to vote the party or factional ticket in its entirety. *U. S.*
scratch (skrăch), *v. i.* **1**. To use the claws or nails in tearing, wounding, digging, etc.; to make scratches.
2. To rub one's head, back, etc., with something rough.
3. To gather money by hard work and hoarding.
4. To scratch the ticket of one's party or faction.
5. *Billiards.* To score by some fortunate chance.
6. *Pool.* To make a scratch. See SCRATCH, *n.*, 9.
scratch, *n.* **1**. A break in the surface of a thing made by rubbing or rasping with anything pointed, hard, or rough; a mark, furrow, or incision so made.
The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work. *Moxon.*
2. A slight, superficial wound.
3 *pl. Veter.* See SCRATCHES.
4. A kind of wig covering only a portion of the head.
5. The line from which contestants start in a race.
6. A line formerly drawn across a prize ring, up to which boxers were brought to join fight; hence, test, trial, or proof of courage; as, to come up to the *scratch*.
7. In a game or contest where handicaps are allowed, the starting time, station, or other regulated circumstances, of a competitor who neither is allowed odds nor receives a penalty; also, rarely, a competitor who receives neither a handicap nor a penalty in a handicap contest.
8. In billiards, a shot which scores by chance and not as intended by the player; a fluke; hence, in general, a fluke.
9. In pool, a shot which fails to comply with some requirement of the game and involves a penalty of loss of one or more balls or points.
10. A written scrawl; a scribble. *Colloq.*
scratch, *a.* **1**. Made or done by chance and not in the way intended; as, a *scratch* hit or shot. *Colloq.*
2. Arranged or put together with little selection of material; haphazard; as, a *scratch* crew, dinner. *Colloq.*
3. In sports, without handicap or allowance, — said of a contest or of a contestant.
scratch′board′ (-bōrd′; 201), *n.* A kind of smooth-surfaced chalk-covered cardboard with line or stipple tint, for drawing on with crayon, pen and ink, etc., the lights being scratched out with a penknife. Called also *scratchcard*.
scratch′brush′ (-brŭsh′), *n.* A stiff wire brush for cleaning iron castings and other metal. — *v. t.* To brush or mark with or as with a scratchbrush.

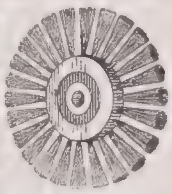
A Revolvable Scratchbrush.

scratch coat. The first coat in plastering, roughened by scratching or scoring so that the next coat may firmly adhere to it; — called also *scratchwork*.
scratch division. *Math.* An old Arabian form of division supplanted since the 17th century by long division; — so called because, since the partial products were not set down at all, but only the remainders, it was necessary to scratch out each figure of the dividend from which subtraction was made and place the remainder each time above it.
scratch′er (skrăch′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that scratches; as: **a** An implement for scratching. **b** One who scratches a ticket. *Colloq., U. S.* **c** A rasorial bird; — chiefly in *pl.*
2. A cider mill in which the fruit is disintegrated or torn to pieces, a method said to be better than crushing.
3. *Bookkeeping.* A daybook. *Colloq.*
4. = BARK BLAZER.
scratch′es (skrăch′ĕz; -ĭz; 151), *n.* Sometimes construed as a *pl.* *Veter.* An affection of the skin of the hollow of the fetlock of horses, accompanied with swelling, heat, and tenderness, the formation of transverse fissures in the skin, and in severe cases leading to suppuration. It usually causes lameness. Called also *clay fever*.
scratch figure. *Print.* A cast type of a figure crossed by a line, (thus 8), to denote canceling, or, in mathematical symbols, negation (as, ≠, meaning *not equal to*).
scratch gauge *or* **gage**. A metal worker's scriber or gauge resembling the carpenter's marking gauge.

Adjustable Scratch Gauge

scratch′y (-ĭ), *a.* Characterized by scratches or scratching; specif.: **a** Making, or accompanied with, a scratching noise. **b** Having the appearance of scratches or of being marked or made with scratches; as, *scratchy* drawing.
scrawl (skrôl), *v. t.*; SCRAWLED (skrôld); SCRAWL′ING. [Prob. contracted fr. *scrabble*.] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write hastily and carelessly; to scratch; scribble; as, to *scrawl* a letter; also, to write on or to mark in such a fashion; as, the margin of a book *scrawled* with pencil notes.
scrawl, *v. i.* To write awkwardly or carelessly.
scrawl, *n.* Unskillful, inelegant, or carelessly hasty writing; that which is so written.

scraw′ny (skrô′nĭ), *a.* [Cf. SCRANNEL.] Meager; thin; rawboned; bony; scranny. *Chiefly U. S.* — **scraw′ni-ness** (-nĭ-nĕs), *n.*
screak (skrēk), *v. i.*; SCREAKED (skrēkt); SCREAK′ING. [Cf. Icel. *skrækja* to screech. Cf. SCREECH.] To emit suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; to screech; to creak, as a hinge.
screak, *n.* A creaking; a screech; a shriek. *Bp. Bull.*
screak of day, daybreak; dawn. *Scot.*
scream (skrēm), *v. i.*; SCREAMED (skrēmd); SCREAM′ING. [ME. *scremen*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skræma* to scare, terrify; akin to Sw. *skräma*, Dan. *skræmme*. Cf. SCREECH.] To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, or shrill, loud cry, as in fright, extreme pain, hysterical anger or joy, etc.; also, fig., of inanimate things, to emit a similar sound.
scream, *v. t.* To utter as or with a scream; as, to *scream* an alarm.
scream, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror, extreme pain, anger, etc.; also, a similar sound made by an inanimate object. "*Screams* of horror." *Pope.*

Crested Screamer (*Chauna chavaria*).

scream′er (skrēm′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that screams; specif., *Zoöl.*: **a** Any of a small group of South American birds of uncertain affinities constituting a family, Palamedeidæ, and a suborder, Palamedea. They show some relationship to the Anseres, but the bill is short and stout, suggesting that of a fowl, the toes are elongated and scarcely webbed, and each wing bears two spurs. The ribs do not have uncinate processes. The crested screamers (genus *Chauna*) and the horned screamer or kamichi (*Palamedea cornuta*) are the only members of the group. The seriema also is called *crested screamer*. **b** The swift. *Local, British.*
2. Something so remarkable as to provoke a scream, as of joy. *Slang.*
3. An exclamation mark. *Printers' Slang.*

Horned Screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*).

scream′ing, *p. a.* **1**. Uttering or emitting screams.
2. Having the nature of a scream; like a scream.
3. Evoking screams, as of mirth; as, a *screaming* farce.
scree (skrē), *n.* [Prob. fr. the pl. *screes*, for *screethes*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skriða* a landslip on a hillside.] A pebble, a stone; also, a heap of stones or rocky débris; a talus. *Great Britain.* *Southey.*
screech (skrēch), *v. i.*; SCREECHED (skrēcht); SCREECH′ING. [Also, formerly, *scritch*, ME. *skrichen*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skrækja* to shriek, to screech, *skrikja* to titter, Sw. *skrika* to shriek, Dan. *skrige*; also ME. *skriken*, *schriken*, dial. forms of the same original word. Cf. SHRIEK, *v.*, SCREAM, *v.*] To utter a harsh, shrill cry or sound; to make a sharp outcry, as in terror or acute pain; to shriek. "The screech owl, *screeching* loud." *Shak.*
screech, *v. t.* To utter as or with a screech.
screech, *n.* A harsh, shrill cry, as of acute pain or terror; also, a similar sound made by or with inanimate objects.
screech′er (skrēch′ẽr), *n.* One that screeches.
screech owl. **a** Any of numerous small owls of the genus *Megascops*, ranging from southern Canada to Brazil. They are closely related to the Old World scops owls, and have erectile ear tufts and plumage streaked and vermiculated with blackish. The species of eastern North America is *M. asio*, which has many geographical varieties in the west and southwest. It exhibits two distinct phases of coloration, a reddish brown and a gray. **b** The barn owl. *Brit.*

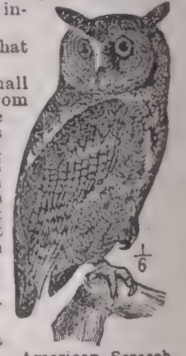

American Screech Owl.

screech′y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a screech; shrill and harsh; also, given to screeching; as, a *screechy* child.
screed (skrēd), *n.* [E. dial., a shred, a long thin strip. See SHRED.] **1**. A fragment, esp. one torn off; a shred. *Scot.*
2. A long strip or band, as around the border of a cap, around a piece of goods, or the like. *Chiefly Dial. or Cant.*
3. A tearing; rent; breach. *Chiefly Scot.*
4. A long tirade on any subject, oral, written, or printed
The old carl gae them a *screed* of doctrine. *Scott.*
5. Drink or a drinking bout. *Scot.*
6. *Plastering.* A strip of plaster, or sometimes of wood, of the thickness proposed for the coat, applied to the wall at intervals of four or five feet, as a guide.
screed (skrēd), *v. t.* *Scot.* **1**. To rend; tear.
2. To say glibly; to reel off. *Burns.*
screen (skrēn), *n.* [ME. *scren*, OF. *escren*, *escran*, F. *écran*,

scrape′-good′, *a* Miserly; grasping. *Obs or R.*
scrape′pen′ny, *n.* One greedy for money; a miser.
scrape′-scall′, *n.* A miser. *Obs.*
scrap′ing-ly, *adv.* of *scraping*, p. pr.
scrappage, *n.* [Cf. SCRAP a bit.] Snappage. *Obs.* [of SCRAP
scrapped (skrăpt), *pret & p. p.*
scrap′per, *n.* One that scraps; esp., a pugilist. *Slang, U. S.*
scrap′pi-ly (skrăp′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SCRAPPY.
scrap′pi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
scrap′ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCRAP.
scrap′py, *a.* Quarrelsome *Slang, U. S.*
scrap rubber. = BURUCHA.
scrat (*dial.* skrăt, skrȧt), *n. & v.* [ME *scratten*, v. Cf. SCRATCH.] *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* **a** Scratch. **b** Toil; drudge. **c** Anything puny, mean, or insignificant — *v. i. & t.* To scratch; also, to drudge.
scrat, *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skratti* a goblin, a wizard] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. A devil; a hobgoblin.
2. A hermaphrodite. [BOARD.
scratch′card′, *n.* = SCRATCH-
scratch comma. A mark (/) formerly used as a comma
scratch cradle. Cat's cradle.
scratch grass. **a** The common tearthumb (*Polygonum sagittatum*) **b** Cleavers.
scratch′in, **scratch′ing** (*dial.* skrăch′ĭn, skrȧch′ĭn), *n.* [For earlier *cratchin(g)s*; cf. ME. *crakan* brushwood, LG *krack*, Sw. dial *krake*.] In *pl.*, refuse strained from melted grease *Obs. or Dial. Eng* [ing, p. pr
scratch′ing-ly, *adv.* of *scratch-*
scratch′weed′, *n.* Cleavers.
scratch wig. = SCRATCH, *n.*, 4.
scratch′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* = SCRATCH COAT, GRAFFITO, 2.
scrat′tle (skrăt′'l: skrȧt′'l), *n. & v.* [Freq. of *scrat* to scratch.] Scratch; scramble *Dial. Eng*
scrau′chle (skrä′ĸ'l), *n. & v.* Clamber. *Scot.* [SCREIGH. *Scot.*
scraugh (skräĸ). Var. of
scraunch (skränch; *dial.* skrŏnsh, skrônsh). Dial. Eng. & colloq. var. of SCRANCH.
scraw (skrô), *n.* [Ir. *scraith* or Gael. *sgrath*, *sgroth*.] A turf. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng*
scrawk (skrôk), *n. & v.* [Cf. ME *skriken*, v., E. *screech*.] Scratch; squeak; screech. *Dial. Eng.*
scrawl (skrôl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRAWL.
scrawld. Scrawled *Ref Sp*
scrawl′er, *n* One who scrawls.
scrawl′y, *a.* Ill-formed; carelessly irregular. *Colloq.*
scrawm (skrôm), *n. & v.* [Cf SCRAMB.] Scramble; climb; scratch; scrawl *Dial. Eng.*
scray, **scraye** (skrā), *n.* [Cf. W. *ysgräen*, *ysgräell*, a tern, Bret. *skrav*.] The common tern. *Local, Brit*
scre′a-ble (skrē′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *screare* to hawk, spit out.] Capable of being spit out. *Obs.*
screade. † SHRED.
screak (skrēk) † SCRIKE.
screamd. Screamed. *Ref. Sp.*
scream′y (skrēm′ĭ), *a.* Like a scream; screaming — **scream′i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Both Rare.*
screape. † SCRAPE.
scree (skrē), *n.* [From dial. *screer* a sieve; cf. Gael & Ir *criathar*] A sieve or strainer *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
screech bird, **screech cock** The fieldfare: — from its cry.
screech hawk. The European goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*
screech martin. The common European swift. *Local, Eng.*
screecht. Screeched. *Ref. Sp.*
screek (skrēk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of SCREECH.

orig. uncert.] **1.** Anything in the nature of a partition or curtain, as a portable covered framework, that cuts off inconvenience, injury, or danger; that which shelters or conceals from view; a shield or protection; as, a fire *screen*; a window *screen*.

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

2. *Arch.* A dwarf wall or partition of stone, metal, or wood, — solid or pierced and often ornamental, — carried up to a certain height for separation and protection, as in a church. See CHOIR SCREEN, ROOD SCREEN.

3. A surface, as that afforded by a curtain, sheet, wall, etc., upon which an image, as a picture, is thrown by a magic lantern, solar microscope, etc.

4. A long, coarse riddle or sieve, a revolving perforated cylinder, or the like, for separating coarser from finer parts, as of coal, sand, or gravel; also, any of various somewhat similar devices intended to allow the passage of smaller portions or objects and prevent that of larger.

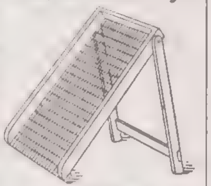
Sand Screen.

5. *Cricket.* An erection of white canvas or wood placed on the boundary opposite a batsman to enable him to see the ball better.

6. A large scarf worn on the head. *Scot.*

7. A sheet of glass ruled with fine lines, used in photographing for half-tone reproduction. See HALF-TONE, *a.*

screen (skrēn), *v. t.*; SCREENED (skrēnd); SCREEN'ING. **1.** To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to shelter; to protect; to protect by hiding; to conceal; as, fruits *screened* from cold winds by a forest or a hill.

They were encouraged and *screened* by some who were in high commands. *Macaulay.*

2. To pass, as coal, gravel, ashes, etc., through a screen in order to separate one part from another; to sift.

Syn. — See SHELTER, SIFT.

screen'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Refuse after screening; specif., weeds, seeds, straw, etc., removed when wheat is screened.

screen plate. *Photog.* A plate in which the color filters necessary for taking and projecting a color image are incorporated in the plate itself.

screeve (skrēv), *v. t. & i.*; SCREEVED (skrēvd); SCREEV'ING (skrēv'ĭng). [Cf. Dan. *skrive* to write, and E. *scrivener.*] To write (as begging letters); to draw (designs or appeals) upon a sidewalk, in order to attract passers and elicit charity. *Slang or Cant.* — **screev'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

screeve, *n.* A begging letter; a sidewalk drawing designed to elicit charity. *Slang or Cant.*

screw (skrōō), *n.* [Formerly *scrue*, OF. *escroue*, *escroe*, female screw, F. *écrou*; orig. uncert.; cf. D. *schroef* a screw, G. *schraube*, Icel. *skrūfa*.] **1.** Any of several varieties of a common mechanical device consisting in its simplest form of a continuous helical rib or "thread" with the cylindrical shank or spindle from which it projects; — called specif. *external*, or *male*, *screw*. Also, the corresponding part into which this external, or male, screw advances and fits when the end of it is inserted and the screw turned in the proper direction; — called specif. *internal*, or *female*, *screw*. This latter may be considered as just enough of the material around the hole to give conformation to the helical rib and depression. Cf. NUT, *n.*, 8. The screw is used in its various forms to unite parts, as of wood or metal, to give an accurate traversing movement (as in changing the rotary motion of machine wheels into a slow traverse for a feed motion or the like), to give the final adjustments to delicate instruments, to transmit power (esp. when a large mechanical advantage and nonreversible motion are desired), etc. There are many special shapes of threads for machine screws, the common standards being shown in the *Illust.* See ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW, DIFFERENTIAL SCREW, HINDLEY'S SCREW, INTERRUPTED SCREW, LEFT-HANDED SCREW, MACHINE SCREW, RIGHT-HANDED SCREW, WOOD SCREW, WORM, etc.

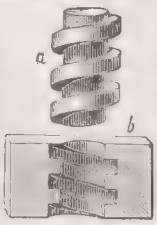

Screw, 1. *a* External, or Male, Screw; *b* Internal, or Female, Screw, shown in section.

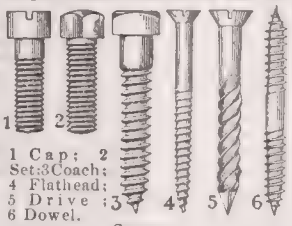

1 Cap; 2 Set; 3 Coach; 4 Flathead; 5 Drive; 6 Dowel.
Screws.

Screw Threads. 1 V; 2 Sellers' (U. S. Standard); 3 Whitworth (British Standard). 1 and 2 Angle of 60°; 3 Angle of 55°.

2. A screw propeller, or, rarely, a vessel propelled by one.

3. A turn of a screw; also, any twist like the turn of a screw; a screwing motion or movement.

4. A small packet of tobacco, snuff, or the like; — so called because often wrapped in paper with the ends twisted. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

5. An amphipod crustacean. Cf. SAND SCREW.

6 [Cf. Dan. *skrog* a carcass.] A worn-out, broken-down, or otherwise unsound horse. *Colloq.*

7. An extortioner; a sharp bargainer; a skinflint.

8. Salary; pay; esp., small pay; as, a clerk's weekly *screw*. *Slang, Chiefly Brit.*

9. An instructor who examines with great or unnecessary severity; also, a searching or strict examination of a student by an instructor. *Cant, American Colleges.*

10. **a** *Billiards, etc.* The spin of a cue ball due to screwing it; also, a shot made by screwing the cue ball; a screw shot. *Eng.* **b** A similar spin imparted to the ball in various other games, as in ping-pong.

11. *Math.* An axis in space associated with a fixed length termed *pitch*; — used to express the displacement of a rigid body, which may always be conceived as a translation parallel to an axis simultaneously with a rotation about it.

12. A prison guard or keeper. *Slang.*

a screw loose, something out of order, so that things do not go smoothly; as, there is *a screw loose* somewhere either with the man, his business, or his methods. — **to put the screws on**, to torture by or as by an instrument of torture tightened by screws. Also fig.

screw (skrōō), *v. t.*; SCREWED (skrōōd); SCREW'ING. **1.** To turn, as a screw; to apply a screw to; to press, fasten, make firm, move, or the like, by means of a screw or screws; as, to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.

2. To turn as if by a screw; as, to *screw* the body around.

3. To force as if by the pressure of screws.

But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we'll not fail. *Shak.*

4. Hence: To practice extortion upon; to oppress by unreasonable or extortionate exactions or conditions; as, to *screw* one's tenants.

5. To twist; to distort; as, *screwed* with rheumatism.

He *screwed* his face into a hardened smile. *Dryden.*

6. To examine rigidly, as a student; to subject to a severe examination. *Cant, American Colleges.*

7. *Billiards, etc.* To hit (the cue ball) low down so that it will be deflected through a right angle, more or less, after striking an object ball. *Eng.*

to screw back. *Billiards, etc.* = DRAW, *v. t.*, 16 **c**. *Eng.*

screw, *v. i.* **1.** To turn as or like a screw.

2. To practice extortion, oppression, or exactions.

3. To turn with a twisting motion; as, he *screwed* around uneasily in his chair.

screw anchor. An anchor in the form of a sharp-pointed screw with broad flanges. It is used principally for moorings. See ANCHOR, *Illust.*

screw bean. **a** The curious spirally twisted pod of a mimosaceous tree (*Prosopis pubescens*) growing from Texas to California. It is used for fodder, and ground into meal by the Indians. **b** The tree itself. Its heavy hard wood is used for fuel, for fencing, and for railroad ties.

screw bell. An internally threaded, bell-shaped device for recovering tools dropped down a borehole.

screw driver, *or* **screw'driv er** (-drīv'ẽr), *n.* A tool for turning screws so as to drive them into their place; a turnscrew. It has a thin wedge-shaped end which enters the nick in the head of the screw.

screwed (skrōōd), *a.* **1.** Having threads like those of a screw, or a pattern resembling such threads.

2. Intoxicated; drunk. *Slang.*

screw gear. *Mach.* A screw wheel; also, a gear composed of, or having as a chief essential, a worm and worm wheel. — **screw gearing.**

screw'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCREW. Hence: *p. a.* Exacting, oppressive, or extortionate; also, excessively economical; parsimonious.

screwing machine, *Mach.*, a screw machine.

screw machine. *Mach.* Any of various machines for making machine, wood, or other screws; specif., a capstan lathe with a hollow mandrel through which a bar can be fed to be cut into bolts, studs, and other screws, or any small repetition work, as handles, spindles, or the like.

Bottom of Screw Pile.

screw pile. A kind of pile, commonly made of cast iron and hollow, having a broad screwlike flange of usually from one to two turns.

screw pine. Any monocotyledonous plant of the genus *Pandanus*, esp. *P. tectorius*, the textile screw pine of Polynesia, and *P. utilis* and *P. veitchii*, common in cultivation. They have spirally arranged leaves and aërial roots. See PANDANUS.

Screw Pine. 1/200

screw plate. *Mech.* **a** A screw stock. *Chiefly U. S.* **b** A hardened steel plate with a series of threaded holes, slit longitudinally on opposite sides, and graded in size, for cutting small external screw threads.

screw propeller. A device consisting of a central hub with 2, 3, or 4 similar radiating blades symmetrically placed and twisted so that each forms part of a helical surface (like that of a screw thread) or having a shape approximating this, used to propel steamships, motor-boats, airships, etc.

Screw Rivet.

screw rivet. A short bolt screwed throughout its entire length and slightly riveted over on the ends when in place.

screw stock. *Mech.* **a** A diestock. See STOCK, *n.* **b** = SCREW PLATE **b**.

screw tree. Any sterculiaceous plant of the genus *Helicteres*; — in allusion to the spirally twisted capsules.

screw wheel. A gear wheel with teeth intersecting the pitch surface in helical lines, and thus being parts of the threads of a many-threaded screw.

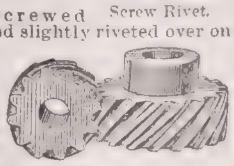
Screw Wheel.

screw worm. The larva of a fly (*Lucilia macellaria*), allied to the blowflies, which occurs in the warmer parts of North and South America and sometimes lays its eggs in sores or wounds or in the nostrils of animals, including man. The larvæ, which are armed with rings of small spines, bore into the flesh, causing serious and often fatal results.

screw'y (skrōō'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling a screw or its action.

2. Inclined to oppress; oppressive; also, niggardly; mean.

3. Intoxicated. *Slang.*

4. Useless; worn out, as a horse. *Colloq.*

scrib'al (skrīb'ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a scribe, or clerk.

2. Of or pertaining to a Jewish scribe or scribes.

scrib'ble (skrĭb''l), *v. t.*; SCRIB'BLED (-'ld); SCRIB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. Sw. *skrubbla* to card wool.] *Woolen Manuf., etc.* To card coarsely; to perform the preliminary operation of tearing apart (the more or less felted fibers) so as to mix them thoroughly, but without attempting to lay the fibers in parallel lines as in carding proper.

scrib'ble, *v. t.* [Freq. fr. *scribe.*] **1.** To write hastily or carelessly, without regard to correctness or elegance; as, to *scribble* a letter.

2. To fill or cover with careless or worthless writing, or with meaningless marks.

scrib'ble, *v. i.* To write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl; to make meaningless marks.

scrib'ble, *n.* Hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value; a scrawl; as, a hasty *scribble*. *Boyle.*

scrib'bler (-lẽr), *n.* One who scribbles; a writer of worthless or inferior matter; an author of small reputation.

scrib'bler, *n.* One that scribbles (wool fibers); a scribbling machine.

scribe (skrīb), *n.* [L. *scriba*, fr. *scribere* to write; cf. Gr. σκαριφος a splinter, pencil, style (for writing), E. *scarify*. Cf: ASCRIBE, DESCRIBE, SCRIPT, SCRIVENER, SCRUTOIRE, SHRIVE.] **1.** One who writes; a penman; a writer; esp., an official or public writer; an amanuensis; a copyist.

2. *Jewish Religion & Hist.* One of a class of men (*sopherim*) devoted to the study and exposition of the law; a doctor or teacher of the law; a lawyer. The earlier scribes were men of sacred letters — copyists, editors, students, and interpreters of Scripture and esp. of the law; the scribes of the New Testament were mainly jurists.

3. *Mech.* Any of various pointed instruments for marking wood, metal, brick, etc.; a scriber.

scribe (skrīb), *v. t.*; SCRIBED (skrībd); SCRIB'ING (skrīb'ĭng). [Cf. L. *scribere*. See SCRIBE, *n.*] **1.** To write, engrave, or mark upon; to inscribe; also, *Rare*, to write or inscribe (something). *Spenser.*

2. Specif., to mark (wood, metal, brick, etc.) by cutting or scratching a line or lines with a pointed instrument, as a scriber or a pair of compasses; also, to make (a line or the like) by such means.

3. *Carp.* To cut (anything) in such a way as to fit closely to a somewhat irregular surface, as a baseboard to a floor which is out of level, a board to the curves of a molding, or the like; — so called because the workman marks, or *scribes*, with compasses the line that he later cuts.

scribe, *v. i.* To make a mark; to write.

scrib'er (skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One that scribes; specif., a sharp-pointed tool for marking off wood, metal, etc., to be cut.

scrib'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCRIBE. — **scribing block**, *Mech.*, a scriber mounted in an adjustable stand for marking off castings, etc. It is used with a surface plate. — **s. compass.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **s. gouge.** = PARING GOUGE. — **s. iron**, an iron-pointed instrument for scribing casks, logs, etc. — **s. machine**, a machine for cutting squelettes, or veneers of wood, for making match boxes.

scrib'ism (skrīb'ĭz'm), *n.* The characteristics, teachings, writings, etc., of the Jewish scribes in the time of Christ.

scrim (skrĭm), *n.* **1.** A light, coarse cotton or linen fabric, sometimes woven in openwork patterns, used in embroidery, for window curtains, for temporary windows and doors in an erection nearing completion, etc.; — called also *India scrim*.

2. *pl.* Thin canvas glued on the inside of panels to prevent shrinking, checking, etc.

scrim'mage (skrĭm'āj), *n.* [An alteration of *skirmish.*] **1.** Formerly, a skirmish; now, a general row or confused fight or struggle.

2. **a** *Rugby Football.* = SCRUMMAGE. **b** *American Football.* The play following the putting in play of the ball by the snapper-back when the teams are on their lines of scrimmage. It does not end until the ball is dead. See *line of scrimmage*, under LINE.

scrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.*; SCRIMPED (skrĭmpt); SCRIMP'ING. [Cf. Dan. *skrumpe*, G. *schrumpfen*, D. *krimpen*. Cf. SHRIMP, SHRINK.] **1.** To make too small, short, scanty, or the like; to be sparing or niggardly in or with; to limit too closely; as, to *scrimp* the pattern of a coat; to *scrimp* food.

2. To provide insufficiently with something; to be niggardly in providing for; to put on short allowance; as, to *scrimp* a son for money; to *scrimp* one's household.

scrimp, *v. i.* To be niggardly.

scrimp, *a.* Short; scanty; deficient; as, a *scrimp* wind.

scrimp, *n.* A pinching miser; a niggard. *Colloq.*

scrimp, *v. i.* *Cloth Manufacturing.* To wrinkle or double on account of strain caused by tension; — said of cloth.

scrimp, *n.* *Cloth Manufacturing.* A wrinkle lengthwise of a fabric, caused by excessive tension.

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screend. Screened. *Ref. Sp.*
screen'er, *n.* One that screens.
screen'man, *n.* A man who screens something, esp. coal.
screet (skrēt). Dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH.
screeve (skrēv). Var. of SCRIVE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
screffe. † SHERIFF.
screffe. Obs. p. p. of SHRIVE.
screigh (skrēĸ; skrāĸ), **screik** (skrēk; skrāk). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SCREECH.
screik. † SHRIEK.
screme. † SCREAM.
scren. † SCREEN.
screpe. † SCRAPE.
screve, screv'er. Obs. or dial. of SCRIVE, SCRIVER.
screw'a-ble (skrōō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
screw alley. = SHAFT TUNNEL.
screw auger. See AUGER, 1.
screw bolt. A bolt having a screw thread on it.
screw box. **a** A socket for a screw, as of a screw vise or an interrupted-screw breechblock. See INTERRUPTED SCREW. **b** A kind of screw stock for cutting wooden screws.
screwd. Screwed. *Ref. Sp.*
screw'er, *n.* One that screws.
screw eye. A screw, usually a wood screw, with a head in the form of a loop or eye.
screw fern. The ebony spleenwort.
screw hammer. A kind of monkey wrench having a hammer head.
screw hook. A hook with a threaded shank.
screw jack. A jackscrew.
screw key. A wrench or spanner for turning a screw or nut.
screw'less, *a.* Having no screw.
screw nail. A wood screw.
screw peg. A small screw without a head, used esp. for fastening boot and shoe soles.
screw pod, *or* **screw-pod mesquite.** The screw bean.
screw shell. A long, slender, spiral gastropod shell, as those of *Turritella* and allied genera. See TURRITELLA.
screw stair. A spiral stair, esp. one with steps radiating from a vertical newel.
screw stake. = SCREW PILE.
screw stay. = STAY BOLT.
screw'stem', *n.* [*screw* + *stem*] Any gentianaceous plant of the genus *Bartonia*, having slender and occasionally twisted stems.
screw stone. The fossil stem of a crinoid.
screw tool. = 2d CHASER, 2.
scrib, *n.* [Cf. SCRIMP, SCRUB.] A miser. *Obs.*
scrib'a-ble (skrĭb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See SCRIBE.] Fit to write on. *Obs.*
scri-ba'cious, scri-ba'tious (skrĭ-bā'shŭs), *a.* [See SCRIBE.] Fond of, or addicted to, writing. *Rare.* — **scri-ba'cious-ness, scri-ba'tious-ness**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*
scrib'bet, *n.* A painter's pencil. *Obs.*
scrib'blage (skrĭb'lāj), *n.* Writings, collectively. *Rare.*
scrib'bla-tive (-lȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to scribbling. *Rare.*
scrib'ble-ment, *n.* A scribble. *Rare.*
scrib'bling (skrĭb'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of 1st or 2d SCRIBBLE. — **scrib'bling-ly**, *adv.* — **scribbling lark**, the flicker. *Local, U. S.*
scrib'en-der, *n.* [Cf. SCRIVENER, SCRIBE.] A scribe. *Obs.*
‖ **scri-ben'di rec'te sa'pe-re est et prin-ci'pi-um et fons** (săp'ĕ-rē, prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm, fŏnz). [L.] The beginning and source of writing well or correctly is to be wise. (*Horace, Ars Poetica*, 309).
‖ **scri'bi-mus in-doc'ti doc-ti'que.** [L.] Learned and unlearned we (all) write. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles*, II. i. 117).
scrib'l. scrib'ld. Scribble; scribbled. *Ref. Sp.*
Scri-ble'rus, Mar-ti'nus (mär-tī'nŭs). An imaginary personage in the satirical "Memoirs of the Extraordinary Life, Works, and Discoveries of Martinus Scriblerus," written chiefly by Arbuthnot, as stated by Pope, to ridicule all the false tastes in learning, under the character of a man of capacity, who had dipped, injudiciously, into every art and science.
Scri-ble'rus Club (skrĭ-blē'rŭs). An authors' club, founded by Swift in 1714, its object being to satirize literary incompetence. Pope, Arbuthnot, Gay, and Bolingbroke were members.
scrich. † SCREECH. *Rare.*
scrid (skrĭd), *n.* Screed; shred.
scrieve (skrēv), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skrefa* to stride, Dan. *skræve*, Norw. dial. *skreva*.] To glide along. — *v. t.* To reel off (a story or song). *Scot.*
scrieve (*dial.* skrēv), **scriev'er.** Vars. of SCRIVE, SCRIVER. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scrift, *n.* [Cf. SCRIEVE.] A made-up story; a yarn. *Obs. Scot.*
scriit. † SCRIT.
scrike. † SHRIEK.
scrike (*dial.* skrīk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH.
scrime (skrīm), *v. i.* [F. *escrimer.*] To fence (with swords). *Archaic.* — **scrim'er** (skrĭm'ẽr), *n.* *Archaic.*
scrim'mage, *v. i. & t.* *Football.* To take part in, or to throw into, a scrimmage. *Colloq.*
scrim'ming, *n.* [Cf. SCRIMMAGE.] Skirmishing. *Obs.*
scrim'mish. † SCRIMMAGE.

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fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

scrimp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCRIMP. — **scrimping bar**, a device used in calico printing to stretch the fabric breadthwise so that it may be smooth for printing.

scrim'shaw' (skrĭm'shô'), *v. i. & t.* *Naut.* To do any neat small mechanical job; specif., to ornament, as shells, ivory, etc., by engraving, and (often) rubbing ink or pigments into the incised lines. *Sailors' Cant, U. S.*

scrim'shaw', *n.* *Naut.* A neat piece of mechanical work; esp., a shell, a whale's tooth, or the like, that is scrimshawed. *Sailors' Cant, U. S.*

scrim'shaw', *a.* *Naut.* Made by scrimshawing.

scrip (skrĭp), *n.* [ME. *scrippe*, LL. *scrippum*, perh. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *scharpe* a wallet, Icel. & OSw. *skreppa*, also OF. *escrepe*, *esquerpe*, F. *écharpe* scarf. Cf. 1st SCARF.] A small bag; a wallet. *Archaic.*

And in requital ope his leathern *scrip*. *Milton.*

scrip, *n.* [From SCRIPT.] **1.** A writing, as a certificate, memorandum, schedule, or list.

Call them generally, man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shak.*
Bills of exchange . . . [cannot] pay our debts abroad . . . till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

2. A small piece or scrap of paper or parchment.

3. Any of various documents used as evidence that the holder or bearer is entitled to receive something either absolutely or conditionally; also, such documents collectively; specif.: **a** A preliminary certificate (often called a **scrip certificate**) issued after the allotment, usually on payment of the first installment, to one who has subscribed for stock of a bank, railroad, or other company, or for a share of other joint property, or a loan, stating the amount subscribed for, the amount already paid, and the dates when the installments are due; as, insurance *scrip*, consol *scrip*, etc. When all installments are paid, the scrip is exchanged for a bond or share certificate. *Scrip* carries no right to vote or receive dividends, but often bears interest. **b** A certificate for a fractional part of a share of stock or of a bond, usually convertible into a share or bond when presented in an amount equal to the face value of a share or bond, as those issued to bondholders for sums less than the full value of a bond upon reorganization or to stockholders in lieu of a cash dividend. **c** A piece of the fractional paper currency formerly issued in the United States by the State or Federal governments or by banks; a "shinplaster;" also, such currency collectively. *Colloq., U. S.* **d** A certificate of indebtedness in the form of a promise to pay or a certification that a person is entitled to receive a sum of money or goods issued by a business concern, as one issued to circulate in lieu of government currency, or an order for money or goods issued in payment of debt by a business concern in need of funds or by a corporation that pays wages partly in orders on a company store, a warrant on a city treasury, etc. **e** A certificate, usually one issued by the Federal or a State government, that the holder is entitled to take up or receive an allotment of a certain amount of land. *U. S.*

scrip'ee' (skrĭp'ē'), *n.* One to whom land scrip is issued; — so called in the Department of the Interior. *U. S.*

script (skrĭpt), *n.* [ME. *scrit*, OF. *escrit*, F. *écrit*, L. *scriptum* something written, fr. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write. See SCRIBE; cf. SCRIP a writing.] **1.** A writing. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* An original or principal instrument or document.
3. Written characters; style of writing.
4. *Print.* Type made in imitation of handwriting.

This line is printed in Script

scrip'tion (skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scriptio*, *-onis*. Cf. SCRIPT.] Handwriting; style of writing, as of a certain period. *Now R.*

scrip-to'ri-um (skrĭp-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL. See SCRIPTORY.] In an abbey or monastery, the room set apart for writing or copying manuscripts; in general, a room devoted to writing.

scrip'to-ry (skrĭp'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *scriptorius*, fr. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] Of or pert. to writing; expressed in, or used in, writing; as, *scriptory* wills. *Rare.*

scrip'tur-al (skrĭp'tūr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Written, or pertaining to writing. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical; as, a *Scriptural* doctrine.

Scrip'tur-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being Scriptural; also, literal adherence to the Scriptures.

Scrip'tur-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who adheres literally to the Scriptures as the foundation of his religion or philosophy; also, one learned in, or a student of, the Scriptures.
2. *Moham. Law.* A kitabi. See KITAB.

scrip'ture (skrĭp'tūr), *n.* [L. *scriptura*, fr. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write: cf. OF. *escripture*, *escriture*, F. *écriture*. See SCRIBE.] **1.** Anything written; a writing or a passage from a writing; a document; a manuscript; an inscription. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer.*

The *scripture* on the tomb . . . was in Latin. *Ld. Berners.*

2. [*cap.*] The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in *pl.*
3. [*cap.*] A passage from the Bible; a text. *Obs. or R.*

Twined thread of one doubtful *Scripture*. *Milton.*

4. Any sacred writing; as, Buddhist *scripture*.

Scrip'tur-ist (skrĭp'tūr-ĭst), *n.* One deeply versed in the Scriptures, or who endeavors to regulate his life by them.

scrive (skrīv), *v. t.;* SCRIVED (skrīvd); SCRIV'ING (skrīv'ĭng). [OF. *escrivre* to write, L. *scribere*. See SCRIBE.] To scribe; write; score; specif., *Shipbuilding*, to cut (a line) on a scrive board.

scrive board. *Shipbuilding.* A large wooden platform on which copies of parts of the body plan showing the frames, floors, etc., are made for the smiths to work by.

scri-vel'lo (skrĭ-vĕl'ō), **scri'vaille'** (skrē'vál'y'; -vá'y'), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] An elephant's tusk, esp. one weighing less than twenty pounds.

scrive'ner (skrĭv'nẽr; skrĭv''n-ẽr), *n.* [From older *scrivein*, OF. *escrivain*, F. *écrivain*, LL. *scribanus*, fr. L. *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** A professional or public writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings. *Shak.*
2. A money broker. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

scro-bic'u-late (skrō-bĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *scrobiculus*, dim. of *scrobis* a ditch or trench.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having numerous small, shallow depressions or hollows; pitted.

scro-bic'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -ULI (-lī). [L., a small ditch, dim. of *scrobis* ditch.] *Anat. & Med.* A small pit, furrow, or depression. — ‖ **scro-bi'cu-lus cor'dis** (skrō-bĭk'ū-lŭs kôr'dĭs) [L. *cordis*, gen. of *cor* heart], *Anat.*, the pit of the stomach.

scrod (skrŏd) } *n.* [Cf. OD. *schroode* a strip, shred.] A
scrode (skrōd) } young codfish split and prepared for cooking. *Local, U. S.*

scrod'gill' (skrŏd'gĭl'), *n.* [*scrod* + *gill*.] A group of hooks fastened back to back for fishing; a pulldevil. — **scrod'gill'**, *v. t. & i.*

scrof'u-la (skrŏf'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *scrofulae*, dim. fr. *scrofa* a breeding sow, perh. by a fanciful comparison of the glandular swellings to little pigs; perh. akin. to Gr. γρομφάς an old sow: cf. F. *scrofules*. Cf. SCROYLE.] *Med.* A morbid condition of a tuberculous nature, manifesting itself especially in a chronic enlargement and cheesy degeneration of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the neck, with a tendency to the development of chronic intractable inflammations of the skin, mucous membrane, bones, joints, and other parts; tuberculous lymphadenitis; king's evil. It is most common in childhood.

scrof'u-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* State of being scrofulous.

scrof'u-lo-derm' (-lō-dûrm'), **scrof'u-lo-der'ma** (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. *scrofuloderma*. See SCROFULA; -DERM.] *Med.* Any affection of the skin dependent on scrofula.

scrof'u-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL; *scrofula* + *-osis*.] *Med.* State of being scrofulous; scrofulous diathesis.

scrof'u-lous (skrŏf'ū-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *scrofuleux*.] **1.** Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; as, *scrofulous* tumors; a *scrofulous* habit of body.
2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.
— **scrof'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **scrof'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

scroll (skrōl), *n.* [A dim. of ME. *scroue*, *scrowe* (whence E. *escrow*), OF. *escroe*, *escroue*, F. *écrou* entry in the jail book, LL. *scroa* scroll, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OD. *schroode* a strip, shred, slip of paper, akin to E. *shred*. Cf. SHRED, ESCROW.] **1.** A roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll; a schedule; a list; also, a draft; an outline; as, to preserve the *scroll* of a letter.

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*

2. Something, usually an ornament, in form resembling a roll of paper, esp. one loosely or only partly rolled. Specif.: **a** The curved head of viol instruments. **b** A scroll-head. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A curved timber, ornamented with fancy scrolls, bolted to the knee of the head. **d** A mark or flourish added to a person's signature, esp. one intended to represent a seal, and in some States allowed as a substitute for a seal. *U. S.* **e** A spiral part or ornament of furniture, etc. **f** *Mach.* Any of various parts shaped more or less like a scroll; as: (1) A spirally shaped rib or slot for gearing with a slot or projecting fin so as to cause it to move in towards, or out from, a center. See CHUCK, *n.*, *Illust.*, 2. (2) A casing for a turbine wheel, having a spiral waterway of converging aperture. **g** *Her.* A ribbon with a motto inscribed. **h** In ornamental design, any of various spiral or convoluted forms, whether self-contained or continuous, based on the curves taken by a scroll of parchment; also, any ornament of such a form. **i** A somewhat scroll-like molding, common in medieval work.

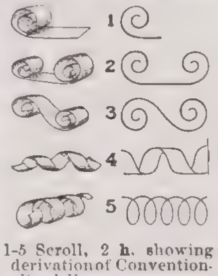

1-5 Scroll, 2 h. showing derivation of Conventionalized Forms.

3. *Geom.* = SKEW SURFACE.

scroll (skrōl), *v. t.;* SCROLLED (skrōld); SCROLL'ING. **1.** To write upon a scroll; to inscribe; record; also, to draft.
2. To form into or like a scroll; to adorn with scrolls or scrollwork.

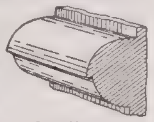
Scroll, 2 i.

scroll, *v. i.* To take the form of a scroll or scrolls; to roll or curl up like a scroll, as a photographic film-negative.

scrolled (skrōld), *p. a.* Formed like a scroll; contained in a scroll; adorned with scrolls; as, *scrolled* work.

scroll gear. *Mach.* A device consisting of a gear rack curved in the form of a flat scroll so as to have the teeth showing on one face; — called also *scroll wheel*.

scroll saw. A ribbonlike saw stretched in a frame, adapted for sawing curved outlines; also, a machine in which such a saw is worked by foot or power.

scroll'work' (skrōl'wûrk'), *n.* Decorative or ornamental work having a scroll or scrolls as the essential feature; also, thin woodwork cut into designs with a scroll saw.

Scrooge, Ebenezer (skrōōj). In Dickens's "Christmas Carol," an exceedingly hard, avaricious man represented as visited by spirits on Christmas Eve and made kindly by what they show him of human life.

scroop (skrōōp), *v. i.;* SCROOPED (skrōōpt); SCROOP'ING. [Imitative.] To make a sound as of crunching, squeaking, or grating; to creak; squeak; grate. *Chiefly Dial.*

scroop, *n.* A harsh sound, as of creaking, crunching, or grating; sometimes, specif., the crisp rustle of silk.

Scroph'u-la'ri-a (skrŏf'ū-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. So called because it was reputed to be a remedy for *scrofula*, or from its knotty root.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants typifying the family Scrophulariaceæ, natives of temperate regions. They are chiefly coarse herbs, with small flowers borne in a terminal thyrsus. The corolla is gibbous, with four erect lobes and one spreading lobe, or lip; there are four anthers and one staminode. The species are known as *figwort*.

Scroph'u-la'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCROPHULARIA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees (order Polemoniales), comprising about 190 genera and over 2,000 species of very wide distribution; the figwort family. They have exstipulate leaves, a more or less irregular bilabiate corolla with four didynamous stamens, and a 2-celled ovary. The species of some genera possess medicinal properties. Among the important genera are *Pentstemon*, *Veronica*, *Gerardia*, *Antirrhinum*, *Paulownia*, *Digitalis*, *Mimulus*, etc. — **scroph'u-la'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

scro'tal (skrō'tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the scrotum.

scro'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scrotum* + *-form*.] Purse-shaped; pouch-shaped.

scro'to-cele (-tō-sēl), *n.* [*scrotum* + Gr. κήλη a tumor.] *Med.* A rupture or hernia in the scrotum; scrotal hernia.

scro'tum (skrō'tŭm), *n.* [L.] The external bag or pouch which in most mammals contains the testicles; the cod.

scrub (skrŭb), *v. t.;* SCRUBBED (skrŭbd); SCRUB'BING. [ME. *scrobben*, prob. of D. or Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *skrubbe*, Sw. *skrubba*, D. *schrobben*, LG. *schrubben*; perh. akin to *scrape*.] **1.** To rub hard in washing; to wash with rubbing; esp., to rub with something wet, coarse, or rough, so as to clean or brighten; as, to *scrub* a floor.
2. To wash (a gas). Cf. SCRUBBER, 2.

scrub, *v. i.* **1.** To rub something hard, or to cleanse or brighten something by rubbing, as with a wet brush.
2. To work hard and steadily and, usually, to live savingly; to drudge. *Chiefly Dial.*

scrub, *n.* [See SCRUB to rub.] **1.** Act or process of scrubbing; a washing and rubbing; as, to give one's self a *scrub*.
2. One who labors hard and lives meanly; a mean fellow.
3. [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Norw. *skrubba* the dwarf cornel tree, and E. SHRUB.] Vegetation consisting chiefly of dwarf or stunted shrubs, which are often thick and impenetrable, growing in poor soil or in sand; — applied esp. to the palmetto barrens of the southern United States, and to the "bush" of Australia and South Africa.
4. *Forestry.* A low, straggling tree of inferior quality.
5. *Stock Breeding.* A domestic animal not of good or pure breed, esp. when inferior in size, etc. *U. S.*
6. A worn-out brush or broom. *Ainsworth.*
7. *Sports.* A player not belonging to the regular or first nine, eleven, crew, etc.; a member of a scrub nine, eleven, crew, etc.; a participant in a scrub game or race; also, sometimes, a scrub team, crew, or the like.
8. *pl.* A class of fullers' teasels.
9. Anything undersized, mean, or inferior. *Colloq.*

scrub, *a.* **1.** Undersized; mean; inferior; paltry.

How solitary, how *scrub*, does this town look! *Walpole.*

2. *Sports.* Of a crew, nine, eleven, or other team, composed of "scrubs" without previous training or practice together. Hence, hastily got together without careful selection; as, a *scrub* team of coach horses. Also, of a game or other contest, participated in by scrub teams.

scrub'ber (skrŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that scrubs; esp., a brush used in scrubbing.
2. Any of various apparatus for washing (scrubbing) coal gas or other gases, as: (1) a tower containing coke (**coke tower**) or other material down which water or a watery solution trickles and through which the gas ascends; or, often called *washer*, (2) a vessel in which the gas is forced through the liquid, or a tank in which the gas passes over rotating blades or brushes that dip into the liquid.
3. *Australia.* **a** A domestic animal run wild in the scrub. **b** A mean, vulgar, or underbred person; a scrub. *Slang.*

scrub bird. A small bird of the abnormal passerine genus *Atrichornis*, inhabiting bushy scrub in Australia. Two spe-

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scrimp'i-ness (skrĭm'pĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
scrimp'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scrimp*-[*ing*, p. pr.
scrimp'ly, *adv.* of SCRIMP.
scrimp'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
scrimp rail. = SCRIMPING BAR.
scrimp'tion (skrĭmp'shŭn), *n.* A pittance; a little bit. *Dial.*
scrim'pum scram'pum Hodgepodge. *Obs.* [scrimp. *Colloq.*
scrimp'y (skrĭm'pĭ), *a.* Scanty;
scrim'shan'der (skrĭm'shăn'dẽr), **scrim'shan'dy** (-dĭ). Vars. of SCRIMSHAW.
scrim'shon (-shŏn), **scrim'shorn** (-shôrn). Vars. of SCRIMSHAW.
scrin (skrĭn), *n.* *Mining.* A small ore vein. *Local, Eng.*
scrine (skrīn), *n.* [L. *scrinium* a case for books, letters, etc.: cf. OF. *escrin*, F. *écrin*. See SHRINE.] A chest, bookcase, or the like, for writings or curios. *Obs.*
scringe (skrĭnj). Scot. & dial. var. of CRINGE.
scringe (skrĭnj; skrĭnzh), *v. t.* *Dial. Eng.* **1.** To squeeze or rub with force. *Obs. or R.*
2. Also, to pry; search; glean
‖ **scri'ni-um** (skrĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SCRINIA (-ȧ). [L.] A chest or box for books, papers, etc.
scrip, *n.* A mocking gesture. *Obs.*
scrip company A company having shares which pass by delivery; — inaccurately so used, as scrip may be either inscribed or pass by delivery. *Eng.*
scripil, **scriple** ✝ SCRUPLE.
scrip'page, *n.* Contents of a scrip, or wallet. *Obs.*
Script. *Abbr.* Scripture; Scrip-[tural.
‖ **scrip'ti-o con-ti'nu-a** (skrĭp'shĭ-ō kŏn-tĭn'ū-ȧ). [L.] Continuous writing.
scrip'tor (skrĭp'tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who writes; a scribe.
scrip-to'ri-al (skrĭp-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to script or writing.
scrip-to'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, writing. *Obs.*
Scrip'tur-al'i-ty (skrĭp'tūr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being Scriptural. *Rare.*
Scrip'tur-al-ly, *adv.* of SCRIP-[TURAL.
Scrip'tur-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
scrip'tured (skrĭp'tūrd), *a.* Written upon; inscribed. *Rare.*
Scrip-tu'ri-an (skrĭp-tū'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A Scripturist. *Obs.*
scrip-tu'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *scripturiens*, p. pr. of *scripturire* to desire to write.] Having a desire or passion for writing. *Obs.*
scrip'u-lum (skrĭp'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] A scrupulus. See WEIGHT.
scrit, **scrite**, *n.* [See SCRIPT.] Writing; document; scroll. *Obs.*
scritch (skrĭch), *n. & v.* Screech. *Dial. or R.*
scrithe, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skrīða* to glide, to slide, AS *scrīðan* to go.] To go; glide; escape; to turn aside; to err. *Obs.*
scri-toire' (skrĭ-twär'). Var. of ESCRITOIRE.
scrivaille Var. of SCRIVELLO.
scrivan, *n.* [Pg. *escrivão*, or Sp. *escribano*.] A scribe. *Obs.*
scrive (skrīv; skrēv), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skrīfa* to write, Dan. *skrive*, fr. L. *scribere*. Cf. SCRIBE.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **a** A writing; also, handwriting. **b** A scratch; a scribing tool. **c** A carving. [a scrivener. *Obs.*
scrivein, **scriv'en**, *n.* A writer;
scriv'en (skrĭv''n), *v. t. & i.* [See SCRIVENER.] To write; to act as scrivener. *Archaic.*
scrive'ner-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
scrive'ner's pal'sy. See WRITER'S CRAMP.
scriv'en-ish, **scriv'en-ish-ly**, *adv.* Like a scrivener. *Obs.*
scriv'en-ry (skrĭv''n-rĭ), *n.* Scrivenership.
scriv'er (skrĭv'ẽr; skrēv'ẽr), *n.* *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* One that scrives; specif.: **a** An inferior writer. **b** A scriber, for marking. **c** *Wood Turning.* A parting tool.
scrobben. ✝ SCRUB.
scrob'ble (skrŏb''l), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCRABBLE to scrape.] Scratch; scramble; tangle; scrawl. *Dial. Eng.*
scrobe (skrōb), *n.* [L. *scrobis* ditch.] *Zoöl.* **a** A groove, specif. that to receive the base of the antenna of a weevil, or one on the outer surface of a mandible.
scro-bic'u-la (skrō-bĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCROBICULATE.] *Zoöl.* One of the smooth areas surrounding the tubercles of a sea urchin. — **scro-bic'u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*
scro-bic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Scrobiculate. [A scrobicula.
scrob'i-cule (skrŏb'ĭ-kūl), *n.*
scro'bis (skrō'bĭs), *n.* [L.] See ALTAR. [fish. *Local, U. S.*
scrod (skrŏd), *v. t.* To shred, as
scroff (skrŏf). Dial. var. of SCURF, SCRUFF.
scroff, *n.* [Cf. SCURF.] Refuse; scraps, as of fuel, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
scrofula plant. **a** Frostweed. **b** Figwort. [violet. *U. S.*
scrof'u-la-root', *n.* Dog's-tooth
scrof'u-la-weed', *n.* Rattlesnake plantain. [swelling. *Obs.*
scrofule, *n.* [F.] A scrofulous
scrof'u-lide (skrŏf'ū-lĭd; -līd), *n.* *Med.* Scrofuloderm. [ulous.
scrof'u-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Scrof-
scrog (skrŏg), *n.* [ME. *scrog* scrub, brushwood; orig. uncert.] A stunted shrub, bush, or branch; scrub; also, usually *pl.*, scrubby land. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scrog'gy (skrŏg'ĭ), *a.* Stunted; thorny; full of underbrush. *Scot.* [vars. of CORONACH.
scroinoch, **scroinogh.** Obs. Scot.
scroll chuck. See 5th CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
scroll'head', *n.* A scroll-like ornament at the bow of a vessel.
scroll lathe. A wood-turning lathe devised esp. for cutting scrolls and spiral work.
scroll step. *Arch.* A curtail step. See CURTAIL, *n.*, 2.
scroll wheel. = SCROLL GEAR.
scron'ach (skrŏn'ăĸ). Scot. var. of CORONACH.
scroo (skrōō), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *skrūf* haycock, Norw. dial. *skruv*, *skru*.] Stack. *Scot.*
scrooch (skrōōch), *n. & v.* Crouch. *Dial.*
scroodge, **scrooge** (skrōōj). Dial. vars. of SCROUGE.
scroof (skrōōf). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCURF. [*Slang.*
scrope, *n.* A farthing. *Obs.*
scropholary, *n.* [Cf. SCROPHULARIA.] Water betony. *Obs.*
scro-ti'tis (skrō-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *scrotum* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the scrotum.
scrouge (skrouj; skrōōj), *v. t.* To crowd; press; squeeze. — **scroug'er** (-ẽr), *n.* *Dial. Eng. & Colloq., U. S.*
scrow, **scrowe.** ✝ SCROLL.
scrow (skrou; skrō), *n.* [Cf. ESCROW, SCROLL.] A clipping from skins; currier's cuttings, used for making glue.
scrow, *n.* A mess; litter; quarrel. *Dial. Eng.*
scroyle (skroil), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escrouelles*, *escroieles*, pl., scrofula, F. *écrouelles*, fr. (assumed) LL. *scrofellae*, for L. *scrofulae*. See SCROFULA.] Fellow; wretch. *Obs.*
Scrub, *n.* In the "Beaux' Stratagem," by Farquhar, Lady Bountiful's witty man of all work
scrub-ba'do, *n.* [Formed fr. *scrub*, like *scabbado* fr. L. *scabies*.] Scabies. *Obs.* *Cant.*
scrub'bed (skrŭb'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Stunted; scrubby. *Archaic.*

cies (*A. clamosa* and *A. rufescens*) are known. They are peculiar, possessing only two pairs of syringeal muscles and only rudimentary clavicles.

scrub'by (skrŭb'ĭ), *a.*; SCRUB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ēr); SCRUB'BI-EST. **1**. Of the nature of scrub; small and mean; stunted in growth; shabby; as a *scrubby* cur.
2. Having much scrub, or underbrush; as, *scrubby* woods.

scrub oak. Any of several American dwarf oaks. The scrub oaks of New England and the Middle States are *Quercus nana* and *Q. marilandica*; of the Southern States, *Q. catesbæi*, *Q. pumila*, and *Q. myrtifolia*; of California, *Q. dumosa*; of the Rocky Mountain region, *Q. gambelii*. See BEAR OAK, TURKEY OAK **b**, BLACKJACK, 7 **a**.

scrub palmetto. The saw palmetto.

scrub pine. **a** Any of many dwarf American pines, as *P. virginiana*, *P. rigida*, *P. clausa*, etc. The common scrub pine, or Jersey pine, of the eastern United States is *P. virginiana*. **b** The Australian cypress pine *Callitris calcarata*.

scrub vine. A lauraceous climbing shrub (esp. *Cassytha melantha*), destitute of leaves, found commonly among bushes in the scrub. *Australia.*

scruff (skrŭf), *n.* [Cf. SCUFF.] The nape of the neck; the loose skin of the back of the neck or the back.

scrum'mage (skrŭm'āj; *dial. also* skrōōm'-), *n.* Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCRIMMAGE. Specif., *Rugby Football*, a certain play or formation (usually in a rough circle about the ball, which the sides then try to kick or heel out in order that it may be run with) made when the man holding the ball is tackled, or for some other reason; — called also *scrimmage*, *pack*, or *scrum*. Cf. SCRIMMAGE, 2 **b**; BULLY, *n.*, 1.

scrum'mage, *v. t.* & *i.*; -MAGED (-ājd); -MAG-ING (-ā-jĭng). *Rugby Football.* To play or place (the ball) in a scrummage; to engage in a scrummage.

scrunch (skrŭnch; 140), *v. t.* & *i.*; SCRUNCHED (skrŭncht); SCRUNCH'ING. [Cf. SCRANCH, CRUNCH.] To craunch; crunch; crush; squeeze. *Colloq. & Dial.* *Dickens.*

scrunch, *n.* Act or sound of scrunching. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scru'ple (skrōō'p'l), *n.* [L. *scrupulus* a small sharp or pointed stone, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, a scruple, uneasiness, doubt, dim. of *scrupus* a rough or sharp stone, anxiety, uneasiness: cf. F. *scrupule*.] **1**. A minute portion; a small part; esp., a small part considered as a unit. Specif.: **a** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) The smallest unit of weight, $\frac{1}{288}$ of an *as* or $\frac{1}{24}$ of an ounce. (2) $\frac{1}{288}$ of a juger or $\frac{1}{24}$ of an uncia. (3) A coin, worth during the Republic about $0.75 and under the early emperors about $1.00. **b** A unit of weight, 20 grains or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a dram, — now used only by apothecaries. The symbol ℈ denotes this weight. See WEIGHT. **c** A small portion of time; esp., among the Chaldeans and other Eastern peoples, $\frac{1}{1080}$ of an hour. *Obs.* **d** As a measure of latitude and longitude, a minute. *Obs.* **e** *Astron.* = DIGIT, 5.
2. Hesitation as to action or decision from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; unwillingness, doubt, or hesitation, proceeding from conscientiousness.

The conflict between his tastes and his *scruples*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See QUALM.

scru'ple, *v. i.*; SCRU'PLED (-p'ld); SCRU'PLING (-plĭng). To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones; to be reluctant or to hesitate, as regards action or decision, on account of considerations of conscience or the difficulty of determining rightfulness, propriety, or expediency.

We are often overprecise, *scrupling* to say or do those things which lawfully we may. *Fuller.*

scru'ple, *v. t.* **1**. To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones, about; to hesitate at; to question; doubt. *Milton.*
2. To excite scruples in; to cause to scruple. *Obs. & R.*

scru'pu-los'i-ty (skrōō'pū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *scrupulositas*.] **1**. Quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt, caution, or hesitancy arising from fear of doing wrong; nice regard to exactness and propriety; punctiliousness; — often implying more or less excess of the quality.

Careful, even to *scrupulosity*, . . to keep their Sabbath. *South.*

2. A scruple. *Obs.* *Lithgow.*

scru'pu-lous (skrōō'pū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *scrupulosus*: cf. F. *scrupuleux*.] **1**. Full of or having scruples; inclined to scruple; marked by scrupulosity; hence, careful; cautious; exact; punctilious; as, *scrupulous* performance of duties.
2. Given to making objections; captious. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Liable to be doubted; doubtful; nice. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

Syn. — SCRUPULOUS, PUNCTILIOUS, CONSCIENTIOUS. SCRUPULOUS, as here compared, implies the utmost nicety or exactness; PUNCTILIOUS suggests particularity or preciseness, esp. in the observance of forms and ceremonies; as, "a *scrupulous* correctness of statement" (*Hazlitt*); "Mr. James, so precise of outline, so cunning of fence, so *scrupulous* of finish" (*Stevenson*); "I will neither torment you nor myself with *punctilious* ceremonies" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "I am sorry . . . to see you so *punctilious* as to stand upon answers, and never to come near me till I have regularly left my name at your door" (*Gray*). CONSCIENTIOUS implies scrupulous, often painstaking, observance of duty; as, "His [Ben Jonson's] whole character . . . was far too sturdily *conscientious* to allow of any suspicion being cast upon his rectitude" (*A. W. Ward*); a *conscientious* workman; the *conscientious* performance of a task. See CEREMONIAL, RIGID, CORRECT, STRICT.

— **scru'pu-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **scru'pu-lous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **scru'tin' de liste'** (skrü'tăN' dē lēst'). [F., voting by list.] Voting for a group of candidates for the same kind of office on one ticket or ballot, containing a list of them; — the method, used in France, as from June, 1885, to Feb., 1889, in elections for the Chamber of Deputies, each elector voting for the candidates for the whole department in which he lived, as disting. from **scrutin d'arrondissement**, or voting by each elector for the candidate or candidates for his own arrondissement only.

scru'ti-neer' (skrōō'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* A scrutinizer; examiner; investigator; specif., an examiner of votes, as at an election.

scru'ti-nize (skrōō'tĭ-nīz), *v. t.* & *i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [From SCRUTINY.] To examine closely; to inspect or observe with critical attention; to regard narrowly; as, to *scrutinize* one's conduct or motives.

Syn. — See SCAN.

scru'ti-nous (skrōō'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* Closely examining; scrutinizing; critical; censorious. — **scru'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.*

scru'ti-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [L. *scrutinium*, fr. *scrutari* to search carefully, prob. orig., to search even to the rags, fr. *scruta* trash, trumpery; perh. akin to E. *shred*; cf. AS. *scrudnian* to make scrutiny.] **1**. Close examination; minute inspection; critical observation and investigation.
2. *Anc. Church.* An examination, in Lent, of catechumens who were to receive baptism on Easter Day.
3. *Canon Law.* A ticket, or little paper billet, on which a vote is written.
4. *R. C. Ch.* In the ordinary mode of electing a pope, a solemn casting by each cardinal at the conclave of a specially prepared secret ballot, a two-thirds majority (plus one) resulting in election.
5. *Parliamentary Practice.* An official examination, as by a committee, of the votes or ballots given at an election.

Syn. — See EXAMINATION.

scud (skŭd), *v. i.*; SCUD'DED; SCUD'DING. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Dan. *skyde* to shoot, shove, push, akin to *skud* shot, gunshot, a shoot, young bough, and to E. *shoot*. See SHOOT.] **1**. To move or run swiftly; esp., to move as if driven forward by something.

Clouds *scudded* over the blue heaven. *Beaconsfield.*

2. To throw a thin flat stone so as to make it skim or skip along the surface of calm water. *Scot.*
3. *Naut.* To be driven swiftly, or to run, before a gale.

Syn. — See SKIM.

scud, *v. t.* **1**. To pass over quickly.
2. To slap; spank; beat. *Scot. & Ir.* *Shenstone.*
3. *Tanning.* To scrape (a depilated and trimmed hide or skin) in order to remove remaining hairs, lime, etc.

scud, *n.* **1**. Act of scudding; a driving along; a rushing.
2. Loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind; hence, something likened to such clouds; as: **a** A slight, sudden shower, or a driving mist. *Scot. & Dial.* **b** Foam; scum. *Colloq.* **c** *pl.* Beer or ale; esp., foaming ale. *Scot.*
3. A blow; slap; spank. *Scot.*
4. A runner. *School Slang.*
5. A small flight of birds, less than a flock. *Local, Eng.*
6. Any amphipod crustacean, as a beach flea.
7. *Leather Manuf.* The matter that is worked out of hides or skins in scudding. See SCUD, *v. t.*, 3.

scu'do (skōō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* SCUDI (-dē). [It., a crown, a dollar, a shield, fr. L. *scutum* a shield. Cf. SCUTE.] A silver coin, and money of account, used (in the 18th and 19th centuries) in Italy and Sicily, formerly varying in value in different localities, but usually approximating 4 shillings or 97 cents; also, a gold coin worth about the same.

scuff (skŭf), *v. i.*; SCUFFED (skŭft); SCUFF'ING. [See SCUFFLE.] To walk without lifting the feet; to proceed with a scraping or dragging movement; to shuffle.

scuff (skŭf), *v. t.* **1**. To drag while moving; to shuffle; as, to *scuff* the feet.
2. To injure or make shabby by wear. *Colloq. or Dial.*
3. To touch lightly in passing; to graze. *Scot.*

scuf'fle (skŭf''l), *v. i.*; SCUF'FLED (-'ld); SCUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *scuff*, v. i.; cf. Sw. *skuffa* to push, shove, *skuff* a push, Dan. *skuffe* a drawer, a shovel, and E. *shuffle*, *shove*. See SHOVE; cf. SHUFFLE.] **1**. To strive or struggle with a close grapple; to wrestle in a rough fashion.
2. To scuff; to shuffle.

scuf'fle, *n.* A rough, haphazard struggle, or trial of strength; also, act of scuffing; a shuffle.

scull (skŭl), *n.* [Cf. SKULL of the head.] **1**. Sometimes in *pl.* A skin of metal, slag, etc., that forms on the inside of a receptacle, as a converter, foundry ladle, etc., esp. when the contained metal cools somewhat.
2. Turnings from the outsides of wooden bowls. *Local, U. S.*

scull, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* **a** A small rowboat for passengers. **b** One of a pair of short oars for one person. **c** An oar used at the stern to propel a boat, with a motion of the blade essentially like that of a fish's tail. **d** A boat, usually for racing, for one person, or sometimes two persons, using sculls or short oars.

scull, *v. t.*; SCULLED (skŭld); SCULL'ING. *Naut.* To propel (a boat) with a scull or sculls.

scull, *v. i.* **1**. To scull a boat.
2. To skate without raising the feet from the ice.

scull'er (-ēr), *n.* **1**. One who sculls.
2. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls. *Rare.*

scul'ler-y (skŭl'ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SCULLERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *escuelerie* the office of keeping dishes, fr. *escuele* a dish, F. *écuelle*, fr. L. *scutella* a salver, waiter (cf. SCUTTLE a basket); cf. ME. *squyllare* a dishwasher, OF. *escuelier* keeper of dishes.] **1**. A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; also, a room near the kitchen, for the coarse work.
2. Hence, refuse; filth; offal. *Obs.* *Gauden.*

scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *escouillon* (Cotgrave) a dishclout, apparently for *escouvillon*, F. *écouvillon*, a swab, which is fr. *escouve* a broom, L. *scopa*, *scopae*.] A servant who cleans pots and kettles, or does other menial services in the kitchen; also, in contempt, fellow; wretch.

The meanest *scullion* that followed his camp. *South.*

sculp (skŭlp), *v. t.* [L. *sculpere*. See SCULPTOR.] **1**. To sculpture; carve; engrave. *Obs. or Colloq. or Humorous.*
2. [Orig. uncert.] To skin or to remove the skin and blubber of (a seal). *Cant.*
3. To break (slate) into slabs, suitable for splitting.

scul'pin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *scorpène* scorpene. Cf. SCORPENE, SCORPION.] **a** Any of numerous spiny, large-headed, broad-mouthed fishes which constitute the family Cottidæ of the group Loricati (see COTTIDÆ). The flesh of most of them is scanty and bony. The commonest species of the North Atlantic belong to the genus *Myoxocephalus* (cf. FATHER-LASHER), *M. grœnlandicus* and the smaller *M. æneus* being common on the New England coasts. The genus *Hemilepidotus* includes large species of Bering Sea. **b** The dragonet (*Callionymus draco*). **c** A scorpænoid fish (*Scorpæna guttata*) of the southern California coast.

Sculpin (*Myoxocephalus grœnlandicus*). ($\frac{1}{8}$)

sculp'tor (skŭlp'tēr), *n.* [L. *sculptor*, fr. *sculpere*, *sculptum*, to carve, akin to *scalpere* to cut, to carve, scratch: cf. F. *sculpteur*.] **1**. One who sculptures.
2. Hence, an artist who designs works of sculpture, his model being usually in a plastic material, from which model the marble is cut or the bronze is cast.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Cetus and Phœnix; Apparatus Sculptoris, or Officina Sculptoria.

sculp'tur-al (skŭlp'tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to sculpture. — **sculp'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

sculp'ture (skŭlp'tūr), *n.* [L. *sculptura*: cf. F. *sculpture*.] **1**. Act or art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood, stone, metal, etc., into statues, ornaments, etc., or into figures; hence, the act or art of producing figures and groups, whether in plastic or hard materials.
2. Carved work in wood, stone, metal, etc.
3. An engraving or illustration. *Obs.*
4. *Phys. Geog.* The modification of the forms of the earth's surface by sculpturing. See SCULPTURE, *v. t.*, 2.
5. *Bot. & Zoöl.* The impressed or raised markings, or the pattern of such markings, on the surface of any part.

sculp'ture (skŭlp'tūr), *v. t.*; SCULP'TURED (-tūrd); SCULP'TUR-ING. **1**. To form with the chisel or other tool on, in, or from, wood, stone, or metal; to adorn or cover with sculpture or carved work; to carve; engrave.
2. *Phys. Geog.* To change (the forms of the earth's surface) by erosion or by erosion and deposition, as, the *sculpturing* of a cañon or a valley by a river.

sculp'tured (-tūrd), *p. a.* Carved; engraved; also, *Nat. Hist.*, appearing as if engraved by reason of having raised or impressed markings on the surface. — **sculptured glass**. = CAMEO GLASS. — **s. tortoise** *or* **turtle**, the wood tortoise.

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scrub'board', *n.* A baseboard.
scrub cattle. Bush cattle which have become half wild from living in the scrub. *Australia.*
scrubd. Scrubbed. *Ref. Sp.*
scrub dangler. Any head of a number of scrub cattle. *Australia.*
scrub fowl *or* **hen.** A megapode.
scrub'grass', *n.* [*scrub*, v. + *grass*.] The scouring rush.
scrub hickory. The rutaceous tree *Pentaceras australis*. *Australia.*
scrub'land', *n.* Land covered with scrub.
scrub myrtle. = NATIVE MYRTLE.
scrub rider. One who rides through the scrub to find stray cattle. *Australia*
scrub robin. Any Australian singing bird of the genus *Drymaedus.*
scrub sandalwood. One of the so-called native cherries of Australia (*Exocarpus latifolius*).
scrub shrub. = GUMWOOD **b**.
scrub turkey. A megapode; esp., the leipoa.
scrub'wood', *n* = GUMWOOD **b**
scrub wren. Any small Australian singing bird of the genus *Sericornis.*
scrud, *v. t.* To rub. *Obs.*
scrud. † SHROUD.
scrudge (skrŭj; skrōōj). Dial. Eng. var. of SCROUGE.
scrue † SCREW.
scruf, **scruff** (*dial.* skrŭf, skrōōf). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SCURF.
scruf'fle (skrōōf''l). Dial. Eng. var. of SCUFFLE.
scruft (skrōōft). Dial. Eng. var. of SCRUFF.
scruge. † SCOURGE.
scrum, *n.* *Rugby Football.* Colloq. abbr. of SCRUMMAGE.
scrump (skrōōmp; skrŭmp) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CRUMP.
scrump, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Norw. & Dan. *skrumpe* to shrivel, to shrink, E. *scrimp*.] To shrivel; squeeze. *Dial. Eng.*
scrum'ple (skrōōm'p'l; skrŭm'p'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CRUMPLE
scrump'tion (skrŭm'shŭn), *n.* A particle; a grain. *Irish.*
scrump'tious (skrŭmp'shŭs), *a.* *Slang.* **1**. Nice; particular; fastidious. *Rare.* **2** Very fine; capital; "stunning."
scrunge (skrŭnj), *v. i.* To live on others; to sponge. *Dial.*, *U. S.* — **scrung'er** (skrŭn'jēr), *n.*
scrunge (skrŭnj; skrōōnj), *v. t.* & *i.* To crush; squeeze; press. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scrunt (skrŭnt: skrōōnt), *n.* *Scot. & Dial Eng.* **a** A stunted or worn-down thing; a stump. **b** A stunted person; also, a niggard.
scru'ple-ness, *n.* Scrupulousness. *Obs.*
scru'pler (skrōō'plēr), *n.* One who scruples.
scru'pu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a scruple; small. *Obs.*
scru'pu-list (skrōō'pū-lĭst). A scrupler. *Obs. or R.*
scru'pu-lize (-līz), *v. t.* & *i.* To scruple. *Rare.*
scru'pu-lus (-lŭs), **scru'pu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.* [L.] See WEIGHT, MEASURE.
scrush (skrōōsh; skrŭsh). Dial. Eng. var. of CRUSH.
scru'ta-ble (skrōō'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of being scrutinized; discoverable by scrutiny. *Rare.*
scru-ta'tion (skrōō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L *scrutatio*.] Scrutiny. *R.*
scru-ta'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L.] One that scrutinizes.
scru'ti-nant (skrōō'tĭ-nănt), *a.* Scrutinizing. *Rare.*
scru'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [LL. *scrutinare*.] = SCRUTINE. *R.*
‖ **scru'tin' d'ar'ron'disse'ment'** (skrü'tăN' dȧ'rôN'dēs'mäN'). [F., voting by arrondissement.] See SCRUTIN DE LISTE.
scrutine, *v. i.* [OF. *scrutiner*, *escrutiner*, or LL. *scrutinare*.] To scrutinize; investigate. *Obs.*
scru'ti-niz'er (skrōō'tĭ-nīz'ēr), *n.* One that scrutinizes.
scru'ti-niz'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scrutinizing*, p. pr.
scru-tore' (skrōō-tōr'; 201), **scru-toire'** (-twär'), *n.* [OF. *escritoire*. See ESCRITOIRE.] An escritoire. *Obs. or R.*
scrut'tle (skrŭt''l), *n.* *Her.* A winnowing basket.
scruyde. † SHROUD.
scruze (skrōōz), *v. t.* To squeeze; crush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scry (skrī), *v. t.* [Cf. DESCRY.] **1**. To descry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2**. To practice or do crystal gazing.
scry, *n.* & *v.* [ME. *ascry*, fr. *ascrien*, *escrien*, to cry out, OF. *escrier*, F. *s'écrier*. See EX-; CRY.] Cry; shout. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
scryne † SHRINE.
scryvayne SCRIVEIN.
S.-Cu. *Abbr.* Strato-cumulus
scuchon † SCUTCHEON.
scud-dawn' (skŭ-dôn'), *n.* [Ir. *sgadān*.] A young herring. *Local, Ireland.*
scud'der, *n.* One that scuds
scud'dick (skŭd'ĭk: skōōd'ĭk), *n.* A bit: a particle; a shilling. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*
scud'dle (skŭd''l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *scud*; cf SCUTTLE to hurry.] To hurry; scuttle. *Obs. or Scot.*
scu-del'la, *n.* [It.] Porringer. *Obs.*
scud'lar, **scud'ler** (skŭd'lēr), *n.* [Cf. LL *scutellarius* one in charge of dishes.] A scullion. *Obs. Scot.*
scue † SCUW: SKEW, *v. i.*
scuff (skŭf; skōōf), *n* [Cf. Icel. *skopt*, *skott*, hair, Goth *skuft*. Cf. SCRUFF.] The scruff of the neck *Dial. Eng.*
scuf'fle (skŭf''l), *n.* Short for SCUFFLE HOE, SCUFFLE HARROW
scuf'fle, *v. i.* To use a scuffle hoe or harrow.
scuffle harrow. A harrow or horse hoe having cutting blades.
scuffle hoe *Agric.* A Dutch hoe: a thrust hoe
scuf'fler (skŭf'lēr), *n.* **1**. One who scuffles (with the feet). **2**. An agricultural implement resembling a scarifier.
scuff'y (skŭf'ĭ; *Scot. also* skōōf'ĭ), *a.* Shabby; shabby-looking; seedy. *Scot. or Colloq.*
scuf'l. Scuffle. *Ref. Sp.*
scuf'ld. Scuffled. *Ref Sp.*
scuft (*dial.* skōōft, skŭft). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SCUFF, nape.
scuft (skōōft), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skuva* to push, Sw. *skuffa* to nudge. Cf. SHOVE.] Cuff; buffet. *Dial. Eng.*
scuften. † SHIFT, *v.*
scuf'ter (skōōf'tēr), *n.* & *v.* Bustle; hurry. *Dial. Eng.*
scug (skŭg: skōōg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skuggi* shade, shadow.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Shade or shadow; shelter. **b** A place of shelter or protection, esp. the side of a hill. — **scug**, *v. t.* & *i.*
scug'ger-y (-ēr-ĭ), *n.* Secrecy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scug'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Shady: dark; obscure. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scuil, **scuill** † SCHOOL.
scul. Scull. *Ref. Sp.*
sculch (skŭlch; skŭch). Dial. Eng. var. of CULCH. See CULTCH.
sculd. † SHOULD.
sculd Sculled. *Ref. Sp.*
sculd, *n.* Dispersion. *Obs.*
sculde. † SHIELD.
sculder. † SHOULDER.
scule. † SCHOOL.
sculen. † SHALL.
sculk (skŭlk), **sculk'er.** Vars. of SKULK, etc.
scull (*Scot.* skŭl, skōōl). Obs. or Scot. of SKULL; (*dial.* skōōl) obs. or dial. Eng var. of SCHOOL, a shoal.
scull, *n.* [Cf. dial. *scoll*, Icel. *skāl*, Dan. *skaal*. Cf. SCALE of a balance.] A bowl. *Obs.*
scull, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sgulan* a large wicker basket, Icel. *skjōla* a bucket.] A shallow wicker basket. *Obs. or Obsoles. Scot.*
sculle. † SCHOOL, SKULL.
scullen. † SHALL.
scull'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*
scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* **1**. Dial. var. of SCALLION. **2**. An imperfect or stunted fruit; — said chiefly of apples.
scul'lion-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
scul'lion-ly, *a.* Like a scullion; base. *Obs.*
scul'lion-ry, *n.* A scullion's work. *Obs.*
scul-logue', *n.* [Ir. *scolōg*; cf. Gael. *sgolag*, Icel. *skālkr* servant.] A farmer; a rustic. *Obs.*
sculp, *n.* A cut, print, or engraved picture. *Obs.*
sculp. *Abbr.* Sculpsit; sculptor; sculptural; sculpture.
sculp (skŭlp), *n.* [Cf SCULP, *v. t.*, 2.] The skin or pelt of a seal with the adherent blubber.
sculp'er, *n.* = SCAUPER.
‖ **sculp'sit** (skŭlp'sĭt), *v.* [L., 3d pers. sing. perf ind of *sculpere*.] (He or she) carved or engraved (it): — usually following a sculptor's or engraver's name.
sculpt (skŭlpt), *v. t.* [L *sculptum*, p. p. of *sculpere*.] To carve; sculpture.
sculpt *Abbr* Sculpsit; sculpture.
sculp'tile (skŭlp'tĭl), *a.* [L. *sculptilis*. See SCULPTOR.] Formed by carving; graven. — *n.* A graven image. *Both Obs.*
Sculptor's Tool *Astron.* = CÆLUM.
Sculptor's Workshop. *Astron.* = SCULPTOR, 3.
sculp'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female sculptor.

sculp′tur-esque′ (skŭlp′tṳr-ĕsk′), *a.* After the manner of, resembling, or relating to, sculpture; statuelike; majestic.

scum (skŭm), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *skum*, Icel. *skūm*, LG. *schum*, D. *schuim*, OHG. *scūm*, G. *schaum*; prob. from a root meaning, to cover. Cf. MEERSCHAUM, SKIM, *v.*, SKY.] **1.** Foam; froth.
2. Extraneous matter or impurities risen to, or formed on, the surface of liquids; any foul filmy covering floating on a liquid, as on a stagnant pool; also, the scoria of metals in a molten state; dross.
3. Refuse; offscourings; anything vile or worthless; hence, vile or worthless persons; low people.

scum, *v. t.*; SCUMMED (skŭmd); SCUM′MING. **1.** To take the scum from; to skim.
2. To sweep or range over; to skim. *Obs.* *Milton.*

scum, *v. i.* **1.** To form a scum; to rise as scum; to become covered with scum.
2. To skim or pass lightly; — with *over*. *Obs.*

scum′ble (skŭm′b'l), *v. t.*; SCUM′BLED (-b'ld); SCUM′BLING (-blĭng). [Freq. of *scum*.] *Fine Arts.* To cover lightly, as a painting, or a drawing, with a thin wash of opaque color, or with color-crayon dust rubbed on with the stump, or similarly to add to (the work), to soften the effect; to paint, draw, or produce by this process.
I 'll *scumble* in a sunset effect, lighting up the dust, and striking across the backs of team and driver. *Clarence King.*

scum′ble, *n.* Act or result of scumbling; a softened effect produced by scumbling; also, that put on in scumbling; the quantity, as of paint, used for scumbling.

scum′bling (-blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCUMBLE. Hence: *n.* *Fine Arts.* The effect produced by, or the color applied in or as in, a scumble.

scup (skŭp), *n.* [Contr. fr. Amer. Indian *mishcùp*, fr. *mishe-kuppi* large, thick-scaled. Cf. PAUGIE, SCUPPAUG.] A marine sparoid fish (*Stenotomus chrysops*), common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and esteemed as a pan fish; — called also *porgy*. Also, the allied more southern species *S. aculeatus*.

Scup (*Stenotomus chrysops*). (⅛)

scup′per (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escopir*, *escupir*, to spit, fr. (assumed) LL. *scuppire*; perh. of imitative origin.] *Naut.* An opening cut through the waterway and bulwarks of a ship, so that water falling on deck may flow overboard.

scup′per-nong (-nŏng), *n.* [From *Scuppernong* river in N. Carolina, fr. the Amer. Indian name of the swampy regions on its banks.] **1.** An American grape, a form of *Vitis rotundifolia*, of the S. Atlantic States, often cultivated. It is large, yellowish green in color, and of plumlike flavor.
2. An aromatic wine, golden in color and usually sweet, made from this grape.

scurf (skûrf), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Sw. *skorf*, Dan. *skurv*, Icel. *skurfur*, pl., D. *schurft*, G. *schorf*; all akin to AS. *scurf*, *sceorf*, and to AS. *sceorfan* to scrape, to gnaw, G. *schürfen* to scrape, and prob. also to E. *scrape*. Cf. SCURVY.] **1.** Thin dry scales or scabs on the body, esp. on the scalp; dandruff.
2. = SCURVY. *Obs.*
3. Hence, the foul remains of anything adherent.
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime. *Dryden.*
4. Anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface.
5. *Bot.* The scaly pubescence found on certain leaves.
6. A mean shabby fellow. Cf. SCAB, *n.*, 6. *Slang, Eng.*
7. Refuse material, as chips, for fuel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scurf′y (skûr′fĭ), *a.*; SCURF′I-ER (-fĭ-ẽr); SCURF′I-EST. [Cf. SCURVY, *a.*] Having or producing scurf; covered with scurf; resembling, or consisting of, scurf.
scurfy bark louse, *or* **s. scale**, a scale insect (*Chionaspis furfurus*) injurious to apple and pear trees. — **s. pea**, any fabaceous plant of the genus *Psoralea*.

scur′rile (skûr′ĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Also **scur′ril**. [L. *scurrilis*, fr. *scurra* a buffoon, jester: cf. F. *scurrile*.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; scurrilous.
The wretched affectation of *scurrile* laughter. *Cowley.*

scur-ril′i-ty (skŭ-rĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *scurrilitas*: cf. F. *scurrilité*.] Quality or state of being scurrile; also, that which is scurrile; a scurrilous remark or act.
Interrupting prayers with clamor and *scurrility*. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Scurrilousness, abuse, insolence, ribaldry.

scur′ril-ous (skûr′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [See SCURRILE.] **1.** Using, or given to using, scurrile language; marked by scurrility; as, a *scurrilous* fellow.
2. Containing low indecency or abuse; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; as, *scurrilous* language.
Syn. — Abusive, reproachful, insulting, gross, vile, vulgar, low, foul-mouthed, indecent, scurrile. See OPPROBRIOUS.
— **scur′ril-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **scur′ril-ous-ness**, *n.*

scur′ry (skŭr′ĭ), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. SCOUR to run, SCUR. SKIRR.] To hasten away or along; to scamper.

scur′ry, *n.* **1** Act of scurrying; hurried movement.
2. A flurry, as of snow.

scur′vy (skûr′vĭ), *a.*; SCUR′VI-ER (-vĭ-ẽr); SCUR′VI-EST. [From SCURF; cf. SCURVY, *n.*] **1.** Covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scurfy *Obs.*
2. Mean; low; vulgar; contemptible; as, a *scurvy* trick.
That *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*
— **scur′vi-ly** (skûr′vĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **scur′vi-ness**, *n.*

scur′vy, *n.* [Prob. from the same source as *scorbute*, but influenced by *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*, adj.; cf. D. *scheurbuik* scurvy, G. *scharbock*, LL. *scorbutus*. Cf. SCORBUTE.] *Med.* A disease characterized by livid spots, esp. about the thighs and legs, due to extravasation of blood, and by spongy gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. It is accompanied by general debility, and is due to confinement, innutritious food, and hard labor, but esp. to lack of fresh vegetable food, or to long restriction to a limited range of food incapable of repairing the waste of the system, as among sailors, soldiers, miners.

scurvy grass. **a** Any of several cresses, esp. one (*Cochlearia officinalis*) found on the coast in arctic regions. It is a remedy for scurvy. **b** In Australia, the dayflower (*Commelina*).

scut (skŭt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skott* a fox's tail.] A hare; also, the tail of an animal, esp. of a hare or rabbit; also, rabbit's fur.

scu′tage (skū′tāj), *n.* [LL. *scutagium*, fr. L. *scutum* a shield.] *Feud. Law.* An impost tax, or fine levied upon a tenant of a knight's fee in commutation for, or for default in, the render of the military service thereto attached.

scu′tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *scutatus* armed with a shield, fr. *scutum* a shield.] **1.** Buckler-shaped; peltate.
2. *Zoöl.* Covered by bony or horny plates, or large scales.

scutch (skŭch), *v. t.*; SCUTCHED (skŭcht); SCUTCH′ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *escouche* scutch, swingle; cf. Norw. *skoka*, *skoko*, a flax swingle.] **1.** To whip; switch. *Scot. & Dial.*
2. To separate the woody fiber from (flax, hemp, etc.) by beating; to swingle.
3. To loosen and dress the fiber of (cotton or silk) by beating; to free (fiber, etc.) from dust by beating and blowing.

scutch, *n.* **1.** An instrument or machine used in scutching flax and hemp; a scutcher.
2. The woody fiber of flax; the refuse of scutched flax.
3. A bricklayer's hammer for cutting bricks, etc.

Scutch, 3.

scutch′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that scutches; specif., an implement or machine for scutching hemp, flax, etc.; a scutch.

scute (skūt), *n.* [L. *scutum* a shield, a buckler: cf. OF. *escu*, F. *écu*. See SCUDO.] **1.** A small shield or buckler. *Obs.*
2. An old French gold coin. Cf. ÉCU.
3. *Zoöl.* Any external bony or horny plate; a large scale; a scutum; as: **a** One of the large scales on the head of a snake or other reptile. **b** One of the broad transverse scales on the belly of a snake. **c** One of the tergal plates of a myriapod. **d** An elytron of a scaly annelid, etc.

Scu′tel-la′ri-a (skū′tĕ-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scutella* salver, tray; — in allusion to the appendage of the calyx.] *Bot.* A very large genus of menthaceous herbs having purple, blue, pink, or even red, yellow, or white flowers, either axillary or in a terminal raceme. The calyx is bilabiate, with a scale or a helmetlike appendage above, whence the species are called *skullcap* or *helmet flower*.

scu-tel′late (skū-tĕl′āt; skū′tĕ-lāt), *a.* [L.*scutella* a platter. Cf. SCUTTLE a basket.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Platterlike in form.

scu-tel′late (skū-tĕl′āt; skū′tĕ-lāt), *a.* [NL. *scutellum*, dim. of L. *scutum*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Covered with scales, small plates, or scutella; specif., of the tarsus (or a part of the tarsus) of a bird, covered with a series of broad more or less imbricated plates. **b** Like a scutellum, or small plate.

Scutellate Tarsus. s Scutella.

scu′tel-la′tion (skū′tĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* The state of being scutellate; the entire covering, or mode of arrangement, of scales, as on the legs of a bird.

scu-tel′lum (skū-tĕl′ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *scutum* a shield.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** In lichens, a rounded apothecium having an elevated rim formed of the proper thallus. **b** A specially differentiated portion of the hypocotyl in grasses. It is a shield-shaped organ through which the embryo absorbs food from the endosperm. **c** The conical cap of the endosperm in cycads.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** The third of the four pieces forming the upper part of a thoracic segment of an insect, situated between the scutum and the postscutellum; often, specif., that of the mesothorax. **b** One of the transverse scales on the tarsi and toes of birds.

scut′tle (skŭt′'l), *n.* [ME. *scotile*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *skutill*, akin to AS. *scutel*; both fr. L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, *scuta*, a dish or platter. Cf. SCULLERY, SKILLET.] **1.** A broad, shallow dish or basket. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A utensil for holding or carrying coal; a coal hod.
3. A kind of sugar bowl. *Dial.*

scut′tle, *v. i.*; SCUT′TLED (skŭt′'ld); SCUT′TLING (-lĭng). [Cf. *scuddle*, fr. *scud*.] To run swiftly or with affected precipitation; to scurry.

scut′tle, *n.* A quick pace; a short swift run; also, a mincing or affected gait.

scut′tle, *n.* [OF. *escoutille*, F. *écoutille*, fr. Sp. *escotilla*; perh. of Teutonic orig. and akin to E. *shut*.] **1.** A small opening in an outside wall or covering, furnished with a lid. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* A small opening or hatchway in the deck of a ship, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship. **b** An opening in the roof of a house, with a lid.
2. The lid or door which covers or closes such an opening.

scut′tle, *v. t.* To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a vessel) for any purpose · specif., to sink, or attempt to sink, by making holes through the bottom of.

scu′tum (skū′tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An oblong leather-covered shield, sometimes with an iron rim, carried esp. by heavy-armed infantry. See SHIELD.
2. *Zoöl.* A bony, horny, or chitinous plate; a scute; specif.: **a** The second and largest of the four parts forming the upper surface of a thoracic segment of an insect, between the prescutum and the scutellum. **b** One of the two lower valves of the operculum of a barnacle.
3 *O. Eng. Law.* A penthouse or awning. *Obs.*
4. [*cap.*] *gen.* SCUTI. *Astron.* A small constellation in the Milky Way, adjoining Sagittarius on the north, pictorially represented by a shield. Also, ‖ **Scu′tum So-bies′ki-i** (sō-byĕs′kĭ-ī), *or* ‖ **Scu′tum So-bies′ci-a′num** (sō-byĕs′-ĭ-ā′nŭm). [After John *Sobieski*, King of Poland.]

scye (sī), *n.* [Eng. dial. *sey*.] The armhole, or opening in a garment for the attachment of the sleeve. *Cant.*

Scyl′la (sĭl′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σκύλλα.] **1.** A rock on the Italian coast opposite the whirlpool Charybdis on the Sicilian coast, personified in classical literature as a ravenous female monster. Hence: **between Scylla and Charybdis**, between two perils; — alluding to the danger of the passage.
2. *Class. Myth.* **a** The monster inhabiting Scylla. She was a sea nymph beloved by Glaucus, and from jealousy changed by Circe into a monster encircled by barking dogs. **b** A daughter of Nisus, king of Megara. She fell in love with Minos, who was besieging the town, and to give him the victory cut from her father's head a golden or purple lock on which his life depended. Minos, repelled by the act, drowned her.

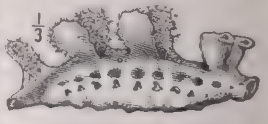

Scyllæa (*S. edwardsii*).

Scyl-læ′a (sĭ-lē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCYLLA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oceanic nudibranchiate gastropods having the small branched gills situated on the upper side of four fleshy lateral lobes, and on a median crest on the posterior part of the back. The species live among and mimic the sargassum and other floating seaweeds. The genus constitutes a family **Scyl-læ′i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē).

scyl-la′ri-an (sĭ-lā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to the Scyllaridæ. — *n.* One of the Scyllaridae.

Scyl-lar′i-dæ (sĭ-lăr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Scyllarus*, generic name, fr. Gr. σκύλλαρος the hermit crab.] *Zoöl.* A family of macruran crustaceans having the body

One of the Scyllaridæ (*Ibacus peronii*). (¼)

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sculsh. Var. of SCULCH.
scum. † SKIM.
scum′ber (*dial.* skŭm′bẽr, -ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *escombrer* to clean out, and E. DISCUMBER.] To void excrement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
scum′ber, *n.* Dung, esp. of foxes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scumd. Scummed. *Ref. Sp.*
scumer, *n.* [OF. *escumeur*, F. *écumeur*.] Rover; pirate. *Obs.*
scum′fish (skōōm′fĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SCOMFIT, DISCOMFIT.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To suffocate; choke. **b** To discomfit; defeat.
scumi. † SHAME, *v.*
scum′mer. † SCUMBER.
scum′mer, *n.* [See SCUM; cf. SKIMMER.] A skimmer. *Rare.*
scum′ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCUM. Specif.: *n.* Skimmings; scum; — chiefly in *pl.* *Rare.*
scum′my (skŭm′ĭ), *a.* **a** Covered with scum. **b** Of the nature of scum.
scun (skŭn), *v. t* [Cf. SHUN.] To scold or reproach *Dial. Eng.*
scun (skōōn), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. Scand. Cf. SCHOONER.] = SCOON. *Scot. or Dial.*
scun′cheon (skŭn′chŭn). Var. of SCONCHEON.
scun′ner (*dial.* skōōn′ẽr: -ē), *v. t. & i.* [See SCUN to scold.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* **1.** To loathe; to sicken with disgust or loathing.
2. To shrink or flinch from.
scun′ner, *n.* Disgust or loathing. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*
scup (skŭp), *n & v. i.* [D. *schop*.] Swing. *Local, U. S.*
scup′paug (skŭp′ôg; skŭ-pôg′), *n.* [Contr. fr. Amer. Indian *mishcuppauog*, pl. of *mishcùp*.] The scup (fish).
scup′per (skŭp′ẽr), *v. t.* Lit., prob., of a vessel, to throw on the scuppers; hence, to put or leave in danger or difficulty.
scupper pipe *or* **shoot** *Naut.* A drain pipe from a deckhouse roof to the scuppers or from the deck to an opening in the side.
scup′pit (skŭp′ĭt), *n.* [Dim. of *scoop*.] Spade; shovel. *Dial. Eng.*
scur. † SHOWER. [of SKIRR.]
scur (skûr). Obs. or dial. Eng.
scur (skûr), *n.* A small stunted horn not firmly attached to the skull, as in some cattle.
scure. † SKEWER.
scurel. † SQUIRREL.
scurf (skōōf; skŭf). Dial. Eng. of SCRUFF.
scurf (skûrf), *n.* A bull trout *Dial. Eng.*
scurf, *v. t.* To whiten or cover like scurf.
scurf, *v. t.* To remove scurf, or roughnesses and irregularities, from. — **scurf′er**, *n.*
scurf′i-ness (skûr′fĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
scurge. Scourge. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
scurn. † SCORN.
scurne, *v. i.* To withdraw: retire. — *v. t.* To shun. *Both Obs.*
scurr. Var. of SKIRR, whir.
scurreour, **scur′rer**, *n.* [Cf. SCOUR to run, run over.] A scout: an avant courier. *Obs.*
scur′ri-er (skŭr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that scurries.
scur′ril. Scurrile. *Ref. Sp.*
scurrour † SCURREOUR.
scurryvaig, *n.* [Cf. OF. *escargueite*, *escarwaite*, a watching, watch, F. *échauguette* watchtower, of Teutonic origin.] A vagabond: a dissipated fellow. *Obs.* *Scot.*
scurte. † SHIRT.
scu′sa-tion (*dial.* skū′sā-shŭn), *n.* [See EXCUSATION.] Excuse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scuse (skūz). Aphetic form of EXCUSE.
scut (*dial.* skŭt: skōōt), *n.* [Cf. SCUT short.] A short coat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scut, *a.* [Cf. SCUTTY, *a.*, SCUT a hare.] Short. *Obs.*
scu′ta (skū′tȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SCUTUM.
scu′tal (-tăl), *a.* Pertaining to a shield, scute, or scutum.
scu-ta′ti-form (skū-tā′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scutate* + *-form*.] Scutiform.
scutch (skŭch), *n.* Scutch grass.
scutchanel. † COCHINEAL.
scutch cane. The small cane (*Arundinaria tecta*) of the southern United States.
scutch′eon (skŭch′ŭn). Var. of ESCUTCHEON.
scutch′eoned (-ŭnd), *a.* Escutcheoned.
scutch′er-y, *n.* Knavery. *Obs.*
scutch grass (skŭch). [See QUITCH GRASS.] **a** Couch grass. **b** Bermuda grass.
scutch′ing, *n.* = SCOTCHING.
scute. † SCOUT, a vessel; SHOOT, a sprout.
scu-tel′la, *n.*, *pl.* of SCUTELLUM.
scu-tel′la (skū-tĕl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL., fem. dim. of L. *scutum*.] **a** = SCUTELLUM, *n.*, 2 **b**. **b** [*cap.*] See SCUTELLIDÆ.
scu-tel′lar (-ȧr), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Pert. to a scutellum; having scutella.
scu-tel′la-rin (skū-tĕl′ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [See SCUTELLARIA.] The precipitate of a tincture of the mad-dog skullcap (*Scutellaria lateriflora*), used as a tonic, diuretic, etc.
scu′tel-lat′ed (skū′tĕ-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Scutellate.
scutelle. † SCUTTLE, a basket.
Scu-tel′li-dæ (skū-tĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: L. *scutella* tray, salver + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family of clypeastroid sea urchins containing the sand dollars. *Scutella* is the type genus. — **scu-tel′loid** (-oid), *a.*
scu-tel′li-form (skū-tĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scutella* a dish + E. *-form*.] Shaped like a scutellum.
scu′tel-lig′er-ous (skū′tĕ-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*scutella* + *-gerous*.] Having scutella; scutellate.
scu-tel′li-plan′tar (skū-tĕl′ĭ-plăn′tȧr), *a.* [See SCUTELLATE; PLANTAR.] Having the tarsi scutellate in front and behind, as certain birds: — opp to *laminiplantar*. — **scu-tel′li-plan-ta′tion** (-plăn-tā′shŭn), *n.*
Scu′ti-a (skū′shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of rhamnaceous tropical shrubs. The leaves are used as an ointment in India and for medicine.
Scu′tib-ran′chi-a (-tĭ-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), **Scu′ti-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCUTUM; BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a heterogeneous division of gastropods having a simple, shield-shaped shell. In later use nearly equivalent to *Diotocardia*. — **scu′ti-branch** (skū′tĭ-brăŋk), **scu′ti-bran′chi-an** (-brăŋ′kĭ-ăn), **scu′ti-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*
scu′ti-fer (skū′tĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L. *scutum* shield + *ferre* to carry.] A shield-bearer. *Obs. or R.*
scu-tif′er-ous (skū-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scutum* shield + E. *-ferous*.] Carrying a shield or buckler.
scu′ti-form (skū′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scutum* shield + E. *-form*.] Shield-shaped; scutate. — **scutiform leaf**, *Bot.*, the peculiar cotyledon of *Salvinia*.
Scu-tig′er-a (skū-tĭj′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL: L. *scutum* shield + *gerere* to bear.] The genus containing the house centipede It is the type of a family, **Scu′ti-ger′i-dæ** (skū′tĭ-jĕr′ĭ-dē).
scu-tig′er-ous (skū-tĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*scute* + *-gerous*.] *Zoöl.* Bearing a scute or scutes.
scu′ti-ped (skū′tĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *scutum* a shield + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot: cf. F. *scutipède*.] *Zoöl.* Having scutellate tarsi.
scut′l. Scuttle. *Ref. Sp.*
scut′ld. Scuttled. *Ref. Sp.*
scut′ten, *n. pl.* [AS. *scutta* a shooter. Cf. SHOOT.] Archers. *Obs.*
scut′ter (skŭt′ẽr; skōōt′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf SCUTTLE, *v. i.*] To scuttle; scurry. — *n.* A rapid running; a scurry. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*
scut′tle, *n.* A cuttlefish or octopus. *Obs. or Local.*
scuttle butt *or* **cask**. A butt or cask to contain the fresh water for the day's use in a vessel.
scuttle dish. A large flat dish, usually of wood. *Obs.*
scut′tling, *n.* **a** A beating; flogging. *Obs.* **b** Fighting: esp., in the public streets. *Dial. Eng.*
scut′tock (skŭt′ŭk; skōōt′-), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
scut′ty (skŭt′ĭ: skōōt′ĭ), *a.* Short-tailed; stumpy. *Dial.*
scut′ty, *n.* [Cf. SCUT short.] The common wren. *Local, Eng*
scu′tu-lum (skū′tṳ-lŭm), *n.* [L., a small shield.] *Med.* One of the cup-shaped crusts common over hair follicles in favus.
scuve. † SHOVE.
scuw, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scūwa*, *scūa*, Icel. *skuggi*.] Shadow. *Obs.*
scyb′a-la (sĭb′ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκύβαλον dung.] *Med.* Hardened masses of feces. — **scyb′a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
Scyl′i-o-rhin′i-dæ (sĭl′ĭ-ō-rĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκύλιον dogfish + ῥίνη kind of shark.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks including the spotted dogfishes. The type genus is **Scyl′i-o-rhi′nus** (-rī′nŭs). — **scyl′i-o-rhi′noid** (-noid), *a. & n.*

broad and flat, the antennæ short and scalelike, and the eyes in sockets in the carapace. The species are all marine and live in shallow water, buried in mud or sand. **Scyl′la-rus** (sĭl′ȧ-rŭs) is the type genus. — **scyl′la-roid** (-roid), *a.*

scy′phi-form (sī′fĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scyphus* a cup + E. *form.*] *Bot.* Cup-shaped.

scy-phis′to-ma (sī-fĭs′tō-mȧ), *n.; pl.* -TOMÆ (-mē). [NL.; Gr. σκύφος a cup + στόμα the mouth.] *Zoöl.* An attached polyplike stage of many Scyphozoa which develops from the fertilized egg. It may remain in this condition for some time, often reproducing by budding, but eventually it becomes transversely constricted to form one or more ephyras which, becoming detached, develop into the medusa form. — **scy-phis′to-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

Scy′pho-zo′a (sī′fō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκύφος cup + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A class of the Cœlenterata. In most classifications it includes the jellyfishes with endodermal gastric tentacles, endodermal gonads discharging their products into the digestive cavity, and, usually, tentaculocysts. There is usually no velum. — **scy′pho-zo′an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

scy′phus (sī′fŭs), *n.; pl.* -PHI (-fī). [L., a cup, Gr. σκύφος.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A cup or bowl resembling the kotyle, but more tapering and with handles lower on the sides. **2.** *Bot.* **a** The corona. **b** A cup-shaped enlargement of the podetium in lichens; — also called *scypha.*

scythe (sīth), *n.* [ME. *sithe*, AS. *sīðe, sigðe*; akin to Icel. *sigðr* a sickle, LG. *seyd, seged, seed, seid*, OHG. *segansa* sickle, scythe, G. *sense* scythe, and to E. *saw* a cutting instrument. See SAW.] **1.** An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, by hand, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a long, bent handle, called a *snath.*

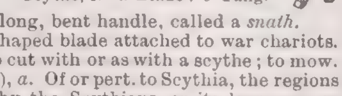

Scythe, 1. *a* Blade; *b* Tang.

2. *Antiq.* A scythe-shaped blade attached to war chariots.

scythe (sīth), *v. t.* To cut with or as with a scythe; to mow.

Scyth′i-an (sĭth′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Scythia, the regions anciently inhabited by the Scythians, or its language or inhabitants. — **Scythian lamb**, the shaggy rootstock of an Asiatic cyatheaceous fern (*Cibotium barometz*), sometimes used as a styptic; — called also *barometz.*

Scyth′i-an, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient people (mentioned by Hesiod, Herodotus, etc.), of nomadic habits and famed for their savagery, who dwelt in two separate regions, the steppes north of the Black Sea and the region east of the Aral Sea. In the 7th century B. C. they overran much of western Asia, but were finally driven back. They are last heard of about 100 B. C. The race of the Scythians is unknown; but it is certain that the European Scythians of antiquity were of Indo-European speech. **2.** The language of the Scythians, known only as preserved by classical authors. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

scy′to- (sī′tō-). Combining form from Greek σκῦτος, *skin.*

sea (sē; *the older* sā (*cf. ea in great*) *was the accepted pron. until about 1750*), *n.* [ME. *see*, AS. *sǣ*; akin to D. *zee*, OS. & OHG. *sēo*, G. *see*, OFries. *se*, Dan. *sö*, Sw. *sjö*, Icel. *sær*, Goth. *saiws*, and perh. to Skr. *sic* to pour, and E. *sink*, v.] **1.** One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, on the earth; a body of salt water of second rank, more or less landlocked and generally forming part of, or connecting with, an ocean or a larger sea; as, the Mediterranean *Sea.* **2.** An inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish; as, the Caspian *Sea*; the *Sea* of Aral; sometimes, a small fresh-water lake; as, the *Sea* of Galilee. **3.** The ocean; the body of salt water covering a large part of the globe. See TERRITORIAL WATERS; HIGH SEAS. **4.** The swell of the ocean or other body of water in or following a high wind; also, a single wave; a billow; as, there was a high *sea*; the vessel shipped a *sea.* **5.** *Jewish Antiq.* = BRAZEN SEA. **6.** Anything resembling the sea in vastness; a great quantity or number; a flood. "A *sea* of troubles." *Shak.*

All the space . . . was one *sea* of heads. *Macaulay.*

at sea. a On the sea; on a sea voyage, including the time from the beginning of the voyage till the arrival of the vessel at her port of destination, or until the intention of proceeding on the voyage is abandoned. Thus, a vessel is *at sea* when she has been forced to anchor by head winds after leaving port but before she has reached the sea (3 *Hill* 118, 123); a sailor may be *at sea* for the purpose of making a nuncupative will when ashore on leave of absence while on a voyage (4 *Bradf. Surr.* (*N. Y.*) 154, 158). **b** Fig.: Without landmarks for guidance; lost; bewildered. — **beyond seas** *or* **sea**, *or* **beyond the sea** *or* **the seas**, *Law*, on the farther side of, or over, the sea; hence, out of the territory, realm, or jurisdiction of a state. In the construction of statutes of limitation of actions in the United States the term is held in some States to mean out of the United States, in other States to mean out of the State.

sea anchor. *Naut.* A float to keep a vessel from drifting, or to keep her head to the wind. *Sea anchors* are usually of canvas stretched on a frame, and so hung as to resist motion in the water as a parachute or kite does in the air. Called also *drift*, or *floating, anchor.*

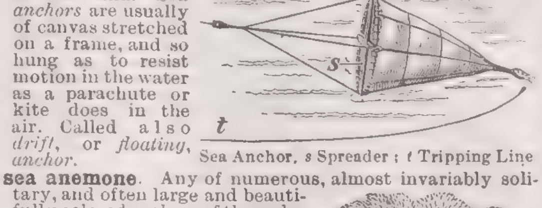

Sea Anchor. *s* Spreader; *t* Tripping Line

sea anemone. Any of numerous, almost invariably solitary, and often large and beautifully colored, polyps of the order Actinaria of the class Actinozoa (cf. POLYP **b**). Their form, bright and varied colors, and numerous tentacles surrounding the mouth often give them a superficial resemblance to a flower. They develop no skeleton, and rarely reproduce by budding or fission. They prey on small animals that they catch with their tentacles, which are armed with stinging cells.

Sea Anemone (*Actinoloba dianthus*) of Europe. (½)

sea bass (băs). **a** Any of numerous marine fishes of the family Serranidæ (which see); — often used as a general name for the fishes of that family. Specif., on the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Centropristes striatus*, an abundant and important food fish of that family. It is dark bluish, with black bands, and more or less varied with small white spots and blotches. Often called *black sea bass.* **b** A Californian sciænoid food fish (*Cynoscion nobilis*), often called *white sea bass.*

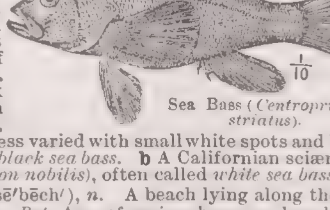

Sea Bass (*Centropristes striatus*).

sea′beach′ (sē′bēch′), *n.* A beach lying along the sea.

sea bean. 1. *Bot.* Any of various beans or beanlike seeds of tropical origin, often carried by ocean currents to remote shores, and often used as ornaments; also, any plant producing such seeds. Specif.: **a** The snuffbox bean (*Lens phaseoloides*). **b** The oxeye bean (*Stizolobium giganteum*). **c** The nicker nut (see GUILANDINA). **2.** The hard rounded calcareous operculum of any of various mollusks, as those of the family Turbinidæ, which are usually flat on one side and convex on the other.

sea′board′ (sē′bōrd′; 201), *n.* [*sea* + *board*, F. *bord* side.] The seacoast; the country bordering a seacoast.

sea′board′, *a.* Bordering on, or being near, the sea.

sea boat. [AS. *sǣbāt.*] A boat or vessel adapted to the open sea; hence, a vessel considered with reference to her power of maintaining herself in a heavy sea; as, a good *sea boat.*

sea breach. A breaking or overflow of a bank, dike, etc., by the sea; also, *Rare*, seabeach; strand.

sea bream. **a** Any of various marine fishes of the family Sparidæ, esp. the common European *Pagellus centrodontus*, and allied species, of which a number occur in the Mediterranean; also the Australian species of *Chrysophrys*, of which *C. australis*, called *black bream*, is the most important. Often, any of the Sparidæ. **b** The pomfret **a**.

sea breeze. A cooling breeze blowing, generally in the daytime, from the sea.

sea catfish. Any of numerous marine siluroid fishes, mostly of little value as food, belonging to *Felichthys, Galeichthys, Tachysurus*, and related genera. They are chiefly tropical, but the gaff-topsail catfish (*Felichthys marinus*) and *Galeichthys milberti* occur on the eastern coast of the United States.

sea clam. A large clam (*Mactra*, or *Spisula, solidissima*) common on the American Atlantic coast on ocean beaches.

sea′coast′ (sē′kōst′), *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

sea cock. 1. A cock or valve close to a vessel's side, to open or close a pipe which communicates with the sea. **2.** The black-bellied plover. *Local, U. S.*

sea coconut. 1. a A lofty fan palm (*Lodoicea callipyge*) found only in the Seychelles. The leaves are used for hats, thatching, etc. **b** The seed of this palm, an immense bilobed nut with a smooth rind; the fruit, containing three or four of these nuts, often weighs 50 pounds and requires 10 years to ripen. Also called *double coconut.* **2.** = SEA APPLE **a**.

sea cow. 1. Any sirenian, as a manatee or dugong; esp. the Steller's sea cow, or rytina. See STELLER'S SEA COW. **2. a** A walrus. **b** A hippopotamus.

sea cucumber. A holothurian, esp. one of those of the genus *Pentacta*, or *Cucumaria*, as the common American and European species (*P. frondosa*).

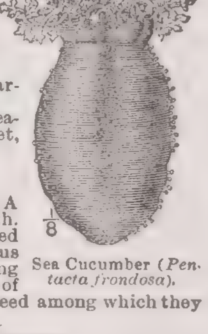

Sea Cucumber (*Pentacta frondosa*).

sea dog. 1. a A dogfish. **b** The harbor seal. **2.** *Her.* A seal depicted with a beaver's tail, a long back fin, web feet, and scaly legs and body. **3.** An old sailor. *Colloq.* **4.** See FOGDOG.

sea dragon. **a** A dragonet, fish. **b** A fish of the genus *Pegasus*; a sea moth. **c** Any of several beautifully colored Australian pipefishes of the genus *Phyllopteryx*, esp. *P. eques*, having leaflike appendages on the plates of their body which imitate the seaweed among which they live.

sea duck. **a** A duck of the subfamily Fuligulinæ (which see), most of which chiefly frequent salt water. **b** An eider duck. *New Eng.*

sea eagle. **a** Any of certain eagles allied to the bald eagle which feed largely on fish, as: the **white-tailed sea eagle** (*Haliæëtus albicilla*), which has brown plumage with a white tail when adult, and is widely distributed in the northern parts of the Old World, and the **Kamchatkan sea eagle** (*Thalassoaëtus pelagicus*), having when adult white shoulders, rump, and tail, found on the coasts of the western North Pacific. **b** The fishing eagle of India. **c** The osprey. *Local, U. S.* **d** An eagle ray.

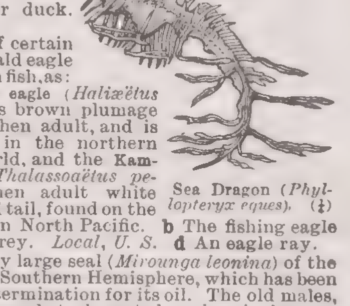
Sea Dragon (*Phyllopteryx eques*). (⅛)

sea elephant. A very large seal (*Mirounga leonina*) of the coasts of parts of the Southern Hemisphere, which has been hunted almost to extermination for its oil. The old males, which develop a somewhat elongated proboscis, become about 20 feet long. The female is much smaller. A very similar smaller form (*M. angustirostris*) occurred on the coast of Lower California, but is probably extinct.

sea fan. Any gorgonian which branches in a fanlike form, esp. *Gorgonia flabellum* of Florida and the West Indies.

sea′far′er (sē′fâr′ẽr), *n.* [*sea* + *fare.*] A mariner.

Scyl′li-dæ (sĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn of SCYLIORHINIDÆ. — **scyl′li-oid** (-oid), *a.*

scyment. † CEMENT.

scym′e-tar, **scym′i-tar**. † SCIMITAR.

scy′pha (sī′fȧ), *n.; pl.* -PHÆ (-fē). [NL.] = SCYPHUS, 2 **b**.

scy′phate (sī′fāt), *a.* [L. *scyphus* a cup.] Cup-shaped.

scy′pher. † CIPHER.

scy-phif′er-ous (sī-fĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*scyphus* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing scyphi, as certain lichens.

Scy′pho-bran′chi-i (sī′fō-brăŋ′kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. σκύφος a cup + βράγχιον a gill.] *Zoöl.* An order of fishes including the blennioid and gobioid fishes, and related families. — **scy′pho-branch** (sī′fō-brăŋk), *a.* & *n.*

scy′pho-man′cy (sī′fō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκύφος cup + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a cup.

Scy′pho-me-du′sæ (-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκύφος cup + NL. *medusa.*] *Zoöl.* A division, generally a class or subclass, of Cœlenterata, which includes most of the large jellyfishes: — equiv. in its broadest and usual sense to Scyphozoa of most modern classifications, but in a restricted sense to Stauromedusæ. — **scy′pho-me-du′san** (-săn), *a.* & *n.* — **scy′pho-me-du′soid** (-soid), *a.* & *n.*

Scy-phoph′o-ri (sī-fŏf′ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκύφος a cup + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* An order of fishes consisting of the families Mormyridæ and Gymnarchidæ. — **scy′pho-phore** (sī′fō-fōr; 201), *a.* & *n.* — **scy-phoph′o-rous** (sī-fŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.*

scy′phose (sī′fōs; sī-fōs′; *cf.* -OSE), *a.* [L. *scyphus* cup, Gr. σκύφος.] Cup-shaped; scyphiform.

scyph′u-la (sĭf′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *scyphus* cup, Gr. σκύφος.] *Zoöl.* **a** A scyphistoma. **b** The hypothetical ancestral form of Scyphozoa

scyph′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī) [L., dim. of *scyphus* cup.] *Bot.* In liverworts, the vaginula.

scysme † SCHISM.

scyt′a-le (sĭt′ȧ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκυτάλη.] A method of cipher writing, used by the Spartans, in which a narrow strip of parchment was wound on a rod and the message written across the adjoining edges. Also, the parchment or message.

Scyth (sĭth), *n.* A Scythian.

scythed (sīthd), *a.* Armed with a scythe.

scythe′man (sīth′măn), *n.* One who uses a scythe; a mower

scythe′stone′, *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

Scyth′ic (sĭth′ĭk), *a.* Scythian.

Scyth′o-Dra-vid′i-an (sĭth′ō-drȧ-vĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating a mixed racial type chiefly of Bombay, India, characterized by brachycephaly, medium stature, fair complexion, scanty beard, and well-formed nose.

Scy-thop′o-lis (sī-thŏp′ō-lĭs; sĭ-) *Bib.*

Scyth′o-pol′i-tans (sĭth′ō-pŏl′ĭ-tănz). *Bib.*

scy′to-dep′sic (sī′tō-dĕp′sĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκυτοδεψικός; σκῦτος leather + δέψειν to knead.] Of or pert. to a tanner or tanning.

Scy′to-der′ma-ta (-dûr′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: *scyto-* + Gr. δέρμα a skin.] = HOLOTHUROIDEA. — **scy′to-der′ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Scy′to-ne-ma′ce-æ (-nē-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ). They differ from the Rivulariaceæ in having no differentiation in the tips of the filaments. **Scy′to-ne′ma** (-nē′mȧ) is the type and most important genus. — **scy′to-ne-ma′ceous** (-nē-mā′shŭs), *a.*

scy′to-nem′a-toid (sī′tō-nĕm′ȧ-toid), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Scytonema* or the family Scytonemaceæ.

scy′to-nem′a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Scytonematoid.

scy′to-ne′moid (-nē′moid), *a.* *Bot.* Scytonematoid.

Scy′to-pet′a-la′ce-æ (-pĕt′ȧ-lā′sē-ē), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Malvales) having coriaceous leaves and small clustered flowers with numerous stamens. There are two monotypic genera, **Scy′to-pet′a-lum** (-pĕt′ȧ-lŭm), the type, of West Africa, and *Rhaptopetalum*, of Fernando Po. — **scy′to-pet′a-la′ceous** (-pĕt′ȧ-lā′shŭs), *a.*

scytyl. † SHUTTLE.

sd. *Abbr.* Sewed.

s d. *Abbr* Sine die (L., without day)

S. D. *Abbr.* Salutem dicit (L., he (or she) sends greeting).

S. D. *Abbr.* Senior Deacon; solid-drawn; South Dakota.

S/D *Abbr. Grain Trade.* Sea-damaged.

sdain, **sdeign**, *v.* & *n.* [Cf. It. *sdegno*, n., *sdegnare*, v.] Disdain. *Obs.*

S. Dak *Abbr.* South Dakota.

'sdeath (z′dĕth), *interj.* Corrupted form of *God's death*, used as an expletive. *Obs. or Archaic.*

‖**sde-gno′so** (z′dā-nyō′sō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Disdainful; passionate; wrathful.

sdeignful, *a.* [See SDAIN.] Disdainful. *Obs.*

sdruc-cio′la (z′drōōt-chō′lä), *a.* & *n.* [It.] Designating triple rime, the last accent falling on the antepenultimate syllable, as in *femina, semina.*

S. D. U. K. *Abbr.* Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

se. † SEA, SEE, SHE, SO.

se (sē; s′). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHALL.

se, *demonstrative pron.* & *def. art.* [AS *sē, se.* Cf. THE, article.] The; that. *Obs.*

se (sā), *n* [Jap.] See MEASURE.

Se. *Abbr. Chem.* (no period, *Se*). Selenium.

S. E., *or* **s. e.** *Abbr.* Second entrance (*Theat.*); Society of Engineers; Southeast; South-eastern (Postal District, London).

sea. † SEE, a seat.

sea acorn. = ACORN SHELL, 2.

sea adder. **a** The European fifteen-spined stickleback (*Spinachia spinachia*). **b** A European pipefish (*Syngnathus acus*).

sea angel. The angel fish **a**.

sea ape. **a** The thresher shark. **b** The sea otter.

sea apple. **a** The fruit of a West Indian palm (*Manicaria saccifera*), often found floating in the sea. **b** The double coconut.

sea apron. Any kelp or seaweed of the genus *Laminaria* having a broad, flat thallus.

sea ash. The prickly ash *Zanthoxylum clava-herculis.*

sea bank. **1.** The seashore. **2.** A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

sea basket. A basket fish.

sea bat. A batfish **a**.

sea bear. **a** Fur seal. **b** Polar bear.

sea′beard′ (sē′bērd′), *n.* A marine seaweed (*Cladophora rupestris*) growing in dense tufts.

sea beet. Wild beet (*Beta maritima*) of Europe.

Sea Beggars. = BEGGARS OF THE SEA.

sea bells. A convolvulaceous plant (*Convolvulus soldanella*) having pink campanulate flowers. It grows on the seacoasts of Europe and in California.

sea belt **1.** A large seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*) growing on rocks, and having a beltlike frond often thirty feet long. **2.** = SEA GIRDLE. *Obs.*

sea′ber′ry, *n.* **a** = REDBERRY. **b** Either of two Australasian species of *Haloragis* (*H. alata* and *H. tetragyna*).

sea bindweed. Sea bells.

sea biscuit. Ship biscuit.

sea bladder. The Portuguese man-of-war.

sea blite. The plant *Dondia maritima*, growing in salt marshes. It has pale green linear leaves. See DONDIA.

sea blubber. A jellyfish.

sea′board′, *adv.* Toward the sea. *Rare.*

sea book. *Naut.* A nautical map. *Obs.*

sea boots. Very high waterproof boots, used by sailors, etc.

sea′-born′, *a.* Born of the sea; also, born at sea. — **Sea-Born City**, **the**. Venice.

sea bottle. A marine seaweed (*Valonia ventricosa*), whose thallus is a single inflated flasklike cell, — the largest known isodiametric cell.

sea′bound′, *a.* **1.** Bounded by the sea. **2.** Bound for the sea.

sea bow (bō). = MARINE RAINBOW.

sea boy. A sailor boy. *Obs.*

sea brant. **a** Common brant. **b** White-winged scoter. *Local, U. S.*

sea bread. **1.** Ship biscuit. **2.** A porous siliceous sponge (*Halichondria panicea*) of Europe and America.

sea brief = SEA LETTER.

sea buckthorn. A European and Asiatic maritime elæagnaceous shrub (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*) with silvery leaves and bright orange-red persistent berries.

sea bugloss The sea lungwort.

sea′bull′, *n.* A sea calf. *Obs.*

sea burdock Common clotbur.

sea cabbage. **a** Sea kale. **b** A European maritime plant (*Brassica oleracea*), from which the cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, etc., were derived by cultivation.

sea calf The harbor seal

sea campion. A European maritime herb (*Silene maritima*).

sea card. *Obs.* **a** Card of a mariner's compass. **b** Sea chart.

sea carp. The red morwong.

sea cat. **a** Fur seal. **b** Harbor seal. **c** A chimæra. **d** Greater weever. See WEEVER. **e** Squid. **f** Sea hare **g** Wolf fish.

sea catgut. = SEA LACE.

sea cauliflower A multilobed alcyonarian (*Alcyonium multiflorum*) of the North Atlantic fishing banks. *Local, U. S.*

seace. † CEASE.

sea chestnut. A sea urchin.

sea chickweed. A fleshy silenaceous plant (*Ammodenia peploides*) growing in tufts on the northern Atlantic seacoast.

sea club-rush. The common club-rush *Scirpus maritimus.*

sea coal. Mineral coal; — so called as disting. from charcoal, perh. because orig. brought to London by sea. *Eng.*

seacoast laburnum. The golden chain. *Australia.*

sea cob Sea gull. *Obs.*

sea coco *or* **cocoa**. = SEA COCONUT, 1 **a**.

sea colander. A large olive-green blackish seaweed (*Agarum turneri*) the frond of which is punctured with numerous holes.

sea colewort. Sea kale.

sea compass. Mariner's compass.

sea coot. A scoter.

sea corn. The mass of yellow egg capsules of certain whelks (*Buccinum*), suggestive of maize.

sea crawfish *or* **crayfish**. A marine macruran crustacean of *Palinurus* or allied genus; a spiny lobster. See LOBSTER, 1.

sea crow. **a** Chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*). **b** Cormorant. **c** Black-headed gull **d** The skua *Megalestris skua.* **e** Razor-billed auk. *Eng.* **f** The coot *Fulica americana.* **g** Black skimmer (see SKIMMER, 2). **h** Oyster catcher. *U. S.*

sea cudweed A hoary asteraceous perennial herb (*Diotis maritima*) of Europe.

sea′cun′ny (sē′kŭn′ĭ), *n.* [Per. *sakkānī*, fr. Ar. *sakkān* helm.] A steersman or quartermaster. *Anglo-Ind.*

sead. † SEED.

sea dace. The European bass *Dicentrarchus labrax.*

sea daffodil. **a** A white-flowered amaryllidaceous plant (*Pancratium maritimum*) common along the Mediterranean. **b** A similar plant (*Hymenocallis calathina*), of Peru and Bolivia.

sea dahlia. Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Leptosyne*, of the Pacific coast of the United States, with flowers resembling yellow dahlias.

sea daisy. The plant thrift. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sea day. *Navig.* A period of 24 mean solar hours beginning at local mean noon.

seade. † SEED.

sea devil. **a** = DEVIL FISH, 1, 2, or 3. **b** The angel fish **a**.

sea dotterel. **a** The turnstone. **b** The ring plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*). *Both Local, Brit.*

sea dove. **a** The rotche **b** A black guillemot (see GUILLEMOT).

sea drum. The drumfish *Pogonias chromis.*

sea′-ear′, *n.* An abalone.

sea eel. [AS. *sǣǣl.*] Conger eel.

sea egg. **1.** A sea urchin.

sea′far′ing (sē′fâr′ĭng), *a.* Following the calling of a mariner.
sea fight. An engagement between vessels at sea.
sea foam. 1. Foam of sea water.
2. Meerschaum, or sepiolite; — called also *sea froth*.
3. A shampooing preparation mainly composed of alcohol, ammonia, and water. *Cant.*
sea′folk′ (sē′fōk′), *n.* Seafaring people; mariners.
sea god. A deity supposed to live in or rule the sea, or a part of the sea, as Neptune. — **sea goddess.**
sea′go′ing (sē′gō′ĭng), *a.* **a** Designed or adapted for sailing the open sea in distinction from rivers or harbors; as, a *seagoing* tug. **b** Fitted to be used on a seagoing vessel; as, a *seagoing* chronometer. **c** Seafaring.
sea grape. 1. *Bot.* **a** Gulfweed. **b** A polygonaceous tree or shrub (*Coccolobis uvifera*) of the sandy shores of Florida and tropical America. It has large cordate leaves and clusters of grapelike berries. **c** A gnetaceous shrub (*Ephedra distachya*) of southeastern Europe. **d** Glasswort.
2. *pl.* The clusters of gelatinous egg capsules of squids (as those of the genus *Loligo*).
sea grass. 1. Any of various maritime plants, as eelgrass, thrift, glasswort, etc.; also, any of various glasslike seaweeds, as gulfweed, etc.
2. A cirrus cloud of wavy hairlike elements. *Colloq.*

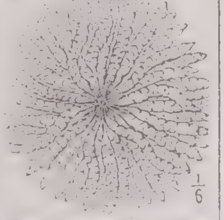
Sea Grapes (2), or Egg Cases of Squid (*Loligo*). 1/6

sea green. 1. Sea-green color.
2. Land overflowed by the sea in spring tides.
sea′-green′, *a.* Of a bluish green color, like sea water on soundings.
sea horse. 1. A fabulous creature, half horse and half fish, represented in classic mythology as driven by sea gods or ridden by the Nereids. Cf. HIPPOCAMPUS, 1.
2. **a** A walrus. **b** Any of a number of small lophobranch fishes, mostly of the genus *Hippocampus*, related to the pipefishes, having the head and fore part of the body suggestive of the head and neck of a horse. They are covered with rough bony plates, and the tail is prehensile. The male has an abdominal pouch in which it hatches the eggs. They occur in most warm and warm-temperate seas. The common species of the American Atlantic coast (*Hippocampus hudsonius*) reaches a length of about three inches. **c** The sea panther. *South Africa.*
3. *Her.* A monster represented with the fore part of a horse joined to the tail of a fish, and with web feet.

Sea Horse (*Hippocampus hudsonius*). 1/4

sea′-is′land, *a.* Of certain islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.
sea-island cotton, a variety of long-staple cotton cultivated along the coast region of the southern United States and also under irrigation in Europe, used as one of the parents in producing improved hybrids. See COTTON, 1.
sea king. [Cf. AS. *sǣcyning*.] A Norse pirate chief of royal blood. See VIKING.
seal (sēl), *n.* [ME. *sele*, AS. *seolh*; akin to OHG. *selah*,

Harbor Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). (1/30)

Dan. *sæl*, Sw. *själ*, Icel. *selr*.] Any marine aquatic carnivorous mammal of the group Pinnipedia and family Phocidæ or Otariidæ, including, respectively, the true seals and the eared seals; any pinniped except the walrus. They mostly inhabit seacoasts and floating ice of the colder regions, but a few occur in warm regions. They feed on fish and marine animals, and have webbed flipperlike limbs with which they swim and dive well, but they crawl out on land more or less and always have their young there. In the true seals the hind limbs are partly fused with the tail and of little use except for swimming, external ears are not present, and the nostrils are somewhat dorsal. The eared seals (including sea lions, fur seals, etc.) are less modified from land animals (see EARED SEAL for characters). Seals are hunted for fur, hides, and oil, and, as they are often highly gregarious, many species have been nearly exterminated. Hair seals, so called in distinction from fur seals, have the hair short, coarse, and without soft under fur. See FUR SEAL, SEA LION, SEA ELEPHANT.
seal, *v. i.* To hunt seals; — chiefly used in *p. pr.*
seal, *n.* [ME. *seel*, OF. *seel*, F. *sceau*, fr. L. *sigillum* a little figure or image, a seal, dim. of *signum* a mark, sign, figure, or image. See SIGN, *n.*; cf. SCARLET, SIGIL.] 1. An impression made on wax, wafer, or some other tenacious substance capable of being impressed; also, the piece of wax, wafer, or other substance bearing the impression. This is the traditional common-law definition, and is in some jurisdictions construed to include an impression made in the substance of the paper or parchment of a document. Originally, in English law, seals were used in lieu of signatures to authenticate documents, being annexed directly or by ribbons, cords, strips of parchment, or the like; later, the seal was made by judicial decision to import conclusively a consideration for the promise or agreement made under seal (cf. CONTRACT, 1, CONSIDERATION, 7, DEED, 4). By statute in some of the United States the distinction between sealed and unsealed instruments has been abolished.
2. *Law.* Any impression, device, sign, or mark given by statute law the effect of a common-law seal, as the word "seal" or the letters "L. S." written or printed, or a scroll made with the pen, or any device made as a seal.
3. The engraved or inscribed stamp used for making an impression in wax or other tenacious substance capable of being impressed for use upon documents.
4. That which confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; ratification; confirmation; pledge; guaranty; assurance.
5. A sealed instrument, as a writ or warrant. *Obs.*
6. The office of an official sealer or authenticator. *Obs.*
7. That which seals, firmly closes, or secures, lit. or fig.; security; esp., the wax or wafer placed on a letter, envelope, etc.; also, a fastening, as on a door, for security.
Under the *seal* of silence. *Milton.*
8. A device to prevent entrance or return of gas or air into a pipe, in which the open end of the pipe dips beneath the surface of water or other liquid, or a deep bend or sag in the pipe is filled with liquid.
seal of the fisherman *or* **fisher,** the papal privy seal impressed on wax, representing St. Peter fishing.
seal (sēl), *v. t.*; SEALED (sēld); SEAL′ING. [ME. *selen*; cf. OF. *seeler*, *seieler*, F. *sceller*, LL. *sigillare*. See SEAL a stamp.] 1. To set or affix a seal to; hence, to authenticate; to confirm; to ratify; as, to *seal* a deed.
2. To mark with a stamp, esp. as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality.
3. To give under, or as under, seal; to grant authentically.
Now must your conscience my acquittance *seal*. *Shak.*
4. To fasten with a seal or a fastening impressed with a seal, to guarantee security; as, to *seal* a letter; to *seal* a door.
5. Hence, to shut close; to keep close; to confine; imprison; make fast; to keep secure or secret.
Seal up your lips, and give no words but "mum." *Shak.*
6. To determine irrevocably; as, this *sealed* his fate.
7. Among the Mormons, to set apart (a woman) ceremonially (to a man) as a spiritual wife.
8. To close (a pipe) by a seal. See 3d SEAL, 8.
9. To fix, as a piece of iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or the like; hence, to close up the chinks, crevices, holes, etc., of, as with plaster or clay.
seal, *v. i.* To affix one's seal, or a seal. *Obs.* *Shak.*
to seal under, to become surety. *Obs.*
sea ladder. A rope ladder or set of steps to be lowered over a vessel's side for use in coming aboard, as at sea.
sea lamprey. A lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) of the Atlantic coasts of America and Europe, which ascends the streams to spawn. It becomes about three feet long and is esteemed as food in some places. Smaller landlocked varieties occur in some inland waters. See LAMPREY, *Illust.*
sea lawyer. 1. **a** The gray snapper. **b** A shark.
2. *Naut.* An argumentative, captious sailor. *Colloq.*
seal brown. The rich dark-brown color of the fur of the fur seal after it is dyed. — **seal′-brown′,** *a.*
sealed (sēld), *p. p.* of SEAL, *v.* — **sealed book,** a book the contents of which are unknown or unknowable; hence, an unknown or unknowable thing. — **S. Books of Common Prayer,** certain copies of the English Prayer Book of 1662, certified under the Great Seal as standard and ordered by Parliament in that year to be deposited in cathedrals and collegiate churches for insuring the preservation of the text. — **s. orders,** orders sealed, and not to be opened until a certain time, or arrival at a certain place, as after a ship is at sea. — **s. verdict.** See VERDICT.
sea legs. Legs enabling their owner to keep his balance at sea; hence, freedom from seasickness. *Sailors' Cant.*
sea leopard. **a** Either of two spotted antarctic seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx* and *Leptonychotes weddellii*) of the family Phocidæ. **b** The harbor seal.

Sea Leopard (*Hydrurga leptonyx*). 1/120

seal′er (sēl′ẽr), *n.* One who stamps with or affixes a seal; esp., *U. S.*, an officer whose duty is to test and certify weights and measures; also, an inspector and certifier of leather, or of brick molds.
seal′er, *n.* A mariner or a vessel engaged in hunting seals.
sea letter. *Naut.* A vessel's passport, an instrument issued in time of war to a neutral vessel on leaving a port, entitling the master to sail under the flag and pass of the nation to which she belongs, and specifying her cargo and crew, the names of her captain and owners, place of lading, port of registry, and destination.
sea level. The level of the surface of the sea; specif., this level at its mean position, midway between mean high and low water, adopted as a standard for the measurement of heights, etc., and called also *mean sea level*.
seal fishery. The occupation of capturing seals for their oil or skins; also, the place where the seals are hunted.
seal′ing, *n.* Act or occupation of killing seals for gain.
seal′ing (sēl′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SEAL, to stamp with a seal.
sealing wax, a resinous compound, plastic when warm, used to seal letters, documents, etc.
sea lion. 1. Any of several large, eared seals, natives of the Pacific Ocean. Though related to the fur seals, their coat is not valuable. The largest (*Eumetopias jubata*, syn. *E. stelleri*) inhabits the North Pacific and reaches a length of about 12 feet. *Otaria byronia*, syn. *O. jubata*, of the Pacific coast of South America, is smaller, and has lengthened hair on the neck forming a slight mane. The California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), is still smaller. A related species (*Z. lobatus*) inhabits Australian waters.

California Sea Lion (*Zalophus californianus*). 1/70

2. *Her.* A monster represented as the fore part of a lion with the tail of a fish and web feet.
seal press. Any of various presses having an engraved die in one jaw, for embossing crests, making seals, etc.
seal ring. A ring engraved with a seal or similar device or containing an engraved stone; a signet ring.

Sea Lion, 2.

seal′skin′ (sēl′skĭn′), *n.* The skin of a seal, esp. of a fur seal after the removal of the coarse outer hair; also, a jacket, coat, cape, etc., of this material.
sealskin cloth. A mohair cloth with a long nap dyed to resemble sealskin.
sea lungwort. A fleshy boraginaceous plant (*Pneumaria maritima*) of the northern coasts of both hemispheres.
seam (sēm), *n.* [ME. *seem*, *seam*, AS. *sēam*; akin to D. *zoom*, OHG. *soum*, G. *saum*, LG. *soom*, Icel. *saumr*, Sw. & Dan. *söm*, and E. *sew*. See SEW to fasten with thread.]
1. The fold or line formed by sewing together two pieces or edges of cloth, leather, or the like.
2. Art of sewing; also, that which is being, or is to be, sewed; hence, cloth; clothing. *Obs.* & *Chiefly Scot.*
3. A line of junction; a joint; a suture, as on a floor; the line of union, or joint, of two planks, metal plates, etc.
4. *Geol.* & *Mining.* A thin layer or stratum. Of coal or other valuable mineral, a bed, not necessarily thin.
5. A line left by a cut or wound; a scar; also, a wrinkle.
6. *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A surface defect of limited length caused by a blowhole which working has made visible.
seam, *v. t.*; SEAMED (sēmd); SEAM′ING. 1. To form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together; to unite.
2. To mark with a seam or something resembling a seam; to line; scar; as, his face was *seamed* with saber cuts.
3. To make an apparent seam in, as in knitting a stocking; hence, to knit in such manner; to purl.
seam, *v. i.* 1. To become fissured or ridgy; to crack open.
2. *Knitting.* To do seaming. See SEAM, *v. t.*, 3.
sea′man (sē′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *sǣman*.] One whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea; a mariner; a sailor; — applied to officers and esp. to common sailors. Opposed to *landsman*. Specif.: **a** In the English Merchant Shipping Act, s. 742 (1894), any person (except masters, pilots, and apprentices duly indentured and registered) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship. **b** In the United States Revised Statutes (§ 4612), any person (apprentices excepted) employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board a vessel.
Syn. — See SAILOR.
seaman gunner. *Nav.* In the United States navy, an enlisted man who has passed through courses of instruction in construction and handling of ordnance, torpedoes, explosives, electricity, etc. He receives extra pay and is usually soon promoted to the rating of gunner's mate.
sea′man-like′ (-līk′), *a.* Characteristic of, befitting, or showing the skill of, a practical seaman.
sea′man-ship, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; the art, or skill in the art, of working, and navigating, a vessel.
sea′mark′ (sē′märk′), *n.* Any elevated object on land serving to guide mariners; a beacon; a landmark.
seamed (sēmd), *a.* *Falconry.* Out of condition; not in good condition; — said of a hawk.
seam′er (sēm′ẽr), *n.* One that seams; esp.: **a** A sewing machine for seaming fabrics together. **b** A machine for making seams or joints in sheet metal.
sea mew. A sea gull; esp., the European *Larus canus*.
sea mile. A nautical mile. See MILE.
seam′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SEAM. Hence: *n.* 1. Act or process of forming a seam; specif., overhand sewing.
2. A kind of lace insertion formerly used to join two lengths of linen where a seam would occur; also, a similar lace, gimp, or braid to ornament seams, as in upholstery, and for edging; — called also *seam lace* and *seaming lace*.
3. *Mungo & Shoddy Manuf.* Act or process of removing the threads from the seams of woolen garments, etc.
4. *Fishing.* The cord or rope which is attached to the edge of a net.

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2. A European medic, or bur clover (*Medicago echinus*), with an ovoid, bristly pod.
sea feather. Any gorgonian which branches in a plumelike form, esp. a sea pen.
sea fennel. = SAMPHIRE **a.**
sea fern. Any gorgonian which branches like a fern.
sea fig. A Californian fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale*).
sea fir. A sertularian hydroid, esp. *Sertularia abietina*, common on the British coast, which branches like a miniature fir.
sea fire. Phosphorescence of the sea. See NOCTILUCA, 2.
sea flea. A beach flea.
sea flower (flou′ẽr). A sea anemone or other related actinozoan.
sea foalfoot. Sea bells.
sea′-form′, *n.* Seat on the sea; — in *Europa's sea-form*, alluding to the horns of the bull on which she sat. *Obs.*
Sea-for′thi-a (sē-fōr′thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Francis, Lord *Seaforth*.] *Bot.* See PTYCHOSPERMA.
sea fowl. [AS. *sǣfugol*.] Any bird which habitually frequents the sea, as an auk, gannet, gull, tern, or petrel.
sea fox. The thresher shark.
sea fret. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A sea fog. **b** A temporary thaw due to salt vapor during a rising tide.
sea froth. 1. = SEA FOAM, 1 & 2. 2. Seaweed. *Obs.*
sea furbelow. Sea tangle.
sea gasket. *Naut.* A fixed furling line, such as is used at sea.
sea′-gate′, sea′-gait′, *n.* A long, rolling swell of the sea. *Rare.*
seage. † SIEGE.
sea gillyflower. The plant thrift.
sea girdle. A Venus's-girdle.
sea girdles. A kind of kelp (*Laminaria digitata*) with palmately cleft fronds.
sea′girt′ (sē′gûrt′), *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Chiefly Poet.*
sea goose. **a** A phalarope. **b** A dolphin; — from its beak.
sea goosefoot. The sea blite.
sea gudgeon. Any of various marine gobies.
sea gull. Any gull frequenting the sea.
se′ah (sē′ä), *n.* [Heb. *sĕāh*.] A Hebrew dry measure. See MEASURE.
sea hanger. A Venus's-girdle.
sea hare. Any mollusk of *Aplysia* or related genus.
sea hawk. A jaeger gull or skua.
sea heath. Any heathlike plant of the genus *Frankenia*, esp. the European *F. lævis*.
sea hedgehog. **a** Sea urchin. **b** Porcupine fish.
sea hen. Any of several sea birds; esp., in parts of England, the common guillemot.
sea herdsman. The great northern loon. *Local, Eng.*
sea hog. A porpoise.
sea holly. A European evergreen apiaceous plant (*Eryngium maritimum*), formerly used as an aphrodisiac. [**a.** *U. S.*
sea hollyhock. = ROSE MALLOW
sea holm. Sea holly.
sea hound. A dogfish.
sea hulver. Sea holly.
sea kale. A European fleshy brassicaceous plant (*Crambe maritima*), used as a pot herb.
sea′-kale′ beet. = CHARD, 2.
sea kidney. An alcyonarian of the genus *Renilla*.
sea kittie. A kittiwake. *Eng.*
seal. † SAIL, *v.*
seal (*dial.* sēl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SALLOW, a willow.
seal (sēl), *n.* [AS. *sǣlan*, v., fr. *sāl* rope.] A rope or chain used to bind cattle by the neck. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To fasten with a seal. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
sea lace. An olive-brown seaweed (*Chorda filum*) having blackish cordlike fronds.
sea language. Sailors' cant.
sea lark. **a** The rock pipit. **b** Any of several small shore birds, as a ringed plover, turnstone, dunlin, or sanderling. *Local, Brit.*
sea lavender. Any plant of the genus *Limonium*. See LIMONIUM, 2.
sea laverock *or* **lavrock.** A ring plover. *Scot.*
sealch, sealgh (sĕlk, sĕlk), *n.* [AS. *seolh* a seal.] A sea calf; a seal. *Scot.* & *Ir.* [*n.*, 4.
seal cylinder. See CYLINDER,
seald. Sealed. *Ref. Sp.*
sea lemon. Any of several nudibranchiate mollusks of the family Dorididæ (see *Doris*) having a smooth, convex yellow body.
sea lentil. Gulfweed.
seal′er-y (sēl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A seal rookery.
sea′let, *n.* A little sea.
sea lettuce. Any seaweed of the genus *Ulva*, the green fronds of which are sometimes eaten.
seal flower (flou′ẽr). = BLEEDING HEART **a.** [SEALCH.
sealgh (sĕlk). Scot. var. of
sea′like′, *a.* Fit or likely to keep the sea. *Obs.*
sea lily. A crinoid.
sea line. 1. The sea horizon. 2. A line for deep-water fishing.
sea lintie. The rock pipit. *Scot.*
sea liquor. Brine. *Obs.*
sealm. † PSALM.
sea loach. A rockling.
seal oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
sealt. † SALT.
sea luce. The European hake, 1.
sea lungs. A jellyfish, esp. a ctenophore.
sealve. † SALVE.
seal wax. Sealing wax. *Obs.*
seal′wort′ (sēl′wûrt′), *n.* Solomon's-seal.
sea lyme grass. A grass of the Pacific seacoast (*Elymus arenarius*) useful as a sand binder.
seam (sēm). Var. of SAIM.
seam, *n.* [AS. *sēam*, LL. *sauma*, L. *sagma* a packsaddle, fr. Gr. σάγμα. See SUMPTER.] A horse-load; a load; hence, a varying weight or measure; specif., of grain, 8 bushels. *Now Dial. Eng.*
sea magpie. An oyster catcher. *Local, Brit.* [mermaid.
sea′-maid′, *n.* *Obs. or Scot.* 1. A
2. A sea nymph. *Obs.*
sea mallow. = TREE MALLOW.
sea′man′ (sē′măn′), *n.* A merman. *Rare.*
sea′man-ly, *a.* Seamanlike.
sea mantis. A squilla.
sea marigold. = SEA OXEYE.
sea mat. A polyzoan of *Flustra* (which see) or an allied genus.
sea matweed. Beach grass.
sea maw. The sea mew. *Scot.*
seam′bit′er, *n.* Tailor. *Obs. Scot.*
seamd. Seamed. *Ref. Sp.*
sea milkwort. A small fleshy primulaceous herb (*Glaux maritima*) of northern seashores.
seaming lace. See SEAMING, *n.*, 2.
sea mink. The kingfish *Menticirrhus saxatilis*.
seam lace. See SEAMING, *n.*, 2.
seam′less, *a.* See -LESS.

sea monster. **1**. Any large or extraordinary sea animal; specif., a chimæra (fish).
2. [*caps.*] *Astron.* = CETUS.

sea moss. **1**. **a** Carrageen. **b** = SEAWEED.
2. Any branched marine polyzoan resembling moss.

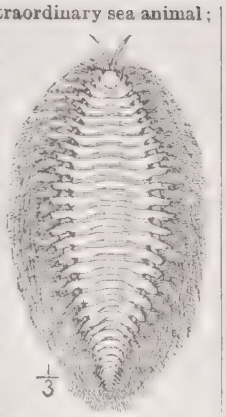

sea mouse. **a** A large broad marine polychætous annelid of *Aphrodite* or allied genus, covered with long, slender, hairlike setæ. **b** The dunlin. *Local, Eng.*

seam'stress (sĕm'strĕs; *also, obsoles.*, sēm'-), *n.* [From older *seamster*, properly fem., AS. *sēamestre*. See SEAM.] A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needlewoman.

sea mud. Mud from the sea; specif., a slimy deposit along the seashore sometimes used as a manure; — called also *sea ooze*.

sea mullet. Any of certain mullets; esp.: **a** *Mugil dobula*, an important food fish on the Australian coasts. The young, which frequent fresh water, are known as *hard-gut mullet*, *mangrove mullet*, etc. **b** In Victoria, *Agonostomus forsteri*.

Sea Mouse (*Aphrodite aculeata*), lower surface. (⅓)

seam'y (sēm'ĭ), *a.* Having a seam or seams; containing or showing seams, esp. in the rough; hence, not pleasing or presentable; dubious; more or less disreputable; "shady."

Everything has its fair, as well as its *seamy*, side. *Scott.*

sé'ance (sā'äns; sā'äNs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sedens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1**. A session, as of some public body.
2. A meeting of spiritualists for the purpose of receiving spirit communications.

sea oat. A tall grass (*Uniola paniculata*) with oatlike panicles, growing on the coast of the southern United States.

sea otter. An otter (*Latax lutris*) of the North Pacific coasts. It grows about four feet long, and has short legs, a blunt cylindrical tail, and large webbed hind feet. It feeds largely on shellfish. Its pelt furnishes the most valuable of all fur, and consists of rich dark brown under fur with an outer coat of gray-tipped coarser hairs. It is now near extinction.

sea pass. A sea letter or passport. See PASSPORT, 6.

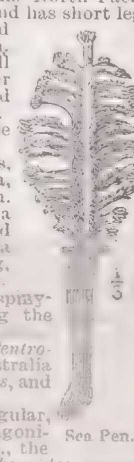

sea pen. Any of numerous alcyonarians, belonging to *Pennatula* and allied genera, in which the colony has a featherlike form. The stem or shaft of the colony contains a calcareous or horny axis, and is embedded at the lower end in the mud of the sea bottom. Some are over three feet long, and many are brilliantly phosphorescent.

sea perch. Any of various marine spiny-finned fishes more or less resembling the true perch; as: the European bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*); the American sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*); the rosefish; and in Australia the morwong *Dactylosparus carponemus*, and fishes of the genus *Hypoplectrodes*.

Sea Pen. (⅓)

sea poacher. Any of the slender, angular, mailed fishes constituting the family Agonidæ, closely allied to the sculpins; esp., the pogge (*Agonus cataphractus*) or *Aspidophoroides monopterygius* of the North Atlantic.

Sea Poacher (*Aspidophoroides monopterygius*). (¼)

sea'port' (sē'pōrt'; 201), *n.* A port, harbor, or town, on the seashore, or accessible to seagoing vessels.

sea power. **a** A nation having formidable naval strength. **b** Naval strength.

sea purse. The horny egg case of a skate, and of certain sharks. They are usually of quadrangular outline, with the angles produced into filaments by which they become attached to seaweeds, etc., and commonly contain but one egg or embryo.

sea puss (pŭs). A dangerous, whirlpool-like form of undertow, due to the combined effect of several breakers; also, an undertow setting along shore; — called also *sea purse*.

sear (sēr), *n.* [F. *serre* a grasp, fr. L. *sera*. See SERRY.] **a** The catch in a gunlock holding the hammer at cock or half cock. **b** A saw.

sear, sere (sēr), *a.* [ME. *seer*, AS. *sēar*, cf. *sēarian* to wither; akin to D. *zoor* dry, LG. *soor*, OHG. *sōrēn* to wither, Lith. *sausas* dry, Gr. *αὔειν* to parch, to dry, Skr. *çush* (for *sush*)

Sea Purse. (⅙)

to dry, to wither, Avestan *hush* to dry. Cf. AUSTERE, SORREL, *a.*] Dried up; withered; — used esp. of vegetation. *Milton.*

sear (sēr), *v. t.*; SEARED (sērd); SEAR'ING. [ME. *seeren*, AS. *sēarian*. See SEAR, *a.*] **1**. To wither; to dry up.
2. To burn (the surface of) to dryness and hardness; to expose to heat such as changes the color or hardness and texture of the surface; scorch; as, to *sear* the flesh.
3. To deprive of feeling by or as by heat; to make callous or unfeeling; as, vice *sears* the conscience.
Syn. — See SCORCH.
to sear up, to close by or as by searing. "Cherish veins of good humor, and *sear up* those of ill." *Sir W. Temple.*

sea raven. **a** A cottoid fish (*Hemitripterus americanus*), of the northern Atlantic coast of America. **b** The square-tail. **c** A cormorant.

Sea Raven (*Hemitripterus americanus*). (½)

search (sûrch), *v. t.*; SEARCHED (sûrcht); SEARCH'ING. [ME. *serchen*, *cerchen*, OF. *cerchier*, F. *chercher*, L. *circare* to go about, fr. L. *circum*, *circa*, around. See CIRCLE.]
1. To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to examine; to explore. "*Search* the Scriptures." *John* v. 39. "To *search* the house." *Shak.*
2. To dig; turn up, as earth. *Obs. & R.*
3. To look through for plunder; hence, to plunder. *Obs.*
4. To inquire or ask after; to look or make search for.

To *search* the secret treasons of the world. *Shak.*

5. To examine or explore with an instrument; to probe; tent; hence, to pierce or penetrate.
6. To examine for measuring; hence, to measure. *Obs.*
7. To examine; to try; to put to the test.

Search me, O God, and know my heart. *Ps.* cxxxix. 23.

Syn. — Scrutinize, seek, investigate, ransack, inquire.
to search out, to seek till found; to find by seeking.

search, *v. i.* To seek; to look (for something); to make inquiry, exploration, or examination; to investigate.

It sufficeth that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars. *Locke.*

search, *n.* [Cf. OF. *cerche*. See SEARCH, *v. t.*] **1**. Act of searching, or of seeking for something; quest, inquiry; as, a *search* for treasure; a *search* after health.
2. Hence, careful scrutiny or examination; investigation.
3. A searching party. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. *Mar. Law.* Act of boarding and inspecting a vessel, on the high seas, in exercise of right of search (which see).
Syn. — Scrutiny, examination, exploration, research.

search'er (sûr'chēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cercheor* inspector.] One that searches; a seeker; an inquirer; an examiner; a trier. Specif.: **a** Formerly, an officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead and report the cause of death. **b** An officer of the customs who searches ships, merchandise, luggage, etc. **c** Formerly, in Glasgow, a civil officer appointed to apprehend idlers on the street during church time on Sunday. *Scott.* **d** *Gun.* An instrument for examining the bore of a cannon, to detect defects. **e** An implement for sampling butter; a butter trier. **f** *Med.* An instrument for feeling after calculi in the bladder, etc.; a sound. **g** A person employed to search public records, as by a title insurance company.

search'ing, *p. a.* Exploring thoroughly; scrutinizing; penetrating; keen; as, a *searching* discourse; a *searching* eye. "Piercing, *searching*, biting, cold." *Dickens.* — **search'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **search'ing-ness**, *n.*

search'light' (sûrch'līt'), *n.* **a** An apparatus for projecting a powerful beam of light of approximately parallel rays, usually devised so that it can be swiveled about. **b** The beam of light projected by this apparatus.

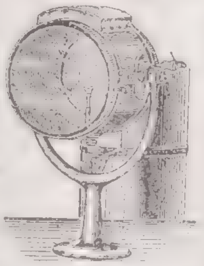

Acetylene Searchlight

search warrant. *Law.* A warrant legally issued, authorizing an examination or search of a house, or other place, originally chiefly for stolen goods, but in modern practice under statutory provisions for intoxicating liquors, gambling implements, counterfeiters' or burglars' tools, obscene literature, smuggled goods, or other articles kept or concealed in violation of the law, and in some instances for the discovery of persons. A general search warrant is either one which does not describe or name the person to be apprehended, or one which gives to the officer the right to search such places as he shall see fit. Such warrants were made illegal in England by the decision in John Wilkes's case (1763), and are forbidden in the United States by the Constitution (Amend. Art. IV).

seared (sērd), *p. a.* Scorched; cauterized; hence, fig., callous; insensible; not susceptible to moral influences.

A *seared* conscience and a remorseless heart. *Macaulay.*

— **sear'ed-ness** (sēr'ĕd-nĕs; sērd'nĕs), *n.*

sea risk. Risk of injury or loss by the sea, or while at sea.

sea robin. **a** Any of several gurnards, esp. the American species of the genus *Prionotus*, having more or less red or brown on the body and fins. The common species of the northern Atlantic coast is *P. carolinus*. **b** The red-breasted merganser. *Local, U. S.*

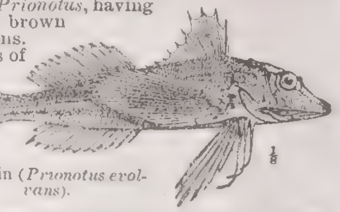

Sea Robin (*Prionotus evolvans*). (⅛)

sea room. *Naut.* Room or space at sea to maneuver without peril of running aground or of collision.

sea rover. One that roves the sea for plunder, a pirate. Hence: **sea'-rov'ing** (-rōv'ĭng), *a. & n.*

sea salmon. **a** A young pollack. **b** Either of two weakfishes, *Cynoscion nebulosus* and *C. nobilis*. See WEAKFISH.

sea salt. Salt obtained from sea water by evaporation.

sea'scape (sē'skāp), *n.* [Cf. LANDSCAPE.] A picture representing a scene at sea.

sea serpent. **1**. A large marine animal more or less resembling a serpent, often reported to have been seen at sea. There is no known animal which answers to the popular conception of the sea serpent, and the accounts which appear from time to time are either fictitious or probably based on incomplete and deceptive views of schools of porpoises, various cetaceans, or other large marine animals.
2. A sea snake.
3. [*caps.*] *Astron.* = HYDRA, 4.

sea service. Service at sea or aboard a seagoing vessel; sometimes, naval, as distinguished from military, service.

sea'shore' (sē'shōr'; 201), *n.* **1**. The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.
2. *Law.* All the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks; the foreshore (which see).

sea'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Affected with seasickness.

sea'sick'ness, *n.* Nausea, prostration, etc., affecting persons on the water, as from pitching or rolling of the vessel.

sea'side' (sē'sīd'), *n.* The land bordering on, or adjacent to, the sea; the seashore.

sea snail. [AS. *sǣsnægl.*] **a** Any small creeping marine gastropod with a spiral shell, as the species of *Littorina*, *Natica*, etc. **b** Any of numerous small, tadpole-shaped, mail-cheeked fishes of the family Liparididæ, found in cold seas. They are covered with very lax skin and usually have a ventral sucker. The common species of the North Atlantic coasts is *Liparis liparis*.

sea snake. Any of numerous venomous aquatic snakes of the subfamily Hydrophinæ. They have a flattened tail, and small scales on the under side, and with one known exception live entirely in the sea, esp. in the warmer parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They feed on fishes. They are mostly of moderate size, but some species become eight or ten feet long.

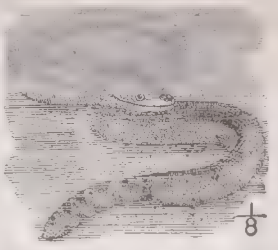

Yellow-Bellied Sea Snake (*Pelamys bicolor*). (⅛)

sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* [ME. *sesoun*, F. *saison*, properly, the sowing time, fr. L. *satio* a sowing, a planting, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow, plant; akin to E *sow*, v., to scatter, as seed.] **1**. One of the divisions of the year, marked by alterations in the length of day and night, or by distinct conditions of temperature, moisture, etc., caused mainly by the relative position of the earth's axis with respect to the sun. In the north temperate zone four seasons, namely, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, are generally recognized. Some parts of the world have three seasons, — the dry, the rainy, and the cold; other parts have but two, — the dry and the rainy.
2. Any period of the year set off, or conceived of as set off, by increased activity in any special line, as by social or business activity, by increased production or marketing of a certain commodity, etc.; as, the London *season*, or "the *season*;" the theatrical *season*; the strawberry *season*.

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sea monk. The monk seal.
sea moth. Any fish of the family Pegasidæ. See PEGASUS, fish.
seam'rend', *v. t.* Also **seam'rent'**. [*seam* + *rend.*] To rend or rip at the seams. *Obs.*
seam set. Any of various sets for flattening the seams of metal sheets, leather work, etc.
seam'ster (sēm'stēr; sĕm'-), *n.* [See SEAMSTRESS.] A seamstress. — *v. i.* To do sewing as an employment. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
seam stitch. *Knitting.* = 3d [PURL, 3.]
seam'stress-y, *n.* Sewing. *Obs.*
seam strip. = EDGE STRIP.
sea mugwort. The mugwort *Artemisia maritima*.
sea mulberry. The button tree (*Conocarpus erectus*). *Bermuda.*
sean (*dial.* sēn, sān). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of SEINE.
seand. ✝ SAND, message, etc.
seand. Obs. p. pr. of SEE.
seand, *a.* [F *séant* fitting, lit., sitting.] Fitting. *Obs.* *Scot.*
seane. ✝ SEENE.
sea necklace. The string of disk-shaped egg capsules of the large whelks of the genus *Fulgur*. *Local, U. S.*
sea nettle. A jellyfish; — so called from their nematocysts.
sean'na-chie (sĕn'ȧ-KĬ; shĕn'-), *n.* [Gael. *seanachaidh*.] A bard; a story teller. *Obs.* *Scot. & Ir.*
sea oak. Any of various fucoid seaweeds, as *Fucus vesiculosus*.
sea onion. **a** The officinal squill (*Urginea maritima*). **b** See SCILLA.
sea ooze. See SEA MUD.
sea orach *or* **orache**. A European maritime chenopodiaceous plant (*Atriplex littoralis*), used as a substitute for spinach.
sea orange. A large American holothurian (*Lophothuria fabricii*) having an orange-colored convex body. Its expanded tentacles are bright red. [*Eng.*]
sea ore. Seaweed. *Obs. or Dial.*
sea'-ot'ter's-cab'bage, *n.* A gigantic kelp of the Pacific Ocean (*Nereocystis lutkeana*). See NEREOCYSTIS.
sea owl. The lumpfish.
sea oxeye. Any yellow-flowered asteraceous species of *Borrichia*.
sea pad. A starfish.
sea palm. An olive-brown seaweed of the Pacific coast (*Postelsia palmæformis*) with an erect, trunklike stalk and palmately divided fronds at the apex.
sea panther. A black-spotted South African fish (*Agriopus torvus*) of, or related to, the family Scorpænidæ.
sea parrot. A puffin.
sea parsley. Lovage; also, Scotch lovage.
sea parsnip. Any European plant of the genus *Echinophora*.
sea partridge. The European cunner (*Crenilabrus melops*).
sea pea. The beach pea.
sea peach. An ascidian (*Halocynthia pyriformis*) of the coasts of northeastern North America, having the velvety surface and color of a ripe peach.
sea pear. A stalked ascidian of *Boltenia* or allied genus.
sea peat. See PEAT.
seapiah. ✝ SEPOY.
sea pie. Oyster catcher. *Brit.*
sea'piece', *n.* A seascape.
sea piet. Var. of SEA PIE.
sea pig. **a** A porpoise or dolphin. **b** A dugong.
sea pigeon. **a** A small guillemot of the genus *Cepphus*; a black guillemot or pigeon guillemot (see GUILLEMOT). **b** The rock dove. *Ireland, Scotland.* **c** The dowitcher. *New Jersey.*
sea pike. **a** Any of various marine fishes resembling the true pike in their elongate form and voracity, as garfish, robalo, barracuda, or hake (*Merluccius*).
sea pimpernel. Sea chickweed.
sea pincushion. **a** A sea purse. **b** A short-armed, stout-bodied starfish.
sea pink. The plant thrift.
sea plantain. A European beach plantain (*Plantago maritima*).
sea plume. Any gorgonian of plumose form, esp. *Gorgonia acerosa* or *G. setosa*.
sea poker. Var. of SEA POACHER.
sea poppy. The horn poppy.
sea porcupine. Porcupine fish.
sea'poy. ✝ SEPOY.
sea pumpkin. A sea cucumber.
sea purse. = SEA PUSS.
sea purslane. **a** Sea chickweed. **b** Sea orach. **c** The aizoaceous plant *Sesuvium portulacastrum*.
seapy. ✝ SEPOY.
sea pyot. Var. of SEA PIE.
sea quail. Turnstone. *New Eng.*
sea'quake', *n.* A quaking of the sea.
sear. ✝ SEER, weight.
sear. Var. of CERE. *Obs. or R.*
sea radish. A European wild radish (*Raphanus maritimus*).
sea ragweed. European ragweed *Ambrosia maritima*. [(1).]
sea ragwort. = DUSTY MILLER **a**
sea rat. **1**. A pirate. *Rare.*
2. A chimæra (fish). *Local, Eng.*
searce, *n.* [ME. *sars*, *sarce*, F. *sas*, OF. *saas*, *saaz*, LL. *setatium*, fr. L. *seta* a stiff hair.] A fine sieve; a strainer. *Obs. or R.*
searce (sûrs), *v. t.* [ME. *sarsen*, *sarcen*, OF. *saacier*. See SEARCE, *n.*] To sift; bolt. *Obs. or R.*
searc'er (sûr'sēr), *n.* *Obs.* **1**. One who sifts or bolts.
2. A searce, or sieve.
searce'-wise', *adv.* In the manner of a searce, or sieve. *Obs.*
search. ✝ SEARCE. [See -ABLE.]
search'a-ble (sûr'chȧ-b'l), *a.*
search'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
search'ant (sûr'chănt), *a.* Searching; — after heraldic adjective in *-ant*. *Humorous.*
search'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
search'ful, *a.* Full of searching; inquiring. *Obs. or R.*
search lamp. = SEARCHLIGHT **a**.
search'less, *a.* Impossible to be searched; inscrutable.
sear'cloth'. ✝ CERECLOTH.
seard. Seared. *Ref. Sp.*
seare. ✝ SEER.
seared, *a.* [Cf. OF. *seri.*] Defended; protected. *Obs.*
sea reed. Beach grass.
sear'er, *n.* One that sears.
sea'rim', *n.* Seashore. *Obs.*
sear'ing, *n.* A dry or dried-up place or tract.
sear'ment (sēr'mĕnt), *n.* Prob a var of CEREMENT. *Rare.*
sear'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sea robber. A pirate.
sea rocket. Any of the fleshy white-flowered brassicaceous plants of the genus *Cakile*.
sea rod. **a** Any gorgonian with long round branches. **b** A virgularian.
sea rosemary. **a** = SEA LAVENDER. **b** = SEA BLITE.
searse. ✝ SEARCE.
sea ruff. A sea bream, esp. one of the genus *Pagellus*.
sea ruffle. A sea necklace.
sea'-run', *p. a.* Having ascended a river from the sea, as a salmon or sea trout. — **sea'-run'ning**, *a.*
sear'y (sēr'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat sear.
sea sandgrass *or* **sandreed**. [Beach grass.]
sea sandpiper. Purple sandpiper.
sea sandwort. Sea chickweed.
sea'san'guine, *n.* [*sea* + *sanguine.*] A dark red color. *Obs.*
sea scorpion. A scorpion fish.
sease. ✝ CEASE, SEIZE.
sea sedge. Any of several maritime sedges, esp. *Carex arenaria* of Europe. [gonian.]
sea shrub. Any bushlike gor-
seaside aster. The sea starwort.
seaside balsam. The West Indian euphorbiaceous *Croton humilis*; also, its balsamic juice.
seaside bean. The jackbean *Canavali obtusifolium*.
seaside finch. A salt-marsh sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus*) of the Atlantic coast. *U. S.*
seaside goldenrod. Beach goldenrod.
seaside grape. = SEA GRAPE.
seaside laurel. A West Indian euphorbiaceous evergreen plant (*Phyllanthus latifolius*).
seaside millet. A creeping tropical grass (*Paspalum distichum*), used for forage. *Australia.*
seaside morning-glory. The goatsfoot convolvulus (*Ipomœa pes-capræ*).
seaside oat. = SEA OAT.
seaside oxeye. = SEA OXEYE.
seaside pea. The beach pea.
seaside pine. The pinaster.
seaside plum. **a** Hog plum *Ximenia americana*. **b** Sea grape.
seaside poppy. = SEA POPPY.
seaside radish. = SEA RADISH.
sea silk. The silky fibers of the byssus of species of the *Pinna*, sometimes woven into a fabric.
sea slug. **a** A sea cucumber. **b** A nudibranch mollusk.
sea snipe. **a** A phalarope; also, any of various shore birds. **b** A bellows fish **a**.
sea soldier. A marine. *Rare.*

3. The suitable, fitting, or natural time or occasion; the proper conjuncture; as, the *season* for rest.
4. An occasion; opportunity; chance. *Obs.*
5. A period of time; a while; esp., a relatively short period.
Blind, not seeing the sun for a *season*. *Acts* xiii. 11.
6. *Eccl.* Any of certain periods in the Christian year commemorative chiefly of Christ's life. The church seasons in order are Advent, Christmastide, Epiphany, Lent, Eastertide, Ascensiontide, Whitsuntide, and the Trinity season.
7. [From SEASON, *v.*] That which gives relish; seasoning. *Obs.* "The *season* of all natures, sleep." *Shak.*
in season. a In good time, or sufficiently early; seasonably; opportunely. **b** In keeping with the season; normally or suitably to be eaten, had, etc., in (the particular) season; as, strawberries are now *in season*. **c** Lawfully to be killed or taken, as game or fish. — **in s. and out of s.**, at all times; always. — **out of s.**, not in season. See IN SEASON.
sea′son (sē′z'n), *v. t.*; SEA′SONED (sē′z'nd); SEA′SON-ING.
1. To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare; fit. *Obs.*
He is fit and *seasoned* for his passage. *Shak.*
2. To fit for any use by time or habit; to habituate; inure; as, to *season* one to a climate.
3. Hence, to treat by such process as will put in the best condition for use; to mature; as, to *season* timber by exposure to the air, or a tobacco pipe by frequent smoking.
4. To fit for taste; to render palatable; to give zest or relish to; to spice; as, to *season* food.
5. Hence, to render more agreeable; to give a zest to.
The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation. *Tillotson.*
6. To qualify by admixture; to moderate; to temper. "When mercy *seasons* justice." *Shak.*
7. To gratify; to tickle, as the palate. *Rare.* *Shak.*
8. To imbue; to tinge or taint. "Who by his tutor being *seasoned* with the love of the truth." *Fuller.*
9. To copulate with; to impregnate. *Obs.* *Holland.*
sea′son, *v. i.* **1**. To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate.
2. To become dry and hard by escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance; as, timber *seasons* in the sun.
3. To give token; to savor. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
sea′son-a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [AF.] Occurring in good or proper time; suitable to, or in keeping with, the season or circumstances; timely; as, *seasonable* cold.
Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction. *Ecclus* xxxv. 20.
— **sea′son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sea′son-a-bly**, *adv.*
sea′son-al (-*ă*l), *a.* Of or pert. to a season or the seasons.
sea′son-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that seasons; that which gives a relish; a seasoning.
2. A seaman or fisherman who hires for the season; by extension, a loafer; a beach comber. *U. S.* *Cent. Dict.*
sea′son-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEASON. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act or process by which anything is seasoned.
2. That which is used to season; hence: **a** That which is added to food to give it a higher relish, as salt, spices, etc.; a condiment. **b** Something added to enhance enjoyment or relieve dullness; as, wit is the *seasoning* of conversation. **c** *Diamond Cutting.* The diamond dust with which a lapidary's mill is charged.
sea spear grass. A grass (*Puccinellia maritima*) found on seabeaches and in salt marshes in the north temperate zone.
sea steps. *Naut.* Projecting metal plates or bars attached to the side of a vessel by which it may be boarded; — called *sea ladder* in United States navy.
seat (sēt), *n.* [ME. *sete*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *sæti*, Sw. *säte*, Dan. *sæde*; akin to MHG. *sâze*, AS. *set*, *setl*, and E. *sit*. See SIT.] **1**. The place or thing on which one sits; hence, anything made to sit in or on, as a chair.
2. The particular part of a thing on which one sits; as, the *seat* of a chair; the *seat* of a pair of trousers.
3. The part of the body which bears the weight when sitting; the buttocks; the gluteal region.
4. The place occupied by anything, or where any person or thing is situated, resides, or abides; a site; abode; residence; location; station; post; as, the *seat* of a disease; a country *seat*; a *seat* of learning; the *seat* of war.
5. A right to sit; a sitting; also, place of sitting; room or space to sit in; as, a *seat* in a church or theater.
6. Specif.: **a** *Stock Exchange.* A right to the privileges of membership; a membership. **b** *Shoemaking Trade.* A place, situation, or engagement to work in a shop. *Obs. Eng.*
7. Posture or way of sitting, as on horseback; as, a rider has a good or bad *seat*.
8. A sitting; a session. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
9. *Mech.* A part or surface on which another part or surface rests; a seating; as, a valve *seat*; an engine *seat*.
seat, *v. t.*; SEAT′ED; SEAT′ING. **1**. To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; as, to *seat* one's guests.
2. To cause to occupy a post, site, situation, or the like; to station; establish; fix; settle; locate.
They had *seated* themselves in New Guiana. *Raleigh.*
3. To provide seats or sittings for; to furnish with seats; to accommodate with sittings; as, the hall *seats* two thousand; to *seat* a church, or persons in a church.
4. To set firm; to fix on, or as on, a firm seat or base.
5. To settle; to plant with inhabitants. *Obs. or Archaic.*
6. To put a seat in; to repair the seat of.
7. *Mech.* To adjust on a seat; to fit to a seat.
seat (sēt), *v. i.* **1**. To take one's seat; to settle *Obs.*
2. To rest; to lie down. *Obs.*
3. *Mach.* To fit correctly on its seat; — said esp. of a valve.
sea term. A seaman's term; a nautical word or phrase.
sea thong. a A fucoid seaweed (*Himanthalia lorea*) found on the northern coasts of the Atlantic. It has a thonglike thallus rising from a top-shaped base or holdfast. **b** Any of several other seaweeds having cordlike fronds, as sea lace (*Chorda filum*), species of *Laminaria*, etc.
seat′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEAT. Hence. *n.* **1**. **a** Act of providing with a seat or seats. **b** Act of making seats.
2. That which is used for, or for making, a seat or seats, as: **a** A textile fabric made of hair, used for upholstering purposes, such as seats and backs of chairs. **b** *Mech.* A seat; also, a part or surface that beds on a seat.
sea trout. 1. Any of certain true trout which inhabit the sea, but ascend rivers to spawn; esp., the European species *Salmo trutta*, often called *salmon trout*. It resembles the salmon, but is smaller, weaker, and has smaller scales. A number of varieties of it, or closely allied species, some of them landlocked, occur in different regions.
2. **a** Any of several weakfishes (*Cynoscion regalis* and *C. nebulosus* on the Atlantic, and *C. nobilis* on the Pacific coast). **b** A rock trout, esp. *Hexagrammos decagrammus.*
sea trumpet. 1. A gigantic olive-brown seaweed (*Ecklonia buccinalis*) of the South Atlantic. Its thallus consists of an elongated hollow stalk expanding into a cluster of fronds. The dried stem is used as a trumpet and as a siphon.
2. Any large marine univalve shell of the genus *Triton*.
3. *Music.* = TRUMPET MARINE.
sea turtle. Any of certain large turtles inhabiting the sea and having the feet modified into paddles. The existing species are the hawksbill, loggerhead, leatherback, and green turtles. They are widely distributed in warm seas.
sea urchin. Any echinoderm of the class Echinoidea (which see), esp. one of somewhat flattened globular form having a thin brittle shell or test of calcareous plates covered with well-developed (and often very sharp) movable spines, as distinguished from the disk-shaped sand dollars or cake urchins, which also belong to the Echinoidea. The typical sea urchins have the mouth situated at the middle of the lower surface, with five converging chisel-like jaws adapted for scraping small organisms from the surface of rocks or shells. They live on the sea bottom or among rocks, or bury themselves in the sand, and crawl about by means of tube feet which protrude through pores in the shell, assisted by movements of the spines. They feed on small organisms, dead animals, offal, etc., and are found in all seas. Some are esteemed as food. Cf. SPATANGOIDEA.
sea valve. *Naut.* A valve in the bottom or side of a ship communicating with the sea.
sea wall. [AS. *sæweall*.] A wall, or embankment, to resist encroachments of the sea.
sea′wan (sē′w*ă*n) } *n.* [Narraganset Indian *siwân* scat-
sea′want (-w*ă*nt) } tered; applied to unstrung or loose shell beads which were used as money.] Among the Eastern Algonquian Indians, the shell beads which passed as money. Cf. WAMPUM.
sea′way′ (sē′wā′), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A moderate or rough sea; — chiefly in *in a seaway*. **b** A vessel's headway.
sea′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* Any plant or plants growing in the sea; specif., any marine thallophytic plant of the class Algæ; an alga. Seaweeds are widely distributed in the ocean, and occur from tide level to considerable depths. They may float free or be anchored by specialized portions of the thallus (haptera). Sometimes, loosely, any of the freshwater algæ. See ALGA, ALGÆ, THALLOPHYTA.
sea′wor′thy (sē′wûr′thĭ), *a.* Fit for a sea voyage; able to stand stormy weather in safety; as, a *seaworthy* ship.
Seb (sĕb), *n.* [Egyptian.] *Egypt. Myth.* The earth deified. The consort of Seb was Nut, the sky, and their children include Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, and Set.
se-ba′ceous (sē-bā′sh*ŭ*s), *a.* [NL. *sebaceus*, fr. L. *sebum* tallow, grease: cf. L. *sebaceus* a tallow candle.] *Physiol.* Pertaining to, secreting, or composed of, fat; of the appearance of fat; as, the *sebaceous* secretions of some plants.
sebaceous cyst, *Med.*, a cyst formed by distention of a sebaceous gland, due to obstruction of its excretory duct. — **s. glands**, *Anat.*, small sacculated glands, lodged in the substance of the corium, and usually opening into the hair follicles, which secrete an unctuous material, composed in great part of fat, which softens and lubricates the hair and skin. They are especially abundant in the scalp and face.
se-bac′ic (sē-băs′ĭk), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow: cf. F. *sébacique*.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_8H_{16}(CO_2H)_2$, of normal structure, variously got, as by dry distillation of oleic acid and fats.
se′-bap′tist (sē′băp′tĭst), *n.* [L. *se* one's self + *baptista* a baptizer.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who baptizes himself, as is the practice of a small Russian sect. The name has been given to John Smyth (or Smith), founder of the sect of the General Baptists, who was alleged by his opponents to have baptized himself in Amsterdam in 1608.
se-bes′ten (sē-bĕs′tĕn), *n.* [Ar., fr. Per. *sipistān*, fr. *sapista* having a fetid smell.] **a** An East Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia myxa*). **b** The fruit of this tree, the **sebesten plum**, used in India for pickles, and dried as a demulcent. **c** In the West Indies, the related *C. sebestena* or its fruit.
se-bif′er-ous (sē-bĭf′ẽr-*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow + E. *-ferous*.] **1**. *Bot.* Producing vegetable wax or tallow.
2. *Physiol.* Producing fat; sebaceous, as certain glands.
seb′ka } (sĕb′k*ȧ*), *n.* [Ar. *sabkha* saline infiltration,
seb′kha } shallow lagoon.] In northern Africa, a smooth, flat, often saline, plain, sometimes occupied after a rain by a shallow lake; a playa; an alkali flat.
seb′or-rhe′a, seb′or-rhœ′a (sĕb′ŏ-rē′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; L. *sebum* tallow + Gr. ῥεῖν to flow.] *Med.* A morbidly increased discharge of sebaceous matter on the skin; stearrhea. — **seb′-or-rhe′al, seb′or-rhœ′al** (-*ă*l), *a.*
Se′bright (sē′brīt), *n.* [After Sir John S. *Sebright* (1767–1846), English agriculturist.] One of a breed of bantam fowls having a rose comb and the feathers laced or narrowly edged with black.
se′bum (sē′b*ŭ*m), *n.* [L., tallow, grease.] *Anat.* The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.
sec (sĕk), *a.* [F.] Dry; — used of wines and opposed to *brut*.
Se-ca′le (sē-kā′lē), *n.* [L., a kind of grain.] *Bot.* A genus of cereal grasses having the 2-flowered spikelets in a dense spike, the flowering glume tipped with a long awn, the empty glumes 1-nerved. There are two Old World species; *S. cereale* is the cultivated rye. See RYE.
Sec′a-mo′ne (sĕk′*ȧ*-mō′nē), *n.* [NL., fr. OIt. *secamone* for *scammonia*. Cf. SCAMMONY.] *Bot.* A genus of asclepiadaceous plants of the Old World tropics, chiefly climbing shrubs, bearing flowers with rotate corollas, the scales of the crown having distinct tips. The roots of *S. emetica* are used in India as an emetic and purgative.
se′can-cy (sē′k*ă*n-sĭ), *n.* [See SECANT.] Intersection. *Rare.*
se′cant (sē′k*ă*nt), *a.* [L. *secans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] Cutting; as, a *secant* line.
se′cant, *n.* [Cf. F. *sécante*. See SECANT, *a.*] **1**. *Geom.* A line that cuts another; esp., a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*
2. *Trig.* A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc to a tangent drawn from the other end; the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle; the reciprocal of the cosine. Abbr. *sec.* See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.
se-cede′ (sē-sēd′), *v. i.*; SE-CED′ED (-sēd′ĕd); SE-CED′ING (-sēd′ĭng). [L. *secedere*, *secessum*; *se-* aside + *cedere* to go, move. See CEDE.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; to separate one's self by a solemn act; esp., to withdraw from a political or religious body.
se-ced′er (sē-sēd′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that secedes.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a numerous body of Presbyterians originated in Scotland by the secession in 1733 of four ministers from the Established Church, who formed the Secession Church, so called. The United Presbyterian Church in North America and the United Free Church of Scotland contain the bulk of the descendants of the Seceders, but there still remain as separate divisions the United Original Seceders in Scotland, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and, in the United States, the Associate Church of North America.
se-cern′ (sē-sûrn′), *v. t.*; SE-CERNED′ (-sûrnd′); SE-CERN′ING. [L. *secernere*. See SECRETE.] **1**. To separate; to distinguish.
2. *Physiol.* To secrete; as, mucus *secerned* in the nose.
se-cern′, *v. i.* To distinguish; discriminate.
se-cern′ent (-sûr′nĕnt), *a.* [L. *secernens*, p. pr.] Separating; secreting. — *n.* That which secretes, or promotes secretion.
se-cern′ment (sē-sûrn′mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of secerning.
se-ces′sion (sē-sĕsh′*ŭ*n), *n.* [L. *secessio*: cf. F. *sécession*. See SECEDE.] **1**. Act of seceding; withdrawal.
2. Specif.: **a** [*often cap.*] *U. S.* The withdrawal of a State from the national Union, as that of eleven States in 1860–61. **b** [*cap.*] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The withdrawal of four ministers and their followers from the Church of Scotland in 1733; hence, the Seceders collectively. See SECEDER, 2.
se-ces′sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or policy of secession; the tenets of secessionists.
se-ces′sion-ist, *n.* One who upholds secession or secession-

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sea′son-a-bl. Seasonable *R. Sp.*
sea′son-age. *n.* Seasoning. *Obs.*
sea′son-al-ly, *adv.* of SEASONAL.
season cracks. Longitudinal cracks developed in brass and bronze tubes or rods during service. — **sea′son-crack′ing**, *n.*
sea′son-less, *a.* See -LESS.
seasoun. † SEASON, SEIZIN.
sea spider. a A spider crab **b** Any pycnogonid.
sea spleenwort. A European spleenwort (*Asplenium marinum*).
sea squirt. A simple ascidian.
sea star. A starfish, or ophiuran.
sea starwort A common European aster (*Aster tripolium*).
sea stickleback. The fifteen-spined stickleback.
sea′strand′, *n.* Seashore. *Obs.*
sea′stream′, *n.* The sea. *Obs.*
seasure. † SEIZURE.
sea surgeon. A surgeon fish.
sea swallow. 1. a A tern; esp., the common tern. **b** The stormy petrel. *Local, Eng.*
2. *Her.* = CORNISH CHOUGH.
sea swine. a A porpoise. **b** The ballan wrasse.
seat. † SETH.
seat (sēt; sĕt), *n.* A kind of chisel used to cut hot iron. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
sea tang. Sea tangle.
sea tangle. Any of various seaweeds or kelps, esp. of the genus *Laminaria*.
seat bone. The ischium.
seat′ed, *p. a.* Situated; located; settled or established in or as in a seat. [SAITHE. *Scot.*
seath (sēth; sāth). Var. of
seath, *n.* [AS. *séaþ*.] A pit. *Obs.*
seathe. † SEETHE, SHEATH.
sea thief. A pirate *Obs.*
sea thrift a = THRIFT. **b** The sea lavender. [*cal, Eng.*
sea titling. The rock pipit. *Lo-*
seat′less, *a.* See -LESS.
sea toad. a A sculpin. **b** A toadfish. **c** The angler.
sea turn. A breeze or gale from the sea, often bringing mist.
sea twine. = SEA LACE.
seat worm. The pinworm.
seau. † SEW, pottage.
sea unicorn. The narwhal.
sea vampire. = DEVIL FISH, 1.
seave (sēv), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *siv*, Sw. *säf*, Icel. *sef*.] A rush; also, a rushlight. *Dial. Eng.*
sea′veal′, *n* A sea calf. *Obs.*
seaven. † SEVEN. [*Eng.*
seav′y (sēv′ĭ), *a.* Rushy. *Dial.*
Seaw. † SHIAH.
sea wand. = SEA GIRDLES.
sea′ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Directed or situated toward the sea.
sea′ward, sea′wards (wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the sea.
sea′ward′, *n.* *O. Eng Feud. Law.* A service consisting in certain guarding or watching against enemies from the sea
sea′ware′ (sē′wâr′), *n* [Cf. AS *sǣwār* seaweed.] Seaweed.
sea wax. A kind of ozocerite or mineral wax; maltha.
seawe. † SHOW. [tongue fern.
seaweed fern The hart's-
sea whip. A gorgonian having a long, flexible, little branched, or branchless, stem. [SEA LACE.
sea whipcord *or* **whiplash.** =
sea whistle A rockweed (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) with bladders used by children as whistles.
sea widgeon. a A scaup duck. **b** Pintail duck. *Local, U. S.*
sea′wife′ (sē′wīf′), *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES′ (-wīvz′) Either of two European wrasses (*Labrus vetula* and *Acantholabrus yarrelli*) related to the tautog.
sea willow. A gorgonian coral with long flexible branches.
sea withwind. = SEA BELLS.
sea wolf. a Wolf fish. **b** The European bass *Dicentrarchus labrax*. **c** Sea elephant. **d** Sea lion
sea woodcock. The bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*
sea wormwood. A European wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*) growing on the coast.
sea′wor′thi-ness (sē′wûr′thĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sea wrack. = WRACK, 4. [knife.
seax. Obs. or archaic of SAX,
seaye. † SEE.
seaze. † SEIZE.
Se′ba (sē′b*ȧ*), *n.* [Heb. *Sebā*.] *Bib.* Probably, a people of central or eastern Africa.
seb′a-cate (sĕb′*ȧ*-kāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of sebacic acid.
se-ba′cean, *n.* Sebaceous. *Obs*
Se-ba′go salm′on (sē-bā′gō). [From *Sebago* Lake, Maine.] The landlocked salmon *Salmo salar sebago*.
se-ba′it (sā-bä′ĭt; -bĭt′), *n.* [Bengali *sebāit*, *sebāit*ī, fr. Skr. *sēva* service, worship.] *Hindu Law.* A person appointed to manage the endowment of a temple or idol; also, a devisee of a share in an ancestral estate.
Seb′ak, Seb′ek (sĕb′*ă*k; -ĕk), *n.* [Egyptian *Sebek*.] *Egypt. Myth.* A deity of evil, with a crocodile head, typifying the destroying power of the sun
Se-bas′tian (sē-băs′ch*ă*n), *n.* [Gr Σεβαστιανός; cf σεβαστός reverenced, σέβας reverence.] Masc. proper name. L. *Sebastianus* (-chĭ-ā′n*ŭ*s); F *Sébastien* (sā′bȧs′tyăɴ′); It. *Sebastiano* (sā-bäs-tyä′nō); Sp *Sebastián* (sā-bäs-tyän′); Pg. *Sebastião* (sā-bäs-tyouɴ′); G. *Sebastian* (zā-bäs′tē-än′).
Se-bas′to-pol goose (sē-bȧs′tō-pōl; sĕb′*ȧ*s-tō′pōl). [From *Sebastopol*, Russia.] A variety of domestic geese having many of its feathers fantastically curled and twisted.
Se-bat′, *n.* Var. of SHEBAT. See JEWISH CALENDAR. [sebacate.
se′bate (sē′bāt), *n.* *Chem* A
seb′el, *n.* [Ultimately fr Ar. *sabal* cataract (of the eye): cf. OF. *sebel*.] Inflammation of the veins of the eye. *Obs.*
Se′be-ni′a (sē′bē-nī′*ȧ*), **Se′be-ni′as** (-*ă*s), **Se′be-on** (sē′bē-ŏn), **Se-beth′a-i** (sē-bĕth′ā-ī), **Se-bi′a** (sē-bī′*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
se′bic (sē′bĭk), *a.* Sebacic. *Obs.*
se-bil′la (sē-bĭl′*ȧ*), *n.* [Cf. F. *sebile* a wooden bowl.] A wooden receptacle to hold sand and water for a stone saw, etc
se-bip′a-rous (sē-bĭp′*ȧ*-r*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow + E. *-parous*.] *Physiol.* = SEBIFEROUS.
Seb-ni′a (sĕb-nī′*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
Se-bo′im (sē-bō′ĭm) *D. Bib.*
seb′o-lith (sĕb′ō-lĭth), *n.* [*sebum* + *-lith*.] *Med.* A concretion formed in a sebaceous gland
seb′or-rha′gi-a (sĕb′ŏ-rā′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See SEBUM; -RHAGIA.] *Med.* Seborrhea.
seb′or-rhe′ic, -rhœ′ic (sĕb-ŏ′-rē′ĭk), *a.* Seborrheal.
seb′or-rhœ′a, -rhœ′al, etc. Var. of SEBORRHEA, etc. [*Scot.*
se′bow (sē′bō). Var. of SYBO.
se′bra. † ZEBRA.
se-bun′dy (sē-bŭn′dĭ), *n. sing. & pl.*; *pl.* also -DIES (-dĭz). Also **se-bun′dee.** [Hind. & Per *sibandī*: Per. *si-* three + *bandī* settlement, — orig. paid every three months] Irregular native soldiery of the British in India.
sec. † SICK.
sec. *Abbr.* Secant; second; secretary; section; secundum (L., according to).
sec′a-bil′i-ty (sĕk′*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *secabilitas*.] Divisibility.
Se-ca′cah (sē-kā′k*ȧ*; sĕk′*ȧ*-kä) *Bib.*
sec′a-line (sĕk′*ȧ*-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* *Chem.* Trimethylamine.
sec′a-lose (-lōs), *n.* [*secale* + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A trisaccharide sugar which is obtained from green barley and rye.
sec′a-ment, *n.* [L. *secare* to cut; cf. L. *secamenta* carved work.] That which is cut from a log or block, as chips. *Obs.*
sec′a-teur′ (sĕk′*ȧ*-tûr′), *n.* [F. *sécateur*.] Pruning shears.
se-ca′tion, *n.* [L. *secare* to cut.] Act of cutting or dividing. *Obs.*
secatour. † SECUTOR.
sec′chio (sĕk′kyō), *n.* [It.] A northern Italian liquid measure, containing somewhat more than ten liters. *Obs.*
‖ **sec′co** (sĕk′kō), *a.* [It.] Dry.
‖ **sec′co**, *n.*, **secco painting**, *or* **painting in secco.** Painting on dry plaster; — opposed to *fresco painting*, on wet or fresh plaster.
sec-coon′. Obs. corrupt. of SECONDE.
sece. † CEASE.
se-cesh′, *n.* Secessionist; also, secessionists collectively. *Obs. or Hist., Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*
se-cesh′er, *n.* A secessionist. *Obs. or Hist. Slang, U. S.*
se-cess′, *n.* [L. *secessus*.] Retirement; retreat. *Obs.*
Se-ces′si-a (sē-sĕsh′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [In imitation of L. nouns. See SECESSION, SECEDE.] Secessiondom; — a popular name. *Obs. or Hist., U. S.*
Secession Church See SECEDER, 2; PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*
Se-ces′sion-dom (-d*ŭ*m), *n.* The eleven States which seceded from the United States in 1860–61. *Obs. Colloq., U. S.*
se-ces′sion-er, *n.* A secessionist.

ism ; specif. [*often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, one who held that a State has the right to separate from the Union at its will ; esp., one who participated in, or sympathized with, the secession of the eleven Southern States in 1860–61.

se-ces′sion-ist (sē-sĕsh′ŭn-ĭst), *a.* Of or pert. to secession or secessionists.

Sech′et (sĕk′ĕt), *n.* [Egypt. *Sekhet.*] *Egypt. Relig.* The wife of Ptah, represented as lion-headed. She typifies the destructive heat of the sun ; she destroys the souls of the wicked in the underworld. She is called the "eye of Ra."

Se′chi-um (sē′kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. : cf. F. *séchion* ; perh. formed fr. Gr. *σίκυος* cucumber.] *Bot.* A genus of West Indian cucurbitaceous vines constituted by *S. edule.* It has racemose yellow flowers ; its fruit is the *chayote.*

seck (sĕk), *a.* [F. *sec*, properly, dry, L. *siccus.*] Barren ; unprofitable ; i. e., without seignory, reversion, or power of distress ; — said of rents. See RENT SECK.

seck′el (sĕk′'l), *n.* A small reddish brown sweet and juicy pear. It originated on a farm near Philadelphia, afterwards owned by a Mr. Seckel.

se-clude′ (sē-klōōd′ ; 243), *v. t.* ; SE-CLUD′ED (-klōōd′ĕd) ; SE-CLUD′ING (-ĭng). [L. *secludere, seclusum ; se-* aside + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To shut up apart from others ; to withdraw into, or place in, solitude ; to withdraw, as from intercourse with others.

> Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
> *Seclude* their bosom slaves *Thomson.*

2. To put in a place difficult of access; to sequester; secrete. **3.** To shut or keep out ; to exclude. *Obs. or Scots Law.*

se-clud′ed (sē-klōōd′ĕd ; 243), *p. a.* Separated or withdrawn, as from society ; solitary ; retired. — **se-clud′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **se-clud′ed-ness**, *n.*

se-clu′sion (sē-klōō′zhŭn ; 243), *n.* [See SECLUDE.] **1.** Act of secluding, or state of being secluded ; separation, as from society ; a withdrawing ; as, to live in *seclusion.*

> O blest *seclusion* from a jarring world. *Cowper.*

2. Act of keeping out ; exclusion. *Obs. or Scots Law.* **3.** A retired or solitary place.

Syn. — Solitude, separation, retirement, privacy.

se-clu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to seclude ; keeping in seclusion ; secluding ; sequestering.

sec′ond (sĕk′ŭnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *secundus* second, properly, following, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow ; cf. SECUND.] **1.** Immediately following the first ; next to the first in order of place or time ; hence, occurring again ; another ; other.

> And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. *Gen. xli. 5*

2. Next to the first in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank ; secondary ; subordinate , inferior.

> May the day when we become the *second* people upon earth . . . be the day of our utter extirpation *Landor.*

3. Of the same kind as another ; another, like a prototype ; as, a *second* Cato ; a *second* deluge. **4.** Helpful ; assisting. *Rare.* *Shak.* **5.** *Music.* Lower in pitch ; rendering a part of lower pitch.

at second hand, through or by an intermediary ; as, news obtained *at second hand.* — **Second Advent**, *Theol.*, the second coming of Christ to judge both the quick and the dead. — **S. Adventist.** See ADVENTIST. — **s. baseman.** See BASEBALL. — **s. board**, *Finance*, the second call on exchanges where there are calls of securities or grain, cotton, etc. ; on the New York Stock Exchange, the second printed list of sales, for the period from 12 M. to 2 P. M. — **s. brass**, *Numis.*, the dupondius of Imperial Rome. — **s. breath**, second wind. — **s. cause**, a cause caused by something else ; *Theol.*, a cause through which God works, God being the first cause. — **S. Chamber.** See LEGISLATURE, *Netherlands* and *Sweden.* — **s. childhood**, the state or time of being weak or feeble in mind from old age. — **S. Coming.** *Theol.* = SECOND ADVENT. — **S. Confession of Bazel.** See HELVETIC CONFESSION **a.** — **s. cousin.** See COUSIN, *n.*, 2. — **s. curvature**, *Math.*, torsion. — **s.-cut file.** See 4th FILE, 1. — **S. day**, Monday ; — so called by the Friends, or Quakers. — **s. death**, *Theol.*, condemnation to eternal separation from God ; the punishment or destruction of the souls of the lost after bodily death. *Rev.* xxi. 8. — **s. distance.** *Art.* = MIDDLE DISTANCE. *Rare.* — **s. double corner.** See 4th CHECKER, 2. — **S. Empire**, the French empire (1852–70) under Napoleon III. — **s. estate.** **a** In England, orig. the barons and knights, later the lords temporal. **b** In the kingdom of Scotland, orig. the tenants in chief, after 1428 the commissioners of shires. **c** In the kingdom of France, the nobles. — **s. fiddle**, in phrase, *to be* or *to play second fiddle*, to act in a subordinate capacity ; to take a secondary place. — **s. fluxion**, *Math.*, the second derivative as to the time ; — denoted by two dots above ; as, $\ddot{s}$ (read, *s* two dot), which is $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$. — **s. girl**, a female house servant who does the lighter work, as chamber work and waiting on table. — **s. growth**, the growth of trees which follows the removal or destruction of the primitive forest. — **s. intention.** See INTENTION, *n.*, 6 & 7. — **S. Isaiah.** = DEUTERO-ISAIAH. — **s. lieutenant**, *Mil.*, a commissioned officer ranking next below a first lieutenant. See LIEUTENANT, 2 **a.** — **s. mean line.** *Opt. Min.* See BISECTRIX. — **s. moment**, *Mech.*, a quantity, esp. of inertia, whose dimensions are those of a directed quantity multiplied into the square of another quantity at right angles to it. — **s. nerves**, *Anat.*, the optic (second cranial) nerves. — **s. number.** See LLOYD'S NUMBERS. — **s. order reaction**, *Phys. Chem.*, a reaction whose rate is expressed by the general equation, $\frac{dx}{dt} = k(A-x)(B-x)$; a bimolecular reaction. See REACTION, 3. — **s. pedal**, *Geom.*, the pedal of a first pedal. — **S. Republic**, the French republic of 1848–52. — **s. story**, **s. floor**, in America, the second range of rooms from the street level. This in England is called the *first floor*, which accords with European usage generally. — **s. tap.** See TAP, *n.*, 5. — **s. thought** *or* **thoughts**, consideration of a matter following a first impulse or impression ; reconsideration or opinion resulting from it.

> *Second thoughts* are best. *Old Proverb.*

— **s. twilight.** = ANTI-TWILIGHT. — **s. wind**, recovered full breath or power of respiration after the first exhaustion during exertion. Hence, recovered courage ; renewed heart or determination. *Colloq.*

sec′ond (sĕk′ŭnd), *n.* **1.** One that follows, or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, merit, etc. **2.** One who follows or attends another for his support and aid ; a backer ; an assistant ; specif., one who acts as another's aid in a duel or prize fight. **3.** Aid ; assistance ; help. *Obs.* *J. Fletcher.* **4.** An article of merchandise of a grade inferior to the best ; — usually in the *pl.* ; esp., *pl.*, a coarse or inferior kind of flour or bread made from it. **5.** One twelfth of an inch, or prime ; a line. See INCH, 1. **6.** *Music.* **a** The interval embracing two diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6 **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a second apart. **d** The second tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic. **e** The second part in a concerted piece , popularly, the alto. **7.** *Baseball.* Short for *second base.*

second of exchange. See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 2 **a.**

sec′ond (sĕk′ŭnd), *v. t.* ; SEC′OND-ED ; SEC′OND-ING. [Cf. F. *seconder*, L. *secundare*, fr. *secundus.* See SECOND, *a.*] **1.** To follow in the next place; to succeed; to supplement. *Rare.*

> Sin is *seconded* with sin *South.*

2. To follow or attend so as to assist ; to act as the second of , to assist , support. "To *second* our attempt." *Shak.* **3.** *Parl. Practice.* To support, as a motion or nomination, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer, esp. as a preliminary to further debate or a vote. **4.** To encourage ; further ; forward ; advance. **5.** (*pron. usually* sē-kŏnd′ *or* sē-kŭnd′) *Mil.* In Great Britain, to retire temporarily from the service, as an officer who accepts a civil appointment under the government. He retains his rank and seniority, but forgoes his pay.

sec′ond, *n.* [F. *seconde.* See SECOND, *a.*] The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of angular measure, that is, the *second* regular subdivision of the hour — as, 1 minute and 15 *seconds* of time (1 m. 15 s.) — or the degree (symbol ″) ; as, 5 minutes and 10 *seconds* (5′ 10″) north of this place.

☞ *Second* is sometimes used in the names of derived units ; as, ampere *second*, centimeter-gram-*second*, etc.

sec′ond-a-ri-ly (sĕk′ŭn-dā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a secondary manner or degree. **2.** Secondly ; in the second place. *Obs* **3.** A second time ; again. *Obs.*

sec′ond-a-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *secondaire*, L. *secundarius.* See SECOND, *a.*] **1.** Next below the first in importance ; of second place, origin, rank, etc. ; performing a similar but inferior function to what is primary.

> Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange*

2. In technical uses : **a** (1) *Chem.* Having some quality, or subjected to some operation, in the second degree ; as, a *secondary* salt, etc. Cf. PRIMARY, *a.*, 5 **a.** (2) *Org. Chem.* Designating a radical in which the combining carbon atom is united with two other carbon atoms ; as, *secondary* butyl, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH_3$; also, designating compounds formed by such radicals. See SECONDARY ALCOHOL. **b** *Min. & Petrog.* Subsequent in origin ; — said of rocks or minerals derived from other rocks or minerals, or of minerals deposited in a previously formed rock, or of characters (as cleavage, etc.), developed by pressure or other causes. **c** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Mesozoic. *Obs.* **d** *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pertaining to or designating the induced current or its circuit ; as, the *secondary* coil ; *secondary* winding. See INDUCTION, 6. **e** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the second joint of the wing (the forearm) of a bird, or its quills. See BIRD, *Illust.* **f** *Bot.* Produced by the activity of formative tissue other than that at the growing point ; developed subsequently ; as, *secondary* cortex, etc. **g** *Med.* (1) Dependent or consequent on another disease ; as, Bright's disease is often *secondary* to scarlet fever. (2) Occurring or being in the second stage ; as, *secondary* symptoms of syphilis. **h** *Phon.* = WIDE.

Syn. — Second, second-rate, subordinate, inferior.

secondary alcohol, *Chem.*, any alcohol which contains the radical CH·OH united with two hydrocarbon radicals. On oxidation the secondary alcohols first form ketones and afterward acids of a smaller number of carbon atoms than the original alcohol. Cf. PRIMARY ALCOHOL. — **s. amine.** *Chem.* See AMINE. — **s. amputation**, *Surg.*, an amputation for injury performed after the constitutional effects of the injury have subsided. — **s. axis**, *Optics*, any line through the optical center of a lens but not through the centers of curvature, or, in the case of a mirror, through the center of curvature but not through the center of the mirror. — **s. battery.** **a** *Elec.* A storage battery. **b** *Nav.* All of a vessel's guns of a caliber less than four inches, unless the vessel has no four-inch or larger guns, in which case all her guns compose what is called merely the *battery.* — **s. bud**, *Bot.*, an accessory bud. — **s. capitulum**, *Bot.*, one of the six small cells surmounting each of the head cells, or capitula, in the antheridium of Characeæ. — **s. cell.** = STORAGE BATTERY. — **s. circle**, *Geom. & Astron.*, a great circle through the poles of another great circle and therefore perpendicular to its plane. — **s. clay**, clay found deposited away from its place of formation. — **s. color** *or* **colour**, a color formed by mixing any two primary colors in equal or equivalent quantities. See COLOR, *n.*, 1. — **s. conveyance.** *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, 2. — **s. coverts.** *Zoöl.* See COVERT, *n.*, 3; BIRD, *Illust.* — **s. evidence.** See PRIMARY EVIDENCE. — **s. fever**, *Med.*, a fever coming on after the subsidence of the initial fever, as that at the outbreak of the eruption in smallpox. — **s. growth**, *Bot.*, growth by the activity of the cambium or other secondary meristem, as in the stems of all woody dicotyledonous plants ; — opposed to *primary growth.* — **s. hemorrhage**, *Med.*, hemorrhage occurring from a wounded blood vessel some considerable time after the original bleeding has ceased. — **s. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3 **a.** — **s. meristem**, *Bot.*, any meristematic tissue other than that at the growing point. — **s. personality.** See MULTIPLE PERSONALITY. — **s. planet.** *Astron.* See PLANET, 1. — **s. prothallium**, *Bot.*, a tissue developed by the megaspore of *Selaginella* subsequent to the formation of the true prothallium. — **s. qualities.** See QUALITY, 2. — **s. rays**, *Physics*, rays emitted by bodies as the result of being exposed to Röntgen rays or certain other forms of radiation. — **s. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b.** — **s. roots.** *Bot.* **a** The lateral branches of the primary root or roots. **b** Adventitious roots. — **s. school.** See SCHOOL, 1. — **s. spore**, *Bot.*, a sporidium. — **s. syphilis.** See SYPHILIS. — **s. tense.** *Gram.* **a** A historical tense. See HISTORICAL, *a.*, 3. **b** See PRIMARY TENSE **b.** — **s. tint**, *Paint.*, any tint, as gray, made by the mixing of the primary hues and not having strong coloration. — **s. tissue**, *Bot.*, tissue formed by the activity of a secondary meristem. — **secondary twinning.** See TWINNING. — **s. union**, *Surg.*, the union of wounds after suppuration ; union by the second intention. — **s. wood**, *Bot.*, wood formed by the cambium in dicotyledonous stems.

sec′ond-a-ry (sĕk′ŭn-dā-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One in a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place ; specif., a delegate or deputy ; one second or next to the chief officer. **2.** In technical uses : **a** *Astron.* (1) A secondary circle. (2) A satellite. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Any of the quill feathers arising from the forearm of a bird. See BIRD, *Illust.* (2) One of the hind wings of an insect, esp. of a butterfly or moth. **c** *Elec.* A secondary circuit or coil.

sec′ond-class′, *a.* Belonging to a class next below the first, best, or highest ; inferior ; second-rate.

second-class mail. See 6th MAIL, 3.

se-conde′ (sē-kŏnd′, *F.* sē-gōnd′), *n.* [F., fr. *second* second.] *Fencing.* A position in parrying. See *Cut.*

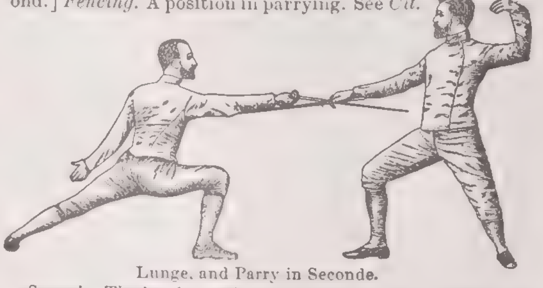

Lunge, and Parry in Seconde.

Seconde : The hand opposite the right hip (slightly higher), the finger nails turned downwards, the arm straight without stiffness, the point very little lower than the hand. *Encyc. of Sport.*

sec′ond-er (sĕk′ŭn-dẽr), *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes.

sec′ond-hand′ (sĕk′ŭnd-hănd′ ; 87), *a.* **1.** Not original or primary ; received from another ; not new ; as, a *secondhand* book ; *secondhand* knowledge. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or dealing in, secondhand merchandise ; as, a *secondhand* store.

se-con′do (sā-kŏn′dō, -kōn′dō), *n.* ; *It. pl.* -DI (-dē). [It.] *Music.* The second part in a concerted piece, esp. the lower part in a pianoforte duet, or its performer.

sec′ond-rate′, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, value, etc. — *n.* A second-rate thing or person.

sec′ond-sight′, *n.* The power of discerning what is not visible or of foreseeing events ; capacity of a seer ; clairvoyance. "A fit of *second-sight.*" *Addison.*

sec′ond-sight′ed, *a.* Having second-sight. *Rare.*

sec′onds pen′du-lum (sĕk′ŭndz). A pendulum requiring exactly one second for each swing. In latitude 45° at the level of the sea its length is 99.353 cm.

se′cre-cy (sē′krē-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From SECRET.] **1.** Quality or state of being hidden ; seclusion ; privacy. "The pensive *secrecy* of desert cell." *Milton.* **2.** That which is concealed ; a secret. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3.** Quality of being secretive ; closeness ; fidelity to a secret ; forbearance of disclosure or discovery. *Hooker.*

se′cret (sē′krĕt ; -krĭt ; 151), *a.* [F. *secret* (cf. Sp. & Pg. *secreto*, It. *secreto*, *segreto*, OF. *secré*), fr. L. *secretus*, p. p. of *secernere* to put apart, to separate , *se-* aside + *cernere.* See CERTAIN ; cf. SECRETE, SECERN.] **1.** Hidden; concealed; not revealed , private ; as, *secret* plans ; a *secret* vow. **2.** Hence : **a** Inscrutable ; occult ; as, the *secret* workings of Nature. **b** Withdrawn from general intercourse or notice ; in retirement or secrecy ; secluded ; retired.

> There, *secret* in her sapphire cell,
> He with the Naïs wont to dwell *Fenton.*

3. Faithful to a secret ; not inclined to divulge confidence; secretive ; close. *Rare.* "*Secret* Romans." *Shak.* **4.** Separate ; distinct. *Obs.* **5.** *Mech.* Designating, or pertaining to, a construction in which the method of construction is not visible or apparent from the outside ; as, *secret* nailing, dovetailing, etc. **6.** *Liturgics.* Low ; inaudible ; as, the *secret* prayers.

Syn. — Hidden, concealed, disguised, unknown, private, privy ; insidious, stealthy, furtive, sly, fraudulent. — SECRET, COVERT, CLANDESTINE, SURREPTITIOUS, UNDERHAND. SECRET is the general term for that which is hidden or concealed ; that is COVERT which is not open or avowed ; as, "These . . . virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, the *secret* graces which cannot be discovered by a mortal eye" (*Spectator*) ; "She seized a lamp . . . and hurried towards the *secret* passage" (*Walpole*) ; "a *covert* glance at her face, as he walked beside her" (*Dickens*) ; "a mischievous child, with an eye on the face of a *covertly* watching elder" (*H. James*) ; "How was she, who was as innocent as a child, to know what was the meaning of the *covert* addresses of a villain ?" (*Thackeray*). That is CLANDESTINE which is secretly conducted, usually with evil intent ; SURREPTITIOUS emphasizes the idea of stealth or craft, an implication which is heightened in UNDERHAND ; as, "the *clandestine*, insidious, treacherous admirer of Maria Bertram" (*Jane Austen*) ; a *clandestine* marriage ; "There he kept his *surreptitious* quids of tobacco, his pipe, and his small hoards" (*Mary Wilkins*) ; "Over the paling of the garden we might obtain an oblique and *surreptitious* view" (*H. James*) ; "He had suspected his agent of some *underhand* dealings" (*Jane Austen*) , "I say all this to them as to you. . . . I will have nothing *underhand*" (*Byron*). See STEALTHY, LATENT, MYSTERIOUS, SIMULATION.

secret block, a block with the sheave entirely inclosed except for a hole just large enough to admit the rope, — used where there is danger of fouling. — **s. conveyance.** *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, 2. — **s. ink**, sympathetic ink. — **s. partner.** See PARTNER, 3. — **s. service.** **a** A secret political work, for the expense of which no account is given to Parliament. *Eng.* **b** The detective service of a government. In the United States, a division under the Treasury Department, chiefly charged with the detection and arrest of counterfeiters.

se′cret, *n.* [F. *secret* (cf. Pr. *secret*, Sp. & Pg. *secreto*, It *secreto*, *segreto*), fr. L. *secretum.* See SECRET, *a.*] **1.** Something studiously concealed ; a thing kept from general knowledge ; what is not, or is not to be, revealed.

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se-ces′sive, *a.* [L. *secessus*, p. p.] Set apart ; isolated. *Obs.*
sech. ✝ SEEK, SICK.
sech. [*secant* + *-h.* See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.] *Abbr. Math.* Hyperbolic secant.
seche. ✝ SEEK, SUCH.
Sech′e-ni′as (sĕk′ē-nī′ăs). *Bib.*
Se′chi-a (sē′kĭ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Se-chro′na (sē-krō′nȧ). *D. Bib.*
Se′chu (sē′kū). *Bib.*
Sech′u-a′na (sĕch′ōō-ä′nȧ), *n.* A group of Bantu dialects spoken southwest of the central course of the Zambezi.
seck (sĕk). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of SEEK.
seck. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SACK.
seckatour. ✝ SECUTOR.
seckclaith. ✝ SACKCLOTH
secke. ✝ SACK, SUCK.
secle, *n.* [L. *saeculum*, *saeclum* : cf. F. *siècle.* See SECULAR.] A century. *Obs.*
sec. leg *Abbr.* Secundum legem.
Sec. Leg. *Abbr.* Secretary of Legation.
secler. ✝ SECULAR.
seclien, *v. i.* [AS. *sīclian* See SICK.] To be ill. *Obs.*
se-cluse′ (sē-klōōs′ : 243), *n.* [See SECLUDE.] Seclusion. *Rare.*
se-cluse′ness, *n.* Secludedness. *Obs.*
se-clu′sion-ist, *n.* One who favors seclusion.
se-clu′siv. Seclusive. *Ref. Sp.*
se-clu′so-ry, *n.* A place of seclusion. *Obs.*
secne. ✝ SICKEN.
sec′o-dont (sĕk′ō-dŏnt), *n.* [L. *secare* to cut + E. *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having, or designating, teeth adapted for cutting.
sec′ohm′ (sĕk′ōm′), *n* [*second* (of time) + *ohm.*] *Elec.* = HENRY.
sec-ohm′me-ter (sĕk-ŏm′ē-tẽr : sĕk-ōm′-), *n.* [*secohm* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* A revolving circuit interrupter, due to Ayrton and Perry, used with a Wheatstone's bridge for inductance measurement.
secomoure. ✝ SYCAMORE.
sec′ond-a-ri-ness (sĕk′ŭn-dā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sec′ond-first′, *a.* *Eccl.* Designating the Sabbath second between Passover and Pentecost and first after the beginning of the Paschal week ; — translating δευτερόπρωτος, in the received Greek text of Luke vi. 1.
second foot. = FOOT SECOND **a** & **b.**
second hand. The hand marking seconds on a timepiece.
secondine. ✝ SECUNDINE.
sec′ond-ly, *adv.* of SECOND.
secos. = SEKOS.
secre, *a* [OF *secré.*] Secret. *Obs*
secre, *n.* [OF. *secré.*] A secret. Also : = SECRET, *n.*, 6.
secre, *adv.* Secrely. *Obs*
sec. reg. *Abbr.* Secundum regulam (L., according to rule).
secrely, *adv.* Secretly. *Obs.*
secreness, *n.* Secrecy. *Obs.*
se′cre-sy. Var. of SECRECY.

2. A thing not discovered, or not explained ; a mystery.
All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*
3. *pl.* The genital organs.
4. The key to the solution or explanation of something difficult, mysterious, puzzling, or the like ; hidden cause or explanation ; as, the *secret* of his success.
5. Secrecy. *Rare* except in *in secret* (see below).
6. *Liturgics.* A secret or silent prayer ; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, *pl.*, prayers said in a low or inaudible voice by the celebrant just before the preface in the Mass.
7. *Medieval Armor.* **a** A concealed coat or piece of armor. **b** A steel skullcap worn with the camail.
8. *Theat.* A secret mechanical contrivance.
in secret, in a private place ; in privacy or secrecy.
Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant. *Prov.* ix. 17.
Secrets of Enoch. See APOCRYPHA.
sec′re-ta′ri-al (sĕk′rē-tā′rĭ-ăl ; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to a secretary ; befitting a secretary. *Carlyle.*
sec′re-ta′ri-at (-ăt) | *n.* [F. *secrétariat.*] The office of **sec′re-ta′ri-ate** (-āt) | a secretary.
sec′re-ta-ry (sĕk′rē-tā-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *secretarius*, orig., a confidant, one intrusted with secrets, fr. L. *secretum* a secret : cf. F. *secrétaire.* See SECRET, *a.* & *n.*] **1.** One who is intrusted with secrets, a confidant. *Obs.*
2. A person employed to attend to orders, letters, public or private papers, and the like, and to have oversight in a general way of the business connected with these, for an association, a public body, or an individual.
3. An officer of state whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government, and who is usually a member of the cabinet or advisory council of the chief executive ; as, in the United States, the *Secretary* of State, of War, etc. (see DEPARTMENT, 4); in Great Britain, the Secretary of State for India, for War, etc., or the Chief *Secretary* for Ireland.
4. A piece of furniture, with conveniences for writing and for the arrangement of papers ; an escritoire.
5. Short for SECRETARY BIRD.
Secretary of State, an official having charge of some department of business of state. In Great Britain there are five Secretaries of State, viz., for home affairs, for foreign affairs, for the colonies, for India, and for war. In the United States national government the term is restricted to the cabinet officer at the head of the Department of State, which has charge of all foreign relations. The Federal *Secretary of State* in the United States and the five principal *Secretaries of State* in England are now primarily executive heads of departments. . . . The *Secretaries of State* in States of the United States have as their chief duty the making and keeping of records.
sec′re-ta-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a secretary ; specif., designating a style of handwriting used in engrossing, etc.
secretary bird. [From its crest, which suggests a bunch of pens stuck behind the ear.] A large long-legged raptorial bird (*Serpentarius serpentarius*) of Africa (chiefly South Africa). It has a powerful hooked beak, a crest of long feathers, and a long tail. Its general color is blue-gray, with black wing quills, thighs, abdomen, and bars on the tail. It feeds largely upon reptiles, and is often tamed to rid premises of them.

Secretary Bird.

se-crete′ (sē-krēt′), *v. t.* ; -CRET′ED (-krēt′ĕd) ; -CRET′ING (-krēt′ĭng). [L. *secretus* separated, secret, hidden, p. p. of *secernere.* See SECRET ; cf. DISCRETE, DISCREET.]
1. To keep secret or hidden ; to keep from general knowledge ; esp., to deposit in a place of hiding ; to hide ; conceal ; as, to *secrete* stolen goods ; to *secrete* one's self.
2. *Physiol. & Biol.* To separate, elaborate, and emit as a secretion. See SECRETION, 2.
Syn. — See HIDE.
se-cre′tin (sē-krē′tĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance extracted from the mucous membrane of the intestine and characterized by its power of stimulating the pancreas to secrete its juice. It is said to be formed from *prosecretin.*
se-cre′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *secretio* : cf. F. *sécrétion.*] **1.** A secreting or concealing ; as, the *secretion* of dutiable goods.
2. *Physiol. & Biol.* **a** Act or process of secreting. **b** That which is secreted ; material separated, elaborated, and discharged by a cell or cells, esp. (in animals) by the epithelial cells of glands (see GLAND, 1). A secretion is usually produced to perform some special function, but may consist of waste matter, as urine (cf. EXCRETION, 2). The immediate source is usually the blood in animals, and the protoplasts in plants. The process of elaboration is gradual, often resulting in the storing up of the products, or of some intermediate compound (cf. ZYMOGEN). By many the cell wall in plants is regarded as a secretory product.
se-cre′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to keep secret or private ; characterized by, or disposed to, secrecy.
2. *Physiol. & Biol.* Secretory.
se-cre′tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being secretive ; disposition, propensity, or tendency to conceal.
se′cret-ly, *adv.* of SECRET, *a.* Specif. : **a** In secret ; not openly. **b** In secrecy or retirement. **c** *Liturgics.* Low or inaudibly.
se-cre′to-ry (sē-krē′tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sécrétoire.* See SECRETE.] *Physiol.* Secreting ; connected with, or promoting, secretion. — *n.* A secretory organ or gland.
sect (sĕkt), *n.* [L. *secta*, fr. *sequi* to follow ; often confused with L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut : cf. F. *secte.* See SUE to follow ; cf. SEPT, SUIT, *n.*] **1.** A way or mode of life ; hence, a faith in certain precepts for the guidance of life ; a religion ; a faith. *Obs. & R.* *Chaucer.*
2. Those attached to a certain opinion or set of opinions, or those following a particular leader or authority ; a following. Specif. : **a** A suite ; train ; retinue. *Obs.* **b** A company or set having a common allegiance distinct from others ; a party ; faction. **c** In religion, the believers in a particular creed, or upholders of a particular practice ; esp., now, a party dissenting from an established church ; a religious denomination ; a separate religious organization. **d** In philosophy, the disciples of a master ; a school. **e** In society and the state, an order, rank, class, or party.
3. Suit ; dress ; apparel ; likeness. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
4. A class ; a kind ; — confused with *sex.* *Obs. or Dial.*
-sect (-sĕkt), **-sected.** [L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut. See SECTION.] Suffixes used to signify *cut, divided* ; as in multi*sect.*
sec′tant (sĕk′tănt), *n.* [L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] Any of the eight portions into which space is cut by three coordinate planes.
sec-ta′ri-an (sĕk-tā′rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to a sect or sects ; devoted to, or promotive of, the tenets and interests of a denomination ; of, pert. to, or characteristic of, one devotedly or bigotedly attached to a sect or denomination; as, *sectarian* principles, prejudices, education.
sec-ta′ri-an, *n.* One of a sect ; a member or adherent of a special school, denomination, or the like.
Syn. — See HERETIC.
sec-ta′ri-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To imbue with sectarian principles or feelings ; to subject to the control of a sect.
sec′ta-ry (sĕk′tȧ-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *sectaire.* See SECT.] **1.** A sectarian ; a member or adherent of a sect ; esp., one who separates from an established church.
I never knew that time in England when men of truest religion were not counted *sectaries.* *Milton.*
2. Specif. : [*cap.*] *Mohammedanism.* A Shiite.
sec′tile (sĕk′tĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sectilis*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut : cf. F. *sectile.* See SECTION.] **1.** Capable of being cut ; specif. : **a** *Min.* Capable of being severed by the knife with a smooth cut, but yet pulverizable; — disting. from *brittle* and *malleable.* **b** *Bot.* Cut into small divisions.
2. Designating a type of mosaic formed of relatively large pieces of marble, shaped to fit one another.
— **sec-til′i-ty** (sĕk-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
sec′tion (sĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sectio*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut ; akin to E. *saw* a cutting instrument : cf. F. *section.* See SAW ; cf. DISSECT, INSECT, SECANT, SEGMENT.] **1.** Act of cutting ; separation by cutting ; as, the *section* of bodies.
2. A part cut off or separated, or so conceived of ; a division ; portion ; slice. Specif. : **a** A distinct part or portion of a writing ; a subdivision of a chapter ; a division of a law ; a paragraph ; hence, the character §, often used to mark a division or to indicate a footnote. **b** *Music.* A division of a period (which see).
A tone succession which, extending beyond the limits of one measure, renders the meter recognizable by the ear, is called . . . specifically a *section*, when its usual extent is that of two measures. The *section*, in this sense, constitutes the fundamental element of our classical instrument forms. *J. H. Cornell.*
c A distinct part of a country or people, community, class, or the like; a part of a territory separated by geographical lines, or of a people, considered as distinct. **d** One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; one thirty-sixth part of a township. See QUARTER SECTION ; MEASURE. **e** *Railroads.* (1) In a sleeping car, a division including both an upper and a lower berth or, when these are not made up, two double seats facing each other. (2) A portion of the permanent way under the care of a particular set of men. (3) One of two or more trains running on the same schedule and for which special signals are shown. **f** *Bookbinding.* (1) A folded sheet or set of sheets sewed together. (2) An offcut. **g** In certain branches of the United States government, as the Department of Agriculture, the National Museum, etc., a small organization of employees carrying on special work, and forming usually part of a *division.* See BUREAU, 3. **h** *Mil. & Nav.* A subdivision of a tactical unit or part of a unit ; *Mil.*, a subdivision of a platoon. **i** *Microscopy.* A very thin slice. Cf. MICROTOME.
3. *Biol.* A natural subdivision of a classificatory group, esp. of a genus, but often of a family or other group. It does not imply a fixed rank, but is variously used.
4. *Apiculture.* One of the frames, about four inches square, placed in a hive for the bees to build their surplus honeycombs in. A filled section weighs about a pound.
5. *Fort.* A profile on a plane perpendicular to the plane of the principal line or trace.
6. *Math.* **a** The assemblage of all the elements common to two assemblages ; as, the *section* of two curves (which is a point), of two surfaces (a curve), etc. **b** Any cut made through a plane from a branch point of an algebraic function to infinity and crossing neither itself nor any other such section. Called also *coupure.*
7. The description or representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane ; depiction of what is beyond a plane passing, or supposed to pass, through an object ; profile. In mechanical drawing, as in these illustrations of a cannon, a longitudinal section (*a*) usually represents the object as cut through its center lengthwise and vertically ; a **cross**, or **transverse**, **section** (*b*), as cut crosswise and vertically ; and a **horizontal section** (*c*), as cut through its center horizontally. **Oblique sections** are made at various angles. In architecture, a **vertical section** is a drawing showing the interior, the thickness of the walls, etc., as if made on a vertical plane passed through a building.

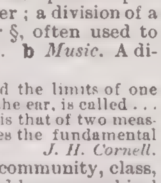

Section, 7.

Syn. — Portion, division. See PART.
sec′tion (sĕk′shŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To cut or separate into sections ; to make a section of.
2. To shade, as a part of a mechanical drawing, with crosshatching to indicate a section; to represent in sections.
sec′tion-al (sĕk′shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a section, or distinct part, of a larger body or territory ; local.
2. Consisting of, or divided into, sections ; capable of being divided into sections ; as, a *sectional* (electric) trolley wire.
sectional boiler, a water-tube boiler. *Now Rare.*
sec′tion-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Devotion, esp. disproportionate, to the interests peculiar to a section of the country ; sectional feeling, spirit, prejudice, etc. *U. S.*
sec′tion-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make sectional : **a** To divide according to geographical sections or local interests. *U. S.* **b** To make in, or divide into, sections. —**sec′tion-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
sec′tor (sĕk′tẽr ; -tŏr), *n.* [L., properly, a cutter, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut. See SECTION.] **1.** *Geom.* The figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*
2. A mathematical instrument, consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, and marked with several scales, as of equal parts, chords, sines, tangents, etc.
3. **a** An astronomical instrument the limb of which embraces only a portion of a circle, used for measuring differences of declination too great for the compass of a micrometer. When used for measuring zenith distances of stars, it is called a **zenith sector.** **b** An arc-shaped attachment to an equatorial mounting, often used for communicating the motion of the driving clock to the polar axis.
4. *Mach.* A sector gear.
sector of a sphere, *or* **spherical sector**, the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, or, more rarely, about any straight line drawn in the plane of the sector through its vertex.
sector gear. *Mach.* **a** A toothed device resembling a portion of a gear wheel containing the center bearing and a part of the rim with its teeth. **b** A gear having such a device as its chief essential feature.
sec′u-lar (sĕk′ū-lăr), *a.* [ME. *seculer*, OF. *seculer*, F. *séculier*, L. *saecularis*, fr. *saeculum* a race, generation, age, the times, the world.] **1.** Coming or observed once in an age or a century ; as, a *secular* year.
2. Of or pertaining to the progress of ages or a long period of time ; living, occurring in, or lasting through, a long process or period ; aged ; centuried ; as, *secular* oaks.
3. Of or pert. to this present world or things not religious, spiritual, or holy ; relating to, or concerned with, temporal, as distinguished from eternal, interests.
Threatening to bind our souls with *secular* chains. *Milton.*
4. *Eccl.* Not bound by monastic vows or rules ; not confined to a monastery or subject to the rules of a religious community ; as, a *secular* priest ; the *secular* clergy.
5. Belonging to the laity ; lay ; not clerical. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
Syn. — Temporal ; worldly ; profane. See EARTHLY.
secular acceleration (of the moon's motion), *Astron.*, a slow and apparent diminution in length of the lunar month, due to decreasing eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and amounting to about 6″ per century by mathematical theory, but rather more than this by actual observation. — **s. equation**, *Astron.*, the algebraic or numerical expression for the inequalities in the moon's or a planet's motion that remain after the inequalities of a short period have been allowed for. — **s. games**, *Rom. Antiq.*, games in honor of gods, celebrated at long irregular intervals, for three days and nights, with sacrifices, theatrical shows, feasting, and singing of **secular hymns**, hymns composed for, or appropriate to, the occasion. — **s. perturbation** *or* **variation.** *Astron.* See PERTURBATION, 2. — **s. vicar.** See CLERK VICAR.
sec′u-lar, *n.* *Eccl.* **a** A secular ecclesiastic, as a parish priest. **b** An unordained official whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir. **c** A layman.
sec′u-lar-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being secular ; a secular spirit ; secularity.
2. The tenets or principles of secularists.
sec′u-lar-ist, *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and worship, and accepts only the facts and influences derived from the present life ; also, one who believes that education and other civil matters should be managed without introducing any religious element.
sec′u-lar-ist, *a.* Advocating, or attached to, secularism.
sec′u-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sécularité*, LL. *saecularitas.*] State or quality of being secular ; supreme attention to things of the present life ; worldliness ; secularism.
sec′u-lar-ize (sĕk′ū-lăr-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *séculariser.*] To render secular ; specif. : **a** To free or absolve from monastic vows or rules ; as, to *secularize* a priest. **b** To transfer from ecclesiastical to temporal use, rule, or sovereignty. **c** To make worldly or unspiritual ; to exclude religious, ecclesiastical, or sacred matters from ; as, to *secularize* Sunday. **d** To convert to, or imbue with, secularism. — **sec′u-lar-i-za′tion** (-lăr-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′-shŭn), *n.*
se′cund (sē′kŭnd ; sĕk′ŭnd ; 277), *a.* [L. *secundus* following the current of wind or water. See SECOND, *a.*] *Bot.* Arranged on one side only ; unilateral, as flowers in some racemes, spikes, etc.

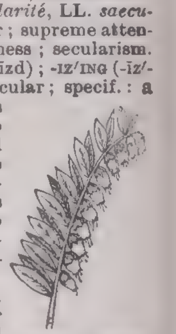

Secund Raceme of *Chamædaphne calyculata.*

se-cre′ta (sē-krē′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Physiol.* Products of secretion.
‖ **se-cre′ta** (sē-krē′tȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* SECRETÆ (-tē). [LL. See SECRET, *a.*] *Liturgics.* = SECRET, 6.
se′cret-age (sē′krĕt-āj), *n.* [F. *secrétage.*] *Furriery.* The process of carroting.
‖ **se-cré′taire′** (sē-krā′târ′), *n.* [F.] A secretary.
sec′re-tar, *n.* A secretary ; also, a keeper of secrets. *Obs. or Scot.*
sec′re-ta′ri-an (sĕk′rē-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Secretarial. *Obs.*
sec′re-ta-ry-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
secrete. ✝SECRET.
se-crete′, *a.* Secreted ; separate. *Obs.*
se′cret-false′, *a.* Secretly faithless. *Rare.*
se-cre′tion-al, *a.* Secretory. *Rare.*
se′cret-ist, *n.* A dealer in secrets. *Obs.*
se′cre-ti′tious (sē′krē-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Produced by secretion.
se-cre′tiv Secretive. *Ref. Sp.*
se-cre′tive-ly, *adv.* of SECRETIVE. See -LY.
se′cret-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
se-cre′to (sē-krē′tō), *adv.* [L.] *Liturgics.* Secretly.
se-cre′to-in-hib′i-to-ry, *a.* *Physiol.* Checking secretion.
se-cre′to-mo′tor, **se-cre′to-mo′to-ry**, *a.* *Physiol.* Designating nerves which, when stimulated, influence the velocity and pressure of blood in the vessels of a gland and at the same time influence secretion.
se-cre′tor (sē-krē′tẽr), *n.* One that secretes.
secretory. ✝ SECRETARY.
se-cre′tum (sē-krē′tŭm), *n.* [LL.] A private seal.
secristane. ✝ SACRISTAN.
sect. *Abbr.* Section.
sect, *n.* [L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] **1.** A cutting ; a scion. *Obs.* **2.** *Math.* A finite part of a straight line.
sec-ta′ri-al (sĕk-tā′rĭ-ăl ; 115), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or denoting, a sect ; sectarian.
sec-ta′ri-an-ism (-ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
sec′ta-rism, *n.* Sectarianism ; also, a sect. *Obs.*
sec′ta-rist, *n.* A sectary. *Rare.*
sec′ta-ry (sĕk′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Sectarian. *Obs. or R.*
sec-ta′tor, *n.* [L., fr. *sectari*, v. intens. fr. *sequi* to follow.] A follower ; a disciple. *Obs.*
sec′tion-al′i-ty (sĕk′shŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sectionalism.
sec′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of SECTIONAL.
section bar. A bar of iron or steel rolled so as to have a definite cross section.
section cutter. *Micros.* A microtome.
sec′tion-ize, *v. t.* To divide or form into sections.
section modulus. = *modulus of a section*, under MODULUS.
section paper. = PLOTTING PAPER. *Eng.*
sec′ti-o-pla-nog′ra-phy (sĕk′shĭ-ō-plȧ-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* = PLANE SECTIONING.
sect′ism (sĕk′tĭz′m), *n.* Devotion to a sect. *Rare.*
sect′ist, *n.* A sectarian. *Obs. or R.*
sec′ti-un′cle (sĕk′tĭ-ŭŋ′k′l), *n.* [After L. dim. words in *-unculus* or *-uncula.*] A petty sect. *R.*
sec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Sectile.
sect′-mas′ter, *n.* The leader of a sect. *Obs.*
sector, **sectour.** ✝ SECUTOR.
sec′tor-al (sĕk′tŏr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sector.
sec′tored (-tẽrd), *a.* See -ED.
sec-to′ri-al (sĕk-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zool.* Adapted for cutting ; carnassial. — *n.* A carnassial tooth.
sector wheel. = SECTOR GEAR a.
sec′troid (sĕk′troid), *n.* *Math.* See GROIN, *n.*, 2 b.
secture. ✝ SECUTOR.
sect′wise′ (sĕkt′wīz′), *a.* According to sects.
sec′u-bate, *v. i.* [L., *secubare.*] To lie by one's self. *Obs.*
sec′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of SECULAR.
sec′u-lar-ness, *n.* See NESS.
secularty, *n.* [LL. *saecularitas.*] Lay rule. *Obs.*
sec′u-lum. Var. of SÆCULUM.
sec′un-da′ri-us (sĕk′ŭn-dā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [LL., an ecclesiastic next below the abbot.] A lay vicar.
secundary. ✝ SECONDARY.
se-cun′date (sē-kŭn′dāt), *v. t.* [L. *secundatus*, p. p. of *secundare* to direct favorably.] To make prosperous. *R.* — **sec′un-da′tion** (sĕk′ŭn-dā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*
secunde. ✝ SECOND.
Se-cun′di-an (sē-kŭn′dĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Secundus, a dualistic Gnostic of the 2d century.

sec′un-dine (sĕk′ŭn-dīn; -dĭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *secondine.*] **1.** *Bot.* The second coat, or integument, of an ovule, within the primine, and investing the nucellus.
2. [Cf. F. *secondines.*] The afterbirth; — chiefly in *pl.*
se-cun′do-gen′i-ture (sē-kŭn′dō-jĕn′ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *secundus* second + *genitura* a begetting, generation.] **1.** State of being the second born, esp. among sons.
2. The right or system by which inheritance belongs to the second son; also, a property or possession so inherited.
se-cure′ (sē-kūr′), *a.* [L. *securus; se-* without + *cura* care. See CURE care; cf. SURE, *a.*] **1.** Free from fear, care, or anxiety; easy in mind; not feeling suspicion or distrust; confident. "*Secure* of soul." *Dryden.*
2. Overconfident; incautious; careless.
3. Confident in opinion; not feeling, or without reason to feel, doubt; certain; sure; as, *secure* of a welcome.
4. Not exposed to danger; safe; as, *secure* from foes.
5. Free from uncertainty of occurrence, result, execution, etc.; assured; sure; certain; as, a *secure* victory.
6. In safe keeping or possession; secured.
7. So strong, stable, or firm as to insure safety; safe.
Syn. — Undisturbed, easy; confident. See SAFE.
se-cure′, *v. t.;* SE-CURED′ (sē-kūrd′); SE-CUR′ING (-kūr′ĭng).
1. To free from care, fear, or anxiety. *Obs.*
2. To relieve from apprehensions of, or exposure to, danger; to guard; protect; make safe.
3. To put beyond hazard of losing or of not receiving; to assure; insure; as, to *secure* a debt by a mortgage.
It *secures* its possessor of eternal happiness. *T. Dick.*
4. To make fast; to close or confine effectually; as, to *secure* a prisoner, a door, the hatches of a ship.
5. To get possession of; to make one's self secure of; to acquire certainly; as, to *secure* an estate.
6. To pledge; to assure. *Obs.*
Syn. — See INSURE.
secure arms. *Mil.*, a command and a position in the manual of arms, used in wet weather to guard the firearm from becoming wet. In the United States service the piece is held in the right, sometimes the left, hand at the balance, barrel down (or up in the cavalry), sloping downward and to the front. The right hand is supported against the right hip, the upper arm against the stock.
se-cure′, *v. i.* To be fastened or secured; to fasten.
se-cu′ri-ty (sē-kū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *securitas:* cf. F. *sécurité.* See SECURE; cf. SURETY.] **1.** Condition or quality of being secure; secureness. Specif.: **a** Freedom from fear, anxiety, or care; confidence of power or safety; hence, assurance; certainty. **b** Freedom from risk, danger, harm, or the like; safety
We should have no *security* for our trade. *Swift.*
2. That which secures or makes safe; protection; guard; defense. Specif.: **a** Something given, deposited, or pledged, to make secure, or certain, the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, etc.; property given or serving to render secure the enjoyment or enforcement of a right; surety; pledge; as, the *security* is poor. **b** One who becomes surety for another, or engages himself for the performance of another's obligation; a surety.
3. Specif.: An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, stock certificate, or other instrument, etc.; a document giving the holder the right to demand and receive property not in his possession. *Securities* are: **personal**, giving a claim against a particular person; **on property**, giving a lien or claim on property, which may be specified, the security then being termed **specific**, or may be designated in a general way so that the identity of the property is subject to change, the security then being **shifting** or **floating**; and of various other kinds disclosed by their names, as **corporation**, **trustee**, or **government securities**, etc.
Syn. — Protection, defense, guard, shelter, safety; certainty, ease, confidence; surety, pledge, bail.
se-dan′ (sē-dăn′), *n.*, *or* **sedan chair.** [Said to be named from *Sedan*, in France, where first made or used.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, usually borne on poles by two men. They were formerly much used in England. They are still used at the bathing places of Bath in England and Ischl in Austria; and similar chairs, carried on the shoulders of two or more bearers, are used in China.

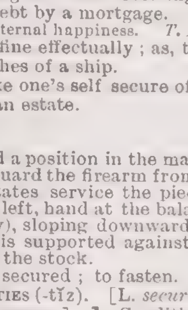

Sedan.

se-date′ (sē-dāt′), *a.* [L. *sedatus*, p. p. of *sedare*, *sedatum*, to allay, calm, causative of *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] Undisturbed by passion or caprice; calm; composed; staid; as, a *sedate* mind.
Syn. — Settled, quiet, tranquil, still, serene, unruffled, contemplative, sober, serious. See DECOROUS.
— **se-date′ly**, *adv.* — **se-date′ness**, *n.*
sed′a-tive (sĕd′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *sédatif.*] Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize; specif., *Med.*, allaying irritability and irritation; assuaging pain.
sedative salt, *Old Med. Chem.*, boric acid.
sed′a-tive, *n.* A sedative agent; *Med.*, a remedy which allays irritability, irritation, and irritative activity or pain.
Sed′en-ta′ri-a (sĕd′ĕn-tā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See SEDENTARY.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of polychætous annelids devoid of a protrusible pharynx and of jaws and teeth. The parapodia are reduced on the posterior segments and usually without cirri, and branchiæ, if present, are usually confined to the anterior end. Disting. from Errantia. **b** A group of spiders containing those which spin a web and lie in wait for their prey to become entangled.

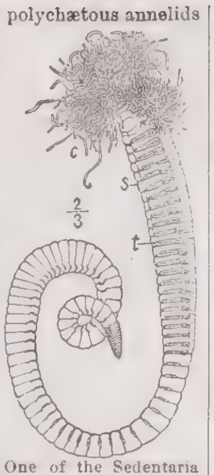

One of the Sedentaria (*Amphitrite ornata*). *b* Branchiæ; *c* Cirri; *s* Ventral Shields; *t* Tori.

sed′en-ta-ry (sĕd′ĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sedentarius*, fr. *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *sédentaire.* See SEDENT.] **1.** Sitting; as, a *sedentary* posture. *Rare.*
2. Stationary; settled; staying in one or the same place; not migratory; as, *sedentary* birds or Indians.
3. Accustomed to sit much or long; as, a *sedentary* man.
4. Inactive; motionless; sluggish; also, calm; tranquil. *Rare. Milton.*
5. Characterized by, or requiring, much sitting; — opposed to *active;* as, a *sedentary* employment or life.
6. Caused by long sitting or inactivity. *Obs.*
7. *Zoöl.* Permanently attached, as an oyster or barnacle.
sedentary soil, soil remaining on the rock by whose decay it was formed. — **s. spider**, a spider of the Sedentaria.
sedge (sĕj), *n.* A flock of herons.
sedge, *n.* [ME. *segge*, AS. *secg;* akin to LG. *segge;* — prob. named from its bladelike appearance, and akin to L. *secare* to cut, E. *saw* a cutting instrument; cf. Ir. *seisg*, W. *hesg.* Cf. SAW the instrument.] **1. a** Any cyperaceous plant of the genus *Carex*, the species of which are grasslike herbs, often growing in dense tufts in marshy places. See CAREX. **b** Hence, by extension, any other cyperaceous plant.
2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.
sedge warbler. A small warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*) which breeds among reeds and sedges in Europe and Asia and winters in Africa. It is rusty brownish above, with dark centers to the feathers, and buffy white below. Its song is loud and sweet and often uttered at night.
sedg′y (sĕj′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sedge. *Rare.*
2. Overgrown or fringed with sedge.
se-dil′i-a (sē-dĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* SEDILE (-dī′lē). [L., pl. of *sedile* seat.] *Eccl.* Seats in the chancel near the altar for the officiating clergy during intervals of service, usually three in number and in English churches almost always niches or recesses, in the south wall.
sed′i-ment (sĕd′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *sédiment*, L. *sedimentum* a settling, fr. *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** The matter which settles to the bottom from a liquid; settlings; lees; dregs.
2. *Geol.* Material, or a mass of it, deposited, as by water.
— **sed′i-men′tal** (-mĕn′tăl), *a.*
sed′i-men′ta-ry (-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sédimentaire.*] Of, pert. to, formed by, or containing, sediment.
sedimentary rocks, *Geol.*, rocks formed of sediment, mechanical or chemical; as, esp.: (1) Clastic rocks, as conglomerate, sandstone, and shale, formed of fragments of other rock transported from their sources and deposited. (2) Rocks formed by simple precipitation from solution, as rock salt, or of secretions of organisms, as most limestone.
sed′i-men-ta′tion (-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of depositing sediment.
se-di′tion (sē-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [ME. *sedicioun*, OF. *sedition*, F. *sédition*, fr. L. *seditio*, originally, a going aside; hence, an insurrectionary separation; *se-*, *sed-*, aside + *itio* a going, fr. *ire*, *itum*, to go. Cf. ISSUE.] **1.** A commotion, or the raising of a commotion, in a state, not amounting to an insurrection; conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act; excitement of discontent against the government, or of resistance to lawful authority.
2. Dissension; division; schism. *Obs.*
Syn. — SEDITION, TREASON. SEDITION is conduct which tends to TREASON, but which falls short of it for want of an overt act. See REBELLION, FACTIOUS.
se-di′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to sedition; seditious. — *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition.
se-di′tious (sē-dĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *seditiosus:* cf. F. *séditieux.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition; as, *seditious* strife; *seditious* words.
2. Disposed to arouse, or take part in, sedition; turbulent; factious; guilty of sedition; as, *seditious* citizens.
Syn. — See FACTIOUS.
— **se-di′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **se-di′tious-ness**, *n.*
se-duce′ (sē-dūs′), *v. t.;* SE-DUCED′ (sē-dūst′); SE-DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). [L. *seducere*, *seductum; se-* aside + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE.] **1.** To lead aside or astray, esp. from the path of rectitude or duty; to entice to evil; to corrupt.
For me, the gold of France did not *seduce.* *Shak.*
2. Specif., to induce to surrender chastity.
Syn. — Tempt, mislead, decoy, inveigle. See ALLURE.
se-duce′ment (sē-dūs′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A seducing; seduction.
2. The means employed to seduce, as flattery or promises.
se-duc′er (sē-dūs′ẽr), *n.* One that seduces; specif., one who induces a woman to surrender her chastity.
se-duc′tion (sē-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *seductio:* cf. F. *séduction.* See SEDUCE.] **1.** Act of seducing; enticement, esp. to wrongdoing; specif., the offense of inducing a woman to surrender her chastity.
2. That which seduces, or is adapted to seduce; means of corrupting; now, also, without evil implication, allurement; attraction; as, the *seductions* of wealth or art.
se-duc′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to seduce; alluring; tempting; attractive; as, a *seductive* offer.
How *seductive* is the influence of example. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
— **se-duc′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **se-duc′tive-ness**, *n.*
se-du′li-ty (sē-dū′lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sedulitas.* See SEDULOUS.] Quality or state of being sedulous. *Now Rare.*
sed′u-lous (sĕd′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sedulus*, fr. *sedulo* busily, zealously, prop., in good earnest; *se-* without, aside from + *dolo*, abl. of *dolus* guile, fraud.] Diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in endeavors to effect an object; persistent; busy; steadily industrious.
Syn. — Assiduous, diligent, industrious, laborious, unremitting, untiring, unwearied, persevering. See BUSY.
— **sed′u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **sed′u-lous-ness**, *n.*
Se′dum (sē′dŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sedum* houseleek.] *Bot.* An immense genus of crassulaceous herbs, widely distributed in temperate and northern regions. They have fleshy, often tufted stems, and cymose yellow, white, or pink tetramerous or pentamerous flowers, the stamens twice as many as the petals. *S. acre* is the English wall pepper; *S. telephium*, the orpine. Most of them are called *stonecrop.* Also [*l.c.*], a plant of this genus.

Sedum (*S. acre*).

see (sē), *n.* [ME. *se*, *see*, OF. *sié*, *sied*, fr. L. *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** A seat; esp., a seat of power; a throne. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* **a** The official chair or throne of a bishop; cathedra. *Obs.* **b** The church containing the cathedra; cathedral. *Obs.* **c** The seat or center of the power or authority of a bishop, whether of ordinary or of higher rank (archbishop, pope, etc.); the diocesan center; hence, the rank, office, power, authority, etc., of a bishop (in the case of Rome, the Pope or papal court); the jurisdiction (diocese, province, etc.) of a bishop.
see (sē), *v. t.; pret.* SAW (sô); *p. p.* SEEN (sēn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEE′ING. [ME. *seen*, *sen*, *seon*, AS. *séon*, akin to OFries. *sīa*, D. *zien*, OS. & OHG. *sehan*, G. *sehen*, Icel. *sjā*, Sw. *se*, Dan. *see*, Goth. *saíhwan*, and prob. to L. *sequi* to follow (and so originally meaning, to follow with the eyes), Gr. ἕπεσθαι, Skr. *sac.* Cf. SIGHT, SUE to follow.] **1.** To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of by the organs of sight; to examine with the eyes; to behold; descry; view; observe; inspect.
2. To perceive by mental vision; to form an idea or conception of; to note with the mind, to observe; discern; distinguish; understand; comprehend.
Jesus *saw* that he answered discreetly. *Mark* xii 34.
3. To take care or heed; to bring about; effect; provide; make sure; — followed by a clause introduced by *that* (expressed or implied). Cf. LOOK, *v. t.*, 6.
See thou say nothing to any man *Mark* i. 44.
4. To watch over; to guard; as, God you *see.* *Obs.*
5. To accompany in person; to escort; to wait upon; as, to *see* one home; to *see* one aboard the cars.
6. To have an interview with; esp., to make a call upon; to visit; as, to go to *see* a friend.
7. To meet or associate with; to receive a call from; to receive; hence, to have knowledge or experience of; as, he refused to *see* anybody; to *see* service.
Verily, verily, I say unto you, if a man keep my saying, he shall never *see* death. *John* viii. 51.
8. To interview or consult in order to influence, esp. improperly, as in order to bribe. *Colloq.*
9. To learn or discover by observation or experience; to ascertain; as, he wished to *see* if it were so.
10. In poker and similar games at cards, to meet (a bet), or to equal the bet of (a player), by staking the same sum.
Syn. — SEE, LOOK. To SEE is to perceive with the eyes, whether with or without voluntary attention; to LOOK, which always implies volition, is to direct the eyes in order to see. See GAZE, SCAN, SEEM.
to have seen one's, *or* **its, best days**, to have passed one's or its acme; to be now on the decline or wane. — **to see a wolf**, to lose one's voice, permanently or temporarily; — from an ancient belief that for a man to see a wolf before the wolf saw him caused dumbness. — **to s. out.** **a** To see, hear, participate in, etc., to the end; to fill out; complete.
They are all in for it together, and must *see it out.* *T. Hughes.*
b To outdo or surpass. *Colloq.* **c** To outlive. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to s. service**, *Mil.*, to serve as a soldier or sailor in time of war; hence, to be put to hard use or wear. — **to s. stars**, to see flashes of light, like stars, as from concussion of the head. *Colloq.* — **to s. the back of**, to get rid of. — **to s. the elephant**, to see the chief sights, esp. those of dubious or disreputable character; — from the elephant's being the chief exhibit of a circus, menagerie, or the like. *Slang, U. S.* — **to s. the light**, to come into the light; hence, to come into the world or into public notice; to be made public or published; as, his book never *saw the light.* — **to s.** (one) **through**, to help, watch, or guard (one) to the end.

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se-cun′di-flo′rous (-flō′rŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having the flowers secund.
se′cund-ly, *adv.* *Bot.* In a secund manner; unilaterally.
‖ **se-cun′do** (sē-kŭn′dō), *adv.* [L.] Secondly.
se-cun′do-pri′ma-ry, *a.* Between primary and secondary.
‖ **se-cun′dum** (-dŭm), *prep.* [L.] According to. — **se-cun′dum ar′tem**, according to art, rule, or science. — **s. le′gem** (lē′jĕm), according to law. — **s. ma′jus** (*or* **ma′gis**) **et mi′nus** [LL.], according to more and less; quantitatively. — **s. na-tu′ram**, according to nature; naturally. — **s. or′di-nem**, according to, or in, order; orderly. — **s. quid**, lit., according to something; in some (one) respect only. — **s. re′gu-lam** (rĕg′ū-lăm), according to rule. — **s. ve′ri-ta′tem** (vĕr′ĭ-tā′tĕm), according to truth.
Se-cun′dus (sē-kŭn′dŭs). *Bib.*
secunni. † SEACUNNY.
se-cur′a-ble (sē-kūr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
se-cur′ance (-ăns), *n.* [*secure* + *-ance.*] Assurance. *Obs.*
se-cure′ful, *a.* Protecting. *Obs.*
se-cure′ly, *adv.* of SECURE.
se-cure′ment, *n.* **a** Security. *Obs.* **b** Act of securing. *Rare.*
se-cure′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
se-cur′er (sē-kūr′ẽr), *n.* One that secures.
Sec′u-rif′er-a (sĕk′ū-rĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *securis* ax + *ferre* to bear.] Syn. of SERRIFERA. — **se-cu′ri-fer** (sē-kū′rĭ-fẽr), *n.* — **sec′u-rif′er-ous** (sĕk′ū-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.*
se-cu′ri-form (sē-kū′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *securis* ax, hatchet.] Shaped like an ax or hatchet.
se-cu′ri-tan, *n.* One who believes himself secure. *Obs.*
Se-cu′ri-ties Bill (sē-kū′rĭ-tĭz). *Eng. Hist.* A bill proposed by Charles II in 1679 to preserve the rights of the Duke of York while restraining his powers as prospective sovereign.
se-cu′ri-ties com′pa-ny (sē-kū′rĭ-tĭz). A holding company.
securly. † SICKERLY.
‖ **se-cu′rus ju′di-cat or′bis ter-ra′rum.** [L.] The sure world judges or decides. *St. Augustine.*
secutor, *n.* [See EXECUTOR.] An executor. *Obs.*
‖ **se-cu′tor** (sē-kū′tôr), *n.* [L.] A kind of light-armed gladiator who fought with the retiarius.
secy. *Abbr.* Secretary.
sed. † SAD, SEED.
sed. Obs. pret. of SEE.
Sed′a-da (sĕd′ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
Se-dan′ black (sē-dăn′). A black pigment formed on fabric by action of ferrous sulphate on woad, logwood, and sumac.
sedan chair. = SEDAN.
Se-da′rim (sē-dä′rĭm), *n. pl.* [NHeb. *sedārim*, pl. of *sidūr* order.] See MISHNA d.
se-date′, *v. t.* To compose. *R.* — **se-da′tion** (sē-dā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*
sed′a-tiv. Sedative. *Ref. Sp.*
sede † SEED.
sede. † *said*, pret. & p.p. of SAY.
sede. Aphetic for PROCEED. *Obs.*
sedeane. † SUBDEAN.
Sed′e-ci′as (sĕd′ē-sī′ăs). *Bib.*
‖ **se de′fen-den′do** (dēf′ĕn-dĕn′dō). [L.] Defending himself.
sedeful. † SIDEFUL.
Se′de-i (sē′dē-ī). *D. Bib.*
se′dent (sē′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *sedens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Sitting; quiet.
sed′en-ta-ri-ly (sĕd′ĕn-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SEDENTARY.
sed′en-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sed′en-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* The pursuit or attainment of a sedentary mode of life.
seder. † CEDAR.
Se′der (sā′dẽr), *n.* [Heb *sēder*, lit., order, division.] The Jewish home festival or service on the first night of the Passover (repeated by some on the second).
se-de′runt (sē-dē′rŭnt), *n.* [L., they sat.] A sitting, session, or meeting. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
‖ **se′des im-pe′di-ta** (sē′dēz ĭm-pĕd′ĭ-tȧ). [LL.] *Eccl.* A see with an incumbent who cannot exercise his functions.
‖ **se′des va′cans** (vā′kănz). [LL.] A vacant see.
Sed′e-ur (sĕd′ē-ŭr). *D. Bib.*
‖ **se′de va-can′te.** [LL.] The seat, or see, being vacant.
sedewale. † SETWALL.
sedge bird. The sedge warbler.
sedged (sĕjd), *a.* Made of, or covered with, sedge. [U.S.
sedge hen. Clapper rail. *Local*,
Sedgely curse. An old imprecation, usually recorded as: "The fiend ride through him booted and spurred, with a scythe at his back." *Obs.* [VER.
sedge′sil′ver, *n.* See FISH SIL-
sedge wren. The sedge warbler. *Local, Eng.* [so much for this.
‖ **sed haec hac′te-nus.** [L.] But
sed′ia (sĕd′yȧ), *n.* [It., chair.] A sedan chair. *Obs.*
sedicioun. † SEDITION.
se-dig′i-tate, **se-dig′i-tat′ed** (sē-dĭj′ĭ-tāt, -tāt′ĕd), *a.* = SEXDIGITATE. [SEDILIA.
se-di′le (sē-dī′lē), *n.*, *sing.* of
sed′i-ment′ed, *a.* Deposited as sediment. [AND SEDITION ACTS.
Sedition Act *or* **Law.** See ALIEN
se-di′tion-ist, *n.* A seditionary.
se-di′ti-ose′, *a.* [L. *seditiosus.*] Seditious. *Obs.*
Sed′ley, Amelia (sĕd′lĭ). One of the two heroines of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." She is a good, but rather weak and commonplace, woman, a marked contrast to Becky Sharp. Her first husband is George Osborne, her second is Major Dobbin. Her brother, **Jos Sedley**, is a fat, vain, lazy, epicurean India official who falls a victim to Becky Sharp's wiles. [SEIDLITZ.
Sed′litz (sĕd′lĭts). Var. of
sedociusly, *adv.* Sedulously. *Obs.*
sedrisse. Obs. pl. of CEDAR.
se-duce′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
se-duc′i-ble (sē-dūs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [p. pr.
se-duc′ing-ly, *adv.* of *seducing*,
seducioun. † SEDITION, strife.
se-du′cive (sē-dū′sĭv), *a.* Seductive. *Rare.*
se-duct′, *v. t.* To seduce. *Obs.*
se-duc′tiv. Seductive. *Ref. Sp.*
se-duc′tor (sē-dŭk′tẽr), *n.* [L.] A seducer. [who seduces.
se-duc′tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman
sedull. † SCHEDULE.
sedur. † CEDAR.
sedyr. † CIDER.
see. † SEA. [one is to see. *R.*
see, *n.* That which is seen; what

N O P Q R S

see (sē), *v. i.* **1**. To have the power of sight; to possess or employ the sense of vision; as, he *sees* distinctly.

Whereas I was blind, now I *see*. *John* ix. 25.

2. To have intellectual sight or understanding; to know; discern; — often followed by a preposition; as, to *see through* or *into*, to comprehend thoroughly; to penetrate.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, . . . and *see* through all our fine pretensions. *Tillotson.*

3. To be attentive; to take care; — usually with *to*, to take care about; to look after; as, to *see* to the house.

4. To look. *Obs.*, exc. imper. or interj.: Look! behold! lo!

5. To see each other; to meet. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. To appear; seem. *Obs.*

☞ *Let me see* and *let us see* are used to indicate reflection, or to introduce some act of consideration or reflection.

to see about a thing, to pay attention to or consider it. — **to s. into**, *or* **through, a millstone**, to see into, or through, a difficult matter. *Colloq.* — **to s. on**, to look at. *Obs.* "She was full more blissful *on to see*." *Chaucer.* — **to s. to. a** To look at; behold; view. *Obs.* *Josh.* xxii. 10. **b** See def. 3, above.

seed (sēd), *n.; pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sēdz). [ME. *seed*, *sed*, AS. *sǣd*, fr. *sāwan* to sow; akin to D. *zaad* seed, G. *saat*, Icel. *sāð*, *sæði*, Goth. mana*sēþs* seed of men, world. See sow to scatter seed; cf. COLZA.] **1. a** *Bot.* A fertilized and ripened ovule. It is primarily the embryo sporophyte in a resting stage, which may develop by germination. Most seeds have a single integument (*testa*), some two (*testa* and *endopleura*), derived from the outer coating of the ovule, thus being morphologically a remnant of the megasporangium. The embryo is usually well developed when the seed ripens. It is often surrounded by a nutritive tissue (*endosperm*) representing the gametophyte of the parent plant. Sometimes part of the nucellus may persist as *perisperm*. The seed may also develop subsidiary appendages (*aril*, *arillode*, *caruncle*, etc.). The position and mode of attachment of the seed in the fruit are often of classificatory importance (see ANATROPOUS, ORTHOTROPOUS, CAMPYLOTROPOUS). The development of the megaspores into seed structures characterizes the highest plants, which are on this account grouped as the phylum Spermatophyta. See OVULE, 1, GERMINATION, 1, EMBRYO, 2. **b** Popularly, any small seedlike fruit, as a dandelion *seed* (achene); grass *seed* (caryopsis); beet *seed* (utricle), etc.

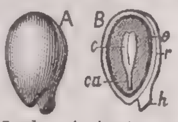

Seed. *A* Anatropous Seed of Violet, enlarged. *B* Same in Vertical Section; *c* Cotyledons, *ca* Hypocotyl; *e* Endosperm; *h* Hilum; *r* Raphe

2. *Agric.* Any propagative portion of a plant, whether of true seeds and seedlike fruits, or of tubers, bulbs, etc.

3. *Physiol.* Semen; sperm; milt; spat.

4. Progeny; descendants; as, the *seed* of David.

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held. *Waller.*

6. That from which anything springs; first principle; original; source; as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice.

7. a The eggs of an insect, as of the silkworm moth. **b** Young oysters suitable for transplanting.

8. *Her.* Any of the stamens of a rose.

9. A small bubble in glass.

seed, *v. t.;* SEED'ED; SEED'ING. [AS. *sǣdian*] **1**. To sprinkle with or as with seed; to plant seeds in; to sow.

2. To ornament with seedlike decorations. *B. Jonson.*

3. To graft. *Obs. & R.*

4. To extract the seeds from (stone fruit, as raisins).

to seed down, to sow with grass seed. — **to s. the draw**, *Sports*, in arranging a tournament, to manipulate the drawing so that the superior contestants will not meet in the early rounds.

seed, *v. i.* **1**. To sow seed; to plant.

2. To shed the seed. *Mortimer.*

3. To go to seed; to grow to maturity and produce seed.

Many interests have grown up, and *seeded*, and twisted their roots in the crevices of many wrongs. *Landor.*

4. To beget offspring. *Obs. & R.*

seed'cake' (sēd'kāk'), *n.* A cake or cooky containing aromatic seeds.

seed'ed, *a.* **1**. Producing, or running to, seed; hence, matured; full-grown.

2. Supplied or sprinkled with seed; sown.

3. *Her.* Having seeds or seed vessels of specified tincture.

seed'er (sēd'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sǣdere* a sower.] **1**. One that sows or plants seeds; a device for sowing seeds.

2. An apparatus for seeding stone fruit; as, a raisin *seeder*.

3. A seed fish.

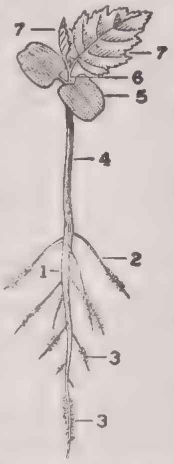

Seedling of Hornbeam (*Carpinus*). 1 Primary Root; 2 Rootlet; 3 Root Hairs; 4 Hypocotyl; 5 Cotyledon; 6 Young Stem; 7, 7 True Leaves

seed'ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1**. *Hort.* A plant grown from seed; — disting. from one propagated by layers, buds, etc.

2. *Forestry.* Any young tree under three feet in height.

seed oyster. A young oyster, esp. of a size suitable for transplantation.

seed pearl. A small pearl.

seed plant. A plant that bears seeds; any plant of the Spermatophyta.

seeds'man (sēdz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A sower; one who sows or scatters seed. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A person who deals in seeds.

seed snipe. Any of several South American charadriiform birds of the genera *Attagis* and *Thinocorus* constituting a family, Thinocoridæ. They are related to the sheathbill, but are quail-like in general appearance and frequent dry inland regions.

seed'time' (sēd'tīm'), *n.* [AS. *sǣdtīma.*] The season proper for sowing.

seed vessel. Any dry hollow fruit which contains the seeds, as a capsule or pod; a pericarp.

seed weevil. Any of numerous small weevils, esp. of the genus *Apion*, which live in seeds.

Seed Weevil (*Apion Sayi*). ×5

seed'y (sēd'ĭ), *a.;* SEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SEED'I-EST. **1. a** Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seed. **b** Full of spawn; — said of a fish.

2. Having a peculiar flavor supposedly due to weeds growing among the vines; — said of certain French brandies.

3. Worn out; shabby; shabbily clothed; also, spiritless; feeling or looking miserable or wretched; as, a *seedy* coat. *Colloq.*

4. Of glass, containing small bubbles.

seedy toe, *Veter.*, an affection of the horse's foot in which there is a separation of the wall from the sole in the white line.

see'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEE. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of using one's sense of sight; sight; vision or power of vision.

2. *pl.* Eyes. *Obs.*

3. *Astron.* The condition of telescopic vision, as influenced chiefly by the state of steadiness of the atmosphere.

see'ing, *conj.*, but orig. a *p. pr.* In view of the fact (that); considering; taking into account (that); inasmuch as; since; because; — followed by a dependent clause.

Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me? *Gen* xxvi. 27.

seek (sēk), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SOUGHT (sôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEK'ING. [ME. *seken*, AS. *sēcan*, *sēcean;* akin to OS. *sōkian*, LG. *söken*, D. *zoeken*, OHG. *suohhan*, G. *suchen*, Icel. *sækja*, Sw. *söka*, Dan. *söge*, Goth. *sōkjan*, and E. *sake;* also to OIr. *saigim*, I seek, L. *sagire* to perceive keenly, Gr. ἡγεῖσθαι to lead. The *k* instead of *ch* (ME. *sechen*) may be due to Scand. influence, or to some analogy. Cf. BESEECH, EXEGESIS, RANSACK, SAGACIOUS, SAKE, SOKE.] **1**. To go in search of; to look for; to search for; as, to *seek* a wise man; to *seek* out an enemy.

The man asked him, saying, What *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren. *Gen.* xxxvii. 15, 16

2. To inquire for; to ask for; also, to beseech; entreat.

Others, tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. *Luke* xi. 16.

3. To try to acquire or gain; to strive after; to aim at; as, to *seek* wealth or fame; to *seek* one's life.

4. To try to reach or come to; to go to; to resort to.

Seek not Bethel, nor enter into Gilgal *Amos* v. 5.

5. To try; attempt; — followed by an infinitive; as, he *sought* to bring it about; he *sought* to cry out.

6. To agitate; disturb, as with grief. *Obs.*

7. To attack; assault; also, to follow; pursue. *Obs.*

8. To search; look through; explore.

Have I *sought* every country far and near? *Shak.*

9. To observe; notice; discern; look at; consult. *Obs.*

seek (sēk), *v. i.* **1**. To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read *Is.* xxxiv. 16.

2. To go or resort; to apply; — with *to* or *unto*. *Obs.*

My counselors and my lords *sought* unto me. *Dan* iv. 36

3. To go on a pilgrimage. *Obs. & R.*

to seek. a To be sought; wanting. "The occasion was not long to seek." *Hawthorne.* **b** Needing to seek or search; hence, ignorant, inexperienced, or unprepared; at a loss. "Unpracticed, unprepared, and still *to seek*." *Milton.* — **to s. after**, to attempt to find or take; to pursue; court. "How men of merit are *sought after*." *Shak.* — **to s. out**, to go out; leave; retire. *Obs.* — **to s. upon**, to make trial of; to follow up; persecute. *Obs.*

seek'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that seeks or searches; an inquirer; a searcher, that which is used in seeking; a tracer.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* One of a small 17th-century English sect professing to seek the true church, ministry, and sacraments.

3. A slender instrument having a smooth rounded end, used in dissecting to follow up delicate tubular structures; a slender probe or tracer.

seel (sēl), *v. t.;* SEELED (sēld); SEEL'ING. Also *seal.* [F. *siller*, *ciller*, fr. *cil* an eyelash, L. *cilium.*] **1**. *Falconry.* To close the eyes of, as a hawk, by drawing through the lids threads which were fastened over the head.

2. Hence, to shut or close, as the eyes; to blind.

All conscience is *sealed* at Athens. *Lyly.*

3. To adorn with inlaid work. *Obs.*

seem (sēm), *v. i.;* SEEMED (sēmd); SEEM'ING. [ME. *semen* to seem, to become, befit, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *sæma* to honor, to bear with, conform to, *sæmr* becoming, fit, *sōma* to beseem, to befit, *sama* to beseem, *semja* to arrange, settle, put right, akin to AS. *sēman* to satisfy, pacify, Goth. *samjan* to please, and to E. *same.* See SAME, *a.*, cf. SEEMLY.] **1**. To be fitting or suitable. *Obs.*

2. To manifest one's self or itself; to show. *Obs.*

The man doth fear God, howsoever it *seems* not in him. *Shak.*

3. To be in appearance (with or without implication of truth); to strike one's apprehension or fancy as being; to look to be; to appear.

All *seemed* well pleased; all *seemed*, but were not all. *Milton.*

4. To make pretense; to assume an appearance.

5. To appear to one's own mind or opinion; as, I *seem* to feel no pain; I *seem* to hear strange voices.

Syn. — SEEM, LOOK, APPEAR are often used without marked distinction. They may imply opposition to what *is*, or may merely emphasize without further implication the idea of show or semblance. SEEM is the most general; that APPEARS which is thought of as presenting itself to view; LOOK suggests most definitely appearance to the eye: as, "He . . . made intricate *seem* straight" (*Milton*); "His tongue . . . could make the worse *appear* the better reason" (*id.*); "The blasted stars *looked* wan" (*id.*). See SEE, APPEARANCE.

it seems, it appears; it is understood as true; it is said.

seem'er (sēm'ẽr), *n.* One that seems; one that carries or assumes an appearance or semblance.

seem'ing, *p. a.* **1**. Befitting; suitable; proper. *Obs.*

2. Having a semblance, whether with or without reality; apparent; ostensible; as, *seeming* friendship, truth.

seem'ing, *n.* Appearance; semblance; specif.: **a** In bad sense, false appearance; speciousness; hypocrisy. **b** In good sense, fair appearance. *Obs.*

seem'ly (sēm'lĭ), *a.;* SEEM'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SEEM'LI-EST. [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *sæmiligr*, fr. *sæmr* becoming, fit. See SEEM, *v. i.*] **1**. Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character. "To make a *seemly* answer." *Shak.*

2. Comely; handsome; beautiful. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Becoming, fit, fitting, suitable, proper, appropriate, congruous, meet, decent, decorous.

seem'ly, *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner; becomingly.

Not rustic as before, but *seemlier* clad. *Milton.*

seep (sēp), *v. i.* [AS. *sīpian* to take in moisture.] *Scot.*, *Dial. Eng.*, & *U. S.* **1**. To run or leak through fine pores and interstices; to ooze; to percolate slowly.

Water *seeps* up through the sidewalks. *G. W Cable.*

2. To become free from moisture by its gradual trickling away; to drain off; as, a wet garment is hung up to *seep*.

seep, *n.* [See SEEP, *v. i.*] A spot where water or petroleum oozes out slowly; a small spring. *U. S. & Scot.*

seep'age (sēp'āj), *n.* Act or process of seeping; slow percolation; oozing; a fluid, or the quantity of it, that has seeped or oozed through porous soil. *U. S.*, *Dial. Eng.*, & *Scot.*

seep'y (-ĭ), *a.* Oozy; full of moisture, as ill-drained land.

se'er (sē'ẽr; sēr), *n.* **1**. One that sees.

2. (*pron.* sēr, sē'ẽr) One who foresees events; a prophet.

3. One gifted with second-sight; specif., a crystal gazer.

seer'suck'er (sēr'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* [Per. *shīr o shakkar* (Oxf. E. D.) a kind of silk cloth, lit., milk and sugar, through Hind. *shīr-shakar.*] A light linen fabric, orig. made in the East Indies, usually with alternating stripes and slightly craped or puckered; a similar cotton fabric.

see'saw' (sē'sô'), *n.* [A reduplication of *saw*, to express the alternate motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing.] **1**. A children's pastime in which one or more sit upon each end of a plank balanced in the middle and move alternately up and down; also, the plank so used.

2. Any action likened to the motion of a seesaw, as a race in which two contestants frequently alternate in the lead, or as a circular definition or proof; a reciprocating motion.

A *seesaw* between the hypothesis and fact *Sir W Hamilton.*

3. *Whist.* A crossruff.

see'saw', *a.* Moving up and down, or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion; reciprocal.

see'saw', *v. i.;* SEE'SAWED' (-sôd'); SEE'SAW'ING. To move with a reciprocating motion; to move back and forth, or up and down; to alternate in the lead.

see'saw', *v. t.* To cause to move in seesaw fashion.

seethe (sēth), *v. t.; pret.* SEETHED (sēthd), *Obs.* SOD (sŏd); *p. p.* SEETHED, SOD'DEN (sŏd''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEETH'ING (sēth'ĭng). [ME. *sethen*, AS. *sēoðan;* akin to D. *zieden*, OHG. *siodan*, G. *sieden*, Icel. *sjōða*, Sw. *sjuda*, Dan. *syde*, Goth. *sauþs* a burnt offering. Cf. SOD, *n.*, SODDEN, SUDS.] **1**. To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil.

2. To digest; as, to *seethe* food. *Obs.*

3. To soak or saturate, as in liquor.

seethe, *v. i.* **1**. To be in a state of ebullition or violent commotion; to boil; as, the rapids *seethed*.

2. To cook food by boiling. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To undergo digestion; to digest. *Obs.*

seethe, *n.* Act of seething, or state of being seethed. "A *seethe* of patriotic ferment." *Pall Mall Mag.*

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see'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE.
See'beck ef-fect' (zā'bĕk). *Physics.* The development of an electric current by heating the junction of two dissimilar metals in a circuit.— discovered by J. T. Seebeck in 1822.
see'-bright' (sē'brīt'), *n* [*see*, v. + *bright;* a name said to be suggested by *clary* explained as *clear-eye.*] The clary.
seebule. † SEABULL.
seeburde † SEABOARD.
see'catch' (sē'kăch'), **see'catch'ie** (-ĭ), *n* [Russ. *syekach.*] A grown male fur seal. *Alaska.*
seece † CEASE. [of SEEK.
seech (sēch). Obs. or dial. Eng.
see'coost'. † SEACOAST.
seed (sēd). Dial. & illit. pret. & p. p. of SEE.
seed'age (sēd'āj), *n.* [*seed* + *-age.*] *Hort.* Propagation of plants by seeds. [*Local, Eng.*
seed'bird', *n.* The mew gull.
seed'box', *n* **a** A capsule. **b** An onagraceous plant (*Ludwigia alternifolia*) with somewhat box-shaped capsules. [plumule.
seed bud. **a** The ovule. **b** The
seed coat *Bot.* The integument of a seed. See TESTA.
seed'cod' (-kŏd'), *or* **seed'cot'** (-kŏt'), *n.* A seedlip. *Dial. Eng.*
seed coral. Small irregular bits of coral used in ornaments.
seed eater. **a** Any of numerous small South and Central American finches of the genus *Sporophila.* **b** Any of several African finches of the genus *Poliospiza.*
see'dee (sē'dē). Var. of SIDI.
seed fish. A fish full of ripe spawn.
seed'ful, *a.* Full of seed; teeming with promise; generative.
seed gall. Any gall which resembles a seed, esp. one caused by a phylloxera. [SEEDY.
seed'i-ly (sēd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
seed'i-ness, *n.* See NESS.
seed'kin, *n.* A little seed.
seed'-lac', *n.* A species of lac. See 2d LAC, 1. [for wrappers.
seed leaf. A kind of tobacco used
seed'leap'. Var. of SEEDLIP *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [less-ness. *n.*
seed'less. *a.* See -LESS. — **seed'-**
seed'let, *n.* See -LET.
seed'lip' (-lĭp'), *n.* [AS. *sǣdléap;* *sǣd* seed + *léap* basket] A basket or vessel in which a sower carries his seed. *Dial. Eng.*
seed lobe. *Bot.* A cotyledon.
seed'man, *n.* = SEEDSMAN.
seed'ness, *n.* Seedtime. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
see'dow (sē'dō). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SIDDER, ripe.
seed stalk. *Bot.* A funicle.
seed'ster, *n.* A sower. *Obs.*
seed tick. A small or young tick: esp., a young cattle tick.
seed tree Any tree bearing seed: specif., a tree providing the seed for natural reproduction.
seed wool. Cotton wool not yet cleansed of its seeds.
see'dy. Var of SIDI.
seege † SIEGE.
seegh. Obs. pret. of SEE.
seeing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEE. — **seeing stone.** A piece of crystal used in crystallomancy. *Obs.*
seek (sēk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SICK.
seek, *n.* *Hunting* The notes sounded on the hunting horn on discovering the deer's lair.
Seek, Seekh. † SIKH.
seek'a-ble (sēk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*
seeke. † SICK.
seek'-no-fur'ther, *n.* A choice reddish subacid winter apple.
seel. † SEAL, CEIL. [of SELE.
seel Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
seel, *n.* The rolling or tossing of a ship in a storm. *Obs.*
seel. *v. i.* [Orig uncert.; cf. F. *siller* to run ahead.] To keel over or roll, as a ship. *Obs.*
Se-el'a-da (sē-ĕl'ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
seeld. † SELD, seldom.
seelde Obs pret of SELL.
seeldome † SELDOM.
seele. † SEAL, SELE.
seel'ful. *a.* [*seel*, var. of *sele* + *ful.*] Blessed; happy; also, of good import. *Scot.*
see'ly (sē'lĭ). Var. of SELY. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
seem. † SEME, load. [SAIM.
seem (sēm; sām). Scot. var. of
seem. Obs or dial. Eng. of SEAM.
seem, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *sæmr.* Cf. SEEMLY.] Seemly *Obs.*
seem. *v. t.* **1.** To beseem. *Obs.* **2.** To judge. *Obs.*
seemd. Seemed. *Ref. Sp.*
seem'ing, *adv.* Seemingly (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
seem'ing-ly. *adv.* of SEEMING.
seem'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS
seem'less. *a.* Unseemly. *Obs.*
seem'li-head (sēm'lĭ-hĕd). *n.* [See -HEAD.] Seemliness. *Archaic.* [LY. *R.*
seem'li-ly (-lĭ), *adv* of SEEM-
seem'li-ness. *n.* See NESS.
seem'li-ty. *n.* [See SEEMLY; 1st -TY.] Seemliness. *Obs.*
seem'ly, *n.* A person of courteous address; a lady or gentleman. *Obs. or R.*
seen. † SOON.
seen. † SIN, *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.*
seen (sēn). Dial. & illit. pret. of SEE. [*Eng. Obs*
seen. *n.* A cow's teat. *Dial.*
seen. *n.* [AS. *sȳn*, *sien*, *séon.*] Sight; seeing; ability to see. *Obs.*
seen, *prep.* Seeing; in view of; considering. *Obs.*
seen, *a.* *Obs. or Dial* **a** Visible; manifest. **b** Versed; skilled.
seende. † SEND.
seene. † SENNA.
seene, sene. *n.* [OF. *sene*, fr L. *synodus.* See SYNOD.] A synod; a congregation of clerks. *Obs.*
seenil. † SINDLE.
seeped (sēpt), *a.* Seepy, as land.
seer. † SEAR, SERE.
seer (*dial.* sēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SURE.
seer (sēr; sār), *n.* = SER, a weight.
Seerath. † AL SIRAT.
seer'band (sēr'bȧnd), *n.* [Hind. *sirband* turban, lit., headband.] A turban. *India.*
seere. † SEAR, SERE. [etess.
seer'ess. *n* Female seer; proph-
seer'fish' (sēr'fĭsh'), *n.* [Pg. *serra*, lit., saw, L. *serra.*] A large scombroid fish of the East Indies (*Scomberomorus guttatus*).
seer'hand' (sēr'hănd'). *n.* [An error for *seerband.*] A kind of muslin of a texture between nainsook and mull.
seer'ing. *a.* Of or pert. to a seer or his art. *Obs.*
seer'ing, *n.* The chiro (*Elops saurus*).
seer'ky. Var. of SIRKY.
seer'paw (sēr'pô), *n.* [Hind. & Per *sar-o-pā* head and feet, the whole, an honorary dress] A complete suit presented as a dress of honor by the sovereign *Anglo-Ind.*
seer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP
seerty. † SERETY.
sees. † CEASE.
see'sawd'. Seesawed. *Ref. Sp.*
see'see (sē'sē), *n.*, *or* **seesee partridge.** A small sand partridge (*Ammoperdix bonhami*). *India.*
see'sum (-sŭm). Var. of SISSOO.
seet (sēt). Dial Eng. var. of SIGHT; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SET; obs. or dial pret. of SIT.
seete. † SEAT.
seeth (*dial.* sēth) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SEETHE.
seethe (sēth; sāth). Var. of SAITH. *Scot.*
seethe. *n.* Restoration. *Obs.*
seeth'er (sēth'ẽr), *n.* One that seethes, esp. a pot.
see'tul-put'ty (sē'tŭl-pŭt'ĭ). *n.* [Hind. *sītāl-paṭṭī* or *-pāṭī*, lit.,

seg′ment (sĕg′mĕnt), *n.* [L. *segmentum*, fr. *secare* to cut, cut off : cf. F. *segment*. See SAW a cutting instrument.] **1.** Any of the parts into which a body naturally separates or is divided ; any part divided or cut off ; a section ; a portion : as, a *segment* of an orange or of a compound leaf. **2.** *Geom.* **a** A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane ; esp., that part of a circular area bounded by a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the area as is cut off by the chord. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* **b** The part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes. **3.** *Mach.* **a** A piece in the form of the segment, or sometimes the sector, of a circle, or part of a ring ; as, the *segment* of a sectional flywheel. **b** A segment gear. **4.** *Biol. & Embryol.* Specif. : **a** A somite or metamere. **b** A division of a jointed appendage or limb of an arthropod. **c** A cell formed by segmentation or cleavage, as of a developing egg. **d** See CRANIAL SEGMENTS. **5.** *Geom.* The finite part of a line between two points in it ; any of the finite parts of a divided line.
Syn. — See PART.

seg′ment (sĕg′mĕnt), *v. t.* To separate into segments.

seg′ment, *v. i.* To divide or separate into parts ; to undergo segmentation, or cleavage. See CLEAVAGE, *n.*, 5.

seg-men′tal (sĕg-mĕn′tăl ; sĕg′mĕn-tăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a segment. **2.** *Zoöl. & Embryol.* **a** Specif., of or pertaining to the body segments (somites or metameres) of a segmented animal ; repeated in successive segments of such an animal. **b** Of or pertaining to the segmental organs.
segmental arch, *Arch.*, an arch of which the intrados forms the segment of a circle, meeting the jambs or imposts at an angle. The extrados is usually parallel, or nearly so, to the intrados, and the archivolt thus forms part of a circular band, with its center below the springing line. Also, loosely, a pointed arch of two centers, both below the springing line. See ARCH, *Illust.* — **s. duct**, *Embryol.*, the duct of a segmental organ of a vertebrate embryo, esp. that of the pronephros, which persists after the degeneration of the pronephros, receiving the tubules of the mesonephros and becoming the mesonephric or Wolffian duct, and in lower vertebrates also giving rise to the Müllerian duct. — **s. organ.** **a** *Zoöl.* A nephridium (which see). **b** *Embryol.* An embryonic excretory organ of a vertebrate (the pronephros, mesonephros, or metanephros). See KIDNEY. — **s. saw.** = SEGMENT SAW.

seg′men-ta-ry (sĕg′mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating, segments; segmental.

Segmentation of a Centrolecithal Egg. *a* Two-celled, *b* Four-celled, and *c* Eight-celled, Stage.

seg′men-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of dividing into segments, or state of being so divided ; esp., *Biol. & Embryol.*, the formation of many cells from a single cell ; cleavage, as in a developing egg. See CLEAVAGE, *n.*, 5.

segmentation cavity. *Embryol.* The central cavity of a blastula (see BLASTULA, *Illust.*) ; a blastocœle.

seg′ment-ed (sĕg′mĕn-tĕd), *a.* Divided or marked off into segments or joints ; articulated.

segment saw. **a** A saw more or less segmental in shape. **b** A veneer-cutting saw made of segmental-shaped finetoothed pieces fastened to a central disk or hub. **c** Any of various saws for cutting stuff into segmental-shaped pieces.

segment shell. *Ordnance.* A shell having an outer case filled with small cast-iron segments of concentric cylinders, designed to combine the functions of solid shot, shell, and shrapnel.

‖ **se′gno** (sā′nyō), *n.* [It. See SIGN.] *Music.* A sign ; specif., the sign that marks the beginning or end of a repeat, 𝄋 or :𝄋:. See AL SEGNO, DAL SEGNO.

seg′re-gate (sĕg′rē-gāt), *a.* [L. *segregatus*, p. p. of *segregare* to separate ; *se-* aside + *grex*, *gregis*, a flock or herd. See GREGARIOUS.] Apart, or separated, from others of the same kind ; set apart ; separate ; select.

seg′re-gate, *n.* *Math.* Any of an asyzygetic set of covariants of one degorder, through linear functions of which with numeral coefficients may be expressed all other covariants of the same degorder.

seg′re-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* ; SEG′RE-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd) ; SEG′RE-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). **1.** To separate or cut off from others or from the general mass or main body ; to set apart.
They are still *segregated*, Christians from Christians, under odious designations. *I. Taylor*
2. *Chem., Geol., etc.* To cause to segregate.

seg′re-gate, *v. i.* *Chem., Geol., etc.* To separate from the general mass, and collect together or become concentrated at a particular place or in a certain region, as in the process of crystallization or solidification.

seg′re-ga′tion (sĕg′rē-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *segregatio* : cf. F. *ségrégation*.] Act of segregating, or state of being segregated ; separation from others or from the general mass or main body ; also, a segregated portion or mass.

seg′re-ga-tive (sĕg′rē-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to segregate ; characterized by segregation.

‖ **se′gui-dil′la** (sā′gē-dēl′yä ; 195), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish stanza of four or seven short verses partly assonant. **2.** A lively air to which such a stanza is sung ; a dance to this air ; music for such a dance or in its triple rhythm.

seiche (sāsh), *n.* [F.] An oscillation of the surface of a lake or landlocked sea, varying in period from a few minutes to several hours. It is thought to be initiated chiefly by local variations in atmospheric pressure, and perpetuated by the oscillations of the water surface, after the inequalities of atmospheric pressure have disappeared.

Seid′litz (sĕd′lĭts), *a.* Also *Sedlitz*. Of or pertaining to Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia.
Seidlitz powders, effervescing salts consisting of two separate powders, one of forty grains of sodium bicarbonate mixed with two drachms of Rochelle salt and the other of thirty-five grains of tartaric acid. The powders are mixed in water, and drunk while effervescing, as a mild cathartic ; — so called from the resemblance to the natural water of Seidlitz. Called also *Rochelle powders*. — **S. water**, a natural water from Seidlitz, containing magnesium, sodium, calcium, and potassium sulphates, with calcium carbonate and a little magnesium chloride. It is used as an aperient.

seign′ior (sēn′yĕr), *n.* [OF. *seignor*, F. *seigneur*, cf. It. *signore*, Sp. *señor*, Pg. *senhor*, from an objective case of L. *senior* elder. See SENIOR.] **1.** A lord ; a gentleman ; esp., the lord of a manor. **2.** A title of honor or of address in the south of Europe, corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.* in English.

seign′ior-age (-āj), *n.* [OF. *seignorage*.] **1.** Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative. **2.** Specif. : A charge or toll (over and above the brassage) deducted from bullion brought to a mint to be coined ; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the value as money of the pieces coined from it. Sometimes, less properly, brassage (which see). **3.** A share of the receipts of a business taken in payment for the use of a right, as a copyright or a patent.

seign′ior-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a seignior ; seigniorial.

seign′ior-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* The territory or authority of a seignior, or lord of the manor.

seign-io′ri-al (sē-nyō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *seigneurial*, fr. *seigneur*. See SEIGNIOR.] **1.** Of or pert. to a seignior; manorial. **2.** Hence, vested with large powers ; independent. *Now R.*

seign′ior-y (sēn′yĕr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ME. *seignorie*, OF. *seignorie*, F. *seigneurie*.] **1.** The power or authority of a seignior ; lordship ; dominion. **2.** The territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction ; a principality, province, or manor ; a domain. **3.** The chief executive body of a medieval Italian city. **4.** A right of feudal superiority, with the rent or services thereto attached, annexed to land apart from its ownership ; — sometimes called a **seigniory in gross**.

seine (sān ; sēn ; 277), *n.* [AS. *segne*, fr. L. *sagena*, Gr. σαγήνη : cf. OF. *seïne*, F. *seine*, fr. L. *sagena*.] *Fishing.* A large net, one edge provided with sinkers and the other with floats. It hangs vertically in the water, and when its ends are brought together or drawn ashore incloses the fish.

seine, *v. t. & i.* To catch (fish) with a seine.

seine boat. A boat specially constructed for seining.

seine gang. *Fisheries.* A crew detailed from a fishing vessel for seining, together with their boats and gear.

seise (sēz), *v. t.* To put in possession, to take possession of. Var. of SEIZE. *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. in legal use.

sei′sin (sē′zĭn). Possession. Var. of SEIZIN.

seis′mal (sīs′măl ; sīz′-), *a.* Seismic.

seis′mic (sīs′mĭk ; sīz′-) } *a.* [Gr. σεισμός an earthquake,
seis′mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } fr. σείειν to shake.] Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or caused or affected by, an earthquake.
seismic vertical, the point on the earth's surface vertically over the focal point whence the earthquake's impulse proceeds, or the vertical line joining these two points.

seis-mic′i-ty (sīs-mĭs′ĭ-tĭ ; sīz-), *n.* State, quality, or degree of being seismic.

seis′mism (sīs′mĭz′m ; sīz′mĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. σεισμός earthquake.] Earthquake phenomena, collectively considered.

seis′mo- (sīs′mō- ; sīz′mō-). Combining form from Greek σεισμός, *earthquake*.

seis′mo-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-gram*.] *Physics.* The record of an earth tremor made by a seismograph.

seis′mo-graph (sīs′mō-grȧf ; sīz′-), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-graph*.] *Physics.* An apparatus to register the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes.

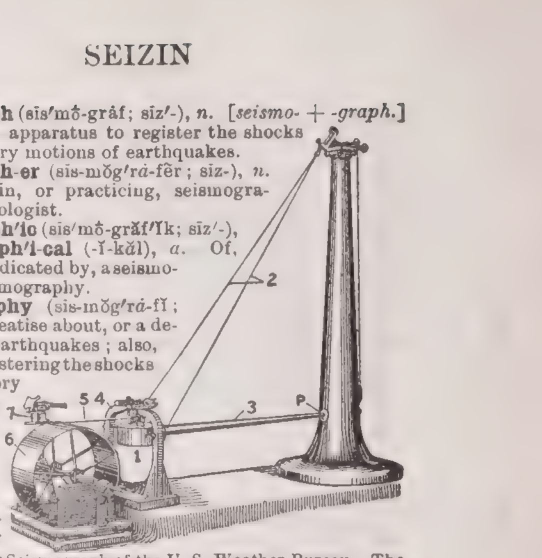

Seismograph of the U. S Weather Bureau. The lead Weight (1) is hung by the Wires (2) and the horizontal Strut (3) so as to have a free lateral swing on *p* as a pivot. The Yoke Piece (4) has pivoted to it a needlelike Lever (5), of which the short end rests against a projection of 1, and the long end bears a stylus. During an earthquake 1 remains steady, so that the movements of 4 cause oscillations of 5, which are recorded on the smoked surface of a Drum (6). A Magnet (7) connected with a clock marks off minutes on the record sheet.

seis-mog′raph-er (sīs-mŏg′rȧ-fĕr ; sīz-), *n.* One versed in, or practicing, seismography ; a seismologist.

seis′mo-graph′ic (sīs′mō-grăf′ĭk ; sīz′-),
seis′mo-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or indicated by, a seismograph or seismography.

seis-mog′ra-phy (sīs-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ ; sīz-), *n.* A treatise about, or a description of, earthquakes ; also, the art of registering the shocks and undulatory movements of earthquakes; also, seismology.

seis′mo-log′i-cal (sīs′mō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl ; sīz′mō-), *a.* Of or pert. to seismology. — **seis′mo-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

seis-mol′o-gist (sīs-mŏl′ō-jĭst ; sīz-), *n.* A specialist in seismology.

seis-mol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-logy*.] The science of earthquakes and attendant phenomena.

seis-mom′e-ter (-mŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the direction, duration, and force of earthquakes and like concussions.

seis′mo-met′ric (sīs′mō-mĕt′rĭk ; sīz′-) } *a.* Of or pertain-
seis′mo-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) } ing to seismometry or a seismometer.

seis-mom′e-try (sīs-mŏm′ē-trĭ ; sīz-), *n.* The art or process of using the seismometer.

seis′mo-scope (sīs′mō-skōp ; sīz′mō-), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-scope*.] A contrivance for detecting earthquake shocks and in some cases indicating roughly their intensity, direction, etc., as a small body on an unstable platform, or a row of bodies easily overturned. — **seis′mo-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

seize (sēz), *v. t.* ; SEIZED (sēzd) ; SEIZ′ING (sēz′ĭng). [ME. *seisen*, *saisen*, OF. *seisir*, *saisir*, F. *saisir*, LL. *sacire* ; prob. of Teutonic origin] **1.** *Law.* Orig., to put in seizin (of) ; later, to put into seizin (of) ; — usually with *of* and in the passive ; as, A B was *seized* and possessed of the manor of Dale. In this sense **seise** is the commoner spelling.
Whom age might see *seized* of what youth made prize. *Chapman.*
2. *Law.* To take possession of, or appropriate, in order to subject to the force or operation of a warrant, order of court, or other legal process ; — said of an officer of law. **3.** To take possession of by force ; as, to *seize* the throne. **4.** To lay hold of suddenly or forcibly ; to take hold of ; to reach and grasp ; to clutch ; as, to *seize* one's arm. **5.** To fasten ; to fix. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **6.** To grasp with the mind ; to comprehend fully and distinctly ; as, to *seize* an idea. **7.** *Naut.* To bind or fasten together with a lashing of small stuff, as yarn or marline ; as, to *seize* ropes.
Syn. — Catch, snatch, apprehend, arrest, take, capture.

seize, *v. i.* **1.** To take or lay hold, or take possession, suddenly or forcibly ; to grasp ; clutch ; — with *on* or *upon*. **2.** *Mech.* To cohere or stick fast to a relatively moving part, as a bearing, a gas-engine piston, a slide valve, etc., through excessive pressure, temperature, or friction.

sei′zin, *or, more commonly*, **sei′sin** (sē′zĭn), *n.* [F. *saisine*. See SEIZE.] *Law.* **1.** Orig., in early English law, possession, whether of land or chattels ; possession with quiet enjoyment ; later, that possession of, or status with relation to, land that arose from the completion of feudal investiture by livery of seizin. Hence, in the later common law, possession of a freehold estate in land by one having title thereto, this being **seizin in deed** when consisting in actual possession, and **seizin in law** when consisting in a mere right of present possession. Now, where delivery of a deed is equivalent to livery of seizin, the term *seizin* is often construed in some jurisdictions as equivalent to actual possession, in others as equivalent to ownership. **2.** The thing possessed ; property. *Obs.*

cool mat.] A kind of grass or reed mat for resting or sleeping upon. *Anglo-Ind.*
See′va. Var of SIVA.
seeve (sēv). Dial. Eng. var. of SEAVE.
seew. † SEW, pottage ; SUE.
seeyburde. † SEABOARD.
sef. † SEVEN.
sef. Obs. pret. of SHOVE.
sefe. † SIEVE.
seff, seffe. † SEVEN, SEVENTH.
sef′i-ra. sef′i-roth′ic, etc. Vars. of SEPHIRA, SEPHIROTHIC, etc.
sefne. † SEVEN.
sefoul. † SEA FOWL.
sefte. † SHAFT.
sefth. † SEVENTH.
seg (sĕg). Scot. & dial Eng. of SAG.
seg, *n.* [Cf. Icel. (modern) *sigg*, also Icel. *seigr* tough, Norw. dial. *seig*.] A callosity. *Dial. Eng.*
seg, *n.* [See SEDGE.] **a** Sedge *Obs.* **b** The gladden, or other species of iris. *Dial. Eng.*
seg, *n.* [AS. *secg*, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *seggr*.] A man ; esp., a nobleman : a knight : also, a follower; retainer; servant. *Obs*
seg, *or* **segg**, *n.* [Cf. Dan. dial. *seeg*, *sæg*, *seg*, a boar castrated at maturity.] A boar, bull, or ram castrated when full-grown. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
se′ga-dor′, *n.* [Sp.] A reaper ; a harvester. *Obs.*
se-gar′ (sē-gär′). Var. of CIGAR.
sege. † SAGE, herb ; SEDGE ; SAY ; SEE ; SEG ; SIE ; SIEGE.
sege, seghe, *n.* [AS. *sīgan* to fall, move.] To sink ; to go. *Obs.*
sege, *n.* Happiness; peace; rest; ease. *Obs. Scot.*
se′geant (sē′jĕnt). Var. of SEJANT.
segerstane † SACRISTAN.
seg′e-ta-ry (sĕj′ē-tā-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by the presence of segetives. *Obs.*
seg′e-tive, *n.* Prob., darnel. *Obs.*
segg Var of SEG, boar.
seg′gar (sĕg′ēr), *n.* & *v.* = SAGGER. [SIEGE.
segge. † SAY, SEDGE, SEG,
segge, *n.* [F. *sèche*, *seiche*, fr. L. *sepia*, Gr. σηπία.] Cuttlefish. *Obs.*
seg′ger. † SAYER, a story teller.
‖ **seg′gio** (sĕd′jō), *n.* [It.] *Fine Art.* A seat ; esp., a throne.
‖ **seg′gio-la** (-jō-lä), *n.* [It.] *Fine Art.* Dim. of SEGGIO.
seggon, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *seggr* man, Norw. dial. *segg* fellow, laborer.] An inferior laborer. *Obs.*
seg′grom, seg′grum (sĕg′rŭm). *n.* European ragwort. *Dial. Eng.*
segh. Obs. pret of SEE.
se-ghol′ (sĕ-gōl′), *n.* [Heb. *sĕgōl*.] *Heb. Gram.* The vowel sign (·.), written below its consonant and nearly equivalent to English short *e* as in *set*, but sometimes long as *e* in *there*.
se-gho′late (sĕ-gō′lāt), *n* *Heb. Gram.* A noun or noun equivalent typically of a developed dissyllabic form, with a long tone vowel in the first syllable, and a short seghol in the second.
Se-gi′nus (sē-jī′nŭs), *n.* See STAR.
seg-men′tal-ly, *adv.* of SEGMENTAL. [Segmented.
seg′men-tate (sĕg′mĕn-tāt), *a.*
segmentation nucleus = CLEAVAGE NUCLEUS.
segmentation sphere. **a** = BLASTULA. **b** = BLASTOMERE.
segment gear. *Mach.* **a** = SEGMENT RACK. **b** = SECTOR GEAR.
segment rack *Mach.* A curved rack.
segnior. † SEIGNIOR.
seg′ni-tude, *n.* [LL *segnitudo*.] Sluggishness ; inactivity. *Obs.*
seg′ni-ty, *n.* [L *segnitas*.] Segnitude. *Obs.*
se′go (sē′gō), *n.* [Native name among the Utah Indians.] A liliaceous plant (*Calochortus nuttallii*) of western North America ; also, its edible bulb.
se-goon′. † SECONDE.
seg′re-ant (sĕg′rē-ănt), *a.* *Her.* Rampant with expanded wings;— of griffins and wiverns.
seg′re-gant, *a.* [L. *segregans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Segregative. *Obs*
segrund, *n.* [AS. *sægrund*.] The bottom of the sea. *Obs.*
segt. † SIGHT.
Se′gub (sē′gŭb). *Bib.*
‖ **se′gue** (sā′gwā), *v. i.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., it follows ; — a direction generally used to denote that what follows is to be played immediately ; cf. ATTACCA.
seh. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sehel. † SEAL.
seheliche, *a.* [Cf. AS. *gesewenlīc*.] Visible. *Obs.* [*Bib.*
Se-hes′i-ma (sē-hĕs′ĭ-mȧ). *D.*
sehtnesse. † SAUGHTNESS.
sei. † SAY.
sei. Obs. pret. of SEE.
‖ **sei-cen′to** (sā-chĕn′tō), *n.* [It.] The 17th century : — referring to Italian art or literature.
seiche, seick. † SEEK.
se′id (sā′ĭd). Var. of SAYID.
seide. † SEED. [SAY.
seide. † *said*, pret. & p. p. of
sei′del (zī′dĕl), *n.* [G.] An Austrian liquid measure. See MEASURE.
seie. † SAY, SEE.
seife, seiffe. † SIEVE.
seige. † SIEGE.
seigen. † SAY. [Eng. of SEE.
seigh (*dial.* sē). Obs or dial.
seigh (*dial.* sē, sī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of SIGH.
seign. † SEVEN, SIGN.
Sei′gnette′ salt. Sei′gnette's′ salt (sĕn′yĕt′, -yĕts′). [See SALT OF SEIGNETTE.] = ROCHELLE SALT.
sei′gneur′ (*F.* sĕn′yûr′) [F.] = SEIGNIOR, *n.*, 1. *Now Chiefly Alien.*
seign′eur-age. = SEIGNIORAGE.
seign-eu′ri-al (sē-nyū′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Seigniorial.
seigneurie. = SEIGNIORY. *Obs.*
seign′eur-y (sēn′yĕr-ĭ). = SEIGNIORY.
seign′ior-a-ble, *a.* Lordly ; seigniorial. *Obs. Scot.*
seign′ior-ize (sēn′yĕr-īz), *v. t.* To lord it over. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To act the part of a seignior.
seigniorously, *a.* [OF. *seignoureus* + *-ly*.] Magnificent. *Obs.* [lord or seignior. *Obs.*
seign′ior-y, *v. t.* To rule as
sei-gno′ri-al (sē-nyō′rĭ-ăl), *a.*,
sei′gno-ry (sē′nyō-rĭ), *n.*, etc. = SEIGNIORAL, SEIGNIORY, etc
seigtnesse. † SAUGHTNESS.
seih † SAW.
seihte. † SAUGHT, *n.*
seihtni † SAUGHTNE.
seik. † SICK.
seik (sēk). Scot. var. of SEEK.
Seik, Seikh. Var. of SIKH.
seil. † SAIL. [of SILE, strain.
seil (sīl) Scot. & dial. Eng. var
seil, seile (sēl). Scot. vars. of SEEL, happiness. [SINDLE.
seildin † SELDEN, seldom ;
seile. † SAIL, SEAL.
seile (*Scot.* sēl). Obs. or Scot. var. of SELE.
sei-le′nos (sī-lē′nŏs), *pl.* SEILENOI (-noi) Var. of SILENUS.
seily. † SAIL, *v.*
seim. † SEAM, SEEM.
seim (sām ; sēm). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SAIM.
sein. † SAINT, SAY.
sein. Obs. or Scot. p. p. of SEE
seind. † SEND.
seind. Obs. p. p. of SINGE.
seindill. † SINDLE.
seine. † SIN, since.
seinen † SAIN.
sein′er, *n.* One that seines.
sein′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb n.* of SEINE.
seinori † SEIGNIORY.
seint. seinte. † SAINT.
seintefie. † SANCTIFY.
seintuarie. † SANCTUARY.
seinye, *n.* [Cf. ENSIGN.] A war cry. *Obs.*
seip (sēp). Var of SEEP.
seir. † SERE; SORE, *n.* [*Bib.*
Se-i′ra (sē-ī′rȧ ; sē′ĭ-rȧ). *D.*
Se-i′rath (sē-ī′răth ; sē′ĭ-răth) *Bib.*
seirche. † SEARCH
seire. † SEAR. [SEERFISH.
seir′fish′ (sēr′fĭsh′). Var. of
sei′ro-spore (sī′rō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. σειρά a cord + *spore*.] *Bot.* One of several spores arranged in a chain, as in certain algæ. *Obs.* — **sei′ro-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), *a.*
seis. Obs. pl of SEA.
seis′mo-logue (sīs′mō-lŏg ; sīz′mō-), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-logue*, as in *catalogue*.] A seismic description or catalogue.
seis′mo-met′ro-graph (-mĕt′rō-grăf), *n* [*seismometer* + *-graph*.] A seismograph.
seis′mo-tec-ton′ic, *a.* [*seismo-* + *tectonic*.] Designating lines on the earth's surface which reveal dislocations in the rock beneath due to earthquake shock.
seis-mot′ic (sīs-mŏt′ĭk ; sīz-), *a.* Seismic.
seiss. † CEASE. [*Obs.*
seistow. Contr. of *sayest thou.*
seit. † SEAT, SET, SIT.
seite. † SAUGHT, *v.*
seith. † SEETHE.
seith. † *saith*, form of SAY, *v.*
seith. † *seeth*, form of SEE.
seithin. † SITHEN.
se′i-ty (sē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *se* one's self.] A quality peculiar to one's self ; an individuality. *Rare.*
seiz. Seize. *Ref. Sp.*
seiz′a-ble (sēz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
seizd. Seized. *R. Sp.* [seizes.
seiz′er (sēz′ēr), *n.* One that

seiz'ing (sēz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEIZE. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of taking or grasping suddenly or forcibly.
2. State of being seized or in possession; possession.
3. *Naut.* **a** The operation of fastening together or lashing with small stuff, generally tarred; also, the cord or lashing so used. **b** The fastening so made. If the parts of the ropes to be seized cross each other the seizing is called a **throat seizing**. If the ropes are parallel the seizing is called a **round seizing** where two layers of marline are used; it is called a **flat seizing** if only one layer is used.

sei'zor (sē'zẽr; -zôr), *n.* *Law.* One who seizes, or takes possession.

sei'zure (sē'zhûr), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *saisir*, inf. as n. (cf. PLEASURE). See SEIZE.] **1**. Act of seizing, or state of being seized; sudden and forcible grasp or clutch; a taking into possession; as, the *seizure* of a thief, a throne, etc.
2. Retention within one's grasp or power; hold; possession; ownership.

Make o'er thy honor by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

3. That which is seized, or taken possession of; a thing laid hold of, or possessed.
4. A sudden attack, as of a disease; a fit.

Lion Sejant.

se'jant } (sē'jănt), *a.* [F. *séant*, p. pr.
se'jeant } of *seoir* to sit, L. *sedere*.] *Her.* Sitting, as a lion or other beast.

se-la'chi-an (sē-lā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Selachii. — *n.* One of the Selachii; a shark or ray.

Se-la'chi-i (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σέλαχος a fish having cartilages instead of bones.] *Zoöl.* A group of elasmobranch fishes to which various limits and ranks have been assigned. In the broadest senses it comprises either all the elasmobranchs (being thus equiv. to *Elasmobranchii* in the usual sense) or all except the chimæras, and ranks as a subclass. In restricted senses, it ranks as an order comprising the existing sharks and rays as disting. from the extinct Pleuropterygii, Acanthodii, and Ichthyotomi (*Plagiostomi* is a common equiv. in this sense), or as a suborder containing the existing sharks as dist. from the rays.

Sel'a-gi-nel'la (sĕl'ȧ-jĭ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *selago, -ginis*, name of a plant.] *Bot.* A genus of fern allies (pteridophytes) constituting the family Selaginellaceæ. See RESURRECTION PLANT. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Se-lag'i-nel-la'ce-æ (sē-lăj'ĭ-nĕ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELAGINELLA.] *Bot.* A family of terrestrial mosslike plants of the order Lycopodiales. They have branching stems and scalelike leaves which are many-ranked and uniform, or 4-ranked and of two kinds spreading in two planes. The 1-celled sporangia contain both megaspores and microspores. The only genus (*Selaginella*) includes over 350 species, chiefly tropical. Many are cultivated as ornamental foliage plants. — **se-lag'i-nel-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Se-la'go (sē-lā'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of shrublike plant.] *Bot.* A genus of low, heathlike South African scrophulariaceous shrubs having spicate flowers with an early regular corolla, four didynamous stamens, and a two-celled ovary.

se'lah (sē'lȧ), *n.* [Heb. *selāh*, orig. unknown.] *Bib.* A word of unknown meaning, occurring often in the Psalms and three times in Hab. iii. It is usually thought to be a musical or liturgical sign of some kind.

sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* [AS. *seldan, seldon, seldum*; akin to OFries. *sielden*, D. *zelden*, G. *selten*, OHG. *seltan*, Icel. *sjaldan*, Dan. *sielden*, Sw. *sällan*, Goth. *sildaleiks* marvelous.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one *Hooker.*

sel'dom, *a.* Rare; infrequent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sel' d'or' (sĕl' dôr'). [F., salt of gold.] *Photog.* A white crystalline salt, apparently sodium aurothiosulphate, $Na_3AuS_4O_6 \cdot 2H_2O$, made by treating gold chloride with sodium thiosulphate in solution. It was used in the daguerreotype process, and is now used in toning certain prints.

se-lect' (sē-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *selectus*, p. pr. of *seligere* to select; *se-* aside + *legere* to gather. See LEGEND.] **1**. Taken from a number of the same or an analogous kind by preference; hence, of special value or excellence; selected; choice; exclusive; as, *select* poems; a *select* club.

A few *select* spirits had separated from the crowd. *Macaulay*

2. Characterized by fastidiousness or special care in selecting; nice in choosing; as, to be *select* in making friends.

Syn. — SELECT, ELECT, EXCLUSIVE. That is SELECT which is the result of discriminating choice; ELECT often implies admission to some select or inner circle; EXCLUSIVE suggests the fastidiousness or (often) snobbishness of a clique or coterie; as, a *select* audience; "that delicious phantom of being an *elect* spirit . . . unlike the crowd" (*Kingsley*); "the *exclusive* in fashionable life" (*Emerson*).

select committee, *Eng. Parliamentary Practice*, a committee appointed to acquire information with a view to legislation and to examine into the constitution and management of an administrative department. Select committees have members from both parties. — **s. life**, *Life Insurance*, a life, or risk (which see), secured by selection by the company, and therefore of less than the normal mortality.

se-lect', *v. t.*; SE-LECT'ED; SE-LECT'ING. **1**. To take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to *select* the best books for reading.
2. *Australian Land Law.* To take up crown land under the Land Acts. Formerly the term *free-select* (and hence *free-selection, free-selector*) was usual, probably orig. in allusion to the opening for selection by Sir John Robertson's Land Act (1861) of large areas previously withheld.

Syn. — See CHOOSE.

se-lect'ed (sē-lĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Select; choice.
2. Specially devoted. *Obs.*

se-lec'tion (sē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *selectio*: cf. F. *sélection*.]
1. Act of selecting, or state of being selected.
2. That which is selected; a collection of things chosen; as, a choice *selection* of books.
3. *Australian Land Law.* Act of selecting land (see SELECT, *v. t.*, 2); also, a piece of land thus taken up.
4. *Biol.* Specif., any process, natural (see NATURAL SELECTION) or artificial, which results or tends to result in preventing certain individuals or groups of organisms from surviving and propagating, and in allowing others to do so. See NATURAL SELECTION, SEXUAL SELECTION, DARWINISM.
5. *Life Insurance.* The action by which the lives insured by a company are secured or retained, called **selection by the company** when it is the action of the company in aiming to secure healthy lives, and **selection against the company** when it consists in the action of policyholders in withdrawing or allowing their policies to lapse.

selection forest. *Forestry.* A forest in which trees of all age classes are represented.

se-lec'tion-ist, *n.* *Biol.* One who considers natural selection as an especially important factor in evolution.

se-lec'tive (sē-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1**. Of, pert. to, or characterized by, selection; selecting or tending to select; as, *selective* action or breeding; a *selective* screen, stain, or mind.

This *selective* providence of the Almighty *Bp. Hall.*

2. *Wireless Teleg.* Designating a system by which two or more messages can be sent or received simultaneously without interference.

selective absorption, *Physics*, absorption in which waves of any kind, as of light, pass through substances not equally pervious to all wave lengths. — **s. radiation**, radiation in which waves of certain lengths are intense compared with the other waves. — **s. reflection**, reflection in which waves of certain lengths are reflected with little loss of intensity compared with the loss in case of other waves. — **s. transmission**, *Mach.*, a transmission for automobiles, etc., by which the gear can be changed directly from one speed to another by a single lever.

se-lect'man (sē-lĕkt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A person chosen to exercise special powers in a system of government; esp., one of a board of officers chosen annually in towns in the New England States, except Rhode Island, to transact the general public business of the town. The number is usually from three to seven or nine in each town. The office seems to have been derived from that of the English select vestryman. By statute in some of these States the term is made to include the mayor and aldermen of a city.

se-lec'tor (sē-lĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that selects. Specif.: **a** *Australian Land Law.* A person who selects land; less exactly, a small farmer. See SELECT, *v. t.*, 2. Cf. SQUATTER, 3. **b** *Railroading.* An apparatus for operating either or any of two or more signals by a single lever, devised so as automatically to connect the particular signal controlling the route for which a switch has been set. **c** A thermomagnetic device for determining temperatures for rolling rails. **d** *Copper Smelting.* A kind of converter with horizontal tuyères, to produce bottoms (see BOTTOM, *n.*, 11) and a purified copper in one operation.

Se-le'ne, Se-le'na (sē-lē'nē; -nȧ), *n.* [Gr. Σελήνη, fr. σελήνη moon.] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of the moon, merged in Artemis and Hecate. See ENDYMION.

se-len'ic (-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, selenium; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with *selenious* compounds. — **selenic acid**, an acid, H_2SeO_4, resembling sulphuric acid but less stable, got by energetic oxidation of selenium. By reduction it yields selenious acid.

se-le'ni-o- (sē-lē'nĭ-ō-). *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of selenium* or *its compounds*; as, *selenio*-phosphate, a phosphate having selenium in place of all, or a part, of the oxygen.

se-le'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, selenium; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *selenic* compounds. — **selenious acid**, a white crystalline poisonous acid, H_2SeO_3, got by oxidation of selenium and easily yielding the element by reduction.

Se-le'ni-pe'di-um (sē-lē'nĭ-pē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Σελήνη Selene + (prob.) L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Bot.* A genus of South American orchids closely related to *Cypripedium*, containing only two species. The pods are sometimes used as a substitute for vanilla.

sel'e-nite (sĕl'ē-nīt), *n.* [L. *selenites*, Gr. σεληνιτης (sc. λίθος), fr. σελήνη the moon. So called from a fancied resemblance to the moon.] **1**. *Chem.* A salt of selenious acid.
2. *Min.* A variety of gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals or crystalline masses.
— **sel'e-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), **-nit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

se-le'ni-um (sē-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σελήνη the moon. So called because of its chemical analogy to *tellurium* (fr. L. *tellus* the earth), being, as it were, a companion to it.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element, resembling sulphur and tellurium chemically, found to a small extent in native sulphur and (combined) in native sulphides, also in a few selenides, as clausthalite. Symbol, *Se*; at. wt., 79.2. It was discovered in 1817 by Berzelius in the deposit from sulphuric acid chambers, which is still its commercial source. Like sulphur, selenium occurs in several allotropic forms, being obtained as a brick-red or dark red amorphous powder (sp. gr., 4.26), as a brownish black, glassy mass (sp. gr., 4.28), as red monoclinic crystals (sp. gr., 4.47), or as a bluish gray, metal-like, crystalline mass (sp. gr., 4.8). Metallic selenium conducts electricity, and its resistance is decreased by exposure to light. Selenium burns in air with a bluish flame and a disagreeable odor.

se-le'no-dont (sē-lē'nō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. σελήνη moon + *-odont*.] *Zoöl.* Having, or designating, molar teeth with crescentic ridges on the crown, as in the majority of artiodactyls. — *n.* A mammal with selenodont teeth.

se-le'no-graph (-grȧf), *n.* A picture or delineation of the moon's surface, or of any part of it.

sel'e-nog'ra-pher (sĕl'ē-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in selenography.

se-le'no-graph'ic (sē-lē'nō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *sélénographique*.] Of or
se-le'no-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } pert. to selenography. — **selenographic chart**, a map representing the surface of the moon.
— **se-le'no-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sel'e-nog'ra-phist (sĕl'ē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A selenographer.

sel'e-nog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *-graphy*.] The science of the physical features of the moon; the physical geography of the moon.

sel'e-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *-logy*.] That branch of astronomy which treats of the moon; loosely, selenography. — **se-le'no-log'i-cal** (sē-lē'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sel'e-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Se-leu'ci-an (sē-lū'shĭ-ăn; -sĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Seleucus, a Galatian of the 3d century said to have taught heresies as to the reality of Christ's body, divine agency in creation, and use of water in baptism.

Se-leu'cid (sē-lū'sĭd), *n.* One of the Seleucidæ.

Se-leu'cid, *a.* Seleucidan.

Se-leu'ci-dæ (-sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* A dynasty (c. 312–65 B. C.) which, at the height of its power, ruled over Bactria, Persia, Babylonia, Syria, and part of Asia Minor. It was founded about 312 B. C. by Seleucus Nicator, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.

Se-leu'ci-dan (sē-lū'sĭ-dăn) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or named
Sel'eu-cid'ic (sĕl'ū-sĭd'ĭk) } from, the Seleucidæ; as, the
Sel'eu-cid'i-an (-ū-sĭd'ĭ-ăn) } *Seleucidan* Era (see ERA, *n.*).

self (sĕlf), *a.* [AS. *self, seolf, sylf*; akin to OS. *self*, OFries. *self*, D. *zelf*, G. *selb, selber, selbst*, Dan. *selv*, Sw. *sjelf*, Icel. *sjālfr*, Goth. *silba*. Cf. SELVAGE.] **1**. Same; particular; very; identical. *Archaic*, exc. in *selfsame*. *Raleigh.*
2. Of or pertaining to one's self; one's own. *Obs.*
3. Having its own or a single nature or character, as in color, composition, etc., without addition or change; unmixed; as, a *self* bow, one made of a single piece (see 6th BOW, 2); *self* flower, one all of one color; *self*-colored.

self blue, a bluish paper derived from blue rag pulp made from indigo-dyed rags. The color is fast to light.

self, *n.*; *pl.* SELVES (sĕlvz). **1**. An individual considered as an identical person; a being regarded as having personality; a being in its relations to its own identity; the subject of consciousness, or a consciousness considered as subjective and individual; in a narrower sense, the individual as the object of his own reflective consciousness; the man viewed by his own cognition as the subject of all his mental phenomena, the agent in his activities, the subject of his feelings, and the possessor of capacities and character.

A man's *self* may be the worst fellow to converse with. *Pope.*
The *self*, the I, is recognized in every act of intelligence as the subject to which that act belongs. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
The *self* is the general subject or capacity for feeling, willing, knowing; but it is at a given moment self-determined as one of these, if not exclusively, at least predominantly. *W. T. Harris.*

2. Hence, personal interest or advantage, or love of private interest; selfishness; as, *self* is his whole concern.
3. The identity of anything considered abstractly.

She was beauty's *self*. *Thomson.*

4. A self-colored, or self, flower. See SELF, *a.*, 3.
5. A self bow or arrow. See SELF, *a.*, 3.

to be one's self, to be in full possession of one's powers.

self-. The noun *self* used as a prefix in many compounds, usually of obvious meaning, in most of which it denotes: **a** The *agent* that of itself acts in a manner denoted or implied by the word with which it is joined, or that which of itself has or embodies a quality or state implied by the word to which the prefix is joined; the *subject* of the action; as in *self*-assumed, assumed by one's self; *self*-begotten; *self*-inflicted; *self*-uniform, uniform in or of itself. **b** The *object* of the action, quality, or state of being denoted by the word with which it is joined; the *person or*

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se-join', *v. t.* [L. *sejungere*; *se-* aside + *jungere* to join. See JOIN.] To separate. *Obs.*
se-joint', *a.* Sejoined. *Obs.*
sej'u-gate (sĕj'ōō-gāt; sē-jōō'-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *sejugatus*, p. p. of *sejugare*.] To separate. *Obs.*
sej'u-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *sex* six + *jugum* yoke; cf. L. *sejugis* a team of six horses.] *Bot.* Having six pairs of leaflets. *R.*
se-junc'tion, *n.* [L. *sejunctio*. See SEJOIN.] Act of disjoining, or state of being disjoined. *Obs.*
se-jun'gi-ble (sē-jŭn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disjoined. *Obs.*
sek. ✝ SEEK, SICK.
sek (sĕk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SACK.
se-ka'kul (sē-kä'kōōl), *n.* [Per. *shaqāquli miçri*, lit., the wild carrot of Egypt.] An East Indian parsnip (*Pastinaca sekakul*).
sekatour ✝ SECUTOR.
seke. ✝ SEEK, SICK.
sekeler ✝ SECULAR.
sekelew. ✝ SICKLEW.
sekelle. ✝ SICKLE.
seker ✝ SICKER.
Seker. Var. of SOKARIS.
seketour seketur. ✝ SECUTOR.
sekil. ✝ SECLE, SICKLE.
sekir ✝ SICKER.
sekkatour. ✝ SECUTOR.
sekke. ✝ SACK.
sekkul, *a.* [Cf. SICKLY, and AS. *siclian* to grow sick]. Sickly. *Obs.*
sekly. ✝ SICKLY.
seknace, seknes. ✝ SICKNESS.
se'kos (sē'kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σηκός a pen, a shrine] *Gr. Antiq.* A sacred inclosure.
sektour. ✝ SECUTOR.
sekur. ✝ SICKER.
sel. ✝ SEAL, *n.*; SELE, time; SELL; SHALL.
sel Sell. *Ref. Sp.*
sel, sell. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SELF. — **the sel.** *or* **sell, of it**, etc., itself, himself, etc.
sel. *Abbr.* Selected; selections.
Sel'a-choi'de-i (sĕl'ȧ-koi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELACHII; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A suborder (of the order Salachii, syn. *Plagiostomi*) consisting of the sharks as distinguished from the rays. — **sel'a-choid** (sĕl'ȧ-koid), *a. & n.*
Sel'a-chos'to-mi (-kŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELACHII; -STOMA.] *Zoöl.* An order of ganoids constituted by the paddlefishes *Cope.* — **sel'a-cho-stome'** (sĕl'ȧ-kō-stōm'), *n.* — **sel'a-chos'to-mous** (-kŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.*
se-la'dang. Var. of SALADANG.
seladyne. ✝ CELIDONY, stone.
Se'la-ham-mah'le-koth (sē'lȧ-hȧ-mä'lē-kŏth; -kōth), *n.* *Bib.*
Sel'a-hi (sĕl'ȧ-hī). *D. Bib.*
Se'la-ites (sē'lȧ-īts). *D. Bib.*
sel'a-min' (sĕl'ȧ-mēn'), *n.* [Pg.] The sixteenth part of an alqueire. See ALQUEIRE, MEASURE.
selander, *n.* [Cf. SALLENDERS.] A disease in the bend of a horse's hind leg. *Obs.*
selc. ✝ SILK.
selch (sĕlk; sĕlκ), **selch'ie** (sĕl'kĭ), **selcht** (sĕlκt). Scot. vars. of SEALCH.
sel'couth (sĕl'kōōth), *a.* [AS. *selcūð, seldcūð*. See SELDOM; UNCOUTH.] Unusual; strange; marvelous. — *n.* A wonder; a marvel. *Both Obs. or Archaic.*
sel'couth, *v. t.* To make wonderful. *Obs.*
sel'couth-ly, *adv.* of SELCOUTH. [*Obs.*]
seld. ✝ SHIELD.
seld (sĕld). Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SELL.
seld, *n.* [AS.] A seat. *Obs.*
seld, *a.* [See SELDOM.] Rare; uncommon; unusual. *Both Obs. or Archaic.* — *adv.* Seldom.
seldcene. ✝ SELDSEEN.
selde. ✝ SHIELD.
selde. Obs. pret. of SELL.
sel'den, *adv.* Seldom. *Obs.*
seldewannes, *adv.* [See SELDWHEN.] Seldom. *Obs.*
seldin. ✝ SINDLE.
sel'dom-cy (sĕl'dŭm-sĭ), *n.* Infrequency. *Rare.*
sel'dom-ly, *adv.* Rarely. *R.*
sel'dom-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
seld'seen', *a.* [AS. *seldsiene*, akin to OHG. *seltsāni*, Icel. *sjaldsēnn*.] Seldom seen; rare. *Obs. or Archaic.*
seld'shown', *a.* [*seld* + *shown*.] Rarely shown or exhibited. *Obs.*
seld'speech', *n.* [*seld* + *speech*.] Taciturnity. *Obs.*
seldwhen. *adv.* [AS. *seldhwanne*. Cf. WHEN.] Seldom. *Obs.*
sele. ✝ CEIL, to roof; SEAL; ZEAL.
sele (sēl), *n.* [AS. *sǣl*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Time; season; opportunity; occasion. **b** Happiness; welfare. *Obsoles.*
sele, *a.* Good; happy; opportune; fortunate. *Obs.*
Sel'e-bin (sĕl'ē-bĭn). *D. Bib.*
se-lect', *n.* **1**. That which is select or choice. *Colloq. or Com.* **2**. Selection. *Obs.*
se-lect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
se-lect'ed-ly, *adv.* of SELECTED.
se-lec'tive-ly, *adv.* of SELECTIVE.
se'lec-tiv'i-ty (sē'lĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being selective.
se-lect'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Se'led (sē'lĕd). *Bib.*
selehthe. ✝ SELTH.
Sel'e-mi'a (sĕl'ē-mī'ȧ). *Bib.*
Sel'e-mi-a'u (-mī-ā'ū). *D. Bib.*
Se-le'mith (sē-lē'mĭth). *D. Bib.*
sel'e-nate (sĕl'ē-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of selenic acid.
selendine ✝ CELANDINE.
selenes. ✝ SELINESS.
sel'en-hy'dric (sĕl'ĕn-hī'drĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a weak acid, better known as *hydrogen selenide*, H_2Se.
se-le'ni-ate (sē-lē'nĭ-āt), *n.* A selenate.
sel'e-nide (sĕl'ē-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also -nid. A compound of selenium and an element or a radical acting as an element.
Sel'e-nid'er-a (sĕl'ē-nĭd'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σελήνη moon + δερη neck: — so called from the crescent-shaped markings below the neck.] *Zoöl.* See TOUCANET.
sel'e-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*selenium* + *-ferous*.] Containing or yielding selenium.
se-le'ni-on (sē-lē'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] Selenium.
se-len'i-scope, *n.* [Gr. σελήνη moon + *-scope*.] An instrument for observing the moon. *Obs.*
sel'e-ni'u-ret (sĕl'ē-nī'ū-rĕt; sē-lē'nū-rĕt), *n.* A selenide. *Obs.*
sel'e-ni'u-ret'ed, -u-ret'ted (-ū-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* Combined with selenium as in a selenide. *Obsoles.*
se-le'no-cen'tric (sē-lē'nō-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *centric*.] *Astron.* Relating to the center of the moon; referred to the moon as a center.
Se-le'no-don'ta (sē-lē'nō-dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of artiodactyls having selenodont teeth. It includes the Tylopoda and Pecora.
se-le'no-dont'y (sē-lē'nō-dŏn'tĭ), *n.* State of being selenodont.
sel'e-nol'a-try (sĕl'ē-nŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη moon + *-latry*.] Worship of the moon.
sel'e-not'ro-pism (sĕl'ē-nŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη moon + *-tropism*.] *Plant Physiol.* A rare form of phototropism induced by moonlight. — **se-le'no-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **sel'e-not'ro-py** (-pĭ), *n.*
se-le'nous (sē-lē'nŭs), *a.* Selenious.
seler, selere. ✝ CELLAR, SOLER.
seleritie. ✝ CELERITY.
selestyall. ✝ CELESTIAL.
Sel'e-thai (sĕl'ē-thī). *D. Bib.*

thing affected by the action ; as in *self*-approving, approving one's self ; *self*-abnegation, abnegation of self ; *self*-consistent, consistent with itself.

☞ The reference "See SELF-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *self-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

self′-a-ban′doned, *a.* Given up to one's or its own impulses.

self′-ac-quired′, *a. Law.* Acquired by one's self ; — said of property so acquired as not to become a part of some common fund or stock, as that of the joint family in Hindu law (where it includes the gains derived from learning, valor, or gifts, and earnings not closely dependent upon the joint-family stock), or, sometimes, that of the community property in the Civil law (cf. CONQUEST, 5).

self′-act′ing, *a.* Acting or capable of acting of or by itself ; automatic in action. — **self′-ac′tion**, *n.*

self′-ac′tive, *a.* Possessing or exercising self-activity.

self′-ac-tiv′i-ty, *n.* Inherent action or power of action ; immanent change ; self-determination with reference to development or alternation ; the primal or originating causal action of a self. See ACTIVITY, 1 c, *Cit.*

self′-as-sert′ing, *a.* Asserting one's self, or one's own rights or claims ; hence, putting one's self forward in a confident or assuming manner.

self′-as-ser′tion, *n.* Act of asserting one's self, or one's own rights or claims ; the quality of being self-asserting.

self′-as-ser′tive, *a.* Disposed to self-assertion ; self-asserting. — **self′-as-ser′tive-ness**, *n.*

self′-cen′tered, self′-cen′tred, *a.* Centered in itself, or in one's self.

self′-cen′ter-ing, self′-cen′tring, *a.* Centering in or of one's self ; specif., *Mach.*, of a chuck or the like, having jaws or dogs that can be made to move towards or from the center simultaneously and at the same rate so as to center the object held by a single adjustment.

self′-cock′ing, *a.* Having an arrangement by which the hammer can be raised and released by simply pulling the trigger ; — said of a firearm.

self′-col-lect′ed, *a.* Self-possessed ; self-contained ; calm.

self′-col′ored, *or* **-col′oured**, *a.* Of a single color ; — applied to flowers, animals, textile fabrics, etc. See SELF, *a.*, 3.

self′-com-mand′, *n.* Self-control.

self′-com-mun′ion, *n.* Communion with one's self.

self′-com-pla′cent, *a.* Satisfied with one's own character and acts ; self-satisfied. — **self′-com-pla′cen-cy**, *n.*

self′-con-ceit′, *n.* An overweening opinion of one's own powers, endowments, merits, or the like ; vanity. — **self′-con-ceit′ed**, *a.* — **self′-con-ceit′ed-ness**, *n.*

self′-con-cern′, *n.* Concern for one's self.

self′-con′fi-dence, *n.* Quality or state of being self-confident ; self-reliance.

Syn. — SELF-CONFIDENCE, SELF-RELIANCE. SELF-CONFIDENCE may be used in either a good or a bad sense ; SELF-RELIANCE in a good sense only ; as, "a feeling of *self-confidence* which . . . sustained him" (*Beaconsfield*) ; "Her natural temper . . . tended to a rash *self-confidence* rather than to self-distrust" (*J. R. Green*) ; "Johnson first taught literary men the lesson of *self-reliance* and independence" (*Jowett*).

self′-con′fi-dent, *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers ; self-reliant. — **self′-con′fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

self′-con′ju-gate, *a. Geom.* Conjugate to itself ; uniting in itself two conjugate figures, as a pentagon or triangle, each side of which is the polar (as to some conic) of the opposite vertex.

self′-con′scious, *a.* **1.** Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self. *Dryden.*
2. Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others ; as, the speaker was too *self-conscious*.
3. *Psychol.* Conscious of one's self, or ego, as the subject, or subjective element, of experience ; aware of being the subject of any given alteration in experience.
— **self′-con′scious-ly**, *adv.* — **self′-con′scious-ness**, *n.*

self′-con-sist′ent, *a.* Consistent with one's self or with itself ; logically consistent throughout ; having each part consistent with the rest. — **self′-con-sist′en-cy**, *n.*

self′-con-tained′, *a.* **1.** Reserved ; uncommunicative.
2. Showing self-control or self-command ; self-controlled.
3. *Mach.* Having all the essential working parts connected by a bedplate or framework, or contained in a case, etc., so that the mutual relations of the parts do not depend upon fastenings outside of the machine itself.

self-contained engine. a An engine having both bearings for the crank shaft attached to the frame of the engine, esp. such an engine with a double-web crank. b A steam engine and boiler combined and fastened together ; a portable steam engine. — **s. ornament**, ornament in which the design is a single complete whole, intended to fill a space without being repeated.

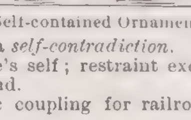
Self-contained Ornament.

self′-con′tra-dic′tion, *n.* Contradiction of one's self or itself ; specif., a statement, proposition, etc., consisting of two members or parts, one of which contradicts the other ; as, to be and not to be at the same time is a *self-contradiction*.

self′-con-trol′, *n.* Control of one's self ; restraint exercised over one's self ; self-command.

self′-coup′ler, *n.* An automatic coupling for railroad cars, etc.

self′-cul′ture, *n.* Culture of one's self by one's own efforts.

self′-de-ceit′, *n.* Act of deceiving one's self, or state of being self-deceived ; self-deception.

self′-de-ceived′, *a.* Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

self′-de-fense′, *or* **-de-fence′**, *n.* Act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

self′-de-fen′sive, *a.* Defending, or tending to defend, one's own person, property, or reputation.

self′-de-lu′sion, *n.* Act of deluding one's self, or state of being thus deluded ; self-deception.

self′-de-ni′al, *n.* Denial of one's self ; forbearing to gratify one's own desires.

self′-de-ny′ing, *a.* Refusing to gratify one's self ; showing self-denial. — **self′-de-ny′ing-ly**, *adv.*

Self-denying Ordinance, *Eng. Hist.*, an act or ordinance of the Long Parliament, passed April 3, 1645, by which the members bound themselves not to accept certain executive offices, particularly commands in the army.

self′-de-spair′, *n.* Despair of one's self ; a despairing view of one's character, prospects, etc.

self′-de-struc′tion, *n.* The destruction of one's self or itself ; esp., self-murder ; suicide.

self′-de-struc′tive, *a.* Destroying, or tending to destroy, one's self or itself ; suicidal.

self′-de-ter′mi-na′tion, *n.* Determination by one's own self or itself ; or, determination of one's acts or states without external compulsion. — **self′-de-ter′min-ing**, *a.*

self′-de-ter′mined, *a.* Determined by itself ; — applied specif. in philosophy, esp. that of Hegel, to life, intellect, will, and feeling, all being forms of self-activity. Cf. Plato's "self-moved" (*Laws*, tenth book) and Aristotle's "entelechy" (*De Anima*, I).

self′-de-vot′ed (-dē-vōt′ĕd), *a.* Characterized by self-devotion. — **self′-de-vot′ed-ness**, *n.*

self′-de-vo′tion, *n.* Act of devoting one's self, or state of being self-devoted ; specif., willingness to sacrifice one's own interests for others ; self-sacrifice.

self′-dis′ci-pline, *n.* Correction or government of one's self for the sake of improvement.

self′-dis-trust′, *n.* Want of confidence in one's self ; diffidence. — **self′-dis-trust′ful**, *a.*

self′dom (sĕlf′dŭm), *n.* The domain of self or dominion over self.

self′-ed′u-cat′ed, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts, without instruction, or without pecuniary assistance.

self′-e-lec′tive, *a.* Having, or of or pert. to, the right of electing one's self, or, of a body, its own members.

self′-en-joy′ment, *n.* Enjoyment for one's self ; self-gratification.

self′-es-teem′, *n.* The holding a good opinion of one's self ; self-respect ; also, self-conceit.

self′-es-trange′ment, *n.* The practice in the culture stage of a people of studying or affecting foreign or ancient habits or modes of view and breaking with the prevailing habits and usages current in the home life, as the use by moderns of Latin in conversation, etc. ; — an expression borrowed from Hegel's "Phenomenology of Mind."

self′-ev′i-dence, *n.* Quality or state of being self-evident.

self′-ev′i-dent, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning ; producing conviction on a bare presentation ; as, a *self-evident* proposition. — **self′-ev′i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

self′-ev′o-lu′tion, *n.* Evolution of one's self ; development by inherent quality or power.

self′-ex-am′i-nant, *n.* One who examines himself ; one given to self-examination.

self′-ex-am′i-na′tion, *n.* Examination into one's own state, conduct, and motives, esp. in regard to religious feelings and duties ; introspection.

self′-ex-cite′, *v. t. Elec.* To energize or excite (the field magnets of a dynamo) by a current produced by the dynamo itself. — **self′-ex′ci-ta′tion**, *n.*

self′-ex′e-cut′ing, *a.* Providing for its own execution ; containing a clause or clauses giving effect to its provisions by operation of law upon the happening of a contemplated event or contingency ; — said of laws, treaties, etc.

self′-ex-ist′ent, *a.* Existing, as God, of or by himself, independent of any other being or cause. — **self′-ex-ist′ence**, *n.*

self′-ex-plain′ing, *a.* Explaining itself ; capable of being understood without explanation.

self′-feed′er, *n.* One that feeds itself automatically. — **self′-feed′ing**, *a.*

self′-fer′tile, *a. Bot.* Fertile by means of its own pollen ; — said of certain flowers. Opposed to *self-sterile*. — **self′-fer′ti-lize**, *v. t.* — **self′-fer-til′i-ty**, *n.* — **self′-fer′ti-li-za′tion**, *n.* — **self′-fer′ti-liz′er**, *n.*

self′-for-get′ful, *a.* Unselfish. — **self′-for-get′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **self′-for-get′ful-ness**, *n.*

self′-gov′ern-ment, *n.* **1.** Self-control ; self-command.
2. Hence, government by the joint action of the mass of people constituting a civil body ; also, the state of being so governed ; specif., democratic government ; democracy.

self′-hard′en-ing, *a. Metal.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various steels that harden when heated to above a red heat and cooled in air, usually in a blast of cold air with moderate rapidity, without quenching. Such steels are alloys of iron and carbon with manganese, tungsten and manganese (**Mushet steel**), chromium, molybdenum and manganese, etc. They are chiefly used as high-speed steels. See TAYLOR-WHITE PROCESS. — **self′-hard′ened**, *a.*

self′-heal′, *n.* **a** A blue-flowered European mint (*Prunella vulgaris*) naturalized as a weed in lawns. It was supposed to possess healing properties. **b** Any of several plants with like reputation, as the sanicle, burnet saxifrage, etc.

self′-help′, *n.* Act of aiding one's self, without depending on the aid of others. Specif., *Law*, the right or fact of redressing or preventing wrongs by one's own action without recourse to legal proceedings, as in self-defense, distress, abatement of a nuisance, etc. Cf. FIST LAW.

self′hood (sĕlf′ho͝od), *n.* Existence as a separate self, or independent person ; conscious personality.

self′-i-den′ti-ty, *n.* The identity of a thing with itself ; substantial sameness ; identity of subject and object in life and consciousness. — **self′-i-den′ti-cal**, *a.*

self′-im-por′tance, *n.* An exaggerated estimate of one's own importance or merit, esp. as manifested ; self-conceit.

self′-im-por′tant, *a.* Having or manifesting an exaggerated idea of one's own importance or merit.

self′-in-duced′ (-ĭn-dūst′), *a.* Produced by self-induction.

self′-in-duc′tance, *n.* The coefficient of self-induction.

self′-in-duc′tion, *n. Elec.* The inducing of an electromotive force in a circuit by a varying current in the same circuit. See INDUCTANCE. — **self′-in-duc′tive**, *a.*

self′-in-dul′gence, *n.* Indulgence of one's appetites, desires, etc. ; — opposed to *self-restraint* ; *self-denial*.

self′-in-dul′gent, *a.* Indulging one's appetites, desires, etc.

self′-in-sur′ance, *n.* Insurance of one's self or one's own interests, actually or virtually, as by laying aside a fund to recoup losses. — **self′-in-sur′er**, *n.*

self′-in′ter-est, *n.* Private interest ; the interest or advantage of one's self ; selfishness. — **self′-in′ter-est-ed**, *a.*

self′ish (sĕl′fĭsh), *a.* **1.** Caring unduly or supremely for one's self ; regarding one's own comfort, advantage, etc., in disregard, or at the expense, of that of others ; of, pert.

self′-a-ban′don-ing, *a.*, **self′-a-ban′don-ment**, *n.* See SELF b
self′-a-based′, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-a-base′ment, *n.*, **self′-a-bas′ing**, *a.*, **self′-ab-hor′rence**, *n.*, **self′-ab-hor′ring**, *a.*, **self′-ab′ne-ga′tion**, *n.* See SELF b
self′-ab-sorbed′, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-a-buse′, *n.* **1.** Abuse of one's self, powers, faculties. **2.** Self-deception. *Obs.* **3.** Masturbation ; onanism.
self′-ac′cu-sa′tion, *n.*, **self′-ac-cu′sa-to-ry**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-ac-cused′, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-ac-cus′ing (-ă-kūz′ĭng), *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-ac′tor, *n.* A self acting machine, device, or apparatus ; esp., a self-acting mule.
self′-ad-just′a-ble, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-ad-just′ing, *a.* See SELF-.
self′-ad′mi-ra′tion, *n.*, **self′-ad-mir′er**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-ad-mis′sion, *n.* Self-approbation (*Dyce*). *Shak.*
self′-a-dorn′ment, *n.*, **self′-ad-ver′tise-ment**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-af-fairs′, *n. pl.* One's own affairs. *Obs.*
self′-af-fect′ed, *a.* Having self-love ; self-loving.
self′-af′fir-ma′tion, *n.* Recognition and judgment of the existence of the conscious self.
self′-af-fright′ed, *a.* See SELF-a.
self′-ag-gran′dize-ment, *n.*, **self′-a-lign′ing** (-ȧ-līn′ĭng), *a.*, **self′-a-nal′y-sis**, *n.* See SELF- b
self′-a-nat′o-my, *n.* Self-analysis.
self′-an-ni′hi-lat′ed (-ă-nī′hĭ-lāt′ĕd), *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-an-ni′hi-la′tion, *n.* See SELF b.
self′-an-tith′e-sis, *n.* Antithesis of a thing to itself.
self′-ap-par′ent, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-ap-plause′, *n.* Applause of one's self.
self′-ap-plied′, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-ap-ply′ing, *a.* See SELF-.
self′-ap-point′ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-ap′pro-ba′tion, *n.*, **self′-ap-prov′al** (-ȧ-pro͞ov′ăl), *n.*, **self′-ap-prov′ing**, *a.* See SELF- b
self′-as-sumed′, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-as-sump′tion, *n.* Self-conceit.
self′-as-sured′, *a.* Self-reliant; complacent.
self′-bal′anced, *a.*, **self′-ban′ished**, *a.* See SELF- a
self′-bap-tiz′er (-băp-tīz′ẽr), *n* A se-baptist.
self′-be-got′ten, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-ben′e-fit, *n.*, **self′-be-tray′al**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-be-trayed′, *a.* See SELF a.
self′-bind′ing, *a.* Having a binder attachment (see BINDER, 4 a) : — said of a reaper. — **self′-bind′er**, *n.*
self′-blind′ed, *a.* See SELF- a
self′-blood′, *n.* *Obs.* a Direct descendants b Suicide
self′-board′ing, *a.*, **self′-boast′ing**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-born′, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′boun′ty, *n.* Inherent kindness and benevolence. *Obs.*
self′-breath′, *n* One's own breath. *Obs.*
self′-can′celed, *a.* See SELF- a
self′-cant′ing, *a.* See SELF- b
self′-care′, *n.* Care of one's self.
self′-ca-tal′y-sis, *n* See SELF- b.
self′-caused′, *a.* & *n.* See SELF-a
self′-cen-tra′tion, *n.* Quality or state of being self-centered
self′-char′i-ty, *n.* Charity towards one's self. *Obs.*
self′-clean′ing, *a.* See SELF-
self′-clear′ance, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-clos′ing (-klōz′ĭng), *a.* See SELF-
self′-com′bat-ing, *a.*, **self′-com-bus′tion**, *n.*, **self′-com′men-da′tion**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-com-mune′, *n.* Self-communion. *Rare.*
self′-com-mu′ni-ca-tive, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-con-cen′tered, *or* **-cen′tred** (-kŏn-sĕn′tẽrd), *a.* Concentrated in one's self or itself.
self′-con′dem-na′tion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-con-demned′, *a.* See SELF-.
self′-con-demn′ing, *a.*, **self′-con-di′tion-ing**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-con′duct, *n.* Regulation and control of one's self.
self′-con-fid′ing (-kŏn-fīd′ĭng), *a.* Self-confident.
self′-con-fine′ment, *n.*, **self′-con′flict**, *n.*, **self′-con-grat′u-la′tion**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-con′ju-gate-ly, *adv.* of SELF-CONJUGATE.
self′-con′quest, *n.*, **self′-con′ser-va′tion**, *n.*, **self′-con-serv′ing**, *a.*, **self′-con-sid′er-a′tion**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-con-sid′er-ing, *a.* Considering in one's own mind.
self′-con-sumed′, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-con-sum′ing (-kŏn-sūm′ĭng), *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-con-sump′tion, *n.* Consumption of one's self ; specif., *Med.*, autophagy.
self′-con-tempt′, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-con-tent′, *n.* Self-satisfaction : self-complacency.
self′-con-tent′ment, *n.* Self-satisfaction.
self′-con′tra-dict′o-ry, *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-con-trolled′, *a.*, **self′-con-vict′ed**, *a* See SELF- a.
self′-con-vic′tion, *n.* See SELF b.
self′-cook′ing, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-cor-rec′tive, *a.*, **self′-cor′re-spond′ent**, *a.*, **self′-cor′re-spond′ing**, *a.* See SELF b
self′-cov′ered, *a.* Prob. misprint for "self-discovered," i.e., self-revealed. *Shak.*
self′-cre-at′ed (-krē-āt′ĕd), *a.* See SELF a.
self′-cre-a′tion, *n.*, **self′-crit′i-cism**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-dan′ger, *n.* Danger to one's self. *Obs.*
self′-de-ceiv′er, *n.*, **self′-de-ceiv′ing**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-de-cep′tion, *n.* Self-deceit.
self′-de-feat′ing, *a* See SELF- b.
self′-de-fence′. Var of SELF-DEFENSE.
self′-deg′ra-da′tion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-de-la′tion, *n.* Accusation of one's self. *Rare.*
self′-de-mag′net-iz-ing, *a.*, **self′-de-ni′er**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-de-pend′ent, *a.* Self-reliant. — **-pend′ence**, *n*
self′-de-pend′ing, *a.* Self-dependent.
self′-de-praved′, *a.* See SELF a.
self′-de-pre′ci-a′tion, *n.*, **self′-de-pre′ci-a-tive**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-de-rived′, *a.*, **self′-de-stroyed′**, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-de-stroy′er, *n* See SELF- b
self′-de-vel′op-ment, *n.* Development of one's self or of itself; spontaneous development.
self′-de-vised′, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-de-vote′ment, *n.* Self-devotion. *Rare.*
self′-de-vour′ing, *a.*, **self′-dif′fer-en′ti-a′tion**, *n.*, **self′-dif-fu′sive**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-di-ges′tion, *n.* Autodigestion.
self′-di-rect′ing, *a.*, **self′-di-rec′tion**, *n.*, **self′-di-rec′tive**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-dis-clo′sure, *n* See SELF- b
self′-dis-crep′ant, *a.* Incompatible with self or selfhood.
self′-dis-crim′i-na′tion, *n.* Discrimination of self by the self.
self′-dis-dain′, *n.*, **self′-dis-par′age-ment**, *n.*, **self′-dis-play′**, *n.*, **self′-dis-praise′**, *n.*, **self′-dis-sat′is-fac′tion**, *n.*, **self′-dis-sect′ing**, *a.* See SELF b.
self′-dis-solved′, *a.* See SELF a.
self′-dis-tin′guish-ing, *a.*, **self′-di-vi′sion**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-do′ing, *a.* Done by one's self. *Obs.*
self′-do-min′ion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-doomed′, *a.*, **self′-du′al-is′tic**, *a.*, **self′-dubbed′**, *a.*, **self′-ef′fort**, *n.* See SELF- a.
selfegreene. ✝ SILGREEN.
self′-e-lect′ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-en-deared′, *a.* Self-loving. *Rare.*
self′-ends′, *n. pl.* Selfish purposes or aims. *Obs.*
sel′fer ✝ SILVER
self′-es-cape′, *n.*, **self′-es′ti-mate**, *n.* See SELF b.
self′-es′ti-ma′tion, *n.* Self-esteem
self′-e-vac′u-a′tion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-e-volved′, *a* See SELF- a.
self′-ex′al-ta′tion, *n*, **self′-ex-alt′ing**, *a.* See SELF- b
self′-ex-am′ple, *n.* One's own example. *Rare.*
self′-ex-cit′er (-ĕk-sīt′ẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A dynamo whose field magnets are self-excited.
self′-ex′cul-pa′tion, *n.*, **self′-ex-cuse′**, *n.*, **self′-ex-cus′ing**, *a.*, **self′-ex′hi-bi′tion**, *n.*, **self′-ex′ile**, *n.*, **self′-ex-pa′tri-a′tion**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-ex-plan′a-to-ry, *a.* Self-explaining.
self′-ex′pli-ca′tion, *n.*, **self′-ex-po′sure**, *n.*, **self′-ex-pres′sion**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-faced′ (sĕlf′fāst′), *a.* Having a natural, broken, or undressed face : — said of stone.
self′-farm′ing, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-fed′, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-feel′ing, *n.* Self-consciousness. *Obs.*
self′-fig′ured, *a.* Designed by one's self. *Obs.*
self′-fit′ting, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-flag′el-la′tion, *n.*, **self′-flat′ter-ing**, *a.*, **self′-flat′ter-y**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-fo′cus-ing, *a.* See SELF-.
self′-for-bid′den, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-for-ma′tion, *n*, **self′-ful-fill′ment**, *n.* See SELF b.
self′-gath′ered, *a.* Engrossed in one's self or itself.
self′-gaug′ing, **self′-gag′ing** (-gāj′ĭng), *a.* See SELF-.
self′-gen′er-at′ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-gen′er-a′tion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-glazed′, *a.* See SELF, *a.*, 3.
self′-glo′ri-fi-ca′tion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-glo′ri-ous, *a.* Vain; boastful.
self′-gov′erned, *a.* See SELF- a
self′-gov′ern-ing, *a.*, **self′-grat′i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-grat′u-la′tion, *n.* Gratulation of one's self ; self-congratulation.
self′-harm′ing, *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-head′y, *a.* Headstrong. *Obs.*
self′-heal′ing, *a.*, **self′-help′less**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-hom′i-cide, *n.* Suicide.
self′-hu-mil′i-a′tion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-hyp′no-tism, *or* **self′-hyp′no-ti-za′tion**, *n.* See HYPNOTISM.
self′-i′dol-ized, *a.*, **self′-ig-ni′tion**, *n.* See SELF- a.
self′-ig′no-rance, *n.*, **self′-ig′no-rant**, *a.*, **self′-im′mo-la′tion**, *n.*, **self′-im-mure′ment**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-im-part′ing, *a.*, **self′-im-posed′**, *a.* See SELF a.
self′-im-pos′ture, *n.* Self-deceit.
self′-im′po-tent, *a.* Self-sterile.
self′-im′preg-na′tion, *n.*, **self′-im-prove′ment**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-in-closed′, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-in-clu′sive, *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-in-curred′, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-in′dig-na′tion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-in-fec′tion, *n.* *Physiol.* Auto-infection.
self′-in-flict′ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-in-struc′tion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self′-in-sur′ance fund. See RESERVE, *n.*, 3 c.
self′-in-ter′ro-ga′tion, *n.*, **self′-in′ter-sect′ing**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self′-in-tox′i-ca′tion, *n.* Autointoxication.
self′-in-vit′ed (-ĭn-vīt′ĕd), *a.* See SELF- a.
self′-in′vo-lu′tion, *n.* Involution in one's self ; hence, abstraction of thought ; reverie.
self′-in-volved′, *a.* Having involved, or entangled, one's self ; also, self-centered.
self′-i′on-i-za′tion, *n.* See SELF- b.

to, or characteristic of, one who cares unduly or supremely for his own interests, etc.; arising from selfishness. **2.** *Ethics.* Believing or teaching that the chief motives of human action are derived from love of self.

Hobbes and the *selfish* school of philosophers. *Fleming*

self'ish-ness (sĕl'fĭsh-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interest or happiness.

self'-know'ing, *a.* **1.** Knowing one's self, or one's own character, powers, and limitations. **2.** Knowing without outside aid.

self'-knowl'edge, *n.* Knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character, powers, limitations, etc.

self'-life', *n.* Life for or in one's self.

self'-lim'it-ed, *a.* Limited by one's or its own nature; — specif., *Med.*, said of diseases having a definite course in a limited period, as typhoid fever.

self'-love', *n.* Love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own happiness, benefit, or advantage.

self'-made', *a.* **1.** Made by one's self or itself. **2.** Having risen from poverty or obscurity unaided, esp. without pecuniary aid; as, a *self-made* man.

self'-mo'tion, *n.* Spontaneous or voluntary motion.

self'-moved' (-mōōvd'), *a.* Moved by inherent power.

self'-mov'ing (-mōōv'ĭng), *a.* Moving by inherent power. — **self'-move'ment** (-mōōv'mĕnt), *n.*

self'-o-pin'ion, *n.* **1.** One's own opinion. **2.** Opinion, esp. high opinion, of one's self; an overweening estimate of one's self or of one's own opinion.

self'-o-pin'ion-at'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a high opinion of one's self; estimating one's own views too highly; conceited. **2.** Opinionated; stubborn; headstrong.

self'-op'po-si'tion, *n.* Opposition of a self to itself.

According to Hegel in his "Phenomenology," electricity as simple power manifests itself as *self-opposition* or polarity of positive and negative. *W. T. Harris.*

self'-o-rig'i-nat'ing, *a.* Beginning with, or springing from, one's self or itself.

self'-per-cep'tion, *n.* Perception of the soul by itself; introspection.

self'-per-plexed', *a.* Perplexed by doubts originating in one's own mind.

self'-pol'li-nat'ed, *a.* *Bot.* Pollinated by the anthers of the same flower; — said of self-fertile flowers. Cf. CROSS-POLLINATED. — **self'-pol'li-na'tion,** *n.*

self'-pos-sessed', *a.* Having or exhibiting self-possession; composed in mind, manner, etc.; calm.

self'-pos-ses'sion, *n.* Control or command over one's powers; self-command; presence of mind; composure.

self'-pres'er-va'tion, *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction, injury, loss, etc. — **self'-pre-serv'a-tive,** *a.* — **self'-pre-serv'ing,** *a.*

self'-pro-pel'ling, *a.* Containing within itself the means for its own propulsion. — **self'-pro-pelled',** *a.* — **self'-pro-pel'ler,** *n.*

self'-re'al-i-za'tion, *n.* Realization of the possibilities of one's character or personality; — sometimes set forth as the proper end of ethical action.

self'-re-flec'tion, *n.* **a** Reflection of the self, as by objectifying one's feelings, etc. **b** Reflection upon one's self or one's own nature or feelings.

self'-re-gard', *n.* Regard for, or consideration of, one's own self or interests.

self'-reg'is-ter-ing, *a.* Registering itself; — said of any instrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena; as, a *self-registering* barometer (see REGISTER THERMOMETER). — **self'-reg'is-tra'tion,** *n.*

self'-re-li'ance, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers or judgment.

Syn. — See SELF-CONFIDENCE.

self'-re-li'ant, *a.* Reliant upon one's self; trusting to one's own powers or judgment.

self'-re-nun'ci-a'tion, *n.* Act of renouncing one's own wishes, etc.; self-sacrifice. — **self'-re-nounc'ing,** *a.*

self'-re-pel'lent, *a.* Self-repelling. — **self'-re-pel'len-cy,** *n.*

self'-re-pel'ling, *a.* Repelling by its own inherent power; esp., made up of parts, as molecules or atoms, which mutually repel each other; as, gases are *self-repelling.*

self'-re-proach', *n.* Act of reproaching one's self; censure by one's own conscience.

self'-re-proach'ful, *a.* Reproachful of one's self.

self'-re-proach'ing, *a.* Reproaching one's self. — **self'-re-proach'ing-ly,** *adv.*

self'-re-proof', *n.* Act of reproving one's self; censure of one's conduct by one's own judgment.

self'-re-proved' (-rē-prōōvd'), *a.* Reproved by one's own conscience or one's own sense of guilt.

self'-re-pug'nant, *a.* Inconsistent.

self'-re-spect', *n.* Respect for one's self; regard for one's character; laudable self-esteem.

self'-re-straint', *n.* Restraint over self; self-control.

self'-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical. — **self'-right'eous-ness,** *n.*

self'-sac'ri-fice, *n.* Act of sacrificing one's self, or one's interest, for others.

self'-sac'ri-fic'ing, *a.* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, etc.; sacrificing one's self for others.

self'same' (sĕlf'sām'), *a.* [*self,* a. + *same.*] Precisely the same; identical. Cf. SELF, *a.*, 1. — **self'same'ness,** *n.*

self'-sat'is-fied, *a.* Satisfied with one's self or one's actions, etc.; self-complacent. — **self'-sat'is-fac'tion,** *n.*

self'-sat'is-fy'ing, *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

self'-seek'er, *n.* One who seeks only or unduly his own interest, advantage, or pleasure.

self'-seek'ing, *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish. — *n.* Act or habit of seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfishness.

self'-sown', *a.* Sown or disseminated autonomically, or by inanimate agencies, as by wind, water currents, etc.

self'-start'er, *n.* *Internal-combustion Engines.* Any of various more or less automatic attachments, other than the simple starting crank or an auxiliary turning engine.

self'-ster'ile, *a.* *Bot.* Sterile to its own pollen; — said of certain flowers. — **self'-ste-ril'i-ty,** *n.* Cf. SELF-FERTILE.

self'-stow'ing, *a.* *Naut.* Of an anchor, having no stock, so that the shank may be pulled into the hawse pipe.

self'-styled', *a.* Styled or called by one's self; soi-disant.

self'-suf-fi'cient (-sŭ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Able to accomplish one's own aims or ends, or to gratify one's own desires, without external aid or coöperation. **2.** Having an overweening confidence in one's own abilities or worth; hence, haughty; overbearing. "A rash and *self-sufficient* manner." *I. Watts.* — **self'-suf-fi'cience** (-ĕns), *n.* — **self'-suf-fi'cien-cy,** *n.*

self'-suf-fic'ing, *a.* Sufficing for one's self or for itself; self-sufficient. — **self'-suf-fic'ing-ness,** *n.*

self'-sup-port'ed, *a.* Supported by one's self or itself.

self'-sup-port'ing, *a.* Supporting one's self or itself.

self'-sur-ren'der, *n.* Surrender of one's self; the yielding up of one's self, one's will, etc., to another.

self'-sus-pi'cious (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Suspicious or distrustful of one's self.

self'-think'ing, *a.* Thinking for one's self.

self'-will', *n.* [AS. *selfwill.*] One's own will, esp. when opposed to that of others; obstinacy.

self'-willed', *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the wishes of others; obstinate.

self'-wind'ing (-wīn'dĭng), *a.* *Horol.* Of a clock or dial, wound automatically at short intervals by an electric motor.

Se-li'num (sē-lī'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σέλινον a kind of parsley.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous perennial herbs, natives chiefly of the Northern Hemisphere. They have pinnately compound leaves and white flowers; the fruit has prominent ridges and solitary oil tubes.

sel'ion (sĕl'yŏn), *n.* [OF. *seillon* a measure of land, F. *sillon* a ridge, furrow, LL. *selio* a measure of land.] *O. Eng. Hist.* One of the strips or beds (often four to an acre) in which land was plowed in the open-field system.

Sel-juk' (sĕl-jōōk'), *n.* A member of a Turkish dynasty which ruled over the greater part of western Asia in the 11th and 12th centuries, establishing a number of sultanates, notably that which succeeded to the dominions of the Caliph of Bagdad. — **Sel-juk', Sel-juk'i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.*

sell (sĕl), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SOLD (sōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SELL'ING. [ME. *sellen, sillen, sullen,* AS. *sellan, syllan,* to give, to deliver; akin to OS. *sellian,* OFries. *sella,* OHG. *sellen,* Icel. *selja* to hand over, to sell, Sw. *sälja* to sell, Dan. *sælge,* Goth. *saljan* to offer a sacrifice; all from a noun akin to E. *sale.* Cf. SALE.] **1.** To give; provide. *Obs.* **2.** To transfer (property) for a consideration; to transfer the absolute or general title to (anything, as lands, goods, choses in action) to another for a price, or sum of money; to give up for a valuable consideration; to dispose of in return for something; to convey. See SALE, *n.*

Go and *sell* that thou hast, and give to the poor. *Matt.* xix 21.

3. To make a matter of bargain and sale, esp. in breach of duty, trust, or the like; to betray.

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter. *Shak.*

4. To impose upon; to trick; deceive; gull; cheat. *Slang.*

Syn. — SELL, BARTER, VEND, TRADE, BARGAIN. To SELL is to transfer to another for a price, usually to be paid in money; BARTER implies an exchange of commodities; VEND applies chiefly to the selling (sometimes the hawking) of wares, merchandise, or other small articles; the word is not used of lands or tenements (but see VENDOR): TRADE is often synonymous with *barter,* and suggests esp. the exchange of one particular object for another; it also applies to trafficking in general. To BARGAIN, as here compared, is to treat regarding terms with a view to sale or barter. See BUY, COMMERCE.

to sell a bargain, to draw out innocent questions in order to make ridiculous, impertinent, or indelicate answers; to hoax one in this fashion.

To sell a bargain well is as cunning as fast and loose. *Shak.*

— **to s. by bulk,** to sell goods as they are, without weight or measure. — **to s. forward,** to sell for future delivery. *Eng.* — **to s. one's life dearly,** to cause much loss to those who take one's life, as by killing a number. — **to s. out. a** To dispose of wholly or entirely; as, he had *sold out* his corn. **b** To sell up. (See below.) **c** To sell in open market (stocks or commodities carried for one who fails to make good his margin, purchase, or obligations in respect of them), charging him with any deficit; also, to sell the stocks or goods of (a person) in this way. **d** To betray; as, *to sell out* a friend. *Slang.* — **to s. up,** to sell the goods of (a debtor) in order to pay his debts from the proceeds.

sell, *v. i.* **1.** To dispose of commodities or property; to practice selling commodities. **2.** To be sold; to find buyers; as, corn *sells* high.

to sell out. a To sell one's whole stock in trade or one's entire interest. **b** Formerly, to sell one's commission in the army. *Eng.* **c** To betray for a compensation the cause or associates with whom one is identified. *Slang.*

sell, *n.* **1.** An imposition; cheat; hoax. *Colloq.* **2.** A stock that should be sold. *Stock Exchange Cant.*

sell'er (sĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who sells, furnishes, or deals; a dealer; a tradesman.

sell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SELL. — **selling race,** *Horse Racing,* a race in which each horse is entered to be sold at a certain price, the weights imposed varying as these prices. Any one may claim the right to purchase the winner at the price named unless there is a higher bid. Any money received in excess of the stated price is usually divided between the racing club and the owner of the second horse.

Selt'zer (sĕlt'sẽr), *n.*, or **Seltzer water.** A mineral water from Nieder Selters, in the district of Wiesbaden, Germany, containing much free carbonic acid; also, an artificially prepared water of similar composition.

sel'vage } (sĕl'vĕj), *n.* [*self* + *edge,* i. e., its own proper **sel'vedge** } edge; cf. OD. *selfegge.*] **1.** The edge of an edge of a woven fabric, so formed as to prevent raveling, often finished differently from the surface of the material. **2.** The edge plate of a lock. **3.** *Mining.* A layer of clay or decomposed rock along the wall of a vein; gouge; dig; pug. **4.** Selvagee, either rope or wire.

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self'ish-ly, *adv.* of SELFISH.

self'ism (sĕl'fĭz'm), *n.* Self-love; selfishness; egoism. [*R.*

self'ist, *n.* A selfish person.

self'-judg'ing, *a.*, **self'-jus'ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*, **self'-jus'ti-fi'er,** *n* See SELF- b.

self'-killed', *a.*, **self'-kin'dled,** [*a.* See SELF- a.

self'-lau-da'tion, *n.* Self-praise.

self'-left', *a.* Left to one's self or itself.

self'less, *a.* Having no regard to self; unselfish. — **self'less-ly,** *adv.* — **self'less-ness,** *n.*

self'like', *a.* Similar. *Obs.*

self'-lim'it-ing, *a.* Limiting one's self or itself; specif., *Med.*, self-limited.

self'-load'ing, *a.* See SELF-. — **self-loading dam,** rafter dam.

self'-loath'ing, *a.*, **self'-lo'cat-ing,** *a.*, **self'-lock'ing,** *a.*, **self'-lov'ing,** *a.* See SELF- b.

self'-lu'mi-nous, *a.* See SELF- a — **self'-lu'mi-nos'i-ty,** *n.*

self'ly, *a.* = SELF in combinations. *Obs.*

self'ly, *adv* Of or by one's self [or itself. *Rare.*

self'-main'te-nance, *n.*, **self'-mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-mas'tered, *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-mas'ter-y, *n.* Self-command; self-control.

self'-mate', *n.* *Chess.* Checkmate forced by the side that is mated.

self'-meas'ure-ment, *n.* See [SELF- b.

self'-met'tle, *n.* Inborn mettle; one's own temper. *Obs*

self'-mor'ti-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-mov'ent, *a.* Self-moving. [*Obs.*

self'-mur'der, *n.* Suicide.

self'-mur'der-er, *n.* A suicide.

self'-neg-lect'ing, *n.* See SELF- b.

self'ness, *n.* **1.** See -NESS. **2.** Selfishness. *Obs.*

self'-nour'ish-ment, *n.*, **self'-ob-jec'ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*, **self'-ob'ser-va'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b

self'-of-fense', *n.* One's own of[fense.

self'-oil'ing, *a.* See SELF-

self'-one', *a.* Secret. *Obs.*

self'-o-pin'i-at'ed, *a.* Self-opinionated. *Obs. or R.*

self'-o-pin'ioned, *a.* Self-opin[ionated.

self'-o-rig'i-nat'ed, *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-pam'per-ing, *a.* See SELF- b.

self'-par'ti-al'i-ty, *n.* That partiality to himself by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others.

self'-pay'ing, *a.*, **self'-per-ceiv'ing,** *a.*, **self'-per'fect,** *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-per-fec'tion-ment, *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-per-pet'u-at-ing, *a.* See SELF-.

self'-per-pet'u-a'tion, *n.* See [SELF- b.

self'-pi'ous, *a.* Hypocritical. *R.*

self'-pit'y, *n.* See SELF- b

self'-pleached', *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-pleas'ing, *a.* See SELF- b

self'-poised', *a.* Poised by self-control

self'-pol'li-nat'ing, *a.* See SELF- b.

self'-pol-lu'tion, *n.* *Med.* Mas[turbation.

self'-pos'it-ed, *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-pos'it-ing, *a.*, **self'-praise',** *n.*, **self'-prais'ing,** *a.*, **self'-pre-cip'i-ta'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-pride', *n.* Self-esteem.

self'-prof'it, *n.* One's own profit; self-interest.

self'-prop'a-gat'ing (-prŏp'ȧ-gāt'ĭng), *a.* See SELF-.

self'-pro-tec'tion, *n.* Self-de[fense.

self'-ques'tioned, *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-rais'ing, *a.* See SELF- b.

self'-rake', *n.* A reaper with a rake attachment for sweeping off gavels from the platform.

self'-read'ing, *a.* Capable of being easily read.

self-reading rod See LEVELING [ROD

self'-re-cip'ro-cal, *a.* Self-conjugate.

self'-reck'on-ing, *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-re-cord'ing, *a.* Autographic.

self'-re-duc'tion, *n.*, **self'-re-fin'ing** (-rē-fīn'ĭng), *a.*, **self'-ref'or-ma'tion,** *n.*, **self'-re-gard'ant, self'-re-gard'ing,** *a.* See SELF- b.

self'-reg'u-lat'ed (-rĕg'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-reg'u-lat'ing, *a.* See SELF-.

self'-reg'u-la'tion, *n.*, **self'-reg'u-la-tive,** *a.* See SELF- b.

self'-re-la'tion, *n.* See *Citation.*

Self-relation or self-identity is immediateness because the same is related to the same without mediation of a different. Hegel calls it the form of being and makes it the chief subject in the second part of his Logic. *W. T. Harris.*

self'-re-ly'ing, *a* Self-reliant.

self'-rep'e-ti'tion (-rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Repetition of one's words or acts.

self'-re-pres'sion, *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-re-proached', *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-re-prov'ing (-rē-prōōv'ĭng), *n.* Self-reproach.

self'-re-prov'ing, *a.* See SELF- b. — **self'-re-prov'ing-ly,** *adv.*

self'-re-pul'sive, *a.* Self-repelling.

self'-re-spect'ful, *a.*, **self'-re-spect'ing,** *a.* See SELF- b

self'-re-strained', *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-re-strain'ing, *a.*, **self'-re-stric'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-re-vealed', *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-re-veal'ing, *a*, **self'-rev'e-la'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-rev'er-ence, *n.*, **self'-rev'er-ent,** *a.* See SELF- b.

self'-rolled', *a.* Rolled or coiled upon itself.

self'-ru'ined, *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-scorn', *n.*, **self'-scru'ti-ny,** *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-shin'ing (-shīn'ĭng), *a.* [Self-luminous.

self'-sim'i-lar, *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-slaugh'ter, *n.* Suicide.

self'-slaugh'tered, *a.* Killed by one's self.

self'so-ci'e-ty, *n.* Communion with one's self. [*Obs.* See SELF.

self'-spac'ing (-spās'ĭng), *a.*

self'-sub-dued', *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-sub-sist'ence, self'-sub-sist'en-cy, *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-sub-sist'ent, *a.*, **self'-sub-sist'ing,** *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-sub-stan'tial, *a.* Composed of one's own substance.

self'-sug-gest'ed, *a.* Due to self-suggestion.

self'-sug-ges'tion, *n.* Autosug[gestion.

self'-sup'ple-tive, *a.* Supplying, or capable of supplying, itself.

self'-sup-port', *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-sus-pend'ed, *a.* Suspended by one's self or itself; balanced.

self'-sus-tained', *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-sus-tain'ing, *a.* See SELF- b.

self'-sus'te-nance, *n.* Self-sup[port.

self'-taught' (-tôt'; 87), *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-test'ing, *a.*, **self'-tor-ment'ing,** *a.*, **self'-tor-men'tor,** *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-tor'ture, *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-trou'bling, *a.* See SELF- b.

self'-trust', *n.* Self-reliance.

self'-tu-i'tion (-tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n* See SELF- b.

self'-un-cer'tain, *a.* Uncertain [of one's self.

self'-un'der-stand', *v. t.* To understand for or by one's self.

self'-uned' (-ūnd'), *a.* [*self* + L. *unus* one.] One with itself; separate from others. *Obs.*

self'-u'ni-form, *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *n.*, **self'-up-braid'ing,** *a.*, **self'-val'u-a'tion,** *n.*, **self'-val'u-ing,** *a.*, **self'-va'ri-ance,** *n.* See SELF- b.

self'-view', *n.* A view of one's self; specif., regard for one's own interests. *Rare.*

self'-vi'o-lence, *n.*, **self'-vul'can-iz'ing,** *a.* See SELF- b.

self'-weight'ed, *a.* See SELF- a.

self'-willed'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

self'-wor'ship (-wûr'shĭp), *n.* See SELF- b — **self'-wor'ship-er,** *n* — **self'-wor'ship-ing,** *a.*

self'-wrong', *n.* Wrong done to one's self.

selhthe. † SELTH.

seli, selie. † SELY.

seliander, *n.* [Cf. SALLENDERS.] A dry scab growing in the ham of a horse's hind leg. *Obs.*

sel'ic-tar' (sĕl'ĭk-tär'), *n.* [Turk. *silihdar,* fr. Per. *silāhdār,* fr. Ar *silāh* arms + Per. *-dār* holding.] A sword bearer. *Turkey*

selidone. † CELIDONY.

selihe. † SALIHE.

selily, *adv.* [From SELY.] Happily. *Obs.*

Se-li'na (sē-lī'nȧ), *n.* Fem. [prop. name.

seliness, *n.* [*sely* + *-ness.*] Happiness; good fortune. *Obs.*

sel'i-ni-tif'er-ous (sĕl'ĭ-nĭ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*selinite* + *-ferous.*] Containing selenite.

Sel-juk'i-an (sĕl-jōōk'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A [Seljuk.

selk. † SILK.

selk'en. † SILKEN.

selkethe. † SELCOUTH.

Sel'kirk ban'nock. [From *Selkirk* county, Scotland.] A sweet cake containing currants. *Scot.*

selkouth. † SELCOUTH.

selk'werk'. † SILKWORK.

sell. † CELL, SEAL, SILL.

sell. Obs. or Scot. var. of SELE.

sell. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of SELF.

sell, *n.* [AS. *sele.*] Hall; place. [*Obs.*

sell, *n.* [F. *selle,* L. *sella,* akin to *sedere* to sit.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** Seat; throne. **2.** A saddle for a horse.

sel'la (sĕl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* SELLÆ (-ē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A seat.

sell'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sell'a-bly, *adv.* By sale. *Obs.*

‖ **sel'la cu-ru'lis.** [L.] A curule chair.

Sel'la-i (sĕl'ā-ī). *D. Bib.*

sellair, sel'lar. † CELLAR.

sel'lan-ders (sĕl'ăn-dẽrz). Vars. of SALLENDERS.

sellary. † CELERY.

sel'la-ry, *n.* [L. *sellaria* a room furnished with seats.] A place furnished with benches. *Obs.*

‖ **sel'la tur'ci-ca** (tûr'sĭ-kȧ). [NL., lit., Turkish saddle; from its shape.] The pituitary fossa.

selle. † CELL, SELLY, SILL.

selle. † SELL, *n.* & *v.*

selleir. † CELLAR.

sel'len-ders. Var. of SALLEN[DERS.

sel'len-ger's round. [Corrupt. of *St. Leger.*] An old country dance. *Obs.*

sel'ler. † CELLAR, CELURE, SO[LER.

sel'ler, *n.* [OF. *saliere,* or *salier,* F. *salière.*] Saltcellar.

seller four. *Finance.* Used to characterize a sale on an exchange in which the seller has the right to deliver the property bought within four days on one day's notice to the buyer, but must otherwise deliver the stock on the final day. Similar terms are **seller ten, seller twenty, seller thirty, seller sixty, seller the year.** Cf. *buyer four,* under BUYER'S OPTION.

Sel'lers, Col. Mulberry (sĕl'ẽrz). A visionary, optimistic speculator in "The Gilded Age," a novel by S. L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") and C. D. Warner. He often uses the expression "There 's millions in it!"

sel'ler's op'tion. An option of a seller analogous to a buyer's option (which see).

Sel'lers' thread. See SCREW, [*Illust.*

sel'let. † SALADE.

sel'li-bub. † SILLABUB.

sel'li-form (sĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sella* saddle.] Saddle-shaped.

sel'li-ly, *adv.* [From SELLY.] Strangely; wondrously. *Obs.*

sell'ing-plat'er (-plāt'ẽr), *n.* A horse that runs in selling races.

sellokest. Obs. superl. of SELLY.

sellour. † CELLAR.

sell out. = AUCTION PITCH.

sell't, *or* **sellt** (sĕlt). Scot. pret. of SELL.

sel'ly (sĕl'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of SELF. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sel'ly, *a.* [AS. *sellīc, seldlīc.*] Strange; mysterious; wonderful; marvelous. *Obs.*

sel'ly, *adv.* [AS. *sellīce, seldlīce.*] Strangely; marvelously; also, extremely. *Obs.*

sel'ly, *n.* A marvel; wonder. *Obs.*

Sel'ma-i (sĕl'mā-ī). *D. Bib.*

Se-lo'mith (sē-lō'mĭth). *D. Bib.*

selour † CELURE.

selsecle. † SOLSECLE.

selte. Obs. pret. of SALT.

sel'ter (sĕl'tẽr). Var. of SELT[ZER.

selth, *n.* [AS. *sǣlþ.*] Bliss; benefit; good fortune; success. *Obs.*

selt'zo-gene (sĕlt'sō-jēn), *n.* [*Seltzer* water + *-gene.*] A gazogene.

seluhthe. † SELTH.

Se-lung' (sē-lŭng'), *n.* One of a tribe of sea gypsies, Indonesians, inhabiting the Mergui Archipelago and parts of the Malay Peninsula; also, their Malayo-Polynesian language.

selure. † CELURE.

sel′vaged, sel′vedged (sĕl′vĕjd), *a.* Having a selvage.

sel′va-gee′ (sĕl′vȧ-jē′), *n.* **a** *Naut.* A skein or hank of rope yarns wound round with yarns or marline, for stoppers, straps, etc. **b** A number of parallel wires bound together with a fine wire serving.

se-man′tics (sē-măn′tĭks), *n.* [Gr. σημαντικός significant, fr. σημαίνειν to signify, σῆμα sign; cf. F. *sémantique.*] Semasiology.— **se-man′tic** (-tĭk),*a.*

sem′a-phore (sĕm′ȧ-fōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. σῆμα a sign + *-phore:* cf. F. *sémaphore.*] **A** signal telegraph, as an apparatus used esp. on railroads for giving signals by the disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc., or a floating device displaying signals showing the depth of water in a waterway.

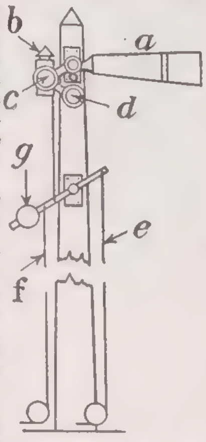

a Semaphore Arm (horizontal for "stop;" inclined downwards for "go ahead"); *b* Lantern for night signaling; *c d* Iron Spectacle, with Red (*c*) and Green (*d*) Glasses (red, occurring with *a* horizontal, is for "stop;" green, with *a* down, is for "go ahead"); *e* Front, and *f* Back, Wire, pulled by signalman; *g* Counterweight to bring *a* to "stop" position, in case a wire breaks.

sem′a-phore, *v. t. & i.*; -PHORED (-fōrd; 201); -PHOR′ING (-fōr′ĭng). To signal by semaphore.

sem′a-phor′ic (-fŏr′ĭk) } *a.* Of or **sem′a-phor′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to a semaphore or semaphores; telegraphic. — **sem′a-phor′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sem′a-phor′ist (sĕm′ȧ-fŏr′ĭst; sē-măf′ō-rĭst; 201), *n.* One who manages or operates a semaphore.

se-ma′si-ol′o-gy (sē-mā′sĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σημασία signification + *-logy.*] *Philol.* The science of meanings or sense development (of words); the explanation of the development and changes of the meanings of words. — **se-ma′si-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

se-mat′ic (sē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σῆμα, σήματος, sign, token.] *Biol.* Serving as a warning of danger, as the conspicuous colors of certain poisonous or dangerous animals.

sem′a-tol′o-gy (sĕm′ȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σῆμα, σήματος, sign + *-logy.*] The study or science of indicating thought by signs. *Rare.*

sem′bla-ble (sĕm′blȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *sembler* to seem, resemble, L. *similare, simulare.* See SIMULATE.] *Archaic.* **1.** Like; alike; similar; resembling. *Chaucer.* **2.** Apparent; ostensible; seeming. —*n.* Likeness; representation; resemblance. *Archaic.*

sem′blance (-blăns), *n.* [F. See SEMBLABLE, *a.*] **1.** Image; likeness; form; figure; as, in the *semblance* of a man. **2.** Countenance; face; aspect. *Obs.* **3.** Seeming; appearance; esp., specious appearance or seeming; outward show; as, the *semblance* of virtue or worth.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were. *Fairfax.*

4. Likeness; resemblance, actual or apparent; similarity. **Syn.** — See RESEMBLANCE.

sem′ble (sĕm′b'l), *v. i.* [F. *sembler.* See SEMBLABLE, *a.*] **1.** [F.] *Law.* It seems; — chiefly used impersonally in reports and judgments to express an obiter dictum. **2.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To seem. **b** To dissemble. **c** To make a representation or likeness; to imitate.

se-mé′ (sĕ-mā′), *a.* [F., sown.] Sown. — *n.* In art, a sprinkling or strewing; ornamentation or a pattern consisting of separate objects or groups of small figures, as flowers or stars. In heraldry these are generally disposed regularly; in Oriental art they sometimes appear sprinkled at random.

Sem′e-car′pus (sĕm′ē-kär′pŭs; sē′mē-), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. Gr. σημεῖον mark + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of East Indian anacardiaceous trees having coriaceous leaves and small panicled flowers with five petals, five stamens, and three styles. The fruit is a hard nut with a thick rind containing an acrid juice which stains black. *S. anacardium* is the marking nut.

se′mei-og′ra-phy, *or* **se′mi-og′ra-phy** (sē′mĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ; sē′mĭ-), *n.* [Gr. σημεῖον sign + *-graphy.*] A scientific description of signs; specif., *Med.*, a description of the signs or symptoms of disease.

se′mei-ol′o-gy, *or* **se′mi-ol′o-gy** (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σημεῖον a mark, a sign + *-logy.*] Science or art of signs. Specif.: **a** *Med.* Symptomatology. **b** Art of using signs in signaling or in expressing thought. — **se′mei-o-log′i-cal** (sē′mĭ-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *or* **se′mi-o-log′i-cal** (sē′mĭ-),*a.* — **se′mei-ol′o-gist**, *or* **se′mi-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

se-mei′on (sē-mī′ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* SEMEIA (-ȧ). [Gr. σημεῖον sign.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** = MORA. **b** Either of the two divisions (thesis and arsis) of a foot; also, a corresponding division of a measure or colon. **2.** *Paleog.* A mark indicating a metrical or other division.

se′mei-ot′ic (sē′mī-ŏt′ĭk), *or* **se′mi-ot′ic** (sē′mĭ-), *a.* [Gr. σημειωτικός, fr. σημεῖον a mark, a sign.] **1.** Relating to signs or indications; pertaining to the language of signs, or to language generally as indicating thought. **2.** *Med.* Of or pert. to signs or symptoms of diseases.

Sem′e-le (sĕm′ē-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σεμέλη.] *Gr. Myth.* An earth goddess, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Dionysus (which see) by Zeus. Zeus having promised her whatsoever she should ask, she begged to behold him in his splendor, and was destroyed by his lightnings. Hence, she was called **Keraunia**, "the thunder-smitten."

se′men (sē′mĕn),*n.*; *L. pl.* SEMINA (sĕm′ĭ-nȧ). [L., from the root of *serere, satum,* to sow. See SOW to scatter seed.] **1.** A seed. *Obs.* **2.** *Physiol.* The viscid whitish fluid produced in the male reproductive organs, which contains the spermatozoa and hence serves to fertilize the eggs. See SPERMATOZOÖN.

se-mes′ter (sē-mĕs′tẽr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *semestris* half-yearly; *sex* six + *mensis* a month.] A period of six months; hence, either of the two terms into which the period of instruction is divided in many colleges, universities, etc. — **se-mes′tral** (-trăl), **se-mes′tri-al** (-trĭ-ăl), *a.*

sem′i- (sĕm′ĭ-). [L. *semi-;* akin to Gr. ἡμι-, Skr. *sāmi-,* AS. *sām-.* Cf. HEMI-.] A prefix signifying *half,* and sometimes *partly* or *imperfectly;* as, *semi*annual, half-yearly; *semi*transparent, imperfectly transparent.

sem′i-an′nu-al (-ăn′ŭ-ăl), *a.* Half-yearly. — **sem′i-an′nu-al-ly**, *adv.*

sem′i-an′thra-cite (-ăn′thrȧ-sīt), *n.* A variety of coal intermediate between anthracite and bituminous coal, esp. when approaching anthracite in nonvolatile character.

Sem′i-A′ri-an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of a party in the church of the 4th century, which held views partly Arian, pronouncing the Son to be in his essence like, but not identical with, the Father. — **Sem′i-A′ri-an**, *a.* — **Sem′i-A′ri-an-ism**, *n.*

sem′i-au′to-mat′ic (sĕm′ĭ-ô′tō-măt′ĭk), *a.* Not wholly automatic; operated partly automatically and partly by hand. — *n.* A semiautomatic gun, lathe, etc.

sem′i-bas′tion (-băs′chŭn), *n. Fort.* Either half of a bastion as divided by a line bisecting the salient angle.

sem′i-bi-tu′mi-nous (-bĭ-tū′mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Half or somewhat bituminous; — applied to a variety of coal intermediate between bituminous coal and anthracite, averaging from 15 to 20 per cent of volatile matter.

sem′i-breve′ (sĕm′ĭ-brēv′), *n.* [*semi-* + *breve:* cf. F. *semibrève,* It. *semibreve.*] *Music.* A note having half the time value of the breve and twice that of the minim; — now usually called a *whole note.* It is the longest note in general use. See NOTE, 1 **a**, MENSURABLE MUSIC.

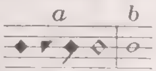

Forms of the Semibreve: *a* Medieval; *b* Modern

sem′i-cen-ten′ni-al (-sĕn-tĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or occurring at the completion of, half of a century. — *n.* A fiftieth anniversary or its celebration.

sem′i-cho′ric (-kō′rĭk; -kŏr′ĭk; *cf.* CHORIC), *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to a semichorus. **b** Half choral in character, as utterance half sung and half spoken.

sem′i-cho′rus (sĕm′ĭ-kō′rŭs; 201), *n. Music.* A half chorus; a passage to be sung by a selected portion of the voices, as by a few voices from each part, or by either the male or female voices only, in contrast with the full chorus. Also, the portion of voices or singers so selected.

sem′i-cir′cle (-sûr′k'l), *n.* **1.** **a** The half of a circle, from one end of a diameter to the other; a semicircumference. **b** Either half of a circular area divided diametrically. **2.** A body or arrangement of objects in the form of half of a circle, or half of a circumference. **3.** An instrument for measuring angles.

sem′i-cir′cu-lar (-sûr′kŭ-lȧr), *a.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a semicircle. — **semicircular canals**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, loop-shaped tubular portions of the membranous labyrinth of the ear of vertebrates, communicating at each end with the utriculus and having near one end an expansion (*ampulla*) containing an area of sensory epithelium. They are contained in corresponding canals of the bony labyrinth and are filled with endolymph. In all vertebrates above cyclostomes the canals are three in number and are usually in planes nearly at right angles to each other. They are supposed to function as a balancing organ.

sem′i-cir-cum′fer-ence (sĕm′ĭ-sẽr-kŭm′fẽr-ĕns), *n.* Half of a circumference.

sem′i-cir-cum′fer-en′tor (-ĕn′tẽr), *n. Surv.* A kind of circumferentor or dial with two fixed vertical sights, one at each end of the base of the horizontal graduated semicircle surrounding the compass, and a movable arm, carrying a vertical sight at each end, pivoted to the center of the base of the semicircle. It is used for setting out land or buildings to any angle and in preliminary survey work generally.

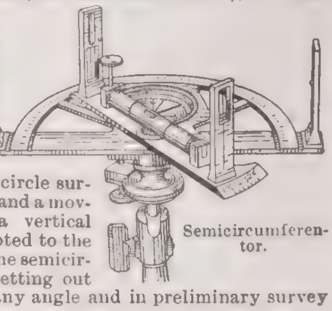

Semicircumferentor.

sem′i-civ′i-lized (-sĭv′ĭ-līzd), *a.* Partially civilized; approaching civilization; — usually applied to peoples emerging from low culture under the tutelage of a civilized race. Cf. BARBAROUS. — **sem′i-civ′i-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*

sem′i-co′lon (sĕm′ĭ-kō′lŏn), *n. Punctuation.* The mark [;] indicating a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma. It is generally used: (1) To separate clauses of a compound sentence when especially distinct, as when the conjunction is adversative, is omitted, or — as also *viz., i. e., e. g.,* etc. — introduces an illustration; as (note the present instance), "His answer was brief; but his manner, courteous." (2) To separate phrases or clauses dependent on a common proposition; as, "There is tears for his love; joy for his fortune; honor for his valor; and death for his ambition." (3) To separate phrases and clauses containing commas; as, "As Cæsar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it;" etc.

sem′i-com-bined′ (-kŏm-bīnd′), *a. Chem.* Partially or loosely combined.

sem′i-con-duc′tor (-kŏn-dŭk′tẽr), *n. Elec.* A substance intermediate between good conductors and nonconductors.

sem′i-con′scious (-kŏn′shŭs), *a.* Half conscious; imperfectly conscious. *De Quincey.*

sem′i-con′so-nant (-kŏn′sō-nănt), *n. Phon.* A letter or sound which may serve either as a consonant or as a vowel; as, in Eng., *l* or *n.* See *Guide to Pron.*, § 50. — **sem′i-con′so-nan′tal** (-năn′tăl), *a.*

sem′i-con-ver′gent (-kŏn-vûr′jĕnt), *a. Math.* **a** Not unconditionally convergent; — said of a series convergent by virtue of the signs of the terms, but not when the moduli of the terms are put for the terms themselves. **b** Having one or more principal values; — said of a divergent integral.

sem′i-de-tached′ (-dē-tăcht′), *a.* Half detached; partly separate. — **semidetached house**, either of two houses built together with a party wall.

sem′i-di-am′e-ter (-dī-ăm′ē-tẽr), *n. Math.* A radius.

sem′i-dine (sĕm′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [*semi-* + benz*idine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a group of bases which are amino derivatives of diphenylamine ($C_6H_5NHC_6H_5$) and are distinguished as *orthosemidines* and *parasemidines* according as the amino group is in the ortho or para position. Their most noteworthy formation is by a molecular rearrangement of hydrazo compounds, called the **semidine rearrangement**, in distinction from the **benzidine rearrangement**, because only one NH group becomes an amino group. See DIPHENYL REARRANGEMENT.

sem′i-di-ur′nal (-dī-ûr′năl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or accomplished in, half a day; also, occurring twice a day. **2.** Pertaining to the arc (or traversed in the time) between the meridian and a heavenly body's rising or setting.

sem′i-dome′ (sĕm′ĭ-dōm′), *n. Arch.* A roof or ceiling covering a semicircular, or nearly semicircular, room or recess. It is approximately the quarter of a hollow sphere.

sem′i-dou′ble (-dŭb′'l), *n. Eccl.* A feast of less solemnity than a double, half the antiphon being repeated before and the whole after the psalms. See DOUBLE, *n.*, 7 **a**.

sem′i-dry′ing (-drī′ĭng), *a.* Imperfectly drying; — applied to oils, as cottonseed oil, intermediate between drying oils of the linseed-oil group and nondrying oils.

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sel′vas. Var. of SILVAS
selve. † SALVE, SELF.
sel′vedge. Var. of SELVAGE
sel′ver. † SILVER.
selverne, selvrene. † SILVERN.
selves (sĕlvz), *n., pl.* of SELF.
selvs. Selves. *Ref. Sp.*
selwylly, *a.* [AS. *selfwille* voluntary.] Self-willed. *Obs.*
se′ly, see′ly (sē′lĭ), *a.* [AS. *sælig.* Cf. SILLY.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Blessed; happy; blissful. **b** Good; kind. **c** Innocent; harmless. **d** Weak; feeble; poor; wretched. **e** Simple; timid; foolish; silly.
sem. † SEAM. [SEEM.
sem. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Sem (sĕm). *Bib.* Var. of SHEM.
Sem., *or* **sem.** *Abbr.* Semicolon; Seminary; Semitic.
Sem′a-ath (sĕm′ā-ăth). *D. Bib.*
Sem′a-chi′ah (sĕm′ȧ-kī′ȧ). *Bib*
se′mæ-ol′o-gy. *n.* Semeiology. *Obs.*
Se-mæ′o-sto′ma-ta (sē-mē′ō-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr σημαία a military standard + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zool.* A division of Discophora having a large mouth with four long grooved and often tuberculated free lips, and long tentacles at the margin of the umbrella. [*D. Bib.*
Se-ma′ia (sē-mā′yȧ; sē-mī′ȧ).
Se-ma′iah (-yȧ). *Bib.*
semaise, *n.* A kind of large pot for liquor. *Obs.*
Se-mang′ (sē-măng′), *n.* A Negrito of a low-culture group of nearly extinct tribes of the interior of the Malay Peninsula. Cf. SAKAI. [graph plant.
semaphore plant. The tele-
Sem′a-rith (sĕm′ȧ-rĭth), *and*
Sem′a-thites (-thīts). *D. Bib.*
sem′a-tha (sĕm′ȧ-thä; sĕm′ȧ-thä′), *n* [Aramaic *shammathā.*] = MARANATHA, a curse. *Obs.*
sem′a-trope (sĕm′ȧ-trōp), *n.* [Gr. σῆμα sign + τρέπειν to turn.] An instrument for signaling by reflecting the sun's rays.
semawe. † SEA MEW.
semb. *Abbr.* Semble.
sem′ball. Var. of SAMBAL.
sem′bla-bly, *adv. Obs.* **a** Similarly. **b** Apparently.
sem′blant, *n.* [F.] *Obs.* **a** Show; figure; semblance; also, pomp; pretense. **b** Face; mien; air.
sem′blant (sĕm′blănt), *a.* [F. *semblant,* p. pr.] **1.** Like; resembling. *Obs.* **2** Seeming; apparent. *Rare.*
sem′bla-tive (-blȧ-tĭv), *a.* Resembling. *Obs.*
sem′ble. *a.* [Cf. OF. *semble.*] Like; resembling *Obs.*
sem′ble, *v. t.* To resemble; also, to liken; compare. *Obs.*
sem′ble (sĕm′b'l), *v. t. & i.* [See ASSEMBLE.] *Obs.* **1.** To assemble; gather; collect. **2.** To meet; to cope (with).
sem′ble. sem′bly. *n.* [See ASSEMBLE, ASSEMBLY.] *Obs.* **1.** Assembly; company; gathering. **2.** Meeting; encounter.
sem′ble-ty, *n.* Semblance; appearance. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
sem′ble-wise′, *adv.* Likewise.
sem′bly. † SEEMLY.
seme. † SEEM. [SEAM
seme. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
seme, *n. & v.* [See SEAM, a load.] Load; burden. *Obs.*
Sem′e-ber (sĕm′ē-bẽr), **Sem′e-gar′na-bu** (-gär′nȧ-bū). *D. Bib.*
Sem′e-i (sĕm′ē-ī). *Bib.*
Se′me-i′a (sē′mē-ī′ȧ), **Se′me-i′as** (-ī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
se′mei-ot′ics (sē′mī-ŏt′ĭks) *or* **se′mi-ot′ics** (sē′mĭ-), *n.* Semeiology.
semelant. † SEMBLANT.
‖ **se′mel et si′mul.** [L.] Once and together.
sem′el-in′ci-dent (sĕm′ĕl-ĭn′sĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *semel* once + E. *incident.*] *Med.* Occurring only once in one person.
Se-mel′li-us (sē-mĕl′ĭ-ŭs) *Bib.*
‖ **se′mel pro sem′per.** [L.] Once for all.
seme′ly. † SEEMLY.
se′men-cine (sē′mĕn-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [LL. *sementina, semen zinae,* corrupted fr. Ar. *afsintīn* wormwood, Gr. ἀψίνθιον. Cf. ABSINTH.] = SANTONICA.
se′men-con′tra, *n., or* **se′men ci′næ.** *Pharm.* Santonica, or Levant wormseed.
sem′e-nif′er-ous (sĕm′ē-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs). Var. of SEMINIFEROUS.
sement † CEMENT.
‖ **se′men-te′ra** (sā′mĕn-tā′rä), *n.* [Sp.] A cultivated field.
Sem′e-os′to-ma (sĕm′ē-ŏs′tō-mȧ), *n pl.* = SEMÆOSTOMATA.
Sem′e-ri′a (sĕm′ē-rī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sem′e-ron (sĕm′ē-rŏn). *D Bib.*
se-mese′ (sē-mēs′), *a.* [L. *semesus.*] Half-eaten. *Rare.*
semetory. † CEMETERY.
sem′i-ac′id (sĕm′ĭ-ăs′ĭd), *a* Subacid. [*a* See SEMI-.
sem′i-a-cid′i-fied (-ȧ-sĭd′ĭ-fīd),
sem′i-ad-her′ent, *a.,* **sem′i-a-ë′ri-al,** *a.,* **sem′i-am-plex′i-caul,** *a* See SEMI-. [IANAH.
semian, semianna. † SHAM-
sem′i-a-nat′ro-pal (-ȧ-năt′rō-păl), **sem′i-a-nat′ro-pous** (-pŭs), *a. Bot.* Amphitropous.
sem′i-an′gle, *n.* See SEMI-. — **sem′i-an′gu-lar,** *a.* [lar.
sem′i-an′nu-lar, *a.* Semicircu-
sem′i-ape′, *n.* A lemur.
sem′i-a-quat′ic, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-arch′, *n.* An arch having only one springer and terminating at its highest point.
sem′i-ar′chi-tec′tur-al, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-ar′id (-ăr′ĭd), *a.* See SEMI- — **sem′i-a-rid′i-ty,** *n.*
sem′i-ar′mor-pierc′ing, sem′i-ar′mour-pierc′ing, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-ar-tic′u-late, *a.* Loose-jointed.
sem′i-at-tached′, *a.* See SEMI-.
Sem′i-Au′gus-tin′i-an, *a. Theol* Semi-Pelagian. — **Sem′i-Au′gus-tin′i-an-ism,** *n.* [See SEMI-.
sem′i-ax′is, *n.,* **sem′i-band′,** *n.*
sem′i-bar-ba′ri-an, *a. & n.,* **sem′i-bar-bar′ic,** *a.,* **sem′i-bar′ba-rism,** *n.,* **sem′i-bar′ba-rous,** *a.,*
sem′i-ba-ro′ni-al, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-beam′, *n.* A cantilever.
sem′i-be′jan, *n.* At Scotch universities, a second-year student.
semibref † SEMIBREVE.
sem′i-brief′, *n. Music.* A semibreve. *Obs. or Archaic.*
sem′i-bull′, *n. R. C. Ch.* A bull issued by a pope between his election and coronation.
sem′i-ca′dence, *n. Music.* A half cadence. See CADENCE, 3.
sem′i-cal-ca′re-ous, *a.,* **sem′i-cal-cined′** (-kăl-sīnd′; -kăl′sĭnd), *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-car′ba-zide, *n.* Also **-zid**. *Chem.* See CARBAZIDE.
sem′i-car′di-nal, *a. & n. Naut.* = INTERCARDINAL. *Rare.*
sem′i-car′ti-lag′i-nous (-kär′tĭ-lăj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-cas′trate, *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle. — **sem′i-cas-tra′tion,** *n.*
sem′i-cau′date, *a.* Having a rudimentary tail.
sem′i-cell′, *n. Bot.* Either of the halves of a desmid cell.
sem′i-cha-ot′ic (-kā-ŏt′ĭk), *a.,* **sem′i-Chris′tian-ized,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-cir′cle, *v. t.* To form or throw into a semicircle.
sem′i-cir′cled, *a.* Semicircular.
sem′i-cir′cu-lar-ly, *adv.* of SEMICIRCULAR.
sem′i-cirque (sĕm′ĭ-sûrk), *n.* A semicircle; semicircular hollow or opening among trees or hills
sem′i-clas′si-cal, *a.* Half or partly classical; — applied esp. to schools in which Latin, but not Greek, is taught.
sem′i-cler′i-cal, *a.,* **sem′i-close′,** *a.,* **sem′i-closed′,** *a.,* **sem′i-clo′sure,** *n.,* **sem′i-col-laps′i-ble,** *a.* See SEMI-. [tip butterfly.
semicolon butterfly. The violet-
sem′i-col′umn, *n.* A half column; a column bisected longitudinally, or along its axis. — **sem′i-co-lum′nar,** *a.* [*Obs.*
sem′i-com-bust′, *a.* Half burnt.
sem′i-com-pact′, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-com-plete′, *a. Zool.* Incomplete (as applied to the metamorphosis of some insects).
sem′i-con′ju-gate, *a. Math.* Being the half of something conjugate. [visible. *Obs.*
sem′i-con-spic′u-ous, *a.* Partly
sem′i-con-trac′tion, *n.* See SEMI-. [ferior cope. *Obs.*
sem′i-cope′, *n.* A short or in-
sem′i-cor′ne-ous, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-cro′ma, sem′i-crome, *n.* [It. *semicroma.*] *Medieval Music.* A semiquaver, or 16th note.
sem′i-crotch′et, *n.* A semicroma *Obs.*
sem′i-crus-ta′ceous, *a.,* **sem′i-crys′tal-line,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-cu′bi-cal, *a. Math.* Characterized by the square root of the cube of a quantity. See PARABOLA.
sem′i-cu′bi-um (-kū′bĭ-ŭm), **sem′i-cu′pi-um** (-pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *semicupium;* L. *semi-* half + *cupa* tub.] A sitz bath.
semicupe. *n.* Semicubium. *Obs.*
sem′i-cur′sive, *a.,* **sem′i-cyl′in-der,** *n.,* **sem′i-cy-lin′dric, sem′i-cy-lin′dri-cal,** *a.* See SEMI-.
Se-mi′da (sē-mī′dȧ). *D. Bib.*
sem′i-dai′ly, *a.* See SEMI-.
Se-mi′da-ites (sē-mī′dȧ-īts). *D Bib.* [ti-cal, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-def′i-nite, *a.,* **sem′i-de-is′-**
sem′i-dem′i-qua′ver, *n. Music.* A demisemiquaver; a 32d note.
sem′i-de-pend′ent, *a.,* **sem′i-des′ert,** *a.,* **sem′i-di′a-gram-mat′ic,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-di′a-pa′son (-dī′ȧ-pā′zŏn), *n. Medieval Music.* A diminished octave.
sem′i-di′a-pen′te (-pĕn′tē), *n. Medieval Music.* An imperfect or diminished fifth.
sem′i-di-aph′a-nous (-dĭ-ăf′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* Translucent. — **sem′i-di′a-pha-ne′i-ty** (-dī′ȧ-fȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
sem′i-di′a-tes′sa-ron (-dī′ȧ-tĕs′ȧ-rŏn), *n. Medieval Music.* A diminished fourth.
sem′i-di-gest′ed, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-di′tone′, *n.* [*semi-* + *ditone:* cf. It. *semiditono.*] *Medieval Music.* A hemiditone.
sem′i-di-vine′, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem′i-dole′, *n.* [L. *semi-* semi- + *dolium* a large jar.] A vessel holding half a tun; a pipe. *Obs.*
sem′i-do-mes′ti-cat′ed, *a.,* **sem′i-dor′mant,** *a.,* **sem′i-dou′ble,** *a.,* **sem′i-dra-mat′ic,** *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i–Eu-clid′e-an, sem′i–Eu-clid′i-an (sĕm′ĭ-ū-klĭd′ē-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Midway between Euclidean and Lobachevskian ; — said of a geometry that admits of more than one parallel through a point, but in which the sum of the angles in a triangle is still a straight angle.

sem′i-fa′ïence′ (-fȧ′yäɴs′), *n.* Pottery with a glaze very thin, or transparent. Cf. FAÏENCE.

sem′i-fi′nal (-fī′năl), *a.* *Sports.* Half final ; — used in tournaments of the round, or matches in it, before the final or last round. — *n.* A semifinal round or match.

sem′i-flex′ (sĕm′ĭ-flĕks′), *v. t.* To flex or bend halfway.

sem′i-flex′ion (-flĕk′shŭn), *n.* A bending or flexion halfway.

sem′i-flu′id (-flōō′ĭd ; 243), *a.* Imperfectly fluid ; very viscous, but not solid. — *n.* A semifluid substance. — **sem′i-flu-id′ic** (-flōō-ĭd′ĭk), *a.* — **sem′i-flu-id′i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n*

sem′i-lens′ (sĕm′ĭ-lĕnz′), *n.* *Optics.* A half of a lens divided along a plane passing through its axis.

sem′i-len-tic′u-lar (-lĕn-tĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Half lenticular or convex ; imperfectly resembling a lens.

sem′i-lu′nar (-lū′nȧr), *a.* Shaped like a half moon.

semilunar bone, *Anat.*, a bone of the carpus (which see). — **s. fascia**, *Anat.*, the bicipital fascia. — **s. fibrocartilages**, *Anat.*, crescentic lamellæ of fibrocartilage which border and partially cover the articulating surfaces on the head of the tibia. — **s. ganglion.** *Anat.* **a** Either of two (right and left) aggregations of smaller ganglia forming part of the solar plexus. They are close to the suprarenal bodies. **b** The Gasserian ganglion. — **s. lobe** (inferior, of cerebellum). *Anat.* See POSTGRACILE. — **s. valves**, *Anat.*, three strong, semicircular pocketlike folds of the lining of each ventricle of the heart which prevent the blood from flowing back from the pulmonary artery or aorta.

sem′i-mem′ber (sĕm′ĭ-mĕm′bẽr), *n.* *Engin.* A tie or strut in a frame or truss that ceases to act as such when the stress in it tends to be reversed by variation in the load.

sem′i-mem′bra-no′sus (-mĕm′brȧ-nō′sŭs), *n.* [NL. See SEMI- ; MEMBRANOUS.] *Anat.* A large muscle of the inner part and back of the thigh arising by a thick tendon from the back part of the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted (by a tendon which forms part of the inner hamstring) into the inner tuberosity of the tibia.

sem′i-month′ly (-mŭnth′lĭ), *a.* Coming or made twice in a month. — *n.* Something done or made every half month, esp. such a periodical. — **sem′i-month′ly**, *adv.*

sem′i-mute′ (sĕm′ĭ-mūt′), *a.* Having the faculty of speech but imperfectly developed or partially lost.

sem′i-nal (sĕm′ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *seminalis*, fr. *semen*, *seminis*, seed, akin to *serere* to sow : cf. F. *séminal.* See SOW to scatter seed.] **1**. Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, seed or semen ; as, the *seminal* fluid.

2. Contained in seed ; holding the relation of seed, source, or first principle ; holding the first place in a series of developed results or consequents ; germinal ; radical ; primary ; original ; rudimentary ; as, *seminal* virtue.

seminal animalcule *or* **filament**, *Biol.*, a spermatozoön. — **s. duct**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a tube or passage serving especially or exclusively as an efferent duct of the testis. In man successive parts of it are represented by the tubules of the epididymis, the vas deferens, and ejaculatory duct. — **s. leaf**, *Bot.*, a cotyledon. — **s. receptacle**, *Zoöl.*, a spermatheca. — **s. vesicle**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a vesicle or sac, variously formed in different animals, connected with the seminal duct, and serving for temporary storage of the semen.

sem′i-nal′i-ty (sĕm′ĭ-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being seminal. *Sir T. Browne.*

sem′i-nar′ (sĕm′ĭ-när′), *n.* [G. See SEMINARY, *n.*] A group of students engaged, under an instructor, in original research in a particular line, and in exposition of the results by theses, lectures, etc. ; — called also *seminary.*

sem′i-na′ri-an (sĕm′ĭ-nā′rĭ-ăn ; 115), *n.* A member of, or one educated in, a seminary, specif. an ecclesiastic so educated for the priesthood. — **sem′i-na′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

sem′i-na-ry (sĕm′ĭ-nā-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *seminarium*, fr. *seminarius* belonging to seed, fr. *semen*, *seminis*, seed. See SEMINAL.] **1**. A plot where seed is sown to raise plants for transplantation ; a nursery. *Obs.*

2. Hence, a seed bed, source, or origin ; the place or original stock whence anything is brought or produced.

3. A place of education, as a school of a high grade, an academy, college, or university.

4. [See SEMINARY, *a.*] A Roman Catholic priest educated in a seminary, esp. a foreign one ; a seminarian. *Obs.*

5. = SEMINAR.

sem′i-nate (sĕm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t. ;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *seminatus*, p. p. of *seminare* to sow, fr. *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] To sow ; spread ; disseminate. *Rare.*

sem′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *seminatio :* cf. F. *sémination.*] **1**. **a** Act of sowing or spreading ; dissemination. *Rare.* **b** *Bot.* The natural dispersal of seeds. *Obs.*

2. Propagation. *Obs.*

sem′i-nif′er-ous (-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed + *-ferous.*] **a** *Bot.* Seed-bearing ; producing seed. **b** *Zoöl. & Anat.* Bearing or producing semen ; as, the **seminiferous tubules** in the testis. The spermatozoa develop from the epithelial cells which line these tubules.

Sem′i-nole (sĕm′ĭ-nōl), *n.* One of a tribe of Muskhogean Indians, orig. a part of the Creeks who settled in Florida after the native tribes had been destroyed by the whites. In 1843, after a seven years' war, the majority were removed to the Indian Territory (see FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS). Those in Florida still adhere to tribal customs. Both branches contain Negro admixture. — **Sem′i-nole**, *a.*

sem′in-va′ri-ant (sĕm′ĭn-vā′rĭ-ănt ; 115), *n.* [*semi-* + *invariant.*] *Math.* A function (of the coefficients of a binary quantic) that is unchanged, except for a constant factor, by the substitution of either $x + \lambda$ for x or $y + \lambda$ for y, but not necessarily unchanged by both substitutions. — **sem′in-va′ri-an-tive** (-ăn-tĭv), *a.*

sem′i-nymph′ (sĕm′ĭ-nĭmf′), *n.* *Zoöl.* The pupa of an insect which undergoes only a slight change in becoming an imago.

sem′i-of-fi′cial (-ŏ-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* Half official ; having some official authority or importance. — **sem′i-of-fi′cial-ly**, *adv.*

sem′i-o′pal (sĕm′ĭ-ō′păl), *n.* An opal without opalescence.

sem′i-pal′mate (-păl′māt) } **sem′i-pal′mat-ed** (-māt-ĕd) } *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the anterior toes joined only part way down with a web.

semipalmated plover, a small ring plover (*Ægialitis semipalmata*) breeding in Arctic America and migrating to South America. It is similar to the common ring plover of Europe, but has semipalmate feet. See RING PLOVER, *Illust.* — **s. sandpiper**, a small, widely distributed American sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*) slightly larger than the least sandpiper and having semipalmate feet. — **s. snipe**, **s. tattler**, the willet.

Semipalmate Foot of Lapwing

sem′i-pal-ma′tion (-păl-mā′shŭn), *n.* State of being semipalmate ; partial webbing.

Sem′i–Pe-la′gi-an, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One who held doctrines that were, on the one hand, modifications of the Pelagian doctrine of the absolutely free will of man and his ability to save himself and, on the other hand, of the Augustinian doctrines of predestination and of sin and its consequence : viz., that divine grace was necessary to complete salvation. A conspicuous early Semi-Pelagian was John Cassianus, a French monk (died about 448), who held to a proclivity of the heart to sin and to the necessity of the Spirit's influences, while he rejected the Augustinian doctrines of unconditional predestination, the inability of man of himself to do good, and the certain perseverance of the saints. — **Sem′i–Pe-la′gi-an-ism**, *n.*

Sem′i–Pe-la′gi-an, *a.* Half Pelagian ; of or pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians or their tenets.

sem′i-per′me-a-ble (-pûr′mē-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Half or partially permeable ; — said specif. of membranes such as are used in studying osmosis. See OSMOTIC PRESSURE.

sem′i-por′ce-lain (sĕm′ĭ-pôr′sē-lān ; -pôrs′lān), *n.* **a** A kind of porcelain resembling earthenware in its lack of translucency or inferior finish. **b** Less correctly, a kind of earthenware thought to resemble porcelain.

sem′i-port′a-ble (-pōr′tȧ-b′l ; 201), *a.* Capable of being comparatively easily moved, but not designed for ready transportation ; specif., *Mach.*, designating a steam engine with an attached boiler, but not mounted on wheels.

sem′i-pre′cious (-prĕsh′ŭs), *a.* Precious in an inferior degree ; — applied specif. to such stones as amethyst, garnet, tourmaline. See PRECIOUS STONE.

sem′i-pu′pa (sĕm′ĭ-pū′pȧ), *n.* *Zoöl.* **a** A stage in the development of certain insects (as bees) between the larva and pupa. **b** A pseudopupa. — **sem′i-pu′pal** (-păl), *a.*

sem′i-quad′rate (-kwŏd′rāt) } **sem′i-quar′tile** (-kwôr′tĭl) } *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of heavenly bodies when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. — **sem′i-quar′tile**, *a.*

sem′i-qua′ver (sĕm′ĭ-kwā′vẽr), *n.* **1**. *Music.* A note written with a stem and two pennants, and having the time value of half the quaver and one sixteenth of the semibreve;—now usually called a *sixteenth note.* See NOTE, 1 **a**.

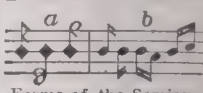

Forms of the Semiquaver : *a* Medieval ; *b* Modern.

2. Fig. A very brief time, or something lasting for a very brief time.

sem′i-quin′tile (-kwĭn′tĭl ; *see* -ILE), *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of heavenly bodies when distant from each other half a quintile, or thirty-six degrees. — **sem′i-quin′tile**, *a.*

Se-mir′a-mis (sē-mĭr′ȧ-mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σεμίραμις.] A mythical Assyrian queen, wife of Ninus and ruler after him, noted for great beauty, wisdom, and voluptuousness. She was reputed to have built many cities, including Babylon, conquered Egypt and much of Asia and Ethiopia, and unsuccessfully attacked India.

Semiramis of the North. **a** Margaret (1353-1412), daughter of Waldemar IV., king of Denmark. On the death of her son, Olaf (d. 1387) who had succeeded his grandfather in Denmark and his father, Haco, in Norway, she was made queen of Denmark and of Norway. After defeating Albert, king of Sweden, who had supplanted Haco's father in that country, she was acknowledged queen of Sweden. **b** Catherine II. (1729-96), empress of Russia, who forcefully administered the internal affairs of the empire, and waged important wars.

sem′i-reg′u-lar (sĕm′ĭ-rĕg′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Geom.* Designating a solid whose edges are all equal, and dihedral angles equal, and faces equal but not regular polygons.

sem′i-ring′ (sĕm′ĭ-rĭng′), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the incomplete cartilaginous rings of the upper part of the bronchial tubes of most birds. They form a part of the syrinx, or musical organ, of singing birds.

sem′i-ro′ta-ry (-rō′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Capable of turning or rocking about halfway round ; as, a *semirotary* valve.

sem′i-round′ (sĕm′ĭ-round′ ; 87), *a.* Round on one side and flat on the other. — *n.* A semiround object.

Sem′i–Sax′on, *a.* Half Saxon ; — esp. applied to the English language of the period 1150-1250. — **Sem′i–Sax′on**, *n.*

sem′i-sex′tile (sĕm′ĭ-sĕks′tĭl ; *see* -ILE), *n.* *Astrol.* That aspect of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other the half of a sixth, or one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. — **sem′i-sex′tile**, *a.*

sem′i-spi-na′lis (-spī-nā′lĭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*) ; L. *semi-* half + *spinalis* spinal.] *Anat.* A deep layer of muscle of the back on each side of the spinal column extending from the lower dorsal region to the axis vertebra. It consists of a number of long, slender fasciculi, each arising from the transverse process of one of the lower vertebræ, passing obliquely upward across several vertebræ to be inserted into the spinous process of a vertebra farther up. It is divided into two parts, the lower called **sem′i-spi-na′lis dor′si** (dôr′sī), the upper **sem′i-spi-na′lis col′li** (kŏl′ī).

Sem′ite (sĕm′īt), *n.* **1**. One of the descendants of Shem.

2. A member of a Caucasian race now chiefly represented by the Jews and Arabs, but in ancient times including also the Babylonians, Assyrians, Aramæans, Phœnicians, and various other peoples of southwestern Asia. Cf. SEMITIC.

The term *Semite* is used both in an ethnological and in a linguistic sense. As originally employed by J. G. Eichhorn at the close of the 18th century, it embraced the peoples grouped in Gen. x. as the "sons of Shem." Since, however, it has been ascertained that the peoples thus grouped do not belong to one or even to allied races, the ethnological application of the term race has been modified to designate a race distinguished by the following features : dolichocephalic skulls ; curly and abundant hair ; slightly wavy or straight strong beard, the color predominantly black ; prominent nose, straight or aquiline ; oval face. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

sem′i-ten′di-no′sus (sĕm′ĭ-tĕn′dĭ-nō′sŭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*). See SEMI- ; TENDINOUS.] *Anat.* A fusiform muscle of the posterior and inner part of the thigh. It

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sem′i-ef′fi-gy, *n.* A half-length effigy. [= SEMIHIATUS.

sem′i-e-li′sion (-ē-lĭzh′ŭn), *n.*

sem′i-el-lip′tic, **sem′i-el-lip′ti-cal**, *a.*, **sem′i-eq′ui-tant**, *a.*, *Bot.*, **sem′i-ex-ec′u-tive**, *a.*, **sem′i-ex-pand′ed**, *a.*, **sem′i-ex-tinct′**, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-fa′ble, *n.* That which is part fable and part truth.

sem′i-fe′ral, *a.*, **sem′i-fe′rous**, *a.*, **sem′i-feu′dal**, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-fig′ure, *n.* *Decorative Art.* A half or partial human figure.

sem′i-fin′ished, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-flo′ret, *n.* *Bot.* A ray flower in composites.

sem′i-flos′cule (-flŏs′kūl), *n.* *Bot.* = SEMIFLORET.

sem′i-flos′cu-lar (-flŏs′kū-lȧr), **sem′i-flos′cu-lose** (flŏs′kū-lōs), **sem′i-flos′cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Ligulate, as the ray flowers in composites. [*Obs.*

sem′i-form′, *a.* Semiformed.

sem′i-form′, *n.* A half or imperfect form. [*a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-formed′ (sĕm′ĭ-fôrmd′),

sem′i-fos′sil-ized, *a.* See SEMI-.

‖ **sem′i-fra′ter** (-frā′tẽr), *n. ; L. pl.* -FRATRES (-trēz). [LL., lit., half brother.] *Monasticism.* A lay person who for his benefactions to some religious house is considered as belonging to it.

sem′i-fused′ (-fūzd′), *a.* See SEMI-. — **sem′i-fu′sion** (-fū′zhŭn), *n.*

sem′i-fy (sĕm′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*semi-* + *-fy.*] To make half or partial. *Colloq.*

sem′i-gird′er, *n.* A cantilever.

sem′i-glazed′, *a.* Partly vitrified so as to be slightly glossy.

sem′i-glo′bose (-glō′bōs), **sem′i-glob′u-lar**, *a.* See SEMI-. — **sem′i-glob′u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

sem′i-god′, *n.* A demigod. *Rare.*

sem′i-hard′en, *v. t.*, **sem′i-hex-ag′o-nal**, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-hi-a′tus, *n.* *Gram.* The shortening of a long final vowel before another vowel.

sem′i-his-tor′i-cal, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-ho′ral (-hō′răl), *a.* Half-hourly.

semihore, *n.* [*semi-* + L. *hora* hour.] A half hour. *Obs.*

sem′i-hu′man-ized, *a.*, **sem′i-hu′mor-ous**, *a.*, **sem′i-hu′mor-ous-ly**, *adv.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-hy-per′bo-la, *n.* See SEMI-. — **sem′i-hy′per-bol′ic**, *a.* — **sem′i-hy′per-bol′i-cal**, *a.*

sem′i-in′can-des′cent, *a.* *Elec.* Designating an early form of electric lamp in which incandescence is due to heat from resistance of a poor contact ; — called also *incandescent arc lamp.*

sem′i-in′de-pend′ence, *n.*, **sem′i-in′de-pend′ent**, *a.*, **sem′i-in′du-rat′ed** (-ĭn′dū-rāt′ĕd), *a.*, **sem′i-in-ert′ness**, *n.*, **sem′i-in′fi-nite**, *a.*, **sem′i-in′hi-bi′tion**, *n.*, **sem′i-i-ron′i-cal**, *a.* See SEMI-.

semijane. † SHAMIANAH.

sem′i-ju′bi-lee, *n.* The twenty-fifth anniversary of an event.

sem′i-ju-di′cial, *a.*, **sem′i-la-pid′i-fied** (-lȧ-pĭd′ĭ-fīd), *a.*, **sem′i-lig′ne-ous**, *a.*, **sem′i-liq′uid**, *a.*, **sem′i-li-quid′i-ty**, *n.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-loc′u-lar, *a.* *Bot.* Having incomplete dissepiments ; — applied to an ovary.

sem′i-log′i-cal, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-lor (sĕm′ĭ-lôr). Var. of SIMILOR.

sem′i-lu′cent, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-lu′nar, *n.* *Anat.* The semilunar bone.

sem′i-lu′na-ry (-lū′nȧ-rĭ), **sem′i-lu′nate** (-lū′nāt), *a.* Semilunar.

sem′i-lu-na′tion (-lū-nā′shŭn), *n.* Half a lunation. [lune.

sem′i-lune′, *n.* *Geom.* Half a

sem′i-mag′i-cal, *a.*, **sem′i-ma-lig′nant**, *a.*, **sem′i-math′e-mat′i-cal**, *a.*, **sem′i-ma-ture′**, *a.*, **sem′i-mem′bra-nous**, *a.* See SEMI-. [monthly.

sem′i-men′stru-al, *a.* Semi-

sem′i-met′al, *n.* *Chem.* An element possessing metallic properties in an inferior degree and not malleable, as arsenic, antimony, bismuth, etc. *Obs.* — **sem′i-me-tal′lic**, *a.*

sem′i-met′a-mor′pho-sis, *n.* Incomplete metamorphosis.

sem′i-mil′i-ta-ry, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-min′im, *n.* *Medieval Music.* A crotchet. [molecule.

sem′i-mol′e-cule, *n.* A half

sem′i-mute′, *n.* A semimute person.

sem′i-mys′ti-cal, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-nal, *n.* A seed. *Obs.*

sem′i-nal-ly, *adv.* of SEMINAL.

sem′i-na-rist (sĕm′ĭ-nā-rĭst), *n.* [F. *séminariste.*] A seminarian

‖ **se′mi-na′ri-um** (sĕm′ĭ-nā′rĭ-ŭm ; 115), *n.* [NL.] Seminar.

sem′i-na-rize (sĕm′ĭ-nā-rīz), *v. t.* [L. *seminare* to sow + E. *-ize.*] To implant as seed. *Obs.*

sem′i-na-ry, *a.* [L. *seminarius.*] = SEMINAL, 1. *Obs.* or *R.*

sem′i-na′tant, *a.*, **sem′i-neb′u-lous**, *a.* See SEMI-.

semined, *a.* [See SEMEN.] Thickly covered or sown. *Obs.*

sem′i-nif′ic (sĕm′ĭ-nĭf′ĭk), **sem′i-nif′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed + *facere* to make.] *Biol.* Forming or producing seed or semen.

sem′i-nif′i-ca′tion (-nĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Propagation by seed. *R.*

sem′i-nist (sĕm′ĭ-nĭst), *n.* *Biol.* A believer in the old theory, essentially in accord with the facts of fertilization, that the offspring is formed by admixture of the seed of the male with the supposed seed of the female. Cf. OVULIST, SPERMIST.

sem′i-no-mad′ic, *a.*, **sem′i-non-sen′si-cal**, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-nor′mal, *a.* *Chem.* Half normal. See NORMAL.

sem′i-nose (sĕm′ĭ-nōs), *n.* [L. *semen* seed + *glucose.*] *Chem.* Dextro-mannose. See MANNOSE.

sem′i-nude′, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-oc-ca′sion-al, *a.* Rather rare ; occurring once in a while. — **sem′i-oc-ca′sion-al-ly**, *adv.* *Both Colloq., U. S.*

se′mi-og′ra-phy, **se′mi-o-log′i-cal**, **se′mi-ol′o-gy**. Vars. of SEMEIOGRAPHY, etc.

Se′mi-o-no′tus (sē′mĭ-ō-nō′tŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. σημεῖον sign + νῶτον back.] *Paleon.* A genus, type of the **Se′mi-o-not′i-dæ** (-nŏt′ĭ-dē), of ganoid fishes from the Triassic of America, Europe, and Africa, having a deep body and rhomboidal scales.

sem′i-o-pac′i-ty (sĕm′ĭ-ō-păs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* See SEMI-. [paque. *Obs.*

sem′i-o-pa′cous, *a.* Semio-

sem′i-o-paque′, *a.*, **sem′i-or-bic′u-lar**, *a.* See SEMI-. [oscillation.

sem′i-os′cil-la′tion, *n.* A half

sem′i-os′se-us, *a.* See SEMI-.

se′mi-ot′ic (sē′mĭ-ŏt′ĭk), **se′mi-ot′ics** (-ĭks). Vars. of SEMEIOTIC, SEMEIOTICS. [See SEMI-.

sem′i-o′val, *a.*, **sem′i-o′vate**, *a.*

sem′i-o-vip′a-rous (-ō-vĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* Bearing imperfectly developed young, as a marsupial.

sem′i-o′void, *a.*, **sem′i-ox′i-dized**, **sem′i-ox′y-gen-at′ed**, *a.*, **sem′i-pa′gan**, *a.*, **sem′i-par′al-lel**, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-par′a-site, *n.* *Bot.* = HEMIPARASITE.

sem′i-par′a-sit′ic, *a.*, **sem′i-par′a-sit-ism**, *n.*, **sem′i-pec′ti-nate**, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-ped (sĕm′ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *semipes*, *semipedis ; semi-* half + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] *Pros.* A half foot — **se-mip′e-dal** (sē-mĭp′ē-dăl ; sĕm′ĭ-pē′dăl), *a.*,

sem′i-pel-lu′cid, *a.*, **sem′i-pel′lu-cid′i-ty**, *n.*, **sem′i-pen′ni-form**, *a.* See SEMI-. [riod.

sem′i-pe′ri-od, *n.* A half pe-

sem′i-per′ma-nent, *a.*, **sem′i-per-spic′u-ous**, *a.*, **sem′i-per′vi-ous**, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-phlo-gis′ti-cat′ed (sĕm′ĭ-flō-jĭs′tĭ-kāt′ĕd), *a.* *Old Chem.* Half or partially phlogisticated.

sem′i-phos′phor-es′cent, *a.*, **sem′i-pis′cine**, *a.*, **sem′i-plan′ti-grade**, *a.*, **sem′i-plas′tic**, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-plume′, *n.* A feather having a plumelike or downy web, with the shaft of an ordinary feather. — **sem′i-plu-ma′ceous**, *a.*

sem′i-pop′u-lar, *a.*, **sem′i-po′rous**, *a.*, **sem′i-por′phy-rit′ic**, *a.*, **sem′i-pres′er-va′tion**, *n.*, **sem′i-pri′va-cy**, *n.*, **sem′i-pri′vate**, *a.*, **sem′i-pro-fes′sion-al**, *a. & n.*, **sem′i-pro-na′tion**, *n.*, **sem′i-prone′**, *a.*, **sem′i-pro-nom′i-nal**, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-proof′, *n.* Half proof ; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. *Obs.*

sem′i-pub′lic, *a.* See SEMI-

Sem′i-Qui′et-ism, *n.* A form of Quietism which holds that the most perfect state of the soul is in passive contemplation, but that any external sinful or sensual action is incompatible therewith — **Sem′i-Qui′et-ist**, *n.*

sem′i-quote′, *n.* *Print.* A single mark of quotation [' *or* '] ; — usually in *pl.*

Se-mir′a-mize (sē-mĭr′ȧ-mīz), *v. t. & i.* To treat or act as Semiramis. *R.*

Se-mir′a-moth (-mŏth ; -mōth). *D. Bib.*

sem′i-rec′on-dite, *a.* *Zoöl.* Half covered, as an insect's head half covered by the thorax.

sem′i-re′flex, *a.*, **sem′i-re-li′gious** (-rē-lĭj′ŭs), *a.*, **sem′i-re-trac′tile**, *a.* See SEMI-. [COIN.

se′mis (sē′mĭs), *n.* [L.] See

Se′mis. *Bib.*

sem′i-sa′cred, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-sag′it-tate (-săj′ĭ-tāt), *a.* Shaped like half of a barbed arrowhead.

sem′i-sap′ro-phyte, *n.* *Bot.* = HEMISAPROPHYTE. — **sem′i-sap′ro-phyt′ic**, *a.*

sem′i-sat′u-ra′tion, *n.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-sav′age, *a.* See SEMI-. — *n.* One who is half savage. — **sem′i-sav′age-ry**, *n.*

sem′i-sce′nic, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-sec′tion, *n.* = HEMISECTION.

sem′i-sen′ti-ent, *a.*, **sem′i-sep′tate**, *a.*, **sem′i-serf′**, *n.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-ser′vile, *a.* Half servile ; esp., designating certain classes of men, as the Roman colonus or the Welsh aillt, having many rights of freemen, but not free in other respects.

sem′i-shrub′, *n.* A subshrub.

sem′i-smile′, *n.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-sol′id, *a.* Partially solid.

semisoun, *n.* A half sound ; a low tone. *Obs.*

sem′i-sov′er-eign-ty, *n.* See SEMI- (cf QUASI SOVEREIGN).

sem′i-spec′u-lum, *n.* *Surg.* A blunt gorget used for dilating the incision made into the neck of the bladder in lithotomy.

sem′i-sphere, *n.* A hemisphere.

sem′i-spher′ic (sĕm′ĭ-sfĕr′ĭk), **sem′i-spher′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* = HEMISPHERIC.

sem′i-sphe′roid, **sem′i-sphe-roi′dal**, *a.*, **sem′i-square′**, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-square′, *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of two planets or other heavenly bodies 45 degrees from each other. [*U. S.*

sem′i-steel′, *n.* Puddled steel.

sem′i-strat′i-fied, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-su′per-nat′u-ral, *a.* Half supernatural ; — said esp. of the demigods of Greek mythology.

sem′i-ta (sĕm′ĭ-tȧ), *n. ; pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., a path.] *Zoöl.* A fasciole. — **sem′i-tal** (-tăl) *a.*

sem′i-tan′dem, *a.* *Mach.* Having some, but not all, of the cylinders, etc., arranged tandem ; — said of an expansion engine.

sem′i-tan′gent, *n.* *Math.* The tangent of half an arc or angle.

semitary. † SCIMITAR.

sem′i-Ta′tar, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *semita* path.] To make paths in ; to divide into paths or ways. *Obs.*

sem′i-taur (sĕm′ĭ-tôr), *n.* [L. *semi-* + *taurus* bull.] A fabulous animal half bull, half man

semite. † SAMITE.

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arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, along with the biceps femoris, and is inserted by a remarkably long, round tendon, which forms part of the inner hamstring, into the inner surface of the upper part of the shaft of the tibia.

Sem-it'ic (sĕ-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, the Semites or the family of languages spoken by them. **Semitic languages**, a family of inflectional languages, possessing records of extreme antiquity, now spoken mainly in Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, and North Africa. With exception of Egyptian (and the hypothetical Akkadian), the Semitic languages have the longest recorded history (cf. BABYLONIAN, 2), and are also the least diversified of the great linguistic families, the various groups presenting a close and compact relationship. They are not known to be related to any other family, but connection with the Hamitic is not impossible. Their striking traits are: triliteral stems; constant character of the consonants in these stems, inflections being determined by vowel changes; agreement of noun and verb formation; restriction of verbal tense to completed and incompleted action. (See INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES.) These languages are supposed to have been the first to evolve a true alphabet (see ALPHABET, 1; cf. CUNEIFORM, 1). The languages may be grouped as follows:

TABLE OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

BR'NCH	GROUP.	SUBGROUP.	LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.*	CHIEF LOCALITY.
ARABIC or SOUTH'RN	**Northern.**	North Arabic.	*Old* or *Classical Arabic*, Modern Arabic (Syrian, Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Tunisian, Maltese, Oman, Zanzibar).	**Arabia, Turkey in Asia, North, East, & Central Africa, Malaysia, etc.**
	Southern.	South Arabic	*Minæan, Sabæan* or *Himyaritic, Hadramautian, Katabanian, Lihyanite, Sokotri*	**Southern Arabia, Sokotra.**
		Ethiopic.	*Axumite, Geez*, Amharic, Tigré, Tigrina.	**Abyssinia.**
ARAMÆAN or NORTHERN	**Babylonian-Assyrian.**		*Babylonian (Chaldean), Assyrian.*	**Ancient Babylonia and Assyria.**
	Aramaic.	East.	*Babylonian, Aramaic, Syriac, Mandaic*, Modern Aramaic.	**Ancient Babylonia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Armenia, etc**
		West.	*Biblical* and *Palestinian Aramaic, Samaritan, Palmyrene, Nabatæan.*	**Palestine, Northern Arabia.**
	Hebraic.	Hebrew.	*Hebrew (Biblical, Mishnaic, Neo-Hebrew), Moabitish.*	**Palestine.**
		Canaanitic.	*Canaanitish.*	
		Phœnician.	*Phœnician, Punic.*	**Phœnicia, Carthage, etc**

* Parentheses denote dialects, *italics* dead languages.

Sem-it'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The scientific study of the language, literature, or history of the Semitic peoples.

Sem'i-tism (sĕm'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Semitic character or qualities; also, a Semitic idiom or expression.

Sem'i-tist (-tĭst), *n.* A specialist in Semitics.

Sem'i-to- (sĕm'ĭ-tō-). Combining form for *Semite.*

sem'i-tone' (-tōn'), *n.* [*semi-* + *tone*: cf. F. *semi-ton*, L. *semitonium.* Cf. HEMITONE.] **1.** *Music.* Lit., half a tone: the tone at a half step; — also, less properly, the half step itself. The **diatonic semitone** has the ratio $\frac{16}{15}$. See 6th SCALE, 3 **a**. A **chromatic semitone**, or that between any tone and its flat or sharp, is either $\frac{25}{24}$ (called the **less semitone**); or $\frac{135}{128}$ (called the **greater semitone**). A **tempered**, or **mean, semitone** has the ratio 1 . $2^{\frac{1}{12}}$. See TEMPERAMENT and TONE.
2. *Elocution.* A variation of pitch in which the voice moves up or down over about one musical semitone, producing a mournful or plaintive expression.

sem'i-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a semitone or semitones.

sem'i-ton'tine (-tŏn'tēn; -tŏn-tēn'), *a.* *Life Insurance.* Designating a form of tontine life insurance. See TONTINE INSURANCE. — **sem'i-ton'tine**, *n.*

sem'i-trans-par'ent (-trăns-pâr'ĕnt), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent. — **sem'i-trans-par'en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sem'i-un'ci-al (-ŭn'shĭ-ăl; -shăl; 7), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a style of writing intermediate between uncial and cursive, used in ancient manuscripts; — called also *half-uncial.* — *n.* A semiuncial letter.

sem'i-vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (sĕm'ĭ-vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Half or imperfect vitrification; also, a semivitrified substance.

sem'i-vit'ri-fied (-vĭt'rĭ-fīd), *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

sem'i-vo'cal (sĕm'ĭ-vō'kăl) } *a.* *Phon.* Of or pertaining
sem'i-vo-cal'ic (-vō-kăl'ĭk) } to a semivowel; half vocal or voiced; imperfectly sounding.

sem'i-vow'el (sĕm'ĭ-vou'ĕl), *n.* *Phon* **a** A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, as that of Eng. *w* or *y*. **b** A letter or character representing such a sound. The liquids *l*, *r*, and nasals *m*, *n*, *ng*, are classed as semivowels by some.

sem'i-wa'ter gas. A fuel gas intermediate in composition between water gas and producer gas, made by blowing a mixture of steam and air into a producer.

sem'i-week'ly (sĕm'ĭ-wēk'lĭ), *a.* Coming, or made, or done, once every half week. — *n.* That which comes or happens once every half week, esp. a periodical. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week.

sem'o-li'na (sĕm'ō-lē'nȧ), *n.* [It. *semolino*, fr. *semola* bran, L. *simila* the finest wheat flour. Cf. SEMOULE, SIMNEL.] Coarsely ground and carefully purified milling products of wheat, esp. hard wheat, used for macaroni and in cookery.

Sem'per-vi'vum (-vī'vŭm), *n.* [NL. See SEMPERVIVE.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World crassulaceous herbs, often acaulescent, and with extremely fleshy leaves. They have cymose, variously colored flowers with numerous sepals and petals. *S. tectorum* is the common houseleek.

sem'pi-ter'nal (sĕm'pĭ-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *sempiternus*, fr. *semper* always: cf. F. *sempiternel.*] Of never-ending duration; everlasting; endless; eternal; perpetual.

To lose our *sempiternal* memory. *Emerson*

sem'pi-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sempiternitas.*] Quality or state of being sempiternal; duration without end.

se-mun'ci-a (sē-mŭn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.; *semi* + *uncia* ounce.] *Rom. Antiq.* Half an uncia; also, a bronze coin of this weight (in the semuncial system the same as the *as*). See *uncia*, under WEIGHT and under MEASURE.

se-mun'ci-al (-shĭ-ăl; -shăl; 7), *a.* *Rom. Antiq.* Designating, or pert. to, a standard of coinage set by the *lex Papiria* in 89 B. C., fixing the weight of the as at a half ounce.

sen'ate (sĕn'āt), *n.* [ME. *senat*, F. *sénat*, fr. L. *senatus*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man. See SENIOR, SIR.] **1.** Lit., an assembly of old men or elders; hence, an assembly or council with the highest deliberative and legislative functions. Specif.: **a** *Ancient Rome.* The supreme council of the state, orig. of 100 nobles. Later the number was 200, then 300. Sulla increased it to 600, Julius Cæsar to 900. Augustus reduced it to 600. At first it was wholly patrician, but at an early date plebeians were appointed. Its powers were originally only advisory, but gradually extended, esp. to administrative legislation. **b** [*cap.*] The upper and less numerous branch of various legislatures, as of France, of the United States, of most of the States of the United States, of the Dominion of Canada and its provinces, and of some Swiss cantons. See LEGISLATURE, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. In the United States the Senate is composed of two senators from each State elected for six years by the legislature thereof; they must have been citizens of the United States for at least nine years, must be citizens of the State they represent, and must be at least thirty years of age. The members of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada are appointed by the crown for life. **c** In general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government.
2. In the universities of Cambridge, London, Liverpool, and in some other universities, a body which regulates and superintends the education and discipline.
3. In some American colleges, a council composed of members of the faculty and elected students, presided over by the president, to which are referred matters of discipline and of general concern affecting the students.

sen'a-tor (sĕn'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [ME. *senatour*, OF. *senatour*, F. *sénateur*, fr. L. *senator.*] **1.** A member of a senate.
2. **a** *Early Eng. Hist.* A member of the Curia Regis. **b** *Scots Law.* One of the Lords of Session, or members of the College of Justice.

sen'a-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [F. *sénatorial*, or L. *senatorius.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or befitting, a senator or a **senate**; composed of senators; as, *senatorial* duties, dignity.
2. Entitled to elect a senator; as, *senatorial* districts. *U. S.*

se-na'tus-con-sult' (sē-nā'tŭs-kŏn-sŭlt'; -kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* [L. *senatus consultum.*] A senatus consultum.

‖ **se-na'tus con-sul'tum** (sē-nā'tŭs kŏn-sŭl'tŭm); *pl.* SENATUS CONSULTA (-tȧ). [L.] *Anc. Rome.* A decree of the senate. During the republic such decrees were restricted to sporadic cases of action in cases of public necessity; but about the end of 100 A. D., the popular assemblies were superseded by the senate as the lawmaking power, the leges or plebiscita being replaced by senatus consulta, which were superseded by the emperors' constitutions about 300 A. D.

send (sĕnd), *v. t.*; SENT (sĕnt); SEND'ING. [AS. *sendan*; akin to OS. *sendian*, D. *zenden*, G. *senden*, OHG. *senten*, Icel. *senda*, Sw. *sända*, Dan. *sende*, Goth. *sandjan*, and to Goth. *sinþ* a time (properly, a going), *gasinþa* companion, OHG. *sind* journey, AS. *sīð*, Icel. *sinni* a walk, journey, a time, W. *hynt* a way, journey, OIr. *sēt.* Cf. SENSE.] **1.** To cause to go in any manner. Specif.: **a** To commission or direct to go; to dispatch; as, to *send* a messenger. **b** To cause to be borne or carried; to procure the going, transmission, or delivery, of; as, to *send* a message.

O *send* out thy light and thy truth: let them lead me. *Ps.* xliii. 3.

c To impel; throw; hurl; as, to *send* a ball, an arrow.
2. To cause to come, happen, be, etc.; to bestow; grant; inflict. "God *send* him well." *Shak.*

And *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust. *Matt.* v. 45.

3. To cause to become; to make; as, to *send* one mad.
to send about one's business, to dismiss summarily or peremptorily. — **to s. a boy to mill**, *or* **to send a boy**, to employ an inefficient agent or inadequate means and thus invite failure. *Colloq.* — **to s. down** *or* **away.** *University Slang, Eng.* **a** To expel. **b** To rusticate. — **to s. in one's papers**, to resign. — **to s. packing**, to send off roughly or in disgrace; to dismiss, esp. unceremoniously. — **to s. to Coventry.** See under COVENTRY. — **to s. up.** **a** *Naut.* To hoist into place. **b** To sentence to imprisonment. *Slang, U. S.*

send (sĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To dispatch an agent or messenger to convey a message or to do an errand; to dispatch a message or missive; as, to *send* to one to come.
2. *Naut.* **a** To be carried forward by the impulse of a wave; as, the ship *sends* violently. **b** = SCEND, *v. i.*
to send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought.

send, *n.* **1.** A message. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A messenger, esp. one sent on in advance of a bridegroom to summon the bride; also, a bridal party. *Scot.*
3. That which is bestowed; a gift.
4. *Naut.* The impulse of a wave by which a vessel is carried bodily. "The *send* of the sea." *Longfellow.*
5. = SCEND, *n.*, 1.

sen'dal (sĕn'dăl), *n.* [OF. *cendal* (cf. Pr. & Sp. *cendal*, It. *zendale*), LL. *cendalum*; cf. Gr. *σινδών* a fine Indian cloth.] Any of various silk fabrics used in the Middle Ages, esp. a light thin kind; also, a piece of this or an article of dress made of it.

send'er (sĕn'dẽr), *n.* One that sends; specif., a telegraphic or telephonic transmitter.

send'-off', *n.* **1.** A sending off; initiatory impulse; start.
2. A demonstration of good will to one starting on an ocean trip, or to one starting in a new business, etc. *Colloq.*

Sen'e-ca (sĕn'ē-kȧ), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians, formerly of western New York, the most numerous and warlike of the Five Nations. They still number over three thousand, the greater portion being in New York and smaller bands in Ontario and Oklahoma.

Se-ne'ci-o (sē-nē'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L., groundsel, lit., an old man, alluding either to the white hairs of the pappus or to the naked receptacle.] *Bot.* An immense genus of asteraceous herbs or shrubs (probably the largest genus among seed plants), embracing about 1,000 species of very wide distribution. They have alternate or basal leaves and heads composed of both tubular and radiate, or only tubular flowers, the rays mostly yellow, pistillate; the achenes are terete, crowned by a pappus of soft white hairs. Some species are important in cultivation (see CINERARIA, 2): those of the United States are chiefly common weeds. See 2d GROUNDSEL **a**.

Sen'e-gal' (sĕn'ē-gôl'), *n.* A river in western Africa. **Senegal gum**, a variety of gum arabic occurring in large, usually yellowish or reddish, lumps. — **S. mahogany.** = JURIBALI. — **S. root**, the root of an African menispermaceous plant (*Tinospora bakis*), used as a febrifuge.

Sen'e-ga root *or* **snakeroot** (sĕn'ē-gȧ). The root of a milkwort (*Polygala senega*), of the eastern United States, used as an expectorant and diuretic. Also, the plant, which has tufted leafy stems terminated by spikes of small white flowers.

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sem'i-ten'di-nous, *a.* *Anat.* See SEMI-.
semiter. † SCIMITAR.
sem'i-te-rete', *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-ter'tian, *a.* *Med.* Having the characteristics of both a tertian and a quotidian intermittent. — **sem'i-ter'tian**, *n.*
sem'i-tes'ser-al, *a.* *Cryst.* Noting hemihedral forms or crystals of the isometric (tesseral) system. [SEMI-.]
sem'i-the'o-log'i-cal, *a.* See
Se-mit'i-cize (sē-mĭt'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
Sem'i-tize (sĕm'ĭ-tīz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Sem'i-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
sem'i-tran'sept, *n.* *Arch.* The half of a transept.
sem'i-trans-lu'cent, *a.*, **sem'i-trop'i-cal**, *a.* See SEMI-.
semitry. † SYMMETRY.
sem'i-tu'ber-ous, *a.* *Bot.* See SEMI-. — **semituberous begonia** See BEGONIA, 2.
sem'i-tu'bu-lar, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-Ty-chon'ic, *a.* Deviating but slightly from Tycho Brahe's astronomical system; — said of the ancient Egyptian system.
semiustulate, *a.* Also **semiustulated.** Half burnt. *Obs.*
sem'i-ver-tic'il-late (-vẽr-tĭs'ĭ-lāt), *a.* See SEMI-.
semivif, *a.* [L. *semivivus.*] Only half alive. *Obs.*
sem'i-vis'cid, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-vi'tal, *a.* Of low vitality.
sem'i-vit're-ous, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-vol-can'ic, *a.*, **sem'i-vul'can-ized**, *a.*, **sem'i-wild'** (-wīld'; 87), *a.* See SEMI-.
Sem'la-i (sĕm'lā-ī). *D. Bib.*
semle, semly. † SEEMLY.
semly. † SEMBLE.
sem'mant, sem'ment (sĕm'ănt; -ĕnt). Vars. of SEMMIT. *Dial. Eng.* [sieve. *Dial. Eng.*]
sem'met (sĕm'ĭt), *n.* A kind of
sem'mit, *a.* [Cf. Ir. *sēimh* mild, gentle, tender.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Active; lively. **b** Pliable; limber. **c** Weak; slender; feeble.
sem'mit, *n.* An undershirt. *Scot*
sem'na-ble, *a.* Semblable *Obs.*
Sem'næ (sĕm'nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Σεμναί.*] See ERINYS.
Sem'no-pith'e-ci'næ (-pĭth'ē-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PRESBYTINÆ. — **sem'no-pith'e-cine** (-sīn; -sĭn), *a.*
Sem'no-pi-the'cus (sĕm'nō-pĭ-thē'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σεμνός* revered, sacred + *πίθηκος* ape.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PRESBYTIS.
sem'o-la (sĕm'ō-lȧ), *or* **sem'o-na** (-nȧ), *n.* [It. *semola* bran.] Semolina.
sem'o-lel'la (-lĕl'ȧ), **sem'o-li'no** (-lē'nō), *n.* [It.] Semolina.
se-mo'ted, *a.* [L. *semotus*, p. p. of *semovere* to move apart.] Removed; remote. *Obs.*
‖ **se-moule'** (sē-mōōl'), *n.* [F.] Semolina.
se-mov'ed-ly, *adv.* [See SEMOTED.] Remotely *Obs.*
‖ **sem'per** (sĕm'pẽr), *adv.* [L.] Always — **sem'per a-va'rus e'get**, the avaricious is always needy. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I ii 56). — **s. e'a-dem**, always the same; — motto of Queen Elizabeth. — **s. et u-bi'que**, always and everywhere. — **s. fe'lix**, always fortunate. — **s. fi-de'lis**, always faithful. — **s. i'dem**, always the same. — **s. pa-ra'tus**, always ready. — **s. ti'mi-dum sce'lus** (tĭm'ĭ-dŭm), guilt is always timid. — **s. vi'vit in ar'mis**, he ever lives in arms.
sem'per-vi'rent (sĕm'pẽr-vī'rĕnt), *a.* [L. *semper* always + *virens*, p. pr. of *virere* to be green.] Evergreen. *Obs. or R.*
sem'per-vi'rid (-rĭd), *a.* [L. *semper* always + *viridis* green.] Sempervirent. *Obs. or R.*
sem'per-vive (sĕm'pẽr-vīv), *n.* [L. *sempervivа*, *sempervivum*, fr. *sempervivus* ever-living; *semper* always + *vivus* living.] The common houseleek.
sempilnes. † SIMPLENESS.
sempitan. † SUMPITAN.
sem'pi-terne, *a.* [L. *sempiternus.*] Sempiternal. *Obs.*
sem'pi-ter'nize, *v. t.* To perpetuate. *Obs or R.*
sem'pi-ter'nous, *a.* [L. *sempiternus.*] Sempiternal. *Obs.*
sem'pi-ter'num, *n.* [Cf. SEMPITERNAL.] A durable English stuff, said to have been a twilled woolen cloth. *Obs.*
sem'ple (sĕm'p'l). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SIMPLE.
‖ **sem'pli-ce** (sĕm'plē-chā), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Simple; to be rendered without embellishments.
‖ **sem'pre** (sĕm'prā), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *semper.*] *Music.* Always; throughout; as, *sempre* piano.
sem'pre-som'e-ter (sĕm'prē-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A sympiesometer
semp'ster, *n.* A seamster. *Obs*
semp'stress (sĕmp'strĕs; sĕm'-). Var. of SEAMSTRESS
semp'stress-y. † SEAMSTRESSY.
semp'stry-work', *n.* The work of a seamstress; sewing. *Obs.*
sem'ster. † SEAMSTER.
semulacre, semylacre. † SIMULACRE.
semy, *a.* Subtle. *Obs.*
sen (sĕn). Dial. Eng. var. of SELF.
sen. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SEE. [*prep.*, & *conj.*]
sen (sĕn, sĕn). Var. of SIN, *adv.*,
sen (sĕn), *n.* See MEASURE.
sen (sĕn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *ch'ien*[2] coin.] See COIN.
sen' (sĕn). Scot. var. of SEND.
Sen., *or* **sen.** *Abbr.* Senate; senator; senior
sena. † SENNA.
Sen'a-a (sĕn'ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Se-na'ah (sē-nā'ȧ; sĕn'ā-ȧ), *n.* *Bib.* An Israelitish subtribe or clan. [CHIE. *Scot.*]
sen'a-chie. Var. of SEANNA-
senage, *n.* [OF., a kind of tax paid the seigneur.] A tax paid to the bishop by clergy coming to the yearly synod. *Obs.*
‖ **se-ñal'** (sā-nyäl'), *n.* [Sp.] A landmark.
senapar. † CINNABAR.
senarie, *n.* A senarius. *Obs.*
se-na'ri-us (sē-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SENARII (-ī). [L. See SENARY.] *Lat. Pros.* A verse of six feet; esp., the iambic trimeter.
sen'ar-mon'tite (sĕn'ăr-mŏn'tīt), *n.* [After H. H. de *Senarmont* (1808–62), a Frenchman.] *Min.* Native antimony trioxide, Sb_2O_3, a colorless or grayish mineral in octahedral crystals, in crusts, or in masses.
sen'a-ry (sĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *senarius*, fr. *seni* six each, fr. *sex* six. See SIX.] **a** Of, pert. to, or containing, six. **b** *Math.* Having six as radix or base.
senassy. † SANNYASIN.
senat. † SENATE. [TORIAL.]
sen'a-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of SENA-
sen'a-to'ri-an, *a.* Senatorial. *R.*
sen'a-to'ri-ous, *a.* Senatorial. *Obs*
sen'a-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
sen'a-to-ry, *n.* A senate. *Obs.*
senatour. † SENATOR.
se-na'trix (sē-nā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female senator; — as a title [*cap.*] self-applied, in *Rom. Hist.*, to Theodora, who, for some years early in the 10th century, had a controlling influence in Rome and over the papacy.
se-na'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L.] A senate.
senaw. † SINEW.
sence. † CENSE, incense; SENSE.
sencer. † CENSER.
sench, *v. t.* [AS. *sencan.*] To cause to sink. *Obs.*
senchion, *n.* [OF. *senechon*, var. of *senеçon*, F. *seneçon*, L. *senecio.*] Groundsel. *Obs.*
Sen'ci (sĕn'sē), *n.* One of a tribe of Panoan Indians, agricultural and warlike, of north eastern Peru. [TIAL. *Obs.*]
sencyall. Aphetic for ESSEN-
send'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
sendal. † SANDAL.
sende. † *sind*, form of BE.
sende. Aphetic for DESCEND. *Obs.*
send'ee' (sĕn'dē'), *n.* See -EE.
senden. Obs. ind. pres. pl. of BE.
sendes-man. † SANDES-MAN.
sendge. † SINGE.
sendill. † SINDLE.
sendmen. Obs. pl. of SANDMAN a messenger. [ment.]
Sen. Doc. *Abbr.* Senate Docu-
sendony. † SINDON.
sendvollich. † SHENDFULLY.
sene. † SAY; SEE; SEEN; SEENE; SIGN; SIN, since; SOON; SUN.
sene, *a.* Seen *Obs.*
sene, *a.* [OF. *sené* wise, sensible.] Wise; discreet. *Obs.*
Seneca grass. Holy grass.
Sen'e-can (sĕn'ē-kăn), *a.* [From *Seneca* County and Lake, New York.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Upper Devonian of America. See GEOLOGY.
Seneca oil. Petroleum, early used as a remedy among the Senecas and other Indians. *U. S.*
Seneca root, Seneca snakeroot. Vars. of SENEGA ROOT, SENEGA SNAKEROOT.
se-ne'ci-oid (sē-nē'shĭ-oid), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Senecio.*
se-ne'ci-o-nine (-ō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{26}O_6N$, in groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*).
se-nec'ti-tude (sē-nĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *senectus* aged, old age, *senex* old.] Old age. *Rare.*
se-nec'tude, *n.* Senectitude. *Obs.*
senefee. † SENVY.
Sen'e-ga, *n.* = SENEGA ROOT.
Sen'e-gal-ese' (sĕn'ē-gôl-ēz'; -ēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Senegal, French Sudan, inhabited chiefly by Moors and Negroes
Sen'e-gam'bi-an (-găm'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Senegambia.

N O P Q R S

se-nes′cent (sē-nĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *senescens*, p. pr. of *senescere* to grow old, incho. fr. *senere* to be old.] Growing old; aging. — **se-nes′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

sen′es-chal (sĕn′ĕ-shăl), *n.* [OF. *seneschal*, F. *sénéchal*, LL. *seniscalcus*, of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. *sineigs* old, *skalks* servant, OHG. *scalch*, AS. *scealc*. Cf. SENIOR; MARSHAL.] The bailiff, steward, or major-domo of a great medieval lord, representing the lord in the feudal courts, in the management of his estate, in the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies, etc. The royal seneschals became high officers of state, and often were given high military commands. Cf. BAILIFF, STEWARD, MAJOR-DOMO.

se′nile (sē′nīl; -nĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *senilis*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man: cf. F. *sénile*. See SENIOR.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or characteristic of, old age or the infirmities of old age; as, *senile* weakness.

2. *Phys. Geog.* Approaching the end of a cycle of erosion; as, a *senile* topography; a *senile* river. See RIVER, 1.

senile dementia *or* **insanity**, a form of dementia or insanity occurring in old age, characterized by hopeless decay or loss of the mental faculties. True senile dementia has for its chief symptom loss of memory, esp. for recent events, with bodily decrepitude. — **s. gangrene.** See GANGRENE.

se-nil′i-ty (sē-nĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being senile, old age or its infirmity.

sen′ior (sēn′yẽr), *a.* [L. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, gen. *senis*, old. See SIR.] **1.** Elder; — often used (abbr. *Sr.*) after a personal name to indicate the older of two in the family or community bearing the name.

2. More advanced in dignity, rank, or office; superior; as, *senior* member; *senior* counsel.

3. Belonging or pertaining to the final year of the course in American colleges, universities, high schools, etc.

senior factor, one of a grade or class of employees of the East India Company. See FACTOR, *n.*, 5. — **s. optime.** See OPTIME. — **s. wrangler.** See WRANGLER.

sen′ior, *n.* **1.** A person who is older than another.

2. One older in office, or whose entrance upon office was anterior to that of another; one prior in grade.

3. An aged person; an elder; as, the village *seniors*.

4. One who has taken holy orders or vows; a monk or priest. *Obs.*

5. One in the final year of his collegiate course at an American college or university; — orig. called *senior sophister;* also, one in the last year of the course at a professional school, seminary, high school, etc.

6. At an English university, a senior fellow.

sen-ior′i-ty (sēn-yŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being senior; priority of birth, office, or service.

2. A body or company of seniors; at an English university, a court or assembly of senior fellows of a college.

sen′na (sĕn′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. & Sp. *sena*, Pg. *sene*, F. *séné;* all fr. Ar. *sanā* or *senā*.] **1.** Any of various cæsalpiniaceous herbs belonging to the subgenus *Senna* of the genus *Cassia*, esp. one of the officinal species (see def. 2).

2. *Pharm.* An important drug consisting of the dried leaves of certain African and Arabian species of *Cassia*, as *C. senna*, *C. acutifolia*, *C. obovata*, *C. angustifolia*. The most important commercial varieties are *Alexandria senna*, *India senna*, *Mecca senna*, and *Tripoli senna*. The drug is used in medicine as a powerful cathartic.

3. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A subgenus of *Cassia* including herbaceous species with mostly basic glandular leaves, having bitter purgative properties. It has been separated as a genus.

sen′net (-ĕt), *n.* [Properly, a sign given for the entrance or exit of actors; cf. OF. *sinet*, *signet*, a signet, dim. of *signe*. See SIGN; cf. SIGNET.] A signal call on a trumpet or cornet for entrance or exit on the stage. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sen′night (sĕn′īt; -ĭt; 277: *cf.* FORTNIGHT), *n.* Also **se′n′night**. [Contr. fr. *sevennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. *Archaic.*

sen′nit (sĕn′ĭt), *n.* [*seven* + *knit*.] **1.** *Naut.* A braided cord or fabric of plaited rope yarns or other small stuff.

2. Plaited straw, grass, or palm leaves, for making hats.

sen′sate (sĕn′sāt), *a.* [L. *sensatus* gifted with sense, intelligent, fr. *sensus* sense. See SENSE.] Felt or apprehended through a sense or the senses.

sen′sate (sĕn′sāt), *v. t.;* -SAT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); -SAT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). [See SENSATE, *a.*] To feel or apprehend through a sense or the senses; as, to *sensate* light, or an odor.

sen-sa′tion (sĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *sensation*, or LL. *sensatio*. See SENSATE, *a.*] **1.** A feeling or state of consciousness produced either by an external object (stimulus), or by some change in the internal state of the body; in a general sense, that mode of mental functioning referred to some immediate stimulation of the bodily organism, the power or process of receiving sense impressions. *Sensation* is mere feeling, without the idea of an object, and by some psychologists is held to be only an abstraction from perceptual experience, at least in adult life; while the *perception* is the mind's apprehension of some external object as occasioning the sensory feeling. If I have a simple smell apart from all recognition or association, I have a *sensation;* if I refer that smell to the external object, say, a rose, which occasioned it, I have a *perception*.

Perception is only a special kind of knowledge, and *sensation* a special kind of feeling. . Knowledge and feeling, perception and *sensation*, though always coexistent, are always in the inverse ratio of each other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Aristotle . . . defines *sensation* as a congenital critical power. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

St. Thomas does not discuss in detail the nature of *sensation*. . . . *Sensation*, he teaches, is the act by which the object produces a modification in the animated organism. *Wm. Turner.*

Perception always involves *sensation* as a portion of itself; and *sensation* in turn never takes place in adult life without perception also being there. They are therefore names for different cognitive functions, not for different sorts of mental facts. *Wm. James.*

2. Any feeling; esp., a more or less indefinite bodily feeling; as, a *sensation* of buoyancy.

3. A state of excited interest or feeling, or its cause; as, the crime was, and caused, a great *sensation*.

Syn. — See SENSE.

sen-sa′tion-al (sĕn-sā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to sensation; having, or characterized by, sensation; involving or inducing sensation; as, *sensational* states of mind.

2. *Philos.* Of or pertaining to sensationalism.

3. Suited or intended to excite temporarily great interest or emotion, melodramatic; emotional; as, *sensational* plays, novels, preaching; a *sensational* report.

sen-sa′tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all our knowledge originates in sensation or sense perceptions, or, in a narrower meaning, that all knowledge is made up of sense elements *Sensationalism* is traced back to the Sophists and Cyrenaics, while it also found expression both with the Epicureans and the Stoics The latter, though they did not restrict knowledge to sensation except in origin, held that the mind is at first a *tabula rasa* (blank tablet) on which the outer world gradually imprints its image by means of sense impressions. This is substantially the view of Hobbes, the founder of modern *sensationalism*, and of Locke, who, however, placed considerable emphasis upon ideas which are the result of reflection upon ideas of sense, and so only indirectly derived from sensation Condillac, the most characteristic modern sensationalist, considers all consciousness transformed sensation.

2. *Ethics.* The doctrine that feeling is the sole criterion of good; sensualism.

3. The practice or methods of sensational writing or speaking; as, the *sensationalism* of a certain novel.

sen-sa′tion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* An advocate of, or believer in, sensationalism.

2. One who practices sensational writing or speaking.

sen-sa′tion-al-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sensationalists or sensationalism.

sense (sĕns), *n.* [L. *sensus*, fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive, to feel, prob. fr. the same root as E. *send;* cf. OHG. *sin* sense, mind, *sinnan* to go, to journey, G. *sinnen* to meditate, to think: cf. F. *sens*. For the change of meaning cf. SEE, *v. t.* See SEND; cf. ASSENT, CONSENT, SCENT, *v. t.*, SENTENCE, SENTIENT.] **1.** Meaning; import; signification; as, the true *sense* of words; the *sense* of a remark.

So they read in the book . . and gave the *sense*. *Neh.* viii. 8.

There is indeed a *sense* in which life has no need of the philosopher. *Josiah Royce*

2. Mind; sentience; consciousness; intelligence.

As if the steel had *sense*. *Spenser.*

3. Perception through the intellect; apprehension; recognition; understanding; discernment; appreciation.

This Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Sound perception and reasoning; correct judgment; good mental capacity; also, that which is sound, or reasonable; rational meaning. "He speaks *sense*." *Shak.*

Good *sense*, which only is the gift of Heaven. *Pope.*

5. Moral perception or appreciation

Some are so hardened in wickedness as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

6. The faculty, possessed by animals, of receiving mental impressions through the action of certain organs (sensory or sense organs) of the body, or of perceiving changes in the condition of the body; also, any special faculty of sensation. Aristotle distinguished the *five senses* of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch Other senses have been or are added, as the muscular *sense*, temperature *sense*, sexual *sense*, etc. Various occult and spiritual *senses* have also been postulated, as the "*sense* of the heart" of Jonathan Edwards, immediately perceiving spiritual worth or truth Imagination and memory have been distinguished as *internal senses* from the perceptive as *external senses*. *Sense discriminations* are distinguished by psychologists as qualitative, intensive, extensive, and temporal, while feeling tone attaches to any sensation as its affective element.

He really accepted, like Kant, the hypothesis of a *sense* of sensations which led to the Kantian conclusion that the nature we know in time and space is mere sensible appearances in us. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

7. Sense perception; sensation; sensibility; feeling.

The *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion through the whole. *Bacon*

The very character and essence of *sense* is isolation, and therefore in apprehending variety, series. *B. Bosanquet.*

8. That which is felt or is held as a sentiment, view, or opinion; judgment; opinion; as, the *sense* of the meeting.

9. *Geom.* One of two opposite directions in which a line, surface, or volume, may be supposed to be described by the motion of a point, line, or surface, or to be reckoned; — opposite senses being denoted by opposite signs, + and —.

10. Hence, direction; trend; course.

Equilibrium is then dynamic, not static, the condition which must be fulfilled being that the same number of transformations must take place in one *sense*, in a given time, as take place in the opposite *sense*. *H. C. Jones.*

Syn. — SENSE, SENSATION, SENSIBILITY, SENSITIVENESS, SUSCEPTIBILITY are here compared in their nontechnical uses; for technical senses see defs. SENSE, as here discriminated (see REASON, MEANING), denotes a feeling or consciousness which is vaguer or less corporeal or objective than that denoted by SENSATION; as, "He would not observe her, but he had a *sense* of an elastic walk" (*G. Eliot*); "a general *sensation* of drowsy warmth and vast light and exotic vegetation" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); "a *sense* sublime of something far more deeply interfused" (*Wordsworth*); "*sensations* sweet, felt in the blood, and felt along the heart" (*id.*). SENSIBILITY is capacity, esp. keen or delicate, of emotion or feeling; SENSITIVENESS is acute, sometimes morbid, sensibility; as, "His *sensibility* and nervous exaltation gave [his poetry] the gift of rendering with wonderful felicity the magical charm of nature" (*M. Arnold*); "the nerveless sentimentalist and dreamer, who spends his life in a weltering sea of *sensibility*" (*W. James*); "Women [have] greater irritability (or, as it is perhaps better called, affectability), men deeper *sensibility*" (*Havelock Ellis*); "She had . . . wounded the *sensibilities* of the footmen" (*Thackeray*); "Tact, after all, is only a *sensitiveness* of nerve" (*Lowell*); "Propose to yourself the necessity . . . of not being unduly affected or hurt at what they say or do. *Sensitiveness* is a weakness most paralyzing . . . to the mind" (*Jowett*); "that proud, narrow *sensitiveness* . . . which quivers threadlike in small currents of self-preoccupation" (*G. Eliot*). SUSCEPTIBILITY, though often equivalent to *sensibility*, commonly emphasizes more strongly quickness of response to impressions from without; as, "He would not allow her to read to him, . . . alleging nervous *susceptibility* to sounds and movements" (*G. Eliot*). "The poetic faculty always has for its basis a peculiar temperament, an extraordinary delicacy of organization, and *susceptibility* to impressions" (*M. Arnold*). See FEELING, SENSIBLE, INSENSIBLE, REASON.

sense (sĕns), *v. t.;* SENSED (sĕnst); SENS′ING. **1.** To perceive by the senses. *Obs.* *Glanvill.*

2. To give the sense or meaning of; to expound. *Obs.*

3. To get the meaning of; to perceive; grasp; comprehend; understand; realize. *Colloq., U. S.*

She had not seemed to "*sense*" this inferiority *C.E Craddock.*

sense impression. *Psychol.* A psychical event due to the excitation of an organ of sense or of a sense center; a sensation; also, the physiological effect of sense excitation on the nervous system, esp. on the brain.

sense′less, *a.* Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary to, sense. Specif.: **a** Without sensibility or feeling; insensible; unconscious. **b** Deficient in knowledge, appreciation, or reasoning power; stupid; foolish. **c** Lacking good sense; unwise; unreasonable; nonsensical. — **sense′less-ly**, *adv.* — **sense′less-ness**, *n.*

sense organ. *Physiol. & Psychol.* An organ whose function is to respond to stimulation of a particular kind by occasioning a special kind of a sensation, as the eye or ear.

sense perception. Perception by the senses, as distinguished from intellectual perception.

Sense perception is the crudest and least conscious form of knowing . . . that form which knows least about itself and understands the least about its presuppositions. *W. T. Harris.*

It is the character and quality of being directly in contact with *sense perception*, not any fixed datum of content, that forms the constantly shifting center of the individual's real world, and spreads from that center. *B. Bosanquet.*

sen′si-bil′i-ty (sĕn′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *sensibilité*, LL. *sensibilitas*.] **1.** Sense perception; sense image. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. Mental receptivity: ready discernment.

Of truth have they scant *sensibility*. *Hoccleve.*

3. Capacity of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; peculiar susceptibility or manifestation of impression, pleasurable or painful; delicacy of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; as, *sensibility* to pleasure or pain; *sensibility* to shame or praise; exquisite *sensibility;* — often in *pl.* "*Sensibilities* so fine!" *Cowper.*

My father, too, who had attended Dr. Hutchinson's lectures, never spoke of them without much *sensibility*. *J. Martineau*

4. State or quality of being sensible, or capable of sensation; capacity to feel or perceive.

It is true, no doubt, that what the psychologist calls *sensibility* has as its invariable concomitant what physiologists call *sensibility*, or what the more careful of them call irritability; and, true again, that this irritability is invariably preceded by a physical process called stimulation. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*

5. Experience of sensations; actual feeling.

This adds greatly to my *sensibility*. *Burke.*

6. That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy.

7. *Photog.* Sensitiveness.

Syn.—Taste, susceptibility, feeling. See SENSE, JUDGMENT.

sen′si-ble (sĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *sensibilis*, fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to feel. See SENSE, *n.*] **1.** Capable of being perceived by the senses; apprehensible through the bodily organs; hence, also, perceptible to the mind; making an impression upon the sense, reason, or understanding.

The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Sir W. Temple.*

There is not the slightest reason for believing that what we call the *sensible* qualities of the object are a type of anything inherent in itself, or bear any affinity to its own nature. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Capable of receiving impressions from external objects by means of the proper organs; liable to be affected physically or mentally; impressible.

Would your cambric were *sensible* as your finger *Shak.*

3. Hence: Liable to impression from without; easily affected; having or exhibiting nice perception or acute feeling; sensitive.

They are always *sensible* to kindness. *North Amer. Rev.*

4. Also, readily moved or affected by natural agents; delicate; as, a *sensible* thermometer, photographic plate, etc. "With affection wondrous *sensible*." *Shak.*

5. Perceiving, or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; aware; perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded; as, *sensible* of being cold or of having made a mistake.

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senege. † SIN, *v.*
sen′e-gin (sĕn′ē-jĭn), *n* *Chem.* Saponin; — so called from its occurrence in Senega root.
Se′neh (sē′nĕ). *Bib.*
Sen′e-ka root (sĕn′ē-kȧ). **Seneka snakeroot.** Vars. of SENEGA ROOT, SENEGA SNAKEROOT.
seneour † SEIGNIOR.
se-nesce′ (sē-nĕs′), *v. i.* [L. *senescere.*] To grow old. *Rare.*
sen′es-chal, *v. t.* To be or act as the seneschal of.
sen′es-chal-ly. *n.* The district under a seneschal. *Obs. or Hist.*
sen′es-chal-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
se-nes′cha-sy (sē-nĕs′kȧ-sĭ), *n.* A seneschally *Rare.*
seneschausse, *n.* [OF *seneschaucie* office or dignity of a seneschal.] = SENESCHALLY. *Obs.*
senester. † SINISTER.
seneuey. † SENVY.
senew, senewe † SINEW.
‖ **se′nex bis pu′er.** [L.] An old man (is) twice a boy.
senge. † SIGN, SINGE.
sengeley, sengilly. † SINGLY.
sengen. † SINGE.
sengeorabill † SEIGNIORABLE.
sen′gle. † CINGLE, SINGLE.
senglere. † SINGULAR.
sen′green (sĕn′grēn), *n.* [AS. *singrēne*, prop., evergreen, fr. *sin* (in comp.) always + *grēne* green; akin to OHG. *sin*-ever, L. *semper*] The houseleek.
‖ **se-nhor′** (sā-nyōr′), *n.* [Pg. Cf. SEÑOR, SENIOR.] A Portuguese title of courtesy corresponding to the Spanish *señor* or the English *Mr.* or *sir;* also, a gentleman.
‖ **se-nho′ra** (sā-nyō′rä), *n.* [Pg. Cf. SEÑORA.] A Portuguese title of courtesy given to a lady; Mrs.; madam; also, a lady.
‖ **se′nho-ri′ta** (sā′nyō-rē′tä), *n.* [Pg] A Portuguese courtesy title for a young lady; miss; also, a young lady.
senin, *adv.* [Cf. SIN since.] Afterwards. *Obs.*
senior. † SEIGNIOR.
sen′ior-ize. † SEIGNIORIZE.
sen′ior-y, *n.* [Cf. SEIGNORY.] Seniority. *Obs.*
seniour. † SEIGNIOR.
Se′nir (sē′nĭr). *Bib.*
Sen′na-ab (sĕn′ā-ăb). *D. Bib.*
Sen′na-ar (-är). *D. Bib.*
sen′na-chie, sen′na-chy Vars of SEANNACHIE.
senna tree. A West Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Cassia emarginata*).
senna wine. A wine medicated with senna.
senne. † SEENE, SIN.
sennes † SINCE.
Sen′ne-ser (sĕn′ē-sẽr) *D. Bib.*
sen′nest. Obs. superl. of SOON.
sen′net (sĕn′ĭt; -ĕt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SENNIGHT.
sen′net (-ĕt), *n.* The barracuda *Sphyræna sphyræna.*
sen′nite (sĕn′īt), *n.* *Chem.* Pinite, — which occurs in senna.
sennown. † SINEW.
sen′ny (sĕn′ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SENNA.
senon. † SINEW.
‖ **se non′ è ve′ro, è ben tro-va′to** (sā nōn′ ā vā′rō, ā bĕn trō-vä′tō). [It.] If it is not true, it is well feigned or imagined.
Se-no′ni-an (sē-nō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *sénonien*, from the district of *Sénonais*, in France.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the European Upper Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
senople † SINOPLE
‖ **se-ñor′** (sā-nyōr′), *n.; pl.* -ÑORES (-nyō′rās). [Sp. Cf. SENIOR.] A Spanish title of courtesy corresponding to the English *Mr.* or *sir;* also, a gentleman.
‖ **se-ño′ra** (sā-nyō′rä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish title of courtesy to a lady; Mrs.; madam; also, a lady.
‖ **se′ño-ri′ta** (sā′nyō-rē′tä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady; miss: also, a young lady.
2. Any of several handsomely colored kelpfishes of the Californian coast; as: **a** *Halichœres semicinctus*, with a bright blue transverse band. **b** The cream-colored *Oxyjulis californica.* **c** The blenny *Gibbonsia elegans.*
senory. † SEIGNIORY.
Se-nou′si (sē-nōō′sē). **Se-nou′si-an**, etc. Var. of SENUSSI, etc.
senowe. † SINEW.
senowrye † SEIGNIORY.
senowy. † SINEWY.
‖ **se no′yer′ dans un verre′ d'eau′** (sē nwȧ′yā′ dăN-sûN vĕr′dō′). [F] To drown one's self in a glass of water; to be foiled by very slight obstacles.
sen′ple. † SIMPLE.
sens. † SINCE.
sens′a-ble (sĕn′sȧ-b'l), *a.* Knowable; comprehensible. *R.*
sens′al (-săl), *a.* Sensuous. *R.*
sen-sa′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of SENSATIONAL. See -LY.
sen-sa′tion-a-ry (sĕn-sā′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Sensational.
sen-sa′tion-ism, *n.* = SENSATIONALISM.
sen-sa′tion-ist, *n.* = SENSATIONALIST.
sen′sa-tive (sĕn′sȧ-tĭv), **sen′sa-to′ri-al** (-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Sensational: sensatory. *Rare.*
sen′sa-to-ry (sĕn′sȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to sensation.
senschepe. † SHENDSHIP.
sense. † CENSE, incense.
sensed (sĕnst), *a.* Adapted to the meaning to be conveyed. *Obs.*
sense faculty The general faculty of sensation through which the sense organs function; — so called in the philosophy of Scotus Erigena and others.
sense form. *Kantianism.* One of the pure or a priori forms (time and space) of sensibility.
sense′ful, *a.* Sentient; perceptive; also, full of sense or reason; reasonable; judicious. *Obs.*
sense′ment, *n.* Sentiment; judgment: opinion. *Obs. Scot.*
sen′ser. † CENSER.
sen′si-bi-lize (sĕn′sĭ-bĭ-līz), *v. t.* *Phot.* To sensitize. — **sen′si-bil′i-za′tion** (-bĭl′ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*
sens′i-bl. Sensible. *Ref. Sp.*

6. Having moral perception ; capable of being affected by moral good or evil.
7. Having or containing sense or reason ; characterized by good or common sense ; intelligent ; understanding ; wise.
Now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool. *Shak.*
Syn. — SENSIBLE, COGNIZANT, PRIVY. SENSIBLE emphasizes the element of feeling or consciousness in one's knowledge ; COGNIZANT, that of information or observation ; as, "He became *sensible* that he was entirely forgiven" (*Hawthorne*) ; "acutely *cognizant* of men and things through a medium of reminiscence and recollection" (*A. Symons*). PRIVY implies secret cognizance ; as, "[She] was *privy* to these maneuvers" (*Thackeray*). See SENSE.
sensible heat, *Physics*, heat applied so as to cause a rise of temperature ; — opposed to *latent heat.* Both terms are survivals of the old caloric theory of the nature of heat and are less used than formerly. — **s. horizon.** = HORIZON, *n.*, 2 **a**. — **s. note** *or* **tone**, *Music*, the leading note or tone ; — so called because, naturally leading up to the keynote, it makes the ear *sensible* of its approach. — **s. species.** See SPECIES. — **s. temperature**, the temperature as felt, being essentially that of the wet-bulb thermometer.
sen′si-ble (sĕn′sĭ-b'l), *n.* **1**. Sensation ; sensibility. *Obs.*
2. That which impresses the senses ; anything perceptible.
3. That which has sensibility ; a sensitive being. *Rare.*
This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to vegetals and *sensibles.* *Burton.*
— **sen′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sen′si-bly**, *adv.*
sen-sif′er-ous (sĕn-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sensifer ; sensus* sense + *ferre* to bear.] Exciting or conveying sensation ; serving as a sense organ.
sen-sif′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *sensificus ; sensus* sense + *facere* to make.] Exciting or producing sensation.
sens′ism (sĕn′sĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that sense perceptions furnish the sole data of knowledge ; sensationalism. — **sens′ist**, *n.* — **sen-sis′tic** (sĕn-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*
The denial of the universal means *sensism.* *Wm. Turner.*
sen′si-tive (sĕn′sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *sensitif.* See SENSE.]
1. Sensible ; sagacious ; wise. *Obs.*
2. Having sense or feeling ; possessing the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects.
3. Having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects or to impressions upon the mind and feelings ; highly susceptible ; easily and acutely affected.
She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny. *Macaulay.*
4. Hence : **a** Excessively susceptible to hypnotism, magnetism, suggestion, etc. **b** Uncertain ; fluctuating or liable to fluctuation ; as, a *sensitive* market. **c** *Mech.* Having a capacity of being easily affected or moved ; delicate ; as, a *sensitive* thermometer ; *sensitive* scales. **d** *Chem. & Photog.* Readily affected or changed by certain appropriate agents ; as, photographic paper is *sensitive* to actinic rays.
5. Serving to affect the senses ; sensible. *Obs. or R.*
A sensitive love of some *sensitive* objects. *Hammond.*
6. Of or pert. to sensation ; depending on, or affecting, sensation ; as, *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation.
7. In nautical surveying, indicating by a relatively large angular change any slight movement of the observer towards or away from its center ; — said of a circle passing through two fixed objects and the observer's station, the angle being subtended by the chord joining the objects.
8. *Econ.* Of a commodity, of such a nature that a rise or fall in its price causes a relatively large fall or rise in the demand for it, as is the case with luxuries.
sensitive brier, any trailing prickly mimosaceous plant of the genus *Morongia.* *U. S.* — **s. fern**, an American polypodiaceous fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), the leaves of which, when plucked, show a slight tendency to fold together. — **s. flame**, *Physics*, a gas flame so arranged that under a suitable adjustment of pressure it is exceedingly sensitive to sounds, being caused to roar, flare, or become suddenly shortened or extinguished, by slight sounds of the proper pitch. — **s. frog**, *Far.*, the plantar cushion. — **s. joint vetch**, an annual fabaceous herb (*Æschynomene hispida*), with sensitive foliage and jointed pods. — **s. knowledge.** See KNOWLEDGE, 6. — **s. laminæ.** See LAMINA, 1 **b**. — **s. paper**, paper prepared for photographic purposes by coating or impregnating it with some substance sensitive to light. — **s. pea**, any of several cæsalpiniaceous herbs of the genus *Chamæcrista*, having leaflets somewhat sensitive to the touch, esp. *C. fasciculata* and *C. nictitans*, of the eastern United States. — **s. plant.** **a** A well-known mimosaceous plant (*Mimosa pudica*) often cultivated in greenhouses. It has palmate leaves, the divisions of which are pinnate with many small leaflets. At a touch the leafstalk droops, and the pinnæ and leaflets close tightly. Also, any of several related species of *Mimosa.* **b** Any plant showing motions after irritation, as the sensitive brier, the sensitive pea, species of *Oxalis*, etc. — **s. plate.** = PLATE, *n.*, 4 **b**. — **s. rose**, the sensitive brier.
sen′si-tive, *n.* **1**. Perception through the senses. *Obs. & R.*
2. A person having an unusual susceptibility to psychic influences, esp. as displayed in sensory phenomena such as crystal vision, clairvoyance, clairaudience, etc.
sen′si-tive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sensitive.
Syn. — See SENSE.
sensitiveness of a balance. See BALANCE, 1 **a**.
sen′si-tiv′i-ty (-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being sensitive ; sensitiveness ; — chiefly in technical use ; as, the *sensitivity* of silver iodide.
2. *Psychol.* The capacity of experiencing, conveying, or occasioning sensation ; — sometimes with specific implication of sense discrimination.
sen′si-ti-za′tion (-tĭ-zā′shŭn ; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result of rendering sensitive.
sen′si-tize (sĕn′sĭ-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd) ; -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). *Chem. & Photog.* To render sensitive.
sen′si-tiz′er (-tīz′ẽr), *n.* A sensitizing agent.
sen′si-tom′e-ter (-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [See SENSITIVE ; -METER.] *Photog.* An instrument or apparatus for comparing and grading the sensitiveness of plates, films, etc., as a screen divided into squares of different shades or colors, from which a picture is made on the plate to be tested.
sen′si-tom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement by, or the use of, the sensitometer.
sen′so-ri- (sĕn′sō-rĭ- ; sĕn-sō′rĭ-). Combining form for *sensory :* as in **sen′so-ri-mo′tor** (-mō′tẽr), sensory and motor ; pertaining to action following sensation; **sen′so-ri-vo-li′tion-al** (-vō-lĭsh′ŭn-ăl), pert. to sensation and volition.
sen-so′ri-um (sĕn-sō′rĭ-ŭm ; 201), *n. ; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *sentire, sensum.* See SENSE, *n.*] *Physiol. Psychol.* **a** The gray matter of the cerebral cortex, supposed to be the physical basis of sensation. **b** The nervous system with its appendages, the organs of sense.
sen′so-ry (sĕn′sō-rĭ), *a.* **a** Of or pert. to the sensorium or sensation ; as, *sensory* impulses ; — esp. applied to nerves and nerve fibers carrying to a nerve center impulses resulting in sensation ; also sometimes loosely used in the sense of *afferent*, to indicate nerve fibers conveying any impressions to a nerve center. **b** Of the nature of sensation ; pert. to sense.
sensory circle, *Psychol.*, an area in which it is impossible to discriminate two points of stimulation, as, for example, the two points of an æsthesiometer applied to the skin.
sen′su-al (sĕn′shōō-ăl), *a.* [L. *sensualis*, fr. *sensus* sense : cf. F. *sensuel.*] **1**. Pert. to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or sense organs ; relating to sense ; sensuous.
2. Hence, not spiritual or intellectual ; carnal ; fleshly ; pertaining to, or consisting in, the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite ; worldly.
The greatest part of men are such as prefer . . . that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*
3. Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite ; voluptuous ; sometimes, specif., lewd.
No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*
4. Pertaining to the doctrine of sensualism.
Syn. — See SENSUOUS.
sen′su-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualisme.*] **1**. Condition or character of one who is sensual ; subjection to sensual feelings and appetite ; sensuality.
2. *Philos.* Sensationalism ; sensism.
3. *Ethics.* The regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest good.
4. *Æsthetics.* Stress on the sensuous qualities of an object or on the sensuous as the chief element of beauty, as distinguished from ideal and formal qualities and elements.
sen′su-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualiste.*] **1**. One who is sensual ; one given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses as a means of happiness.
2. One who holds to a doctrine of sensualism.
sen′su-al-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1**. Sensual.
2. Adopting or teaching the doctrines of sensualism.
sen′su-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualité*, L. *sensualitas* sensibility, capacity for sensation.] **1**. Worldliness ; natural instincts or desires. *Obs.*
2. A sense or the senses ; esp., the power of the senses. *Obs.*
3. Quality or state of being sensual ; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites ; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures ; voluptuousness.
They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality.* *Addison.*
sen′su-al-i-za′tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of sensualizing, or state of being sensualized.
sen′su-al-ize (sĕn′shōō-ăl-īz), *v. t. ;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make sensual ; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure ; to debase by carnal gratifications.
sen′su-al-ize, *v. i.* To indulge the lower appetites. *Obs.*
sen′su-ous (sĕn′shōō-ŭs), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to the senses or sensible objects ; addressing the senses ; suggesting pictures or images of sense.
To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Milton*
2. Highly susceptible to influence through the senses.
3. Of the nature of sensation or of sense imagery ; formed of sense elements ; as, the *sensuous* fancy.
Syn. — SENSUOUS, SENSUAL, VOLUPTUOUS. SENSUOUS is now used in a favorable or neutral, SENSUAL in a derogatory sense ; as, "I have adopted from our elder classics the word *sensuous*, because *sensual* is not at present used, except in a bad sense" (*Coleridge*) ; "A poet is innocently *sensuous* when his mind permeates and illumines his senses ; when they, on the other hand, muddy the mind, he becomes *sensual*" (*Lowell*) ; "the *sensuous*, self-indulgent nature she [Elizabeth] derived from Anne Boleyn" (*J. R. Green*) ; "Arise and fly the reeling Faun, the *sensual* feast" (*Tennyson*). VOLUPTUOUS implies luxurious abandonment to the pleasures of the senses ; it may suggest either sensuous or (more frequently) sensual enjoyment ; as, "Music arose with its *voluptuous* swell" (*Byron*) ; "Into the snare I fell of fair fallacious looks, venereal train, softened with pleasure and *voluptuous* life" (*Milton*).
— **sen′su-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sen′su-ous-ness**, *n.*
sen′tence (sĕn′tĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sententia*, for *sentientia*, fr. *sentire* to discern by the senses and mind, to feel, think. See SENSE, *n.* ; cf. SENTIENCE.] **1**. That which is thought or opined ; an opinion ; hence, a decision ; determination ; judgment ; as, to pass *sentence* on a man's doctrines.
My *sentence* is for open war. *Milton.*
2. Specif. : **a** A philosophical or theological opinion ; a dogma ; as, Book of the *Sentences.* **b** A wise or sensible thought or act ; also, wise thinking or acting. *Obs.*
3. A short saying, usually containing moral instruction ; a maxim ; axiom ; saw.
4. *Law.* In its broadest sense, a judicial determination, judgment, or decree ; doom ; chiefly : **a** In Civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause. **b** In criminal and ecclesiastical courts, a judgment passed by a court or judge on a person on trial as a criminal or offender ; as commonly used, the decree or order by which the court imposes punishment or penalty upon a person found guilty, or the punishment or penalty so imposed.
5. *Gram.* A combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought, and in writing is usually marked at the close by a period ; a sense unit comprising a subject and predicate, esp. one with both subject and finite verb expressed. A single word is sometimes called a sentence, or a sentence word, when it is expressive of a complete thought, as may happen where the subject is sufficiently expressed by a verbal suffix, as in Latin iba*m*, I was going; or where subject or predicate is supplied by the context or situation, as in an exclamation or command; as in *Away!* Sentences are classed by the kind of thought expressed as *assertive* or *declarative, interrogative, imperative;* sometimes also as *exclamative* (emphatic assertive) and *optative.* By their structure sentences are classed as *simple, complex*, and *compound.* They are also distinguished as *independent* and *dependent* or *subordinate*, the latter being commonly called *clauses.* See these terms.
6. That which is spoken or proposed in, or as in, the form of a sentence (sense 5) ; speech ; proposition ; proposal.
7. Significance ; meaning ; also, subject ; contents. *Obs.*
Tales of best *sentence* and most solace. *Chaucer.*
in sentence, lit., in sense or meaning; often used, esp. in verse to fill out a line, with the force of *in sooth*, or *in truth.* *Obs.* — **under s.**, subject to the penalties pronounced by sentence.
sen′tence (sĕn′tĕns), *v. t. ;* SEN′TENCED (sĕn′tĕnst) ; SEN′TENC-ING (-tĕn-sĭng). [Cf. F. *sentencier*, LL. *sententiare.*]
1. To pass or pronounce judgment on ; to doom ; to condemn to punishment ; to prescribe the punishment of.
2. To decree or announce as a sentence. *Obs.*
3. To utter sententiously. *Obs.*
sentence method. *Education.* A method of teaching reading by giving first attention to phrases and sentences and later analyzing these into their verbal and alphabetic components ; — contrasted with *alphabet* and *word methods.*
sen′tenc-er (-tĕn-sẽr), *n.* One who pronounces a sentence or condemnation.
sen-ten′tial (sĕn-tĕn′shăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *sententialis* sententious.] **1**. Of the nature of a decision or judgment ; authoritative ; decisive.
2. According to the meaning of sentences ; made by sentences ; as, a *sentential* translation. *Obs. or R.*
3. Pert. to a (grammatical) sentence; as, a *sentential* pause.
— **sen-ten′tial-ly**, *adv.*
sen-ten′tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *sententiosus :* cf. F. *sentencieux.*] **1**. Full of meaning ; terse and energetic in expression ; pithy ; as, a *sententious* style or discourse.
2. Abounding in sayings, axioms, or maxims ; — sometimes with derogatory implication.
3. Pert. to or representing sentences; sentential. *Obs.*
Syn. — See CONCISE.
— **sen-ten′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **sen-ten′tious-ness**, *n.*
sen′ti-ence (sĕn′shĭ-ĕns ; -shĕns ; 7) } *n.* [From SENTIENT ;
sen′ti-en-cy (-shĭ-ĕn-sĭ ; -shĕn-sĭ) } cf. SENTENCE.]
1. Sentient being or state ; consciousness ; mental life of whatever sort.
2. Elementary or inchoate consciousness ; mere feeling or sensation as distinguished from intelligence and thought.
An example of harmonious action between the intelligence and the *sentiency* of the mind. *Earle.*
Presentation considered as having an existence relatively independent of thought, may be called *sentience*, or anoetic consciousness. Thought and *sentience* are fundamentally distinct mental functions. *G. F. Stout.*
3. The physical basis of sensibility. *J. M. Baldwin.*
sen′ti-ent (sĕn′shĭ-ĕnt ; -shĕnt ; 7), *a.* [L. *sentiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sentire* to discern or perceive by the senses. See SENSE.] **1**. Having a faculty, or faculties, of sensation and perception ; possessing consciousness or feeling ; endowed with psychical life.
2. Subject to the play of sensation ; experiencing sensation and feeling. "A *sentient* . . . life." *G. T. Ladd.*
3. *Physiol.* Serving as the physical correlative of consciousness ; sensitive ; as, *sentient* cells of the brain.
sen′ti-ent, *n.* One who has sentience ; a sentient being ; also, that which is sentient ; the mind ; consciousness.
sen′ti-ment (sĕn′tĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *sentement*, OF. *sentement*, F. *sentiment*, fr. L. *sentire* to perceive by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think. See SENTIENT, *a.*] **1**. Feeling ; life ; sentience. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Feeling, sensibility ; tender susceptibility.
Less of *sentiment* than sense. *Tennyson.*
3. A mental attitude, thought, or judgment permeated or prompted by feeling ; a more or less constant predilection determined by conception and feeling intermingled ; as, religious *sentiment ;* the *sentiment* of rationality ; in general, an emotional disposition, sometimes excessively emotional, with reference to some object or class of objects.
Alike to council or the assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*
4 Refined feeling ; keen or delicate sensibility, esp. as expressed in a work of art or evinced in conduct ; as, a style characterized by *sentiment.*
5. A decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning ; thought ; opinion ; notion ; judgment ; as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject.
6. The significance of an expression as distinguished from the verbal form ; a sentence or passage considered as the expression of a thought, as a maxim, saying, or toast.
7. *Phrenol.* Faculties such as self-esteem, veneration, etc., ascribed to the upper portion of the cranium.
8. Sensory quality. *Obs.* *Mandeville.*
Syn. — SENTIMENT, SENTIMENTALITY. SENTIMENT (see FEELING) is commonly used in a good sense ; SENTIMENTALITY often suggests exaggerated or affected sentiment ; as, "Without *sentiment* there would be no flavor in life at all" (*Thackeray*) ; "His very pity will be cowardly, egotistic, — *sentimentality*, or little better" (*Carlyle*). See SENTIMENTAL, OPINION.
sen′ti-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* **1**. Of the nature of sentiment ; characterized or dominated by sentiment ; pertaining to feeling, tender susceptibilities, or moral intellectual conviction or dispositions.
Not that the Professor inspired, or sought to inspire, *sentimental* emotions ; but he expanded in the warm atmosphere of personal interest. *Scribner's Mag.*
2. Having an excess of sentiment or sensibility ; indulging the sensibilities for their own sake ; artificially or affectedly tender ; mawkishly or superficially emotional.
3. Characterized by the expression of sentiment or sentiments ; addressed to easily swayed emotions and predilections ; as, *sentimental* music ; impelled by, or giving rise to, sentiment ; as, a *sentimental* act or situation.
Syn. — SENTIMENTAL, ROMANTIC, LACKADAISICAL. SENTIMENTAL implies excess of sensibility, or (sometimes) an affectation of sentiment ; one is ROMANTIC who lives imagi-

sen′si-fa′cient (sĕn′sĭ-fā′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *sensus* sense + *facere* to make], **sen-sif′i-ca-to-ry** (sĕn-sĭf′ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Sensific.
sen-sig′e-nous (sĕn-sĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sensus* sense + E. *-genous.*] Causing sensation
sen-sig′er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sensus* + *-gerous.*] Sensiferous.
sen′sile (sĕn′sĭl ; -sīl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sensilis.*] Capable of occasioning sensation.
sen-sil′i-ty, *n.* Sensibility. *Obs.*
sen′sion (sĕn′shŭn), *n.* [NL. *sensio*, fr. L. *sentire, sensum*, to feel.] Experience of sensation.
sen′si-tiv. Sensitive. *Ref. Sp.*
sen′si-tive-ly, *adv.* of SENSITIVE. See -LY.
sen′si-to-ry (sĕn′sĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A sensorium.
sen′sive, *a.* Sentient ; reasoning ; sensitive. *Obs.*
sen′sor (sĕn′sẽr), *a.* Sensory.
sen-so′ri-al (sĕn-sō′rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* [See SENSORIUM.] Sensory.
sen′so-ry (sĕn′sō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). = SENSORIUM.
sensour. † CENSER.
senst. Sensed. *Ref. Sp.*
sen′su-al-ly, *adv.* of SENSUAL.
sen′su-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖**sen′su bo′no.** [L.] In a good sense.
sen′su-ism (sĕn′shōō-ĭz'm), *n.* Sensualism ; sensationalism, 1.
sen′su-ist (-ĭst), *n.* Sensualist.
‖**sen′su ma′lo.** [L.] In a bad sense.
sen′su-os′i-ty (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sensuousness. *Rare.*
sensure. † CENSER, CENSURE.
sen′sus com-mu′nis. [L.] = COMMON SENSE a.
sensyne. Var. of SINSYNE.
sent. † CENT, SAINT.
sent. Obs. or ref. sp. of SCENT.
sent, *n. & v.* Assent. *Obs.*
sent, *pret. & p. p.* of SEND.
sentawre. † CENTAUR.
sentence accent *or* **stress.** See EMPHASIS, 2.
sen-ten′ti-a′ri-an (sĕn-tĕn′shĭ-ā′rĭ-ăn ; 115). = SENTENTIARY.
sen-ten′ti-a-rist (sĕn-tĕn′shĭ-ȧ-rĭst), *n.* A sententiary.
sen-ten′ti-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* [LL *sententiarius.*] One who read lectures, or commented, on the Sentences of Peter Lombard (c. 1100–64), Italian theologian and bishop of Paris.
sen-ten′ti-os′i-ty (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sententiousness. *Obs.*
sen′ter-y. † SENTRY.
senteur, *n.* [F.] Scent. *Obs.*
senthe. † SEVENTH.
senthis, *adv.* [Cf. SINCE.] Hence. *Obs.* *Scot.*
senthury. † SEIGNIORY.
sen′ti-cose′ (sĕn′tĭ-kōs′ ; *cf.* -OSE), **sen′ti-cous**, *a.* [L. *senticosus.*] Full of briers. *Obs.*
sen′ti-ent-ly, *adv.* of SENTIENT.

N O P Q R S

natively in a world of romance or unreality; as, "excellent in broad comedy, as well as in the *sentimental* pathetic" (*Byron*); "Mr. Sterne becomes *sentimental* over a cab, and weeps generous tears over a donkey" (*Thackeray*); "a *sentimental* person, interested in pathetic novels and all unhappy attachments" (*id.*); "We are all for tootling on the *sentimental* flute in literature" (*Stevenson*); "a pretty little *romantic* girl . . . who possessed a laudable zeal to know a live poet" (*Scott*); "The process of growing from *romantic* boyhood into cynical maturity" (*Bernard Shaw*); "Every ship is a *romantic* object except that we sail in" (*Emerson*). One is LACKADAISICAL who is languishingly sentimental; as, "I cannot sympathize with a *lackadaisical* lover" (*Trollope*). See SENTIMENT.

sen′ti-men′tal-ism (sĕn′tĭ-mĕn′tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *sentimentalisme.*] Quality or state of being sentimental; the character or behavior of a sentimentalist; sentimentality.

sen′ti-men′tal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *sentimentaliste.*] One who has, or affects, sentiment or fine feeling.

sen′ti-men-tal′i-ty (-mĕn-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sentimental.
Syn. — See SENTIMENT.

sen′ti-men′tal-ize (-mĕn′tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To regard in a sentimental manner; to imbue with sentiment; as, to *sentimentalize* nature.

sen′ti-men′tal-ize, *v. i.* To think or act sentimentally, or like a sentimentalist; to affect exquisite sensibility.
"That's the way with you fellows," . . . "*sentimentalizing* about your immortal souls, and afraid to die!" *Century Mag.*

sen′ti-nel (sĕn′tĭ-nĕl), *n.* [F. *sentinelle*, fr. It. *sentinella*, prob. orig. a dim. of an abstract noun, perh. meaning watching, listening, fr. L. *sentire* to perceive by the senses. Cf. SENSE.] **1.** One who watches or guards; specif., *Mil.*, a soldier set to guard an army, camp, or the like, from surprise, to observe and give notice of danger; a sentry.
2. Watch; guard; as, to keep *sentinel*. *Obs. or R.*

sen′ti-nel, *v. t.*; -NELED (-nĕld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. **1.** To watch over as a sentinel.
2. To furnish with a sentinel; to place under the guard of a sentinel or sentinels.

sen′try (sĕn′trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Prob. fr. OF. *senteret* a little path, in reference to the sentry's beat, dim. of OF. & F. *sentier* path, L. *semitarius*, fr. L. *semita* path, whence OF. *sente.*] **1.** One, esp. a soldier, placed on guard.
2. Guard; watch as by a sentinel. *Dryden.*
3. A watching place; a watchtower. *Obs. & R.*
4. *Naut.* A kite. See 1st KITE, 6 **a**.

sentry board. *Nav.* **a** A platform for a sentry, outside the gangway. *Obs. & R.* **b** A board hung near a sentry post, upon which are affixed instructions and orders.

sentry box. A hut or box to shelter a sentinel at his post.

se′pal (sē′păl; sĕp′ăl; 277), *n.* [NL. *sepalum*, proposed by Necker and defined by him as "tegmen, tegmentum quo sexus uterque tegitur at circumdatur;" derived by him fr. Gr. σκεπη covering. *Sepal* is now associated with *petal*, and with L. *separare* to separate: cf. F. *sépale.*] *Bot.* A leaf or division of the calyx. Cf. PETAL; see CALYX, 1.

se′paled (sē′păld; sĕp′ăld), *a.* *Bot.* Having sepals.

sep′al-oid (sĕp′ăl-oid), *a.* [*sepal* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a sepal.

sep′al-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having (so many) sepals.

sep′a-ra-ble (sĕp′ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *separabilis*: cf. F. *séparable.*] **1.** Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited, or divided; as, the *separable* parts of plants.
2. Separating; separative. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
separable accident. *Logic.* See ACCIDENT, 4.
— **sep′a-ra-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **sep′a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sep′a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

sep′a-rate (sĕp′ȧ-rāt), *v. t.*; SEP′A-RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); SEP′A-RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *separatus*, p. p. of *separare* to separate; *se-* aside + *parare* to make ready, prepare. See PARADE; cf. SEVER.] **1.** To disunite; divide; disconnect; sever; to part in any manner.
Who shall *separate* us from the love of Christ? *Rom.* viii. 35.
2. To intervene; to keep apart by occupying the space between; to lie between; as, the Mediterranean Sea *separates* Europe and Africa.
3. To set apart from others, as for a special use.
Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work. *Acts* xiii. 2.
Syn. — See DIVIDE.

sep′a-rate, *v. i.* **1.** To part; to become disunited; to withdraw from one another; as, the family *separated.*
2. To come apart; to cleave; divide.
3. To form as a separate body; as, crystals or a precipitate may *separate* from a solution.

sep′a-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *separatus*, p. p.] **1.** Divided from another or others; disjoined; disconnected; separated; — said of things once connected.
Him that was *separate* from his brethren. *Gen* xlix. 26
2. Disunited from the body; disembodied; as, a *separate* spirit; the *separate* state of souls.
3. Unconnected; not united or associated; distinct; — said of things that have not been connected.
For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, *separate* from sinners. *Heb.* vii. 26.
4. Being apart from others; alone; solitary; secluded.
5. Particular; several; single; as, every *separate* item.
Syn. — See DISTINCT.
separate ammunition. *Ordnance.* See AMMUNITION, 2, *Cit.* — **S. Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **s. company**, *Mil.*, an independent company of the National Guard of a State of the United States. See INDEPENDENT COMPANY. — **s. estate**, *Law*, an estate the ownership and control of which is enjoyed by a person free from any rights or control of others; esp., an estate enjoyed by a married woman independent of her husband.— **s. maintenance**, *Law*, an allowance made to a wife by her husband under deed of separation.—**s. system**, *Prison Discipline*, a system of imprisonment in which each prisoner is kept entirely from intercourse with any other prisoner. — **s. touch**, *Magnetism*, a method of magnetizing in which two opposite poles are applied simultaneously near the middle of the bar to be magnetized and are drawn in opposite directions towards its ends.

sep′a-rate (sĕp′ȧ-rāt), *n.* **1.** One who is separate or has separated, esp. from a religious body; a separatist. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] Specif. · *Eccl. Hist.* See NEW LIGHT **a**.
3. A separate article, document, or the like; specif., *Bibliog.*, a separately issued copy of an article, essay, monograph, or the like, from a volume, society's proceedings, or the like.
4. *Math.* In the theory of partitions, any set (of parts of a multipartite number) considered as a component partition.

sep′a-rate-ly, *adv.* In a separate manner.
Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.
separately excited. *Elec.*, excited by a current from a separate source. Cf. SELF-EXCITE.

sep′a-rat′ing (-rāt′ĭng), *p. a.* Designed or used to separate.
separating funnel, *Chem.*, a funnel (often globe-shaped) provided with a stopcock, used to draw off separate layers of immiscible liquids. — **s. power**, *Astron.*, the measure of efficiency, as of a telescope objective, in showing two close stars as separate objects; resolving power.

sep′a-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *separatio*: cf. F. *séparation.*] **1.** Act of separating, or state of being separated or separate. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* Analysis (2 **a**). **b** *Math.* The division or grouping of a partition into component partitions, or separates. **c** *Astrol.* Departure of two planets from their position in conjunction or other aspect.
2. A body of persons who are separate or have separated, esp. from their church or from an established church; the separatists or dissenters collectively. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* **a** Divorce. **b** A cessation of cohabitation between husband and wife by mutual agreement, esp. where this is in pursuance of a contract between the husband and wife (the latter often acting through trustees) providing for her support, an allowance in lieu of dower, etc.

sep′a-ra-tism (sĕp′ȧ-rā-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *séparatisme.*] The character, act, principles, or practices of a separatist; disposition to withdraw from a body, esp. from a church; the practice of so withdrawing.

sep′a-ra-tist, *n.* **1.** One that disunites or divides.
Science has and will long have to be a divider and a *separatist*, breaking arbitrary and fanciful connections. *M. Arnold.*
2. Specif., one who withdraws or separates himself, esp. from a body or organization; one who favors separation; esp.: **a** One who withdraws from a church; a seceder from an established church; a dissenter; nonconformist; schismatic; sectary; — applied esp. to those who separated from the Church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries. **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] A communistic religious society (disbanded in 1898) of German Protestant peasants, who separated from the state church of Germany, emigrated, and settled at Zoar, Ohio, in 1817. They were also known as *Zoarites* and the *Zoar Community*. **c** [*cap.*] *pl.* *British Politics.* The Liberals; — charged with favoring separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom in advocating home rule. *Cant.*

sep′a-ra-tive (sĕp′ȧ-rā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *separativus.*] Tending to cause separation.

sep′a-ra′tor (-rā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that separates; any of various machines, devices, or apparatus for separating a mixture into its constituent parts, or any device for spacing things apart from each other. Specif.: **a** A device for drying steam before it enters a steam engine. **b** Any of various apparatus for separating liquids of different specific gravities, esp. one acting by centrifugal force, for separating cream from milk. **c** Any of various machines for freeing wheat from foreign admixtures and dust. **d** A revolving screen or a machine containing a revolving perforated cylinder with beater arms, for separating cottonseed meats from the hulls. **e** Any of various mechanical apparatus for dressing ore, removing slate from coal, etc. **f** An electromagnetic apparatus to separate magnetic ores from rock, sand, etc. **g** *Spinning.* Either of two guards placed one on each side of a spindle to limit the distance that the yarn flies outward through centrifugal action; — called in England *antiballooner*. *U. S.* **h** *Weaving.* A ravel. **i** Any of various things used as distance pieces, as a casting for separating the sections of a built-up girder, or a glass tube, vulcanite fork, or the like, for spacing evenly apart the plates of a storage battery.

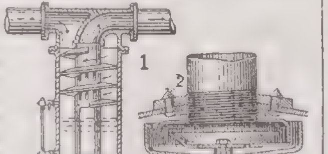

1, 2 Forms of Separator **a**

sep′a-ra-to-ry (sĕp′ȧ-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Causing or effecting separation; used in separating; separative.
separatory funnel, a separating funnel.

sep′a-ra-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An apparatus used in separating, as, *Chem.*, a separating funnel, or, *Surg.*, an instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

Se-phar′dic (sē-fär′dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sephardim.

Se-phar′dim (-dĭm), *n. pl.* [NHeb.; orig. uncert.] Jews who are descendants of the former Jews of Spain and Portugal. They are as a rule darker than the Ashkenazim, or northern Jews, and have more delicate features.

se′pi-a (sē′pĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. SEPIAS (-ȧz), L. SEPIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σηπία the cuttlefish, or squid.] **1.** A cuttlefish of *Sepia* or allied genus, having a broad body with long lateral fins, and an internal calcareous shell. (See CUTTLEFISH, and CUTTLE BONE, *Illust.*). The best-known species is *S. officinalis* of the Mediterranean, which, as well as those of Eastern seas, is caught for its black pigment. See INK SAC.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of cuttlefishes.
3. A pigment of rich brown color prepared from the ink, or black secretion, of various cuttlefishes, and used esp. in water-color painting. Genuine sepia is not used as an oil color. Also, the color of, or prepared from, this pigment.
4. Loosely, = CUTTLE BONE.

se′pi-a, *a.* Of the color of sepia; dark reddish brown; also, made of, or done in, sepia.

se′poy (sē′poi), *n.* [Per. *sipāhī*, fr. *sipāh* an army. Cf. SPAHI.] A native of India employed as a soldier in the service of a European power, esp. of Great Britain.

Sepoy Mutiny *or* **Rebellion**. A revolt against British authority in India in 1857-58, due to the annexation policy, the rapid introduction of European improvements, etc., which roused the fears and superstitions of the natives. The chief centers were Delhi, Cawnpur (massacres of Europeans, June and July, 1857), and Lucknow (reliefs by Havelock, Sept., 1857, and Campbell, Nov., 1857).

seps (sĕps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σήψ, fr. σήπειν to make putrid.] **1.** A venomous serpent mentioned by ancient Greek writers. "The Numidian *seps.*" *Shelley.*
2. *Zoöl.* A lizard of an Old World genus (*Chalcides*, syn. *Seps*) of the family Scincidæ, having a serpentiform body, very small legs, and smooth, imbricated scales.

sep′sine (sĕp′sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **sep′sin**. [See SEPSIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble poison (ptomaine) present in putrid blood and formed in the putrefaction of proteins.

sep′sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῆψις putrefaction.] *Med.* Poisoning of the system by the introduction of putrescent material or pathogenic organisms into the blood.

sept (sĕpt), *n.* [A corruption of *sect*, n.] **1.** In the ancient and medieval civil organization of Ireland, a family or group of families under a head or chief owing allegiance to a king or superior chief. See CLAN, 1, 2, and cf. GENS, 1.
2. Hence, a similar group or social unit elsewhere.

sep′tal (sĕp′tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a septum or septa.
septal neck, *Zoöl. & Paleon.*, in a cephalopod shell, a short tubular prolongation of a septum where it is perforated by the siphuncle; — called also *funnel* and *collar*.

sep′tan (sĕp′tăn), *a.* [L. *septem* seven: cf. F. *septane*, in *fièvre septane* a septan fever.] Of or pertaining to the seventh; recurring on the seventh day; as, a *septan* fever. — *n.* *Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every seventh day, reckoning inclusively.

sep-ta′ri-um (-tā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *septum*, *saeptum*, an inclosure, a partition, fr. *sepire*, *saepire*, to inclose.] *Geol.* A concretionary nodule, usually of limestone or clay ironstone, intersected within by cracks filled with calcite, barite, etc. — **sep-ta′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

sep′tate (sĕp′tāt), *a.* [L. *septum*, *saeptum*, partition.] Divided by, or having, a partition or partitions.

sep-ta′tion (sĕp-tā′shŭn), *n.* **a** Division into parts by a septum or septa; condition of being septate. **b** A septum.

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sen′ti-men′tal-iz′er, *n.* One who sentimentalizes.
sen′ti-men′tal-ly, *adv.* of SENTIMENTAL.
sen′tine (sĕn′tĭn), *n* [L. *sentina* bilge water, hold of a ship, dregs: cf F. *sentine.*] A place for dregs; a sink; sewer. *Obs.*
sentinel crab. A crab (*Podophthalmus vigil*) of the Indian Ocean, with very long eyestalks.
sentire, *n.* *Her.* A pile. *Obs.*
sen′ti-sec′tion (sĕn′tĭ sĕk′shŭn), *n* [L *sentire* to feel + E *section.*] Painful vivisection; — opposed to *callisection*
sen′to-ree (sĕn′tō-rē), *n.* The sundoree.
sentory. + CENTAURY.
sen′tre + CENTER.
Sentry, Captain A courageous, intelligent, and modest gentleman, one of the members of the fictitious Spectator Club
sentry go. *Mil.* Formerly, the call for changing the guard; hence, duty as a sentinel; guard duty; rarely, any active duty.
sentuarie. + SANCTUARY.
sentur. + CENTER.
senture. + CINCTURE.
Se-nu′a (sē-nū′ȧ; sĕn′ū-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Se-nu′ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
senurre. + SEIGNIORY.
Se-nus′si (sĕ-nōōs′sē), *or* **Se-nus′si-yeh** (-yĕ), *n. pl.* A Mohammedan sect of North Africa, esp. of the eastern Sahara They are organized with the aim of securing the political independence of the Moslem world. — **Se-nus′si-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **Se-nus′si-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
senuwe + SINEW.
senvulle + SINFUL.
sen′vy, *n.* [ME. *senvey*, OF. *seneve*, F *sénevé.*] Mustard; mustard seed. *Obs.*
senye + SIGN.
senyour. + SEIGNIOR.
senyth. + ZENITH.
‖ **sen′za** (sĕn′tsä), *prep.* [It.] *Music.* Without. — **senza stromenti**, without instruments.
Sen′zie Day (sĕn′yĭ; -ĭ). Ascension Day. *Scot.*
seo. + SEA; SEE, *v.*
seoc. + SICK.
seod. + SEED.
seofen. + SEVEN.
seoke + SICK.
seolf. + SELF.
seolk. + SILK.
seollen. + SELL, *v.*
seollich + SELLY.
seolver. + SILVER.
seoly. + SELY.
seon. + SEE.
seondeth. + *sind*, form of BE.
seonewe. + SINEW.
seonne. + SIN.
seopheorde. + SHEPHERD.
seorhe. + SORROW.
Se-o′rim (sē-ō′rĭm; 201). *Bib.*
seoruwe. + SORROW.
seosynne. + SEASON
seotel. + SETTLE, *n.*
seoth. + *seeth*, form of SEE.
seothe. + SEETHE.
seoththe. + SITH, since.
seoththen. + SITHEN.
S. E. ou O. *Abbr.* *Com.* Sauf erreur ou omission (F., errors and omissions excepted).
seouwe. + SEW.
seove, seoven. + SEVEN.
seow. Obs. pret. of SOW.
seox. + SIX.
sep. + SHEEP.
Sep., *or* **sep.** *Abbr* Sepal; separate; September; Septuagint.
sep′al-ine (sĕp′ăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* *Bot.* Sepaloid
se-pal′o-dy (sē-păl′ō-dĭ; sĕp′ăl-ō′dĭ), *n.* [*sepal* + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* Metamorphosis of other floral organs into sepals.
sep′a-ra-bl. Separable. *Ref. Sp.*
sep′a-ra′ta (sĕp′ȧ-rā′tȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SEPARATUM.
sep′a-rat′ed (-rāt′ĕd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SEPARATE. — **Separated Gospels.** See VERSION.
sep′a-rate-ness, *n.* See -NESS
sep′a-rat′i-cal (-răt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to separatism in religion: schismatical. *Rare.*
sep′a-ra′tion-ist. *n.* One who advocates separation or schism.
separation layer. *Bot.* The abscissing-layer.
sep′a-ra-tis′tic (sĕp′ȧ-rā-tĭs′tĭk), *a* Of or pert. to separatists; schismatical.
sep′a-ra-tiv. Separative. *Ref. Sp.*
se′pa-ra′tum (sĕp′ȧ-rā′tŭm), *n.*; *pl* -TA (-tȧ). = SEPARATE, 3.
separe. *v.* [F. *séparer.*] Separate. *Obs.*
separe, *a.* [Cf. F. *séparé*, p. p.] Separate. *Obs.*
sep′a-rist. *n.* A separatist. *Obs.*
se-pawn′ (sē-pôn′). Var. of SUPAWN.
sepayr + SEPARE.
sep′e-li-ble (sĕp′ē-lĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *sepelibilis*, fr *sepelire* to bury.] Admitting of, or fit for, burial. *Obs.*
sep′e-li′tion (-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Burial. *Obs.*
Seph′a-ath (sĕf′ā-ăth). *D. Bib.*
Seph′a-ma (sĕf′ȧ-mȧ). *D. Bib.*
Seph′a-moth (-mŏth; -mōth). *D. Bib.*
Se′phar (sē′fär). *Bib.*
Se-pha′rad (sē-fā′răd; sĕf′ȧ-răd: 115). *Bib.* [sē′fär-) *Bib*
Seph′ar-va′im (sĕf′är-vā′ĭm;
Se′phar-vites (sē′fär-vīts; sē-fär′vīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Prob., people of the Babylonian city of Sippar, some of whom were settled as colonists in Samaria.
Seph′a-ta (sĕf′ȧ-tȧ). *D. Bib.*
Seph′a-ti′a (sĕf′ȧ-tī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Seph′a-ti′as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
Se′phe-i (sē′fē-ī). *D. Bib.*
Se-phe′la (sē-fē′lȧ). *Bib.*
se′phen (sē′fĕn; sĕf′ĕn), *n.* [Ar. *safan.*] A large sting ray of the genus *Dasyatis*, esp. *D. sephen* of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. The skin is an article of commerce.
Se′phi-on (sē′fĭ-ŏn). *D. Bib.*
‖ **seph′i-ra, seph′i-rah** (sĕf′ĭ-rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SEPHIROTH (-rŏth; -rōth). In the cabala, any of ten potencies or agencies through which God manifested his existence in the production of the universe. They are successive emanations, the first from the Infinite Light of Deity. Some are masculine and some feminine. — **se-phir′ic** (sē-fĭr′ĭk), **seph′i-roth′ic** (sĕf′ĭ-rŏth′ĭk), *a.*
Se-pho′ra (sē-fō′rȧ). *D. Bib.*
Se-phu′phan (sē-fū′făn). *D. Bib.*
se′pi-a′ceous (sē′pĭ-ā′shŭs), **se′pi-a′cean** (-ā′shăn), *a.* Sepiary. *Rare.*
se′pi-a′ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* Sepiary. *Rare.*
se′pi-a-ry (sē′pĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to the sepias or family Sepiidæ *Rare.* — *n.* A sepia; a cuttlefish. *Rare*
se′pic (sē′pĭk; sĕp′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert to sepia; done in sepia.
se-pic′o-lous (sē-pĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *saepes*, *saepis*, hedge + E. *-colous.*] *Bot.* Inhabiting hedges or hedgerows
Se-pi′i-dæ (sē-pī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of cuttlefishes of which *Sepia* is the type.
sep′i-ment (sĕp′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sepimentum*, *saepi-*, fr. *sepire*, *saepire*, to hedge in.] A thing that protects, as a hedge; hence, a defense or support. *Rare.*
Se′pi-oi′de-a (sē′pĭ-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SEPIA; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of dibranchiate cephalopods consisting of the cuttlefishes and squids as contrasted with the Octopoda and Belemnoidea. — **se′pi-oid** (sē′pĭ-oid), *a.* & *n.*
se′pi-o-lite′ (sē′pĭ-ō-līt′), *n.* [*sepia* + *-lite.*] = MEERSCHAUM, 1.
se′pi-ost (-ŏst), **se′pi-o-staire′** (-stâr′), *n.* [F. *sépiostaire.*] Cuttle bone.
se′pi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σήπιον.] = SEPIOST.
se-pla′si-a-ry. *n.* [L. *seplasiarius.*] A dealer in unguents: an apothecary. *Obs.*
se-pla′si-a′tor, *n.* A seplasiary. *Obs.*
sepoltur + SEPULTURE
se-pon′ (sē-pŏn′). Var. of SUPAWN.
se-pose′, *v. t.* [L. *se-* + E. *pose*; or fr. L. *seponere*, influenced by E. *pose.*] To set apart. *Obs.*
se-pos′it (sē-pŏz′ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *sepositus*, p. p. of *seponere.*] To set aside: to give up. *Obs.* — **sep′o-si′tion** (sĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *sepositio.*] *Obs.*
seppande + SHIPPEND.
sep′pu′ku (sĕp′pōō′kōō), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *ch'ieh*⁴ cut + *fu*² belly] = HARA-KIRI.
sept, *n.* [See SEPTUM.] Inclosure; fence. *Obs.*
sept (sĕpt), *a.* [L. *septem*: cf F. *sept.*] Seven.
Sept (sĕpt), **Sep′ti** (sĕp′tē), *n.* [Egypt. *Sept.*] *Egypt. Relig.* An Arabian form of Horus.
Sept. *Abbr.* September; Septuagint.
sep′ta (sĕp′tȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SEPTUM.
sep′tæ (sĕp′tē), *n. pl.* Incorrect for SEPTA.
sep-tæ′mi-a, sep-te′mi-a (sĕp-tē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σηπτός putrid + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Septicæmia.
sep′tain, *n* [F] A stanza of seven verses *Obs.*
sept′al (sĕp′tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a sept, or clan.
sep′tane (sĕp′tān), *n.* [L. *septem* seven] Heptane. *Rare.*
sep′tan′gle (sĕp′tăŋ′g'l), *n.* [L. *septem* seven + E. *angle.*] *Geom.* A heptagon. — **sep-tan′gu-lar** (sĕp-tăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* — **sep-tan′gu-lar-ness**. *n.* *All Rare.*
sep′tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd), *a.* Septate.

Sep-tem'ber (sĕp-tĕm'bẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *septem* seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March: cf. F. *septembre.* See SEVEN.] The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

Sep-tem'ber-ism (-bẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of Septembrists.

Sep-tem'brist (-brĭst), *n.* [F. *septembriste.*] **1.** An agent in the massacres (**September Massacres**) of royalists in Paris, committed from the 2d to the 6th of September, 1792. **2.** Hence, a bloodthirsty person; a butcher.

sep-tem'vir (-vẽr), *n.; pl.* E. -VIRS (-vẽrz), L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L. *septemviri*, pl.; *septem* seven + *viri*, pl. of *vir* man.] *Rom. Hist.* One of seven associated in authority; specif., one of the septemviri epulones (see EPULO).

sep-tem'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *septemviratus.*] Office, government, or function, of septemvirs.

sep'te-na-ry (sĕp'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *septenarius*, fr. *septeni* seven each, *septem* seven. See SEVEN.] **1.** Consisting of, or relating to, seven; as, a *septenary* number. **2.** Lasting or continuing seven years; happening once in seven years. "*Septenary* penance." *Fuller.* **3.** *Math.* Having 7 as radix or base.

sep'te-na-ry (sĕp'tē-nā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The number seven; also, a group of seven. **2.** *Pros.* A verse of seven feet; a septenarius.

sep-ten'nate (sĕp-tĕn'āt), *n.* [F. *septennat.*] A period of seven years; also, an agreement or arrangement for such a period; as, the *septennate* during which the President of the French Republic holds office.

sep-ten'ni-al (sĕp-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *septennium* a period of seven years, fr. *septennis* of seven years; *septem* seven + *annus* year. See SEVEN; ANNUAL.] Lasting seven years; as, *septennial* parliaments; also, happening or returning once in every seven years; as, *septennial* elections.

Septennial Act, *Eng. Hist.*, an act of Parliament passed in 1716, which provided that a Parliament might last no longer than seven years. It superseded the Triennial Act. — **sep-ten'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Sep-ten'tri-o** (sĕp-tĕn'trĭ-ō), *n.* [L. See SEPTENTRION.] *Astron.* The constellation Ursa Major.

Sep-ten'tri-on (-ŏn), *n.* [ME. *septemtrioun*, F. *septentrion*, L. *septentrio* the northern regions, the north, fr. *septentriones* the seven stars near the north pole, called Charles's Wain, or the Great Bear, also those called the Little Bear; properly, the seven plow oxen; *septem* seven + *trio*, orig., a plow ox.] *Obs.* **1.** *Astron.* = SEPTENTRIO. **2.** The north or northern regions. *Shak.*

sep-ten'tri-on-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *septentrionalis*: cf. F. *septentrional.*] Of or pert. to the north; boreal. — **sep-ten'tri-on-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **sep-ten'tri-on-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sep-ten'tri-o'nes (sĕp-tĕn'trĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] The seven bright stars near the north pole; the Dipper; also, the Little Dipper; by extension, either of the constellations (Ursa Major, Ursa Minor) to which these belong.

sep-tet' (sĕp-tĕt'), *n.* [From L. *septem* seven, like *duet*, from L. *duo.*] **a** A set of seven persons or objects; as, a *septet* of singers. **b** *Music.* A composition for seven instruments or voices; — called also *septuor.*

sept'foil (sĕpt'foil), *n.* [F. *sept* seven (L. *septem*) + E. *foil* leaf: cf. L. *septifolium.*] **1.** The tormentil. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having seven lobes. **3.** *Eccl. Art.* A typical figure, of seven equal segments of a circle, used to denote the gifts of the Holy Ghost, the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, etc. *Rare.*

sep'ti- (sĕp'tĭ-). [L. *septem* seven.] Combining form meaning *seven*; as, *septi*folious, seven-leaved.

sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [*septi-* + *-ic.*] *Math.* Of the 7th degree or order. — *n.* *Alg.* A quantic of the 7th degree.

sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *septicus*, Gr. σηπτικός, from σήπειν to make putrid: cf. F. *septique.*] Of or pertaining to sepsis; produced by putrefaction or morbid germs; as, *septic* poisoning.

septic tank, a tank in which sewage is kept to effect disintegration of organic matter by anaërobic bacteria.

sep'tic, *n.* A substance that promotes putrefaction.

sep'ti-cæ'mi-a (sĕp'tĭ-sē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σηπτικός putrefactive + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A poisoned condition of the blood due to pathogenic bacteria; blood poisoning. It is marked by chills, fever, prostration, and inflammation of the serous membranes and of the lungs, kidneys, and other organs. — **sep'ti-cæ'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

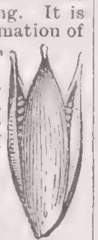

Septicidal Capsule of *Triadenum.*

sep'ti-cid'al (sĕp'tĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [*septum* + L. *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dividing the partitions; — said of a method of dehiscence in which a capsule or other fruit splits at the lines of union of the carpels. — **sep'ti-cid'al-ly** (-sīd'ăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sep-tif'ra-gal (sĕp-tĭf'rȧ-găl), *a.* [*septum* + L. *frangere, fractum*, to break.] *Bot.* Breaking from the partitions; — said of dehiscence (**septifragal dehiscence**) in which the valves of a capsule or pod break away from the dissepiments.

sep-til'lion (sĕp-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *septillion*, formed fr. L. *septem* seven, in imitation of *million.*] The number denoted by a unit with 24 zeros (French-American) or with 42 zeros (English). See NUMERATION, 2. — **sep-til'lion**, *a.* — **sep-til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.*

sep'time (sĕp'tēm), *n.* [L. *septima*, fem. of *septimus* seventh.] **1.** *Fencing.* The seventh position. See *Cut.*

Septime. The hand opposite the right shoulder, the finger nails turned upwards, the arm half extended, elbow down, the blade horizontal, the point opposite the left shoulder. In the position of *septime*, the wrist must be slightly bent: the upper part convex, the inner part concave. *Encyc. of Sport.*

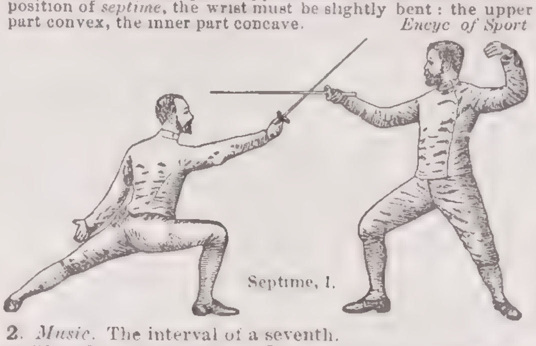

Septime, 1.

2. *Music.* The interval of a seventh.

sep'ti-mole (sĕp'tĭ-mōl), *n.* [L. *septem* seven.] *Music.* A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six; — indicated by the sign ⌒7⌒ placed over the group.

sep'to-max'il-la-ry (sĕp'tō-măk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the nasal septum and maxilla. — *n.* A small bone between the nasal septum and the maxilla in many reptiles and amphibians, and some birds.

sep'tu-a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕp'tū-ȧ-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A person who is seventy years of age; a septuagenary.

sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry (-ăj'ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *septuagenarius*, fr. *septuageni* seventy each; akin to *septuaginta* seventy, *septem* seven. See SEVEN.] Consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old; pertaining to one seventy years old. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A septuagenarian.

sep'tu-a-ges'i-ma (-ȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *septuagesimus* the seventieth, fr. *septuaginta* seventy.] **1.** A period of seventy days. **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* In full *Septuagesima Sunday.* The third Sunday before Lent. It is uncertain why this Sunday, 63 days before Easter, is so called. See QUINQUAGESIMA.

Sep'tu-a-gint (sĕp'tū-ȧ-jĭnt), *n.* [From L. *septuaginta* seventy.] The important Greek version of the Old Testament still in use in the Eastern Church. See 1st CANON, 4. The Septuagint is so called from a discarded tradition, apparently referring originally only to the Pentateuch, that it was the work of seventy (or rather seventy-two) inspired writers, translating independently or in pairs at the behest of Ptolemy II., as suggested by Demetrius Phalareus (about 285 B. C.), but miraculously attaining identical results. It probably was begun about that time, and was completed about the beginning of the Christian Era. It differs from the Masoretic text chiefly in Samuel, Kings, Proverbs, and in Jeremiah, where it lacks about 2,700 words present in the Hebrew. The Septuagint is the version cited by Philo, Josephus, and in the New Testament.

Septuagint chronology. The chronology founded upon the dates of the Septuagint, which makes about 1,500 years more from the creation to Abraham than the Hebrew Bible, and about 1,150 more than the Samaritan Pentateuch.

Sep'tu-a-gin'tal (-jĭn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the Septuagint.

sep'tum (sĕp'tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L. *septum, saeptum*, an inclosure, hedge, fence, fr. *sepire, saepire*, to hedge in, inclose.] **1.** Any dividing wall, partition, or the like. Specif.: **a** *Biol.* A wall separating two cavities or masses of softer substance or tissue; a partition. **b** *Bot.* Any dividing wall or partition. **c** *Physics.* The membrane separating two liquids in osmosis. **d** *Eccl.* An altar rail; in Byzantine churches, a balustrade separating the choir from the nave.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the radial calcareous plates projecting into the calyces of a coral. **b** One of the transverse partitions dividing the shell of a cephalopod, or of a rhizopod, into chambers. **c** One of the transverse partitions between the segments of an annelid.

Septum, 2 a. Coral (*Eusmilia*), showing Septa. 2/3

‖ **sep'tum cru-ra'le** (krōō-rā'lē) [L., crural septum], *Anat.*, the thin fascia which closes the femoral ring. It is perforated by numerous lymphatic vessels and serves as a barrier against the protrusion of a femoral hernia. — ‖ **s. lu'ci-dum** (lū'sĭ-dŭm) [L., translucent septum], *Anat.*, the thin double partition extending vertically from the lower surface of the corpus callosum to the fornix and neighboring parts and separating the lateral ventricles of the brain. The laminæ composing it separate above and inclose the fifth ventricle. — ‖ **s. pel-lu'ci-dum** (pĕ-lū'sĭ-dŭm) [L.], *Anat.*, the septum lucidum. — ‖ **s. trans-ver'sum** (trăns-vûr'sŭm). [L.] *Anat.* **a** The diaphragm, or a structure in the embryo from which it in part develops. **b** = CRISTA ACUSTICA.

sep'tu-ple (sĕp'tū-p'l), *a.* [LL. *septuplus*; cf. Gr. ἑπταπλοῦς: cf. F. *septuple.* Cf. DOUBLE, QUADRUPLE.] Seven times as much; multiplied by seven; sevenfold.

sep'tu-ple, *v. t.*; SEP'TU-PLED (-p'ld); SEP'TU-PLING (-plĭng). To multiply by seven; to make sevenfold.

sep'ul-cher, sep'ul-chre (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr), *n.* [ME. *sepulcre*, OF. *sepulcre*, F. *sépulcre*, fr. L. *sepulcrum, sepulchrum*, fr. *sepelire* to bury.] **1.** The place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place set apart for that purpose; a grave; tomb; burial vault. **2.** *Eccl. Arch.* **a** A receptacle or repository for relics, as, esp., in an altar. **b** = EASTER SEPULCHER.

sep'ul-cher, sep'ul-chre (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr; *formerly* sē-pŭl'kẽr, *as in Shakespeare and Milton*), *v. t.*; -CHERED (-kẽrd) or -CHRED (-kẽrd); -CHER-ING (-kẽr-ĭng) or -CHRING (-krĭng). To bury; inter; entomb; as obscurely *sepulchered.*

se-pul'chral (sē-pŭl'krăl), *a.* [L. *sepulcralis*: cf. F. *sépulcral.*] **1.** Of or pert. to burial, the grave, or monuments in memory of the dead; as, a *sepulchral* stone. **2.** Suggestive of, or befitting, a sepulcher: **a** Unnaturally low and grave; — said of sound, esp. of the voice.

This exaggerated dulling of the voice . . giving what is commonly called a *sepulchral* tone. *H. Sweet.*

b Gloomy; funereal.

sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr; *formerly also* sē-pŭl'tūr), *n.* [F. *sépulture*, L. *sepultura*, fr. *sepelire, sepultum*, to bury.] **1.** Act of burying the dead body of a human being; burial; interment. **2.** A sepulcher; a grave; a place of burial. *Obs.*

se-qua'cious (sē-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sequax, -acis*, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow.] **1.** Inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant. *Archaic.* *Dryden.* **2.** Hence, ductile; malleable; pliant; manageable. *Obs.* **3.** Having or observing logical sequence; logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought. *De Quincey.* — **se-qua'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **se-qua'cious-ness**, *n.*

se-quac'i-ty (sē-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sequacitas.*] Quality or state of being sequacious; sequaciousness.

se'quel (sē'kwĕl), *n.* [L. *sequela*, fr. *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *séquelle* a following. See SUE to follow.] **1.** That which follows; a succeeding part; continuation.

Gather the *sequel* by that went before. *Shak.*

2. Hence, consequence; event; effect; result; as, let the sun cease, fail, or swerve, and the *sequel* would be ruin. **3.** Conclusion; inference. *Rare.* **4.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Sequence; succession; order. **b** Those who come after; posterity. **c** A body of followers; a following. **d** One in an inferior position; an underling. **5.** *pl. Scots Law.* In thirlage, the allowances of meal or other small perquisite made to the servants of the dominant mill for actual or nominal services in grinding.

se-que'la (sē-kwē'lȧ), *n.; pl.* SEQUELÆ (-lē). [L., a follower, a result, fr. *sequi* to follow.] One that follows. Specif.: **a** An adherent, or a band or sect of adherents. "Coleridge and his *sequela.*" *G. P. Marsh.* **b** An inference; conclusion; suggested thought. **c** *Med.* A disease or morbid condition left as the result of a disease.

se'quence (sē'kwĕns), *n.* [F. *séquence*, L. *sequentia*, fr. *sequens.* See SEQUENT.] **1.** State of being sequent; a following or coming after; succession. *Bacon.* **2.** That which follows or succeeds as an effect; result.

The inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment. *Bp. Hall.*

3. The order in which events are connected or related in time; simple succession; esp., the connection of antecedent and consequent in a temporal series, apart from any causal necessity; as, the reactions of chemical agents may be conceived as merely invariable *sequences.* **4.** *Music.* A succession of repeated harmonic or melodic phrases rising or falling usually by the regular diatonic degrees in the same scale. Cf. ROSALIA. An *exact* or *chromatic* sequence is repeated precisely, interval for interval; a *diatonic* sequence uses only the tones of the key. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* A hymn or rhythm introduced in the Mass on some occasions, as certain festival days, and sung after the epistle and gradual, whence the name; — called also a *prose*, because not in any regular meter. **6.** *Math.* A succession (determined by law) of elements unconnected by algebraic signs. **7.** *Card Playing.* **a** Three or more cards of the same suit in immediately consecutive order of value, as knave, ten, nine, and eight. **b** *Poker.* = STRAIGHT.

Syn. — See SUCCESSION.

sequence of tenses, *Gram.*, the rule or practice governing the choice of tenses in a subordinate clause relatively to the principal clause, as that "principal tenses depend upon principal tenses; historical upon historical (see HISTORIC, *a.*, 3);" as in, I *think it is* here; he *thought it was* here.

se'quent (sē'kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *sequens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow.] **1.** Following; succeeding.

What to this was *sequent*
Thou knowest already. *Shak.*

2. Following as an effect; consequent.

se'quent, *n.* **1.** A follower. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.* **2.** That which follows in a regular order, series, or the like; esp., that which follows as a result; a sequence or sequel.

se-quen'tial (sē-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* Succeeding or following

sept'-chord', *n.* A seventh chord.

Sep-tem'ber-bi'bel (zĕp-tĕm'bẽr-bē'bĕl), *n.* [G.] See BIBLE, 2.

Sep-tem'ber-er, *n.* Septembrist.

Sep-tem'bral (sĕp-tĕm'brăl), *a.* Of or pert. to September.

Sep'tem-briz'er (sĕp'tĕm-brīz'ẽr), *n.* = SEPTEMBRIST, 1.

sep-tem'flu-ous (sĕp-tĕm'flōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *septemfluus*: *septem* seven + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing sevenfold; divided into seven streams. *Rare.*

sep'tem-par'tite (sĕp'tĕm-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *septem* seven + E. *partite.*] *Bot.* Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

Sep-tem'tri-on. † SEPTENTRION.

sep-tem'vi-ous (sĕp-tĕm'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *septem* seven + *via* way.] Going in seven or several different ways. *R.* [SEPTEMVIR.]

sep-tem'vi-ri (-rī), *L. pl.* of

sep'te-na'ri-us (sĕp'tē-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.; pl.* -RII (-ī). [L.] *Lat. Pros.* A verse of seven feet; esp., the trochaic tetrameter catalectic, or the iambic verse of seven and a half feet.

sep'te-nate (sĕp'tē-nāt), *a.* [L. *septeni* seven each.] *Bot.* Divided into seven parts; — used of leaves.

sep'ten-dec'i-mal (sĕp'tĕn-dĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *septendecim* seventeen: cf. E. DECIMAL.] Of or pertaining to seventeen; occurring once in seventeen years.

sep-ten'ni-um (sĕp-tĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [L.] A period of seven years.

sep-ten'tri-al (-trĭ-ăl), *a.* Septentrional. *Obs.*

sep-ten'tri-on-ate (-ŏn-āt), *v. i.* To tend or point north. *Rare.*

sep-ten'tri-on'i-cal, *a.* Septentrional. *Obs.*

sep'ter. † SCEPTER.

sep-te'ri-um (sĕp-tē'rĭ-ŭm). Var. of SEPTARIUM.

Sep'tha-i (sĕp'thā-ī). *D. Bib.*

Sep'ti-bran'chi-a (sĕp'tĭ-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), **Sep'ti-bran'chi-a'ta** (-kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SEPTI-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A small order of lamellibranchiate mollusks with gills reduced to a horizontal symmetrically fenestrated muscular partition.

sep'ti-cal (sĕp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Septic. — **sep'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sep'ti-ce'mi-a. Var. of SEPTICÆMIA. — **sep'ti-ce'mic**, *a.*

sep-tic'i-ty (sĕp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See 2d SEPTIC.] Tendency to putrefaction: septic quality.

sep'ti-co-py-æ'mi-a, *or* **-py-e'mi-a** (sĕp'tĭ-kō-pī-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pyæmia combined with septicæmia. — **sep'ti-co-py-æ'mic**, *or* **-py-e'mic** (-ē'mĭk), *a.*

sep-tier' (sĕ-tyā'), *n.* = SETIER. See MEASURE.

sep'ti-fa'ri-ous (sĕp'tĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *septifariam* sevenfold.] Turned in seven ways.

sep-tif'er-ous (sĕp-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*septum* + *-ferous.*] Bearing septa: septate.

sep-tif'er-ous, *a.* [Gr. σηπτός putrefied + *-ferous.*] Conveying putrid poison.

sep-tif'lu-ous (-lōō-ŭs), *a.* = SEPTEMFLUOUS.

sep'ti-fo'li-ous (sĕp'tĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having seven leaves. *R.*

sep'ti-form (sĕp'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*septum* + *-form.*] Resembling a septum. [Sevenfold.]

sep'ti-form, *a.* [L. *septiformis.*]

sep'ti-lat'er-al, *a.* Seven-sided.

sep'tile (sĕp'tĭl; -tīl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Relating to septa.

sep'ti-mal (-tĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *septimus* seventh.] Pert. to, or characterized by, seven.

sep'ti-ma-na'ri-an (-mȧ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [LL. *septimanarius*, fr. L. *septimana* a week.] In a monastery, a monk who served in certain capacities for a week.

sep'ti-ma'ri-an (-mā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* = SEPTIMANARIAN.

sep-tin'su-lar (sĕp-tĭn'sū-lȧr), *a.* Consisting of seven islands. *Rare.* [seven syllables.]

sep'ti-syl'la-ble, *n.* A word of

sep'ti-va'lent (sĕp'tĭ-vā'lĕnt; sĕp-tĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*septi-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* = HEPTAD.

sep'to-cos'ta (sĕp'tō-kŏs'tȧ), *n.* [NL. See SEPTUM; COSTA.] *Zoöl.* An external costa on the calyx of a coral, marking the position of, or continuing, a radial septum.

sep-to'ic (sĕp-tō'ĭk), *a.* [L. *septem* seven.] Heptoic. *Rare.*

sep'to-na'sal (sĕp'tō-nā'zăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the nasal septum.

Sep-to'ri-a (sĕp-tō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *septum.* See SEPTUM.] *Bot.* A genus of hyphomycetous parasitic fungi, which produce certain leaf-spot diseases on cultivated plants.

sep'tre. † SCEPTER.

sep'tu-a-ges'i-mal (sĕp'tū-ȧ-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* Consisting of seventy days, years, etc.; reckoned by seventies.

sep'tu-a-ry (sĕp'tū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *septem* seven.] Something composed of seven: a week. *Obs.*

sep'tu-late (-lāt), *a.* [See SEPTULUM.] *Bot.* Having imperfect or spurious septa.

sep'tu-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -TULA (-lȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *septum* septum.] A small septum.

sep-tun'cial (sĕp-tŭn'shăl), *a.* [L. *septunx, -uncis*, lit., seven twelfths.] Of or pert. to seven ounces. *R.* [*Music.* A septet.]

sep'tu-or (sĕp'tū-ŏr), *n.* [F.]

sep'tu-plet (-tū-plĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. *septuple.*] *Music.* A septimole.

septure. † SCEPTER. [*Sp.*]

sep'ul-cherd. Sepulchered. *R.*

se-pul'chral-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

se-pul'chrize, *v. t.* To cover as a sepulcher. *Obs.*

sep'u-lize, *v. t.* [L. *sepelire, sepultum*, to bury.] To bury. *Obs.*

se-pult', *v. t.* To bury. *Obs.*

se-pul'tur-al (sē-pŭl'tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to sepulture or burial.

sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr; *cf. the n.*), *v. t.* To bury. *Rare.*

seq. *Abbr.* Sequentes, or sequentia (L., the following).

sequacies, *n. pl.* [L. *sequaces.*] Followers. *Obs.*

Se'quan (sē'kwăn; sĕk'wăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the river Seine (L. *Sequana*).

Seq'ua-ni (sĕk'wȧ-nī), *n. pl.* [L.] A tribe of ancient Gaul, probably Celts, dwelling about the sources of the Seine.

se-quen'ci-a-ry, *n.* [L. *sequentiarius.*] *Eccl.* A book or codex of liturgical sequences. *Obs.*

se'quen-cy (sē'kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* = SEQUENCE, 1.

‖ **se-quen'ti-a** (sē-kwĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Music.* = SEQUENCE, 4

in order or as a result. — **se-quen′ti-al′i-ty** (sē-kwĕn′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **se-quen′tial-ly**, *adv.*

se-ques′ter (sē-kwĕs′tẽr), *v. t.*; SE-QUES′TERED (-tẽrd); SE-QUES′TER-ING. [F. *séquestrer*, L. *sequestrare* to give up for safe keeping, from *sequester* a depositary or trustee in whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE; cf. SEQUESTRATE.] **1.** *Law.* To separate from the owner for a time; to take or remove from the possession of one or more parties to a controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person; specif.: **a** To seize or take possession of, as property belonging to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken, or till the owner has performed the decree of court, or clears himself of contempt. **b** *Internat. Law.* To confiscate or seize and appropriate under the right of preëmption.
2. To cause (one) to have his property sequestered.
3. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; to seclude; withdraw; — often used reflexively.
When men most *sequester* themselves from action. *Hooker.*
4. To set apart; to put aside; to remove; separate.
I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs *Bacon.*

se-ques′ter, *v. i.* **1.** To withdraw; to retire. *Obs.*
2. *Civil & Eccl. Law.* To renounce or disclaim (as a widow may) having anything to do with or intermeddling with the estate of her deceased husband.

se-ques′ter, *n.* **1.** Sequestration; separation. *Rare.*
2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A depositary of property pending the settlement of a dispute as to its ownership; later, also, a mediator; umpire; referee.
3. *Med.* = SEQUESTRUM.

se-ques′tered (-tẽrd), *p. a.* Withdrawn; separated (from others); specif.: **a** Retired; secluded.
Along the cool, *sequestered* vale of life. *Gray*
b Being or left alone or solitary; isolated. "A poor *sequester'd* stag." *Shak.* **c** Withdrawn from business or professional life; retired. *Obs or R.*
Syn. — Secluded, retired, private.

se-ques′trate (-trāt), *v. t.*; SE-QUES′TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); SE-QUES′TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [L. *sequestratus*, p. p. of *sequestrare*. See SEQUESTER.] **1.** To sequester; to seize, appropriate, or set apart, by sequestration.
2. To separate; keep apart; put away. *Obs.*

se′ques-tra′tion (sē′kwĕs-trā′shŭn; sĕk′wĕs-; 277), *n.* [L. *sequestratio*: cf. F. *séquestration.*] **1.** Act of separating, or state of being separated; specif.: **a** Separation; disjunction; a putting or setting aside. **b** A withdrawing; retirement; seclusion, as from society. *Shak.*
2. *Law.* The separation or removal of property from the person in possession of it, esp. pending some further action or proceeding affecting it, as in order that the property or the proceeds thereof may be dealt with as a court or other competent authority may direct. Specif.: *Internat. Law.* The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state; esp., the seizure, by a belligerent power, of debts due from its subjects to the enemy or of property subject to the right of preëmption.

se′ques-tra′tor (sē′kwĕs-trā′tẽr; sĕk′wĕs-), *n.* [Cf. L. *sequestrator* one that hinders.] *Law.* One who is appointed to receive property in sequestration.

se′ques-trot′o-my (-trŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*sequestrum* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a sequestrum.

se-ques′trum (sē-kwĕs′trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL. See SEQUESTER.] *Med.* A portion of dead bone which becomes separated from the sound portion, as in necrosis.

se′quin (sē′kwĭn; sĕk′ĭn), *n.* Also *chequin*, *zequin*, etc. [F. *sequin*, It. *zecchino*, fr. *zecca* the mint, fr. Ar. *sekkah*, *sikkah*, a die, a stamp. Cf. ZECCHIN, SICCA a seal.] **1.** A gold coin of Italy and Turkey. It was first struck at Venice about the end of the 13th century, afterward in the other Italian cities, and was introduced into Turkey. The different kinds vary somewhat in value, approximating $2.25 or 9s. 3d.
2. A metal disk or spangle used for ornamentation in costume, drapery, etc.

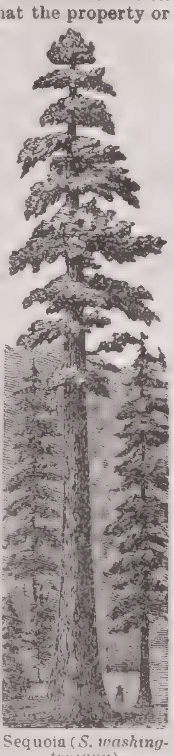
Sequoia (*S. washingtoniana*).

Se-quoi′a (sē-kwoi′ȧ), *n.* [NL., in honor of *Sequoyah*, who invented the Cherokee alphabet.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, consisting of two species, *S. washingtoniana*, the "big tree" of California, and *S. sempervirens*, the redwood, both of which attain an immense height. They are distinguished by the acute, decurrent leaves and small oval cones with persistent woody scales. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus. See REDWOOD, 3.

ser (sēr; sār), *n.* Also *seer.* [Hind. *sēr.*] A weight of India, varying from about eight ounces to over three pounds. It is usually the fortieth part of a *maund.* The government *ser* contains 80 tolas of 180 grains = 14,400 grains (2.057 lbs. or 0.933 kg.).

‖ **sé′rac′** (sā′răk′), *n.* [F. (in the Alps), orig., a kind of solid cheese.] A pinnacle of ice among the crevasses of a glacier; also, one of the blocks into which a glacier breaks on a steep grade

se-ragl′io (sē-răl′yō; sē-räl′yō), *n.*; *pl.* It. SERAGLI (-yē); E. SERAGLIOS (-yōz). [It. *serraglio*, orig., an inclosure of palisades, afterwards also, a palace, seraglio (by confusion with Per. *serāy* a palace, an entirely different word), fr. *serrare* to shut, fr. LL. *serra* a bar for fastening doors, L. *sera.* Cf. SERRY.] **1.** An inclosure; a place of separation or segregation. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] The former chief or official palace of the sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It consists of a large group of buildings in two inclosures, and contains the sultan's former official residence, quarters for his officers and dependents, his harem, the government offices, the divan, etc. Also [*l. c.*], any residence of the sultan.
3. Hence, a harem; a place for keeping wives or concubines; — sometimes, loosely, a place of licentious pleasure.

se-ra′i (sē-rä′ē; -rī′), *n.* [Per. *sarāy*, *serāy*, a palace, a house, an inn. Cf. CARAVANSARY.] **1.** In the East, a place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary, or rest house.
2. A seraglio, or harem.

se-ra′pe (sē-rä′pā), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *sarape.*] A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by Spanish Americans.

Ser′a-pe′um (sĕr′ȧ-pē′ŭm), **Ser′a-pe′ium** (-pē′yŭm), *n.* [L. *Serapeum*, fr. Gr. Σεραπεῖον, Σαραπεῖον.] A temple of Serapis, as that at Alexandria or that near Memphis, Egypt.

ser′aph (sĕr′ăf), *n.*; *pl.* E. -APHS (-ăfs), Heb. -APHIM (-ȧ-fĭm). [Heb. *serāphīm*, pl.] **1.** One of an order of celestial beings, conceived as fiery and purifying ministers of Jehovah. In Isaiah vi. 2 they are described as having three pairs of wings, in later lore they are represented as constituting one of the angelic orders. See ANGEL, 1, and CHERUB, 3.
2. Hence, a representation of a seraph, often in red as symbolizing sacred ardor. Specif.: *Her.* A child's head between three pairs of wings (as in the *Illust.*).
Syn. — See CHERUB.

Seraph, 2.

se-raph′ic (sē-răf′ĭk) }, **se-raph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Cf. F. *séraphique.*] Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a seraph; angelic; sublime; pure; refined. "*Seraphic* arms and trophies." *Milton.* — **se-raph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **se-raph′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Seraphic Doctor [L. *Doctor Seraphicus*], St. Bonaventura (1221-74); — so called on account of the religious fervor of his style.

ser′a-phim (sĕr′ȧ-fĭm), *n.* The Hebrew plural of SERAPH; — sometimes erroneously used as a *sing.* with *pl. seraphims*, as in the King James Bible, Is. vi. 2, 6. Cf. CHERUB.

ser′a-phine (sĕr′ȧ-fēn), *n.* [From SERAPH.] *Music.* An obsolete English keyboard reed instrument. See MELODEON.

Se-ra′pis (sē-rā′pĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σάραπις, Σέραπις. Cf. APIS.] *Mythol.* An Egyptian deity. See APIS. — **Se-rap′ic** (-răp′ĭk; -rā′pĭk), *a.*

ser′as-kier′ (sĕr′ăs-kēr′; sē-răs′kēr), *n.* [Turk., fr. Per. *ser* head, chief + Ar. *'asker* an army: cf. F. *sérasquier*, *séraskier.*] A commander of land forces in the Turkish empire; esp., the commander in chief or minister of war.

Serb (sûrb), *n.* [Servian *Srp*, *Srb.*] A member of a Slavic tribe settled at the invitation of the Emperor Heraclius in the Roman province of Mœsia, in what is now Serbia; hence, a Serbian. Also, the Serbian language. — *a.* Serbian.

Ser′bi-an (sûr′bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Serbia, or Servia, or its people; Servian. — *n.* An inhabitant of Serbia.
☞ The form *Serbian* is now preferred.

Ser-bo′ni-an (sẽr-bō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Σερβωνίς, Σιρβωνίς, Σερβωνὶς ἡ λίμνη, the Serbonian marsh or lake: cf. L. *Sirbonis lacus.*] Of or pert. to Lake Serbonis (Milton's *Serbonian Bog*), a former lake and marsh (now dry) in Egypt near the coast, east of the Suez Canal. Herodotus relates that whole armies were engulfed in it. Hence, used allusively.

ser′dab (sûr′dăb; sẽr-dăb′), *n.* [Ar. *sirdāb* ice cellar, fr. Per. *sard* cold + *āb* water.] *Archæol.* A narrow chamber of the mastaba — either concealed, or accessible only by a narrow passage — in which was kept a statue of the deceased.

sere (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. Var. of SEAR.

sere, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *sēr* to one's self, dat. pron.] *Obs.*
1. Several; many. *Cursor Mundi.*
2. Separate; different; also, various; diverse.

‖ **se-rein′** (sē-răɴ′), *n.* [F. Cf. SERENADE, *n.*] *Meteorol.* A mist, or very fine rain, which sometimes falls from a clear sky a few moments after sunset Cf. 1st SERENE.

ser′e-nade′ (sĕr′ē-nād′), *n.* [F. *sérénade*, It. *serenata*, prob. fr. L. *serenus* serene (cf. SERENE), misunderstood as a derivative fr. L. *serus* late. Cf. SOIRÉE.] *Music.* **a** Music as sung or played in the open air at night, esp. for gallantry, under the windows of ladies. **b** A piece of music suitable for such performance. **c** A serenata.

ser′e-nade′ (sĕr′ē-nād′), *v. t. & i.*; -NAD′ED (-nād′ĕd); -NAD′ING (-nād′ĭng). To entertain with or perform a serenade.

ser′e-na′ta (sĕr′ē-nä′tȧ), *n.* [It. See SERENADE.] **a** A cantata of a pastoral or dramatic character; a secular ode, etc.; — so called by Handel and his Italian contemporaries. **b** An orchestral composition, in several movements, midway between the suite of an earlier period and the modern symphony; — so called by Mozart and others.

se-rene′ (sē-rēn′; sĕr′ēn), *n.* [F. *serein*, OF. *serain.* See SEREIN.] The cool or damp of evening air; serein. *Obs.*

se-rene′ (sē-rēn′; *formerly also accented* se′rene), *a.* [L. *serenus*; cf. *serescere* to grow dry, Gr. ξηρός dry, Skr. *ksharas* burning, biting.] **1.** Bright; clear; unobscured; as, a *serene* sky.
The moon *serene* in glory mounts the sky *Pope.*
2. Calm; placid; undisturbed; unruffled; as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul. *Milton.*
☞ In several countries of Europe, *Serene* is given as a title to princes and certain members of their families: as, His *Serene* Highness. Cf. SERENITY.
Syn. — See CALM.

se-rene′, *n.* **1.** Clearness; a serene expanse. *Southey.*
2. Serenity; tranquillity; calmness. *Rare. Young.*

se-rene′, *v. t.*; SE-RENED′ (-rēnd′); SE-REN′ING (-rēn′ĭng). [L. *serenare.*] **1.** To make serene.
2. To clarify; as, to *serene* a liquor. *Rare.*

se-ren′i-ty (sē-rĕn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *serenitas*: cf. F. *sérénité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; peace; as, the *serenity* of the sky.
2. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness; composure.
I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules with confidence and *serenity* *Locke.*
☞ *Serenity* is given as a title to certain of the members of some princely families in Europe; as, Your *Serenity.*

Ser′e-no′a (sĕr′ē-nō′ȧ; sē-rē′nō-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Sereno* Watson, American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of palms consisting of a single species, the saw palmetto (*S. serrulata*) of the southern United States.

serf (sûrf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *servus* servant, slave; akin to *servare* to protect, preserve, observe, and perh. orig., a man under one's protection. Cf. SERVE, *v. t.*] A slave, as the Anglo-Saxon theow, the lowest of the classes of persons mentioned in Domesday Book, ranking below the cotarii, or cotters. Hence, later and now usually, a person belonging to any of various grades of persons, esp. in different feudal systems, bound, or adscript, to the soil and more or less subject to the will of the owner of the soil, as the English villein of the 12th or 13th century or (except in cases of unlawful reduction to slavery) the Russian serfs. In England, with the gradual merging of the slave class and the lowest peasant classes (cf. COTTER, 2, VILLEIN), *serf* came to be synonymous with *villein*, and has been much used to designate similar classes in other countries.
Syn. — SERF, SLAVE, THRALL. SERF denotes, strictly, one who is attached to the soil and sold with it into the service of any and every purchaser; a SLAVE is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold at will; THRALL is now chiefly poetical or elevated for *slave. Slave* and *thrall* are often used in fig. senses. See SERVITUDE.

serf′age (sûrf′āj), **serf′dom** (sûrf′dŭm), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being a serf.

serge (sûrj), *n.* [F. *serge*, *sarge*, orig., a silken stuff, fr. L. *serica*, f. or neut. pl. of *sericus* silken. See SERICEOUS, SILK.] **a** A twilled woolen fabric, much used as material for clothing for both sexes. **b** A twilled silk lining material.

ser′gean-cy (sär′jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also **ser′jean-cy.** Office or function of a sergeant.

ser′geant, **ser′jeant** (-jĕnt), *n.* In England *serjeant* is preferred as naming a lawyer, otherwise *sergeant.* [F. *sergent*, fr. L. *serviens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *servire* to serve. See SERVE; cf. SERVANT.] **1.** *O. Eng. Feudal Law.* Any tenant holding by sergeanty, esp. one holding of the king, as the king's chamberlain, the king's surgeon, etc.; hence, specif.: **a** An esquire or personal attendant upon a soldier on the field of war. **b** One who acted for the king in assisting him in the hearing and deciding of cases in his courts; a sergeant at law. **c** = SERGEANT AT ARMS **a.**
2. = SERGEANT AT ARMS **b.**
3. *Mil.* In a company, battery, or troop in the army or marine corps, a noncommissioned officer next in rank above a corporal, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, to command detachments in the absence of commissioned officers, etc. In the United States service, besides the *sergeants* belonging to the companies, formerly there were, in each regiment, a **sergeant major**, the chief noncommissioned officer; a **quartermaster sergeant**, assisting the quartermaster; a **color sergeant**, carrying the colors; and a **commissary sergeant**, assisting in the care

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se-quest′ (sē-kwĕst′), *n* Sequestration; seclusion. *Poetic.*
se-quest′, *v. t.* To sequester *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
se-ques′terd. Sequestered.
se-ques′tra-ble (sē-kwĕs′trȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
se-ques′tral (-trăl), *a.* *Med.* Of or pert. to a sequestrum.
se-ques′trate, *a.* Sequestered; sequestrated. *Obs.*
‖ **se′ques-tra′ti-o** (sĕk′wĕs-trā′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law* = SEQUESTRATION, 2.
se′ques-tra′trix (sē′kwĕs-trā′trĭks; sĕk′wĕs-), *n.*; *pl.* -TRATRICES (sē-kwĕs′trā-trī′sēz). Fem. of SEQUESTRATOR
sequestree. *n.* Sequestrator. *Obs*
‖ **se′qui-tur** (sĕk′wĭ-tŭr), *n.* [L., lit., it follows.] A logical inference; a natural sequent.
‖ **se′qui-tur′que pa′trem, haud pas′si-bus æ′quis** (sĕk′wĭ-tûr′kwē). [L.] And he follows his father, but not with equal steps. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, II. 724, said of Ascanius following Æneas).
ser. † SERE, SORE. [of SERVE.]
ser (sār; sär) Scot. & dial. Eng.
ser (sâr), *n.* [It.] Formerly, an Italian title of courtesy; sir; also, a gentleman.
ser. *Abbr.* Series; sermon.
se′ra, *n.*, *L. pl.* of SERUM.
Serabite. † SARABAITE.
ser′a-del′la. Var. of SERRADELLA.
ser′af. Seraph. *Ref. Sp.*
ser′af-ag′i-o, *n.* [Cf. SHROFF.] The agio of an Oriental money changer. *Obs.*
seraffin. † XERAFIN
se-raf′ic. Seraphic. *Ref. Sp.*
ser′a-fim. Seraphim. *Ref. Sp.*
Se′rah (sē′rȧ). *Bib.* [RAHI.]
se-rai′ (sē-rä′ē). Var. of SU-
Se-ra′iah (sē-rā′yȧ; -rī′ȧ). *Bib*
serail. *n.* [F. *sérail.*] Seraglio: harem.
serain. † SERENE.
se′ral-bu′min (sē′răl-bū′mĭn), *n.* *Chem.* = SERUM ALBUMIN. — **se′ral-bu′mi-nous** (-mĭ-nŭs), *a.*
se-rang′ (sē-răng′), *n.* [Per. *sarhang* commander.] The boatswain of a Lascar or East Indian crew: also, the skipper of a small native boat. *Anglo-Ind.*
serapah. † SEERPAW.
seraph † SHERIFF, a coin.
se-raph′ic, *n.* An extremely enthusiastic, fervid, or zealous person: a zealot. *Obs.*
se-raph′i-cism (sē-răf′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Seraphicalness. *Obs.*
se-raph′ic-ness. *n.* State of being seraphic. *Rare.*
ser′a-phin (sĕr′ȧ-fĭn), *n.* **1.** *pl.* Var. of SERAPHIM.
2. Erroneously (construed as a *sing.*), a seraph. *Obs. or Archaic.* Cf. CHERUB
ser′a-phin. † XERAFIN.
ser′a-phi′na (sĕr′ȧ-fē′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] = SERAPHINE.
ser′a-phins. Obs. erroneous pl. of SERAPH.
serapho. *n.* The serif. *Obs.*
Ser′a-pid′i-an, *a.* Designating the Egyptian god Serapis. *Obs*
se-ras′ker (sē-răs′kẽr). Var. of SERASKIER. [SERASKIERAT.]
se-ras′ker-ate (-ăt). Var. of
ser′as-kier′at (sĕr′ăs-kēr′ăt), *n.* The central office of the Turkish ministry of war. [SERASKIER.]
ser′as-quier′ (-kēr′). Var. of
ser′as-quier′ate Var. of SERASKIERAT.
serauee. † SERAI.
Ser′bo- (sûr′bō-). = SERVO-.
serce. † SEARCH.
sercel. Var. of SARCEL, SARCELLE.
serch. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of SEARCH.
sercht. Searched. *Ref. Sp.*
ser′cial′ (sẽr′syȧl′), *n.* [Cf. F. *sercial.*] A kind of wine. See MADEIRA.
ser′cle. † CIRCLE.
sercleliche, *a.* [See CIRCLE; -LY.] Circular. *Obs*
sercote. † SURCOAT.
sercute † CIRCUIT.
serdar. Var. of SIRDAR.
serdyn, *v. t* [Cf. AS. *seorðan*, Icel. *serða.*] To ravish. *Obs*
sere. † SIR, SIRE, SORE.
sere Var of CERE. [*Obs.*]
sere, *n.* [F. *serre.*] Claw; talon
sere, *adv.* [Cf. SERE several.] Separately; one by one. *Obs.*
sere (sēr), *v. i.* To become sere.
Serean † SYRIAN.
Ser′e-bi′a (sĕr′ē-bī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
sere′cloth′. † CERECLOTH.
Se′red (sē′rĕd). *Bib.*
serefe. † SHERIFF.
serekin, *a.* [Cf. SERE several; KIN, KIND, *n.*] Different; various; diverse. *Obs.*
serelepes, *adv.* [See SERELEPY.] Separately. *Obs.*
serelepy, *a.* [Cf. SERE several; ONLEPY.] Separate; distinct; different; diverse; various. *Obs.*
serely, *adv.* Severally; separately; diversely. *Obs.*
serement, *n.* [OF., F. *serment.*] Oath. Cf. SACRAMENT. *Obs.*
seremony. † CEREMONY.
se-re′na, *n.* = 1st SERENE. *Obs.*
Se-re′na (sē-rē′nȧ), *n.* [L., perh. through It. See SERENO.] Feminine of *Serenus* or *Sereno.* See SERENO; — fem prop. name. L. id.; It. *Serena* (sā-rā′nä).
ser′e-nad′er (sĕr′ē-nād′ẽr), *n.* One who serenades.
ser′e-nate′. † SERENADE.
Ser′en-dib′ (sĕr′ĕn-dēb′), *n.* [Ar. *Sarandīb*; cf. Skr *simhala* Ceylon, and *dvīpa* island. Cf. SINGHALESE.] Ceylon. *Obs*
ser′en-dip′i-ty (-dĭp′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See SERENDIB.] The gift of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for; — a word coined by Walpole, in allusion, as he says in a letter of Jan. 28, 1754 ("Letters of Horace Walpole"), to a tale, "The Three Princes of Serendip," who in their travels were always discovering, by chance or by sagacity, things they did not seek.
serene. † SIREN.
se-rene′ly, *adv.* of SERENE.
se-rene′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sere′ness. Var. of SEARNESS.
sereness, *n.* [From SERE several.] Difference; diversity; variety. *Obs.* [rene. *Obs.*]
se-ren′i-fy. *v. i.* To become se-
‖ **ser′en-is′si mo** (sĕr′ĕn-ĭs′ĭ-mō; *It.* sā′rā-nēs′sē-mō), *n.* [It., most serene.] A title of honor given to certain persons of royal rank or to sovereign states.
se-ren′i-tude (sē-rĕn′ĭ-tūd), *n.* Serenity. *Obs.*
se-ren′ize (sē-rĕn′īz), *v. t.* To make serene; hence, to make bright; to make illustrious.
Se-re′no (-rē′nō), **Se-re′nus** (-nŭs), *n* [L. *Serenus*; cf. *serenus* serene, and It. *sereno.*] Masc. prop. name. L. *Serenus.* — Fem. *Serena.*
‖ **se-re′no** (sā-rā′nō), *a.* [Sp.] Serene. — *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōs) A night watchman.
se-re′nous, *a.* [L. *serenus*] Serene. *Obs.*
Se-rer′ (sĕ-rĕr′), *n.* A Negro of a tribe dwelling about Cape Verde. They are the tallest Negro race, many over six feet four inches, and are of proportional physique and strength
Se′res (sē′rēz), *n. pl.* [L., Gr. Σῆρες.] See SERIC.
Se-re′ser (sē-rē′sẽr). *D. Bib.*
serety, *n.* [Cf. SERE various] Variety. *Obs.*
serewe. † SORROW.
serf. † SERVE
serf′hood (sûrf′ho͝od), **serf′ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Serfage.
serfulliche. † SORROWFULLY
serg. *Abbr.* Sergeant.
sergant. † SERGEANT.
serge. † CIERGE, SEARCH.
serge, *v. t.* To sift *Obs.*
ser′geant, *v. i.* To act as sergeant. *Obs.*

and distribution of the stores. Now there are, in each regiment, two **sergeants major**, one of whom is the **personnel sergeant**; three **battalion sergeants major**; three regimental **supply sergeants**, assisting the supply officer; and two **color sergeants**, carrying the colors.
4. An officer in a police force, in the United States ranking next below captain (sometimes lieutenant), in England next below inspector.
5. Short for SERGEANT FISH.
sergeant, *or* **serjeant, at arms**. **a** *Eng. Feudal Law.* A tenant holding by the sergeanty of service as an armed personal attendant for protection of the lord and enforcement of his commands; such an attendant upon the king, or on the king's lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. The title is preserved for the two officers who, nominally by allowance of the sovereign, attend on the houses of Parliament (one for each house) to execute their commands, and for the officer similarly attending on the Court of Chancery. Hence: **b** An officer of any legislative body, or of a deliberative or judicial assembly, who attends upon it to execute its commands in preserving order, arresting offenders, or the like. — **s. at law**, *Eng. Law*, a barrister of the highest rank, answering to the *doctor* of the Civil law, outranking king's counsel socially, but in professional rank inferior to them. Sergeants had for centuries the exclusive right to be heard in the Court of Common Pleas until that privilege was taken away, chiefly by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 54 (1846). Until the Judicature Acts of 1873, they alone could be justices of the Supreme Court.
Sergeant, *or* **Serjeant, Baker**. A brightly colored fish (*Aulopus purpurissatus*) allied to the Myctophidæ of the Australian coasts. It becomes about two feet long.
sergeant, *or* **serjeant, fish**. **a** A striped, pelagic, somewhat mackerel-like fish (*Rachycentron canadum*), of the coasts of America and the East Indies. **b** A robalo.

1/24 Sergeant Fish **a**.

ser′geant-ry, ser′jeant-ry (sär′jĕnt-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *sergenterie, serjanterie.* See SERGEANT.] Sergeanty.
ser′geant-y, ser′jeant-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *sergentie, serjantie.*] *Eng. Feudal Law.* Any of a great variety of feudal services of a more or less personal or menial (household) nature, by which estates were held of the king or other lord; also, the tenure by which land was so held, or a piece of land held by such tenure. The tenure of sergeanty was distinct from the knight's, or military, tenure (though it might involve service in war) and from socage tenure. The nature of the service varied greatly with different holdings, common forms being service as the lord's steward, marshal, constable, chamberlain, usher, cook, forester, falconer, dog keeper, messenger, esquire or attendant in war, etc. Sergeanties were early divided into **grand** and **petty**, the distinction originally depending on pecuniary value, **grand sergeanty** giving the lord the rights of wardship and marriage. Later a **grand sergeanty** required personal performance and not a mere render. Finally in Littleton's time the term *sergeanty* was limited to tenures of the king, **grand sergeanty** requiring some special personal service to the king (as the carrying of his banner, his sword at coronation, serving as his marshal, or the like), and **petty sergeanty** the rendering annually of some implement of war, as a bow, arrow, sword, flag, etc.
se′ri-al (sē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1**. Of, pert. to, consisting of, or arranged in, a series, rank, or row; appearing in successive parts or numbers; as, a *serial* work or publication.
2. Designating bonds, notes, etc., in a series of which different parts are redeemable at different specified dates.
serial homology, *Biol.*, homology between the segments or metameres of the same organism. *Owen.*
se′ri-al, *n.* **a** A publication appearing in a series or succession of parts. **b** A tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical.
se′ri-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of succession in a series; sequence. *H. Spencer.*
se′ri-ate (sē′rĭ-āt), *a.* Arranged in a series or succession; pertaining to a series. — **se′ri-ate-ly**, *adv.*
‖ **se′ri-a′tim** (ā′tĭm), *adv.* [NL.] In a series; serially.
se′ri-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Formation, arrangement, or position in a series or orderly sequence.
Ser′ic (sĕr′ĭk), *a.* [L *Sericus*, Gr. Σηρικός. See SERICEOUS.] Of or pert. to the Seres, a people of eastern Asia mentioned by Greeks and Romans as making silken fabrics, now generally identified with the Chinese; Serian.
se-ri′ceous (sē-rĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *sericus* silken, *sericum* Seric stuff, silk, fr. *Sericus* belonging to the *Seres*, Gr. Σῆρες, a people of eastern Asia, the modern Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics. Cf. SILK, SERGE a woolen stuff.] **1**. Of or pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.
2. *Bot.* Covered with very soft silky hairs appressed closely to the surface; as, a *sericeous* leaf.
3. *Zoöl.* Having a silklike or satiny luster. *Rare.*

ser′i-cin (sĕr′ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] *Physiol. Chem.* A gelatinous albumoid, one of the chief constituents of raw silk, extracted from this and other similar fiber by boiling water; — called also *silk gelatin, silk glue.*
ser′i-cite (-sīt), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] *Min.* A scaly variety of muscovite having a silky luster. It occurs in various metamorphic rocks (**sericite schist, sericite gneiss**, etc.). — **ser′i-cit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*
ser′i-cit′i-za′tion (sĕr′ĭ-sĭt′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* [*sericite* + *-ization.*] *Petrog.* The process or state of alteration by which minerals, esp. feldspar, are converted into sericite.
Ser′i-co-car′pus (-kō-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σηρικός silken + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous plants (*white-topped asters*) of the eastern United States, having corymbose white-rayed flower heads with an ovoid involucre, squamous bracts, and silky achenes.
ser′i-cul′ture (sĕr′ĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* [See SERICEOUS; CULTURE.] The raising of silkworms. — **ser′i-cul′tur-al** (-kŭl′tūr-ăl), *a.* — **ser′i-cul′tur-ist** (-tūr-ĭst), *n.*
ser′i-e′ma (sĕr′ĭ-ē′mȧ; -ā′mȧ), *n.* [Tupi *siriema.*] A large, long-legged, crested bird (*Cariama cristata*) of the campos of southern Brazil. It is probably related to the cranes and the bustards, but has sometimes been included with the birds of prey. It is yellowish gray vermiculated with dark brown on the back and somewhat striped below. The bill and legs are red; the end of the tail is white.

1/15 Seriema.

se′ries (sē′rēz; sē′rĭ-ēz; 277), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *series*, fr. *serere*, *sertum*, to join or bind together; cf. Gr. εἴρειν to fasten, Skr. *sarit* thread. Cf. ASSERT, DESERT a solitude, EXERT, INSERT.] **1**. A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; order; course; a succession of things; as, a *series* of calamities or of triumphs.
2. In technical uses: **a** *Biol.* A category of classification to which various taxonomic ranks have been assigned by different authors. **b** *Math.* A succession of terms each derived from one or more of the precedingby a fixed law, hence, any simply ordered class or assemblage. **c** *Geol.* A group of formations, usually smaller than a system. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* **d** *Elec.* A mode of arranging the separate parts of a circuit by connecting them successively end to end to form a single path for the current; — opposed to *parallel.* The parts so arranged are said to be **in series**. **e** *Com.* A parcel of rough diamonds of assorted qualities.
Syn. — See SUCCESSION.
series dynamo. *Elec.* **a** A series-wound dynamo. **b** A dynamo running in series with another or others.
series motor. *Elec.* **a** A series-wound motor. **b** A motor capable of being used in a series circuit.
series turns. *Elec.* The turns in a series circuit.
series winding. *Elec.* A winding in which the armature coil and the field-magnet coil are in series with the external circuit; — opposed to *shunt winding.* — **se′ries-wound′**, *a.*
ser′if (sĕr′ĭf), *n.* [Perh. fr. D. *schreef* a stroke or line.] *Typog.* One of the fine lines of a letter, esp. one of the fine cross strokes at the top or bottom. See TYPE, *Illust.*
ser′i-graph (sĕr′ĭ-gráf), *n.* [L. *sericum* silk + E. *-graph.*] An autographic device to test the strength of raw silk.
ser′in (sĕr′ĭn), *n.* [F. *serin.*] A small greenish yellow finch (*Serinus hortulanus*), closely related to the canary, inhabiting chiefly central and southern Europe.
ser′in } (sĕr′ĭn, -ēn; sē′rĭn, -rēn; 184), *n.* [L. *sericus*
ser′ine } silken.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $CH_2OHCH(NH_2)CO_2H$, obtained as a cleavage product of sericin, gelatin, etc., and also synthetically. It is an amino derivative of hydracrylic acid, and combines both with acids and with bases.
se-rin′ga (sē-rĭŋ′gȧ), *n.* [Pg. See SYRINGA.] **a** The syringa. **b** Any of several Brazilian trees yielding caoutchouc, esp. species of *Hevea* and *Siphonia.*
se′ri-o-com′ic (sē′rĭ-ō-kŏm′ĭk), *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and sport; serious and comic.
se′ri-ous (sē′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *serius*: cf. F. *sérieux*, LL. *seriosus.*] **1**. Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; thoughtful; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile.
2. Being in earnest; not jesting or deceiving.
3. Important; weighty; not trifling; grave.
The holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world. *Young.*
4. Hence, giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger; as, a *serious* injury.
Syn. — Grave, solemn, sedate, important. See EARNEST.
— **se′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **se′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ser-ja′ni-a (sẽr-jā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Philippe *Sergeant* of Calais, French botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American sapindaceous climbing shrubs having compound leaves and yellow racemose flowers, the irregular corolla consisting of four petals, and the calyx of five concave sepals. The fruit is wing-margined. Some species are narcotic and poisonous. *S. polyphylla* is the basketwood.
ser-moc′i-na′tion (sẽr-mŏs′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sermocinatio.* See SERMON.] **1**. Sermonizing. *Obs. or R. Peacham.*
2. A form of prosopopœia in which the speaker answers his own question or remark immediately.
ser′mon (sûr′mŭn), *n.* [ME. *sermoun, sermun*, F. *sermon*, fr. L. *sermo, -onis*, a speaking, discourse; perh. akin to E. SWEAR, ANSWER.] **1**. A discourse or address; a speech; a talk; a writing. *Obs.*
2. Specif., a discourse delivered in public, usually by a clergyman, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture.
A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*
3. Hence, a serious address; a lecture on one's conduct or duty; a homily; — often in a depreciatory sense.
Sermon on the Mount, the discourse of Christ recorded in Matt. v., vi., and vii., and Luke vi. 20-49.
ser′mon-et′ (-ĕt′), *n.* Also **ser′mon-ette′**. A short sermon.
ser-mon′ic (sẽr-mŏn′ĭk) } *a.* Like, or appropriate to, a
ser-mon′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sermon; grave and didactic.
ser′mon-ize (-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng) **1**. To compose, write, or deliver, a sermon or sermons; to preach; esp., to discourse at length didactically or dogmatically.
2. To inculcate rigid rules; to lecture; admonish. *Rare.*
ser′mon-ize, *v. t.* To preach or discourse to; to affect or influence by means of a sermon; esp., to address at length in a didactic and solemn manner.
se′ro- (sē′rō-), **ser-**. Combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, serum.*
se-roon′ (sĕ-rōōn′), *n.* [Sp. *zurrón.*] A bale or package, as of indigo, covered with hide, or wood bound with hide.
se-ro′sa (sē-rō′sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *serum* serum.] *Embryol.* **a** The false amnion See AMNION. **b** A similar outer membrane inclosing the embryo of many insects and other Arthropoda. **c** *Anat.* A serous membrane.
se-ros′i-ty (sē-rŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *sérosité.* See SEROUS.] **1**. Quality or state of being serous.
2. *Physiol.* A thin watery animal fluid, as synovial fluid.
ser′o-tine (sĕr′ō-tĭn; -tīn), *n.* [F. *sérotine*, fr. L. *serotinus* that comes or happens late.] A common European brown bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*).
ser′o-tine (-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [Cf. It. *serotino.* Cf. SEROTINOUS.] Late in the day or season; tardy; late. *Rare. Longfellow.*
se′rous (sē′rŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *séreux.* See SERUM.] *Physiol.* **a** Thin, watery; like serum; as, the *serous* fluids. **b** Of or pert. to serum; as, the *serous* glands. See SERUM.
serous fluid, *Physiol. & Med.*, any of various thin watery fluids in cavities of the body, esp. those lined by serous membranes. They contain salts, extractives, proteids in variable quantity, and a few colorless corpuscles, and, though largely formed by the transudation of blood plasma and lymph, are probably in part secreted by the lining membranes. — **s. gland**, *Physiol.*, a gland secreting a thin watery fluid. — **s. membrane**, *Anat.*, any of certain thin membranes (the peritoneum, pericardium, pleuræ, and the tunicæ vaginales) which form a sac lining some closed, or practically closed, cavity, and are reflected over the organs in the cavity. Also, any of various other lining membranes. True serous membranes consist of a single layer of thin flat epithelial cells resting on a connective tissue stroma.
ser′ow (sĕr′ō), *n.* [Lepcha *să-ro* the long-haired goat of Tibet.] Any of several Asiatic goat antelopes of the genus *Næmorhedus*, esp. *N. thar* (syn. *N. bubalinus*) of the Himalayas. It has short slightly curved horns, coarse hair, and a short mane. It is grizzled brown, with head and neck black. *N. crispus* is found in Japan.
Ser′pens (sûr′pĕnz), *n.*; *gen.* SERPENTIS (sẽr-pĕn′tĭs). [L. See SERPENT.] *Astron.* A constellation adjoining Ophiuchus and pictorially represented as a serpent borne by him.
ser′pent (sûr′pĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *serpens, -entis* (sc. *bestia*), fr. *serpens*, p. pr. of *serpere* to creep; akin to Gr. ἕρπειν, Skr. *sarp*, and perh. to L. *repere*, E. *reptile.* Cf. HERPES.] **1**. A snake, esp. a large snake.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Serpens.
3. **a** A subtle, treacherous, malicious person. **b** Specif., Satan; — often called **Old Serpent**. **c** A subtle and dangerously fascinating person. *Rare.*
4. *Music.* **a** A bass wind instrument, of the trumpet type, with cupped mouthpiece, and a conical curved wooden tube pierced with finger holes. It had a strong but coarse tone. It is superseded by the double bassoon. **b** An organ reed stop with a trombonelike tone.
5. A species of firework having a serpentine motion through the air or along the ground.
6. *Ordnance.* A serpentine, esp. a large one.
ser′pent, *v. i.*; SER′PENT-ED; SER′PENT-ING. To wind or turn like a serpent; to meander. *Rare.*

Serpent, 4 **a**.

ser′geant-cy, ser′jeant-cy (sär′jĕnt-sĭ), *n.* = SERGEANCY.
ser′geant-ess, ser′jeant-ess, *n.* A female sergeant *Rare.*
sergeant, *or* **serjeant, major**. **1** *Mil.* See SERGEANT, 3. 2. The cow-pilot.
ser′geant-ship, ser′jeant-ship, *n.* Sergeancy.
serge′du-soy, serge′de-soy (sûrj′dē-soi), *n.* [F. *serge de soie* silk serge.] A fabric of silk or silk and wool much used in the 18th century for men's coats, waistcoats, etc. *Obs.*
serg-ette′ (sûrj-ĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *serge.*] A thin serge.
Ser′gi-us (sûr′jĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*
ser-glob′u-lin (sẽr-glŏb′ū-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Serum globulin.
sergt. *Abbr.* Sergeant.
Se-ri′ (sā-rē′), *n.* One of a low-culture Indian tribe dwelling in the coastal regions of Sonora (Mexico) and the adjacent island of Tiburon.
se′ri-al-ly, *adv.* of SERIAL.
se′ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To publish as a serial. *Rare.*
Se′ri-an (sē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* = SERIC.
se′ri-a-ry (sē′rĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to series. *R.* [in a series.
se′ri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To arrange
seriaunt. † SERGEANT.
ser′i-cate (sĕr′ĭ-kāt), *a.* Sericeous.
ser′i-cat′ed (-kāt′ĕd), *a.* [See SERICEOUS.] **a** Clad in silk. *Obs* **b** Covered with a silky down.
ser′i-ci-cul′ture (sĕr′ĭ-sĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* Sericulture. — **ser′i-ci-cul′tur-al** (-kŭl′tūr-ăl), *a.* — **ser′i-ci-cul′tur-ist**, *n.*
ser′i-con, *n.* [LGr. σηρικόν, σιρικον, through LL or OF.; cf. Skr. *surañga* red sanders, vermilion, lit., good color.] *Alchemy.* Minium. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
serie, *n.* [Cf. F. *série.*] Series.
serie, *v. t.* To dispense. *Obs.*
series multiple. *Elec.* **a** Several groups of multiple circuits connected in series. **b** = MULTIPLE SERIES **a**.
se-rif′fo. † SHEREEF.
se-rif′ic (sē-rĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *sericum* silk + E. *-fic.*] *Zoöl.* Producing silk.
se-rim′e-ter (sē-rĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *sericum* silk + E. *-meter.*] An instrument for testing silk thread. Cf. SERIGRAPH.
ser′i-nette′ (sĕr′ĭ-nĕt′), *n.* [F.] A bird organ; a small hand organ used in training song birds.
ser′in finch (sĕr′ĭn). A finch of the Old World genus **Se-ri′nus** (sē-rī′nŭs), which includes the canary, the serin, and some others.
se-ring′, *n.* [F. *seringue.* Cf. SYRINGE.] A syringe. *Obs.*
se-rin′ghi (sē-rĭŋ′gē), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *sārañgī.*] *Music.* An instrument of the viol class, used in India. [SARANJAM.
serinjam, serinjaumy. Vars. of
se′ri-o-com′i-cal, *a.* Serio-comic. — **se′ri-o-com′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Se-ri′o-la (sē-rī′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; — said to be fr. an Italian vernacular name.] *Zoöl* The genus of carangoid fishes containing the amber fishes. — **se-ri′o-line** (-līn: -lĭn; 183), *a.* [*Obs.*
se′ri-os′i-ty, *n.* Seriousness.
‖ **se-rio′so** (sā-ryō′sō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Serious or grave in style.
se′ri-ous-ly, *adv.* Serially. *Obs.*
seriousty, *n.* Seriousness. *Obs.*
ser′iph (sĕr′ĭf). Var. of SERIF.
ser′i-pos′i-tor (sĕr′ĭ-pŏz′ĭ-tẽr), *n* [L. *sericum* silk + E. *positor.*] The spinneret of a silkworm. *Rare.*
se-rish′ta-dar′ (sē-rĭsh′tȧ-där′). Var of SHERISTADAR.
serj *Abbr.* Serjeant.
ser′jeant (sär′jĕnt), **ser′jeant-cy**, etc. Vars. of SERGEANT, SERGEANTCY, etc.
Serjeants' Inn. A building in Chancery Lane near Fleet St., London, formerly set apart for serjeants-at-law.
serjt. *Abbr.* Serjeant.
serk, serke. † SARK. [CLE.
serkel, serkil, serkle. † CIR-
serkyn. † SEREKIN.
ser′ly. † SERELY.
serlype. † SERELEPY.
ser′ment. † SEREMENT.
ser-moc′i-nate (sẽr-mŏs′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *sermocinari.*] To discourse; talk. *Obs.* — **ser-moc′i-na′tor** (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] *Obs.*
ser-mol′o-gy (sẽr-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *sermo* discourse + E. *-logy.*] **a** Knowledge or study of sermons. **b** A treatise on sermons; esp., a history of sermons or preaching. **c** Sermons.
ser′mon, *v.t.&i.* [Cf. OF. *sermoner*, F. *sermonner* to lecture one.] = SERMONIZE. *Obs. Chaucer.*
ser′mon-eer′ (sûr′mŭn-ēr′), *n.* A sermonizer. *Rare.*
ser′mon-er (sûr′mŭn-ẽr), *n.* A preacher; a sermonizer. *Derogative or Jocose.*
ser′mon-ish, *a.* See -ISH. *Rare.*
ser′mon-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The conceptualism of Abelard.
ser′mon-ist, *n.* One who writes or delivers sermons.
ser′mon-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who sermonizes.
sermonyal. † CEREMONIAL.
sermountain, *n.* [OF. *sermontain*, L. *siler montanum.*] The laserwort. *Obs.*
ser′mun′cle (sûr′mŭŋ′k'l), *n.* [L. *sermunculus.*] A little sermon. *Rare.*
ser-nam′by (sẽr-năm′bĭ), *n.* [Name in Brazil.] Caoutchouc that has coagulated by itself.
sernes. † SERENESS.
se′ro-cyst, *n.* [*sero-* + *-cyst.*] *Med.* A cyst containing serum. — **se′ro-cys′tic** (sē′rō-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*
se′ro-der′ma-to′sis (-dûr′mȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See SERO-, DERMATO-, -OSIS.] *Med.* Effusion of serum into the skin.
se′ro-di′ag-no′sis, *n.* [NL.; *sero-* + *diagnosis.*] *Med.* Diagnosis based on reactions of blood serum, as in Widal's test.
se′ro-fi′brin-ous, *n.* *Med.* Consisting of both serum and fibrin.
ser′o-lin (sĕr′ō-lĭn; sē′rō-), *n.* [F *séroline.* See SERUM, 1st -OL, 2d -INE.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A substance found in blood serum, prob. a mixture of fats, cholesterin, etc **b** Koprosterin.
se′ro-mu′cous, *a.* *Med* Containing both serum and mucus.
‖ **se-rón′** (sā-rōn′), *n* [Sp., aug. of *sera* a large pannier or basket.] A pannier, hamper, or crate for packing fruits, etc., esp. figs, raisins, or almonds from the Mediterranean region.
Se′ron (sē′rŏn). *Bib.*
serop. † SIRUP.
se′ro-pu′ru-lent, *a.* [*sero-* + *purulent.*] *Med.* Consisting of a mixture of pus and serum.
se′ro-pus′, *n.* *Med.* A mixture of serum and pus.
se′ro-san-guin′o-lent, *a.* [*sero-* + *sanguinolent.*] Pert. to, or consisting of, bloody serum.
se-rose′, *a.* Serous. *Obs.*
se′ro-ther′a-py (sē′rō-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* **a** Serum therapy. **b** The whey cure.
serotina, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* Short for DECIDUA SEROTINA.
se-rot′i-nous (sē-rŏt′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *serotinus*, fr. *serus* late.] *Biol.* Appearing or blossoming later in the season than is customary with allied species.
se′rous-ness, *n.* Serosity *Rare.*
‖ **se′ro ve′ni-en′ti-bus os′sa**. [L.] The bones (i. e., leavings) for those who come late.
serpaw. † SEERPAW.
ser-ped′i-nous (sẽr-pĕd′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [LL. *serpedo*, for *serpigo.* See SERPIGO.] Serpiginous. *Rare*

ser′pent (sûr′pĕnt), *v. t.* To entwine; to encircle. *Rare.*
Ser′pen-ta′ri-a (sûr′pĕn-tā′rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n.* [L. (sc. *herba*), fr. *serpens* serpent.] *Pharm.* The fibrous aromatic root of the Virginia snakeroot (*Aristolochia serpentaria*).
serpent eagle. a Any of several raptorial birds of the genus *Spilornis*, which prey on serpents. They inhabit southern Asia, the East Indies, Philippines, etc. **b** A harrier eagle.
serpent eater. a The secretary bird. **b** A markhor.
ser′pen-teau′ (sûr′pĕn-tō′), *n.* [F., dim. of *serpent* serpent.] An iron wheel with spikes having squibs attached used in fighting in a breach. *Obs. or Hist.*
ser-pen′ti-form (sẽr-pĕn′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *serpens*, *-entis*, serpent + E. *-form.*] Snakelike in form.
ser′pen-tine (sûr′pĕn-tīn; -tĭn), *a.* [L. *serpentinus*: cf. F. *serpentin.*] Resembling, or characteristic of, a serpent; subtle; winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; meandering; sinuous; as, *serpentine* braid.
serpentine verse, a verse beginning and ending with the same word.
ser′pen-tine, *n.* [F. *serpentine* (for sense 1), OF. *serpentin, serpentine* (for sense 2).] **1.** A mineral or rock consisting essentially of a hydrous magnesium silicate, $H_4Mg_3Si_2O_9$, and having usually a dull green color, often with a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin. It occurs usually in masses, which are sometimes foliated, sometimes fibrous. (See ASBESTOS.) Presence of iron may give it a red or brownish hue. *Precious*, or *noble*, serpentine is translucent and of a rich oil-green color. Serpentine results from the alteration of other magnesian minerals, esp. chrysolite, amphibole, and pyroxene, and is frequently found in large masses. It is used as an ornamental stone and, when fibrous, as asbestos.
2. *Ordnance.* A kind of cannon of various calibers, usually longer and lighter than a bombard. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Firearms.* A serpentine attachment of a harquebus lock to hold the match. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. [Cf. F. *serpentin.*] A kind of still; a worm. *Obs.*
ser′pen-tine, *v. i.* To serpent. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*
serpentine marble. Serpentine rock used, in the form of polished slabs, etc., as an ornamental stone. It often contains more or less calcite, dolomite, etc.
serpentine powder. Powder used with the serpentine; gunpowder in fine meal, distinguished from granulated, or corned, powder, after its replacement by which it for a time was still used for priming.
ser′pen-tin-oid (sûr′pĕn-tĭn-oid), *a.* [*serpentine* + *-oid.*] Of the nature of serpentine; resembling serpentine.
ser′pen-ti′nous (-tī′nŭs, -tĭn-ŭs), *a.* Relating to, or like, serpentine.
ser′pent-ry (sûr′pĕnt-rĭ), *n.* **1.** A winding like a serpent's. **2.** A place inhabited or infested by serpents. **3.** Serpents collectively.
serpent star. An ophiuran; a brittle star; — so called from its flexible snakelike arms.
ser′pent-wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* An East Indian apocynaceous shrub (*Rauwolfia serpentina*), the root of which is used in India as a febrifuge, etc.
ser-pi′go (sẽr-pī′gō), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *serpere* to creep.] *Med.* A creeping or spreading skin disease; esp. ringworm.
Ser′pu-la (sûr′pū-l*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-LÆ** (-lē), E. **-LAS** (-l*ȧ*z). [L., a little snake. See SERPENT.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine polychætous annelids which form irregularly contorted calcareous tubes. The animal has plumelike, often bright-colored, gills and a horny operculum. **2.** [*l. c.*] Any worm of this genus or of the family Serpulidæ.
ser′pu-line (sûr′pū-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.* [See SERPULA.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Serpulidæ; formed by, or composed of the tubes of, Serpulæ.
ser′ra (sĕr′*ȧ*), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-RÆ** (-ē). [L., a saw.] *Nat. Hist.* **a** A sawlike organ or part, as the saw of a sawfish or of a sawfly. **b** A serration.
ser′ra-del′la (sĕr′*ȧ*-dĕl′*ȧ*), *n.* [Cf. F. *serradelle*, Sp. *serradilla*, and Pg. *serradela* a kind of leguminous plant.] A European annual fabaceous plant (*Ornithopus sativus*) with pinnate leaves and long-stalked flowers. It is used for forage and green manure, also for bee pasturage. Called also *bird's-foot* or *bird-foot*.

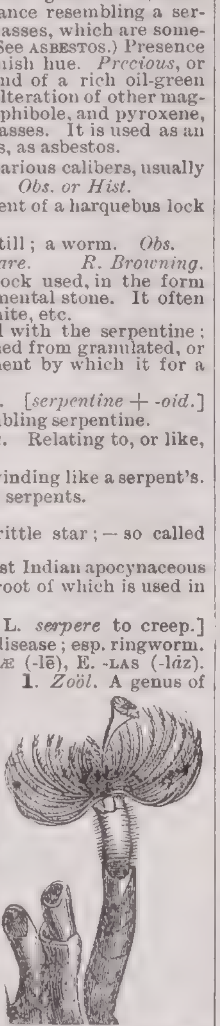

Serpula. Three Tubes, from one of which the Worm is extended.

ser′rage (sĕr′āj), *n.* [F.] The reciprocal strains set up between the component parts of a built-up cannon.
ser-ran′ (sĕ-rän′), *n.* [Prob. Amer. Sp.] **a** A brightly colored serranoid fish (*Serranellus scriba*) of the southern European coasts. **b** A serrana. **c** A bright red deep-water scorpænoid fish (*Helicolenus dactylopterus*) which occurs in the Mediterranean, in the Gulf Stream, and in Japanese waters; — more fully called **serran imperial**.
ser-ra′na (sĕ-rā′n*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See SERRANIDÆ.] Any of several sciænoid fishes of the genus *Eques*, as the guapena.
Ser-ran′i-dæ (sĕ-răn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; NL. *Serranus*, the type genus (fr. L. *serra* a saw) + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of carnivorous percoid fishes which include the striped bass, the black sea bass, the true groupers and jewfishes, etc.; the sea bass family. Their body is oblong and more or less compressed. Their scales are usually ctenoid, the first dorsal has spinous rays and is as long as, or longer than, the second dorsal, and the anal fin never has more than three spines. They are mostly marine, and are most abundant in warm seas. — **ser′ra-nid** (sĕr′*ȧ*-nĭd), *n.* — **ser′ra-noid** (-noid), *a.* & *n.*
ser-ra′no (sĕr-rä′nō), *n.*; *pl.* **-NOS** (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Cuban Sp.] Any of certain small bright serranoid fishes of warm seas; as: **a** Those of the genus *Prionodes*. **b** *Diplectrum fasciculare* of the West Indies and southern United States.
ser′rate (sĕr′āt), *a.* [L. *serratus*, fr. *serra* a saw. Cf. SIERRA.] Notched or toothed on the edge, like a saw; specif., *Bot.*, having marginal teeth pointing forward or toward the apex.

a Serrate; *b* Dentate; *c* Crenate; *d* Repand; *e* Sinuate; *f* Incised.

ser′rate-cil′i-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Of a leaf, having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serrations.
ser′rat-ed (sĕr′āt-ĕd), *a.* Serrate.
ser′rate-den′tate, *a.* Having the margins of the serrations toothed; doubly serrate.
ser-ra′tion (sĕ-rā′shŭn), *n.* **a** Condition of being serrate. **b** A formation resembling the toothed edge of a saw; specif., the fine teeth or scales which project from the surface of wool fiber. **c** One of the teeth in a serrate margin.
ser′ra-ti-ros′tral (sĕr′*ȧ*-tĭ-rŏs′trăl; sĕ-rā′tĭ-), *a.* [*serrate* + *rostral.*] Having the tomia, or cutting edges of the bill, serrated, as in the motmots, etc.; saw-billed.
ser′ra-ture (sĕr′*ȧ*-tūr), *n.* [L. *serratura* a sawing, fr. *serrare* to saw.] A serration.
‖ **ser-ra′tus** (sĕ-rā′tŭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*). See SERRATE.] *Anat.* Any of several muscles which arise from the ribs or vertebræ by separate slips or digitations; specif.: **a** The **ser-ra′tus mag′nus**, arising chiefly from the eight upper ribs, and inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula. **b** The **ser-ra′tus pos-ti′cus in-fe′ri-or**, arising chiefly from the spinous processes of the last two dorsal and two or three upper lumbar vertebræ, and inserted into the four lower ribs. **c** The **ser-ra′tus pos-ti′cus su-pe′ri-or**, arising chiefly from the spinous processes of the last cervical and first and two or three dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs.
Ser′ri-cor′ni-a (sĕr′ĭ-kôr′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *serra* saw + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* A division of beetles in which the antennæ are usually serrate along their inner margin. All the tarsi are usually pentamerous, and the first ventral abdominal segment is exposed for its entire breadth. The division includes the Elateridæ, Buprestidæ, Lampyridæ, etc. — **ser′ri-corn** (sĕr′ĭ-kôrn), *a.* & *n.*
ser′ried (sĕr′ĭd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SERRY. Specif.: *p. a.* Crowded; compact; dense; pressed together. *Milton.*
ser′ru-late (sĕr′o͞o-lāt), **ser′ru-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *serrula* a little saw, dim. of *serra* a saw.] Finely serrate; having very minute teeth. Cf. DENTICULATE.
ser′ru-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **a** State of being serrulate. **b** One of the teeth in a serrulate margin.
ser′ry (sĕr′ĭ), *v. t.*; **SER′RIED** (-ĭd); **SER′RY-ING.** [F. *serré*, p. p. of *serrer*, LL. *serrare*, *serare*, fr. L. *sera* a bar, bolt. Cf. SERAGLIO.] To crowd; to press together; — chiefly in *pret.* or *p. p.* "Angels *serried* before him their battalions." *C. Brontë.*
ser′ta (sûr′t*ȧ*), *n.* [Syrian *sertō*, orig., line, writing.] The modern Syriac cursive script, often, but less properly, called *peshito*. It is characterized by horizontal lines or ligatures uniting the lower portions of the letters. Cf. ESTRANGELO ALPHABET.
Ser′tu-la′ri-a (sûr′tū-lā′rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n.* [NL., dim. from L. *serta* garlands, a garland.] *Zoöl.* A genus of delicate branching calyptoblastic hydroids having small sessile hydrothecæ arranged bilaterally along the sides of the branches. It is the type of a family, **Ser′tu-la-ri′i-dæ** (-l*ȧ*-rī′ĭ-dē). — **ser′tu-la′ri-an** (-lā′rĭ-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*

Sertularia (*S. pumila*). Natural size.

se′rum (sē′rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **SERUMS** (-rŭmz); L. **SERA** (-r*ȧ*). [L., prob. akin to Gr. ὀρός, Skr. *sara* flowing, liquid.] **1.** The watery portion of an animal fluid remaining after coagulation; esp.: **a** Blood serum, as antitoxic *serums* are blood serums from animals rendered immune to a particular disease by inoculations. See ANTITOXIN. **b** The whey of milk. **2.** Any serous fluid, normal or pathological.
serum albumin. *Physiol. Chem.* An albumin occurring in blood serum, blood plasma, and other serous fluids. (See ALBUMIN.) It appears that there are several serum albumins, and that the substance as ordinarily obtained from blood serum is a mixture of at least two compounds.
serum globulin. *Physiol. Chem.* A globulin occurring in blood serum, blood plasma, and other serous fluids. Ordinary serum globulin is a mixture of compounds.
serum therapy. *Med.* The treatment of disease by the injection of blood serum from immune animals.
serv′a-ble (sûr′v*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [See SERVE.] That can be served.
ser′val (sûr′văl), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *lobo cerval* lynx, *cerval* being fr. L. *cervus* stag, and *lobo* fr. L. *lupus* wolf.] A wild cat (*Felis serval*) common in Africa, having long legs and large untufted ears. It is tawny with black spots and rings.

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Serval.

ser′val-ine (sûr′văl-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* Pert. to or resembling the serval; specif., designating a cat (*Felis servalina*) of western Africa, more thickly spotted than the serval.
serv′ant (sûr′vănt), *n.* [ME. *servant*, *servaunt*, F. *servant*, a. & p. pr. of *servir* to serve, L. *servire*. See SERVE; cf. SERGEANT.] **1.** *Early Feudal Law.* A sergeant, or tenant by household or menial service. See SERGEANT, 1. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* Any person employed by another and subject in his employment to his employer's directions and control; an agent who is subject to the direction and control of his principal. *Servant* is defined in the codes of some States of the United States as "one who is employed to render personal service to his employer, otherwise than in the pursuit of an independent calling, and who in such service remains entirely under the control and direction of the latter, who is called his *master*." Cf. AGENT, 2.
3. One who serves, or does services, voluntarily or on compulsion; a person who is employed by another for menial offices, or for other labor, and is subject to his command; a person who labors or exerts himself for the benefit of another, his master or employer; a subordinate helper. "A yearly hired *servant*." *Lev.* xxv. 53.

Men in office have begun to think themselves mere agents and *servants* of the appointing power, and not agents of the government or the country. *D. Webster.*

4. One in a state of subjection or bondage.

Thou wast a *servant* in the land of Egypt. *Deut.* v. 15.

5. A lover or suitor; — correlative of *mistress*. *Obs.*
servant of servants, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude. — **S. of the Servants of God**, a style or appellation assumed by Gregory the Great, Pope (590-604), in his letters, and retained by his successors. By "the servants of God" the bishops are intended. — **s. out of livery**, a servant of high grade who does not wear his employer's livery. — **your humble s.**, or **your obedient s.**, phrases of civility often used, esp. formerly, in closing a letter.
serv′ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* A body of servants; servants. *Rare.*
serve (sûrv), *v. t.*; **SERVED** (sûrvd); **SERV′ING** (sûr′vĭng). [ME. *serven*, *servien*, OF. & F. *servir*, fr. L. *servire*; akin to *servus* a servant or slave, *servare* to protect, preserve, observe; cf. Avestan *har* to protect, *haurva* protecting. Cf. CONSERVE, DESERT merit, DESSERT, OBSERVE, SERF, SERGEANT.] **1.** To work for; to labor in behalf of; to exert one's self continuously or statedly for; to do service for; to be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, serf, slave, hired assistant, official helper, etc.; specif., in a religious sense, to obey and worship.

God is my witness, whom I *serve* with my spirit. *Rom.* i. 9.
No man can *serve* two masters. *Matt.* vi. 24.

2. To be subordinate to; to act a secondary part under; to appear as the inferior of; to minister to. *Now Rare.*
3. To wait upon; to supply the wants of; to attend; specif., to wait upon at table; as, to *serve* customers.
4. Hence, to bring forward, arrange, deal, or distribute, as a portion of anything, esp. of food prepared for eating; — often with *up*; formerly with *in* or *forth*.

Bid them cover the table, *serve* in the meat. *Shak.*

5. To perform the duties belonging to, or required in or for; hence, to be of use to; to benefit; as, a curate may *serve* two churches; to *serve* one's country.
6. To contribute or conduce to; to promote; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; as, to *serve* one's turn.

Turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. a To answer or be (in the place of something) to; — with *for*; as, a sofa *serves* one for a seat and a couch. **b** To avail; to be of use to; as, this book will *serve* my purpose.
8. To suffice; content; satisfy. *Scott.*
9. To treat; to behave one's self to; to requite; to act toward; as, he *served* me very ill.
10. To be suitor to; to profess love to. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
11. To work; to operate; as, to *serve* the guns.
12. *Law.* **a** To bring to notice, deliver, or execute, actually or constructively, in such manner as the law requires; to put into effect; as, to *serve* a summons or process is to deliver it, or to read it so as to give due notice, or both, as required by law; to *serve* an attachment or execution is to levy it by seizure or taking possession. **b** To make legal service upon (a person named in a writ, etc.).

Ser′pen-ta′ri-an (sûr′pĕn-tā′rĭ-*ă*n; 115), *n.* = SERPENTINIAN.
Ser′pen-ta′ri-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *gen.* **-RII** (-ī). [NL., fr. L. *serpens* serpent.] *Astron.* = OPHIUCHUS.
ser′pen-ta-ry (sûr′pĕn-tā-rĭ), *n.* **a** [*cap.*] Serpentarius. *Obs.* **b** A kind of still; a worm. *Obs.* **c** Also **serpentary root.** The Virginia snakeroot. [uchus.]
Serpent Bearer. *Astron.* Ophi-
ser′pent-cleide (sûr′pĕnt-klīd), *n.* [*serpent* + *cleide*, as in *ophicleide.*] *Music.* A kind of large ophicleide with wooden tube.
serpent cucumber. The snake cucumber.
Ser-pen′tes (sẽr-pĕn′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SERPENT.] *Zoöl.* The Ophidia. [pent. *Rare.*]
ser′pent-ess, *n.* A female ser-
serpent fish. A ribbon fish.
serpent gourd. Snake gourd.
serpent grass. The alpine bistort (*Polygonum viviparum*).
Ser-pen′ti-an (sẽr-pĕn′tĭ-*ă*n). Var. of SERPENTINIAN.
ser-pen′ti-cal, *a.* Serpentlike; hence, devilish. *Obs.*
Ser-pen′tid (sẽr-pĕn′tĭd), *n.* [L. *serpens*, *-entis*, serpent + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Serpens.
ser′pen-tig′e-nous (sûr′pĕn-tĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *serpens* serpent + E. *-genous*: cf. L. *serpentigena.*] Bred of a serpent. *Rare.*
ser′pen-tig′er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *serpens* serpent + E. *-gerous.*] Bearing serpents. *Obs.* [TINE.]
ser′pen-tine-ly, *adv.* of SERPEN-
serpentine ware. *Ceram.* A hard green-spotted or green-veined pottery suggestive of serpentine.
Ser′pen-tin′i-an (-tĭn′ĭ-*ă*n), *n.* = OPHITE. [pentinous.]
ser′pen-tin′ic (-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* Ser-
ser′pen-tin′ing-ly (-tīn′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *serpentining*, p. pr.
ser′pen-tin-ize (sûr′pĕn-tĭn-īz), *v. t.* To convert (a magnesian silicate) into serpentine. — **ser′pen-tin′i-za′tion** (-tĭn′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [PENS.]
Ser-pen′tis, *n.* *Astron.* See SER-
ser′pen-tive, *a.* Serpentine; snakelike. *Obs.* [To serpent. *R.*]
ser′pent-ize (sûr′pĕn-tīz), *v. i.*
ser′pent-ly, *a.* Serpentlike. *Obs.*
serpent moss. A cultivated mosslike selaginella (*Selaginella serpens*).
serpent radish. A radish (*Raphanus sativus caudatus*) with very long pods, which are eaten.
serpent stone. = ADDER BEAD.
ser′pent's-tongue′, *n.* **a** The fossil tooth of a shark. **b** The adder's-tongue. **c** A kind of two-pointed dagger.
serpent withe. A West Indian climbing plant (*Aristolochia odoratissima*), said to have tonic and diaphoretic properties.
ser-pette′ (sẽr-pĕt′), *n.* [F.] A pruning knife with a curved blade.
ser-pig′i-nous (sẽr-pĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *serpigineux.*] *Med.* Of the nature of or like serpigo; creeping or spreading, as ringworm or other eruption or ulcer, as by healing over in one portion of the skin while continuing to advance.
serpleth. ✝ SARPLER.
serpoil, *n.* [Cf. Pr. & Sp. *serpol*, It. *serpillo*, L. *serpillum.*] Serpolet. *Obs.* [Wild thyme.]
ser′po-let (sûr′pō-lĕt), *n.* [F.]
Ser′pol′let′ (sĕr′pō′lĕ′) **type** (of boiler). [After Léon *Serpollet*, of Paris, its inventor.] The type exemplified by the flash boiler (see BOILER, *n.*, 3).
serpow. ✝ SEERPAW.
ser′pu-lan (sûr′pū-l*ă*n), *n.* *Zoöl.* A serpula.
Ser-pu′li-dæ (sẽr-pū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Serpula* is the type. — **ser-pu′lid** (-lĭd), *n.* — **ser-pu′lid-an** (-lĭ-d*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*
ser′pu-lite (sûr′pū-līt), *n.* A fossil worm tube. — **ser′pu-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
ser′pu-loid (-loid), *a.* [*serpula* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the family Serpulidæ.
serr (sûr), *v. t.* [F. *serrer*. See SERRY.] To crowd, press, or drive together. *Obs.* [erra.]
‖ **ser′ra** (sĕr′rä), *n.* [Pg.] Si-
ser′ra-dil′la. Var. of SERRADELLA.
Ser-ra′nus (sĕ-rā′nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The type genus of the Serranidæ.
Ser′ra-sal′mo (sĕr′*ȧ*-săl′mō), *n.* [NL.; L. *serra* a saw + *salmo* a salmon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South American characinoid fishes comprising the caribes.
ser′ra-ti-form′ (sĕr′*ȧ*-tĭ-fôrm′; sĕ-rā′-), *a.* [*serrate* + *-form.*] Sawlike; serrated.
ser′ra-to-den-tic′u-late, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the margins of the serrations denticulate.
serray. ✝ SERAI.
serrell. ✝ SERELY.
ser′rha. ✝ SIRRAH.
Ser-rif′er-a (sĕ-rĭf′ẽr-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *serra* saw + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A division of Hymenoptera comprising the sawflies, horntails, and allied forms.
ser-rif′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*serra* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* & *Bot.* Having a sawlike organ, as a sawfly.
ser′ri-form (sĕr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*serra* + *-form.*] Resembling a saw.
ser′ri-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* [See SERRY.] Closely. *Obs.*
ser′ri-ped (-pĕd), *a.* [*serra* + L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] *Zoöl.* Having serrations on the feet.
ser′ri-ros′trate (-rŏs′trāt), *a.* Serratirostral.
serris. Obs. pl. of SEER.
ser′ro-mo′tor, *n.* Erron. for SERVO-MOTOR.
ser′rous (sĕr′ŭs), *a.* [L. *serra* a saw.] Like the teeth of a saw; jagged. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **ser-ru′re-rie′** (sĕ-rü′rē-rē′), *n.* [F.] *Art.* Work in wrought iron, esp. highly finished work.
ser′ry, *a.* [F. *serré*, p. p. See SERRY, *v.*] Close. *Obs.* — *adv.* Closely. *Obs.*
sers, serse. ✝ SEARCH.
sert. Aphetic for DESERT, *n.*
sertain, sertane. ✝ CERTAIN.
serte. Aphetic for DESERT, *n.*
sertefied. ✝ CERTIFIED.
serten. ✝ CERTAIN.
sertes, sertis. ✝ CERTES.
sertificat. ✝ CERTIFICATE.
ser′tu-la′ri-oid (sûr′tū-lā′rĭ-oid; 115), **ser′tu-la′roid** (-roid), *a.* [*Sertularia* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the sertularians.
sertus. ✝ CERTES.
Se′rug (sē′rŭg). *Bib.*
‖ **se′rus in cae′lum re′de-as** (rĕd′ē-ăs). [L.] Late may you return to heaven: may you live long. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. ii. 45).
serv. Serve. *Ref. Sp.*
serv. *Abbr.* *Pharm.* Serva (L., keep, preserve); servant; [*cap.*] Servian.
serv′a-ble (sûr′v*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *servabilis.*] Capable of being preserved. *Rare.*
‖ **ser-va′bo fi′dem.** [L.] I will keep faith.
serv′age, *n.* [F.] Serfage; bondage; service. *Obs.*
serv′age-ry, *n.* Service. *Obs.*
serv′al, *a.* Servile. *Obs.*
serv′ant, *v. t.* *Obs.* **a** To subject. **b** To furnish with a servant or servants. [*Obs.*]
serv′ant-ess, *n.* A maidservant.
serv′ant-less, *a.* See -LESS.
serv′ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **ser-va′re mo′dum.** [L.] To keep within bounds.
serv′a-to-ry, *n.* [L. *servatorium.*] That which preserves. *Obs.*
servd. Served. *Ref. Sp.*

13. To pass or spend, as time, esp. time of punishment; as, to *serve* a term in prison.
14. To furnish; supply; as, the gas wells *serve* the town with light and heat.
15. To copulate with; to cover; — said of male animals.
16. In various games, as tennis, rackets, etc., to put (the ball) in play by delivering it by a stroke to one's opponent.
17. *Chiefly Naut.* To wind spun yarn, canvas, wire, etc., tightly around (a rope or stay, etc.) to protect it from chafing or from the weather. See SERVING MALLET, *Illust.*
18. *Falconry.* To put up, or flush, game before (a hawk).
19. To deserve. *Obs.* *Havelok.*
Syn. — Obey, minister to, subserve, promote, further, aid, help, assist, benefit, succor.

to serve an office, to discharge a public duty. — **to s. one out**, to retaliate upon one; to requite one. "I'll *serve you out* for this." *C. Kingsley.* — **to s. one right**, to treat one, or cause to befall one, according to his deserts; — used commonly of ill deserts; as, it *serves* the scoundrel *right.* — **to s. one's self of**, to avail one's self of; to make use of. *A Gallicism.* — **to s. one the same sauce**, to retaliate in the same kind. *Colloq.* — **to s. out**, to distribute; as, *to serve out* rations. — **to s. tables**, *Bib.*, to distribute food as alms. *Acts* vi. 2. — **to s. the time** *or* **the hour**, to be a timeserver. *Obs.* — **to s. the vent**, *Gun.*, to close the vent of an old-time muzzle-loading cannon while it is being sponged and loaded.

serve (sûrv), *v. i.* **1**. To be a servant or a slave; to be employed in labor or other business for another; to be in subjection or bondage; to render menial service.
2. To perform domestic offices; to be occupied with household affairs; to prepare and dish up food, etc.
3. To be in service; to do duty; to discharge the requirements of an office or employment; specif.: **a** To act in the public service, as a soldier, seaman, etc. **b** To perform the duties of server. See SERVER, 1.
4. To be of use; to answer a purpose; to suit; to be convenient or favorable; as, when occasion *serves.*

This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

5. To play the lover; to be a suitor. *Obs.*
6. *Tennis.* To deliver the service; — used similarly in certain other ball games.

serve, *n.* *Tennis, etc.* Act of serving; the ball as served.

serv′er (sûr′vẽr), *n.* **1**. One who serves; specif., *Eccl.*, one who assists the officiating priest.
2. That which serves; specif.: **a** A tray for dishes; a salver. **b** A utensil, other than an ordinary fork or spoon, for portioning food at table. **c** A small long-handled spade variously used by plasterers.

serv′er-y (sûr′vẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Arch.* In modern dwellings: **a** A room used for keeping utensils and conducting the service of the family. **b** A service room between the kitchen and dining room; — in the United States usually called a *butler's pantry.*

Ser-ve′tian (sẽr-vē′shăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Michael Servetus, who was burned at the stake in Geneva, in 1553, for his opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity.

Ser′vi-an (sûr′vĭ-ăn), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to Servia, an important state from about 1050 till 1389, when it was conquered by the Turks. The modern kingdom grew out of struggles for independence early in the 19th century.
2. Belonging or relating to the language of the Servians.
Servian Church. See EASTERN CHURCH.

Ser′vi-an, *n.* One of the people of Servia, of the race dominant in Servia (found also in Hungary and the Balkans), who are typical members of the Adriatic race; also, their language, the alphabet of which is a form of the Cyrillic, with four added letters. See SERVO-CROATIAN.

serv′ice (sûr′vĭs), *n.*, *or* **serv′ice tree**. [Properly the tree which bears *serves* (orig. in two syllables), ME. *serves*, pl., service trees or (prob.) service berries, AS. *syrfe* service tree, fr. (assumed) LL. *sorbea*, fr. L. *sorbus.* Cf. SORB.] Any of several malaceous trees having small berrylike fruits; esp.: **a** In Europe, the tree *Sorbus domestica*, which resembles the mountain ash (*S. aucuparia*), but has larger flowers and larger fruit, containing grit cells. The related *S. torminalis*, with simple instead of pinnate leaves, is often distinguished as *wild service tree.* The fruit of both species is edible. **b** The whitebeam. *Scot.* **c** Any species of shadbush (*Amelanchier*). *U. S.*

serv′ice, *n.* [ME. *service, servise*, OF. *servise, service*, F. *service*, fr. L. *servitium.* See SERVE.] **1**. Act of serving; the occupation of a servant; the performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command; attendance of an inferior, hired helper, slave, etc.; also, spiritual obedience and love. "O God, . . . whose *service* is perfect freedom." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
2. The deed of one who serves; labor performed for another; duty done or required; office.

The last piece of *service* I did for . . . King Charles. *Dryden.*

3. *Feudal Law.* The render or due owed by a tenant to his lord for the enjoyment of his tenancy; any render made for the enjoyment of land.
4. An office of devotion; official religious duty performed; religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial; as, a burial *service*; a marriage *service.*
5. A liturgical office set to music; a set of such settings, esp. of the choral canticles, chants, etc.
6. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function; specif., military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier; as, to see *service*; hence, a branch of employment with an organization of its own, esp. under a government; as, the diplomatic *service.*
7. Useful office; advantage conferred; that which promotes interest or happiness; benefit; avail.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

8. Profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty owed. "Pray, do my *service* to His Majesty." *Shak.*
9. That which is served, as a course at table or the portion served to a single person.
10. A set or number of articles for a particular use, considered collectively, as the vessels ordinarily used at table.
11. *Law.* **a** Act of bringing to notice, either actually or constructively, in such manner as is prescribed by law; in a broader sense, the carrying into effect, or execution, of any writ or process, as of an attachment by seizing the goods or person attached, an execution by levying it upon the goods or person of the defendant. Service of a writ or process may be: **personal**, in which case a copy of it must be delivered, or offered to and left with, the person to be served, and often its contents made known or read to him; or **substituted**, where service is made in any other way, as by making it by publication and mailing, by making it upon an authorized representative with the effect of constructive service on the real party in interest, or where the party in interest in certain proceedings may be personally served without the jurisdiction of the court. **b** A servitude.
12. Suit or attention paid by a lover to his lady. *Archaic.*
13. Act or means of supplying some general demand; as, railway *service*, telephone *service*, etc.
14. Act of serving or covering. See SERVE, *v. t.*, 15.
15. In tennis, rackets, and various other games: **a** Act of serving the ball. **b** The ball served.
16. *Naut.* The materials used for serving a rope, etc., as spun yarn, small lines, etc.; serving.
17. Scrimmage; engagement. *Obs.*
18. Short for SERVICE PIPE.

service of an heir, *Scots Law*, a former proceeding by inquest to determine the heir of a person deceased; now (by acts passed in 1847 and 1860 and repeated in the Consolidation Act of 1868), a proceeding for this purpose by publication and proof before a competent officer without a jury.

serv′ice-a-ble (sûr′vĭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [ME. *servisable*, OF. *servisable, serviçable.* See SERVICE.] **1**. Willing to be of service; helpful; obliging; kind. *Archaic.*

Curteys he was, lowly, and *servisable.* *Chaucer.*

2. **a** Doing service; useful to any end; adapted to any good end or use; beneficial; advantageous. "*Serviceable* to religion and learning." *Atterbury.* "A *serviceable* villain." *Shak.* **b** Prepared for rendering service; capable of, or fit for, the performance of duty.
3. Pertaining to service. *Obs.*
4. Lasting or wearing well in use; as, *serviceable* shoes.
— **serv′ice-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **serv′ice-a-bly**, *adv.*

service berry. The fruit of any kind of service tree.

service call. *Mil.* A signal given by trumpets, bugles, etc., calling for the immediate performance, or relinquishment, of some duty.

service cap *or* **hat.** *Mil.* A cap or hat worn by officers or enlisted men when full-dress uniform, or dress uniform, is not worn. In the United States army the *service cap* is round, about 3½ inches high, flat-topped, with a visor. The *service hat* is of soft felt of khaki color, with broad brim and high crown, creased down the middle.

service uniform. *Mil. & Nav.* The uniform prescribed in regulations for active or routine service, in distinction from dress, full dress, etc. In the United States army it is of olive-drab woolen or khaki-colored cotton, and bears metal insignia that show the wearer's rank, the arm of service, and the corps, or the department to which he belongs, and to which army he belongs (see NATIONAL ARMY, in the *Addenda*).

ser′vi-ent (sûr′vĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *serviens, -entis*, p. pr. See SERVE.] Subordinate. *Obs.*, except as used in law of an estate on which a servitude or an easement is imposed.

ser′vi-en′tial (-ĕn′shăl), *a.* Pert. to or involving the rendering of services, esp. feudal-law services.

ser′vi-ette′ (sûr′vĭ-ĕt′; *F.* sĕr′vyĕt′), *n.*; *pl.* -ETTES (-ĕts′; *F.* -vyĕt′). [F.] A table napkin.

ser′vile (sûr′vĭl *or, esp. in British usage*, sûr′vīl; 277), *a.* [L. *servilis*, fr. *servus* a servant or slave: cf. F. *servile.* See SERF, SERVE.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a slave or servant; consisting of slaves; as, a *servile* revolt; the *servile* class.
2. **a** Held in subjection; dependent; enslaved.

Even fortune rules no more, O *servile* land. *Pope.*

b Specif., *Eng. Feudal Law*, held by, or pertaining to, a tenure of lands not called *free.* What constituted the test of *servile* and *free* tenures varied with different periods, as whether the tenant could withdraw with his land from his lord, whether the tenant could withdraw without his land from his lord, whether the land owed labor, as distinct from rent, or whether the land was held by uncertain as distinguished from certain tenure. See FREE, *a.*, 2 **d**, FREEHOLD.
3. Befitting a slave or servant; as, *servile* labors.
4. Characteristic of a slave; proceeding from dependence; slavish; hence, meanly submissive; cringing; fawning; mean; as, *servile* flattery; *servile* fear; *servile* obedience.
5. Obedient; — with *to*; as, *servile* to good influences.
6. *R. C. Ch.* Pert. to physical labor; — used esp. in *servile works*, those requiring bodily rather than mental effort.
7. *Philol.* **a** Not belonging to the original root; as, a *servile* letter. **b** Not itself sounded, but serving to indicate a long preceding vowel, as *e* in *stone.*
Syn. — See MENIAL.
— **ser′vile-ly**, *adv.* — **ser′vile-ness**, *n.*

ser′vile, *n.* *Philol.* An element which forms no part of the original root; — opposed to *radical.*

ser-vil′i-ty (sẽr-vĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being servile; specif.: **a** Slavery. **b** Mean or cringing submissiveness; obsequiousness.

serv′ing (sûr′vĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SERVE. Specif.: *vb. n.* *Naut.* = SERVICE, 16.

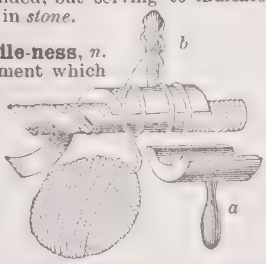
a Serving Mallet; *b* The same in use in the process of serving.

serving mallet. *Naut.*, a wooden instrument shaped like a mallet, grooved on the bottom, used in serving ropes. — **s. stuff**, *Naut.*, small lines for serving ropes.

Ser′vite (sûr′vīt), *n.* [It. *servita*, or LL. *servitae*, pl.] *R. C. Ch.* One of the mendicant order of the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in Florence in 1233.

ser′vi-tor (-vĭ-tẽr), *n.* [ME. *servitour*, OF. *servitor*, F. *serviteur*, L. *servitor*, fr. *servire* to serve.] One who serves; an attendant; one who acts under another; a follower or adherent; specif.: **a** A serving man; a menial. **b** A soldier. *Obs.* **c** *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.* Formerly, an undergraduate, partly supported by the college funds, whose duty it was to wait at table. Cf. SIZAR. **d** *Glassmaking.* A worker who fashions the body of articles finished by the "workman."

ser′vi-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *servitudo*: cf. F. *servitude.*] **1**. Condition of a slave; slavery; bondage; state of compulsory subjection to a master.
2. Service required as a punishment for crime. See PENAL SERVITUDE.
3. Condition of being bound to service; specif.: **a** In French and English colonies of the 17th and 18th centuries, the condition of transported or colonial laborers who, under contract or by custom, rendered service with temporary and limited loss of political and personal liberty. Servitude existed in America from 1619 to 1819. **b** A similar condition of enforced service which, in various phases, has existed in South America, South Africa, Java, etc.
4. State of slavish dependence; mental or moral bondage; social compulsion.
5. Condition of a servant or servitor; menial service.
6. Servants, collectively. *Obs.* *Milton.*
7. *Law.* A right in respect of an object, usually land, owned by one person in virtue of which the object is subject to a certain use or enjoyment by another person or for the benefit of another thing, as in the case of the common-law easement (which is a species of servitude). A servitude is **affirmative** when it permits an otherwise unpermitted act by the owner of it; **negative** when it imposes on the owner of the servient tenement forbearance of an otherwise permissible action. *Servitude* is esp. common in the Roman and Civil law, and is defined in the Pandects (§ 934) as "a right in virtue of which the thing of another renders service to a person or thing." In Roman law servitudes were classified as: **a Personal servitudes**, including usufruct, (mere) use (see USUFRUCT and USE), and habitation, or **habitatio**, right of residing in a house. **b Prædial**, or **real**, **servitudes**, or rights over land (called **prædium**, or **res**, **serviens**) vested in a person by virtue of his ownership of other land (called **prædium**, or **res**, **dominans**), and including **rural**, or **rustic**, **servitudes**, affecting chiefly or only the soil; and **urban servitudes**, affecting chiefly or solely a building or buildings on land. The more important rural servitudes were: **iter**, or a right of way on foot or horseback; **actus**, a right of way for a carriage or cattle; **via**, a right of way in general; **pecoris ad aquam appulsus**, or right of way for watering cattle; **aquæhaustus**, or simply **haustus**, right of conducting water; **aquæductus**, right of drawing water; **jus pascendi**, right of pasture; and **calcis coquendæ**, or right of digging chalk. The chief urban servitudes were: **operis ferendi**, right of support; **tigni immittendi**, right of inserting (the end of) a beam (in another's wall); **altius non tollendi**, right to have another not build higher (than a certain limit); **ne luminibus officiatur**, right to have the windows not shut off from light; **stillicidii recipiendi**, right of receiving the drip from a neighbor's roof; **aquæ immittendæ**, right to throw water from one's windows on a neighbor's buildings or soil; **oneris ferendi**, or right of support. The Civil law as to servitudes is essentially the same as the Roman law, but the Civil law includes under this head a rent charge.
Syn. — SERVITUDE, SLAVERY, BONDAGE. SERVITUDE may apply to either voluntary or (more frequently) compulsory subjection to a master; SLAVERY and BONDAGE (the stronger term) imply absolute and enforced subjugation to another's will. See SERF, MENIAL, PRISONER.

Ser′vo- (sûr′vō-). Combining form for *Servian.*

Ser′vo-Cro-a′tian (sûr′vō-krō-ā′shăn), *n.* **1**. The Slavic language of Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Slavonia, parts of Hungary, Istria, and Dalmatia. It possesses varying dialects, and employs either the Roman or the Servian alphabets according as the prevailing religion is either Roman Catholic or Orthodox Greek. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
2. One whose native language is Servo-Croatian.

ser′vo-mo′tor, *n.* Sometimes erroneously spelt *serromotor.* [F. *servo-moteur.* See SERF; MOTOR.] *Mach.* A relay apparatus; specif.: **a** An auxiliary motor, regulated by a hand lever, for quickly and easily moving the reversing gear of a large marine engine into any desired position indicated by that of the hand lever, which controls the valve of the motor. **b** In a Whitehead torpedo, a compressed-air motor, actuated by the Obry gear, for moving the rudders so as to correct deviations from the course.

ses′a-me (sĕs′ȧ-mē), *n.* [ME. *sysame*, OF. *sisame*, F. *sésame*, or LL. *sisamum*, fr. L. *sesamum, sesama*, Gr. σήσαμον, σησάμη.] An East Indian annual pedaliaceous plant (*Sesamum indicum*); also, its small obovate, flattish seeds, which yield an oil and are used as food. See BENNE.

ses′a-moid (-moid), *a.* [Gr. σησαμοειδής like sesame; σήσαμον sesame + εἶδος form.] Of or pertaining to or designating a nodular mass of bone or cartilage in a tendon, esp. where the tendon passes over a joint or some bony prominence. The patella and pisiform bone and the navicular bone of a horse's foot are examples. — *n.* A sesamoid bone or cartilage.

ses′a-moid-i′tis (-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SESAMOID; -ITIS.] *Veter.* Inflammation of a sesamoid bone and the adjacent ligaments and tissue.

Ses′a-mum (sĕs′ȧ-mŭm), *n.* [L., sesame. See SESAME.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of pedaliaceous plants, natives of tropical Africa and India. They are herbs with entire or divided leaves and irregular campanulate flowers, the curved tube dilated above the base; the capsule is 4-angled, and unarmed. See SESAME. **b** [*l. c.*] Sesame.

Ses′ban (sĕs′băn), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *saisabān, seisebān*, a kind of tree, fr. Per. *sīsabān* seed of cinquefoil.] **1**. *Bot.*

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servee, *n.* Service. *Obs.*
ser-ven′te, *n.* = SIRVENTE.
serve′-out′, *n.* Something served, or dealt, out.
serves. † SERVICE.
ser′vet (sẽr′vĭt), *n.* A serviette. [*Scot.*]
Ser′ve-tist, *n.* A Servetian. *Obs.*
serve tube. *Steam Boilers.* A flue tube having ribs inside.
‖ **ser′vi**, *n.*, *pl.* of SERVUS.
serviable, *a.* [F.] Serviceable; ready to serve; diligent. *Obs.*
ser′vi-al, *a.* Servile. *Obs.* *Scot.*
serv′ice, *v. t.* To serve. *Rare.*
serv′ice-a-bil′i-ty (sûr′vĭs-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Serviceableness.
serv′ice-a-bl. Serviceable. *R. Sp.*
serv′ice-age, *n.* Servitude. *Obs.*
service bolt. Any of a number of bolts used to draw together parts to be riveted. [missal.]
service book. A prayer book or
service box. A casing or box let in flush with the pavement for access to a corporation cock.
service charge. The full charge of a gun, as used in battle.
service court. *Lawn Tennis.* The part of the court into which the ball must be served.
serv′ice-less, *a.* Without a (religious) service. *Obs.*
service line. *Tennis.* A certain line 21 feet from, and parallel to, the net. See LAWN TENNIS.
service magazine. *Mil. & Nav.* A magazine containing the ammunition for immediate use or for a particular gun.
service pipe. A pipe connecting a main pipe with a building.
service tree. See 1st SERVICE.
ser-vi′cious, *a.* = SERVIOUS. *Obs.*
servie. † SERVE.
ser′vil. Servile. *Ref. Sp.* [-ISM.]
ser′vil-ism (sûr′vĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* See
ser′vil-ize (-līz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
servily. † SERVILELY.
ser′vi-ous, *a.* Serviable. *Obs.*
servise. † SERVICE.
ser-vis′i-a. Var. of CERVISIA.
‖ **ser′vi′teur′** (sĕr′vē′tûr′), *n.*; *pl.* -TEURS. [F.] A servitor.
‖ **ser-vi′ti-um** (sẽr-vĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* Service. — **ser-vi′ti-um fo-rin′se-cum.** = FORINSEC SERVICE.
ser′vi-to′ri-al (sûr′vĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a servitor. *Rare.*
ser′vi-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
ser′vi-trix, *n.* [See -TRIX.] A female servant. *Rare.*
ser′vi-ture, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Servitude. **b** Servants. **c** A servitor.
‖ **ser′vi-tus** (sûr′vĭ-tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TUTES (-tū′tēz). [L.] *Law.* A servitude; erron., an easement.
ser′vi-tute (-tūt), *n.* [L. *servitus*: cf. OF *servitute.*] Servitude. *Obs.* [CROATIAN, 2.]
Ser′vo-Cro′at, *n.* = SERVO-
servt. *Abbr.* Servant.
ser′vu-late, *v. i.* [L. *servulus* a young slave, dim. of *servus* slave + *-ate.*] To act as a servitor. *Obs.*
‖ **ser′vus** (sûr′vŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SERVI (-vī). [L.] A serf. — **Ser′vus Ser-vo′rum De′i.** [L.] Servant of the Servants of God. See under SERVANT.
servy. † SERVE.
serwand, **serwant.** † SERVANT.
serwe. † SERVE, SORROW.
serye. † SERIE.
Se′sai (sē′sī; sē′sȧ-ī). *D. Bib.*
ses′am, **ses′a-ma**, *n.* [L. *sesama.* See SESAME.] The castor oil bean. *Obs.*
sesame. See OPEN SESAME.
ses′a-me grass (sĕs′ȧ-mē). Gama grass.
ses′a-me oil. See OIL, Table I.
ses′a-mine, *a.* [L. *sesaminus*, Gr. σησάμινος.] Pert. to, or obtained from, sesame. *Obs.*
ses′a-moi′dal (sĕs′ȧ-moi′dăl), *a.* Sesamoid. [*Obs.*]
sesarin, *n.* A kind of ointment.
Ses-ba′ni-a (sĕs-bā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of SESBAN, 1.

A genus of tropical fabaceous herbs, shrubs, or trees, with abruptly pinnate leaves and showy flowers in axillary racemes. The style is smooth, the pod narrowly linear and transversely septate. *S. macrocarpa* occurs in the United States. Most species yield a useful hemplike fiber.
2. [*l. c.*] Either of two East Indian species (*S. aculeata* and *S. ægyptiaca*) of this genus. See DHUNCHEE.

Ses′e-li (sĕs′ē-lī), *n.* [NL. See CICELY.] *Bot.* A large genus of apiaceous plants, natives of temperate regions of the Old World. They are smooth perennials having ternately compound leaves, white flowers, and fruit with solitary oil tubes. The species are commonly called *meadow saxifrage*. *S. hippomarathrum* is the horse fennel. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Se′sha (sā′shȧ; shā′shȧ), **She′sha** (shā′shȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Çēsha.*] *Hindu Myth.* The king of the serpent race. He has a thousand heads, which serve as a canopy for Vishnu, who sleeps upon him as he floats upon the primeval waters. The earth rests upon one of his heads, and is destroyed at the end of each Kalpa by the fire which he vomits forth.

se′si (sā′sē), *n.* [Prob. Amer. Sp.] The black-fin snapper (*Lutianus buccanella*), a common West Indian market fish.

‖ **ses′qui-** (sĕs′kwĭ-). [L., one half more, one and a half.] A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *one and a half times*; specif.: *Chem.* In forming the names of compounds of *three* atoms or equivalents of one element or radical with *two* of another; as, iron *sesqui*oxide, Fe_2O_3.

ses′qui-al′ter (sĕs′kwĭ-ăl′tẽr) } *n.* [L. *sesquialter*, fem. **ses′qui-al′ter-a** (-ăl′tẽr-ȧ) } *-tera*, sesquialteral.] *Music.* **a** The interval of a perfect fifth, having the ratio $\frac{3}{2}$. **b** A triplet of three minims in the time of two preceding. Cf. HEMIOLIA. **c** A mixture organ stop, containing several ranks of pipes which reënforce some high harmonics of the ground tone, and make the sound more brilliant.

ses′qui-al′ter-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *sesquialter* once and a half; *sesqui-* + *alter* other.] Once and a half times as great as another; having the ratio of one and a half to one.

ses′qui-car′bon-ate (-kär′bŏn-āt), *n.* [*sesqui-* + *carbonate.*] *Chem.* A carbonate intermediate in composition between the normal salt and the usual acid salt; as, *sesquicarbonate* of ammonia, $2(NH_4)_2CO_3 \cdot H_2CO_3$.

ses′qui-cen-ten′ni-al (-sĕn-tĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [*sesqui-* + *centennial.*] Of or pertaining to a century and a half. — *n.* The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, or its celebration.

ses′qui-hy′drate (-hī′drāt), *n.* [*sesqui-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A hydrate containing one and a half molecules of water to one of the substance forming the hydrate.

ses′qui-ox′ide (-ŏk′sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. [*sesqui-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* An oxide containing three atoms of oxygen and two of another element, or two radicals, as alumina (Al_2O_3).

ses-quip′e-dal (sĕs-kwĭp′ē-dăl; sĕs′kwĭ-pē′dăl; 277), **ses′qui-pe-da′li-an** (sĕs′kwĭ-pē-dā′lĭ-ăn), *a* [L. *sesquipedalis*. See SESQUI-; PEDAL.] **a** Measuring or containing a foot and a half; — sometimes humorously applied to long words. **b** Given to the use of long words. — *n.* **a** One that is a foot and a half in height. **b** A very long word.

ses-quip′e-dal-ism } **ses′qui-pe-da′li-an-ism** } (-ĭz′m), *n.* Sesquipedality.

ses′qui-pe-dal′i-ty (sĕs′kwĭ-pē-dăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Quality or condition of being sesquipedal. *Sterne.*
2. The use of, or style marked by, sesquipedalian words.

ses′qui-salt (sĕs′kwĭ-sôlt), *n.* [*sesqui-* + *salt.*] *Chem.* **a** A salt derived from a sesquioxide or analogous compound. **b** A salt made up on the proportions of a sesqui compound.

ses′qui-sul′phide (sĕs′kwĭ-sŭl′fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-phid**. [*sesqui* + *sulphide.*] *Chem.* A sulphide, analogous to a sesquioxide, containing three atoms of sulphur to two of the other ingredient; — formerly called also *sesquisulphuret*; as, orpiment, As_2S_3, is arsenic *sesquisulphide*.

ses′sile (sĕs′ĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sessilis* low, dwarf, fr. *sedere, sessum*, to sit: cf. F. *sessile*. See SIT.] **1**. Attached directly by the base; not raised upon a stalk or peduncle; as, a *sessile* leaf (one resting directly on the main stem or branch without a petiole). In *Zoöl.*, often implying attachment by a broad base.
2. *Zoöl.* Permanently attached; not free to move about.
sessile gonophores, *Zoöl.*, gonophores which never become detached. — **s. hydatid.** *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI **b**.

ses′sion (sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *sessio*, fr. *sedere, sessum*: cf. F. *session*. See SIT.] **1**. A sitting, or being seated. *Archaic.*

Leapt from her *session* on his lap, and stood. *Tennyson.*

2. The actual or constructive sitting of a court, council, legislature, etc., or the actual or constructive assembly of the members of such a body, for the transaction of business; thus, a body is said to be in *session* when the members are in fact assembled and (constructively) during the time between adjourned meetings, during which time the body is for some purposes considered as legally in session.

It 's fit this royal *session* do proceed. *Shak.*

3. The time, period, or term during which a court, council, legislature, etc., meets regularly for business; or, the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation or final adjournment. The *session* of a court usually coincides with or includes the term, and is often called a *term*.
4. *pl.* **a** *Eng. Law.* The sittings or a sitting of justices of the peace in execution of the powers conferred by their commissions, being called: **petty sessions**, when held by one or more justices, without a jury, for trial of minor offenses, admitting prisoners to bail, etc.; **special sessions**, when held by two or more justices for the exercise of some special branch of their authority, due notice being given; **general sessions**, when held by two or more justices, one of whom is of the quorum, for the general exercise of their authority to try criminal cases, etc. Hence, the sittings or any sitting of any of several other courts of similar criminal jurisdiction. **b** In various States of the United States, any of various courts answering more or less to the English courts above named, as of a justice's court to grant innkeepers' licenses, to lay out highways, etc., or of courts of general criminal jurisdiction. **c** Any of these courts, themselves.
5. [*cap.*] *Scots Law.* The Court of Session.
6. *Presbyterian Ch.* The lowest court, composed of the pastor and a body of elders elected by the members of a particular church, and having the care of matters pertaining to the religious interests of that church.
sessions of the peace, sittings by justices of the peace. *Eng.*

ses′sion-al (sĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a session or sessions.
sessional order *or* **rule**, *British Parl. Practice*, an order or rule and expressed to continue only during the session.

ses′terce (sĕs′tẽrs), *n.* [L. *sestertius* (sc. *nummus*), fr. *sestertius* two and a half; prob. fr. *sesqui-* + *tertius* third: cf. F. *sesterce.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A coin and money of account equal to one fourth of a denarius. It was first issued as a silver coin equal to 2½ asses, from 268 B. C. to about 241 B. C. Under Augustus and his successors it was a brass coin (called by numismatists *first brass*) equal to 4 asses.

ses-ter′ti-um (sĕs-tûr′shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SESTERTIA (-ȧ). [L. See SESTERCE.] *Rom. Antiq.* A money of account equal to one thousand sesterces.

ses-tet′ (sĕs-tĕt′; sĕs′tĕt; *cf.* SEXTET), *n.* [It. *sestetto*, fr. *sesto* sixth, L. *sextus*, fr. *sex* six.] **1**. *Music.* A sextet.
2. *Pros.* The last six lines of a sonnet; also, any stanza of six lines.

ses-ti′na (sĕs-tē′nȧ), *n.* [It. Cf. SESTINE, SEXTAIN.] A poem consisting of six stanzas (originally unrimed) of six lines each, ending with the same words arranged in different order for each stanza, and concluding with a stanza of three lines which contain all the final words, three occurring in the middle of the lines, and three at the end. The form was invented by Arnaut Daniel, a Provençal troubadour, at the end of the 13th century.

Se-su′vi-um (sē-sū′vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; orig. unknown.] *Bot.* A small genus of fleshy maritime aizoaceous herbs, of wide distribution in tropical regions. They have opposite leaves and reddish flowers with a five-lobed calyx and five stamens. *S. portulacastrum* is the sea purslane.

Set (sĕt), *n.* [Egypt.] *Egypt. Myth.* An evil divinity, the brother and enemy of Osiris, represented with the head of a beast with high square ears and pointed snout. Before the XIXth dynasty Set was popular, especially favored by the Hyksos, and probably regarded as a war god and giver of victories. About the XXIId dynasty a reaction set in, the god's images were destroyed or defaced, and he became the personification of evil. His consort was *Ta-urt*.

set (sĕt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SET′TING. [ME. *setten*, AS. *settan*; akin to OS. *settian*, OFries. *setta*, D. *zetten*, OHG. *sezzen*, G. *setzen*, Icel. *setja*, Sw. *sätta*, Dan. *sætte*, Goth. *satjan*; causative from the root of E. *sit*. See SIT.] **1**. To cause to sit; to make to assume a specified position or attitude; to give a site or place to; to place; put; fix, as, to *set* a house on a rock, a book on a shelf, a chest or trunk on its bottom or on end.
2. To make to assume a specified place, condition, occupation, relation, etc.; to place; put; establish.

I do *set* my bow in the cloud. *Gen* ix. 13.

3. Specif., to put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them, or to put (eggs) into a nest for a fowl to sit on or into an incubator.
4. To cause to be or to do, etc.; to dispose; start; begin; as, to *set* houses afire; to *set* ships afloat; to *set* one at ease; to *set* men at variance.

Every incident *sets* him thinking. *Coleridge.*

5. To fix firmly; to make fast, permanent, or stable; to render motionless; to give an unchanging place, form, or condition to. Specif.: **a** To cause to stop or stick; to fasten; hence, to occasion difficulty to; to embarrass; perplex; as, to *set* a coach in the mud.

They show how hard they are *set* in this particular. *Addison.*

b To fix beforehand; to determine; hence, to make unyielding or obstinate; to render stiff, unpliant, or rigid.

On these three objects his heart was *set*. *Macaulay.*
Make my heart as a millstone, *set* my face as a flint. *Tennyson.*

c To fix in the ground, as a post or a tree; to plant; as, to *set* pear trees in an orchard; — often with *out*. **d** To fix, as a precious stone, in a border of metal; to place in a setting; hence, to place in or amid something which serves as a setting; as, to *set* glass in a sash. **e** To render stiff or solid; esp., to convert into curd; to curdle; as, to *set* milk for cheese. **f** *Zoöl.* To arrange (the parts of an insect) in position for drying. See SETTING BLOCK.
6. To put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate; to adapt. Specif.: **a** To put in order in a particular manner; to prepare for immediate use; as, to *set*. a table by laying the tablecloth, putting on the dishes, etc.; to *set* a lithographic stone ready for printing; to *set* a lathe for screw cutting by putting in the requisite change wheels; specif.: (1) To fix the iron of (a carpenter's plane) in position so as to take off the desired thickness of shaving. (2) To put a smooth edge on (a razor) with a hone, as after grinding. (3) To bend slightly the tooth points of (a saw) alternately in opposite directions to widen the kerf and so prevent sticking. (4) To adjust (a measuring instrument) to a desired position; as, to *set* a pair of calipers to size on a rule. **b** To extend and bring into position; to spread to the wind; as, to *set* the sails of a ship. **c** To give a pitch to, as a tune; to start by fixing the keynote; as, to *set* a psalm. **d** To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; to replace; as, to *set* a broken bone. **e** To make to agree with some standard; as, to *set* a watch or a clock. **f** *Masonry.* To lower into place and fix solidly, as cut stone.
7. To stake at play; to wager; to risk.
8. To fit with music; to adapt, as words to music, or music to words; to prepare for performance, as for a particular voice or instrument.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

9. To determine; to appoint; to assign; to fix; as, to *set* a time for a meeting; to *set* a price on a horse.
10. To adorn with something infixed or affixed; to stud; to variegate with objects placed here and there.

Pastoral dales thin *set* with modern farms. *Wordsworth.*

11. To value; to rate; — with *at*.

I do not *set* my life at a pin's fee. *Shak.*

12. To point out the seat or position of, as birds, or other game; — said of hunting dogs.
13. To establish as a rule; to furnish; to prescribe; to assign; as, to *set* an example; to *set* lessons to be learned.
14. [Cf. SET, *v. i.*, 11.] To suit; to become; as, it *sets* him ill. *Scot.*
15. To propel, as a boat, by poling. *Obs. or Dial.*
16. *Print.* To compose; to arrange in words, lines, etc.; as, to *set* type; to *set* a page.
17. *Scots Law.* To lease.

to set abroach. See ABROACH. *Obs.* — **to s. against**, to oppose; to set in comparison with, or to oppose to, as an equivalent in exchange. — **to s. agoing**, to cause to move. — **to s. apart**, to separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest; to reserve. — **to s. aside.** **a** To leave out of account; to pass by, to omit, neglect; reject; annul. **b** To set apart, reserve; as, *to set aside* part of one's income. — **to s. a sponge**, *Cookery*, to leaven a small mass of flour, to be used in leavening a larger quantity. — **to s. at defiance**, to defy. — **to s. at ease**, to quiet; to tranquilize; as, *to set* the heart *at ease*. — **to s. at naught** *or* **nought**, to treat as of no account; to disregard; to despise; defy; to treat with ignominy. Formerly also *to set naught by*. — **to s. a trap, snare,** *or* **gin**, to put it in a proper condition or position to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw another into one's power. — **to s. at work** *or* **to work.** **a** To cause to enter on work or action, or to direct how to enter on work. **b** To apply one's self; — used reflexively. — **to s. before.** **a** To bring out to view before; to exhibit. **b** To propose for choice to; to offer to. — **to s. by.** **a** To set apart or on one side; reject. **b** To attach the value of (anything) to. — **to s. by the compass**, to observe and note the bearing or situation of by the compass. — **to s. by the ears**, to cause to quarrel or be at strife. — **to s. case**, to suppose; to assume. Cf. *put case*, under PUT, *v. t.* *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to s. cock a hoop.** See COCK-A-HOOP. — **to s. down.** **a** To enter in writing; to register. **b** To fix; to establish; to ordain. **c** To humiliate. — **to s. eyes on**, to see; to behold; to fasten the eyes on. — **to s. fire to,** *or* **to set on fire**, to communicate fire to; fig., to inflame; to enkindle the passions of; to irritate. — **to s. flying**, *Naut.*, to hoist by a halyard until the luff is taut; — said of a sail when it is not connected to any spar or stay. — **to s. forth.** **a** To manifest; to offer or present to view, to exhibit; to display. **b** To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Waller.* **c** To send out; to prepare and send. *Obs.* — **to s. forward.** **a** To cause to advance. **b** To promote. — **to s. free**, to release from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate. — **to s. in**, to put in the way; to begin; to give a start to. *Obs.* — **to s. in order**, to adjust or arrange, to reduce to method. — **to s. light by**, to undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; despise. — **to s. milk.** **a** To expose milk in open dishes in order that the cream may rise to the surface. **b** To cause milk to become curdled, as by rennet. — **to s. much,** *or* **little, by**, to care much, or little, for. — **to s. of**, to value; to set by. *Obs.* — **to s. off.** **a** To separate from a whole; to assign to a particular purpose; to portion off; as, *to set off* a portion of an estate. **b** To adorn; decorate; embellish; also, to intensify (a characteristic) by contrast. **c** To give a flattering description of. **d** To explode; as, *to set off* a charge of powder. **e** *Law.* To make a set-off of; to plead as a set-off. — **to s. off against**, to place against as an equivalent; as, *to set off* one man's services *against* another's. — **to s. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To incite; to instigate. "Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this." *Shak.* **b** To employ, as in a task. **c** To fix upon; to attach strongly to; as, *to set* one's heart or affections *on* some object. — **to s. one's cap**, to make a fool of one. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to s. one's cap for** *or* **at**, to try to win the favor of with a view to marriage. *Colloq.* — **to s. one's face** (against, to, etc.), to determine to assume a certain attitude or pursue a certain course of action for or against, to or from, anything. — **to s.,** *or* **to s. up, one's rest.** *Obs.* **a** To have a settled determination; to stake one's fortunes; — from an old game of cards, when one so expressed his intention to stand or rest upon his hand. *Bacon.* **b** To stop for rest; to halt. — **to s. one's self against**, to place one's self in a state of enmity or opposition to. — **to s. one's teeth**, to press them together tightly, as in determination. — **to s. on work**, to cause to begin laboring; to set to work. *Obs. Hooker.* — **to s. out.** **a** To assign; allot; mark off; limit; as, *to set out* the share of each heir; *to set out* the widow's thirds. **b** To publish, as a proclamation. *Obs.* **c** To adorn; embellish. **d** To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish. *Rare.* **e** To show; display; set off. **f** To show; prove. *Rare.* **g** To mark out, as a design to be executed. **h** To recite; to state at large; as, facts carefully *set out*. — **to s. over.** **a** To appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, ruler, or commander. **b** To assign;

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ses′cu-ple (sĕs′kū-p'l), *a.* *Class. Pros.* = HEMIOLIC.
sese. † CEASE, SEIZE.
se′se-le (sā′sā-lā), *n.* [Samoan.] A silvery food fish of Samoan rivers (*Kuhlia marginata*), of the family Kuhliidæ.
Se′si-a (sē′zhĭ-ȧ; -shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σής a moth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small or medium-sized clearwing moths. It is the type of a family, **Se-si′i-dæ** (sē-sī′ĭ-dē). See CLEARWING. — **se′si-id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
sesin. † SEIZIN.
Se′sis (sē′sĭs). *Bib.*
ses′kin, *n.* [OD. *sesken, sisken.*] A small coin current in England early in the 15th century. *Obs.*
seson. † SEASON, SEIZIN.
sesours. † SCISSORS.
sesperal. † SUSPIRAL.
ses′qui-al′ter (sĕs′kwĭ-ăl′tẽr), *a.* [L.] Sesquialteral. *Obs.*
ses′qui-al′ter-ate (-āt), **ses′qui-al′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Sesquialteral.
ses′qui-bas′ic (-bā′sĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Containing three equivalents of base to two of acid; — said of salts.
ses′qui-di′tone, *n.* A ratio of five to six. *Obs.*
ses-quid′u-ple (sĕs-kwĭd′ū-p'l), *a.* Of three and a half times.
ses′qui-du′pli-cate, *a.* Having the ratio of 2½ to 1, or of 5 to 2.
sesquih. *Abbr. Pharm.* Sesquihora (L., an hour and a half).
ses′qui-no′na (sĕs′kwĭ-nō′nȧ), *n.* [*sesqui-* + L. *nonus* ninth.] *Music.* A vibration interval of the ratio 10 : 9: a lesser major second. — **ses′qui-no′nal** (-năl), *a.*
ses′qui-oc-ta′va (-ŏk-tā′vȧ), *n.* [LL.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1⅛ : 1, or 9 : 8; a greater major second. — **ses′qui-oc-ta′val** (-văl), *a.*
‖ **ses′qui-pe-da′li-a** (-pē-dā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Short for *sesquipedalia verba* (L., words a foot and a half long; very long words). *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 97).
ses-quip′li-cate (sĕs-kwĭp′lĭ-kāt), *a.* [*sesqui-* + L. *plicatus*, p. p. of *plicare* to fold.] Having the ratio of the square roots of the cubes of the terms of a given ratio; noting the ratio of a cube to a square.
ses′qui-quad′rate (-kwŏd′rāt), *n.* *Astrol.* Aspect of two heavenly bodies when separated by 1½ quadrants (135°). *Rare.*
ses′qui-quar′ta (-kwôr′tȧ), *n.* [LL. Cf. SESQUI-; QUARTER.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1¼ : 1, or 5 : 4; a major third. — **ses′qui-quar′tal** (-tăl), *a.*
ses′qui-quin′ta (-kwĭn′tȧ), *n.* [*sesqui-* + L. *quinta*, fem. of *quintus* fifth.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1⅕ to 1, or 6 : 5; a minor third. — **ses′qui-quin′tal** (-tăl), *a.*
ses′qui-quin′tile (-tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Having a zodiacal distance of about 108°. *Rare.*
ses′qui-sep′ti-mal (-sĕp′tĭ-măl), *a.* [*sesqui-* + L. *septimus* seventh.] Of the ratio of 8 to 7.
ses′qui-sex′tal (-sĕks′tăl), *a.* [*sesqui-* + L. *sextus* sixth.] Of the ratio of 7 to 6.
ses′qui-sul′phate. *n.* A sulphate derived from a sesquioxide.
ses′qui-sul′phu-ret (-sŭl′fū-rĕt), *n.* See SESQUISULPHIDE.
ses′qui-ter′pene, *n.* See TERPENE.
ses′qui-ter′ti-a (-tûr′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *sesquitertius* containing one and one third.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1⅓ : 1, or 4 : 3; a perfect fourth. — **ses′qui-ter′tial** (-shăl), *a.*
ses′qui-ter′tian (-shăn), *a.* Of the ratio of 4 to 3.
ses′qui-ter′tian-al (-ăl), *a.* = SESQUITERTIAN.
ses′qui-tone, *n.* *Music.* = SESQUIQUINTA. *Rare.*
sess. † SEIZE.
sess (sĕs), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. & Norw. dial. *sess* a seat.] Pile; heap, esp. of sheaves. *Dial. Eng.*
sess (sĕs), *n.* [Cf. dial. *sess, cess*, to pile up, and SESS a pile.] *Soap Making.* Any of the bars or plates of a knockdown soap frame. See FRAME, *n.*, 4 l.
sess, *v. t.* Aphetic for ASSESS. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sess, *n.* A tax. See CESS. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sess. *Abbr.* Session.
ses′sa (sĕs′ȧ), *interj.* Hurry; run. *Obs.*
sesse. † CEASE; *sees*, form of SEE.
ses′sil. Sessile. *Ref. Sp.*
Ses′si-li-ven′tres (sĕs′ĭ-lĭ-vĕn′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sessilis* belonging to sitting + *venter* belly.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SERRIFERA.
sesson, sessoun. † SEASON.
sess′pool′. † CESSPOOL.
sessy. † SESSA.
sessyons. Aphetic for POSSESSIONS. *Obs.*
sest. † *seest*, form of SEE; SIXTH.
sest. Obs. p. p. of CEASE.
ses′ter. † SEXTER.
sesterne. † CISTERN.
‖ **ses-ter′ti-us** (sĕs-tûr′shĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TII (-shĭ-ī). [L.] = SESTERCE.
‖ **ses-tet′to** (sĕs-tĕt′tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A sestet.
Ses′thel (sĕs′thĕl). *Bib.*
ses′ti (sĕs′tē), *n.* [Siamese, a grain measure.] See MEASURE.
ses′tine (sĕs′tĭn), *n.* Sestina.
ses′tole (sĕs′tōl), **ses′to-let** (-tō-lĕt), *n.* [Cf. G. *sextol*, fr. L. *sextus* sixth.] *Music.* A sextuplet.
sestou, sestow. Contractions of *seest thou*. *Obs.*
ses′tu-or (sĕs′tū-ŏr), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A sestet.
sestuple, *n.* The sextuple. *Obs.*
sesun. † SEASON, SEIZIN.
sesunc. *Abbr. Pharm.* An ounce and a half.
Se-su′to (sĕ-sōō′tō), *n.* The language of the Basutos.
sesyne. † SEIZIN.

transfer; convey. **c** To put a little to one side or the other; to fix out of line; as, *to set over* the tailstock or headstock to prepare a lathe for boring taper holes. — **to set right**, to correct; to put in order. — **to s. sail**, *Naut.*, to unfurl or spread the sails; to begin a voyage. — **to s. steven**, to make an appointment. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to s. store by**, to consider valuable. — **to s. the fashion**, to determine what shall be the fashion; to establish the mode. — **to s. the hand to**, to engage in; to undertake. — **to s. the heart at rest**, to put one's self at ease. — **to s. the land**, *Naut.*, to see by the compass how the land bears from the ship. — **to s. the palette**, *Paint.*, to lay on the palette the required pigments in a certain order, according to the intended use of them. — **to s. the teeth on edge**, to affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation, as when acids are brought in contact with them. — **to s. the temperament**, *Music*, to tune a single octave of a keyboard instrument according to a desired temperament, as a standard by which to tune the remaining octaves. — **to s. to**, to attach to; to affix to. "He . . . hath *set to* his seal that God is true." *John* iii. 33. — **to s. to sale**, to offer for sale; to put up for purchase; to make merchandise of. *Obs. Milton.* — **to s. to work**, to employ; to cause to engage in any business or labor. — **to s. up**. **a** To erect; to raise; to elevate; as, *to set up* a building, or a machine; *to set up* a post, a wall, a pillar. **b** Hence, to exalt; to put in power. "I will . . . *set up* the throne of David over Israel." 2 *Sam.* iii. 10. **c** To begin, as a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found; as, *to set up* a manufactory; *to set up* a school. **d** To enable to commence a new business; as, *to set up* a son in trade. **e** To place in view; as, *to set up* a mark. **f** To raise; to utter loudly; as, *to set up* a shout. **g** To advance; to propose as truth or for reception; as, *to set up* a new opinion. **h** To raise from depression, or to a sufficient fortune; as, this good fortune quite *set* him *up*. **i** To intoxicate. *Slang.* **j** To treat to; as, *to set up* the drinks. *Slang.* **k** *Print.* To put in type; as, *to set up* copy; to arrange in words, lines, etc., ready for printing, as, *to set up* type. **l** To drill, or train to hold one's body, so as to present a soldierly appearance; as, *to set up* recruits; *setting-up* exercises. **m** *Railroading.* To clear (a certain route) for the free passage of a train. **n** *Naut.* To make taut or to hoist into position by hauling on a halyard or tackle; as, *to set up* the rigging. **o** *Card Playing.* = ESTABLISH, 7. — **to s. up a rest**, *Primero*, to venture the final stakes (see 5th REST, 6); hence, to set one's final hope or trust: — with *in*, *on*, or *upon*. *Obs.*

set (sĕt), *v. i.* [Partly absolute uses of *set*, v. t., without object expressed, partly due to confusion with *sit*.] **1.** To pass below the horizon; to go down; to decline; — said of a heavenly body; hence, fig., to sink out of sight; to come to an end; to pass away.

Thus this century *sets* with little mirth. *Fuller.*

2. To fit music to words. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To place plants or shoots in the ground; to plant. "To sow dry, and *set* wet." *Old Proverb.*
4. *Hort.* To be fixed for growth; to develop as the result of fertilization; — applied to fruits.
5. To become fixed or rigid; specif., to become hardened, as by chemical action or cooling. See SET, *n.*, 7.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*

6. To gamble; to play for a stake; to bet. *Obs.*
7. To have a certain direction in motion; to flow; to move on; to tend; as, the current *sets* to the north.
8. To begin to move; to start; — followed by *out*, *on*, *forth*, or *forward*; as, to *set* out for London.
9. To indicate the position of game; — said of a dog; as, to *set* well; also, *Obs.*, to hunt game by the aid of a setter.
10. To apply one's self; to undertake earnestly; as, to *set* to work; — often followed by *out*.
11. To fit or suit one; to sit; as, the coat *sets* well; — by many considered an improper use of *set*.
12. In dancing, to face one's partner.

☞ The use of the verb *set* in the same sense as *sit* in such expressions as, the hen is *setting* on thirteen eggs; a *setting* hen, etc., is generally considered colloquial and improper, though this use occurs as early as the 16th century.

to set about, to begin. — **to s. by**, to value; to esteem. *Obs.* — **to s. in**. **a** To begin; to enter upon a particular state; as, winter *set in* early. **b** To flow toward the shore; — said of the tide. — **to s. off**. **a** To enter upon a journey; to start. **b** *Print.* To deface or soil the next sheet; — said of the ink on a freshly printed sheet. — **to s. on** or **upon**. **a** To begin, as a journey or enterprise; to set about. **b** To assault; to make an attack. *Bacon.* — **to s. to**, to apply one's self to. — **to s. up**. **a** To begin business or a scheme of life; as, *to set up* in trade; *to set up* for one's self. **b** To begin; to supervene; — used chiefly of diseases. *Colloq.* **c** To profess openly; to make pretensions. **d** To be placed or secured; — said of shrouds, stays, etc.

set, *pret. & p. p.* of SET. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Fixed in position; immovable; rigid; as, a *set* line; a *set* countenance.
2. Firm; unchanging; obstinate; as, *set* opinions.
3. Regular; uniform; formal; as, a *set* discourse; a *set* battle. Hence, prescribed; as, *set* forms of prayer.
4. Formed; made; built; — in combination or with qualifying adverb; as, a heavy-*set* man; well *set*.

set up. **a** Formed; built; as, he is strong and well *set up*. **b** Trained or drilled to assume an erect or commanding carriage, as an athlete or soldier. **c** Conceited; pretentious; unduly and vainly elated. *Colloq.*

set, *n.* **1.** Act of setting, as of a heavenly body; descent; hence, close; termination. "The *set* of day." *Tennyson.*
2. *Hort.* **a** A young plant or rooted cutting ready for setting out; as, a *set* of white thorn. **b** A small tuber, bulb, corm, or the like; as, an onion *set*.
3. A wager; venture; stake; a game at venture. *Obs.*
4. [Perh. due to confusion with *sept* or *sect*, LL. *secta*.] A number of things of the same kind ordinarily used or classed together; a collection of articles which naturally complement each other, and usually go together; an assortment; a suit; as, a *set* of chairs, of china, of books, etc. In this sense sometimes, incorrectly, *sett*. Hence: **a** A number of persons associated by custom, office, opinion, or the like; a group; clique. "Others of our *set*." *Tennyson.*

Different divisions, or *sets*, of nations. *R. P. Ward.*

b In dancing, the number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille or other square dance; also, the series of figures or movements executed. **c** A series of games, as in lawn tennis (which see). **d** The eggs laid by a bird for a single incubation or brood; a clutch. **e** *Math.* See CLASS, 11.
5. Direction or course; as, the *set* of the wind, or of a current, or of public opinion.
6. Form; build; also, carriage; pose; — said esp. of the body and parts thereof; as, the *set* of one's shoulders.
7. The hardening of a plastic or liquid substance, as by chemical action (in case of mortar, cement, etc.) or by cooling, as in case of glue.
8. Various technical senses: **a** A nail set. = 6th PUNCH, *n.*, 2. **b** *Shipbuilding.* = SET IRON. **c** = SET CHISEL **a**. **d** = HOOK WRENCH. **e** Sidewise deflection of a saw-tooth point. See SET, *v. t.*, 6 **a** (3). **f** Any of various devices for setting saw teeth. **g** *Mining.* (1) A timber frame, as for a door; specif., one for supporting the sides of a shaft or other excavation. Sometimes written *sett*. (2) A group of pumps for lifting water from one level to another; a lift. (3) A group of claims put together under one lease. *Local, U. S.* (4) A flat steel bar, a kind of crowbar. **h** *Type Founding.* Width (of a type). **i** *Pile Driving.* A piece placed temporarily upon the head of a pile when the latter cannot be reached directly by the weight, or hammer. Often written *sett*. **j** *Textiles.* Any of various standards of measurement of the fineness of cloth; specif., the number of reeds in one inch and the number of threads in each reed. The exact meaning varies according to location. Sometimes written *sett*. **k** A stone, commonly of granite, shaped like a short brick and usually somewhat larger than one, used for street paving. Commonly written *sett*. **l** Camber of a curved roofing tile. **m** *Mech.* Permanent change of form due to repeated or excessive stress, as from compression, tension, bending, twisting, etc. Also fig. Cf. FATIGUE, *n.*, 4.
9. Collectively, the crop of young oysters in any locality.
10. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A settled condition, as of weather. **b** A plait or plaited work; a ruff. **c** Traps; snares for game.
11. A particular spot in a river, etc., where nets are set. *Scot. & Local, Eng.*
12. A pattern, esp. that of a tartan. Also *sett*. *Scot.*
13. *Scots Law.* = SETT.
14. Manner or state of fitting; fit; adaptation; as, the *set* of a coat; — generally considered *Colloq.* See SET, *v. i.*, 11.
Syn. — Collection, series, group. See COTERIE.

sets and eyes, *Agric.*, slices, as of potatoes, cut so that each contains at least one eye, for use in planting.

se′ta (sē′tȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* SETÆ (-tē). [L. *seta*, *saeta*, a bristle.] *Biol.* Any slender, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or part, as the hairs of a caterpillar, the slender spines of a crustacean, the hairlike processes of a protozoan, etc. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* (1) In bryophytes, the slender bristlelike stalk of the sporogonium. See MOSS, *Illust.* (2) Any slender prickle or bristle. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) One of the chitinous bristles or spines borne by annelids of the class Chætopoda; a chæta. They usually project in groups from the sides of some or many of the segments, or are borne on the parapodia. Many different forms occur, some of them curved, hooked, or serrated. (2) One of the spinelike feathers at the base of the bill of certain birds; a rictal bristle. (3) The bristlelike mandible or maxilla of a hemipter.

se·ta′ceous (sē-tā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *seta* a bristle.] **a** Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. **b** Bristlelike in form or texture. — **se·ta′ceous·ly**, *adv.*

se′tal (sē′tăl), *a.* Pertaining to a seta or setæ.

set′back′ (sĕt′băk′), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* = OFFSET, *n.*, 2 **g**.
2. = BACKSET, 1 & 2. *U. S.*
3. A device for moving over a needle or needles in an annunciator to the normal position after a call.

set′bolt′ (-bōlt′), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* **a** An iron pin, or bolt, for fitting planks closely together. **b** A bolt or drift for forcing a bolt out of its hole.

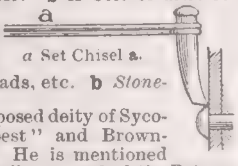
a Set Chisel a.

set chisel. **a** *Mech.* A kind of chisel or punch, variously shaped, with a broad flat end, used for stripping off rivet heads, etc. **b** *Stonecutting.* = PITCHING CHISEL.

Set′e·bos (sĕt′ē-bŏs), *n.* The supposed deity of Sycorax in Shakespeare's "Tempest" and Browning's "Caliban upon Setebos." He is mentioned in Eden's "History of Travayle" as a god of the Patagonians.

set′–fair′ (-fâr′), *n.* In plastering, a good troweled surface; esp., the coat after roughing-in, leveled with the float.

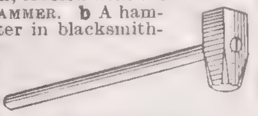
Set Hammer b.

set hammer. **a** = CALKING HAMMER. **b** A hammer used as a swage or flatter in blacksmithing. **c** A hammerlike tool with a hollowed-out face, used as a swage in nap riveting, etc.

set′–hands′, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a contrivance for setting the hands of a timepiece.

set-hands dial, a small auxiliary dial of a turret or other large clock, observable by a person when setting the clock.

Se·tif′er·a (sē-tĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL See SETIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of ungulates, consisting of the swine.

se·tif′er·ous (sē-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*seta* + *-ferous*.] Producing, or having one or more, bristles.

se′ti·form (sē′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*seta* + *-form*.] Like a seta.

set iron. *Shipbuilding.* A flat plate bar of soft iron, usually from about 1¼ inches by ⅜ to 2 inches by ⅝ in cross section, used to transfer the curvature of the frames, etc., from the scrive board to the bending slab.

set′–off′, *n.* [*set* + *off*.] **1.** That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

I do not contemplate such a heroine as a *set-off* to the many sins imputed to me as committed against woman. *D. Jerrold.*

2. That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament.
3. *Law.* The discharge of a debt by setting against it a distinct claim in favor of the debtor; also, the claim itself. In English law set-off originated in equity practice, but the Act of 2 Geo. II. c. 22 introduced it in the common-law courts, and its provisions have been generally reënacted in the United States. In most jurisdictions, as at common law, set-off can be had only on a liquidated claim between the same parties in the same capacities, and must be pleaded and answered with the same formality as in an independent action. A set-off may give rise to a judgment in favor of the original defendant. In the common law the debts do not extinguish each other until judgment is had to that effect, but in the civil-law systems generally, as the French and Roman Dutch, the opposing debts extinguish each other ratably by operation of law. *Set-off* differs from *recoupment*, as the latter generally grows out of the same matter or contract with the plaintiff's claim. Sometimes improperly called *offset*. See RECOUPMENT, COUNTERCLAIM.
4. = OFFSET, *n.*, 2 **g** & **k**.

se′ton (sē′tŭn), *n.* [F. *séton* (cf. It. *setone*), fr. L. *seta* a bristle.] *Med. & Far.* A few silk threads or horsehairs, or a strip of linen, or the like, introduced beneath the skin by a knife or needle to form an issue; also, the issue.

se′tose (sē′tōs; sē-tōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *setosus*, *saetosus*, fr. *seta*, *saeta*, bristle.] Bristly; setaceous

set′–out′, *n.* *Colloq.* An arrangement, grouping, display, accumulation, or the like, or that arranged, grouped, or the like; specif.: **a** A display or "spread," as of refreshments. **b** A coterie or any group of persons.

set′–o′ver, *n.* **1.** Distance or amount set over.
2. *Mach.* A device by which a lathe headstock or tailstock can be set over for taper turning without unclamping.

set screw, *or* **set′screw′**, *n.* A machine screw, sometimes cupped or pointed at one end, screwed through one part tightly upon or slightly into another part, to prevent relative movement. — **set′–screw′**, *or* **set′screw′**, *v. t.*

set square. A flat right-angled triangular piece of wood, vulcanite, or the like, used in drawing.

set·tee′ (sĕ-tē′), *n.* [From SET; cf. SETTLE a seat.] A long seat with a back, made to accommodate several at once; specif., a medium-sized sofa with arms and a back.

set·tee′, *n.* Also *setee*. [F. *scétie*, *scitie*.] *Naut.* A vessel with a long, sharp prow, and single deck, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

set′ter (sĕt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sets, — used mostly in composition with a noun, as type*setter*; or in combination with an adverb, as a *setter* on (or inciter), a *setter* up, a *setter* forth, etc.
2. One who sets words to music.
3 Any of various tools or devices used in setting, as an implement for driving home a fuse, a shallow seggar for porcelain, a cement rod used in gem cutting, or a saw set.

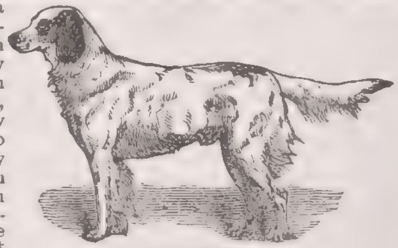
English Setter.

4. One of a breed of hunting dogs which formerly crouched on scenting game, but are now trained to stand rigidly and point with the nose. In action they resemble the pointer, but they have long wavy coats like the spaniels. The **English setter** is white with a few large irregular blotches, or many small spots, of black or liver brown; the **Irish setter**, entirely rich chestnut brown; and the **Gordon setter**, black with tan markings on the feet, legs, neck, and muzzle.
5. One who hunts victims for sharpers. *Shak.*
6. *Scots Law.* A lessor.

set′ting (sĕt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SET. Specif.: *vb. n.*
1. Act of one that sets; as, the *setting* of type, or of gems; the *setting* of the sun; the *setting* (solidifying) of moist plaster of Paris; the *setting* (set) of a current.
2. *Hunting.* Act of marking the position of game, as a setter does; also, *Obs.*, hunting with a setter.
3. *Astron.* The numerical reading of a graduated circle or other scale, as in right ascension or declination, by which an instrument is pointed at a heavenly body.
4. Something set in, or inserted.

Thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones. *Ex.* xxviii. 17.

5. That in which something, as a gem, is set; as, the gold *setting* of a jeweled pin; hence, environment.
6. *Poultry.* The eggs incubated by a fowl at one time.
7. A trap; a snare. *Obs.*
8. *Gas Manuf.* A group of retorts.
9. A station, bed, or resting place for a machine, etc.

setting block or **board**, a grooved block or board used by en-

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set. ✝ SETH.
set. Var. of SEAT, a chisel.
set (sĕt). Dial. var. of SIT.
set, *conj.* [Cf. SITH.] Though; although. *Obs.*
Se·ta′ri·a (sē-tā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *seta* bristle; — in allusion to the long bristles (setæ) of the flower spikes.] Syn. of CHÆTOCHLOA.
se·ta′ri·ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *seta* bristle.] Bristlelike; aristate.
set bar. = SET IRON.
set′–down′, *n.* Act of humbling one, esp. by retort or reproof; the retort or reproof. *Colloq.*
sete. ✝ CITY, SEAT, SET, SITE, SOOT; obs. pret. of SIT.
sete, *a.* Suitable; fit. *Obs.*
set-ee′ (sĕt-ē′). Var. of SETTEE.
setel. ✝ SETTLE, *n.*
setelgang, *n.* [AS. *setlgang* a setting, as of the sun.] A setting; specif., sunset. *Obs.*
setenes. ✝ SETNESS.
Seterday. ✝ SATURDAY.
setewale. ✝ SETWALL.
set foil′ (sĕt′foil′). Var. of SEPTFOIL.
set gun. A spring gun.
seth. ✝ ASSETH, SEED, SEETHE.
seth. ✝ *seeth*, form of SEE.
seth. ✝ SITH, since.
seth (sāt; săt), *n.* [Hind. *sēth*.] A merchant or banker. *India.*
Seth. *Egypt. Myth.* Var. of SET.
Seth (sĕth), *n.* [Heb. *Shēth*, prob. through L. *Seth* or Gr. Σηθ.] **1.** Lit., appointed; — masc. prop. name. **2.** *Bib.* A son of Adam.
sethe. ✝ ASSETH, SEETHE, SHEATH, SITH.
seth′en. ✝ SITHEN. [ite.]
Seth′i·an (sĕth′ĭ-ăn), *n.* A Seth-
Seth′ic (-ĭk), *a.* Sothic.
Seth′ite (-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of an obscure sect of Gnostics of the second century who regarded Seth, the son of Adam, as the father of a pure seed.
seththe. ✝ SITH, since.
seththen. ✝ SITHEN.
Se′thur (sē′thŭr). *Bib.*
se-tier′ (sē-tyā′), *n.* Also *septier*. An old French measure of capacity varying greatly with the locality and commodity. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
se·tig′er·ous (sē-tĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*seta* + *-gerous*.] Setiferous.
setil, **setille**. ✝ SETTLE, *n.*
Set′im. Var. of SHITTIM. *D. Bib.*
set′–in′, *n.* A beginning. *Rare.*
se·tip′a·rous (sē-tĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*seta* + *-parous*.] *Zoöl.* Producing setæ.
Setirday. ✝ SATURDAY.
se′ti·ros′tral (sē′tĭ-rŏs′trăl), *a.* [*seta* + *rostral*.] *Zoöl.* Having bristles along the gape of the beak, as certain birds.
set′l, **set′ld**. Settle; settled. *Ref. Sp.*
setle. ✝ SETTLE, *n.* & *v.*
set′ling, *n.* A sapling. *Obs.*
set′l·ment. Settlement. *Ref. Sp.*
set′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
set′ness, *n.* [AS.] Statute; law; ordinance; order; decree. *Obs.*
set nut. = LOCK NUT **a**.
set′–off′ sheet. = OFFSET SHEET.
setoler. ✝ CITOLER.
Se·toph′a·ga (sē-tŏf′ȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σής, σητός, moth + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* The genus of fly-catching warblers consisting of the American redstart and numerous related species of Central and South America. It is the type of a subfamily, Se·toph′a·gi′næ (-jī′nē). — **se·toph′a·gine** (-jĭn; -jīn; 183), *a.*
se′tous, *a.* Setose. *Rare.*
set pin. A dowel pin.
set pot. A copper pot, heated by an outside spiral flue pipe, used in varnish making.
Set′ra·i (sĕt′râ-ī). *D. Bib.*
Setreday. ✝ SATURDAY.
set′–stitched′ (-stĭcht′), *a.* Stitched after a formal pattern.
sett (sĕt), *n.* [See SET, *n.* & *v.*] *Scots Law.* The constitution of a burgh.
sett. ✝ SIT.
sett. Var. of SETH.
sett. Aphetic for BESET. *Obs.*
sett. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SET.
sett, *n.* See SET, *n.*, 4, 8 **g**, **i**, **j**, **k**.
set′ta·ble (sĕt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; SET.
settaine. ✝ SEPTAIN. [Cases.]
Sett. Cas. *Abbr.* Settlement
sette. ✝ CITY, SEAT, SET.
set temper. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.
set′ter, *v. t.* To cut the dewlap of (a cow or an ox), and to insert a seton, so as to cause an issue. *Dial. Eng.*
set′ter·el (sĕt′ẽr'l; -ĭl). Thickset; dwarfish. *Scot.*
set′ter-grass′, *n.* Setterwort
set′ter-wort′ (sĕt′ẽr-wûrt′), *n.* Bear's-foot (*Helleborus fœtidus*); — so called because the root was used in settering cattle.
setthe. ✝ SITH, since.
‖ **set′ti·ma** (sĕt′tē-mä), ‖ **set′ti·mo** (-mō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The interval of a seventh.
‖ **set′ti·met′to** (-mĕt′tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A septet.

tomologists in setting the wings and other parts of insects in the position in which it is desired they shall dry. — **setting circle**, *Astron.*, a graduated circle used as an aid in setting a telescope. — **s. coat**, *Plastering*, the finishing, or last, coat. — **s. dog**, a setter. *Obs. or R.* — **s. node**, *Astron.*, descending node. See NODE, 5. — **s. pole**, a pole, often iron-pointed, used for pushing boats along in shallow water; a punt pole. *Now Chiefly U. S.* — **s. punch**, a kind of punch or set used esp. for closing a rivet in leather work, etc., over a washer. — **s. rule**, *Print.*, a composing rule. — **s. stake**, a device having an adjustable cone center and a hardened revolvable steel anvil beveled at various angles around the edge of its face, used for setting circular saws. — **s. stick**. **a** *Print.* A composing stick. **b** A stick used to shape the folds of a ruff. *Obs.* — **s. sun**, a tellinoid bivalve mollusk (*Psammobia vespertina*) whose white shell has raylike pinkish or purplish markings. — **s.-up exercise**, any of a series of gymnastic exercises used to give an erect carriage, supple muscles, and easy control of the limbs.

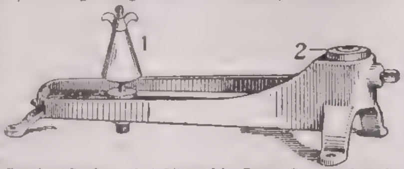

Setting Stake 1 Adjustable Cone Center for the spindle hole in a circular saw; 2 Movable Anvil with varying tapers around its edge.

set′tle (sĕt′'l), *n.* [ME. *setel*, *setil*, a seat, AS. *setl*; akin to OHG. *sezzal*, G. *sessel*, Goth. *sitls*, L. *sella* (for *sedla*), and E. *sit*; cf. also AS. *seðel*, OHG. *sedal*, G. *siedeln* to settle (as colonists). See SIT; cf. SELL saddle.] **1.** A seat of any kind. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Hampole.*
2. A bench; esp., a bench with a high back.
3. A place made lower than the rest; a wide step or platform lower than some other part.

And from the bottom upon the ground, even to the lower *settle*, shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit. *Ezek.* xliii. 14.

4. A block with a projecting core to fit a paper case which is placed over it to be filled with the various ingredients, in making Roman candles and similar fireworks.

set′tle, *v. t.*; SET′TLED (-'ld); SET′TLING (-lĭng). [ME. *settlen*, AS. *setlan*. See SETTLE, *n.* In senses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 perhaps confused with ME. *sahtlen* to reconcile, AS. *sahtlian*, *seht*, *sæht*, settlement, agreement; cf. Icel. *sātt*, *sætt*.]
1. To place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable; to establish; to fix; esp., to establish in life, in business, in a home, or the like; specif., to establish in the pastoral office, as a minister.

And he *settled* his countenance stedfastly upon him, until he was ashamed. 2 *Kings* viii. 11 (*Rev. Ver.*).

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to be no longer in a disturbed condition; to render quiet; to still; to calm; to compose.

God *settled* then the huge whale-bearing lake. *Chapman.*
Hoping that sleep might *settle* his brains. *Bunyan.*

3. To determine, as something exposed to doubt or question; to free from uncertainty or wavering; to make sure, firm, or constant; to establish; quiet; as, to *settle* the mind when agitated; to *settle* questions of law; to *settle* the succession to a throne; also, to appoint, as an event or date; as, to *settle* a day for the meeting.

It will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

4. To adjust, as something in discussion; to make up; to compose; to pacify; as, to *settle* a quarrel.
5. To adjust, as accounts; to liquidate; to balance.
6. Hence, to pay; as, to *settle* a bill. *Colloq.*
7. a To put in order; to arrange; to dispose of; as, to *settle* a room or an estate. **b** To reduce to order or good behavior; to put in one's place; as, the rebuke *settled* him. *Colloq.*
8. To clear of dregs and impurities by causing them to sink; to render pure or clear; — said of liquids, as coffee.
9. To restore or bring to a smooth, dry, or passable condition; — said of the ground, of roads, and the like.
10. To cause to sink; to lower; to depress; hence, also, to render close or compact; as, to *settle* the contents of a barrel or bag by shaking it.
11. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize; to people.

Syn. — Fix, establish, regulate, arrange, compose, decide.
to settle halyards, *Naut.*, to slack away on halyards to lower a yard; — often with *away*, esp. when the yard is to be lowered to the cap. — **to s. on** or **upon**, to confer upon by permanent grant; to assure to; to make a settlement of upon. See SETTLEMENT, 3 **b**. — **to s. one's hash**, to defeat one's intentions; to subdue or silence one. *Slang.* — **to s. the land**, *Naut.*, to cause the land to appear to sink, or appear lower, by receding from it.

set′tle, *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed or permanent; to become stationary; to establish one's self or itself; to assume a lasting form, condition, direction, or the like, in place of a temporary or changing state.

The wind came about and *settled* in the west. *Bacon.*

2. To fix one's residence; to establish a dwelling place or home, as in a new city or country.
3. To be or become established in some manner of life, as an employment or profession; to leave an irregular, and take up a methodical, way of life; esp., to assume the duties of a householder; as, to *settle* in the practice of law.
4. To become clear after being turbid or obscure; to clarify by depositing matter held in suspension; as, wine *settles* by standing.
5. To sink; to descend gradually; specif.: **a** To fall to the bottom, as dregs of a liquid, or the sediment of a reservoir. **b** To alight, as a bird; as, the robin *settled* on the ground. **c** To sink gradually to a lower level; to subside, as the foundation of a house, etc. **d** To become firm, dry, and hard, as the ground after the effects of rain or frost have disappeared.
6. To become calm; to cease from agitation.

Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shak.*

7. To decide; determine; resolve; as, to *settle* upon a plan. "He had *settled* to take shipping for London." *Dickens.*
8. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth*

9. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement; as, he has *settled* with his creditors.

settle bed. **a** A bed convertible into a seat. *Eng.* **b** A small canopied bed.

set′tled (sĕt′'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of SETTLE.
Settled Estates Act, *Eng. Law*, the Act of 40 & 41 Vict. c. 18, enabling the life tenant of settled estates to exercise large powers of disposition of the estate with the consent of court and certain parties in interest. It was superseded by the Settled Land Acts. — **S. Land Acts**, *Eng. Law*, certain acts (45 & 46 Vict. c. 38; 47 & 48 Vict. c. 18; 50 & 51 Vict. c. 30; 52 & 53 Vict. c. 36; 53 & 54 Vict. c. 69) passed to promote the free purchase and sale of land. They invest the tenant for life of settled land with powers of sale, lease, etc., almost as large as those of an absolute owner, subject, except in a few specified cases, to his giving general notice of any intended act to the trustees of the settlement. Funds so arising are called **capital money**, and invested as a trust fund or used for purposes prescribed by the acts.

set′tle-ment (sĕt′'l-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of settling, or state of being settled. Specif.: **a** Establishment in life, in business, condition, etc.; ordination or installation as pastor. **b** Act of peopling, or state of being peopled; act of planting, as a colony; colonization; occupation by settlers; as, the *settlement* of a new country. **c** Act or process of adjusting or determining; composure of doubts or differences: arrangement; adjustment; as, *settlement* of a controversy, of accounts, etc.; also, condition of affairs thus adjusted. **d** Bestowal, or giving possession, under legal sanction; act of giving or conferring anything formally and permanently. **e** *Arch.* (1) The gradual sinking of a structure, whether by the yielding of the ground under the foundation, or by the compression of the joints or the material. (2) *pl.* Fractures or dislocations caused by settlement.
2. That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed. Specif.: **a** Matter that subsides; settlings; sediment; lees; dregs. *Obs.* **b** A colony newly established; a place or region newly settled; also, in a sparsely peopled region, a small village. **c** That which is bestowed formally and permanently; the sum, estate, or the like, secured to one by a settlement (in sense 3 **b**). **d** A sum of money or other property formerly granted to a pastor in addition to his salary. *U. S.*
3. *Law.* **a** A settled place of abode; residence; a right growing out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support. In general, a minor's settlement is that of his parent; a married woman's, that of her husband. **b** A disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees, and for the benefit of a wife or husband (as in case of jointure), children, or other relatives. A marriage settlement may be made in contemplation of marriage (**antenuptial settlement**), the marriage being in law a valuable consideration, or after marriage (**postnuptial settlement**), in which case it is voluntary.
4. *London Stock Exchange.* Act or process by, or the period during, which transactions for the account are settled by arranging to carry them over or by completing the bargains by payment and delivery. Settlement includes contango day, ticket (or name) day, and settlement, settling, or pay, day, which come in the order mentioned.
5. In India, the act of arranging the terms and incidence of the land revenue demand over specific areas, between the government and the cultivators.

settlement day. The day of settling an account; *London Stock Exchange*, the last day of the settlement.

settlement lease. A lease or leasehold tenure authorized or created by the Crown Lands Act of 1895, under which areas up to 1,280 acres for agricultural purposes, and 10,240 for grazing, can be leased, subject to conditions of rent, residence, and improvement prescribed. The term has been extended from 28 to 40 years by the Act of 1903. *Australia.*

set′tler (sĕt′lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who settles, becomes fixed, established, etc., esp. in a new region or a colony; a colonist; planter; as, the first *settlers* of New England.
2. A vessel, as a tub, in which something, as pulverized ore suspended in a liquid, is allowed to settle.
3. That which settles or finishes; hence, a blow, argument, etc., which settles or decides a contest or dispute. *Colloq.*

set′tling (sĕt′lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SETTLE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that settles.
2. *pl.* That which settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs; sediment; precipitate.
settling clerk, the clerk who conducts a bank's business in the bank clearing house. *New York City.* — **s. day**, a day for settling accounts; settlement day. — **s. reservoir**, a reservoir consisting of a series of shallow basins, arranged in steps with long weirs between, so that only the clear upper layer of each will be drawn off.

set′tlor (sĕt′lẽr), *n.* *Law.* One who makes a settlement of property; specif., one who makes a marriage settlement.

set′-to′ (sĕt′tōō′), *n.* A contest in boxing, in an argument, or the like, usually vigorous and brief. *Colloq.*

set′-up′, *n.* **1.** Carriage of the body; esp., erect and soldierly bearing, as of a soldier.
2. a *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A machine for upsetting a bloom that has been lengthened by the squeezer. **b** An iron bolt or rod upset at one end.
3. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* A position of the balls from which it is easy to score. *U. S.*
4. A treat, esp. of drinks. *Slang, U. S.*

sev′en (sĕv′'n), *a.* [ME. *seven*, *seoven*, *seofen*, AS. *seofon*, *seofan*, *seofen*; akin to D. *zeven*, OS., Goth., & OHG. *sibun*, G. *sieben*, Icel. *sjau*, *sjö*, Sw. *sju*, Dan. *syv*, Lith. *septyni*, Russ. *sem'*, W. *saith*, Gael. *seachd*, Ir. *seacht*, L *septem*, Gr. ἑπτά, Skr. *saptan*. Cf. HEBDOMAD, HEPTAGON, SEPTEMBER.] One more than six; six and one added; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, there are *seven* here.

Seven Bishops, *Eng. Hist.*, seven English bishops (Archbishop Sancroft, and Bishops Ken, Lake, White, Turner, Lloyd, and Trelawney), who were tried, June 2 and June 30, 1688, on a charge of libel for signing a protest to King James II., in which they declined to publish his Declaration of Indulgence. Public indignation forced their acquittal. — **Seven Champions of Christendom**, St. George, the patron saint of England; St. Denis, of France; St. James, of Spain; St. Anthony, of Italy; St. Andrew, of Scotland; St. Patrick, of Ireland; and St. David, of Wales. — **S. Cities, Island of the.** See ISLAND OF THE SEVEN CITIES. — **S. Days' Battles**, a series of battles fought June 25 to July 1, 1862, in the Peninsular Campaign in the American Civil War, the Army of the Potomac, under McClellan, being opposed by the Confederates under Lee. The chief engagements were those of Mechanicsville (June 26), Gaines's Mill (27), Savage Station (29), Frazier's Farm (30), and Malvern Hill (July 1). — **s. deadly sins.** See under DEADLY. — **S. Dials**, a region in London, about halfway between Trafalgar Square and the British Museum; — so called from a Doric pillar bearing a seven-faced dial, and formerly standing in a circular area where seven streets converge. — **S. Gods of Happiness** *or* **Luck**, seven deities in Japanese popularized Buddhism: *Fukurokuju*, the god of longevity, distinguished by a long high head; *Daikoku*, patron of wealth, seated upon bales of rice; *Ebisu*, the fisherman, god of disinterestedness; *Hotei*, bearing a bag and fan, god of magnanimity; *Bishamon*, god of war; *Jurōjin*, god of longevity, often accompanied by a stag; and *Benten*, goddess of love. — **S.-hilled City**, Rome. — **s. hills**, a group of seven hills; esp. [*cap.*], the seven hills upon and about which was built the city of Rome. According to tradition, the original city of Romulus was built upon the *Palatine* hill (later the site of the palaces of the Cæsars), though later he united with his settlement those upon the *Capitoline* and *Quirinal*. The *Cælian* was said to have been added by Tullus Hostilius; the *Aventine*, by Ancus Martius; the *Esquiline* and *Viminal*, by Servius Tullius, who built a wall around the whole group. The Capitoline hill (originally called the *Saturnian*) anciently comprised two peaks, the *Capitolium*, which was earlier known as the *Tarpeian rock*, and the *Arx*. In early times the hills, which are of volcanic origin, were very abrupt. — **s. liberal arts**, the seven subjects constituted by the quadrivium and trivium; — called also, less properly, *seven sciences*. See TRIVIUM. — **s.-point circle.** = BROCARD CIRCLE. — **S. Sages.** **a** See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE. **b** See SEVEN WISE MASTERS. — **s. sciences.** See SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS, above. — **S. Sleepers**, in early Christian legend, seven noble youths of Ephesus, in the time of the Decian persecution, who, having fled to a cavern and been pursued and walled in, were made to fall asleep, and so kept for almost two centuries. A similar story is told in the Koran, the dog Al Rakim being said to have guarded the sleepers. See AL RAKIM. — **s. stars, the. a** The seven planets of the ancients. *Obs.* See PLANET, 1. **b** The seven stars forming the Dipper; also, the entire constellation (Ursa Major). **c** The Pleiades. — **s. virtues.** See *cardinal virtues*, under CARDINAL, *a.* — **S. Weeks' War**, the brief war (1866) between Prussia and Austria, which resulted in the defeat of Austria and her exclusion from Germany. — **S. Wise Masters**, *or* **S. Sages**, characters in an old collection of tales of this name, of Eastern origin, with versions in many languages. A young prince having rejected improper advances of his stepmother, she falsely accuses him to her husband, who orders his death; the prince's instructors, seven sages, each tells the king on successive days, a story which induces him to delay the execution, the queen each night counteracting the effect they have produced. At the end of the seven days, the prince, who has hitherto abstained from speaking, in obedience to the stars, tells a story which leads his father to put the queen to death. — **S. Wise Men of Greece**, seven men among the Greeks of the 6th century B. C., distinguished for their practical sagacity. Those generally so called are Solon, Chilo, Pittacus, Bias, Periander (in place of whom some give Epimenides), Cleobulus, and Thales. They were the reputed authors of certain maxims, as: Know thyself; Consider the end; Know thy opportunity; Most men are bad; Nothing is impossible to industry; Avoid excess; Suretyship is the precursor of ruin. They are also called the *Seven Sages* and the *Philosophical Pleiad*. — **S. Wonders of the World**, seven remarkable objects of the ancient world, usually enumerated as: 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Pharos of Alexandria. 3. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. 4. The temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus. 5. The statue of the Olympian Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias. 6. The mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus. 7. The Colossus of Rhodes. — **s.-year apple**, a West Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Genipa clusiifolia*), with coriaceous leaves and fragrant white flowers; also, its large applelike fruit. See GENIPA. — **S. Years' War**, a great war (1756-63) which was primarily a contest between Prussia under Frederick the Great and Austria under Maria Theresa for the possession of Silesia. Austria had as allies Russia, France, Sweden, and Saxony, while Prussia had England until 1762 and after that Russia. It became a general war of European powers, the struggle between France and England (1754-63) for the possession of India and America (the American phase is called the French and Indian War) being closely connected with it. Prussia retained Silesia and became one of the great powers of Europe. The war, which was concluded by the treaty of Paris, gave America to England, and prepared the way for her empire in India, while it marked the downfall of France as a colonial power. — **s.-year vine**, the arbor vine.

The Seven Hills of Rome. *A* Arx; *T* Tarpeian Rock.

sev′en (sĕv′'n), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than six; seven units or objects.
2. A symbol representing seven units, as 7 or vii.
3. Something having as an essential feature seven units or members, as a playing card marked with seven pips, or an ice-hockey team.
4. *pl. Hymnol.* An English trochaic meter, with seven syllables to the line and typically four lines to the stanza.
Seven against Thebes, the, in Greek legend, the expedition of seven heroes, Adrastus, Amphiaraüs, Capaneus, Hippomedon (in some versions, Eteoclus), Polynices, Parthenopæus, and Tydeus, against Thebes. It was undertaken, under Adrastus, to aid Polynices to recover a share in the kingship, which his brother Eteocles had usurped for himself. An oracle promised success to whichever brother their father Œdipus, should favor, but he cursed both, and the

set′tled-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
set′tle-down′, *n.* That which settles down. *Nonce Word.*
set′tler's-clock′, *n.* The laughing jackass. *Australia.*
settler's matches. Strips of dried bark from certain Australian trees, used to light fires.
settler's twine. An Australian aroid (*Gymnostachys anceps*); also, its coarse fiber. *Australia.*
setuale. ✝ SETWALL.
set′u-la (sĕt′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L. *setula*, *saetula*, dim. of *seta*, *saeta*, bristle.] A small, short hair, seta, or bristle.
set′ule (-ūl), *n.* A setula.
se-tu′li-form (sē-tū′lĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Like a setula.
set′u-lose (sĕt′ū-lōs), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having setulæ.
setuni. ✝ SATIN.
Seturday. ✝ SATURDAY.
set′wall (sĕt′wôl), *n.* [ME. *setewale*, *cetewale*, *sedewale*, zedoary, OF. *citoual*, *citoal*, *citouar*, of the same Ar. origin as *zedoary*. See ZEDOARY.] The common valerian. *Now Rare.*
set′work′, *n.* **a** Two-coat plastering on lath. **b** A method of boat building in which abutting strakes are battened inside. **c** A device for feeding transversely a piece of stuff being sawed.
sety. ✝ SETE.
seu. ✝ SEW, *v.*; SUE. Obs. pret. [of SOW.
seuch, *v. t.* To plow through; divide. *Obs. Scot.*
seugh (shūk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *seohtre* a drain, *seohhe* a strainer, *séon* to strain, to filter.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A furrow. *Obs.* **b** A ditch; drain; dirt; mire.
seuir. ✝ SEVER, SURE.
seur, **seure** (*dial.* sū′ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of SURE.
seurte, **seurtee.** ✝ SURETY.
seute. ✝ SUIT.
seuthable. ✝ SOOTHABLE.
seuwe. ✝ SUE.
seve. ✝ SAVE, SEVEN, SIEVE.
seve. Dial. Eng. var. of SEAVE
‖ **sève** (sâv), *n.* [F.] Strength; vigor (of wine).
sev′en-bark′, *n.* Wild hydrangea. *U. S.*
se-ven′di-ble (sē-vĕn′dĭ-b'l), *a.* Thorough; severe. *Ir.*
sev′en-er (sĕv′'n-ẽr), *n.* A criminal sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. *Oxf. E. D.*
sev′en-eyes′, **sev′en-holes′**, *n.* The lampern; — from the seven round gill openings on each side of the neck. *Dial. Eng.*

brothers slew each other (cf. ŒDIPUS). The expedition ended in defeat and the death of all the heroes except Adrastus. See ETEOCLES, EPIGONUS, 1.

sev′en-fold′ (sĕv′'n-fōld′), *a.* **a** Repeated seven times. **b** Having seven folds or thicknesses; increased to seven times the size or amount. *Milton.* **c** Consisting of seven parts.

sev′en-fold′, *adv.* **a** Seven times as much or as often. **b** In seven folds. *Rare.*

sev′en–shoot′er, *n.* A firearm, esp. a pistol, with seven barrels or chambers for cartridges, or one capable of firing seven shots without reloading. *Colloq.*

sev′en-teen′ (sĕv′'n-tēn′; sĕv′'n-tēn′; 84), *a.* [ME. *seventene*, AS. *seofontiene*, *-tȳne*, *-tēne*, i. e., *seven-ten*. Cf. SEVENTY.] One more than sixteen; ten and seven added; as, *seventeen* years; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *seventeen* arrived.

sev′en-teen′, *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven; seventeen units or objects. **2.** A symbol denoting seventeen units, as 17 or xvii.

sev′en-teenth′ (sĕv′'n-tēnth′; sĕv′'n-tēnth′: 84), *a.* [From SEVENTEEN: cf. AS. *seofontēoða*, *seofonteogeða*.] **1.** Next after the sixteenth; — the ordinal of *seventeen*.
2. Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

sev′en-teenth′, *n.* **1.** The next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen others.
2. One of seventeen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; the quotient of a unit divided by seventeen.
3. The unit or object next after the sixteenth in any series.
4. *Music.* An interval of two octaves and a third.

sev′en-teen′–year′ lo′cust. A cicada (*Cicada septendecim*), of the eastern parts of the United States, which has a life of seventeen or thirteen years. Nearly the whole of this time is spent under ground in the larval condition. After emerging it quickly changes to the adult condition, in which it lives only a few weeks, laying its eggs in slits made in the twigs of trees. In the north its life is believed to be seventeen years, but in the south the broods mature in thirteen years. In one locality there may be two or more broods.

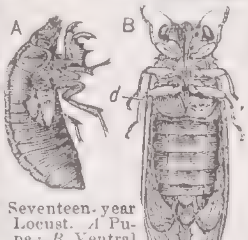

Seventeen-year Locust. *A* Pupa; *B* Ventral side of male, nat size; *d* Musical apparatus.

sev′enth (sĕv′'nth), *a.* [From SEVEN: cf. AS. *seofoða*.]
1. Next after the sixth; — the ordinal of *seven*.
2. Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
seventh day, the seventh day of the week; Saturday. — **S.-day Adventists.** See ADVENTIST. — **S.-day Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **S.-day Dunkers.** See DUNKER. — **S.-day German Baptists.** See DUNKER. — **seventh nerve**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, one of the seventh pair of cranial nerves; a facial nerve.

sev′enth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which a whole may be divided.
2. The unit or object coming next after the sixth.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval embracing seven diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6 **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a seventh apart. **d** The seventh tone of a scale, counting upwards; the leading tone.

seventh chord. *Music.* A chord comprising a fundamental tone with its third, fifth, and seventh; a chord of

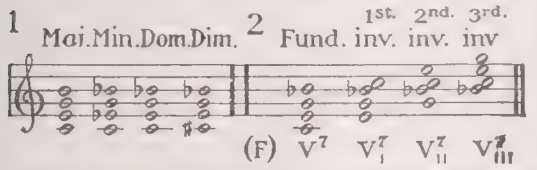

1 The four kinds of Seventh Chord; 2 Dominant Seventh Chord (key of F) and its Inversions.

the seventh. A **major seventh chord** comprises a major triad and major seventh; a **minor seventh chord**, a minor triad and minor seventh; a **dominant seventh chord**, the most important of the seventh chords, a major triad and minor seventh, occurring on the dominant or fifth of either major or minor scale; a **diminished seventh chord**, a diminished triad and diminished seventh (occurring on the seventh of the minor scale). In text-books of harmony, seventh chords are designated by adding a small "7" to the numerals for triads, and their inversions are noted as in the *Illust.* See also THOROUGH BASS.

sev′en–thir′ties (sĕv′'n-thûr′tĭz), *n. pl.* Certain United States Treasury notes which belonged to three several issues made during the Civil War. They were in denominations of $50 and over, and were popularly so called from their rate of interest (7.30 per cent). Hence: **sev′en–thir′ty**, *a.*

sev′en-ti-eth (-tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth), *a.* [AS. hund-*seofontigoða*.]
1. Next after the sixty-ninth; — the ordinal of *seventy*.
2. Constituting or being one of seventy equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

sev′en-ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts or fractions.
2. The unit or object coming next after the sixty-ninth.

sev′en-ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. hund-*seofontig*, *seofontig*. See SEVEN, TEN; cf. SEVENTEEN, SIXTY.] Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *fifty* were chosen.

sev′en-ty, *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of seven tens; seventy units or objects.
2. A symbol representing seventy units, as 70 or lxx.
3. *Mormon Ch.* Any of the bodies composed of seventy elders which form the missionary agencies.

the Seventy. **a** *Jewish Antiq.* The Great Sanhedrin. **b** The seventy disciples sent out two and two by Jesus to preach and heal as recorded in Luke x. **c** The reputed translators of the Greek version of the Old Testament called the Septuagint. See SEPTUAGINT. **d** Short for the **Council of the Seventy**, the self-renewing governing body instituted in Florence by Lorenzo de' Medici in 1480.

sev′en-ty-four′ (sĕv′'n-tĭ-fōr′), *n.* *Naut.* An old-time ship of war rated as carrying seventy-four guns.

sev′en–up′, *n.* *Card Playing.* A game for two, three, or four players in which six cards are dealt to each player, and a trump is turned. If the eldest hand is not satisfied he *begs*, and the dealer must give each other player one point, or deal each player three more cards, and turn up another trump. A point is scored (by the dealer) for a jack turned for trump. Holding the highest trump, the lowest trump, taking the jack of trumps and winning *game* (for which tens count 10, aces 4, kings 3, queens 2, jacks 1), count each one point. Seven points constitute a game. Called also *all fours*, *old sledge*, and *high*, *low*, *jack* (*and the game*).

sev′er (sĕv′ẽr), *v. t.*; SEV′ERED (-ẽrd); SEV′ER-ING. [OF. *sevrer* to separate, F. *sevrer* to wean, fr. L. *separare*. See SEPARATE; cf. SEVERAL.] **1.** To separate, as one from another; to cut off from something; to divide; to part in any way, esp. by violence, as by cutting, rending, etc.; as, to *sever* the head from the body; to *sever* friends.
2. To cut or break open or apart; to divide into parts; to cut through; to disjoin; as, to *sever* the arm or leg.
Our state cannot be *severed*; we are one. *Milton.*
3. To keep distinct or apart; to distinguish; except; exempt. *Obs. or R.*
I will *sever* in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there. *Ex.* viii. 22.
4. *Law.* To disunite; to disconnect; to divide into independent parts, rights, liabilities, or provisions; as, to *sever* an estate in joint tenancy; to *sever* a contract or a statute.
Syn. — See DIVIDE.

sev′er, *v. i.* **1.** To suffer disjunction; to be parted, or rent asunder; to be separated; to part; to separate. *Shak.*
2. **a** To make a separation or distinction. *Obs. or R.*
The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. *Ex.* ix. 4.
b To act independently or separately. *Now Rare.*
They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge. *Macaulay.*

sev′er-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being severed; specif., *Law*, capable of being divided into legally independent rights or obligations, — said esp. of a contract of which the part to be performed by one party consists of distinct items to which the consideration may be apportioned so that the invalidity, failure of performance, or the like, as to one item does not necessarily affect the others.

sev′er-al (-ăl), *a.* [AF., fr. LL. *separalis*, fr. L. *separ* separate, different. See SEPARATE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Separated. **b** Separate; distinct; apart from others.
And Uzziah . . . dwelt in a *several* house. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 21.
2. **a** Individual; particular; single; distinct.
Each *several* ship a victory did gain. *Dryden.*
b Separable; capable of separate treatment; as, a joint and *several* obligation.
3. Diverse; different; various; as, two *several* items.
Habits and faculties, *several*, and to be distinguished. *Bacon.*
4. Consisting of a number more than two, but not very many; divers; sundry; as, *several* persons were present.
Syn. — See DISTINCT.
several fishery. *Law.* See FISHERY, 3.

sev′er-al, *adv.* By itself; severally; separately. *Obs.*

sev′er-al, *n.* **1.** Something separate; each particular taken singly; an item; an individual. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. An inclosed or separate place; inclosure. *Obs.*
They had their *several* for heathen nations. *Hooker.*
3. Persons or objects, more than two, but not very many.
4. A woman's outer garment, introduced about 1860; — so called because it could be used in several ways. *Obs.*
in several, in a state of separation; in severalty. *Obs. or R.*

sev′er-al-ly, *adv.* Separately; apart from others; individually; as, the defendants were tried severally.
Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

sev′er-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [AF. *severauté*.] **1.** A holding by individual right.
2. State of separation from the rest, or from all others; character of being several, individual, distinct.
in severalty, *Law*, in or by a sole, separate, and exclusive dominion or ownership; in or of one's own right; without a joint interest in any other person; as, an estate *in severalty* (as distinguished from *joint tenancy*, *coparcenary*, *estate in common*), or tenants *in severalty*.

sev′er-ance (-ăns), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *sevrance*.] **1.** Act of severing, or state of being severed; partition; separation.
2. *Law.* Act of severing; division of the provisions, rights, liabilities, or the like, arising under or in something; specif.: **a** Destruction of the unity of interest in a joint estate. **b** Separation of two or more parties joined in an action so that one may proceed on the other being nonsuited.
3. Distinction; difference. *Obs.*

se-vere′ (sē-vēr′), *a.*; SE-VER′ER (-vēr′ẽr); SE-VER′EST (-vēr′ĕst). [L. *severus*; orig. uncert.: cf. F. *sévère*. Cf. ASSEVERATE, PERSEVERE.] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; sedate; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful.
Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*
2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; harsh; rigorous. "Custody *severe*." *Milton.*
Come! you are too *severe* a moraler *Shak.*
3. Rigidly methodical, or adherent to rule or principle; exactly conformed to a standard; not allowing or employing unnecessary ornament, amplification, etc.; strict; — said esp. of style, as in literature and art.
The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language. *Dryden.*
4. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme; as, *severe* pain, anguish, torture; *severe* cold.
5. Difficult to be endured; rigorous; as, a *severe* test.
Syn. — Stern, rigid, exact, rigorous, hard, rough, harsh, censorious, tart, acrimonious, sarcastic, satirical, cutting, biting, keen, bitter, cruel. See STRICT, CONDIGN.
— **se-vere′ly**, *adv.* — **se-vere′ness**, *n.*

se-ver′i-ty (sē-vĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *severitas*: cf. F. *sévérité*.] Quality or state of being severe; specif.: **a** Gravity or austerity; seriousness. **b** Extreme strictness; rigor; harshness; as, the *severity* of a reproof; *severity* of government. *Milton.* **c** Quality or power of distressing or paining; extremity or intensity of something unpleasant; inclemency; as, the *severity* of the winter. **d** Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as, *severity* practiced on prisoners of war. **e** Exactness; rigorousness; strictness; as, the *severity* of a test.
Confining myself to the *severity* of truth. *Dryden.*
f Austerity or chasteness of style, as in art.

sev′er-y (sĕv′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Prob. for *cibory*, or OF. *civoyre*, *cyvoire*, ciborium. Cf. CIBORIUM.] *Arch.* A bay or compartment of a vaulted ceiling, esp. in Gothic construction.

Sè′vres blue (sâ′vr'). *Ceram.* **a** The lighter blue of the Sèvres porcelain, esp. of pieces antedating the Revolution (1789), distinctively called *bleu céleste*. **b** The darker blue of Sèvres porcelain, distinctively called *bleu-du-roi*.

Sèvres ware, or **Sèvres**, *n.* A costly porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, France, esp. in the national factory.

sew (sō), *v. t.*; *pret.* SEWED (sōd); *p. p.* SEWED or SEWN (sōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEW′ING. [ME. *sewen*, *sowen*, AS. *siowian*, *siwian*; akin to OHG. *siuwan*, Icel. *sȳja*, Sw. *sy*, Dan. *sye*, Goth. *siujan*, Lith. *siuti*, Russ. *shit'*, L. *suere*, Gr. κασ-σύειν, Skr. *sīv*. Cf. SEAM a suture, SUTURE.] **1.** To unite or fasten by stitches made with a flexible thread or filament, as of cotton, linen, wire, etc.
2. To affect or bring by sewing; — often with *up*; specif.: **a** To close by sewing; as, to *sew* up a rip. **b** To inclose by sewing; as, to *sew* money in a bag. **c** *Bookbinding.* To fasten together (the sections) by passing the thread or wire through the central fold of each section in such wise as to secure it to the bands; — disting. from *stitch*.
to be sewed or **sewed up**, *Naut.*, to be aground; — also *sued*. — **to be sewed**, or **sewn, up.** **a** To be balked, or brought to a standstill. *Slang. Thackeray.* **b** To be drunk. *Slang.*

sew, *v. i.* To practice sewing, esp. as an occupation; to work with needle and thread.

sew′age (sū′āj), *n.* **1.** The contents of a sewer or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers.
2. = SEWERAGE, *n.*, 2.

sew′age, *v. t.* **1.** To fertilize with sewage as manure.
2. To furnish, as a municipality, with sewers.

se-wel′lel (sē-wĕl′ĕl), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] Any of several peculiar rodents of the genus *Aplodontia* of California, Oregon, and Washington. They live in burrows in wooded regions and feed on roots and herbs. Although somewhat like marmots, they have only a rudimentary tail, and a skull without postorbital processes. *A. rufa*, of the Columbia River region, is about a foot long and dark brown in color. *A. major*, of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is larger and more grayish.

sew′en (sū′ĕn), *n.* A British trout regarded as a variety (*cambricus*) of the sea trout (*Salmo trutta*) or as a distinct species (*S. cambricus*).

sew′er (sō′ẽr), *n.* One that sews, or stitches; specif.: **a** A person who sews, as a seamstress, tailor, cobbler, etc. **b** A sewing machine. **c** *Zoöl.* A leaf sewer.

sew′er (sū′ẽr), *n.* [Perh. shortened fr. *assewer*; cf. *asseour*, OF. *asseour* one who sets (as a table), fr. OF & F. *asseoir* to seat, to set, L. *assidere* to sit by; *ad* + *sedere* to sit (cf. SIT); but influenced, if this is the source, by ME. *sew* pottage, sauce, boiled meat, AS. *séaw* juice, akin to OHG. *sou*, Skr. *su* to press out.] In medieval Europe, a servant, or household officer, often of high rank, in charge of serving the dishes or water for the hands at table.
Slow be the *sewers* in serving in alway,
But swift be they after, in taking meat away. *Barclay.*

sew′er (sū′ẽr; *commonly* shōr *in the 18th and early 19th centuries*), *n.* [OF. *sewiere*, *seuwiere*, a sluice or channel for draining a pond, ultimately fr. L. *ex* out + a derivative of *aqua* water; cf. OF. *essever* a drain, *essever*, *esseuwer*, to cause to flow, to drain, to flow, LL. *exaquatorium* a channel through which water runs off. Cf. EWER, AQUARIUM.] **1.** A ditch or drain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Now, an artificial, usually subterranean, conduit to carry off water and certain waste matter, as: (1) surface water due to rainfall; (2) household waste, as slops, waste water from sinks, baths, etc., and excreta consisting of urine and fæces; (3) waste water from industrial works.

sew′er (sū′ẽr), *v. t.*; SEW′ERED (-ẽrd); SEW′ER-ING. To furnish with a system of sewers; to drain by sewers.

sew′er-age (-āj), *n.* **1.** The systematic removal and disposal of sewage and general surface water by sewers.
2. The system of sewers in a city, town, etc.
3. = SEWAGE, *n.*, 1.

sew′ing (sō′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEW, to stitch. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or occupation of one who sews.
2. Material that has been, or is to be, sewed; needlework.
sewing bench. = SEWING PRESS. — **s. bird**, a clamp that can be fastened to a table edge, having a birdlike beak to hold work to be sewed by hand. — **s. circle**, an association or gathering of women meeting to sew, usually for charity. — **s. machine**, any of numerous machines for sewing or stitching. See CHAIN STITCH, LOCK STITCH, SHUTTLE, etc. — **s. press**, *Bookbinding*, a device consisting of a table with a vertical frame from which hang cords to which the edges of the signatures of a book are sewed.

sex (sĕks), *n.* [L. *sexus*, prob. akin to *secare* to cut: cf. F. *sexe*. Cf. SECTION.] **1.** The sum of the peculiarities of structure and function that distinguish a male from a female organism; the character of being male or female,

sev′en-holes′, *n.* = SEVENEYES.
seven′night (sĕn′ĭt; -ĭt; *formally* sĕv′'n-nīt′, *a recent pron.*). Var. of SENNIGHT.
sev′en-score′, *n. & a.* Seven times twenty, i. e., 140.
sev′en-sith, *adv.* [See SITHE time.] Seven times. *Obs.*
sev′en-some, *a.* Approximately seven. *Obs.*
sev′en-teenth′ly, *adv.* of SEVENTEEN.
sev′enth-ly, *adv.* of SEVENTH.
sever. † SURE. [separate *Obs.*
sev′er-al, *v. t.* To make several;
sev′er-al′i-ty (sĕv′ẽr-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being several; each particular taken singly; distinction. *Obs.*
sev′er-al-ize, *v. t.* To distinguish. *Obs.*
severane. † SOVEREIGN. [*Obs.*
sev′er-ate-ly, *adv.* Separately.
severendely, *adv.* [From old p. pr. of *sever*.] Separately. *Obs.*
sev′er-er, *n.* One that severs.
Se-ve′ri-an (sē-vē′rĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a sect of Encratite Gnostics of the 2d century; — said to be named from a leader Severus **b** A follower of Severus, the Monophysite patriarch of Antioch of the 6th century, who taught that the body of Christ, prior to his resurrection, was subject to corruption.
sevesithe. † SEVENSITH.
se-vid′i-cal, *a.* [L. *saevidicus*.] Cruel or fierce in speech. *Obs.*
sevilioun. † CIVILIAN.
sevin. † SEVEN.
sev′o-ca′tion (sĕv′ō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sevocare*, *sevocatum*, to call aside.] A calling aside; withdrawing. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **se′vum** (sē′vŭm), *n.* [L. *sebum*, *sevum*, suet.] Suet, as, *Pharm.*, of sheep.
sew. † SHOW, SUE.
sew (*dial.* sū, sōō). Obs. pret. of SOW; dial. Eng. var. of SOW, a female hog. [*Dial. Eng.*
sew (sū), *v. i.* To ooze out.
sew, *n.* [ME. *sew*, *sewe*, AS. *séaw* juice.] Juice; gravy; pottage; broth; a stew; a seasoned dish; a delicacy. *Obs.*
sew (sū), *n.* [Cf. SEUGH.] Sewer; drain; mire; dirt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sew, *v. t.* [See SEWER a drain.] To drain, as a field, or as a pond for taking fish. *Dial. Eng.*
sew, *a.* [Corn. *seugh*, *sech*, dry.] Of a cow, dry of milk. — *n.* A sew cow. *Both Dial. Eng.*
sew, *v. i.* [See SEWER a servant.] To serve as a sewer at the table. *Obs.* [with sewage.
sewage farm. A farm irrigated
sewall. † CIVIL.
se′wan. Var. of SEAWAN.
se′want. Var. of SEAWANT.
sewant, *n.* The plaice. *Obs.*
sewarree. sewary. † SOWARRY.
sewch. † SEUGH.
sewd (sōd). Sewed. *Ref. Sp.*
sewe. † SEW, SOW, SUE.
sew′el (sū′ĕl), *n.* A scarecrow, generally of feathers tied to a string, hung up to prevent deer from passing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sewen. † SUE. [*Eng.*
sew′ent. Var. of SUANT *Dial.*
sew′er (*dial.* sū′ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SURE. [SURELY.
sew′er-ly. Obs. or dial. Eng. of
sewer rat. The Norway rat.
sewerte, -tie. † SURETY.
sew′et. † SUET.
sew′in. Var. of SEWEN.
sewn (sōn), *p. p.* of SEW.
sewre. † SURE.
sew′round′ (sō′round′), *n.* *Shoemaking.* A method of sewing the upper directly to the sole, used in some coarse grades of shoes, by turning outwardly the lower edge of the upper and stitching the out-turned edge directly down on the sole, sometimes with a welt added over the edge; also, a shoe so made.
sew′ster (sō′stẽr), *n.* A seamstress. *Obs.*
sewte. † SUIT.
sewyn. † SEVEN.
sex. † SIX. [of SAX, a knife.
sex (sĕks). Obs. or dial. Eng.

N O P Q R S

or of pertaining to the distinctive function of the male or female in reproduction. *Conjugation*, or *fertilization* (union of germ plasm of two individuals), a process evidently of great but not readily explainable importance in the perpetuation of most organisms, seems to be the purpose of differentiation of sex, which occurs in nearly all organisms at least at some stage in their life history. Sex is manifested in the conjugating cells by the larger size, abundant food material, and immobility of the female cell (*egg, egg cell*, or *ovum*), and the small size and locomotive power of the male cell (*spermatozoön* or *spermatozoid*), and in the adult organisms often by many structural, physiological, and (in higher forms) psychological characters, aside from the necessary modification of the reproductive apparatus. Cf. HERMAPHRODITE, 1. In botany, by a false analogy, the term *sex* is often extended to the distinguishing peculiarities of staminate and pistillate flowers, and hence in diœcious plants to the individuals bearing them.
☞ In certain insects and other arthropods the body and germ cells have been shown to contain sometimes one or more chromosomes of a special kind (called **idiochromosomes**) in addition to the ordinary chromosomes, and these have a relation to sex. In the simplest and most typical cases, two kinds of spermatozoa are produced, differing in having or not having one idiochromosome, which in such cases is commonly called **accessory chromosome, heterotropic chromosome,** *or* **monosome.** A spermatozoön having the accessory chromosome produces (on fertilizing an egg) a female, a spermatozoön lacking it produces a male.
2. One of the two divisions of organisms formed on the distinction of male and female; males or females collectively.
Syn. — SEX, GENDER. SEX refers to physiological distinctions; GENDER, to distinctions in grammar.
the sex, the female sex; women, in general.

sex- (sĕks-). [L. *sex* six. See SIX.] A combining form meaning *six*; as, *sex*digitism; *sex*ennial.

sex′a-dec′i-mal (sĕk′sȧ-dĕs′ĭ-măl), *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *sex* six + *decimus* tenth.] Pertaining to, designating, or founded on, the number sixteen; sixteenth.

sex′a-ge-na′ri-an (-jĕ-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Sixty years of age; of or pertaining to a person sixty years old.

sex′a-ge-na′ri-an, *n.* A person sixty years old.

sex-ag′e-na-ry (sĕk-săj′ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*, fr. *sexageni* sixty each, akin to *sexaginta* sixty, *sex* six. See SIX.] Pertaining to or designating the number sixty; proceeding by sixties; specif., sixty years old. — **sexagenary arithmetic.** = SEXAGESIMAL ARITHMETIC. — **s. scale,** *Math.*, a scale of numbers, or method of computation, that proceeds by sixties, as in degrees (or hours), minutes, and seconds. See 1st MINUTE, 1.

sex-ag′e-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Something composed of sixty parts or divisions; also, a sexagenarian.

Sex′a-ges′i-ma (sĕk′sȧ-jĕs′ĭ-mȧ), *n.* More fully, **Sexagesima Sunday.** [L., fem. of *sexagesimus* sixtieth, fr. *sexaginta* sixty.] *Eccl.* The second Sunday before Lent. See QUINQUAGESIMA, 2.

sex′a-ges′i-mal (-măl), *a.* [Cf. F. *sexagésimal.*] Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.
sexagesimal arithmetic, the method of computing by the sexagenary scale, or by sixties. — **s. fractions** *or* **numbers,** *Arith. & Alg.*, those fractions whose denominators are some power of sixty; as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$; — called also **astronomical fractions**, as formerly used in astronomy exclusively. — **s. scale,** *Math.*, the sexagenary scale.

sex′a-ges′i-mal, *n.* A sexagesimal fraction.

sex-cen′te-na-ry (sĕks-sĕn′tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to six hundred, esp. six hundred years. — *n.* A sexcentenary division, period, celebration, etc.

sexed (sĕkst), *a.* Belonging to sex; having sex; distinctively male or female; as, the *sexed* condition.

sex-en′ni-al (sĕks-ĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *sexennium* a period of six years, *sexennis* of six years; *sex* six + *annus* a year. See SIX; ANNUAL.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. — *n.* A sexennial event.

sex′fid (sĕks′fĭd), *a.* [*sex-* + *-fid*: cf. F. *sexfide.*] *Bot.* Six-cleft; as, a *sexfid* calyx.

sex′foil′ (sĕks′foil′), *n.* [*sex-* + *foil.*] A flower with six leaves, or a leaf with six leaflets; a group of six leaves; specif.: **a** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having six lobes, or foils. **b** *Her.* A more or less conventional representation of a flower with six leaves.

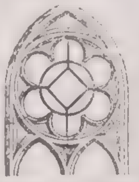
Sexfoil in Gothic Window.

sex′ly (sĕks′lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to sex. *Rare.*

sex-par′tite (sĕks-pär′tīt), *a.* [*sex-* + *partite.*] Divided into six parts; made up of a combination of six parts; hexapartite; esp., *Arch.*, belonging to that system, as in the earliest Gothic, in which a vaulting square has two arched subdivisions on each side and one at each end. See VAULT, *Illust.*

sext (sĕkst), *n.* [L. *sexta*, fem. of *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six: cf. F. *sexte.*] **1.** *Eccl.* One of the canonical hours, being the sixth hour (according to the ancient Roman reckoning), or 12 M.; hence, an office recited at this time, or now in the Roman Catholic Church often somewhat earlier. Sext is the fifth of the seven canonical hours.
2. *Music.* **a** A sixth. **b** An organ mixture stop with two ranks of pipes, a twelfth and a seventeenth, sounding a sixth apart.

sex′tan (sĕks′tăn), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth: cf. F. *sextane.* Cf. SEXTAIN.] Of or pert. to the sixth day; recurring every sixth day. — *n.* *Med.* An intermittent fever that recurs every sixth day, that is, with four days' interval.

sex′tans (-tănz), *n.* [L. See SEXTANT.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A bronze coin of the Republic, the sixth part of an as.
2. [*cap.*] *gen.* SEXTANTIS. *Astron.* A constellation on the equator south of Leo; the Sextant.

sex′tant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *sextans*, *-antis*, the sixth part of an as, fr. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six. See SIX.] **1.** *Math.* The sixth part of a circle.
2. An instrument for measuring angular distances, used esp. at sea, to observe altitudes so as to ascertain latitude and longitude. It consists of a frame bearing a graduated arc of (usually) 60°, and an index arm, or alidade, pivoted at its apex, or center. The index mirror, or index glass, is attached to the alidade; the horizon mirror, or horizon glass, has one half transparent, the other half a mirror, and is fastened rigidly to the frame of the sextant. The line of sight is usually through a telescope. If the observer, by moving the alidade, brings in coincidence the direct image of one object (seen through the unsilvered part of the horizon glass) and the image of another object (as reflected by both mirrors), the angle between the objects is twice the angle between the mirrors.

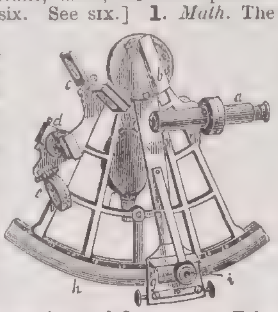
One form of Sextant. *a* Telescope; *b* Index Mirror on upper end of Alidade; *c* Back Shades or Screens of colored glass; *d* Horizon Glass; *e* Fore Shades or Screens of colored glass; *f* Handle; *g* Lower part of Alidade with Vernier; *h* Graduated Arc or Limb; *i* Microscope.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Sextans.

sex-tan′tal (sĕks-tăn′tăl), *a.* *Rom. Antiq.* Relating to the sextans; designating, or pertaining to, the system (dating from about 268 B. C.) in which the as had the weight of the original sextans, i. e., two ounces.

sex-tet′, **sex-tette′** (sĕks-tĕt′; 277), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth + E. *-et*. Cf. SESTET.] *Music.* A composition in six voice parts, or for six voices or instruments; a sextuor; also, the company of six performers of such a piece.

sex′tic (sĕks′tĭk), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth.] *Math.* Of the sixth degree or order. — *n.* *Alg.* An equation or quantic of the sixth degree.

sex′tile (sĕks′tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sextilis.*] Designating the month called *Sextilis*. See ROMAN CALENDAR.

sex′tile, *a.* [L. *sextus* the sixth, fr. *sex* six: cf. F. *sextil.* See SIX.] *Astrol.* Measured by sixty degrees; fixed or indicated by a distance of sixty degrees. See ASPECT, 2.

sex′tile, *n.* *Astrol.* The aspect or position of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other sixty degrees, or two signs. This position is marked thus: *. See ASPECT, 2.

sex-til′lion (sĕks-tĭl′yŭn), *n.* [Formed (in imitation of *million*) fr. L. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six: cf. F. *sextilion.*] The number denoted by a unit with 21 zeros annexed (in French-American notation) or with 36 zeros annexed (in English notation). See NUMERATION, 2 **a**, *Note.* — **sex-til′lion**, *a.* — **sex-til′lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.* & *a.*

sex′to (sĕks′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [L., abl. of *sextus* sixth.] A book of sheets each of which is folded into six leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made.

sex′to-dec′i-mo (-dĕs′ĭ-mō), *a.* [L., abl. of *sextusdecimus* the sixteenth; *sextus* the sixth (fr. *sex* six) + *decimus* the tenth (fr. *decem* ten). See -MO.] Having sixteen leaves to a sheet; as, a *sextodecimo* book.

sex′to-dec′i-mo, *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book of sheets each of which is folded into sixteen leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made; — usually written 16mo, or 16°, and called also *sixteenmo.*

sex′ton (sĕks′tŭn), *n.* [ME. *sextein*, contr. fr. *sacristan.*] An under officer of a church, who takes care of the church building and the vessels, vestments, etc., attends on the officiating clergyman, rings the bell, attends to burials, etc., and who sometimes digs graves.

sex′tu-ple (-tū-p'l), *a.* [Formed (in imitation of *quadruple*) fr. L. *sextus* sixth: cf. F. *sextuple.*] Six times as much; sixfold; specif., *Teleg.*, sextuplex. — **sextuple time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**.

sex′tu-ple (sĕks′tū-p'l), *v. t.*; SEX′TU-PLED (-p'ld), SEX′TU-PLING (-plĭng). To multiply by six.

sex′tu-plet (-plĕt), *n.* **1.** A group or set of six of a kind.
2. *Music.* A double triplet; a group of six equal notes played in the time of four.

sex′tu-plex (-plĕks), *a.* *Elec.* Designating a system of telegraphy in which six messages, three each way, can be sent simultaneously over one wire. — *v. t.* To make sextuplex.

sex′u-al (sĕk′shū-ăl; 250), *a.* [L. *sexualis*, fr. *sexus* sex.] **a** Pertaining to sex or the sexes, peculiar to, or relating to, either the male or female or their distinctive organs or functions. **b** *Biol.* Having sex; — opposed to *asexual*.
sexual cell, an egg or sperm cell. — **s. cords**, *Embryol.*, in the developing ovaries and testes of vertebrate embryos, cylindrical or bandlike masses of mesothelial cells which contain the primitive sexual cells. In the male they develop into the seminiferous tubules. — **s. dimorphism**, *Biol.*, the condition of having one of the sexes existing in two forms or varieties. — **s. generation**, *Biol.*, in animals or plants exhibiting alternation of generations, that generation which reproduces by a sexual process. See ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS, GAMETOPHYTE. — **s. intercourse**, sexual, or carnal, connection; coition. — **s. selection**, *Biol.*, natural selection which results in the survival and development of certain characteristics, as bright colors or qualities of notes in birds, through the advantages for mating obtained by their possession. — **s. spore**, *Bot.*, a spore produced by the conjugation of gametes. — **s. system**. *Bot.* See LINNÆAN CLASSIFICATION.

sex′u-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being distinguished by sex.

sex′u-al-ly, *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

sey′bert-ite (sī′bĕrt-īt), *n.* [After H. *Seybert*, American mineralogist.] *Min.* A mineral of the brittle mica group, occurring in monoclinic crystals and foliated masses, and having a reddish brown, copper-red, or yellowish color and submetallic luster. H., 4-5. Sp. gr., 3-3.1.

‖ **sfor-zan′do** (sfôr-tsän′dō), ‖ **sfor-za′to** (sfôr-tsä′tō) } *a.* [It. *sforzando*, p. pr., and *sforzato*, p. p. of *sforzare* to force.] *Music.* Forcing or forced; — a direction placed over a tone or chord to be given a sudden special emphasis and force; — marked *fz* (abbr. of *forzando*), *sf*, *sfz*, or >.

‖ **sfu-ma′to** (sfōō-mä′tō), *a.* [It., lit., smoked.] *Paint.* Having vague outlines, and colors and shades so blended as to give a misty appearance; — said of a painting.

shab′by (shăb′ĭ), *a.*; SHAB′BI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SHAB′BI-EST. [See SHAB, *n.*, SCABBY, SCAB.] **1.** Torn or much worn; seedy.
Wearing *shabby* coats and dirty shirts. *Macaulay.*
2. Clothed with worn or seedy garments. *Swift.*
3. Mean; paltry; despicable; as, *shabby* treatment.

shack (shăk), *v. i.* [Dial., to shake, shed. See SHAKE.]
1. To shed or fall, as corn or grain at harvest. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To feed in stubble, or upon waste corn. *Dial. Eng.*
3. To wander as a vagabond; to tramp. *Dial.*
4. To go into winter quarters, as a man; hence, of an animal, to hibernate. *Dial. U. S. & Canada.*
5. To go sluggishly or with a lumbering gait; as, the old horse *shacked* along. *Dial. or Colloq., U. S.*

shack, *n.* **1.** The grain and stubble left after harvest or gleaning; also, nuts fallen to the ground. *Dial. Eng.*
2. Liberty or right of turning pigs or poultry into fields after harvest to feed on the shack (in sense 1); also, short for **shack land**, the land so used.
3. A shiftless fellow; a vagabond; tramp. *Dial.*
All the poor old *shacks* about the town. *H. W. Beecher.*
4. A worthless horse; a plug.
5. Refuse fish or flesh of aquatic animals used as bait.
6. The husk of a nut. *Dial. U. S.*
7. [Cf. SHACK, *v. i.*] A hut; shanty; a small roughly built house, as on a frontier. *Colloq.*

shac′kle (shăk′'l), *n.* Generally used in the *pl.* [ME. *schakkyll*, *schakle*, AS. *sceacul*, *sceacul*, a shackle, fr. *scacan* to shake; cf. D. *schakel* a link of a chain, a mesh, Icel. *skökull* the pole of a cart. See SHAKE.] **1.** Something that confines the legs or arms so as to prevent their free motion; specif.: **a** A ring or band inclosing ankle or wrist, and fastened to something else, as its mate, by a chain or a strap; a manacle; a fetter. **b** A twisted band of straw, withes, or the like, used to hobble cattle.
2. The pillory; the stocks. *Obs.*
3. That which checks or prevents free action, as if by fetters.
4. A fetterlike band, as an anklet, worn as an ornament.
5. Any of various devices for making something fast; as: **a** A U-shaped piece with a pin through the ends; a clevis. **b** *Railroads.* A

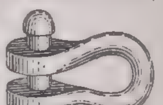
Shackle, 5 **a**.

sex′a-ges′i-mal-ly, *adv.* of SEXAGESIMAL.
sex-ag′o-nal (sĕk-săg′ō-năl), *a.* [= HEXAGONAL.
sex′an′gle (sĕks′ăŋ′g'l), *n.* [L. *sexangulus* sexangular; *sex* six + *angulus* angle. Cf. HEXANGULAR.] *Geom.* A hexagon. *Rare.*
sex′an′gled (-g'ld), **sex-an′gu-lar** (-ăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* Hexagonal. — **sex-an′gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*
sex′a-va′lent (sĕk′sȧ-vā′lĕnt; sĕk-săv′ȧ-lĕnt). Rare var. of SEXIVALENT. [sperm cell.
sex cell. *Biol.* An egg cell or
sex-dig′i-tal (sĕks-dĭj′ĭ-tăl),
sex-dig′i-tate (-tāt), *a.* Having six fingers or six toes. — **sex-dig′i-tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*
sexe. † SIX.
sex′e-na-ry (sĕk′sē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sex* six: for ending cf. *centenary*, *binary*, etc.] = SENARY.
sex-en′ni-al-ly, *adv.* of SEXENNIAL. [SEXFID.
sex′i-fid (sĕk′sĭ-fĭd). Var. of
sex-il′lion (sĕk-sĭl′yŭn), *n.* = SEXTILLION.
sex′i-syl-lab′ic (sĕk′sĭ-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a.* Having six syllables.
sex′i-syl′la-ble (sĕk′sĭ-sĭl′ȧ-b'l), *n.* A word of six syllables.
sex′i-va′lent (sĕk′sĭ-vā′lĕnt; sĕk-sĭv′ȧ-), *a.* [*sex-* + L. *valens*, p. pr.] *Chem* Hexavalent. — **sex′i-va′lence** (-lĕns), *n.*
sex′less, *a.* Without sex; neuter. — **sex′less-ness**, *n.* [*a.* See SEX-.
sex-loc′u-lar (sĕks-lŏk′ū-lȧr),
sex-ra′di-ate (-rā′dĭ-āt), *a.* See SEX-. [SCORE, SIXSOME.
sex′score′, **sex′sum.** † SIX-
sext. † SIXTH.
sex′tain (sĕks′tān), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six: cf. It. *sestina.*] *Pros.* **a** A sestina. **b** A stanza of six lines.
sex′tar, *n.* A sextarius. *Obs.*
sex-ta′ri-us (sĕks-tā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [L., the sixth part of a measure, weight, etc.] *Rom. Antiq.* See MEASURE.
sex′ta-ry (sĕks′tȧ-rĭ), *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* = SEXTARIUS.
sex′ta-ry, *n.* [See SACRISTY.] A sacristy. *Obs.* [SIXTH, etc.
sexte, sextene, sextenthe. †
sex-ten′ni-al (sĕks-tĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth + *annus* year.] Taking place every sixth year.
sex′ter, *n.* [L. *sextarius*: cf. OF. *sestier*, F. *setier.*] A measure of capacity. *Obs.*
sex′tern (sĕks′tĕrn), *n.* [LL. *sexternus*, fr. L. *sex* six.] A quire of six sheets.
sex-tet′to (sĕks-tĕt′tō), *n.* *Music* = SEXTET.
sex′teyn. † SEXTON.
sex′ti. † SIXTY.
Sex′ti-an (sĕks′tĭ-ăn), *n.* *Philos.* A follower of Quintus Sextius (born about 70 B. C.), who founded an eclectic school, mainly Pythagorean and Stoic.
sextier. † SEXTER.
sex′til Sextile. *Ref. Sp.*
Sex-ti′lis (sĕks-tī′lĭs), *n.* [L.] See ROMAN CALENDAR.
sext′in-va′ri-ant (sĕks′tĭn-vā′rĭ-ănt; 115), *n.* *Math.* An invariant of the sixth degree in the coefficients of a quantic.
sex′ti-ply, *v. t.* [L. *sex* six + E. multiply.] To multiply sixfold.
sex′ti-po′lar (sĕks′tĭ-pō′lȧr), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth + E *polar.*] Having six poles.
sex′to-let (sĕks′tō-lĕt), *n* *Music* A sextuplet.
sexton beetle. A burying beetle.
sex′ton-ess, *n.* A female sexton; a sexton's wife.
sex′ton-ry, *n.* Sextonship. *Obs.*
sex′ton-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sex′try, *n.* A sacristy. *Obs.*
sex-tum′vi-rate (sĕks-tŭm′vĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *sex* six + (prob.) E. *centumvirate.*] A group of six men jointly holding office or governing; also, the position thus held. [= SEXTET.
sex′tu-or (sĕks′tū-ŏr), *n.* *Music.*
sex′ty. † SIXTY.
sex′u-al-ist, *n.* *Bot.* One who follows the sexual, or artificial, system of Linnæus.
sex′u-al-ize (sĕk′shū-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To attribute sex to. — **sex′u-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
sey. † SAW, SEA, SEE.
sey (*Scot.* sā). Obs. or Scot. var. of SAY, assay; SAY, serge; (*dial.* sī) obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SIE; (sī) dial. Eng. of SCYE.
sey, *v. i.* To sink; fall; pass; go; advance; arrive. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
sey′bo (sī′bō). Var. of SYBO.
Sey′chelles′ co′co-nut′ (sā′-shĕl′). The double coconut.
seye. † SEA; SAY; SEE, *v.*
Sey′fried, *n.* See SIEGFRIED.
seyid. Var. of SAYID.
seyld. † SELD.
seyle. † SAIL, *n.*; SELE.
seymar. † SIMARRE.
seymy. † SAIMY.
seynd. † SEND. [& *conj.*
seyne. † SIGN; SIN, *adv.*, *prep.*,
seyne. † SAY; SEEN, *p. p.*
seynt. † SAINT, CEINT.
seyntewarie. † SANCTUARY.
seynture. † CEINTURE.
seyr. † SERE.
seyson. † SEASON.
seyyid. Var. of SAYID.
sf. *Abbr. Music.* Sforzando.
SF. *Abbr.* Sinking fund (bonds); — on the tape of stock tickers.
sfe′noid, sfere, sfer′i-cal, sfer′ics, sfe′roid, sfer′ule, sfinx. Ref. sp. for SPHENOID, SPHERE, etc.
‖ **sfo-ga′to** (sfō-gä′tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., exhaled: light and airy in style (of rendition).
′sfoot (sfŏŏt), *interj.* Euphemistic for *God's foot*, as an oath.
sfor-za′to, *n.* [It. See SFORZANDO.] A galley slave. *Obs.*
sfz. *Abbr. Music.* Sforzando.
S. G., *or* **s. g.** *Abbr.* Solicitor-general: specific gravity.
Sga′na′relle′ (z'gȧ′nȧ′rĕl′), *n.* [F.] A comic character, usually a dupe, in Molière's plays.
sgd. *Abbr.* Signed.
sgraf-fi′to (z'gräf-fē′tō), *or*, *Rare*, **sgraf-fia′to** (-fyä′tō), *n.* [It.] = GRAFFITO, 2.
sh. A consonantal digraph. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 232.
Sh., *or* **sh.** *Abbr.* Shilling, shillings; share (*Stock Exchange*).
sha. † SHAH. [SHE.
sha (shȧ). Dial. Eng. var. of
sha (shä), *n.* [Shortened fr. *shapoo*, *shapao*, fr. Tibetan *shabo* sheep.] The oorial.
Shaa-ban′. Var. of SHABAN.
shaal. † SAL, the tree. [*Bib.*
Sha′a-lab′bin (shā′ȧ-lăb′ĭn).
Sha-al′bim (shā-ăl′bĭm). *Bib.*
Sha′al-bo′nite (shā′ăl-bō′nīt; shā-ăl′bō-nīt). *Bib.*
Sha′aph (shā′ăf). *Bib.*
shaar. † SHARE.
Sha′a-ra′im (shā′ȧ-rā′ĭm). *Bib.*
Sha-ash′gaz (shā-ăsh′găz). *Bib.*
shab (*dial.* shăb, shȧb), *n.* [ME. *shabbe*, AS. *scæb*, *sceabb*. See SCAB.] The itch in animals; also, a scab. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shab, *v. i.* [See SHAB, *n.*] **1.** To play mean tricks; to act shabbily; to sneak off. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*
2. To become shabby. *Dial.*
shab, *v. t.* To get rid of; also, to palm off on; — chiefly with *off*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Sha-ban′ (shȧ-bän′), *n.* [Ar. *sha′bān.*] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR. [DER.
sha-ban′dar. Var. of SHABUN-
shabbed, *a.* *Obs.* **a** Scabbed; scabby. **b** Shabby; mean.
Shab′be-thai (shăb′ē-thī). *Bib.*
Shab′be-tha′ian (-thā′yăn). Var. of SABBATHAIAN.
shab′bi-ly (shăb′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SHABBY.
shab′bi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shabeque. Obs. corrupt. of XEBEC.
sha′ble, *n.* [Cf. D. *sabel*. See SABER.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** A short, crooked sword, cutlass, or hanger, esp. an old rusty one. [thing.
2. A petty or inferior person or
shab′rack (shăb′răk), *n.* [Turk. *shābrāq* or *chābrāq*: cf. F. *chabraque*, *schabraque*, G. *schabracke.*] *Mil.* A saddlecloth, often of goatskin, used by European light cavalry.
shab-roon′, *n.* A shabby fellow: a ragamuffin. *Obs.*
sha-bun′der, sha-ban′dar (shä-bŭn′dȧr), *n.* [Per. *shāhbandar.*] **a** In the East Indies, a harbor master, the chief official to deal with foreign traders. *Obs.* **b** A chief or provost of merchants, etc. [*Bib.*
Sha-chi′a (shȧ-kī′ȧ; shăk′ĭ-ȧ).
shach′le (shȧk′'l: shäk′'l), *v. t.* To distort by or as by excessive use; to wear out. *Scot.*
shach′le, *v. i.* To walk with a shuffling gait; to shamble. *Scot.*
shach′le, *n.* Anything distorted by or as by excessive use. *Scot.*
shack (shăk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHAKE.
shack, *v. t.* **1.** To chase; to retrieve. *Colloq., U. S.*
2. To take off the shacks, or shucks, as of nuts. *Dial. U. S.*
shack′a-to-ry, *n.* A kind of hound. *Obs.*
shack bait. = SHACK, *n.*, 5.
shack′bolt′, *n.* *Her.* A shackle or fetter.
shack′l. Shackle. *Ref Sp.*
shack land. = SHACK, *n.*, 2.
shack′ld. Shackled. *Ref. Sp.*
shack′le, *n.* Stubble. *Obs. Dial.*

drawbar; a drawlink. **c** In a padlock, the link that engages with the staple. **d** Either of the pivoted gripping devices for holding a test piece in a testing machine. **e** See STRAIN INSULATOR.

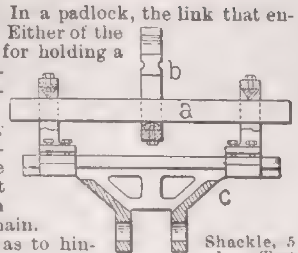

Shackle, 5 d. *a* Test Piece; *b*, *c* Bending Shackles.

shack′le (shăk′'l), *v. t.*; SHACK′LED (-'ld); SHACK′LING. **1.** To confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to bind with shackles; to fetter; to chain. **2.** To bind or confine so as to hinder action; to impede; cumber.

Shackled by her devotion to the king. *Walpole.*

3. To secure, or to make fast, with a shackle. *U. S.*

Syn. — See HAMPER.

shack′le (shăk′'l), *v. i.* To be, or admit of being, fastened with a shackle.

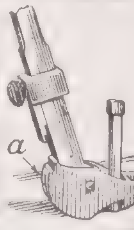

Shackle Bar, 2.

shackle bar. **1.** The coupling between a locomotive and its tender. *U. S.* **2.** A device consisting of an ordinary pinch bar with a hinged shackle (*a* in *Illust.*) near the point, for pulling out driftbolts, railroad spikes, etc.

shackle bolt. **a** The bolt of a shackle, or clevis. **b** A bolt with a shackle. **c** A shackle.

shackle joint. *Zoöl.* A joint formed by a bony ring passing through a hole in a bone, as at the bases of spines in some fishes.

shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *sceadd* a kind of fish, akin to G. dial. *schade*; cf. Ir. & Gael. *sgadan* a herring, W. *ysgadan* herrings.] **1.** Any of several clupeoid fishes of the genus *Alosa*, differing from the herrings in having the body relatively deep. The common shad (*A. sapidissima*) occurs along the Atlantic coast of North America and ascends the larger rivers in great numbers in early spring to spawn. It sometimes

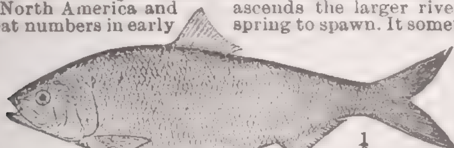
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Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*)

reaches a length of 30 inches, and is one of the most valuable of American food fishes, its flesh, although very bony, being, when fresh, delicious. Introduced on the Pacific coast, it is now abundant there. The **Alabama shad** (*A. alabamæ*) of the Gulf States, **Ohio River shad** (*A. ohiensis*), **allice shad** (*A alosa*), and **twaite**, or **thwaite, shad** (*A finta*) of Europe, are less important. **2. a** With qualifying terms, any of various related fishes Cf. GIZZARD SHAD, HICKORY SHAD. **b** Any fish of the family Gerridæ; a mojarra. **c** The crappie. *Local, U. S.*

shad′ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of the shadbush; also, the plant.

shad′bird′ (-bûrd′), *n.* **a** The Wilson's snipe. *Local, U. S.* **b** The common sandpiper. *Local, Eng*

shad′bush′ (-bo͝osh′), *n.* **a** Any American malaceous plant of the genus *Amelanchier*. They are small shrublike trees producing numerous racemose white flowers in early spring, followed by small edible berrylike pomes, often called *June berries*, ripening in June or July. **b** Improperly, the flowering dogwood.

shadd (shăd), *n.* [Cf. SHOAD, SHODE.] *Mining.* Rounded stones containing tin ore, lying at the surface, and indicating a vein.

shad′dock (shăd′ŭk), *n.* [Said to be so called from a Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought this fruit from the East Indies.] The citrous fruit of *Citrus decumana*. It is globose or somewhat pear-shaped, with a very bitter thin rind, tough white inner skin, and finely flavored though somewhat acid pulp. Strictly, the word *shaddock* should be applied to the pear-shaped varieties, and *grapefruit* or *pomelo* to the round ones. See GRAPEFRUIT. Also, the tree which bears this fruit. It has leaves with a broadly winged petiole, and large white flowers.

shade (shād), *n.* [ME. *schade*, AS. *sceadu* (cf. also *scead*, nom. case; akin to OS. *skado*, D. *schaduw*, OHG. *scato* (gen. *scatawes*), G. *schatten*, Goth. *skadus*, Ir. & Gael. *sgath*, and prob. to Gr. σκότος darkness. Cf. SHADOW, SHED a hut.] **1.** Comparative obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light; partial or relative darkness due to intervention of something between the space contemplated and the source of light.

2. Darkness; obscurity; — often in *pl.*

The *shades* of night were falling fast. *Longfellow*

3. A spot not exposed to light; an obscure place; hence, a secluded retreat. "Some desolate *shade*." *Shak.*

4. That which intercepts, or shelters from, light or the direct rays of the sun; hence, also, that which protects from heat or currents of air; a screen; shelter. Also fig.

The Lord is thy *shade* upon thy right hand. *Ps.* cxxi. 5

5. Specif.: **a** A globe, bell, or other form of more or less translucent material, as glass, porcelain, silk, paper, etc., to protect an artificial light from air currents or to soften its glare; as, a lamp *shade*, gas *shade*, etc. **b** A hanging screen of cotton or linen cloth, paper, or the like, now usually mounted on a spring roller for raising or lowering, placed at a window to regulate the light; a window shade. **c** A protective colored or smoked glass interposed between the eye and a bright light, as of the sun.

6. Shadow; form without substance. *Poetic.*

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue. *Pope.*

7. The soul after its separation from the body; — so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, though not to the touch; spirit; ghost. See SOUL, *n.*, 1.

8. *Painting, Drawing, etc.* The reproduction of the effect of shade (sense 1), as by closely repeated lines, or by adding a darker or lighter pigment to a given hue or tint.

9. Degree of luminosity of a color, as darker or lighter, as produced by mixture of black or white with pure color.

10. A minute difference or variation, as of thought, belief, expression, etc.; also, the quality or degree of anything which is distinguished from others similar by slight differences; as, the *shades* of meaning in synonyms.

Every *shade* of religious and political opinion. *Macaulay.*

11. A minute degree; a faint adumbration; as, a *shade* of doubt or suspicion.

12. A shutter in the swell box of a pipe organ.

13. *Med. Armor.* = UMBRERE.

14. A shed. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — SHADE, SHADOW. SHADE, as here compared (see COLOR, GHOST), differs from *shadow* in implying no particular form or definite limit; a SHADOW represents or preserves something of the form of the object which intercepts the light; as, "the forest, one vast mass of mingling *shade*" (*Shelley*); "He saw . . . the *shadow* of some piece of pointed lace, in the queen's *shadow*, vibrate on the walls" (*Tennyson*); "It [the garden] . . . has neither arbor, nor alcove, nor other *shade*, except the *shadow* of the house" (*Cowper*). Fig., *shade* implies darkness or obscurity; *shadow* (so also *shadowy*), insubstantiality or unreality; as, "There no *shade* can last in that deep dawn behind the tomb" (*Tennyson*); "'I am half sick of *shadows*,' said the Lady of Shalott" (*id.*). *Shade* is also used in the sense of a minute difference, variation, or degree; *shadow* is often equivalent to the slightest trace or vestige; as, "so nice a . . . *shade* of meaning" (*Lowell*); there is not a *shadow* of doubt.

the shades, the nether world; Hades, supposed by the ancients to be the abode of disembodied spirits.

shade (shād), *v. t.*; SHAD′ED (shād′ĕd, -ĭd; 151); SHAD′ING (shād′ĭng). **1.** To shelter or screen by intercepting radiated light or heat; to keep off illumination from.

2. To hide; to shelter; to cover from injury; to screen.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head *Shak.*

3. To obscure; to dim the brightness of. *Milton.*

4. To paint in obscure colors; to darken.

5. To mark with gradations of light or color.

6. *Com.* To lessen slightly; as, to *shade* the price of anything; — often with *off*. *Cant.*

7. To shadow forth; to represent. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

8. To part, or divide, as the hair. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

9. *Music.* To raise the pitch of (an open organ pipe) by setting something near its top.

shade (shād), *v. i.* [See SHADE, *n.*] To undergo or exhibit minute difference or variation, as of color, value, meaning, expression, etc.; to pass by slight changes; — used chiefly with a preposition, as *into*, *away*, *off*.

shad′ing (shād′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHADE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process of making a shade. **2.** That filling up within outlines which represents the effect of more or less darkness in a picture or a drawing.

shading coil. A short-circuited coil surrounding part of the pole of an alternating-current magnet, to reduce the magnetic flux in that part by currents induced in the coil. It is used to make single-phase motors self-starting.

sha-doof′ (shä-do͞of′), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf*.] A counterpoised sweep used in Egypt and near-by countries for raising water.

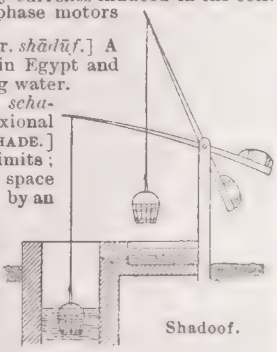
Shadoof.

shad′ow (shăd′ō), *n.* [ME. *schadewe*, *shadowe*, fr. an inflexional form of AS. *sceadu*. See SHADE.] **1.** Shade within defined limits; obscurity within a part of space from which rays are cut off by an interposed body; as, the cone-shaped *shadow* of the moon; also, the image made by such an obscured space on a surface that cuts across it, usually representing in silhouette the form of the interposed body; as, the *shadow* of a man or a tree. See SHADE, *n.*, 1.

2. Darkness; shade; obscurity.

Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*

3. A shaded place; shelter; security. *Obs. or R.*

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray. *Spenser.*

4. A shaded or darker portion of a picture.

5. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water. *Shak.*

6. That which affords shade or protection from light, heat, observation, etc., as a veil, a wide-brimmed hat, etc. *Obs.*

7. A picture; painting; portrait. *Obs.* *Lyly.*

8. That which follows or attends like a shadow; an inseparable companion or follower.

Sin and her *shadow* Death. *Milton.*

9. An unreal appearance or image; an imaginary vision.

10. A spiritual apparition; a ghost; a shade. *Bryant.*

11. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; indistinct image; dim or mystical bodying forth.

The *shadow* of a Pompeian Senate sat once more *Froude.*
The law having a *shadow* of good things to come. *Heb.* x. 1.

12. A small degree; a shade. "No variableness, neither *shadow* of turning." *James* i. 17.

13. An uninvited guest coming with one who is invited. *A Latinism.* *Massinger.*

14. *Acoustics.* By extension, a phenomenon similar to the optical shadow, produced by an obstructing of sound waves, electric waves, or the like; as, an acoustic *shadow*.

15. *Naut.* A four-cornered light sail sometimes suspended from a gaff on the foremast of a fore-and-after.

Syn. — See SHADE

shadow of death. *Bib.* **a** Sheol; — a title used in Job and perhaps elsewhere. **b** Deep darkness; gloom. *Ps.* xxiii. 4.

shad′ow (shăd′ō), *v. t.*; SHAD′OWED (-ōd); SHAD′OW-ING. [ME. *schadowen*, *schadewen*, AS. *sceadwian*. See SHADOW, *n.*] **1.** To cut off light from; to put in shade; to shade; to throw a shadow upon; to overspread with obscurity.

2. To conceal; to hide; to screen. *Rare.*

3. To protect; to shelter; to shroud. *Obs. or R.*

Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shak.*

4. To mark with gradations of light or color; to shade.

5. To depict; to portray. *Obs.* *Lyly.*

6. To represent faintly, mystically, figuratively, etc.; to adumbrate; betoken; — sometimes with *forth* or *out*.

Justice without temperance *shadows* revenging ire. *Thynne.*
Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas *Dryden.*
The theory . . . which these pages *shadow* forth. *H Spencer*

7 To cloud; to dim; darken; to cast a gloom over.

8. To attend or follow and watch closely, esp. in a secret manner; as, a detective *shadows* a criminal.

shadow bands. *Astron.* Darkish, narrow, parallel bands seen to rush swiftly across the landscape just before or after totality, in a solar eclipse, doubtless due to optical unsteadiness of the atmosphere.

shad′ow-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHADOW. Hence *n.* [Cf. AS. *sceadwung*.] **1.** Shadow; shade. *Obs.* **2.** Shade, or gradation of light and color; shading. *Feltham.* **3.** A faint or mystical representation. = SHADOW, *n.*, 11.

There are . . . in savage theology *shadowings*, quaint or mastic, of the conception of a Supreme Deity. *Tylor.*

shad′ow-less, *a.* Having no shadow; hence, unnatural; supernatural, as fairies, witches, and the like.

shadow line. *Mech. Drawing.* A thickened line, in a linear drawing of an object supposed to be illuminated by parallel rays of light, indicating any of the edges farthest from the source of light. Hence, **shad′ow-line′**, *v. t.*

shadow stitch. **a** A kind of close-set backstitch which forms interlacing lines on the back. **b** = HALF STITCH **b**.

shad′ow-y (shăd′ō-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or causing, shade or shadow. "*Shadowy* verdure." *Fenton.*

2. Hence, obscure; dim; vague; as, the *shadowy* past.

The *shadowy* boundaries of a complex government. *Burke*

3. Not brightly luminous; faintly light.

4. Faintly representative; hence, dimly embodying, representing, foreboding, or the like.

From *shadowy* types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal; as, *shadowy* honor.

Sha′drach (shā′drăk), *n.* [Heb. *Shadrak*.] **1.** *Bib.* One of the three Hebrew youths, the others being Meshach and Abednego, who came forth unharmed from the fiery furnace into which they were thrown by Nebuchadrezzar for not worshiping the image he had set up. *Daniel* iii. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Metal.* = SALAMANDER, 4.

shad′y (shād′ĭ), *a.*; SHAD′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), SHAD′I-EST. **1.** Abounding in shade or shades; overspread with or causing shade.

2. Sheltered from the glare or heat of the sun's rays.

3. Clouded, as with anger. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

4 Of or pertaining to shade or darkness; hence, unfit to be seen or known; equivocal; of doubtful morality; corrupt. *Colloq.* "A *shady* business." *London Sat. Rev.*

on the shady side of, on the afternoon side of; as, *on the shady side of* fifty — more than fifty. *Colloq.* — **to keep s.**, to keep out of sight, quiet, or hidden. *Slang.*

shaft (shȧft), *n.* [ME. *shaft*, *schaft*, AS. *sceaft*; akin to D. *schacht*, OHG. *scaft*, G. *schaft*, Dan. & Sw. *skaft* handle, haft, Icel. *skapt*, and prob. to L. *scapus*, Gr. σκᾶπος, σκῆπτρον, a staff. Perh. originally, a shaven or smoothed rod. Cf. SCAPE, SCEPTER, SHAVE.] **1.** The slender, smooth stem of an arrow; an arrow, esp. for the long bow. Cf. 1st BOLT, 1.

2. The long handle of a spear or similar weapon; hence, the weapon itself; fig., anything regarded as a shaft to be thrown or darted; as, *shafts* of light, of ridicule.

3. A thing suggestive of the stem or handle of an arrow or a spear; a long, slender part, esp. when cylindrical. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* The trunk, stem, or stalk of a plant. **b** *Zoöl.* The stem or midrib of a feather. See FEATHER, 1. **c** *Anat.* The cylindrical part of a limb bone between the enlarged ends. **d** The pole, or tongue, of a vehicle; also, a thill. **e** The part of a candlestick which supports its branches. *Ex.* xxv. 31. **f** The handle or helve of certain tools, instruments, etc., as of a hammer, whip, pick, golf club, etc. **g** A pole, esp. a Maypole. *Obs.* **h** *Arch.* The body of a column; the cylindrical pillar between the capital and the base (see ORDER, *Illust.*). Also, the part of a chimney above the roof. Also, *Obs. or R.*, the spire of a steeple. **i** A column, an obelisk, or other spire-shaped or columnar monument. **j** *Weaving.* A rod at the end of the heddle of a loom. **k** *Mach.* A bar, now usually of steel, commonly cylindrical and solid, but sometimes hollow, esp. when of large diameter, used to support rotating pieces, as pulleys, flywheels, etc., or to transmit power or motion by rotation. Cf. AXLE, FLEXIBLE SHAFT, SPINDLE.

4. [Cf. G. *schacht*, prop., the LG. form of G. *schaft*.] *Mining.* An excavation of limited area compared with its depth, made for finding or mining ore, raising water, or ventilating underground workings. The term is often specifically applied to approximately vertical shafts as distinguished from inclines. See MINE, *Illust.*

5. An air shaft.

6. The chamber of a blast furnace above the bosh.

shaft horse power, horse power transmitted by the engine shaft; — usually the same as *brake horse power*.

shaft′ed, *a.* Furnished with or having a shaft or shafts, or with a shaft of a particular color or kind; — often in combination.

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shack′le (shăk′'l; shȧk′'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *shake*.] To shuffle in walking; to loiter; to shirk. — **shack′ler**, *n.* Both *Dial. Eng.*

shack′le-bone′ (shăk′'l-bōn′; shȧk′-), *n.* The wrist; also, the knucklebone, as of a sheep. *Scot*

shackle crow. = SHACKLE BAR, 2.

shackle insulator. *Elec.* = STRAIN INSULATOR.

shack′ling (shăk′lĭn; shȧk′-), *p. a.* *Dial.* **1.** Shaky; rickety. **2.** Idle; lazy; vagrant

shack′lock′, *n.* A sort of shackle. *Obs.* [*Dial.*

shack′ly, *a.* Shaky; rickety.

shad. Obs. p. p. of SHED.

shad′-bel′lied, *a.* Slender and sloping away in the abdomen; as, a *shad-bellied* coat. *Colloq.*

shad blossom. The blossom of the shadbush; also, the tree.

Shad′da-i (shăd′ā-ī; shăd′ī), *n.* *Bib.* A Hebrew name, probably an epithet, applied to God.

shadde Obs. pret. of SHED.

shade (shād). Dial. Eng. of SHEATH; Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHED.

shade′ful, *a.* See -FUL.

shade′less, *a.* See -LESS.

shad′er (shād′ẽr), *n.* One that shades.

shade′tail′, *n* [*shade* + *tail*; cf. (for the sense) Gr. σκίουρος (see SQUIRREL).] A squirrel. *Local, Southern U. S.*

shad′-flow′er (shăd′flou′ẽr), *n.* **a** Whitlow grass. **b** Shadbush.

shad fly. Any of several insects, esp. Mayflies, that appear when shad enter the rivers.

shad frog. Leopard frog.

shad′i-ly (shād′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SHADY.

shad′ine (shăd′ēn; shăd-ēn′), *n.* [*shad* + *-ine*, as in *sardine*, n.] **a** *Com.* A young mennaden when preserved like sardines. **b** The round herring (*Etrumeus sardina*). [-NESS.

shad′i-ness (shād′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

shad′ock. Var. of SHADDOCK.

shadow bird. The umbrette.

shadow box. A dark-colored open box into which the gilt frame of a painting is set.

shadow cone. *Optics.* A cone formed by the shadow behind any obstacle of circular or elliptical cross section illuminated by convergent or divergent light, as in case of a solar eclipse.

shad′owd. Shadowed. *Ref. Sp.*

shadow dance. A dance shown by throwing the shadows of invisible performers on a screen.

shad′ow-er, *n.* One who shadows, or follows, another.

shad′ow-gram, **shad′ow-graph**, *n.* [*shadow* + *-gram*, *-graph*.] *Physics.* See SKIAGRAPH. — **shad′ow-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **shad′ow-graph′ist** (shăd′ō-grăf′ĭst), *n.* — **shad′ow-graph′y** (-ĭ), *n.* [of SHADOWY.

shad′ow-i-ly (shăd′ō-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

shad′ow-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

shad′ow-ish, *a.* Shadowy; vague. *Obs.* [PLAY.

shadow pantomime. = SHADOW

shadow play. A drama exhibited by throwing the shadows of invisible puppets, sometimes of living actors, on a screen.

shad porgy. The grass porgy.

shad salmon. The common whitefish. *Local, U. S.*

shad spirit. The Wilson's snipe. *Local, U. S.*

shad tree. The shadbush.

sha-duf′. Var. of SHADOOF.

shad′wait′er, *n.* The Menominee whitefish. *Local, U. S.*

shaet. † SHAHI.

shaethe. † SHEATH.

shaewe. † SHOW.

shaf′fle (*dial.* shȧf′'l), *v. i.* [Cf. SHUFFLE.] **a** To hobble; limp; shuffle. **b** To vacillate; shirk; loiter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shaffron. † CHAFFRON.

Sha′fi-ite (shä′fĭ-īt; shăf′ĭ-), *n.* *Moham.* A member of one of the four orthodox sects of the Sunnites: — from the founder, Mohammed ibn Idrīs ash-Shafi'ī (767–820). The Shafiites are chiefly in Egypt and Arabia.

shafnet. † SHAFTMENT.

shaft, *n.* [AS. *sceaft* creation, creature.] *Obs.* **1.** A thing created; creature; product. **2.** Make; figure; form. Cf. SHAPE. [the sun. *Obs.*

shaft, *v. i.* To sink or set: — of

shaft alley. = SHAFT TUNNEL.

shaft′er, *n.* A shaft horse, following a leader. *Dial. Eng.*

shaft furnace. *Metal.* A furnace of upright form, which is charged at the top and tapped at the bottom.

shaft′ing (shȧft′ĭng), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* Shafts or material for shafts; a system of connected shafts for communicating motion.
2. *Poultry.* The condition of the shaft of a feather in which it is different in color from the surrounding web.

shag (shăg), *n.* [AS. *sceacga* a bush of hair; akin to Icel. *skegg* the beard, Sw. *skägg*, Dan. *skjæg*.] **1.** Coarse, rough, woolly hair; as, the *shag* of a woolly dog.
2. An unkempt, untended, wild growth; as, a *shag* of weeds. "Ability to smooth the *shag* of nature." *Cowper.*
3. Long, coarse nap of cloth; also, a cloth having such a nap.
4. *Com.* A strong, coarse tobacco cut fine.
5. Refuse barley, poorly filled out, fed to animals. *Scot.*

shag, *v. t.*; SHAGGED (shăgd); SHAG′GING (shăg′ĭng). **1.** To make hairy or shaggy; hence, to make rough. *Pope.*
2. = SHACK, *v. t.*, 1.

shag, *v. i.* To fall or hang in shaggy masses, as hair.

shag′bark′ (shăg′bärk′), *n.* **a** A rough-barked hickory (*Hicoria ovata*) yielding the best of the commercial hickory nuts. Also, any of several closely related species. See HICORIA. **b** The West Indian mimosaceous tree *Pithecolobium micradenium*, having a contorted pod.

shag′ged (shăg′ĕd), *a.* Shaggy. — **shag′ged-ness**, *n.*

shag′gi-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being shaggy.

shag′gy (-ĭ), *a.*; SHAG′GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHAG′GI-EST. [From SHAG, *n.*] **1.** Rough with or as if with long hair or wool.
About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin. *Dryden.*
2. Thick and rough, tangled, or irregular in surface; as, *shaggy* hair or fur. "Plush with *shaggy* pile." *Cowper.*
3. *Bot.* Villous or hirsute, with long hairs.

shaggy-mane mushroom. = HORSETAIL MUSHROOM.

sha-green′ (shȧ-grēn′), *n.* [F. *chagrin* (cf. It. *zigrino*), fr. Turk. *çāghrī*, *çaghrī*, the rump of a horse or other beast of burden, shagreen. Cf. CHAGRIN.] **1.** A kind of untanned leather prepared in Russia and the East, from the skins of horses, asses, camels, etc., and covered with small round granulations by pressing small seeds into the grain or hair side when moist, and when dry scraping off the roughness. Soaking then causes the compressed or indented portions of the skin to swell up into relief. It is dyed various bright colors, chiefly green.
2. The rough skin of certain sharks and rays when covered with small, close-set tubercles, suggesting shagreen leather.

sha-green′ (shȧ-grēn′) } *a.* Made of or covered with, or
sha-greened′ (-grēnd′) } resembling in its surface, the leather called shagreen.

shah (shä), *n.* [Per. *shāh* a king, sovereign, prince. Cf. CHECKMATE, CHESS, PASHA.] The title of the supreme ruler in certain Eastern countries, esp. Persia. Cf. PADISHAH, PASHA.

Sha-hap′ti-an (shä-hăp′tĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, enterprising traders as well as skillful warriors. The Nez Percés are the leading tribe. — *n.* An Indian of this stock.

sha-hin′, sha-heen′ (shä-hēn′), *n.* [Ar. *shāhīn.*] An Indian falcon (*Falca peregrinator*) related to the peregrine falcon but having the under parts of a plain, unbarred ferruginous color. It is used in falconry.

shai-tan′, shei-tan′ (shī-tän′), *n.* [Ar. *shaiṭān* Satan.] **1.** Among Mohammedans: **a** [*also cap.*] An evil spirit; the Evil One; the Devil. **b** One of bad disposition; a fiend. *Colloq.*
2. A dust storm. *India.*

shake (shāk), *v. t.*; *pret.* SHOOK (shŏŏk), *Obs. or Dial.* SHAKED (shākt); *p. p.* SHAK′EN (shāk′'n), *Obs. or Dial.* SHOOK or SHAKED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAK′ING (shāk′ĭng). [ME. *shaken*, *schaken*, AS. *scacan*, *sceacan*; akin to Icel. & Sw. *skaka*, OS. *skakan* to depart, to flee.] **1.** To cause to move with quick or violent vibrations; to move abruptly one way and the other; to make to tremble or shiver; as, to *shake* a tree for nuts; the wheels *shook* the ground.
2. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to cause to waver or to be infirm; to impair the resolution of; as, nerves *shaken* by fear; to *shake* one's faith.
When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*
3. *Music.* To give a tremulous tone to; to trill; as, to *shake* a note in music. See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **a**.
4. To cause to be, become, go, move, or the like, by agitating; specif., to throw off by a jolting or vibrating motion; to rid one's self of; — generally with an adverb, as *off*, *out*, etc.; as, to *shake* fruit down from a tree.
Shake off the golden slumber of repose. *Shak.*
5. In technical senses: **a** To cause a shake in (lumber). See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **c**. **b** To shingle with shakes. See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **d**. **c** To steal. *Slang, Australia.* **d** To knock (a cask or barrel) to pieces and pack the staves of.

to shake a vessel in the wind, *Naut.*, to bring a vessel's head so close to the wind that the sails shiver. — **to s. hands**, to clasp one another's hands, in greeting, farewell, good will, agreement, etc. Hence, fig., **to shake hands with**, to bid farewell to; to part with. — **to s. out a reef**, *Naut.*, to untie the reef points and spread more canvas. — **to s. the elbow**, to gamble with dice. *Slang or Cant.* — **to shake the sails**, *Naut.*, to luff until the sails shiver. — **to s. up**, to chide; scold; berate. *Slang.*

shake (shāk), *v. i.* **1.** To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to tremble; shiver; quake; as, to *shake* with fear.
2. To move; go; advance; hasten. *Obs.*
3. **a** To splinter, as a spear. *Obs.* **b** To crack or split, as lumber. *Dial. Eng. or Cant.*
4. *Music.* To make a trill or shake. See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **a**.
5. To steal. *Slang, Australia.*
6. To idle; to loaf; to tramp as a vagabond. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — SHAKE, ROCK, SWING, SWAY agree in the idea of motion from side to side. ROCK differs from SHAKE in implying a slower, less violent, and more uniform motion; SWING denotes the oscillation or vibratory movement of something suspended; SWAY, as here compared, suggests a heavier or more unsteady oscillation than *swing*; it may apply either to suspended objects or to those which are attached at the base; as, "those boughs which *shake* against the cold" (*Shak.*); "when *rocked* the mountains, and when groaned the ground" (*Pope*); "I hear the far-off curfew sound, . . . *swinging* slow with sullen roar" (*Milton*); "Here will I lie while these long branches *sway*" (*Tennyson*). See SHIVER, THROB, FLUCTUATE, BRANDISH.

to shake down, to make an improvised bed for a night.

shake (shāk), *n.* **1.** Act or result of shaking; a vacillating or wavering motion; a quivering or alternating motion due to a sudden shock; a rapid motion one way and the other, as in trembling, quaking, shivering, jerking, etc.
Now lap dogs give themselves the rousing *shake*. *Pope.*
2. A weakening attack, as a long illness. *Dial. Eng.*
3. Promptness; haste; hurry. *Obs.*
4. In miscellaneous, chiefly technical, slang, or dial., senses: **a** *Music.* A rapid alternation of a principal tone with another represented on the next degree of the staff above or below it; a trill. **b** A fissure in rock or earth. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A fissure or crack in timber, caused by frost, wind, quick drying, etc.; also, fissured or cracked places or parts, collectively. **d** A shingle split from a piece of log from about three to four feet long. **e** *Mach.* Backlash. **f** An earthquake. *Colloq.* **g** *Print.* A blur on a printed sheet due to a shaking, wavering, or the like, in making the impression. *Eng.* **h** The redshank; — so called from its nodding motions. *Local, Eng.* **i** = SHOCK, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **j** A shaking off or dismissal; as, to get, or to give a person, the *shake*. *Slang.* **k** Short for *milk shake* or *egg shake*, etc., beverages of milk, or milk and egg, flavored and shaken thoroughly. *Colloq., U. S.*

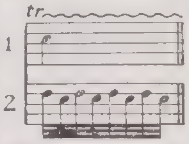

Shake, 4 **a**. 1 As written; 2 As performed.

a fair shake, a fair chance. *Colloq.* — **the shakes**, the fever and ague. *Colloq., U. S.*

shake′down′ (shāk′doun′), *n.* **1.** An improvised bed, as one made on the floor by spreading bedclothes over straw.
2. A breakdown; a boisterous dance. *Slang.*

shak′er (shāk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shakes, or by means of which something is shaken.
2. Specif.: **a** *Weaving.* A device for lifting those threads that are depressed every pick, so that those lifted may pass beneath, and dropping them again during the formation of each gauze shed. **b** *pl.* Things that hang, shaking, as drops of moisture or thin decorative metal plates. *Obs.*
3. A beggar. See SHAKE, *v. i.*, 6. *Obs.*
4. [*cap.*] One of a religious celibate sect, popularly named from movements in dancing, which forms a part of their worship. The sect originated in England in 1747, and came to the United States in 1774, under the leadership of Mother Ann Lee. The Shakers are sometimes nicknamed **Shaking Quakers**, but they differ from the Quakers in doctrine and practice. They style themselves the **Millennial Church**, or the **United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing**. The sect is now confined to the United States, their principal location being at New Lebanon, N. Y.
5. A fantail pigeon; — in full, **broad-tailed shaker**. *Obs.*
6. *pl.* Quaking grass.

Shak′er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines of the Shakers.

Shake-spear′e-an (shāk-spēr′ē-ăn), *a.* Also **Shak-sper′e-an** (shāk-spēr′ĭ-ăn). Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Shakespeare or his works.

Shakespearean, *or* **Shaksperean, sonnet.** See SONNET.

Shake-spear′e-an-ism, Shak-sper′e-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to Shakespeare or his works; anything specifically connected with Shakespeare or his works; esp., a word or expression peculiar to Shakespeare.

shak′i-ness (shāk′ĭ-nĕs), *n* Quality or state of being shaky.

shak′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHAKE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who shakes.
2. *pl.* *Naut.* Odds and ends of cordage or canvas.

shaking barrel *or* **mill.** = TUMBLING BARREL. — **s. palsy.** = PARALYSIS AGITANS. — **s. piece**, a name given by butchers to the piece of beef cut from the under side of the neck. — **s. prairie**, a plain of delta land, esp. in Louisiana, with a soil of matted vegetable mold resting upon water, peat, or quicksands, and vibrating to the tread; — called also *trembling prairie*. — **S. Quaker.** See SHAKER, 4. — **s. table**, *Mining*, a percussion table or other device acting on a similar principle for washing or sorting ore.

shak′o (shăk′ō), *n.* [Cf. F. *shako*, *schako*, Hung. *csákó*.] A kind of stiff military cap or headdress formerly of fur with a metal plate in front, resembling the modern bearskin caps of the British foot guards, now usually as in the *Illust.*

Shako.

shak′u-do′ (shăk′ōō-dō′), *n.* [Jap. *shakudō*, fr. Chin. *ch'ih⁴ t'ung²* red copper.] A Japanese alloy of copper with a little gold, assuming, when treated with the proper solutions, a beautiful blue-black patina.

shak′y (shāk′ĭ), *a.*; SHAK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHAK′I-EST (shāk′ĭ-ĕst). **1.** Liable to shake or tremble; as, a *shaky* hand. *Thackeray.*
2. Easily shaken; tottering; unsound; as, a *shaky* fence; a *shaky* constitution.
3. Questionable; uncertain; unreliable; as, a *shaky* business credit; a *shaky* story. *Colloq.*
4. Containing shakes, cracks, or splits; as, *shaky* timber.

shale (shāl), *n.* [AS. *scealu*, *scalu*. See SCALE, of a fish; cf. SHALE a kind of rock.] A shell or husk; a cod. *Now R.*

shale, *v. t.* To take off the shell or coat of; to shell. *Now R.*

shale, *n.* **1.** [Cf. SHALE a shell.] A scale or flake of loose stone from a mine or quarry. *Dial. Eng.*
2. [G. *schale*, prop., shell, akin to E. *shell*, *scale*.] A rock formed by the consolidation of clay, mud, or silt, having a finely stratified or laminated structure.
Shales present almost endless varieties of texture and composition, passing, on the one hand, into clays, or, where much indurated, into slates and argillaceous schists; on the other, into flagstones and sandstones; or again, through calcareous gradations into limestone, or through ferruginous varieties into clay ironstone, and through bituminous kinds into coal. *A. Geikie.*

shall (shăl), *v. t. & auxiliary; pres., sing.* 1st & 3d pers. SHALL, 2d SHALT, *pl.* SHALL; *pret.* SHOULD. Infinitive and participles lacking. [ME. *shal*, *schal*, pret. *sholde*, *scholde*, AS. *scal*, *sceal*, I am obliged (orig. a pret. ind.), pret. *scolde*, *sceolde*, inf. *sculan*; akin to OS. *skulan*, pres. *skal*, pret. *skolda*, D. *zullen*, pres. *zal*, pret. *zoude*, *zou*, OHG. *solan*, *scolan*, pres. *scal*, *sol*, pret. *scolta*, *solta*, G. *sollen*, pres. *soll*, pret. *sollte*, Icel. *skulu*, pres. *skal*, pret. *skyldi*, Sw. *skola*, pres. *skall*, pret. *skulle*, Dan. *skulle*, pres. *skal*, pret. *skulde*, Goth. *skulan*, pres. *skal*, pret. *skulda*, and to AS. *scyld* guilt, G. *schuld* guilt, fault, debt.] **1.** [*v. t.*] Owe; be under obligation for. *Obs.* "By the faith I *shall* to God." *Court of Love.*
2. [*auxil.*, followed by the infinitive without *to*.] Am (is, are, etc.) obliged; must. Hence, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See also SHOULD. *Shall* and *will* are both used as future auxiliaries, the choice between them arising from their respective special implications of necessity and intention. Thus *shall*, when used in the 2d or 3d person, has a special force from the fact that the speaker predicts or promises some one else's action, and hence is expressive of some authority or compulsion on the speaker's part; as in, you *shall* go; thou *shalt* not kill; he *shall* rue it. In the 1st person *shall* has no special force, since one can predict or promise his own future action as a matter of course. Hence *shall* is here weakened into expressing mere futurity, as in, I *shall* be glad to see you; we *shall* go, although by emphasis or context its futurity may take on the weightier sense of necessitation or destiny; as in, I *shall* suffer; we *shall* see. *Will*, on the other hand, when used in the 1st person, has its primary force of *volition* or *willingness*; as in, I *will* go; that is, I am willing, or, emphatically, I am determined, to go. In the 2d and 3d person the idea of volition is weakened or lost, the speaker not readily being thought of as asserting an intention in another's mind. Hence in you *will* go, they *will* go, *will* denotes simple futurity, though again the futurity may be emphasized as certain. The forms for expressing simple futurity are thus: I (we) *shall*; you (he, etc.) *will*; those for implying volition, authority, or compulsion in the speaker are: I (we) *will*; you (he, etc.) *shall*. In a question the form is used that is expected in the answer; thus, *shall* I? *shall* he? *will* he? *Will* I? is of course rarely proper, as implying that the questioner asks for his own intention. The context and the expressive intention of the writer may, of course, often set aside the application of the rules here given. Thus *shall* is used for simple futurity in all persons: (1) after conditionals, as in, whether I (you, he) *shall* go; (2) in such clauses of indirect discourse as, you think you *shall* go; he says he *shall* go; (3) in such questions as, how *shall* he cut without any knife? the context here excluding the implication that the speaker asserts authority or necessity. In commands, also, *will* is often used by way of courtesy; as in, you *will* report to the colonel.
☞ *Shall* and *will*, *should* and *would*, are often misused, as in the following examples: —
I am able to devote as much time and attention to other subjects as I *will* [shall] be under the necessity of doing next winter. *Chalmers.*
A countryman, telling us what he had seen, remarked that if the conflagration went on, as it was doing, we *would* [should] have . . . the Old Town of Edinburgh to rebuild. *H. Miller.*
I feel assured that I *will* [shall] not have the misfortune to find conflicting views held by one so enlightened. *J. Y Mason.*
☞ *Shall* and *will* may be used elliptically for *shall* or *will go*. "*I'll* to her lodgings." *Marlowe.*
He to England *shall* along with you. *Shak.*

Syn. — See WILL.

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shaft governor. See GOVERNOR, 5.
shaft′man. Var. of SHAFTMENT.
shaft′ment (shȧft′mĕnt), *n.* [AS. *sceaftmund*.] A measure, the distance from the tip of the extended thumb across the breadth of the palm, about six inches. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [part of an arrow.
shaft′ment, *n.* The feathered
Shaf′ton, Sir Piercie (pẽr′sĭ shȧf′tŭn). A fantastical character in Scott's "Monastery," whose language is an imperfect imitation of euphuism.
shaft′y (shȧf′tĭ), *a.* *Wool Sorting.* Having a close, compact, free, long, and strong staple.
shag (shăg), *n.* A cormorant, esp., in England, *Phalacrocorax graculus*, which is smaller than the common cormorant.
shag, *a.* Hairy; shaggy.
shag′a-nap′py (shăg′ȧ-năp′ĭ), *n.* [Name in one of the western dialects of Ojibwa; cf. Ojibwa *pishkwēgin* leather, Montagnais *pishāgan*.] Thread, cord, or thong made from rawhide. *Western U. S.* Cf. BABICHE. [*Obs.*
shag′bush′, *n.* A hand gun.
Sha′ge (shā′gē). *Bib.*
shage′bush′, *n.* A sackbut. *Obs.*
shag′gi-ly (shăg′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SHAGGY. [= SHAGANAPPY.
shag′gi-nap′pi, shag′gi-nep′pi.
shag′-haired′ (-hârd′), *a.* Having shaggy hair. [weak. *Obs.*
shag′ling, *a.* Shackling; shaky;
shag′poke′. Var. of SHITEPOKE.
shag′rag′, shake′rag′, *n.* **1.** A beggarly fellow; tatterdemalion. **2.** The unkempt ragged part of the community. *Slang.*
shag′reen. † CHAGRIN.
sha-green′ ray (shȧ-grēn′). A European skate (*Raia fullonica*) that yields shagreen
‖ **sha-ha′jog** (shä-hä′jŏg), *a.* [Marathi *shāhājog*.] Lit., creditable: trustworthy; — used on a hundi or bill of exchange to denote that the bearer may be trusted with the money. *India.* — *n.* Locally, a check or note to bearer. *India.* [*Bib.*
Sha′ha-ra′im (shā′hȧ-rā′ĭm).
Sha′ha-zi′mah (shā′hȧ-zī′mȧ; shȧ-hăz′ĭ-mȧ). *Bib.*
Sha′ha-zi′math (-măth). *Bib.*
shah-ban′dar. † SHABUNDER.
sha-heen′. Var. of SHAHIN.
sha′hi, sha′hee (shä′hē; shä-hē′), *n.* [Per. *shāhī*.] **a** A former small Persian silver coin variously worth from 4 pence to 10 pence. **b** A current Persian copper coin. See COIN.
Shah Na′mah (nä′mȧ). [Per., *shāh nāmah*, Book of Kings.] A celebrated historical poem written by Firdausi, being the most ancient in modern Persian.
shah-za′da (shä-zä′dȧ), *n* [Hind & Per. *shāh-zāda* son of a king.] A son of a prince; — used as a title. *India.*
shail † CHAY.
shaik. † SHEIK. [SHEIK.
shaikh (shīk), *n.* **1.** Var. of **2.** [Hind., fr. Ar. See SHEIK.] In India, a Mohammedan convert, or his descendant, of one of the native castes, usually cultivators: also, a title of a Sufi teacher or of the head of a tribe.
shail, etc Var of SHALE, *v.*, etc.
shail, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skella* a rattle to scare horses with, Norw. dial. *skjella* a rattle to frighten deer and birds from the fields.] A kind of scarecrow. *Obs.*
shaird (shārd). Scot. var. of SHARD, a fragment.
shairn (shārn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHARN. [SHARNY.
shairn′ey (shâr′nĭ). Var. of
Shai′va (shī′vȧ). Var. of SAIVA.
Shai′vite (shī′vīt). Var. of SIVAITE.
Shak. *Abbr.* Shakespeare.
shak′a-ble (shāk′ȧ-b'l), **shake′a-ble**, *a.* See -ABLE.
shakal. † JACKAL.
shake′fork′, *n.* A fork for shaking hay or straw: a pitchfork; in *Her.*, a pale, couped, forked, and pointed. [SHAKE.
shak′en (shāk′'n), *p. p.* of
shake′proof′, *a.* Designed to withstand earthquakes. *Colloq.*
shake′rag′. † SHAGRAG.
Shak′er-ess, *n* A female Shaker.
shake′scene′, *n.* A scene shifter; — a contemptuous punning allusion to Shakespeare as a play writer. *Nonce Word.*
Shake-spear′e-a′na (shāk-spēr′ē-ā′nȧ; -ăn′ȧ), **Shak-sper′e-a′na**, *or* **-ri-a′na**, *n. pl.* See -ANA.
Shake′speare-Ba′con, *or* **Shak′spere-Ba′con, Controversy.** A discussion arising from the attempt of Miss Delia Bacon (1811–59) to show that Sir Francis Bacon was the author of the dramas attributed to Shakespeare.
Shakespeare, *or* **Shakspere, of Divines.** Jeremy Taylor (1613–67); — so called on account of the beauty of his style.
Shake-spear′i-an. Var. of SHAKESPEAREAN.
Shake′spear-ize, Shak′sper-ize, *v. t.* To bring into resemblance or relation to Shakespeare's mode of thought or expression. — *v. i.* To imitate Shakespeare in thought or expression.
shake′-up′, *n.* An agitation or disturbance. *Colloq.* [SHAKY.
shak′i-ly (shāk′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
shak′sheer′ (shăk′shēr′), *n.* [Turk. *chāqshīr*.] A kind of long Oriental trousers worn by women outdoors.
Shak-spear′e-an, Shak-spear′i-an, Shak-sper′e-an, Shak-sper′i-an. Vars. of SHAKESPEAREAN.
Shak′ta, Shak′ti, etc. Vars. of SAKTA, SAKTI, etc [MEASURE.
sha′ku (shä′kōō), *n* [Jap.] See
Sha-kun′ta-la. Var of SAKUNTALA. [MUNI.
Shak′ya-mu-ni. Var. of SAKYA-
shal. Shall. *Ref. Sp.*
shald (*dial.* shăd), *a.* Shallow. — *n.* A shallow place; a shoal. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shal′der (shăl′dē(r), *n.* A rush or sedge growing in ditches; yellow iris. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shale, *v. i.* To walk sidewise; shamble; shuffle. — *n.* Shuffle; shamble. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shaled, *a.* Having a shell. *Obs.*
shal′ee (shăl′ē). Var. of SHELA.
Sha′lem (shā′lĕm). *Bib.*
shale naphtha. = PHOTOGEN.
shale oil Any oil got by distillation of bituminous shale, similar to petroleum products.
shal′er, *n.* One who shales or is splay-footed; a cripple. *Obs.*
shal-gra′mu (shăl-grä′mŭ). Var. of SALAGRAMA.
Sha′lim (shā′lĭm). *Bib*
Sha-li′sha, *or* **Sha-li′shah** (shȧ-lī′shȧ; shăl′ĭ-shä). *Bib.*
shalk, *n.* [AS. *scealc*.] A man; servant; attendant; man at arms. *Obs.*
shalke. † CHALK.
shall. † SHALE.
Shal′le-cheth (shăl′ē-kĕth; shȧ-lē′kĕth). *Bib.* One of the temple gates. [LIS.
shal′li (shăl′ĭ). Var. of CHAL-
shal′lon (shăl′ŏn), *n.* [Amer. Indian of the northwest.] The salal or salal berry.

shal-loon′ (shă-lōōn′), *n.* [F. *chalon*, fr. *Châlons*, in France, where it was first made.] A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff. *Swift.*
shal′lop (shăl′ŭp), *n.* [F. *chaloupe*, prob. same word as OF. *chaloupe* shell; orig. uncert. Cf. SLOOP.] **a** A light open boat, used chiefly on rivers, propelled by oars or sails or by both. **b** A small vessel, usually with two masts carrying fore-and-aft sails or lugsails. *Obs. or R.*
shal-lot′ (shă-lŏt′), *n.* [OF. *eschalote* (for *eschalogne*), F. *échalote*. See SCALLION; cf. ESCHALOT.] **a** *Bot.* An onionlike plant (*Allium ascalonicum*) producing small clustered bulbs used like garlic for flavoring. **b** A small onion.
shal′low (shăl′ō), *a.*; SHAL′LOW-ER (-ēr); SHAL′LOW-EST. [ME. *schalowe*, perh. akin. to G. *schal* insipid, stale. Cf. SHOAL shallow.] **1.** Not deep; having little depth; shoal; as, *shallow* water; a *shallow* pan.
2. Not deep in tone. *Rare. Bacon.*
3. Not deep intellectually; not profound; superficial.
Deep versed in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*
shal′low, *n.* **1.** A shallow place in a body of water; a shoal.
2. The flat basket, tray, or cart used by street hawkers or costermongers. *Eng.*
shal′low, *v. i.*; SHAL′LOWED (-ōd); SHAL′LOW-ING. To decrease in depth, as water or as alluvial deposits.
Shal′low, *n.* A braggart and foolish country justice in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth."
shal′y (shāl′ĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling shale.
sham (shăm), *n.* [Originally the same word as *shame*, hence, a disgrace, a trick. See SHAME, *n.*] **1.** That which deceives expectation; any trick or fraudulent device that disappoints; a make-believe; imposture; humbug.
Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addison.*
2. A removable ornamental covering, part, or the like, which gives a finish to an article or makes it imitate something; as, a pillow *sham*, or, formerly, a shirt *sham*.
sham, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; feigned; unreal.
sham, *v. t.*; SHAMMED (shămd); SHAM′MING. **1.** To deceive or delude with false pretenses; to trick; cheat; also, *Rare*, to affect in some specified manner by shamming.
Fooled and *shammed* into a conviction *L'Estrange.*
2. To obtrude or pass off by fraud or imposition. *Rare.*
3. To assume the manner and character, or the effects, of; to ape; feign; as, to *sham* the scholar; to *sham* illness.
to sham Abram *or* **Abraham**, to feign sickness (cf. ABRAHAM-MAN); to malinger. Hence a malingerer is called, in sailors' cant, a *sham Abram*, or *sham Abraham*.
sham, *v. i.* To make false pretenses; to deceive; feign.
sha′ma (shä′mä), *n.* [Hind. *shāmā*.] An Indian song bird (*Kittacincla*, or *Cittocincla, macrura*) of the thrush family noted for its song, and often kept as a cage bird. The male is black with a white breast and chestnut abdomen.
sha′man (shä′măn; shăm′ăn; 277), *n.* [Orig. same as Skr. *çramaṇa* beggar monk, a name transferred to priests of the Ural-Altaic race.] A priest or conjurer of shamanism; loosely, a medicine man.
sha-man′ic (shȧ-măn′ĭk), *a.* Also **sha′man**. Of or pertaining to, or believing in, shamanism.
sha′man-ism (shä′măn-ĭz′m; shăm′ăn-), *n.* Primarily, the primitive religion of the Ural-Altaic peoples of northern Asia and Europe, in which the unseen world of gods, demons, and ancestral spirits is conceived to be responsive only to the shamans, mediumistic magicians. Hence, any similar religion, esp. that of some American Indians, where the medicine man performs much the same function. — **sha′man-ist,** *n.* & *a.* — **sha′man-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*
Sha′mash (shä′măsh), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The chief sun god, a beneficent power which drives away winter and storms and brightens the earth with verdure. He drives away also evil or the demons that cause disease, and is the god of righteousness and order. The two main centers of Shamash worship were Sippar and Larsa.
sham′ble (shăm′b'l), *n.* [ME. *schamel* a bench, stool, AS. *scamel*, *sceamol*, a bench, form, stool, fr. L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum* a bench, stool.] **1.** A stool; footstool; bench. *Obs.*
2. A bench, table, or stall for marketing merchandise, esp. meats; hence, *pl.*, any place where butcher's meat is sold.
As summer flies are in the *shambles*. *Shak.*
3. A place for slaughtering animals for meat; an abattoir; — used in *pl.*, but sometimes construed as singular.
To make a *shambles* of the parliament house. *Shak.*
4. *Mining.* = SHAMMEL. *Cornwall.*
sham′ble, *v. i.*; SHAM′BLED (-b'ld); SHAM′BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. OD. *schampelen* to slip, *schampen* to slip away, escape. Cf. SCAMBLE, SCAMPER.] **1.** To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along
2. To rove, wander; meander. *M. Cawein.*
sham′bling (shăm′blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHAMBLE. Specif.: *p. a.* Characterized by an awkward, irregular pace; as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs; *shambling* cows.

shame (shām), *n.* [ME. *shame*, *schame*, AS. *scamu*, *sceamu*; akin to OS. & OHG. *scama*, G. *scham*, Icel. *skömm*, *skamm*, Sw. & Dan. *skam*, D. & G. *schande*, Goth. *skanda* shame, *skaman sik* to be ashamed; perh. from a root *skam* meaning to cover, and akin to the root (*kam*) of G. *hemd* shirt, E. *chemise*. Cf. SHAM.] **1.** Painful feeling or emotion excited by a consciousness of guilt or impropriety, or of having done something unworthy, or of the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts to conceal; also, susceptibility to such feeling or emotion.
Have you no modesty, no maiden *shame*? *Shak.*
2. Reproach incurred or suffered; shameful or ignominious treatment; dishonor; ignominy; scorn; contempt.
Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 6.
Honor and *shame* from no condition rise. *Pope.*
3. Cause or reason of shame; a disgrace.
Guides who are the *shame* of religion. *South.*
4. The private parts. *Is.* xlvii. 3.
for shame! you should be ashamed; shame on you!
shame, *v. t.*; SHAMED (shāmd); SHAM′ING (shām′ĭng).
1. To cover with reproach or ignominy; to bring into contempt; to put to shame; to dishonor; disgrace.
And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*. *Spenser.*
2. To make ashamed; to excite in (a person) a consciousness of guilt, impropriety, or unworthy conduct.
Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would . . . *shame* the world, and not the world him. *South.*
3. To mock at; to deride. *Obs. or R. Ps.* xiv. 6.
4. To be ashamed of, or unwilling to acknowledge. *Obs.*
5. To bring or drive (a person) by shame.
Syn. — Mortify, humiliate.
shame, *v. i.* [AS. *scamian*, *sceamian*. See SHAME, *n.*] To be ashamed; to feel shame. *Rare. Shak.*
shame′faced′ (shām′fāst′), *a.* [For *shamefast*; AS. *scamfæst*. See SHAME, *n.*; FAST firm.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; diffident; bashful; modest.
Your *shamefaced* virtue shunned the people's praise. *Dryden.*
— **shame′faced′ly** (-fāst′lĭ; -fās′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **shame′faced′ness** (-fāst′nĕs; -fās′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*
shame′fast (-fȧst), *a.* [AS. *scamfæst.*] Shamefaced. — **shame′fast-ly,** *adv.* — **shame′fast-ness,** *n. All Archaic.*
shame′ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Modest; bashful. *Obs. Spenser.*
2. Full of the feeling of shame. *Obs.*
3. Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; as, a *shameful* retreat.
4. Exciting the feeling of shame; indecent; as, a *shameful* picture; a *shameful* sight. *Spenser.*
Syn. — Disgraceful, reproachful, indecent, unbecoming, degrading, scandalous, ignominious, infamous.
— **shame′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **shame′ful-ness,** *n.*
shame′less, *a.* [AS. *scamlēas.*] **1.** Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; insensible to disgrace.
2. Indicating want of sensibility to shame or disgrace; indecent; as, a *shameless* picture; a *shameless* swindle.
Syn. — Impudent, unblushing, audacious, immodest.
— **shame′less-ly,** *adv.* — **shame′less-ness,** *n.*
sham′mer (shăm′ēr), *n.* One who shams; impostor.
sham′my (-ĭ), *n.* [F. *chamois* a chamois, shammy leather. See CHAMOIS.] **a** *Zoöl.* The chamois. **b** = CHAMOIS, 2.
sham-poo′ (shăm-pōō′), *v. t.*; SHAM-POOED′ (-pōōd′); SHAM-POO′ING. [Hind. *chāmpnā* to press, to squeeze.] **1.** To massage. *Orig. Oriental. Rare.*
2. To subject (the scalp) to washing and rubbing with some cleansing agent, as soap and water or alcohol, white of egg, etc.; to shampoo the scalp of (a person).
sham-poo′, *n.* Act or process or fact of shampooing.
sham′rock (shăm′rŏk), *n.* [Ir. *seamrog*, *seamar*, trefoil, white clover, white honeysuckle; akin to Gael. *seamrag.*] A trifoliate plant used as a national emblem by the Irish. The legend is that St. Patrick used it to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity. The original shamrock is variously considered to have been the wood sorrel, the white clover, or the black medic.

Shamrock. *a* Wood Sorrel; *b* White Clover; *c* Black Medic.

shamrock pea. A trailing fabaceous herb (*Parochetus communis*) native of Asia and Africa, having trifoliolate leaves and pale purple flowers.
Shan (shän; shăn), *n. Ethnol.* A member of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Tai stock, found throughout Indo-China, esp. in the Shan States. The Shans vary in civilization from mere savagery to a Buddhistic culture equal to that of the Siamese, to whom they are both physically and linguistically allied. The Shan States flourished from the 12th century to the 16th. Also, the language of the Shans, of which the alphabets are borrowed from the Burmese. See INDO-CHINESE.
The word "*Shan*" is the Burmese pronunciation of "Sham," which is the correct form. *Census of India*, 1901.

Shan (shän; shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Shans, their language, or the states named for them in central Indo-China.
shan′dry-dan (shăn′drĭ-dăn), *n.* An old-fashioned chaise or gig; a rickety vehicle. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*
Shan′dy, Tris′tram (trĭs′trăm shăn′dĭ). Nominal hero of Sterne's novel, "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent." He is the son of **Walter Shandy**, a whimsical man with a too miscellaneous learning, who acted upon the absurd theories of the pedants of past ages. Tristram's mother is the ideal of nonentity of character.
shan′dy-gaff (shăn′dĭ-găf), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A beverage made by mixing beer and ginger beer or ginger ale.
shang-hai′ (shăng-hī′), *n.* [From *Shanghai*, city in China.] **1.** One of a long-legged, long-necked breed of domestic fowls of Asiatic origin, now replaced among poultry raisers by the brahmas and cochins.
2. A tall, lanky dandy. *Obs. Slang, U. S.*
shang-hai′, *v. t.* [From *Shanghai*, city in China.] To drug, intoxicate, or render insensible and ship as a sailor, — usually to secure advance money or a premium.
shang′-ti′ (shăng′tē′), *n.* [Chin. *shang*[4] supreme + *ti*[4] ruler.] A native Chinese name for God, occurring in the ancient classics, and somewhat commonly adopted — originally by Roman Catholic missionaries — among Christians in China. Chiefly because of its popular application to a god of the Taoist pantheon, *shang-ti* has been opposed as a rendering of *God* by many Protestants who prefer for this sense the name *t'ien*[2] *chu*[3], "Lord of heaven."
shank (shăŋk), *n.* [ME. *shanke*, *schanke*, *schonke*, AS. *scanca*, *sceanca*, *sconca*, *sceonca*; akin to D. *schonk* a bone, G. *schenkel* thigh, shank, *schinken* ham, OHG. *scincha* shank, Dan. & Sw. *skank*.] **1. a** The lower part of the leg; in man, the part between the knee and the ankle; the shin; in various animals, the part apparently corresponding thereto: as, in the horse, the part (the metacarpus or metatarsus) between the fetlock and the joint above; in birds, the part (the tarsometatarsus, commonly called the *tarsus* by ornithologists) between the so-called *knee* and the digits. **b** Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the hind leg (that of the fore leg being called *shin*; see SHIN); in sheep, sometimes, the fore leg.
2. The entire leg; as, to rest one's weary *shanks*.
3. Hence, that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved. Specif.: **a** That part of a key which is between the bow or handle and the bit or wing. **b** The middle part of an anchor, or that part which is between the ring and the crown. See ANCHOR, *Illust.* **c** The tang of a hoe, rake, knife, etc. **d** A loop forming an eye to a button. **e** The projecting part of a knob handle containing the spindle socket. **f** = 1st CANON, 12.
4. In technical uses: **a** *Arch.* (1) The shaft of a column. *Obs.* (2) The space between two channels of the Doric triglyph. **b** *Metal.* A ladle for molten metal, with long handles, for use by two or more men. **c** *Type Founding.* The body of a type. See TYPE, *Illust.* **d** *Shoemaking.* The narrow part of the sole beneath the instep. **e** *pl. Lens Making.* See SHANK, *v. t.*, 2.
to ride Shanks' mare *or* **Shanks' pony**, to go on foot; to walk.
shank, *v. i.*; SHANKED (shăŋkt); SHANK′ING. **1.** To fall off, as a leaf, flower, or capsule, on account of disease affecting the supporting footstalk; — usually with *off*.
2. To travel on foot; — sometimes with *it* *Scot.*
shank, *v. t.* **1.** To send away abruptly; to pack off. *Scot.*
2. *Lens Making.* To nibble the rough edges of (the glass) with flat-nosed pliers (called *shanks*) before grinding.
shank′ings, *n. pl. Wool Trade.* The short coarse wool trimmed from the legs of sheep. *Australia.*
shan′ty (shăn′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Prob. shortened fr. *chantier.*] **1.** A small, mean dwelling; a rough, slight building for temporary use; a hut.
2. A small inn in the Australian bush; a public house; esp., an unlicensed groggery. *Slang.*
shan′ty, *v. i.* **1.** To live in a shanty. *S. H. Hammond.*
2. To drink frequently or habitually at a shanty. *Australian Bush Slang.*
shan′ty-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One that lives in a shanty, as a Canadian lumberman.
shape (shāp), *n.* [ME. *shap*, *schap*, AS. *gesceap* in *gesceap* creation, creature, fr. the root of *scieppan*, *scyppan*, *sceppan*, to shape, to do, to effect; akin to OS. *giskeppian*, OFries. *skeppa*, D. *scheppen*, G. *schaffen*, OHG. *scaffan*, *sceffen*, *skeffen*, Icel. *skapa*, *skepja*, Dan. *skabe*, *skaffe*, Sw. *skapa*, *skaffa*, Goth. *gaskapjan*, and perh. to E. *shave*, *v.* Cf. -SHIP.] **1.** The external appearance of a thing; outward aspect; make; figure; form; guise; as, the *shape* of a tree; the *shape* of the head; a graceful *shape*.
He beat me grievously, in the *shape* of a woman. *Shak.*
2. That which has form or figure; a figure; an appearance; a being: an apparition.
[There sat], on either side, a formidable *shape*. *Milton.*

shal′low, *v. t.* To make shallow. *Rare.*
shal′low-brained′ (-brānd′), *a* Weak in intellect; foolish.
shal′low-heart′ed, *a.* Incapable of deep feeling.
shal′low-ling, *n.* [*shallow* + 1st *-ling.*] A foolish, shallow person. *Obs*
shal′low-ly, *adv.* of SHALLOW.
shal′low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shal′low-pat′ed (-pāt′ĕd), *a.* Shallow-brained.
shal′low-waist′ed, *a. Naut.* Having only a moderate depression amidships.
shal′low-wit′ted, *a.* Shallow-brained. *Rare.* [(-ŭn). *Bib.*
Shal′lum (shăl′ŭm), **Shal′lun**
shally-shally. ✝ SHILLY-SHALLY.
Shal′mai (shăl′mī; -mā-ī). *Bib.*
Shal′man (shăl′măn). *Bib.*
Shal′man-e′ser (-ē′zēr). *Bib.*
shalme. shalmy ✝ SHAWM.
sha-loon′. Var. of SHALLOON.
shalot. ✝ SHALLOT.
shaloup. ✝ SHALLOP. [SHALL.
shalt (shălt), *2d pers. sing.* of
shaltow. For *shalt thou. Obs.*
shaltu. Short for *shalt thou. Obs.*
shalt′y, shalt′ie (shŏl′tĭ). Vars. of SHELTY. *Scot.*
shalwars. ✝ SHULWAURS.
sham (shȧm) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHAME.
Sham (shăm; *Burmese pron.* shăn). *Ethnol.* Var. of SHAN.
Sham, *n.* = TAI. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
Sha′ma (shā′mȧ). *Bib.*
shamade. ✝ CHAMADE.
sham′a-lo grass (shăm′ȧ-lō). [Telugu *shamalū.*] Jungle grass.
sham′a mil′let (shăm′ȧ). [Bengali and other Indian languages *shama.*] A grass (*Panicum colonum*) of the Old World, whose seeds are used as food, esp. in India.
Sham′a-ri′ah (shăm′ȧ-rī′ȧ; shȧ-mär′yȧ). *Bib.* [legs. *Obs.*
sham′ble, *a.* Bandy; — said of
sham′ble, *v. t.* To send to the shambles; slaughter. *Rare.*
sham′ble, *n.* Act of shambling; a shambling gait.
sham′bling. *n.* An awkward, irregular, or unsteady, gait.
sham′bls. Shambles *Ref. Sp.*
shambrogue. ✝ SHAMROCK.
shamed, *a.* Shameful. *Obs.*
Sha′med (shā′mĕd). *Bib.*
sha′mee-a′na (shä′mē-ä′nȧ). Var. of SHAMIANAH.
shame′flow′er (shām′flou′ēr), *n* The blushwort.
shamell. ✝ SHAMBLE, *n.*
shame′ly, *a.* Shameful. *Obs.*
shame′ness, *n.* Shame. *Obs.*
shame′-proof′, *a.* Shameless.
sham′er (shām′ēr), *n.* One that shames.
Sha′mer (shā′mēr). *Bib.*
shame′ship, *n.* Shame. *Obs.*
shamesly, *adv.* Shamefully. *Obs.*
shamevous, *a.* [See SHAME; cf. ME. *bountevous* (see BOUNTEOUS).] Shameful. *Obs.* [shame.
shame′wor′thy, *a.* Deserving
Sham′gar (shăm′gär), *n. Bib.* A judge of Israel who slew six hundred Philistines with an ox goad. *Judges* iii. 31.
Sham′huth (shăm′hŭth). *Bib.*
sha′mi-a′nah (shä′mē-ä′nȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per *shāmiyānah*, fr. Per. *shāma* veil, darkness, *shāmī* evening.] An awning or canopy. *India.*
sha′mi-lat′ (shä′mē-lät′; -lŏt′), *n. pl.* [Hind. *shāmilāt*, fr. Ar. *shāmilāt*, pl. of *shāmil* extending to, comprehending.] *Hindu Law.* Lands held and cultivated in common or partnership by a community.
shamill. ✝ SHAMBLE, *n.*
Sha′mir (shā′mēr). *Bib.*
sham′i-sen (shăm′ĭ-sĕn). Var. of SAMISEN.
Sham′ma (shăm′ȧ). *Bib.*
Sham′mah, *n. Bib.* One of David's men who brought him water from Bethlehem at the risk of his life. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 16.
Sham′ma-i (shăm′ā-ī; shăm′ī). *Bib.* [of SHAM.
shammed (shămd), *pret. & p. p.*
sham′mel (shăm′'l), *n.* [See SHAMBLE a stool.] A platform on which ore or refuse is shoveled; esp., formerly, one of an ascending series for raising ore by shoveling it from one to another. *Cornwall.* [SHAM.
sham′ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of
sham′mish, *a.* [From SHAM.] Deceptive; deceitful. *Obs.*
sham′mock (*dial.* shăm′ŭk, shȧm′ŭk), *v. i.* To shamble; dawdle; also, to bungle, shirk, or cheat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sham′mock, *n. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** One who shammocks. **2.** *pl.* Shoes, esp. old shoes; also, feet; legs. [*Bib.*
Sham′moth (shăm′ŏth; -ōth).
shammoy. ✝ CHAMOIS.
Sham-mu′a, *or* **-ah** (shă-mū′ȧ; shăm′ū-ȧ). *Bib.*
shamois, shamoy (*pron.*, *see* CHAMOIS, *Note*), *n. & v.* Vars. of CHAMOIS.
sham′oo-la grass (shăm′ōō-lȧ). Var. of SHAMALO GRASS.
sha′mous-ly, *adv.* Shamefully *Obs.*
sham-poo′er, *n.* One that shampoos. [SHAMROCK.
sham′root′. Obs. corrupt. of
sham-sheer′, *n.* [Pers. *shimshīr.*] Scimitar; sword. *Obs.*
Sham′she-rai (shăm′shē-rī; shăm′shē-rā′ī). *Bib.*
shan (shȧn), *a.* Shy; timid; bashful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shan (shăn), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skaan* a hard crust, dried scraps, Sw. dial. *skan*, *skån*, crust, bark, *skant* a knotty stem.] *Naut.* A knotty or fibrous defect in a spar or timber. *Rare.*
shan′a-cus (shȧn′ȧ-kŭs), *n. & v.* [Ir. *seanachas*, *seanchus*, tale, history.] Also **shan′agh** (-ȧκ). Gossip. *Ir.*
sha′nan (shä′nȧn), *or* **sha-nar′** (shä-när′), *n.* One of a Dravidian trading caste or tribe of southern India.
shan-baff′, *n.* [Per. *shānah-bāf*, fr. *shānah* a weaver's comb + *bāf* weaving.] A coarse white cloth. *Obs. India.*
shand (shȧnd), *a.* [Cf. AS. *sceand* shame.] Worthless. *Scot.*
shande. ✝ SHONDE.
shan′dra-dan (shȧn′drȧ-dȧn). Var. of SHANDRYDAN. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*
shan′dry (-drĭ), *n.* Short for SHANDRYDAN. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*
shane (*dial.* shān). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of SHINE.
Shang (shăng), *n.* [Chin. *shang*[1] merchant.] A dynasty in Chinese history, from B. C. 1766 to 1122, marked by growth of feudal government. [CHANGA.
shan′ga (shăŋ′gȧ). Var. of
shan′gan, *n.* [Gael. *seangan.*] A cleft stick to fasten to the tail of a dog. *Obs. Scot.*
shang′hai′ (shăng′hī′), *n.* [See SHANGAN.] A forked stick with elastic band for throwing small stones, etc. — *v. t.* To shoot with a shanghai. *Australasia.*
shank′ beer′ (shăŋk′ bēr′), *n.* = SCHENK BEER.
shank cutter. **1.** = END MILL **2.** *Shoemaking.* A device for cutting out shanks.
shanked (shăŋkt), *a.* Having a shank or shanks; as, long-*shanked.* [CHANCRE.
shank′er (shăŋ′kēr). Var. of
shank mill. *Mech.* = END MILL.
shank painter. *Naut.* A short rope or chain which holds the shank of an anchor near the flukes against the vessel.
shank shell. A chank shell.
shan′na (shȧn′nȧ). Contr. of *shall not. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shan′ny (shăn′ĭ), *n.* A European blenny (*Blennius pholis*), olive-green with dark spots.
shan′ny (shăn′ĭ; shȧn′ĭ), *a.* Foolish; silly; giddy. *Dial. Eng.*
Shan′scrit. ✝ SANSKRIT.
shan't (shänt; shȧnt). A contr. of *shall not. Colloq.*
shan′ty (shăn′tĭ; shȧn′tĭ), *a.* Jaunty; showy. *Dial. Eng.*
shant′y (shȧn′tĭ). Var. of CHANTEY, a sailor's chorus.
shanty boat. = WANIGAN.
shap′a-ble, shape′a-ble (shāp′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be shaped. **2.** Shapely. *Rare.*

3. Form of embodiment, as in words; form, as of thought; concrete embodiment or example, as of some quality.
4. Condition or state of being; as, the market is in good *shape*; the patient is in bad *shape*. *Colloq.*
5. Way; combination of circumstances; fashion; manner; as in the phrase, in any way, *shape*, or manner.
6. A model; a pattern; a mold.
7. *Millinery.* An untrimmed bonnet or hat body or frame.
8. Dress for disguise; costume. *Obs.* *Massinger.*
9. *Iron Manuf.* **a** A rolled or hammered piece, as a bar, beam, angle iron, etc., having a cross section different from merchant bar. **b** A piece roughly forged nearly to the form it is to receive when completely forged or fitted.
10. *Naut.* A cone, ball, or drum of light metal or canvas hoisted, usually in combination, in making code signals.
Syn. — See FORM.

shape (shāp), *v. t.*; *pret.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED, *Archaic* SHAP′EN (shāp′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAP′ING (-ĭng). [ME. *shapen*, *schapen*, fr. the n. *schap* shape. The p. p. *shapen* is from the kindred strong verb with a weak pres. AS. *sceppan*, *scyppan*, *sceppan*, p. p. *sceapen*. See SHAPE, *n.*] **1**. To form or create; esp., to mold or make into a particular form; to give proper form or figure to.
I was *shapen* in iniquity. *Ps.* li. 5.
Grace *shaped* her limbs, and beauty decked her face. *Prior.*
2. To adapt, as to a purpose; to regulate; adjust; direct; as, to *shape* the course of a vessel.
[I] *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*
3. To image; to conceive; to body forth. *Shak.*
4. To design; devise; plan; ordain; arrange. "When *shapen* was all this conspiracy." *Chaucer.*
5. To costume; dress. *Obs.*
to shape one's self, to prepare; make ready. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shape, *v. i.* **1**. To suit; to be adjusted or conformable. *R.*
2. To happen; befall. *Obs.*
3. **a** To make a start; to begin operations. *Colloq., Brit.* **b** To perform (well or badly), as in a contest. *Slang.*

shape′less, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; misshapen; — opposed to *shapely*. — **shape′less-ly**, *adv.* — **shape′less-ness**, *n.*

shape′ly (shāp′lĭ), *a.*; SHAPE′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SHAPE′LI-EST. **1**. Well-formed; having a regular shape, symmetrical.
Where the *shapely* column stood. *Cowper.*
2. Fit; suitable. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

shap′er (shāp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. The Creator; the Deity. *Obs.*
2. One who shapes; as, the *shaper* of one's fortunes.
The secret of those old *shapers* died with them. *Lowell.*
3. Any of various devices or machines for giving a particular shape or contour to an object; specif.: **a** *Metal Working.* A comparatively small machine tool in which the work is held stationary and the tool is given a straight-line reciprocating motion. **b** *Wood Working.* A machine with a cutter mounted on a vertical revolving spindle and projecting above a flat table, for cutting irregular outlines, moldings, etc. **c** Any of various tools or machines for stamping or pressing sheet metal, as a swage for shaping saw teeth.

shard (shärd), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sceurn* dung.] Dung; ordure.

shard, *n.* Also *sheard*, *sherd.* [AS. *sceard*, properly a p. p. from the root of *sceran* to shear, to cut; akin to D. *schaard* a fragment, G. *scharte* a notch, Icel. *skarð*. See SHEAR; cf. SHERD.] **1**. A piece or fragment of a brittle substance, as of an earthen vessel; also, a shell, scale, or the like.
The splintered *shards* [of hemp] were piled high against his brake. *Jas. Lane Allen.*
2. The hard wing cover, or elytrum, of a beetle.
They are his *shards*, and he their beetle. *Shak.*

shard beetle. A dung beetle of the Old World genus *Geotrupes*; — so called from the hard elytra.

shard′-borne′, *a.* Borne on shards, or scaly wing cases.

shard′y (shär′dĭ), *a.* Having, or consisting of, or resembling, shards; as, *shardy* wings of an insect.

share (shâr), *n.* [ME. *schar*, AS. *scear*; akin to OHG. *scaro*, G. *schar*, pflugschar, and E. *shear*, v. See SHEAR.] *Agric.* **a** The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of a furrow; a plowshare. See PLOW, *Illust.* **b** The analogous part of a seed drill.

share, *v. t.* [See SHARE (of a plow), SHEAR, *v.*] To cut; shear; cleave; divide; to form by cutting. *Obs.*

share, *n.* [ME. *schare*, AS. *scearu*, *scaru*, fr. *sceran* to shear, cut. See SHEAR, *v.*] **1**. A piece or part shorn or cut off; a cut or section; specif., a slice. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A certain quantity; a portion; a part; a division; as, a small *share* of prudence.
3. Specif.: **a** The part allotted or belonging to one of a number owning together any property or interest; the undivided interest of any one of a number owning jointly or in common; an apportioned lot; allotment; dividend. "My *share* of fame." *Dryden.* **b** Any of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided; as, a ship owned in ten *shares*. Specif., any of the equal interests or rights into which the entire capital stock of a corporation is divided; any of a number of equal individisible rights or interests in the management, profits, and ultimate assets of a corporation constituting the property of those who own it, the ownership of shares being regularly evidenced by one or more certificates. See also STOCK, ORDINARY, COMMON, PREFERRED, PREFERENCE STOCK, etc.
4. [AS. *scearu.*] The pubis, or sharebone; also, the pubic region; the groin; the fork of the body; the privates. *Obs.*
share and share alike, in equal shares.

share, *v. t.*; SHARED (shârd); SHAR′ING (shâr′ĭng). **1**. To divide and distribute in portions; to apportion; to divide; as, to *share* one's estate between one's heirs.
2. To partake of, use, experience, or enjoy, with others; to have a portion of; to take and possess in common; as, to *share* a shelter with another; they *shared* the bread.
Syn. — See PARTAKE.

share, *v. i.* To have part; to receive a portion; to partake.

share′beam′ (shâr′bēm′), *n.* The part of the plow to which the share is attached.

share′hold′er (-hōl′dẽr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property.

shar′er (shâr′ẽr), *n.* One who shares; as: **a** A shareholder. *Obs.* **b** A participator; partaker; specif., *Moham. Law*, one of those to whom a specific share in the estate of an intestate decedent is assigned by the Koran, and who take prior to the residuaries. **c** A divider; distributer.

shark (shärk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; prob. named from its rapacity (cf. SHARK, *v. t.*, SHARK petty rapine, SHARK a sharper); or possibly fr. OF. *cherquier*, dial. form of *cerchier* to search, F. *chercher* (cf. SEARCH).] Any of numerous elasmobranch fishes which conform more or less nearly to the ordinary fishes in the fusiform (not flattened) shape of the body and lateral position of the gill clefts, as distinguished from the greatly flattened rays and the grotesquely shaped chimæras (see 2d RAY, HOLOCEPHALI), and from some of the more primitive extinct elasmobranchs. The sharks are mostly marine and, though widely distributed, most abundant in warm seas. They are usually of medium or large size, the largest existing fishes (30 to 40 feet long) being of this group. Still larger extinct sharks are known. Sharks have a tough, usually dull gray, sometimes conspicuously spotted, skin, which is roughened by minute tubercles. The tail is strongly heterocercal and the snout is produced beyond the mouth, which generally has formidable teeth. Though some feed chiefly on shellfish, most are very active, voracious, and destructive of other fishes, and the larger ones are often dangerous to man. Their flesh is coarse. Oil is obtained from the liver of many species. Among the more important kinds are the basking, blue, hammer-head, man-eating, and porbeagle sharks, and the dogfishes. See these terms; also ELASMOBRANCHII, SELACHII.

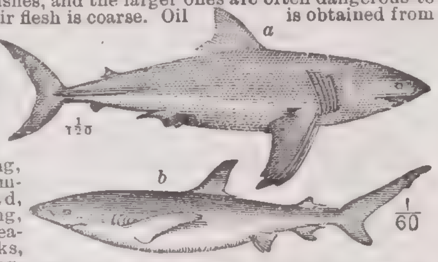

a The Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*). *b* The Dusky Shark (*Carcharias obscurus*).

shark, *v. t.*; SHARKED (shärkt); SHARK′ING. [Of uncertain origin; perh. related to E. *shear* and orig. meaning, to clip off. Cf. SHIRK, also SHARK the fish, SHARK a sharper.] To get or gather together rapaciously or by fraud, trickery, or the like; to get by playing the shark. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

shark, *v. i.* **1**. To play the sharper; to practice fraud or trickery; to swindle.
2. To live by shifts and stratagems. *Beau. & Fl.*

shark, *n.* [Cf. SHARK, *v. t.*] **1**. A rapacious, crafty person; a sharper. *Colloq.*
2. Trickery; fraud; petty thieving or swindling. *Obs.*
3. One who excels greatly, esp. in a particular line; an exceptionally capable or brilliant person. *Slang.*

shark′er (shär′kẽr), *n.* One who lives by sharking; a sharper; a crafty swindler; a shark.

shark moth. Any of certain noctuid moths of the genus *Cucullia*, as *C. lactucæ*, which feeds on lettuce.

shark's mouth (shärks). *Naut.* An opening in an awning in the wake of a mast, stay, or the like.

shark sucker. Any remora that adheres to sharks.

sharp (shärp), *a.*; SHARP′ER (shär′pẽr); SHARP′EST. [ME. *sharp*, *scharp*, AS. *scearp*; akin to OS. *skarp*, LG. *scharp*, D. *scherp*, G. *scharf*, Dan. & Sw. *skarp*, Icel. *skarpr*. Cf. ESCARP, SCRAPE.] **1**. Having a very thin edge or fine point; of a nature to cut or pierce easily; not blunt or dull; keen.
He dies upon my scimitar's *sharp* point. *Shak.*
2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse or rounded; somewhat pointed or edged; peaked or ridged; angular; as, a *sharp* hill; *sharp* features.
3. Appearing as if cut off clean; well-defined; sharp-cut; distinct; as, the hill stands out *sharp* against the sky; a *sharp* star; a *sharp* negative in photography.
4. Affecting the senses or sensory nerves as if pointed or cutting; specif.: to the taste or smell, pungent, acid, sour; to the hearing, piercing, shrill; to the eye, instantaneously brilliant, dazzling; as, a *sharp* flash.
5. Very trying to the feelings; piercing; keen; severe; painful; distressing; as, *sharp* pain, weather; a *sharp* and frosty air. "*Sharpest* perils." *Keble.*
6. *Music.* **a** High in pitch; acute; as, a *sharp* note or tone. **b** Raised a semitone in pitch; as, C *sharp* (C♯), which is a half step higher than C. **c** So high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch; as, the tone is *sharp*; that instrument is *sharp*. **d** Of an interval, major or augmented; as, a *sharp* fifth, an augmented fifth. **e** Of a key or tonality, having a signature in sharps. Opposed in all these senses to *flat*.
7. Cutting in language or import; biting; severe; stern; as, a *sharp* rebuke. "That *sharp* look." *Tennyson.*
8. Of keen perception; quick to discern or distinguish; having nice discrimination; acute; penetrating; shrewd; as, a *sharp* eye; *sharp* sight, hearing, or judgment.
Nothing makes men *sharper* . . . than want. *Addison.*
9. Very attentive; vigilant; as, to keep a *sharp* watch.
10. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest; impatient for gratification; keen; as, a *sharp* appetite.
11. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent; impetuous. "In *sharp* contest of battle." *Milton.*
12. Keenly or unduly attentive to one's own interest; close in dealing; as, a *sharp* dealer, customer.
13. Brisk; quick; closely or keenly contested; as, a *sharp* run or race; a *sharp* game.
"What 's to do? be *sharp*, and tell me." *C. Brontë.*
14. Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty, as sand.
15. Steep; abrupt; as, a *sharp* ascent or curve.
16. *Phon.* Voiceless; surd.
Voiceless consonants are, as a rule, pronounced more forcibly than voiced ones; so the former are commonly called "*sharp*," and the latter "flat." *W. Viëtor.*
Syn. — Piercing, penetrating; pungent, poignant, acid, tart, acrid, harsh; biting, bitter, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic; fierce, ardent, fiery; shrewd, sagacious, astute. — SHARP, KEEN, ACUTE, CUTTING, TRENCHANT, INCISIVE, CRISP. As used of things, SHARP (the common word) applies to either an edge or a point; KEEN (now somewhat rhetorical), esp. to an edge, rarely to a point; ACUTE (commonly more or less technical) applies to a point regarded as angular, but not to an edge; as, *sharp* (or *keen*) as a razor, *sharp* (not *keen*) as a needle, an *acute* leaf. As applied to that which affects the senses, SHARP is of much wider application than KEEN, which is chiefly used of cold, wind, etc.; ACUTE, in this application, is rare; as, *sharp* as vinegar, a *sharp* voice, a *sharp* flash, a *sharp* (or *keen*) wind. As applied to the senses themselves, SHARP is used esp. of sight and hearing, KEEN, of sight and smell, ACUTE, of hearing; as, *sharp*-sighted, *keen*-sighted, *sharp* ears, his hearing was still *acute*, dogs *keen* of scent. As characterizing pleasures and pains, SHARP suggests most definitely that which cuts or pierces, KEEN implies intensity, ACUTE, poignancy; as, a *sharp* pain, *keen* zest, *acute* anguish. With reference to persons or personal qualities, SHARP often implies over-cleverness or trickiness, KEEN suggests shrewdness or quickness, ACUTE, penetration or nicety of discrimination; as, *sharp* practice, a *sharp* customer; a *keen* intellect, "his *keen*, worldly face" (*Dr. J. Brown*); "He is . . . rather . . . an *acute* thinker than a subtle one" (*De Quincey*); "His criticisms are always sensible, never *acute*" (*Landor*). *Sharp* comes into comparison with *cutting*, *trenchant*, *incisive*, and *crisp* with reference to language. SHARP implies esp. acrimony or sarcasm; that is CUTTING which is designed to wound the feelings; as, a *sharp* retort, a *sharp* rebuke; "Eloquence, smooth and *cutting*, is like a razor whetted with oil" (*Swift*); "[He] ridiculed [her] . . . with all the *cutting* words that his wit could find" (*Trollope*). TRENCHANT implies sharp definition or forthright energy; INCISIVE, clean-cut directness; CRISP, terse or racy vigor; as, "The right word, bold and *trenchant*, is thrust into its place" (*Stevenson*); "When roused by indignation or moral enthusiasm, how *trenchant* are our reflections!" (*W. James*); *incisive* commands, an *incisive* tone; "There was about [him] . . . a something hard and crystalline, a positiveness, an *incisiveness* of view" (*M. Hewlett*); "compact in form, *crisp* and nervous in style" (*Trevelyan*); "the blithe, *crisp* sentence, decisive as a child's expression of its needs" (*W. Pater*). See PUNGENT, MORDANT, CONCISE, BLUNT.
sharp cash, *Finance*, prompt cash. — **s. cedar**, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, of southern Europe, or *Acacia oxycedrus*, of Australia, each having cedarlike foliage. — **s. dock**, sour dock. — **s. iron**, *Naut.*, a tool for opening seams into which oakum is to be thrust in calking. — **s. sauce**. = RÉMOLADE.

sharp (shärp), *adv.* (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.) In a sharp manner; as: **a** To a point or edge; piercingly; eagerly; sharply. **b** Precisely; exactly; as, at ten o'clock *sharp*. *Colloq.* **c** Briskly; quickly. **d** *Music.* Higher than the true pitch.

sharp, *n.* **1**. A pointed weapon, as a dueling sword. *Obs.*
2. *Music.* **a** A tone or note one half step above a tone or note named; as, C *sharp*, the *sharp* of C. **b** A character [♯] on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step higher than the degree would indicate without it.
3. A place where a stream runs very rapidly. *Obs. or R.*
4. A sewing needle having a very slender point; a needle of the most pointed of the three grades, *blunts*, *betweens*, and *sharps*; — usually in the *pl.*
5. *pl.* Wheat middlings. See MIDDLING, *n.*, 2 **b**.
6. *Slang.* **a** An expert. **b** A sharper.
7. A sharp or shrill sound.
8. A thin sharp piece of diamond, used esp. for cutting gems for cleaving.
9. *Naut.* = SHARPIE. *Rare.*
at (the) sharp, with sharp weapons, as rapiers. *Obs.* — **sharps and flats**, the black keys of a piano or organ keyboard; — so named by reference to the adjoining white keys.

sharp, *v. t.*; SHARPED (shärpt); SHARP′ING. [AS. *scerpan*, *scyrpan*. See SHARP, *a.*] **1**. To sharpen. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. *Music.* To raise in pitch; specif., to raise above the proper pitch; to elevate the tone of; esp., to raise a half step, as is indicated by the character called a sharp.
to sharp up. *Naut.* = *to brace sharp*, under BRACE.

sharp, *v. i.* **1**. To act the sharper, or cheat; to cheat.
2. *Music.* To sing above the true pitch.

Sharp, Beck′y (bĕk′ĭ). A prominent character in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," distinguished by her intriguing disposition, her selfishness, good humor, energy, perseverance, cleverness, and utter want of heart and moral principle. See STEYNE, MARQUIS OF. Cf. SEDLEY, AMELIA.

sharp′-cut′, *a.* Cut sharply or definitely, or so as to make a clear, well-defined impression, as the lines of an engraved plate; clear-cut; hence, very distinct; well-defined; clear.

sharp′en (shär′p'n), *v. t.*; SHARP′ENED (-p'nd), SHARP′EN-ING. [See SHARP, *v. & a.*] **1**. To make sharp. Specif.: **a** To give a keen edge or fine point to; to make sharper, as an ax; also, to provide, as a horse, with sharp shoes. **b** To render quicker or more acute in perception, or ready in action.
He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and *sharpens* our skill. *Burke.*
c To make more eager; as, to *sharpen* men's desires. **d** To make more pungent and intense; as, to *sharpen* a pain or disease. **e** To make biting, sarcastic, or severe, as one's speech. **f** To render shriller or more piercing. **g** To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the rays of the sun *sharpen* vinegar.
2. *Music.* To sharp.

sharp′en, *v. i.* **1**. To grow or become sharp.
2. *Music.* To sharp.

sharp′er (shär′pẽr), *n.* **1**. One who bargains closely; esp., a cheater in bargains; a swindler; a cheating gamester.
2. A sharpener.
Syn. — Swindler, cheat, deceiver, trickster, rogue.

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shape. ✝ SCAPE, SCHAPE.
shape′a-ble. Var. of SHAPABLE.
sha-peau′. ✝ CHAPEAU.
shape′ful, *a.* Shapely. *Obs.*
shape′li-ness (shāp′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
shap′en (shāp′'n), *p. p.* of SHAPE. *Obs.*
shaper center *or* **centre**. See CENTER, *n.*, 7 **b**.
shape′ster, *n.* [ME. *shepster*, fr. *scheppen*, *sheppen*, to form, make ready, AS. *sceppan*. See SHAPE, *v.*] Tailor; tailoress; a tailor's cutter. *Obs.*
shape target. See TARGET, *n.*, 4.
Sha′pham (shā′făm). *Bib.*
Sha′phan (shā′făn). *Bib.*
Sha′phat (-făt). *Bib.*
Sha′pher (-fẽr). *Bib.*
shap′ing (shāp′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SHAPE.
shap′ing, *n.* Shape; form; a creature. *Obs.*
shap′ly. ✝ SHAPELY.
shap′our-net′, **-net′ted**, etc. Vars. of CHAPOURNET, etc. *Obs.*
shappar. ✝ CHAPPAR.
shappe. ✝ SHAPE.
shappester. ✝ SHAPESTER.
shaps (shăps), *n. pl.* Short for CHAPARAJOS. *Western U. S.*
Sha-ra′i (shȧ-rā′ī; shā′rī). *Bib.*
Sha-ra′im (shȧ-rā′ĭm). *Bib.*
Sha′rar (shā′rȧr; 115). *Bib.*
shard (shärd). ✝ CHARD.
shard, *n.* [Cf. G. *scharte* a notch, an embrasure, D. *schaard*, Icel. *skarð* a notch, chink, an open place in a rank or row.] *Obs.* **1**. A notch or gap. **2**. A boundary; division.
shard′ed, *a.* Having shards, as elytra or scales.
share (*dial.* shār). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of SHEAR.
share′bone′, *n.* The pubic bone.
share′bro′ker, *n.* A broker who deals in railway or other shares or securities.
share′hog′. ✝ SHEARHOG.
share′man (shâr′măn), *n.* = SHARESMAN.
share′pen′ny, *n.* A miser. *Obs.*
shares′man (shârz′măn), *n.* In a fishing crew, one who shares the risk and profits of a voyage or season.
share′wort′ (shâr′wûrt′), *n.* [Supposed to cure diseases of the *share*, or groin.] A European asteraceous plant, by some referred to *Pallenis spinosa*, by others thought to be the sea starwort (*Aster tripolium*). *Obs.*
Sha-re′zer (shȧ-rē′zẽr). *Bib.*
shar′gar (shär′gẽr), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *searg* to wither, to dry up.] A lean or stunted person; a starveling. *Scot.*
sha-rif′ (shȧ-rēf′). Var. of SHEREEF.
sha-riffe′. ✝ SHERIFF, a coin.
Sha-ri′ra. Var. of SARIRA.
shark, *v. i.* To fish for sharks.
shark barrow. A sea purse.
shark′gull′, *n.* A preyer on fools. *Obs.*
shark oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
shark pilot, *or* **shark's-pilot**, *n.* The pilot fish **a**.
shark ray. = ANGEL FISH **a**.
sharn (shärn), *n.* [AS. *scearn*. Cf SCARN.] Dung, esp. of cows. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sharn′bug′, **sharnbude**, *n.* A dung beetle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sharn′y (shär′nĭ), *a.* Befouled with sharn. *Scot.*
Shar′on-ite (shăr′ŏn-īt). *Bib.* Inhabitant of Sharon.
sha′ro-va′ry (shä′rō-vä′rĭ), *n.* Corrupt. of SHULWAURS.
sharp′end. Sharpened. *Ref. Sp.*
sharp′en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that sharpens.
Shar′pey's fi′bers *or* **fi′bres** (shär′pĭz). = FIBERS OF SHARPEY.

sharp′ie (shär′pĭ), *n.* *Naut.* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with one or, commonly, two masts each carrying a triangular sail; — sometimes called **Fair Haven sharpie,** after the place on the coast of Connecticut where, it is claimed, they originated. *Local, U. S.*

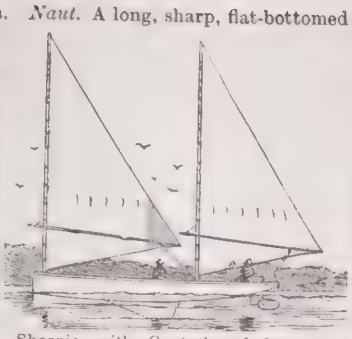

Sharpie, with Centerboard down, and Leg-of-mutton Sails extended by Sprits.

sharp′–set′, *a.* Eager in appetite or desire of gratification; very hungry; keen; ravenous; as, an eagle or a lion *sharp-set.* *Pope.*

sharp′–shinned′ (-shĭnd′), *a.* Designating a species of hawk (*Accipiter velox*), common and widely distributed in North America. The adult has the upper parts ashy gray, the under parts white barred with rufous, and the rather long tail barred with blackish and tipped with white. Though scarcely larger than the sparrow hawk, it is noted for its dash and spirit, and often attacks poultry.

sharp′shoot′er (shärp′shōōt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One skilled in shooting; a good marksman; specif., *Mil. & Nav.*, one ranked in a certain grade. See MARKSMANSHIP.
2. a A leaf hopper (*Homalodisca coagulata*) which punctures young cotton bolls. **b** The boll weevil.

sharp′shoot′ing, *n.* A shooting with great precision; specif., the shooting of a sharpshooter. See MARKSMANSHIP.

sharp′–sight′ed, *a.* Having quick or acute sight. — **sharp′–sight′ed-ness**, *n.*

sharp′–tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* **a** Having a pointed tail. **b** Having acuminate tail feathers.
sharp-tailed duck. **a** The old squaw. *Local, Brit.* **b** The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.* — **s. finch, s. sparrow,** a North American sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacutus*) having narrow pointed tail feathers. It inhabits salt marshes. — **s. grouse,** a large grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*) of the western United States and Canada. It inhabits open prairies and foothills mostly farther west than the true prairie chicken, with which it is often confused. Its color is light buff, barred and mottled with blackish. The head is slightly crested, and the middle tail feathers are somewhat elongated. — **s. sandpiper,** a sandpiper (*Pisobia aurita*) similar to the pectoral sandpiper. It is found from Siberia to New Zealand and in Alaska.

Sharp-tailed Grouse. 1/12

sharp′–wit′ted, *a.* Having an acute, or a quickly or nicely discerning, mind.

Shas′ta (shȧs′tȧ), *n.* A mountain peak, etc., in California. **Shasta daisy**, a large-flowered garden variety of the oxeye daisy. — **S. fir**, a Californian fir (*Abies shastensis*). — **S. Sam**, *Card Playing*, a game like California Jack, except that the pack drawn from is turned face down.

shat′ter (shăt′ẽr), *v. t.*; -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. [ME. *schateren* to scatter, to dash, AS. *scateran;* cf. D. *schateren* to crack, to make a great noise, OD. *schetteren* to scatter, to burst, to crack. Cf. SCATTER.] **1.** To scatter. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To break at once into pieces; to dash, burst, or part violently into fragments; to rend into splinters; as, an explosion *shatters* a rock; an oak *shattered* by lightning.
A monarchy was *shattered* to pieces. *Locke.*
3. To render unsound; to disorder; derange; impair; as, *shattered* in intellect; his hopes were *shattered.*

shat′ter, *v. i.* To burst or break into fragments; to come, fall, dash, etc., violently apart.

shat′ter, *n.* **1.** A fragment of anything shattered; — used chiefly in *into shatters;* as, to break a glass into *shatters.*
2. State of being shattered.

shave (shāv), *v. t.; pret.* SHAVED (shāvd); *p. p.* SHAVED or SHAV′EN (shāv′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAV′ING (shāv′ĭng). [ME. *shaven, schaven,* AS. *scafan, sceafan;* akin to D. *schaven,* G. *schaben,* OHG. *scaban,* Icel. *skafa,* Sw. *skafva,* Dan. *skave,* Goth. *skaban,* Gr. σκάπτειν to dig, and prob. to L. *scabere* to scratch, to scrape. Cf. SCAB, SHAFT, SHAPE.]
1. To cut or pare by the sliding or drawing movement of a razor or other edged instrument; to cut off or remove (hair, as the beard) close to the skin by means of a razor.
2. To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of; esp., to remove the beard or hair from with a razor or other sharp instrument; as, to *shave* the face or the crown; he *shaved* himself.
3. Specif.: *Leather Manuf.* To scrape (a skin or hide) on the flesh side by working the knife straight downwards; — distinguished from *skive.*
4. To cut off thin slices from; to cut in thin slices.
Plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon.*
5. To skim along or near the surface of; to pass close to, or touch lightly in passing.
Now *shaves* with level wing the deep. *Milton.*
6. To strip; plunder; fleece. *Colloq.*
to shave a note *or* **security**, to buy it at a discount greater than the legal rate of interest or to deduct in discounting it more than the legal rate allows. *Cant, U. S.*

shave (shāv), *v. i.* **1.** To use a razor for removing the beard or hair; to cut closely; hence, to be hard and severe in a bargain; to practice extortion; to cheat.
2. To shave a note or security. *Cant, U. S.*

shave, *n.* [From SHAVE, *v. t.*] **1.** A thin slice; a shaving.
2. Act or operation of shaving, esp. the beard.
3. Act of passing very near to, so as almost to graze; usually with *close,* etc., a very small distance or interval; also, a narrow escape; as, the bullet missed by a close *shave;* he had a close *shave.* *Colloq.*
4. [AS. *sceafa* a plane. See SHAVE, *v. t.*] Any of various tools for shaving or cutting thin slices; as, an ice *shave;* specif.: **a** A spokeshave. **b** A drawing knife. **c** A tool through which splits for basketwork are drawn to remove the pith and make uniform the width.
5. a An exorbitant discount on a note. *Cant, U. S.* **b** A premium for an extension of the time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a stock contract. *Eng.*
6. A false report or story; a hoax; a "sell." *Slang, Eng.*

shave hook. A tool, used esp. by plumbers, for scraping metals, consisting of a sharp-edged steel plate set transversely at the end of a shank fixed in a handle.

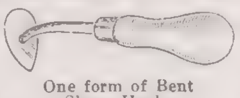

One form of Bent Shave Hook.

shave′ling (shāv′lĭng), *n.* A man shaved; in contempt, a monk, or other religious.

shav′er (shāv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shaves; specif., a barber.
2. One who is close, sharp at bargains, or shrewd in dealing, or who fleeces people, as a miser, extortioner, or cheat.
By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped. *Knolles.*
3 A fellow; chap; lad; boy; youngster. *Colloq.* "These unlucky little *shavers.*" *Salmagundi.*
4. *Mech.* A tool or machine for shaving.

shav′ing (shāv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHAVE. Hence: *n.* That which is shaved off; a thin slice or strip pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

shaw (shô), *n.* [ME. *schawe, schaȝe,* thicket, grove, AS. *scaga;* akin to Dan. *skov,* Sw. *skog,* Icel. *skōgr.*] **1.** A thicket; small wood or grove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
2. The leaves or tops of vegetables, as of potatoes, turnips, etc.; — usually in the *pl.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shawl (shôl), *n.* [Per. or Hind. (fr. Per.) *shāl.*] A square or oblong outer garment made of wool, cotton, silk, or other textile or netted fabric, used, esp. by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

shawl, *v. t.* To wrap in a shawl; to put a shawl on.

shawm (shôm), *n.* [ME. *shalmie,* OF. *chalemie;* cf. F. *chalumeau* shawm, *chaume* haulm, stalk; all fr. L. *calamus* a reed, reed pipe. See HAULM; cf. CALUMET.] *Music.* A wind instrument of the oboe class formerly in use, having a globular mouthpiece inclosing a double reed. Cf. CHALUMEAU. In the Prayer-book version of Psalm xcviii. *shawm* is used inaccurately for *cornet* or *horn.*

Shaw-nee′ (shô-nē′), *n.* One of an important tribe of Algonquin Indians, originally dwelling along the Savannah River. Later they lived successively in most of the central States of the Union, being especially prominent in Ohio under Tecumseh, until removed to the Indian Territory.

shay (shā), *n.* [From CHAISE, mistaken as pl.] A chaise. Cf. CHAY. *Dial. or Colloq.*

Shays's Re-bel′lion (shāz′ĭz). *U. S. Hist.* An insurrection in 1786-87 in western Massachusetts against the State government; — so called from one of its leaders, Capt. Daniel Shays. It was due to discontent arising from economic distress. The leaders were sentenced to death, but were pardoned.

she (shē), *pron.; sing. nom.* SHE, *poss.* HER (hûr) or HERS (hûrz); *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thâr) or THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm; 270). [ME. *she, sche, scheo, scho,* AS. *séo, sío,* fem. of the definite article, originally a demonstrative pronoun, prob. confused with a fem. demonstrative pron.; cf. Icel. *sjā* this, that (AS. had *héo, hío,* she); cf. OS. *siu* she, D. *zij,* G. *sie,* OHG. *siu, sī, si,* Icel. *sū,* fem. of *sā* this, that, the, *sjā* this, that, Goth. *si* she, *sō,* fem. article, Russ. *siya,* fem., this, Gr. ἡ, fem. article, Skr. *sā, syā,* this, that. The possessive *her* or *hers,* and the objective *her,* are from a different root. Cf. HE.]
1. This or that female; the woman understood or referred to; the female animal, or object personified as feminine, in question; — the pronoun of the 3d person sing. feminine.
She loved her children best in every wise. *Chaucer.*
☞ The early use of *she* as applied to things grammatically feminine without personification survives in the English dialect use of *she* for certain birds and many inanimate objects. In the old ballad style, and in present dialect and illiterate speech, *she* is used redundantly with its noun; as, "His mither *she* cam." Other dial. uses are: (1) Emphatically for *her.* (2) Designating a wife or the mother of a household without previous reference.
She.— Spurious Highland dialect, representing *I, you, he, they,* and even *Highlander,* for which *she, her, hernanesell* have become a nickname. (The Gaelic having no word for the neuter it, the masc. *e* and fem. *i* do duty for the absent form. *i* in some Highland districts is largely used in speaking of sexless objects.) *Child's Ballads, Glossary.*
2. A woman; any female person; — used: (1) Rarely, as a substantive. "You are the cruelest *she* alive." *Shak.* (2) Indefinitely and followed usually by a relative pronoun; as, *she* that is coming; sometimes by a defining prepositional phrase; as, *she* of the golden hair.
3. A female; — used attrib. or in comb.; as, a *she*-bear, *she*-oak; *she*-balsam.

shea (shē; shē′ȧ), *n.* [Mandingo *si* palm nut, written *shea* by Mungo Park, or *shi* in the dialect of the Bambaras, a Wolof dialect.] The shea tree. See SHEA BUTTER.

shea butter. A solid yellowish fat obtained from the seeds of the shea tree, an African sapotaceous tree (*Butyrospermum parkii*). See OIL, *Table I.*

shead′ing (shēd′ĭng; *colloq.* shēd′ĭn), *n.* [From AS. *scādan, scéadan,* to separate, divide. See SHED, *v. t.*] Any of the six divisions into which the Isle of Man is divided for the purposes of civil jurisdiction and over which there is a coroner, or chief constable, appointed by the governor.

sheaf (shēf), *n.; pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). [ME. *sheef, shef, schef,* AS. *scéaf;* akin to D. *schoof,* OHG. *scoub,* G. *schaub,* Icel. *skauf* a fox's brush, and prob. to E. *shove.* See SHOVE.]
1. A quantity of the stalks and ears of wheat, rye, or other grain, bound together; a bundle of grain or straw.
2 Something resembling or likened to a sheaf of grain; specif.: **a** Any collection of things bound together; a bundle, as of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver, or the allowance (usually 24) of each archer. **b** *Geom.* A hyperpencil.

sheaf, *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf; to make into sheaves; as, to *sheaf* wheat.

sheaf, *v. i.* To make sheaves; as, to *sheaf* and bind.

sheaf′y (shēf′ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a sheaf or sheaves; resembling a sheaf.

shear (shēr), *v. t.; pret.* SHEARED (shērd) or, *Archaic,* SHORE (shōr; 201); *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN (shōrn; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEAR′ING. [ME. *sheren, scheren,* to shear, cut, shave, AS. *sceran, scieran, scyran;* akin to D. & G. *scheren,* Icel. *skera,* Dan. *skiære,* Gr. κείρειν. Cf. SCORE, SHARD, SHARE, SHEER to turn aside.] **1.** To cut; divide; pierce; cleave; carve; specif., to circumcise. *Obs.*
2. To cut, clip, or sever something from, esp. wool from sheep or nap from cloth, with shears or the like; as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth.
3. To separate or sever with shears or a similar instrument; to cut off; to clip; as, to *shear* a fleece.
4. Fig.: To defraud; to deprive by swindling; to fleece.
5. To cut off the hair from; to shave. *Obs.*
6. To reap or cut with a sickle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
7. *Mech.* To subject to a shear. See SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b**.

shear, *v. i.* **1.** To cut, as with a sword. *Rare.*
2. *Mining.* To cut a vertical groove in a face of coal.
3. *Mech.* To become more or less completely divided, as a body under the action of a shear. See SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b**.

shear, *n.* [AS. *sceara.* See SHEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** A pair of shears; — now always used in the plural or attributively, but formerly also in the singular. See SHEARS, 1.
2. *Mach.* **a** Any of various machines for shearing or cutting metal, esp. sheet metal. **b** See SHEARS, *n. pl.*, 3.
3. A cutting; a cleaving; specif., the parting or fork (of the human body). *Obs.*
4. A shearing; — used in designating the age of sheep.
After the second shearing, he is a two-*shear* ram. *Youatt.*
5. *Mech.* **a** A strain, or change of shape, of an elastic body, consisting of an extension in one direction, an equal compression in a perpendicular direction, with an unchanged magnitude in the third direction. **b** An action or stress, resulting from applied forces, which causes or tends to cause two contiguous parts of a body to slide relatively to each other in a direction parallel to their plane of contact; — called also *shearing stress* and *tangential stress.*
6. *Math.* Transformation (of a figure) effected by motion in which all points describe paths parallel to a fixed axis and proportional in length to their distances from it; — so called by Kelvin, because produced by a shearing stress in any plane section of an elastic homogeneous solid.

shear′bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* The black skimmer. See SKIMMER.

shear′er (shēr′ẽr), *n.* One that shears.

shear′grass′ (-grȧs′), *n.* Any of various grasses or sedges with sharp-edged leaves, as the saw grass (*Cladium*), species of *Homalocenchrus,* etc.

shear′hog′ (-hŏg′), *n.* A sheep after the first shearing; a yearling sheep or shearling.

shear′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHEAR. Hence: *n.* Act or operation of one that shears, or the result, etc., of it; specif.: **a** Cutting; piercing. *Obs.* **b** Clipping with shears or a shearing machine. **c** The product of clipping with shears or a shearing machine; as, the whole *shearing* of a flock; the *shearings* from cloth. **d** = SHEARLING. **e** Reaping; harvest. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **f** Dividing with shears; as, the *shearing* of metal plates. **g** Preparing of shear steel; tilting. **h** *Mech.* Production of a shear. **i** Movement along planes of shear, as in rocks.
shearing force, *Mech.*, either of a pair of equal opposed forces causing shear. — **s. machine**. **a** A machine with blades, or rotary disks, for dividing plates or bars of metal. **b** A machine for shearing cloth. **c** A machine for shearing sheep. — **s. punch**, *Mech.*, any punch designed to act by shearing with little or no crushing. Shearing punches are best used for comparatively shallow holes. See PUNCH, *Illust.* — **s. stress**. *Mech.* = SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b**.

shear′man (shēr′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** A barber. *Obs.* **b** One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

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sharp′ish, *a.* Somewhat sharp.
shar′ple, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *escharpiller* to cut in pieces: prob. confused with OF. *esparpeillier* to scatter, F. *éparpiller.*] To disperse: distribute. *Obs.*
sharp′ling, *n.* A stickleback. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sharp′ly, *adv.* of SHARP.
sharp′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sharp′saw′, *n.* The great titmouse. *Local, Eng.*
sharp′ship, *n.* Sharpness. *Obs.*
Sharps rifle (shärps). A single-shot, breech-loading rifle, or carbine, whose barrel was closed by a sliding breech piece.
sharp′tail′, *n.* A sharp-tailed grouse, duck, or sparrow.
Shar′ra (shär′ȧ), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.
shar′rag (shŭr′ŭg), **shar′rig** (-ĭg), **shar′rog** (-ŭg). Dial. vars. of SHEARHOG.
Sha-ru′hen (shȧ-rōō′hĕn). *Bib.*
shash. † SASH.
Sha′shai (shā′shī). *Bib.*
Sha′shak (shā′shăk). *Bib.*
Shas′tan (shȧs′tȧn), *a. & n.* = COMANCHEAN.
shas′ter, shas′tra. Vars. of SASTRA.
shat′chen (shăt′shĕn). Var. of SCHATCHEN.
shath′mont (shăth′mŏnt), *n.* A shaftment. *Scot.*
shat′ter-brain′, *n.* A scatterbrain.
shat′ter-brained′ (-brānd′), **shat′ter-pat′ed** (-pāt′ĕd), *a.* Scatter-brained; heedless: wild.
shat′ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
shat′ter-pate′, shat′ter-wit′, *n.* Shatterbrain. — **shat′ter-wit′ted**, *a.* *All Obs.*
shat′ter-y (shăt′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Easily breaking; not compact; brittle.
shatur. † CHATTER.
shauch′le. Var. of SHACHLE.
shaugh. † SHAH, SHAHI.
shaugle. Var. of SHACHLE.
Sha′ul (shā′ŭl). *Bib.*
shaul (shôl). Scot. var. of SHOAL; dial. Eng. var. of SHALE, *v. & n.*
Shau′la (shô′lȧ; shou′lȧ). [Ar. *al shaulah* the sting.] See STAR.
Sha′ul-ites (shā′ŭl-īts). *Bib.*
shault (shŏlt). Var. of SHALT. *Scot.*
shaum (shôm), *n.* [Cf. F. *jambe* leg.] Leg: limb. *Obs. Scot.*
shaup (shôp; shäp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skālpr* a leather sheath, Dan. *skalp* pea pod.] Shell; pod; husk. *Scot. & Dial.*
shauwe. † SHOW.
shave grass. The scouring rush.
Sha′veh (shā′vĕ). *Bib.*
Sha′veh Kir′ia-tha′im (kĭr′yȧ-thā′ĭm). *Bib.*
shavel, *n.* Shaveling. *Obs. Scot.*
shaveldor. Var. of SCHAVELDOUR.
shav′en (shāv′'n), *p. p.* of SHAVE.
shave′weed′, *n.* = SHAVE GRASS.
Sha′vi-an (shā′vĭ-ȧn), *a.* [As if fr. a NL. form *Shavianus.*] Of or pert. to George Bernard Shaw, Irish dramatist.
shav′ie (shāv′ĭ), *n.* A trick; prank; practical joke. *Scot.*
Shav′sha (shăv′shȧ). *Bib.*
shaw. † SHAH.
shaw (*dial.* shô, shä). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOW.
Sha-wall′. Var. of SHAWWAL.
Sha-wa′no (shä-wä′nō). Var. of SHAWNEE.
shawbandaar. † SHABUNDER.
shawel. † SHEWEL.
shawen. † SHOW.
shaw′fowl′ (shô′foul′), *n.* [Scot. *schaw, shaw,* show + *fowl.*] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at.
shawhee. † SHAHI.
shawl (shôl). Scot. var of SHOAL.
shawl, shawle (shôl; shäl). Dial. Eng. vars. of SHOVEL.
shawled (shôld), *a.* Provided with a shawl: — often in comb.
shawl goat. The Cashmere goat.
shawl′less, *a.* See -LESS.
shawl loom. A figure-weaving loom.
shawl material. A soft dress fabric of silk and wool, usually having Oriental designs.
shawl pattern. Any pattern characteristic of Oriental shawls, as the **palm-leaf pattern** of Cashmere shawls, or generally any rich or bright pattern.
shawl waistcoat. A shawl-pattern waistcoat, or vest.
shaw-nee′wood′ (shô-nē′wŏŏd′), *n.* The catalpa.
Shaw-wal′ (shô-wôl′), *n.* [Ar. *shawwāl.*] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.
sha′ya. Var. of CHAYA.
shay′-brained′, *a.* Silly; foolish. *Obs.*
shaykh. Var. of SHEIK.
Shays′ite (shāz′īt), *n.* *U. S. Hist.* A follower of Daniel Shays (1747-1825); a participator in Shays's Rebellion.
Shda′nov's el-lips′oid (zhdä′nŏfs). See under ELLIPSOID.
shead (*dial.* shĕd, shēd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SHED, *n. & v.*
sheaf. Var. of SHEAVE.
She′al (shē′ăl). *Bib.*
sheal (shēl), *n. & v. t. & i.* [See SHELL.] Shell; husk; peel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sheal, *n.* A shealing (temporary shelter). — *v. t.* To put under a sheal. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sheal′ing (shēl′ĭn), *n.* Also **sheel′ing, shell′ing, shiel′ing,** etc. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skjōl* a shelter, a cover, Dan. & Sw. *skjul.*] A hut or small cottage, as that of shepherds during summer, fishermen, sportsmen, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
She-al′ti-el (shē-ăl′tĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
shear. Var. of SHEER.
sheard. Sheared. *Ref. Sp.*
sheard (*dial* shûrd, shŭd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SHARD.
She′a-ri′ah (shē′ȧ-rī′ȧ; shē-ār′yȧ). *Bib.*
shear′ing-hook′, *n.* = SHEER HOOK. *Obs.*
She′ar-ja′shub (shē′ăr-jā′shŭb; -jăsh′ŭb). *Bib.*
shear legs. = SHEARS, *n. pl.*, 2 **b**.
shear′less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*
shear′ling, *n.* A shearhog.
shear modulus. = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.
shear′mouse′ (shēr′mous′; -mōōs′), *n.* The field mouse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shearn. Obs. or Scot. var. of SHARN.

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fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

N O P Q R S

shears (shērz), *n. pl.* [See SHEAR, *n.*, 1.] **1.** Any of various cutting instruments operating by the action of opposed edges of metal. Specif. : **a** An instrument consisting of two bevel-edged blades pivoted together so that the edges slide one by the other, used for cutting or shearing cloth or other material by the blades as they close together, — in effect large or powerful scissors. **b** A similar instrument the blades of which are connected at the top by a curved spring, used for shearing sheep or skins. **c** A machine which cuts by means of a blade or a set of blades, working against a resisting edge, the material to be sheared being between the two. **d** A machine with a pair of rotary overlapped cutters for shearing sheet metal. **e** A cutting tool used in glass-making. *U. S.*

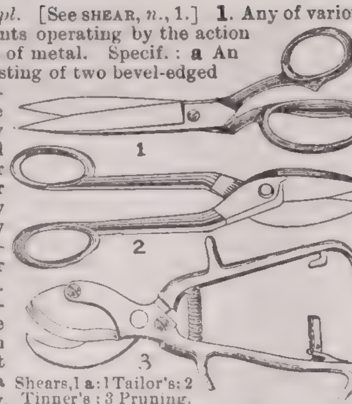

Shears, 1 **a** : 1 Tailor's; 2 Tinner's; 3 Pruning.

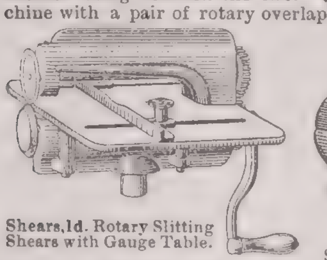
Shears, 1 d. Rotary Slitting Shears with Gauge Table.

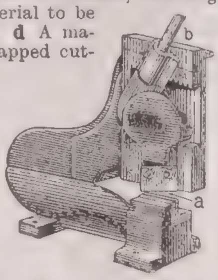

Shears, 1 **c** Compound Lever and Pinion Slitting Shears for cutting sheet metal. *a* Cutting Edges; *b* Handle.

2. Something resembling or likened to a pair of shears. Specif.: **a** Fig.: A pair of wings. *Obs. Spenser.* **b** A hoisting apparatus consisting of two (sometimes more) spars fastened together at their upper ends, resting on their spread heels, secured or steadied by a guy or guys, and provided with tackle. It is used esp. for masting or dismasting ships, lifting guns, etc. Called also *sheers, shear* (or *sheer*) *legs.*

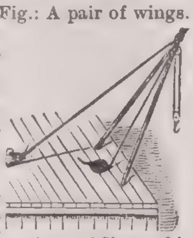
A form of Shears, 2 **b**.

3. *Mach.* The bedpiece of a machine tool on which a table or slide rest is secured ; as, the *shears* of a lathe or planer ; — sometimes written *shear.*

The term *shear* is generally applied when the lathe is provided with legs, while the term *bed* is used when there are no legs; . . . by some . . . *shear* and *bed* are used indiscriminately. *J. Rose.*

shear steel. *Metal.* A steel produced by heating blister steel (sheared into short lengths) to a high heat, welding by hammering or rolling, or both, and finally finishing under the hammer at the same or a slightly greater heat ; — called also *single-shear steel.* Cf. DOUBLE-SHEAR STEEL.

shear structure. *Geol.* A local structure resulting from the shearing of rocks, as in crushing, crumpling, etc.

shear′tail′ (shēr′tāl′), *n.* **a** The common tern. *Orkneys.* **b** A humming bird having a long forked tail, as the cora humming bird.

shear′wa′ter (-wô′tẽr), *n.* [*shear* + *water* ; cf. G. *wasserscherer.*] Any of numerous oceanic birds chiefly of the genus *Puffinus,* varying in size from that of a pigeon to that of a large gull. Like their allies, the petrels and albatrosses, they have tubular nostrils and long wings, and in their flight they usually skim close to the waves. The greater shearwater (*P. gravis*) and sooty shearwater (*P. fuliginosus*) are widely distributed Atlantic species. The Manx shearwater (which see) and the Audubou's shearwater (*P. lherminieri*), common about the West Indies, Florida coasts, etc., are small species. Many others live in the Pacific and in southern seas, especially about Australia and New Zealand, where some are called *mutton birds* because the young become very fat and are eaten by the natives.

Shearwater.

shear zone. *Geol.* A zone of shear structure traversing or separating rock masses.

sheat′fish′ (shēt′fĭsh′), *n.* [Cf. dial. G. *scheid, schaid, schaiden.*] A large catfish (*Silurus glanis*) of central and eastern Europe. It has an elongated body, lacks the adipose fin, and the long anal fin is nearly confluent with the caudal. It is most abundant in the Danube, where it has been known to reach a length of ten feet and a weight of 400 pounds. The name is extended to other catfishes.

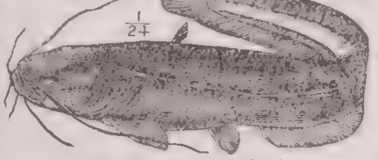

Sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*).

sheath (shēth), *n.* ; *pl.* SHEATHS (shēthz). [ME. *schethe,* AS. *scǣð, scēað, scēð* ; akin to OS. *skēðia,* D. *scheede,* G. *scheide,* OHG. *sceida,* Sw. *skida,* Dan. *skede,* Icel. *skeiðir,* pl., and to E. *shed,* v. t., orig. meaning, to separate, part ; — perh. orig. so called as separating or opening. See SHED.] **1.** A case for a sword, hunting knife, or other instrument, to which it conforms in general shape ; a scabbard.
2. A sheathing or covering structure or part ; a theca ; a vagina. Specif. : **a** *Bot* The base of a leaf when sheathing or investing a stem or branch, as in grasses ; any sheathlike spathe ; an ocrea, or sheathing stipule, etc. **b** *Zoöl.* An elytrum of an insect. **c** *Zoöl.* The tubular fold of skin into which the penis of various animals, as the horse, is retracted. **d** *Anat.* The connective tissue covering of an elongated organ or part, which binds together its parts and holds it in place. **e** *Zoöl.* The lorica of certain protozoans.
sheath of Hen′le (hĕn′lĕ), *Anat.*, the attenuated, extremely delicate, prolongation of the perineurium at the peripheral ends of nerve fibers ; — named from the German anatomist F. G. Henle. — **s. of Schwann** (shvän) [after T. *Schwann,* German physiologist], *Anat.*, the neurilemma.

sheath′bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* Any of several sea birds constituting the family Chionididæ, confined to the colder parts of the Southern Hemisphere ; — so called from a saddle-shaped horny sheath over the base of the upper mandible. In many characters they are intermediate between the gulls and plovers, but, although the plumage is entirely white, they suggest the pigeons in general appearance. The skin about the eye is naked and roughened, and the wing has a blunt carpal spur.

Sheathbill (*Chionis alba*).

sheathe (shēth), *v. t.* ; SHEATHED (shēthd) ; SHEATH′ING (shēth′ĭng). **1.** To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard ; to inclose or cover with or as with a sheath or case.
'T is in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now. *Dryden.*
2. To fit or furnish with or as with a sheath. *Shak.*
3. To case or cover with something which protects, as thin boards, sheets of metal, and the like ; as, to *sheathe* a ship with copper ; to *sheathe* a house frame.
4. To render less sharp or pungent ; to blunt. *Obs. or R.*
to sheathe the sword, fig., to make peace.

sheathed (shēthd), *a.* **1.** Provided or invested with, inclosed in, or put into, a sheath ; vaginate ; invaginated.
2. Covered or protected with sheathing.

sheath′er (shēth′ẽr), *n.* One who sheathes.

sheath′ing (shēth′ĭng), *p. pr.* of SHEATHE. Hence : *p. a.* Inclosing or investing with a sheath ; vaginant ; invaginating ; as, the *sheathing* leaves of grasses.

sheath′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who sheathes.
2. That which sheathes. Specif. : **a** The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides, esp. such as to prevent corrosion, worm attacks, etc. ; also, the materials used ; as, copper *sheathing.* **b** *Arch.* The first covering of boards, or of waterproof material, on the outside wall of a frame house or on a timber roof ; also, the material so used.

sheath knife (shēth). A knife, with a fixed blade, carried in a sheath.

sheath′-winged′ (shēth′wĭngd′), *a.* Having elytra, or wing cases, as a beetle ; coleopterous.

sheave (shĭv), *n.* [Var. of *shive,* ME. *schive* ; akin to OD. *schijve* orb, disk, wheel, D. *schijf,* G. *scheibe,* Icel. *skīfa* a shaving, slice ; cf. Gr. σκίπων a staff. Cf. SHIFT, *v.*, SHIVE, SHIVER a fragment.] **1.** A slice. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
2. a The grooved wheel or pulley, or any of several such wheels, of a pulley block. **b** Any grooved wheel or pulley.
c The eccentric disk of an eccentric. See ECCENTRIC, *n.*, 4.

sheave, *v. t.* ; SHEAVED (shēvd) ; SHEAV′ING (shēv′ĭng). [See SHEAF of straw.] To gather and bind into a sheaf or sheaves ; hence, to collect. *Ashmole.*

sheaved (shēvd), *a.* Of a pulley block, having (a specified number of) sheaves ; as, a double-*sheaved* block.

sheaved, *a.* **1.** Made of straw. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. Made with a flaring top like a sheaf, as a wineglass.

she′-bal′sam, *n.* The Fraser fir (*Abies fraseri*), of the southeastern United States.

shed (shĕd), *n.* [Same word as *shade.* See SHADE, *n.*]
1. Shade ; a shady place ; shelter. *Obs. Scot.*
2. A slight structure built for shelter or storage, as a penthouse, lean-to, or separate building open in front ; an outbuilding ; a hut ; as, a wagon *shed* ; a wood*shed.*
3. A woolshed. See WOOLSHED. *Australasia.*

shed, *v. t.* ; SHED′DED ; SHED′DING. **1.** To shade. *Obs. Scot.*
2. To put or confine in a shed ; also, to cover with sheds.

shed, *v. t.* ; SHED ; SHED′DING. [ME. *scheden, schæden,* to pour, to part, AS. *scādan, scēadan,* to part, to separate, akin to OS. *skēðan,* OFries. *skētha,* G. *scheiden,* OHG. *sceidan,* Goth. *skaidan,* and prob. to Lith. *skēdu* I part, separate, L. *scindere* to cleave, to split, Gr. σχίζειν, Skr. *chid,* and perh. also to L. *caedere* to cut. Cf. SCHISM, SHEADING, SHEATH, SHIDE.] **1.** To separate ; to divide ; to part, as the hair ; also, to depart or die. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To throw off or give forth from one's self or itself ; to emit ; to cause to, or let, emanate, flow, fall, drop, flow off without penetrating, etc. ; to pour forth or out ; as, the sun *sheds* light ; she *shed* tears ; the clouds *shed* rain.
Did Romeo's hand *shed* Tybalt's blood ? *Shak*
3. To cast or throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell ; to cast ; to let fall ; as, fowls *shed* their feathers ; serpents *shed* their skins ; trees *shed* leaves.
4. To scatter ; disperse ; spill. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. To sprinkle ; to intersperse. *Rare.* "Her hair . . . is *shed* with gray." *B. Jonson.*
6. *Weaving.* To divide (the warp) so as to form a shed.

shed (shĕd), *v. i.* **1.** To fall or drop ; to descend ; to pour or be poured or spilled. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.*
2. To part with, or let fall, some covering, integument, growth, etc., as a skin, seeds, fruit, or leaves, that is designed by nature to be parted with ; to throw off or cast a covering or envelope.
White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie *Mortimer.*
3. To scatter ; to be dispersed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shed, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scēada* the top of the head, the parting of the hair. See SHED, *v. t.*] **1.** A parting, as of the hair ; a separation ; a division ; hence, distinction ; difference. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.*
2. *Weaving.* The passageway between the threads of the warp through which the shuttle is thrown, made by raising and lowering the alternate threads so as to form an aperture of a narrow lozenge section. See LOOM, *Illust.*
3. That which parts, divides, or sheds ; — used chiefly in composition, as in water*shed.*
4. A shedding or spilling ; — only in comb., as in blood*shed.*
5. That which is or has been shed, as the molted shell of a crab or other crustacean. *Colloq.*

shed′der (shĕd′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sheds ; as, a *shedder* of blood ; a *shedder* of tears.
2. a A crab or lobster about to begin to molt its shell ; a peeler. **b** A female salmon after spawning.
3. A spring device to eject a blank from a compound die.

shed′ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHED. Hence : *n.* **a** A parting ; division ; separation ; also, usually *pl.*, the intersection of two or more roads ; a crossroads. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** That which is shed, or cast off ; — usually *pl.*

sheen (shēn), *a.* [ME. *schene,* AS. *sciene, scēne, scȳne,* splendid, beautiful ; akin to OFries. *skēne, skōne,* OS. *scōni,* D. *schoon,* G. *schön,* OHG. *scōni,* Goth. *skauns,* and E. *show* ; the original meaning being probably, visible, worth seeing. It is not akin to E. *shine.* See SHOW, *v. t.*] Beautiful ; splendid ; resplendent ; bright ; glittering ; radiant ; fair ; also, illustrious ; exalted. *Obs., Dial., or Poetic.*
This holy maiden, that is so bright and *sheen.* *Chaucer.*

sheen, *v. i.* To be bright, as that which shines, glistens, glitters, or gleams. *Obs., Dial., or Poetic.* *Byron.*

sheen, *n.* [See SHEEN, *a.*] Brightness ; splendor ; glitter. "Throned in celestial *sheen.*" *Milton.*
Syn. — See LUSTER.

sheen′y (-ĭ), *a.* Beautiful ; bright ; shining ; radiant. "A *sheeny* summer morn." *Tennyson.*

sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *shep, scheep,* AS. *scēp, scēap* ; akin to OFries. *skēp,* LG. & D. *schaap,* G. *schaf,* OHG. *scāf,* and perh. to Skr. *chāga* goat. Cf. SHEPHERD.]
1. Any ruminant of the genus *Ovis* allied to the goats, esp. any of numerous domesticated varieties (usually regarded as forming a species, *O. aries*) kept for their flesh (called *mutton*), wool, and skin. The ordinary varieties of domestic sheep differ conspicuously from the goats in having a stouter, less agile build, no beard in the male, more divergent horns (often in old males curled in a somewhat flattened spiral), longer tail, and fine, thick, woolly coat. The wild sheep, however, are covered with crisp hair and have a short tail. Well-known breeds, of British origin, are the Cheviot, Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Southdown, etc. The merino is a very fine-wooled breed of Spanish origin. Wild sheep of different species inhabit most of the higher mountain ranges of the Northern Hemisphere. See ARGALI, MOUFLON, MOUNTAIN SHEEP, OORIAL, etc. The adult male sheep is called a *ram* (if castrated a *wether*), the adult female a *ewe,* the young of either sex a *lamb.*

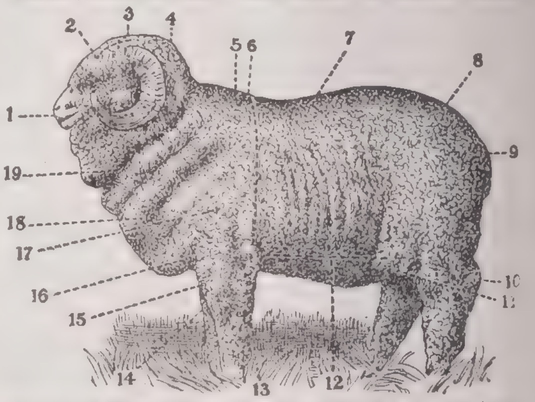

Diagram of Sheep, showing parts. 1 Muzzle; 2 Forehead; 3 Poll; 4 Scragg; 5 Withers; 6 Girth; 7 Loin; 8 Rump; 9 Tail; 10 Hock; 11 Stifle; 12 Underline; 13 Elbow; 14 Knee; 15 Arm; 16 Brisket; 17 Shoulder; 18 Apron; 19 Throat.

2. A weak, bashful, or silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*
3. Leather of sheepskin, as for bookbinding ; sheepskin.

sheep, *v. t.* ; SHEEPED (shēpt) ; SHEEP′ING. To graze or pasture (land) by sheep. *Cant, U. S.*

sheep′ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **a** A North American viburnum (*Viburnum lentago*) having white flowers in flat cymes ; also, its black, edible, berrylike drupe. **b** = BLACK HAW **a**.

sheep bur. An asteraceous weed (*Acanthospermum australe*) of the southern United States. It has a prickly fruit shaped like a starfish.

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shear skid. = FENDER SKID.
shear′wa′ters (shēr′wô′tẽrz), *n.* *Logging.* A line of chained logs across the entrance of a pokelogan, etc., to keep logs out. *Maine*
sheat. † SHEET ; dial. Eng. var. of SHOTE, a young hog.
sheath, *v. t.* = SHEATHE.
sheath gown. A close-fitting, clinging dress made in princesse style and opening on the side.
sheathing paper. Building paper for sheathing.
sheath′less (shēth′lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.
sheath′y (shēth′ĭ ; shēth′ĭ), *a.* Forming or resembling a sheath.
shea tree. [See SHEA.] See SHEA BUTTER.
sheave (shēv), *n.* In flax retting, the woody part of the stem as opposed to the fiber
sheaves (shēvz), *n.*, *pl.* of SHEAF & SHEAVE.
sheavs. Sheaves. *Ref. Sp.*
She′ba (shē′bȧ), *n.* Biblical name for *Saba.* See SABÆAN.
She′bah (-bȧ). *Bib.*
She′bam (shē′băm). *Bib.*
she-ban′der (shē-băn′dẽr). Var. of SHABUNDER.
she-bang′ (shē-băng′), *n.* [Cf SHEBEEN.] A dwelling or shop ; institution ; concern ; — depreciative, often jocose. *Slang.*
Sheb′a-ni′ah (shĕb′ȧ-nī′ȧ ; shē-băn′yȧ). *Bib.*
she-bar′ (shē-bär′). Var. of SHIBAR. *India.*
Sheb′a-rim (shĕb′ȧ-rĭm ; shē-bā′rĭm ; 115). *Bib.*
She-bat′ (shē-bät′), *n.* [Heb *shĕbāt.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR
she′-beech′, *n.* The Australian tree *Cryptocarya obovata.*
she-been′ (shē-bēn′), *n.* [Of Irish origin ; cf. Ir. *seapa* a shop.] An illicit liquor shop. — *v. i.* To keep a shebeen. — **she-been′er,** *n.* *All Ir. & Scot.*
She′ber (shē′bẽr). *Bib.*
She Bible. See under BIBLE, 2.
Sheb′na (shĕb′nȧ). *Bib.*
She-bu′el (shē-bū′ĕl ; shĕb′ū-ĕl). *Bib.*
she-bun′der (shē-bŭn′dẽr). Var. of SHABUNDER.
Shec′a-ni′ah, Shech′a- (shĕk′ȧ-nī′ȧ ; shē-kăn′yȧ). *Bib.*
sheche. † SEEK.
She′chem (shē′kĕm). *Bib.*
She′chem-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib* Members of a Hebrew clan of Manasseh.
She-chi′nah (shē-kī′nȧ). Var of SHEKINAH.
sheck. † SHEIK.
shecklaton. † CICLATOUN.
shed, *v. t.* To surpass ; to surprise. *Obs. Scot. or Dial. Eng*
shed (shĕd). Dial. Eng. of SHEATH.
shed′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
shed′der (-ẽr). Var. of SHEDER.
shed′ding, *n.* Sheds collectively.
shede. † SHEATH, SHODE.
shede (*dial.* shēd). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of SHED, *n.* & *v.*
she′der (shē′dẽr ; shĕd′ẽr), *n.* [See SHE ; DEER.] A female animal ; esp., a young female sheep. *Dial. Eng.*
Shed′e-ur (shĕd′ē-ŭr ; shē-dē′-). *Bib.*
shed roof. Pent roof.
shee (*Scot.* shē). Obs or Scot. of SHOE.
Shee′ah. Var. of SHIAH.
sheed (*dial.* shēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHED, *n.* & *v.*
sheef. † SHEAF.
sheek. † SHEIK.
sheel. Var. of SHEAL. *Scot.*
sheel (shēl), *n.* & *v.* Shovel.
sheeld. † SHIELD.
sheel′fa (shēl′fä). Var. of SHILFA.
sheel′ing Var. of SHEALING, a hut. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sheel′y (shēl′ĭ), *n.* = SHILFA.
sheen (shēn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pl. of SHOE.
sheen. Short for MACHINE. *Dial.*
sheen, *adv.* Beautifully ; brightly. *Obs.*
sheen, *v. t.* To cause to shine. *Obs.*
sheen′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
sheen′ly, *adv* Brightly. *Rare.*
sheen′weed′, *n.* Fine clothes. *Obs.*
sheen′y (shēn′ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* SHEENIES (-ĭz). A Jew ; — a term of opprobrium. *Slang.*
sheep, *n.* A shepherd. *Obs.*
sheep′back′, *n.* = ROCHE MOUTONNEE.
sheep′bit′er (-bīt′ẽr), *n.* One who practices petty thefts ; prob., orig., a sheep dog that bites the sheep. — **sheep′bit′ing** (-bīt′ĭng), *a.* *Both Obs.*

sheep dog. A dog used to tend sheep; esp.: **a** A collie. **b** A large tailless dog, usually bluish gray and white, having shaggy hair, esp. about the head, where it often covers the eyes. More fully called *old English sheep dog.* **c** A Chinese dog resembling the Pomeranian.
sheep'fold' (shēp'fōld'), *n.* A fold or pen for sheep.
sheep'-head'ed, *a.* Silly; simple-minded; stupid.
sheep'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* A shepherd's crook. *Milton.*
sheep'ish, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sheep. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Like a sheep; bashful; meanly or foolishly diffident; timorous to excess; stupid; silly. *Locke.* — **sheep'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **sheep'ish-ness,** *n.*
sheep'-kneed' (-nēd'), *a.* Having knees like those of a sheep; — said of a horse when the foreleg below the knee deviates slightly forward.
sheep laurel. A North American dwarf ericaceous shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*), resembling the mountain laurel, but with narrower leaves and smaller, bright red flowers. It is poisonous to young stock.

Sheep Laurel. Sprigs bearing Flowers and Fruit.

sheep louse. **a** A mallophagan louse (*Trichodectes sphærocephalus*) that infests sheep, eating the wool. **b** The sheep tick.
sheep'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* An owner of sheep; a sheep farmer.
sheep pest. An Australian rosaceous plant (*Acæna ovina*) related to the burnet. Its barbed spines, covering the fruit, adhere to the wool of sheep.
sheep plant. Either of two asteraceous plants of New Zealand (*Raoulia eximia* and *R. mammillaris*), whose white woolly tufted foliage when viewed from a distance somewhat resembles a sheep.
sheep pox. **a** Formerly, erysipelas of sheep; wildfire. **b** A contagious febrile disease of sheep, characterized by vesicles or pocks upon the skin.
sheep run. An extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze.
sheep's'-bit' (shēps'-), *n.* A European campanulaceous herb (*Jasione montana*), with blue flowers somewhat resembling scabious.
sheep scab. *Veter.* **a** A mangelike disease of sheep caused by a mite (*Psoroptes communis*, var. *ovis*). **b** = HEAD SCAB.
sheep's eye, *or* **sheep's'-eye',** *n.* A shy, diffident look; also, a wishful or amorous glance; — commonly in *pl.*

I saw her just now give him the languishing eye . . of old called the *sheep's eye.* *Wycherley.*

sheep's fescue. A European fescue grass (*Festuca ovina*), frequently cultivated for sheep pasturage in upland situations, and also used as a lawn grass.

Sheep's Fescue.

sheep's'-foot', *n.* *Printing.* A metal bar formed into a hammer head at one end and a claw at the other, used as a lever and hammer.
sheep'shank' (shēp'shăŋk'), *n.* **1.** Lit., the shank of a sheep; hence, something thin and slender, weak, or the like; — applied contemptuously to persons and things. **2.** See 2d KNOT, 1.
sheeps'head' (shēps'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A silly or stupid person; blockhead; dolt. *Obs.* **2.** **a** A sparoid food fish (*Archosargus probatocephalus*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, having broad incisor teeth suggesting those of a sheep, and a compressed black-banded body. Also, an allied species, as the salema. **b** The fresh-water drumfish.

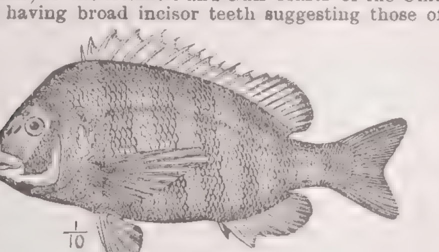

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Sheepshead a.

sheep'shear'er (shēp'shēr'ẽr), *n.* One who shears, or cuts off the wool from, sheep.
sheep'shear'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of shearing sheep. **2.** The time, or a feast at the time, of shearing sheep.
sheep'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a sheep; also, leather prepared from it. Hence, formerly, parchment. **2.** [From being written or printed on parchment of sheepskin.] **a** A bond. *Obs.* **b** A diploma. *Student Cant.*
sheep sorrel. A small polygonaceous herb (*Rumex acetosella*) growing on poor, dry, gravelly soil. Its leaves have a pleasant acid taste like sorrel.
sheep'split' (-splĭt'), *n.* A split of a sheepskin; a thin section made by splitting a sheepskin with a cutting knife or machine.

sheep tick. A wingless insect (*Melophagus ovinus*) of the family Hippoboscidæ (which see). It lives on, and sucks the blood of, sheep.

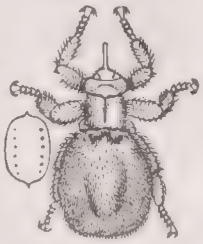

Sheep Tick. × 2.

sheep'walk' (shēp'wôk'), *n.* **1.** A pasture for sheep; a small sheep run. **2.** A prison. *Obs. Cant.*
sheer (shēr), *a.* [ME. *schere*, pure, bright, prob. of Scand. orig. (cf. ME. *skere*, fr. Scand.), but influenced also by the kindred AS. *scīr*; cf. Icel. *skærr*, akin to Dan. *skær*, Sw. *skär*, also to Icel. *skīrr*, AS. *scīr*, OS. *skīri*, MHG. *schīr*, G. *schier*, Goth. *skeirs* clear, and E. *shine*. See SHINE, *v. i.*] **1.** Bright; fair; shining; handsome; clear; clean; also, pure; unmixed. *Obs. or R.* "*Sheer* ale." *Shak.*

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain. *Shak.*

2. Clear; fine. *Obs.* *Old Eng. Miscellany.* **3.** Very thin or transparent; diaphanous; — said of fabrics; as, *sheer* muslin. **4.** Being what it seems to be; obvious; simple; mere; downright; absolute; utter; as, *sheer* folly. *M. Arnold.* **5.** Straight up and down; vertical; perpendicular.

Nine roods of *sheer* ascent. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — See PURE.
sheer, *adv.* **1.** Brightly; fairly; clearly. *Obs.* **2.** Clean; quite; straight; perpendicularly. *Milton.*
sheer, *v. t.* To make bright or pure; to purge; clear; free; acquit; excuse. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*
sheer, *v. i.*; SHEERED (shērd); SHEER'ING. [D. *scheren* to shear, cut, withdraw, warp. See SHEAR.] To decline or deviate from the proper course; to turn aside, as to avoid a collision; to swerve; as, a ship *sheers* from her course.
to sheer off, to turn or move aside to a distance; to move away. — **to s. up**, to approach obliquely.
sheer, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** The longitudinal upward curvature of the deck, gunwale, and lines of a vessel, when viewed from the side. **b** The position of a vessel riding to a single anchor and heading towards it. **2.** A turn, deviation, or change in a course; a swerve.

Give the canoe a *sheer* and get nearer to the shore. *Cooper.*

sheer batten. *Shipbuilding.* A long strip of wood to guide carpenters in following the sheer plan; also, a sheer pole.
sheer leg. **a** *Naut.* One of two spars secured together at the head to form sheers. **b** *pl.* = SHEARS, *n. pl.*, 2 **b**.
sheer plan. *Shipbuilding.* A projection of the lines of a vessel on a vertical longitudinal plane passing through the median line of the vessel.
sheer strake. *Shipbuilding.* The uppermost strake of a vessel's side plating or planking.
sheet (shēt), *n.* [ME. *shete*, *schete*, AS. *scēte*, *scȳte*, a sheet, piece of linen cloth, fr. *scēat* a projecting corner, a fold in a garment, a cloth, akin to *scēata* a corner, the lower corner of a sail, a cloth, D. *schoot* sheet, bosom, lap, G. *schoss* bosom, lap, flap of a coat, Icel. *skaut*, Goth. *skauts* the hem of a garment; originally, that which shoots out, fr. the root of AS. *scēotan* to shoot. See SHOOT, *v. t.*; cf. SHEET a rope.] In general, a large, broad piece of anything comparatively thin, as paper, cloth, etc.; a broad, thin portion of any substance. Specif.: **a** A broad piece of cloth, usually linen or cotton, used for wrapping the body or for a covering; esp., one used as an article of bedding next to the body. **b** A broad piece of paper, whether folded or unfolded, blank or written or printed on; esp., a single one of the separate pieces of any of the sizes of paper (which see) prepared for writing on (24 of which make a quire) or printing on (in bookbinding both size and fold, as folio or quarto, is specified); hence, a letter; a newspaper, etc.; also, in *pl.*, the unbound leaves and pages of a book; hence, *Rare*, the book itself.

To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full and distinct answer. *Waterland.*

c A broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance; *Iron & Steel Manuf.*, a portion less than about a quarter of an inch (sometimes one eighth) in thickness, a portion having above this thickness being designated a *plate*. Cf. LEAF, 5 *d*, PLATE, 1. **d** A broad expanse or surface, as of water or flame. **e** A sail. *Obs. Dryden.* **f** *Geol.* An extensive bed of an eruptive rock intruded between, or overlying, other strata. **g** *Geom.* A nappe. **h** *Cookery.* A flat thin shape or form in which cake, biscuit, etc., is baked.
in sheets, in the form of unbound sheets; — said of a book or the like.
sheet, *v. t.*; SHEET'ED; SHEET'ING. **1.** To furnish with a sheet or sheets, to wrap in, or cover with, a sheet, or as with a sheet; to shroud; *Obs.*, to guard or protect. "The *sheeted* dead." "When snow the pasture *sheets*." *Shak.* **2.** To expand as a sheet; to form, gather, or dispose in sheets. *Rare.* "The *sheeted* sky." *J. R. Drake.* **3.** To place between sheets, as newly printed sheets of paper for drying.
sheet, *n.* [AS. *scēatline*, *scēata* the lower corner of a sail, akin to D. *schoot* sheet, G. *schote*. See SHEET a large piece of cloth or paper.] **1.** *Naut.* Often in *pl.* A rope or chain which regulates the angle at which a sail is set in relation to the wind. In fore-and-aft sails the sheet leads to the clew of the sail or to the boom near the end. In square sails other than courses a rope or chain leads to each clew, reeving through a sheave in the yardarm next below the sail, that which extends the windward corner being called the *weather sheet* (or, for a course, *tack*) and that used for hauling aft the lee clew being called the *lee sheet* (or, for a course, merely *sheet*). Courses have a tack and a sheet at each clew, the windward tack leading forward and the lee sheet leading aft, or both tacks leading forward and both sheets aft when sailing before the wind. On studding sails the sheet is attached to the inner clew, the tack leading to the outer boom end and then in to the deck or the top. **2.** *Naut. pl.* The spaces at either end of an open boat not occupied by thwarts, called *fore sheets* and *stern sheets*.
to be, *or* **have, a sheet in the wind,** to be somewhat drunk. *Sailors' Slang.* — **to be,** *or* **have, both** (*or* **three**) **sheets in the wind,** to be very drunk. *Sailors' Slang.*
sheet (shēt), *v. t.* *Naut.* To haul upon by means of a sheet; — used only in phrase, **to sheet home**, to extend (a square sail) by hauling upon the sheets until it is set as flat as possible.
sheet, *v. i.* *Naut.* To have its sheets leading to or in a specified point or direction; — said of a sail.
sheet anchor. [ME. *scheten* to shoot, AS. *scēotan*. See SHOOT, *v. t.*] **1.** *Naut.* A large anchor, formerly the heaviest carried, stowed on shores outside the waist just abaft the fore-sheet; — called also *waist anchor*. See ANCHOR, 1. **2.** Anything regarded as a sure support or dependence in danger; the best or main hope, reliance, or refuge.
sheet bend. *Naut.* A bend or hitch used for temporarily fastening a rope to the bight of another rope or to an eye; — called also *becket bend*, *weaver's knot*, *mesh knot*, *netting knot*, etc. See 2d KNOT, 1.
sheet deposit. A mineral deposit extended in length and breadth and having relatively small thickness, thus including both lodes and beds as distinguished from irregular masses. The term has been sometimes applied in a more limited sense to deposits (called also **blanket veins**) occurring in an approximately horizontal plane.
sheet'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of forming into or disposing in sheets; also, material made into sheets. **2.** Cotton or linen cloth suitable for bed sheets. **3.** A lining of planks or boards (rarely of metal) for protecting an embankment.
sheet lightning. Lightning in diffused or sheetlike form, due frequently to reflection by the clouds.
sheet pile. Any of a number of thick boards or planks wedge-shaped at the lower end and sometimes tongued on one edge and grooved on the other, driven into the ground close together between gauged piles to form the walls of a cofferdam or the like; also, a sheet-steel device, usually corrugated longitudinally, used for the same purpose. Hence: **sheet'-pile'**, *v. t.* — **sheet piling.**
sheet'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* *Print.* Work done by printing all the sheets first on one side and then from another form on the other side.
sheik, sheikh (shēk; shāk; 277), *n.* [Ar. *shaikh* a venerable old man, a chief.] **1.** The head of an Arab family, or of a clan, tribe, or village; an Arab chief; — now also used as an Arabic title of respect. **2.** A high Mohammedan ecclesiastic. **3.** In India, a Hindu convert to Islam.
sheik, *or* **sheikh, ul Is-lam'** (ōōl ĭs-läm'). [Ar. *shaikh-ul-Islām*.] The chief judge of the Mohammedans of any of various larger cities and towns; esp., the grand mufti of Constantinople, who is the real head of the Mohammedan religion in the Turkish Empire.
shek'el (shĕk''l; -ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *sheqel*, fr. *shāqal* to weigh.] **1.** An ancient weight and money unit of Babylonia, hence also of the Phœnicians, Hebrews, etc.; also, a coin having this weight. The probable value in grains troy of the principal varieties is as follows: (1) *Babylonian:* ordinary, for merchandise and gold, $252\frac{3}{5}$ (heavy) and $126\frac{1}{3}$ (light); ordinary, for silver, 336 and 168; royal (cf. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26), for gold, 260 and 130; royal, for silver, 346 and 173. (2) *Syrian* or *Hittite*, 320 and 160. (3) *Phœnician*, for silver, $224\frac{1}{2}$ and $112\frac{1}{4}$. The ordinary Hebrew shekel of gold, if of $252\frac{3}{5}$ grains, would be equivalent to $10.88 or £2 4s. $8\frac{1}{2}$d. The Hebrew silver shekel was probably that of $224\frac{1}{2}$ grains, which at the then ratio of $13\frac{1}{3}$: 1 would correspond to $\frac{1}{15}$ shekel of gold ($72\frac{1}{2}$ cents or nearly 3s.); the term **shekel of the sanctuary** appears to have been merely a postexilic name for the same. As a *coin*, the shekel is not older than 139 B. C., all payments in earlier times being made by weighing out the metal. **2.** *pl.* Money; coins; cash. *Slang.*

Jewish Shekel (silver, 220 grs.) of about 66 A. D.

She-ki'nah (shē-kī'nȧ), *n.* [Heb. Talmud *shekinah*, lit., the dwelling, fr. *shākan* to inhabit.] The Divine Presence or Manifestation, a divine agency through which God rules the world, or divine intermediary between Him and the world of nature and man; — a conception of the Jewish theologians developed in the Targums, the Midrash, the Talmud, etc., and adopted by Christians. It is the Shekinah only, not God, that can be localized, even in heaven, that is the central cause of the radiance and glory of God manifested in the storm cloud, the cloud and fire over and in the tabernacle, the cloud on Sinai's summit, etc., that was in the Temple of Solomon, and that, in the Midrash and the Talmud, is the active and personal agent of God.

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sheep'-bush', *n.* Wilga. *Australia.*
sheep'cote' (shēp'kōt'; -kŏt), *or*, *Rare*, **sheep'cot'** (-kŏt'), *n.* A sheepfold. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sheep'crook', *n.* Sheephook. *Obs.*
sheep'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Bashful; shy; sheepish.
sheep flake. A rack or open wicker cage for carrying fodder to sheep in winter. *Dial. Eng.*
sheep'head', *n.* = SHEEPSHEAD.
sheep'kill', *n.* The sheep laurel.
sheep'let, *n.* See -LET.
sheep'man, *n.* A raiser or owner of sheep. [Table II.
sheep oat grass. See GRASS,
sheep poison. **a** The sheep laurel. **b** A Californian lupine (*Lupinus densiflorus*).
sheep rot. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Sheep's-bane. **b** Butterwort.
sheep's'-bane', *n.* The marsh pennywort, supposed to produce rot in sheep.
sheep's'-beard', *n.* A cichoreaceous herb (*Urospermum dalechampii*) of southern Europe, with a conspicuous pappus on the achenes.
sheep scabious. Sheep's-bit.
sheeps'head', *v. i.* To fish for sheepsheads. *U. S.*
sheepshead porgy. A small sparoid fish (*Calamus penna*) found from Florida to Brazil. [1 b.
sheep shears. = SHEARS, *n. pl.*,
sheep'-sick', *a.* Incapable of supporting, or productive of sickness in, sheep; — said of pasture land. *Australasia.*
sheep silver. **1.** Mica. *Scot.* **2.** A yearly allowance in commutation of the ancient right of pasturing sheep. *Scot.* **3.** A toll formerly paid by tenants for release from the service of washing the lord's sheep. *Eng.*
sheep's'-pars'ley, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The wild chervil. **b** The related plant *Chærophyllum temulum.*
sheep's'-sca'bi-ous, *n.* Sheep's-bit.
sheep's'-sor'rel, *n.* Sheep sorrel.
sheep's'-wool' sponge. A fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, var. *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. [a sheepwalk.
sheep'walk'er, *n.* One who owns
sheep'y (shēp'ĭ), *a.* Resembling sheep; sheepish.
sheer. ✝ SHARE. [SHIRE.
sheer (shēr). Dial. Eng. var. of
sheer (*dial.* shēr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHEAR.
Sheeraz. Var. of SHIRAZ.
sheer drawing. *Shipbuilding.* = SHEER PLAN. *Rare.*
sheer hook. *Chiefly Nav.* An arrangement of heavy hooks on a pole or the like, usually with the inner surfaces sharpened, formerly used to seize and cut an enemy's rigging. [dicular.
sheer'ing, *a.* Vertical; perpen-
sheer'ly, *adv.* Purely; solely; also, absolutely; quite.
sheer'ness, *n.* Purity. *Obs.*
sheer pole. *Naut.* An iron rod seized to the shrouds just above the deadeyes and parallel to the sheer of the ship.
sheer ratline. *Naut.* Every fifth ratline, which extends to the swifters, after shrouds, and backstays.
Sheer, *or* **Shere, Thursday** [ME. *shere Thursdai.* See SHEER, *a.*] Maundy Thursday. *Obs.*
sheer'wa'ter. ✝ SHEARWATER.
sheet. ✝ SHOOT.
sheet. Short for SHEET ANCHOR.
sheet cable *or* **chain.** The cable or chain of the sheet anchor.
sheet'ed. *p. a.* **a** Furnished with, or covered with, a sheet or sheets. **b** Having a band of white around the body; — said of certain cattle.
sheet'er. ✝ SHOOTER.
sheet'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
sheet glass. = CYLINDER GLASS.
sheeth. ✝ SHEATH.
sheeting pile. = SHEET PILE.
sheet pavement. An asphalt pavement.
sheet'wise' (shēt'wīz'), *a.* & *adv.* *Print.* In the form suitable to sheetwork.
sheet writer. *Horse Racing.* A bookmaker's clerk who records the wagers. [slice.
sheeve. Var. of SHEAVE, a
shef, shefe, sheffe. ✝ SHEAF.
Shef'field plate (shĕf'ēld). [From *Sheffield*, Eng.] A kind of plate made by soldering a thin covering of silver on baser material. — **Shef'field plat'ing.**
shefte. ✝ SHIFT.
She'ha-ri'ah (shē'hȧ-rī'ȧ). *Bib.*
shehide. ✝ SHAHI.
sheil. Var. of SHEAL. *Scot.*
Sheil'a (shēl'ȧ), *n.* The heroine of William Black's "A Princess of Thule," a beautiful, sensible, and charming girl of the Hebrides.
she ironbark. Any of several Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus boormani.* [SHAITAN.
shei'tan (shī'tän). Var. of
sheive. ✝ SHEAF.
she-kar'. Var. of SHIKAR.
she-kar'ry. Var. of SHIKAREE.
shekh (shĕk). Var. of SHAIKH.
shekho. Var. of SHIKHO.
shel. ✝ SHIELD.
shel. Shell. *Ref. Sp.*
she'la, she'lah (shē'lä), *n.* [Telugu, Tamil, Kanarese, Malayalam *shalya* muslin.] A fine muslin or silk. *Anglo-Ind.*
She'lah (shē'lȧ). *Bib.* **a** Prob. var. of SILOAM. **b** A clan name.
She'lan-ites (shē'lăn-īts; shē-lā'nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
sheld. ✝ SHIELD.
sheld (shĕld), *a.* Variegated; speckled; pied. *Dial. Eng.*
shel'der (shĕl'dẽr), *n.* [Dial. also *shalder*; cf. dial. *scolder*.] *Local, Eng.* **a** The oyster catcher. **b** Sheldrake.

shel′drake′ (shĕl′drāk′), *n.* [*sheld* + *drake*.] **a** Any duck of one of the Old World genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca*, esp. the common European species (*T. tadorna*), slightly larger than the mallard. Though somewhat resembling the geese, its nearest allies are the tree ducks. It frequents coast regions and nests in burrows. It is chiefly black and white, the head and

Sheldrake (*Tadorna tadorna*).

neck greenish, the lower breast broadly chestnut, and the speculum green. The bill with its frontal knob is red. The ruddy sheldrake (*C. casarca*), of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, is chiefly orange brown with the quills of the wings and tail blackish and the speculum bronzy green. The male in summer has a black collar. It is abundant in India, where it is called *Brahmany duck*. Other species of *Casarca* inhabit South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. **b** Any merganser; also, locally, any of various other ducks.

shelf (shĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). [ME. *shelfe*, *schelfe*, AS. *scylfe*; akin to G. *schelfe*, Icel. *skjālf*. Cf. SHELVE, *v. i.*] **1.** A thin, flat, usually long and narrow, piece of any material set horizontally at a distance from the floor, as on a wall, to hold objects of use or ornament; a ledge; a long narrow surface, horizontal or nearly so, above a larger one. **2.** Something resembling a shelf or ledge in form or position; as: **a** A sand bank in a river or the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks; a reef or shoal. *Stow.*

On the secret *shelves* with fury cast. *Dryden.*

b A flat, projecting layer of rock. **c** *Mining.* A stratum with a shelflike surface; bedrock under alluvial soil. **3.** Pieces of timber running the whole length of a vessel inside the timberheads under the deck beams.

shelf′y (shĕlf′ĭ), *a.* Abounding in shelves; shelvy: **a** Full of dangerous shallows. "A *shelfy* coast." *Dryden.* **b** Full of ledges, or flat projecting layers, of rock. *Obs.*

shell (shĕl), *n.*; *pl.* SHELLS or, in sense 6, usually collectively, SHELL. [ME. *shelle*, *schelle*, AS. *scell*, *scyll*; akin to D. *schel*, Icel. *skel*, Goth. *skalja* a tile, and E. *skill*. Cf. SCALE of fishes, SHALE, SKILL.] **1.** A hard outside covering, as of a fruit or an animal. Specif.: **a** The covering, or outside part, of a nut; as, a hazelnut *shell*. **b** A pod. **c** The hard or tough covering of an egg. **d** A hard rigid covering of an animal, commonly largely calcareous, in other cases chiefly or partly chitinous, horny, or even siliceous. The shell of a mollusk consists of one or more calcareous pieces secreted by a modified portion of the surface of the body called the *mantle*, and in typical cases is large enough to cover the animal, but it may be reduced or rudimentary and buried in the soft tissues. A mollusk's shell is enlarged by the deposition of new material, esp. around the edges, to provide for the animal's growth. The shell of a crustacean is the outer chitinous cuticle, often stiffened with calcareous matter. It is molted at intervals to provide for growth, the soft underlying cuticle hardening into a new shell. In the vertebrates having a shell, it is composed of bony plates often covered with horny epidermal shields. **2.** By extension, a shell-bearing mollusk. **3.** Short for TORTOISE SHELL (which see). **4.** Something resembling, or suggesting, or likened to, a shell in some way, as in shape, position, or fragility. Specif.: **a** Any slight hollow structure; a framework or exterior structure that is frail in construction or that has had its interior removed or destroyed, or that is regarded as not complete or filled in; as, the *shell* of a house. **b** Outside covering, lit. or fig.; husk; as, the *shell* of a ship; the *shell* of religion. **c** The outer frame or case of a pulley block. **d** A coarse kind of coffin; also, a thin interior coffin inclosed in a more substantial one. *Knight.* **e** A light racing boat, long and only wide enough to accommodate one oarsman on a seat, the frame of which is covered with very thin wood or with paper. Modern shells have outriggers and are decked over except where the oarsmen sit. **f** *Mech.* A thin hollow cylinder, as the barrel of a cylindrical boiler or the knurled outer piece of a kind of drill chuck. **g** The part in a loom in which the reed is fitted. **5.** The copper face of an electrotype. **6.** *Ordnance.* A hollow projectile for cannon, containing an explosive bursting charge which is ignited by a fuse at some point of its flight, upon impact, or after penetration, the effect being produced by the force of explosion or by the impact of its scattered fragments.

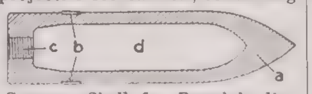

Common Shell for Breech-loading Rifled Ordnance. *a* Forged Steel Body; *b* Copper Band to engage in rifle grooves; *c* Opening for percussion fuse; *d* Powder Chamber.

Shells are classified according to special design and purpose into ARMOR-PIERCING, BLIND-LOADED, COMMON SHELL, DECK-PIERCING SHELL, and TORPEDO SHELL (see these terms). Cf. SHRAPNEL. **7.** A metal or paper case which holds the charge of powder and shot or bullet used with breech-loading small arms. **8.** Something similar in form or action to an ordnance shell; specif.: **a** *Fireworks.* A case or cartridge containing a charge of explosive material, as a garniture, which bursts after having been thrown high into the air. It is often elevated through the agency of a larger firework in which it is contained. **b** *Oil Wells.* A torpedo. **9.** An engraved copper roller used in print works. **10.** In a European sword of the 15th century and later, etc., a guard plate, semicircular or nearly so, and sometimes of openwork, attached to the cross guard on either side; a coquille. **11.** A concave rough cast-iron tool in which a convex lens is ground to shape. **12.** A gouge bit or shell bit. **13.** A stringed instrument of music, as a lyre, — the first lyre having been made, it is fabled, by using a tortoise shell. **14.** *Mil.* Short for SHELL JACKET. **15.** *pl.* Coins; money. *Old Slang.* **16.** *pl.* The husks of cacao seeds, a decoction of which is often used as a weak cocoalike beverage. **17.** *pl. Med.* Tinted glasses for protection of the eyes. **18.** At several English public schools, an intermediate form or class between the fourth and fifth; — said to have originated at Westminster School from this form having been taught in a kind of semicircular apse.

shell (shĕl), *v. t.*; SHELLED (shĕld); SHELL′ING. **1.** To strip, break off, or remove the shell of; to take out of the shell, pod, etc.; as, to *shell* nuts or peas; to *shell* oysters. **2.** To separate the kernels of (an ear of Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk. **3.** To cover or incase in a shell, lit. or fig. **4.** To throw shells or bombs at, upon, or into; to bombard; as, to *shell* a town or a body of troops. **5.** To cover with shells (a surface, as an oyster bed for the spat to adhere to them, or a piece of ground to fertilize it).

to shell out, *or*, *rarely*, **down**, to hand out or over; to pay over (money). *Slang.*

shell, *v. i.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc. **2.** To cast the shell, or exterior covering; to fall out of the pod or husk; as, nuts *shell* in falling; to be disengaged from the ear or husk; as, wheat or rye *shells* in reaping. **3.** To use oyster shells, as for culture or fertilizing. *U. S.*

to shell out, to hand out or over something demanded, as money. *Slang.* *T. Hughes.*

shell, *a.* *Much.* Of a tool, having a through longitudinal hole to receive a bar which is pushed through it and fastened in position; as, a *shell* end mill, reamer, etc.

shel-lac′ (shĕ-lăk′; shĕl′ăk; 277), *n.* Also **shel-lack′**, **shell′–lac′**. [*shell* + *lac* a resinous substance; cf. D. *schellak*, G. *schellack*.] A purified form of lac largely used in the preparation of varnishes. See 2d LAC, 1.

shel-lac′, *v. t.*; SHEL-LACKED′ (shĕ-lăkt′; shĕl′ăkt); SHEL-LACK′ING (shĕ-lăk′ĭng; shĕl′ăk-ĭng). To coat or otherwise treat with shellac.

shell′bark′ (shĕl′bärk′), *n.* The shagbark.

shell bit. A gougelike boring tool used with a brace.

Shel′ley's case (shĕl′ĭz). *Law.* A celebrated case of Lord Coke's time (about 1591) which discussed and enunciated the common-law rule (now called the **rule in Shelley's case**) the effect of which is that when a person receives by conveyance an estate of freehold with a limitation, either mediately or immediately, to his heirs in fee or in tail, the grantee takes an estate in fee simple or fee tail respectively, the words "the heirs," or "the heirs of his body," having the effect only of limiting the quantity of the estate conveyed. The rule is part of the common law, but in the United States has been very generally abolished or modified by statute so as to give effect to an express limitation of a remainder to heirs.

shell′fish′ (shĕl′fĭsh′), *n.* [AS. *scylfisc*.] **a** Any aquatic invertebrate animal having a shell, esp. a mollusk, as an oyster or clam, or a crustacean, as a lobster. **b** A trunkfish.

shell flower. **a** Any cultivated menthaceous plant of the genus *Molucella*, esp. *M. lævis*. **b** The turtlehead. **c** The zinziberaceous plant *Alpinia nutans*.

shell gland. *Zoöl. & Embryol.* **a** In entomostracans and the young of many other crustaceans, a looped tubular excretory organ ending blindly at one extremity and opening to the exterior on or near the second maxilla. **b** In the embryo of many mollusks, a glandular organ which secretes the embryonic shell. **c** A specialized glandular part of the oviduct of many animals which forms the egg's shell.

shell hooks. *Ordnance.* An implement consisting of two arms, for hoisting or moving heavy projectiles.

shell ice. Ice originally formed on a sheet of water, but no longer resting on it, because the water has been withdrawn.

shell′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHELL. Hence: *n.* **1.** Removal of a shell or shells. **2.** Bombardment with shells. **3.** Groats; hulled oats; — a commercial name. **4.** A disease of the grape, of uncertain origin, causing the immature fruit to drop; — called also *rattling*.

shell jacket. *Mil.* An undress military jacket, tight-fitting, and short in the back, such as is worn in the British army.

shell′–leaf′, *n.* An ornamental Malayan araliaceous shrub (*Nothopanax cochleatum*), with long-petioled, rounded, concave leaves.

shell′man (shĕl′măn), *n.* **1.** *Nav.* A man stationed at a gun to bring a shell and place it in the gun when loading. **2.** A swindler who plays the shell game.

shell′proof′ (shĕl′proof′), *a.* Capable of resisting shells or bombs; bombproof.

shell pump. A simple form of sand pump or sludger consisting of a hollow cylinder with a ball or clack valve at the bottom, used with a flush of water to remove detritus.

shell′y (shĕl′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in, or covered with, shells; consisting of shells, or of a shell. "The *shelly* shore." *Prior.* "His *shelly* cave." *Shak.* **2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a shell; testaceous, chitinous, siliceous, or the like.

Shel′ta (shĕl′tȧ), *n.* [Cf. CELTIC.] A secret jargon of Celtic tinkers, and many other, esp. Irish, vagabonds.

shel′ter (shĕl′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *scheltrun*, *shiltroun*, *scheltrome*, *scheldtrome*, a guard, squadron, AS. *scildtruma* a troop of men with shields; *scild* shield + *truma* a band of men. See SHIELD, *n.*] **1.** That which covers or defends from injury, exposure, annoyance, or the like; a protection or place of protection; a screen; a refuge.

Thou [God] hast been a *shelter* for me. *Ps.* lxi. 3.

2. State of being covered and protected; protection.

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom. *Young.*

Syn. — Asylum, refuge, retreat, covert, sanctuary, protection, defense, security.

shel′ter (shĕl′tẽr), *v. t.*; SHEL′TERED (-tẽrd); SHEL′TER-ING. **1.** To be a shelter for; to provide with a shelter; to cover from injury or annoyance; to shield; protect; harbor.

Those ruins *sheltered* once his sacred head. *Dryden.*

2. To screen or cover from notice; to disguise.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name. *Prior.*

3. To place under shelter or protection; to take or betake to cover, or to a safe place.

They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abp. Abbot.*

Syn. — SHELTER, SHIELD, SCREEN. *Shelter* and *shield* are often interchangeable; but SHELTER suggests esp. protection from exposure, SHIELD, from assault; SCREEN, which is often used with little distinction from *shelter*, frequently implies masking or concealment; as, to *shelter* from stormy weather, to *shield* from impending danger, to *screen* an accomplice. See DEFEND.

shel′ter, *v. i.* To take shelter. *Milton.*

shelter deck. *Shipbuilding.* A continuous deck of lighter construction than an awning deck, extending fore and aft on the upper deck.

shelter trench. *Mil.* Any trench hastily constructed to secure shelter from direct fire, — usually first a shallow excavation with the dirt thrown up as a parapet in front, to shelter a man lying down, and deepened as rapidly as possible until it will shelter a man standing, if time permits.

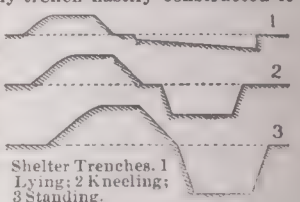

Shelter Trenches. 1 Lying; 2 Kneeling; 3 Standing.

shel′ty, shel′tie (shĕl′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SHELTIES (-tĭz). A Shetland pony.

shelve (shĕlv), *v. i.*; SHELVED (shĕlvd); SHELV′ING (shĕl′vĭng). [Prob. fr. *shelf* a ledge, a platform; perh. influenced in sense by some other word.] To incline; to be sloping; as, the bottom *shelves* from the shore.

shelve, *v. t.* [See SHELF.] **1.** To furnish with shelves; as, to *shelve* a closet or a library. **2.** To place on a shelf; hence, to lay on the shelf; to put aside; to dismiss from service; to put off indefinitely; as, to *shelve* an officer; to *shelve* a claim; to *shelve* a matter in debate.

shelv′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHELVE, *v. t.* Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of fitting up shelves. **2.** Act of laying on a shelf, or on the shelf; putting off or aside; as, the *shelving* of a claim. **3.** Material for shelves; shelves, collectively. **4.** A detachable rack or framework of boards attached to a farm wagon or cart to increase its capacity for hay or grain; — usually in the *pl.* *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shelv′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHELVE, to slope. Hence: *n.* A sloping or shelvy place. *Rare.*

shelv′y (shĕl′vĭ), *a.* Sloping; shelving.

She-ma′ (shĕ-mȧ′), *n.* [From the first word of the selection, Heb. *shĕma′* hear.] A selection of short passages from the Pentateuch (*Deut.* vi. 4–9, xi. 13–21; *Num.* xv. 37–41) recited, together with certain benedictions, as a creed or statement of the Jewish faith.

She-mo′neh Es′reh (shĕ-mō′nĕ ĕz′rĕ). [Heb. *shĕmōneh 'esreh*, lit., eighteen.] *Jewish Religion.* The collection of 19, orig. 18, benedictions, from which are taken those recited together with the Shema at the daily services and at the additional service on Sabbaths and holy days. The first three and the last three are used at all services, while the middle group varies on Sabbaths, new moons, and holy days from the formula prescribed for week days. The collection as the prayer par excellence is called the *Tefillah* (prayer), and each benediction is called among the Sephardic Jews an *Amidah* (i. e., benediction recited standing).

shend (shĕnd), *v. t.*; SHENT (shĕnt); SHEND′ING. [AS. *scendan* to disgrace, bring to shame, from *sceand*, *sceond*, disgrace, dishonor, shame; akin to G. *schande*, Goth. *skanda*, and E. *shame*. See SHAME, *n.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To blame, reproach, or revile; to punish, degrade, disgrace, or put to shame or confusion, as by defeat or superiority; to confound. *R. Browning.*

The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*. *Spenser.*

2. To injure, mar, spoil, or harm; to ruin; to destroy. **3.** To protect; to defend.

shend, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To be or become injured, spoiled, ruined, or destroyed. **2.** To defend; to answer in defense. *Destruction of Troy.*

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sheld′fowl′ (shĕld′foul′), *n.* A sheldrake. *Local, Eng.*
shel′duck′, *n.* [*sheld* variegated + *duck*.] A sheldrake.
shelelagh. † SHILLALAH.
Shel′e-mi′ah (shĕl′ē-mī′ȧ; shē-lĕm′yȧ). *Bib.*
She′leph (shē′lĕf). *Bib.*
She′lesh (shē′lĕsh), *n.* *Bib.*
shelf, *v. t.* To shelve.
shelf′ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.
shelf fungus. = BRACKET FUNGUS.
shelf piece. *Shipbuilding.* = SHELF, 3.
shelf plate. = ARMOR SHELF.
shel′lain, *n.* A rogue. *Obs.*
shell′ap-ple (shĕl′ăp-'l), *n.* [Perh. for *sheld dapple*. Cf. SHELDRAKE.] *Local, Brit.* **a** The chaffinch. **b** A crossbill.
shell auger. An auger with an internal space for borings.
shell′back′, *n.* An old sailor; an old salt. *Slang.*
shell boiler. Any boiler incased in a cylindrical shell, as a fire-tube or flue boiler.
shell button. **a** A button of shell. **b** A hollow button of two pieces, one for the front and the other for the back, and often covered with fabric.
shell chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
shellcracker. A fresh-water sunfish (*Eupomotis holbrooki*) of the southern United States.
shell crest. A rounded crest on the head, as that of certain pigeons; — dist. from a *peak crest*.
shell dove. A scaled dove.
shell′drake′, shell′duck′. Vars. of SHELDRAKE, SHELDUCK.
shell eater. An openbill.
shelled (shĕld), *a.* Having a shell.
shell′er, *n.* One that shells; as, an oyster *sheller*.
shell feed. = DISH FEED.
shell fire. Phosphorescence, esp. from decaying matter. *Dial. Eng.*
shell game. A sleight-of-hand swindling game in which a small pellet, as a pea, and a number (usually three) of walnut shells, or the like, are used, and the victim bets as to which shell conceals the object. Cf. THIMBLERIG.
shell′head′ (shĕl′hĕd′), *n.* Hellgramite. *Southern U. S.*
shell heap. See KITCHEN MIDDEN.
shell ibis. An openbill.
shell′i-ness (shĕl′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
shell′-lac′. Var. of SHELLAC.
shell′-less, *a.* Having no shell.
shell meat. Shellfish as food. *Obs.*
shell money. Shells used as money. Cf. COWRIE, SEAWAN.
shell mound. See KITCHEN MIDDEN.
shell parrakeet *or* **parakeet**, **shell parrot.** A zebra parrakeet.
shell pear. The avocado.
shell quail. The scaled quail.
shell ruching. = COQUILLE c.
shell sac. = SHELL GLAND b.
shell transformer. See TRANSFORMER.
Shel-luh′. Var. of SHILLUH.
shel′lum (shĕl′ŭm). = SCHELM.
shell′work′ (shĕl′wûrk′), *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them.
shell′work′er, *n.* = SHELLMAN, 2 *Slang.*
shel′ly (shĕl′ĭ). Var. of SHILLA.
shel′ly (shĕl′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SHEELFA, SHEELY.] Chaffinch. *Scot.*
shel′ly-coat′ (-kōt′), *n.* A water sprite. *Scot.*
shelm. Var. of SCHELM.
She-lo′mi (shē-lō′mī; shĕl′ō-mī). *Bib.*
She-lo′mith (shē-lō′mĭth; shĕl′ō-mĭth). *Bib.*
She-lo′moth (-mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.*
shelp, *n.* A tapeworm. *Obs.*
shelpad, *n.* A tortoise. *Obs.*
shel′ter-age, *n.* State of being sheltered; shelter. *Obs. or R.*
shel′terd. Sheltered. *Ref. Sp.*
shel′ter-er, *n.* One that shelters.
shel′ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
shelter tent. See TENT.
shel′ter-y (shĕl′tẽr-ĭ), *a.* Affording shelter. *Rare.*
shelt′ie (shĕl′tĭ). Var. of SHELTY.
shel′to-pu′sick. Var. of SCHELTOPUSIK.
shel′tron, *n.* [See SHELTER, *n.*] *Obs.* **1.** Shelter; defense. **2.** Band; army; battalion; squadron. *Scot.*
shelt′y (shĕl′tĭ), *n.* A shealing.
She-lu′mi-el (shē-lū′mĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
shelv, shelvd. Shelve; shelved. *Ref. Sp.*
shelve, *n.* Shelf; ledge. *Rare.*
shelves, *n.*, *pl.* of SHELF.
Shel′yak (shĕl′yăk; shĕl-yăk′), *n.* [Ar. *al shalyāq* the constellation Lyra.] See STAR.
shelyng. † SHILLING.
Shem (shĕm). *Bib.* Eldest son of Noah.
She′ma (shē′mȧ). *Bib.*
She-ma′ah (shē-mā′ȧ; shĕm′ā-ȧ). *Bib.*
She-ma′iah (shē-mā′yȧ; -mī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Shem′a-ri′ah (shĕm′ȧ-rī′ȧ; shē-mär′yȧ). *Bib.*
Shem-e′ber (shĕm-ē′bẽr). *Bib.*
shemer. † CHIMERE.
She′mer (shē′mẽr). *Bib.*
shemere. † SHIMMER.
She-mi′da, *or* **-dah** (shē-mī′dȧ). *Bib.*
She-mi′da-ites (-īts). *Bib.*
shem′i-nith (shĕm′ĭ-nĭth), *n.* [Heb *shemīnīth*.] *Bib.* A term relating to music, in the heading of Ps. vi. and xii., prob. meaning the eighth, or the octave.
She-mir′a-moth (shē-mĭr′ȧ-mŏth; shē-mī′rȧ-mōth; shĕm′ĭ-rā′mōth). *Bib.*
Shem′ite (shĕm′īt), **Shem-it′ic**, etc. Vars. of SEMITE, etc.
Shem′it-ish (shĕm′ĭt-ĭsh), *a.* Semitic.
She-mu′el (shē-mū′ĕl; shĕm′ū-ĕl). *Bib.*
Shen (shĕn). *Bib.*
shen′a-chie (shĕn′ȧ-kĭ). Var. of SEANNACHIE.
she-nan′i-gan (shē-năn′ĭ-gȧn), *n.* Fooling; tricks. *Slang, U. S.*
She-na′zar (shē-nā′zär). *Bib.*
shend′er, *v. t.* To slay; cut to pieces. *Obs.*
shend′ful (shĕnd′fŏŏl), *a.* De-

she′-oak′, *n.* **1.** Any of several Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina*, specif. *C. stricta* and *C. suberosa*. Their hard wood is variously used; the leaves and aments are used for forage. See BEEFWOOD **a**, CASUARINA.
2. A kind of coarse beer. *Slang, Australasia.*
she-oak nets. Nets slung at the sides of a gangway plank between the wharf and ship to prevent drunken sailors from falling into the water. *Slang, Australasia.*
She′ol (shē′ōl), *n.* [Heb. *shĕōl*.] The underworld; the abode of the dead, conceived by the Hebrews as a subterranean region clothed in thick darkness, return from which is impossible; the place of departed spirits; hell; Hades; also, the grave; — used esp. in the Revised Version of the Old Testament. Cf. HADES, 1 **b** & 2; ARALU; HELL, 1.
For thou wilt not leave my soul to *Sheol*. *Ps.* xvi. 10 (*R. V.*).
shep′en (shĕp′ĕn), *n.* [See SHIPPEN.] A stable; a shippen. *Obs.*
shep′herd (shĕp′ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *schepherde, schephirde*, AS. *scēaphyrde; scēap* sheep + *hyrde, hirde*, a herd, a guardian. See SHEEP; HERD a herder.] **1.** A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep, esp. a flock grazing at large; fig., one charged with the religious guidance of others, as a priest; a pastor.
2. One who holds a mining claim but does not work it. *Slang, Australia.*
Shepherd Lord, the, Lord Henry de Clifford, 14th Baron Clifford (d. 1523), who, in consequence of his father's attainder, was brought up as a shepherd. On accession of Henry VII. he was restored to his birthright and possessions. He is the hero, under this title, of various legends. His story is told in Wordsworth's "Song for the Feast at Brougham Castle," and "White Doe of Rylstone." — **S. of Her′mas** (hûr′măs). See APOCRYPHA, 2. — **S. of Salis′bur-y Plain** (sôlz′bĕr-ĭ), the hero and title of a tract by Hannah More. He is a model of homely wisdom and pious contentment.
shep′herd, *v. t.;* SHEP′HERD-ED; SHEP′HERD-ING. **1.** To tend as a shepherd; to guard, herd, lead, or drive as a shepherd.
White, fleecy clouds . . .
Shepherded by the slow, unwilling wind. *Shelley.*
2. To attend or escort (a lady). *Humorous.*
3. *Mining.* To retain (a claim) by working it only to the extent required by law. *Australia.*
4. To shadow; to follow and watch secretly. *Slang.*
shepherd dog, shepherd's dog. A sheep dog; a collie.
shep′herd-ess, *n.* A woman who tends sheep; hence, a rural lass. *Sir P. Sidney.*
shep′herd's-com-pan′ion (shĕp′ẽrdz-), *n.* The wagtail flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*).
shepherd's plaid. A kind of woolen cloth of a checkered black and white pattern; also, the pattern itself.
shep′herd's-purse′, *n.* A white-flowered annual brassicaceous weed (*Bursa bursa-pastoris*) bearing pouchlike pods.
she′-pine′, *n.* **a** The Australian white pine *Podocarpus elata*. **b** A true pine of Florida (*Pinus heterophylla*).
sher′ard-ize (shĕr′ẽr-dīz), *v. t.;* SHER′ARD-IZED (-dīzd); SHER′ARD-IZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). [After *Sherard* Cowper-Coles, inventor of the process.] To galvanize by inclosing the articles to be treated, covered with commercial zinc dust, in a tightly closed retort, heating, and allowing to cool.
Sher′a-ton (shĕr′ȧ-tŏn), *n.* *Furniture.* A style developed in England toward the end of the 18th century, chiefly by Thomas Sheraton. Straight lines and Louis-Seize details are characteristic of it. — **Sher′a-to′ni-an** (-tō′nĭ-ăn), *a.*
sher′bet (shûr′bĕt), *n.* [Ar. *sharbat* a drink, fr. *shariba* to drink. Cf. SORBET, SIRUP, SHRUB a drink.] **1.** A refreshing drink, common in the East, made of fruit juice, diluted, sweetened, and flavored variously; as, lemon *sherbet*.
2. A flavored water ice.
3. A preparation of bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid, sugar, etc., variously flavored, for making an effervescing drink; — called also *sherbet powder*.
she-reef′ } (shĕ-rēf′), *n.* [Ar. *sherīf* noble, holy, n., a **she-rif′** } prince; cf. F. *chérif*, Sp. *jerife*.] **1.** An Arab prince or chief.
2. A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; — used as a title. Hence, a high dignitary among Mohammedans, as in the Philippines; specif., the local governor of Mecca, usually called the Grand Shereef.
she-ri′at (shĕ-rē′ȧt), *n.* [Turk. *sherī′at*, fr. Ar. *sharī′ah*, lit., the way.] The sacred law of the Moslems of the Turkish Empire, including the teaching of the Koran and the traditional sayings of Mohammed.
she-riff′ (shĕ-rēf′), *n.* [Turk & Ar. *sherīfī*, fr. Ar. *sherīf* noble, illustrious.] Any of various Oriental coins; as: **a** A former Turkish gold coin; a gold dinar. **b** A mohur. **c** A silver xerafin.
sher′iff (shĕr′ĭf), *n.* [ME. *shereve*, AS. *scīr-gerēfa; scīr* a shire + *gerēfa* a reeve. See SHIRE, REEVE; cf. SHRIEVALTY.] The chief executive officer of a shire or county, charged with the execution of the laws, the serving of judicial writs and processes, and the preservation of the peace, and in some cases having judicial powers. In England the sheriff was the king's reeve or steward over a shire or county, and originally was "the governor of the shire, the captain of its forces, the president of its court,— a distinctively royal officer, appointed by the king, dismissible at a moment's notice, strictly accountable to the Exchequer" for the taxes or revenues which it was his duty to levy from the shire. He never was, as has been erroneously supposed, the vicegerent of the earl (L. *comes*). The office is now appointive, by the king, though formerly in some counties it became hereditary, and it was for a time in the 13th century made elective. The sheriff originally in both England and Scotland had large judicial powers, and twice a year made his circuit (*tour* or *turn*) of the counties to hold the view of frankpledge, to hold his courts, and to collect fines. In the United States sheriffs are commonly elected, but in some States appointed and commissioned by the executive of the State. The office in both England and the United States is now mainly ministerial. The term in England is one year or until the successor is appointed.
sher′iff-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or territory of a sheriff; shrievalty.
Sher′man Act (shûr′măn). An act of Congress approved July 14, 1890, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase each month 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion and to issue Treasury notes in payment; —so called from Senator John Sherman, who advocated it as a compromise measure. It was believed by many to be one of the chief causes of the business depression of 1893, and a bill for its repeal became a law Nov. 1, 1893, a special session of Congress having been called for the purpose.
sher′ry (shĕr′ĭ), *n.* [From *Xeres*, now *Jerez* de la Frontera, a Spanish town near Cadiz, *x* in Spanish having been formerly pronounced like *sh* in English.] A still white wine made in the vicinity of Jerez; also, any wine resembling it in its properties. Sherry is naturally light-colored, darkening with age. There are two main varieties, *amontillado* and *manzanilla*. The former is made of various degrees of strength, sweetness, and color, by the addition of spirit, etc. It contains 17-21 per cent of alcohol by volume. Manzanilla is much lighter and drier, being usually untreated. It has a pronounced bouquet. Montilla, made in the province of Córdoba, is similar to manzanilla.
sherry cobbler. A beverage prepared with sherry wine, water, lemon or orange, sugar, ice, etc., and usually drunk through a straw or a glass tube.
sheth (shĕth), *n.* [Cf. SHEATH.] The part of a plow which projects downward below the beam, to hold the share and other working parts; — called also *standard*, or *post*.
Shet′land po′ny (shĕt′lănd). One of a small, stocky, hardy breed of horses, with a long rough coat and long mane and tail, which originated in the Shetland Islands.
sheugh (shŭk), *v. t.* *Scot.* **1.** To make ditches or drains in; to dig, as peat, by making ditches.
2. To cover over; specif., *Hort.*, to heel in.
shew′bread′ (shō′brĕd′), **show′bread′**, *n.* *Jewish Antiq.* Bread of exhibition; — the term used in Biblical translations to render the various phrases used in the Hebrew and Greek to designate the unleavened bread which the priests placed before Yahweh in the sanctuary (*Ex.* xxv. 30). The loaves, twelve in number, arranged upon the table in two piles of six, were later taken to represent the twelve tribes of Israel. The ritual exhibition of the bread was an expression of the belief that Yahweh is the source of every material blessing, and an expression of gratitude.
shib′bo-leth (shĭb′ō-lĕth), *n.* [Heb. *shibbōleth* an ear of corn, or a stream, a flood.] **1.** *Bib.* The word by which the Gileadites distinguished the fugitive Ephraimites at the Jordan fords. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce *sh*, called the word *sibboleth*. *Judges* xii.
2. Hence, the criterion, test, or watchword of something, as a party; specif., a party cry or pet phrase.
The *th*, with its twofold value, is . . . the *shibboleth* of foreigners. *Earle.*
shi′bu-i′chi (shē′bōō-ē′chē), *n.* [Jap. *shi-bu-ichi*, fr. Chin. *ssŭ⁴ fen¹ i¹*, lit., four parts one, silver forming one fourth of the alloy.] An alloy of silver (one part) and copper (three parts), invented by the Japanese, which on proper treatment assumes a beautiful silvery gray patina. Cf. SHAKUDO.
shi′cer (shī′sẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. G. *scheisser* one who dungs.] **1.** *Mining.* An unproductive mine; a duffer. *Australia.*
2. A worthless, mean, or contemptible person, as a man who does not pay debts of honor, or a cheat. *Slang, Brit.*
shield (shēld), *n.* [ME. *sheld, scheld*, AS. *scield, scild, sceld, scyld;* akin to OS. *scild*, OFries. *skeld*, D. & G. *schild*, OHG. *scilt*, Icel. *skjöldr*, Sw. *sköld*, Dan. *skiold*, Goth. *skildus;* of uncertain origin. Cf. SHELDRAKE.] **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor, consisting of a plate or frame as of metal, wood, or leather, and carried on the arm or held in the hand by a handle, — formerly in general use for the protection of the body in battle or combat; more esp., one large enough to protect the whole of, or one side of, the body. Cf. BUCKLER, 1.

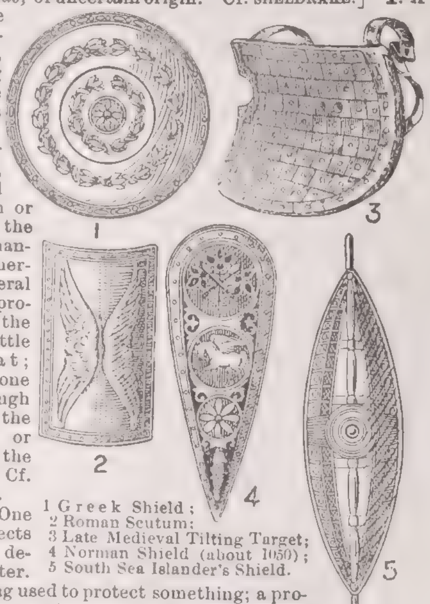

1 Greek Shield; 2 Roman Scutum; 3 Late Medieval Tilting Target; 4 Norman Shield (about 1050); 5 South Sea Islander's Shield.

2. Fig.: One that protects or defends; defense; shelter.
3. Anything used to protect something; a protecting piece or structure; a protection; as, specif.: **a** *Ordnance.* A screen of armor plate, usually attached to the carriage, protecting an otherwise exposed gun against small-arm, or light-caliber, projectiles or shrapnel. **b** *Tunneling & Mining.* An iron or steel framework moved forward at the end of a tunnel or adit in process of excavation to support the ground ahead of the brickwork or other lining. **c** *Zoöl.* A protective structure likened to a shield, as a large scale, a carapace, or lorica. **d** The expanding attachment of an expansion bolt.

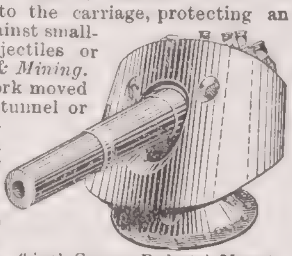

6-inch Gun on Pedestal Mount with Shield (sense 3 **a**).

e An adjunct of dress, as a piece of moisture-proof fabric or a padded article, serving as a protection, as, esp., to a part of the clothing liable to be soiled.
4. Something resembling, or having the form of, a shield. "Bespotted as with *shields* of red and black." *Spenser.*
5. Specif.: **a** *Her.* The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. Cf. LOZENGE, 2 **a**. See ESCUTCHEON, *Illust.* **b** *Bot.* (1) In lichens, an apothecium. (2) In Characeæ, one of the eight wall cells of the antheridium. **c** *Zoöl.* A marking or otherwise differentiated area.
6. A coin, the old French *écu;* — so called from the figure of a shield on one side. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
7. The hard horny part of a boar's neck, regarded as the choicest part for brawn; as, a *shield* of brawn. *Obs.*
Shield of So-bies′ki (sō-byĕs′kē). *Astron.* = SCUTUM, 4.
shield (shēld), *v. t.;* SHIELD′ED; SHIELD′ING. [AS. *scildan, scyldan*. See SHIELD, *n.*] **1.** To cover with or as with a shield; to cover from danger or the like; to defend; to protect from distress, assault, injury, or the like.
A woman's shape doth *shield* thee. *Shak.*
2. To ward off; to keep off or out. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. To avert, as a misfortune; forbid. *Obs. or Archaic.*
God *shield* that it should so befall. *Chaucer.*
shield, *v. i.* To serve as a shield, protection, or defense.
Syn. — See SHELTER.
shield budding. The ordinary method of bud grafting.

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structive; ruinous; fatal; miserable; disgraceful. — **shend′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **shend′ful-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.* [disgrace. *Obs.*
shend′ing, *n.* Shame; dishonor;
shend′lac, *n.* [Cf. AS *sceand* shame, and, for the ending, E. WEDLOCK.] Shame; infamy; ignominy: derision. *Obs.* [*Obs*
shend′ness, *n.* Shame: disgrace.
shend′ship, *n.* **1.** Harm; ruin. **2.** Ignominy; shame; reproach; punishment; disgrace.
shend′ship-ful, *a.* Disgraceful. *Obs.* — **shend′ship-ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [SHEEN.
shene. ✝ *seen*, p. p. of SEE,
sheng (shĕng), *n* [Chin. *shêng*¹.] See MEASURE.
She′nir (shē′nẽr). *Bib.*
Shen-shai′ (shĕn-shī′), *or* **Shen-sha′hi** (-shä′hē; -shä′ē), *n.* One of the Parsi sect which uses the Hindu calendar.
shenship. ✝ SHENDSHIP.
shent, shente, *pret. & p. p.* of SHEND. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
shent, *v. t.* To shrink; avoid.
she-o′lic (shē-ō′lĭk; -ŏl′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Sheol; infernal *R.*
shep. ✝ SHEEP, SHIP
sheparling. ✝ SHEPHERDLING.
shepe, *n.* & *v.* Reward; pay. *Obs.*
shepe. ✝ SHEEP, SHIP, SKIP.
She′pham (shē′făm), **Sheph′a-thi′ah** (shĕf′ȧ-thī′ȧ; shē-făth′yȧ), **Sheph′a-ti′ah** (shĕf′ȧ-tī′ȧ; shē-făt′yȧ). *Bib.*
shepheardize. ✝ SHEPHERDESS.
shepherd god. Pan.
Shep-her′di-a (shĕ-pûr′dĭ-ȧ; shĕp-hûr′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Shepherd*, Eng. botanist.] Syn. of LEPARGYREA. [*Obs.*
shep′herd-ing, *n.* Shepherdling.
shep′herd-ish, *a.* See -ISH **b**.
shep′herd-ism (shĕp′ẽr-dĭz′m), *n.* Pastoral life or occupation.
shep′herd-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Shepherd kings. = HYKSOS.
shep′herd-ling, *n.* A little or young shepherd
shep′herd-ly, *a.* Like that of shepherds *Obs.* [herd's-purse.
shep′herd's-bag′, *n.* Shep-
shep′herd's-clock′, *n.* Common pimpernel.
shep′herd's-club′, *n.* Mullein
shep′herd's-cress′, *n.* A small European brassicaceous herb (*Teesdalia nudicaulis*). [DOG.
shepherd's dog. See SHEPHERD
shepherd's flute. A flageolet or the like. [*Obs*
shep′herd-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
shep′herd's-joy′, *n.* An Australian climbing liliaceous plant (genus *Geitonoplesium*), with greenish purple flowers.
shep′herd's-knot′, *n.* Tormentil.
shep′herd's-myr′tle, *n.* Butcher's-broom. [comb.
shep′herd's-nee′dle, *n.* Lady's-
shepherd spider. A daddy longlegs, or harvestman.
shep′herd's-pouch′, *n.* Shepherd's-purse.
shep′herd's-rod′, *n.* The small teasel (*Dipsacus pilosus*).
shep′herd's-sca′bi-ous, *n.* Sheep's-bit. [HERD'S-ROD.
shep′herd's-staff′, *n.* = SHEP-
shep′herd-y, *n.* Position or occupation of a shepherd. *Obs.*
She′phi (shē′fī), *or* **She′pho** (-fō). *Bib.* [-phan (-făn). *Bib.*
She-phu′pham (shē-fū′făm), *or*
shepne. ✝ SHIPPEN.
shep′peck (shĕp′ŭk), **shep′pick**, *n.* A pitchfork. *Dial. Eng.*
shepper. ✝ SHAPER.
shep′pey (shĕp′ĭ), *n.* [AS. *scēapicīc*.] A sheepcote. *Dial. Eng.*
shep′stare (shĕp′stâr; -stẽr), **shep′star′ling** (-stär′lĭng), **shep′ster** (-stẽr). [Cf. SHEEP; STARE starling.] The common starling. *Local. Eng.*
shep′ster. ✝ SHAPESTER.
shep′ster (shĕp′stẽr), *n.* [*sheep* + *-ster*.] A shepherd. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
She′rah (shē′rȧ). *Bib.*
Sherash ✝ SHIRAZ.
Sher′a-tan′ (shĕr′ȧ-tăn′), *n.* [Ar. *al sharaṭān*, two stars in the horns of Aries, dual of *sharaṭ* sign, notch.] See STAR.
Sheraz. ✝ SHIRAZ.
sher′bet-lee (shûr′bĕt-lē), *n.* [Error for *sherbetjee*, Turk. *sherbetjī* a maker of sherbet.] In the East, a sherbet seller
sherbet powder. = SHERBET, 3.
sher′bet-zide, *n.* [Turk. *sherbetjī* a maker of sherbet.] In the East, a sherbetlee.
sherd (shûrd). Var. of SHARD.
shere. ✝ SHEAR, *v.*
shere. Obs. or dial. Eng. of SHEER. [SHIRE.
shere (shēr). Dial. Eng. of
shere, *n.* *Coinage.* Tolerance; remedy. *Obs.* [rĕb′yȧ). *Bib.*
Sher′e-bi′ah (shĕr′ē-bī′ȧ; shē-
she-reef′i-an (shĕ-rēf′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a shereef.
shereful. ✝ CHEREFUL.
She′resh (shē′rĕsh). *Bib.*
Shere Thursday. Var. of SHEER THURSDAY.
shereve. ✝ SHERIFF.
She-re′zer (shē-rē′zẽr). *Bib.*
she-rif′. Var. of SHEREEF.
sher′if. Sheriff. *Ref. Sp.*
sher′iff-al-ty (shĕr′ĭf-ăl-tĭ), *n.* = SHRIEVALTY.
sher′iff-ess, *n.* Female sheriff.
sher′iff-hood, *n.* Shrievalty
sher′iff-ry, *n.* Shrievalty.
sher′iff's court. *Scots Law.* Either of several courts presided over or held by the sheriff, including, besides a criminal court, the ordinary (and historically original) court, the small debt court, established in 1837, and the debts recovery court, constituted in 1867, for recovery of debts between £12 and £50.
sher′iff-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sher′iff-wick, *n.* Shrievalty.
she-rif′i-an. Var. of SHEREEFIAN.
sherish. Obs. pl. of SHIRE.
she-ris′ta-dar′ (shē-rĭs′tȧ-där′), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sarishtadār*, for *sarrishtadār; sarrishta* record + Per. *dār* keeping, holding.] A recorder, registrar, or secretary. *India.*
sherk. ✝ SHIRK.
sher′man. ✝ SHEARMAN.
shern, sherne. ✝ SHARN, dung.
sherp (shĕrp). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of SHARP. [SHERIFF.
sher′ra (shŭr′ȧ). Scot. var. of
Sher′ra-moor′. Sher′ry-moor′, *n.* The rebellion in Scotland in 1715; — from Sheriffmuir in Perthshire, where the advance of the Scottish Jacobites was checked; hence, tumult; turmoil; row. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sherrant, *n.* Sherry. *Obs.*
sherriffe. ✝ SHEREEF.
sher′ris (shĕr′ĭs), *n.* Sherry. *Obs or Archaic.*
sher′rug (shĕr′ŭg). Dial. Eng. var. of SHEARHOG.
sher′ry-val′lies (shĕr′ĭ-văl′ĭz), *n. pl* [Cf. Sp. *zaraguelles* wide breeches or overalls.] A kind of overalls or protective leggings of thick cloth or leather, worn when riding on horseback. *Obs. or Local, U. S.*
sherte. ✝ SHIRT, SHORT.
Shesha. Var. of SESHA.
She′shach (shē′shăk). *Bib.*
She′shai (-shī). *Bib.*
She′shan (-shăn). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Shesh-baz′zar (shĕsh-băz′ȧr).
shet, shete. ✝ SHEET.
shet (shĕt). Obs or dial. var. of SHUT.
shet. Dial. var. of SHOOT.
Sheth (shĕth). *Bib.*
sheth (*dial.* shĕth). Obs. or Scot. & dial var. of SHEATH.
She′thar (shē′thär). *Bib.*
She′thar-boz′nai (-bŏz′nī; -nă-ī). *Bib.*
Shet′land-er (shĕt′lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Shetland; also, a Shetland pony.
Shetland lace. An openwork needle-made lace of Shetland wool, used for shawls, etc.
Shetland wool. A fine, thin, loosely twisted worsted, spun from wool of Shetland sheep.
shette. ✝ SHUT.
shet′tle (shĕt′′l). ✝ SHUTTLE.
sheu. ✝ SHOW.
sheugh, sheuch (shŭκ), *n.* [Cf. SEUGH.] A ditch; trench; furrow; gully. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sheuk (shûk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOOK.
sheule. ✝ SEWELL.
she-va′ (shĕ-vä′), *n.* [Heb. *shĕvā*.] *Hebrew Gram.* A vowel point (:) written under its consonant and indicating either a slight vowel sound (**simple sheva** or **vocal sheva**) or simply the limit of a syllable (**silent sheva** or **sheva quiescens**).
She′va (shē′vȧ). *Bib.*
she′vel (shē′v'l; shā′-), *v. t. & i.* To distort or be distorted. *Scot.*
shever. ✝ SHIVER.
shew. ✝ SHOW.
shew. ✝ SEW, *v. i.*, to serve.
shew (shō; *in early 18th c.,* shū), *v. t. & i.* Var. of SHOW. *Archaic or R.* [var of SHOO.
shew (shōō). Scot. & dial. Eng.
she-wa′ (shĕ-vä′). Var. of SHEVA. [Eng. var. of SHOOD.
shewd (shōōd; shĕ′ōōd). Dial.
shew′ell, shew′el (shōō′ĕl). Var. of SEWEL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shew′er (shō′ẽr). Var. of SHOWER, one who shows. *Archaic or R.* [of SHOW.
shewn (shōn), *p. p.* of *shew*, var
shewre. ✝ SHOWER, *n.*
shey. ✝ SHY.
sheyk, sheykh. Vars of SHEIK.
sheyle (shāl), *n. & v.* [AS. *sceol, sceolh*, oblique, wry.] Grimace; squint. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sheyne. ✝ SHEEN.
Shi′ah (shē′ȧ), *n.* = SHIITE.
shi-bar′ (shē-bär′), *n.* [Marathi *çibād*.] A large coasting vessel of western India.
Shib′mah (shĭb′mȧ). *Bib.*
schick′-shack′, *n.* An oak apple; a sprig of oak, esp. with an oak apple, worn before noon on Oak-apple Day; also, in contempt, a person not then wearing it. *Dial. Eng.*
Shic′ron (shĭk′rŏn). *Bib.*
shidder. ✝ SHEDER.
shide (shīd), *n.* [ME. *shide, schide*, AS *scīd;* akin to OHG. *scīt*, G. *scheit*, Icel. *skīð*, and E. *shed*, v. t.] A thin board; billet; splinter; plank. *Obs. or Dial.*
shied (shīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHY.
shiel (shēl). Scot var. of SHEAL.
shield (shēld). Var. of SHEAL, a shealing or hut.
shield′-bear′er, *n.* Any small moth of the genus *Coptodisca*, whose larva makes a covering of bits of leaves.
shield′-bone′, *n.* A shoulder blade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shield fern. The buckler fern.
shield′-shaped′ (shēld′shāpt′), *a.* Having the shape of a shield; specif., *Bot.*, peltate.
shield′tail′, *n.* *Zoöl.* Any small burrowing snake of the family Uropeltidæ, having a large scute on the tail.
shift (shĭft), *v. t.;* SHIFT′ED; SHIFT′ING. [ME. *shiften*, *schiften*, to divide, change, remove, AS. *sciftan* to divide; akin to LG. & D. *schiften* to divide, distinguish, part, Icel. *skipta* to divide, part, shift, change, Dan. *skifte*, Sw. *skifta*, and prob. to Icel. *skīfa* to cut into slices, as n., a slice, and to E. *shive*, *sheave*, n., *shiver*, n.] **1.** To divide; distribute; apportion; assign; arrange. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To change the place or position of; to move or remove, as from one place or person to another; to transfer; to turn; as, to *shift* a burden; to *shift* the blame.

Carrying the oar loose, [they] *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Raleigh.*

3. To put off; to get rid of; avoid; evade. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
4. To exchange for or replace by another or others of the same kind or class; to change; as, to *shift* the clothes; to *shift* the scenes or scene.
5. To change the clothing of; — used reflexively. *Obs.*

Not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shak.*

6. To change in form, character, etc.; to alter.
to shift off. a To delay; to defer; to put off. **b** To put away; to lay aside; to get rid of. — **to s. the helm**, *Naut.*, to put the tiller from starboard to port or vice versa, usually from hard over one way to hard over the other.
shift, *v. i.* **1.** To make division or apportionment; to distribute; to dispose; to order. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
2. To deal; to act; to do. *Obs.* *Caxton.*
3. To make a change or changes; to change position, place, form, character, clothing, etc.; to move; veer; to substitute one thing for another; as, the cargo *shifted.*

The sixth age *shifts*
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon. *Shak.*
Here the Baillie *shifted* and fidgeted about in his seat. *Scott.*

4. To resort to or use expedients; to provide, look out, or do, for one's self; to contrive; to manage; to manage to live or get along; as, to *shift* for one's self.
5. To practice indirect or evasive methods.
6. *Music.* To make a shift. See SHIFT, *n.*, 3.
Syn. — See CHANGE.
to shift for one's self, to provide or care for one's self.
shift (shĭft), *n.* [See SHIFT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of shifting. Specif.: **a** A putting one thing in place of another, or changing the place of a thing; change; alteration; substitution.

My going . . . was not merely for *shift* of air. *Sir H. Wotton.*

b A turning from one thing to another; a turn; hence, an expedient or scheme tried in difficulty; often, an expedient that is petty, mean, underhand, or the like; a trick; a dodge; a fraud. "Reduced to pitiable *shifts.*" *Macaulay.*

I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away *Shak*

2. Something changed or used in alternation; **esp.**: **a** A change of clothes. **b** A woman's chemise. **c** A shirt. *Dial.*
3. *Music.* A change of the position of the hand on the finger board, in playing the violin or a similar instrument. The **first position** of the hand is close to the nut, so that the first finger produces the tone next above that of the open string; at **half shift**, or **second position**, the hand is so moved that the first finger falls in the original place of the second; at **whole shift**, or **third position**, the first finger covers the original place of the third; and at **double shift**, or **fourth position**, it covers that of the little finger.
4. *Mining.* A dislocation of a vein or seam; a fault.
5. The change of one set of workmen for another; hence, a spell, or turn, of work; also, a set of workmen who work in turn with other sets; as, a night *shift.*
6. In building, shipbuilding, etc., disposition of work overlapped so as to break joint.
Syn. — See EXPEDIENT.
shift of crops, change or rotation of crops.
shift′er (shĭf′tẽr), *n.* One that shifts; specif.: **a** One that changes the place or position of something; as, a scene *shifter.* **b** One given to resorting to shifts or expedients, esp. those of a petty or crafty nature; a cheat.

'T was such a *shifter* that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

c *Naut.* An assistant to the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions. *Rare.* **d** *Mach.* Any of various devices for shifting something; as: (1) A belt shifter. (2) *Knitting Mach.* A wire for changing a loop from one needle to another, as in narrowing, etc.
shift′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIFT. Hence: *n.* *Philol.* Lautverschiebung. — **shift′ing-ly**, *adv.*
shifting accent *or* **stress**, *Phon.*, variable word accent, or stress, due to unsettled or varying usage, to the position of the word with reference to other words, or to the exigencies of verse. Thus, Eng. *farm′yard′*, Amer. *farm′yard′*; an *out′side′* passenger, the passenger *out′side′*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 87. — **s. backstays**, *Naut.*, temporary stays to be let go when the vessel tacks or jibes. — **s. center** *or* **centre**. = METACENTER. — **s. stress.** See SHIFTING ACCENT. — **s.,** *or* **secondary, use**, *Law*, a use which takes effect in derogation of some other estate and is expressly limited by the deed or may be created on a certain contingency by a person or persons named in the deed. By the shifting use it was possible to evade the common-law rule that a fee could not be limited upon a fee. Some States of the United States have expressly abolished shifting uses, as such.
shift′less (shĭft′lĕs), *a.* **1.** Lacking in expedients, or not capable of successful expedients, esp. in providing for one's own support, as because of laziness, lack of skill, etc.; hence, lazy; inefficient; thriftless; as, a *shiftless* fellow.
2. Manifesting, or characteristic of, lack of efficiency or thrift in work, or the like; as, *shiftless* management.
— **shift′less-ly**, *adv.* — **shift′less-ness**, *n.*
shift′y (shĭf′tĭ), *a.* **1.** Changeful; changeable; fickle. *Rare.*
2. Full of, or ready with, shifts; fertile in, or given to, expedients or contrivances, esp. those of a doubtful character; fertile in, or full of, tricks or dodges; tricky.

Shifty and thrifty as old Greek or modern Scot. *C. Kingsley*

Shi′ism (shē′ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine or principles held to by the Shiites, or Shiahs.
Shi′ite (shē′īt), **Shi′ah** (-ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *shī'ai* a follower of the sect of Ali, fr. *shī'ah* a multitude following one another in pursuit of the same object, the sect of Ali, fr. *shā'a* to follow.] One of that branch of the Mohammedans who reject the first three caliphs, and consider Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law, as the first rightful successor of Mohammed, and who do not acknowledge the Sunna, or body of traditions respecting Mohammed, as any part of the law. Persia is the chief center of Shiism. — **Shi-it′ic** (shē-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*
shi-kim′ic (shĭ-kĭm′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_6(OH)_3CO_2H$, obtained from the fruit of star anise (called *shikimi* by the Japanese). Its name in the official nomenclature is cyclohexene(1)-triol(3.4.6)-carboxylic acid(1).
shik′ra (shĭk′rȧ), *n.* [Cf. SHIKAR.] A small Indian hawk (*Astur badius*) sometimes used in falconry.
shil-la′lah, shil-le′lagh (shĭ-lā′lȧ), *n.* Also **shil-le′lah, shil-la′la**, etc. A sapling, as of oak or blackthorn, used as a cudgel; hence, any cudgel; — so called from Shillelagh, in Ireland, famous for its oaks. *Irish.*
shil′ling (shĭl′ĭng), *n.* [ME. *shilling*, *schilling*, AS. *scilling*; akin to D. *schelling*, OS. & OHG. *scilling*, G. *schilling*, Sw. & Dan. *skilling*, Icel. *skillingr*, Goth. *skilliggs*, and perh. to OHG. *scellan* to sound, G. *schallen*.] **1.** A silver coin and money of account of Great Britain and many of its dependencies, equal to twelve pence ($24\frac{1}{3}$ cents U. S.), or the twentieth part of a pound. It is legal tender to the number of forty. Abbr., *s.* For several centuries the shilling was a money of account only, after the Norman Conquest always equal to twelve pence. It first appeared as a modern coin under Henry VII. By a series of changes its weight of fine silver has fallen from the initial value of 133.2 gr. to the present one of 80.73 gr.
2. a A coin and money of account of Scotland in use previous to 1707. It was originally identical in value with the English shilling, but depreciated during the wars with England until, in the 17th century, worth only one English penny. **b** Any of several related moneys of the Continent, as the German schilling or the Danish skilling.
3. In the United States, a denomination of money, differing in value in different States, now practically obsolete. This difference in value was due to the fact that the colonial bills of credit had depreciated in different degrees. In New England (as also in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida), when the decimal system of reckoning money was adopted, the pound in paper money was worth only $3.333, and the shilling $16\frac{2}{3}$ cts., or 6s. to $1; in New York (as also in North Carolina, Ohio, and Michigan), this pound was worth $2.50, and the shilling $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. or 8s. to $1; in Pennsylvania (as also in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland), this pound was worth $2.67, and the shilling $13\frac{1}{3}$ cts., or 7s. 6d. to $1; and in Georgia (as also in South Carolina), this pound was worth $$4.20\frac{6}{7}$, and the shilling $21\frac{3}{7}$ cts., or 4s. 8d. to $1.
4. The Spanish or Mexican real, of the value of one eighth of a dollar, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; — formerly so called in New York and some other States. Called also *Mexican shilling.*
king's, *or* **queen's shilling**, a shilling given by a recruiting officer to a recruit, the taking of which, until 1879, constituted a binding enlistment in the British army.
shil′ly-shal′li-er, shil′li-shal′li-er (shĭl′ĭ-shăl′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* An irresolute or hesitating person.
shil′ly-shal′ly (shĭl′ĭ-shăl′ĭ), *adv.* Formerly also **shill-I-shall-I.** [A reduplication of *shall I.*] In an irresolute, undecided, or hesitating manner.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then. *Congreve.*

shil′ly-shal′ly, *v. i.* To hesitate; to act irresolutely; to be undecided; hence, to occupy one's self with trifles.
shil′ly-shal′ly, *n.* Irresolution; hesitation; indecision; also, occupation with trifles.

She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing, — no *shilly-shally* in Kate. *De Quincey.*

shil′ly-shal′ly, *a.* Hesitating; irresolute; indecisive; also, rarely, foolish; trivial.
shim (shĭm), *n.* **1.** A thin piece or slip of wood, metal, stone, etc., often tapered, used to fill in, as to level a stone in building, or a railroad tie or rail, etc., or designed to be removed to take up wear, as in a bearing.
2. More fully **shim plow** *or* **plough.** A kind of shallow plow used to scrape or break ground and clear it of weeds
shim (shĭm), *v. t.;* SHIMMED (shĭmd); SHIM′MING. **1.** To weed with a shim. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To fill out, or level up, to a desired height or a true surface by the use of a shim or shims. See SHIM, *n.*, 1. Also, to fill up (cracks or joints) as with putty.
shim′mer (-ẽr), *v. i.;* SHIM′MERED (-ẽrd); SHIM′MER-ING. [ME. *schimeren*, AS. *scimrian*; akin to *scīmian*, *sciman*, to glitter, D. *schemeren*, G. *schimmern*, Dan. *skimre*, Sw. *skimra*, AS. *scīma* a light, brightness, Icel. *skīma*, Goth. *skeima* a torch, a lantern, and E. *shine.* See SHINE, *v. i.*] To shine with a tremulous or intermittent light; to shine faintly; to gleam; glisten; glimmer.

The *shimmering* glimpses of a stream. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See FLASH.
shim′mer, *v. t.* To cause to shimmer.
shim′mer, *n.* A faint, tremulous light; a glimmer.
Shim′o-se pow′der (shĭm′ō-sē). [For *shimonose*, after the Japanese inventor, Masashika *Shimonose* Kogakubachi.] A preparation of picric acid used by the Japanese in the war with Russia, 1904–05, to charge high explosive shells.
shin (shĭn), *n.* [ME. *shine*, *schine*, AS. *scinu*; akin to D. *scheen*, OHG. *scina*, G. *schiene*, *schienbein*, Dan. *skinnebeen*, Sw. *skenben*, and AS. *scia* shin. Cf. CHINE.] **a** The front part of the leg below the knee; the front edge of the shin bone; the lower part of the leg. **b** Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the fore leg; — disting. from *shank.*
shin, *v. i.;* SHINNED (shĭnd); SHIN′NING. **1.** To use the shins in climbing; to climb, esp. as a mast, tree, rope, or the like, by embracing it alternately with the arms or hands and legs, without help of steps, spurs, or the like; — often used with *up;* as, to *shin* up a mast. *Colloq.*
2. To use the shins in locomotion; to walk or run. *Slang.*
3. To go about borrowing money hurriedly, as for the payment of one's notes. *Slang, U. S.*
shin, *v. t.* *Colloq.* **1.** To shin up (a tree, pole, etc.).
2. To kick or strike on the shins.
shin bone. The tibia.
shine (shīn), *v. i.;* *pret. & p. p.* SHONE (shŏn; shōn; *in British use usually* shŏn; *cf.* GONE), *Archaic or R.* SHINED (shīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIN′ING (shīn′ĭng). [ME. *shinen*, *schinen*, AS. *scīnan;* akin to D. *schijnen*, OFries. *skīna*, OS. & OHG. *scīnan*, G. *scheinen*, Icel. *skīna*, Sw. *skina*, Dan. *skinne*, Goth. *skeinan*, and perh. to Gr. σκιά shadow. Cf. SHEER pure; SHIMMER.] **1.** To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor; as, the sun *shines.*

God, who commanded the light to *shine* out of darkness, hath *shined* in our hearts. *2 Cor.* iv. 6.
Let thine eyes *shine* forth in their full luster. *Denham.*

2. To be bright by reflection of light; to gleam; to be glossy; as, to *shine* like polished silver.
3. To be effulgent in splendor, beauty, or brilliance. *Obs.* "So proud she *shined* in her princely state." *Spenser.*
4. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; to exhibit brilliant intellectual powers; as, to *shine* in conversation.
to shine up to *or* **round**, to pay attentions to, as to a girl; to endeavor to gain the liking of. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.*
shine, *v. t.* To cause to shine; specif.: **a** To cause to emit light. **b** To send forth like light. *Obs.*

He [God] doth not rain wealth, nor *shine* honor and virtues, upon men equally. *Bacon.*

c To throw or flash the light of upon or into something to illuminate it. **d** [In this and the next sense the pret. *shined* is common.] To make bright; to cause to shine by reflected light; to polish; as, to *shine* shoes. *Colloq.* **e** In hunting deer by night, to throw light into (the eyes of the animal), for the purpose of attracting attention temporarily and thus getting an opportunity to shoot it. *U. S.*
shine, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of shining, or emitting light; light; illumination. "Taper's holy *shine.*" *Milton.*

The distant *shine* of the celestial city. *Hawthorne.*

2. Quality or state of shining, or exhibiting brightness because of reflected light; splendor; luster; gloss; sheen.
3. An instance of shining by reflected light; a polish; a gloss; specif., *Colloq.*, a polish or gloss given to the shoes.
4. Sunshine; fair weather; as, rain or *shine.* *Dryden.*
5. *Slang.* **a** A liking; fancy; as, to take a *shine* to a person. *U. S.* **b** A disturbance; rumpus. **c** A caper; trick; prank. *U. S.* **d** An inferior actor or performer.
shin′er (shīn′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shines.
2. A bright piece of money, as, esp., of gold. *Slang.*
3. a Any of numerous small fresh-water American cyprinoid fishes, belonging to *Notropis* and allied genera, as the redfin (*Notropis cornutus*) and the golden *shiner* (*Abramis chrysoleucus*) of the eastern United States; also, loosely, any of various other silvery fishes, as the dollarfish, menhaden, etc. **b** A silverfish (insect).

Golden Shiner (*Abramis chrysoleucus*).

shield′drake′ (shēl′drāk′). Var. of SHELDRAKE. *Scot.*
shield′ed, *a.* Having, bearing, or provided with, a shield.
shield′er, *n.* One who shields.
shield′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **shield′less-ly**, *adv.* — **shield′less-ness**, *n.*
shiel′drake′ (shēl′drāk′). Var. of SHELDRAKE. *Scot.*
shiel′ing. Var. of SHEALING, [hut.
shiepe. ✝ SHEEP.
shi′er (shī′ẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of [SHY
shi′er (shī′ẽr), *n.* Also **shy′er.** A horse given to shying.
shiere. ✝ SHIRE.
shies (shīz), *n.*, *pl.* of SHY.
shi′est, *a.*, *superl.* of SHY.
shift′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
shift′ful, *a.* Full of resource. *Obs.*
shift′i-ly (shĭf′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of [SHIFTY.
shift′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shift marriage. Smock marriage.
shig-ga′ion (shĭ-gā′yŏn; -gī′ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* SHIGIONOTH (shĭg′ĭ-ō′nōth; -nŏth). [Heb. *shiggāiōn.*] *Bib.* A term of uncertain meaning in the title of Ps. vii. and, in the *pl.*, in Hab. iii. 1.
shi′gram (shē′grăm), *n.* [Marathi *çīghr*, fr. Skr. *çīghra* quick.] In Bombay, a kind of hack gharri.
Shih Ching (shĭ jĭng). [Chin. *shih*[1] ode + *ching*[1] classic.] See FIVE CLASSICS.
Shi′hon (shī′hŏn). *Bib.*
Shi′hor (-hôr). *Bib.*
Shi′hor-lib′nath (-lĭb′năth). [*Bib.*
shi-kar′ (shē-kär′), *n.* [Hind & Per. *shikār.*] Hunting; sport. *India.* — *v. t.* To hunt. *India*
shi-kar′gah (shē-kär′gä), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *shikārgāh*, fr. Per. *shikār* hunting + *gāh* place.] A game preserve. *India.*
shi-ka′ri, shi-ka′ree (shē-kä′rē), *n.* [Hind. *shikārī.*] A sportsman; esp., a native hunter or guide. *India.*
shike′poke. Var. of SHITE-[POKE.
shi-kho′ (shĭ-kō′), *n.* A kneeling with joined hands and bowed head before a superior. Cf. KOTOW. *Burma.* — *v. i.* To perform the shikho. *Burma.*
shik′i-mol (shĭk′ĭ-mōl; -mŏl), *n.* *Chem.* = SAFROL.
Shi King. See SHIH CHING.
shild, shilde. ✝ SHIELD.
shi-le′lah. Var. of SHILLALAH.
shilf, *n.* [Cf. G. *schilf* sedge.] Straw. *Obs.*
shilf, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *scealp* splinter, fragment, Gael. *sgealb.*] Soft slaty rock, esp. when broken up into road metal. *Local, Eng.*
shil′fa (shĭl′fä), *n.* The chaffinch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Shil-ha′ (shĭl-hȧ′; shĭ-lȧ′), *or* **Shil-luh′** (shĭ-lŭ′), *n.* [Berber *shelluh*, *shellaha*, *shleuh.*] A member of a chief division of the Berbers, on the northern slopes of the Atlas Mountains; also, their language. See BERBER, HAMITIC.
Shil′hi (shĭl′hī). *Bib.*
Shil′him (shĭl′hĭm). *Bib.*
shill (shĭl). Var. of SHEAL, shell, husk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
shill, *a. & adv.* [AS. *scyl* sonorous, sounding.] Shrill. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shill, *v. t. & i.* To sound; clang; shrill. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shilla. ✝ SHELA.
shil′la (shĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. Gael *sgilleag* pebble, dim. of *sgil* grain.] Pebble; gravel; a beach; — chiefly *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*
shil-le′lagh, shil-le′lah, shil-le′ly. Vars. of SHILLALAH.
Shil′lem (shĭl′ĕm). *Bib.*
Shil′lem-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
shil′li-beer, *n.* An omnibus; — after its English inventor. *Obs.*
shil′lings-worth′ (shĭl′ĭngz-wûrth′), *n.* The worth or value of a shilling.
Shil-luh′, *n.* See SHILHA.
Shil′luk (shĭl′ōōk), *n.* A Negro of a very tall, jet-black people dwelling on the White Nile, neighbors of the Dinka. They were formerly noted warriors.
shil′ly (shĭl′ĭ). Var. of SHILLA.
shilly, *adv* Shrilly; loudly. *Obs.*
Shi′lo (shī′lō). *Bib.* [SILOAM.
Shi-lo′ah (shĭ-lō′ȧ). Var. of
Shi′loh (shī′lō), *n.* [Heb. *shīloh.*] *Bib.* A word, of uncertain meaning, used in Jacob's deathbed speech. *Gen.* xlix. 10
Shi′loh, *n.* *Bib.* A town of the Ephraimites, where the sanctuary of the ark was kept during the period of the judges. It is identified with modern Seilun.
Shi-lo′ni (shĭ-lō′nī). *Bib.*
Shi′lo-nite (shī′lō-nīt). *Bib.*
shilp′it (shĭl′pĭt), *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng* **a** Weak; feeble; sickly; puny. **b** Thin; flat; washy; insipid, as drink.
Shil′shah (shĭl′shä). *Bib.*
shil′tre. ✝ SHELTER.
shiltroun. ✝ SHELTRON, SHEL-[TER.
shi′ly (shī′lĭ). Var. of SHYLY.
shim (shĭm), *a.* [AS. *scīma* brightness.] Bright. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shim, *v. i.* [AS. *scīmian.*] To shimmer; glitter; gleam. *Obs.*
shim, *n.* [AS *scīma* shadow.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Shadow or indistinct image due to a fleeting view or glimpse.
2. A white streak on a horse's [face.
Shim′e-a (shĭm′ē-ȧ). *Bib.*
Shim′e-ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
Shim′e-am (-ăm). *Bib.*
Shim′e-ath (-ăth). *Bib.*
Shim′e-ath-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Shim′e-i (-ī), *n.* *Bib.* Any of various persons; esp., the son of Gera, a Benjamite, who cursed and stoned David when fleeing from Jerusalem in Absalom's rebellion. See 2 *Sam.* xvi. & xix.; 1 *Kings* ii.
Shim′e-on (-ŏn). *Bib.*
Shim′hi (shĭm′hī). *Bib.*
Shim′i (shĭm′ī; shī′mī). *Bib.*
shimitarie. ✝ SCIMITAR.
Shim′ites (shĭm′īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Shim′ma (shĭm′ȧ). *Bib.*
shim′mer (shĭm′ẽr), *n.* One who shims; also, a shim.
shim′mer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIMMER.
shim′mer-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of shimmer; shimmering.
shim′mey, -my (shĭm′ĭ), *n.* [From *chemise*, taken as pl.] A chemise. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*
Shi′mon (shī′mŏn). *Bib.*
shim′per, *v. i.* [Cf. SHIMMER.] To shine. *Obs.*
shim plow *or* **plough.** See SHIM, a thin piece.
Shim′rath (shĭm′răth). *Bib.*
Shim′ri (-rī). *Bib.*
Shim′rith (-rĭth). *Bib*
Shim′rom (-rŏm). *Bib.*
Shim′ron (-rŏn). *Bib.*
Shim′ron-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Shim′ron-me′ron (-mē′rŏn). *Bib.*
Shim′shai (shĭm′shī; -shā-ī) [*Bib.*
shin (shĭn). See SIN.
Shi′na (shē′nä), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. "*Shina* is the language of the Gilgit Valley, and of the Indus Valley from Balistan to the River Tangir." *Census of India*, 1901.
Shi′nab (shī′năb). *Bib.*
shinbald, shinbawde, *n.* [For the first part cf. SHIN.] Leg armor; greaves. *Obs*
shin′dig (shĭn′dĭg), *n.* [Cf. SHINDY.] A festive occasion with dancing. *Slang, U. S.*
shin′dle (shĭn′d'l), *n.* [See 2d SHINGLE.] A shingle; also, a slate roofing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shin′dle, *v. t.* To cover or roof with shindles. *Obs.*
shin′dre, *v. t.* To shiver to pieces. *Obs.*
shin′dy (shĭn′dĭ), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. SHINNY, SHINTY.] **1.** The game of shinny. *Dial.* **2.** Uproar or disturbance; rumpus; row. *Slang.* [*U. S.* **3.** A fancy or liking. *Local,*
shine. ✝ SHIN. [*Obs.*
shine (shīn), *a.* Shining; sheen.

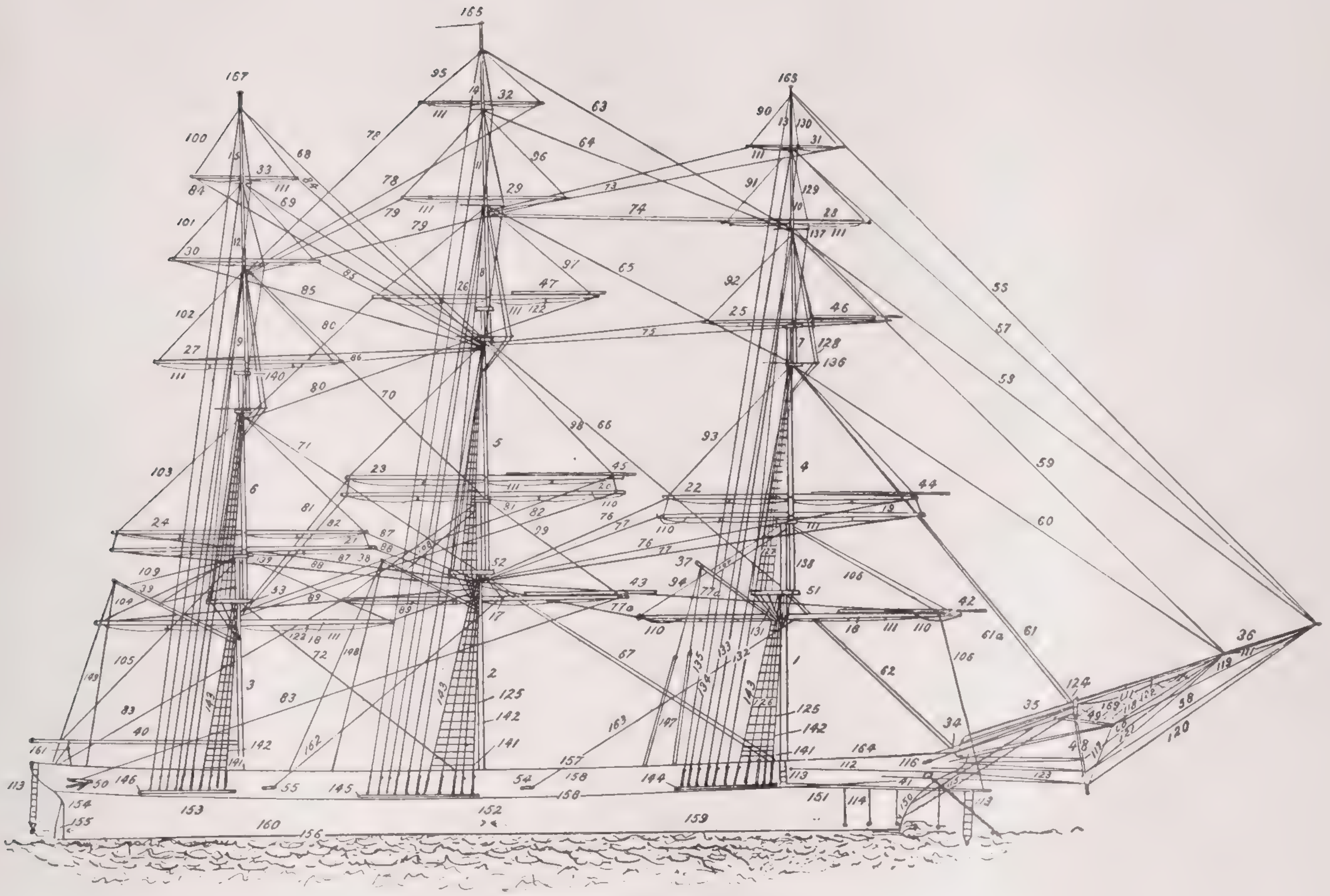

Ship: Principal Ropes, Spars, etc.

1 Foremast; 2 Mainmast; 3 Mizzenmast; 4 Fore Topmast; 5 Main Topmast; 6 Mizzen Topmast; 7 Fore-topgallant Mast (at the Doubling); 8 Main-topgallant Mast; 9 Mizzen-topgallant Mast; 10 Fore-royal Mast (sometimes not a part of the Topgallant Mast); 11 Main-royal Mast; 12 Mizzen-royal Mast; 13 Fore-skysail Mast; 14 Main-skysail Mast, 15 Mizzen-skysail Mast; 16 Fore Yard (at the Quarter); 17 Main Yard (at the Slings); 18 Crossjack Yard; 19 Lower Fore-topsail Yard (at Yardarm); 20 Lower Main-topsail Yard; 21 Lower Mizzen-topsail Yard; 22 Upper Fore-topsail Yard; 23 Upper Main-topsail Yard; 24 Upper Mizzen-topsail Yard; 25 Fore-topgallant Yard; 26 Main-topgallant Yard; 27 Mizzen-topgallant Yard; 28 Fore-royal Yard; 29 Main-royal Yard; 30 Mizzen-royal Yard; 31 Fore-skysail Yard; 32 Main-skysail Yard; 33 Mizzen-skysail Yard; 34 Bowsprit; 35 Jib Boom; 36 Flying Jib Boom (sometimes in a separate piece); 37 Fore-trysail Gaff; 38 Main-trysail Gaff; 39 Spanker Gaff; 40 Spanker Boom; 41 Lower Boom; 42 Fore-topmast-studding-sail Boom; 43 Main-topmast-studding-sail Boom; 44 Fore-topgallant-studding-sail Boom; 45 Main-topgallant-studding-sail Boom; 46 Fore-royal-studding-sail Boom; 47 Main-royal-studding-sail Boom; 48 Dolphin Striker or Martingale Boom; 49 Whisker Boom; 50 Main-brace Bumkin; 51 Foretop; 52 Maintop; 53 Mizzen Top; 54 Fore-sheet Sheave Hole; 55 Main-sheet Sheave Hole; 56 Fore-skysail Stay; 57 Fore-royal Stay; 58 Flying-jib Stay; 59 Fore-topgallant Stay; 60 Jib Stay; 61 Fore-topmast Stay; 61*a* Fore-topmast Staysail-Stay; 62 Forestays; 63 Main-skysail Stay; 64 Main-royal Stay; 65 Main-topgallant Stay; 66 Main-topmast Stay; 67 Mainstays; 68 Mizzen-skysail Stay; 69 Mizzen-royal Stay; 70 Mizzen-topgallant Stay; 71 Mizzen-topmast Stay; 72 Mizzen Stay; 73 Fore-skysail Braces; 74 Fore-royal Braces; 75 Fore-topgallant Braces; 76 Upper Fore-topsail Braces; 77 Lower Fore-topsail Braces; 77*a* Forebraces; 78 Main-skysail Braces; 79 Main-royal Braces; 80 Main-topgallant Braces; 81 Upper Main-topsail Braces; 82 Lower Main-topsail Braces; 83 Main Braces; 84 Mizzen-skysail Braces; 85 Mizzen-royal Braces; 86 Mizzen-topgallant Braces; 87 Upper Mizzen-topsail Braces; 88 Lower Mizzen-topsail Braces; 89 Crossjack Braces; 90 Port Fore-skysail Lift; 91 Port Fore-royal Lift; 92 Port Fore-topgallant Lift; 93 Port Fore-topsail Lift; 94 Port Fore Lift; 95 Port Main-skysail Lift; 96 Starboard Main-royal Lift; 97 Starboard Main-topgallant Lift; 98 Starboard Main-topsail Lift; 99 Starboard Main Lift; 100 Port Mizzen-skysail Lift; 101 Port Mizzen-royal Lift; 102 Port Mizzen-topgallant Lift; 103 Port Mizzen-topsail Lift; 104 Port Crossjack Lift; 105 Spanker-boom Topping Lift; 106 Lower-boom Topping Lift; 107 Fore-trysail Peak Halyards; 108 Main-trysail Peak Halyards; 109 Spanker Peak Halyards; 110 Flemish Horse; 111 Foot Ropes; 112 Life Line; 113 Jacob's Ladders; 114 Mooring Pendants; 115 Bobstays; 116 Bowsprit Shrouds; 117 Whisker Jumper; 118 Jib Guy; 119 Flying Jib Guy; 120 Flying Jib Martingale; 121 Jib Martingale; 122 Stirrups; 123 Back Ropes; 124 Bowsprit Cap; 125 Ratlines; 126 Fore Rigging; 127 Fore-topmast Rigging; 128 Fore-topgallant Shrouds; 129 Fore-royal Shroud; 130 Fore-skysail Shroud; 131 Futtock Shrouds; 132 Fore-topmast Backstays; 133 Fore-topgallant Backstays; 134 Fore-royal Backstay; 135 Fore-skysail Backstay; 136 Fore-topmast Crosstrees; 137 Fore Jack; 138 Doubling of the Masts; 139 Mizzen Cap (lower); 140 Mizzen-topmast Cap; 141 Sheer Poles; 142 Swifters; 143 After Shrouds; 144 Fore Chains; 145 Main Chains; 146 Mizzen Chains; 147 Fore-trysail Vangs; 148 Main-trysail Vangs; 149 Spanker Vangs; 150 Cutwater. 151 Starboard Bow; 152 Starboard Beam; 153 Starboard Quarter; 154 Starboard Counter; 155 Rudder; 156 Water Line; 157 Rail; 158 Bulwarks; 159 Entrance; 160 Run; 161 Spanker Sheets; 162 Starboard Main Sheet; 163 Starboard Fore Sheet; 164 Nameboard; 165 Fore Truck; 166 Main Truck and Pennant; 167 Mizzen Truck; 168 Sheer Strake; 169 Jib Netting.

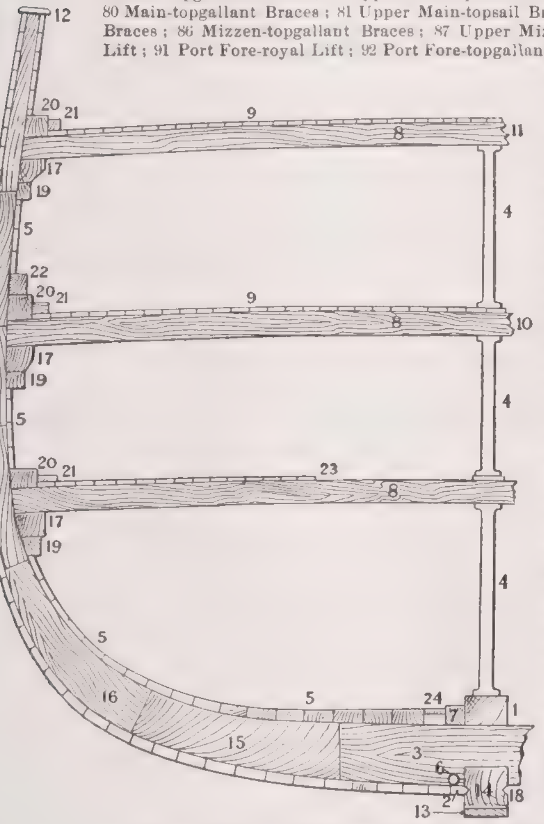

Wooden Ship: Principal Parts of the Hull.

1 Keelson; 2 Garboard Strake; 3 Floor or Floor Timber; 4 Pillar or Stanchion; 5 Ceiling; 6 Limber Hole; 7 Sister, or Side, Keelson; 8 Beam; 9 Deck Planking; 10 Main Deck; 11 Upper Deck; 12 Rail; 13 False Keel; 14 Keel; 15, 16 First and Second Futtock, etc., forming the frame; 17 Shelf Piece; 18 Rabbet of the Keel; 19 Beam Clamp; 20 Waterway, 21 Inner Waterway; 22 Spirketing; 23 Partial Hold Deck, the planking extending as far as the figure, 23; 24 Limber Board.

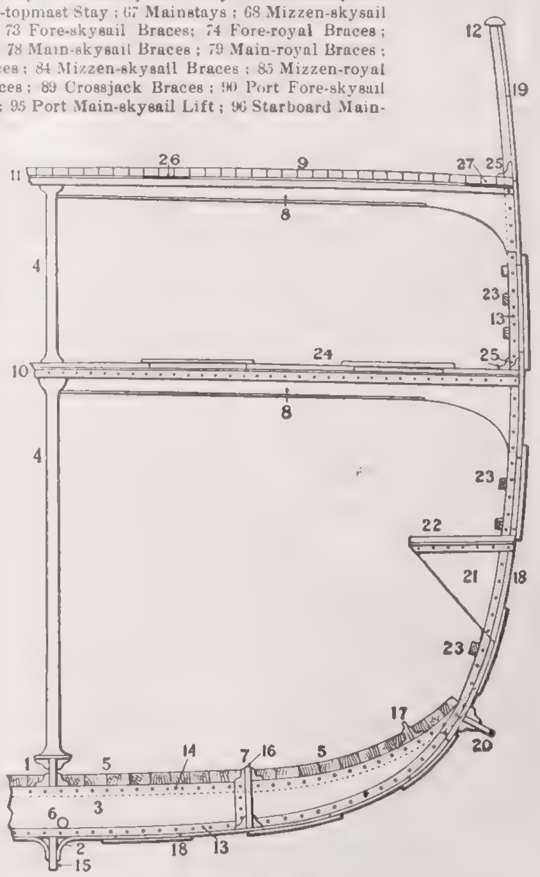

Iron Ship: Principal Parts of the Hull.

1 Keelson; 2 Garboard Strake; 3 Floor or Floor Plate; 4 Pillar or Stanchion; 5 Ceiling; 6 Limber Hole or Watercourse; 7 Sister, or Side, Keelson; 8 Beam; 9 Deck Planking; 10 Main Deck; 11 Upper Deck; 12 Rail; 13 Frame Angle Iron; 14 Reverse-frame Angle Iron; 15 Bar Keel; 16 Intercostal Plate of First Longitudinal, or Side, Keelson; 17 Bilge Keelson, or Hold Stringer; 18, 19 Plating; 20 Bilge Keel; 21 Bracket Plate; 22 Stringer; 23 Batten; 24 Iron Deck; 25 Stringer Angle Irons; 26 Tie Plate; 27 Stringer Plate.

Ship: Fig. 1. Principal Ropes, Spars, etc. Fig. 2. Amidships Cross-section of the Hull of a Wooden Ship, showing Principal Timbers, Planking, etc. Fig. 3. Amidships Cross-section of the Hull of an Iron Ship, showing Principal Frames, etc.

4. *Optics.* A sharply convex polished button, or reflector, often of dark glass, which, under bright light, gives the appearance of an artificial star. It is used in optical tests.

shin′gle (shĭŋ′g'l), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Norw. *singl*, *singling*, small round stones.] **1.** Coarse, rounded detritus or alluvial material, as on the seashore, differing from ordinary gravel only in the size of the stones, which are often as large as a man's head. *Chiefly Brit.*
2. A piece or single part of such material; — used also in the singular form as a plural. *Rare.*
A few flying *shingle* only coming down upon us. *Tyndall.*
3. A place, as a beach, strewn with shingle.

shin′gle, *n.* [ME. *shingle*, for *shindle*, fr. L. *scindula*, *scandula*; cf. Gr. σκεδαννύναι to scatter, disperse, σχέδη a leaf, tablet (cf. SCHEDULE), σχινδαλμός shingle.] **1.** A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, for covering roofs, etc., the thick ends of one row overlapping the thin ends of the next.
2. A sign or signboard, as of a lawyer's or doctor's office; as, to hang out one's *shingle*. *Humorous & Colloq.*

shin′gle, *v. t.*; SHIN′GLED (shĭŋ′g'ld); SHIN′GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To cover with shingles, as a roof; to cover the roof or sides of, as a house, with shingles.
2. To cut (the hair) so that the ends are exposed all over the head as shingles are on a roof; to cut (the hair) short.
3. To whip; chastise, as with a shingle. *Colloq., U. S.*
4. To lay or dispose, as logs, so as to overlap.

shin′gle, *v. t.* To subject to the process of expelling cinder and impurities by hammering and squeezing, as a mass of iron from the puddling furnace.

shin′gled (shĭŋ′g'ld), *a.* Covered with shingle, or coarse, rounded detritus.

shin′gled, *a.* **1.** Covered, roofed, or sheathed with shingles.
2. Clinker-built; — said of a ship. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

shingle oak. **a** An American oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), whose wood is used in western States for shingles. It has shining laurel-like leaves. **b** In Australia, the she-oak.

shin′gler (shĭŋ′glẽr), *n.* One that shingles; specif.: **a** One who shingles roofs, etc. **b** A man or a machine that makes shingles. **c** A workman who tends a shingling machine or hammer. **d** A machine for shingling puddled iron.

shin′gles (-g'lz), *n.* [OF. *cengle*, or the dial. form *chengle*, shingles, orig., a girth, F. *sangle*, fr. L. *cingulum* a girdle, fr. *cingere* to gird. Cf. CINCTURE, CINGLE, SURCINGLE.] *Med.* Herpes zoster. See HERPES.

shingle tree. An East Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*), with hard durable wood.

shin′gle-wood′ (shĭŋ′g'l-wo͝od′), *n.* A West Indian lauraceous tree (*Nectandra leucantha*).

shin′gly (-glĭ), *a.* Composed of, or abounding in, shingle, or coarse detritus.

shin′ing (shīn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHINE. Specif.: *p. a.*: **a** Emitting or reflecting light, esp. steadily; radiant; as, *shining* lamps. **b** Splendid; illustrious; brilliant; as, a *shining* example of charity.
Syn. — Glistening, lustrous, effulgent, refulgent; brilliant, sparkling, gleaming, flashing. See BRIGHT.
shining flycatcher. **a** The satin sparrow. **b** The phainopepla. — **s. willow**, a common North American willow (*Salix lucida*) with smooth shining leaves.
— **shin′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **shin′ing-ness**, *n.*

shin′leaf′ (shĭn′lēf′), *n.* An American pyrolaceous herb (*Pyrola elliptica*), having thin oblong-elliptical leaves and greenish white flowers.

shin′ny, **shin′ney** (shĭn′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SHINDY, SHIN.] The game of hockey as informally played with a curved stick and a ball, block of wood, or the like, by schoolboys, etc.; also, the curved stick used in the game.

shin′ny, *v. i.* To play shinny.
to shinny on one's own side, to keep where one belongs or confine one's actions to their proper sphere. *Colloq.*

shin′plas′ter (shĭn′plȧs′tẽr), *n.* **1.** A plaster of paper saturated with tar, vinegar, etc., applied to sore shins.
2. Formerly, a piece of unsecured or poorly secured paper money, esp. one greatly depreciated in value; also, a piece of government paper money of a denomination less than a dollar. *Slang, U. S.*

Shin Shu (shĭn sho͞o). [Jap., lit., true sect.] The leading and most progressive Buddhist sect of Japan, resting its faith rather upon Amida than Gautama Buddha. Rites and ceremonies are held useless without uprightness.

shin′ti-yan (shĭn′tĭ-yăn), **shin′ty-an** (shĭn′tĭ-ăn), *n.* [Ar. *shintiān.*] A kind of wide loose drawers or trousers worn by women in Mohammedan countries.

Shin′to′ (shĭn′tō′), *n.* [Chin. *shên*^{2} god + *tao*^{4} way, doctrine.] The ethnic cult of the Japanese, consisting primarily in the worship of the spirits of tribal ancestors and of dead heroes; also, the religion based upon this. The cult is not considered incompatible with other religions. *Shinto* as a religion is under the charge of the Bureau of Religions, and is considered on a par with Buddhism, Christianity, etc. As the national cult embodied in the temples and historic rituals, it is in charge of the Bureau of Shinto Temples, and is not regarded as a religion. The cult includes the tradition on which is founded the political power of the imperial family, and its central deities are the ancestral deities of the imperial family. *Shinto* in this sense is respected by every Japanese, Buddhist or Christian.

Shin′to-ist, *n.* An adherent of Shinto.

shin′y (shīn′ĭ), *a.*; SHIN′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHIN′I-EST. **1.** Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded. "A *shiny* day." *Dryden.*
2. Polished; glossy; as, *shiny* shoes; a *shiny* coat.

ship (shĭp), *n.* [ME. *ship*, *schip*, AS. *scip*; akin to OFries. *skip*, OS. *scip*, D. *schip*, G. *schiff*, OHG. *scif*, Dan. *skib*, Sw. *skepp*, Icel. & Goth. *skip*; of unknown origin. Cf. EQUIP, SKIFF, SKIPPER.] **1.** Any large seagoing vessel.
2. Specif., *Naut.*, a vessel with a bowsprit and three masts (mainmast, foremast, and mizzenmast), with, rarely, a fourth mast, each composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a top-gallant mast, and, sometimes, higher masts.
3. In general, any vessel intended or used for navigation, or such a vessel not of the kind propelled by oars, paddles, or the like; a water craft or vessel. In popular usage, and more esp. in various legal uses, the term *ship* has a very broad meaning, varying more or less with the context in which it is used. Thus in various matters of maritime and international law, as with reference to salvage, *ship* may mean: any vessel used for purposes of navigation; any locomotive machine or structure intended or used for transportation on rivers, seas, oceans, or other navigable waters, without regard to its form or means of locomotion; any structure or vessel fitted for navigation. For the purposes of some statutes it has even a broader definition, as in the English Foreign Enlistment Act, where it is defined as including "any description of boat, vessel, floating battery, or floating craft; also, any description of boat, vessel, or other craft or battery, made to move either on the surface of or under water, or sometimes on the surface of, and sometimes under, water" (33 & 34 Vict. c. 90, s. 30). For definitions of principal classes of sailing vessels, other than *ship* (in the specific sense), see BARK, BARKENTINE, BRIG, BRIGANTINE, DAHABEAH, DHOW, FRIGATE, GALLEON, 2d JUNK, 2d KETCH, LUGGER, SAMPAN, 2d SCHOONER, SLOOP, YAWL, etc. For definitions of classes of war vessels see NAVY, 2. Merchant steamships are generally classified according to their motive power, peculiarities of construction, etc. See TURBINE, WHALEBACK, etc.
4. A dish or utensil (originally fashioned like the hull of a ship) used to hold incense. *Obs.* *Tyndale.*
ship of countenance, a ship of (great) burden. *Obs.* — **s. of post.** = POSTSHIP. *Obs.* — **s. of the line**, *Nav.*, formerly, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; a vessel superior to a frigate; usually, a seventy-four-gun, or three-decker, ship; — called also *line-of-battle ship.*

ship (shĭp), *v. t.*; SHIPPED (shĭpt); SHIP′PING. [Cf AS. *scipian* to take ship, *gescipian* to provide with ships.] **1.** To put or receive on board of a ship, or other vessel, for transportation; to send by water.
2. To commit to any conveyance for transportation.
3. Hence, to send away; to get rid of. *Colloq.*
4. To engage or secure for service on a ship, as seamen.
5. To put in place for use; as, to *ship* the tiller or oars.
to ship a sea, *Naut.*, to have a wave come over the side.

ship, *v. i.* **1.** To engage to serve on board of a vessel.
2. To embark on a ship. *Wycliffe* (*Acts* xxviii. 11).
3. *Naut.* To rest or have its position when ready for use; — with *in*; as, the lower end of a sprit *ships* in a grommet.

-ship (-shĭp). [ME. *-schipe*, AS. *-scipe*; akin to OFries. *-skipe*, OLG. *-skepi*, D. *-schap*, OHG. *-scaf*, G. *-schaft*. Cf. SHAPE, *n.*; LANDSCAPE.] A noun-forming suffix added chiefly to nouns denoting persons, but sometimes to adjectives and even verbs. It denotes: (1) *state*, *condition*, or *quality*, as in son*ship*, friend*ship*, scholar*ship*; (2) *office*, *dignity*, or *profession*, as in clerk*ship*, chancellor*ship*, lord*ship*, author*ship*; (3) *art* or *skill*, as in horseman*ship*, marksman*ship*; (4) a *concrete instance* or *example of the quality* or *state*, or *something showing, exhibiting, or embodying it*; as in, they endured hard*ships*; His Lord*ship*; fellow*ship*, a total of those united as fellows; court*ship*, act of paying court, etc. See *Introd., Rules for Spelling.*
☞ The reference "See -SHIP" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ship*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the suffix and the root word.

ship auger. An auger with a simple spiral (helical) bit without a solid body through it, and with or without a screw on the end of it. See BIT, *Illust.*, 6.

ship biscuit. Also **ship bread.** Hard biscuit prepared for use on shipboard; hard-tack; pilot bread.

ship′board′ (shĭp′bōrd′; 201), *n.* [*ship* + *board*. See BOARD, *n.*, 8.] A ship's side; by extension, *Obs. or R.*, a ship; — used chiefly in adverbial phrases; as, on *shipboard*. Cf. *over the side*, under 1st OVER.

ship boy. A boy who serves in a ship, usually as a cabin attendant; — called also *ship's boy.* *Shak.*

ship breaker. One who breaks up vessels when unfit for further use and deals in their materials.

ship broker. A mercantile agent employed in buying and selling ships, procuring cargoes, etc., and generally in transacting the business of a ship or ships when in port, as in effecting insurance, issuing bills of lading, etc.

ship′build′er (shĭp′bĭl′dẽr), *n.* One who constructs ships and other vessels; a naval architect or a shipwright.

ship′build′ing, *n.* Naval architecture or construction; the art of constructing ships and other vessels.

ship′-lap′, *a.* *Carp.* Cut away for a portion of the width on both edges, but on opposite sides, so as to make a flush joint with similar pieces. — Hence **ship′-lap′**, *n. & adv.*

Section of Ship-lap Siding.

ship letter. A letter conveyed by a vessel not a mail vessel.

ship′load′ (shĭp′lōd′), *n.* The load or cargo of a ship; as much or as many as constitutes a load of a ship.

ship′mate′ (-māt′), *n.* One who serves on board of the same ship with another; a fellow sailor.

ship′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of shipping; act or process of dispatching goods by a vessel or other means of transportation; delivery of goods to a carrier for transportation; also, the goods or commodities shipped.

ship money. *Eng. Hist.* An impost levied at various times on the ports, towns, etc., of England, to provide ships for the national defense. The tax had been levied only in time of war until imposed by Charles I. in 1634 and again in 1635, when it was resisted by John Hampden. It was finally abolished by statute in 1640.

ship′own′er (shĭp′ōn′ẽr), *n.* An owner of a ship or ships or of a share or shares in a ship.

ship′page (shĭp′āj), *n.* [*ship* + *-age.*] Act, process, or privilege of shipping, or a fee or levy made for it.

ship′per (shĭp′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *scipere* sailor. See SHIP, *n.*; cf. SKIPPER.] **1** One who ships goods.
2. *Mach.* A device for shipping, or shifting, something, as a rod in some kinds of lathes for changing the feed.
3. A sound, hard-burnt, but misshapen, brick. *Cant.*

ship′ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or business of one who ships goods.
2. The collective body of ships in one place, or belonging to one port, country, etc.; vessels, generally; tonnage.
3. Fig.: A voyage. "God send 'em good *shipping*." *Shak.*
4. A ship's company. *Obs.*

shipping articles. Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen, in respect to wages, length of time for which they are shipped, etc.

shipping commissioner. In the United States, a public official appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to supervise and facilitate the engagement, employment, and payment of seamen on foreign, or deep-sea, voyages.

shipping master. A public official before whom the shipping articles must be signed and in whose presence sailors are paid off at the end of a voyage. *Eng.*

shipping note. *Com.* A document used in shipping goods by sea. In the case of free goods the shipping notes are the **receiving note**, addressed by the shipper to the chief officer of the vessel, requesting him to receive on board specified goods, and a receipt for the mate to sign, on receiving whose signature it is called the **mate's receipt**, and is surrendered by the shipper for the bills of lading.

ship-po′ (shĭp-pō′), *n.* [Jap. *shippō* seven precious things; Chin. *ch'i*^{1} seven + *pao*^{3} gem.] *Japanese Art.* Cloisonné enamel on a background of metal or porcelain.

ship railway. **a** An inclined railway running into the water with a cradlelike car on which a vessel may be drawn out on land, as for repairs. **b** A railway on which to transport vessels overland between bodies of water.

ship′-rigged′ (-rĭgd′), *a.* *Naut.* Rigged like a ship, that is, with three masts, and square sails; also, square-rigged.

ship's favor *or* **favour** (shĭps). The advantage or consideration given to a ship; — used esp. with reference to sending freight, and meaning that a cubic ton is measured from the extreme points outside, regardless of the bulk.

ship′shape′ (shĭp′shāp′), *a.* Arranged in a manner befitting a ship; hence, trim; tidy; orderly.

ship′shape′, *adv.* In a shipshape or seamanlike manner.

ship's husband. *Naut.* An agent on land, representing the owners of a ship, who manages its expenses and receipts.

ship's papers. *Mar. Law.* The papers with which a vessel is required to be provided for due inspection under the law. The ordinary papers include the certificate of enrollment or registry, the license, crew list, shipping articles, clearance, etc., required by the country to which the ship belongs, and the sea letter, proofs of ownership, bills of lading, invoices, muster roll, log book, and bill of health, required of neutral vessels by the law of nations.

ship's time. *Naut.* The local mean time of the meridian where the vessel is. In practice, the time kept on shipboard is regulated each day at noon to agree with this.

ship′way′ (shĭp′wā′), *n.* **a** *Shipbuilding.* The ways on which a vessel is built. See WAY, *n.*, 16. **b** The supports used under a vessel in dry dock.

ship′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* Any of certain peculiar marine lamellibranch mollusks which burrow in submerged wood and are very destructive to piles of wharves, wooden ships, etc. Their body is long and wormlike, because of the great development of the united siphons, which are protected by a calcareous tube, the valves of the shell and the foot being very small. Two small calcareous plates (*pallets*) are borne on the siphons. The best-known and most destructive is *Teredo navalis*, found in most parts of the world.

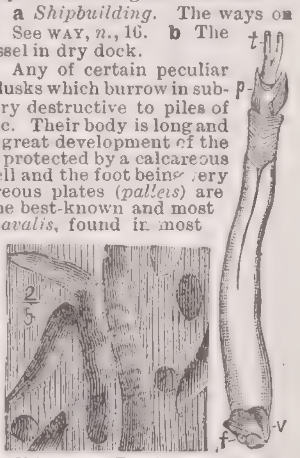

Shipworm (*Teredo navalis*) and Section of Wood containing its Burrows. *p* Pallets; *t* Siphon Tubes; *v* Shell of Foot.

ship′wreck′ (-rĕk′), *n.* **1.** The destruction or loss, total or partial, of a vessel, as by sinking or by being cast ashore or driven against rocks or shoals.
2. A wrecked ship, or its parts; wreckage.
3. Fig.: Ruin; irretrievable loss or failure.
Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away have made *shipwreck* concerning the faith. 1 *Tim.* i. 19.

ship′wreck′, *v. t.*; -WRECKED′ (-rĕkt′); -WRECK′ING. **1.** To destroy, as a ship at sea, by driving ashore or upon rocks or sand banks, or causing to founder by the force of wind and waves. "*Shipwrecking* storms." *Shak.*
2. To cause to experience shipwreck, as sailors or passengers. Hence, to inflict with disaster or loss; to ruin, as if by shipwreck; to wreck; as, to *shipwreck* a business.

ship′wreck′y (-rĕk′ĭ), *a.* Weak or shaky like a wrecked ship. "*Shipwrecky* about the knees." *T. Hughes.*

ship′wright′ (-rīt′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *scipwyrhta.*] One whose occupation is to build or repair vessels.

ship′yard′ (-yärd′), *n.* A yard, place, or inclosure where ships are built or repaired.

Shi-raz′ (shē-räz′; shē′räz), *n.* A rich, sweet wine, either red or white, from the district of Shiraz, Persia.

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shi′ness. † SHYNESS.
shing (shĭng). Var. of SHENG. See MEASURE.
shin′gl, **shin′gld.** Shingle; shingled. *Ref. Sp.*
shin′gle, *n.* [OF. *cengle* girdle, girth, as of a saddle, F. *sangle.*] Girth; girdle. *Obs.*
shin′gling (shĭŋ′glĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHINGLE.
shin′gls. Shingles. *Ref. Sp.*
shin′gly, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, shingles. [-NESS.]
shin′i-ness (shĭn′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
Shin′ne-cock (shĭn′ē-kŏk), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of southeastern Long Island, having some Negro blood.
shin′ner, *n.* **1.** One who shins.
2. A stocking. *Obs.* [tine. *Obs.*]
shin′ner, *n.* A large boot; a bot-
shin′ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIN.
shin′ny (shĭn′ĭ), *v. i.* To climb by use of the shins; to shin; — chiefly with *up*. *Colloq.* [lock.]
shin′-tan′gle, *n.* Ground hem-
Shin′to-ism (shĭn′tō-ĭz'm), *n.* Shinto; — a common but erroneous equivalent.
shin′ty (shĭn′tĭ), *n.* Shinny. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shin′y (shīn′ĭ), *n.* That which shines; money; gold. *Slang.*
shio′gun. Var. of SHOGUN.
Shi′on (shī′ŏn). *Bib.* [SHEEP.]
ship (shĭp). Dial. Eng. var. of
ship′a-ble, *a.* Navigable. *Obs.*
ship boat. A boat carried on, or towed as a tender to, a vessel.
ship borer. A shipworm.
ship′bound′, *a.* Confined to a ship or other vessel
ship′break′ing, *n.* **1.** Shipwreck *Obs.*
2. *Scots Law.* The offense of breaking into a ship to commit there a criminal offense.
shipbreche, *n.* [See BREACH a breaking.] Shipwreck. *Obs.*
ship′bro′ken, *a.* Shipwrecked. *Obs.*
shipbruche, *n.* [AS *bryce* a breaking.] Shipwreck. *Obs.*
ship carpenter. A carpenter who works at shipbuilding; a shipwright. [ing. *Obs.*]
ship′craft′, *n.* Art of shipbuild-
shipe. † SHEEP.
ship′en-tine (shĭp′ĕn-tēn), *n.* [From SHIP, after *barkentine.*] *Naut.* See FOUR-MASTED BARK.
ship′fare′, *n.* [*ship* + *fare*, n.] Voyaging in a ship. *Obs.*
shipferd, *n.* [AS. *scipfyrd*, *scipfierd.*] A navy. *Obs.*
ship fever. *Med.* Typhus fever.
ship′ful (shĭp′fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). See -FUL.
shipgome, *n.* [AS. *guma* man.] A sailor. *Obs.*
Shi′phi (shī′fī). *Bib.* [*Obs.*]
ship′hire′, *n.* Passage money.
Shiph′mite (shĭf′mīt). *Bib.*
ship′hold′er, *n.* Shipowner. *R.*
Shiph′rah (shĭf′rȧ). *Bib.*
Shiph′tan (-tăn). *Bib.* [STITCH.]
ship ladder. See LADDER
ship′less, *a.* Destitute of ships.
ship′let, *n.* A little ship. *Rare.*
ship′man, *n.* [AS. *scipmann.*] A seaman; a sailor. *Obs. or Poet*
ship′man's card. = 1st CARD, 4.
ship′man's hose. Seamen's wide trousers or breeches. *Obs* [*Obs.*]
ship′man's stone. A loadstone.
ship′mas′ter, *n.* The master or commander of a vessel other than a war vessel. [SHIP.]
shipped (shĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of
ship′pen (shĭp′ĕn), *n.* [AS. *scypen*. Cf. SHOP.] Stable; cowhouse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shippend, *n.* [AS. *scieppend*, *scyppend*, from *scieppan* to create.] Creator. *Obs.*
ship pendulum. A pendulum hung amidships to show the extent of the rolling or pitching.
ship′per, *n.* [AS. *scieppan* to create.] Creator. *Obs.*
shipping ton. See TON, 2.
ship′pon. Var. of SHIPPEN.
ship pound. A weight of northern Europe, varying usually between 300 and 400 pounds avoirdupois (136–181 kg.) and commonly containing twenty lispounds. See LISPOUND.
ship′py, *a.* Of or pert. to, or full of, ships; as, a *shippy* odor.
ship′rade, *n.* [See SHIP; 1st ROAD.] Harbor. *Obs.* [ticles.]
ship's articles. Shipping ar-
ship's days. The days allowed a vessel for loading or unloading.
ship′shap′en, *a.* Shipshape. *Obs.*
ship's passport. = SEA LETTER.
ship's protest. A declaration under oath made by the master and crew of a ship setting forth the particular circumstances under which damage to the ship or her cargo took place. *Eng.*
ship′ster. † SHAPESTER.
ship stuff. A low-grade wheat flour, got after separating the higher grade. [SHIPPED.]
shipt. Rare or ref. sp. of
ship time. = SHIP'S TIME.
ship′ward, *adv.* To or toward a ship. *Obs.*
ship writ. *Eng. Hist.* A writ for collection of ship money.
shir. † SHEER, SIR.
shir. Var. of SHIRR.
shir′al-lee (shĭr′ȧ-lē), *n.* A swag of blankets. *Slang, Australia.*

shire (shīr; shēr; 277: *as suffix* -shĭr *or, esp. in British use*, -shēr), *n.* [AS. *scīr* a division, province, county. Cf. 2d SHERIFF.] **1.** A district under some one's care or charge; a province, a region.
2. A portion of Great Britain originally under the supervision of an earl, or alderman, later under the king's officer, the sheriff, who in course of time became secondary to the justice of the peace, who was later subordinated to the county council; a territorial division, usually identical with a county; sometimes, a smaller district. Such expressions as *the county of Yorkshire*, which are strictly tautological, are used in England. In the United States *shire* is little used, but some of the composite words have been used as names of counties, as *Berkshire County*, Massachusetts (instead of *Berks County*, as in Pennsylvania).
3. A country area incorporated for local government, and embracing a tract of agricultural or grazing territory including one or more small towns and villages. *Australia.*
4. A shire moot. *Obs.*
5. Short for SHIRE HORSE.
the shires, certain of the English midland counties, with names ending in *-shire*, esp. Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Northamptonshire, famous for fox hunting.
shire horse. One of an English breed of heavy draft horses believed to be descended largely from the horses used in war in the days of heavy armor. They are the largest of the British draft breeds, and have long hair on the back of the cannons and fetlocks. Brown or bay with white on the face and legs is now the commonest color.
shirk (shûrk), *v. t.*; SHIRKED (shûrkt); SHIRK′ING. [Prob. the same word as *shark*; cf. E. dial. *sherk*, *shirk*, to shirk, to prowl about with dishonest intention. See SHARK, *v. t.*; cf. SHARK, the fish.] **1.** To procure by petty fraud and trickery; to obtain by mean solicitation. *Obs.*
2. To avoid; evade; — implying meanness, unfaithfulness, or fraud; as, to *shirk* duty, danger, the question.
shirk, *v. i.* **1.** To live by shifts and fraud; to shark. *Obs.*
2. To evade an obligation; to avoid the performance of duty, as by running away; — sometimes with *out.*

One of the cities *shirked* from the league. *Byron.*

to shirk off, to sneak or slink off or away. *Colloq. or Dial.*
shirk, *n.* **1.** One who lives by shifts and tricks; a shark. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. One who evades duty, labor, or the like.
shirr (shûr), *v. t.*; SHIRRED (shûrd); SHIRR′ING. **1.** *Sewing.* To make a shirr or shirrs in; as, to *shirr* a skirt.
2. *Cookery.* To break (eggs) into a dish with cream or crumbs and bake in the oven or cook in hot water on the fire.
shirr, *n.* *Sewing.* A series of close parallel runnings which are drawn up (sometimes on cords) so as to make the material between them set full by gathers.
shirr′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIRR. Hence: *n.* The work done by making a shirr or shirrs.
shirt (shûrt), *n.* [ME. *schirte*, *sherte*, *schurte*, AS. *scyrte* a short garment, skirt, kirtle, akin to Icel. *skyrta*, Dan. *skiorte*, Sw. *skjorta*, Dan. *skiört* a petticoat, D. *schort* a petticoat, an apron, G. *schurz*, *schürze*, an apron; all prob. fr. the source of E. *short*, in AS. *sceort*, as being originally a short garment. See SHORT; cf. SKIRT.] **1.** A loose undergarment for the upper part of the body, of cotton, linen, or other material, now commonly one worn by men, boys, or infants, formerly such an undergarment of either sex.
2. A covering resembling or likened to a shirt, as, in Australia, a calico covering in which carcasses are shipped.
shirt, *v. t.*; SHIRT′ED; SHIRT′ING. To cover or clothe with a shirt, or as with a shirt. *Dryden.*
shirt′ing, *n.* Cloth suitable for making shirts.
shirt waist. A belted waist resembling a shirt in plainness of cut and style, worn by women or children; — in England called a *blouse*. — **shirt-waist suit**, a costume consisting of a plain belted waist and skirt of the same material.
shit′tah (shĭt′ȧ), *n.*, *or* **shittah tree**. [Heb. *shittāh*, pl. *shittīm*.] A tree of the wood of which the ark, tables, altars, boards, etc., of the Jewish tabernacle were made. The tree was probably *Acacia seyal*, the wood of which is hard, fine-grained, and yellowish brown.
shit′tim (shĭt′ĭm), *n.*, *or* **shittim wood**. Also **shit′tim-wood′**. **a** The wood of the shittah tree. **b** The cascara buckthorn. *U. S.* **c** A sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia lanuginosa*) of the southern United States.
shive (shīv), *n.* [See SHEAVE, *n.*] **1.** A slice. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. [Cf. SHIV.] A thin piece or fragment; a cake; a splinter; specif., one of the scales or pieces of the outside of a cornstalk or of the woody part of flax removed in breaking; also, these pieces collectively; — called also *shove*.
3. *Paper Making.* A splinter or cluster of splinters of raw fiber, not thoroughly reduced in cooking and bleaching.
4. A thin, flat cork used for stopping a wide-mouthed bottle; also, a thin wooden bung for casks.
shiv′er (shĭv′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *schivere*, *shever*, fr. *shive*; cf. G. *schiefer* a splinter, slate, OHG. *scivero* a splinter, Dan. & Sw. *skifer* a slate. See SHEAVE, *n.*; cf. SKEWER.] **1.** One of the small pieces, fragments, or splinters, into which a brittle thing is broken by sudden violence; — generally in *pl.* "All to *shivers* dashed." *Milton.*
2. A thin slice; a shive, esp. of bread. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A slaty flake of hard stone. *Dial. Eng.*
4. *Naut.* A sheave, or wheel, of a pulley. *Obs.*
5. A small wedge, as for fastening a window bolt.
6. A spindle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shiv′er (shĭv′ẽr), *v. t.*; -ERED (shĭv′ẽrd); -ER-ING. [ME. *schiveren*, *scheveren*; cf. OD. *scheveren*. See SHIVER fragment.] To break or rend into many small pieces, or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces; as, to *shiver* a goblet.
shiv′er, *v. i.* To fly apart into many small pieces or parts; to splinter; to be shattered.
shiv′er, *v. i.* [ME. *chiveren*, *cheveren*; of uncert. orig. Seemingly confused with *shiver* to shatter.] To tremble; vibrate; quiver; to shake, as from cold or fear.

The man that *shivered* on the brink of sin. *Creech.*

Syn. — SHIVER, SHUDDER, QUAKE. SHIVER suggests esp. the effect of cold, SHUDDER, that of horror or aversion, QUAKE, that of fear; as, "a puny insect, *shivering* at a breeze" (*Pope*), "When she saw the haggard father's face . . . all dabbled with the blood of his own son, [she] *shuddered*" (*Tennyson*); "A great *quaking* fell upon them, so that they fled to hide themselves" (*Dan.* x. 7). But the words are often interchangeable. See THROB; cf. SHRINK.
shiv′er, *v. t.* *Naut.* To cause (a sail) to shake or tremble by steering close to the wind.
shiv′er, *n.* Act of shivering or trembling.
the shivers, a fit of shivering. *Colloq.*
shiv′er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIVER. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that shivers; esp.: **a** A peculiar spasmodic contraction or twitching of the muscles or certain groups of muscles, occurring normally when the body is exposed to cold or under certain other conditions, as of fear or certain diseases. **b** *Veter.* A constant abnormal twitching of certain muscles in the horse, probably the result of sensory nerve derangement. It is somewhat allied to stringhalt.
2. *Pottery.* The cracking and scaling off of surface glaze and portions of the body, caused by unequal contraction between the materials, in cooling.
shiv′er-ing, *n.* A small fragment or splint; a shiver; a sliver; — usually in *pl.*
shiv′er-spar′, *n.* [Cf. G. *schiefer-spath*.] *Min.* A variety of calcite, of slaty structure; slate spar; argentine.
shiv′er-y (shĭv′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Inclined to, characterized by, or causing, shivering or trembling; tremulous; shivering.
‖ **shi-zo′ku** (shē-zō′kōō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *shih*[4] a civil official, a soldier + *tsu*[2] family, class.] The Japanese warrior gentry or middle class, formerly called *samurai*; also, any member of this class.
shoad (shōd), *n.* [Cf. SHODE.] Also *shode*. *Mining.* A fragment of vein-material removed by natural agencies from the outcrop, and lying in the surface soil or débris; also, a series of such pieces, by following which the original outcrop may be discovered; also, such material generally; float. *Eng.* — *v. i.* To search for ore by tracing the shoad. *Eng.*
shoad′er (shōd′ẽr), *n.* One who shroads. *Eng.*
shoal (shōl), *n.* [AS. *scolu*, *sceolu*, a company, multitude, crowd, akin to OS. *skola*; prob. orig., a division, and akin to Icel. *skilja* to part. See SKILL; cf. SCHOOL of fishes.] A great multitude assembled; a crowd; throng; — said esp. of fish; as, a *shoal* of bass. "Great *shoals* of people." *Bacon.*
Syn. — See FLOCK.
shoal, *v. i.*; SHOALED (shōld); SHOAL′ING. To assemble in a multitude; to throng; to school, as fish.
shoal, *a.* [Cf. ME. *schold*, *scheald*, *scheld*, and E. SHALLOW.] Having little depth; shallow; as, *shoal* water.
shoal, *n.* **1.** A place where a sea, river, etc., is shallow; a shallow. "All the depths and *shoals* of honor." *Shak.*
2. A sand bank or bar which makes the water shoal. In recent geographical usage the term *shoal* is applied only to elevations or knolls (not rocky) on which there is a depth of water of 6 fathoms (11 meters) or less; *bank* is used for elevations or knolls on which there is a greater depth of water (between 11 and 200 meters); the term *reef* is applied to a rocky elevation or knoll on which there is a depth of water of 6 fathoms or less at low water.
shoal, *v. i.*; SHOALED (shōld); SHOAL′ING. To become shallow gradually; to shallow; as, the water *shoals* here.
shoal, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to become shallow or less deep; to come to a shallow or less deep part of; as, a ship *shoals* her water by advancing into that which is less deep.
2. *Otter Hunting.* To drive (the otter) to the shallows.
shoal′y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of shoals or shallows.
shock (shŏk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A thick, bushy mass; as, a head covered with a *shock* of sandy hair.
2. Short for SHOCK-DOG.
shock, *a.* Bushy; shaggy; as, *shock* hair.
shock, *n.* [ME. *schokke*; cf. OD. *schocke*, G. *schock* a heap, quantity, threescore, MHG. *schoc*, Sw. *skock*, Dan. *skok*, and also G. *hocke* a heap of hay, Lith. *kugis*.] **1.** A pile or assemblage of sheaves of grain, as wheat, rye, or the like, set up in the field, in conical form, with the butt ends down, the sheaves usually varying in number from ten to sixteen; — called also, in England, a *shook* or *stook*.
2. a A similar conical stack of separate stalks of Indian corn. *U. S.* **b** A cock, as of hay. *Dial. U. S.*
shock, *v. t.*; SHOCKED (shŏkt); SHOCK′ING. To collect, or make up, into a shock or shocks; to stook.
shock, *v. i.* To make shocks after the reapers.
shock, *v. t.* [ME. *schokken*; D. *schokken*, *schok* a bounce, jolt, or leap, OHG. *scoc* a swing, MHG. *schoc*; prob. influenced by F. *choquer* to shock, OF. *chuquier*, of uncert. orig. Cf. JOG, SHOCK a striking, SHOG, *n. & v.*] **1.** To give a shock to; to cause to shake or waver; hence, to strike against suddenly, to encounter with violence.

2. To strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust; to cause to recoil; as, his violence *shocked* his associates.
3. *Physiol.* To subject to the action of an electrical discharge so as to cause a more or less violent depression or commotion of the nervous system.
shock (shŏk), *v. i.* **1.** To meet with a shock; to meet in violent encounter. "They saw the moment approach when the two parties would *shock* together." *De Quincey.*
2. To hasten impetuously or eagerly. *Obs.*

The Frenchmen *shocked* to their standards. *E. Hall.*

shock, *n.* [Prob. fr. *shock*, v.; perh. influenced by F. *choc*, fr. *choquer* to shock. See SHOCK to shake.] **1.** A blow, impact, collision, concussion, or violent shake or jar; an abrupt, forcible onset; the effect of such violence; as, the *shock* of arms; an earthquake *shock*.

He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

2. A sudden agitation of the physical or mental sensibilities; also, a sudden agitating or overpowering event; as, his death was a great *shock* to his friends. "A *shock* of pleasure." *Talfourd.*
3. *Med.* A sudden depression of the vital forces of the entire body, or of a part of it, marking some profound impression produced upon the nervous system, as by severe injury, a surgical operation, overpowering emotion, or the like.
4. A stroke of paralysis. *Colloq.*
5. *Elec.* The sudden stimulation of the nerves, or convulsion or contraction of the muscles, with the feeling of a concussion, caused by the discharge, through the animal system, of electricity from a charged body.
Syn. — SHOCK, CONCUSSION agree in denoting a sudden and violent shaking or agitation due to impact or collision. SHOCK is the general word, and is used of both material and immaterial things; CONCUSSION belongs rather to learned or technical usage, and is applied to material things only; as, "The *shock* of cataract seas that snap the three-decker's oaken spine" (*Tennyson*); "that electric *shock* which thrills through every fiber of the soul" (*Lowell*); the *concussion* of an explosion, *concussion* of the brain.
shock of the glottis. = COUP DE GLOTTE.
shock action. *Mil.* A method of attack, esp. by cavalry, in close formation, involving personal contact with the enemy, in which the force of the impact is very largely relied upon; — in distinction from *fire action*.
shock′-dog′, *n.* A long-haired dog; esp., a poodle.
shock′-head′ed, *a.* Also **shock′-head′**. Having a thick and bushy head of hair.
shock′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOCK. Specif.: *p.a.* Causing to shake or tremble, as by a blow; esp., causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive.

The grossest and most *shocking* villainies. *Secker.*

— **shock′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **shock′ing-ness**, *n.*
shock tactics. *Mil.* Tactics, esp. of cavalry, in which shock action (which see) is employed.
shod′dy (shŏd′ĭ), *n.* [Perh. akin to SHED, *v. t.*; as meaning originally, waste stuff *shed* or thrown off; cf. dial. *shod* to shed, and E. SHED a parting, separation, SHODE a parting.] **1.** Fluffy, fibrous waste from wool carding, worsted spinning, or weaving of woolens.
2. a A fibrous material obtained by deviling, or tearing into fibers, refuse woolen goods, old stockings, rags, druggets, etc., and felting them. Cf. MUNGO. **b** A similar material obtained from refuse cotton goods.
3. A cloth of inferior quality made of, or containing a large proportion of, shoddy; hence, from the great quantity of shoddy goods furnished as army supplies in the Civil War in the United States, and the resultant undue profits, sudden wealth, and unfit social ambitions, an inferior person or thing claiming superiority; also, pretentious vulgarity, as in society, art, manufactures, etc.
4. Refuse or inferior articles or matter of any kind.
shod′dy, *v. t.*; SHOD′DIED (-ĭd); SHOD′DY-ING. To convert into shoddy.
shod′dy, *a.*; SHOD′DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHOD′DI-EST. Made wholly or in part of shoddy; containing shoddy; as, *shoddy* cloth; *shoddy* blankets; hence, *Colloq.*, not genuine; sham; pretentious; as, *shoddy* aristocracy.
shoddy fever. *Med.* A febrile disease characterized by dyspnœa and bronchitis caused by inhaling dust.
shod′er (shōd′ẽr), *n.* A package of goldbeater's skins in which gold leaf is beaten the second time. Cf. CUTCH.
shoe (shōō), *n.*; *pl.* SHOES (shōōz), or, *Obs.*, *Archaic*, or *Dial. Eng.*, SHOON (shōōn). [ME. *sho*, *scho*, AS. *scōh*, *scéoh*; akin to OFries. *skō*, OS. *skōh*, D. *schoe*, *schoen*, G. *schuh*, OHG. *scuoh*, Icel. *skōr*, Dan. & Sw. *sko*, Goth. *skōhs*; orig. uncert.] **1.** A covering for the human foot, having a thick and somewhat stiff sole and a lighter top, now usually of leather. The upper was often formerly, and sometimes is still, made of cloth or other fabric. It differs from a boot (which see) in not extending so far up the leg. See

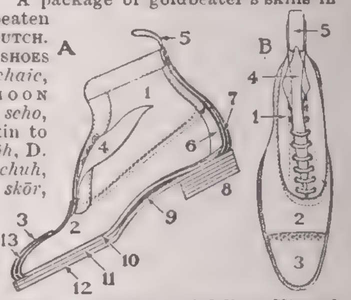

Shoe, 1. *A* Section, and *B* Front View of a Modern Shoe. 1 Top; 2 Vamp; 3 Cap; 4 Tongue; 5 Back Strap; 6 Backstay; 7 Counter; 8 Heel; 9 Shank; 10 Insole; 11 Slip-sole; 12 Outsole; 13 Toe Box.

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shire. † SHEER, *a.*
shire borough. *O. Eng. Hist.* A borough which was the seat, or capital, of a shire.
shire city *or* **town**. One that is the seat, or capital, of a shire or county. *Rare in U. S.*
shire day. *Early Eng. Law.* The day on which the shire moot, or sheriff's court, was held.
shire′house′, *n.* Meeting house of the shire moot. Cf. MOOT HALL. *Obs.*
shire knight. A knight of the shire. *Obs.*
shire′man (shīr′măn; shēr′-), *n.* [AS. *scīrmann*, *scīrman*.] **1.** A sheriff. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** One belonging to a shire; specif., one belonging to *the shires*, or midland counties.
shire moot *or* **mote**. *O. Eng. Hist.* County court; sheriff's court.
shireness. † SHEERNESS, purity.
shire reeve, *or* **shire′-reeve′**, *n.* Obs. or hist. var. of SHERIFF.
shire town. See SHIRE CITY.
shire′wick, *n.* A shire. *Obs.*
shirk′er (shûr′kẽr), *n.* One who shirks.
shirkt. Shirked. *Ref. Sp.*
shirk′y (shûr′kĭ), *a.* Disposed to shirk. *Colloq. or Dial.*
shirl (shûrl). Var. of SCHORL.
shirl (*dial.* shẽrl, shûl), *n.* [Cf. SHRILL, *a.*] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
shirl, *v. t.* [Cf. SHEAR, *v.*] To shear off or trim the ends of, as hair. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shirl, *v. i. & t.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** To slide or glide; slip. **b** To romp.
shirl, shirl′y. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SHRILL, SHRILLY.
Shir′ley (shûr′lĭ), *n.* The bright, impulsive, unspoiled heroine of Charlotte Brontë's novel of this name.
shirp, *v. i.* To shrink; wither. *Obs. Scot.*
shir′ra (shẽr′ȧ), *n.* Scot. var. of SHERIFF.
shir-reef′. † SHEREEF.
shir′rel, *n.* A piece of turf for fuel. *Obs. Scot.*
shirreve. † SHERIFF.
shirt frame. A knitting machine for shirts, guernseys, etc.
shirt′less, *a.* Not having or wearing a shirt; hence, poverty-stricken. — **shirt′less-ness**, *n.*
Shi′sha (shī′shȧ). *Bib.*
shi′sham (shē′shăm), *n.* = SISSOO.
shist, shist′ose. Vars. of SCHIST, SCHISTOSE.
shit. † SHUT.
shitan. † SHAITAN.
shite′poke′, *n.* The green heron. *U. S.*
shith′er (shĭth′ẽr), *n. & v.* Shiver. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Shit′rai (shĭt′rī; shĭt-rā′ī; shĭt′rā-ī). *Bib.*
shitte. † SHUT.
Shit′tim (shĭt′ĭm). *Bib.*
shit′tle (shĭt′'l), **shit′tle-cock′**. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SHUTTLE, SHUTTLECOCK.
shiv (shĭv), *n.* Chaff; husk of oats; a bit of straw, or the like. *Dial. Eng.*
Shi′va (shē′vȧ), **Shi′va-ite** (-īt). Vars. of SIVA, SIVAITE.
shiv′a-ree′ (shĭv′ȧ-rē′), *n.* Corrupt of CHARIVARI. *Dial. U. S.* — *v. t.* To greet or serenade with a charivari. *Dial. U. S.*
shive (*Scot.* shĭv). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOVE, *n. & v.*; dial. Eng. of CHIVE, a plant.
shive (shīv), *v. i.* [Cf. SHY.] Of a horse, to shy. *Dial. Eng.*
shiv′erd. Shivered. *Ref. Sp.*
shiv′er-eens′ (shĭv′ẽr-ēnz′), *n. pl.* Dial. corrupt. of SHIVERINGS, fragments.
shiv′er-ing-ly, *adv.* of SHIVERING, *p. pr.*
shiv′er-y (shĭv′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Easily shivered; brittle; shattery.
shiv′ey (shīv′ĭ), **shiv′vy** (shĭv′ĭ), *a.* Containing shivs. *Dial. Eng. or Wool Sorting.*
shi-voo′ (shĭ-vōō′), *n.* A social gathering, entertainment, banquet, etc. *Slang, Australia.*
Shi′za (shī′zȧ). *Bib.*
Shluh (schlū). Var. of SHILHA.
S H. M. *Abbr.* Simple harmonic motion.
sho (*dial.* shōō; shŏŏ). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SHE.
sho (*Scot.* shōō). Obs. or Scot. var. of SHOE.
sho (shō), *interj.* Pshaw! *Dial.*
sho (shō), *n.* [Jap. *shō*.] See MEASURE.
sho, *n.* [Cf. JO.] Jo; sweetheart. *Obs. Scot.*
Sho′ah (shō′ȧ). *Bib.*
shoaldarree. † SHOOLDARRY.
shoal duck. The eider duck. *New Eng.*
shoal′er, *n.* *Naut.* A sailor or vessel in the coasting trade. *R.*
shoal′i-ness (shōl′ĭ-nĕs), *n.*, **shoal′ness**, *n.* See -NESS.
shoal′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
shoar, shoare. † SHORE.
shoat (shōt). Var. of SHOTE, hog.
Sho′bab (shō′băb), **Sho′bach** (-băk), **Sho′bai** (shō′bī; shō-bā′ī; shō′bā-ī), **Sho′bal** (shō′băl), **Sho′bek** (-bĕk), **Sho′bi** (-bī). *Bib.*
shoc. Obs. pret. of SHAKE.
sho′chet (shō′ĸĕt), *n.*; *pl.* SHOCHTIM (shōĸ′tēm). A Jewish ritual butcher. Cf. KOSHER.
Sho′cho, -choh (shō′kō). *Bib.*
shock (shŏk), *v. t.* To shuck, as oysters or maize. *Dial. U. S.*
shock′er, *n.* One that shocks, or startles; esp., a sensational tale; as, a shilling *shocker*. Cf. DREADFUL, *n.* *Slang, Eng.*
shock′er (shŏk′ẽr), *n.* A machine for shocking, or for cutting and shocking, grain, etc.
shockt. Shocked. *Ref. Sp.*
Sho′co (shō′kō). *Bib.*
shod (shŏd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHOE.
shod (shŏd). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SHED.
shod′dy-ism (-ĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being shoddy. *Colloq.* See SHODDY, *n.*, 2.
shode (shōd), *n.* [AS. *scéada* the parting of the hair, fr. *scéadan*. See SHED, *v. t.*] *Obs.* **a** Division; separation. **b** A chasm. **c** The parting of the hair on the head; top of the head; head.
shode (shōd). Var. of SHOOD. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shode, *v. t.* To part (the hair). *Obs.*
shode. Var. of SHOAD.
shoder. † SHUDDER.

5th BOOT, 1; SLIPPER; MOCCASIN, 1; SABOT, 1; GALOSH; ARCTIC, *n.*, 2; CRAKOW, etc.

2. Specif., a foot covering with a leather sole and an upper covering at least the instep and often the ankle, in its more usual forms fitted for at least limited wear out of doors; — disting. esp. from *slipper* and *overshoe*.

3. Anything suggestive of, or likened to, a shoe; specif.: **a** A metal plate or rim, usually iron, nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury. **b** A band of iron or steel, or a slip of wood, fastened to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle which slides on the snow or ice. **c** A drag, or sliding piece of wood or iron, placed under a wheel of a loaded vehicle to retard its motion in going down a hill. **d** The part of a brake which presses on a vehicle wheel to retard its motion. **e** *Arch.* A trough-shaped or spout-shaped member, as at the foot of a water leader, serving to throw the water off. **f** *Milling.* The trough or spout for conveying the grain from the hopper to the eye of the millstone. **g** An inclined trough in an ore-crushing or other mill, to secure steady feeding. **h** A socket or plate, usually of iron, to take the thrust of a strut, rafter, jack, etc. **i** A socket or ferrule, as of iron, to protect the point of a wooden pile, pole, cane, staff, or the like. **j** *Mach.* A plate, or notched piece, interposed between a moving part and the stationary part on which it bears, to take the wear and afford means of adjustment; — called also *slipper* or *gib*. **k** The iron or steel extremity of a stamp in a set of stamps for crushing ore. **l** An ingot of gold or silver, suggestive of a Chinese shoe in shape, still used in China and elsewhere as a medium of exchange. See SYCEE. **m** *Far.* = 5th BOOT, 3. **n** A small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke, used, now rarely, on an anchor when raised or lowered; also, a broad, triangular piece of plank placed upon the fluke to make it hold in soft ground. **o** The outer cover or tread of a pneumatic tire, esp. for an automobile.

4. *Cylinder-glass Making.* A small opening into the furnace through which the blower passes his rod to heat it.

to be in another's shoes, to be in his place. — **to tread the shoe awry**, to leave the path of virtue. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to win one's shoes**, to win one's spurs; — said of a knight. *Obs.*

shoe (shōō), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHOD (shŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOE'ING. [AS. *scōian*, *scēogan*. See SHOE, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a shoe or shoes; to put a shoe or shoes on; as, to *shoe* a horse, a sled, an anchor.

2. To add for protection, strength, or ornament a point or working face of harder or handsomer material to; as, to *shoe* a staff or a sleigh runner with steel.

3. To fit a tire to (a wheel of a vehicle).

Shoebill.

shoe'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A large wading bird (*Balæniceps rex*) allied to the storks and herons. It inhabits the valley of the White Nile. It is chiefly ashy gray with blackish wings and tail.

shoe'black' (-blăk'), *n.* A bootblack.

shoe block. *Naut.* A block with two sheaves, one above the other, at right angles to each other.

shoe'horn' } (-hôrn'), *n.* **1.** A curved
shoe'ing-horn' } piece, as of horn, wood, or metal, to aid in slipping on a shoe.

2. Usually *shoeing-horn*. *Archaic.* Fig.: **a** Anything by which a transaction is facilitated, as, a hired bidder at an auction; a medium; — by way of contempt. **b** Anything which incites or allures, as salt fish, which causes thirst when eaten.

shoe lace, or **shoe'lace'**, *n.* A shoe string.

shoe'mak'er (shōō'māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation it is to make shoes (of any kind).

2. *Zoöl.* **a** The cobbler fish. **b** = RUNNER, 4 a.

shoe'pack' (-păk'), *n.* A kind of moccasin. See PAC.

sho'er (shōō'ẽr), *n.* One that furnishes or fits on shoes.

shoe string, or **shoe'string'**, *n.* A string or lace for fastening together opposite sides of a shoe. — **Shoe-string District**, formerly, in Mississippi, a flagrantly gerrymandered district, the 6th Congressional. It was about 300 miles long and of an average breadth of about 20 miles.

shoe tie. **a** A braid or ribbon for lacing a shoe, formerly ornate. **b** Humorously, a traveler (such ties having been brought from France by Englishmen). *Obs.*

sho'gun' (shō'gōōn'), *n.* [Jap. *sho-gun*, fr. Chin. *chiang*[1] *chün*[1] leader of an army.] A title of military governors of Japan, contended for by rival families until 1192, when it was monopolized by the family Minamoto, in 1225 passing to the Fujiwara, and in 1603 to the Tokugawa. By usurpation the *shoguns* became the virtual rulers, until by the revolution of 1867-68 the office was abolished and the power of the Emperor restored. Called also by foreigners *tycoon*.

sho'gun'ate (-āt), *n.* The office, dignity, or government of a shogun.

shole (shōl), *n.* A plank or plate placed beneath an object, as under the end of a shore, to give increased bearing surface, to act as a protection, or the like.

shon'kin-ite (shŏŋ'kĭn-īt), *n.* [From *Shonkin*, Indian name of Highwood Mts., Montana, where first found.] A dark, granular, igneous rock, chiefly of augite with subordinate orthoclase and smaller amounts of olivine, biotite, nephelite, sodalite, and plagioclase.

shoo (shōō), *interj.* Begone! away! — an expression used in frightening away animals, esp. fowls.

shoo (shōō), *v. t.*; SHOOED (shōōd); SHOO'ING. To scare away, esp. fowls, by crying "shoo!" — *v. i.* To cry "shoo!"

shood (shōōd), *n.* [Cf. OLG. *schode* pod, akin to G. *schote*.] **a** The husk of oats after threshing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Rice husks or similar refuse, used in adulterating linseed cake.

shoo'fly' (shōō'flī'), *n.* **1.** *Railroading.* A contrivance for throwing the track temporarily to one side so as to fill in washouts or to effect other repairs. *Cant, U. S.*

2. *Print.* In some cylinder presses, a device with long fingers for freeing the sheet from the cylinder.

shook (shŏŏk), *n.* [Cf. SHOCK a bundle of sheaves.] *Com.* **a** A set of staves and headings sufficient in number for one hogshead, cask, barrel, or the like, trimmed, and bound together compactly. **b** A bundle or set of parts of boxes, tops, bottoms, sides, and ends, ready to be put together. **c** The parts of a piece of house furniture, as a bedstead, packed together. **d** A shock of sheaves.

shook, *v. t.*; SHOOKED (shŏŏkt); SHOOK'ING. To pack, as staves, in a shook.

shoot (shōōt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHOT (shŏt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOOT'ING. The old participle SHOTTEN is obsolete. See SHOTTEN. [ME. *shotien*, *schotien*, *scheten*, *scheoten*, AS. *scēotan*; akin to D. *schieten*, G. *schiessen*, OHG. *sciozan*, Icel. *skjōta*, Sw. *skjuta*, Dan. *skyde*; cf. Skr. *skund* to jump. The vowel sound *o*, *oo*, is perh. due to the secondary verb AS. *scotian*. Cf. SCOT a contribution, SCOUT to reject, SCUD, SHOT, SHEET a broad piece, SHEET a rope, SHUTTLE.] **1.** To send out or forth, esp. with a rapid or sudden motion; to cast; throw; emit; dart, as a ray of light; also, in certain specific uses, to discharge, dump, put overboard, or the like, esp. into some desired place; as, to *shoot* nets in drift fishing; to *shoot* a load of dirt.

> An honest weaver as ever *shot* shuttle. — *Beau. & Fl.*
> Beauty which, whether waking or asleep,
> *Shot* forth peculiar graces. — *Milton.*

2. To push or thrust forward; to stick out; to project; protrude; — often with *out* or *forth*; as, a plant *shoots* out a bud. "The secret snake that *shoots* a sting." *Dryden.*

> They *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. — *Ps. xxii. 7.*

3 To let fly, or cause to be driven, with force, as an arrow, bullet, or other missile, from a bow, sling, gun, or the like; to discharge.

4. To cause the missile to be driven forth from (a bow, sling, gun, or the like); to discharge; — often with *off*.

5. To strike with anything shot; to hit with a missile; often, to kill or wound with a missile discharged from a firearm; as, to *shoot* a deer, man, traitor.

6. *Mining, Logging, etc.* To open, loosen up, dislodge, or the like, by exploding a charge of some explosive; as, to *shoot* an oil well; to *shoot* a jam of logs in a stream, etc.

7. To pass rapidly along, through, over, or under; as, to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge; to *shoot* a sand bar.

> She . . , *shoots* the Stygian sound. — *Dryden.*

8. *Carp.* To plane straight or true; to fit by planing.

9. To variegate as if by sprinkling or intermingling; to color in streaks or patches; — generally used in the *p. p.*; as, silk *shot* with silver.

10. To kill game in or on, by shooting; as, to *shoot* a covert.

to shoot the chutes, to slide on a kind of toboggan or flat-bottomed boat down an inclined plane ending in a body of water, — a popular sport. — **to s. the moon**, to remove household goods by night, to avoid seizure for rent. *Slang, Eng.* — **to s. the sun**, *Naut.*, to take the sun's altitude. *Slang.* — **to s. up**, to shoot or shoot at, esp. promiscuously or lawlessly; specif., of a town or the like, to pass through it shooting recklessly in all directions. *Slang, U. S.*

shoot, *v. i.* **1.** To move, drive, or rush swiftly; to dart.

> The beams of that one star did *shoot* and quiver. — *Shelley.*

2. To dart with a piercing sensation; as, *shooting* pains.

3. To feel a quick, darting pain; to throb in pain.

4. To germinate; bud; sprout.

5. To spring up or grow rapidly; hence, to advance to maturity; — often with *up*.

> Well *shot* in years he seemed. — *Spenser.*
> Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
> To teach the young idea how to *shoot*. — *Thomson.*

6. To protrude; jut; project; extend; as, the land *shoots* into a promontory; a tree *shot* up against the sky.

7. To solidify so as to form spicules or crystals.

> If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals. — *Bacon.*

8. To cause an engine or weapon to discharge a missile; — said of a person or an agent; as, they *shot* at a target; he *shoots* better than he rides. Specif., to practice the sport of hunting, or of target firing, with a gun.

9. To discharge a missile; — said of an engine or instrument; as, the gun *shoots* well.

10. *Sports.* To play by propelling the ball, marble, or the like (in a certain way); as: **a** *Association Football.* To kick the ball at goal. **b** *Hockey & Lacrosse.* To drive the ball at goal. **c** *Craps.* To throw the dice.

11. *Cricket.* To gain speed by contact with the turf after receiving a top twist in bowling; — said of a ball.

12. *Naut.* To move ahead by force of momentum, as a sailing vessel when the helm is put hard alee.

to shoot compass, *Archery*, to shoot with allowance for the compass of the arrow. *Obs.* — **to s. over**, to shoot game birds with the aid of (a dog or dogs). *Cant.*

shoot, *n.* **1.** Act of shooting; the discharge of a missile; as, the *shoot* of an arrow from a bow; a shot. *Obs. or Colloq.*

2. **a** A shooting match. **b** A hunt. **c** = SHOOTING, *n.*, 3.

3. The reach of a shot; distance to be shot over; range.

4. *Weaving.* A throw of the shuttle; a weft thread thus shot through the shed; a pick; also, *Dial. Eng.*, an imperfection in the weave.

5. A sending out of new growth; a sprouting or germinating; also, the new growth; as: **a** A stem with its leaves, esp. one newly developed from a bud; a lateral branch from the main axis. **b** A budding horn or antler. **c** The space between the yearly rings on an oyster shell. *Cant.*

6. [See SHOTE a hog.] A shote; a young hog; a puny young animal (*Dial. Eng.*); in contempt, a young person.

7. The thrust of an arch.

shoot (shōōt), *n.* [From SHOOT, *v.*, confused with *chute*. Cf. CHUTE.] A chute, in senses 1, 2, 3. See CHUTE.

shoot'er (shōōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shoots as an archer, a gunner, or a sharpshooter.

2. That which shoots. Specif.: **a** A firearm; usually, a repeating pistol; as, a six-*shooter*. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** A shooting star. *Rare.*

3. *Cricket.* A fast sneak.

shoot'ing, *vb. n.* of SHOOT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that shoots; as, the *shooting* of an archer.

2. A wounding or killing with a firearm; specif., *Sporting*, the killing of game with a gun; — as, a week of *shooting*.

3. The right to shoot game in a given area; also, the area.

4. A sensation of darting pain, as in the head.

shoot'ing, *p. pr.* of SHOOT. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Darting; piercing, lit. or fig.; as, *shooting* pains.

2. [From SHOOTING, *vb. n.*] Of or pertaining to, or used in or for the action of, shooting.

shooting board, a fixture used as a guide in planing or shooting the edge of a board, a stereotype plate, etc. — **s. box.** **a** A small house in the country for use in the shooting season. **b** *Carp., etc.* = SHOOTING BOARD. — **s. coat** or **jacket**, a short coat of strong material for sportsmen. — **s. gallery**, a range, usually covered, with targets for practice with firearms. — **s. iron**, a firearm. *Slang, U. S.* — **s. star.** **a** A meteor. **b** *Bot.* The American cowslip. See DODECATHEON. — **s. stick**, *Print.*, an implement of wood or iron, usually notched at one end, used by printers to drive up the quoins in a chase.

shop (shŏp), *n.* [ME. *shoppe*, *schoppe*, AS. *sceoppa* a treasury, a storehouse, stall, booth; akin to *scypen* a shed, LG. *schup* a shed, G. *schoppen*, *schuppen*, a shed, a coach house, OHG. *scopf*.] **1.** A building or an apartment in which goods, wares, drugs, etc., are sold by retail.

☞ In the United States *shop* means esp. a place of manufacture or repair, *store* denoting a place of sale; but the English usage of *shop* for both meanings is increasing.

2. A small establishment, or a room, department, or building devoted to a particular line in a factory or large establishment, in which mechanics or artisans work; as, a shoe *shop*; a car *shop*; a machine *shop*.

3. Often in *pl.* A factory or manufacturing establishment of any size, whether consisting of one or more departments; as, a man who works in the *shops*.

4. Fig.: A place of making, repair, or the like.

> The liver, which is the *shop* and source of the blood. — *Howell.*

5. A person's occupation, business, profession, or the like, as a subject of attention, interest, conversation, etc.; — generally in deprecation. Cf. *to talk shop*, under TALK, *v.t.*

6. A place where any industry is carried on; as, a plumber's *shop*; also, *Slang*, any of the various places of business which are commonly called offices, as of a lawyer, doctor, broker, etc.

7. Any place of resort, as one's house, a restaurant, etc. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

8. *London Stock Exchange.* The inside interests controlling a company and having special information about it; also, those representing such interests. *Cant.*

9. A prison. *Dial. Eng.*

shop, *v. i.*; SHOPPED (shŏpt); SHOP'PING. To visit shops for the purpose of purchasing or inspecting goods.

shop, *v. t.* **1.** To imprison; to shut up. *Dial. Eng.*

2. *Mil.* To put under arrest. *Slang.*

3. To send (a car, or the like) to the repair shops.

shop'board' (shŏp'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A bench or board on which work is done; a workbench, esp. of a tailor.

sho'phar (shō'fär), *n.* Also **sho'far**. [Heb. *shōphar*.] A horn, as of a ram or an ox, used as a trumpet by the ancient Hebrews, as in battle or upon sacred festivals, or still used in Jewish synagogues, as on the Day of Atonement.

☞ The word is usually translated *trumpet* in the Authorized Version, but in a few cases *cornet*.

shop'keep'er (shŏp'kēp'ẽr), *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop, or by retail; — often in distinction from a merchant, or one who traffics on a large scale.

shop'lift'er (-lĭf'tẽr), *n.* [*shop* + *lift*. See LIFT to steal.] One who steals from a shop goods exposed for sale, esp. one who does so under pretense of buying.

shop'lift'ing, *n.* Act or practice of a shoplifter.

shop'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A shopkeeper; a retailer; a shop salesman; also, a workman in a shop.

shop'per (-ẽr), *n.* One who shops; one who visits shops for purchasing or inspecting wares.

shop'py (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Characteristic of the shop, or of the small trader; showing petty commercialism.

2. Abounding in shops; as, a *shoppy* part of town. *Colloq.*

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shoe'bird', *n.* The shoebill.
shoeblack plant. See CHINA ROSE b.
shoe boil. *Veter.* Capped elbow.
shoe bolt. A bolt with a countersunk head, as for fastening shoes on sleigh runners.
shoe flower. Shoeblack plant.
shoe'horn', *v. t.* To horn; to cuckold. *Obs.*
shoe'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOE. Hence: *n.* Covering for the feet; shoes. *Obs., Colloq., or Cant.*
shoe'less, *a.* Destitute of shoes.
shoemake. † SUMAC.
shoe'mak'ers' wax (shōō'māk'ẽrz). See WAX.
shoe'mak'ing, *n.* Business of a shoemaker.
shoen. † SHONE.
shoe stone. A whetstone used by shoemakers and other workers in leather; also, the sharp-gritted sandstone used esp. for making these stones.
shoe'-tree', *n.* See BOOT-TREE.
shof. Obs. pret. of SHOVE.
sho'far. Var. of SHOPHAR.
shog (shŏg), *n.* [Cf. SHOCK a striking.] A shock; a jog. *Obs. or R., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shog, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *schoggen*. Cf. SHOCK to shake, JOG.] To shake; to shock; jog; jostle. *Obs. or R., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shog'gle (shŏg''l), *n. & v.* Sway; swing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shog'gle (-'l), *v. t. & i.* [See SHOG; cf. JOGGLE.] To joggle; dangle. Hence: **shog'gly**, *a.* *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Sho'ham (shō'hăm). *Bib.*
shokke. † SHOCK (of grain).
sho'la (shō'lȧ). Var. of SOLA.
sho'la (shō'lȧ), *n.* [Tamil *çōlai*.] A thicket or jungle. *Southern India.*
shold. † SHOULD.
shold, sholde. † SHALD, shallow.
sholdre. † SHOULDER.
shole. † SHOAL.
sholen. † SHALL.
sholl (shŭl). Dial. Eng. var. of SHIRL, to slide.
shome. † SHAME.
Sho'mer (shō'mẽr). *Bib.*
sho'mio (shō'myō), *n.* [Jap. *shō-miyō*, fr. Chin *hsiao*[3] small + *ming*[2] name, person, title.] *Jap.* One of a low grade of warrior nobles.
shom'mock (shŏm'ŭk). Dial Eng. var. of SHAMMOCK.
shon. † *shone*, pret. of SHINE.
shonde, *n.* [AS. *sceond*. Cf. SHEND.] Harm; injury; disgrace; infamy; shame. *Obs.*
shond'ly, *a.* Shameful. *Obs.*
shone. † SHUN.
shone (shōn; shŏn: *cf.* SHINE), *pret & p. p.* of SHINE.
shone (*Scot.* shōn). Obs. or Scot. pl. of SHOE.
shongable, *n.* [See SHOON: GAVEL, GABEL, tribute, tax.] A tax on shoes. *Obs.*
shonk. † SHANK.
shonne, shonye. † SHUN.
sho'ō (shō'ō). Var. of SHO. See MEASURE.
shoof. Obs. pret. of SHOVE.
shoo'fa (shōōf'ä), *n.* [Ar. *shuf'ah.*] *Moham. Law.* The right of preëmption.
sho'oi (shō'oi), *n.* The parasitic jaeger. *Shetland I.*
shook (shŏŏk), *pret.* of SHAKE.
shool (shōōl), *n.* Var. of SHOVEL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shool, *v. t. & i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1** To shovel. **2** To drag or scrape along like a shovel; hence, to scuffle; shuffle; shamble; also, to loiter; saunter; idle about, begging.
shool-dar'ry (shōōl-dăr'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *chhōldārī* (a borrowed word).] *Anglo-Ind.* A small tent, having two uprights and a ridgepole, low sides, and steep roof.
shools. *Dial. Eng.* of SHORE.
shool'er (shōōl'ẽr), *n.* One who shools. A water sprite; a water kelpie; a Triton. *Scot.*
shoon. Obs. pret. of SHINE.
shoon (shōōn), *n.*, *pl.* of SHOE. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shoop (*Scot.* shōōp). Obs. or Scot. pret. of SHAPE.
shoop'il-tie (shōōp''l-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sjōr* sea, *piltr* boy.]
shoor (shōōr). Dial. Eng. var.
shoot (shōōt). Dial. Eng. var. of SHOUT, call.
shoot'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
shoot anchor. † SHEET ANCHOR.
shoot'board', *n.* = SHOOTING BOARD.
shoo'ther (shōō'thẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of SHOULDER.
shoot'ist, *n.* One who shoots; esp., a marksman. *Slang.*
shoot'man (shōōt'măn), *n.* *Timber Working.* A workman who stacks the sawn timber, commonly on a trolley, so that the shoot or slip is always clear for the saw to work. *Australia.*
shoot pole. *Bot.* The vegetative point or apex of a shoot or cutting. Cf. ROOT POLE.
shoot'ress, *n.* A woman shooter or archer. *Obs.*
shoot'y (shōōt'ĭ), *a.* Sprouting or coming up freely and regularly, as vegetables. *Dial. Eng.*
shoove. Obs. pret. of SHAVE.
shop. † CHOP, to cut, strike.
shop. Obs. pret of SHAPE, *v.*
shop'book', *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.
shop'boy', *n.* A boy employed in a shop.
shope. Obs. pret. of SHAPE.
shop'ful. *n.* See -FUL.
shop'girl', *n.* A girl employed in a shop.
Sho'phach (shō'făk). *Bib.*
Sho'phan (-făn). *Bib.*
shop'lift', *n.* A shoplifter. *Obs.*
shop'like', *a.* After the fashion of a shop; vulgarly shrewd.
shop'maid', *n.* A shopgirl.
shop'mate', *n.* A fellow workman or attendant in a shop.
shop-oc'ra-cy (shŏp-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*shop* + *-cracy*.] Rule or supremacy of shopkeepers; shopkeepers collectively.
shop paper. Thin wrapping paper.
shop'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOP, *v. i.*
shoppini. Obs. pl. of CHOPINE.
shop'pish (shŏp'ĭsh), *a.* Hav-

N O P Q R S

3. Of or pertaining to one's own work, business, or interests; smacking of shop; as, *shoppy* talk. *Colloq.*

shop′walk′er (shŏp′wôk′ẽr), *n.* One who walks about in a shop as an overseer and director. Cf. FLOORWALKER.

shop′worn′ (-wōrn′; 201), *a.* Somewhat worn or marred by having been kept in a shop.

shore (shōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *schore;* akin to LG. *schore,* D. *schoor,* OD. *schoore,* Icel. *skorða,* and perh. to E. *shear,* as being cut off.] A prop, as a timber, placed against the side of a structure; a prop placed beneath anything, as a beam, to prevent sinking or sagging. See SHORING, *Illust.*

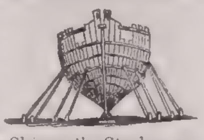

Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

shore, *v. t.;* SHORED (shōrd); SHOR′ING (shōr′ĭng). [ME. *schoren.* See SHORE a prop.] To support by a shore or shores; to prop; — usually with *up.*

shore, *n.* [ME. *schore,* AS. (assumed) *score,* prob. fr. *sceran,* and so meaning properly, that which is shorn off, edge; akin to OD. *schoore, schoor.* See SHEAR, *v. t.*] **1**. The land bordering a body of water, esp. a large body; often, specif., the land bordering the sea; the coast.

The fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile. *Spenser.*

2. *Law.* Short for FORESHORE.

Syn. — SHORE, COAST, BEACH, STRAND, BANK. SHORE is the general word for the land immediately bordering on the sea, a lake, or a large stream; COAST denotes the land along the sea only, regarded esp. as a boundary; BEACH applies to the pebbly or sandy shore washed by the sea or a lake; STRAND is elevated or poetical for *shore* or *beach;* BANK denotes the steep or sloping margin of a stream. See BORDER.

in shore, near the shore. — **on s.,** to or on the shore; ashore.

Sho′re-a (shō′rē-*ȧ*; 201), *n.* [NL., after John *Shore,* Lord Teignmouth (1751–1834), governor general of India.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic dipterocarpaceous trees. They have flowers with twisted petals and a very short calyx tube, the sepals becoming enlarged and winglike in fruit. All are rich in resin, and some yield fine timber. See SAL.

shore bird. a A bird of the group Limicolæ, most of which frequent the seashore; a plover, snipe, sandpiper, or allied bird. **b** The bank swallow. *Local, Brit.*

shore lark. The horned lark; — so called because it frequents beaches.

Shore Lark, Male.

shore′less, *a.* Having no shore, or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.

shore line. The outline of the shore; the line of contact of a body of water with the shore.

shor′er (shōr′ẽr; 201), *n.* One that shores or props; a prop; shore.

shore terrace. *Geol.* A terrace made along a coast by the action of waves and shore currents; it may become land by the uplifting of the shore or the lowering of the water.

shore′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* A small European plantaginaceous marsh herb (*Littorella lacustris*).

shor′ing (shōr′ĭng; 201), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHORE. Hence: *n.* Act of supporting or strengthening with a prop or shore; also, a system of shores; shores collectively.

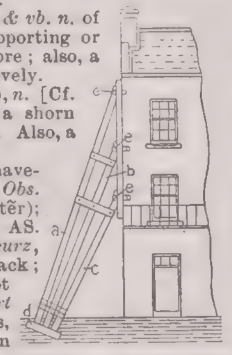

Shoring. *a, b, c* Struts, or Shores. *a* Top Raker; *b* Middle Raker; *c* Bottom Shore; *d* Footing Block; *e, e, e* Needles.

shor′ling (shōr′lĭng; 201), *n.* [Cf. SHEAR, *v. t.*] **1**. The skin of a shorn sheep; — disting. from *mortling.* Also, a shearhog. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A person who is shorn; a shaveling; hence, a monk or priest. *Obs.*

short (shôrt), *a.;* SHORT′ER (shôr′tẽr); SHORT′EST. [ME. *short, schort,* AS. *scort, sceort;* akin to OHG. *scurz,* Icel *skorta* to be short of, to lack; orig. uncert. Cf. SHIRT.] **1**. Not long; of brief length; as, a *short* distance, stick, flight; not tall; as, a *short* mast; specif., of a human being, low in stature.

2. Not extended in time; brief; not protracted; as, a *short* breath. "The life so *short.*" *Chaucer.*

3. Brief; not lengthy; concise; succinct; as, a *short* address, account, poem; — now rarely used of a speaker or writer; as, be *short* in your remarks.

The *short* and simple annals of the poor. *Gray*

4. Too brief; curt; abrupt; uncivil; as, a *short* answer.

I will be bitter with him and passing *short.* *Shak.*

5. *Phon.* Not prolonged, or relatively less prolonged, in utterance; — opposed to *long,* and applied chiefly to vowels (sometimes to consonants) or to syllables. See LONG, *a.,* 7.

6. Not distant in time; near at hand. *Obs. or Archaic.*

7. Not coming up to a measure, standard, requirement, or the like, or to something regarded as such; as, an account which is *short* of the truth; *short* weight; the money in the cashier's hands was *short,* that is, less than what the accounts called for; *short* allowance; a *short* diet.

8. With *of,* less than; not equal or equivalent to; not commensurate with; inadequate to; as, action *short* of the emergency; nothing *short* of war could avail.

9. Not reaching to or as far as some mark, bound, place, or the like; also, situated or being nearer than some place or thing; — sometimes with *of;* as, his arrow fell *short;* the house is a mile *short* of the church.

10. Deficient in reach, power, grasp, or the like; as, a *short* memory; specif., *Obs.,* intellectually deficient or defective; unwise. "My wit is *short.*" *Chaucer.*

Their own *short* understandings. *Rowe.*

11. Insufficiently provided or supplied; scantily furnished; not having a reasonable, or the ordinary, amount; — usually with *of* or *in;* as, to be *short* of money. Also, *Colloq.,* totally lacking; as, a book *short* of the title page.

We shall be *short* in our provision. *Shak.*

12. *Finance & Com.* **a** Not having goods or property that one has sold; — usually with *of* or *in* and applied to brokers or speculators in securities or produce; as, to be *short* of wheat; the *short* interest (i. e., the bears) profits by a fall in prices. Cf. LONG, 8. **b** Of the nature of, involving, or pertaining to, a sale of securities or commodities which the seller does not possess, or has not contracted for, at the time of the sale; as, a *short* sale; *short* pork; *short* contracts.

13. [Cf. Sw. *skör* brittle, E. COLD-SHORT.] Easily broken, friable, crisp, crumbling readily, as pastry; defective in tenacity or plasticity, as lean clay; brittle under certain conditions, as metal (see COLD-SHORT, HOT-SHORT); lacking tensile strength, as desiccated timber.

14. **a** Of liquor, undiluted with water; strong. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Not mixed with other material; as, *short* manure.

Syn. — See BRIEF.

at short, *or* **at the short,** shortly; in short; soon; briefly. *Obs.* — **at s. notice,** in a brief time; promptly. — **at s. words,** in brief. *Obs.* — **s. and,** the character "&," standing for *and;* ampersand. *Printers' Cant.* — **s. and long stitch,** an embroidery stitch used in half-solid work, made by following the outline of a design with stitches of uneven length, placed side by side to form an even outer edge and an irregular inner edge. Called also *long and short stitch.* — **s. appoggiatura.** *Music.* See APPOGGIATURA. — **s. bill,** a bill or draft payable in less than ten days. — **s. circuit.** See SHORT CIRCUIT. — **s. column,** *Arch. & Engin.,* a column less than twenty (or, according to some, thirty) diameters in length, so that it fails, if overstrained, by crushing rather than by bending. — **s. cross,** *Print.,* the shorter and thicker of any two crossbars in a chase. — **s. cut. a** See CUT, *n.,* 3. **b** Tobacco cut in short bits instead of in long shreds. *Cant.* — **s. division,** *Math.,* division when the operations are performed mentally and only the results written. — **s. end** (of a bet), the side receiving odds. — **s. exchange,** exchange having a short time, commonly thirty days or less, to run; also, the rate for collecting short bills. See EXCHANGE, 2. — **s. game,** *Golf,* approach play and putting. — **s. gown,** a bedgown. *Obs. or R.* — **s. hopper.** = WASHDOWN CLOSET. — **s. jenny.** *Eng. Billiards.* See JENNY, 3 **d**. — **s. lay.** *Naut.* See 7th LAY, 6 **b**. — **s. leg.** *Cricket.* See CRICKET, game. — **s. line. a** *Naut.* See LINE, 1 **e**. **b** *Rackets.* The line across the floor of the court, usually about 39 feet from the front wall. — **s. meter, metre,** *Hymnol.,* iambic verses, the first, second, and fourth having each three feet, and the third four feet. The stanza usually consists of four lines, but is sometimes doubled. Abbr., *S. M.* Also, *Colloq.,* **in short meter** *or* **metre,** instantly, in short order. — **s. money,** *Finance,* money borrowed or to lend on short-time loans, esp. for a day or so. — **s. oats,** a distinct species of oats (*Avena brevis*) cultivated in mountainous parts of Europe for the grain, and occasionally elsewhere as a foliage plant. — **s. order,** an order for food to be specially prepared; an à-la-carte order; as, *short orders* at all hours. *Local, U. S.* — **S. Parliament,** *Eng. Hist.,* the Parliament next preceding the Long Parliament. It sat from April 13 to May 5, 1640. — **s. particular meter, metre,** *Hymnol.,* iambic meter of six lines to the stanza, the number of feet in the lines being as follows: 3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4. — **s.-period comet,** *Astron.,* a periodic comet whose time of revolution about the sun is less than the average, as Encke's comet, whose period is 3.3 years. — **s.-period variable,** *Astron.,* a star the period of whose light variation is less than the average. — **s.-reed register.** *Phon.* See 2d REGISTER, 7 **a**. — **s. rib,** one of the false ribs. — **s. run,** *Cricket,* a run in making which the batsman fails to touch the ground inside the popping crease. It does not count in the score. — **s. sea,** a sea in which the waves are short, broken, and irregular, so as to produce a tumbling or jerking motion. — **s. sheet,** *Naut.,* the sheet leading from the inner clew of a topmast studding sail into the top. — **s. shipped.** *Com.,* of goods: **a** Cleared for exportation, but relanded or not shipped. **b** Shipped in too small quantity. — **s. shunt,** *Elec.,* the method of connecting a compound dynamo or motor so that the shunt coil is in parallel with the armature only, the series coil being in series with the two. Cf. LONG SHUNT. — **s. sight,** *Bills of Exchange,* a little time after sight, or presentation to the payer. — **s. sixes,** candles about 4 inches long, six to the pound. — **s. slip.** See CRICKET, game. — **s. splice.** *Naut.* See SPLICE. — **s. stay.** *Naut.* See ASTAY. — **s. step,** *Nav.,* a half step; — formerly so called in the United States navy. — **s. suit,** *Whist,* any suit having less than four cards. — **s. sweetening,** sugar used in coffee or tea, disting. from molasses, called *long sweetening. Dial. U. S.* — **s. ton.** See TON, 1. — **s. whist.** See WHIST. — **s. yard rope,** *Naut.,* a rope hooked to the slings of a topgallant, or royal, yard, and used, with a purchase whose fall leads to the deck, to hoist the yard.

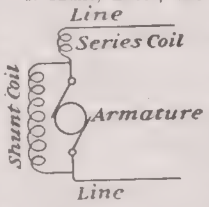

Short Shunt.

short (shôrt), *n.* **1**. A summing up; a concise statement; as, the long and *short* of it.

2. *pl.* Things that fall short of expectation or correctness in value, quantity, and the like; as, deficiencies, or *shorts,* in the count of a money package; in *Print.,* the copies of different sheets needed to complete an imperfect edition.

3. *pl. Exchange Speculation.* Securities or other commodities that have been sold short; also, specif., *the shorts,* dealers who have sold short. See SHORT, *adv.*

4. *pl.* **a** Refuse, clippings, or trimmings, thrown off in various manufacturing processes, and used for inferior products, as tobacco cuttings, hemp tappings, fleece clippings in wool sorting, and the like. **b** Also specif., *Ropemaking,* short, inferior hemp, variously used, as in candlewicks, etc.

5. *pl.* The part of milled grain next finer than the bran; sometimes, middlings; rarely, reground bran, practically free from floury particles, and containing mill sweepings.

6. *pl.* Breeches; shortclothes; smalls. *Slang. Dickens.*

7. As a shortened form of certain phrases: **a** *Phon. & Pros.* A short sound, or its symbol; also, a short syllable. **b** *Elec.* A short circuit. **c** *Baseball.* = SHORTSTOP. *Colloq.*

for short, for brevity; as, Abraham, called Abe *for short.* — **in s.,** in few words; in brief; briefly. — **the s. and the long,** the whole story; the sum total.

He loves your wife; there 's *the short and the long.* *Shak.*

short (shôrt), *adv.* **1**. In a short manner; briefly; limitedly; abruptly; curtly; harshly; as, to stop *short* in one's course; to turn *short;* to take one up *short* in talk.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** But little; lightly; as, to tell or set (i. e., account or think) *short* of any one. **b** Snugly; tightly.

3. *Exchanges.* In the character or condition of one who is short; as, to sell stocks *short;* to go *short* of wheat.

short up, *Naut.,* of an anchor, with its cable up and down.

short, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *sceortian.*] *Obs.* **1**. To make or become short; to shorten; abridge; curtail; wane. *Chaucer.*

2. To divert or amuse (one's self). *Douglas.*

short′age (shôr′tāj), *n.* A deficiency, shortcoming, or deficit; as, a *shortage* in money accounts.

short′-armed′, *a.* Having short arms; hence, fig., not reaching far; as, *short-armed* ignorance. *Shak.*

short′bread′ (shôrt′brĕd′), *n.* A crisp, sweet cake sometimes containing chopped nuts or fruit.

short′-breathed′ (-brĕtht′), *a.* **a** Having short breath, or quick respiration. **b** Having short life.

short′cake′ (-kāk′), *n.* **a** A crisp breakfast or tea cake shortened with butter, lard, or the like, and baked. **b** A similar, thicker cake split, buttered, and spread with sweetened fruit, usually served hot; also, a sweetened layer cake spread with fruit and served cold. **c** A cake of pastry.

short circuit. *Elec.* A circuit, purposely or accidentally made, through a small resistance, esp. one which acts as a shunt to a circuit of comparatively large resistance. — **short′-cir′cuit,** *v. t. & i.*

short′com′ing (shôrt′kŭm′ĭng; shôrt′kŭm′ĭng), *n.* A failing or coming short; as: **a** The failure of a crop, or the like. **b** Neglect of, or failure in, performance of duty.

short′-eared′ (-ērd′), *a.* Having short ears or short earlike tufts of feathers, as the **short-eared owl,** a medium-sized owl (*Asio accipitrinus*) of almost cosmopolitan distribution. It is dark brown above and buff below streaked with brown and has very short ear tufts. It frequents seacoasts and grassy marshes, and commonly nests on the ground.

short′en (shôr′t'n), *v. t.;* SHORT′ENED (-t'nd); SHORT′EN-ING. [See SHORT, *v. t. & a.*] **1**. To make short or shorter in measure or time; as, to *shorten* a road, an illness.

2. To reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent; to lessen; abridge; curtail; contract; as, to *shorten* work.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain. *Dryden.*

3. To cause to seem short; as, a book *shortened* the day.

4. To reduce in power or efficiency.

Is my hand *shortened* at all, that I cannot redeem? *Is.* l. 2.

5. To make deficient (as to); to deprive; — with *of.*

Spoiled of his nose, and *shortened* of his ears. *Dryden.*

6. To lessen the reach of (a weapon or implement), esp. by drawing back the arm and the hand holding it, in order to stab or the like at close quarters; as, to *shorten* a sword.

7. To make friable, as pastry, with butter, lard, or the like.

8. *Phon.* To make "short" (see LONG, *a.,* 7), as a vowel.

9. To put (an infant) into shortclothes. *Dial. Eng.*

to shorten in. a *Naut.* To take in the slack of (a rope); as, *to shorten in* a sheet in tacking. **b** *Hort.* To prune. — **to s. sail,** *Naut.,* to reduce the extent of sail, as by reefing.

short′en, *v. i.* To become short or shorter; as, the day *shortens* in autumn; a metallic rod *shortens* by cold.

short′en-ing (shôr′t'n-ĭng; shôrt′nĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of making or becoming short or shorter.

2. That which renders pastry short or friable, as lard.

short′hand′ (shôrt′hănd′), *n.* A compendious and rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for letters, words, etc.; short writing; stenography. See PHONOGRAPHY, *Illust.*

short′hand′, *a.* Stenographic: **a** Using shorthand; as, a *shorthand* reporter. **b** Written in shorthand.

short′-hand′ed (-hăn′dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Short of the regular number of servants, helpers, or "hands." *Colloq.*

short′horn′ (shôrt′hôrn′), *n.* **1**. One of an important breed of large, heavy beef cattle originating in the north of England, but now widely distributed. See DURHAM.

2. A tenderfoot. *Slang, Western U. S.*

short′-horned′ (-hôrnd′), *a.* Having short horns. — **short-horned buffalo,** a West African buffalo, smaller than the Cape buffalo, having short upwardly curved horns and fringed ears. The color is usually reddish. — **s. grasshopper,** any grasshopper of the family Acrididæ. See GRASSHOPPER, 1.

Shor′ti-a (shôr′tĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Charles W. *Short* (1794–1863), American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of diapensiaceous perennial herbs comprising only 2 species, *S. uniflora* of Japan and *S. galacifolia* of the mountains of North and South Carolina. They have smooth, coriaceous basal leaves and solitary, long-peduncled, white flowers, with a campanulate corolla, five stamens, and five staminodia. The American species is one of the rarest of plants.

short′leaf′ pine. a A pine of the southern United States (*Pinus echinata*), with short flexible leaves, cinnamon-colored bark, and valuable hard yellow wood. **b** The loblolly.

short′-leaved′ (-lēvd′), *a.* Having short leaves. — **short-leaved pine.** = SHORTLEAF PINE. — **s. yew,** a yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) of the Pacific coast of North America.

short′-lived′ (-līvd′), *a.* Not living or lasting long; as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* pleasure.

short′ly, *adv.* [AS. *sceortlīce.*] **1**. In a short or brief time or manner; soon; presently; quickly. *Chaucer.*

I shall grow jealous of you *shortly.* *Shak.*

2. In few words; briefly; as, to express ideas *shortly.*

3. Abruptly; curtly; harshly; as, she answered me *shortly.*

short′ness, *n.* [AS. *sceortness.*] The quality or state of being short.

short′-nosed′ (-nōzd′), *a.* Having a short nose.

short-nosed garfish. See GARFISH.

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ing the look or ways of a shopkeeper; more or less shoppy.

shop′rid′, *a.* Shopworn. *Obs.*

shop′shift′, *n.* A shopkeeper's trick; deception. *Obs.*

shop′ster, *n.* A shopkeeper. *Obs.*

shopt. Shopped. *Ref. Sp.*

shop′wom′an (-wo͝om′*ă*n), *n.;* *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn). A woman employed in a shop.

shor′age (shōr′āj; 201), *n.* Duty paid for goods brought on shore

shord (*dial.* shŭd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SHARD.

shore † SCORE.

shore (shōr; cf. SEWER). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SEWER.

shore (shōr). Archaic or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SHEAR.

shore, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *skora* to challenge.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To offer. **b** To threaten; frighten. **c** To scold; blame; also, to hound on. — *n.* Threat; menace; clamor; conflict. *Obs.*

shore, *v. t.* To set ashore. *Obs.*

shore cod. See 3d COD.

shored (shōrd; 201), *pret. & p. p.* of SHORE, *v.*

shored, *a.* Having a shore; — chiefly in combination.

shore dinner. A dinner of sea-food.

shore grape. The sea grape.

shore leave. *Naut.* Leave of absence to go on shore.

shore′ling (shōr′lĭng; 201). Var. of SHORLING.

shore oil. A pure variety of cod-liver oil.

shore pipit. The rock pipit.

shores′man (shōrz′m*ă*n; 201), *n.* *Fisheries.* **a** One whose employment is on shore, as a vessel's owner, or one in a packing house. **b** A longshoreman.

shore snipe. a The sandpiper. *Scot.* **b** A shore bird.

shore′ward (shōr′wẽrd; 201), *adv.* See -WARD.

shoriere, *n.* [See SHORE to prop.] A prop. *Obs.*

shorl (shôrl), **shor-la′ceous** (shôr-lā′sh*ŭ*s). Vars. of SCHORL, SCHORLACEOUS.

shorn (shôrn). Dial. Eng. var. of SHARN.

shorn, *a.* Purified; refined, as gold. *Obs.*

shorn (shōrn; 201), *p. p.* of SHEAR.

short, *v. t.* Short for SHORT-CIRCUIT.

short′-arm′, *a.* **1**. Having a short arm. (Cf BALANCE, *n.,* 1 **a**.) **2**. *Boxing.* Having, or delivered with, the arm or reach shortened; as, a *short-arm* blow.

short′clothes′ (shôrt′klōthz′), *n.* = SMALLCLOTHES.

short′coat′, *v. t.* To put (a child) into its first shortclothes.

short′-cou′pled (kŭp′'ld), *a.* See COUPLED.

short′-dat′ed (-dāt′ĕd), *a.* Having little time to run after date.

short′end Shortened. *Ref Sp.*

short′en-er, *n.* One that shortens.

Shorter Catechism. See CATECHISM, 2.

short′hand′er, *a.* A stenographer. *Colloq.*

short′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A sucking whale less than one year old, — so called by sailors.

shorthede, *n.* Shortness; brevity. *Obs.*

short′-heeled′ (-hēld′), *a.* Unchaste. *Obs.*

short′heels′, *n.* An unchaste person. *Obs.*

short′-joint′ed, *a.* Having short intervals between the joints, as a horse whose pastern is too short.

short′-laid′, *a.* *Ropemaking.* Short-twisted. *Obs.*

shortlaik, *adv.* Shortly; briefly.

short′-land′ed, *a.* *Com.* Of cargo, landed short of the quantity declared in the manifest. *Brit.*

short′sight′ed (shôrt′sīt′ĕd; 87), *a.* **1.** Not able to see far; nearsighted; myopic. See MYOPIC, MYOPIA.
2. Fig.: Not able to see far into futurity; not appreciative or mindful of results or future needs; lacking foresight; also, characterized by lack of foresight.
— **short′sight′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **short′sight′ed-ness**, *n.*
short′-spo′ken (-spō′k′n), *a.* Speaking in a quick or short manner; hence, gruff; curt. *Colloq.*
short′-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having a short tail.
short-tailed albatross, a North Pacific albatross (*Diomedea albatrus*). The adult is white (yellowish on the nape and head) with dusky quills. The young are entirely dusky. — **s. shrew**, any shrew of the American genus *Blarina*, esp. *B. brevicauda*, of eastern North America.
short′-toed′ (-tōd′), *a.* Having short toes.
short-toed eagle, the harrier eagle *Circaëtus gallicus*.
short′-waist′ed (-wās′tĕd; -tĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having a short waist; — said of persons and of garments.
short′-wind′ed (-wĭn′dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Affected with, or characterized by, shortness of breath; having a quick, difficult respiration, as in asthma or panting. — **short′-wind′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **short′-wind′ed-ness**, *n.*
short′-winged′ (-wĭngd′), *a.* Having short wings; specif., *Falconry*, designating a class of hawks, including goshawks (genus *Astur*) and the European sparrow hawks (genus *Accipiter*), with wings short, broad, and somewhat rounded at the end. Cf. LONG-WINGED.
short′-wooled′ (-wŏold′), *a.* Designating a class of domestic sheep of English origin having short fine wool, as the Southdown, Shropshire, and Suffolk breeds. Some of the breeds are widely distributed. — **short′-wool′**, *n.*
Sho-sho′ne, Sho-sho′ni (shō-shō′nē), *n.* **1.** One of a tribe of Indians, from which the Shoshonean stock is named, of the mountain regions of western Wyoming and Colorado, and of portions of Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, where they are now gathered on agencies. With the Bannocks and Piutes they are also called *Snakes*, or *Snake Indians*.
2. Hence, any Indian of the Shoshonean stock.
Sho-sho′ne-an (shō-shō′nē-ăn; shō′shō-nē′ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, one of the most widespread of the North American Indian linguistic stocks, occupying most of the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierras and reaching the Pacific in southern California.
Excepting the Hopi Indians, all the Shoshonean tribes are, or were, migratory savages deriving their subsistence from the chase and the few natural foods of the arid region. The Utes, Bannocks, and Comanches are the most warlike. The stock is considered to be related to the Tanoan, Piman, and Nahuatlan.
shot (shŏt), *pret. & p. p.* of SHOOT. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Woven with warp and weft threads of different colors, causing the fabric to change in tint according to the point from which it is viewed; variegated; as, *shot* silk. See SHOOT, *v. t.*, 9. **b** Dyed, when the textile is of cotton mixed with silk, in different colors, some of which affect the silk only, and some the cotton only, thus producing the variegated, or *shot*, effect.
shot, *n.* [AS. *scot*, *sceot*, fr. *scēotan* to shoot; akin to D. *schot*, Icel. *skot*. See SCOT a share, SHOOT, *v. t.*; cf. SHOT a shooting.] **1.** A share; contribution; reckoning; scot.
Here no *shots* are where all sharers be. *Chapman.*
2. A portion or certain amount of drink, as of ale. *Obs.*
shot, *n.; pl.* SHOT or SHOTS (shŏts). [ME. *shot*, *schot*, AS. *scot* a shooting, *gesceot* a missile; akin to D. *schot* a shot, shoot, G. *schuss*, *geschoss* a missile, Icel. *skot* a throwing, a javelin, and E. *shoot*, v. t. See SHOOT; cf. SHOT a share.]
1. A missile weapon, now only a projectile designed to be discharged from a firearm or cannon by the force of an explosive; specif., *Mil. & Nav.*, a solid, or almost solid, projectile for artillery; — in distinction from *shell*. Also, projectiles collectively, the plural form not being used in this sense; as, a hail of *shot*; a supply of *shot*.
2. A small globular mass, or pellet, of lead, of any of various sizes, a number of which are discharged from a firearm together, used chiefly for killing game; as, bird *shot*; buck*shot*. Also, such pellets collectively, the plural form not being used in this sense; as, a charge of *shot*. The chief standard sizes of shot, with their diameter in inches, are: **a** Buckshot: **3**, .25; **2**, .27; **1**, .3; **0**, .32; **00**, .34; **000**, .36. **b** Both chilled and drop shot: **12**, .05; **11**, .06; **10**, .07; **9**, .08; **8**, .09; **7**, .1; **6**, .11; **5**, .12; **4**, .13; **3**, .14; **2**, .15; **1**, .16; **B**, .17; **BB**, .18; **BBB**, .19. **c** Larger sizes of drop shot: **T**, .2; **TT**, .21; **F**, .22; **FF**, .23.
☞ The name of each is given first in heavy-faced type; the diameter follows in light-faced type.
3. Anything thrown, cast forth, emitted, or let fly, with force. See SHOOT, *v. t. & n.*
I shall here abide the hourly *shot* of angry eyes. *Shak.*
4. a The flight of a missile, or the distance which it is, or can be, thrown; as, they were a bow*shot*, or a cannon *shot*, apart. **b** Hence, fig., reach; range; as, within ear*shot*.
5. [Cf. AS. *scytta*.] One who shoots, esp. with a firearm; specif.: **a** A soldier with a firearm; hence, such soldiers, usually foot soldiers, collectively. *Obs.* **b** A marksman; as, an excellent *shot*; they are all good *shots*.
6. Act of shooting; discharge of a firearm or other weapon which throws a missile.
7. *Mining, Quarrying, etc.* A charge in blasting; a blast.
8. *Fisheries.* **a** A cast of a net. **b** The entire throw of nets at one time. **c** A place or spot for setting nets. **d** A single draft or catch of fish made.
9. *Athletics* A spherical weight, to be put, or thrown, in competition for distance.
10. A stroke or propulsive action in certain games, as in billiards, hockey, curling, etc.; also, a move, as in chess.
11. *Weaving.* = SHOOT, *n.*, 4. *Chiefly Scot.*
12. An angle, corner, or plot of land; specif., in the open-field system, a plot of land comprising a set of contiguous and parallel acre strips, and having normally the shape of a rude parallelogram with two opposite sides a furlong in length and the other dimension varying in different cases.
13. *Naut.* Of a cable: **a** The splicing, or shackling, of two or more cables together, or the whole length of the cables thus united. *Obs. or R.* **b** A length of cable or chain without, or between, shackles, usually 15 fathoms.
14. Spermaceti; whale shot.
15. A creature of little value, as a rejected animal out of a herd, a young or ill-grown animal; also, a worthless young person. Cf. SHOOT, *n.*, 6. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
16. A guess; conjecture; also, an attempt. *Colloq.*
a shot in the locker, a shot left in a war vessel's shot locker; hence, fig., a remnant, or reserve, of money or supplies; a last resource; as, never despair while there 's *a shot in the locker*. *Colloq.* — **like a s.**, quickly; instantaneously; *Colloq.*, willingly. — **not by a long s.**, not by a great deal. *Slang.*
shot (shŏt), *v. t.;* SHOT′TED; SHOT′TING. To load with shot or shell, as a gun.
shot cartridge. A cartridge containing powder and shot, forming a charge for a shotgun. See CARTRIDGE, *Illust.*
shote (shōt), *n.* [Cf. dial. *shot*, *shoot*, *sheat*, in this sense, and E. *shoot*, n. & v.] **1.** A young hog; a shoat. See SHOT, 15.
2. A shiftless person. *Dial.*
shot′gun′ (shŏt′gŭn′), *n.* A smooth-bore gun, often double-barreled, and now almost universally breech-loading, designed for firing shot at short range, and killing small game, esp. birds. See PISTOL GRIP, *Illust.*
shot locker. *Nav.* A strong compartment in the hold of a vessel, for containing shot and shell; — now called *shell room*, or *magazine*, the former when the powder is separate, the latter when projectile and powder are in one case.
shot′ted (shŏt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Loaded with a shot or projectile; — said of a cannon not loaded with a blank charge, as for saluting, giving warning, or the like.
2. *Surg.* Having a shot attached; as, a *shotted* suture, that is, one the thread ends of which are fastened in split shot.
3. Weighted down with shot; as, a *shotted* tennis skirt.
shot′ten (shŏt′′n), *a.* [Properly p. p. of *shoot*; AS. *scoten*, *sceoten*, p. p. of *scēotan*.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** Having ejected the spawn and so of inferior food value; as, a *shotten* herring; hence, good-for-nothing.
2. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone.
shot tower. A lofty tower for making shot, by dropping from its summit melted shot metal in slender streams. The metal forms spherical drops in the descent, which are received in water or other liquid. See SHOT, *n.*, 2.
shot window. A kind of window or aperture, usually or often in a projection of a wall, sometimes on a staircase, the exact form of which is uncertain. *Obs. or Archaic.*
shou (shou), *n.* [Due to a misprint for *shon*, the word for stag in Sikkim.] A deer (*Cervus affinis*) of southeastern Tibet, similar to the Kashmir stag, but larger, and having the beam of the antlers bent forward above the tres-tine.
should (shŏŏd), *pret.* of SHALL. [ME. *sholde*, *shulde*, *scholde*, *schulde*, AS. *sceolde*, *scolde*. See SHALL.] As auxiliaries *should* and *would* are used: **1.** To form the "preterit future" tense, expressive of action, etc., as impending in the past; as in, I said that I *should* go.
2. To form the conditional mood (as, I *should* go, I *should* have gone), used esp.: **a** In the conclusion in sentences of rejected condition (see under IF, 1). **b** In conditional clauses expressive of uncertainty or reserve; as in, *should* you come, I shall meet you. **c** In statements, requests, etc., which it softens by giving a tone of reserve, modesty, and the like; as in, so it *should* seem; *should* you like tea? In these uses the choice between *should* and *would* is based on the distinctions between *shall* and *will* (see under SHALL). Thus, "[Cæsar said] he *should* order the advance on the next evening, and it *would* then be seen whether sense of duty or cowardice was the stronger. If others declined, . . . he *should* go forward alone with the legion which he knew *would* follow him" (*Froude*).
3. *Should*, esp. when stressed, is also used to express moral obligation. "That you *should* be sorry for." *Shak.*
Syn. — See OUGHT.
shoul′der (shōl′dẽr), *n.* [ME. *shulder*, *shuldre*, *schulder*, AS. *sculdor*; akin to D. *schouder*, G. *schulter*, OHG *scultarra*, Dan. *skulder*, Sw. *skuldra*; cf. also OHG. *skerti*.]
1. In man, the laterally projecting part of the body, each side of the base of the neck, formed by the bones and joints by which the arm is connected with the trunk and by the muscles covering them. The most prominent part of the shoulder is formed by the acromion process of the scapula covered by the deltoid muscle. In animals, the corresponding (but usually less projecting) region of the body; the structures connecting the fore limb with the trunk. In birds, as often loosely used, the bend of the wing.
2. Chiefly in *pl.* The shoulders, together with the upper part of the back, being that part of the human frame on which it is most easy to carry a heavy burden.
3. Fig.: That which supports or sustains, or on which a weight or burden rests; as, the blame rests on my *shoulders*.
In thy *shoulder* do I build my seat. *Shak.*
4. That which resembles a human shoulder; a more or less abrupt protuberance or projection from the body of a thing, as the bulge of a vase or bottle, or the like.
The northwestern *shoulder* of the mountain. *Scott.*
5. An abrupt projection which forms an abutment on an object, or limits motion, etc., as the projection around a tenon, the ring next to the wheel on an axle, etc.; specif., *Print.*, the part of the top of a type which projects beyond the base of the raised character, or the like. See TYPE, *Illust.*
6. The upper joint of the fore leg and adjacent parts, including more or less of the neck and chest, of an animal, dressed for market; as, a *shoulder* of mutton.
7. *Leather Manuf.* A part of a hide. See HIDE, *Illust.*
8. *Fort.* The angle of a bastion between the face and flank; — called also **shoulder angle.** See BASTION, *Illust.*
9. *Photo-engraving.* A rough edge or ridge on a plate.
shoulder to shoulder, with mutual and common action; in coöperation. — **to put, set**, *etc.*, **one's s. to the wheel**, to do earnest and effective work, esp. by way of assistance.
shoul′der (shōl′dẽr), *v. t.;* SHOUL′DERED (-dẽrd); SHOUL′DER-ING. **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder; to jostle; as, the crowd *shouldered* each other.
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Spenser.*
2. To take upon the shoulder or shoulders; as, to *shoulder* a basket; hence, to assume the burden or responsibility of; as, to *shoulder* blame; to *shoulder* a debt.
3. To fill or pad out like a shoulder, as ballast on the sides of a railroad track, or mortar under the edge of a roofing slate; to form a shoulder on, as a casting.
shoulder arms, *Nav.*, in the United States navy, a position in the manual of arms identical with that of *right shoulder arms* (which see) in the army.
shoul′der, *v. i.* To push with the shoulder; to make one's way, as through a crowd, by using the shoulders.

Shoulder Block.

shoulder blade. The scapula.
shoulder block. *Naut.* A block with a projection, or shoulder, near the upper end, so that it can rest against a spar without jamming the rope.
shoul′dered (shōl′dẽrd), *a.* Having shoulders; — often used in comb.; as, a broad-*shouldered* man.
shouldered arch, a structure spanning an opening, not a true arch, but consisting of a straight lintel carried on corbels projecting into the opening and usually cut into hollow curves under their projecting ends. See ARCH, *Illust.* (11).
shoulder girdle. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The pectoral arch.
shoul′der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOULDER. Hence: *n.*
1. Act of one who shoulders, as through a crowd.
2. The earth filling along a railroad, or mortar under the edge of roofing slates.
3. Act of pocketing by coach drivers of the fares of way passengers not originally booked. *Obs. Slang, Eng.*
shoulder knot. **1.** An ornamental knot, as of ribbon or lace, worn on the shoulder, as by servants in livery.
2. *Mil. & Nav.* A detachable ornament worn on the shoulders of certain uniforms of ceremony by certain commissioned officers when neither epaulets nor shoulder straps are worn. In the United States army it is worn by all officers, except chaplains, below general officers, and consists of braided gold wire cord without insignia. In the United States navy it is now worn only by midshipmen, and consists of gold braid on cloth bearing a gold foul anchor.
shoulder loop. *Mil.* In the United States army, a narrow loop on each shoulder of the service coat (see SERVICE UNIFORM) of commissioned officers. It reaches from the sleeve seam towards the collar's edge, being there fastened by a bronze button, and is of the same material as the coat. It bears insignia of the wearer's rank. Cf. SHOULDER STRAP.
shoulder mark. *U. S. Navy.* Any of certain insignia worn on each shoulder of a uniform to show the wearer's rank.
shoulder strap. A strap worn on or over the shoulder. Specif.: *Mil.* A narrow strap, worn as a badge of rank across each shoulder on dress (not full-dress) uniforms of commissioned officers. In the United States army it is made of cloth of the same color as the uniform, with a field varying according to the branch of the service of the wearer, and has a border of gold bullion and bears the insignia of the

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Shoulder Straps as indicating rank in the United States Army 1 General; 2 Lieutenant General; 3 Major General; 4 Brigadier General; 5 Colonel; 6 Lieutenant Colonel (silver oak leaf), and Major (gold oak leaf); 7 Captain; 8 First Lieutenant; 9 Second Lieutenant; 10 Chaplain

short′-or′der, *a.* Designating food served as a short order, or a restaurant or the like where short orders are served. *U. S.*
short′-run′, *a.* *Founding.* Only partially filled with molten metal; — said of a mold or casting.
short′-shucks′, *n.* The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana*. *U. S.*
short′some (shôrt′sŭm), *a.* [*short* + 1st *-some*.] Making the time seem short; amusing; cheery; blithe. *Scot.*
short′stop′, *n.* See BASEBALL.
short′-tem′pered, *a.* Having a quick temper; easily angered.
short′-wit′ted, *a.* Having little wit; not wise.
shor′y (shōr′ĭ; 201), *a.* Near [shore. *Obs.*
Sho-shan′nim (shō-shăn′ĭm), *n.* *Bib.* A term used in the heading of Ps. xlv. and lxix.
Sho-shan′nim-e′duth (-ē′dŭth), *n.* *Bib.* Part of the heading of Ps. lxxx. Cf. SHOSHANNIM.
sho-sho′nite (shō-shō′nīt), *n.* [From *Shoshone*, in Yellowstone Park.] *Petrog.* A basaltic rock of phenocrysts of labradorite, augite, and olivine in a glassy or crystalline ground mass.
shot. Var. of SHOTT.
shot. Var. of *shut*, pret. & p. p. of SHUT. *Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in *to be shot of*. See SHUT, *pret. & p. p.*, 2.
shot (shŏt), *n.* [AS. *scēota* a trout.] A trout; specif., a small variety of trout. *Dial. Eng.*
shot, *v. i.* *Ore Roasting.* To form into granules; — of ore.
shot, *pret. & p. p.* of SHOOT. Specif.: *p. a.* *Carp.* Having edges planed straight and true.
shot anchor. ✝ SHEET ANCHOR.
shot′bush′ (shŏt′bŏŏsh′), *n.* **a** = HERCULES'-CLUB **c.** **b** = WILD SARSAPARILLA.
shot′-clog′, *or* **shot′-log′**, *n.* A bore tolerated only because he pays the shot. *Obs.*
shot corn. A pellet of shot.
shot crossbow. A crossbow with a barrel, through which bullets could be shot.
shote. ✝ SHOOT; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SHOT.
shote, *n.* [Cf. SHOT a shooting.] A clump; a group. *Obs.*
shoter. ✝ SHUDDER.
shot′-free′, *a* [AS *scotfrēo*. Cf. SCOT-FREE.] Scot-free. *Obs.*
shot garland. *Mil & Nav* A wooden or metal frame to hold shot or shell; in old-time war vessels, sometimes, a rope grommet used to hold shot in place in a smoothbore, muzzle-loading gun. *Obs. or Hist.*
shotgun prescription. *Med.* A prescription containing many different drugs. *Humorous.*
shot hole. A hole made in wood by a boring insect.
shot′-hole′ dis-ease′. *Hort.* A leaf disease of cultivated fruits due to fungi of the genera *Septoria*, *Cercospora*, etc., which produce pustules and ultimately perforations.
shot hooks. *Ordnance.* = [SHELL HOOKS.
shot′-ice′, *n.* A surface of ice. *Dial. Eng.*
shotien. ✝ SHOOT.
shot line. A light line attached to a life-saving projectile, by means of which a cable can be drawn to a wrecked vessel.
shot′-log′. Var. of SHOT-CLOG.
shot metal. An alloy of 98 per cent lead and 2 per cent arsenic, for making small shot.
shot′man, *n.* A shooter. *Obs.*
shot′-proof′, *a.* Impenetrable by shot.
shot′rel, *n.* [Cf. dial. *shot* a kind of small trout, AS. *scēota*.] A young pike. *Obs.*
shot′-shark′, *n.* A tavern keeper eager to be paid. *Obs.*
shot′ship, *n.* A party or assembly paying scot and lot. *Obs.*
shot′star′, *n.* **a** A meteor. **b** The alga *Nostoc commune*.
shott, shot (shŏt), *n.* [Ar. *shaṭṭ* river bank, shore.] A shallow saline lake in one of the closed basins of northern Africa, often drying away in summer.
shot′ter (shŏt′ẽr), *n.* A net-fishing boat. *Obs. or R. Eng.*
shot′tle (shŏt′′l; shŭt′′l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHUTTLE.
shot tongs. = SHELL HOOKS.
shot′ty (shŏt′ĭ), *a.* Shotlike; hard and round.
shough. ✝ SHOO, *v. & interj.*
shough (shōōk). Var. of SHEUGH.
shough (shŏk). Var. of SHOCK, a dog.
shoul (shōōl). Dial. Eng. var. [of SHOVEL.
shoulder bar. *Ordnance.* = STOCK, *n.*
shoulder belt. A belt passing [over the shoulder.
shoulder brace. A mechanical appliance for remedying or preventing round shoulders.
shoul′der-clap′per, *n.* **a** One who familiarly claps a person on the shoulder. **b** A bailiff. *Obs.*
shoul′der-er, *n.* One who pushes with the shoulders.
shoulder note. *Print.* A note at the top outer corner of a page.
shoul′der-of-mut′ton sail. *Naut.* See LEG-OF-MUTTON SAIL.
shoulder pitch. The acromion; the corner of the shoulder. *Obs.*
shoulder plane. A kind of rabbet plane used in finishing off tenon shoulders.
shoul′der-shot′ten, *a.* Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse.
shoulder slip. Dislocation of the shoulder, or of the humerus.

N O P Q R S

wearer's rank (cf. SHOULDER LOOP). The use of dress uniforms was prohibited during the Great War. In the United States navy, shoulder straps were abolished in 1913, and *shoulder marks* adopted as a part of the uniform.

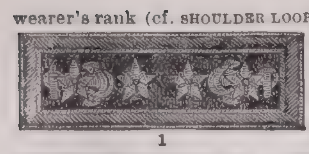

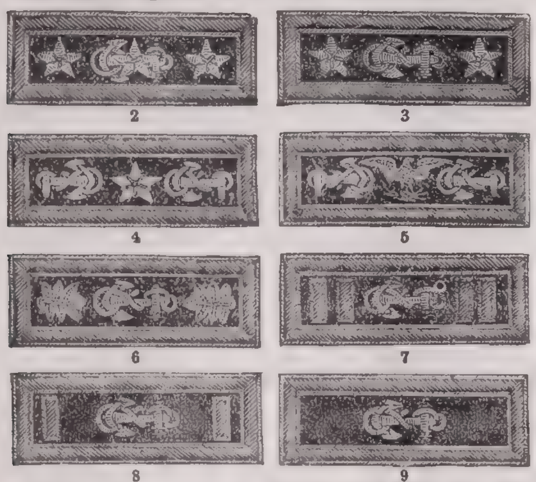

Shoulder Straps in use in the United States Navy until 1913. 1 Admiral; 2 Vice Admiral; 3 Rear Admiral; 4 Commodore; 5 Captain; 6 Commander (silver oak leaf); and Lieutenant Commander (gold oak leaf); 7 Lieutenant; 8 Lieutenant (junior grade); 9 Ensign. Staff Officers wear the insignia of their corps, etc. (see INSIGNIA, *Illust.*), in place of the anchor or anchors

shout (shout; shōōt), *n.* [ME. *shoute;* cf. D. *schuit.* Cf. SCHUIT.] **1**. A flat-bottomed, light-draft boat used on drains and narrow waterways for transporting produce, for gunning, etc. It varies in size. *Local, Eng.*
2. A Dutch sailing vessel. See SCHUIT. *Obs. & R.*

shout (shout), *v. i.;* SHOUT′ED; SHOUT′ING. [ME. *shouten,* of unknown origin.] **1**. To utter a sudden and loud cry, either without or with words, as in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to attract attention, summon, animate, etc.
2. To entertain with drink, refreshments, or the like, gratuitously; to treat. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*
3. Of a woman, to be in labor of childbirth. *Dial. Eng.*
4. Of a bird, to utter a cry or, rarely, to sing. *Obs.*
to shout at, to utter shouts at; to deride or revile with boots.

shout, *v. t.* **1**. To utter with a shout, or cry; — sometimes with *out;* as, to *shout,* or to *shout* out, a man's name.
2. To treat with shouts, clamor, or hooting
3. To treat (one) to drink, or the like; also, to give (something) by way of treating. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*
4. To summon; to call. *Dial. Eng.*

shout, *n.* **1**. A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, as to attract attention; esp., the outcry of a multitude expressing joy, triumph, rage, or other strong emotion. "Another general *shout.*" *Shak.*
2. A treat, as to drink. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*

shove (shŭv), *v. t.;* SHOVED (shŭvd); SHOV′ING (shŭv′ĭng). [ME. *shouven,* AS. *scūfan;* akin to OFries. *skūva,* D. *schuiven,* G. *schieben,* OHG. *scioban,* Icel. *skūfa, skȳfa,* Sw. *skuffa,* Dan. *skuffe,* Goth. af*skiuban* to put away, cast away; cf. Skr. *kshubh* to become agitated, to quake, Lith. *skubrus* quick, *skubinti* to hasten: cf. also ME. *shoven,* fr. AS. *scofian,* fr. AS. *scūfan.* Cf. SHEAF a bundle of stalks, SCOOP, SCUFFLE.] **1**. To drive along by the direct and continuous application of strength; to push; as, to *shove* a boat into the water; to *shove* a table across the floor.
2. To push along, aside, or away, carelessly or rudely.
He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow servants. *Arbuthnot*
3. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To thrust, as a sword. **b** To shore up; prop; support. **c** To put forward; to make prominent.
Syn. — See PUSH.
to shove the queer, to pass counterfeit money. *Cant.*

shove, *v. i.* **1**. To push or drive forward; to move onward by pushing or jostling.
2. To move off or along by pushing, as with an oar or a pole used by one in a boat; — sometimes with *from* or *off.*

shove (shŭv), *n.* **1**. Act of shoving; a forcible push.
2. The slow, ponderous movement of the ice in an ice jam as the jam breaks up. *Canada.*

shov′el (shŭv′'l), *n.* [ME. *shovele, schovele,* AS. *scofl, sceofl;* akin to D. *schoffel,* G. *schaufel,* OHG. *scūvala,* Dan. *skovl,* Sw. *skoffel, skyffel,* and to E. *shove.* See SHOVE, *v. t.*]
1. A broad scoop or a more or less hollow blade, with a handle, used to lift and throw earth, coal, grain, etc.

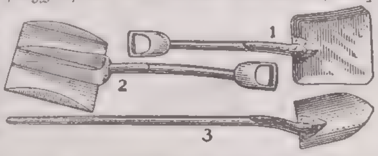

1 Common Coal Shovel; 2 Miner's Sampling Shovel; 3 Irrigating Shovel.

2. A working part in an agricultural implement or machine, etc., resembling a shovel in shape or use, as a working point in some cultivators (see CULTIVATOR, *Illust.*) or the share of a shovel plow (see PLOW, *Illust.*, 3). Cf. STEAM SHOVEL.
3. A shovel hat. *Colloq.* *A. Trollope.*

shov′el (shŭv′'l), *v. t.;* SHOV′ELED (-'ld) or SHOV′ELLED; SHOV′EL-ING or SHOV′EL-LING. **1**. To take up and throw with a shovel.
2. To clear or clean out with a shovel, as a ditch.
3. To throw or convey roughly or in the mass, as if with a shovel; as, to *shovel* food into the mouth.

shov′el-board′ (-bōrd′; 201), *n.* [Cf. SHUFFLE, SHOVE.]
1. Any early form of shuffleboard, or the board used.
2. A coin, as a shilling, penny, or groat, used in playing shovelboard.

shov′el-er, shov′el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that shovels.
2. A river duck of the genus *Spatula* (so called from the large and very broad bill), esp. *S. clypeata,* which is widely distributed, esp. in the Northern Hemisphere, and has, in the male, the head and neck blackish green, and the abdomen chestnut. Related species are *S. rhynchotis* of Australia and New Zealand, *S. platalea* of South America, and *S. capensis* of South Africa.

Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*). Male

shovel hat. A broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front like a shovel, worn by some clergy of the English Church.

shov′el-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **a** A shark (*Sphyrna tiburo*) allied to the hammer-head, but with the head narrower and less hammer-shaped, of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. **b** The shovel-nosed sturgeon.

shov′el-nosed′ (-nōzd′), *a.* Having a broad, flat head, nose, or beak. — **shovel-nosed duck**, a shoveler duck. — **s. shark**. **a** Either of two sharks (*Hexanchus corinus* and *Heptranchias maculatus*), both of the family Hexanchidæ, occurring on the California coast. **b** A sand shark. — **s. sturgeon**, a small sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*) of the Mississippi Valley and parts of the southern United States, which has a broad flattened snout.

show (shō), *v. t.; pret.* SHOWED (shōd); *p. p.* SHOWN (shōn) or SHOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOW′ING. Also, now *Rare, shew, shewed, shewn, shewing.* [ME. *schowen, shewen, schewen, shawen,* AS. *scéawian* to look, see, view; akin to OS. *scawōn,* OFries. *skawia,* D. *schouwen,* OHG. *scouwōn,* G. *schauen,* Dan. *skue,* Goth. us*skawjan* to waken, *skuggwa* a mirror, Icel. *skuggi* shade, shadow, L. *cavere* to be on one's guard, Gr. κοεῖν to mark, perceive, hear, Skr. *kavi* wise. Cf. CAUTION, SCAVENGER, SHEEN.] **1**. To exhibit or present to view; to place in sight; to display; as, to *show* a house; *show* your colors; shopkeepers *show* customers goods (show goods to customers).
2. To exhibit to the mental view; to tell; disclose; reveal; make known; as, to *show* one's designs.
Shew them the way wherein they must walk. *Ex* xviii. 20
3. Specif., to make known the way to (a person); hence, to direct; guide; usher; conduct; as, to *show* a person into a parlor; to *show* one to the door.
4. To make apparent or clear, as by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; explain; also, to manifest; evince; as, to *show* the truth of a statement.
I 'll *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden*
5. To explain something to; to teach; inform; instruct; convince; as, he *showed* me how to solve the problem.
6. To bestow; confer; afford; as, to *show* favor.
Shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me. *Ex.* xx. 6.
to show a clean pair of heels, *or* **to s. the heels**, to escape by superior speed; to outstrip or distance. — **to s. fight**, to manifest a readiness or disposition to resist or fight. — **to s. forth**, to manifest; publish; proclaim. — **to s. off**, to exhibit ostentatiously. — **to s. one's cards**, *or* **hand**, to expose one's plans to rivals or foes. — **to s. one's colors** *or* **colours**, to show one's real disposition, opinions, intentions, character, etc. — **to s. one's face**, to appear. — **to s. one's hand**. = TO SHOW ONE'S CARDS. — **to s. one's head**, to appear. *Shak.* — **to s. one's paces**, to exhibit one's gait, speed, or the like; — said esp. of a horse. — **to s. one the door**, to dismiss one from the room or house, often with ignominy. — **to s. the teeth**, to threaten. — **to s. up**, to expose; esp., to expose to animadversion, ridicule, etc.; as, *to show up* a corruptionist. *Colloq.* — **to s. water**, to produce a fee. *Obs., Colloq., or Slang.*

show, *v. i.* Also, now *Rare, shew.* **1**. To exhibit or manifest one's self or itself; to appear; to look; to seem.
Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*
2. To be noticeable; as, does the spot *show?*
3. To have a certain appearance, as of being well or ill, fit or unfit; to become or suit; to appear.
My lord of York, it better *showed* with you. *Shak.*
4. To make one's or its appearance; to be present; as, pheasants *showed* in large numbers. *Now Colloq.*
5. To give a performance or exhibit. *Theatrical Cant.*
6. *Racing.* To win a place in a race; — said of a horse. *Cant.*
to show down, *Cards,* to lay one's cards down with the faces exposed. — **to s. off**, to make a show; to make a more or less ostentatious display. — **to s. up**, to appear; to be present, as at an appointed time or place. *Colloq.*

show (shō), *n.* Also, now *Rare, shew.* **1**. Act of showing, or bringing to view; exposure to sight; exhibition.
2. That which is shown, or brought to view; that which is arranged to be seen; a display; a spectacle; an exhibition; as, a *show* of goods; a traveling *show;* a cattle *show.*
As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows.* *Bacon.*
3. Proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp.
4. Semblance; likeness; appearance. *Milton.*
5. False semblance; deceitful appearance; pretense.
Beware of the scribes, . . . which devour widows' houses, and for a *shew* make long prayers. *Luke* xx. 46, 47.
6. That which shows; an indication; a sign; as: **a** An indication of metal in a mine, gas or oil in a well, etc.; as, a *show* of gold. **b** *Mining.* A pale blue flame, at the top of a candle flame, indicating the presence of fire damp. **c** *Med.* A discharge, from the vagina, of mucus streaked with blood, occurring a short time before labor.
7 Opportunity; chance; as, he has n't a *show* of winning; give him a *show.* *Colloq., U. S.*
show of hands, a raising of hands to indicate judgment; as, the vote was taken by a *show of hands.*

show bill. A broad sheet containing an advertisement in large letters.

show case. A glazed case, box, or cabinet to display and protect shopkeepers' wares, articles in museums, etc.

show′-down′ (shō′doun′), *n.* **1**. *Card Playing.* **a** Act of laying down one's cards face up. **b** A game, similar to poker, in which cards are drawn or not, as arranged, and the highest hand takes the pot without further betting.
2. An open disclosure of plans, means, etc.

show′er (shō′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *scéawere* an observer, a mirror. See SHOW, *v.*] **1**. One that shows or exhibits; an indicator; revealer; specif., *Obs.:* **a** A mirror. **b** An example.
2. An observer. *Obs.*

show′er (shou′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *shour, schour,* AS. *scūr;* akin to D. *schoer,* G. *schauer,* OHG. *scūr,* Icel. *skūr,* Sw. *skur,* Goth. *skūra windis* a storm of wind; of uncert. orig.]
1. A fall of rain of short duration; sometimes, a like fall of sleet or hail or, rarely, snow. *Chaucer.*
2. That which resembles a shower in falling or going through the air copiously and rapidly; as, a *shower* of sparks.
3. A copious supply bestowed; specif., a party given to a prospective bride, where gifts are presented; as, a linen *shower.* "The great *shower* of your gifts." *Shak.*
4. *Pyrotechny.* A device for producing a shower of slow-burning stars.
5. Short for SHOWER BATH.
6. A storm; a tempest. *Obs.*
7. Conflict; combat; battle; an attack. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
8. Painful labor; hardship; pain. *Obs.*

show′er (shou′ẽr), *v. t.;* SHOW′ERED (-ẽrd); SHOW′ER-ING.
1. To water with a shower: **a** To wet copiously with rain. **b** To wet copiously with water or other liquid in the form of spray, fine streams, or drops; as, to *shower* plants.
2. To bestow liberally; to scatter in abundance; to rain.

show′er, *v. i.* To rain or fall or as in a shower or showers.

show′er-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Raining in showers; abounding with frequent showers of rain.
2. **a** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a shower or showers.

show′ing, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scéawung* a looking at, show.]
1. Revelation; apocalypse; also, prophecy; warning. *Obs.*
2. Appearance; coming into view; manifestation; specif.: **a** A vision. *Obs.* **b** Aspect; cast of countenance. *Obs.* **c** A display or exhibition of something; as, a *showing* of millinery; also, a display or presentation of some fact, condition, or the like; as, a bad financial *showing.*

show′man (shō′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who exhibits, or aids in exhibiting, a show; a proprietor of a show.

show′room′ (-rōōm′), *n.* A room or apartment where a show is exhibited; also, a room where merchandise is exposed for sale, or where samples are displayed.

show′y (shō′ĭ), *a.;* SHOW′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHOW′I-EST. Making a show; attracting attention; ostentatious; gaudy.
A present of everything that was rich and *showy.* *Addison.*
Syn. — Splendid, gaudy, gorgeous, sumptuous, pompous.
showy lady's-slipper, an American orchid (*Cypripedium reginæ*) having pink-and-white flowers of great beauty. — **s. orchis**, an American orchid (*Orchis spectabilis*) having a spike of handsome pink-and-white flowers.

shrap′nel (shrăp′nĕl), *n., sing. & pl.* [After Gen. Henry *Shrapnel* (1761–1842) of the British army.] An explosive shell containing a quantity of small balls. A time fuse explodes the shell in flight. In modern shrapnel the casing resists fracture, acting as a gun barrel to shoot the balls forward in a conical shower. In some shrapnel the head is separable and loaded with a high explosive, which detonates only on impact.

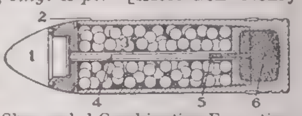

Shrapnel. 1 Combination Fuse, time and percussion; 2 Steel Case; 3 Shrapnel Balls; 4 Central Tube; 5 Guncotton; 6 Loose Powder.

shred (shrĕd), *n.* [ME. *shrede, schrede,* AS. *scréade;* akin to OD. *schroode,* G. *schrot* a piece cut off, Icel. *skrjōðr* a shred, and to E. *shroud,* the root meaning prob. being, to cut. Cf. SCREED, SCROLL.] **1**. A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip. "*Shreds* of tanned leather." *Bacon.*
2. In general, a fragment; a piece; particle. *Shak.*

shred, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SHRED or SHRED′DED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRED′DING. [ME. *shreden, schreden,* AS. *scréadian;* akin to OD. *schrooden,* OHG. *scrōtan,* G. *schroten.* See SHRED, *n.*] **1**. To cut; hew. *Obs.* *Morte Arthure.*
2. To cut or tear into small pieces, esp. narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather. *Chaucer.*
3. To lop; prune, trim. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shred′der (shrĕd′ẽr), *n.* One that shreds; any of various utensils, implements, or machines for cutting, scraping, or tearing something into shreds.

shred′ding, *n.* **1**. Act of cutting or tearing into shreds; also, that which is cut or torn off; a piece. *Hooker.*
2. Prob., a kind of trimming for dresses. *Obs.*
3. *Arch.* Light furring secured to the under side of rafters to give a hold to sheathing or laths; — written also *shreading.*

shred′dy (shrĕd′ĭ), *a.;* SHRED′DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHRED′DI-EST. Consisting of shreds; ragged.

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shoulder tuft. *Zoöl.* A tegula.
shoulerd. ✝ SHOVELER
shoup (shōōp; shōp). Var. of SHOOP. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shour (*Scot.* shōōr). Obs. or Scot. var. of SHOWER.
shoure. ✝ SHOWER.
shoure, *v. i.* [ME. *schouren;* orig. uncert., cf. SCOUR to run over.] To hasten. *Obs.*
shout′er, *n.* One who shouts.
shou′ther (shōō′thẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOULDER
shout′man, *n.* A boatman who uses a shout. *Obs.*
shouven. ✝ SHOVE.
shove (shōv), *n.* = SHIVE, *n.*, 2.
shove′board′ (shŭv′-), **shove′-groat′**, *n.* See SHOVELBOARD, 2. *Obs.*
shov′el. ✝ SHUFFLE.
shov′el-ard, *n.* Shoveler. *Rare*
shov′el-bill′, *n.* Shoveler duck.
shov′el-fish′, *n.* **a** = SHOVELHEAD. **b** The paddlefish. *U. S.*
shov′el-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
shov′el-ing, shov′el-ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOVEL, *v.*
shov′el-nose′, *n.* A shovel-nosed animal.
shov′el-pen′ny, *n* See SHOVELBOARD, 2.
shovel plow *or* **plough**. *Agric.* A kind of plow with a shovel or triangular share, used esp. in cultivating. See PLOW, *Illust.*, 3.
shov′er (shŭv′ẽr), *n.* One that shoves: **a** A forward person; a pusher. *Obs.* **b** One who poles a boat along. **c** A pole for regulating the opening of a fish-pound tunnel. *Local, U. S.*
show Var. of SHOU.
show. Dial. Eng. var. of SHOVE.
show box. A box containing some object of curiosity carried round as a show, as for a Punch-and-Judy show.
show′bread′. Var. of SHEWBREAD.
show card. Advertising placard; display card for samples.
showd. Showed. *R. Sp.*
showe. Obs. or dial. Eng. of SHOE.
shower. ✝ SCOUR.
shower bath. A bath in which water is showered on the person.
shower bouquet. A large bouquet from which many small bouquets depend by ribbons of various lengths.
show′er-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
show′er-i-ness (shou′ẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
show′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
show′ful-ly, *adv.* Gaudily. *Obs.*
show glass. **a** A glass which displays objects; a mirror; esp., a magic mirror, in which objects not present are made to appear. **b** A show case.
show′i-ly (shō′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SHOWY.
show′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
show′ish, *a.* Showy; ostentatious. *Rare.*
showl (shōl). Dial. Eng. var. of SHOVEL.
show′mack. ✝ SUMAC.
shown (shōn), *p. p.* of SHOW.
show place. **a** A place for shows or public exhibitions. **b** A gymnasium. *Obs or R.*
show stone. A piece of glass or crystal used in crystal vision.
show Sunday. At Oxford University, the Sunday before the Encænia.
showte. ✝ SHOUT.
show′-up′, *n.* Exposure, esp. to ridicule, etc. *Colloq.*
sho′ya (shō′yä), *n.* = SOY.
shr. *Abbr.* Share
shrab (shräb; shrôb), *n.* [Hind. *sharāb.*] In India, any wine, spirit, or prepared drink.
shradd, *n.* A coppice. *Obs.*
shradh (shräd), **shrad′dha** (-ȧ; 147). Vars. of SRADDHA.
shraf. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
Shraftyde. ✝ SHROVETIDE.
shrag, *v. t. & i.* To trim, as trees; to lop. — *n.* A twig or branch cut off; a jagged end. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shrag′ger, *n.* One who lops; one who trims trees. *Obs.*
shram (shrăm), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *shrim* to shrivel. E. SHRIMP to shrink.] To shrink or shrivel with cold; to benumb. — *n.* A shrinking with cold. *Both Dial. Eng.*
shrank (shrăŋk), *pret.* of SHRINK
shrap (shrăp), **shrape** (shrāp), *n.* [Cf. SCRAP, SCRAPE.] A bait or place baited to entice birds. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shrape. ✝ SCRAPE.
shraub (shrôb). Var. of SHRAB.
shread head. = JERKINHEAD.
shread′ing. Var. SHREDDING, 3.
shred′cock′ (shrĕd′kŏk′), *n.* The fieldfare. *Local, Eng.*

shrend (shrĕnd), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *schrinden* to crack.] To break into shivers on account of molecular instability; — said of glass not properly tempered or annealed.

shrew (shrōō; *formerly* shrō; *cf.* SHEW, *v.*), *a.* [ME. *shrewe, schrewe.* Cf. SHREWD.] Wicked; malicious. *Obs.*

shrew, *n.* [See SHREW, *a.*] **1.** A wicked or evil person; a scoundrel; villain; outcast; specif. [*cap.*], Satan. *Obs.*
2. An evil or dangerous thing, as a maleficent planet. *Obs.*
3. A vexatious, perverse, or turbulent woman; a scolding or brawling woman; a termagant.
A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange.*
4. [AS. *screáwa*; — so called because supposed to be venomous.] Any of numerous small mammals of the family Soricidæ, mouselike in form, but belonging to the order Insectivora and most closely related to the moles. Among them are the smallest of all mammals, some being scarcely two inches in length. They have a long pointed snout, very small eyes, and velvety fur. They are chiefly nocturnal, feeding mostly on worms and insects. American shrews are chiefly of the genera *Sorex* (long-tailed shrews) and *Blarina* (short-tailed shrews), the common United States species being *S. personatus* and *B. brevicauda*. The common European species is *S. vulgaris*; species of *Crocidura* inhabit Europe, Asia, and Africa. See ELEPHANT SHREW, SQUIRREL SHREW, WATER SHREW.

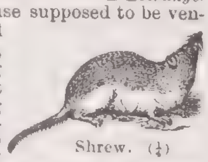
Shrew. (¼)

shrew, *v. t.* [See SHREW, *a.*; cf. BESHREW.] To beshrew; to curse. *Archaic.* "I *shrew* myself." *Chaucer.*

shrewd (shrōōd), *a.*; SHREWD'ER (-ẽr); SHREWD'EST. [Originally the p. p. of *shrew*, v. t.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Evil; wicked; depraved. **b** Mischievous; vexatious; malicious; troublesome. **c** Disposed to curse or scold; shrewish; as, a *shrewd* wench. **d** Dangerous; beset with hardships.
Shrewd days and nights. *Shak.*
2. Biting; sharp; keen; harsh. "*Shrewd* steel." *Shak.* "*Shrewdest* pain." *Tennyson.*
3. Artful; wily; cunning; arch.
These women are *shrewd* tempters with their tongues. *Shak.*
4. Able or clever in practical affairs; astute; sharp-witted; sagacious; keen; displaying shrewdness or sagacity; as, a *shrewd* observer; a *shrewd* design; a *shrewd* reply.
Professing to despise the ill opinion of mankind creates a *shrewd* suspicion that we have deserved it. *Secker.*
Syn. — SHREWD, SAGACIOUS, SAGE, SAPIENT, PERSPICACIOUS, ASTUTE, SUBTLE, KNOWING. SHREWD implies native cleverness, or sharpness of wit or judgment, in practical affairs; SAGACIOUS, a word of more dignity, retains the implied contrast with deep wisdom or mere learning, but often suggests greater discernment or more farsighted judgment than *shrewd*; as, "[He] is . . . sensible and *shrewd*, with a considerable fund of humor" (*Smollett*); "a very *shrewd*, clever, coarse, entertaining man" (*Sydney Smith*); "the *shrewd* wisdom of an unlettered old woman" (*W. Pater*); "a *shrewd* bargain" (*Stevenson*); "the kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man, *sagacious*, patient, dreading praise, not blame" (*Lowell*); "He does not . . . with all his wisdom have *sagacity* enough to see [what] it contains" (*Cowper*); "If they have not the same fund of acquired knowledge, [they] are obliged to rely more on individual *sagacity*" (*Hazlitt*). SAGE often connotes age or deep wisdom; as, "Vane, young in years, but in *sage* counsel old" (*Milton*); "One must distinguish Keats, Shelley, and Byron from the great *sage* poets of all . . . like Æschylus, Shakespeare, Dante, and Goethe" (*Tennyson*). SAPIENT, in present usage, is commonly ironical; as, "a *sapient*, instructed, shrewdly ascertaining ignorance" (*W. Pater*). PERSPICACIOUS implies acute discernment; ASTUTE heightens the suggestion, often present in *perspicacious*, of artfulness, diplomacy, or craft; as, "It [conscience] is altogether as nice, delicate, and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing" (*South*); "keen philosophic *perspicacity*" (*Carlyle*); "the true innkeeper's *perspicacity* — a sort of happy medium between the instinct of the detective, the cunning of the spy, and the craft of the trader" (*G. B. Ives*); "Savages . . . are often as . . . *astute* socially as trained diplomatists" (*W. James*); "The victim of *astuter* sharpers" (*Thackeray*). SUBTLE implies delicate and penetrating discernment; it often suggests excessive refinement or nicety; as, "the acute and *subtle* Cotton . . . quick in the nice perception of distinctions, and pliant in dialectics" (*Bancroft*); "a *subtle* lynx-eyed intellect" (*Carlyle*); "He is a little too *subtle* and analytical, too ingenious and finespun" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). KNOWING suggests either sophisticated shrewdness or an air of possessing knowledge which one is keeping to one's self; as, "It is only in the hulks . . . that you ever see a face so mean, so *knowing*" (*Thackeray*); "I don't quite like this chit. She looks *knowing*" (*Goldsmith*). See WISE, CUNNING, DISCERNMENT.

shrew'ish (shrōō'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; having a scolding disposition; froward; peevish.
My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shak.*
— **shrew'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **shrew'ish-ness**, *n.*

shrew'mouse' (-mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). A shrew.

shriek (shrēk), *v. i.*; SHRIEKED (shrēkt); SHRIEK'ING. [ME. *schriken*, originally the same word as E. *screech*. See SCREECH; cf. SCREAK.] To utter a sharp, shrill sound or cry, as do some birds and beasts; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.
It was the owl that *shrieked*. *Shak.*

shriek, *v. t.* To utter sharply and shrilly; to utter in or with a shriek or shrieks; as, to *shriek* an alarm. *Moore.*

shriek (shrēk), *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream; a shrill, wild cry, usually involuntary, such as is uttered in sudden or extreme terror or pain, or in violent laughter; also, a sound suggestive of such a cry.

shriev'al (shrēv'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

shriev'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From SHRIEVE. See SHRIEVE, *n.*, SHERIFF; cf. SHERIFFALTY.] The office, term of office, or sphere of jurisdiction, of a sheriff.

shrift (shrĭft), *n.* [ME. *shrift, schrift*, AS. *scrift*, fr. *scrīfan* to shrive. See SHRIVE.] **1.** Act of shriving.
In *shrift* and preaching is my diligence. *Chaucer.*
2. Confession made to a priest, esp. that of a dying penitent, and the absolution consequent upon it. *Chaucer.*
Have you got leave to go to *shrift* to-day? *Shak.*
in shrift. a In confession. **b** In strict confidence. *Obs.*

shrike (shrīk), *n.* [AS. *scric* a kind of thrush; cf. dial. *shrike* the missel thrush; akin to Icel. *skrīkja* a shrieker, the shrike, and E. *shriek*. See SHRIEK, *v. i.*] Any of numerous oscine birds of the family Laniidæ, esp. of the genus *Lanius*, which is characterized by a strong notched bill hooked at the tip. Its members feed chiefly on insects, and often impale their prey on thorns. The larger species, often called *butcher birds* (which see), sometimes kill small birds and mammals. The typical shrikes generally have the plumage chiefly gray or brownish, with the wings and tail black marked with white. Widely varying families have been assigned to the family Laniidæ, and the name *shrike* with a qualifying word is applied to many birds now placed in other families, and to some of the ant birds. Cf. ANT SHRIKE, CUCKOO SHRIKE, DRONGO, WOOD SHRIKE, etc.

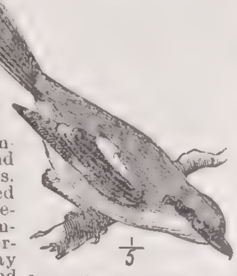
1/5
Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

shrike thrush. a Either of two Indian timaliine birds of the genus *Gampsorhynchus*. **b** Any of several shrikelike Australian singing birds of the genus *Collyricincla*.

shrike tit. a Either of two species of Australian birds of the genus *Falcunculus*, having a strong toothed bill and sharp claws. They creep over the bark of trees, like titmice, in search of insects. **b** A hill tit.

shrill (shrĭl), *a.*; SHRILL'ER (-ẽr); SHRILL'EST. [ME. *shril, schril*; akin to LG. *schrell*, G. *schrill*. See SHRILL, *v. i.*]
1. Having or emitting a sharp, piercing tone or sound; acute; sharp; piercing; as, a *shrill* whistle.
Let winds be *shrill*, let waves roll high. *Byron.*
2. Sharp to a sense other than hearing; keen; bright; clear. *Archaic.*

shrill, *n.* A shrill sound. *Now Rare.* *Spenser.*

shrill, *v. i.*; SHRILLED (shrĭld); SHRILL'ING. [ME. *schrillen*, akin to G. *schrillen*; cf. AS. *scralletan* to resound loudly, Icel. *skrölta* to jolt, Sw. *skrälla* to shrill, Norw. *skryla, skræla*. Cf. SKIRL.] To utter or emit an acute, piercing sound; also, to sound with a sharp, shrill tone.
The ghost of him *shrilled* at night. *Lafcadio Hearn.*
His voice *shrilled* with passion. *L. Wallace.*

shrill, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or express in a shrill tone.
How poor Andromache *shrills* her dolors forth. *Shak.*
2. To cause to make a shrill sound. *Tennyson.*

shrill'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SHRILL. Specif.: *n.* A more or less continued shrill noise or cry, esp. of certain insects.

shril'ly (shrĭl'lĭ), *adv.* In a shrill manner.

shrill'y (shrĭl'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat shrill. *Scott.*

shrimp (shrĭmp), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. AS. *scrimman* to dry up, wither, MHG. *schrimpfen* to shrink, G. *schrumpfen*, Dan. *skrumpe, skrumpes*, Dan. & Sw. *skrumpen*, shriveled. Cf. SCRIMP, SHRINK.] To contract; shrink; shiver. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* [ME. *shrimp*; — prob. so named from its shriveled appearance. See SHRIMP, *v.*] **1. a** Any of numerous small or rather small, mostly marine, macruran crustaceans belonging to *Crangon* and various allied genera, having a slender body, long legs, and a depressed abdomen. Many of them are used as food. **b** Also, any species of the macruran group Caridea, or any species of the order Schizopoda, of a similar form. **c** Loosely, any of various small crustaceans, including some amphipods and certain entomostracans; as, fairy *shrimp*, brine *shrimp*. Cf. PRAWN.
2. A monster, as a dragon. *Obs.*
3 A little wrinkled man; a dwarf; — in contempt.
This weak and writhled *shrimp*. *Shak.*

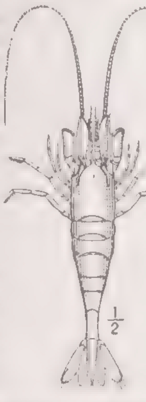
½
Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*).

shrine (shrīn), *n.* [ME. *schrin*, AS. *scrīn*, fr. L. *scrinium* a case, chest, box.] **1.** A case, box, or receptacle, esp. one in which are deposited sacred relics, as the bones of a saint.
2. The tomb of a saint, or other sacred person, or one of hallowed memory.
3. An object or place, as an altar, chapel, or temple, consecrated to, and supposed to be hallowed by, some deity or other sacred personage; — sometimes used fig.; as, to lay one's life on the *shrine* of patriotism.
4. A place or object hallowed from its history or associations; as, a *shrine* of art.
5. An image; — an erroneous use. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. A charnel house. *Obs.*
7. [*cap.*] Short for **Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine**, a secret order professedly originated by one Kalif Alu, a son-in-law of Mohammed, at Mecca, in the year of the Hegira 25 (about 646 A. D.). In the modern order, established in the United States in 1872, only Knights Templars or thirty-second degree Masons are eligible for admission, though the order itself is not Masonic.

shrine, *v. t.* **1.** To enshrine; to place in a shrine.
2. To canonize; deify. *Obs.*

shrink (shrĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SHRANK (shrăŋk) or SHRUNK (shrŭŋk); *p. p.* SHRUNK or SHRUNK'EN (shrŭŋk''n), but the latter is now seldom used except as a participial adjective; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRINK'ING. [ME. *shrinken, schrinken*, AS. *scrincan*; akin to OD. *schrincken*, and prob. to Sw. *skrynka* a wrinkle, *skrynkla* to wrinkle, to rumple, and E. *shrimp*, n. & v., *scrimp*. Cf. SHRIMP.] **1.** To wrinkle, bend, or curl; to shrivel; hence, to contract into a less extent or compass; to gather together; to become compacted.
I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will *shrink* or draw into less room. *Bacon.*
2. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress.
They assisted us against the Thebans when you *shrank* from the task. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
3. To contract the body or part of it in expression of fear, horror, or pain; to wince. *Shak.*
Syn. — SHRINK, FLINCH, WINCE, BLENCH, QUAIL. SHRINK implies an instinctive recoil, as from something painful or unpleasant; to FLINCH is to swerve or draw back, esp. by reason of lack of firmness or resolution; the word implies esp. an involuntary shrinking under pain; to WINCE is to flinch slightly; as, "Guilt and misery *shrink*, by a natural instinct, from public notice" (*De Quincey*); "She *shrank* from the words which would have expressed their mutual consciousness, as she would have *shrunk* from flakes of fire" (*G. Eliot*); *unflinching* adherence to duty; "He is as tender as a man without a skin, who cannot bear the slightest touch without *flinching*" (*Smollett*); "His horse stands *wincing* at the flies, giving sharp shivers of his skin" (*Leigh Hunt*); "Old Lady Kew's tongue was a dreadful thong which made numbers of people *wince*" (*Thackeray*). BLENCH is often equivalent to *flinch*; it is sometimes used of the glance; as, "This painful, heroic task he undertook, and never *blenched* from its fulfillment" (*Jeffrey*); "that glaring and dazzling influence at which the eyes of eagles have *blenched*" (*Burke*). To QUAIL is to shrink coweringly, as from something which strikes terror; as, "There *quails* Count Guido, armed to the chattering teeth, cowers at the steadfast eye and quiet word of the Canon" (*R. Browning*); "*quailing* before his . . . adversary" (*Shelley*). See REBOUND; cf. THROB, SHIVER.

shrink, *v. t.* **1. a** To cause to contract or shrink; as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water. **b** To make smaller, or to cause to appear smaller.
2. To draw back; to withdraw. *Obs.*
The Libyc Hammon *shrinks* his horn. *Milton.*
3. To shrug (the shoulders). *Obs.* *Sir H. Wotton.*
to shrink on, to allow or cause (a heated piece slipped over an object which it is made to fit over) to become cool so as to contract on and thus grip tightly (the object); as, *to shrink* a tire *on* a wheel, or a hoop *on* a cannon; *to shrink on* a tire.

shrink, *n.* Act of shrinking; shrinkage; contraction; also, recoil; withdrawal.

shrink'age (shrĭŋk'āj), *n.* **1.** Act of shrinking; contraction into less bulk or measurement.
2. A reduction in other respects than in size; loss of weight; decrease in value; depreciation.
3. The amount of such contraction, reduction, depreciation, etc., as of grain, castings, wool after scouring, prices.
4. In shrinking on cannon hoops or tubes, the difference between the internal diameter of a hoop or tube and the external diameter of that on which the former is shrunk.

shrinkage fit. *Mech.* A fit made by shrinking one piece on another (cylindrical) piece.

shrink'er (shrĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* One that shrinks; specif.: **a** One who withdraws from danger. **b** A device for reducing the diameter of a metal tire while hot.

shrive (shrīv), *v. t.*; *pret.* SHRIVED (shrīvd) or SHROVE (shrōv), *p. p.* SHRIV'EN (shrĭv''n) or SHRIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRIV'ING (shrīv'ĭng). [ME. *shriven, schriven*, AS. *scrīfan* to shrive, to impose penance or punishment; akin to OFries. *skrīva* to impose punishment; cf. OS. bi*skrībhan* to be troubled, *skrībhan* to write, D. *schrijven*, G. *schreiben*, OHG. *scrīban*; all prob. fr. L. *scribere* to write. Cf. SCRIBE, SHRIFT, SHROVETIDE.] **1.** To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession and absolution to; — said of a priest as the agent.
Till my guilty soul be *shriven*. *Longfellow.*
2. To confess, and receive absolution; — used reflexively.
Get you to the church and *shrive* yourself. *Beau. & Fl.*

shrive, *v. i.* **1.** To receive confessions, as a priest; to administer confession and absolution. *Spenser.*
2. To make confession. *Scott.*

shriv'el (shrĭv''l), *v. i.*; SHRIV'ELED (-'ld) or SHRIV'ELLED; SHRIV'EL-ING or SHRIV'EL-LING. [Cf. Sw. dial. *skryvla* to shrivel.] To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles; to shrink, and form corrugations; as, a leaf *shrivels* in the hot sun; the skin *shrivels* with age; — often with *up*.
Syn. — See WITHER.

shriv'el (shrĭv''l), *v. t.* To cause to shrivel or contract; to cause to shrink into corrugations; to wither; as, the heat *shrivels* the leaves. "*Shriveled* souls." *G. H. Lewes.*

shriv'ing (shrīv'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SHRIVE. Specif.: *n.* Act of one who (as a priest) hears confession; shrift.

shroff (shrŏf), *n.* [Ar. *çarrāf.*] A banker, or changer of money; also, a bank expert who tests silver coins, and fixes their value in standard coin. *East Indies, China, etc.*

shroff (shrŏf), *v. t.* & *i.*; SHROFFED (shrŏft); SHROFF'ING. [See SHROFF, *n.*] To inspect and separate (coin) into spurious, debased, and standard pieces, as in the Orient; to assort good coins from bad.

shroff'age (-āj), *n.* A money dealer's commission; also, more commonly, the examination of coins, and the separation of the good from the debased.

Shrop'shire (shrŏp'shẽr), *n.* [From *Shropshire*, county of England.] An English breed of black-faced hornless sheep similar to the Southdown, but larger, now extensively raised in many parts of the world.

shrede. ✝ SHROUD.
shred'less, *a.* See -LESS.
shred pie. Mince pie. *Dial. Eng.*
shreeve. ✝ SHERIFF.
shref. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
shreg, *v. t.* = SHRAG, to cut; to trim. *Obs.* — **shreg'ger**, *n.* *Obs.*
shrenk, *v. t.* [AS. *screncan* to trip up, insnare.] To cheat. *Obs.*
shreve. ✝ SHRIEVE, a sheriff.
shreward, *n.* A villain. *Obs.*
shrewd'ly, *adv.* of SHREWD.
shrewd'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shrew'dom (shrōō'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
shrewd'ship, *n.* Wickedness. *Obs.*
shrewed, shrewedness. ✝ SHREWD, SHREWDNESS.
shrewhede, *n.* Also **shrewdhede**. [See SHREW, *a.*, SHREWD; -HEAD.] Wickedness. *Obs.*
shrew mole. Any mole of the genus *Scalopus* or of *Scapanus*.
shrew'ness, *n.* Depravity; wickedness. *Obs.*
shrew'struck', *a.* Poisoned by a shrewmouse.
shri. Var. of SRI.
shrich. ✝ SHRIEK.
shride. ✝ SHROUD, to clothe.
shriefe. ✝ SHERIFF.
shriek'er, *n.* **a** One that shrieks. **b** Black-tailed godwit.
shriek'er-y (shrēk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Shrieking. *Rare.*
shriek owl *Local, Eng.* **a** The barn owl. **b** The swift.
shriekt. Shrieked. *Ref. Sp.*
shrieve. ✝ SHRIVE.
shrieve (shrēv), *n.* [Contr. fr. ME. *shereve*. See SHERIFF.] A sheriff. *Obs.*
shrift, *v. t.* To shrive; to confess and absolve. *Obs.*
shrift'fa'ther, *n.* A father confessor. *Obs.*
shrift silver. Money paid as a due for confession. *Obs.*
shrig (shrĭg), *v. t.* = SHRAG, to trim or lop. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shright, *n.* [See SHRIEK.] A shriek; shrieking. *Obs.*
shrike. ✝ SHRIEK.
shril. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of [SHRILL.
shrill, *adv.* **a** Intensely. *Obs.* **b** Shrilly.
shrill'-edged', *a.* Acute or piercing in sound. *Rare.*
shrill'-gorged' (-gôrjd'), *a.* Having a throat which produces a shrill note. *Obs. or R.*
shrill'ness, *n.* See NESS.
shrill'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a shrill voice.
shrimp, *v. i.* To catch, or fish for, shrimps.
shrimp'er, *n.* One who fishes for shrimps.
shrimp'fish', *n.* A fish of the genus *Centriscus*. See CENTRISCUS **b** [*Obs.*
shrimp'ish, *a.* Small; dwarfish.
shrin'al (shrīn'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, a shrine. *Rare.*
Shrin'er (shrīn'ẽr), *n.* A member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine. See SHRINE, 7.
shrink'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
shrinkage rule. = CONTRACTION RULE.
shrink head. = FEEDHEAD, 2.
shrink'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SHRINK. — **shrink'ing-ly**, *adv.*
shrinking fit. = SHRINKAGE FIT.
shrinking head. = FEEDHEAD, 2.
shrink rule. = CONTRACTION RULE. *U. S.*
shrippe. ✝ SCRIP.
shrite (shrīt), *n.* [Cf. SHRIKE.] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
shriv'al-ty, *n.* ✝ SHRIEVALTY.
shrive (shrīv), *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *skryp* to foreshorten, Norw. dial. *skrype, skryve*, to destroy, to make short.] To prune (trees). *Dial. Eng.* [*Rare.*
shriv'el, *n.* A shriveled object.
shriv'en (shrĭv''n), *p. p.* of SHRIVE.
shriv'er (shrīv'ẽr), *n.* One who shrives; confessor.
shrob. ✝ SHRUB.
shrodge. ✝ SHRUG.
shroe. ✝ SHREW.
shrog (shrŏg), *n.* A shrub; a twig; brushwood; — chiefly *pl.* Cf. SCROG. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shronche. Obs. pret. of SHRINK.
shrood. Var. of SHROUD, to trim.
shroof. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
shroud (shroud; shrōōd), *v. t.* To trim; lop. *Dial. Eng.*

shroud (shroud), *n.* [ME. *shroud, shrud, schrud*, garment, AS. *scrūd* a garment, clothing; akin to Icel. *skrūð* the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church, a kind of stuff, Sw. *skrud* dress, attire, and E. *shred*. See SHRED.] **1.** That which clothes; a garment. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
2. Esp., the dress for the dead; a winding sheet. "A dead man in his *shroud*." *Shak.*
3. A covered place used as a retreat or shelter, as a cave or den; also, a vault or crypt. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
4. a A cutting from a tree or plant. **b** A branch or bough; the branching top of a tree, foliage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. That which covers or shelters like a shroud.

Jura answers through her misty *shroud*. *Byron.*

6. *Naut.* One of the ropes of hemp or wire leading, usually in pairs, from a vessel's mastheads to give lateral support to the masts; — usually in *pl.* The shrouds of an upper mast lead from the head of the mast to the edge of the top.
7. *Mach.* **a** Either of the two annular plates, one at each side at the periphery of a water wheel, which form the sides of the buckets; a shroud plate. **b** Either of two similarly placed flanges, forming part of the wheel casting, to strengthen the teeth of a gear wheel. If both of a pair of geared wheels are provided with shrouds the latter are formed from the roots to the pitch circle in each wheel and so roll one on the other. If the shrouds are continued to the points only one wheel is shrouded.

shroud, *v. t.*; SHROUD'ED; SHROUD'ING. [Cf. AS. *scrȳdan*. See SHROUD, *n.*] **1.** To clothe; dress; array. *Obs.*

With armes he him *schredde*. *King Horn.*

2. To cover with a shroud; esp., to inclose in a winding sheet; to dress for the grave.
3. To cover as if with a shroud; to protect completely; to shelter; to cover so as to conceal; to hide; to veil.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Raleigh.*

shroud, *v. i.* To take shelter or harbor; also, to gather together, as beasts do for warmth. *Obs.*
shroud'ed, *a.* Provided with a shroud or shrouds.
shroud'-laid', *a.* Composed of four strands, and laid right-handed with a heart, or core; — said of rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*
shrove (shrōv), *n.* [Akin to SHRIVE, *v.*] Shrift; — only in combination and in phrases.
Shrove Sunday. Quinquagesima Sunday.
Shrove'tide' (shrōv'tīd'), *n.* [From *shrive* to take a confession (ME. pret. *shrof*, AS. *scrāf*) + *tide*.] The days immediately before Ash Wednesday, esp. the period between the evening before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash Wednesday; — so called as being the time for confession preparatory to Lent. Sometimes, Shrove Tuesday.
Shrove Tuesday. The Tuesday before Ash Wednesday. It was formerly customary in England, on this day, for the people to confess their sins to the priest, and afterwards to dine on pancakes and make merry. The customs of eating pancakes and of ringing a bell are still kept up in parts of England. Cf. PANCAKE BELL, PANCAKE DAY.
shrub (shrŭb), *n.* [Ar. *sharāb*. Cf. SIRUP, SHERBET.] A liquor composed of vegetable acid, esp. lemon juice and sugar, usually with spirit to preserve it. Cf. SHRAB.
shrub, *n.* [ME. *schrob*; cf. AS. *scrybb* shrubbery; akin to Norw. *skrubba* the dwarf cornel tree. Cf. SCRUB a thicket.] A woody-stemmed perennial plant distinguished from a tree chiefly by its low stature and by having several or many primary stems arising from a point at or near the ground.

Shrubs retain their lateral shoots, so that their branches are formed near the ground; trees, on the contrary, soon lose their lower lateral branches, and have a main stem or trunk, which bears a crown of branches and twigs. *Porter (Strasburger).*

shrub'ber-y (shrŭb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A growth or group of shrubs; shrubs collectively.
2. A plantation or collection of shrubs.
shrub'by (-ĭ), *a.*; SHRUB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHRUB'BI-EST. Full of shrubs; also, of the nature of a shrub; resembling a shrub. **shrubby althæa**, the garden althæa. See ALTHÆA, 2.— **s. bittersweet**, the false bittersweet. — **s. fern**, sweet fern. — **s. horsetail**, the joint fir. — **s. trefoil**, the hop tree.
shrub'wood' (shrŭb'wŏŏd'), *n.* *Phytogeog.* A woodland in which shrubs predominate. Cf. FOREST, BUSHWOOD.
shrub yellowroot. A half-shrubby ranunculaceous plant (*Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*) of the southeastern United States, with large pinnate or bipinnate leaves and small brownish racemose flowers. The yellow root affords a tonic.
shrug (shrŭg), *v. t.*; SHRUGGED (shrŭgd); SHRUG'GING (shrŭg'ĭng). [Prob. akin to *shrink*, p. p. *shrunk*; cf. Dan. *skrugge, skrukke*, to stoop, dial. Sw. *skrukka, skruga*, to crouch.] **1.** To draw up or contract (the shoulders), esp. by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*

2. To draw up the shoulders of; — used reflexively. *Obs.*
3. To reject, as with a shrug; — with *off*. *Rare.*

Delgardo had rather *shrugged* off an intimacy with the elder brother *Atlantic Monthly.*

shrug, *v. i.* **1.** To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dislike, doubt, or the like.
2. To shiver, as with cold or nervousness; to shrink.

shrug (shrŭg), *n.* **1.** A drawing up of the shoulders, — a motion usually expressing dislike, doubt, or the like.

The Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hudibras.*

2. Quiver; convulsion; as, *shrugs* of death. *Obs.*
3. A hitching up of one's garments. *Obs.*
shrunk'en (shrŭŋk''n), *p. p.* of SHRINK. Specif: *p. a.* Shriveled; atrophied; as, a *shrunken* hand.
Shu (shōō), *n.* [Egypt.; cf. Egypt. *shu* dry, parched, withered.] *Egypt. Relig.* A solar deity, typifying the sunlight. In this aspect he is regarded as son of Ra and Hathor. In some cosmogenic myths Shu and his consort Tefnut are created by Tum and become the parents of Seb (the earth) and Nut (the sky), whom Shu is represented as separating (although Bes sometimes takes his place).
shuck (shŭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A shell, husk, or pod; esp., the outer covering of such nuts as the hickory nut, butternut, peanut, and chestnut, or the husk of Indian corn.
2. The shell of an oyster or clam. *U. S.*
3. Something of little or no value; — used in various colloq. phrases, as, *not to care shucks, not worth shucks*, etc. *U. S.*
shuck, *v. t.*; SHUCKED (shŭkt); SHUCK'ING. **1.** To deprive of the shucks, or husks; as, to *shuck* nuts, corn, etc.
2. To lay aside or discard; — usually with *off*. *Colloq.*
shud'der (shŭd'ẽr), *v. i.*; SHUD'DERED (-ẽrd); SHUD'DER-ING. [ME. *shoderen, schuderen*; akin to LG. *schuddern*, D. *schudden* to shake, OS. *skuddian*, G. *schaudern* to shudder, *schütteln* to shake, *schütten* to pour, to shed, OHG. *scutten, scuten*, to shake.] To tremble; shake; quiver; esp., to tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake. "With *shuddering* horror pale." *Milton.*
Syn. — See SHIVER.
shud'der, *n.* Act of shuddering; a quiver; esp., an involuntary tremor of the body, as from fear, horror, or cold.
shude (shŭd), *n.* The husks and other refuse of rice mills, used to adulterate oil cake, or linseed cake.
shuf'fle (shŭf''l), *v. t.*; SHUF'FLED (-'ld); SHUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Originally the same word as *scuffle*, and a freq. of *shove*; cf. LG. *schuffeln*. See SHOVE, SCUFFLE.] **1.** To shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand.
2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; esp., to change the relative positions of, as of the cards in a pack.
3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

4. To move or perform with a shuffle, or dragging gait; as, to *shuffle* the feet. "A *shuffled* step." *Tennyson.*
to shuffle off, to push off; to rid one's self of. — **to s. up**, to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion.
shuf'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust one's self forward; to shove.
2. To change the relative position of cards in a pack; as, to *shuffle* and cut.
3. To change one's position; to shift ground; hence, to evade questions; to resort to equivocation; to prevaricate.
4. To use arts or expedients; to make shift; to proceed awkwardly or with difficulty. "Your life, good master, must *shuffle* for itself." *Shak.*
5. To move in a slovenly, dragging manner, to scuffle.
Syn. — Equivocate, quibble, cavil, shift, juggle.
shuf'fle, *n.* **1.** Act of shuffling; a mixing confusedly; a thrusting out of order; specif., the mixing up of cards in a pack before dealing; also, the right of shuffling, or one's turn to shuffle, the cards.

The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter. *Bentley*

2. A trick; an artifice; an evasion; equivocation.
3. A slovenly, dragging motion; a slow, awkward, dragging gait; a scuffle; specif., a rapid scraping step in dancing; also, a dance characterized by such a step.
shuf'fle-board' (-bōrd', 201), *n.* [Cf. SHUFFLE, SHOVE.] **1.** A board on which a game is played by pushing or driving with the hand or fingers pieces of metal or money to reach certain marks; also, the game itself. In the modern game, called only *shuffleboard*, the board is from twenty to thirty feet long and about two feet wide. Each side has four iron disks, called *weights*, which are slid alternately by each side to the farther end of the board.
2. A game played on board ship in which the aim is to shove or drive with a cue wooden disks into divisions chalked on the deck; — called also *shovelboard*.
Shu'lam-ite (shōō'lăm-īt), **Shu'lam-mite**, *n.* [Heb. *ha-shulamīth*.] *Bib.* The bride in the Song of Solomon, Song of Songs, or Canticles; — a term usually explained as meaning the woman of Shulem (? Shunem). *S. of Sol.* vi.13.
shun (shŭn), *v. t.*; SHUNNED (shŭnd); SHUN'NING. [ME. *shunien, schunien, schonien*, AS. *scunian*; cf. Icel. *skunda, skynda*, to hasten, Dan. *skynde*. Cf. SCHOONER, SCOUNDREL, SHUNT.] To avoid; to keep clear of; to escape from; to eschew; as, to *shun* rocks, shoals, vice.

I am pure from the blood of all men. For I have not *shunned* to declare unto you all the counsel of God. *Acts* xx. 26, 27.

Syn. — See AVOID.

shun (shŭn), *v. i.* To avoid danger; refrain. *Obs.*
shunt (shŭnt), *v. t.*; SHUNT'ED; SHUNT'ING. [E. dial. to move, push, stand aside, fr. ME. *shunten, schunten, schounten*, to avoid; perh. akin to E. SHUN.] **1.** To shun; to move from; also, to cause to move suddenly; to give a sudden start to; to shove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Ash.*
2. To turn off to one side; to shift; as, to *shunt* a bunch of cattle into a corral; to *shunt* an electric current; specif., *Chiefly Eng.*, to turn off, as a car or train, from one track to another; to switch, as, the train was *shunted* to a siding.
3. *Elec.* To provide with, or place upon, a shunt.
shunt, *v. i.* **1.** To start or shrink back; to flinch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To go aside; to turn off; to shift one's thought, course of action, etc., to a new direction.
3. *Obs.* **a** To escape. **b** To hesitate; delay.
shunt, *n.* [See SHUNT, *v. t.*] A turning, or thrusting, aside; specif.: **a** *Gunnery.* The shifting of the studs on a projectile from the deep to the shallow sides of the grooves. *Obs.* **b** *Railroads.* A turning off from one track to another; a switch. *Chiefly Eng.* **c** *Elec.* A conductor joining two points in a circuit so as to form a parallel or derived circuit through which a portion of the current may pass, as for the purpose of regulating the amount passing in the main circuit. (Cf. PARALLEL, *n.*, 9.) Hence: *shunt circuit, shunt field, shunt lamp*, etc. A piece of apparatus on one branch of such a circuit is said to be *in shunt*, and receives a portion of the whole current dependent on the ratio of the resistance of its own branch to that of the other branch.
shunt dynamo. *Elec.* A shunt-wound dynamo.
shunt'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SHUNT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *Railroads.* Switching; as, *shunting* engine, yard, etc. *British.* **b** *Finance.* Arbitrage conducted between certain local markets without the necessity of the exchange involved in foreign arbitrage. *Great Britain.*
shunt rifling. *Ordnance.* A rifling used in some old-time muzzle-loading cannon, in which one side of the grooves was made deeper than the other, to facilitate loading with shot having projections which enter by the deeper part and are shunted to follow the shallow parts.
shunt valve. *Mach.* A valve permitting a fluid under pressure an easier avenue of escape than normally; specif., a valve, actuated by the governor, used in one system of marine-engine governing to connect both ends of the low-pressure cylinder as a supplementary control.
shunt winding. *Elec.* A winding so arranged as to divide the armature current and lead a portion of it around the field-magnet coils; — opposed to *series winding*. — **shunt'-wound'** (shŭnt'wound'), *a.*
Shu'shwap (shōō'swŏp), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of southern British Columbia, now civilized and progressive and members of the Roman Catholic Church.
shut (shŭt), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SHUT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHUT'TING. [ME. *shutten, schutten, shetten, schitten*, AS. *scyttan* to shut or lock up; cf. D. *schutten* to shut in, to hinder, G. *schützen* to protect, MHG. *schützen* to protect, to dam (water).] **1.** To shoot or adjust, as a bolt, so as to fasten.
2. To fasten with a bolt or the like; to close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door or one's eyes.
3. To forbid entrance into; to prohibit passage of; to bar; as, to *shut* the ports of a country by a blockade.

Shall that be *shut* to man which to the beast
Is open? *Milton.*

4. To preclude; to exclude; to bar out. "*Shut* from every shore." *Dryden.*
5. To fold together; to close over, as the fingers; to close by bringing the parts together; as, to *shut* a book.
Syn. — SHUT, CLOSE. To CLOSE, as here compared (see CLOSE), is strictly to stop an opening; to SHUT is to close esp. in such a way as to bar ingress or egress. *Close* is the more general, *shut*, the more direct, emphatic, and (often) strongly visualizing word; as, to *close* one's eyes, to *shut* one's eyes; to *close* a book, to *shut* a book.
to shut in. a To inclose, to confine. "The Lord *shut* him *in*." *Gen.* vii. 16. **b** To cover or intercept the view of; as, one point *shuts in* another. — **to s. in the land**, to hide the land, as fog, or an intervening island, which obstructs the view. — **to s. off. a** To exclude. **b** To prevent the passage of, as steam through a pipe, or water through a flume, by closing a cock, valve, or gate. — **to s. out. a** To preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, *to shut out* rain by a tight roof. **b** In games, as baseball, to prevent from scoring. — **to s. together**, to unite; to close, esp. to close by welding. — **to s. up. a** To close; to make fast the entrances into; as, *to shut up* a house. **b** To obstruct. "Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage." *Raleigh.* **c** To inclose; confine; imprison; to fasten in; as, *to shut up* a prisoner. **d** To end; terminate; conclude.

When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master if he has acted better. *Collier.*

e To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding. **f** To cause to become silent; to silence. — **to s. up shop**, to discontinue business, temporarily, as for the night, or permanently.
shut, *v. i.* To close itself; to become closed; as, the door *shuts*; it *shuts* hard. — **to shut down, to stop work**; —

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shroud'ing, *n.* **a** Clothing; shroud. *Obs.* **b** *Mach.* The shrouds on a water wheel, gear wheel, etc. See SHROUD, *n.*, 7.
shroud knot. *Naut.* A knot to fasten together a parted shroud. See 2d KNOT, 1.
shroud'less, *a.* See LESS.
shroud'ly. † SHREWDLY
shroud plate. a *Naut* A chain plate to which the shrouds are fastened. **b** A water-wheel shroud.
shroud'y (shroud'ĭ), *a.* Affording shelter. *Rare.*
shrove (shrōv), *pret.* of SHRIVE
shrove, *v. i.* To join in the festivities of Shrovetide; hence, to make merry. *Obs.*
Shrove cake. a A pancake made for Shrovetide. **b** A small cake given to children at Shrovetide. *Obs.*
Shrove'day. *n.* Shrove Tuesday. *Obs.*
Shrove prentice. One of the youth who, in the guise of London apprentices, rioted at Shrovetide. *Obs.*
shrov'er (shrōv'ẽr), *n.* One who goes shroving; one of the children who go about at Shrovetide singing for cakes. *Dial. Eng.*
shrov'ing. *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SHROVE. Specif: *n.* Shrovetide festivity; merrymaking. *Obs.*
shroving time. Shrovetide.
shrow. † SHREW.
shrowd. † SHREWD.
shrowd (shroud). Var. of SHROUD, to trim.
shrub, *v. t.* **1.** To lop; prune. *Obs.* **2.** *Games.* To win from (one) his whole stock. *Dial. Eng.*
shrubbed (shrŭbd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SHRUB. Specif.: *p. a.* Shrubby.
shrub'bi-ness (shrŭb'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
shrub'less. *a.* See -LESS.
shrub mallow The althæa.
shrub willow. The river willow.
shrud. † SHROUD, a garment.
shruff (shrŭf; shrōōf), *n.* [Cf. SCRUFF, SCURF.] Rubbish; as: **a** Dross of metals. *Obs.* **b** Dry stuff for fuel. *Dial. Eng.*
shruft. † SHRIFT
shrugd. Shrugged. *Ref. Sp.*
shrump (shrŭmp), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Dan *skrumpe*, Sw. dial. *skrumma*, G. *schrumpfen*, and E. SHRIMP.] To shrink; to shiver with cold; to shrug. *Dial. Eng.*
shrunk (shrŭŋk), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SHRINK.
shrups (shrŭps), *n.* The American woodcock. *Local, U. S.*
S. H. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Historiæ Socius (L., Fellow of the Historical Society).
shu. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOO.
shu (shōō, shŭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHE.
Shu'a (shōō'ȧ), **Shu'ah** (-ȧ). *Bib.*
Shu'al (-ăl). *Bib.*
shu'ba (shōōb'ȧ), *n.* [Russ., fr. It. *giubba, giuppa*. Cf. JUPON, JUBBAH.] In Russia, a fur over coat or cloak.
Shu'ba-el (shōō'bā-ĕl; shōō-bā'ĕl). *Bib*
shu-ba'shie. † SUBBASSA.
Shu Ching (shōō jĭng). [Chin. *shu*[1] record + *ching*[1] classic.] See FIVE CLASSICS.
shuck (shŭk; shŏŏk). Dial. var. of SHOCK.
shuck. Scot. & dial. pret. & p. p. of SHAKE.
shuck, *n.* [AS. *scucca, sceucca.*] The Devil; a spectral hound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shuck'-bot'tom (shŭk'-), *a.* Having a seat of maize husks. — *n.* A shuck-bottom chair — **shuck'-bot'tomed** (-bŏt'ŭmd), *a.* *All Local, U. S.*
shuck'er, *n* One that shucks.
shuck'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb n.* of SHUCK. Hence: *n.* A husking bee. *Local, U. S.*
shucks (shŭks), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — expressing contempt or disappointment. *Slang, U. S.*
shud, *n* A husk. *Obs.*
shud (*dial.* shŭd, shŏŏd), *n.* A shed. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
shud'der. † CHUDDAR.
shud'der-ing-ly, *adv.* of *shuddering*, p. pr.
shuddero † CHUDDAR
Shud'der-y † SUDRA.
shude. Dial. Eng. of SHOOD.
shue. Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOO.
shufe. † SHOVE.
shuff (shŭf; shōōf), *n.* A badly burnt brick, or a brick from the outside of a clamp that is full of fissures or cracks. *Eng.*
shuf'fl Shuffle. *Ref. Sp.*
shuf'fle-cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A game performed by shaking money in a hat or a cap. *Rare.*
shuf'fler (shŭf'lẽr), *n.* **a** One who shuffles **b** A scaup duck.
shuffle scale. A tailor's measuring scale, graduated and adjustable at both ends.
shuf'fle-wing', *n.* Hedge sparrow. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
shuf'fling (-lĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n* of SHUFFLE. — **shuf'fling-ly**, *adv.* of SHUFFLING.
shuf'ld. Shuffled. *Ref. Sp.*
shufte. † SHIFT.
shug (shŭg; shōōg). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOG.
shug (shŭg; *dial. also* shōōg), *v. i.* [Cf. SHOG to shake, or SHRUG.] **a** To writhe so as to produce friction against one's clothes, as when itching. *Dial. Eng.* **b** To crawl; sneak. *Obs.*
Shu'ham (shōō'hăm). *Bib.*
Shu'ham-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Shu'hite (-hīt). *Bib.*
shu'i-sin-fa' (shōō'ē-sĭn-fä'), *n* [Corrupt. of Chinese *shui*[3] *hsien*[2] *hua*[1]] Chinese sacred lily.
shuld. Obs. or dial. of SHOULD.
shulde † SHIELD, SHOULD.
shuldre. † SHOULDER.
shule. † SHALL
shule (*dial.* shōōl). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of SHOVEL.
shul'fie (shŭl'fĭ), *n.* Chaffinch. *Scot.*
shull (shŭl; shōōl). Dial. of SHEAL, shell, etc.
shulle. † SHILL.
shullenge. † SHILLING.
shultrom. † SHELTRON.
shul'waurs (shŭl'wôrz; shŭl-wôrz'), *n. pl.* [Per. *shalwār*.] Oriental trousers or drawers; pyjamas.
shu'mach † SUMAC.
Shu'math-ites (shōō'măth-īts; -mȧ-thīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
shumsheer. † SHAMSHEER.
shun. † SOON.
shun (*dial.* shōōn). Obs. or dial. Eng. pl. of SHOE.
Shu'nam-mite (shōō'nă-mīt). *Bib.*
shunch, *v. t.* To frighten; terrify. *Obs.*
shunch (*dial.* shŭnsh), *v. t.* To shove; push; thrust. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To shrink; shy. *Obs.*
Shu'nem (shōō'nĕm). *Bib.*
Shu'ni (shōō'nī). *Bib.*
shunien. † SHUN.
Shu'nites (shōō'nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
shun'less, *a.* Not to be shunned; inevitable; unavoidable. *Rare.*
shun'na-ble, *a.* That can be shunned. *Obs.*
shun'ner (shŭn'ẽr), *n.* One that shuns.
shun'-pike', *n.* A byway; side road. *Rare.*
shunt'er, *n.* *Railroading.* One that shunts; specif., a switchman *Chiefly Brit.*
shunt excitation. *Elec.* Excitation by shunt winding.
shupe † SHIP.
Shu'pham (shōō'făm). *Bib.*
Shu'pham-ites (-īts), *n pl.* *Bib.*
shupman. † SHIPMAN.
shuppare. † SHAPER, SHIPPER
shup'pick (shŭp'ĭk). Var. of SHEPPECK. *Dial. Eng.*
Shup'pim (shŭp'ĭm). *Bib.*
shupte Obs. pret. of SHAPE.
Shur (shōōr). *Bib.*
shure. † SHOWER.
shure (shūr). Scot. pret. of SHEAR.
shurf (shûrf; shōōrf), *n.* An insignificant or dwarfish person; — used in contempt. *Scot.*
shurl. Dial. Eng. var of SHIRL, to slide.
shurt, *v. t* To divert; amuse. *Obs.*
shurt. shurte. † SHIRT
shurt'ing, *n.* Sport; pastime. *Obs.*
Shu'shan-e'duth (shōō'shăn-ē'dŭth). *Bib.* Part of the heading of Ps. lx. Cf. SHOSHANNIM.
shust. † *shouldest*. See SHOULD

usually said of a factory, etc. — **to shut up.** **a** To cease speaking. *Colloq.* *T. Hughes.* **b** To fail to respond to rider or driver, or to refuse a jump; give out; — of a horse.

shut (shŭt), *pret. & p. p.* of SHUT. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Closed or fastened; as, a *shut* door.

2. Rid; clear; free; — with *of;* as, to get *shut* of a person. *Now Dial. Eng. & U. S.* *L'Estrange.*

3. *Phon.* Formed with complete closure of the mouth passage, the nose passage remaining closed, as are the stopped consonants, *p*, *t*, *k*, *b*, *d*, and hard *g*. *H. Sweet.*

4. *Orthoëpy.* Cut off abruptly by a following consonant in the same syllable, as *a* in *cat*, *i* in *bit*, etc.

shut, *n.* **1.** Act or time of shutting; close; as, the *shut* of a door. "At *shut* of evening flowers." *Milton.*

2. A door or cover; a shutter. *Obs.* *Sir I. Newton.*

3. The line or place of union of two pieces of welded metal.

4. A riddance; as, good *shut* of bad rubbish. *Dial.*

5. *pl. Mining.* Keps to hold up a cage. *Scot.*

shut'down' (-doun'), *n.* A shutting down; discontinuance, esp. of work in a factory or the like.

shut'ter (shŭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shuts or closes.

2. A movable cover or screen for a window, to shut out the light, obstruct the view, or be a defense; a blind.

3. *Photog.* A mechanical device of various forms, attached to a camera for opening and closing to expose the plate.

4. A removable cover, lid, or gate, for closing an aperture of any kind, as the passageway for molten iron from a ladle.

shut'ter (shŭt'ẽr), *v. t.;* SHUT'TERED (-ẽrd); SHUT'TER-ING. **1.** To cover or furnish with a shutter or shutters.

2. To hide or divide off by shutters. *Rare.* *Stevenson.*

shutter dam. *Civil Engin.* Orig., a dam consisting of one or more simple shutters or gates turning on a horizontal axis near the top; now, a dam consisting of a series of short-length pieces, revolvable on their horizontal axis, and lowered to rest flatwise on the sill.

shut'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHUT. — **shutting post.** = GATEPOST **b.** — **s. stile**, the stile of a hinged door, that strikes the rabbet of the jamb when the door is shut, and on which the fastenings are secured. Cf. HANGING STILE **a**.

shut'tle (shŭt''l), *n.* [Also *shittle*, ME. *schitel*, *scytyl*, *schetyl;* cf. ME. *schitel* a bolt of a door, AS. *scyttels;* all fr. AS. *sceotan* to shoot; akin to Dan. *skyttel*, *skytte*, shuttle, dial. Sw. *skyttel*, *sköttel*. See SHOOT; cf. SKITTLES.] **1.** An instrument used in weaving for passing or shooting the thread of the woof from one edge of the cloth to the other between the threads of the warp. See 5th LOOM, 3.

2. The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine, which carries the lower thread through a loop of the upper thread, to make a lock stitch; hence, any of various rotary, vibrating, or oscillating devices, moving on an axis or in a circular race, used for the same purpose.

3. In some typewriters, a curved type bar guided into position by a race.

4. A sliding shutter, as for a sluiceway.

shut'tle (shŭt''l; *dial. also* shoot''l), *a.* **1.** Wavering; unsettled; inconstant. *Obs.*

2. Lithe; quick; nimble; also, slippery. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shut'tle (shŭt''l), *v. t. & i.;* SHUT'TLED (-'ld); SHUT'TLING (-lĭng). To move backwards and forwards, like a shuttle.

shuttle box. *Weaving.* A case at the end of a shuttle race, to receive the shuttle after it has passed the thread of the warp; also, any of a set of compartments containing shuttles with different-colored threads, which are passed back and forth in a certain order, according to the pattern of the cloth woven.

Shuttlecock.

shut'tle-cock' (shŭt''l-kŏk'), *n.* [*shuttle* + *cock*, the bird.] A cork stuck with feathers, which is to be struck by a battledore for sport; also, the sport itself.

shut'tle-cock', *v. t.;* -COCKED' (-kŏkt'), -COCK'ING. To send or toss to and fro; to bandy.

shuttle shell. Any of certain marine tænioglossate gastropods of the genus *Radius* and family Cypræidæ, having a smooth, spindle-shaped shell.

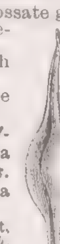

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Shuttle Shell (*Radius volva*).

shuttle train. A train running back and forth over a short route, as to an outlying town.

shut'tle-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Back and forth, like the movement of a shuttle.

shy (shī), *v. t. & i.;* SHIED (shīd); SHY'ING (shī'ĭng). [Orig. uncert.] To throw sidewise with a jerk; to fling; as, to *shy* a stone. *T. Hughes.*

shy, *n.; pl.* SHIES (shīz). **1.** A side throw; a throw; a fling.

> If Lord Brougham gets a stone in his hand, he must, it seems, have a *shy* at somebody. *Punch.*

2. A fling; a sneer. *Slang or Colloq.* *Thackeray.*

3. An experiment; a trial; a try; as, to have a *shy* at roulette. *Slang or Colloq.*

shy (shī), *a.;* SHI'ER (shī'ẽr) or SHY'ER; SHI'EST or SHY'EST. [ME. *schey*, *sceouh*, AS. *scéoh*, akin to Dan. *sky*, Sw. *skygg*, D. *schuw*, MHG. *schiech*, G. *scheu*, OHG. *sciuhen* to be or make timid. Cf. ESCHEW.] **1.** Easily frightened; skittish; timid; as, a *shy* bird.

> The horses of the army . . . were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet without starting. *Swift*

2. Reserved; coy; disinclined to familiar approach.

> The embarrassed look of *shy* distress
> And maidenly shamefacedness. *Wordsworth.*

3. **a** Disposed to avoid a person or thing through caution or timidity; watchful; as, the boatmen were *shy* of the rapids. **b** Cautious; wary; suspicious.

> I am very *shy* of using corrosive liquors. *Boyle.*

4. **a** Elusive; difficult to obtain or accomplish. **b** Scant; very light; as, that tree is a *shy* bearer; — in sailing, often said of the wind. **c** Lacking; inadequately supplied; short; — sometimes with *on*. *Slang.* **d** Short; not having paid; — used esp. in poker. *Cant.*

5. Sly; cunning. *Obs.*

Syn. — Reserved, retiring, timid, shrinking, shamefaced, sheepish, unobtrusive, unassuming, unostentatious, demure. — SHY, BASHFUL, DIFFIDENT, MODEST, COY agree in the idea of sensitiveness to the notice or society of others. SHY implies a shrinking, whether constitutional or the result of inexperience, from familiarity or contact with others; shyness usually manifests itself in a certain reserve of manner; BASHFUL implies an instinctive or constitutional shrinking from public notice, usually expressing itself in greater or less awkwardness of demeanor, and primarily characteristic of childhood; as applied to mature persons, it connotes abnormal or excessive shyness; as, "He is a sweet lad, but as *shy* as a bird" (*Cowper*); "that *shyness* or principle of reserve which is inseparable from self-respect" (*De Quincey*); "I have a *shyness* of disposition, which looks like pride, but is not" (*Scott*); "What a curious thing *shyness* is, . . . never knowing what to say, and yet sometimes pouring out its feeling like a flood" (*Jowett*); "My sudden appearance frightened [the children] into *bashfulness*. They remained for a moment playing on their lips with their fingers, and now and then stealing a *shy* glance from under their eyebrows" (*Irving*). DIFFIDENT implies a distrust, which may or may not be warranted, of one's own ability, opinion, or powers; it gives rise to hesitation in their exercise; MODEST, without implying (like *diffident*) self-distrust, denotes an absence of all undue confidence in one's self or one's powers; as, "She was always quick and assured; Isabella slow and *diffident*" (*Jane Austen*); "Unfeigned *diffidence* of my own comparative talent" (*Coleridge*); "The *modest* men who are by *diffidence* restrained from such an enterprise" (*Cowper*); "I still shrunk from the press with the terrors of virgin *modesty*" (*Gibbon*). COY suggests assumed or affected shyness, often with the further implication of coquetry; as, "'T is but a kiss I beg; why art thou *coy?*" (*Shak.*); "so near and yet so far — so willing and yet so *coy*" (*Frederick Harrison*); "the *coy* reticences . . . of little people" (*A. Dobson*). See EMBARRASS.

shy (shī), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SHIED (shīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHY'ING. [From SHY, *a.*] To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; — said esp. of horses.

shy, *v. t.* To avoid; shun; to fight shy of. *Dial. Eng.*

shy, *n.; pl.* SHIES (shīz). A sudden start aside, as from fright; esp., one made by a horse.

Shy'lock (shī'lŏk), *n.* A revengeful, merciless Jewish money lender in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," who attempts to exact the forfeit of a pound of flesh from Antonio's body. See ANTONIO, PORTIA.

shy'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shy.

Syn. — Bashfulness, reserve, coyness, timidity, diffidence.

shy'ster (shī'stẽr), *n.* [E. dial., fr. Gael. *siostair* barrator.] A trickish knave; one who carries on any business, esp. legal business, in a mean and dishonest way; one without professional honor. *U. S.*

si (sē). [It.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied, in *solmization* (which see), to the seventh tone of any major diatonic scale. **b** The tone B (as seventh in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

si'a-la-gog'ic (sī'ȧ-lȧ-gŏj'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Promoting the flow of saliva. — *n.* A sialagogue.

si-al'a-gogue (sī-ăl'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [*sialo-* + *-agogue:* cf. F. *sialagogue.*] An agent which promotes the flow of saliva.

Si-al'i-dæ (sī-ăl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σιαλις a kind of bird + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of neuropterous insects including the hellgramite, alder flies, and allies. They are mostly large; the hind wings are broad at the base and their anal angle folds in plaits. The type genus is **Si'a-lis** (sī'ȧ-lĭs). — **si'a-lid** (-lĭd), **si-al'i-dan** (sī-ăl'ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

si'a-lo- (sī'ȧ-lō-), **sial-.** Combining form from Greek σιαλον, *saliva;* as, *sialo*lith, *sial*oid, etc.

si'a-loid (-loid), *a.* [*sialo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling saliva.

si'a-lo-lith' (sī'ȧ-lō-lĭth'; sī-ăl'ō-lĭth), *n.* [*sialo-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A salivary concretion.

si'a-lor-rhe'a } (sī'ȧ-lŏ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SIALO-; -RHEA.]
si'a-lor-rhœ'a } *Med.* Salivation.

si'a-mang (sē'ȧ-măng; syä'măng), *n.* [Malay *siāmang.*] A black gibbon (*Hylobates syndactylus*), of Sumatra, the largest of the gibbons. It has the second and third toes partially united by a web.

Si'a-mese' (sī'ȧ-mēz'; -mēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Siam, its native people, or their language.

Siamese connection *or* **joint**, a joint by which two or more pipes are caused to discharge through a single, usually larger, pipe. It is used esp. in fire-extinction apparatus. — **S. twins**, an instance of double monstrosity, Chang and Eng (1811-74), born in Siam of Chinese extraction. They were united, between the xiphoid cartilages, by a thick fleshy ligament having the navel on its lower border.

Si'a-mese', *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Siam; specif., a member of the dominant race of Siam, the most progressive representative of the Tai stock. They are almost all Buddhists. The higher families have some knowledge of European culture. See TAI.

2. The language of the Siamese, an Indo-Chinese tongue employing a square Pali character for sacred use, and for ordinary use an elegant cursive. See INDO-CHINESE.

sib (sĭb), *n.* [AS. *sibb*, *gesib*. See GOSSIP.] *Now Rare exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Kindred; relatives.

2. A blood relation; a kinsman. *R. Browning.*

sib, *a.* [AS. *sibb.*] *Now Rare exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Related by blood; akin. **b** Intimate; friendly.

Si-be'ri-an (sī-bē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Siberia*, Russ. *Sibir'*.] Of or pertaining to Siberia, a region comprising all northern Asia and belonging to Russia; as, a *Siberian* winter. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Siberia.

Siberian cedar, the stone pine. — **S. coral lily**, a Siberian lily (*Lilium tenuifolium*), with handsome coral-red flowers. — **S. crab**, an Asiatic wild crab apple (*Malus baccata*), one of the ancestors of the cultivated forms. It has small yellow or red very hard fruits. — **S. dog**, one of a Siberian breed of dogs similar to the Eskimo dog, but more docile. It is used for drawing sleds and light carts. — **S. oat.** = TARTARIAN OAT. — **S. oilseed.** = OILSEED, 2. — **S. pea tree**, a small Asiatic fabaceous tree (*Caragana arborescens*) with yellow flowers. — **S. pine**, the stone pine. — **S. rabbit**, a variety of the domestic rabbit having long fleecy fur, pure white, with blackish nose and ears. — **S. redwood**, a Siberian species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus erythroxylon*). — **S. sable**, *or* **Russian sable**, the Old World sable or its fur, in distinction from the American sable, or marten. *Trade Name.* — **S. squill**, a Siberian blue-flowered liliaceous plant (*Scilla sibirica*) cultivated as a spring-blooming bulb. See SCILLA. — **S. squirrel**, any of several northern and eastern varieties of the common Old World squirrel. The soft fur is used for linings and trimmings. — **S. tea**, an Asiatic crassulaceous plant (*Berginia crassifolia*) bearing a tall panicle of lilac flowers.

sib'i-lance (sĭb'ĭ-lăns) } *n.* Quality or character of being
sib'i-lan-cy (-lăn-sĭ) } sibilant; sibilation.

sib'i-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *sibilans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *sibilare* to hiss.] Making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound; hissing; as, *s*, *z*, *sh*, and *zh* represent *sibilant* sounds. — *n.* A letter or symbol representing a sibilant sound.

sib'i-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.;* SIB'I-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); SIB'I-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *sibilare* to hiss.] To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter *s;* to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation.

sib'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sibilatio.*] Utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself; a hiss.

sib'i-la-to-ry (sĭb'ĭ-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Hissing; sibilant. *Rare.*

sib'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sibilus.*] Sibilant. *Rare.*

sib'i-lus (sĭb'ĭ-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., fr. L.] **1.** Lit., a hissing; hence: *Med.* A sibilant râle. See RÂLE.

2. A small flute or flageolet, used in teaching song birds.

sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl), *n.* [L. *sibylla*, Gr. σίβυλλα.] A prophetess; a seeress, esp., *Class. Myth.*, any of a number of prophetesses credited to widely separate parts of the ancient world (Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, Italy, etc.), the generally accepted number being ten. The most famous was the Cumæan sibyl, who was consulted by Æneas before his descent into Hades and who sold the Sibylline Books to Tarquin. See SIBYLLINE BOOKS.

si-byl'ic, si-byl'lic (sĭ-bĭl'ĭk), *a.* Sibylline.

sib'yl-ist, sib'yl-list (sĭb'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* One who believes in a sibyl or sibylline prophecies; esp., one of those who wrote or accepted the Sibylline Oracles. *Cudworth.*

sib'yl-line (sĭb'ĭ-līn; -lĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *sibyllinus.*] **1.** Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; pertaining to, or like, the productions of sibyls.

2. Prophetical; mysterious; occult; cabalistic.

Sibylline Books, *Rom. Relig.*, a collection of Grecian oracles, said to have been brought from Cumæ in the time of Tarquinius Superbus. They were put in charge of the duoviri (see QUINDECEMVIR), and in time wrought an almost complete transformation of the Roman religion, through oracles advising the introduction of foreign gods. They became corrupted by alterations and additions, and under Tiberius the portions considered doubtful were burned. According to legend, the Cumæan sibyl appeared to Tarquin and offered to sell him nine books. On his refusal, she burned three and offered the remaining six at the same price. Again he refused, whereupon she destroyed three more and offered the remaining three at the original price. This time he accepted. — **S. Oracles.** See APOCRYPHA, 2.

‖ **sic** (sĭk), *adv.* [L.] Thus; — sometimes inserted in a quotation or passage [*sic*], to note that an expression, misspelling, or the like, is just as it is given.

si-ca'ri-us (sĭ-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.; L. pl.* SICARII (-ī). [L.] An assassin; specif. [*cap.*], one of those Jewish Zealots who resorted to murder in attempting to expel the Romans from Palestine. See ZEALOT.

sic'ca (sĭk'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *sikka*, fr. Ar. *sikkah* a die, stamp, stamped coin. Cf. SEQUIN.] **a** A seal; a coining die. **b** A newly coined rupee; hence, any silver (coin) of superior fineness. **c** = SICCA RUPEE. See RUPEE, 1.

sic'cate (sĭk'āt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-āt-ĭng). [L. *siccatus*, p. p. of *siccare* to dry, fr. *siccus* dry.] To dry, esp. gradually, as a specimen for preservation. *Rare.*

sic-ca'tion (sĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *siccatio.*] Act or process of drying; esp., gradual expulsion of moisture. *Bailey.*

sic'ca-tive (sĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *siccativus.*] Drying; causing to dry. — *n.* That which promotes drying.

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shut (*dial.* shoot, shŭt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOOT.
shut'-eye' (shŭt'-), *a.* Very puckery or acidulous. *Dial. U. S.*
Shu-thal'hites (shōō-thăl'hīts; shōō'thăl-hīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Shu-the'lah (shōō-thē'lȧ; shōō'thē-lä). *Bib.*
shuth'er (shŏŏth'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of SHUDDER.
shut'-in', *n.* A person confined to the house, esp. a confirmed invalid. *Colloq.*
shut'l. Shuttle. *Ref. Sp.*
shut'-off', *n.* That which shuts off; a stopper or stoppage; specif., the closed season for game.
shut'-out', *n.* Act of shutting out; specif., *Sports*, a preventing from scoring; hence, a game, or part of a game, in which one side fails to score.
shut'tance (shŏŏt'ăns), *n.* = SHUT, *n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*
shuttee. † SUTTEE.
shut'ten (shŏŏt''n; shŭt'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of SHUT.
shut'ter-ing, *n.* Shutters collectively; material for making, or made into, shutters.
shut'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
shuttle armature. *Elec.* H ARMATURE. See under H, *a.*
shuttle bone. The navicular bone of a horse's foot. [*Obs.*
shut'tle-cork', *n.* Shuttlecock.
shuttle fly. = FLY SHUTTLE.
shut'tle-head'. A flighty, heedless person. — **shut'tle-head'ed**, *a.* *Both Obs. or R.*
shut'tle-ness, *n.* Instability; flightiness; inconstancy. *Obs.*
shuttle winding. *Elec.* The winding used for the shuttle armature. — **shut'tle-wound'**, *a.*
shu'tur so-war' (shōō'tŭr). [Per. *shutur-suwār.*] A camel rider; a sowar who rides a dromedary or swift camel. *India.*
shuv, shuvd, shuv'el, shuv'eld, shuv'ing. Shove; shoved; shovel; shoveled; shoving. *Ref. Sp.*
shuyd. Obs. p. p. of SHOW.
shwan pan (shwän pän). Var. of SUAN PAN.
shwuche. † SUCH.
shy'ish, *a.* Rather shy. *Rare.*
shy'ly, *adv.* of SHY. See -LY.
shyre. † SHEER, *a.*
si. † SE, the.
si. Obs. pret. of SEE.
Si. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Si*]. Silicon.
S. I. *Abbr.* Sandwich Islands; Staten Island (N. Y.).
Si'a (sī'ȧ). *Bib.*
Si'a-a (sī'ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
siacalle. † JACKAL.
Si'a-ha (sī'ȧ-hȧ). *Bib.*
Si'ah-Posh' (sē'ä-pōsh'), *n.* See KAFIR, *n.*, 2.
sial-. See SIALO-.
Si-a'li-a (sī-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σιαλίς a kind of bird.] *Zoöl.* The genus of American bluebirds.
si-al'o-gogue. Var. of SIALAGOGUE.
si-al'o-quent, *a.* [*sialo-* + L. *loqui* to speak.] Given to spitting much while speaking. *Obs.*
Si'a-mese', *v. t.* To unite (two or more pipes) by a Siamese joint so as to discharge through a single, usually larger, pipe.
Siam ruby. See RUBY, *n.*, 1.
sib, *v. t.* To make sib; to bring into friendly relations. *Obs.*
Sib. *Abbr.* Siberia.
Sib-bal'di-us (sĭ-băl'dĭ-ŭs), **Sib-bal'dus** (-dŭs), *n.* [NL., after Robert *Sibbald* (1641-1722), Scottish scientist.] *Zoöl.* = BALÆNOPTERA.
Sib'bald's ror'qual (sĭb'ăldz). [See SIBBALDIUS.] The sulphur-bottom whale.
sibbe. † SIB.
Sib'be-cai, Sib'be-chai (sĭb'ē-kī; sĭb'ē-kā'ī). *Bib.*
sib-ben'dy. Var. of SEBUNDY.
sib'bens (sĭb'ĕnz), *n.* Also *sivvens*. *Med.* A disease, formerly endemic in Scotland, resembling frambœsia and syphilis. *Obs. Scot.*
sib'bo-leth (sĭb'ō-lĕth), *n.* See SHIBBOLETH, *n.*, 1.
si-be'rite (sī-bē'rīt), *n.* Rubellite, or red tourmaline, from Siberia.
Si-bi'cho (sē-bē'kō), *n.* See HARLUNGEN.
sib'i-con'ju-gate, *a. & n.* [L. *sibi* to itself + E. *conjugate.*] = SELF-CONJUGATE.
sib'i-re-cip'ro-cal, *a.* *Math.* Reciprocal to itself.
Si-bir'iak (sĭ-bĭr'yăk), *n.* [Russ. *Sibiryak* a Siberian.] A descendant of the first Russian settlers in western Siberia.
Si-bir'ic (-ĭk), *a.* = URAL-ALTAIC.
siblatour, *n.* [L. *sibilare* to hiss, whistle.] Whistler; hisser. *Obs.*
sib'ling, *n.* [*sib* + 1st *-ling.*] One of two or more children of the same parents but not of the same birth; — usually in *pl.*
sib'lings, *adv.* [*sib* + 2d *-ling.*] With relatives. *Obs.*
Sib'mah (sĭb'mȧ). *Bib.*
sib'man, *n.* Kinsman. *Obs.*
sib'ness, *n.* [AS. *gesibness.*] Kinship; relationship; connection. *Obs. or Scot.*
Sib-ra'im (sĭb-rā'ĭm; sĭb'rȧ-ĭm). *Bib.*
sibrede, -redin, *n.* [AS. *sibræden.*] Relationship; kindred. *Obs.*
sib'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sib'some-ness, *n.* Peace. *Obs.*
‖ **si'bu-ca'o** (sē'bōō-kä'ō), *n.* [Tag.] Sapan wood. *Phil. I.*
sib'yl-esque' (sĭb'ĭ-lĕsk'), *a.* Sibylline. *Rare.*
si-byl'la (sĭ-bĭl'ȧ), *n.; L. pl.* SIBYLLÆ (-ē). [L.] Sibyl.
sic (sĭk). Var. of SICK.
sic (sĭk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUCH.
Si-cam'bri (sĭ-kăm'brī), *n. pl.* [L., also *Sigambri*, *Sugambri.*] See ISTVÆONES.
Si-cam'bri-an (-brĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the Sicambri, an ancient Teutonic tribe. — **Si-cam'bri-an**, *a.*
sic'a-more. Var. of SYCAMORE.
sicamour. † SYCAMORE.
Si-ca'ni (sĭ-kā'nī), *n. pl.* [L.] The aboriginal inhabitants of Sicily, prob. of Iberian affinities and non-Aryan speech. — **Si-ca'ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *a.*
si-ca'ri-ous (sĭ-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* Murderous. *Rare.*
sic'can (sĭk'ăn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUCHAN.
sic-ca'ne-ous, *a.* [L. *siccaneus.*] Dry; unwatered; — of soil. *Obs.*
sic'cant (sĭk'ănt), *a.* [L. *siccans*, p. pr.] Siccative. *Rare.*
sic'car. Var. of SICKER.
sic'cate, *a.* [L. *siccatus*, p. p.] Dry. *Obs.*
sic'ca-tiv. Siccative. *Ref. Sp.*

sic-cif'ic (sĭk-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *siccificus; siccus* dry + *facere* to make. See -FY.] Causing dryness.
sic'ci-ty (sĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *siccitas*, fr. *siccus* dry.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture. *Now Rare.*
Si-cil'i-an (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn; 7), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicily or its inhabitants or their language.
Sicilian Bull. See 1st PHALARIS. — **S. defense.** See 1st CHESS. — **S. saffron**, an autumn-blooming European crocus (*Crocus longiflorus*); also, a kind of saffron which it yields. — **S. sumac.** = TANNER'S SUMAC. — **S. Vespers**, the great massacre of the French in Sicily by the natives, in 1282, which began at Palermo on Easter Monday, at the hour of vespers. It was in revenge for the cruelties of the French under Charles of Anjou, and resulted in the expulsion of the king from Sicily, and the introduction of Spanish rule.
Si-cil'i-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicily, successively peopled by the Sicani, Siculi, Greeks, Carthaginians, Italians, Vandals, Saracens, Normans, etc. The modern Sicilians are of the pure type of the Mediterranean race.
si-cil'i-a'na, si-cil'i-a'no (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ä'nä, -nō; *It.* sē-chē-lyä'nä, -nō), *n.; pl.* -NAS (-näz), -NOS (-nōz). [It., Sicilian.] A Sicilian dance, resembling the pastorale, set to a rather slow and graceful melody in 12-8 or 6-8 measure; also, the music to the dance, or a piece or movement having its rhythm and character, commonly in a minor key.
si-cil'i-enne' (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ĕn'; *F.* sē'sē'lyĕn'), *n.* [F., fem. of *sicilien* Sicilian.] **a** A kind of rich poplin. **b** A heavy mohair dress fabric of double width.
sick (sĭk), *v. t.;* SICKED (sĭkt); SICK'ING. [Cf. SEEK, *v. t.*] **1.** To seek; chase; attack; — used chiefly of or to a dog. **2.** To incite or urge to an attack, as a dog; to instigate to pursuit or harassment; — chiefly used with *on*.
A civilized nation *sicked on* the Barbary whelps to tear the peaceful passer-by *J R Spears.*
sick (sĭk), *a.;* SICK'ER (-ẽr); SICK'EST. [ME. *sek, sik*, ill, AS. *séoc;* akin to OS. *siok, seoc*, OFries. *siak*, D. *ziek*, G. *siech*, OHG. *sioh*, Icel. *sjūkr*, Sw. *sjuk*, Dan. *syg*, Goth. *siuks* ill, *siukan* to be ill, and perh. to G. *schwach* weak, MHG. *swach*.] **1.** Affected with disease; ill; indisposed.
Simon's wife's mother lay *sick* of a fever. *Mark* i. 30.
2. Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit; as, *sick* at the stomach; a *sick* headache.
3. Disordered; impaired; imperfect; esp.: **a** Perturbed; distempered; — used of ideas, mental states, etc.; as, to be *sick* at heart. "*Sick* fancies." *Shelley.* **b** Unsound; weakened; corrupted; — used of material things. "*Sick* air." *Shak.* Specif.: (1) Impaired in liquidity and amalgamating property through impurities; — said of mercury. (2) Muddy; — said of wine, etc. (3) Stale; — said of fish. (4) Defective; out of repair; as, a boat *sick* of paint. (5) Spawning; poor and watery; — said of an oyster.
4. Depressed and longing for something; languishing; — with *for;* as, to be *sick* for one's home.
5. Having a strong dislike; disgusted; surfeited; — with *of;* as, to be *sick* of flattery; *sick* of a task.
6. Confined in childbed; — an affectation.
7. Pertaining to illness, unsoundness, etc. **a** Indicating, or suggestive of, sickness; sickly; as, a *sick* smile. *Now Colloq.* **b** Causing sickness; tending to make one sick; as, a *sick* voyage. *Rare.* **c** Designed for, or put to, the use or service of a sick person; as, a *sick* bed.
Syn. — SICK, ILL have been employed, in the best English usage, with little distinction. There is at present a strong tendency in Great Britain to confine *sick* to the sense of "nauseated." See DISEASE.
sick bay, *Naut.*, an apartment in a vessel, esp. a war vessel or transport, used as a dispensary and hospital. — **s. bed**, the bed upon which a person lies sick. — **s. berth.** = SICK BAY. *Rare.* — **s. call.** **a** *Mil. & Nav.* A signal on a bugle, trumpet, drum, or the like, to summon sick soldiers or sailors to report to the medical officer. **b** A summons to a clergyman to minister to a sick person. — **s. flag**, a yellow flag flown to indicate infectious disease on board ship; a quarantine flag. — **s. headache**, *Med.*, a variety of headache attended with, or due to, disorder of the stomach and nausea. — **s. leave**, leave of absence from duty granted on account of sickness, injury, or disability. — **s. list**, a list containing the names of the sick. — **S. Man of the East** *or* **of Europe**, the Turkish empire; — often so called. The expression originated with the Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia, who is represented to have said to Sir George Seymour, British *chargé d'affaires* (11th Jan. 1844): "We have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man. It will be a great misfortune, I tell you frankly, if, one of these days, he should happen to die before the necessary arrangements are all made." Sometimes shortened to **Sick Man.** — **s. market**, a market in which brokers generally dislike to buy stocks, as sometimes after excessive speculation. *U. S.* — **s. room**, a room in which a person is confined by sickness.
sick, *v. i.* To fall sick; to sicken. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
sick'en (sĭk''n), *v. t.;* SICK'ENED (-'nd); SICK'EN-ING. **1.** To make sick; to disease; esp., to affect with some temporary disorder, as vertigo; specif., to make qualmish; to nauseate; disgust; as, the scenes of battle *sickened* him.
2. To cause to feel contempt or disgust; to depress or weary; as, his obsequiousness *sickened* me.
3. To impair; weaken; impoverish. *Obs.* *Shak.*
sick'en, *v. i.* **1.** To become sick; to fall into disease.
2. To be disgusted or nauseated; to be filled with abhorrence or aversion; to be surfeited or satiated.
Mine eyes did *sicken* at the sight. *Shak*
3. **a** To become weak; to decay; languish; specif., to lose its amalgamating property; to flour; — said of mercury. See SICK, *a.*, 3 **b**. **b** To become disgusting or tedious.
The toiling pleasure *sickens* into pain *Goldsmith.*
sick'en-er (sĭk''n-ẽr), *n.* Something that tends to sicken, nauseate, or disgust; a cause of aversion. *R. Stevenson.*
sick'en-ing (sĭk''n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SICKEN. Hence: *p. a.* Causing sickness; specif., causing surfeit or disgust; nauseating. — **sick'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*
sick'er, sik'er (sĭk'ẽr), *a.* [ME. *siker*, AS. *sicor;* cf. OS. *sikur*, LG. *seker*, D. *zeker*, Dan. *sikker*, OHG. *sihhur*, G. *sicher;* all fr. L. *securus*. See SECURE, SURE.] Sure; certain; safe; secure; cautious; trusty; fixed. *Obs. or Scot.*
When he is *siker* of his good name *Chaucer.*
sick'er, sik'er, *adv.* *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** Surely; certainly.
2. Safely; securely.
sick'er-ly, sik'er-ly, *adv.* Sicker; surely. *Obs. or Scot.*
sick'ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat sick; sickly. *Archaic.*
2. Somewhat sick, or nauseated; somewhat qualmish.
3. Somewhat sickening; as, a *sickish* taste.
— **sick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **sick'ish-ness**, *n.*
sick'le (sĭk''l), *n.* [ME. *sikel*, AS. *sicol*, fr. L. *secula*, fr. *secare* to cut. See SAW the tool.]
1. An agricultural implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a handle fitted on a tang. The sickle blade was formerly often notched or made with sharp sloping teeth, but is now usually made smooth.
2. Any of various things in shape or use suggestive of a sickle (def. 1), as any of a series of sickle-shaped arms in a spinning mule to guide the thread, or a kind of spur formerly used in cockfighting.

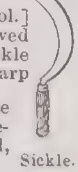
Sickle.

3. A sickle feather.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A group of stars in the constellation Leo. See LEO. *Illust.*
sick'le-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of various birds with a strongly curved bill; as: **a** A curlew; specif., in America, the long-billed curlew. **b** Any of certain thrashers; esp., the California thrasher. **c** A bird of paradise of the genus *Drepanornis*. **d** A saberbill of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*. **e** A Hawaiian bird of the genus *Drepanis*. **f** A South and Central American humming bird of the genus *Eutoxeres*.

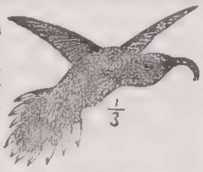

Sicklebill (*Eutoxeres aquila*).

sick'le-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a bill curved like a sickle; designating various birds (as **sickle-billed curlew**, **sickle-billed thrasher**), called also *sicklebills*.
sickle feather. *Poultry.* One of the long, curved, tail feathers of a cock, esp. of the middle or upper pair.
sick'le-pod' (-pŏd'), *n.* A kind of rock cress (*Arabis canadensis*) having very long curved pods.
sick'ler (sĭk'lẽr), *n.* One who uses a sickle; a sickleman.
sick'le-wort' (sĭk''l-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A crown vetch (*Coronilla scorpioides*) with curved pods. **b** Self-heal.
sick'ly (-lĭ), *a.;* SICK'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SICK'LI-EST. **1.** Somewhat sick; disposed to illness; habitually ailing; attended with disease; as, a *sickly* body. "*Sickly* days." *Shak.*
2. **a** Characteristic of sickness; as, a *sickly* complexion. **b** Pertaining to a sick person; as, a *sickly* couch. *Obs.*
3. Producing, or tending to, disease; as, a *sickly* climate.
4. **a** Tending to produce nausea; sickening; as, a *sickly* smell. **b** Hence, mawkish; disgusting; manifesting silliness or mental weakness; as, *sickly* sentimentality.
5. Appearing as if sick; weak; languid; pale.
The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Diseased, infirm, weakly, unhealthy, feeble, faint.
sick'ly, *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; ill.
sick'ly, *v. t.;* SICK'LIED (-lĭd); SICK'LY-ING. To make sick or sickly; — usually in *p. p.* *Rare.*
Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shak.*
sick'ness, *n.* [AS. *séocness.*] **1.** Diseased condition; illness.
2. **a** A malady; a form of disease. **b** Catamenia.
3. Nausea; qualmishness; as, *sickness* of stomach.
4. A disordered or weakened condition in general. "A great *sickness* in his judgment." *Shak.*
Syn. — Illness, disease, malady, ailment.
Sic'y-o'ni-an (sĭs'ĭ-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sicyonius*, Gr. Σικυώνιος, fr. Σικυών Sicyon.] Of or pert. to Sicyon, an ancient city in the Peloponnesus, long the chief seat of Grecian art, or Sicyonia, the surrounding district. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicyon or Sicyonia.
Si'da (sī'dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σίδη a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical malvaceous herbs or shrubs with usually small white or yellow flowers. The ovary consists of a ring of five or more separate carpels with solitary pendulous ovules. Some species yield useful fibers, as Queensland hemp; most are mucilaginous, and afford demulcents. *S. spinosa*, *S. carpinifolia*, etc., are common tropical weeds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
side (sīd), *a.* [AS. *sīd*. Cf. SIDE, *n.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Wide; long; large; spacious. **b** Long and flowing; ample; hanging low, as a sleeve. **c** Distant; far.
side (sīd), *n.* **1.** Space; width. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Swagger; conceit; pretentiousness. *Slang.*
side, *n.* [AS. *sīde;* akin to D. *zijde*, G. *seite*, OHG. *sīta*, Icel. *sīða*, Dan. *side*, Sw. *sida;* cf. AS. *sīd* large, spacious, Icel. *sīðr* long, hanging.] **1.** The margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; esp., one of the longer edges of a thing as distinguished from shorter edges (called *ends*), a bounding line of a geometrical figure; as, the *side* of a field, square, river, road, etc.
2. One of the surfaces that define or limit a solid, esp. one of the longer surfaces; a part (as a wall of a room) connecting the extremities of the top and bottom; a face; as, the *side* of a box, a plank, a lens, a prism, etc.
3. Any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest; as, the upper *side* of a sphere; also, any part or position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another; as, this or that *side*.
That part of English legal history which lies on the other *side* of the accession of Edward I. *Pollock & Mait.*
4. **a** One of the halves of the body, of an animal or man, on either side of the mesial plane; or that which pertains to such a half; as, a *side* of beef.
b The right or left part of the wall or trunk of the body; as, a pain in the *side*.
5. A slope or declivity, as of a hill, considered as opposed to another slope over the ridge.
Along the *side* of yon small hill. *Milton.*
6. The position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party, whether as a rival or a foe; a body of advocates or partisans; a party; hence, the interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine or view opposed to another.
God on our *side*, doubt not of victory. *Shak.*
7. A line of descent traced through one parent; as, the grandfather on one's mother's *side*.
8. Fig.: An aspect or part regarded as contrasted with some other; as, the bright *side* of poverty.
9. *Naut.* The outer surface of a ship on either side above the water line; sometimes, the portion below the main deck, the portion above being called the *topside*.
10. *Billiards.* Sidewise spin imparted to a ball. See ENGLISH, *n.*, 6. *Brit.*
11. A page; one surface of one fold of a paper.
by the side of, close at hand; near to. — **off s.** *Football, etc.* See under OFF, *prep.* — **on s.** **a** Aside. *Obs.* **b** *Football, etc.* Not off side. — **on the s.**, in addition to the regular or main portion, occupation, or the like. *Slang.* — **s. by side**, close together and abreast. — **this**, *or* **the other, s.**, short for this, or the other, side of the Atlantic. *Colloq.* — **to one s.**, having a lateral inclination; hence, out of reach; out of sight, etc.
side (sīd), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a side, or the sides; being on the side, or toward the side; lateral.
One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped *Dryden.*
2. Hence, indirect; oblique; collateral; incidental; as, a *side* issue; a *side* view or remark.
3. *Phon.* Lateral; divided.
☞ The phrases beginning with *side*, a., are for facility of reference distributed in the main *Vocabulary*.
side, *v. i.;* SID'ED (sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); SID'ING (sīd'ĭng).
1. To lean on one side. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
2. To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, in opposition to another party; to put one's self on the side, or to take the part, of another or others; — usually with *with;* as, to *side* with the ministerial party.
3. To separate in parties; to take sides. *Obs. or R.*
All *side* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*
4. *Shipbuilding.* To measure as to siding (see SIDING, *n.*, 4).
5. To present a side, as to view.
Some [diamonds] face up blue, and *side* yellow. *W. R. Cattelle.*
side, *v. t.* **1.** To be or stand at, or come to, the side of. *Obs.*
2. *Obs.* **a** To be on the side with or toward. **b** Hence, to agree with; support.
3. To suit; pair; match; rival. *Obs.* *Clarendon.*
4. To assign to a side or sides; — usually reflexive; as, they *side* themselves against the populace. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
5. **a** To cut into sides, as a slaughtered animal. **b** To carve for the table. *Obs.*
6. **a** *Shipbuilding.* To work (a timber or rib) to a certain thickness by trimming the sides. **b** To plane the sides of.
7. To furnish with a siding; as, to *side* a house.
8. **a** To push or thrust aside; to put aside. *Lamb.* **b** To place at one side; to set aside, as dishes. *Colloq.* **c** To put in order, as a room; — with *up* *Colloq.*
side action. In breech-loading firearms, chiefly shotguns, a mechanism by which the barrels are opened by swinging to the right about a vertical joint pin.
side arms. *Mil. & Nav.* Weapons worn at the side or in the belt, as sword, revolver, bayonet, etc.
side bar. A bar or other piece on the side of something, or forming part of or supporting such side; as: **a** Either of the two longitudinal side pieces of a portable forge or a battery wagon. **b** Either of a pair of longitudinal elastic wooden bars on which the bodies of buggies and other light vehicles are sometimes suspended. **c** *Shipbuilding.* Either of the outside plates one on each side of the lower part of a kind of vertical keel (called a *side-bar keel*) thus formed in three thicknesses. **d** *Harness.* Either of two plates, uniting the pommel and cantle of a saddle.
side'-bar' rule. *Eng. Law.* A rule authorized by the court to be granted by the clerk of the rules upon a præcipe as a matter of course, without formal application being made to the court; — so called because anciently moved for by the attorneys at the *side bar* of the court.
side'board' (sīd'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A side table. *Obs.*
2. A piece of dining-room furniture having compartments and shelves for holding articles of table service.

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sic-cif'i-cal (sĭk-sĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Siccific. *Rare.*
sice (sīs; sīz). Var. of SISE, six.
sice. Var. of SYCE.
sice, *n.* [Cf. SIX.] Sixpence. *Cant, Eng.* [Siculi.]
Sic'el (sĭs'ĕl), *n.* One of the
Sic'e-leg (sĭs'ē-lĕg). *D. Bib.*
Si-cel'i-ot (sĭ-sĕl'ĭ-ŏt), *a.* [Gr. Σικελιώτης.] One of the ancient Greeks colonized in Sicily
sicer, *n.* [L. *sicera*. See CIDER.] A strong drink; cider. *Obs.*
‖ **sic e'unt fa'ta ho'mi-num** (hŏm'ĭ-nŭm). [L.] Thus go the fates of men.
sich. † SIGH. [Eng. of SUCH.]
sich, siche (sĭch). Obs. or dial.
Si-chæ'us (sĭ-kē'ŭs), *n.* [L. *Sychaeus*, *Sichaeus*.] See PYGMALION **b**.
siche. † SEEK, SIKE, a stream.
Si'chem (sī'kĕm). *Bib.*
sicher. † SICKER.
siching. † CHICKEN.
siching, *n.* [Cf. SICK to set (a dog on).] Incitement. *Obs.*
sichomure. † SYCAMORE.
sichst. † *seest*, form of SEE.
sicht (*Scot.* sĭkt). Obs or Scot. var. of SIGHT.
Si-cil'i-an-ism (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ăn-ĭz'm; -yăn-), *n.* A word or phrase peculiar to Sicily. *Rare.*
si-cin'ni-an (sĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [From Gr. σίκιννις a dance.] Of or pert. to the *sicinnis*, the dance of the chorus in the Attic satyrical drama. *Rare*
‖ **sic i'tur ad a'stra** (ăs'trȧ). [L.] Thus one goes to the stars; such is the way to immortality *Vergil* (*Æneid*, IX. 641).
sick (sĭk). Dial. Eng. of SIKE, a stream.
sick, *v. t.* To make sick. *Rare*
sick, *n.* Sickness *Obs.*
sick'en (sĭk'ĕn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUCHAN.
sick'end. Sickened. *Ref. Sp.*
sick'er, *v. i.* [AS. *sicerian*.] To trickle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sick'er, *v. t.* Also **sick'er-en.** [See SICKER sure.] To make sure; insure; assure; pledge. *Obs.*
sickerhede, *n.* Also **sickerlec.** [See SICKER, *a.*] Sickerness *Obs.*
sick'er-ness, sik'er-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs. or Scot.*
sick'er-ty, *n.* [*sicker*, a. + 1st *-ty*.] Security. *Obs.*
sick'le. † SHEKEL.
sick'le (sĭk''l). Var. of SECKEL
sick'led (-'ld), *a.* Furnished with a sickle.
sick'le-hocked' (-hŏkt'), *a.* *Far.* Having the hock joint too much flexed, the foot being too far under the body; — of a horse.
sick'le-man (sĭk''l-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses a sickle; a reaper.
sickle senna. A tropical species of *Cassia* (*C. tora*) with long slender curved pods. [*Obs.*]
sick'less, *a.* Free from sickness.
sicklew, *a.* [See SICK, *a.;* cf. DRUNKELEW.] Unhealthy; unwholesome. *Obs.*
sic'kle-weed', *n.* Sicklewort.
sick'lied (sĭk'lĭd), *p. a.* Made sickly. See SICKLY, *v.* [*Rare.*]
sick'li-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of SICKLY.
sick'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sick'ling. Erron. for SICKLYING.
sick'-thought'ed, *a.* Lovesick. *Obs. or R.*
siclatoun. † CICLATOUN.
sicle. † SHEKEL, SICKLE.
sic'like' (*dial.* sĭk'lĭk'). Var. of SUCHLIKE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sicnesse. † SICKNESS.
sic'o-more. † SYCAMORE.
siconye. † CICONE. [where.]
‖ **sic pas'sim.** [L.] So every-
Sicque. † SIKU.
sic'sac (sĭk'săk), *n.* A crocodile bird. *Egypt.*
‖ **sic sem'per ty-ran'nis.** [L.] Ever thus to tyrants; — the motto of Virginia.
‖ **sic tran'sit glo'ri-a mun'di** (mŭn'dī), *or, elliptically,* ‖ **sic tran'sit.** [L.] So passes away the glory of the world (Earth).
Sic'u-li (sĭk'ū-lī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Italian race, possibly of Ligurian origin, who colonized Sicily before the advent of the Greeks. — **Si-cu'li-an** (sĭ-kū'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [Siculi.]
Sic'u-lo-. Combining form for
sicurly. † SICKERLY.
‖ **sic'ut an'te.** [L.] As before.
‖ **sic'ut pa'tri-bus, sit De'us no'bis** (păt'rĭ-bŭs). [L.] As with our fathers, may God be with us; — motto of Boston, Mass.
‖ **sic vo'lo, sic ju'be-o.** [L.] Thus I will, thus I command; — a variant of HOC VOLO, etc.
‖ **sic vos non vo'bis.** [L.] Thus (do) ye, (but) not for yourselves; — said to have been written and posted by Vergil as the beginning of each of four verses with a tacit challenge to Bathyllus, an inferior poet who had claimed some verses of Vergil's in compliment to Augustus, to complete the lines. Bathyllus proved unable to do so. [of SEED.]
sid (sĭd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.
Sid. Var. of CID.
sidbord. † SIDEBOARD.
sid'dee. Var. of SIDI.
sid'der, *v. t.* To sunder; to separate *Obs. Scot.*
sid'der (*dial* sĭd'ẽr; sĭd'ē), **sid'dow** (-ē), *a.* Soft; ripe; pulpy, as vegetables which boil well, or soil likely to produce them. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Sid'dha (sĭd'ȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr.] *Theos.* One who has attained perfection, esp as shown by occult powers, or *Siddhi*.
Sid-dhar'tha (sĭ-där'tȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr. *Siddhārtha*.] Lit., he who has attained his aim; — epithet of Gautama Buddha. [SIDDHA.]
Sid'dhi (sĭd'ē), *n.* [Skr.] See
sid'die, sid'dy. Vars. of SIDI.
Sid'dim (sĭd'ĭm). *Bib.* [SEED.]
side (*Scot.* sēd). Obs. or Scot. of
side. † SITHE, time. [*Obs.*]
side, *adv.* Wide; widely; far.
Si'de (sī'dē) *Bib.*
side ax *or* **axe.** An ax having the handle bent to one side.
side beam. = SIDE LEVER.
side'-beam' en'gine. = SIDE-LEVER ENGINE. [*Obs.*]
side'bench', *n.* A side table.

3. A board which forms a side, or a part of a side.
4. *Slang.* **a** A kind of standing shirt collar. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Side whiskers.

side′bone′ (sīd′bōn′), *n.* **1**. The hip bone.
2. *Far.* **a** Also **side′bones′**. Abnormal ossification of the cartilages in the lateral posterior part of a horse's hoof, usually of a fore foot, often causing lameness. **b** One of the bony structures so caused.

side chain. *Chem.* In a molecule, a branch "chain" of atoms attached to the principal chain, or to a ring.

side′-chain′ the′o-ry. *Physiol. Chem.* A theory proposed by Ehrlich as a chemical explanation of immunity phenomena. In brief outline it is as follows: Animal cells and bacteria are complex aggregations of molecules, which are themselves complex. Complex molecules react with one another through certain of their side chains, but only when these side chains have a definite correspondence in structure (this accounts for the specific action of antitoxins). A **receptor** is an outlying part of the cell which is able to combine, by means of a so-called **haptophorous group**, with foreign molecules, as with a food molecule (thus helping to nourish the cell) or with a toxin molecule. Such combination stimulates the cell to produce other receptors and may at last result in overproduction, the superfluous receptors becoming detached from the cell. The so-called **immune bodies** formed in immunizing processes are detached receptors and are called also **intermediary bodies**, or **amboceptors**, because they have two haptophorous groups and act as links to bind invading cells to the **complements** (also called **addiments, alexins, cytases**) which are normally present and which when so united to the foreign cells are able to destroy them by means of a **zymotoxic group** or **toxophore group**. The amboceptor with its complement constitutes a **cytotoxin, hæmolysin**, or **bacteriolysin**. Other detached receptors act as **antitoxins**, as **agglutinins**, or as **precipitins**. Toxins have a **haptophorous group** (by which they combine with antitoxins) and a **toxophorous group** to which their injurious effects are due. A toxin which has lost its toxophorous group, as by heating, is called a **toxoid**. Similarly, a **complementoid** is a complement which has lost its zymotoxic group, and an **amboceptoid** is an amboceptor which has lost one of its haptophorous groups. The presence of a foreign cytotoxin leads to the production of an **anticytotoxin**, which may act on the amboceptor (**antiamboceptor**) or on the complement (**anticomplement**).

sid′ed (sīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having (such or so many) sides; — used in composition; as, one-*sided*; many-*sided*.

side′flash′ (sīd′flăsh′), *n.* *Elec.* A disruptive discharge between a conductor traversed by an oscillatory current of high frequency (as lightning), and neighboring masses of metal, or between different parts of the same conductor.

side grafting *or* **graftage**. *Hort.* A mode of grafting in which a scion, cut obliquely, to form a slender wedge, is inserted within the bark of the stock, the cut side being next the wood. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*

side′hill′ (sīd′hĭl′), *n.* The side or slope of a hill. *U. S.*

side keelson. *Shipbuilding.* A keelson fitted on the inside of a ship about midway between the middle-line keelson and the commencement of the bilge curvature.

side lever. A working beam of a side-lever engine.

side′-le′ver en′gine. A marine steam engine having, near the bottom, a working beam on each side of the cylinder, communicating motion to a crank above them.

side light. **a** Light from the side; hence, an incidental illustration. **b** *Naut.* The red light on the port bow or the green light on the starboard bow carried by vessels under way at night.

side line. **1**. **a** A line pert. or attached to the side of a thing. **b** Specif., a line for hobbling an animal by connecting the fore and the hind feet of the same side.
2. **a** A line of goods sold in addition to one's principal articles of trade; a course of business pursued aside from one's regular occupation. **b** A secondary road; esp., a byroad running at right angles to a main road. *Canada.*

side′ling (sīd′lĭng), *adv.* [*side* + 2d *-ling*. Cf. SIDELONG.] Sidelong; on the side; laterally; also, obliquely; askew.

side′ling, *a.* Inclining to one side; directed toward one side; sloping; inclined; as, *sideling* ground; a *sideling* road.

side′long′ (-lŏng′; 205), *adv.* [See SIDELING, *adv.*] **1**. Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side.
2. On the side; as, to lay a thing *sidelong*. *Evelyn.*

side′long′, *a.* Lateral; oblique; indirect, as a glance.

side oats. A forage grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) having loosely flowered, somewhat secund racemes.

side′piece′ (sīd′pēs′), *n.* A piece forming, or contained in, the side of something; specif., *Joinery*, the jamb, or cheek, of an opening in a wall, as of a door or window.

side rake. *Mech.* The angle that the top surface, or front surface, respectively, of the point of a horizontal, or vertical, cutting tool makes with a plane through the axis of the tool and the direction of its traversing motion. Tools with side rake cut more easily than those without it.

sid′er-al (sĭd′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *sideralis*. See SIDEREAL.] *Rare.* Relating to the stars; sidereal; specif., *Astrol.*, affecting unfavorably by the supposed influence of the stars; baleful.

sid′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sideratio*.] **1**. State of being planet-struck; blast in plants; a sudden and apparently causeless stroke of disease, as in apoplexy or paralysis. *Obs.*
2. *Agric.* Use of green manure.

si-de′re-al (si-dē′rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *sidereus*, fr. *sidus, sideris*, a constellation, a star. Cf. CONSIDER, DESIRE.] **1**. Relating to the stars or constellations; starry; astral.
2. *Astron.* Measured by the apparent motion of fixed stars; designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars; as, a *sidereal* day.

sidereal clock, an astronomical clock regulated to sidereal time. — **s. day**, the interval between two successive transits of the first point of Aries over the upper meridian of any place. The *sidereal day* is equal to 23 h. 56 m. 4.09 s. of mean solar time, and it has 24 **sidereal hours**, each of 60 **sidereal minutes**, each minute of 60 **sidereal seconds**. — **s. midnight**, the instant when the vernal equinox crosses the lower meridian. — **s. month**. See MONTH, 1 **b**. — **s. noon**, the instant when the vernal equinox crosses the upper meridian. — **s. period**, the time in which a planet or satellite completes one revolution round its primary, as referred to a star seen from the primary. — **s. revolution**, sidereal period. — **s. time**, time measured uniformly by the axial rotation of the earth, as referred to a star (or, more exactly, to the vernal equinox). One complete rotation measures off the period called the **sidereal day**. — **s. year**, the time in which the sun's center, departing eastward from the ecliptic meridian of a given star, returns to the same; an astral year. Its length is 365 d., 6 h., 9 m., and 8.97 s. It is about 20 minutes longer than the tropical year.

sid′er-ism (sĭd′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [L. *sidus, sideris*, star + *-ism*.] Belief or doctrine that stars influence terrestrial affairs.

sid′er-ite (sĭd′ẽr-īt; 277), *n.* [L. *sideritis* loadstone, Gr. σιδηρίτης, σιδηρῖτις, of iron, fr. σίδηρος iron: cf. F. *sidérite*.] **1**. *Min.* **a** Formerly, loadstone. **b** Native ferrous carbonate, $FeCO_3$, occurring in rhombohedral crystals (often with curved faces), in cleavable or granular masses, and in botryoidal and globular forms. It may contain also manganese, magnesium, and calcium. It is usually light yellowish brown, but is sometimes white, gray, etc. It contains 48.2 per cent of iron when pure, and is a valuable iron ore. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.83–3.88. Called also *sparry iron, spathic iron, chalybite*, etc. **c** Sapphire quartz. **d** Meteoric iron, or holosiderite. See METEORITE.
2. Ironwort.

sid′er-it′ic (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, siderite.

sid′er-o- (sĭd′ẽr-ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. σίδηρος, *iron*.

sid′er-og-nost′ (sĭd′ẽr-ŏg-nōst′; -nŏst′), *n.* [*sidero-* + Gr. γνωστός known. See GNOSTIC.] An instrument for determining intensity of magnetization, in which the test piece closes the circuit of a massive **U**-shaped yoke of iron.

sid′er-o-lite′ (sĭd′ẽr-ō-līt′), *n.* [*sidero-* + *-lite*.] A kind of meteorite. See METEORITE.

sid′er-o′sis (sĭd′ẽr-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σίδηρος iron.] *Med.* A sort of pneumonia occurring in iron workers, produced by the inhalation of particles of iron.

sid′er-o-stat′ (sĭd′ẽr-ō-stăt′), *n.* [L *sidus, sideris*, a star + Gr. στατός standing, fixed, fr. ἱστάναι to place.] *Astron.* An axially mounted mirror moved by clockwork to reflect the rays of the body observed in a constant (usually horizontal) direction. Cf. HELIOSTAT. — **sid′er-o-stat′ic** (-stăt′ĭk), *a.*

sid′er-o-tech′ny (-tĕk′nĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + Gr. τεχνη art.] *Metal.* The art of working iron and steel; siderurgy.

Sid′er-ox′y-lon (-ŏk′sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *sidero-* + Gr. ξυλον wood.] A large genus of Old World tropical sapotaceous trees noted for their very hard wood. They have somewhat bell-shaped regular pentamerous flowers and round few-seeded berries. They are commonly called *ironwood*; *S. rugosum* is the beef apple of Jamaica.

sid′er-ur′gy (sĭd′ẽr-ûr′jĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + root of Gr. ἔργον work.] *Metal.* The metallurgy of iron and steel. — **sid′er-ur′gi-cal** (-ûr′jĭ-kăl), *a.*

side′sad′dle (sīd′săd′'l), *n.* A saddle for women, in which the rider sits with both feet on the same side of the horse.

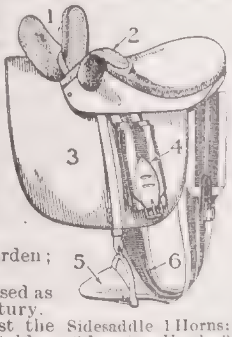

Sidesaddle 1 Horns: 2 Leaping Head: 3 Impression Skirt: 4 Surcingle: 5 Stirrup: 6 Girth.

sidesaddle flower. The common pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) or its flower.

side show. **a** A small show near or with a main exhibition. **b** An incidental diversion.

sides′man (sīdz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* SIDESMEN (sīdz′mĕn). **1**. A party man; a partisan. *Obs. or R.*
2. An assistant to the churchwarden; a questman.

side table. **1**. A kind of table used as a sideboard till near the 19th century.
2. A table placed either against the wall or aside from the principal table.

side′track′ (sīd′trăk′) *v. t.*; -TRACKED′ (-trăkt′); -TRACK′ING. **1**. *Railroads.* To transfer to a siding from a main line.
2. Hence, to divert or reduce to a position or condition that is relatively secondary or subordinate in activity, importance, effectiveness, or the like; to switch off; to turn aside, as from a purpose. *Colloq.*

side′track′ (sīd′trăk′), *n.* *Railroads.* A siding.

side′walk′ (-wôk′), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road; a foot pavement. In Great Britain, usually called *pavement*; in Australia, *footpath*.

side′ways′ (-wāz′), **side′way′** (-wā′), *adv.* Sidewise.

side′-wheel′, *a.* Designating a form of steamer having a paddle wheel on each side.

side′wind′er (sīd′win′dẽr), *n.* **1**. Any of several rattlesnakes, esp. the horned rattlesnake or the massasauga.
2. A heavy swinging blow from the side, which disables an adversary. *Slang.*

side′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* On or toward one side; laterally; sideways; as, to glance *sidewise*.

side′wise′, *a.* Lateral; sideward; sideway.

sid′ing (sīd′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIDE, *v. t. & i.* Specif., *n.*
1. Attaching one's self to a party; taking sides.
2. **a** *Railroads.* A short track connected by switches or points at one or more places with the main track; — called also *sidetrack*. **b** A passing place for vessels in a canal.
3. *Carp.* The covering of the outside wall of a frame house, whether made of weatherboards, vertical boarding with cleats, shingles, or the like; also, in general, dressed lumber for this purpose. See DROP SIDING. *U. S.*
4. *Shipbuilding.* The thickness of a rib or timber taken in a direction sidewise (at right angles) to the plane of the frame, etc., in which it lies. Thus the *siding* of a frame rib is measured fore and aft, that of the stem, athwartships.
5. *Conveyancing.* See *butts and bounds*, under 3d BUTT.

si′dle (sī′d'l), *v. i.*; SI′DLED (-d'ld); SI′DLING (-dlĭng). [From SIDE; cf. SIDELING.] **1**. To go or move with one side foremost; to move sidewise; as, to *sidle* through a crowd.

> He . . then *sidled* close to the astonished girl. *Scott.*

2. To saunter idly; to loiter. *Dial. Eng.*

si′dle, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to move sidewise. *Rare.*
2. To traverse in sidling courses. *Colloq.*

Si-do′ni-an (sī-dō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sidonius*.] Of or pertaining to Sidon, an ancient seaport of Phœnicia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sidon.

siege (sēj), *n.* [ME. *sege*, OF. *siege*, F. *siège* a seat, a sie[ge], fr. (assumed) LL. *sedicum* a seat, a sitting, *sedicare* to [sit], fr. L. *sedere* to sit. See SIT; cf. SEE, *n.*] **1**. A seat; e[sp.] a royal seat; a throne. *Obs. or Archaic.* *S[penser.]*

> In our great hall there stood a vacant chair . . .
> And Merlin call'd it "The *siege* perilous." *Tenny[son.]*

2. *Obs.* Place or situation; seat. Specif.: **a** (1) Seat, an abode, place, town. (2) *Astrol.* A mansion. (3) A ca[mp], esp., the encampment of a besieging army. (4) A pr[...]. (5) A station, esp. that of the heron on the lookout [for] prey. **b** Seat, as source or origin. **c** Rank, grade; [sta]tion; estimation. "Men of royal *siege*." *Shak.*
3. **a** The sitting down of an army around or before a f[orti]fied place for the purpose of compelling its surrender or of reducing it by assault after systematic offensive operat[ions] and approaches; the act of besieging, or the state of b[eing] besieged. **b** Hence, a continued attempt to gain posses[sion].

> Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dr[yden.]*

4. Passage of excrements; stool; fecal matter. *Obs.*
5. A flock, as of herons or bitterns. *Obs. or Archaic*
6. The floor of a glass furnace.
7. A workman's bench.

siege, *v. t.*; SIEGED (sējd); SIEG′ING (sēj′ĭng). [From SIE[GE], *n.*; cf. F. *assiéger*.] To besiege; to beset. *Now Ra[re].*

siege artillery. *Mil.* Artillery of medium caliber, mou[nted] on carriages which serve for both transportation and fir[ing], capable of being moved with an army, but in general [used] only in sieges or stationary operations.

Siege Perilous. [See SIEGE, *n.*, 1.] The seat of dange[r at] King Arthur's Round Table, reserved for the knight [des]tined to achieve the quest of the Holy Grail and fatal t[o] others who should occupy it.

siege′work′ (sēj′wûrk′), *n.* *Mil.* Any of the works ere[c]ted for offense or defense by a besieging force; — usually in *pl.*

Sieg′fried (sēg′frēd; *G.* zēĸ′frēt), *n.* [G.] The hero of various German legends, particularly of the Nibelungenlied. Brought up in the forest by the demonic smith Mimer, in his youth he accomplished wonderful deeds, winning the hoard of the Nibelungs, the sword Balmung and the Tarnkappe (a cap or cloak that renders the wearer invisible), slaying a dragon and making himself invulnerable by bathing in its blood. He aids Gunther to win Brunhild, and himself weds the beautiful Kriemhild, Gunther's sister. He is treacherously killed by the fierce Hagen, who learns from Kriemhild the secret that Siegfried is vulnerable between his shoulders, and later gets the hoard, which he buries in the Rhine. Siegfried is the hero of two operas in Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung." Wagner makes Siegfried a son of Siegmund, and has him release from enchantment and wed the Valkyrie Brünnehilde previous to his falling in love with Gutrune (cf. SIGURD). See BRUNHILD, BRÜNNEHILDE, GUNTHER, GUTRUNE, HAGEN, KRIEMHILD, NIBELUNGS.

Sie-glin′gi-a (sē-glĭn′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Prof. *Siegling*, of Erfurt.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed perennial grasses, distinguished by the 2–many-flowered spikelets, with mostly perfect flowers.

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side boy. *Nav.* One of the members of the crew, from two to eight in number, who are detailed to stand at the gangway as a mark of respect to one arriving or departing. [*n.*, 5 **b**.]
side clearance. See CLEARANCE,
side coat. **a** *pl.* The long clothes worn by young infants **b** A greatcoat; also, a waistcoat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
side dish. One of the dishes subordinate to the main course.
side drum. A snare drum.
side′ful, *a.* Of good morals or manners. *Obs.*
side glance. A glance to one side.
side hatchet. A hatchet with its cutting edge beveled on one side only.
side hook. *Carp.* A notched piece of wood for clamping a board to a bench, etc.
side jointer. *Coopering.* = OVERSHAVE. [a side line. *U.S.*]
side′-line′, *v. t.* To hobble with
side′lin′er (sīd′lĭn′ẽr), *n.* A sidewinder.
side′lings (sĭd′lĭnz), *adv.* *Obs or Scot. & Dial.* **a** Sideling. **b** Furtively; stealthily
side′long, *v.t.* To side-line. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
side′man, *n.* = SIDESMAN, 2.
side′ness, *n.* Length. *Obs.*
sidenhand, *adv.* Aside. *Obs.*
side opera glass. Polemoscope.
side pipe. In a compound steam engine, a pipe affording a passage for live or exhaust steam between two steam chests.
side plane. A plane in which the cutting edge of the iron is at the side of the stock.
sider. † CIDER.
sid′er (sĭd′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who takes a side. *Obs. or R.* **2**. One who lives in a particular section, or side, as of a city.
side rabbet, *or* **rebate, plane**. A side plane used for enlarging grooves: — called also simply **side rabbet** *or* **rebate**.
Si′de-ra Lo′do-i′ce-a (sĭd′ē-rȧ lŏd′ō-ĭs′ē-ȧ). [NL., pl., fr. L. *sidus* star + NL. *Lodoiceus*, fr. the proper name *Louis*. See LOUIS.] The Saturnian satellites discovered by the elder Cassini and so named by him in honor of Louis XIV.
sid′er-at′ed (sĭd′ẽr-āt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *sideratus*, p. p. of *siderari* to be blasted by a constellation, fr. *sidus, sideris*, a constellation.] Planet-struck; blasted. *Obs.*
si-de′re-al-ize, *v. t.* To elevate to the stars; to etherealize. *Rare.*
si-de′re-an, *a.* Sidereal. *Obs.*
si-de′re-ous, *a.* [L. *sidereus*.] Sidereal. *Obs.* [bar.]
side rib. *Firearms.* A swivel
si-de′rism (sī-dē′rĭz′m), **sid′er-is′mus** (sĭd′ẽr-ĭz′mŭs; -ĭs′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σίδηρος iron.] A phenomenon similar to animal magnetism formerly supposed to result from the bringing of iron or other inorganic bodies into connection with the human body.
Sid′er-i′tis (sĭd′ẽr-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σιδηρῖτις (in Dioscorides), name of a weed, fr. σίδηρος iron.] *Bot.* A genus of European woolly menthaceous plants having small flowers with the corolla included in the calyx. They are called *ironworts*.
side rod. **a** *Mach.* Either of the rods connecting the piston-rod crosshead with the side levers, in a side-lever engine. **b** A locomotive coupling rod.
sid′er-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + *-graphy*.] Art of engraving steel; esp., a process of multiplying facsimiles of an engraved steel plate by rolling over it, when hardened, a soft steel cylinder, and then rolling the cylinder, when hardened, over a soft steel plate. — **sid′er-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), **sid′er-o-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sid′er-og′ra-phist** (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.*
sid′er-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + *-logy*.] The science of iron. *Rare.*
sid′er-o-mag-net′ic (sĭd′ẽr-ō-măg-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* = FERROMAGNETIC.
sid′er-o-man′cy (sĭd′ẽr-ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*sidero* + *mancy*.] Divination by observing straws burning on red-hot iron.
sid′er-o-mel′ane (sĭd′ẽr-ō-mĕl′ān), *n.* [*sidero-* + Gr. μέλαν, neut. of μέλας black.] *Petrog.* A kind of basaltic glass.
sid′er-o-scope′ (sĭd′ẽr-ō-skōp′), *n.* An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron by the magnetic needle.
sid′e-ro′sous, *a.* [LL. *siderosus*.] Siderated; also, full of stars. *Obs.*
side′shake′, *n.* Shake or play from side to side.
side′slip′, *v. i.* See SKID.
side slip. See SKID, *n.*
side slip. **a** A slip taken from the side of a plant. **b** An illegitimate child.
side′-split′ting, *a.* Affecting the sides convulsively, as laughter. *Colloq.*
side sprigs. *Poultry.* Well-defined lateral growths on the comb of a fowl, — considered defects in exhibition birds.
side step. A step aside, as, in boxing, to avoid a blow.
side′-step′, *v. i.* To take a side step. — *v. t.* To avoid, as a blow. Both *Colloq.*, and often fig.
side stitch. See STITCH, *n.*, 6.
side′-tak′ing (-tāk′ĭng), *n.* A taking sides, as with a party, sect, or faction.
side tool. *Mech.* Any tool with its cutting edge on one side, or sometimes, in wood-cutting tools, on one side and the end.
side′ward (-wẽrd), **side′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Sidewise.
side′ward, *a.* Lateral. *Rare.*
side′way′, *n.* Lateral space for passage; a roadside path; a sidewalk. *R.* [lateral. *R.*]
side′way′, *a.* Moving sidewise;
side′-wheel′er, *n.* **1**. A side-wheel steamer. *Colloq.* **2**. A pacing horse. *Slang.*
side wind. A wind from one side; hence, an indirect attack, or indirect means.
side′wipe′, *n.* **a** A covert blow; an indirect censure. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A swinging blow; a sidewinder. *U. S.* [sidewinder.]
side′wip′er (-wīp′ẽr), *n.* A
si′di (sē′dē), *n.* [Hind. *sīdī*, fr. *sayidī* my lord.] A title of respect given to an African Mohammedan, usually to one in authority; also, a negro. *Western India & East Africa.*
‖ **si Dieu n'ex′is′tait′ pas, il fau′drait′ l'in′ven′ter′** (sē dyû nĕg′zēs′tĕ′ pȧ, ēl fō′drĕ′ lăɴ′väɴ′tā′). [F.] If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him. *Voltaire.*
‖ **si di′is pla′cet**. [L.] If it pleases the gods.
sidings, *adv.* Sidewise. *Obs.*
siding tool. = SIDE TOOL.
sidir. † CIDER.
si′dler (sī′dlẽr), *n.* One who acts with indirectness. *Colloq.*
sid′lins (sĭd′lĭnz). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SIDELINGS. [*Obs.*]
Si-don′i-cal, *a.* Sidonian.
Sid′ro-phel (sĭd′rō-fĕl), *n.* In Butler's "Hudibras," an astrologer, supposed to represent William Lilly (1602-81).
sie. † SEA. [SIGH]
sie (sī; sē). Dial. Eng. var. of
sie, *v. i.* [AS. *sīgan*.] **a** To sink; fall; descend. *Obs.* **b** To drip; trickle. — *v. t.* To strain, as milk; to sift. Both *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sieche. † SEEK. [tury; age.]
‖ **siè′cle** (syĕ′kl'), *n.* [F.] Cen-
‖ **siè′cle d'or′** (dōr′). [F.] Golden age. [*Obs.*]
siege, *v. i.* To void excrement.
Sieg′linde (sēg′lĭnd; *G.* zēĸ′lĭn-dē), *n.* In the "Ring of the Nibelung," a daughter of Wotan (Woden), sister of Siegmund, and mother of Siegfried.

N O P Q R S

Sieg'mund (sēg'mŭnd ; *G.* zēk'mo͝ont), *n.* [G.] In the "Ring of the Nibelung," the son of Wotan (Woden) and father of Siegfried by Sieglinde, his sister. For aiding him in fight with Hunding, Sieglinde's husband, Brünnehilde is punished by Wotan. See BRÜNNEHILDE ; cf. SIGMUND.

Sie'mens's law (zē'mĕn-zĭz). [After E. Werner von *Siemens*, German inventor.] *Elec.* The law that the greater the ratio of counter electromotive force to impressed electromotive force in a motor, the greater is its efficiency.

si-en'na (sĭ-ĕn'ȧ), *n.* [It. *terra di Siena*, fr. *Siena* in Italy.] An earthy substance, brownish yellow when raw and orange-red or reddish brown when burnt, much used as a pigment. It owes its color to oxides of iron and, usually, of manganese.

si-er'ra (sĭ-ĕr'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., properly, a saw, fr. L. *serra* a saw. See SERRATE.] **1**. A ridge of mountains and craggy rocks, with a serrated or irregular outline ; as, the *Sierra* Nevada.
2. The pintado (fish).
3. *Astron.* The chromosphere.

si-es'ta (sĭ-ĕs'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. L. *sessitare* to sit much or long, v. freq. of *sedere, sessum*, to sit. See SIT.] A short sleep at midday or after dinner.

Sie'va bean, *or* **Sie'va** (sē'vȧ), *n.* A tropical American bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) of erect or slightly climbing habit ; also, its flat seed, which resembles, but is smaller than, the Lima bean (which see).

sieve (sĭv), *n.* [ME. *sive*, AS. *sife ;* akin to D. *zeef, zift*, OHG. *sib*, G. *sieb ;* cf. also AS. *séon* (for *sīhan*) to strain, filter, *sīgan* to fall, sink, strain, filter, E. dial. *sie* to sift, strain. Cf. SIFT.] **1**. A utensil with meshes through which the finer particles of a pulverized or granulated substance are passed to separate them from the coarser particles.
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A kind of coarse basket. **b** A measure of about a bushel.

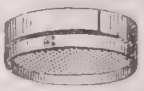
One form of Sieve

sieve and shears, a mode of divination, in regard to theft or marriage, by the use of a sieve suspended from the points of an open pair of shears ; coscinomancy. Called also **riddle and shears**.

sieve, *v. t. & i. ;* SIEVED (sĭvd) ; SIEV'ING (sĭv'ĭng). To sift.

sieve cell (sĭv). *Bot.* One of the thin-walled cells constituting a sieve tube.

sieve pit. *Bot.* One of the fine perforations in a sieve plate.

sieve plate. *Bot.* The thin perforated wall between the adjacent cells of a sieve tube ; also, a similar perforated area in the lateral walls of these cells, as in ferns.

sieve tissue. *Bot.* A form of conducting tissue usually associated with tracheal tissue in the vascular bundles, but occasionally found in the pith or cortex. It consists of sieve tubes, together with a certain number of companion cells in the higher plants. See PHLOËM.

sieve tube. *Bot.* A tube or vessel consisting of sieve cells placed end to end in rows, and separated by sieve plates through which the cell contents communicate. In trees and shrubs the sieve plate is blocked up in winter by a deposit of callose. See COMPANION CELL.

si-fak'a (sĭ-făk'ȧ), *n.* [Malagasy.] Any of several diurnal lemurs of the genus *Propithecus*. They have a long tail, silky, rather than woolly, fur, and are usually black and white. The diadem sifaka (*P. diadema*), which is the best known, has a white bar across the forehead.

Diadem Sifaka (*Propithecus diadema*).

sif'fle (sĭf''l), *n.* [F. *siffler* to whistle.] *Med.* A sibilant râle.

sift (sĭft), *v. t. ;* SIFT'ED ; SIFT'ING. [AS. *siftan*, akin to *sife* sieve. See SIEVE.] **1**. To separate with a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse ; as, to *sift* meal or flour.
2. To pass or cause to pass through or as through a sieve ; to dredge.
3. To separate as if with a sieve.
4. To examine critically or minutely.

> Let him but narrowly *sift* his ideas. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — SIFT, SCREEN, BOLT, WINNOW agree in denoting separation of coarser from finer parts. SIFT, SCREEN, and BOLT imply the use of a sieve or sievelike instrument ; WINNOW, the use of a fan. *Sift* and *winnow* are frequently used in fig. senses ; as, "documents, carefully *sifted* . . . from other papers of less moment" (*J. A. Symonds*) ; "*Winnow* from the coming step of time all chaff of custom" (*Keats*).

to sift out, to search out with care, as if by sifting.

sift. *v. i.* **1**. To pass through or as through a sieve.
2. To practice scrutiny or critical analysis.

sift'er (sĭf'tẽr), *n.* One that sifts ; a sieve or any sifting device ; as, an ash *sifter*.

sift'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIFT. Hence : *n.* **1**. A searching out ; an examination with close scrutiny.
2. *pl.* Screenings.

sigh (sī ; *a former pronunciation* sīth *was common in England as late as* 1800), *v. i. ;* SIGHED (sīd) ; SIGH'ING. [ME. *sighen, sizen ;* cf. also ME. *siken*, AS. *sīcan*, and ME. *sighten, siztlen, sihten*, AS. *siccettan ;* all, perh., of imitative origin.] **1**. To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it ; to make a deep single audible respiration, esp. as the involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, sorrow, or the like.
2. Hence, to lament ; grieve ; yearn ; often with *for ;* as, to *sigh* for past joys.
3. To make a sound like sighing, as a wind.

sigh, *v. t.* **1**. To exhale (the breath) in sighs. *Shak.*
2. To utter sighs over ; to lament or mourn over.

> Ages to come, and men unborn,
> Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

3. To express by sighs ; to utter in or with sighs ; — sometimes with *out ;* as, to *sigh* out one's grief.

sigh, *n.* [ME. *sigh ;* cf. ME. *sik*. See SIGH, *v. i.*] Act of sighing ; a deep and prolonged audible inspiration or respiration of air, esp. when involuntary and expressing some emotion or feeling, as grief, pleasure, relief.

> I could drive the boat with my *sighs*. *Shak.*

sigh'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIGH. Hence : *p. a.* Uttering sighs ; grieving ; lamenting. "*Sighing* millions." *Cowper.* — *n.* **a** Sighs, collectively. **b** Lamentation. *Obs. or R.* — **sigh'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sigh'ing-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

sight (sīt), *n.* [ME. *sight, sizt, siht*, AS. *gesiht, gesihð, gesiehð, gesyhð ;* akin to D *gezicht*, G. *sicht, gesicht*, Dan. *sigte*, Sw. *sigt*, fr. the root of E. *see*. See SEE, *v. t.*] **1**. The power of seeing ; the faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes. See VISION.

> O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain ! *Milton.*

2. Act of seeing ; perception of objects by the eye ; view.

> A cloud received him out of their *sight*. *Acts* i. 9.

3. That which is seen ; specif. : **a** A view ; esp., a spectacle ; a show ; something worth seeing ; — often in *pl. ;* as, the *sights* of a great city ; a beautiful *sight*. **b** Something odd, ludicrous, or the like ; as, her hat was a *sight*. *Colloq.*
4. Look ; aspect ; expression ; appearance. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
5. State of admitting unobstructed vision ; visibility ; open view ; region which the eye at one time surveys ; space through which the power of vision extends ; as, an object within *sight*.
6. **a** Inspection ; as, a letter intended for your *sight* only. **b** Insight ; opportunity for investigation ; as, he gave him a *sight* into the business. **c** Hence, an opportunity, in general ; a chance ; a "show." *Colloq.*
7. Mental view ; opinion ; judgment ; point of view.

> That which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the *sight* of God. *Luke* xvi. 15.

8. An aid to seeing, or to seeing how to do something ; specif. : **a** *pl.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* (1) The eyes. (2) Spectacles. **b** In a helmet, a perforation for the eye. *Shak.* **c** A small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which their direction is settled or ascertained ; as, the *sight* of a quadrant. **d** Any of various devices for showing the progress of an operation or the like ; as : (1) A glass pane through which the color of gases in the flues of a sulphuric acid plant can be observed. (2) *Mach.* A glass vessel or tube for exhibiting the flow of oil in a lubricating arrangement. **e** A device to guide the eye in aiming a firearm, usually consisting of a small piece of metal placed along the middle line of the top of the barrel. There are usually two sights, one fixed near the muzzle, the other near the breech, the latter usually having a groove or other opening through which the first can be seen. The rear sight is often so arranged that it can be raised or lowered according to the range, so that the sights may be held in line with the target even when the muzzle must be elevated to allow for the curve in the trajectory of the projectile. See OPEN SIGHT, PEEP SIGHT, TELESCOPE SIGHT, etc.

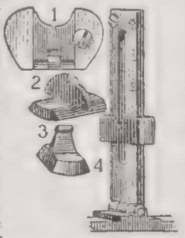

Sight, 8 e. 1 Open Rear Sight, with adjustable Slide ; 2 Ivory Bead Front Sight ; 3 Open Front Sight ; 4 Leaf Sight.

9 An aim or observation taken by means of a sight or sights.
10. A straight, uninterrupted stretch, as of a road or river. *Western U. S.*
11. In a drawing, picture, etc., that part of the surface, as of paper or canvas, which is within the frame or the border or margin. In a frame or the like, the opening.
12. A great number, quantity, or sum ; as, a *sight* of money. *Now Colloq.* "A *sight* of lawyers." *Latimer.*

Syn. — Vision ; view, show, spectacle, exhibition.

at sight, as soon as seen, or presented to sight ; as, a draft payable *at sight*, that is, on demand or presentation (formerly days of grace were allowed) ; to read Greek *at sight ;* to shoot a person *at sight*. — **on s.**, at sight.

sight (sīt), *v. t. ;* SIGHT'ED ; SIGHT'ING. **1**. To get sight of ; to see ; as, to *sight* land ; to *sight* a wreck.
2. To look at through or as through a sight ; to see or take a look at with care ; as, to *sight* an object, as a star.
3. To give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight or sights ; as, to *sight* a rifle or a cannon.
4. To equip with sights ; also, to adjust the sights of.

to sight the anchor, *Naut.*, to haul up the anchor until it can be seen whether it is fouled or clear.

sight, *v. i.* **1**. *Mil.* To take aim by a sight.
2. To look carefully in a given direction.

> *Sighting* along we see more of them on other trees. *Filibert Roth.*

sight bill, draft (or the like). One directing payment at sight, that is, on demand or presentation. Formerly grace days were allowed upon it.

sight'ed, *a.* **1**. **a** Having sight. *R.* **b** Having sight, or seeing, in a particular manner, as, short-*sighted*, quick-*sighted*.
2. **a** Having sights, as a rifle **b** Having the sights adjusted for a specified range ; as, *sighted* for 1,000 yards.

sight'en (sīt''n), *v. t. ;* SIGHT'ENED (-'nd) ; SIGHT'EN-ING. *Calico Printing.* To add sightening to (a paste).

sight'en-ing (-ĭng), *n.* *Calico Printing.* A fugitive color used to enable the printer to judge of the pattern.

sight'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIGHT.

sighting hood, *Nav.*, a raised hood with slits or peepholes in the sides, as on top of a turret, on a submarine, etc. — **s. shot**, a shot to ascertain the range, the quality of the firearm, to test the adjustment of the sights, etc. ; a trial shot.

sight'less, *a.* **1**. Wanting sight ; without sight , blind.
2. **a** Invisible. *Rare.* *Shak.* **b** Unsightly. *Obs.*
— **sight'less-ly**, *adv.* — **sight'less-ness**, *n.*

sight'ly, *a.* **1**. Pleasing to the sight ; comely. *L'Estrange.*
2. *Colloq.* **a** Conspicuous , open to sight ; as, a *sightly* hill. **b** Affording a fine view , as, a *sightly* eminence.

sight reader. One who reads at sight, esp. something that ordinarily requires previous study. Specif., a musician who can read or perform music at first sight of the score. — **sight reading**.

sight'-see'ing, *a.* Engaged in, or devoted to, seeing sights ; eager to see novelties or curiosities. — *n.* Act of seeing sights.

sight'-se'er (-sē'ẽr), *n.* One devoted to seeing sights or noted things, or eager to see novelties or curiosities.

sig'il (sĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *sigillum*. See SEAL a stamp.] *Archaic.* **a** A seal ; a signature. **b** A sign or mark, in astrology or magic.

Sig'il-la'ri-a (-ĭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sigillum* a seal.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil trees of the Middle Carboniferous, constituting the family Sigillariaceæ, with trunks marked with vertical rows of seal-like leaf scars.

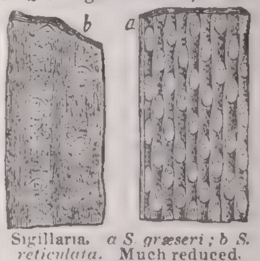

Sigillaria. *a S. græseri ; b S. reticulata.* Much reduced.

Sig'il-la'ri-a, *n. pl.* [L., fr. *sigillum* a seal. See SIGIL.] *Rom. Antiq.* The last two, or the sixth and seventh, days of the Saturnalia, on which little images or figures of earthenware were exposed for sale and given as presents ; hence, the little images themselves.

sig'il-late (sĭj'ĭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *sigillatus* adorned with little images.] **1**. Decorated by means of stamps, as pottery.
2. [L. *sigillum* a seal.] *Bot.* Decorated or marked with seals or seal-like markings ; as, a *sigillate* rootstock.

sig'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**. Decoration, as of pottery, by means of stamps.
2. The mark of a cicatrix.

sig'il-log'ra-phy (-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *sigillum* seal + E. *-graphy*.] The study of seals.

sig'la (sĭg'lȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Signs, abbreviations, letters, or characters standing for words, shorthand, etc., in ancient manuscripts, or on coins, medals, etc.

sig'los (sĭg'lŏs), *n. ;* *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [Gr. σίγλος, σίκλος.] *Antiq* **a** A Persian silver coin worth (at the ancient ratio of 13.3 : 1) about 28 cents in gold. **b** The Hebrew shekel.

sig'ma (sĭg'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. σιγμα.] **1**. The 18th letter (Σ, σ, ς, and, rarely used, C) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *S, s*, and representing the sound of *s* in *sun*.
2. *Zoöl.* A C-shaped sponge spicule.

sig'mate (-māt), *a.* [From SIGMA.] Having the shape or form of the Greek sigma or the letter S ; specif. : *Zoöl.* Designating C-shaped sponge spicules.

sig'ma-tism (sĭg'mȧ-tĭz'm) } *n.* [NL. *sigmatismus*. See SIGMA ;
sig'ma-tis'mus (-tĭz'mŭs ; -tĭs'mŭs) } -ISM.] Repetition or frequent occurrence of the letter *s* or its sound ; also, defective or difficult utterance of *s*.

sig'mo-dont (-mō-dŏnt), *n.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Sigmodontes. — *n.* One of the Sigmodontes.

Sig'mo-don'tes (-dŏn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σιγμα sigma

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siek, sieke. † SICK, SEEK.
sielde. † SELD.
siele. † CEIL.
sieme. † SEEM.
Sie'mens's ar'ma-ture. [See SIEMENS'S LAW.] *Elec.* = H ARMATURE.
Siemens's coil. [See SIEMENS'S LAW.] *Elec.* The longitudinally wound coil on a Siemens's, or H. armature.
Siemens's electrodynamometer [See SIEMENS'S LAW.] *Elec* An electrodynamometer consisting of a fixed coil and a movable coil which is restored to its initial position by turning a torsion head, the torsion thus indicated being proportional to the square of the current in the coils.
Siemens's gas. Producer gas.
Sie'mens-Mar'tin proc'ess, Siemens process. [After Sir William *Siemens*, German inventor in London, and E. & P. *Martin*, French inventors.] *Steel Manuf.* See OPEN-HEARTH. — **Siemens-Martin steel.**
Siemens's winding [See SIEMENS'S LAW.] *Elec.* Drum winding ; also, the winding on a Siemens's (H) armature.
sien. † SEE, *v.*
sience. † SCIENCE, SCION.
Si'en-ese' (sē'ĕn-ēz' ; -ēs' ; sĭ'ĕn-), *a* Of or pert. to Siena in Italy, the Roman *Sæna Julia*. — **Si'en-ese'**, *n. sing. & pl*
si'e-nite (sī'ē-nīt), **si'e-nit'ic** Vars. of SYENITE, SYENITIC.
Si'en-nese'. Var. of SIENESE.
si'ent, *n.* A scion *Obs.*
Si-er'ra Le-o'ne peach (sĭ-ĕr'ȧ lē-ō'nē). The Guinea peach.
si-er'ran (sĭ-ĕr'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sierra. *Rare*
sierra plum A Californian wild plum (*Prunus subcordata*), with somewhat spinescent branches and small red insipid fruit.
sierse. † SEARCE.
siet. † SIT.
sieth. † SCYTHE.
siethe. Obs. corrupt. of CHIVE.
sieu. Obs. pret. of SOW.
‖ **sieur** (syûr), *n.* [F., abbr. fr. *seigneur*. Cf. MONSIEUR, SEIGNIOR.] Sir ;— a title of respect used, esp. formerly, by the French.
sieve. † CHIVE.
sieve (sēv). Dial. Eng. var of SEAVE.
sieve disk. *Bot.* A sieve plate.
sieve pore. *Bot.* A sieve pit.
sieve vessel *Bot.* A sieve tube.
sieve'yer, *n.* One who makes sieves. *Obs.*
siev'ings (sĭv'ĭngz), *n. pl.* Siftings *Rare.*
siew. † SUE ; obs. pret of SOW.
siewet † SUET
siewte. † SUITE.
siex. † SIX.
Sif (sēf), *n* [Icel] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Thor, perhaps a fertility goddess.
Si-fat'ite (sē-făt'īt), *n.* One of an early Mohammedan sect, or school, holding to a literal interpretation of the Koran and to the idea of God's attributes being eternally inherent in his essence. Through their insistence on taking literally such expressions as "hands," "face," "sitting," etc., they fell into gross anthropomorphism.
sife † SIEVE.
sife (sīf), **siff** (sĭf), *n. & v.* [Cf. SIGH.] Sigh. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
sifethe, *n.* [AS. *sifeða*.] Bran.
sif'fle, *v. t.* [F. *siffler*.] To blow ; whistle ;— used reflexively. *Obs.* — **sif'fle-ment,** *n.* *Obs.*
sif'flet (sĭf'lĕt ; *F.* sē'flĕ'), *n.* [F.] *Theat.* Whistling.
‖ **sif'fleur'** (sē'flûr'), *n., masc. ;* **sif'fleuse'** (-flûz'), *n., fem. ; pl., masc.,* -FLEURS (-flûr') ; *fem.,* -FLEUSES (-flûz'). [F.] Whistler.
sif'flöt' (sē'flût'), *n.* [G. *sifflöte*, prob. fr. F. *sifflet* whistle, influenced by G. *flöte* flute.] *Music.* **a** A whistle flute. **b** A small flute stop of a whistling tone.
si'fon. Siphon. *Ref. Sp.*
sift, *n.* *Rare.* **a** That which is sifted. **b** Action of sifting.
sig. † SIGH.
sig (sĭg), *n.* [Akin to AS. *sīgan* to fall, ooze, filter.] Urine. *Dial.*
sig. *Abbr.* Signature.
‖ **Sig.**, *or* ‖ **sig.** *Abbr.* Signor ; Signore ; Signori.
sigaldren, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *sigegealdor* a charm that gives victory.] To enchant. *Obs.*
sigaldry, *n.* Enchantment ; sorcery. *Obs.*
Sig'a-nus (sĭg'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *sijān*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fishes related to the tangs, found in the western Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It constitutes a family, **Si-gan'i-dæ** (sĭ-găn'ĭ-dē).
Si-gaul'ti-an (sĭ-gôl'shĭ-ăn ; -tĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Sigault, a French physician. See SYMPHYSEOTOMY.
sige. † SAY, SIEGE.
sigeniery. † SEIGNIORY.
sigge. † SAY, *v.*
siggen. † SAY.
sig'ger (sĭg'ẽr), *v. i.* To trickle ; to leak. Cf. SICKER. *Dial. Eng.*
sigh. † SAW, *n. & pret.*
sigh (sī). Dial. Eng. var. of SIE.
sigh'-born', *a.* Sorrowful ; mournful. *Rare.*
sighd. Sighed. *Ref. Sp*
sighe. *n.* [AS. *sige*.] Victory ; success. *Obs.*
sighecraft, *n.* [AS. *sige* victory + *cræft* power, art, craft.] Magic. *Obs.*
sighefast, *a.* [AS. *sigefæst*.] Victorious. *Obs.*
sigh'er (sī'ẽr), *n.* One who sighs.
sigh'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
sight, *n. & v.* Sigh. *Obs.*
sight edge. *Shipbuilding.* The edge of an overlapping or outer strake of the shell plating.
sight elevation. *Gun.* See ANGLE OF ELEVATION **b** (1).
sight'ful, *a.* Easily or clearly seen ; perspicuous. *Obs.* — **sight'ful-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
sight'hole', *n.* A peephole.
sight'li-ness (sīt'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sight'mak'er, *n.* The creator of sight ; God. *Obs.* [*Illust.*
sight point See PERSPECTIVE.
sight'proof', *a.* Undiscoverable to sight ; invisible. [*R.*
sight'shot', *n.* Range of vision.
sights'man (sīts'măn), *n.* **a** A cicerone. *Obs.* **b** *Music.* One who reads or performs music readily at first sight. *Rare.*
sight'some, *a.* Sightly. *Obs.*
sight'wor'thy (sīt'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worth seeing.
sight'y (sīt'ĭ ; *Scot.* sĭk'tĭ), *a.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **a** Sharp-sighted ; farsighted. **b** Visible. *Obs.* **c** Splendid ; grand.
sighye. † SIGH, *v.* [mark. *Obs.*
si-gil'lar, *a.* Pert. to a seal or
Sig'il-la'ri-a'ce-æ (sĭj'ĭ-lā'rĭ-ā'sē-ē ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleobot.* See SIGILLARIA. — **sig'il-la'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
sig'il-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* *Paleobot.* Pert to *Sigillaria*.
sig'il-la'rid (-lā'rĭd), *n.* *Paleobot* One of the Sigillariaceæ.
sig'il-la'ri-oid (-rĭ-oid), *or* **sig'il-la'roid** (-roid), *a.* *Paleobot.* Resembling *Sigillaria*.
sig'il-la-ry (sĭj'ĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sigillum* seal.] Pert. to, or of the nature of, a seal or sealing.
sig'il-late, *v. t.* To seal.
sig'il-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Sigillate.
sig'il-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *sigillum* a seal : cf. OF. *sigillatif*.] *Obs.* **1**. Fit to seal ; belonging to a seal ; composed of wax. **2**. Tending to cicatrization : consolidative.
si-gil'lum (sĭ-jĭl'ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* A seal.
Sig'i-o'noth (sĭg'ĭ-ō'nŏth ; -nōth). *Bib.*
Sig'is-mon'da (sĭj'ĭs-mŏn'dȧ), *n.* See GUISCARDO.
Sig'is-mund (sĭj'ĭs-mŭnd), *n.* [G. ; cf. Goth. *sigis* victory, G. *sieg*, and OHG. *munt* hand, protection : cf. also F. *Sigismond*, fr. G.] Lit., conquering protection ; — masc. prop. name. F. *Sigismond* (sē'zhēs'môN') ; It. *Sigismondo* (sē'jēs-mōn'dō), *Sismondo* (sēs-mōn'dō) ; Sp *Sigismundo* (sē'hēs-mo͞on'dō ; 172) ; Pg. *Sigismundo* (sē'zhēs-mo͞on'do͞o) ; G. *Sigismund* (zē'gĭs-mo͝ont), *Sigmund* (zēk'-mo͝ont). [See TANCRED, 3.
Sig'is-mun'da (-mŭn'dȧ), *n*
siglaton. † CICLATOUN.
sig'mate, *v. t.* To change (the termination of a syllable) by adding a sigma or *s*.
sig-mat'ic (sĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.* *Gram.* Characterized by the use or addition of sigma or *s*, as certain tenses.
sig-ma'tion (sĭg-mā'shŭn). *n.*

(*ς*) + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* A supergeneric group of rodents having biserially tuberculate molars and including all indigenous American murine rodents except the wood rats, voles, and lemmings.

sig′moid (sĭg′moid), *a.* [Gr. σιγμοειδής; σίγμα sigma + εἶδος form, likeness: cf. F. *sigmoïde.*] **1.** Curved in two directions, like the letter S, or the Greek ς.
2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the sigmoid flexure of the intestine, as the **sigmoid artery**, a branch of the inferior mesenteric.
sigmoid cavity. *Anat.* **a** Either of two articular surfaces on the ulna: the *greater*, between the olecranon and coronoid processes for articulation with the humerus; the *lesser*, on the outer side of the coronoid process for articulation with the radius. **b** An articular surface on the inner side of the distal end of the radius for articulation with the ulna. — **s. flexure**, an **S**-shaped curve, as in the neck of a bird or turtle; specif., *Anat.*, the contracted and crooked part of the intestine between the descending colon and the rectum, terminating in the latter at the brim of the true pelvis. — **s. notch**, *Anat.*, the notch between the coronoid and condyloid processes of each side of the lower jaw. — **s. valves**, *Anat.*, the semilunar valves of the heart.

sig′moid-i′tis (-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *sigmoid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.

Sig′mund (sĭg′mŭnd; *G.* zēk′mo͝ont), *n.* [Icel. *Sigmundr.*] In the Volsunga Saga, a Volsung, father of Sigurd, the counterpart of Siegmund in the "Ring of the Nibelung."

sign (sīn), *n.* [F. *signe*, L. *signum*; cf. AS. *segen*, *segn*, a sign, standard, banner, also fr. L. *signum*. Cf. ENSIGN, RESIGN, SEAL a stamp, SIGNAL, SIGNET.] **1.** That by which anything is made known or represented; that which furnishes evidence; a mark; a token; an indication; a proof.
2 A remarkable event, considered by the ancients as indicating the will of some deity; a prodigy; an omen; specif., an event considered by the Jews as indicating the divine will, or as manifesting an interposition of the divine power for some special end; a miracle; a wonder.

Through mighty *signs* and wonders. *Rom.* xv. 19.

3. Something serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing; a token; a memorial.

What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign*. *Num.* xxvi. 10.

4. Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents an idea; a type; as, the *sign* of the cross.

Saint George of Merry England, the *sign* of victory. *Spenser.*

5. a A word or a character regarded as the outward manifestation of thought; as, words are the *signs* of ideas. **b** A motion, an action, or a gesture by which a thought is expressed, or a command or a wish made known. **c** Hence, one of the gestures of pantomime, or of a language of signs such as those used by the savages, or those used by the deaf and dumb. Educators of the deaf distinguish between **natural signs**, which serve for communicating ideas, and **methodical**, or **systematic**, **signs**, adapted for the dictation, or the rendering, of written language, word by word; and thus the *signs* are to be distinguished from the **manual alphabet**, by which words are spelled on the fingers.
6. A military emblem carried on a banner or a standard; also, *Obs.*, a banner. *Milton.*
7. A lettered board, or other conspicuous notice, placed on or before a building, room, shop, or office to advertise the business there transacted, or the name of the person or firm conducting it; a publicly displayed token or notice.
8. *Astron.* A division of the ecliptic or zodiac. The twelve *signs* are reckoned eastward from the point of intersection of ecliptic and equator (at the first point of Aries), in the order given below. Their names were originally the names of the constellations occupying severally the divisions of the zodiac; but, by precession of the equinoxes, the signs have separated about 30 degrees from these constellations, and each of the latter now lies in the sign next in advance, or to the east, of the one bearing its name, as the constellation Aries in the sign Taurus, etc. See also ZODIAC.

NO.	NAME & SYMBOL		SUN ENTERS C.	NO.	NAME & SYMBOL		SUN ENTERS C.
1	**Aries**, Ram	♈	Mar. 20	8	**Scorpio**, Scorpion	♏	Oct. 23
2	**Taurus**, Bull	♉	Apr. 20	9	**Sagittarius**, Archer	♐	Nov. 23
3	**Gemini**, Twins	♊	May 20	10	**Capricornus**, Goat	♑	Dec. 21
4	**Cancer**, Crab	♋	June 21	11	**Aquarius**, Water Bearer	♒	Jan. 20
5	**Leo**, Lion	♌	July 22	12	**Pisces**, Fishes	♓	Feb. 19
6	**Virgo**, Virgin	♍	Aug. 22				
7	**Libra**, Balance	♎	Sept. 22				

9. *Math.* A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them; as, the *signs* + (plus); — (minus), ÷ (of division), etc.; also, any abbreviation or conventional mark having a meaning fixed by usage or prescription; as, the integral *sign* ∫, the radical *sign* √, the combinant *sign* [ ], the vector sign *U*, etc.
10. *Med.* An objective evidence of disease; that is, one appreciable by some one other than the patient. The terms *symptom* and *sign* are often used synonymously, but properly they differ in that the former is perceived only by the patient. The term *sign* is often further restricted to the purely local evidences of disease afforded by direct examination of the organs involved, as distinguished from evidences of general disturbance afforded by the temperature, pulse, etc., and is then often called *physical sign*.
11. *Music.* Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc.
12. *Theol.* That which, being external, stands for, or signifies, something spiritual. Cf. SACRAMENT, 3
13. A watchword; a signal cry. *Obs.*
14. *Hunting.* A trace; a spoor; as, a bear *sign*. *U. S.*
Syn. — SIGN, SIGNAL. SIGN is the general term: a SIGNAL is esp. a prearranged sign, or one that is markedly significant or conspicuous. See EMBLEM.
sign manual, an autograph signature; specif., the official signature of a sovereign, chief magistrate, or the like, to an official document, as letters patent, to give validity.

☞ See the Table of ARBITRARY SIGNS.

— **s. of summation**, *Math.*, the Greek capital Σ placed before a general term to indicate the sum of all terms of which it is the type. Commonly this term has an index that takes a series of integral values; this is then written above and below the Σ with its greatest and least values; thus, $\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{\lfloor 2n+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{\lfloor 3} + \frac{x^5}{\lfloor 5} - \frac{x^7}{\lfloor 7} + \ldots$ When no index is used, but only different letters, the Latin *S* is sometimes used, esp. by the French; thus, Σ*ab* or *Sab* means *ab* + *ac* + *bc*. — **sign of the cross. a** A badge representing the cross of Christ. **b** The motion of the right hand forming a cross, as made by a Roman Catholic priest or worshiper, esp. such a motion from the forehead to the breast, and from the left to the right shoulder.

sign (sīn), *v. t.*; SIGNED (sīnd); SIGN′ING. [From SIGN, *n.*: cf. F. *signer*, L. *signare* to mark, set a mark upon, fr. *signum*. See SIGN, *n.* ME. had also *seinen* to cross (one's self), bless, either fr. AS. *segnian*, v. (*segn*, n.), or OF. *seignier*; both fr. L.] **1.** To make a sign upon; to mark with a sign, esp. with the sign of the cross. *Archaic.*

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. To represent by a sign; to make known in a typical or emblematic manner, in distinction from speech; to signify.

I *signed* to Browne to make his retreat. *Scott.*

3. To mark; to betoken; to symbolize. *Now Rare. Shak.*
4. a To affix a signature to; to ratify by hand or seal; to subscribe in one's own handwriting. **b** To write (a signature); as, to *sign* one's name.
5. To assign or convey formally; — used with *away* and sometimes with *off*.
6. To engage or hire by securing the signature of; as, the baseball manager has *signed* a new player.
7. To signify by, or express in, a sign language.

sign (sīn), *v. i.* **1.** To be a sign or omen. *Obs. Shak.*
2. To make a sign or signal, to communicate directions or intelligence by a sign or signs.
3. To write one's name, esp. as a token of assent, responsibility, or obligation; — often, *Colloq.*, with *off*; as, to *sign off*, i. e., to relinquish one's claims.
4. To communicate or converse in a sign language.

sign′a-ble (sīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Suitable to be signed; requiring signature; as, a document *signable* by a certain person.
2. Having the ability to sign. *Rare.*

sig′nal (sĭg′năl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *signale*, fr. L. *signum*. See SIGN, *n.*] **1.** A token; foreshadowing; sign. *Obs.*

The weary sun . . .
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shak.*

2. A sign made to give notice of something, as of a command or danger, as, a *signal* to fire.
3. a A sign, event, or watchword which has been agreed upon as the occasion of concerted action. **b** That which incites to action; an initial cause or impulse.
Syn. — See SIGN.

sig′nal, *a.* [Cf. F. *signalé*, p. p. *signaler* to signalize. See SIGNAL, *n.*] Noticeable; distinguished from what is ordinary; as, a *signal* exploit; a *signal* failure.
Syn. — Eminent, remarkable, memorable, extraordinary, notable, striking, conspicuous. See PROMINENT.

sig′nal, *v. t.*; SIG′NALED (-năld) or SIG′NALLED; SIG′NAL-ING or SIG′NAL-LING. [From SIGNAL, *n.*] **1.** To communicate by signals; as, to *signal* orders.
2. To notify by a signal or signals; to make a signal or signals to; as, to *signal* a fleet to anchor. *M. Arnold.*

sig′nal, *v. i.* To make a signal or signals; to communicate by a signal or signals.

signal corps. *Mil.* In the United States army, the staff corps, organized under Act of Oct. 1, 1890, which has charge of military signaling, of telegraph, telephone, and balloon work, etc. It is commanded by the Chief Signal Officer, of the rank of brigadier general, and is under the supervision of the Chief of Staff. **b** = SIGNAL SERVICE **b**. *Obs.*

sig′nal-ize (sĭg′năl-īz), *v. t.*; SIG′NAL-IZED (-īzd); SIG′NAL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [From SIGNAL, *a.*] **1. a** To make signal.

It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of *signalizing* themselves. *Burke.*

b To point out carefully or distinctly.
2. To signal; to indicate by a signal, as a ship's arrival. *R.*
3. To make a signalment of; to describe as in signaletics.

sig′nal-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN A man whose business is to manage or display signals; esp.: **a** A man who sets the signals by which railroad trains are run or warned. **b** A man who transmits orders from the foreman of a gang of men to the engineer who runs the hoisting or hauling engine, as in logging, excavating, building, etc.

sig′nal-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *signalement.*] Description by peculiar, appropriate, or characteristic marks; specif., the systematic description of a person for purposes of identification. The Bertillon signaletic system comprises: the **anthropometrical signalment**, consisting of exact measurements of height, reach of the outstretched arms, height of trunk (of a man sitting), curvature of the vertebral column, length and width of head, length and width of right ear, length of left foot, of left middle and little fingers, and of left forearm: besides which measurement of the bizygomatic diameter and impression showing the skin convolutions of the ball of the thumb and first three fingers of the right hand may also be given; the **descriptive signalment**, including precise observations of the color and peculiarities of the iris of the left eye and of the hair and complexion, of the peculiarities of the nose and right ear, and of general traits of the features; the signalment by peculiar marks, or **pathological signalment**, including localization and description of peculiarities of the bodily surface, such as deformities, scars, tattooings, moles, warts, etc. Statistical observations as to age, name, nationality, education, and record, etc., are added.

signal service. a The system or occupation of communicating by signals, as in military operations. **b** An organization or body charged with operating such a system; specif., formerly in the United States, [*caps.*] a bureau in the War Department composed of a Chief Signal Officer and officers and men detailed from the Corps of Engineers of the army. See WEATHER BUREAU.

sig′na-ry (sĭg′nȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *signum* sign.] **1.** A sign; seal; mark. *Obs.*
2. A series or arrangement of signs, as hieroglyphs or syllabic or alphabetic signs. *W. M. Flinders Petrie.*

sig′nate (sĭg′nāt), *a.* [L. *signatus*, p. p. See SIGN, *v. t.*] **a** Designate. **b** *Zoöl.* Having markings like letters.
signate matter, *Schol.*, matter distinct in fact but not different in character in two or more individuals. — **signate predication.** See EXERCISED PREDICATION.

sig′na-to-ry (sĭg′nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *signatorius.*] **1.** Relating to a seal, as of a document; used in sealing. *Obs.*
2. Signing; joining or sharing in a signature; bound by the terms of a signed agreement, esp. an international convention; as, *signatory* powers.

sig′na-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A signer; one who signs or subscribes; specif., a government bound jointly with others to the terms of a signed convention.

sig′na-ture (-tūr), *n.* [F. *signature*, or LL. *signatura*, fr. L. *signare*, *signatum*. See SIGN, *v. t.*] **1.** A sign, stamp, or mark impressed, as by a seal. *Now Rare.*

The brain, being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images. *I. Watts.*

2. The name of any person, written with his own hand to signify that the writing which precedes accords with his wishes or intentions; a sign manual; an autograph.
3. In technical senses: **a** *Old Physiol.* An outward mark by which internal characteristics were supposed to be indicated. **b** *Old Med.* A resemblance between the external characters of a disease and those of some physical agent (as that between the red skin of scarlet fever and a red cloth); supposed to indicate this agent in the treatment of the disease. **c** *Music.* Short for KEY SIGNATURE, TIME SIGNATURE. **d** *Print.* (1) A letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book or pamphlet, as a direction to the binder in arranging and folding the sheets. (2) The printed sheet so marked, or the form from which it is printed; as, to reprint one or more *signatures*. *Star signatures* (as A*, 1*) are the same characters, with the addition of asterisks, used on the first pages of offcuts, as in 12mo sheets. **e** *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the directions to the patient, usually prefaced by *S* or *Sig.* (an abbrev. of Latin *signa*, imperative of *signare*, to sign or mark). **f** *Scots Law.* A writing prepared to be signed or sealed as the ground or warrant for a proposed royal grant or charter, — abolished by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 51 (1847). **g** *R. C. Ch.* A rescript used in granting a papal pardon. **h** Act of signing. *Dial. or Rare*

sign′board′ (sīn′bōrd′; 201), *n.* A board for or bearing a notice or sign.

sig′net (sĭg′nĕt), *n.* [OF. *signet* a signet, F., a bookmark, dim. of *signe*; cf. OF. *seignet* signet, dim. of *sein* a mark, a seal, F. *seing* signature, L. *signum*. See SIGN, *n.*; cf. SENNET.] A seal; esp.: **a** In England, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters and grants that pass by bill under the sign manual; — called also *privy signet*. **b** The impression made by or as by a seal or signet.

sig′net, *v. t.*; SIG′NET-ED; SIG′NET-ING. To mark or authenticate with the official signet or seal.

signet ring. A ring containing a signet, or private seal.

sign factor. *Math.* The expression $(-1)^n$, which is alternately + 1 and — 1 according as *n* is even or odd.

sig-nif′i-cance (sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kăns), *n.* [L. *significantia.*]
1. Quality or state of being significant; expressiveness.
2. That which is signified; meaning; import; as, the *significance* of a nod, gesture, word, look, etc.
3. Quality of being important; importance; moment; weight; consequence; as, a matter of *significance*.
Syn. — See MEANING.

sig-nif′i-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *significans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *significare*. See SIGNIFY.] **1.** Fitted or designed to signify or make known something; having a meaning.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. *Raleigh.*

2. Suggesting or containing some covert or special meaning; standing as a sign or token; expressive or suggestive; as, a *significant* look, circumstance.
3. Deserving to be considered; important; momentous.
Syn. — SIGNIFICANT, EXPRESSIVE. That is SIGNIFICANT which has meaning, or (esp.) which hints or suggests some special import; that is EXPRESSIVE which is full of, or characterized by, (often vivid) expression; as, all sounds are not *significant*, a forcible and *expressive* word; a *significant* look, an *expressive* face. See MEANING.
significant figures, *Arith.*, figures that remain to a number or decimal after the ciphers at the right or left are canceled. Thus, the *significant figures* of 25,000, or of .0025, are 25.

sig-nif′i-cant, *n.* That which has significance; a sign; a token; a symbol. *Rare. Wordsworth.*

sig-nif′i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [L. *significatum*, neut. p. p. of *significare*. See SIGNIFY.] *Logic.* One of several characters or instances signified by a common term. *Whately.*

sig′ni-fi-ca′tion (sĭg′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *significatio*: cf. F. *signification.*] **1.** Act of signifying; a making known by signs or other means; specif., *Civil Law*, a formal notification, as of a judicial decree or sentence. *Rare.*

A *signification* of being pleased. *Landor.*

2. That which is signified or made known; that meaning which a sign, character, or token is intended to convey; as, the *signification* of words.
3. Specif., *Logic*, the connotation or comprehension of a term or the implications of a proposition.
4. Importance; significance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See MEANING.

sig-nif′i-ca-tive (sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kȧ-tĭv; -kā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *significativus*: cf. F. *significatif.*] **1.** Betokening or representing by an external sign.
2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a meaning, esp. a covert one; significant.

Destitute of *significative* words. *Camden.*

3. *Logic.* Expressing or naming an object without implication of any other; categorematic; — said of terms.
— **sig-nif′i-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **sig-nif′i-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

sig-nif′i-ca′tor (sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *significateur.*] One that signifies; specif., *Astrol.*, a planet that rules a house; the apheta.

sig-nif′i-ca-to-ry (sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *significatorius.*] Significant. — *n.* That which is significatory.

sig′ni-fi-ca′vit (sĭg′nĭ-fĭ-kā′vĭt), *n.* [L., (he) has signified, perf. ind. of *significare* to signify.] *Eng. Eccl. Law.*

The addition of a sigma or *s* to the end of a syllable.
sig-moi′dal (sĭg-moi′dăl), *a.* Sigmoid. — **sig-moi′dal-ly**, *adv.*
sign. Aphetic for ASSIGN. *Obs.*
‖ **sig′na**, *n.*, *L. pl.* of SIGNUM.
sig′na-cle, *n.* [L. *signaculum.*] A sign or seal: a token. *Obs.*
sig′nal-er, **sig′nal-ler**, *n.* One that signals.
sig′na-let′ic (sĭg′nȧ-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* See SIGN, SIGNAL.] **a** *Math.* Of or pert. to the signs plus (+) and minus (—). **b** Of or pert. to signalments or signaletics.
sig′na-let′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science or process of making and using signalments. [SIGNALETICS.]
sig′nal-ism (sĭg′năl-ĭz'm), *n.* =
sig′nal-ist, *n.* One who signals.
sig-nal′i-ty (sĭg-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being signal, or remarkable. *Obs.*
sig′nal-ler. Var. of SIGNALER.
sig′nal-ly, *adv.* of SIGNAL.
signal tower. A tower from which signals are displayed or controlled; specif., *Railroads*, a switch tower for a block system.
signance, *n.* Sign; token. *Obs.*
sig′na-ta-ry (sĭg′nȧ-tă-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* = SIGNATORY.
signate. ✝ SENNET.
sig-na′tion (sĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *signatio*. See SIGN, *v. t.*] Sign given; marking.
sig′na-ture, *v. t.* To mark with or as with a signature. *Obs.*
sig′na-tur′ist (sĭg′nȧ-tūr′ĭst), *n. Obs.* **1.** One who holds to belief in signatures. See SIGNATURE, 3 **a** & **b**.
2. One who makes a mark or [signature.]
signd. Signed. *Ref. Sp.*
signefiance. ✝ SIGNIFIANCE.
signefie. ✝ SIGNIFY.
sign′er (sīn′ẽr), *n.* One who [signs.]
sig′net. ✝ CYGNET, SENNET.
sig′ni-fer, *n.* [L.; *signum* sign + *ferre* to bear.] Zodiac. *Obs.*
sig-nif′er-ous, *a.* That bears a sign or ensign. *Obs.*
sig′ni-fi′a-ble (sĭg′nĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being signified or of being represented by signs.
signifiance, *n.* [OF., also *signefiance.*] Significance. *Obs.*
sig-nif′i-can-cy (sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Significance.
sig-nif′i-cant-ly, *adv.* of SIGNIF-[ICANT.]
sig-nif′i-cant-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*
sig-nif′i-cate, *a.* Signified. *R.*
significate form. *Schol.* A form specified by a name.
Sig-nif′i-ca-tist, *n.* = SACRAMENTARIAN **a**. *Obs.*
sig-nif′i-ca-tiv. Significative. [*Ref. Sp.*]
sig-nif′i-ca-ture (sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kȧ-tūr), *n.* An individual peculiarity or mark. *Rare.*
sig-nif′ics (sĭg-nĭf′ĭks), *n.* The

a The bishop's certificate of a man's having stood excommunicate for forty days, formerly used for obtaining from chancery the (obsolete) writ *de excommunicato cupiendo*, for imprisoning him till he submit himself to the authority of the church. **b** The writ itself.

sig'ni-fy (sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; SIG'NI-FIED (-fīd); SIG'NI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *signifier*, L. *significare; signum* a sign + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See SIGN, *n.*; -FY.] **1.** To show by a sign; to communicate by any conventional token, as words, gestures, signals, or the like; to make known; express; as, he *signified* his desire to be present.

> I'll to the king; and *signify* to him
> That thus I have resign'd my charge to you. *Shak.*

2. To mean; import; denote; betoken; — often used impersonally; as, it *signifies* little.

> He bade her tell him what it *signified*. *Chaucer.*

3. To make a similitude of; to represent. *Obs.*

Syn. — Express, manifest, declare, utter, intimate, betoken, denote, imply, mean.

sig'ni-fy, *v. i.* To have meaning or significance; to matter; to be of consequence; — often used impersonally; as, it does not *signify*, i. e., it is of no importance.

si'gnior (sēn'yēr), *n.* [Cf. SEIGNIOR.] Sir; Mr.; — English form of the Italian *signor* and the Spanish *señor*.

sign'less (sīn'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no sign; esp., *Math.*, having no algebraic sign; also, essentially positive, as the modulus of an imaginary.

2. Making no sign; passive. *Rare.*

‖ **si'gnor** (sē'nyōr), *n.* [It.] **1.** See SIGNORE.

2. A lord or gentleman, esp. an Italian of distinction or rank. "Two most worshipful *signors*." *R. D. Blackmore.*

‖ **si-gno'ra** (sē-nyō'rä), *n.*; *pl.* -RE (-rā). [It.] Madam; Mrs.; — a title of address or respect among Italians.

‖ **si-gno're** (sē-nyō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rē). [It. See SEIGNIOR.] Sir; Mr.; — a title of address or respect among Italians. When used before a person's name the form is **signor**.

‖ **si'gno-ri'na** (sē'nyō-rē'nä), *n.*; *pl.* SIGNORINE (-nā). [It.] Miss; — a diminutive of *signora*.

‖ **si'gno-ri'no** (-nō), *n.*; *pl.* SIGNORINI (-nē). [It.] Young gentleman; master; — a diminutive of *signore*.

sign'post' (sīn'pōst'), *n.* A post for or bearing a sign or signs; specif., a guidepost.

sig'num (sĭg'nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [L.] A sign, as a cross or mark made in lieu of signature.

Si'gurd (zē'gōōrt), *n.* [Icel. *Sigurðr.*] The hero of the Volsunga Saga. He is reared by Reginn, slays Fafnir, delivers and plights troth with Brynhild, then, after drinking a magic potion, marries Gunnar's sister Gudrun and aids Gunnar to win Brynhild, and at the latter's instigation is treacherously slain by Gunnar's brother. Cf. SIEGFRIED; see BRYNHILD, GUNNAR, GUDRUN, FAFNIR.

Si'gyn (sē'gün), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Loki. After he is bound beneath the venom-dripping serpent, she catches the venom in a bowl and saves him from all the drops save those which fall when the bowl is being emptied.

Sikes, Bill (sīks). A brutal thief and housebreaker in Dickens's "Oliver Twist." He persecutes Oliver, murders his own mistress, Nancy, and unintentionally kills himself.

Sikh (sēk), *n.* [Hind. *Sikh*, properly, a disciple.] An adherent of Sikhism. Many of the Sikhs are soldiers in the native British-Indian army. — **Sikh**, *a.*

Sikh'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets and practices of a Hindu sect founded about 1500 A. D. in the Punjab in a religious reform movement and later developed into a powerful military organization. It involves belief in one god, prohibits idolatry, pilgrimages, use of charms, faith in witchcraft, etc. It abolishes caste distinctions and refuses to recognize Brahmanical supremacy. Cf. ADIGRANTH.

si'khra (sē'krȧ; shē'-), *n.* Also, **si'kra** (-krȧ), **si'kar** (-kȧr). [Skr. *çikhara* point, peak, spire.] A pyramidal tower; generally, a vimana (which see); sometimes, a tower with convexly curved sides, or a convexly pyramidal part of such a tower.

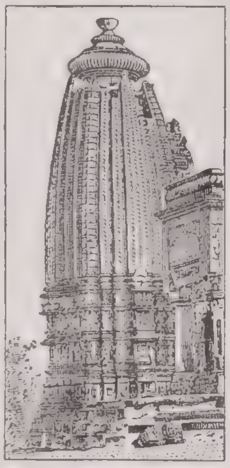
Sikhra.

si'lage (sī'lāj), *n.* [Cf. SILO, ENSILAGE.] *Agric.* Fodder, usually finely cut, preserved by compressing it while green in a silo, pit, or stack, where it is kept covered from the air. Physical, chemical, and bacterial changes commonly occur in silage. To these causes its peculiar odor and flavor are due.

Si'le-na'ce-æ (sī'lē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Silene*. See SILENE.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Chenopodiales), the pink family, characterized by stems usually swollen at the joints, opposite leaves, and perfect, regular, mostly obdiplostemonous flowers, with a superior ovary having a free central placenta. There are about 70 genera and 1,500 species, of wide distribution. *Dianthus, Silene*, and *Lychnis* include many handsome garden species. *Scleranthus, Paronychia*, etc., have very small apetalous flowers, and include some common weeds. The family is often called *Caryophyllaceæ*. — **si'le-na'ceous** (sī'lē-nā'shŭs), *a.*

si'lence (sī'lĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *silentium*. See SILENT.] **1.** State of keeping or being silent; forbearance from speech or other noise; muteness; as, his *silence* caused anxiety. "*Silence* which doth follow talk." *Shelley.*

2. Absence of mention: **a** Oblivion; obscurity.

> And what most merits fame, in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

b Secrecy; failure to make something known; as, there is much *silence* in his letters on that point.

3. Absence of sound or noise, absolute or general stillness; as, the *silence* of night.

4. In distilled spirits, flatness; lack of flavor or odor. *Rare.*

si'lence, *interj.* Be silent; — used elliptically for *let there be silence*, or *keep silence*. *Shak.*

si'lence, *v. t.*; SI'LENCED (sī'lĕnst), SI'LENC-ING (-lĕn-sĭng). **1.** To compel to silence; to cause to be still; to stop the noise of; as, to *silence* a crying child.

> *Silence* that dreadful bell; it frights the isle. *Shak.*

2. *Mil.* Specif., to cause to cease hostile firing, esp. by return fire; as, to *silence* the batteries of an enemy.

3. To restrain from the exercise of any function, privilege of instruction, or the like, esp. from the act of preaching.

> The Rev. Thomas Hooker of Chelmsford, in Essex, was *silenced* for nonconformity. *B. Trumbull.*

4. To put to rest; to put into abeyance, to quiet.

> This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon.*

si'lenc-er (-lĕn-sēr), *n.* One that silences; specif.: **a** The muffler of an internal-combustion engine. **b** Any of various devices to silence the humming noise of telegraph wires. **c** A device for silencing the report of a firearm shooting its projectiles singly, as a tubular attachment for the muzzle having circular plates that permit the passage of the projectile but impart a rotary motion to, and thus retard, the exploding gases.

Si-le'ne (sī-lē'nē), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A very large and widely distributed genus of plants typifying the Silenaceæ. They have mostly showy flowers of various colors, with a 10-nerved, 5-toothed calyx and 3 styles. Many species are cultivated under the names *catchfly* and *campion*. See BLADDER CAMPION, MOSS CAMPION, WILD PINK.

si'lent (sī'lĕnt), *a.* [L. *silens, -entis*, p. pr. of *silere* to be silent; akin to Goth. ana-*silan*.] **1.** Making no utterance: **a** Speechless; mute. **b** Indisposed to talk; taciturn; not loquacious. **c** Making no mention; uncommunicative.

2. Free from sound or noise; making no sound or noise; perfectly quiet; still; as, a *silent* room; the wind is *silent*.

3. a Unuttered; unspoken; unexpressed; as, *silent* grief, amazement, or agony. **b** *Pron.* Not pronounced; having no sound; quiescent; as, *e* is *silent* in "fable."

4. Flavorless; flat; — said of spirit, esp. rectified spirit used in the arts, in making factitious brandy, etc.

Syn. — SILENT, TACITURN, RETICENT, RESERVED. SILENT, as here compared (see NOISELESS), may imply either a transient state or a characterizing quality; TACITURN suggests habitual disinclination to speech; as, "We paused . . . and . . . hand in hand, sat *silent*" (*Tennyson*); "Genoa, where men were brave and *silent* and maidens frank like the sea" (*M. Hewlett*); "a man rather *taciturn* in speech; *silent* when there was nothing to be said; but pertinent, wise, sincere when he did speak" (*Carlyle*); "The secrets of nature have not more gift in *taciturnity*" (*Shak.*). One is RETICENT who is disposed to keep one's own counsel; RESERVED often adds to *reticent* the implication of coldness or restraint of manner; as, "He was new, and therefore immediately aroused her curiosity; he was *reticent*, and kept it awake" (*Stevenson*); "the power of holding one's tongue, which is called *reticence*" (*Jowett*); a *reserved* and distant demeanor; cf. "wrapping a cloak of *reserve* about my internal hopes and aims" (*J. A. Symonds*); "that delicate and honorable *reserve* which, for the most part, restrains us from the public exposure of our own errors and infirmities" (*De Quincey*). See DUMB, STILL, SHY.

silent discharge. *Elec.* **a** A discharge accompanied by little or no noise, as the brush discharge. **b** See ELECTRIC EFFLUVIUM. — **s. partner.** See PARTNER, 3. — **S. Sister**, the University of Dublin, or Trinity College; — so called formerly on account of its former literary unproductiveness. — **s. system**, a system of penal discipline which forbids conversation among prisoners.

si'lent, *n.* **1.** That which is silent; a time of silence. *Obs. or R.* "The *silent* of the night." *Shak.*

2. *Elec.* A switch for cutting out an alarm by a short circuit without interfering with other alarms on the same circuit.

si-len'ti-a-ry (sī-lĕn'shĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *silentiarius*. See SILENCE.] **1.** One appointed to keep silence and order, as in a court of law or a public assembly.

2. One sworn not to divulge secrets of state; a kind of state officer or privy councilor; — used esp. of certain court officials of the later Roman Empire. "Served ten years a *silentiary* of the Byzantine palace." *Gibbon.*

si-len'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *silentiosus*; cf. F. *silencieux.*] Habitually silent; taciturn; reticent. *Rare.*

si-le'nus (sī-lē'nŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NI (-nī). Also **sei-le'nos** (sī-lē'nŏs). [L. *Silenus*, fr. Gr. Σειληνός.] *Gr. Myth.* One of a type of woodland deities or godlings, related to the satyrs and centaurs, and represented as part man and part horse or part goat. In the horse form they are usually more humanized than the centaurs. Like the satyrs, they are companions of Dionysus. In myth the principal *silenus* (or Silenus viewed as an individual) is sometimes described as the oldest of the Satyrs, son of Hermes, or of Pan, and fosterer of the infant, and companion of the adult, Bacchus. He is represented as a short, stout, bald-headed old goat-man, or horse-man, with full beard and flat nose, and commonly tipsy. He is sometimes said to be the inventor of Pan's pipes (see PAN), and again of the double flute, being identified with Marsyas (which see). The sileni are probably of Anatolian origin. Cf. CENTAUR, 1, FAUNUS, SATYR, 1, SILVANUS, 2.

si-le'si-a (sĭ-lē'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ; 7), *n.* **1.** A kind of linen cloth, originally made in Silesia, a province of Prussia.

2. A twilled cotton fabric, used for dress linings.

si'lex (sī'lĕks), *n.* [L., a flint, a pebblestone.] Silica, SiO_2, esp. in the form of quartz, etc. See SILICA, SILICIC.

sil'hou-ette' (sĭl'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F., after Étienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759.] A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with black or some other uniform color; a profile of this kind, such as a shadow appears to be.

Silhouette

sil'hou-ette', *v. t.*; SIL'HOU-ET'TED (-ĕt'ĕd); SIL'HOU-ET'TING. To represent by a silhouette; to project upon a background, so as to be like a silhouette; — chiefly in *p. p.*

> A flock of roosting vultures, *silhouetted* on the sky. *G. W. Cable.*

sil'i-ca (sĭl'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *silex, silicis*, a flint.] *Chem.* Silicon dioxide, or silicic anhydride, SiO_2, occurring naturally in crystalline form as quartz and tridymite and in amorphous form as opal, and also prepared artificially as a fine, white, tasteless, inodorous powder which fusion converts into a colorless glassy form. It is soluble in hydrofluoric acid and in fused alkaline carbonates.

sil'i-cam (sĭl'ĭ-kăm), *n.* [G., shortened fr. *siliciumstickstoffimid*; the ending *-am* is due to its analogy with *phospham*.] *Chem.* A compound of silicon, nitrogen, and hydrogen, Si_2N_3H, obtained as an inert powder by heating silicon imide in nitrogen; — called also *silicon nitrimide*.

sil'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *silicate.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of any of the silicic acids, — called specif. *monosilicate* (*orthosilicate, metasilicate*) or *polysilicate* (*di-, tri-, tetrasilicate*, etc.) according to the particular acid from which it is derived. In mineralogical chemistry the silicates are of great importance, forming by far the largest class of minerals. Their complexity and occurrence as isomorphous mixtures renders them difficult to classify. Dana recognizes the following divisions: (1) **disilicates**, derived from $H_2Si_2O_5$, oxygen ratio 4 : 1; and **polysilicates**, from $H_4Si_3O_8$, oxygen ratio 3 : 1; (2) **metasilicates**, or **bisilicates**, from H_2SiO_3, oxygen ratio 2 : 1; (3) **orthosilicates**, or **unisilicates**, from H_4SiO_4, oxygen ratio 1 : 1; (4) **subsilicates**, having an oxygen ratio of less than 1 : 1 and regarded in most cases as basic salts of acids mentioned above. There are also many **hydrous silicates**, as zeolites and hydrated decomposition products.

sil'i-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Combined with silicon or silica; coated or impregnated with silica or silicates. — **silicated soap**, a cheap hard soap containing sodium silicate.

silicate paint. A paint the vehicle of which consists chiefly of water glass, used esp. for painting on mortar.

si-li'ceous (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Also *silicious*. [L. *siliceus*, fr. *silex, silicis*, a flint.] **1.** Of or pertaining to silica; containing silica, or partaking of its nature.

2. *Phytogeog.* Growing in a soil composed largely of silica.

siliceous sinter. = GEYSERITE.

si-lic'ic (sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [L. *silex, silicis*, a flint: cf. F. *silicique.*] *Chem.* Pert. to, derived from, or resembling, silica; specif., designating compounds of silicon; as, *silicic* acid. — **silicic acid**, any of various acids, all of which may be regarded as hydrated forms of silica, SiO_2. The normal acid, $Si(OH)_4$, usually called *orthosilicic acid*, can be obtained in solution by treating a solution of potassium or sodium silicate (water glass) with hydrochloric acid. It readily assumes a gelatinous form, but on drying loses water, yielding *metasilicic acid*, H_2SiO_3, which is prepared in glassy form by drying over sulphuric acid. From the above *monosilicic acids* are derived many *polysilicic acids*, by loss of water from two or more molecules. They are called *di-, tri-, tetrasilicic acids*, etc., according to the number of silicon atoms in the molecular formula. Thus, $H_2Si_2O_5$ is derived from the meta acid. All silicic acids yield silica on heating. See SILICATE. — **s. oxide**, silica.

sil'i-cide (sĭl'ĭ-sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A compound of silicon with another element or with an equivalent radical.

sil'i-cif'er-ous (sĭl'ĭ-sĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *silex, silicis*, a flint + E. *-ferous.*] Producing, containing, or united with, silica.

si-lic'i-fi-ca'tion (sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See SILICIFY.] *Chem.* Act or process of silicifying; state of being silicified.

si-lic'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; SI-LIC'I-FIED (-fīd); SI-LIC'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *silex, silicis*, a flint + E. *-fy*: cf. F. *silicifier.*] To convert into, or to impregnate with, silica. — **silicified wood**, wood the material of which has been replaced by some variety of quartz.

si-lic'i-fy, *v. i.* To become silicified.

sil'i-ci'u-ret'ed (sĭl'ĭ-sĭ'ū-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* Also **sil'i-ci'u-ret'ted**. [See SILICON; -URET.] Combined or impregnated with silicon. *Obsoles.* — **siliciureted hydrogen**, hydrogen silicide.

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theory of significations with reference to both the primary and ultimate values of every form of study. *Dict. of Philos.*

sig'ni-fi'er (sĭg'nĭ-fī'ēr), *n.* One that signifies.

signifure. *n.* [See SIGNIFY.] Signification. *Obs.*

si-gnior'i-ty (sē-nyŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lordship. *Obs.* [ize. *Obs.*

si'gnior-ize, *v. t. & i.* Seignior-

sig'nior-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sig'nior-y. Var. of SEIGNIORY.

sig-ni'tor, *n.* [Cf. L. *insignire* to put a mark upon, *insignitor* an engraver. See SIGN.] A pointer. *Obs.* [LANGUAGE.

sign language. See GESTURE

‖ **si'gno-ri'a** (sē'nyō-rē'ä), *n.* [It.] Lordship; dominion; esp. = SEIGNORY, 3. [to signoria.

si'gno-ri'al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert.

si'gno-ry. Var. of SEIGNIORY.

sigt. † SIGHT.

sih, sihe. Obs. pret. of SEE.

sihen. † SIE.

sihin. † SIGH, *v.*

Si'hon (sī'hŏn). *Bib.* [SHIHOR.

Si'hor (sī'hôr). *Bib.* Var. of

siht. † SIGHT. [If I can.

‖ **si je puis** (sē zhē pwē'). [F.]

‖ **si jeu'nesse' sa'vait', si vie'illesse' pou'vait'!** (sē zhû'nĕs'-sȧ'vĕ', sē vyĕ'yĕs' pōō'vĕ') [F.] If youth knew, if age were able!

‖ **si-jill', si-jil'** (sĭ-jĭl'), *n.* [Ar. *sijil.*] A register; in the Koran, the recording angel or the record of the fate of humanity.

sijt. † SITE, care.

sik. † SICK. [var. of SUCH.

sik (sĭk). Obs. or dial. Eng.

si'ka (sē'kȧ), *n.* [Jap. *shika.*] The Japanese deer.

sikamour. † SYCAMORE.

sikar. † SHIKAR.

si'kar. Var. of SIKHRA.

sike (*dial.* sĭk, sēk). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SICK, SUCH; obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SIGH.

sike (sīk; sĭk), *n.* [AS. *sīc.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A small stream, esp. one that dries up in summer; a brook; a rill. **b** A ditch; trench; drain. **c** A gulley; a ravine.

sikel. † SICKLE. [lan, *n. & a.*

Sikel. Var. of SICEL. — **Sikel-**

Sikeliot. Var. of SICELIOT.

sikenes. † SICKNESS.

sik'er (*dial.* sĭk'ēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SICKER. —

sik'er-ly, *adv.* — **sik'er-ness**, *n.*

sikir. † SICKER.

Sik'kim-ese' (sĭk'ĭ-mēz'; -mēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Sikkim, India, the population of which is Mongoloid.

sikkin. † SUCHAN.

siklatoun. † CICLATOUN.

siklewe. † SICKLEW.

sik'like (*dial.* sĭk'lĭk'). = SUCH-LIKE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sikonye. † CICONE.

si'kra. Var. of SIKHRA.

Sik'si-ka (sĭk'sĭ-kä), *n.* See BLACKFEET.

sikul. † SICKLE. [NIAN.

Sik-yo'ni-an. Var. of SICYO-

sil (sĭl), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *sil.*] Yellow ocher. — ‖ **sil at'ti-cum** (ăt'ĭ-kŭm). See ALMAGRA.

SIL. *Abbr.* Silver: — used on the tape of stock tickers.

sil'a-dar'. Var. of SILLADAR.

si'lage (sī'lāj), *v. t.* Ensile.

‖ **si-lang'a** (sē-läng'ä), *n.* [Name in various Philippine languages.] A channel or bay formed by two or more islands.

Si'las (sī'lȧs), *n.* [L. *Silas* or Gr. Σίλας.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. **2** *Bib.* A prophet of the early church at Jerusalem, companion of Paul on his second missionary journey. He is generally held to be identical with Silvanus.

Silas Marner. See MARNER, SILAS.

sildam, sildome. † SELDOM.

silde. † SHIELD.

silde, *n.* A shed. *Obs.*

silder. Obs. compar. of SELD.

sile. † SEAL.

sile (sīl). Dial. Eng. var. of SOIL, mud.

sile (*dial.* sīl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SILL.

sile (*dial.* sīl), *n.* A strainer; a sieve. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sile. *n.* [Cf. AS. *sȳl* a pillar.] A beam or rafter. *Dial. Eng.*

sile (sīl; sĭl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sīl* a kind of herring, *sīld* herring, Sw. *sill*, Dan. *sild.*] Spawn or fry of fish, esp. herring; a young herring. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sile, *v. t.* To deceive; cheat; betray. *Obs. Scot.*

sile, *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. *sila* to strain, *sil* sieve. See SILT.] To strain; filter; skim. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sile (sīl), *v. i.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To flow or pour down; to drop; drip; stream. **b** To sink; fall; subside. **c** To glide; pass; move; go. *Obs.* **d** To compose one's self. *Obs.* **e** To simmer. *Obs.*

‖ **si'le, et phi-lo'so-phus es'to** (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fŭs). [L.] Keep silence, and be a philosopher.

Si'le-na'les (sī'lē-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the pink family, etc. — **si-le'nal** (sī-lē'năl), *a. Obs.* [*Obs.*

si'lence, *v. i.* To become silent.

Si'lence, *n.* A foolish country justice in Shakespeare's "King Henry IV," Part Second.

silence cloth. = HUSH CLOTH.

si'len-cy, *n.* Silence. *Obs.*

‖ **si-len'ti-um al'tum.** [L.] Deep silence.

‖ **si'lent le'ges in'ter ar'ma** (lē'jēz). [L.] The laws are silent in time of war. Adapted from *Cicero* (*Milo*, IV. 10).

si'lent-ly, *adv.* of SILENT.

si'lent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

silery. † CILERY.

Si-le'si-an (-shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Silesia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Silesia. — **Silesian furnace, S. process.** See ZINC.

silf. † SELF.

sil'fer. † SILVER.

sil'green (sĭl'grēn), *n.* Sengreen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

silicate cotton. Mineral wool.

sil'i-ca'tion (sĭl'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* State of being silicated.

sil'i-ca-ti-za'tion (-kă-tĭ-zā'shăn; -tī-zā'-), *n.* Silicification.

Si-li'ce-a (sĭ-lĭsh'ē-ȧ; sĭ-lĭs'-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = SILICISPONGIÆ. — **si-li'cean** (-lĭsh'ăn; -lĭs'ē-ăn), *a. & n.*

sil'i-ci-cal-ca're-ous (sĭl'ĭ-sĭ-kăl-kā'rē-ŭs; sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-), *a.* Consisting of silica and calcareous matter. [ceous.

si-li'cious (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Sili-

Sil'i-ci-spon'gi-æ (sĭl'ĭ-sĭ-spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SILEX; SPONGE.] *Zoöl.* A division of sponges including in its broadest sense all except the Calcarea. Its members usually have a skeleton of siliceous spicules or spongin fibers or both.

si-li'ci-um (sĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm; sĭ-lĭs'-), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Silicon.

silicium bronze. Silicon bronze.

sil'i-ci'u-ret, *n.* Silicide. *Obs.*

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sil'i-cle (sĭl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua* a pod or husk: cf. F. *silicule.*] *Bot.* A silique broader than it is long. See SILIQUE.

Silicles of Shepherd's-purse (*Bursa bursa-pastoris*).

sil'i-co- (-kō-). *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *the presence of silicon* or *its compounds;* as, *silico*fluoride; — used specif. in naming organic compounds in which silicon partially or wholly replaces carbon; as in *silico*acetic acid, CH_3SiO_2H.

sil'i-co-chlo'ro-form (-klō'rō-fôrm), *n. Chem.* A colorless, fuming, inflammable liquid, $SiHCl_3$, obtained by heating silicon in hydrochloric acid gas; — so called from its analogy in structure to chloroform.

sil'i-con (sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [See SILICA.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring abundantly (always in combined form) in nature, being, next to oxygen, the chief elementary constituent of the earth's crust; — called also *silicium.* Symbol, *Si;* at. wt., 28.3. Free silicon is prepared as an amorphous reddish brown powder by heating powdered quartz with magnesium, and by other methods. Crystalline silicon is made by heating silica with carbon in an electric furnace. It forms grayish white metallic-looking masses having a sp. gr. of 2.34, and is used in steel making as a deoxidizer and hardener. It melts at 1430° C. and can be cast like iron. Chemically, silicon is quadrivalent, and analogous to carbon. Its most important compounds are silica and the silicates, which include a long series of rock-forming minerals, and also constituents of glass, porcelain, Portland cement, etc.

silicon bronze. A very strong, practically noncorrosive alloy of copper, tin, and silicon.

silicon copper. *Metal.* An alloy of copper (80–70 per cent) and silicon (20–30 per cent) used as an ingredient to free molten copper or brass from oxygen.

silicon detector. *Wireless Teleg.* A thermoelectric detector consisting essentially of two electrodes of pure silicon held in contact with a metallic element, or of a fragment of silicon squeezed between two metallic elements.

silicon ethyl. *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, $Si(C_2H_5)_4$, formed by reaction between silicon tetrachloride and zinc ethyl; — called also *silicononane* (see SILICO-).

sil'i-con-ize (-kŏn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*silicon* + *-ize.*] To cause to combine with silicon.

sil'i-con spie'gel. A spiegeleisen containing 15–20 per cent of manganese and 8–15 per cent of silicon, used in making certain special steels. Cf. SPIEGELEISEN.

silicon steel. A variety of steel containing considerable silicon, usually two to three per cent. It is very hard, but brittle and difficult to work.

sil'i-co'sis (sĭl'ĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *silico-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* An affection of the lungs occurring in stonecutters, caused by the inhalation of quartz dust.

sil'i-co-ti'tan-ate (-kō-tī'tăn-āt), *n. Min. Chem.* A combined silicate and titanate.

sil'i-co-tung'stic (sĭl'ĭ-kō-tŭng'stĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any one of a series of double acids of silicon and tungsten, known in the free state, and also in their salts (called **sil'i-co-tung'states** [-stāts]).

si-lic'u-lar (sĭ-lĭk'ū-lȧr), *a. Bot.* Having the form or appearance of a silicle.

si-lic'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* [NL. *siliculosus*, fr. L. *silicula:* cf. F. *siliculeux.* See SILICLE.] **1**. *Bot.* **a** Bearing silicles. **b** Of the form or appearance of a silicle; silicular. **2**. Full of, or consisting of, husks; husky. *Obs.*

sil'i-qua (sĭl'ĭ-kwȧ), *n.; pl.* -QUÆ (-kwē). [L. See SILIQUE.] **1**. *Bot.* A silique. **2**. A carat weight. See CARAT, 2.

si-lique' (sĭ-lēk'; sĭl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *silique*, fr. L. *siliqua* a pod or husk, a very small weight or measure.] *Bot.* A narrow elongated many-seeded fruit, characteristic of the mustard or cress family, consisting of two valves with a false dissepiment, and opening by sutures at either margin. The seeds are attached to two parietal placentas.

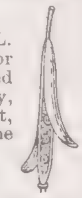

Silique of *Cardamine*

silk (sĭlk), *n.* [ME *silk*, *selk*, AS. *seolc*, *seoloc;* akin to Icel. *silki*, Sw. & Dan. *silke;* perh through Slavic from an Oriental source; cf. Lith. *szilkai*, Russ. *shelk;* or fr. L. *sericum* Seric stuff, silk. Cf. SERIC, SERICEOUS, SERGE a woolen stuff.] **1**. The fine, strong, lustrous fiber produced by various insect larvæ, generally to form their nest or cocoon; esp., that produced by certain caterpillars (the silkworms) and used for weaving into fabrics. The caterpillars secrete the silk as a viscous fluid in two large glands in the lateral parts of the body. These communicate by ducts with the spinneret on the labium (under lip). The silk from the two glands is united in a single thread, which quickly hardens. The caterpillar spins or produces this thread and winds it about itself so as to form a covering or cocoon in which it passes the pupa stage. In the case of the domesticated silkworm much of the thread may often (after softening and loosening the cocoon by immersion in warm water) be reeled off in a single piece (see also 1st FLOSS, 1). Raw silk contains 20–30 per cent of sericin, or silk glue, and is harsh and stiff. **Boiled**, or **boiled-off**, **silk**, is fine, soft, and white, with all glue removed by steeping and boiling in soap baths; **écru silk** is harsher, and has not over 5 per cent of its original weight removed. See also SOUPLE SILK, etc.
2. Thread or cloth made of the above material.
3. A thread or filament resembling silk, produced by some other animal. The threads of some spiders' webs are almost as strong as those produced by the silkworms and have been similarly used, though such use has not been made commercially successful. The byssal threads of a mollusk (the pinna) have also been woven into cloth.
4. Something silklike; as: **a** The silky styles on an ear of Indian corn. **b** *Jewelry.* A silky luster shown by some rubies in certain positions, and accounted a defect.

silk (sĭlk), *v. i.* To blossom; — said of maize. *Colloq.*

silk'a-line', **silk'a-lene'** (sĭl'kȧ-lēn'), *n.* A soft, thin cotton fabric, plain or figured, having a smooth finish resembling silk, used for curtains, sofa pillows, bed covers, etc.

silk cotton. A cottony substance enveloping the seeds of any of various bombacaceous trees (the **silk-cotton trees**), specif. that of the ceiba (see CEIBA **b**) or the West Indian corkwood (see OCHROMA).

silk'en (sĭl'k'n), *a.* [AS. *seolcen*, *seolocen.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to silk; made of silk; as, *silken* cloth; a *silken* veil. **2**. **a** Resembling silk; hence, soft; delicate; tender; smooth. "*Silken* terms precise." *Shak.* **b** Suggesting silk; caused by or as by silk; as, a *silken* sound. **3**. Dressed in silk; hence, luxurious.

silk'en, *v. t.* To render silken or silklike. *Rare. Dyer.*

silk flower. **a** The silk tree. **b** A similar mimosaceous tree (*Calliandra trinervia*) of Peru.

silk gown. The distinctive robe of a king's or queen's counsel; hence, the counsel himself. He has precedence over mere barristers, who wear *stuff gowns. Eng.*

silk grass. **a** A grass (*Stipa comata*) of the western United States, having long silky awns. Also, the similar *Oryzopsis cuspidata.* **b** The bear grass. **c** Any of various fiber plants, esp. species of *Agave.* **d** In Australia, the rough bent grass (*Agrostis scabra*). **e** See KARATAS **a**.

silk hat. A hat having a silk finish; specif., a high, cylindrical hat with a silk-plush finish, worn by men as a dress hat and sometimes by women as a riding hat.

silk'man (sĭlk'măn), *n.; pl.* SILKMEN (-mĕn). A dealer in silks; a silk mercer; also, one who is an operative in, or an owner or director of, a silk mill.

silk oak. Any Australian plant of the genus *Grevillea.*

silk snapper. A large West Indian snapper (*Lutianus vivanus*) similar to the red snapper.

silk spider. A large spider (*Nephila plumipes*), native of the southern United States, remarkable for its large webs composed of strong silk, and for the difference in size of the sexes.

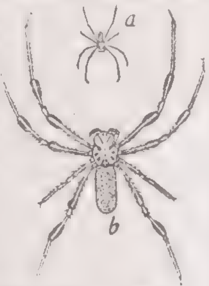

Silk Spider. *a* Male (½); *b* Female (¼).

silk'-stock'ing, *a.* Wearing silk stockings; hence, elegantly or richly dressed; aristocratic; luxurious; — chiefly applied to men, often by way of reproach. — *n.* A silk-stocking or luxurious person.

> [They] will find their levees crowded with *silk-stocking* gentry, but no yeomanry; an army of officers without soldiers. *Jefferson*

silk'-tas'sel tree. A California cornaceous tree (*Garrya elliptica*), having silky aments.

silk tree. An Asiatic mimosaceous tree (*Albizzia julibrissin*) with bipinnate leaves, flowers with long silky stamens, and large flat pods.

silk'worm' (sĭlk'wûrm'), *n.* [AS. *seolcwyrm.*] The larva of any of certain moths, which spins a large amount of strong silk in constructing its cocoon before changing to a pupa. The common domesticated silkworm is the larva of a bombycid moth (*Bombyx mori*) which is yellow and measures about an inch and a half across the extended wings. It is supposed to be a native of China, but has been domesticated for many centuries, and is no longer known in the wild state. Its cultivation was introduced into western Asia and Europe early in the Christian Era, and into America during the colonial period. It feeds on the leaves of the white and certain other species of mulberry and of the Osage orange. Many varieties or races of the worm have been developed by Asiatic and European breeders, which may differ in the number of annual generations (cf. BIVOLTINE, TRIVOLTINE). A comparatively small amount of silk is furnished by the larvæ of various moths of the family Saturniidæ, as the tussah silkworm (*Antheræa mylitta*) of India, the yamamai silkworm (*A. yamamai*) of Japan, and the pernyi silkworm (*A. pernyi*) and the ailanthus silkworm (*Philosamia cynthia*) of China. The last named has been introduced into Europe and North America. In America unsuccessful efforts have been made to use commercially the silk of various native species.

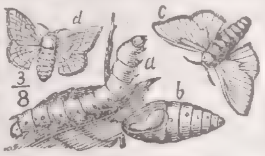

Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Female; *d* Adult Male.

silk'y (sĭl'kĭ), *a.;* SILK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); SILK'I-EST. **1**. Of, pert. to, or having the properties or appearance of, silk. **2**. Hence, soft and smooth; as, *silky* wine. **3**. Made of silk; silken. *Rare.* **4**. Covered with soft hairs pressed close to the surface, as a leaf; sericeous.
silky cornel, a species of *Cornus* (*C. amomum*), with leaves usually finely pubescent; kinnikinnick. — **s. grass**. = SILK GRASS. — **s. oak**. = SILK OAK. — **s. tamarin**, a golden yellow South American tamarin (*Leontocebus rosalia*) having long soft hair forming a mane. — **silky willow**. **a** The white willow. **b** A North American willow (*Salix sericea*) with silky-pubescent leaves, which usually blacken in drying.

silk'y, **silk'ie** (sĭl'kĭ), *n.; pl.* SILKIES (-kĭz). Also **silky fowl**. One of a breed of small five-toed crested domestic fowls having soft fluffy plumage. The plumage is white, and the ear lobes and the lumpy rose comb are purple.

sill (sĭl), *n.* [ME. *sille*, *sylle*, AS. *syl*, *syll;* cf. Icel. *syll*, *svill*, Sw. *syll*, Dan. *syld*, Goth. *gasuljan* to lay a foundation, to found; all prob. fr. L. *solea* sill, sole of the foot, sandal, akin to L. *solum* ground, bottom, G. *schwelle* threshold, OHG. *swelli.* Cf. SOLE of the foot.] **1**. The basis or foundation of a thing; esp., a horizontal piece, as a timber, which forms the lowest member of a frame, or supports a structure; as, the *sill* or *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, a mine set, and the like. Cf. MUDSILL, etc. Hence: **a** The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold. **b** The timber or stone on which a window frame stands; or, the lowest piece in a window frame. **c** *Fort.* The inner lower edge of an embrasure. **d** *Mining.* The floor of a coal seam. *Dial. Eng.* **e** A piece of timber across the bottom of a canal lock for the gates to shut against.
2. *Geol.* A broad sheet of igneous rock intruded between strata or beds of older rocks; an intrusive sheet.

sil'la-bub (sĭl'ȧ-bŭb), *n.* [Cf. SILLY, *a.;* MERRIBAUKS, also E. dial. *sillibauk*, *bub* liquor.] A dish made by mixing wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd; also, sweetened cream, flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth.

sil'lo-graph (sĭl'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. σιλλογράφος.] A writer of satirical poems; a satirist; — applied esp. to Timon of Phlius (fl. c. 280 B. C.), a skeptic, author of satirical poems (called σίλλοι, silloi) against the dogmatic philosophers.

sil-lom'e-ter (sĭ-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [F. *sillomètre*, fr. *siller* to go through the water + *-mètre.* See -METER.] A speed-measuring device for a ship, esp. one operating without a log.

sil'ly (sĭl'ĭ), *a.;* SIL'LI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SIL'LI-EST. [ME. *seely*, *sely*, AS. *sælig*, *gesælig*, happy, good, fr. *sæl* good fortune, happiness; akin to OS. *sālig*, a., good, happy, D. *zalig* blessed, G. *selig*, OHG. *sālīg*, Icel. *sæll*, Sw. *säll*, Dan. *salig*, Goth. *sēls* good, kind, and perh. also to L. *sollus* whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, Skr. *sarva* (cf. SOLEMN) Cf. SEEL good fortune.] **1**. Happy, fortunate; blessed. *Obs.*
2. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive. *Obs. Chaucer.*

> The *silly* virgin strove him to withstand. *Spenser.*

3. **a** Weak; helpless; frail. *Obs. or R.*

> My *silly* bark was tossed sore. *Spenser.*

b Weak; sickly; feeble. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. Mean; paltry; wretched; poor. *Obs.*
5. Rustic; plain; simple; humble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

> A fourth man, in a *silly* habit. *Shak.*

6. **a** Weak in intellect; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; foolish; witless; simple; fatuous; as, a *silly* woman. **b** Imbecile; senile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
7. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; absurd; stupid; as, *silly* conduct; a *silly* question.
Syn. — Brainless, shallow, indiscreet. See FOOLISH.
Silly Billy, William IV., King (1830–37) of England. — **s. leg**, **s. mid-off**, **s. mid-on**, **s. point**, **s. slip**. See 4th CRICKET.

si'lo (sī'lō), *n.; pl.* SILOS (-lōz). [Sp. (perh. through F. *silo*), fr. L. *sirus:* cf. Gr. σιρος, σειρός.] A pit or vat for packing away green fodder to convert it into silage. See SILAGE.

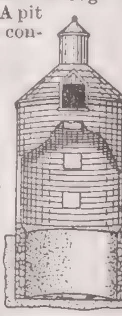

One form of Silo partly in section.

si'lo, *v. t.;* SI'LOED (-lōd); SI'LO-ING. *Agric.* To place in a silo, as fodder; to ensile.

si-lox'i-con (sĭ-lŏk'sĭ-kŏn), *n. Chem.* A compound of silicon, oxygen, and carbon, Si_2C_2O, got as a grayish green refractory substance by heating mixed sand, coke, and sawdust in the electric furnace. It is used for furnace linings, crucibles, etc.

sil'phi-um (sĭl'fĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a kind of umbelliferous plant, Gr. σίλφιον.] **1**. An apiaceous plant, perh. the laserwort, whose juice the Greeks used medicinally. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tall perennial asteraceous herbs, having coarse heads of yellow flowers, with fertile rays and broad, flat, winged achenes. The species are all natives of the United States, esp. of the Mississippi Valley. *S. laciniatum* is one of the compass plants.

silt (sĭlt), *n.* [ME. *cylte* gravel, prob. akin to *silen* to strain, E. *sile;* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *sila*, perh. akin to AS. *séon* to filter, *sīgan* to fall, sink, ooze, filter, G. *seihen* to strain, to filter, OHG. *sīhan*, Icel. *sīa*, Skr. *sic* to pour; cf. Gr. ἰκμάς moisture. Cf. SILE to strain, SIEVE.] **a** Mud or fine earth suspended in running or standing water. **b** A deposit of such mud or fine earth.

silt, *v. t.*, SILT'ED; SILT'ING. To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt or mud; — generally with *up.*

silt, *v. i.* **1**. To flow through crevices; to percolate.
2. To become choked or obstructed with silt; — generally with *up;* as, the channel *silted* up.

silt'y (sĭl'tĭ), *a.* Full of silt; resembling silt.

Sil'u-res (sĭl'ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of Britain, de-

sil'i-co-cal-ca're-ous (sĭl'ĭ-kō-kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Silicicalcareous.
sil'i-co-flu-or'ic (sĭl'ĭ-kō-flōō-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* = FLUOSILICIC.
sil'i-co-flu'or-ide (-flōō'ŏr-īd; -ĭd), *n.* = FLUOSILICATE.
Sil'i-coi'de-a (sĭl'ĭ-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SILEX; -OID.] = SILICISPONGIÆ.
silicon carbide. Carbon silicide. See CARBORUNDUM.
silicon dioxide. Silica.
Sil'i-co-spon'gi-æ (sĭl'ĭ-kō-spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SILICISPONGIÆ.
si-lic'u-la (sĭ-lĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L.] A silicle.
sil'i-cule (sĭl'ĭ-kūl), *n. Bot.* A silicle.
si-lic'u-lous (sĭ-lĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Siliculose.
sil'i-cyl (sĭl'ĭ-sĭl), *n. Chem.* The bivalent radical SiO.
cilie. † SILLY.
sil'i-gin'e-ous, *a.* Siliginose. *Obs.*
si-lig'i-nose (sĭ-lĭj'ĭ-nōs), **si-lig'i-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *siligo*, *siliginis*, fine and very white wheat.] Made of fine wheat. *Obs.*
Si'li-pan' (sē'lē-pän'), *n.* An Igorrote tribe. See IGORROTE.
silipp. † SYLLAB, syllable.
Sil'i-qua'ri-a (sĭl'ĭ-kwā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See SILIQUE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gastropods of the family Vermetidæ differing from *Vermetus* in having a continuous slit or row of clefts or pores throughout the whorls of the shell. It is sometimes separated as a family, **Sil'i-qua-ri'i-dæ** (-kwȧ-rī'ĭ-dē).
sil'i-qui-form' (sĭl'ĭ-kwĭ-fôrm'; sĭ-lĭk'wĭ-), *a.* [Cf. F. *siliquiforme.*] Shaped like a silique.
sil'i-quose (sĭl'ĭ-kwōs), **sil'i-quous** (-kwŭs), *a.* [NL. *siliquosus:* cf. F. *siliqueux.*] *Bot.* Bearing siliques.
silk, *a.* Silky. *Rare.*
silk'a-lene'. Var. of SILKALINE.
silk'a-teen', *n.* A twisted mercerized spool cotton of various colors. *Trade Name.*
silk'-bark' oak. The silk oak.
silk fowl. The silky. *Brit.*
silk gelatin, **gelatine**, *or* **glue**. Sericin.
silk'ie (sĭl'kĭ), *n.* A seal. *Shetland.*
silk'ie. Var. of SILKY, a fowl.
silk'i-ness (-kĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
silking machine. A machine for removing the silk, cob fragments, etc., from maize. [SOIE.
silk muslin. = MOUSSELINE DE
silk'ness, *n.* Silkiness. *Obs.*
silk'o-line'. Var. of SILKALINE.
silk serge. A twilled silk fabric used esp. for lining men's coats.
silk shag. A coarse, rough-woven silk, like plush, but with a stiffer nap. *Obs. or R.*
silk'tail', *n.* The Bohemian waxwing. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
silk tartan. A silk fabric woven in tartan patterns.
silk vine. A European asclepiadaceous vine (*Periploca græca*) with silky seeds.
silk'weed', *n.* **a** = MILKWEED. **b** Any confervoid alga, in allusion to the slender filaments
silk'wood', *n.* The calabur tree.
silk'work', *n.* Embroidery of silk. *Obs.*
silkworm gut. See GUT, 3.
silkworm rot. Calcino.
sill. † SELL. [*Eng.*
sill (sĭl), *n.* = SILE, herring.
sill, *n.* [Cf. THILL.] The shaft or thill of a carriage. *Dial.*
‖ **sil'la** (sēl'yä; 195), *interj.* [Sp., lit., saddle.] To the left; — a direction in driving. Cf. MANO. *Phil. I.*
Sil'la (sĭl'ȧ). *Bib.*
sil'lab. † SYLLAB.
sillabe. † SYLLABLE.
sillable † SELLABLE; SYLLABLE.
sil'la-dar' (sĭl'ȧ-där'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *silāhdār* arms bearer; *silāh* weapon (fr. Ar. *silāh*) + Per. *dār* holding, keeping.] A soldier of irregular cavalry who provides his own horse and equipments. *Anglo-Ind.*
Sil'la-gin'i-dæ (sĭl'ȧ-jĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Sillago*, generic name.] *Zoöl.* A small family of coast fishes of Asia, related to the Sciænidæ. — **sil-lag'i-noid** (sĭ-lăj'ĭ-noid), *a. & n.*
sil'lan-dar' (sĭl'ȧn-där'), *n.* *Hindu Law.* A chakdar.
sill course. *Arch.* A course at the level of a window sill.
sille. † SELL, *a.;* SHILL, shrill.
sillen. † SELL. [ER.
siller. † CELLAR, CELURE, SELL-
sil'ler (sĭl'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SILVER.
Sil'ler-y (sĭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **a** Orig., a champagne made at Sillery; — now chiefly a trade name. **b** Also **Sillery sec**. A still white wine made near Rheims.
sil'li-bub. Var. of SILLABUB.
sil'li-ly (sĭl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SILLY.
sil'lim (sĭl'ĭm). *Moham. Law.* Var. of SALAM, sale.
sil'li-man-ite (sĭl'ĭ-măn-īt), *n.* [After B. *Silliman*, Am physicist.] = FIBROLITE.
sil'li-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sil'lock (sĭl'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. SILL a young herring.] A young coalfish. *Scot.*
sil'lo-gis'mus (-ō-jĭz'mŭs), *n.* [L. *syllogismus.*] A syllogism. *Obs.*
sil-log'ra-pher (sĭ-lŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A sillograph. *Obs.*
sil-log'ra-phist (-fĭst), *n.* = SILLOGRAPH.
sil'lon (sĭl'ŏn), *n.* [F., a furrow.] A defensive work in the middle of a wide ditch. *Rare.*
silloure. † CELURE.
sil'lub, *n.* A potion; a posset. Cf. SILLABUB. *Obs.*
sil'ly, *n.* One who is silly or fatuous. *Colloq.*
sil'ly-bub. † SILLABUB.
sil'ly-how (*dial.* sĭl'ĭ-hou; -hōō), *n.* [*silly* + dial. *how* headdress, caul, AS. *hūfe* a cap, hood. See SILLY, *a.*] A caul. See 1st CAUL, *n.*, 3 **b**. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
silm (sĭlm). *Moham. Law.* Var. of SALAM, sale.
Si-lo'ah (sĭ-lō'ȧ; sī-). *Bib.* Var. of SILOAM.
Si-lo'am (-ăm). *Bib.* A spring and pool of water near Jerusalem. *John* ix. 7.
Si-lo'e (-ē). *D. Bib.*
silogime. † SYLLOGISM
Si-lo'ni (sĭ-lō'nī; sī-). *D. Bib.*
Si-lo'nite (-nīt). *D. Bib*
silour. † CELURE.
Sil'phi-dæ (sĭl'fĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σίλφη beetle, book-worm + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed family of clavicorn beetles comprising the burying beetles, carrion beetles, and allies. The type genus, **Sil'pha** (-fȧ), comprises beetles having a very flat body. — **sil'phid** (-fĭd), *a. & n.*
silt grass. See GRASS, *Table II.*

scribed by Tacitus as occupying chiefly southern Wales, short and dark with curly hair, and probably of Iberian origin; hence, the members of a supposed Iberian race forming the pre-Celtic population of Great Britain.

Si-lu′ri-an (sĭ-lū′rĭ-ăn; sī-), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to the Silures.
2. *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, the Paleozoic period between the Ordovician and Devonian. The known Silurian formations are chiefly of shallow-water origin, as the salt beds of New York and Ohio. Most types of invertebrate marine life flourished. Coral-reef building began. In the latter part some great crustaceans appeared. The Silurian system, as named by Murchison, included all Paleozoic beds earlier than the Devonian, and was divided into the **Upper Silurian** and **Lower Silurian**. The lower part of the Lower Silurian, with some underlying beds, was later separated as the *Cambrian*. The term *Ordovician* has now largely replaced *Lower Silurian*, leaving *Silurian* to apply only to the former Upper Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.
Silurian paper, a light gray, mottled paper streaked with a deeper bluish gray, used for stationery.

Si-lu′ri-an, *n.* **1**. One of the Silures.
2. The Silurian period or system.

Si-lu′ri-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *silurus* a sort of river fish, Gr. σίλουρος.] *Zoöl.* A large family of fishes of the order Nematognathi; the catfishes. In older classifications *Siluridæ* is coextensive with Nematognathi; in recent ones it is restricted by removal of aberrant genera to form other families. Common or universal characters of the restricted family are: the scaleless body covered with smooth skin or in part by bony plates, several pairs of long soft tapering barbels, an adipose posterior dorsal fin, and the anterior rays of the dorsal and pectoral fins more or less spinous. The members are mostly voracious freshwater carnivores generally lurking on or near the bottom. See CATFISH, BULLHEAD, 1 **a**, SHEATFISH. — **si-lu′rid** (-rĭd), *a. & n.*

Si-lu′ro- (-rô). Combining form for *Silures* or *Silurian*.

si-lu′roid (-roid), *a.* [See SILURIDÆ; -OID.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining or related to the Siluridæ or catfishes; nematognathous. — *n.* A siluroid fish.

sil′va, syl′va (sĭl′vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VAS (-vȧz), L. -VÆ (-vē). [L., properly, a wood, forest.] **a** The forest trees of a region or country, considered collectively. **b** A description of, or treatise on, the trees of a given region.

sil′van, syl′van (-văn), *a.* [L. *silva*, less correctly *sylva*, a wood or grove, perh. akin to Gr. ὕλη; cf. L. *Silvanus* Silvanus the god of woods: cf. F. *sylvain* silvan. Cf. SAVAGE.] **1**. Of or pertaining to woods; composed of woods or groves; abounding in woods or trees; forestlike; woody; hence, rural; rustic; as, a *silvan* scene.
2. Of or pertaining to a silva.

Sil-va′nus (sĭl-vā′nŭs), *n.* [L. See SILVAN.] **1**. **a** Lit., living in a wood; — masc. prop. name. F. *Silvain* (sēl′-văN′); It. *Silvano* (sēl-vä′nō), *Silvio* (sēl′vyō); G. *Silvanus* (zēl-vä′nōōs), *Silvan* (zēl-vän′). **b** *Bib.* See SILAS, 2.
2. *Rom. Relig.* A rural deity, a genius of the woods, fields, flocks, and homes of herdsmen, and guardian of rural boundaries and country villas. He is represented as a cheerful old man often holding a shepherd's pipe, pine-crowned, and carrying either a branch or a gardener's knife. His worship was wholly private. He was probably a late form of Faunus, perhaps the "wood-dwelling Faun" (*silvicola Faunus*) of Vergil's Æneid (Bk. X. 551).

sil′vas (sĭl′vȧz), *or* **sel′vas** (sĕl′vȧz), *n. pl.* [Sp. *selva*, L. *silva* a forest.] Vast woodland plains of South America.

sil′ver (sĭl′vẽr), *n.* [ME. *silver*, *selver*, *seolver*, AS. *seolfor*, *siolfur*, *siolufr*, *silofr*, *sylofr*; akin to OS. *silubar*, OFries. *selover*, D. *zilver*, LG. *sulver*, OHG. *silabar*, *silbar*, G. *silber*, Icel. *silfr*, Sw. *silfver*, Dan. *sölv*, Goth. *silubr*, Russ. *serebro*, Lith. *sidabras*; of unknown origin.] **1**. A white metallic element, sonorous, ductile, very malleable, and capable of a high degree of polish. It also has a high electric conductivity. Symbol, *Ag* (*argentum*); at. wt., 107.88. Silver is found native, and also combined with sulphur, arsenic, antimony, chlorine, etc., in the minerals argentite, proustite, pyrargyrite, cerargyrite, etc. The metal is obtained as a main product (see PATIO PROCESS, WASHOE PROCESS), and as a by-product in copper and lead smelting. It is one of the "noble" metals, not being easily oxidized, and is used for coin, jewelry, plate, and a great variety of articles. It is usually alloyed with copper to increase its hardness, British coin silver (sterling silver) having a fineness of 925, United States coin silver of 900. Pure silver melts at 961° C. (1762° F.) and has a sp. gr., when cast, of about 10.5. Chemically, silver is chiefly univalent, forming a series of salts, some being used in photography.
2. Coin made of silver; silver money; money (in general).
3. Silverware; an article, or articles collectively, of domestic use, as tableware, made of or plated with silver.
4. **a** Anything having the luster or appearance of silver. **b** The color of silver.

sil′ver, *a.* **1**. Made of silver; silvern; as, a *silver* cup.
2. Resembling silver; silvery; specif.: **a** Bright, resplendent; pale; lustrous; white. "*Silver* hair." *Shak.* **b** Precious; costly. **c** Giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear. "*Silver* voices." *Spenser.* **d** Sweet; gentle; peaceful. "*Silver* slumber." *Spenser.*
3. Of or pertaining to silver; relating to silver; as, the *silver* legislation of 1873.
on a silver basis, having prices adjusted to the silver (monetary) standard. — **s. age**. See LATIN, *n.*, 1; *ages in mythology* **a**, under AGE, *n.* — **s.-bar fish**, the dorab. — **silver bass**, the moon-eye *Hiodon tergisus*. — **s. bath**, a bath of dissolved silver salt. — **s.-bell tree**, the snowdrop tree. — **silver birch**. **a** The paper birch. **b** The yellow birch. **c** See BIRCH, *n.*, 1 **c**. — **s. bromide**, *Chem.*, a compound, AgBr, obtained as a yellowish precipitate when aqueous solutions of a silver salt and a bromide are mixed. It is extremely sensitive to light, and is much used in photography, esp. for ordinary dry plates and for bromide paper. It also occurs naturally as bromyrite. — **s. bush**, a European fabaceous shrub (*Anthyllis barba-jovis*) having silvery foliage and yellow flowers. — **s. Cape**, *Com.*, a diamond having only a very slight yellow tint. Cf. CAPE DIAMOND. — **s. chain**, the common locust, which has pendent clusters of white flowers. — **s. chickweed**, a small silvery-leaved silenaceous herb (*Paronychia argyrocoma*). — **s. china grass**, ramie. — **s. chloride**, *Chem.*, a compound, AgCl, obtained as a white curdy precipitate when aqueous solutions of a silver salt and a chloride are mixed. It is sensitive to light, becoming violet and finally black, and is largely used in photography, esp. for printing-out papers. It also occurs in nature as cerargyrite. — **silver chub**, a fallfish. — **s. citrate**, a white crystalline salt, $Ag_3C_6H_5O_7$, used in medicine under the name of *itrol* as an external antiseptic, and sometimes in photography. — **s.-copper glance**, stromeyerite. — **silver cyanide**, *Chem.*, a compound, AgCN or AgNC, obtained as a white precipitate when a soluble cyanide is added to an aqueous solution of a silver salt. — **s. doctor**. See DOCTOR, 11. — **s. duckwing**, one of a handsome breed of game fowls, in which the cock's wings are marked with a metallic blue-black bar and a silvery bow. The head and back are white, and the breast and under parts black. In the *golden duckwing* the white is replaced with golden yellow. — **s. eel**. **a** A cutlass fish. **b** A pale variety of the common eel. — **s. fern**, any of various polypodiaceous ferns of the genera *Notholæna* and *Gymnopteris*, having the under surface of the fronds covered with a silvery white powder. — **s. fir**, any of various true firs having leaves white or silvery white beneath; as: **a** In Europe, *Abies picea*, a valuable timber tree yielding Burgundy pitch and Strassburg turpentine. **b** In the western United States, *A. grandis*, *A. concolor*, or *A. venusta*. **c** The balsam fir. — **s. fish**. See FISH MOTH. — **s. fox**, a phase of the American red fox, in which the fur is nearly black with silvery white tips. The silvery white sometimes covers the whole body. The fox occurs chiefly in Canada and Alaska; its fur is very valuable. — **s. fulminate**, fulminate of silver. — **s. gar**, a garfish of the Belonidæ. See GARFISH. — **s. gibbon**, the wou-wou. — **s. glance**. = ARGENTITE. — **s. grain**. **a** The lines or figures of the medullary ray on certain woods, as the oak, curly maple, etc., in longitudinal or tangential sections. **b** *Forestry.* Any fine-grained wood. — **s. grass**. **a** Ribbon grass. **b** In Australia and New Zealand, one of the meadow grasses (*Poa cæspitosa*). **c** In the southern United States, a species of golden aster (*Chrysopsis graminifolia*), with silvery, grasslike foliage. — **s. hake**. See HAKE, 1. — **s. iodide**, *Chem.*, a compound, AgI, obtained as a yellowish precipitate when aqueous solutions of a silver salt and an iodide are mixed. It is used in photography, and in medicine as an antisyphilitic. It occurs in nature as iodyrite. — **s. jenny**, a small mojarra (*Eucinostomus gula*) of the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to Rio Janeiro. — **s. jewfish**, the teraglin. — **s. jubilee**, the twenty-fifth anniversary of a wedding. — **s. king**, the tarpon. — **s. lace**. See GOLD LACE. — **s. leaf**, very thin silver foil. — **s. linden**, the white basswood. — **s. litharge**, a pale yellow variety of litharge. — **s. louse**, a fish moth. — **s. lunge**, the namaycush. — **s. maple**. **a** A common American maple (*Acer saccharinum*) with deeply cut leaves, light green above and silvery white beneath. **b** Its hard, close-grained but brittle, light brown wood. — **s. moonfish**, the moonfish *Selene vomer*. — **s. moth**, a fish moth. — **s. nitrate**, *Chem.*, a salt, $AgNO_3$, obtained in the form of colorless crystals by dissolving silver in nitric acid, and evaporating. In contact with organic matter it turns black owing to the separation of silver, staining skin, cloth, etc.; hence its use for indelible ink. When fused and molded it constitutes **lunar caustic** or, when fused with twice its weight of saltpeter, **mitigated caustic**. It is also used internally in diseases of the stomach and the intestines, typhoid fever, epilepsy, and tabes. — **s. oak**, the Californian sterculiaceous tree *Fremontodendron californicum*. — **s. owl**, the barn owl. — **s. oxide**, *Chem.*, specif., a compound, Ag_2O, obtained as a dark brown amorphous precipitate when an aqueous solution of a silver salt is treated with a caustic alkali. When moist it reacts like a hydroxide. — **s. paper**. **a** Paper coated with silver or a silverlike substance. **b** *Photog.* Paper sensitized with silver salts. **c** A kind of fine white tissue paper, free from acids or sulphur, used as a wrapping for silverware. — **s. perch**. **a** See GRUNTER, *n.*, 2. **b** The jackass fish. *Tasmania.* **c** The mademoiselle (*Bairdiella chrysura*). *U. S.* — **s. pheasant**. **a** A large long-tailed pheasant (*Gennæus nycthemerus*), of southern China, largely reared in Europe and America. The male has a naked red face, a flowing bluish black crest, white tail, upper parts lightly penciled with black, and bluish black under parts. The female is chiefly mottled brownish. **b** One of certain other species of the same genus, or any of certain of the eared pheasants. — **s. pine**. **a** A western American pine (*Pinus monticola*) chiefly in the mountains from Vancouver to California, often cultivated in Europe. Its wood is soft. **b** = BULL PINE **a**. **c** The balsam fir. **d** In New Zealand, the taxaceous tree *Dacrydium westlandicum*. — **s. plate**. **a** Domestic utensils made of silver. **b** A plating of silver. — **s. plover**, the knot. *Scot.* — **s. poplar**, the white poplar. — **s. powder**, a powdered alloy of tin, bismuth, and mercury used in japanning. — **s. print**, *Photog.*, a print on a surface sensitized with silver salts. — **s. printing**. **a** *Photog.* The operation of making silver prints. **b** Printing in silver, as by using size instead of ink, and dusting over with silver bronze. — **s. rabbit**, any of several varieties of domestic rabbits with silver-tipped fur, distinguished by the under fur as *silver gray*, *silver fawn*, *silver brown*, and *silver blue*. — **s. salmon**, a rather small salmon (*Oncorhynchus milktschitsch*) native of both coasts of the North Pacific. Its flesh is very light-colored, but of good flavor. — **s. sand**, a silver-colored sand which is used by lithographers for rubbing stones to a level surface. — **s. solder**, *Metal.*, any of various solders containing silver. — **s. spruce**. *Bot.* = BLUE SPRUCE **a**. — **s. stain**, a kind of transparent yellow enamel used upon the glass of decorative windows, etc. It is the most valuable part of the coloring in windows of the sixteenth century. — **s. standard**. See STANDARD. — **S. State**, Nevada; — so called because of its silver mines. — **s. steel**, an alloy of steel with a very small proportion of silver. — **s. stick**, a title given to a field officer of the Life Guards when on duty at the palace; — so called from his badge of a silvered wand. *Eng.* — **s. string**, *Music*, a string wound with silver wire, as of a violin or guitar. — **s. thatch**, any of several silvery-leaved palmettos of the genus *Thrinax*. — **s. thistle**, the acanthus. — **s. tissue**. = SILVER PAPER **c**. — **s. tree**. **a** A South African proteaceous tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*) with long, silvery, silky leaves. **b** In Australia, the sterculiaceous tree *Tarrietia argyrodendron*. — **s. trout**, a large trout (*Salmo henshawi*) of Lake Tahoe and other waters of that region, having silvery sides with small black spots evenly scattered over the whole surface of the body. — **silver wattle**. *Australia.* **a** A species of *Acacia* (*A. dealbata*), the bark and young foliage of which are white or silvery. **b** The lightwood *Acacia melanoxylon*. — **s. wedding**. See under WEDDING. — **s. white**. **a** A pure variety of white lead. **b** Zinc white. **c** Silica, used as a white pigment. — **s. whiting**, a marine sciænoid food fish (*Menticirrhus littoralis*) of the southern United States. — **s. witch**, a fish moth. — **s. wyandotte**. See WYANDOTTE.

Silver Maple, Leaves and Fruit.

sil′ver (sĭl′vẽr), *v. t.*; SIL′VERED (-vẽrd); SIL′VER-ING. **1**. To cover or coat with silver as by electroplating.
2. To coat with a substance, as a metal, resembling silver; as, to *silver* a glass with an amalgam of tin and mercury.
3. **a** To polish like silver; to impart a brightness to, like that of silver. **b** To give a whitish gray luster to, like that of silver. **c** To make hoary, or white, like silver.
4. *Photog.* To cover with a sensitive layer of a silver salt.

sil′ver, *v. i.* To acquire a silvery color. *L. Wallace.*

sil′ver-ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A western American elæagnaceous tree or shrub (*Elæagnus argentea*) having silvery foliage and silvery, edible berries.

silver certificate. A certificate issued by a government that there has been deposited with it silver to a specified amount, payable to the bearer on demand. In the United States and its possessions, it is issued against the deposit of silver coin, and is not legal tender, but is receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues.

sil′ver-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that silvers; esp., a person who silvers looking-glasses, or a device used for silvering.

sil′ver-fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **1**. Any of various silvery fishes; as: **a** The tarpon. **b** A white or silvery variety of the goldfish. **c** A silversides. **d** A North American cyprinoid fish (*Abramis chrysoleucus*). **e** A fresh-water characinoid fish, as *Curimatus argenteus* of Trinidad. **f** A cutlass fish.
2. A fish moth (insect of the genus *Lepisma*).

sil′ver-gray′, *or* **-grey′**, *a.* Having a gray color with a silvery luster; as, *silver-gray* hair. — **silver-gray fox**, a silver fox.

sil′ver-gray′, *or* **-grey′**, *n.* **1**. A silver-gray color.
2. [*caps.*] *U. S. Hist.* A member of the conservative wing of the Whig party, which supported the Compromise of 1850; — so called from a remark alluding to the gray hair of many members, made when they were withdrawing from a convention of the Whig party in New York State.

sil′ver-haired′ (-hârd′), *a.* Having hair of a silvery color or with silvery tips. — **silver-haired bat**, a North American vespertilionine bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), chocolate brown with the hairs tipped with silvery white.

sil′ver-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SILVER. Hence: *n.* Act or process of covering with silver; also, the silver or silverlike film on a silvered object, or a silvery appearance.

sil′ver-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; SIL′VER-IZED (-īzd); SIL′VER-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To cover with silver.

sil′ver-leaf′, *a.* Silver-leaved. — **silver-leaf boree**. See BOREE. — **s. linden**, white basswood. — **s. maple**, silver maple. — **s. poplar**, white basswood. — **s. redwood**, in California, a pale-leaved variety of the common redwood.

sil′ver-leaf′, *n.* **1**. A plant having silvery leaves; as: **a** The buffalo berry. **b** The silvery hydrangea (*Hydrangea radiata*). **c** The queenroot. **d** White poplar. **e** The pale-leaved plant *Senecio kaempferi*.
2. *Hort.* An obscure disease of plums.

sil′ver-leaved′ (-lēvd′), *a.* Having silvery leaves.
silver-leaved linden, etc. See SILVER-LEAF LINDEN, etc.

sil′ver-ling, *n.* A small silver coin. *Is.* vii. 23.

sil′ver-ly, *adv.* Like silver in appearance or in sound.

sil′vern (sĭl′vẽrn), *a.* [AS. *seolfren sylfren*.] Made of silver; resembling, or characteristic of, silver. *Poetic.*
Speech is *silvern*; silence is golden. *Old Proverb.*

sil′ver-rod′, *n.* **a** A European asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*). **b** Any white-rayed goldenrod, as *Solidago bicolor*.

sil′ver-sides′ (sĭl′vẽr-sīdz′), *or* **sil′ver-side′** (-sīd′), *n.* **a** Any of certain small fishes of the family Atheridæ, related to the gray mullets, having a silvery stripe along each side of the body; also, any fish of that family. *Menidia notata* of the American Atlantic coast is a very abundant species. **b** Any of various fresh-water minnows of *Notropis*, *Leuciscus*, and allied cyprinoids.

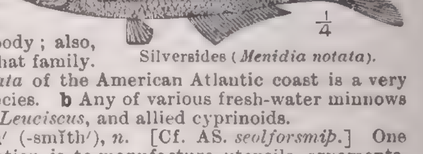

Silversides (*Menidia notata*).

sil′ver-smith′ (-smĭth′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *seolforsmiþ*.] One whose occupation is to manufacture utensils, ornaments, etc., of silver; a worker in silver.

sil′ver-spot′ (-spŏt′), *n.* Any butterfly of *Argynnis* or an allied genus, having silvery spots on the under side of the hind wings.

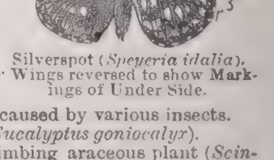

Silverspot (*Speyeria idalia*). *r* Wings reversed to show Markings of Under Side.

sil′ver-tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* **1**. A fish moth.
2. One belonging to the upper classes of society; — distinguished from *coppertail*. *Australian Bush Cant.*

sil′ver-tip′ (-tĭp′), *n.* A grizzly bear having the hairs whitish at the tips.

sil′ver-top′ (-tŏp′), *n.* **1**. A diseased condition of grasses caused by various insects.
2. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus goniocalyx*).

sil′ver-vine′ (-vīn′), *n.* A climbing araceous plant (*Scindapsus argyræa*) of the Philippine Islands, often cultivated for its white-mottled foliage.

sil′ver-ware′ (-wâr′), *n.* Dishes, vases, ornaments, and utensils of various sorts, made of silver.

sil′ver-weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **a** A perennial rosaceous herb (*Potentilla anserina*) with pinnate leaves silvery white beneath. **b** Any East Indian convolvulaceous shrub of the genus *Argyreia*.

sil′ver-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** Any melastomaceous tree of the genus *Mouriria*. **b** The rubiaceous *Guettarda argentea* or the flacourtiaceous *Casearia lætioides*. *West Indies.*

sil′ver-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Any work in silver, or piece or

Si-lu′ric (sĭ-lū′rĭk; sī-), *n.* Silurian.
Sil′u-rist, the (sĭl′ŭ-rĭst). Henry Vaughan (1622-95), a British poet of some note; — so called because born in Brecknockshire, in South Wales, the supposed ancient inhabitants of which were the Silures.
Sil′u-roi′de-i (-roi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of NEMATOGNATHI.
Si-lu′rus (sĭ-lū′rŭs; sī-), *n.* [L. See SILURIDÆ.] **a** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of catfishes, containing the European sheatfish. **b** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.
sil′van-ite, sil-va′ni-um. Var. of SYLVANITE, SYLVANIUM.
sil′vate. Var. of SYLVATE.
silve. † SELF.
sil′ven-dy, *a.* [OF. *solvent*.] Solvent: dependable. *Scot.*
sil′ven-er, *n.* Silver; plate. *Obs.*
Silver, John. A treacherous one-legged buccaneer in R. L. Stevenson's "Treasure Island."
sil′ver-back′, *n.* The knot (bird). *Massachusetts.*
sil′ver-beat′er, *n.* One who beats silver into leaf or foil.
sil′ver-bel′ly, sil′ver-bid′dy, *n.* A small silvery Australian fish (*Xystæma ovatum*) of the family Gerridæ.
sil′ver-bill′, *n.* A weaver bird of the genus *Munia*.
sil′ver-black′, *a.* Having black hair with silvery tips. — **silver-black fox**, a silver fox.
sil′ver-boom′ (sĭl′vẽr-bōōm′; *D.* -bōm′), *n.* [D. *zilver* silver + *boom* tree.] = SILVER TREE **a**.
sil′verd. Silvered. *Ref. Sp.*
sil′ver-en. † SILVERN.
sil′ver-eye′, *n.* = WHITE-EYE.
sil′ver-fin′, *n.* A small North American fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Notropis whipplei*).
sil′ver-i-ness (sĭl′vẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sil′ver-ite (-īt), *n.* One favoring use or establishment of silver as a monetary standard. *Colloq.*
sil′ver-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sil′ver-ous, *a.* Of, or of the nature of, silver; silvern. *Obs.*
silvertop palmetto. = SILVER THATCH.

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pieces of work made of silver, esp. when ornamental or decorative; the work of the silversmith.

sil'ver-y (sĭl'vẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or having the luster of, silver; grayish white and lustrous; of a mild luster. **2.** Besprinkled or covered with silver. **3.** Having the clear, musical tone of silver; soft and clear in sound; as, *silvery* voices; a *silvery* laugh.

silvery anchovy, any of numerous small herringlike fishes of the genus *Stolephorus*, having a silvery stripe along the side. — **s. gibbon**, the wou-wou. — S. Gray. *U. S. Hist.* See SILVER-GRAY, *n.*, 2. — **s. gull**, the herring gull. *Local, Eng.* — **s. hair grass**, a hair grass (*Aira caryophyllea*) with silvery, shining panicle. — **s. iron**, *Metal.*, a peculiar, light gray, fine-grained variety of cast iron. — **s. minnow**, a cyprinoid fish (*Hybognathus nuchalis*) common in the rivers of the eastern, central, and southern United States.

Sil-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tẽr), *n.* [L.; fr. *silvester, silvestris*, of or belonging to a wood or forest.] Lit., bred in the country; rustic; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Silvestre* (sēl'vĕs'tr'); Pg. *Sylvestre* (sĕl-vĕs'trā); G. *Silvester* (zĕl-vĕs'tẽr). — Dim. *Vester, Vest.*

Sil'vi-a (sĭl'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1.** A "holy, fair, and wise" lady beloved by Valentine in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona." See PROTEUS, 2. **2.** The vivacious and witty heroine of Farquhar's "The Recruiting Officer," who disguises herself and serves in the company of Captain Plume, with whom she is in love.

sil'vi-cal (sĭl'vĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to silvics.

sil'vics (-vĭks), *n.* **a** The science treating of the life of trees in the forest. **b** Habit or behavior of a forest tree.

sil'vi-cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *silva* forest + E. *culture*.] The branch of arboriculture dealing with forests or forest trees. — **sil'vi-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tūr-ăl), *a.* — **sil'vi-cul'tur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Si-ma'ba (sĭ-mā'bȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical South American simaroubaceous trees, having pinnate leaves and panicles of small flowers, with five imbricated sepals, five petals, and ten stamens. See CEDRON.

si-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* [F. *simarre*. See CHIMER.] A loose garment or robe for women; a light outer garment; sometimes, an undergarment or chemise. *Archaic or Rare.*

Sim'a-rou'ba (sĭm'ȧ-rōō'bȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Galibi *simaruba*.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees, type of the Simaroubaceæ, and distinguished from *Ailanthus* mainly by the drupaceous fruit. The bark of most species is a bitter tonic. *S. amara* is the mountain damson.

Si'ma-rou-ba'ce-æ (-rōō-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIMAROUBA.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs (order Geraniales), having bitter bark, mainly pinnate leaves, and small 3–5-merous flowers with a prominent disk. The fruit is a drupe, a samara, or a berry. The most important genera are *Ailanthus, Simarouba, Quassia*, and *Simaba*. — **si'ma-rou-ba'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sim'blot (sĭm'blŏt), *n.* [F. *simblot, simbleau*.] The harness of a drawloom.

Sim'i-a (sĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., an ape; cf. *simus* flat-nosed, snub-nosed, Gr. σιμός.] A Linnæan genus originally including most of the apes and monkeys, later restricted to the orang, and still later to the chimpanzees.

sim'i-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Resembling, or pertaining to, the apes and monkeys; apelike. — *n.* Any monkey or ape, esp. an anthropoid ape.

Si-mi'i-dæ (sĭ-mī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIMIA.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the anthropoid apes, the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and gibbons. The typical subfamily, **Sim'i-i'næ** (sĭm'ĭ-ī'nē), includes all except the gibbons.

sim'i-lar (sĭm'ĭ-lȧr), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, similar. See SAME, *a.*; cf. SIMULATE.] **1.** Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeness. **2.** Homogeneous; uniform. *Obs.* *Boyle.* **3.** *Geom.* Having the same shape, differing only in size and position; — said of two figures in Euclidean space made up of pairs of corresponding points P and P', Q and Q', etc., such that for any triangle ABC in one set there is a corresponding triangle $A'B'C'$ in the other, having the angles A', B', C' equal to the angles A, B, C and the ratio $A'B' : AB = B'C' : BC = C'A' : CA = P'Q' : PQ$. The ratio of any two corresponding lengths is this fixed *ratio of similitude*; the ratio of corresponding areas is its *square*; the ratio of corresponding volumes is its *cube*. Such similarity is found only in Euclidean space.

similar depiction, *Math.*, a one-to-one correspondence between the elements of two assemblages. — **s. motion**. *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **b**. — **s. whole**. See WHOLE.

sim'i-lar, *n.* That which is similar to, or resembles, something else, as in quality, form, etc.

sim'i-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *similarité*.] Quality or state of being similar; likeness; resemblance; as, a *similarity* of features or facts; hence, a point in which things are similar.

Syn. — See RESEMBLANCE.

law of similarity. See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

sim'i-le (sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L., fr. *similis*. See SIMILAR.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech which likens, or draws an explicit comparison between, two different things in one or more of their aspects; an imaginative comparison, as, "Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow."

Syn. — See COMPARISON.

‖ **sim'i-le** (sĭm'ĭ-lē; *It.* sē'mē-lā), *adv.* [It., similar.] *Music.* Similarly; — a direction to continue in a like manner, as the phrasing, the use of pedals in piano music, etc.

simile mark. *Music.* A symbol indicating that the contents of the last measure written out are to be repeated.

Simile Mark.

si-mil'i-tude (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *similitude*, L. *similitudo*, fr. *similis* similar. See SIMILAR.] **1.** Quality or state of being similar or like; resemblance; likeness; similarity; as, *similitude* of substance. *Chaucer.*

Let us make now man in our image, man
In our *similitude*. *Milton.*

2. That which likens one thing to another; fanciful or imaginative comparison; a simile. *Rare.* *Dryden.* **3.** That which is like or similar; a representation, semblance, or copy; a facsimile.

Man should wed his *similitude*. *Chaucer.*

sim'i-lize (sĭm'ĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). **1.** To liken; compare. *Rare.* *Lowell.* **2.** To imitate; copy; counterfeit. *Obs. or R.*

sim'i-lize, *v. i.* To use a simile or similes. *Obs. or R.*

sim'i-ous (sĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Simian.

sim'mer (sĭm'ẽr), *v. i.*; SIM'MERED (-ẽrd); SIM'MER-ING. [E. dial. also *simper*; — an onomatopœic word.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing; to begin to boil; to be on the point of boiling; as, the water *simmers*; the kettle *simmers*; — often used fig.; as, *simmering* anger.

to simmer down. *Colloq.* **a** To condense; as, his story *simmered down* to a single fact. **b** To moderate in heat; to "cool off," as anger or one angry.

sim'mer, *v. t.* To cause to boil gently; to cook in liquid heated almost or just to the boiling point.

sim'nel (sĭm'nĕl), *n.* [OF. *simenel, seminel*, cake or bread of wheat flour, LL. *simenellus* wheat bread, fr. L. *simila* the finest wheat flour. Cf. SEMOLINA.] **1.** A kind of bread made of fine flour; a kind of biscuit or cracknel. *Obs.* **2.** A kind of rich plum cake, esp. for Mid-Lent Sunday. *Eng.* **3.** A cymling. *Now Rare. Southern U. S.*

si-mo'ni-ac (sĭ-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* [LL. *simoniacus*. See SIMONY.] One who practices simony.

sim'o-ni'a-cal (sĭm'ō-nī'ȧ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, guilty of, or consisting of, simony. — **sim'o-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Si-mo'ni-an (sĭ-mō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [See SIMONY.] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Simon Magus; as: **a** A member of any of certain early heretical sects, esp. Gnostics, reputed to follow his teachings. **b** A Nestorian; — so called opprobriously. — **Si-mo'ni-an** (-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Si-mo'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sim'o-nist (sĭm'ō-nĭst), *n.* One who practices simony; also, one who defends simony.

Si'mon Ma'gus (sī'mŏn mā'gŭs). [L. *magus* magician.] *Bib.* A Samaritan sorcerer, converted by Philip (*Acts* viii. 9-24) and severely rebuked by Peter for offering money to purchase the power of giving the Holy Ghost.

sim'o-ny (sĭm'ō-nĭ), *n.* [F. *simonie*, LL. *simonia*, fr. *Simon*. See SIMON MAGUS.] Traffic in that which is sacred; specif., the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward. *Cursor Mundi.*

si-moom' (sĭ-mōōm'), *n.* Also **si-moon'**. [Ar. *samūm*, fr. *samma* to poison. Cf. SAMIEL.] A hot, dry, violent wind laden with dust, that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, etc., generated by the heat of the deserts or sandy plains.

si'mous (sī'mŭs), *a.* [L. *simus*, Gr. σιμός.] **1.** Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up. **2.** Concave. *Obs.*

sim'pai (sĭm'pī), *n.* [Malay *simpei*.] A highly colored Sumatran langur (*Presbytis melalophus*) having a narrow blackish crest. The forehead and cheeks and under parts are yellowish, the upper parts brown and reddish.

sim'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. i.*; SIM'PERED (-pẽrd); SIM'PER-ING. [Cf. Norw. *semper* fine, smart, Dan. dial. *semper, simper*, affected, coy, prudish, OSw. *semper* one who affectedly refrains from eating, Sw. *sipp* finical, prim, LG. *sipp*.] **1.** To smile in a silly, affected, or fatuous manner.

Behold yond *simpering* dame. *Shak.*

2. To glimmer; to twinkle. *Obs.* *Herbert.*

Syn. — SIMPER, SMIRK, BRIDLE. To SIMPER is to smile in an affected or languishing manner; SMIRK implies esp. self-complacency or conceit; to BRIDLE is to toss the head, esp. with an air of pique or offended dignity; as, "*simpering* angels, palms, and harps divine" (*Pope*); "Forming his features into a set smile, and affectedly softening his voice, he added with a *simpering* air" (*Jane Austen*); "a row of *smirking* chambermaids" (*Thackeray*); "Amilcare talked profusely, *smirked*, grimaced, . . . writhed his hands" (*M. Hewlett*); "The faintest *smirk* of self-satisfaction alienates the hearer" (*T. E. Brown*); "She hesitated a moment; then she *simpered* the least bit and *bridled*" (*H. James*); "everything that poses, prances, *bridles*, struts, bedizens, and plumes itself" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*).

sim'per, *n.* A constrained, self-conscious smile; an affected, silly smile; a smirk.

sim'ple (-p'l), *a.*; SIM'PLER (-plẽr); SIM'PLEST. [F., fr. L. *simplus*, or *simplex*, gen. *simplicis*. The first part of the Latin words is prob. akin to E. *same*, and the sense, one, one and the same; cf. L. *semel* once, *singuli* one to each, single. Cf. SINGLE, *a.*, SAME, *a.*, and for the last part of the word cf. DOUBLE, DUPLEX.] **1.** Single; uncompounded; uncombined; not blended with something else; elementary; as, a *simple* substance, idea, or sound; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Without subdivision or branches, as a stem; having only one blade, or not compound, as a leaf; consisting of a single carpel, as an ovary. **b** *Chem.* Elementary. **c** *Zoöl.* Consisting of a single individual; — opposed to *compound*. Cf. COMPOUND ANIMAL. **d** *Min.* Homogeneous. **2.** Free from complexity or intricacy, not infolded, entangled, or complicated; not elaborate; uninvolved; as, a *simple* machine; *simple* tasks; specif.: **a** Direct; clear; intelligible; not abstruse or enigmatical; easy to understand or solve; as, a *simple* problem; *simple* language. **b** Plain; unadorned; as, *simple* dress. "*Simple* truth." *Spenser.* **c** Not luxurious; without much variety; plain; as, a *simple* diet; a *simple* way of living. **3.** Of humble birth; of low degree; humble; lowly; poor; undistinguished.

Clergy and laity, male and female, gentle and *simple*. *Fuller.*

4. **a** Not given to artifice, stratagem, or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; true; innocent.

To be *simple* is to be great. *Emerson.*

b Artless in manner; unaffected; unconstrained; natural; inartificial; straightforward.

In *simple* manners all the secret lies. *Young.*

5. **a** Ignorant; not wise or sagacious; of but moderate understanding or attainments; hence, weak in intellect; foolish; silly. "You have *simple* wits." *Shak.* **b** Proceeding from ignorance, weakness of mind, etc. **6.** Insignificant; of small value; trifling; unimportant. **7.** Mere; not other than; being only.

A medicine . . . whose *simple* touch
Is powerful to araise King Pepin. *Shak.*

Syn. — SIMPLE, INNOCENT, ARTLESS, NAÏVE, UNSOPHISTICATED. SIMPLE, as here compared, implies esp. lack of art or affectation; it may also suggest such inexperience as renders one liable to be duped; as, "We seem almost to obtain our innocent sweet *simple* years again" (*Cowper*); "schools in which plebeian minds, once *simple*, are initiated in [such] arts" (*id.*); "The secret mischiefs that I set abroach . . . I do beweep to many *simple* gulls" (*Shak.*). INNOCENT implies a guileless or unsuspecting nature or demeanor; ARTLESS heightens the implication of ingenuousness; as, "She blushed with the *innocent* consciousness of a child" (*Stevenson*); "How was she, who was as *innocent* as a child, to know what was the meaning of the covert addresses of a villain?" (*Thackeray*); "She was pleased with the girl's *artless* looks, and gay, *innocent* manner" (*id.*); "overflowing with . . . *artless* maternal gratitude" (*Jane Austen*). NAÏVE (see FRANK) commonly suggests engaging or refreshing artlessness; UNSOPHISTICATED, the stronger word, sometimes (but not always) implies a touch of contempt; as, "that earlier Florentine style, with its *naïve* . . . sensuousness" (*W. Pater*); a *naïve* question; "I wish that all English readers had your *unsophisticated* . . . taste" (*Cowper*); a raw and *unsophisticated* youth.

simple arbitration of exchange. See under ARBITRATION. — **s. chain**. See CHAIN, *n.*, 8. — **s. concept**, *Logic*, a concept of which no other can be directly predicated and which cannot therefore logically be defined; as, "being" is a *simple concept*. — **s. consequence**, *Logic*, a conclusion drawn from a single premise. Cf. ENTHYMEME. — **s. contract**. See CONTRACT, 1. — **s. conversion**, *Logic*, an immediate inference formed by transposition of subject and predicate. See CONVERSION, *n.*, 4. — **s. curve**, *Railroads*, a circular arc used in joining two tangents. Cf. COMPOUND CURVE. — **s. engine**, an engine, esp. a steam engine, in which the expansion is completed in a single cylinder. Cf. COMPOUND ENGINE. — **s. enumeration**. See INDUCTION, 4. — **s. enunciation**. *Logic.* = SIMPLE PROPOSITION. — **s. equation**, *Alg.*, an equation containing but one unknown quantity, and that only in first degree. — **s. eye**, *Zoöl.*, an eye having a single lens; — opposed to *compound eye*. — **s. form**, *Schol.*, pure form; form apart from matter. — **s. governor**. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5. — **s. group**, *Math.*, one that has no self-conjugate subgroup besides the identical substitution, 1. — **s. harmonic function**, *Math.*, a function represented algebraically by the sine or cosine of a variable angle, as $y = a\cos(nx - c)$, geometrically by a sinusoid, and mechanically by a simple harmonic motion. — **s. harmonic motion**, the projection of uniform circular motion on any diameter of the circle in which the motion occurs. The combination, in any way, of two or more simple harmonic motions, makes *compound harmonic motion*. The motion of the pendulum bob of a clock is approximately simple harmonic motion. — **s. honors** or **honours**, *Bridge*, three honors held by a player and his partner. — **s. idea**, *Psychol.*, an unanalyzable idea; an elementary experience. — **s. interest**. See INTEREST, *n.*, 8. — **s. larceny**. See LARCENY. — **s. machine**, *Mech.*, any of six (or more) elementary mechanisms, formerly considered as the elements of which all machines were composed, including (1) the *lever* (with its fulcrum), (2) the *wheel and axle* (equivalent to a continuous lever, as is the next), (3) the *pulley*, (4) the *inclined plane* (making forced closure with a relatively sliding piece on its inclined face), (5) the *wedge* (equivalent to a double inclined plane),

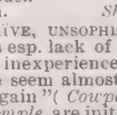

Simple Harmonic Motion. Starting from B, as P moves round the Circle with uniform velocity, A (the Projection of P on the Diameter BC) moves along the Diameter from B to C and back with Simple Harmonic Motion.

Sil'vi-us, *n.* See PHEBE, 2.
‖ **s'il' vous plaît'** (sēl' vōō plĕ'). [F.] Lit., if it pleases you; if you please.
sim, *v. i.* To simmer. *Obs.*
Sim, *n.* A Simeonite. *Slang, Eng.*
Sim. *Abbr.* Simeon; Simon.
si'ma. Var. of CYMA.
sim'a-gree, *n.* [F. *simagrée*.] A grimace. *Obs.*
si'mal (sē'mŭl), *n.* [Hind *semal*.] The East Indian silk-cotton tree *Bombax malabarica*.
Si mal-cu'e (sĭ'măl-kū'ē). *Bib.*
simball. ✝ CYMBAL.
sim'ball, *n.* A kind of doughnut. *Dial., New England.*
sim'bil (sĭm'bĭl), *n.* An African stork (*Abdimia abdimii*), bronzy black with white under parts.
simb'lin (sĭm'lĭn), **simb'ling** (sĭm'lĭng). Vars. of CYMLING.
simb'lin cake. [See SIMNEL, 2.] A simnel cake. *Dial. Eng.*
sim'bo-lee oil. [Prob. due to an error for earlier *limbolee*, a name used on the Coromandel coast; orig. uncert.] See OIL, *Table I.*
sime (sīm), *n.* [AS. *sīma* rope, cord, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sīma* rope, cord.] A rope or frame of straw. *Dial. Eng.*
simenel. ✝ SIMNEL.
siment. ✝ CEMENT.
Sim'e-on (sĭm'ē-ŏn), *n.* [L. *Simeon* (cf Gr. Συμεών), fr. Heb. *Shim'ōn*.] **1.** Lit., hearing; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Siméon* (sē'mā'ôɴ'); Pg. *Simeão* (sē'mē-ouɴ'); G. *Simeon* (zē'mĕ-ōn). — Dim *Sim.* **2.** *Bib.* **a** Second son of Jacob and Leah. **b** A devout man of Jerusalem, who saw the infant Jesus in the temple and uttered the song known as the Nunc Dimittis. *Luke* ii. 25-35.
Sim'e-on-ite (-īt), *n.* A follower of Charles Simeon (1759-1836), a clergyman of the Church of England, at Cambridge, who founded a trust for purchasing advowsons for Low-Churchmen; hence, a Low-Churchman.
Sim'e-on-ites (-īts), *n pl* *Bib.*
Sim'e-ron (sĭm'ē-rŏn). *D. Bib*
sim'e-ter. ✝ SCIMITAR.
simetery. ✝ SYMMETRY.
simfan. ✝ SYMPHONY.
Si-mi'a-dæ. ✝ SIMIIDÆ.
sim'i-al (sĭm'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Simian. *R.*
si-mil'a-ble, *a.* Similar. *Obs.*
similacre. ✝ SIMULACRE.
sim'i-lar-ly, *adv.* of SIMILAR. — **similarly placed**, *Geom.*, having the corresponding sides parallel and directed in the same sense.
sim'i-la-ry, *a.* Similar; homogeneous. *Obs.*
sim'i-late, *a.* [L. *similatus* and *simulatus*, p. p.] *Obs.* **a** Simulated; feigned. **b** Cozening.
sim'i-la-tive (sĭm'ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Implying or indicating likeness or resemblance. *Rare.*
‖ **si-mi'li-a** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Things alike or similar.
si-mil'i-an-cy, *n.* Similitude. *Obs.*
si-mil'i-a-ry, *a.* Similary. *Obs.*
‖ **si-mi'li-a si-mi'li-bus cu-ran'tur** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ȧ sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Like cures like: — esp. the principle of homeopathy.
‖ **si-mi'li-a si-mi'li-bus per-ci'pi-un'tur** (pẽr-sĭp'ĭ-ŭn'tŭr). [L.] Similars are perceived by similars; — the assumption of ancient doctrines of perception as depending upon effluvia, etc.
‖ **si'mi-lis si'mi-li gau'det** (sĭm'ĭ-lĭs sĭm'ĭ-lī). [L.] Like takes pleasure in like.
‖ **si-mi'li-ter** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L.] In like manner.
si-mil'i-ter (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* *Common-law Pleading.* The reply by which either party concludes to the country upon the issue tendered by his opponent: — so called from *similiter*, the effective word in the Latin form.
si-mil'i-tive, *a.* Expressing similitude. *Obs.*
si-mil'i-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Involving or expressing similitude. *Obs.*
sim'i-lor (sĭm'ĭ-lôr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *similis* similar + F. *or* gold, L. *aurum*. Cf. SEMILOR.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold in color.
sim'i-ly, *n.* [See SIMILE.] A likeness; a counterpart. *Obs.*
sim'i-oid (sĭm'ĭ-oid), *a.* [*Simia* + *-oid*.] Simian. *Rare.*
‖ **sim'ir** (sĭm'ĭr), *n.* Hyena dog.
sim'i-tar, **sim'i-ter.** Vars. of SCIMITAR.
sim'kin (sĭm'kĭn), *n.* Hind. corrupt. of CHAMPAGNE.
sim'le, *adv.* [AS.] Always; continuously. *Obs.*
sim'lin (sĭm'lĭn), *n.* = SIMNEL, a cake. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sim'lin, -ling. Vars. of CYMLING.
Sim'ma-a (sĭm'ȧ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
sim'mer (sĭm'ẽr). Scot. var. of SUMMER. [*loq., U. S.*]
sim'mon, *n.* A persimmon. *Colloq.*
sim'mon (sĭm'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. SIME.] A rope of straw, rush, etc. *Scot.*
sim'mon, *n.* [ME. *ciment, siment*, cement. See CEMENT, *n.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Cement. **b** A reddish powder or sediment.
si-mo'le-on (sĭ-mō'lē-ŭn), *n.* A dollar. *Slang, U. S.*
Si'mon (sī'mŏn), *n.* [L. *Simon*, Gr. Σίμων, which was confounded with Heb. *Shim'ōn*. Cf. SIMEON.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Simon* (sē'môɴ'); It. *Simone* (sē-mō'nā); Sp. *Simón* (sē-mōn'); Pg. *Simão* (sē-mouɴ'); G. *Simon* (zē'mŏn). — Dim. *Sim* (*Simp'kins*, obs.). **2.** *Bib.* See PETER, 2.
simonde. ✝ SIMMON, CEMENT.
si-mo'ni-al, *n.* A simonist.
si-mon'i-cal, *a.* Simoniacal. *Obs.*
si-mo'ni-ent, *n.* One guilty of simony. *Obs.*
si-mo'ni-ous, *a.* Simoniacal. *Obs.*
Si'mon-ist, *a.* & *n.* Simonian.
Si'mon-ite, *n.* A Simonian. *Obs.*
Si'mon-pure', *a.* [See PURE, SIMON.] Genuine; true; real; authentic. *Colloq.*
‖ **si mo'nu-men'tum re-qui'ris, cir-cum'spi-ce** (mŏn'ū-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] If you seek [his] monument, look around; — the epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London.
simorg, simorgh. ✝ SIMURGH.
si-mos'i-ty (sĭ-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being simous. *Obs. or R.*
sim'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. i.* To simmer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sim'per-de-cock'et, **sim'per-the-cock'et**, *n.* An affected girl; — orig. an adverbial phrase. *Obs.*
sim'per-er, *n.* One who simpers.
sim'per-ing-ly, *adv.* of *simpering*, p. pr.
simp'kin, var. of SIMKIN.
sim'pl. Simple. *Ref. Sp.*

(6) the *screw*, combining a male and a female screw (equivalent to an inclined plane wrapped around a cylinder so as to convert rotation into straight-line motion, or vice versa). Some writers include the *jointed link*, or *toggle joint*, and the *hydraulic press*. The so-called *funicular machine*, although not a machine at all, is also sometimes included. Often called *mechanical power*. — **simple microscope.** See MICROSCOPE, 1. — **s. motion**, *Mech.*, a motion in a straight line, circle or circular arc, or helix. Simple motion in a circle, when reciprocating, is called *oscillating*. — **s. necessity**, *Logic*, the necessity of that whose contradicting involves a contradiction. — **s. ore**, *Metal.*, an ore containing only one metal. — **s. pendulum.** See PENDULUM, 1. — **s. prebend**, *Eng. Eccl. Law*, one with no jurisdiction annexed to it. — **s. probation**, *Logic*, a proof comprised in a single syllogism. — **s. proposition.** *Logic.* **a** A categorical proposition. **b** A proposition not resolvable into separate statements. — **s. ratio**, *Math.*, ratio between first powers of the terms. — **s. reaction time.** See REACTION TIME. — **s. sentence**, *Gram.*, a sentence having no subordinate clauses; one having but one subject and one predicate. — **S. Simon**, the subject of a well-known popular nursery rime, of early and unknown authorship. — **s. sweep.** *Physics.* See SWEEP, *n.*, 10. — **s. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism not resolvable into other syllogisms. — **s. time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**. — **s. vault**, *Arch.*, a vault whose intrados consists of an unbroken surface.

sim′ple (sĭm′p'l), *adv.* *Mach.* As a simple (single-cylinder) engine.

sim′ple, *n.* [F. See SIMPLE, *a.*] **1.** Something not mixed or compounded. "Compounded of many *simples.*" *Shak.* **2.** *Med.* A medicinal plant; — each vegetable being supposed to possess a virtue, and constitute a simple remedy. **3.** A person of humble birth or condition; — commonly used in contrast with *gentle*. **4.** *pl.* Foolish behavior; silliness; as, a fit of the *simples*. **5.** *Weaving.* **a** A drawloom. *Now Rare.* **b** A part of the apparatus for raising the heddles of a drawloom. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* A feast which is not a double or a semidouble.

sim′ple, *v. i.*; SIM′PLED (sĭm′p'ld); SIM′PLING (-plĭng). To gather simples, or medicinal plants.

sim′ple-heart′ed (-här′tĕd; -tĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Devoid of duplicity; guileless; ingenuous; artless.

sim′ple-mind′ed, *a.* Devoid of subtlety; undesigning; unsuspecting. — **sim′ple-mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

sim′pler (sĭm′plẽr), *n.* One who collects simples, or medicinal plants; a herbalist; a simplist.

sim′ple-ton (sĭm′p'l-tŭn), *n.* [F. *simplet*, prop. dim. of *simple* simple.] A person of weak intellect; a silly person. **Syn.** — See IDIOT.

sim′plex (sĭm′plĕks), *a.* [L. Cf. SIMPLE, *a.*] More or less simple. Cf. DUPLEX. Specif.: *Teleg.* Pert. to a system in which only one message is sent over a line at a time.

Sim′pli-ci-den-ta′ta (sĭm′plĭ-sĭ-dĕn-tā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *simplex*, *-icis*, simple + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] *Zoöl.* The principal suborder of rodents, containing all but the hares, rabbits, and pikas. It is characterized by a single pair of upper incisors. — **sim-plic′i-dent** (sĭm-plĭs′ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* & *n.* — **sim′pli-ci-den′tate** (sĭm′plĭ-sĭ-dĕn′tāt), *a.*

sim-plic′i-ty (sĭm-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *simplicité*, L. *simplicitas*, fr. *simplex*. See SIMPLE.] **1.** Quality or state of being simple; quality or state of being unmixed or uncompounded; as, the *simplicity* of metals or of earths. **2.** Quality or state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; freedom from complexity, intricacy, or elaborateness; as, the *simplicity* of a machine; specif.: **a** Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness; as, the *simplicity* of a doctrine, an explanation, a demonstration. **b** Freedom from artificial ornament, pretentious style, or luxury; plainness; as, *simplicity* of dress, style. **3.** Artlessness of mind; lack of cunning or duplicity.

In wit a man; *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*

4. Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly. *Prov.* i. 22.

sim′pli-fi-ca′tion (sĭm′plĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *simplification.*] **1.** Act or process of simplifying. *A. Smith.* **2.** Specif., *Philol.*, a linguistic change consisting in the substitution of a single consonant for a doubled one; as, Lat. *vacilo* beside *vacillo*. Cf. CONTRACTION, *n.*, 2 **c**.

sim′pli-fi-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* That simplifies; tending to simplify.

sim′pli-fy (sĭm′plĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [Cf. F. *simplifier*, LL. *simplificare*. See SIMPLE; -FY.] To make simple or simpler; to make less complex; to make clear or clearer by explaining; to show an easier or shorter process for doing, making, etc.

It is important, in scientific pursuits, to be cautious in *simplifying* our deductions. *W. Nicholson.*

sim′plism (sĭm′plĭz'm), *n.* The striving for, or the advocacy of, simplicity; also, affected or assumed simplicity.

sim′plist (-plĭst), *n.* *Old Med.* One skilled in simples.

sim-plis′tic (sĭm-plĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to simples or a simplist. *Rare.* *Wilkinson.* **2.** Attempting to explain too much by a single principle or by inadequate principles.

sim′ply (sĭm′plĭ), *adv.* [*simple* + *-ly*.] **1.** In a simple manner or state; considered in or by itself; without addition; alone; merely; solely; barely.

[They] make that now good or evil. . . . which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

2. Plainly; without art or subtlety. **3.** Weakly; foolishly. *Johnson.*

Simp′son's rule (sĭmp′sŭnz; sĭm′-). [After Thomas *Simpson* (1710-61), English mathematician.] Either of two rules for computing more or less approximately the area of a figure bounded by a straight base line, two terminal straight lines at right angles to it, and any irregular curve. The more common rule is: Area = one third the product of the common distance between the ordinates times the aggregate sum of the two extreme (bounding) ordinates, twice the sum of the intermediate odd ordinates, and four times the sum of the even ones, the figure being divided up into an even number of strips by equidistant ordinates parallel to the end lines. The rule is sufficiently accurate if the bounding curve is parabolic.

sim′u-la′crum (sĭm′ū-lā′krŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LACRA (-krȧ). [L. See SIMULATE.] **1.** An image; something which is formed in the likeness of a being or thing. **2.** A phantom or shadowy likeness of something; esp., a vague, unreal semblance; a mock appearance; a sham.

sim′u-lance (sĭm′ū-lăns), *n.* State of being simulant; a deceptive resemblance. *Rare.*

sim′u-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *simulans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *simulare* to simulate.] Simulating (something which it is not); having a deceptive appearance or resemblance; — with *of*; used esp. in *Biol.*; as, a stamen *simulant* of a petal, etc. — *n.* One that simulates something else.

sim′u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *simulatus*, p. p. of *simulare* to simulate; akin to *simul* at the same time, together, *similis* like. See SIMILAR; cf. DISSEMBLE, SEMBLANCE.] Feigned; pretended; specif., *Civil Law*, feigned; fictitious, as a conveyance made in fraud of one's creditors, or a bond executed by a minor (as in certain proceedings in Scots law).

sim′u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; SIM′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); SIM′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To assume the mere appearance of, without the reality; to assume the signs or indications of, falsely; to counterfeit; feign; imitate; as, to *simulate* insanity or loyalty; some moths *simulate* leaves.
Syn. — See ASSUME.

sim′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *simulation*, L. *simulatio*.] **1.** Act of simulating, or assuming an appearance which is feigned, or not true; counterfeiting. **2.** Similarity. *Obs.* **3.** *Civil Law.* A feigned or fictitious transaction, as one to effect a fraud, or one done as a matter of form.

Syn. — SIMULATION, DISSIMULATION, HYPOCRISY, SANCTIMONY. SIMULATION is positive, and implies the assumption of a false appearance; DISSIMULATION is negative, and suggests the concealment of one's true nature or purpose; as, "*Dissimulation*, in the negative; when a man lets fall signs and arguments, that he is not what he is . . . *Simulation*, in the affirmative; when a man industriously and expressly feigns and pretends to be that he is not" (*Bacon*); "*Simulation* is a pretense of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is" (*Tatler*). HYPOCRISY is a stronger word, and denotes esp. a false or insincere profession of goodness by one whose aims are selfish or whose life is corrupt; SANCTIMONY implies a pharisaical or canting assumption of piety; as, "I thought where all thy circling wiles would end — in feigned religion, smooth *hypocrisy*" (*Milton*); "men attired in greasy black suits, with dingy black neckties — all gifted with a *sanctimonious* snuffle, all blessed by nature with shiny foreheads and clammy hands, all avid for buttered toast and muffins" (*J. A. Symonds*). See ASSUME, DISSEMBLE, IMPOSTOR.

sim′u-la′tor (sĭm′ū-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who simulates something or some one, or who feigns something.

sim′u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Simulated, or capable of being simulated; serving or tending to simulate or deceive; characterized by simulation. *Bp. Hall.*

Si-mu′li-um (sĭ-mū′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *simulare* to simulate.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small biting dipterous flies, including the black fly and buffalo gnats. The larvæ are aquatic. It constitutes a family, **Si-mu-li′i-dæ** (sĭ-mū-lī′ĭ-dē). — **si-mu′li-id** (sĭ-mū′lĭ-ĭd; sĭm′ū-lĭ′ĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **si-mu′li-oid** (sĭ-mū′lĭ-oid), *a.* & *n.*

Simulium. *a* Adult of Buffalo Gnat (*S. invenustum*), × 4; *b* Larva of another Species, × 5.

si′mul-ta-ne′i-ty (sī′mŭl-tȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ; sĭm′ŭl-), *n.* Quality or state of being simultaneous; simultaneousness.

si′mul-ta′ne-ous (-tā′nē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [LL. *simultaneus*, fr. LL. *simultim* at the same time, fr. L. *simul*. See SIMULATE.] Existing, happening, or done, at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events.
Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.

simultaneous concomitants, *Math.*, invariants and covariants of two or more quantics. — **s. congruences**, *Math.*, those satisfied by the same values (or sets of values) of the unknown quantity or quantities. — **s. equations**, *Alg.*, two or more equations satisfied by the same sets of values of the unknown quantities.
— **si′mul-ta′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **si′mul-ta′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

si-murgh′, **si-murg′** (sē-mōōrg′), *n.* [Per. *sīmurg*.] In Eastern mythology, a gigantic bird, the "all-knowing bird of ages," who dwells in Kaf and has seen the world thrice destroyed. It is probably the same as the roc.

sin (sĭn), *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.* Since. *Obs* or *Scot.* & *Dial.*

sin, *n.* [ME. *sinne*, AS. *synn*, *syn*; akin to D. *zonde*, OS. *sundia*, OHG. *sunta*, G. *sünde*, Icel., Dan., & Sw. *synd*, L. *sons*, *sontis*, guilty, perh. originally from the p. pr. of the verb signifying, to be, and meaning, the one who it is; or cf. L. *sonticus* dangerous, serious, Gr. ἄτη guilt, bane, ruin.] **1.** Transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the divine will; any violation of, or lack of conformity to, God's law, either in purpose or in conduct; moral deficiency in the character; iniquity; as, *sins* of omission and commission. See under ACTUAL, DEADLY, ORIGINAL, VENIAL.

Sin is the transgression of the law. 1 *John* iii. 4.

2. An offense, in general; a violation of propriety; a misdemeanor; as, a *sin* against good manners. **3.** An embodiment of sin; a very wicked person. *Rare.*
Syn. — Iniquity, wickedness, wrong. See CRIME.

sin, *v. i.*; SINNED (sĭnd); SIN′NING. [ME. *sinnen*, *singen*, *sinegen*, AS. *syngian*. See SIN, *n.*] **1.** To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate the divine law in any particular, by actual transgression or by the neglect or nonobservance of its injunctions; to violate any known rule of duty; — often with *against*.

For want of experience we may blunder, but not *sin*. *J. Martineau.*

2. To violate human rights, law, or propriety; to commit an offense; to transgress; — often followed by *against*.

[A man] more *sinned* against than *sinning*. *Shak.*

sin (sĭn), *v. t.* **1.** To do or commit wrongly, as a sin.

If any man see his brother *sin* a sin. 1 *John* v. 16.

2. To consummate, effect, influence, drive, bring about, put, or the like, by, or in the act of committing, a sin or sins; as, to *sin* away one's happiness.

This trifle [book] . . . was *sinned* into English. *Loveday*

Sin, *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The moon god, variously conceived as lord of wisdom, dispeller of darkness and its evils, giver of dreams and oracles. The chief seats of moon worship in Babylonia were Ur and Harran. In the former place he was also known as **Nannar**.

Si′na-it′ic (sī′nā-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Also **Si-na′ic** (sĭ-nā′ĭk). [From Mount *Sinai*: cf. NL. *Sinaiticus*.] Of, pert. to, or given at, Mount Sinai. — **Sinaitic codex**, the codex Sinaiticus. See CODEX, *Table*.

sin-al′bin (sĭn-ăl′bĭn), *n.* [From L. *Sinapis* + *alba*, fem. a., white.] *Chem.* A white crystalline basic glucoside, $C_{30}H_{42}O_{15}N_2S_2$, in white-mustard seeds. On decomposition it yields glucose, sinapine sulphate, and **sinalbin mustard oil**, $SCN·CH_2C_6H_4·OH\ (p)$, a yellow, irritant liquid.

sin′a-pine (sĭn′ȧ-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **sin′a-pin**. [L. *sinapi(s)* mustard.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{25}O_6N$, in the seeds of black mustard. The free alkaloid is known only in solution, since it readily decomposes into choline and **sinapic acid**, $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$, a crystalline derivative of cinnamic acid.

Si-na′pis (sĭ-nā′pĭs), *n.* [L., mustard.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World brassicaceous herbs distinguished from *Brassica* by the long, flat, sword-shaped beak of the pod. *S. alba* is the white mustard.

sin′a-pism (sĭn′ȧ-pĭz'm), *n.* [L. *sinapismus*, Gr. σιναπισμός, the use of a mustard blister, fr. σιναπίζειν to apply a mustard blister, fr. σίναπι mustard.] *Med.* A plaster or poultice principally of powdered mustard seed, or containing its volatile oil. It is a powerful irritant.

since (sĭns), *adv.* [For *sins*, contr. fr. ME. *sithens*, *sithenes*, formed by an adverbial ending (cf. BESIDES) fr. ME. *sithen*, also shortened into *sithe*, *sin*, AS. *siððan*, *syððan*, *seoððan*, afterward, then, since, after; properly, after that; fr. *sīð* after, later, adv. and prep. (originally a comparative adv., akin to OS. *sīð* afterward, since, OHG. *sīd*, G. *seit* since, Goth *seipus* late, ni þanaseiþs no longer) + *ðon* instrumental of the demonstrative and article. See THAT.] **1.** **a** From a definite past time until now; continually afterward up to the present; as, he returned a month ago and has *since* been in town. **b** In or during a part of the interval between a specified past time and the present; subsequent to a certain past time and before the present; as, appointed last year, and *since* reappointed. **2.** In the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; ago. Some critics object to this usage.

How many ages *since* has Vergil writ? *Roscommon.*
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have lov'd long *since*, and lost awhile. *J. H. Newman.*

Syn. — SINCE, AGO. AGO refers to a point in past time, SINCE, in strict usage, to the period intervening between such a point and the present; in *ago* the mind is carried back from the present; in *since*, forward from a starting point in the past; as, I met him ten years *ago*, but have not seen him *since*.

since, *prep.* From the time of; in or during the time subsequent to; subsequently to; after.

The Lord hath blessed thee, *since* my coming. *Gen.* xxx. 30.

since, *conj.* **1.** From and after the time when; as, the building has been razed *since* I visited the city. **2.** When; — after verbs of knowing, remembering, forgetting, etc., as, do you remember *since* we came? *Obs.* **3.** Seeing that; because; — formerly with *that*.

Since that my penitence comes after all. *Shak.*
Since truth and constancy are vain. *Granville.*

Syn. — For, as, inasmuch as, considering. See BECAUSE.

sin-cere′ (sĭn-sēr′), *a.*, SIN-CER′ER (-sēr′ẽr); SIN-CER′EST (-sēr′ĕst). [L. *sincerus*, of uncert. orig.: cf. F. *sincère*.] **1.** Pure; unmixed; unadulterated; as, *sincere* milk; — sometimes followed by *of*; as, *sincere* of doubt. *Archaic.*

There is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Whole; sound; perfect; unhurt; uninjured. *Obs.*

The inviolable body stood *sincere*. *Dryden.*

3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not falsely assumed; genuine; true; real; as, a *sincere* desire for knowledge; a *sincere* contempt for meanness. **4.** Honest; free from hypocrisy or dissimulation; straightforward; as, a *sincere* friend; a *sincere* person. **5.** Virtuous; morally blameless. *Obs.*
Syn. — Honest, unfeigned, unvarnished, real, true, unaffected, frank, upright. See HONEST, CORDIAL.
— **sin-cere′ly**, *adv.* — **sin-cere′ness**, *n.*

sin-cer′i-ty (sĭn-sĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sinceritas*: cf. F. *sincérité*.] Quality or state of being sincere; sincereness; esp., honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation, hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretense.

I protest, in the *sincerity* of love. *Shak.*

sin-cip′i-tal (sĭn-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sinciput.

sin′ci-put (sĭn′sĭ-pŭt), *n.* [L., half a head; *semi-* half + *caput* the head.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The forehead. **b** The whole upper half of the skull; the calvarium. **2.** **a** In birds, the fore part of the head from the base of the bill to the crown. **b** In insects, the part of the head between the vertex and the clypeus.

Sim′ple, *n.* A servant to Slender in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."
sim′ple-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having no nasal appendages; — said of vespertilionine bats.
sim′ple-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sim′pler's-joy (sĭm′plẽrz-), *n.* Vervain.
simplesse, *n.* [F. *simplesse*.] Simplicity: humility; simpleness; lack of skill; silliness. *Obs.*
simplety, *n.* [OF. *simpleté*] Simplicity. *Obs.*
‖ **sim′plex mun-di′ti-is** (mŭn-dĭsh′ĭ-ĭs). [L.] Plain in (thy) neatness; of simple elegance. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. v. 5).
sim-pli′ci-an (sĭm-plĭsh′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *simplicien*.] A simpleton. *Obs.*
Sim′pli-cis′si-mus (sĭm′plĭ-sĭs′ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., superl. of *simplex* simple.] The hero of a German picaresque novel (1668) of this title by von Grimmelshausen, relating the adventures in Europe and the Orient of a simple-minded youth, who becomes soldier, jester, bourgeois, robber, pilgrim, slave, and hermit.
‖ **sim-pli′ci-ter** (sĭm-plĭs′ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L.] Absolutely; wholly.
sim′pli-fi-ca′tor (sĭm′plĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* One that simplifies or favors simplification.
sim′pli-fi′er (-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that simplifies.
simplite. † SIMPLETY.
sim′pli-tude, *n.* Simplicity. *Obs.*
sim′plo-ce, *n.* See SYMPLOCE.
‖ **sim′plum** (sĭm′plŭm), *n.* [L., that which is single.] See LOTTERY, 1.
simp′son (sĭm′sŭn), *n.* Groundsel. *Dial. Eng.*
sim′pu-lum (sĭm′pū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A small ladle, esp. one used in libating.
Sim′ri (sĭm′rĭ). *Bib.*
sim′son (sĭm′sŭn), *n.* Groundsel. *Dial. Eng.*
simulachre. † SIMULACRE.
sim′u-la′cre (sĭm′ū-lā′kẽr), *n.* [F.] Image; likeness. *Obs.* or *R.*
sim′u-lar (sĭm′ū-lăr), *n.* [Cf. L. *simulator*, F. *simulateur*. See SIMULATE.] One who simulates or counterfeits; a pretender. *Obs.*
sim′u-lar, *a.* False; specious; counterfeit; also, dissembling; pretending. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*
sim′u-late-ly, *adv.* Dissemblingly; hypocritically. *Obs.*
Scot. [feigned. *Obs.*
sim′u-la-tive, *a.* Simulated;
sim′u-lize, *v. i.* [See SIMULATE.] To dissemble. *Obs.*
sim′ul-ty (sĭm′ŭl-tĭ), *n.* [L. *simultas* a hostile encounter, grudge, orig., a (hostile) coming together, fr. *simul* together.] Grudge; quarrel; broil. *Obs.*
sin (sĭn; sēn). Scot. of SUN.
sin [without period, *sin*]. *Abbr.* Sine.
Sin *Bib.* [SINAI.
sin (sēn), **shin** (shēn), *n.* [Heb.] The twenty-first letter [שִׂין, שִׁין] of the Hebrew alphabet, a sibilant having the sounds *s* and *sh*. As a numeral = 300.
Si′na (sī′nȧ). *Bib.* Var. of
sinabaff, **-baph.** † SHANAFF.
sin′a-cle, *n.* A sign: a vestige; a particle. *Obs. Scot.*
Si-næ′an (sĭ-nē′ăn), *a.* [See SINOLOGUE.] Of or pert. to the Sinæ, or ancient Chinese.
sinagoge. † SYNAGOGUE.
si′na-may′ (sē′nä-mī′; sĭn′ȧ-mī), *n.* [Tag.] A coarse cloth woven from abacá fiber. *Phil. I.*
sin-am′ine (sĭn-ăm′ĭn; sĭn′ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-min** [*Sinapis* + *amine*.] *Chem.* A bitter white substance $CN_2HC_3H_5$, the allyl derivative of cyanamide, related to mustard oil.
sin′a-mome, **-mon.** † CINNAMON.
sin′a-pate (sĭn′ȧ-pāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sinapic acid.
sin′a-pic (-pĭk), *a* See SINAPINE.
sin′a-pize (-pīz), *v. t.* [F. *sinapiser*.] To sprinkle or powder as with grains of mustard.
si-nap′o-line (sĭ-năp′ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*Sinapis* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* A white base, $CO·(NH\ C_3H_5)_2$, got indirectly from mustard oil. It is a diallyl derivative of urea.
sinassy. † SANNYASIN.
sinath. † SYNOD.
sinc. † SINK.
sin′ca-line (sĭŋ′kȧ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **sinkaline.** [Because got by action of alkalies on *sinapine*.] *Chem.* Choline.
sincaunter. † CINQUANTER.
sinch. Erron. for CINCH.
sincke. † CINQ.
sincope. † SYNCOPE.
sind. Obs. pres. pl. indic. of BE.
sind, *v. t.* [Cf. SHEND.] To spoil or plunder. *Obs.*

Sind′bad the Sail′or (sĭnd′băd; sĭn′-). A character whose strange voyages and wonderful adventures are told in the "Arabian Nights." See *Old Man of the Sea*, under OLD.

Sin′dhi (sĭn′dē; 147), *n.* [Ar. *Sindī*, fr. *Sind* India, Skr. *sindhu* river, sea, the Indus, or the country along it. Cf. INDIAN; HINDU.] **1.** One of the people of Sind, India, mostly Mohammedans of Scytho-Dravidian race.
2. The Prakritic language spoken in Sind. It has many loan words from Persian, and is written in characters adapted from Arabic and Persian. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

sine (sīn), *n.* [LL. *sinus* a sine, L. *sinus* bosom, used in translating the Ar. *jaib* bosom of a garment, sine, but in this sense due to a form *jība* (misread as *jaib*), fr. Skr. *jīva* bowstring, chord of an arc, sine, itself a translation of the Greek χορδή chord of an arc. The Hindus introduced the improvement of considering the half chord of the arc. *Munk.*] **1.** A gulf. *Obs.*
2. *Math.* **a** Formerly, the perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. **b** Now, the ratio of the length of this perpendicular (reckoned from the diameter to the circle) to that of the radius of the circle, taken + or — according as the perpendicular is drawn upward or downward from the diameter (in positive or in negative sense). The sine of a plane angle is the sine of the arc subtending that angle at the center of a circle of unit radius; or it is the ratio of the side opposite the angle, in a right-angled triangle, to the hypotenuse, or of the area of a parallelogram having such an angle to that of a rectangle having adjacent sides equal to the sides bounding the angle. Hence, the sine of a solid angle is taken as the ratio of the volume of a parallelepiped having such an angle to that of a cuboid with three concurrent edges equal to the edges bounding the angle; and so on for higher spaces and angles. Algebraically, the sine is defined by the infinite series $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$ See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

sin eater. A man who (according to a former practice) for a small gratuity ate a piece of bread laid on the chest of a dead person, whereby he was supposed to take the sins of the dead person on himself. — **sin eating.**

si′ne-cur′al (sī′nē-kūr′ăl; sĭn′ē-kū′răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sinecure; being in the nature of a sinecure.

si′ne-cure (sī′nē-kūr), *n.* [L. *sine* without + *cura* care, LL., a cure. See CURE.] **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice without the care of souls. *Ayliffe.*
2. Any office or position which requires or involves little or no responsibility, labor, or active service.

si′ne-cure, *v. t.*; SI′NE-CURED (-kūrd); SI′NE-CUR′ING (-kūr′-ĭng). To put or place in a sinecure.

si′ne-cur-ism (-kūr-ĭz′m), *n.* State of having a sinecure; state, as of society, in which sinecures are common.

si′ne-cur-ist (-kūr-ĭst), *n.* One who has a sinecure.

‖ **si′ne di′e** (sī′nē dī′ē). [L.] Without day; without appointing a day on which to appear or assemble again; finally; as, Congress adjourned *sine die*.

sine galvanometer (sīn). A galvanometer in which the sine of the angle through which the needle is deflected is proportional to the strength of the current measured.

sin′ew (sĭn′ū), *n.* [ME. *sinewe*, *senewe*, AS. *sinu*, *seonu*; akin to D. *zenuw*, OHG. *senawa*, G. *sehne*, Icel. *sin*, Sw. *sena*, Dan. *sene*; cf. Skr. *snāva*.] **1.** A tendon.
2. **a** A nerve; also, a muscle. *Obs.* **b** Hence, strength; nervous energy; muscular power.
3. That which supplies strength or power, or in which strength, power, or support subsists.

> The bodies of men, munition, and money, may justly be called the *sinews* of war. *Raleigh.*

4. A string, as of a musical instrument. *Obs.*

sin′ew, *v. t.*; SIN′EWED (-ūd); SIN′EW-ING. To knit together, or make strong, with or as with sinews; to supply with sinews or strength. *Shak.*

> Wretches, now stuck up for long tortures, . . . might, if properly treated, serve to *sinew* the state in time of danger. *Goldsmith.*

sine wave. A wave, as of an alternating current, varying according to the law of sines.

sin′ew-shrunk′, *a.* *Far.* Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excessive fatigue.

sin′ew-y (sĭn′ū-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, a sinew or sinews.
2. Well braced with or as if with sinews; nervous; vigorous; strong; firm; tough; as, the *sinewy* Ajax.

> A man whose words . . . were so close and *sinewy*. *Hare.*

‖ **sin′fo-ni′a** (sĭn′fō-nē′ȧ; *It.* sēn′fō-nē′ä), *n.*; *It. pl.* SINFO-NIE (-nē′ā). [It.] *Music.* **a** In early operas, the overture. **b** = SYMPHONY.

sin′ful (sĭn′fŏŏl), *a.* [AS. *synfull.*] Tainted with, or full of, sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy; as, *sinful* men; *sinful* thoughts.—**sin′ful-ly,** *adv.*—**sin′ful-ness,** *n.*

sing (sĭng), *v. i.*; *pret.* SANG (săng) *or* SUNG (sŭng); *p. p.* SUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SING′ING. [AS. *singan*; akin to D. *zingen*, OS. & OHG. *singan*, G. *singen*, Icel. *syngja*, Sw. *sjunga*, Dan. *synge*, Goth. *siggwan*, and perh. to Gr. ὀμφή voice. Cf. SINGE, SONG.] **1.** To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice, according to fancy or the notes of a song or tune, or of a given part (as alto, tenor, etc.) in a chorus or concerted piece.
2. To produce harmonious sounds, as those made by birds, brooks, etc. "*Singing* birds, in silver cages." *Dryden.*
3. To chant; intone. *Obs.*
4. To be fitted for rendition in song; to be singable.
5. To make a small, shrill sound; as, the air *sings* in passing through a crevice. *Pope.*
6. To be filled or affected with a continued buzzing; to ring.
7. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse; to celebrate something in poetry. *Prior.*
8. To cry out; to complain. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
to sing dumb, to be or become silent. *Obs.* — **to s. on the wrong side of one's mouth,** to express the opposite feeling to that then being experienced, esp. as a result of being outdone or defeated. — **to sing out,** to call loudly; to shout. — **to s. small,** to adopt a humble tone or attitude.

sing (sĭng), *v. t.* **1.** To utter with musical inflections or modulations of voice. "*Sing* your carol of high praise." *Keble.*
2. To chant; intone; as, to *sing* Mass.
3. To celebrate in song or in verse; to relate in numbers, verse, or poetry. "Arms and the man I *sing*." *Dryden.*
4. To express enthusiastically; as, to *sing* one's praises.
5. To dispatch, force, influence, or the like, by or as by song; as, to *sing* a child to sleep.
6. To accompany, or attend on, with singing.

> I heard them *singing* home the bride. *Longfellow.*

to sing another song *or* **tune,** to alter one's attitude or tone, esp. to a humbler or less pretentious one. — **to s. out,** to shout or call out. — **to s. sorrow,** to complain; despond.

sing, *n.* **1.** Act of singing; a singing, esp. in company; a gathering for singing. *Slang or Colloq.*
2. A small shrill sound, as that of a bullet in flight; a whiz.

singe (sĭnj), *v. t.*; SINGED (sĭnjd); SINGE′ING (sĭnj′ĭng). [ME. *sengen*, AS. *sengan* (akin to D. *zengen*, G. *sengen*), originally, to cause to sing, fr. AS. *singan* to sing; from the *singing* or hissing sound often produced when a substance is singed. See SING.] **1.** To burn superficially; to burn the ends or outside of; to scorch; as, to *singe* the hair or the skin.
2. **a** To remove the nap of (cloth), by passing it rapidly over a red-hot bar, under a hot roller, or over a flame, before dyeing. **b** = GAS, *v. t.*, **a.** **c** To remove the hair or down from (a plucked fowl, etc.) by passing over a flame.
3. To dry or parch by or as by extreme heat; to shrivel.
4. To burn with extreme heat; to consume with fire. *Obs.*
Syn. — See SCORCH.

singe, *n.* **1.** A heat so intense as to scorch or singe.
2. A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

sing′er (sĭng′ẽr), *n.* [From SING.] One that sings; specif.: **a** One whose profession is to sing. **b** A bird with a natural or acquired ability to sing. **c** In the early Christian church, one of a minor order of clergy managing, and taking part in, the psalmody. **d** A poet.

sing′er (sĭn′jẽr), *n.* [From SINGE.] One that singes, as one who singes cloth, or a machine for singeing cloth.

singh (sĭŋg), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *simha* lion.] A title borne by several of the warrior castes of northern India.

Sin′gha-lese′ (sĭŋ′gȧ-lēz′; -lēs′) *or* **Sin′ha-lese′** (sĭn′hȧ-), *a.* [Skr. *Simhala* Ceylon.] Lit., of or pert. to Ceylon; hence, designating, or pert. to, the principal race of Ceylon, occupying chiefly the southern half of the island, or their language. They are of Aryo-Dravidian stock, and mostly Buddhists. — **Singhalese lacquer.** = INDIAN LACQUER.

Sin′gha-lese′, *or* **Sin′ha-lese′,** *n.* **1.** *sing.* & *pl.* A member of the Singhalese race.
2. The language of the Singhalese, an Aryan tongue with many Dravidian words. Its records date from the last centuries B.C., and it has a poetic and historical literature. The alphabet is of the Pali class. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

sing′ing (sĭng′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SING. Hence: *n.* Act of, or sound made by, one that sings.

singing arc, *Elec.*, a direct-current arc, in parallel with which is a local circuit containing a condenser and inductance in series. Oscillations take place in this local circuit, according to its tuning, and cause the arc to emit a musical note. Called also *musical arc.* See POULSON ARC. — **s. bird.** **a** Popularly, any bird that sings; a song bird. **b** Specif., *Zoöl.*, any bird of the group Oscines (which see). — **s. book,** a book containing music for singing; a book of tunes. — **s. bread,** the larger kind of altar bread, used for the sacrifice and the priest's communion. *Obs.* — **s. cake.** *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A cake or wafer of singing bread. *Obs.* **b** A hogmanay cake. **c** A wafer for sealing papers. *Obs.* — **s. falcon,** a chanting falcon.—**s. fish,** the midshipman (*Porichthys notatus*) or related species of toadfish, so called because it is able to make a humming sound. — **s. flame,** *Acoustics*, a flame, as of hydrogen or coal gas, burning within a tube and causing a musical sound. See PYROPHONE. — **s. gibbon,** the wou-wou. — **s. hawk,** a chanting falcon. — **s. hinny** *or* **honey,** a cake containing butter and currants, baked on a griddle. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. master,** a man who teaches vocal music. — **s. muscle,** in birds, an intrinsic syringeal muscle.

sin′gle (sĭŋ′g'l), *a.* [ME. also *sengle*, OF. *sengle*, *single*, L. *singulus*, a dim. from the root in *simplex* simple. See SIMPLE; cf. SINGULAR.] **1.** One only, as distinguished from more than one; consisting of one alone; individual; separate; as, a *single* star; a *single* thread.

> No *single* man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest. *Pope.*

2. Alone; without company or aid. *Milton.*
3. Hence, unmarried; as, a *single* man or woman.
4. Peculiar to, or characteristic of, one person or thing; concerning one only; hence, private; not public.

> The death of Antony is not a *single* doom. *Shak.*

5. Such and no more; nothing more than; mere. *Obs.*

> That of a *single* damsel thou wert met
> On equal plain, and there so hard beset. *Spenser.*

6. Without equal or like; unusual; unique; singular.
7. Performed by one person, or one on each side.

> Who now defies thee thrice to *single* fight. *Milton.*

8. Uncompounded; pure; unmixed. *I. Watts.*
9. Free from defect; perfect in condition; sound; healthy; — usually applied to the eye or vision.

> When thine eye is *single*, thy whole body also is full of light. *Luke* xi. 34.

10. Not deceitful or artful; simple; honest; sincere.
11. Foolish; not wise; weak; silly. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
12. Of comparatively low strength or richness; — disting. from *double*, etc.; as, *single* aqua fortis, *single* juice.
13. *Hort.* Having only the normal number of petals or rays; not double; as, a *single* rose.
14. Having one principal working part; as, a *single* plow, having one share; a *single* block, with one sheave.
15. = SIMPLEX.
Syn. — SINGLE, SOLE, UNIQUE. That is SINGLE of which there is only one; that is SOLE which is thought of as not only single, but alone; that is UNIQUE which cannot be matched of its kind; as, there was but a *single* survivor; the *sole* survivor; the book is *unique.* See SOLITARY; cf. RARE.

single ale, beer, *or* **drink.** See SINGLE, *a.*, 12. — **s.-beat escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **single bill** *or* **bond.** *Law.* **a** A bill or bond for the future payment of money, with no annexed condition. **b** *Scots Law.* In judicial procedure, a bill on which a single party is to be heard, as in an ex-parte motion. — **s. billet,** singlestick. *Obs.* — **s. blessedness,** the unmarried state. — **s. bowknot.** See 2d KNOT, 1. — **s. comb.** See COMB, *n.*, 3. — **s. combat,** combat between two persons. — **s. corner.** See 4th CHECKER, 2. — **s. counterpoint,** *Music*, that in which the added part lies uniformly above or below the cantus firmus. — **s. court,** *Lawn Tennis*, a court laid out for only two players. — **s.-cut file.** See FILE, tool. — **s.-deck vessel.** See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **single entry,** the method of keeping books by carrying the record of each transaction to the debit or credit of a single account. See DOUBLE ENTRY. — **s. escheat,** *Scots Law*, escheat to the crown of one's movable estate. — **s. file,** a line of men marching one behind another; a single row. Cf. INDIAN FILE. — **s.-framed roof,** *Arch.*, a roof in which opposite rafters are tied together by the upper floor frame or by boards nailed across horizontally. — **s.-geared lathe,** a lathe without back gear. — **single knot,** an overhand knot. — **s. lath.** See LATH, *n.*, 1. — **s.-measure door.** *Arch.*, a door with no molding on either side. — **single money,** small currency; small change. *Obs.* — **s. mordent.** *Music.* See MORDENT. — **s. position,** *Arith.*, the method of solving problems in which the result obtained by operating with an assumed number is to the true result as the number assumed is to the number required. See POSITION, 1 **b.** — **s. premium.** See PREMIUM, 3. — **s.-rail crane.** *Mach.* = WALKING CRANE. — **single recovery.** See *common recovery*, under COMMON, *a.* — **s. sailor,** a common sailor; a foremast hand. *Archaic. Scot.* — **s. sap.** See 4th SAP. — **s. shear,** *Mech.*, shear along one surface only. — **s.-shear steel.** = SHEAR STEEL. — **single soldier,** a private. *Archaic. Scot.* — **s. Spanish burton.** See TACKLE. — **S.-speech Ham′il-ton** (hăm′ĭl-tŭn), William Gerard Hamilton, an English statesman (1729-96); — so nicknamed because on Nov. 13, 1755, he delivered a *single speech* which "threw into the shade every orator except Pitt." *Macaulay.* — **single spruce.** **a** The white spruce. **b** The balsam fir. — **s. standard,** *Money*, a standard of monetary value based on a single metal, as gold or silver. — **s. stitch.** See STITCH, *n.* — **s. tackle.** See TACKLE. — **s. tax,** *Econ.*, a tax to be levied on a single object as the sole source of public revenue, esp. by taking the entire economic rent of land. The theory of a single tax on land was brought into prominence about 1750 by the physiocrats; its present popularity is due to Henry George. Cf. IMPÔT UNIQUE. — **s. touch,** *Magnetism*, a method of magnetizing in which one pole of the magnet is drawn repeatedly in the same direction from end to end of the bar to be magnetized. — **s. transfer.** See CARBON PROCESS. — **s.-twist drill,** a twist drill with only one helical groove. — **single whip.** *Naut.* See WHIP. — **s.-whip tackle.** See TACKLE. — **single wicket.** See CRICKET, game.

sin′gle (sĭŋ′g'l), *v. t.*; SIN′GLED (-g'ld); SIN′GLING (-glĭng).
1. To select, as an individual person or thing, from among a number; to choose out from others; — usually with *out* or *from*; as, to *single* one out for favor.
2. To lead aside; to sequester; withdraw. *Obs.*
3. To take alone, or one by one; to treat separately.

> Men . . . commendable when they are *singled*. *Hooker.*

4. *Naut.* To reduce from a number of parts to one; — said of a previously doubled rope.

sin′gle, *v. i.* **1.** To proceed or issue forth alone. *Obs.*
2. To withdraw or retire from company. *Rare.*
3. To take the gait called single-foot; — said of horses.

sin′gle, *n.* **1.** A unit; one; as, to score a *single*.
2. *pl.*, construed as *sing.* A reeled thread twisted to give it firmness.
3. A handful of gleaned grain. *Dial Eng. & Scot.*
4. *Sports.* **a** *Lawn Tennis.* A game with but one player on each side; — usually in *pl.* **b** *Golf.* A match between two players, as distinguished from a *foursome.* **c** *Baseball.* A base hit. **d** *Cricket.* A hit for one run. **e** *Falconry.* A claw or talon. **f** *Hunting.* The tail of a beast, esp. of the red deer. *Eng.*
5. See under CHANGE RINGING.
6. *pl.* Sheet metal over $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch in thickness. *Eng.*

sin′gle-act′ing, *a.* **a** Acting in one direction only; as, a *single-acting* plunger; a *single-acting* engine (admitting the working fluid on one side of the piston only). **b** Having simplicity of action; — said esp. of a firearm in which the trigger has to be cocked by hand. — **sin′gle-ac′tion.** *n.*

sin′gle-banked′ (-băŋkt′), *a.* Having a single bank or row, as of oars or keys; specif.: *Naut.* **a** Having a single row of oarsmen, or one on each thwart, the oars alternating on each side. **b** Of vessels of former times, having but one tier of oarsmen; unireme. Cf. BIREME, TRIREME, etc.

sin′gle-breast′ed (87), *a.* Designating a coat, waistcoat, or the like, which laps over the breast only enough for buttoning, and has buttons on one edge only.

sin′gle-end′ed, *a.* Having the principal or working portion at one end only; as, a *single-ended* boiler.

sin′gle-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* **1.** Having but one eye; one-eyed.
2. Having a sound clear eye or sight; free from guile; also, devoted; self-sacrificing; unselfish.

sin′gle-foot′, *n.* A gait of the horse in which each foot strikes singly, and there are alternately one and two feet on the ground; — called also *amble*, or *rack.* See GAIT, *n.*, 3.

> *Single-foot* is . . . distinguished by the posterior extremities moving in the order of a fast walk, and the anterior extremities in that of a slow trot. *Stillman* (*The Horse in Motion*).

sin′gle-foot′, *v. i.* To proceed by means of the single-foot, as a horse or other quadruped. — **sin′gle-foot′er,** *n.*

sin′gle-hand′ed (87), *a.* **1.** Having but one hand.

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sind (*dial.* sĭnd, sĭn; *Scot. also* sīn), *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To rinse; to wash out. **b** To wash down (food). **c** To quench; to drench. *Obs.*
sind, *n.* A rinsing; also, a drink to wash down solid food. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sin′der. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of CINDER.
sin′der (sĭn′dẽr; -dē; sĭn′ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SUNDER.
Sin′di. Var. of SINDHI.
Sind ibex (sĭnd). The wild goat (*Capra ægagrus*) of Persia.
sin′dir. † CINDER.
sin′dle (sĭn′d'l; -'l), *adv.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng. Obsoles.* Seldom. — *a.* Rare; singular.
sin′doc (sĭn′dŏk). Var. of SINTOC.
sin′don (sĭn′dŭn), *n.* [L., a kind of fine Indian stuff, Gr. σινδών.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A kind of fine Indian fabric, esp. of linen; also, a piece of it. **2.** A wrapper; specif.: **a** A winding sheet, esp. a liturgical winding sheet. **b** A tippet. **3.** A kind of altar frontal.
sin′dry (sĭn′drĭ). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUNDRY.
sine. † SHINE, SIN.
sine (*dial.* sīn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SIGN.
‖ **si′ne** (sī′nē), *prep.* [L.] Without. — **si′ne cu′ra** [L.], without charge or care. — **si′ne di′e.** See in the Vocabulary. — **si′ne du′bi-o** [L.], without doubt. — **si′ne hoc** [L.], lit., without this; — formerly used in pleading as equiv. of *absque hoc.* — **si′ne in-vi′di-a** (ĭn-vĭd′ĭ-ȧ) [L.], without envy. — **si′ne i′ra et stu′di-o** [L.], without anger or partiality. *Tacitus* (*Annals*, I. 1). — **si′ne lo′co et an′no** [L.], without place and date; — said of books without imprints. — **si′ne mas′cu-la pro′le** [L.], *Law*, without male issue. — **si′ne mo′ra** [L.], without delay. — **si′ne o′di-o** [L.], without hatred. — **si′ne præ′ju-di′ci-o** (prĕj′ŏŏ-dĭsh′ĭ-ō) [L.], without prejudice. — **si′ne pro′le** [L.], *Law*, without issue. — **si′ne pul′ve-re pal′mæ** [L.], palms (won) without toil (lit., dust, i. e., of the race course). *Horace* (*Ep.*, I. i. 51). — **si′ne qua non** [L.], an indispensable thing or condition; a necessity. Cf. CONDITIO SINE QUA NON.
sine curve (sīn). = SINUSOID.
sinegen. † SIN.
sine law. See LAW OF SINES.
sinet. † SIGNET, SENNET.
sineiw. † SIN, *v.*
sin′ew-i-ness (sĭn′ū-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sin′ew-ish, *a.* Sinewy. *Obs.*
sin′ew-ize, *v. t.* To sinew. *Obs.*
sin′ew-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sin′ew-ous, *a.* Sinewy. *Obs.*
sin′ful. *n.* A sinner. *Obs.*
sinfulhed, *n.* [See -HOOD.] Sinfulness. *Obs*
sing. † SIGN.
sing (sĭnj, sĭnzh), *v. t.* To singe. [*Scot.*]
sing. *Abbr.* Singular.
sing′a-ble (sĭng′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sing′a-ble-ness,** *n.*
Sin′ga-lese′. Var. of SINGHALESE.
sin-gal′ly, *n.* [Of Bengali origin.] The sound of a kind of fish, exported from Calcutta. *India.*
singe. singen. † SIGN, SIN.
singe′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SINGE. — **singe′ing-ly,** *adv.*
sing′er-ess, *n.* A songstress. *Obs.*
singerie, *n.* [F.] An apish trick. *Obs.*
sing′et (sĭn′jĭt). Scot. p. p. of SINGE.
sing-ha′ra nut (sĭng-hä′rä). [Bengali & Hind. *singhārā.*] The water chestnut.
sin′gil-la′tim (sĭn′jĭ-lā′tĭm), *adv.* [L.] One by one; singly.
sing′ing-ly, *adv.* of SINGING.
sin′gl. Single. *Ref. Sp.*
sin′gld. Singled. *Ref. Sp.*
sin′gle. *v. i.* [OF *singler*, *sigler*, F. *cingler*; of Teutonic origin.] To sail. *Obs.*
sin′gle (sĭŋ′g'l; sĭng′'l), *adv.* *Scot. or Dial.* **1.** Singly. **2.** Seldom.
sin′gle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CINGLE.
sin′gle-bar′, *n.* A singletree.
sin′gled (sĭŋ′g'ld), *a.* Having a single, or tail.
sin′gle-driv′er, *n.* See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

2. Working alone; unassisted; without the help of others.
3. To be, or capable of being, managed or done by one person or with one hand.

sin′gle-heart′ed (87), *a.* Having an honest heart; free from duplicity. — **sin′gle-heart′ed-ly**, *adv.*

sin′gle-mind′ed (87), *a.* Having a single purpose; hence, artless; guileless; single-hearted. — **sin′gle-mind′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **sin′gle-mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

sin′gle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being single; — opposed to *doubleness, complication*, or *multiplicity*. Specif., freedom from duplicity; purity of mind or purpose; sincerity; as *singleness* of purpose; *singleness* of heart.

sin′gle-phase′, *a.* *Elec.* Relating to or employing an alternating current of one phase. See PHASE, *n.*, 3.

sin′gle-phas′er (-fāz′ẽr), *n.* A single-phase machine.

sin′gle-stick′ (sĭŋ′g'l-stĭk′), *n.* Formerly, a stout cudgel; now, a stick about 40 inches long, usually with a basket guard near the handle, used for hitting and fencing; also, the game or sport of fencing with these sticks.

sin′gle-ton (-tŭn), *n.* **1.** In certain card games, as whist, a card which is the only one of its suit held at the deal. **2.** Hence, by extension, an individual member or thing distinct from others grouped with it; as, a quatrain consisting of a triplet and a *singleton*.

sin′gle-tree′ (-trē′), *n.* [Cf. SWINGLETREE.] **1.** The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed; a whippletree. When two horses draw abreast, a *singletree* is fixed at each end of another crosspiece, called the *doubletree*.
2. A heavy horizontal bar sometimes used to spread the loop of a hoisting chain to prevent crushing the load. *U. S.*

sin′gle-val′ued, *a.* *Math.* Having only one value (as a function) for any one value of the argument; assuming always the same value at any particular point of a region for all continuations within that region.

sin′gly (sĭŋ′glĭ), *adv.* **1.** Individually; particularly; severally; as, to make men *singly* and personally good.
2. Only; peculiarly; uniquely; singularly. *Obs.*
> Look thee, 't is so! Thou *singly* honest man. *Shak.*

3. As or by a single individual or unit; in or by taking but one. "The man . . . cannot be *singly* counterpoised." *Shak.*
4. Simply or scantily clad. *Obs. & R.*
5. Without partners, companions, or associates; single-handed; as, to attack another *singly*.
6. Honestly; sincerely; simply. *Rare.*

singly connected region, *Math.*, a region bounded by a single curve; one that is cut in two by every crosscut or loop cut. — **s. ordered**, *Math.*, having any two elements, *a* and *b*, such that either $a<b$ or $a>b$, and if $a<b$, and $b<c$, then $a<c$.

sing′-sing′ (sĭng′sĭng′), *n.* A kob antelope (*Kobus unctuosus*) of central and western Africa, having softer hair and more brownish coloration than the true waterbuck.

sing′song′ (-sŏng′; 205), *n.* **1.** Verse marked by monotonous cadence; inferior poetry; doggerel.
2. A drawling or monotonously rhythmical tone.
3. An impromptu social gathering for singing. *Colloq., Eng.*

sing′song′, *a.* Having a monotonous cadence or rhythm; tediously rhythmical.

‖ **Sing′spiel′** (sĭng′spēl′; *G.* zĭng′shpēl′), *n.* [G.; *singen* to sing + *spiel* a play.] *Music.* A semidramatic work, partly in dialogue and partly in song, of a kind popular in Germany in the latter part of the 18th century. It was often comic, had modern characters, and patterned its music on folk song with strictly subordinated accompaniment.

sin′gu-lar (sĭŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* [ME. *singuler*, F. *singulier*, OF. also *singuler*, fr. L. *singularius, singularis*, fr. *singulus* single. See SINGLE, *a.*] **1.** Being a single unit; individual; single; separate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Of or pertaining to a single unit or individual; hence, private; peculiar to one's self or itself; not public. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. = SINGLE, 7. *Obs.* "A *singular* combat." *Holinshed.*
4. *Logic.* Considered by itself or as a single instance; individual; as, a *singular* term; — opposed to *general.*
> The idea which represents one . . . determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *I. Watts.*

5. *Law.* **a** Each; individual; as, to convey several parcels of land, all and *singular*. **b** *Civil Law.* Affecting, or relating to, one or more separate interests or rights in property, as distinguished from the university, or entire body, of a decedent's estate; as, *singular* succession; hence, loosely, affecting, or designating, any interest or right in property acquired otherwise than by inheritance.
6. *Gram.* Denoting one person or thing; as, the *singular* number; — opposed to *dual* and *plural.*
7. Separate from others; alone; removed apart; unaccompanied. Specif.: **a** Belonging to or being that of which there is but one; unique; unparalleled.
> These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

b Separate as being out of the ordinary course; unusual; uncommon; strange; as, a *singular* phenomenon. **c** Distinguished as existing in a very high degree; excelling others; rarely equaled; eminent; exceptional; as, a man of *singular* gravity or attainments. **d** Separate as departing from general usage or expectations; odd; whimsical.
> To be *singular* in anything that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*

e *Math.* Possessing certain unique properties (not shared with its neighbors); as, a *singular* point.

Syn. — Unexampled, unprecedented, eminent, extraordinary, remarkable, uncommon, unique, rare, unusual, peculiar, odd, eccentric, fantastic. See STRANGE.

singular integral (of a differential equation), *Math.*, a relation between the variables that satisfies the equation but contains no arbitrary constant and is not a particular integral, which is obtained by giving particular values to some or all of the arbitrary constants in the general (or complete) integral. — **singular judgment.** = SINGULAR PROPOSITION. — **s. line**, *Math.*, a line at every point of which a function ceases to exist; a linear aggregate of essential singularities. — **s. name.** See NAME, *n.*, 1. — **s. number.** *Gram.* See NUMBER, *n.*, 15. — **s. plane**, a plane in which the envelope of the lines of the complex) in it has a double tangent. — **s. point. a** *Math.* (1) Any other than an *ordinary point* (which see). (2) In line geometry, the vertex of a cone (composed of lines of the complex under consideration) that has a double line. (3) A point at which a function loses its definition; a point on the circle *C* of convergence of a series $F(z)$, for which the radius of convergence of the derived series $f(z)$ in $(z-c)$ approaches 0 indefinitely as *c* is taken nearer and nearer the singular point. **b** *Elec.* A point at which a finite quantity (*e*) of electricity is supposed to be condensed. — **s. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition having as its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to an individual by means of a singular sign. — **s. root.** *Alg.* **a** Of an equation in one unknown, a root representing two equal coalescent roots. **b** Of an equation in more than one unknown, a root corresponding to a double point on the curve or surface representing the equation. — **s. solution.** See SOLUTION. — **s. surface**, *Math.*, the locus of the singular points, which is also the envelope of the singular planes, of a complex. — **s. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism whose middle term is a singular term. — **s. term**, *Logic*, a term standing for a single individual.

sin′gu-lar (sĭŋ′gū-lȧr), *n.* **1.** One that is singular, in any sense; as: **a** One that is alone or separate; an individual instance; a particular; also, a single unit; an individual *Obs.* **b** *Gram.* The singular number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form. **c** *Logic.* That which is considered by itself or as a single term.
2. *Hunting.* A pack (of boars). *Old Cant.*

sin′gu-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* Any philosophy which derives the universe from a single principle; — contrasted with *pluralism*. See MONISM, 1 **a**.

sin′gu-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *singularitas*: cf. F. *singularité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being singular; specif.: **a** State of being one or of singular number; oneness. **b** Quality or state of being separate or alone; specif., *Obs.*, celibacy. **c** Quality or state of being peculiar to, or characteristic of, one person or thing; an individual quality, trait, or the like; also, quality or state of being without equal or superior; uniqueness. **d** State or quality of being unusual; rareness; esp.: (1) Superior excellence or worth. (2) Odd or strange variation from the ordinary; eccentricity; oddness.
2. That which is singular; a singular person, thing, act, mood, etc.; esp., a character or quality distinguishing a thing from all or most others; peculiarity.
3. One's own advantage; self-interest. *Obs. & R.* *Ashby.*
4. Possession of a particular or exclusive privilege, prerogative, or distinction.
> Catholicism . . . must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Bp. Pearson.*

5. *Math.* **a** Of a geometric form, any exceptional projective property of any of its elements (points, lines, or planes); a singular point, etc. **b** The number of such properties of a function or locus.

sin′gu-lar-ize (sĭŋ′gū-lȧr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *singulariser*.] **1.** To make singular or single.
2. To distinguish; signalize. *Rare.*
— **sin′gu-lar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

sin′gu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a singular manner; specif.: **a** By itself or himself; singly; separately; individually. **b** In a manner, or to a degree, not common to others; unusually; uniquely; exceptionally; as, to be *singularly* ugly. **c** Strangely; oddly; as, to behave *singularly*. **d** So as to express one, or the singular number.

Sin′i-cism (sĭn′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Anything, esp., a manner or custom, peculiar to the Chinese.

Sin′i-co- (sĭn′ĭ-kō-). Combining form for *Sinic*, meaning *Chinese*; as in *Sinico*-Japanese.

sin′i-grin (sĭn′ĭ-grĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Sinapis nigra* a synonymic name.] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{10}H_{18}O_{10}NS_2K$, found in the seeds of black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and other Cruciferæ. It is a potassium salt of myronic acid.

sin′is-ter (sĭn′ĭs-tẽr; *formerly also* sĭ-nĭs′tẽr, *esp. in poetry, as in Shakespeare, Milton, & Dryden*), *a.* [L. *sinister*: cf. F. *sinistre*.] **1.** On the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left. Cf. DEXTER. "On his *sinister* cheek." *Shak.*
2. *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.
3. Appearing or observed on the left, and hence (from that side being regarded as unlucky), inauspicious; disastrous; injurious; evil; as, *sinister* influences.
4. Wrong, as springing from indirection or obliquity; perverse; dishonest; corrupt; as, *sinister* aims.
> Nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts. *Bacon.*

5. Indicative of lurking evil or harm; boding covert danger; as, a *sinister* countenance; a *sinister* glance.

Syn. — See OMINOUS.

sinister aspect, *Astrol.*, an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. — **s. base**, **s. chief.** See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

‖ **si-nis′tra** (sē-nēs′trä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The left (hand); — a direction to play a note or passage with this hand. In full, **sinistra mano.**

sin′is-tral (sĭn′ĭs-trăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the left; inclining to the left; sinistrous; — opposed to *dextral.*
2. Baneful; inauspicious; sinister. *Obs.*

sinistral shell, *Zoöl.*, a spiral shell whose turns are in the reverse of the usual (dextral) direction. When held spire uppermost, with the aperture toward the observer, the aperture is to the left of the axis of the spire.

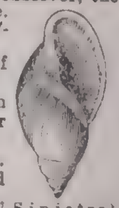
Sinistral Shell of *Physa heterostropha*. Nat. size.

— **sin′is-tral′i-ty** (sĭn′ĭs-trăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **sin′is-tral-ly**, *adv.*

sin′is-tra′tion (sĭn′-ĭs-trā′shŭn), *n.* State of being sinistral, or inclining to the left.

sin′is-tro- (sĭn′ĭs-trō-). Combining form from Latin *sinister*, meaning *of* or *pertaining to*, or *toward, the left.*

sin′is-trorse′ (sĭn′ĭs-trôrs′; sĭn′ĭs-trôrs′), *a.* [L. *sinistrorsus, sinistroversus*, turned toward the left side; *sinister* left + *vertere, vortere, versum, vorsum*, to turn.] *Bot.* Twining in a spiral from right to left, as the stem of the hop; opposed to *dextrorse* (which see).

sin′is-trous (sĭn′ĭs-trŭs), *a.* [See SINISTER.] **1.** Being on the left side; inclined to the left; sinistral.
2. Unlucky; unfortunate; ill-omened.
3. Baneful; evil; malignant. *Obs.*
— **sin′is-trous-ly**, *adv.*

Si-nit′ic (sĭ-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Of or pertaining to the Chinese or their language. See CHINESE.

sink (sĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SANK (săŋk), or SUNK (sŭŋk); *p. p.* SUNK (*Obs.* SUNK′EN, — now used as *adj.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINK′ING. [ME. *sinken*, AS. *sincan*; akin to D. *zinken*, OS. *sincan*, OHG. *sinchan*, G. *sinken*, Icel. *sökkva*, Dan. *synke*, Sw. *sjunka*, Goth. *siggan*, and perh. to Skr. *sic* to pour, and E. *sea, silt.*] **1.** To fall by or as by the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower; to decline gradually; to subside; as, a stone *sinks* in water; waves rise and *sink*; the sun *sinks* in the west.
> I *sink* in deep mire. *Ps* lxix. 2

2. Specif.: **a** To fall slowly, as to the ground from weakness or from an overburden; to fail in strength.
> I think our country *sinks* beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

b To fall to a lower level, as a river; to subside; to diminish in volume or in apparent height; as, the ground *sinks* away toward the horizon. **c** To decline, fall, or pass to a state considered as lower, inferior, weaker, or the like; specif., to degenerate; to become debased; as, to *sink* into sleep; to *sink* into oblivion or poverty. **d** To fall to a lower pitch or tone; as, his voice *sank* to a whisper.
3. To enter or penetrate deeply or below the surface.
> The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 49.

4. Hence, to enter so as to impress lastingly.
> Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Luke* ix. 44.

5. To perish; to suffer destruction. *Archaic.*
6. To become or appear hollow or depressed; as, *sunken* cheeks.
7. To extend a shaft or a well; as, to *sink* for water.

Syn. — Fall, subside, drop, droop, lower, decrease.

sink, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sink or fall by or as by the force of gravity. Specif.: **a** To immerse or submerge in a fluid; as, to *sink* a ship. **b** To cause to subside; to reduce in level, pitch, quantity, value, etc.; to lower; as, to *sink* one's voice to a whisper. "You *sunk* the river with repeated drafts." *Addison.* **c** To cause to degenerate in character, quality, or the like; to degrade; debase. **d** To cause to perish; to ruin irretrievably; to destroy. **e** To cause to appear to sink below the horizon by moving away from; as, the ship *sank* the coast. **f** *Print.* To place (a heading, etc.), or to begin (a page), below the top of the full page; as, to *sink* a chapter heading.
2. To reduce or extinguish by payment, as, a national debt.
3. To keep out of sight; to suppress; ignore.
> A courtly willingness to *sink* obnoxious truths. *Robertson.*

4. To make (a depression) by digging, delving, or cutting, etc.; to excavate from above downwards; as, to *sink* a pit or a well; to *sink* a die; also, to place or fix in a depression thus made; as, to *sink* a post or a potted plant.
5. To conceal and appropriate. *Slang.*
> If sent with ready money to buy anything, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift.*

sink, *n.* **1.** A drain to carry off filthy water; a cesspool.
2. A shallow basin or vessel connected with a drain and usually with a water supply, as for kitchen drainage.
3. Quality or act of absorbing or engulfing; engulfment.
4. A depression at the base of a tree, for rain water.
5. *Geol.* Any slight depression in the land surface, esp. one having no outlet; specif., one of the hollows in limestone regions (**limestone sink**), often communicating with a cavern or subterranean passage, so that waters running into it are lost; — called also *sink hole, swallow hole*, etc.
6. The lowest part of a natural hollow or closed basin whence the water of one or more streams escapes by evaporation; as, the *sink* of the Humboldt River. *Western U. S.*
> The term "*sink*" has been given to all that portion of the Colorado desert which lies below sea level. *Sci. Amer.*

7. *Mining.* A preliminary excavation or pit, to be enlarged in working till it is a full-sized shaft; a sump. *Cornwall, Eng.*
8. *Physics.* In hydromechanics, an orifice of exit; — contrasted with *source*. Also, by extension, an analogue of such an orifice, as in the case of electric flow.

sink′age (sĭŋk′āj), *n.* Act, process, or degree, of sinking.

sink′box′ (-bŏks′), *n.* A device used in hunting wild fowl, consisting of a raft, or broad low boat, having a rectangular depression in which a hunter may conceal himself.

sink′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sinks. Specif.: **a** A weight on something, as on a fish line, to sink it. **b** In knitting machines, one of the thin plates, blades, or other devices, that depress the loops upon or between the needles. **c** = BURR, *n.*, 11 **d**. **d** One that sinks shafts, as in mining.
2. *Logging.* = DEADHEAD, 5.

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sin′gle-load′er, *n.* A firearm in which each charge is inserted separately.
sin′gler, sin′gler-ly. ✝ SINGULAR, etc.
sin′gle-riv′et-ed, *a.* *Mech.* Secured by a single row of rivets on each side of a joint or seam.
sin′gles (sĭŋ′g'lz), *n. pl.* See SINGLE, *n.*, 2 & 4.
sin′gle-stick′er, *n.* *Naut.* A sloop or cutter; — used chiefly of yachts. *Colloq.*
sing′let (sĭng′lĭt), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* An unlined or undyed waistcoat; an undershirt; a jersey.
sin′gle-thread′ed, *a.* Consisting of, or having, but one thread; as, a *single-threaded* screw.
sin′glings (sĭŋ′glĭngz), *n. pl.* [*single* + *-ing*.] The crude spirits that pass over first in distilling.
sin′glo (sĭŋ′glō), *n.* [From *Sunglo*, a mountain in Nganhui, China.] A tea consisting of large loosely rolled leaves.
singlure, *n.* [See SINGLE.] Uniqueness. *Obs.*
singnet. ✝ SIGNET.
Sing′pho (sĭng′fō), *n.* = KACHIN.
singrene ✝ SENGREEN.
sing′song′, *v. t.* To speak, chant, or declaim in singsong.
sing′song′, *v. i.* To write poor or monotonous verse; also, to speak or declaim in singsong.
sing′ster, *n.* Female singer. *Obs.*
‖ **sin′gu-la′re pre′ti-um.** [L., single payment.] = ANGILD.
sin′gu-lar-ist, *n.* One who affects singularity. *Obs.*
sin′gu-lar-ness. See -NESS.
sin′gu-ler. ✝ SINGULAR.
‖ **sin′gu-li in so′li-dum** (sŏl′ĭ-dŭm). [L.] *Law.* Singly for the whole (amount).
sin′gult (sĭŋ′gŭlt), *n.* [L. *singultus*.] A sigh or sobbing; also, a hiccup. *Obs.*
sin-gul′tate, *v. i.* [L. *singultare* to sob.] To sob often. *Obs.*
sin-gul′ti-ent, *a.* [L. *singultiens*, p. pr. of *singultire*.] Sobbing; sighing. *Obs.*
sin-gul′tion, *n.* Hiccup. *Obs.*
sin-gul′tous (sĭŋ-gŭl′tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Relating to, or affected with, hiccup.
sin-gul′ture, *n.* Hiccup. *Obs.*
sin-gul′tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Hiccup.
sinh. *Abbr.* Hyperbolic sine.
Sin′ha-lese′. Var. of SINGHALESE.
Sin′i-an (sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* = SINIAN.
Sin′ic (sĭn′ĭk), *a.* [See SINOLOGUE.] Chinese; Sinitic.
sin′i-cal (sĭn′ĭ-kăl; sīn′-), *a.* [From SINE.] *Trig.* Of or pertaining to a sine.
Sin′i-cize (sĭn′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To modify by Chinese influence
sinifie. ✝ SIGNIFY.
Sin′i-fy (sĭn′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To Sinicize.
sinile. ✝ SINDLE.
Si′nim (sī′nĭm). *Bib.*
Si-ni′sian (sĭ-nĭsh′ăn; -nĭs′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Of, pert. to, or occurring in, China; — applied to a great succession of strata, partly, at least, Cambrian.
sin′is-ter-hand′ed, *a.* Left-handed. *Obs.*
sin′is-ter′i-ty, *n.* Left-handedness; awkwardness. *Obs.*
sin′is-ter-ly, *adv.* of SINISTER.
sin′is-ter-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sin′is-trad (sĭn′ĭs-trăd), *adv.* [L. *sinistra* the left hand + 1st *-ad*.] Toward the left; sinistrally.
sin′is-trin (-trĭn), *n.* [L. *sinister* left.] *Chem.* A levorotatory carbohydrate from squill.
sin′is-tro-cer′e-bral, *a.* Pert. to, or in, the left cerebral hemisphere.
sin′is-tro-dex′tral (sĭn′ĭs-trō-dĕks′trăl), *a.* Dextrosinistral.
sin′is-tro-gy′rate, sin′is-tro-gy′ric (-jī′rāt; -jī′rĭk), *a.* Inclined or moving toward the left.
sin′is-tror′sal (-trôr′săl), *a.* Sinistrorse. — **sin′is-tror′sal-ly**, *adv.*
Si′nite (sī′nīt), *n.* *Bib.* One of a Canaanite people.
sin-jer′ (sĭn-jĕr′), *n.* [Abyssinian (Amharic) *sĭnĭzzāri*.] See MEASURE.
sink. ✝ CINQUE.
sink′a-line. Var. of SINCALINE.
sink′a-pace. ✝ CINQUEPACE.
sink boat. = SINKBOX.
sinker boat. = CATAMARAN, 4.
sink′field′, *n.* Corruption of CINQUEFOIL. *Dial. Eng.*
sink head. = FEEDHEAD, 2.
sink hole. **a** The opening to a sink drain. **b** A cesspool. **c** = SINK, *n.*, 5.

3. A trough to drain foul water; also, a cesspool. *Dial. Eng.*
4. One employed to cut dies. *Scot.*
5. **a** Coin; esp., base coin; specif., *U. S.*, a silver dollar. *Slang* **b** A kind of doughy muffin. *Colloq., U. S.*
6. *Bot.* One of the roots of a mistletoe, in allusion to its penetration into the woody tissue of the host.

sink'ing (sĭŋk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SINK. Specif.: *n.* Act of one that sinks; as: **a** Act or process of excavating, as in mining, for a well, etc. **b** Act of caving in, as earth. **c** *Arch., Sculp., Joinery, etc.* A recessed part; depression. **sinking ballast**, *Naut.*, ballast heavier than water. — **s. fund**, the aggregate of sums of money set apart and invested, usually at fixed intervals, for the extinguishment of the debt of a government, or of a corporation, by the accumulation of interest. — **s. head**. *Founding.* = FEEDHEAD, 2. — **s. paper**, blotting paper.

sin'less (sĭn'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *synléas.*] Free from sin. — **sin'less-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'less-ness**, *n.*

sin'ner (-ẽr), *n.* One that sins; esp., one that sins without repenting; hence, a persistent and incorrigible transgressor; one condemned by the law of God.

Sin-nin'gi-a (sĭ-nĭn'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Wilhelm *Sinning*, gardener of the University of Bonn about 1825.] *Bot.* A genus of Brazilian gesneriaceous herbs having tuberous rhizomes, large petioled leaves, and large flowers with a turbinate calyx and irregular bell-shaped 5-lobed corolla. *S. speciosa* is cultivated under the name *gloxinia.*

sin offering. A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin. Specif.: *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING, 3.

Sin'o-log'i-cal (sĭn'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See SINOLOGUE.] Relating to the Chinese language or literature.

Si-nol'o-gist (sĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in Sinology.

Sin'o-logue (sĭn'ō-lŏg), *n.* [L. *Sinae*, an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy, Gr. Σῖναι + Gr. λόγος discourse; formed like *theologue:* cf. F. *sinologue.*] A student of, or one versed in, the Chinese language, literature, or history.

Si-nol'o-gy (sĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sinologie.*] That branch of systematized knowledge which treats of the Chinese, their language, literature, etc.

sin'o-ple (sĭn'ō-p'l), *n.* [OF., red, green, also *sinopre*, F. *sinople* green, the mineral.] **1**. *Min.* Ferruginous quartz, blood red or brownish red, sometimes with a tinge of yellow.
2. Blood red or brownish red.
3. *Her.* Vert. *Obs.*

sin'ter (sĭn'tẽr), *n.* [G. Cf. CINDER.] Lit., dross of iron; cinder; — applied in geology to certain deposits (substances), distinguished as *siliceous sinter*, *calc-sinter*, etc.

sin'ter, *v. t. & i.* To become or cause to become a coherent solid mass by heating without thoroughly melting; — said of powdered or earthy substances.

sin'u-ate (sĭn'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *sinuatus*, p. p. of *sinuare* to wind, bend, fr. *sinus* a bend.] Sinuous; wavy; tortuous; specif., *Bot.*, having the margin wavy with strong indentations; — said of leaves. Cf UNDULATE, and see SERRATE, *Illust.* — **sin'u-ate-ly**, *adv.*

sin'u-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To bend or curve in and out; to wind; to be sinuous.

sin'u-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *sinuosité.*] **1**. Quality or state of being sinuous.
2. That which is sinuous; a bend or winding; a wave line.

sin'u-ous (sĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sinuosus*, fr. *sinus* a bent surface, a curve: cf. F. *sinueux.* See SINUS.] **1**. Bending in and out; of a serpentine or wavy form; winding.
2. Specif., *Bot.*, sinuate.
Syn. — See CIRCUITOUS.
— **sin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sin'u-pal'li-a'ta (-păl'ĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The lamellibranch mollusks having a pallial sinus, which indicates the development of long siphons. The long clam, razor shells, and shipworms are examples. Cf. INTEGROPALLIATA. — **sin'u-pal'li-ate** (păl'ĭ-āt), **sin'u-pal'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

si'nus (sī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. SINUS, E. SINUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L., a bent surface, a curve, the folds or bosom of a garment, etc., a bay. Cf. SINE, *n.*] **1**. An opening or hollow; a bending in or down; specif., a bay of the sea.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cavity; a recess or depression. Esp.: **a** A cavity in the substance of a bone of the skull which communicates with the nostrils and contains air, as the frontal *sinus*, ethmoidal *sinus*, etc. **b** A channel for venous blood. The sinuses of the brain are broad channels whose outer coats are formed by the dura mater. The sinuses of various invertebrates are merely spaces among the muscles and other viscera. **c** A dilatation in a canal or vessel, as at the commencement of the internal jugular vein. **d** Cf. PALLIAL SINUS.
3. *Med.* A narrow, elongated cavity, in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with only a small orifice.
4. *Bot.* A depression between adjoining lobes, as of a leaf, corolla, etc. A sinus may be rounded, as in the leaf of the white oak, or acute, as in that of the red maple.
si'nus-es of Val-sal'va (väl-säl'vä) [after A. M. *Valsalva* (1666–1723), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, pouches behind the flaps of the semilunar valves of the heart. The blood in its regurgitation toward the heart enters these sinuses and closes the valves. — **si'nus of Mor-ga'gni** (môr-gän'yē) [after G. B. *Morgagni*, Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, a space at the upper back part of each side of the pharynx where the walls are deficient in muscular fibers and closed by the aponeurosis only. — **s. of the aorta**, *Anat.*, an expansion at the junction of the ascending and transverse portions of the aorta. — ‖ **s. po'cu-la'ris** (pŏk'ū-lā'rĭs; 115) [NL. *pocularis* like a cup], *Anat.*, a median depression of the floor of the urethra at the fore part of the verumontanum. At or within its margins the ejaculatory ducts open. It is sometimes called *uterus masculinus*, being considered homologous with the uterus of the female. — ‖ **s. rhom'boi-da'lis** (rŏm'boi-dā'lĭs) [NL. *rhomboidalis* rhomboidal], *Embryol. & Zoöl.*, the posterior expanded (and for a long time incompletely closed) part of the medullary canal of vertebrate embryos; also, an expansion of the central canal in the sacral region derived from it. — ‖ **s. ve-no'sus** (vē-nō'sŭs). [L. *venosus* venous.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** In the lower vertebrates and in the embryos of higher forms, a distinct chamber of the heart formed by the union of the large systemic veins and opening into the auricle. **b** *Anat.* The atrium, or main cavity, of either auricle of the heart.

si'nus-oid (sī'nŭs-oid), *n.* [*sinus* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* **1**. The curve whose ordinates are proportional to the sines of the abscissas, the equation being $y = a \sin x$; the curve of sines. The *cosinusoid*, or curve of cosines, $y = a \cos x$, is the same curve but with the *y*-axis through the point $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ on the diagram illustrated.

Sinusoid.
x Abscissa; *y* Ordinate.

2. *Anat.* A minute endothelium-lined space or passage for blood in the tissues of an organ. *Minot.*

si'nus-oi'dal (-oi'dăl), *a.* Pertaining to a sinusoid; specif., *Physics & Math.*, capable of being graphically represented by a sinusoid; as, a *sinusoidal* current, function, wave, etc.

Si'on-ite (sī'ŏn-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a Norwegian 18th-century sect claiming to be children of the King of Sion, whose coming they thought near. **b** = RONSDORFER.

Siou'an (sōō'ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, one of the great linguistic stocks of North American Indians, originally dwelling in Virginia and the Carolinas, but within historic times holding extensive portions of the great plains of the Middle West. The eastern tribes were of agricultural habit; those of the plains were chiefly buffalo hunters. Besides the Sioux, the stock includes the Assiniboin, Crow, Mandan, Omaha, Osage, Quapaw, Winnebago, and minor tribes, as the Biloxi and Catawba.

Sioux (sōō), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of one of the most important tribes of North America. The Sioux were driven by the Ojibwas and French westward from Lake Superior and the headwaters of the Mississippi, to Dakota and Nebraska, where they still dwell. They are warlike, of fine physique and haughty bearing. They comprise, as chief divisions, the *Teton* (the Ogalala, Brûlé, Hunkpapa, and other bands), *Santee* (the Wahpetons, Sissetons, Mdewakantons and others), *Yankton*, and *Yanktonnais*, Sioux. The native name of the Sioux is *Dakota.*

sip (sĭp), *v. t.*; *pret.* SIPPED (sĭpt), or, *Rare* or *Ref. Sp.*, SIPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIP'PING. [ME. *sippen*; cf. AS. *sypian* to take in moisture, *sype* a drinking, akin to AS. *sūpan* to sip, suck up, drink (see SUP, *v. t.*); or OD. *sippen* to sip.] **1**. To drink in small quantities or little by little; to take into the mouth in small drafts, as a liquid; as, to *sip* tea.

Every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*

2. To drink out of by sips. *Poetic.*

sip, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips; to take a sip or sips of something.

sip, *n.* **1**. The act of sipping.
2. A small draft taken with the lips; a slight taste.

si'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* [F. *siphon*, L. *sipho*, *-onis*, fr. Gr. σίφων a siphon, tube, pipe.] **1** A pipe or tube bent to form two branches or legs of unequal effective length, by which a liquid can be transferred to a lower level, over an intermediate elevation, by the pressure of the atmosphere in forcing the liquid up the shorter branch of the pipe immersed in it, while the excess of weight of the liquid in the longer branch (when once filled) causes a continuous flow. The flow takes place only when the discharging extremity is lower than the liquid surface, and when no part of the pipe is higher above that surface than the same liquid will rise by atmospheric pressure (about 33 feet for water, 30 inches for mercury, near sea level).

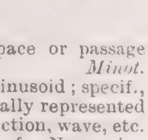

a Siphon, through which water flows from the Dish *b*

2. Short for INVERTED SIPHON.
3. A siphon bottle.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** In many bivalve mollusks, either of a pair of posteriorly extending tubes formed by the coalescence and extension of the edges of the mantle lobes of each side of the body. The ventral tube (**inhalant**, or **incurrent, siphon**) conducts water to the mouth, gills, etc.; the dorsal tube (**exhalant**, or **excurrent, siphon**) carries away the waste water. The tubes are commonly more or less united externally, though their passages are separate. In the long clam they form the so-called *neck.* See LAMELLIBRANCHIATA, *Illust.* **b** In many gastropods, an anterior channel-like prolongation of the mantle serving to conduct water to the gills. It is often protected by a grooved extension of the margin of the shell usually called the *canal*, but sometimes also *siphon.* **c** The swimming funnel of a cephalopod. See under SWIMMING. **d** The siphuncle of a cephalopod shell. **e** The sucking proboscis of various arthropods. **f** In certain gephyreans, sea urchins, and polychætous annelids, an accessory tube which branches from the alimentary canal near its anterior end and reënters it farther back. **g** A honey tube of an aphid. **h** A tubular anal organ of bugs of the genus *Ranatra*, believed to be connected with aquatic respiration. **i** In Siphonophora, a feeding zooid or hydranth. **j** In ascidians, the branchial or atrial orifice, esp. when borne on a more or less produced tube.
5. *Bot.* In certain of the red algæ, one of the elongated cells surrounding the large central axial cell.
6. *Gas Manuf.* Any of several small reservoirs placed at certain points in a gas main to drain off condensed water.

si'phon (sī'fŏn), *v. t.*; SI'PHONED (-fŏnd); SI'PHON-ING. To convey, or draw off, by a siphon, as a liquid from one vessel to another at a lower level; — often with *off.*

si'phon, *v. i.* To pass or be conveyed by means of a siphon; — usually with *over*; — said of liquids.

si'phon-age (sī'fŏn-āj), *n.* The action of a siphon.

si'phon-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a siphon.

Si'pho-na'ri-a (sī'fō-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* A genus of limpet-shaped monœcious opisthobranch gastropods, living between tides and usually having both lunglike organs and gills. It is the type of a family, **Si'pho-na-ri'i-dæ** (-nȧ-rī'ĭ-dē), formerly regarded as belonging to the Pulmonata. — **si'pho-na'ri-id** (-nā'rĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

siphon barometer. A J-shaped mercury barometer having the longer leg closed at the top, and the other communicating with the air. See BAROMETER, *Illust.*

siphon bottle. A bottle for holding aërated water, which is driven out through a bent tube in the neck by the gas within the bottle when a valve in the tube is opened.

siphon condenser. *Steam Engines.* A form of condenser in which the vacuum is maintained by the downward flow of water through a long vertical pipe.

siphon gauge *or* **gage**. A kind of vacuum or pressure gauge consisting of a glass tube closed at one end and partly filled with mercury.

si'pho-no- (sī'fō-nō-). Combining form from Greek σίφων, *siphon, tube, pipe.*

si'pho-nog'a-mous (-nŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*siphono-* + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Accomplishing fertilization by means of a pollen tube, as most seed plants. — **si'pho-nog'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

Si'pho-noph'o-ra (-nŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *siphono-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* An order of Hydrozoa consisting of certain free-swimming or floating pelagic forms, mostly delicate, transparent, and often beautifully colored. According to one view, the Siphonophora are compound animals, composed of zooids modified to perform various functions for the colony, as feeding, defense, locomotion, etc. In some forms two or more zooids (called *nectocalyces*) have the form of a bell, and by their contractions the colony swims. In some there is a hollow *pneumatocyst* or *pneumatophore*, or float (often regarded as an enlarged and modified zooid), which keeps the colony afloat. Many regard the Siphonophora, or some of them, as single individuals, and the zooids as merely organs. See PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR, VELELLA, PORPITA, DIPHYES. — **si'pho-noph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **si'pho-no-phore'** (sī'fō-nō-fōr'; sī-fŏn'ō-; 201), *n.* — **si'pho-noph'o-rous** (sī'fō-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

si'pho-no-ste'le (sī'fō-nō-stē'lē), *n.* [*siphono-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* A hollow cylindrical stele, with or without pith. In its typical form it is characteristic of the stems of ferns, but with modifications it is found in most dicotyledonous stems. Cf. PROTOSTELE. — **si'pho-no-ste'lic** (-stē'lĭk), *a.*

Si'pho-no-sto'ma-ta (sī'fō-nō-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHON; -STOMA.] *Zoöl.* **a** A tribe of parasitic copepod Crustacea including many parasites of fishes, as the lernæans. They have a mouth adapted to suck blood. **b** An artificial group of gastropods characterized by a siphonostomatous shell. — **si'pho-no-stome'** (sī'fō-nō-stōm'), *n.*

si'pho-no-stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having the front edge of the aperture of the shell prolonged in the shape of a channel for the protection of the siphon; — said of certain gastropods. **b** Having a tubular mouth. **c** Pert. to the Siphonostomata.

si'pho-no-zo'oid (-zō'oid), *n.* [*siphono-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* One of certain degenerate zooids of some Alcyonaria, supposed to serve to regulate the water supply of the colony.

siphon recorder. *Elec.* A sensitive recorder used in submarine telegraphy, the record of which is an irregular line made by ink discharged from a small siphon.

siphon separator. *Mining.* An apparatus for the sizing of pulverized ores in an upward current of water.

siphon slide. *Micros.* A slide containing a cell through which water is made to circulate by means of siphons.

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sink'room', *n.* A room with a sink; specif., a scullery.
sinksanker. † CINQUANTER.
sink'stone', *n.* *Archæol.* A stone sinker used in fishing.
sin'na-gog. † SYNAGOGUE.
sinnasse. † SANNYASIN.
sinne. † SIN, *n. & v.* [of SINEW.
sin'ner (sĭn'ẽr; -ē) Dial. var
sin'ner (sĭn'ẽr), *v. i.* To act as a sinner; — with *it.* *Humorous.*
sin'ner-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sin'net. Var. SENNIT, SENNET
Sinn Fein (shĭn fān). [Ir., we ourselves.] An Irish society devoted to the advancement of "Irish Ireland" and to the opposition of British control or influence.
sin'now, *n.* A richly dressed woman. *Obs.*
sinnowe. † SINEW.
sin'nowed, *a.* Finely ornamented. *Obs.* [var. of SUNNY.
sin'ny (sĭn'ĭ). Obs. or Scot.
sin'ny, *a.* Sinful. *Obs.*
si'no (sē'nō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *sino*, *signo*, sign.] See MEASURE.
sinod. † SYNOD. [SINUSOIDAL.
si-noi'dal (sĭ-noi'dăl), *a.* =
Sin'o-log, *n.* = SINOLOGUE.
Si'non (sī'nŏn), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Σίνων.] In Vergil's "Æneid," the Greek who, by a false tale, induced the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into Troy
sin'o-per, *n.* [See SINOPLE.] Sinople. *Obs.*
si-no'pi-a (sĭ-nō'pĭ-ȧ), **si-no'-pis** (-pĭs), *n.* A red pigment made from sinopite.
si-nop'i-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, sinople. *Obs*
sin'o-pite (sĭn'ō-pīt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sinopis* (sc. *terra*), a red earth found in *Sinope*, a town in Paphlagonia, on the Black Sea. Gr σινωπίς.] *Min.* A brick-red ferruginous clay used by the ancients as a paint.
sinow. † SINEW.
sin'qua-pace. † CINQUEPACE.
sinque. † CINQUE.
sinse. Since. *Ref. Sp.*
sins'ring (sĭns'rĭng), *n.* [Jav.] = BANXRING.
sin'syne (sĭn'sīn), *adv.* [Cf SINCE, SYNE.] Since that time; ago. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sinth'ful, *a.* Sinful. *Obs.*
sintille. † SCINTILLA.
Sin'to (sĭn'tō), *or* **Sin'tu** (-tōō), **Sin'to-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Sin'to-ist** Vars. of SHINTO, etc.
sin'toc (sĭn'tŏk), *n.* [Malay *sintoq.*] The Malayan tree (*Cinnamomum sintok*; also, its aromatic bark, used as a spice.
sinu. † SINEW. [Sinuate.
sin'u-at'ed (sĭn'ū-āt'ĕd), *a.*
sin'u-ate-den'tate, *a.* *Bot.* Varying between sinuate and dentate, as a leaf margin.
sin'u-a'tion (sĭn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sinuatio.*] A winding or bending in and out.
sin'u-ose (sĭn'ū-ōs), *a.* Sinuous — **sin'u-ose-ly**, *adv.*
Si'nu-pal'li-a (sī'nū-păl'ĭ-ȧ; sĭn'ū-), **Sin'u-pal'li-a'li-a** (-ĭ-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = SINUPALLIATA.
si'nu-si'tis (-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *sinus* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a sinus.
sin'ward, *adv.* In the way of, or toward, sin. *Obs.* [SUNWARD.
sin'wart (sĭn'ẽrt). Scot. of
sio'goon (shyō'gōōn), **sio'goon-ate** (-āt). Vars. of SHOGUN, SHOGUNATE. [SHOMIO.
sio'mio (shyō'myō). Var. of
Si'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* = ZION.
sion, sioun. † SCION.
Sioux quartzite. *Geol.* A Proterozoic formation of South Dakota and adjacent States.
sip'age (sīp'āj). Var. of SEEPAGE. *Scot. & U. S.*
si-pa'hee, si-pa'hi (sē-pô'ē). Vars. of SEPOY.
‖ **si par'va li'cet com-po'ne-re mag'nis.** [L.] If it is allowable to compare small things with great ones. *Vergil* (*Georgics*, IV. 176).
sipe. † SHIP.
sipe (sīp). Var. of SEEP.
sipers. † CYPRESS.
si'phac (sī'făk), *n.* [LL., prob. fr Ar. *çifāq*: cf. OF. *siphach*, *syphat.*] The peritoneum. *Obs.*
si'pher. † CIPHER.
siph'i-lis (sĭf'ĭ-lĭs). Var of SYPHILIS. [*Bib.*
Siph'moth (sĭf'mŏth; -mōth).
si'phoid (sī'foid), *n.* [L. *sipho* a siphon + E. *-oid*. cf. F. vase *siphoïde.*] A siphon bottle.
si'phon-a'ceous (sī'fŏn-ā'shŭs), *a.* Characterized by a siphon.
Si'pho-na'les (sī'fō-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CODIALES.
Si'pho-nap'ter-a (-năp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHON; APTERA.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects consisting of the fleas. — **si'pho-nap'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
Si'pho-na'ta (sī'fō-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* An extensive division of bivalve mollusks including all having siphons. It corresponds to Sinupalliata with a few of the Integropalliata.
si'phon-ate (sī'fŏn-āt), **si'phon-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Having a siphon or siphons.
siphon cup. *Mach.* An oil cup from which oil is siphoned to the part to be lubricated by a wick contained in a central tube, and bent over to dip in the oil.
si-pho'ne-ous (sī-fō'nē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Siphonaceous
si'phon-et (sī'fŏn-ĕt), *n.* *Zoöl.* A honey tube of an aphid.
si-pho'ni-al (sī-fō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to a siphonium.
Si-pho'ni-a'ta (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Siphonata.
si-phon'ic (sī-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a siphon.
Si'pho-nif'er-a (sī'fō-nĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHONIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* The Tetrabranchiata.
si'pho-nif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*siphon* + *-ferous.*] **a** Siphonate. **b** Pert. to the Siphonifera.
si'phon-i-form' (sī'fŏn-ĭ-fôrm'; sī-fŏn'-), *a.* Shaped like a siphon.
si-pho'ni-um (sī-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σιφώνιον, dim. of σίφων. See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* A bony tube in some birds, connecting the tympanum with the air chambers of the articular piece of the mandible.
si'phon-less, *a.* See -LESS.
Si'pho-no-bran'chi-a'ta (sī'fō-nō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHON; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned group of gastropods having the margin of the mantle produced into a siphon. — **si'pho-no-bran'chi-ate**, *a. & n.*
si'pho-no-gam' (sī'fō-nō-găm'; sī-fŏn'-), *n.* *Bot.* A seed plant. See SPERMATOPHYTA.
si'pho-no-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), *a.* Siphonogamous.
si'pho-no-glyph' (sī'fō-nō-glĭf'; sī-fŏn'-), *n.* [*siphono-* + Gr. γλύφειν to engrave.] *Zoöl.* A special groove leading down into the gullet from a corner of the mouth in many actinozoans.
si-phon'o-plax (sī-fŏn'ō-plăks), *n.* [NL.; *siphono-* + Gr. πλάξ tablet.] *Zoöl.* One of the calcareous plates that protect the siphon of certain pholads.
si'pho-no-pore' (sī'fō-nō-pōr'; sī-fŏn'- 201), *n.* [*siphono-* + *pore.*] *Zoöl.* See HELIOPORIDÆ.
si'pho-no-rhi'nal (-rī'năl), **si-phon'o-rhine** (sī-fŏn'ō-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.* = SIPHORHINAL.
si'pho-no-some' (sī'fō-nō-sōm'; sī-fŏn'-), *n.* [*siphono-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zoöl.* The part of the stock of a siphonophore bearing the nutritive and reproductive zooids
Si'pho-nos'to-ma (sī'fō-nŏs'tō-mȧ), *n. pl.* Siphonostomata **a**.
si'pho-nos'to-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [*siphono-* + *-stomous.*] *Zoöl.* Siphonostomatous.
si-phon'u-la (sī-fŏn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* A bilaterally symmetrical larva of certain siphonophores.
si'pho-rhi'nal (sī'fō-rī'năl), *a.*

N O P Q R S

si'phun-cle (sī'fŭŋ-k'l), *n.* [L. *siphunculus*, *sipunculus*, dim. of *sipho*. See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* **a** A membranous tube which runs through the partitions of chambered cephalopod shells. Also, by extension, the shelly structures (usually funnel-like or tubular processes of the septa) which insheathe and support it. **b** A honey tube of an aphid.

si-phun'cu-late (sī-fŭŋ'kū-lāt) } *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a si-
si-phun'cu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } phuncle.

sip'pet (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [See SIP, SOP.] **1.** A small sip. *Obs.* **2.** A small bit or piece, esp. of toast, soaked in milk, broth, etc.; a small piece of toasted or fried bread for garnishing.

Si-pun'cu-loi'de-a (sī-pŭŋ'kū-loi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHUNCLE; -OID.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of GEPHYREA. **b** In a restricted sense, an order of elongate, cylindrical gephyrean worms having the anus dorsal and anterior, and the mouth situated at the end of a proboscislike introvert. The type genus is **Si-pun'cu-lus** (sī-pŭŋ'kū-lŭs). — **si-pun'cu-loid** (-loid), *a.* & *n.*

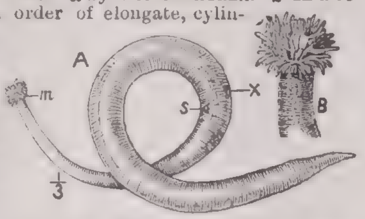

One of the Sipunculoidea (*Phascolosoma gouldii*). *A* Side View while expanded: *m* Oral Tentacles; *s* Nephridial Opening; *x* Anus. *B* Tentacles, enlarged.

sir (sûr), *n.* [ME. *sir*, *ser*, shortened fr. *sire*, F. *sire*, contr. from the nominative L. *senior* an elder, elderly person, compar. of *senex*, *senis*, an aged person; akin to Gr. ἔνος old, Skr. *sana*, Goth. *sineigs* old, *sinista* eldest, Ir. & Gael. *sean* old, W. *hen*. Cf SEIGNIOR, SENATE, SENESCHAL, SENIOR, SEÑOR, SIGNORE, SIRE, SIRRAH.] **1.** A man of social authority and dignity; a gentleman; esp., a man of rank; a lord; master; sovereign; — in this sense usually spelt *sire*. *Obs.*

In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shak*

2. A title prefixed [*cap.*] to the Christian name of a knight or a baronet, formerly to that of one of higher rank; also, sometimes prefixed [*l.c.*] to his title of rank; as, *sir* knight.
3. A rendering of the Latin *dominus*, academic title of a bachelor of arts, formerly prefixed [*cap.*] to the name of a clergyman and sometimes [*l. c.*] to his professional title; as, *sir* priest.
4. A respectful title used in addressing a man without using his name; — used esp. in speaking to elders or superiors; sometimes, also, used to imply emphatic formality. "What 's that to you, *sir?*" *Sheridan.* Anciently, *sir* was often used in addressing one as having a certain office or profession. "*Sir* man of law." *Chaucer.*
Sir Robert Peel's Act. = PEEL ACT. — **S. William Bovill's Act.** = BOVILL'S ACT.

sir-car' (sẽr-kär'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sarkār* a superintendent, overseer, chief; Per. *sar* the head + *kār* action, work.] *India.* **a** The government; the supreme authority; also, as a title, master. **b** In Bengal, a domestic servant; esp., a house steward or accountant. **c** = CIRCAR.

sir-dar' (-där'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sardār*; Per. *sar* the head, top + *dār* holding, possessing.] **1.** In India: **a** A native chief; also, a high military officer. **b** A head palanquin bearer or a body servant; — called also *sirdar bearer*. **2.** In Turkey, Egypt, etc., a commander in chief, esp. the commander in chief of the Anglo-Egyptian army.

sire (sīr), *n.* [F. *sire*, orig., an older person. See SIR.] **1.** A person of authority; a lord; master. See SIR, 1. *Obs.* **2.** A title of respect formerly used in speaking to elders and superiors, but now only in addressing a sovereign. **3.** The head of a family; the husband. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **4.** A male progenitor or ancestor; father; — often used in composition; as in grand*sire*, grandfather. Also fig.

[He] was the *sire* of an immortal strain *Shelley.*

5. The male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse.

sire, *v. t.*; SIRED (sīrd); SIR'ING (sīr'ĭng). To beget; procreate; — used of beasts, esp. of stallions.

Odysseus and the Sirens. (From a Greek vase.)

si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σειρήν: cf. F. *sirène*.] **1.** [*also cap.*] *Class. Myth.* One of a group of sea nymphs (usually three, though variously named) who were said to frequent an island near the coast of Italy, and by their singing to lure mariners to destruction. Odysseus escaped them by filling his sailors' ears with wax and lashing himself to the mast of his ship. Cf. PARTHENOPE.
2. Hence, something insidious or deceptive; esp., a woman of such character; an enticing, dangerous woman.
3. A woman who sings sweetly.
4. A mermaid.
5. **a** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus of eel-shaped amphibians having small fore limbs, but destitute of hind legs and pelvis, and having permanent external gills as well as lungs. The only species (*S. lacertina*) inhabits the swamps and ditches of the southern United States. It is lead-gray in color and becomes two feet long. With a similar but smaller animal (*Pseudobranchus striatus*), found in Georgia, it constitutes the family Sirenidæ. **b** [*l. c.*] An animal of the above family.

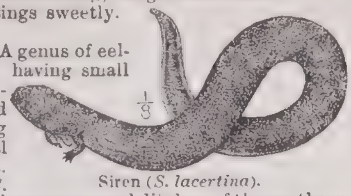

Siren (*S. lacertina*).

6. [F. *sirène*, properly, a siren in sense 1.] Also *sirene*, and *syren*. *Acoustics.* An apparatus producing musical tones by the rapid interruption of a current of air, steam, or other fluid by a perforated rotating disk or disks, used in acoustical investigations and, in a large form, as a fog signal. The frequency of the interruptions determines the pitch of the tone.

si'ren (sī'rĕn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a siren; bewitching, like a siren; fascinating; alluring; as, a *siren* song.

Si-re'ni-a (sī-rē'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of large aquatic herbivorous mammals, including the manatee, dugong, Steller's sea cow, and several fossil genera.

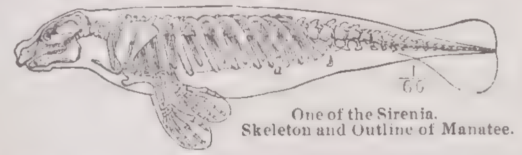

One of the Sirenia.
Skeleton and Outline of Manatee.

The tail is horizontally flattened and expanded into a broad rounded or bilobed fin, the hind limbs rudimentary or wanting, and the front ones paddle-shaped. They have horny plates on the front part of the jaws, and usually numerous flat-crowned molar teeth. The stomach is complex.

si-re'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Sirenia. — *n.* One of the Sirenia.

sir'gang (sûr'găng), *n.* An Asiatic long-tailed, crested corvine bird; *Cissa chinensis*. When freshly molted it is pale green with reddish brown wings and black markings on the head and tail, but later the green changes to blue. The bill and feet are red. Called also *Chinese roller*.

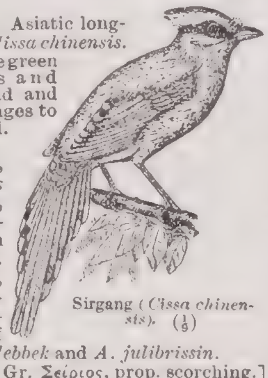
Sirgang (*Cissa chinensis*). (1/5)

si-ri'a-sis (sĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σειρ αστς, fr. σειριος the Dog Star, properly, scorching.] *Med.* **a** A sunstroke. **b** Exposure to a sun bath. *Obs.* Cf. INSOLATION.

si-ris' (sē-rēs'; *as Lat.* sī'rĭs), *n.* [Hind. *sirīs*, prop., a species of *Acacia*.] Any of several mimosaceous trees of the genus *Albizzia*, esp. *A. lebbek* and *A. julibrissin*.

Sir'i-us (sĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σείριος, prop. scorching.] A star of the constellation Canis Major, or the Greater Dog, the brightest star in the heavens; — called also the *Dog Star*, *Canicula*, and, in charts, *a Canis Majoris*. See DOG DAYS, STAR. In antiquity Sirius was often called red. It is now of a brilliant white color, and is the best type of those stars whose spectra are rich in hydrogen lines. It is comparatively near the solar system.

sir'loin' (sûr'loin'), *n.* [OF. (assumed) *sorlogne*, *surlogne*, var. of OF. & F. *surlonge*; *sur* upon + *longe* loin. See LOIN.] A loin of beef, or a part of a loin; esp., in the United States, the part next behind the porterhouse.

Sir'mi-an (sûr'mĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pert. to Sirmium, a city of ancient Pannonia (now Hungary), or the councils there (349–359), which formulated creeds, rejecting Arian, but not quite accepting Nicæan, formulas.

Sir'mu-el'ler-a (sûr'mū-ĕl'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [After Baron (formerly *Sir*) F von *Mueller*, Australian botanist.] *Bot.* An important genus of Australian proteaceous trees. They are characterized by the coriaceous leaves, 4-merous apetalous flowers, and large woody follicles containing winged seeds. The flowers are borne in heads which are often showy. Some species are cultivated under the name *Banksia*. *S. integrifolia* is the so-called *honeysuckle* of Australia.

si-roc'co (sĭ-rŏk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-ōz). [It. *sirocco*, *scirocco*, Ar. *shoruq*, fr. *sharq* the rising of the sun, the east, fr. *sharaqa* to rise as the sun. Cf. SARACEN.] **1.** **a** A hot, oppressive, dust-laden wind from the Libyan deserts, experienced on the northern Mediterranean coast, chiefly in Italy, Malta, and Sicily. **b** A warm, moist, oppressive, southeast wind, in the same regions.
2. In general, any hot or warm wind of cyclonic origin, blowing from arid or heated regions, including the harmattan of the west coast of Africa, the hot winds of Kansas and Texas, the khamsin of Egypt, the leste of the Madeira Islands, the leveche of Spain, etc.

sir'rah (sĭr'ȧ; *formerly also* săr'ȧ (*preferred by Walker, c. 1800*) *and* sẽr'ȧ), *n.* [F. *sire*, perh. through Icel. *sīra* or Pr. *sire*. See SIRE.] A term of address implying inferiority and used in anger, contempt, reproach, or disrespectful familiarity, addressed to a man, a boy, or, rarely, a woman.

Sir-sa'lis cleft (sẽr-sä'lĭs). *Astron.* A lunar crack, or cleft, about 300 miles long, in the moon's third quadrant, near the eastern limb. It is probably the longest rill on the moon.

sir'up, syr'up (sĭr'ŭp), *n.* [F. *sirop* (cf. It. *siroppo*, Sp. *jarabe*, *jarope*, LL. *siruppus*, *syrupus*), fr. Ar. *sharāb* a drink, wine, coffee, sirup. Cf. SHERBET.] Orig., a thick, viscid liquid made from the juice of fruits, herbs, etc., boiled with sugar; hence, any concentrated, more or less viscid, aqueous solution of sugar, either without admixture, as the *simple sirup* of pharmacy, or variously flavored or medicated, or obtained in an incompletely refined state, as in the manufacture of cane sugar or of glucose; — applied specif. in cane-sugar manufacture to the concentrated juice before the separation of sugar, and to molasses refined and decolored for table use. Cf. MOLASSES, 1.

sir'uped, syr'uped (-ŭpt), *a.* Moistened, covered, or sweetened with sirup, or sweet juice.

sir'up-y, syr'up-y (-ŭp-ĭ), *a.* Like sirup.

‖ **sir'vente'** (sẽr'väɴt'), *n.* [F. *sirvente*, fr. Pr. *sirventes*, *sirventesc*, orig., the poem of, or concerning, a *sirvent*, fr. *sirvent*, properly, serving, n., one who serves (e. g., as a soldier), fr. *servir* to serve, L. *servire*.] A species of Provençal song devoted chiefly to moral and religious topics, and satirizing the vices of society. It was often used by the troubadours of the 12th and 13th centuries.

si-sal' hemp (sē-säl'; sĭs'ăl, sī'săl). [From *Sisal*, a port of Yucatan.] Any of several Mexican and Central American agaves, esp. the henequen (*Agave rigida sisalana*), cultivated in Florida and the West Indies. Also, their white fiber, next to manila hemp in strength and durability. A similar fiber (**false sisal hemp**) is got from *A. decipiens*. See IXTLE.

sise (sīs), *n* [OF. *sis*, F. *six*, fr. L. *sex* six. See SIX.] Six, the highest number on a die; also, the cast of six in dicing.

sis'kin (sĭs'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. LG. *sieske*, *ziseke*, D. *sijsje*, Dan. *sisgen*, Sw. *siska*, G. *zeisig*; of Slav. origin; cf. Pol. *czyż*.] A small, sharp-billed, chiefly greenish and yellowish finch (*Spinus spinus*) of temperate Europe and Asia, allied to the goldfinch. The pine finch is often called *pine siskin*.

siss (sĭs), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *sissen*, G. *zischen*.] To make a hissing sound; as, a hot flatiron will *siss* when wet. *Obs.*, *Dial.*, *or Colloq.*

siss, *v. t.* To hiss. *Obs.*, *Dial.*, *or Colloq.*

siss, *n.* A hissing noise. *Colloq.*

sis'soo (sĭs'ōō), *n.* Also **sis'su**. [Hind. *sīsō*.] An East Indian fabaceous tree (*Amerimnon sissoo*); also, its dark brown compact and durable timber, used in shipbuilding and for gun carriages, railway ties, etc.; hence, by extension, any of several other trees of this genus, or their wood.

sist (sĭst), *v. t.* [L. *sistere* to bring to a stand, to stop.] **1.** To cause to take a place, as at the bar of a court; hence, to cite; to summon; to bring into court. *Scot.*
2. To stay, as judicial proceedings; to delay or suspend; to stop. *Obs.*, *except Scots Law.*

sist, *n.* *Scots Law.* A stay or suspension of proceedings; an order for a stay of proceedings.

sis'ter (sĭs'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *sister*, *suster*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *systir*, Dan. *söster*, Sw. *syster*, akin to AS. *sweostor*, *sweoster*, *swuster*, OFries. *swester*, *suster*, LG. *süster*, *suster*, D. *zuster*, OS. & OHG. *swestar*, G. *schwester*, Goth. *swistar*, Lith. *sesů*, Russ. *sestra*, Pol. *siostra*, L. *soror*, Skr. *svasr*. Cf. COUSIN.] **1.** A female person, or, by extension, animal, considered in her relation to another person, or animal, having the same parents (**whole sister**), or one parent in common (**half sister**); also, a female who by marriage or adoption is in a relation corresponding to this, — correlative of *brother*.
2. A woman closely associated with another person, as in the same faith, society, order, or community.
3. One of the same kind, or of the same condition; one nearly related; — often attrib.; as, *sister* fruits.
4. A member of a sisterhood, esp. of a religious sisterhood; — used in the *pl.* as the title of many religious orders composed of women engaged in charitable work; as, *Sisters* of Charity; *Sisters* of Loretto (see LORETTINE).

[*siphon* + *-rhinal*] Having tubular nostrils, as petrels. Also **si'pho-rhin'i-an** (-rĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.*
si'pho-some (sī'fō-sōm), *n.* *Zoöl.* = SIPHONOSOME.
si'phre. † CIPHER.
si-phun'cu-lar (sī-fŭŋ'kū-lȧr).
si'phun-cled (sī'fŭŋ-k'ld), *a* Siphunculate. [Eng. of SAPLING.
sip'ling (sĭp'lĭn) Scot. & dial.
sipman. † SHIPMAN
sipoy. † SEPOY.
Sip'pai (sĭp'ī sĭ-pā'ī). *Bib*
sippe. † SIP. [sips.
sip'per (sĭp'ẽr), *n* One that
sip'ple (sĭp''l), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i* [Freq. of *sip*.] Sip. *Obs. or Scot.*
sip'pler, *n.* Sipper; tippler. *Obs.*
si'pres, -pris, -prous. † CYPRESS
sipt. Sipped. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
Si-pun'cu-la'ce-a (sī-pŭŋ'kū-lā'shē-ȧ). *n. pl* [NL, fr *Sipunculus*, type genus. See SIPHUNCLE.] = SIPUNCULOIDEA. — **si-pun'cu-la'cean** (-shăn), *a.* & *n.*
‖ **si quæ'ris pen-in'su-lam a-mœ'nam, cir-cum'spi-ce.** [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around: — the motto of Michigan.
siquar, *n.* [Cf. SITHE time, and Scot. *quar*, dial. form of ME. *hwar*, E. *where*.] Time. *Obs.*
‖ **si quis** (sī kwĭs). [L., if any one (the first words of the notice in Latin).] **1.** *Ch. of Eng.* A notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him. **2.** A public written or printed notice or inquiry; a placard. *Obs*
si-quis, *v. t.* To query or notify publicly; to advertise. *Obs. & R.*
sir. † SERE, SHEER. [WEIGHT.
sir (sẽr), *n.* [Per. *ser.*] See
sir, *v. t.* To address as "sir." — *v. i.* To use "sir" continually.
Si'rach (sī'răk). *Bib.*
Si'rah (sī'rȧ). *Bib.*
Sir Ajax. Sir John Harrington, author of "The Metamorphosis of Ajax," a treatise on sanitation: — a play on words, *a jakes*.
sir'a-ji'yah (sĭr'ȧ-jē'yä), *n.* [Ar. *sirājiyah*.] One of the main Arabic treatises on Mohammedan law used by the judges in India. Its date is unknown. [-AT.
siraskier, -ate † SERASKIER,
Sirat, Al. See AL SIRAT.
sirband. Var. of SEERBAND.
Sirbonian. Var. of SERBONIAN.
sircue. † CIRCUE.
sirculit. † CIRCLED, encircled.
Si-re'don (sī-rē'dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σειρηδών a siren.] *Zoöl.* See AXOLOTL. [sire. *Rare.*
sire'-found', *a.* Chosen by one's
sirekin. † SEREKIN.
sire'less, *a.* Fatherless.
sirename. † SURNAME.
si-rene' (sī-rēn'; sī'rēn), *n.* = SIREN, 6. [ren *Obs*
si-re'ni-an (sī-rē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Si-
si-ren'i-cal (sī-rĕn'ĭ-kăl), *a* Like, or appropriate to, a siren; fascinating; deceptive
Si-ren'i-dæ (sī-rĕn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* **a** See SIREN, 5 **a** **b** A family of dipnoan fishes including *Lepidosiren* and *Ceratodus*. *Obs.* [as a siren. *Obs.*
si'ren-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* To fascinate
Si're-noi'de-i (sī'rē-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* Also **Si're-noi'de-a** (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of dipnoan fishes containing the existing and many extinct forms. — **si'ren-oid**, *a.* & *n.* [wiles. *Obs.*
si'ren-y, *n.* Siren charms or
sirep. † SIRUP.
sirffeitnes. † SURFEITNESS.
sirgirie. † SURGERY.
‖ **si'ri**, *or* **si'rih** (sē'rĭ), *n.* [Jav., or Malay *sireh*.] Betel pepper.
Sir'i-an (sĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Astron.* Of, pert. to, or like, Sirius as to spectrum: as, *Sirian* stars.
Si-ric'i-dæ (sī-rĭs'ĭ-dē; sī-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sirex*, a genus name.] See HORNTAIL.
Sir'i-coi'de-a (sĭr'ĭ-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] See HORNTAIL.
si'rih. Var. of SIRI.
si-rin'ga. Var. of SERINGA **b**.
si-rin'ga oil, si'ri oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
sirip, sirippe. † SIRUP.
Sir John. 1. A priest; loosely, a simpleton; — in contempt. *Obs.* **2.** A close-stool. *Scot.*
sir-kar'. Var. of SIRCAR.
sir'keer (sûr'kēr), *n* The cuckoo *Taccocua leschenaulti*. *India.*
sir'ki, sir'ky (sĭr'kē; sûr'kē), *n.* [Hind. *sirkī*.] A matting to lay under a thatch, to cover palanquins, carts, etc. *India.*
sir'mark'. Var. of SURMARK.
sir'name. † SURNAME. [*Poetic.*
si'roc (sī'rŏk), *n.* = SIROCCO.
sir'op (sĭr'ŭp). † SIRUP.
sir'ple (sĭr'p'l; sẽr'-), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Sipple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sir-poon' (sĭr-pōōn'), *n.* [Malayalam *tsiru-ponne*; cf. Tamil *cheru-pinne*.] The poon tree.
sirquytrie. † SURQUIDRY.
sir'ra. Var. of SIRRAH.
sir'-rev'er-ence, *n.* [L. *salva reverentia*, where *salva* is adj.] An equivalent of *save reverence*, used apologetically before any unseemly expression. *Obs.*
sir-roon'. Var. of SEROON.
sirt. † SYRT.
sirurgian. † CIRURGIAN.
sirvand. † SERVANT.
sirwan. † SARWAN.
Sir-ya'ni-an, Sir-ye'ni-an (sĭr-yā'nĭ-ăn), *n.* See FINNO-UGRIC, ZYRIAN.
sis. † SISE, six. [*Colloq.*
sis (sĭs), *n.* **1.** Abbr. of SISTER.
2. A girl; sweetheart. *Colloq.*
Sis'a-i (sĭs'ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
si'sal, *n.*, **sisal grass.** Sisal hemp.
Sis'a-mai (sĭs'ȧ-mī). *Bib.*
Si-sam'o-i (sī-săm'ō-ī). *D. Bib.*
Sis'a-ra (sĭs'ȧ-rȧ). *D. Bib.*
sis'co. Var. of CISCO.
sis'co-wet (sĭs'kō-wĕt), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A large, fat variety (*Cristivomer namaycush siskawitz*) of the namaycush found in the deeper parts of Lake Superior.
sise. † SEIZE, SITHE, SIZE.
sise. Aphetic for ASSIZE.
sisee. † SYCEE. [FOIL. *Obs.*
sise'foil (sīs'foil), *n.* = SEX-
sis'el (sĭs'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *ziesel*. Cf. ZIZEL.] The suslik.
si'ser. † SICER, cider.
Sis'er-a (sĭs'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* *Bib.* A Canaanite who led an army against the Israelites and was killed by Jael with a tent pin or with a nail. *Judges* iv.-v.
sis'er-a-ra (sĭs'ẽr-ā-rȧ), **sis'er-a-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* [Corruption of *certiorari*.] **1** A certiorari. *Obs* **2.** A severe blow; an onslaught; a violent scolding. *Dial. Eng.*
with a siserary, with a vengeance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
si-sersk'ite (sĭ-sĕr'skīt), *n.* [From the *Sysertsk* mines in Perm, Russia.] *Min.* A variety of iridosmine containing at the most thirty per cent of iridium.
si'sham (sē'shăm). Var. of SHISHAM.
‖ **si'si** (sē'sē), *n.* The porkfish. *Porto Rico.* [(had been) thus.
‖ **si sic om'ni-a.** [L.] If all
Si-sin'nes (sī-sĭn'ēz). *Bib.*
si'sith (zē'zĭth). Var. of ZIZITH.
‖ **si sit pru-den'ti-a.** [L.] If there be but prudence. *Juvenal* (X. 365).
siskin green. A delicate shade of yellow green, as in torbernite.
siskin parrot. A pygmy parrot.
sis'ki-wit, sis'ko-wet, sis'ko-wit. Vars. of SISCOWET.
sisme. † SCHISM.
sis'mo-graph (sĭs'mō-grȧf), **sis'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **sis-mom'e-ter** (sĭs-mŏm'ē-tẽr), etc. Vars. of SEISMOGRAPH, etc.
sisour. Aphetic for ASSIZER. *Obs.*
sisoures, sisours. † SCISSORS.
siss. Var. of SIS, girl.
siss. Obs. pl. of SITHE, time.
siss. Aphetic for ASSIZE. *Obs.*
Sis-se'ton (sĭ-sē'tŏn), *n* [Dakota Indian *sisitonwan*.] See SIOUX.
sis'si-fy (sĭs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*sissy* + *-fy*.] To effeminate. *Colloq.*
sis'sle (sĭs''l). Dial var. of SIZZLE, *n* & *v.* [*Obs. Scot.*
sis'sock, *n.* A loose woman
sis'su, sis'sum. Vars of SISSOO.
sis'sy (sĭs'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SISSIES (-ĭz). *Colloq.* **1.** Dim. of SIS, girl. **2.** An effeminate boy or man.
sist. † *seest*, form of SEE.
sis'tence, *n.* [*sist* + *-ence*.] Stay; respite. *Obs.*

sis′ter (sĭs′tẽr), *v. t.* To be sister to; resemble much. *Obs.*
sister block. *Naut.* A tackle block having two sheaves, one above the other.
sis′ter-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*sister* + *-hood.*] **1.** State or relation of being a sister; the office or duty of a sister.
2. Sisters, collectively; in religious use, a society of women united in one faith or order, or bound by religious vows, and devoted to works of charity and religion.
sister hook. Either of a pair of hooks, called **sister hooks**, fitted together so that the shank of each forms a mousing for the other; — called also *match hook, clip hook,* or *clove hook.* Also, a pair of such hooks.

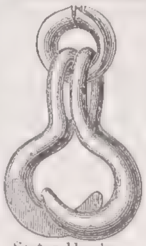
Sister Hooks.

sis′ter-in-law′, *n.; pl.* SISTERS-IN-LAW (sĭs′tẽrz-). The sister of one's husband or wife; also, the wife of one's brother; sometimes, the wife of one's husband's or wife's brother.
sis′ter-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a sister; affectionate.—**sis′ter-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*
Sis′tine (sĭs′tēn; -tĭn; 277), **Six′tine** (sĭks′tĭn), *a.* [It. *sistino.*] Of or pertaining to any of the popes named Sixtus; specif. [usually *Sixtine*]: **a** Designating a famous edition of the Vulgate, originally issued by Pope Sixtus V. in 1590 and revised under Pope Clement VIII. (cf. CLEMENTINE, *a.*) in 1592, which is now the standard Bible text of the Roman Catholic Church. **b** Designating an edition of the Septuagint issued in 1587 under the authority of Sixtus V.
Sistine Chapel, the Pope's private chapel in the Vatican at Rome, built by Pope Sixtus IV., and decorated with frescoes by Michelangelo and others. — **S. Madonna**, a famous Madonna painted by Raphael near the end of his life for the Church of St. Sixtus (San Sisto) at Piacenza and now in the Royal Gallery at Dresden. It represents the Virgin holding the Child and advancing in clouds composed of cherubs' faces, with St. Sixtus kneeling at her right, St. Barbara at her left, and two cherubs below.
sis′trum (sĭs′trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σεῖστρον, fr. σείειν to shake.] An instrument consisting of a thin metal frame, through which passed a number of metal rods, and furnished with a handle by which it was shaken and made to jingle. It was peculiarly Egyptian, and used especially in the worship of Isis. It is still used in Nubia.

Sistrum, ornamented with the sacred cat.

Si-sym′bri-um (sĭ-sĭm′brĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a kind of fragrant herb, Gr. σισύμβριον.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of annual or biennial brassicaceous herbs of erect habit; the hedge mustards. They have variously shaped leaves and mostly yellow or white flowers, succeeded by linear pods with numerous seeds.
Sis′y-phe′an (sĭs′ĭ-fē′ăn), *a.* Relating to Sisyphus, or resembling the labors of Sisyphus; requiring continual redoing; as, *Sisyphean* labors.
Sis′y-phus (sĭs′ĭ-fŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σίσυφος.] *Gr. Myth.* A crafty and avaricious king of Corinth, son of Æolus. In the lower world he was condemned to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly rolled back again, making his task incessant. Late legend makes him a son of Autolycus and the father of Odysseus.
Sis′y-rin′chi-um (sĭs′ĭ-rĭŋ′kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σισυριγχίον a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of iridaceous herbs having narrow, erect, mostly basal leaves, and several flowers usually from a single spathe. The perianth is spreading and 6-parted. Most species are North American. Those of the eastern United States are the blue-flowered BLUE-EYED GRASS. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
sit (sĭt), *v. i.; pret.* SAT (săt), *Archaic* SATE (săt, *rarely* sāt); *p. p.* SAT, *Obs.* SIT′TEN (sĭt′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIT′TING. [ME. *sitten*, AS. *sittan*; akin to OS. *sittian*, OFries. *sitta*, D. *zitten*, G. *sitzen*, OHG. *sizzan*, Icel. *sitja*, Sw. *sitta*, Dan. *sidde*, Goth. *sitan*, Russ. *sidyet′*, L. *sedere*, Gr. ἕζεσθαι, Skr. *sad.* Cf. ASSESS, ASSIZE, CATHEDRAL, CHAIR, DISSIDENT, INSIDIOUS, POSSESS, RESIDE, SANHEDRIN, SEANCE, SEAT, *n.*, SEDATE, SEE, *n.*, SELL, saddle, SIEGE, SESSION, SET, *v. t.*, SIZAR, SIZE, SUBSIDY.] **1.** To rest upon the haunches, or the lower or posterior extremity of the trunk.
2. To perch; to rest with the feet drawn up, as birds.
3. To remain in a state of repose; to remain inactive or quiescent; to rest in any position or condition.

And Moses said to . . . the children of Reuben, Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num.* xxxii 6.

4. To abide; stay; remain; dwell. *Obs.*
5. To be located or situated; to lie, rest, or bear; — with *on*; as, a weight or burden *sits* lightly upon him.
6. To be effectual; to be of avail; to prosper. *Obs.*
7. To be adjusted; to fit; as, a coat *sits* well or ill.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shak.*

8. To suit one well or ill; to become; befit. *Obs. Chaucer.*
9. To be the concern or function (of); to appertain (to). *Obs.*
10. To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl; to brood; to incubate; as, a *sitting* hen.
11. To hold a relative position; to have direction.

Sits the wind in that quarter? *Scott.*

12. To occupy a place or seat as a member of an official body; as, to *sit* in Congress.
13. To hold a session; to be in session for official business; — said of legislative assemblies, courts, etc.
14. To take a position for a certain purpose, as for one's picture or bust; as, to *sit* to or for a painter.
to sit at, to rest under; to be subject to. *Obs.* "To *sit at* a great rent." *Bacon.* — **to s. at meat** *or* **at table**, to be at table for eating. — **to s. down.** **a** To place one's self on a chair or other seat; as, *to sit down* when tired. **b** To begin a siege; as, the enemy *sat down* before the town. **c** To settle; to fix a permanent abode. *Spenser.* **d** To rest; to cease as satisfied. "Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search." *Rogers.* — **to s. down on** *or* **upon**, to sit on; to repress. *Slang.* — **to s. evil** *or* **sore**, to be hard (on); to be unfortunate (for). *Archaic.* — **to s. loose**, to be heedless or indifferent. *Colloq.* — **to s. on** *or* **upon**, to repress; squelch. *Slang.* — **to s. on brood**, to ponder. *Poetic. Shak.* — **to s. on**, *or* **upon, one's knee**, to kneel. *Obs.* — **to s. out.** **a** To be without engagement or employment. *Obs.* **b** To remain to the conclusion of; as, *to sit out* a stupid play. **c** To outstay in a social call; as, he *sat out* his rival. **d** To remain seated with one's partner during the progress of (a dance). — **to s. tight.** *Colloq.* **a** To hold fast. **b** To remain quiet in or as in hiding. — **to s. under**, to be under the instruction or ministrations of. — **to s. up**, to rise from a recumbent posture; to sit with the body upright; also, to stay up after the accustomed hour of retiring; as, *to sit up* with a sick person. "He that was dead *sat up*." *Luke* vii. 15.
sit (sĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To keep one's seat upon; to sit upon.

Hardly the muse can *sit* the headstrong horse. *Prior.*

2. To cause to be seated; to furnish a seat to; to seat.

They *sat* them down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To suit (well or ill); to become; befit. *Obs. or R.*
4. To fit; to be adjusted to or fitted for. *Rare.*
5. To pay no heed to; to disregard; disobey. *Obs.*
6. To weigh or press upon; to oppress; beset; also, to stand (as an expense); to cost. *Obs.*
7. To endure; stand. *Rare or Jocular.*
8. *Rowing.* To trim by the poise of the body.
si-tar′ (sĕ-tär′), *n.* [Hind. *sitār.*] *Music.* A kind of Oriental guitar, having typically one steel and two brass strings.
sit′a-tun′ga (sĭt′*á*-tŭŋ′gȧ), *n.* Any antelope of the genus *Limnotragus* inhabiting swamps of eastern and central Africa. The sitatungas are allied to the harnessed antelopes, but not striped with white except when young. Three species are known, *L. spekei*, *L. selousi*, and *L. gratus.*
site (sīt), *n.* [L. *situs*, fr. *sinere*, *situm*, to let, p. p. *situs* placed, lying, situate: cf. F. *site.* Cf. POSITION.] **1.** The place where anything is, or is to be, fixed; situation; local position; as, the *site* of a city or for a church.
2. Posture or position; pose. *Rare.* *Thomson.*
sit′fast (sĭt′fȧst′), *a* [*sit* + *fast.*] Fixed; immovable. *R.*
sit′fast′, *n. Far.* A callosity with inflamed edges, on the back of a horse, under the saddle.
sith (sĭth), *prep., adv., & conj.* [See SINCE.] Since; afterwards; seeing that. *Obs. or Archaic.*

We need not fear them, *sith* Christ is with us *Latimer.*

Sit′ka (sĭt′kȧ), *n.* A town in Alaska. Also see TLINKIT.
Sitka cypress, the yellow cypress. — **S. spruce**, a spruce of the northern Pacific coast (*Picea sitchensis*). It is the tallest of the spruces. — **s. willow**, the *Salix sitchensis.*
si-tol′o-gy (sī-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σῖτος food + *-logy.*] A treatise on the diet; dietetics.
si′to-pho′bi-a (sī′tō-fō′bĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σῖτος + φόβος fear.] *Med.* Aversion to food; refusal to take nourishment.
sit′ter (sĭt′ẽr), *n.* One that sits; as: **a** One that sits for a portrait or a bust. **b** A bird that sits or incubates. **c** One who has a sitting with a psychic. See SITTING, *n.*, 4.
sit′ting, *vb. n.* of SIT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or posture of one that sits, esp. for a special purpose, as for a portrait or bust; — often implying an interval or duration of time.
2. A seat, or the space occupied by or allotted for a person, in a church, theater, etc.; as, the hall has 800 *sittings.*
3. The actual presence or meeting of any body of persons in their seats with authority to transact business; a session; as, a *sitting* of a court or its judges or of a commission.
4. Specif., a session with a medium, clairvoyant, or psychic.
5. A brooding over, or time or season for brooding over, eggs for hatching, as by fowls; also, the number of eggs covered by a fowl in a single brooding.
6. Dwelling place; abode. *Obs.*
sit′ting, *p. pr.* of SIT. Hence: *a.* **1.** Being in the state, or the position, of one that sits.
2. That becomes or befits; suitable. *Obs.*
3. [From SITTING, *n.*] Pert. to, or used in or for sitting.
sitting room, an apartment where the members of a family usually sit; a living room. Cf. DRAWING-ROOM, 2, PARLOR.
sit′u-at′ed (sĭt′ū-āt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *situatus*, fr. *situare* to place, fr. *situs* situation, site. See SITE.] Having a site, situation, or location; being in a relative position; permanently fixed; located; as, a town *situated* on a hill.
sit′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *situatio*: cf. F. *situation.*] **1.** Act of situating or locating; settlement. *Obs. & R.*
2. Manner in which an object is placed; location, esp. as related to something else; locality; site.
3. State of being situated or located; position, as regards conditions and circumstances; state; condition.

A *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity. *Rogers*

4. Relative position or combination of circumstances; temporary state or relation of affairs at a moment of action, as in a dramatic scene.

There's a *situation* for you! there's an heroic group! *Sheridan.*

5. Position or place of employment; place; office; as, a *situation* in a store; a *situation* under government.
Syn. — Seat, station, post, case, plight. See STATE, OFFICE.
sit′u-la (sĭt′ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Class. Archæol.* A bucketlike vessel. See HALLSTATT CIVILIZATION.
si′tus (sī′tŭs), *n.* [L., situation.] Situation or location; position; locality; esp., the fitting or natural position, as of a part of a plant, organ of a body, or the like.
sitz bath (sĭts). [G. *sitzbad.*] A tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture; also, a bath so taken; a hip bath.
Si′um (sī′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σίον a marsh plant, perh. the water parsnip or marshwort.] *Bot.* A small genus of apiaceous plants, the water parsnips, natives of the north temperate zone and of South Africa. They have pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, white flowers, and fruit with prominent ribs, bearing oil tubes in the intervals.
Si′va (sē′vȧ), **Shi′va** (shē′vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Çiva*, properly, kind, gracious.] One of the gods of the supreme Hindu triad (see TRIMURTI), representing the principle of destruction. He also represents the reproductive or restoring power, since destruction in Hindu thought involves restoration as a consequence, and in this aspect his symbol is the linga. In a third aspect he is the great ascetic, the worker of miracles by virtue of penance and meditation. He is also god of the arts, esp. dancing. Under his many aspects he is variously named, having upwards of 1,000 titles.

Siva Bhairava

Si′va-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The worship, by many Hindu sects, of Siva as the supreme god. — **Si′va-ist**, *n.* — **Si′va-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a* Also **Shi′va-ism**, etc.
Siv′a-the′ri-um (sĭv′*á*-thē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; E. *Siva* + Gr. θηρίον a beast, an animal.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct mammals from the Tertiary of India, sometimes regarded as forming a distinct family, **Siv′a-the-ri′i-dæ** (-thē-rī′ĭ-dē), but more often included in the Giraffidæ. They had two pairs of horns, the posterior ones being large and somewhat palmated. The muzzle probably was fleshy or dilated as in the saiga antelope. They were of immense size, almost equaling the elephants. — **siv′a-there** (sĭv′*á*-thēr), *n.* — **siv′a-the′ri-oid** (-thē′rĭ-oid), *a.*

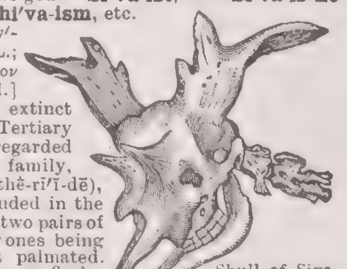
Skull of Sivatherium (*S. giganteum*) much reduced.

Si-wa′lik group *or* **formation** (sē-wä′lĭk). [From *Siwalik* Hills, India.] *Geol.* A group of fossiliferous clays, sandstones, etc., of late Tertiary age, found in India at the foot of the Himalayas.
six (sĭks), *a.* [AS. *six*, *seox*, *siex*; akin to OFries. *sex*, D. *zes*, OS. & OHG. *sehs*, G. *sechs*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *sex*, Goth. *saihs*, Lith. *szeszi*, Russ. *shest′*, Gael. & Ir. *se*, W. *chwech*, L. *sex*, Gr. ἕξ, Per. *shesh*, Skr. *shash.* Cf. HEXAGON, HEXAMETER, SAMITE, SENARY, SEXTANT, SISE.] One more than five; twice three; as, *six* yards; — often used elliptically; as, *six* were present.
six ale, ale of a quality costing six shillings a barrel; hence, small beer. *Eng.* — **S. Articles, Act of the**, an act of Parliament passed in 1539, which reasserted the doctrine of transubstantiation, and sanctioned communion in one kind, the celibacy of the clergy, monastic vows, private masses, and auricular confession. — **s.-canted file.** See FILE, tool. — **S. Companies**, six mutual-aid associations for Chinese emigrants, partly benevolent and partly commercial, representing six districts of the province of Kwangtung. They originated in the times of contract coolie labor in the United States (about 1850), and have become especially influential in San Francisco. Their names are: Ning Yeung, Hop Wo, Kong Chow, Yung Yo, Sam Yup, and Yang Ying. — **s.-foot way**, in English railway practice, the strip of ground, six feet in width, between two parallel sets of lines. *Eng.* — **s.-hour circle**, *Astron.*, that hour circle whose plane is at right angles to the meridian. — **S. Months' War**, the Franco-Prussian War (July, 1870-January, 1871). — **S. Nations**, a confederation of North American Indians formed by the union of the Tuscaroras and the Five Nations. — **s. o'clock hour circle.** = SIX-HOUR CIRCLE. — **s.-part time.** See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a.** — **s. point**, *Backgammon*, the point sixth from the outer end on each player's home table. — **s.-point circle.** = NINE-POINT CIRCLE. — **s. points of ritual.** See RITUALISM, *n.*, 2. — **S.-Principle Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **s.-rowed barley**, a race of barley (*Hordeum sativum hexastichon*) having the grains in six rows. — **s.-stringed whip**, the Six Articles. *Slang.* — **the S. Acts**, *Eng.*, a series of laws passed in 1819, to suppress seditious meetings and publications.
six, *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than five; the sum of three and three; six units or objects.
2. A symbol representing six units, as 6, vi., or VI.

Sister Anne. See ANNE, SISTER
sis′ter-ger′man, *n.* An own sister. See GERMAN, 1 **a.** [*Obs.*]
sis′ter-head′, *n.* Sisterhood.
sis′ter-ing, *a.* Contiguous. *Obs.*
sis′ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sis-ter′ni-ty (sĭs-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*sister* + *-nity*, as in *fraternity.*] Sisterhood. *Obs.*
‖ **sis′te, vi-a′tor** [L.] Stop, traveler. [ACH.]
sis′tra. Obs. corrupt. of CETER-
sis′tren (sĭs′trĕn). Obs. or Scot & dial pl. of SISTER.
sis′troid (sĭs′troid), *a.* [Prob. Gr. σεῖστρον a rattle + *-oid.*] *Math.* Lying between the convex sides of two intersecting curves.
Sis-tru′rus (sĭs-trōō′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σεῖστρον rattle + οὐρά tail.] See RATTLESNAKE.
Si-syph′i-des (sĭ-sĭf′ĭ-dēz), *n.* [Gr. Σισυφίδης.] A son or descendant of Sisyphus; — sometimes applied to Odysseus (Ulysses).
sit. † SITE, sorrow.
sit, *n.*, *or* **sits.** *Coal Mining.* A settling or falling of the roof.
sital. † CITOLE.
si′tal-pat′i, si′tal-pat′ti Vars of SEETULPUTTY.
si′tarch, *n.* [Gr. σίταρχος; σῖτος food + ἀρχός chief] A purveyor. *Obs.*
site. † CITY, SIT. [of SIGHT.]
site (sīt; sēt). Dial. Eng. var.
site, *n* [Cf. Icel. *sȳta* to wail, *syting* a wailing] Grief; pain; regret; vexation; care; anxiety; shame *Obs* — *v. i.* To feel care, sorrow, or anxiety. *Obs.*
sit′ed (sīt′ĕd), *a* Having a site; situated. *Obs.*
sitee. † CITY.
site′ful, *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.* —
site′ful-ly, *adv.* *Obs.* [SITHE
sith. † SCYTHE, SEETHE,
sith † *seeth*, form of SEE.
sith′cund′, *n.* = GESITHCUND
sithe. † SITH, since.
sithe (sīth). Obs., Scot., dial. Eng., and ref. sp. of SCYTHE
sithe, *v. i.* [AS. *sīðian.*] To journey; travel. *Obs.*
sithe (sīth), *n.; pl.* SITHES (sīthz), also SITHE. [AS. *sīð* a path, way, time, occasion] *Obs.* **1.** Journey; course; conduct.
2. Chance; lot.
3 Way; manner; time; occasion.
sithe (*dial.* sīth, sīth), *n. & v. t.* [Cf. SIGH.] Sigh; sob. *Obs. or Dial.* [SYTHMENT.]
sithe′ment. Aphetic for AS-
sith′en (*dial.* sĭth′ĕn), *adv. & conj.* [See SINCE.] Since; ago. See SITH. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
sith′ence, sith′ens, *adv. & conj.* Since; as; therefore. See SITH, and SITHEN. *Obs.*
sithere. † CIDER. [*Obs.*]
sith′ly, *adv.* Sith; afterwards.
Si-tho′ni-an (sĭ-thō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert to the Macedonian peninsula, Sithonia. *Obs.*
siththe. † SITH, since.
sith′then. † SITHEN.
sithtware. *n.* [Cf. SIQUAR.] Time; occasion. *Obs.* *Scot.*
sithur. † CIDER.
sit′i-bund, *a.* [L. *sitibundus.*] Very thirsty. *Obs.*
si′ti-ent (sĭsh′ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sitiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sitire* to thirst.] Thirsting; coveting. *Obs.*
Si′ti-en′tes Sun′day, *or* **Si′ti-en′tes** (sĭsh′ĭ-ĕn′tēz), *n.* [L. *sitientes*, p. pr.] Passion Sunday; — from the first word in Latin of the introit (see *Is.* lv. 1) for the day.
sitiles. † CITYLESS.
sit′i-ol′o-gy (sĭt′ĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ). Var. of SITOLOGY.
sit′i-o-pho′bi-a (-ō-fō′bĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sitophobia.
Sit′kan (sĭt′kăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sitka, Alaska.
Sit′nah (sĭt′nȧ). *Bib.*
sitol, sitole. † CITOLE.
sit′o-ma′ni-a (sĭt′ō-mā′nĭ-*á*), *n.* [Gr. σῖτος food + *mania.*] *Med.* **a** Sitophobia. **b** Bulimia occurring periodically.
Sit′ta (sĭt′*á*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σίττη the nuthatch] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of nuthatches.
sit′tand, *p. a.* [Old p. pr. of *sit.*] Sitting; also, becoming; suitable. *Obs.* — **sit′tand-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sit′ten (sĭt′'n). Archaic or dial Eng. p. p. of SIT.
sit′ter-ing. † CITRINE.
‖ **sit ti′bi ter′ra le′vis** (tĭb′ĭ). [L.] May the earth lie lightly on thee.
Sit′ti-dæ (sĭt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SITTA.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the nuthatches; — often regarded as a subfamily, **Sit-ti′næ** (sĭ-tī′nē), of Paridæ or Certhiidæ. — **sit′tine** (sĭt′ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.*
sit′til. † SUBTLE.
sittinde. † SITTING.
sit′ting-ly, *adv.* Suitably. *Obs.*
sittingstede, *n* [See SIT; STEAD, *n.*] Abiding place; abode. *Obs.*
sit′tle-ness. † SUBTLENESS.
sit-trin′gy (sĭ-trĭn′jĭ), *n.* Also **sit-trin′gee.** [Hind & Per *shatranj* chess, a sort of carpet; cf. Skr. *caturanga* the four members (of an army), chess] A carpet of striped cotton, prob. originally checkered. *India.*
‖ **si′tu.** See IN SITU.
sit′u-ate (sĭt′ū-āt), *a.* = SITUATED. [locate *Rare.*]
sit′u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To place or
siturngee. † SITTRINGY.
‖ **sit ut est, aut non sit** [L.] Let it be as it is, or let it not be.
siute. † SUIT.
siv. Sieve. *Ref. Sp.*
Si′va-ite, Shi′va-ite, *n.* A worshiper of Siva; a Saiva.
Si-van′ (sē-vän′), *n.* [Heb. *sīvān.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.
si′va snake (sē′vȧ). The king cobra.
sive † SIEVE; (*dial.* sĭv); obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CHIVE; (sĭv) dial. Eng. var of SCYTHE; (*dial.* sĭv; sēv) obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SIEVE.
si′ver (sĭ′vẽr), *n.* An open drain; a gutter. *Scot.*
siver, *v. i.* To simmer. *Obs.*
sivet. † CIVET.
‖ **si vis me fle′re, do-len′dum est pri′mum ip′si ti′bi** (tĭb′ĭ). [L.] If you wish me to weep, first you yourself must lament. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 102).
‖ **si vis pa′cem, pa′ra bel′lum.** [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.
siv′vens, *n. pl.* Sibbens. *Scot.*
sivyle. † CIVIL
Si-wan′ (sē-wän′), *n.* Var. of SIVAN. See JEWISH CALENDAR
si′wash (sī′wŏsh), *n.* Corrupt. of SALISH. *Northwestern U. S.*
siwe, siwen. † SUE.
si′win (sē′wĭn). Var. of SEWEN.
siwte † SUITE.
six′ain (sĭk′sān), *n.* [F., fr. *six* six. Cf. SEXTAIN.] *Pros.* A stanza of six lines; a sextain.

3. Something having as an essential feature six units or members ; specif. : **a** A playing card, domino, etc., bearing six spots or pips. **b** Of a dice, the face which bears six spots. **c** A bond bearing interest at six per cent per annum. **d** A boat rowed by six oars, or a crew of six oarsmen ; also, *pl.*, races for six-oared boats. **e** A set of six persons or things. **f** *Cricket.* A sixer. **g** = SIX ALE. *Eng.*
4. Short for *six o'clock*, etc.
to be at six and seven *or* **at sixes and sevens**, to be in disorder.
six'er (sĭk'sẽr), *n.* **1**. *Math.* A combination of six elements.
2. *Cricket.* A hit from which six runs are scored. *Colloq.*
six'fold' (sĭks'fōld'), *a.* [AS. *sixfeald.*] Six times repeated ; six times as much or as many.
six'pence (sĭks'pĕns), *n.* ; *pl.* -PENCES (-sĕz ; -sĭz ; 151). The sum of six pence ; also, an English silver coin of this value ; half a shilling, about 12 cents. See FIPPENNY BIT.
six'pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ), *a.* Of the value of, or costing, sixpence ; hence, of trifling worth ; cheap ; trashy.
six'score' (-skōr' ; 201), *a.* & *n.* [*six* + *score*, n.] Six times twenty ; one hundred and twenty.
sixte (sĭkst), *n.* [F., fr. *six* six.] *Fencing.* The sixth parry, the same as *tierce* with the finger nails turned up.
six'teen' (sĭks'tēn' ; sĭks'tēn' ; 84), *a.* [AS. *sixtēne, sixtyne.* See SIX, TEN ; cf. SIXTY.] Consisting of, or being the sum of, six and ten ; fifteen and one more ; — often used elliptically ; as, only *sixteen* survived.
six'teen', *n.* **1**. The number greater by a unit than fifteen ; the sum of ten and six ; sixteen units or objects.
2. A symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi.
sixteen to one, a rallying cry of the Democratic party in 1896, alluding to their advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a legalized value ratio to gold of 16 to 1.
six-teen'mo (sĭks-tēn'mō), *n.* ; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book of sheets folded each into sixteen leaves. = SEXTODECIMO.
six'teenth' (sĭks'tēnth' ; sĭks'tēnth' ; 84), *a.* [From SIXTEEN : cf. AS. *sixtēoða.*] **1**. Sixth after the tenth ; next in order after the fifteenth.
2. Constituting or being one of sixteen equal parts into which any whole is divided.
six'teenth', *n.* **1**. The quotient of a unit divided by sixteen ; one of sixteen equal parts of one whole.
2. The next in order after the fifteenth.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval comprising two octaves and a second. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** A sixteenth note.
sixteenth note, *Music*, a semiquaver. — **s. rest.** See REST, *n.*
sixth (sĭksth), *a.* [From SIX : cf. AS. *sixta, siexta.*]
1. First after the fifth ; next in order after the fifth.
2. Being one of six equal parts into which any whole is divided.

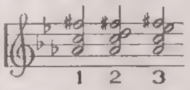

Sixth Chords in the key of *c* minor. 1 Italian ; 2 French ; 3 German.

sixth chord, *Music*, a chord made up of a tone with its third and its sixth, usually regarded as the first inversion of a triad ; — also called **chord of the sixth.** Three important sixth chords, called **chords of the extreme sixth**, from having, in normal position, the interval of an augmented sixth between their outer tones, are : (1) the **Italian sixth**, consisting of the first, sixth, and sharped fourth tone of a minor scale ; (2) the **French sixth**, consisting of its first, second, sixth, and sharped fourth ; (3) the **German sixth**, consisting of its first, third, sixth, and sharped fourth. See also NEAPOLITAN SIXTH. — **S. day**, Friday ; — so called by the Friends, or Quakers. — **s. nerve**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a nerve of the sixth cranial pair, supplying the external rectus muscles of the eyes ; an abducent nerve.
sixth, *n.* **1**. The quotient of a unit divided by six ; one of six equal parts which form a whole.
2. The next in order after the fifth.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval embracing six diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a sixth apart. **d** The sixth tone of a scale, counting upwards.
six'ti-eth (sĭks'tĭ-ĕth ; 151), *a.* [AS. *sixtiogoða, sixtigoða.*]
1. Next in order after the fifty-ninth.
2. Being one of sixty equal parts into which any whole is divided.
six'ti-eth, *n.* **1**. The quotient of a unit divided by sixty ; one of sixty equal parts forming a whole.
2. The next in order after the fifty-ninth.
Six'tine (sĭks'tĭn), *a.* Sistine.
six'ty (sĭks'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *siextig, sixtig*, akin to G. *sechzig*, Goth. *saihs tigjus.* See SIX, TEN ; cf. SIXTEEN.] Six times ten ; fifty-nine and one more ; threescore ; — often used elliptically ; as, *sixty* were killed.
six'ty, *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. The sum of six times ten ; sixty units or objects.
2. A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, lx., or LX.
3. *Com.* A bill of exchange payable in sixty days. *Cant.*
like sixty, with great speed, ease, force, or the like ; as, to go, run, etc., *like sixty ;* to ache *like sixty.* *Slang, U. S.*
six'ty-four'mo (-fōr'mō ; 201), *n.* ; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into sixty-four leaves ; — usually written 64mo, or 64°.
six'ty-fourth' (-fōrth' ; 201), *a.* Constituting or being one of sixty-four equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* A sixty-fourth part.

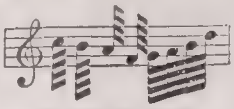
Sixty-fourth Notes

sixty-fourth note, *Music*, a note written with stem and four pennants, and having the time value of one sixty-fourth of a whole note ; a hemidemisemiquaver. See NOTE, *n.*, 1 **a**. — **s. rest.** *Music.* See 2d REST, 7 **b**.
six'ty-six' (sĭks'tĭ-sĭks), *n.* *Card Playing.* A form of bézique in which no groups but marriages are declared, and a score of sixty-six counts one toward game.
siz'a-ble (sīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Of reasonable or suitable size or bulk ; usually, somewhat large ; massive ; as, *sizable* timber. — **siz'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **siz'a-bly**, *adv.*
siz'ar (sīz'ẽr), *n.* [Also *sizer*, from SIZE a settled allowance.] A student in the universities of Cambridge (Eng.) and Dublin, who, having passed a certain examination, is exempted from college fees and charges. He formerly waited on the table. The name was prob. applied from his employment in distributing the *size*, or provisions. Cf. SERVITOR, **c**.
si'zar-ship, *n.* **1**. The position or standing of a sizar.
2. A foundation for the support of a sizar. *Brit.*
size (sīz), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. & F. *assise*, prop., a setting, fixing ; or fr. OIt. *sisa* glue used by painters, shortened fr. *assisa*, fr. *assidere*, p. p. *assiso*, to make to sit, to seat, to place, L. *assidere* to sit down ; *ad* + *sidere* to sit down, akin to *sedere* to sit. See ASSIZE, SIT, *v. i.* ; cf. SIZE bulk.] Any of various glutinous materials, as preparations of glue or flour, used for glazing the surface of paper, fiber, plaster, etc. Ordinary painters' size is a glue containing too much water to become hard.
size, *v. t.* ; SIZED (sīzd); SIZ'ING (sīz'ĭng). To cover, stiffen, or glaze, with size ; to prepare with size.
size, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *assize.* See ASSIZE ; cf. SIZE glue.]
1. A settled quantity or allowance ; an allotment. *Obs.*
2. An allowance of food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons ; hence, a charge incurred for such extra allowance ; also, more broadly, any extra charges. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng* Cf. BATTEL.
3. Extent of superficies or volume ; relative proportions or magnitude ; — commonly referring to relative mass or bulk.
4. Figurative bulk ; condition as to rank, ability, character, etc. ; as, the office demands a man of larger *size.*
The middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*
5. State (of affairs) ; fact ; actual truth. *Slang.*
6. Formerly, in some cases, a rate, arbitrarily or legally fixed, regulating the dimensions, as the weight, measure, quantity, or the like, of a commodity ; now, a conventional relative measure of dimension, as for shoes, gloves, and other articles made up for sale.
7. A kind of gauge for grading pearls according to size.
8. = ASSIZE, 7 **a** ; — usually in *pl. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — SIZE, MAGNITUDE. The SIZE of an object (commonly material) is the measure or extent of its dimensions, whether great or small ; MAGNITUDE strictly denotes greatness of extent, bulk, intensity, power, etc., and applies to both material and immaterial objects ; but the words are frequently interchangeable ; as, the *size* of a grain of sand, of a house, the *magnitude* of a mountain, the *magnitude* of one's designs, angular *magnitude.* See BULK.
size, *v. t.* **1**. To fix the weight, measure, capacity, etc., of ; to conform to standard. *R.* "To *size* weights." *Bacon.*
2. To procure extra portions of ; also, to pay for extra portions of ; more broadly, to buy ; purchase. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng., and other universities.*
3. To swell out with or as with sizes. *Obs.*
4. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. Specif. : **a** *Mil.* To arrange men in (a squad or company) according to their stature. **b** To grade or classify, according to size.
5. *Mech.* To bring or adjust (a thing) to size, as by cutting.
to size down, to gradate (diminish) as to size (the members of a series) ; as, *to size down* roofing slates from the eaves to the ridge. — **to s. up**, to estimate or ascertain the character and ability of. See 3d SIZE, 4. *Slang, U. S.*
size, *v. i.* **1**. To take greater size ; to increase in size.
2. To order food or drink from the buttery ; hence, to enter a score, as on the buttery book. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*
sized (sīzd), *a.* **1**. Having a special size or bulk ; — chiefly in compounds ; as, large-*sized ;* common-*sized.*
2. Arranged or adjusted according to size.
siz'er (sīz'ẽr), *n.* **1**. = SIZAR.
2. An instrument or contrivance with which to size articles.
3. Something big ; a whopper. *Colloq., Eng.*
siz'ing (sīz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) SIZE, *v.* Hence : *n.* **1**. [From 3d or 4th SIZE.] Food and drink ordered from the buttery by a student ; also, the act of procuring, or paying the charge for, such provisions. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*
2. [From 1st or 2d SIZE.] Size (the glutinous material), or a preparation of it.

Sizing Tool.

sizing tool. *Wood Turning.* A cutting tool with a gauge clamped to it to determine the size of the wood turned ; — called also **sizing chisel.**
siz'y (sīz'ĭ), *a.* [From 1st SIZE.] Viscous ; glutinous.
siz'zard (sĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [*sizzle* + *blizzard.*] A period of weather marked by heat with high humidity. *Colloq., U. S.*
siz'zle (sĭz''l), *v. i.* ; SIZ'ZLED (-'ld) ; SIZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [See SISS.] To make a hissing sound ; to fry, or to shrivel up, with a hissing sound. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*
siz'zle, *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying over a fire. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*
siz'zling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIZZLE. — **sizzling heat**, *Metal.*, a degree of heat (about 400–450° F.) which is approximately that of iron just hot enough to hiss when touched with a moistened finger.
skaff'ie (skȧf'ĭ), *n.* Also *scaffy.* [Cf. Gael. *sgoth* a skiff, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *skūta* a small craft.] *Naut.* A Scottish fishing boat having the stem raked and rounding and the stern raked, usually with main and mizzen dipping lug sails.
skat (skät), *n.* [G., fr. It. *scartare* to discard.] **1**. A three-handed card game played with 32 cards, of which two constitute the skat (sense 2), or widow. The players bid for the privilege of attempting any of several games or tasks, in most of which the player undertaking the game must take tricks counting in aggregate at least 61 (the counting cards being ace 11, ten 10, king 4, queen 3, jack 2). The four jacks are the best trumps, ranking club, spade, heart, diamond, and a ten outranks king or queen (but in nullo cards rank as in whist). The value of hands depends upon the game played, trump suit, points taken, and number of matadores.
2. *Skat.* A widow of two cards, which count for the player.
skate (skāt), *n.* [From Scand. ; cf. Icel. *skata ;* also L. *squatus, squatina.*] Any of numerous rays of the genus *Raja* and allied genera of family Rajidæ. Their pectoral fins are greatly developed and give the animal a rhomboidal shape, but they are not confluent around the front of the snout. Among the best-known species are the common European skate (*Raja batis*), which sometimes weighs over 100 pounds and is extensively used as food ; the smooth, or barn-door, skate (*R. lævis*) of the American Atlantic coast, and *R. binoculata*, a large species of the Pacific coast ; and the thornback. The tobacco-box skate (*R. erinacea*) is a small species, brown above mottled with black spots, and is very common on the American Atlantic coast.

1/30
Smooth, or Barn-door, Skate (*Raja lævis*).

skate, *n.* [For *skates*, fr. D. *schaats* ; cf. Russ. *skakat'* to spring, skip, gallop. Cf. SCATCH.] **1**. A metallic runner with a frame shaped to fit the sole of a shoe, to be fastened under the foot, and used for gliding on ice.
2. A roller skate.
3. A skid or shoe, made to fit over the rail, used as a brake under a railroad car wheel.

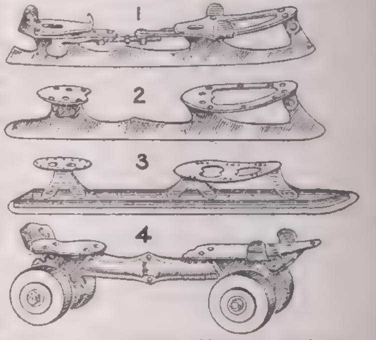

Skates. 1 American Club ; 2 Hockey ; 3 Tubular Racing ; 4 Roller.

skate, *v. i.* ; SKAT'ED (skāt'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151) ; SKAT'ING (skāt'ĭng). **1**. To glide on skates.
2. Hence, to move quickly ; to go in a hurry. *Slang, U. S.*
skat'er (skāt'ẽr), *n.* **a** One that skates. **b** A water strider.
Ska'thi (skä'thē), *n.* [Icel. *Skaði.*] *Norse Myth.* A goddess of Finnish origin, wife of Njorth. It is she who fastens the venom-dripping snake above Loki.
skat'ole (skăt'ōl), **skat'ol** (-ōl ; -ŏl), *n.* [Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός, dung + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A compound, C_9H_9N, which is formed by putrefaction of albuminous matter and hence found in the human intestine and in excrement, from which it is obtained in white shining intensely fetid leaflets. It is also formed by reducing indigo, etc. Chemically it is β-methyl-indole.
skean (skēn), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *sgian ;* akin to W. *ysgien* a large knife, a scimitar.] A dagger ; dirk ; specif. : **a** A bronze double-edged dagger anciently used in Ireland. **b** A skean dhu. — **skean dhu** (dōō), a form of knife or dagger used by Scottish Highlanders.
skeat'ta (skăt'ȧ), *n.* [AS. *sceatt.*] A small silver coin of very early Anglo-Saxon coinage. Its design was sometimes of Roman origin and sometimes original.
ske-dad'dle (skē-dăd''l), *v. i.* ; SKE-DAD'DLED (-'ld) ; SKE-DAD'DLING (-lĭng). [E. dial. also to spill, scatter.] To betake one's self to flight in or as in a panic ; to flee ; to run away ; to scurry ; scamper. *Colloq.*
ske-dad'dle, *n.* Act of skedaddling. *Colloq.*

six'-cut', *a.* Having six blades : — said of a kind of stone-dressing ax ; also, designating a surface produced by such an ax.
six'foil', *n.* = SEXFOIL.
six'-foot'er. *n* A person six feet tall. *Colloq., U. S*
six'hænd man. Pseudo-archaic for SIXHYNDE MAN.
sixhynde man. See HYNDE, *a.*
six'-shoot'er. *n.* A firearm which can be fired six times without reloading : esp, a six-chambered revolver. *Colloq.*
six'some, *a.* [*six* + 1st *-some.*] Six together. *Obs. Scot.*
sixt. † *seest*, form of SEE.
six'teenth'ly. *adv.* of SIXTEENTH.
sixteothe. sixtethe. † SIXTEENTH.
sixth'ly, *adv.* of SIXTH.
siz (sĭz). Dial. Eng. of SISS, *v.*
siz'a-bl. Sizable. *Ref. Sp.*
si-zal' (sē-säl'), *n.* Sisal hemp.
sizars. † SCISSORS [Six.]
size (sīz), *n.* [See SISE, SICE.]
size'a-ble Var. of SIZABLE. — **size'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **size'a-bly**, *adv.*
sizeine. † SIXAIN.
si'zel (sī'zĕl). Var. of SCISSEL.
size'ly, *a.* [Cf. SIZE bulk.] Nice ; proud ; coy. *Obs*
siz'er die, tap (sīz'ẽr), etc. *Mech.* A die, tap, etc., to finish threaded work to standard size
siz'i ness (sīz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being sizy ; viscousness.
sizing chisel. = SIZING TOOL.
si-zyg'i-um (sĭ-zĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.] Syzygy.
siz'y-gy Var. of SYZYGY.
sizz (sĭz), *n. & v. i.* Hiss.
sizzars † SCISSORS.
sizz'ing (*dial.* sĭz'ĭn), *n.* Yeast *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
S. J. *Abbr.* Society of Jesus.
sjam'bok (shăm'bŏk), *n.* [S Af D., fr. Malay *chamboq* whip, fr. Per. *chābuk.*] A heavy leather or hide whip. *S. Africa.*
sjam'bok, *v. t.* To use the sjambok on ; to flog. *S Africa*
S. J. C. *Abbr.* Supreme Judicial Court. *U. S.*
sk. *Abbr.* Sack.
sk-. For words in *sk-*, see forms in SC-, or, more rarely, SH-.
skabe. † SCAB.
skace. † SCARCE.
skach. † SCATCH.
skad'dle (skăd''l). Obs. or dial. Eng of SCADDLE, *a.* & *n.*
skad'dle, *v i.* To skedaddle. *Dial. U. S.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
skad'don (-ŭn), *n.* A bee larva.
skade. *n.* [Cf. SKATE, old horse.] A wizened creature. *Obs. Scot.*
Ska'dhi (skä'thē), **Ska'di** (-dē). Vars. of SKATHI.
skadylle. † SCADDLE. [SCATHE.]
skaed (skād). Scot. var. of
skaffaut. † SCAFFOLD.
skaffay. † SCAFFIE.
skaffe. † SKIFF.
skag (skăg), *n.* A low, strongly built, decked boat for duck shooting. *Local, Great Lakes* — *v. i.* To shoot from a skag.
skag. Var. of SKEG.
skag. *n. & v.* Tear ; split : wound. *Dial. Eng.*
skail (skāl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCALE, disperse : scatter.
skaille. † SKEEL. [*Basketwork.*]
skain (skān). Var. of SKEIN,
skain, skaine. Vars. of SKEAN.
skains'mate', *n.* A nonce word, in "Romeo and Juliet," conjectured to mean messmate or companion (from *skean*, a dagger) or a scapegrace.
skaip † SCAPE.
skaiplarie. † SCAPULARY.
skair (skār). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of SCARE.
skair, skaire. † SHARE.
skairthtie. † SCARCITY.
skait'bird' (skāt'bûrd'), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *sket* dirt, excrement.] A skua. *Scot.*
skalado. † SCALADE.
skald. Var. of 1st SCALD.
skald. † SCOLD.
skalion. † SCALLION.
skalke, *n* [Cf. Dan., Norw., Sw. dial. *skalk* the top cut off, the heel of a loaf] Scalp. *Obs*
skall. † SCALE, to mount; SCALL.
skallade. † SCALADE.
skål'pund' (skōl'pŏŏnd' ; skōl'-), *n.* [Sw., fr. OSw. *skåla* scale of a balance + *pund* pound.] See WEIGHT.
skamblis. † SHAMBLES, *n. pl*
skamelar. † SCAMBLER.
skamyll. † SHAMBLE, *n.* [place.]
skance. † SCONCE, a fortified
skan'dhas (skŭn'dȧz ; 147), *n. pl.* [Skr. *skandha* body.] *Theos.* The impermanent elements which enter into man's constitution, assumed in incarnation.
Skan'di-na'vi-an Var. of SCANDINAVIAN.
skap, skape. *n.* [Cf SCALP.] The head : the scalp. *Obs. Scot.*
skapellarye. † SCAPULARY.
skar (skär), **skare** (skâr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SCARE.
skaramouche. † SKIRMISH.
skarlote. † SCARLET. [MISH.]
skarmoch, skarmoche. † SKIR-
skarn. † SCORN.
skarre † SCAR, SCARE
skarsete. † SCARCITY.
skart. † SCRAT.
skarth. † SCART, cormorant.
skarth, *n.* [Cf. SHARD.] A fragment. *Obs.*
skase'ly (skās'lĭ), *adv.* Scarcely ; hardly. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.*
Skat, *n.* See STAR.
skat Var. of SCAT.
skate (skāt), *n.* An old decrepit horse; a plug. *Slang, U. S.*
skate barrow. A sea purse.
skater. † SCATTER.
skathill. † SCADDLE.
ska-tol'o-gy, **skat'o-log'ic**, etc. Vars. of SCATOLOGY, etc.
ska'to-sine (skā'tō-sĭn ; skăt'ō- ; -sēn : 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** [*skatole* + *-ose* + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A base, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2N_2$, formed in the autodigestion of pancreas, and probably related to skatole.
skat-ox'yl (skăt-ŏk'sĭl), *n.* [*skatole* + *oxygen.*] An oxidation product of skatole combined with sulphuric acid as a potassium salt in diabetic urine.
skaunce, skawnce, *n.* Jest ; make-believe. *Obs.*
skavel † SCAFFLE, a spade.
skaw (skô), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skagi.*] Headland ; promontory.
skaw'bard, -bert. † SCABBARD.
skawde. † SCOLD.
skawer, *n.* A jurat. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
skawte, *n.* A blow ; a thrust.
skayles, *n.* Kayles. *Obs.*
skayre. † SCARE.
skean'ock-le (skēn'ŭk-'l), *n.* [Gael. *sgian-achlais ; sgian* knife + *achlais* the armpit, bosom.] A small dirk. *Scot.*
skear (skār ; skâr). Scot. & dial. var. of SCARE. [*Dial.*]
skeart (skērt ; skârt), *a.* Scared.
skear'y (skēr'ĭ ; skâr'ĭ), *a.* Scary. *Dial.*
skeat. † SKATE.
skeate. † SKATE. [SKYBAL, *n.*]
skeb'el (skĕb''l). Scot. var. of
skec, *n.* [OF. *eskec, eskiec*, var. of *eschiec, eschec.*] Plundering. *Obs.*
skech. Sketch. *Ref. Sp.*
skecht Sketched. *Ref. Sp.*
skee. † SKEO.
skee. *n.* = SKI.
skeed (skēd). Var. of SKID
skeeg (skēg), *v. t. & n.* [From Scot. *skeegers* whip ; cf. Gael. *sgiurs* whip, fr. E. *scourge.*] Lash ; flog ; slap. *Scot.*

skeel′ing (skēl′ĭng), *n.* [From Scand. Cf. SHEALING.] **1.** A shed, outhouse, or penthouse. *Eng.*
2. A bay of a barn. *Obs.*
3. The side of an attic under a slope of a roof. *Local, Eng.*

skeet (skēt), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *skeet* to squirt.] *Naut.* A scoop with a long handle, as for washing the sides of a vessel.

skeg (skĕg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skaga* to jut out, project.] **1.** The after part of the keel of a vessel near the sternpost, or a part in extension of the keel, upon which the rudder rests; now, esp., the part connecting the keel with the bottom of the rudder post in a single-screw vessel.
2. In a flat-bottomed boat, the vertical triangular piece taking the place of the after part of a keel.

skein (skān), *n.* [ME. *skeyne*, OF. *escaigne*, F. *écagne*, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *sgaine*, Gael. *sgeinnidh* thread, small twine; or perh. the English word is immediately from Celtic.] **1.** A quantity of yarn, thread, silk, or the like, put up after it is taken from the reel, usually in a sort of knot. A *skein* of cotton yarn is formed by eighty turns of the thread round a fifty-four-inch reel.
2. A metal thimble on the wooden arm of a wagon axle.
3. *Biol.* A spireme.
4. *Basketwork.* A trimmed strip of osier made from splits.

skein, *v. t.* To wind into skeins or hanks.

skel′e-tal (skĕl′ē-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a skeleton. — **skeletal muscles.** *Anat.*, the muscles attached to the parts of the skeleton, as distinguished from those of the intestine, heart, etc.

skel′e-tin (-tĭn), *n.* [*skeleton* + *-in.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of almost insoluble nitrogenous substances, as spongin, conchiolin, etc., in the skeletal tissues of invertebrates.

skel′e-tog′e-nous (-tŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*skeleton* + *-genous.*] Producing parts of the skeleton. — **skel′e-tog′e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

skel′e-ton (skĕl′ē-tŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκελετόν (sc. σῶμα) a dried body, a mummy, fr. σκελετός dried up, parched, σκέλλειν to dry, dry up, parch.] **1.** The bones of a human being or other vertebrate collectively; the bony or more or less cartilaginous framework supporting the soft tissues and protecting the internal organs. In *Zoöl. & Biol.*, in a broader sense, the whole of the more or less hard and rigid parts, esp. the supporting and protective structures, of any animal, or of any particular part of its body, or even of certain vegetable organisms, as diatoms. The spicules of a sponge, the stony framework of a coral, the shell of a mollusk, and the hard cuticle of a beetle, are examples. In invertebrates these structures are more often external to the soft parts (*exoskeletal*), in vertebrates chiefly internal (*endoskeletal*), supplemented by exoskeletal structures. See EXOSKELETON, ENDOSKELETON. In vertebrates most parts of the skeleton are formed in the embryo out of cartilage, which, except in primitive forms, is mostly replaced by bony tissue in the adult. The skeleton of a typical vertebrate consists chiefly of an **axial portion** (comprising the *skull*, *spinal column*, *ribs*, etc.) and an **appendicular portion** (the bones of the limbs, including also the *pectoral* and *pelvic arches*, by which they are supported). In man the number of bones is reckoned at about 200 (not counting the teeth), but many bones separate in young individuals afterward become united. See MAN, *Illust.*
2. Hence, fig.: **a** A very thin or lean person. **b** The framework of anything; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages. **c** The heads and outline of a literary work. **d** The cage of a high building.
3. Short for SKELETON AT THE FEAST, etc. See below.
4. Short for SKELETON SUIT.
skeleton at the feast, something which in a time of pleasure recalls some disagreeable truth or unavoidable sorrow or fate; — from the Egyptian custom of having a death's head at a feast as a memento mori. — **s. in the closet, cupboard, house,** etc., a private hidden source of shame or grief.

skel′e-ton, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, a skeleton; having only certain leading features of anything; as, a *skeleton* sermon; a *skeleton* crystal. (For phrases see *Vocab.*)

skeleton company, regiment, *etc. Mil.* A company or other organization which has most or all of its complement of officers, but many vacancies in the ranks.

skeleton construction. A method of constructing high buildings in which the chief horizontal and vertical members are of rolled steel, and the walls are for the most part supported at the floor levels by the steel frame itself.

skeleton drill. *Mil.* A drill with skeleton organizations, as companies or regiments, the flanks only of subdivisions being marked by men, for the instruction of officers only.

skel′e-ton-ize (skĕl′ē-tŭn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To prepare a skeleton of; also, to reduce to its skeleton. — **skel′e-ton-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

skel′e-ton-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* Any small moth whose larva eats the parenchyma of leaves, leaving the skeleton.

skeleton key. *Locks.* A key with a large part of the bit filed away so as to avoid the wards, and thus enable it to open a number of locks as a master key.

skelp (skĕlp), *n.* **1.** A smart blow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A squall; also, a heavy fall of rain. *Scot.*

skelp (skĕlp), *v. t.*; SKELPED (skĕlpt); SKELP′ING. To strike; slap; beat; also, to kick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skelp, *v. i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To beat, as a clock.
2. To walk with a brisk tripping step; to move rapidly.

skelp, *n.* A strip of wrought iron, steel, etc., for making a hollow cylindrical piece or tube by bending it round longitudinally or helically and welding.

skelp, *v. t.* To form into skelp, as a plate or bar of iron by rolling; also, to bend round (a skelp) in tube making.

skel′ter (skĕl′tẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. HELTER-SKELTER.] To run helter-skelter; to scurry; — with *away* or *off.* *Colloq.*

Skel-ton′i-cal (skĕl-tŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, John Skelton (1460?-1529) or his poetry.

"That headlong voluble breathless doggerel which . . . has taken from the name of its author the title of *Skeltonical* verse." . . . The number of accents, as well as the number of syllables, is irregular, being quite as often . . three as two. *R. M. Alden*

skep (skĕp), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skeppa* a measure, bushel.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A kind of coarse round farm basket.
2. The quantity held by a skep (sense 1); hence, formerly, a measure of capacity, varying with place and commodity.
3. A beehive, esp. one of twisted straw.
4. A bowl-shaped utensil used in ladling or skimming.

skep′tic, scep′tic (skĕp′tĭk), *n.* [Gr. σκεπτικός thoughtful, reflective, fr. σκέπτεσθαι to look carefully or about, to view, consider: cf. L. *scepticus*, F. *sceptique.* See SCOPE.]
1. One who carries a critical or incredulous attitude into his inquiries, or who is characterized by doubt or suspended judgment, esp. to an excessive degree.
2. *Philos.* One who believes in skepticism as a doctrine or employs skepticism as a method; specif. (usually capitalized), a member of one of the ancient skeptical schools.

He [Hume] was a *skeptic*; that is, he accepted the principles asserted by the prevailing dogmatism; and only showed that such and such conclusions were, on these principles, inevitable. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Specif., one who doubts, or disbelieves in, Christianity.
Syn. — Unbeliever, doubter. See INFIDEL.

skep′tic (skĕp′tĭk) } *a.* Also **scep′tic, scep′ti-cal.** **1.** Of
skep′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or pertaining to a skeptic or skepticism; characterized by skepticism

This negative, this cautious, *skeptical* attitude, is the one most observable in the philosophy of our period. *Josiah Royce.*

2. *Theol.* Doubting or denying the truth of revelation, or of the sacred Scriptures.

The *skeptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *R. Hall.*

— **skep′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **skep′ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

skep′ti-cism, scep′ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *scepticisme.*] **1.** An incredulous or doubting state of mind; the mental attitude of the skeptic.
2. *Philos.* The doctrine that no fact or principle can be certainly known, or that all knowledge is uncertain; the position that no fact or truth can be established on philosophical grounds; also, the method of suspended judgment, destructive criticism, or systematic doubt characteristic of skeptics. *Skepticism* as a point of view is opposed to *dogmatism*, and appears as a reaction from it. The earliest skeptics were the Greek Sophists, who made "the worse appear the better reason," and the Pyrrhonists, who formed the first systematic school of Skepticism (see PYRRHONISM, SOPHIST). The Middle Academy (see ACADEMY, 1), and later writers of antiquity, esp. Sextus Empiricus (2d century A. D.), also represented skeptical thought. In the main, ancient skepticism was based upon the doctrines of the relativity of sense, knowledge, and human belief (cf. RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE). The skeptical arguments were made use of by many Christian writers to prove the unreliability of human reason and the necessity for revelation for any valid knowledge. Skepticism as an element or stage in philosophic method was used both by St. Augustine and Descartes, who derived the necessity of individual existence from the mere attempt to doubt it (cf. COGITO ERGO SUM), while Hegel maintained that the skeptical is a necessary stage of every philosophic evolution. Modern skepticism, other than religious, finds its chief exponents in David Hume (see HUMISM) and Montaigne; but the skeptical attitude enters largely into all scientific method. Cf. ECLECTICISM.
3. Specif., doubt of, or unbelief in, Christianity.

skep′ti-cize, scep′ti-cize (-sīz), *v. i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To doubt; also, to pretend to skepticism.

sker′ry (skĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *sker*, Sw. *skär*, Dan. *skiær.* Cf. SCAR a bank.] A rocky isle; an insulated rock or reef. *Scot.*

sketch (skĕch), *n.* [D. *schets*, fr. It. *schizzo* a sketch, a splash (whence also F. *esquisse*; cf. ESQUISSE); cf. It. *schizzare* to splash, to sketch.] **1.** An outline or general delineation; a rough or incomplete draft or plan of any design; esp., in the fine arts, such a representation of an object or scene as records its chief features; a slight or tentative draft made as a preliminary study.
2. A brief simply constructed literary composition, as a short story; specif., *Theat. Cant*, a short theatrical piece, a single scene, or the like, esp. in vaudeville.
Syn. — Outline, delineation, draft, plan, design.

sketch (skĕch), *v. t.*; SKETCHED (skĕcht); SKETCH′ING. [Cf. D. *schetsen*, It. *schizzare.* See SKETCH, *n.*] To draw the outline or chief features of; to make a rough draft of; hence, to plan or describe by the chief points or ideas.
Syn. — SKETCH, DELINEATE. One SKETCHES by outlining roughly or with broad touches; one DELINEATES with more attention to detail; as, he *sketched* rapidly his plan; he *delineated* with much minuteness the results sure to follow.

sketch, *v. i.* **1.** To make a sketch or sketches.
2. To act in or as in a sketch. *Theat. Cant.*

sketch′book′, *n.* A book of sketches or for sketches.

sketch′y (-ĭ), *a.* Depicting or describing in outline with little detail; of the nature of a sketch; roughly outlined.

skew (skū), *a.* [Cf. D. *scheef*, Dan. *skiæv*, Sw. *skef*, Icel. *skeifr*, G. *schief*; or D. *schuw* timid, shy, *schuwen* to avoid, E. *shy*, a. & v. i.] **1.** Turned or twisted to one side; situated obliquely; skewed; — chiefly in technical phrases.
2. Not symmetrical; more developed on one side or in one direction than another.
3. Hence, distorted; strained; perverted.
4. Skewbald. *Dial. Eng.*
skew arch, an arch whose jambs are not at right angles with the face. — **s. bevel gearing.** *Mach.* = SKEW GEARING. — **s. bevel wheel.** *Mach.* See BEVEL WHEEL. — **s. binomial,** *Math.*, a binomial with terms unlike in sign. — **s. bridge,** a bridge built obliquely from bank to bank. — **s. but.** = SKEW CORBEL. — **s. chisel,** a chisel with its cutting edge at an oblique angle. — **s. corbel,** *Arch.*, a kneeler for a gable slope; a kneestone. Cf. SKEW TABLE. — **s. curve,** *Geom.*, a twisted or tortuous curve. — **s. cutter,** *Mech.*, a cutter fixed obliquely on the shaft that drives it. — **s. determinant,** *Math.*, a determinant not zeroaxial in which the sum of any two conjugates is 0. — **s. facet,** *Jewelry*, one of the broad triangular facets which abut in pairs on the girdle of a brilliant between each pair of skill facets; — called also *cross facet.* — **s. flashing,** *Arch.*, lead flashing along the side of a gable. — **s. gear,** *Mach.*, a skew bevel wheel; also, skew gearing. — **s. gearing,** *Mach.*, gearing consisting of skew bevel wheels. See BEVEL WHEEL. — **s. helicoid,** *Geom.*, a screw surface. — **s. hinge,** a hinge with oblique knuckle joints, as in a common form of rising hinge. — **s. invariant,** *Math.*, an invariant whose weight is odd. — **s. pantograph.** = PLAGIOGRAPH. — **s. put.** = SKEW CORBEL. — **s. surface,** *Geom.*, a ruled surface such that in general two consecutive generators do not intersect. — **s. table,** *Arch.*, any piece of solid masonry designed to take a diagonal thrust or pressure; in a gable wall, the skew at the top of the vertical corner. Cf. KNEELER. — **s. wheel,** a skew bevel wheel. See BEVEL WHEEL.

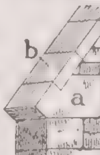

a Skew Table or Skew, 2; *b* Coping.

skew (skū), *adv.* Awry; obliquely; askew.

skew, *n.* **1.** A twist or turn; a movement aside; distortion; hence, a blunder.
2. *Arch.* A stone at the foot of the slope of a gable, the offset of a buttress, or the like, cut with a sloping surface and with a check to hold the coping stones.
3. A sudden gusty drizzle of rain. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A skewbald animal. *Dial. Eng.*
5. = SKEW SURFACE.

skew, *v. i.*; SKEWED (skūd); SKEW′ING. [ME. *skewen.* See SKEW, *a.*] **1.** To turn or start aside; to swerve; shy; also, to escape. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To walk or move obliquely; to go sidling.
3. To look obliquely; to squint; hence, to look slightingly or suspiciously. *Beau. & Fl.*

skew, *v. t.* [See SKEW, *a.*] **1.** To cause to take an oblique position or direction; hence, to distort; pervert.
2. To shape or form in an oblique way.
3. To throw or hurl obliquely.

skew′back′ (skū′băk′), *n.* **a** The course of masonry, the stone, or the iron plate, having an inclined face, against which the voussoirs of a segmental arch abut. **b** A plate, cap, or shoe, with an inclined face to receive the nut of a diagonal brace, rod, etc., in a truss or frame.

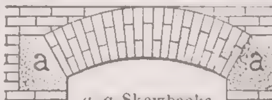

a, a Skewbacks.

skew′bald′ (-bôld′), *a.* [ME. *skewed* piebald; cf. ME. *skewes* clouds (cf. SKY). Cf. PIEBALD.] Of horses, etc., marked with spots and patches of white and some other color; — sometimes distinguished from *piebald*, then restricted to cases in which the colors are white and black.

skew′er (skū′ẽr), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. E. dial. *skiver* a skewer, Sw. & Dan. *skifer* slate. Cf. SHIVER a fragment.] **1.** A pin of wood or metal for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.
2. Any of various things shaped or used like the above; as: **a** A round rod pointed at both ends, as in a creel. See CREEL, *n.*, 3. **b** *Pattern Making & Founding.* A pointed rod formed with a loop for a handle, used to secure a loose piece while ramming a mold. See LOOSE PIECE.

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skeel (skēl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SKILL.
skeel (skēl), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *skjōla* a pail, bucket.] A pail, bucket, or tub. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
skeel duck, skeel goose, skeeling, *n.*, or **skeeling goose.** The common sheldrake. *Brit.*
skeel′y (skēl′ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SKILLY, *a.*, skillful.
skeen. Obs. or Scot. of SKEAN.
skeen arch. [Cf. SCHEME ARCH.] A diminished arch.
skeen′yie (skēn′yĭ; -ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sgeinnidh*, and E. SKEIN.] Twine; packthread. *Scot.*
skeer (skēr). Dial. Eng. var. of SCAR, a rock; SKIRR.
skeer, *n.* & *v.* Scare. *Dial.*
skeer′y, *a.* Scary. *Dial.*
skee′sicks (skē′zĭks), *n.* A rascal; skinflint; good-for-nothing; — often used playfully. *Colloq., U. S.*
skeet. † SKET, *a.* & *adv.*
skeet (skēt), *n.* [Perh. of Scand. origin and akin to E. *shoot*, v. t.] A pollack. *Local, Eng.*
skeet′er, *n.* Mosquito. *Dial.*
skee′zix. Var. of SKEESICKS.
skeg (skĕg), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skjaag*, *skjegl*, squinting.] Glance; peep. *Dial. Eng.*
skeg, *n.* **a** A sort of wild plum. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* A kind of oats. **c** Yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).
skeg′ger (skĕg′ẽr), *n.* A parr.
skei. † SHY.
skeich (skēk). Var of SKEIGH.
skeif (skīf; skāf), *n.* [D. *schijf.*] A lapidary's polishing wheel.
skeigh (skēk), *a.* [Cf. Icel *skeika* to swerve, and E. SHY, *a.*] Shy; mettlesome; proud. *Scot.*
skeil (skēl). Scot var. of SKEEL.
skeil′y. Var. of SKEELY.
skein (skēn). Obs. or Scot. & Ir. var. of SKEAN.
skein (skān; skēn), *n.* A flight of wild fowl, as ducks or geese.
skein (skēn). Var. of SKEAN.
skein screw (skān). A screw with an open shallow thread.
skeipp. † SKEP.
skei′ro-pho′ri-on. Var. of SCIROPHORION.
skek, skekke, *n.* [See SKEC.] Plundering. *Obs.*
skek′king, *n.* Battle. *Obs.*
skel. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCALE, to disperse, etc.
skelb (skĕlb), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Gael. *sgealb.*] Splinter; slice. *Scot.*
skel′der, *v. t.* & *i.* To deceive; cheat; trick. — *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. *Both Obs.*
skel′der-drake′, *n.* = SHELDRAKE b.
skel′dock (skĕl′dŏk), *n.* [Gael. *sgeallag*, *sgeallagach.*] Charlock; also, jointed charlock. *Scot.*
skel′drake′ (skĕl′drāk′), *n.* [Cf. SHELDRAKE.] *Local, Brit.* **a** The common sheldrake. **b** The oyster catcher.
skele. † SKEEL, SKILL.
skel′et (*dial.* skĕl′ĭt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *scelete*, F. *squelette*, L. *sceletus.* See SKELETON.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A skeleton. **b** A mummy.
skel′e-tol′o-gy (-ē-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*skeleton* + *-logy.*] Study of the skeleton; osteology. *Rare.*
skel′e-ton, *v. t.* To skeletonize.
skeleton leaf. A leaf with the parenchyma removed.
skeleton movement. = BAR MOVEMENT.
skeleton pattern. = OPEN PATTERN.
skeleton proof. A proof of a print or engraving, with the inscription in hair strokes only.
skeleton shrimp. An amphipod crustacean of *Caprella* or allied genus. See CAPRELLA.
skeleton suit. A boy's tight-fitting suit of clothes, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.
skeleton weed. = GUM SUCCORY a.
skelf (skĕlf). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHELF.
skelf, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. SKELB.] Splinter; chip. *Scot.*
skel′goose′ (skĕl′gōōs′), *n.* The common sheldrake. *Scot.*
skell. † SKEEL.
skell, *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Icel. *skæla* to make a wry face, *skjālgr* wry, oblique.] Squint; upset; twist. *Dial. Eng.*
skel′lat (skĕl′ŭt), *n.* [OF. *escalete*, var. of *eschelete*, a small bell.] A small bell; a hand bell; an iron rattle. *Scot.*
skellie. Var. of SKELLY.
Skel′lig list (skĕl′ĭg). A rimed catalogue of bachelors and old maids formerly published at Cork, Ireland, counseling a pilgrimage to the Skellig Islands for prayer and penance.
skelliton. † SKELETON.
skel′loch (skĕl′ŭk), *n.* = SKELDOCK.
skel′loch (skĕl′ŭk), *n.* & *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skjalla* to swagger, talk loud, or *skjalla* to clash, clatter, *skella* to cause to clash, to scold.] Screech; scream. *Scot.*
skel′lum (*Scot.* skĕl′ŭm), *n.* [Icel. *skelmir*, or Dan. *schelm*, fr. G. *schelm.*] A rogue; a scamp. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
skel′ly (skĕl′ĭ), *n.* **a** Chaffinch. **b** The chub. *Local, Brit.*
skel′ly, *v. i.* & *n.* [Cf. Dan. *skele*, Sw. *skela.*] Squint. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
skelp (skĕlp), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. SKELB.] Splinter. *Scot.*
skelp′er (skĕl′pẽr), *n.* One that strikes or beats. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
skelp′in, skelp′ing (-pĭn), *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Striking or beating, as of feet on the ground. **2.** Unusually large or full.
skelt, *p. a.* Scattered. *Obs.*
Skel-to′ni-an (skĕl-tō′nĭ-ăn), **Skel-ton′ic** (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* Skeltonical. — *n.* Skeltonical verse.
skelvol, skelvolliche. † SKILLFUL, SKILLFULLY.
skelv′y (skĕl′vĭ), *a.* Splintery. *Scot.*
skeme. † SKIM.
skem′mel (skĕm′′l). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHAMBLE.
skemp (skĕmp). Scot. var. of SCAMP.
skemte. † SKENTE.
sken (skĕn), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Squint; stare. *Dial. Eng.*
skene (skēn). Obs. or Scot. & Ir. of SKEAN.
skene (skēn). Var of SKEIN, axle band or thimble.
skene arch. [Cf. SCHEME ARCH.] A diminished arch.
skeneoccle. † SKEANOCKLE.
skenis. See SKYNNES. *Obs.*
skente, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *skemta.*] To amuse; to delight. *Obs.*
skeo, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skjaa* hut.] A fisherman's hut or outhouse. *Obs. Shet. & Ork.*
ske′ough (skē′ō; -ouk), *n.* [Ir. *sciath* a basket in the form of a shield.] A kind of wicker basket. *Irish.*
skepe. Obs. pret. of SCAPE.
skep′ful (skĕp′fōōl), *n.* See -FUL. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
skep′pund′ (skĕp′pōōnd′), *n.* [Sw.] See WEIGHT.
‖ **skep′sis** (skĕp′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. σκέψις doubt.] Skepticism.
sker. † SCAR, SHEER, SKIRR.
sker (skẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of SKIRR.
skerche. † SCARCE.
skere. † SHEER, *a.* & *v. t.*
skeren. † SCARE.
skerl′ing, *n.* = SKIRLING. *Obs.*
sker′rel, *n.* = LARVA, a specter.
sker′ret. † SKIRRET, a plant.
sker′ry (skẽr′ĭ), *n.* A kind of potato. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
skerss. † SCARCE.
sket, skete, *a.* Swift; sudden; headlong; fierce. Also *adv.* *Obs.*
sketch (skĕch; skāch), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. SCATCH, SKATE (for the foot).] Skate. *Scot.*
sketch′a-ble (skĕch′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sketch′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
sketch′er, *n.* One that sketches.
sketch′er, *n.* A skater; also, a skate. *Scot.*
sketch′i-ly (skĕch′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SKETCHY.
sketch′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sketh, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skeið* a race, a course, space of time.] Extent; breadth. *Obs. Scot.*
skethill. † SCADDLE.
sket′ly, *adv.* Suddenly; swiftly. *Obs.*
skeu′o-morph (skū′ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. σκεῦος vessel, implement + *-morph.*] An ornament or design representing an implement or vessel. — **skeu′o-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.*
skeut. † SCHUIT.
skevayne. Aphetic for ECHEVIN. *Obs.*
skew, *n.* A cup. *Obs. Cant.*
skewe. † SKY.
skewe. Aphetic for ESCHEW, escape. *Obs.*
skewed (skūd), *a.* *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** Twisted or distorted; askew. **2.** Skewbald; piebald.

skew′er (skū′ẽr), *v. t.*; SKEW′ERED (-ẽrd); SKEW′ER-ING. To fasten with or as with skewers.

skew′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKEW. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or process of dressing up gilded work by removing superfluous leaf and affixing needed leaf. **b** *pl.* Waste portions of gold leaf for remelting, or remnants of gold or Dutch metal leaf available for reusing.

ski (skē), *n.*; *pl.* SKI (skē) or SKIS (skēz). [Dan. *ski*; cf. Icel. *skīð* a billet of wood, a snowshoe. See SKID.] One of a pair of strips of hard wood bound one on each foot and used for gliding over a snow-covered surface. It is five to eight feet long, four or more inches wide, and pointed and curved upwards in front and sometimes also in back.

ski, *v. i.*; SKIED (skēd); SKI′ING. To use skis.

ski′a-graph (skī′ȧ-gráf), **sci′a-graph** (sī′ȧ-), *n.* [See SKIAGRAPHY.] **1**. *Arch.* A vertical section, or geometrical profile of the interior, of a building. *Obs.*
2. A shadowlike image or picture made on a sensitive surface, esp. by the Röntgen rays; — called also *sciagram*, *shadowgram*, *shadowgraph*, etc. Cf. RADIOGRAPH.

ski′a-graph, **sci′a-graph**, *v. t.*; -GRAPHED (-gráft); -GRAPH′ING. To make a skiagraph of. — **ski-ag′ra-pher** (skī-ăg′rȧ-fẽr), **sci-ag′ra-pher** (sī-ăg′-), *n.*

ski-ag′ra-phy (skī-ăg′rȧ-fĭ), **sci-ag′ra-phy** (sī-ăg′-), *n.* [Gr. σκιαγραφια, fr. σκιαγράφος drawing in light and shade; σκιά a shadow + γράφειν to delineate, describe: cf. F. *sciagraphie*.] **1**. The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows.
2. *Arch.* = SKIAGRAPH, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*
3. *Astron.* The science of graduating dials; determination of time by the shadows of heavenly bodies.
4. The art or process of making skiagraphs.
— **ski′a-graph′ic** (skī′ȧ-grăf′ĭk), **sci′a-graph′ic** (sī′ȧ-), **-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ski′a-graph′i-cal-ly**, **sci′a-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ski-am′e-try (skī-ăm′ē-trĭ), **sci-am′e-try** (sī-ăm′-), *n.* [Gr. σκιά a shadow + *-metry*.] **1**. Art of getting precise numerical results from measuring skiagraphs.
2. *Astron.* Correction of the parallax and semidiameter of heavenly bodies, from observing their eclipses.

ski′a-scope (skī′ȧ-skōp), **sci′a-scope** (sī′ȧ-), *n.* [Gr. σκιά a shadow + *-scope*.] *Med.* A device for determining the refractive state of the eye by observing the movements of the retinal lights and shadows. — **ski-as′co-py** (skī-ăs′kō-pĭ; skī′ȧ-skō′pĭ), **sci-as′co-py** (sī-ăs′-; sī′ȧ-), *n*

skid (skĭd), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *skīð* a billet of wood. See SHIDE.] **1**. A shoe or clog, as of iron, attached to a chain, and placed under a wheel to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill; a drag; a skidpan; by extension, a hook attached to a chain, and used, by catching round a spoke, for the same purpose.
2. A brake for a crane, etc.
3. A timber, bar, rail, or the like, used in pairs or sets to form a slideway or rollway, as for an incline from a truck to the sidewalk. Specif.: *Logging.* See SKID ROAD **b**.
4. *Naut.* Usually *pl.* A wooden fender hung over a vessel's side to protect it in handling cargo, etc.
5. [From the *v.*] Act of skidding; — called also *side slip*.

skid, *v. t.*; SKID′DED; SKID′DING. **1**. To protect, support, check, drag, etc., with or on a skid or skids.
2. To construct or repair with skids, as a skid road.

skid, *v. i.* **a** To slide without rotating; — said of a wheel held from turning while the vehicle moves onward. **b** To fail to grip the roadway; specif., to slip sideways on the road; to side-slip; — said esp. of a cycle or automobile.

skid′der (skĭd′ẽr), *n.* One that skids; one that uses a skid; specif.: *Logging.* **a** One that skids logs. **b** An engine for hauling the cable used in skidding logs. **c** = BUMMER, 2. **d** The foreman of a construction gang making a skid road.

skid road. *Logging.* **a** A road along which logs are dragged to the skidway or landing; — called also *travois*, or *travoy*, *road*. **b** A road having partly sunken transverse logs (called *skids*) at intervals of about five feet.

skid′way′ (skĭd′wā′), *n.* **1**. *Logging.* A kind of platform made of skids on which logs are piled for loading.
2. A way or road formed of skids.

skiff (skĭf), *n.* [F. *esquif*, fr. It. *schifo*, fr. OHG. *skif*, G. *schiff*. See SHIP.] **1**. Any small, light sailing vessel. *Obs.*
2. A light rowboat.
3. A boat with centerboard and spritsail, light enough to be rowed, and sometimes steered by an occupant's shifting his weight; — called in full *St. Lawrence skiff*.

skill (skĭl), *n.* [ME. *skil*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skil* a distinction, discernment; akin to *skilja* to separate, divide, distinguish, Sw. *skilja*, Dan. *skille* to separate, *skiel* reason, right, justice, Sw. *skäl* reason, Lith. *skelti* to cleave. Cf. SHELL.] **1**. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Understanding; discernment; judgment "Nor want we *skill* or art." *Milton.* **b** Significance; meaning. **c** Rightness; propriety; also, just claim or interest; right. **d** Command; law; ordinance. **e** Argument; proof; also, reason; motive; cause.
2. Knowledge of, and expertness in, execution or performance; practical ability in art, science, or the like; power to perceive and perform; expertness; aptitude; as, the *skill* of a surgeon, mechanic, etc.

> Phocion, . . . by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens. *Swift.*

3. Any particular art, accomplishment, or the like; also, display of art; exercise of ability; address. *Now Rare.*

> An expert in some special *skill*. *J. Martineau.*

4. Those engaged in a certain profession or occupation, considered collectively; a guild or craft. *Obs.*
Syn. — Dexterity, adroitness, expertness, aptitude.

skill (skĭl), *v. t.* **1**. To set aside; to remove. *Obs.*
2. To know; discern; understand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

skill, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skilja* to part, separate, impers. it differs. See SKILL, *n.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1**. To be knowing; to have understanding, — with *of* or *on*.
2. To have practical skill; to be dexterous.
3. To make a difference; to signify; to matter; — used impersonally; as, what *skills* it how we die?

skilled (skĭld), *a.* **1**. Having skill; expert; skillful; — often with *in*; as, a person *skilled* in drawing.
2. Often, of workmen or labor, having or requiring such training in a particular occupation as would involve a material industrial loss in a transference to other occupations; — opposed to the general mass of **rude**, or **unskilled**, **labor or workmen**, the transference of whom from one occupation to another involves no material industrial loss.
Syn. — See SKILLFUL.

skil′let (skĭl′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escuellette*, dim. of *escuelle* a porringer, F. *écuelle*, fr. L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, *scuta*, a dish. Cf. SCUTTLE a basket.] **1**. A small metal vessel with a handle, used for culinary purposes. Specif.: **a** A small kettle or pot with three or four legs **b** A shallow pan, as a stewpan or saucepan.
2. A kind of flat mold in which a precious metal is cast for sale as bullion.

skill′ful, **skil′ful** (skĭl′fŏŏl), *a.* **1**. Having mental power; reasoning; discerning; judicious. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Proper; reasonable; just. *Obs.*
3. Possessed of, or displaying, skill; knowing and ready; expert; well-versed; as, a *skillful* mechanic.
Syn. — Well-versed, dexterous, adroit, deft, clever, apt, proficient. — SKILLFUL, SKILLED, EXPERT agree in the idea of proficiency. SKILLFUL, the most general term, implies a union of knowledge and readiness, as possessed by a person or manifested in an object; as, a *skillful* operator, contrivance; "a *skillful* economy of means" (*Pater*). SKILLED implies the mastery of the details of an art, trade, or handicraft through practice; as, a *skilled* mechanic, *skilled* labor. EXPERT (see EXPERT) suggests extraordinary proficiency achieved in some special field; as, an *expert* accountant, *expert* testimony, *expert* at chess. See DEXTEROUS, INGENIOUS, CONVERSANT, TACT.

> By long practice, he was *skilled* in the arts of teaching *Gibbon*
> An *expert* practitioner with the small sword *Thackeray*

— **skill′ful-ly**, **skil′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **skill′ful-ness**, **skil′ful-ness**, *n.*

skim (skĭm), *v. t.*; SKIMMED (skĭmd); SKIM′MING [Apparently from *scum*. See SCUM.] **1**. To clear (a liquid) from floating scum or substance; as, to *skim* milk; also, to take off or remove by or as by skimming; as, to *skim* cream.
2. To cause a scum to form on the surface of (a liquid).
3. To pass swiftly or lightly over; to brush the surface of; to glide along the surface of

> Homer describes Mercury as flinging himself from the top of Olympus, and *skimming* the surface of the ocean. *Hazlitt.*

4. Hence, to read or examine superficially and rapidly; to glance through for the chief ideas of; as, to *skim* a book.
5. To skip or ricochet; as, to *skim* stones on the water.

skim, *v. i.* **1**. To pass lightly or hastily; to glide along in an even, smooth course, esp. near the surface.

> They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey. *I. Watts.*

2. To become coated with a film or scum.
3. To put on the finishing coat of plaster.
4. To skip or ricochet over a surface, as on water.
Syn. — SKIM, SCUD. SKIM implies light or darting movement over a surface or (esp.) just above it; to SCUD is to move lightly or swiftly, esp. as if driven by something; as, "Some lightly o'er the current *skim*" (*Gray*); "Down the road *skims* an eave swallow, swift as an arrow" (*Richard Jefferies*); "I . . . am pleased to *skim* along the surfaces of things" (*Wordsworth*); "Crisp foam-flakes *scud* along the level sand" (*Tennyson*); "the *scudding* rain which drives in gusts over the . . . great shining river" (*Thackeray*); the boat *scuds* before the wind.

skim, *n.* **1**. Act of skimming.
2. That which is skimmed; hence, scum; film; also, refuse.

skim′mer (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that skims; esp., a utensil for skimming liquids.
2. Any of several long-winged marine birds of the genus *Rhynchops*, allied to the terns, but having the lower mandible compressed like a knife blade and much longer than the upper. These birds fly rapidly along the surface of the water, with the lower mandible immersed, thus skimming out small marine animals. The American black skimmer (*R. nigra*), common on the southern coasts of the United States, is about 18 inches long, and chiefly black above and white below. The bill is red and black.

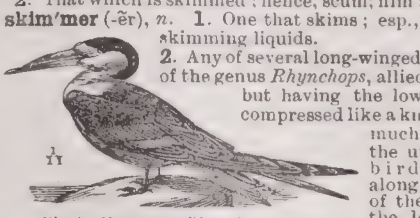

Black Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

3. *Salt Manuf.* A perforated shovel used in lifting salt out of the pan.
4. *Founding.* An implement to prevent slag from running over with the molten metal from a ladle to the mold.

Skim′mi-a (skĭm′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Jap. *skimmi* name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of rutaceous shrubs of Japan and the Himalayan region, with dark green coriaceous foliage and small tetramerous flowers with a 2–5-celled ovary. *S. japonica* is a dwarf species resembling the holly.

skim milk. Milk from which the cream has been taken.

skim′ming (skĭm′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIM. Hence: *n.* That which is skimmed from a liquid; — chiefly in *pl.*

skimming dish. **a** A one-masted, broad, very light draft boat used on the coast of Florida. **b** A centerboard yacht of very light draft and broad beam.

skim′ming-ton (skĭm′ĭng-tŭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1**. A word chiefly used in the phrases *to ride skimmington*, *skimmington ride*, etc., a mock ceremony for shaming conjugal offenders, seducers, etc., once common in parts of England. Usually effigies of the persons are carried on a pole, in a cart, on a donkey, etc., attended by jeering neighbors making mock music. Hence, a charivari.
2. A disturbance; a quarrel.

skimp (skĭmp), *v. t.*; SKIMPED (skĭmpt); SKIMP′ING. [Cf. SCAMP, *v. t.*] *Dial. & Colloq.* To slight; to do carelessly; to scamp; also, to scrimp; scant.

skimp, *v. i.* To save or economize unduly; to be parsimonious or niggardly. *Dial. & Colloq.*

skimp, *a.* Scanty; meager; hardly enough. *Dial. & Colloq.*

skimp′y (skĭm′pĭ), *a.* *Dial. & Colloq.* **a** Spare; scanty; skimp. **b** Stingy; parsimonious; niggardly.

skin (skĭn), *n.* [Of Scand. orig., cf. Icel. *skinn*, Sw. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, AS. *scinn* (fr. Scand.), akin to G. *schinden* to skin.] **1**. The external integument of an animal, esp. when of a tough but flexible character, as in most vertebrates. In vertebrates it is composed of two layers. The outer, the *epidermis* (which see), or *cuticle*, is composed of stratified ectodermal epithelium, and is without nerves or blood vessels. Only the deeper layers of cells of the epidermis are capable of growth. The more superficial layers usually change into horny material and wear away, or are cast off little by little, as in man, or they may be shed as a coherent membrane at longer intervals, as in snakes.

Section of Skin of Human Scalp showing Roots of two Hairs 1 Stratum Corneum of Epidermis; 2 Malpighian Layer of Epidermis; 3 Derma; 4 Subcutaneous Fat; 5, 5 Blood Vessels; 6, 6 Hairs; 7 Mouth of Hair Follicle; 8 Inner, & 9 Outer, Root Sheaths of Hair; 10 Fibrous Sheath of Follicle; 11 Vascular Papilla (which nourishes the hair); 12, 12 Sebaceous Glands; 13 One of Arrectores Pilorum Muscles; 14 Sweat Gland

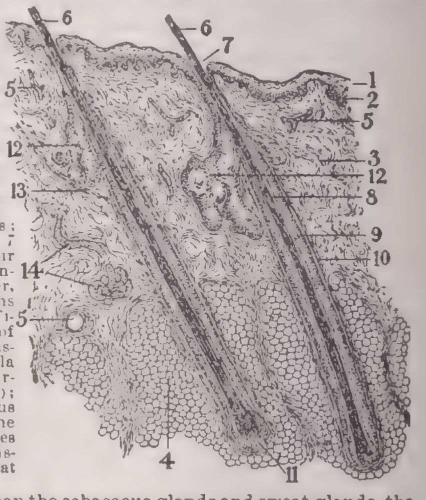

Glands (in man the sebaceous glands and sweat glands, the orifices of the latter being called *pores*) open on the skin in most vertebrates, but are almost wanting in reptiles. The inner layer of the skin, the *derma*, *dermis*, or *corium*, is mesoblastic in origin and composed mainly of connective tissue. It contains abundant blood vessels and nerves. In many animals (armadillos, many reptiles, most fishes) bony plates or calcified scales develop in the dermis. In invertebrates the commonest type of skin consists of a single layer (the *hypodermis*) of columnar ectodermal cells, which rest on an underlying basement membrane, and secrete an external noncellular cuticle.
2. The integument of an animal, separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned; esp., in commercial usage, that of a small animal, as a calf, sheep, or goat, as distinguished from the *hide* of a large animal.
3. *Zoöl.* Specif., the skin, esp. of a bird or mammal, with its covering of fur or feathers and other external parts (as the bill, feet, etc.), stuffed to a convenient form for preservation and study, but not mounted in imitation of life.
4. A vessel of skin, used for liquids. Cf. 1st BOTTLE, 1.
5. The outermost layer, or surface, of anything, likened to a skin; as, the *skin* of a casting, a mold, or an electrical conductor. Specif.: **a** The epidermis of a plant. **b** The

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skew′er-wood′, *n* [*skewer* + *wood*.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The European spindle tree (*Evonymus europæus*). **b** The European dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*.
skew-gee′ (skū′jē′), *v. t.*, *n.*, & *adv.* Skew. *Slang, U. S.*
skewl (skūl), *n. & v* [Cf SKELL.] Twist. *Scot.*
skew′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
skew′whiff′ (skū′wĭf′), *a.* & *adv.* Askew. *Dial. Eng*
skew′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* In a skew manner.
skew′y (-ĭ), *a.* Askew. *Dial.*
skey (skā), *n.* [D *schei* (in Cape D. pronunciation).] One of the slightly wedge-shaped, notched bars passing through the yoke for a span of oxen. The neck of one ox is placed between a pair of skeys, and a leather strap (*riem* or *riempie*) is passed underneath from notch to notch. *South Africa.*
skey, *v. i.* To escape; to get off [*Obs. Scot.*
skeyne. † SKEIN.
skey′ting (skā′tĭng), *n.* [Icel.] *Scand. Tribal Custom.* A solemnity used in making agreements or sales, involving taking of earth from the four corners of the hearth, and certain other places, and witnesses at the thing, or popular assembly.
skhent. Var. of PSCHENT.
skhi′an (skē′ăn). Var. of SKEAN.
ski′a-gram, **sci′a-gram**, *n.* = SKIAGRAPH, *n.*, 2. [of SKEAN.
ski′an (skē′ăn). Scot. & Ir. var.
skibb, *n.* Prob., a squib. *Obs.*
skice, *v. t.* To slash; cut *Obs.*
skice (skīs), *v. i.* [Cf. Corn. *skeese*, *skeyze*, *skeyce*, to frisk about, *skesy*, *skusy*, to escape.] To go swiftly; frisk. *Dial. Eng.*
skid′ding, *p. pr & vb n.* of SKID. — **skidding hooks** or **tongs**. *Logging*, a kind of tongs used for skidding logs See TONGS, *Illust.* — **s. trail**. = GUTTER ROAD.
skid′dy (skĭd′ĭ), **skid′dy-cock′**, *n.* = SKITTY *Local, Eng.*
skid engine. = SKIDDER b.
ski-doo′ (skĭ-dōō′), *v. i.* To go away; to vamose. *Slang, U. S.*
skid′pan′, *n.* See SKID, *n.*, 1. *Eng.*
skid′proof′, *a.* Proof against skidding, as an automobile tire.
skie. † SKY. [*v. t.*
skied (skīd), *pret. & p.p.* of SKY.
skiegh (skēk). Var. of SKEIGH.
skiel (skēl). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of SKEEL. [skis
ski′er (skē′ẽr), *n.* One who
skiere, *v. t.* To protect; defend. *Obs.*
skiew. † SKY.
ski′ey (skī′ĭ). Var of SKYEY.
skif. Skiff. *Ref. Sp*
skiff. = SKIFT. [skiff *R.*
skiff, *v t & i.* To navigate in a
skiff, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *skeifr* askew, Dan & Norw *skjæv*.] Askew; hence, awkward. *Dial. Eng.*
skif′fling (skĭf′lĭng), *n* *Quarrying.* Rough dressing by knocking off projections.
skift (skĭft). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng var. of SHIFT.
skift, *n.* [Cf. Icel *skipta* to divide, to shift.] A flurry or light fall, as of snow *Scot. & Dial.*
skift, *v. i.* To fall lightly, as snow or rain. *Scot. & Dial.*
skifte. † SHIFT.
skig, *a.* [Cf. Norw dial. & Sw. *skygg* shy.] Careful *Obs.*
skil. Skill. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
skil (skĭl), *or* **skil′fish′**, *n.* **a** Candlefish. *Alaska.* **b** Coalfish **a**.
skild. Skilled. *Ref. Sp.*
skil′der (skĭl′dẽr; skēl′-), *v. i.* = SKELDER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
skil′ful, **skil′ful-ly**, **skil′ful-ness**, etc. Vars of SKILLFUL, etc.
skil′ip (skĭl′ĭp), *n.* An inferior scammony prepared at Angora.
skill, *a.* [Cf. SKILL, *n.*] Proper; reasonable. — *adv.* Both *Obs.*
skill, *n.* [Cf. SKEEL.] Wicker basket *Obs. Scot.*
skil′len-ton (skĭl′ĕn-tŭn) Corrupt. of SKELETON.
skil′less (skĭl′lĕs). Var of SKILL-LESS.
skil′let (-ĕt; 151), *n.* [Cf. F. *squelette* skeleton.] A thin veneer of wood used in making match boxes, etc. [SKELLAT.
skil′let, *n.*, *or* **skillet bell** =
skill facet. *Jewelry.* One of the narrow triangular facets which abut in pairs on the girdle of a brilliant at the corners of the stone; — so called from the skill required in placing them correctly. Called also *half facet*.
skil′li-ga-lee′ (skĭl′ĭ-gȧ-lē′; skĭl′ĭ-gȧ-lē), *n* A thin broth or porridge; gruel; also, a drink of oatmeal, sugar, and water, formerly used in the English navy or army. *Dial. & Slang.*
skil′lin (-ĭn), **-ling** (-ĭng; -ĭn). Vars. of SKEELING. *Dial Eng.*
skil′ling (skĭl′ĭng), *n* [Sw. & Dan. See SHILLING.] A former money of account in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc, and also a coin. It was worth from half a cent to a cent (¼–½ d).
skil′lion (skĭl′yŭn), *n* = SKEELING. *Australia.*
skill′-less, *a.* See -LESS.
skill′wise′, *a* Reasonable: also, rational; endowed with reason. — **skill′wise′ly**, *adv.* — **skill′wise′ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
skil′ly (skĭl′lĭ), *a* Skillful; skilled. *Scot & Dial Eng.*
skil′ly (-ĭ), *n.* = SKILLIGALEE, gruel. *Dial Eng & Slang.*
skil′pot (skĭl′pŏt), *n.* The red-bellied terrapin.
skilts (skĭlts), *n. pl.* A kind of large, coarse, short trousers formerly worn. *Local, U. S.*
skilv′ings (skĭl′vĭnz), *n. pl.* = SHELVING, *n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*
skim, *a.* = SKIMMING, SKIMMED
skim′back′, *n.* The quillback. *Local, U. S.*
skim′ble-scam′ble (skĭm′b'l-skăm′b'l; skĭm′'l-skăm′'l), *a.* [Redupl of *scamble*.] Rambling; unconnected. *Colloq.*
skim coat The final, or finishing, coat of plaster.
skim colter. A colter for paring off the surface of land
skimd. Skimmed. *Ref Sp.*
skime (skīm), *n & v* [Cf Icel. *skīmi* a gleam, *skīma* a shimmer] Gleam; glance; leer; scowl. *Scot & Dial Eng* [*U S.*
skim′fish′, *n* Quillback. *Local,*
skim gate. *Founding.* A gate or runner having a bridge to arrest the skim or slag.
skim′i-try, **skim′mer-ton**, **-mi-ty** = SKIMMINGTON.
skim′ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIM — **skim′ming-ly**, *adv.*
skimming gate. = SKIM GATE.
skimp′i-ly (skĭm′pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SKIMPY See -LY.
skimp′ing, *a.* Scrimping; sparing; scanty. — **skimp′ing-ly**, *adv.* Both *Dial. & Colloq.*
skimp′ings (skĭmp′ĭngz), *n. pl.* *Mining.* The poorest part of ore, skimmed off the surface of a jig.
Skim′pole′, **Harold** (skĭm′pōl′). A fascinating but selfish and unprincipled sentimentalist in Dickens's "Bleak House." He cultivates his artistic tastes and affects to be a mere child in

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outer covering of a fruit or seed ; a rind, husk, peel, etc. **c** *Naut.* That part of a sail, when furled, which is on the outside and covers the whole. **d** *Shipbuilding.* The covering, of planking or iron plates, outside the framing, forming the sides and bottom of a vessel ; the shell. **e** The outermost layer of nacreous matter composing a pearl.
6. *Slang.* **a** = SKINFLINT. **b** A cheat or fraud ; also, a sharper. **c** Formerly, a purse or pocketbook.
Syn. — SKIN, HIDE, PELT, FELL, RIND, BARK, PEEL. SKIN, the most general term, applies esp. to the integument of animals, but is also used of certain fruits or plants ; HIDE applies esp. to the skins (commonly undressed) of the larger animals ; PELT denotes the skin (often of smaller animals) with the hair, wool, or (esp.) fur on it ; FELL is now chiefly elevated or poetical for *skin, hide,* or *pelt.* RIND applies to the thick or hard skin esp. of plants, fruits, cheeses, and the like ; BARK is the rind of trees ; PEEL (see PEEL) applies esp. to (vegetable) skins or rinds which may be readily removed or drawn off ; as, orange *peel.*
by *or* **with the skin of one's teeth,** by a very narrow margin; very closely ; barely. *Job* xix. 20. — **in** *or* **with a whole s.,** without bodily harm ; hence, unpunished ; with impunity. — **s. and burn,** the whole of a sheep, accounted for by bringing the skin with the tar mark, and the bead with the brand on the nose ; hence, the whole of anything.
skin (skĭn), *v. t.* ; SKINNED (skĭnd) ; SKIN′NING. **1.** To strip the skin from ; to flay ; hence, to strip off ; to peel.
2. To cover with or as with skin. *Shak.*
3. To strip of money or property ; to fleece. *Slang.*
4 To gain credit for (a lesson, examination, etc.) by underhand or forbidden methods. *Students' Cant.*
to skin a, *or* **the, cat,** *Gymnastics,* to raise the feet and legs between the hands while hanging from a horizontal bar and draw the body, with back to the bar, up and over the bar. — **to s. a flint,** to resort to any expedient or any meanness for gain. *Colloq.* — **to s. up a sail,** *Naut.,* to smooth the outer folds of a sail when furled ; sometimes, to furl a sail in such a fashion.
skin, *v. i.* **1.** To become covered with or as with skin.
2. To use underhand or forbidden methods in recitation, examination, etc. *College Cant, U. S.*
to skin out. a To range widely ; — said of a hunting dog. **b** To hasten ; hurry ; to run away secretly. *Slang.*
skin′bound′ (-bound′), *a.* Having the skin adhering closely to the flesh ; hidebound , affected with scleroderma.
skinbound disease. *Med.,* scleroderma or sclerema.
skin′-deep′, *a.* As deep as the skin ; hence, superficial. — **skin′-deep′**, *adv.*
skin effect. *Elec.* The flow of an alternating or oscillating current near the surface, or "skin," of a conductor very marked at high frequencies, and due to eddy currents.
skin′flint′ (skĭn′flĭnt′), *n.* [*skin* + *flint.*] A penurious person ; a miser ; niggard. *Scott.*
skin friction. Friction between a fluid and the surface of a solid moving through it.
skink (skĭŋk), *n.* Also *scink.* [L. *scincus,* Gr. σκίγκος.] Any lizard of the family Scincidæ, a large group of pleurodont lizards, mostly small, with stout scales, and a slightly notched tongue covered with scalelike papillæ. They usually prefer dry sandy places, and many burrow in the sand. Though most have well-developed limbs, in some the limbs are reduced or wanting. *Scincus officinalis,* of Egypt and other parts of northern Africa, was formerly supposed to be a specific for various diseases : *Chalcides,* syn. *Seps, tridactylus,* is a slender short-limbed species of parts of southern Europe and northern Africa. *Eumeces* is an American genus with many species. *E. quinquelineatus* is common in many parts of the eastern United States ; *Liolepisma laterale,* in the southern United States.

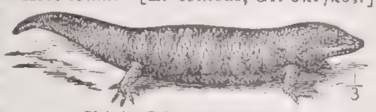

Skink (*Scincus officinalis*).

skink, *v. t.* ; SKINKED (skĭŋkt) ; SKINK′ING. [ME. *skinken,* of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skenkja,* Sw. *skänka,* Dan. *skienke;* akin to AS. *scencan,* D. & G. *schenken ;* orig. uncert. Cf. NUNCHEON.] To draw, pour out, or serve, as drink ; also, to furnish or fill with liquor. *Obs.*
skink, *v. i.* To serve, pour out, or draw, liquor. *Obs.*
skin′ner (skĭn′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that skins or flays.
2. One that deals in skins, pelts, or hides.
3. [*cap.*] *pl. U. S. History.* A predatory band in the Revolution, professing allegiance to the American cause, and roaming over the Neutral Ground.
skin′ny (skĭn′ĭ), *a.* ; SKIN′NI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; SKIN′NI-EST. **1.** Of the nature of, or like, skin.
2. Consisting chiefly of skin ; hence, thin ; emaciated.
skin wool. An inferior grade of wool obtained from sheep after death. In commercial use, *skin wool* designates such wool which has been scoured, as distinguished from *slipe.*
skip (skĭp), *n.* [See SKEP] **1.** = SKEP, 1 & 3.
2. A basket on wheels, used in cotton factories.
3. *Mining.* An iron hoisting bucket, which slides between guides ; also, an open iron vehicle on four wheels, running on rails and used esp. on inclines ; a corf. Cf. KIBBLE.
4. *Sugar Manuf.* A charge of sirup in the pans.
5. *pl.* Thin brown paper for lining packing crates for cotton goods. *Eng.*
skip, *v. i.* ; SKIPPED (skĭpt) ; SKIP′PING. [ME. *skippen,* of uncert. orig. ; cf. Icel. *skopa* to run, *skoppa* to spin like a top, Sw. dial. *skopa* to skip, leap, dance, OSw. *skoppa, skyppa.*] **1.** To move with leaps and bounds ; esp., to move with a skip ; also, to move with light dancing motion ; to caper ; — usually implying sportiveness.
2. To pass from point to point omitting or disregarding the intervals, as in reading, writing, speaking, etc. ; to pass without notice or attention ; — often with *over.*
3. To ricochet.
4. To leave hurriedly ; to make one's escape. *Slang.*
Syn. — Trip, hop, jump, leap, spring, vault. — SKIP, BOUND. To SKIP is to move by leaping lightly and gracefully ; to BOUND is to move by longer and more vigorous leaps. *Skip* often implies joy or sportiveness ; *bound,* elasticity or buoyancy of spirit ; as, "He cometh leaping upon the mountains, *skipping* upon the hills" (*S. of Sol.* ii. 8) ; "Like a roe I *bounded* o'er the mountains" (*Wordsworth*).
skip (skĭp), *v. t.* **1.** To leap lightly over ; as, to *skip* rope.
2. To pass over or by without notice ; to omit ; miss ; as, to *skip* a line in reading ; to *skip* a lesson.
3. To cause to ricochet ; as, to *skip* a stone. *Colloq.*
4. To leave, esp. in order to escape ; as, to *skip* town. *Slang.*
to skip (one's) bail. = TO JUMP ONE'S BAIL. *Slang.*
skip, *n.* **1.** A light leap or bound ; esp., a gait, often adopted by children, made up of alternating hops and steps. Also, a step, in *hop, skip, and jump.*
2. A passing over or neglecting ; omission ; specif., *Music,* a melodic progression by more than a degree at once.
3. That which is, or is to be, disregarded. *Colloq.*
4. *Curling, Bowls, etc.* The captain of a side, who advises his men as to the play and controls the sweeping.
5. A college servant ; a sweep. *Slang, Univ. of Dublin.*
skip′jack′ (-jăk′), *n.* [*skip* + *jack.*] **1.** An upstart ; a young cad. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Ford.*
2. A kind of jumping jack made from a wishbone.
3. *Naut.* A shallow sailboat with a broad bow and a cross section either rectilinear or of a very flat **V** shape.
4. A snapping beetle. See ELATERIDÆ.
5. Any of various fishes that jump above, or play at, the surface of the water, as the bonito (*Sarda sarda*), saury, runner (*Carangus chrysos*), bluefish (1), cutlass fish, saurel, leather jacket, butterfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*), etc.
skip′per (skĭp′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that skips.
2. A young, thoughtless person ; a skipjack. *Obs. Shak.*
3. *Sugar Manuf.* = SKIP, 4.
4. The saury (*Scombresox saurus*) or other allied fish ; — so called from the habit of jumping above the water.
5. A locust. *Obs.*
6. The larva of the cheese fly.
7. Any of numerous small, stout-bodied lepidopterous insects of the family Hesperiidæ or superfamily Hesperiinæ. From their diurnal or, rarely, crepuscular habits, they are commonly regarded as butterflies, but in structure they are more like the moths. Their color is usually somber, the wings are comparatively small, their antennæ are thickened and usually hooked at the tip, and the larva generally makes a rudimentary cocoon. They have a short, swift flight.

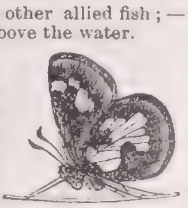
Skipper, 7 (*Polites peckius*) Nat size.

skip′per, *n.* [D. *schipper :* cf. Dan. *skipper.* See SHIPPER, SHIP.] *Naut.* The master of a fishing or small trading vessel ; hence, *Colloq.,* the master of any vessel.
skipper's daughters, whitecaps, esp. on high waves. *Slang.*
skip′per-ship (-shĭp), *n.* **a** Position, duties, or skill of a skipper. **b** An extra share of the profits of a codfishing voyage, or an extra fee allowed the skipper. *Local, U. S.*
skip′ping, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SKIP. Specif. : *n.* The temporary transferring of goods from one package or container to another in order to estimate tare, etc. *Eng. Customhouse.*
skir′mish (skûr′mĭsh), *v. i* ; SKIR′MISHED (-mĭsht) ; SKIR′MISH-ING. [ME. *skirmishen, scarmishen,* OF. *escremir, eskermir,* to fence, fight (cf. also OF. *escarmuchier,* F. *escarmoucher ;* see SKIRMISH, *n.*), of G. origin ; cf. OHG. *scirmen* to protect, defend, G. *schirmen,* OHG. *scirm, scerm,* protection, shield, G. *schirm ;* perh. akin to Gr. σκίρον a sunshade. Cf. SCARAMOUCH, SCRIMMAGE.] **1.** To fight as skirmishers ; to engage in a skirmish.
2. To thrust or strike out, as in swordplay. *Obs.*
skir′mish, *n.* [ME. *scarmishe, skarmoch,* OF. *escarmuche,* F. *escarmouche,* fr. It. *scaramuccia ;* of G. origin (see SKIRMISH, *v.*). The E. noun is prob. in part fr. the v.]
1. A slight fight in war, usually incidental to larger movements ; combat between detachments from armies, or between detached and small bodies of troops.
2. A slight contest ; a brisk preliminary conflict.
They never meet but there 's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shak.*
Syn. — See ENCOUNTER.
skirmish drill. *Mil.* The evolutions of a body of troops in open or extended order, as employed in battle.
skir′mish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who skirmishes. Specif. : *Mil.* One of the soldiers deployed, in extended order, to cover the front or flanks of advancing or marching troops.
skirmish line. *Mil.* A line of skirmishers ; esp., the skirmishers in advance of a line of battle.
skirr (skûr), *v. t.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. SCUR, SCURRY.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To scour, as for clearing of enemies.
2. To skim over; also, to cause to glide or skim. *Blackmore.*
skirr (skûr), *v. i.* To move hastily ; to scurry ; scour. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
skirr, *n.* A whirr, as of birds in flight.
skir′reh (skĭr′ĕ), *n.* A cord used by masons in keeping brickwork or foundations straight, and by surveyors and excavators in marking out sites.
skir′ret (skĭr′ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [ME. *skyrwyt, skirwhit* (cf. Icel. *skírr* clear, bright, pure, and E. *sheer,* a., *white*), perh. an alteration of OF. *eschervis,* F. *chervis.*] An Asiatic apiaceous plant (*Sium sisarum*) cultivated in Europe for its sweet, edible, clustered tuberous roots.
skirt (skûrt), *n.* [ME. *skyrt,* of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *skyrta* a shirt, a kind of kirtle, Sw. *skört* a skirt, *skjorta* a shirt. See SHIRT.] **1.** The lower and hanging part of a coat, dress, or like garment ; the part below the waist ; as, the *skirt* of a coat, a dress, etc. Specif., a separate outer garment for women or girls covering the body from the waist line down ; also, a petticoat or underskirt.
2. A loose edging or frill to any part of a dress. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* On a saddle, the flaps, commonly of leather, covering the bars on which the stirrups are hung to the saddle ; formerly, horse trappings in general.
4. Border ; margin. "The *skirts* of the forest." *Shak.*
5. *pl.* = SKIRTINGS.
6. *Arch* An apron piece or border, as a baseboard or the molded piece under a window stool.
7. *Butchering.* The diaphragm or midriff.
8. A girl or woman , — sometimes used collectively. *Slang.*
skirt, *v. t.* ; SKIRT′ED ; SKIRT′ING. **1.** To cover with or as with a skirt ; to surround.
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold *Milton.*
2. To border ; to form the border or edge of ; to run along the edge of ; as, the plain was *skirted* by trees.
3. *Wool Trade.* To remove the skirtings from (wool).
skirt, *v. i.* **1** To be or live on the border or margin ; to move along the edge ; as, to *skirt* along a coast.
2. *Wool Trade.* To remove skirtings.
skirt dance. A form of ballet dance in which the dancer accompanies the steps with graceful manipulation of long flowing skirts or drapery.
skirt′ed, *a.* **1.** Provided with a skirt or skirts.
2. *Wool Trade.* Having the skirtings removed.
skirt′er (skûr′tẽr), *n.* One that skirts. Specif. : **a** *Wool Trade.* One that skirts wool. **b** *Hunting Cant.* A hunter, hound, etc., that tends to skirt, or go around rather than over obstacles ; also, a dog that runs wide of the pack.
skirt′ing, *n.* **1.** Skirts, collectively ; material for skirts.
2. *pl.* Trimmings or loose pieces taken from a carcass after being dressed. *Dial. Eng.*
3. *pl. Wool Trade.* Wool of an inferior quality, esp. that taken from the breech, the belly, and the legs.
4. = BASEBOARD. *Eng.*
skirt′y (skûr′tĭ), *a.* *Wool Trade.* Characterized by the presence of inferior wool, or skirtings.
skit (skĭt), *v. t.* [Prob. of Scand. orig ; cf. Icel. *skyti, skytja, skytta,* a marksman, shooter, *skjōta* to shoot, *skūta* a taunt. Cf. SHOOT.] To asperse ; taunt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
skit, *v. i.* [Cf. SKITTISH] **1.** To leap or start aside or away ; to shy.
2. To fling or jump about ; to caper ; flounce. *Scot.*
skit, *n.* **1** A wanton girl ; a light wench. *Obs.*
2. A sharp shower or gust of rain. *Dial. Eng.*
skit, *n.* [Cf. SKIT to asperse.] **1.** A reflection ; a jeer or gibe ; a taunt ; also, a jest, trick or hoax. *Scot. & Dial.*
2. A short slightly constructed literary composition, esp. one somewhat satirical or humorous ; a sketch (sense 2).
Skit′ta-ge′tan (skĭt′ȧ-gē′tăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising the Haida Indians.
skit′ter (skĭt′ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To pass or glide lightly or with quick touches at intervals ; to skip ; skim.
2. *Angling.* To draw the hook through, or along the surface of, the water with a twitching or quivering motion.
skit′ter, *v. t.* [E. dial. Cf. SKITTISH.] To cause to skitter ; specif., *Angling,* to impart a twitching motion to.
skit′tish (-ĭsh), *a.* [E. dial. *skit* to caper as a restive horse, to skip ; perh. of Scand. orig. and akin to E. *shoot.*]
1. Easily frightened , timorous , shy ; as, a *skittish* colt.
2. Hence, restive ; volatile ; capricious ; also, fickle ; tricky ; deceptive. "*Skittish* Fortune's hall." *Shak.*
— **skit′tish-ly**, *adv.* — **skit′tish-ness**, *n.*
skit′tle (skĭt′'l), *n.* [Of Scand. origin. See SHUTTLE ; cf. SKIT, *v. t.*] **1.** In form **skit′tles** (-'lz), construed as *sing.* An English game played by throwing wooden disks at pins, like ninepins. **2.** One of the pins used in this game.
☞ The form **skittle** is used attrib., as in **skittle alley.**
skive (skiv), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skīfa* a shaving, slice, E. *shive, sheave.*] A diamond wheel.
skive (skīv), *v. t.* ; SKIVED (skīvd) ; SKIV′ING (skīv′ĭng). To cut off, as leather, rubber, etc., in thin layers or pieces; to shave or pare, as hides.
skiv′er (skiv′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SKIVE, *v. & n.,* SKEWER, SHIVER a fragment.] **1.** A cheap, strong leather, made of the grain side of a split sheepskin, tanned in sumac, and dyed, — used for hat linings, pocketbooks, bookbinding, etc.

money matters, being continually arrested for debt and ransomed by his friends. He is in some respects a caricature of Leigh Hunt.
skin beetle. A hide beetle.
skinch (skĭnch ; 140), *v. t.* & *i* [Cf. SKIMP.] To skimp. *Dial. & Colloq.*
skinch′y (skĭn′chĭ), *a.* Stingy; [miserly. *Dial.*
skind. Skinned. *Ref. Sp.*
skin′ful (skĭn′fo͝ol), *n.* ; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a skin can hold ; also, *Slang,* a bellyful (of food or drink).
skin game. A swindling game, trick, etc.; a fraud. *Slang, U. S.*
skin graft. *Surg.* A small portion of skin used in the process of grafting. See GRAFT, *v. t.,* 5.
ski′nie (skē′nĭ). Var. of SKEENYIE *Scot.*
skink (skĭŋk), *n* **1.** A cup. *Obs.* **2.** Drink ; liquor
skink, *n.* [Cf. Dan. & Norw. *skinke* ham.] A shin or hock of beef ; also, a soup of it. *Scot.*
skink′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that serves liquor; a tapster. *Obs* [*Scot.*
skink′ing, *a.* Watery; thin.
skin′kle (skĭŋ′k'l), *v. t.* [Freq of dial. *skink* to pour, to scatter; cf. SKINK, *v. t.*] To strew or scatter in bits; to sprinkle. *Scot.*
skin′kle, *n.* & *v.* [Dial. v., freq. of dial. *skink* to glimmer, to peer about, perh. akin to E. *shine.*] Sparkle ; glitter. *Scot.*
skin′less, *a.* See -LESS.
skin′let, *n.* Thin skin. *Obs.*
skinned (skĭnd), *a.* Having a skin : — chiefly in composition.
skin′ner-y, *n.* Skins ; furs ; a peltry. *Obs.*
skin′ni-ness (skĭn′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [SKIN.
skin′ning, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of
skinning loam. *Founding.* A fine loam used for the last coating, and hence forming the skin of a swept or strickled mold.
skin powder. Hide powder.
skin′tle (skĭn′t'l), *v. t.* To place (bricks) edgewise in the kiln to facilitate drying. *Eng.*
skio. ✝ SKEO. [skiagraph.
ski′o-gram (skī′ō-grăm), *n.* A
skip (skĭp). *Obs.* or *Scot.* & dial. Eng. var. of SKEP.
skip, *v. t.* *Bowls, Curling, etc.* To direct as skip. [-ABLE.
skip′a-ble (skĭp′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
skip′brain′, *a.* Flighty. *Obs.*
Skip′e-tar (skĭp′ē-tär), *n.* = ALBANIAN.
skipjack pike. An Australian marine percoid food fish (*Dinolestes lewini*). [boy. *Slang.*
skip′ken nel. *n.* A lackey; foot-
skip mackerel. The bluefish, 1.
skip′per (skĭp′ẽr), *n.* A barn or shed, esp. for a lodging. — *v. i.* To find shelter in or as in a barn or shed. *Both Slang.*
skip′per, *v. i.* To skip ; hop. *R.*
skip′per, *v. t.* To act as skipper or master of (a boat). *Rare.*
skipper bird. One who lodges in barns, outhouses, etc. ; a tramp. [*Obs.*
skip′per-boy′, *n.* A ship boy.
skip′per-y (skĭp′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Containing skippers, or cheese-fly larvæ : — said of cheese. *Commercial Cant.*
skip′pet, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skip.* E. *skipper.* See SHIP.] A small boat : a skiff. *Obs.*
skip′pet, *n.* [Cf. dial. *skippet, skibbet, skivet,* a small box in a larger one.] A small box for covering and preserving a seal, as on a document.
skip′ping-ly, *adv.* of SKIPPING.
skip′pund′ (skĭp′po͝on′), *n.* [Dan.] See WEIGHT. [p. p.
skipt. Obs or ref. sp. of *skipped,*
skir ✝ SHEER.
skir. Var. of SKIRR, *v. t.*
skire, *a.* Fierce ; cruel. *Obs.*
skirgalliard, *n.* = GALLIARD, a gay fellow. *Obs.*
skirk (*dial.* skûk), *n.* & *v.* Shriek. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
skirl (skĭrl ; skẽrl ; skûl), *v. t.* & *i.* [Of Scand origin, and orig. the same word as E. *shrill.*] To utter in a shrill tone ; to scream. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
skirl, *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A shriek ; a scream ; a shrill cry. **b** A blast of wind **c** A stroke. — **a skirl in the pan,** the sizzling noise made by fat in a hot frying pan. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
skirl′cock′, *n.* [*skirl* + *cock.*] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
skirle. ✝ SHRILL.
skirl′ing, *n.* A small trout or salmon. *Dial. Eng.*
skirl′ing, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* of SKIRL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
skirm. ✝ SCREAM.
skirm, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. SKIRMISH, *v.*] To fight : fence ; skirmish. *Obs.*
skir′mage (*dial.* skûm′āj). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of SCRIMMAGE.
skir′mer-y, *n.* [Cf. OF. *escremie, escrimerie,* and E. *skirmish,* v. & n] Skirmishing. *Obs.*
skirp. ✝ SKRIP
skirp, *v. t.* [Cf Icel. *skirpa* to spit.] To spit out ; reject. *Obs.*
skirr (skûr ; skẽr ; skû), *n.* A tern *Ir.* [of SCIRRHUS.
skir′rhus (skĭr′ŭs). *Med.* Var
skirt (skĭrt ; skẽrt), *v. i.* To hurry away. *Scot.* [*Eng*
skirt board. **1.** = BASEBOARD.
2. An ironing board for skirts.
skirting board. **a** = BASEBOARD. *Eng.* **b** A table or board at which skirters work.
skirt′less. See -LESS.
skirwhit, skirwit. ✝ SKIRRET.
skir′wort′, *n.* [See SKIRRET.] A skirret. *Obs.* [*Brit*
skit. Var. of SKITTY. *Local,*
skite (skĭt), *n.* *Scot & Dial. Eng.* **a** A dash ; a sudden shower. **b** A smart blow ; a slap. **c** A squirting or squirt ; a jet. **d** A trick.
skite, *v. t.* To squirt *Scot.*
skite, *v. i.* To move quickly or hurriedly ; to run ; — often with *out.* *Scot., Dial. & Colloq.*
skite, *n.* A disagreeable or offensive person. *Contemptuous.*
skite, *n.* The yellow-hammer *Local, Brit.*
skit′ly. ✝ SKETLY. [HAIDA.
Skit′ta-get (skĭt′ȧ-gĕt), *n.* =
skit′ter-boot′ (skĭt′ẽr-bo͞ot′), *n.* A heavy half-boot laced in front. *Dial. Eng.*
skit′tle-dog′, *n.* Piked dogfish.
skittle pot A jewelers' crucible.
skit′ty (skĭt′ĭ), *n.* Also **skitty cock, skitty coot.** A rail or gallinule. *Local, Brit.*
skit′ty-boot′. Var. of SKITTER-BOOT.
skiv′er (skĭv′ẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. SHIVER, *v. t.,* SKIVER, *n*] To scatter, or dart about in flight ; to disperse. *Dial. or Colloq.*
skiv′er (skĭv′ẽr ; skīv′ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. SKEWER, *n.,* SKIVER, *n.*] To skewer ; impale

fo͞od, fo͝ot ; out, oil ; chair ; go ; sing, iŋk ; then, thin ; natụre, verdụre (250) ; ₖ = ch in G. ich, ach (144) ; boɴ ; yet ; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

2. The cutting tool or machine used in splitting leather or skins, as sheepskins.
3. A skewer. *Dial.*
skiv′ing (skĭv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIVE. Hence: *n.* A piece made in paring or splitting leather, esp. from the inner, or flesh, side.
Sko-da′ic (skō-dā′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Austrian physician Joseph Skoda (1805–81). — **Skodaic resonance**, a tympanitic sound heard on percussion of the upper part of the chest in pleural effusion;—called also **Sko′da's sign** (skō′däz).
sko′li-on (skō′lĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* SKOLIA (-*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. σκόλιον, fr. σκολιός crooked.] *Gr. Antiq.* A convivial song, often impromptu, sung to the lyre, which the guests at banquets were called upon in turn to furnish.
Skraup's synthesis (skroups). *Chem.* Production of quinoline by heating aniline, glycerin, and sulphuric acid with nitrobenzene; also, any of various similar syntheses performed with amino compounds other than aniline.
sku′a (skū′*ȧ*), *n.*, or **skua gull**. [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *skūfr*, *skūmr*.] Any jaeger, esp. of the genus *Megalestris*. The great skua (*M. skua*) is a dark brown species of the North Atlantic, esp. of European coasts. Allied species occur in the Southern Hemisphere.

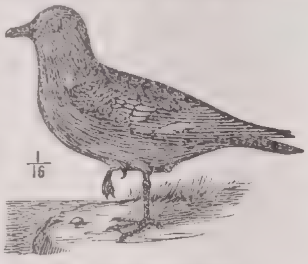

Skua (*Megalestris skua*)

skulk (skŭlk), *v. i.*; SKULKED (skŭlkt); SKULK′ING. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Dan. *skulke* to spare one's self, to play truant, Sw. *skolka* to be at leisure, to shirk.] To hide, or get out of the way, in a sneaking manner; to lie close, or to move in a furtive way; to lurk.

You *skulked* behind the fence, and sneaked away. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See LURK.
skulk, *v. t.* To avoid furtively; to sneak from avowing, doing, etc.; also, to bring forward furtively. *Rare.*
skulk (skŭlk), **skulk′er** (-ẽr), *n.* One that skulks; hence, an idle, good-for-nothing fellow.
skull (skŭl), *n.* [ME. *skulle, sculle, scolle*; cf. Norw. *skolt*, Sw. dial. *skulle, skollt*.] **1.** The skeleton of the head of a vertebrate; the bony or cartilaginous case or framework which incloses and protects the brain and chief sense organs, and supports the jaws. It is cartilaginous in primitive forms (cyclostomes and elasmobranchs) and in the embryos of all, but in most vertebrates the cartilage is mostly replaced by bones and the structure made more complete by the union with it of other bones developed in membrane. Some of the bones always become firmly sutured or ankylosed together to form a case (the *cranium*) for the brain. The ossification of the cartilaginous cranium of the embryo forms the elements of the sides, base, and rear of the bony cranium, but its roof is formed chiefly of membrane bones (the *frontal* and *parietal* bones). The bony elements forming the capsules of the nose and ear are united with the cranium, but the capsule of the eye (the *sclerotic*) remains movable and usually entirely unossified although the adjacent bones of the skull form a socket (the orbit) to contain it. The jawbones are derived from the first visceral arch (see VISCERAL ARCHES) of the embryo, usually supplemented by membrane bones. The upper jaw may be firmly (as in mammals) or movably (as in most fishes) connected with the cranium; the lower jaw is always movable. *Skull* often denotes only those parts immovably united with the cranium. See CRANIAL BONES, CRANIAL SEGMENTS, FACIAL BONES, CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*
2. The head or brain; the seat of intelligence; mind.

Skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn. *Cowper.*

3. Short for SKULLCAP, 1. *Obs. & R.* *Beau. & Fl.*
4. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A drinking cup or goblet; a bowl for liquor. **b** A wicker basket.
5. = 1st SCULL, 1.
skull and crossbones, a depiction of a human skull over crossbones. It is a symbol of death.
skull′cap′ (skŭl′kăp′), *n.* **1.** A close-fitting cap; esp., a light brimless cap for indoor wear; also, formerly, a headpiece of iron sewed inside a cap for protection.
2. Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Scutellaria*, the calyx of whose flower appears, when inverted, like a helmet with the visor raised. See SCUTELLARIA.
3. The calvarium.
skunk (skŭŋk), *n.* [Contr. from the Abnaki (American Indian) *seganku*.] **1. a** A common musteline mammal (*Mephitis mephitis*) of temperate North America, well known for its power of ejecting an offensively odorous secretion produced in two muscular-walled perineal glands. The color is black with white markings, usually with a white frontal stripe and two broad stripes of white on the sides of the back. Its fur is sold as *Alaska sable*. It feeds on mice, frogs, insects, etc., though occasionally catching birds and poultry. **b** Any of certain American animals of the genus *Spilogale* (little spotted skunks) or the genus *Conepatus*, closely allied to the common skunk. Also, any of various ill-smelling animals of other countries, as the zorils.

Common Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). (1/12)

2. A low contemptible person. *Vulgar.*
skunk, *v. t.* To defeat, as in cards or other games, so completely that one's opponent fails to score. *Slang, U. S.*
skunk cabbage. **a** An araceous plant of the eastern United States (*Spathyema fœtida*) which sends up in early spring a cowl-shaped brownish purple spathe having a disgusting odor, and followed in summer by a tuft of broad leaves. **b** In the Pacific coast States, the somewhat similar plant *Lysichiton camstschatcense*.
‖**Skup′shti-na** (skōōp′shtĭ-nä), *n.* [Servian, fr. *skupiti* to assemble.] **1.** The unicameral national assembly of Servia, three fourths elective and one fourth nominated by the crown. A new Skupshtina is elected every three years. An extraordinary Skupshtina, entirely elective and four times as large as the ordinary, may be convoked.
2. In Montenegro, formerly, a popular assembly summoned on rare occasions of national importance; now, the national assembly, composed of a single house elected by universal suffrage for a period of four years, and including 12 ex-officio members, part of whom are nominated by the king. The Skupshtina is convoked yearly on Oct. 31st.
sky (skī), *n.; pl.* SKIES (skīz). [ME. *skie* a cloud, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skȳ*, Sw. & Dan. *sky*; akin to AS. *sceo* cloud, OS. *skio* a covering; cf. also AS. *scūa, scūwa*, shadow, Icel. *skuggi*; prob. fr. a root meaning to cover. Cf. OBSCURE, SCUM.] **1** A cloud. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. The upper atmosphere, esp. when regarded meteorologically; the region of clouds, storms, etc.; hence, weather conditions or weather; — often in *pl.*

Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*. *Shak.*

3. The apparent arch, or vault, of heaven, which on a clear day is of a blue color; the heavens; the firmament; — sometimes in *pl.*; as, a starry *sky*.
4. The dwelling place of the Deity. Cf. HEAVEN, 2.
5. The upper row or rows of pictures in a gallery. *Colloq.*
6. The red glow of sunrise or sunset; dawn. *Scot.*
to the sky *or* **skies**, very highly or enthusiastically; — said of praising, honoring, or the like.
sky, *v. t.*; SKIED (skīd) or SKYED; SKY′ING (skī′ĭng). **1.** To hang (a picture on exhibition) in the top row. *Colloq.*
2. To throw, bat, etc., towards the sky, as a ball. *Colloq.*
sky′-blue′ (skī′blōō′; 87, 243), *a.* Having the blue color of the sky; azure. — *n.* A sky-blue or azure color.
Skye terrier (skī). [From Isle of *Skye*, Inner Hebrides, Scotland.] One of a Scottish breed of short-legged long-bodied terriers having a short woolly under coat, and an outer coat of long straight hair which hangs down along the sides and over the eyes. The ears and tail are feathered with long hair. They are of medium size (about 20 pounds weight) and usually of some shade of gray or fawn.
sky′lark′ (skī′lärk′), *n.* The common Old World lark (*Alauda arvensis*), noted for its song, uttered as it rises in almost perpendicular flight toward the sky. Its upper parts are dark brown, the throat and breast buff, streaked with brown, and the abdomen creamy white. Though scarcely larger than a sparrow, it is valued as food, and great numbers are netted for the markets. It frequents open country and sometimes damages crops. Also, any of certain other birds, esp. certain pipits, as the *Missouri skylark* (*Anthus spraguei*) and *Cinclorampus cantillans* of Australia. See 1st LARK, 1.

Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*).

sky′lark′, *v. i.*; -LARKED′ (-lärkt′); -LARK′ING. [Cf. LARK to sport.] To run about the rigging of a vessel in sport; hence, to frolic boisterously.
sky′light′ (-līt′), *n.* A window in a roof, ceiling, or the like, for admitting light from above.
sky line. The line in the landscape separating earth and sky; the visible horizon; the outline or silhouette of an object or objects against the sky; also, *Colloq.*, the line of the top row of pictures in an exhibition.
sky′rock′et (skī′rŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A rocket that ascends, and explodes high in the air, — a species of fireworks.
sky′sail′ (skī′sāl′; *naut.* skī′s'l), *n.* *Naut.* The sail set next above the royal. See SAIL, *Illust.*
sky′scape (-skāp), *n.* A portion of the sky which can be comprehended in a single view; also, a representation of such portion. Cf. LANDSCAPE, 1 & 2.
sky′scrap′er (-skrāp′ẽr), *n.* **a** *Naut.* (1) A skysail of a triangular form. *Rare.* (2) A name for one of the fancy sails alleged to have been sometimes set above the skysail. *Obs.* **b** A very tall building. **c** Hence, anything unusually large, high, or excessive. *Slang or Colloq.*
slab (slăb), *n.* [ME. *slab, slabbe, sclabbe*; orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *esclape* fragment, broken piece, Pr. *esclapar* (modern *esclapa* to split) to cut into shape, It. *schiappare* to split.] **1.** A comparatively thick plate or slice of anything; as, a *slab* of bread, marble, metal, wood, beef, etc.
2. Specif.: **a** The outside piece, with or without the bark, taken from a log in sawing it into boards. **b** The mass of iron run from a Catalan forge.
3. *pl.* A footway paved with stone slabs. *Local, Eng.*
4. *Baseball.* The pitcher's plate. *Slang, U. S.*
5. *Naut.* The slack part of a sail. *Rare.* *W. C. Russell.*
slab, *v. t.* **1.** To saw, or otherwise form, into slabs; also, to saw the outside slab or slabs from (a log, as in squaring it).
2. To cover with slabs, as in roofing or paving.
3. To make plane the surface of; as, to *slab* a nut.
slab′ber (slăb′ẽr; slŏb′-), *v. i. & t.*; -BERED (-ẽrd); -BER-ING. [ME. *slaberen*; akin to LG. & D. *slabbern*, G. *schlabbern*, LG. & D. *slabben*, G. *schlabben*, Icel. *slafra*. Cf. SLAVER, SLOBBER, SLUBBER.] To slobber.
slab′ber, *n.* Slobber.
slab′ber (slăb′ẽr), *n.* [See 1st SLAB.] **1.** One that slabs; as: **a** A saw for slabbing logs. **b** A machine for cutting soap into slabs.
2. *Mach.* A slabbing machine or milling machine; specif., a planomiller.
slab′by (slăb′ĭ), *a.*; -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. [See SLAB, *a.*] Thick; viscous; also, wet; sloppy; muddy; miry. Cf. SLOPPY.
slab line. *Naut.* A line or small rope by which seamen haul up the body of a course or topsail.
slack (slăk), *a.*; SLACK′ER (-ẽr); SLACK′EST. [ME. *slak*, AS. *slæc, sleac*; akin to OS. *slak*, OHG. *slah*, G. dial.

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skiv′er-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* [Cf. SKEWERWOOD.] = SKEWERWOOD b.
ski′vie (skĭ′vĭ), *a.* Silly. *Scot.*
skiwe. † SKY.
skl-. For various words in *skl-*, see the forms in SL-.
sklatch (sklách), *n.* A large clot, esp. of mud. *Scot.*
sklaunder. † SLANDER.
sklayre, skleire. *n.* [Cf. D. *sluier*, MHG. *sleier*, G. *schleier*.] A veil. *Obs.*
sklent (sklĕnt). *v. & n.* [Cf. SLANT.] Slant. *Scot.*
sklere, *v. t.* [Cf. SKLEIRE.] To veil; shelter; cover. *Obs.*
skle-rom′e-ter. Var. of SCLEROMETER.
sklint (sklĕnt). Scot. var. of SLENT.
sklin′ter (sklĭn′tẽr; sklĕn′-), *n. & v.* Splinter. *Scot.*
sklither. † SLIDDER.
skoal (skōl), *interj.* [From Scand.; cf. Norw. & Dan. *skaal* cup, health, toast, Sw. *skål*, Icel. *skāl* bowl.] Hail! — *n.* Salutation or toasting by crying "Skoal!" *Both Archaic.*
skoche. † SCOTCH.
skochen. † SCUTCHEON.
skoe. † SKEO.
skog′bö-lite (skŏg′bû-līt), *n.* [Fr. *Skogbole*, Finland.] *Min.* A mineral essentially the same in composition as normal tantalite, but of different crystal form.
skogy. † SCUGGY.
Skoi-no′lon (skoi-nō′lŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous American liliaceous herbs with linear basal leaves and white flowers with exserted stamens. *S. officinale* is the sabadilla.
Sko-ko′mish (skō-kō′mĭsh), *n.* An Indian of a nearly extinct Salishan tribe gathered on a reservation in their ancient territory on Puget Sound. They practiced slavery, potlatch, human sacrifice, and head-flattening.
skol. † SKULL.
skol′der. † SCALDER, to scald.
skole. † SCHOOL.
skol′e-cite, skol′e-zite. Vars. of SCOLECITE.
sko′li-o′sis. Var. of SCOLIOSIS.
skolkerye. † SKULKERY.
skoller. † SCULLER.
skolyon. † SCULLION.
skomer. † SCUMBER.
skom′fet. † SCOMFIT.
skomme. † SCUM.
skon (skŏn). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCONE.
skones. † SCONCE.
skoog. Var. of SCUG, shade.
skoole. † SCHOOL.
skope. † SCOOP.
skope. Obs. pret. of SCAPE.
‖**Skop-tsy′** (skŏp-tsĭ′), *n. pl.* [Russ., mutilators.] See RASKOLNIK.
skorcer. † SCORSER.
skorche, *n.* [OF. *escorche*, var. of *escorce*, F. *écorce*.] Bark; skin. *Obs.*
skorfe. † SCURF.
skorge. † SCOURGE.
skorser, skoser. † SCORSER.
skotifer. † SCUTIFER.
skot′o-graph. Var. of SCOTOGRAPH.
skoule. † SCHOOL, SCOWL.
skoulkery. † SKULKERY.
skoumfit. † SCOMFIT.
skounrand. Obs. p. pr. of SCUNNER.
skout (skōōt), *n.* [See SCOUT, in this sense.] **a** A guillemot. **b** Razor-billed auk. *Local, Brit.*
skoutt. † SHOUT, a boat; (skōōt) Scot. of SCUTE, boat. *Obs.*
skow, *n.* [Cf. SHAW.] Wood. *Obs.*
skow′er-er. † SCOURER, runner.
sko′witz (skō′wĭts), *n.* [Nisqualli (American Indian) name.] The silver salmon.
skowl. † SCOWL.
skownrand. Obs. p. pr. of SCUNNER, to loathe.
skowp′er. † SCOUPER.
skowre. † SCORE, SCOUR.
skowte. † SCOUT.
skowte, *n.* Enterprise; scheme. *Obs.*
skoymose. † SQUEAMISH.
skoymus. † SQUEAMOUS.
Skr. *Abbr.* Sanskrit.
skrael′ling (skrĕl′ĭng), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *skrælling* a poor wretch.] Any aboriginal American; an Eskimo or Indian; — in accounts of early Norse visits to America.
skragge. † SCROG.
skraik (skrīk). Var. of SHRIEK.
skraik (skrīk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH.
skraip. † SCRAPE, SKRIP.
skraw. † SCROLL.
skreak, skreek. † SCRIKE.
skreak, skreek (*dial.* skrēk), **skreich** (skrēk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCREECH.
skreet. Aphetic for DISCREET. *Obs.*
skreid. † SCREED.
skreigh (skrēk; skrāk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH, SCREAK, SHRIEK.
skreme. † SCREAM.
skreptour. † SCRIPTURE.
skriegh (skrēk), **skriek** (skrēk). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCREECH.
skrieve, skriev′er. Vars. of SCRIEVE, SCRIEVER.
skrig. † SCREECH.
skrike (*dial.* skrīk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH.
skrike (skrīk). Var. of SCRIKE, shriek.
skrike, *n.* [From Scand. See SHRIKE.] Missel thrush. *Eng.*
skrim′schont (skrĭm′shŏnt), **skrim′shand′er** (-shăn′dẽr), **skrim′shon** (-shŏn). Vars. of SCRIMSHAW.
skrip, *v. t. & i.* To deride. *Obs. Scot.*
skrite (skrīt). Var. of SKRIKE, *n.* *Local, Eng.*
skrogge. † SCROG, a bush.
skroule, skrow. † SCROLL.
skrue. † SCREW.
skrufe, *n.* Savings; wealth. *Obs. Scot.*
skrumpillit. Obs. p. p. of SCRUMPLE.
skrum′ple. † CRUMPLE.
skrym. † SCREAM.
skryme. † SKIRM.
sks. *Abbr.* Sacks.
Skt. *Abbr.* Sanskrit.
skue (skū). Var. of SKEW.
skuft (*dial.* skōōft). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SCUFF, scruft.
skug. Var. of SCUG, shade.
sku′ing. Var. of SKEWING.
skul, skuld. Skull: skulled. *Ref. Sp.*
Skuld (skōōld), *n.* [Icel.] See NORN.
skul-dud′der-y (skŭl-dŭd′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Grossness; obscenity. *Scot.*
skulk′er-y, *n.* A lurking or hiding; an ambush. *Obs.*
skulk′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKULK. — **skulk′ing-ly**, *adv.*
skull. † SCHOOL, a shoal.
skull′bank′er, *n.* A vagabond; tramp. *Slang, Australia.*
skull-dug′ger-y (skŭl-dŭg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Trickery. *Dial. or Colloq.*
skull′fish′, *n.* *Whaling.* A whale more than two years old.
skulyeoun. † SCULLION.
skum′fish. Var. of SCOMFISH.
skun (skŭn). Dial. & slang pret. & p. p. of SKIN.
skunfite. † SCOMFIT.
skunk, *n.* Act of skunking; a bad defeat. *Colloq., U. S.*
skunk′bill′, *n.* The surf scoter.
skunk bird, skunk blackbird. The bobolink; — so called from the coloring of the male.
skunk bush. The bear brush.
skunk currant. Fetid currant.
skunk′er-y (skŭŋk′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where skunks are bred and reared for their fur. *U. S.*
skunk grape. The fox grape.
skunk′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **a** Formerly, the Labrador duck. **b** The surf scoter; — from the color of the male, and also called **skunkhead coot.**
skunk′ish, *a.* Like the skunk, esp. in odor.
skunk mushroom. Death cup.
skunk porpoise. A streaked black-and-white porpoise, esp. of the genus *Lagenorhynchus*.
skunk's′-cab′bage. Var. of SKUNK CABBAGE.
skunk spruce. The white spruce. *Local, U. S.*
skunk′top′, *n.* The surf scoter. *Local, U. S.*
skunk turtle. A musk turtle.
skunk′weed′, *n.* **a** Skunk cabbage. **b** The polemoniaceous plant *Navarretia squarrosa* of California.
skuppat, *n.* A kind of spade. *Obs.*
skur. † SCOUR.
skurge. † SCOURGE.
skurne. † SCORN.
skurr. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SKIRR.
skuryvage. † SCURRYVAIG.
skuse. Obs., dial., or colloq. aphetic form of EXCUSE.
skut, skute. † SCHUIT, a vessel.
skute, *n.* [E. dial., also a squirt, to squirt; cf. dial. *scoot* to squirt.] A glance or peep. *Dial. Eng.*
skut′ter. Dial. Eng. var. of SCUTTER.
skut′ter-ud-ite (skŭt′ẽr-ŭd-īt), *n.* [From *Skutterud*, in Norway, whence it is obtained.] *Min.* Native cobalt arsenide, $CoAs_3$. H., 6. Sp. gr., 6.72–6.86.
skuues, *n., pl.* of SCUW. *Obs.*
skuyere. † SQUIRE.
skwynecy. † SQUINCY.
sky′bal, sky′bald (skī′b'l), *a.* Mean; low; worthless; good-for-nothing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sky′-clad′, *a.* Nude. *Colloq.*
sky drain. A drain open to the sky, or one covered or filled with loose stones.
sky′er (skī′ẽr), *n.* *Sports.* A ball hit high in the air. *Cant.*
skyere. † SQUIRE.
sky′ey (skī′ĭ), *a.* In, of, or like, the sky; ethereal. *Chiefly Poet.*
sky flower. Any verbenaceous plant of the genus *Duranta*.
sky′-gaz′er (-gāz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A skysail. *Rare.*
2. = STARGAZER, 1.
3. See AKASA.
sky′-high′, *adv. & a.* Very high. *Colloq.*
sky hooker. = TOP LOADER. *Slang, U. S.*
sky′ish, *a.* Like, or near, the sky: lofty; ethereal. *Rare.*
sky′less, *a.* With no visible sky or vault of heaven: cloudy.
sky′light′, *v. t.* To light by a skylight.
skyly, *n.* Excuse; device. *Obs.*
skynnes. In phrases, as *any skynnes, no skynnes*, corrupted from *anis*, or *nones, kinnes*, any or no kind. *Obs.*
sky parlor *or* **parlour**. A room near the top of a house; a garret; attic. *Humorous.*
sky′phos (skī′fŏs), *n.* = SCYPHUS, 1.
sky pilot. A ship's chaplain or other clergyman. *Slang.*
sky pipit. Missouri skylark.
sky′-plant′ed, *a.* Placed in the sky.
skyre, *n.* A scirrhus; a hard knot on the body. *Obs. Scot.*
skyre (skīr), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skīrr* bright, clear, E. SHEER, *a.*] To glitter; shine; to make a gaudy show. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
skyrke. † SCREECH.
sky′rock′et, *v. i.* To rise like a skyrocket; to rise quickly, burst, and vanish. *Colloq.*
skyrt. † SKIRT.
skyrwyt. † SKIRRET, a plant.
sky′set′, *n.* Sunset. *Obs.*
sky sign. A display advertisement, notice, etc., above the sky line of a building. *Chiefly Brit.*
skyt. † SKET.
skyt, skyte (skīt), *v. i.* To slide rapidly off; to shoot away. *Scot.*
sky-u′gle (skī-ū′g'l), *v. t.* To steal. *Slang.*
sky′ward (skī′wẽrd), **sky′wards** (-wẽrdz), *a. & adv.* Toward the sky.
S. L., *or* **s. l.** *Abbr.* Seditious libeler; sergeant at law; settlement lease (*Australia*); sine loco (L., without place); solicitor at law; south latitude; special lease (*Queensland*); suo loco (L., in its proper place).
sla (*dial.* slā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SLOE.
sla, slaa. † SLAY.
slaak. Dial. Eng. var. of SLAKE, besmear.
slaare. † SLAYER.
slab (sláb), *n.* Wryneck. *Local, Eng.*
slab, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D. *slabben* eat like a dog.] To eat greedily. *Obs.*
slab (*dial.* slăb, sláb), *a.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *slaib* mud, mire left on a river strand.] Thick; viscous. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slab, *n.* That which is slimy or viscous; slime: mud: also, a puddle. *Archaic or Dial.*
slab′bard, *a.* [Cf. D. *slaphartig* faint-hearted.] Slow; tardy. *Obs.*
slabbe. † SLAB.
slab′ber-de-gul′lion. † SLUBBERDEGULLION.
slab′ber-er, *n.* One who slabbers, or drools; hence, an idiot.
slab′ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like, or covered with, slabber or slab; slippery; sloppy.
slab′bi-ness (slăb′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
slabbing machine. Planomiller.
slaberen. † SLABBER.
slab mill. *Mech.* = END MILL.
slab′-sid′ed (-sīd′ĕd), *a.* Having flat sides; hence, tall or long and lank. *Colloq. & Dial.*
slab′stone′, *n.* Flagstone.
slab tie. See TIE, *n.* valley.
slac. † SLACK, *a.*; SLACK, a valley.
slack (slăk; slák), *n.* [Cf. SLACK small coal.] Chaff; impudence. *Dial. or Slang.*

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schlack, Icel. *slakr*, Sw. *slak*; cf. Skr. *sṛj* to let loose, to throw. Cf. SLAKE.] **1.** Not rapid in movement; slow. *Obs.* "With *slack* pace." *Chaucer.*
2. Sluggish; specif., designating the condition of the sea at slack water (see below).
3. Not using due diligence or care; remiss; backward; inattentive; as, *slack* in duty or service.
The Lord is not *slack* concerning his promise. 2 *Pet.* iii. 9.
4. Wanting in activity; dull; as, a *slack* season.
5. Lax; not tense; loose; without strain; as, a *slack* rope.
6. Weak; unnerved; unstrung; as, a *slack* hand.
7. Underdone; insufficiently treated; — said of objects being subjected to some process, as cooking, drying, etc.
8. Present only in small amount; scarce. *Dial. or Colloq.*
9. *Phon.* Wide; secondary; — said of vowels.
10. Moist; damp; wet. *Dial. or Colloq.*
Syn. — Loose, relaxed, weak, remiss, backward, abated, diminished, inactive, slow, tardy, dull. See LAX.
slack hand, idleness; carelessness; inefficiency; sloth. — **s. in stays**, *Naut.*, slow in going about, as a ship. — **s. water. a** Of tidal waters, the period when there is no horizontal motion of water at the surface. **b** In a stream, a stretch of water where there is very little current, as above a dam.
slack (slăk), *n.* **1.** The part of anything that hangs loose without strain; as, the *slack* of a rope, a sail, one's trousers.
2. Specif., *Mach.*, looseness in fitting; backlash.
3. Cessation; relief from movement; stop; specif., slack water. See under SLACK, *a.*
slack (slăk) } *v. i.*; SLACKED (slăkt), SLACK'ENED (-'nd);
slack'en (-'n) } SLACK'ING, SLACK'EN-ING. [See SLACK, *a.*; cf. SLAKE.] **1.** To become slack or slow; to slow down.
2. To become loose or lax, or less tense, firm, or rigid.
3. To be or become remiss or backward; to be negligent.
4. To become less active or violent; to abate; languish; fail.
Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton.*
5. To end; cease; desist; slake. *Obs.*
6. = SLAKE, *v. i.*, 5.
to slack off, to ease off. — **to s. up**, to slow up; to go slower; also, to ease off.
slack } *v. t.* **1.** To render slack; as: **a** To slow or
slack'en } retard. **b** To loose, relax, etc. **c** To repress; dull; abate. "Rancor for to *slack*." *Chaucer.* **d** To neglect; to be remiss in or inattentive to.
2. = SLAKE, *v. t*, 5.
slag (slăg), *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, or LG. *slacke*, whence G. *schlacke*.] **1.** The dross, scoria, or recrement, of a metal; specif., a product of smelting, containing, mostly as silicates, the substances not sought to be produced as matte or metal, and having a lower specific gravity than the latter; — called also, esp. in iron smelting, *cinder*. The slag of iron blast furnaces is essentially silicate of calcium, magnesium, and aluminium; that of lead and copper smelting furnaces contains iron.
2. The scoria of a volcano.
slag, *v i. & t.*; SLAGGED (slăgd); SLAG'GING (slăg'ĭng). *Metal.* To form, or form into, a slag; to agglomerate when heated below the fusion point.
slag'gy (slăg'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling, slag; as, *slaggy* cobalt.
slake (slāk; *see note below*), *v. t.*; SLAKED (slākt); SLAK'ING (slāk'ĭng). [ME. *slaken* to render slack, to slake, to grow slack, AS. *slacian*, *sleacian*, to grow slack, fr. *slæc*, *sleac*, slack. See SLACK.] **1.** To slacken the speed of; to retard.
2. To make loose or relaxed; to render less tense; also, to render less active or severe; to assuage; mitigate.
3. To let go of; to give up; to release; relax. *Obs.*
4. To allay; quench; cool; extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst.
5. To mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place; as, to *slake* lime.
slaked lime. See 1st LIME, 2.
☞ The pron. slăk (reflecting the spelling *slack*), as in to *slake* lime, *slaked* lime, noted by Walker (c. 1800) as a corrupt pronunciation of *slake*, is common in current usage, both British and American, even among careful speakers, without regard to spelling.
slake, *v. i.* **1.** To become slack or loose; to be or become relaxed; to give way; to yield. *Sir J. Davies.*
2. To become less active, intense, or violent; to abate; lessen; flag. "No flood by raining *slaketh*." *Shak.*
3. To be or become remiss or neglectful; to be negligent.
4. To become extinct; to cease; stop. *Obs.*
5. To become mixed with water, so that a true chemical combination takes place; as, the lime *slakes*.
slam (slăm), *v. t.*; SLAMMED (slămd); SLAM'MING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *slamra*, *slambra*, *slæma*, Norw. *slemba*, *slemma*, Sw. dial. *slämma*.] **1.** To shut forcibly and noisily; to bang.
2. To put in or on some place forcibly and noisily; — often with *down*; as, to *slam* a trunk down.
3. To strike violently; to beat or cuff. *Colloq. or Slang.*
4. *Card Playing.* To defeat by a slam.
to slam to, to slam; as, *to slam to* the door.
slam (slăm), *v. i.* To strike forcibly and noisily against something; to bang; as, a door or shutter *slams*.
slam, *n.* **1.** Act of one that slams.
2. The shock and noise produced in slamming.
3. An old card game.
4. *Card Playing.* Winning all the tricks of a deal (called, in bridge, **grand slam**, the winning of all but one of the thirteen tricks being called a **little slam**).
5. The refuse of alum works. *Dial. Eng.*
6. An uncomplimentary personal remark. *Slang.*
slam'-bang', *adv.* Violently and noisily; also, recklessly; without due thought or care. *Colloq.*
slan'der (slăn'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *sclaundre* slander, scandal, OF. *esclandre*, *esclande*, *escandle*, *escandre*, scandal, F. *esclandre*, fr. L. *scandalum* a stumbling-block, a temptation, Gr. σκανδαλον a snare, stumbling-block, offense, scandal; prob. originally, the spring of a strap, and akin to Skr. *skand* to spring, leap. See SCAN; cf. SCANDAL.] **1.** Defamation, whether oral or written; specif., *Law*, a false tale or report maliciously orally uttered and tending to injure the reputation of another; the malicious oral utterance of false defamatory reports; the malicious publication by speech of false tales or suggestions to the injury of another. Except in certain classes of defamatory statements, only special damages are recoverable, which must be specified in the complaint and supported by proof, *slander* differing in this respect from *libel* (which see). Proof of the truth of the alleged slanderous words, or that they formed part of a privileged communication, is a defense at common law; the malice may be actual or constructive.
2. Disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonor. *Obs.*
Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb *Shak*
3. Evil fame or report; ill repute. *Obs.*
slander of title, a false and malicious statement disparaging a person's title to property to his special damage; hence, loosely, any disparagement of the property of a person by false and malicious statements to his special damage.
slan'der, *v. t.*; SLAN'DERED (-dẽrd); SLAN'DER-ING. [OF. *esclandrer*. See SLANDER, *n.*] **1.** To utter slander against; to defame; to injure by malicious false report.
2. To discredit or shame; to disgrace. *Archaic.*
3. To be offensive to; to annoy; offend; scandalize. *Obs.*
4. To censure; blame. *Obs.*
Syn. — Defame, calumniate, vilify, malign, belie, reproach. See ASPERSE.
slan'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who utters or spreads slander.
slan'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *esclandreux*.] **1.** Shameful; disgraceful. *Obs.*
2. Given to, or uttering, slander; as, a *slanderous* tongue.
3. Containing, or of the nature of, slander; calumnious. — **slan'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **slan'der-ous-ness**, *n.*
slang (slăng), *n.* *Old Cant.* **1.** A false weight or measure.
2. A traveling show; also, a performance.
3. A peddler's license; hence, any official instrument.
slang, *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand., and akin to E. *sling*; cf. Norw. *sleng* a slinging, an invention, device, *slengja* to sling, to cast, *slengja kjeften* (lit., to sling the jaw) to use abusive language, to use slang, *slengjeord* (*ord* = word) an insulting word, a new word that has no just reason for being.] Orig., cant of thieves, gypsies, beggars, etc.; now, language or words consisting either of new words or phrases, often of the vagrant or illiterate classes, or of ordinary words or phrases in arbitrary senses, and having a conventional but vulgar or inelegant use; also, the jargon of a particular calling or class of society, popular cant.
Syn. — See 5th CANT.
slang, *v. t. & i.*; SLANGED (slăngd); SLANG'ING (slăng'ĭng). To address with slang or ribaldry; to insult with vulgar language; to use slang or vulgar abuse. *Colloq.*
slang'y (slăng'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, slang; disposed to use slang.
slant (slȧnt), *v. i.*; SLANT'ED; SLANT'ING. [ME. *slenten* to slope, slide; cf. Sw. *slinta* to slide, Norw. dial. *slenta* to slope.] To turn or incline from a right line or a level; to lie obliquely to a horizontal or perpendicular line; to slope; as, a *slanting* roof. Also fig.
Syn. — SLANT, SLOPE are often used without distinction. But SLANT emphasizes esp. the idea of (commonly sharp) divergence from a right line; SLOPE suggests rather the resulting, often gradual, inclination; as, "One side of his body seemed to *slant* towards the other, he settled so much more heavily upon one foot" (*Mary Wilkins*); "the path that *sloped* from the door" (*id.*). See TIP, CROOKED.
slant (slȧnt), *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to; as, to *slant* a line.
slant, *n.* **1.** A slanting direction or plane; a slope.
2. An oblique reflection; gibe; taunt. *Dial. or Colloq.*
3. A slab with slanting depressions for artists' colors.
4. An opportunity, occasion. *Dial. & Slang.*
slant of wind, a local or passing variation of the wind from its general direction, esp. one favoring a sailing vessel.
slant, *a.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *slant* slippery. See SLANT, *v. i.*] Inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; sloping; oblique. "The *slant* lightning." *Milton.*
slant, **smear**, *or* **streak**, **culture**, *Bacteriol.*, a culture made by inoculating the surface of a nutrient medium, as gelatin, solidified so as to yield a slanting surface.
slant'ing, *p. a.* Oblique; sloping. — **slant'ing-ly**, *adv.*
slap (slăp), *n.* [ME. *slappe*; akin to LG. *slappe*, G. *schlappe*; prob. of imitative origin.] A blow, esp. one from or as from the open hand; also, a rebuff; insult.
slap, *v. t.*; SLAPPED (slăpt); SLAP'PING. **1.** To strike with or as with the open hand; also, to rebuff; insult.
2. To put or place with force or violence; as, to *slap* one into jail; he *slapped* it on the table. *Colloq.*
slap, *adv.* [Cf. LG. *slap*, G. *schlapp*. See SLAP, *n.*] With a sudden and violent blow; hence, suddenly; instantly; directly, plump. *Colloq.*
slap'dash', *a.* [*slap* + *dash*.] Carelessly violent or sudden; heedlessly impetuous. — **slap'dash'**, *adv.*
slap'dash', *n.* **1.** Something done in a slapdash manner; also, a slapdash person. *Colloq.*
2. Billingsgate, vituperative abuse. *Obs.*
3. = ROUGHCAST, 2. *Dial. or Colloq.*
slap'dash', *v. t.* To apply, or apply something to, in a slapdash manner; specif., to roughcast. *Colloq.*
slash (slăsh), *v. t.*; SLASHED (slăsht); SLASH'ING. [ME. *slaschen*, of uncert. orig.; cf. OF. *esclachier* to break; orig. uncert.; cf. It. *schiacciare* to crush.] **1.** To cut by sweeping strokes, esp. when made without exact aim or at random; specif., to cut in long slits; to gash.
2. Specif., to cut slashes in (a garment).
3. To lash; to ply the whip on.
4. To crack or snap, as a whip. *Rare.* *Dr. H. More.*
slash, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random, esp. with or as with an edged instrument; to lay about one indiscriminately with blows; to cut hastily and carelessly.
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser.*
slash, *n.* **1.** Act of slashing or cutting; also, a long cut made by or as by slashing; a gash; a slashing stroke; a cut.
2. A slit in the material of a garment to show the cloth beneath, for ornamentation; — formerly called *pane*.
3. In a forest, an open tract strewn with débris, as from logging, wind, fire, or the like; also, such débris.
4. *Mil.* A stripe of tape or worsted lace worn on the arm of a noncommissioned officer. *Obs.*
slash, *n.* [Cf. SLASHY.] Swampy bottom land; a wet swale; — usually in *pl.* *Local, U. S.*
slash'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that slashes; specif.: **a** A machine fitted with one or more coarse circular saws for sawing lumber out of slabs. **b** *Brickmaking.* An implement having an iron blade, used to prod or slash the clay to detect stones. **c** A billhook. *Local, Eng.* **d** A woodchopper. *Cant.* **e** A knife or dagger. *Cant.*
2. *Textile Manuf.* A machine to apply size to warp yarns.
3. A fop or dude; a "heavy swell." *Slang, Eng.*
slash'ing, *vb. n.* of SLASH. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that slashes.
2. The result of the act of one who slashes; something made by slashing. Specif.: **a** = SLASH, *n.*, 2. **b** *Mil.* A military obstacle formed by cutting down a belt of trees so that they lie with interlaced tops, toward the enemy. **c** The débris left in a forest after logging, or from wind, fire, etc.; also, a tract covered with such débris.
slash'ing, *p. pr* of SLASH. Hence: *a.* **1.** That cuts violently or at random; hence, merciless and forcible; as, a *slashing* editorial.
2. Dashing; impetuous; hasty; as, a *slashing* pace. *Colloq.*
3. Huge; immense; as, a *slashing* dinner. *Dial. or Slang.*
slash pine. **a** A pine of the coast region of the southern

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slack (slăk), *n.* [Cf. SLAG.] Small coal; also, culm.
slack, *adv* = SLACKLY.
slack (slăk; slȧk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slakki* a mountain slope.] **1.** A pass between hills; a valley; glen; dell; also, a hole, as in the ground; a pit *Dial. Eng.*
2. A pool of water; also, a morass; a marsh. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
slack barrel (slăk) A barrel for dry stuff, as sugar, lime, etc.
slack'en (-'n), *n.* [Cf. G. *schlacken*, pl.] *Metal.* Slag mixed with ores in smelting to promote their fusion
slack'end. Slackened. *Ref. Sp*
slack'en-er, *n.* One that slackens.
slack'er, *n* One that slacks; as: **a** A person who shirks work. *Eng.* **b** A drawgate in a sluice.
slack'ie (slȧk'ĭ), *n.* A kind of sling. *Scot.*
slack'ly, *adv.* of SLACK.
slack'ness, *n* [AS. *sleacness*.] Quality or state of being slack.
slack'-salt ed, *a.* Insufficiently salted; — said esp. of fish.
slackt. Slacked. *Ref. Sp*
slack'-wa ter (slăk'wô'tẽr), *v. t.* *Hydraulic Eng.* To produce slack water in (a river), as by dams, locks, jetties, etc.
slad. Var. of SLADE, a valley.
sla'dang. Var. of SALADANG.
slade (*dial.* slād). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng pret. of SLIDE.
slade, *n.* [AS. *slæd*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A little valley; ravine; glen. **b** = GLADE, 1. **c** A hillside. **d** A cave; den. **e** A flat piece of bog land.
slade, *n.* **1.** The sole of a plow.
2. = PEAT SPADE.
slae (slā). Scot. var. of SLOE.
slaede. † SLADE.
slaeht. † SLAUGHT.
slaep. † SLEEP.
slaf'ter (slȧf'tẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of SLAUGHTER.
slag (*dial.* slăg, slȧg), *a.* [Cf. Icel *slag*, n., wet.] Miry; moist; wet. *Obs. or Scot.*
slag cement. A hydraulic cement made by grinding granulated blast-furnace slag with slaked lime.
slagen. Obs. p. p. of SLAY.
slag furnace. *Metal.* A furnace in which lead ore is roasted and slagged for further treatment.
slag'ga-ble (slăg'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **slag'ga-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
slag'ging (slăg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLAG. — **slagging furnace** = SLAG FURNACE. — **s. hole.** = CINDER NOTCH.
slag hearth. = SLAG FURNACE.
slaght. † SLAUGHT.
slaght'boom', *n.* [Cf. D. *slagboom*, OD. *slachboom*, akin to G. *schlagbaum*.] Bar; barrier. *Obs*
slagh'ter. † SLAUGHTER.
slag'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **slag'less-ness**, *n.*
slag wool Mineral wool.
slaht. † SLAUGHT.
slaid (slād). Scot. pret. of SLIDE.
slaid (slād). Scot. var. of SLADE.
slaie. † SLEY.
slaif. † SLAVE.
slaik. † SLAKE.
slain, *p. p.* of SLAY.
slair. Var of SLARE. *Dial. Eng.*
slaire. † SKLAYRE.
slais'ter (slās'tẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *sleasd* to smear, bedaub, *sleasdaireachd* a smearing.] **1.** To smear; bedaub. *Scot.*
2. To beat; flog. *Dial. Eng.*
slais'ter, *v. i.* To work with or on soft materials; hence, to be engaged in dirty or sloppy work; also, to do anything clumsily or untidily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slais'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Sloppy; miry; dirty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Work of a sloppy or dirty nature; also, kitchen refuse. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
slait (slāt), *v. t.* *Scot.* **1** To level. **2.** To whet (a sword). *Obs.*
slait, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slātta*, *slāttr* (modern), meadow, Norw. dial *slaatta*, E. SLADE.] A sheepwalk; hence, a familiar haunt, as of a person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slait'tit, *p. a.* Exhausted; fatigued. *Obs. Scot.*
slak. † SLACK.
slak, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *slac* a beating, Icel. *slagr* a blow, defeat.] Slaughter. *Obs.*
slake. † SLACK.
slake, *n.* = SLACK, small coal.
slake, *n.* [Cf. SLACK, *a.*] An intermission; cessation. *Rare.*
slake (slāk), *n.* **1.** Mud or mire; slime; also, a smear or daub. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*
2. A miry basin or flat overflowed by the sea at high tide. *Dial. Eng., & Local, U. S.*
3. A hollow or channel which is the bed of a stream.
slake, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sleikja* to lick.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To bedaub; besmear. **b** To kiss.
slake, *n.* Also **slake kale.** Any of various marine algæ, as the sea lettuce or the laver; also, any of various confervoid fresh-water algæ. *Dial. Eng.*
slake'less, *a.* Not capable of being slaked.
slake trough. A blacksmith's water tank for cooling forgings or tools. See FORGE, *Illust.*, 3.
slakien. † SLAKE. [SLACKEN.
s'ak'in (slăk'ĭn). Var. of
slakke. † SLACK, a valley.
slam, *n.* An awkward, ungainly fellow. *Old Slang.* [*Scot.*
slamb (slȧm), *v. t.* To smear.
slam'-bang', *v. i.* To move slam-bang. *Colloq.*
slamd. Slammed. *Ref. Sp.*
s'am'mock (slȧm'ŭk), **slum'mock** (slŭm'ŭk), *n.* [Cf dial. *slam*, *slem*, a sloven, as v., to work in a slovenly manner.] A slovenly or awkward person; a slattern. *Dial.* — *v. i.* To be ungainly or slipshod; to loiter or dawdle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slam'mock-y, **slum'mock-y**, *a.* Slovenly; slipshod. *Dial.*
slamp (slȧmp), *a.* Supple; pliant; limp. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
slampamb, **slampamp**, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** *pl.* The coat tails.
2. A medley; rigmarole, esp. in **to give one the slampamb**, to give one the slip.
slan. † SLAY. [*Dial. Eng.*
slan (slăn). Var. of SLONE.
s. l. a. n. *Abbr.* Sine loco, anno, vel nomine (L., without place, date, or name).
s. l. & a. *Abbr.* Sine loco et anno (L., without place and date).
slan'der. *v. i.* To utter or spread slander. [ously. *Obs.*
slan'der-ful-ly, *adv.* Slander-
slane (slān), *n.* [Ir. *sleaghan*, fr. *sleagh* a spear.] A kind of long-handled spade. *Obs. or Dial.*
slang (*dial.* slȧng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng pret. of SLING.
slang, *n.* [Cf. dial. *sling*.] A narrow strip of land. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slang, *n* [D.] A kind of cannon corresponding to the culverine. *Obs. Scot.*
slang, *n.* [Cf. SLING.] A convict's heavy leg chain. *Old Slang, Eng*
slangam, *n.* A simpleton. *Obs*
slang'i-ly (slăng'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SLANGY. See -LY.
slang'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slang'ism (slăng'ĭz'm), *n.* Slangy language or talk.
slang'ous (slăng'ŭs; slăŋ'gŭs), *a* Slangy. *Rare* [abuse. *Obs.*
slangrell, *n.* Lout; — a term of
slan'gu-lar (slăŋ'gū-lȧr), *a.* Slangy. *Humorous.*
slang'-whang', *v. i.* [*slang* + *whang* to beat.] To use abusive slang; to rant or rail. — **slang'-whang'er** (slăng'hwăng'ẽr), *n.* *Both Slang.* [SLINK
slank (slăŋk), *pret. & p. p.* of
slank (slăŋk; slȧŋk), *n.* [Cf. dial. *slonk*, *slunk*, G. dial. *schlunk*.] A basin or depression, as, *U. S.*, one sometimes overflowed at very high water. *Dial*
slant dam. = RAFTER DAM.
slan'ten-dic'u-lar (slăn'tĕn-dĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [After *perpendicular*.] Slanting. — **slan'ten-dic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* *Both Humorous.*
slant'ly, **slant'wise'** (slȧnt'wīz'), *adv.* Slantingly; obliquely; slopingly. [*Slang.*
slap (slăp), *a.* Fine; excellent.
slap (slăp; slȧp), *v. t.* To make a breach or gap in, as in a wall. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slap, *n.* A pass; a breach; a notch or nick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slap'-bang', *adv.* Suddenly and violently; precipitately. *Colloq.*
slap'-bang', *a.* Forcible; violent; also, impetuous. *Colloq.*
slap'-bang', *n.* A second-rate restaurant or eating house. *Colloq. or Slang.* [var. of SLEEP.
slape (slāp). Obs or dial. Eng.
slape (slāp), *a.* [Cf Icel. *sleipr* slippery; akin to E. *slip*.] Slippery; smooth; hence, crafty; deceitful *Dial. Eng.* — **slape'ness**, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* — **slape ale**, plain ale, as opposed to *medicated* or *mixed ale*. *Dial Eng.*
slape'shod', *a.* Having the shoes worn flat and slippery; — said of horses. *Dial. Eng.*
slap'jack', *n.* A flapjack; a griddlecake. *Dial. U. S*
slappe. † SLAP.
slap'per, *n.* **1** One that slaps. **2.** A whopper. *Slang.*
slap'per, **slap'ping**, *a.* Very large; monstrous; big. *Slang*
slap'sauce', *n* [*slap*, v. + *sauce*, n.] A parasite; a sponger. *Obs.*
slap'-sid'ed, *a.* = SLAB-SIDED.
slapt. Slapped. *Ref. Sp.*
slap'-up', *a.* First-rate; fine; excellent; "bang-up." *Slang.*
slare (slâr), *n. & v.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Smear. **b** Glide. **c** Slur. **d** Sneer; taunt
‖ **slar-gan'do** (slär-gän'dō), **slar-gan'do-si** (-dō-sē), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *slargare* to widen.] = RALLENTANDO.
slart (*dial.* slät), *n. & v.* Splash; spatter *Dial.* [= SLATH.
slarth (slärth), *n.* *Basketwork.*
slash (slȧsh), *n.* A large quantity of soup, broth, or the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slash, *v. i.* To dabble or work in slush or wet. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slash'-grain', *a.* Having the grain or yearly-growth rings parallel with the surface; — said of shingles, boards, etc.

United States (*Pinus heterophylla*), so called because growing in "slashes" in Florida. It has very hard wood, used for general construction. **b** The loblolly. **c** The yellow pine (*P. echinata*). See CUBAN PINE.

slat (slăt), *n.* [Cf. SLATE, *n.*] **1.** A slate or piece of slate; hence, a thin flat piece of stone, as for veneering masonry.
2. A tombstone.
3. A thin, narrow bar of wood or metal; a lath; as, the *slats* of a Venetian blind, or of a bedstead.
4. *Dial. Eng.* **a** *pl.* Rubbish or refuse of coal, etc. **b** A chip or small piece of wood.
5. A sheep's hide from which the wool has been pulled, before it is otherwise treated. *Local, U. S.*

slat, *v. t.*; SLAT′TED; SLAT′TING. [Cf. Icel. *sletta* to slap, to dab.] To strike; beat; also, to hurl or throw smartly against something else. *Obs. or Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

slat, *v. i.* To flap violently, as a loose sail; esp., to flap smartly against something, as halyards against a mast.

slat, *n. Dial. or Colloq.* **a** A smart blow or slap. **b** A stain.

slate (slāt), *v. t.*; SLAT′ED (slāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); SLAT′ING (slāt′ĭng). [AS. *slǣtan*.] **1.** To set a dog on; to bait. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To criticize; censure; reprimand. *Colloq.*

slate, *n.* [ME. *slat*, *sclat*, OF. *esclat* a shiver, splinter, F. *éclat*, fr. OF. *esclater* to shiver, to chip, F. *éclater*; orig. uncert. Cf. ÉCLAT.] **1.** A dense, fine-grained rock produced by the compression of clays, shales, and certain other rocks, so as to develop a characteristic cleavage (**slaty cleavage**), which may lie at any angle with the bedding plane; loosely, any cleavable rock resembling true slate. Cf. 3d SHALE, 2. The common color of slate is dull bluish or gray, but it may be of other colors.
2. A color like that of common slate; a dark bluish gray.
3. A prepared piece of slate, or an artificial material like slate, used for various purposes; esp.: **a** A thin, flat piece, for roofing; a tile. In Great Britain roofing slates have been sold in the following arbitrarily named sizes:

Name.	Size in Inches.	Name.	Size in Inches.
Countess	20 × 10 or 12	Queen	36 × 24
Duchess	24 × 12	Rag	36 × 24
Princess	24 × 14	Imperial	30 × 24
Marchioness	22 × 11 or 12	Empress	26 × 16, 15, or 14
Viscountess	18 × 9 or 10	Double	13 × 10 or 7
Lady	16 × 10 or 14 × 12	Small Doub.	11 × 6 or 10 × 5
"	16 × 8 or 14 × 8	Plantation	12 or 13 × 10 or 11
"	15 × 8 or 12 × 8		

b A tablet of slate used for writing on.
4. Thin cardboard covered with a composition suitable for writing on with a slate pencil.
5. A thin plate of any material; a flake. *Obs.*
6. *Politics.* A list of candidates, prepared for nomination or for election; a list of candidates, officers, or the like, devised beforehand. *Cant, U. S.*
7. *Horse Racing.* A list of entrants in a race with the betting odds offered posted by a bookmaker.

slate, *v. t.* **1.** To cover with slate or a slatelike substance.
2. To register (as on a slate and subject to revision) for an appointment. *Polit. Cant.*
3. To flesh (hides) with a slater.

slate ax *or* **axe**. A mattock with an ax end, used in shaping slates for roofs, and making holes in them for nails.

slate cement. A cement made with slate; specif.: **a** A kind of hydraulic cement. **b** A mixture of broken slate and tar, asphalt, or the like, used as a roofing material.

slate pencil. A pencil of slate, or of soapstone, used for writing on a slate.

slat′er (slāt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lays slates; also, sometimes, one who makes slates.
2. A tool, having a slate blade, used for fleshing hides.
3. A severe critic; one who censures sweepingly and violently. *Colloq.*

slat′er (slāt′ẽr), *n.* Any of various isopod crustaceans; esp., a sow bug or wood louse.

slath (slăth), *n.* Also **slarth**. [Cf. Norw. dial. *slōda* a kind of basket used in fishing.] *Basketwork.* The foundation, comprising the middle of the bottom, formed by crossing sticks at right angles and binding them.

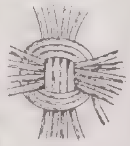
Slath.

slat′ing (slāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLATE. Hence: *n.* **1.** [From 3d SLATE.] **a** Act of one who slates; the work of a slater. **b** Slates, collectively; also, material for slating.
2. [From 1st SLATE.] Severe censure or criticism. *Colloq.*

slat′ter (slăt′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SLAT to throw or dash about.] To be careless or negligent, esp. with regard to dress and neatness; to be slovenly; also, to be wasteful.

slat′tern (-ẽrn), *n.* [Cf. SLATTER, and E. dial. *slatter* to slop, to splash.] A woman who is negligent of her dress or house; an untidy, slovenly woman; a slut.

slat′tern-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a slattern; sluttish. — *adv.* In a slatternly manner.
Syn. — See SLOVENLY.

slat′y (slāt′ĭ), *a.* [From 2d SLATE.] Of the nature of, or resembling, slate. — **slaty cleavage**. = CLEAVAGE, *n.*, 3. See also 2d SLATE, 1. — **s. gneiss**, *Min.*, an easily cleavable variety of gneiss. — **s. gum**, any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus polyanthemos*, from the color of their bark.

slaugh′ter (slô′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *slautir*, *slaughter*, *slaghter*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *slātr* slain flesh; but modified by ME. *slaught*, *slaht*, slaughter, fr. AS. *sleaht*, *sliht*, a stroke, blow; both from the root of E. *slay*. See SLAY, *v. t.*; cf. ONSLAUGHT.] **1.** Act of killing; specif.: **a** Violent, ruthless, or wanton destruction of life; carnage. **b** Act of butchering cattle or other beasts for market.
2. Act of reducing, or a great reduction in, the prices of goods offered for sale. *Tradesmen's Cant.*
Syn. — Carnage, massacre, butchery, murder, havoc.

slaugh′ter (slô′tẽr), *v. t.*; SLAUGH′TERED (-tẽrd); SLAUGH′TER-ING. **1.** To visit with great destruction of life; to kill; esp., to kill violently and ruthlessly or in large numbers.
2. To butcher; to kill for the market, as beasts.
3. To sell ruinously cheap. *Tradesmen's Cant.*
4. *Exchanges.* To transact or execute at a sacrifice by buying high or, more usually, selling low.
Syn. — See KILL.

slaugh′ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that slaughters.

slaugh′ter-house′ (-hous′), *n.* A building where beasts are butchered for the market; an abattoir. Also fig.

Slaughterhouse Cases. *Law.* A group of cases decided (Dec., 1872) by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which it was decided that the police power (which see) of the States was not impaired by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. The cases (reported in 16 Wallace) arose in connection with stringent laws of the city of New Orleans imposing far-reaching restrictions upon the carrying on of the butchering industry in that city.

slaugh′ter-ous (slô′tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Destructive; murderous. — **slaugh′ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Slav (släv; slăv), *n.* [G., of Slavic origin; cf. Russ. *Slavyanin* Slav. Cf. SLAVE.] A person speaking a Slavic language as his native tongue; hence, a person of the prevailing type or race among the Slavic-speaking peoples. The great majority of the Slavs (among whom are included the Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Bulgarians, Servians, Croatians, Sorbs, Wends, Slovaks, and others) are of medium stature, brachycephalic, with moderately dark hair and gray or hazel eyes, thus conforming closely to the Alpine race of Ripley. In the south, however, they are represented by the tall Adriatic race of Deniker, and in other regions approach more or less to the Finnic, Teutonic, and Tatar types. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

slave (slāv), *n.* [F. *esclave*; cf. D. *slaaf*, Dan. *slave*, *sclave*, Sw. *slaf*, G. *sklave*, MHG. also *slave*; all fr. LL. *Slavi* or *Sclavi*, prob. fr. a Byzantine appellation of some Slavic people. Cf. SLOVENE, SLAV.] **1.** A person held in bondage to another; one held as a chattel; one whose person and services are under the control of another as owner or master; a thrall; bondsman. Cf. SERF, SLAVERY.
2. One who has lost, or who surrenders, the control of himself, as to vice, lust, etc.; as, a *slave* to ambition.
3. A drudge; one who labors as in bondage
4. An abject person; a wretch.
Syn. — Bond servant, bondman, bondslave, captive, thrall, henchman, vassal, dependent, drudge. See SERF.

slave, *v. i.*; SLAVED (slāvd); SLAV′ING (slāv′ĭng). To labor as a slave; to drudge; toil.

slave, *v. t.* To reduce to slavery; to enslave.

slave ant. Any ant made a slave of by ants of other species (called **slave′-mak ing ants**), which attack nests or colonies and carry off the nymphs and larvæ. Among the slave-making ants are the Amazon ant (*Polyergus rufescens*), *Formica sanguinea*, and *Strongylognathus huberi*; among the species enslaved are *Formica fusca*, *F. cunicularia*, and *Tetramorium cæspitum*.

slave driver. One who superintends slaves at their work; hence, figuratively, a cruel taskmaster.

slave′hold′er (slāv′hōl′dẽr), *n.* One who holds slaves.

slave′hold′ing, *a.* Holding persons in slavery.

slav′er (slāv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A slave ship.
2. A person dealing in slaves; a slave trader.

slav′er (slăv′ẽr), *v. i.*; SLAV′ERED (-ẽrd); SLAV′ER-ING. [Cf. Icel. *slafra*. See SLABBER.] **1.** To suffer spittle, etc., to run from the mouth.
2. To be besmeared with saliva. *Shak.*

slav′er, *v. t.* To smear with saliva; to slabber.

slav′er, *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth.

slav′er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that slavers or drivels; hence: **a** An idiot. **b** A servile flatterer or parasite.

slav′er-y (slāv′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See SLAVE a bondman.] **1.** The condition of a slave; bondage; thralldom.
2. The institution of slaveholding. Slavery has existed in all parts of the world from the earliest times. The slaves were chiefly prisoners of war. Slavery lasted in Europe throughout the Middle Ages, but was ameliorated by the influence of the Christian religion, keeping in the main the character of serfdom. Negro slavery was practiced by the ancient Egyptians, but the Portuguese were the first to introduce it into Christian countries on a large scale. The status of slaves has varied from that of a mere chattel, as in barbarous societies, to that of a partially recognized legal person (cf. POSTLIMINIUM; DRED SCOTT CASE).
3. A condition like or suggesting that of a slave.

> There is a *slavery* that no legislation can abolish, — the *slavery* of caste. — *G. W. Cable.*

4. Continued and wearisome labor, as of a slave; drudgery.
5. Act of reducing to slavery. *Obs.*
Syn. — Bondage, inthrallment, enslavement, captivity, bond service, vassalage. See SERVITUDE.

slave ship. A vessel employed in the slave trade or used for transporting slaves; a slaver.

slave States. *U. S. Hist.* Those States in which slaves were held; — formerly so called. They were Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky (which four did not join in the attempt to secede), and Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

slave trade. The business of dealing in slaves, esp. of buying them to transport them from their homes for sale.

slave trader. One who traffics in slaves.

Slav′ic (släv′ĭk; slăv′ĭk; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or their languages; Slavonic. — *n.* The group of allied languages spoken by the Slavs. Various alphabets are employed by the Slavic-speaking nations. In the 9th century A. D. two alphabets were introduced, the Glagolitic alphabet, or Glagolitsa, and the Cyrillic alphabet, or Kirillitsa. The first is now little used, but the Cyrillic (in a modified form) is the present alphabet of the Russians, Servians, and Bulgarians. Those nationalities that adopted Roman Catholicism use chiefly the letters of the Latin alphabet. See CYRILLIC, GLAGOLITIC, INDO-EUROPEAN.

slav′ish (slāv′ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterizing, or befitting, a slave or slaves; servile.
2. Serving or suffering servitude; enslaved. *Obs.*
Syn. — See MENIAL.
— **slav′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **slav′ish-ness**, *n.*

Slav′ism (släv′ĭz'm; slăv′ĭz'm), *n.* The common feeling and interest of the Slavonic race.

Slav′o- (släv′ō-; slăv′ō-). Combining form for *Slav.*

slav-oc′ra-cy (slāv-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*slave* + *-cracy*.] *U. S. Politics.* Formerly, the persons or interests representing slavery, or using influence to preserve or advance slavery.

slav′o-crat (slāv′ō-krăt), *n.* *U. S. Politics.* A member or partisan of a slavocracy. — **slav′o-crat′ic** (-krăt′ĭk), *a.*

Sla-von′ic (slȧ-vŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Slavonia or its inhabitants; Slavonian; also, of or pert. to the Slavs or their language.

Slavonic version (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Slav′o-phile (släv′ō-fĭl; slăv′ō-; -fīl), **slav′o-phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [*Slavo-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] One who greatly admires the Slavs, their institutions, art, etc. — **Sla-voph′i-lism** (slȧ-vŏf′ĭ-lĭz'm; släv′ō-fĭ-lĭz'm; slăv′-), *n.*

Sla-voph′o-bist (slȧ-vŏf′ō-bĭst), *n.* [*slavo-* + Gr. φόβος fear.] One who fears or dislikes the Slavs.

slaw (slô), *n.* [D. *sla*, contr. fr. *salade*, OD. *salaet* salad. See SALAD.] Sliced cabbage served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v. t.*; *pret.* SLEW (slōō; 243); *p. p.* SLAIN (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAY′ING. [ME. *slan*, *slæn*, *sleen*, AS. *slēan* to strike, beat, slay; akin to OFries. *slā*, D. *slaan*, OS. & OHG. *slahan*, G. *schlagen*, Icel. *slā*, Dan. *slaae*, Sw. *slå*, Goth. *slahan*, OIr. *sligim* I strike; perh. akin to L. *lacerare* to tear to pieces, Gr. λακίζειν, E. *lacerate*. Cf. SLAUGHTER, SLEDGE a hammer, SLEY.] **1.** To smite; strike. *Obs.*
2. To put to death with a weapon, or by violence; hence, to kill; to put an end to; to destroy; ruin.
Syn. — Murder, slaughter, butcher. See KILL.

slay′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slays; a killer; a murderer.

sleave (slēv), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *sløif*, a knot, loop, Sw. *slejf*, G. *schleife* a knot, sliding knot, akin to AS. *slūpan* to glide, slip.] **a** The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread. **b** Silk not yet twisted; floss; — called also *sleave silk*.

> Sleep that knits up the ravel'd *sleave* of care. — *Shak.*

sleave, *v. t.*; SLEAVED (slēvd); SLEAV′ING (slēv′ĭng). *Weaving.* To separate or divide, as a collection of threads; sley.

sleaved (slēvd), *a.* Raw, as silk, not spun or wrought.

slea′zy (slē′zĭ; slā′zĭ; 277), *a.* [E. dial.; cf. dial. *sleeze*, *slease*, to part asunder, said of badly woven cloth.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance; flimsy.

sled (slĕd), *n.* [ME. *slede*, D. *slede*, akin to G. *schlitten*, OHG. *slito*, Icel. *sleði*, Sw. *släde*, Dan. *slæde*, and prob. E. *slide*, v. See SLIDE; cf. SLEDGE vehicle, SLEIGH.] **1.** A vehicle on runners used for conveying loads, esp. over snow or ice; a sledge; — in English usage *Chiefly Dial.*
2. A pair of runners, or either of a set of two pairs, used like a wheel truck or trucks, to carry the body of a vehicle.

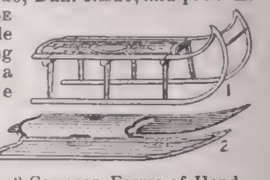

1, 2 Common Forms of Hand Sled, 3.

3. A small vehicle with runners for sliding on snow or ice.
4. *Elec.* The sliding contact of an underground trolley system, when drawn after the car. Cf. PLOW, *n.*, 6 **e**.

sled, *v. t.*; SLED′DED, SLED′DING. To convey or transport on a sled; as, to *sled* wood or timber.

sled, *v. i.* To go or travel in a sled; to be carried on a sled.

sled′der (slĕd′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who drives a sled.
2. A horse or other animal that draws a sled.

sled′ding (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Use of a sled, as for transportation.
2. State of the snow which admits of using sleds.

sledge (slĕj), *n.* [AS. *slecge*, fr. *slēan* to strike, beat. See SLAY, *v. t.*] A large, heavy hammer, usually wielded with both hands, esp. the heavy hammer used by a blacksmith, or a heavy smooth-faced hammer used for driving wedges in splitting stone, etc.; — called also *sledge hammer*.

sledge, *v. t. & i.* To beat or strike, as with a sledge.

sledge, *n.* [Perhaps from *sleds*, pl. of *sled*, confused with *sledge* a hammer. See SLED, *n.*] **1.** A strong vehicle with low runners, or one made of plank slightly turned up at

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slash′y (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *slaska* to dabble in water.] Wet and dirty; slushy. *Dial.* [*Scot.*
slasy, *a.* Fat; greasy. *Obs.*
slat. † SLATE. [*Dial. Eng.*
slat (slăt), *n.* A spent salmon.
slat (slăt; slát), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *esclater* to break (see SLATE, *n.*).] To split; crack. *Dial. Eng.*
S. Lat. *Abbr.* South latitude.
slatch (slăch), *v. i.* To dabble or travel in mud or mire. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slatch (slăch), *n.* [Cf. SLACK.] *Obs. or R. Naut.* **a** A transitory breeze or its duration. **b** An interval of fair weather. **c** The loose or slack part of a rope.
slate (slāt), *v. t.* To pursue in or as in a hunt; hence, to hasten. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slate, *n.* A sheet. *Obs.*
slate clay. Clay more or less transformed into slate; specif., one in the English coal measures, used for making fire brick.
slate′-col′or, *or* **-col′our** (-kŭl′ẽr), *n.* = SLATE, *n.*, 2. — **slate′-col′ored**, *or* **-col′oured**, *a.* —
slate-colored junco *or* **snowbird**, the snowbird (*Junco hyemalis*) of eastern North America.
slater. † SLAUGHTER.
slate spar. = ARGENTINE.
slath′er (slăth′ẽr), *n.* A large quantity. *Slang, U. S.*
slat′i-fy (slāt′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To render slaty in character.
slat′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slatt Var. of SLAT, a slate, etc.
slat′ted, *a.* Having, or made of, slats; like a slat.
slat′tern, *a.* = SLATTERNLY, *a.*
slat′tern, *v. t.* To consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste; — with *away*. *Rare.*
slat′tern-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [dance or game *Obs.*
slat′ter-pouch′, *n.* An old
slat′ter-y (slăt′ẽr-ĭ; slát′-), *a.* Rainy; wet; sloppy; also, disorderly; untidy. *Dial. Eng.*
slat′ting (slăt′ĭng), *n.* Slats collectively.
slau. † SLOW.
slaught, *n.* [See SLAUGHTER.] *Obs.* **1.** Slaughter; death. **2.** A stroke; a dart. [*Obs.*
slaugh′ter-dom, *n.* Slaughter.
slaugh′ter-man, *n.* Slaughterer; executioner. *Obs.*
slaught′ful-ly, *adv.* Slaughterously. *Obs.*
slaulice. † SLOWLY.
slaum (slôm), *n. & v.* Smear; daub. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slaunes. † SLOWNESS.
slaunge. Obs. pret. of SLING.
slaut. † SLAUGHT.
slau′ter. Slaughter. *Ref. Sp.*
slau′terd. Slaughtered. *Ref. Sp.*
slauthe. † SLOTH.
Slav. *Abbr.* Slavic; Slavonian; Slavonic. [See DOM.
Slav′dom (släv′dŭm; slăv′-), *n.*
Slave (släv; slăv) Var. of SLAV.
Slave (slāv), *n.* One of a tribe of Athapascan Indians west of the Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River, Canada.
slave′born′, *a.* Born in slavery.
slave′-grown′, *a.* Grown or produced by slave labor.
slave hunt. **a** A hunt for persons to reduce them to slavery. **b** A search after fugitive slaves, often with bloodhounds. Hence, **slave hunter**.
slavein. † SLAVIN.
slave-oc′ra-cy (slāv-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ). Var. of SLAVOCRACY.
slav′er-ing (slăv′ẽr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLAVER. — **slav′er-ing-ly**, *adv.*
slav′er-y (slăv′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Slabbery.
slav′ey (slāv′ĭ), *n.* A maid-servant. *Colloq. & Jocose.*
Sla′vi (slä′vī), *n. pl.* Slavs.
Slav′i-an (släv′ĭ-ăn; slăv′-), *n. & a.* Slavic.
Slav′i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
sla′vin, **sla′vein**, *n.* [ME also *sclavin*, OF. *esclavine*, prop., a garment of Slavic fashion.] A pilgrim's cloak or mantle. *Obs.*
Sla-vo′ni-an (slȧ-vō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* = SLAVONIC. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; loosely, a Slav. — **Slavonian grebe**, the horned grebe.
Sla-vo′ni-an-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Sla-von′i-cize (slȧ-vŏn′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
Sla-von′i-za′tion (-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Process of rendering Slavonic, as in language.
slaw (*dial.* slô). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. of SLOW. [to slay
slaw, **slaw′en**. Obs. p. p. of SLEE,
slawe. Obs. p. p. of SLAY.
slawhte. † SLAUGHT.
Slaw′ken-ber′gi-us (slô′kĕn-bûr′jĭ-ŭs), *n.* An imaginary author quoted and referred to in Sterne's "Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent." He has an extremely long nose and is an authority on noses.
slawnes. † SLOWNESS.
slaworme. † SLOWWORM.
slawth. † SLOTH.
slawyne. † SLAVIN. [SLEY.
slay, *n. & v.* *Weaving.* Var. of
slay′er-ess, *n.* Also **slay′ster**. A female slayer. *Obs.*
slayt † SLEIGHT.
sla′zy (slā′zĭ). Var. of SLEAZY.
sld. *Abbr.* Sailed.
SLD *Abbr.* Sold; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
sle. † SLAY, SLY.
slea (*dial.* slā). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLOE, SLAY. [of SLAKE.
sleak (slāk). Scot. & dial. Eng.
sleap. † SLEEP.
slear. Obs. compar. of SLY.
slea′sy † SILESIA, a stuff.
sleat (slēt). Dial. Eng. var. of SLATE, to censure.
sleaum (slōōm). Dial. Eng. var. of SLOUM, slumber.
sleauthe, **sleawthe.** † SLOTH.
sleave′less. Var. of SLEEVELESS. [SLEAVE b.
sleave silk. Sleaved silk. =
sleawolle. † SLOTHFUL.
slea′zi-ness (slē′zĭ-nĕs; slā′-), *n.* See -NESS.
slec. † SLEECH, silt.
sleck. † SLAKE. [SLACK, *a.*
sleck (slĕk). Dial. Eng. var. of
sleck. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLAKE.
sleck, *n.* [Cf. SLACK small coal.] A kind of reddish sandstone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slecke † SLEEK.
sleck trough. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLAKE TROUGH.
slede. † SLIDE.
sleded. † SLEIDED.
sleder, **sledery** † SLIDDER, SLIDDERY.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

one end without runners, used for transporting loads, esp. upon snow or ice ; a sled.
2. A hurdle on which, formerly, traitors were drawn to the place of execution. *Eng.*
3. A sleigh. *Eng.*
4. A game at cards ; — called also *old sledge*, and *all fours.*

sledge (slĕj), *v. i. & t. ;* SLEDGED (slĕjd) ; SLEDG′ING (slĕj′ĭng). To travel or convey in a sledge or sledges.

sleek (slēk), *a. ;* SLEEK′ER (-ẽr) ; SLEEK′EST. [Prob. a var. of ME. *slike ;* cf. ME. *slikien* to polish, make smooth, also ME. *sliken* to glide, slide (akin to G. *schleichen*, OHG. *slīhhan*), D. *slik*, *slijk*, mud, slime, and E. *slink*. Cf. SLICK, SLINK.] **1**. Having an even, smooth surface ; smooth ; not rough or harsh ; hence, glossy ; as, *sleek* hair.
2. Slick ; effective ; first-rate. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*
Syn. — See SMOOTH.

sleek, *v. t. ;* SLEEKED (slēkt); SLEEK′ING. To make even and smooth ; to render smooth, soft, and glossy ; to smooth over ; also, to allay ; to soothe ; to calm ; specif. : **a** To smooth and stretch (hides, skins, leather) with a sleeker ; also, to remove (grease, etc.) by this process ; — sometimes with *out.* **b** *Founding.* To dress (a mold) with a sleeker. **c** *Hat Making.* To attach (fur) to felt by hand.

sleek, *v. i.* **1**. To move smoothly ; to glide.
2. To flatter. *Rare.*

sleek′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that sleeks ; any of various tools or implements used in sleeking or smoothing ; a slicker ; specif., any of various flat, cylindrical, or wedge-shaped tools for smoothing or working skins, leather, molds, textile goods, etc.

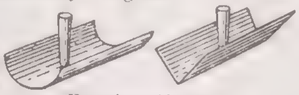
Founder's Sleekers.

sleek′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Of a sleek appearance ; smooth.
2. Fawning and deceitful ; sly. *Scot.*

sleep (slēp), *v. i. ; pret. & p. p.* SLEPT (slĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEP′ING. [ME. *slepen*, AS. *slǣpan ;* akin to OFries. *slēpa*, OS. *slāpan*, D *slapen*, OHG. *slāfan*, G. *schlafen*, Goth. *slēpan*, and G. *schlaff* slack, loose, and L. *labi* to glide, slide, *labare* to totter. Cf. LAPSE.] **1**. To take rest by suspension of the voluntary exercise of bodily and mental powers, and apathy of the organs of sense; to slumber.
2. **a** To lie dormant ; to be unused or unagitated ; as, his anger *sleeps.* **b** To be dead ; to lie buried in or as if in the grave. **c** To be careless or inattentive; to be negligent.
We *sleep* over our happiness *Atterbury*
d *Law.* To lie over without being insisted in or prosecuted for such a period as to become abeyant, as in Scots law.
3. *Plant Physiol.* To take sleep. See SLEEP, *n.*, 2.

sleep, *v. t.* **1**. To be slumbering in ; — followed by a cognate object ; as, to *sleep* a dreamless sleep.
2. To furnish sleeping accommodations for. *Colloq.*
3. To spend, use up, or get rid of in or by sleep ; — with *away*, *off ;* as, to *sleep* away the hours ; to *sleep* off a spree.

sleep, *n.* [AS. *slǣp ;* akin to OFries. *slēp*, OS. *slāp*, D. *slaap*, OHG. *slāf*, G. *schlaf*, Goth. *slēps.* See SLEEP, *v. i.*] **1**. A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical, diminution of sensation, feeling, and thought, amounting in heavy slumber to an almost complete cessation of conscious life ; that state of the animal marked by diminution of sensation, feeling, and thought.
2. *Plant Physiol.* Nyctitropism.
3. Rest or repose, or a period of rest or repose ; often, fig., the quiet or rest of the grave ; hence, death.
Syn. — Slumber, repose, rest, nap, doze, drowse.

sleep′er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *sleip* a sleeper (a timber), as adj., slippery, smooth, or, more likely, E. *sleeper* one who sleeps.] **a** Any of the pieces of timber, stone, iron, or steel, on or near the ground level, to support some superstructure, to steady framework, to keep in place the rails of a railroad, to receive floor joists, to carry the feet of shores in building, etc. ; a stringpiece. Cf. POT SLEEPER, TIE, etc. **b** One of the joists, or roughly shaped timbers, laid directly upon the ground, to receive the flooring of a ground story. *U. S.* **c** *Shipbuilding.* One of the knees which connect the transoms to the after timbers on the ship's quarter.

sleep′er (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *slǣpere.*] **1**. One who sleeps ; a slumberer; a drone, or lazy person ; one who is dead.
2. That which lies dormant, as a law. *Obs.*
3. A railroad sleeping car. *Colloq., U. S.*
4. **a** The Greenland shark. **b** See GUAVINA.

sleep′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLEEP. — **sleeping account**, an an unsettled account of long standing. *Colloq.* — **S. Beauty** [cf. F. *La Belle au Bois dormant*, G. *Dornröschen*], in a nursery tale, a princess, who by enchantment is shut up in a castle to sleep a hundred years. She is then awakened by the kiss of a gallant young prince, who marries her. Cf. NORN. — **s. car**, a railroad car or carriage arranged with compartments and berths for sleeping. — **s. partner.** See PARTNER, 3. — **s. rent**, *Law*, a fixed rent, as distinguished from one depending on the amount of profits. — **s. sickness**, a generally fatal disease very common among the natives of certain parts of tropical West Africa. The disease often lasts many years, and affects especially the brain and spinal cord. Drowsiness, headache, tremors of the tongue and hands, and, in the later stages, convulsions and long periods of lethargy, with great weakness, are among the chief symptoms. It is believed to be due to a trypanosomal parasite introduced by the bite of a fly (*Glossina palpalis*) of the same genus as the tsetse fly. — **sleeping table**, *Ore Dressing*, a stationary buddle, neither rotated nor shaken during operation.

sleep′less (slēp′lĕs), *a.* [Cf. AS. *slǣpléas.*] Having no sleep or rest. — **sleep′less-ly**, *adv.* — **sleep′less-ness**, *n.*
sleepless monks, the Acœmeti.

sleep′walk′er (-wôk′ẽr), *n.* A somnambulist.

sleep′walk′ing, *n.* Walking in one's sleep.

sleep′y (slēp′ĭ), *a. ;* SLEEP′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; SLEEP′I-EST. [AS. *slǣpig.* See SLEEP, *n.*] **1**. Drowsy ; inclined to sleep ; hence, dull ; lazy ; heavy ; sluggish.
2. Overcome by sleep ; sleeping. *Obs.*
3. Tending to induce sleep ; soporiferous.
4. Designating lumber overdried by the desiccating process.
Syn. — SLEEPY, DROWSY, SLUMBEROUS, SOMNOLENT, LETHARGIC. One is SLEEPY who is inclined to sleep ; DROWSY, the more strongly connotative word, suggests one who is heavy with sleep ; as, "Away, you rogue, away ! I am *sleepy*" (*Shak.*) ; "buried paths, where *sleepy* twilight dreams the summer time away" (*Keats*) ; "And *drowsy* tinklings lull the distant folds" (*Gray*) ; "not poppy, nor mandragora, nor all the *drowsy* sirups of the world" (*Shak.*). That is SLUMBEROUS which is slumberlike ; the word often suggests the repose of latent powers ; SOMNOLENT connotes esp. the sluggishness of one who is asleep or sleepy ; as, "A *slumberous* veil diffused itself over his countenance" (*Hawthorne*) ; "I heard the mountain's *slumberous* voices at intervals" (*Shelley*) ; "a *somnolent* want of interest" (*De Quincey*). LETHARGIC (see LETHARGY) implies torpor or apathy ; as, "all the company . . . sitting in *lethargic* silence round the table" (*Goldsmith*) ; "the opaque, *lethargic*, chaotic state of mind which . . . so securely passes for sanity" (*J. M. Robertson*). See INERT, LIFELESS.
sleepy broadbill, **s. brother**, **s. coot**, **s. duck**, the ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* — **s. catchfly**, an American catchfly (*Silene antirrhina*), with small pink flowers which open only in the sunshine. — **s. disease of tomatoes**, a destructive wilt disease of tomatoes caused by the fungus *Fusarium lycopersici.* — **s. grass**, a grass (*Stipa robusta*) of Arizona and New Mexico, producing a narcotic effect on stock. — **s. staggers.** *Veter.* **a** Chronic hydrocephalus of the horse, an incurable disease. **b** A form of indigestion accompanied with drying and impaction of food in the stomach of the horse or the third stomach of the ox ; — called also *stomach staggers.*

sleep′y-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **1**. A sleepy person.
2. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

sleet (slēt), *n.* [ME. *sleet ;* akin to MHG. *slōz*, *slōze*, hailstone, G. *schlosse ;* orig. uncert.] Fine driving icy particles, often with rain.

sleet, *v. i. ;* SLEET′ED ; SLEET′ING. To shower sleet.

sleet′y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or characterized by, sleet.

sleeve (slēv), *n.* [ME. *sleeve*, *sleve*, AS. *slíef*, *slēf*, *slȳf ;* akin to *slēfan* to put on, to clothe ; cf. OD. *sloove* the turning up of anything, *slooven* to turn up one's sleeves, *sleve* a sleeve, D. *sloof* an apron, G. *schlaube* a husk, pod.] **1**. The part of a garment covering an arm only.
2. A channel of water, esp. [*cap.*] the British channel. *R.*
3. *Mach.* A tubular part designed to fit over another part; as: **a** A hollow axle or quill having relative movement to a shaft inside it. **b** A long bushing or thimble. **c** A piece of pipe or a thimble for covering a joint, or for coupling two lengths of piping. **d** A longitudinally split quill or hollow mandrel for temporarily gripping a part. **e** *Elec.* A double tube of copper, in section like the figure 8, into which the ends of bare wires are pushed so that when the tube is twisted an electrical connection is made. The joint thus made is called a **McIntire joint.**
4. *Ordnance.* A tubular piece in which a trunnionless gun recoils against pistons moving in hydraulic cylinders.
to have up one's sleeve, to conceal in one's sleeve, etc., to have prepared for instant use or for emergency. — **to pin**, *or* **hang, on the s. of**, to be, or make, dependent upon.

sleeve, *v. t. ;* SLEEVED (slēvd) ; SLEEV′ING (slēv′ĭng). **1**. To furnish with sleeves ; as, to *sleeve* a coat.
2. *Mach.* To place (one part) as a sleeve upon another.

sleeve button. A stud to fasten the wristband or cuff.

sleeved (slēvd), *a.* Furnished with a sleeve or sleeves.

sleeve′less, *a.* [AS. *slēfléas.*]
1. Having no sleeves.
2. Unreasonable ; profitless ; bootless. *Obs.* *Warburton.*

sleigh (slā), *n.* [D. *slee*, for *slede.* See SLED.] A vehicle on runners, used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice ; — in England commonly called a *sledge.*

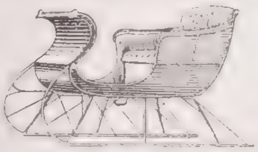
Sleigh.

sleigh bell. A small bell, or round metal ball inclosing a loose pellet of metal, attached to a horse when drawing a sleigh, or to the sleigh itself.

sleigh′er (slā′ẽr), *n.* One who rides in a sleigh.

sleigh′ing, *n.* **1**. Act of riding in a sleigh.
2. State of the snow or ice enabling the use of sleighs.

sleight (slīt), *n.* [ME. *sleighte*, *sleihte*, *sleghþe*, *sleithe*, fr. Scand. ; cf. Icel. *slægð* (for *slœgð*) slyness, cunning, fr. *slægr* (for *slœgr*) sly, cunning, akin to Sw. *slöjd* dexterity. See SLY ; cf. SLOYD.] **1**. Cunning ; craft ; art ; also, wisdom ; prudence. *Obs.* "His *sleight* and his covin." *Chaucer.*
2. A sly artifice ; a scheme ; trick ; esp., a feat or trick so dexterous that the way it is executed is not perceived.
The world hath many subtle *sleyghts.* *Latimer.*
3. Dexterous practice ; dexterity ; skill ; knack.
4. Something skillfully made, esp. an ornament. *Obs.*
sleight of hand, a trick or tricks requiring skillful manual manipulation ; legerdemain ; also, expertness in such tricks ; hence, any adroitness tending to trick or hoodwink.

slen′der (slĕn′dẽr), *a. ;* SLEN′DER-ER (-ẽr) ; SLEN′DER-EST. [ME. *slendre*, *sclendre*, fr. OD. *slinder* thin, slender, perh. through a French form ; cf. OD. *slinderen*, *slidderen*, to creep ; perh. akin to E. *slide.*] **1**. Small or narrow in circumference or width in proportion to the length or height ; not thick ; slim ; as, a *slender* stem, man, waist.
2. Weak ; feeble ; not strong ; slight ; as, *slender* hope.
The *slender* utterance of the consonants. *J. Byrne.*
3. Moderate; inconsiderable ; meager; small ; slight ; trivial ; as, a *slender* income ; a *slender* degree of patience.
Frequent begging makes *slender* alms. *Fuller.*
4. Spare ; abstemious ; frugal ; as, a *slender* diet, table.
5. *Phon.* Uttered with a thin tone ; of a quality suggesting slenderness ; thin ; as, the *slender* vowels *e* and *i.*
Syn. — SLENDER, SLIM. As applied to material objects, *slender* and *slim* are frequently interchangeable. But SLIM often carries a stronger implication of slightness or (sometimes) of fragility than SLENDER ; as, "the tall, *slender* . . . young gentleman" (*Stevenson*) ; "some slight, *slim*, draped antique" (*H. James*) ; a *slender* column ; "the *slim* delicacy of the flute" (*Lowell*). Both words may imply meager or unsubstantial quality; as, "this *slender* regimen" (*De Quincey*) ; "a *slim* excuse" (*Barrow*). See THIN, FRUGAL.
slender bent grass, the rough bent. — **s. foxtail**, a European grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*), often a weed. — **s. grass**, any grass of the genus *Leptochloa*, having the spikes borne in a long raceme, with spikelets in two rows on a slender rachis. — **s. lobe** (of the cerebellum). *Anat.* See POSTGRACILE. — **s. loris.** See LORIS. — **s. panic grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.*
— **slen′der-ly**, *adv.* — **slen′der-ness**, *n.*

sleuth (slōōth ; 243), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand. ; cf. Icel. *slōð.*] The track of man or beast, esp. as followed by scent. *Obs.*

sleuth, *n.* [Cf. SLEUTHHOUND, 1st SLEUTH.] A detective. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* To follow or act as a detective. *Colloq.*

sleuth′hound′ (-hound′), *n.* [See 1st SLEUTH.] A hound that tracks animals by the scent ; specif., a bloodhound.

slew (slōō ; 243), *n.* [See SLOUGH a wet place.] A wet or marshy place ; a river inlet. See 4th SLOUGH, 2.
The prairie round about is wet, at times almost marshy, especially at the borders of the great reedy *slews.* *T. Roosevelt.*

slew, *n.* *Basketwork.* Filling consisting of two or more (usually three) rods worked together. See BASKET, *Illust.*

slewed (slōōd ; 243), *a.* *Basketwork.* Filled in with slews woven around the stakes and by-stakes. See BASKET, *Illust.*

slew′ing, *n.* *Basketwork.* Act of filling with two or more rods worked together ; also, a slew, or slews collectively.

sley (slā), *n.* [AS. *slege ;* cf. AS. *slǣ*, *slahæ*, fr. *sléan* to strike. See SLAY, *v. t.*] **1**. A weaver's reed.
2. A guideway in a knitting machine.
3. *Weaving.* The number of ends per inch in the cloth, provided each dent in the reed in which it was made contained an equal number of ends. *E. Whitworth.*
4. The lay, lathe, or batten of a loom.

sley, *v. t. ;* SLEYED (slād) ; SLEY′ING. *Weaving.* To separate or part the threads of, and arrange them in a reed.

slice (slīs), *n.* [ME. *slice*, *sclice*, OF. *esclice*, fr. *esclicier*, *esclichier*, to break to pieces, of G. origin ; cf. OHG. *slīzan* to split, slit, tear, G. *schleissen* to slit. See SLIT, *v. t.*] **1**. A thin, broad piece cut off ; as, a *slice* of bacon or bread.
2. That which is thin and broad, like a slice cut off ; specif.: **a** A broad, thin piece of plaster. **b** A salver, platter, or tray. *Obs.* **c** A knife with a thin, broad blade for taking up or serving fish ; also, a spatula for spreading anything, as paint or ink. **d** A plate of iron with a handle used for various purposes, as for stripping the planking from a vessel's side, for cutting blubber from a whale, or for stirring a fire (see SLICE BAR), etc. **e** *Shipbuilding.* One of the wedges by which the cradle and the ship are lifted clear of the building blocks. **f** *Print.* A removable sliding bottom of a slice galley. **g** A trowel-like implement for turning meat, etc., when cooking in a pan.

slice, *v. t. ;* SLICED (slīst) ; SLIC′ING (slīs′ĭng). **1**. To cut into slices, or thin pieces, or to cut off a slice from.
2. To cut into parts ; to divide.
3. To clear by means of a slice bar, as a fire, or grate bars.
4. To remove as a slice ; to cut off from something ; — usually with *off ;* as, to *slice* off a piece of meat.
5. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so that the face of the club draws across the face of the ball and deflects it, — with a right-handed player, to the right.

slice bar. A kind of fire iron with a broad, flat end, for stirring a fire of coals, clearing out ashes, etc.

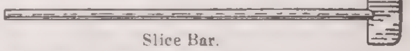
Slice Bar.

slic′er (slīs′ẽr), *n.* One that slices ; specif. : **a** A lapidary's

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sledge chair. A chair on runners, to push on snow or ice.
sledge hammer = 1st SLEDGE.
slee. † SLAY.
slee (*dial.* slē). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SLY.
slee, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *slee* sledge, D. *slee.*] A cradle for a ship. *Obs.*
sleech (slēch), *n.* [ME. *slich ;* cf. D. *slik*, *slijk.*] Silt, slime, or ooze from rivers or the sea, esp. as used for manure. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sleegh. † SLY.
sleek, *n.* A slick.
Sleek, Aminadab. A hypocrite in "The Serious Family," comedy by Morris Barnett (1800-56)
sleek′en, *v. t.* To make smooth or gentle ; to sleek. *R.* [SLEEK.
sleek′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of
sleek′it (slēk′ĭt), *a.* [Scot., p. p. of *sleek*, v. t.] Sleek ; smooth; also, crafty ; deceitful. *Scot.*
sleek′ly, *adv.* of SLEEK. See -LY.
sleek′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sleek stone. A sleeking stone.
sleely. † SLYLY.
sleen. † SLAY. [BEARD a.
sleep′-at-noon′, *n.* = GOAT'S-
sleeper shark. Greenland shark.
sleep′er-y (slēp′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Sleepy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sleep′ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **sleep′ful-ness**, *n.* [sleepy.
sleep′i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make
sleep′i-ly, *adv.* of SLEEPY.
sleep′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sleep′ing-ly, *adv.* Sleepily. *Obs.*
sleep′ish, *a.* Sleepy. *Obs.*
sleep′mark′en (slēp′mär′kĕn), *n.* A hagfish.
sleep movements. *Plant Physiol.* Nyctitropic movements.
sleep′wak′er (-wāk′ẽr), *n.* One in a magnetic or mesmeric sleep. Hence, **sleep′wak′ing**, *n.*
sleep′wort′ (slēp′wûrt′), *n.* The European narcotic lettuce *Lactuca virosa.*
sleer. † SLAYER.
sleer (slēr), *n. & v. t.* Mock ; sneer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sleetch. Scot. var. of SLEECH.
sleeth, *n.* [Cf. SLOTH.] A sloven. *Obs. Scot.* [-NESS.
sleet′i-ness (slēt′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
sleet wheel. *Elec. Railways.* A trolley wheel with ridges to cut sleet off the wire.
sleev. Sleeve. *Ref. Sp.*
sleevd. Sleeved. *Ref. Sp.*
sleeve. Var. of SLEAVE, thread.
sleeve axle = SLEEVE, *n.*, 3 **a**
sleeve′fish′, *n.* A squid
sleeve′hand′, *n.* A cuff or wristband. *Obs.*
sleeve links. Two bars or buttons linked together, and used to fasten a cuff or wristband.
sleeve nut. A right-and-left nut.
sleez′y (slēz′ĭ). Var. of SLEAZY.
slege, sleghe, *n.* [AS. *slege*, *slæge.* Cf. SLAY, *v.*] A stroke ; slaughter. *Obs.*
slegge. † SLEDGE.
slegh. † SLY. [SLIGHT.
sleght. † SLEEK, SLEIGHT,
sleghte. † SLAUGHT.
slegly. slehliche. † SLYLY.
sleid, sleid′ed, *a.* [Cf. SLEY.] Untwisted ; — said of silk. *Obs.*
sleigh. † SLY.
sleight. † SLAUGHT. [SLAIT.
sleight (slāt). Dial. Eng. var. of
sleight′ful (slīt′fōōl), *a.* Cunning ; dexterous ; crafty. *Obs.*
sleight′i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Cunningly. *Obs.* [ningly. *Obs.*
sleight′ly, *adv.* Artfully ; cun-
sleightlye. † SLIGHTLY.
sleight′y (-ĭ), *a.* Cunning ; sly; crafty ; dexterous. *Obs.*
sleih. † SLY.
sleik (slēk). Scot. var. of SLEECH.
sleikit. † SLEEKIT.
sleip (*dial.* slēp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLEEP.
Sleip′nir (slāp′nĭr), *n.* Also **Sleip′ner** (-nẽr). [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* Odin's eight-footed steed.
sleipryfe, *a.* [Cf. SLEEP ; RIFE.] Causing sleep. *Obs. Scot.*
sleit. † SLEET.
sleithe. † SLEIGHT.
slek. sleke. slekyn. † SLAKE.
slely. † SLYLY.
sleme, *n.* Weariness. *Obs.*
slen. † SLAY.
slend, *v. t.* = SLENT to tear. *Obs.*
Slen′der, *n.* A silly youth in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," an unsuccessful suitor of "Sweet Anne Page."
slen′dre. † SLENDER.
slenge, *v. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial *slenga* to sling, and E. SLING.] To sling ; to cast out. *Obs.*
sleng′er. † SLINGER.
slent (slĕnt), *n. & v.* Tear; split *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slent, *n.* [Cf. SLANT.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1** A slope ; a declivity.
2 A glance or movement sideways; hence, a witticism (*Obs.*).
slent, *v. i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. To slant ; to slope.
2. To move or glance sideways ; hence, to jest or rail spitefully.
‖ **slen-tan′do** (slĕn tän′dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* = LENTANDO.
slenten. † SLANT.
sleope. † SLEEP.
slep (slĕp) Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SLEEP.
sle-pez′ (slĭ-pĕts′), *n.* [Russ. *slyepets ;* cf. G. *slepetz.*] The great mole rat. See MOLE RAT **a.**
slepie. † SLEEPY.
sleppe † SLIP.
sleppe. Obs pret. of SLEEP.
sleprie. † SLIPPERY. [SLEEP.
slept (slĕpt). *pret. & p. p.* of
slepwurt. † SLEEPWORT.
slepyr. † SLIPPER, *a.*
sles′ter (slĕs′tẽr). Scot. var. of SLAISTER.
slet. slete. † SLEET.
slete (*dial.* slēt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLATE, to censure.
sleu. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
sleuch † *slew*, pret. of SLAY.
sleuch′er, *n.* [Cf. SLOUCHER.] A lounger. *Obs. Scot.*
sleuth, sleuthful, sleuthfull, -ness. † SLOTH, etc. [*Obs.*
sleuth′-dog′, *n.* Sleuthhound.
sleuvol. † SLOTHFUL.
sleuyth † SLOTH.
slevene. Obs. p. p. of SLIVE
sleving, *n.* [Cf. AS *slīfan* (in comp.) to cut, cleave.] A slip or sprout of a vine. *Obs.*
slevit, *pret.* Thrust ; slipped. *Obs. Scot.*
slew (slōō), *pret.* of SLAY.
slew. Var. of SLUE.
slew, slue, *n.* A large quantity; a lot; as, a *slew* of people. *Slang*
slewed (slōōd), *a.* Tipsy. *Slang*
slewth. † SLOTH.
slewthe, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kynslōð* progeny, *slōð* a track, Norw. dial & Sw. dial. *slod* a flock, a mass, and E. SLEUTH a track] A company of bears. *Obs.*
sley. † SLAY, SLY.
sleyre. † SKLAYRE.
sleyt, sleythe. † SLEIGHT.
sli. † SLY.
slib′ber. † SLIPPER, *a.*
slib′ber-sauc′es, *n. pl.* Slops ; mean food or drink. *Obs.*
slib′ber-slab′bers, *n. pl.* Washes or salves. *Obs.*
slibbri. † SLIPPERY.
slic. † SLIK, such.
slice galley. *Print.* A galley with a sliding bottom

N O P Q R S

slitter. **b** A slice for stripping planking from a vessel's side. **c** A machine for slicing beetroot for sugar making.

slick (slĭk), *a.*; SLICK'ER (-ẽr); SLICK'EST. [See SLEEK.] **1.** Sleek; smooth. *Now Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.* **2.** Pleasant; good; first-rate; effective; smart. *Slang.*

slick, *adv.* Smoothly; plausibly; smartly. *Colloq.*

slick, *v. t.*; SLICKED (slĭkt); SLICK'ING. To make sleek or smooth; to sleek; *Slang*, to make trim or put in order; — often with *up*. *Now Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.*

slick, *n.* **1. a** *Joinery.* A wide paring chisel. **b** = LOY **b.** **2.** A slick, or smooth and slippery, surface or place; esp., a smooth area on the surface of the water, usually caused by the presence of oil, as from a school of fish.

Slick, Sam. The hero of various humorous narratives written by Judge T. C. Haliburton (1796–1865), of Nova Scotia. Sam Slick is a Yankee clockmaker and peddler, full of quaint drollery, unsophisticated wit, knowledge of human nature, and an adept in "soft sawder," i. e., flattery.

slick'ens (slĭk'ĕnz; -ĭnz), *n.* [Cf. SLICH, SLICK, schlich.] *Mining.* The pulverized material (pulp) from a quartz mill, or the lighter soil of hydraulic mines.

slick'en-side' (slĭk''n-sīd'), *v. t.*; -SID'ED (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), -SID'ING (-sīd'ĭng). To form slickensides upon.

slick'en-side', *n.* [*slicken* smooth + *side*, n.] *Geol. & Mining.* A smooth, striated, polished surface of rock, produced by the sliding of one body on another; — usually in *pl.*

slick'er (slĭk'ẽr), *n.* A long, loose waterproof coat. *U. S.*

slick'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that slicks or sleeks; a sleeker; specif.: **a** = SLEEKER. **b** = FLOAT, *n.*, 5 **j.**

slick'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLICK. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or process of smoothing. **b** *pl.* Narrow veins of ore.

slide (slīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* SLID (slĭd); *p. p.* SLID'DEN (slĭd''n), SLID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLID'ING (slīd'ĭng). [ME. *sliden*, AS. *slīdan*; akin to MHG. *slīten*, also to AS. *slidor* slippery, E. *sled*, Lith. *slidus* slippery. Cf. SLED.] **1.** To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without walking, rolling, or intermission of contact; to slip; glide. **2.** Esp., to move over snow or ice with a smooth, uninterrupted motion, as on a sled, on the feet, or on skates.

They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Waller.*

3. To pass without observing or being observed or heeded; to go, proceed, etc., without attention or consideration; often, *Now Colloq.*, with *let.* "Let the world *slide*." *Shak.*

Beware thou *slide* not by it. *Ecclus.* xxviii. 26.

4. To pass smoothly or gradually; to move gently onward without hindrance; as, a boat *slides* through the water. **5.** To slip in walking or standing. *Obs.* *Deut.* xxxii. 35. **6.** To make a moral slip; to backslide. *Now Rare.* **7.** To go quietly, quickly, or secretly; — with *out, away*, etc.; as, he *slid* out of the room. Also, *Slang*, to decamp.

Syn. — SLIDE, SLIP, GLIDE. SLIDE commonly suggests, more definitely than *slip* or *glide*, contact with the surface over which one moves; SLIP, as here compared, suggests entire absence of friction or obstruction; GLIDE emphasizes the smoothness or ease of the movement itself; as, "The fool *slides* o'er the ice that you should break" (*Shak.*); "Ungrateful man, with . . . morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind, that from it all consideration *slips*" (*id.*); "the silent water *slipping* from the hills" (*Tennyson*); "where yon broad water sweetly, slowly *glides*" (*id.*); "They *glide*, like phantoms, into the wide hall" (*Keats*). See FLOAT.

slide, *v. t.* **1.** To thrust, or cause to slide, along a surface; as, to *slide* one piece of timber along another. **2.** To pass or put quietly, gently, or imperceptibly; to slip; as, the pickpocket *slid* his hand into the bag; to *slide* in a word to vary the sense of a question.

slide, *n.* **1.** Act of sliding; as, a *slide* on the ice. **2.** Smooth, even passage, progress, or course. *Now R.*

A better *slide* into their business. *Bacon.*

3. A slip from rectitude, accuracy, or the like. *Rare.* **4.** That on which anything moves by sliding. Specif.: **a** An inclined plane on which heavy bodies slide by the force of gravity, as on a mountain side for logs. **b** A surface of ice or snow on which children slide for amusement. **c** *Mach.* A guiding piece or surface along which something slides; specif., a guide bar, or the surface of two or more guide bars in the same plane. Cf. 4th RACE, 6. **5.** That which operates by sliding. Specif.: **a** A cover which opens or closes an aperture by sliding over it. **b** *Mach.* A moving piece which is guided by a part or parts along which it slides, as a slide valve. **c** A tongueless clasp or brooch for a belt, or the like, or a sliding catch or ornament. **d** A sliding seat, as in a racing shell. **6.** The descent of a mass of earth, rock, or snow down a hill or mountain side; as, a land*slide*; a snow*slide*; also, the track of bare rock left by a landslide. **7.** *Geol. & Mining.* A dislocation of rocks, in which one portion has slidden on the other. **8.** A plate of glass on which is a picture to be projected by a magic lantern, stereopticon, or the like; also, a plate on which is an object to be examined with a microscope. **9.** *Phon.* **a** A sound which, by a gradual change in the position of the vocal organs, passes imperceptibly into another sound; a glide. **b** A smooth change of tone or pitch in speech. **10.** *Music.* **a** A grace consisting of two or more small notes moving by conjoint degrees and leading to a principal note either above or below. **b** A portamento. **c** In the trumpet and trombone, a U-shaped section of tube, pushed out and in to produce the tones between the fundamental and its harmonics. A *tuning slide* is used in most metal wind instruments to adjust the pitch. **d** A slider. **11.** *Naval Ordnance.* = SLEEVE, *n.*, 4. **12.** *Mech.* = SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b.** **13.** A sled. *Local, Southwestern U. S.*

slide bar. **a** A bar serving as a slide or guideway for something; specif., an engine guide bar. See CROSSHEAD, *Illust.* **b** A bar that can be slid into, or out of, position, as a bar for sliding over the draft opening in a furnace.

slide lathe. *Mach.* **a** A lathe with a slide rest; an engine lathe. **b** A lathe constructed so that a part on the bed, supporting the slide rest, can be pulled forward in transverse T slots so as to make the machine into a gap lathe.

slid'er (slīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that slides, as a sliding lock tumbler, a scarf ring, a connecting bar or rod sliding beneath the coupling pole of a vehicle, etc.; specif., a sliding part of an instrument or machine. **2.** *Shipbuilding.* = SLIDING BALK. **3.** *Music.* A strip of wood passing under a row of pipes in an organ, and having holes corresponding to their openings. By moving a stop knob the slider is made to admit or shut off air from the pallets to the pipes. See STOP, *Illust.* **4.** A turtle, esp. the red-bellied terrapin. *Local, U. S.*

slid'er-crank' chain, *or* **slider crank.** *Kinematics.* A chain, as the direct-acting engine, with three links, three turning pairs, and one sliding pair, variously connected.

slide rest. *Mach.* An attachment for a lathe, planing machine, or other machine tool, designed to hold the tool or cutter firmly and to give it a definite and predetermined motion, by the movement of sliding pieces, usually actuated by screws. See LATHE, FEED SCREW, etc.

slide rule. An instrument consisting, in its simple form, of a ruler with a medial slide, ruler and slide being graduated with similar logarithmic scales, which are labeled with the corresponding antilogarithms. The graphic addition, upon slide and rule, of two divisions of the scale gives the product of their antilogarithms.

slide valve. *Mech.* Any valve which opens and closes a passageway by sliding over a port; specif., a particular kind of sliding valve, often used in steam engines for admitting steam to the piston and releasing it, alternately, having a cuplike cavity in its face, through which the exhaust passes. It is situated in the steam chest, and moved by the valve gear. It is sometimes called a **D valve**, — a name which is also applied to a semicylindrical pipe used as a sliding valve.

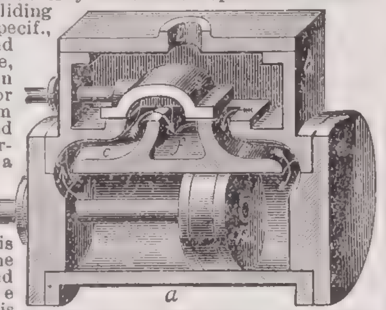

Slide Valve. *a* Cylinder of a steam engine, in which moves the Piston *p*; *b* Steam Chest, receiving its supply from the Pipe *i*, and containing the Slide Valve *s*, shown admitting steam through the Port *c*, and opening communication between the Exhaust Passage *f* and the Port *e*, for the release of steam from the opposite end of the cylinder. See 4th LAP, 2 **b**; 6th LEAD, 5 **e** (1).

slide'way' (slīd'wā'), *n.* A way along which something slides; a guideway.

slide'-wire', *n.* *Elec.* A resistance-measuring device used as part of a Wheatstone's bridge (called **slide-wire**, or **slide bridge**). It consists essentially of a straight or spiral wire divided by a sliding contact into two parts forming the whole or known portions of adjacent arms of the bridge.

slid'ing (slīd'ĭng), *vb. n.* of SLIDE. Hence: *n.* Act of one that slides; specif.: **a** Act of gliding over a frozen surface, esp. on a sled or toboggan; coasting. Also, formerly, skating. **b** A backsliding; lapse; fault. *Obs. or R.* **c** *Mach.* The traversing of the carriage of a slide rest, as disting. from *surfacing*. **d** *Mech.* Shearing displacement.

slid'ing (slīd'ĭng), *p. pr.* of SLIDE. Hence: *a.* **1.** That slides or slips; gliding; moving smoothly. **2.** Slippery; unstable; elusory. *Obs.*

That *sliding* science hath me made so bare. *Chaucer*

3. Having a part that slides on another part; as, a *sliding* rule (a slide rule); specif., having an adjustable sliding jaw or jaws; as, *sliding* calipers, compasses, gauge, etc. **4.** [From SLIDING, *vb. n.*] Of, pertaining to, or used in, the act of sliding.

sliding balk, *Shipbuilding*, one of the bottom timbers in sliding or launching ways. — **s. friction.** See FRICTION, *n.*, 2 **b.** — **s. gear**, *Mach.*, a change gear in which speed changes are made by sliding gear wheels into or out of mesh. See CHANGE GEAR, *Illust.* — **s. gunter.** = GUNTER. — **s. keel**, *Naut.*, a centerboard. — **s. limb**, the moving arm of a sextant carrying the index mirror. — **s. pair.** See PAIR, *n.*, 7. — **s. scale. a** A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise of prices. **b** A slide rule. **c** *Econ.* A scale of workmen's wages under which the wages depend, more or less, upon the selling price of the product, the rate of pay rising and falling with the price according to a certain scale. — **s. seat**, *Rowing*, in racing shells, a seat that may move forward and back to lengthen the stroke. — **s. valve**, *Mach.*, a slide valve. — **s. ways**, *Shipbuilding*, the cradle on which a vessel rests and which slides down the standing ways when the vessel is launched.

slid-om'e-ter (slīd-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*slide* + *-meter.*] An instrument for indicating and recording shocks to railroad cars occasioned by sudden stopping.

slight (slīt), *a.*; SLIGHT'ER (-ẽr); SLIGHT'EST. [ME. *sliʒt*, *sleght*, orig., level, smooth, flat, prob. fr. OD. *slicht*, *slecht*, simple, plain, D. *slecht*; akin to OFries. *sliuht*, G. *schlecht*, *schlicht*, OHG. *sleht* smooth, simple, Icel. *slēttr* smooth, Sw. *slät*, Goth. *slaihts*; orig. uncert.] **1.** Sleek; smooth. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** Not stout; slender; slim; hence, not massive or strong; frail; as, a *slight* framework; a *slight* figure. **3.** Not strong in intellect, character, or the like; foolish; silly. "Away, *slight* man." *Shak.* **4.** Not of weight, gravity, or importance; unimportant; insignificant; trivial; paltry; meager; mild; weak; feeble; scant; — applied in a great variety of circumstances; as, a *slight* (i. e., feeble) effort; a *slight* (i. e., not deep) impression; a *slight* (i. e., not convincing) argument; a *slight* (i. e., not thorough) examination; *slight* (i. e., not severe) pain, and the like. "At one *slight* bound." *Milton.*

Slight is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope.*

5. Slighting; disdainful; contemptuous. *Rare.*

slight falcon, *Falconry*, a peregrine falcon caught after leaving the nest but before migration.

slight (slīt), *adv.* Slightly; lightly; scantly. *Archaic.*

slight, *v. t.*; SLIGHT'ED; SLIGHT'ING. To treat, disregard, or neglect, as of little value or unworthy of notice; to make light of; as, to *slight* divine commands. Specif.: **a** To treat (a person) with intentional neglect or lack of courtesy. **b** To perform or attend to carelessly and inadequately; as, to *slight* one's work or one's duties.

Syn. — Neglect, disregard, disdain, scorn. See NEGLECT.

to slight off, to dismiss or dispose of slightingly. *Rare.* — **to s. over**, to run over in haste; to perform superficially; to treat carelessly; as, to *slight over* a theme.

slight, *n.* A slighting; esp., an intentional neglect of some courtesy due; a somewhat contemptuous disregard of one, or an action manifesting such an attitude.

Syn. — Disregard, neglect, negligence, inattention, contempt, disdain, scorn, disgrace, indignity, disparagement.

slight'ing, *p. a.* Characterized by disregard or disrespect; disparaging; as, a *slighting* remark. — **slight'ing-ly**, *adv.*

slight'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a slight manner or degree; as, a *slightly* formed girl; bread *slightly* scorched. **2.** Slightingly; negligently; disparagingly. *Obs.* *Shak.*

slight'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slight, inconsiderable, slender, or the like; also, formerly, negligence.

slim (slĭm), *a.*; SLIM'MER (-ẽr); SLIM'MEST. [Formerly, bad, worthless, weak, slight, awry, fr. D. *slim*; akin to G. *schlimm*, MHG. *slimp* oblique, awry; orig. uncert.] **1.** Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height or length; slender; as, a *slim* person, tree, figure. **2.** Frail; weak; slight; unsubstantial; poor; as, a *slim* structure; a *slim* chance; also, *Colloq.*, of health, delicate; as, in *slim* health. "A *slim* excuse." *Barrow.* **3.** Bad; worthless; mean. *Scot. & Dial.* *Lowell.* **4.** Small in numbers, amount, or the like; as, a *slim* meal.

Syn. — See SLENDER.

slim file. See FILE, tool.

slime (slīm), *n.* [ME. *slim*, AS. *slīm*; akin to D. *slijm*, G. *schleim*, MHG. *slīm*, OHG. *slīm*, *slīmen* to make smooth, Icel. *slīm* slime, Dan. *sliim*; cf. L. *limare* to file, polish, *levis* smooth, Gr. λεῖος; or cf. L. *limus* mud.] **1.** Soft, moist earth or clay; viscous mud; also, *Obs.*, clay; earth. "Had she [a nymph] not been devoid of mortal *slime*." *Spenser.* **2.** Any dirty substance that is moist, soft, and adhesive. **3.** *Bib.* Bitumen. *Archaic.* *Gen.* xi. 3. **4.** *Ore Dressing.* A product of wet crushing containing valuable ore in particles so fine as to be carried in suspension by water; — chiefly in *pl.* **5.** The mucous or mucuslike secretion of the skin of various animals, as slugs, land snails, and hagfishes.

slime (slīm), *v. t.*; SLIMED (slīmd); SLIM'ING (slīm'ĭng). **1.** To smear or cover with slime; to make slimy. *Tennyson.* **2.** To remove slime from, as fish for canning.

slime mold *or* **mould.** A plant of the phylum Myxophyta. See MYXOPHYTA, MYXOMYCETES.

slim'ly (slĭm'lĭ), *adv.* In a slim manner; slenderly; thinly, sparsely; scantily; meagerly.

slim'sy (slĭm'zĭ; -sĭ), *a.* Flimsy; frail; — applied esp. to cloth. *Colloq., U. S.*

slim'y (slīm'ĭ), *a.*; SLIM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SLIM'I-EST (-ĭ-ĕst). Of or pert. to slime; resembling slime; of the nature of slime; viscous; glutinous; also, covered with, or yielding, slime.

sling (slĭng), *n.* [Cf. G. *schlingen* to swallow.] A drink composed of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

sling, *v. t.*; *pret.* SLUNG (slŭng), *Archaic* SLANG (slăng); *p. p.* SLUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLING'ING. [AS. *slingan* to wind, twist; akin to D. *slingeren*, G. *schlingen*, to wind, to twist, to creep, OHG. *slingan* to wind, to twist, to move to and fro, Icel. *slyngva*, *slöngva*, to sling, Sw. *slunga*, Dan. *slynge*, Lith. *slinkti* to creep.] **1.** To throw with a sling; as, to *sling* stones. **2.** To throw; to hurl; to cast. *Addison.* **3.** To place in a sling or slings for hoisting or lowering; also, to move, hoist, or the like, by slings by which the object is suspended; as, to *sling* a cannon, a safe, a cask. **4.** To suspend by or as by a sling; as, to *sling* a rifle. **5.** *Ceramics.* To cut (clay) with a sling. See 4th SLING, 4.

to sling a yard, *Nav.*, to suspend a yard from the masthead by extra chains on going into action, on old-time war vessels. — **to s. ink**, to write, esp. for publication. *Slang.*

sling, *v. i.* To be slung, or to move as if slung; also, to run with a swinging gait; as, a *slinging* trot.

sling (slĭng), *n.* [ME. *slinge*; akin to OD. *slinge*, OHG. *slinga*; cf. OF. *eslingue*, of G. origin. See SLING, *v. t.*] **1.** An instrument, for throwing stones or other missiles, consisting of a short strap with two strings fastened to its ends, or with a string fastened to one end and a light stick to the other. The strap is whirled round until, by loosing one end, the missile is let fly with centrifugal force. Also, *Colloq.*, a sling shot, or boy's catapult.

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slich (slĭch), **slick** (slĭk), *n.* = SCHLICH.

slicht (slĭkt). Scot. var. of SLEIGHT, SLIGHT.

slichty ✝ SLEIGHTY.

slick'en (slĭk''n), *a. & v. t.* = SLICK, smooth. *Dial. Eng.*

slick'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

slick stone. = SLEEK STONE.

slid (slĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of SLIDE.

'slid (zlĭd), *interj.* God's lid; — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

slid (slĭd), *a.* [Cf. SLIDDER, SLIDE.] Slippery; smooth; sly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slid, *v. i.* To slip. *Obs.* *Scot.*

slid'a-ble, **slide'a-ble** (slīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **slid'a-bly**, **slide'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

slid'den, *p. p.* of SLIDE.

slid'der, *v. i.* [AS. *sliderian*. See SLIDE, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To slide; slip; fig., to slip, or to go, away. **b** To slouch; to dally.

slid'der (slĭd'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *slidor*. See SLIDE, *v. i.*] Slippery; unstable; deceitful. — *n.* Slipperiness; instability. — **slid'derness.** *All Obs.*

slid'der-ly, *a.* Sliddery. *Obs.*

slid'der-y (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. SLIDDER, SLIDE.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial.* **1.** Slippery; smooth; unstable. **2.** Untrustworthy; treacherous.

slide block. = GUIDE BLOCK.

slide box. **1.** *Steam Engine.* = STEAM CHEST. *Rare.* **2.** *Elec.* A resistance box using a slide-wire instead of a coil.

slide bridge. See SLIDE-WIRE.

slide'groat', *n.* Shovegroat. See SHOVELBOARD, 2. *Obs.*

slide head. *Mach.* = SLIDE REST.

slide knot. A kind of slipknot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

slide modulus. *Mech.* = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.

slider. ✝ SLIDDER.

slide rail. A rail that slides; specif.: *Railroads.* **a** A switch rail. **b** A traverse table.

slide rod. *Mach.* **a** = SLIDE BAR **a.** **b** A slide-valve rod or spindle.

slide shaft. A slide-valve rod.

slide'thrift', *n.* Shovegroat. *Obs.*

slide'-wire' bridge. See SLIDE-WIRE. [*Scot.*]

slid'ling, *adv.* Secretly. *Obs.*

slid'n. Slidden. *Ref. Sp.*

slid'ness, *n.* Slipperiness; smoothness; glibness. *Obs.* *Scot.*

slidre. ✝ SLIDDER.

slie. ✝ SLY.

slieke. ✝ SLEEK.

slieve. ✝ SLEEVE.

slie-veen' (slē-vēn'), *n.* [Ir. *sleamhain* slippery, treacherous.] A rascal; rogue. *Ir.*

'slife (zlīf), *interj.* God's life; — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

slift'er (slĭf'tẽr), *n. & v. t.* Crack; crevice; cleft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sligh, **slighe** ✝ SLY.

'slight (zlīt), *interj.* God's light; — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

slight (slīt), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *slechten* level, demolish.] **1.** To level; demolish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To throw heedlessly. *Obs.*

slight (*Scot.* slĭkt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of SLEIGHT.

slight'en (slīt''n), *v. t.* To slight. *Obs.* [slights.]

slight'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who

slight'ful. ✝ SLEIGHTFUL.

slight'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

slight'y (-ĭ), *a.* Slight. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

slig'ly ✝ SLYLY.

slih ✝ SLY.

slik (slĭk). Scot. var. of SLEECH.

slik, **slike**, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *slīkr*. Cf. SUCH.] Such. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

slike, *a. & v. t.* = SLEEK, smooth.

slike, *v. i.* [ME. *sliken*. Cf. SLEEK, *a.*] To slide; slip. *Obs.*

slik'en-side. Var. of SLICKENSIDE. [SUCHAN. *Obs.*]

slikin, *a.* Such kind of. Cf.

slikon, *n.* [Cf. SICCAN.] Such a one. *Obs.*

sli'ly (slī'lĭ). Var. of SLYLY.

slim. ✝ SLIME.

slim (slĭm), *v. t. & i.* Also **slime.** [Cf. Norw. dial. *slima* to tarry, and E. SLIM, *a.*] To botch; to scamp; slur. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [wily. *So. Africa.*]

slim, *a.* [D.] Cunning; crafty;

slimand, *a.* Slimy. *Obs.*

slimed, *a.* Slimy; dirty. *Obs.*

slime eel. A hagfish.

slime flux. The slimy exudate from wounds in fruit trees, etc.

slime fungus. A slime mold.

slim'er (slīm'ẽr), *n.* [From SLIME, *n.*] A toadfish.

slim'er, *n.*, **slime table.** *Ore Dressing.* A buddle having an inclined table on which slimes are concentrated. [SLIMY.]

slim'i-ly (slīm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

slim'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

slim'mer, *a.* [Cf. Gael. *slomaire* a weakling, a craven. E. *slim*, *a.*] Slender; delicate. *Scot.*

slim'mish, *a.* Rather slim.

slim'ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*]

slim'ous (slīm'ŭs), *a.* Slimy.

slinch. ✝ SLINK.

sline (slīn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Mining.* A joint. *Eng.* [NESS.]

sli'ness (slī'nĕs). Var. of SLY-

sling, *v. i.* To slink (miscarry).

sling, *n.* A cloth of fine goat's wool. *India.*

2. Act or motion of hurling with or as with a sling; a throw; fig., a stroke.
The *slings* and arrows of outrageous fortune. *Shak*
3. A contrivance for suspending anything; as: **a** A hanging bandage put around the neck to support the arm or hand. **b** A loop of rope or chain, or sling dogs, to suspend articles for hoisting or lowering. **c** A strap attached to a firearm, pack, or the like, to suspend it from the shoulder. **d** *Naut.* Usually *pl.* (1) A chain or rope attached to a lower yard at the middle, and passing around a mast, near the masthead, to support a yard. (2) A chain hooked at the bow and stern of a boat to hook the tackles to when it is lowered or hoisted aboard. (3) The middle part of a yard; — always in *pl.*
4. *Ceramics.* A piece of wire with a handle at each end, for cutting the clay.
sling cart. A kind of cart to transport cannon and their carriages, large stones, machines, etc., the load being slung, or suspended by a chain attached to the axletree.
sling dog. **a** = DOG, *n.*, 7 **b**. **b** *pl.* A pair of such dogs or crampons with the attached chain or rope; — called also *sling*. See CRAMPON, *Illust.*
sling′er (slĭng′ẽr), *n.* One who slings, or uses a sling; specif.: **a** A soldier armed with a sling. **b** *Ceramics.* One who cuts clay with a sling. **c** A man whose special work it is to attach slings or sling dogs to articles for hoisting.
sling stay. *Steam Boilers.* Any of the stay rods from which a crown bar is suspended.
sling thermometer *or* **psychrometer**. A thermometer or psychrometer fastened to a cord so that it may be whirled about until the reading remains unchanged.
slink (slĭŋk), *v. t.*; SLINKED (slĭŋkt); SLINK′ING. [Cf. dial. *sling*, in the same sense. Cf. SLING, *v. t.*] To cast prematurely; — said of beasts; as, a cow that *slinks* her calf.
slink, *a.* **1**. Produced prematurely; as, a *slink* calf.
2. Thin; lean; meager; worthless. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slink, *n.* **1**. The young of a beast brought forth prematurely; esp., a calf brought forth before its time; also, *Dial. or Cant*, the flesh of such a calf; bob veal.
2. A poor or bony fish, esp. such a mackerel.
3. [Cf. SLINK, *v. i.*] Any person or thing that is thin, meager, poor, weak, or the like; specif., a coward, sneak, or rascal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slink (slĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SLUNK (slŭŋk), *Archaic* SLANK (slăŋk); *p. p.* SLUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLINK′ING. [AS. *slincan*; prob. akin to G. *schleichen*, E. *sleek*. See SLEEK, *a.*] To creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak. "To *slink* away and hide." *Tale of Beryn.*
Syn. — See LURK.
slip (slĭp), *v. i.*; SLIPPED (slĭpt); SLIP′PING. [ME. *slippen*; akin to LG. & D. *slippen*, MHG. *slipfen* (cf. Dan. *slippe*, Sw. *slippa*, Icel. *sleppa*), and fr. ME. *slipen*, AS. *slīpan* (assumed), akin to G. *schleifen* to slide, glide, drag, whet, OHG. *slīfan* to slide, glide, make smooth, Icel. *slīpa* to whet; cf. also AS. *slūpan*, Goth. *sliupan*, OS. *slopian*, OHG. *sliofan*, G. *schliefen*, *schlüpfen*, which seem to come from a somewhat different root. Cf. SLOPE, *n.*] **1**. To slide; hence, to move smoothly and with little friction; to glide; as, a fish *slips* through the water; a greasy substance *slips* from one's grasp; a bone may *slip* out of its place.
2. To slide involuntarily and suddenly; to lose one's footing or one's hold by reason of sliding; as, his foot *slipped* on an orange peel; he *slipped* and almost fell.
3. To err; to fall into error or fault.
There is one that *slippeth* in his speech *Ecclus.* xix. 16.
4. To move or start with a sliding motion out of place; — often with *out*, *off*, etc.; as, the tool *slipped* and cut me.
5. To go, come, pass, move, or the like, in a quiet, furtive, or imperceptible manner; to steal, — used with an adverb or preposition of direction or motion; as, he *slipped* off by night; some errors *slipped* into the work; time *slipped* by.
Thrice the flitting shadow *slipped* away. *Dryden.*
6. To pass away or escape without notice or through inattention, neglect, or the like; as, his name has *slipped* from my mind; he let his opportunities *slip*.
Syn. — See SLIDE.
to slip up, to lose one's footing by slipping; hence, *Colloq.*, to make a mistake or failure.
slip (slĭp), *v. t.* **1**. To cause to slip; to cause to move smoothly; to slide; to put, pass, or the like, quickly, quietly, or secretly; as, he *slipped* a cartridge into his gun.
2. To omit to seize or utilize; to let pass or lose by negligence or oversight; to pass over; miss; omit. "*Slip* no advantage." *B. Jonson.*
3. To cause to slip or slide off, or out of place; as, a horse *slips* his bridle; a dog *slips* his collar.
4. To let loose, as in pursuit of game; as, to *slip* a hound.
5. To bring forth (young) prematurely; to slink.
6. *Hort.* To take cuttings from; as, to *slip* a geranium.
7. *Railroads.* To detach (a slip coach) en route. *Eng.*
8. *Ceramics.* To convert into slip.
to slip off, to take off, esp. quickly; as, *to slip off* a coat. — **to s. on**, to put on, esp. in haste or loosely; as, *to slip on* a gown or coat. — **to s. one's breath** *or* **wind**, to die. *Slang.* — **to s. the cable**, to let go the end on board and let it all go overboard, as when there is not time to weigh anchor. Hence, in sailors' parlance, to die. — **to s. the collar**, to get free; to disentangle one's self, as from difficulty or labor.
slip, *n.* **1**. Act of slipping; as, a *slip* on ice; hence, fig., a sudden mishap, as in carrying out a plan. "There 's many a *slip* 'twixt the cup and the lip." *Old Proverb.*
2. An inadvertent fault; an error; blunder; as, a *slip* of the tongue or pen; a *slip* of memory.
3. A slight transgression or offense; a false step.
This good man's *slip* mended his pace to martyrdom. *Fuller.*
4. *Geol. & Mining.* Any slight movement dislocating the parts of a rock mass; the result of such a movement, or a joint plane on which such a movement has taken place.
5. *Hort.* **a** A cutting or scion. **b** In pineapple culture, a plant developing from a bud at the base of the fruit.
6. Hence, a descendant; scion.
7. A long and narrow piece, a strip; as, a *slip* of paper; a slender or slim person, esp. such a boy or girl.
Moonlit *slips* of silver cloud. *Tennyson*
8. A leash or string by which a dog is held; — so called because made so as to be quickly slipped.
9. Any covering easily slipped on. Specif.: **a** An underwaist or dress lining, often of contrasting color, worn under a thin waist or dress. **b** A child's pinafore or frock. **c** A covering or case for a pillow, bolster, or the like.
10. *Print.* A portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself; a proof from a column of type when set up and in the galley.
11. A strip of material, esp. wood, laid in a wall to secure woodwork to, or fastened to another part to form a smooth wearing surface, etc., as in a stern tube; also, such a piece slipped in between two parts, as for a distance piece.
12. *Mach.* **a** = CREEP, *n.*, 6. **b** In a link motion, the undesirable sliding movement of the link relatively to the link block, due to swinging of the link.
13. A narrow passage between structures. *Eng.*
14. *Logging.* **a** A chute or slide. **b** = GANGWAY, 2 **d**.
15. A long seat or narrow pew in churches; sometimes, a similar seat or compartment elsewhere. *U. S.*
16. **a** An inclined plane on which a vessel is built, or upon which it is hauled for repair. **b** = MARINE RAILWAY.
17. An opening or space for vessels to lie in between wharves or in a dock; as, Peck *slip*. *U. S.*
18. An iron bar on which run the grooved wheels of a mule or spinning jenny.
19. *Naut.* The motion of the center of resistance of the float of a paddle wheel, or the blade of an oar, through the water horizontally, or the difference between a vessel's actual speed and the speed which she would have if the propelling instrument acted upon a solid; also, the velocity, relative to still water, of the backward current of water produced by the propeller.
20. *Elec.* The difference between the actual and synchronous speed of an induction motor. See SYNCHRONOUS SPEED.
21. A cylindrical iron case in which wood is placed to be charred in making charcoal for gunpowder manufacture.
22. Potter's clay in a very liquid state, used for the decoration of ceramic ware, or as a cement for handles and other applied parts. When used for decoration it is often poured slowly from a spouted pot.
23. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edged tools.
24. = SKINNING LOAM.
25. A whetstone having a cross-section in general like that of a wedge or of two wedges back to back, usually with one or both edges rounded.
26. A horse-drawn scraper. See SCRAPER, 1 **d**, *Illust.*
27. A counterfeit coin of brass covered with silver. *Obs.*
28. A hank of yarn or silk. *Dial. Eng., & Scot.*
29. *pl. Bookbinding.* The ends of the bands, cords, or tapes that are fastened to the boards.
30. A sole (the fish).
31. *Marine Insurance.* A memorandum of the particulars of a risk for which a policy is to be executed. It usually bears the broker's name and is initialed by the underwriters.
32. *Cricket.* The position of a fielder, or the fielder himself, on the off side of the wicket, somewhat to the rear of the wicket keeper and to the left of point. When there are two slips they are called **short slip** and **long slip**, respectively, according to position (see 4th CRICKET, *Illust.*).
33. *Theat. pl.* The portions of the wings from which the scenes are slipped, or slid, into place and where the actors stand just before their entrances. *Obs. or R.*
34. *Upholstery.* A hem in which a wire or cord may be run.
slip of the shoulder, *Veter.*, lameness of the shoulder in horses, as from sprain; — popularly so called.
slip carriage *or* **coach**. *Eng. Railroads.* A coach or carriage designed to be detached, or "slipped," at an intermediate station where the train does not stop.
slip dock. A dock with a slip, or marine railway.
slip hook. A hook so arranged as to be automatically or easily unhooked; — called also *trip hook*.
slip′knot′ (slĭp′nŏt′), *n.*, *or* **slip knot**. A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made, esp. one made by tying an overhand knot around the standing part of a rope. See 2d KNOT, 1.

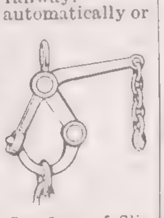
One form of Slip Hook

slip′page (slĭp′āj), *n.* Act or amount of slipping; specif., *Mach.*, loss in working, as in transmission of power; difference between theoretical and actual output.
slip panel. A movable rail in a fence, pointed and arranged to slip into slots in the side posts; — called also *slip rail*.
slipped (slĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SLIP. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Depicted with an attached slip or stalk torn off from the stem; — said of a leaf or flower. — **slipped wing**, *Poultry*, a wing not held properly and closely folded.
slip′per (slĭp′ẽr), *a.* [AS. *slipur*. See SLIP, *v.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Slippery. **b** Pliant; willowy.
slip′per (slĭp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that slips.
2. A kind of light shoe, often and typically one which may be slipped on with ease and worn in undress, but often an elaborate one worn with evening dress. Cf. 1st PUMP.
3. A kind of apron or pinafore for children.
4. A kind of brake or shoe for a wagon wheel.
5. *Mach.* A piece, usually a plate, applied to a sliding piece, to afford a means of adjustment; also, a guide block.
6. Anything slipped on or over something; as, a pedal *slipper*, a covering of felt or flannel to protect a piano pedal.
slipper block. *Mach.* The block, or either of two blocks, of an engine crosshead, guided by the slide bar or bars; hence, a crosshead, esp. one guided on one side only.
slipper plant. **a** Any tropical American euphorbiaceous plant of the genus *Pedilanthus*; — so called on account of its slipper-shaped involucres. **b** The lady's-slipper. *U. S.*
slip′per-wort′ (slĭp′ẽr-wûrt′), *n.* Any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Fagelia*. See CALCEOLARIA, 2.
slip′per-y (-ĭ), *a.* [See SLIPPER, *a.*] **1**. Having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; allowing or causing anything to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface; smooth; as, oily substances render things *slippery*.
2. Not affording ground for confidence or trust; as: **a** Not to be relied upon; untrustworthy; tricky; sly; as, a *slippery* person. **b** Unstable; uncertain; mutable; not to be counted upon. "The *slippery* tops of human state." *Cowley.*
3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away.
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold. *Dryden.*
4. Liable to slip; not standing firm. *Rare.* *Shak.*
5. Wanton; unchaste. *Shak.*
slippery elm. **a** An American elm (*Ulmus fulva*), with roughish leaves, short-pediceled flowers, and very hard wood, largely used for various implements. Also, the fragrant, mucilaginous inner bark of this tree, used as a demulcent. **b** The Californian sterculiaceous tree *Fremontodendron californicum*. — **s. iron**. = CYLINDER METAL.
slip′ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLIP. — **slipping piece**, an adapter, or drawtube, for convenient attachment of a piece of apparatus to a telescope. — **s. plane**, *Cryst.*, a gliding plane.
slip′py (slĭp′ĭ), *a.* [AS. *slipig*.] Slippery.
to look, *or*, *rarely*, **be**, **slippy**, to be quick; to act or move smartly; to "look alive." *Colloq.*, *Chiefly Brit.*
slip rail. A rail slipped into slots in side posts; a slip panel; also, *pl.*, the space between these posts; a gateway. *Australasia.*
slip ring. *Elec.* Either of two (in single-phase machines) or more (in polyphase machines) continuous conducting rings from which the brushes take, or to which they give up, current in an alternating-current machine. Cf. COMMUTATOR **b**.
slip rope. *Naut.* **a** A rope by which a cable is secured preparatory to clearing hawse. **b** A rope so fastened that it can easily and quickly be unfastened.
slip sheet. *Print.* An offset sheet.
slip′-sheet′, *v. t.* *Print.* To use slip sheets between.
slip′shod′ (slĭp′shŏd′), *a.* **1**. Wearing shoes or slippers that are down at the heel.
2. Careless in dress, manners, style, etc.; slovenly; shuffling; as, *slipshod* manners; a *slipshod* writing.
Thy wit shall ne'er go *slipshod*. *Shak.*
slip′slop′ (-slŏp′), *n.* Also **slip′slap′** (-slăp′). [A reduplication of *slop*.] *Colloq.* **1**. Weak, poor, or flat liquor or food; slops.
2. Weak, profitless talk; twaddle; gabble. *Thackeray.*
slip′slop′, *v. i.* Also **slip′slap′**. To have or make a slapping motion or sound, as that of one walking in loose slippers.
slip stitch. **a** *Sewing.* A blind stitch. **b** *Crocheting.* A joining stitch. **c** *Knitting.* A stitch slipped over the following stitch without knitting.
slip stopper. *Naut.* A cable stopper consisting of a short length of chain with a pelican hook at the end, used when the cable may have to be let go suddenly.
slip switch. *Railroading.* An arrangement of two sets of switch points, one in each of two crossing tracks, together with the connecting curve, the points facing in opposite directions and the whole contained between the two end frogs of the crossing. It is used for switching from one track to the other. Called also *combination crossing*.
slip′way′ (slĭp′wā′), *n.* **a** One of the ways on which the cradle of a marine railway travels; — usually in *pl.* **b** A berth, or space allotted to a vessel, in a shipbuilding yard. *Rare.*
slit (slĭt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SLIT or SLIT′TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIT′TING. [ME. *slitten*, fr. *sliten*, AS. *slītan* to tear; akin to D. *slijten* to wear out, G. *schleissen* to slit, split, OHG. *slīzan* to split, tear, wear out, Icel. *slīta* to break, tear, wear out, Sw. *slita*, Dan. *slide*. Cf. SLICE.] **1**. To cut; sever; cleave. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to *slit* iron bars into nail rods; to *slit* leather into straps.
3. To make a long fissure in or upon; as, to *slit* the ear.
slit, *n.* [AS. *slite*.] **1**. A long cut; a narrow opening resembling a cut; as, a *slit* in the ear.
2. A pocket; also, a placket hole. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. *Optics.* A narrow opening through which the light is admitted, as to the eye or prisms or a spectroscope.
slith′er (slĭth′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SLIDDER, *v.* & *a.*] **1**. To slide; glide; slip away. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
2. To shuffle; dawdle; idle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slit′ter (slĭt′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that slits; as: **a** A soft-iron disk rotated at high speed and used, with diamond or emery powder and oil, for slitting precious stones. **b** A rapidly revolving sharpened disk for trimming or cutting paper.
2. The soft elastic ball used in the Irish game of hurling.
slit′ting (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLIT. — **slitting file**. See

slinge (slĭnj), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *sling* to slink about, E. SLING, *v.*] To slink or lounge about. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sling′er (slĭng′ẽr), *n.* A piece of bread or toast put into tea. *Brit. Slang.*
sling′man, *n.* A slinger. *Obs.*
sling shot. A boy's catapult.
sling′stone′, *n.* A stone to be thrown from a sling.
sling trot. A slinging trot.
slink butcher. A butcher who kills, or deals in, slinks or, esp., diseased animals or meat
slink′er, *n.* **a** A pickerel. *Local, U. S.* **b** = SLINK.
slink skin. Leather made from the skin of a slink (calf).
slink′y (slĭŋk′ĭ), *a.* *Dial. or Colloq.* **1**. Thin; meager; slink. **2**. Sneaky; sly; shirking.
slintte. Obs. pret. of SLANT.
slip, *n.* [Cf. OLG. *slip* dross from metal in grinding, G. *schlipp*, *schlapp*, *schlipper*, *schlapper*, curds and whey.] **1**. Slime. *Obs.* **2**. Curds and whey.
slip, *n.* A stroke; a blow. *Obs.*
slip′-a-long′, *a.* Slipshod. *Obs.*
slipar. † SLIPPER. [in grooves.]
slip′board′, *n.* A board sliding
slip′coin′, *n.* Counterfeit coin. Cf. SLIP, 27. *Obs.*
slipe. † SLEEP. [strip. *Dial.*]
slipe (slīp), *n.* A slip; slice;
slipe, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *slīpan*, *slēpan*, to slip, put anything on or off, akin to Goth. af*slaupjan* to put off; also Icel. *slīpa* to whet, and E. SLIP, *v.*] *Scot & Dial.* **1**. To strip; peel; pare; slice; split. **2**. To sweep off; remove.
slipe, *n.* Unscoured skin wool. See SKIN WOOL
slipe, *v. i.* [ME. *slipen*. See SLIP, *v. i.*] To glide; to slip or sneak away. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slipe (slīp), *n.* [Cf. SLIPE, *v.*] **a** *pl.* Sledge runners. **b** A sleigh or sledge. *Local, Eng.*
sliper. † SLIPPER, *a.*
slip friction, *or*, *in full*, **slip friction clutch**. *Mach.* A friction clutch permitting slip when excessive power is transmitted. See FRICTION CLUTCH, *Illust.*
slip′gib′bet (slĭp′jĭb′ĭt), *n.* A sliphalter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slip grab. *Logging.* A pear-shaped link attachment, for a whippletree or evener, which grips the skidding chain when the link is straight, but otherwise permits the chain to slip.
slip′hal′ter, *n.* One who has cheated the gallows. *Obs.*
slipir. † SLIPPER
slip′less, *a.* See -LESS.
slip′man, *n.* = SHOOTMAN. *Australia.*
slip mortise. A mortise cut through to the end of the piece.
slip noose A noose with a running knot, as on a lariat
slip′-on′, *n* An overcoat, often worn like a cloak. *Scot.*
slippen. † SLIP.
slip′per, *v. t* To beat or spank with a slipper.
slipper animalcule See PARAMECIUM.
slipper drag. = SLIPPER, *n.*, 4.
slip′pered (slĭp′ẽrd), *a.* Wearing, or provided with, slippers.
slipper flower. **a** Slipperwort. **b** The slipper plant.
slip′per-i-ly (slĭp′ẽr-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SLIPPERY.
slip′per-i-ness. *n.* See -NESS
slipper limpet *or* **shell**. A boat shell.
slip′per-ly, *adv.* Slipperily. *Obs.*
slip′per-ness, *n.* Slipperiness. *Obs.*
slipper weed. The jewelweed
slip′per-y-back′, *n.* A skink. *West Indies.* [Slipperiness. *R.*]
slip′pi-ness (slĭp′ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
slip seed. In sweet-potato culture, the small tubers raised from summer-grown cuttings, and used the following spring for propagation. Cf. CROP SEED.
slip share. A plowshare readily detachable from the moldboard, landside, etc. [slipper. *Obs.*]
slip′shoe′, *n.* A loose shoe or
slip sill. *Arch., etc.* A sill that can be slipped into position between the jambs of an opening.
slip′skin′, *a.* Evasive. *Obs.*
slip′slop′, *a.* Slovenly; slipshod. *Colloq*
slip′string′, *n.* A sliphalter; knave; truant; prodigal. *Obs.*
slipt. Slipped. *Obs., Archaic, or Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]
slip′thrift′, *n.* A spendthrift.
slirt (slûrt; slẽrt), *v. t. & n.* Flip; flirt; squirt. *Dial.*
slish (slĭsh), *v. t. & i. & n.* [Cf. SLASH.] Cut; slash; slice. *Colloq. or Dial.*
slit, *pret. & p. p.* of SLIT, *v. t.* — **slit deal**. See 5th DEAL, 1.
slit. Obs. contr. of *slideth*, 3d pers. sing. pres. of SLIDE, *v.*
slitch (slĭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLEECH. [narrow eyes.]
slit′-eyed′ (slĭt′īd′), *a.* Having
slithe. † SLEIGHT.
slith′er-ing (slĭth′ẽr-ĭn), *a* Indolent; deceitful. *Dial. Eng.*
slith′er-y (-ĭ), *a.* [See SLITHER; cf. SLIDDER.] Slippery; sliddery. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
slith′y (slīth′ĭ), *a.* See PORTMANTEAU WORD.
slit′less, *a.* See -LESS.
slit′shell′, *n.* A shell of *Pleurotomaria* or other allied genus.
slit′ten. † SLIT.
slit′ter, *v. t.* To slash; specif.

FILE, tool. — **slitting saw**, a circular saw, with smaller teeth than the milling saw, for cutting sheet metal. — **s. shears**, a shearing machine for cutting sheet metal; esp., rotary shears with overlapping circular blades. See SHEARS, *Illust.*

slive (*dial.* slĭv), *v. t.* [ME. *sliven* to split, cleave, AS. *slīfan.*] To cut; split; slice; cleave. — *n.* A slice. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sliv′er (slĭv′ẽr; *now seldom, except in Eng. dial.*, slī′vẽr), *v. t.*; SLIV′ERED (-ẽrd); SLIV′ER-ING. [See SLIVE to split.] **1.** To cut or divide into long, thin pieces or very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; to slit; as, to *sliver* wood. "They 'll *sliver* thee like a turnip." *Scott.*
2. To cut slivers from (a fish).

sliv′er, *v. i.* To split into long pieces; to have slivers break or split off; as, the plank had *slivered* badly.

sliv′er, *n.* **1.** A long slender piece cut or, esp., rent off; a sharp, slender fragment; a splinter.
2. A strand or slender roll of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted state, produced by a carding machine and ready for the roving or slubbing which precedes spinning; also, wool, in a ribbonlike form, from the combing machine.
3. As a garment: **a** A workman's or navvy's short jacket. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *pl.* Trousers; slops.

Sloan′e-a (slōn′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir Hans *Sloane* (1660–1753), physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American elæocarpaceous trees having alternate leaves, small apetalous flowers with numerous stamens, and a spiny or hairy 4-valved capsule. Most of the species have very hard wood, whence the names *breakax* and *ironwood*, applied in Jamaica to *S. jamaicensis.*

slob′ber (slŏb′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SLABBER, SLUBBER.] **1.** To let saliva fall or dribble from the mouth; to slaver; slabber; drool; esp., to let liquid spill or dribble from the mouth, as a child or idiot in eating or drinking.
2. To let speech, esp. emotional speech, fall from the lips without restraint or decency; to gush; drool. *Colloq.*

slob′ber, *v. t.* **1.** To wet and foul with or as with dribbling saliva or with a liquid spilled in eating or drinking.
2. To smear or foul with a liquid. *Obs. or R.*

slob′ber, *n.* **1.** Saliva dribbling from the mouth; slabber; slaver; also, any liquid spilled as if slobbered.
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A jellyfish. **b** Mud; slush; slob.
3. *pl. Veter.* Salivation.

slob′ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Wet; sloppy, as land. *Shak.*
2. Slobbering; driveling. *Rare.*

sloe (slō), *n.* [ME. *slo*, AS. *slā*; akin to D. *slee*, G. *schlehe*, OHG. *slēha*, Dan. *slaaen*, Sw. *slån.*] **a** The fruit of the blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), or the tree itself. **b** Any of various American wild plums, as *P. americana*, *P. alleghaniensis*, or *P. umbellata.* **c** = BLACK HAW **a.**

slog (slŏg), *v. t. & i.*; SLOGGED (slŏgd); SLOG′GING (slŏg′ĭng). [Cf. SLUG, *v. t.*] To hit hard, esp. with little attention to aim or the like, as in cricket or boxing; to slug. *Cant.*

slo′gan (slō′găn), *n.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, i. e., an army cry; *sluagh* army + *gairm* a call, calling.] The war cry, or gathering word, of a Highland clan in Scotland; hence, any rallying or battle cry. *Scott.*

slog′ger (slŏg′ẽr), *n.* One who slogs, or hits hard. *Cant.*

sloop (slōōp), *n.* [D. *sloep*, prob. fr. F. *chaloupe.* Cf. SHALLOP.] *Naut.* **1.** A vessel having one mast and a fore-and-aft rig, consisting of a boom-and-gaff mainsail, a jib or jibs, often a staysail, and usually a gaff topsail. The typical sloop has a fixed bowsprit, topmast, and standing rigging; those of the cutter type may be readily shifted. The early American sloop yachts usually were of broad beam and light draft, depending largely on a centerboard for stability and ability to sail close to the wind. The two types have rapidly approximated since 1880. One radical distinction remaining is that a sloop may carry a centerboard. See CUTTER.

Sloop Yacht. 1 Club Topsail; 2 Mainsail; 3 Balloon Jib; 4 Spinnaker

2. A sloop of war. *Now Only Eng.*
3. *Logging.* A kind of single sled or dray for supporting the front end of a log in hauling.
sloop of war, *Nav.*, formerly, a vessel rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting from ten to thirty-two guns; later, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, carrying guns on one deck only; now, a small armed vessel, equipped with sails as well as steam. *Now Only Eng.*

sloop′-rigged′ (slōōp′rĭgd′), *a.* *Naut.* Rigged like a sloop, at least to the extent of having one mast, a fore-and-aft gaff mainsail, a jib, and, usually, a fixed bowsprit.

slop (slŏp), *n.* [AS. *slop* (in comp.) a frock or overgarment, fr. *slūpan* to slip, to slide; akin to Icel. *sloppr* a thin garment; cf. OHG. *slouf* a garment. Cf. SLIP, *v. i.*]
1. Any kind of outer or loose garment, usually made of linen or cotton, as a cassock, smock, or nightdress. *Obs.*
2. A garment for the lower body and legs; loose breeches; — chiefly in *pl.* "A pair of *slops.*" *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. *Obs.* **a** A shoe, esp. a loosely fitting shoe. *Obs.* **b** A bag.
4. *pl.* Cheap ready-made clothes; also, often, among seamen, clothing, bedding, and the like; small stores.

slop, *n.* [ME. *sloppe* a pool; akin to AS. *sloppe*, *slyppe* (in comp.), the sloppy droppings of a cow; cf. AS. *slūpan* to slip, and E. *slip*, v.i. Cf. COWSLIP.] **1.** A pool; puddle. *Obs.*
2. Water or other liquid spilled or thrown about, as on a table or a floor; a spot soiled or wet with spilled liquid.
3. Mean, esp. weak, drink or liquid food; — usually in *pl.*
4. *pl.* Dirty refuse water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed; water from washbowls, etc.
5. *Ceramics.* Slip.
6. *pl. Distilling.* Mash after removal of the alcohol.
7. A watery food for animals, or watery waste, esp. containing nutritive matter; as, distillery *slop.*

slop, *v. t.*; SLOPPED (slŏpt); SLOP′PING. **1.** To spill, as a liquid, esp. by the motion of the vessel containing it; as, to *slop* water from a pitcher or pail.
2. To spill liquid upon; to soil with a liquid spilled.

slop, *v. i.* To be spilled, as a liquid, esp. by the motion of the vessel containing it; — often with *over.*
to slop over, to speak or act with an absence of restraint or self-control; to be unduly emotional; to talk extravagantly; to gush. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

slope (slōp), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *slūpan* to slip, p. p. *slopen*; cf. SLOPE, *a.*, SLIP, *v. i.*] **1.** An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal; slant; also, sometimes, an inclination, as of one line or surface to another.
2. A valley; vale. *Obs. & R.* *Morte Arthure.*
3. Any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; an incline, as the side of a cutting; an acclivity or declivity.
Under the *slopes* of Pisgah. *Deut.* iv. 49 (*Rev. Ver.*).
4. The part of a continent descending toward, and draining to, a particular ocean; as, the Pacific *slope.*
5. *Mining.* An inclined shaft; commonly, the main incline in a colliery. See MINE, *Illust.*
6. *Math.* The trigonometric tangent of the angle made by a straight line with the axis of x; thus, if (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) be any two points on the line, the *slope* is the ratio of $y_1 - y_2$ to $x_1 - x_2$. The **slope form** of the equation of a straight line is $y = sx + b$, where s is the *slope* and b is the intercept on the axis of y.
7. *Bacteriol.* A sloped culture.

slope, *a.* Sloping; slanting. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Milton.*

slope, *v. t.*; SLOPED (slōpt); SLOP′ING (slōp′ĭng). To form with a slope; to give an oblique or slanting direction to; also, to direct obliquely; to incline; slant; as, to *slope* a lawn; to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.
Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shak.*
slope arms, a command and position in the manual of arms; — used in the United States navy, but not in the army. The piece is carried as in *left shoulder arms* except that the muzzle is turned a little to the right or left. — **to s. the standard**, *Mil.*, to dip the standard, as in salute. *Eng.*

slope, *v. i.* **1.** To take an oblique direction; to incline; slant; as, the ground *slopes.*
2. To depart suddenly; to run away. *Slang.*
Syn. — See SLANT.

sloped (slōpt), *a.* *Bacteriol.* Solidified in an oblique vessel, so as to present a broad surface; — said of a culture, etc.

slop′er (slōp′ẽr), *n.* One that slopes; specif., a device for shaping the slopes of a railroad embankment.

slop′ing (slōp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLOPE. Hence: *a.* Inclining or inclined; oblique; declivous; slanting. — **slop′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **slop′ing-ness**, *n.*
sloping fractions, *Math.*, fractions written with the solidus [/] instead of the horizontal stroke between the terms.

slop′py (slŏp′ĭ), *a.*; SLOP′PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SLOP′PI-EST. [From SLOP.] **1.** Wet so as to spatter easily; wet as with something slopped over; plashy; as, a *sloppy* walk, road.
2. Slovenly; careless; as, a *sloppy* piece of work. *Colloq.* — **slop′pi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **slop′pi-ness**, *n.*

slop′shop′ (-shŏp′), *n.* A shop where slops, or cheap ready-made clothes, are sold.

slop′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* The manufacture of slops, or cheap ready-made clothing; also, such clothing; hence, hasty, slovenly work of any kind.
No *slopwork* ever dropped from his [Carlyle's] pen. *Froude.*

slosh (slŏsh), *v. i.*; SLOSHED (slŏsht); SLOSH′ING. [Cf. SLUSH.] **1.** To wallow, flounder, or move with splashing or dripping, through water, mire, or a wet place; as, the derelict lay *sloshing* about in the waves.
2. To wander or move about in a purposeless, reckless, or disorderly manner; as, a tramp *sloshes* around. *Slang, U. S.*

slosh, *v. t.* **1.** To move about or wash vigorously in liquid.
2. To hit, esp. with something soft or liquid. *Dial. or Slang.*
3. To splash; spill. *Dial.*

slot (slŏt), *n.* [LG. & D. *slot* a lock, fr. a verb meaning to close, to shut, D. *sluiten*; akin to G. *schliessen*, OHG. *sliozan*, OFries. *slūta*, and prob. to L. *claudere.* Cf. CLOSE, SLUICE.] **1.** A broad, flat, wooden bar, esp. one forming a connection; a slat. *Now Dial. or Rare.*
2. A bolt or bar for fastening a door. *Dial. Eng.*

slot, *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *esclot*, due to confusion of words; cf. OF. *esclop*, *esclot*, wooden shoe, hoof, and OF. *escle* track.] The track of a deer; hence, any track or trail.

slot, *v. t.* To follow the slot, or trail, of; to track.

slot, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A hollow or depression; specif.: **a** The hollow in the throat above the breastbone. *Obs.* **b** The pit of the stomach. *Obs.*
2. An aperture, now esp. one comparatively long and narrow, as a seating for a key or feather, the narrow opening through which passes the connection for the grip of a cable car or the plow of a conduit railway car, a narrow opening through which a coin can be pushed (cf. SLOT MACHINE), etc.
3. *Theaters.* A trapdoor opening in a stage. *Obs. or R.*

slot, *v. t.* **1.** To cut; stab. *Obs.*
2. To cut a slot in; to cut or shape by means of a slotting machine; — sometimes with *out*; as, to *slot* out a keyway.

slot′-drill′, *v. t.* *Mach.* To cut out with a traverse drill.
slot-drilling machine. = TRAVERSE DRILL.

sloth (slōth; slŏth; 205, 277), *n.* [ME. *slouthe*, fr. *slow.* See SLOW. ME. had also *sleuthe*, fr. AS. *slǣwð*, fr. *slāw* slow.] **1.** Slowness; tardiness. *Archaic.* *Shak.*
2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness; indolence.
3. Any of several slow-moving exclusively arboreal edentate mammals inhabiting tropical forests of South and Central America. Their limbs, esp. the front pair, are very long and provided with long curved claws. The external ears and the tail are rudimentary. The hair is long, coarse, and crisp, greenish brown or gray in color, closely harmonizing with the moss and foliage in the trees. They habitually hang from the branches back downward and feed entirely on leaves, shoots, and fruits. The species are divided into two groups, the **three-toed sloths** (genus *Bradypus*), having three claws on each front foot, and the **two-toed sloths** (genus *Cholœpus*), having the front feet two-clawed. The best-known are *B. tridactylus* and *C. didactylus*, of South America, and *C. hoffmanni* of Central America. Also, any of certain allied extinct edentates. See GROUND SLOTH.

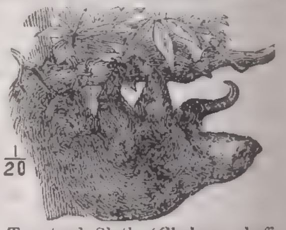

Two-toed Sloth (*Cholœpus hoffmanni*)

sloth bear. A common bear (*Melursus labiatus*) of India and Ceylon having long black hair and very large claws. The muzzle is brownish; the breast has a white V-shaped mark. It differs from ordinary bears in having very small molars and 4 instead of 6 upper incisors. Its snout is long, and the tongue and lips are very mobile; it feeds on fruit, insects, and honey.

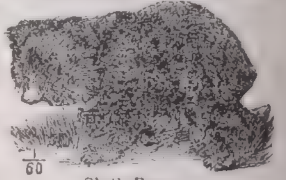

Sloth Bear.

sloth′ful (-fōōl), *a.* Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent. — **sloth′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sloth′ful-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See IDLE.

slot machine. A machine the operation of which is started by dropping a coin into a slot, as for delivering small articles of merchandise, showing one's weight, etc.

slot′-spike′, *v. t.* To secure by a spike or spikes driven through an elongated hole (slot) or holes so as to allow of a certain amount of relative endwise motion of the parts.

slot′ter (slŏt′ẽr), *n.* One that slots; a slotting machine.

slot′ting (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLOT, to cut. — **slotting auger**, a screw auger having a series of cutting lips on its helical edge, used, after penetrating to the desired depth, with a traversing movement to cut channels, mortises, etc. — **s. drill.** = TRAVERSE DRILL. — **s. file.** See FILE, tool. — **s. machine**, *Mach.*, a machine tool with a vertically reciprocating planing tool, used for making a mortise or shaping the sides of an aperture, etc.; a kind of vertical shaper.

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to cut in tags or even strips with square ends
slive (slĭv), *v. i.* *Dial Eng.* **a** To sneak; to idle; loaf. **b** To slip; slide. — *v. t.* To thrust hastily or slyly; slip. *Dial. Eng.*
sliver box. *Woolen Manuf.* A kind of drawing frame in which slivers of long-stapled wool made by hand cards are lapped on one another and elongated.
sliv′erd. Slivered. *Ref. Sp.*
sliv′er-er, *n.* One that slivers; specif., one who slivers fish.
sliv′ing (slĭv′ĭng; slĭv′ĭn), *a* [From SLIVE, *v. i.*] Lazy; slovenly; sneaking. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A sliving fellow. *Dial. Eng.*
slo. † SLAY, SLOE, SLOUGH, SLOW.
sloak (slōk). Scot. var. of SLOCK.
sloak (slōk), **sloak′an** (slōk′ȧn). Vars of SLOKE. *Scot.*
sloam (slōm), *n.* *Mining.* Clay between coal seams. *Dial. Eng.*
sloan (slōn), *a.* Lazy; worthless; slovenly; sly — *n* A sloan person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sloap. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of SLOPE.
sloat. Var. of SLOTE
slob (slŏb), *n.* [Cf SLOP spilled water.] **a** Marsh; mire; mud. *Dial. Eng* **b** Soft or mushy ice or snow. *Newfoundland.*
slob, *n.* A clumsy, slovenly, or worthless person. *Vulgar.*
slob′ber (slŏb′ẽr). Var. of SLUBBER.
slob′ber-er, *n.* **1.** One who slobbers. **2. a** A slovenly farmer. **b** A jobbing tailor. *Dial. Eng.*
slock (slŏk), *v. t.* To lure; entice; pilfer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
slock, *n* [Cf. Norw. dial *sloka*, E. dial. *slack* a hollow in a hillside.] A hollow between hills; also, a bog. *Scot & Dial. Eng*
slock, *v.t. & i.* [See SLOCKEN, *v.t.*] To quench; stop; cease; go out, as a fire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
slock, *n.* A drink; a draft. *Scot*
slock′en (*dial* slŏk′'n), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *slokna* to be extinguished.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To slake; quench. **2.** To suffocate; to saturate
slock′er, *n* A pilferer. *Obs.*
slocking stone. [Cf. SLOCK to entice.] A rich piece of ore used to tempt persons into a mining enterprise *Dial. Eng.*
slock′ster, *n* A pilferer. *Obs.*
slod Obs. or dial Eng pret. of SLIDE.
slod′der (slŏd′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SLUD, or D *slodder* a sloven, *slodderbroek* slops, Norw dial. *sloda* to drag, trail, Icel. *slæða.*] Puddle; mud; slush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sloe. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
sloe thorn. The blackthorn.
sloff (slŏf), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *slof* careless, Norw. dial. *slufsa*, *slafsa*, to eat noisily, Sw. dial. *slaffsa* to eat like a dog.] To gormandize. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
slog. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
slogardy. † SLUGGARDY.
slog′gy † SLUGGY.
slogh. † SLEUTH, SLOUGH.
slogh. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
sloghe † SLOW.
slogorne. † SLOGAN
slogth † SLEUTH
sloid. Var of SLOYD.
sloik. † SLOCK, to quench.
sloithhund. † SLEUTHHOUND.
slojd. Var. of SLOYD.
slok. Scot. of SLOCK, quench.
slo′ka (slō′kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çlōka.*] A distich consisting of two lines of 16 syllables each or of four octosyllabic half-lines. It is the chief verse form of the Sanskrit epics.
sloke (slōk), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** Laver. **2.** Slime or scum in water.
slok′en (slŏk′ĕn), **slok′in.** Scot. vars of SLOCKEN.
slokke. † SLOCK, to quench.
slom′bre, **slom′bry** † SLUMBER, SLUMBERY
slomer, **slom′mer.** † SLUMBER.
slom′mock (slŏm′ŭk; slŭm′-). Dial. Eng of SLAMMOCK.
slomowre, **slomyre** † SLUMBER.
slon. † SLAY.
slon (slŏn), *n. & v.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *slan* a defiance, challenge.] Sneer; chaff *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
slone Obs. p p. of SLAY.
slone (slōn), *n.* [AS. *slān*, pl. See SLOE.] A sloe. *Dial. Eng.*
slong. Obs. pret. of SLING.
slongene. Obs. p. p. of SLING.
slonk (slŏŋk), *n.* [Cf. SLANK, in this sense.] A ditch; a hollow in the ground; a mountain slope. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To wade or splash along. *Obs. Scot.*
sloo (slōō). Dial. var. of SLOUGH
sloo Obs. or dial. Eng. of SLOE
sloo. sloogh. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
slood. Obs. pret. of SLIDE
sloom Var. of SLOUM. slumber
sloom′y (-ĭ), *a* Sluggish; slow; loutish *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
sloop, *v. t.* *Logging.* To haul (a log) with a sloop.
slooth′hound. † SLEUTHHOUND.
slop, *n* A policeman; constable *Thieves' Cant or Slang, Eng.*
slop, *n* [Cf. D. *slop* an alley, a hiding place, LG *slupp* a breach in a fence, Fries. *slōp*, *slop.*] A gap; a breach — *v. t.* To breach; pierce; hew down. *Both Obs Scot.*
Slop, Dr. A choleric and uncharitable physician in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," said to caricature a Dr. Burton of York.
slop book. In the British navy, a record of clothing and supplies furnished to the crew.
slop′-built, *a.* *Chiefly Naut.* Built or made in a cheap and inferior manner
slop′dash′, *n.* & *a.* = SLIPSLOP.
slope, *adv.* In a sloping manner; aslant; obliquely. *Obs.*
slope. † SLEEP.
slope′ly, *adv.* Slopingly. *Obs. or R.*
slope′ness, *n.* State of being slope; slant. *Rare.*
slope′wise′, *adv* Obliquely; aslant. *Obs.*
slop hose. Slops; loose breeches. *Obs.*
slop merchant. A dealer in slops, or cheap ready-made clothing.
slop molding *or* **moulding.** A method of molding bricks (called **slop′-mold′ed** *or* **-mould′ed bricks**) in which the mold is kept wet to prevent adhesion.
sloppe. † SLOP.
slop′ping, *n.* *Pottery.* Act of mixing clay by repeatedly dividing it and conglomerating it.
slop′sell′er, *n.* A seller of slops, or cheap ready-made clothes.
slop′work′er, *n.* One who works on slops.
slop′y (slōp′ĭ), *a.* Sloping
slorp (slŏrp; slôp), *n & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *slurpa* to eat noisily, D. *slorpen*, *slurpen*, to sip.] Gulp; the noise made in eating or drinking noisily *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slor′ry (slŭr′ĭ). Var. of SLURRY. *Dial. Eng.*
slosh (slŏsh), **slosh′y** (-ĭ). Dial. vars of SLUSH, SLUSHY.
slosh wheel. A trammel wheel.
slot, *v. t.* [See SLOT a bar.] To shut with haste or violence *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slot burner. A batswing burner.
slote (slōt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SLOT.
slote, *n.* = SLOT a bar. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
Slote, Hon. Bardwell (slōt). An unprincipled American politician in B. E. Woolf's play "The Mighty Dollar."
slot′ed (slōt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having slotes, or bars. *Dial. Eng.*
sloter, *v. t.* [ME. *sloteren.* Cf. SLOTTER.] To bespatter. *Obs.*
slot file See FILE, tool.
sloth † SLEUTH, track.
sloth, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Slow. **2.** Slothful; lazy.
sloth, *v. i. & t.* To be idle; to delay; to waste in sloth. *Obs.*
sloth animalcule. A tardigrade.
slothe. † SLOUGH, bog.
sloth monkey. A loris.
slot′hound′ (slŏt′hound′), *n.* Obs. or Scot. of SLEUTHHOUND.
slot mortise. = SLIP MORTISE.
slot rail. Either of the Z bars forming the slot of a conduit railway. See CONDUIT SYSTEM, *Illust.*
slot′staff′, *n.* A kind of pike. *Obs. Scot.*
slot′ted (slŏt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of SLOT. — **slotted screw.** See INTERRUPTED SCREW.
slot′ter (slŏt′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *slatter* to slop, splash, and E. SLATTERN.] A dirty mess, esp. a liquid mess; filth. — *v. i.* **a** To make a mess, esp. by splashing. **b** To eat in an untidy, noisy manner. — *v. t* To dirty; mess. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slot′ter-y (slŏt′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Sluggish; dull. *Obs. Scot.* **2.** Dirty; foul; wet. *Dial. Eng.*
slou. † SLOW

slouch (slouch), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slōkr* a slouching fellow, Sw. *sloka* to hang down, to droop.] **1.** A hanging down of the head; a drooping attitude; an ungainly, clownish gait.
2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.
3. A hanging down or drooping, as of a hat brim; a droop.
4. Short for SLOUCH HAT.
5. Lazy carelessness, shiftlessness, or indifference. "*Slouch* seems ubiquitous." *Eliot Gregory.*
slouch, *v. i.*; SLOUCHED (sloucht); SLOUCH'ING. **1.** To hang down; to droop, as the head.
2. To walk, stand, or sit in a careless, ungainly, loose-jointed manner; to have a clownishly careless attitude. "*Slouching* around in . . . overalls." *Hamlin Garland.*
slouch, *v. t.* To cause to hang down or droop; as, to *slouch* the hat over the eyes.
slouch hat. A soft hat with a wide and flexible brim.
slouch'ing, *p. a.* Characterized by a slouch; as: **a** Hanging down; drooping. **b** Clownishly or carelessly relaxed or loose-jointed, as in gait or attitude. — **slouch'ing-ly,** *adv.*
slouch'y (slouch'ĭ), *a.* Slouching, esp. in gait or attitude; also, fig., clumsily or indifferently inefficient.
slough (slŭf), *n.* [ME. *slughe, slouh*; cf. MHG. *slūch* the skin of a serpent, G. *schlauch* a skin, a leather bag or bottle.] **1.** The skin, commonly the cast-off skin, of a serpent or other animal that sheds its skin.
2. *Med.* The dead mass separating from a foul sore; the dead part separating from living tissues in mortification.
3. (*dial. pron.* slo͞of.) A husk; an outer skin, as of some berries. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slough, *v. i.*; SLOUGHED (slŭft); SLOUGH'ING. **1.** *Med.* To form a slough; to separate in the form of dead matter from the living tissues; — often used with *off*, or *away*; as, a *sloughing* ulcer; the dead tissues *slough* off slowly.
2. To be shed or cast off, as the skin of a serpent or other animal; also, of the animal, to shed or cast off its skin.
slough, *v. t.* To cast off, as the skin, or slough, or dead tissue; hence, fig., to discard as refuse.
slough (slou; *in sense 2*, slo͞o), *n.* [ME. *slogh, slough*, AS. *slōh, slōg*, a hollow; orig. uncert.; cf. Gael. & Ir. *sloc* pit, pool, ditch, Ir. *slug* to swallow, Gr. λύζειν to hiccup, sob, akin to G. *schlucken* swallow, MHG. *slūck* abyss, gullet.] **1.** A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.
He 's here stuck in a *slough*. *Milton.*
2. (*pron.* slo͞o). Also *slew, sloo, slue.* A wet or marshy place; specif., a side channel or inlet from a river. *Local.*
Slough of Despond (slou), in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a deep bog into which Christian falls at the outset of his journey, and from which Help extricates him.
slough grass. **a** A stout perennial grass (*Beckmannia erucæformis*) having narrow panicles with spikelike branches. It yields good forage in low pasture lands. **b** Dropseed grass (*Muhlenbergia*).
slough'y (slou'ĭ), *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.
slough'y (slŭf'ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living flesh.
Slo-vak' (slō-văk'; slō'văk), *or* **Slo-vak'i-an** (slō-văk'ĭ-ăn; -vä'kĭ-ăn), *n.* [Bohem. *Slowák*, orig., a Slav: cf. G. *Slowak.*] One of a Slavic people of the mountainous region of northwestern Hungary; also, their language, which has a small native literature, mostly recent. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — **Slo-vak'i-an** (slō-văk'ĭ-ăn; -vä'kĭ-ăn), *a.*
slov'en (slŭv'ʼn), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *slof* careless, negligent, a sloven; akin to LG. *sluf* slovenly.] **1.** One habitually negligent of neatness or cleanliness, esp. in dress or person; one of extremely untidy habits; also, one who is exceedingly lazy and slipshod in any way.
☞ *Sloven* is more commonly applied to men, the correlative term for women being *slattern*. The distinction is little observed, however, in the derivatives.
2. A low truck, or dray. *Canada.*
Slo-vene' (slō-vēn'), *n.* [G. *Slowene*, fr. the Slovenian name. Cf. SLAV.] One of a Slavic people of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria in Austria-Hungary. — **Slo-vene',** *a.*
Slo-ve'ni-an (slō-vē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Slovenes or their language. — *n.* A Slovene; also, the Slovenian language. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
slov'en-ly, *a.* **1.** Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of neatness and order, esp. in dress or person; slipshod; also, lazy and slipshod in any way; as, *slovenly* in thinking.
2. Characteristic of a sloven; lacking neatness and order; slipshod; as, *slovenly* dress; *slovenly* thinking.
Syn. — Untidy, disorderly, frumpish. — SLOVENLY, SLATTERNLY, DOWDY, FROWZY, BLOWZY. SLOVENLY implies lack of neatness or order, strictly as displayed by a man; SLATTERNLY, the correlative word, applies esp. to a woman; but the distinction often does not hold; as, "All these *slovenly* particularities were forgotten the moment that he began to talk" (*Boswell*); "It often grieved her to the heart to think . . . that her mother . . . should have an appearance . . . so comfortless, so *slatternly*, so shabby" (*Jane Austen*); cf. "Our liturgy . . . has beauties which not even a careless, *slovenly* style of reading can destroy" (*id.*). DOWDY (commonly applied to women) suggests lack of taste, style, or smartness in dress; FROWZY implies utter unkemptness, BLOWZY, a coarse and red complexion; but *frowzy* and *blowzy* are sometimes interchanged; as, a *dowdy* bonnet; "There had . . . fallen upon her in these her married days a certain fixed, dreary *dowdiness*" (*Trollope*); "a *frowzy* fringe about his forehead" (*Dickens*); "that blazing, *blowzy* penitent [of Rubens], in yellow satin and glittering hair" (*Thackeray*). See NEGLIGENCE, CARELESS.
slov'en-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

slow (slō), *a.*; SLOW'ER (-ēr); SLOW'EST. [ME. *slow, slaw*, AS. *slāw*; akin to OS. *slēu* blunt, dull, D. *sleeuw, slee*, sour, OHG. *slēo* blunt, dull, Icel. *sljōr, slær*, Dan. *slöv*, Sw. *slö*. Cf. SLOTH.] **1.** Moving a short space in a relatively long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; as, a *slow* stream; a *slow* steamer; a *slow* motion.
2. Not happening in a short time; gradual; as, *slow* growth or development; *slow* convalescence.
3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; tardy; sluggish; as, *slow* to believe; *slow* of speech. "*Slow* of study." *Shak.*
4. Not hasty or precipitate; acting deliberately.
He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov.* xiv. 29.
5. Behind in time; indicating a time earlier than the true time; as, the clock or watch is *slow.*
6. Stupid; dull; not alert, brisk, or spirited; as, a *slow* evening or gathering; he was *slow* in company. *Dickens.*
7. Of such a nature or in such a condition as to hinder or prohibit fast or rapid progress, movement, play, or the like; as, it proved a *slow* task; a *slow* track. Cf. FAST, *a.*, 11.
Syn. — Lingering, sluggish, dull, inactive, inert. — SLOW, LATE, TARDY, DILATORY. SLOW (opposed to *fast*), the general term, may denote either inertness or lack of rapidity; that is LATE (opposed to *early*) which comes after the due or proper time (see NEW); as, a *slow* train, a *slow* intellect; the train was *late* (cf. my watch was *slow*), a *late* spring. That is TARDY (opposed to *prompt, punctual*) which is sluggish or (often habitually) late or behindhand; one is DILATORY who is a habitual laggard, or inclined to procrastinate; as, "a *tardy* sluggard" (*Shak.*); "Too swift arrives as *tardy* as too slow" (*id.*); a *tardy* pupil; "women of *dilatory* temper, who are for spinning out the time of courtship . . . without being able either to close with their lovers or to dismiss them" (*Spectator*). See IDLE, DEFER, TRIFLE, LINGER; cf. IRKSOME.
slow bind. *Music.* See BIND, *n.*, 4. — **s.-burning construction.** *Building.* = MILL CONSTRUCTION. — **slow coach,** a person slow in movements or in mental or other activities; also, an unprogressive person; a fogy. *Colloq.* — **s. lemur, s. loris.** See LORIS. — **s. match,** a match, or fuse, made so as to burn slowly and evenly at a known rate, used for firing blasting charges, fireworks, etc. — **s. speed.** See STANDARD SPEED.
slow (slō), *adv.* Slowly. "How *slow* time goes." *Shak.*
slow, *v. t.*; SLOWED (slōd); SLOW'ING. [Cf. AS. *slāwian* to be or become slow.] To render slow; to slacken the speed of; also, to retard; delay; as, to *slow* a steamer. *Shak.*
slow, *v. i.* To go slower; — often with *up*; as, the train *slowed* up before crossing the bridge.
slow'ly, *adv.* [AS. *slāwlīce.*] In a slow manner, as not quickly, fast, rapidly, early, rashly, or readily; tardily.
slows (slōz), *n. pl. Med.* Milk sickness.
slow'worm' (slō'wûrm'), *n.* [AS. *slāwyrm*; *slā-* is prob. akin to *slēan* to strike, the reptile being considered venomous. See SLAY, *v. t.*; WORM.] The blindworm *Anguis fragilis*, resembling the glass snake of America. It becomes about a foot long and has shiny scales. It feeds chiefly on worms and snails, and is perfectly harmless.
sloyd (sloid), *n.* Also *slojd, slöid.* [Sw. *slöjd* skill, dexterity, esp. skilled labor, hence, manufacture, wood carving. Cf. SLEIGHT.] Lit., skilled mechanical work, such as that required in wood carving; trade work; hence, a system (usually called the **sloyd system**) of manual training in the practical use of tools and materials, and in the making and use of plans and specifications connected with trade work. It was adopted or largely developed from a similar Swedish system, in which wood carving was a chief feature. Its purpose is to develop the pupils mentally and physically, as well as to afford skill in some trade.
slub (slŭb), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A roll of wool, cotton, or silk, that is slightly twisted; roving; slubbing.
2. *pl.* Thick places in cotton rovings, slivers, and yarns.
slub, *v. t.*; SLUBBED (slŭbd); SLUB'BING. To draw out and twist slightly (slivers of wool).
slub'ber (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One that slubs, as a slubbing machine.
2. Half-twined or badly twined woolen thread. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slub'ber, *v. t.*; SLUB'BERED (-ērd); SLUB'BER-ING. [Cf. Dan. *slubbre* to swallow, to sup up, D. *slobberen* to lap, to slabber. Cf. SLOBBER, SLABBER.] *Obs. or R. or Dial.* **1.** To do in a slovenly way; to botch; slur; scamp.
Slubber not business for my sake *Shak.*
2. To daub; stain; darken; obscure. *Milton.*
slub'bing (slŭb'ĭng), *n.* Slightly twisted wool, cotton, or silk slivers; slub.
slub'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLUB. — **slubbing billy** *or* **machine,** a machine for forming slubbing or slubs of wool or cotton.
sludge (slŭj), *n.* [Cf. SLUTCH.] **1.** Mud; mire; soft mud; slush; wet snow; sleet. *Tennyson.*
2. Anything resembling mud or slush; as: **a** A muddy or slimy deposit from sewage. **b** Mud from a drill hole in boring. **c** Muddy sediment in a steam boiler. **d** *Mining.* Slimes. **e** Settlings of cottonseed oil, used in making soap, etc. **f** A residuum of crude paraffin-oil distillation.
3. (*pron. also* slo͞oj) **a** Small floating pieces of ice. *Kane.* **b** Ground ice. *Scot.*
sludge, *v. t.* **1.** (*pron. also* slo͞oj) To bemire (one's self), as by slovenly walking. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
2. To cover or fill in with sludge, or soft mud.
3. To clean out, as a drain, by removing sludge.
sludge acid. Impure and dark-colored sulphuric acid that has been used in the refining of petroleum.
sludg'er (slŭj'ēr), *n.* One that sludges; specif.: **a** A sand pump or shell pump. Cf. WIMBLE. **b** A shovel for sludging out drains, etc.

sludg'y (slŭj'ĭ), *a.* Miry; slushy; consisting of sludge.
slue (slo͞o; 243), *v. t.*; SLUED (slo͞od); SLU'ING (slo͞o'ĭng). Also **slew.** [E. dial. *slew* to turn round; orig. uncert; cf. Icel. *snúa* to turn, bend.] **1.** *Naut.* To turn about a fixed point, usually the center or axis, as a spar or timber.
2. In general, to turn about; to twist. *Colloq.*
They laughed, and *slued* themselves round. *Dickens.*
slue, *v. i.* Also **slew.** To turn or twist about; to slip or slide and turn out of the course; — often with *round*; as, the wagon *slued* at the corner; he *slued* round in his chair.
slue, *n.* Also **slew.** Act or process of sluing a body; also, the position of a body when slued.
When nearly stepped, a stout strap and heaver may be used to get the mast on the right *slue*. *Luce*
slug (slŭg), *n.* [ME. *slugge* sluggard, *sluggen* to be slothful; cf. LG. *slukk* low-spirited, sad; perh. akin to E. *slouch.*]
1. A drone; a sluggard. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*
2. A slow thing; esp.: **a** A slow vessel. *Obs.* **b** A sluggish horse.
3. A hindrance; an obstruction. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
4. **a** Any of numerous terrestrial pulmonate gastropods closely related to the ordinary land snails, but having the shell rudimentary and often buried in the mantle, or wanting entirely, and the body when extended of an elongated

Slug, 4 a (*Limax agrestis*). Nat. size.

fusiform shape, the whole lower surface constituting the foot upon which the animal crawls. The slugs are not now regarded as a natural group, but are considered to have descended from shelled snails of several different families. Some are destructive to garden crops and greenhouse plants. They secrete abundant mucus from the skin. The typical slugs belong to the genus *Limax*, which includes several troublesome European species now naturalized in parts of the United States, as *L. maximus*, a species with dark markings which becomes four inches long, and the smaller *L. flavus* and *L. agrestis*. *Arion ater* is a large European species often almost entirely black. **b** A sea slug; a shell-less marine gastropod, or a holothurian.
5. Any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a mollusk; as, the pear *slug*; rose *slug.*
6. [Perh. a different word.] An unshaped or roughly shaped piece of metal, specif. one used as a missile for a gun, as in old-time muskets; hence, a small bullet for air guns, boys' rifles, etc.
7. *Print.* **a** A thick strip of metal less than type-high. **b** A type-high strip, as one with a figure, letter, or word, for temporary identifying use, or a line of type in one piece.
8. *Mining.* **a** A mass of half-roasted ore. **b** = SLING, *n.*, 3 **b.**
9. A hatter's heating iron.
10. Any of various large gold coins, often octagonal in shape, privately issued in California in 1849 or soon thereafter. The largest value was fifty dollars.
11 A small portion of liquid in compact form; specif., *Slang*, a dram (of liquor).
12. A rudimentary horn of an ox or cow. *Rare.*
13. [Prob. a different word. See SLUG, *v. t.*, 3.] A heavy blow, esp. with the fist. *Slang.*
slug, *v. t.*; SLUGGED (slŭgd); SLUG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** *Obs.* **a** To make sluggish. **b** To delay; hinder.
2. To load with a slug or slugs; as, to *slug* a gun. *Obs. & R.*
3. [Prob. a different word; cf. SLOG, *v.*, and G. *schlagen.*] To strike heavily, esp. with the fist. *Cant or Slang.*
slug, *v. i.* **1.** To lie idle; laze; drowse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
To *slug* in sloth and sensual delight. *Spenser.*
2. To become changed in shape by passing through the bore; — said of the projectile of a firearm.
slug'gard (slŭg'ărd), *n.* [*slug* + *-ard.*] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.
slug'gard, *a.* Sluggish; lazy. *Dryden.*
slug'ger (-ēr), *n.* One who strikes hard or with heavy blows; hence, a boxer; a prize fighter. *Slang.*
slug'ging (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLUG. — **slugging match.** **a** A boxing match or prize fight marked rather by heavy hitting than skill. *Cant or Slang.* **b** A ball game, esp. a baseball game, in which there is much hard hitting of the ball. *Slang, U. S.*
slug'gish (slŭg'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Idle and lazy, esp. habitually; slothful; dull; as, a *sluggish* man, mind, etc.
2. Slow; having little motion; as, a *sluggish* stream.
3. Having no power to move one's self or itself; inert.
Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*
4. Characteristic of a sluggard; dull; stupid; tame. "So *sluggish* a conceit." *Milton.*
Syn.—Indolent, dronish, dull, drowsy, inactive. See INERT.
— **slug'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **slug'gish-ness,** *n.*
sluice (slo͞os; 243; *in British colloq. or technical use often* slŭsh, slo͞osh), *n.* [OF. *escluse*, F. *écluse*, LL. *exclusa, sclusa*, prop., a shutting out, fr. L. *excludere, exclusum*, to shut out; cf. D. *sluis* sluice, fr. OF. See EXCLUDE.] **1.** An artificial passage for water, fitted with a valve or gate, as in a mill stream, for stopping or regulating the flow; also, a water gate or floodgate; a dock gate or lock gate.
2. Hence, an opening or channel through which anything flows; a source of supply.
Home familiarity . . . opens the *sluices* of sensibility. *I. Taylor.*
3. The stream flowing through a floodgate; also, a body of water pent up behind a floodgate or water gate.

slouch'i-ly (slouch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SLOUCHY.
slouch'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slouchi. Slouched. *Ref. Sp.*
slough. † SLOTH, SLOW.
slough. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
slough, *v. t.* To cover with mire or filth; make like a slough. *R.*
slough bass (slo͞o bȧs). Large-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*
slough'-dog'. † SLEUTH-DOG.
slough'-hound'. † SLEUTH-HOUND.
slough'ish-ness, *n.* Sluggishness. *Obs.*
slought, *n.* [Cf. SLEWTHE, or Ir. & Gael. *sliochd* multitude, rout.] A company of bears. *Obs.*
slought'ful-ly. † SLAUGHTFULLY.
slougthe. † SLOTH.
slouh. † SLOUGH.
slouh. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
sloum (slo͞om), *n.* [AS. *sluma.*] Slumber; doze. — *v. i.* **a** To slumber; doze. **b** To become weak and flaccid; to waste; decay. **c** To move slowly and silently; to drift. **d** To swoon. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slounge (slo͞onj), *v. i.* To lounge; loaf. — *n.* Also **sloung'er** (slo͞on'jēr). A lounger; idler; sneak. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sloup (slōp). Dial. Eng. var. of SLORP.
sloute, *v. t.* To slit. *Obs.*
slouthe. † SLOTH.
slouwe. † SLOW.
Slo-vac', Slo-vack'. Vars. of SLOVAK.
Slo-vak'ish (slō-văk'ĭsh), *n. & a.* = SLOVAKIAN.
slov'en. Dial. Eng. p. p. of SLIVE, to slice.
slov'en-ish, *a.* Slovenly. *Obs.*
Slo-ven'ish (slō-vĕn'ĭsh), *n. & a.* = SLOVENIAN.
slov'en-li-ness (slŭv'ʼn-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
slov'en-ness, *n.* Slovenliness. *Obs.*
slov'en-ous, *a.* Scurvy; knavish. *Obs.*
slov'en-ry, *n.* Slovenliness. *Obs.*
slovinglie. † SLOVENLY.
slow, *n.* **1.** Slowness; sloth. *Obs.* **2.** A sluggard. *Obs.*
slow. † SLEW, *pret.*; SLOUGH.
slow, *n.* A moth. *Obs.*
slowde. † SLUDGE.
slow'-down', *n.* A slowing down. *Colloq.*
slowe. † SLEW, *pret.*; SLOUGH.
slow'ful, *a.* Slothful; idle; hence, unmindful. *Obs.* — **slow'ful-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
slowgh, slowh. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
slowghe. † SLOUGH.
slow'hound', *n.* [Cf. SLEUTHHOUND.] A sleuthhound. *Obs. or Archaic.*
slow'ish, *a.* Somewhat slow. *Rare.*
slow'ly, *a.* Slow. *Obs.*
slow'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slowp (slōp). Dial. Eng. var. of SLORP.
slow'rie (slō'rĭ), *n.* [Manx *slouree*; cf. Gael. *slabhruidh* a chain, a pothook.] A hook over the hearth fire. *Isle of Man.*
slow'-wit'ted, *a.* Not having a ready wit; dull.
sloy (sloi), *n.* A slide. *Scot.*
sloy, *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *slöja, slöe*, Dan. dial. *sloie*, Icel. *slōða.*] A slovenly person. *Obs.*
slub (slŭb; slo͞ob), *n.* [Cf. SLOB mud.] A muddy or slushy mess. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slub'ber (slŭb'ēr; *dial.* slo͞ob'-), *v. i.* To act or perform something in a slovenly, lazy manner. *Rare or Dial.*
slub'ber-de-gul'lion (slŭb'ēr-dē-gŭl'yŭn), *n.* [*slubber* + dial. *gullion* a wretch.] A mean wretch; a base, slovenly boor. *Obs. or Dial.*
slub'ber-ing-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner. *Obs. or R.*
sluce. † SLUICE.
sluchched. † SLUTCHED.
sluche. † SLEECH.
slud (slo͞od; slŭd), *n.* Also **slud'der.** Mire; mud. — **slud'der-y,** *a.* *Both Dial. Eng.*
sludg'ing (slŭj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLUDGE, *v.* Also, = SLUDGE, *n.*, 1, 2.
slue. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
slue. Var. of SLEW, a large quantity.
slue, *n.* = 4th SLOUGH, 2. *Local, U. S.*
slu'er (slo͞o'ēr; 243), *n.* Also **slew'er.** One who slues; specif., *Naut.*, one who steers a whaleboat. *Rare.*
slue rope. Also **slew rope.** *Naut.* A rope used in sluing a spar, etc.
sluf. Slough. *Ref. Sp.*
sluff (slo͞of). Dial. Eng. var. of SLOUGH, skin.
sluft (slŭft). Sloughed. *Ref. Sp.*
slug. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
slug, *a.* Sluggish; slow. *Obs.*
slug'a-bed', *n.* One who indulges in lying abed; a sluggard. *Obs. or R.*
slugardie. † SLUGGARDY.
slug caterpillar. A slug worm.
slug fly. Any sawfly that has a sluglike larva.
slug'gard-ize, *v. t.* To make lazy. *Rare.*
slug'gard-ly, *a.* Of or like a sluggard; lazy. *R.*
slug'gard-ry, *n.* Sluggardy. *Obs. Scot.*
slug'gard-y, *n.* Condition of a sluggard; sloth. *Obs.*
slugge. † SLUG.
slugged, *a.* Sluggish; slothful. *Obs.* — **slug'ged-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
slug'ging, *a.* Sluggish. — **slug'ging-ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*
slug'gy, *a.* Sluggish. *Obs.*
slughe. † SLOUGH.
slug'-horn', *n.* **1.** A slogan. *Obs. Scot.* **2.** A horn or trumpet. *Pseudo-archaic.*
slug horn. A short down-turned horn of a cow or ox. *Eng.*
slught. † SLOUGH, skin.
slug'ly, *adv.* Sluggishly. *Obs.*
slug snail. A slug.
slug worm. = SLUG, *n.*, 5.

4. A long, inclined trough, launder, or flume, usually on the ground, for washing auriferous earth, floating down

Sluice, 4. *A* Main Sluice ; *B* Steel Grating, leading by Inclined Channel *C* to Undercurrent *D*, where finer gold is deposited ; *E* Grizzly to screen off larger stones ; *F* Continuation of *A*.

logs, etc.; specif., *Gold Mining*, such a contrivance paved with riffles, etc., to hold the quicksilver for catching the gold. Cf. UNDERCURRENT.
5. Act of washing the face or the body. *Colloq.*

sluice (slo͞os; cf. SLUICE, *n.*), *v. t.;* SLUICED (slo͞ost); SLUIC′ING (slo͞os′ĭng). **1.** To emit, or cause to flow out, by or as by floodgates; to draw off by or through a sluice or sluiceway.
By this fresh blood, that from thy manly breast
I cowardly *sluiced* out. *Marston.*
2. To let water upon through a sluice ; to wet copiously.
He dried his neck and face, which he had been *sluicing* with cold water. *De Quincey.*
3. To wash with or in a stream of water running through a sluice; as, to *sluice* earth in mining.
4. To transport in a sluice, or float through a sluiceway, as logs; also, to drive (logs) by releasing a sluice of water.
5. To scour out, as a channel, by means of a flood of water.

sluice, *v. i.* To pour, as from a sluice. "Mowgli, with the rain *sluicing* over his bare shoulders." *Kipling.*

sluice gate. The sliding gate of a sluice.

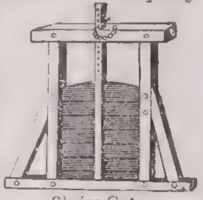

Sluice Gate.

sluice valve. **a** A sluice gate. **b** A gate valve. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A water-tight sliding door in the water-tight floors of a frame.

sluice′way′ (slo͞os′wā′ ; 243), *n.* **a** An artificial channel into which water is let by a sluice. Specif. : = SLUICE, *n.*, 4. **b** The opening in a splash dam through which the logs pass.

sluic′y (slo͞os′ĭ ; 243), *a.* Falling copiously or in streams, as from a sluice ; also, running with or in streams.

sluit (slo͞ot), *n.* [D. *sloot.*] A depression resembling a cañon on a very small scale, produced by the washing out by heavy rains of a large natural fissure formed by a crack in sun-baked soil. *South Africa.*

slum (slŭm), *n.* [Of cant origin. *Oxf. E. D.*] A foul back street of a city, esp. one with a slovenly and often vicious population ; also, esp. in *pl.*, a low or squalid neighborhood.

slum, *n.* [Perh. fr. G. *schlamm.* *Oxf. E. D.*] *Mining.* = SLIME, *n.*, **4**.

slum, *v. i.;* SLUMMED (slŭmd) ; SLUM′MING. To visit or frequent slums, esp. out of curiosity, for study, etc. *Colloq.*

slum′ber (slŭm′bẽr), *v. i. ;* SLUM′BERED (-bẽrd) ; SLUM′BER-ING. [ME. *slombren*, *slumberen*, *slumeren*, AS. *slumerian*, fr. *sluma* slumber ; akin to D. *sluimeren* to slumber, MHG. *slummern*, *slumen*, G. *schlummern*, Dan. *slumre*, Sw. *slumra*, Goth. *slawan* to be silent.] **1.** To sleep ; sometimes, specif., to sleep very lightly ; to doze ; drowse.
He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. *Ps.* cxxi. 4.
2. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity; as, the public conscience seemed to *slumber*.

slum′ber, *v. t.* **1** To lay to sleep ; — lit. or fig. *Obs.*
2. To stun ; stupefy. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

slum′ber, *n.* Sleep ; specif., very light sleep ; a doze.
He at last fell into a *slumber*, and thence into a fast sleep, which detained him in that place *Bunyan.*

slum′ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Inviting slumber : soporiferous.
2. Having the repose of slumber ; sleepy ; drowsy.
His quiet and almost *slumberous* countenance. *Hawthorne.*
Syn. — See SLEEPY.
— **slum′ber-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **slum′ber-ous-ness**, *n.*

slum′ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Inducing, or inclined, to sleep ; sleepy ; also, occurring in sleep.

slum′brous (-brŭs), *a.* Slumberous. *Keats.*

slum-gul′lion (slŭm-gŭl′yŭn), *n.* **1.** *Whaling.* The mixed blood, oil, and salt water which collects on the decks of a ship while the valuable parts of a whale are being handled.
2. *Mining.* A muddy, usually red, deposit in the sluices.
3. An insipid drink, as weak tea. *Slang, Local, U. S.*
4. A menial ; servant. *Slang. Rare.*

slum′ming (slŭm′ĭng), *vb. n.* The visiting of slums.

slump (slŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *slomp* a mass, heap, Dan. *slump* a quantity, and E. *slump*, v. t.] A, or the, gross amount ; the mass ; lump. *Scot. & Dial.*
Marriages and baptisms are performed . . . by the *slump.* *Scott.*

slump, *v. t.* [Cf. SLUMP gross amount, LUMP ; also Sw. *slumpa* to bargain for the lump.] To lump ; to throw into, or group in, a mass. *Scot. & Dial.*
These different groups . . . are exclusively *slumped* together under that sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

slump, *n.* **1.** [Cf. dial. *slamp* wet, moist, or E. *slump* to fall through.] A boggy place. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. [Prob. imitative.] The noise made by anything falling into a hole, or into a soft, miry place. *Scot.*
3. Act of slumping, or falling or sinking through a surface.
4. Act of sliding or slipping on a declivity so rapidly that the motion is perceptible ; — said of earth, rock, etc.
5. A falling or declining, esp. suddenly and markedly ; a falling off ; as, a *slump* in trade, in prices, etc. *Colloq.*

slump (slŭmp), *v. i.;* SLUMPED (slŭmpt) ; SLUMP′ING. [Dial. *slump* a dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, a marsh, a swamp ; prob. imitative.] **1.** To fall or sink suddenly through or in, when walking on a surface, as on thawing snow or ice, partly frozen ground, a bog, etc.
The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which unawares they may *slump.* *Barrow.*
2. To slide or slip on a declivity, so that the motion is perceptible ; — said of masses of earth or rock.
3. To undergo a slump, or sudden decline or falling off : as, the stock *slumped* ten points. *Colloq.*

slung shot (slŭng). A small mass of metal or stone fixed on a flexible handle, strap, or the like, used as a weapon.

slur (slûr), *v. t. ;* SLURRED (slûrd) ; SLUR′RING (-ĭng). [Cf. ME. *sloor* mud, clay, Icel. *slōra*, *sloðra*, to trail or drag one's self along, D. *sleuren*, *sloren*, to train, to drag, to do negligently and slovenly, D. *sloor*, *sloerie*, a sluttish girl.]
1. To soil, as by smearing ; to sully ; contaminate ; pollute.
2. To disparage ; traduce ; asperse. *Tennyson.*
3. To pass over lightly or with little notice ; to make little or light of ; to slight ; also, to make vague, obscure, or indefinite by light or careless treatment.
With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes *Dryden*
4. To slide (a die) so as to cheat ; to cheat, as by sliding a die ; to trick. *Obs. or R.*
5. To pass over in pronunciation so lightly or quickly as to obscure or nearly or quite to suppress, as a syllable.
6. *Music.* **a** To perform (two or more successive tones of different pitch) in a legato manner. See SLUR, *n.*, 4 **b**. **b** To mark with a slur, to indicate such performance.
7. *Print.* To blur or double, as an impression ; to macule.

slur, *v. i.* **1.** To slip ; to drag, as the feet. *Chiefly Dial.*
2. To slur a die ; hence, to cheat. *Obs.*
3. *Print.* To slip so as to blur, or make slurs.

slur, *n.* **1.** A mark or stain ; hence, a slight reproach or disgrace ; a stigma; as, a *slur* on one's name.
2. A slighting intimation ; an innuendo; as, the cowardly *slurs* of scandalmongers.
3. A trick ; cheat ; imposition. *Obs. or R.*
4. *Music.* **a** A curved line [‿ or ⁀], connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or performed without a break, as when made in one continued breath of a wind instrument, or with one stroke of a bow. It resembles the legato mark or phrase mark, but is used for smaller groups, connecting either notes of different pitch, or notes of the same pitch having a smooth but distinct repercussion. Cf. TIE. **b** The combination of two or more slurred tones ; a legato effect.

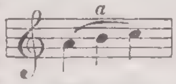

a Slur. 4 **a**.

5. *Phon.* A weak or very light glide.
6. *Print.* A blurred spot or part in print.
7. In knitting machines, a contrivance for depressing the sinkers successively by passing over them.

slur′ry (slŭr′ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. SLUR.] **1.** Thin, watery mud, or any substance resembling it ; slip ; specif.: **a** A thin cement or mortar used to repair furnace linings. **b** A watery mixture of the powdered raw materials of hydraulic cement. **c** The watery grindings from a grindstone. **d** Wash used by molders.
2. *Metal.* A kind of regulus or matte containing sulphur, arsenic, copper, lead, silver, etc.

slush (slŭsh), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *slaska* to paddle in water, *slask* wet, filth.] **1.** Soft mud or mire. *Now Rare.*
2. A mixture of snow and water ; half-melted snow.
3. A soft mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication and protection of wood, esp. of masts and spars.
4. Refuse grease and fat from cooking, esp. on shipboard.
5. *Mach.* A mixture of white lead and lime with which the bright parts of machines, such as the connecting rods of steamboats, are painted to be preserved from oxidation.
6. Confused and emotional, but unsubstantial, talk or writing; gush.

slush (slŭsh), *v. t. ;* SLUSHED (slŭsht) ; SLUSH′ING. **1.** To cover with slush, as a mast, or a connecting rod.
2. To fill in with mortar, cement, or the like, as the joints of a wall ; — commonly with *up*.
3. To wash roughly or wet copiously ; to sluice. *Colloq.*

slush′y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, characterized by, or resembling, slush ; as, *slushy* streets ; *slushy* snow ; a *slushy* speech. "A dark, drizzling, *slushy* day." *Blackw. Mag.*

slut (slŭt), *n.* [ME. *slutte ;* cf. Icel. *slöttr* a heavy, loglike fellow, *slota* to droop.] **1.** An untidy woman ; a slattern.
Sluts are good enough to make a sloven's porridge. *Old Proverb.*
2 A woman ; esp., a young woman ; — of inferiors. *Obs.*
Our little girl Susan is a most admirable *slut.* *Pepys.*
3. A clumsy or inefficient person or thing. *Now Rare.*
4. A female dog ; a bitch.

slut′tish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a slut ; untidy ; indecently negligent of cleanliness ; disorderly ; as, a *sluttish* woman.
An air of liberal, though *sluttish*, plenty *Scott.*
— **slut′tish-ly**, *adv.* — **slut′tish-ness**, *n.*

sly (slī), *a.;* SLI′ER (slī′ẽr) or SLY′ER ; SLI′EST or SLY′EST. [ME. *sli*, *slegh*, *sleih*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *slægr*, for *slœgr ;* also Sw. *slug*, Dan. *slu*, LG. *slou*, G. *schlau ;* prob. akin to E. *slay*, v. t. ; cf. G. ver*schlagen* sly. See SLAY, *v. t. ;* cf. SLEIGHT.] **1.** Wily ; cunning ; skillful ; shrewd ; ingenious ; — in a good sense. *Obs.*
Be ye *sly* as serpents, and simple as doves. *Wycliffe* (*Matt* x. 16).
2. Artfully or meanly cunning; crafty ; also, done with, or marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy ; subtle; as, a *sly* trick. *Craig.* "*Sly* wiles." *Spenser.*
3. Lightly artful or mischievous ; roguish ; as, *sly* jests.
4. Light or delicate ; slight ; thin. *Obs.*
5. Carried on secretly, as smuggling ; hence, illicit. *Cant.*
Syn. — Crafty, subtile, wily. See CUNNING.
by the sly, *or, more often*, **on the sly**, in a sly or secret manner. *Colloq.* — **s. goose**, the common sheldrake. *Local, Eng.*

sly′boots′ (slī′bo͞ots′), *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person or animal. *Humorous.*

sly′ly, sli′ly (slī′lĭ), *adv.* In a sly manner.

slype (slīp), *n.* [Cf. ME. *slipen* to glide. See SLIP, *v. i.*] *Arch.* A narrow passage between the transept and chapter house or deanery in certain English cathedrals.

smack (smăk), *n.* [D. *smak ;* akin to LG. *smack*, *smak*, Dan. *smakke*, G. *schmacke.*] *Naut.* A sailing vessel, commonly a sloop or cutter, used chiefly in coasting and fishing ; in England, any large fishing vessel strictly fore-and-aft-rigged (cf. LUGGER) ; in the United States, often specif., a fore-and-aft-rigged fishing boat having a well in which fish are kept alive, called more fully **well smack**.

smack, *n.* [ME. *smak.* AS. *smæc* taste, savor ; akin to D. *smaak*, G. ge*schmack*, OHG. *smac.* Cf. SMACK, *v. i.*]
1. Taste or flavor, esp. a slight one ; savor ; tincture ; as, a *smack* of bitter ; a *smack* of the Puritan about him.
They felt the *smack* of this world. *Latimer.*
2. A smell ; odor *Obs.*
3. A small quantity ; a taste ; smattering ; as, a *smack* of knowledge or wit.
4. [Perh. a different word in this sense and in senses 5 & 6 ; cf. D. *smak.* Cf. SMACK to kiss.] A loud kiss ; a buss. "A clamorous *smack.*" *Shak.*
5. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, as in gusto, or of a whip.
6. A quick, smart blow ; a slap.
Syn. — See TASTE.

smack, *v. i. ;* SMACKED (smăkt) ; SMACK′ING. [ME. *smaken* to taste, have a taste, — from the noun ; cf. AS. *smeccan* to taste ; akin to D. *smaken*, G. *schmecken*, OHG. *smecchen* to taste, *smacchēn* to have a taste (and, perhaps from the same source, G. *schmatzen* to smack the lips, to kiss with a sharp noise, MHG. *smatzen*, *smackezen*), Icel. *smakka* to taste, Sw. *smaka*, Dan. *smage.* See 2d SMACK, *n.*] **1.** To have a smack ; to be tinctured with any particular taste.
2. To have a smell or odor. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
3. To have or exhibit indications of the presence of any character or quality ; to suggest by its quality ; — usually with *of ;* as, his talk *smacked* of the sea.
All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice. *Shak.*
4. [Perh. a different word in this sense and the following one ; cf. D. *smakken.*] To kiss with a close compression of the lips so as to make a sound when they separate ; to kiss with a sharp noise ; to buss.
5. To make a noise by the separation of the lips, as after tasting anything good.

smack, *v. t.* **1.** To kiss with a sharp noise ; to buss.
2. To make an inarticulate sound by a quick compression and separation of (parts of the mouth).
Smacking his lips with an air of ineffable relish. *Scott.*
3. To make a sharp noise by striking ; as, he pounded and *smacked* the desk ; also, to crack, as a whip. *Young.*
4. To strike smartly, as with the open palm ; to slap. *Now Chiefly Colloq. or Vulgar.*

smack, *adv.* As if with a smack or slap ; squarely and sharply ; as, he ran *smack* into him. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

smack′ing, *n.* A sharp, quick noise , a smack.

smack′ing, *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound ; hence, brisk ; lively ; as, a *smacking* breeze.

small (smôl), *a. ;* SMALL′ER (-ẽr) ; SMALL′EST. [ME. *smal*, AS. *smæl ;* akin to D. *smal* narrow, OS. & OHG. *smal* small, G. *schmal* narrow, Dan. & Sw. *smal*, Goth. *smals* small, Icel. *smali* small cattle, sheep, or goats ; cf. Gr. *μῆλον* a sheep or goat, OIr. *mil* a beast.] **1.** Having little size, compared with other things of the same kind ; diminutive ; not large or extended in dimensions ; as, a *small* man ; a *small* river ; a *small* house ; a *small* fortune.
2. Little, or not large, in quality, number, degree, duration, value, or the like ; as, a *small* army ; a *small* space of time. "*Small* thoughts have I of sleep." *Coleridge.*
3. Of little consequence, weight, significance, importance, or the like ; trivial ; insignificant ; as, a *small* fault ; a *small* cause for such a quarrel ; it is a *small* matter.
4. Of little ability or importance in one's sphere ; not of marked talent or distinction in any line ; lesser ; as, *small* poets ; also, carrying on a small business, or the like ; as, *small* tradesmen. "*Small* harpers." *Chaucer.*
A true delineation of the *smallest* man is capable of interesting the greatest man. *Carlyle.*
5. Of little strength ; specif. : **a** Of the voice, gentle ; soft ; also, thin and clear. "A still, *small* voice." 1 *Kings* xix. 12. **b** Diluted or weak ; thin ; as, *small* beer. **c** Of food, light ; — contrasted with *gross.* *Obs.*
6. Not large-minded ; petty ; ungenerous ; mean ; as, a *small* revenge ; a *small* nature.
7. Of a stream, low ; shallow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — SMALL, LITTLE, DIMINUTIVE, TINY, MINUTE, MINIATURE. *Small* (opposed to *large*) and *little* (opposed to *big*, *great*) are often used without distinction. But SMALL (which is more frequently than *little* applied to number, quantity, amount, and the like) often suggests that which is less than the ordinary or the expected ; LITTLE is more absolute : it may also (cf. GREAT) connote tenderness or pathos, which *small* rarely does ; as, a *small* house ; cf. a *little* house ; a *small* (not *little*) attendance ; a *little* boy ; cf. the *small* boy ; "Sleep, my *little* one" (*Tennyson*) ; her pathetic *little* smile. Both *small* and *little* may connote in-

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sluic′ing (slo͞os′ĭng; *cf.* SLUICE). *n.* The material for or of a sluiceway or mining sluice.
slum′ber-er, *n.* One who slumbers.
slum′ber-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
slum′ber-ing-ly, *adv.* of *slumbering*, p. pr.
slum′ber-land, *n.* The region of slumber or sleep.
slum′ber-less, *a.* See -LESS.
slume. ✝ SLOUM.
slumeren. ✝ SLUMBER.
slum′mer, *n.* One who slums.
slummir. ✝ SLUMBER.
slum′mock (slŭm′ŭk), **slum′mock-y.** Vars. of SLAMMOCK, SLAMMOCKY.
slum′my, *a.* [Cf. SLOUM.] Sleepy. *Obs.*
slump′work′, *n.* Work done in the lump.
slump′y (slŭm′pĭ ; slo͝om′pĭ), *a.* Easily broken through ; marshy ; swampy. *Scot. & Dial.*
slung. ✝ SLING, *n.*
slung (slŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SLING.
slung′bod′y, *n.* A truck or dray with crank axles. *Local, U. S.*
slunge (slo͞onj ; slo͝onj). Var. of SLOUNGE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slunge (slŭnj), *n. & v.* Plunge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slungen Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of SLING.
slunk (slŭnk), *pret. & p. p.* of SLINK.
slup. *v. t.* To slop or slobber. *Obs.*
slur′bow′, *n.* A form of crossbow, said by some writers to have had a barrel. *Obs. or Hist.*
slurd. Slurred. *Ref. Sp.*
slur′ry (slẽr′ĭ), *v. t.* To smear; soil ; dirty. *Dial. Eng.*
slush′er, *n.* = SLUSHY **b**. *Slang, Australia.*
slush fund. *Mil. & Nav.* A fund derived from the sale of slush and other refuse and used, as formerly on war vessels, to obtain small luxuries or pleasures for the men.
slush′y (slŭsh′ĭ), *n.* *Slang.* **a** *Naut.* A ship's cook. **b** A cook's assistant at a shearing station. *Australia.*
slut, *v. t.* To befoul. *Obs.*
slutch (*dial.* slŭch : slo͞och), *n.* [Cf. ME. *slich*, and E. SLUDGE.] Mire; slush. — **slutched** (slŭcht; slo͞ocht), *a.* — **slutch′y** (-ĭ), *a.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slute. ✝ SLUT, *n.*
slute, *a.* Slovenly. *Obs. Scot*
slute (slŭt), *n.* A greedy or slovenly fellow. *Scot.*
sluth. ✝ SLOTH.
sluthe. ✝ SLEUTH.
sluth′er (slo͞oth′ẽr ; slŭth′ẽr ; -ē), *v. i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To slip ; slide ; shuffle ; idle. **2.** To coax ; cajole.
sluth′er, *n.* Mud : slime — **sluth′er-y**, *a.* *Both Dial. Eng.*
slutte. ✝ SLUT.
slut′ter-y, *n.* Sluttishness. *Obs. or R.*
slutto ✝ SLUT.
slut′ty, *a.* Sluttish. *Obs.*
sluye. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
sly. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
Sly, Christopher. A drunken tinker in the "Induction" to Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," who is made to believe he is a lord and before whom the play is given.
slyche. ✝ SLEECH.
slyder. ✝ SLIDDER.
slye. Obs pret. of SLAY.
slyese. ✝ SLICE.
slyk. ✝ SLEECH.
slyne. Var. of SLINE.
sly′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slype. Dial. var. of SLIPE, *v. t.*
sly′ship, *n.* Slyness. *Obs.*
sly′ster. Scot. var. of SLAISTER.
Sm. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Sm*]. Samarium.
S. M., *or* **s. m.** *Abbr.* Sa Majesté (F., Her or His Majesty) ; Sergeant Major ; short meter ; Society of Mary (the Marists) ; Sons of Malta ; State Militia ; Stipendiary Magistrate.
smacche. smach. ✝ SMATCH.
smach′rie (smăk′rĭ), *n.* A jumble : trash. *Scot.*
smack boat. An open fishing boat with a fish well. *U. S.*
smack′ee (smăk′ē), *n.* A small fishing smack. *Florida.*
smack′er-ing, *n.* A smattering. *Obs.*
smack′less, *a.* Tasteless. *Obs.*
smack′ly, *adv.* With smacking. *Obs.*
smack′man (smăk′măn), **smacks′man** (smăks′-), *n.* *Naut.* Owner or sailor of a smack.
smack smooth. *Naut.* Quite smooth.
smackt. Smacked. *Ref. Sp.*
smad (smăd), *n. & v.* [Cf. Gael. *smad* smut, *smod* dirt, dust, fr. E. *smut.*] Stain ; smear. *Scot.*
smaik (smāk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *smeykinn* insinuating, cringing, sleek.] Scoundrel ; rascal ; puny or contemptible fellow. *Scot.*
smaik′rie (smāk′rĭ), *n.* Roguery ; poltroonery. *Scot.*
smak ✝ SMATCH, SMACK, SMAIR
smal. ✝ SMALL.
smalach. ✝ SMALLAGE.
Smal-cal′dic, *a.* = SCHMALKALDIC.
Smal′cald League. The League of Schmalkalden. See 2d LEAGUE.
smale. ✝ SMALL.
Smal-kal′dic, *a.* = SCHMALKALDIC.
small, *v. t. & i.* To make or become less ; to lessen. *Obs.*

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significance or pettiness; as, a matter of *small* (or *little*) moment; "Laugh at *small* fools and lash *small* knaves" (*Churchill*); "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of *little* minds" (*Emerson*). DIMINUTIVE is stronger than *small*, and commonly implies comparison; as, "the snug fireside in our own *diminutive* parlor" (*Cowper*); "The horses are so *diminutive* that they might be, with propriety, said to be Lilliputian" (*id.*). TINY is the familiar and colloquial, MINUTE, the exact, word for that which is extremely small; as, "a little *tiny* boy" (*Shak.*); "The new moon put forth a little diamond peak, no bigger than . . . [the] *tiny* point of fairy scimitar" (*Keats*); a *minute* animalcule; "innumerable granules of extreme *minuteness*" (*Huxley*). That is MINIATURE which is on a very small scale; as, "a *miniature* creation" (*Gay*). See PETTY, DWARF, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

in a small way, with small capital or resources; unpretentiously; as, to live or do business *in a small way*. — **s. ale**, ale brewed with little malt and little or no hops, as a mild and cheap drink. — **s. arms**, *Mil. & Nav.*, arms carried on the person and used in the hands, such as a war club, grenade, bow, sword, lance, rifle, carbine, pistol, etc.; now, generally, only portable firearms. — **s. atlas**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. beer**, weak beer; fig., something of little importance; insignificant matters. "To suckle fools, and chronicle *small beer*." *Shak.* — **s. cap**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. capital**, *Print.*, a letter in the form of, but about two-thirds the size of, a capital. *Abbr.* **s. c.** or **sm. cap.** — **s. cards**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. celandine**, the pilewort. — **s. circle**. See *circle of the sphere*, under CIRCLE, *n.* — **s. cranberry**. See CRANBERRY, 2. — **s. debt**, a debt of small amount; specif., a debt not over a certain small amount, within the jurisdiction of a court of more or less expeditious or summary procedure for facilitating recovery of such debts. *Rare in the U. S.* — **s. deer**, petty game, not worth pursuing; — chiefly fig. — **s. double**, a size of roofing slate. See SLATE. — **s. double cap**, **s. double post**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. fruits**, *Hort.*, fruits produced by herbaceous plants, as the strawberry, or by small shrubs, as the raspberry, in distinction from those borne on trees, usually of larger size. — **s. fry**, small fish; hence, persons or things of little importance. — **s. goods**, smalls. See SMALL, *n.*, 7. *Brit. Trade Cant.* — **s. helm**, *Naut.*, a helm at only a small angle to the keel. — **s. holding**, *Eng. Law*, specif., a piece of land detached from a cottage, and hired or owned by a laboring man and cultivated to supplement his main income; — so called with reference to certain statutes intended to promote the acquisition of such holdings. In this sense the term does not include any farm, however small, from which the occupier derives his main support. — **s. hours, the**, the early hours of the morning, as one o'clock, two o'clock, etc. — **s. intestine**. See INTESTINE. — **s. letter**, a minuscule. — **s. line**. See 3d LINE, 1 **e**. — **s. magnolia**, the evergreen magnolia. — **s. matweed**, matgrass (*Nardus stricta*). — **s. mean**. See MEAN, *n.*, 3 **c**. — **s. money**, small change. *Obs. or R.* — **s.-mouthed black bass**. See BLACK BASS. — **s. octave**. *Music*. See 5th PITCH, 12. *Illust.* — **s. people**. **a** The common people. *Obs.* **b** The fairies. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. pica**, *Print.*, a size of type.

This line is printed in *small pica.*

Double s. pica is a size intermediate between paragon and double pica. See TYPE. — **s. piece**, specif., a Scotch coin worth about 2¼d. sterling, or about 4½ cents. — **s. planet**, *Astron.*, any of the hundreds (about 700 in 1909) of asteroids, or planetoids, whose orbits lie chiefly between Mars and Jupiter. — **s. pole**, *Forestry*, any tree with a diameter of from four to eight inches. — **s. post**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. potatoes**, something trivial in value or importance; hence, something ungenerous or meanly petty. — **s. reed**, *or* **s. reed grass**, the reed bent grass. — **s. register**. See REGISTER, *n.*, 7. — **s. sapling**, *Forestry*, any tree from three to ten feet high. — **s. spelt**, one-grained wheat. — **s. spikenard**, the American spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*). — **s. stores**, *Nav.*, small articles like tobacco, soap, sewing materials, etc., issued monthly by the paymaster of a war vessel to members of the crew and charged to their accounts. — **s. stuff**, *Naut.*, spun yarn, marline, and other small rope, designated usually by the number of threads or yarns which it contains. — **s. sword**. See SMALLSWORD. — **s. talk**, light or trifling conversation; chitchat. — **s. tithes**. See TITHE. — **s. wares**, *Com.*, small textile articles, as tapes, braid, fringe, and the like; also, small accessories for dressmaking, etc., as buttons, hooks, or the like. — **s. world**. = MICROCOSM, 1 **a**. *Obs.*

small (smôl), *adv.* **1**. In or to small extent, quantity, or degree; slightly. *Obs.* "I wept but *small*." *Chaucer.*
2. Not loudly; faintly; timidly.

> You may speak as *small* as you will. *Shak.*

small, *n.* **1**. A small or little thing; — now only in *pl.*

> Yet have ye won ther-on but a *small*. *Chaucer.*

2. The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg or of the back; specif., *Whaling*, the posterior part of a whale between the vent and the flukes of the tail.
3. *pl.* Smallclothes. *Colloq. & Obs. or Archaic.*
4. *pl.* See RESPONSION, 3.
5. *pl. Mining.* The coal, ore, or ore-bearing rock which passes through small meshes of a certain size.
6. *pl. Railroads.* Articles of freight under a certain weight, formerly 500 lbs., now 300 lbs., for carriage of which an extra charge, or surtax, is made. *Eng.*
7. *pl.* In any trade, or business, the smaller kinds of the articles dealt in; small goods. *Cant, Brit.*
in s., in little; in miniature. *Obs. or R.*

small'age (smôl'āj), *n.* [*small* + F. *ache* smallage. See ACHE parsley.] The wild form of celery. See CELERY.

small'clothes' (-klōthz'; *colloq.* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Knee breeches; esp., the tight-fitting knee breeches of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

small'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being small.

small'pox' (smôl'pŏks'), *n.* [*small* + *pox*, *pocks*.] *Med.* A contagious, constitutional, febrile disease characterized by vomiting, intense lumbar pains, and a peculiar pustular eruption; variola. The cutaneous eruption is at first a collection of papules which become vesicles (first flat, subsequently umbilicated) and then pustules, and finally thick crusts which slough, often leaving a pit, or scar.

small'sword' (smôl'sōrd'), *n.* A light sword for thrusting; esp., the sword worn by 18th-century civilians of standing.

smal'ly (smôl'lĭ), *adv.* In a small quantity, degree, or manner; also, not numerously or largely. *Obs. or R.*

smalt (smôlt), *n.* [It. *smalto*, LL. *smaltum*; of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *smalz* grease, butter, G. *schmalz* grease, OHG. *smelzi* enamel, G. *schmelz*, OHG. *smelzan* to melt, G. *schmelzen*. See SMELT, *v. t.*; cf. ENAMEL.] A deep blue pigment or coloring material prepared by fusing together silica, potash, and oxide of cobalt, and reducing to powder the glass thus formed. In the arts it is now largely replaced by cobalt blue and artificial ultramarine.

smalt'ite (smôl'tīt), **smalt'ine** (-tĭn), *n.* [See SMALT.] *Min.* A tin-white or gray isometric mineral of metallic luster, in composition essentially cobalt diarsenide, $CoAS_2$, but usually containing (in addition to iron) some nickel, thus graduating into chloanthite. H., 5.5-6. Sp. gr., 6.4-6.6.

smar'agd (smăr'ăgd), **smaragde**, *n.* [L. *smaragdus*: cf. OF. *esmaragde*. See EMERALD.] The emerald. *Obs. or R.*

sma-rag'dine (smȧ-răg'dĭn), *a.* [L. *smaragdinus*, Gr. σμαράγδινος.] Of or pert. to emerald; emerald. *Obs. or R.*

sma-rag'dite (-dīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *smaragdite*; — from its emerald-green color. See SMARAGD.] *Min.* A green foliated amphibole, often derived from common diallage.

smart (smärt), *v. i.*; SMART'ED; SMART'ING. [ME. *smerten*, AS. *smeortan*; akin to D. *smarten*, *smerten*, G. *schmerzen*, OHG. *smerzan*, Dan. *smerte*, Sw. *smärta*, D. *smart*, *smert*, a pain, G. *schmerz*, OHG. *smerzo*, and prob. to L. *mordere* to bite, Gr. σμερδνός, σμερδαλέος, terrible, fearful. Cf. MORSEL.] **1**. To feel, or be the seat of, a lively, pungent local pain; as, my finger *smarts*; these wounds *smart*.
2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain or grief; to suffer; to feel the sting of evil.

> He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it. *Prov.* xi. 15.

3. To cause a smart; as, the blow *smarted*.

smart, *v. t.* To cause to smart.

smart, *n.* [ME. *smerte*. See SMART, *v. i.*] **1**. A quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles. "In pain's *smart*." *Chaucer.*
2. Severe, pungent pain of mind; poignant grief; as, the *smart* of affliction. *Spenser.*
3 A fellow smart in dress or manner. *Slang & Obs. or R.*
4. = SMART MONEY, 2. *Cant.*

smart, *a.*; SMART'ER (smär'tẽr); SMART'EST. [ME. *smerte*. See SMART, *v. i.*] **1**. Causing pain, esp. a sharp pain or smart; painful; stinging; as, a *smart* chastisement. "His wounds, that were so *smart*." *Havelok.*
2. Rough; fierce; harsh; as, *smart* waves. *Obs.*
3. Keen; severe; poignant; as, *smart* pain or grief.
4. Acting, performed, or the like, with vigor; vigorous; sharp; as, a *smart* exercise; *smart* skirmishes.
5. Brisk; fresh; as, a *smart* breeze.
6. Marked by acuteness, pungency, or shrewdness; witty; now, esp., somewhat cheaply witty; as, a *smart* saying. "The poor renown of being *smart*." *Young.*
7. Able to accomplish results quickly or efficiently; active; capable; clever; as, a *smart* business man; sometimes, esp. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*, questionably sharp or shrewd.
8. **a** Of articles of dress, etc., rich, handsome, elegant, or showy. *Now Rare.* **b** Of persons, elegantly, sprucely, or showily dressed. *Now Rare.* "John, she's so *smart* — with every ribbon new." *Austin Dobson.* **c** Of persons or things, fashionable; in the mode; as, showy and expensive but not *smart*; a *smart* entertainment; the *smart* set. *Colloq.* **d** Of persons, up to an artificial standard of appearance and performance applied in a particular calling or the like; as, a *smart* butler; a *smart* soldier or troop.
9. Considerable; large; as, a *smart* crowd of people; a right *smart* chance; a *smart* price. *Dial.*

Syn. — SMART, CLEVER. SMART, as here compared, suggests either pungency of wit, often verging on pertness, or spruceness or dash of style; CLEVER implies intellectual adroitness or dexterity, and often suggests contrast with more substantial qualities; as, "a point which, though *smart* enough in the Latin, would, in English, have appeared . . . plain and . . . blunt" (*Cowper*); "Ill-bred persons are often *smart* and captious" (*Landor*); "The green coat had been a *smart* dress garment in the days of swallowtails" (*Dickens*); cf. "His hat was pinched up with peculiar *smartness*" (*Goldsmith*); "She was *clever* in her way, and could say *smart* things" (*Trollope*); "The poor girl liked to be thought *clever*, but she hated to be thought bookish" (*H. James*); "circles in whose more precise vocabulary *cleverness* implies mere aptitude for knowing and doing, apart from character" (*G. Eliot*); "He could deal competently with effects, but he was not *clever* at assigning causes" (*May Sinclair*). In colloq. usage (esp. in U. S.) *clever* is often loosely synonymous with "nice," "good-natured;" as, "I felt proper sorry for him, for he was a very *clever* man" (*Haliburton*).

> *Cleverness* is a certain knack or aptitude at doing certain things, which depend more on a particular adroitness and offhand readiness than on force or perseverance, such as making puns, making epigrams, making extempore verses, mimicking the company, . . . etc. *Cleverness* is either liveliness and *smartness*, or something answering to sleight of hand. *Hazlitt.*

right smart of, much or many of; a large amount, number, or quantity of. *Dial. U. S.*

smart'en (smär't'n), *v. t.* To make smart or spruce; — usually with *up*. — *v. i.* To smarten one's self.

smart'ly (smärt'lĭ), *adv.* In a smart manner.

smart money. **1**. = EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.
2. **a** *Mil. & Nav.* Money allowed to soldiers or sailors, in the British service, for wounds and injuries received. **b** *Mil.* A sum paid by a recruit for the British army, previous to being sworn in, to procure his release from service. **c** A sum paid by an employer to an injured employee. *Dial. Eng.*

smart'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being smart.

smart'weed' (smärt'wēd'), *n.* The water pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*); also, any of several other species of *Polygonum* having acrid juice.

smash (smăsh), *v. t.*; SMASHED (smăsht); SMASH'ING. [Prob. imitative, with influence of *mash*.] **1**. To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.
2. To destroy utterly; to break up completely; to shatter; as, to *smash* a theory; to *smash* a corner in stocks.
3. To propel violently; to dash, esp. so as to shatter something; as, to *smash* a stone through glass. *Colloq. or Dial.*
4. *Lawn Tennis.* To hit (the ball) from above the level of the net with a very hard overhand stroke.
5. To hit violently; as, to *smash* one with the fist. *Slang.*

smash, *v. i.* **1**. To break up, or go to pieces suddenly, as the result of collision or pressure.
2. To move or be propelled with great violence against something; as, the ship *smashed* on the rocks.
3. To be utterly disrupted, broken up, wrecked, or the like; as, the business *smashed* in the panic. *Colloq.*
4. To utter counterfeit coin. *Cant. Now Rare.*

smash, *n.* **1**. A breaking or dashing to pieces; also, *Colloq.*, a severe collision.
2. Utter or serious disaster; ruin; wreck; as, the *smash* of an enterprise or business. *Colloq.*
3. A drink of spirits, with ice, water, sugar, and mint, or the like; as, a brandy *smash*; a whisky *smash*.

smash'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that smashes things.
2. Anything very large or extraordinary of its kind. *Slang.*
3. One who utters counterfeit coin. *Cant, Eng.*
4. A small raised pie of meat or fruit. *Dial. Eng.*
5. = SMASHING MACHINE.

smash'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMASH. Hence: *a.* **1**. Crushing or breaking; hence, having great force or violence; as, a *smashing* blow.
2. Forceful; vigorous; as, a *smashing* review. *Colloq.*
3. Large and strong; also, extraordinary. *Cant or Slang.*
smashing machine, a press used by bookbinders to flatten book folds before sewing.

smat'ter (smăt'ẽr), *v. i.*; SMAT'TERED (-ẽrd); SMAT'TER-ING. [ME. *smateren* to chatter, prate; cf. Sw. *smattra* to clatter, to crackle; perh. imitative.] **1**. To talk superficially or ignorantly; to babble; to chatter.

> Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*. *Swift.*

2. To have a slight, superficial knowledge; — usually with *of*. *Now Rare.*
3. To break in pieces; to shatter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

smat'ter, *v. t.* **1**. To get a slight taste of. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. To talk superficially about.
3. To gain a slight superficial knowledge of. *Chaucer.*

smat'ter, *n.* Superficial knowledge; a smattering.

smat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who has only slight, superficial knowledge; a sciolist.

smat'ter-ing, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

> I had a great desire, not able to attain to a superficial skill in any, to have some *smattering* in all. *Burton.*

smat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* Superficially; with slight knowledge.

smear (smēr), *n.* [ME. *smere*, AS. *smeoru* fat, grease; akin to D. *smeer*, G. *schmeer*, OHG. *smero*, Icel. *smjör*, Sw. & Dan. *smör* butter, Goth. *smairþr* fatness, *smarna* dung; cf. OIr. *smir* marrow, Gr. μύρον an unguent. Cf. SMIRCH.] **1**. A fat, oily substance; ointment; grease. *Johnson.*
2. Hence, a spot made by or as by an unctuous or adhesive substance; a blot or blotch; a daub; a stain.
3. *Pottery Manuf.* Slip glaze.
4. *Card Playing.* A play of a counting card on one's partner's trick. *Colloq.*

smear, *v. t.*; SMEARED (smērd); SMEAR'ING. [ME. *smeren*, *smerien*, AS. *smierwan*, *smyrwan*, fr. *smeoru* fat, grease; akin to D. *smeren*, OHG. *smirwen*, G. *schmieren*, Icel. *smyrja* to anoint. See SMEAR, *n.*] **1**. To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to daub; specif., *Obs.*, to anoint; as, to *smear* anything with oil. "*Smear* the sleepy grooms with blood." *Shak.*
2. To soil in any way; to contaminate; to pollute; to stain morally; as, to be *smeared* with infamy. *Shak.*
3. To treat with a salve of tar and butter, milk, etc., as young sheep, or hoggets, to destroy vermin and mat the fleece.
4. *Pottery Manuf.* To cover with smear, or slip glaze.
5. *Card Playing.* To play (a counting card) on one's partner's trick. *Slang.*

smear dab. A flatfish (*Microcephalus kitt*) having a slimy skin, found on the European coasts.

smeared (smērd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having color markings which are ill defined, as if rubbed.

smear'y (smēr'ĭ), *a.* **1**. Tending to smear or soil; adhesive; viscous. *Rowe.*
2. Smeared; soiled, sticky, or greasy, as if smeared.

Smec-tym'nu-us (smĕk-tĭm'nū-ŭs), *n.* The professed author of a pamphlet containing an attack on episcopacy, published in 1641. This work was written by five Presbyterian divines, and the title was formed from the initial letters of their names: *S*tephen *M*arshall, *E*dmund *C*alamy, *T*homas *Y*oung, *M*atthew *N*ewcomen, and *W*illiam *S*purstow.

Smee's battery *or* **cell** (smēz). [After Alfred *Smee* (1818–1877), an Englishman.] *Elec.* A simple battery having a silver plate, covered with finely divided platinum to reduce polarization, suspended between two zinc plates in dilute sulphuric acid.

smeg'ma (smĕg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σμῆγμα soap, fr. σμήχειν to wash off.] **1**. A soapy medicament. *Obs.*
2. *Physiol.* The matter secreted by any of the sebaceous glands; specif., the cheesy, sebaceous matter which collects between the glans penis and the foreskin.

smeg-mat'ic (smĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of soap; cleansing; detersive. — *n.* A smegmatic agent. *Obs.*

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small'coal', *n.* Charcoal. *Obs*
small'-ease', *n.* Little-ease. *Obs.*
smaller catechism. See CATECHISM, 2.
small'fish', *n.* = CANDLEFISH **a**.
small'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
smalls (smôlz), *n. pl.* See SMALL, *n.*
small'y (smôl'ĭ; smäl'ĭ), *a.* Rather small; little. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smare. † SMERE. [*Scot.*
smare, *adv.* In mockery. *Obs.*
smart, *adv.* Smartly. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)
smart'ful, *a.* Smarting. *Obs.*
smart grass. Smartweed.
smart'ish, *a.* See -ISH. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
smart'less, *a.* Without smart.
smart ticket. *Mil.* A certificate for one entitled to smart money.
smart'y (smär'tĭ), *n.* A person who, in a callow fashion, tries to be witty or jocose. *Slang.*
smasher hammer. A light hammer with a narrow peen, used by photo-engravers in beating up zinc, etc.
smash'er-y (smăsh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A smashing; destruction. *Scot.*
smasht. Smashed. *Ref. Sp.*
smash'-up', *n.* A smash; esp., a disastrous collision. *Colloq.*
smat. Obs. pret. of SMITE.
smatch (*dial.* smăch, smĭch), *n.* [ME. *smach*, *smak*. See SMACK.] Taste: smack. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
smatch, *v. t.* To smack; to give a flavor or taste to. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [Smatchet. *Scot.*
smatch'er (smăch'ẽr), *n.*
smatch'et (-ĭt; -ĕt), *n.* A scurvy, contemptible fellow; also, an unmannerly child. *Scot.*
smate. Obs. pret. of SMITE.
smateren. † SMATTER.
smatte. Obs. p. p. of SMOT.
smauhte. Obs. pret. of SMATCH.
smaw (*dial.* smô). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SMALL.
sm. c. *Abbr.* Small capitals.
sm. caps. *Abbr.* Small capitals.
S. M. E. *Abbr.* Sancta Mater Ecclesia (L., Holy Mother Church).
smeal. † SMELL.
smear'case' (smēr'kās'), *n.* [G. *schmierkäse*; *schmier* grease (or *schmieren* to smear) + *käse* cheese.] Cottage cheese. *U. S.*
smear culture. See SLANT CULTURE.
smeard. Smeared. *Ref. Sp.*
smear'i-ness (smēr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
smeat, *a.* [Cf. AS. *smǣte*.] Refined; pure. *Obs.* [of SMOOTH.
smeath (smēth). Dial. Eng. var.
smech. † SMATCH, SMEECH.
Smec-tym'nu-an, *n.* Supporter of the opinions of Smectymnuus.
smed'dum (smĕd'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *smedema*, *smedma*, *smeodema*, fine flour, meal.] **1**. The flour or powder of ground malt; hence, powder; dust. *Scot.*
2. Sagacity; liveliness. *Scot.*
3. *Mining.* Ore in fine particles, from sifting; slack; also, clay or shale separating coal seams. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
smede, *n.* [Cf. SMEDDUM.] Flour.
smedy, **smedye**. † SMITHY.
smee (smē), *n.* [Cf. SMEW.] **a** Pintail duck. *U. S.* **b** Widgeon. **c** Pochard. **d** Smew. *Eng.*
smeech (*dial.* smēch), *n. & v. i.* [AS. *smēcan*, v., *smēc*, n. Cf. SMOKE.] Smoke; smell; stink; dust. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
smeek (*Scot.* smēk), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. SMEECH, SMOKE.] Smoke. *Obs. or Scot.* — **smeek'y**, *a.* *Scot.*
smeeth (smēth), *a.* [AS. *smēðian*, v., *smēðe*, n.] Smooth. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smeeth (smēth), *v. t.* To smoke or blacken with smoke. *Obs.*
smegh, *a.* [AS. *sméah*; cf. AS. *smūgan* to creep, and E. SMUGGLE.] Subtle; cunning. *Obs.*
smeir (smēr). Var. of SMEAR, potter's slip glaze.
smeith. † SMOOTH.
smek, **smeke**. † SMEEK.
smel, **smele**. † SMALL.
smel. Obs. or ref. sp. of SMELL.
smeld, **smelt**. Smelled. *Ref. Sp.*
Smel-fun'gus (smĕl-fŭŋ'gŭs), *n.* Smollett, who, in 1766, published a volume of "Travels through

smell (smĕl), *v. t.*; SMELLED (smĕld) or SMELT (smĕlt); SMELL'ING. [ME. *smellen, smillen, smullen*; cf. LG. *smellen, smelen, smölen, schmelen*, to smoke, to reek, D. *smeulen* to smolder, and E. *smolder*. Cf. SMELL, *n.*] **1.** To perceive by the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell; to have a sensation of, excited through the nasal organs when affected by the appropriate materials or qualities; to obtain the scent of; as, to *smell* a rose; to *smell* fire.
2. To detect, perceive, or investigate, as if by the sense of smell; to scent out; — often with *out*. *Shak.*
From that time forward I began to *smell* the Word of God, and forsook the school doctors. *Latimer.*
3. To savor of. *Obs.*
to smell a rat, to have a sense of something wrong, not clearly evident; to have suspicion aroused. *Colloq.* — **to s. out**, specif., to detect (a witch or one who causes disease or misfortune) by wizardly powers; — a function of the Kafir "witch doctor" in South Africa.

smell, *v. i.* **1.** To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or scent; to have a particular odor; — often followed by *of*; as, to *smell* good; to *smell* of smoke, or of musk.
2. To savor or smack of any quality.
Praises in an enemy are superfluous, or *smell* of craft. *Milton.*
3. To exercise the sense of smell; to inhale an odor; — once with *to*, now, *Colloq.*, with *of*. *Ex.* xxx. 38.
4. To pry into, or investigate, something; to go about as if on the scent of something; — usually with *about*. "Brereton 's been *smelling* about this town." *P. L. Ford.*
to smell of the lamp, to bear marks of great study and labor; — said of a literary composition. Cf. ARS EST CELARE ARTEM. — **to s. of the shop**, to suggest too strongly one's occupation or profession; as, his talk *smells of the shop*.

smell, *n.* [ME. *smel, smil, smul, smeol.* See SMELL, *v. t.*] **1.** The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of substances are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves. The end organ of the sense of smell consists of the olfactory mucous membrane in the nasal cavities, its stimulation being normally occasioned by the inhalation of volatile substances mixed with minute particles suspended in the air. See OLFACTORY NERVES **a.**
2. Any sensation of odor, scent, perfume, etc.; also, the quality of a thing which affects the olfactory organs.
Breathing the *smell* of field and grove. *Milton.*
3. An act or instance of smelling.
4. A representation or suggestion of a smell, esp. a subtle suggestion; as, a song with the *smell* of the sea.
Syn. — SMELL, ODOR, SCENT, FRAGRANCE, PERFUME, AROMA. SMELL, the most general word, and ODOR (with which it is often interchangeable) may suggest either a pleasant or an unpleasant impression; but *smell* often conveys the more direct or concrete suggestion; as, "the damp earthy *smell* that was everywhere intermingled with the *scents*" (*Stevenson*); "The salt *odor* mingled with the wild garden *scents*" (*W. Pater*); "Then subtle influences of *odor*, the sense of something very foreign . . . came up with the *smell* of the boat" (*John La Farge*); "The flower, which, by the spell peculiar to remembered *odors*, brought innumerable associations along with the *fragrance* that it exhaled" (*Hawthorne*). SCENT often implies less strength than *smell* or *odor*; FRAGRANCE is a fresh and pleasant odor; as, "the *scent* of the first wood fire upon the keen October air" (*W. Pater*); "the warm summer *scent* of a flower" (*H. James*); "not with a wild-flower *scent*, . . . but with the *perfume* of garden roses" (*Hawthorne*); "*fragrance* after showers" (*Milton*); "Flowers laugh before thee on their beds and *fragrance* in thy footing treads" (*Wordsworth*). PERFUME belongs either to natural or prepared objects, and may be either light or heavy; as, "filling the chilly room with *perfume* light" (*Keats*); "A soft and solemn-breathing sound rose like a steam of rich distilled *perfumes*" (*Milton*). AROMA suggests a distinctive, often delicately spicy, odor; it is frequently used in a fig. sense; as, the *aroma* of coffee; "to enrich the air as with some choice *aroma*" (*W. Pater*); "the delicate *aroma* of his nature" (*Carlyle*). See REDOLENT.

smell'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who smells, or perceives, traces, tests, or the like, by the sense of smell.
2. One that gives out a smell or has an odor.
3. *Slang.* **a** The nose. **b** A prying or inquisitive person.
4. A tactile bristle, as one of a cat's whiskers; a feeler.

smell'-feast', *n.* **1.** One who is apt to find and frequent good tables; a parasite; a sponger.
2. A Barmecide feast. *Rare.*

smell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMELL. — **smelling salts**, an aromatic preparation of carbonate of ammonia and, often, some scent, to avoid or relieve faintness, headache, or the like.

smell'y (smĕl'ĭ), *a.* Odorous; esp., unpleasantly odorous.

smelt (smĕlt), *n.* [AS. *smelt, smylt*; akin to Dan. *smelt.*] **1.** Any of certain small fishes of the family Argentinidæ, esp. those of the genus *Osmerus*, which closely resemble the trout (Salmonidæ) in general structure. They are translucent greenish above, silvery on the sides, and silvery or white beneath. They live along the coasts and ascend the rivers to spawn, or are landlocked in lakes. Their flesh is delicate, tender, and oily, and has a peculiar odor and taste. Among the important species are: the European smelt, or sparling (*Osmerus eperlanus*); the common smelt (*O. mordax*) of eastern North America, found from Virginia northward; *O. thaleichthys*, of the Pacific coast from San Francisco northward; and *Retropinna retropinna*, of New Zealand. The pond smelt (*Mesopus olidus*) of Alaska, Kamchatka, and northern Japan spawns in fresh-water ponds. See also SURF SMELT.

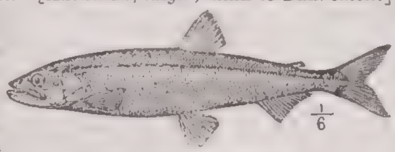

Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*). 1/6

2. Any of various other small fishes resembling the smelt; as: **a** Any of certain silversides, esp. *Atherinopsis californiensis* (an important food fish) or *Atherinops affinis*. *California.* **b** The tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*) of the Pacific coast. **c** A sand launce. **d** Any of certain freshwater cyprinoid fishes. **e** A smolt. *Brit.*
3. A gull; a simpleton. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

smelt (smĕlt), *v. t.*; SMELT'ED; SMELT'ING. [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Sw. *smälta*, Dan. *smelte*, Icel. *smelta*, akin to D. *smelten*, G. *schmelzen*, v. t., OHG. *smelzan*, v. i., *smelzen*, v. t. (from the v. i.), and prob. to Gr. μέλδειν. Cf. ENAMEL, MELT, SMALT.] *Metal.* To melt or fuse, as ore, to separate and refine the metal; hence, to reduce; to refine; to flux or scorify; as, to *smelt* tin. See BLAST FURNACE.

smelt, *v. i.* To smelt a metal; to be smelted or fused.

smelt'er (smĕl'tẽr), *n.* One that smelts; a smelting furnace or establishment, or a man who owns or runs one.

smelt'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A smelting establishment.

smer'lin (smûr'lĭn), *n.* A small loach.

smew (smū), *n.* [Perh. fr. a lost word meaning small; cf. D. *smient* smew, Fries. *smĕnt*, prob. orig. meaning small duck; cf. OHG. *smāhi* small, Icel. *smār*, and D. *eend* duck, G. *ente*, AS. *ened*. Cf. SMEE, SMEATH.] A merganser (*Mergus albellus*) of northern Europe and Asia. It is the smallest of mergansers and one of the most expert divers of all ducks. The male is white and black with a large white crest. The name is sometimes extended to the hooded merganser.

Smew (*Mergus albellus*) (1/10)

smick'er (smĭk'ẽr), *v. i.*; SMICK'ERED (-ẽrd); SMICK'ER-ING. [Cf. Sw. *smickra* to flatter, Dan. *smigre*, and E. *smile*. Cf. SMICKER, *a.*] To smirk or smile affectedly; to look amorously or wantonly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

smick'er, *a.* [AS. *smicere* tasteful, beautiful. Cf. SMICKER, *v.*] *Obs.* **1.** Elegant; gay; spruce. *T. Lodge.*
2. Smug; smirking; finical. *Ford.*

Smi'la-ca'ce-æ (smī'lȧ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SMILAX.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or somewhat woody vines (order Liliales), having leaves with one to five prominent parallel veins, and diœcious flowers with six perianth segments, succeeded by globose berries. There are three genera, *Smilax* being much the largest. — **smi'la-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

smi'lax (smī'lăks), *n.* [L., bindweed, Gr. σμῖλαξ.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of plants typifying the family Smilacaceæ; the greenbriers or cat briers. They have the stems erect or more often climbing by means of petiolar tendrils, and frequently covered with sharp prickles. The flowers are small, greenish, in axillary umbels. Several tropical species yield sarsaparilla (which see); the pliant stems of some, as *S. pseudo-china*, are used for basketry. *S. rotundifolia* and *S. glauca* are the common American greenbriers. See GREENBRIER, *Illust.*
2. A delicate greenhouse twining plant (*Asparagus asparagoides*) with ovate, bright green false leaves (cladophylls).

smile (smīl), *v. i.*; SMILED (smīld); SMIL'ING (smīl'ĭng). [ME. *smilen*; akin to Dan. *smile*, Sw. *smila*, MHG. *smielen*, *smieren*, L. *mirari* to wonder at, Skr. *smi* to smile; and prob. to E. *smicker*. Cf. ADMIRE, MARVEL.] **1.** To have, produce, or exhibit a smile. See SMILE, *n.*, 1.
When last I saw thy young blue eyes, they *smiled*. *Byron.*
2. To look joyous; to have an appearance suggesting joy or good will; as, *smiling* spring; *smiling* plenty.
3. To be propitious; to favor; as, fortune *smiled* on him.
4. To drink, esp. with others. *Slang, U. S.*

smile, *v. t.* **1.** To express by a smile; as, to *smile* consent.
2. To affect in a certain way with a smile or by smiling.
And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead. *Young.*
3. To greet or receive with a smile. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

smile, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *smiil*, Sw. *smil*. See SMILE, *v. i.*] **1.** A change of facial expression, the most notable components of which are a brightening of the eyes and an upward curving of the corners of the mouth. It involves no sound and less muscular distortion of the features than a laugh. It may express amusement, pleasure, tender affection, approval, restrained mirth, irony, derision, or any of various other emotions. It is contrasted esp. with *frown*.
They could not see the bitter *smile*
Behind the painted grin he wore. *E. R. Sill.*
2. Favor; countenance; propitiousness; as, the *smiles* of Providence. "The *smile* of heaven." *Shak.*
3. Gay or joyous appearance; as, the *smiles* of spring.

smirch (smûrch), *v. t.*; SMIRCHED (smûrcht); SMIRCH'ING. [Derivative fr. ME. *smeren* to smear. See SMEAR.] To smear with that which stains, or makes dirty; to smutch; begrime; soil; sully; — often fig., of reputation, honor, etc.

smirch, *n.* A smutch; smear; stain.

smirk (smûrk), *v. i.*; SMIRKED (smûrkt); SMIRK'ING. [ME. *smirken*, AS. *smercian*, *smearcian*, to smile; cf. MHG. *smieren*, *smielen*, to smile. See SMILE, *v. i.*] To smile in an affected or conceited manner; to smile with affected complaisance; to simper.
Syn. — See SIMPER.

smirk, *n.* An affected smile; a simper.

smit (smĭt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *smitta* a smear, stain, *smittian* to stain, defile. See SMITE, *v. t.*] **1.** A spot; stain; smut; a dark mark, as on the skin. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
2. An owner's mark put on sheep; also, the fine clay or ruddle used for marking sheep. *Dial. Eng.*

smite (smīt), *v. t.*; *pret.* SMOTE (smōt), rarely SMIT (smĭt); *p. p.* SMIT'TEN (smĭt''n), SMIT, or SMOTE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMIT'ING (smīt'ĭng). [AS. *smītan* to smear, to soil, pollute; akin to OFries. *smīta* to smite, LG. *smiten*, D. *smijten*, G. *schmeissen*, OHG. *smīzan* to smear, stroke, OSw. & Sw. dial. *smita* to smite, Dan. *smide* to throw, Goth. bi*smeitan*, *gasmeitan*, to anoint, besmear. The original sense was, perhaps, to daub on, to smear.] **1.** To strike; to inflict a heavy blow upon with the hand, an instrument held in the hand, or a missile thrown by the hand; — often in the Old Testament, and hence sometimes archaically, involving the idea of putting to death.
He had *smitten* every male in Edom. 1 *Kings* xi. 15.
Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. *Matt.* v. 39.
2. To cause to strike; to use as an instrument in striking or hurling. "*Smite* thine hands together." *Ezek.* xxi. 14.
Saul . . . *smote* the javelin into the wall. 1 *Sam.* xix. 10.
3. To blast; to destroy the life or vigor of, as by a stroke; to affect disastrously; hence, to afflict; chasten; chastise.
The flax and the barley was *smitten*. *Ex.* ix. 31.
Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*
4. To strike or affect with passion or emotion.
Satan, *smitten* with amazement, fell. *Milton.*
5. To bring distress or grief to; to trouble; as, his conscience *smote* him.
6. To affect with the force and abruptness of a blow; as, a cry *smote* his ears.
Syn. — See STRIKE.
to smite hip and thigh, to overthrow completely; to defeat utterly. *Judg.* xv. 8. — **to s. off**, to cut off at one blow.

smite, *v. i.* **1.** To strike; collide; knock. *Archaic.*
The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nah.* ii. 10.
2. To act like a sudden blow upon something; as, grief *smote* into his heart; a glare of light *smote* on his eyes.

smit'er (smīt'ẽr), *n.* One that smites; specif., *Obs.*, a scimitar. "I gave my back to the *smiters*." *Is.* l. 6.

smith (smĭth), *n.* [AS. *smiþ*; akin to D. *smid*, G. *schmied*, OHG. *smid*, Icel. *smiðr*, Dan. & Sw. *smed*, Goth. *smiþa* (in comp.); cf. Gr. σμίλη a sort of knife, σμινύη a hoe.] **1.** One who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals; as, a black*smith*, gold*smith*, tin*smith*, white*smith*, etc.
2. One who makes or effects anything. *Rare.* *Dryden.*

smith, *v. t.* [AS. *smiðian*. See SMITH, *n.*] To beat into shape; to forge on the anvil after heating. See SMITHING.

smith'er-eens' (smĭth'ẽr-ēnz'), **smith'ers** (smĭth'ẽrz), *n. pl.* Fragments; atoms; flinders. *Colloq. or Dial.*
Smash the bottle to *smithers*. *Tennyson.*

smith'er-y (smĭth'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The workshop of a smith, a smithy or stithy.
2. Work done by a smith; smithing.

smith'ing, *vb. n.* Act or art of making forgings, esp. by heating metal in a smith's fire and working on the anvil.

Smith-so'ni-an (smĭth-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Englishman J. L. M. Smithson, or the national institution of learning which he endowed at Washington, D. C. — *n.* The Smithsonian Institution.

smith'son-ite (smĭth'sŭn-īt), *n.* [See SMITHSONIAN.] *Min.* **a** Native zinc carbonate, $ZnCO_3$, usually white or nearly so (but sometimes green, blue, or brown), and commonly reniform, botryoidal, stalactitic, granular, etc. It may be distinguished from calamine (the silicate) by its effervescence with acids. H., 5. Sp. gr., 4.30–4.45. Called also *calamine*. See CALAMINE, 1 **b**, *Note*. **b** = CALAMINE, 1 **a**.

smith'y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SMITH'IES (-ĭz). [AS. *smiððe*, fr. *smið*; akin to D. *smidse*, *smids*, OHG. *smitta*, G. *schmiede*, Icel. *smiðja*. See SMITH, *n.*] The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith; a smithery; a stithy.

smit'ten (smĭt''n), *p. p.* of SMITE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Struck sharply, deeply, or hard; hence, grievously afflicted. **b** Deeply or powerfully affected.

smock (smŏk), *n.* [AS. *smocc*; akin to OHG. *smoccho*, Icel. *smokkr*, and from the root of AS. *smūgan* to creep, akin to G. *schmiegen* to cling to, press close, MHG. *smiegen*, Icel. *smjūga* to creep through, to put on a garment which has a hole to put the head through; cf. Lith. *smukti* to glide. Cf. SMUG, SMUGGLE.] **a** A woman's chemise or similar undergarment; shift. **b** A smock frock. *Carlyle.*

France and Italy," filled with splenetic observations on the institutions and customs of those countries: — so called by Sterne in his "Sentimental Journey."
smeliche. † SMOOTHLY.
smell'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
smell'ful, *a.* Abounding in smells; odorous. *Colloq.*
smell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMELL. Hence: *n.* Sense of smell.
smelling bottle. A bottle filled with smelling salts or some scent.
smell'ing-cheat', *n.* *Obs. Cant.* **a** A nose. **b** A garden or orchard. **c** A nosegay.
smell'-less, *a.* See -LESS.
smell'-smock', *n.* **1.** A lady's man; a libertine. *Obs.*
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** = CUCKOOFLOWER **a.** **b** Wood anemone.
smelt (smĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of SMELL.
smelt, *n.* A half guinea. *Obs.* [*Cant*]
smelt, *a.* Smelted; shining; polished. *Obs.*
smelt'er-man, *n.* A man in charge of a smelting furnace.
smelt'ie (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SMELT fish.] The bib (fish). *Dial. Eng.*
smeol. † SMELL.
smeorte. † SMART.
smeothien. † SMITH, *v.*
smer. † SMEAR.
Smer'al-di'na (smĕr'äl-dē'nä), *n.* [It.] See MASKED COMEDY.
smere. † SMEAR.
smergh, *n.* Marrow; pith; vigor. *Obs. Scot.* — **smergh'less**, *a.* *Obs. Scot.*
smerien. † SMEAR. [SMIRKY.]
smerk, smerk'y. † SMIRK,
smerl, *n.* [See SMERLES.] Anointing; ointment. — *v. t.* To anoint. *Both Obs.*
smerles, *n.* [AS. *smyrels*. Cf. SMEAR, *v.*] Ointment. *Obs.*
smert, smerte. † SMART.
smervy, *a.* Savory. *Obs. Scot.*
smete. † SMITE.
smeth (smĕth), *a.* [AS. *smēðe*.] = SMOOTH. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A depilatory ointment. *Obs.*
smethe. † SMITH, SMOOTH.
smethe (smēth), *n.* [Cf. SMEW.] **a** The smew. *Local, Eng.* **b** The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.*
smethous. Obs. pl. of SMITHY.
smeu (smū), **smeuth** (smūth), *n.* The willow warbler. *Scot.*
smeuk. † SMOKE.
S. M. I. *Abbr.* Sa Majesté Impériale (F., His (or Her) Imperial Majesty).
smich (smĭch), *n.* The stonechat. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
smiche. † SMEECH.
smick'er-ing, *n.* An amorous inclination. *Obs.*
smick'et (smĭk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Dim. of dial. *smick* a smock. Cf. SMOCK.] A woman's smock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [cally. *Obs.*]
smick'ly, *adv.* Smugly; fini-
smid'dum (smĭd'ŭm). Var. of SMEDDUM. [Eng. of SMITHY.]
smid'dy (smĭd'ĭ). Scot. & dial.
smift (smĭft), *n.* A rude match for firing a blasting charge.
smight (smīt), *v. t.* To smite. *Pseudo Archaic.*
smig'ma. † SMEGMA.
smike. † SMEEK, smoke.
Smike (smīk), *n.* A broken-spirited protégé of Nicholas Nickleby in Dickens's novel "Nicholas Nickleby."
smil. † SMELL.
Smi-la'ce-æ (smī-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* *Bot.* Var. of SMILACACEÆ. — **smi-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
smi'la-cin (smī'lȧ-sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *smilacine*. See SMILAX.] *Chem.* Parillin.
Smi'la-ci'na (smī'lȧ-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See SMILAX.] *Bot.* Syn. of VAGNERA.
smile'ful, *a.* Smiling. *Rare.*
smile'less, *a.* See -LESS.
smil'er (smīl'ẽr), *n.* One who smiles.
smil'et (-ĕt), *n.* Little smile. *R.*
smil'ing (smīl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMILE. — **smil'ing-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **smil'ing-ness**, *n.*
smille, smillen. † SMELL.
Smi'lo-don (smī'lō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. σμίλη a carving knife + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct, chiefly Brazilian, saber-toothed tigers, having very long canines.
smilt. † SMELT.
‖ **smi-nuen'do** (smē-nwĕn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] = DIMINUENDO
smirch'less, *a.* See -LESS.
smire. † SMEAR. [*Obs. or R.*]
smirk, *a.* Smart; trim; spruce.
smirk'ing-ly, *adv.* of *smirking*, p. pr. [Smile; smirk. *Scot.*]
smir'kle (smẽr'k'l), *n. & v.*
smirk'ling, *a.* Smirking. *Obs*
smirk'ly, *adv.* Smirkingly. *Obs*
smirkt. Smirked. *Ref. Sp.*
smirk'y (smûr'kĭ), *a.* Smirk; smirking. *Rare or Scot.*
smirl, *n. & v.* [Cf. SMIRK.] Mock; sneer; trick. *Obs.* *Scot.*
smirles. † SMERLES.
smirr (smẽr; smû). Var. of SMURR. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smir'tle (smẽr't'l), *n. & v.* Smirkle. *Scot.*
smit (smĭt), *p. p. &, rarely, pret.* of SMITE; also, *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of SMITE.
smit (smĭt), *n.* [Cf. OLG. *smit* a blow, E. SMITE.] A stroke; blow; cut; also, a jingling or clashing sound. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smit, *v. t.* [See SMIT a spot.] To infect. *Scot. & Dial.* [*Scot.*]
smit'a-ble, *a.* Infectious *Obs.*
smitch (smĭch), *n.* Also, *Rare*, **smitch'el** A very small quantity; a bit; particle. *Colloq. or Dial.*
smite (smīt), *n.* A smitch; mite. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*
smite, *n.* A smiting; a blow. *Dial.*
smith'am (smĭth'ŭm). *Mining.* Var. of SMEDDUM.
smith'craft', *n.* Art or work of a smith; smithing. *Rare.*
smith'i-an (smĭth'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Smith, esp. the Scottish economist Adam Smith.
smith'ier, *n.* [*smith* + *-ier*, equiv. to *-yer* in *bowyer*.] A smith. *Obs.*
smith'um (smĭth'ŭm). Var. of SMEDDUM.
smith'y (smĭth'ĭ), *v. t.* To forge in a smithy; smith.
smith'y-dan'der (smĭth'ĭ-dăn'dẽr), *n.* A cinder. *Scot.*
smit'ing line (smīt'ĭng). *Naut.* A line by which a sail stoppered with yarns is broken out, or released, from the deck. *Eng.*
smitt. Var. of SMIT, a spot.
smit'tle (smĭt''l), *v. t.* [Freq. fr. ME. *smitten* to befoul, AS. *smittian*. See SMITE, *v. t.*] To infect; fig., to possess; seize — *a.* Contagious; infectious; venomous. Hence: **smit'tle-ish**.
smit'tlish (smĭt'lĭsh), *a.* *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
S. M. M. *Abbr.* Sancta Mater Maria (L., Holy Mother Mary).
smoak. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SMOKE.
smoc. † SMOCK.

smock (smŏk), *a.* Of or pert. to a smock; hence, of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a woman or women. *Obs. or Archaic.*

smock, *v. t.*; SMOCKED (smŏkt); SMOCK'ING. **1**. To provide with, or clothe in, a smock.
2. To gather in lines joined at regular intervals, so as to produce a honeycombed effect. See SMOCKING.

smock frock. A coarse frock, or long shirt, worn over the other dress, as by farm laborers, esp. in Europe.

smock'ing (smŏk'ĭng), *n.* [See SMOCK, *n.*] *Needlework.* Ornamental shirred work which produces a honeycombed effect; — called also, *honeycomb stitch.*

smock marriage. A marriage in which the woman wore nothing more than a smock or shift, in the erroneous belief that thus, in England the man, in New England the woman, was freed from liability for her past debts.

smock mill *or* **windmill**. A windmill of which only the cap turns round to meet the wind. Cf. POST MILL.

smoke (smōk), *n.* [AS. *smoca*, akin to *sméocan* to smoke, and to the derivatives *smēcan* to smoke, *smēc*, *smȳc*, smoke, also to LG. & D. *smook* smoke, Dan. *smög*, G. *schmauch*, and perh. to Gr. *σμύχειν* to burn in a smoldering fire; cf. Lith. *smaugti* to choke.] **1**. The gaseous products of burning organic materials, as wood, coal, peat, tobacco, etc., when rendered visible by the presence of small particles of carbon, which finally settle as *soot.* Cf. FLAME, 1. Smoke is thus always the result of imperfect combustion. Hence, sometimes, technically, any such incompletely burned volatilized product, whether visible or not.
2. Any substance having the appearance of smoke proper, as the fumes from burning metals, aqueous vapor, etc.
3. Anything unsubstantial or ephemeral, as idle talk; as, his plans ended in *smoke.* *Shak.*
4. Act or fact of smoking, esp. tobacco.
5. *pl.* A dense haze and dust cloud often noticed off the west coast of Africa on the approach of the harmattan.
Syn. — Fume, reek, vapor, smother.

smoke, *v. i.*; SMOKED (smōkt); SMOK'ING (smōk'ĭng). [AS. *smocian*; akin to D. *smoken*, G. *schmauchen*, Dan. *zmöge.* See SMOKE, *n.*] **1**. To emit or exhale smoke; to reek.
> Hard by a cottage chimney *smokes.* — *Milton.*

2. To emit smoke offensively, unduly, or improperly.
3. Fig.: To burn; to be kindled; to rage.
> His jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. — *Deut.* xxix. 20.

4. To raise a dust like smoke by rapid motion; hence, to move very fast; as, the car *smoked* past.
5. To smoke a pipe, cigar, cigarette, etc.; to use tobacco in this manner.
6. To suffer severely; to be punished. *Colloq.*
> Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. — *Shak.*

smoke, *v. t.* **1**. To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to disinfect, to cure, etc., by smoke; as, to *smoke* or fumigate infected clothing; to *smoke* beef or hams.
2. To fill or scent with smoke; hence, to fill with incense; to perfume. "*Smoking* the temple." *Chaucer.*
3. To subject to the action of smoke, as for annoying, driving out, or stupefying, as, to *smoke* out a woodchuck.
4. To hunt out; find out; detect; suspect.
> He was first *smoked* by the old Lord Lafeu. — *Shak.*

5. To ridicule; quiz. *Old Slang.*
6. To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to use or burn in smoking; as, to *smoke* a cigar or a pipe.
to smoke one's coat, jacket, *or the like*, to beat one until the dust rises like smoke. *Obs. Colloq.*

smoke board. A board suspended before a fireplace to prevent the smoke from coming out into the room.

smoke box, *or* **smoke'box'**, *n.* A chamber in a steam boiler between the flues or flue tubes and the chimney, or smokestack. See *Illust.* of *locomotive boiler*, under BOILER.

smoke'house' (smōk'hous'), *n.* **1**. A building where meat or fish is cured by subjecting it to a dense smoke.
2. *Leather Manuf.* A room in which hides are softened, to facilitate subsequent unhairing, by the action of smoke from a smoldering fire of spent tan.

smoke'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* **1**. A contrivance for turning a spit by a fly or wheel moved by the ascending gases in a chimney.
2. A movable stack over the smokestack of a locomotive engine in a roundhouse stall.

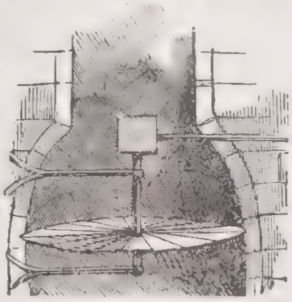
Smokejack, 1.

smoke'less, *a.* Making or having little or no smoke; as, *smokeless* cartridges.
smokeless powder, one of a class of powders (usually composed of guncotton with or without other substances) producing little or no smoke on explosion. See GUNCOTTON.
—**smoke'less-ly**, *adv.*—**smoke'less-ness**, *n.*

smok'er (smōk'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that smokes; as: **a** One who dries or preserves by smoke. **b** One who smokes tobacco or the like. **c** An apparatus for making and directing a stream of smoke upon bees to quiet them.
2. A smoking car or compartment.
3. A gathering for smoking and social intercourse. *Colloq.*
4. The long-billed curlew. *Local, U. S.*

smoke sail. *Naut.* A small sail hoisted close to the galley stovepipe in a head wind, to carry the smoke from the deck.

smoke'stack' (smōk'stăk'), *n.* A chimney; esp., a pipe serving as a chimney, as of a locomotive, shop, or factory.

smoke tree. Any anacardiaceous tree or shrub of the genus *Cotinus.* The two species are: *C. cotinus*, the European smoke tree, or Venetian sumac; and *C. cotinoides*, the American smoke tree. Both have entire oblong leaves and large panicles of minute flowers on plumose pedicels, resembling a cloud of smoke.

smok'ing (smōk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMOKE.
smoking bean, the long pod of the catalpa, or Indian bean, sometimes smoked by boys. — **s. car**, a railroad car or carriage in which tobacco smoking is permitted. — **s. duck**, the American widgeon. *Local, N. Amer.* — **s. lamp**, *Nav.*, formerly, a lamp kept lighted during the hours when smoking was allowed, that the men might light their pipes at it; — now only in the phrases *to light*, or *put out*, *the smoking lamp*, to allow smoking to begin or to cause it to cease.

smok'y (smōk'ĭ), *a.*; SMOK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SMOK'I-EST.
1. Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities or in an offensive manner; fumid; as, *smoky* fires.
2. Like, or of the nature of, smoke; as, a *smoky* fog.
3. Filled with smoke; thick; as, a *smoky* atmosphere.
4. Subject to be filled with smoke from chimneys or fireplaces; as, a *smoky* house.
5. Tarnished with smoke; also, of the color of smoke.
6. Ready to detect or suspect something; suspicious; also, open to suspicion. *Obs.* Cf. SMOKE, *v. t.*, 4. *Foote.*
Smoky City, the, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; — a nickname. — **s. quartz**, cairngorm stone. — **s. topaz**, smoky quartz, esp. when used for jewelry.

smol'der, **smoul'der** (smōl'dẽr), *v. i.*; -DERED (-dẽrd); -DER-ING. [ME. *smolderen*; cf. G. dial. *smölen*, *smelen*, D. *smeulen.* Cf. SMELL.] **1**. To burn and smoke without flame; to waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion.
2. To exist in a state of suppressed or smothered activity; to burn inwardly; as, a *smoldering* feud.

smol'der, **smoul'der**, *v. t.* To smother; suffocate; choke; also, to darken with smolder. *Obs.*

smol'der, **smoul'der**, *n.* Smoke; smother.

smolt (smōlt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *smolt* serene, quiet.] A salmon between the *parr* and *grilse* stages, when it is about two years old, and first descends to the sea. It is then silvery.

smooth (smōōth), *a.*; SMOOTH'ER (-ẽr); SMOOTH'EST. [ME. *smothe*, AS. *smōð*; cf. LG. *smöde*, *smöe*, *smödig*; of uncert. orig. ME. had also *smethe*, fr. AS. *smēðe*, *smœðe*, derivative forms fr. the same root.] **1**. Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points can be perceived by the touch; not rough.
2. Evenly spread or arranged; sleek; as, *smooth* hair.
3. *Cookery, etc.* Without lumps or with perfect blending of the elements; as, a *smooth* batter or salad dressing.
4. Without hair, either naturally or as a result of shaving.
> Esau . . is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. — *Gen.* xxvii. 11.

5. *Bot.* Not rough or scabrous; not pubescent; glabrous.
6. Gently flowing; moving equably; not ruffled or obstructed; as, a *smooth* stream; hence, fig., unruffled, calm; equable; as, a *smooth* disposition.
7. Flowing, uttered, or giving utterance, without check, obstruction, or hesitation; not harsh; even; fluent.
> Waller was *smooth*; but Dryden taught to join
> The varying verse, the full resounding line. — *Pope.*

8. Bland; mild; soothing; hence: **a** Not harsh or acrid to the taste; as, a *smooth* wine. **b** Flattering; free from what is unpleasant; as, *smooth* tidings; *smooth* words.
9. Without jarring, jolting, or the like; — said of motion.
10. **a** *Greek Gram.* Sounded without the aspirate; as, the *smooth* breathing; a *smooth* mute. **b** *Phon.* Characterized in utterance by continuity and musical quality; liquid; vowel-like; as the consonants *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *r*.
11. *Mech. & Physics.* Causing no resistance to a body sliding along its surface; frictionless.
Syn. — SMOOTH, SLEEK, GLOSSY. SMOOTH implies evenness or uniformity of surface; that which is SLEEK is smooth (or smoothed) and soft; that which is GLOSSY is smooth and shining; as, "that whiter skin of hers than snow, and *smooth* as monumental alabaster" (*Shak.*); "a *smooth* spot of glassy quiet 'mid those battling tides" (*Shelley*); "a beautiful panther . . . so bright of eye, so *sleek* of coat" (*Thackeray*); "hair *sleekly* brushed" (*G. Eliot*); cf. "the *sleek* favorites of fortune" (*Coleridge*); "[the] beech, the most lovely of forest trees, whether we consider its *smooth* rind or bark, [or] its *glossy* foliage" (*Gilbert White*); "[The rafters] . . . were as *glossy* as black rocks on a sunny day cased in ice" (*D. Wordsworth*); cf. "*smoothed* hair that had the *gloss* of black briony leaves" (*G. Meredith*). All three words are used fig. with the implication of speciousness or plausibility; as, "most smiling, *smooth*, detested parasites" (*Shak*); "with *sleek*, adulterous smile" (*Mickle*); "*glossy* duplicity" (*Boswell*). See LEVEL, SUAVE, LUSTER.
smooth alder, the common alder of the eastern United States (*Alnus rugosa*), with smooth bark, and leaves green on both sides. — **s. blenny**, a European blenny (*Blennius pholis*), olive-green with irregular black spots, and without appendages on the head. — **s. breathing**, the spiritus lenis. — **s. dogfish**. See DOGFISH, 1. — **s. file**. See FILE, tool. — **s. holly**, an Australian monimiaceous tree (*Hedycarya angustifolia*). — **s. log**, a clean copy of a ship's log; specif., *Nav.*, in the United States navy, a large book into which are copied the entries in the deck log and which is sent periodically to the Navy Department. — **s. lungwort**, a plant of the genus *Mertensia*; esp., the Virginia cowslip. — **smooth meadow grass**. See KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. — **s. muscle**, *Anat.*, nonstriated muscle. See MUSCLE, 1 **b**. — **s. skate**. See SKATE, fish. — **s. sole**, the lantern flounder. — **s. sumac**, a common American sumac (*Rhus glabra*) with glaucous stems and leaves. Also, sometimes, the dwarf sumac (*R. copallina*). — **s. taper drift**. See DRIFT, *n.*, 13 **b**. — **s. tare**, a slender European vetch (*Vicia tetrasperma*), with smooth stems, six to twelve leaflets, and pale blue flowers. It is often a weed in meadows. — **s. winterberry**. See WINTERBERRY.

smooth (smōōth), *adv.* Smoothly (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Chaucer.*
> *Smooth* runs the water where the brook is deep. — *Shak.*

smooth, *n.* **1**. Act of making smooth; a stroke which smooths; also, *Rare*, condition of smoothness.
2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything. "The *smooth* of his neck." *Gen.* xxvii. 16.

smooth, *v. t.*; SMOOTHED (smōōthd); SMOOTH'ING. [ME. *smothen* (cf. ME. *smethen*, AS. *smēðian*). See SMOOTH, *a.*]
1. To make smooth; to make even on the surface; as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.
2. To free from obstruction; to make easy.
> And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. — *Pope.*

3. To free from harshness; to make flowing; as, to *smooth* the voice or one's words.
4. To palliate; to gloze; as, to *smooth* over a fault.
5. To make calm; to quiet; to soften, esp. with blandishments; also, to make pleasant or agreeable or bland. "*Smooth* not thy tongue with filed talk." *Shak.*
> Each perturbation *smoothed* with outward calm. — *Milton.*

6. To remove or reduce (anything regarded as an obstruction); — usually with *away*; as, to *smooth* away a hillock.
> The difficulty *smooth'd*, the danger shar'd. — *Dryden.*

7. *Phon.* To change into a simple sound by "smoothing."

smooth, *v. i.* **1**. To flatter; to use blandishment. *Obs. or R.*
> Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive and cog. — *Shak.*

2. To become smooth, in any sense.

smooth'bore', *or* **smooth'-bore'** (smōōth'bōr'; 201), *a.* *Firearms.* Having a bore of smooth surface; — disting. from *rifled.* — *n.* A smoothbore firearm.

smooth'en (smōōth''n), *v. t.* To make smooth.

smooth'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that smooths; a sleeker or slicker, esp. in founding. Specif.: *pl. Paper Making.* A pair of highly polished heated rollers between the two sets of large drying cylinders in one kind of Fourdrinier machine.

smooth'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMOOTH. Hence: *n. Phon.* A sound change consisting in the conversion of a diphthong or a consonantal combination into a simple sound; as, seven from AS. seofan; Ger. pfeffer from pfepfar. *H. Sweet.*
smoothing box. = BOX IRON. — **s. iron**. **a** An iron instrument with a polished face, for smoothing clothes; a sadiron; a flatiron. **b** An iron slicker used in leather manufacture. — **s. mill**, a revolvable sandstone wheel used with a stream of water for cutting and beveling glass, etc. — **s. plane**, a short, finely set plane, for smoothing and finishing work.

smore (smōr), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *smorian*; akin to D. & LG. *smoren*, G. *schmoren* to stew. Cf. SMOTHER.] To smother; suffocate; extinguish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

smoth'er (smŭth'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *smorther*, fr. AS. *smorian.* See SMORE.] **1**. That which smothers or causes a sensation or suggestion of smothering, as smoke, fog, sea foam in great quantity, a confused multitude of things, etc.
> Then they vanished, swallowed up in the grayness of the evening and the smoke and *smother* of the storm. — *Century Mag.*

2. A state of smoldering or of suppression.
> Not to keep their suspicions in *smother.* — *Bacon.*

smoth'er (smŭth'ẽr), *v. t.*; SMOTH'ERED (-ẽrd); SMOTH'ERING. [ME. *smortheren.* See SMOTHER, *n.*] **1**. To deprive of the air necessary for life; to prevent from breathing by; to destroy the life of by suffocation; to suffocate.
2. To affect as by suffocation; to stifle; to deprive of air by a thick covering, as of ashes; as, to *smother* a fire.
3. Hence, to repress the action of; to suppress; to conceal; as, to *smother* one's displeasure; to *smother* a scandal.
4. To cook in a covered pan or dish, or cover thickly with something; as, beefsteak *smothered* with onions.
5. To spot or cover with smuts; to daub. *Dial. Eng.*
smothered mate, *Chess*, checkmate given when movement of the king is completely obstructed by his own men.

smoth'er, *v. i.* **1**. To be suffocated or stifled.
2. To burn slowly, without sufficient air; to smolder.
3. To be suppressed or deprived of vent, as wrath.

smoth'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Tending to smother; stifling. — **smoth'er-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

smudge (smŭj), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *smuds* smut, E. *smutch.*] **1**. A thick or suffocating smoke.
2. A smoldering mass of combustibles placed on the windward side of a house, tent, etc., to keep off insects. *U. S.*
3. A stain; smutch; smear.
4. *Plumbing.* = PLUMBER'S SOIL.

smudge, *v. t.*; SMUDGED (smŭjd); SMUDG'ING (smŭj'ĭng).
1. To smoke by means of a smudge.
2. To smutch; smear; soil; to blacken with smoke.

smudg'y (smŭj'ĭ), *a.* **1**. Blackened or discolored with or as with smudge or smoke; also, smeared; blurred.
2. (*pron. also* smōōj'ĭ.) Smoky; stifling; sultry. *Dial. Eng.*

smug (smŭg), *a.*; SMUG'GER (-ẽr); SMUG'GEST. [Of Scand. or LG. origin; cf. LG. *smuck*, G. *schmuck*, Dan. *smuk*, OSw. *smuck*, *smöck*, and E. *smock*, *smuggle*; cf. G. *schmuck* ornament. See SMOCK.] Primly neat, nice, or proper,

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smock'-a'gent, *n.* A pander. *Obs.*
smock'face', *n.* An effeminate person. *Obs.*
smock'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a feminine countenance or complexion; girlish.
smock'less, *a.* Naked. [*Obs.*]
smock'pecked', *a.* Henpecked.
smock'-sa'tyr, *n.* Woman hater. *Obs.*
smock'ster, *n.* [*smock* + *-ster.*] [Wencher. *Obs.*]
smod. † SMOT.
smoder. † SMOTHER.
smoge. † SMUDGE.
smoit. † SMOT.
smok. † SMOCK.
smok'a-ble, smoke'a-ble (smōk'á-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
smoke arch. A locomotive smoke box.
smoke ball. **1**. A puffball. **2**. A ball or case containing a composition which, when it burns, emits thick smoke.
smoke black. Lampblack.
smoke bush. The smoke tree.
smoke condenser. = SMOKE WASHER.
smoke'-dry', *v. t.* To dry in [smoke.]
smoke'far'things, *n. pl.* *Obs.* **a** Pentecostals. **b** Hearth money.
smoke'loft', *n.* Chimney. *Obs.*
smoke'-oh', *n.* Among certain classes of laborers in Australia, one of several periods of rest, usually of half an hour each, between meal times, for which payment is made; — so called as giving time for a smoke.
smoke pipe. A smokestack.
smoke plant. The smoke tree.
smoke proof. A test impression of a type founder's punch obtained by blackening it in a flame and stamping it on paper.
smoke quartz. Smoky quartz.
smoke rocket. *Plumbing.* A smoke-generating device for testing for leaks in drains.
smoke'stone', *n.* Smoky quartz.
smoke'-tight', *a.* Impervious to smoke.
smoke washer. A device in which smoke is exhausted upwards against a downward spray of water to remove the solid particles of the smoke.
smoke'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* The virgin's-bower *Clematis vitalba.* Its porous stems are sometimes smoked by boys.
smok'i-ly (smōk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of [SMOKY.]
smok'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
smokke † SMOCK, SMOKE.
smolde Obs. pret. of SMELL.
smol'der-ing-ness, **smoul'der-ing-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.
smol'der-y, *a.* Suffocating. *Obs.*
smolt (smōlt), *a.* [AS., serene, quiet.] Smooth; calm; clear. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smooch (smōōch). Var. of SMUTCH. [smother.]
smoor (smōr). Var. of SMORE,
smoor (smōr). Dial. Eng. var. of SMEAR. [& *Dial. Eng.*]
smoor. Var. of SMURR. *Scot.*
smoor'ich (smōr'ĭk), *n.* & *v.* Kiss; smack. *Scot.*
smoot. † *smote*, pret. of SMITE.
smoot (smōōt), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *smutt*, *smot*, a passageway, Dan. *smutte* an alley, Icel. *smătta* a narrow lane.] A narrow passageway. — *v. i.* To creep through a smoot; to move stealthily. *Both Dial. Eng.*
smooth'-bored' (smōōth'bōrd'), *a.* *Firearms.* Smoothbore.
smooth'-chinned' (-chĭnd'), *a.* Beardless.
smoothd. Smoothed. *Ref. Sp.*
smoother. † SMOTHER.
smooth'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **a** Beardless. **b** Having a smooth surface. **c** Smooth, or bland, in countenance or expression.
smooth'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
smooth'ly, *adv.* of SMOOTH.
smooth'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
smooth'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking smoothly; plausible.
smooth'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a smooth tongue; plausible; flattering.
smop'ple (smŏp''l), *a.* Brittle; crisp. *Dial. Eng.*
smore (smōr), *n.* Smother; dense smoke; stifling air. *Obs. or Scot.*
‖ **smo-ren'do** (smō-rĕn'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* = MORENDO.
smort, *v. i.* Prob., to smart. *Obs.*
smorther. † SMOTHER.
‖ **smor-zan'do** (smōr-tsän'dō), ‖ **smor-za'to** (smōr-tsä'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Growing fainter and softer; dying away; morendo.
smot (smŏt), *n.* & *v.* Stain; brand; mark. *Scot.* [(*p.*) of SMITE.]
smote (smōt), *pret* (& *rare p.*
smoterlich, *a.* [Cf. SMUT.] Dirty; smutched; foul. *Obs.*
smotery, *a.* Dirty. *Obs.*
smothe. † SMOOTH.
smothe. Obs. pret. of SMITE.
smoth'er-a'tion (smŭth'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A smothering or state of being smothered. *Colloq.*
smother fly. An aphid.
smoth'er-ing-ly, *adv.* of *smothering*, p. pr.
smoth'er-kiln', *n.* A kiln in which pottery is blackened by admitting smoke in firing.
smot'ter, *v. t.* To besmear. *Scot.*
smouch (smōōch; smouch). Var. of SMUTCH, *v.* & *n.*
smouch, *n.* [See SMOUS.] A Jew *Obs. Slang, Eng.*
smouch (smouch; smōōch), *v. t.* & *i.* To kiss, esp. loudly or slobberingly. *Obs. or Dial.*
smouch, *n.* A loud buss or kiss; a smack. *Obs. or Dial.*
smouch'er (-ẽr), *n.* A smouch; kiss. *Dial. Eng.*
smoul'der. Var. of SMOLDER.
smoul'dry. † SMOLDERY.
smour'ock (smōr'ŭk). Var. of SMOORICH. *Scot.*
smous, smouse (smous), *n.* [D *smous*, *smousje.*] A Jew. *Slang, Obs., or South Africa.*
smoutch (smouch). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SMOUCH. [SMUTTY.]
smout'ie (smōōt'ĭ). Scot. of
smout'ing, *n.* Temporary work when out of regular work. *Obs.*
smowk. † SMOKE.
smowrte, *pret.* of SMORT. *Obs.*
smowt. † SMOLT. [prole.]
s. m. p. *Abbr.* Sine mascula
Smri'ti (smrĭt'ē), *n.* [Skr. *smrti.*] *Hinduism.* The ceremonial and legal institutes as preserved in record or tradition. Cf. SRUTI.
smudge (smŭj; smōōj), *v. i.* To laugh, chuckle, or smile slyly or quietly. — *n.* A sly or quiet laugh or smile. *Both Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.* [that smudges.]
smudg'er (smŭj'ẽr), *n.* One
smudg'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

esp. in dress; spruce; sleek; as, a *smug*, self-satisfied, countenance; *smug* respectability.

They be so *smug* and smooth Robinson (*More's Utopia*).

Syn. — See SUAVE.

smug (smŭg), *n.* [See SMUG, *a.*] **1.** A student devoted to study to the exclusion of ordinary pleasures. Cf. DIG, *n.*, 2, GRIND, *n.*, 3 **b**. *Eng. School and College Slang.*
2. A person of self-complacent propriety. *Slang.*

smug, *v. t.* To make smug, or spruce. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

smug'gle (smŭg''l), *v. t.*; SMUG'GLED (-'ld); SMUG'GLING (-lĭng). [Of LG. or Scand. origin; cf. LG. *smuggeln*, D. *smokkelen*, G. *schmuggeln*, Dan. *smugle*, Sw. *smyga* to introduce or convey secretly, Dan. *i smug* secretly, D. *smuigen* to eat in secret, AS. *smūgan* to creep. See SMOCK.] **1.** To import or export secretly, contrary to the law; to bring into, or take out of, a country (merchandise) contrary to law and with a fraudulent intent; specif., to import or export without paying the duties imposed by law; as, to *smuggle* lace; to *smuggle* Chinese laborers.
2. To convey or introduce clandestinely.

smug'gle, *v. i.* To import or export anything in violation of the customs laws.

smug'gler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who smuggles.
2. A vessel employed in smuggling.

smut (smŭt), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *smuts*, Dan. *smuds*, MHG. *smuz*, G. *schmutz*, D. *smet* a spot or stain, *smoddig*, *smodsig*, *smodderig*, dirty, *smodderen* to smut. Cf. SMUTCH.]
1. Foul matter, like soot or coal dust; also, a spot or soil made by such matter.
2. *Mining.* Bad, soft coal, containing much earthy matter, found esp. at the outcrop.
3. a A destructive disease of various plants, especially of the cereal grasses, caused by parasitic fungi of the order Ustilaginales; also, any fungus producing such disease. The stinking smuts (Tilletiaceæ) attack wheat only, the loose smuts (Ustilaginaceæ) other cereals. The former (see 2d BUNT **b**) have a disagreeable odor and destroy only the kernel; the latter destroy the whole spikelet. On account of the mass of dusty spores a loose smut is also called *dust brand*. The chief loose smuts of grain are: *Ustilago tritici*, of wheat; *U. avenæ*, of oats, *U. hordei* and *U. nuda*, of barley; *U. maydis*, of Indian corn; and *Urocystis occulta*, of rye. See USTILAGINALES. **b** Any of several similar diseases caused by fungi of other groups, as species of *Cercospora*.
4. Obscene language; ribaldry; obscenity. *Addison.*

smut (smŭt), *v. t.*; SMUT'TED; SMUT'TING. **1.** To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot, or the like.
2. To taint with smut or mildew, as grain. *Bacon.*
3. Fig.: To blacken; to sully or taint; tarnish.
4. To clear of smut; as, to *smut* grain for the mill.

smut, *v. i.* **1.** To gather smut; to be converted into, or affected by, smut; to become smutted. *Mortimer.*
2. To give off smut; to crock.

smutch (smŭch), *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand., and for *smuts*. See SMUT, *n.*] A dark stain; a smudge; a dirty spot.

smutch, *v. t.*; SMUTCHED (smŭcht); SMUTCH'ING. To blacken, as with smoke, soot, coal, or the like; to smudge.

smut fungus. Any fungus of the order Ustilaginales.

smut grass. A grass (*Sporobolus indicus*), of West Indian origin, common in the southern United States. It has tufted wiry stems and narrow panicles usually infested with a black smut of the genus *Cercospora*. See SMUT, 3 **b**.

smut'ty (smŭt'ĭ), *a.*; SMUT'TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SMUT'TI-EST.
1. Soiled or tainted with smut; smutted.
2. Obscene; indecent; as, a *smutty* joke.
— **smut'ti-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **smut'ti-ness**, *n.*

snack (snăk), *n.* [See SNATCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A share; part; portion. *Obs. exc., Colloq.*, **to go snacks**, i. e., to share.

At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*." *Pope.*

2. A slight, hasty repast. *Dial. & Colloq.*
3. A snap, snatch, or bite, as of a dog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snac'ot (snăk'ŏt), *n.* A pipefish of the genus *Syngnathus*.

snaf'fle (snăf''l), *n.* [D. *snavel* a beak, bill, snout; akin to G. *schnabel*, OHG. *snabul*, D. *sneb*, *snebbe*, OFries. *snavel* mouth, Dan. & Sw. *snabel* beak, bill, Lith. *snapas*, and to E. *snap*, v. See SNAP; cf. NEB.] A bridle bit the mouthpiece of which has one or more joints or links, consisting in its simplest form of two bars tapering to where they are joined by a single ring, sometimes of a chain or chains, or strands of twisted metal. Called also *snaffle bit*. See 1st BIT, 2d *Illust.*

snaf'fle, *v. t.*; SNAF'FLED (-'ld); SNAF'FLING (-lĭng). **1.** To put a snaffle in the mouth of; to subject to the snaffle.
2. To steal; pilfer; loot. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

snag (snăg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *snagi* a clothes peg, Norw. *snage* projecting point or tongue of land.] **1.** A stump or base of a branch that has been lopped off; a knot; protuberance; also, a rough branch broken off.
2. A tooth projecting beyond the rest; contemptuously, a broken or decayed tooth. *Prior.*
3. A tree or branch fixed in the bottom of a river or other navigable water, and rising nearly or quite to the surface, very dangerous to boats. *U. S. & Australia.*
4. Fig.: A concealed difficulty, obstacle, or the like; as, he ran against a *snag* in his enterprise. *Colloq.*
5. One of the secondary branches of an antler; a small tine or a branch of a tine.

snag, *v. t.*; SNAGGED (snăgd); SNAG'GING (snăg'ĭng). **1.** To cut snags or branches from, as the stem of a tree; to hew or trim roughly. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To run upon, or entangle with, a snag, or projecting part of a sunken tree, as a vessel. *U. S. & Australia.*
3. To clear (a river) of snags. *U. S. & Australia.*

snag'gy (snăg'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of snags; as: **a** Full of short, rough stumps, protuberances, or knots. **b** Abounding in snags; — said of a river or the like. *U. S. & Australia.*
2. Snappish; cross; ill-tempered. *Dial. Eng.*

snail (snāl), *n.* [ME. *snaile*, AS. *snægel*, *snegel*, *snægl*; akin to G. *schnecke*, OHG. *snecko*, Dan. *snegl*, Icel *snigill*.]
1. Any of numerous gastropod mollusks; esp., when used without a qualifying term, any of terrestrial habits having a well-developed spiral shell into which the animal can withdraw for protection. Though not abundant in most parts of the United States, snails are very numerous in Europe and in most warm countries, and are often very destructive to vegetation. The larger and most abundant European forms belong to the Helicidæ (see HELIX, 3). Some are used as food (esp. in France), generally after feeding and fattening. Also, often with a qualifying term, any of various other gastropods, esp. fresh-water kinds, particularly if having a spiral shell (see POND SNAIL, SEA SNAIL).

Snail (*Macrocyclis concava*).

2. Hence, a drone; a slow-moving person or thing.
3. *Mach. & Horol.* A spiral or volute-shaped cam.
4. *Mil.* A kind of testudo. *Obs.*
5. The snail clover or its pod. Also *snails*.

snail clover. Any of several species of medic, as *Medicago scutellata*, having helicoid or spirally coiled pods.

snail'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* An Asiatic fabaceous vine (*Phaseolus caracalla*) sometimes grown for its fragrant flowers, the corolla keel being coiled like a snail shell.

'snails (z'nālz), *interj.* God's nails, or His nails, — the nails with which the Savior was fastened to the cross. *Obs.*

snake (snāk), *n.* [AS. *snaca*; akin to LG. *snake*, *schnake*, Icel. *snákr*, *snókr*, Dan. *snog*, Sw. *snok*; of uncert. origin.]
1. Any of numerous limbless reptiles having a very elongate body, that constitute the group Ophidia, ranking as an order, or as a suborder of the Squamata. Geologically, the snakes are of rather recent origin. They are distinguished by the complete absence of the limbs and their supporting arches, except for traces of the hind limbs or pelvic girdle in a few forms; by certain peculiarities of the cranial bones; and especially by the structure of the jaws, the branches of the mandible being generally connected in front by an elastic ligament, and the upper jawbones so connected that the mouth is usually very distensible. Snakes have the tympanum of the ear wanting and the eye permanently covered with a transparent membrane representing the nictitating membrane, but no movable eyelids. One of the lungs is usually reduced or wanting. Reproduction is ovoviviparous or oviparous. The bite of most snakes is not poisonous, but some have certain of the salivary glands modified into poison glands and some of the upper teeth developed into grooved or even tubular fangs, and are among the most dangerous of animals. Snakes are almost exclusively predaceous, generally refusing all but living prey, which consists of large insects, small mammals, birds, and lizards, etc. These they swallow whole, in some cases alive, in others after poisoning them, or strangling them in coils of the body. Though most snakes live on the ground, or in holes or crevices, some are burrowers, some arboreal, and others aquatic or even truly marine in habits. Most of them have the belly covered with broad transverse plates to each of which the ends of a pair of ribs are attached, and movements of the ribs and plates help in locomotion, which is, however, performed chiefly by lateral undulations of the body (pressing against inequalities on the surface, stems of plants, etc.). Most snakes are not only harmless to man, but often useful. None of them can sting with the tail or with the tongue. The name is popularly extended to snakelike limbless lizards, as the *glass snake*. See also CONGO SNAKE, SERPENT, 1.

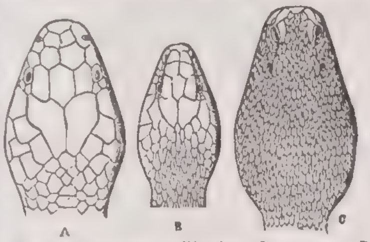

Heads of Snakes. *A* Elapine (*Bungarus*); *B* Colubrine (*Natrix*); *C* Viperine (*Daboia*).

2. [*cap.*] See SHOSHONE.

snake, *v. t.*; SNAKED (snākt); SNAK'ING (snāk'ĭng). **1.** To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole; hence, to drag at full length, as a log; to drag forcibly; to jerk; yank, — often with *out*. *Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*
2. To take slyly; to steal; filch. *Dial.*
3. *Naut.* **a** To worm. **b** To bind together with small stuff, as backstays, to prevent one falling if shot in two.
4. To skid (logs).

snake, *v. i.* To crawl or move like a snake; to progress in a spiral; also, to move warily or stealthily; to sneak.

snake'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* [So named from its snakelike neck.] **1.** Any fish-eating bird of the genus *Anhinga* (syn. *Plotus*), allied to the cormorants but having a very long slender neck, small head, and sharp-pointed bill. The color is mostly blackish brown varied on the upper parts with silvery gray or metallic greenish. They chiefly frequent inland streams, lakes, and swamps and are very expert swimmers and divers. Four species are known, *A. anhinga* of the southern United States and tropical America, *A. rufus* of Africa, *A. melanagaster* of southern Asia, and *A. novæ-hollandiæ* of Australia and New Zealand.

American Snakebird (*Anhinga anhinga*).

2. The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*

snake blenny. Any elongated blenny of the genus *Lumpenus*, esp. *L. lampetræformis* of the North Atlantic.

snake cane. A tropical South American palm (*Kunthia montana*) having a ringed, snakelike stem. Its juice is used by the natives as a cure for snake bites.

snake cucumber. A gourd (*Cucumis melo flexuosus*) cultivated as a curiosity for its long, sinuous fruits; also, the fruit itself. Botanically it is a form of the muskmelon.

snake dance. A religious dance in which the handling of snakes is a part of the ceremonial; esp., the dance given by the Hopi Indians every second year as the culmination of a nine days' ritual, to petition the nature deities for rain, the snakes probably representing underworld powers.

snake eel. Any of numerous scaleless eels of the family Ophichthyidæ, having no caudal fin, and the end of the tail projecting beyond the dorsal and anal fins. They abound in tropical seas, and are often spotted like some snakes.

snake fence. A worm fence (which see). *U. S.*

snake'fish' (snāk'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** = RIBBON FISH **b**. **b** A lizard fish.

snake fly. Any of several neuropterous insects of the family *Raphidiidæ*; — so called because of their large head and elongated neck and prothorax.

snake gourd. **a** The snake cucumber. **b** The gourd *Trichosanthes anguina*, with long contorted fruit; also, a form of the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*).

snake'head' (snāk'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A loose, bent-up end of one of the strap rails, or flat rails, formerly used on railroads.
2. a The turtlehead. **b** The guinea-hen flower.

snake'head', *or* **snake'-head'**, **mul'let**. Any of several Asiatic and East Indian fresh-water fishes constituting the Ophiocephalidæ, having a pikelike head, large mouth, cylindrical body, and long dorsal and anal fins. They are carnivorous, voracious, and extremely tenacious of life. In Hawaii and California, they are known as **China fishes**.

snake mackerel. A long, silvery deep-sea fish (*Gempylus serpens*), related to, but slenderer than, the escolar.

snake'mouth' (snāk'mouth'), *n.* A handsome bog orchid (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*) of the eastern United States, having pink flowers suggestive of the open mouth of a snake; — also called *snakemouth pogonia*.

snake nut. The fruit of a sabiaceous tree (*Ophiocaryon paradoxum*) of Guiana. Its embryo resembles a coiled snake.

snake palm. An Asiatic aroid (*Amorphophallus rivieri*) with reddish and speckled spathes and palmlike leaves.

snake'piece' (snāk'pēs'), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A diagonal timber connecting the afterbody and the stern frame.

snake'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* Any of numerous plants, most of which have had repute as remedies for snake bites; also, the roots of any of these. Among the more important are: **Virginia snakeroot**, *Aristolochia serpentaria*; **black snakeroot**, *Cimicifuga racemosa* and species of *Sanicula*; **Senega snakeroot**, *Polygala senega*; **button snakeroot**, *Eryngium* and species of *Laciniaria*; **white snakeroot**, *Eupatorium ageratoides*; **Canada snakeroot**, species of *Asarum*.

snake's'-beard' (snāks'bērd'), *n.* Any Asiatic hæmodoraceous plant of the genus *Ophiopogon*. They have showy white or purple flowers.

snake's'-head', *n.* **a** The guinea-hen flower, having checkered petals. **b** In California, the cichoriaceous plant *Malacothrix coulteri*, which has a spotted involucre.

snake's-head iris. An iridaceous plant (*Hermodactylus tuberosus*) of the Mediterranean region. The flowers slightly resemble a serpent's open mouth.

snake'stone' (snāk'stōn'), *n.* **1.** Ayr stone.
2. An ammonite; — so called from its form.
3. A stone, or stonelike substance as some preparation, popularly thought efficacious when applied to a snake bite.

snake'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** An East Indian loganiaceous vine (*Strychnos colubrina*) supposed to be a remedy for the bite of the cobra. **b** An East Indian apocynaceous climbing shrub (*Rauwolfia serpentina*) whose twisted roots and stems resemble serpents. **c** Trumpetwood. **d** A tropical apocynaceous American shrub (*Plumieria rubra*) with very fragrant red blossoms. **e** The leopardwood.

snak'y (snāk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a snake or snakes; like a snake; serpentine.
2. Sly; cunning; deceitful. "*Snaky* wiles." *Milton.*
3. Covered with, or having, serpents; as, a *snaky* rod.

That *snaky*-headed, Gorgon shield. *Milton.*

4. Abounding in snakes.

snap (snăp), *v. t.*; SNAPPED (snăpt); SNAP'PING. [LG. or D. *snappen* to snap up, to snatch; akin to G. *schnappen*, MHG. *snaben*, Dan. *snappe*, and to D. *snavel* beak, bill. Cf. SNAFFLE, *n.*] **1.** To grasp, snatch, or seize suddenly, esp. with the teeth; hence, to bite.
2. To break sharply and suddenly; to break short, as substances that are brittle; as, to *snap* a knife blade.
3. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words; to treat snappishly; — usually with *up*. *Granville.*

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smugge. † SMUG.
smugh, *v. i.* [AS. *smūgan*.] To creep; crawl. *Obs.*
smug'l, **smug'ld**. Smuggle; smuggled. *Ref. Sp.*
smug'ly, *adv.* of SMUG.
smug'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
smug'-skinned', *a.* Sleek. *Obs.*
smuir (smür). Scot. var. of SMORE.
smuis'ty (smüs'tĭ), *a.* Smoky; hazy. *Scot.*
smuke. † SMOKE.
smul, **smulle**. † SMELL.
smur. Var. of SMURR.
smure (smōōr; smür). Scot. var of SMORE, smother.
smurien. † SMEAR.
smuriles. † SMERLES.
smurk (smẽrk; smûk). Dial. Eng. var of SMIRK.
smurr, **smur** (smẽr), *n.* & *v. i.* [Cf. OD. & Flemish *smoor* mist.] Drizzle; mizzle. — **smur'ry**, *a.* Both *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smurthre. † SMORTHER.
smur'tle. Var. of SMIRTLE. *Scot.*
smush (smŏŏsh), *a.* Smug; smart. — *adv.* Both *Dial. Eng.*
smush (smŭsh; smŏŏsh), *n.* & *v.* Mash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smush (smŭsh; smŏŏsh), *n.* & *v.* Smoke; smolder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smut ball. **a** Stinking smut. **b** A puffball.
smutch'in, *n.* Snuff. *Obs.*
smutch'y (smŭch'ĭ), *a.* Dirtied; stained; smudged.
smut mill. A machine to rid grain of smut.
smut'ter (smŭt'ẽr), *n.* = SMUT MILL.
smyche. † SMEECH, smoke.
smyke. † SMEEK, smoke.
Smyr'na fig (smûr'nȧ). A superior fig cultivated in Smyrna.
Smyr'na-ite (-īt), *or* **Smyr'ne-an** (-nē-ăn), *a.* & *n.* = SMYRNIOT.
Smyr'ni-ot (-ŏt), **Smyr'ni-ote** (-ōt), *a.* [NGr Σμυρνιώτης.] Of or pert. to Smyrna — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Smyrna.
smyth (smĭth), *n.* The European coot. *Orkney Isl.*
smy'trie (smī'trĭ; smĭt'rĭ), *n.* A numerous collection of small individuals. *Scot.*
Sn *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Sn*]. Stannum (tin).
s. n. *Abbr.* Secundum naturam (L., according to nature).
snab. † SNOB.
snab (snăb), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *snabb* edge, stump.] Projecting part of a hill or rock; brow of a steep ascent. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snab'bie, **snab'by** (snăb'ĭ), *n.* The chaffinch. *Scot.*
snacche, **snacchen**. † SNATCH.
snach, **snacht**. Snatch; snatched. *Ref. Sp.*
snack (snȧk), *a.* Alert; quick; adroit; acute. *Scot.*
snack'et, *n.* Snecket. *Obs.*
snack'y (snȧk'ĭ), *a.* Snack. *Scot.*
snade, *n.* [AS. *snǣd*. Cf. SNATHE, *v.*] A piece; bit. *Obs.*
snaf'fle (snăf''l; snȧf''l), *v. i.* To snuffle. *Dial. Eng.*
snaf'l. Snaffle. *Ref. Sp.*
snag (*dial.* snăg; snȧg), *n.* [Cf. ME *snegge*, OLG. *snigge*.] A snail; slug. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snag boat. A steamboat with an apparatus for removing snags, etc., in rivers, etc. *U. S.*
snag'bush' (snăg'bŏŏsh'), *n.* = BLACKTHORN, 1.
snag'ged (-ĕd; -ĭd: 151), *a.* Full of snags; snaggy.
snag'ger (snăg'ẽr), *n.* One that snags, as a kind of billhook.
snag'gle-tooth' (snăg''l-tōōth'), *n.* An irregular, broken, or projecting tooth. — **snag'gle-toothed'** (-tōōtht'), *a.* Both *Dial.*
snag tooth. = SNAG, 2.
snail, *v. i.* To move, act, or go very slowly or lazily.
snail bore *or* **borer**. A boring univalve mollusk; a drill.
snail cloud. The cumulo-stratus.
snail eater. An openbill.
snail'er-y (snāl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where edible snails are kept and fattened for market.
snail'fish', *n.* = SEA SNAIL **b**.
snail'ish, *a.* Snaily.
snail medic. The snail clover.
snail'-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Slow-moving, like a snail.
snail plant *or* **trefoil**. Snail clover.
snail wheel. = SNAIL, *n.*, 3.
snail'y (snāl'ĭ), *a.* Like a snail; also, infested with snails.
snaip. † SNAPE.
snair. † SNARE.
snaith (snāth; snāth). Dial. Eng. of SNEAD.
snake. † SNACK, *n.*
snake'ber-ry (snāk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **a** The bryony or its fruit. *Eng.* **b** *U. S.* (1) The red baneberry. (2) The bittersweet or its berry.
snake boat. = PAMBANMANCHE.
snake buzzard. A serpent eagle.
snake crane. The seriema.
snake doctor. *Local, U. S.* **a** The hellgramite. **b** Any dragon fly.
snake eater. **a** A markhor. **b** The secretary bird.
snake feeder. = SNAKE DOCTOR.
snake fern. = HART'S-TONGUE **a**.
snake hag. The slowworm.
snake killer. **a** The secretary bird. **b** The chaparral cock.
snake leaf. = HART'S-TONGUE **a**.
snake lily. The blue flag.
snake line. *Naut.* A small line passed around or between two ropes in a spiral or zigzag.
snake melon. Snake cucumber.
snake moss. Common club moss.
snake'neck', *n.* A snakebird, 1.
snake pipe. The horsetail.
snake'proof', *a.* Impervious to envy. *Obs.*
snake's'-mouth', *n.* Snakemouth.
snake star. = SERPENT STAR.
snake's'-tongue', *n.* **a** = ADDER'S-TONGUE **a**. **b** = MOONWORT **a**. **c** Spearwort.
snake turtle. A box tortoise, reputed to feed on snakes. *Southern Maryland & Virginia.*
snake'weed', *n.* **a** The bistort. **b** The Virginia snakeroot.
snake wire. = FISH WIRE.
snake'worm' (snāk'wûrm'), *n.* A traveling mass of army worms of the genus *Sciara*.
snake'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The bistort.
snak'ey (snāk'ĭ). Var. of SNAKY.
snak'ing trail (snāk'ĭng). = GUTTER ROAD.
snak'ish (snāk'ĭsh), *a.* Snaky.
snak'y-lock' (snāk'ĭ-), *a.* Snaky-headed. *Obs.*
Sna'na-ya'tra (snä'nȧ-yä'trä).

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4. To crack; to cause to make a sharp, cracking noise; as, to *snap* a whip; to *snap* one's fingers.
5. To shut, or cause (a thing or one of its parts) to impinge on something, with a sharp sound; as, to *snap* open or shut the lid of a box or the box; to *snap* the hammer of a gun.
6. To project or throw with a quick, jerky motion; as, to *snap* a baseball across the diamond.
7. *Cricket.* To catch out sharply (a batsman who has just snicked a bowled ball).
8. To take an instantaneous photograph of; to snapshot.
snapped work, masonry laid with considerable use of snap headers. — **to snap back**, *American Football*, of the center rush, to pass (the ball) back with the hand or foot to the quarter back on his own side, thus putting it in play. — **to s. off. a** To break suddenly. **b** To bite off suddenly.

snap (snăp), *v. i.* **1.** To grasp or catch eagerly or sharply (at anything); to try to seize something, as with the teeth; — usually with *at*; as, a dog *snaps* at a passer-by; a fish *snaps* at the bait; he *snapped* at the invitation.
2. To break short, or suddenly; to part asunder suddenly; as, a mast *snaps*; a needle *snaps*.
3. To give forth, or produce, a sharp, cracking noise, to crack; as, blazing firewood *snaps*.
4. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words; — often with *at*; as, to *snap* at a child; he *snapped* and snarled.
5. Of a firearm, to make a sharp sound by the falling of the hammer; hence, to miss fire, the sound of the falling of the hammer being inaudible when a discharge follows.
6. Of the eyes, to emit sudden, brief sparkles like those of a snapping fire, as sometimes in anger.
to snap back, *American Football*, to snap the ball back.

snap, *n.* [Cf. D. *snap* a snatching. See SNAP, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of grasping, snatching, or seizing suddenly, as with the teeth; as, the *snap* of a dog or of the jaws of a trap.
2. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance, esp. of anything brittle; also, the crisp sound of such breaking.
3. A sudden, sharp motion or blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb, or the thumb from the finger.
4. A sharp, abrupt sound, as that made by the crack of a whip; as, the *snap* of the hammer of a gun.
5. That which is, or may be, seized or obtained quickly; hence, a bite, morsel, or scrap; also, a snack, or light meal.
6. A small catch or fastening held or closed by means of a spring, or one which closes with a snapping sound, as the catch of a bracelet, necklace, clasp of a book, etc.; a device having such a catch, as a snap hook.
7. Briskness; crispness; vigor; energy; life; as, his style of speaking lacks *snap*. *Colloq.*
8. A sudden severe interval or spell of (cold) weather.
9. A thin, crisp cake, usually small, and flavored with ginger; — used chiefly in *pl.*
10. Any task, labor, set of circumstances, or the like, that yields satisfactory results or gives pleasure with little trouble or effort, as an easy course of study, a job where work is light, a bargain, etc. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*
11. *Obs. or R. Cant or Slang.* **a** A cheat; cozener; sharper. **b** A cloyer.
12. In technical uses: **a** A cup-headed tool used in forming rivet heads in riveting. See RIVET, *Illust.* **b** *Engraving.* A figured stamp or puncheon. **c** *Glass Blowing.* An iron rod used in finishing the shapes of bottles, etc. **d** *Molding.* A snap flask.
13. A snap shot with a firearm.
14. *Photog.* A snapshot.
15. Something of no value; as, not worth a *snap*. *Colloq.*

snap, *a.* Done, performed, made, executed, carried through, or the like, quickly and without deliberation; as, a *snap* judgment or decision; a *snap* political convention. *Colloq.*
snap shot. See SNAPSHOT.

snap′drag′on (snăp′drăg′ŭn), *n.* **1. a** Any garden plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, esp. *A. majus*, whose showy white, crimson, or yellow bilabiate flowers are fancifully likened to the face of a dragon. **b** Toadflax. **c** A West Indian acanthaceous herb (*Ruellia tuberosa*).
2. A game in which raisins are snatched from a vessel containing burning brandy, and eaten; also, that which is so eaten. See FLAPDRAGON, 1. *Swift.*
3. A kind of tongs used by glassmakers.

snape (snāp), *v. t.* *Shipbuilding.* To bevel the end of (a timber) to fit against an inclined surface.

snap flask. *Molding.* A flask for small work, having its sides separable and held together by latches, so that the flask may be removed from around the sand mold.

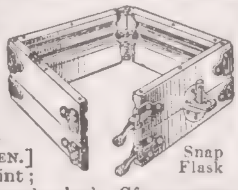
Snap Flask

snap gauge *or* **gage.** *Mech.* A gauge ground or lapped down to its exact permanent size.

snap′hance′ (snăp′hăns′), *n.* [D. *snaphaan* a gun, orig., the snapping cock of a gun. See SNAP; HEN.] **1.** A spring lock carrying a flint; also, an old-time musket having such a lock. Cf. FIRELOCK.
2. A curt retort or greeting. *Obs.*

snap head, *or* **snap′head′** (-hĕd′), *n.* A hemispherical or rounded head to a rivet or bolt; also, a riveting snap.
snap link. A link, as of a chain, with a gap in the side closed by a spring.
snap lock. A lock shutting with a catch or snap.
snap machine. **1.** A machine for cutting baker's dough into sizes suitable for gingersnaps or the like..

2. A kind of seed drill in which the feed is effected by a jerking motion, usually by a spring.

snap′per (snăp′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that snaps, in any sense; as, a *snapper* up of trifles; the *snapper* of a whip.
2. a Any of numerous active carnivorous basslike marine fishes constituting the family Lutianidæ, esp those of the large genus *Lutianus*, found in all warm seas. Most snappers are esteemed as food, and to some extent as game fishes. The species inhabiting deep water are often largely bright red or rose color; the shore species are often greenish above with various markings. Some attain a length of two feet or more. Among the important species are the red, gray, or mangrove, snapper, the dog, lane, and mutton snappers (see these terms). **b** In local or popular usage, any of various other fishes, as the young of the bluefish, the rosefish, and the red grouper. **c** The schnapper.
3. a A snapping turtle. **b** The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.* **c** A snapping beetle. **d** The phainopepla.
4. An assistant or helper in a glass factory.
5. *Teleg.* A device with a flexible metal tongue for producing clicks like those of the sounder.
6. A string bean. *Colloq., U. S.*

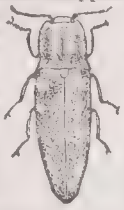
Snapping Beetle (*Adelocera obtecta*) slightly enlarged.

snap′ping (snăp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNAP, *v.* — **snapping beetle**, any of numerous beetles of the family Elateridæ (which see). — **s. hazel**, the witch-hazel. — **s. turtle. a** Either of two large and voracious American aquatic turtles of the family Chelydridæ, so called from their habit of seizing their prey with a snap of their jaws. They are: (1) The common snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), which occurs east of the Rocky Mountains from Canada southward to Ecuador, reaching a length of over two feet and a weight of from 20 to 50 pounds; and (2) the alligator turtle. Both have a strong, musky odor, but are extensively used as food. **b** A soft-shelled turtle.

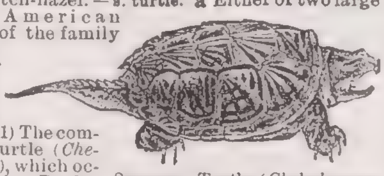
Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*).

snap′pish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Apt to snap at persons or things; eager to bite; as, a *snappish* cur.
2. Apt to speak sharply or testily; also, tart; peevish; as, *snappish* manners; a *snappish* vixen.
— **snap′pish-ly**, *adv.* — **snap′pish-ness**, *n.*

snap′py (-ĭ), *a.*; SNAP′PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SNAP′PI-EST. **1.** Snappish. *Colloq.*
2. Emitting, or accompanied by, sharp sounds or "snaps;" as, a *snappy* spark, in electricity.
3. Full of, or characterized by, snap, or life and briskness; as, a *snappy* game. *Colloq., U. S.*

snap riveting. Riveting in which the rivets have snap heads formed by a die or swaging tool.

snap′shot′ (snăp′shŏt′), *n.* **1.** Commonly **snap shot**. **a** A quick offhand shot, made without deliberately taking aim over the sights. **b** *Photog.* Act of taking a snapshot (in sense 2).
2. An instantaneous photograph made, usually with a hand camera, without formal posing of, and often without the foreknowledge of, the subject.
snap′shot′, *v. t. & i.* To photograph by a snap shot.

snap switch. An electric switch having a revolving contact working against a spring, turning on or off either way with a snap, usually in a quarter turn.

snare (snâr), *n.* [AS. *sneare* string, snare, noose; akin to D. *snaar* a string, Dan. *snare* a snare, Sw. & Icel. *snara*, D. *snoer* a string, cord, G. *schnur*, OHG. *snuor* a cord, *snarahha* a noose, and prob. to E. *needle*. See NEEDLE; cf. SNARL to entangle.] **1.** A contrivance, often consisting of a noose of cord or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled and caught; a trap; a gin. Cf. TRAP.
2. Hence, anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble; as, the *snare* of speculation.
3. One of the gut strings of a snare drum.
4. *Med.* An instrument, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors, etc., by avulsion.
Syn. — SNARE, TRAP. In their lit. senses, SNARE commonly suggests a noose, TRAP, a spring or other mechanical device. Fig., *snare* implies entanglement or inveiglement, *trap*, ambush or surprise. See ALLURE.

snare, *v. t.*; SNARED (snârd); SNAR′ING (snâr′ĭng). To catch with a snare; hence, to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; to insnare; entangle.
Lest that too heavenly form . . . *snare* them. *Milton.*

snare drum. The smaller common military double-headed drum, sounded by means of wooden sticks; — so called because (for greater resonance) a catgut string or strings is stretched across its lower head. Called also *side drum*.

snar′er (snâr′ẽr), *n.* One who lays snares, or entraps.

snarl (snärl), *v. t.*; SNARLED (snärld); SNARL′ING. [Cf. SNARL to entangle.] To form raised work upon the outer surface of (thin metal ware) by the repercussion of a snarling iron.
snarl, *v. t.* [From SNARE, *v. t.*] **1.** To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots. "Her *snarled* hair." *Spenser.*
2. To embarrass; insnare; entangle.
[The] question that they would have *snarled* him with. *Latimer.*
snarl, *v. i.* To become tangled or snarled.
snarl, *n.* A knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, difficult to disentangle; entanglement; hence, an intricate complication or difficulty.

snarl (snärl), *v. i.* [From SNAR.] **1.** To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds.
2. To speak crossly; to talk in rude, surly terms.
It is malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Vergil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*
snarl, *v. t.* To utter or express with a snarl or by snarling.
snarl, *n.* Act of snarling; a growl; a surly or peevish expression; also, an angry contention.

snarl′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNARL. — **snarling iron**, a tool with a long beak, used in making raised work. One end is held in a vise, and the shank is struck with a hammer, the repercussion of the beak within the article worked upon giving the requisite blow for producing the raised work.

snarl′y (snär′lĭ), *a.* Snarling; ill-natured; surly; peevish.
snar′y (snâr′ĭ), *a.* [From SNARE.] Resembling, or consisting of, snares; entangling; insidious.

snatch (snăch), *v. t.*; SNATCHED (snăcht); SNATCH′ING. [ME. *snacchen*, *snecchen*; akin to D. *snakken* to gasp, to long (for), to desire. Cf. SNACK, *n.*, SNECK.] **1.** To take or seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony; as, to *snatch* a loaf or a kiss; to *snatch* an opportunity.
2. To seize and transport away.
3. *Naut.* To insert (a rope) in a snatch block.
Syn. — Twitch, pluck, grab, catch, grasp, gripe.
snatch, *v. i.* To attempt to seize something suddenly; to catch; — often with *at*; as, to *snatch* at a rope.
snatch, *n.* **1.** A hasty catching or seizing; a grab; a catching at, or attempt to seize, suddenly.
2. A short period of vigorous action; as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower; to work by fits and *snatches*.
3. A small piece, fragment, or quantity; a broken part; a scrap; as, a *snatch* of song; a *snatch* of pleasure.
We have often little *snatches* of sunshine. *Spectator.*
4. A snack; a light or hasty meal. *Dial.*
5. A strokehall.

snatch block. *Naut.* A block which can be opened on one side to receive the bight of a rope. See BLOCK, *Illust.*
snatch′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who snatches, or takes abruptly; also, formerly, a plunderer; raider.
snatch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNATCH. — **snatching roller**, *Print.*, in a press using a roll of paper, either of a pair of rollers that revolve faster than the paper is fed to them, so that the paper is torn along perforated lines.
snatch′y (snăch′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Characterized by breaks in continuity; interrupted; spasmodic.
2. Irritable; peevish; snappish. *Dial. Eng.*

snath (snăth), *n.* [See SNEAD, SNATHE, *v.*] The handle of a scythe; a snead.
snead (snēd; snĕd), *n.* [AS. *snǣd*, fr. *snīðan* to cut. See SNATHE.] A scythe handle or shaft, a snath. *Scot. & Dial.*

sneak (snēk), *v. i.*; SNEAKED (snēkt); SNEAK′ING. [ME. *sniken*, AS. *snīcan* to creep; akin to Dan. *snige sig*; cf. Icel. *snīkja* to hanker after.] **1.** To creep or steal (away or about) furtively; to come or go meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen; as, to *sneak* away from company.
2. To act in a furtive and cowardly manner; to behave with pusillanimity; as, to *sneak* out of a difficulty.
Syn. — See LURK.
sneak, *n.* **1.** A mean, sneaking fellow.
A set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks*. *Glanvill.*
2. A sneaking; a furtive move.
3. *Cricket.* A ball bowled so as to roll along the ground.
4. *pl.* = SNEAKERS, shoes. *Slang.*
5. *Whist.* A singleton.

sneak boat. A flat-bottomed decked boat with a small cockpit amidships used by wild-fowl shooters. It is often masked with rushes or the like and stationed among the sedges in a bay or inlet.

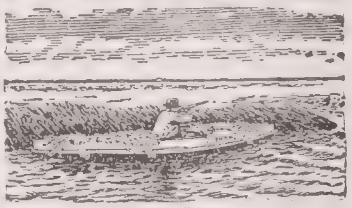
Sneak Boat.

sneak current. *Elec.* A current which, though too feeble to blow the usual fuse or to injure at once telegraph or telephone instruments, will in time burn them out.

sneak′er (snēk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sneaks; specif., in *Cricket*, a sneak.
2. *pl.* Shoes with rubber or other soft soles which give no warning of one's approach, esp. such shoes as are worn in games, as tennis. *Slang, U. S.*
3. A punch bowl. *Obs.* *Spectator.*

sneak′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNEAK. Hence: *a.* **1.** Cowardly; furtive; deficient in openness and courage; underhand.
2. Of feelings, tastes, etc., concealed, as if something to be ashamed of; shamefaced; as, a *sneaking* sympathy for a rascal; a *sneaking* fondness for homely food.
— **sneak′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sneak′ing-ness**, *n.*

sneak thief. A thief who steals whatever he can reach without using violence or forcibly breaking into buildings.
sneak′y (snēk′ĭ), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a sneak.

sneck (snĕk), *v. t.*; SNECKED (snĕkt); SNECK′ING. [Cf. Icel. *snikka* to nick, cut.] *Masonry.* To lay (rubblework) with spalls and fragments to fill the interstices.
sneck, *v. t.* [See SNACK, SNATCH.] To fasten by a latch; to latch, as a door. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

[Skr. *snāna* bathing + *yātrā* procession.] See JAGANNATH.
snap′-back′, *n.* *Football.* Act of snapping back the ball; also, sometimes, the center rush.
snap beans. String beans.
snap beetle, *or* **snap bug**. = SNAPPING BEETLE.
snap dog. Whippet. *Local, Eng.*
snape (snāp), *n.* A marshy place. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snape, *a.* Sharp; severe. *Obs.*
snape (*dial.* snāp), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sneypa* to disgrace.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To chide; blame. **2.** To check; repress; stint. **3.** To nip; pinch; starve.
snaper. † SNAPPER. [GER.]
snap′-fin′ger, *n.* = SPRING-FIN-
snap header. *Masonry.* A half-brick appearing like a header, but not extending in beyond the facework; hence, a bond stone not extending through the wall.
snap hook = SPRING HOOK a&c.
snapir. † SNAPPER, to stumble.
snap′jack′, *n.* Stichwort *Alsine holostea*. *Dial. Eng.* [bluefish.]
snap mackerel. The common
snap molding *or* **moulding.** Molding with snap flasks.—**snap molder** *or* **moulder.**
snap′page, *n.* A share in the profits of sharping. *Obs.*
snap′per, *n. & v. i.* Stumble; trip; jerk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snap′per-back′, *n.* *American Football.* The player who snaps back the ball; the center rush.
snap′pers (snăp′ẽrz), *n.* **a** = SNAPJACK. **b** Snap or string beans. *Colloq., U. S.*
snapping tool. A stamp for forcing a metal plate into a die to make the impression.
snap point. A snap head, of a rivet, bolt, etc.
snapre. † SNAPPER, to stumble.
snaps (snăps), *n. pl.* Kidney beans. *Dial. Eng.*
snap′sack′, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *snappsäck* knapsack, G. *schnappsack*.] A knapsack. *Obs.*
snap′-shoot′er, *n.* A gunner skilled in making snap shots. — **snap′-shoot′ing**, *n.*
snapt. Snapped. *Ref. Sp.*
snap′-the-whip′, *n.* See CRACK-THE-WHIP.
snap tool. A riveting snap
snap turtle. A snapping turtle.
snap′weed′, *n.* Jewelweed.
snap willow. The crack willow.
snap′work′, *n.* The firing device of a snaphance. *Obs. Scot.*
snap′wort′ (snăp′wûrt′), *n.* Snapjack.
snar (snär), *v. i.* [Akin to LG. & OD. *snarren*, G *schnarren*, and E. *snort*. See SNORT; cf. SNARL to growl.] To snarl. *Obs.*
snare, *a.* Snared. *Obs. Scot.*
snare′ful, *a.* Full of snares. *Obs.*
snare′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* The lower head of a side drum, across which the "snares" are stretched.
snark (snärk). Var. of SNORK. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*
snarld. Snarled. *Ref. Sp.*
snarl′er, *n.* One that snarls.
snarl′er, *n.* One who makes use of a snarling iron.
snarl′ey ow (snär′lĭ-ou), *n.* A dog. *Jocose.* [p. pr., growling.]
snarl′ing-ly, *adv.* of *snarling*,
snart, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *snarr* keen, swift, Dan. & Sw. *snart* quick.] Keen; severe. *Obs.*
snase. † SNAST.
snash (snăsh), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *snäsa* to snub, talk insolently.] Abuse; insolence; gibing. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To talk insolently or abusively. *Scot.*
snast, snaste (*dial.* snăst), *n.* [Cf. GNAST a spark, or SNITE, *v. t.*] The snuff of a candle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [var. of SNOT.]
snat (snăt). Obs. or dial. Eng.
snatch′ing-ly, *adv.* of *snatching*, p. pr.
snatch team. = TOW TEAM.
snath, *v. i.* To snatch. *Obs.*
snathe (snāth). Var. of SNATH.
snathe (snāth), *v. t.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *sneiða* to cut into slices, fr. *snīða* to cut; akin to AS *snǣdan* to snathe, *snīðan* to cut, G. *schneiden*, OHG. *snīdan*, Goth. *sneiþan* to cut, to reap, and E. *snath*.] To lop; prune. *Obs.* [stumble. *Obs.*]
snatir, *v. i.* To stagger; to
snat′ted, *a.* Snub-nosed. *Obs.*
snat′tock, *n.* [Cf. SNATHE.] A fragment; remnant. *Obs.*
snau. † SNOW. [SNATCH.]
snaught. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
snauwhit. † SNOW-WHITE.
snav′el (snăv′'l), *n. & v.* Snuffle. *Dial. Eng.*
snaw (*dial.* snô, snä). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNOW.
snawile. † SNAIL. [WHITE.]
snawith. snawhwite. † SNOW-
Sneak, Jerry. A pitiful henpecked husband in Foote's farce "The Mayor of Garratt."
sneak box. A sneak boat.
sneak′-cup′, *n.* One who sneaks from his cups; one who balks his glass. *Obs.*
sneakebill. † SNEAKSBILL.
sneak′i-ness (snēk′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs. Cant.*]
sneak′ing-budge′, *n.* Pilfering.
sneaks′bill′, *n.* Sneaksby. *Obs.*
sneaks′by (snēks′bĭ), *n.* A mean fellow; a sneak. *Obs.*
sneak shooting. Act or practice of shooting from a sneak boat.
sneakt. Sneaked. *Ref. Sp.*
sneap (snēp). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SNAPE, chide. [SNEER.]
snear (snēr). Scot. var. of
sneath (snēth), **sneathe** (snēth). Vars. of SNATH.
sneb (snĕb), *v. t.* [See SNIB.] To reprimand; rebuke; snub. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snecchen. † SNATCH.
sneck (snĕk). Dial. Eng. var. of SNACK, bite. [SNICK.]
sneck. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of

sneck (snĕk), *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** The latch or catch of a door. **b** A projecting part, as a tongue of land.

sneer (snēr), *v. i.*; SNEERED (snērd); SNEER'ING. [ME. *sneren*; cf. E. dial. *sneer* to grin, to grimace, to snort, *snert* to sneer, Dan. *snærre* to snarl or grin (like a dog). Cf. SNARL to growl.] **1.** To grin, grimace, or manifest mirth or the like with awkward facial contortions. *Obs.* *Tatler.*
2. To show contempt by change of facial expression, as by curling the lip, turning up the nose, or the like.
3. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to speak in a manner suggesting derision.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at. — *Pope.*

Syn. — Gibe, jeer, fleer. See SCOFF.

sneer, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a sneer; to say sneeringly; as, to *sneer* ironical praise at a person. *Congreve.*
2. To treat with sneers; to sneer at. *Obs. or R.*
3. To affect in some specified way by sneering.

Nor *sneered* nor bribed from virtue into shame. — *Savage.*

sneer, *n.* **1.** Act of sneering.
2. A change of countenance indicative of contempt.
3. A verbal indirect expression or insinuation of contempt.

sneeze (snēz), *v. i.*; SNEEZED (snēzd); SNEEZ'ING (snēz'ĭng). [ME. *snesen*; cf. ME. *fnesen*, AS. *gefnēsan*, *fnēosan* (akin to D. *fniezen*), and cf. E. NEESE.] To make a sudden, violent, spasmodic, and audible expiration of breath, chiefly or wholly through the nose. It is usually a reflex act due to irritation of the nasal branches of the fifth pair of cranial nerves. — **to sneeze at**, to despise or contemn; to treat lightly; — usually in *not to be sneezed at*. *Colloq.*

sneeze, *n.* **1.** Act or fact of sneezing; a sudden, violent, audible, spasmodic expiration, chiefly through the nose.
2. Snuff. *Dial. Eng.*

sneeze'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** A yellow-flowered asteraceous plant of the eastern United States (*Helenium autumnale*) the odor of which is said to cause sneezing. Also, any of several other species of *Helenium*. **b** An asteraceous weed (*Centipeda orbicularis*), of Australia and Tasmania, a specific for a prurient ophthalmia called *blight* or *sandy blight*.

sneeze'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [Cf. *nieshout*.] A South African sapindaceous tree (*Ptæroxylon utile*); also, its hard, valuable timber. The sawdust of this wood causes sneezing.

sneeze'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** White hellebore. *Obs.* **b** The strong-scented European *Achillea ptarmica*, resembling yarrow, but having simple leaves and large flower heads.

sneez'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNEEZE. Hence: *n.* Formerly, a substance used to induce sneezing.

snell (snĕl), *a.* [AS. *snell*; akin to D. *snel*, G. *schnell*, OHG. *snel*, Icel. *snjallr* valiant.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
1. Quick; swift; active; eager. *Obs.* *Morte Arthure.*
2. Keen, sharp, piercing. Hence: **a** Painful; severe; cruel. **b** Loud; shrill. *Obs.* **c** Cold. **d** Pungent; biting. **e** Severe or sarcastic in speech; acrimonious.

snell, *adv.* Quickly; swiftly; energetically; immediately; exceedingly. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*

snell, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A short line of horsehair, gut, etc., by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line.

Snell's law (snĕlz). [After Willebrord *Snell*, or *Snellius*, Dutch mathematician.] *Optics.* The law that the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction is constant for all incidences in any given pair of media.

snick (snĭk), *v. t.*; SNICKED (snĭkt); SNICK'ING. [E. dial. *snick* notch, cut; cf. Icel. *snikka* to nick, cut.] **1.** To cut slightly; to strike, or strike off, as by cutting.
2. *Cricket.* **a** To hit (a ball) a light glancing blow. **b** To take (a bowled ball) sharply for the purpose of stumping; — said of a wicket keeper.

snick, *n.* **1.** A small cut or snip; a nick.
2. *Cricket.* A light glancing blow given to a bowled ball.
3. A knot or irregularity in yarn.

snick and snee [cf. D. *snee*, *snede*, a cut]. **a** A combat with knives. *Obs.* **b** Hence, jocosely, a knife, as a bowie knife; — corrupted into *snick-a-snee*, *snickersnee*, etc.

snick'er (snĭk'ẽr), *v. i.*; SNICK'ERED (-ẽrd); SNICK'ER-ING. [Cf. D. *snikken* to sob, to sigh, or E. dial. *nicker* to neigh, to snicker.] To laugh in a partially suppressed manner, with audible catches of voice; to giggle.

snick'er, *n.* A half suppressed, broken laugh; giggle.

Sni'der ri'fle, or **Sni'der** (snī'dẽr), *n.* [After Jacob *Snider* (d. 1866), American inventor.] The first breechloader used in the British service (1866-76), being a simple conversion of the muzzle-loading rifle.

sniff (snĭf), *v. i.*; SNIFFED (snĭft) or SNIFT; SNIFF'ING. [ME. *sneven*; akin to *snivel*, *snuff*; cf. Dan. *snive* to sniff. Cf. SNUFF, *v. t.*] To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff, as in suspicion, offense, or contempt.

So ye grow squeamish, gods, and *sniff* at heaven. — *M. Arnold.*

sniff (snĭf), *v. t.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose; as, to *sniff* the air of the country.
2. To perceive as by sniffing; to snuff; scent; smell; as, to *sniff* danger.

sniff, *n.* [See SNIFF, *v.*] Act or sound of sniffing; perception by sniffing; that which is sniffed; as, a *sniff* of air.

snif'fle (snĭf''l), *v. i.*; -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *sniff*. Cf. SNIVEL.] **1.** To snuffle, as one with catarrh.
2. To snivel; whine; whimper. *Dial. Eng.*

sniff'y (snĭf'ĭ), *a.* Inclined to sniff, or manifest contempt or disdain; evincing such an inclination; supercilious; as, a *sniffy* person or manner. *Colloq. & Dial.*

snift (snĭft), *v. i.*; SNIFT'ED; SNIFT'ING. [Cf. SNIFF.] To sniff; sniffle; snivel; whimper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snift'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNIFT. — **snifting valve.** **a** *Steam Engin.* A valve opening into the atmosphere from a cylinder or condenser to allow the escape of air or water when the piston makes a stroke; — so called from the noise made by its action. **b** A similar valve in other machinery.

snig'ger (snĭg'ẽr), *v. i.* To snicker. — *n.* A snicker.

snig'gle (snĭg''l), *v. i.*; SNIG'GLED (-'ld); SNIG'GLING (-lĭng). [See SNIG an eel.] To fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes or hiding places.

snig'gle (snĭg''l), *v. t.* [Cf. SNIG an eel.] To catch, as an eel, by sniggling; hence, to hook; to insnare. *Beau. & Fl.*

snip (snĭp), *v. t.*; SNIPPED (snĭpt); SNIP'PING. [D. *snippen*; akin to G. *schnippen*.] **1.** To cut off at one stroke with shears or scissors; to clip off suddenly; to nip.
2. To break off or snatch away; hence, to filch. *Obs or R.*

The captain seldom ordered anything out of the ship's stores, . . but I *snipped* some of it for my own share. — *De Foe.*

3. To cut (a hole) by or as if by a snip.

snip, *v. i.* **1.** To make a snip or quick cut.
2. To break off as if snipped; — usually with *off*.

snip, *n.* **1.** A single cut, as with shears; a clip. *Shak.*
2. A small shred; a bit cut off; hence: **a** Any small or insignificant person or thing. *Colloq.* **b** A tailor. *Slang.*
3. A share; a snack; as, to go *snips*. *Slang.*
4. Usually *pl.* Small hand shears for cutting sheet metal.
5. A small stripe or spot of white on a horse's face. *Dial.*

snipe (snīp), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL). [ME. *snipe*; akin to D. *snep*, *snip*, LG. *sneppe*, *snippe*, G. *schnepfe*, Icel. *snīpa* (in comp.), Dan. *sneppe*; cf. Sw. *snäppa* a sandpiper.]

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*).

1. **a** Any of certain limicoline birds constituting the genus *Gallinago*, related to, but slenderer than, the woodcocks, and like them having a very long straight bill, sensitive at the tip, with which they probe in the mud after worms and larvæ. They frequent bogs and marshes, and are highly valued as game birds on account of their swift irregular flight. Most species have plumage handsomely variegated with blackish brown, buff, and chestnut above, and barred on the tail and sides. The **common**, or **whole, snipe** (*G. gallinago*), of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa, is smaller than the **great**, or **double, snipe** (*G. major*) of the same region, and about equal to the **American**, or **Wilson's, snipe** (*G. delicata*), of North and South America, from which it differs chiefly in having only 14 tail feathers instead of 16. Among sportsmen the Wilson's snipe is often called **English snipe**. The Old World **jacksnipe**, or **half snipe**, is still smaller, and is often placed in the genus *Limnocryptes*. Other species are known, including no less than eight inhabiting South America, among them the largest of snipe (*G. gigantea*). **b** In a broader sense (usually with a qualifying term), any of various other limicoline birds, esp. slender-billed forms, as the dowitchers (or red-breasted snipe), certain sandpipers, and tattlers. Often, any member of the family Scolopacidæ of some authorities. See SCOLOPACIDÆ.
2. A fool; blockhead; goose. *Now Rare.* *Shak.*
3. A butt of a smoked cigar or cigarette. *Slang.*
4. The Tahoe trout. *Local, U. S.*

snipe (snīp), *v. i.*; SNIPED (snīpt); SNIP'ING (snīp'ĭng).
1. To shoot or hunt snipe.
2. To shoot at detached men of an enemy's forces at long range, esp. when not in action; — often with *at*.

snipe (snīp), *v. t.* **1.** To shoot at (detached men of an enemy's force) at long range, esp. when not in action.
2. To nose (a log) to make it drag or slip easily in skidding.

snipe'bill' (snīp'bĭl'), *n.* **1.** A plane for cutting deep grooves in moldings.
2. **a** A bolt to fasten the body of a cart to the axle. *U. S.* **b** A hinge beneath the body of a dumping cart, consisting of two interlinked eyebolts.

snipe eel. Any of certain long, very slender, deep-sea eels of the family Nemichthyidæ, having long, sometimes recurved, beaks; a thread eel. The best-known species (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) attains about three feet.

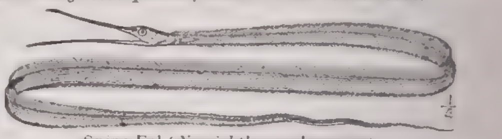

Snipe Eel (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*)

snipe'fish' (snīp'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** = BELLOWS FISH **a**. **b** A snipe eel. **c** A garfish of the family Belonidæ.

snip'er (snīp'ẽr), *n.* One who snipes; specif.: **a** One who snipes at detached men of an enemy's force. **b** One who snipes, or noses, logs.

snip'pet (snĭp'ĕt; -ĭt: 151), *n.* A small part or piece.

To be cut into *snippets* and shreds. — *F. Harrison.*

snip'pet-y (-ĭ), *a.* Ridiculously small; petty.

snip'ping (snĭp'ĭng), *n.* Something snipped or cut off or out; a clipping; — usually in *pl.*

snip'py (-ĭ), *a.*; SNIP'PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SNIP'PI-EST. **1.** Fragmentary; cut short; as, *snippy* paragraphs or remarks.
2. Short-tempered; tart; pettish. *Colloq., Scot., & Dial.*
3. Mean; stingy; close-fisted. *Dial. Eng.*
4. Putting on airs; sniffy. *Slang.*

sniv'el (snĭv''l), *v. i.*; -ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [ME. *snivelen*, *snevelen*, *snuvelen*; cf. AS. *snofl* mucus. Cf. SNUFFLE.] **1.** To run at the nose.
2. To snuff mucus up the nose audibly; to snuffle.
3. To cry or whine with snuffling, as children; hence, to express sorrow or repentance, esp. when affected, in a whining manner. "Put a stop to thy *sniveling* ditty." *Scott.*

sniv'el, *n.* **1.** Mucus from the nose.
2. *pl.* *Veter.* The sound produced in the nostrils of animals as a result of a collection of thick mucus.
3. Act of crying, whining, or the like, with sniveling; weak or affected expression of sorrow, repentance, etc.

sniv'el-er, **sniv'el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.* One who snivels, esp. one who habitually snivels, or whines affectedly or weakly.

snob (snŏb), *n.* [E. dial. *snob*, *snab*, a cobbler, shoemaker's apprentice, a term of contempt for a tailor.] **1.** A cobbler or shoemaker; a shoemaker's apprentice. *Dial. or Colloq., Eng.*
2. A townsman. *Cambridge Univ. Slang, Obs., Eng.*
3. A person who does not belong to the upper classes; one obviously without rank or gentility; hence, a vulgar, ostentatious person. *Eng.*
4. A person who has an excessive and vulgar or mean regard for wealth and social standing; one who vulgarly affects the manners or station of those of superior rank, esp. by a display of wealth.

He who meanly admires mean things is a *snob*. — *Thackeray.*

5. A scab; rat; knobstick. *Trade-union Cant, Eng.*

snob'ber-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The quality of being snobbish; snobbish conduct; snobbishness.

snob'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or befitting, a snob. — **snob'bish-ly**, *adv.* — **snob'bish-ness**, *n.*

snob'bism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Snobbery.

snood (snōōd), *n.* [AS. *snōd*, akin to D. *snoer* cord, G. *schnur*. Cf. SNARE.] **1.** A fillet worn around the hair of a young woman, formerly strictly emblematic of maidenhood.
2. A snell for a fishing line.

snood, *v. t.* **1.** To bind or braid up, as the hair, with a snood.
2. To fasten (a hook) with a snood, or snell.

snook (snōōk), *n.* [D. *snoek*.] **a** A robalo, esp. *Oxylabrax undecimalis*. **b** The barracouta *Thyrsites atun*. *S. Africa.* **c** The sergeant fish. **d** Any of certain garfishes.

snook (snōōk), *v. i.* [E. dial. *snook* to search out, to follow by the scent, ME. *snoken* to sniff, smell; cf. Sw. *snoka* to search, LG. *snöggen*, *snuckern*, *snökern*, to snuffle, smell about, search for.] **1.** To lurk; to lie in ambush. *Obs. or R.*
2. To sniff; smell; to pry about; to search. *Scot. & Dial.*

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sneck band. A latchstring. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sneck'draw', *n.*, or **sneck drawer.** A sly person; a cozener; a cheat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sneck'draw'ing, *a.* Sly; crafty. *Scot.* — *n.* Craftiness. *Scot.*
sneck'drawn', *a.* Mean; stingy; narrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sneck'et (snĕk'ĕt; -ĭt: 151), *n.* [See SNECK.] A latch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [latch. *Scot.*
sneck head. The catch of a
sneck posset. The treatment of one who has the door shut in his face; a rebuff. *Dial. Eng.*
sneck up. An exclamation of contemptuous dismissal from consideration. *Obs. or Archaic.*
sned (snĕd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNEAD.
sned (snĕd), *v. t.* [See SNEAD a snath.] To lop; prune; snathe. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*
snede. † SNADE.
snee (snē), **sny** (snī), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *snew* to abound, to snow, AS. *snīwan* to snow.] To abound; swarm. *Dial. Eng.*
sneek'bill'. † SNEAKSBILL.
sneel (snēl). Dial. of SNAIL.
Sneer. *n.* A carping character in Sheridan's "Critic," with just wit enough to be mischievous.
sneerd. Sneered. *Ref. Sp.*
sneer'er, *n.* One who sneers.
sneer'ful, *a.* Given to sneering. *Obs.* [pr.
sneer'ing-ly, *adv.* of *sneering*, p.
Sneer'well', **Lady** (snēr'wĕl'). A character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal," given to gossip and slander.
sneesh (snēsh), *n.* Snuff; a pinch of snuff. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To take snuff. *Scot.*
sneesh'ing (-ĭn), *n.* Snuff; also, a pinch of snuff. *Scot.*
sneeshing box, mill, or **mull.** A snuffbox. *Scot.*
sneest, *n. & v.* Taunt; sneer. *Obs.* *Scot.* Hence: **snees'ty** (snēs'tĭ), *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sneeth (snēth). Var. of SNATH.
sneez, **sneezd.** Sneeze; sneezed. *Ref. Sp.*
sneez'er, *n.* One who sneezes.
sneg (snĕg), *n. & v.* Neigh. *Scot.*
sneg, *n. & v.* Cut. *Obs.* *Scot.*
snegge. † SNAG, a snail.
sneith, *a.* Comely. *Obs.* *Scot.*
snek. † SNEAK.
snek. Var. of SNECK, latch.
snele. † SNAIL. [incite. *Obs.*
snell, *v. t.* [Cf. SNELL, *a.*] To
snell, *v. t.* To fasten to or with a snell, as a hook.
snel'ly (snĕl'lĭ), *adv.* Quickly; bitterly; keenly; severely. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snell'y (snĕl'ĭ), *a.* Chill; — of the night air. *Scot.*
snepe, *a.* Foolish. *Obs.*
snere. † SNEER. [of SNURP.
snerp (snẽrp; snûp). Dial. Eng.
snese. † SNEEZE.
snese, *v. t.* [AS. *snǣsan*, fr. *snās* a spit.] To pierce (with a weapon); to run through. *Obs.*
snet. † SNITE, *v.*
sneve. † SNIFF, *v. i.*
snevel, **snevil.** † SNIVEL.
snew (*dial.* snū, snōō), *v. i.* To snow; fig., to swarm; to abound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snew. Obs or dial. pret. of SNOW.
sneyd (snād). Dial. Eng. var. of SNEAD.
snib (snĭb), *v. t.* [ME. *snibben*, cf. Dan. *snibbe*, and E. SNUB, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To check; restrain; rebuke; snub.
2. To fasten; bolt; bar. [of.
3. To cut short; to make an end
snib, *n.* **1** A reprimand; a rebuff; a snub. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
2. A fastening; a bolt; catch.
sni'bel (snĭ'bĕl), *n.* Corrupt. of SNIPEBILL. [latch.
snick (snĭk). Var. of SNECK.
snick (snĭk; snĕk), *v. t.* To take hastily and sneakingly. Cf. SNAKE, *v. t.*, 2. *Scot.*
snick'er, *v. t.* To utter with, or express by, a snicker. *Colloq.*
snick'er-snee' (snĭk'ẽr-snē'), *n.* See *snick and snee* **b**, under SNICK, *n.*
snickfall. † CINQUEFOIL.
snick'le (snĭk''l), *n. & v.* Snare; noose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snid'dle (snĭd''l), *n.* Coarse grass or sedges. *Dial. Eng.*
snide (snīd), *a.* Spurious; deceptively inferior; tricky; mean; base — *n.* A snide person or thing. *Both Slang.*
snif. Sniff. *Ref. Sp.*
snif'fle (snĭf''l), *n.* A snuffle.
sniffle valve = SNIFTING VALVE. *Rare.*
snift. Sniffed. *Ref. Sp.*
snift'er (snĭf'tẽr), *n.* *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.* **1.** A sniff; a snort; also, *pl.* a cold in the head.
2. A sharp or severe blow, storm, or the like.
3. A reverse or dilemma.
4. A dram of liquor. *Slang.*
snift'er (snĭf'tẽr), *v. i.* To sniff; snort; snivel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [VALVE.
snifter valve. = SNIFTING
snif'ty (-tĭ), *a.* Having a pleasant smell. *Slang, U. S.*
snig (snĭg), *n.* [Cf. SNEAK.] A small eel. *Slang & Dial. Eng.*
snig, *v. t.* [See SNICK to cut.] To chop off; lop; also, to jerk; drag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snig, *v. t. & i.* [See SNEAK.] To sneak; pilfer. *Slang & Dial.*
snig'ger-er, *n.* One who sniggers. [oath. *Obs.*
snigs. *interj.* An old popular
sniken. † SNEAK.
snile. † SNAIL.
snille. † SNELL.
snip, *a.* Of a dazzling whiteness. *Obs.* *Scot.*
snipe fly. See LEPTIDÆ.
snipe hawk. Marsh harrier. *Ir.*
snipe'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a slender, elongate, straight nose; — said of some dogs.
snipe's'-bill', *n.* = SNIPEBILL.
snip'-nose' mul'let. The rudder fish **b**. [snips.
snip'per (snĭp'ẽr), *n.* One that
snip'per-a'do, *n.* [As if a Sp. word. See -ADE.] One who works with scissors. *Obs.*
snip'per-snap'per, *n.* A whippersnapper. *Colloq.*
snip'-snap', *n.* [Reduplication of *snap*.] A smart dialogue with quick replies. *Rare.*
snip'snap'sno'rum (snĭp'snăp'snō'rŭm: 201), *n.* *Cards.* A round game of matching sequences; — so called from words said in turn by the players.
snip'y (snīp'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a snipe's bill; snipe-nosed.
snirl (snẽrl; snûl), *n. & v.* [Cf. SNARL to tangle.] Tangle; gnarl; snare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snirp (snẽrp; snûp). Dial. Eng. var. of SNURP.
snirt (snẽrt; snût), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. SNORT.] Snort; sneer; snicker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snir'tle (snẽr't'l), *n. & v.* Snirt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snish'ing (snĭsh'ĭng). Var. of SNEESHING. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snitch (snĭch), *n.* A smitch. *Colloq. or Dial.*
snitch (snĭch), *v. i.* To inform; betray. — **snitch'er**, *n.* *Both Dial. Eng & Slang.*
snite (snīt), *n.* [AS. *snīte*.] A snipe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snite (*dial.* snīt, snoit), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *snȳta*. See SNOUT.] To blow or pull (the nose); to snuff (a candle). — *v. i.* To blow or pull the nose. *Both Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* [ers. *Obs.*
snitel, *n.* Also **sniter**. *pl.* Snuff-
snithe (snīth), *v. t.* [AS. *snīðan*.] To cut. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snithe (snīth), **snith'y** (snīth'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *snīðan* to cut. See SNATHE.] Sharp; piercing; — of the wind or weather. *Dial. Eng.*
sniv'el (snĭv''l), *v. t.* To utter or express with or by sniveling.
sniv'el-ard, *n.* [*snivel* + *-ard*.] A sniveler. *Obs.*
sniv'eld. Sniveled. *Ref. Sp.*
sniv'eled, **sniv'elled** (snĭv''ld), *a.* Covered or stained with snivel. *Obs. or R.*
sniv'el-y, **sniv'el-ly** (-'l-ĭ), *a.* Sniveling; pitiful; whining.
snoa. † SNOW. [of SNOOK.
snoak (snōk). Scot. & dial. Eng.
snob (snŏb), *v. i.* [ME. *snobben*, prob. of D. or LG. origin: cf. D. *snuiven*, *snoeven*, to snort, G. *schnaufen*, *schnauben*. Cf. SNUFF to sniff.] To sob violently. — *n.* A violent sob. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snob'by (snŏb'ĭ), *a.* Snobbish. *Rare.* [*Jocose.*
snob'ling, *n.* A little snob.
snob-oc'ra-cy (snŏb-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*snob* + *-cracy*.] Snobs taken collectively.
snob-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*snob* + *-grapher*.] One who writes of snobs. — **snob-og'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.* *Both Humorous.*
snock (snŏk), *n.* [Cf. SNOOK, *n.*] = BARRACOUTA, 2. *Australia.*
snock'er (snŏk'ẽr), *n. & v.* Snort; snore. *Scot.* [of SNOOD.
snod (snŏd). Obs. or dial. Eng.
snod (snŏd), *a.* [E. dial.; cf. Icel. *snoðinn* bald.] Trimmed; smooth; neat; trim; snug; cunning; demure. — *v. t.* To make snod. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snode. † SNADE.
Snod'grass, **Augustus** (snŏd'grȧs). One of the Pickwick Club in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," — a poetic nonentity.
snoff (snŏf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SNUFF (of a candle).
snof'fle (snŏf''l). Dial. Eng. var. of SNUFFLE.
snog (snŏg). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNUG. [*Obs.* *Scot.*
snoif, *v. t.* To whirl (a spindle).
snoke (snōk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNOOK.
snoke'horn', *n.* A sneak. *Obs.*
snood'ed, *a.* Having a snood.
snood'ing, *n.* *Angling.* The material for the snood, or snell.
snook (*dial.* snōōk), *n.* A peak or promontory. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snook'ered (snōōk'ẽrd), *a.* In snooker pool, in a position inaccessible for a direct shot. *Eng.*
snook'er pool, or **snook'er** (snōōk'ẽr), *n.* A modification of the game of pyramids, played with the fifteen red balls and various colored balls. *Eng.*
snool (snōōl), *v. t. & i.* To cow; snub; cringe. *Both Scot.*

snoop (snōōp), *v. i.* [Cf. SNOOK, *v. i.*] To look or pry about or into others' affairs in a sneaking way. — *n.* One who snoops; a prying sneak. — **snoop'er** (-ẽr), *n.* *All U. S.*
snooze (snōōz), *n.* [E. dial.; orig. uncert.] A short sleep; a nap. *Colloq. & Dial.*
snooze, *v. i.;* SNOOZED (snōōzd); SNOOZ'ING (snōōz'ĭng). To doze; to drowse; to take a nap. *Colloq. & Dial.*
snore (snōr; 201), *v. i.;* SNORED (snōrd); SNOR'ING (snōr'-ĭng). [ME. *snoren;* cf. AS. *fnora* a sneezing, and E. *sneeze*, or LG. *snoren, snorken, snurken*, to snore, D. *snorken*, G. *schnarchen* to snore, *schnarren* to rattle, MHG. *snarren*, Sw. *snarka* to snore, Icel. *snarka* to sputter, fizzle, and E. *snarl* to growl.] To breathe during sleep with a rough, hoarse noise, due to vibration of the uvula and the soft palate.
snore, *n.* **1.** Act or noise of snoring.
2. *pl. Veter.* The snivels.
snore piece. In a mine pump, a cylinder, usually of cast iron, terminating in a flat or conoidal bottom and having suction holes (**snore holes**) in the bottom or side.
snort (snôrt), *v. i.;* SNORT'ED; SNORT'ING. [ME. *snorten, snurten*, to snort, snore; prob. akin to E. *snarl* to growl, or *snore*.] **1.** To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as do high-spirited horses.
2. To snore. *Obs.* "The *snorting* citizens." *Shak.*
3. To laugh loudly. *Colloq. & Dial.*
snort, *v. t.* **1.** To expel with or as with a snort.
2. To utter with, or express by, a snort.
snort, *n.* Act of snorting, or the sound produced.
snort'er (snôr'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snorts or snores loudly.
2. The wheatear; — so called from its cry. *Local, Eng.*
3. Anything big, noisy, exciting, or the like, as a storm, a fight, a large harvest, etc. *Slang, U. S.*
snot'ter (snŏt'ẽr), *n.* Also **snort'er**. [Orig uncert.] *Naut.* **a** A flat rope, usually of sennit, secured to a yardarm, to which a tripping line is bent, used to strip the lower lift and brace from the yardarm in sending down topgallant and royal yards in vessels of war. **b** A loop or ring of rope or metal for receiving the lower end of a sprit.
snout (snout), *n.* [ME. *snoute*, perh. of Scand. or LG. origin; cf. LG. *snute*, D. *snuit*, G. *schnauze*, Sw. *snut*, Dan. *snude*, Icel. *snýta* to blow the nose. Cf. SNITE, *v.*, SNOT.] **1.** The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of swine; also, the anterior prolongation of the head of various animals, as of a weevil; a rostrum.
2. The nose of a person; also, formerly, a worthless man.
3 The nozzle of a pipe, hose, etc.
4. The face, or front, of a glacier.
snout beetle. Any beetle of the group Rhynchophora; — so called because the head is usually produced into a rostrum bearing the mouth at its end and the antennæ on its sides; a weevil. See WEEVIL.
snout moth. **a** Any pyralid moth. **b** Any of various moths (mostly of the Pyralidæ or allied families) having labial palpi held out forward like a snout.
snout'y (snout'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a beast's snout.
snow (snō), *n.* [LG. *snaue*, or D. *snaauw*.] *Naut.* A square-rigged vessel, now rare, differing from a brig only in having a trysail mast close abaft the mainmast.
snow, *n.* [ME. *snow, snaw*, AS. *snāw;* akin to D. *sneeuw*, OS. & OHG. *snēo*, G. *schnee*, Icel. *snær*, Sw. *snö*, Dan. *snee*, Goth. *snaiws*, Lith. *snëgas*, Russ. *snyeg*, Ir. & Gael. *sneachd*, W. *nyf*, L. *nix*, *nivis*, Gr. acc. νίφα, also AS. *snīwan* to snow, G. *schneien*, OHG. *snīwan*, Lith. *snigti*, L. *ningit, ninguit*, it snows, Gr. νίφει, Avestan *snizh* to snow.] **1.** White or transparent crystals or flakes of ice, congealed in the air from particles of water, and falling to the earth; also, the fallen material. Snow crystals exhibit beautiful and perfect hexagonal forms, whose whiteness is due to the reflection of light from their many facets. By continued pressure snow is converted into ice, as in glaciers (cf. REGELATION).

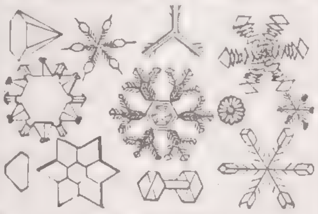
Crystals of Snow.

2. Any of various congealed substances of snowlike appearance; as, carbon dioxide *snow;* acetylene *snow*.
3. A fall of snow or of something resembling snow.
4. *Her.* Argent. *Obs. & R.* *Chaucer.*
5. Whiteness, as of snow. *Poetic.*
6. Those admitted to a theater on passes. *Theat. Slang.*
snow (snō), *v. i.;* SNOWED (snōd); SNOW'ING. To fall in or as snow; — chiefly used impersonally; as, it *snows*.
snow, *v. t.* **1.** To scatter or shower down like snow.
2. To cover, or shut in, with snow; — used with adverbs; as, the train was *snowed* under.
3. To make white like snow. *Obs.*
to snow under, fig., to defeat by an overwhelming aggregate of votes, tallies, or the like. *Colloq.*
snow'ball' (snō'bôl'), *n.* **1.** A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together, or anything resembling such a mass.
2. Any of certain cultivated white-flowered species of *Viburnum*. The common snowball is the cultivated cranberry tree, or guelder-rose. See JAPANESE SNOWBALL.
snow'ball', *v. t.;* SNOW'BALLED' (-bôld'); SNOW'BALL'ING. To pelt with snowballs; to throw snowballs at.
snow'ball', *v. i.* To throw snowballs.

snow'ber-ry (snō'bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A North American caprifoliaceous shrub (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*), with white berries. **b** A rubiaceous shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*) of Florida and the West Indies, with evergreen leaves, racemes of white flowers, and white berries. **c** See CREEPING SNOWBERRY. **d** In Australia, the ericaceous shrub *Gaultheria hispida*.
snow'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** The snowflake. **b** Any finch of the genus *Junco;* a junco. The common form of eastern North America is *J. hyemalis*, often called *slate-colored*, or *black, snowbird*. **c** The fieldfare. *Eng.* **d** The ivory gull.
snow'-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Affected with snow blindness.
snow blindness. *Med.* Defective vision caused by the glare of the sunlight reflected from snow; niphablepsia.
snow'-bound', *a.* Shut in, or blockaded, by snow.
snow'break' (-brāk'), *n.* **1.** A melting of snow; a thaw.
2. A breaking of trees by snow; also, an area over which there has been such breakage.
3. Anything to prevent the piling up or drifting of snow, as a fence, a row of bushes or trees, or the like.
snow'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of several white-flowered ornamental shrubs; as: **a** Any Californian species of *Ceanothus* having white flowers, as *C. velutinus*. **b** The Australian asteraceous shrub *Olearia stellulata*.
2. A Polynesian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Phyllanthus nivosus*), cultivated for its white and green mottled foliage.
snow'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A very small humming bird of the genus *Microchera* having a shining white crown. There are two species, *M. albocoronata*, inhabiting Panama, and *M. parvirostris*, of Costa Rica and Panama.

Snowcap (*Microchera albocoronata*). ½

snow cock. Any of several large gallinaceous birds (genus *Tetraogallus*) living almost exclusively above timber line in the mountains of central and western Asia. The Himalayan snow cock (*T. himalayensis*) has a chestnut pectoral band and a white chest with black bars.
snow'drift' (snō'drĭft'), *n.* A bank of drifted snow; also, rarely, drifting snow.
snow'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* **a** Any species of *Galanthus;* esp., a bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (*G. nivalis*) bearing nodding white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground. **b** A flower or bulb of this plant.

Snowdrop

snowdrop tree. **a** Any species of *Mohrodendron*, esp. *M. dipterum* or *M. carolinum*. **b** Any of several West Indian oleaceous trees or shrubs of the genus *Mayepea*. **c** See AFRICAN SNOWDROP TREE.
snow'fall' (snō'fôl'), *n.* A fall of snow, specif., the amount of snow that falls in a single storm or in a given period. It is usually expressed in terms of inches of water, the number being obtained roughly by dividing the number of inches of snow by 10.
snow'flake' (-flāk'), *n.* **1.** A flake or crystal of snow.
2. A finch (*Passerina*, or *Plectrophenax, nivalis*) of northern regions, allied to the longspurs. It breeds in the Arctic regions and in winter often appears in large flocks both in Europe and the United States, frequently during snowstorms. Much of the plumage (notably large areas on the wings very conspicuous in flight) is white, the upper parts being overcast with brown and rufous in ordinary winter plumage. The male in summer is entirely white and black. Called also *snow bunting*.

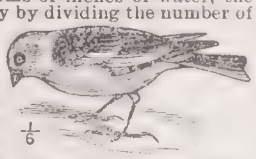
Snowflake, 2. Summer plumage. ⅕

3. a Any bulbous amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Leucojum*, esp. *L. vernum*, which differs from the snowdrop in having larger flowers with equal perianth segments. **b** A flower or bulb of this plant.
4. *Weaving.* = BOURETTE.
snow fly *or* **insect.** **a** Any of several mecopterous insects of the genus *Boreus*. The male has rudimentary wings; the female is wingless. These insects sometimes appear on the snow in great numbers in the northern United States. **b** Any of certain small American stone flies, as *Perla nivicola* and *Capnia pygmæa*, often seen on snow. **c** A snow gnat.

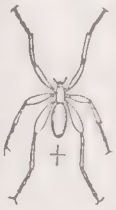
Snow Gnat (*Chionea valga*). Enlarged.

snow gnat. **a** A wingless dipterous insect (genus *Chionea*) chiefly found on snow. **b** Any species of gnats of the family Chironomidæ, often seen on snow in spring.
snow goose. Any of several geese of the genus *Chen*, most of which are white with blackish primaries and a yellowish bill. They breed chiefly in Arctic America and migrate south. The **greater snow goose** (*C. hyperborea nivalis*) occurs chiefly on the Atlantic coast; the **lesser snow goose** (*C. hyperborea*) on the Pacific coast and in the Mississippi Valley. See Ross's SNOW GOOSE. The blue goose is often called *blue snow goose*.
snow grass. **a** Any of several tall New Zealand grasses of the genus *Danthonia*, as *D. flavescens* and *D. raoulii*. **b** New Zealand tussock grass (*Poa cæspitosa*).
snow ice. **a** Ice formed by the compacting of snow, as in glaciers. **b** Whitish, porous ice formed by the freezing of half-melted snow or ice.

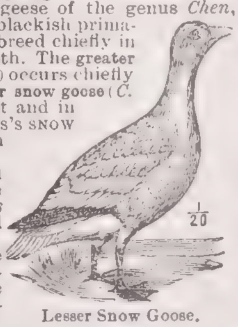
Lesser Snow Goose. $\frac{1}{20}$

snow line *or* **limit.** **a** The lowest limit of perpetual snow. In the Alps this is at an altitude of about 9,000 feet; in the Andes, at the equator, about 16,000 feet, above the sea. **b** The extreme limit from the equator within which no snow falls unmelted, varying according to elevation, nearness to the sea, and other physical conditions. Canton, China, 23° N., and Brownsville, Texas, 26° N., represent extreme points at sea level in the Northern Hemisphere.
snow mouse. **a** A European vole (*Microtus nivalis*) of the Alps and other high mountains. **b** A pied lemming.
snow'-on-the-moun'tain, *n.* **a** = SNOW-IN-HARVEST. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A spurge (*Euphorbia marginata*) of the western United States, having showy white bracts.
snow partridge. **a** A Himalayan gallinaceous bird (*Lerwa lerwa*) having the upper half of the legs feathered and the reddish shanks spurred. Its upper parts are blackish, narrowly barred with white and rufous, the under parts chestnut. **b** A snow cock. **c** A ptarmigan, or snow grouse.
snow pheasant. **a** A snow cock. **b** An eared pheasant.
snow pigeon. A pigeon (*Columba leuconota*) of Tibet and the Himalayas. Its back, neck, and rump are white; the top of the head, ear coverts, and tail are blackish.
snow plant. **a** A fleshy, bright red monotropaceous herb (*Sarcodes sanguinea*) growing as a saprophyte in coniferous woods at high altitudes on the Sierras of California, often appearing in early spring while snow is on the ground. **b** The red snow.
snow'plow', **snow'plough'** (snō'plou'), *n.* Any of various contrivances to clear away snow from roads, railroads, etc.

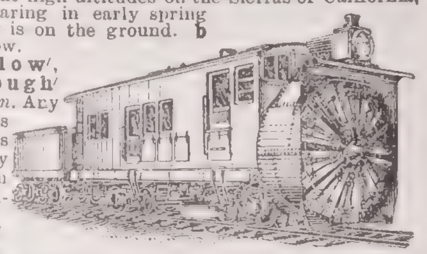
Rotary Snowplow which removes the snow by a rotary fanlike device.

snow'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* A shelter to protect from snow, as a long structure over an exposed part of a railroad, esp. one on a mountain side or other slope, to afford protection against snowslides.
snow'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* Any of various contrivances worn under the shoes to enable the wearer to walk on soft snow without sinking; esp.: **a** A slight frame of wood three or four feet long and about one third as wide, strung like a tennis racket, and having a support and holder for the foot. **b** A ski. *Rare or Local.*

Snowshoe a.

snow'shoe', *v. i.* To travel on snowshoes.
snowshoe rabbit. An American varying hare (*Lepus bairdi*) of the central Rocky Mountain region, which in winter is white and in summer brownish with white feet.
snow'slide' (-slīd'), *n.* A snow avalanche; snowslip.
snow'slip' (-slĭp'), *n.* A large mass or avalanche of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, etc.
snow snake. An implement used in a North American Indian game in the form of a staff, or "snake," several feet long, to be hurled along ice or snowy ground.

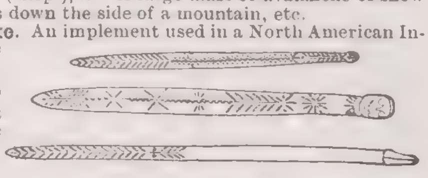
Snow Snakes.

snow'storm' (snō'stôrm'), *n.* A storm with falling snow.
snow'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with snow; covered with snow. "The *snowy* top of cold Olympus." *Milton.*
2. White like snow; as, *snowy* hair. *Shak.*
3. Fig.: Pure; unblemished; unstained; spotless.
There did he lose his *snowy* innocence. *J. Hall* (1646).
snowy heron, a small white heron or egret (*Egretta candidissima*) about two feet long, formerly abundant in the southern United States, and southward to Chile, but now very rare on account of its pursuit for its plumes or aigrettes. — **s. lemming**, a pied lemming. See LEMMING. — **s. owl**, a large diurnal arctic owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) which enters the northern parts of the United States and Europe in winter. Its plumage is sometimes nearly pure white, but usually has dark brownish spots. It has no ear tufts. — **s. plover**, a small plover (*Ægialitis nivosa*) of the western parts of the United States and Mexico. It is light gray above, with a dark patch on the crown, sides of the head, and each side of the breast, and with the under parts and portions of the head white. — **s. tree cricket.** See TREE CRICKET.

Snowy Owl. $\frac{1}{16}$

snub (snŭb), *v. t.;* SNUBBED (snŭbd); SNUB'BING. [ME. *snubben* to reprove; cf. Icel. *snubba* to snub, chide, Sw. *snubba*, Icel. *snubbōttr* snubbed, nipped, and E. *snib*.]
1. To check, stop, or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark; to reprimand; check.
2. To treat with contempt or neglect, as a forward or pretentious person; to slight designedly; also, to affect in a specified way by such treatment; as, *snubbed* into silence.
3. To check the motion of suddenly by a tautened rope,

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snool (snōōl), *n.* A cringing person; a craven. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snoop'y (snōōp'ĭ), *a.* Prying; sneaking. *Colloq. & Dial. U. S.*
snoot (snōōt), *n.* Scot. & dial. var. of SNOUT. — **to make a snoot** [*snoot* here is either influenced by, or is a phonetic English spelling of, D. *snuit*, lit., snout; hence, face], to look sulky. *Colloq or Slang, South Africa.*
snoove (snōōv), *v. i.* To glide. [*Scot.*
snooz, snoozd. Snooze; snoozed. *Ref. Sp.*
snoo'zle (snōō'z'l), *v. i.* *Dial.* **1.** To cuddle; snuggle **2.** To nuzzle, as a dog. **3.** To snooze; doze; sleep.
snore, *v. t.* To pass in, or effect by, snoring; — often with *away*.
snore hole. See SNORE PIECE.
snor'er (snōr'ẽr), *n.* One who snores.
snor'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNORE.
snork (*dial.* snôrk; snôk), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. D. & OLG. *snorken*, v., Dan. *snorke*.] Snore; snort. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snort'er. Var. of SNOTTER.
snor'tle (snôr't'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snort*.] To grunt; snort. *Obs.*
snort'y, *a.* Characterized by snorting. *Obs. or Colloq.*
snot (snŏt), *n.* [AS. *gesnot;* akin to D. *snot*, LG. *snotte*, Dan. *snot*, and to E. *snout*. See SNOUT.] Nasal mucus. — *v. t.* To blow, wipe, or clear (the nose). *Both Obs., Dial., or Vulgar.*
snoter, *a.* [AS. *snotor*.] Prudent; wise. — **snoterly**, *adv.* — **snoterness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
snot'ter (snŏt'ẽr), *v. i.* [From SNOT.] To snivel; sob; cry; whine. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snot'ter-y, *n.* Snot; filth. *Obs.*
snot'ty (snŏt'ĭ), *a.* Foul with snot; mean; dirty. — **snot'ti-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **snot'ti-ness**, *n.* *All Obs., Dial., or Vulgar.*
snouh. ✝ SNOW.
snout, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point [*N. Æ.*
snout butterfly. See LIBYTHEI-
snout'er (snout'ẽr), *n.* Shears to remove cartilage from a hog's snout, to prevent rooting.
snout'fair', *a.* Having a fair face; handsome. *Obs.*
snow apple. = FAMEUSE.
snowball bush, *or* **snowball tree.** = SNOWBALL, 2.
snow bear. The isabelline bear.
snow blink. Reflection of sunlight from a field of snow or ice.
snow'-broth', *n.* Snow and water mixed, or snow just melted; hence, very cold liquor.
snow bunting. = SNOWFLAKE, 2.
snow chukor. A snow cock.
snow'craft', *n.* Skill and experience in traveling over snow.
snowd Snowed. *Ref. Sp.*
Snow-do'ni-an (snō-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the mountain of Snowdon, in Wales. [*n.*, 2.
Snow'down', *n.* See HERALD,
snow eater. A chinook wind, which melts the snow rapidly. *Colloq., Western U. S.*
snow eyes. A kind of Eskimo snow goggles. [*Eng.*
snow finch. The brambling.
snow flange. = FLANGER, 2.
snow flea. A small black leaping poduran insect (*Achorutes nivicola*) often found in early spring on the snow in vast numbers in the eastern States. *U. S.*
snow'flight' (-flīt'), *n.* The snowflake (bird). *Local, Brit.*
snow'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **a** The snowdrop. **b** A cultivated shrub of the genus *Deutzia* (*D. gracilis*). **c** The fringe tree.
snowflower tree. Fringe tree.
snow'fowl', *n.* The snowflake. (bird). *Local, Brit.*
snow gem *or* **glory.** The glory-of-the-snow. See CHIONODOXA.
snow grouse A ptarmigan.
snow gum. A scrubby eucalypt (*Eucalyptus coriacea*). *Australia.* [SNOWY.
snow'i-ly (snō'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
snow'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
snow'-in-har'vest, *or* **snow'-in-sum'mer**, *n.* Any of several white-flowered plants blossoming at harvest time, as the mouse-ear chickweed and the English virgin's-bower. *Dial. Eng.*
snow'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
snowk (snouk; snŏk; snōōk). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SNOOK, *v.*
Snow King. Gustavus Adolphus, king (1611–32) of Sweden; — so called by Austrians.
snow knife. A scraper used by Eskimos to clear ice from furs.
snowl (snoul), *n.* The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*
snow leopard. The ounce.
snow'less, *a.* See -LESS.
snow owl. The snowy owl.
snow panther. The ounce.
snow pear. A European pear which ripens after snowfall.
snow pudding. A cold pudding, resembling snow, made of gelatin, lemon juice, water, sugar, and whipped whites of eggs.
snow'scape', *n.* A landscape of a snow-covered scene.
snow'sho'er (-shōō'ẽr), *n.* One who uses snowshoes.
snowte. ✝ SNOUT.
snow tree. Snow-pear tree.
snow'-white', *a.* [AS. *snāwhwīt*.] White as snow.
snow white. Zinc white.
snow wreath. The rosaceous shrub *Neviusia alabamensis*.

N O P Q R S

chain, or the like; as, a boat is *snubbed* as she comes to a wharf by taking a turn with a bowline around a post; a horse is *snubbed* by running to the limit of a picket rope.
4. To fasten, usually with a turn about a post, as a rope.
5. To clip or break off the end of; to check the growth of; to nip. *Obs. or R.*

snub (snŭb), *n.* **1.** A knot; protuberance in wood. *Obs.*
2. A check or rebuke; an intended slight. *J. Foster.*
3. A snub nose. *Colloq.*
4. Act or result of snubbing, as a vessel with the bowline.
5. A snubbing post. *Local.*

snub, *a.* Short, somewhat flat, and a little turned up at the end; — said of the nose.
snub cube, *Geom.*, a solid bounded by 32 triangles and 6 squares, and having at each vertex 4 triangles and a square. — **s. dodecahedron**, *Geom.*, a solid having at each vertex a pentagon and 4 triangles, and bounded by 12 pentagons, which belong to the regular dodecahedron, and 80 triangles, of which 20 are faces of the regular icosahedron.

snub'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNUB. — **snubbing post**, a post around which a line is thrown to snub, or check, anything.

snub'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a snub nose.
snub-nosed cachalot, a pygmy sperm whale.

snuff (snŭf), *n.* [Cf. SNUFF, *v. t.*, to sniff, SNUFF, *v.* (of a candle).] **1.** The charred part of a candle wick.
2. *Mining.* A candle end used to ignite a fuse.
3. A fit of resentment or indignation; a huff. *Obs. or Scot.*
to take it in snuff, to take offense; to be angry or provoked.

snuff, *v. t.*; SNUFFED (snŭft); SNUFF'ING. [ME. *snuffen.* See SNUFF to sniff.] To crop the snuff of, as a candle; to take off the end of the snuff of.
to snuff out, to extinguish by or as by snuffing.

snuff (snŭf), *v. t.* [Akin to D. *snuffen*, G. *schnupfen*, *schnuppen*, to snuff, *schnupfen* a cold in the head, *schnuppen* to snuff (air), also, to snuff (a candle). Cf. SNIFF, SNUFFLE, SNUB, *v. i.*] **1.** To draw in, or to inhale, forcibly through the nose; to sniff.

> He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the sand excite. *Dryden.*

2. To perceive by smelling; to scent; to smell.
3. To sniff in order to examine; — said of dogs, horses, etc.
to snuff pepper, to get angry. *Obs.*

snuff, *v. i.* **1.** To inhale through the nose noisily and forcibly; to sniff or smell inquiringly, as a horse, dog, etc.
2. To sniff in or as in disgust; hence, to chafe. *Obs.*

> Do the enemies of the church rage and *snuff*? *Bp. Hall.*

3. To take snuff; esp., to take snuff habitually.

snuff, *n.* **1.** Act of snuffing; a sniff.
2. Tobacco pulverized and prepared to be taken into the nose; also, the amount taken at once; a pinch.
3. Scent; smell; aroma; odor. *Obs.*
up to snuff, not easily deceived; worldly-wise. *Slang.*

snuff'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A small box for holding snuff, usually carried about the person.
2. A puffball.

snuffbox bean. **a** The large seed of a tropical mimosaceous liana (*Lens phaseoloides*). It is one of the sea beans. It is used medicinally. **b** The plant which bears this seed. It has tough, ropelike stems, pinnate leaves ending in a tendril, small spicate flowers, and gigantic sword-shaped woody pods divided into boxlike compartments.

snuff'er (snŭf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snuffs.
2. The common porpoise.

snuff'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* An instrument for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle. The *sing.* form, **snuff'er**, is used attributively, as in *snuffer* dish, *snuffer* tray, etc.

snuf'fle(snŭf''l), *v. i.*; SNUF'FLED (-'ld); SNUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *snuff*, v. i.; akin to LG. *snuffeln*, G. *schnüffeln*, D. *snuffelen*, Dan. *snövle*, AS. *snofl* mucus. Cf. SNIFFLE.] **1.** To breathe through the nose when it is obstructed, making a broken sound; to inhale through the nose noisily, as if the nose were partially stopped up; also, to speak through or as through the nose; to speak nasally; — often used of hypocritical, canting persons.
2. To chaff; fret; fume. *Rare.*

snuf'fle, *n.* [See SNUFFLE, *v.*] **1.** Act or fact of snuffling; the sound made in snuffling.
2. An affected nasal twang; hence, cant; hypocrisy.
3. *pl.* Nasal catarrh, esp. of infants or children. *Colloq.*

snuf'fler (-lẽr), *n.* One who snuffles; esp., a canter.

snuff'y (snŭf'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like snuff, as in color, nature, etc.
2. Soiled with snuff.

snuff'y, *a.* Sulky; angry; vexed. *Obs. or Scot.*

snug (snŭg), *a.*; SNUG'GER (-ẽr); SNUG'GEST (-ĕst). [E. dial. *snug* compact, close, secret, private, handsome; cf. Icel. *snöggr* smooth, ODan. *snög* neat, Sw. *snygg*.] **1.** Trim; tidy; compact; as, a *snug* little farm; make all things *snug*; by extension, sheltered or protected in any way, as against poverty by a fortune, or against intrusion by natural privacy; cozy; as, a *snug* life; a *snug* corner.

> Right and proper for a *snug* man like him *Lover.*

2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice.

> Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say. *Swift.*

3. Fitting closely, but not too tight, as a garment.

Syn. — Close, compact, neat, trim; comfortable. — SNUG, COZY. SNUG implies trimness, closeness, or security; COZY suggests warmth, shelter, and ease; as, a *snug*-fitting coat, a *cozy* armchair; "There is hardly to be found upon the earth, I suppose, so *snug* a creature as an Englishman by his fireside in the winter" (*Cowper*); "I kept myself *snug* and silent, watching" (*Boswell*); "the *cozy* talk by the fireside" (*J. R. Green*); "'*Snug* little crib,' said Mr. Pynsent, 'pretty *cozy* little lawn'" (*Thackeray*). See NEAT.

snug fit. See 5th FIT, 2 **a**.

snug, *n.* **1.** A small private room in an inn or public house. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Mach.* A projecting piece or lug, as one forged under a cup head of a bolt in order to prevent rotation in screwing up the nut; also, a stop or catch of a loose eccentric. Cf. 4th GAB.

Bolt Head with Snug.

snug (snŭg), *v. i.*; SNUGGED (snŭgd); SNUG'GING (-ĭng). To lie close; to snuggle; — often with *up*, or *together.*

snug, *v. t.* **1.** To place in a snug position. *R.*
2. To rub, as twine or rope, so as to make it smooth and improve the finish; to finish; slick.
3. To arrange neatly and smoothly.
to snug down, *Naut.*, to reduce sail, lower topmasts, lash movables, etc., to prepare for a gale.

snug'ger-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SNUGGERIES (-ĭz). A snug, cozy place, esp. a small room or den. *Colloq.*

snug'gle (snŭg''l), *v. i.*; SNUG'GLED (-'ld); SNUG'GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *snug.*] To move one way and the other so as to get close; to cuddle; nestle.

snug'gle, *v. t.* To draw close, as for comfort; to cuddle.

so (sō), *adv.* [ME. *so, sa, swa*, AS. *swā*; akin to OFries. *sā, sō*, D. *zoo*, OS. & OHG. *sō*, G. *so*, Icel. *svā, svō, svo, so*, Sw. *så*, Dan. *saa*, Goth. *swa* so, *swē* as; cf. L. *suus* one's own, Skr. *sva* one's own, one's self. Cf. AS, CUSTOM, ETHIC, SUCH.] **1.** In that manner or degree; in this or that condition or state; as has been stated or suggested; as indicated (in any way), or as implied, or as supposed to be known; as, why did he come *so* late? "*So* spake the apostate angel." *Milton.* *So* formerly sometimes meant, in or to the degree, manner, etc., following. It sometimes indicates an amount as indeterminate or as regarded distributively; as in, to work for *so* much an hour; one can walk only *so* far. It is often used with a pronominal force, esp. to avoid repetition; as in, he said they would come, and I thought *so* too. After the verb *be* it is often equivalent to a predicate adjective with the sense of *true, accordant with fact*; as, what he says is sure to be *so*.

> It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to inquire into those matters, whether they be *so* or not. *Tillotson.*

2. In like manner or degree; in such manner; to such degree; — used esp. with *as.* See under AS, 1.

> *So* clear as to leave no hope of acquittal. *Froude.*

3. Very; in a high degree; i. e., in such a degree as cannot well be expressed; as, he is *so* good. *Chiefly Colloq.*
4. For that reason; for like reason; by this or that means; thus; as, obey the laws; *so* shalt thou prosper.

> As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, so a prince ought to consider the condition he is in *Swift.*

5. The case being such, therefore; on this account; on these terms; — used both as an adverb and a conjunction.

> God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and so capable of dominion *Locke.*

6. (Abbr. from *so be it.*) It is well; let it be as it is, or let it come to pass; — used to express assent.

> And if it please you, *so*; if not, why, *so* *Shak*

7. Well; the fact being as stated; — used as an expletive; as, *so* the work is done, is it?
8. (Abbr. from *is it so?*) Is it thus? do you mean what you say? — with an upward inflection; as, "Do you say he refuses? *So?*" *Colloq.*
9. About the number, time, or quantity specified; thereabouts; more or less; — after *or*; as, I will spend a week or *so* in the country; I have read only a page or *so*.
10. In strong asseveration; as, *so* help me God, I deny it.
11. Ever; — now only in composition; as, *whatso, whatsoever, whichsoever*, etc.

Syn. — See THEREFORE.

and so on, and so forth. See under AND. — **so as**. **a** Such as. *Obs.* "*So as* thou art." *Shak.* **b** Provided that. **c** So that. — **so . . . as**. *So* is now commonly used as a demonstrative correlative of *as* in emphasizing the equality or comparison suggested, esp. in negative assertions, and questions implying a negative answer, where it is preferred to *as*. Formerly *so . . . as* was much used where *as . . . as* is now common. See under AS, 1.

> *As* a flower of the field, *so* he flourisheth *Ps.* ciii. 15.
> Had women been *so* strong *as* men. *Shak*
> No country suffered *so* much *as* England. *Macaulay.*

— **so far forth**, as far; to such a degree. — **so fashion**, in that way; so. *Dial. U.S.* — **so forth**. See *and so forth*, under AND. — **so, so**, well, well. "*So, so*, it works." *Dryden.* — **so so**. See SOSO, in the *Vocab.* — **so that**. **a** To the end that; in order that; with the effect or result that. **b** Provided that. — **so then**, thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is. — **so to say, so to speak**, to use such an expression.

so (sō), *conj.* **1.** As; thus, soon *so*, i. e., soon as. *Obs.*
2. Provided that; on condition that; in case that; if; as, I am content *so* you are satisfied.
3. So that; in such a way that; — with clause of purpose or result; as, he was sick, *so* they were quiet.

so, *interj.* Be as you are; stand still; stop; that will do.

soak (sōk), *v. t.*; SOAKED (sōkt); SOAK'ING. [ME. *soken*, AS. *socian* to soak, steep, fr. *sūcan* to suck. See SUCK.]
1. To cause to lie in a fluid till saturated; to steep.
2. To drench; to wet thoroughly.
3. To draw in by the pores, or through small passages; as, a sponge *soaks* up water; the skin *soaks* in moisture.
4. To penetrate by percolating through pores or interstices.
5. To absorb; drain; exhaust. *Obs.*
6. To subject (a metal) to prolonged heat treatment.
7. *Slang Uses.* **a** To damage by or as by striking; to strike; punch. **b** To send or throw swiftly, as a baseball. **c** To charge, esp. exorbitantly. **d** To pawn. **e** *College.* To assign as a lesson; also, to assign a difficult lesson to.
8. To bake thoroughly, as bread. *Dial.*

Syn. — See SATURATE.

soak, *v. i.* **1.** To lie steeping in water or other liquid; to become saturated; as, let the cloth lie and *soak*.
2. To enter (into something) by pores or interstices; as, water *soaks* into the earth or other porous material.
3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously. *Slang.*
4. To remain for a considerable time under heat treatment; — said esp. of a metal, as in annealing.

soak (sōk), *n.* **1.** Act or process of soaking; also, state of being soaked.
2. The liquid in which anything is soaked; a steep; specif., *Tanning*, a bath for softening dry hides.
3. **a** A piece of boggy land about a spring. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Wet land, as at the foot of a hill; a temporary swamp due to overflow of water usually near the surface of damp soil; also, the water in such a marsh. *Australia.*
4. *Slang Uses.* **a** A hard blow; a punch. **b** A sot; a drunkard; also, a spree. **c** *College.* An instructor who assigns hard lessons; also, a difficult lesson. **d** Pawn; as, to put in *soak*. **e** Cost; charge; esp., overcharge.

soak'age (-āj), *n.* Act of soaking, or state of being soaked; also, the amount entering or issuing by soaking.

soak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that soaks, in any sense of the verb.
2. *Plumbing.* A sheet of lead used as a covering from the weather, as at the angle of a wall and roof.

soak'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOAK. — **soak'ing-ly**, *adv.*
soaking pit, *Metal.*, a heated upright chamber in which a steel ingot, the interior of which is still molten, is allowed to stand until completely solid and equalized in temperature throughout. A number of such chambers connected with a heating apparatus constitute a **soaking furnace.**

so'-and-so', *n.* An indefinite or imaginary person or thing. "Number *so-and-so.*" *Freeman.*

soap (sōp), *n.* [ME. *sope*, AS. *sāpe*; akin to D. *zeep*, G. *seife*, OHG. *seifa*, Icel. *sápa*, Sw. *såpa*, Dan. *sæbe*, and perh. to AS. *sīpan* to drip, MHG. *sīfen*, and L. *sebum* tallow; cf. AS. *sāp* resin, pomade. Cf. SAPONACEOUS, SEBACEOUS, SUET.] **1.** A cleansing agent, made usually by action of alkali on fat, and consisting essentially of sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids; by extension, any salt of such an acid. Cf. SAPONIFICATION. Solid or **hard soap** is usually made with soda only, and the best semifluid or **soft, or potash, soap** with potash. The fats are treated with lye either at a heat short of boiling (**cold process**), or by boiling in open vessels, or by heating under pressure. In the common yellow or **rosin soap**, rosin is substituted for the fat in part. Many other substances, as glycerin, are often added to soap, some to assist in cleansing or forming a lather, to give color or perfume, etc., and others to add weight. The cleansing power of *soap* is largely due to its power of emulsifying oily substances; of wetting and penetrating into oily textures; and of lubricating. Cf. CASTILE SOAP, MARINE SOAP.
2. Flattery; — short for SOFT SOAP.

soap (sōp), *v. t.*; SOAPED (sōpt); SOAP'ING. **1.** To rub or wash over with soap.
2. To flatter; to wheedle. *Slang.*

soap'bark' (-bärk'), *n.*, *or* **soapbark tree**. **a** A Chilean rosaceous tree (*Quillaja saponaria*), with shining leaves and terminal white flowers. See QUILLAI. **b** Any of several tropical American mimosaceous shrubs of the genus *Pithecolobium*, as *P. bigeminum*, having saponaceous bark.

soap'ber-ry (sōp'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*, *or* **soapberry tree**. Any tree of the genus *Sapindus*, esp. *S. saponaria*; also, its saponaceous fruit, used in the West Indies for cleaning clothes.

soap bubble. A hollow iridescent globe formed by blowing a film of soap suds from a pipe; hence, something attractive, but unsubstantial.

> This *soap bubble* of the metaphysicians. *J. C. Shairp.*

soap fat. Refuse fat used in making soap.

soap film. The film composing the wall of a soap bubble.

soap'fish' (sōp'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Any of several serranoid fishes constituting the genus *Rhypticus* of the warmer coasts of America, whose scales are smooth and feel soapy. The best-known species (*R. saponaceus*) occurs as far north as Long Island. **b** A lizard fish of the genus *Synodus.*

soap glue. *Soap Making.* The gelatinous mass formed by boiling tallow and strong lye together.

soap liniment. *Med.* A liniment containing soap, camphor, and alcohol.

soap nut. **a** The seed of the soapberry, used for making beads, buttons, etc. **b** The flat saponaceous pod of an East Indian mimosaceous climbing shrub (*Acacia concinna*); also, the shrub itself.

soap plant. Any plant some part of which may be used in place of soap; specif., the Californian liliaceous plant *Chlorogalum pomeridianum.* See AMOLE.

soap'root' (sōp'rōōt'), *n.* **a** Any of several South European silenaceous herbs of the genus *Gypsophila*, the roots of which are used as a substitute for soap. *G. struthium* is often distinguished as *Egyptian*, and *G. vaccaria* as *Spanish*, *soaproot.* **b** The sand lily. *U. S.*

soap'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A kind of soft stone with a soapy feel. See STEATITE.

soap'suds' (-sŭdz'), *n. pl.* Suds made with soap.

soap test. A rapid test for estimating the hardness of water by determining the amount of a standard soap solution required to produce a persistent lather.

soap'wort' (sōp'wûrt'), *n.* A silenaceous plant (*Saponaria officinalis*) native of Europe and widely naturalized or escaped in the United States. It has coarse pink or white flowers; the bruised leaves are detergent. Also called *bouncing Bet.* Also, any of the Sapindaceæ. *Lindley.*

soapwort gentian. An eastern North American gentian (*Gentiana saponaria*), whose leaves and unexpanded flower buds resemble those of soapwort.

soap'y (-ĭ), *a.*; SOAP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SOAP'I-EST. **1.** Like, or having the qualities of, soap; soft and smooth.
2. Smeared with soap; covered with soap.
3. Unctuous, oily; — said of a person. *Slang.*

soar (sōr; 201), *v. i.*; SOARED (sōrd); SOAR'ING. [ME. *soren*, OF. *essorer*, F. *s'essorer* to soar, *essorer* to expose to the air (for drying), fr. L. *ex* out + *aura* the air, a breeze; akin to Gr. *αὖρα*.] **1.** To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount on or as on wings. *Chaucer.*

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snub'ber (snŭb'ẽr), *n.* One that snubs: esp., *Naut.*, a device for snubbing a cable.
snub'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Inclined to snub, or rebuff. *Rare.*
snub'by (-ĭ), *a.* **a** Snub; as, a *snubby* nose. **b** Snubbish.
snubd. Snubbed. *Ref. Sp.*
snub post. = SNUBBING POST.
snucks (snŭks), *n. pl.* Dial. var. of *snacks*, pl. of SNACK, share, portion. *U. S.*
snude (snōōd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNOOD.
snudge (snŭj; *dial. also* snōōj), *n.* A miser; a sneaking fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snudge, *v. i.* [Cf. SNUG.] To sneak; sulk; also, to lie snug or quiet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snudg'er-y, *n.* Miserliness. *Obs.*
snuf. Snuff. *Ref. Sp.*
snuff dipping = DIPPING, *n.*, 1 b.
snuff'i-ness (snŭf'ĭ-nĕs). See -NESS. [SNUFF.]
snuff'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of
snuff'ing-ly, *adv.* of SNUFFING.
snuff'kin, *n.* A lady's muff. *Obs.*
snuff'less, *a.* Not requiring snuffing, as a candle.
snuf'l, snuf'ld. Snuffle; snuffled. *Ref. Sp.*
snuft. Snuffed. *Ref. Sp.*
snug'ger (snŭg'ẽr), *n.* A device for snugging. See SNUG, *v. t.*, 2.
snug'l, snug'ld. Snuggle; snuggled. *Ref. Sp.*
snug'ly, *adv.* of SNUG.
snug'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
snuk, snuke. † SNOOK, peak.
snurl (*dial* snẽrl, snûl), *n. & v. i.* Snarl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snurp (*dial.* snẽrp, snûp), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *snärpa*, Norw. dial. *snerpa*.] To shrivel; pine away. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snurr (snẽr), *v. i.* To make a whirring noise. *Obs. or Scot.*
snurten. † SNORT.
snush, *n. & v.* Snuff. *Obs.*
snute. † SNOUT.
snuvelen. † SNIVEL.
snuz'zle (snōōz''l; snōōz''l). Dial. var. of SNOOZLE.
sny, *v. i.* To cut. *Obs.*
sny (snī), *n.* A downward bend in a timber. [tailor. *Obs.*]
sny'der, *n.* [D. *snijder.*] A
sny'ing, *n.* *Naut.* A curved plank, placed edgewise, to work in the bows. *Rare.* [option]
S. O., *or* **s. o.** *Abbr.* Seller's
so, soa. Vars. of SOE.
soacie. † SUSI, a fabric.
soak hole. A place in a stream inclosed and used for washing sheep. *Australia.*
soakt. Soaked. *Ref. Sp.*
soak'y (sōk'ĭ), *a.* Moist; soppy.
soal. † SOLE, fish. [to pull.]
soal (sōl). Dial. Eng. of SOWL,
soal, *n.* [AS *sol* mire.] A dirty pond. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
soal, soale. † SOLE (of the foot).
soam, *n.* [LL. *sauma*, through OF. *some*, F. *somme*, or OLG. *sōm*. See SEAM a measure.] A horseload; a burden. *Obs.*
soam, *n.* A draft rope or chain. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
soap. Dial. Eng. var. of SOPE.
soap apple *or* **bulb.** The bulb of the soap plant; also, the plant.
soap'bush' (sōp'bŏŏsh'), *n.* A California rhamnaceous shrub (*Ceanothus integerrimus*).
soap cerate. A cerate of soap, olive oil, white wax, and subacetate of lead, used to allay inflammation.
soap earth. Steatite.
soap engine. A machine for cutting soap slabs into bars.
soap'er, *n.* A maker or dealer in soap. *Obs.* [factory.]
soap'er-y (sōp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A soap
soap'-fast', *a.* Resisting, or able to resist, the action of soap
soap'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
soap'less, *a.* Without soap; hence, unwashed.
soap orange. A wild orange (*Citrus aurantium saponacea*) of Guam and other Pacific islands. The pulp of its inedible fruit is saponaceous.
soap paste. A washing paste of soda lye and farinaceous matter
soap pod. **a** Saponaceous pod of any of several Chinese species of *Cæsalpinia*. **b** = SOAP NUT **b**
soap'rock', *n.* Soap earth. *Rare.*
soapt. Soaped. *Ref. Sp.*
soap tree. The soapberry.
soap weed. = SOAP PLANT.
soap'wood' (sōp'wŏŏd'), *n.* The wild pear of tropical America (*Clethra tinifolia*).
soar, soare. † SORE.

2. To be exalted in thought, spirits, or imagination; to rise or elevate one's self in any way, as mentally or morally.

Valor *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune. *Addison.*

Syn. — See FLOAT.

soar (sōr), *n.* Act of soaring; upward flight.

sob (sŏb), *v. i.*; SOBBED (sŏbd); SOB′BING. [ME. *sobben*; prob. akin to AS. *séofian*, *siofian*, to complain, bewail, *séofung*, *siofung*, sobbing, lamentation; cf. OHG. *sūftōn*, *sūftjōn*, to sigh, MHG. *siuften*, *siufzen*, G. *seufzen*, MHG. *sūft* a sigh, properly, a drawing in of breath, prob. fr. *sūfen* to drink, OHG. *sūfan* (cf. SUP).] **1.** To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or with a kind of convulsive motion; to weep with a convulsive catching of the breath.

Sobbing is the same thing [as sighing], stronger. *Bacon.*

2. To make a sound suggestive of a sob or sigh, as the wind or waves or green wood when burning.

sob, *v. t.* To effect or utter with sobs; reflexively, to bring to a certain state by sobbing; as, to *sob* one's self to sleep.

sob, *n.* **1.** Act or sound of sobbing.
2. Act of a horse in recovering its wind, or opportunity for this; hence, a rest or respite. *Obs. Shak.*

sob′bing (-ĭng), *n.* Act of one that sobs.

so-be′it (sō-bē′ĭt), *conj.* Provided; if it be so that.

so′ber (sō′bẽr), *a.*; SO′BER-ER (-ẽr); SO′BER-EST. [ME. *sobre*, F. *sobre*, fr. L. *sobrius*, prob. from a prefix *so-* expressing separation (cf. *se-*, as in L. *securus*, E. *secure*) + *ebrius* drunken. Cf. EBRIETY.] **1.** Not so influenced by alcoholic liquors as to have one's faculties materially impaired; not drunk; also, habitually temperate in the use of liquor.
2. Temperate or moderate in thought or action; exercising cool, dispassionate reason; self-controlled.
3. Characterized by dispassionate reason or judgment; rational; as, *sober* judgment.
4. Serious or subdued in demeanor, habit, appearance, color, etc.; solemn; grave; sedate; as, *sober* garments.
5. Unpretentious; humble; also, poor; feeble; weakly. *Obs. or Scot.*

Syn. — Abstinent, abstemious; moderate, regular, steady, calm, quiet, cool, collected, unimpassioned, staid, serious, solemn, somber, grave. See EARNEST.

so′ber (sō′bẽr), *v. t. & i.*; SO′BERED (sō′bẽrd); SO′BER-ING. To make or become sober; also, *Obs.*, to cleanse.

so′ber-mind′ed (-mīn′dĕd; 87), *a.* Of a sober disposition. — **so′ber-mind′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **so′ber-mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

So-bran′je (sō-brän′yĕ), *n.* [Bulgarian, lit., assembly.] The unicameral national assembly of Bulgaria, elected for a term of five years by universal suffrage of adult males.

so-bri′e-ty (sō-brī′ē-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sobrietas*: cf. F. *sobriété*. See SOBER.] The state or quality of being sober; specif.: **a** Habitual temperance in the use of spirituous liquors. **b** Habitual moderation in thought and action. **c** Soundness; reasonableness. **d** Sedateness; seriousness, gravity.

Syn. — See ABSTINENCE.

‖ **so′bri′quet′** (sō′brē′kā′: *Angl.* sō′brĭ-kā), *n.* [F. *sobriquet*, OF. *soubriquet*, *sotbriquet*, perh. fr. OF. *soubriquet*, a chuck under the chin, hence, an affront, a nickname; of uncertain origin.] An assumed name; a fanciful epithet or appellation; a nickname.

soc (sŏk; sōk), *n.* [See SOKE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A seeking; an investigating or pursuing; hence, jurisdiction; duty of submitting to, or right of exercising, jurisdiction. See SOKE, 1.

soc and sac, soke and sake. *Rare.* See 1st SAKE, 1; SOKE, 1.

soc′age (sŏk′āj), *n.* [From soc; cf. LL. *socagium*.] *Law.* Orig., in medieval England, the status, tenure, or holding of a sokeman; later, any tenure having the main incidents of such tenure, which were fealty, relief, suit of court, and escheat, with freedom from scutage, wardship, and marriage. Orig. the tenure was by service fixed in amount and kind, generally agricultural; but, with later commutation, *socage* came to include also any such tenure paying a money rent only and not burdened with any military service. **Villein socage** (by services not of an honorable nature) included copyhold tenures and tenures by ancient demesne; **free, or free and common, socage** (by services of an honorable nature) came to include any free tenure not spiritual, military, nor serviential.

soc′ag-er (-ā-jẽr), *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

so′-called′ (sō′kôld′; 87), *a.* Commonly named; thus termed; — implying a doubtful propriety in thus designating the object; as, the *so-called* king was a tyrant.

so′cia-ble (sō′shȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *sociabilis*, fr. *sociare* to associate, fr. *socius* a companion: cf. F. *sociable*. See SOCIAL.] **1.** Capable of being, or fit to be, united in one body or company; associable; also, friendly. *Obs.*
2. Inclined to, or adapted for, society; fond of, or in a mood for, companions; companionable; social.
3. Affording opportunities for, or characterized by, friendly and, esp., informal meeting and conversation; as, a *sociable* house party; a *sociable* spirit.

Syn. — Companionable, conversible, friendly, familiar, affable, communicative, accessible. See SOCIAL.

sociable weaver bird, a South African weaver bird (*Philetærus socius*) which breeds in colonies, nesting in one great umbrella-shaped structure of grass placed in a tree. — **so′cia-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **so′cia-ble-ness**, *n.* — **so′cia-bly**, *adv.*

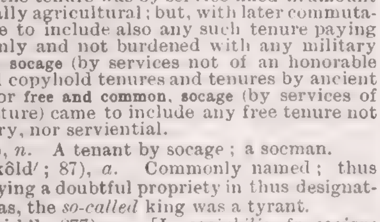

A Sociable Weaver Bird: *B* Its Compound Nest, much reduced.

so′cia-ble (sō′shȧ-b'l; 277), *n.* **1.** An open four-wheeled carriage having two double seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.
2. A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal reception; as, a church *sociable*. *Colloq., U. S.*

so′cial (sō′shăl), *a.* [L. *socialis*, fr. *socius* a companion; akin to *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *social*. See SUE to follow.] **1.** Of or pertaining to companionship or mutual relationship of more or less like and equal individuals; relating to the natural understanding and intercourse of individuals whose lives are distinctively shaped with reference to one another.
2. Hence, disposed to friendliness or the society of one's kind; companionable; sociable; as, a *social* person; also, leading to, or characteristic of, sociable actions; adapted to society; as, *social* tastes; *social* graces.
3. Of or pertaining to society, esp. human society or a social organism; relating to a society (in sense 3) of living beings, or to the individual in his group relations.

Of all effects, none depend on so great a complication of causes as *social* phenomena. *J. S. Mill.*

4. In technical uses: **a** *Bot.* Naturally growing in groups or masses; — said of individual plants of certain species. **b** *Zoöl.* Living together and breeding in more or less organized communities; as, *social* birds, ants, bees, etc. **c** *Civil Law.* Of or pert. to a society, partnership, or corporation.

Syn. — SOCIAL, SOCIABLE, CONVIVIAL. That is SOCIAL (the general term) which pertains to society in general, or which has to do with human intercourse; one is SOCIABLE who is companionable, or fond of mingling or talking with others; as, "the desire for removing human error, clearing human confusion, and diminishing human misery . . . — motives eminently such as are called *social*" (*M. Arnold*); *social* instincts; "Preserve him *social*, cheerful, and serene" (*Pope*); "You can always either find something to say, or can amuse me and yourself with a *sociable* and friendly way of saying nothing" (*Cowper*); cf. "Forester seemed to have relapsed into his former *unsociable* humor" (*Miss Edgeworth*). CONVIVIAL implies festive or jovial fellowship; as, "the plump *convivial* parson" (*Cowper*); "dinners *convivial* and political" (*Shelley*).

social ascidian, any of certain ascidians that reproduce by budding like the ordinary compound ascidians, the zooids so produced, however, each being surrounded by a separate test, though remaining connected by stolons. — **s. bee**, any of numerous bees belonging to the group Sociales of the family Apidæ which live together in colonies, as the honeybees, bumblebees, etc. — **s. contract** *or* **compact**, *Polit. Sci.*, an agreement, expressed or implied, existing between the members of a political society for the regulation of their relations with each other and with the government. The theory of the existence of such a contract (called an **original contract**) as the basis of organized human society was propounded by Hobbes and Locke, who assumed that men voluntarily made an agreement limiting their individual liberty so far as was necessary for the common good; and J. J. Rousseau (1712–78) and other later writers assumed such an agreement as the basis of the organization of all political societies. The doctrine is now very generally rejected. — **s. democracy**, the socialism advocated by the social democrats of Germany (see SOCIALISM, 1), also, the social-democratic movement. — **s. democrat**. **a** A member of the socialist party founded in Germany in 1863 by Ferdinand Lassalle, and in 1875 united with the followers of Karl Marx, aiming to secure the ultimate adoption of state socialism and the immediate betterment of the living conditions of workingmen and the grant of equal suffrage rights for all. **b** A member of any party styled Social Democratic. — **S. Democratic party**. **a** *U. S. Politics.* A socialist party organized in 1897 and later merged in the Socialist party. **b** *Brit. Politics.* A radical socialist party. — **S. Democratic Workingmen's party**. See SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. — **s. dividend theory of taxation**. *Economics.* See *benefit theory of taxation*, under BENEFIT. — **s. dynamics**, the branch of sociology treating of disturbances in the social order; — a term proposed by Auguste Comte. — **s. evil**, prostitution. — **s. organism**, *Sociol.*, society considered as an organization, or organic unit, analogous to a physiological organism. — **s. psychology**. See PSYCHOLOGY. — **s. sanction**. See SANCTION, 2 **c**. — **s. science** *or* **sciences**, the science or sciences of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community; sociology. *Social science* has been used to designate what in ancient philosophy passed as *politics* and what in more recent years has received the name of *sociology*. It is also used under the form *social sciences* to designate the special departments or sciences into which *sociology* tends to divide. — **s. selection**, the conscious selection of an individual under the influence of social forces or instincts and as a factor in social evolution. — **s. self**. *Psychol.* = SOCIUS, 2. — **s. settlement**, a house or settlement, esp. in the poorer districts of a large city, where men and women of education reside to better, by example and aid, the lives of those about them. — **s. statics**, the study of conditions as they exist under a given or assumed social order, by treating the essential factors, such as sociability, benevolence, labor, family life, coöperative activity, etc., in analogy with the conceptions of physical statics; — opp. to *social dynamics*. — **s. unit**, the unit essential to, or employed in the consideration of, a social organism, as an individual, a family, or a group. — **s. wasp**, any wasp of the family Vespidæ, whose members live in communities. — **s. weaver bird**, the sociable weaver bird. — **s. whale**. = BLACKFISH, 1 **a**.

so′cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *socialisme*.] **1.** A political and economic theory of social reorganization, the essential feature of which is governmental control of economic activities, to the end that competition shall give way to coöperation and that the opportunities of life and the rewards of labor shall be equitably apportioned. Its various theories and various programs have received many distinctive names. Such are *Christian socialism*, promulgated in England by Thomas Hughes, Charles Kingsley, F. D. Maurice, and others; *Owenism* and *Fabianism* in the same country; *collectivism*, *Saint-Simonianism*, and *Fourierism* in France; the *communism* of the Brook Farm and the *nationalism* of the followers of Edward Bellamy in America; the *socialism of the chair*, *state socialism*, and the *social democracy* of Germany. Often, however, *socialism* is used to denote specifically the economic theories developed especially by Ferdinand Lassalle and Karl Marx, advocating the annulment of private ownership of capital and land, and maintaining that all values are the creation and just due of labor. *Socialism* of a more idealistic sort appears in the antiutilitarian and æsthetic theories of production of Ruskin and William Morris, which have also found some following in America. In questions of policy, opportunist or conservative socialists are distinguished from revolutionists or radicals. The latter have been more or less associated with anarchists, and *socialism* is often confounded with *anarchism* (which see). *Socialism*, however, advocates a powerful central government, *anarchism* opposes all government as evil; both, however, are forms of *communism*, sharing the ideal of a coöperative society.

The word *socialism* dates from about 1835, and seems to have originated in several quarters simultaneously. Leroux claims to have invented it as an antithesis to individualism. *A. T. Hadley (Dict. of Philos.).*

For the purposes of modern discussion, *socialism* may be described as that policy which aims at a more equal distribution and, in subordination thereto, a better production of wealth by means of the direct action of the central authority. *James Bonar (Encyc. Brit.).*

2. Policy and practice accordant with socialistic theory; as, the municipal *socialism* of England; the aggressions of *socialism* in German politics.
3. The ideal state or system resulting from the practice of socialistic principles; as, *socialism* is a Utopian conception.
4. The disposition to seek social reform through political activities or agencies; the trait or character shown in this disposition; — opposed to *individualism*.

socialism of the chair [G. *kathedersocialismus*], a term applied about 1872, at first in ridicule, to a group of German political economists who advocated state aid for the betterment of the working classes.

so′cial-ist (sō′shăl-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. *socialiste*.] One who advocates or practices the doctrines of socialism.

Syn. — SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST. A SOCIALIST has a definite economic theory or political program indicating what will be the results of the action which he advocates. A COMMUNIST, as a rule, has no such theory. He is content to accept the principles of common or communal ownership and let the future take care of itself. Hence *communist* may apply to men whose ideas are cruder or whose measures are more revolutionary than those of *socialism*.

socialist of the chair, an advocate of socialism of the chair.

so′cial-ist (sō′shăl-ĭst) } *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of,
so′cial-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk) } socialism; relating to socialists.

Socialist Labor party. *U. S. Politics.* **a** A socialistic party formed in 1874, orig. called the Social Democratic Workingmen's party, but changing the name in 1877. **b** A party organized by Pennsylvania socialists which aims to unite all socialist parties. — **S. party**, *U. S. Politics*, a socialistic party formed by fusion, after 1899, of the Social Democratic party and seceders from the Socialist Labor party.

so′ci-al′i-ty (sō′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *socialité*, L. *socialitas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being social; sociability; also, the state or occurrence of social intercourse; association.

Cheerful human *sociality* and friendliness. *T. Carlyle.*

2. The social instinct or impulse; the tendencies in human nature which make for advantageous social organization.

so′cial-i-za′tion (sō′shăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* A becoming social; state of being social or socialized.

so′cial-ize (sō′shăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To render social; to incorporate in, or make subject to, the uses or influences of society.
2. To render socialistic in nature; to conform to, or regulate by, the theories or practices of socialism.

so-ci′e-ty (sō-sī′ē-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *societas*, fr. *socius* a companion: cf. F. *société*. See SOCIAL.] **1.** The relationship of men associated in any way to one another; companionship; fellowship; company.
2. Association; connection; participation. *Obs.*
3. *Sociol.* A group of individuals united by some form of common interest and having some organization; also, in an abstract sense, the union or sum of relations by which the individuals of a group are associated. Cf. SOCIAL ORGANISM.

Without this intersubjective intercourse mankind would remain a herd; with it they become a *society*. *James Ward.*

4. A number of persons associated for any temporary or permanent object; an association for mutual or joint usefulness, pleasure, or profit; as, a missionary *society*.
5. Specif., the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; people of social standing collectively.
6. *Eccl.* In congregational churches in the United States, esp. in New England, a corporation connected with a local church, having control of the ownership of the church buildings and the determination and payment of the minister's salary; — called also *parish*. Besides church members, it includes pewholders and adult regular attendants, admission being secured by election, etc. The institution is falling into disuse in many places, the church itself becoming incorporated and assuming the rights of the society.
7. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A relation or contract answering in general to English common-law law partnership, including the community of goods between husband and wife as well as ordinary business partnership relations.
8. *Phytogeog.* See PLANT SOCIETY.

Syn. — See ASSOCIATION.

Society for Ethical Culture, a society aiming to teach the supremacy of moral ends above all others, to teach the immediate authority of the moral law, and to advance the science and art of right living. The first society was formed in New York by Prof. Felix Adler in 1876. — **S. of Friends**, the sect of Friends, or "Quakers;" — their proper designation. See FRIEND, 6. — **S. of Jesus**. See JESUIT, 1. — **S. of Separatists**.

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soard. Soared. *Ref. Sp.*
soare. † SORE.
soar′er, *n.* One that soars.
soar falcon *or* **hawk**. A sore falcon. [— **soar′ing-ly**, *adv.*]
soar′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOAR.
soary. † SORRY.
‖ **so-a′ve** (sō-ä′vā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Sweet; gently.
‖ **so-a′ve-men′te** (-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Sweetly.
sob (sŏb), *v. t.* [Cf. SOP.] To soak. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
sob, *v. t.* To frighten. *Obs.*
Sob′a-i (sŏb′ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
sob′ben. † SOB. [**bing-ly**, *adv.*]
sob′bing, *p. pr.* of SOB. — **sob′-**
Sob′bo-chaj (-ō-kăj; -kāj). *D. Bib.*
sob′by (sŏb′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. SOB to soak.] Wet; damp. *Dial.*
sob′by, *a.* [From SOB to sigh.] Tending to cause tears. *Colloq.*
sobd. Sobbed. *Ref. Sp.*
so′berd. Sobered. *Ref. Sp.*
so′ber-ize, *v. t. & i.* To sober. *R.*
so′ber-ly, *adv.* of SOBER.
so′ber-ly, *a.* Grave; sad. *Obs.*
so′ber-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
so′ber-sides′ (-sīdz′), *n.* A grave or serious person. *Colloq.*
So-bies′ki's Shield (sō-byĕs′kēz). *Astron.* The constellation Scutum Sobieskii.
sobirte, sobirtee. † SOBRIETY.
Sobk. Var. of SEBAK.
So-bo′ba (sō-bō′bȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sob′o-chai (sŏb′ō-kī; sŏb′ō-kā′ī). *D. Bib.*
sob′o-les (sŏb′ō-lēz), *n.* [L., a shoot.] *Bot.* A sucker or stolon; also, a shoot. *Obs.*
sob′o-lif′er-ous (-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *soboles* a shoot + E. *-ferous*.] Producing shoots or suckers.
so′bre. † SOBER. [*Obs.*]
sobressault, *n.* = SOMERSAULT.
soc. *Abbr.* Society.
so-cal′o-in (sō-kăl′ō-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* See ALOIN.
soc′cage, soc′cag-er. Vars. of SOCAGE, SOCAGER. [SOCKETED.]
soc′cat-ed. Obs. corrupt. of
soc′cer (sŏk′ẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *association*.] Association football. See FOOTBALL, 2. *Slang.*
soc-dol′a-ger. Var. of SOCKDOLAGER.
soce (sōs; sŏs), *n. pl.* [Cf. L. *socii*, pl. of *socius* companion.] Comrades; friends; — used in address. *Dial. Eng.*
socery. † SORCERY.
soche. † SUCH.
So′cho. So′choh (sō′kō). *Bib.*
So′choth-be′noth (sō′kŏth-bē′nōth; sō′kōth-bē′nōth). *D. Bib.*
socht (sŏkt). Scot pret. & p. p. of SEEK.
So′ci-a′les (sō′shĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The social bees.
so′cial-ly, *adv.* of SOCIAL.
so′cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
so′ci-ate, *a.* [L. *sociatus*, p. p. of *sociare* to associate.] Associated. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
so′ci-ate, *n. & v. t.* Associate.
so′ci-a′tion, *n.* Association. *Obs.*
so′ci-a-tive (sō′shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *sociatif*. See SOCIATE.] Expressing association or accompaniment. *Rare.*
socie, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *socier*.] To associate. *Obs.*
so-ci′e-ta′ri-an (sō-sī′ē-tā′rĭ-ȧn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to society; social. *Archaic.*
so-ci′e-ta′ri-an, *n.* A Fourierite. See FOURIERISM.
so-ci′e-ta-ry (sō-sī′ē-tā-rĭ), *a.* Societarian. *Rare.*
‖ **so-ci′e-tas** (-tăs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A society (which see); partnership. — **so-ci′e-tas le′o-ni′na** (lē′ō-nī′nȧ), a leonine partnership. — **s. u′ni-ver-so′rum bo-no′rum** (ū′nĭ-vẽr-sō′rŭm bō-nō′rŭm; 201), a partnership including all the property of the partners, however acquired.
‖ **so′cié′té′** (sō′syā′tā′), *n.* [F.] Society; company. — **so′cié′té′ en com′man′dite′** (äN kō′mäN′dēt′). = COMMANDITE, *n.*
‖ **so′cie-teit′** (sō′syē-tāt′), *n.* [D.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* A society or partnership.
so-ci′e-tol′o-gy (sō-sī′ē-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*society* + *-logy*.] The sci-

See SEPARATIST, 2 **b**. — **Society of the Cincinnati**, a hereditary order founded in 1783 by officers of the War of the American Revolution. The membership includes (usually) only the oldest living male descendants, in the direct line, of the original members. — **S. of the Sacred Heart**, *R. C. Ch.*, a religious order of women, founded in France in 1800, and approved in 1826. The members devote themselves to the higher branches of female education. — **the Societies**, *Eccl.*, the Cameronians ; — their earliest name.

society verse. [F. *vers de société*.] A light, finished kind of lyrical poetry, suited to amuse polite society.

So-cin'i-an (sō-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Socinus, the Socinians, or Socinianism.

So-cin'i-an, *n.* An adherent of Socinus or Socinianism.

So-cin'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The tenets or doctrines of Faustus Socinus, an Italian theologian (1539–1604), originated by him on the basis of hints and suggestions found in the papers left by his uncle Lælius Socinus (1525–1562). Socinus denied the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the personality of the Devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment. His tenets were that Christ was a man miraculously conceived by the Virgin Mary; that the Holy Spirit is a power or influence exerted by God ; that human sin was the imitation of Adam's sin, and salvation the imitation and adoption of Christ's virtue ; that the Bible is to be interpreted by human reason.

So-cin'i-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* ; SO-CIN'I-AN-IZED (-īzd) ; SO-CIN'I-AN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To cause to conform to, or to imbue with, the principles of Socinianism.

so'ci-ol'o-gy (sō'shĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* a companion + E. *-logy*.] The science of the constitution, phenomena, and development of society. Both the term *sociology* and the science, in its modern acceptation, date from Comte's discrimination of it in 1838 as the science of the associated life of humanity. After Comte, Herbert Spencer was the chief founder of the science, his application of the doctrine of evolution to social development and his view of society as a "social organism" contributing the main impetus and trend to its modern development. Cf. SOCIAL SCIENCE. — **so'ci-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **so'ci-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **so'ci-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **so'ci-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

so'ci-o-nom'ic (-ō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to socionomy. **socionomic forces**, forces which influence or determine the organization and development of social groups, while not intrinsically of a social nature, as physical environment.

so'ci-o-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Theory of socionomic forces.

so'ci-on'o-my (sō'shĭ-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* a companion + Gr. νόμος law.] Theory or formulation of the organic laws exemplified in the organization and development of society, esp. of socionomic forces.

so'ci-us (sō'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *socius* companion.]
1. Member ; fellow ; associate. *Archaic.*
2. *Psychol.* The social self, or the individual's consciousness of his relations and duties to other individuals ; also, the other individual, or alter ego, with which the social self feels relationship.

The impulse to pray is a necessary consequence of the fact that whilst the innermost of the empirical selves of a man is a self of the social sort, it yet can find its only adequate *socius* in an ideal world. *Wm James*

3. A social group conceived as the primitive social unit.

sock (sŏk), *n.* [ME. *sock*, AS. *socc* a sock, kind of shoe, fr. L. *soccus* a kind of low-heeled, light shoe.] **1.** The shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome ; — used as a symbol of comedy. Cf. BUSKIN, 2.
2. A knit or woven covering for the foot and lower leg ; a stocking with a short leg.
3. A warm inner sole or pad to be inserted in a shoe.

sock-dol'a-ger (sŏk-dŏl'ȧ-jẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *doxology*.]
1. That which ends or settles a matter, as a decisive blow, answer, or the like. *Slang, U. S.*
2. *Angling.* A combination of two hooks which close upon each other by a spring as the fish bites. *U. S.*
3. Something unusually large. *Slang, U. S.*

sock'et (sŏk'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [ME. *soket* ; orig. uncert. ; perh. a dim. through AF. or OF. fr. L. *soccus*. Cf. SOCK a covering for the foot.] **1.** An opening into which anything is fitted ; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

His eyeballs in their hollow sockets sink *Dryden*

2. Specif., the hollow for the candle in a candlestick.
3. Any of various devices to receive or to grip the end of some object, as of a timber, a rope, a tool, an incandescent lamp, etc.

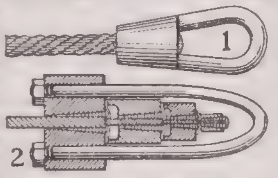

Sockets (3) for the end of a rope. 1 Common Form; 2 Step Socket.

sock'et, *v. t.* To provide with, or support in or by, a socket.

so'cle (sŏk''l ; sō'k'l ; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *zoccolo*, also, wooden shoe. Cf. ZOCCO.] *Arch.* A projecting member, usually molded, at the foot of a wall or pier, or beneath the base of a column, pedestal, or the like. It is distinguished from the base proper, or plinth.

So-crat'ic (sō-krăt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Socraticus*, Gr. Σωκρατικός.] Of or pert. to Socrates, the
So-crat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Grecian sage and teacher (B. C. 469–399), or Socratism.

Socratic induction. See SOCRATIC METHOD. — **S. irony**, pretended humility or willingness to learn from others assumed for the sake of making their errors conspicuous by means of adroit questioning. Socrates is represented by Plato as employing this method in his tilts with the Sophists. Cf. SOCRATIC METHOD. — **S. method**, the method of inquiry and instruction employed by Socrates, esp. as represented in the dialogues of Plato. It consists of a series of questionings the object of which is to elicit point by point concessions or expressions of opinion eventually establishing the general truth which is the object of the inquiry. — **S. philosophy**, the philosophy of Socrates and his followers ; — often used to denote, esp., the teachings of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, which form a consistent development, and sometimes to denote the teachings of all Greek schools directly influenced by Socrates, particularly the Academy, and the Cynic, Cyrenaic, Megarian, and Elian schools, which were founded by his immediate disciples. To Socrates himself are usually ascribed, besides an intense ethical devotion which influenced all later Greek philosophy, the development of the inductive method and the conception of knowledge or insight as the foundation of virtue.

So-crat'ic, *n.* A follower of Socrates; esp., any of the Greek philosophers directly influenced by him.

Soc'ra-tism (sŏk'rȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy or the method of Socrates.

sod (sŏd), *n.* [Akin to LG. *sode*, D. *zode*, OD. *sode*, *soode*, OFries. *satha*, and E. *seethe*. So named from its *sodden* state in wet weather. See SEETHE.] **1.** That stratum of the soil filled with the roots of grass, herbs, etc. ; turf ; sward ; also, a piece of such surface cut or pulled off ; a turf.
2. A kind of saddle stuffed with straw. *Obs.*

sod, *v. t.* ; SOD'DED ; SOD'DING. To cover with sod.

so'da (sō'dȧ), *n.* [It., soda, in OIt., ashes used in making glass ; orig. uncert.] **1.** Sodium carbonate, esp. the decahydrate, $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$, called specif. *washing soda*, *sal soda*, *soda crystals*.
2. Sodium bicarbonate, called specif. *baking soda*, *cooking soda*, *soda saleratus*.
3. Sodium hydroxide, usually called *caustic soda*.
4. Sodium oxide, Na_2O ; — equiv., in *carbonate of soda*, *soda alum*, *soda salts*, etc., to *sodium*. Cf. 1st LIME, 2.
5. Short for SODA WATER.

soda alum. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline salt, $NaAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, differing from ordinary alum in containing sodium in place of potassium.

soda ash. Commercial anhydrous sodium carbonate. Its value is usually expressed in *degrees*, which in England are supposed to denote parts per 100 of available sodium oxide (Na_2O), while on the Continent they represent the parts per 100 of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), or, again, the weight of sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) required to neutralize 100 parts of soda ash. A pure sodium carbonate should have a strength of 58.5°, 100°, and 92.5° by the three systems, respectively.

soda fountain. An apparatus with delivery tube, faucets, etc., for drawing soda water. *U. S.*

soda lime. A mixture of caustic soda and quicklime.

so'da-lite (sō'dȧ-līt), *n.* [*soda* + *-lite* : cf. F. *sodalithe*.] *Min.* A transparent to translucent mineral of vitreous or greasy luster, in color white, greenish, gray, blue, etc., found in certain igneous rocks. It is a silicate of sodium and aluminium with some chlorine, $Na_4(AlCl)Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, and occurs commonly in dodecahedrons, also massive. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.14–2.30.

so-dal'i-ty (sō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis* a comrade.] A fellowship or fraternity ; a brotherhood ; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a lay association for devotion or for charitable purposes.

soda lye. A lye consisting essentially of a solution of sodium hydroxide, used in soap making.

sod-am'ide (sŏd-ăm'īd ; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. [*sodium* + *amide*.] *Chem.* A white, waxy, crystalline substance, $NaNH_2$, obtained by passing ammonia over heated sodium. At 155°C. (311° F.) it melts to a greenish liquid and partially sublimes.

soda pulp. A wood pulp for paper making prepared by boiling crushed wood under pressure with a caustic soda solution. Cf. SULPHITE PULP.

soda water. Orig., a beverage consisting of a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate, with some acid to cause effervescence ; now, in common usage, a beverage consisting of water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid). Fruit sirups, cream, etc., are usually added to give flavor.

sod'den (sŏd''n), *a.* [*P. p.* of SEETHE.] **1.** Boiled ; seethed.
2. Soaked ; heavy with moisture ; saturated.
3. Not well cooked ; heavy, as bread.
4. Appearing as if soaked or seethed ; esp., showing the effects of habitual intemperance ; as, *sodden* features.

sod'den, *v. i.* To be seethed ; to become sodden.

sod'den, *v. t.* To soak ; to make heavy with water.

so'dic (sō'dĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sodium.

so'di-o- (sō'dĭ-ō-). Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *the presence of sodium* or *one of its compounds*.

so'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *soda*.] *Chem.* A soft, waxy, silver-white metallic element of the alkali group, occurring abundantly (always combined), as in common salt, soda niter (Chile saltpeter), trona, borax, glauberite, albite, etc. Salts of it are found in the animal body, esp. in the fluids, and in most plants. Symbol, *Na* (*natrium*). At. wt., 23. Metallic sodium was first obtained by Davy in 1807 by electrolysis. It is prepared commercially by heating the carbonate with carbon, and also by electrolysis of fused caustic soda. Sp. gr., 0.97. Melting point, 97.5° C. Sodium oxidizes readily in air ; it also reacts violently with water, producing caustic soda and hydrogen ; hence it is kept under kerosene or other hydrocarbon liquid. Chemically, sodium is univalent, forming a large and important series of soluble salts. It and its compounds impart an intense yellow color to flames.

sodium bicarbonate. A white crystalline substance, $HNaCO_3$, less soluble than sodium carbonate and having only a slight alkaline taste. It is found in many mineral springs, and is produced artificially by treating the neutral carbonate with carbon dioxide, and, in the Solvay process, as an intermediate product. It is used in cookery, in baking powders, in medicine, etc. Called also *baking soda*, *cooking soda*, *saleratus*, and technically, *acid sodium carbonate*, *primary sodium carbonate*, etc.

sodium carbonate. A salt of strong alkaline taste, found to some extent in nature, as in soda lakes, but for the most part made artificially, as by the burning of sea plants, by the Leblanc and the Solvay processes (which see), and electrolytically. It is obtained in the anhydrous state (as in soda ash) and with various proportions of water of crystallization. In its ordinary state, that of a decahydrate, $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$, it forms transparent crystals easily whitening by efflorescence. It is used in making soap, glass, paper, etc., and as an alkaline agent in various industries, in medicine, photography, etc. See SODA, 1.

sodium ethylate *or* **ethoxide**. *Chem.* An alcoholate, C_2H_5ONa, obtained as a white, voluminous powder by dissolving sodium in ethyl alcohol and removing the excess of alcohol. It is used as a synthetic agent in organic chemistry and as a caustic in surgery.

sodium hydroxide. A white, brittle, deliquescent solid, $NaOH$, prepared chiefly by the electrolysis of common salt and by treating sodium carbonate with slaked lime ; caustic soda. It is a strong alkali and caustic. It is used in making soap, in bleaching, dyeing, etc.

sodium light. *Physics.* The yellow light of glowing sodium vapor. It consists chiefly of two monochromatic portions of wave length 5890 and 5896 respectively.

sodium peroxide. A white or yellowish substance, Na_2O_2, obtained by passing heated air over metallic sodium. It reacts with water to form sodium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide, which latter, when heated, is decomposed into water and oxygen. It is used as an oxidizing and bleaching agent.

sodium phosphate. Specif., disodium hydrogen phosphate, Na_2HPO_4, obtained in the form of colorless prisms containing twelve molecules of water, part of which they lose on exposure to the air. It is used in dyeing as a fixing agent, in medicine as a purgative and cholagogue, etc.

sodium salicylate. A white amorphous salt with a sweetish saline taste, used in medicine as an antirheumatic.

sodium sulphate. A salt well known as a cathartic under the name of *Glauber's salt*, which term is properly applied to the decahydrate, $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$. This forms colorless prisms with a cooling, slightly bitter taste, which whiten in the air by loss of water. It occurs abundantly in some mineral springs and in many salt deposits. It is used in the Leblanc process for making soda, and in glass making.

sodium sulphite. A salt (Na_2SO_3) forming, with seven molecules of water, transparent prisms, which have a cooling, saline taste and decompose slowly in air. It is a reducing agent, and is used in photography (chiefly to prevent "pyro" from becoming discolored), in medicine, and in bleaching as an antichlor.

sodium thiosulphate. A salt ($Na_2S_2O_3$) crystallizing, with five molecules of water, in transparent prisms having a cooling and afterward bitter taste, less correctly called *sodium hyposulphite*. It is the "hypo" of the photographer, and is extensively used as a fixing agent. It is also used in bleaching as an antichlor.

sodium tungstate. Specif., a colorless crystalline salt, $Na_2WO_4.2H_2O$, used in preparing uninflammable fabrics, in weighting silk, in photographic toning, etc.

sod oil (sŏd). A substance of the nature of dégras but of inferior grade, made by treating with acid the lyes in which oiled skins have been washed. See DEGRAS.

Sod'om-ite (sŏd'ŏm-īt), *n.* [F. *Sodomite*, or L. *Sodomita*.]
1. An inhabitant of Sodom.
2. [*l. c.*] One guilty of sodomy.

sod'om-it'i-cal (-ĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, sodomy. — **sod'om-it'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sod'om-y (sŏd'ŏm-ĭ), *n.* [F. *sodomie*, fr. *Sodome* Sodom, a country mentioned in the Bible.] Carnal copulation in an unnatural manner ; buggery. *Gen.* xix. 5.

so-ev'er (sō-ĕv'ẽr). [*so* + *ever*.] A word used in composition with *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, etc., and indicating any out of all possible or supposable persons, things, places, times, ways, etc. It is sometimes used separate from the pronominal adjective or adverb.

For unto whom*soever* much is given, of him shall be much required *Luke* xii. 48.

so'fa (sō'fȧ), *n.* [Ar. *çuffah* : cf. F. *sofa*, It. *sofà*.] A long seat, usually upholstered and having a back and arms.

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ence of society ; — a term philologically more correct than *sociology*, but rare in use.

society goods. *Roman & Civil Law* Goods of a society, or partnership ; specif., the community property of husband and wife.

so-ci'e-ty-less, *a.* See -LESS.

society screw *Microscopy.* A standard screw thread adopted by the Royal Microscopical Society for objectives and nose pieces.

so'ci-oc'ra-cy (sō'shĭ-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* companion + E. *-cracy*.] Government by society or the social group ; the sovereign rights of society.

so'ci-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* companion + E. *-graphy*.] Descriptive sociology. *R*

so'ci-o-po-lit'i-cal (sō'shĭ-ō-), *a.* Pert. to sociology and politics.

‖ **so'ci-us cri'mi-nis** (sō'shĭ-ŭs krĭm'ĭ-nĭs) [L.] An associate or accomplice in crime.

sock. † SOAK, SOKE.

sock (sŏk), *n.* [F. *soc*, LL. *soccus*, perh. of Celtic origin ; cf. Ir. & Gael. *soc*, Bret. *souc'h*, *soc'h*.] A plowshare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sock, *n.* Food, esp. pastry. *College Slang, Eng.*

sock, *v. t.* [Perh. shortened fr. *sockdolager*.] To hurl, drive, or strike violently ; — often with *it* as an object *Dial. or Vulgar.*

sock'er. Var. of SOCCER.

sock'et-ed, *a.* Having a socket.

socket pole. A pole armed with iron fixed on by a socket. *U. S.*

socket punch. A die or punch with a cutting edge forming a closed curve.

socket screw. A screw used as a socket bolt ; also, a screw having a recess or socket to fit a wrench for turning.

socket spanner = BOX WRENCH.

socket washer. A washer countersunk to receive a bolt head.

socket wrench. = BOX WRENCH.

sock'eye', *n.*, **sockeye salmon**. The blueback salmon.

sockle, **soclo** † SUCKLE.

sock'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sock'man. † SOCMAN, SOKEMAN.

sock'y (sŏk'ĭ), *a.* Soaky. *Dial.*

soc'man (sŏk'măn ; sōk'-), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [See SOCAGE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* **a** Earlier form of SOKEMAN. **b** Specif., a tenant by socage ; a socager.

soc'man-ry (-rĭ), *n.* *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* **a** Earlier form of SOKEMANRY. **b** Specif., tenure by socage.

so'co (sō'kō), *n.* [Tupi.] Any of several Brazilian herons ; esp., any of certain night herons and bitterns.

So'coh (sō'kō). *Bib.* Var. of SOCHO.

soc'ome, *n.* [See SOKEN.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* Soke. *Obs.*

soconde † SECOND.

socord, *n.* [L. *socordia*, n., *socors*, *socordis*, a.] Slothfulness ; idleness. *Obs.* — *a.* Idle. *Obs.*

So-co'tran, **So-co'trine**. Vars. of SOKOTRAN, etc.

socoure. † SUCCOR.

So-crat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In the Socratic method.

So-crat'i-cism (sō-krăt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Socratic trait.

Soc'ra-tist (sŏk'rȧ-tĭst), *n.* [Gr. Σωκρατιστής.] A Socratic.

Soc'ra-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To practice the Socratic method.

socur. † SUCCOR.

socy. *Abbr.* Society.

sod. Obs. pret. & p. p. of SEETHE.

sod (sŏd), *n.* The rock dove. *Local, Scot.*

soda ball. See LEBLANC PROCESS.

soda crystals. See SODA, 1.

so-da'ic (sō-dā'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, soda.

sodain, **sodaine** † SUDDEN.

soda lake. A lake containing dissolved soda (sodium carbonate).

so'da-list (sō'dȧ-lĭst), *n.* A member of a sodality.

so'da-li'tious (-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to sodality.

sodan. † SOUDAN, sultan.

sodand. † SUDDEN.

soda niter *or* **nitre**. Sodium nitrate.

soda plant. The saltwort (*Salsola soda*).

soda saleratus. Sodium bicarbonate.

soddainely, **soddenly**. † SUDDENLY.

sod'den-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sod'den-wit'ted, *a.* Dull-witted.

sod'ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOD.

sod'dy (sŏd'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, sod ; turfy.

sode. Obs. pret. & p. p. of SEETHE.

sodein, **sodeine** † SUDDEN.

sodekne. † SUBDEACON.

soden. † SODDEN, SUDDEN.

sodene. † SUBDEAN.

soder. † SOLDER.

sodeuwe, **sodewe**. † SUBDUE.

so'dger (sō'jẽr). Dial. & slang var. of SOLDIER.

So'di (sō'dī). *Bib.*

sodiak. † ZODIAC.

sodiour. † SOLDIER.

so'di-po-tas'sic (sō'dĭ-pō-tăs'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

sodium alum. = SODA ALUM.

sodium aluminate. *Chem.* A substance, Na_3AlO_3, used as a mordant in dyeing cotton, etc.

sodium benzoate. An antiseptic salt, $C_6H_5CO_2Na$, got by neutralizing benzoic acid with sodium carbonate.

sodium biborate. = BORAX.

sodium bichromate. = SODIUM DICHROMATE.

sodium borate. Specif., borax.

sodium chloride. Common salt.

sodium dicarbonate. Sodium bicarbonate.

sodium dichromate. A salt resembling potassium dichromate, but cheaper and more soluble.

sodium dioxide. = SODIUM PEROXIDE.

sodium hydrate. Sodium hydroxide.

sodium hyposulphite. **a** See SODIUM THIOSULPHATE. **b** The sodium salt of hyposulphurous acid proper.

sodium nitrate. See CHILE SALTPETER.

sodium nitrite. *Chem.* A colorless, white, or yellowish salt, $NaNO_2$, used for diazotizing.

sodium nitroprusside. A red crystalline salt, $Na_2Fe(CN)_5NO \cdot 2H_2O$, used in testing for alkaline sulphides, giving a purple color.

sodium tetraborate. = BORAX.

sod'n. Sodden. *Ref. Sp.*

Sod'om (sŏd'ŭm), *n.* *Bib.* A city or country the account of whose wickedness and consequent destruction, with the neighboring city or country of **Gomorrah**, is given in Genesis xviii. and xix. They are thought to have been situated in the plain north of the Dead Sea.

Sod'o-ma (sŏd'ō-mȧ). *Bib.* Var. of SODOM.

Sodom apples. = APPLES OF SODOM.

Sod'om-ist, *n.* A Sodomite.

Sod'om-it'ish (sŏd'ŏm-īt'ĭsh), *a.* *Bib.* Of or pert. to Sodom.

sod'om-it'ry, *n.* Sodomy. *Obs.*

sod plow *or* **plough**. A plow with a long share and moldboard, to cut and turn sods.

sodue, **soduwe** † SUBDUE.

sod webworm Grass webworm.

soe (sō), *n.* [AS *sā*, akin to Icel. *sār* a large cask, Sw *så* a tub, Dan *saa*.] A large wooden tub ; a milk pail ; a cowl. *Obs* or *Dial Eng.*

soeffre. † SUFFER.

soer. † SOAR.

soe'stang' (sō'stăng' ; -stĭng'), *n.* The stang or pole used in carrying a soe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

so'fane (sō'fān), *a.* Of or pert. to a sofa. *Nonce Word. Dickens.*

soferand. † SOVEREIGN.

sof'fit (sŏf'ĭt), *n.* [It. *soffitta, soffitto,* fr. *soffiggere* to hide, prop., to fix or fasten under, L. *suffigere* to fasten beneath or below; *sub* under, beneath + *figere* to fix, fasten: cf. F. *soffite.*] *Arch.* The under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, entablatures, archways, cornices, or the like. See EXTRADOS, *Illust.*

soft (sŏft; 205), *a.*; SOFT'ER (sŏf'tẽr); SOFT'EST. [ME. *softe,* a. & adv., AS. *sōfte,* a. & adv., orig. adv., the a. being *sēfte;* akin to OS. *sāfto,* adv., D. *zacht,* a. & adv., OHG. *samfto,* adv., *semfti,* a., G. *sanft,* LG. *sacht;* orig. uncert.] **1.** Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed, molded, or cut; not firm in resisting; impressible; yielding; also, malleable; — opposed to *hard;* as, a *soft* road, i. e., a miry or sandy road; *soft* wood or metal.
2 Susceptible to influence; easily affected; esp., gentle; kind; tender; mild; as, a *soft* heart.
3. Affecting the senses in a gentle or soothing way; specif.: **a** Not rough, rugged, or harsh in texture or quality; smooth; delicate; fine; not irritating; as, *soft* silk; a *soft* skin; *soft* wines. "The *soft* delicious air." *Milton.*

They that wear *soft* clothing are in kings' houses. *Matt.* xi. 8

b Not harsh or offensive to the sight; not glaring; pleasing to the eye; not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast; as, *soft* hues or tints. **c** Not harsh or rough in sound; gentle and pleasing to the ear, flowing.

Her voice was ever *soft,*
Gentle, and low, — an excellent thing in woman. *Shak.*

4. Expressing gentleness, tenderness, or the like; mild; conciliatory; courteous; kind; as, *soft* eyes.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. *Prov.* xv. 1.

5. Gentle in action or motion; easy; also, of the weather, damp; wet; drizzly; more rarely, mild; warm.
6. Yielding to tears; weeping; tearful. *Archaic or Slang.*
7. Having, or consisting of, a gentle curve or curves; not angular or abrupt; as, *soft* outlines.
8. Quiet; undisturbed; peaceful; as, *soft* slumbers.
9. Too gentle or too easily affected; hence, lacking strength; weak; feeble; specif.: **a** Lacking strength of character; weak; impressible; esp., *Slang,* amorous; spoony; also, effeminate; not courageous or manly. **b** Lacking in intellect; simple; foolish. *Colloq.* **c** With muscles not hardened by exercise; undertrained for or as for a contest. *Colloq. or Sporting Cant.* **d** *Physics.* Designating, or pertaining to, rays of low penetrating power. **e** *Metal. & Founding.* Of a blast, feeble; lacking force or pressure. **f** Of beverages, not spirituous or alcoholic. *Colloq.*
10. Characterized by the practical absence of substances, as calcium and magnesium salts, which prevent formation of lather with soap; — said of water and water solutions.
11. *Pron.* Of consonants: **a** Sibilant or spirant (as *g* in *gem, c* in *cent,* etc.), as disting. from stopped or explosive (as *g* in *go, c* in *cone,* etc.); — opposed to *hard.* **b** Sonant or voiced, as disting. from surd or voiceless; flat; as, *b, d, g, z, v,* etc., in contrast with *p, t, k, s, f,* etc. — opposed to *sharp* or *hard.*

soft bast. *Bot.,* the sieve-tube portion of the bast or phloem. — **s. brome,** *or* **s. brome grass.** = SOFT CHESS. — **s. cement,** a cement of beeswax and turpentine in equal parts. — **s. chancre.** = CHANCROID. — **s. chess,** a European brome grass (*Bromus hordeaceus,* syn. *B. mollis*), with pubescent leaves and spikelets, naturalized as a weed in the United States. — **s. clam,** the long clam (*Mya arenaria*). See 9th CLAM, 1. — **s. coal,** bituminous coal. — **s. commissure,** *Anat.,* the middle commissure of the brain. See COMMISSURE, 2 **c**. — **s. core,** the animal and vegetable matter in town refuse. *Eng.* — **s. crab,** a soft-shelled crab. — **s. drink.** See SOFT, *a.,* 9 **f**. — **s. goods,** woolen or cotton goods. *Brit.* — **s. grass,** velvet grass. — **s. maple.** **a** The silver maple. **b** The red maple. **c** The Rocky Mountain maple. — **s. money,** paper money. *Colloq., U. S.* — **s. mute.** *Phon.* See MEDIA, 1. — **s. palate.** See PALATE, 1. — **s. paste.** See PASTE, *n.,* 5 **a**. — **s.-paste porcelain.** See PORCELAIN. — **s. patch,** a patch for a crack in a metallic vessel, as a steam boiler, consisting of soft material, as putty, covered and held in place by a plate bolted or riveted fast. — **s. pedal.** *Music.* See PEDAL, 1 **b** (2). — **s. pine,** any soft-wooded pine; specif., the American white pine. — **s. poplar,** the large-toothed poplar (*Populus grandidentata*), used in the manufacture of wood pulp. — **s. porcelain.** = SOFT-PASTE PORCELAIN. — **s. ray,** *Zoöl.,* a fin ray made up of numerous short, slightly movable joints, giving it some flexibility. Such rays usually divide into two or more slightly diverging branches. Opposed to *spine* or *spiny ray.* — **s. roe,** the sperm or testes of a fish; the milt. — **s. rot,** a destructive rot of sweet potatoes, caused by the fungus *Rhizopus nigricans.* — **s. sawder,** lit., soft solder; fig., seductive praise; flattery; blarney. *Slang.* — **s. scale.** See LECANIUM. — **s. silk,** silk with the natural gum removed by scouring, distinguished from *hard silk.* — **s. snap** (thing, place, etc.), a sinecure yielding large returns. *Slang.* — **s. soap.** See SOAP. Fig., flattery; wheedling; blarney. *Colloq.* — **s. solder.** See SOLDER, *n.,* 1. — **s. steel.** See STEEL, *n.,* 1. — **s. tommy,** bread, as distinguished from hard-tack. *Slang, Now Rare.* — **s. turtle** *or* **tortoise,** a soft-shelled turtle. — **s. ware.** = SOFT GOODS. — **s. wheat,** any variety of wheat with kernels especially rich in starch.

soft, *n.* **1.** A weak-minded person; an idiot. *Colloq.*
2. [*cap.*] = BARNBURNER; — a later name. Cf. HARD, *n.,* **d**.

soft, *adv.* [See SOFT, *a.*] Softly; gently; quietly.

soft (sŏft; 205), *interj.* Be quiet; hold; stop; not so fast.

sof'ta (sŏf'tȧ), *n.* [Turk., fr. Per. *sōkhtah* burnt, inflamed, a student.] Any one attached to a Mohammedan mosque; esp., a student of the higher branches of theology in a mosque school.

sof'ten (sŏf''n; 205: *cf.* OFTEN), *v. t.*; SOF'TENED (-'nd); SOF'TEN-ING (sŏf''n-ĭng). To make soft or softer. Specif.: **a** To render less hard; — said of matter. **b** To mollify; to make less harsh, rude, violent, offensive, etc.; to render mild and gentle. **c** To make less glaring; to tone down; as, to *soften* coloring. **d** To make less harsh or rough in sound; to render less loud. **e** To make effeminate; to enervate; as, *softened* by luxury. **f** To palliate; to represent as less enormous; as, to *soften* a fault.

sof'ten, *v. i.* To become soft or softened.

sof'ten-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that softens; as: **a** An apparatus in which water is softened. **b** Any of various constituents added to molten iron to soften it. **c** *Lithographic Printing.* A long-haired brush to remove gold. **d** *Ceram.* A similar brush to spread color on biscuit before firing.

sof'ten-ing (sŏf''n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOFTEN. Specif.: *n.* **a** *Phon.* (1) Vocalizing of a consonantal *i* or *u* before a vowel; as, Lat. *siluæ* for *silvæ.* (2) Modification of a vowel sound, as through the influence of a neighboring vowel, as in umlaut. **b** In the graphic arts, the rendering of a part soft as to light and shade; hence, attrib., in *softening* hammer, *softening* punch, tools used for the softening of parts of worn half-tone plates.
softening of the brain, *Med.,* a localized softening of the brain substance due to hemorrhage or inflammation. There are three stages, known as *red, yellow,* and *white, softening.*

soft'ly, *adv.* In a soft manner.

soft'ness, *n.* [AS. *sōftness, sēftnyss,* ease, repose.] Quality or state of being soft; — opposed to *hardness.*

soft'-rayed' (-rād'), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having soft or articulated fin rays; — said of some fishes or of their fins. Cf. MALACOPTERYGII. Opposed to *spiny-rayed.*

soft'-shell' (sŏft'shĕl'), **soft'-shelled'** (-shĕld'), *a.* Having a soft or fragile shell.
soft-shell, *or* **soft-shelled, clam,** the long clam. See 9th CLAM, 1. — **s. crab.** See BLUE CRAB. — **s. democrats,** the Barnburners. — **s. turtle,** any of numerous aquatic turtles of the family Trionychidæ having a flat, oval or nearly round shell covered with soft leathery skin instead of with horny plates. The head is narrow, the nostrils are at the end of a fleshy proboscis, and the feet are broadly webbed and have but three claws. They live in parts of Africa, Asia, and North America, including the whole Mississippi Valley, the Great Lakes, and many southern rivers, and are voracious and fierce.

Soft-shelled Turtle (*Trionyx ferox*).

soft'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; affable.

soft wood, *or* **soft'wood'** (sŏft'wŏŏd'; 205), *n.* **1.** Any wood light in texture, nonresistant, and easily worked.
2. *Forestry.* The wood of a coniferous tree; also, the tree itself. Cf. HARD WOOD, 2.

soft'wood', *a.* Having soft wood, or made of soft wood.

sog'gy (sŏg'ĭ), *a.*; SOG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SOG'GI-EST. [Cf. Icel. *söggr* damp, wet, or E. *soak.*] Saturated with moisture; heavy and wet; sodden; soaked.

so-ho' (sō-hō'), *interj.* Ho; — a word used in calling from a distance or to express surprise; a sportsman's halloo.

‖ **soi'-di'sant'** (swȧ'dē'zäɴ'), *a.* [F.; *soi* one's self + *disant,* p. pr. of *dire* to say.] Self-named; self-styled; — used disparagingly; hence, pretended; would-be.

soil (soil), *v. t.*; SOILED (soild); SOIL'ING. [OF. *saoler, saouler,* to satiate, F. *soûler,* L. *satullare,* fr. *satullus,* dim. of *satur* sated. See SATIRE.] To feed, as stock, in the barn or an inclosure, with fresh grass or green food cut for them; to fatten; also, to purge by feeding on green food.

soil, *n.* [ME. *soile,* prob. fr. OF. *soil, souil,* a miry place, soil of a boar (see SOIL a miry place), confused with L. *solum* bottom, ground, earth (cf. SOLE of the foot), or LL. *solium* a threshing floor.] **1.** The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow, in most cases consisting of disintegrated rock with an admixture of organic matter. Soil may be formed *in situ,* in which case a gradual transition may be traced downward through the *subsoil* and rotten rock to the solid rock, or be derived from sediment transported and deposited by water, ice, or wind. See HUMUS, NITRIFICATION.
2. Firm land; earth; ground; also, land; country.
3. Dung; feces; compost; manure; as, night *soil.*
4. *Brickmaking.* Sifted ashes.
5. *Plumbing.* = PLUMBERS' SOIL.

soil, *n.* [See SOIL to make dirty, SOIL a miry place.] That which soils or pollutes; also, a soiled place; a stain.

soil, *v. t.* **1.** To enrich with soil or muck; to manure.
2. *Plumbing.* To paint, as a pipe, with plumbers' soil.
3. *Brickmaking.* To cover with soil (sifted ashes).

soil (soil), *n.* [OF. *soil, souil,* F. *souille,* fr. OF. *soillier,* F. *souiller.* See SOIL to make dirty.] A miry place to which a hunted boar flees; hence, a marshy place, or a tract of water, sought by other game, as deer.

soil, *v. i.* To take soil. See SOIL, a miry place.

soil, *v. t.* [ME. *soilen,* OF. *soillier,* F. *souiller,* orig. uncert.; perh. fr. (assumed) LL. *suculare,* fr. L. *sucula* a little pig, dim. of *sus* a swine. See SOW, *n.*] **1** To make dirty or unclean on the surface; to foul; dirty; defile.
2. To stain or mar, as with disgrace; to sully.
Syn. — Foul, dirty, begrime, bemire, bespatter, besmear, daub, bedaub, stain, tarnish, sully, defile, pollute. Cf. CONTAMINATE.

soil, *v. i.* To become soiled or dirty.

soil cap. The mantle of disintegrated rock, or earth, usually covering the firm and unaltered rocks.

soil'ing, *n.* Act of one that soils an animal (see 1st SOIL); also, any green food used to soil cattle, horses, etc.

soil pipe. A pipe or drain for carrying off night soil.

soil'ure (soil'ūr), *n.* [OF. *soilleüre,* F. *souillure.* See SOIL to make dirty.] Act of soiling; also, a stain; pollution.

‖ **soi'rée'** (swȧ'rā'; *also* swä-rā', swŏ-rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *soir* evening, fr. L. *serus* late, *serum* late time.] An evening party. Cf. 3d LEVEE, 1, MATINÉE.

so'journ (sō'jûrn; sō̇-jûrn'; 277: *in British usage often* sŏj'ẽrn, sŭj'ẽrn), *v. i.*; SO'JOURNED (-jûrnd; -jûrnd'); SO'JOURN-ING. [ME. *sojornen, sojournen,* OF. *sojorner, sejorner,* F. *séjourner,* fr. L. *sub* under, about + *diurnus* belonging to the day. See JOURNAL, DIURNAL.] To dwell in a place as a temporary resident or as a stranger; to delay; tarry.

Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there. *Gen.* xii. 10.

Syn. — See RESIDE.

so'journ, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sojorn, sojor, sejor,* F. *séjour.* See SOJOURN, *v. i.*] **1.** A temporary residence, as of a traveler in a foreign land; hence, a delay; stay.
2. A sojourner. *Obs. & R.* *Lyly.*

soke (sōk), *n.* [LL. *soca,* fr. AS. *sōcn,* prop., a seeking, attendance, resort; akin to E. *sake, seek.* See SAKE, SEEK: cf. SAC (the legal term).] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* Lit., a seeking; hence, either a right of inquiry or hearing and determining, or a duty of seeking or suing in a certain court or the right of exacting such suit. Hence, as commonly used: **a** The right to hold court and do justice, with the franchise to receive certain fees or fines arising from it; jurisdiction (more or less wide) over a certain territory or over certain men, or the right to exercise such jurisdiction or receive certain fees or fines belonging to that right, or the territory over which the jurisdiction exists. **b** The duty of submitting to such jurisdiction, or fact of being subject to it; also, a district or territory subject to it. **c** A jurisdiction or franchise of any of other sorts; esp., fold soke or mill soke. **d** The district over which such jurisdiction or franchise extended. Such districts are retained, in some cases, as modern administrative divisions.

soke'man (sōk'măn), *n.* [See SOCAGE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A man who is under the soke of another. Cf. SOCMAN.

soke'man-ry (-rĭ), *n.* State of being a sokeman; the relation of a sokeman to the one having soke over him; tenure of land subject to the soke of another. Cf. SOCAGE.

sok'en (sōk''n), *n.* [AS. *sōcn* searching, or the right of searching, the lord's court. See SOKE.] **1.** A toll. *Obs.*
2. A district held by socage.

So-ko'tran (sō̇-kō'trăn; sŏk'ō-trăn), *or* **So-ko'trine** (-trĭn; -trīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sokotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, off Cape Guardafui, Africa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sokotra, the people of which are mostly Arabs and Negroes, the latter being largely fugitive slaves.
Sokotrine aloes, *Pharm.,* aloes yielded by the plant *Aloe perryi,* of the island of Sokotra. See ALOE, 3.

sol (sŏl), *n.* [L.] **1.** The sun.
2. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The sun god, represented as driving four horses and hence patron of the races in which teams of four participated. Cf. LUNA, 1.
3. *Alchem.* Gold.

sol (sōl; 277), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied in *solmization* (which see) to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale. **b** The tone G (as fifth in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

sol (sōl), *n.*; *pl.* E. SOLS (sōlz), Sp. SOLES (sō'lās). [Sp.] A silver coin and money of account of Peru; also, a former gold coin. The silver *sol,* containing about 347 grains of fine silver, was the standard coin until 1897, when its value was fixed at one tenth of the gold pound (48.7 cents or 2s.).

sol, sole (sōl), *n.* [From *hydrosol,* confused with G. *sole, soole,* salt water from which salt is obtained.] *Chem.* A fluid mixture of a colloid and a liquid; a liquid colloidal solution or suspension.

so'la (sō'lä), *n.* [Hind. *çōlā.*] The East Indian plant *Æschynomene aspera.* See ÆSCHYNOMENE. Its pithlike stem is used for making hats, swimming jackets, etc.

sol'ace (sŏl'ās), *n.* [ME. also *solas,* OF. *solas, soulaz,* L. *solacium, solatium,* fr. *solari* to comfort, console. Cf. CON-

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soferforth, *conj.* So far forth; to such a degree. *Obs.*
Sof-fa'rid Var. of SAFFARID.
soffem ‡ SOPHISM.
soffer. ‡ SUFFER.
sofferayne ‡ SOVEREIGN.
‖ **sof-fio'ne** (sŏf-fyō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] A jet of steam, charged with other vapors, issuing from the ground in a volcanic region.
[soffit. *Obs.*]
sof-fi'to, *n.* [It. *soffitto.*] A
soffrage, soffraunce, soffren. ‡ SUFFRAGE, SUFFERANCE, etc.
soffy. ‡ SOPHY.
So'fi (sō'fĭ). Var. of SUFI.
sofice. ‡ SUFFICE. [*Ref. Sp.*]
sof'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm). Sophism.
So'fism (sō'fĭz'm) Var. of SUFISM.
sof'ist (sŏf'ĭst), **so-fis'ti-cate.** Sophist; sophisticate. *Ref. Sp.*
sofistre. ‡ SOPHISTER.
sof'is-try, sof'o-more, sof'o-mor'ic. Sophistry; sophomore; sophomoric. *Ref. Sp.*
So-fro'ni-a (sō-frō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A young Christian heroine of Jerusalem, in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." She and her lover Olindo, condemned to death for rescuing an image of the Virgin from a mosque, are saved by the entreaties of Clorinda.
S. of Sol. *Abbr.* Song of Solomon.
S. of T. Sons of Temperance.
soft, *v. t.* To soften. *Obs.*
soft'-bone', *n.* *Veter.* Osteomalacia or osteoporosis. *Colloq.*
sof'tend (sŏf''nd). Softened. *Ref. Sp.*
soft'-finned' (sŏft'-fĭnd'), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the fins almost entirely or entirely soft-rayed.
soft'-head'ed, *a.* Weak in intellect.
soft'-heart'ed, *a.* Tender-hearted. — **soft'-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **soft'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*
softhede, *n.* [See SOFT; -HEAD.] Softness; delicacy. *Obs.*
soft'horn', *n.* Greenhorn. *Slang.*
soft'ish, *a.* Somewhat soft.
soft'ling, *n.* [*soft* + 1st *-ling.*] An effeminate or silly person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
soft'ly, *a.* Soft; gentle. *Obs.*
soft'ner (sŏf'nẽr), *n.* Less correct spelling of SOFTENER.
soft'-shell', *n.* **1.** A soft-shelled crab.
2 [*cap.*] = SOFT, *n.,* 2.
soft'-tack', *n.* Leavened bread, in distinction from *hard-tack.*
soft'y (sŏf'tĭ), *n.* A silly, foolish person; also, an effeminate man or boy. *Colloq. or Slang.*
sofyme. ‡ SOPHISM.
sog (sŏg), *n.* & *v. i.* Drowse. *Dial.*
sog, *v. i.* [Cf. SOGGY.] To soak; saturate. — *n.* Boggy or muddy ground. *Both Scot & Dial. Eng.*
so'gate, *adv.* Also **so'gates.** [Cf. GATE a way.] In such a manner; thus. *Obs.*
soge. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sogeer. ‡ SOJOURN.
so'ger (sō'jẽr). Var. of SOLDIER. *Dial. or Slang.*
soget. ‡ SUBJECT.
sog'garth (sŏg'ȧrt), *n.* [Ir. *sagart.*] A priest. *Ir.*
‖ **sog-get'to** (sŏd-jĕt'tō), *n.* [It. See SUBJECT, *n.*] *Music.* Subject; theme.
[-NESS.]
sog'gi-ness (sŏg'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
sogh. ‡ SAW, *pret.*; SOW.
soghe. ‡ SIGH, SOUGH.
soght ‡ SOUGHT, *pret.*
soght, *n.* [Cf. AS. *suht.* See SICK.] Sickness. *Obs.*
soh Var. of SO, *interj.*
soh-maj'. Var. of SAMAJ.
So'ho-ri'a (sō'hō-rī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Soh-rab' (sō̇-räb'), *n.* [Per. *Suhrāb.*] See RUSTAM.
soht. ‡ SOOTH.
sohte Obs. pret. of SEEK.
soidge. ‡ SIEGE, stool.
soiet. ‡ SUBJECT.
soigne. ‡ SOIN.
[of SILE.]
soil (soil; sīl). Dial. Eng. var.
soil (soil, *dial.*: sīl, *obs.*), *v. i.* *Hunting.* To take soil: to take refuge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
soil, soile, *v. t.* To absolve; also, to refute. Cf. ASSOIL. *Obs.*
soil'age, *n.* Sewage. *Obs.*
soild. Soiled. *Ref. Sp.*
soiled (soild), *pret. & p. p.* of SOIL, to make dirty. — **soiled dove,** a prostitute. *Euphemistic.*
soil'i-fy, *v. t.* [*soil* + *-fy.*] To pollute; sully. *Obs.*
soil'i-ness, *n.* State of being soiled; stain; foulness. *Obs.*
soil'less, *a.* See -LESS.
soil rot. A rot affecting sweet potatoes, caused by the fungus *Acrocystis batatas.*
soil'y, *a.* Dirty; soiled. *Obs.*
soin, soine, *n.* [F. *soin,* cf. ESSOIN.] *Obs.* **a** Care. **b** Remedy; exculpation; excuse.
soin, soine, *v. t.* To excuse; to absolve. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To care or be anxious; also, to be diligent. *Obs. or Scot.*
soine. ‡ SOON.
soin'ous, *a.* Busy; careful. *Obs.* — **soin'ous-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
So-iot'. Var. of SOYOT.
soir. ‡ SOAR, SORE.
soit. ‡ SUIT.
soithede. ‡ SOTHED.
so'ja (sō'jȧ: sō'yȧ), *n.,* or **soja bean.** [NL. See SOY.] Soy bean.
so'ja-bean' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
so'jer (sō'jẽr). Dial. or slang var. of SOLDIER.
sojournant, *n.* [OF. *sojornant,* p. pr.] A sojourner. *Obs.*
so'journ-er (sō'jûr-nẽr; sō̇-jûr'nẽr; *in British usage commonly* sŏj'ẽr-nẽr, sŭj'ẽr-nẽr), *n.* One who sojourns. [*n.* of SOJOURN.]
so'journ-ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb.*
so'journ-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF *sojornement.*] Sojourn.
so'jurn, so'jurnd, so'jurn-er. Sojourn; sojourned; sojourner. *Ref. Sp.*
sok. ‡ SUCK, *n.*
sok, *n.* [Siamese.] See MEASURE.
so'ka (sō'kä), *n.* [Hind. *sōkā.*] *India.* A blight of drought.
So-ka'ris (sō-kä'rĭs), **So-ka'ri** (-rĭ), *n.* [Egypt. *Sokar.*] *Egypt. Myth.* A hawk-headed sun god, representing the night sun, whose chief festival was at the winter solstice. He was worshiped esp. in the western suburb of Memphis. Cf. RA.
soke Obs or dial. Eng. var of SOAK; obs pret. of SUCK
soke'ma-ne-mot' (sōk'mä-nĕ-mōt'), *n.* [See SOKEMAN; MOOT, *n.*] *A.-S & Early Eng. Law.* A court (of uncertain character) attended by free sokemen.
soker. ‡ SUCCOR.
soke reeve. *O. Eng. Law.* The reeve of a soken.
sokerel, *n.* [Cf. SUCK.] An unweaned child. *Obs.*
sokerles. ‡ SUCCORLESS.
sokesessor. ‡ SUCCESSOR.
soket, sokett ‡ SOCKET.
sokkat ‡ SOCKET.
Sokk'va-bekk (sŏk'vä-bĕk), **Sökk'va-bek'kr** (sûk'vä-bĕk'k'r), *n.* [Icel. *Sökkvabekkr.*] See ASGARD.
so'ko (sō'kō), *n.* The opah.
sokor. ‡ SUCCOR.
So-ko'tri (sō-kō'trĭ), *n.* The Arab dialect of the Sokotrans. See SEMITIC.
sol, *n.* [See SOU.] A sou. *Obs.*
sol, *a.* [Cf. AS. *sol* mire.] Soiled; foul; dirty. *Obs.*
sol, *n.* Solution. Cf. OB. *Obs.*
Sol., *or* **sol.** *Abbr.* Solomon; solution.
‖ **so'la** (sō'lȧ), *a.* [L., fem. of *solus.*] See SOLUS.
so'la (sō'lȧ), *n.* *Com.* A foreign

SOLE, *v. t.*] **1.** Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves or consoles; relief. **2.** Relaxation; diversion; recreation. *Obs. Chaucer.*
Syn. — Comfort, consolation, alleviation, relief.
sol'ace (sŏl'ās), *v. t.*; SOL'ACED (-āst); SOL'AC-ING (-ā-sĭng). [OF. *solacier, soulacier*, F. *solacier*, LL. *solatiare*. See SOLACE, *n.*] **1.** To cheer in grief or calamity; to console. **2.** To allay; assuage; soothe; as, to *solace* grief. **3.** To divert; cheer; please; — sometimes reflexive.
Syn. — See COMFORT.
sol'ace, *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To take comfort; to be cheered. **2.** To indulge in diversion or pleasure.
sol'ace-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *soulacement.*] Act of solacing, or state of being solaced; also, that which solaces.
Sol'a-na'ce-æ (sŏl'ȧ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLANUM.] *Bot.* A family of strong-scented, often narcotic herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Polemoniales), comprising about 75 genera and 1,800 species, of wide distribution; the nightshade family. They have alternate leaves and often showy flowers with five stamens and a 2-celled ovary, the cells containing many ovules. The most important genera are *Solanum, Capsicum, Hyoscyamus, Lycopersicon, Nicotiana, Physalis, Petunia*, and *Atropa*.—**sol'a-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
so'lan goose (sō'lăn). [Icel. *sūla*; akin to Norw. *sula.*] The common gannet.
so-lan'i-dine (sō-lăn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [See SOLANINE.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid produced by hydrolysis of solanine, and also occurring with it naturally.
sol'a-nine (sŏl'ȧ-nĭn; sŏ'lȧ-; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **so-la'ni-a, sol'a-nin, sol'a-ni'na**. [L. *solanum* nightshade.] *Chem.* A somewhat poisonous alkaloidal glucoside, extracted from the berries of common nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), and of bittersweet, and from potato sprouts, as a white crystalline substance having an acrid, burning taste.
‖ **so-la'no** (sō-lä'nō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *solanus* (sc. *ventus*), fr. *sol* the sun.] A hot, oppressive east wind of the Mediterranean, esp. on the eastern coast of Spain; also, a cloudy, rain-bringing wind of the same locality and direction.
So-la'num (sō-lā'nŭm), *n.* [L., nightshade.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs, shrubs, or trees typifying the family Solanaceæ, and embracing probably over 1,000 species, widely distributed in temperate and tropical regions; the nightshades. They have alternate leaves and cymose white, purple, or yellow flowers with a rotate corolla, five stamens with long connivent anthers, and a 2-celled ovary ripening into a berry. A few species, as *S. tuberosum*, the potato, and *S. melongena*, the eggplant, are important food plants. *S. pseudocapsicum*, the Jerusalem cherry, *S. jasminoides*, the potato vine, *S. seaforthianum*, and some others, are ornamental. Many species, as *S. carolinense*, the horse nettle, are troublesome weeds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See POTATO, 2 & 3; NIGHTSHADE, 1 **a**; BITTERSWEET, 3 **a**.
so'lar (sō'lȧr), *a.* [L. *solaris*, fr. *sol* the sun; akin to AS. *sōl, sigel*, Icel. *sōl*, Goth. *sauil*, Lith. *saule*, W. *haul*, Ir. *sul*, Skr. *svar*, and perh. to E. *sun*: cf. F. *solaire*. Cf. PARASOL, SUN.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, the sun; measured by the sun; as, the *solar* system; the *solar* year. **2.** *Astrol.* Born under the predominance of the sun. *Obs.* **3.** Produced, or affected, by the action of the sun.
solar apex, *Astron.*, that point of the celestial sphere toward which the sun and the solar system are moving. It is near the bright star Vega, or α (Alpha) Lyræ. — **s. attachment**, an attachment to a surveyor's transit or compass for determining the true meridian directly from the sun. — **S. City**. = CITY OF THE SUN. — **s. compass**, a surveyor's compass having a solar attachment. — **s. consonant**, *Arabic Gram.*, any lingual or dental consonant (equivalent to Eng. *t, d, r, l, n, s, sh, ẓ*, etc.); — so called because the word for *sun* begins with one of this group of letters (*sh*). All the other consonants are *lunar consonants*; — so called because the word for *moon* begins with one of them (*q*). — **s. constant**, the number expressing the quantity of radiant solar heat received at the outer layers of the earth's atmosphere on a unit of surface in a unit of time, which is, according to a conservative estimate, about three small calories per square centimeter of the surface in a minute. Expressed in energy it is about 2½ horse power continuously exerted on every square meter of surface. — **s. corona**. *Astron.* = CORONA, 3. — **s. cycle**. **a** A period of 28 years, at the end of which the days of the month according to the Julian calendar return to the same days of the week. The dominical letter follows the same order. See *cycle of the sun*, under CYCLE. **b** The cycle of interior disturbances in the sun, of an average length of about eleven years. See SUN SPOT. — **s. day**. See DAY, 2. — **s. eclipse**. See ECLIPSE, 1. — **s. ecliptic limit**, the limit of 18.5° from the lunar node, within which, if a conjunction of sun and moon occur, a solar eclipse may happen. If within 15.3°, one will certainly happen. — **s. engine** *or* **motor**, an engine in which the energy of solar heat is used to produce motion, as in evaporating water for a steam engine, or expanding air for an air engine. Solar engines have not been commercially adopted to any great extent. — **s. equation**, in the Gregorian calendar, the correction of the epact due to only one centurial year in four being a leap year. — **s. eyepiece**, an eyepiece for viewing the sun, with means for diminishing the light and heat,

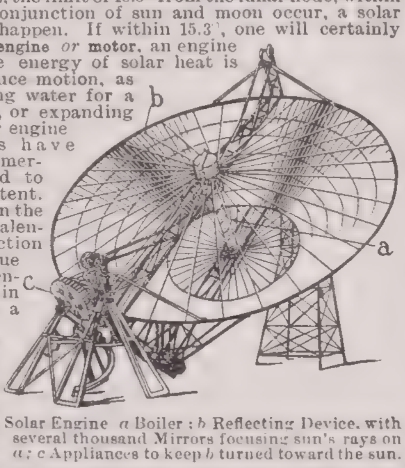

Solar Engine *a* Boiler; *b* Reflecting Device, with several thousand Mirrors focusing sun's rays on *a*; *c* Appliances to keep *b* turned toward the sun.

as by reflection, polarization, etc. — **solar flower**, a flower which opens and closes daily at certain hours. — **s. focus**. See PRINCIPAL FOCUS. — **s. hour**, the twenty-fourth part of a solar day. — **s. lamp**, an Argand lamp. — **s. microscope**, a projecting microscope using sunlight. See MICROSCOPE, 1. — **s. month**. See MONTH, 1 **b**. — **s. motion**, *Astron.*, the motion of the solar system toward the constellation Lyra. It is estimated to be at the rate of about 11 miles per second. — **s. motor**. = SOLAR ENGINE. — **s. myth**, a myth based upon the sun's course, motion, influence, etc. — **s. parallax**, the parallax of the sun, that is, the angle subtended at the sun by the semidiameter of the earth. Its accepted value is 8.80″, and is the fundamental datum for the dimensions of the solar system. — **s. phosphori**, phosphorescent substances (as the sulphides of barium and calcium) which shine in the dark after exposure to the sunlight or other intense light. — **s. plexus**, *Anat.*, a nervous plexus situated in the abdomen behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the crura of the diaphragm, surrounding the cœliac axis and the root of the superior mesenteric artery. It contains several ganglia, the most important of which are the semilunar ganglia, and it distributes filaments to all the abdominal viscera. — **s. prominences** *or* **protuberances**, *Astron.*, irregular projecting portions of the chromosphere. See *Illust.* in Appendix. — **s. regulars**, certain fixed numbers attached to the months of the Julian and Gregorian years. — **s. rice grain**, a unit of the photospheric surface of the sun, which is largely composed of distinct elliptic granulations, suggestive of rice. — **s. salt**, salt from brine evaporated in the sun. — **s. spectrum**, the discontinuous spectrum of the sun, crossed by a multitude of Fraunhofer lines due to absorption by (1) the sun's own atmosphere, and (2) the earth's atmosphere. The lines due to the latter cause are called *telluric lines*. — **s. spots**, sun spots. — **s. star**, a star of the same general spectroscopic nature as the sun. — **s. system**, *Astron.*, the sun, with the group of celestial bodies which, held by its attraction, revolve round it. This group comprises, so far as is known, 8 major planets attended by 26 satellites, about 700 minor planets or asteroids, also comets and meteors. See NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. — **s. telegraph**, a telegraph for signaling by flashes of reflected sunlight. Cf. HELIOGRAPH, *n.*, 3. — **s. time**. = APPARENT TIME. — **s. year**. See YEAR.
so'lar-ism (sō'lȧr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*solar* + *-ism*.] An excessive tendency to interpret myths as primitive explanations of the nature and action of the sun. — **so'lar-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*
so-la'ri-um (sō-lā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L. See SOLER.] **1.** A water clock erected at Rome for the public by Scipio Nasica, B. C. 159. **2.** An apartment exposed to the sun; anciently, an apartment or inclosure on the roof of a house; now, an apartment in a hospital, used for convalescents. **3.** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus of tænioglossate gastropods of tropical seas having a depressed conical shell the umbilicus of which is wide, so that the upper whorls can be seen in it. **4.** Any gastropod of *Solarium* or a related genus.

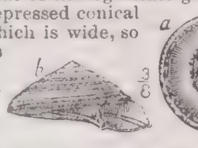

Solarium (*S. perspectivum*). *a* Basal View; *b* Side View.

so'lar-i-za'tion (sō'lȧr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of solarizing. **2.** *Photog.* The action of sunlight (or any light) on a sensitive surface exposed too long to give a good ordinary negative image. The first effect is a neutralizing one, obscuring the image; further exposure produces a succession of reversals making the image positive, then negative, etc.
so'lar-ize (sō'lȧr-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Photog.* To become affected by solarization; to burn.
so'lar-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To expose to sunlight; to affect in some way by the action of the sun's rays. **2.** *Photog.* To subject to solarization; to burn.
so-la'ti-um (sō-lā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SOLATIA (-ȧ). [L. See SOLACE, *n.*] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; compensation; esp., an additional allowance, as for injured feelings.
Sol'da-nel'la (sŏl'dȧ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *soldanella*.] *Bot.* A small genus of European primulaceous alpine herbs. They have basal fleshy leaves and nodding scapose blue or pink flowers, the corolla lobes often fringed. They are among the most characteristic of alpine flowers.
sol'der (sŏd'ẽr; 277: *in British usage often* sŏ'dẽr), *n.* [Formerly *soder*; F. *soudure*, OF. *soudeüre*, prop., a soldering, fr. OF. & F. *souder* to solder, L. *solidare* to fasten, to make solid. See SOLID; cf. SAWDER.] **1.** A metal or metallic alloy used when melted to join metallic surfaces. It is commonly applied by means of a soldering iron or a blowpipe, with a flux (as resin, borax, or zinc chloride) to cleanse the surfaces. Solders which melt readily are **soft solders**; others fusing at a red heat are **hard solders**. **2.** Hence, anything which unites or cements.
sol'der, *v. t.*; SOL'DERED (-ẽrd); SOL'DER-ING. [Formerly *soder*. See SOLDER, *n.*] **1.** To unite or join by means of solder. Cf. 1st BRAZE, 1. **2.** Hence, to mend; to patch up.
sol'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOLDER.
soldering bolt. **a** = SOLDERING IRON. **b** = 1st BIT, 3 **a**. — **s. copper** *or* **iron**, a bit or bolt of copper having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, and furnished with a handle, used for soldering; also, a plumber's grozing iron. — **s. nipple** *or* **union**, a brass nipple for soldering into the end of a lead pipe.
sol'dier (sōl'jẽr; *in the senses noted as slang or dial. the pron.* sŏ'jẽr, *not recognized in good usage, is common*), *n.* [ME. *souldier, souldiour, souldeur*, OF. *soldeier, soldoier, soudoier, soudier* (cf. also OF. *soldoior, soudeior*), fr. L. *solidus* a piece of money (hence applied to the pay of a soldier), fr. *solidus* solid; cf. Pr. *soldadier*, LL. *solidatarius, soldarius*. See SOLID; cf. SOU.] **1.** One who is engaged in military service as an officer or a private; one who serves in an army; one of an organized body of combatants. **2.** An enlisted man in military service, as distinguished from a commissioned officer; also, sometimes, a private. **3.** A man of military experience and skill, or of noted valor; — used in emphasis or distinction.

He shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shak.*

4. **a** The red gurnard. *Local, Eng.* **b** A red herring. *Dial. & Slang.* **c** Short for SOLDIER BEETLE, SOLDIER CRAB, etc. **5.** **a** In most termites or white ants, one of a caste of wingless individuals differing more or less from the workers in their larger size, very large head, and long jaws. They perform a share in the work of the colonies, and are said by some to be less effective fighters than the workers. **b** In certain true ants, one of a type of worker distinguished by the large head and jaws. **6.** Any of various plants, as the ribwort, red campion, corn poppy, etc. *Dial. Eng.* **7.** *Veter.* Hog cholera. *Dial. Eng.* **8.** *Wool Trade.* A skeepskin that sweats unevenly, so that only part of the wool can be pulled off. **9.** *Orig. Naut.* A shirk. Cf. SOLDIER, *v. i.*, 2. *Slang.*
soldier of fortune, one who follows a military career, usually in foreign countries, wherever there is promise of profit, adventure, or pleasure.
sol'dier (sōl'jẽr; *see the noun*), *v. i.*; SOL'DIERED (-jẽrd); SOL'DIER-ING. **1.** To serve as a soldier. **2.** To make a pretense of working, while doing only enough to escape punishment or discharge. *Colloq. or Slang.* **3.** *Mil.* To work at putting one's belongings in order in barracks, as by pipe-claying, polishing, etc. **4.** To swagger; bully. *Dial. Eng.*
soldier beetle. Any of several pugnacious brightly colored lampyrid beetles of the genus *Chauliognathus*.

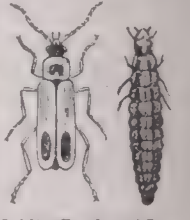

Soldier Beetle and Larva (*C. pennsylvanicum*). Both enlarged.

soldier crab. **a** A hermit crab. **b** A fiddler crab.
soldier fish. **a** Any of many brilliantly colored, pugnacious marine fishes of the family Holocentridæ, having hard rough scales, prickly head, and strong fin spines. They abound about coral reefs, and are prized for food. **b** The rainbow darter. **c** A small Australian cardinal fish (*Apogon fasciatus*).
sol'dier-ly, *a.* Like or befitting a soldier; brave; martial; heroic.
soldier orchis. A European orchis (*Orchis militaris*) having a dense erect spike of purple flowers.
soldier sprag. *Coal Mining.* A long sprag used to support the seam between the top of the holing and the roof. *New South Wales.*

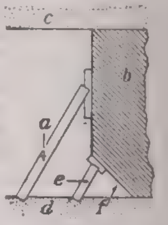

a Soldier Sprag; *b* Seam; *c* Roof; *d* Floor; *e* Sprag; *f* Holing.

sol'dier-wood' (sōl'jẽr-wood'), *n.* **a** A West Indian mimosaceous shrub (*Calliandra purpurea*) having flowers with long tassels of purple stamens. **b** The naked wood of Florida (*Colubrina reclinata*).
sol'dier-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers; soldiers, collectively; the military. **2.** Military service. *Obs. Sir P. Sidney.*
sol'do (sŏl'dō; *It.* sôl'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DI (-dē). [It. See SOU.] A small Italian coin and money of account worth $\frac{1}{20}$ libra; a sou. Its value is now about a cent or a halfpenny; formerly it was greater, being as low as ⅔ cent in Venice.
sole (sōl), *n.* [F. *sole*, LL. *sola*, L. *solea*; — so named from its flat shape. See SOLE of the foot.] **1.** Any of certain flatfishes distinguished by the small mouth (beyond which the snout projects more or less), reduced or rudimentary ventral (and often also pectoral and caudal) fins, small gill openings, and small eyes placed close together. They constitute a family, Soleidæ, in some classifications. The common sole (*Solea solea*) of Europe is one of the finest food fishes. The American species, mostly of the genera *Achirus* (see HOGCHOKER) and *Symphurus* (see TONGUEFISH), are too small to be of food value. **2.** In popular or local usage, any of certain other flatfishes, as *Eopsetta jordani* and *Psettichthys melanostictus* of the Pacific coast of the United States, excellent food fishes.

Sole (*Solea solea*). ($\frac{1}{12}$)

sole, *n.* [AS. *sole*, fr. LL. *sola*, L. *solea*, akin to *solum* ground, soil, sole of the foot. Cf. SILL foundation, SOIL earth, SOLE, the fish.] **1.** The bottom or under surface of the foot, or that part of it which is placed on the ground in walking or standing. In quadrupeds the term applies to such a part of either the fore or hind limb; in the horse it designates specifically the somewhat concave plate of moderately dense horn which covers the lower surface of the coffin bone, partly surrounding the frog, and bounded externally by the wall. See HOOF, *Illust.* **2.** Hence, the foot. *Rare.* **3.** The part of a shoe, boot, or the like, on which the sole of the foot rests in standing, walking, etc., or the material constituting it; sometimes, specif., the outsole. **4.** The bottom or lower part of anything, or that on which anything rests; specif.: **a** *Agric.* The bottom of the body of a plow; — called also *slade*; also, the bottom of a furrow. **b** *Fort.* The bottom of an embrasure. **c** *Shipbuilding.* (1) = SOLE PIECE, 2. (2) Either of two planks, one on each side, resting on the sliding ways and forming the foundation of the cradle. The vessel is launched by sawing through these soles. **d** = SOLE PIECE, 1. **e** *Mining.* The floor or bottom of a mine; — applied esp. to horizontal lodes. **f** A hearth; *Metal*, the hearth of a metallurgical furnace; also, the bottom of the inside of a gas retort. **g** The metal dish or plate in or on which is the disk of resin, vulcanite, or the like, of an electrophorus. **h** A threshold; a window sill. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

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bill of exchange drawn singly, or without duplicates. *Slang.*
so-la'cious (sō-lā'shŭs), *a.* [OF. *solacieus.*] Affording solace; comforting; diverting. — **so-la'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **so-la'cious-ness**, *n. All Obs.*
so-la'ci-um ✝ SOLATIUM.
solain ✝ SULLEN.
so'lan, *n.* The solan goose.
So'la-na'les (sō'lȧ-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the nightshade family, etc. — **so-la'nal** (sō-lā'năl), *a.*
solance, *n.* [Cf. CONSOLE, SOLACE.] Solace; comfort; amusement; diversion. *Obs.*
so'land (sō'lănd; -lăn). Var. of SOLAN.
so-lan'der (sō-lăn'dẽr), *n.* = [SALLENDERS.]
so-la'ne-ous (sō-lā'nē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Solanaceous. [Solanine.]
so-la'ni-a (-nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.]
‖ **so'la no-bil'i-tas vir'tus** (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Virtue the only nobility.
sol'a-noid (sŏl'ȧ-noid), *a.* [*Solanum* + *-oid*.] *Med.* (Of a cancer) like a potato in texture.
so'lar. Var. of SOLER.
so'lar. Erron. var. of SOLA.
So'la-ri'i-dæ (sō'lȧ-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Solarium* is the type. — **so-la'ri-id** (sō-lā'rĭ-ĭd), *n.* — **so-la'ri-oid** (-oid), *a.*
sol'a-rom'e-ter (sŏl'ȧ-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* *Nav.* An instrument for finding a ship's position.
so'la-ry (sō'lȧ-rĭ), *a.* Solar. *Obs.*
so'la-ry, *n.* [L. *solarium.*] A sundial. *Obs.*
solas ✝ SOLACE. [cious. *Obs.*]
sol'a-to-ry (sŏl'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Sola-
solauce. ✝ SOLACE.
sold (sōld), *pret. & p. p.* of SELL. —
sold note. See CONTRACT NOTE.
sold, *n. & v.* [F. *solde*. See SOLDIER; cf. SOU.] Pay. *Obs.*
‖ **sol-da'do** (sŏl-dä'thō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A soldier.
sol'dan, *n.* [ME. *soudan*, F. *soudan*. See SULTAN.] A sultan. *Obs.*
sol'da-nel (sŏl'dȧ-nĕl), **sol'da-nelle** (sŏl'dȧ-nĕl; sŏl'dȧ-nĕl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *soldanelle.*] A plant of the genus *Soldanella*.
soldanesse, *n.* A sultaness. *Obs.*
sol'dan-rie (sŏl'dăn-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *soudanerie.*] The realm of a soldan, or sultan. *Archaic.*
‖ **sol'da'tesque'** (sŏl'dȧ'tĕsk'), *a.* [F.] Soldierlike. *Rare.*
sol'derd. Soldered. *Ref. Sp.*
sol'der-er, *n.* One who solders.
solder nipple. = SOLDERING NIPPLE.
sol'di, *n.*, *pl.* of SOLDO.
soldier ant. = SOLDIER, 5.
soldier bird. An Australian honey eater (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*).
soldier bug. Any hemipterous insect of the genus *Podisus* or an allied genus. They suck the blood of other insects.
soldier bush. = SOLDIERWOOD.
sol'dier-ess, *n.* Female soldier.
soldier fly. Any of numerous small dipterous flies (genus *Stratiomyia* and allies): — from the colored stripes of some species. Their larvæ live in water or in earth or decaying wood.
sol'dier-hood. See -HOOD.
sol'dier-ize, *v.* See -IZE. *Rare.*
sol'dier-like', *a.* Soldierly.
soldier's herb. = MATICO.
sol'dier-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sol'dier's wind (sōl'jẽrz). *Naut.* A beam wind, which is favorable either coming or going; — so called because little skill in sailing is then required.
soldiers' woundwort. Yarrow.
soldre. ✝ SHOULDER.
sole. *Chem.* Var. of SOL.
sole (sōl), *n.* [AS. *sāl* rope.] A halter or yoke to fasten cattle in a stall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sole, *v. t.* See SOWL, to pull.

sole (sōl), *v. t.*; SOLED (sōld); SOL′ING (sōl′ĭng). To furnish with a sole; as, to *sole* a shoe.

sole, *a.* [L. *solus*, or OF. *sol*, F. *seul* (fr. L. *solus*). Cf. DESOLATE, SOLO, SULLEN.] **1.** Being or acting without another; single; individual; only; as, a *sole* heir.
2. Alone; isolated; without company; solitary. *Archaic.*
3. Such, and no more; mere. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Perfect; complete; unmixed. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
5. *Law.* Single; unmarried; as, a feme *sole*.
Syn. — Individual, only, alone, solitary. See SINGLE.
sole corporation. A corporation sole. See CORPORATION, 3.

sol′e-cism (sŏl′ē-sĭz′m; sō′lē-; 277), *n.* [F. *solécisme*, L. *soloecismus*, Gr. σολοικισμός, fr. σολοικίζειν to speak or write incorrectly, fr. σόλοικος speaking incorrectly, from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia.] **1.** An ungrammatical combination of words in a sentence; a deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax, as in, he was independent *on* (of) any patron; he *don't* (does n't). Also, loosely, any minor blunder in speech.
2. Hence, any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness, as in deeds or manners; also, *Obs. or R.*, an unnatural act, person, or thing, or one out of the right or normal course.
Syn. — SOLECISM, BARBARISM, IMPROPRIETY. A SOLECISM is a construction which violates the idiom of a language; a BARBARISM is a word or phrase not in accepted use; an IMPROPRIETY is a word or phrase employed in a sense contrary to good usage; thus, "between you and I" is a *solecism*; "to electrocute" is a *barbarism*; the use of "transpire" in the sense of "happen" is an *impropriety*.

sol′e-cist (-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. σολοικιστής.] One who commits a solecism.

sol′e-cis′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or involving, a solecism; incorrect or incongruous. — **sol′e-cis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sole leather. A thick, strong leather, esp. for shoe soles.

sole′ly (sōl′lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Without another; singly; alone.
2. Entirely; wholly. *Obs.*

sol′emn (sŏl′ĕm), *a.* [ME. *solempne*, OF. *solempne*, L. *solemnis*, *solennis*, *sollemnis*, *sollennis*, *sollus* all, entire + (prob.) a word meaning revolution, circuit, akin to *amb-* (cf. AMBI-), or perh. *annus* a year; properly, that takes place every year; — used especially of religious solemnities. Cf. SAFE, SOLID, SILLY.] **1.** Marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by, or connected with, religion; sacred.
2. Pertaining to a festival; festive; festal. *Obs.*
3. Stately; ceremonious; grand; also, of great importance or dignity; important. *Archaic.*
4. Fitted to awaken or express serious reflections; marked by seriousness; serious; grave, as, a *solemn* promise.
There reigned a *solemn* silence over all. *Spenser.*
5. Dark, as expressive of melancholy; sad; mournful; as, a suit of *solemn* black.
6. Affectedly grave or serious; as, a *solemn* face.
7. *Law.* Made in form; ceremonious; conforming with all legal requirements. Cf. *solemn war*, under WAR.
Syn. — Grave, formal, ritual, ceremonial, sober, serious, reverential, devotional, devout. See EARNEST.
solemn form. See PROBATE, *n.*, 2. — **S. League and Covenant.** See COVENANT, 4. — **s. war.** See WAR.

so-lem′ni-ty (sō-lĕm′nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *solempnitee*, OF. *solempnité*, F. *solennité*, L. *solemnitas*, *solennitas*. See SOLEMN.] **1.** A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; religious or ritual ceremony; hence, any ceremony, celebration, or formal festivity.
The forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment. *Atterbury.*
2. Joyousness; festivity. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Quality of being solemn, or formal and ceremonious; impressiveness; seriousness; formal dignity; gravity.
4. Solemn state or feeling; awe or reverence; also, the quality of producing such a feeling; as, the *solemnity* of an audience; the *solemnity* of Westminster Abbey.
5. *Law.* An observance or proceeding according to due form; the formality necessary to render valid a thing done.

sol′em-ni-za′tion (sŏl′ĕm-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *solemnisation*, *solennisation*.] Act of solemnizing; celebration; as, the *solemnization* of a marriage.

sol′em-nize (sŏl′ĕm-nīz), *v. t.*; SOL′EM-NIZED (-nīzd); SOL′EM-NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *solemniser*, *solenniser*.] **1.** To perform with solemn or ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms; as, to *solemnize* a marriage.
2. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate.
3. To make grave, serious, and reverential.
Wordsworth was *solemnized* and elevated by this his first look on Yarrow. *J. C. Shairp.*
Syn. — See CELEBRATE.

so′len (sō′lĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωλήν channel, a shellfish.] **1.** *Med.* = CRADLE, 2 **e**.
2. [*cap.*] **a** The typical genus of razor clams. It is the type of the family Solenidæ. **b** [*l. c.*] A razor clam.

So′len-ho′fen stone (zō′lĕn-hō′fĕn). A limestone found at Solenhofen, Bavaria, valued for lithographic purposes.

so-le′no- (sō-lē′nō-). Combining form from Greek σωλήν, *channel*, *pipe*.

So-le′no-don (-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *soleno-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar and very rare insectivorous mammals including two species, *S. cubanus* (native name *almique*) of Cuba and *S. paradoxus* (native name *agouta*) of Haiti. They are nearly two feet long, and have a long snout, short round ears, hard fur, and a long scaly tail. The teeth number 40; the skull has no zygomatic arch. The genus constitutes a family, **So-le′no-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē). Also [*l. c.*], an animal of this genus. — **so-le′no-dont** (sō-lē′nō-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

so′le-noid (sō′lē-noid; sō-lē′noid; 277), *n.* [*soleno-* + *-oid*.] *Elec.* Ideally, a system of equal circular currents flowing in uniform direction about a single straight or curved axis; practically, a cylindrical wire helix having one or both ends of the wire turned back along the axis so as to neutralize that component of the effect of the current which is due to the length of the spiral; less strictly, a helix in which the longitudinal component is not so neutralized. When traversed by a current the solenoid, or helix, acts in general like a magnet, with the south pole at the end at which the current flows clockwise to an observer facing it.

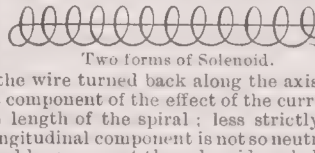
Two forms of Solenoid.

sol′e-noi′dal (sŏl′ē-noi′dăl; sō′lē-), *a.* **a** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a solenoid. **b** *Math.* Tubelike; — said of a vector whose divergence is 0, whose flux therefore across any cap or section bounded by a given tube is everywhere the same. — **sol′e-noi′dal-ly**, *adv.*

sole piece. **1.** A timber or girder laid on the ground to take and distribute the thrust of an upright or strut; the floor member of a frame.
2. *Shipbuilding.* **a** In wooden ships, a piece on the bottom of the rudder to bring it down to the false keel. **b** In iron ships, the piece joining rudderpost and sternpost. **c** The projection from the keel to support a balanced rudder.

sole′plate′, *n.* **1.** *Mach.* **a** A bedplate. **b** The plate forming the back of a water-wheel bucket. **c** A plate to which a bearing can be wedged and bolted so as to be slightly adjustable.
2. *Anat.* A flattened, nucleated mass of soft, granular protoplasm surrounding the end of a motor nerve in a striated muscle fiber.

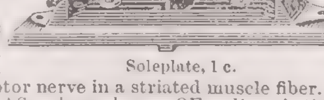
Soleplate, 1 c.

so′ler (sō′lẽr), *n.* [AS. *solor*, *soler*, or OF. *solier*; both fr. L. *solarium*, fr. *sol* the sun. See SOLAR, *a.*] A loft or upper chamber; a garret room; also, rarely, a floor or story. *Obs.*

so′le-us (sō′lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *solea* sole of the foot.] *Anat.* A broad, flat muscle of the calf of the leg, lying immediately below the gastrocnemius. It arises from the back and upper part of the tibia and fibula and from a tendinous arch between them. Its tendon unites with that of the gastrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis.

sol′–fa′ (sōl′fä′), *v. i.*; SOL′FAED′ (-fäd′); SOL′FA′ING. [It. *solfa* the gamut, from the syllables *fa*, *sol*.] To sing the notes of the gamut; to solmizate.

sol′–fa′ (sōl′fä′), *v. t.* To sing to solmization syllables.

sol′–fa′, *n.* *Music.* **a** The syllables used in sol-faing. **b** Solmization. **c** The gamut. **d** See TONIC SOL-FA. **e** A roll or baton used by Italian choir leaders.

sol′–fa′ist, *n.* *Music.* One who practices or advocates the tonic sol-fa system.

‖ **sol′fa-ta′ra** (sōl′fä-tä′rä), *n.* [It., fr. *solfo* brimstone, sulphur, L. *sulfur*.] *Geol.* A volcanic area or vent which yields only vapors and gases, and the like. It represents in some cases the last stages of volcanic activity.

sol′fa-ta′ric (-tä′rĭk), *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to a solfatara or its action; hence, pertaining to, caused by, or denoting, the transfer of mineral substances within the earth by sublimation, or the chemical and transporting action of steam; as, the *solfataric* theory of vein formation.

‖ **sol-feg′gio** (sōl-fĕd′jō), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-jē). [It., fr. *solfa* the gamut.] *Music.* **a** The arrangement or singing of tones in the scale by the names *do*, *re*, *mi*, etc. **b** A singing exercise upon such syllables.

sol′fe-ri′no (sŏl′fĕ-rē′nō), *n.* Fuchsine, or the color produced by it; magenta; — so called from Solferino in Italy, the scene of a battle (1859), about the time of its discovery.

so-lic′it (sō-lĭs′ĭt), *v. t.*; -IT-ED; -IT-ING. [F. *solliciter*, L. *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, *-atum*, fr. *sollicitus* wholly (i. e., violently) moved; *sollus* whole + *citus*, p. p. of *ciere* to move. See SOLEMN, CITE.] **1.** To ask earnestly; to make petition to; to apply to (for something); as, to *solicit* a man for alms.
2. To endeavor to obtain by asking or pleading; to plead for; as, to *solicit* an office, a favor, alms.
3. To awake or excite to action; to rouse desire in; to summon; to appeal to; to invite; allure.
That fruit . . *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*
4. To urge the claims of; to advocate; plead; to act as solicitor for or with reference to. *Obs.* *Ford.*
5. To disturb; to disquiet; — a Latinism. *Chapman.*
Syn. — Beseech, ask, request, crave, supplicate, entreat, beg, implore, importune. See INVITE.

so-lic′it, *v. i.* To make solicitation; to importune.

so-lic′i-ta′tion (-ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sollicitation*, L. *sollicitatio*.] **1.** Act of soliciting; importunity.
2. Excitement; allurement; enticement. *Locke.*
3. Support; defense; advocacy. *Obs.*

so-lic′i-tor (sō-lĭs′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *solliciteur*, L. *sollicitator*.] **1.** One who solicits.
2. *Law.* **a** Formerly, in English practice, a person admitted to practice law in a court of chancery or equity; now, under the Judicature Acts 1873–1875 and various other acts, any person admitted to practice law and conduct litigation in any court, including the officers formerly called attorney at law and proctor (see ATTORNEY, 2). The solicitor is distinguished from the barrister in not having the right of audience (the right to plead in open court), except in a few minor courts. The admission of solicitors is in charge of "The Incorporated Law Society," subject to the Supreme Court. **b** The law officer of a city, town, department, or government; as, the city *solicitor*; the *solicitor* of the treasury.

so-lic′i-tor–gen′er-al (sō-lĭs′ĭ-tẽr-jĕn′ẽr-ăl), *n.* The second law officer in the government of Great Britain, appointed to assist the attorney-general; also, a similar officer under the United States government, appointed by the President to assist the attorney-general; also, the chief law officer in some States.

so-lic′it-ous (-ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *sollicitus*, *solicitus*. See SOLICIT, *v. t.*] Eager to obtain something desirable, or to avoid anything evil; concerned; anxious; careful; apprehensive. "*Solicitous* of my reputation." *Dryden.*
Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous* about the future. *Jer. Taylor.*
— **so-lic′it-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **so-lic′it-ous-ness**, *n.*

so-lic′i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *sollicitude*, or L. *sollicitudo*.] **1.** State of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind due to fear of evil or desire of good; anxiety.
2. A cause of care or uneasiness. *Rare.*
Syn. — Carefulness, concern, anxiety. See CARE.

sol′id (sŏl′ĭd), *a.* [L. *solidus*, prob. akin to *sollus* whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, and L. *salvus* safe: cf. F *solide*. Cf. CONSOLIDATE, SAFE, *a.*, SOLDER, SOLDIER, SOLEMN.] **1.** Capable of resisting, up to a certain limit, forces tending to deform; capable of retaining a definite size and shape; rigid; — opposed to *gaseous* and *liquid*, or *fluid*.
2. Not hollow; full of matter; as, a *solid* globe; not spongy; dense; hence, sometimes, heavy.
3. Cubic; as, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 *solid* inches.
4. Compact; hard; firm; stable.
5. Entirely of one substance, formation, kind, or character; specif.: **a** Even or unbroken in surface; flush; as, a *solid* panel; a *solid* wall. **b** *Print.* Not having the lines separated by leads; not open. **c** Designating a color, background, or the like, all of one tone. **d** Unbroken; joined together without a hyphen; — said of a compound word. **e** *Polit. Cant, U. S.* Of one feeling or opinion; united; unanimous; as, a *solid* delegation; the *solid* South.
6. Sound; not weakly; strong.
7. Vestibuled; — said of a train. *Local, U. S.*
8. *Carp.* Having the moldings, etc., worked on the solid material; as, a *solid* frame.
9. Giving an impression of, or representing, solidity or substance; as, the *solid* parts of a drawing.
10. Worthy of credit or esteem; trustworthy; reliable; substantial, as opposed to *frivolous* or *fallacious*; not empty, worthless, or shallow; profound; weighty; valid; as, *solid* reasons; also, giving satisfaction; satisfactory; as, *solid* comfort.
The *solid* purpose of a sincere and virtuous answer. *Milton.*
11. Complete; entire; as, a *solid* hour. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Hard, compact, strong, substantial, stable, sound; real, valid, true; just; grave, important. See FIRM.
solid angle. **a** See 4th ANGLE, 2 **a**. **b** The angular spread at the vertex of a cone, measured by the area intercepted on a unit sphere (about the vertex as center) by the cone surface. — **s. bulb**, *Bot.*, a corm. — **s. end** (of a connecting rod). *Mach.* See OPEN END. — **s. for**, unanimously in favor of. — **s. geometry**, geometry of three dimensions. — **s. green.** See DYE. — **s. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3 **a**. — **s. measure**, a measure for volumes; cubic measure. — **s. newel**, *Arch.*, a newel into which the ends of winding stairs are built; — disting. from *hollow newel*. — **s. problem**, *Geom.*, a problem requiring in its geometric solution the use of a conic section or higher curve. — **s. spherical harmonic.** See SPHERICAL HARMONIC. — **s. square**, *Mil.*, a square formation or body of troops in which the ranks and files are equal. — **s. sulphuric acid.** See SULPHURIC ACID. — **s. violet**, gallocyanin DH. See DYE. — **s. zonal harmonics**, *Math.*, particular solutions of Laplace's equation, in spherical coördinates. — **to be, get,** *or* **make one's self s. with.** *Colloq. or Slang.* **a** To have or gain the favor of. **b** To have or get revenge upon.

sol′id, *n.* **1.** A solid substance or body. All substances which do not perceptibly flow are called *solids*, but between typical solids and typical liquids there are all gradations, hence the terms *viscous solid*, *semisolid*, *viscous liquid*. See LIQUID, *n.*, 1.
2. A magnitude that has three dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); a part of space bounded on all sides, as a cube, a sphere.
solid of revolution, a solid conceived as formed by the revolution of a figure. See REVOLUTION, 1 **b**.

Sol′i-da′go (sŏl′ĭ-dā′gō), *n.* [NL., from L. *solidare* to strengthen, unite, in allusion to its reputed healing qualities.] *Bot.* A very large genus of chiefly North American asteraceous plants; the goldenrods. They are distinguished from *Aster* by no definite characters, but may usually be known by the wandlike stems, and small heads with yellow rays (white in one species). The inflorescence varies from a thyrsoid panicle in the typical goldenrods (as *S. canadensis*) to axillary capitate clusters in *S. cæsia* and its allies. Also [*l. c.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz)], a plant of this genus.

sol′i-dar′i-ty (-dăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *solidarité*, fr. *solidaire* solidary, *solide* solid. See SOLID.] **1.** An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; community.
2. *Roman & Civil Law.* Quality of being solidary, or characterized by several obligations on the part of the debtors

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sole. Obs. or dial. of SOAL.
sole, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *solian* to make or become foul.] To soil. *Obs.*
so′le-a (sō′lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., sill, sole; cf. LL. *solia* a place in a church.] *East. Ch.* The raised part of the floor of a church before the inner sanctuary.
So′le-a, *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The typical genus of soles. See SOLE.
so′le-æ-form′ (sō′lē-ē-fôrm′; sō-lē′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *solea* sole + E. *-form*.] *Bot.* Calceiform.
so′le-at′ed (sō′lē-āt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *soleatus* sandaled.] Having sandals or shoes; shod. *Obs.*
sol′e-cis′mal (sŏl′ē-sĭz′măl), **sol′e-cis′mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* Solecistic. *Obs.* [cistical.]
sol′e-cis′tic (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.* Sole-
sol′e-cize (sŏl′ē-sīz), *v. i.* [Gr. σολοικίζειν.] To commit a solecism.
So-le′i-dæ (sō-lē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See SOLE, fish.
so-le′i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *solea* sole + E. *-form*.] Slipper-shaped.
so′leil′ (sō′lĕ′y′), *n.* = OTTOMAN RIB.
solein. † SULLEN.
solement, *adv.* [OF., F. *seulement*.] Solely; only. *Obs.*
sol′emn, *v. t.* To solemnize. *Obs.*
sol′emned, *a.* Solemn. *Obs.*
solemnel, *a.* [OF., F. *solennel*.] Solemn. *Obs.*
so-lem′ni-zate (sō-lĕm′nĭ-zāt), *v. t.* To solemnize. *R.* [*Obs.*]
sol′em-nize, *n.* Solemnization.
sol′em-niz′er (sŏl′ĕm-nīz′ẽr), *n.* One who solemnizes.
sol′emn-ly, *adv.* of SOLEMN.
sol′emn-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sol′emn-y, *n.* A solemnity. *Obs.*
solempne. † SOLEMN.
solempte, *n.* [Cf. OF. *solempnité*, F. *solennité*.] Solemnity. *Obs.*
solen. † SOLEMN.
sol′e-na′cean (sŏl′ē-nā′shăn; sō′lē-), **sol′e-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the Solenidæ. — **sol′e-na′cean**, *n.*
sole′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sole-nette′ (sōl-nĕt′), *n.* A small European sole (*Microchirus luteus*).
So-len′i-dæ (sō-lĕn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLEN.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the razor clams and certain allies.
so-le′nite (sō-lē′nīt), *n.* A powder used in the Italian service, similar to ballistite but containing vaseline. [LENLY.]
solenliche. † SOLEMNLY, SUL-
solennell. † SOLEMNEL.
‖ **so-len′ne-men′te** (sō-lĕn′nē-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Solemnly.
so-len′ni-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an annual solemnity. *Obs.*
So-le′no-con′cha (sō-lē′nō-kŏŋ′kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLEN; CONCH.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SCAPHOPODA. — **so-le′no-conch** (sō-lē′nō-kŏŋk), *n.*
So-le′no-gas′tres (-găs′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *soleno-* + Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of APLACOPHORA.
So′le-nog′ly-pha (sō′lē-nŏg′lĭ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *soleno-* + Gr. γλύφειν to engrave.] *Zoöl.* A division of serpents including those with tubular erectile fangs, as the vipers and rattlesnakes. — **so-le′no-glyph** (sō-lē′nō-glĭf), *a.* & *n.* — **so-le′no-glyph′ic** (-glĭf′ĭk), *a.*
sol′e-noi′dal-ly, *adv.* of SOLENOIDAL.
Sol′e-nos′to-mus (sŏl′ē-nŏs′tō-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; *soleno-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small lophobranch fishes of East Indian seas having a rather short body and a long, tubular snout. It constitutes a family, **So-le′no-stom′i-dæ** (sō-lē′nō-stŏm′ĭ-dē). — **sol′e-nos′to-mid** (sŏl′ē-nŏs′tō-mĭd), **sol′e-nos′to-moid** (-moid), *a.* & *n.* — **sol′e-nos′to-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
so′lent goose. Var. of SOLAN GOOSE.
solere. † SOLER.
sol′er-et. Var. of SOLLERET.
sol′ert (sŏl′ẽrt; sō-lûrt′), **so-ler′tic** (sō-lûr′tĭk), *a.* [L. *solers*, *sollers*, *-ertis*, clever, skillful.] Skillful; crafty. — **so-ler′tious-ness** (-shŭs-nĕs), *n.* *All Obs.*
so′les, *n.*, *pl.* of SOL.
soles. † SOLACE.
sole′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
soletare. † SOLITARE.
sole tile. A tile with a concave top, used to pave sewers, etc.
sole tree. *Mining.* A sole piece for timbering headings, etc.
soley. † SOLELY.
soleyn. † SULLEN.
sol-fa′mi-za′tion (sōl-fä′mĭ-zā′shŭn; -mī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [*sol-fa* + *mi* + *-ize*.] = SOLMIZATION.
‖ **sol′feg-gia′re** (sŏl′fĕd-jä′rā), *v. i.* [It.] *Music.* To sol-fa.
solfye. † SOL-FA, *v.*
Sol. Gen. *Abbr.* Solicitor-general.
‖ **so′li** (sō′lē), *n.*, *pl.* of SOLO.
so-lic′it (sō-lĭs′ĭt), *a.* Solicitous. *Scot.* — *n.* Solicitation. *Obs.*
so-lic′it-an-cy (-ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Solicitation. *Obs.*
so-lic′it-ant (-ĭ-tănt), *n.* [L. *sollicitans*, p. pr.] One who solicits. — *a.* Solicitous.
so-lic′it-ate (-tāt), *v. t.* To solicit. *Obs.*
so-lic′it-ate, *a.* [L. *sollicitatus*, p. p.] Solicitous. *Obs.*
so-lic′i-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
so-lic′it-ress (sō-lĭs′ĭ-trĕs), *or* **so-lic′i-trix** (-ĭ-trĭks), *n.* A female solicitor or petitioner.
so-lic′i-tu′di-na-ry (-ĭ-tū′dĭ-nā-rĭ), **so-lic′i-tu′di-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Solicitous. *Rare.*
sol′i-dare (sŏl′ĭ-dâr; sŏl′ĭ-dâr′), *n.* [LL. *solidus*. Cf. SOU.] A small piece of money. *Obs.*
sol′i-dar′ic (sŏl′ĭ-dăr′ĭk), *a.* Having solidarity. *Rare.*
‖ **so′li′da′ri′té′** (sō′lē′dȧ′rē′tā′), *n.* [F.] Solidarity.

and separate rights in the creditors in a single subject matter; — distinguished from *correality*, in which there is a single obligation and corresponding right. Solidarity gives a right of contribution among the parties. See CORREAL.

sol'i-da-ry (sŏl'ĭ-dā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *solidaire.*] **1.** Having community of interests and responsibilities.
2. *Roman & Civil Law.* Constituting, or pertaining to, a contract in which there are several obligations in the debtors with corresponding rights in the creditors in a single subject matter; — disting. from *correal.* See SOLIDARITY.

sol'id-drawn', *a.* Drawn out from a heated solid bar, as by a process of spiral rolling which first hollows the bar and then expands the cavity by forcing the bar over a pointed mandrel fixed in front of the rolls; — said of a weldless tube.

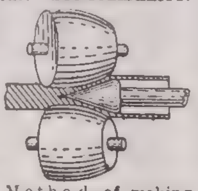

Method of making Solid-drawn Tubing (shown in section).

sol'id-hoofed' (-hōōft'), *a.* **a** Solidungulate. **b** Specif.: Designating certain hogs with entire instead of cleft hoofs, that occasionally appear as variations or sports of domestic hogs. In some cases they have been bred for several generations and regarded as distinct breeds.

sol'id-horned' (-hôrnd'; 87), *a.* Having horns or antlers of solid bone, as deer; — opposed to *hollow-horned.* Cf. HORN, 1.

so-lid'i-fi-ca'tion (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *solidification.*] Act of solidifying, or state of being solidified.

so-lid'i-fy (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*solid* + *-fy*: cf. F. *solidifier.*] To make solid or compact; hence, to embody in concrete form.

Every machine is a *solidified* mechanical theorem. *H. Spencer.*

so-lid'i-fy, *v. i.* To become solid; to harden.

so-lid'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *soliditas*: cf. F. *solidité.*] **1.** State or quality of being solid; specif.: **a** Density; consistency; — opposed to *fluidity.* **b** Compactness; fullness of matter; — opposed to *openness* or *hollowness.* **c** Strength; soundness; — opposed to *weakness* or *instability.* **d** The primary quality of matter by which its particles exclude or resist all others; hardness; massiveness.
2. Moral firmness; validity; truth; — as opposed to *weakness* or *fallaciousness*; as, the *solidity* of an argument.
3. *Geom.* Volume; space within a closed area.
4. A solid body. *Obs.*
Syn. — Firmness, solidness, hardness, density, strength.

sol'id-un'gu-late (sŏl'ĭd-ŭŋ'gū-lāt), *a.* [*solid* + *ungulate.*] *Zoöl.* Having a single hoof on each foot, as the horse; soliped. — *n.* A solidungulate animal.

sol'i-dus (sŏl'ĭ-dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SOLIDI (-dī). **1.** [L.] **a** *Rom. Antiq.* A gold coin which under Constantine succeeded the aureus and continued to the fall of the Empire. Its normal value is about $3.02 or 12s. 5d. It was later called *bezant.* **b** [LL.] A medieval money of account equal to twelve denarii.
2. The oblique stroke /, orig. a long ſ (*s*), abbrev. for *shilling*; — sometimes used instead of a horizontal line (—) in fractions, as 5/8 for ⅝, or in separating denominations in expressing a sum of money, as £3/12/6 (= £3 12s. 6d.).
3. See LIQUIDUS CURVE.

sol'i-fid'i-an (sŏl'ĭ-fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *fides* faith.] *Eccl.* One who maintains that faith alone is sufficient for justification; — opposed to *nullifidian.* — **sol'i-fid'i-an**, *a.* — **sol'i-fid'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

so-lil'o-quize (sō-lĭl'ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; -QUIZED (-kwīzd); -QUIZ'ING (-kwīz'ĭng). To utter a soliloquy; to talk to one's self. — **so-lil'o-quiz'er** (-kwīz'ẽr), *n.*

so-lil'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *soliloquium*; *solus* alone + *loqui* to speak. See SOLE only; LOQUACIOUS.] **1.** Act of talking to one's self; a discourse made by one in solitude to one's self; monologue.
2. A written composition representing a monologue.

sol'ip-sism (sŏl'ĭp-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *ipse* self.] *Metaph.* The theory, assumption, or belief: **a** That the self knows and can know nothing but its own modifications and states. **b** That the self is the only existent thing, or, inaccurately, that all reality is subjective. Except as inaccurately applied by opponents to certain forms of idealism, *solipsism* represents only a hypothetical position incidentally used in metaphysical reasonings. Kant used the term ethically, to denote pure self-seeking; but this usage is rare in English.

sol'ip-sist (-sĭst), *n.* *Metaph.* One who adopts, or is deemed to adopt, the theory of solipsism; the hypothetical individual who asserts his self to be the sole reality or the necessity that he must be skeptical of all else. — **sol'ip-sis'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

sol'i-taire' (sŏl'ĭ-târ'), *n.* [F. See SOLITARY.] **1.** A person who lives in solitude, a recluse; a hermit.
2. A single diamond or (sometimes) other gem set alone; hence, in England, an ornamented stud in two parts.
3. A game which one person can play alone, — applied to many games of cards, etc.; also, to a game played on a board with pegs or balls, in which the object is, beginning with all the places filled except one, to remove all but one of the pieces by "jumping," as in draughts.
4. A flightless bird (*Pezophaps solitaria*) related to the dodo, but less clumsy, and with a smaller bill with a hard caruncular ridge at its base. It inhabited the island of Rodriguez, but was exterminated about 1750.
5. Any of several American fly-catching birds of the thrush family and genus *Myadestes*, noted for their sweet song and shyness. The best known is **Townsend's solitaire** (*M. townsendi*) of the western United States. Many others inhabit Central America and the West Indies.

sol'i-ta-ry (sŏl'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *solitarius*, fr. *solitas* solitude, *solus* alone: cf. F. *solitaire.* See SOLE, *a.*; cf. SOLITAIRE.]
1. Living or being by one's self or by itself; having no companion present; being without associates; single; lonely; as, a *solitary* traveler; also, pert. to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing; performed, passed, or endured alone; as, a *solitary* journey; a *solitary* life.
2. Not much visited or frequented; remote from society; retired; lonely; as, a *solitary* residence or place.
3. Not inhabited or occupied; without signs of inhabitants or occupation; desolate; deserted; silent; still; hence, gloomy; dismal; as, the *solitary* desert.

How doth the city sit *solitary*, that was full of people. *Lam* i 1

4. Single; individual; sole; as, a *solitary* example.
5. *Bot.* Not associated with other organs of the same kind; single; as, a *solitary* flower.
6. *Zoöl.* **a** Living habitually alone; not gregarious. **b** Simple; not compound. Cf. COMPOUND ANIMAL. **c** Not living in communities or colonies; as, *solitary* bees.
Syn. — SOLITARY, ALONE, LONE, LONELY, LONESOME, DESOLATE. ALONE lays stress upon the objective fact of being entirely by one's self; SOLITARY connotes a sense of isolation or remoteness; as, "*Alone, alone*, all, all *alone, alone* on a wide wide sea" (*Coleridge*); "a mind forever voyaging through strange seas of thought, *alone*" (*Wordsworth*); cf. "I was never less *alone* than when by myself" (*Gibbon*); "The notice . . . has been delayed . . . till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am *solitary*, and cannot impart it" (*Johnson*); "I am to be left . . . with Dora only. That will be rather *solitary.* However, I never am and never can be *alone*" (*T. E. Brown*); "All is bright, and clear, and still, round the *solitary* hill" (*Shelley*). One is LONELY who feels one's self alone and longs for companionship; the word also applies to places which are unfrequented; LONESOME heightens the implication of dreariness; LONE is chiefly poetical; as, "I wandered *lonely* as a cloud" (*Wordsworth*); "This soul hath been *alone* on a wide wide sea: so *lonely* 't was, that God himself scarce seemed there to be" (*Coleridge*); "like one that on a *lonesome* road doth walk in fear and dread" (*Coleridge*); "a dismal and *lonesome* old woman" (*Hawthorne*); "Her life is *lone*; he sits apart" (*Tennyson*). That is DESOLATE which is deserted or left alone, or (esp.) forlorn or disconsolate; as, "Your house is left unto you *desolate*" (*Matt.* xxiii. 38); "this dim, vast vale of tears, vacant and *desolate*" (*Shelley*). See SINGLE, SOLITUDE.

solitary ant, a velvet ant. — **s. confinement**, *Penol.*, confinement of a prisoner alone and without intercourse with others, esp. in unbroken absolute isolation. — **s. glands**, *Anat.*, specif., small lymph follicles partly in the submucous tissue and mucous membrane of the intestine. — **S. One**, *Astron.*, the 2d-magnitude star α (Alpha) Hydræ. — **s. sandpiper**, an American sandpiper (*Helodromas solitarius*) similar in appearance and habit to the Old World green sandpiper. It lays its eggs in trees in abandoned nests. — **s. snipe**, the great snipe. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. vireo**, a vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) of eastern North America having the head bluish gray, the back green, and the wings with two white bars. — **s. wasp**, any of numerous wasps that do not live in colonies, as the mud wasps and sand wasps.

so'li-tid'al (sō'lĭ-tīd'ăl), *a.* [L. *sol* sun + E. *tidal.*] *Astron.* Relating to tidal movements dependent upon the sun.

sol'i-tude (sŏl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *solitudo*, fr. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** State of being alone, or remote from society; loneliness; solitariness; isolation; seclusion.

Whosoever is delighted with *solitude* is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

2. A solitary or lonely place, as a desert or wilderness.
Syn. — SOLITUDE, ISOLATION. SOLITUDE is the state of being alone, esp. in its subjective aspects; ISOLATION suggests esp. the objective fact of detachment; as, "One of the reasons of the rarity of great imaginative works is that in very few cases is this capacity for musing *solitude* combined with that of observing mankind" (*Bagehot*); "the solemn *isolation* of a man against the sea and sky" (*Stevenson*). See SOLITARY.

sol'lar, sol'ler (-ȧr), *n* **1.** Var. of SOLER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Mining.* A platform in a shaft, esp. between the series of ladders; a longitudinal partition forming an air passage between itself and the roof in a working. *Eng.*

sol'lar, sol'ler, *v. t.* To cover or provide with a sollar. *Eng.*

sol'ler-et (sŏl'ẽr-ĕt; sŏl'ẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *soleret*, dim. fr. OF. *soler* shoe, F. *soulier.*] *Med. Armor.* A flexible steel shoe or one of its overlapping plates. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

sol'mi-za'tion (sŏl'mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *solmisation*, fr. *solmiser* to sol-fa; — so called from the musical notes *sol, mi.* See SOL-FA.] *Music.* Act, practice, or system of using a set of syllables to denote the tones of a scale; sol-fa notation; solfeggio. A system of solmization, based on the syllables τω, τα, τη, τε, for the four notes of the tetrachord, was used by the Greeks of the Roman Empire and perhaps earlier. The most important system is that ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo, an 11th-century monk. The following first six phrases of an ancient hymn to St. John the Baptist began on the ascending tones of the major scale:

Ut queant laxis *Re*sonare fibris,
*Mi*ra gestorum *Fa*muli tuorum,
*Sol*ve polluti *La*bii reatum,
Sancte Joannes

The six initial syllables, accordingly, were applied to the tones of the hexachord. When a melody exceeded the compass of one hexachord, the syllables were changed for the new hexachord by "mutation." See GAMUT, *Illust.* When the medieval hexachord was supplanted by the octave, the syllable *si* (perhaps from the initial letters of the last line) was added for the seventh tone. Except in France, *do* has supplanted *ut* as more sonorous. In France and Italy the syllables *ut* (or *do*), *re*, etc., have become identified with the notes C, D, etc., by what is called the *fixed do* system. In England and America they are used as a transposable scale pattern by the *movable do* system, *do* being used for any tone taken as a keynote. Sharps and flats have been given names, in this system, made by adding *i* and *e* to the initial consonants of these syllables; thus, *di* for *do*♯, *me* for *mi*♭. The minor scale is solmizated either as in the major scale but beginning with *la*, or beginning with *do* and using the modified syllables; thus, *do, re, me*, etc. A modern extension of solmization is the *tonic sol-fa.*

so'lo (sō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* E. SOLOS (-lōz), It. SOLI (-lē). [It., lit., alone, fr. L. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** *Music.* An air, strain, or a whole piece, played by a single person or sung by a single voice, with or without accompaniment.
2. *Card Playing.* Any of a number of games in which one plays alone against the others or without a partner; esp.: **a** A variety of ombre played with thirty-two cards, the queen of clubs (spadilla), seven of trumps (manilla), and queen of spades (basta) being the first, second, and third best trumps. **b** *Skat.* A game or task in which the player makes the trump without the skat. **c** In solo whist, a playing against the table to win 5 of the 13 tricks.

so'lo, *a.* *Music.* Performing, or performed, alone; uncombined, except with subordinate parts, voices, or instruments; not concerted. — **solo organ.** See ORGAN, 1 **c**.

Sol'o-mon (sŏl'ō-mŭn), *n.* [Gr. Σολομών, Σαλωμών, fr. Heb. *Shelōmōh.*] **1.** Lit., peaceable; — masc. prop. name. F. *Salomon* (sȧ'lō'môN'); It. *Salomone* (sä'lō-mō'nā); Sp. *Salomón* (sä'lō-mōn'); Pg. *Salomão* (sä'lō-mouN'); G. *Salomo* (zä'lō-mō). — Dim. *Sol.*
2. Son of David and king of Israel in the 10th century B. C., noted for his superior wisdom and magnificent reign, and reputed author of Proverbs, Canticles, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon; hence, a very wise man. — **Sol'o-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Sol'o-mon's seal (sŏl'ō-mŭnz). **1.** A mystic symbol consisting of two interlaced triangles forming a star with six points, often with one triangle dark and one light, symbolic of the union of soul and body.
2. Preferably **Sol'o-mon's-seal'.** Any convallariaceous plant of the genus *Salomonia*; — so called from the scars on the thick rootstock. See SALOMONIA.

One form of Solomon's Seal.

So'lon (sō'lŏn), *n.* [See SOLONIAN.] A legislator; publicist; wise man; sage.

So-lo'ni-an (sō-lō'nĭ-ăn), **So-lon'ic** (-lŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, or his legislation following the authority vested in him 594-593 B. C. to revise the constitution. From his sweeping changes, the term **Solonian law** sometimes implies drastic measures.

solo whist. A card game played with the full pack ranking as at whist, each player declaring for which of seven different points he proposes to play.

Sol-pu'gi-da (sŏl-pū'jĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *solpuga* (also *solipuga, salpuga*) a kind of venomous ant, or spider. Cf. SOLIFUGÆ.] *Zoöl.* An order of hairy spiderlike arachnids having a segmented thorax and abdomen, slender leglike pedipalps, and strong chelate cheliceræ. In structure they show close relationship to the scorpions, but they breathe by means of tracheæ and have no book lungs. They occur in most warm countries except Madagascar and Australia. — **sol-pu'gid** (-jĭd), *a.* & *n.*

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One of the Solpugida (*Galeodes araneoides*).

sol'stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* [L. *solstitium*; *sol* the sun + *sistere* to cause to stand, akin to *stare* to stand: cf. F. *solstice.* See SOLAR, *a.*; STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** *Astron.* **a** The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south, namely: the first point of the sign Cancer and the first point of the sign Capricornus, the former being the **summer solstice**, the latter the **winter solstice**, in northern latitudes; — so called because the sun then apparently stands still in its northward or southward motion. **b** The time of the sun's passing the solstices, or solstitial points, namely, about June 21 and December 21.
2. Hence, furthest or highest point; limit.
3. A stopping or standing still of the sun. *Obs.*

sol-sti'tial (sŏl-stĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *solstitialis*: cf. F. *solsticial.*] Of, pert. to, or being, a solstice; also, happening at a solstice, esp. the summer solstice. — **solstitial armil.** See ARMIL, 2. — **s. colure.** See COLURE. — **s. point.** = SOLSTICE, 1 **a**.

sol'u-bil'i-ty (sŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being soluble; degree to which solution may be carried.

sol'u-ble (sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *solubilis*, fr. *solvere, solutum*, to loosen, to dissolve: cf. F. *soluble.* See SOLVE; cf. SOLVABLE.] **1.** Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. See SOLUTION, 4.
2. Susceptible of being solved; as, a *soluble* algebraic problem; susceptible of being disentangled, unraveled, or explained; solvable; as, the mystery is perhaps *soluble.*
3. Relaxed; laxative; loose. *Rare.*

soluble blue. See DYE. — **s. blue indigo**, sulphindigotic acid. — **s. ferment.** See FERMENT, *n.*, 1 (2). — **s. glass.** = WATER GLASS. — **s. group**, *Math.*, a group in which the orders of all the factor

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sol'i-dat, *n.* [LL *solidata.*] A piece of land worth annually a shilling. *Obs.*
sol'i-date, *a.* Solid. *Obs.*
sol'i-date, *v. t.* [L. *solidatus*, p. p. of *solidare.* See SOLDER.] To make solid or firm. *Obs.* — **sol'i-da'tion** (sŏl'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *solidatio.*] *Obs.*
sol'i-di, *n.*, *pl.* of SOLIDUS.
so-lid'i-fi'a-ble (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **so-lid'i-fi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **so-lid'i-fi'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
sol'id-ism (sŏl'ĭ-dĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* The obsolete doctrine that refers all diseases to morbid changes of the solid parts of the body. — **sol'id-ist** (-dĭst), *n.* — **sol'id-is'tic** (-dĭs'tĭk), *a.*
sol'id-ly, *adv.* of SOLID. See -LY.
sol'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sol'i-dum (sŏl'ĭ-dŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *solidus* solid, entire.] **1.** *Arch.* The dado of a pedestal.
2. *Law.* An entire sum; — used in various phrases, as, *in solidum, singuli in solidum*, etc.
Sol'id-un'gu-la (sŏl'ĭd-ŭŋ'gū-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *solidus* solid + *ungula* a hoof.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the horse, asses, and zebras.
sol'id-un'gu-lar (-lȧr), **sol'id-un'gu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Solidungulate.
sol'i-dus curve. See LIQUIDUS CURVE.
solie, *n* [L. *solium.*] Throne. *Obs.*
sol'i-form (sŏl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sol* sun + E. *-form.*] Like the sun. *Rare.*
So-lif'u-gæ (sō-lĭf'ū-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *solifuga* (better *solipuga, salpuga*). See SOLPUGIDA.] Syn. of SOLPUGIDA. — **so-lif'u-ge'an** (-jē'ăn), *a.* — **so-lif'u-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*
sol'i-fuge (sŏl'ĭ-fūj), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Solpugida.
so-lil'o-qua'cious (sō-lĭl'ō-kwā'shŭs), *a.* Disposed to soliloquize. *Rare.*
sol'i-lo'qui-um, *n.* [L.] Soliloquy. *Obs.*
solin. † SULLEN.
solin, *n* = SULUNG. *Obs.*
so-li'pa (sō-lē'pä), *n.* [Name in the Philippines.] A small rubiaceous tree of the Philippines (*Gardenia pseudopsidium*); also, its yellow wood.
sol'i-ped (sŏl'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [Cf. F. *solipède*, It. *solipede*, Sp *solipedo*; apparently fr L. *solus* alone + *pes, pedis*, a foot; but prob. fr. L. *solidipes* solid-footed, whole-hoofed. See SOLID; PEDAL.] *Zoöl.* A solidungulate.
so-lip'e-dal (sō-lĭp'ē-dăl; sŏl'ĭ-pē'dăl), **so-lip'e-dous** (sō-lĭp'ē-dŭs), *a.* Solidungulate; soliped.
sol'i-se'qui-ous (sŏl'ĭ-sē'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sol* sun + *sequi* to follow.] Following the course of the sun. *Rare.*
So'lis La'cus (sō'lĭs lā'kŭs). [L., lake of the sun.] *Astron.* = OCULUS MARTIS.
solist. † SOLICIT.
so'list, *n.* = SOLOIST.
solistar, solister. † SOLICITOR.
sol'i-ta'ne-ous (sŏl'ĭ-tā'nē-ŭs), *a* [L. *solitaneus.*] Solitary. *Obs.*
solitare, solitaire, *a.* [F. *solitaire.*] Solitary; lonely. *Obs.*
sol'i-ta'ri-an (sŏl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [See SOLITARY.] A hermit; a solitary. *Obs.*
sol'i-ta-ri'e-ty (-tȧ-rī'ē-tĭ), *n.* Solitariness. *Obs.*
sol'i-ta-ri-ly (sŏl'ĭ-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SOLITARY. See -LY.
sol'i-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sol'i-tar'i-ty (-tăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Solitariness. *Obs.*
sol'i-ta-ry, *n.* **a** A solitude; desert. *Obs* **b** A hermit; recluse.
soliter. † SOLITARE.
sol'i-to (sŏl'ĭ-tō; *It.* sō'lē-tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* As usual.
sol'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (sŏl'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who is fond of solitude.
‖ **so'li-tu'di-nem fa'ci-unt, pa'cem ap-pel'lant.** [L.] They make a desert, (they) call (it) peace. *Tacitus* (*Agricola*, 30).
so-liv'a-gant (sō-lĭv'ȧ-gănt), **so-liv'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *solus* alone + *vagari* to wander: cf. *solivagus.*] Wandering alone.
so-live' (sō-lēv'), *n.* [F.] A secondary beam, as a joist or rafter, supported by larger beams.
solle. † SOUL.
sol'lein. † SULLEN.
sollempne. † SOLEMN.
sollen. † SHALL.
sol'ler. Var. of SOLER, SOLLAR.
sol'le-vate, *v. t.* [It. *sollevare.*] To stir up; excite. *Obs.*
sol lic'it. † SOLICIT.
sollom. † SOLEMN.
sol'-lu'nar, *a.* [See SOLAR; LUNAR.] Relating to, or due to, the combined influence of sun and moon, as at conjunction.
solly, *a.* Sad; dismal. *Obs.*
sol'mi-zate (sŏl'mĭ-zāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To sing or represent by the syllables of solmization; to sol-fa.
solo grand. See GRAND, *n.*, 5 **b**.
so'lo-ist, *n.* *Music.* One who sings or plays a solo.
Sol'o-mo'ni-an (sŏl'ō-mō'nĭ-ăn), **Sol'o-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), **Sol'o-mon-it'ic** (-mŏn-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Solomon.
Solomon's lily. The black calla.
so long, *interj.* Good-by. *Colloq.*
sol'o-tink', sol'ot-nik'. Vars. of ZOLOTNIK.
solouwe, solow. † SULLOW.
solp. † SOP, SULP.
Sol'pu-gid'e-a (sŏl'pū-jĭd'ē-ȧ), **Sol-pu'gi-des** (sŏl-pū'jĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = SOLPUGIDA.
solsecle, solsegle, *n.* [OF. *sol secle*, L *solsequium.*] Heliotrope; also, the marigold. *Obs*
sol-se'qui-um, *n.* [LL.; L. *sol* sun + *sequi* to follow; cf. L. *solsequium* heliotrope.] **a** The zodiac; firmament. *Obs.* **b** See 2d GOLD **b**.
solstacion, solstead, solsticy. [† SOLSTICE.]
sol-sti'tial-ly (sŏl-stĭsh'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* At the solstice. *Obs.*
sol-stit'i-cal (-stĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Solstitial. *Obs.*
sol-sti'ti-um (-stĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*, *pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [L.] Solstice. *Obs.*
sol'u-bl. Soluble. *Ref. Sp.*

groups are prime. — **soluble oil.** = SULPHATED OIL. — **s. phosphoric acid**, *Chem.*, phosphoric acid in the form of soluble acid salts. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. — **s. starch.** See STARCH.
— **sol′u-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sol′u-bly**, *adv.*

‖ **so′lus** (sō′lŭs), *masc. a.*, **so′la** (sō′là), *fem. a.* [L.] Alone; — chiefly used in stage directions, and the like.

so-lute′ (sō-lūt′), *a.* [L. *solutus*, p. p. of *solvere* to loosen. See SOLVE.] **1.** Loose; free; of discourse, fluent; declamatory. *Obs.*
2. Relaxed; hence, merry; cheerful. *Rare.*
3. Soluble; as, a *solute* salt. *Obs.*
4. *Bot.* Not adhering; loose; distinct. *Rare.*

so-lute′, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To dissolve; to resolve.
2. To absolve; as, to *solute* sin.

so-lute′, *n. Chem. & Physics.* A dissolved substance.

so-lu′tion (sō-lū′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *solucion*, OF. *solucion*, F. *solution*, fr. L. *solutio*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve. See SOLVE.] **1.** Separation of the parts of any body; disruption; breach.
2. State of being disintegrated; resolution; disintegration; hence, an undecided state; hesitancy.
3. Act or process of solving a problem, question, or the like, or state of its being solved; explanation; clearing up.
4 *Physics & Chem.* **a** The act or process by which a substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, is absorbed into, and homogeneously mixed with, another liquid substance; also, the resulting liquid product. **b** Any homogeneous mixture (usually liquid) the composition of which can undergo continuous variation within certain limits; — sometimes called **physical mixture**. Also, the act or process by which such a mixture is produced. So-called **chemical solution** is that accompanied by a clearly marked chemical change, as when silver is dissolved in nitric acid; the product in this case is a solution, not of silver, but of silver nitrate. Solution not so accompanied is sometimes called **mechanical, or physical, solution.** Solution may be accompanied by either an evolution or an absorption of heat. See also OSMOTIC PRESSURE, DISSOCIATION, 2, COLLOID, *n.*, 1.
5. *Math.* The process or result of loosing or dissolving connections formed by mathematical operations among symbols, so as to exhibit these symbols freed from such connections and operations. Thus, to solve $ay^2 + 2by + c = 0$ (as to y) means to exhibit y as one side of an equation, unconnected with other symbols; to solve the differential equation $A\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2B\frac{dy}{dx} + C = 0$ means to exhibit x and y connected by an equivalent equation freed from differentiations. A **general solution** of a differential equation contains arbitraries equal in number to the order of the equation. **Particular solutions** result from giving particular values to these arbitraries. A **singular solution** is neither general nor particular.
6. *Med.* **a** The termination of a disease; resolution. **b** A crisis. **c** A liquid medicine or preparation (usually aqueous) with the solid ingredients soluble.
7. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Discharge of a contract by performance, esp. payment; performance of an obligation.
8. Release; deliverance; discharge. *Obs.* *Barrow.*
solution of continuity, the separation of connection, or of connected parts, as, *Surg.*, a fracture or laceration.

solution plane. *Cryst.* A direction in a crystal of relatively easy solubility, as when the substance is under great pressure. Chemical action along solution planes in minerals in rocks has often resulted in schillerization.

solution pressure. *Physics & Chem.* Pressure due to the tendency of atoms or molecules to pass into solution, specif. that tending to drive metals into solution, which is a cause of the electric current from a primary battery.

sol′u-tol (sŏl′ū-tōl; tŏl), *n.* [L. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loose, dissolve + E. *cresol.*] Cresol rendered soluble in water by the addition of the sodium salt of cresol. *Trade Name.*

So-lu′tri-an (sō-lū′trĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, an epoch of paleolithic culture named after the Solutré Cave, in the French department of Saône-et-Loire, where characteristic remains were discovered. See PALEOLITHIC.

solv′a-ble (sŏl′vȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *solvable* solvent, in OF., payable. See SOLVE; cf. SOLUBLE, SOLVIBLE.] **1.** Susceptible of solution, or of being solved, resolved, or explained.
2. Capable of being paid and discharged, as debts.
3. Able to pay one's debts; solvent. *Obs.*
— **solv′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **solv′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Sol′vay proc′ess (sŏl′vā). [After Ernest *Solvay* of Couillet, near Charleroi, Belgium, the inventor.] A process for making soda from common salt, based on the sparing solubility of sodium bicarbonate, which is precipitated when carbon dioxide is passed into strongly ammoniacal brine, leaving sal ammoniac in solution. The bicarbonate is converted into carbonate by calcining.

solve (sŏlv), *v. t.*; SOLVED (sŏlvd); SOLV′ING (sŏl′vĭng). [L. *solvere*, *solutum*; from a prefix *so-* expressing separation (cf. SOBER) + *luere* to loosen; cf. OF. *soldre*, *soudre*. See LOOSE; cf. ABSOLVE.] **1.** To clear up (what is obscure or difficult to be understood); to unfold; explain; resolve; to work out to a result or conclusion; to determine; settle; as, to *solve* a doubt; to *solve* a problem.

> God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate. *Tickell.*

2. To dissolve.
Syn. — Explain, resolve, unfold, clear up.

sol′ven-cy (sŏl′vĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See SOLVENT.] Quality or state of being solvent.

sol′vent (sŏl′vĕnt), *a.* [L. *solvens*, p. pr. of *solvere*, to loosen, discharge, pay. See SOLVABLE.] **1.** Having the power of dissolving; dissolving; as, a *solvent* fluid.
2. [Cf. OF. *solvent.*] Able or sufficient to pay all just debts; as, a *solvent* merchant; the estate is *solvent*.
solvent naphtha. = BENZINE, 2 a.

sol′vent (sŏl′vĕnt), *n.* **1.** A substance (usually liquid) capable of, or used in, dissolving something; as, water is the appropriate *solvent* of most salts, alcohol of resins, ether of fats.
2. That which resolves or explains; as, a *solvent* of mystery.

sol′ve-ol (-vē-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [L. *solvere* to dissolve + E. cre*sol.*] A solution of cresol in sodium cresotate. *Trade Name.*

sölvs′berg-ite (sûlvz′bĕrg-īt), *n.* [G. *sölvsbergit*, fr. name of a mountain in Norway.] *Petrog.* A dike rock composed of alkali feldspars and ægirite and intermediate between grorudite and tinguaite.

so′ma (sō′mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *sōma.*] **1.** *Bot.* An East Indian asclepiadaceous climbing shrub (*Sarcostemma acidum*) yielding a somewhat acidulous milky juice.
2. An intoxicating drink of ancient India, thought to be prepared from the juice of the above plant, and used in sacrificial rites in honor of the god Indra; homa; also [*cap.*], this liquor personified and worshiped as a god.

So-ma′li (sō-mä′lē) } *n.* **1.** One of a Hamitic race of So-
So-mal′ (sō-mäl′) } maliland, many tribes of which are intermixed with Negro and Arab blood. They are very tall and dark, with well-formed features and martial carriage; nearly all are fanatical Mohammedans.
2. The language of the Somalis. See HAMITIC **c**.

So-mas′chi-an (sō-măs′kĭ-ăn), *a. R. C. Ch.* Of, pert. to, or designating, an order founded, in 1528, by Girolamo Miani at Somasco, Italy, to conduct orphan and Magdalen asylums and also schools. — *n.* A member of this order.

so-mat′ic (sō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σωματικός, fr. σῶμα the body.] **1.** *Biol.* **a** Pert. to the body as a whole; corporeal. **b** Pert. to the soma or the somatic cells.
2. *Anat. & Embryol.* Pert. to the wall of the body; somatopleuric; parietal.
somatic cavity, *Zoöl.*, the cœlom; the body cavity. — **s. cell**, *Biol.*, one of the cells of the body of an individual which become differentiated and compose the tissues, organs, and parts of that individual; — disting. from *germ cell*. When the individual dies its somatic cells must sooner or later die, but the substance of some germ cells must have continuous life as long as the race exists. — **s. death.** See DEATH, *n.*, 1, 3d *Citation*. — **s. velocity.** = MASS VELOCITY.

so′ma-to- (sō′mȧ-tō-). Combining form from Greek σῶμα, σώματος, *body*; as in *somato*cyst, *somato*logy.

so′ma-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*somato-* + *-logy.*] **1.** Doctrine or science of general properties of material substances.
2. *Anthropol.* The comparative study of the structure, functions, and development of the human body; — practically restricted to statistical treatments of bodily measurements and to comparative descriptions of those traits which chiefly distinguish races and populations. Cf. CRANIOMETRY
— **so′ma-to-log′ic** (-tō-lŏj′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **so′ma-to-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **so′ma-tol′o-gist** (-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

so′ma-to-phyte′ (sō′mȧ-tō-fīt′), *n.* [*somato-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant composed of somatic cells which develop chiefly into adult tissue. All higher plants are of this type. Cf. ASOMATOPHYTE.

so′ma-to-plasm (-plăz'm), *n.* [*somato-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* Protoplasm of somatic cells. Cf. GERM PLASM.

so′ma-to-pleure′ (-plōōr′; 243), *n.* [*somato-* + Gr. πλευρά side.] *Embryol.* In the embryos of craniate vertebrates, the outer, or parietal, of the two layers into which the lateral plate of the mesoblast splits, together with the epiblast investing it externally. The inner, or visceral, layer of mesoblast formed at the same time, together with the underlying hypoblast, is called the *splanchnopleure*; the cleft between them forms the true body cavity, or cœlom. The somatopleure forms the body wall (and amniote vertebrates the true and false amnion); the splanchnopleure, the walls of most of the alimentary canal. The terms *somatopleure* and *splanchnopleure* are extended to similar structures in the embryos of certain other animals, as insects and some other arthropods. — **so′ma-to-pleu′ral** (-plōō′răl; 243), **so′ma-to-pleu′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

som′ber } (sŏm′bĕr), *a.* [F. *sombre*; orig. uncert., cf. Sp.
som′bre } *sombra* shade, prob. fr. LL. *subumbrare* to put in the shade; L. *sub* under + *umbra* shade. See UMBRAGE.]
1. Dull; dusky; gloomy; as, a *somber* forest or house.
2. Melancholy; grave; depressing; as, *somber* reflections.
— **som′ber-ly, som′bre-ly**, *adv.* — **som′ber-ness, som′bre-ness**, *n.*

som-bre′ro (sŏm-brā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., fr. *sombra* shade. See SOMBER.] A kind of broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, orig. worn in Spain and in Spanish America, but now also in the southwestern United States.

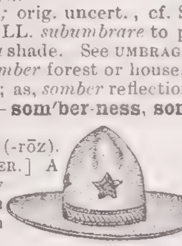
Sombrero.

som′brous (sŏm′brŭs), *a.* [Cf. Sp. *sombroso.*] Somber. — **som′brous-ly**, *adv.* — **som′brous-ness**, *n.*

-some (-sŭm). [AS. *-sum*; akin to G. & OHG. *-sam*, Icel. *samr*, Goth. lustu*sams* longed for. See SAME, *a.*; cf. SOME, *a.*] **1.** An adjective suffix having primarily the sense of *like* or *same*, and indicating a considerable degree of the thing or quality denoted in the first part of the compound; as in mettle*some*, glad*some*, win*some*, blithe*some*, etc.
2. A noun suffix used with numerals and denoting *together*, *in all*; as, six*some*; five*some*. *Now Rare*, exc. in four*some*.
☞ The reference "See -SOME" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-some*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

-some (-sōm). Combining form from Greek σῶμα, σώματος, *body*; as in mero*some*, a body segment; cephalo*some*.

some (sŭm), *a.* [ME. *som*, *sum*, AS. *sum*; akin to OS., OFries., & OHG. *sum*, OD. *som*, D. *sommig*, Icel. *sumr*, Dan. *somme* (pl.), Sw. *somlige* (pl.), Goth. *sums*, and E. *same*. See SAME, *a.*; cf. 1st. -SOME.] **1.** A certain; one; — indicating a person, thing, event, etc., as not known individually or designated specifically; — often correlative to *another*, *other*, or *others*; as, *some* man, that is, some one man; at *some* time or other.

> *Some* man praiseth his neighbor by a wicked intent. *Chaucer.*

2. Being a certain (indefinite) portion or number; being an undefined quantity or part; more or less; as, *some* wine; *some* persons; — sometimes implying that the amount or degree is small, sometimes that it is considerable. "Bore us *some* leagues to sea." *Shak.* Also, with special partitive force: of one portion or group; — correl. to *other* or *others*.
3. About; more or less; — used adverbially before a numeral; as, a village of *some* eighty houses; formerly before a singular noun denoting time or distance; as, "*Some* hour hence." *Shak.*
4. *Logic.* The term indicating restriction in the application, in knowledge or existence, of the predicate to the class which the subject designates; as, *some* [and doubtless all] men are mortal; *some* [but not all] negroes are Americans.
Syn. — SOME, ANY. In general, SOME emphasizes lack of specification, ANY lays stress on indifference of choice or lack of limitation; as, "*some* unsuspected isle in far-off seas" (*R. Browning*); "as common as *any* the most vulgar thing to sense" (*Shak.*). For more special idiomatic uses, see defs.
some by some, bit by bit; a little at a time. *Obs. or Dial.*

some, *pron.* **1** A certain person; one. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A certain (indefinite) quantity, portion, or number, as distinguished from the rest.

> *Some* [seeds] fell among thorns; . . . but other fell into good ground. *Matt.* xiii. 7, 8.

some . . . some, one part . . . another part; these . . . those; — used distributively.

> *Some* to the shores do fly,
> *Some* to the woods, or whither fear advised. *Daniel.*

some′bod-y (sŭm′bŏd-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; some person.

> Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. *Luke* viii. 46.

2. A person of consideration or importance.

> Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody*. *Acts* v. 36.

some′how′ (-hou′), *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not yet known or designated; by some means; as, the thing must be done *somehow*; he lives *somehow*; — sometimes emphasized by the addition of *or other*.

> He has *somehow* or other got the entire management. *Scott.*

som′er-sault (sŭm′ĕr-sôlt), *n.* [F. *soubresaut* a jump, leap, OF. also *soubresault*, fr. Pr. *soubresaut*; L. *super* over + *saltus* a leap, fr *salire* to leap. See SUPER-; SALIENT.] A leap or fling in which a person turns his heels over his head; a turning end over end.

som′er-sault, *v. i.* To turn a somersault.

some′thing (sŭm′thĭng), *n.* **1.** Some thing; a thing unknown, undetermined, or not specifically designated; a certain indefinite thing; an indeterminate or unknown event, incident, affair, etc.

> The whole world has *something* to do, *something* to talk of, *something* to wish for, and *something* to be employed about. *Pope.*

2. A portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree.

> *Something* yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

3. A thing which is important, significant, or noteworthy; an element of value; also, a person of consequence.

> If a man thinketh himself to be *something*, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself *Gal.* vi. 3.

something like. See 1st LIKE, 3, *Note.*

some′thing, *adv.* **a** In some degree; somewhat; to some extent. **b** At some distance. *Rare.*

some′time′ (-tīm′), *adv.* **1.** At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly.
2. At a time undefined; once in a while; sometimes.
3. At one time or other hereafter; as, I will do it *sometime*. "*Sometime* he reckon shall." *Chaucer.*

some′time′, *a.* Having been formerly; former; late; whilom. "Our *sometime* sister, now our queen." *Shak.*

some′times′ (-tīmz′), *adv.* [*sometime* + adverbial ending *-s*, as in *-wards*.] **1.** Formerly; once; sometime. *Obs.*
2. At times; not always; now and then; occasionally.

> It is good that we *sometimes* be contradicted *Jer. Taylor.*

sometimes . . . sometimes, at certain times . . . at certain other times; as, *sometimes* gay, *sometimes* sad.

some′what′ (-hwŏt′), *n.* **1.** A certain indeterminate quantity or degree; a part, more or less; something.

> These salts have *somewhat* of a nitrous taste. *Grew.*

2. An important or noteworthy person or thing.
3. *Hegelianism.* A reality to which belongs negation as a limit; a limited reality.

some′what′, *adv.* In some degree or measure; a little.

some′where′ (-hwâr′), *adv.* In or to some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another; as, to go *somewhere* out of town. "*Somewhere* nigh at hand." *Milton.*

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solucion. † SOLUTION.
solue. † SOL-FA, *v.*
solum, solume. † SOLEMN.
‖ **so′lum** (sō′lŭm), *n.* [L.] *Law.* The soil; land; parcel of ground.
‖ **so-lu′ti-o** (sō-lū′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* = SOLUTION.
so-lu′tion, *v. t. Mech.* To cement by rubber solution. *Cant*
so-lut′ist (sō-lūt′ĭst), *n.* A solver. *Obs.*
sol′u-tiv. Solutive. *Ref. Sp.*
sol′u-tive (sŏl′ū tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *solutif.*] Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.
solv. Solve. *Ref. Sp.*
solvd. Solved. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*
solve, *n.* Solution; explanation.
sol′vend (sŏl′vĕnd), *n.* [L. *solvendus* to be loosened or dissolved, fr. *solvere*. See SOLUTION.] A substance to be dissolved. *Rare.*
solv′er (sŏl′vĕr), *n.* One that solves. [of SOLVABLE
solv′i-ble (sŏl′vĭ-b'l), *a.* Var.
‖ **sol′vi-tur am′bu-lan′do.** [L.] It is solved by walking; the problem is solved by experiment or actual performance; — from the story that Diogenes, by rising and walking, confuted Zeno, the Eleatic, who argued that all things are at rest.
‖ **sol-vun′tur ri′su ta′bu-læ** (tăb′ū-lē). [L.] The writings, i. e., bills of indictment or complaint, are dismissed with laughter; — adapted from *Horace* (*Satires*, II. i. 86). [Dirty. *Obs.*
solwy, *a.* [Cf. AS. *solu* mire.]
soly. † SOLELY, SOLIE
solybubbe. † SILLABUB.
Sol′y-ma (sŏl′ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. Σόλυμα.] Jerusalem.
som. † SUM. [SOME
som. Obs. or dial Eng. var of
so′ma, *n.* A trading junk. *Obs*
so′ma (sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῶμα body.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The whole axial portion of an animal — head, neck, trunk, and tail. **b** All of any organism except the germ cells.
somacion. † SUMMATION.
so′ma-cule (sō′mȧ-kūl), *n.* [Dim. of *soma.*] *Biol.* A pangen.
so-maj′. Var. of SAMAJ.
so′ma-la′tros, *n.* [Gr. σῶμα body + -λάτρης, as in εἰδωλολάτρης idolater.] A worshiper of one's own body. *Obs.*
somance † SUMMONS.
soma plant. = SOMA, 1.
somare. † SUMMER.
‖ **so′ma-tén′** (sō′mä-tān′), *n.*; *pl.* -TENES (-tā′nās). [Sp.] A body of armed townsmen for defense against attack
So′ma-te′ri-a (sō′mȧ-tē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob fr Gr. σῶμα body + ἔριον wool (taken in the sense of down).] *Zoöl.* The principal genus of eider ducks.
so-mat′i-cal (sō-măt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Somatic. — **so-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
so-mat′ics (-ĭks), *n.* = SOMATOLOGY, 1.
so′ma-tism (sō′mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* = MATERIALISM. [ALIST.
so′ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* = MATERI-
so′ma-to-cyst′ (-tō-sĭst′), *n.* [*somato-* + *-cyst.*] An air cavity in the float of a siphonophoran. — **so′ma-to-cys′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*
so′ma-to-ge-net′ic (-tō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Somatogenic.
so′ma-to-gen′ic (-tō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*somato-* + *-genic.*] *Biol.* Originating in the somatic cells.
so′ma-tome (-tōm), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα body + *-tome.*] A somite. — **so′ma-tom′ic** (-tŏm′ĭk), *a.*
so′ma-tot′ro-pism (-tŏt′rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*somato-* + *tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* A directive influence exercised by the substratum on certain organisms. — **so′ma-to-trop′ic** (-tō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **so′ma-to-trop′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *All Obsoles.*
som′ber, som′bre, *v. t.* To make somber. *Rare.* — *n.* Gloom. *Obs.*
som-bre′rite (sŏm-brā′rīt), *n.* Guano from Sombrero.
somd. *p. a.* Fledged. *Obs*
somdel. somdiel. † SOMEDEAL.
some. † SAME, SUM.
some, *n.* [AS. *sōm.*] Concord; agreement. *Obs.*
some, *a.* [AS. *gesōm* united, peaceable.] Convenient; accordant; peaceable. *Obs.*
some, *conj.* [Cf. Dan & Sw. *som* as, like; akin to E. *some*, *same*.] As; so; soever; — in combinations, as *howsomever*, *whosomever*. *Obs., Dial., or Illit.*
some, *adv.* Somewhat; in some degree; to some extent. *Chiefly Illit., U. S. & Scot.*
somed. † SAMED.
some′deal′, *adv.* In some degree or measure; somewhat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Somewhat; a fairly large amount. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
some′gate (sŭm′gāt), *adv.* [*some* + *gate* a way.] Somehow; somewhere. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
somekil, *adv.* Somewhat. *Obs.*
somekin, *a.* Of some kind; some kind of. *Obs.* [etc.
somen, somenour. † SUMMON,
somentale. † SAMENTALE.
some′part′, *adv.* Somewhat; in some measure. *Scot.*
som′er (*dial.* sŭm′ĕr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUMMER.
somer, *n.* [OF. *somier*, F. *sommier.*] A sumpter horse. *Obs.*
somerer, *n.* A sumpter. *Obs.*
somerera. † SOMBRERO.
Som′er-set (sŭm′ĕr-sĕt), *n.* [From *Somerset*shire, Eng.] A Dorset horned sheep.
som′er-set (sŭm′ĕr-sĕt). Var. of SOMERSAULT.
somet. † SAMED.
some′thing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
some′times′, *a.* Former; sometime. *Obs.*
somette. † SUMMIT.
some′way′, *adv.* In some way; somehow; — commonly written as two words.
some′ways′ (sŭm′wāz′), *adv.* Someway. *Dial or Colloq.*
some′what′ly, *adv.* Somewhat. *Obs.* [definite time. *R.*
some′when′, *adv.* At some in-
some′wheres′ (sŭm′hwârz′), *adv.* Somewhere. *Chiefly Dial.*

some'whith'er (sŭm'hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To some place.

so'mite (sō'mīt), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα body.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the longitudinal series of segments into which the body of many animals, esp. articulates and vertebrates, is more or less distinctly divided; a somatome or metamere. — **so'mi-tal** (sō'mĭ-tăl), **so-mit'ic** (sō-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

som'nal (sŏm'năl), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + E. chloral.] *Pharm.* A solution of chloral hydrate and urethane in alcohol, used as a hypnotic.

som-nam'bu-lant (sŏm-năm'bū-lănt), *a.* Walking, or addicted to walking, while asleep.

som-nam'bu-lar (-lär), *a.* Somnambulistic.

som-nam'bu-late (-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *somnus* sleep + *ambulare, ambulatum,* to walk. See SOMNOLENT; AMBLE.] To walk when asleep. — **som-nam'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **som-nam'bu-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

som-nam'bu-lism (-bū-lĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *somnambulisme.*] A state in which an individual asleep performs actions appropriate to the waking state; a state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partly awake.

som-nam'bu-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who is subject to somnambulism; one who walks in his sleep; a sleepwalker.

som-nam'bu-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a somnambulist or somnambulism; affected by somnambulism.

som-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *somnifer*; *somnus* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific; dormitive.

som'no-lence (sŏm'nō-lĕns) } *n.* [L. *somnolentia*: cf. F.
som'no-len-cy (-lĕn'sĭ) } *somnolence.*] **1.** Sleep. *Obs.*
2. Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

som'no-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *somnolentus,* fr. *somnus* sleep, akin to Gr. ὕπνος, Skr. *svapna* sleep, dream, *svap* to sleep, Icel. *sofa,* AS. *swefn* sleep: cf. F. *somnolent.* Cf HYPNOTIC, SOMNAMBULISM, SOPORIFIC.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep. — **som'no-lent-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — See SLEEPY.

son (sŭn), *n.* [ME. *sone, sune,* AS. *sunu*; akin to D. *zoon,* OS., OFries., & OHG. *sunu,* G. *sohn,* Icel. *sonr, sunr,* Sw. *son,* Dan. *sön,* Goth. *sunus,* Lith. *sunus,* Russ. *syn,* Skr. *sūnu* (fr. *sū* to beget, to bear), and Gr. υἱός son.] **1.** A male child; the male issue, or offspring, of a parent, father or mother. Also, a male offspring of certain animals.
Sarah conceived, and bare Abraham a *son.* *Gen.* xxi. 2.
2. The husband of one's daughter; a son-in-law.
3. A male descendant; in *pl.,* descendants in general.
I am the *son* of the wise, the *son* of ancient kings. *Is.* xix. 11.
4. An adopted male child; a pupil, ward, or any other young male dependent; — often used in address where a sense of like relation to that of father and child is felt, as by a confessor, by an old man to a young, etc.
The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her *son.* *Ex.* ii. 10.
5. A person or thing brought forth or developed, conceived of in relation to that which produces or nurtures; esp., a native or inhabitant of some specified place; as, *sons* of Albion; *sons* of New England; a *son* of the Church.
Earth's tall *sons,* the cedar, oak, and pine. *Blackmore.*
6. (*cap.,* and commonly with the def. article) Jesus Christ, the Savior, called the *Son* of God, and the *Son* of man.
☞ The expressions *son of pride, sons of light, son of Belial,* are Hebraisms, which denote persons possessing the qualities of pride, of light, or of Belial, as children inherit the qualities of their ancestors.
Son of Heaven, the emperor of China (the Celestial Empire); — a translation of a Chinese title. — **Sons of Liberty,** *Amer. Hist.,* the name of various patriotic societies, originally secret and mostly of workingmen. They led the resistance to the Stamp Act (1765; repealed 1766), helped to call the Continental Congress (1774), and thereafter worked for American independence. Called locally *Liberty Boys.* — **sons of the prophets.** See *school of the prophets,* under SCHOOL.

so'nance (sō'năns), *n.* **1.** A sound; a tune. *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being sonant; sonancy.

so'nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sonant.

so'nant (sō'nănt), *a.* [L. *sonans, -antis,* p. pr. of *sonare.* See SOUND a noise.] **1.** Of or pert. to sound; sounding.
2. *Phon.* Uttered, as an element of speech, with voice or vocal sound, as distinguished from mere breath sound; voiced; intonated; vocal; tonic; — the opposite of *surd, voiceless, nonvocal,* or *atonic.* See *Guide to Pron.,* § 30. — *n.* A sonant sound or its symbol.

so-na'ta (sō-nä'tȧ), *n.* [It., fr. It. & L. *sonare* to sound. See SOUND a noise.] *Music.* **a** An instrumental composition, usually in more than one movement; — used in the 17th and 18th centuries in distinction from *cantata.* Two types of sonata were recognized: the *sonata da chiesa,* or church sonata, inclining to grave airs contrapuntally treated: and the *sonata da camera,* or chamber sonata, resembling the suite. **b** An extended composition in cyclic form, for one or two instruments, and in three or four movements which are contrasted in rhythm but related in tonality and properly have an organic unity of sentiment and style. The movements are typically as follows: (1) an allegro, or quick movement in the distinctive sonata form (see def. **a** below), which may have a short slow introduction; (2) an adagio, largo, andante, or other slow movement, either in the song or variation form; (3) the lighter minuet or (the more modern) scherzo, sometimes with appended trio; (4) the quick finale, often in rondo form.

sonata form. *Music.* **a** A type of musical structure distinctive of the sonata. It is based upon two themes or subjects, presented in different keys, often with transitional episodes, and conforming substantially to the following plan: (1) the **exposition**, giving out the principal subject in the tonic key, and the secondary subject usually in the dominant key if the tonic key is major, otherwise in the relative major; (2) the **development**, giving a full thematic working out of one or both subjects; (3) the **recapitulation**, repeating both subjects in the original key, and ending with a coda. **Sonata formula** has been suggested for this sense to distinguish it from the next. **b** An extended form in several movements, typically as described under SONATA **b**. The sonata form is used not only in the sonata proper, as for piano, organ, violin, etc., but in the concerto, string quartet, and other chamber music for more than one or two instruments, and in the symphony.

so'na-ti'na (sō'nä-tē'nȧ), *n.*; *It. pl.* -NE (-nā). [It.] *Music.* A short or simplified sonata.

so-na'tion (sō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See SONANT.] *Phon.* Conversion of a surd, or voiceless, sound into a sonant, or voiced, sound. Cf. SURDATION.

Son'chus (sŏŋ'kŭs), *n.* [L., sow thistle, Gr. σόγχος.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World cichoriaceous plants, the sow thistles, having coarse, often spiny-tipped foliage, and heads of yellow flowers. The ribbed achenes are crowned with soft white pappus.

song (sŏng; 205), *n.* [AS. *song, sang,* fr. *singan* to sing; akin to D. *zang,* G. *sang,* Icel. *söngr,* Goth. *saggws.* See SING.] **1.** That which is sung, or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of a human being or of a bird, insect, etc.; singing; vocal music. Cf. SPEECH, *n.,* 2.
2. A lyrical poem adapted to vocal music; a ballad; more generally, any poetical strain; a poem.
3. Poetical composition; poetry; verse.
This subject for heroic *song.* *Milton.*
4. *Music.* A melody or musical setting for a lyric poem or ballad; as, a folk *song,* art *song* (see LIED), part *song,* etc.
5. An object of derision; a laughingstock. *Obs.*
And now am I their *song,* yea, I am their byword. *Job* xxx. 9.
6. A trifle. "The soldier's pay is a *song.*" *Silliman.*
Syn. — Sonnet, ballad, canticle, carol, canzonet, ditty, catch, round, hymn, descant, lay, strain, poesy, verse.
song of ascents, *or* **s. of degrees,** *Bib.,* any one of a series of fifteen psalms (*Ps.* cxx.-cxxxiv.) sung by Hebrew pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem or (according to the Talmud) while mounting the fifteen steps of the temple between the court of the women and the court of the Israelites. Called also *gradual psalm, pilgrim psalm.* — **S. of Solomon,** *or* **S. of Songs,** the Canticles. See OLD TESTAMENT. — **S. of the Three Children.** See OLD TESTAMENT.

song'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* *Music.* A collection of songs; a book of hymns or other vocal music.

song'craft' (-kråft'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sangcræft.*] Art of making songs or verses; metrical composition; versification.

song'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Disposed to sing; songlike; melodious. — **song'ful-ness,** *n.*

song sparrow. A common sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) of eastern North America noted for its sweet, cheerful song. It is about six inches long, brownish above and white below, with brownish streaks on the breast, forming a blotch in the center. Also, any of many geographic varieties of the same species of western North America from Alaska to Mexico.

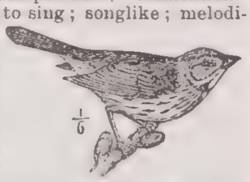

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Song Sparrow.

song'ster (sŏng'stẽr; 205), *n.* [AS. *sangestre,* fem.] **1.** One that sings or is skilled in singing; — said chiefly of birds.
2. A book or folder of popular songs.

song'stress (-strĕs), *n.* [See SONGSTER; -ESS.] A woman who sings; also, a female singing bird.

song thrush. An Old World thrush (*Turdus musicus,* syn. *T. iliacus*), next to the nightingale the most popular of European song birds. It is olivaceous brown above and white below, tinged with buff on the breast, and spotted with blackish brown on the breast and sides. Called also *mavis* and *throstle.*

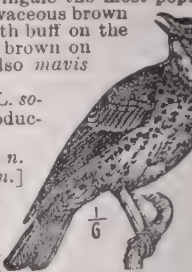

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Song Thrush.

so-nif'er-ous (sō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sonus* + E. *-ferous.*] Sounding; producing or conveying sound.

son'i-fi-ca'tion (sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sonus* sound + E. *-fication.*] Act or process of producing sound, as the stridulation of insects.

son'-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* SONS-IN-LAW. The husband of one's daughter; a man in his relationship to his wife's parents.

Son'ne-ra'ti-a (sŏn'ĕ-rā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Sonnerat* (1745-1814), French naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs typifying the family Sonneratiaceæ. They have large bell-shaped flowers succeeded by pulpy berries, which in the case of *S. acida* are used as a condiment in India. *S. apetala* is the kambala.

Son'ne-ra'ti-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of tropical trees and shrubs (order Myrtales), having opposite leaves, large flowers with indefinite stamens, and pulpy, often edible, fruit. — **son'ne-ra'ti-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

son'net (sŏn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sonetto,* dim. of *suono* a sound, a song, fr. L. *sonus* a sound; cf. OF. & Pr. *sonet* a little song. See SOUND noise.] **1.** A short poem, usually amatory. *Obs.*
2. A verse form of Italian origin, consisting of fourteen lines, typically five-foot iambics, riming according to a prescribed scheme; also, a poem in this form, or more or less conforming to it. Two standard types of sonnet are recognized: **a** The **Italian sonnet,** also called the **Petrarchan,** or **regular, sonnet,** in which the lines are grouped (normally by a full pause) into an *octave* of two quatrains running on two rimes (thus, *a b b a, a b b a*) and a *sestet* of two tercets on two or three rimes, having more freedom of arrangement, but commonly running *c d c, d c d,* or *c d e, c d e.* **b** The **English,** or **Shakespearean, sonnet,** in which the lines are grouped into three quatrains and a couplet, with rime scheme as follows: *a b a b, c d c d, e f e f, g g.* Spenser unites the quatrains: *a b a b, b c b c, c d c d, e e.* The **Miltonic sonnet** is a variation of the Petrarchan having no division marked between octave and sestet, the sense being continued over from the eighth into the ninth line. The sonnet is thought to be suited for the concise treatment of an isolated sentiment or reflection, of which the exposition often flows to a climax in the octave, and the conclusion follows with an answering ebb in the sestet.

son'net, *v. i.* To compose sonnets. — *v. t.* To compose a sonnet or sonnets on. *Rare.*

son'net-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* [Cf. It. *sonettiere.*] A composer of sonnets, or small poems; a small poet; — often in contempt.

son'net-eer', *v. i.* To compose sonnets. *Lowell.*

son'net-ize (sŏn'ĕt-īz), *v. i.* To compose sonnets.

So-no'ma oak (sō-nō'mȧ). [From *Sonoma* County, California.] The California black oak *Quercus californica.*

So-no'ra (sō-nō'rȧ), *n.* A state in northwestern Mexico. — **Sonora gum,** the acidulous gum resin of the creosote bush. — **S. ironwood,** a fabaceous tree (*Olneya tesota*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico; also, its hard wood.

So-no'ran (-răn), *a.* *Biogeog.* **a** Pertaining to or designating the arid division of the Austral zone, including the warmer parts of the western United States and central Mexico. It is divided into the **Upper Sonoran,** which lies next to the Transition zone, and the **Lower Sonoran,** next to the Tropical. **b** = AUSTRAL, 2. *Obs.* — **Sonoran province, region,** *or* **subregion,** the Austral zone, esp. when excluded from the Nearctic region and given independent rank.

son'o-res'cent (sŏn'ō-rĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sonorus* (see SONOROUS) + E. *-escent.*] *Physics.* Capable of emitting sound when acted on by light or similar radiations. — **son'o-res'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

so-nor'i-ty (sō-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sonoritas.*] Quality or state of being sonorous; sonorousness.

so-no'rous (sō-nō'rŭs; *now often, esp. in British usage,* sŏn'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sonorus,* fr. *sonor, -oris,* a sound, akin to *sonus* a sound. See SOUND noise.] **1.** Giving sound when struck; resonant; as, *sonorous* metals.
2. Loud or full in sound; as, a *sonorous* voice.
3. Impressive in sound; high-sounding.
4. *Phon.* Characterized by full vocal sound; — said esp. of the vowels and the vowel-like consonants.
sonorous figures, *Physics,* figures formed by the vibrations

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some'while' (-hwīl'), *adv.* *Now Rare or Archaic.* **1.** Sometimes; now and again.
2. Once; at one time.
3. For a time; for a while.
some'whiles' (-hwīlz'), *adv.* Somewhile. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
some'who', *pron.* Some one. *Obs.*
somir. † SUMMER.
somkyn † SOMEKIN.
sommage, *n.* [OF. *somage.*] Baggage. *Obs.*
sommar, *a.* Summary *Obs. Scot.*
somme. † SAMN, SOME, SUM.
‖ **som meil'** (sō'mā'y'), *n.* [F.] Slumber; sleep.
sommer. † SOMER, a sumpter.
som'mer-ing. Var. of SUMMERING.
[of SOMERSAULT.]
som'mer-set (sŭm'ẽr-sĕt). Var.
sommier, *n.* [OF.] A sumpter horse. *Obs.*
sommin, sommon. † SUMMON.
sommitie † SUMMITY.
sommonce. † SUMMONS.
som-nam'bu-lance (sŏm-năm'bū-lăns), *n.* [See SOMNAMBULATE.] Somnambulism.
som-nam'bule (-būl; *F.* sôm'näN'būl'), *n.* [F.] A somnambulist.
som-nam'bu-lic (-bū-lĭk), *a.* Somnambulistic.
som'na-phor (sŏm'nȧ-fŏr), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + Gr. -φόρος bearing.] A narcotic used to induce hypnosis.
somne. † SUMMON.
som'ni-al (sŏm'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *somnialis* dream-bringing.] Of or pertaining to sleep or dreams.
som'ni-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *somniare, -atum.*] To dream. *Obs.*
som'ni-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Somnial; somniatory. *Rare.*
som'ni-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to sleep or dreams; somnial. *Obs. or R.*
som-nic'u-lous (sŏm-nĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *somniculosus.*] Inclined to or inducing sleep; sleepy. *Obs.*
som'ni-fa'cient (sŏm'nĭ-fā'shĕnt), *a. & n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *faciens, -entis,* p. pr. of *facere* to make.] Soporific.
som-nif'er-y (sŏm-nĭf'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A somniferous place. *Obs.*
som-nif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *somnificus*; *somnus* sleep + *facere* to make.] Somniferous.
som-nif'u-gous (-ū-gŭs), *a.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *fugare* to put to flight.] Driving away sleep. *Obs.*
som-nil'o-quence (-nĭl'ō-kwĕns), **som-nil'o-quism** (-kwĭz'm), *n.* Somniloquy.
som-nil'o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* One who talks in his sleep.
som-nil'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *loqui* to speak.] Apt to talk in sleep.
som-nil'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* Act of talking in sleep; also, the talking of one in a state of somnipathy. *Rare.*
som-nip'a-thist (-nĭp'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* One in a state of somnipathy.
som-nip'a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + E. *-pathy.*] Sleep due to mesmerism or the like.
som'no (sŏm'nō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *somnus* sleep.] Small commode or table at the side of a bed.
som'no-len'ti-a (sŏm'nō-lĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A state of drowsiness; somnolence.
som'no-les'cence (-nō-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* A becoming somnolent.
som'no-les'cent (-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Inclined to sleep; somnolent.
som'no-lism (sŏm'nō-lĭz'm), *n.* The somnolent state induced by mesmerism or the like.
som-nop'a-thist (sŏm-nŏp'ȧ-thĭst). Var. of SOMNIPATHIST.
som-nop'a-thy (-thĭ). Var. of SOMNIPATHY.
somnour. † SUMMONER.
som'nus (sŏm'nŭs), *n.* [L.] Sleep; — as a deity [*cap.*], the brother of Death (Mors) and son of night (Nox).
[SMOTHER.]
somodyr. Obs. corrupt. of
somon. † SALMON, SUMMON.
somons, somounce. † SUMMONS.
Som'o-ri'as (sŏm'ō-rī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
[A swamp. *Obs.*]
sompe, *n.* [See SUMP, SWAMP.
sompne, *v. t.* [ME. *somnien, sammnen,* to congregate, call together, AS. *samnian* gather (cf. SAME); confused with ME. *somonen* (see SUMMON).] To summon. *Obs.* — **sompner,** *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
sompnewarie, *n.* Songewarie.
sompnin † SAMN.
sompnolence. † SOMNOLENCE.
sompnoure. † SOMPNER.
somrednesse, *n.* [Cf. AS. *samrǣd* united, harmonious.] Concord; unanimity. *Obs.*
somrune, *n.* [AS. *sam-* together + *rūn* a whisper, consultation. Cf. SAME; ROUN.] Communing; colloquy. *Obs.*
somyn. † SAMEN. [SUN.]
son. † SIN, SOME, SOON, SOUND,
son. Obs. pl. of SHOE.
so'na-ble (sō'nȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be sounded.
so'nant-ized (sō'nănt-īzd), *a.* *Phon.* = VOICED.
so-nar' (sō-när'), *n.* [Hind. *sunār, sōnār.*] A member of a Hindu artisan caste of goldsmiths and silversmiths.
‖ **son as'sault' de-mesne'.** [AF.] *Law.* Lit., his own assault; — the name of a plea of self-defense in an action of assault.
son'burnt'. † SUNBURNT.
son'cy. Var. of SONSY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [var. of SAND.]
sond (sŏnd). Obs. or dial. Eng.
sond, sonde. † SOUND, *a.*
sond, sonde, *n.* [AS. *sand.* See SEND, *v. t.*] *Obs.* Act of sending or that which is sent: specif.: **a** A message; a command; an ordinance. **b** A messenger. **c** A visitation of Providence; also, providential aid; mercy.
sonde. † SAND, SHONDE.
sonde. † *sind,* form of BE.
son-de'li (sŏn-dā'lē), *n.* [Kanarese *sonda, sondēli.*] = MUSKSHREW **a**.
son'der. † SUNDER.
sonderlipes. † SUNDERLEPES.
sondesmon. † SANDESMAN.
sondi. † SANDY.
sondire. † SUNDER, *adv.*
sondrilipes. † SUNDERLEPES.
son'dry. † SUNDRY. [SUN.]
sone. † SIN, SON, SOON, SOUND,
Soneday. † SUNDAY.
sonegatis. † SUNGATES.
sonen, *n.* Absolution. *Obs.*
Sonenday. † SUNDAY.
son'er-i (sŏn'ẽr-ĭ; sō'nẽr-), *n.* [Hind. *sōnār* gold worker, fr. *sōnā* gold.] Cloth with interwoven strands of gold; cloth of gold. *Anglo-Ind.*
sonet. † SONNET.
song, songe Obs. pret. of SING.
Son-geesh' (sŏn-gēsh'), *n.* One of a tribe of Salishan Indians of Vancouver Island, now mostly Roman Catholics. [SING.]
songen. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of
song'er, *n.* A singer. *Obs.*
‖ **songes' sont men'songes'** (sôNzh' sôN mäN'sôNzh'). [F.] Dreams are lies.
songewarie, *n.* [OF. *songeor, songeur,* an interpreter of dreams.] Interpretation of dreams. *Obs.*
Son-ghay', Son-ghai' (sŏŋ-gī'), *n.* A Negro of a people of western Sudan, about the great bend of the Niger, who from the 10th to the 16th century formed a powerful Moslem empire. [*R.*]
song'ish, *a.* Consisting of songs.
son'gle (sŏŋ'g'l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *swingle,* in this sense, and Sw. dial. *ringla, rindla,* to tie straw or hay together for cattle, *sringel, srindel,* fodder for one feeding.] A handful of gleaned corn; hence, a small quantity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [**less-ly,** *adv.*]
song'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **song'-**
song'man, *n.* A gleeman.
songonne. Obs. p. p. of SING.
son'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
son'ic (sŏn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [Just in time. *Obs.*]
so ni ca' (sō'nē'kȧ'), *adv.* [F.]
son'i-fac'tion (sŏn'ĭ-făk'shŭn). Var. of SONIFICATION.
son'i-fer (sŏn'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. See SONIFEROUS.] A kind of ear trumpet for the deaf.
sonk (sŏŋk), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng. Obsoles.* **a** A seat; a couch. **b** A green turf. **c** A pad of straw used as a saddle or as a cushion; — generally in *pl.*: **d** A sod.
sonk, *v. i.* [Cf. Flemish *zonken* to be half asleep, loll about.] To drivel; loiter. — **sonk'er,** *n.* *Both Obs. Scot.* [of SINK.]
sonk'en. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p.
son'kin, *n.* Dim. of SON. *Obs.*
son'less, *a.* See -LESS.
son'ly. † SOONLY.
son'ly, *a.* Filial. *Obs. Scot.*
sonne. † SUN, SON, SOON.
son-nel'ic (sō-nĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
sonnespring, *n.* Sunrise. *Obs.*
son'net-er, *n.* A sonneteer.
son'net-ing, *n.* Composition or recital of sonnets; also, *Obs.* singing; song.
son'net-ist, *n.* A sonneteer.
son'net-ry, *n.* Sonnets collectively. *Obs.*
son-net'to, *n.* [It. *sonetto.*] A sonnet. *Obs.*
Sonni. † SUNNI.
Son'nite. Var. of SUNNITE.
son'ny. † SUNNY.
son'ny (sŭn'ĭ), *n.* A term of address familiarly used to a boy.
so-nom'e-ter (sō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *sonus* a sound + E. *-meter.*] **1.** *Acous.* See MONOCHORD, **1 a**. **2.** = AUDIOMETER.
Sonondaye. † SUNDAY
so-no'rant (sō-nō'rănt; 201), *a.* *Phon.* Sonorous; — said esp. of certain consonants. *Hempl.*
sonore, *a.* [L. *sonorus.*] Sonorous. *Obs.*
so-nor'ic (sō-nŏr'ĭk), *a.* *Phon.* Made prominent by sonority, as a syllable. *Hempl.*
son'o-rif'ic (sŏn'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sonor, -oris,* a sound + E. *-fic.* See SONOROUS.] Producing sound. *Rare.*
so-no'ro-phone (sō-nō'rō-fōn; 201), *n.* [L. *sonorus* sonorous + E. *-phone.*] *Music.* A kind of bombardon.
son'o-ros'i-ty (sŏn'ō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sonorousness. *Obs.*

of a substance emitting a musical tone, as the geometrical figures formed by sand on a plate of glass or metal when the bow of a violin is drawn along the edge; — called also *acoustic figures, Chladni's figures.* — **sonorous tumor** *or* **tumour**, *Med.*, a tumor which is resonant on percussion. — **so-no'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **so-no'rous-ness**, *n.*

son'tag (sŏn'tăg; *G.* zôn'tȧk), *n.* [After Mme. Henriette *Sontag*, German vocalist.] A crocheted or knitted worsted jacket or cape with ends to be crossed at the back, worn over the waist of a woman's dress.

soon (sōōn), *adv.*; SOON'ER (-ẽr); SOON'EST. [ME. *sone*, AS. *sōna*; cf. OFries. *sōn*, OS. *sāna*, *sāno*, *sān*, MHG. *sān*, Goth. *suns.*] **1.** At once; without delay; immediately. *Obs.*
2. In a short time; before long; also, shortly after any time specified or understood; as, *soon* after sunrise.
3. Before the usual, specified, or understood time; early.
How is it that ye are come so *soon* to-day? *Ex. ii. 18.*
4. Promptly; quickly; also, with ease; easily.
Small lights are *soon* blown out, huge fires abide. *Shak.*
5. Readily; willingly; — used with *would*, or some other word expressing will; as, I would as *soon* go as not.
Syn. — See EARLY.
soon at, as soon as; or, as soon as the time referred to arrives. *Obs.* "I shall be sent for *soon at* night." *Shak.* — **sooner or later**, at some uncertain future time.

soon, *a.* *Obs. or Dial.* **a** Speedy; quick. **b** Early; beforetime; fast. **c** Near; short; direct; as, a *soon* path.

soot (sōōt; sŏŏt; 277: *obs.*, *archaic*, *Scot.*, *& dial.*, sŭt), *n.* [ME. *sot*, AS. *sōt*; akin to Icel. *sōt*, Sw. *sot*, Dan. *sod*, OD. *soet*, Lith. *sūdis*; cf. Gael. *suith*, Ir. *suth.*] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in combustion, rising in fine particles, and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke; strictly, the fine powder, chiefly of carbon, which colors smoke, and is the result of imperfect combustion. See SMOKE, *n.*, 1.

soot, *v. t.*; SOOT'ED; SOOT'ING. To coat or cover with soot; — often with *up*; as, to *soot* up the cylinder of an engine.

sooth (sōōth), *a.*; *also adv.*; SOOTH'ER (-ẽr); SOOTH'EST. [ME. *soth*, AS. *sōð*, for *sanð*; akin to OS. *sōð*, OHG. *sand*, Icel. *sannr*, Sw. *sann*, Dan. *sand*, Skr. *sat*, *sant*, real, genuine, present, being; properly p. pr. from a root meaning, to be, Skr. *as*, L. *esse*; also akin to Goth. *sunjis* true, Gr. ἐτεός, Skr. *satya*. Cf. ABSENT, AM, ESSENCE, IS, SOOTHE, SUTTEE.] **1.** Accordant with truth; true. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. Straightforward; trustworthy; reliable. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. Pleasing; delightful; sweet. *Rare.* *Milton.*

sooth, *n.* [AS. *sōð*. See SOOTH, *a.*] **1.** Truth; reality. *Archaic or Scot.* "The *sooth* is this." *Chaucer.*
2. Augury; prognostication. *Obs.*
3. Blandishment; cajolery. *Obs.* "Words of *sooth.*" *Shak.*
4. Comfort; pleasure. *Dial. Eng.*

soothe (sōōth), *v. t.*; SOOTHED (sōōthd); SOOTH'ING. [Originally, to assent to as true; ME. *soðien* to verify, AS. *gesōðian* to prove the truth of, to bear witness. See SOOTH, *a.*] **1.** To assent to or confirm as true. *Obs.*
2. To assent to; to humor by compliance; hence, to please by blandishment or soft words; to flatter.
Good, my lord, *soothe* him, let him take the fellow. *Shak.*
3. To give comfort or peace to; to quiet; calm; comfort.
Music hath charms to *soothe* the savage breast *Congreve.*
4. To check the violence of; to soften; mollify; assuage; allay; as, to *soothe* one's grief.
5. To gloss over; palliate; extenuate. *Rare.*
Syn. — Soften, compose, tranquilize, pacify, mitigate.

sooth'er (sōōth'ẽr), *n.* One that soothes; esp., a flatterer.

sooth'fast' (sōōth'fȧst'), *a.* [AS. *sōðfæst*, prop., fast or firm with respect to truth.] Firmly fixed in, or founded on, the truth, true; real; genuine; also, truthful: honest: reliable; trustworthy; faithful. *Archaic.* — **sooth'fast'ly**, *adv.* — **sooth'fast'ness**, *n.* *Archaic.*
Why do not you . . bear leal and *soothfast* evidence? *Scott.*

sooth'fast', *adv.* Soothly; really; in fact. *Archaic.*

sooth'say' (-sā'), *v. i.* [*sooth* + *say*; prop., to say truth, tell the truth.] To foretell; to predict. *Shak.*

sooth'say'er (-sā'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A speaker of truth. *Obs.*
2. One who foretells events; a prognosticator.
3. A mantis, or praying insect.

sooth'say'ing, *n.* **1.** A true saying; truth. *Obs.*
2. Act of one who soothsays, or foretells events; art or practice of making predictions.
3. A prediction; a prophecy; a prognostication.

soot'y (sōōt'ĭ; sŏŏt'ĭ; *cf.* SOOT), *a.*: SOOT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SOOT'I-EST. [AS. *sōtig*. See SOOT.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or producing, soot; soiled or smutted with soot. *Milton.*
2. Having a dark brown or black color like soot; fuliginous; dark. "The *sooty* flag of Acheron." *Milton.*
sooty albatross, a dark-colored albatross (*Phœbetria fuliginosa*) found chiefly in the South Pacific Ocean. — **sooty mold** *or* **mould**, a black incrustation due to the sooty mold fungus which develops on the leaves, fruit, etc., of the orange and other plants in the honeydew secreted by certain insects; also, the mold fungus (*Meliola camelliæ*) which causes it. — **s. ore**, *Min.*, an amorphous black copper ore, an impure form of chalcocite. — **s. petrel**, the sooty shearwater. — **s. shearwater**, a brownish black shearwater (*Puffinus fuliginosus*) of the Atlantic Ocean; also, an allied species (*P. griseus*) of the South Pacific. — **s. tern**, a tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) widely distributed on tropical coasts. It is blackish above and white below.

sop (sŏp), *n.* [ME. *sop*, *soppe*; akin to AS. *sūpan* to sup, to sip, to drink, D. *sop* sop, Icel. *soppa* sop. See SUP, *v. t.*; cf. SOUP.] **1.** Anything steeped, or dipped and softened, in any liquid; esp., a morsel, as of bread, cake, or the like, dipped in a liquid, and intended to be eaten.
He it is to whom I shall give a *sop*. *John xiii. 26.*
2. Hence, a light or hasty meal, esp. one of gruel or other soft food. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. Anything given to pacify; — so called from the sop given to Cerberus, as related in mythology.
All nature is not cured with a *sop*. *L'Estrange.*
4. A thing of little or no value; a trifle. *Obs.*
5. Juice; moisture; sap. *Obs. or Scot.*
sops in wine, the clove pink, once used to flavor wine. *Obs.* — **sops of wine**, a late summer apple, of dark red color, white flesh often stained red, moderately juicy, and of a good subacid flavor. — **sop to Cerberus**, a concession or bribe to conciliate a person otherwise liable to be troublesome.

sop, *v. t.*; SOPPED (sŏpt); SOP'PING. [See SOP, *n.*] **1.** To steep or dip in, or as if in, a liquid.
2. To soak up; — usually with *up*; as, to *sop* up water.

sop, *v. i.* To ooze through or percolate; to soak in.

So-pher'ic (sō-fĕr'ĭk), *a.* [See SOPHERIM.] Of or pertaining to the Sopherim or the literature associated with them.

So'pher-im (sō'fẽr-ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sōpherīm*, pl. of *sōphēr* scribe.] *Jewish Antiq.* The Hebrew scribes who were learned in the law of the last centuries B. C. and the beginning of the Christian Era, preceding the Massoretes. Not much is known of the Sopherim, except that they were revisers of the text, and not simple copyists.

soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *sophime*, OF. *soffime*, *sophisme*, F. *sophisme*, L. *sophisma*, fr. Gr. σόφισμα, fr. σοφίζειν to make wise, σοφίζεσθαι to be or become wise, to play the sophist, fr. σοφός wise.] An argument, esp. a formal or syllogistic one, intended to deceive; also, an argument embodying a subtle fallacy, but not intended as a deception.
Syn. — See FALLACY.

Soph'ist, *n.* [F. *sophiste*, L. *sophista*, *sophistes*, fr. Gr. σοφιστής. See SOPHISM.] **1.** One of a class of teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, and conduct in ancient Greece. The Sophists became prominent about the middle of the 5th century B. C., and early became masters of adroit and specious reasoning. A tendency toward mere display or insincerity caused them to be disliked by many, yet they were widely employed as educators, and among them were men of superior ability, as Protagoras of Abdera, Gorgias of Leontini, Hippias of Elis. That they received pay for their instructions seemed especially outrageous to Socrates and Plato. Our knowledge of the Sophists is chiefly from their opponents, esp. Plato and Aristophanes, which doubtless in part accounts for their ill repute.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, a captious or fallacious reasoner.
3. [*l. c.*] One who teaches; a professor or teacher. *Obs.*

soph'ist-er (sŏf'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sofistre*, L. *sophista*. See SOPHIST.] **1.** A sophist.
2. In Oxford, Cambridge, and some other English universities, a student in his second (**junior sophister**) or third (**senior sophister**) year of residence. Also, formerly, a junior or senior in some American colleges.

so-phis'tic (sō-fĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *sophisticus*, Gr. σοφιστικός: cf. F. *sophistique*.] **1.** Of or pert. to a sophist or sophistry; fallaciously subtle.
so-phis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) }
2. Adulterated. *Obs.*
sophistic syllogism, *Logic*, a syllogistic sophism.
— **so-phis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **so-phis'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

so-phis'tic, *n.* Sophistry; sophistic art or method.

so-phis'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *sophisticatus*, p. p. of *sophisticare* to sophisticate.] **1.** To render sophistical; to use quibbling arguments about; to make involved; to subtilize; hence, to refine overmuch; to make artificial.
Those who *sophisticate* a very simple thing, religion. *M. Arnold.*
2. To mislead by sophistical argument; to delude.
3. To emend or alter, as a text of an author, either for deception or supposed correction or improvement.
4. To alter fraudulently; adulterate; doctor; falsify.
Syn. — Adulterate, debase, corrupt, vitiate.

so-phis'ti-cate (sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To use sophistry; to quibble.

so-phis'ti-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Experienced in, or pertaining to, the more artificial phases of life; worldly-wise.

so-phis'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *sophisticatio*, F. *sophistication*.] Act or process of sophisticating, or state of being sophisticated; specif.: **a** The use of, or deception by, sophistry; a leading or going astray by or as by sophistic reasoning; also, a sophism. **b** State of being involved or subtle; esp., state of being without directness, simplicity, or naturalness; artificiality. **c** Adulteration or an adulterant; also, something adulterated.

soph'ist-ry (sŏf'ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [ME. *sophistrie*, OF. *sophisterie*.] **1.** The arts, teachings, and practices of the Sophists; esp., disputation.
2. Specious but fallacious reasoning.
The juggle of *sophistry* consists, for the most part, in using a word in one sense in the premise, and in another sense in the conclusion. *Coleridge.*
3. Trickery; deception. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FALLACY.

Soph'o-cle'an (sŏf'ō-klē'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Athenian tragic poet Sophocles (about 496 to 406 B. C.). In the development of Attic tragedy Sophocles followed Æschylus, from whom he differed in his more naturalistic interpretations of myth. Only seven of his tragedies have been preserved, "Œdipus Rex," "Œdipus Coloneus." "Antigone," "Electra," "Philoctetes," "Ajax," and "The Trachinæ." He was the most popular of the three great tragedians of ancient Athens, and his plays have always been regarded as models of artistic excellence. See CHORUS, *n.*, 1.
Sophoclean irony, the irony of an utterance carrying an unintended and unwelcome meaning, of which the speaker is unaware; as, when in response to Creon's statement that "robbers" had slain Laius, Œdipus, by an unconscious slip, alludes to "this robber," in the singular, the fact (of which he is ignorant) being that he alone slew Laius.

soph'o-more (sŏf'ō-mōr; 201), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *sophime* (see SOPHISM) + *-or*. Cf. SOPHISTER, *n.* Among the cant terms at the University of Cambridge, England, as given in the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, we find *Soph-Mor* as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman," but the term has now almost ceased to be known there.] A student in his second year of a four-year college or university course; one next above a freshman. *Obs. exc. U. S.*

soph'o-mor'ic (-mŏr'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, a sophomore; hence, pretentious; inflated in style or manner; as, *sophomoric* rhetoric. *U. S.*
soph'o-mor'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

So-pho'ra (sō-fō'rȧ; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *çufair*.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees and shrubs, natives of the warmer parts of both hemispheres. They have odd-pinnate leaves and rather showy flowers with a broad or rounded standard and oblong keel. *S. secundiflora* is the coral bean of Texas; *S. japonica* is the pagoda tree of Japan; *S. tetraptera* is the kowhai. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

so-phros'y-ne (sō-frŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [Gr. σωφροσύνη.] Temperance; practical wisdom; soundness of mind; good sense.
Sophrosyne, the virtue which is the outcome of intellectual discipline and habitual self-command. *G. C. W. Warr.*

so'pite (sō'pīt), *v. t.* [L. *sopitus*, p. p. of *sopire* to put to sleep; akin to *sopor* a sleeping draft, a heavy sleep.] **1.** To put to sleep; to quiet. *Obs.*
2. *Scots Law.* To render inoperative or put in abeyance, as a claim; to quash. — **so-pi'tion** (sō-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* *Obs. or Scots Law.*

sop'o-rif'er-ous (sŏp'ō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *soporifer*; *sopor* a heavy sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific; also, *Obs.*, drowsy; sluggish. — **sop'o-rif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sop'o-rif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

so'po-rif'ic (sō'pō-rĭf'ĭk; sŏp'ō-; 277), *a.* [L. *sopor* a heavy sleep (akin to *somnus* sleep) + *facere* to make. See SOMNOLENT; FACT.] Causing, or tending to cause, sleep.
Syn. — Somniferous, narcotic, opiate.

so'po-rif'ic, *n.* A thing that is soporific; a narcotic.

sop'py (sŏp'ĭ), *a.* Soaked or saturated; very wet or sloppy.

‖ **so'pra** (sō'prä), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *supra* above.] *Music.* Above; before; upon; as, **co'me so'pra** (kō'mā), as above.

so-pra'nist (sō-prä'nĭst), *n.* *Music.* A treble singer.

so-pra'no (-nō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NOS (-nōz), It. -NI (-nē). [It., fr. *soprano* superior, highest, fr. *sopra* above, L. *supra*. See SOVEREIGN.] *Music.* **a** The treble; the highest quality of voice, typically covering two octaves or more up from middle C. See 5th PITCH, 12. It is the highest kind of female or boy's voice, and is sometimes preserved in castrati. **b** A part for such a voice; the upper voice part in harmony for mixed voices. **c** A singer, esp. a woman, with a treble voice.

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sonour, *n.* Sound. *Obs.*
Son-rhay' (sŏn-rī'). Var. of SONGHAY.
sons, **sonse** (sŏns), *n.* [Scot. *sonce*, *sons*, prosperity, happiness, fr. Gael. & Ir. *sonas*.] Prosperity; fortune; felicity; health. *Scot. & Ir.*
son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.
son'sy (sŏn'sĭ), *a.* [See SONS.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Lucky; happy; prosperous. **b** Buxom; comely. **c** Good-natured **d** Comfortable; also, plentiful.
Son'stadt so-lu'tion (zôn'shtät). See HEAVY SOLUTION.
sonte. † SAINT.
Son'thal (sŏn'tăl). Var. of SANTAL.
son'ties (sŏn'tĭz). Prob., *pl.* of SANTY; — in *God's sonties*. *Obs.*
son tree. † SUN TREE.
soo. Var. of SOE.
soo (sōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOUGH, SOW (swine).
soo. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SO.
soobadar. † SUBAHDAR.
‖ **soo'bah.** Var. of SUBAH.
soobashee. † SUBBASSA.
soo'cey. Var. of SUSI.
soo-chong' (sōō-shŏng'). Var. of SOUCHONG.
sood. † SOOT.
sooden. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.
Soo'der (sōō'dẽr), **Soo'dra** (sōō'drȧ). Vars. of SUDRA.
soofee. † SOPHY.
Soo'fee, **Soo'fee-ism**, **soo'jee.** Vars. of SUFI, etc.
sook (sōōk; sŏŏk). Scot. & dial. of SUCK.
sook (sōōk), *n.* [Ar. *sūq*.] In the East, a booth or stall.
sooklat. Var. of SUCLAT.
sook'y (sōōk'ĭ), *n.* & *interj.* A pet name or call for a calf. *Dial.*
sool. † SOLE.
sool. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SOWL, *v.*, SOWL, *n.*
sool (sōōl), *v. t.* *Australasia.* **1** To set (a dog) on: to incite **2.** To shake or worry, as a dog does a rat.
soo'la clo'ver (sōō'lȧ). = SULLA CLOVER.
soold. † *sold*, pret. of SELL.
soom. Var. of SOUM. *Scot.*
soom (sōōm). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIM.
soomeer. † SOMER, sumpter horse.
soon, **soone.** † SUN.
soonde. † SAND, message; SOND.
Soo'nee (sōō'nē). Var. of SUNNI.
soong. Obs. pret. of SING.
soon'ly, *adv.* Soon. *Obs.*
soop (*dial.* sōōp, sŏŏp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUP.
soop. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWEEP.
soope. † SOAP.
soo'ple (sōō'p'l; swĭp''l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIPPLE.
soo'ple (sōō'p'l). Scot. & dial. var. of SUPPLE.
soor. † SOAR.
soor (sōō'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOUR.
Soo'rah. Var. of SUDRA.
soord (*dial.* sōrd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SWARD, rind.
sooreyn, *n.* Prob., exhaustion. Cf. SURREIN. *Obs.*
soor'kee, **soor'ki**, **soor'ky** (sōōr'kē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *surkhī* redness, brick dust.] Brick pulverized and mixed with lime to form a mortar. *India.*
soor'ma. Var. of SURMA.
soort (*dial.* sōrt). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SORT.
soo-shong' (sōō-shŏng'). Var. of SOUCHONG.
soo'sie. Var. of SUSI.
soo'soo. Var. of SUSU.
soot. † SWEET.
soot bodies. *Veter.* Corpora nigra.
soot cancer. *Med.* Cancer of the scrotum, in chimney sweepers.
soot dew. A black smutty coating on plants caused by fungi of the genus *Fumago*.
soote. † SWEET.
soot'er. Scot. var. of SOUTER.
soot'er-kin, *n.* A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves: also, fig., an abortion; an abortive scheme. *Obs.*
sooth. Var. of SOOTHE.
sooth'a-ble (sōōth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* True. *Obs.* *Scot.*
soothen. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.
sooth'er (sōōth'ẽr), *v. t.* To cajole; coax. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sooth'ful, *a.* True; reliable. *Obs.* — **sooth'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
soothhede, *n.* [See SOOTH; -HOOD.] Truth; fidelity. *Obs.*
sooth'ing (sōōth'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SOOTHE. — **sooth'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sooth'ing-ness**, *n.*
sooth'less (sōōth'lĕs), *n.* See -LESS.
sooth'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of SOOTH. [AS. *sōðlice*.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sooth'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
soothquide, *n.* [AS. *sōðcwide*.] A true saying. *Obs.*
sooth'saw', *n.* & *v. i.* [AS. *sōðsagu*.] = SOOTHSAY. *Obs. or Scot.*
sooth'say', *n.* *Obs.* **a** A true saying; a proverb: also, a prophecy. **b** Omen; portent.
sooth'ship, *n.* Truth. *Obs.*
soot'i-ly (sōōt'ĭ-lĭ; sŏŏt'ĭ-), *adv.* of SOOTY.
soot'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
soot'ish, *a.* Sooty.
soot'less, *a.* See -LESS.
soot'y, *v. t.* To make sooty. *R.*
sop. Obs. pret. of SHAPE, SUP.
sop (sŏp), *n.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* A compact mass or heap (in various specific senses): **a** A band of men; a troop. *Obs.* **b** A small cloud (of mist). **c** A clump, as of flowers: a tuft (of hay). **d** A lump of black lead.
sop. *Abbr.* Soprano.
So'pa-ter (sō'pȧ-tẽr; sŏp'ȧ-). *Bib.*
sope. † SOAP, SOUP.
sope (sōp), *n.* & *v.* [AS. *sopa* a sup. Cf. SOP, *n.*] Sup; gulp. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
soper. † SOAPER, SUPPER.
soph (sŏf), *n.* Short for SOPHISTER, SOPHOMORE. *Colloq.*
so'pha. † SOFA.
So'phai (sō'fī; sō'fā-ī). *D. Bib.*
sopham, **sopheme.** † SOPHISM.
sophane, **sophene**, *n.* The saphena. *Obs.*
So-phe'ret (sō-fē'rĕt). *D. Bib.*
So-phe'reth (sō-fē'rĕth; sŏf'ē-; sō'fē-). *Bib.*
So'phi (sō'fĭ). Var. of SUFI.
so'phi. Var. of SOPHY.
So-phi'a (sō-fī'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Σοφία, prop. wisdom, fr. σοφός wise.] **1.** Lit., wisdom; — fem. prop. name. F. *Sophie* (sō'fē'); It. *Sofia* (sō-fē'ä); G. *Sophia* (zō-fē'ä). — Dim. *Sophy* (sō'fĭ). **2.** The vicar's pretty, modest, and sensible younger daughter in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." She marries Sir William Thornhill.
soph'ic (sŏf'ĭk), **soph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. σοφικός, fr. σοφός wise, σοφία wisdom.] Teaching wisdom. — **soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *All Rare.*
so'phie. † SOPHY.
sophime. † SOPHISM.
soph'i-more. † SOPHOMORE.
soph'i-ol'o-gy (sŏf'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σοφία wisdom + *-logy*.] The doctrine of ideas; science of human conceptions. — **soph'i-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.*
soph'ish (sŏf'ĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a soph. *Colloq.*
soph'is-ter (sŏf'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* To maintain by sophistry. *Obs.*
so-phis'ti-cant (sō-fĭs'tĭ-kănt), *n.* [LL. *sophisticans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] An adulterant. *Rare.*
so-phis'ti-cate (-kāt), *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Embodying sophistry; hence, counterfeit: fallacious. **2** Deluded by sophistry; corrupt. **3** Adulterated; sophisticated.
so-phis'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that sophisticates; esp., one that adulterates.
so-phis'ti-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Sophistry.
soph'ist-ress, *n.* A female sophist.
Soph'o-ni'as (sŏf'ō-nī'ăs). *Bib.*
so-pho'rine (sō-fō'rĭn; -rēn; 184, 205), *n.* Also **-rin**. *Chem.* Cytisine; — occurring in certain plants of the genus *Sophora*.
So-phro'ni-a (sō-frō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Σωφρονία, fr. σώφρων sensible.] Fem. prop. name.
soph'ta (sŏf'tȧ). Var. of SOFTA.
So'phy (sō'fĭ). Var. of SUFI.
so'phy (sō'fĭ; sŏf'ĭ), *n.* Also **so'phi** [From the name of a dynasty of Persian kings, *Çafi*, *Çafavī*; (prop., a patronymic adj.) from the name *Çafī-ud-dīn* of an ancestor of the family; confused sometimes with Per. & Ar. *çūfī* pious.] A former title of kings of Persia.
sophy, *n.* [Gr. σοφία.] Philosophy. *Obs.*
so'pi-ent (sō'pĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *sopiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sopire* to put to sleep.] A soporific.
sopiere. † SUPPER.
sopiness. † SOAPINESS.
sopir, *n.* [L. *sopor*.] Slumber. *Obs.*
sopite, *a.* [L. *sopitus*.] Drooping: drowsy: set at rest. *Obs.*
sop'i-tive (sŏp'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Inducing sleep. *Obs.*
so'por (sō'pŏr), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Profound or lethargic sleep.
sop'o-rate (sŏp'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *soporatus*, p. p. of *soporare* to put to sleep, fr. *sopor*.] To put to sleep; stupefy. *Obs.* — **sop'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
sop'o-ra-tive (sŏp'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Soporiferous. *Obs.*
sop'o-rose (sŏp'ō-rōs; *see* -OSE).
sop'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [From SOPOR; cf. L. *soporus*, fr. *sopor* a sleep, F. *soporeux*.] Soporific.
soppe. † SOP, SUP.
sop'per (sŏp'ẽr), *n.* One that sops.
soprano clef. See CLEF.
so'pra-por'ta, *n.* [It. *soprapporto*.] An ornament, esp. a picture, over a door. *Obs.*

so'ra (sō'rȧ; 201), *n.*, *or* **sora rail**. A small short-billed North American rail (*Porzana carolina*), numerous in marshes in the Atlantic States during its southward migration.

Sora.

sorb (sôrb), *n.* [L. *sorbus* the tree, *sorbum* the fruit: cf. F. *sorbe*. See 1st SERVICE.] **a** Any of various European malaceous trees, esp. the service, wild service, or rowan tree. **b** The fruit of any tree so called.

Sorb, *n.* [G., of Slav. orig. Cf. SERB.] One of a Slavic people whose present representatives are the Wends living in Saxony and Brandenburg.

sor'be-fa'cient (sôr'bē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *sorbere* to suck in, absorb + *faciens*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] *Med.* Producing absorption. — *n.* A sorbefacient substance.

Sorb'i-an (sôr'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sorbs. — *n.* A Sorb; also, their language. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

sorb'ic (sôr'bĭk), *a.* [See SORB.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, di-olefinic acid, $C_5H_7{\cdot}CO_2H$, got from the unripe berries of the mountain ash (*Sorbus*).

sor'bi-nose (sôr'bĭ-nōs), *n.* [From SORB.] *Chem.* An unfermentable sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, of the ketohexose class, in juice of mountain-ash berries; — called also *sorbin*, *sorbose*.

sor'bite (-bīt), *n.* [L. *sorbus* service tree.] *Chem.* A hexahydric alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, stereoisomeric with mannite, and, like it, with optically different forms; specif., the dextro variety, extracted from mountain-ash berries as a sirup or a sweet, crystalline substance. — **sor-bit'ic** (sôr-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sor'bite, *n.* [After Dr. H. C. *Sorby*.] *Metal.* A transition substance in steel in the transformation stage.

Sor'bon-ist (sôr'bŏn-ĭst), *n.* [F. *sorboniste*.] A doctor of, or student at, the Sorbonne.

Sor-bonne' (sôr-bŏn'), *n.* [F.] **a** Orig., a house founded at Paris in 1257 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX., for the society of poor theological students established by him. **b** Later, the faculty of theology, suppressed in 1792. **c** Now, the seat of the public courses of the faculties of science and letters of the University of Paris. Richelieu erected buildings for the Sorbonne, or theological faculty, of which the fine chapel remains. Napoleon gave the university these buildings in 1808. They were ceded to the city in 1852 and reconstructed and remodeled in 1884-89.

Sor'bus (sôr'bŭs), *n.* [L., the service tree. Cf. SORB, 1st SERVICE.] *Bot.* A genus of malaceous trees and shrubs disting. from *Pyrus* and *Malus* by the pinnate leaves, 3 styles, and carpels not cartilaginous. *Sorbus americana* is the American mountain ash; *S. domestica*, the service tree; *S. torminalis*, the wild service; and *S. aucuparia*, the rowan.

sor'cer-er (-sẽr-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *sorcier*. See SORCERY.] One who practices sorcery; a magician; wizard.

sor'cer-ess, *n.* A female sorcerer.

sor'cer-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *sorcerie*, OF. *sorcerie*, fr. OF. & F. *sorcier* a sorcerer, LL. *sortiarius*, fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, decision by lot, fate, destiny. See SORT lot, SORT kind.] The use of power gained from the assistance or control of evil spirits, esp. for divining; divination by black magic; necromancy; witchcraft.

‖ **sor'da-men'te** (sôr'dä-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* In a muted or muffled manner; softly.

sor'des (sôr'dēz), *n.* [L., akin to *sordere* to be dirty.] Foul matter; excretion; any useless matter; specif., *Med.*, the crusts that collect on the teeth and lips in low fevers, etc.

sor'did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *sordidus*, fr. *sordere* to be dirty; prob. akin to E. *swart*: cf. F. *sordide*. See SWART, *a.*] **1**. Filthy; dirty; *Bot. & Zoöl.*, of a dirty or muddy color. **2**. Vile; base; gross; also, of a mean or low nature; ignoble; despicable. "To scorn the *sordid* world." *Milton.* **3**. Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

Syn. — See CONTEMPTIBLE.

‖ **sor'do** (sôr'dō), *a.*; *fem.* SORDA (-dä). [It., fr. L. *surdus* mute.] *Music.* Muted or muffled.

sore (sōr; 201), *a.*; SOR'ER (sōr'ẽr); SOR'EST (-ĕst). [ME. *sor*, *sar*, sore, grievous, sad, AS. *sār*; akin to D. *zeer* sore, painful, OS. & OHG. *sēr*, G. *sehr* very, Icel. *sārr* sore, Sw. *sår*, Goth. *sair* pain; cf. OIr. *sāeth*, *sōeth*, illness, trouble. Cf. SORRY.] **1**. Sensitive to pain from pressure; painful; tender; — said of the body or its parts; as, a *sore* hand. **2**. Hence, sensitive to mental pain, vexation, or the like; easily grieved or irritated; sensitive.

> Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

3. Suffering from mental pain or vexation; grieving; sorrowing; also, irritated; annoyed; vexed. **4**. Causing pain, annoyance, or the like; grievous; afflictive; distressing; vexatious; hence, severe; violent; also, of anything unpleasant, extreme; very great; as, a *sore* disease; *sore* need. "*Sore* distraction." *Shak.* **5**. Having painful associations; calling to mind distressing or vexatious thoughts or feelings; as, a *sore* subject. **6**. Criminal; wrong; evil *Obs.* *Shak.*

sore shin, damping off of the young cotton plant. See *to damp off*, under DAMP, *v. i.* — **s. skin**, a disease of the tobacco plant in which a section of the stem near the ground dries up so as to break the continuity of the sap flow. — **s. throat**, *Med.*, inflammation of the throat and tonsils; pharyngitis. See CYNANCHE.

sore (sōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *sor*, *sar*, AS. *sār*. See SORE painful.] **1**. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; a painful or diseased place, as that of an ulcer or a boil.

> The dogs came and licked his *sores*. *Luke xvi. 21.*

2. Disease; sickness; also, detriment; harm. *Obs.* **3**. Pain; sorrow; grief; *Rare*, contrition; penance. *Obs.* **4**. A source of pain or vexation; a trouble; difficulty.

so-re'di-al (sō-rē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or like, a soredium.

so-re'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] *Bot.* One of the vegetative brood buds or gemmæ on the surface of the thallus in lichens. They consist of a tuft of hyphæ investing a few algal cells or gonidia.

sore'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **a** Having sore eyes. **b** Having reddish caruncles around the eyes resembling sores.

sore-eyed pigeon, a sheathbill.

sore'head' (sōr'hĕd'; 201), *n.* **1**. One having a sore head. **2**. *Veter.* An infectious disease of poultry, which appears as an eruption of yellow nodules chiefly about the nostrils and eyelids; chicken pox; pigeon pox. **3**. A disgruntled person; esp., in politics, one disgruntled by failure of election, appointment, or the like. *Slang, U. S.*

sore'ly (sōr'lĭ; 201), *adv.* In a sore manner; as: **a** Painfully; grievously. **b** Severely; violently. **c** Extremely.

So'rex (sō'rĕks; 201), *n.* [L., a shrew.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of shrews, including the North American long-tailed shrews and allied species of northern Europe and Asia, normally having 32 brownish-tipped teeth. See 2d SHREW, 4.

sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* [NL., also *sorgum*, cf. It. *sorgo*; orig. uncert.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of grasses usually treated as a subgenus of *Andropogon*. **2**. A cereal grass (*Andropogon sorghum*) cultivated in very many varieties throughout the warmer parts of the world, esp. in Asia and Africa, as a fodder or grain plant, or for making molasses or sirup. The chief grain-yielding sorghums are Kafir corn, durra, millo maize, Egyptian rice corn, Jerusalem corn, and broom corn. **3**. Sirup from the juice of any saccharine sorghum. It resembles cane sirup, but contains considerable glucose.

so-ric'i-dent (sō-rĭs'ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *sorex*, *soricis*, shrew + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] Having, or designating, teeth like those of shrews, in which the middle pair of incisors are very large and the canines small and unspecialized.

so-ri'tes (sō-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σωρείτης (sc. συλλογισμός), prop., heaped up (hence, a heap of syllogisms), fr. σωρός a heap.] *Logic.* An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms in a series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, and the conclusion unites the subject of the first proposition with the predicate of the last proposition, as in the following example: —

> The soul is a thinking agent;
> A thinking agent cannot be severed into parts;
> That which cannot be severed cannot be destroyed.
> Therefore, the soul cannot be destroyed.

This is a **progressive**, or **Aristotelian**, **sorites**. When the series is reversed, it is called a **regressive**, or **Goclenian**, **sorites**, from Goclenius, a philosopher of the 16th century.

so-rit'i-cal (sō-rĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a sorites.

so-ror'i-cide (sō-rŏr'ĭ-sīd; 277), *n.* [L. *sororicidium*, and *sororicida*; *soror* sister + *caedere* to kill.] Murder by one's sister; one who commits such murder.

so-ror'i-ty (sō-rŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *soror* sister: cf. LL. *sororitas*.] **1**. Sisterhood. *Rare.* **2**. A society or club of girls or women, as in a college. Cf. FRATERNITY, 2 **c**.

so-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [Cf. L. *soror* sister.] An association of women, as for social purposes; a woman's club.

so-ro'sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωρος a heap.] *Bot.* A collective fruit formed by the union of many flowers, with their axis or common receptacle, into a fleshy or pulpy mass, as in the breadfruit, mulberry, and pineapple.

sor'rel (sŏr'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *sorel*, dim. of *sor*, F. *saur*, *saure*, *sor*, *sore*, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *zoor* dry, LG. *soor*; the meaning probably coming from the color of dry leaves. See SEAR, *a.*; cf. SOREL.] Of a yellowish or reddish brown color; as, a *sorrel* horse.

sor'rel, *n.* **1**. A yellowish or reddish brown color, or an animal of this color. **2**. A buck (male fallow deer) in its third year.

sor'rel, *n.* [ME. *sorel*, OF. *surele*, F. *surelle*, fr. *sur* sour; of Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. *sūr* sour. See SOUR.] *Bot.* A plant having sour juice; as: **a** A plant of the genus *Rumex*, esp.: *Rumex acetosa*, the common sorrel; *Rumex acetosella*, etc. **b** Any species of *Oxalis*, often disting. as *wood sorrel* or *clover sorrel*. **c** With qualifying word, any of various other plants, as Indian *sorrel*, mountain *sorrel*, etc.

sorrel tree. **a** A small ericaceous tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) with racemes of white flowers and sour evergreen leaves. It is common along the Alleghenies. **b** An Australian hibiscus (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*) with acid foliage.

Sor-ren'to work (sŏr-rĕn'tō). Inlaid fretwork or the like in wood, esp. that made at or near Sorrento, Italy.

sor'row (sŏr'ō), *n.* [ME. *sorwe*, *sorewe*, *sorze*, AS. *sorg*, *sorh* (*sorge* in gen., dat., acc. sing.), akin to D. *zorg* care, anxiety, OS. *sorga*, OHG. *sorga*, *soraga*, *suorga*, G. *sorge*, Icel., Sw., & Dan *sorg*, Goth. *saúrga*; orig. uncert. Not akin to *sorry*.] **1**. Uneasiness or pain of mind due to loss of any good, real or supposed; unhappiness; sadness. **2**. Contrition at having done or caused evil; penitence. **3**. A cause of grief or sadness; a trouble; affliction. **4**. A display of grief or sadness; lamentation. *Obs.* **5**. Scamp; rogue; plague; also, the devil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Sadness, misery, wretchedness, distress, trouble, adversity, calamity. — SORROW, GRIEF, WOE, AFFLICTION, TRIBULATION, agree in the idea of distress of mind. SORROW is the most general term; GRIEF is poignant sorrow, esp. for some definite cause; WOE is deep or inconsolable grief or misery; as, "Then shall ye bring down my gray hairs with *sorrow* to the grave" (*Gen.* xlii. 38); "His *grief* grew puissant,—the strings of life began to crack" (*Shak.*); "reserved and destined to eternal *woe*" (*Milton*). AFFLICTION is grievous distress, esp. such as is due to loss or calamity; TRIBULATION (chiefly in Biblical usage) is severe affliction; as, "I hear the tread of many feet . . . ; perhaps my enemies, who come to stare at my *affliction*" (*Milton*); "These are they which came out of great *tribulation*" (*Rev.* vii. 14). See MELANCHOLY, DISTRESS, MISERY.

sor'row, *v. i.*; SOR'ROWED (-ōd); SOR'ROW-ING. [ME. *sorowen*, *sorwen*, *sorhen*, AS. *sorgian*; akin to Goth. *saúrgan*. See SORROW, *n.*] To feel sorrow; to grieve; to be sad.

> I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Sir J. Hayward.*

sor'row, *v. t.* *Archaic.* **1**. To cause sorrow to; to grieve. **2**. To show sorrow for; to mourn. **3**. To involve in, or connect with, sorrow or unhappiness. *R.*

sor'row-ful (sŏr'ō-fōōl), *a.* [ME. *sorweful*, AS. *sorgful*.] Full of, expressive of, characterized by, or inducing, sorrow. Specif.: **a** Sad; grieved; afflicted; unhappy. **b** Plaintive; melancholy; as, a *sorrowful* song. **c** Grievous; lamentable; as, a *sorrowful* accident.

Syn. — Sad, mournful, dismal, disconsolate, drear, dreary, grievous, lamentable, doleful, distressing.

sorrowful tree, the night jasmine.

— **sor'row-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sor'row-ful-ness**, *n.*

sor'ry (sŏr'ĭ), *a.*; SOR'RI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SOR'RI-EST. [ME. *sory*, *sary*, AS. *sārig* sad, fr. *sār*, *n.*, sore, grief, pain. See SORE, *n.* & *a.* Not akin to *sorrow*.] **1**. Painful; grievous. *Spenser.* **2**. Grieved for the loss of some good; feeling sorrow; as, I am *sorry* you cannot go; specif., grieved for evil done or caused; feeling regret, penitent; — now usually expressing moderate grief or affliction, but formerly often deeper feeling. "I am *sorry* for my sins." *Piers Plowman.*

> Ye were made *sorry* after a godly manner. *2 Cor. vii. 9*

3. Melancholy; dismal; gloomy; mournful.

> All full of chirking was this *sorry* place. *Chaucer*

4. Poor; mean; pitiful; worthless; contemptible; as, a *sorry* excuse; also, rarely, evil; wicked.

> Good fruit will sometimes grow on a *sorry* tree. *Scott.*

Syn. — Hurt, afflicted, mortified, vexed, chagrined, melancholy, dismal; poor, mean, pitiful, contemptible, wretched.

sorry grace, ill fortune; (a stroke of) ill luck. *Obs.*

sort (sôrt), *n.* [F. *sort*, L. *sors*, *sortis*. See 2d SORT.] A lot; hence, chance; destiny; rarely, magic; sorcery. *Obs.*

sort, *n.* [F. *sorte* (cf. It. *sorta*), fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot,

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sopye. † SUP.
sor. † SORE.
sor'age (sŏr'āj), *n.* [OF.] The period during which a peregrine falcon remains reddish brown. See SOREFALCON.
sor'ance, *n.* Soreness; also, a sore, injury, or disease. *Obs.*
sora rail. See SORA.
sorb apple. The fruit of the service tree.
sor'bate (sôr'bāt), *n.* [See SORBIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of sorbic acid.
sor'bent (sôr'bĕnt), *n.* [L. *sorbens*, p. pr. of *sorbere* to suck in, to absorb.] An absorbent. *Rare.*
sor'bet. † SHERBET.
sor'bi-cle, *n.* [L. *sorbere* to sup up.] Broth; suppings. *Obs.*
sor'bile (sôr'bĭl), *a.* [L. *sorbilis*, fr. *sorbere* to suck in, to drink down.] Fit to be drunk or sipped. *Obs.*
sor'bil-late (-bĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *sorbillare* to sip.] To sup often. *Obs.*
sorb'in (sôr'bĭn), *n.* [See SORB, the tree.] *Chem.* Sorbinose.
Sorb'ish, *n.* & *a.* = SORBIAN.
sor-bi'tion (sŏr-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sorbitio*.] Act of sipping. *Obs.*
Sor-bon'i-cal (-bŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Belonging to the Sorbonne or to a Sorbonist.
sorb'ose (sôr'bōs), *n.* Sorbinose.
sorb'o-side (sôr'bō-sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-sid**. *Chem.* A compound with sorbinose.
sorb tree. = SORB **a**.
sorcell. † SARCELLE.
sor'cer, *n.* A sorcerer. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To practice sorcery.
sor'cer-ous (sôr'sẽr-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to sorcery. — **sor'cer-ous-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
sor'chin (sôr'kĕn), *n.* = SOREHON.
sord, *a.* [Cf. L. *sordes* dirt.] Dirty; filthy. *Obs.* — *n.* Filth. *Obs.*
sord (sōrd; sôrd). Var. of SWARD. *R.*
sor'da, *a.* See SORDO.
sorde. † SWORD.
sor'del-li'na (sôr'dĕ-lē'nä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A kind of small four-piped bagpipe.
Sor-del'lo (sŏr-dĕl'ō), *n.* A Provençal troubadour whom Vergil and Dante met in Purgatory. He accompanies Dante for part of his journey. Browning's "Sordello" is a history of the poet's soul during his life in this world.
sor'det (sôr'dĕt; sŏr-dĕt'), *n.* [See SORDINE.] *Music.* Sordino.
sor'di-date (sôr'dĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To render foul. *Obs.*
sor-did'i-ty (sŏr-dĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sordidness; anything sordid. *R.*
sor'did-ly, *adv.* of SORDID.
sor'did-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sor'di-do, *a.* [It.] Sordid; dirty. *Obs.*
sor'dine (sôr'dēn; -dĭn), *n.* [It. *sordino*. See SORDINO.] *Music.* A sordino, or mute; — applied also to the damper of a pianoforte.
‖ **sor-di'no** (sŏr-dē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It., fr. *sordo* deaf, dull-sounding, L. *surdus*. See SURD.] *Music.* = MUTE, 3.
sor'di-ous (sôr'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *sordes* dirt.] Foul; filthy. *Obs.*
sor'di-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *sorditudo*.] Filth; dross; dregs. *Obs.*
sor'di-ty, *n.* Sordidness. *Obs.*
sor'dor (sôr'dŏr), *n.* [Cf. L. *sordes* dirt.] Refuse; dregs.
sore. † SOAR, SORRY. [*Obs.*]
sore, *v. i.* To double in running.
sore (sōr; 201), *a.* [OF. *sor*, F. *saur*, *saure*, *sore*, *sor*; *faucon sor* a sorefalcon. See SORREL, *a.*] Reddish brown; sorrel. *Obs.*
sore, *n.* [See SORE sorrel.] **a** = SOREFALCON. **b** A buck (male fallow deer) in its fourth year.
sore, *adv.* [AS. *sāre*. See SORE painful.] Sorely.
sore, *v. t.* To wound. *Obs.*
soreage. † SORAGE.
sore'-ea'gle, *n.* A young eagle. Cf. SORE, sorrel. *Obs.*
so'rede (sō'rēd; 201), *n.* *Bot.* A soredium. *Rare.*
so-re'di-a, *n.*, *pl.* of SOREDIUM.
so-re'di-ate (sō-rē'dĭ-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having soredia.
sor'e-dif'er-ous (sŏr'ē-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *or* **so-re'di-if'er-ous** (sō-rē'-dĭ-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*soredium* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Serediate.
so'ree (sō'rē). Var. of SORA.
sore'fal'con, *n.* Also **sore falcon**. Also **sore'hawk'**. [From SORE sorrel.] A peregrine falcon in the reddish plumage of the first year.
sore'full. † SORROWFUL.
sorehed, *n.* Soreness. *Obs.*
sore'hon (sŏr'hŭn; -ŭn), *n.* [Cf. SORN.] Formerly, in Ireland, a tenure obliging the tenant to support the chief, or lord, with his train at intervals (usually the equivalent of one day in a fortnight or in a quarter).
So'rek (sō'rĕk; 201). *Bib.*
sorel. † SORREL.
sorely. † SURELY.
sore'ly, *a.* Sore. *Obs.*
so-re'ma (sō-rē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] *Bot.* A mass of imbricated carpels forming a compound pistil, as in the flower of *Magnolia*.
soren. † SOAR.
so'ren-cy (sō'rĕn-sĭ), *n.* Astrology. *Obs.*
sore'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
So'ret's' prin'ci-ple (sō'rĕz'). = PRINCIPLE OF SORET.
sorewe. † SORROW.
sorfait, **sorfete**. † SURFEIT.
sorfol. † SORROWFUL.
sorgeon. † SURGEON. [JOURN.]
sorgeroun. Obs. corrupt. of SO-
sorghe. † SORROW.
sorgien. † SURGEON. [ghum.]
sor'go (sôr'gō), *n.* [It.] Sor-
sorgrym. † SOURGREM.
sorhe. † SORROW.
so'ri (sō'rī), *n.*, *pl.* of SORUS.
So-ric'i-dæ (sō-rĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sorex*, *soricis*, shrew + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family containing all the shrews. — **sor'i-cid** (sŏr'ĭ-sĭd), *a.* & *n.*
Sor'i-ci'næ (sŏr'ĭ-sī'nē; sō'rĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical subfamily of shrews, with brown-tipped teeth.
sor'i-cine (sŏr'ĭ-sīn; -sĭn; sō'-rĭ-; 183), *a.* [L. *soricinus*, fr. *sorex* a shrew.] Of or pertaining to the Soricinæ or Soricidæ (shrews); resembling a shrew.
soricine bat. A leaf-nosed bat (*Glossophaga soricina*) of Central and South America.
Sor'i-coi'de-a (sŏr'ĭ-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of insectivores consisting of the shrews (Soricidæ) and moles (Talpidæ). — **sor'i-coid** (sŏr'ĭ-koid), *a.* & *n.*
sorie. † SORRY.
‖ **s'o'rien'ter'** (sō'ryäN'tā'), *v. i.* [F.] To take one's bearings; to orient one's self.
so-rif'er-ous (sō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*sorus* + *-ferous*.] Bearing sori.
sorip. † SIRUP.
so'rite (sō'rīt; 201), *n.* [See SORITES.] A heap; a collection.
sorn (sôrn), *v. i.* [Perh. a dial. form of SOJOURN.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To impose or obtrude (on another) for bed and board; to quarter one's self; to sponge. **b** To idle; loaf; lounge. — **sorn'er** (sôr'nẽr), *n.*
sorname. † SURNAME.
sornare, **sornari**. Vars. of SORNER.
so'ro-ban' (sō'rō-bän'). [Jap., fr. Chin. *suan*[4] *pan*[2]. See SUAN PAN.] = ABACUS, 2. *Japan.*
soroge. † SORROW.
so-roph'o-rous (sō-rŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. σωρός a heap + *-phorous*.] *Bot.* Soriferous. *Rare.*
so-ro'ral (sō-rō'răl; 201), *a.* [L. *soror* sister: cf. F. *sororal*.] Relating to a sister; sisterly. — **so-ro'ri-al-ly** (-rĭ-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* Both *R.*
so-ro'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Sisterly. *Obs.*
so-ro'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *sororians*, *-antis*, p. pr., growing up together.] Beginning to have swelling breasts. *Obs.*
so-ro'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* State of being sororiant. *Obs.*
so'ror-ize (sō'rŏr-īz), *v. i.* [L. *soror*, *sororis*, a sister + E. *-ize*.] To associate, or hold fellowship, as sisters. Cf. FRATERNIZE. *R.*
so'ror-y (-ĭ), *n.* = SORORITY. *Obs.*
so'rose (sō'rōs; sō-rōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* *Bot.* Soriferous.
sorou, **sorowen**. † SORROW.
sorquidour. † SURQUIDOUR.
sor'rage, *n.* [Cf. F. *saurage* the condition of a sorefalcon. Cf. SORE sorrel.] The blades of green wheat or barley. *Obs.*
sor'rance. † SORANCE.
Sor'rel, Het'ty (hĕt'ĭ sŏr'ĕl). See DONNITHORNE, ARTHUR.
sorrel dock. The common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*).
sor'rel-sops', *n. pl.* A kind of drink. *Obs.*
sorrel vine. Vine sorrel. [RY.]
sor'ri-ly (sŏr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SOR-
sor'ri-ness, *n.* [AS. *sārigness* sadness. See SORRY.] See -NESS.
sorrope. † SIRUP.
sor'row-er, *n.* One that sorrows.
sor'row-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sor'row-ly, *adv.* Sorrowfully. *Obs.*
sorrowsithe, *n.* [*sorrow* + *sithe* time.] Misfortune. *Obs.*
sor'row-y, *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.* — *adv.* Sorrowfully. *Obs.*
sor'ry (sŏr'ĭ), *n.* Sorrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To grieve. *Obs.*
sor'ry-mood', *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.*
‖ **sors** (sôrz), *n.*; *pl.* SORTES (sôr'tēz). [L.] A lot, as used in divination; also, a kind of divination by lots; sortilege; — chiefly in *pl.* Anciently, drawing lots was often practiced by the random drawing of one slip from several inscribed with verses from some poet, as Homer or Vergil (*sortes Homericæ* or *sortes Vergilianæ*), the inscription drawn being taken as prophetic. Another method was to open at random a volume of a poet, as Homer or Vergil, and accept the first passage noticed as prophetic. In later times Christians used the Bible in a similar way.
sorsecle. † SOLSECLE.
sorser. † SORCER.
sor'ser-y, **sorsoir**. † SORCERY.
sort, *v. t.* [Cf. SORT, *n.*, a lot.]

part, prob. akin to *serere* to connect. See SERIES; cf. ASSORT, CONSORT, RESORT, SORCERY, SORT lot.] **1**. A group having the same or similar characteristics; a kind, class, order, or species; as, a *sort* of men; a *sort* of trees.
2. A number of things grouped together; specif., a group or gathering of people or animals; a company; swarm; crowd; flock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A number of things used, or adapted to be used, together; a set; suit. *Obs. or R.*
4. Method or manner of acting; way; fashion; manner.
I 'll deceive you in another *sort.* *Shak*
5. Character; quality; nature; as, people of evil *sort.*
6. *Print.* Any character or type considered as a separate element in a font; — usually in *pl.*
Syn. — Species, rank, condition. See KIND.
after a sort, after a fashion; in, or to, a certain degree or extent. — **in a s.** = AFTER A SORT. — **of sorts**, of different kinds; *Colloq.*, now usually disparagingly, of a rather poor kind; as, a dog *of sorts.* — **out of sorts.** **a** *Print.* With some sorts of type deficient or exhausted. **b** Out of order; ill; vexed; disturbed. *Colloq.* — **sort of.** = *kind of*, under KIND. For *sort of* with plural nouns, cf. *Note* under KIND OF.
sort (sôrt), *v. t.*; SORT′ED; SORT′ING. [Cf. ASSORT; also OF. *sortir* to get by lot, to choose, F. *sortir* to obtain. See SORT kind.] **1**. To select as of a certain sort; choose. *Obs.*
I 'll *sort* some other time to visit you *Shak*
2. Hence, to put in a certain place or rank according to kind, class, sort, etc.; to arrange according to characteristics, to separate and classify; as, to *sort* cloths by colors.
Rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another. *Sir I. Newton*
3. To conform; adapt; accommodate. *Now Rare.*
I pray thee, *sort* thy heart to patience *Shak*
4. To feed and bed down (an animal, esp. a horse); also, to put to rights; adjust. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. To punish; flog; beat; chastise. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sort, *v. i.* **1**. To join or associate with others, esp. with others of the same kind; to consort; as, to *sort* with thieves.
2. To suit; to fit, to be in accord; to harmonize.
They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations *Bacon.*
3. To have a tendency (to); to conduce (to).
sor′tie (sôr′tē), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir* to go out, to issue; orig. uncert.] **1**. *Mil.* The sudden issuing of troops from a besieged place to attack or harass the besiegers; a sally.
2. *Headdress.* A little knot of ribbons, worn between the bonnet and the pinner. *Obs.*
sor′ti-lege (sôr′tĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *sortilège*, fr. LL. *sortilegium*, fr. L. *sortilegus* foretelling, as n., a soothsayer, fr. L. *sors, sortis*, a lot + *legere* to gather, to select.] Act, art, or practice of divination by lots; hence, popularly, sorcery.
sort′ing (sôr′tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SORT. — **sorting jack.** *Logging*, a moored raft having a gap through which logs are floated to be sorted by their marks; also, the space where the sorting is done.
‖ **sor-ti′ta** (sôr-tē′tä), *n.* [It., a coming out.] **1**. The air sung by any principal character in an opera on entering.
2. A closing voluntary; a postlude.
so′rus (sō′rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SORI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] **a** In ferns, one of the clusters of sporangia forming the so-called "fruit dots" on the fertile fronds. The shape and position of the sori are of diagnostic importance. See FERN, *Illust.* **b** In parasitic fungi, any mass of spores bursting through the epidermis of a host plant. **c** In lichens, a heap of soredia on the thallus.
so′so′, **so′-so′** (sō′sō′), *a.* Also **so so.** [*so* + *so.*] Neither very good nor very bad; middling; passable; tolerable; indifferent. "His leg is but *soso.*" *Shak.* — *adv.* Tolerably; passably. *All Chiefly Colloq.*
‖ **sos′te-nu′to** (sōs′tā-nōō′tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Sustained; — applied to a movement or passage the notes of which are to be sustained to their full nominal value; also, to a passage the tones of which are to be somewhat prolonged.
sot (sŏt), *n.* [F., fool, foolish, fr. LL. *sottus*; cf. AS. *sott*, fr. LL.; of unknown origin.] **1**. A fool; a simpleton; also, *Obs.*, a little child; an innocent. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. A person whose faculties have become dulled by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard.

So′ta-de′an (sō′tȧ-dē′ăn; sŏt′ȧ-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Greek poet Sotades (276 B. C.); pert. to or like his verse, which was notoriously scurrilous and licentious. **Sotadean verse**, *Anc. Pros.*, a catalectic tetrameter of Ionics a majore, having the normal form - - ⏑⏑ | - - ⏑⏑ | - - ⏑⏑ | - ⏑.
so-te′ri-al (sō-tē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. σωτηρία safety.] *Theol.* Of or pertaining to salvation or soteriology.
so-te′ri-o-log′ic (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), **so-te′ri-o-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Theol.* Of or pertaining to soteriology.
so-te′ri-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σωτηρία safety (fr. σωτήριος saving, σωτήρ a savior, σώζειν to save) + *-logy.*]
1. A discourse on health or hygiene.
2. *Theol.* The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.
So′thic (sō′thĭk, sŏth′ĭk), **So′thi-ac** (sō′thĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. Σωθιακός, fr. Gr. Σῶθις, Egypt. *sept.*] Of, pert. to, or named from, **So′this** (sō′thĭs), or Sirius, the Dog Star; canicular. — **Sothic**, *or* **Sothiac, year**, *Chronol.*, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours, — as disting. from the Egyptian **vague year**, which contained 365 days. The **Sothic**, *or* **Sothiac, period** consists of 1,460 Sothic years, or 1,461 vague years. A Sothic period ended in July, A. D. 139.
so′tol (sō′tōl; sō-tōl′), *n.* **a** Any liliaceous yuccalike plant of the genus *Dasylirion*, esp. *D. texanum*, *D. wheeleri*, etc., of the southwestern United States. See DASYLIRION. **b** A distilled liquor made in Mexico from species of *Dasylirion.* It resembles mescal.
sot′tish (sŏt′ĭsh), *a.* [From SOT.] Like a sot; doltish; very foolish; drunken.
Syn. — Dull, stupid, senseless, doltish.
— **sot′tish-ly**, *adv.* — **sot′tish-ness**, *n.*
sou (sōō), *n.*; *pl.* SOUS (sōōz; *F.* sōō). [F. *sou*, OF. *sol*, fr. L. *solidus* a gold coin, in LL., a coin of less value. See SOLID; cf. SOLDO.] **a** An old French coin and money of account. The coin was originally of gold, later of silver, and finally of copper, being in the 18th century worth $\frac{1}{20}$ livre or about a cent. **b** Popularly, the present bronze 5-centime piece, worth about a cent or a halfpenny.
sou-a′ri nut (sōō-ä′rē). The large edible nutlike seed of any South American tree of the genus *Caryocar*, esp. of *C. nuciferum.* They yield a bland oil used in cookery.
sou′bise′ (sōō′bēz′), *n.* **1**. [F.] A sauce made of white onions and melted butter mixed with velouté sauce.
2. A kind of cravat worn by men in the late 18th century.
sou-brette′ (sōō-brĕt′), *n.* [F.] *Theat.* Orig., in comedies, a lady's maid who acts the part of an intrigante; a coquettish maidservant or frivolous young woman; by extension, an actress who plays such a part.
sou-chong′ (sōō-shŏng′), *n.* [Chin. *hsiao*^{3} *chung*^{4}, small or fine sort.] A kind of black tea of a fine quality.
souf′fle (sōō′f'l), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A murmuring or blowing sound; as, the uterine *souffle* heard in pregnancy.
‖ **souf′flé′** (sōō′flā′; sōō′flā), *a.* [F., fr. *soufflé*, p. p. of *souffler* to puff.] **1**. *Ceramics.* Decorated with very small drops or sprinkles of color, as if blown from a bellows.
2. *Cookery.* Often **soufflée.** Filled with air by beating, and baked; as, an omelette *soufflé.*
‖ **souf′flé′**, *n.* [F. See SOUFFLÉ, *a.*] *Cookery.* A delicate, spongy dish, served hot from the oven, made of eggs, milk, and flour, etc., beaten till very light, and mixed with fruit, cheese, or other flavoring.
sough (sŭf; sou; 277: *Scot. & dial.* souf, sōōf, sŏŏf, sou, sōō, *Scot. also* sōōK), *n.* [ME. *swough, swogh*, a sound, AS. *swōgan* to sound, akin to OS. *swōgan* to rustle, Goth. *gaswōgjan* to sigh; cf. Icel. *sūgr* (in comp.) a rushing sound. Cf. SURF, SWOON, *v. i.*] **1**. A hollow moaning, or a murmuring, sighing sound, as of the wind; a sigh; sob.
The whispering leaves or solemn *sough* of the forest *W. Howitt*
2. Hence, a vague rumor or flying report. *Scot.*
3. A whiz or whistle, as of a missile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. A singsong or chant used esp. in preaching. *Scot.*
a calm *or* **quiet sough**, silence. *Scot.*
sough, *v. i.*; SOUGHED (sŭft; soud, *see above*); SOUGH′ING. [See SOUGH, *n.*] **1**. To moan, murmur, or sigh, as the wind.
2. To breathe heavily, as in sleep; also, with *away*, to breathe one's last; to die.
3. To whiz or whirr, as a missile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. To preach or pray in a whining tone. *Scot.*

soul (sōl), *n.* [ME. *soule, saule*, AS. *sāwel, sāwl*; akin to OFries. *sēle*, OS. *sēola*, D. *ziel*, G. *seele*, OHG. *sēla, sēula*, Icel. *sāla*, Sw. *själ*, Dan. *siæl*, Goth. *saiwala*; orig. uncert.] **1**. An entity conceived as the essence, substance, or actuating cause of individual life, esp. of life manifested in psychical activities; the vehicle of individual existence, separate in nature from the body and usually held to be separable in existence. The use of such terms as "breath" (Heb. *nephesh*, Gr. πνεῦμα, Lat. *anima, spiritus*) and "shadow," or "shade" (Egypt. *ba*, Gr. σκιά, Lat. *umbra*), shows the nature of the earliest conceptions of the soul. The Egyptian distinction of *ba* and *chu* (see BA), *soul* and *spirit* (Gr. and Biblical ψυχή and πνεῦμα) dates from the earliest times, and the characteristic Egyptian conception of the divine origin of the soul, of its earthly life as a warfare between good and evil, and of its future state as determined by a divine judgment, outlines also the main belief of all Western peoples. The Christian conception of the soul derives from the Greek as well as from the Bible. "Soul is throughout a great part of the Bible simply the equivalent of 'life' embodied in living creatures. In the earlier usage of the Old Testament it has no reference to the later philosophical meaning — the animating principle, still less to the idea of an 'immaterial nature' which will survive the body." — *Dict. of the Bible (Hastings).* The more exact determination of the Christian conception was reserved for the Church Fathers, especially St. Augustine, who taught that it is simple, immaterial, and spiritual, devoid of quantity and spatial extension. He argued its immortality from the fact that it is the repository of imperishable truth; and he distinguished its lower, appetitive and sensuous, from its higher, or spiritual, volitional, and cognitive, nature. Descartes, with his theory of bodily automatism and his doctrine that the essential nature of the soul is rational thinking, which the brutes cannot share, gave a new form to the problem of the soul's nature. Three types of conception have been formulated in answer. First, the soul has been treated as an entity or subject manifested especially in man's volitional and thinking activities; it is the subject of the experience mediated by the body; it is not the mind, but that which thinks and wills. Second, the soul is identified with the mind or with conscious experience; this is the usual sense of the word in psychology and is the general conception of idealists. Third, the soul is treated as a function, or the sum of the functions of the brain: thus Pierre J. G. Cabanis (1757-1808) taught that the brain secretes thought as the stomach digests food. Some conceptions, such as that of Fechner that the soul is the whole unitary spiritual process in conjunction with the whole unitary bodily process, appear to stand midway between the idealistic and materialistic views. Cf. ANIMISM, TRANSMIGRATION. See GHOST, *n.*, 1, SPIRIT.
2. Hence, the psychical or spiritual nature of the universe conceived as related to the physical world as the human soul to the human body; the world soul.
3. Man's moral and emotional nature as distinguished from his intellect; hence, expression which effectively presents or arouses emotion and sentiment.
4. The seat of real life, vitality, or action; the animating or essential part. "The hidden *soul* of harmony." *Milton.*
5. The leader; inspirer; moving spirit; the heart; as, the *soul* of an enterprise; the *soul* of kindness.
6. Courage; spirit; fervor; affection, or any other noble manifestation of the heart, or moral nature.
7. A human being; a person; — a familiar appellation, usually with a qualifying epithet; as, poor *soul.*
8. A disembodied spirit, or a spiritual being.
That to his only Son . . . every *soul* in heaven
Shall bend the knee *Milton.*
Syn. — SOUL, SPIRIT are often convertible terms, esp. in their denotation. But in ordinary usage (for technical distinctions see defs.) SOUL is apt to connote greater depth of feeling or sentiment than SPIRIT, which suggests more strongly vital energy or (often) independence of bodily form; as, "God is *soul*, *souls* I and thou: with *souls* should *souls* have place" (*R. Browning*); "Speak to Him, thou, for He hears, and *spirit* with *spirit* can meet" (*Tennyson*); "Call the world, if you please, 'The vale of *Soul* making' . . . I say '*Soul* making' — *Soul* as distinguished from Intelligence" (*Keats*); "Difficulties nerve the *spirit* of a man" (*id.*); "When my lips just touched your cheek—touch which let my *soul* come through" (*R. Browning*); "And our *spirits* rushed together at the touching of the lips" (*Tennyson*);

To assign by or as by lot; to allot. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To divine by or as by lot; to soothsay; also, to come to pass; to befall; occur; turn out. *Obs.*
sort′a-ble (sôr′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *sortable* suitable.] **1**. Capable of being sorted.
2. Suitable; befitting; proper. — **sort′a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sort′al (sôr′tăl), *a.* Pertaining to a sort or class. *Obs. or R.*
sort′ance (-tăns), *n.* [Fr. SORT, *v. i.*] Suitableness; agreement. *Obs.*
sor-ta′tion (sŏr-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of sorting. *Rare.*
sorte. ✝ SHORT.
sortelige, sorteligier. ✝ SORTILEGE, SORTILEGER. [ranges.]
sort′er, *n.* One that sorts or ar-
‖ **sor′tes** (sôr′tēz), *n.*, *pl.* of L. SORS, a lot — **sor′tes Bi′bli-cæ** *or* **sa′cræ** (bĭb′lĭ-sē, sā′krē) [NL. *Biblicæ* Biblical, L. *sacræ* sacred], divination by the use of the Bible. — **s. Ho-me′ri-cæ** *or* **Ver-gi′li-a′næ**, *or* **Vir-gi′li-a′næ** (hō-mĕr′ĭ-sē, vẽr-jĭl′ĭ-ā′nē) [L., Homeric or Vergilian lots], divination by the use of the works of Homer or Vergil.
sortes. ✝ CERTES.
sort′ful-ly, *adv.* Suitably. *Obs.*
sor′ti-a-ry, *n.* [LL. *sortiarius.*] A sortileger. *Obs.*
sor′ti-leg-er (sôr′tĭ-lĕj-ẽr), *n.* A fortune teller. *Obs. or R.*
sor′ti-le′gic (-lē′jĭk), *or* **sor′ti-le′gious** (-jŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to sortilege.
sor-til′e-gy (sŏr-tĭl′ē-jĭ; sôr′tĭ-lĕj-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *sortilegium.*] = SORTILEGE.
sort′i-ment (sôr′tĭ-mĕnt), *v. t.* [G. *sortimentieren*, fr. It. *sortimento* an assorting.] *Tea Sorting.* To pass through sieves for ridding of dust and assorting in size and twist of leaf.
sor-ti′tion (sŏr-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *sortitio*, fr. *sortiri* to draw or cast lots, fr. *sors, sortis*, a lot.] Act of casting lots; determination or appointment by or as by lot. *Obs.* [caster of lots. *Obs.*]
sor-ti′tor (-tī′tŏr), *n.* [L.] A
sortli. ✝ SHORTLY.
sort′ment, *n.* Assortment. *Obs.*
soru ✝ SORROW.
sorvise. ✝ SERVICE (tree).
sorwatorie, *n.* [Prob. after words fr. L. Cf. SORROW.] A place of sorrow. *Obs.* [SORROWFUL.]
sorwe, sorweful. ✝ SORROW,
sory. ✝ SORRY.
so′ry (sō′rĭ: 201), *n.* [L. *sory* a kind of ore, Gr. σῶρυ.] *Old Min.* A black earth impregnated with vitriol; vitriols in general.
sor′zle (sŏz′'l). Var. of SOSSLE. *Dial. Eng.*
sos′bel′ly (sŏs′bĕl′ĭ), *n.* A fat-bellied fellow. *Obs.*
sose. ✝ SOUSE.
sose. Var. of SOCE. *Dial. Eng.*
So′si-a (sō′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] A servant of Amphitryon in Plautus's play "Amphitruo." Mercury disguises himself as the double of Sosia, who, as a result, doubts his own identity. Hence, any person closely resembling another.
So-sip′a-ter (sō-sĭp′ȧ-tẽr). *Bib.*
sospire. ✝ SUSPIRE.
‖ **sos-pi′ro** (sōs-pē′rō), *n.* [It., a sigh.] *Music.* A crotchet, or quarter, rest. [JUNO.]
Sos′pi-ta (sŏs′pĭ-tȧ), *a.* [L.] See
sos′pi-tal (-tăl), *a.* [L. *sospes*, *-itis*, safe.] Safe; wholesome; medicinable. *Obs.*
sos′pi-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* A keeping safely. *Obs.*
sos′pi-ta′tor, *n.* [L.] Savior. *Obs.*
soss (sŏs), *n. & v. t. & i.* Mess; muddle; slop; swill; also, to lap. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
soss, *n. & v. t. & i.* Plunge; thump; throw; splash; slump. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
soss, *adv.* Heavily; plump. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
soss, *interj.* A call to food addressed to dogs or swine. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sosserie. ✝ SORCERY.
sos-sie′go, *n.* [Sp. *sosiego.*] Composedness. *Obs.*
soss′ing, *n.* Prob., cajolery. *Obs.*
sos′sin-ger (sŏs′ĭn-jẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of SAUSAGE.
sos′sle (sŏs′'l; sŏz′'l), **soz′zle**, *n. & v.* Slop; mess. *Dial.*
sosteine, sostene. ✝ SUSTAIN.
sostenaunse. ✝ SUSTENANCE.
sos′ter. ✝ SISTER.
Sos′the-nes (sŏs′thē-nēz). *Bib.*
sostinonce ✝ SUSTENANCE.
Sos′tra-tus (sŏs′trȧ-tŭs). *Bib.*
sos′tre. ✝ SISTER.
Sos′va Vo-gul′. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.
sot ✝ SOOT, SWEAT.
sot (sŏt). Obs. or dial. pret. & p. p. of SIT.
sot. Dial. pret. & p. p. of SET.
sot, *a.* [F., foolish.] Sottish. *Obs.*
sot, *v. t.* To make a fool or simpleton of: to befool. *Rare.*
sot, *v. i.* To tipple; guzzle. *Rare.*
So-tad′ic (sō-tăd′ĭk), *a.* = SOTADEAN. — *n.* A Sotadic verse or poem. — **Sotadic verse. a** Sotadean verse, which was often palindromic. **b** Palindromic verse.
So′tai (sō′tī; sō′tā-ī; sō-tā′ī). *Bib.* [*Obs.*]
so-ta′na, *n.* [Sp.] A cassock
sote ✝ SOOT, SOT, SWEET.
sotel, sotely. ✝ SUBTLE, SUBTLY.
soteler. ✝ CITOLER
So′ten′ville′, M. de (sō′tăN′vēl′) [F.] "An old jackass of nobility" in Molière's "George Dandin." He is Angélique's father.
soth. ✝ SOOTH, SOUTH.
sot′hed′, *n.* [See SOT; -HEAD.] Folly. *Obs.*
sothefast, sothely. ✝ SOOTHFAST, SOOTHLY.
sothen. ✝ SODDEN, SUDDEN.
sotherin. ✝ SOUTHERN.
sothery, *a.* Sweet. *Obs*
sothfast, sothfest, sothly ✝ SOOTHFAST, SOOTHLY. [*Obs.*]
sothlesse, *adv.* Indeed; verily
soththe. ✝ SITH, since.
sothun. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.
sothyn, *n.* Glossing; specious pleading. *Obs.*
soti ✝ SOOTY.
sotie, *n.* [OF.] **1**. Folly. *Obs.* **2**. In medieval France, a kind of short farcical play having allegorical figures.
sotil, sotilliche, sotilte. ✝ SUBTLE, SUBTLY, SUBTLETY.
sot′ly. ✝ SOOTHLY.
sot′ly, *a.* Foolish. *Obs.*
sot′ni-a (sŏt′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Russ. *sotnya* a hundred, fr. *sto* hundred.] *Mil.* A Cossack cavalry squadron.
sotoned, *a.* [Cf. F. *soutane* cassock.] Prob., made like a long cassock. *Obs.*
sot′ship, *n.* Folly. *Obs.*
sot′ted, *pret. & p. p.* of SOT.
sot′ter, *n.* [See SOUTER.] A cobbler. *Obs.*
sot′ter (sŏt′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *sodder* to boil slowly, to seethe, and E. SODDEN, SEETHE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. To simmer; bubble; sputter; crackle.
2. To scorch; blister.
sot′ter-y, *n.* Folly. *Obs.*
‖ **sot′tise**, *n.* [F.] Stupid or foolish behavior; a piece of stupidity or folly. *Obs.*
‖ **sot′to** (sōt′tō), *prep.* [It.] Under; below. — **sot′to por′ti-co** (pôr′tē-kō), an arcade; a street passageway under the overhanging story of a building. — **s. vo′ce** (vō′chā), under the voice; in an undertone; aside.
sot′weed′, *n.* Tobacco. *Obs. & R.*
sou (sou; sōō). Dial. Eng. var. of SOUGH.
souage. ✝ SAVAGE.
sou-a′ri (sōō-ä′rē), *n.* [Galibi *saouari.*] Any tree of the genus *Caryocar* (which see).
souari fat. See OIL, *Table I.*
sou′ba, sou′bah. Vars. of SUBAH.
sou′ba-dar′, sou′bah-dar′. Vars. of SUBAHDAR. [BASSA.]
sou-ba′shi (sōō-bä′shē). ✝ SUB-
soubgit ✝ SUBJECT.
sou′bri′quet′ (sōō′brē′kĕ′). Var. of SOBRIQUET.
soubtil. ✝ SUBTLE.
soucan. ✝ SEACUNNY.
sou-car′, sow-car′ (sou-kär′), *n.* [Hind. *sāukār, sārkār, sāhūkār*, lit., honest.] A native banker. *Anglo-Ind.* [var. of SOUSE.]
souce. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
souce. Obs. pl. of SOU.
souch. ✝ SOW.
souch (sōōK). Scot. var. of SOUGH, murmur. [*Scot.*]
souchand, *p. a.* Soughing. *Obs.*
souche, *v. t.* [OF. *soschier*, L. *suspicari.*] To mistrust; suspect; also, to devise. *Obs.*
sou-chet′ (sōō-shā′; sōō′shĕ), **sou′chie** (sōō′shĭ), **sou′chy** (shĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *soucié* brine, pickle.] A kind of fish stew with savory broth.
‖ **sou′chet′** (sōō′shĕ′), *n.* [F., the name of the plant.] The edible tubers of the chufa.
sond, *n.* [OF. *soude* pay. Cf. SOLDIER.] A sum (of money); a quantity. *Obs. Scot.*
soud, *v. t.* [F. *souder* to join, fasten. See SOLDER.] To unite; strengthen. *Obs.*
sou-da′gur (sou-dä′gŭr), *n.* [Per. *saudāgar*, fr. *saudāh* traffic.] A merchant; a shopkeeper. *India.*
soudaine. ✝ SUDDEN.
sou-dan′, *n.* [F.] A sultan. *Obs.*
Sou′da-nese′ (sōō′dȧ-nēz′; -nēs′). Var. of SUDANESE.
soudanesse, *n.* A sultaness. *Obs.*
soudart. ✝ SOLDIER.
soude. ✝ SOLD, pay.
souden. ✝ SUDDEN.
souder. ✝ SOLDIER. [SOLDER.]
sou′der (sô′dẽr). Scot. var. of
soud′ly, *a.* Soiled; dirty; squalid. *Obs. Scot.*
Sou′dra. ✝ SUDRA.
Sou′dron ✝ SOUTHRON.
soudyoure. ✝ SOLDIER.
soue. ✝ SOW, to gall.
souerte ✝ SURETY.
souffisaunce. ✝ SUFFISANCE.
‖ **souf′fleur′** (sōō′flûr′), *n.* [F.] *Theat.* A prompter.
souffyse. ✝ SUFFICE.
soufre. ✝ SULPHUR.
soufrecan. ✝ SUFFRAGAN.
sou′frière′ bird (sōō′fryâr′) [Cf. F. *soufrière* a box for holding sulphur, a place where sulphur is found.] A solitaire (*Myadestes sibilans*) of St. Vincent Island, West Indies.
sough ✝ SOW, a female pig
sough (sou; sōōf; sŏŏf), *n. & v. t. & i.* [Cf. SEUGH.] Drain; ditch; specif., an adit for draining a mine. *Dial. Eng.* [SEEK.]
sought (sôt), *pret. & p. p.* of
sougit. ✝ SUBJECT.
souhte. Obs. pret. of SEEK.
souk (sōōk; sŏŏk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUCK.
soul. Var. of SOWL, a relish.
soul ✝ SOLE, *a.*
soul, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *soûler* to satiate, E. SOIL to feed.] To afford suitable sustenance. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
soul, *v. t.* To indue with a soul.
soul (sōl; sôl), *v. i.* To go about on All Souls' Day singing and begging for soulcakes. *Dial. Eng.*
sou-lack′ (sōō-lăk′), *n.* [Turk. *çōlāq*, lit., a left-handed man, fr. *çōl* left.] An eminent officer about the person of the Turkish ruler.
soul′ale′, *n.* A wake. *Obs.*
soul bell. The passing bell. *Obs.*
soul blindness, deafness. Psychic blindness, deafness. See BLINDNESS, 1, DEAFNESS.
soul′cake′, *n.* A kind of large cake eaten on All Souls' Day; also, the present received instead for "souling." *Dial. Eng.*
soul candle. A light placed near a corpse. *Obs.*
soul curer. A curate; priest; parson.
sould (sŏŏd; sōōd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOULD.
soul-da′do ✝ SOLDADO.
souldan, souldanesse. ✝ SOLDAN (sultan), SOLDANESSE.
souldart, *n.* A soldier. *Obs. Scot.*
soulde. ✝ SOLD, *pret. & p. p.*
souldyour. ✝ SOLDIER.
soule. ✝ SOLE.

N O P Q R S

"There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil" (*Shak.*); "the inmost purple *spirit* of light" (*Shelley*). See GHOST

souled (sōld), *a.* Having a soul; possessing soul and feeling; — chiefly in composition; as, great-*souled* Hector.

soul'ful (sōl'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or expressing, deep feeling, emotion, sentiment.—**soul'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**soul'ful-ness**, *n.*

soul'less (sōl'lĕs), *a.* [Cf. AS. *sāwellēas.*] Having no soul, or no greatness or nobleness of mind or feeling. — **soul'less-ly**, *adv.* — **soul'less-ness**, *n.*

sou' mar'qué' (so͞o' mär'kā'). [F.] **a** An old French copper coin, worth about one and a quarter sous. **b** (*pron.* mär'kē'; -kā') Little or nothing; a trifle; as, not worth a *sou marqué.* Often also **sou' mar'quee'** (mär'kē'). *U. S.*

sound (sound), *n.* [AS. *sund* a swimming, akin to E. *swim:* cf. Icel. *sundmagi*, lit., swim maw. See SWIM.] The air bladder of a fish.

sound, *a.;* SOUND'ER (soun'dẽr); SOUND'EST. [ME. *sound*, AS. *sund;* akin to D. *gezond*, G. *gesund*, OHG. *gisunt*, Dan. & Sw. *sund*, and perh. to L. *sanus.* Cf. SANE.] **1.** Free from flaw, defect, or decay; perfect of the kind; undamaged or unimpaired; as, *sound* timber; *sound* fruit. **2.** Healthy; not diseased; — said of body or mind; as, a *sound* body; a *sound* understanding. **3.** Firm; strong; safe; also, fig., secure; trustworthy; as, a *sound* bank; a *sound* commercial credit. **4.** Founded in truth or right; free from error; not fallacious or faulty; right; as, a *sound* lawyer; a *sound* thinker; *sound* argument or reasoning; *sound* principles. **5.** Morally good or honorable; honest; also, orthodox.

Do not I know you a favorer
Of this new sect? Ye are not *sound.* *Shak.*

6. Complete; thorough; as, a *sound* beating. **7.** Undisturbed; profound; — applied to sleep. **8.** Founded in law; good in law; legal; valid; not defective; as, a *sound* title to land.

sound as a roach [*roach* perh. being a corruption of F. *roche* a rock], perfectly sound. — **s. on the goose**, orthodox in sentiment; holding to party opinions. *Slang.* *Lowell.*

sound, *n.* [AS. *sund* a narrow sea or strait; akin to Icel., Sw., Dan., & G. *sund*, prob. so named because it could be *swum* across. See SWIM.] **a** An inlet of the ocean. *Obs* **b** A long passage of water connecting two larger bodies but too wide and extensive to be termed a strait, as a passage connecting a sea or lake with the ocean or with another sea, or a channel passing between a mainland and an island; as, the *sound* between the Baltic and North Sea.

sound, *v. t.;* SOUND'ED; SOUND'ING. [F. *sonder*, prob. of Teutonic orig.; cf. AS. *sundgyrd* a sounding rod, *sundline* a sounding line (see SOUND a narrow passage of water).] **1.** To measure the depth of; to fathom; esp., to find the depth of by a line and plummet. **2.** To find, or try to find, the thoughts, motives, or the like, of (a person); to examine; try; probe.

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*

3. *Med.* To explore or examine, as the bladder or urethra, with a sound; to examine by auscultation or percussion.

to sound a line. *Whaling*, to carry down the tow line of the boat when sounding; — said of a whale.

sound, *v. i.* **1.** To ascertain the depth of water with a sounding line or other device. **2.** To dive suddenly straight toward the bottom; — said of fish, esp. when hooked or harpooned.

sound, *n.* [F. *sonde.* See SOUND to fathom.] *Med.* Any elongated instrument or probe, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored, esp. the bladder for stone, or the urethra for a stricture.

sound, *n.* [ME. *soun*, OF. *son*, F. *son*, fr. L. *sonus;* akin to Skr. *svana* sound, *svan* to sound, perh. to E. *swan.* Cf. ASSONANT, CONSONANT, SONATA, SONNET, SONOROUS, SWAN.] **1.** The, or a, sensation due to stimulation of the auditory nervous centers, usually by vibrations communicated through the ears from a vibrating body, as the air, or sometimes by subjective disturbances; as, the *sound* of thunder, the *sound* of a ringing in the ears, a hallucinatory *sound.* **2.** *Physics.* That form of vibrational energy which occasions the above sensation. It is usually transmitted to the ear by air. Sound is propagated by progressive longitudinal vibratory disturbances (**sound waves**) each including an area of condensation and rarefaction. The velocity of sound in dry air at a temperature of 32° F. is about 1,087 feet a second; in glass, 18,000 feet per second; in steel, 16,400; in water, 4,708 (at 8° C.). The intensity varies inversely as the square of the distance from the sounding body and directly as the square of the amplitude of the vibrations. It is also modified by the density or motion of the medium, and by the neighborhood of a sonorous body. A **musical sound** is due to regularly recurring impulses; a **noise** is due to irregular or confused impulses. To be heard as a **tone**, a sound must have a vibration number of at least 16 to 20. Tones of orchestral instruments range from 40 vibrations per second to about 4,750. Tones of a higher pitch are unpleasantly shrill, and at an upper limit varying with the hearer (12,000, or less, to 41,000) they become inaudible. See TONE. Sound waves may exhibit reflection, refraction, dispersion, and interference. **3.** A tone or noise of a special quality or expressive of a special feeling; as, a mournful *sound;* a *sound* of rejoicing. "Make of your truth neither boast nor *sound.*" *Chaucer.* **4.** Noise without meaning; mere noise.

Sense and not *sound* . . . must be the principle. *Locke.*

5. *Phon.* A speech sound. **6.** Distance within which a certain noise may be heard; earshot; hearing; as, within *sound* of his voice.

Syn. — SOUND, NOISE. SOUND is the general term; NOISE, in present usage, suggests esp. meaningless, confused, or discordant sound.

sound (sound), *v. i.* [ME. *sounen*, *sownen*, OF. *soner*, F. *sonner*, fr. L. *sonare.* See SOUND a noise.] **1.** To make a noise or sound; to produce an audible effect; to make an impulse of the air that shall affect the organs of hearing. "First taught speaking trumpets how to *sound.*" *Dryden.* **2.** To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published; to convey intelligence by sound.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord 1 *Thess.* i. 8.

3. To make or convey a certain impression, or to have a certain import, when heard; hence, to seem; to appear; as, this reproof *sounds* harsh; the story *sounds* false. **4.** *Law.* To have, or tend in, its significance, import, nature, effect, or the like; — with *in*, and formerly *into*, *to*, *against.* *Obs.*, except as a legal term; as: **to sound in tort**, to have the nature or effect of tort; **to sound in folly**, to be or appear of a foolish nature; **to sound in damages**, to have the essential quality of damages (said of an action brought for damages only, as trespass, etc.). **5.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To lead; tend, incline. **b** To mean; signify. **c** To resound.

to sound off, *Mil.*, at a certain point in the ceremony of parade or guard mounting in the United States army, to play, usually marching in quick time from right to left of the line and back; — said of the band or field music. At evening parade the field music sounds retreat immediately after the band has sounded off, and the band follows with the "Star Spangled Banner" while the flag is lowered.

sound, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sound, as a musical instrument; to play on; as, to *sound* a trumpet or a horn. **2.** To cause to exist as a sound; as, to *sound* a note. **3.** To speak; utter; express audibly. *Now Rare.*

How dares thy . . . tongue *sound* this unpleasing news? *Shak.*

4. To order, indicate, or proclaim, by a sound or sounds; to give a signal for by a certain sound; as, to *sound* a retreat; to *sound* a parley; the clock *sounds* noon. **5** To celebrate or honor by or as by sounds; as, to *sound* the praises of a great deed or a great hero. **6.** To examine the condition of (anything) by causing the same to emit sounds and noting their character; as, to *sound* a piece of timber; to *sound* the lungs. **7.** To signify; import; denote. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

sound board. A thin resonant board, as the belly of a violin, usually of pine or spruce fir, so placed in an instrument as to reënforce its tones by sympathetic vibration.

sound bow (bō). In a series of transverse sections of a bell, that segment against which the clapper strikes, being the part which is most efficacious in producing the sound.

sound compensation. *Phon.* Individual differences in the adjustments of the vocal organs for the same, or practically the same, sounds, due to differences in shape and size of the organs, etc.; — called also *compensatory change.*

sound director. An apparatus, as eight megaphones or a revolving megaphone, which concentrates and projects a different signal to each of the eight chief points of the compass. The signal heard most clearly by a passing vessel indicates the direction whence it comes.

sound'er (soun'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sounds; specif., an electromagnetic instrument used in telegraphy in place of a register, the communications being interpreted from the clicking sounds emitted. See TELEGRAPH, *Illust.* **2.** *Med.* A probe.

sound hole. *Music.* An opening in the belly or sound board in instruments of the viol class to increase its elasticity for sympathetic vibration.

sound'ing, *p. a.* Making or emitting sound; hence, resonant; sonorous; high-sounding. — **sound'ing-ly**, *adv.*

sound'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOUND. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that sounds (in any of the senses of the several verbs). **2.** *Naut.* [From SOUND to fathom.] **a** Measurement by sounding; also, the depth so ascertained. **b** *pl.* Any place or part of the ocean, or other water, where a hand sounding line will reach the bottom.

in, *or* **on, soundings**, *Naut.*, in water not too deep to be fathomed by a sounding line; hence, often, near the coast. — **off soundings.** *Naut.*, in water too deep to be fathomed by a sounding line; hence, fig., in a situation beyond one's resources; beyond one's depth. — **sounding board. a** *Music.* A sound board. **b** A board or structure placed behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness to a speaker's voice. **c** *pl.* = SOUND BOARDING. — **s. bottle**, *Naut.*, a vessel with nonreturn valves, used on a deep-sea sounding line to bring up water from near the bottom. — **s. lead** (lĕd), the plummet at the end of a sounding line. — **s. line**, *Naut.*, a line, wire, or cord, weighted at one end, used in sounding. For sounding by hand it is divided into *marks* and *deeps.* The *marks* are at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, and 25 fathoms from the weight, and are designated by bits of leather, cloth, or the like. The depths at the other fathoms are not marked, and are called *deeps.* For accurate sounding in surveys, special lines, marked at every foot, are used. Called also, *lead line.* — **s. machine**, *Naut.*, a machine having a reel of wire and attachments for taking soundings. — **s. post.** = SOUND POST.

sound lens. *Acous.* A lens for bringing sound waves to a focus. Such lenses often have walls of collodion film and are filled with some heavy gas which retards and consequently refracts sound waves.

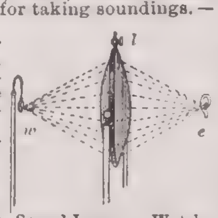

Sound Lens. *w* Watch; *l* Lens; *e* Ear.

sound'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sound; integrity.

Syn.—Strength, solidity, healthiness, sanity; truth, rectitude.

sound post. *Music.* A small post, in a viol instrument, set nearly under the bridge as a support and to propagate the vibrations to the back; a sounding post.

sound shadow. The region of silence behind a screen opaque to sound waves.

soup (so͞op), *n.* [F. *soupe* soup, sop, OF. *sope*, *supe*, *soupe*, originally a sop; cf. *souper* to sup, OF., also, to eat, to dip a sop (as in wine); of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *sop* sop, *soppen* to dip, to sop. See SOP something dipped in a liquid, SUP, *v. t.;* cf. SUPPER.] **1.** A liquid food variously made, usually by boiling meat and vegetables, or either of them, in water, commonly seasoned or flavored; broth. **2. a** Nitroglycerin, as used in blasting. *Burglars' Cant.* **b** Any material injected into a horse with a view to changing its speed or temperament. *Racing Cant.*

‖ **soup'çon'** (so͞op'sôN'), *n.* [F.] A suspicion; a suggestion; hence, a very small portion; a taste; as, coffee with a *soupçon* of brandy; a *soupçon* of coquetry.

‖ **soupe'-mai'gre** (so͞op'mâ'gr'; -mā'gẽr), *n.* Also **soup'-mai'gre** (so͞op'mā'gẽr). [F. *soupe maigre.*] *Cookery.* Thin soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish with a little butter and a few condiments; a fast-day soup.

soup'-fin' shark. Any of various sharks whose fins, when boiled, form gelatin used by the Chinese in making soup; esp., on the coast of California, *Galeus zygopterus.*

sou'ple (so͞op''l; so͞op''l), *a.* [Var. of SUPPLE.] Supple. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, exc. in: **souple silk**, silk made soft by soupling.

sou'ple, *v. t.;* -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). To supple. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, exc.: *Silk Manuf.* To prepare (silk) for dyeing by working it in hot water containing three to four grams of cream of tartar to the liter, so as to cause the silk to swell and become softer and more absorbent. *Souple* is also used as including the previous processes of degreasing and bleaching; — chiefly in *p. pr.*

sour (sour), *a.;* SOUR'ER (-ẽr); SOUR'EST. [ME. *sour*, *sur*, AS. *sūr;* akin to D. *zuur*, G. *sauer*, OHG. *sūr*, Icel. *sūrr*, Sw. *sur*, Dan. *suur*, Lith. *suras* salt, Russ. *surovy* harsh, rough. Cf. SORREL the plant.] **1.** Having an acid or tart taste, like vinegar and the juices of most unripe fruits; acid; tart; specif., changed, as by fermentation, so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; turned; as, *sour* milk. **2.** Hence, distasteful; disagreeable; unpleasant; of persons, cross; crabbed; peevish; morose; as, a man of *sour* temper; also, expressive of such qualities; as, a *sour* reply. "A *sour* countenance." *Swift.* **3.** Afflictive; painful; bitter. "*Sour* adversity." *Shak.* **4.** Cold and wet; as, a *sour* day. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **5.** Of soil, cold, wet, or acid, and hence unproductive. *Dial. or Colloq.* **6**. Coarse; — said of grass, and of animals. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — SOUR, TART, ACID, ACIDULOUS, ACRID, ASTRINGENT, BITTER are here compared esp. in their fig. senses. SOUR applies esp. to that which is crabbed or morose; TART suggests pungency or sharpness; that which is ACID is biting or caustic; that is ACIDULOUS which is mildly acid; as, "He [Swift] had a countenance *sour* and severe" (*Johnson*); "a *sour*, malignant, envious disposition" (*Burke*); "when there is as much *sour* as sweet in a compliment" (*Sterne*); "*tart* Aristophanes" (*B. Jonson*); "A *tart* temper never mellows with age" (*Irving*); "I thought I might venture to say that her mother must be very old; she interrupted me *tartly*, and said, no, her mother had been married extremely young" (*Walpole*); "his [Thoreau's] almost *acid* sharpness of insight" (*Stevenson*); an *acid* sarcasm; an *acidulous* disposition. That is ACRID which is harsh or irritating; ASTRINGENT connotes sternness or austerity; that is BITTER which is (esp.) grievous, virulent, or cutting; as, "temper, scorn, disgust, all the more *acrid* feelings" (*Stevenson*); "an *acrid*, choleric man" (*Carlyle*); *astringent* virtue; "an exceeding *bitter* cry" (*Gen.* xxvii. 34); "*Bitter* expressions, *bitter* curses, a *bitter* fate, are terms well and strongly understood by all" (*Burke*); "'Tis *bitter* cold" (*Shak.*). See PUNGENT, MORDANT, ACRIMONY.

sour bush, the French mulberry. — **s. dock**, the common sorrel. — **s. dough. a** Leaven. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** In Alaska and the Pacific Northwest, an experienced explorer or settler in a new, usually mining, country. *Colloq.* — **s. gourd**, the acid fruit of the Australian baobab or cream-of-tartar tree (*Adansonia gregorii*); also, the tree itself. Sometimes, the African baobab. — **s. grapes**, things which persons affect to despise because they cannot possess them; — in allusion to Æsop's fable of the fox and the grapes. — **s. grass. a** The common sorrel. **b** An American liliaceous plant (*Xerophyllum tenax*) having stiff grasslike foliage. **c** A West Indian grass (*Paspalum conjugatum*). **d** Clover sorrel. — **s. gum. a** Any species of *Nyssa*, esp. the black gum (*N. sylvatica*). **b** The sorrel tree. — **s. humus**, humus harmful to plant growth on account of the presence of humic or similar acids. Cf. MILD HUMUS. — **s. plum.** = EMU APPLE **a**. — **s. sop.** = SOURSOP, a tree. — **s. tree.** = SORREL TREE **a**. — **s. tupelo**, the Ogeechee lime.

sour, *n.* **1.** A sour or acid substance; fig., that which is disagreeable or distasteful; as, the sweet and *sour* of life. **2. a** *Bleaching, etc.* An acid bath. **b** An acid beverage. **3** A souring, or treatment, as of cloth, with acid.

sour, *v. i.;* SOURED (sourd); SOUR'ING. [AS. *sūrian* to sour, to become sour.] To become sour; specif.: **a** To become acid by or as by fermentation. **b** To become crabbed or morose; as, a kind temper sometimes *sours* in adversity. **c** To become cold, wet, or unproductive, as soil.

sour, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to become sour; to make sour; specif.: **a** To make acid, esp. by or as by fermentation; as, hot weather *sours* milk. **b** To make unhappy or discontented. "To *sour* your happiness." *Shak.* **c** To cause to seem or become morose, harsh, or unkindly.

Pride had not *sour'd* nor wrath debased my heart. *Harte.*

d To make cold, wet, or acid, or, hence, unfertile; as, certain grasses *sour* land.

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soulement. ✝ SOLEMENT.
soules cure. Office of a priest or curate; a benefice. *Obs.*
Soule'tin' (so͞ol'tăN'), *a.* [F.] Pertaining to a Basque dialect spoken in the former district of Soule, now in the department Basses-Pyrénées in France. — *n.* The Souletin dialect
souleyn. ✝ SULLEN.
soul foot. = SOUL SCOT. *Obs.*
soulfre. ✝ SULPHUR.
soul'heal', *n.* Salvation. *Obs.*
soul'health', *n.* Healing; cure; salvation; safety. *Obs.*
soul'herd', *n.* A pastor. *Obs.*
soul house. *Egypt. Relig.* A pottery model of a house set over a grave as a dwelling for the soul.
soul'i-fied (sōl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* [See -FY.] Endowed with a soul. *Obs.*
soul'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
soul knell. Soul bell. *Obs.*
Soul'mass (*dial.* sō'măs), *n.* **a** A mass for the dead. *Obs.* **b** All Souls' Day. *Dial. Eng.*
soul'pa'per, *n.* A paper soliciting prayers for a person's soul, as at All Souls' Day. *Obs.*
soul'pen'ny, *n.* A penny toward maintaining Soulmasses. *Obs.*
soulphre. ✝ SULPHUR.
soul scot, soul shot [*soul* + *scot*, or *shot;* cf. AS. *sāwelsc(e)ot.*] *O. Eccl. Law.* A mortuary paid from a deceased's estate or by a murderer. *Hist.*
soul sleep. = PSYCHOPANNYCHISM. — **soul sleeper.**
soul'suck', *a.* Passionate. *Obs.*
soultage. ✝ SOUTAGE.
soulter. ✝ SWELTER.
souly. ✝ SOLELY. [*Obs.*
soul'y, *a.* Of or pert. to the soul.
soum. ✝ SWIM.
soum (sōm). Scot. var. of SOAM.
soum (so͞om), *n.* *Scots Law.* The number of sheep or cattle to a given area of pasture; also, the corresponding area. — **soum and roum**, pasture in summer and fodder in winter. *Obs. Scot.*
soum (so͞om), *v. i.* *Scots Law.* To fix the soum for a given pasture. — **soum**, *v. t.*
soume. ✝ SUM.
soun. ✝ SWOON. [of SOUND.
soun (so͞on). Obs. or Scot. var.
sound. ✝ SAND.
sound, *n.* A cuttlefish. *Obs.*
sound (so͞ond), *n. & v.* [See SWOON.] Swoon; faint. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sound. *adv.* Soundly.
sound, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Sound health; soundness. **b** Security; safety; preservation; also, assistance.
sound, *v. t. & i.* To heal. *Obs.*
sound'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
sound'age (soun'dăj), *n.* Dues for soundings.
Sounday. ✝ SUNDAY.
sound boarding. Boards to hold pugging in partitions or under floors to deaden sounds.
sound bone. That part of the backbone of a fish that lies next to the sound. [NANCE BOX.
sound box. *Music* = RESO-
Sound dues. Tolls formerly imposed by Denmark on vessels passing the Baltic Sound.
sounde. ✝ SAND, message.
soun'der (soun'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *sunor.*] **a** A herd of wild swine. *Obs.* **b** A young wild boar. *Pseudo Archaic.* [SUNDERLY.
sounder. sounderly. ✝ SUNDER,
sound figures. *Acous.* = SONOROUS FIGURES.
sound'ful, *a.* Sounding. *Archaic.*
sound'ing-ly, *adv.* of SOUNDING. See -LY.
soundire. ✝ SUNDER. [MAN.
soundismen. Obs. pl. of SANDES-
sound law. = PHONETIC LAW.
sound'less, *a.* See -LESS. —
sound'less-ly, *adv.* — **sound'less-ness**, *n.* [*Rare.*
sound'less, *a.* Unfathomable.
sound line. The line fastened to a harpoon, carried down by a whale when sounding.
sound'ly, *adv.* of SOUND. See -LY. [sounding. *Obs.*
sound'ly, *a.* Making a sound;
sound'proof' (sound'pro͞of'), *a.* Proof against, or impervious to, sound.
sound reading. Interpreting telegraph messages by the sounder. — **sound telegraphy.** [bung.
sound shifting. Lautverschie-
sound wave. *Acoustics.* See 7th SOUND, 2. [SWOON.
soune. ✝ SOON, SOUND, SUN,
sounk. Obs. p. p. of SINK.
sounst, *p. a.* Soused. *Obs.*
sounye. ✝ SOIN, SOUND.
soup. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOP. [dial. Eng. var. of SUP.
soup (so͞op). Obs. or Scot. &
soup, *v. t.* To breathe out. *Obs.*
soup, *v. i.* To become weary or exhausted. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **sou'per'**, *or* **sou'pé'** (so͞o'pā'), *n.* [F.] Formerly, a meal at evening; now, a meal late at night.
soup'er (so͞op'ẽr), *n.* One who takes or distributes soup; — used of one who gives relief as a proselytizing measure, or of one who takes such relief. *Ireland.*
soupil. ✝ SUPPLE. [*Obs.*
soup'ing, *n.* Sop; spoonmeat.
‖ **sou'pi'rail'** (so͞o'pē'rá'y'), *n.* [F.] Air hole; vent.
soup kitchen. An establishment to supply soup to the poor.
sou'ple (so͞o'p'l; swĭp''l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIPLE.
soup'y (so͞op'ĭ), *a.* Resembling soup; souplike.

2. To macerate, and render fit for plaster or mortar; — said of lime.
3. *Bleaching, etc.* To treat with acid.

source (sōrs; 201), *n.* [ME. *sours*, OF. *sourse, surse, sorse*, F. *source*, fr. OF. *sordre, surdre, sourdre*, to spring forth or up (p. p. *sors*), F. *sourdre*, fr. L. *surgere* to lift or raise up, to spring up. See SURGE; cf. SOUSE to plunge or swoop as a bird upon its prey.] **1.** Act of rising; an ascent. *Obs.*
2. The rising from the ground, or beginning, of a stream of water or the like; a spring, a fountain.
3. That from which anything comes forth, regarded as its cause or origin; the first cause.
This *source* of ideas every man has wholly in himself. *Locke.*
4. *Physics.* A small region of fluid at whose center the fluid is generated just fast enough to maintain the outflow constant.

sour-dine′ (sōōr-dēn′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sordino.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** A sordino, or mute. **b** A harmonium stop for partly shutting off the wind supply to the lower vibrators, in order to play full chords softly.
2. *Teleg., etc.* A silencer.

sour′ing (sour′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOUR. **1** Act of one that sours (in the various senses of the verbs); as, *souring* milk; also, that which causes sourness.
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Vinegar. **b** Any sour apple. **c** Leaven. **d** Dough left over after an oatcake baking.
3. *Bleaching.* Treatment in a bath of dilute acid.

sour′sop′ (sour′sŏp′), *n.* The large, succulent, and slightly acid fruit of a small West Indian annonaceous tree (*Annona muricata*); also, the tree itself.

souse (sous), *n.* Also *souce, sowce, sowse.* [OF. *sous, souz, solz*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *sulz, sulza*, G. *sülze*; akin to E. *salt.* In sense 1 fr. the v.] **1.** Act of sousing; a plunging into, or drenching with, water or other liquid; a wetting or steeping.
2. Pickle made with salt.
3. Something steeped in pickle, as fish or pigs' feet.
4. The ear; esp., a hog's ear. *Dial. or Colloq. & Humorous.*

souse, *v. t.*: SOUSED (soust); SOUS′ING (sous′ĭng). [Cf. OF. *soucier.*] **1.** To steep in pickle; to pickle.
2. To plunge or immerse in water or any liquid.
They *soused* me over head and ears in water. *Addison.*
3. To drench, as by an immersion; to wet thoroughly.

souse, *adv.* With a splash. *Scot. & Dial.*

souse, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. OF. *sorse* the upward spring or swoop, or OF. *sors*, p. p. of *sordre* to rise, and first used of an upward swoop, then of any swoop, but also confused with SOUSE to pickle. See SOURCE.] To swoop or plunge, as a bird on its prey; hence, to attack fiercely and suddenly; also, *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, to fall heavily (cf. 2d soss, *v. i.*).

souse, *v. t.* To pounce or swoop down on; hence, to strike suddenly and violently; to thump; cuff. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

souse, *n.* [OF. *sorse.* See SOUSE to swoop.] **1.** Act of sousing, or swooping; a swoop.
2. A blow; a thwack; also, a heavy fall. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

souse, *adv.* With a sudden swoop; violently; also, *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, heavily; clumsily.

‖ **sou tache′** (sōō-tash′), *n.* [F.] A kind of trimming or embroidery braid, made of silk, wool, cotton, or tinsel, in varying widths; — called also *Russia* or *Russian braid.*

‖ **sou tane′** (sōō-tän′; sōō′tăn′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sottana*, LL. *subtana*, fr. L. *subtus* below, beneath, fr. *sub* under.] *Eccl. Costume.* A close garment with straight sleeves, and skirts reaching the ankles, buttoned in front, esp. one of black, regularly worn by the clergy in France and Italy; a cassock.

south (south; *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *south, suþ*, AS. *sūð*, for *sunð*; akin to D. *zuid*, OHG. *sund*, G. *süd, süden*, Icel. *suðr, sunnr*, Dan. *syd, sönden*, Sw. *syd, söder, sunnan*; all perh. akin to E. *sun*, meaning, the side towards the sun. See SUN.] **1.** The cardinal point directly opposite the north; the direction to the right of a person facing the east.
2. A country or region situated relatively farther to the south than another; the southern section of a country.
3. [*cap.*] Specif.: That part of the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio River.
4. The south wind. *Obs. or Poetic.*
south by east, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, east of due south; S. 11° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. by west,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, west of due south; S. 11° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. southeast.** See SOUTH-SOUTHEAST. — **s. southwest.** See SOUTH-SOUTHWEST.
☞ The pron. sou, chiefly nautical, is a recognized colloquialism in compounds, as *southeast, southwest*, etc.

south, *a.* **1.** Situated at the south, or in a southern direction; proceeding, as a ship, toward the south, or coming, as the wind, from the south; southern; as, the *south* pole.
2. [*cap.*] Designating the southern division or part of a country or race, or the more southerly of two places or regions bearing the same name; as, *South* Dakota.
South African, of or pertaining to southern Africa, esp. the colonies settled by the Dutch and English. — **S. African prune.** = WILD PRUNE. — **S. African ruby.** = CAPE RUBY. — **S. American,** of or pertaining to the continent of South America. — **S. American kino.** See KINO. — **S. Britain,** England and Wales, or that part of Great Britain lying south of Scotland; — sometimes popularly so called. Cf. NORTH BRITAIN. — **S. Devon.** **a** A local breed of dairy cattle of large size and pale yellowish color originating in, and chiefly raised in, southern Devonshire, England. **b** An English breed of long-wool sheep similar to the Lincoln. — **South Ham.** = SOUTH DEVON (cattle or sheep). — **s. polar distance,** *Astron.*, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the south pole of the heavens, measured along its hour circle. — **s. pole of a magnet,** that pole which, when the magnet is free to move, points to the south; — called also *south-seeking pole, negative pole, blue pole.* The opposite pole from the above has been called the *true south pole.* — **s. pole of the earth,** the southern extremity of the earth's axis. — **S. Sea** [Sp., *el Mar del Sur*], the Pacific Ocean; — so called when discovered in 1513 by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, Spanish governor of Darien, who first beheld it when looking south. — **S. Sea arrowroot.** = PIA. — **S. Sea Bubble,** a stock-jobbing scheme in England, in 1720, similar to the so-called Mississippi Scheme (which see) of John Law in France. As a scheme to extinguish the national debt, the South Sea Company was incorporated in 1711 and, in return for the monopoly of the trade to the South Sea and an annual payment of £600,000 for a certain number of years, it assumed a large part of the debt. From its prospective profits, its shares rose rapidly. Early in 1720 (called **South Sea Year**), it proposed to assume the entire debt of over £30,000,000, on being guaranteed five per cent per annum for seven and a half years. The managers by fraud inflated the stock for a time to more than £1,000 (par £100). — **S. Sea rose,** the oleander. — **S. Sea tea,** the yaupon. — **s. side,** the side situated toward or on the south; specif., *Eccl.*, of an altar, chancel, etc., the side (whether toward the true south or not) which is to the right of a person looking from the nave to the altar; the Epistle or decani side. Cf. EPISTLE SIDE, NORTH SIDE, GOSPEL SIDE.

south (south), *adv.* **1.** Toward the south; in the south.
2. From the south; as, the wind blows *south. Rare. Bacon.*

south (south; *cf.* MOUTH, *v.*), *v. i.*; SOUTHED (southd); SOUTH′ING. **1.** To turn or move toward the south.
2. *Astron.* To come to the meridian; to cross the north-and-south line; — said chiefly of the moon.

South-cot′ti-an (south-kŏt′ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Joanna Southcott (1750–1814), an Englishwoman who, professing a miraculous calling, preached and prophesied, and committed many impious absurdities.

South′down′ (south′doun′), *a.* Pert. to the South Downs, a range of pasture hills south of the Thames, England.

South′down′, *n.* One of an important English breed of medium-sized short-wooled hornless sheep producing excellent mutton. The face and legs are speckled or brown ish gray and the fleece is fine, close, and white.

south′east′ (south′ēst′; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *a.* Of, pert. to, situated or proceeding toward, or coming from, the southeast.

south′east′, *n.* The point of the horizon between, and equally distant from, the south and the east; also, a part or region relatively southeast.
southeast by east, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, east of due southeast; S. 56° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. by south,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, south of due southeast; S. 33° 45′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

south′east′, *adv.* [AS. *sūðēast.*] Toward, or from, the southeast.

south′east′er (-ēs′tẽr; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* A storm, strong wind, or gale coming from the southeast.

south′east′er-ly, *a.* Southeast. — **south′east′er-ly,** *adv.*

south′east′ern (south′ēs′tẽrn; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *a.* Southeast.

south′east′ward } (-ēst′wẽrd; -lĭ), *adv.* Toward the
south′east′ward-ly } southeast.

south′er-ly (sŭth′ẽr-lĭ; *formerly also* south′-), *a.* Southern. — **south′er-ly,** *adv.* — **south′er-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

southerly buster. See BRICKFIELDER, 1.

south′ern (sŭth′ẽrn; *obs. or archaic* south′ẽrn), *a.* [AS. *sūðerne.* See SOUTH.] Of or pert. to, or situated in or toward, the south; proceeding from or toward the south.
Southern cattle fever. = *Texas fever*, under TEXAS. — **S. Confederacy,** *Amer. Hist.*, the Confederate States of America. — **S. Cross. a** Four bright stars in the Southern Hemisphere, situated as if at the extremities of a Latin cross; also, the constellation (between Centaurus and Musca) of which the above are the brightest stars; — also called *Crux.* **b** The battle flag of the Confederate States of America. See STARS AND BARS. — **S. Crown.** = CORONA AUSTRALIS. — **S. Fish.** = PISCIS AUSTRALIS. — **s. flounder,** a flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*) of the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. — **S. Hemisphere.** See HEMISPHERE, 2. — **s. pine,** the Georgia pine. — **s. porgy,** a porgy (*Stenotomus aculeatus*) of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. — **S. States.** See SOUTH, *n.*, 3. — **S. Triangle.** *Astron.* = TRIANGLE, 5 **a.**

Southern Cross.

south′ern-er (-ẽr-nẽr), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south, esp. [*cap.*] of the Southern States of North America.

south′ern-wood′ (sŭth′ẽrn-wŏŏd′), *n.* A shrubby European wormwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*), used in beer.

south′ing (south′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOUTH. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Tendency or progress southward; as, the sun's *southing.*
2. The time at which the moon, or other heavenly body, passes the meridian of a place.
3. *Astron.* Distance of any heavenly body south of the equator; south declination; south (celestial) latitude.
4. *Surv. & Navig.* Distance southward from any point of departure measured on a meridian; — opposite to *northing.*

south′ron (sŭth′rŭn), *a.* [See SOUTHERN.] Southern. *Archaic.* — *n.* A southerner; usually [*cap.*], *Scot.*, an Englishman.

south′-south′east′, *a.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between south and southeast; blowing or coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between south and southeast; two points, or 22° 30′, east of due south; S. 22° 30′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

south′-south′west′, *a.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between south and southwest; coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between south and southwest; two points, or 22° 30′, west of south; S. 22° 30′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

south′ward (south′wẽrd; *naut.* sŭth′ẽrd) } *adv.* [AS.
south′wards (-wẽrdz; *naut.* sŭth′ẽrdz) } *sūðweard, -weardes.*] Toward the south, or toward a point nearer the south than the east or west point; as, to go *southward.*

south′ward, *a.* [Cf. AS. *sūðeweard.*] Toward the south. — **south′ward-ly,** *adv.*

south′west′ (south′wĕst′; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* The point of the horizon or direction between, and equally distant from, the south and west; a part or region relatively southwest.
southwest by south, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, south of due southwest; S. 33° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. by west,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, west of due southwest; S. 56° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **the S.,** the southwestern portion of the United States, generally including Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.

south′west′, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the southwest; proceeding toward or from the southwest.

south′west′, *adv.* [AS. *sūðwest.*] Toward, or from, the southwest.

south′west′er (south′wĕs′tẽr; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* Often, esp. in nautical use, **sou′-west′er.** **1.** A storm, gale, or strong wind from the southwest.
2. A hat made of painted canvas, oiled cloth, or the like, with a flap at the back, worn in stormy weather.

south′west′er-ly, *a.* Toward or from the southwest; as, a *southwesterly* course; a *southwesterly* wind.

south′west′ern (-tẽrn), *a.* [AS. *sūðwesterne.*] Southwesterly; as, a *southwestern* course.

south′west′ward } (-wĕst′wẽrd; -lĭ), *adv.* Toward the
south′west′ward-ly } southwest.

sou′ve-nir′ (sōō′vē-nēr′; sōō′vē-nēr; 277), *n.* [F., prop., inf., to remember, fr. L. *subvenire* to come up, come to mind; *sub* under + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come.* See COME; cf. SUBVENTION.] **1.** That which serves as a reminder; a remembrancer; memento; keepsake.
2. A memory. *A Gallicism.*

sov′er-eign (sŏv′ẽr-ĭn; sŭv′-; 277: *colloq.* sŏv′rĭn; sŭv′-), *a.* [ME. *soverain, sovereyn*, OF. *soverain, sovrain, sovrain*, F. *souverain*, LL. *superanus*, fr. L. *superus* that is above, fr. *super* above. See OVER, SUPER; cf. SOPRANO. The modern spelling is due to a supposed connection with *reign.*] **1.** Chief or highest; supreme; paramount.
We acknowledge him [God] our *sovereign* good. *Hooker.*
2. Supreme or highest in power; superior in position to all others; chief; as, our *sovereign* prince; specif., princely; royal. "Most *sovereign* name." *Shak.*
3. Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; possessing, or entitled to, original and independent authority or jurisdiction; as, a *sovereign* state (i. e., one exercising the usual powers of self-government and of declaring peace and war without outside control); a *sovereign* discretion.
4. Excellent; efficacious in the highest degree; effectual; controlling; as, a *sovereign* remedy. *Dryden.*
sovereign pontiff. See PONTIFF, 2.

sov′er-eign, *n.* [OF. *sovrain*, F. *souverain.* See SOVEREIGN, *a.*] **1.** A person who is chief or supreme over others; as: **a** Formerly, a chieftain or lord, a husband, a mayor or provost (this sense being still locally retained in Ireland), the head of a monastery or convent, etc. **b** The person or body in which is vested the supreme or highest power in a state; the person or body having independent and supreme authority; as: (1) In a monarchy, a king, queen, emperor, or the like. (2) In an oligarchy, limited monarchy, republic, democracy, or the like, the body of men (sometimes called the **collective sovereignty**) in whom the supreme power is vested, or whom the people generally habitually obey. (3) In an empire embracing one or more subordinate countries, the state vested with sovereignty.
2. **a** A gold coin of Great Britain, worth one pound sterling ($4.8665) and legal tender to any amount; — from the effigy of the monarch on the obverse. The intrinsic value of the original sovereign of Henry VII. was $10.28; under Elizabeth a coin of this value was called the *fine* sovereign to distinguish it from the *pound* sovereign, which had fallen to about $6.90. The present coin, issued from George III. on, contains 123.274 grains of gold 11-12 fine. **b** A gold coin of Austria. See COIN.
Syn. — King, prince, monarch, potentate, emperor.

sov′er-eign-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *soverainetee*, OF. *sovraineté*, F. *souveraineté.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sovereign or a sovereign; also, the power, right, authority, or status of a sovereign.
2. Specif.: **a** The status, dominion, or rule of a lord, king, emperor, or the like. **b** The supreme political power, au-

sour, *adv.* Sourly.
souray. † SURAHI.
sour′bread′ (*Scot* sōō′ẽr-brĕd′), *n.* **1.** Leavened bread. *Obs.* **2.** A sourleavened oatcake made usually at Christmas. *Scot.*
sour′cake′ (sour′-; sōō′ẽr-), *n.* = SOURBREAD, 2. *Dial. Eng.*
sourceance, *n.* [OF. *sourseance*, F. *surséance.*] Cessation. *Obs.*
sour′crout′ (sour′krout′), *n.* = SAUERKRAUT.
sour′cudg′el, *n.* A beating. *Obs.*
sourd. Soured. *Ref. Sp.*
sourd, sourde. † SWORD.
sourd, sourde, *v. i.* [F. *sourdre.* See SOURCE.] To have origin or source; to rise; spring. *Obs.*
sour′de-line′ (sōōr′dē-lēn′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sordellina.*] A kind of small bagpipe. [SORDINO.]
sour′det. Var. of SORDET. See
sourding, *n.* Dislike; hatred. *Obs.* [Buttermilk. *Scot.*]
sour′dook′ (sōō′ẽr-dŏŏk′), *n.*
soure. † SORE, buck; SORELY.
sourge. † SURGE.
sourgrem, sourgreme, *n.* [Cf. SOUR, *a.*, and AS. *grama* anger.] Bitterness; resentment. *Obs.*
sour′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
sour′kit (sōō′ẽr-kĭt), *n.* Clouted cream. Cf. HATTED KIT. *Scot.*
sour′krout′, *n.* = SAUERKRAUT.
sour′ly, *adv.* of SOUR.
sourmouncie, *n.* [Cf. OF *sormontée* a surmounting.] Predominance; lordship. *Obs.*
sourname. † SURNAME.
sour′ness, *n.* [AS *sūrness.*] The quality or state of being sour.
sournoun † SURNOUN. [*Scot*]
sou′rock (sōō′rŭk), *n.* Sorrel.
sourquidour † SURQUIDOUR.
sours. † SOURCE.
sourse. † SOUSE, to dip.
sourse. Source. *Ref. Sp.*
sour′weed′, *n.* The sheep sorrel.
sour′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* = SORREL TREE **a.** [*pl.* of SOU.]
sous (sōō; *formerly* sous), *n.*,
sous, souse (sous), *n.* A sou; a halfpenny. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
souse (sous), *n.* [Cf. OF. *souste, soute*, the lower part, a big stick, or OF. & F. *sous* under.] A prop.
souse′wife′, *n.* A woman who makes or sells souse. *Obs.*
sou-shong′. Var. of SOUCHONG.
sou′shum-ber (sōō′shŭm-bẽr), *n.* [Name in West Indies, corrupted fr. Pg. *jurumbeba*, fr. Tupi *jurumpeba.*] A tropical American solanaceous weed (*Solanum mammosum*) having spiny foliage and yellow berries.
sous′lik, *n.* [F.] = SUSLIK.
sou′sou (sōō′sōō). Rare var. of SOOSOO.
sou′-south′er-ly (sou′sŭth′ẽr-lĭ), *n.* The old squaw, a kind of duck. *Local, U. S.*
sousteine † SUSTAIN.
soustere. † SEWSTER.
‖ **sous tous les rap′ports′** (sōō tōō′ lā rä′pôr′). [F.] In all respects.
sout. † SOOT.
soutage, *n.* That in which anything is packed; bagging, esp. for hops. *Obs.* [of SEEK.]
soute. † *sought*, pret. & p. p.
sou′ter (sōō′tẽr), *n.* [AS. *sūtere*, fr. L. *sutor*, fr. *suere* to sew.] **1.** A shoemaker; cobbler. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** See 4th CHECKER, 2.
sou′ter-ess, *n.* A female souter. *Obs.*
sou′ter-ly, *a.* Of, pert. to, or suggesting, a cobbler or cobblers; hence, vulgar; low. *Obs.*
sou′ter-rain, *n.* [F.] A grotto or cavern; a cellar. *Obs.*
south, southe. † SOOTH.
South, Esquire. In Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," a character representing Archduke Charles of Austria. [*Obs.*]
south′dale′, *n.* The south part.
southdene. † SUBDEAN.
south′en, *adv.* From the south. *Obs.* [of SOLDER.]
sou′ther (sô′thẽr). *Dial.* var.
south′er (south′ẽr), *n.* A wind, gale, or storm from the south.
south′er, *v. i.* To south. *Rare.*
south′er-land (sŭth′ẽr-lănd), *or* **south′er-ly** (-lĭ), *n.* The old squaw (duck). *Local, U. S.*
south′ern (sŭth′ẽrn), *v. i.* To south. *Rare.*
south′ern, *n.* Southerner. *Rare.*
south′ern-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A word, idiom, or phrase peculiar to the south, esp. to the southern United States.
south′ern-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To become, or cause to become, southern in characteristics.
south′ern-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat southern. — *adv.* Southerly; southward. — **south′ern-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [Farthest south.]
south′ern-most (-mōst), *a.*
south′land (south′lănd), *n.* South country or region.
southlie, southly. † SOOTHLY.
south′ly (south′lĭ), *adv.* Southerly. *R.* [ernmost. *Rare.*]
south′most (-mōst), *a.* South-
south′ness, *n.* A tendency in a magnetic needle to point south.
Southronie, *n.* Southrons. *Obs.*
south′say′. † SOOTHSAY.
south′-seek′ing, *a.* Seeking the south. See *south pole of a magnet*, under SOUTH, *a.*
south′-south′er-ly (south′-sŭth′ẽr-lĭ; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* The old squaw (duck).
south′ward, *n.* The south.
soutil. † SUBTILE. [*Obs.*]
souvenance, *n.* Remembrance.
souwe. † SEW, *v.*
sou′-west′er (sou-wĕs′tẽr), *n.* = SOUTHWESTER. *Colloq.*
souy. † SOY.
sov (sŏv). Short for SOVEREIGN, the gold coin. *Slang, Brit.*
sove. † SEVEN.
sovel. SOWL, relish.
sovenez, *n. pl.* [F. *souvenez-vous* (OF *sovenez vos*) de moi, lit., remember me.] Germanders. *Obs.*
sover. † SUFFER, SURE.
soverain. † SOVEREIGN.
soverainness, *n.* [See SOVEREIGN.] Sovereignty. *Obs.*
soveraintess, *n.* [See SOVEREIGN; -ESS.] A female sovereign. *Obs.*
soverance. † SUFFERANCE.
soverance, *n.* [OF. *seürance* assurance.] *Obs.* **a** Assurance; safeguard. **b** Protection; safe conduct. **c** Truce; quarter. *Obs.*
sov′er-eign-ess, *n.* A female sovereign. *Rare.* [*Scot*]
sov′er-eign-ful, *a.* Noble. *Obs*
sov′er-eign-ize, *v. i.* To have dominion; to be sovereign. *Obs.*
sov′er-eign-ly, *adv.* of SOVEREIGN.
sov′er-en. Sovereign. *Ref. Sp.*

thority, or status of the person or persons in a state whom the citizens as a body habitually obey ; the power that determines and administers the government of a state in the final analysis. Thus, in a republic, as the United States, the *sovereignty* is in the body of enfranchised citizens. **c** The power or status of a sovereign state. See SOVEREIGN, *a.*, 3. **d** The dominion or status of a state which exercises a controlling power over another state or states.
3. Fig. : Dominion ; supremacy ; overruling influence or power. "Curious *sovereignty* of art." *Marlowe.*
sow (sou), *n.* [ME. *sowe*, *suwe*, AS. *sugu*, akin to AS. *sū*, D. *zog*, *zeug*, OHG. *sū*, G. *sau*, Icel. *sýr*, Dan. *so*, Sw. *sugga*, *so*, L. *sus*, Gr. ὗς, σῦς, Avestan *hu* boar; perh. from the root seen in Skr. *sū* to beget, to bear ; the animal being named in allusion to its fecundity. Cf. HYENA, SOIL to stain, SWINE.] **1.** The adult female of swine.
2. *Metal.* **a** A channel or runner which conducts the molten metal to the rows of molds in the pig bed ; also, any mold of larger size than a pig. Cf. 2d PIG, 6. **b** A mass of metal solidified in such a channel or mold. **c** A salamander.
3. *Mil. Antiq.* A kind of movable covered shed, formerly used by besiegers for protection in approaching a wall.
to get (*have*, *take*, *etc.*) **the wrong** (*or* **right**) **sow by the ear**, to light upon the wrong (or right) person or thing.
sow (sō), *v. t.* ; *pret.* SOWED (sōd) ; *p. p.* SOWN (sōn) or SOWED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOW'ING. [ME. *sowen*, *sawen*, AS. *sāwan* ; akin to OFries. *sēa*, D. *zaaijen*, OS. & OHG. *sājan*, G. *säen*, Icel. *sā*, Sw. *så*, Dan. *saae*, Goth. *saian*, Lith. *sėti*, Russ. *syeyat'*, L. *serere*, *sevi*. Cf. SATURDAY, SATURN, SEASON, SEED, SEMINARY.] **1.** To scatter, as seed, upon the earth for growth ; to plant by strewing ; as, to *sow* wheat.
2. To scatter seed upon, in, or over ; to supply or stock, as land, with seeds ; as, to *sow* a field with wheat.
3. To spread, scatter, or strew abroad ; to plant ; furnish.

And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers. *Addison.*

to sow one's wild oats, to commit excesses or follies in youth. — **to s. the wind and reap the whirlwind**, to commit excesses or follies and suffer disastrous results.
sow, *v. i.* To scatter seed to grow and produce a crop.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. *Ps* cxxvi. 5

so-war' (sō-wär' ; -wôr'), *n.* [Per. *sawār* a horseman.] In India, a native cavalryman ; also, a mounted orderly.
sow bug (sou). A wood louse, esp. one of *Oniscus* or other allied genus that cannot roll up like the pill bugs. See WOOD LOUSE.

Sow Bug (*Oniscus asellus*) Dorsal view. × 2

sow'ens (sō'ĕnz ; sōō'ĕnz), *n. pl.* [Gael. *sughan* the thin and sour juice of sowens or the liquid of which sowens is made, fr. *sugh* juice.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
1. Porridge made from the husks and siftings of oatmeal ; flummery.
2. A weaver's paste for stiffening yarn.
sow'er (sō'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *sāwere.*] One that sows, in any sense.
sow thistle (sou). [AS. *sugepistel.*] Any cichoriaceous weed of the genus *Sonchus*, esp. *S. oleraceus*, said to be eaten by swine. *S. arvensis* is the corn sow thistle.
soy (soi), *n.* [Jap. *shōyū* a sauce made of fermented wheat and beans (not applied to the bean itself), fr. Chin. *shi yiu* ; *shi* pickled fruit (beans, olives, etc.) + *yiu*[2] oil.] **1.** A Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish, etc., made by subjecting boiled beans (esp. soy beans), or beans and meal, to long fermentation and then to long digestion in brine.
2. The soy bean.
soy bean. An Asiatic fabaceous herb (*Glycine hispida*) with nearly erect hairy stems and trifoliolate leaves ; also, its white globose seed, used for food in China and Japan. The plant is grown for forage in the southern United States.

Soy Bean. 1 Stems and Leaves ; 2 Flower ; 3 Seed Pods ($\frac{1}{6}$)

so'zal (sō'zăl), *n.* [Gr. σώζειν to save.] *Pharm.* An astringent crystalline salt of aluminium, used as an antiseptic. Chemically it is aluminium para-phenol sulphonate, $(C_6H_4(OH)SO_3)_3Al$.
so'zin (sō'zĭn), *n.* [Gr. σώζειν to save.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any defensive protein normally in the animal body. Those which destroy bacteria are called *mycosozins* ; those which destroy the toxic products of bacteria are called *toxosozins*. Cf. PHYLAXIN.
so'zo-i'o-dol (sō'zō-ī'ō-dōl ; -dŏl), *n.* [Gr. σώζειν to save + *iod*ine + phen*ol*.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound used as an antiseptic and disinfectant ; — called also **sozoiodolic acid.** Chemically it is di-iodo-para-phenol-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3H$. Its salts are similarly used. — **so'zo-i'o-dol'ic** (-dŏl'ĭk), *a.*
so-zol'ic (sō-zŏl'ĭk ; -zō'lĭk), *a.* [Gr. σώζειν to save + phenol + *-ic.*] *Pharm.* Pert. to or designating an acid (ortho-phenol-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)SO_3H$) obtained as a sirupy liquid or crystalline solid by the action of sulphuric acid on phenol. It is used as an antiseptic, as in *aseptol.*
spa (spä ; *obs. or archaic*, spô), *n.* A mineral spring ; — from a place of this name in Belgium having mineral springs ; hence, a locality or resort containing mineral springs.
space (spās), *n.* [ME. *space*, F. *espace*, from L. *spatium* space ; cf. Skr. *sphāy* to become fat, to increase ; perh. akin to E *speed*. Cf. EXPATIATE.] **1.** That which is characterized by dimension (esp. three mutually perpendicular dimensions), boundlessness, and indefinite divisibility ; the subject of determinations of position and direction.

The question whether *space* is real apart from space-filling objects, that is, whether it is a receptacle for things or an attribute of them, dates from early times. The antithesis of these two views is complicated in modern discussions by the question of the subjective (ideal) or objective (noumenal) reality of space. Many theories have been advanced. First, according to common thought, space is a real (noumenal) receptacle, intrinsically void : this was Newton's view. Second, space is the essence of bodily substance (Descartes's conception) or an attribute of substance (Spinoza). Third, space is a mental construction due to the gradual coördination of sensations, especially of sight and motion : this is Berkeley's view and the usual conception of recent psychologists. It is held in two forms, some authorities maintaining that space is merely a product of the coördination of sense experience, others that it is a quality of sensations themselves. Fourth, space is an a priori form into which sensuous experience necessarily falls : this is the Kantian view. A fifth view maintains the existence of two kinds, distinguishing *ideal* or a priori form from *real* or physical space and admitting both. *Mathematical space* is to be distinguished from the foregoing. Aristotle ("Physics," Book IV.) held the view commonly accepted in modern times of space as the logical condition of the existence of bodies ; space being "that without which bodies could not exist, but itself (space) continuing to exist when bodies cease to exist ;" space possesses magnitude or extension, though itself is not a body — "for in case it were a body then two bodies would exist in the same place." He urged that inclosed places may be contained and moved in larger including places — a ball in a box, the box in a house, the house in a town, the town on the earth, etc ; but all places are in one continuous space, an ultimate environment, πεϱας, which contains all movable things and is not movable itself. *W. T. Harris.*

2. *Math.* Continuous extension in which objects may exist and change their position. In Euclidean geometry we infer from our restricted experience that space has three dimensions, is unlimited in extent in these dimensions, and has the same properties in all its parts. Its properties are further defined by certain axioms or postulates formulated by Euclid. The non-Euclidean geometer, by postulates different from those of Euclid, yet not contradicted by our limited experience, is able to develop a self-consistent explanation of the phenomena of space ; or he may assume hypotheses which apparently do not agree with our experience and from these build up an equally self-consistent system of geometrical propositions, true for his imagined space. An **n space, extent,** or **manifold** is one of **n** dimensions.
3. A quantity or portion of extension ; distance ; an interval between any two or more objects ; as, the *space* between two stars or two hills ; the *space* of a mile.
4. Quantity of time ; an interval between two points of time ; duration ; time. "Long *space*." *R. of Brunne.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night *Milton*

5. Specif., time free for any special purpose ; opportunity ; chance. "To have *space* to speak." *Piers Plowman.*
6. A short time ; a while. *Archaic.* *Spenser.*
7. Walk ; track, path ; course. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
8. *Print.* A small piece of metal cast lower than a face type, so as not to receive the ink in printing, — used to separate words or letters, and made of different widths, as **3-em** (three to an em), or **thick, space** ; **4-em**, or **middle, space** ; **5-em**, or **thin, space** ; and **hair space**, thinner than thin spaces. An **expanding space** is one automatically cast on the monotype machine, of such width that, with other similar spaces, it will justify the line of type in which it occurs ; — opposed to *fixed space*, a space of a particular fixed width.
9. *Teleg.* The interval during which the key is open, or not in contact, in operation.
10. *Music.* One of the degrees, or parallel open places, between the lines of the staff.
space, *v. t.* ; SPACED (spāst) ; SPAC'ING (spās'ĭng). [Cf. F. *espacer*. See SPACE, *n.*] **1.** To place at intervals ; to arrange with spaces between ; as, to *space* words, lines, or letters, in printing or typewriting.
2. To mark out into sizes, as compartments in a box.
3. To pace for measurement. *Dial. Eng.*
space band. *Print.* A steel wedge placed between words in linotype composition, to press the words apart evenly.
space bar *or* **key.** *Mach.* A bar or key, in a typewriter or typesetting machine, used for spacing between letters.
space constant. *Math.* The magnitude *k*, the second root of the reciprocal of Riemannian measure of curvature, $\frac{1}{k^2}$. See RIEMANNIAN MEASURE OF CURVATURE.
space curvature. The curvature of a space of any number of dimensions immersed in a space of higher dimensions. The term merely expresses a generalization of the notion of curvature. Called also *curvature of space.*
spac'er (spās'ĕr), *n.* One that spaces ; as : **a** *Mach.* A space bar. **b** *Teleg.* A current-reversing device, used esp. in cable telegraphy, to increase speed of transmission.
space ratio. *Astron.* The ratio of numbers of stars increasing in space nearly in the theoretic proportion of their diminishing light ; star ratio.
space rule. *Print.* Single rule in short regular lengths, used chiefly in tables.
space transmission. *Elec.* The production of mechanical effects at a distance by electric waves, without connecting wires. Cf. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
spa'cious (spā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *spatiosus* : cf. F. *spacieux*. See SPACE, *n.*] **1.** Vast in extent ; of great space ; not contracted or narrow ; roomy ; as, *spacious* bounds ; a *spacious* hall. "A *spacious* plain." *Milton.*
2. Fashioned on a large or magnificent scale ; not petty or mean ; also, comprehensive ; expansive.

The *spacious* times of great Elizabeth *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See CAPACIOUS.
spade (spād), *n.* [AS. *spædu*, *spada* ; akin to D. *spade*, G. *spaten*, Icel. *spaði*, Dan. & Sw. *spade*, Gr. σπάθη a spatula, a broad two-edged sword, a spathe (whence L. *spatha*). Cf. EPAULET, SPADE, in cards, SPATHE, SPATULA.] **1.** An implement resembling the shovel but heavier and adapted for being pushed into the ground with the foot. Generally the blade is nearly flat and oblong.

1 Common Garden Spade ; 2 Post Spade ; 3 Peat Spade ; 4 Drain Spade with Foot Piece (*a*).

2. A cutting instrument used in flensing a whale.
3. *Ordnance.* A spade-shaped prong on the under side of the trail of a modern field or siege gun carriage. It is embedded in the ground to check the recoil of the carriage.
4. A cameo cutter's tool, used with diamond powder.
5. The horny formation on the heel of the spadefoot toad.
to call a spade a spade, to call a thing by its right name, however coarse ; to tell plain facts in plain words.
spade (spād), *v. t.* ; SPAD'ED (spād'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151) ; SPAD'ING (spād'ĭng). To dig with a spade ; to pare off with a spade.
spade, *n.* [Sp. *espada*, lit., a sword ; — so called because these cards among the Spanish bear the figure of a sword. Sp. *espada* is fr. L. *spatha*, Gr. σπάθη. See SPADE for digging.] *Playing Cards.* **a** One of that suit of cards each of which bears one or more black figures resembling a pointed spade. **b** The figure on this suit. **c** Usually in *pl.* The suit.
spade bayonet. A bayonet with a broad blade which may be used for digging ; — called also *trowel bayonet.*
spade'fish' (spād'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A deep-bodied spiny-finned food fish (*Chætodipterus faber*) found on the coasts from Cape Cod to Cuba. **b** The paddlefish.
spade'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.*, *or* **spadefoot toad.** Any of several burrowing toads of the family Pelobatidæ, in which the inner bone of the tarsus has a strong sharp-edged horny sheath with which they dig. *Pelobates fucus* is the common species of central Europe. Several species, of the genus *Scaphiopus*, inhabit the United States, one (*S. holbrooki*) occurring from New England southward.
spa-di'ceous (spā-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *spadix*, *-icis*, a date-brown or nut-brown color. See SPADIX.] **1.** Of a bright clear brown or chestnut color.
2. *Bot.* Bearing flowers on, or of the nature of, a spadix.
spa'dix (spā'dĭks), *n.* ; *L. pl.* SPADICES (spā-dī'sēz). [L., a

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sov'er-ent-ly, *adv.* Sovereignly. *Obs.* [*Sp.*
sov'er-en-ty Sovereignty. *Ref.*
sovi. sovy. † SAVE.
sovir. sovirlie. † SURE, SURELY.
sov'ran (sŭv'rȧn ; sŏv'rȧn), **sov'ran-ty** Short for SOVEREIGN, SOVEREIGNTY.
sow. † SEW. [of SOWL, *v.*
sow (sou ; sō). Dial. Eng. var.
sow (sou ; sōō), *n. & v.* Stack ; heap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sow, *v. t. & i.* To gall ; grieve ; smart ; tingle. *Obs.*
sow'an (sō'ȧn). **sow'an-ly**, *adv.* Extremely ; very. *Dial. Eng.*
sow'ans, *n. pl.* = SOWENS.
so-war'ry (sō-wär'ĭ ; sō-wôr'ĭ), *n.* Also **so-war'ree.** [Hind. & Per. *sawārī.*] A retinue of cavalry. *Obs. India.*
sow'back', *n.* **1.** A long, low hill or ridge, as a drumlin. *Dial.*
2. A woman's cap having a raised fold lengthwise. *Scot.*
sow'bane' (sou'bān'), *n.* The red goosefoot (*Chenopodium rubrum*) or the maple-leaved goosefoot (*C. hybridum*), considered fatal to swine. [& *Naut. Slang.*
sow'bel'ly. *n.* Salt pork. *Mil.*
sowbpowaylle. † SUPPOWELL.
sow bread. The wild European cyclamen (*Cyclamen europæum*).
sow-car'. Var. of SOUCAR.
sowces. Obs. pl. of SOU.
sowd. † SOLD, pay.
sowd (soud ; sōd). Dial. Eng var. of *sold*, pret. & p. p. of SELL.
sowd. Sowed. *Ref. Sp.*
sowdan. † SOUDAN.
sowde. † SOLD, pay.
sowdear, sowdiour. † SOLDIER.
sowe. † SAW, *pret.* ; SUE.
sowel. † SOUL. [Eng. of SOWL.
sow'el (sō'ĕl). Obs. or dial.
sowen. † SEW, SWOON. [sews.
sow'er. † SEWER, one who
sower. † SORE, a young buck
sow'er (sou'ĕr ; sōō'ĕr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of SOUR.
sowese. Obs. pl. of SOU.
sowestere † SEWSTER.
sow fennel. = HOG'S-FENNEL.
sow'-geld'er (sou'- ; sō'- ; *Scot.* sōō'-), *n.* One who spays sows ; a low fellow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sowgh (souf ; sōōf ; sōōk). Scot. & dial Eng. of SOUGH, murmur.
sow grass. Swine's-cress.
sow'ie, *n.* = SOW, *n.*, 3. *Obs.*
sow'ins, *n. pl.* = SOWENS.
sow'ish, *a.* Swinish. *Obs.*
sowk. sowker. † SUCK, SUCKER.
sowl. sowle (*dial.* soul ; sōl), *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *sollen* to jerk about, orig. to throw up a ball with a string.] To pull by the ears ; to tousle ; also, to thrash ; beat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sowl. sowle (*dial.* soul, sōōl), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sufel.*] Anything eaten with bread ; a relish ; a sauce ; also, pottage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sowld. † SHOULD.
sowle. † SOUL.
sowlis, *n. pl.* [See SWIVEL.] Rings ; swivels. *Obs. Scot.*
sowltring. † SWELTERING.
sowltry. † SULTRY.
sowly. † SOLELY.
sowm. sowme. † SUM, SWIM.
sowm. sowme (sōōm). Scot. vars. of SOUM ; also (*pron.* sōm), Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SOAM.
sowmonde. † SUMMONS.
sown. † SWOON.
sown (sōn), *p. p.* of SOW.
sownd. † SWOUND. [*adv.*
sownder. † SOUNDER ; SUNDER,
sowne. † SIN, SON, SOON, SUN, SOUND, SWOON.
sowp † SWOPE, to sweep.
sowp (*dial.* sōōp). Obs or Scot & dial Eng. var. of SUP.
sowper. † SUPPER
sowpewaille. † SUPPOWELL.
sow'pit, *p. p.* of SOUP. *Obs. Scot.*
sow'ple † SUPPLE.
sowpoaille, *n.* [OF. *souspoial.*] Support. *Obs.*
sowrcharge † SURCHARGE.
sowre. † SORE, a buck ; SOUR.
sowre-loten, *a.* [*sour* + *lote*, var. of *late* look.] Sour-looking. *Obs.*
sowrok. † SOUROCK.
sowse (*dial.* sous, sōōs) Obs. or dial. Eng var. of SOUSE.
sowt. sowte Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SEEK.
sowte † SUIT.
sowter Var of SOUTER
sowth † SOUGHT, *p. p.* ; SOUTH.
sowth (sōōth). Scot. var. of SOOTH, SOUGH. [sault. *Obs.*
sowth, *n.* [See ASSAULT.] As-
sowther † SOLDER.
sox. † SAX, a knife. [*Scot.*
soy (soi), *n.* [F *soie.*] Silk.
so'ya (sō'yȧ), *n.* [Cf. SOJA, SOY.] The soy bean. *India.*
so'ya (sō'yä), *n.* [Hind. *sōā*, *sōwā.*] Dill. *India.*
soyle. † SOIL.
soyne. † SOON.
So-yot' (sō-yōt'), *n.* ; *pl.* SOYOTES (sō-yō'tēz). One of a Tatar people, nomadic hunters, dwelling near the headwaters of the Yenisei in Siberia and China, resembling the Samoyeds ; also, their language See URAL-ALTAIC.
soy pea. The soy bean.
soyt. soyte † SUIT.
so-zi'o-dol (sō-zī'ō-dōl ; -dŏl). **so-zi'o-dol'ic** (-dŏl'ĭk). Vars. of SOZOIODOL, SOZOIODOLIC.
so'zo-i'o-do-late (sō'zō-ī'ō-dō-lāt ; -ī-ŏd'ō-lāt), *n.* A salt of sozoiodolic acid or sozoiodol.
soz'zle (sŏz''l) Var. of SOSSLE, *n. & v.* *Dial.*
soz'zly (sŏz'lĭ), *a* Messy ; sloppy ; shiftless. *Local, U. S.*
Sp., *or* **sp.** *Abbr.* Spain ; Spanish ; species ; specimen ; spelling ; spirit ; spiritus
s. p. *Abbr. Law.* Sine prole (without offspring).
S. P. *Abbr* Special purchase (of crown lands acquired under certain conditions by purchase without competition) (*Australia*) ; sub polo (L., under the pole).
spa. † SPAE.
spaad. Scot. var. of SPADE.
spaad (späd), *n.* [Cf. D. *spaath*, G. *spath* spar. See SPAR the mineral.] A fibrous talc. *Obs.*
spac. † SPACK ; SPAKE, *pret.*
space, *n.* [F. *espèce.*] Kind ; species. *Obs. Scot*
space (spās), *n. & v.* [Cf. SPACE room ; PACE.] Pace (in measuring ground). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
space, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *espacier*, L. *spatiari*. See SPACE, *n.*] To walk ; rove ; roam. *Obs.*
space centrode. See CENTRODE.
space'ful, *a.* Wide ; extensive.
space'less, *a.* See -LESS.
space line. *Print.* A lead. *R.*
space telegraphy. Wireless telegraphy [lephony.
space telephony. Wireless te-
space washer. *Mach.* A washer used for a distance piece.
space writer. *Journalism.* A writer paid according to the space his matter fills in print.
spachi. † SPAHI.
spa'cial (spā'shȧl), **spa'ci-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), **spa'cial-ly.** Vars. of SPATIAL, etc.
spac'ing (spās'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPACE.
spack (spăk ; spȧk) Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of SPEAK.
spack, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *spakr* wise.] Intelligent ; knowing ; also, forward. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spack, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *spakr* quiet, gentle.] To quiet or soothe one's self ; to become reconciled. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spack, *adv.* Spackly *Obs.*
spack'ly, *adv.* Swiftly ; quickly ; intelligently ; wisely. *Obs.*
spad. † SPADE.
Spadaires, Spaidaires, *n. pl* [OF. *spadaires.*] An order of Carmelites, founded in Livonia about 1200, distinguished by a badge of two red swords. *Obs.*
‖ **spa'das'sin'** (spȧ'dȧ'săN' ; *Angl.* spăd'ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *spadaccino* swordsman.] A swordsman ; duelist ; bravo.
spad'dle (spăd''l), *n.* [See SPADE for digging.] A little spade with a long handle. *Obs.*
spade (spād), *n.* [Cf. SPAY, *n.*] A three-year-old hart or stag.
spade, *n.* [Cf. L. *spado.*] A castrated man or animal.
spade'bone', *n.* The shoulder blade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spade'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.* See -FUL.
spade graft. The depth a spade reaches in digging. Also, **spade's graft.** *Dial. Eng.*
spade guinea. A guinea of George III. ; — from the resemblance of the shield on the reverse to the spade of cards.
spade handle. *Mach.* A forked end of a connecting rod in which a pin is held at both ends.
spade iron. The iron of a common spade, or a metal edging of a wooden spade. [spades.
spad'er (spād'ĕr), *n.* One that
spades'man (spādz'mȧn), *n.* A spader ; hedger. *Dial. Eng.*
spadg'er (spăj'ē(r ; spȧj'-), *n.* The house sparrow *Dial. Eng.*
spad'iard (spăd'yĕrd), *n.* A workman in the Cornwall stanneries. *Obs.*
spa-di'ci-flo'ral (spā-dĭ'sĭ-flō'rȧl ; 201), *a.* [See SPADIX ; FLORAL.] *Bot.* Spadiceous.
spa-di'ci-form (spā-dĭ'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a spadix. [diceous.
spa'di-cose (spā'dĭ-kōs), *a.* Spa-
spa-dil'la (spȧ-dĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada* sword. See 3d SPADE ; cf. SPADILLE.] *Card Playing.* See SOLO, *n.*, 2 **a**.
spa-dille' (spȧ-dĭl'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada*. See 3d SPADE.] *Omber & Quadrille.* The ace of spades.
spa-dil'lo (spȧ-dĭl'ō), *n.* [See SPADILLE.] Spadille. *Obs.*
spading fork. *Agric.* A kind of fork with stout broad tines.
spading harrow. A disk harrow with the disks cut away at intervals round the rim so as to give a kind of spading action.
‖ **spa'do**, *n.* [Cf. It. *spada*, Sp. & Pg. *espada.*] A sword. *Obs.*
‖ **spa'do** (spā'dō), *n.* ; *pl.* -DONES (spā-dō'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. σπάδων.] A castrated man or beast ; also, *Law*, an impotent person.
spa-do'ne (spȧ-dō'nā), *n.* ; *E. pl.* -NES (-nāz). **1.** [It., a large sword.] = SPADROON, 1.
2. Also **spa-do'na** (-nä). An ostrich-wing feather of the first plucking, taken from a bird

palm branch broken off, with its fruit, Gr. σπάδιξ.] **1.** *Bot.* A spike with a fleshy or succulent axis, usually subtended by, or inclosed in, a leaf called a *spathe*. This inflorescence is characteristic of the arum family (Araceæ), and the palm family (Phœnicaceæ).

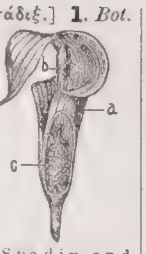

Spadix and Spathe of Jack-in-the-pulpit *a* Spathe; *b* Spadix, bearing flowers below, at *c*.

2. *Zoöl.* A compressed cone-shaped organ of the male nautilus, formed of four modified tentacles and their sheaths, and supposed to represent a hectocotylus.

spa-droon′ (spȧ-drōōn′), *n.* [Cf. F. *espadon*, Sp. *espadón*, It. *spadone*. See ESPADON, SPADE, in cards.] **1.** A long, heavy sword, usually two-handed, formerly used in warfare and in ceremonies of state.
2. Cut-and-thrust swordplay. *Obs. or Hist.*

spa-ghet′ti (spȧ-gĕt′ĭ), *n.* [It.] A variety of macaroni made in cords of small diameter, but larger than vermicelli.

spa′hi } (spä′hē), *n.* [Turk. & Per. *sipāhī*: cf. F. *spahi*.
spa′hee } See SEPOY.] **1.** Formerly, one of a corps of Turkish cavalry, largely irregular, used in the suppression of the Janizaries in 1826 and disbanded soon afterwards.
2. One of a corps of Algerian native cavalry in the French army, normally serving in Africa, half of whose officers below the rank of captain and all of that rank or above are French. It was originally composed largely of Turkish spahis serving in Algeria at the French conquest in 1830.

spall (spôl), *n.* [E. dial., ME. *spalle*; cf. SPALE, SPELL a splinter.] A chip or fragment, esp. a chip of stone as struck off by the hammer, having at least one featheredge.

spall, *v. t.*; SPALLED (spôld); SPALL′ING. **1.** *Mining.* To break up by hand, as ore, for separating from rock, usually preparatory to crushing.
2. *Masonry.* To reduce, as irregular stone blocks, approximately to size by chipping with the hammer.

spall, *v. i.* To give off spalls; to chip along the edges, as stone set with too much weight on the outer surface.

spal-peen′ (spål-pēn′; spål′pēn), *n.* [Ir. *spailpīn*; cf. *spailp* a beau, pride, self-conceit.] A scamp; a rascal; — an Irish term for a good-for-nothing fellow, often used playfully.

span (spăn), *n.* [AS. *spann*; akin to D. *span*, OHG. *spanna*, G. *spanne*, Icel. *spönn*. See SPAN, *v. t.*] **1.** The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; in English measure, 9 inches; also, *Rare*, the hand with thumb and fingers extended, as for spanning.
2. Hence, extent of reach in general; reach; grasp. *R.*
3. Anything conceived of as an extent, stretch, reach, or spread, between two definite limits; specif.: **a** A limited space or portion of time; often, a small space or brief time.

Life 's but a *span*; I 'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar*

b The spread or extent of an arch between abutments, or of a beam, girder, truss, roof, bridge, or the like, between supports; also, the portion thus extended.
4. *Naut.* **a** A rope having its ends made fast so that a purchase can be hooked to the bight. **b** A rope made fast in the center so that both ends can be used, as, with thimbles, as fair-leads. **c** A rope made fast or secured between two uprights, as a triatic stay or the rope between davit heads.
5. [Cf. D. *span*, Sw. *spann*, Dan. *spænd*, G. *gespann*. See SPAN, *v. t.*] A pair of horses, mules, or other animals, usually matched in looks and action, driven together.

span (spăn), *v. t.*; SPANNED (spănd); SPAN′NING. [AS. *spannan*; akin to D. & G. *spannen*, OHG. *spannan*, Sw. *spänna*, Dan. *spænde*, Icel. *spenna*, and perh. to Gr. σπᾶν to draw, to drag. Cf. SPIN, *v. t.*, SPASM.] **1.** To measure by the hand with fingers and thumb extended, or by encompassing with the fingers; as, to *span* a space or distance; to *span* a cylinder.
2. Hence, to spread out; stretch; extend. *Archaic.*

My right hand hath *spanned* the heavens. *Is.* xlviii. 13

3. To seize; grasp. *Obs.*
4. To spread, stretch, or extend, over or across from one limit to another; to cover as with an arch or span.

The rivers were *spanned* by arches of solid masonry. *Prescott.*

5. To fetter, as a horse; to hobble. *Dial. Eng.*
6. [D. *spannen*.] To attach (horses, oxen, etc.) to a vehicle; also, to equip (a vehicle) with draft animals. *So. Africa.*
7. To cock with a spanner, as a firearm. *Obs. & R.*

span, *v. i.* **1.** To be matched, as horses. *U. S.*
2. a To move after the manner of measuring worms. **b** To swim along, rising to the surface to breathe at more or less regular intervals; — said of whales.

spa-næ′mi-a, spa-ne′mi-a (spȧ-nē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπανός scarce + *-æmia*.] *Med.* A morbid state of impoverishment of the blood. — **spa-næ′mic, spa-ne′mic** (-nē′mĭk; -nĕm′ĭk), *a.*

span blocks. *Naut.* Two blocks each at one end of a span of rope at a masthead, for studding-sail halyards, etc.

span′cel (spăn′s'l; spăn′-), *n.* [*span* + a form fr. AS. *sāl* a rope or a kindred Scand. form; cf. Icel. *seil*.] A rope hobble or clog for a horse, cow, etc. *Chiefly Dial.*

span′cel, *v. t.*; -CELED (-s'ld) or -CELLED; -CEL-ING or -CEL-LING. To tie or hobble with a spancel. *Chiefly Dial.*

span′-count′er, *n.* An old English boys' game, played with counters, in which one tried to toss his counter so near the other's that the space between could be spanned. A similar game is now called *span-ha'penny* or *span-farthing*.

span′dog′ (spăn′dŏg′; 205), *n.* **1.** *pl.* A pair of grappling dogs for hoisting logs and timber.
2. An iron dog for holding a wooden stave to shape after bending, while it cools.

span′drel (spăn′drĕl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf OF. *espandre* to spread, L. *expandere* (see EXPAND).] **1.** *Arch.* The irregular triangular space between the extrados curve of an arch and the inclosing right angle; or the space between the extradoses of two contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and inclosing them.

s, s Spandrels.

2. The triangular space beneath the string of a stair.
3. A narrow mat or passe partout for a picture. *Cant.*
4. *Arch.* In skeleton construction, the space from the top of a window to the sill of the window in the story above.
5. *Philately.* Any triangular space in a corner of a postage stamp, over a central figure and inside the framing.

spang (spăng), *n.* [AS. *spange* a clasp or fastening; akin to D. *spang*, G. *spange*, OHG. *spanga*, Icel. *spöng* a spangle.] A spangle, or shining ornament. *Obs.*

span′gle (spăŋ′g'l), *n.* [ME. *spangel*, dim. of AS. *spange*. See SPANG a spangle.] **1.** A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament, esp. when stitched on the dress. Hence, any little thing that sparkles.
"The rich *spangles* that adorn the sky." *Waller.*
2. A distinct marking on the end of a feather.

span′gle, *v. t.*; SPAN′GLED (-g'ld); SPAN′GLING (-glĭng). To set or sprinkle with or as with spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies; as, a *spangled* breastplate.
"What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty?" *Shak.*

span′gle, *v. i.* To gleam as if covered with spangles; to glisten; glitter.

span′gled (spăŋ′g'ld), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SPANGLE.
spangled coquette, a tropical humming bird (*Lophornis stictolophus*), having a crest of spangled feathers.

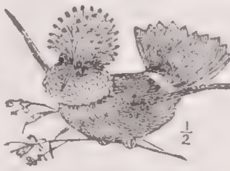

Spangled Coquette.

Span′iard (spăn′yȧrd), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Espaignart*, or D. *Spanjaard*.] **1.** A native or citizen of Spain. The Spaniards are a very homogeneous people of the pure type of the Mediterranean race. Cf. BASQUE, 1, IBERIAN, 1 & 2.
2 The spear grass (*Aciphylla colensoi*) of New Zealand; — also called *wild Spaniard*.

span′iel (spăn′yĕl; *colloq. or dial.* spăn′ĕl), *n.* [OF. *espagnol*, *espagneul*, F. *épagneul*, orig. the same word as *espagnol* Spanish, fr. L. *Hispania* Spain.] **1.** Any of numerous breeds of small or medium-sized, mostly short-legged dogs, usually having long wavy hair, feathered legs and tail, and large drooping ears. Spaniels are divided into three main classes: those adapted for hunting small game, and which are called *field spaniels* (in a broad sense) or *springers*, including the clumber, cocker, field, Norfolk, and Sussex breeds (see these terms); *water spaniels*, which are larger and have curly hair (as the Irish water spaniel); and *toy spaniels* (as King Charles and Blenheim spaniels), which are very small and kept as pets.

Sussex Spaniel.

2. A cringing, fawning person. *Shak.*

Span′ish (spăn′ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. D. *spaansch*, G. *spanisch*, OF. *espaneis*, *espanois*, *espaignois*, L. *Hispanus* Spanish, *Hispania* Spain.] Of or pertaining to Spain, the Spaniards, or their language. — **Spanish Academy** [Sp. *Academia Española*], an academy founded at Madrid in 1713 (officially approved by the king in 1714) for perfecting the Spanish language. — **S. American.** See in the *Vocab.* — **S. angel fish.** = PALMONETA **b**. — **S. arbor vine.** = ARBOR VINE. — **S. Armada.** See ARMADA, 1. — **S. bayonet**, a liliaceous plant of the southern United States (*Yucca aloifolia*) with rigid spine-tipped leaves; any of several other species of *Yucca*. — **S. bean.** = SCARLET RUNNER **a**. — **S. beard**, long moss. — **S. berry.** = PERSIAN BERRY. — **S. black**, a black pigment obtained by charring cork. — **S. block**, a hat in the Spanish fashion. *Obs.* — **S. bluebell.** = SPANISH JACINTH. — **S. broom**, a European fabaceous shrub (*Spartium junceum*) having green flexible rushlike twigs used in basketry. They also yield a fiber. The handsome fragrant flowers afford a yellow dye. — **S. brown**, earth of dark reddish brown color (due to the presence of oxide of iron), used as a pigment. — **S. buckeye**, a small sapindaceous tree (*Ungnadia speciosa*) of Texas, New Mexico, etc., related to the buckeye, but having pinnate leaves and a 3-seeded fruit. — **S. bugloss.** = ALKANET. 1 **a**. — **S. burton.** See TACKLE, *n.*, 1; BURTON, *Illust.* — **S. carnation**, the Barbados pride *Poinciana pulcherrima*. — **S. cedar**, a West Indian meliaceous tree (*Cedrela odorata*); also, its hard, fragrant red wood, much used for cigar boxes. — **S. chalk**, a kind of steatite from Aragon in Spain. — **S. clover.** **a** Alfalfa. **b** = MEXICAN CLOVER. — **S. cockle**, a large West Indian bivalve (*Codakia orbicularis*), said to be acrid and dangerous to eat. — **S. cream**, a molded pudding of custard, gelatin, flavoring, and beaten white of eggs, served cold. — **Spanish cress**, either of two South European cresses (*Lepidium cardamines* and *Carrichtera vellæ*). — **S. curlew.** **a** The long-billed curlew. **b** The white ibis. *Local, U. S.* — **S. dagger.** = SPANISH BAYONET. — **S. elm**, a large West Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia gerascanthus*); also, its hard, grayish wood, used for building and many other purposes. — **S. Era.** See ERA, *n.* — **S. ferretto**, a rich reddish brown pigment obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together. — **S. fir**, a fir (*Abies pinsapo*) of the mountains of southern Europe, with stiff, bright green foliage. — **S. flag.** **a** A California rockfish (*Sebastichthys rubrivinctus*) having conspicuous bands of red and white. **b** A West Indian serranoid fish (*Gonioplectrus hispanus*), with a bright red body and yellow stripes along the head and back. — **S. fly**, a brilliant green blister beetle (*Cantharis vesicatoria*) common in the south of Europe, used when dried and powdered (then called *cantharides*) for raising blisters. See BLISTER BEETLE. — **S. foot**, *Furniture*, a foot molded into curved members roughly resembling claws. — **S. fowl**, the black Spanish fowl. — **S. fox**, *Naut.*, a yarn twisted against its lay. — **S. Fury**, the three days' sack of Antwerp by the Spaniards in 1576. Cf. FRENCH FURY. — **S. gourd**, the winter squash. — **S. grape**, a wild grape of Texas and Mexico (*Vitis berlandieri*); also, its small purple well-flavored fruit. — **S. grass**, esparto. — **S. hogfish.** = LADYFISH **b**. — **S. hyacinth.** = SPANISH JACINTH. — **S. iris**, an iris of the Mediterranean region (*Iris xiphium*) having yellow flowers with a very short perianth tube. — **S. jacinth**, a species of squill (*Scilla hispanica*) of Spain and Portugal, with blue or white hyacinthlike flowers. — **S. jasmine**, a large-flowered East Indian jasmine (*Jasminum grandiflorum*) often cultivated in Europe as a source of perfume. — **S. juice**, licorice. — **S. lace**, any of various old laces, esp. a kind resembling rose point, and a kind made of gold or silver threads embroidered with colored silks; also, a modern silk blonde lace having a heavy pattern on a fine net ground. — **S. lady** *or* **ladyfish.** = LADYFISH **b**. — **S. leather.** = CORDOVAN, 2. — **S. lettuce.** = INDIAN LETTUCE. — **S. licorice** *or* **liquorice**, common licorice. — **S. lime**, the genip *Melicocca bijuga*. — **S. lobster**, a large scyllarian (*Scyllarides sculptus*) of Bermuda and the West Indies, used as bait. — **S. mackerel.** **a** Any of several mackerels of the genus *Scomberomorus*, closely allied to the common mackerel; esp., *S. maculatus*, bluish above, with oval brown spots on the sides, found during the warmer months off the American Atlantic coast from Cape Ann to Brazil. It often weighs six to ten pounds. An allied but unspotted species, the Monterey Spanish mackerel (*S. concolor*) occurs on the California coast. The pintado and cero are other species. **b** The chub mackerel. — **S. mahogany**, a handsome variety of mahogany, obtained chiefly from Cuba. — **S. Main**, the mainland of Spanish America, esp. the northern coast of South America from the Isthmus of Panama to the Orinoco or Amazon; improperly, the southern portion, or the whole, of the Caribbean Sea. — **S. March** *or* **Mark**, a Frankish province in the extreme northeast of Spain between the Pyrenees and the Ebro. It was conquered by Charlemagne in 778. In the 10th century it was divided into several feudal countships attached for the most part to the house of Barcelona. — **S. Mo′li·ère′, the** (mō′lyâr′), Leandro Fernandez de Moratin (1760–1828), a Spanish dramatic poet who took Molière for his model. — **S. money**, fair words. *Obs.* — **S. moss**, long moss. — **S. n**, *Print.*, the letter *n* with the tilde (ñ). See TILDE. — **S. nectarine**, the coco plum. — **S. needles**, any of several asteraceous plants having achenes armed with barbed awns; specif., in the United States, *Bidens bipinnata*. — **S. nut.** **a** A variety of hazelnut. **b** A South European iris (*Iris sisyrinchium*) with pale lilac flowers. — **S. oak.** **a** An oak (*Quercus digitata*) of the southeastern United States, with hard coarse-grained reddish wood. Its bark is rich in tannin. **b** Sometimes, the red oak or the scarlet oak. — **S. ocher**, an ocherous red pigment resembling Venetian red, but slightly yellower and warmer. — **S. omelet**, an omelet containing, besides eggs, chopped onion, green pepper, olives, tomato, and ham. — **S. oyster**, a pinna. *Bermuda.* — **S. oyster plant**, the golden thistle (*Scolymus hispanicus*). — **S. pack**, *Card Playing*, a pack of 40 cards, there being no eights, nines, or tens. — **S. peanut**, a variety of peanut with small pods, sometimes grown as a forage plant. — **S. pear**, the avocado. — **S. pepper**, the pepper tree. — **S. pike**, a needle. *Obs. Ford.* — **S. plum**, the yellow edible fruit, somewhat like the hog plum, of a tropical American anacardiaceous tree (*Spondias purpurea*); also, the tree itself. — **S. porgy**, a small bright-colored parrot fish (*Sparisoma radians*) of Bermuda and the West Indies. — **S. potato**, the sweet potato. — **S. pox.** See POX, 1. — **S. puff**, a kind of fritter. — **S. red.** = SPANISH OCHER. — **S. reef.** *Naut.* **a** A knot tied in the head of a triangular fore-and-aft sail to reduce its area. **b** A reduction of the spread of square sails by dropping the yards on the cap of the mast. *Rare.* — **S. Reformed Church**, a body of Episcopalians in Spain, originating in a congregation which met for the first time in 1871 at

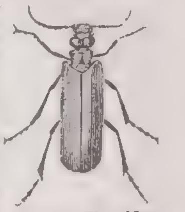
Spanish Fly. Nat. size.

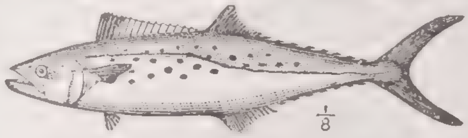

Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*).

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from six to about nine months old, and sharp-pointed at the tip.
spa-don′ic (spā-dŏn′ĭk), *a.* [From SPADO a castrated man.] Of or pert. to a eunuch. *Rare.*
spa′do-nism (spā′dō-nĭz'm), *n.* Eunuchry. *R.*
spa-dro′ne (spȧ-drō′nā), *n.* = [SPADROON]
spae (spā), *v. i.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *spā*.] To foretell; divine; spey. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
spae, *n.* Prophecy. *Obs.*
spaec. Obs. pret. of SPEAK.
spaeche. † SPEECH.
spae′craft′ (spā′kraft′), *n.* Also **spae′dom** (-dŭm). Fortune telling; prognostication. *Scot.*
spaeken. Obs. pret. pl. of SPEAK.
spae′man (spā′măn), **spa′er** (spā′ẽr), **spae′wife′**, **spae′wom′an**, *n.* Prophet; diviner. *Scot.*
spae′work′, *n.* Spaecraft. *Scot.*
spagericall. † SPAGYRICAL.
spa-gir′ic (spȧ-jĭr′ĭk), **spag′i-rist** (spăj′ĭ-rĭst). Vars. of SPAGYRIC, SPAGYRIST.
spagnolet, *n.* [F *espagnolette* a kind of cloth.] A dress in the fashion of Spain. *Obs.*
Spagnolize. † SPANIOLIZE.
spa-gyr′ic (spȧ-jĭr′ĭk), *n.* Spagyrist. *Obs.*
spa-gyr′ic (spȧ-jĭr′ĭk), **spa-gyr′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *spagyricus*, fr. Gr. σπᾶν to draw, to separate + ἀγείρειν to assemble: cf. F. *spagirique*.] Chemical; alchemic.
spag′y-rist (spăj′ĭ-rĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *spagiriste*.] A chemist or alchemist, esp. an iatrochemist *Obs. or Hist.*
spaid † SPADE, a young deer.
Spaidaires. † SPADAIRES.
spaier. † SPARE, an opening.
spaik (spāk). Scot. of SPOKE.
spail. Var. of SPALE.
spail (spāl). Scot. var. of SPELL.
spain. Var. of SPANE, to wean.
Spainol, *n.* [F. *Espagnol*.] A Spaniard. *Obs.*
spair (spār). Scot. var. of SPARE.
spaird. Obs. pret. of SPERE, ask.
spairge (spārj). Var of SPARGE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spait. Var. of SPATE, a flood.
spake. † SPACK. [SPEAK.]
spake (spāk). Archaic pret. of
spake. Scot. var. of SPOKE, *n.*
spake, *a.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *spakr* quiet, gentle, Sw. *spak* meek, tame, Dan. *spag* tame.] Tame; docile. *Obs.*
spakely. † SPACKLY.
spake′net′ (spāk′nĕt′), *n.* A net to catch crabs. [SPALL.]
spal. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Spa′lax (spā′lăks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπάλαξ a mole.] *Zool* The typical genus of the **Spa-lac′i-dæ** (spȧ-lăs′ĭ-dē), the family of Old World rodents including the great mole rat and the bamboo rats. — **spal′a-cine** (spăl′ȧ-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.*
spald (*dial.* spŏld, spôd, spăd), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *spalden*; cf. OLG. *spalden*, akin to G. *spalten*.] To split; open. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A split; splinter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spald (*Scot.* spŏld), *n.* [OF. *espalle*, *espaulle*, F. *épaule*: cf. LL. *spatula* shoulder, Gael. *spold* a joint of meat.] The shoulder; shoulder blade; also, a joint; limb. *Obs. or Scot.*
spald′er, *n.* One who spalds.
spale (spāl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spölr* a rail, bar, short piece, and E. SPELL a splinter.] **1.** A lath; a splinter; a shaving or chip. *Dial.* **2.** *Shipbuilding.* A temporary cross timber.
spale, *v. t.* [See SPALL a fragment.] *Mining.* **a** To spall. **b** To fine for breaking rules. *Cornwall.*
spall (spôl), *n.* [It. *spalla*, or OF. *espaule*. Cf. EPAULE.] The shoulder. *Obs.*
spallier, *n.* Spadiard. *Obs.*
spalt (spålt: spŏlt), *a.* [Cf. SPALT to split.] Liable to split; brittle; crisp. *Dial. Eng.*
spalt, *v. t. & i.* [Dial. *spald*, ME. *spalden*. Cf. SPALD, SPELDING.] To split off; chip. *Dial.*
span (spăn). Archaic pret. & p.p. of SPIN.
spand. Spanned. *Ref. Sp.*
spand, *v. t.* To shatter. *Obs.*
span′dle (spăn′d'l), *n.* A spandrel. *Obs. or Archaic.*
spandrel frame. *Carp.* Any triangular framing, as under a stair.
spandrel step. A solid stone step of triangular section.
spandrel wall. A wall on an extrados to fill the spandrels.
span′dril. Var of SPANDREL.
span′dy (spăn′dĭ), *adv.* Clean: — of fresh linen. Also, in combination, span; as, *spandy*-clean, *spandy*-dandy. *Dial., New Eng.*
spane (spān), *v. t.* [ME. *spanen*, akin to AS. *spanu* a teat, G. *spänen* to wean, LG. & D. *spenen*; cf. AS. *spanan* to entice.] To wean. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [SPANÆMIA.]
span′e-my (spăn′ē-mĭ), *n.* =
spanen. † SPAWN.
span′-far′thing, *n.* See SPAN-COUNTER. [Eng. var. of SPAN-]
spang (spång). Scot. & dial.
spang (spång), *v. i. & t. & n.* Jump; leap; throw; hurl. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [directly. *Colloq.*]
spang (spăng), *adv.* Straight;
spang, *v. t.* To spangle. *Obs.*
spange. † SPONG.
span′gel. † SPANGLE.
spang′hew (spång′ū), *n. & v.* Jerk: fling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
span′gl. Spangle. *Ref. Sp.*
span′gld. Spangled. *Ref. Sp.*
span′gler (spăŋ-glẽr), *n.* One that spangles.
span′glet (spăŋ′glĕt), *n.* Dim. of SPANGLE. *Rare.*
span′gly (-glĭ), *a.* Glittering.
spang′-new′ (spång′nū′). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPAN-NEW.
span′go-lite (spăŋ′gō-līt), *n.* [After Norman *Spang* of Pittsburg, Pa.] A highly basic sulphate and chloride of aluminium and copper occurring in dark green hexagonal crystals.
span′-ha′′pen-ny, *n.* See SPAN-COUNTER. [ing; fawning.]
span′iel (spăn′yĕl), *a.* Cring-
span′iel, *v. i.* To fawn. *Rare.*
span′iel, *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel. *Rare.* [SPANIEL, 2.]
span′iel-ship, *n.* See -SHIP;
Span′i-fied (spăn′ĭ-fīd), **Span′io-lat′ed** (spăn′yō-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Spaniolized. *Obs.*
Span′io-lize (-līz), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *espagnoliser*.] To Hispaniolize. *Rare.*
span′i-pe-lag′ic (spăn′ĭ-pē-lăj′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπανός rare + *pelagic*.] Living in deep water and coming to the surface rarely.
span iron. A kind of harpoon, usually secured just below the gunwale of a whaleboat.

Seville. — **Spanish rider**, *Mil.*, a herisson. *Obs. or R.* — **S. salad**, a vegetable salad usually made of beans, peas, and tomatoes. — **S. sheep**, a merino sheep. — **S. soap.** = CASTILE SOAP. — **S. soaproot.** See SOAPROOT **a.** — **S. soldier**, the bayonet plant of New Zealand. — **S. spoon**, a long-handled shallow dipper or kind of shovel used for digging post holes. — **S. squill.** = SPANISH JACINTH. — **S. stopper**, a myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia buxifolia*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having hard wood. — **S. Succession, War of the**, a war (1701-14) between England, the Empire (Holy Roman), the Netherlands, Prussia, etc. (Grand Alliance), on one side and France, Spain, etc., on the other, over the succession to the throne of Spain, vacant by the death of Charles II., the last of the male line of Austrian princes. There were three claimants. The war was ended by the treaties of Utrecht (1713) and Rastatt and Baden (1714), by which Philip of Anjou, Louis XIV.'s grandson and the claimant supported by him, was recognized as king. The chief battles were Blenheim, Ramillies, Turin, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, all victories for the Grand Alliance. — **S. sword**, a rapier. — **S. tea. a** = MEXICAN TEA. **b** A West Indian gesneriaceous shrub (*Pentarhaphia longiflora*). — **S. toothpick**, the toothpick bishop's-weed. — **S. topaz**, a yellow variety of rock crystal. — **S. trefoil**, lucern. — **S. tufts**, a European meadow rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*). — **S. walnut**, the candlenut. — **S.-walnut oil.** See OIL. *Table I.* — **S. water oak.** = SPANISH OAK **a.** — **S. white**, whiting, used as a pigment. — **S. windlass**, a wooden roller round which a rope is wound by turning the roller with a marlinespike thrust into it. — **S. woodbine**, the arbor vine. — **S. wormseed**, a European chenopodiaceous shrub (*Salsola tamariscifolia*) sometimes used as an anthelmintic.

Span'ish (spăn'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** The language of Spain and of countries colonized by Spaniards, esp. the Spanish American countries. Spanish literature does not begin until the 12th century. Castilian is the standard literary language (see INDO-EUROPEAN). Besides Spanish, Basque, Catalan, and Galician are spoken in Spain.
2. The people of Spain.
3. *Poultry.* The black Spanish.

Span'ish A-mer'i-can. a Designating, or pert. to, those countries of America in which Spanish is the national language. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the war between Spain and the United States in 1898. — A native or citizen of a Spanish American country, esp. of Spanish descent. Cf. LATIN AMERICAN.

spank (spăŋk), *v. i.*; SPANKED (spăŋkt); SPANK'ING. [Orig. unknown; cf. dial. *spang* to spring, LG. *spakkern*, *spenkern*, to run and spring about quickly.] To move quickly, dashingly, or spiritedly. *Thackeray.*

spank, *v. t.* **1.** To strike, or to strike the buttocks of, as with the open hand; as, to *spank* a small boy.
2. To drive or urge, as horses. *Rare.*

spank, *n.* A blow, as with the palm, esp. on the buttocks.

spank'er (spăŋk'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who spanks, or anything used as an instrument for spanking.
2. One remarkable of its kind, as for size, speed, etc. *Slang.*
3. *Naut.* The fore-and-aft sail attached to a boom and gaff on the after mast of a square-rigged vessel, or the fourth mast of a schooner; — sometimes called *driver*, and, more rarely, *mizzen*. See SHIP. *Illust.*

spank'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Moving, or capable of moving, with a quick, lively pace; as, a team of *spanking* grays.
2. Hence, loosely, dashing; lively; esp., of a wind, brisk; fresh; strong; as, a *spanking* breeze.
3. Remarkable of its kind, as for size, speed, etc. *Slang.*

span'ner (spăn'ēr), *n.* **1.** One that spans.
2. The lock, or a part of the lock, of an old-time wheel-lock or firelock firearm; also, the firearm itself. *Obs.*
3. A tool, having a jaw or socket at either or both ends to fit a nut or the head of a bolt, a pipe or hose coupling, or the like, and used as a lever to turn it with; a wrench. See BOX WRENCH, MONKEY WRENCH, PIN WRENCH.
4. *Mach. pl.* A contrivance in some of the earlier steam engines for moving the valves.
5. A horizontal cross brace or collar beam.
6. A pendulum attachment invented by Gadsden for an ordinary sextant providing an artificial horizon for use when the sea horizon is obscured.

span'-new', *a.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *spānnȳr*, properly, new as a chip just split; *spānn* chip + *nȳr* new. See SPOON; NEW.] Quite new; brand-new; fire-new. *Fuller.*

span roof. A common roof having two slopes and one ridge, with eaves on both sides.

spar (spär), *n.* [Cf. AS. *spær* in *spærstān* chalkstone; akin to MHG. *spar*, G. *sparkalk* plaster. In modern use due to confusion with G. *spat(h)* spar.] Among miners, any of various nonmetallic minerals, usually cleavable and somewhat lustrous, esp. when occurring as gangue in a metalliferous vein; — used in calc *spar*, fluor *spar*, etc.

spar, *n.* [ME. *sparre*; akin to D. *spar*, G. *sparren*, OHG. *sparro*, Dan. & Sw. *sparre*, Icel. *sparri*; orig. uncert. Cf. SPAR to bolt.]
1. *Arch.* A beam or rafter; a timber. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. The bar of a gate or door. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. *Naut.* A general term for any mast, yard, boom, gaff, or the like. Spars are usually round or nearly round, and were formerly solid pieces of timber. They are now made of either wood or metal, and may be in one piece or built up.
4. In the English timber trade, a piece of timber of less diameter than a mast. See MAST, 2 **b**.

spar, *v. t.*; SPARRED (spärd); SPAR'RING. [From 2d SPAR.] To supply or equip with spars, as a vessel; as, a vessel equipped with spars that are too large or too small is said to be over*sparred* or under*sparred*.
to spar down, *Naut.*, to seize oars or small spars to the shrouds for the seamen to stand on when clapping on ratlines, or rattling down.

spar (spär), *v. t.* [ME. *sparren*, AS. *gesparrian*; akin to G. *sperren*, Icel. *sperra*; from the noun. See 2d SPAR.] To bolt; bar; fasten; hence, to shut or close; also, to shut up or inclose. *Obs. or Archaic.*

spar, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *sperra* to stretch out the legs, to struggle, or OF. *esparer* to kick, F. *éparer*, It. *sparare* to discharge, let fly (as a kick).] **1.** To make an onset; to charge; also, *Rare*, to spurt out, as blood. *Obs.*
2. To fight or strike with the feet or spurs, as cocks do.
3. To box with the fists; esp., to box scientifically.
4. To contest in words; to wrangle. *Colloq.*

spar, *n.* **1.** A thrust or lunge, as with a spear. *Obs.*
2. A movement of offense or defense in boxing; also, a contest at sparring; a boxing match. *Rare.*

spar'a-ble (spăr'ȧ-b'l), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *sparrow bill*.] A kind of small nail used by shoemakers.

Spa-rax'is (spȧ-răk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπάραξις a tearing, fr. σπαράσσειν to tear; — in allusion to the fringed (i. e., lacerated) spathes.] *Bot.* A small genus of bulbous iridaceous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, several being cultivated under the name *harlequin flowers*. They have brilliantly colored flowers, borne in fringed spathes. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, flower, or bulb of this genus.

spar buoy. *Naut.* A buoy shaped like a spar, or showing only a mast above water, in a more or less upright position.

spar deck. *Naut.* The upper deck of a vessel, esp. that continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the forecastle. See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **spar-deck vessel**, *Naut.*, a three-deck vessel of moderate scantling, built to carry cargo of moderate density with space for passengers.

spare (spâr), *v. t.*; SPARED (spârd); SPAR'ING (spâr'ĭng). [AS. *sparian*, fr. *spær* spare, sparing, saving; akin to D. & G. *sparen* to spare, OHG. *sparōn*, Icel. & Sw. *spara*, Dan. *spare*. See SPARE, *a.*] **1.** To refrain or withhold from; to forbear. "No cost would he *spare*." *Chaucer.*

> *Spare* my sight the pain
> Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*

2. To use frugally or stintingly; to forbear free use of. "*Spare* the rod and spoil the child." *Old Proverb.*
3. To deprive one's self of, as by being frugal; to do without; to dispense with; to give up; to part with.

> I could have better *spared* a better man. *Shak.*

4. To save or gain, as by frugality; to save up. *Obs.*
5. To forbear to destroy, punish, or injure; to preserve from punishment, injury, or other evil; to show mercy to.

> *Spare* us, good Lord. *Book of Common Prayer.*

to spare one's self. a To act with reserve. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** To save one's self labor, punishment, or blame.

spare, *v. i.* **1.** To desist; stop; refrain. *Obs.*
2. To be frugal; to live frugally; to be parsimonious.

> I, who at some times spend, at others *spare*. *Pope.*

3. To refrain from doing harm; to use mercy or kindness.

> He will not *spare* in the day of vengeance. *Prov. vi. 34.*

spare, *a.*; SPAR'ER (spâr'ēr); SPAR'EST (spâr'ĕst). [AS. *spær* sparing, akin to OHG. *spar*, Icel. *sparr*. Cf. SPARE, *v. t.*] **1.** Scanty; not abundant or plentiful; frugal; meager; as, a *spare* diet.
2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary.

> He was *spare*, but discreet of speech. *Carew.*

3. Wanting flesh or fat; lean; gaunt; thin.
4. Being over and above what is necessary; not wanted, or not used; superfluous; as, *spare* time, cash, clothes.
5. Held in reserve, as for emergency; as, a *spare* room.
6. Slow; dilatory. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See THIN.

spare, *n.* **1.** Act of sparing; restraint; moderation; specif., parsimony; frugal use; economy. *Obs.*
2. That which has not been used or expended.
3. *Obs. or Scot.* **a** A placket. **b** A slit or opening in the front of trousers.
4. *Bowling.* Act of knocking down all the pins in two bowls; also, the score thus made. Sometimes called *single spare*. Cf. STRIKE, *n.*, 17. *U. S.*
5. A spare or duplicate part, as to replace breakages, etc.

spare'rib' (spâr'rĭb'), *n.* [*spare*, a. + *rib*.] A cut of pork, consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed of meat.

Spar-ga'ni-um (spär-gā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπαργάνιον bur reed.] *Bot.* A genus of marsh or aquatic herbs, the bur reeds, of temperate regions, constituting a family, **Spar-ga'ni-a'ce-æ** (-ā'sē-ē), order Pandanales. They have simple or branching stems, linear leaves, and monœcious flowers in globose heads. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

sparge (spärj), *v. t.*; SPARGED (spärjd); SPARG'ING (spär'jĭng). [L. *spargere*; cf. F. *asperger*.] To sprinkle; to moisten by sprinkling; as, to *sparge* paper.

sparg'er (spär'jēr), *n.* One that sparges; a sprinkler; specif.: **a** A vessel with a perforated cover, for sprinkling clothes, etc. **b** *Brewing.* A device with hollow perforated revolving arms for sprinkling mash liquor over insoluble grains in the mash tun to remove the final traces of wort.

Spar'i-dæ (spăr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPARUS.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of deep-bodied marine acanthopterygian fishes; the sea breams. They are related to the grunts (Hæmulidæ) and snappers (Lutianidæ), but have some of the teeth along the sides of the jaws transformed into large blunt molars. The porgies, scup, and sheepshead are examples. — **spar'id** (-ĭd), *n.*

spar'ing (spâr'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SPARE. Hence: *p. a.* Spare; saving; frugal; merciful. *Bacon.*
Syn. — See FRUGAL.
— **spar'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **spar'ing-ness**, *n.*

spark (spärk), *n.* [ME. *sparke*, *sperke*, AS. *spearca*; akin to D. *spark*, *sperk*; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *spraka* to crackle, Lith. *sprageti*, Gr. σφάραγος a bursting with a noise, Skr. *sphūrj* to crackle, to thunder. Cf. SPEAK.]
1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted by a body in combustion.

> Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward. *Job v. 7.*

2. Anything resembling such a burning particle, as in brilliancy, evanescence, etc.; a small shining body, or transient light; a sparkle; specif., a diamond.
3. That which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame, or into action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle. "If any *spark* of life be yet remaining." *Shak.*
4. *Elec.* The light accompanying a sudden disruptive discharge between two conductors separated by air or some similar medium. It is of extremely short duration, and presents a rectilinear, sinuous, or zigzag appearance, according to the path of the discharge. Less properly, a small arc of short duration, as often at dynamo brushes.

spark, *v. i.*; SPARKED (spärkt); SPARK'ING. [AS. *spearcian*. See 1st SPARK.] **1.** To sparkle. *Obs*
2. *Elec.* To produce sparks; specif.: **a** To arc at the brushes, as a dynamo. **b** To have the electric ignition working, as an internal-combustion engine or the igniter.

spark, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sparkr* lively, sprightly.] **1.** A brisk, showy, gay man; a gallant; also, a hot-tempered person.
2. A lover; a beau; also, *Rare*, a belle; a sweetheart.

spark, *v. i.* To play the spark or beau; to court. *Colloq.*

spark arrester. **1.** Any of various contrivances to prevent the escape of sparks, as from a smokestack. *U. S.*
2. *Elec.* A device to minimize or prevent sparking at a place where a circuit is made and broken.

spark coil. *Elec.* **a** An induction coil, esp. of an internal-combustion engine, wireless telegraph apparatus, etc. **b** A self-induction coil used to increase the spark in an electric gas-lighting apparatus.

spark condenser. *Elec.* An apparatus used in spectroscopy to produce spark spectra, the terminals being so mounted in a glass vessel that they can be surrounded with the medium the spectrum of which is to be examined.

spark'er (spär'kēr), *n.* **1.** One that sparks, as a spark plug.
2. *Elec.* A spark arrester.

spark gap. *Elec.* The space filled with air or other dielectric between high potential terminals (as of an electrostatic machine, induction coil, or condenser), through which the discharge passes; the air gap of a jump spark.

spark'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a spark, or beau; airy; gay.
2. Gayly dressed; showy; dapper.
— **spark'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **spark'ish-ness**, *n.*

spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *spark*, or fr. *sparkle*, v.] A little spark; a scintillation; also, quality of sparkling; as, the *sparkle* of a diamond.

spar'kle, *v. i.*; SPAR'KLED (-k'ld); SPAR'KLING (-klĭng). [Freq. fr. *spark* to sparkle, or fr. *sparkle*, n.] **1.** To emit sparks; to throw off ignited or incandescent particles; also, to shine as if throwing off sparks, to emit flashes of light, to scintillate, twinkle, flash; as, the fire *sparkles*; the stars *sparkle*; — often fig.; as, wit *sparkles*.
2. To effervesce; as, wine that *sparkles*.
Syn. — Shine, glisten, scintillate, radiate, coruscate, glitter, twinkle. See FLASH.

spar'kle, *v. t.* **1.** To emit in the form or likeness of sparks. "Did *sparkle* forth great light." *Spenser.*
2. To illuminate by sparks.

spar'kling (-klĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SPARKLE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Emitting sparks; flashing; lively; as, *sparkling* eyes. **b** Effervescing or effervescent. *Sparkling* beverages contain the gas carbon dioxide under pressure.
Syn. — Brilliant, shining.
sparkling synchysis, *Med.*, a state in which the vitreous humor softens and contains sparkling scales of cholesterin.
— **spar'kling-ly**, *adv.* — **spar'kling-ness**, *n.*

spark micrometer. *Elec.* **a** An electric resonator or a conductor with an air gap adjustable by a micrometer screw. **b** A device for measuring the length of the electric spark by an air gap.

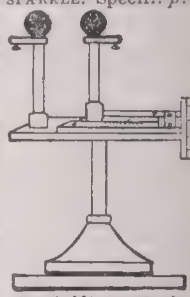

Spark Micrometer b.

spark plug. In internal-combustion engines with electric ignition, a plug, screwed into the cylinder head, having carefully insulated wires through it connecting the induction coil or magneto circuit on the outside with the spark gap inside the cylinder.

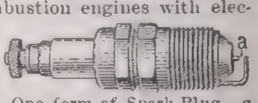

One form of Spark Plug. *a* Spark Gap.

spar'ling (spär'lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sperling*; cf. G. *spierling*, *spiering*, D. *spiering*.] **a** The European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*). **b** A young salmon. *Local, Brit.*

Spar-man'ni-a (spär-măn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. *Sparmann* (1747-1820), Sw. naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of African tiliaceous trees having cordate, more or less lobed leaves, and silky white flowers with imperfect outer stamens, succeeded by echinate capsules. *S. africana*, often cultivated in greenhouses, yields African hemp.

Span'ish-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE
Span'ish-ly, *adv.* of SPANISH.
spank'er, *n.* Money; gold. *Obs. Slang.*
Spank'er, Lady Gay. A brilliant, sport-loving society woman in Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance." [ING.
spank'ing-ly, *adv.* of SPANK
spankt Spanked. *Ref. Sp.*
spank'y (spăŋk'ĭ), *a.* Sprightly; dashing; smart; showy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [ing spanned.
span'less, *a.* Incapable of be-
span'nish-ing, *n.* [OF. *espanir* to spread, F. *épanouir*.] The full blooming of a flower. *Obs*
span'op-nœ'a, *or* **-ne'a** (spăn'ŏp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπανός rare, lacking + πνοή breathing.] A condition marked by abnormally slow and deep breathing.
span'piece', *n* *Arch.* The collar beam of a roof; sparpiece.
span shackle. *Naut.* A triangular or square shackle in the head of a large bolt, or the like, driven through the forecastle deck to receive the heel of the fish davit. *Obs.* [WRENCH.
span'ule (spăn'ūl), *n.* = PIN
span'worm' (spăn'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any geometrid.
spar, *n.* Irregular var. of SPARTH. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
spar, *v. t.* To cast; hurl. *Obs.*
sparable tin. Tin ore in grains like sparables. *Cornwall.*
spa-ra'da (spȧ-rā'dȧ; spȧ-rä'dȧ), *n.* The surf shiner.
spar'a-drap (spăr'ȧ-drăp; *F.* spȧ'rȧ'drȧ'), *n.* [F. *sparadrap* a kind of plaster; cf. LL. *sparadrapum*.] **1** A cerecloth. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* Any adhesive plaster.
spar'age (spăr'āj). [Cf. SPERAGE.] = ASPARAGUS. *Obs*
spar'a-gus (-ȧ-gŭs), **spar'a-grass'** (-grȧs'). Obs. or dial. corrupt of ASPARAGUS.
Spa-ras'so-don'ta (spȧ-răs'ō-dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σπαράσσειν to tear + *-odonta*.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct mammals of uncertain relationship from the Mesozoic of Patagonia, often classified with the polyprotodont marsupials, but perhaps more closely allied to the Creodonta. — **spa-ras'so-dont** (spȧ-răs'ō-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*
spar'ble. † SPARPLE.
sparc. † PARK, SPARK.
spar ceiling. = SPARRING.
sparch (spä(r)ch), *v. t.* To parch. *Dial. Eng.* [of SPARKLE.
spar'cle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
spard. Sparred. *Ref. Sp.*
spare (*dial.* spăr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPAR, a beam.
spare'ful, *a.* Sparing; chary. *Obs.* — **spare'ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
spare'less, *a.* *Obs.* **a** Plentiful. **b** Unsparing.
spare'ly, *adv.* of SPARE.
spare'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spar'er (spâr'ēr), *n.* One that spares.
sparewe † SPARROW. [*Obs.*
spare'wise', *adv.* Sparingly.
spar'ge-fac'tion (spär'jē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spargere* to strew + *facere*, *factum*, to make.] Act of sprinkling. *Obs.*
spar'geon, *v. t.* [Cf OF. *espargier* to sprinkle, spread, or E. *parget*.] To plaster. *Obs. Scot.*
sparge pipe. A horizontal perforated water pipe for flushing a urinal: — called also *weeper*.
‖ **spar'ge-re vo'ces in vul'gum am-bi'gu-as** (ăm-bĭg'ū-ăs). [L.] To spread dark hints (doubtful words) among the people. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, II. 98, 99).
sparget, *v. t.* Parget *Obs.*
spar'gin-er, *n.* [Cf. SPARGEON.] A plasterer. *Obs. Scot.*
spar-go'sis (spär-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπάργωσις swelling] *Med.* Abnormal swelling of the breasts with milk.
sparhauk. † SPARHAWK.
spar'hawk', *n.* [ME. *sperhauk*, *sparhauk*; cf. AS. *spearhafoc*, Icel. *sparrhaukr*.] The sparrow hawk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spark, *v. t. & i.* To court; to woo. *U. S.* [sparks. *Obs.*
spark, *v. t.* **1.** To emit as **2.** To spatter; soil. *Scot. & Dial.*
spark advance. *Internal-combustion Engines.* = 6th LEAD, 5 e (2).
spark'back', *n.* = TURNSTONE.
spark'ed (spä'kĭd), *a.* Spotted; streaked; variegated *Dial. Eng.*
spark'ed-back' (spär'kĕd-), *n.* Turnstone. *Local, U. S.* [*Obs.*
spark'ful, *a.* Lively; brisk; gay.
spark'i-fy, *v. t.* To make a spark, or gallant, of. *Obs.*
spark'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SPARK. — **sparking plug.** = SPARK PLUG.
spar'kl, **spar'kld.** Sparkle; sparkled *Ref. Sp.*
spar'kle (*dial.* spä(r)'k'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. SPARPLE.] To disperse; scatter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spar'kle-ber'ry (spär'k'l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The farkleberry. [6 e.
sparkle metal. See METAL, *n.*,
spar'kler (spär'klēr), *n.* Scatterer; spendthrift. *Obs.*
spar'kler (-klēr), *n.* One that sparkles.
spark'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **spark'less-ly**, *adv.*
spark'let, *n.* A small spark.
spark'li-ness, *n.* Vivacity. *Obs.*
spark'ly, *a.* Sprightly. *Obs.* — *adv.* Nimbly. *Obs.*
spark spectrum. See SPECTRUM
spark telegraphy. = WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
spar'ling (spär'lĭng; *dial.* spä'lĭn), *n.* A tern. *Local, Brit.*
spar'ling fowl. The common merganser. *Local, Eng.*
sparlire, **sparlyre**, *n.* [AS. *spear-lira*, *spær-lira*.] The calf of the leg. *Obs.*

spa′roid (spā′roid; spăr′oid), *a.* [L. *sparus* gilthead + *-oid.*] Pert. to the Sparidæ. — *n.* One of the Sparidæ.

spar′ring (spär′ĭng), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* Fore-and-aft battens secured to the reverse frames, for cargo to rest on.

spar′row (spăr′ō), *n.* [ME. *sparowe, sparewe, sparwe,* AS. *spearwa*; akin to OHG. *sparo,* G. *sperling,* Icel. *spörr,* Dan. *spurv, spurre,* Sw. *sparf,* Goth. *sparwa*; — perh. orig., the quiverer or flutterer, and akin to E. *spurn.* See SPURN.] **1.** The house sparrow, or other allied species of the genus *Passer.* See HOUSE SPARROW.

2. By extension, any of numerous finches more or less like the house sparrow in size and in having plumage streaked with various shades of gray and brown. With qualifying words it forms the names of many small more or less plainly colored American finches, as chipping *sparrow,* field *sparrow,* tree *sparrow,* song *sparrow,* sage *sparrow,* savanna *sparrow,* etc. (see these terms), also those of certain weaver birds, as Java *sparrow.* Cf. FINCH, HEDGE SPARROW.

1/8

European Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).

sparrow hawk. [*sparrow* + *hawk.* Cf. SPARHAWK.] **1.** A small Old World hawk (*Accipiter nisus*) similar in habits, size, and general coloration to the American sharp-shinned hawk. Also, one of other small species of the same genus found in various parts of the world.

2. A small North American falcon (*Falco,* or *Cerchneis, sparverius*) closely allied to the European kestrel. It is chiefly rufous and slaty blue above and buffy white below, with dark markings. It feeds mostly on large insects, esp. grasshoppers, and is a useful species. An allied species (*F. dominicensis*) inhabits Cuba and Haiti.

3. Loosely, any hawk or falcon of small size, as the pigeon hawk. In New Zealand, the quail hawk.

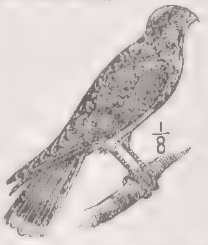

1/8

American Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*).

spar′ry (spär′ĭ), *a.* [From 1st SPAR.] Resembling, consisting of, or abounding with, spar; spathic. **sparry iron,** siderite. See SIDERITE, 1 **b.** — **s. limestone,** a coarsely crystalline marble.

sparse (spärs), *a.*; SPARS′ER (spär′sẽr); SPARS′EST. [L. *sparsus,* p. p. of *spargere* to strew, scatter. Cf. ASPERSE, DISPERSE.] Of few and scattered elements; scanty; not thickly grown, settled, etc.; thinly scattered; as, a *sparse* population; a *sparse* beard.

Syn. — See SCANTY.

spar′sile (spär′sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sparsus,* p. p.: cf. L. *sparsilis* that may be scattered.] *Astron.* Scattered; unformed or informed; — formerly said of stars not included in any constellation. The boundaries are now so drawn that there are no spaces between the constellations. *Rare.*

spar′si-ty (spär′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being sparse; scantiness.

Spar′tan (spär′tăn), *a.* [L. *Spartanus.*] Of or pert. to Sparta, esp. ancient Sparta, capital of Laconia, a kingdom of the Peloponnesus, of which the ruling race (the Spartans proper) were a Dorian people noted for the military organization of their state and the rigorous discipline and valor of the citizens (cf. HELOT). Hence, hardy; undaunted; as, *Spartan* souls; *Spartan* bravery. — *n.* A citizen of Sparta; a Spartiate; a person of great courage and fortitude.

Spartan dog, a bloodhound; also, fig., a cruel person.

Spar′tan-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The characteristic spirit, habits, or qualities, ascribed to the ancient Spartans; esp., an unsubduable spirit; undaunted hardihood.

spar′te-ine (-tē-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*Spartium* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A narcotic alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, extracted from the tops of the common broom, as a colorless oily liquid of anilinelike odor and very bitter taste. It is a diacid, tertiary base, and contains a pyridine ring.

Spar′ti-ate (-shĭ-āt; -tĭ-āt), *n.* [L. *Spartiates,* Gr. Σπαρτιάτης.] A member of the dominant race of ancient Laconia, most of whom dwelt in Sparta; a Spartan.

Spar′ti-na (spär′tĭ-nȧ; spär-tī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπαρτίνη a rope or cord of σπάρτος. See SPARTIUM.] *Bot.* A small but widely distributed genus of grasses, chiefly inhabiting salt marshes along the coast. They have stiff culms, panicled spikelets, and flowers with three glumes. The species are known as *cord grass* and *marsh grass.*

Spar′ti-um (-shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπάρτος the broom, genista.] *Bot.* A genus of European fabaceous shrubs differing from *Genista* chiefly by the short-toothed spathaceous calyx and pointed keel of the flower. The only species, *S. junceum,* is the Spanish broom (which see).

spar torpedo. *Nav.* A torpedo carried on the end of a spar, usually projecting from a vessel's bow, and intended to explode on contact. It is now rarely used.

spasm (spăz′m), *n.* [F. *spasme,* L. *spasmus,* Gr. σπασμός, fr. σπᾶν, σπᾶν, to draw, to cause convulsion. Cf. SPAN, *v. t.*] **1.** *Med.* An involuntary and unnatural contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibers. In **clonic spasms** the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately and quickly. In **tonic spasms** the contraction is steady and uniform, and prolonged, as in tetanus.

2. Hence, any sudden, violent, and temporary effort, emotion, movement, etc.; a paroxysmal action or emotion.

Syn. — See PAROXYSM.

spasm of the chest. See ANGINA PECTORIS.

spas-mod′ic (spăz-mŏd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπασμώδης; σπασμός a convulsion + εἶδος likeness; cf. F. *spasmodique.*] **1.** *Med.* Of, pert. to, affected or characterized by, a spasm or spasms.

2. Acting or proceeding fitfully or intermittently; lacking continuity of effort, production, or the like; intermittent; as, *spasmodic* zeal or industry.

Syn. — See FITFUL.

spasmodic croup, *Med.,* an affection of childhood characterized by a stoppage of breathing developed suddenly and without fever, due to spasmodic contraction of the vocal cords. It is sometimes fatal. Called also *laryngismus stridulus,* and *childcrowing.* — **s. school,** in English literary history, a group of 19th-century authors whose works were thought to be in an overstrained style, and to abound in forced conceits. In this school were commonly included Gilfillan, Bailey (author of "Festus"), Sydney Dobell, and Alexander Smith. — **s. stricture.** See ORGANIC STRICTURE.

spas′mo-tox′in (spăz′mō-tŏk′sĭn) } *n.* [*spasm* + *tox-*
spas′mo-tox′ine (-tŏk′sĭn; -sēn; 184) } *in.*] *Chem.* **a** A bacterial poison of unknown composition from cultures of the tetanus germ on meat broth, producing in animals violent clonic and tonic convulsions. **b** Sphacelotoxin.

spas′tic (spăs′tĭk), *a.* [L. *spasticus,* Gr. σπαστικός, fr. σπᾶν to draw. See SPASM.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to spasm; spasmodic; esp., pertaining to tonic spasm; tetanic. — **spas′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

spat (spăt), *n.* [Cf. PAT.] A light blow; a slap. Hence, a petty quarrel, esp. a verbal one. *Colloq. or Dial.*

spat, *v. t.*; SPAT′TED; SPAT′TING. To slap, as with the open hand; to clap together, as the hands. *Colloq. or Dial.*

spat, *v. i.* To dispute; quarrel. *Colloq. or Dial.*

spat, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. SPATTER.] A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk, either before or after it first becomes adherent; more often, such young collectively.

spat, *v. i.* To emit spawn.

spat, *n.* [Short for SPATTERDASH.] **1.** A legging; a gaiter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A kind of short cloth or leather gaiter worn over the upper part of the shoe and fastened beneath the instep; — chiefly in *pl.*

Spat′an-goi′de-a (spăt′ăn-goi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *spatangius* a kind of sea urchin, Gr. σπατάγγης + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* An order of sea urchins, the heart urchins, having a markedly bilaterally symmetrical body (often more or less heart-shaped) with the mouth toothless and on the anterior part of the under surface. No Aristotle's lantern is present, the ambulacra are petaloid and the anterior one is often aborted, leaving but four, and the spines are slender. — **spa-tan′goid** (spȧ-tăŋ′goid), *a.* & *n.* — **spat′an-goi′de-an** (spăt′ăn-goi′dē-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

spate (spāt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Ir. *speid,* or OF. *espoit* a gush, outflow.] **1.** A freshet; a flood. *Brit.*

2. A sudden, heavy rainstorm; also, a waterspout. *Brit.*

3. A small pond; a pool. *Obs.*

spate, *v. t.* To flood; overwhelm. *Brit.*

spa-tha′ceous (spȧ-thā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having a spathe; of the nature of, or resembling, a spathe.

spathe (spāth), *n.* [L. *spatha,* Gr. σπάθη: cf. F. *spathe.* See SPADE for digging.] *Bot.* The large sheathing bract or pair of bracts inclosing an inflorescence on the same axis. The true spathe is found only in plants whose inflorescence is a spadix; it then assumes various forms, and is often highly colored, as in the calla. A modified spathe is found in many monocotyledonous plants, as the irises and allies.

spath′ic (spăth′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *spathique,* fr. F. & G. *spath* spar.] Like spar; foliated or lamellar; spathose.

spathic iron *or* **iron ore,** siderite. See SIDERITE, 1 **b.**

Spath′y-e′ma (spăth′ĭ-ē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπάθη spathe.] *Bot.* A genus of araceous plants consisting of a single species (*S. fœtida*), the skunk cabbage.

spa′tial (spā′shăl), *a.* [See SPACE.] Of or pert. to space.

spa′ti-al′i-ty (spā′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being spatial.

spa′tial-ize (spā′shăl-īz), *v. t.* To give spatial form to; also, to think as spatial or in space relations; to localize in space.

spat′ter (spăt′ẽr), *v. t.*; -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. [Cf. D. *spatten* to sprinkle, spatter, Fries. *spatten* to burst, spurt, splash.] **1.** To splash with a liquid or with any wet substance; to soil by splashing; as, to *spatter* the floor

2. To scatter by splashing; to sprinkle around; as, to *spatter* blood; to *spatter* mud on one's clothes.

3. Fig.: To injure by aspersion; to defame; also, to spread or scatter, as hints, in a defamatory manner.

spat′ter (spăt′ẽr), *v. i.* To sputter, as if ejecting something distasteful; to splutter.

spat′ter, *n.* **1.** Act or noise of spattering, or state of being spattered; a splashing.

2 A drop or splash, as of mud or water, spattered on something; also, a spot or stain due to spattering.

spat′ter-dash′ (-dăsh′), *n.* [*spatter* + *dash.*] A legging or gaiter extending to the knee, worn as a protection from water and mud; — chiefly in *pl.*

spat′ter-dock′, *n.* The common yellow water lily (*Nymphæa advena*) of the eastern United States; also, any other species of *Nymphæa.*

spat′tle (spăt′'l), *n.* **1.** A spatula.

2. *Pottery.* An implement for mottling a molded article with pigment.

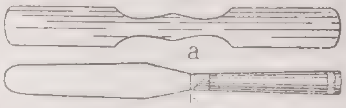

a, b Forms of Spatula.

spat′u-la (spăt′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *spatula, spathula,* dim. of *spatha* a spatula. See SPADE for digging.] **1.** An implement shaped like a knife, flat, thin, and somewhat flexible, for spreading paints, fine plasters, drugs in compounding prescriptions, etc. Cf. PALETTE KNIFE.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus of ducks consisting of the shovelers.

spat′u-late (-lāt), *a.* [NL. *spatulatus.*] Shaped like a spatula; spoon-shaped.

spav′in (spăv′ĭn), *n.* [ME. *spaveyne,* OF. *esparvain, esparvin,* F. *éparvin*; orig. uncert.] *Veter.* A disease of the hock of horses, marked by a small bony enlargement inside of the leg. It is due to a sprain or a violent effort.

spav′ined (-ĭnd), *a.* Affected with spavin.

spawn (spôn), *v. t.*; SPAWNED (spônd); SPAWN′ING. [ME. *spawnen, spanen,* OF. *espandre,* properly, to shed, spread, L. *expandere* to spread out. See EXPAND.] **1.** To produce or deposit (eggs or spawn); — said of aquatic animals.

2. To bring forth; to generate; — used in contempt.

One edition [of books] *spawneth* another. *Fuller.*

spawn, *v. i.* **1.** To deposit spawn.

2. To issue, as offspring; — used contemptuously.

spawn, *n.* [See SPAWN, *v. t.*] **1.** The eggs of fishes, oysters, and other aquatic animals which lay many small eggs.

2 Any product or offspring; — used contemptuously.

A herald is the *spawn* . . of nobility. *J. Earle* (1628)

3. The mycelium of fungi, specif. of the field mushroom.

4. *Bot.* Cormels or bulblets. *Rare.*

spawn′er (spôn′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A mature female fish.

2. Whatever produces spawn of any kind.

3. *Fish Culture.* One who collects the spawn of fishes.

spawn′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of emitting spawn.

2. *Fish Culture.* Act of collecting spawn.

spay (spā), *v. t.*; SPAYED (spād); SPAY′ING. [Cf. Bret. *spac'hein, spaza,* to geld, W. *dyspaddu* to geld, L. *spado* a eunuch, Gr. σπάδων.] To remove or extirpate the ovaries of, as a sow or a bitch; to castrate (a female animal).

speak (spēk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SPOKE (spōk), *Archaic* SPAKE (spāk); *p. p.* SPO′KEN (spō′k'n), *Obs. or Colloq.* SPOKE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEAK′ING. [ME. *speken,* AS. *specan,* akin to OHG. *spehhan,* and prob. to AS. *sprecan,* OFries. *spreka,* D. *spreken,* OS. *sprekan,* G. *sprechen,* OHG. *sprchhan*; cf. also Skr. *sphūrj* to crackle, to thunder. Cf. SPARK (of fire), SPEECH.] **1.** To utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary modulation of the voice, as opposed to singing; to express thoughts by spoken words; as, the organs may be so obstructed that a man is not able to *speak.*

Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth. *1 Sam.* iii 9

2. To express opinions; to talk; converse

An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself. *Shak*

3. To utter a speech, discourse, harangue, or the like; to address a public assembly formally.

4. To make mention, whether in speech or writing.

5. To convey sentiments, ideas, or intelligence, as if by utterance; to communicate by any comprehensible sound or motion, as, features that *speak* of self-will.

6. To give sound; to sound; as, the bugles *spoke.*

7. To declare one's self or itself. *Obs. & R.*

What's mine in her *speaks* yours *The Birth of Merlin.*

Syn. — Say, tell, converse, discourse, articulate, pronounce, utter. See TALK.

so to speak. See under SO, *adv.* — **to s. by the book,** to speak with minute exactness. — **to s. by the card,** to speak from information and definitely, not by guess, perh. orig. from telling a ship's bearing by the compass card. — **to s. for. a** To speak in behalf of; also, to represent the opinions of.

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sparoo, sparowe ✝ SPARROW.
spar′piece′, *n.* = SPANPIECE.
spar′ple (spär′p'l), **sparpoil,** *v. t.* [OF. *esparpeillier* to scatter, F. *éparpiller.*] To scatter; disperse; rout; sprinkle. *Obs.*
spar′ra-ble. Var. of SPARABLE.
sparre. ✝ SPAR. A battle-ax. Cf. 2d.
spar′row-bil. ✝ SPARABLE.
sparrow dust. Small shot, as for sparrows. *Colloq. or Slang.*
spar′row-grass′, *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *asparagus.*] Asparagus. *Colloq.*
sparrow owl. a A pygmy owl. **b** The European little owl.
spar′row-tongue′ (spăr′ō-tŭng′), *n.* = KNOTGRASS **a.**
spar′row-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** A South African heath (*Erica passerina*). **b** Any thymelæaceous plant of the genus *Passerina.*
spar′ry (spăr′ĭ; spăr′ĭ), *n.* The house sparrow. *Eng. & Scot.*
sparse, *v. t.* [L. *sparsus,* p. p. of *spargere* to scatter.] To scatter; to disperse. *Obs.*
spars′ed-ly (spär′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [Sparsely.]
sparse′ly, *adv.* of SPARSE.
sparse′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spar′sim, *adv.* [L., fr. *spargere* to scatter.] Passim. *Obs.*
spar′sion, *n.* [L. *sparsio.*] Sprinkling. *Obs.*
spart (spärt), *n.* [L. *spartum* Spanish broom. Cf. SPARTIUM.] **a** The plant broom; any of various rushes. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Esparto. **c** The grass *Spartina stricta.*
spar′ter-ie (spär′tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *esparto* esparto. Cf. ESPARTO.] Articles made of esparto grass.
sparth, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sparða.*] A battle ax, or fighter armed with one. *Obs. or Hist.*
spar′tle, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *spartelen* to flounder.] To leap; kick about *Obs. Scot.* [ESPARTO. *Obs.*]
spar′to (spär′tō). Aphetic for
sparu. ✝ SPARROW.
Spa′rus (spā′rŭs: 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sparus,* Gr. σπάρος, the gilthead.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the family Sparidæ.
sparve (spärv). Dial Eng. var. of SPARROW.
spar′ver (spär′vẽr), *n.* **1.** The canopy or tester of a bed. *Obs.* **2.** *Her.* A tent, as borne by the Upholsterers' Company.
spar′ver, *n.* [OF *esperrier,* F. *éperrier.*] A sparrow hawk. *Obs.*
sparwe. ✝ SPARROW.
spar′y (spär′ĭ), *a.* Sparing *R.*
S. P. A. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Philosophicæ Americanæ Socius (L., Member of the American Philosophical Society).
spase. ✝ SPACE.
spas-mat′i-cal (spăz-măt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Spasmodic. *Obs.*
spas′ma-to-man′cy (spăz′mȧ-tō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σπάσμα, -ατος, spasm + *-mancy.*] Divination by observance of spasmodic movements.
spas-mod′ic (spăz-mŏd′ĭk), *n.* *Med.* A medicine for spasm.
spas-mod′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Spasmodic.
spas-mod′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SPASMODIC, SPASMODICAL.
spas′mo-dist (spăz′mō-dĭst), *n.* One who is spasmodic. *Rare.*
spas′mo-phil′i-a (-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *spasm* + *-phil* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Nervous disorder marked by a tendency to convulsions.
spas′mo-tin (spăz′mō-tĭn), *n.* [See SPASM.] Sphacelotoxin.
spass. ✝ SPACE.
spas-tic′i-ty (spăs-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** A state of spasm. **2.** Tendency to, or capability of suffering, spasm.
spat (spăt), *pret.* of SPIT. [SPOT.]
spat (spăt). Obs. or Scot of
spat′a-la-man′cy, *n.* [Error for *spatilomancy,* fr. Gr. σπατίλη parings, excrement + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of skin, bones, or excrement. *Obs.*
Spa-tan′gi-da (spȧ-tăn′jĭ-dȧ), **Spat′an-goi′da** (spăt′ăn-goi′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SPATANGOIDEA.
Spa-tan′gus (spȧ-tăŋ′gŭs), *n.* [NL. See SPATANGOIDEA.] *Zoöl.* **a** The typical genus of spatangoid sea urchins. **b** [*l. c.*] A sea urchin of that or an allied genus.
spatch′cock′ (spăch′kŏk′). Var. of SPITCHCOCK.
spa′tha (spā′thȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -THÆ (-thē) [L.] **1.** *Bot.* A spathe. **2** A long heavy sword used by Britons, Saxons, and Normans.
spa′thal (spā′thăl), *a.* *Bot.* Spathaceous. [ing a spathe.]
spathed (spāthd), *a.* *Bot.* Hav-
Spath′i-flo′ræ (spăth′ĭ-flō′rē: 261), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *spatha* spathe + *flos, floris,* flower.] *Bot.* = ARALES.
spath′i-form (spăth′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [F. *spathiforme.*] Resembling spar in form
spa-thil′la (spȧ-thĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See SPATHE.] *Bot.* A secondary spathe, as in palms. *Rare.*
spath′ose (spăth′ōs), *a.* = SPATHIC.
spa′those (spā′thōs: spăth′ōs),
spa′thous (-thŭs; -ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Spathaceous. [Spatulate.]
spath′u-late (spăth′ū-lāt), *a.*
spa′tial-ly, *adv.* of SPATIAL.
spa′ti-ate (spā′shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *spatiatus,* p. p. of *spatiari,* fr. *spatium.* See SPACE.] To rove; ramble. *Obs.*
spa′ti-o- (spā′shĭ-ō-). Combining form for *spatial*; as in *spatio*-temporal.
spa′ti-ose′ (-ōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *spatiosus.*] Spacious. *Obs.*
spat′ling pop′py. [See SPATTLE spittle.] Bladder campion.
spat′terd. Spattered. *Ref. Sp*
spat′ter-dashed′ (spăt′ẽr-dăsht′), *a.* Wearing spatterdashes. *Colloq.*
spatter pipe. A water pipe used in hydraulic mining.
spat′ter-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Hydraulic mining. **2** A process of reproducing designs by laying them on a surface and spattering the exposed parts with a tinting fluid; also, a design, or designs, so made.
spat′ting, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SPAT. — **spatting stick,** *Plumbing,* a small stick for throwing melted solder on a joint to be wiped.
spat′tle (spăt′'l; spăt′-), *n.* [AS *spātl.* Cf. SPAWL, SPITTLE.] Spawl; spittle. — *v. t.* To spit on; also, to bespatter — *v. i.* To spit; to slobber. *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spat′tling pop′py. Var. of SPATLING POPPY. [ulate.]
spat′u-lar (spăt′ū-lȧr), *a.* Spat-
spat′u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To work or treat with a spatula.
spat′ule (spăt′ūl), *n.* **a** A spatula. **b** A spatulate organ or part.
spat′u-li-form′ (spăt′ū-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Spatulate.
spau ✝ SPA.
spaude (*dial.* spôd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPALD.
spaught, *n.* A stripling. *Obs.*
spaul. ✝ SPAWL, to spit. [SPALL]
spaul (spôl). Dial. Eng. var. of
spaul, spauld, spaulde. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars of SPALD, shoulder, limb.
spaul′droch′y (spôl′drŏκ′ĭ; spăl′-), *a.* Long-legged. *Scot.*
spaune. ✝ SPAWN.
spaut ✝ SPAUGHT.
spave (spāv), *v. t.* To spay. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spaveyne. ✝ SPAVIN.
spa′vie (spā′vĭ), *n.* Spavin. *Scot.*
Spa-vien′to (spä-vyĕn′tō), *n.* See MASKED COMEDY.
spa′vi-et (spā′vĭ-ĕt), **spa′vit** (-vĭt), *p. a.* Spavined. *Scot.*
spaw. ✝ SPA.
spawde ✝ SPALD. [of SPEAK.]
spawk Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p.
spawl Var. of SPALL, splinter.
spawl Var. of SPAUL.
spawl, *n.* [Cf. AS. *spāld,* var. of *spātl,* fr. *spǣtan* to spit.] Spittle. *Obs.* — *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. AS. *spātlian.*] To spit. *Obs.*
spawld. Var. of SPALD.
spawn brick = BRICK, *n.,* 3.
spawn eater. A small American cyprinoid fish (*Notropis hudsonius*).
spawn fungus. A mushroom.
spay. Obs. or Scot. var of SPAE.
spay, *n.* The male red deer in his third year [*Obs.*]
spay′ad, spay′ade, *n.* A spay.
spaynel. ✝ SPANIEL.
S. P. C. *Abbr.* Society for the Prevention of Crime.
S. P. C. A *Abbr.* Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. C. *Abbr.* Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S. P. C. K. *Abbr.* Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. [of SPEECH.]
speach. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

b To be a proof or manifestation of; to indicate. — **to speak in one's cast**, to break in during another's part; to interrupt. *Obs.* — **to s. in one's ear**, to speak to one privately; to whisper to one. — **to s. out**, to speak loudly and distinctly; also, to speak unreservedly. — **to s. to. a** To reprove; rebuke. *Colloq.* **b** To bear witness to; to testify to. — **to s. up.** = TO SPEAK OUT. — **to s. well for**, to commend; to be evidence in favor of. — **to s. with**, to converse with.

speak (spēk), *v. t.* **1.** To utter articulately and with ordinary modulation of the voice; to pronounce; to express orally. "None *spake* a word unto him." *Job* ii. 13.
2. To declare orally; to tell or express in words; to utter; as, to *speak* the truth; to *speak* sense.
3. To express or declare in any manner; to proclaim; publish; to make known; as, fame *speaks* him honest.
4. To sound the praises of; to extol; honor; celebrate.
Deserves . . . a free poesy to *speak* her *Habington.*
5. To use, or be able to use, in talk or conversation; to utter or pronounce; to talk; as, to *speak* Latin.
6. To address; accost; hail; as, to *speak* a vessel.
7. To designate; term; call. *Obs.*
to speak daggers, to utter biting words; to speak fiercely or so as to wound the feelings. — **to s. (one) fair**, to address (one) in an affable or friendly manner. — **to s. for**, to bespeak; to engage. — **to s. one's conscience.** = TO SPEAK ONE'S MIND. *Obs.* *Shak.* — **to s. one's mind**, to speak what is in one's mind; to speak without reserve. — **to s. volumes**, to be very significant; to be full of meaning.

speak′er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who speaks; an utterer. Specif.: **a** One who utters or pronounces a discourse or address; usually, one who makes a public address, as, a good or bad *speaker*. **b** One who is the mouthpiece of others; esp., one who presides over a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating debate; a chairman; as a specific title [*cap.*], that of the presiding officer of various legislative bodies, usually the lower or popular house; as, the *Speaker* of the House of Commons, orig., the mouthpiece of the House to address the king; the *Speaker* of the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the British House of Commons is elected from the members by themselves, and is usually not strongly identified with any party. His functions are now limited to the keeping of order and the regulation of debate under the rules, the casting of the deciding vote in case of an equal division, and speaking in general committee. A similar officer with the same title and similar functions presides over the lower house in the legislatures of the various British colonies and confederations of colonies. The Speaker of the Canadian Senate is appointed by the Governor-General. The Speaker (the name is borrowed from English usage) of the American House of Representatives is elected also by the members, but is a strong party man chosen by the dominant party. He presides over sessions of the House and signs all acts, warrants, etc., issued by its authority; he appoints (usually) all select committees, and as a member may speak and vote on all questions. Since the 61st Congress, standing committees have been elected by the House, and the Speaker cannot serve on the Committee on Rules. The lower houses of the State legislatures are presided over by Speakers elected by the members and having the power of appointing the committees on legislation.
2. A book of selections for declamation. *U. S.*

speak′ing, *p. pr.* of SPEAK. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Uttering speech; used for conveying speech.
2. Seeming to be capable of speech; hence, lifelike; as, a *speaking* likeness; also, expressing force or character; suggesting strength; as, his face was strong and *speaking.*

speak′ing, *vb. n.* of SPEAK. Hence: *n.* Act of uttering words; speech; also, public declamation; oratory.
speaking machine, a phonograph or gramophone. — **s. rod.** See LEVELING ROD. — **s. terms**, a degree of acquaintance admitting casual salutation or conversation; — in phrase, *to be on speaking terms.* — **s. trumpet**, a trumpet-shaped instrument for intensifying the sound of the human voice.

spear (spēr), *n.* [ME. *spere*, AS. *spere*; akin to D. & G. *speer*, OS. & OHG. *sper*, Icel. *spjör*, pl., Dan. *spær*, and perh. to L. *sparus*, and E. *spar* a beam, bar.] **1.** A weapon with long shaft and sharp head or blade, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance.
☞ *Spear* is used attributively in old or archaic phrases, with the force of *pertaining to the male* or *father*; as, the *spear* side, that is, the male line of a family, as opposed to the *spindle side*; *spear* kin. Cf. DISTAFF, 2.
2. A spearman.
3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals.

Head of Fishing Spear.

4. A shoot, as of grass; a spire; esp., a stalk of reed grass; a reed; also, any young shoot or sprout; as, a *spear* of asparagus or barley.
5. The feather of a horse. See FEATHER, *n.*, 6 **b.**
6. The rod to which the bucket, or plunger, of a mine pump is attached; a pump rod.

spear, *v. t.*; SPEARED (spērd); SPEAR′ING. To pierce or strike with a spear; as, to *spear* a fish.
spear, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as a plant.
spear dog. The piked dogfish. See DOGFISH, 1.
spear′fish′ (spēr′fĭsh′), *n.* **a** Any of several large powerful pelagic fishes of the genus *Tetrapturus* having a beak somewhat like that of the swordfish, as *T. imperator* of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. They are closely related to the sailfishes, but have a low anterior dorsal and a small posterior dorsal fin, and the ventral fin is reduced to a single spine. **b** The quillback. *Local, U. S.*

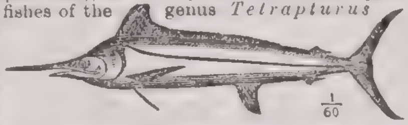

Spearfish (*Tetrapturus imperator*). $\frac{1}{60}$

spear grass. 1. Any of numerous grasses having spear-shaped inflorescences or stiff, pointed leaves; as: **a** Couch grass **a.** **b** Bent grass. **c** Meadow grass. **d** The common reed grass. **e** The slender foxtail. **f** Porcupine grass **a.** **g** An Australian beard grass (*Andropogon contortus*).
2. a Spear crowfoot. **b** In Australia, the bayonet plant.

spear′head′ (spēr′hĕd′), *n.* The head or point of a spear.

Ancient Spearheads.

spear′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One, esp. a soldier, armed with a spear.
spear′mint′ (-mĭnt′), *n.* [So named from its spire-shaped inflorescence.] The common garden mint *Mentha spicata*, widely cultivated for use in flavoring, and also for its aromatic oil. The plant somewhat resembles peppermint, but has slender, interrupted spikes.
spear pyrites. *Min.* A variety of marcasite in twin crystals resembling the head of a spear.
spear′wood′ (spēr′wŏŏd′), *n.* In Australia, the myrtaceous tree *Eucalyptus doratoxylon*, or the mimosaceous tree *Acacia doratoxylon*; also, their hard tough wood, used by the natives for spears.
spear′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sperewyrt* a kind of plant.] Any of several species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*) having spear-shaped leaves.
spec′chie (spĕk′kyā), *n. pl.* [Cf. It. *specchio*, prop., a mirror.] *Archæol.* Certain rude stone structures of southern Italy, not unlike trulli, but larger and higher, supposed to have been watchtowers.
spe′cial (spĕsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *specialis*, fr. *species* a particular sort, kind, or quality: cf. F. *spécial*; or shortened fr. *especial*. See SPECIES; cf. ESPECIAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a species; constituting a species or sort.
A *special* idea is called by the schools a "species." *I. Watts.*
2. Relating to a single thing or class of things; individual; particular; peculiar; unique.
To this *special* evil an improvement of style would apply a *special* redress. *De Quincey.*
3. Distinguished by some unusual quality; uncommon; extraordinary; as, a *special* occasion; esp., distinguished by superior excellence, importance, power, or the like.
4. Regarded with particular favor and affection; dear; — with *to* or *unto*; as, *special* to the king. *Obs.*
5. Confined to a definite field of action; designed for a particular purpose, occasion, or the like; limited in range; as, a *special* act of Congress; a *special* branch of study.
Syn. — SPECIAL, PARTICULAR, PECULIAR, SPECIFIC, INDIVIDUAL, CONCRETE. That is SPECIAL which is out of the ordinary; that is PARTICULAR (see CIRCUMSTANTIAL) which is considered in and for itself, as contrasted with others of the sort; that which is PECULIAR, as here compared, is distinctively one's own; that is INDIVIDUAL which is single, or which is peculiar to one only, or which is strikingly characteristic; as, "Take *special* care my greetings be delivered" (*Shak.*); "With me she was a *special* favorite" (*Shelley*); "if . . . a voice should tell me that a *particular* man had died at a *particular* place, and a *particular* hour" (*Johnson*); "the reasons which led Stevenson to choose this *particular* date" (*Sidney Colvin*), "each hero following his *peculiar* bent" (*Wordsworth*); "pleasant wines which, expressing the *peculiar* quality of their native soil, lose their *special* pleasantness away from home" (*W. Pater*); "He passed from the *individual* appearance to universal laws" (*Bancroft*); "a thing personal and *individual*" (*Bacon*); "Frederick II. is grandly *individual*, but hardly a representative man" (*J. R. Green*). SPECIFIC, as here compared (see EXPLICIT), implies precise or explicit designation; CONCRETE adds the implication of actual existence or embodiment; as, to give a *specific* instance, to adduce a *concrete* example. See SIMPLE.
special act, bill, law, *or* **statute.** = PRIVATE ACT, BILL, etc. — **s. agent.** See AGENT, *n.*, 2. Hence, **s. agency.** — **s. assumpsit.** See ASSUMPSIT, 1 **b.** — **s. bail.** *Law.* = BAIL ABOVE. — **s. bastard**, *Law*, a bastard legitimated by marriage of its parents. — **s. carrier**, *Law*, a private carrier. — **s. case**, *Law*, a case the proceedings under which are different from those of the regular common-law or equity actions; as: **a** An action or proceeding established by statute to provide new rights or remedies. **b** A case reserved for the decision of the court on a question of law, on a case stated, or on a finding of facts by the jury; also, the case prepared to be so submitted. — **s. creation**, *Biol.*, the theory that each biological species came into being by a special act of creation; — opposed to *doctrine of descent.* — **s. damages.** *Law.* See DAMAGE, *n.*, 3, *Cit.* — **s. delivery**, prompt delivery of mail matter by special postal messenger. *U. S.* — **s. demurrer**, *Law*, a demurrer for some specified defect of form in the pleading. — **s. deposit. a** Any deposit creating the relation of bailor and bailee. See DEPOSIT, *n.*, 1 **a**. **b** *Banking.* Sometimes, specif., a deposit of a round sum of money at interest and not subject to checking. — **s. deputy.** See DEPUTY, *n.*, 1. — **s. finding.** *Law*, a finding of a jury of some particular fact or facts as established by the evidence in an action, not including a rendering of a verdict upon the entire matter in issue. — **s. indorsement.** *Law.* **a** An indorsement on negotiable paper which limits the transfer to a particular person or a special purpose. **b** A statement on a writ of the nature of the claim, or the scope of the relief sought. — **s. injunction**, *Law*, an injunction on motion granted on special grounds. — **s. intention.** See INTENTION, 11. — **s. issue.** See ISSUE, *n.*, 10. — **s. law**, a private law. See PRIVATE ACT. — **s. lease**, *Law*, a lease for certain special purposes, which may, under certain conditions, be acquired under the provisions of sections 89, 90, & 92 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884. *Australia.* — **s. license.** *Law*, a license granting exceptional privileges; specif., *Eng. Eccl. Law*, a license from the Archbishop of Canterbury to marry at any time or place. — **s. lien**, a specific lien. See LIEN. — **s. order**, *Mil.*, a written order of a commander of a unit not smaller than a regiment, or of a post, division, or the like, which does not concern, and is not published to, the whole command. — **s. partner.** See PARTNER, 3. — **s. partnership.** See PARTNERSHIP, 4. — **s. plea.** *Law.* See PLEA, 2 **c.** — **s. pleader**, *Law*, orig., a counsel who devoted himself to drawing special counts and pleas; hence, a lawyer whose occupation is to draw pleadings, give opinions on matters submitted to him, and prepare the papers in various proceedings out of the usual course. In Great Britain, he may or may not be admitted to the bar; if not he must (under 33 & 34 Vict. c. 97) take out an annual certificate. — **s. pleading. a** *Law.* The allegation of special or new matter to avoid the effect of matter pleaded by the opposite side and admitted, as distinguished from a direct denial of the matter. **b** Popularly, sophistical or overtechnical argumentation. — **special plea in bar**, *Law*, a plea in bar admitting the facts alleged but avoiding the action by setting forth particular and new matter; — disting. from the general issue. — **s. power.** *Law.* See POWER, *n.*, 5. — **s. proceeding**, a judicial proceeding other than an action; — used chiefly of such procedure under codes. — **s. property.** *Law.* See PROPERTY, *n.*, 4. — **s. retainer.** See 1st RETAINER, 1 **c.** — **s. rule.** See RULE, *n.*, 7. — **s. session**, an extraordinary session. — **s. statute**, a private statute. See PRIVATE ACT. — **s. student**, a student in a university, college, academy, etc., not pursuing the prescribed course. — **s. term**, *Law*, a term held by a single judge, or for a special purpose; — used in reference to courts composed of several judges, to describe the term at which one alone presides, whose judgment may thereafter be reviewed by all or others sitting together and in general term. — **s. traverse.** See TRAVERSE, *n.* — **s. trust**, an active trust. — **s. verdict.** See VERDICT.

spe′cial (spĕsh′ăl), *n.* **1. a** A favorite or intimate; also, a paramour. *Obs.* **b** A special thing; a particular. *Obs.*
2. One appointed or used for a special service or occasion; as, a *special* train, telegraph dispatch, policeman, etc.
in special, specially; in particular. *Archaic.*
spe′cial-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Devotion to a special branch of knowledge, art, or science; as, medical *specialism.*
spe′cial-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who devotes himself to some special branch of knowledge, art, or science, as a doctor who devotes himself to certain diseases, a broker who deals only in one or a few stocks, etc. — **spe′cial-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*
spe′ci-al′i-ty (spĕsh′ĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *spécialité.* See SPECIAL; cf. SPECIALTY.] **1.** A special or peculiar mark or characteristic; a distinctive or distinguishing quality; a particularity.
2. An obj t or class of objects marked by some special or peculiar characteristic; a specialty. See SPECIALTY, 3.
3. *Law.* = SPECIALTY, 6.
spe′cial-i-za′tion (spĕsh′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
1. Act of specializing, or state of being specialized.
2. *Biol.* **a** Adaptation in the structure of a part to the performance of some particular function; differentiation, esp. when tending toward greatly increased efficiency in one function at the expense of most other functions. **b** Adaptation in the structure of an entire organism for life in particular surroundings, or for particular habits.
spe′cial-ize (spĕsh′ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng).
1 To particularize. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: *Negotiable Paper.* To indorse or cross, as a check, so as to restrict payment to a particular payee.
2. To apply to a specific use chiefly in *p. p.*
3. *Biol.* To develop adaptively, as an organism or one of its parts. See SPECIALIZATION, 2.
spe′cial-ize, *v. i.* To pursue a special mode of action or development; as: **a** To concentrate one's efforts on a special subject. **b** *Biol.* To undergo specialization.
spe′cial-ized (-īzd), *p. a.* **1.** Designed or fitted for use or employment in one special line, as of occupation, so that change to another involves a loss in utility, other things being equal.
2. *Biol.* Characterized by, or exhibiting, specialization.
spe′cial-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf OF. *especiauté*, *especialté.* Cf. SPECIALITY.] **1.** State of being special; possession of peculiar or particular characteristics.
2. A particular, peculiar, or individual circumstance, detail, or characteristic; a distinctive mark or quality; as, the *specialties* of one's lot in life.
3. An object or class of objects distinguished by some special characteristic, individual quality, or the like; esp., a product, usually manufactured, of a special kind, made under a special patent, serving one special purpose, etc.; as, a manufacturer of, or dealer in, *specialties*; also, an article to which special attention is devoted; as, athletic goods are a *specialty* in this store.
4 A special feeling; esp., a fondness; a partiality. *Obs.*
5. That in which one specializes or has special knowledge; a branch of knowledge, art, science, or business, to which one especially devotes himself; as, to make a *specialty* of philology; retailing is his *specialty.*
6. A contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed.
spe′ci-a′tion (spē′shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [See SPECIES; -ATION.] *Biol.* The evolutionary process by which species are formed; the process by which variations become fixed.
‖ **spe′ci-e** (spē′shĭ-ē), *abl.* of L. *species* sort, kind. Used in the phrase *in specie*, i. e., in sort, in kind; in (its own or a specified) form. "A return in *specie.*" *Dryden.*
spe′cie (spē′shĭ), *n.* [For coin or money *in specie.* See SPECIES.] Coin, usually of gold or silver; hard money.
Spe′cie Cir′cu-lar (spē′shĭ). *U. S. Hist.* A circular caused to be issued by President Jackson in July, 1836, ordering the agents of the government to receive only gold or silver in payment for public lands.
spe′cie pay′ment (spē′shĭ). Payment in specie, or coin, esp. in the redemption of paper money at its face value.
spe′cies (spē′shēz; -shĭ-ēz; 277), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a sight, outward appearance, shape, form, a particular sort, kind, or quality, a species. See SPICE, *n.*; cf. SPECIE, SPECIAL.] **1.** A mental image, phantasm, or sensuous presentation; an idea or object of thought considered as the similitude of an object in nature, whether in the guise of a modification of sense or of a purely intellectual correlative of the natural object; in loose usage, form; aspect; appearance. Scholastic epistemology, as developed by Thomas Aquinas, is a doctrine of intentional species. According to this view, the *species* is first the ‖ **spe′ci-es sen-si′bi-lis** [spē′shĭ-ēz sĕn-sĭb′ĭ-lĭs] (*sensible species*) operating in sense knowledge. It originates as sense action (conceived as physical motion and psychical affection), in which form it is called the ‖ **spe′ci-es im-pres′sa** [ĭm-prĕs′ȧ] (*impressed species*), while the translation of this activity or affection by the mind, that is the sensuous construction or representation, is termed the ‖ **spe′ci-es ex-pres′sa** (*expressed species*). But the sensible species ends in sense knowledge: intellectual cognition is obtained only through the ‖ **spe′ci-es in-tel′li-gi′bi-lis** [ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĭb′ĭ-lĭs] (*intelligible species*). In so far as this is conceived as an affection of the active intellect

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speak′a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being spoken; fit to be spoken. **2.** Able to speak. *Rare.*
speak′-ea′sy, *n.* An unlicensed drinking place. *Slang, U. S.*
speak′er (spēk′ēr), *n.* A long pole or stake. *Dial. Eng.*
speak′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
speak′ful, *a.* Prating. *Obs.*
speaking arc. *Elec.* An arc lamp used as a telephone receiver, the telephonic current being superposed upon the normal current of the lamp.
speak′ing-ly, *adv.* of SPEAKING.
speak′man, *n.* Spokesman. *Obs.*
speal. Var. of SPEEL.
speal (spēl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPELL, a splinter.
spean (spēn), *v. t.* To wean. Cf. SPANE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spean, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *speni*, Sw. *spene.*] The teat or nipple of an animal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spear. Var. of SPERE, ask. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spear bed. Bed of reeds. *Dial. Eng.*
spear crowfoot. The crowfoot *Ranunculus flammula.*
speard. Speared. *R. Sp.* [spear.]
spear′er, *n.* One who uses a
spear flower. Any myrsinaceous plant or flower of the genus *Icacorea*, in allusion to the pointed sepals.
spear foot. The off hind foot of a horse.
spear hand. The hand in which a horseman holds a spear; the right hand. *Obs. or Archaic.*
spear hook. = SPRING HOOK c.
spear′ing, *n.* [Cf. SPEAR.] A lizard fish.
spear javelin. = FRAMEA.
speark. ✝ SPARK.
spear lily. Any Australian amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Doryanthes.*
spear′man-ship, *n.* See SHIP.
spearmint oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
spear plate. = STRAPPING PLATE.
spear rod. The spear, or main rod, of a mine pump.
spear thistle. The bull thistle.
spear thrower. = THROWING STICK.
spear widgeon. *Local, Eng.* **a** The female goosander **b** The red-breasted merganser.
spear′y (spēr′ĭ), *a.* Having the form of a spear. [SPATE, flood.]
speat (spāt; spēt). Dial. var. of
speave (spēv) Var. of SPAVE.
spec. Obs. pret. of SPEAK.
spec (spĕk). Short for SPECULATION. *Colloq. or Slang.*
spece. ✝ SPEECH.
spece, *n.* View; sight. *Obs.*
spece, *n.* [OF. *espece*, F. *espèce.* Cf. SPICE, SPECIES.] Species; kind. *Obs.* Cf. SPICE.
speceows. ✝ SPECIOUS.
spechcock. ✝ SPITCHCOCK.
speche. ✝ SPECK, SPEECH.
specht. ✝ SPEIGHT.
spe′cial-iz′er (spĕsh′ăl-īz′ēr), *n.* A specialist.
spe′cial-ly, *adv.* of SPECIAL.
spe′cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare*
spe′cie point (spē′shĭ). *Finance.* The rate of exchange at which specie may be shipped in

abstracting the intelligible element of the sensible species, it is termed the ‖ **spe′ci-es in-tel′li-gi′bi-lis im-pres′sa**, while the product or mental translation of the process is the true image or conception of the original object, and is termed the ‖ **spe′ci-es in-tel′li-gi′bi-lis ex-pres′sa** Thus the processes leading to sense knowledge and to intellectual knowledge precisely correspond. Many writers, however, have used *species* as equivalent to effluvium or to phantasm.

The *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet. *Sir I. Newton*

Wit . . searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent *Dryden.*

2. Specif., *R. C. Ch.*, the appearance of bread or of wine which the respective transubstantiated Eucharistic elements have; hence, the consecrated elements so appearing.
3. A public spectacle or exhibition. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
4. *Logic.* A group of individuals having common attributes, and designated by a common name; a conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus, or generic conception, from which it differs in having or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals.

Every class which is a real kind, that is, which is distinguished from all other classes by an indeterminate multitude of properties not derivable from one another, is either a genus or a *species* *J. S. Mill.*

5. *Biol.* A category of classification lower than a genus or subgenus and above a subspecies or variety; a group of animals or plants which possess in common one or more characters distinguishing them from other similar groups, and do or may interbreed and reproduce their characters in their offspring, exhibiting between each other only minor differences bridged over by intermediate forms (see SUBSPECIES) and differences ascribable to age, sex, polymorphism, individual peculiarity or accident, or to selective breeding by man; a distinct kind or sort of animal or plant. Until the acceptance of the theory of evolution a species was regarded as being the offspring of a single specially created ancestor or pair; hence, each species was considered definitely separated from other species, and usually as unchanging from one generation to another. Individuals intergrading between two supposedly distinct species were commonly considered as hybrids or as abnormal individuals whose peculiarities approached the normal characters of the other species. The theory of evolution, however, involves the conception that species are not unchanging, but that they have developed and are developing from preëxisting and different species, also that this process is in many cases still going on. With the abandonment of the doctrine of separate creation of species, the term *species* loses much of its theoretical importance. In the case of closely allied groups, the prevailing practice is to recognize those as distinct species whose members are not known to, or are assumed not to, intergrade with some other species, even if the characters distinguishing them be very slight. Groups which intergrade are regarded as only subspecies. Cf. EVOLUTION, 7 **b**, MUTATION, 6, SUBSPECIES, NOMENCLATURE, 3.

The *species* is the union of individuals descending one from the other or from common parents, and of those who resemble them as much as they resemble each other. *Cuvier*

A *species* is the smallest group to which distinctive and invariable characters can be assigned. *Huxley.*

A *species* is the abstract central point around which a group of variations oscillate. *Encyc. Brit.*

A coherent group of interbreeding individuals is the unit of evolutionary biology to which the term *species* finds its most proper application. *O. F. Cook*

6 A sort; kind; variety; as, a *species* of low cunning.
7. *Math.* The distinction of assemblages according to the number of the first empty derived assemblage. When this is the *n*th, the species is the *n*th.
8. Money of silver, gold, or other metal; specie. *Obs.*
9. *Pharm.* **a** A component part of a compound medicine; a simple. **b** An officinal mixture or compound powder, esp. one for an aromatic tea or tisane; a tea mixture.

spe-cif′ic (spē-sĭf′ĭk), *a.* [F *spécifique*, or LL. *specificus*; L. *species* a particular sort or kind + *facere* to make. Cf. SPECIFY.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting, a species; possessing the peculiar property or properties of a thing which constitute its species; as, the *specific* form of an animal or a plant; the *specific* qualities of a drug; the *specific* distinction between virtue and vice.
2 Precisely formulated or restricted; specifying; definite, or making definite; explicit; of an exact or particular nature; as, a *specific* statement.
3. Restricted by nature to a special person, thing, time, etc.; peculiar; as, vices *specific* to a certain century. *Rare.*
4. *Med.* **a** Exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body; preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation; as, quinine is a *specific* medicine in malaria. **b** Due to a particular microörganism or virus; — of a disease.
5. *Physics.* Designating any of various arbitrary physical constants, as the ratio of the amount of a physical quantity of a substance to that of the same volume of a standard substance, or the amount of a physical quantity possessed by unit volume (usually a cubic centimeter) of a substance.
Syn. — See SPECIAL, EXPLICIT.

specific character, *Biol.*, a character distinguishing one species from another or from every other species of the same genus. — **s. conductivity**, *Elec.*, the reciprocal of specific resistance. See RESISTIVITY, 1. — **s. cost.** See COST, *n.*, 6. — **s. disease.** *Med.* **a** A disease producing a determinate definite effect on the blood and tissues or on some special tissue. **b** A disease uniformly due to a definite and peculiar poison or organism. — **s. duty**, *Taxation*, a duty of a certain sum assessed on an article of a given kind, or on a given quantity of an article, without reference to its value or market price. — **s. form.** = PRINCIPAL FORM. — **s. gravity**, the ratio of the weight of any volume of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of some other substance taken as the standard or unit; relative density. This standard is usually water for solids and liquids, and air for gases. Thus, 19, the *specific gravity* of gold, expresses the fact that, bulk for bulk, gold is nineteen times as heavy as water. In the case of gases usually the weights of equal volumes at 0° and 760 mm. are compared. Solids and liquids are usually compared with water of the same temperature or with water of maximum density (at 4° C.). — **specific-gravity balance**, a balance to determine the specific gravity of liquids or solids, by the use of the Archimedean principle. — **s.-gravity bottle.** See PYCNOMETER. — **s.-gravity bulbs**, marked hollow bulbs of glass, of different specific gravities, arranged in a series to determine specific gravity of liquids. — **specific heat**, *Physics*, the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree to that required to raise an equal mass of water one degree. Also, the heat in calories required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance one degree centigrade. Since the thermal capacity of water is not the same at all temperatures, the latter of these two definitions is to be preferred, because it expresses the thermal capacity of the substance per unit mass in terms definitely related to units of energy. Specific heat of a gas at constant pressure is equal to the specific heat at constant volume plus the work done in the former case by the expanding gas. — **s. inductive capacity**, *Elec.*, the ratio of the electric strain to the electric stress in a dielectric acted on by a uniform electric force which produces uniform electric strain or displacement. — **s. legacy**, *Law*, a bequest of a particular thing or part out of the testator's estate, as of a specified animal or piece of furniture. — **s. lien.** See LIEN. — **s. magnetic rotation.** See MAGNETIC ROTATION. — **s. name.** See NOMENCLATURE, 3. — **s. performance**, *Law*, the performance of a contract according to its terms, or substantially so; — used chiefly with reference to such performance as decreed by a court of equity, where the common-law remedy of damages would be totally inadequate and the specific performance not unjust to the defendant. Also, a decree ordering specific performance. — **s. refractive power**, a value which takes into account the relation between the refractive index (n) of a substance and its density (d), as expressed either by the empirical formula $\frac{n-1}{d}$ or by the theoretically derived formula $\frac{n^2-1}{(n^2+2)d}$; — called also *constant of refraction*. — **s. reluctance**, *Elec.*, the reluctance of a centimeter cube of a substance; reluctivity. — **s. resistance**, *Elec.*, resistance across opposite faces of a centimeter cube of a substance; resistivity. — **s. rotation** *or* **rotatory power**, the optical rotation or power to turn the plane of polarization of light exhibited by a substance, as expressed by the formula $\frac{100a}{lpd}$, where a is the observed angle of rotation, l the length through which the light passes, p the per cent by weight of the substance present, and d the density of the substance or solution. — **s. security.** See SECURITY, 3. — **s. stain**, *Microscopy*, a pigment, used in histology and microchemistry, having a peculiar affinity for certain structural elements or chemical compounds. — **s. volume**, *Physics & Chem.*, the quotient got by dividing unity by the specific gravity; the reciprocal of the specific gravity. It is equal (when the specific gravity is referred to water at 4° C. as a standard) to the number of cubic centimeters occupied by one gram of a substance.

spe-cif′ic (spē-sĭf′ĭk), *n.* **1**. Anything peculiarly adapted to its purpose.
2. *Med.* A specific remedy. See SPECIFIC, *a.*, 4 **a**.

spec′i-fi-ca′tion (spĕs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *spécification*, LL. *specificatio.*] **1**. Act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering. *I. Watts.*

2. Act or process of making or becoming specific (sense 1); state of being specific or related to a species.
3. The designation of particulars; particular mention; as, the *specification* of a charge against an officer; esp., a written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of charges against a public officer or of the terms of a contract; also, a single article, item, or particular, or an allegation of a specific act.
4. Specif.: **a** *Patent Law.* A written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using the same, concluding with a specific and distinct claim or claims of the part, improvement, or combination which the applicant regards as his discovery or invention, this latter part being often called the *claim*. **b** Usually *pl.* *Arch. & Engin.* A written or printed description of work to be done, forming part of the contract and describing qualities of material and mode of construction, and also giving dimensions and other information not shown in the drawings.
5. *Rom. & Civil Law.* The working up of material so that it becomes of a different character, as where one person so treats material belonging to another; acquisition of property by so changing its character. In general when any part of the new product belonged to the workman the product belonged to him; where he had supplied no material the product belonged to him unless it could be reduced to its original form. In any case the owner had to be compensated for his material or the workman for his work, as the case might be. Cf. ACCESSION, 3 **a**.

spec′i-fy (spĕs′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SPEC′I-FIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEC′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *spécifier*, or OF. *especifier*, *especefier*, fr. LL. *specificare*. See SPECIES; -FY.] **1**. To mention or name in a specific or explicit manner; to tell or state precisely or in detail; as, to *specify* the uses of a plant; to *specify* articles purchased. *Pope.*
2. Specif., to include as an item in a specification.
3. To render specific. *Rare.*

spec′i-men (-mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *specere* to look, to behold. See SPY.] **1**. A part of anything, or one of a number of things, intended to show the kind and quality of the whole, or kept for exhibition or study as typical of its class or kind; a sample; as, a *specimen* of one's handwriting.
2. A person of an unusual or exaggerated type; a character; as, a tough *specimen*. *Colloq. or Slang.*
Syn. — Sample, model, pattern. See EXAMPLE.

spe′ci-os′i-ty (spē′shĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *speciositas.*] **1**. Quality or state of being specious.
2. That which is pleasing or specious in form or look.

spe′cious (spē′shŭs), *a.* [L. *speciosus* good-looking, beautiful, specious, fr. *species* look, show, appearance: cf. F. *spécieux*. See SPECIES.] **1** Presenting a pleasing appearance; pleasing in form or look; showy. *Obs. or R.*

[Serpents] *specious* and beautiful to the eye *Bp. Richardson.*

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct, but not so in reality; appearing well at first view; plausible; as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* claim.
3. Existing to our senses; actually known or experienced. *R.*
Syn. — SPECIOUS, PLAUSIBLE, COLORABLE, OSTENSIBLE. SPECIOUS implies a fair appearance assumed with intent to deceive; that is PLAUSIBLE which is superficially reasonable or pleasing, with or without deceit; *specious* emphasizes purpose, *plausible* emphasizes effect; as, "All was colored with a smooth pretense of *specious* love and duty" (*Dryden*); "the flaw to which Berkeley's paradox owed its *plausibility*" (*Stewart*); "He bids them . . . to listen . . . neither to this *specious* persuasion nor to that *plausible* argument" (*Paley*); "furnishing the world with a *plausible* excuse to worry each other, while they sanctified the worse cause with the *specious* pretext of zeal for the furtherance of the best" (*Cowper*). That is COLORABLE for which some justification may be alleged: as, "They gathered together many of her maladministrations, for which they might the more *colorably* put her out of office" (*Burnet*); a *colorable* pretext. That is OSTENSIBLE (frequently opposed to *real*, *actual*) which is avowed or apparent; the word often implies pretense; as, his *ostensible* motive, errand.
— **spe′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **spe′cious-ness**, *n.*

speck (spĕk), *n.* [ME. *spekke*, AS. *specca*; cf. LG. *spaak*, D. *spikkel.*] **1**. A small discoloration in or on anything; a spot; stain; as, a *speck* on paper or cloth.
2. A small discoloration revealing decay, as in fruit; a blemish; hence, a fruit, as an orange, having a speck.
3. A small piece or object; a bit; a particle; a mite; as, *specks* of dust; he has not a *speck* of money.
4. A patch, esp. on a shoe; also, a sole. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. A small etheostomoid fish (*Ulocentra stigmæa*) common in the southeastern United States.

speck, *v. t.*; SPECKED (spĕkt); SPECK′ING. To produce specks on or in, esp. specks regarded as blemishes; to spot; speckle. "Purple, azure, or *specked* with gold." *Milton.*

speck′le (spĕk′'l), *n.* [Dim. of *speck*; cf. D. *spikkel.*] **1**. A little speck or spot in or on anything.
2. Hence, a color or kind; a sort. *Scot.*

speck′le, *v. t.*; SPECK′LED (-'ld); SPECK′LING (-lĭng). To mark with small spots or specks; to speck; spot.

speckled brant, the white-fronted goose. *Local, U. S.* — **s. hind**, a large grouper (*Epinephelus drummond-hayi*), a common food fish on the Florida coast. It is umber brown densely covered with small pearly white or bluish dots. — **S. Indians**, the Pakawa. See PINTO, *n.*, 1. — **s. loon**, the black-throated loon. *Local, Brit.* — **s. moray**, a yellow-and-black thickly spotted moray (*Gymnothorax moringa*) of Florida and the West Indies. — **s. perch**, the crappie. *Local, U. S.* — **s. trout.** **a** The common American brook trout. **b** The rainbow trout. Also applied to other trout of the western United States. — **s. turtle** *or* **tortoise**, the spotted turtle. — **s. wood**, palmyra wood cut transversely, giving a mottled effect.

spec′ta-cle (spĕk′tȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spectaculum*, fr. *spectare* to look at, to behold, v. intens. fr. *specere*. See SPY.] **1**. Something exhibited to view; usually, something exhibited as unusual and notable; a remarkable or noteworthy sight. "O, piteous *spectacle!*" *Shak.*
2. Specif., a public display appealing, or intended to appeal, to the eye by its mass, proportions, color, etc.; as, a great dramatic *spectacle*; a naval *spectacle*.
3. A spyglass; a glass; also, a mirror. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
4. *pl.* A device to aid vision or protect the eyes from glare, dust, etc., consisting usually of two lenses supported by a bridge resting on, or fastened to, the nose, and by curved side pieces (bows) passing over the ears. Cf. EYEGLASSES, 1.
5. *pl.* Hence, fig., an aid to the intellectual sight. *Dryden.*
6. *sing. or pl.* Any of various things suggesting a pair of spectacles in shape, as the frame containing the red and green glasses in a semaphore (see SEMAPHORE, *Illust.*).
7. *pl.* *Naut.* A spectacle iron
8. *pl.* *Cricket.* See PAIR OF SPECTACLES.
Syn. — Show, sight, exhibition, representation, pageant.

spec′ta-cled (-k'ld), *a.* **1**. Having or wearing spectacles.
2. *Zoöl.* Having on the face color markings, or patches of naked skin, suggesting a pair of spectacles.

spectacled bear, a black bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*) of the Andes Mountains. — **s. cobra**, cobra de capello. — **s. coot** *or* **duck**, surf scoter. *U. S.* — **s. eider.** See EIDER, 1. — **s. goose**, common gannet. *Eng.* — **s. pelican.** See PELICAN, 1.

spec-tac′u-lar (spĕk-tăk′ū-lȧr), *a.* **1**. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a spectacle or show; adapted or intended to excite wonder and admiration by unusual display, as of pomp or scenic effects; as, a *spectacular* play.
2. Pertaining to spectacles for the eyes. *Rare.*
— **spec-tac′u-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **spec-tac′u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

spec′tant (spĕk′tănt), *a.* [L. *spectans* looking at.] *Her.* Looking forward. Cf. *at gaze* **a**, under GAZE, *n.*

spec-ta′tor (spĕk-tā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *spectator*: cf. F. *spectateur*. See SPECTACLE.] One who looks on or beholds; a beholder; esp., one witnessing any exhibition, as a play.
Syn. — Beholder, observer, witness. See LOOKER-ON.

Spectator, Mr. A "short-faced gentleman," silent and observing, the chief of the imaginary authors of the "Spectator" papers, published daily by Steele and Addison from March 1, 1711, till Dec. 6, 1712, and revived briefly in 1714.

Spectator Club. The imaginary club which professed to edit "The Spectator." The members are Mr. Spectator, Sir Roger de Coverley, a member of the Inner Temple ("placed there to study the laws of the land," but "most learned of any of the house in those of the stage"), Sir Andrew Freeport, Captain Sentry, Will Honeycomb, and a clergyman, "a very philosophic man, of general learning, great sanctity of life, and the most exact good breeding," whose health is poor. See the above names.

spec′ter } **spec′tre** } (spĕk′tẽr), *n.* [F. *spectre*, fr. L. *spectrum* an appearance, image, specter, fr. *specere* to look. See SPY; cf. SPECTRUM.] **1**. A visible disembodied spirit; an apparition; ghost; phantom. *Dryden.*

payment of debts without loss. See GOLD POINT.
specif *Abbr.* Specifically.
spec′i-fi′a-ble (spĕs′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being specified
spe-cif′i-al (spē-sĭf′ĭ-ăl), *a* Specific *Obs.*
spe-cif′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Specific
spe-cif′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SPECIFIC, SPECIFICAL.
spe-cif′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spe-cif′i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [See SPECIFY.] To specify. *Obs*
spe-cif′i-ca-tive (spē-sĭf′ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to specify. — **spe-cif′i-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*
spec′i-fic′i-ty (spĕs′ĭ-fĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being specific.
spe-cif′i-cize (spē-sĭf′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To render specific.
spe-cif′ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spe-cil′lum (spē-sĭl′ŭm), *n.* [L.] = STYLET, 2.
spe′ci-ose′, *a.* [L. *speciosus.*] Beautiful. *Obs.*
speck (spĕk), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *spek*, akin to ME. *spic* lard, bacon, fat, AS. *spic*, Icel. *spik*, G. *speck.*] **a** Fat meat; fat. *Local, U. S.* **b** (1) *Whaling.* The blubber of whales or other marine mammals. (2) The fat of the hippopotamus. *South Africa.*
speck fall. *Whaling.* A fall rove through a block (**speck block**) for hoisting blubber and bone.
speck′ing, *n.* Searching for gold on the surface of rich alluvial deposits. *Australia.*
speck′l Speckle. *Ref. Sp.*
speck′ld Speckled. *Ref. Sp.*
speck′le-bel′ly. **a** White-fronted goose. **b** Gadwall duck. *Both Local, U. S.*
speck′led-bill′, *n.* Surf scoter. [*Local, U. S.*]
speck′led-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
speck′less, *a.* See -LESS.
speck′sion-eer′ (spĕk′shŭn-ēr′), *n.* [See SPECK blubber.] *Whaling.* Chief harpooner, who directs in cutting up the blubber.
speckt. Specked. *Ref. Sp.*
speck′y (spĕk′ĭ), *a.* Marked with specks or spots; spotted.
specs (spĕks). Short for *spectacles*. *Colloq.*
spect′a-ble (spĕk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *spectabilis*: cf. OF. *spectable*.] Visible; also, notable. *Obs.*
spec′ta-cl Spectacle. *Ref. Sp.*
spectacle coot. Surf scoter. *U. S.*
spectacle furnace A German shaft furnace with two tap holes.
spectacle iron. *Naut* An iron clew. See CLEW, *n.*, 4 b
spec′ta-cls. Spectacles. *Ref. Sp.*
spec-tac′u-lous (spĕk-tăk′ū-lŭs), *a.* Spectacular. *Obs.*
spec′tate (spĕk′tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *spectatus*, p. p. of *spectare* to look at.] To behold: look. *Obs.* — **spec-ta′tion** (spĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *spectatio.*] *Obs.*
spec′ta-tive, *a.* Speculative; [*Obs.*]
spec′ta-to′ri-al (spĕk′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spectator. *Rare.*
spec-ta′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
spec-ta′tress (-trĕs), **spec-ta′trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [L. *spectatrix.*] A female spectator.
‖ **spec-te′mur a-gen′do.** [L.] Let us be judged by our actions.
specter, *or* **spectre**, **bat** Any phyllostome bat; esp., *Vampyrus spectrum*. See VAMPIRE.
specter, *or* **spectre**, **candle.** A belemnite.
specter, *or* **spectre**, **crab.** A glass crab.
spec′tered, **spec′tred** (spĕk′tẽrd), *a.* Peopled with specters. *Rare*
specter, *or* **spectre**, **lemur.** The tarsier.
specter, *or* **spectre**, **shrimp.** A skeleton shrimp.
spec′tion-eer′. Var. of SPECKSIONEER.
spec′tra, *n. pl.* See SPECTRUM.

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2. **a** The tarsier. **b** A walking-stick insect. **c** A specter crab or specter shrimp.
Syn. — See GHOST.
specter, *or* **spectre, of the Brocken.** = BROCKEN-SPECTER.

spec'tral (spĕk'trăl), *a.* **1.** Of, like, or pert. to, a specter; ghostly. "The *spectral* form of evil." *F. W. Robertson.*
2. Of or pert. to a spectrum; made by the spectrum.
spectral bat, a specter bat. — **s. lemur,** the tarsier. — **s. owl,** the great gray owl. See GRAY OWL.
— **spec-tral'i-ty** (spĕk-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **spec'tral-ly,** *adv.*

spec'tro- (spĕk'trō-). Combining form for *spectrum.*

spec'tro-bo-lom'e-ter (-bō-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*spectro-* + *bolometer.*] *Physics.* A combination of spectroscope and bolometer for determining the distribution of energy in a spectrum. — **spec'tro-bo'lo-met'ric** (-bō'lō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

spec'tro-col'or-im'e-try (-kŭl'ẽr-ĭm'ē-trĭ; -kŏl'ō-rĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* Quantitative study of color, usually for chemical analysis, by means of the spectrophotometer.

spec'tro-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Pert. to or designating any form of spark tube the electric discharge within which is used in spectroscopic observations.

spec'tro-gram (spĕk'trō-grăm), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-gram.*] *Physics.* A photograph, map, or diagram of a spectrum.

spec'tro-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* **a** An apparatus for photographing or mapping a spectrum. **b** A photograph or picture of a spectrum. — **spec'tro-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **spec'tro-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **spec-trog'ra-phy** (spĕk-trŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

spec'tro-he'li-o-gram' (-hē'lĭ-ō-grăm'), *n.* [*spectro-* + *helio-* + *-gram.*] *Astrophysics.* A photograph of the sun made by monochromatic light, usually of the calcium line (K), and showing the sun's faculæ and prominences.

spec'tro-he'li-o-graph' (-grȧf'), *n.* *Astrophysics.* An apparatus for making spectroheliograms, consisting of a spectroscopic camera used in combination with a telescope, and provided with clockwork for moving the sun's image across the slit. — **spec'tro-he'li-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

spec-trol'o-gy (spĕk-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-logy.*] The science of spectrum analysis. — **spec'tro-log'i-cal** (-trō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **spec'tro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

spec-trom'e-ter (spĕk-trŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument, resembling the reflection goniometer, used in determining the index of refraction by measuring the external angle of a prism of the substance and also its angle of minimum deviation for light of a given kind. **b** A spectroscope fitted for measurements of the spectra observed with it.

spec-trom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* Art or process of using the spectrometer, or of measuring wave lengths of rays of a spectrum. — **spec'tro-met'ric** (spĕk'trō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

spec'tro-phone (spĕk'trō-fōn), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-phone.*] An instrument constructed on the principle of the photophone and used in spectrum analysis as an adjunct to the spectroscope. — **spec'tro-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

spec'tro-pho-tom'e-ter (-fō-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* *Optics.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of the corresponding colors of two spectra.

spec'tro-pho-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art of comparing, photometrically, the brightness of two spectra, wave length by wave length; the use of the spectrophotometer. — **spec'tro-pho'to-met'ric** (-fō'tō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

spec'tro-po'lar-im'e-ter (-pō'lȧr-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* *Optics.* A combined spectroscope and polarimeter for determining the rotatory power of solutions.

spec'tro-scope (spĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An optical instrument, variously used, for forming spectra, as that of solar light, or those produced by flames in which different substances are volatilized. The instrument is variously used. In a common form (**prism spectroscope**) the light is decomposed by a single prism (see *Illust.*). In the **direct-vision spectroscope** prisms are so combined that the light is decomposed without refraction. See also GRATING, 2, ECHELON, 3.

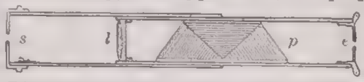

Diagram of a form of Direct-Vision Spectroscope. *s* Slit; *l* Lens; *p* Amici Prism; *e* Eyepiece.

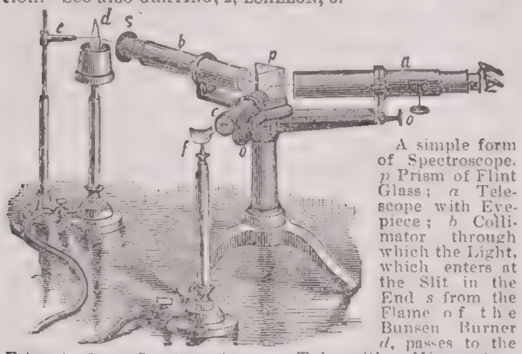

A simple form of Spectroscope. *p* Prism of Flint Glass; *a* Telescope with Eyepiece; *b* Collimator through which the Light, which enters at the Slit in the End *s* from the Flame of the Bunsen Burner *d*, passes to the Prism to form Spectrum in *a*; *c* Tube with a Micrometer; *e* Holder for Substance whose Spectrum is to be examined; *f* Flame illuminating Micrometer Scale; *o o* Adjusting Screws.

spec'tro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to, or produced
spec'tro-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } by, a spectroscope, or spectroscopy. — **spec'tro-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
spectroscopic binary, *Astron.,* a star appearing single in a telescope, but shown spectroscopically to be binary.

spec-tros'co-py (spĕk-trŏs'kō-pĭ; spĕk'trō-skō'pĭ; 277), *n.* The production and investigation of spectra; the use of the spectroscope; also, the science of spectroscopic phenomena. — **spec-tros'co-pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

spec'trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [L. See SPECTER.] **1.** An apparition; specter. *Obs.*
2. *Physics.* An image formed when a beam of light, or, in general, of radiant energy, is subjected to dispersion so that its rays are arranged in a series in the order of their wave lengths. Thus, by causing white light to pass through a prism, a *spectrum* is obtained in which several colors form a series, from deepest red (about 770 $\mu\mu$, i. e. millimicrons, wave length) through orange, yellow, green, and blue to deepest violet (about 390 $\mu\mu$). The **visible, ocular,** or **chromatic, spectrum** consists of all rays which affect the eye; they lie between the limits just given. The **actinic,** or **chemical, spectrum** comprises those rays (lying chiefly in the violet and ultraviolet regions) which are capable of chemical action, as in photography; the **thermal spectrum,** or **heat spectrum,** is principally composed of dark, infra-red rays. Incandescent solids and liquids, and gases under high pressure, give a **continuous spectrum,** or one having no gaps. A **band spectrum** or **line spectrum** (one characterized by bands or lines) is produced either by an incandescent gas under low or ordinary pressure, in which case the lines or bands are *bright* with dark spaces between, or by light which has suffered selective absorption by passage through a layer of gas, liquid, or solid, the places of the absorbed rays being marked by *dark* lines or bands. The latter kind is called the **absorption spectrum** of the medium as distinguished from its **emission spectrum** (one produced by it as the source). The bright lines in the emission spectrum of a gas occupy the same positions as the dark lines in its absorption spectrum. A **pure spectrum** is one the color tones of which are not appreciably mixed by the overlapping of the successive monochromatic images of the spectroscopic slit. The purity of the spectrum increases as the width of the slit is diminished. A **fluted spectrum** is one characterized by periodically recurring groups of lines or narrow bands, which give it a fluted appearance, as in the spectra of some stars. Spectra are known, according to the means used to produce dispersion, as **prismatic** (with a prism or train of prisms) or **diffraction** (as with a grating); and according to the source of the light as **solar, stellar, flame, gaseous,** etc. A **spark spectrum,** produced by the electric spark discharge, shows lines due to the volatilization of the materials of which the terminals are composed. A **normal spectrum** is one in which the different colors or parts are spaced proportionally to their wave lengths, as when formed by a diffraction grating (in prismatic spectra the violet has relatively more space than the red). A **comparison spectrum** is one formed contiguous to the spectrum under observation and corresponding to it wave length for wave length. See SPECTROSCOPE, LIGHT, *n.*, 1, FRAUNHOFER LINES.

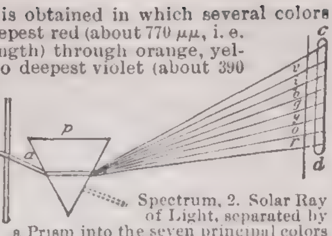

Spectrum, 2. Solar Ray of Light, separated by a Prism into the seven principal colors of Newton. *a* Incident Ray of Light; *p* Prism; *cd* Spectrum; *v* Violet; *i* Indigo; *b* Blue; *g* Green; *y* Yellow; *o* Orange; *r* Red

Line Spectrum

3. An afterimage; ocular spectrum. See AFTERIMAGE, 1.

spectrum analysis. The investigation of substances or bodies by means of their spectra; specif., chemical analysis effected in this way.

spec'u-lar (spĕk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *specularis* (cf. *specula* a lookout, watchtower): cf. F. *spéculaire.* See SPECULUM.]
1. Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a speculum, or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface; as, a *specular* metal; a *specular* surface.
2. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or conducted with the aid of, a speculum; as, a *specular* examination.
3. Assisting sight, as a lens or the like. *Obs.*
4. Affording view. *Rare.* "This *specular* mount." *Milton.*
specular iron *or* **iron ore,** hematite; — so called when it exhibits metallic luster. — **s. pig iron,** spiegeleisen. — **s. reflection.** See REFLECTION, 1. — **s. schist.** = ITABIRITE.

Spec'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *speculum Veneris* Venus's-looking-glass, the medieval name in England of the campanula.] *Bot.* A small genus of campanulaceous herbs distinguished from *Campanula* by the rotate corolla and narrowly oblong ovary. The European *S. speculum* and the American *S. perfoliata* are both called *Venus's-looking-glass,* the former being also known as *corn violet.*

spec'u-late (spĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *speculatus,* p. p. of *speculari* to spy out, observe, fr. *specula* a lookout, fr. *specere* to look. See SPY.]
1. To ponder a subject in its different aspects and relations; to meditate; contemplate; theorize; as, to *speculate* on religion; to *speculate* on politics; sometimes, specif., in philosophy, to reason a priori.
2. *Com.* To enter into a business transaction or venture from which the profits or returns are conjectural because the undertaking is out of the ordinary course of business; to purchase or sell with the expectation of profiting by anticipated, but conjectural, fluctuations in price; often, in a somewhat depreciative sense, to engage in hazardous business transactions for the chance of an unusually large profit; as, to *speculate* in coffee, in sugar, or in bank stock.

spec'u-late, *v. t.* To consider attentively. *Rare.*

spec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *spéculation,* L. *speculatio.*] **1.** Intuition; vision; direct apprehension or visual perception; primarily, mental or spiritual vision; secondarily, physical vision. *Archaic.*
> Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes. *Shak.*

2. The faculty, act, process, or product of intellectual examination or search; esp., reasoning taking the form of prolonged and systematic analysis.
> Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
> I turned my thoughts. *Milton.*

3. Specif.: *Philos.* **a** Act or process of reasoning a priori. **b** With Hegel, reason which apprehends the unity of opposing categories and synthesizes them in a broader comprehension. It is the thinking which explains objects of experience by their relation to the absolute personal reason.
4. *Com.* **a** Act of speculating, as by engaging in business out of the ordinary, or by dealing with a view to making a profit from conjectural fluctuations in the price rather than from earnings or the ordinary profit of trade, or by entering into a business venture involving unusual risks for a chance of an unusually large gain or profit. See SPECULATE, *v. i.*
> *Speculation,* while confined within moderate limits, is the agent for equalizing supply and demand, and rendering the fluctuations of price less sudden and abrupt than they would otherwise be. *F. A. Walker.*

b Any individual transaction so entered into.
5. A game at cards in which the players buy trumps from one another on a chance of getting the highest trump dealt, which entitles the holder to the pool.

spec'u-la-tist (spĕk'ū-lā-tĭst), *n.* One who speculates, or forms theories; a speculator; a theorist. *Rare. V. Knox.*

spec'u-la-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *spéculatif,* L. *speculativus.*]
1. Of or pertaining to vision; esp., giving a wide prospect or view; also, prying; inquisitive; curious. *Obs.*
2. Given to speculation; contemplative.
> The mind of man being by nature *speculative.* *Hooker.*

3. Involving, or formed by, speculation; theoretical; not established by demonstration.
4. Of, pertaining to, or engaged in, speculation in land, shares, etc.; as, a *speculative* dealer or enterprise.
speculative geometry, geometry proper, as resulting from a certain set of axioms, postulates, or conventions, and not based on experience. — **s. Masonry,** *Freemasonry,* an application of moral principles to the implements and emblems of operative Masonry. — **s. philosophy,** a philosophy founded on an a priori insight into the nature of the Absolute or Divine. — **s. reason.** See REASON, *n.*, 6. — **s. theology,** theology as founded on, or influenced by, speculation or metaphysical philosophy.
— **spec'u-la-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **spec'u-la-tive-ness,** *n.*

spec'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a spy, explorer, investigator: cf. F. *spéculateur.*] One who speculates; specif.: **a** An observer; a contemplator; hence, a spy; a watcher. *Obs.* **b** One who forms theories; a theorist. **c** *Com.* One who speculates in business; one who engages in speculation.

spec'u-la-to-ry (spĕk'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *speculatorius* belonging to spies or scouts.] **1.** Intended or adapted for viewing or espying; inspective.
2. Exercising mental speculation; speculative.

spec'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. SPECULA (-lȧ), E. SPECULUMS (-lŭmz). [L., fr. *specere* to look, behold. See SPY.] **1.** A mirror, or looking-glass; esp., a metal mirror.
2. A reflector of polished metal or of glass with a film of metal, used in optical instruments. See SPECULUM METAL.
3. *Med. & Surg.* An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing light within them.
4. *Zoöl.* A patch of color covering the distal portion (exposed in the closed wing) of the secondaries of most ducks and some other birds, as domestic fowls. It is variously colored (often iridescent greenish or bluish in ducks) and framed in other colors. It is more brilliant in the adult male than in the female. In poultry, called *wing bay.*

speculum metal. An alloy capable of taking a brilliant polish, used for making speculums (reflectors). It is, commonly, a hard, brittle alloy of copper and tin in various proportions, as tin 33 to copper 67, with often a little arsenic, antimony, or zinc added to improve the whiteness.

speech (spēch), *n.* [ME. *speche,* AS. *spǣc* (cf. also *sprǣc,* D. *spraak,* G. *sprache,* Sw. *språk,* Dan. *sprog*), fr. *specan* to speak. See SPEAK.] **1.** The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking.
2. Act or manner of speaking or expressing thoughts in words; oral utterance. Speech is voice articulated by definite configurations of the vocal organs. Speech and song are distinguished chiefly by the wider variations of pitch in singing, in which latter the voice usually dwells on each note without change of pitch, and then leaps up or down to the next as smoothly and quickly as possible, whereas in speech the voice constantly moves upward and downward, sometimes by leaps, but more often by glides.
3. That which is spoken; a spoken sentence, phrase, remark, etc.; uttered words expressive of thought; also, an interchange of spoken words; talk; conversation.
4. Specif., a formal public discourse; an oration; harangue.
5. A particular language; a tongue; a dialect.
> People of a strange *speech.* *Ezek.* iii. 6.

6. Talk; mention; common saying; report. *Archaic.*
> What was the *speech* among the Londoners
> Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*

7. The speaking of a musical instrument. See SPEAK, *v. i.*, 6.
8. The part of a wheel consisting of the hub and spokes before the fellies and rim are put on.
Syn. — SPEECH, ADDRESS, ORATION, HARANGUE. SPEECH is the general term; an ADDRESS is a formal speech; an ORATION is an elaborate or rhetorical address, esp. one delivered on a notable occasion; a HARANGUE is a vehement or noisy speech.

speech center *or* **centre.** *Physiol.* A nervous brain center which controls the power of speech, commonly in the cortex at the third left frontal convolution.

speech'i-fy (spēch'ĭ-fī), *v. i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*speech* + *-fy.*] To make a speech; to harangue; — used derisively or humorously. — **speech'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **speech'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

speech'less, *a.* [AS. *spǣcléas.*] **1.** Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech.
2. Not speaking for a time; dumb; mute; silent.
> *Speechless* with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

3. Not conveyed by words; wanting oral expression.
Syn. — See DUMB.
— **speech'less-ly,** *adv.* — **speech'less-ness,** *n.*

speech reading. The reading or understanding of spoken words by observing the visible changes in the vocal organs and face without hearing the words; lip reading.

speech sound. An element of speech; a sound produced by the vocal organs in a certain definite position.

speed (spēd), *n.* [AS. *spēd* success, swiftness, fr. *spōwan* to succeed; akin to D. *spoed* speed, OHG. *spuot* success, *spuon* to succeed, Skr. *sphāy* to increase, grow fat, and perh. to L. *spatium,* E. *space.*] **1.** Prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; success. *Archaic.*
> O Lord God, . . . send me good *speed* this day. *Gen.* xxiv. 12.

2. Help; succor; also, advantage; profit. *Obs.*
3. One that promotes speed or success. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Act or state of moving swiftly; swiftness; rapidity; dispatch; also, rate of motion; velocity; as, a high *speed*; the *speed* of a horse or a vessel: a *speed* of 20 miles per hour, that is, a rate of motion at any given time that would if continued result in traveling 20 miles in an hour.

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spec'tre. Var. of SPECTER.
spec'trene, *a.* Spectral. *Obs.*
spec'tro-bo'lo-graph, *n.* [*spectro-* + *bolograph.*] A photographic registration of the bands, or lines, in the invisible infra-red spectrum. — **spec'tro-bo'lo-graph'ic,** *a.*
spec'tro-mi'cro-scope, *n.* A microscope with a spectroscopic attachment. Cf. MICROSPECTROSCOPE. — **spec'tro-mi'cro-scop'i-cal,** *a.*
spec'tro-po-lar'i-scope, *n.* A combined spectroscope and polariscope; a spectropolarimeter.
spec'tro-py-rom'e-ter (-pī-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* *Optics.* An instrument for optical or spectrophotometric estimation of the temperature of incandescent substances.
spec'trous, *a.* Spectral. *Obs.*
spec'u-la, *n. pl.* See SPECULUM.
spec'u-la-ble (spĕk'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Speculative; theoretical; also, contemplable; knowable. *Obs.*
spec'u-la-tiv-ism (spĕk'ū-lā-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
spec'u-la-to'ri-al (spĕk'ū-lȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Speculatory; speculative. *Obs.*
spec'u-la'trix (spĕk'ū-lā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -LATRICES (-lȧ-trī'sēz). [L.] A female speculator.
spec'u-list (spĕk'ū-lĭst), *n.* One who observes or considers. *Rare.*
sped. † SPADE, SPEED.
sped (spĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of [SPEED
spedaly. † SPEEDILY.
spede, spedefull. † SPEED, SPEEDFUL. [vantageous. *Obs.*
spedelich, *a.* [Cf. SPEDLY.] Ad-
spedeliche, spedily. † SPEEDILY.
spedie. † SPEEDY.
sped'ly, *adv.* [AS. *spēdlīce* successfully.] Effectually; energetically; speedily. *Obs.*
speece. † SPECE, species.
speech, *v. i. & t.* To speak; address; harangue. *Rare.*
speech'craft', *n.* Skill in speech; also, linguistics; grammar.
speech'ful, *a.* [Cf. AS. *sprǣcful.*] Full of speech; voluble. *Rare.* [hall of audience. *Obs.*
speech'house', *n.* A room or
speech'lore', *n.* Philology. *Rare.*
speech'man (spēch'măn), *n.* A speaker; spokesman. *Obs. or R.*
Speed, *n.* A clownish servant

5. A leg or beam used as a support for a drilling apparatus in submarine rock drilling.

Syn. — Celerity, quickness, expedition, hurry. See HASTE.

speed (spēd), *v. i.* ; *pret. & p. p.* SPED (spĕd), SPEED′ED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEED′ING. [AS. *spēdan* ; akin to D. *spoeden*, G. sich *sputen*. See SPEED, *n.*] **1.** To go ; to fare. *Obs.* **2.** *Archaic.* **a** To experience any fortune, good or ill ; to fare. "Impossible I should *speed* amiss." *Shak.* **b** To fare well ; to have success ; to prosper.

I told ye then he should prevail, and *speed*
On his bad errand. *Milton.*

3. To be expedient. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (2 *Cor.* xii. 1)
4. To make haste ; to move with celerity.

speed, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be successful, or to prosper ; to promote ; further ; advance ; hence, to aid ; help ; favor.

With rising gales that *speed* their happy flight. *Dryden.*

2. To wish Godspeed to.

Welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest. *Pope.*

3. To cause to make haste ; to dispatch with celerity ; to drive at high speed ; hence, to hasten ; to hurry.

He *sped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

4. To hurry to destruction ; to ruin ; undo ; kill. *Archaic.* **5.** *Mach., etc.* To set, adjust, or design, to or for a definite speed or speeds.

Syn. — Dispatch, hasten, expedite, accelerate, hurry.

speed counter. *Mach.* A device for automatically counting the revolutions or pulsations of an engine or other machine ; — called also simply *counter*.

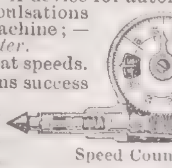
Speed Counter

speed′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that speeds. Specif.: **a** One that gains success or speedy advancement. *Obs.* **b** *Mach.* Any of various devices for regulating the speed of a machine or part, as an attachment to a governor. **c** *Spinning.* A machine for drawing and twisting slivers to form rovings. **d** *Railroading.* A kind of three-wheeled hand-propelled velocipede with one or two seats. *U. S.*

speed lathe. *Mach.* A power lathe run at extremely high speed, for turning small objects, for polishing, etc. ; a hand lathe ; a drilling or drill lathe.

speed-om′e-ter (spēd-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*speed* + *-meter*.] An instrument for indicating speed or velocity ; a tachometer.

speed sight. *Nav. Ordnance.* A sight used in training a gun on a moving target, the rear sight being adjusted according to the speed of the target relative to that of the vessel firing. In a form used in the British navy, the rear sight is adjusted according to the speed of the target and the bead of the fore sight according to that of the vessel. Called also formerly *sliding leaf* and now *deflection scale*.

speed′way′ (spēd′wā′), *n.* A public course on which speeding, esp. of harness horses, is allowed.

speed′well (-wĕl), *n.* Any scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Veronica*. The common speedwell is *V. officinalis*.

speed′y (-ĭ), *a.* ; SPEED′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; SPEED′I-EST. [AS. *spēdig* prosperous.] Marked by speed ; specif. : **a** Helpful ; advantageous. *Obs.* **b** Prosperous ; favorable. **c** Rapid in motion or performance ; quick ; swift ; as, a *speedy* flight.

Syn. — See FAST.

speedy cut. *Veter.*, an injury to the inner side of a horse's fore leg just below the knee, caused by the shoe of the opposite foot during traveling.

speiss (spīs), *n.* [Cf. G. *speise* food, mixed metal for bells, etc.] *Metal.* A mixture of impure metallic arsenides produced as a regulus in smelting certain ores. Cf. MATTE. Antimony and sulphur may accompany the arsenic, and the metals may be iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, etc., according to the nature of the ore and the way in which it is handled. Nickel speiss is used in the manufacture of smalt.

spe-læ′an } (spē-lē′ăn), *a.* [L. *spelaeum*, *spelcum*, cave,
spe-le′an } Gr. σπήλαιον.] Of or pert. to, or occurring in, a cave or caves ; also, dwelling in caves ; troglodytic.

spe′le-ol′o-gy (spē′lē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σπήλαιον cave + *-logy*.] The scientific study of caves. — **spe′le-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **spe′le-ol′o-gist** (spē′lē-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

spell (spĕl), *n.* [ME. *speld*, AS. *speld* a spill to light a candle with ; akin to D. *speld* a pin, OD. *spelle*, G. *spalten* to split, OHG. *spaltan*, MHG. *spelte* a splinter, Icel. *spjald* a square tablet, Goth. *spilda* a writing tablet. Cf. SPILL a splinter, roll of paper, SPELL to tell the letters of.] **1.** A splinter or splint ; a chip ; a shaving ; a lath ; also, a peg, rung, bar, or the like. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. The trap, arranged with a spring to toss up the knur, in the game of knur and spell. See KNUR, 2.

spell, *v. t.* ; SPELLED (spĕld) ; SPELL′ING. [AS. *spelian* to supply another's place.] **1.** To supply the place of for a time; to take the turn of, at work; to relieve. *Obs. or Cant.*
2. To allow an interval of rest to. *Australasia.*

spell, *v. i.* To rest from work for a time. *Colloq.*

spell, *n.* **1. a** The relief of one person by another in any work or duty. **b** A period occupied in work, duty, etc., following a period of rest ; a turn ; as, a *spell* at the pumps ; also, a period of rest from work ; a recess or vacation.
2. Hence, any relatively short period, whether a few hours, days, or weeks ; by extension, *Colloq.*, any relatively short distance ; as, just a *spell* down the road.

A severe *spell* of cold weather. *Washington.*

3. A person or gang working by spells. *Rare.* *Carew.*
4. A gratuitous helping forward of another's work. *U. S.*
5. A period marked by illness, depression, or other abnormal characteristic ; a fit ; a turn ; as, when she 's in one of her *spells*, no one can help her. *Colloq., U. S.*

spell (spĕl), *n.* [AS. *spell* a saying, tale, speech ; akin to OS. & OHG. *spel*, Icel. *spjall*, Goth. *spill*, perh. a derivative fr. a root *seq* (here giving *sp*), from which comes E. *say*, v. Cf. GOSPEL, SPELL to tell the letters of.] A spoken word ; a word ; hence : **a** Talk, discourse, or speech ; esp., a sermon ; preaching. *Obs.* **b** A story ; a tale. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.* **c** The gospel. *Obs.* **d** A spoken word or form of words supposed to have magic power ; an incantation ; hence, any charm or enchantment ; by extension, entrancement ; as, her beauty cast a *spell* over him.

Syn. — See TALISMAN.

spell, *v. t.* ; SPELLED (spĕld) or SPELT (spĕlt) ; SPELL′ING. [ME. *spellen*, *spellien*, to tell, relate, AS. *spellian*, fr. *spell* a saying, tale ; akin to MHG. *spellen* to relate, Goth. *spillōn*. See SPELL a tale. In sense 3, also in ME., perh. influenced by *spell* a splinter, fr. the use of a piece of wood to point to the letters in schools (cf. SPELL splinter); cf. OF. *espeler* to spell, explain, F. *épeler* to spell, orig. *espeldre* to explain (of Teutonic orig.), and D. *spellen* to spell.] **1.** To speak ; utter ; say ; hence, to tell; relate. *Obs.*
2. To speak the words of a spell to or over ; to put under, or as under, a spell ; to act as a charm upon ; to bewitch ; charm. "*Spelled* with words of power." *Dryden.*
3. To name in their proper order the letters of, as a word ; to write or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters ; to form, as words, by correct orthography.
4. To constitute ; make up ; also, to signify ; import ; as, such an act *spells* ruin for us.
5. To read slowly and with difficulty ; as, to *spell* out the sense of an author ; also, *Obs.*, to read in any way.
6. To trace out by characters, marks, or qualities ; to reveal by finding and depicting hidden analogies or forms.

To *spell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

to spell backward, to give the letters or constituents of in their reverse order ; hence, to undo, disconcert, or the like, by purposeful misconstruction. — **to s. baker**, to do a difficult task, act a difficult part, etc. ; — perh. from *baker* being among the first dissyllabic words met by children in the old spelling books. *Archaic & Colloq., U. S.*

spell, *v. i.* **1.** To speak ; talk ; preach ; also, to tell. *Obs.*
2. To form words with letters, esp. with the proper letters, either orally or in writing.
3. To study by noting characters ; to gain knowledge, or learn the meaning of anything, by study. *Obs.* *Milton.*

spell′bind′ (spĕl′bīnd′), *v. t.* ; *pret. & p. p.* -BOUND′ (-bound′) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BIND′ING. [Back formation from *spellbound*.] To bind or hold by or as if by a spell or charm; to fascinate; charm. — **spell′bind′er** (-bīn′dẽr), *n.*

spell′bound′ (-bound′), *a.* [*spell* charm + *bound*, p. p.] Bound by or as by a spell ; fascinated.

spell′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spells.
2. Specif., a speaker ; preacher. *Obs.*
3. A spelling book.

spell′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPELL. Hence : *n.* **1.** Act of one who spells; formation of words by letters; orthography.
2. Discourse ; speaking ; preaching ; also, a tale. *Obs.*

spelling bee, a spelling match. — **s. book**, a book with exercises for teaching children to spell ; a speller. — **s. match**, a contest of skill in spelling words. — **s. reform**, a movement for the modification of the conventional spellings, aiming to lessen or remove the differences between the orthography and the pronunciation of words.

spelt (spĕlt), *n.* [AS. *spelt*, fr. L. *spelta*.] A race of wheat (*Triticum sativum spelta*) having loose ears, the grains being triangular in cross section. It was the most common form of wheat in early times, and is still popular in Germany and Switzerland, esp. on poor soils. Cf. EMMER.

spel′ter (spĕl′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LG. *spialter*, G. & D. *spiauter*. Cf. PEWTER.] *Metal.* Zinc ; — so called esp. in commerce.

spence, **spense** (spĕns), *n.* [OF. *despense*, F. *dépense*, buffet, buttery, fr. OF. *despendre* to spend, distribute, L. *dispendere*, *dispensum*. See DISPENSE, SPEND.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Expense ; outlay, as of money or goods.
2. A place for provisions ; a buttery ; a larder ; pantry.
3. = SPENCER, a steward. *Obs. & R.*
4. The inner apartment of a country house ; also, the room where the family sit and eat.

spen′cer (spĕn′sẽr), *n.* [OF. *despensier*. See SPENCE ; cf. DISPENSER.] One who has the care of the spence, or buttery ; a butler ; steward. *Obs. or Hist.*

spen′cer, *n.* *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the foremast or the mainmast, hoisted upon a small supplementary mast and set with a gaff and no boom ; a trysail abaft the foremast or mainmast.

spen′cer, *n.* [After the second Earl *Spencer* (1758–1834), who first wore it, or brought it into fashion.] **1.** A short jacket or outer coat without skirts, worn by men.
2. A similar, close-fitting jacket for women or children.

Spen-ce′ri-an (spĕn-sē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Herbert Spencer or his philosophy or writings. — *n.* A follower of Herbert Spencer.

Spen-ce′ri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer, the central idea of which is the evolution of the cosmos from relative simplicity to relative complexity through the operation of mechanical and vital forces, the acme of evolution being the equilibration of these forces, after which dissolution begins, and goes back to the ultimate force from which evolution started.

spend (spĕnd), *v. t.* ; *pret. & p. p.* SPENT (spĕnt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEND′ING. [AS. *spendan*, fr. L. *expendere* or *dispendere* to weigh out, to expend, dispense. See PENDANT ; cf. DISPEND, EXPEND, SPENCE.] **1.** To consume by using in any manner ; to lay out, exhaust, or distribute, in payment, giving, use, or the like ; to use up ; to expend, as money, goods, effort, etc. ; as, to *spend* money for bread.
2. To expend freely or as a gift ; bestow ; confer ; — often with *on* or *upon*.

I . . . am never loath
To *spend* my judgment. *Herbert.*

3. To consume wastefully ; to squander ; exhaust ; as, to *spend* an estate in gaming ; esp., to exhaust of force, strength, or the like ; to wear away ; weaken ; as, a *spent* arrow ; the violence of the storm was *spent*.

Their bodies *spent* with long labor and thirst. *Knolles.*

4. To be an expense to ; to cost. *Obs.*
5. To pass, as time ; to suffer to pass away ; as, to *spend* a day idly ; to *spend* the winter abroad.
6. To manage or perform, as a duty or the like. *Obs.*
7. To attach ; fasten, as spurs. *Obs. & R.*
8. To hurl ; cast, as a spear. *Obs. & R.*

to spend a mast, *Naut.*, to lose a mast by its breaking or carrying away. — **to s. one's mouth**, to give tongue ; bark ; speak ; — said commonly of dogs. *Shak.*

spend (spĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To expend money or any other possession ; to consume, use, waste, or part with, anything ; as, he who gets easily *spends* freely.
2. To go or be used in or as in purchasing ; to exert purchasing power. "To make money *spend* well." *Emerson.*
3. To waste or wear away ; to be consumed ; to lose force or strength ; as, energy *spends* in use.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air. *Bacon.*

4. To be diffused ; to spread. *Obs. or R.*

Their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

5. *Mining.* To break ground ; to continue working.
6. To commit slaughter ; to kill. *Obs. & R.*

spend′er (spĕn′dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spends ; esp., one who spends lavishly ; a prodigal ; a spendthrift.
2. A treasurer ; steward. *Obs. & R.*

spend′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPEND. Hence : *n.* **1.** Act of expending ; expenditure.
2. *Obs.* **a** Cost; charge. **b** Funds.

spending money, money set apart for extra (not necessary) personal expenses ; pocket money. *Colloq.*

spend′thrift′ (spĕnd′thrĭft′), *n.* One who spends money profusely or improvidently ; a prodigal ; one who lavishes or wastes his estate. Legally, in various jurisdictions, a person who by drinking, gaming, idleness, or debauchery, so spends his estate as to expose himself or his family to want or suffering or to becoming a charge upon the public.

A generous *spendthrift* of life. *Mrs. R. H. Davis.*

spend′thrift′, *a.* Prodigal ; wasteful.

spendthrift trust. *Law.* A trust created to provide a fund for the maintenance of another and to secure it against his improvidence or incapacity, as by withholding from him the power to alienate it or put a charge upon it.

Spen-se′ri-an (spĕn-sē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the English poet Spenser ; designating the stanza used in his epic "The Faërie Queene." It consists of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, riming *a b a b b c b c c*.

spent (spĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of SPEND. Specif. : *p. a.* **1.** Exhausted ; worn out ; having lost energy or motive force.

Spent, overpowered, despairing of success. *Addison.*

2. Exhausted of its active or effective quality ; as, a *spent* bullet ; *spent* tanbark, tanbark exhausted of tannic acid.
3. Exhausted of spawn or sperm ; — said esp. of fishes.

spere (spēr), *v. i.* [AS. *spyrian* to inquire, properly, to

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of Valentine, and an inveterate punster, in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona." [WAY.]
speed′a-way′. Var. of SPEED-
speed box. *Mach.* A box containing a speed-changing device for a lathe. [SPEEDER c.]
speed frame. *Spinning.* =
speed′ful, *adv.* Speedily. *Obs.*
speed′ful, *a.* Full of speed; as : **a** Favorable ; successful **b** Advantageous; profitable; also, expedient ; proper **c** Rapid ; speedy **d** Expert ; efficient — **speed′ful-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*
speed gauge *or* **gage** = SPEED INDICATOR.
speed gear. = CHANGE GEAR.
speed′i-ly (spēd′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SPEEDY.
speed indicator. **a** = TACHOMETER. **b** = SPEED COUNTER.
speed′i-ness (spēd′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [part. *Obs.*]
speed′ing-place′, *n.* A vital
speed′less, *a.* See -LESS.
speed pulley. *Mach.* A cone pulley with steps. [CATOR.]
speed recorder. = SPEED INDI-
speed rigger. A speed pulley.
speek. Obs. pret. of SPEAK.
speel (*dial.* spēl) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPELL, a splinter.
speel, *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *spil* spindle (of a winding staircase).] Climb. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
speel′ken. Var. of SPELLKEN.
speer. † SPHERE.
speer. Var. of SPERE. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
speer. Dial. Eng. var. of SPEAR.
speer, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *spira* spar, shaft, E. *spar*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A screen across the lower end of a hall. **b** A partition in a cottage near the door or fireplace. **c** A chimney post.
speere. † SPHERE, SPIRE.
speer′i-ty (spēr′ĭ-tĭ). Scot. var. of SPIRITY.
speet. † SPIT.
speiche † SPEECH.
speid. † SPEED.
speight (spāt), *n.* [G. *specht*, prob. akin to L. *picus* : cf. D. *specht*. Cf. PIE a magpie.] A woodpecker. *Obs.*
speik. † SPEAK
speill. † SPEEL, to climb.
speir. † SPHERE.
speir (spēr). Var. of SPERE, ask. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spei-ran′thy (spī-răn′thĭ). Var. of SPIRANTHY.
speire. † ESPEIRE, SPEAR.
‖ **spei′se** (*G.* shpī′zē), *n.* = SPEISS.
speis′ko′balt (spīs′kō′bôlt ; -bŏlt), **speiss co′balt**, *n.* [G. *speiskobalt*.] Smaltite.
speit. † SPIT, *n.*
speitte. † SPIT, *n.*, a utensil.
spek. † SPEAK, SPEECH.
spek′boom′ (spĕk′bōōm′ ; *D.* -bōm′), *n.* [D., lit., fat tree.] The purslane tree of South Africa.
speke. † SPEAK, SPEECH.
speke. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPOKE. [cave. *Obs.*]
speke, *n.* [Cf. L. *specus*.] A
Speke's antelope (spēks). [After John H. *Speke*, English explorer.] A sitatunga (*Limnotragus spekei*).
spekke. † SPECK.
speknel. † SPICKNEL.
spekt. Var. of SPEIGHT.
spel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPELL, a splinter.
spel. Spell. *Ref. Sp.*
speld. Spelled. *Ref. Sp.*
speld (spēld), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *spalten* to split, E. *spald*.] To spread open ; expand ; split. *Scot.*
speld. *n.* Splinter ; chip. *Obs.*
speld′er (spĕl′dẽr), *v. t. & i.* To spell. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **speld′er-er**, *n.* *Obs.*
speld′er, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *spildra*, and E. *speld*, v. i.] A splinter. *Obs.*
speld′er, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SPELDER a splinter, SPELD.] To split or spread open ; also, to sprawl ; stretch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
speld′ing (spĕl′dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPELD. Hence : *n.* A haddock or other small fish split open and dried in the sun. *Scot.*
spele (spēl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPELL, a splinter.
spele. Var. of SPEEL, climb.
spele, *v. t.* [See 2d SPELL.] To spare; to save. *Obs.* [SPILIKIN.]
spel′i-can (spĕl′ĭ-kăn). Var. of
Spe-lin′ (spē-lēn′), *n.* [In Bauer's system *s* is sign of summation, *pe* is a prefix for each (*spe* = all), and *lin* (fr. L. *lingua*) language. Hence *spelin* = universal language.] See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.
spelk (spĕlk), *n.* [AS. *spelc*, *spilc*, a splint for binding up broken bones, akin to Icel. *spelkur*, pl.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A splinter; sliver. **b** A splint. **c** A rod or stick, esp. one used in thatching.
spelk, *v. t.* To splinter or fasten with a splint. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spell′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
spell′er, *n.* [Cf. SPELL a splinter.] A small branch from the crown of a deer's antler.
spell′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
spel′li-can (spĕl′ĭ-kăn). Var. of SPILIKIN.
spellien. † SPELL. [*Cant.*]
spell′ken, *n.* A theater. *Obs.*
spell′work′ (spĕl′wûrk′), *n.* Work of magic; enchantment.
spelonk. † SPELUNK, a cave.
spelt, *n.* *Metal.* Spelter. *Colloq.*
spelt, *n.* [See SPELL a splinter.] A splinter; a spot or streak. *Obs.*
spelt, *v. t. & i.* **a** To split ; to break. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** To thresh (grain). *Obs.* **c** To secure with a splint. Cf. SPELK. *Obs.*
spelt, *pret. & p. p.* of SPELL.
spel′ter, *v. t.* To solder with an alloy containing zinc.
spelter solder. A zinc solder, as one of three parts of zinc to four of copper, used in soldering copper, iron, and brass.
spe-lunk′ (spē-lŭnk′), *n.* [L. *spelunca* cave : cf. F. *spélonque*.] *Obs.* **1.** Cavern ; cave ; lair; den. **2.** A shrine.
spen, *p. p.* of SPENE. *Obs.*
Spen′cer-ism (spĕn′sẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* = SPENCERIANISM.
spencer mast. *Naut.* A small mast just abaft the foremast or mainmast, to hoist the spencer.
Spencer rifle *or* **carbine**. [After C. M. *Spencer*, American inventor.] A repeating, breech-loading firearm carrying seven metallic cartridges in a tubular magazine in the butt and having a breechblock worked by a lever beneath. It was much used as a carbine by the United States troops in the Civil War.
spen′cie, **spen′cy** (spĕn′sĭ), *n.* The stormy petrel. *Local, Scot.*
spend, *n. & v.* Spring. *Obs. Scot.*
spend, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *spenna*, Dan. *spænde*, E. *span*.] To span with the fingers ; to grasp. *Dial. Eng.* [-ABLE.]
spend′a-ble (spĕn′dȧ-b'l), *a.* See
spend′all′, *n.* A spendthrift.
spend′i-ble (spĕn′dĭ-b'l), *a.* Spendable. *Rare.*
spen′di-to′re, *n.* [It.] A purveyor. *Obs.*
spend′thrift′y, *a.* Spendthrift.
spene, *v.* To spend ; expend. *Obs.*
Spe′ner-ism (spā′nẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* *Eccl.* The teaching of Philipp Jakob Spener (1635–1705), the father of German pietism.
spenne. † SPINNEY.
spenne, *n.* [Cf. SPEND to span, SPAN.] Space ; interval. *Obs.*
spenne, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *spenna* clasp, span, E. SPAN.] To clasp; inclose: embrace; fasten. *Obs.*
Spens, Sir Patrick (spĕns). The hero of an old Scottish ballad, sent in winter by the Scottish king on a mission to Norway. He was lost, with all his crew, on the homeward voyage.
spense. Var. of SPENCE.
speoke. † SPEAK.
speore. † SPERE, to ask.
spe′os (spē′ŏs), *n.* [Gr. σπέος cave.] *Egypt. Archæol.* A grotto (or cave) temple or tomb.
Spe-ot′y-to (spē-ŏt′ĭ-tō), *n.* [NL. : Gr. σπεος a cave + τυτω night owl.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the burrowing owls.
speowen. † SPEW.
sper. † SPAR, SPEAR, SPHERE.
sper (*dial.* spēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPERE, to ask.
sper′a-ble (spĕr′ȧ-b'l). Var. of SPARABLE.
spe′ra-ble (spē′rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *sperabilis*, fr. *sperare* to hope.] That may be hoped for. *Obs.*
sper′age (*dial.* spĕr′ĭj), *n.* [OF. See ASPARAGUS.] Asparagus. *Obs. or Dial.*
sperance. † ESPERANCE.
spe′rate (spē′rāt), *a.* [L. *speratus*, p. p. of *sperare* to hope.] Hoped for, or to be hoped for ; affording hope. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **spe-ra′te mi′se-ri, ca-ve′te fe-li′ces** (mĭz′ē-rī). [L.] Hope ye wretched, beware ye happy.
spercle. † SPARKLE.

N O P Q R S

follow the track; akin to D. *speuren*, G. *spüren*, Icel. *spyrja*. See SPOOR.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To search; pry. **b** To ask; inquire. **c** To propose marriage.

spere (spēr), *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To track; to search or ferret out; investigate; examine. **2.** To inquire; inquire for; also, to question; ask. **3.** To ask in marriage.

sperm (spûrm), *n.* [ME. *sperme*, OF. *esperme*, F. *sperme*, L. *sperma*, Gr. σπερμα, -ατος, fr. σπειρειν to sow. Cf. SPORE.] *Biol.* **a** The male fecundating fluid; semen. **b** A spermatozoön or spermatozoid.

sperm, *n.* **a** Short for SPERMACETI. **b** Sperm oil.

-sperm. [See 1st SPERM.] A combining form from Greek σπερμα, *seed*, *germ*, used chiefly in botany and denoting *seed*; as, angio*sperm*, gymno*sperm*, etc.

sper′ma-ce′ti (spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ; -sĕt′ĭ; 277), *n.* [L. *sperma* sperm + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus* any large sea animal, a whale, Gr. κῆτος. See 1st SPERM; CETACEOUS.] A yellowish or white waxy solid which separates from the oil obtained from the sperm whale (which see). It is used in making candles, ointments, cosmetics, etc., and consists essentially of esters of fatty acids, esp. cetyl palmitate.

-spermal. A suffix denoting *having seeds*. See -SPERMOUS.

sper′ma-ry (spûr′mȧ-rĭ), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* An organ in which spermatozoa are developed; a sperm gland; a testis. **2.** *Bot.* **a** An antheridium. *Rare.* **b** A pollen tube.

sper′ma-the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [NL.; Gr. σπερμα seed + θηκη receptacle.] *Zoöl.* A sac connected with the female reproductive organs of most insects and many other invertebrates, which receives and retains the spermatozoa, often for a long period, until the time for fertilizing the eggs. — **sper′ma-the′cal** (-kăl), *a.*

sper-mat′ic (spēr-măt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *spermaticus*, Gr. σπερματικός: cf. F. *spermatique*. See 1st SPERM.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to sperm or a spermary or testis; seminal; testicular.

spermatic animalcule, a spermatozoön. *Obs.* — **s. artery**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, an artery which supplies blood to a spermary or testicle. In man the spermatic arteries arise from the front of the aorta a little below the renal arteries and each passes downward to the spermatic cord of the same side and along it to the testicle. — **s. canal**, *Anat.*, the inguinal canal. — **s. cord**, *Anat.*, the cord which suspends the testicle within the scrotum and contains the vas deferens and vessels and nerves of the testicle. It extends from the internal abdominal ring, through the inguinal canal and external abdominal ring, downward into the scrotum. — **s. duct**, *Zoöl.*, any efferent duct of a spermary or testis; a duct conveying sperm. — **s. filament**, a spermatozoön. *Obs.* — **s. fluid**, *Physiol.*, sperm; semen. — **s. plexus** (of veins), the pampiniform plexus of the spermatic cord. — **s. veins**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the veins leading from the testes. In man they are numerous, and form (with tributaries from the epididymis) the pampiniform plexus in the spermatic cord. From this they accompany the spermatic artery, eventually uniting to form a single trunk, which on the right side opens into the vena cava, on the left into the renal vein.

sper′ma-tid (spûr′mȧ-tĭd), *n.* [Gr. σπερμα, -ατος, seed.] *Zoöl.* One of the cells which arise by division of the secondary spermatocytes and become spermatozoa.

sper′ma-tin (-tĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A constituent of semen similar to alkali albuminate, and said to impart to semen its mucilaginous character.

sper-ma′ti-um (spēr-mā′shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In the red algæ (Rhodophyceæ), a nonmotile male gamete, which develops a cell wall after its liberation from the antheridium, and conjugates with the carpogonium. See CARPOGONIUM. **b** In certain fungi and lichens, a similar cell, developed by abstriction from sterigmata within spermogonia, and apparently functioning as male gametes, though by many regarded as a form of conidia.

sper′ma-to- (spûr′mȧ-tō-), **sper′mo-** (spûr′mō-). Combining forms from Greek σπερμα, -ατος, *seed*, *sperm*, *semen* (of plants or animals); as, *spermato*blast, *spermo*blast.

sper′ma-to-cyte′ (-sīt′), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* A cell giving rise to sperm cells or spermatozoa; specif., in recent usage, a cell of the last generation (**secondary spermatocyte**) or next to last generation (**primary spermatocyte**) preceding the spermatozoön. See SPERMATOGONIUM.

sper′ma-to-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The formation of spermatozoa. The process, in some animals at least, exhibits striking resemblances to the formation and maturation of the eggs, and a similar reduction in the number of chromosomes takes place, but no small and functionless cells (like the polar bodies) are formed. — **sper′ma-to-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

sper′ma-to-go′ni-um (-gō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GONIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *spermato-* + Gr. γονη offspring.] *Biol.* **a** *Zoöl.* One of the primitive male germ cells. From the final generation of spermatogonia the spermatocytes develop. **b** *Bot.* A spermogonium. — **sper′ma-to-go′ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sper′ma-toid (spûr′mȧ-toid), *a.* [*spermato-* + *-oid.*] *Biol.* Resembling sperm or a sperm cell.

sper′ma-to-phore′ (-tō-fōr′; 201), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Biol. & Physiol.* A spermospore. *Obs.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A special capsule, packet, or mass, inclosing a number of spermatozoa extruded by the male of various animals. Such structures occur in many different groups, as annelids, mollusks, arthropods, and some vertebrates. In cephalopods they are very highly specialized. — **sper′ma-toph′o-ral** (-tŏf′ō-răl), *a.*

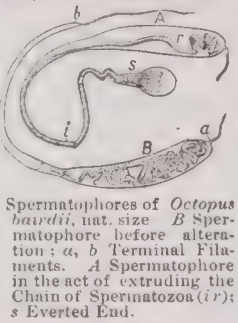

Spermatophores of *Octopus bairdii*, nat. size *B* Spermatophore before alteration; *a*, *b* Terminal Filaments. *A* Spermatophore in the act of extruding the Chain of Spermatozoa (*i r*); *s* Everted End.

Sper′ma-toph′y-ta (-tŏf′ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *spermato-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Bot.* A phylum embracing the highest plants, or those that produce seeds; the seed plants, or flowering plants. They form the most numerous group, including over 120,000 species. In general, the group is characterized by the marked development of the sporophyte, with great differentiation of its parts (root, stem, leaves, flowers, etc.); by the extreme reduction of the gametophyte; and by the development of seeds. All the Spermatophyta are heterosporous; fertilization of the egg cell is either through a **pollen tube** emitted by the microspore or (in a few gymnosperms) by spermatozoids. The phrase "flowering plants" is less distinctive than "seed plants," since the conifers, grasses, sedges, oaks, etc., do not produce flowers in the popular sense. For this reason the terms *Anthophyta*, *Phænogamia*, and *Phanerogamia* have been superseded as names of the phylum by *Spermatophyta*.

sper′ma-to-phyte′ (spûr′mȧ-tō-fīt′), *n.* Any plant of the phylum Spermatophyta. — **sper′ma-to-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

sper′ma-tor-rhe′a, **sper′ma-tor-rhœ′a** (-tō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *spermato-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Abnormally frequent involuntary emission of the semen without copulation.

sper′ma-to-zo′al (-tō-zō′ăl), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pert. to a spermatozoön or spermatozoa.

sper′ma-to-zo′id (-tō-zō′ĭd), *n.* [*spermatozoön* + Gr. εἶδος form.] **1.** *Bot.* A motile male gamete or male sexual cell, usually developed within an antheridium, and liberated in the presence of water, in which it swims freely by means of cilia, being conducted or attracted by various devices to the egg, or oösphere, with which it ultimately fuses. This type of gamete occurs among oögamous algæ, throughout the mosses, hepatics, and ferns, and in certain gymnosperms. It is rounded in the lower plants, club-shaped or filamentous in the higher, and bears two or more cilia at the anterior end, thus differing from the functionally similar spermatozoön of animals. See GAMETE. **2.** *Zoöl.* A spermatozoön. *Obs. or R.*

sper′ma-to-zo′ön (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL.; *spermato-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* A male sexual cell or sperm cell of an animal, whose function is the fertilization of the egg. See FERTILIZATION, 2. The spermatozoa of different animals vary much in form, but are commonly very minute relatively to the eggs, and capable of more or less active spontaneous movement by which they approach and enter, or fuse with, the egg. They are discharged in a fluid (semen) or in gelatinous masses or capsules (spermatophores). Most frequently they have an oval or elongated head consisting of a nucleus with but little cytoplasm, and a long tail, or flagellum, with which they swim, which is connected to the head by a structure called the **middle piece**. They are produced in the male reproductive gland (testis or spermary), usually in enormous numbers. See SPERMATOGENESIS, SPERMATID.

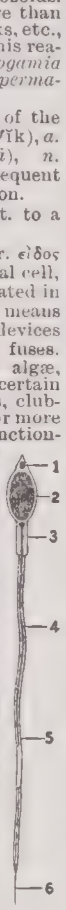

Spermatozoön of a Mammal greatly enlarged. 1 Acrosome; 2 Nucleus; 3 Middle Piece; 4 Axial Filament of Tail or Flagellum; 5 Envelope of same; 6 Terminal Filament.

sper′ma-tu′ri-a (-tū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *spermato-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Discharge of semen in the urine.

sperm cell. *Biol.* A male sexual cell; a sperm, spermatozoön, or spermatozoid.

-spermic. A suffix denoting *having* (such or so many) *seeds*. See -SPERMOUS.

sperm′ic (spûr′mĭk), *a.* Pertaining to sperm.

sperm′ine (spûr′mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [See 1st SPERM.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous base occurring combined with phosphoric acid in semen, thought by some to be ethylene imine, C_2H_5N. As a drug it has a tonic action.

sperm′ism (-mĭz′m), *n.* [*spermo-* + *-ism.*] *Biol.* The theory, formerly held by many, that the sperm or spermatozoön contains the germ of the future embryo; animalculism.

sperm′ist (spûr′mĭst), *n.* *Biol.* A believer in spermism.

sperm nucleus. The nucleus of the sperm cell or spermatozoön, called the *male pronucleus* after it has entered the egg.

sper′mo- (spûr′mō-). Combining form from Greek σπέρμα, *seed*, *sperm*. See SPERMATO-.

sper′mo-go′ni-um (-gō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-nĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *spermo-* + Gr. γονή offspring.] *Bot.* A cup-shaped or depressed receptacle in which spermatia are produced in the rust fungi (Uredinales) and in various ascocarp fungi and lichens. Cf. PYCNIUM, CONCEPTACLE; see SPERMATIUM **b**.

sperm oil. A fatty oil found as a liquid, with spermaceti, in the head cavities of the sperm whale. See OIL, *Table II*.

sper′mo-phile (spûr′mō-fĭl; -fīl), *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα a seed + *-phile.*] Any of numerous burrowing rodents of the genus *Citellus* (syn. *Spermophilus*) and allied genera of northern Europe, Asia, and North America, called also *gopher* and *ground squirrel*. They are related to the marmots and the true squirrels, but are much smaller than the marmots and mostly have shorter, coarser fur than the squirrels. They inhabit open prairies, arid regions, and mountains, living in colonies and doing great damage to crops. Most of them hibernate, and all have internal cheek pouches for carrying food. The best-known Old World species is the *suslik*. A common species of the Great Plains of the United States is the striped spermophile (*C. tridecemlineatus*), striped with reddish brown and buff. A species (*C. franklini*) of the Mississippi Valley and another (*C. beecheyi*) of California are larger and grayish.

Striped Spermophile.

-sper′mous (-spûr′mŭs), **-sper′mal** (-măl), **-sper′mic** (-mĭk). [Cf. Gr. -σπερμος (in comp.) seeded.] Combining forms used, chiefly in botany, to signify *having* (such or so many) *seeds* or *germs*; *seeded*; as, poly*spermous*, ptero*spermous*, mono*spermous*, mono*spermal*, peri*spermic*, etc.

sperm whale. A large whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) of the warmer parts of all oceans. Called also *cachalot*. Its head has a large closed cavity, called the *case*, containing fluid spermaceti and oil, and smaller quantities of spermaceti are contained in certain regions of the back; its blubber produces oil of fine quality. Its lower jaw is provided with a series of large conical teeth, but the upper jaw has no functional teeth and no whalebone. It attains a length of about 60 feet, and is the only whale having a throat large enough to admit a man. Ambergris is a pathological secretion of its intestines. Several related whales of the genus *Kogia*, also of southern seas, are only nine to twelve feet in length, and hence are called *pygmy sperm whales*.

Sperm Whale.

sper′ry-lite (spĕr′ĭ-līt), *n.* [After F. L. *Sperry*, who discovered it.] *Min.* An arsenide of platinum, $PtAs_2$, occurring in grains and minute isometric crystals of a tin-white color. H., 6-7. Sp. gr., 10.60. It is found near Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, and is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

spes′sart-ite (spĕs′ȧr-tīt), *n.* Also **spes′sart-ine** (-tĭn). [From *Spessart*, in Germany.] **a** *Min.* A manganesian variety of garnet. See GARNET, 1. **b** *Petrog.* A dike rock consisting chiefly of common green hornblende and plagioclase.

spet (spĕt), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A barracuda, esp. *Sphyræna sphyræna*, a small species of southern Europe.

Spet (*Sphyræna sphyræna*). (1/12)

spetch (spĕch), *n.* **1.** A patch of any kind. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** *pl.* Parings and refuse of leather hides, skins, etc., used as a by-product, as for making glue.

spew (spū), *v. t.*; SPEWED (spūd); SPEW′ING. [ME. *spewen*, *speowen*, *spiwen*, AS. *spiwian* (weak v.), *spīwan* (strong v.); akin to D. *spuwen* to spit, OS. & OHG. *spīwan*, G. *speien*, Icel. *spȳja* to spew, Sw. *spy*, Dan. *spye*, Goth. *speiwan*, Lith.

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spere. † SPAR, SPEAR, SPHERE.
spere, *n.* Search; inquiry. *Scot.*
sperehauke. † SPARHAWK.
sperel, *n.* [Cf. Flemish *sperel*, *sperrel*, a wooden door fastening.] A fastening; clasp. *Obs.*
sperete. † SPIRIT.
sperge (spûrj), *n.* *Distilling.* A charge of wash for the still.
sperhaak, **-hauk.** † SPARHAWK.
sperit, **speritual**, **-ituality.** † SPIRIT, etc.
sper′it-y (spĕr′ĭ-tĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of SPIRITY.
sperk. † SPARK.
sper′ket (spûr′kĕt), *n.* [D. *spijkertje* a little nail, dim. of *spijker* a nail.] A peg or hook, commonly of wood, on which harness, etc., is hung. *Dial. Eng.*
sperkhalk. † SPARHAWK.
sper′kle. † SPARKLE.
sper′ling (spûr′lĭng), *n.* [See SPARLING.] **a** A smelt; a sparling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A young herring. *Local, U. S.*
sper′ma-duct (spûr′mȧ-dŭkt), *n.* *Zoöl.* A spermatic duct.
sper′ma-gone, **sper′ma-go′ni-um.** Vars. of SPERMOGONE, SPERMOGONIUM.
sperm′al (spûr′măl), *a.* Spermatic. *Obs.*
sperm′al-ist, *n.* A spermist.
sper-man′gi-um (spēr-măn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπέρμα seed, sperm + ἀγγεῖον vessel.] *Bot.* A conceptacle. *Obs.*
sper′ma-phore (spûr′mȧ-fōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα sperm + *-phore.*] *Obs. Bot.* **a** The placenta. **b** The funicle.
Sper-maph′y-ta (spēr-măf′ĭ-tȧ). Var. of SPERMATOPHYTA.
sper′ma-phyte (spûr′mȧ-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* A spermatophyte. — **sper′ma-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*
sper-ma′ri-um (spēr-mā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL.; L. *sperma* seed + *-arium.*] A spermary.
sperm aster. *Embryol.* The attraction sphere formed during the fertilization of the ovum.
sper′ma-tan′gi-um (spûr′mȧ-tăn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπέρμα, -ατος, seed + ἀγγεῖον vessel.] *Bot.* The antheridium in certain algæ.
sper-ma′ti-a, *n.*, *pl.* of SPERMATIUM.
sper-mat′i-cal (spēr-măt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Spermatic. *Obs. or R.* — **sper-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
sper′ma-tif′er-ous (spûr′mȧ-tĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*spermatium* + *-ferous.*] Bearing spermatia.
sper-ma′ti-on (spēr-mā′shĭ-ŏn). Var. of SPERMATIUM.
sper-ma′ti-o-phore′ (-ō-fōr′; 201), *n.* *Bot.* A sporophore which gives rise to spermatia.
sper′ma-tism (spûr′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* **a** *Physiol.* Emission of sperm, or semen. **b** *Biol.* Spermism.
sper′ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* Spermist.
sper′ma-ti′tis (spûr′mȧ-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spermato-* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a vas deferens.
sper′ma-tive, *a.* Spermatic. *Obs.*
sper′ma-tize (spûr′mȧ-tīz), *v. i. & t.* [Gr. σπερματίζειν. To emit, or impregnate with, sperm.
sper′ma-to-blast′, *n.* [*spermato-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A spermatoblastic cell or structure; sometimes, specif., a spermatid.
sper′ma-to-blas′tic (spûr′mȧ-tō-blăs′tĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Producing sperm or spermatozoa.
sper′ma-to-cele′, *n.* [*spermato-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor of the scrotum or testicle containing spermatozoa.
sper′ma-to-cyst′, *n.* [*spermato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* A seminal vesicle. — **sper′ma-to-cys′tic**, *a.*
sper′ma-to-cys-ti′tis (-sĭs-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.
sper′ma-to-gem′ma (-jĕm′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A mass of developing spermatocytes. *Obs.*
sper′ma-to-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Spermatogenetic.
sper′ma-tog′e-nous (-tŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*spermato-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Producing sperm.
sper′ma-tog′e-ny (-tŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* Spermatogenesis. *Rare.*
sper′ma-to-gone′ (spûr′mȧ-tō-gōn′), *n.* [See SPERMATOGONIUM.] In certain Protozoa, a cell whose offspring are sperms.
sper′ma-to-plasm (-tō-plăz′m), *n.* Protoplasm of a sperm cell. — **-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*
sper′ma-to-plast′ (-plăst′), *n.* *Bot.* A spermatozoid.
sper′ma-to-spore′ (-spōr′; 201), *n.* A spermospore. *Obs.*
sper′ma-to-the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A spermatheca.
sper′ma-to′vum (spûr′mȧ-tō′vŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TOVA (-vȧ). [NL.; *spermato-* + L. *ovum* egg.] *Biol.* A fertilized egg. *Rare.*
sper′ma-to-zo′an (-tō-zō′ăn), *a.* *Biol.* Spermatozoal. — *n.* A spermatozoön.
sper′ma-to-zo′ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Spermatozoal.
sper′ma-to-zo′i-dal (-zō′ĭ-dăl), *n.* *Bot.* A spermatozoid. *Rare.*
sper′ma-to-zo′oid (-oid), *n.* *Biol.* A spermatozoid.
sper-mid′i-um (spēr-mĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* An achene. *Obs.*
sper′mi-duct (spûr′mĭ-dŭkt), *n.* *Zoöl.* A spermatic duct.
sper′mi-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*sperm* + *-fication.*] Secretion of sperm. *Obs.*
spermise. *n.* A cheese made with curds and herb juice. *Obs.*
sper′mo-blast, *n.* [*spermo-* + *-blast.*] A spermatoblast. — **sper′mo-blas′tic**, *a.*
sper′mo-carp, *n.* [*spermo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* In the Characeæ, the fertilized oögonium. *Rare.*
sper′mo-derm. *n.* [*spermo-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* The testa.
sper′mo-duct, *n.* *Zoöl. & Anat.* A spermatic duct.
sper′mo-gone (spûr′mō-gōn), *n.* A spermogonium.
sper′mo-go-nif′er-ous (-gō-nĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*spermogonium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing spermogonia.
sper-mog′o-nous (spēr-mŏg′ō-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, spermogonia.
sper-mol′o-gist (-mŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [Gr. σπερμολόγος picking up seeds.] One who collects seeds; also, an expert in spermology.
sper-mol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*spermo-* + *-logy.*] Botany which deals with seeds. — **sper′mo-log′i-cal** (spûr′mō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
Sper-moph′i-lus (-mŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CITELLUS, the chief genus of spermophiles. — **sper-moph′i-line** (-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a. & n.*
sper′mo-phore. Var. of SPERMAPHORE.
sper′mo-phore (spûr′mō-fōr; 201), **sper′mo-pho′ri-um** (-fō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL. *spermophorium.*] *Rare.* **a** A spermatophore. **b** A seminal vesicle.
Sper-moph′y-ta (spēr-mŏf′ĭ-tȧ). Var. of SPERMATOPHYTA.
sper′mo-phyte (spûr′mō-fīt). *Bot.* Var. of SPERMATOPHYTE. — **sper′mo-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*
sper′mo-plasm (-plăz′m), *n.* *Biol.* Spermatoplasm. *Obs.*
sper′mo-sphere, *n.* [*spermo-* + *sphere.*] Spermatogemma. *Obs.*
sper′mo-spore, *n.* [*spermo-* + *spore.*] *Biol.* **a** A cell that divides and forms spermatoblasts. *Obs.* **b** A spermatogemma. *Obs.*
sperm′ule (spûr′mūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *sperm.*] *Zoöl.* A sperm cell or spermatozoön. *Obs.*
sperm-whale porpoise. The beaked whale *Hyperoodon rostratum.*
‖ **spe′ro me′li-o′ra.** [L.] I hope for better things.
speron, *n.* [It *sperone*, or OF. *esperon.*] Lit., spur; the beak of a ship. *Obs.*
sper′ple. † SPARPLE.
sperr, *v. t.* [Cf. SPAR.] To shut (up); inclose. *Obs.* Cf. SPAR.
sper′ra-ble. † SPARRABLE.
sperre. † SPAR, bolt; SPHERE.
sper′ring, *n.* A sparrow. *Obs.*
sper′rit. Obs. or dial. var. of SPIRIT.
sperse (spûrs), *v. t.* To disperse. *Obs.*
sperthe. † SPARTH.
sper′ver. Var. of SPARVER.
‖ **spes** (spēz), *n.* [L.] Hope.
‖ **spes bo′na.** [L.] Good hope; — motto of Cape Colony.
‖ **spes me′a Chris′tus.** [L.] Christ (is) my hope.
‖ **spes re-cu′pe-ran′di** (rē-kū′pē-răn′dī). [L.] *Law.* Hope of recovery (of captured goods).
‖ **spes si′bi quis′que** (sĭb′ĭ). [L.] Let each be (his) hope to himself. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, XI. 309).
‖ **spes suc-ces′si-o′nis** (sŭk-sĕsh′ĭ-ō′nĭs). [L.] Hope of succession (as of an heir apparent).
‖ **spes tu-tis′si-ma cæ′lis.** [L.] The safest hope (is) in heaven.
spet. Obs. or dial. Eng. of SPIT.
spetos, **spetouse.** † SPITOUS.
spette. Obs. pret. of SPIT.
spet′tle. † SPITTLE.
speuch′an (spyŏĸ′ăn; spyŭĸ′ăn), *n.* Spleuchan. *Scot.*
‖ **speu′de bra-de′os**, or in Gr. σπεῦδε βραδέως (spū′dĕ brä-dē′ōs). Make haste slowly; — attributed to Augustus. Cf. FESTINA LENTE. *Suetonius* (II. 25).
speven. † SPAVIN.

spjauti, L. *spuere* to spit, Gr. πτύειν, Skr. *shṭhiv*, *shṭhīv*. Cf. SPIT.] **1.** To eject from the stomach; to vomit.
2. To cast forth, as with disgust; to eject.

I will *spew* thee out of my mouth. *Rev.* iii 16.

spew (spū), *v. i.* **1.** To vomit; fig., to pour forth.
2. To eject seed, as wet land swollen with frost.
3. *Ordnance.* To droop at the muzzle or bend at the chase because of too rapid firing; — said of a gun. *Obs. or R.*

spew, *n.* *Dial.* **a** That which is vomited; vomit. **b** Spewy soil; a bog.

spew'ing, *vb. n.* of SPEW, *v.* Specif.: **a** An exudation of soft material through gravelly or broken stuff bedded on spew, or mud, soft wet clay, or the like. **b** A sweating of oily matter from curried leather.

sphac'e-late (sfăs'ē-lāt), *v. i.*; SPHAC'E-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); SPHAC'E-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [NL. *sphacelare*, *sphacelatum*, to mortify. See SPHACELUS.] *Med* To die, decay, or become gangrenous, as flesh or bone; to mortify.

sphac'e-late, *v. t.* *Med.* To affect with gangrene.

sphac'e-late (sfăs'ē-lāt) } *a.* **1.** *Med.* Affected with gan-
sphac'e-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } grene; mortified.
2. *Bot.* Withered or decayed.

sphac'e-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

Sphac'e-lo'ma (sfăs'ē-lō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPHACELUS.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous parasitic fungi, the most destructive species of which (*S. ampelinum*) causes anthracnose of the grapevine. See ANTHRACNOSE.

sphac'e-lus (sfăs'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφάκελος gangrene.] *Med.* Gangrene; mortification; necrosis; also, a gangrenous or necrosed part or mass; slough.

Sphæ-ral'ce-a (sfē-răl'sē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σφαῖρα globe + ἀλκεα a malvaceous plant.] *Bot.* A genus of American and South African malvaceous herbs or shrubs, the globe mallows, with red, pink, or white involucellate flowers, and mostly globose fruit, the carpels 2–several-seeded.

Sphæ-rel'la (sfē-rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *sphaera* sphere, Gr. σφαῖρα; — in allusion to the spherical asci.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, parasitic mainly on leaves. *S. fragariæ* causes the strawberry leaf blight, and *S. tabifica* the rot of the beet and mangel-wurzel.

Sphæ'ri-a'les (sfē'rĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sphæria* a genus of fungi, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα globe.] *Bot.* One of the largest orders of ascomycetous fungi, embracing some 2,000 species parasitic on leaves, wood, or stems. With related orders they comprise the group formerly called *Pyrenomycetes.*

sphæ-rid'i-um (sfē-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. σφαῖρα a sphere.] *Zoöl.* One of the peculiar organs on the exterior of most kinds of sea urchins, consisting of an oval or spherical head surmounting a short pedicel. Their function is perhaps that of balancing organs. — **sphæ-rid'i-al** (-ĭ-ăl), *a.*

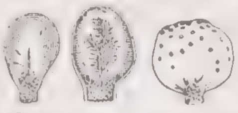
Sphæridia of various Sea Urchins, much enlarged.

sphæ'ro-co'balt-ite (sfē'rō-kō'bôlt-īt; -bŏlt-īt), *n.* [Gr. σφαῖρα a sphere + *cobaltite.*] *Min.* Native cobaltous carbonate, $CoCO_3$, occurring usually in small, rose-red, spherical masses. Sp. gr., 4.02–4.13.

Sphæ-rop'si-da'les (sfē-rŏp'sĭ-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sphæropsis*, name of the typical genus, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + ὄψις appearance.] *Bot* One of the three orders of the Fungi Imperfecti, consisting of forms in which the conidia occur in pycnidia or cavities resembling perithecia. It is a very extensive group, with four families, and includes a number of organisms producing leaf-spot diseases.

Sphæ'ro-the'ca (sfē'rō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + θήκη case, box.] *Bot.* A genus of parasitic mildew fungi (Erysibaceæ), as *S. castagnei*, the destructive hop mildew, and *S. mors-uvæ*, the gooseberry mildew.

Sphag-na'ce-æ (sfăg-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family constituting the Sphagnales. — **sphag-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sphag-na'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHAGNUM.] *Bot.* One of the three orders of mosses (Musci), comprising the peat mosses. See SPHAGNUM.

sphag'nous (sfăg'nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*; abounding in peat or bog moss.

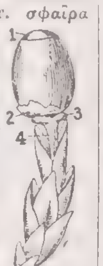

Sporogonium of Sphagnum (*S. cymbifolium*). 1 Operculum; 2 Calyptra; 3 Vaginula; 4 Stalk, or Pseudopodium.

Sphag'num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφάγνος a kind of moss.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of mosses, type and sole representative of the family Sphagnaceæ; the peat, or bog, mosses. They form a remarkably distinct group, having a protonema not filamentous, but like the prothallium of a fern; the pseudopodium is an outgrowth of the gametophyte, and not a part of the sporogonium, as in other mosses. The leaves contain abundant aqueous tissue composed of colorless cells, interspersed with those containing chloroplasts. The plants grow only in swamps or in water, where by annual decay they build up layers of peat.
2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Sphagnum*; also, collectively, a mass of these plants used by florists in packing, potting, etc.

sphal'er-ite (sfăl'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. σφαλερός treacherous, uncertain.] *Min.* A widely distributed ore of zinc, composed essentially of zinc sulphide, ZnS, but often containing iron, manganese, etc. It occurs in isometric crystals or cleavable masses of resinous to adamantine luster and (commonly) yellow, brown, or black color. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.9–4.1. It has a highly perfect dodecahedral cleavage. Called also *blende* or *zinc blende*, *mock lead*, *false galena*, *blackjack.*

sphene (sfēn), *n.* [F. *sphène*, fr. Gr. σφήν a wedge, from a form of its crystals.] *Min.* Titanite, esp. when light-colored.

sphe-neth'moid (sfē-nĕth'moid), *a.* [*sphen*oid + *ethmoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bone of the skull which surrounds the anterior end of the brain in many amphibia; the girdle bone. — *n.* The sphenethmoid bone.

sphe'nic (sfē'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. σφήν wedge.] Wedge-shaped; as, a *sphenic* number, or one having for its factors three unequal prime integers.

sphe'ni-on (-nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφήν a wedge.] *Craniol.* The lower frontal apex of the parietal bone. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

Sphe-nis'ci-dæ (sfē-nĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHENISCUS.] *Zoöl.* A family containing all the existing penguins. — **sphe-nis'cine** (-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

Sphe-nis'ci-for'mes (-ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The order of flightless aquatic birds consisting of the penguins. See PENGUIN, 2.

Sphe-nis'cus (sfē-nĭs'kŭs), *n.* [Gr. σφηνισκος a small wedge, fr. σφήν wedge; — from the shortness of the bird's wings.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the jackass penguins.

sphe'no- (sfē'nō-). **a** Combining form from Greek σφήν, *wedge.* **b** *Anat.* Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the sphenoid bone.*

sphe'no-gram (sfē'nō-grăm), *n.* [*spheno-* + *-gram.*] A cuneiform, or arrow-headed, character.

sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *a.* [Gr. σφηνοειδής; σφήν a wedge + εἶδος form.] **1.** Wedge-shaped; as, a *sphenoid* crystal.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a compound bone of the base of the cranium of various vertebrates, formed by the fusion of several bony elements with the basisphenoid (the element of the basicranial axis next in front of the basioccipital). The extent and manner of fusion of the different elements varies in different animals, and in comparative anatomy the elements are commonly treated separately. In man the sphenoid bone consists of a median body, from whose sides extend a pair of broad, curved, winglike expansions, the *greater wings.* In front of these is another pair of much smaller triangular lateral processes, the *lesser wings.* From the lower surface two large deeply cleft processes, the *pterygoid processes* (which see), extend downward. The body of the sphenoid is chiefly formed of the basisphenoid, but its anterior part represents the presphenoid. The greater wings and external plate of the pterygoid processes are formed of the alisphenoids, and the lesser wings of the orbitosphenoids. The inner plate of the pterygoid processes represents the pterygoids of the lower vertebrates. See also SPHENOTURBINAL.

sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *n.* **1.** *Cryst.* A wedge-shaped crystal form of the tetragonal system having four like isosceles faces, often observed with chalcopyrite. It may be regarded as a hemihedral form of the double square pyramid, that is, the form which results by suppressing alternate faces of the double pyramid and extending the remaining faces till they intersect. Some, however, call this a *bisphenoid*, and define a sphenoid as a form having two faces only, meeting in a wedge-shaped edge, which form can exist, on crystals, in combination only. See FORM, *n.*, 3 **d**.
2. The sphenoid bone.

Tetragonal Sphenoid.

sphe-noi'dal (sfē-noi'dăl), *a.* **1.** Sphenoid.
2. *Cryst.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a sphenoid.

sphenoidal fissure, *Anat.*, the foramen lacerum anterius. — **s. process.** *Anat.* **a** A process on the superior border of the perpendicular plate of the palatine bone articulating with the sphenoid. **b** A backward prolongation of the cartilage of the nasal septum between the vomer and the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. — **s. sinuses**, *Anat.*, a pair of irregular cavities in the body of the sphenoid bone. They communicate with the nasal fossæ. — **s. spongy**, *or* **turbinated, bones**, *Anat.*, the sphenoturbinal bones.

sphe'no-max'il-la-ry (sfē'nō-măk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

sphenomaxillary fissure, *Anat.*, a cleft by which the orbit communicates with the temporal, zygomatic, and sphenomaxillary fossæ. — **s. fossa**, a small triangular space beneath the apex of the orbit.

sphe'no-pal'a-tine (sfē'nō-păl'ȧ-tīn; -tĭn), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid and palatine bones.

sphenopalatine foramen, *Anat.*, a foramen, or more often a deep notch (**s. notch**) between the sphenoidal and orbital parts of the vertical plate of the palatine bone which by articulation with the sphenoid bone is converted into a foramen. — **s. ganglion**, *Anat.*, a large ganglion in the sphenomaxillary fossa; the Meckelian ganglion. Its roots are: a sensory, from the superior maxillary nerve; a motor, from the facial nerve, and a sympathetic, from the carotid plexus; the two last-named roots joining to form the Vidian nerve. Its branches are distributed to the orbit, palate, nose, nasal fossæ, and pharynx.

sphe'no-pa-ri'e-tal (-pȧ-rī'ē-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones. — **sphenoparietal index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the skull from stenion to stenion to its greatest breadth.

Sphe'no-phyl'lum (sfē'nō-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *spheno-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Paleozoic fossil plants allied to the club mosses and horsetails, but usually considered as typifying a distinct family (Sphenophyllaceæ) and order (Sphenophyllales). They have jointed stems, whorls of cuneate leaves, and terminal cones or sporophylls. They occur from the Devonian to the Permian.

sphe-not'ic (sfē-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*spheno-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bone of the skull of many fishes situated above the proötic and often forming part of the boundary of the orbit.

sphe'no-tur'bi-nal (sfē'nō-tûr'bĭ-năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to or designating a pair of small curved plates of bone at the anterior and inferior part of the body of the sphenoid bone. In man they are attached to the sphenoid until the age of puberty. — *n.* A sphenoturbinal bone.

spher'al (sfēr'ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sphere.
2. Rounded like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; complete; perfect.
3. Of or pert. to the spheres of ancient astronomy; hence, *Poetic*, in allusion to their supposed music, harmonious.

sphe-ra'tion (sfē-rā'shŭn), *n.* [*sphere* + *-ation.*] Act or process of taking the form of a sphere.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* [ME. *spere*, OF. *espere*, F. *sphère*, L. *sphaera*, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα a sphere, a ball.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** A body or space bounded by one surface all points of which are equally distant from a point within called its *center.* **b** The bounding surface itself.
2. Hence, any globe or globular body, esp. a celestial one.
3. A globe representing the earth or heavens.
4. *Astron.* **a** The apparent surface of the heavens (half of which forms the dome of the visible sky, which is assumed to be spherical and everywhere equally distant from the earth) in which the heavenly bodies seem to have their places, and on which the various astronomical circles, as of right ascension and declination, the equator, ecliptic, etc., are conceived to be drawn; an ideal geometric sphere, with the astronomical and geographical circles in their proper positions on it. **b** In ancient astronomy, one of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells in which stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set, and by which they were carried, in such manner as to produce their apparent motions. Cf. *music of the spheres*, under MUSIC.
5. Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; place or scene of action or existence.

Taking her out of the ordinary relations with humanity, and inclosing her in a *sphere* by herself *Hawthorne.*

6. Rank; order of society; social position or class.
7. An orbit, as of a star; a circuit. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
8. *Logic.* = EXTENSION, 3. *Rare.*
9. The atmosphere; the upper air; the heavens. *Poetic.*
Syn. — Globe, orb, circle.

sphere of influence, *Internat. Law*, a territory within which the political influence or the interests of one nation are permitted by other nations to be more or less exclusive. The term is loosely used, esp. of regions more or less under the control of a nation, but not constituting a formally recognized protectorate or suzerainty. **Sphere of action, sphere of interest, zone of influence, field of operations**, are similarly used. — **s. of osculation**, *Math.*, the sphere through four consecutive points of a space curve.

sphere (sfēr), *v. t.*; SPHERED (sfērd); SPHER'ING (sfēr'ĭng).
1. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; to insphere.
2. To form into a sphere; to make spherical, or spheral.
3. To inclose as in a sphere; to surround. *Obs. or R.*
4. To send in a circuit; to circulate. *Obs. & R.*

sphere geometry. That geometry in which the sphere is taken as the element.

spher'ic (sfĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sphere or the spheres; resembling a sphere; spherical; orbital.

spheric motion, *Mech.*, motion of a body such that every point in it keeps the same distance from a fixed point.

spher'i-cal (sfĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *sphaericus*, Gr. σφαιρικός: cf. F. *sphérique.*] **1.** Having the form of a sphere; like a sphere; globular; orbicular; as, a *spherical* body.
2. Of or pertaining to a sphere or spheres.

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spewd. Spewed. *Ref. Sp.*
spew'er, *n.* One who spews.
spew'y (spū'ĭ), *a.* Wet; boggy; foggy; also, frothy; pulpy. *Dial. Eng.* — **spew'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Dial. Eng.*
spey (spā). Scot var. of SPAE.
speyde. ✝ SPADE
Spey'side' pine (spā'sīd'). [*Spey*, river of Scotland + *side.*] A variety (*Pinus sylvestris horizontalis*) of the Scotch pine, having horizontal branches and red wood.
S. P. G. *Abbr.* Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
sp. gr. *Abbr* Specific gravity
sphac'el (sfăs'ĕl), *n.* [Gr. σφάκελος: cf. F. *sphacèle.*] *Med.* Gangrene.
spha-ce'li-a (sfȧ-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφάκελος gangrene.] *Bot.* The conidial stage of ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*), orig. described as a distinct genus of fungi; — now commonly called *sphacelia stage.*
sphac'el-ism (sfăs'ĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Sphacelate condition.
sphac'e-lo-der'ma (-ē-lō-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL See SPHACELUS; -DERM.] Gangrene of the skin.
sphac'e-lo-tox'in (-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. σφάκελος gangrene + *toxin.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance said to be the active principle of ergot
sphæ-raph'i-des (sfē-răf'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + ῥαφίς needle.] *Bot.* Spherical aggregations of raphides in certain plant cells.
sphæ-ren'chy-ma (sfē-rĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr σφαῖρα sphere + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Spheroidal parenchyma
Sphæ'ri-a'ce-æ (sfē'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* The type family of Sphæriales. — **sphæ'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
sphæ'ris-te'ri-um (sfē'rĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σφαιριστήριον, fr. σφαιρίζειν to play at ball.] *Class Antiq.* A room or inclosure for ball playing.
sphæ'rite (sfē'rīt), *n.* [G. *sphärit*, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα ball.] *Min.* A light gray or bluish hydrous phosphate of aluminium, in globular concretions.
Sphæ'ri-um (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφαιρίον, dim. of σφαῖρα a sphere.] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of small viviparous fresh-water bivalves having a thin, light-colored shell.
Sphæ'ro-coc-ca'ce-æ (sfē'rō-kŏ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A family of red seaweeds of the order Rhodymeniales. It includes the species which yield agar. — **sphæ'ro-coc-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
sphæ'roid. Var. of SPHEROID.
sphæ-rom'e-ter. Var. of SPHEROMETER.
sphæ'ro-sid'er-ite (sfē'rō-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* Siderite occurring in spheroidal masses
sphæ'ro-spore (sfē'rō-spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + *spore.*] *Bot.* A tetraspore. *Rare.*
sphær'ule (sfĕr'ōōl; sfē'rōōl),
sphær'u-lite (sfĕr'ōō-līt; sfē'rōō-). Vars. of SPHERULE, etc.
spha'gi-on (sfā'jĭ-ŏn; sfăg'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [Gr. σφάγιον.] *Gr. Relig.* An animal sacrifice entirely consumed; a holocaust.
sphag-nic'o-lous (sfăg-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*Sphagnum* + L. *colere* to inhabit.] *Bot.* Inhabiting, or growing in, sphagnum moss.
sphag-nol'o-gy (sfăg-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Sphagnum* + *-logy.*] *Bot.* The branch of bryology which treats of the peat mosses. — **sphag-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
sphalm, *n.* [Gr. σφάλμα.] False step; error. *Obs.*
Sphar'gis (sfär'jĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of *Dermochelys*, the genus consisting of the leatherback turtle (which see).
spheare. ✝ SPHERE.
Sphec'i-dæ (sfĕs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Var. of SPHEGIDÆ. — **sphec'id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*
Sphe-ci'na (sfē-sī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr σφήξ, σφηκός, wasp + *-ina.*] *Zool.* A group of wasps nearly equivalent to Fossores. See DIGGER WASP. A more or less nearly equivalent group is called **Sphe-coi'de-a** (-koi'dē-ȧ).
Spheg'i-dæ (sfĕj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr σφήξ, σφηκός, wasp + *-idæ.*] *Zool.* A family of wasps having the first segment of the abdomen generally prolonged into a long, smooth, cylindrical petiole, as in the mud daubers and some digger wasps. — **spheg'id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*
Sphe-goi'de-a (sfē-goi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* *Zool.* Var of SPHECOIDEA.
sphen'do-ne (sfĕn'dō-nē), *n.* [Gr. σφενδόνη sling, headband.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A kind of woman's headband or fillet. **b** A semicircular part or place, as at the end of a stadium.
sphe'neth-moi'dal (sfē'nĕth-moi'dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Sphenethmoidal.
Sphe-nis'ci (sfē-nĭs'ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A suborder coextensive with Sphenisciformes.
Sphe-nis'co-mor'phæ (sfē-nĭs'kō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SPHENISCUS; -MORPH.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a group equivalent to Sphenisciformes. — **sphe-nis'co-morph** (-nĭs'kō-môrf), *n.* — **sphe-nis'co-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*
sphe'no-ceph'a-ly (sfē'nō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*spheno-* + Gr κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* Wedge shape of the head due to synosteosis of the sagittal suture with compensatory growth in the region of the anterior fontanel. — **sphe'no-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), **sphe'no-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*
Sphe'no-don (sfē'nō-dŏn), *n.* [*spheno-* + Gr. ὀδούς, a tooth.] *Zool.* **a** The genus containing the tuatara. It constitutes a family, **Sphe'no-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). **b** [*l.c.*] Any animal of this genus. — **sphe'no-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*
sphe'no-eth'moid, *a.* Spheno-ethmoidal.
sphe'no-eth-moi'dal (-ĕth-moi'dăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the sphenoid and ethmoid bones.
sphe'no-fron'tal, *a.* Pert. to the sphenoid and frontal bones.
sphe-nog'ra-phy (sfē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*spheno-* + *-graphy.*] Art of writing in or deciphering cuneiform characters. — **sphe-nog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **sphe'no-graph'ic** (sfē'nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **sphe-nog'ra-phist** (sfē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.*
sphe'no-man-dib'u-lar (-măn-dĭb'ū-lȧr), *a.* Connecting the sphenoid bone and mandible.
Sphe'no-phyl-la'ce-æ (-fĭ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleobot.* See SPHENOPHYLLUM. — **sphe'no-phyl-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Sphe'no-phyl-la'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SPHENOPHYLLUM.
Sphe-nop'ter-is (sfē-nŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spheno-* + Gr. πτερίς fern.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Paleozoic fossil pteridosperms, having cuneate pinnules.
sphe'no-tribe (sfē'nō-trīb), *n.* [*spheno-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub, bruise.] *Obstetrics.* An instrument for crushing the fetal head.
spher'a-ble (sfēr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be made spherical. *R.*
sphe-ral'i-ty (sfē-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being spheral.
sphe-ras'ter (-răs'tẽr), *n.* [See SPHERE; 1st -ASTER.] *Zoöl.* A many-rayed sponge spicule with a spherical central body.
sphere, *v. i.* To revolve. *Obs.*
sphere crystals. Sphæraphides.
sphere'less, *a.* Having no sphere, or orbit; wandering. *Poetic.*
spher'i-cal'i-ty (sfĕr'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sphericity.

N O P Q R S

3. Of or pert. to the heavenly bodies, or their spheres (sense 4 **b**).

Thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*

spherical aberration. See ABERRATION, 4. — **s. angle**, one made by two arcs of great circles that intersect on a sphere. — **s. astronomy**, that branch of the science which treats chiefly of problems relating to the celestial sphere. — **s. conic**, a curve which is the intersection of a cone of the second degree with a sphere concentric with the vertex of the cone; — called also *spherical conic section*. — **s. coördinates**. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **s. curvature**. *Math.* **a** The curvature of an osculating sphere. **b** Plane curvature in any part of a twisted curve. **c** Surface curvature where the osculating quadric is a sphere. — **s. excess**, *Geom.*, the amount by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles. — **s. function**, *Math.*, a spherical harmonic. — **s. geometry**, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes; the doctrine of the sphere, esp. of circles described on it. — **s. harmonic** (of the *n*th degree), *Math.*, any homogeneous function, V_n, of x, y, z, of *n*th degree, that satisfies Laplace's equation $\nabla^2 V = 0$. Ordinarily, however, this equation is first transformed to spherical coördinates r, θ, ϕ, and its solution then is called a **solid spherical harmonic**, U_n. This divided by r^n yields a function of θ and ϕ only, a **surface spherical harmonic**. If ϕ does not appear the harmonic is called a *zonal harmonic*, either *solid* or *surface*. Harmonics express the distribution of an agent over a surface. — **s. harmonic analysis**, the doctrine of *spherical harmonics*; a method which is widely used in physical, esp. in potential, problems, in order to determine a function that shall satisfy Laplace's equation for a certain region of space and assume specified values over a given boundary, often a sphere surface, whence the names **spherical harmonics** (*Kelvin*) and **Kugelfunctionen**, or **kugel functions** (*Heine*). — **s. inversion**. See INVERSE FIGURES. — **s. lemniscate**, *Astron.*, the "figure eight" lemniscate when described on the celestial sphere; — Schiaparelli's name. — **s. lune**, a portion of a sphere surface, bounded by two great semicircles. — **s. opening**, the magnitude of a solid angle. See SOLID ANGLE. — **s. pendulum**. = CONICAL PENDULUM. — **s. perspective**. See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **s. polygon**, *Geom.*, a figure analogous to a plane polygon, formed on a sphere by arcs of great circles. — **s. projection**, the projection of a sphere surface, esp. upon a plane. See PROJECT, *v. t.*, 3. — **s. reduction factor**, *Elec. Lighting*, the ratio of the mean spherical to the mean horizontal candle power of a lamp. — **s. sailing**. See SAILING, *n.*, 2. — **s. sector**. See under SECTOR. — **s. segment**, the segment of a sphere. See SEGMENT, 2 **b**. — **s. triangle**, a figure on a sphere, formed by the arcs of three great circles that intersect each other. — **s. trigonometry**, trigonometry applied to spherical triangles and polygons. — **s. ungula**, *Geom.*, a spherical wedge. — **s. vault**, *Arch.*, a vault having approximately the form of part of a sphere; a cupola of circular plan. — **s. wedge**, *Geom.*, the portion of a sphere included between two half planes that intersect in a diameter.

— **spher'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **spher'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

sphe-ric'i-ty (sfē-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sphéricité.*] Quality or state of being spherical; roundness.

spher'ics (sfĕr'ĭks), *n.* *Math.* The doctrine of the sphere; the science of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere produced by planes intersecting it; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

spher'o-graph (sfĕr'ō-gräf; sfēr'ō-), *n.* [*sphere* + *-graph.*] **1**. *Navig. & Astron.* Two cardboards containing various circles, and turning upon each other in such a manner that any possible spherical triangle may be readily found, and the measure of the parts read off by inspection.
2. A disk ruled with meridians and parallels in stereographic projection, for the solution of problems in spherics.

sphe'roid (sfē'roid), *n.* [L. *sphaeroides* ball-like, spherical, Gr. σφαιροειδής; σφαῖρα sphere + εἶδος form: cf. F. *sphéroïde.*] A figure like a sphere, but not spherical; esp., an ellipsoid of revolution.

sphe-roi'dal (sfē-roi'dăl), *a.* Having the form of a spheroid, consisting of, or characterized by, spheroids.

spheroidal epithelium, *Anat.*, glandular epithelium. — **s. state**, *Physics*, the state of a liquid, as water, when, on being thrown on a surface of highly heated metal, it gathers in spheroidal drops or masses, at a temperature several degrees below ebullition, and without actual contact with the heated surface, owing to a cushion of nonconducting vapor.

sphe'roi-dic'i-ty (sfē'roi-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ) } *n.* Quality or state of
sphe-roi'di-ty (sfē-roi'dĭ-tĭ) } being spheroidal.

sphe-rom'e-ter (sfē-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*sphere* + *-meter*: cf. F. *sphéromètre.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the curvature of spherical and other surfaces.

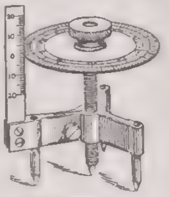

Spherometer.

sphe'ro-po'lar (sfē'rō-pō'lȧr), *a.* *Math.* Reciprocal with respect to a sphere — *n.* A spheropolar figure.

spher'ule (sfĕr'ōōl; 277), *n.* [L. *sphaerula*: cf. F. *sphérule.*] A little sphere or spherical body.

spher'u-lite (sfĕr'ŏŏ-līt), *n.* [Cf. F. *sphérulite.*] *Petrog.* A spherical crystalline body, having a radiated structure, in some vitreous volcanic rocks, as obsidian and perlite. It is commonly an intergrowth of quartz and feldspar.

spher'u-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spherulite; characterized by the presence of spherulites.

spher'u-lit'ize (sfĕr'ŏŏ-lĭt'īz), *v. t.* To render spherulitic.

spher'y (sfēr'ĭ), *a.* *Poetic & Rare.* **1**. Round; spherical; starlike. "Hermia's *sphery* eyne." *Shak.*
2. Of or pertaining to the spheres. *Milton.*

sphinc'ter (sfĭŋk'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφίγγειν to bind tight.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A ringlike muscle surrounding, and able to contract or close, a natural opening or passage.

‖ **sphinc'ter a'ni** (ā'nī) [NL.], *or* **sphincter of the anus**, *Anat.*, either of two sphincters of the intestine. The *external* is a layer of voluntary muscle extending from the coccyx to the central tendinous part of the perineum, and surrounding the anus just beneath the integument. The *internal* is a ring of involuntary muscle formed by a thickening of the circular muscular layer of the rectum. — ‖ **s. ve-si'cæ** (vē-sī'sē) [NL.: cf. L. *vesica* bladder], *Anat.*, a thick layer of circularly arranged unstriated muscle fiber surrounding the neck of the urinary bladder.

sphinc'ter (sfĭŋk'tẽr), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Serving to contract or close an orifice.

sphinc'ter-al (sfĭŋk'tẽr-ăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a sphincter.

sphinc'ter-ate (-āt), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Provided with, or contracted by, a sphincter. **b** Constricted in the middle as if by a sphincter.

sphinc'ter-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*sphincter* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* The cutting of a sphincter.

sphin-gom'e-ter (sfĭŋ-gŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. σφίγγειν to bind tight + *-meter.*] *Mech.* An instrument for measuring the bending of a strut, as by deflection of beams of light.

sphinx (sfĭŋks), *n.*; *pl.* E. SPHINXES (sfĭŋk'sĕz; -sĭz; 151), L. SPHINGES (sfĭn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. σφίγξ, usually derived from σφίγγειν to bind tight or together, as if the throttler.] **1**. *Gr. Art & Myth.* A monster having typically a lion's body, wings, and the head and bust of a woman. The most famous Greek sphinx was that of Thebes, whose habit was to propose a riddle to all passers and upon their failure to guess it to destroy them. The Thebans offered the hand of Jocasta and the throne of Thebes to the man who would rid them of the monster; Œdipus (which see) guessed the riddle, the Sphinx slew herself, and he thus became king. The riddle is said to have been: What creature walks in the morning upon four feet, at noon upon two, at evening upon three? The answer is: Man, as a baby on hands and knees, later on his feet, and in old age with a staff.

The *Sphinx* was mainly a local Theban bogy, but she became the symbol of oracular divinity. *J. E. Harrison.*

2. A sphinxlike person; one of enigmatical or inscrutable character and purposes; one who speaks enigmatically.

3. *Egypt. Art.* An image in the form of a recumbent lion having a man's head (**androsphinx**) a ram's head (**criosphinx**), or a hawk's head (**hieracosphinx**). The man-headed sphinx is a representation of Harmachis, the morning sun, the notion that it typifies enigmatical wisdom being derived from the Greeks. The huge sphinx (often "the Sphinx") near the pyramids of Gizeh has a man's head and the recumbent body of a lion. It is 172 ft. long and 66 ft. high; is partly hewn from the solid granite, and partly built up; and had a small temple built against the breast between the fore paws. Its date has been assigned as that of Chephren of the fourth dynasty.

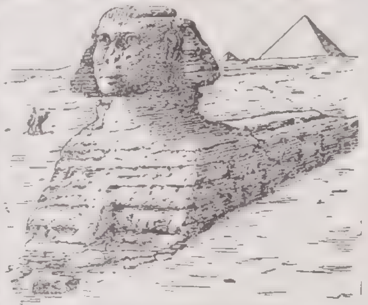

The Great Sphinx at Gizeh.

4. **a** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of hawk moths, formerly coextensive with the family Sphingidæ, but now variously limited. The larva often assumes a position suggestive of the Egyptian sphinx. **b** Any member of the genus *Sphinx* or family Sphingidæ; a hawk moth. See HAWK MOTH. **c** Short for SPHINX BABOON.

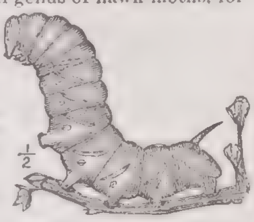

Larva of Sphinx (*S. gordius*).

sphinx baboon. A large West African baboon (*Papio sphinx*), often kept in menageries.

sphrag'ide (sfrăj'ĭd), *n.* [L. *sphragis*, *-idis*, Lemnian earth, fr. Gr. σφραγίς, -ῖδος, a seal; — because sold in sealed packets.] Lemnian bole or earth.

sphra-gis'tics (sfrȧ-jĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. σφραγιστικος of or for sealing, fr. σφραγίς a seal.] The science of seals, their history, age, distinctions, etc.

sphyg'mic (sfĭg'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. σφυγμός the pulse.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the pulse.

sphyg'mo- (sfĭg'mō-), **sphygm-**. Combining form from Greek σφυγμός, *pulse*.

sphyg'mo-chron'o-graph (-krŏn'ō-gräf), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *chronograph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the pulse.

sphyg-mod'ic (sfĭg-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σφυγμώδης; σφυγμός pulse + εἶδος form.] Resembling the pulse; pulsating.

sphyg'mo-gram (sfĭg'mō-grăm), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* A tracing, called a *pulse tracing*, consisting of a series of curves corresponding with the beats of the heart.

sphyg'mo-graph (-gräf), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates graphically the movements or character of the pulse.

sphyg'mo-graph'ic (sfĭg'mō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Relating to, or produced by, a sphygmograph.

sphyg-mog'ra-phy (sfĭg-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-graphy.*] *Physiol.* Description of the pulse.

sphyg'moid (sfĭg'moid), *a.* [*sphygmo-* + *-oid.*] *Physiol. & Med.* Resembling the pulse; pulselike.

sphyg-mol'o-gy (sfĭg-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-logy.*] *Physiol.* The scientific study of the pulse.

sphyg'mo-ma-nom'e-ter (sfĭg'mō-mȧ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *manometer.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood in an artery.

sphyg-mom'e-ter (sfĭg-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse beat; a sphygmograph.

sphyg'mo-phone (sfĭg'mō-fōn), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-phone.*] *Physiol.* An electrical instrument for determining by the ear the rhythm of the pulse of a person at a distance.

spi'ca (spī'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SPICÆ (-sē). [L., an ear, as of corn.] **1**. *Med.* A kind of bandage passing, by successive turns and crosses, from an extremity to the trunk; — so called from its resemblance to a spike of barley.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Virgo. It is a spectroscopic binary. See STAR.

spi'cate (spī'kāt), *a.* [L. *spicatus*, p. p. of *spicare* to furnish with spikes, or ears, fr. *spica* a spike, or ear.] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the form of a spike; arranged in a spike or spikes; as, a *spicate* inflorescence. **b** *Zoöl.* Calcarate; spurred.

‖ **spic-ca'to** (spēk-kä'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *spiccare* to detach, separate.] *Music.* Detached; — indicating, esp. in violin music, that every note is to be performed in a distinct and pointed manner, as by short springy movements of the bow.

spice (spīs), *n.* [ME. *spice* (cf. ME. *spece*, fr. OF. *espece*), OF. *espice* spice (cf. OF. *espece* spice, species, F. *espèce* species, fr. the same L. word), F. *épice* spice, fr. L. *species* a particular sort or kind, a species, a sight, appearance, show, LL., spices, drugs, etc., of the same sort, fr. L. *specere* to look. See SPY; cf. SPECIES.] **1**. Appearance. *Obs.*

Abstain you from all evil *spice*. *Wycliffe* (1 *Thess.* v. 22).

2. Species; kind; variety; sort. *Obs.*

The *spices* of penance ben three. *Chaucer.*

3. A specimen; a small portion, quantity, or admixture; modicum; touch, as of an illness, taste. *Obs. or Dial.*

So much of the will, with a *spice* of the willful. *Coleridge.*

4. An aromatic or savory article of food; a pungent or appetizing eatable or seasoning; — now only of condiments (see def. 5), except in *Dial. Eng.*, in which the word is applied to such things as gingerbread, sweetmeats, confectionery, currants, raisins, and other dried fruits.
5. Specif.: Any of various vegetable productions, fragrant or aromatic and pungent to the taste, as pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, allspice, ginger, cloves, etc., used in cookery to season food and to flavor sauces, pickles, etc.; a vegetable condiment or relish, usually in the form of a powder; also, such condiments collectively.
6. A pungent or fragrant odor; a perfume.
7. Fig., that which enriches or alters the quality of a thing, esp. in a small degree, as spice alters the taste of food; that which gives zest or pungency; a piquant or pleasing flavoring; a relish; as, variety is the *spice* of life. Cf. def. 3.
Syn. — See VEIN.

spice, *v. t.*; SPICED (spīst); SPIC'ING (spīs'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *espicier*, F. *épicer.*] To prepare or treat with spices: specif.: **a** To embalm. *Obs.* **b** To season with spices; to mix aromatic or pungent substances with; to flavor; season; as, to *spice* wine, hence, to make spicy, piquant, or pleasing.

spice'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The checkerberry. **b** A myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia procera*) of the West Indies and Florida; also, its fruit.

spice'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* An American lauraceous shrub (*Benzoin benzoin*) with spicy aromatic bark, bearing clusters of small yellow flowers, followed by scarlet berries.

spiced (spīst), *a.* **1**. Flavored with a spice or spices.
2. Filled or impregnated with the odor of spices; perfumed.
3. Nice or dainty; scrupulous; squeamish. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

spic'er (spīs'ẽr), *n.* **1**. [OF. *espicier*, F. *épicier.*] One who deals in spice; a grocer or apothecary. *Obs.*
2. [From SPICE.] One who seasons with spice.

spic'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *espicerie*, F. *épicerie.*] **1**. Spices.
2. A spice or spicy substance. *Obs.*
3. A repository of spices; a grocery; also, a buttery or pantry. *Obs.* *Addison.*
4. A spicy or aromatic quality; spiciness.

A something it has of sepulchral *spicery*. *Holmes.*

spi'ci-form (spī'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, ear + E. *-form.*] *Bot.* Shaped like a spike.

spick'-and-span', *or, more fully*, **spick'-and-span'-new'**, *a.* [Cf. SPICK a nail.] Quite new; new and fresh; brand-new; as, a *spick-and-span* novelty. Cf. SPAN-NEW.

spick'nel (spĭk'nĕl), *n.* Also *spignel*. [Prob. fr. *spike nail* a large, long nail, in allusion to the shape of its capillary leaves.] A European apiaceous herb (*Meum athamanticum*) having finely divided leaves.

spic'u-la (spĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *spica* a spike, ear.] A spicule.

spic'u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [L. *spiculum* a dart.] Pert. to, or of the nature of, a spicule or spicules; dartlike; spiculate.

spic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *spiculatus*, p. p. of *spiculare* to sharpen, to point, fr. *spiculum* a dart.] Covered with, or having, spicules; spicular; spiculiform; also, *Bot.*, divided into small spikelets.

spher'i-cist (sfĕr'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* One who holds that the earth is a sphere.
spher'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* A small sphere.
sphe'ri-form (sfē'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sphaera* sphere + E. *form.*] Spherical.
sphe'ro-co'balt-ite. Var. of SPHÆROCOBALTITE.
sphe'ro-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *n.* = SPHERICAL CONIC.
sphe'ro-crys'tal, *n.* A spherical crystal aggregate.
sphe-roi'dal-ly, *adv.* of SPHEROIDAL.
sphe-roi'dic (sfē-roi'dĭk), **-roi'di-cal** (-dĭ-kăl), *a.* Spheroidal.
sphe'ro-mere (sfē'rō-mēr), *n.* [*sphere* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* Any of the symmetrical segments of the body of a radiate animal.
sphe'ro-sid'er-ite. Var. of SPHÆROSIDERITE.
sphe'ro-spore. Var. of SPHÆROSPORE.
spher'u-la (sfĕr'ŏŏ-lȧ), *n.*, *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A small spherical sponge spicule.
spher'u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of the form of, or like, a spherule.
spher'u-late (sfĕr'ŏŏ-lāt), *a.* Covered or set with spherules.
sphet'er-ize (sfĕt'ẽr-īz), *v. t.* [Gr. σφετερίζειν, fr. σφέτερος their, his, or her own, fr. σφεῖς they.] To make one's own; to appropriate. *Rare.*
Sphex (sfĕks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφήξ, σφηκός, a wasp.] **a** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of wasps of the family Sphegidæ. **b** [*l. c.*] A wasp of this genus.
sphex fly. Any of numerous flies of the genus *Conops* and allied genera, having a pediceled abdomen like that of a wasp.
sphinc-te'ri-al (sfĭŋk-tē'rĭ-ăl), **sphinc-ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Sphincteral.
sphinc'ter-is'mus (sfĭŋk'tẽr-ĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Spasm of the sphincter of the anus.
sphin'ges (sfĭn'jēz), *n.*, *L. pl.* of SPHINX.
Sphin'gi-dæ (sfĭn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHINX; -IDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the hawk moths. — **sphin'gid** (-jĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **sphin'gi-form** (-jĭ-fôrm), **sphin'gine** (-jīn; -jĭn), **sphin'goid** (sfĭŋ'goid), *a.*
Sphin'gu-ri'næ (sfĭŋ'gū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of the Hystricidæ, equivalent to the family Erethizontidæ.
Sphin-gu'rus (sfĭŋ-gū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σφίγγειν to bind tight + οὐρά tail.] Syn. of COENDOU.
sphinx moth. A hawk moth.
sphragitid, *n.* Sphragide. *Obs.*
sphri-go'sis (sfrĭ-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφριγᾶν to be full of strength.] Too abundant vegetative growth at the expense of flowers and fruit.
sphyg'mo-scope (sfĭg'mō-skōp), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* = SPHYGMOGRAPH.
sphyg'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. σφυγμός.] *Physiol.* The pulse.
Sphy-ræ'na (sfī-rē'nȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of sea fish, Gr. σφύραινα.] *Zoöl.* See BARRACUDA. — **Sphy-ræn'i-dæ** (-rĕn'ĭ-dē; -rē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* — **sphy-ræ'nid** (-rē'nĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **sphy-ræ'noid** (-noid), *a.*
Sphy'ra-pi'cus (sfī'rȧ-pī'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σφῦρα mallet + L. *picus* woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* The genus of American woodpeckers consisting of the sapsuckers.
Sphyr'na (sfûr'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφῦρα hammer.] *Zoöl.* The chief, and in many classifications the only, genus of hammer-headed sharks, type of a family, **Sphyr'ni-dæ** (-nĭ-dē). See HAMMERHEAD, 1.
spi. † SPY.
spi'al (spī'ăl), *n.* [See ESPIAL.] *Obs.* **1**. Espial; watch. **2**. A spy; a scout.
spi'cal (spī'kăl), *a.* Spicate.
spi'cat-ed (spī'kāt-ĕd), *a.* Spicate.
‖ **spi-ca'tum** (spī-kā'tŭm), *n.* [L.] Opus spicatum.
spice apple. A spicy aromatic apple.
spice ball. A baked, spiced ball of minced meats. *Eng.*
spice bark. An Australian magnoliaceous tree (*Drimys aromatica*) with aromatic bark.
spice birch. The sweet birch.
spice cake. A spiced cake.
spice'ful, *a.* Fragrant with spices; spicy; aromatic.
spice nut. A small crisp cake, or cooky, highly spiced.
spice tree. The California laurel.
spice'wood' (spīs'wŏŏd'), *n.* The spicebush.
spich. † SPICK.
spi-cif'er-ous (spī-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spicifer* bearing spikes, or ears; *spica* ear + *ferre* to bear.] Spicate.
spi-cig'er-ous (-sĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, ear + E. *-gerous.*] Spicate.
spi-cil'e-gy, *n.* [L. *spicilegium*; *spica* a spike, ear + *legere* to gather.] Gleaning; leasing. *Obs.*
spic'i-ly (spīs'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SPICY.
spic'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spick (spĭk), *n.* [AS *spic* bacon, lard. Cf. SPECK blubber.] Fat; grease; blubber. *Obs. or Scot.*
spick, *n.* A titmouse. *Local, Eng.*
spick, *n.* [Cf. SPIKE a nail.] A spike or nail. *Obs.*
spick, *a.* Spick-and-span; brand-new.
spick'et (spĭk'ĭt), *n.* A spigot. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
spick'-span'-new', *a.* Spick-and-span-new.
spi'cose (spī'kōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, or ear.] *Bot.* Having spikes, or ears, as Indian corn. — **spi-cos'i-ty** (spī-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
spi'cous (spī'kŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Spicose. — **spi'cous-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

spic′u-late (spĭk′ū-lāt), *v. t.* To sharpen to a point. *R.*

spic′ule (spĭk′ūl), *n.* [L. *spiculum* a little point, a dart.] **1**. A minute, slender pointed body; a needlelike body. **2**. *Bot.* **a** Any small, fleshy point or appendage, as the sterigma in basidiomycetous fungi. **b** A spikelet. *Obs.* **3**. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the numerous small (often very minute) calcareous or siliceous bodies which occur in, and serve to stiffen and support the tissues of, various invertebrates, as in the majority of sponges and alcyonarians, and also in many radiolarians, holothurians, compound ascidians, etc. Their forms are very varied and often characteristic of a species or other group. **b** A spikelike or dartlike organ. See SPICULUM **a**.

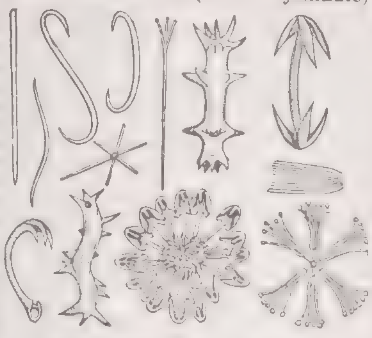
Spicules of Sponges. Enlarged.

spic′u-li-form′ (spĭk′ū-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a spicule.

spic′u-lose (-lōs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having spicules; spiculiferous.

spic′u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -ULA (-lȧ). [L., a little point.] *Zoöl.* **a** Any of various small spicular organs, as the spines of an echinoderm, the organ in the dart sac of certain snails, the ovipositor of one of the Spiculifera, etc. **b** A spicule.

spic′y (spīs′ĭ), *a.*; SPIC′I-ER (spīs′ĭ-ẽr); SPIC′I-EST (spīs′ĭ-ĕst). [From SPICE.] **1**. Flavored with, or containing, spice or spices; fragrant; aromatic; as, *spicy* breezes. "The *spicy* nut-brown ale." *Milton.* **2**. Producing, or abounding with, spices. **3**. Fig.: Piquant; pungent; keen; racy; as, a *spicy* debate. **4**. Showy; fine-looking; natty; smart. *Dial. & Slang.*

Syn. — Aromatic, balsamic, fragrant, smart, pungent; pointed, keen. See RACY.

spi′der (spī′dẽr), *n.* [ME. *spipre*, fr. AS. *spinnan* to spin; — so named from spinning its web; cf. D. *spin* a spider, G. *spinne*, Sw. *spindel*. See SPIN.] **1**. Any animal of the order Araneida (which see), a group of arachnids somewhat resembling true insects, but readily distinguishable from them by the four (instead of three) pairs of walking legs, and by having the body divided into but two main divisions separated by a narrow waist; a *cephalothorax*, bearing the legs, mouth parts, and eyes, which are simple and usually eight in number, and an unsegmented *abdomen*, which is generally short and rounded, and bears two or more pairs of spinnerets at the posterior end, for spinning threads of silk used by the spiders in making cocoons for their eggs, nests for themselves, or in many species webs for entangling their prey, or for other purposes. Spiders are predaceous and have poison glands in connection with their jaws, some being able to inflict bites painful or even dangerous to man, but they are useful as destroyers of insects. Their young develop without a metamorphosis. Two main groups are commonly recognized: the Tetrapneumones, which usually have two pairs of lungs and the poison fangs moving vertically; and the Dipneumones, having one pair of lungs and the poison fangs moving horizontally. The first group includes the bird spider, trapdoor spiders, and their allies (see MYGALE). The second group includes by far the majority of the order. Cf. RED SPIDER.

Garden Spider (*Epeira diadema*). Nat. size.

2. An iron pan with a long handle, used in frying food. Originally, it had long legs, and was used over coals on the hearth. **3**. A trivet or tripod to support pans or pots over a fire. **4**. *Mach.* A skeleton or frame having radiating arms or members; as: **a** A casting forming the hub and spokes to which the rim of a wheel is secured. **b** The body or solid hub of a built-up piston. **c** *Founding.* A frame for strengthening a core or mold. **d** A kind of hub with radiating arms interposed between the shaft and the core of a dynamo or motor armature. **e** A cultivator attachment for pulverizing the ground. See *Illust.* **5**. *Mil.* In a cavalry saddle, the straps leading from the front and rear ends of the saddle to the ring to which the cinch, or girth, strap is made fast. **6**. *Naut.* A metal outrigger to keep a block clear, as of the mast. **7**. A kind of candle holder of twisted wire, used by Australian miners. **8**. A spider phaëton, wagon, or cart.

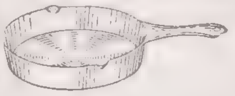
Spider, 2.

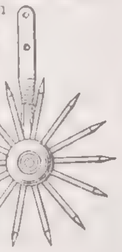
Spider, 4 e.

spider band. *Naut.* **a** A brass or iron band round a vessel's mast, having sockets for belaying pins. **b** A similar band having eyebolts to which the lower ends of the futtock shrouds are secured.

spider beetle. Any destructive beetle of the genus *Ptinus*, esp. *P. fur* and *P. brunneus*, whose larvæ feed on woolen goods, fur, feathers, flour, and seeds.

spider catcher. **a** The wall creeper. **b** Any of certain relatively large, long-billed, East Indian sunbirds of the genera *Arachnothera* and *Arachnoraphis*.

spider cell. *Anat.* A neuroglia cell with many processes, supposed to resemble a spider with slender legs.

spider crab. Any of numerous crabs of the group Oxyrhyncha having a more or less triangular body and ten long legs. Some of the species grow to great size, esp. the great Japanese spider crab (*Macrocheira kämpferi*), measuring sometimes more than ten feet across the legs extended.

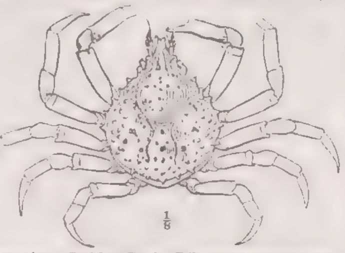

American Spider Crab (*Libinia emarginata*)

spi′der-flow′er (spī′dẽr-flou′ẽr), *n.* **a** Any capparidaceous plant of the genus *Cleome*; — so called in allusion to the long threadlike stamens. **b** Any of several melastomaceous shrubs of the genus *Tibouchina*, whose flowers also have long stamens.

spider fly. A sheep tick, bat tick, or similar (usually wingless) parasitic dipterous insect.

spider lily. **a** The spiderwort. **b** The St.-Bernard's-lily (*Anthericum liliago*). **c** Any of several cultivated bulbous amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Imhofia*, including the Guernsey lily (*I. sarniensis*). They have showy flowers with long-exserted stamens.

spider lines. Bits of spider's web forming the reticle of an optical instrument; cross wires (which see).

spider monkey. Any of numerous monkeys of the genus *Ateles* ranging from southern Mexico to Paraguay. They have long slender limbs, and are preëminently fitted for arboreal life, the thumb being absent or rudimentary and the tail very long and prehensile. A common Brazilian species (*A. paniscus*) is black with a reddish face; another (*A. ater*) is entirely black; some (as *A. belzebuth*) have a white belly. *A. vellerosus* of Central America has brownish sides and flanks and black head, hands, feet, and tail.

Spider Monkey (*Ateles paniscus*)

spider orchis. **a** A European orchid (*Ophrys aranifera*) having brown, spiderlike flowers. **b** Any of several species of *Caladenia*. *Australia.*

spider shell. A scorpion shell.

spider stitch. A stitch in lace making used to fill in open spaces with threads resembling a cobweb.

spider wasp. Any of many solitary wasps that fill their brood cells with spiders, which they kill or paralyze by stinging, as food for their young.

spi′der web, *or* **spi′der's web** (spī′dẽrz). The silken web formed by most kinds of spiders, esp. to entrap prey. The threads are composed of a viscid fluid secreted by glands in the abdomen, and discharged through minute orifices in the spinnerets. The fluid hardens on exposure to the air. The framework of the net is always of hard dry threads, but some spiders make the net partly of sticky elastic threads, or of threads curled or tangled in a peculiar way by a special apparatus (the *calamistrum*). The form of the web is often characteristic of the different families and genera, those of the geometric spiders and triangle spider being notable for regularity and ingenuity.

spider wheel. **1**. *Mach.* A wheel or pulley having a broad rim and numerous thin spokes of wrought iron or steel. **2**. *Embroidery.* A circular pattern having lines radiating from the center to a buttonholed edge, used esp. to fill round spaces in muslin embroidery.

spi′der-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Lace worked by spider stitch.

spi′der-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **1**. **a** Any commelinaceous plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, the ephemeral flowers of which are blue or violet, with slender hairy stamens. **b** Hence, any plant of this family, also called *dayflower* from their evanescent flowers. **2**. Any of several unrelated plants, as the St.-Bernard's-lily, St.-Bruno's-lily, etc.

spi′der-y (spī′dẽr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a spider; spiderlike.

spie′gel-ei′sen (spē′gĕl-ī′zĕn; *G.* shpē′-), *n.* [G.; *spiegel* mirror + *eisen* iron.] Specular cast iron; a crystalline white cast iron containing 4 or 5 per cent of carbon, and probably always some manganese also, now always, specif., the variety which contains a considerable portion of manganese, up to 15–20 per cent, beyond which the iron-carbon-manganese alloy is called *ferromanganese*. Both are used in steel making to recarburize and deoxidize the molten metal of the Bessemer converter or the open-hearth furnace.

Spi-ge′li-a (spī-jē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Adrian van der *Spigel* (1558–1625), Dutch botanist and anatomist.] *Bot.* A large genus of American loganiaceous herbs with spicate flowers, mostly of showy colors. The corolla has valvate lobes, and the ovary is 2-celled. Several species, as *S. marilandica* and *S. anthelmia*, are known as *pinkroot*, and possess medicinal properties. See PINKROOT.

spig′ot (spĭg′ŭt), *n.* [ME. *spigot*, perh. fr. a Pr. word; cf. (modern) Pr. *espigoun* a plug or stopper of a vat or tub, *espigot* an ill-threshed ear, L. *spica* an ear (of grain); but cf. also ME. *spykket* a spigot, E. dial. *spicket*, E. *spike* a large nail, and Ir. & Gael. *spiocaid* a spigot, Ir. *spice* a spike. See SPIKE.] A pin or peg used to stop the vent in a cask; also, the plug of a faucet or cock; also, sometimes in *U. S.*, a faucet or cock.

spig′ot-and-fau′cet joint, a joint for uniting pipes, formed by the insertion of the end of one pipe, or pipe fitting, into a socket at the end of another.

spike (spīk), *n.* [L. *spica*, prob. akin to L *spina* thorn. Cf. SPIKENARD, SPINE.] **1**. An ear of corn or grain. **2**. *Bot.* A form of raceme in which the pedicels are suppressed, so that the flowers are sessile along the axis, as in the common plantain.

Spike, 2.

spike, *n.* [Akin to LG. *spiker*, *spieker*, a large nail, D. *spijker*, G. *speicher*nagel, Sw. *spik*, Dan. *spiger*, Icel. *spīk*, akin to E. *spoke* of a wheel.] **1**. Any of various pointed objects or projections, usually comparatively slender, as a thorn, one of the pointed irons sometimes placed on a wall to prevent passage, a sharpened projection in the center of an old-time buckler, a spine, as on some fishes, etc. **2**. Specif., a kind of very large nail; also, a piece of pointed iron set with the point upward or outward. **3**. Anything shaped like such a projection or nail; as: **a** A young mackerel. See MACKEREL, 1, *Cit.* **b** An unbranched antler of a young deer. **c** See COMB, *n.*, 3. **4**. *pl.* *Baseball.* Three projections formed by turning up the edges of a metal plate fastened to the sole of a player's shoe to prevent slipping. **5**. Short for SPIKE TEAM.

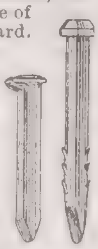
Forms of Spike, 2.

spike, *v. t.*; SPIKED (spīkt); SPIK′ING (spīk′ĭng). **1**. To fasten with spikes, or long, large nails; as, to *spike* down planks. **2**. To set or furnish with spikes. **3**. To fix on a spike. *Rare.* *Young.* **4**. *Mil.* To disable (a cannon) temporarily by driving a spike, or the like, into the vent; also, loosely, to similarly disable (a modern cannon, which has no vent) by breaking or carrying away part of the breech mechanism. **5**. To pierce, cut, impale, or the like, with or on a spike or sharp object; as, to *spike* an enemy with a bayonet.

to spike one's guns, fig., to nullify one's power of hostile action; to frustrate one's hostile intentions.

spiked (spīkt), *a.* Having spikes.

spiked bent grass. See GRASS, *Table II.* — **s. loosestrife**, the purple loosestrife. — **s. oat grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **s. willow-herb.** **a** The purple loosestrife. **b** A true willow-herb (*Epilobium palustre*) growing in bogs.

spike grass. Any of several American maritime grasses having large or conspicuous spikelets; as: **a** Sea oats; also, any related species of *Uniola*. **b** Salt grass. **c** The plant *Diplachne fascicularis*.

spike′horn′ (spīk′hôrn′), *n.* **a** = 2d SPIKE, 3 **b**. **b** A deer having spikes.

spike lavender. [Cf. SPIKE spike lavender.] A European mint (*Lavandula spica*) closely related to the true lavender, and yielding oil of spike.

spike′let (spīk′lĕt), *n.* *Bot.* A small or secondary spike; specif., one of the small, few-flowered bracted spikes which make up the compound inflorescence of grasses and sedges.

Spikelet of Grass (*Festuca pratensis*) showing two open Flowers. 1, 1 Anthers; 2 Pistil; 3, 3 Paleæ; 4 Empty Glumes.

spike′nard (spīk′närd), *n.* [OF. *spic nard*, *spiquenard*, *spicanard*, fr. LL. *spica nardi*. See SPIKE an ear, NARD; cf. SPIKE spike lavender, 2d ASPIC.] **1**. **a** A fragrant ointment of the ancients, having a perfume resembling valerian and patchouli, often mentioned in the Bible as rare and costly. **b** An East Indian aromatic valerianaceous plant (*Nardostachys jatamansi*) from which the above is believed to have been derived. **2**. **a** An American araliaceous plant (*Aralia racemosa*), distinguished from the wild sarsaparilla (*A. nudicaulis*) by its more aromatic root and its panicled umbels. **b** With attributive, any of various other fragrant plants, as Celtic *spikenard*, plowman's-*spikenard*, etc.

spik′er (spīk′ẽr), *n.* One that spikes, or drives spikes; specif., a workman who drives the spikes in railroad ties.

spike rush. Any sedge of the genus *Eleocharis*, in which the flowers grow in dense capitate or oblong spikes.

spike team. A team of three draft animals harnessed two abreast and one leading. *U. S.*

spik′y (spīk′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Like a spike; having a sharp point or points; spikelike.

These *spiky*, vivid outbursts of metallic vapors. *C. A. Young.*

2. Furnished or armed with spikes.

Or by the *spiky* harrow cleared away. *Dyer.*

spile (spīl), *n.* [Cf. LG *spile*, D. *spijl*, G. dial. *speil*, *speiler*, a small spit or peg.] **1**. A stake. *Obs.* **2**. A small plug or wooden pin, used to stop a vent. **3**. A small tube or spout inserted in a tree for conducting sap, as from a sugar maple. *U. S.* **4**. A large stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile. **5**. **a** *Carp.* A long light measuring rod or rule, notched to hold a pencil. **b** *Mining.* A spill or lath.

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spic′u-lif′er-ous (spĭk′ū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*spicule* + *-ferous*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Bearing or containing spicules. **b** Of or pert. to the **Spic′u-lif′er-a** (-ȧ), a group of Hymenoptera including those with a long ovipositor.

spic′u-lig′e-nous (-lĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*spicule* + *-genous*.] *Zoöl.* Producing or containing spicules.

spic′u-lig′er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*spicule* + *-gerous*.] = SPICULIFEROUS **a**.

spic′u-lous (spĭk′ū-lŭs), *a.* [Spiculose. *Rare.*]

spider ant. A velvet ant.

spider bug. A bug of the genus *Emesa* (which see).

spider cart. A kind of lightly constructed cart.

spider diver. The European little grebe. *Local, Brit.*

spider eater. A spider catcher.

spi′dered (spī′dẽrd), *a.* Infested by spiders; cobwebbed.

spider hoop. = SPIDER BAND.

spider hunter. = SPIDER CATCHER **b**.

spi′der-ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.

spider phaëton. A very high carriage of light construction, having a covered seat in front and a footman's seat behind.

spider shim. A grasshopper shim.

spider wagon *or* **waggon**. A [spider cart.]

spiderwort family. *Bot.* The family Commelinaceæ.

spie. † SPAHI, SPY.

spiece. † SPICE.

spied (spīd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SPY.

spiede. † SPEED.

spie′gel (spē′gĕl), *n.* *Metal.* Short for SPIEGELEISEN.

spie′gel i′ron (ī′ẽrn). [G. *spiegel* mirror + E. *iron*.] *Metal.* = SPIEGELEISEN.

spieke. Obs. pret. of SPEAK.

spiel (spēl). Var. of SPEEL.

spiel, *n.* [From BONSPIEL.] Play; game: a bonspiel. *Scot.*

spiel, *n.* [Cf. G. *spiel* play, *spielen* to play.] Play; game; — applied to almost any action or thing, esp. a talk, speech, story, etc. — *v. i.* To talk; speak; make speeches, etc. *Both Slang, U. S.*

spielde. † SPELD, a splinter.

spiel′er, *n.* [G. *spieler* player, gamester, fr. *spielen* to play; akin to AS. *spilian* to play.] **1** One who makes a practice of defrauding others by cheating at play; a professional sharper. *Colloq., Australasia.* **2**. A talker or speaker, as a lecturer or a person stationed outside a place of amusement or a shop as a crier. *Slang, U. S.*

spier. † SPEAR.

spier. Var. of SPERE, ask.

spi′er (spī′ẽr), *n.* One who spies; a spy.

spier, *n.* [Cf. 2d SPAR.] *Arch.* A fixed and often architecturally treated screen, as in a hall.

spies (spīz), *n., pl.* of SPY.

spiff (spĭf), *a.* Neat; fine; fine-looking; smart; also, splendid; excellent. *Dial. Eng.*

spiff, *n.* A special gratuity given to a salesman for disposing of certain goods. *Trade Cant.*

spiff′ing (spĭf′ĭng), *a.* Spiff. *Dial. or Colloq.* [*Slang, Eng.*]

spiff′y (-ĭ), *a.* Spiff. *Dial. or*

spif′li-cate (spĭf′lĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To astonish; bewilder; to confound; also, to beat; to stifle; to kill. — **spif′li-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Dial. or Slang, Eng.*

Spi-ge′li-an (spī-jē′lĭ-ăn; spē-gā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the Dutch anatomist Adrian van der Spigel (1558–1625). — **Spigelian lobe.** *Anat.* = LOBUS SPIGELII.

spight. † SPEIGHT, SPITE.

spig′nel (spĭg′nĕl). Var. of SPICKNEL.

spig′net (-nĕt), *n.* [For *spikenard*.] The American spikenard.

spiget joint. A spigot-and-faucet joint. See under SPIGOT.

spig′ot-suck′er, *n.* Tippler. *Obs.*

spi-gur′nel (spĭ-gûr′nĕl), *n.* *Eng. Law.* A sealer of writs in chancery. *Obs.*

spik. † SPIKE, ear. [*Scot.*]

spik (spĭk). Var. of SPICK, fat.

spike, *n.* [F. *spic*, OF. *espic*, L. *spicus*, *spicum*, an ear of grain, akin to *spica*. See SPIKENARD.] Spike lavender.

spike, *v. i.* To project like a spike; — with *out*.

spike′bill′, *n.* **a** The hooded merganser. **b** The marbled godwit. See GODWIT. *Local, U. S.*

spik′ed-ness (spīk′ĕd-nĕs; spīkt′-), *n.* State of being spiked. *Rare.*

spike′fish′, *n.* = SAILFISH **a**.

spike′-kill, *v. t.* *Railroads.* To render (a tie) useless by repeated spiking. *Cant.*

spike nail. A kind of large nail.

spikenard oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

spikenard tree. = HERCULES'-CLUB **c**.

spike′nose′, *n.* The pike perch.

spike oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

spike shell. Any pteropod of the genus *Styliola* having a slender conical shell. [*Local, U. S.*]

spike′tail′, *n.* The pintail duck.

spike′tail′, *n.*, *or* **spike′-tail′ coat**. The ordinary dress, or swallow-tailed, coat. *Slang, U. S.*

spike tub. *Whaling.* A tub for blubber.

spike′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* [-WISE.] See

spik′i-ness (spīk′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

spil. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of [SPILL.]

spild, spilt. Spilled. *Ref. Sp.*

spile (spīl), *v. t.*; SPILED (spīld); SPIL′ING (spīl′ĭng). To supply with a spile or spiles; to pile; also, to make a small vent in, as a cask.

spile′worm′ (spīl′wûrm′), *n.* [*spile*, n. + *worm*.] A shipworm.

spil′i-kin, spil′li-kin (spĭl′ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *spelleken* a small pin. See SPILL a splinter.] **1.** One of a number of small pieces or pegs of wood, ivory, bone, or other material, for playing some games, as jackstraws or pushpin, or for counting the score in some games, as cribbage.
2. *pl.* A game played with such pieces.

spil′ing (spīl′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Piling; piles collectively.
2. *pl.* *Shipbuilding.* Figures showing the distance of a curved beam or plate from the edge of a template or curve.
3. *Carp.* Act or process of measuring or marking off with a spile (see SPILE, *n.*, 5).

spill (spĭl), *n.* [Cf. SPELL a splinter.] **1.** A bit of wood split off; a splinter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2 A slender piece of anything. Specif.: **a** A peg or pin for plugging a hole, as in a cask; a spile. **b** A metallic rod or pin. **c** A small roll of paper, or slip of wood, used for lighting lamps, pipes, etc. **d** [Perh. a different word. Cf. SPILE.] *Mining.* Any of the thick laths or poles driven ahead of the main timbering to support the roof or sides in advancing a level in loose ground, or to support the sides of a shaft when sinking through a stratum of loose ground. **e** *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A scale-filled crack or seam; esp., a lap due to careless rolling. See 4th LAP, 9.
3. A little sum of money. *Obs.*

spill (spĭl), *v. t.*; SPILLED (spĭld) or SPILT (spĭlt); SPILL′ING. [ME. *spillen*, usually, to destroy, AS. *spillan* to destroy; cf. AS. *spildan* to destroy, also Icel. *spilla* to destroy, Sw. *spilla* to spill, Dan. *spilde*, LG. & D. *spillen* to squander, OHG. *spildan*.] **1.** To destroy; to kill. *Obs.*
2. To mar; injure: ruin; also, to spend; waste. *Obs.*
Spill not the morning . . in recreations. *Fuller.*
3. To punish; correct; chastise. *Obs.*
4. To cause accidentally or allow unintentionally to fall, flow, or run out, usually with the result of losing or wasting: hence, to lose, or suffer to be scattered; — applied to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose; as, to *spill* water from a vessel; to *spill* sand.
5. To cause or allow intentionally to flow out and be lost or wasted; to shed, as blood.
6. To let out; to utter freely; to let become known; to allow to leak out; as, to *spill* secrets. *Obs. or R.*
7. *Naut.* To relieve (a sail) from the pressure of the wind, so that it can be more easily reefed or furled, or to avoid capsizing or carrying away something.
8. To throw out or off accidentally; as, the cart overturned and *spilled* the driver. *Colloq.*
9. To throw (stock, etc.) on the market to be sold with little or no regard to price, as when the stock is sold under necessity or to lower prices. *Colloq. or Cant.*

spill, *v. i.* **1.** To destroy; ruin; to kill; also, to be destroyed or ruined; to fail; perish; die. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To waste; to be wasteful. *Obs.*
3. To fall or run out or over and thus usually be lost or wasted. "He was so topful of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company." *I. Watts.*

spill, *n.* Act of spilling, or state of being spilled; also, that which is spilled; specif.: *Colloq.* **a** A throwing out or off accidentally, as from a vehicle or horse. **b** A flowing out or over; a downpour.

spill′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPILL. Hence: *n.* *Mining.* Act or process of advancing a level or shaft with the aid of spills. — **spilling line**, *Naut.*, a rope used for spilling a sail, as by hauling up the foot, brailing in an edge, or the like.

spill′way′ (-wā′), *n.* *Hydraul. Engin.* A passage for superfluous water in a reservoir, to prevent too great pressure on the dam; a paved apron or a dam or part of a dam, etc., over which water flows.

spi′lo-site (spī′lō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. σπίλος a spot + *-ite*.] *Petrog.* A spotted schistose rock produced by contact metamorphism of clay slate, usually by diabase.

spilth (spĭlth), *n.* [From 2d SPILL.] Spilling; shedding; something spilt, or freely poured out; effusion; also, waste or refuse, as of the street; rubbish. *Archaic or Dial.* "With drunken *spilth* of wine." *Shak.*

spin (spĭn), *v. t.*; *pret.* SPUN (spŭn), *Archaic* SPAN (spăn); *p. p.* SPUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIN′NING. [AS. *spinnan*; akin to D. & G. *spinnen*, Icel. & Sw. *spinna*, Dan. *spinde*, Goth. *spinnan*, and perh. to E. *span*. Cf. SPAN, *v. t.*, SPIDER.] **1.** To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax; to *spin* goat's hair; to produce by drawing out and twisting a fibrous material.
All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence. *Shak.*
2. To form (a thread or threads of silk, or a web, cocoon, etc., of such threads) by the extrusion of a viscous, rapidly hardening fluid; — said of spiders, silkworms, etc.
3. To form or produce by a slow process, or by degrees; to draw (out); to prolong; to protract; to extend to a great length; — usually with *out*.
Do you mean that the story is tediously *spun* out? *Sheridan.*
4. To cause to turn round rapidly; to whirl; to twirl; as, to *spin* a top.
5. To cause (one's self) to go rapidly. *Obs.*
6. To fish with a spinner or spinning bait.
7. *Mech.* To shape (sheet metal) into a hollow form, by bending or buckling it by pressing with a smooth hand tool or roller while the metal revolves in a lathe.
to spin a yarn, *Orig. Naut.*, to tell a story, esp. a long or fabulous tale.

spin (spĭn), *v. i.* **1.** To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads; to make yarn or thread from fiber; as, a jenny *spins* with exactness.
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*
2. To form a thread or threads; — said of a spider or silkworm. See SPIN, *v. t.*, 2.
3. To move round rapidly; to whirl; to revolve, as a top.
Round about him *spun* the landscape. *Longfellow.*
4. To stream or issue, as blood, in a thread or a small current or jet; to spurt. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
5. To move swiftly on wheels or in a vehicle; as, to *spin* along the road in a carriage, on a bicycle, etc. *Colloq.*
6. To fish with spinning bait, as spoon bait; to troll.

spin (spĭn), *n.* **1.** Act of spinning; specif.: **a** A revolving or whirling motion; a whirl or twirl; as, the *spin* of a top. **b** Act of moving swiftly, esp. on wheels. *Colloq.*
2. *Mech.* A system of velocities of any number of points, all due to one and the same definite angular velocity about one and the same axis; — called also *rotation velocity*.
3. *Card Playing.* A game the same as newmarket, except that the player holding the diamond ace may play it to get the privilege of stopping one suit and opening another.

spi′na (spī′nȧ), *n.* [L.] Lit., a spine; specif., *Rom. Antiq.*, in a circus, the barrier. See CIRCUS, 1.

‖ **spi′na bi′fi-da** (spī′nȧ bĭf′ĭ-dȧ), *Med.* [L., cleft spine], a congenital malformation in which the spinal column is cleft at its lower portion, and the membranes of the spinal cord project as an elastic swelling from the gap thus formed.

spi-na′ceous (spĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to or resembling spinach or its family (Chenopodiaceæ).

spin′ach (spĭn′āj; -ĕch), *n.* [OF. *espinache*, *espinoche*, *espinage*, F. *épinard*; cf. It. *spinace*, Sp. *espinaca*; all fr. Ar. *isfānāj*, *isfināj*, *aspanākh*, prob. of Per. origin.] *Bot.* **a** A chenopodiaceous pot herb (*Spinacia oleracea*) cultivated for its leaves, which are eaten boiled. **b** With attributive, any of various other plants more or less resembling spinach or used in like manner.

Spi-na′ci-a (spĭ-nā′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPINACH.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic chenopodiaceous herbs having diœcious flowers without bracts, the pistillate calyx becoming indurated over the 1-seeded perianth. See SPINACH.

spi′nal (spī′năl), *a.* [L. *spinalis*, fr. *spina*; cf. F. *spinal*. See SPINE.] *Anat.* **a** Of, pert. to, or near, the backbone, or spine. **b** Pert. to a spine (pointed process) or spines.

spinal accessory nerves, the eleventh pair of cranial nerves in the higher vertebrates. They originate chiefly from the spinal cord in the cervical region and pass forward into the skull, from which they emerge in company with the pneumogastric nerves and supply certain muscles of the shoulder, but comprise also filaments arising from the medulla which join the pneumogastric nerves. — **s. arteries**, *Anat.*, branches of the vertebral artery which supply the spinal cord and its membranes and adjacent structures. They arise as branches of the vertebral artery, but anastomose and are reënforced or continued by branches of other arteries which enter the intervertebral foramina. — **s. canal**, the canal (covering the spinal cord) formed by the series of neural arches of the vertebræ. — **s. column**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the articulated series of small bones or vertebræ (connected by ligaments and separated by more or less elastic intervertebral tissue) which in nearly all vertebrates forms the supporting axis of the body and a protection for the spinal cord, extending from the hind end of the skull through the median dorsal part of the body, and to the end of the tail; the backbone or spine; in a broad sense, the axial skeleton of the trunk and tail of a vertebrate. In the lowest vertebrates and in the embryos of all higher forms the spinal column is represented by an elastic rod of cellular tissue (the *notochord*) (which see). This is inclosed in a fibrous sheath which also extends up and forms a sheath for the spinal cord. In this sheath cartilaginous or bony pieces develop, and commonly unite (in various ways in the different groups) to form a longitudinal series of bones, the vertebræ (cf. ARCUALIA). The notochord may persist throughout life, running through the middle of the bodies of the vertebræ, but in the higher vertebrates it becomes almost completely obliterated in the adult. In the higher vertebrates five regions (differing in the character of their vertebræ) are usually recognizable in the spinal column. These (with the number of vertebræ normally present in each in man) are as follows: cervical (7); dorsal (12); lumbar (5); sacral (5 fused together); coccygeal, or caudal (4 fused together). — **s. cord**, in vertebrates, the thick longitudinal cord of nervous tissue which extends along the back, dorsal to the bodies of the vertebræ and inclosed in a canal (the **spinal canal**) formed by their neural arches. In front it is continuous with the medulla oblongata of the brain, and it gives off at intervals pairs of nerves, the **spinal nerves** (which see), to the various parts of the trunk and limbs. It serves not only as a pathway for nervous impulses to and from the brain, but as a center for carrying out and coördinating many reflex actions independently of the brain, the importance of the brain relatively to the spinal cord being less in the lower than in the higher vertebrates. In cross section the spinal cord is more or less elliptical, with a deep median fissure on the ventral side. It is composed largely of white matter, consisting of more or less distinct groups (**columns and tracts**) of longitudinal fibers; but there is a large central core of gray matter (containing nerve cells), somewhat H-shaped in cross section, the branches of the lateral masses of gray matter being called the **horns**, or **cornua**. The center of the gray matter is pierced by a small longitudinal canal originally continuous with the ventricles of the brain and running the whole length of the cord, but often nearly obliterated in adult man. For the origin of the spinal cord, see NERVOUS SYSTEM. — **s. foramen**, the opening (forming a part of the spinal canal when the vertebræ are articulated) under the neural arch of a vertebra. — **s. ganglion**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the ganglion on the dorsal root of a spinal nerve. — **s. marrow**, *Anat.*, the spinal cord. *Obsoles.* — **spinal nerves**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the pairs of nerves which leave the spinal cord and, passing out by the intervertebral foramina, supply the muscles and skin of the trunk and limbs and connect with the nerves of the sympathetic system. In man there are normally 31 pairs (distinguished as *cervical*, *dorsal*, etc., according to their location), each nerve arising from the cord, as in other craniate vertebrates, by two short roots, a *ventral* (*anterior* in man), which is exclusively motor, and a *dorsal* (*posterior* in man), which bears a ganglion (*spinal ganglion*) close to the cord, and is afferent in function. They unite just beyond the ganglion to form a nerve of mixed function, which, after passing out through the foramen, divides in an anterior and a posterior division (both mixed nerves) to supply the dorsal and ventral regions.

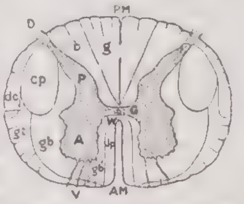

Cross Section of Spinal Cord of Man. *A* Anterior, and *P* Posterior, Horns of Gray Matter; *AM* and *PM* Anterior and Posterior Median Fissures: *D* Posterior, and *V* Anterior, Roots of a Spinal Nerve; *G* Gray Commissure, containing Central Canal; *W* White Commissure; *b* Column of Burdach; *cp* Crossed Pyramidal Tract; *dc* Direct Cerebellar Tract; *dp* Direct Pyramidal Tract; *g* Column of Goll; *gb*, *gb′* Lateral and Anterior Ground Bundles; *gt* Gowers's Tract.

spi-na′lis (spī-nā′lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [NL., fr. L. *spinalis* spinal.] *Anat.* Either of two muscles of the spine; as: the ‖ **spi-na′lis dor′si** (dôr′sī), connecting the spinous processes of the upper lumbar and the dorsal vertebræ together by a series of muscular and tendinous slips blended with the longissimus dorsi. In the neck region an analogous muscle, the ‖ **spi-na′lis col′li** (kŏl′ī), usually occurs.

spin′dle (spĭn′d'l), *n.* [AS. *spinl*, fr. *spinnan* to spin; akin to D. *spil*, G. *spille*, *spindel*, OHG. *spinnala*. See SPIN.]
1. a *Hand Spinning.* A round stick tapering towards each end, with a notch or catch at one end to hold the yarn. In using, the spindle is twirled around, usually by a movement against the right leg, to twist the yarn. See DISTAFF, *Illust.* **b** The long, round, slender rod or pin in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound; also, the pin holding the bobbin in a spinning machine, or in the shuttle of a loom.
☞ *Spindle*, as symbolizing *female*, is used attributively with the force of *pertaining to the mother*; as, the *spindle* side, the mother's side in descent; — opposed to *spear side*; so, a *spindle* cousin; *spindle* kin.
2. A fusiform piece or figure; specif.: **a** The fusee of a watch. **b** *Geom.* A figure generated by the revolution of an arc about its chord.
3. Any more or less slender pin or rod, suggestive of a spinning-machine spindle; esp., one which turns or on which something turns; specif.: **a** *Mach.* (1) An arbor, mandrel, axle, or shaft; esp., a revolving piece less in size than a shaft; an axle, horizontal or vertical, revolving on pin or pivot ends; a vertical shaft; as, the **live spindle** of a lathe, that imparts motion to the work; the **dead spindle** of a lathe, that carries the dead center; the *spindle* of a vane; the (vertical) *spindle* of a capstan, on which it revolves. (2) A rod attached to a valve to move or guide it. (3) *pl.* = BREAKING PIECES. (4) = LEAF, *n.*, 5 **i** (2). **b** *Founding.* A perforated pipe on which hay or straw rope is wound to hold the loam used in striking up a large circular core. **c** *Vehicles.* Either end of an axletree, forming an axle for a wheel to revolve on. **d** *Carp., etc.* A short decorative turned piece, as in a baluster; also, a newel. **e** In a lock, the bar or shaft, usually of square section, that carries the knobs and actuates the latch or bolt. **f** A round, usually iron, pile or pipe placed on a rock or shoal as an aid to navigation. It is usually surmounted by a conspicuous mark and sometimes by a lantern.
4. Something shaped like a spindle (sense 1); a fusiform object; as: **a** *Bot.* A rachis. **b** *Zoöl.* Short for SPINDLE SHELL. **c** *Biol.* The spindle-shaped figure of fibers of achromatic substance formed during mitosis. **d** A long stalk.
5. A yarn measure. See MEASURE.

spin′dle, *v. i.*; SPIN′DLED (-d'ld); SPIN′DLING (-dlĭng). To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body; to become disproportionately tall and slender.
It has begun to *spindle* into overintellectuality. *Lowell.*

spin′dle–leg′ged (-lĕg′ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd′; 151), *a.* Having long, slender legs; spindle-shanked.

spin′dle-legs′ (-lĕgz′), *n. pl.* **1.** Long slender legs.
2. Construed as a *sing.* A spindleshanks. *Humorous or Contemptuous.*

spin′dle–shanked′ (-shăŋkt′), *a.* Having long, slender legs; spindle-legged. *Addison.*

spin′dle-shanks′ (-shăŋks′), *n.* **1.** *pl.* Long slender shanks or legs.
2. Construed as a *sing.* A person with slender shanks, or legs; — used humorously or in contempt.

Spindle Shell **a** (*Rostellaria fusus*).

spindle shell. **a** Any marine tænioglossate gastropod of the genus *Rostellaria*, having a shell with a long, conical, many-whorled spire and a long, slender anterior canal; — called also **spindle stromb**. **b** Any of numerous marine rachiglossate gastropods of *Fusus* and allied genera, having a shell with a many-whorled spire and a very long, straight canal.

spindle tree. Any celastraceous shrub or tree of the genus *Evonymus*. The hard wood of *E. europæus* has been used for spindles and skewers.

spindle whorl. A perforated disk-shaped weight, as of stone, wood, or porcelain, usually thicker at the center than at the edge, used upon primitive spindles as an aid in the manipulation of the thread.

spin′dling (spĭn′dlĭng), *a.* Long and slender, or disproportionately tall and slender; as, a *spindling* tree, boy. — *n.* A spindling person or thing.

spin′drift (spĭn′drĭft), *n.* Spoondrift.

spine (spīn), *n.* [L. *spina* a thorn, the spine; akin to *spica* a point, and prob. to *pinna* a pinnacle, point, tip: cf. OF. *espine*, F. *épine*. Cf. PIN a peg, SPIKE an ear of grain, SPINET a musical instrument, SPINNEY.]
1. *Bot.* Any stiff, sharp-pointed process, distinguished from a *thorn* by the absence of vascular tissue. Spines are frequently found on leaf margins, as in the holly and thistle; occasionally a whole leaf may be modified into a spine. Cf. PRICKLE, 1, THORN.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A stiff sharp process; specif.: **a** One of the sharp-pointed protective outgrowths (in reality enlarged and modified hairs) of some mammals, as porcupines and hedgehogs. **b** One of the processes which cover most parts of the body of a sea urchin, serving for defense, or in some forms for locomotion. They are borne on rounded tubercles to which they are movably articulated. **c** A spiny fin ray of a fish.

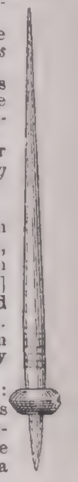
Modern Spindle and Spindle Whorl from Germany.

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spile (spīl). Dial. var. of SPOIL.
spile, *n. & v.* [AS. *spilian*, v.] Sport; play. *Obs.* [cask; vent.
spile hole. A small air hole in a
spil′ing, *n.* *Mining.* = SPILLING.
spill, *v. t.* To cover or decorate with slender pieces of wood, metal, ivory, etc.: to inlay. *Obs.*
spill box. A structure for wasting surplus water where it is desired to limit the height to which water may rise.
spill′er, *n.* One that spills.
spill′er, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *spilear*.] *Fishing.* **a** A kind of line with many hooks: a boulter. *Dial. Eng.* **b** In mackerel fishing, a large seinelike net supported by wooden poles and ropes from the side of a vessel to hold part of a catch. *New England.*
spil′let fish′ing (spĭl′ĕt). [Cf. Ir. *spileid*, equiv. to *spilear*. Cf. SPILLER a boulter.] Fishing with spillers (in sense **a**). *Eng.*
Spil-let′ta (spĕl-lĕt′tä), *n.* See MASKED COMEDY. [*Obs.*
spill′good′, *n.* A spendthrift.
spil′liard fish′ing (spĭl′yȧrd). [See SPILLER a boulter.] = SPILLET FISHING. [SPILIKIN.
spil′li-kin, spil′li-ken. Vars. of
spill stream. An overflow stream, as from a river. [*Obs.*
spill′-time′, *n.* A waster of time.
spill′y (spĭl′ĭ), *a.* *Iron & Steel Manuf.* Defective from spills, as carelessly rolled sections.
Spi-log′a-le (spĭ-lŏg′ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπίλος spot + γαλῆ, γαλέη, weasel.] See SKUNK, 1 b.
spi-lo′ma (spī-lō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; (Gr. σπίλος spot + *-oma*.] A nævus, or birthmark. [SPILL.
spilt (spĭlt), *pret. & p. p.* of
spi′lus (spī′lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SPILI (-lī) [Gr σπίλος.] A nævus.
spin, *n.* Short for SPINSTER. *Anglo-Ind.* [pinnace. *Obs.*
spinace, *n.* [OF. *espinace*.] A
spinach dock, *or* **spinage dock**. The patience dock.
spinach flea beetle. A small, glossy, bluish black beetle (*Disonycha xanthomelæna*) with a reddish or yellowish abdomen. It feeds on spinach leaves.
spin′age. Var. of SPINACH.
spi′nate (spī′nāt), *a.* Bearing a spine; spiniform.
spin′der (spĭn′dẽr), *n.* A large Madagascan silk spider (*Nephila madagascariensis*) which spins a large amount of strong silk.
spin′dl. Spindle. *Ref. Sp.*
spin′dld. Spindled. *Ref. Sp.*
spindle head. *Mach.* A headstock or tailstock for a spindle or boring bar. [Fusiform.
spin′dle-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.*
spindle step. *Mach.* Footstep. *R.*
spin′dle-tail′, *n.* The pintail duck **a**. *Local, U. S.*
spindle temper. See TEMPER, *n.*
spindle worm. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Achatodes zeæ*) which feeds inside the stalks of corn (maize). It is smooth, with a black head and tail and a row of black dots across each segment. [dling. *Colloq.*
spin′dly (spĭn′dlĭ), *a.* Spin-

See SPINY RAY. **d** Any of certain processes of bones; a spinous process, as of a vertebra, or of the ilium. See also NASAL SPINE, PUBIC SPINE. **e** The prominent ridge on the back of the scapula.
3. The backbone, or spinal column. See SPINAL COLUMN.
4. Anything resembling the spine, or backbone; a ridge.
spine′bill′ (spīn′bĭl′), *n.* A honey eater of the genus *Acanthorhynchus*, having a slender, curved and very sharp bill. *A. tenuirostris* inhabits eastern and southern Australia, *A. superciliosus* western Australia, and *A. dubius* Tasmania.
spined (spīnd), *a.* Furnished with a spine or spines; spiny.
spin′el (spĭn′ĕl), *n.* Bleached yarn used in making the linen tape called *inkle*; unwrought inkle.
spin′el (spĭn′ĕl; spĭ-nĕl′), *n.* Also *spinelle.* [F. *spinelle*, It. *spinella*, *spinello*, fr. L. *spina* a thorn, a prickle, in allusion to its pointed crystals.] *Min.* A mineral occurring in octahedrons of great hardness (H., 8) and various colors, as red, green, blue, brown, and black, the red variety being the gem spinel ruby. It consists essentially of magnesium aluminate, $MgAl_2O_4$, but iron, manganese, and chromium may be present by replacement. Sp. gr., 3.5-4.1. The **spinel group** includes spinel proper, also magnetite, chromite, franklinite, gahnite, etc., all of which are of analogous composition and crystallize in hard octahedrons.
spine′less (spīn′lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no spine, or spinal column; invertebrate; also, having a flexible, limp, or limber spinal column; fig., without backbone, force, or courage; limp.
2. Having no spines, thorns, or prickles.
spi-nes′cent (spī-nĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *spinescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *spinescere* to grow thorny, fr. *spina* a thorn: cf. F. *spinescent.*] Becoming spiny; tapering to a sharp, rigid point; spinose; also, tending toward spininess; spinulose.
spin′et (spĭn′ĕt; spĭ-nĕt′; 277), *n.* [OF. *espinete*, F. *épinette* (cf. It. *spinetta*), fr. L. *spina* a thorn; — so called because its quills resemble thorns. See SPINE.] *Music.* An obsolete keyed instrument resembling a harpsichord, but smaller, with one string of brass or steel wire to each note, sounded by means of leather or quill plectrums or jacks.
spine′tail′ (spīn′tāl′), *n.* **a** A spine-tailed swift. **b** Any of several South and Central American birds of *Synallaxis*, *Siptornis*, or allied genera of the families Dendrocolaptidæ and Furnariidæ. **c** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
Spin′i-fex (spĭn′ĭ-fĕks), *n.* [NL.; L. *spina* spine + *facere* to make.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Australian grasses, the seeds of which bear an elastic spine. *S. hirsutus* (black grass) and *S. longifolius* are useful as sand binders. *S. paradoxus* is a valuable perennial fodder plant. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] Any of several Australian grasses of the genus *Triodia*, which often form dense, almost impassable growths, their leaves being stiff and sharp-pointed.
spin′na-ker (spĭn′ȧ-kẽr), *n.* *Naut.* A large triangular sail set upon a long light pole (**spinnaker boom**) on the side opposite the mainsail on fore-and-aft-rigged yachts, used when running before the wind. See SLOOP, *Illust.*
spin′ner (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that spins; as: **a** One who does, or who is skilled in, spinning. **b** A spinning machine. **c** *Angling.* A hook or set of hooks provided with a spoon, wings, or the like which revolve when drawn through the water.
2. **a** A spider; also, a daddy longlegs. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Shak.* **b** A May fly. **c** The European goatsucker, which makes a whirring noise when darting through the air.
3. *Zoöl.* A spinneret. *Rare.*
spin′ner-et (-ĕt), *n.* *Zoöl.* An organ for producing a thread or threads of silk from the secretion of the silk glands; a spinning organ; specif.: **a** In spiders, one of the nipplelike, often distinctly jointed, processes, near the end of the abdomen, on each of which are a number of minute orifices, by which the ducts of the silk glands open. There are usually three (but sometimes only two) pairs of spinnerets. Ordinarily, in spinning a web, the tips of the spinnerets are brought together so that the streams of secretion unite in a single thread. **b** In certain insect larvæ, an organ of analogous function; esp., in many caterpillars, a tubule on the labium by which the thread of silk (of two united parts, one from each gland) is extruded.
spin′ner-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A spinning mill.
spin′ney (spĭn′ĭ), *n.* [OF. *espinaye*, *espinoye*, *espinei*, *espinoi*, F. *épinaie*, fr. L. *spinetum*, pl. *spineta*, a thicket of thorns, fr. *spina* a thorn. See SPINE.] A small wood with undergrowth; a copse; a thicket. *Eng.*
spin′ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPIN.
spinning frame, *Spinning*, a machine that finally draws, twists, and spools the yarn. Cf. MULE, 5; THROSTLE. — **s. gland**, *Zoöl.*, a silk gland. — **s. house**, a house of correction; — formerly so called because women confined there were made to work at spinning. *Eng.* — **s. jenny**, *Mach.*, an engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton, by means of many spindles. — **s. lathe**, *Mach.*, a lathe for spinning sheet metal. See SPIN, *v. t.*, 7. — **s. machine. a** A machine for spinning wool, cotton, flax, silk, etc. **b** *Elec.* A machine for winding insulated covering on wires. — **s. mite**, the red spider. — **s. quality.** = 3d COUNT, 5. — **s. wheel**, a machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle, and is itself driven by hand or by foot.

Spinning Wheel, for spinning Yarn.

spi′node (spī′nōd), *n.* [L. *spina* thorn + *nodus* knot.] *Math.* A cusp or stationary point; — disting. from *crunode* and *acnode*.
spi′nose (spī′nōs; spī-nōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *spinosus*, fr. *spina* a thorn.] Full of spines; armed with spines. — **spi′nose-ly**, *adv.* — **spi′nose-ness**, *n.*
spi-nos′i-ty (spī-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Spinose or spinous quality or state; thorniness, lit. or fig.; also, a thorny part or thing.
spi′nous (spī′nŭs), *a.* Having the form of a spine or thorn; spinelike; also, spinose; spiny.
spinous process, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, specif.: **a** The median spinelike or platelike dorsal process of the neural arch of a vertebra; a neural spine. **b** A sharp posterior prolongation on each greater wing of the sphenoid bone. **c** A process on the head of the tibia between the articular surfaces for the condyles of the femur. **d** See ILIUM, 1.
Spi-no′zism (spĭ-nō′zĭz'm; 277), *n.* The philosophy of Benedictus (or Baruch) de Spinoza (1632-77), born at Amsterdam of Jewish parents. Spinoza taught that the universe is formed of one substance, which is God and in which thought and extension (or mind and physical reality) inhere as two of a possible infinity of attributes correlated by their mutual dependence upon the one divine being. Particular things or ideas are modes or determinations of these attributes and constitute the world of temporal existences. But beside this world, composed of ephemeral beings, there is another, a world of essences or eternal verities, and it is by turning to these that the human soul may pass from the bondage of sense to spiritual freedom and so win immortality.
Spi-no′zist (-zĭst), *n.* An adherent of Spinozism.
Spin′o-zis′tic (spĭn′ō-zĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pert. to Spinoza or Spinozism; resembling, or characteristic of, Spinozism.
spin′ster (spĭn′stẽr), *n.* [*spin* + *-ster.*] **1.** A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin.
2. A man who spins. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Formerly, an addition or title (equivalent, as late as the 23d year of Elizabeth's reign, to the Latin *generosa*), given to unmarried women of the gentle classes from a viscount's daughter down, and often retained by them on their marriage, esp. when the husband was not of the gentry; now, an unmarried or single woman, *spinster* being often still used in this sense in legal proceedings as a title or addition. The use of the term as implying gentility had fallen out of fashion in the time of Chief Justice Coke, who declared that if a gentlewoman were named spinster in any original writ, appeal, etc., she might abate it, as being entitled to the addition *generosa*. Its use as applied to married women in legal proceedings survived later in America than in England.
4. Hence, popularly, an unmarried woman, somewhat advanced in years; an old maid.
5. A woman of evil life and character; — so called from being forced to spin in a house of correction. *Obs.*
spin-thar′i-scope (spĭn-thăr′ĭ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. σπινθαρίς spark + *-scope.*] A small instrument containing a minute particle of a radium compound mounted in front of a fluorescent screen and viewed with magnifying lenses. The tiny flashes produced by the continual bombardment of the screen by the *a* rays are thus rendered visible. — **spin-thar′i-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*
spi′nule (spī′nūl; spĭn′ūl), *n.* [L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina* a spine: cf. F. *spinule.*] A small or minute spine.
spin′u-les′cent (spĭn′ū-lĕs′ĕnt), *a.* *Bot.* Having small spines; somewhat spiny.
spin′u-lose (spĭn′ū-lōs; spī′nū-), *a.* [Cf. F. *spinuleux.*] Covered with small spines.
spin′y (spīn′ĭ), *a.* [From SPINE.] **1.** Covered with spines; bearing several or many spines; thorny.
2. Abounding with difficulties or annoyances; thorny.
The *spiny* deserts of scholastic philosophy. *Bp. Warburton.*
3. Like a spine in shape; slender; slim. *Obs.*
spiny amaranth, a common weed of waste places (*Amaranthus spinosus*), having the stem armed with stipular spines. — **s. anteater**, an echidna. — **s. clotbur** *or* **cocklebur**, a European cocklebur (*Xanthium spinosum*) naturalized everywhere as a weed in waste grounds. It has 3-branched spines at the axils of the leaves. — **s. eel**, any of several eel-shaped fresh-water fishes of the family Mastacembelidæ found in India, Africa, and the East Indies. — **s. lobster.** See LOBSTER, 1. — **s. rat. a** Any of numerous South and Central American octodont rodents of the genera *Echimys*, *Loncheres*, and *Proëchimys*, in which the fur is mixed with heavy flattened spines. **b** Any of numerous pouched rodents of the genus *Heteromys* having spiny or bristly pelage, found from Texas to South America. — **s. ray**, in fishes, a fin ray which is stiff, unbranched, pointed at the end, and without transverse segmentation. One or more such rays occur in the anterior part of the dorsal (or in the first dorsal when there are two), anal, and ventral fins of many fishes, and their presence in the dorsal and anal fins was in old classifications the principal character of the group Acanthopterygii. — **s. rolling grass.** = BLACKGRASS **d**.
spin′y-finned′ (spīn′ĭ-fĭnd′), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having fins with some spiny rays; specif., belonging to the Acanthopterygii.
spin′y-rayed′ (-rād′), *a.* Having or designating fins with one or more spiny rays (see SPINY RAY); spiny-finned; specif., belonging to the Acanthopterygii.
spir′a-cle (spĭr′ȧ-k'l; spī′rȧ-k'l; 277), *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, fr. *spirare* to breathe: cf. OF. *spiracle.* See SPIRIT.] **1.** A breathing hole; an air hole; aperture; vent. *Obs.*
2. *Zoöl.* A breathing orifice; specif.: **a** The blowhole of a cetacean. **b** In most terrestrial arthropods, one of the stigmata or external apertures of the tracheæ. In true insects they are usually small, more or less elliptical apertures, often provided with a valve and often protected by a sievelike structure, or fringe of hairs. They are placed along the sides of the thorax and abdomen. Eleven pairs is the maximum number; usually there are less than ten pairs. **c** One of the orifices or passages opening on the upper back part of the head of many elasmobranchs and some ganoid fishes (sturgeons, *Polypterus*) and communicating with the mouth cavity. They represent the first postoral visceral clefts of the embryo, and in the rays serve (instead of the mouth) as the chief incurrent respiratory openings. They may contain a rudimentary gill. **d** The excurrent aperture of the gill chamber of a tadpole. There are at first two apertures, but they soon unite in a canal which opens on the left side of the body or rarely on the middle of the belly.

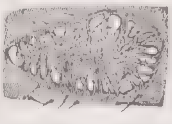

Spiracle of Common Fly, much enlarged

3. Breath. *Obs.* *Cleanness.*
Spi-ræ′a (spī-rē′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σπειραία, fr. σπεῖρα a coil.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of rosaceous shrubs, natives of temperate regions, with small perfect white or pink flowers in dense racemes, corymbs, cymes, or panicles. The 5 pistils alternate with the persistent calyx lobes and ripen into follicles dehiscent along one suture. *S. salicifolia*, meadowsweet, and *S. tomentosa*, hardhack, are American species. Many exotic species, as *S. hypericifolia*, the bridal wreath, *S. prunifolia*, etc., are cultivated.
2. [*l. c.*] Also **spi-re′a**. Any shrub of this genus; also, any of several similar shrubs of common cultivation, as *Astilbe japonica*, often forced by florists for Easter blooming.

Spiræa (*S. salicifolia*). *a* Flower.

spi′ral (spī′răl), *a.* [Cf. F. *spiral.* See SPIRE a winding line.] **1.** Winding or circling round a center or pole and more or less gradually receding from it; as, the *spiral* curve of a watch spring.
2. Helical, like the thread of a screw.
3. *Geom.* Of or pertaining to a spiral; like a spiral.
4. *Bot.* **a** = ALTERNATE, 4. **b** = ACYCLIC **a**.
spiral axis, *Arch.*, the axis of a twisted column drawn spirally in order to trace the circumvolutions without. — **s. balance.** = SPRING BALANCE. — **s. battery**, a voltaic cell in which the sheet zinc and copper electrodes with cloth between are rolled into a close spiral. — **s. cutter**, *Mach.*, a milling cutter with spirally shaped teeth. — **s. duct.** *Bot.* = SPIRAL VESSEL, below. — **s. gear, gearing.** *Mach.* = SCREW GEAR, GEARING. — **s. head**, *Mach.*, a device for holding work and revolving it in a milling machine. *J. Rose.* — **s. nebula**, *Astron.*, a nebula exhibiting the spiral form in its filaments or general configuration. — **s.-nebula hypothesis**, the hypothesis that the stellar universe has in the main evolved from spiral nebulæ, made up of discrete particles whose positions and motions were dependent upon their velocities and their mutual gravitation; the planetesimal hypothesis of Chamberlin and Moulton. — **s. spring**, a spring consisting of a wire coiled in a flat spiral, or in a helix. — **s. stairs**, stairs consisting of winders radiating from a central newel. — **s. valve**, *Zoöl.*, in the large intestine of fishes of the more primitive groups (elasmobranchs, ganoids, dipnoans), a continuous spiral ridge of mucous membrane which makes a number of complete turns, increasing the surface for absorption and retarding the passage of food. In the lampreys it also exists in a simple form. — **s. vessel**, *Bot.*, a vessel or duct of tracheal tissue having the walls spirally thickened. — **s. wheel.** *Mach.* = SCREW WHEEL.
spi′ral, *n.* [Cf. F. *spirale.* See SPIRAL, *a.*] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The path (generally plane) of a point that moves round an axis while continuously receding from (or approaching) it. **b** A helix.

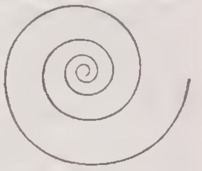

Spiral, 1 **a**.

2. Anything that has a spiral form.
3. *Railroads.* = EASEMENT CURVE.
spi′ral of Ar′chi-me′des (är′kĭ-mē′dēz), the path of a point (in a plane) moving uniformly along a radius vector revolving uniformly.
spi′ral, *v. t.*; SPI′RALED (spī′răld) or SPI′RALLED; SPI′RAL-ING or SPI′RAL-LING. To form into a spiral; to turn or twist spirally. *Engin. News.*
spi′ral-i-form′ (spī′răl-ĭ-fôrm′; spī-răl′-), *a.* Having the form of a spiral.

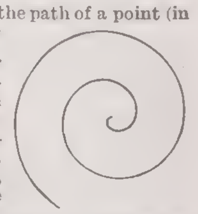

Spiral of Archimedes.

spi′rant (spī′rănt), *n.* [L. *spirans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] *Phon.* A consonant uttered with decided friction of the breath against some part of the oral passage; a fricative; as, *f*, *s*, *sh*. Cf. FRICATIVE, *a.*, 1. Some writers include under *spirant* all the continuants, except the nasals, *m*, *n*, *ng*; others further exclude the liquids *r*, *l*, and the semivowels *w*, *y*; still others limit the name to *f*, *v*, *th* (thin), *th* (this), and the sounds of German *ch*.
spi′rate (spī′rāt), *a.* [L. *spiratus*, p. p. of *spirare.*] *Phon.* Breathed; voiceless. — *n.* A spirate sound or its symbol.
spi-ra′tion (spī-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *spiratio*, fr. *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** Act of breathing. *Obs.*
2. *Theol.* The act by, or manner in, which the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son; also, the relation of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son subsisting because of the Spirit's procession from them.
spire (spīr), *n.* [L. *spira* coil, twist, fr. Gr. σπεῖρα: cf. F. *spire.*] **1.** A spiral; a curl; a whorl; a twist. *Dryden.*
2. *Geom.* **a** Any part of a spiral generated in one rotation of the radius vector about the pole. See SPIRAL, *n.*, 1 **a**. **b** The common point of two or more leaves of a Riemann's surface; a spiral point.
3. *Zoöl.* The upper part of a spiral shell including the whole series of whorls except the last, or body, whorl.
4. A stag in the third year.
spire, *n.* [ME. *spire*, *spir*, a blade of grass, a young shoot,

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spine′-finned′ (spīn′fĭnd′), *a.* Spiny-finned.
spine′let, *n.* A small spine.
spinel ruby. A deep red ruby spinel, used as a gem. [rayed.]
spine′-rayed′ (-rād′), *a.* Spiny-
spi-nes′cence (spī-nĕs′ĕns), *n.* **a** State or quality of being spinescent or spiny. **b** A spiny growth or covering.
spin′et (spĭn′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [L. *spinetum.*] = SPINNEY. *Obs.*
spine′-tailed′ (spīn′tāld′), *a.* Having tail quills with sharp, naked tips. — **spine-tailed swift**, a swift of the genus *Chætura*.
spin′et-ted, *a.* Slit; cleft. *Obs.*
spi-nif′er-ous (spī-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spinifer*; *spina* a thorn + *ferre* to produce.] Thorny; spiny. [Shaped like a spine.]
spin′i-form (spīn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.*
spi-nig′er-ous (spī-nĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spiniger*; *spina* spine + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing a spine or spines. [-NESS.]
spin′i-ness (spīn′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
spink (spĭŋk), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *spink* a kind of small bird, Gr. σπίγγος, and E. FINCH.] The chaffinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
spink, *n.* [Cf. PINK, the flower.] *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Common primrose. **b** CUCKOO-FLOWER **a**.
spink, *n.* A mean or shabby fellow. *Obs.* *Scot.*
spin′nel. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPINDLE. [*Obs.*]
spin′ner, *n.* Prob., a pinnace.
spin′ner-ule (spĭn′ẽr-ōōl; 243), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of many small tubes on the spinnerets of spiders for discharging the secretion of the silk glands. — **spin-ner′u-lar** (spĭ-nẽr′ōō-lȧr), *a.*
spin′net. ✝ SPINET.
spin′nle (spĭn′'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPINDLE.
spin′ny. Var. of SPINNEY.
spin′ny, *a.* [Cf. SPINY, *a.*] Thin and long; slender. *Obs.*
Spi-no′sism, etc. Var. of SPINOZISM, etc. [-DOM.]
spin′ster-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See
spin′ster-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
spin′ster-ly, *a.* See -LY, 1 **a**.
spin′ster-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
spin′stress (spĭn′strĕs), *n.* A woman who spins.
spin′stry (-strĭ), *n.* Occupation of spinning. *Obs.*
spin′text, *n.* A prolix preacher.
spin′try (-trĭ), *n.* [L. *spintria*, *sphintria.*] A sodomite. *Obs.* — **spin′tri-an** (-trĭ-ăn), *a.* *Obs.*
spin-tur′nix, *n.* [L.] A kind of unsightly bird. *Obs.*
spin′u-late (spĭn′ū-lāt), **spin′u-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Spinulose.
spin′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* An armature of spines or spinules.
spin′u-lif′er-ous (spĭn′ū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*spinule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing spinules.
spin′u-lous (spĭn′ū-lŭs; spī′nū-), *a.* Spinulose. [*Obs.*]
spi′on, *n.* [F. *espion.*] A spy.
Spi-on′i-for′mi-a (spī-ŏn′ĭ-fôr′mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Spio* the typical genus + L. *forma* form.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of marine Annelida, including those without oral tentacles or palpi, and having the gills, when present, mostly along the sides of the body. They generally live in burrows or tubes. **Spi-on′i-dæ** (spī-ŏn′ĭ-dē) is the typical family. — **spi′o-nid** (spī′ō-nĭd), *n.*
spiono, *n.* Spion. *Obs.*
spir. ✝ SPAR; SPERE, ask; SPIRE, sprout.
spi′ra-ble (spī′rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *spirabilis.*] Respirable. *Obs.*
‖ **spi-ra′cu-la** (spī-răk′ū-lȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SPIRACULUM.
spi-rac′u-lar (spī-răk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Pert. to a spiracle. [uliferous.]
spi-rac′u-late (-lāt), *a.* Spirac-
spi-rac′u-lif′er-ous (-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*spiraculum* + *-ferous.*] Having spiracles.
spi-rac′u-li-form′ (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Shaped like a spiracle.
spi-rac′u-lum (spī-răk′ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] A spiracle. [Salicylic. *Obs.*]
spi-ræ′ic (spī-rē′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.*
spi-ral′i-ty (spī-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being spiral.
spi′ral-ly, *adv.* of SPIRAL.
spi′ral-tail′, *n.* King bird of paradise. See BIRD OF PARADISE **a** (1). [tum.] A spiracle. *Obs.*
spir′a-ment, *n.* [L. *spiramen-*
Spi-ran′thes (spī-răn′thēz), *n.* [NL. See SPIRANTHY.] *Bot.* Syn. of GYROSTACHYS.
spi-ran′thic (-thĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, spiranthy.
spi-ran′thy (spī-răn′thĭ), *n.* [Gr. σπεῖρα a coil + ἄνθος flower.] Displacement by spiral twisting of the parts of a flower.
spi-ras′ter (spī-răs′tẽr), *n.* [Gr. σπεῖρα coil + 1st *-aster.*] *Zoöl.* A spiral sponge spicule of one or more turns produced on the outside into several spines.
spi′rat-ed (spī′rāt-ĕd), *a.* [*spire*

AS. *spīr*; akin to G. *spier* a blade of grass, Dan. *spire* a sprout, sprig; cf. Sw. *spira* a spar, Icel. *spīra*, G. *spiere*.] **1**. **a** A germinating plant; a sprout. *Obs.* **b** A slender blade or stalk, as of grass or grain.
2. Any of several tall grasses, as the common reed grass, beach grass, reed canary grass, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A tapering body that shoots up or out to a point in a conical or pyramidal form; specif., *Arch.*, a steeply tapering roof or analogous pyramidal construction surmounting a tower or towerlike structure; also, loosely, a steeple.
4. *Mining.* A tube or fuse for firing the charge in blasting.
5. The top, or uppermost point, of anything; the summit.

The *spire* and top of praises. *Shak.*

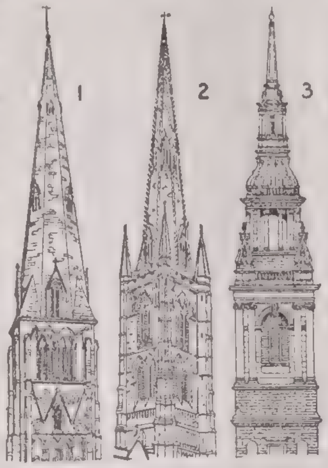

1 Broach Spire; 2 Spire with Parapet, Angle Turrets, and Crockets; 3 Steeple.

spire (spīr), *v. i.*; SPIRED (spīrd); SPIR′ING (spīr′ĭng). To shoot forth or up; also, to run up taperingly like a spire.

It is not so apt to *spire* up as the other sorts *Mortimer.*

spi-re′a (spī-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A spiræa. = SPIRÆA, 2.

spi′reme (spī′rēm), *n.* [Gr. σπείρημα, σπείραμα, a coil. Cf. 1st SPIRE.] *Biol.* The chromatin of a cell nucleus, when in the form of a thread, continuous or segmented.

spi′ric (spī′rĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπειρικός spiral.] *Math.* Of, in the form of, or pert. to, a tore.
spiric body, a tore. — **s. line**, a plane section of a tore; a bicircular quartic with an axis of symmetry.

Spi′ri-fer (spī′rĭ-fẽr; spĭr′ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL.; L. *spira* a coil + *ferre* to bear.] *Paleon.* **1**. Syn. of SPIRIFERA.
2. [*l. c.*] A brachiopod of *Spirifera* or allied genus.

Spi-rif′er-a (spī-rĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPIRIFER.] *Paleon.* A large genus of extinct brachiopods having the arms supported within the shell by long spirally coiled rods which form a pair of cones with their apexes directed more or less laterally toward the ends of the long hinge line. The species abounded in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous. It is the type of a family, **Spir′i-fer′i-dæ** (spĭr′ĭ-fẽr′ĭ-dē), and of a superfamily, **Spi-rif′er-a′ce-a** (spī-rĭf′ẽr-ā′shē-ȧ), comprising all the brachiopods with calcareous spiral supports for the arms, and occurring from the Ordovician to the Jurassic.

Spirifera (*S. striata*). Upper Valve partly removed to show Spiral Arm Supports. (⅜)

spi-rif′er-ous (spī-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See SPIRIFER.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a spiral part or organ. **b** Spired. **c** Containing, or characterized by, Spiriferidæ. See SPIRIFERA.

Spir′il-la′ce-æ (spĭr′ĭ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPIRILLUM.] *Bacteriol.* A family of bacteria having more or less spirally curved ciliate or nonciliated cells. It contains 4 genera, of which *Spirillum* and *Microspira* are the most important. — **spir′il-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

spir′il-lo′sis (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Spirillum* + *-osis.*] Any affection due to bacteria of the genus *Spirillum*, as a South African cattle disease or a certain disease of fowls.

Spi-ril′lum (spī-rĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spira* a coil, Gr. σπεῖρα.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of bacteria typifying the family Spirillaceæ. They have stiff cells with fascicles of polar flagella. Many species occur in liquids containing decaying organic matter. *S desulphuricans* has the power of reducing sulphates. **b** [*l. c.*] [*pl.* -LA (-ȧ).] Any microorganism of, or resembling a bacterium of, the genus *Spirillum*; loosely, any thread-shaped bacterium.

spir′it (spĭr′ĭt), *n.* [OF. *espirit*, *esperit*, F. *esprit*, L. *spiritus*, fr. *spirare* to breathe, to blow. Cf. CONSPIRE, EXPIRE, ESPRIT, SPRITE.] **1**. The breath of life; life, or the life principle, conceived as a kind of breath or vapor animating the body, or, in man, mediating between body and soul. The Galenic notion, accepted in the physiology of the Middle Ages, was that the spirit in the body existed in three kinds or degrees: (1) The **natural spirit**, a vapor rising from the blood and having its seat in the liver, was considered the principle of the "natural" functions of nutrition, growth, and generation. (2) The **vital spirit**, transformed from the natural spirit, in the heart, by mixture with the air of respiration, had the "vital" functions, conveying heat and life through the arteries to the whole body. (3) The **animal spirit**, converted in the brain from the vital spirit, included the rational principle, and had the "animal" functions of distributing the power of motion and feeling through the nerves. See ANIMAL, *a.*, 1.
2. The life principle viewed as the "breath" or gift of deity; hence, the agent of vital and conscious functions in man; the soul. *Spirit* (Heb. *nephesh*, usually translated "soul" in the Bible, Gr. πνεῦμα, Lat. *spiritus*) and *soul* are used sometimes as synonyms, sometimes as naming different elements in man's immaterial nature. In former use, *spirit* often denoted (as in def. 1) the vital principle of the body, as something inferior to *soul*. In current use *spirit* denotes a disembodied soul or (as in def. 5) an immaterial being which never had a body. Thus we speak of "*spirits* of the dead," "*spirit* return," the "land" or "realm of *spirits*." See SOUL, 1, GHOST, 3.

I am thy father's *spirit*;
Doomed for a certain time to walk the night. *Shak.*

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. *Eccl.* xii. 7.

Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist. *Locke.*

3. [*often cap.*] In the abstract, life or consciousness viewed as an independent type of existence; as, idealists maintain that the essential nature of the universe is *spirit*, pantheists that *spirit* pervades the universe. In this sense *spirit* denotes a quality or being similar to man's psychical or vital nature, conceived as a characteristic of nature or of deity. Thus, in Hebrew, *ruakh*, usually translated "spirit" in the Bible, denotes the divine breath independent of as well as in the body, and *nephesh*, "soul, spirit," denotes only the embodied breath. *Spirit* is also used to translate such terms (often rendered *mind*) as the Greek νοῦς (see NOUS, 1), Latin *mens*, German *Geist*, esp. in connection with idealistic theories. See IDEALISM, 1.
4. [*cap.*] A part of the divine nature; the Holy Spirit.
5. Any supernatural being; an apparition; a specter; a ghost; also, sometimes, a sprite; a fairy; an elf.

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark *Locke.*

6. An individual; a person; — esp. with reference to characteristics of mind or temper; as, a ruling *spirit*; a schismatic *spirit*; a bold *spirit*. Cf. SOUL, 7.
7. Temper or disposition of mind; mood; disposition; — often in *pl.*; as, to be cheerful, or in good *spirits*; to be downhearted, or in bad *spirits*.

God has . . . made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*

A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ. *Pope.*

8. Specif., stimulated or high spirits; liveliness, energy, vivacity, ardor, enthusiasm, courage, etc.; as, to speak or act with *spirit*; to display *spirit* in the presence of danger.

"Write it then, quickly," replied Bede; and summoning all his *spirits* together, like the last blaze of a candle going out, he indited it, and expired. *Fuller*

9. As a translation of the word *Geist* in the Hegelian philosophy, the complex of human institutions, family, society, state, church, and the productions in art, poetry, science, and culture. *W. T. Harris.*
10. Intent; real meaning; — opposed to the *letter*, or to *formal statement*; also, characteristic quality, esp. such as is derived from the individual genius or the personal character; as, the *spirit* of an enterprise.
11. In nature, any volatile or airy agent or essence; esp., a life-giving substance or animating principle viewed as in natural bodies. *Obs. or Hist.*

All bodies have *spirits* . . . within them. *Bacon.*

12. Hence: **a** *Alchemy.* Any of four substances, sulphur, sal ammoniac, quicksilver, and arsenic (orpiment).

The four *spirits* and the bodies seven. *Chaucer.*

b In the old chemistry, any liquid produced by distillation; in modern use, any strong distilled alcoholic liquor; esp, ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol, the *spirits*, or *spirit*, of wine (it having been first distilled from wine); — often in *pl.*

Spirits implies *spirit* of any description, and all liquors, mixtures, and compounds made with the same *Encyc. Brit.*

c *Pharm.* A solution in alcohol of a volatile principle. Cf. TINCTURE. *U. S. Disp.* **d** *Dyeing.* Any of various solutions, esp. of tin salts, used as mordants; as, tin *spirits*, aniline *spirit*, etc.
13. A rough breathing; an aspirate, as the letter *h*; also, a mark to denote aspiration; a breathing. *Obs.*

Be it a letter or *spirit*, we have great use for it. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Life, ardor, energy, fire, courage, animation, cheerfulness, vivacity, enterprise. See SOUL, GHOST.

spirit of alum, an aqueous solution of sulphur dioxide. — **s. of copper**, acetic acid obtained by distilling copper acetate. — **s.**, *or* **spirits, of hartshorn**, a solution of ammonia in water; — so called because formerly obtained from hartshorn shavings by destructive distillation. — **s. of Min′der-e′rus** (mĭn′dẽr-ē′rŭs), an aqueous solution of acetate of ammonium; — named after R. Minderer, a physician of Augsburg. — **s. of nitrous ether**, *Med. Chem.*, a pale yellow liquid, of a sweetish taste and a pleasant ethereal odor. It is obtained by the distillation of alcohol with nitric and sulphuric acids, and consists essentially of ethyl nitrite with a little acetic aldehyde. It is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, etc. Called also *sweet spirit of niter.* — **s. of salt**, *Old Chem.*, hydrochloric acid; — so called because obtained from salt and sulphuric acid. — **s. of sense**, the utmost refinement of sensation. *Obs. Shak.* — **s. of tin**, stannic chloride. — **s. of vitriol**, oil of vitriol; sulphuric acid. *Obs.* — **s. of vitriolic ether**, *Chem.*, ether. See ETHER, 3 **a**. *Obs.* — **spirits**, *or* **spirit, of turpentine**, oil of turpentine. See TURPENTINE. — **spirits**, *or* **spirit, of wine**, alcohol; rectified spirit.

Spirits of wine means rectified spirit of a strength of 43 degrees over proof and upwards. *Encyc. Brit.*

spir′it (spĭr′ĭt), *v. t.*; SPIR′IT-ED; SPIR′IT-ING. **1**. To animate with vigor; to hearten; encourage; inspirit; — sometimes followed by *up*.

Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*

2. To convey rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap; — often with *away*, or *off*.

The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Arbuthnot & Pope.*

3. To treat with spirits.

spirit blue. Aniline blue. See DYE.

spirit butterfly. Any of numerous delicate butterflies of tropical America of the genus *Ithomia*, having gauzy wings nearly destitute of scales.

spir′it-ed, *a.* **1**. Animated or possessed by a spirit. *Obs.* "So talked the *spirited*, sly snake." *Milton.*
2. Animated; full of life or vigor; lively; full of spirit or fire; as, a *spirited* oration; a *spirited* answer.
3. Having (such) a spirit; — used in composition, as in high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*, mean-*spirited*, etc.
Syn. — SPIRITED, METTLESOME, FIERY. SPIRITED implies ardor, animation, or fullness of life; METTLESOME often adds to *spirited* the implication of courage or daring; FIERY, that of impetuous eagerness or fierce vehemence; as, "shaking his head backward, somewhat after the manner of a *spirited* horse" (*G. Eliot*); "a fine, lively, *spirited* young man" (*Scott*); "The third [speech] was . . . very *spirited* and eloquent" (*Gray*); "Their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse" (*Tatler*); "the nervous and *fiery* animation of the horses" (*Shelley*); "a *fiery* soul, which, working out its way, fretted the pygmy body to decay" (*Dryden*); "the *fiery*, swift, Italian nature of the man" (*Carlyle*). See LIVELY, COURAGE, EAGERNESS.
— **spir′it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **spir′it-ed-ness**, *n.*

spir′it-ful (spĭr′ĭt-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of spirit; spirited. *Rare.*

The *spiritful* and orderly life of our own grown men. *Milton.*

— **spir′it-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **spir′it-ful-ness**, *n.*

spir′it-ing, *n.* Action, work, or service of a spirit.

spir′it-ism (spĭr′ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* **1**. The theory that mediumistic phenomena are caused by spirits of the dead; also, the action or agency of spirits; — used in distinction from *spiritualism* as not conveying the notion of any special doctrine as to the nature or state of the spirits.
2. Belief that natural objects possess indwelling spirits. See ANIMISM, 2. *Rare.*

spir′it-ist, *n.* One who believes in, or attempts to put in practice, spiritism or spiritualism; a spiritualist.

spir′it-is′tic (-ĭ-tĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or believing in, spirits or phenomena connected with them.

spir′it-less, *a.* **1**. Destitute of spirit; wanting animation or cheerfulness; dejected; depressed; dispirited.
2. Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage, or fire.

A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woebegone. *Shak.*

3. Having no breath; extinct; dead.
— **spir′it-less-ly**, *adv.* — **spir′it-less-ness**, *n.*

spirit level. A level in which the adjustment to the horizon is shown by the position of a bubble in alcohol or ether contained in a nearly horizontal glass tube, or a circular box with a glass cover. — **spirit leveling** *or* **levelling**.

spir′it-ous (spĭr′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [Cf. SPIRITUOUS.] **1**. Like, or of the nature of, spirit; refined; pure. *Rare. Milton.*
2. Ardent; active. *Obs.*
3. Spirituous. *Rare.*

spirit rapper. One who practices spirit rapping.

spirit rapping. An alleged form of communication with the spirits of the dead by raps. See SPIRITUALISM, 3.

spir′it-u-al (spĭr′ĭt-ū-ăl), *a.* [ME. *spirituel*, OF. *spirituel*, *espirituel*, F. *spirituel*, L. *spiritualis.* See SPIRIT.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, spirit; not material; incorporeal; as, a *spiritual* substance or being.
2. Of or pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual.
3. Of or pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul, as distinguished from the external actions; reaching and affecting the spirit.
4. Of or pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the divine Spirit; controlled and inspired by the Spirit; proceeding from the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; divine; heavenly-minded; — opposed to *carnal*.

That I may impart unto you some *spiritual* gift. *Rom.* i. 11.

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are *spiritual*, restore such an one. *Gal.* vi. 1.

5. Of or pert. to sacred things or the church; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical; as, lords *spiritual* and temporal.

spiritual coadjutor. *R. C. Ch.* See JESUIT, 1. — **s. court**. *Eccl. Law*, an ecclesiastical court. — **s. death**. See DEATH, 2. — **s. father**, a religious teacher or guide; esp., *R. C. Ch.*, a priest who hears confession in the sacrament of penance. — **S. Franciscan**. = SPIRITUALIST, 4. — **s. incest**. *Eccl. Law.* **a** Cohabitation between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. **b** The act of a vicar, or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other. — **s. living**, *Eccl.*, a benefice. *Eng.* — **s. peers**, the bishops and archbishops, or lords spiritual, who sit in the House of Lords. — **s. wife**, among the Mormons, in the practice of polygamy, any wife other than the first one taken. Hence, **spiritual wifery**, **spiritual wifeism**.

spir′it-u-al, *n.* **1**. A spiritual thing, function, office, or affair; a spirituality.
2. A spiritual person; as: **a** One spiritual-minded. **b** One whose office or occupation is spiritual; an ecclesiastic.
3. [*cap.*] = SPIRITUALIST, 4.

spir′it-u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *spiritualisme.*] **1**. Quality or state of being spiritual. *Rare.*
2. The doctrine that all that exists is spirit; idealism.

There are three leading forms of monism, viz., materialism, idealism, — or, as I should prefer to say, *spiritualism*, — and the neutral or agnostic monism now in vogue among scientific men. *James Ward*

3. A belief that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals by means of physical phenomena, as by rapping, or during abnormal mental states, as in trances, or the like, commonly manifested through a medium (sense 5); spiritism; the doctrines and practices of spiritualists.

spir′it-u-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *spiritualiste.*] **1**. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is of a spiritual character; an ecclesiastic. *R.*
2. *Philos.* One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.
3. One who believes in spiritualism (sense 3); one who seeks intercourse with departed spirits; a spiritist.
4. [*cap.*] One of a party among the Franciscans from early in the 13th century, which adhered with great strictness to the rule of the founder, esp. as to poverty; — called also *Spiritual Franciscan* and *Spiritual*. This party was recognized by the Council of Constance in 1415, and under the later name *Observantines* became one of the two great branches of the order established by Leo X. in 1517.

spir′it-u-al-is′tic (spĭr′ĭt-ū-ăl-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or connected with, spiritualism.

spir′it-u-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *spiritualitas*: cf. F. *spiritualité*, OF. also *esperitualité.*] **1**. Quality or state of being spiritual; incorporeality; spiritual-mindedness.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*. *South.*

2. *Eccl. Law.* That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion; specif.: **a** The spiritual jurisdiction of the church. **b** The fees or dues or tithes receivable by an ecclesiastic as such.
3. The whole body of the clergy; the church. *Obs.*

spir′it-u-al-i-za′tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of spiritualizing, or state of being spiritualized.

spir′it-u-al-ize (spĭr′ĭt-ū-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; SPIR′IT-U-AL-IZED (-īzd); SPIR′IT-U-AL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *spiritualiser.*] **1**. To render spiritual; to refine intellectually or morally; to purify from the corrupting influences of the world; to give a spiritual character or tendency to; to animate.
2. To give a spiritual meaning to; to take in a spiritual sense; — opposed to *literalize*.

+ *-ate* + *-ed*.] Spirally twisted; formed like a corkscrew.
spire † SPERE, to ask.
spire, *v. t.* To shoot forth. *Obs.*
spire (spĭr), *v. i.* [L. *spirare* to breathe: cf. OF. *espirer*, *spirer*. See SPIRIT.] To breathe *Obs.*
spire bearer. A brachiopod of *Spirifera* or allied genus.
spired (spīrd), *a.* Spiral, or having a spire, as a shell.
spire′let, *n.* See -LET. [REME.]
spi′rem (spī′rĕm). Var of SPI-
spire′pole′, *n.* = TETHER-BALL.
spi′ri-cle (spī′rĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim., fr. L. *spira* a coil.] *Bot.* One of the minute coiled threads in the coating of some seeds. When moistened they uncoil.
spir′ig-nath (spĭr′ĭg-năth), *n* [Gr. σπεῖρα coil + γνάθος jaw.] Antlia (def. 2). — **spi-rig′na-thous** (spī-rĭg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.*
spi-ril′lar (spī-rĭl′ȧr), *a.* *Bacteriol.* Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Spirillum*.
spiring, *n.* A young shoot; a sprout Cf. 2d SPIRE, 1 **a**. *Obs.*
spir′it-al, *a.* Spiritual. *Obs.* —
spir′i-tal′i-ty, *n.* *Obs.*
spir′it-al-ly, *adv.* [L. *spiritalis* belonging to breathing.] By means of the breath. *Obs.*
spiritalty, *n.* Spirituality. *Obs.*
spirit duck. **a** Bufflehead duck. **b** Golden-eye *Local, U. S. & Can.*
spiritel. † SPIRITAL.
spir′it-er, *n.* One who spirits away: a kidnaper.
spirit lamp. A lamp in which alcohol is burned.
spir′it-leaf′, *n.* The manyroot.
spir′it-ly, *a.* Sprightly. *Obs.*
‖ **spi′ri-to′so** (spē′rē-tō′sō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Spirited; spiritedly; — a direction to perform a passage animatedly.
spir′it-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spir′i-trompe (spĭr′ĭ-trŏmp), *n.* [F.] = SPIRIGNATH. [*Obs.*]
spiritualizate, *a.* Spiritualized.
spir′it-u-al-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who spiritualizes. [UAL.]
spir′it-u-al-ly, *adv.* of SPIRIT-

3. *Old Chem.* To extract spirit from; also, to convert into, or impregnate with, spirit.

spir′it-u-al–mind′ed, *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things, or filled with holy desires and affections; spiritual. — **spir′it-u-al–mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

spir′it-u-al-ty (spĭr′ĭt-ū-ăl-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *espirituau(l)té.* See SPIRITUALITY.] 1. The clergy; ecclesiastics; also, spiritual possessions; spiritual doctrine. Cf. TEMPORALITY.
2. Tithes or offerings.
3. The Pope. *Obs.*

‖ **spi′ri′tu′el′** (spē′rē′tü′ĕl′), *a. masc.* } [F. See SPIRITUAL.]
‖ **spi′ri′tu′elle′** (-ĕl′), *a. fem.* } Of the nature, or having the appearance, of a spirit; spiritual; refined; ethereal; also, sprightly; bright; witty.

spir′it-u-ous (spĭr′ĭt-ū-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. (for sense 3) F. *spiritueux.* Cf. SPIRITOUS.] 1. Of the nature of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; spiritual. *Obs.*
2. Lively; active; gay; vivid; airy. *Obs.*
3. Containing, or of the nature of, alcoholic spirit; alcoholic; ardent; as, *spirituous* liquors.

‖ **spi′ri-tus** (spĭr′ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L. See SPIRIT, *n.*] 1. Spirit.
2. A breathing; an aspirate.
3. *Pharm.* Spirit; as, *spiritus* camphoræ, spirit of camphor.
spiritus as′per [L. *asper* rough], *Gr. Gram.*, a mark [ʽ] placed over some initial vowels or over ρ to show that they are aspirated; thus ὡς, pronounced *hōs*, ῥήτωρ, pronounced *hrā′tōr*; also, the sound thus indicated; — called also *rough breathing.* — **s. fru-men′ti** (frōō-mĕn′tī) [L. *frumenti* of grain], whisky. — **s. le′nis** [L. *lenis* smooth], *Gr. Gram.*, a mark [ʼ], indicating the absence of a preceding *h* sound from the initial vowel over which it is placed, as in ἰέναι, pronounced ē-ĕn′ī; also, the beginning so indicated; — called also *smooth breathing.* Cf. SPIRITUS ASPER. — **s. mun′di** (mŭn′dī). [L., *mundi* of the world.] = ANIMA MUNDI. — **s. vi′ni Gal′li-ci** (vī′nī găl′ĭ-sī) [L. *vini Gallici* of Gallic wine], brandy.

spirk′et-ing (spûr′kĕt-ĭng), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* The inboard planking from the waterways up to the port sills.

Spi′ro-chæ′ta (spī′rō-kē′tȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπεῖρα coil + χαίτη hair.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of microörganisms, regarded by some as belonging to the Spirillaceæ or as typifying a distinct family, by others as protozoans. They consist of slender undulating filaments, with or without flagellæ. See SPIROCHÆTE, in the *Addenda.*

Spi′ro-de′la (-dē′lȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. σπεῖρα coil + δῆλος visible; — so named because the spiral vessels are visible through the transparent tissues.] *Bot.* A small genus of lemnaceous plants having a membranous spathe, and a thallus with a cluster of several rootlets. *S. polyrhiza*, the great duckweed, is widely distributed.

spi′ro-graph (spī′rō-grăf), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording respiratory movements, as the sphygmograph does those of the pulse.

spi′ro-graph, *n.* [See 1st SPIRE; -GRAPH.] An instrument for drawing spirals, as a kind of compass with a lengthening leg tied to the stationary leg by a string which wraps around the latter as the former is rotated around it.

spi-rog′ra-phin (spī-rŏg′rȧ-fĭn), *n.* [*Spirographis* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A hyalogen got from the skeletal tissues of a sabelloid annelid of the genus *Spirographis.* On hydration it yields a hyalin, **spi′ro-graph′i-din** (spī′rō-grăf′ĭ-dĭn).

Spi′ro-gy′ra (spī′rō-jī′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπεῖρα coil + γῦρος a ring.] *Bot.* A large genus of green fresh-water algæ of the family Zygnemaceæ, with spiral chlorophyll bands. They form slimy masses in stagnant and running water.

spi′roid (spī′roid), *a.* [See SPIRE a spiral; -OID.] Like a screw or spiral.

spi-rom′e-ter (spī-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs, or the volume of air which can be expelled from the chest after the deepest possible inspiration. Cf. PNEUMATOMETER. — **spi′ro-met′ric** (spī′rō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* — **spi-rom′e-try** (spī-rŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.*

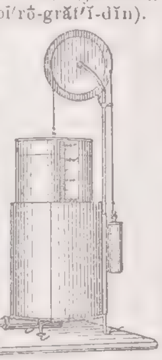
Spirometer.

spi′ro-phore (spī′rō-fōr; 201), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-phore.*] *Med.* An apparatus to effect artificial respiration.

Spi-roph′y-ton (spī-rŏf′ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπεῖρα coil + φυτόν plant.] *Bot.* A genus of fossil algæ, characteristic of certain Devonian rocks in New York State. The only species (*S. cauda-galli*) is represented by coiled or convolute impressions, and has given the name **cauda-galli grit** to the rocks it is found in.

Spi-ror′bis (spī-rôr′bĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπεῖρα coil + L. *orbis* circle, disk.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small serpulid annelids forming a spirally coiled calcareous tube.

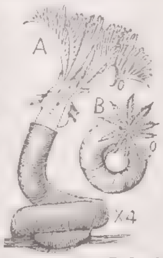

Spirorbis (*S. lucidus*). *o* Operculum.

Spir′u-la (spĭr′ōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spira* a coil.] *Zoöl.* 1. A genus of small dibranchiate cephalopods having a many-chambered shell coiled in a flat spiral, the whorls of which do not touch each other. The shell is almost completely enveloped in the soft parts. The genus is found in most tropical seas, but complete specimens are rare.
2. [*l. c.*] A member of the above genus.

Spirula (*Spirula lævis*), showing the Internal Shell.

spir′y (spīr′ĭ), *a.* [From SPIRE a winding line.] Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; serpentine.
Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake. *Dryden.*

spir′y, *a.* [From SPIRE a steeple.] Of or pertaining to a spire; like a spire; tall, slender, and tapering; abounding in spires; as, *spiry* turrets. "*Spiry* towns." *Thomson.*

spis′si-tude (spĭs′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *spissitudo.*] Quality or state of being spissated; inspissated state.

spit (spĭt), *n.* [ME. *spite*, AS. *spitu*; akin to D. *spit*, G. *spiess*, OHG. *spiz*, Dan. *spid*, Sw. *spett*, and to G. *spitz* pointed.] 1. A slender, pointed rod, usually of iron, for holding meat or, formerly, eggs, while being roasted over a fire.

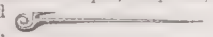
Spit, 1.

2. A sword. *Obs. Slang.*
3. The mark of reference called the dagger. *Obs.*
4. A stick or skewer on which fish, as herrings, are hung to dry. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
5. The spindle in a shuttle on which the spool, etc., turns.
6. A small point of land running into a body of water, or a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore.

spit, *v. t.*; SPIT′TED; SPIT′TING. [From SPIT a rod.] 1. To thrust a spit through; to fix upon a spit; hence, to thrust through or impale. "Infants *spitted* upon pikes." *Shak.*
2. To hang (fish) on a spit to dry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spit, *v. i.* To attend to a spit; to use a spit. *Obs. or R.*

spit, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SPIT, *Archaic* SPAT (spăt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIT′TING. [AS. *spittan*; cf. G. *spützen*, Dan. *spytte*, Sw. *spotta*, Icel. *spýta*, and also E. SPAWL, SPEW. The past tense *spat* is due to AS. *spǣtte*, fr. *spǣtan* to spit.] 1. To eject from the mouth, as saliva or other matter; to expectorate. "Thus *spit* I out my venom." *Chaucer.*
2. To eject; to throw out; to belch.
to spit cotton *or* **sixpences**, to spit white cottonlike saliva or saliva that forms white coin-shaped patches, regarded as indicating a thirsty condition. *Vulgar.*

spit, *v. i.* 1. To eject saliva; to expectorate.
2. To rain or snow slightly or with scattered drops or flakes; to sprinkle. *Colloq.* *Dickens.*
3. To make a noise like that of expectoration. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See EXPECTORATE.
to spit on *or* **upon**, to insult grossly; to treat with contempt.

spit, *n.* 1. The secretion ejected from the mouth; spittle; saliva; sputum; also, the act or an act of spitting.
2. A frothy secretion resembling saliva exuded by certain insects; also, a spittle insect.
3. A falling of rain in scattered particles; a sprinkle.
4. Perfect likeness; counterpart; image; as, he is the *spit* (or *spit and image*, or *spit and picture*) of his father. *Dial.*

spit′ball′ (-bôl′), *n.* 1. Paper chewed, and rolled into a ball, to be thrown as a missile.
2. [Usually two words.] *Baseball.* A variety of pitched ball produced by moistening one side of the ball with saliva. It is said to leave the hand with a greater speed than when dry and to take a more uncertain course. *Cant.*

spitch′cock′ (spĭch′kŏk′), *n.* An eel split and broiled.

spitch′cock′, *v. t.*; SPITCH′COCKED′ (-kŏkt′). [Orig. uncert.; cf. SPIT a rod; COCK the bird.] *Cookery.* To split (as an eel) lengthwise and broil or fry it in hot fat.

spite (spīt), *n.* [Shortened fr. ME. *despit* despite. See DESPITE.] 1. Injury; hurt; disgrace; dishonor. *Obs.*
2. Ill will or hatred toward another, accompanied with the disposition to irritate, annoy, or thwart; petty malice; grudge; rancor; despite. *Pope.*
This is the deadly *spite* that angers. *Shak.*
3. Vexation; chagrin; mortification. *Rare.* *Shak.*
4. Anything causing vexation or grief. *Colloq. or Dial.*
Syn. — Spitefulness, pique, rancor, malevolence, grudge. See RESENTMENT.
in spite of, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to all efforts of; notwithstanding. Often shortened to **spite of.** See *Syn.* under NOTWITHSTANDING, *prep.*

spite, *v. t.*; SPIT′ED (spīt′ĕd); SPIT′ING (spīt′ĭng). 1. To regard with spite; to dislike; hate. *Obs. or Archaic.*
The Danes, then . . . pagans, *spited* places of religion. *Fuller.*
2. To treat maliciously; to thwart; shame; mortify.
3. To fill with spite; to offend; to vex. *Obs., Scot., or R.*
"Darius, *spited* at the Magi." *Sir W. Temple.*

spite′ful (spīt′fōōl), *a.* Filled with, or showing, spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious. — **spite′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **spite′ful-ness**, *n.*

spit′fire′ (spĭt′fīr′), *n.* 1. A violent, irascible, or passionate person. *Colloq.*
2. *Naut.* A very small jib of strong canvas carried by small vessels in stormy weather or, alone, to keep steerageway.

spit′ted (spĭt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* [From SPIT a rod.] 1. Put upon a spit; pierced as if by a spit; impaled.
2. Long and pointed; — said of antlers. *Bacon.*

spit′ter (spĭt′ẽr), *n.* [See SPIT a rod.] 1. One who puts meat on a spit.
2. A young deer whose antlers begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket, or pricket.

spit′ter, *n.* [See SPIT to eject from the mouth.] One who ejects saliva from the mouth.

spit′ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPIT. Hence: *n.* Act of one that spits; specif., *Metal.*, the behavior (called also *sprouting*) of molten silver or platinum at a certain stage of cooling, when the chilled surface is broken by jets of gas with liquid metal, which makes fantastic forms on the crust.
spitting snake, a venomous South African snake (*Sepedon hæmachates*) allied to the cobra; — so called from its habit of ejecting its venom when irritated.

spit′tle (spĭt′'l), *n.* [From SPIT to eject from the mouth: cf. SPATTLE.] 1. The fluid secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; spit. See SALIVA.
2. The frothy secretion of some insects. See SPITTLE INSECT.
spit′tle-of-the-stars′, a common blue-green alga (*Nostoc commune*) forming gelatinous colonies.

spit′tle, *n.* [AS. *spitel.* Cf. SPIT to dig.] A small spade or shovel; specif., a baker's wooden implement used to put cakes, etc., into the oven or to remove them. *Dial. Eng.*

spit′tle, *v. t.* To dig or stir with a spittle. *Dial. Eng.*

spittle insect. Any of numerous small leaping homopterous insects of the froghopper family (Cercopidæ). Their larvæ live on plants and envelop themselves in a mass of white froth consisting of a fluid secreted through the anus and of bubbles of air. The adult insects wander about on herbage and trees. *Aphrophora quadrangularis* is the most common one in the eastern United States.

spit-toon′ (spĭ-tōōn′), *n.* A receptacle for spit or sputum; esp., a low cylindrical or round vessel, as of metal or earthenware, with a funnel-shaped top, so used; a cuspidor.

spitz dog (spĭts). [G. *spitz*, *spitzhund.*] A Pomeranian dog.

Splach-na′ce-æ (splăk-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPLACHNUM.] *Bot.* A family of mosses remarkable for their growth upon dung or upon decaying animal tissues. See SPLACHNUM. — **splach-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Splach′num (splăk′nŭm), *n.* [NL., said by Linnæus, who named it, to be from Gr. σπλάγχνον moss, but no such word appears in Gr.] *Bot.* A genus of rather rare mosses typifying the family Splachnaceæ, distinguished by the peculiar capsule, which bears spores only in the upper portion, its colored lower half, or neck, being much swollen and composed of loose tissue containing chlorophyll.

splanch′nic (splăŋk′nĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.
splanchnic nerves, *Anat.*, three important nerves on each side of the body formed by the union of branches from the six or seven lower ganglia of the sympathetic system. The **superior, or great, splanchnic nerve** ends in the semilunar ganglion. The **middle, lesser, or small splanchnic nerve** ends in the solar plexus. The **inferior, least, or renal splanchnic nerve** ends in the renal plexus and lower part of the solar plexus.

splanch′no- (splăŋk′nō-), **splanchn-.** [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail.] Combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the viscera*; as, *splanchnology.*

splanch′no-cele } (-sēl), *n.* [*splanchno-* + Gr. κοῖλον a
splanch′no-cœle } hollow.] 1. *Embryol.* That part of the embryonic cœlom, or the space between the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure, persisting in the adult.
2. *Zoöl.* A visceral cavity, esp. of a brachiopod.

splanch′no-pleure (-plōōr; 243), *n.* [*splanchno-* + Gr. πλευρά side.] *Embryol.* The visceral layer of mesoblast with the hypoblast. See SOMATOPLEURE. — **splanch′no-pleu′ral** (-plōō′răl), **splanch′no-pleu′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

splanch′nop-to′sis (-nŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *splanchno-* + *ptosis.*] Downward displacement of the abdominal viscera.

splash (splăsh), *v. t.*; SPLASHED (splăsht); SPLASH′ING. [Prob. fr. *plash*; or imitative and influenced by *plash.*]
1. To strike and dash about (water, mud, etc.); to plash.
2. To spatter water, mud, etc., upon; to bespatter.
3. To make (one's or its way) with splashing. *Rare.*
4. To cause to appear splashed or bespattered; to mark with patches of a different, usually contrasting, color.
Fields . . . *splashed* with scarlet poppies. *J. Burroughs.*
5. To drive (logs) by releasing a head of water confined by a flood dam; also, to flood, as a shallow river, with a flush of water for this or a similar purpose
6. *Plumbing.* To cover (a joint) with melted solder.

splash, *v. i.* 1. To strike and dash about water, mud, etc.; to dash water, etc., in such a way as to spatter.
2. To fall or strike with a splashing noise.

splash, *n.* 1. Liquid thrown loosely on anything, as water from a puddle; also, a spot or daub.
2. A noise made by striking upon or in a liquid.
3. A spot of a different color from the main color, appearing as if splashed on; a blotch.
A curious red-and-black brindle with a radiating *splash* of white in the middle of his forehead. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

splash′board′ (-bōrd′; 201), *n.* 1. = DASHBOARD, 1.
2. A plank used to close the sluice of a flood dam; — usually in *pl.* Cf. FLASHBOARD.

splash′er (splăsh′ẽr), *n.* One that splashes; that which is splashed; specif.: A guard to keep off splashes, as a guard over a carriage wheel or a screen behind a washstand.

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spir′it-u-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spir′it-u-al-y, *a.* Spiritual. *Obs.*
spirituel. † SPIRITUAL, *a. & n.*
spir′it-u-ose′, *a.* Spirituous. *Obs.*
spir′it-u-os′i-ty (spĭr′ĭt-ū-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.* 1. State of being spirituous; spirituousness.
2. Spiritual quality; incorporeality. [Var. of SPIRITOSO.]
‖ **spi′ri-tuo′so** (spē′rē-twō′sō).
spir′it-u-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spir′it-weed′, *n.* The manyroot.
spirit world. The world or abode of spirits, esp. departed spirits; Hades. [TOGRAPHY, 1.]
spirit writing. = PNEUMA-
spir′it-y (spĭr′ĭ-tĭ), *a.* Spirited; mettlesome. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spirit yellow. See DYE.
spi′ri-valve (spī′rĭ-vălv), *a.* [L. *spira* coil + *valva* valve (of a door).] *Zoöl.* Having a spiral shell, as a gastropod mollusk.
spir′ket. Var. of SPERKET.
spir′ket, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A space between floor timbers forward or aft. *Rare* [*Scot.*]
spirl′ie (spĭr′lĭ), *a.* Slender.
spir′ling (spẽr′lĭn). *Obs.* or Scot. var. of SPARLING, a smelt.
Spi′ro-bran′chi-a (spī′rō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), **Spi′ro-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σπεῖρα coil + βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of BRACHIOPODA. — **spi′ro-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*
Spi-rog′ra-phis (spī-rŏg′rȧ-fĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπεῖρα coil + γραφίς outline drawing, embroidery.] A genus of sabelloid annelids with bright-colored gill plumes arranged spirally.
spi-rol′, **spi-role′**, *n.* [OF. *spirole.*] A small culverin. *Obs.*
spi′ro-loc′u-line (spī′rō-lŏk′ū-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [See 1st SPIRE; LOCULUS.] *Zoöl.* Having loculi, or chambers, arranged spirally.
spi′ro-scope (spī′rō-skōp), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-scope.*] *Physiol.* A spirometer.
spi′ro-y′lous (spī′rō-ī′lŭs), *a.* [*spiræa* (a source of salicylal) + *yl* + *-ous.*] See SALICYLAL.
spirre. † SPERE, to ask.
spirris. Obs. pl. of SPUR.
spirt (spûrt). Var. of SPURT.
spirt. spirte. † SPIRIT.
spir′tle. Var. of SPURTLE.
spir′u-late (spĭr′ōō-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Spiral in form or arrangement.
spiscious. † SPISSOUS.
spise. † SPICE.
spise, *v. t. & i.* To despise. *Obs.*
spiss, *a.* [L. *spissus.*] Thick; crowded; compact; dense. *Obs.*
spis′sat-ed (spĭs′āt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *spissatus*, p. p.] Thickened; inspissated. *Obs. or R.*
spissed (spĭst), *a.* Spiss. *Obs.*
spissemire. † PISMIRE.
spis′si-ty (spĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Spissitude. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
spis′sous, *a.* [L. *spissus.*] Spiss.
spis′sy, *a.* Mossy; spissous. *Obs.*
spit, *v. t.* [AS. *spittan.*] To spade; plant by spading; also, to dig. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spit, *n.* [See SPIT to dig.] *Dial. Eng.* 1. A spade; a shovel.
2. A spadeful of earth.
3. The depth of a spade thrust.
spit′al (spĭt′ăl), *n.* [ME. *spitel.* See HOSPITAL.] A lazar house; a hospital. *Obs.*
spit′al-e′vil, *n.* Leprosy. *Obs.*
spit′al-house′, *n.* A spital. *Obs.*
spit′box′, *n.* A vessel to receive spittle; a spittoon.
spit bug. A spittle insect.
spit curl. A lock of hair plastered spirally on the temple or forehead, as with spittle. *Colloq.*
spite. spitel. † SPIT, SPITAL.
spite′ous (*dial.* spīt′ŭs), *a.* Despiteous; spiteful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **spite′ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
spit′frog′, *n.* Small sword. *Obs.*
spithel. spithre. † SPIDER.
spit′ish (spīt′ĭsh), *a.* Spiteful.
spitous, *a.* *Obs.* a Despitous; spiteful; merciless; cruel. b Piteous. — **spitously**, *adv.* *Obs.*
spit′poi′son, *n.* A venomous person; a calumniator.
spits′cocked′ (spĭts′kŏkt′), *a.* Spitchcocked.
spit′-stick′, **spit′-stick′er**, *n.* *Engraving.* A kind of graver used esp. to outline designs.
spit′tard (spĭt′ărd), *n.* [*spit* a rod + *-ard.*] A hart two years old. *Obs.*
spit′ted. Obs. p. p. of SPIT, *v. i.*
spit′tl. Spittle. *Ref. Sp.*
spit′tle. † SPITAL. [*Obs.*]
spit′tle (spĭt′'l), *a.* Spiteful.
spittle fly. Spittle insect. [*Obs.*]
spit′tle-fork′, *n.* A spiked fork.
spit′tle-man, *n.* One confined to a spital. *Obs.*
spit′tle-staff′, *n.* A spiked staff; a staff with a spud to cut weeds. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spit′tly (spĭt′lĭ), *a.* Like spittle; slimy. *Obs.*
spitus. † SPITOUS.
spitz (spĭts), *n.* Spitzenburgh.
spit′zen-burgh (spĭt′s'n-bûrg), *n.* Any of several varieties of red-and-yellow apples, esp. one originated at Newtown, N. Y. (**Newtown spitzenburgh**), or Esopus, N. Y. (**Esopus spitzenburgh**).
spitz′flute′ (spĭts′flōōt′; 243), *n.* [G. *spitze* point + E. *flute.*] An organ stop with conical metal pipes, giving a thin reedy tone.
spitz′kas′ten (spĭts′käs′tĕn; *G.* shpĭts′-), *n.* [G., lit., pointed box.] *Mining.* = FUNNEL BOX.
spitz′kop′ (spĭts′kŏp′), *n.* [D. *spitskop.*] A sugar-loaf hill. *So. Africa.*
Sp. L. Special lease. *Australia.*
splairge (splẽrj), *n. & v.* Splatter; splash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
splanch′na-poph′y-sis (splăŋk′nȧ-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any element of the skeleton in relation with the alimentary canal, as the jaws and hyoid apparatus. — **splanch-nap′o-phys′i-al** (splăŋk-năp′ō-fĭz′ĭ-ăl), *a.*
splanch-nog′ra-phy (splăŋk-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*splanchno-* + *-graphy.*] Descriptive splanchnology. — **splanch-nog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **splanch′no-graph′i-cal** (splăŋk′nō-grăf′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
splanch-nol′o-gy (-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*splanchno-* + *-logy.*] That part of anatomy which treats of the viscera. — **splanch-nol′o-gist** (-ō-jĭst), *n.* — **splanch′no-log′i-cal** (splăŋk′nō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
splanch′no-skel′e-ton, *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* That part of the skeleton connected with the sense organs and the viscera. — **splanch′no-skel′e-tal**, *a.*
splanch-not′o-my (splăŋk-nŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* The anatomy of the viscera. — **splanch′no-tom′i-cal** (splăŋk′nō-tŏm′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
splash dam. A flood dam.
splashed (splăsht), *a.* Irregularly blotched.

N O P Q R S

splash′y (splăsh′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Full of dirty water; wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about; slushy.
2. Of, resembling, or of the nature of, splashes or blotches.

splat (splăt), *n.* [Cf. PLAT flat.] A broad, flat, upright member in the middle of a chair back.

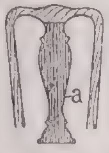

a Splat.

splat′ter (splăt′ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [Perh. fr. *spatter* and *splash* combined.] To spatter; splash.

splay (splā), *v. t.* [Abbr. of *display*.] **1**. To display; to spread; also, to carve. *Obs.*
2. To dislocate, as a shoulder bone.
3. To turn on one side; to render oblique; to slope or slant, as the side of a door, window, etc.

splay, *n.* **1**. Spread; expansion.
2. *Arch.* A slope or bevel, esp. of the sides of a door or window, by which the opening is made larger at one face of the wall than at the other, or larger at each of the faces than it is between them. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

splay, *a.* [From SPLAY to display, spread; cf. OF. *desploié*, p. p., unfolded.] Displayed; spread out; turned outward; broad and flat; fig., clumsy; awkward; ungainly; as, *splay* shoulders.
Something *splay*, something blunt-edged, unhandy, and infelicitous. *M. Arnold.*

splayed (splād), *p. a.* Having an oblique angle or bevel so as to flare; splay; beveled. — **splayed arch**, an arch with its opening at one side larger than at the other, so that its intrados face is conical. — **s. grounds**, *Building*, grounds shaped like dovetails, or undercut, to hold the plaster.

splay′er (splā′ẽr), *n.* *Tile Making.* An instrument on which the tile is removed from the washing-off frame to the block.

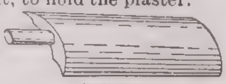
Splayer.

splay′foot′ (splā′fo͝ot′), *n.; pl.* -FEET (-fēt′). A foot that is abnormally flattened and spread out; *Med.*, a flat foot or the deformity flatfoot. — **splay′foot′**, **splay′foot′ed**, *a.*

splay′mouth′ (-mouth′), *n.; pl.* SPLAYMOUTHS (-mouthz′). A naturally wide mouth; also, a mouth stretched wide, as in derision. — **splay′mouthed′** (-mouthd′; -moutht′), *a.*

Splayfoot of Dog.

spleen (splēn), *n.* [ME. *splen*, L. *splen*, Gr. σπλήν the milt or spleen, affection of the spleen; perh. akin to L. *lien*, Skr. *plihan*, *plīhan*: cf. OF. *esplein*, *esplen*, fr. Latin.]
1. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A highly vascular glandlike ductless organ near the stomach or intestine of most vertebrates; the milt. In man it lies on the left side of the body near the cardiac end of the stomach, and is about five inches long, of a flattened oblong form, dark purplish color, and soft fragile consistency. Its blood supply comes from the splenic artery. It is composed largely of loose adenoid tissue (the *splenic pulp*) traversed by trabeculæ derived from the fibrous outer capsule, and containing the Malpighian capsules. Various functions, as the formation and destruction of red blood corpuscles, have been ascribed to it. Some connection with alimentation is proved by its gradual enlargement after a meal. It was formerly believed to be the seat of emotions or passions, as ill humor, anger, etc., and to be the source of laughter.
2. Anger; latent spite; ill humor; malice; as, to vent one's *spleen*. "*Spleen* and sour disdain." *Pope.*
3. A fit of anger, bad temper, or passion. *Obs. or R.*
4. Melancholy; low spirits; hypochondriacal affections. *Obsoles.*
Inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative *spleen* a grateful feast. *Wordsworth.*
5. A sudden motion, impulse, or action; a fit; a freak; whim; caprice; humor; temper; mood. *Obs.*
A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways. *Shak.*
6. Laughter or violent mirth or merriment, or a fit of it. *Obs.* "Thy silly thought enforces my *spleen*." *Shak.*
7. Fire; ardor; impetuosity. *Obs.*

spleen, *v. t.;* SPLEENED (splēnd); SPLEEN′ING. **1**. To excise the spleen of, as an animal to fatten it; to splenectomize.
2. *Obs.* **a** To anger. *R. North.* **b** To dislike. *Bp. Hacket.*

spleen′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, displaying, or affected with, spleen; angry; ill-humored; ardent; fiery; melancholy; splenetic. — **spleen′ful-ly**, *adv.*

spleen′less, *a.* Having no spleen; specif.: **a** Without anger, malice, or the like; good-humored. *Obs. or R.* **b** Having had the spleen excised, as a dog; splenectomized.

spleen′wort′ (splēn′wûrt′), *n.* [*spleen* + *wort*; cf. L. *splenium*, *asplenum*, Gr. σπλήνιον, ἀσπλήνιον, ἄσπληνον.] Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*.

spleen′y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or displaying, spleen; specif.: **a** Angry; irritable; peevish; fretful; fiery; ardent. **b** Affected with melancholia; melancholy.

sple-nal′gi-a (splē-năl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπλήν spleen + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain, esp. of a neuralgic kind, over the region of the spleen. — **sple-nal′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

splen′dent (splĕn′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *splendens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *splendere* to shine.] **1**. Shining; glossy; beaming with light; resplendent; reflecting light intensely; as, *splendent* planets; *splendent* luster (see 1st LUSTER, 2 **e**).
2. Very conspicuous; illustrious. *Sir H. Wotton.*

splen′did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *splendidus*, fr. *splendere* to shine; cf. Lith. *splendėti*: cf. F. *splendide*.] **1**. Possessing or displaying splendor; specif.: **a** Shining; brilliant; as, a *splendid* sun. **b** Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; gorgeous; as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* pageant.
2. Illustrious; brilliant; grand; glorious; as, a *splendid* victory or reputation.
3. Excellent; very good or fine. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See GRAND.
— **splen′did-ly**, *adv.* — **splen′did-ness**, *n.*

splen-dif′er-ous (splĕn-dĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*splendor* + *-ferous*.] Lit., splendor-bearing; splendid; brilliant; gorgeous. *Obs. or Humorous.* "A *splendiferous* woman." *Haliburton.*

splen′dor, splen′dour (splĕn′dẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *splendere* to shine; cf. F. *splendeur*.] **1**. Great brightness; brilliant luster; brilliancy; as, the *splendor* of the sun. *B. Jonson.*
2. Magnificence; pomp; parade; brilliancy; glory; as, *splendor* of an equipage, procession, or the like; *splendor* of a victory. "Rejoice in *splendor* of mine own." *Shak.*
Syn. — Luster, brilliancy, magnificence, gorgeousness, display, showiness, pomp, parade, grandeur, glory.
in splendor, *Her.*, said of the sun represented with rays and a human face.

splen′dor-ous (-dẽr-ŭs), **splen′drous** (-drŭs), *a.* Full of splendor; very bright; splendid. *T. Winthrop.*

sple-nec′ta-sis (splē-nĕk′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See SPLENO-; ECTASIS.] *Med.* Enlargement of the spleen.

sple-nec′to-mize (-tō-mīz), *v. t.;* -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). *Surg.* To excise the spleen of.

sple-nec′to-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-ectomy*.] *Med.* Excision of the spleen.

sple-net′ic (splē-nĕt′ĭk; splĕn′ē-tĭk; 277: *the second has until recently been preferred*), *a.* [L. *spleneticus*: cf. F. *splénétique*. See SPLEEN.] **1**. Of or pert. to the spleen; acting upon the spleen; splenic. "The *splenetic* medicine of Galen." *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Affected with spleen; malicious; spiteful; ill-humored; peevish; fretful. "*Splenetic* guffaw." *G. Eliot.*
Syn. — Morose, gloomy, peevish, fretful. See SULLEN.
splenetic fever, Texas fever.

sple-net′ic, *n.* A person affected with spleen or having a diseased spleen.

sple′ni-al (splē′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *splenium* a plaster, a patch, Gr. σπληνίον a bandage.] **a** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a thin splintlike membrane bone on the inner side of the mandible (usually in close relation with the dentary) of many vertebrates below mammals. **b** *Anat.* Pertaining to a splenius muscle. — **n.** The splenial bone.

splen′ic (splĕn′ĭk; splē′nĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *splenicus*, Gr. σπληνικός; cf. F. *splénique*.] Of or pert. to the spleen.
splenic apoplexy, *Med.* = ANTHRAX, 1 **c**. — **s. artery**, the artery which carries blood to the spleen. In man it is the largest of the three branches of the cœliac axis, and besides supplying the spleen sends branches to the pancreas and the cardiac end of the stomach. — **s. fever**, *Med.* = ANTHRAX, 1 **c**. — **s. pulp**. See SPLEEN, 1. — **s. vein**, the vein which carries blood away from the spleen. In man it is formed by five or six large branches which unite a short distance from the spleen. It joins the superior mesenteric vein to form the portal vein.

splen′i-fi-ca′tion (splĕn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn; splē′nĭ-), *n.* [L. *splen*, *splenis*, the spleen + E. *-fication*.] *Med.* Conversion into tissue resembling that of the spleen; splenization.

sple-ni′tis (splē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπληνῖτις of the spleen.] *Med.* Inflammation of the spleen.

splen′i-tive (splĕn′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Acting on the spleen. *Obs.*
2. Fiery; impetuous; passionate; splenetic. *Shak.*
Even and smooth as seemed the temperament of the nonchalant, languid Virginian — not *splenitive* or rash. *T. N. Page.*

sple′ni-um (splē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a plaster, a patch, fr. Gr. σπλήνιον a bandage, compress.] *Anat.* The thick rounded fold forming the posterior border of the corpus callosum. It is continuous by its under surface with the fornix.

sple′ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. Cf. SPLENIUM.] *Anat.* A flat muscle of each side of the back of the neck and upper dorsal region. In man it arises as a single muscle from the ligamentum nuchæ, the spinous processes of the last cervical and six upper dorsal vertebræ, and the supraspinous ligament, but soon divides into two parts: the ‖ **sple′ni-us ca′pi-tis** (kăp′ĭ-tĭs), which is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the occipital bone; and the ‖ **sple′ni-us col′li** (kŏl′ī), which is inserted into the transverse processes of the upper two or three cervical vertebræ.

splen′i-za′tion (splĕn′ĭ-zā′shŭn; splē′nĭ-), *n.* [See SPLEEN; -IZE.] *Med.* A morbid state of an organ, esp. the lung, due to congestion, in which its tissue becomes spleenlike.

spleno-, splen-. Combining form from Greek σπλήν, σπληνός, *the spleen*.

sple′no-pex′y (splē′nō-pĕk′sĭ; splĕn′ō-), *n.* [See SPLENO-; -PEXIA.] *Surg.* Fixation of a displaced spleen by suturing.

sple-not′o-my (splē-nŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Incision into, or excision of, the spleen.

splice (splīs), *v. t.;* SPLICED (splīst); SPLIC′ING (splīs′ĭng). [D. *splitsen*, OD. *splissen*; akin to G. *splissen*, Sw. *splissa*, Dan. *splisse*, and E. *split*; — from the dividing or splitting the ends into separate strands. See SPLIT, *v. t.*] **1**. To unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands, the union being between two ends, or between an end and the body of a rope; to unite by a splice.
2. To unite, as spars, timbers, rails, etc., by lapping the two ends together, or by applying a piece which laps upon the two ends, and then binding, or in any way making fast.
3. To unite in marriage. *Slang.*
to splice the main brace, *Naut.*, to give out, or drink, spirits on occasion of special exposure to wet or cold, or to severe fatigue; hence, to take a drink of liquor. *Slang.*

splice, *n.* A joining of two cords, ropes, cables, or the like, or of two parts of the same rope by interweaving the strands, esp. so that the resulting joint is approximately of the same size as the original rope. In a **short splice** (fig. 1) each strand of each rope is carried over the adjacent strand and tucked under the second and so on. In the **eye-splice** (fig. 2) the end part of a rope is bent into a loop and then spliced into the standing part with a short splice. In a **cut splice** (fig. 3) the strands of each of two ropes are spliced into the standing part of the other rope. In a **horseshoe splice** (**D splice**) the two ends of one rope are spliced into the body of another rope leaving a loop between. In all of these splices the resulting joint is somewhat larger than the original rope. The **long splice** (fig. 4) is made by unlaying one strand of each rope, replacing it by a strand of the other rope, and then fastening them by knots, etc., the resulting joint being no larger than the original rope.

splice graftage *or* **grafting**. *Hort.* A simple method of grafting by cutting the scion and stock across obliquely, fitting the two surfaces together, and tying.

splic′er (splīs′ẽr), *n.* One that splices; specif.: **a** *Naut.* A fid used in splicing. **b** *Railroading.* A strapper.

splic′ing (splīs′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPLICE. — **splicing hammer**, *Naut.*, a hammer having on one side a tapered pin like a fid and on the other a head to beat a splice smooth.

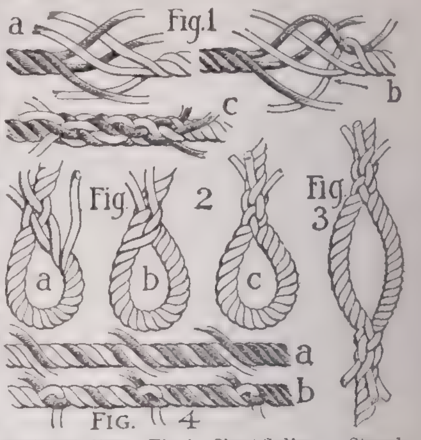

Various Splices. Fig. 1. Short Splice. *a* Strands of each Rope unlaid and in place for tucking; *b* First Strand tucked; *c* Completed Splice. Fig. 2. Short Splice. *a* First and second Strands tucked; *b* (Back View of *a*) Third Strand tucked; *c* Completed Splice. Fig. 3. Cut Splice. Fig. 4. Long Splice (the starting position is the same as for the Short Splice — Fig. 1 *a* — except that the Strands are unlaid for a longer distance). *a* After one Strand of each Rope has been unlaid and replaced by a Strand of the other Rope; *b* Strands knotted A Splice is finished by dividing each Strand, cutting off part and tucking the rest as in a Short Splice.

spline (splīn), *n.* **1**. *Mach.* A feather key, or a keyway for a feathered key.
2. A long strip for drawing flat curves. Cf. CURVE, *n.*, 3.

spline (splīn), *v. t.;* SPLINED (splīnd); SPLIN′ING (splīn′ĭng). To cut a keyway in for a feather key, or spline; to slot; as, a *splined* shaft; *splining* machine (a slotting machine).

splint (splĭnt), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Dan. *splint*, Sw. *splint* a kind of spike, a forelock (in nautical use), akin to D. *splinter* a splinter, G. *splinter*, *splitter*, Sw. *splinta* to splint, splinter, Dan. *splinte*, and E. *split*. See SPLIT, *v. t.*; cf. SPLENT, SPLINTER.] **1**. A piece split off; a splinter.
2. *Surg.* An appliance, as of wood, metal, or plaster of Paris, used to keep in place, or protect, an injured part.
3. Short for SPLINT BONE.
4. *Veter.* An exostosis or bony enlargement on the cannon bone of the horse from the knee down to about the lower third of the bone. Ordinary splints occur on the inside of the leg. They are due to periostitis. Cf. PEGGED SPLINT.
5. *Medieval Armor.* One of the small plates of metal used in making splint armor. See SPLINT ARMOR, below.
6. A thin strip of wood interwoven with others to make a chair seat, basket, etc.
7. A lath. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
8. Splintwood, or alburnum (which see).
9. A hard bituminous coal with a slaty structure.

splint, *v. t.;* SPLINT′ED; SPLINT′ING. **1**. To split into splints; splinter; shiver. *Obs. or R.* *Florio.*
2. To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb. *R.*

splint′age (splĭn′tăj), *n.* *Surg.* Application of splints.

splint armor *or* **armour**. Armor of thin metal plates, usually overlapping, allowing the limbs to move freely.

splint bone. *Far.* One of the rudimentary, splintlike metacarpal or metatarsal bones on either side of the cannon bone in the limbs of the horse and allied animals.

splin′ter (splĭn′tẽr), *v. t.;* SPLIN′TERED (-tẽrd); SPLIN′TER-ING. [Cf. D. *splinteren*. See SPLINT, *n.*, SPLIT.] **1**. To split or rend into long, thin pieces; to shiver.
After *splintering* their lances, they wheeled about. *Prescott.*
2. To fasten or confine with splinters, or splints, as a limb.

splin′ter, *v. i.* To become split into long pieces; to shiver.

splin′ter, *n.* [See SPLINTER, *v.*, SPLINT, *n.*] A thin piece split or rent off lengthwise; a splint; specif., *Nav.*, a piece of wood or iron split off by a shell.

splinter bar. A crossbar in a coach or other vehicle to support the springs; also, a whippletree.

splin′ter-y (splĭn′tẽr-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or exhibiting, splinters; as, the *splintery* fracture of a mineral.

split (splĭt), *v. t.;* SPLIT or, rarely, SPLIT′TED; SPLIT′TING. [Prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *splitten*, OD. *splitten*, *spletten*, akin to Dan. *splitte*, also to D. *splijten*, G. *spleissen*, MHG. *splīzen*. Cf. SPLICE, SPLINT, SPLINTER.] **1**. To divide lengthwise; to separate from end to end, esp. by force; to divide in the direction of the grain or layers; to rive; cleave; as, to *split* a board, a gem, a sheepskin.
2. To burst; rupture; rend; to tear asunder.
A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split* asunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*
3. To divide into parts, divisions, factions, etc., as a political party; to break up; to disunite.
4. *Chem.* To divide or separate into components; to effect the cleavage of; — often with *up*; as, to *split* up sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. Also, to remove by such division; — with *off*; as, to *split* off carbon dioxide.
Syn. — See TEAR.
to split hairs, to make nice or subtle or, more usually, over-

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splash′i-ness (splăsh′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
splash lubrication. *Internal-Combustion Engines.* Lubrication of the parts in the crank case and cylinder from the splashing about by the crank pin, etc., of oil in the case. — **splash system**.
splasht. Splashed. *Poetic or Ref. Sp.*
splat, *v. t.* [Cf. PLAT flat.] To [open; spread. *Obs.*]
splat (*dial.* splăt, splát), *n.* A plot (of ground); also, a patch; spot; blotch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
splatch (splăch; splách). Var. of SPLOTCH.
splat′ter, *n.* A splash or splashing; dash; rush; hubbub; wrangle. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.*
splat′ter-dash′, *n.* Splash; splutter; disturbance; uproar. — *v. t.* To splash or scatter about. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
splat′ter-dash′, *n.* = SPATTER-[DASH.]
splat′ter-er, *n.* The coot (*Fulica americana*). *Local, U. S.*
splat′ter-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Platter-faced. *Dial. Eng.*
splay, *v. t.* = SPAY. *Obs.*
splay (splā), *n. & v.* Hem. *Scot.*
spleen, *v. i.* To feel disgust.
spleen′ish, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen; ill-humored. — **spleen′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **spleen′ish-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
spleg′et (splĕj′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. PLEDGET.] A cloth dipped in a liquid for washing a sore. *Obs.*
spleket, **splekked**. ✝ PLECKED.
splen. ✝ SPLEEN.
splen-. See SPLENO-.
sple-nal′gy (splē-năl′jĭ), *n.* Sple[nalgia.]
splenative. ✝ SPLENITIVE.
splen′cu-lus (splĕŋ′kū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen*.] *Anat.* A lienculus.
splen-da′cious, **-ceous**, **-tious** (splĕn-dā′shŭs), *a.* Very splendid; gorgeous. — **splen-da′tious-ness**, *n.* *Both Humorous Slang.*
splen′den-cy, *n.* Splendor. *Obs.*
splen′dent-ly, *adv.* of SPLENDENT. *Obs.*
splen′der (splĕn′dẽr). Scot. form of SPLINTER. [*Obs.*]
splen′di-cant, *a.* Resplendent.
‖ **splen′di-da bi′lis**. [L.] Lit., bright yellow bile; hence, anger; spleen. *Horace* (*Sat.*, II. iii. 141).
‖ **splen′di-de men′dax**. [L.] Honorably or nobly mendacious. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. xi. 35), alluding to Hypermnestra.
splen-did′e-ous, **splen-did′i-ous**, *a.* Splendid. *Obs.* — **splen-did′e-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
splen′did-ous, *a.* Splendid. *Obs.*
splen′dor, **splendour**, *v. t.* To throw splendor on. *Poetic & R.*
splendure, *n.* Splendor. *Obs.*
splene. ✝ SPLEEN.
splen′ec-to′pi-a (splĕn′ĕk-tō′pĭ-ȧ), **sple-nec′to-py** (splē-nĕk′tō-pĭ), *n.* [NL. *splenectopia*; *spleno-* + *ectopia*.] *Med.* Displacement of the spleen.
sple-net′i-cal (splē-nĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Splenetic. — **sple-net′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
splen′e-tive. ✝ SPLENITIVE.
splen′ic (splĕn′ĭk; splē′nĭk), *n.* A medicine for the spleen.
splen′i-cal (splĕn′ĭ-kăl; splē′nĭ-), *a.* Splenic.
splenish. ✝ SPLEENISH.
splen′o-cele (splĕn′ō-sēl; splē′nō-), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Hernia of the spleen.
sple-nog′ra-phy (splē-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-graphy*.] A description of the spleen.
sple′noid (splē′noid), *a.* [*spleno-* + *-oid*.] *Anat.* Spleenlike.
sple′no-ma-la′ci-a (-splē′nō-mȧ-lā′shĭ-ȧ; splĕn′ō-), *n.* [NL. See SPLENO-; MALACIA.] *Med.* Softening of the spleen.
sple′no-me-ga′li-a (-mē-gā′lĭ-ȧ), **sple′no-meg′a-ly** (-mĕg′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *splenomegalia*. See SPLENO-; MEGALO-.] *Med.* Simple enlargement of the spleen. — **sple′no-me-gal′ic** (-mē-găl′ĭk), *a.*
sple-nop′a-thy (splē-nŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* Any disease of the spleen.
sple′no-phren′ic (splē′nō-frĕn′ĭk; splĕn′ō-), *a.* [*spleno-* + *phrenic*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the spleen and diaphragm.
splent (splĕnt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPLINT. [SPLIT.]
splet (splĕt). Dial. Eng. var. of
spleu′chan (splū′kȧn), *n.* [Gael. *spliuchan*.] A tobacco pouch, also used as a purse. *Scot. & Ir.*
splice box. *Elec.* = JOINT BOX.
splint bar = SPLINTER BAR. *R.*
splint coal. = SPLINT, 9.
splinter bulkhead. *Nav.* A heavy partial bulkhead on the gun deck to localize the damage from splinters and shell
splinter deck. See DECK, *n.*, 2.
splint′wood′, *n.* Alburnum.
splint′y (splĭn′tĭ), *a.* Splintery.

nice or oversubtle distinctions. Cf. HAIRSPLITTER, HAIRSPLITTING. — **to split one's sides**, to laugh heartily or uncontrollably. — **to s. one's votes** *or* **vote** *or* **ticket**, to vote for candidates of different parties, when one has more than one vote or when there are candidates for more than one office to be elected; to vote other than the straight ticket. — **to s. tacks**, *Naut.*, to tack while an accompanying vessel keeps on her course; — said of one of two vessels (or skippers) that have been on the same tack.

split (splĭt), *v. i.* **1**. To divide, part, separate, or cleave lengthwise or in the direction of the grain or layers.
2. To part asunder; to be rent; to burst; to break or break up; as, a jar *splits* by the freezing of water in it.

The ship *splits* on the rock. *Shak.*

3. To separate into parties or factions; to sever connection or relation (with); to break (with). *Colloq.*
4. To burst with laughter. *Colloq.*

Each had a gravity would make you *split.* *Pope.*

5. To betray confidence; to peach. *Slang.*
6. To split one's votes or vote.
7. To go, esp. to run, very fast. *Colloq.*

split, *n.* **1**. A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.
2. A breach or separation, as in a political party; a division.

A political *split* in the Cæsar family. *Froude.*

3. A piece that is split off, or made thin, by splitting; a splinter; a fragment.
4. Specif.: **a** *Leather Manuf.* Any of the sections of a skin made by dividing it into two or more thicknesses. **b** *Basketwork.* Any of the three or four strips into which osiers are commonly cleft for certain kinds of work; — usually in *pl.* **c** *Weaving.* Any of the dents of a reed. See REED, 6 **a**. **d** Any of the air currents in a mine formed by dividing a larger current.
5. *Faro.* The dealing of two cards of the same denomination in the same turn, in which case the dealer takes half the bets on the card of that denomination.
6 Short for SPLIT SHOT OR STROKE.
7. *Gymnastics.* The feat of going down to the floor so that the legs extend in a straight line, either with one on each side or with one in front and the other behind. *Cant or Slang.*
8. A small bottle (containing about half a pint) of some drink; — so called as containing half the quantity of the customary smaller commercial size of bottle; also, a drink of half the usual quantity; a half glass. *Cant or Slang.*

split, *a.* **1**. Divided; cleft; fractured.
2. *Bot.* Deeply cleft or divided.
3. *Exchanges.* **a** Divided so as to be done or executed part at one time or price and part at another time or price; — said of an order, sale, etc. **b** Of quotations, given in sixteenths, quotations in eighths being regular; as, $10\frac{3}{16}$ is a *split* quotation. **c** *London Stock Exchange.* Designating ordinary stock that has been divided into preferred ordinary and deferred ordinary.

split bond. *Masonry.* See 4th BOND, 10 **a**. — **s. brilliant**. See BRILLIANT, *n.*, 1. — **s. call**, *Telephone Service*, a call on a party line, which sounds on only half the telephones on the line. *Cant.* — **s. dynamometer**, *Elec.*, an electric dynamometer having two coils so arranged that one carries the primary current, and the other the secondary current, of a transformer. — **s. fraction**, *Print.*, a piece fraction. — **s. hand**. *Whist.* = CAVENDISH HAND. — **s. infinitive**, *Gram.*, a simple infinitive with *to*, having a modifier between the verb and the *to*; as, *to largely decrease.* Called also *cleft infinitive.* — **s. key**, *Mach.*, a key split at one end like a split pin, for the same purpose. — **s. lug**. See LUGSAIL. — **s. moss**, any moss of the family Andreæaceæ, in allusion to the splitting of the capsule. — **s. peas**, hulled peas split for making soup. — **s. phase**, *Elec.*, the phase difference of two or more currents into which a single-phase alternating current has been divided. — **s.-phase motor**, *Elec.*, a motor run by a single-phase alternating current, by the use of a phase splitter. — **s. pin**, *Mach.*, a pin or small cotter with one end split so that it may be spread open to prevent it from slacking back; also, a spring cotter or key. — **s. pulley**, *Mach.*, a pulley made in semicircular halves with flanges through which it can be bolted together; — called also *parting pulley.* — **s. rigger**. = SPLIT PULLEY. — **s. ring**. **a** A metal ring consisting of two complete turns of a helix pressed (sprung) flat together, used for holding keys, etc., which may be strung on it. **b** *Elec.* A primitive form of commutator for a dynamo or motor, consisting of a simple ring or cylindrical shell split axially with the parts insulated from each other. **c** *Mach.* A piston ring. — **s. roof**, a roof made from strips split from straight-grained timber. — **s.-second watch**, a stop watch with two independently controlled center-second hands (**s.-second hands**). — **s. shot** *or* **stroke**, in croquet, etc., a shot or stroke in which one drives in different directions one's own and the opponent's ball placed in contact. — **s. stitch**, a stitch used in stem work to produce a fine line, much used in old church embroidery to work the hands and faces of figures. — **s. stuff**, timber sawn into lengths and then split. — **s. switch**. *Railroading.* = POINT SWITCH. — **s. ticket**, a ticket or ballot cast by a voter who splits his vote. Cf. STRAIGHT TICKET. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — **s. wheel**. = SPLIT PULLEY.

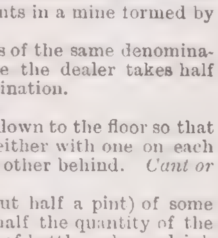

Split Pulley.

split′-tail′, *n.* **a** A California market fish (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*) of the carp family. **b** The pintail duck.

split′ter (splĭt′ẽr), *n.* One that splits; specif.: **a** A person, esp. a workman, who splits something, as timber or a sheet of crown glass. **b** A tool used in splitting the edge of a plate in calking, before finally closing up the part so split. **c** A small narrow chisel used by stone masons in carving, lettering, etc. **d** A butcher's implement for splitting a carcass. **e** One who splits hairs, or makes overnice distinctions.

split′ting (splĭt′ĭng), *p. a.* Lit., that splits or causes to split; specif.: *Colloq.* **a** Causing a sensation of rending; very severe, as a headache. **b** Very fast or quick. **c** Causing one's sides to split; very funny or comical.

splitting plate, *Founding*, a plate to divide a mold into halves, as in casting split pulleys.

split′worm′ (splĭt′wûrm′), *n.* The larva of a small moth, the **splitworm moth** (*Phthorimæa operculella*), that mines in the leaves of tobacco, separating the surfaces.

Splitworm Moth. × 2½.

splore (splōr), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A frolic; merrymaking; festivity; a romp; a game. Hence: **a** A carousal; a debauch; a drinking bout. **b** A commotion; broil; scrimmage. **c** An ostentatious display; a splutter. **d** An escapade.

splore, *v. i.* *Scot.* **1**. To frolic; revel; riot.
2. To make an ostentatious display; to brag; to boast.

splotch (splŏch), *n.* [Cf. AS. *splot* a spot.] A spot; stain; daub; smear; blot; blotch. *R. Browning.*

splotch, *v. t.*; SPLOTCHED (splŏcht); SPLOTCH′ING. To mark or cover with splotches.

His body . . *splotched* all over. *Gayton*

splotch′y (-ĭ), *a.* Covered or marked with splotches.

splurge (splûrj), *n.* An ostentatious, conspicuous, or blustering demonstration or effort; a great display. *Colloq.*

splurge, *v. i.*; SPLURGED (splûrjd); SPLURG′ING (splûr′jĭng). To make a splurge. *Colloq.*

splut′ter (splŭt′ẽr), *v. i.*; SPLUT′TERED (-ẽrd); SPLUT′TERING. [E. dial. *splutter*, equivalent to *sputter.* Cf. SPUTTER.] *Colloq. or Dial.* **1**. To eject something with a spitting noise; to make a noise as of spitting; to sputter.
2. To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter.
3. To hurry noisily; to bustle.

splut′ter, *v. t.* To utter hastily and confusedly; to stammer; — often with *out* or *forth.* *Colloq. or Dial.*

splut′ter, *n.* A confused noise, as of hasty speaking; confusion; bustle; also, nonsense; stuff. *Colloq. or Dial.*

spo′di-um (spō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., dross of metals, ashes of vegetable matter, Gr. σπόδιον, dim. of σποδός ashes.] **1**. A powder obtained as a product or residue of combustion, as soot from melting metals or vegetable ash. *Obs.*
2. *Agric.* Bone or animal charcoal, esp. spent boneblack from sugar factories used in making superphosphate.

spo-dog′e-nous (spō-dŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. σποδός ashes + *-genous.*] *Med.* Pert. to, or due to, presence of waste matter.

spod′u-mene (spŏd′ū-mēn), *n.* [Gr. σποδουμενος, p. pr. pass. fr. σποδοῦν to burn to ashes, fr. σποδός ashes: cf. F. *spodumène.*] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral of white to yellowish, purplish, or emerald-green color, occurring in prismatic crystals, often of great size. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium, $LiAl(SiO_3)_2$. H., 6.5-7. Sp. gr., 3.13-3.20. See HIDDENITE, KUNZITE.

spoil (spoil), *v. t.*; SPOILED (spoild) or SPOILT (spoilt); SPOIL′ING. [ME. *spoilen*, OF. *espoillier*, fr. L. *spoliare*, fr. *spolium* spoil. Cf. DESPOIL, SPOLIATION.] **1**. To strip; unclothe; divest; also, to carve (a hen). *Obs.* *Wars of Alex.*
2. To plunder; to strip or deprive by violence; to pillage; to rob; to despoil; — with *of* before the name of the thing taken; as, to *spoil* one of his goods or possessions. "Ye shall *spoil* the Egyptians." *Ex.* iii. 22.
3. To seize or take by force or violence; to plunder. *Obs. or Archaic.*

No man can enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he will first bind the strong man *Mark* iii. 27.

4. To cause to decay and perish or to become of less or no use, value, or the like; to injure; to impair seriously; to vitiate; mar; destroy; ruin.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. To impair or injure the disposition or character of (a person); as, to *spoil* a child; to *spoil* a person with praise.

spoil, *v. i.* **1**. To practice plunder or robbery. *Spenser.*
2. To lose the valuable qualities; to become corrupted or tainted; to decay; as, fruit will soon *spoil* in warm weather.

to be spoiling for, to have a great desire for, esp. as a result of long deprivation; as, *to be spoiling for* music. *Slang.*

spoil, *n.* [Cf. OF. *espoille.* See SPOIL, *v. t.*] **1**. That which is taken by violence; esp., arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy; the plunder taken in war; pillage; booty; loot. Also, *Rare*, the act of spoiling.
2. Public offices and their emoluments regarded as the peculiar property of a successful party or faction, to be bestowed for its own advantage; — commonly in *pl.*

They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victors belong the *spoils* of the enemy *W. L. Marcy.*

3. That which is gained by strength or effort.

Each science and each art his *spoil.* *Bentley*

4. Act or practice of plundering; spoliation. *Now R.* "Fit for treason, stratagems, and *spoils.*" *Shak.*
5. Injury; impairment; ruin; corruption. *Obs. or R.*

Villainous company hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak*

6. An object for plundering; a prey; as, the country became a *spoil* to her enemies.
7. *Civil Engin.* Material excavated by digging, etc.
8. The slough, or cast skin, as of a serpent. *Obs. or R.*
9. In spoilfive, a drawn game. See SPOILFIVE.

Syn. — See BOOTY.

spoil′age (spoil′āj), *n.* Act of spoiling; that which is spoiled, as sheets of paper in printing.

spoil′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that spoils; specif.: **a** A plunderer; a pillager; a robber; a despoiler. **b** One that corrupts, mars, impairs, injures, or renders useless.

spoil′five′ (-fīv′), *n.*, *or* **spoil five**. A certain game at cards in which, if no player wins three of the five tricks possible on any deal, the game is said to be *spoiled.* Cf. JINK, *v. i.*, 3.

spoils′man (spoilz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who serves a cause or a party for a share of the spoils; in United States politics, one who makes or recognizes a demand for public office on the ground of partisan service; also, one who sanctions such a policy in the civil service.

spoils′mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* One who promises or distributes public offices and their emoluments as the reward of services to a party or its leaders.

spoils system. *Politics.* The practice of regarding public offices and their emoluments as so much plunder to be taken from the defeated party and distributed to members of the victorious party; — opposed to *merit system.* Cf. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. *Chiefly U. S.*

Spo-kan′, **Spo-kane′** (spō-kăn′), *n.* One of a tribe of Salishan Indians formerly holding the Spokane Basin, in Washington and Idaho, where they are now upon reservations. They are Christianized and generally industrious.

spoke (spōk), *n.* [ME. *spoke*, *spake*, AS. *spāca*; akin to D. *speek*, LG. *speke*, OHG. *speihha*, G. *speiche.* Cf. SPIKE a nail.] **1**. The radius or ray of a wheel; any of the small bars which are inserted in the hub, or nave, and which serve to support the rim or fellies.
2. *Naut.* Any of the projecting handles of a steering wheel.
3. A rung, or round, of a ladder.
4. A bar of wood or metal to prevent the wheel of a vehicle from turning, as in going down hill.
5. *Basketry.* A stake.

spoke, *v. t.*; SPOKED (spōkt); SPOK′ING (spōk′ĭng). To furnish with spokes, as a wheel.

spo′ken (spō′k'n), *p. p.* of SPEAK; specif., as a *p. a.*: **a** Uttered; expressed, told, delivered, etc., by word of mouth; oral; used in speaking or conversation; — opposed to *written*; as, a *spoken* narrative; the *spoken* word. **b** Speaking; characterized by speaking; — used in composition with an adjective or qualifying word, as in pleasant-*spoken.*

spoke′shave′ (spōk′shāv′), *n.* A kind of drawing knife or small transverse plane with end handles, for dressing sharply curved work, formerly used in shaping spokes.

spokes′man (spōks′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Apparently fr. the possessive (genitive) of *spoke*, n. (fr. *speak*) + *man.*] One who speaks as the representative of another or others.

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. *Ex.* iv. 16.

spo′li-ate (spō′lĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; SPO′LI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); SPO′LI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *spoliatus*, p. p. of *spoliare* to spoil. See SPOIL, *v. t.*] To plunder; pillage; despoil; rob.

spo′li-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *spoliatio*: cf. F. *spoliation.* See SPOIL, *v. t.*] **1**. Act of plundering; robbery; despoliation; specif., robbery or plunder in war; esp., the authorized act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea.
2 *Canon Law.* **a** The act of an incumbent in taking or wasting the fruits of a benefice under a pretended title. **b** A process or writ for possession of a church or its fruits.
3. *Law.* Injury done to, or change made in, a document by a stranger to the document; — disting. from an *alteration.*
4. *Admiralty & Internat. Law.* The destruction of a ship's papers or other documents showing her character and the nature of her business when she is suspected of smuggling, carrying contraband of war, being an enemy's ship, etc. This creates a violent presumption that the papers destroyed would have compromised the vessel or her cargo; but in American and English war practice it may only affect the neutral with loss of freight.
5. *Roman Dutch Law.* A writ (borrowed from the canon law) issued, upon an allegation of urgency, to one who seeks to recover property alleged by him to have been forcibly or secretly taken from him.

spo′li-a-tive (spō′lĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *spoliatif.*] Serving to take away, diminish, or rob, esp., *Med.*, to diminish sensibly the amount of blood; as, *spoliative* bloodletting.

spo′li-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who spoliates; a spoiler.

spo′li-um (spō′lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPOLIA (-ȧ). [L., spoil. Cf. SPOIL, *n.*] **1**. Spoil.
2. *Eccl. Law.* The property of a deceased beneficed clergyman, which according to the medieval theory belonged to the church, but later was claimed by the king or sovereign as guardian of the temporalities of the church, or was considered to belong to the patron. It was later restricted to those goods which the decedent had not willed away.

spon-da′ic (spŏn-dā′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *spondaicus*, better *spondi-*
spon-da′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *acus*, Gr. σπονδειακός: cf. F. *spondaïque.*] Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a spondee; consisting of spondees; characterized by a spondee or spondees; as, a *spondaic* hexameter, i. e., one which has a spondee instead of a dactyl in the fifth foot.

spon′dee (spŏn′dē), *n.* [L. *spondeus*, Gr. σπονδεῖος (sc. πούς), fr. σπονδή a drink offering, libation, fr. σπένδειν to pour out, make a libation: cf. F. *spondée.* So called because at libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this meter. Cf. SPOUSE.] *Pros.* A foot of two long syllables, as in *lēgēs.* In English hexameter verse the so-called spondees are usually trochees.

Spon′di-as (-dĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπονδιάς, σποδιάς, a tree resembling the plum tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of

split′beak′ (splĭt′bēk′), *n.* Any plantain eater of the genus *Schizorhis.* Cf. MUSOPHAGIDÆ.
split fence. A strong, weighted, V-shaped cribwork built on a hillside to deflect an avalanche.
split′fin′ger (-fĭŋ′gẽr), *n.* A West Indian stomatopod crustacean (*Gonodactylus chiragra*). It often cuts the fingers of its captor with its claws.
split′fruit′, *n.* *Bot.* A schizocarp.
split′mouth′, *n.*, *or* **splitmouth sucker**. The cutlips (*Quassilabia lacera*).
split′new′, *a.* Quite new. Cf. SPAN-NEW. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
split′saw′, *n.* A ripsaw.
split′ten (splĭt′'n). Archaic or dial. p. p. of SPLIT.
splodge (splŏj). Var. of SPLOTCH.
sploit (sploit), *n. & v.* Spout; squirt. *Scot.*
splosh (splŏsh). Var. of SPLASH.
splot (splŏt), *n.* = SPLAT, plot, spot. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
sploth′er (splŏth′ẽr), *n. & v.* Splash; splutter. *Dial. Eng.*
splot′ty, *a.* Spotted. *Obs.*
splunt (splŭnt), *v. i.* To court; woo. *Scot.* — *n.* Courting. *Scot.*
splurg′y (splûr′jĭ), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, great display. *Colloq. or Slang.*
splurt (splẽrt), *n.* A spurt. *Scot.*
spluth′er (splo͝oth′ẽr; splŭth′-). Var. of SPLOTHER. *Dial. Eng.*
splut′ter-er, *n.* One who splutters.
S. P. M. *Abbr.* Short particular meter.
sp. nov. *Abbr. Zoöl. & Bot.* Species nova (L., new species).
spoach (spōch). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POACH.
spode, *n.* Spodium. *Obs.*
spode (spōd), *n.* A fine pottery or porcelain made at the works of Josiah Spode (1754–1827) at Stoke, in Staffordshire, Eng.
spod′i-o-site′ (spŏd′ĭ-ō-sīt′; spō′dĭ-), *n.* [Gr. σπόδιος ash-colored, gray + *-ite.*] *Min.* A fluophosphate of calcium, in gray prismatic crystals.
spod′o-man′cy (spŏd′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σποδος ashes + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of ashes. — **spod′o-man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a.*
spof′fish (spŏf′ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. SPUFFLE.] Fussy; bustling. *Slang.*
spof′fle ('l). Var. of SPUFFLE.
spof′fy (-ĭ), *a.* Spoffish. — *n.* Fussy person; busybody. *Both Slang, Eng.*
spo′gel seed (spō′g'l). = ISPAGHUL SEED.
spoil′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
spoil bank. A bank formed by excavated earth.
spoild, spoilt. Spoiled. *R. Sp.*
spoiled (spoild), *p. p.* of SPOIL. — **spoiled five**. = SPOILFIVE.
spoil′ful, *a.* Plundering; rapacious; destructive. *Poetic.*
spoil′-pa′per, *n.* A petty writer; a scribbler. *Obs. Contemptuous.*
spoil′sport′, *n.* One who spoils or mars sport or diversion.
spoilt, *pret. & p. p.* of SPOIL.
spoke (spōk), *pret.* of SPEAK.
spoke, *n.* [See SPEAK.] **1**. A saw; a saying. *Obs.*
2. A tale; a speech; talk; also, enchantment. *Dial. Eng.*
spoke auger. A hollow cutter for forming a round tenon on the end of a spoke.
spokes′wom′an (spōks′wo͝om′ăn), *n.* A woman who speaks for another or others.
spoke′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
spolde, *n.* [Cf. SPAWL, *n.*] Spittle. *Obs.*
spole (*dial.* spōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SPOOL.
spo′li-a (spō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SPOLIUM. — ‖ **spo′li-a o-pi′ma** (ō-pī′mȧ) [L.], the richest spoils; the spoils of honor; the arms taken on the field by the victorious from the vanquished general.
spo′li-a′ri-um (spō′lĭ-ā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). Also **spo′li-a-ry** (spō′lĭ-ā-rĭ). [L. *spoliarium.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A place in the amphitheater where slain gladiators were stripped.
‖ **spo′li-a′tis ar′ma su′per-sunt**. [L.] To the despoiled, their arms remain *Juvenal* (VIII 124).
spo′li-a-to-ry (spō′lĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or tending to, spoliation.
spoly, *v. t.* To spoliate. *Obs.*
spon. ✝ SPOON.
spon′dæ. ✝ SPONDEE.
spondiacke. ✝ SPONDAIC.
spon-du′lics, *or* **spon-du′lix** (spŏn-dū′lĭks), *n.* Money; funds. *Slang, U. S.*
spon′dyl, **-dyle** (spŏn′dĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *spondyle.*] A vertebra.
spon′dy-lal′gi-a (spŏn′dĭ-lăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: *spondylo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the vertebræ.
spon′dy-lar-thri′tis (-lär-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the vertebral joints.
spon′dy-lex′ar-thro′sis (-lĕk′sär-thrō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + Gr. ἐξάρθρωσις dislocation.] *Med.* Dislocation of a vertebra.
Spon-dyl′i-dæ (spŏn-dĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of mollusks See SPONDYLUS. — **spon′dy-lid** (spŏn′dĭ-lĭd), *a. & n.*

tropical anacardiaceous trees, natives of both hemispheres. They have pinnate leaves and small flowers in terminal panicles, the free ovary becoming in fruit a fleshy drupe. The leaves and bark are astringent. The fruits of several species are edible. See OTAHEITE APPLE, HOG PLUM.

spon'dy-li'tis (spŏn'dĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the vertebræ, esp. of tubercular nature; Pott's disease.

spondylo-, spondyl-. Combining form from Latin *spondylus*, Greek σπόνδυλος, better σφόνδυλος, *vertebra, joint of the spine.*

spon'dy-lus (spŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See SPONDYLO-.] **1.** *Anat.* A spondyl, or vertebra.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of large, thick, inequivalve, usually spinose and attached, bivalve mollusks, type of a family, Spondylidæ, remarkable for perfection of the hinge.
3. Any shell of the family Spondylidæ.

sponge (spŭnj), *n.* [OF. *esponge*, F. *éponge*, L. *spongia*, Gr. σπογγιά, σπογγος. Cf. FUNGUS, SPUNK.] **1.** The elastic porous mass of interlacing horny fibers which forms the internal skeleton of certain marine animals of low organization belonging to the phylum Porifera, esp. those of *Euspongia*, *Hippospongia*, *Spongia*, and allies of warm or tropical seas. Sponges have great power of absorbing water, becoming soft when wet without losing their toughness. Also, the entire animal producing this skeleton, or any allied member of the phylum Porifera. The sponges are a large group, mostly marine, but a few inhabit fresh water. Except in the larval stage they are permanently attached, growing in a plantlike fashion into masses which vary much in size, shape, color, and consistency in the different members of the group. Their classification is usually based on the material of the skeleton, which may be entirely horny (composed, however, not of true horn, but of *spongin*), as in the commercial sponges, but generally the spongin is supplemented or replaced by siliceous spicules. Others have a calcareous skeleton, while in a few a skeleton is wanting. During life the interstices of the skeleton are filled with cells and pierced with a system of canals and small cavities opening on the surface by numerous incurrent orifices or pores, and one or many larger excurrent orifices (*oscula*). A current of water bearing with it the food (minute organisms, particles of organic matter, etc.) is maintained by collared, flagellated cells lining the cavities or canals. Reproduction occurs asexually in several ways, and sexually by means of egg and sperm cells which form a free-swimming larva.

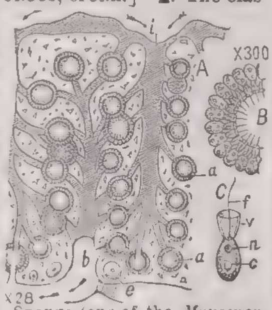

Sponge (one of the *Myxospongiæ*). *A* Vertical Section of a small portion; *a, a* Ampullæ or Cavities lined with Flagellated Cells; *i* Incurrent Opening; *b* Excurrent Canal; *e* Egg. *B* Partial Section of an Ampulla, showing Flagellated Cells. *C* A single Flagellated Cell, more enlarged. *f* Flagellum; *v* Collar; *n* Nucleus; *c* Contractile Vacuole.

2. Fig.: **a** One who lives upon others; a persistently idle or lazy dependent; a parasite; a sponger.

I will do anything . . . ere I 'll be married to a *sponge.* *Shak.*

b One that absorbs or takes in anything freely, as a sponge does water; specif., *Slang*, a hard drinker; a drunkard.
3. Any spongelike substance. Specif.: **a** Dough after it has been raised or converted into a light, porous mass by yeast or leaven. Cf. BREAD, 1. **b** A porous pudding usually made of gelatin, water, sugar, fruit juice, and beaten egg whites. **c** Iron from the puddling furnace, in a pasty condition. **d** Any of various metals, as platinum, obtained in spongelike form, usually by reduction without fusion.
4. *Ordnance.* A long-handled cylindrical brush, or swab, for cleaning the bore of a cannon after discharge.

sponge, *v. t.*; SPONGED (spŭnjd); SPONG'ING (spŭn'jĭng). **1.** To cleanse or wipe with a sponge; as, to *sponge* a slate or a cannon; to wet with a sponge; as, to *sponge* cloth.
2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; to efface; to destroy all trace of. *Hooker.*
3. To absorb, or take (up), with or as with a sponge or as a sponge does.
4. Fig.: To deprive by exaction or extortion; to drain; — with *of.* "*Sponged* of their plate and their money." *South.*
5. Fig.: To get by imposition or mean arts without cost; as, to *sponge* a dinner. *Swift.*
6. *Baking.* To set a sponge for (bread).

sponge, *v. i.* **1.** To absorb, suck in, or imbibe, as a sponge.
2. Fig.: To get a living, a meal, etc., meanly at the expense of another or by imposition; to be a dependent, esp. a habitual and unwelcome dependent; — chiefly with *on*; as, an idler who *sponges* on his neighbor.
3. *Baking.* To form a sponge, as by the action of yeast.
4. To gather, or fish for, sponges, as by diving or dredging.

sponge cake. A kind of light spongy cake made (without shortening) of sugar, flour, beaten eggs, and flavoring.

sponge grafting. *Med.* Application of bits of sponge to the surface of an ulcer, to promote healing.

spong'er (spŭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sponges; as: **a** One who uses a sponge. **b** A man or boat engaged in gathering sponges. **c** A machine for damping cloth by steam before ironing. **d** A parasitical dependent; a sponge.

sponge'wood' (spŭnj'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The sola. **b** An African araliaceous shrub (*Gastonia cutispongia*) having a coarse spongy bark.

Spon-gil'la (spŏn-jĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spongia* a sponge.] *Zoöl.* A genus of siliceous fresh-water sponges, usually green in color and forming incrustations on submerged objects. It is the type of a family, **Spon-gil'li-dæ** (spŏn-jĭl'ĭ-dē). — **spon-gil'lid** (-ĭd), *n.* — **spon-gil'line** (-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

spon'gin (spŭn'jĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A skeletin, the chief constituent of the flexible fibers in the skeleton of commercial sponges and in part that of many other sponges.

spong'ing (spŭn'jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPONGE. Hence: *n.* *Ceram.* Decoration by applying the glaze (mixed with a mucilaginous substance) by means of a sponge.

sponging house. *Eng. Law.* A house, usually the bailiff's, in which debtors were formerly kept for a day to afford opportunity to compromise with their creditors; — so named from the extortionate charges for food, lodging, etc.

spon'gi-o-blast' (spŏn'jĭ-ō-blăst'), *n.* [Gr. σπογγίον, dim. of σπόγγος sponge + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* One of the ectodermic cells (at first columnar, but becoming branched at one end) of the embryonic spinal cord, or other nerve center, which give rise to the neuroglia cells.

spon'gi-o-pi'lin (-pī'lĭn), *n.* Also **spon'gi-o-pi'line.** [Gr. σπογγίον, dim. of σπογγος a sponge + πῖλος felt.] *Med.* A kind of cloth interwoven with small pieces of sponge and rendered waterproof on one side by a covering of rubber. When moistened with hot water it is used as a poultice.

spon'gi-ose (spŭn'jĭ-ōs) } *a.* [L. *spongiosus*, *spongeosus*:
spon'gi-ous (spŭn'jĭ-ŭs) } cf. F. *spongieux.* See SPONGE.] Spongy; full of small cavities like sponge. — **spon'gi-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.* — **spon'gi-ous-ness,** *n.*

spon'gy (spŭn'jĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or like, a sponge; soft and full of cavities; elastic and porous; absorbent; imbibitory; of an open, loose, pliable texture; spongiform; spongoid; as, a *spongy* excrescence, earth, cake, etc.
2. Wet; rainy; moist and soft, like a sponge full of water; saturated, as with liquor. *Obs.* "*Spongy* April." *Shak.*
spongy portion (of the urethra), *Anat.*, the part of the urethra contained in the corpus spongiosum.

‖ **spon-sa'li-a** (spŏn-sā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Law.* Espousals. Formerly a different effect was given to espousals according as they were **spon-sa'li-a per ver'ba de fu-tu'ro** or **spon-sa'li-a per ver'ba de præ-sen'ti**, according as a man and woman promise each other that they will hereafter become husband and wife, or declare that they take each other as husband and wife *presently*, at the very minute. See PRECONTRACT.

spon'sion (spŏn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sponsio*, fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] **1.** Act of becoming surety.
2. *Internat. Law.* An act or engagement on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or by one who exceeds the limits of authority.
3. *Rom. Law.* A form of adpromission accessory to oral contracts only, and open only to Roman citizens.

spon'son (-sŭn), *n.* A projection from a ship's side, in the form of a boss, bracket, or the like, to act as a bearing or protection for some part; as: **a** Either of the triangular platforms in front of and abaft the paddle boxes of a paddle steamer. **b** A gun platform projecting from the side of a war vessel to give a greater arc of fire. It is decreasingly used.

spon'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage one's self. See SPOUSE.] **1.** One who binds himself to answer for another's default; a surety.
2. *Eccl.* One who at the baptism of an infant or child professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother.
3. *R. C. Ch.* One who presents a candidate for confirmation to the bishop; a godfather or godmother.

spon'ta-ne'i-ty (spŏn'tȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *spontanéité.*] Quality or state of being spontaneous; as: **a** Quality or state of acting or proceeding from native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without constraint or external force; as, the *spontaneity* of a child; the *spontaneity* of his smile. **b** Character or state of being or happening without cause or without external cause; self-activity. **c** *Biol.* Tendency of an organism to vary from type without apparent relation to environment. **d** *Physiol.* Tendency of muscular tissue to activity without apparent stimulus.

spon-ta'ne-ous (spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, fr. *sponte* of free will, voluntarily.] **1.** Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal proneness, readiness, or tendency, without constraint; as, a *spontaneous* gift or proposition.
2. Proceeding from, or acting by, internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; self-acting; as, *spontaneous* motion; *spontaneous* growth.
3. Produced without being planted, or without human labor; native; indigenous; as, a *spontaneous* growth of wood.
Syn. — SPONTANEOUS, VOLUNTARY, AUTOMATIC. SPONTANEOUS emphasizes the idea of an inner impulse or energy, acting without external stimulus; the word may apply to either animate or inanimate objects; VOLUNTARY always implies the power of choice: as here compared (see VOLUNTARY) it lays stress on the absence of external compulsion; as, a *spontaneous* burst of applause, the *voluntary* admission of an error; "He had a natural sympathy with everything that was free, and *spontaneous*, and self-acting" (*Jowett*); "If the English were in a paradise of *spontaneous* productions, they would continue to dig and plow" (*Sydney Smith*); "Our *voluntary* service he requires, not our necessitated" (*Milton*); "*voluntary* exile" (*Shak.*). *Voluntary* (in the sense of "subject to the will") and *spontaneous* are sometimes contrasted: as, "The sovereign *voluntary* path to cheerfulness, if our *spontaneous* cheerfulness be lost, is . . . to act and speak as if cheerfulness were already there" (*W. James*). That which is AUTOMATIC (like that which is *spontaneous*) is self-acting; but *automatic* (unlike *spontaneous*) implies an activity which is merely mechanical; as, "thoughts and phrases that rise *automatically* when the mind has prepared itself to receive them" (*Galton*); "An *automatic* action that fulfills a forgotten intention" (*G. Eliot*).
spontaneous amputation, *Med.*, amputation, or cutting off, resulting from constriction of a part, caused by disease. — **s. combustion,** combustion produced in a substance by the evolution of heat through the chemical action of its own constituents. — **s. generation,** *Biol.*, the generation of living from nonliving matter; abiogenesis; — from a belief, now abandoned, that various organisms, commonly found developing in putrid organic matter, arose spontaneously from it.
— **spon-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **spon-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

spon-toon' (spŏn-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *sponton*, *esponton*, It. *spontone*, *spuntone.*] *Mil.* A kind of half-pike formerly borne by subaltern officers of the British infantry and all commissioned officers of the early United States militia.

spook (spōōk), *n.* [From D. *spook*; akin to G. *spuk*, Sw. *spöke*, Dan. *spögelse* a specter.] A spirit; ghost; apparition; specter; hobgoblin. *Now Humorous.*

spool (spōōl), *n.* [ME. *spole*, OD. *spoele*, D. *spoel*; akin to G. *spule*, OHG. *spuola*, Dan. & Sw. *spole.*] **1.** Orig., a piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, used to wind thread or yarn on; hence, a cylinder, usually of wood, with a rim or ridge at each end and commonly with an axial hole for a pin or spindle, used for the same or a similar purpose; a bobbin or reel.
2. Something resembling or likened to a spool (in sense 1), as a capstan barrel.

spool, *v. t.*; SPOOLED (spōōld); SPOOL'ING. To wind on a spool or spools.

spoom (spōōm), *v. i. & t.* Also **spoon.** [Prob. fr. *spume* foam. See SPUME.] *Naut.* To drive steadily and swiftly, as before a strong wind; also fig. *Obs. or R.*

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale. *Dryden.*

spoon (spōōn), *n.* [ME. *spon* spoon, chip, AS. *spōn* a chip; akin to D. *spaan*, G. *span*, Dan. *spaan*, Sw. *spån*, Icel. *spānn*, *spōnn*, a chip, a spoon. Cf. SPAN-NEW.] **1.** A chip or splinter of wood. *Obs.*
2. An implement consisting of a small bowl (usually a shallow oval) with a handle, used esp. in cooking or eating.

He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the Devil. *Shak.*

3. Anything which resembles a spoon (def. 2) in shape; specif.: **a** = SPOON HOOK **a.** **b** A kind of shovel with a long handle and a small oval inclined blade, used in excavating deep narrow holes. **c** = BAG AND SPOON. **d** *Naval Ordnance.* An extension outboard of the top of a torpedo tube for the purpose of keeping a torpedo horizontal when launched. **e** *Golf.* (1) Formerly, a wooden club with a concave face. There were three varieties of spoon whose strength (i. e., distance) depended on the length of shaft and degree of loft on the face, viz., the **long spoon** (usually called *spoon* by players), the **mid spoon**, and the **short spoon** (now called *baffy*). (2) Now, a wooden club with or without a brass sole, having a shorter shaft than a brassy and a face of medium loft without concavity; — called also in Great Britain **mid spoon** and **middle spoon.**

spoon, *v. t.*; SPOONED (spōōnd); SPOON'ING. **1.** To take up in or as in a spoon.
2. *Fishing.* To catch by fishing with a spoon bait.
3. In croquet, golf, etc., to push or shove (a ball) with a lifting motion, instead of striking with an audible knock.
4. To lie spoon-fashion with. *Colloq., U. S.*

spoon, *v. i.* **1.** To fish with a spoon bait.
2. In croquet, golf, etc., to spoon a ball.
3. To lie spoon-fashion. *Colloq., U. S.*

spoon, *n.* [See SPOONY.] A silly person; a simpleton; ninny; esp. a silly lover; a spoony. *Slang.*

spoon, *v. i.* [See SPOONY.] To act in a silly fashion, esp. with silly and demonstrative fondness. *Slang.*

spoon'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* **1.** Any of several wading birds closely allied to the ibises, having the bill greatly expanded and flattened at the tip. When adult, the roseate spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*), of the southern United States (where it is now rare) and southward to Patagonia, has the head and throat bare and the plumage chiefly pink. The common spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) of southern Europe, Asia, and northeastern Africa is pure white and crested. Other species inhabit Australia (*P. regia*), Japan (*P. minor*), and tropical Africa (*P. alba*).

Spoonbill.

2. **a** A shoveler duck. **b** A scaup duck. *Local, Eng.* **c** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* **d** The paddlefish.

spoon'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having the bill or snout expanded and spatulate at the end, as the **spoon-billed sandpiper** (*Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*) of northeastern Asia.
spoon-billed catfish, the paddlefish. — **s. teal** *or* **widgeon,** the shoveler duck.

spoon bit. A wood-boring bit consisting of a grooved shank with a spoonlike point.

spoon bow (bou). *Naut.* An overhanging bow whose under side somewhat resembles in form that of a spoon.

spoon'drift (spōōn'drĭft), *n.* [*spoom* + *drift.*] Spray blown from waves during a gale at sea; spindrift.

spoon'ful (-fŏŏl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). As much as a spoon contains or can contain; specif., a teaspoonful.

spoon gouge. A gouge with a spoonlike cutting end. The **spoon iron** is similar but more bent.

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spon'dy-li-ze'ma (spŏn'dĭ-lĭ-zē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + Gr. ἵζημα a settling.] *Med.* Sinking of a vertebra caused by destruction of the one below.

spon'dy-loid (spŏn'dĭ-loid), *a.* Like mollusks of the family Spondylidæ.

spon'dy-lo-lis-the'sis (-lō-lĭs-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + Gr. ὀλισθησις a slipping.] *Med.* Forward displacement of a lumbar vertebra. — **spon'dy-lo-lis-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

spon'dy-los'chi-sis (-lŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL; *spondylo-* + Gr. σχισις a cleaving.] *Med.* Fissure of a vertebral arch.

spon'dy-lot'o-my (-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*spondylo-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* Section of the spine.

spon'dyl-ous (spŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *a.* Pert. to a spondyl; vertebral.

spone. † SPOON.

spong (spŏng), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A long piece or strip of land. *Obs. or Dial.*

sponge cucumber. The dishcloth gourd.

sponge gourd. Dishcloth gourd.

sponge'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sponge'let, *n.* = SPONGIOLE.

spon'geous (spŭn'jŭs), *a.* Spongiose; spongy. *Obs.*

sponge tree. The huisache.

Spon'gi-æ (spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPONGE.] Porifera.

spon'gi-an (spŭn'jĭ-ăn; spŏn'-), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any sponge. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the sponges.

spon-gic'o-lous (spŭn-jĭk'ō-lŭs; spŏn-), *a.* [*sponge* + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting sponges.

Spon'gi-da (spŏn'jĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Porifera.

spon'gi-form (spŭn'jĭ-fôrm; spŏn'-), *a.* Resembling a sponge.

spon'gin-blast (spŭn'jĭn-blăst), *n.* [*spongin* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* In sponges, a cell that produces spongin. — **spon'gin-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

spon'gi-ness (spŭn'jĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

spon'gi-ole (spŭn'jĭ-ōl; spŏn'-), *n.* [L. *spongiola* a rose gall, small roots, dim. of *spongia*: cf. F. *spongiole.*] Rootcap. *Obs.*

spon'gi-o-lin (spŭn'jĭ-ō-lĭn; spŏn'-), *n.* Spongin.

spon'gi-o-plasm (-plăz'm), *n.* [Gr. σπογγιον sponge + *-plasm.*] = CYTORETICULUM. — **spon'gi-o-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

Spon'gi-o-zo'a (spŏn'jĭ-ō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σπογγιά sponge + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* The Porifera. — **spon'gi-o-zo'on** (-ŏn), *n.*

spon'go-blast (spŏŋ'gō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. σπογγος sponge + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* Sponginblast.

spon'goid (spŏŋ'goid; spŭŋ'-), *a.* [Gr. σπογγος sponge + *-oid.*] Resembling sponge.

sponk (spŏŋk). Scot. var. of SPUNK.

sponne. † SPAN.

sponne. Obs. pret. & p. p. of SPIN.

spon'sal (spŏn'săl), *a.* [L. *sponsalis*, fr. *sponsus*, *sponsa*, one betrothed, prop. p. p. of *spondere* to betroth. See SPOUSE; cf. ESPOUSAL, SPOUSAL.] Spousal.

spon'sa-li'tious (spŏn'sȧ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Sponsal. *Obs.*

spon'si-ble (spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Dial. corrupt. of RESPONSIBLE.

spon'sing (spŏn'sĭng). Var. of SPONSON.

spon'sion-al (spŏn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a pledge or agreement; responsible. *R.*

spon'sor, *v. t.* To be a sponsor for.

spon-so'ri-al (spŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to a sponsor.

spon'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

spon'tal, spon'tane, *a.* [L. *spontalis.*] Spontaneous. *Obs.*

spoof (spōōf), *n.* Deception; swindle. *Slang.*

spook. Obs or dial. Eng. pret. of SPEAK.

spook, *v. i. & t.* To act the spook; to haunt. *Colloq.*

spook'ish, *a.* *Colloq.* **1.** Resembling a spook; spectral. **2.** Frequented by, or full of, spooks; haunted. **3.** Suggestive of, or due to, spooks.

spook'y (spōōk'ĭ), *a.* Spookish.

spool'er, *n.* One that spools, as a machine for spooling yarn.

spool'ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.

spoon (spōōn). Var. of SPOOM.

spoon'age (-āj), *n.* Food eaten with a spoon. *Obs.*

spoon chisel. A sculptor's bent chisel with the bezel on both sides.

spoon'ey. Var. of SPOONY.

spoon'-fash'ion, *adv.* Like spoons placed one facing the back of another. *Colloq., U. S.*

spoon'flow'er (spōōn'flou'ẽr), *n.* The yautia.

spoon'-food', *n.* = SPOON-MEAT.

spoon gourd. A variety of common gourd with spoonlike fruit.

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spoon hook. **a** A form of lure for fishing, usually consisting of a piece carrying a slightly curved oval revolving plate of bright metal (the bowl of a spoon) and a hook or hooks at one end, and attached to the line by a swivel. Cf. JIG, *n.*, 5 **a**. **b** A kind of plumber's shave hook with a spoonlike blade.

Spoon Hook **a**.

spoon oar. An oar having the blade so curved as to afford a better hold upon the water in rowing. See OAR, *Illust.*

spoon tool. Any of various more or less spoon-shaped molder's tools used for sleeking and finishing molds.

spoon′y, spoon′ey (spōōn′ĭ), *a.* [From SPOON; prob. orig., one that has to be fed with a spoon like a child.] Silly; soft; esp., foolishly or demonstratively fond. *Slang.*

spoon′y, spoon′ey, *n.*; *pl.* SPOONIES, SPOONEYS (-ĭz). One who is silly, esp. in showing affection. *Slang.*

I was a lackadaisical young *spooney*. *Dickens.*

spoor (spōōr), *n.* [D. *spoor*; akin to AS. *spor*, G. *spur*, and from the root of E. *spur*; prop., a path trodden by the feet. See SPUR.] The track or trail of a wild animal.

spoor, *v. i.* & *t.*; SPOORED (spōōrd); SPOOR′ING. To follow, or track by, a spoor or trail.

spo-rad′ic (spō-răd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σποραδικός scattered, fr. σποράς, -άδος, scattered, fr. σπείρειν to sow seed, to scatter like seed: cf. F. *sporadique*. See SPORE.] Occurring singly, or apart from other things of the same kind, or in scattered instances; separate; single; as, a *sporadic* case of disease; a *sporadic* individual of a species.

sporadic cholera, a disease somewhat resembling the Asiatic cholera, but originating where it occurs, and rarely becoming epidemic. — **s. disease**, *Med.*, a disease which occurs in single and scattered cases. See ENDEMIC, *n.*, 1.

spo′ra-do-sid′er-ite (spŏ′ră-dō-sĭd′ēr-īt), *n.* [Gr. σποράς, -άδος, scattered + *siderite*.] The commonest form of meteorite, almost entirely crystalline in structure, and containing olivine, chromite, and other minerals with disseminated grains of nickel iron.

spor′al (spōr′ăl; 201), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, spores.

spo-range′ (spō-rănj′), *n.* *Bot.* A sporangium.

spo-ran′gi-al (-răn′jĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to a sporangium; made up of sporangia.

spo′ran-gif′er-ous (spō′răn-jĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*sporangium* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Bearing sporangia.

spo′ran-gi-o′lum (spō′răn-jĭ-ō′lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OLA (-lȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In mucoraceous fungi, a small, few-spored sporangium, occurring along with larger sporangia containing numerous spores. **b** In fungi of the order Nidulariales and related groups, one of the small sporangia inclosed in the peridium.

spo-ran′gi-o-phore′ (spō-răn′jĭ-ō-fōr′; 201), *n.* [*sporangium* + *-phore*.] A stalk or receptacle bearing sporangia.

spo-ran′gi-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. σπόρος a sowing, seed + ἀγγεῖον a receptacle.] *Bot.* A spore case; specif., the sac or receptacle within which asexual spores are produced. In bacteria and certain algæ and fungi the sporangium is often a single cell (mother cell) giving rise endogenously to one or a few spores. In bryophytes there are no true sporangia (see SPOROGONIUM, THECA). In ferns and their allies the sporangia are more complex, and contain numerous spores developed from a primitive sporogenous tissue (archesporeum) and nourished by a special layer of cells (tapetum). Discharge of the spores is aided by the elastic annulus (which see). In seed plants and heterosporous ferns the sporangia are of two kinds. See MICROSPORANGIUM, MEGASPORANGIUM, also FERN, *Illust.*; cf. GAMETANGIUM, GONIDANGIUM.

spore (spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. σπορά or σπόρος a sowing, seed, fr. σπείρειν to sow. Cf. SPERM.] *Biol.* Any of various small or minute primitive reproductive bodies, typically unicellular, produced by plants (orig. one of the dustlike asexual reproductive bodies of fungi, ferns, etc.) and some protozoans, developed either asexually or through the union of two sex cells or gametes (which see). It was formerly supposed that the spores originally so called were analogous to the seeds of the higher plants; but it is now known that morphologically a spore is a nucleated mass of protoplasm with or without a cell wall, sometimes motile by means of flagella (see ZOÖSPORE), and capable of growth into a new individual either independently (asexual spore) or through union with another similar or dissimilar spore (sexual spore). A seed is a complex structure containing a resting embryo which has developed from the union of two sexual spores. See SEED, 1 **a**, ZYGOTE. In algæ and fungi the many types of asexual spores are distinguished by special names, as *ascospore*, *tetraspore*, *basidiospore*, *carpospore*, etc. In many pteridophytes and all seed plants the asexual spores are of two kinds, microspores and megaspores (see these terms). In protozoans the process of spore formation is an asexual one, and typically consists in the division of the cell contents (often after encystment of the cell) into many minute cells (spores) which are afterward liberated to swim away or become scattered. Less often the cell forms but one spore. Both in plants and animals spore formation often provides the organism with a means of surviving unfavorable seasons or extremes of temperature, the spores then being surrounded with a tough investing wall and possessing great tenacity of life. This is the case with the spores of many bacteria, and often greatly increases the difficulty of sterilization.

spore, *v. i.* *Bot.* To form or develop spores, as a plant.

spored (spōrd; 201), *a.* Having spores; — chiefly used in composition; as, an eight-*spored* ascus.

spore mother cell. *Bot.* In sporangiferous plants, as the ferns and seed plants, the mother cell of a spore. These cells are the product of the final division of the archespore; each develops a group of four spores called a *tetrad*.

spore print. A print of the gills or lamellæ of an agaricoid fungus, made by placing a pileus with the lamellæ downward on a sheet of paper, the fall of the countless spores producing an exact outline of the lamellæ.

spo-rid′i-um (spō-rĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL. See SPORE.] *Bot.* A small spore; as: **a** A spore abjointed from a promycelium. **b** In certain ascomycetes, an ascospore.

spo-rif′er-ous (-rĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*spore* + *-ferous*.] Bearing or producing spores.

sporo-. [Gr. σπορά or σπόρος a sowing, seed.] Combining form for *spore*.

Spo-rob′o-lus (spō-rŏb′ō-lŭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. σπορά or σπόρος seed + root of βάλλειν to cast.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of grasses, having ample panicles with small one-flowered spikelets, each with three glumes. The grain separates easily, whence the name *dropseed grass*. The species are of little value for pasturage.

spo′ro-carp (spō′rō-kärp), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-carp*.] *Bot.* **a** In the red algæ (Rhodophyceæ) and ascomycetous fungi, the multicellular body which develops from a fertilized archicarp or procarp; a cystocarp. It produces a number of asexual spores called *carpospores*. **b** In mosses, the sporogonium. **c** In heterosporous fern allies of the order Salviniales, one of the capsulelike masses of sporangia.

Sporocarp of the Red Alga (*Nemalion multifidum*). 1 Carpospores; 2 Remnant of Trichogyne. × 150.

spo′ro-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-cyst*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** (1) The case or cyst secreted by certain protozoans preliminary to the production of spores by sporulation. (2) A protozoan in such an encysted condition. **b** In digenetic trematode worms, a saclike stage which buds off cells from the membrane lining its internal cavity. These cells develop into embryos (*rediæ*) within the cavity of the sporocyst. Cf. 1st FLUKE, 2.

2. *Bot.* A sporocyte.

— **spo′ro-cys′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

spo′ro-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-cyte*.] *Bot.* A spore mother cell.

spo′ro-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* [*sporo-* + *duct*.] *Zoöl.* In the wall of the cyst formed by certain gregarines, minute tubes for the exit of the spores.

spo′ro-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* **a** Reproduction by spores. **b** Spore formation.

spo-rog′e-nous (spō-rŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*sporo-* + *-genous*.] *Biol.* **a** Producing or developing spores; as, *sporogenous* tissue. **b** *Zoöl.* Reproducing by spores.

spo′ro-go′ni-um (spō′rō-gō′nĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL. See SPORO-; -GONY.] *Bot.* The asexual generation, or sporophyte, in mosses, consisting of a stalk (*seta*) bearing a theca or capsule in which spores are produced; the so-called "moss fruit." It is developed from the fertilized archegonium, and remains permanently attached to the gametophyte by the base of the seta (*foot*), which acts as an absorbing organ. See THECA, MUSCI, also MOSS, *Illust.*

spo-rog′o-ny (spō-rŏg′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-gony*.] **a** Reproduction by spores. **b** Sometimes, specif., in Sporozoa, spore formation by a zygote by encystment and subsequent division of the cell contents, as distinct from *schizogony*.

spo′ro-phore (spō′rō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-phore*.] *Bot.* A spore-bearing branch or organ; that part of the thallus of a sporophyte which develops spores. In fungi it is often conspicuous, as in the mushrooms, where it forms the whole visible plant. It may be a simple hyphal filament or a mass of hyphæ. In ferns, mosses, and liverworts, it is practically equivalent to the sporophyte; in seed plants it is the placenta. See SPOROPHYTE; cf. GAMETOPHORE. — **spo′ro-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.*

spo′ro-phyll (spō′rō-fĭl), *n.* Also **spo′ro-phyl**. [*sporo-* + *-phyll*.] *Bot.* A spore-bearing leaf; a leaf more or less modified in form and structure which develops sporangia. It may resemble and perform the functions of a foliage leaf, as in the ferns, or may be completely altered, as the spike of the adder's-tongue. In heterosporous plants the sporophylls are of two kinds, *microsporophylls* and *megasporophylls*. — **spo-roph′yl-la-ry** (spō-rŏf′ĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.*

spo′ro-phyte (spō′rō-fīt; 201), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-phyte*.] *Bot.* In plants exhibiting alternation of generations, the generation which bears asexual spores; — opposed to *gametophyte*. It is not clearly differentiated in the life cycle of the lower plants. In bryophytes it first becomes distinct, being known in mosses as the *sporogonium* or "spore fruit." In pteridophytes it has become the conspicuous part of the plant, the gametophyte being reduced to a small thalloid body (*prothallium*); in seed plants it is the only stage visible to ordinary observation, the whole tree, shrub, or herb being the sporophyte. Cf. GAMETOPHYTE; see ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS. — **spo′ro-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

spo′ro-sac (-săk), *n.* [*sporo-* + *sac*.] *Zoöl.* **1.** One of the simple, degenerate gonophores of certain hydroids, often little more than a gonad and never medusoid.

2. In trematodes: **a** A sporocyst. **b** A redia.

-sporous. [See SPORE, *n.*] A suffix used to signify *having* (such or so many) *spores*; as, octo*sporous*.

Spo′ro-zo′a (spō′rō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sporo-* + *-zoa*.] *Zoöl.* A class of Protozoa consisting of exclusively parasitic forms, which pass through a more or less complicated life history comprising both asexual and sexual generations, in the course of which reproduction by sporulation takes place. They are never ciliated, and, except in certain stages, rarely have flagella or well-developed pseudopodia. They live in the body, usually in the cells, of some one of the higher animals, but often the young live in one animal and the mature forms in another. The group includes various pathogenic members, as the malaria parasite and the pebrine parasite of the silkworm. The orders usually recognized are Gregarinida, Coccidiidea, Myxosporidea, and Sarcocystidea. — **spo′ro-zo′an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

spo′ro-zo′ite (spō′rō-zō′īt), *n.* *Zoöl.* In certain Sporozoa, a small active, usually elongate, sickle-shaped or somewhat amœboid spore, esp. one of those produced by division of the passive spores into which the zygote divides; an exotospore. The sporozoites reproduce asexually.

spor′ran (spŏr′ăn), *n.* [Gael. *sporan*.] A large purse or pouch of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress. See KILT, *Illust.*

sport (spōrt; 201), *n.* [Abbr. fr. ME. *desport*, *disport*. See DISPORT.] **1.** That which diverts, and makes mirth; pastime; amusement.

It is as *sport* to a fool to do mischief. *Prov.* x. 23.

2. Specif., some particular play, game, or mode of amusement; as: **a** (1) A diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, racing, games, esp. athletic games, and the like; also, any of various similar games or diversions usually played under cover, as bowling, rackets, basket ball, etc. (2) Any game or contest, esp. one involving individual skill and physical prowess, on which money is staked. **b** A theatrical performance. *Obs.*

3. a A pleasantry; raillery; a jesting, as opposed to an earnest or serious, spirit; as, he questioned them in *sport*. **b** Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth; derision.

Then make *sport* at me; then let me be your jest. *Shak.*

4. a That with which one plays, or which is driven about in play; a plaything; the helpless object of some force.

Flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind. *Dryden.*

Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the *sport* of his own ungoverned passions. *John Clarke.*

b A subject of, or butt for, mirth, mockery, or derision.

5. Play, as upon words. *Rare.* *Broome.*

6. Dalliance; wantonness; amorous play. *Obs.*

7. One interested in sports; now, one interested in sports solely or chiefly for their gambling aspects; hence, a gambler; also, one who is flashy and cheap. *Colloq.*

8. *Biol.* **a** A sudden spontaneous deviation or variation from type; a mutation; an individual organism which differs from its parents beyond the usual limits of individual variation. **b** Specif., *Bot.*, a bud variation. See MUTATION, 6 **a**.

Syn. — Game, frolic, mirth; mock, mockery. See PLAY.

sport, *v. t.*; SPORT′ED; SPORT′ING. [Abbr. fr. *disport*.] **1.** To divert; to amuse; to make merry. *Obs.*

Against whom do ye *sport* yourselves? *Is.* lvii. 4.

2. To represent by any kind of play. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

3. a To wear or use in public (any personal belonging or, by extension, expression, manner, etc.); — usually with implication of ostentation; as, to *sport* a gold-headed cane, a professional smile, a new carriage. *Colloq.* **b** To spend ostentatiously or lavishly. *Now Chiefly Australia.*

4. To utter or throw out in an easy or sportive manner; — with *off*; as, to *sport off* epigrams. *Rare.* *Addison.*

to sport one's oak. See OAK, *n.*, 3. — **to s. silk.** = *to carry silk* **a**, under CARRY, *v. t.*

sport, *v. i.* **1.** To play; to frolic; also, to wanton. *Milton.*

2. To engage in sports; also, to bet habitually.

3. To trifle; to speak or act in jest.

4. *Biol.* **a** To deviate or vary abruptly from type; to mutate. **b** Specif., *Bot.*, to exhibit bud variation.

Syn. — Play, frolic, game, wanton.

sport′ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Full of sport; merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; playful. *Milton.*

2. Done in jest, or for mere play; sportive.

They are no *sportful* productions of the soil. *Bentley.*

3. Wanton; lecherous. *Obs.* *Shak.*

— **sport′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sport′ful-ness**, *n.*

sport′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SPORT. Specif.: *p. a.* Of, pertaining to, or engaging in, sport or sports; exhibiting the character or conduct of one that sports.

sporting book, a book containing a record of bets, gambling operations, etc. — **s. house**, a house frequented by sportsmen, gamblers, and the like. — **s. man. a** One who practices field sports. *Now Rare.* **b** One who devotes himself to sports or games, chiefly for the gambling connected with them. — **s. piece**, plaything. *Obs.*

spor′tive (spōr′tĭv; 201), *a.* **1.** Tending to, engaged in, or provocative of, sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; merry.

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court? *Shak.*

2. Relating to, or connected with, sports, esp. field sports.

3. Amorous; wanton; lecherous. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sportive lemur. See LEPILEMUR.

— **spor′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **spor′tive-ness**, *n.*

sports′man (spōrts′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who pursues sports; specif.: **a** One who practices the sports of the field, esp. hunting or fishing. **b** One who bets or gambles on sports, esp. horse racing; a sporting man (which see, def. **b**); — now not in good use. **c** One who in sports is fair and generous; one who has recourse to nothing illegitimate; a good loser and a graceful winner.

sports′man-like (-līk), *a.* Characteristic of a sportsman.

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spoon′hutch′, *n.* The great laurel. *U. S.*

spoon′i-ly (spōōn′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [of SPOONY.

spoon′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

spoon iron. See SPOON GOUGE.

spoon lever. *Cotton Spinning.* A lever in a drawing frame, with a hollowed end over which the sliver passes.

spoon′-meat′, *n.* Liquid or semiliquid food, usually eaten with a spoon; spoon-food.

spoonne. Obs. p. p. of SPIN.

spoon net. A net for landing fish.

spoon′ways′ (spōōn′wāz′), *adv.* Spoon-fashion.

spoon′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* = MOUNTAIN LAUREL **a**.

spoon′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* = SCURVYGRASS **a**. *Obs.*

spoor′er, *n.* One who spoors.

spoorn, *n.* *Folklore.* A kind of evil specter or hobgoblin. *Obs.*

spoot (spōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPOUT.

spoote. ╪ SPOT.

spo-ra′ceous (spō-rā′shŭs), *a.* Pert. to spores.

spor′a-des (spŏr′ȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPORADIC.] *Astron.* Sparsile stars. [Sporadic. *R.*

spo-ra′di-al (spō-rā′dĭ-ăl), *a.*

spo-rad′i-cal (spō-răd′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Sporadic. — **spo-rad′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **spo-rad′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

spor′an (spŏr′ăn). Var. of SPORRAN. [RANGIUM.

spo-ran′gi-a, *n.*, *L. pl.* of SPO-

spo′ran-gid′i-um (spō′răn-jĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of *sporangium*.] *Obs.* *Bot.* **a** Columella of a moss. **b** A sporangium.

spo-ran′gi-form (spō-răn′jĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a sporangium.

spo-ran′gi-oid (-oid), *a.* [*sporangium* + *-oid*.] Sporangiform.

spo-ran′gi-ole (-ōl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *sporangium*.] A sporangiolum.

spo-ran′gi-o-spore′ (-ō-spōr′; 201), *n.* *Bot.* A spore developed in a sporangium; specif., a spore in the Myxomycetes. *Rare.*

spo-ra′tion (spō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [*spore* + *-ation*.] Sporulation.

spore. ╪ SPUR.

spore case. *Bot.* A case or sac containing spores; sporangium.

spore cell. A spore.

spore fruit. *Bot.* An ascocarp.

spore group. = SPORIDESM.

sporeles. ╪ SPURLESS.

spore′ling, *n.* [*spore* + 1st *-ling*.] *Bot.* A young sporophyte.

Spö′rer's law of zones (spû′rērz). *Astron.* A law expressing the latitude variation of the zones of sun spots, formulated by F. W. G. Spörer (1822-95).

spore sac. *Bot.* A spore case; as: **a** Cavity of the theca in mosses. **b** Ascus. [ridium.

spo′rid (spō′rĭd; 201), *n.* Spo-

spo′ri-desm (-rĭ-dĕz′m), *n.* [*spore* + Gr. δέσμη bundle.] A multicellular spore body, or chain of independent spores.

spo′ri-dif′er-ous (-dĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*sporidium* + *-ferous*.] Bearing sporidia. [A sporidiolum.

spo-rid′i-ole (spō-rĭd′ĭ-ōl), *n.*

spo′ri-di′o-lum (spō′rĭ-dī′ō-lŭm; 201), *n.* [NL., dim. of *sporidium*.] *Bot.* In the rust fungi, one of the sporidia developed by the promycelium.

sporier. ╪ SPURRIER.

spo′ri-fi-ca′tion (spō′rĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn; 201), *n.* [*spore* + *-fication*.] Spore formation.

spo′ri-par′i-ty (-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*spore* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Zoöl.* Reproduction by sporulation. — **spo-rip′a-rous** (spō-rĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.*

sporne. ╪ SPURN.

spo′ro-blast, *n.* [*sporo-* + *-blast*.] **a** *Bot* Merispore. *Obs.* **b** *Zoöl.* In certain protozoans, a cell which divides into sporozoites.

spo′ro-car′pi-um (spō′rō-kär′pĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A sporocarp.

spo′ro-derm, *n.* [*sporo-* + *-derm*.] *Bot.* The wall or covering of a spore. *Obs.* or *R.*

spo′ro-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-gen*.] A plant which produces spores. *Obs.* [Sporogenesis.

spo-rog′e-ny (spō-rŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.*

spo′ro-go′ni-al (spō′rō-gō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a sporogonium or sporogonia.

spor′oid (spōr′oid), *a.* [*spore* + *-oid*.] Resembling a spore.

spo-rol′o-gist (spō-rŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-logist*.] A botanist who attaches importance to spores in classification. *Rare.*

spo′ront (spō′rŏnt; 201), *n.* [*spore* + Gr. ὤν, ὄντος, p. pr., being.] *Zoöl.* In Sporozoa, a cell (often an oöspore or zygote) which forms spores by encystment and subsequent division.

spo-roph′o-rous (spō-rŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [*sporo-* + *-phorous*.] **a** Bearing spores. **b** *Bot.* Pertaining to a sporophore.

spo′ro-phyd′i-um (spō′rō-fĭd′ĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.: *sporo-* + *-phydium*, used as a dim. fr. Gr. φυάς a shoot.] *Bot.* The sporangium in Characeæ. [NL.]

spo′ro-phyl′lum (-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* Sporophyll.

spo′ro-ste′gi-um (-stē′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: *sporo-* + Gr. στέγειν to cover.] *Bot.* Nucule in Characeæ.

spo′rous (spō′rŭs; 201), *a.* Sporal. [*a.* Sporozoan.

spo′ro-zo′ic (spō′rō-zō′ĭk; 201),

spo′ro-zo′id (-ĭd), **spo′ro-zo′oid** (-oid), *n.* [*sporo-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Biol.* A zoöspore. *Obs.*

spo′ro-zo′ön (-ŏn), *n.* *Zoöl.* A sporozoan. *Rare.*

sport′a-bil′i-ty (spōr′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ; 201), *n.* Sportiveness. *Obs.*

sport′a-ble, *a.* Frolicsome; playful. *Obs.*

sport′al (spōr′tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or used in, sports. *Obs.*

sport′ance (-tăns), *n.* Entertainment; merrymaking. *Obs.*

sport′er, *n.* One who sports; a sportsman. *Obs.* [See -NESS.

sport′i-ness (spōr′tĭ-nĕs), *n.*

sport′ing-ly, *adv.* of SPORTING.

sport′less, *a.* See -LESS.

sport′ling, *n.* *Rare.* **a** A frolic. **b** A little person or creature engaged in sports or play. [like.

sports′man-ly, *a.* Sportsman-

sports′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sport′some, *a.* Playful; sportive. *Obs.* *Scot.*

N O P Q R S

spor'tu-la (spŏr'tū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] A gift; a present, as of food or money by an ancient Roman to his clients; a largess; a donation.

spor'u-lar (spŏr'ōō-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a sporule. **b** Sporoid.

spor'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* *Bot.* To undergo sporulation.

spor'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Biol.* Formation of spores; esp., division into many small spores (esp. after encystment).

spor'ule (spŏr'ōōl), *n.* [Dim. of *spore*.] *Biol.* A small spore; specif., *Mycology*, a spore borne within a perithecium, as in certain of the Fungi Imperfecti.

spor'u-lif'er-ous (-ōō-lĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*sporule* + *-ferous*.] *Biol.* Producing sporules.

spot (spŏt), *n.* [ME. *spot*; cf. Fries. *spot*, OD. *spotte*.] **1.** A mark on a substance or body made by foreign matter; a blot; a place discolored.

Out, damned *spot!* Out, I say! *Shak*

2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish. **3.** A small part differing, as in color, finish, or material, from the main part, or from the ground upon which it is; as, the *spots* of a leopard; the *spots* on a playing card; specif.: **a** A beauty spot. *Obs.* **b** A nævus. **c** A sun spot. **d** *Hort.* One of the patches or discolorations produced upon leaves, fruits, etc., by various fungi; also, any fungus causing such disease. See RUST, 2. **4.** A small extent of space; a place; any particular place.

That *spot* to which I point is Paradise. *Milton.*

5. One of a variety of domestic pigeons, pure white in color with a dark tail and a dark spot on the forehead. **6. a** A sciænoid food fish (*Leiostomus xanthurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. It has a black spot behind the shoulders and fifteen oblique dark bars. **b** The red drum (*Sciænops ocellata*). See DRUMFISH. **c** The pinfish (*Diplodus holbrooki*).

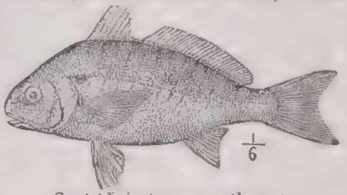

Spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*). 1/6

7. *pl.* Commodities, as merchandise and cotton, sold for immediate delivery. *Brokers' Cant.* **8.** *Eng. Billiards.* Short for SPOT STROKE.

Syn. — Stain, flaw, speck, blot, disgrace, reproach, fault, blemish; place, site, locality, point.

in spots, by snatches; by intervals; in some respects. *Colloq.* — **on**, *or* **upon**, **the spot**, immediately; before moving; without changing place; as, to decide *on the spot.*

spot, *v. t.*; SPOT'TED; SPOT'TING. [ME. *spotten*; cf. OD. *spotten*. See SPOT, *n.*] **1.** To mark or discolor in or with spots; to stain; to cover with spots; as, to *spot* a garment; specif., *Obs.*, to affix a beauty spot. **2.** To stain; blemish; taint; disgrace; asperse.

If ever I shall close these eyes but once,
May I live *spotted* for my perjury. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To blame. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **4.** *Colloq.* **a** To mark or note so as to insure recognition; hence, to recognize; to detect; as, to *spot* a criminal. *Cant.* **b** *Chiefly Racing.* To pick out or choose in advance (one of a number of contestants as the winner). **5.** To place on a spot; as, to *spot* a billiard ball.

to spot timber, to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

spot, *v. i.* To become stained with spots.

spot, *a.* Lit., being on the spot, or place; hence: *Com.* **a** On hand for immediate delivery after sale; — said of commodities; as, *spot* wheat. **b** Paid or ready for payment at once upon delivery of property purchased; — said of cash.

spot ball. **a** *Pool.* A ball placed on the spot, as after being pocketed. **b** *Billiards.* The one of the cue balls which is marked with a black spot or two spots.

spot'–barred' (-bärd'), *a.* *Eng. Billiards.* Designating, or pert. to, a game in which the red ball is placed upon the center spot after being pocketed twice consecutively in a top corner pocket from its own spot.

spot lens. *Micros.* A condensing lens in which the light is confined to an annular pencil by a small, round diaphragm (the *spot*), and used in dark-field illumination.

spot'less, *a.* Without a spot; esp., free from reproach or impurity; as, a *spotless* mind or name; *spotless* behavior.

Syn. — Blameless, unspotted, unblemished, pure, immaculate, irreproachable, untarnished.

— **spot'less-ly**, *adv.* — **spot'less-ness**, *n.*

spot stroke. *Eng. Billiards.* The pocketing of the red ball in a top corner pocket from off its own spot so as to leave the cue ball in position for an easy losing hazard in either top corner pocket. See SPOT-BARRED.

spot'ted (spŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SPOT. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Marked with spots; as, a *spotted* garment. **2.** Fig.: Sullied; tarnished; as, a *spotted* character.

spotted alder, the witch-hazel. — **s. arum**, the cuckoopint. — **s. bass** (bȧs). = SPOT, *n.*, 6 **b**. — **s. blenny**, the ocellated blenny. See BLENNY, *Illust.* — **s. cabrilla**, a cabrilla (*Paralabrax maculato-fasciatus*) of the coast of southern California. It is olive-brown, very thickly marked with darker spots. — **s. cavy**, the paca. — **s. coltsfoot**, an asteraceous plant (*Farfugium grande*) with handsome leaves, somewhat resembling those of coltsfoot, but curiously spotted with yellow; called also *leopard plant.* — **s. comfrey.** = LUNGWORT, 2 **a**. — **spotted cowbane**, the American water hemlock. — **s. crake**, a small European rail (*Porzana maruetta*) similar to the American sora. See CRAKE, *n.*, 2, *Illust.* — **s. crane's-bill**, a common wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*). See GERANIUM, 1, *Illust.* — **s. cuscus**, an Australian phalanger (*Phalanger maculatus*). — **s. dead nettle.** See LAMIUM. — **s. deer**, the axis deer. — **s. dogfish.** See DOGFISH, 1. — **s. eagle**, a small European eagle (*Aquila maculata*). — **s. fever**, *Med.*, any of various eruptive fevers; esp., typhus fever or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. — **s. flycatcher.** See FLYCATCHER. — **s. goby**, a small European goby (*Gobius minutus*), gray with numerous dark spots, which lives on sandy shores. — **s. gum**, an Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus maculata*). — **s. hemlock**, the American water hemlock. — **s. hyena.** See HYENA. — **s. jewelweed**, the common American jewelweed (*Impatiens biflora*); — from the mottled flowers. — **s. knotweed**, the lady's-thumb. — **s. locust**, the black locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*). — **s. lynx**, the pardine lynx. — **s. medic**, *Medicago arabica*, with yellow flowers, spotted leaflets, and tightly coiled furrowed pods. — **s. oak.** **a** The water oak. **b** The quercitron. **c** The southern red oak (*Quercus texana*). — **s. orchis.** **a** The European *Orchis maculata.* **b** In Tasmania, a leafless orchid (*Dipodium punctatum*) with rose-colored flowers. — **s. pelidnota.** See PELIDNOTA **b**. — **s. pipsissewa**, the spotted wintergreen. — **s. rail**, the spotted crake. — **s. redshank.** See REDSHANK, 1 **a**. — **s. rock**, ore-producing rock having irregular deposits. — **s. rockfish**, a handsomely colored Californian rockfish (*Sebastichthys constellatus*). — **s. sandpiper**, a common sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) which breeds throughout North America, frequenting both fresh and salt water. In summer the under parts of the adult are heavily spotted with black. It has a plaintive whistling note and when walking or standing bobs its head and tail continually. See SANDPIPER, *Illust.* — **s. skitty**, the spotted crake. — **s. sea trout**, **s. squeteague.** See WEAKFISH. — **s. sickness.** *Med.* See PINTA. — **s. spurge**, either of two common euphorbiaceous weeds (*Euphorbia maculata* and *E. nutans*) having spotted leaves. — **s. sucker**, the winter sucker. — **s. tree**, the leopard tree. — **s. turbot**, the windowpane (fish). — **s. turtle**, a small American fresh-water tortoise (*Chelopus guttatus*) having a blackish carapace on which are scattered round yellow spots. Called also **s. tortoise.** — **s. water hen**, the spotted crake. — **s. weakfish.** See WEAKFISH. — **s. wintergreen**, a pyrolaceous plant (*Chimaphila maculata*) having lanceolate leaves mottled with white, and corymbose or umbellate white or pinkish flowers. — **s. woodpecker**, either of two European and Asiatic woodpeckers having plumage variegated with black and white. *Dendrocopus major* is the great or greater, *D. minor* the lesser, spotted woodpecker.

spot'ter (spŏt'ēr), *n.* One that spots; specif.: **a** A detective; esp., a person employed to detect dishonesty and irregularities of a particular kind; as, a *spotter* on a street car. *Cant, U. S.* **b** *Railroading.* A device on a car for marking irregularities in the track. *U. S.*

spot'ting, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SPOT. Hence: *n.* The retouching of spots in photographic prints with pigments.

spotting machine, one through which railroad ties are run to level off seats for tie plates or for the bases of the rails. — **s. motion**, a mechanism to develop spots on twist yarns.

spot'ty (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** **a** Full of spots. **b** Defiled. *Obs.* **2.** Irregular; lacking uniformity; as, a *spotty* crop, i. e., one that is not evenly developed throughout the field.

spous'age (spouz'ȧj), *n.* [OF. *espousaige*, fr. *espouser*. See SPOUSE, *v. t.*] Espousal; wedlock. *Now Rare.*

spous'al (-ăl), *a.* [See SPOUSAL, *n.*; cf. SPONSAL.] Of or pertaining to a spouse or marriage; nuptial; matrimonial.

spous'al, *n.* [See ESPOUSAL, SPOUSE.] Marriage; nuptials; espousal; — generally in *pl.*

spouse (spouz), *n.* [OF. *espous*, *espos*, fem. *espouse*, F. *époux*, *épouse*, fr. L. *sponsus*, *sponsa*, prop. p. p. of *spondere* to promise solemnly, to engage one's self, prob. akin to Gr. σπένδειν to make a libation, σπένδεσθαι to make a treaty. Cf. DESPOND, ESPOUSE, RESPOND, SPONDEE, SPONSOR.] **1.** A man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my *spouse* had won. *Spenser.*

2. A bridegroom. *Obs.* *Fabyan.* **3.** Espousal; marriage; wedlock. *Obs.*

spout (spout), *v. t.*; SPOUT'ED; SPOUT'ING. [ME. *spouten* to spout, vomit; cf. Sw. *sputa* to spout, D. *spuit* a spout, *spuiten* to spout, Dan. *spytte* to spit, to sputter; perh. akin to E. *spit* to eject from the mouth. Cf. SPUTTER.] **1.** To throw out forcibly and abundantly, as liquids or granulated material through an orifice; to eject in a jet; as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk. **2.** To utter magniloquently; to recite in an oratorical or pompous manner; as, to *spout* verses.

Pray, *spout* some French, son *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To pawn; to pledge; as, to *spout* a watch. *Slang.* **4.** To furnish with a spout; as, to *spout* a teapot.

spout, *v. i.* **1.** To issue with violence, or in a jet, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; as, water *spouts* from a hole; blood *spouts* from an artery. **2.** To eject water or other liquid or material in a jet. **3.** To utter a speech, esp. in a pompous manner.

spout, *n.* [ME. *spoute.* See SPOUT, *v. t.*] **1.** That through which anything spouts; a discharging lip, pipe, or orifice; a tube, pipe, or conductor of any kind through which a liquid is poured or by which it is conveyed in a stream from one place to another; as, the *spout* of a teapot; a *spout* for conducting water from the roof of a building. **2.** A trough to conduct grain, flour, etc., to a receptacle. **3.** A shoot or lift often formerly used in a pawnbroker's shop; by extension, *Slang*, a pawnbroker's shop. **4.** A discharge or jet of water or other liquid, esp. when rising in a column; specif., a waterspout.

up the spout, in pawn (see def. 3); fig., "done for." *Slang.*

spout'er (spout'ēr), *n.* **1.** One that spouts; as: **a** An oil well the flow of which has not been controlled by the engineers. **b** A magniloquent declaimer; a speechifier. **2.** *Naut.* A whaling vessel or her master. *Slang.*

spout'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SPOUT. Hence: *n.* Material from which pieces for making spouts may be cut.

sprag (sprăg), *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand. Cf. SPRAY a branch.] A billet of wood; a piece of timber, etc., used as a prop, as in a mine; also, a piece of wood inserted between the spokes of a wheel to check a vehicle, or a pointed rod to keep a vehicle from running backward, by digging into the ground. See SOLDIER SPRAG.

sprag, *v. t.*; SPRAGGED (sprăgd); SPRAG'GING (sprăg'ĭng). **1.** To check the motion of (a vehicle) by means of a sprag. **2.** To prop or sustain with a sprag.

sprain (sprān), *v. t.*; SPRAINED (sprānd); SPRAIN'ING. [OF. *espreindre* to press, to force out, F. *épreindre*, fr. (assumed) LL. *expremere*, L. *exprimere.* See EXPRESS, *v. t.*; cf. SPRAINTS.] To weaken, as a joint, ligament, or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion, as by wrenching; to overstrain, or stretch injuriously, but without luxation.

Syn. — See STRAIN.

sprain, *n.* **1.** Act of spraining; sudden or violent overstrain or wrenching, as of the ligaments of a joint. **2.** The condition caused by such overstrain, usually including swelling and inflammation; as, a bad *sprain.*

sprain fracture. Separation of a tendon or ligament from its point of insertion, with detachment of a shell of bone.

sprat (sprăt), *n.* [ME. *sprot*, *sprotte*, AS. *sprott*, akin to D. *sprot*, G. *sprotte.*] **a** A small European herring (*Pomolobus sprattus*) closely allied to the common herring and the pilchard. The name is also applied to other small herrings. **b** A Californian surf fish (*Rhacochilus toxotes*). **c** A gizzard shad. *Local, U. S.* **d** A sand launce. **e** The bleak.

sprawl (sprôl), *v. i.*; SPRAWLED (sprôld); SPRAWL'ING. [ME. *spraulen*, AS. *spréawlian*; orig. uncert.] **1. a** To struggle, esp. to struggle convulsively. *Obs. or R.* **b** To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scramble in creeping

The birds were not fledged; but upon *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

2. To spread the limbs carelessly in a recumbent position; to lie with the limbs stretched out ungracefully. **3.** To spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees; to spread ungracefully, as chirography.

sprawl, *v. t.* To spread out, or cause to spread out, ungracefully, irregularly, or the like.

sprawl, *n.* Act or posture of sprawling.

spray (sprā), *n.* [ME. *spray*, akin to Dan. *sprag*, Sw. dial. *spragge.* Cf. SPRIG.] **1** A small shoot; twig. *Obs. or Scot.*

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from *spray* to *spray*, were heard to sing. *Dryden.*

2. A collective body of small branches and foliage, esp. when horizontal, as those of hemlock.

And from the trees did lop the needless *spray*. *Spenser.*

3. Twisted willow or hazel for thatching; — usually in *pl.* *Dial. Eng.* **4.** Something resembling a spray (def. 2), as a decorative design or ornament; as, a *spray* of brilliants. **5.** *Founding.* **a** An auxiliary gate, runner, or side channel in a mold. **b** A group of castings made together and connected by sprues, before being separated and trimmed.

spray, *n.* [Prob. fr. LG., and perh. akin to E. *spread*; cf. LG. *spreden*, *spreen*, *spreien*, to spread, OFlem. *spreyden*, *spreyen*, to scatter, also Flem. *spraaien* to glitter, shine, G. *sprühen* to sprinkle, scatter, sparkle.] **1.** Water flying in small drops or particles, as from waves or a waterfall. **2. a** *Med.* (1) A jet of fine medicated vapor, used either as an application to a diseased part, or to charge the air of a room with a disinfectant or deodorizer. (2) An instrument for applying such a spray; an atomizer. **b** A jet of water or other liquid dispersed by a sprayer.

spray, *v. t.*; SPRAYED (sprād); SPRAY'ING. **1.** To scatter or let fall in the form of spray. **2.** To throw spray upon; to treat with a spray.

spray, *v. i.* **1.** To assume the form of spray; to scatter in fine particles; as, the device causes the water to *spray.* **2.** To discharge a liquid in the form of spray.

spray'board' (sprā'bōrd'; 201), *n.* *Naut.* A screen raised above any part of the gunwale of a boat to keep out spray.

spray'er (sprā'ēr), *n.* One that sprays; any instrument for spraying liquids, as liquid fuel, liquid drugs, etc.

spread (sprĕd), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SPREAD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPREAD'ING. [ME. *spreden*, AS. *sprǣdan*; akin to D. *spreiden*, *spreijen*, LG. *spreden*, *spreen*, *spreien*, G. *spreiten*, Dan. *sprede*, Sw. *sprida.*] **1.** To scatter; to strew; to distribute or cause to extend over a surface; as, to *spread* manure; to *spread* paint; to *spread* butter on bread. **2.** To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a greater extent or to the full size; to open; to unfurl; as, to *spread* a carpet, a tent, a sail.

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sports'wom'an (spōrts'wōōm'ăn), *n.*, *fem.* of SPORTSMAN.

spor'tu-la-ry (spōr'tū-lā-rĭ; 201), *a.* Subsisting on alms. *Obs.*

spor'tule (spŏr'tūl; 201), *n.* [L. *sportula* a little basket, a gift, dim. of *sporta* a basket: cf. F. *sportule.*] A charitable gift; an alms; a sportula. *Obs.*

sport'y (spōr'tĭ; 201), *a.* Characteristic of a sport or a sporting man; given to gambling or to gay dissipation; flashy *Colloq.*

spor'u-loid (spŏr'ōō-loid), *a.* [Like a sporule.]

Spo'rus (spō'rŭs; 201), *n.* A name under which Pope satirizes John, Lord Hervey, in the "Prologue to the Satires."

sposage. † SPOUSAGE.

sposh (spŏsh), *n.* Slush or soft mud and snow. — **sposh'y**, *a.* *Both Dial U. S.*

spot, *n.* Spittle. *Obs.*

spotel. † SPOTTLE.

spot'rump', *n.* The Hudsonian [godwit.]

spot'ted-ness, *n.* See -NESS

spot'ten. † SPOT.

spot'ti-ness (spŏt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See [-NESS.]

spot'ting, *n.* *Hort.* = SPOT.

spot'tle (spŏt''l), *n.* Spittle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spoulye. † SPOIL.

spoure. † SPUR.

spourge. † SPURGE.

spourge, *v. i.* To open the buds; unfold. *Obs.*

spourne. † SPURN.

spouse (spouz), *v. t.* [See ESPOUSE, SPOUSE, *n.*] To wed; espouse. *Obs.*

spouse'bed', *n.* Marriage bed. [*Obs.*]

spouse'breach', **spouse'breche'**, **spouse'break'**, *n.* Adultery. *Obs.*

spousehede, **spouse'hood**, *n.* Marriage; wedlock. *Obs.*

spouse'less, *a.* See -LESS.

spous'ess, *n.* Wife; bride. *Obs.*

spous'ing, *n.* Spousal. *Obs.*

spousy. † SPOUSE, *v.* [*Scot.*]

spout (spōōt), *n.* The razor clam.

spout hole. Blowhole of a cetacean; nostril of a walrus or seal.

spout'less, *a.* See -LESS.

spout shell. Any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Aporrhais*; — so called from the shape of the aperture.

spout'y (spout'ĭ), *a.* Of land, so wet that water spouts when one walks on it. *Colloq., U. S.*

spow, **spowe**, *n.* [Cf. Icel *spói*, Sw. *spof.*] A curlew, esp. the whimbrel. *Local, Eng.*

spowle. † SPOOL.

spowse † SPOUSE.

spp. *Abbr.* Species (*pl.*).

S. P. Q. R. *Abbr.* **a** Senatus Populusque Romanus (L., the Senate and People of Rome). **b** Small profits, quick returns.

spra. † SPRAY.

‖ **Sprach'ge-fühl'** (shpräк'gē-fül'), *n.* [G.] Instinctive or habitual feeling for usage in language.

spra'chle (spräк''l). Var. of [SPRAUCHLE.]

sprack (spräk; sprȧk), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *sprækr* sprightly, Sw. dial. *spräk*, *spräg*, spirited, mettlesome.] Alert; active; lively; nimble; shrewd; deft. — **sprack'ly**, *adv.* — **sprack'ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sprack'ly, *a.* Sprack. *Obs.*

sprad (sprăd). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SPREAD.

sprad'dle (sprăd''l), *v. i.* To sprawl. *Obs. or Dial.*

spraede. † SPREAD.

sprag (sprăg; sprȧg). = SPRACK. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sprag (sprăg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spraka* a small flounder.] **a** A young salmon. **b** A young codfish. *Both Local, Eng.*

sprag road. *Mining.* A gangway so steep that the wheels of ore cars have to be spragged when going down.

spraich (spräк), *n.* & *v. i.* Scream; cry. *Scot.*

spraick'le (sprā'k'l). Var. of [SPRECKLE.]

sprai'kle (sprā'k'l). Scot. var. of

spraind. Sprained. *Ref. Sp.*

spraing (sprāng), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Icel. *sprang* lace weaving, Norw. dial. *sprang* a tassel, link, stripe.] Streak; stripe; tint. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spraint (sprānt). Scot. of SPRINT.

spraints (sprānts), *n. pl.* [OF. *espraintes*, *espreintes*, F. *épreintes*, fr. *espreinte* a desire to dung, fr. *espreindre.* See SPRAIN, *v. t.*] Otter's dung. *Dial. Eng.*

spraith. † SPREAGH.

sprale. † SPRAWL.

sprang. † SPRAING.

sprang, *pret.* of SPRING.

sprangene. Obs. p. p. of SPRING.

sprangle, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *spranga* to walk briskly.] **a** To struggle. *Obs. Scot.* **b** To sprawl. *Dial.* [*Brit.*]

sprat, *n.* A sixpence. *Slang*,

sprat, *n.* [Cf. SPROT twig.] **1. a** Any of various rushes (*Juncus*). *Dial. Eng.* **b** = SPRAT BARLEY. **2.** *pl.* Small wood. *Dial. Eng.*

sprat barley. A cultural variety of barley.

sprat borer. A loon in winter or immature plumage; esp., the red-throated loon *Local, Eng.*

sprat day. In London, Lord Mayor's day, the 9th of November, when sprat selling begins.

spratle, *v. i.* [Cf SPRATTLE.] To disperse. *Obs.*

sprat loon. = SPRAT BORER.

sprat'ter, *n.* One who fishes for sprats.

sprat'tle (sprȧt''l), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Sw. *sprattla* to sprawl] Scramble; struggle; sprawl. *Scot.*

sprau'chle (spräк''l), *v. i.* [Cf Icel. *sprikla*, *sprökla*, *spraukla*, to sprawl, kick.] To clamber; scramble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spraulen. † SPRAWL.

sprawl (sprôl). Var. of SPROIL.

sprawld. Sprawled. *Ref. Sp.*

sprawl'er, *n.* **1.** One that sprawls. **2. a** Any of various European noctuid moths or their larvæ; esp., *Asteroscopus sphinx.* **b** The hellgramite larva. *Local, U. S.*

spray. † SPREE. [*Eng.*]

spray, *v. t.* & *i.* To chap. *Dial.*

spray, *v. i.* To sprout; spring; arise. *Obs*

spray condenser. A jet con- [denser.]

spray drain. *Agric* A drain made by laying under earth the sprays of trees.

spray'ey (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, the sprays of a tree or plant; branching.

spray'ey, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, spray, as of water.

3. To reach out; to stretch forth; to extend; as, to *spread* one's arms; the tree *spreads* its branches.
4. **a** To divulge; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; to disseminate.

They . . . *spread* abroad his fame. *Matt.* ix. 31.

b To propagate; to cause to affect an increasing number; as, to *spread* a disease. **c** To diffuse, as effluvia; to emit; as, odoriferous plants *spread* their fragrance.
5. **a** To cover or overlay with something; as, to *spread* the floor with rugs. **b** To prepare; to set and furnish, as with provisions; as, to *spread* a table.

Boiled the flesh, and *spread* the board. *Tennyson.*

6. **a** To recount; to set forth. **b** To record; to enter; as, to *spread* resolutions upon the minutes of the society.
7. To push apart; as, the locomotive has *spread* the rails.
Syn. — Diffuse, propagate, disperse, publish, distribute, scatter, circulate, disseminate, dispense.
to spread cloth, to unfurl sail. *Obs.* — **to s. one's self**, to be lavish in effort, generosity, hospitality, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

spread (sprĕd), *v. i.* **1.** To become dispersed, distributed, or scattered; as, the rioters *spread* throughout the city; paint *spreads* well on a smooth surface.
2. To extend in length and breadth in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched; to expand.

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*

3. To be extended, as a metal, by drawing or beating.
4. **a** To be made known more extensively, as news. **b** To be propagated from one to another; as, the disease *spread.* **c** To diffuse; as, the odor *spreads* through the room.
5. To be forced, or to become, apart or farther apart; as, the rails *spread* under the great weight of the locomotive.

spread, *n.* **1.** **a** Act or process of spreading; extension; diffusion; expansion of parts; lateral dilatation; as, the *spread* of wax under a seal; the *spread* of learning.

No flower hath *spread* like that of the woodbine. *Bacon.*

b State, quality, or extent of being spread out; expansion; as, the bird's wing has a large *spread*; the *spread* of a tent.
2. Extent; compass; an expanse.

I have got a fine *spread* of improvable land. *Addison.*

3. *Mech.* Distance from center to center, as between the centers of the cylinders of a duplex pump.
4. A cloth used as a cover for a table or a bed.
5. A table, as spread or furnished with a meal; hence, an entertainment of food; a meal; a feast; a banquet more or less elaborate, but usually informal. *Colloq.*
6. *Speculation, U. S.* **a** An option in the nature of a put and call in which the put price is different from the call price, so that no profit is made unless the price falls or rises below or above the put or call price, respectively, more than enough to cover the cost of the spread. **b** An arbitrage transaction operated by buying and selling simultaneously in two separate markets, as Chicago and New York, when there is an abnormal difference in price between the two markets. It is called a **back spread** when the difference in price is less than the normal one.
7. *Gems.* Surface in proportion to the depth of a cut stone.
8. *Math.* A continuous assemblage, generally of points; thus curves, surfaces, and *n* spaces are respectively one-way *spreads*, two-way *spreads*, *n*-way *spreads*, or one *spreads*, two *spreads*, *n spreads.*

spread, *pret.* & *p. p.* of SPREAD, *v.* Specif.: *a.* **1.** Expanded.
2. Thin, without sufficient depth, so that its luster is below standard; — said of a gem.
spread eagle. **a** The figure of an eagle with wings elevated and legs extended, as for a device in family or state arms (as in the arms of the United States), in military ornaments, etc.; — called technically in heraldry, an *eagle displayed.* **b** *Naut.* A man spread-eagled. — **s. glass**, cylinder glass.

Spread Eagle a.

spread′-ea′gle, *a.* Pretentious, boastful, or exaggerated in style; bombastic; as, a *spread-eagle* orator; a *spread-eagle* speech. *Colloq.* & *Humorous, U. S.*

spread′-ea′gle, *v. t.*; SPREAD′-EA′GLED (-ē′g'ld); SPREAD′-EA′GLING. To fix in the position of a spread eagle; specif., *Naut.*, to lash (a man) to the shrouds with arms and legs extended, as formerly in punishment.

spread′er (sprĕd′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that spreads, extends, expands, or propagates.
2. A bar used as a distance piece; as: **a** Any of a series of cross-bearers to support a line of rails in an adit, heading, etc. **b** A bar to hold two singletrees apart; a doubletree. **c** *Naut.* A bar holding apart two stays or guys to stretch them and so stiffen a spar, as a topmast or jib boom.
3. A machine for combining and drawing fibers of flax to form a sliver preparatory to spinning; a preliminary drawing frame; a similar machine for straightening out and evening hemp fibers for rope making; also, a lapping machine. See 2d LAP, 6.
4. *Agric.* An implement for spreading manure, etc.

spread′ing (sprĕd′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SPREAD. — **spreading adder**, a hognose snake. *U. S.* — **s. board**, a setting board. — **s. globeflower**, American globeflower (*Trollius laxus*).

spree (sprē), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *spre* a spark, animation, spirit, Gael. *spraic*, perh. fr. Scand. Cf. SPRACK.] **1.** A frolic.
2. A drunken carousal; a period of drunkenness.

spree, *v. i.*; SPREED (sprēd); SPREE′ING. To go on, or have, a spree, in either sense; as, he *sprees* it periodically.

Spre-kel′li-a (sprĕ-kĕl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. H. von *Sprekelsen* of Hamburg.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental amaryllidaceous plants consisting of a single species (*S. formosissima*), the jacobæa lily.

Spreng′el ex-plo′sive (sprĕng′ĕl; shprĕng′ĕl). Any of a class of high explosives formed by mixing, just before use, an oxidizing and a combustible ingredient, neither of which by itself is explosive; — so named after the inventor. Examples are rackarock, hellhoffite, panclastite.

Spreng′el pump (sprĕng′ĕl; shprĕng′ĕl). [After H. J. P. *Sprengel*, German chemist.] *Physics.* An air pump in which exhaustion is produced by a stream of mercury or other liquid running down a narrow tube, as in an aspirator.

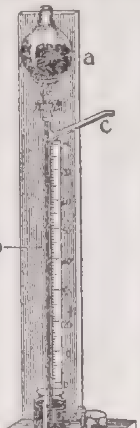

Sprengel Pump. *a* Vessel for Mercury; *b* Glass Tube fitting into a Flask below, and having a Branch (*c*), to which a Receiver may be fixed. The mercury dropping through *b* draws air from *c*, thus exhausting the Receiver.

sprig (sprĭg), *n.* [ME. *sprigge*; cf. Fries. *sprik*, *sprikke*, LG. *sprikk*, Icel. *sprek* a stick, AS. *spræc* a shoot. Cf. SPRAY a branch.] **1.** A small shoot or twig; as, a *sprig* of laurel or of parsley.
2. Something resembling a sprig; as: **a** An ornament or design, esp. when stamped or embroidered upon, or woven in, a textile. **b** In pillow-lace making, one of the separate pieces of lace, usually in the form of flowers and leaves and fastened to the net foundation or joined to form a compact material.
3. A scion; a young person; youth; lad. *Chiefly Humorous or Disparaging.*

A *sprig* whom I remember, with a whey face and a satchel, not so many years ago. *Scott.*

4. Any of various pointed things; as: **a** A brad or small nail with no head. **b** *Naut.* A small eyebolt ragged or barbed at the point. *Rare.* **c** One of the small triangular pieces of tin plate or zinc to hold a pane of glass in the sash.

sprig, *v. t.*; SPRIGGED (sprĭgd); SPRIG′GING (-ĭng). **1.** To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to *sprig* muslin.
2. To deprive or strip (a shrub, plant, etc.) of a sprig or sprigs; also, to pluck (a sprig or sprigs).
3. To drive sprigs, or brads, into; to secure with sprigs.

sprigged (sprĭgd), *a.* Having sprigs.

sprig′ger (sprĭg′ẽr), *n.* One that sprigs something; specif., a machine for driving sprigs into boots.

sprig′gy (-ĭ), *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

spright′ly (sprīt′lĭ), *a.*; SPRIGHT′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SPRIGHT′LI-EST. [See SPRITE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sprite; spiritlike; ghostly; incorporeal. *Obs.*
2. Having animation; lively; brisk; vigorous; airy; gay; as, a *sprightly* youth; a *sprightly* air; a *sprightly* dance.

"*Sprightly* wit and love inspires." *Dryden.*

Syn. — See LIVELY.

spring (sprĭng), *v. i.*; *pret.* SPRANG (sprăng) or SPRUNG (sprŭng); *p. p.* SPRUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPRING′ING. [AS. *springan*; akin to D. & G. *springen*, OS. & OHG. *springan*, Icel. & Sw. *springa*, Dan. *springe*; cf. Gr. σπέρχεσθαι to hasten. Cf. SPRINGE, *n.*, SPRINKLE.] **1.** To leap; bound.

She whose elfin prancer *springs.* *Tennyson.*

2. **a** To start or rise suddenly, as from a covert. **b** To issue with speed and violence; to move with activity; to spurt; to dart; to shoot.

Springs upward like a pyramid of fire. *Milton.*

3. To fly back; recoil; escape suddenly from constraint; as, a bow, when bent, *springs* back by its elastic power.
4. To be shattered; to break. *Obs. or Scot.* *Destr. of Troy.*
5. To bend from a straight direction or plane surface; to become warped, as a piece of timber, or a plank.
6. **a** To shoot up, out, or forth; to come to the light; to begin to appear; to emerge; arise; issue as a plant from seed, a stream from its source, etc.; — often followed by *up*, *forth*, or *out.*

And the quick *spring* like weeds out of the dead *Shelley.*
Do not blast my *springing* hopes. *Rowe.*

b Specif., of the day, to dawn. *Archaic or Poetic.* **c** To issue or proceed, as from a parent or ancestor; to result, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle.

Whence *springs* this deep despair? *Shak.*

7. To grow; increase; be spread abroad, esp. as a report, fame, etc. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
8. **a** To tower; to be relatively higher; as, the spire *springs* far above the roof. **b** *Arch.* To start from the impost, rounding upward and outward; — said of a vault or arch.
to spring at, to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap. — **to s. forth**, to leap out; to rush out. — **to s. in**, to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste. — **to s. on** *or* **upon**, to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

spring, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to spring; specif.: **a** To cause to leap up or dart up or forward; as, to *spring* a horse, i. e., to put him to a gallop. **b** To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth, or from a covert; as, to *spring* a pheasant. **c** *Carp.* To join with bevel joints, as the boards of a roof to exclude wet.
2. To produce or disclose suddenly or unexpectedly.

She starts, and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*
The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*

3. To spread abroad; to diffuse. *Obs.*
4. **a** To crack or split. **b** To bend or strain so as to weaken; as, to *spring* a mast or a yard.
5. To cause to explode; as, to *spring* a mine.
6. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap operated by a spring; as, to *spring* a trap.
7. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong; to force or put by bending, as a beam into its sockets, and allowing it to straighten when in place; — often with *in*, *out*, etc.; as, to *spring* in a slat or a bar.
8. *Naut.* To move, haul, or cause to swing (a vessel) by means of a spring.
9. To pass over by leaping; as, to *spring* a fence.
to spring a butt, *Naut.*, to loosen the end of a plank in a vessel, by her straining or pounding. — **to s. a leak**, to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water; as, the ship *sprang a leak.* — **to s. an arch**, *Arch.*, to build an arch; — a common term among masons; as, *to spring an arch* over a lintel. — **to s. a rattle**, to cause a rattle to sound. See WATCHMAN'S RATTLE. — **to s. the**, *or* **her**, **luff**, *Naut.*, to ease down the helm; to sail closer to the wind or with less leeway. *Obs. or R.*

spring (sprĭng), *n.* [AS. *spring* a source of water, a springing, a rising. See SPRING, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of springing; as: **a** A leap; bound; jump; leaping; darting.

The prisoner, with a *spring*, from prison broke. *Dryden.*

b A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; as, the *spring* of a bow.
2. The beginning or first appearance; origin. *Archaic.*
3. Hence: **a** The first stage; early portion; time of growth and progress. "The *spring* of the day." 1 *Sam.* ix. 26. **b** Season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and grow; the vernal season, usually including March, April, and May in the middle latitudes north of the equator.
☞ *Spring* of the astronomical year begins with the vernal equinox and ends with the summer solstice.
4. That which springs, or is originated, from a source; as: **a** Offspring; also, a race; lineage. *Obs.* **b** Youth; also, a youth; springal. *Obs.* **c** Variously: A shoot; plant; young tree; twig; rod; switch; also, young undergrowth of wood; weeds; a grove of trees; woodland. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. Any source of supply, esp. that of a stream; an issue of water from the earth; a natural fountain. See GEYSER, 1, INTERMITTENT SPRING. "A secret *spring* of spiritual joy." *Bentley.*
6. An elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when released after being distorted, specif. one designed for some specific use. Springs are used to check recoil or diminish concussion and jar, to store up energy, and for many other purposes. See BREGUET SPRING, MAINSPRING.

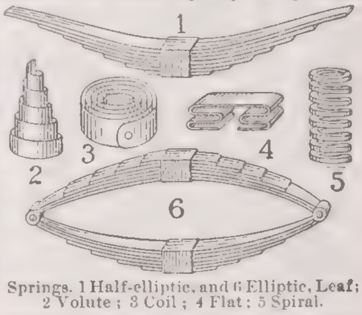

Springs. 1 Half-elliptic, and 6 Elliptic, Leaf; 2 Volute; 3 Coil; 4 Flat; 5 Spiral.

7. A more or less flexible pipe bend or elbow designed to accommodate slight changes in length.
8. That by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated; cause; origin; motive; as, the *springs* of his conduct.
9. Elastic power or force.

Heavens! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*

10. A lively tune or dance. *Obs. or Scot.* *Stevenson.*
11. *Naut.* **a** A crack, fissure, or permanent deformation in a mast or yard, running in any direction. **b** A line led from a vessel's quarter to her cable so that by hauling in or slacking it she can be made to lie in any desired position. **c** A line led diagonally from the bow or stern of a vessel to some point upon a wharf or the like and made fast, by using which the vessel is sprung in to the wharf while forging ahead or astern under her own power. **d** A starting of a plank or seam; a springing a leak; a leak. *Obs.*
12. *Arch.* The line or plane at which an arch or vault curve springs from its impost. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3).
13. *Zoöl.* The pair of caudal stylets of a springtail.
14. A collection, as of things given to springing. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in phrase *a spring of teal.*
Spring and Autumn Annals. See FIVE CLASSICS. — **s. of pork**, the lower part of a fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot without the shoulder. *Obs.*

spring′al (sprĭng′ăl), **spring′ald** (-ăld), *n.* [OF. *espringale*; prob. of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *spring.*] A medieval military engine for casting stones and arrows by means of a spring. *Obs. or Hist.*

spring′al (sprĭng′ăl), **spring′ald** (sprĭng′ăld), *n.* [Scot. *springald*, *springel*, fr. Scot. & E. *spring.*] An active young man; a youth; a stripling. *Obs. or R.*

There came two *springals* of full tender years. *Spenser.*

spring azure. A small blue American butterfly (*Cyaniris ladon* or *C. pseudargiolus*).

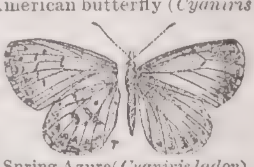
Spring Azure (*Cyaniris ladon*). *r* Wings reversed.

spring back. *Bookbinding.* A back (as of a ledger or other blank book) which has an inner strip adhering to the backs of the leaves, and separating from the convex outer cover when the book is opened. A similar back on other than blank books is usually called an *open back.* Both are contrasted with a *tight back.*

spring balance. A contrivance for measuring weight or force by the elasticity of a spiral spring of steel.

spring beam. *Shipbuilding.* A beam uniting the outboard ends of the paddle beams and assisting to support the side of a paddle box.

spring beauty. Any portulacaceous plant of the genus *Claytonia*, esp. *C. virginica*, which sends up from a bulb-like tuber in early spring a 2-leaved stem bearing several delicate pink flowers.

spring bed. **1.** A spring mattress, or a bed with one.
2. *Mach.* A long elastic steel plate that serves to press the fibers up to the cutters in a cloth-shearing machine.

spring′board′ (sprĭng′bōrd′; 201), *n.* An elastic board, secured at the ends, or at one end, often by elastic supports, used in performing feats of agility or in exercising.

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spread′-ea′gle-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
spread-eagle orchid. A showy orchid (*Oncidium carthaginense*) having spreading petals.
spreader car. *Railroads.* A car with a plowing and grading attachment. *U. S.* [ING.]
spread′ing-ly, *adv.* of SPREAD-
spreagh (sprēκ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *spreidh* cattle.] Prey; booty, esp. of cattle; plunder. *Scot.*
spreagh′er-y (sprēκ′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Obsoles. Scot.* **a** Cattle lifting; plundering. **b** Booty; movables.
spreath (sprēth). Var. of SPREAGH. *Scot.*
sprech′er-y (sprēκ′ẽr-ĭ). Var. of SPREAGHERY.
spreck′le (sprĕk′'l), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Icel. *sprekl\=ottr* speckled, Sw. *spräcklig.*] Speckle. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
spred. Spread. *Ref. Sp.*
sprede, spreed (*dial.* sprēd). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SPREAD.
spreet. † SPRITE. [SPRIT.]
spreet (sprēt). Dial. var. of
spreich. † SPRAICH.
spreich (sprēκ). Var. of SPREAGH. *Scot.*
spreit. † SPRITE.
spreith (sprēth). Var. of SPREAGH. *Scot.*
spreitles. † SPRIGHTLESS.
sprencle. † SPRINKLE.
sprenct. † SPRENT.
spreng, *v. t.* [ME. *sprengen*, p. p. *sprent*, *spreint*, fr. AS. *sprengan* to sprinkle. See SPRINKLE.] To sprinkle. *Obs.*
sprengle, *v. t.* = SPRENG. *Obs.*
sprenkelen. † SPRINKLE.
sprent (sprĕnt). Archaic p. p. of SPRENG, sprinkle.
sprent, *v. t.* [Cf. SPRENG.] To sprinkle; splash; squirt. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
sprent, *v. i.* [See SPRINT.] To run; leap. — *n.* Sprint; spring; catch. *Both Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial.*
spreot. † SPRIT, a pole.
spreove, *n.* [OF. *espruere* trial, F. *épreuve.*] Trial; proof. *Obs.*
spret, sprete. † SPRIT, SPRITE.
spreth. † SPREAGH.
spre′tion, *n.* [L. *spretio.*] Act of despising. *Obs.*
spre′tor (sprē′tŏr), *n.* [L.] A despiser; scorner. *Obs.*
sprety, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *spretta* to start, to spring.] Spirited; sprightly. *Obs.* *Scot.*
sprew (sprōō). Var. of SPRUE.
sprew, *n.* [Cf. D. *spruw*, *spruw.*] *Med.* Thrush. *U. S.*
sprewl (*dial.* sprūl), *n.* & *v.* [See SPRAWL.] Sprawl. *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
spreyne. † SPRENG.
spreytles. † SPRIGHTLESS.
spridh′ogue (sprĭd′ōg), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ir. *spreote*, *spriata*, a drone, an idler, a wretch, with dim. ending *-ōg.*] Worthless fellow; wretch. *Irish.* [SPREAD.]
spried (sprēd). Scot. pret. of
spriede. † SPREAD.
sprig (sprĭg), *a.* [Cf. dial. *sprag*, and E. SPRACK, *a.*] Active; smart; trim; spruce. *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
sprig, *n.* **a** The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.* **b** The house sparrow. *Local, Scot.*
sprig′-bit′, *n.* A bradawl. *Eng.*
sprig bolt. = RAG BOLT. [ING.]
sprig budding. = BARK GRAFT-
spright. Archaic var. of SPRITE.
spright′ful (*dial.* sprīt′f'l), *a.* [*spright* sprite + *-full.*] Full of spirit or life; sprightly. — **spright′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **spright′ful-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
spright′less, *a.* Spiritless. *Obs.*
spright′li-ness (sprīt′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [itedly. *Obs.*]
spright′ly, *adv.* Briskly; spir-
sprig′tail′ (sprĭg′tāl′), *n.* **a** The pintail duck. **b** The sharp-tailed grouse. *Both Local, U. S.*
sprind, *a.* [AS. *sprind*, *springd.*] Active; vigorous. *Obs.*
spring. † SPRINGE, *v.* [*Obs.*]
spring, *n.* = SPRINGAL, a youth.
spring′ant (sprĭng′ănt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *espringant*, p. pr. of *espringuer* to leap, dance, of Teutonic orig. See SPRING, *v.*] *Her.* Depicted as about to leap.
spring barley. See SPRING WHEAT.
spring base. The distance between centers of suspension of an arched spring. [tle: elater.]
spring beetle. A snapping bee-
spring bell. A western American iridaceous plant (*Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*) having rather large red or purple flowers.

N O P Q R S

spring′bok′ (sprĭng′bŏk′) } *n.* [D. *springbok*; *springen* to
spring′buck′ (-bŭk′) } spring + *bok* he-goat, buck.] A South African gazelle (*Antidorcas euchore*) noted for its graceful form and swiftness, and for its habit of springing lightly and suddenly into the air. It is dark buffy brown with dark markings and white under parts and a white dorsal stripe, expanding into a broad patch of white on the rump.

Springbok.

spring cress. A small, white-flowered cress (*Cardamine bulbosa*) common in wet places in the eastern United States.
springe (sprĭnj), *n.* [ME. *sprenge*; cf. ME. *sprengen* to cause to spring, AS. *sprengan* (see SPRINKLE, SPRING, *v. i.*), but also MHG. *sprinke* trap, fetter, D. & G. *sprenkel* springe, perh. akin to Lith. *springti* to choke.] A noose fastened to an elastic body and drawn close with a sudden spring to catch a bird or other animal; a gin; snare.
springe, *v. t.*; SPRINGED (sp njd); SPRINGE′ING (sprĭn′-jĭng). To catch in a springe; to insuare. *Rare.*
springe, *v. i.* To set, or catch game with, a springe. *R.*
spring′er (sprĭng′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that springs; specif.: **a** One who rouses game. **b** A young plant or tree. *Obs.* **c** A youth. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Arch.* **a** Loosely, the impost, or point at which an arch rests upon its support, and from which it seems to spring. Hence: **b** The stone or other solid which forms the impost. The skew back, against which the voussoirs of a segmental arch abut, is one form of springer. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3). **c** The kneeler or skew corbel of a gable coping.
3. Any of various animals: **a** A grampus. **b** A spaniel of a breed adapted for hunting game, esp. one of the larger varieties. **c** The springbok. **d** A cow in calf. *Dial.*
Springfield breech-loading rifle. [From *Springfield*, Massachusetts, where a United States armory is located.] A single-loading, .45-inch caliber breech-loading rifle in use in the United States services from about 1868 to 1893, and by the volunteers in the war with Spain in 1898. The breech system consisted of a block rotating about a horizontal axis perpendicular to the axis of the piece above and to the front of the block. It had an extreme range of 3,500 yards. It was fitted with a triangular bayonet.
spring frog. **a** A very common green and brownish frog (*Rana clamitans*) of the eastern United States. It usually is irregularly marked with small black spots, and the legs are barred or blotched with dusky. **b** The leopard frog.
spring gun. A firearm discharged by a spring when this is trodden upon or is otherwise moved.
spring′halt′ (sprĭng′hôlt′), *n.* [*spring* + *halt* lameness, lame.] A kind of lameness in a horse. See STRINGHALT.
spring′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A fountain or source.
spring herring. The alewife (*Pomolobus pseudharengus*).
spring hook. **a** A hook with a spring snap in its end to prevent accidental unhooking; — called also *snap hook*. **b** *Locomotives.* A hook to fix the driving-wheel spring to the frame. **c** A supplementary fishhook which springs down and secures the fish when the latter takes the baited barbed hook; — called also *snap hook* and *spear hook*.
spring′ing (sprĭng′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SPRING. Hence: *n.* **1. a** Act or process of one that springs. **b** Growth; increase; also, that which springs up; a shoot; a plant.
2. *Arch.* **a** The line, usually horizontal, through the center or centers of the curve of an arch and the point where this curve is tangent to the vertical line of the impost; — in full, **springing line.** **b** The part of a string or hand rail where a curve commences. **c** A springer.
springing use, *Law*, a use limited to arise on the happening of a future (certain or uncertain) event and not depending on any preceding use or estate. It differs from a *shifting use* in not being in derogation of any prior estate, and from a *remainder* in not being limited on a particular estate. — **s. wall,** *Arch.*, a wall to take the thrust of an arch.
spring ligament. An elastic ligament of the sole of the foot connecting the calcaneum and navicular bone and supporting the head of the astragalus.
spring mattress. **a** A bed mattress of hair or other material kept distended and rendered elastic by springs. **b** A device consisting of a fabric of small springs or spring wires woven together and kept distended by a rigid frame. It is to support an ordinary mattress.
spring rail. **a** A rail to which a spring (or springs) is attached, as in a piano action. See ACTION, *Illust.* **b** A rail kept in position by a spring, as in some railroad frogs.

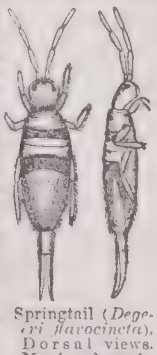
Springtail (*Degeeri flavocincta*). Dorsal views. Much enlarged.

spring′tail′ (sprĭng′tāl′), *n.* Any of numerous small thysanuran insects belonging to the suborder Collembola. They have two elastic caudal stylets which can be bent under the abdomen and then suddenly extended like a spring, thus enabling them to leap.
spring′tide′ (sprĭng′tīd′) } *n.* The season of spring; the
spring′time′ (-tīm′) } time or period of spring.
spring tool. A tool having a spring as an essential part of its construction; as: **a** A glass blower's tongs, resembling a sugar tongs without the spoon ends. **b** A lathe tool with a bend near the point to give a slight spring making possible a light finishing cut.
spring′-tooth′ har′row. A harrow having teeth consisting of flat, scroll-like steel springs which yield to rigid obstructions. See HARROW, *Illust.*
spring vetch. A common European vetch (*Vicia sativa*) with rather large purple flowers, grown for forage in Europe, and naturalized as a weed in the United States.
spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc. Wheat, barley, etc., sown in the spring and harvested in the summer.
spring′wort′ (sprĭng′wûrt′), *n.* In European folklore, a plant having certain magical powers, as drawing down lightning, splitting open a mountain, etc. It was identified by Grimm with caper spurge.
spring′y (sprĭng′ĭ), *a.*; SPRING′I-ER (-ĭ-er); SPRING′I-EST. [From SPRING.] **1.** Resembling, having the qualities of, or pertaining to, a spring; elastic; as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step; a slight but *springy* frame.
2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.
sprin′kle (sprĭŋ′k'l), *v. t.*; SPRIN′KLED (-k'ld); SPRIN′KLING (-klĭng). [ME. *sprenkelen*, prob. fr. D. *sprenkelen* to sprinkle; cf. ME. *sprengen* to sprinkle, prop., to make to spring, AS. *sprengan*, caus. of *springan* to spring (see SPRING, *v. i.*); but also G. *sprenkeln* to spot, to speckle, to fleck, *sprenkel* a spot, perh. akin to E. FRECKLE.] **1.** To scatter in drops or particles, as water, seed, etc.
2. To scatter on; to disperse something over in small drops or particles; to besprinkle.

> Many a colored plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*

3. To cleanse with a few drops, or a small quantity, of water; hence, to purify.

> Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb.* x. 22

4. To apply a few drops of water to as a means of baptism; hence, *Colloq. or Derogatory*, to baptize thus. Cf. BAPTIZE.
sprin′kle, *v. i.* **1.** To scatter a liquid, or any fine substance, so that it may fall in particles.

> And the priest shall . . . *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger seven times before the Lord. *Lev.* xiv. 16.

2. To rain lightly in scattered drops.
3. To fly or be scattered in small drops or particles.
4. To dart or twist about. *Obs.*
sprin′kle, *n.* **1.** A sprinkling; a small quantity scattered, or sparsely distributed; esp., a slight rain.
2. A utensil for sprinkling; specif., an aspergillum. *Obs.*
3. *Arch.* A pattern mottled with small separate figures.
sprin′kler (-klẽr), *n.* One that sprinkles, as a device for spraying plants or lawns, a cart for sprinkling roads, a device for distributing fine fuel over a boiler fire, etc.
sprinkler system. A system for protection against fire in buildings, in which water pipes are so distributed that when the temperature in a zone reaches a predetermined point a valve is automatically opened and water is sprinkled freely in the neighborhood of the excessive heat.
sprin′kling (-klĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SPRINKLE. Hence: *n.* Act of one that sprinkles, or a quantity sprinkled. Specif.: **a** *Bookbinding.* The scattering of small drops of color on the compact trimmed edges of a book. **b** A small quantity falling in scattered drops or particles; as, a *sprinkling* of snow; a *sprinkling* of pepper. **c** A small number scattered, or as if scattered, here and there; as, a *sprinkling* of people.
sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.*; SPRINT′ED; SPRINT′ING. [ME. *sprenten* to leap, run; perh. of Scand. orig.; cf. SPURT a sudden effort.] To run at top speed; to run very fast.
sprint, *n.* Act of sprinting; a short run at top speed.
sprint′er (sprĭn′tẽr), *n.* One who sprints; esp., one who competes in sprint races: as, a champion *sprinter*.
sprint race. A short foot race at the highest speed, usually, for men, of less than a quarter of a mile.
sprit (sprĭt), *v. i.* [AS. *sprytlan* to sprout, bud. See SPROUT, *v. i.*; cf. SPURT, *v. t.*, SPRIT a spar.] To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.
sprit (sprĭt), *v. t.* [See SPRIT, *v. i.*] To eject forcibly from a narrow opening; to spurt out. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
sprit, *n.* [ME. *spret*, AS. *spréot* a sprit, spear; akin to D. *spriet*, and E. *sprout*, *sprit*, v. t. & i. See SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A small pole or spar which crosses a fore-and-aft sail, called a *spritsail*, diagonally from the mast near the tack of the sail to the upper aftmost corner, which it extends and elevates. Its lower end rests in a loop, called a *snotter*, attached to the mast; the upper end fits into a becket or cringle at the peak. **b** A bowsprit. *Obs. or R.*
2. A boat pole. *Obs. & R.*
3. *Wireless Telcg.* A crosspiece to extend the aërial wire or antenna.
sprite (sprīt), *n.* [ME. *sprit*, OF. & F. *esprit*, fr. L. *spiritus*. See SPIRIT; cf. SPRIGHTLY.] **1.** The life; vital essence; spirit; also, a soul; person. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. a The mind or mental faculties; also, disposition; mood. *Obs.* **b** Mental stimulation; inspiration. *Obs.*
3. A shade; ghost; spirit; also, an apparition.

> Gaping graves received the wandering, guilty *sprite*. *Dryden.*

4. An elf; fairy; goblin.
5. Any of several swift-running beach crabs of the genus *Ocypode*, esp. the American species *O. arenaria*.
6. A kind of short arrow. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
sprite (sprīt), *v. t.* To haunt, as a sprite. *Obs.* *Shak.*
sprit′sail′ (sprĭt′sāl′; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A sail extended by a sprit. **b** A sail formerly hung under the bowsprit, from a yard. On large old-time vessels there was sometimes a spritsail topsail and even a spritsail topgallantsail, farther forward on the bowsprit or jib booms.

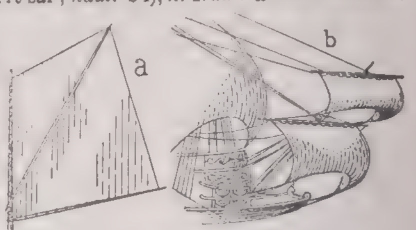

a, b Spritsails a and b.

sprock′et (sprŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** *Mach.* **a** A tooth or projection, as on the periphery of a wheel, shaped so as to engage with a chain. **b** A sprocket wheel.
2. *Arch.* = CHANTLATE. Sometimes written *sproket*.
sprocket wheel. *Mach.* A wheel with cogs or sprockets to engage with the links of a pitch chain, or accurately pitched blocks on a cable, etc.; — called also (when used with a chain) *chain wheel*. Cf. CHAIN GEAR.
sprout (sprout), *v. i.*; SPROUT′ED; SPROUT′ING. [ME. *sprouten*, *spruten*, AS. *sprūtan*; akin to OFries. *sprūta*, D. *spruiten*, G. *spriessen*, Sw. *spruta* to squirt, to spout. Cf. SPRIT, *v. t. & i.*, SPRIT a spar, SPURT to gush out.] **1.** To germinate, as a seed; to push out new shoots; hence, of an animal or vegetable, to grow rapidly like young shoots.
2. To shoot into ramifications. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
sprout, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sprout; as, rain *sprouts* seed.
2. To deprive of sprouts; as, to *sprout* potatoes. *Dial.*
sprout, *n.* [From SPROUT, *v.*; cf. ME. *sprote* a sprout, sprig, AS. *sprote*; akin to Icel. *sproti*, G. *sprosse*.] **1.** The shoot of a plant; esp.: **a** A shoot from the seed. **b** The young growth from a root or tuber. **c** A shoot or sucker from the root or trunk of a tree.
2. *pl.* Brussels sprouts.
sprout′ing (sprout′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SPROUT. Hence: *n.* [See SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1.** *Metal.* = SPITTING.
2. The sudden great expansion of certain forms of graphite, when heated to a certain degree.
3. *Bot.* In mycology, = GEMMATION.
sprouting fungus, a fungus which reproduces vegetatively by gemmation, as yeast.
spruce (sprōōs), *n.* [ME. *Spruce* or *Pruse* (cf. F. *Prusse*) Prussia. So named because it was first known as a native of Prussia.] **1.** [*Cap.*] The country of Prussia. *Obs.*
2. a Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Picea*. They are handsome trees with dense evergreen foliage forming a conical head. Many species, esp. the Norway spruce (*P. abies*), are among the most valuable ornamental conifers. The American black spruce (*P. mariana*) is now widely used in making wood pulp. See PICEA. **b** The wood of any of these trees. It is light, soft, and moderately strong, less resinous than pine, and used for timbers, joists, etc. Cf. FIR, 2 **b**.

White Spruce (*Picea canadensis*). Leaves and Cones.

3. Any of several other coniferous trees, as the Douglas *spruce*, hemlock *spruce*, etc.
4. Any of various articles formerly so called as being brought from Prussia; as: **a** A sort of superior leather which was formerly in use, as in making jerkins, armor, etc. **b** A kind of coffer or chest. **c** A kind of yellow ocher. *All Obs.*
5. An oar made of the wood of the spruce.
spruce, *a.*; SPRUC′ER (sprōōs′ẽr); SPRUC′EST (sprōōs′ĕst). [From ME. *Spruce* Prussia; cf. SPRUCE, *n.*, 4 **a**.] **1.** Neat and dapper (sometimes implying lack of dignity); smart; trim.

> He is so *spruce* that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

2. Overnice; affectedly fastidious; fussy.

> Forth steps the *spruce* philosopher. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Neat, trim, dapper. See FINICAL.
— **spruce′ly,** *adv.* — **spruce′ness,** *n.*
spruce, *v. t. & i.*; SPRUCED (sprōōst); SPRUC′ING (sprōōs′ĭng). To dress smartly; to give or restore a look of neatness to; — often with *up*; as, she *spruced* herself up. *Now Colloq.*
spruce beer. **1.** A beer brought from Prussia. *Obs.*
2. A beverage flavored with spruce, esp. one made from its twigs and leaves boiled with molasses or sugar and fermented with yeast; also, a fermented beverage made with an extract of spruce twigs and leaves.

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spring bolt. *Locks.* A bolt retracted by pressure and shot by a spring when the pressure is released. [PASS, 2.
spring bows. See BOW COM-
spring catarrh. *Med.* Conjunctivitis recurring each spring.
spring cotter or **key.** A cotter, key, or pin formed of elastic metal bent double, used as a split pin. *Chiefly U. S.*
spring cowslip. The marsh marigold. *U. S.*
spring dividers. Dividers with legs connected by a spring bow.
springe. *v. t.* [ME. *sprengen*. See SPRINKLE.] Sprinkle. *Obs.*
springe (sprĭnj; sprĭnzh), *a.* [Cf. dial. *sprinoe* to spring, AS. *sprengan* to cause to spring.] Supple; agile. *Dial. Eng.*
spring′fin′ger, *n.* *Med.* A condition in which flexion and extension of the finger beyond certain points are obstructed.
spring′fish′, *n.* The miller's-thumb, which lives in springs and small streams.
spring flood. Spring tide.
spring fly. A caddis fly, which appears in the spring. [grass.
spring grass. Sweet vernal
spring′haas′ (sprĭng′häs′), *n.* [S. African D. See SPRING; HARE.] The jumping hare.
spring′-head′ed, *a.* Having heads that spring forth afresh; — of hydras. *Obs.*
spring heel. *Shoemaking.* A heel formed by bending, or springing, the sole down over a thickness of leather between the sole and upper.
spring hoe. A hinged blade for a wheel hoe, held by a spring so as to yield to obstructions.
spring′i-ness (sprĭng′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [time. *Obs.*
spring′ing-time′, *n.* Spring-
spring key. = SPRING COTTER.
spring latch. A latch that fastens with a spring.
sprin′gle (sprĭŋ′g'l), *n.* [See SPRING, *n. & v.*; SPRINGE.] A springe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spring′less, *a.* See -LESS.
spring′let (sprĭng′lĕt), *n.* A little spring; a streamlet.
spring lily. White dogtooth violet.
spring lock, padlock, etc. Any lock, padlock, etc., which fastens with a spring bolt.
spring oats. See SPRING WHEAT.
springold. † SPRINGAL. [LOCK.
spring padlock. See SPRING
spring pole. A flexible elastic pole used to act as a spring.
spring poppy. Prickly poppy.
spring ring. = PISTON RING.
spring rye. See SPRING WHEAT.
spring salmon. Quinnat salmon.
spring stay. *Naut.* A preventer stay, to assist the regular one.
spring steel. A variety of steel, elastic, strong, and tough, rolled for springs, etc.
spring temper. A temper induced in steel by hardening and tempering in the ordinary way and then reheating until the steel assumes a bright blue color (about 570° F.), which increases its upper limit of elasticity. — **spring′-tem′pered,** *a.*
spring tide. See TIDE.
spring valve. A valve closed by a spring; esp., a spring safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE a.
spring washer. An elastic washer; esp., a strong flat spiral spring of one or two turns. Cf. LOCK NUT.
spring weir. A kind of weir which may be lowered at ebb and raised at flood. *Local, U. S.*
spring′-wheat′ States. See WHEAT STATES.
spring′worm′ (sprĭng′wûrm′), *n.* A pinworm.
sprink, *n.* **a** A sprinkle or drop *Obs.* **b** A crack; flaw. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To sprinkle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sprink, *a.* Smart. *Obs.*
sprin′kled (sprĭŋ′k'ld), *p. a.* Having small spots of color, as from sprinkling.
sprin′kler, *v. t.* To provide with automatic fire sprinklers.
sprint (sprĭnt), *n. & v.* Springe; snare. *Dial. Eng.*
sprin′tle, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sprytele* a twig.] A twig. *Obs.* [*Eng.*
sprit (sprĭt), *v. i.* To split. *Dial.*
sprit, *n.* **1.** Shoot; sprout. *Obs.*
2. A rush or rushlike plant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. One of the fine dark specks in unbleached linen: — often *pl.*
sprite. Spright. *Ref. Sp.*
sprite, *n.* [Cf. SPEIGHT.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
sprite′ful, sprite′ful-ly, etc. Vars. of SPRIGHTFUL, etc.
sprite′ly. Sprightly. *Ref. Sp.*
sprit′ish-ly (sprĭt′ĭsh-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a sprite or elf; hence, mischievously. *Rare.*
spritsail yard. *Naut.* A yard across a bowsprit to support a spritsail, in old-time vessels.
sprit′-tail′ (sprĭt′tāl′), *n.* The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.*
sprit′ty (-ĭ), *a.* Full of sprits (or rushes). *Scot.*
sproat hook, or **sproat** (sprōt), *n.* A kind of fishhook. See FISHHOOK, *Illust.*
sprogue (sprōg), *n. & v.* Ramble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sproil (sproil), *n.* Energy; activity; agility. *Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Energetic; active. *Dial. Eng.*
sprok′et. Var. of SPROCKET, 2.
sprong (sprŏng). Dial. Eng. var. of PRONG.
sprong. Obs. pret. of SPRING.
sprong, *n.* The house sparrow. *Local, Brit.*
spronke, *n.* [AS. *spranca*.] A shoot; a sprout. *Obs.*
sproot (sprōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPROUT.
sprose (sprōz), *n. & v.* Brag; swagger. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sprot, sprotte. † SPRAT.
sprot (sprŏt), **sprote** (sprōt), *n.* [Cf. AS *sprot* a shoot, sprout, twig, and Icel. *sproti*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A twig; stick; splinter; also, a fragment. **2.** Coarse grass; also, a rush (*Juncus articulatus*).
sprot′tle (sprŏt′'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. SPRATTLE.] Struggle to regain one's footing. *Dial. Eng.*
sproty, *a.* Thin; small. *Obs.*
sproul. † SPRAWL.
sprout cell *Mycology.* A cell developed by gemmation from a similar mother cell.
spruce fir. Any true spruce, esp. the Norway spruce

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spruce grouse *or* **partridge**. The Canada grouse (*Canachites canadensis*).

Spruce Partridge (*Canachites canadensis*), Male

spruce pine. **a** Any of various American pines, as *Pinus glabra*, of the southern United States, with light, soft wood and small oblong cones, *P. echinata*, of the southern and middle United States, etc. **b** The hemlock. **c** The black spruce.

spruce sawfly. An American sawfly (*Lophyrus abietis*) whose larva defoliates the spruce, fir, and pine. See SAWFLY, *Illust.*

sprue (sprōō), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Founding.* **a** The hole through which metal is poured into the gate and thence into the mold. **b** The waste piece cast in this hole; hence, dross.

sprung molding *or* **moulding**. *Arch.* **a** A loose molding bent to a curved outline. **b** A cornice, surbase, or the like, worked in a board set at an angle with the wall surface to give projection.

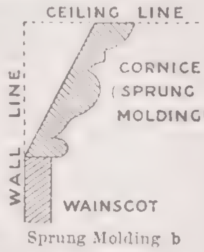

Sprung Molding b

spry (sprī), *a.*; SPRI′ER OR SPRY′ER (-ẽr); SPRI′EST OR SPRY′EST. [Cf. Sw. dial. *sprygg* lively, skittish.] Nimble; active; vigorous, as for leaping or running; brisk; sprightly. *Colloq. & Dial.*

She is as *spry* as a cricket *S. Judd (Margaret)*

spud (spŭd) *n.* [ME. *spudde* a digging tool; cf. Dan. *spyd* a spear.] **1**. A dagger. *Obs.*
2. A sharp, narrow spade, sometimes with prongs instead of a smooth blade, and commonly having a long handle, used esp. for digging up large-rooted weeds; also, a similarly shaped implement, as one for removing the bark from timber, or for recovering a tool from a tube well.

My *spud* these nettles from the stone can part. *Swift.*

3. A sharp-pointed vertical post or pile, commonly one of four, which can be forced by a tackle or by power through a socket in a floating or a land dredge or scow to anchor it.
4. *Surv.* A nail driven into something for a mark.
5. A potato. *Dial. & Colloq.*
6. Something short and thick; as: **a** A small child or a thickset man. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A piece of fried dough. *Local, U. S.* **c** A baby's chubby hand. **d** *pl.* Money. *Slang.*

spud, *v. t.*; SPUD′DED; SPUD′DING. **1**. To dig, remove, or otherwise treat with a spud; as, to *spud* up weeds.
2. *Well Boring.* To work (the boring tool) by means of the bull wheel alone in starting an oil well.

spume (spūm), *n.* [L. *spuma.* Cf. PUMICE, FOAM.] Frothy matter raised on liquids by boiling, effervescence, or agitation; froth; foam; scum.

spume, *v. i.*; SPUMED (spūmd); SPUM′ING (spūm′ĭng). [L. *spumare.*] To froth; foam.

spu-mes′cent (spū-mĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *spumescens*, p. pr. of *spumescere* to grow foamy, fr. *spuma* foam.] Like froth or foam; foaming. — **spu-mes′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

spu′mous (spū′mŭs), *a.* [L. *spumosus*, fr. *spuma* foam: cf. F. *spumeux.*] Consisting of, containing, or covered with, froth, scum, or foam; frothy; foamy.

spum′y (spūm′ĭ), *a.* Covered with, or marked by, foam or froth; spumous; as, *spumy* waves. *Dryden.*

spun (spŭn), *pret. & p. p.* of SPIN. — **spun glass**, glass drawn into a thread while liquid. — **s. gold, s. silver**, threads formed by winding slender ribbons of gold or silver around fiber threads. — **s. hay**, hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage. — **s. silk**, a cheap article made from floss silk, carded and spun, often mixed with cotton. — **s. silver.** See SPUN GOLD, above. — **s. yarn**, *Naut.*, small rope, or stuff, formed of two or more rope yarns loosely twisted, used for seizings, etc.

spunk (spŭŋk), *n.* Also *sponk.* [Gael. *spong* tinder, sponge, or Ir. *sponc*, fr. L. *spongia.* Cf. SPONGE, PUNK.]
1. Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk.
2. A spark or gleam; a little fire; touchwood; also, a sulphur match. "Some *spunks* of decency." *Stevenson.*
3. Spirit; mettle; pluck; also, anger; passion. *Colloq.*

A lawless and dangerous set, men of *spunk*, and spirit, and power, both of mind and body. *Prof. Wilson.*

spunk, *v. i.* To catch fire; to kindle; — in the phrases: **to spunk out**, to be found out; **to spunk up**, to kindle in temper or determination. *Colloq.*

spunk′y (spŭŋk′ĭ), *a.*; SPUNK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SPUNK′I-EST. Full of spunk; quick; spirited; plucky; mettlesome; also, irritable; touchy. *Colloq.*

spur (spûr), *n.* [ME. *spure, spore*, AS. *spura, spora*; akin to D. *spoor*, G. *sporn*, OHG. *sporo*, Icel. *spori*, Dan. *spore*, Sw. *sporre*, and to AS. *spor* a trace, footstep, *spyrian* to trace, track, examine, and E. *spurn.* Cf. SPERE, SPOOR, SPURN.] **1**. A pointed implement secured to the heel, or above the heel, of a horseman, to urge the horse by its pressure. Modern spurs usually have a small wheel, or rowel, with short points. Spurs were formerly a badge of knighthood.

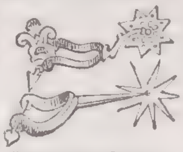
Spurs (two forms).

2. A goad to action; an incitement.

Fame is the *spur* that the clear spirit doth raise. *Milton.*

3. Something that projects like, or suggests, a spur; as: **a** A projecting root or short branch of a tree. **b** Ergot of rye. **c** *Mining.* A branch of a vein. **d** *Mach.* Short for SPUR WHEEL. **e** *Railroading.* Short for SPUR TRACK. **f** A spiked boot sole worn by whalers when standing on the carcass of a whale, to strip off the blubber; also, a spike in the boot sole. **g** *Ceramics.* A stilt. **h** *Sporting.* A gaff for a gamecock. **i** A climbing iron. **j** The cutting part of an auger point. **k** A wing dam to deflect a river current.
4. Any stiff, sharp spine, as on the wings and legs of certain birds, on the legs of insects, etc.; esp., the spine on a cock's leg, a horny modification of the skin surrounding a bony core attached to the metatarsus. It is used in fighting, as are those on the wings of various birds.
5. *Bot.* Any hollow projecting spurlike appendage of a corolla or calyx, as in the flowers of larkspur, columbine, etc. The spur is usually a nectary.

Flower of Larkspur, showing Spur.

6. *Hort.* A very short branch, bearing fruit buds, as in the apple tree; also, a branch of several years' growth, kept short by annual pruning, as in the grapevine.
7. *Shipbuilding & Naut.* **a** A piece of timber fixed on the bilge ways before launching, having the upper ends bolted to the vessel's side. **b** A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. **c** = SPUR SHORE. **d** The ram of a war vessel. *Rare.* **e** A projection, or prong, on the arm of an anchor, esp. a modern stockless anchor, to assist in catching hold of the bottom.
8. *Fort.* **a** A wall that crosses a part of a rampart and joins to an inner wall. *Now Rare.* **b** A tower or blockhouse forming a salient in the outer works before the port. *Obs.* **c** In permanent fortifications, a buttress of masonry projecting at intervals from a wall which requires reënforcement to resist the pressure of the earth.
9. *Arch.* **a** A short wooden brace of a post. **b** A projection from the round base of a column, occupying the angle of a square plinth upon which the base rests, or bringing the bottom bed of the base to a nearly square form. It is generally carved as a claw in leafage.
10. *Carp.* A brace strengthening a post and some connected part, as a rafter or crossbeam; a strut.
11. A ridge or lesser elevation that extends from a mountain, or range of mountains, projecting to some distance in a lateral direction, or at right angles.
a spur in the head, a glass of liquor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **on the spur of the moment**, on hasty impulse; prompted by the occasion.

spur, *v. t.*; SPURRED (spûrd); SPUR′RING. **1**. To prick with spurs; to urge or goad with or as if with spurs; as, to *spur* a horse; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate; drive.

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loathes *Shak.*

2. To put spurs on; as, a *spurred* boot.
3. To prop; brace; — often with *up.* *Dial. Eng.*

spur, *v. i.* To spur on one's horse; to travel with great expedition; to hasten; hence, to press forward in any course or pursuit. "Now *spurs* the lated traveler." *Shak.*

spur fowl. Any of several Indian gallinaceous birds of the genus *Galloperdix*, allied to the painted quail and bamboo partridges. The males have two or more spurs on each leg.

spurge (spûrj), *n.* [OF. *espurge*, F. *épurge*, fr. OF. *espurgier* to purge, L. *expurgare.* See EXPURGATE, PURGE.] Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, esp. when of weedy habit. See EUPHORBIA.

spur gear. *Mach.* A spur wheel; also, gear consisting essentially of such wheels. — **spur gearing**.

spurge flax. **a** An acrid evergreen thymelæaceous shrub of southern Europe (*Daphne gnidium*) with crowded narrow leaves and fibrous bark used in paper making. **b** Sometimes, the spurge laurel.

spur′-heeled′ (spûr′hēld′), *a.* Having the claw of the hind toe elongated and straight, as the larks.

spu′ri-ous (spū′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spurius.*] **1**. Of illegitimate birth; bastard. "Her *spurious* firstborn." *Milton.*
2. Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; false.
3. *Bot.* False; superficially like but morphologically unlike; as, a *spurious* fruit; a *spurious* dissepiment, etc.
Syn. — Bastard, counterfeit, false, adulterate, supposititious, fictitious. See ARTIFICIAL.
spurious disk, *Astron.*, the small apparent circular disk of a star as seen in the telescope, which varies inversely with the diameter of the objective. — **s. dissepiment**, *Bot.*, a false dissepiment. See DISSEPIMENT, 2 **a**. — **s. fruit**, *Bot.*, a pseudocarp. — **s. olive**, the heartwood. *Australia.* — **s. primary**, **s. quill**, the first, or outer, primary quill when rudimentary or much reduced in size, as in certain singing birds. — **s. rainbow.** See RAINBOW, 1. — **s. sarsaparilla**, an Australian fabaceous climbing shrub (*Hardenbergia monophylla*), whose root is sometimes used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. — **s. vein**, *Zoöl.*, in certain flies (most Syrphidæ), a longitudinal thickening of the membrane of the wing, resembling a true vein or nervure. — **s. wing**, the bastard wing (which see).
— **spu′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **spu′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

spur′less (spûr′lĕs), *a.* Having no spurs. — **spurless violet**, an Australian violet (*Viola hederacea*) having a spurless corolla.

spurn (spûrn), *v. t.*; SPURNED (spûrnd); SPURN′ING. [ME. *spurnen* to kick against, to stumble over, AS. *spurnan* to kick, offend; akin to *spura* spur, OS. & OHG. *spurnan* to kick, Icel. *spyrna*, L. *spernere* to despise, Skr. *sphur* to jerk, to push. Cf. SPUR.] **1**. To strike against with the foot; to drive back or away as with the foot; to kick.

[The bird] with his feet will *spurn* adown his cup. *Chaucer.*

2. To scratch or scrape with the foot, as a fowl; also, to hit or strike (the foot) against something. *Obs.*
3. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept; to treat with contempt; as, to *spurn* an offer.

spurn, *v. i.* **1**. To kick or toss up the heels. *Obs. or R.*

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns.* *Gay.*

2. To stumble; as, to *spurn* at a stone. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. To rush in headlong haste. *Obs.*
4. To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition or resistance.

Nay, more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shak.*

spurn, *n.* **1**. A kick; a blow with the foot. *R.* *Milton.*
2. Headlong haste. *Obs.*
3. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

4. *Mining.* A small, short pillar of coal temporarily left within the seam to support the coal above during holing.

spur pruning. *Hort.* A method of pruning in grapevines, etc., in which the shoots of the previous season are cut back to spurs with one or two buds.

spurred (spûrd), *a.* **1**. Wearing spurs; furnished with a spur or spurs; also, having shoots or spines like spurs.
2. Affected with spur, or ergot; as, *spurred* rye.
spurred butterfly pea, any butterfly pea of the genus *Bradburya*, esp. *B. virginiana.* — **s. corolla**, *Bot.*, a corolla composed of spurred petals or segments. — **s. gentian**, any gentianaceous plant of the genus *Tetragonanthus*, in which the corolla is spurred at the angles. — **s. violet**, a European violet (*Viola calcarata*) having flowers with a very long spur.

spur royal (spûr roi′ăl; -rī′ăl; *royal being formerly*) **spur ryal** (*commonly pronounced* rī′ăl). A gold coin of James I. worth 15 shillings; — from a design on its reverse resembling the rowel of a spur. See RYAL.

spur′ry (spûr′ĭ), *n.* [D. or OF. *spurrie*; cf. G. *spergel*, NL. *Spergula.*] **a** A small white-flowered European silenaceous weed (*Spergula arvensis*) with whorled filiform leaves. **b** Any of several other small silenaceous herbs. See SAND SPURRY.

spur shell. Any of several marine rhipidoglossate gastropods of the genus *Imperator* having a conical shell with the margin toothed somewhat like the rowel of a spur.

spurt (spûrt), *v. i.*; SPURT′ED; SPURT′ING. [Also *spirt*; orig. same word as *sprit*; ME. *sprutten* to sprout, AS. *spryttan.* See SPRIT, *v. i.*, SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1**. To sprout; shoot up. *Obs.*
2. To gush suddenly or violently out, as liquor from a cask or a confined place; to spout forth; to jet.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

spurt, *v. t.* To expel, or force out, as a liquid, in a stream or jet; to squirt; as, to *spurt* water from the mouth.

spurt, *n.* **1**. A shoot; a bud. *Obs.* *Holland (Pliny).*
2. A sudden violent gushing forth, as of liquor; a jet.
3. A sudden violent outbreak, as of feeling.

A *spurt* of insurrectionary fire had broken out in Italy. *Froude.*

spurt, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sprettr* a spurt, spring, run, *spretta* to spurt, spring, prob. for orig. *sprenta.* Cf. SPRINT.] A sudden manifestation of pent-up strength or energy; an increased exertion for a short time; as, a *spurt* in a race.

spurt, *v. i.* To make a spurt. See 4th SPURT.

spur track. *Railroading.* A short branch line of track; esp., a side track connected with its main line by a single switch; — called also *stub track.*

spur valerian. Any valerianaceous plant of the genus *Centranthus*; — so called from the spurred corolla.

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spruce gum. A resinous exudation from the white spruce, the black spruce, or the balsam fir, used as a chewing gum. [3.]
spruce leather. See SPRUCE, *n.*,
spru′ci-fy (sprōō′sĭ-fī), *v. i. & t.* To spruce (one's self) up. *Rare.*
sprue (sprōō), *n.* = SPREW.
sprug (sprŭg), *a. & v.* Spruce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
sprug (sprŭg; sprōōg), *n.* The house sparrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spruit (sprūt), *n.* [D., a sprig, shoot, sprout.] **1**. A sprout. **2**. A small affluent of a river, often dry. *So Africa.*
sprun. ✝ SPURN, to spur.
sprun, *v. i.* To project. *Obs. Scot.*
sprung, *n.* [Cf. SPRING, *v.*] Rising; origin. *Obs.*
sprung (sprŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SPRING. Hence; *p. a.* Partly drunk; tipsy. *Colloq. or Dial.*
sprunge. Obs. p. p. of SPRENG
sprun′ny (sprŭn′ĭ), *a.* Spruce. —(sprŭn′ĭ; sprōōn′ĭ), *n.* Sweetheart; lover. *Both Dial. Eng*
sprunt (*dial.* sprōōnt), *n.* **1**. Something short and not flexible. *Obs.* **2**. A steep; a hill. *Dial. Eng*
sprunt (sprŭnt; sprōōnt), *n. & v. i.* Spring; leap; struggle. — *a.* Brisk; active; spruce. — **sprunt′ly**, *adv.* *Dial. Eng.*
spru-sa′do, *n.* [Cf. SPRUCE, *a.*] A spruce person. *Obs.*
sprush (sprŭsh; sprōōsh). Scot. & dial. Eng var. of SPRUCE.
sprute, sprutte. ✝ SPROUT.
sprut′tle, *n. & v.* [Cf. 1st SPURT.] Speckle; sprinkle. *Obs Scot.*
s. p. s. *Abbr.* Sine prole superstite (L., without surviving issue).
spt. *Abbr.* Seaport.
spud′der (spŭd′ẽr), *n.* One that removes bark from timber; a barker; a barking iron.
spud′dle (spŭd′'l), *v. i.* To use a spud; to dig carelessly; to make a stir or fuss. *Dial. Eng.*
spud′dy (spŭd′ĭ; spōōd′ĭ), *a.* Pudgy. *Dial. or Colloq.*
spue. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPEW.
spuf′fle (spŭf′'l), *v. i.* To hurry; bustle. — *n.* Fuss; ado; bustle. *Both Dial. Eng.*
spug (spŭg; spōōg), *n.* House sparrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
spuil (spūl; spŭl). Scot. var. of SPOOL. [vars. of SPOIL, *v.*]
spuil′ye, -yie (spŭl′yĭ). Scot
spuil′zie (spŭl′yĭ; cf. CAPERCAILLIE), *n.* [See SPOIL; *z* is for ȝ] Act of unlawfully and violently dispossessing one of his movables. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To commit spuilzie on; to spoil. *Scot.*
spuke (spūk), *n.* = SPOOK.
spule (spūl). Scot. var. of SPAUL, shoulder; SPOOL.
spul′ler (spŭl′ẽr; spōōl′-), *n.* [For *spooler.* See SPOOL.] One employed to inspect yarn for the loom. *Dial. Eng.*
spul′ye, spul′yie (*dial.* spŭl′yĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SPOIL.
spulyear. ✝ SPOILER.
spul′yie-ment (spŭl′yĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Spoil *Scot*
spul′zie, spul′yie (spŭl′yĭ). Vars. of SPUILZIE. *Scot.*
spu′me-ous (spū′mē-ŭs), *a.* Spumous. *Obs.*
spu′mid (spū′mĭd), *a.* [L. *spumidus.*] Spumous. *Obs.*
spu-mif′er-ous (spū-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spumifer*; *spuma* foam + *ferre* to bear.] Producing foam. *Rare.* [See -NESS.]
spum′i-ness (spūm′ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
spu′mose (spū′mōs; spū-mōs′), *a.* [See SPUMOUS.] Spumous.
spun. *v. i.* To burst out. *Obs.*
spune. ✝ *spun*, p. p. of SPIN.
spunge (*dial.* spŭnzh, spōōnzh). Obs., Scot., dial. Eng. & ref. sp. var. of SPONGE.
spung′ie, spung′y (*dial.* spŭn′jĭ, spōōn′jĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of SPONGY.
spunk′ie (spŭŋk′ĭ), *n.* [See SPUNK.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A spark; a bit of fire. **b** The ignis fatuus. **c** Liquor; spirits. **d** A spirited or quick-tempered youth.
spur. Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of SPERE, to ask.
spur (spûr; spŭ), *v. t.* [Cf. SPERE.] To publish the banns of *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Publication of the banns. *Dial. Eng.*
spur, *n.* [Cf AS. *spor*, E. SPOOR.] The track of an animal, as an otter; a spoor.
spur (spẽr), *n.* [Cf. SPARROW, SPARHAWK.] **a** The house sparrow. *Scot.* **b** Var. of SPURRE, tern. *Dial Brit.*
spur′blind′. ✝ PURBLIND.
spur bunting. Lark bunting.
spur chuck. See 5th CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
spur-cid′i-cal, *a.* [L. *spurcidicus.*] Speaking obscenely. *Obs.*
spurd. Spurred. *Ref. Sp.*
spur′die (spẽr′dĭ), *n.* House sparrow. *Scot.*
spure (*Scot.* spür). Obs. or Scot. of SPERE, to ask.
spur′flow′er (spûr′flou′ẽr), *n.* Spur valerian.
spur′gall′ (-gôl′), *n.* A gall or wound from the spur. — *v. t.*
spurge (*dial.* spûj), *v. t.* [OF. *espurgier* to purge, purify See SPURGE, *n.*] To purge; purify. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To emit foam; to froth, as beer in fermentation. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spurge, *n.* A thing to get rid of; a scourge. *Obs.* [WHEEL.]
spur gear wheel. *Mach.* = SPUR
spurge ipecac. Ipecac spurge.
spurge laurel. **a** The *Daphne laureola*, with oblong evergreen leaves. **b** The mezereon.
spurge nettle. A stinging American euphorbiaceous herb (*Cnidoscolus stimulosus*)
spurge olive. The mezereon; also, the related *D. oleoides* of southern Europe.
spurge′wort′ (spûrj′wûrt′), *n.* = SPURGE. *Lindley.*
spur hawk. European sparrowhawk. *Scot.*
spu′ri-æ (spū′rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem pl. (sc. *pennae* feathers) of L. *spurius* false.] The feathers of the bastard wing, or alula.
spur′ling. ✝ SPARLING, a smelt; dial Eng of SPARLING, a tern.
spur′ling line. *Naut.* The line by which the turning of a steering wheel moves the indicator of a telltale. *Rare.*
spur′mon′ey, *n.* A fine for wearing spurs in church. *Obs.*
spur mortise wheel. See under SPUR WHEEL.
spurn (*dial.* spŭn), *n.* [Cf. SPUR, *n.*] *Dial. Eng* **a** The main root of a tree. **b** An embedded support, as for a gatepost.
spurn. *v. t.* To spur. *Obs.*
spurnd. Spurned. *Ref. Sp.*
spurn′er, *n.* One that spurns.
spurn′point′, *n.* An old game. *R*
spurn′wa′ter, *n.* *Naut.* A low V-shaped barrier on the forward deck to throw off seas coming aboard.
spur pepper. The *Capsicum frutescens.* See CAPSICUM.
spur pinion. See SPUR WHEEL.
spurre (*dial.* spẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPERE, to ask.
spurre (spûr), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. *spyrer.*] The common tern. *Scot.*
spur′rer (spûr′ẽr), *n.* One that spurs.
spur′rey. Var. of SPURRY.
spur rial Var of SPUR ROYAL.
spur′ri-er (spûr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One whose business is to make spurs.
spur′ri-er-y, *n* Art of making spurs. *Obs.*
spur′rings (spẽr′ĭnz), *n. pl.* [From SPUR to publish the banns of.] The banns (of marriage). *Dial. Eng.*
spur ryal. Var of SPUR ROYAL.
spurry sandwort. Sand spurry.
spur shore. *Naut.* A timber to hold a vessel away from a pier, wharf, or the like.
spurt grass A rush for basketwork. *Dial. Eng.* [or strut]
spur timber. *Mining* Stemple
spur′tle (spûr′t'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *spurt.*] To spurt; to flow in jets; to trickle; also, to struggle; kick. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spur′tle, *n.* **1**. A spurt. **2**. A stick for stirring porridge and the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spur′tle-blade′, *n.* A sword. *Scot.*
spur tree. A West Indian verbenaceous tree or shrub (*Petitia domingensis*). [Obs.]
spur′way′, *n.* A bridle path.

N O P Q R S

spur wheel. *Mach.* The simplest form of toothed wheel used in machinery, with radial teeth parallel to the axis of the wheel. Hence, **spur mortise wheel, spur pinion,** etc., one with teeth so arranged.

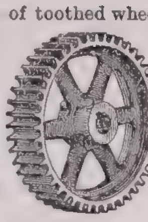

Spur Wheel.

spur′-winged′ (spûr′wĭngd′), *a.* Having one or more horny spurs on the bend of the wings.
spur-winged goose, any of several long-legged African geese of the genus *Plectropterus* and allied genera, having a strong spur on the bend of the wing, as the Gambo goose (*P. gambensis*) and the Egyptian goose. — **s. plover,** any of various plovers having a spur on the bend of the wing; esp., *Hoplopterus spinosus* of northern Africa and neighboring regions, with a crested head and under parts chiefly black.

sput (spŭt), *n.* *Steam Boilers.* An annular plate, etc., to strengthen a place where a hole is made.

sput′ter (spŭt′ẽr), *v. i.*; SPUT′TERED (-ẽrd); SPUT′TER-ING. [Prob. fr. the root of *spout.* Cf. SPLUTTER.] **1.** To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small, scattered particles, as in slovenly and rapid speaking; to splutter. **2.** To utter words hastily and indistinctly; to speak as if spitting out the words. **3.** To throw out anything, as little jets of steam, with a noise like that made by one sputtering.
Like the green wood . . . *sputtering* in the flame. *Dryden.*

sput′ter, *v. t.* **1.** To eject rapidly and in small particles, with a sputtering sound; as, frying bacon *sputters* fat. **2.** To utter spasmodically and confusedly.
In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations. *Swift.*

sput′ter (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Act of sputtering. **2.** Moist matter thrown out in small detached particles. **3.** Confused and excited speech; hence, fuss; ado.

spu′tum (spū′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPUTA (-tȧ). [L., fr. *spuere, sputum,* to spit.] That which is expectorated; a salivary discharge; spittle; saliva.

spy (spī), *v. t.*; SPIED (spīd); SPY′ING. [ME. *spien, espien,* OF. *espier,* F. *épier,* of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *spehōn,* G. *spähen*; akin to L. *specere* to see, Skr. *spaç.* Cf. ESPY, *v. t.*, ASPECT, AUSPICE, CIRCUMSPECT, CONSPICUOUS, DESPISE, FRONTISPIECE, INSPECT, PROSPECT, RESPITE, SCOPE, SPECIMEN, SPECTACLE, SPECTER, SPECULATE, SPICE, SPITE, SUSPICION.] **1.** To gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy; see.
He *spied* an Egyptian smiting a Hebrew. *Ex.* ii. 11.
2. To discover by close search or examination.
Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the church of England. *Latimer.*
3. To explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly, as a scout with hostile purpose; — usually with *out.*
Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer. *Num.* xxi. 32.
4. To ask or question. *Obs. & R.*

spy, *v. i.* **1.** To search narrowly; to scrutinize. **2.** To watch secretly; to play the spy; — often with *on* or *upon*; as, to *spy* upon the enemy.

spy, *n.*; *pl.* SPIES (spīz). [ME. *spie, espie,* OF. *espie,* orig. a spying, fr. *espier* to spy. See SPY, *v. t.*; cf. ESPY, *n.*] **1.** One who watches, esp. secretly or furtively, upon the conduct of others. **2.** That with which one spies or sees; the eye; also, a glance of the eye; a look. *Obs.* **3.** One who, acting clandestinely, or on false pretenses, obtains, or seeks to obtain, information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party (The Hague Convention, Art. 29). Soldiers penetrating the enemy's camp for this purpose in uniform are not spies, nor are those sent in balloons to deliver dispatches or to maintain communications.
Syn. — See EMISSARY.

spy′glass′ (-glȧs′), *n.* A small telescope.

squab (skwŏb), *a.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *sqvabb* a soft and fat body, *sqvabba* a fat woman, Icel. *kvap* jelly, jellylike things, and E. *quab, squab,* adv.] **1.** Fat; short and thick; plump.
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice. *Betterton.*
2. Unfledged; recently hatched; as, a *squab* pigeon. **3.** Shy; callow; coy. **4.** Sharp; short; curt. *Rare.* *Walpole.*

squab, *n.* **1.** A nestling of a pigeon or other similar bird. Pigeon squabs are usually marketed at four weeks of age, when they weigh about three fourths of a pound each. **2.** A person of a short, fat figure.
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan. *Cowper.*
3. A thickly stuffed cushion, esp. one used for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair; also, a sofa; an ottoman.
Punching the *squab* of chairs and sofas. *Dickens*

squab, *v. t.*; SQUABBED; SQUAB′BING. To upholster, as a cushion, by thick stuffing stitched through at regular intervals.

squab, *adv.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *sqvapp,* a word imitative of a splash, and E. *squab* fat, unfledged.] With a heavy fall; plump; as, he fell *squab.* *Colloq. or Dial.*

squab, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To fall or drop plump; to slop; flop. *Obs.* **2.** To crush; squash. *Dial. Eng.*

squab′ble (skwŏb′'l), *v. i.*; SQUAB′BLED (-'ld); SQUAB′BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. dial. Sw. *skvabbel* a dispute, *skvappa* to chide.] To quarrel noisily; to wrangle; brawl.
Syn. — Contend, scuffle, wrangle, quarrel.

squab′ble, *v. t.* *Print.* To disarrange so that the letters or lines stand awry or are mixed and need careful readjustment; — said of type that has been set up.

squab′ble, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangle; brawl.
Syn. — See DISPUTE.

squab′bler (skwŏb′lẽr), *n.* One that squabbles; a brawler.

squab′by (-ĭ), *a.* Short and thick; squabbish.

squad (skwŏd), *n.* [F. *escouade* (cf. Sp. *escuadra*), earlier *escadre, esquadre,* fr. It. *squadra,* (assumed) LL. *exquadrare* to square; L. *ex* + *quadra* a square. See SQUARE.] **1.** *Mil.* A small party of men grouped for drill, inspection, or other purposes; specif., in the United States army, a group of seven men under a corporal. **2.** Hence, any relatively small number of individuals engaged in some common enterprise or effort; as, a football or crew *squad*; a sanitary *squad.*

squad, *v. t.*; SQUAD′DED; SQUAD′DING. To arrange in squads.

squad′ron (skwŏd′rŭn), *n.* [F. *escadron,* formerly also *esquadron,* It. *squadrone.* See SQUAD.] **1.** A square; also, a body of troops drawn up in a square. *Obs. or R.* *Milton.* **2.** Loosely, any body of men in regular formation. **3.** Specif.: *Mil.* A division of a regiment of cavalry, in the United States army consisting of not more than four nor less than two troops, commanded by a major. In European armies it usually has a strength of 150 to 200 men. **4.** *Nav.* A division of a fleet; in the United States navy, eight vessels, regarded as the tactical unit; also, from two to eight ships on the same station or service.

squad′ron, *v. t.*; SQUAD′RONED (-rŭnd); SQUAD′RON-ING. To form into, or arrange in, squadrons, or squares; hence, to array in formal order. "*Squadroned* angels." *Milton.*

squail (skwāl), *n.* [Cf. SQUAIL, *v. i.*; also SKAYLES, KAYLES.] **1.** A disk or counter used in the game of squails. *Archaic.* **2.** *pl.* A kind of game, formerly common, in which disks or counters are driven or snapped from the edge of a round board or table at a mark in the center. *Now Rare.* **3.** *pl.* Ninepins; skittles. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*

squail, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *scale* to throw at, a loaded stick for throwing.] **1.** To throw sticks or other missiles, as at birds or at fruit on a tree. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To play squails. *Archaic.*

squail, *v. t.* To pelt or strike as with sticks. *Obs. or Dial.*

squal′id (skwŏl′ĭd), *a.* [L. *squalidus,* fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.
Uncombed his locks, and *squalid* his attire. *Dryden.*
Syn. — See DIRTY.
— **squa-lid′i-ty** (skwŏ-lĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **squal′id-ly,** *adv.* — **squal′id-ness,** *n.*

squall (skwôl), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *sqval* an impetuous running of water, *sqvalregn* a violent shower of rain, *sqvala* to stream, to gush.] **1.** A sudden violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow. Abbreviation, for log book, **q.** **2.** A disturbance; a dispute. *Colloq. & Dial.*
to look out for squalls, fig., to expect, or to be on guard against, trouble.

squall, *v. i.*; SQUALLED (skwôld); SQUALL′ING. To blow a squall. *Thackeray.*

squall, *v. i.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skvala.* Cf. SQUEAL.] To cry out or scream violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress.

squall, *v. t.* To utter in a harsh screaming tone; — usually with *out*; as, she *squalled* out her complaints.

squall, *n.* A harsh, discordant, piercing cry.

squall cloud. A ragged, light gray, rolling cloud beneath the dark cloud mass of an advancing thunderstorm.

squall′y (skwôl′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with, or threatening, squalls; gusty; as, *squally* weather. **2.** Fig.: Threatening trouble or disturbance. *Colloq.* **3.** [Perh. a different word.] Not uniform; as: **a** *Agric.* Having barren spots. *Dial.* **b** *Weaving.* Not equally good throughout; uneven; faulty in places; — said of cloth.

squa′lo-don (skwā′lō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil toothed whales of the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, America, and Australia, having a dolphinlike skull and specialized teeth, the molars having serrated edges. It is the typical genus of a family, **Squa′lo-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē). — **squa′lo-dont** (skwā′lō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

squal′or (skwŏl′ẽr; skwā′lôr; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [L., fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Squalidness; filthiness; miserable and unkempt condition.
The heterogeneous indigent multitude, everywhere wearing nearly the same aspect of *squalor.* *I. Taylor.*
☞ The second pron. was given without alternative by Buchanan (1766), Smart (c. 1840), and later orthoëpists; the first, though more recent, now app. prevails in good use.

squa′ma (skwā′mȧ), *n.* [L., a scale.] *Biol.* A scale or scalelike structure; specif.: *Zoöl.* **a** In dipterous insects, the alula (see ALULA **b**), tegula, or calypter at the base of the wing above the halteres (more fully called ‖ **squa′ma tho-ra′ci-ca′lis** [thō-răs′ĭ-kā′lĭs], in which case the antisquama is sometimes called ‖ **squa′ma a-la′ris** [ȧ-lā′rĭs; 115]). **b** The exopodite of the antenna of certain crustaceans, etc.

squa′mate (skwā′māt), **squa′mat-ed** (-māt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *squamatus.*] Scaly.

squa-ma′tion (skwȧ-mā′shŭn), *n.* **a** State or quality of being squamate. **b** The arrangement of scales on an animal.

squa′mo- (skwā′mō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the squamosal,* or *the squamous portion of the temporal bone.*

squa-mo′sal (skwȧ-mō′săl), *a.* **a** Scalelike; squamous. **b** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates, external and more or less dorsal to the auditory capsule. It corresponds to the squamous portion of the temporal bone of man. Also, in teleost fishes, the pterotic. — *n.* The squamosal bone.

squa′mous (skwā′mŭs), *a.* [L. *squamosus,* fr. *squama* a scale.] Covered with, or consisting of, scales; resembling a scale; scaly; as, a *squamous* stem or bulb; *squamous* epithelial cells; specif., *Anat.,* designating, or pert. to, the anterior upper portion of the temporal bone of man and various mammals, which is so called from its thin, sharp-edged form, suggesting the scale of a fish. It bears the zygomatic process. Cf. SQUAMOSAL. — **squa′mous-ness,** *n.*
squamous epithelium, stratified epithelium which consists, at least in its outer layers, of small scalelike cells, as the epidermis of the human skin.

squam′u-la (skwăm′ū-lȧ; skwā′mū-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *squama* scale.] A small scale; as: **a** *Bot.* In grasses, a lodicule. **b** *Zoöl.* The tegula of a hymenopter.

squam′u-lose (-lōs), *a.* Minutely squamous.

squan′der (skwŏn′dẽr), *v. t.*; SQUAN′DERED (-dẽrd); SQUAN′DER-ING. [Cf. Scot. *squatter* to splash water about, to scatter, to squander, E. dial. *swatter,* Dan. *sqvatte,* Sw. *sqvätta* to squirt, *sqvättra* to squander, Icel. *skvetta* to squirt out, to throw out water.] **1.** To scatter; disperse. *Obs.* **2.** To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally or wastefully; to dissipate; as, to *squander* an estate.
The crime of *squandering* health is equal to the folly. *Rambler.*
Syn. — Spend, expend, waste, scatter, dissipate.

squan′der, *v. i.* **1.** To wander at random; to scatter. *R.* **2.** To spend lavishly; to be wasteful.
They often *squandered,* but they never gave. *Savage.*

squan′der, *n.* Act of squandering; waste. *Rare.*

square (skwâr), *n.* [OF. *esquarre* (cf. It. *squadra,* and OF. *esquierre,* F. *équerre* a carpenter's square), fr. (assumed) LL. *exquadra* a square, or *exquadrare* to make square; L. *ex* + *quadrus,* adj., square, fr. *quattuor* four. See FOUR; cf. QUADRANT, SQUAD, SQUIRE a square.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The corner, or angle, of a figure. *Obs.* **b** A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Hence, anything of, or approximating to, this form; as: **a** Any of certain quadrilateral spaces marked out on a board, paper, or the like, for playing certain games; as, the king's *square* on a chessboard. **b** A square piece, fragment, or surface; as, a *square* of glass. **c** A certain number of lines, in a column, nearly square. It is used chiefly in reckoning the prices of advertisements in newspapers. **d** The front of a woman's dress over the bosom. **e** *Naut.* Of an anchor, the upper part of the shank to which the stock is attached. **f** *Arch.* A molding of square section. **g** *Bookbinding.* The part of a book cover that projects beyond the edges. **h** *Agric.* The bracts subtending the flower of the cotton plant. *U. S.* **3.** A quadrilateral area bounded by streets; also, the distance along one side of such an area; as, the house is four *squares* up. **4.** An open place or area, as one formed at the meeting of two or more streets; as, Madison *Square* in New York. **5.** *Flooring or Roofing.* An area of 100 square feet or 9.29 square meters. Also, *Roofing,* the number of slates of any size needed to cover such a square, allowing 3 inches of overlap between successive rows. **6.** An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work. It is of several forms, as the **T** square, the carpenter's square, the try-square, etc. Also, sometimes, a similar tool with hinged sides, used for measuring or setting work at any angle. **7.** Hence, a pattern, rule, or standard. *Obs.* **8.** Exact proportion; justness of workmanship or of conduct; regularity. *Obs.* **9.** Act of quarreling, or squaring as if for a fight; a quarrel. *Rare.* **10.** *Astrol.* = QUARTILE, 2. *Obs.*

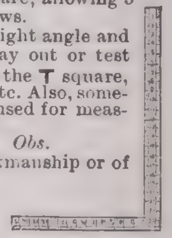

Carpenter's Square.

11. *Mil.* A body of troops formed in a square, formerly often solid, in modern times hollow with the ranks forming the sides facing outward (except for attention to special orders, or the like).
The brave *squares* of war. *Shak.*
12. *Arith. & Alg.* The product of a number or quantity

spur whang. A leather thong for fastening a spur. *Scot.*
spur′wing′, *n.* Short for SPUR-WINGED GOOSE OR PLOVER.
spur′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* The field madder; — from its whorls of leaves, suggesting a spur rowel.
spus-. For various words in *spus-,* see the forms in SPOUS-.
sput. † PUT, *v.* [p. p. of SPIT.]
sput. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. &
spu-ta′tion (spū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sputare* to spit, v. intens. fr. *spuere* to spit: cf. F. *sputation.*] A spitting; expectoration. *Obs.*
spu′ta-tive (spū′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to spit; spitting much.
spute. † SPIT. [for DISPUTE.]
spute (spūt), *n. & v.* Obs. or dial.
sputher. † SPUTTER. [*Obs.*]
sputison. For DISPUTISON.
sputte. † PUT, *v.*
sput′terd. Sputtered. *Ref. Sp.*
sput′ter-er. *n.* One that sputters.
sput′ter-ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPUTTER. — **sput′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*
spuwe. † SPEW.
spuyle. † SPOIL. [boat.]
spy′boat′, *n.* A picket or scout
spy′craft′, *n.* Act, art, or practice of spying. *Obs. & R.*
spy′er, *n.* A spy. *Obs.*
spy′fault′, *n.* One who spies out faults. *Obs.*
spy′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
Spy Man. See MAN OF SPY.
spyne, *n. pl.* Spaemen; fortune tellers. *Obs.* *Scot.*
spynes. † SPINACE.
spynist, *a.* [Perh. p. p. of a dial. v. fr. OF. *espanir* to expand, open out. Cf. SPANNISHING.] Prob., full-blown. *Obs.* *Scot.*
spyre. Var. of SPIRE, *v. i.*
Spy Wednesday. *Eccl.* The Wednesday before Easter; — alluding to the betrayal of Christ.
sq. *Abbr.* Sequens (L., the following [one]); square.
sq. ft. *Abbr.* Square foot; square feet. [square inches.]
sq. in. *Abbr.* Square inch;
sq. m. *Abbr.* Square meter; square mile; square miles.
sqq. *Abbr.* Sequentes (L., the following [ones]). [rods.]
sq. r. *Abbr.* Square rod; square
squa. † SO, SQUAW.
squa-bash′ (skwȧ-băsh′), *v. t.* To crush; quash. *Colloq. or Slang, Scot.*
squab′bish (skwŏb′ĭsh), *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.
squacche. † SQUASH, *v.*
squac′co (skwăk′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-ōz); *or* **squacco heron.** [It. (Bolognese) *sguacco.*] A small crested heron (*Ardeola ralloides*) found in parts of Asia, Africa, and southern Europe.
squad (skwŏd), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Sloppy mud. **b** Shoad. *Obs.*
squad′dy, *a.* Squat; fat and heavy. *Obs. or Dial.*
squader, squadre, *n.* [OF. *esquadre,* F. *escadre.*] A squadron. *Obs.* [QUADRATE, etc.]
squadrate, squadrature, etc. †
squail′er (skwāl′ẽr), *n.* A loaded stick to throw. *Dial. Eng.*
squai′mous. † SQUEAMOUS.
squale. Var. of SQUAIL.
Squa′li (skwā′lī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A division of elasmobranch fishes comprising the sharks; — equiv. to *Selachii* in its narrowest sense.
Squal′i-da (skwăl′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group practically equiv. to Squali.
Squal′i-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SQUALI.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks, now restricted to the spiny dogfishes and near allies.
squa′li-form (skwā′lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *Squalus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a shark or dogfish.
squall, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Dear; pet; — applied to a young girl. **b** Wretch; — in contemptuous pity. **c** A squaller. [or screams.]
squall′er, *n.* One that squalls
squall′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
squalm (*dial.* skwôm). Obs. or dial. var. of QUALM.
squa′loid (skwā′loid), *a.* [*Squalus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Sharklike.
Squa′lus (skwā′lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus orig. comprising all the known sharks, but now limited to the spiny dogfishes.
squam (skwŏm), *n.* [From *Squam,* short for *Annisquam,* a town on the Massachusetts coast.] Oilskin hat or southwester; — a fisherman's name. *U. S.*
squa-ma′ceous (skwȧ-mā′shŭs), *a.* Squamose.
Squa-ma′ta (-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *squamatus* scaly.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of reptiles consisting of the snakes and lizards, and sometimes the extinct Pythonomorpha and Dolichosauri. **b** A division of edentates consisting of the pangolins.
squam duck (skwŏm). The American eider. *Local, U. S.*
squame (skwām), *n.* [L. *squama* scale.] **a** A scale, as from scale armor. *Obs.* **b** *Zoöl.* A squama.
squa-mel′la (skwȧ-mĕl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *squama* a scale.] *Bot.* A diminutive scale or bractlet; a palea.
squa-mel′late (-āt), *a.* Squamulose.
squa′mel-lif′er-ous (skwā′mĕ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*squamella* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Squamulose.
squa-mel′li-form (skwȧ-mĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a squamella.
squa-mif′er-ous (-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*squama* + *-ferous.*] Squamose.
squa′mi-form (skwā′mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a squama.
squa-mig′er-ous (skwȧ-mĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *squamiger*; *squama* + *gerere* to bear.] Squamiferous.
squa′mi-pen (skwā′mĭ-pĕn; skwăm′ĭ-), *n.* [L. *squama* scale + *penna* a fin: cf. F. *squamipenne.*] Any fish of the Squamipinnes.
Squa′mi-pen′nes (-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** The Sphenisci, or penguins. **b** The Squamipinnes. — **squa′mi-pen′nate** (-āt), *a.*
Squa′mi-pin′nes (-pĭn′ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *squama* scale + *pinna* feather, fin.] *Zoöl.* An extensive group of chiefly tropical marine fishes mostly having scales extending more or less on the dorsal and anal fins and the body narrow and deep. It includes the butterfly fishes and angel fishes (Chætodontidæ), the tangs, spadefish, and many others. — **squa′mi-pin′nate** (-āt), *a.*
squa′moid (skwā′moid), *a.* [L. *squama* scale + E. *-oid.*] **a** Like a scale. **b** Covered with scales.
squa′mo-man-dib′u-lar, squa′mo-mas′toid, squa′mo-pa-ri′e-tal, squa′mo-pe-tro′sal, squa′mo-sphe′noid, squa′mo-sphe-noi′dal. See SQUAMO-.
squa′mose (skwā′mōs; skwȧ-mōs′), *a.* Squamous. — **squa′mose-ness,** *n.* — **squa-mos′i-ty** (skwȧ-mŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
squa′mo-zyg′o-mat′ic (skwā′mō-zĭg′ō-măt′ĭk; -zī′gō-), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to, or composed of, the squamous and zygomatic portions of the temporal bone. — **squa′mo-zyg′o-mat′ic,** *n.*
squam′u-late (skwăm′ū-lāt), *a.* Squamulose.
squam′ule (skwăm′ūl; skwā′mūl), *n.* A squamula.
squam′u-li-form′ (skwăm′ū-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Like a squamula.
squamy, *a.* Squamous. *Obs.*
squan′derd. Squandered. *R. Sp.*
squan′der-er, *n.* One that squanders. [*dering,* p. pr.]
squan′der-ing-ly, *adv.* of *squan-*
squan′ter-squash′ (skwŏn′tẽr-skwŏsh′), *n.* = SQUASH, a vegetable. *Obs.*
squan′tum (-tŭm), *n.* [Perh. fr. the place name *Squantum.*] A picnic; a pleasure party; also, a chowder party. *Local, U. S.*
squar′a-ble (skwâr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

multiplied by itself; thus, 81 is the *square* of 9, for $9 \times 9 = 81$; the *square* of $a + b$ is $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

13. *Math.* The total domain of points (representing sets of values) v in the neighborhood of a point a, consisting of all points for which $|v-a| \leq \frac{1}{2}h$ and bounded by all points for which $|v-a| = \frac{1}{2}h$; — applied to extents of n dimensions. See CONTINUUM, 3.

14. *Building Trades.* A definite area, not necessarily square or rectangular in shape, on or over which certain work is done or to be done.

Each "*square*" of vaulting, which vaulting *square* may be a parallelogram, of any proportion. *Dict. of Arch.*

15. *Spinning Mach.* A strong iron frame in a mule, to which each of the carriages is secured and which carries the driving gear for the tin roller and a part of the faller mechanism.

16. In a pipe organ, one of the triangular pieces of wood so pivoted as to change the direction of the tracker action from horizontal to vertical, or vice versa.

17. The square-ended projection in a clock, watch, etc., turned by the key in winding.

at square, in a state of quarreling or opposition. *Obs.* — **by the s.**, precisely; exactly. — **on the s.** **a** At right angles; not obliquely. **b** In an open, fair manner; honestly; honorably. *Colloq.* **c** On terms of equality. — **out of s.** **a** Not at right angles; obliquely. **b** Not regular or in order; disorderly; also, incorrectly. — **s. and flat**, *Carp.*, a frame with a flat panel and without molding. — **s. and rabbet**, *Arch.*, an annulet. — **s. of opposition**. *Logic.* See OPPOSITION, 1 d. — **s. of Pegasus**, *Astron.*, the great approximate square of the northern heavens, at whose corners are the stars α (Alpha), β (Beta), and γ (Gamma) Pegasi, and α (Alpha) Andromedæ. — **to see how the squares go**, to see how the game proceeds, or how affairs prosper. *Obs.*

square (skwâr), *v. t.*; SQUARED (skwârd); SQUAR′ING (skwâr′ĭng). [Cf. OF. *escarrer*, *esquarrer*. See SQUARE, *n.*] **1.** To form with four equal sides and four right angles; to make square.

2. To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; as, to *square* mason's work; also, to measure in order to find the deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface.

3. To bring approximately to a right angle; as, to *square* one's shoulders or one's elbows.

4. To compare with, or reduce to, any given standard; to adjust; regulate; mold; shape; fit; as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others. *Milton.*

5. To make even, so as to leave no remainder or difference; to balance; settle; as, to *square* accounts.

6. *Math.* To multiply (a number or a quantity) by itself.

7. *Math.* To find the number of areal units, as square feet, contained in (a given area of any shape); to find a square equal in area to: as, to *square* a circle.

8. To induce to favorable or satisfactory action or attitude by a gift or a bargain, esp. a corrupt one; to bribe. *Slang.*

9. To place accurately in position, as in bearings.

10. *Astrol.* To hold a quartile position respecting.

The icy Goat and Crab that *square* the Scales. *Creech.*

to square a valve, *Steam Engines*, to adjust the effective length of a slide valve rod so that the valve will travel an equal distance past the steam edge of each port. — **to s. the yards**, *Naut.*, to place the yards at right angles with the keel and mast.

square, *v. i.* **1.** To accord, conform, or agree; to suit; fit; — usually followed by *with*.

No works shall find acceptance . . .
That *square* not truly with the Scripture plan. *Cowper.*

2. To go to opposite sides; to take an attitude of offense or defense, or of defiance; to quarrel. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. To take a boxing attitude; — often with *up* or *off*. *Colloq.*

to square away, *Naut.*, to square the yards and sail before the wind.

square, *a.* [Cf. OF. *esquarré*, p. p. See SQUARE, *v.* & *n.*]

1. *Geom.* Having four equal sides and four right angles.

2. Forming a right angle; as, a *square* corner.

3. Squared; converted from a linear unit into a square unit of area having the same length of side; as, a *square* foot (the area of a square the side of which is one foot).

4. Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilineal and angular rather than curving outlines; as, a man of a *square* frame; hence, *Obs.*, brawny.

5. Exactly adjusted or correspondent; hence, just; exact; fair; honest; as, *square* dealing.

She 's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. *Shak.*

6. Even; leaving no balance; as, to make accounts *square*.

7. Of one eating or drinking, hearty; vigorous; of a meal, or the like, substantial; satisfying. *Colloq.*

8. Straightforward; absolute; direct; unequivocal; as, a *square* denial; a *square* contradiction.

9. *Naut.* At right angles with the mast and keel; — said of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when so braced.

10. *Weaving.* Of cloth, having the sley and pick equal.

all square. **a** All even; — a term used in some games, as golf, to denote equality of score between contestants. **b** All ready or arranged. — **s. all around**, even, fair, just to all. — **s. body**, *Shipbuilding*, that part of a vessel in which the frames are perpendicular to the keel. — **s. bracket**. *Printing.* See BRACKET, 4. — **s. center** or **centre**, *Mach.*, a cutting tool resembling a lathe center with a four-sided pyramidal point. — **s. dance**, a dance consisting of a set figure, or a series of figures, performed by an even number of couples, as a contredance, or a quadrille. — **s. drift**. See DRIFT, *n.*, 13 **a**. — **s. engine**, *Mach.*, an engine in which the stroke is equal to the diameter of the cylinder bore. — **s. file**. See FILE, tool. — **s. frame**. See FRAME, *n.*, 4 **g**. — **s. gait**. = OPEN GAIT. — **s. Hebrew**. See HEBREW ALPHABET. — **s. joint**. = STRAIGHT JOINT **b**. — **s. knot**, a knot in which the terminal and standing parts are together and parallel each to the other; a reef knot. See 2d KNOT, 1. — **square leg**. See CRICKET, game. — **s. measure**, the measure of areas in square units; also, a system of such units, as inches, feet, etc. See MEASURE; cf. LAND MEASURE. — **s. number**, a number, as 1, 4, 9, 16, etc., which may be resolved into two equal factors; a square. — **s. piano**, a piano with a horizontal frame and an oblong case. — **s. root**. *Math.*, a second root. See ROOT, *n.*, 3 **h**. — **s. sail**, *Naut.*, a four-sided sail extended on a yard suspended at the middle from a mast; sometimes, specif., a sail set on a yard on the single mast or foremast of any fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, as a sloop or schooner. See SHIP, *Illust.* — **s. screw**, a screw with a thread of square section. — **s. set**, *Mining*, any of the rectangular sets used in the square-set system of mining. See SQUARE-SET SYSTEM. — **s.-shouldered Saturn**, a seldom observed aspect of the planet Saturn in which the ball appears like a square with the corners rounded off. — **s. staff**. *Plastering.* = STAFF ANGLE. — **s. stern**, *Naut.*, a stern having a transom and joining the counter timbers at an angle, as distinguished from a *round stern*, which has no transom; also, a stern with no overhang. — **to get s. with**, to get even with, implying the repayment of an injury. *Colloq.*

squared (skwârd), *p. p.* of SQUARE. — **squared paper**. = PLOTTING PAPER. *Eng.* — **s. stone**, *Masonry*, a stone roughly dressed and squared, as distinguished from ashlar.

square′-rigged′ (skwâr′rĭgd′), *a.* *Naut.* Having the principal sails extended on yards suspended horizontally at the middle, and always setting almost equally on each side of, and at any angle with, the keel, and not mainly on one side as does a gaff, lug, lateen, or other fore-and-aft sail; as, a ship and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels.

square′-set′ sys′tem. *Mining.* A method of timbering in which heavy timbers are framed together in rectangular sets, 6 or 7 feet high and from 4 to 6 feet long, so as to fill in as the ore body is removed by overhand stoping. — **square-set mining**.

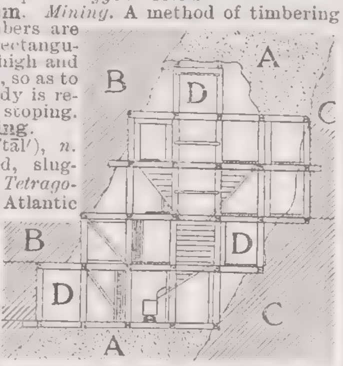

A, A Lode; *B, B* Hanging Wall; *C, C* Footwall; *D, D* Square-set System.

square′tail′ (skwâr′tāl′), *n.* A large, long-bodied, sluggish pelagic fish (*Tetragonurus cuvieri*) of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. It has a compact armor of small, rough, bony scales, and the caudal peduncle is squarish in section. Its flesh is sometimes poisonous.

square′-toed′ (-tōd′), *a.* **1.** Having the toe square.

2. Old-fashioned; conservative; precise; prim.

The first staid footsteps of my *square-toed* song. *Holmes*

square′-toes′ (-tōz′), *n.* An old-fashioned precise person; — used contemptuously or jocularly. *Thackeray.*

squar′rose (skwăr′ōs; skwŏ-rōs′; 277: *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *squarrosus* (perhaps) scurfy, scabby.] **a** *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Rough with divergent scales or processes; esp., *Bot.*, having stiff, spreading bracts; as, a *squarrose* involucre. **b** *Bot.* Thickly crowded and rigid; as, *squarrose* leaves.

squash (skwŏsh), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *askutasquash*, in which *asq*, pl. *asquash*, means raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables used green, or uncooked.] The fruit of any of several species of *Cucurbita*; also, the vine or plant which bears it. Cultivated squashes represent three species. The true winter varieties, as the Hubbard, turban, etc., are forms of *C. maxima*; the cushaw, Canada crookneck, and winter crookneck are derived from *C. moschata*; the summer squashes, of both the scallop and crookneck types, belong to a variety (var. *condensa*) of the same species as the pumpkin (*C. pepo*). These latter are compact, bushy plants. Squashes are used as a table vegetable, for pies, etc., and in Europe also in soups and ragouts. See PUMPKIN.

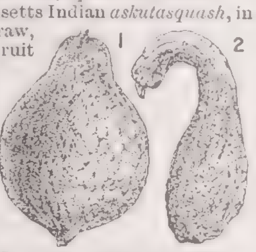

Squashes. 1 Hubbard; 2 Summer Crookneck.

squash, *v. t.*; SQUASHED (skwŏsht); SQUASH′ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *esquaissier* (assumed LL. *exquassare*), combined with OF. *esquasser*; *es-*, L. *ex-* + *quasser* to break (cf. QUASH); cf. also ME. *squachen*, OF. *escachier*, *esquachier*, squash, crush, F. *écacher*; of uncert. orig. Cf. SQUAT, *v. i.*] To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; to crush. *Colloq.*

squash, *v. i.* **1.** To fall heavily and helplessly. *Colloq.*

2. To make a splashing sound; to squelch. *Colloq.*

squash, *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed; specif., *Obs.* or *R.*, an unripe pod of peas. *Shak.*

2. Hence, something unripe, immature, or soft.

3. A sudden fall or shock of a heavy, soft body.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*. *Swift.*

4. A crushed mass. "A weltering *squash*." *Blackmore.*

5. A game much like rackets, played in a walled court with soft rubber balls and bats like tennis rackets.

squash, *a.* *Dentistry.* Designating an impression of the teeth and mouth made by closing the teeth on a modeling composition.

squash beetle. A small American black-and-yellow striped beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*), often very injurious to the leaves of squash, cucumber, etc. Also, any of certain other allied species.

Squash Beetle. × 2

squash borer. A small clearwing moth (*Melittia satyriniformis*) whose larva bores in the squash vine.

Squash Bug. Nat. size.

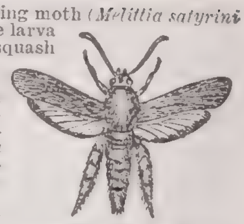
Squash Borer. Nat. size.

squash bug. A large black American hemipterous insect (*Anasa tristis*) injurious to squash vines.

squash lady-bird *or* **lady-bug**. A ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*) which feeds, both as larva and imago, on the squash, pumpkin, melon, and cucumber.

squash′y (skwŏsh′ĭ), *a.* Easily squashed; soft; esp., soft and wet; boggy or muddy.

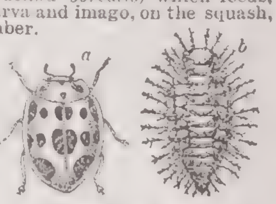

Squash Ladybird. *a* Imago, × $1\frac{1}{3}$; *b* Larva, × $1\frac{1}{2}$.

squat (skwŏt), *v. t.*; SQUAT′TED or SQUAT; SQUAT′TING. [ME. *squatten* to crush, OF. *esquater*, *-tir* (cf. It. *quatto* squat, cowering); orig. uncert. Cf. SQUASH, *v. t.*]

1. To bruise or lay flat with a blow; to crush; pinch; squeeze. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To silence or quiet; to quash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. To cause to crouch or squat; — chiefly reflexive.

squat, *v. i.* **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels; as, the savages *squatted* about the fire.

2. To sit or keep close to the ground; to stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit.

3. To settle on land, esp. new or unoccupied land, without right or title; also, to settle on public land under government regulation with a view to acquiring title.

4. To be a squatter. See SQUATTER, 3. *Now Rare or Hist.*, except in *p. pr.* or *vb. n.* *Australia.*

squat, *a.* [See SQUAT, *v.*; prob. for *squatted*, p. p.]

1. Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; crouching. "*Squat* like a toad." *Milton.*

2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting. "The round, *squat* turret." *R. Browning.*

squat, *n.* **1.** The posture of one that squats.

2. A bruise, blow, or sudden fall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. *Mining.* **a** A small bunch of ore. **b** A mineral consisting of tin ore and spar. *Cornwall.*

squat′ter (skwŏt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squats; specif.: **a** One who settles on land, esp. new or unsettled land, without a right or title. **b** In the United States and Australia, sometimes, a person who settles lawfully on government land under legal restrictions with a view to acquiring title.

2. The pectoral sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*

3. A person who occupied crownland for sheep raising under a lease or a license (a sense arising by extension of the orig. sense of a settler without title); later, loosely or improperly, one holding a sheep run as freehold. Hence, the owner or occupant of a sheep run or station; a sheep farmer on a rather large scale, or one of good family and education, as distinguished from a *selector*. *Squatter* is giving way to the newer terms *pastoralist* and *grazier*. *Australia.*

squatter sovereignty. *U. S. Hist.* The doctrine that the squatters, or actual residents, of a Territory had the right to make their own laws. Cf. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY **b**.

squat′ty (skwŏt′ĭ), *a.* Squat; dumpy; thickset.

squaw (skwô), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *squa* or Narragansett *squaw*, akin to Delaware *ochqueu*, Cree *iskwew*.]

1. A female; a woman; — among the Algonquins, correlative of *sannup*.

2. That one of the figure targets in the United States services representing a kneeling posture. *Cant or Slang.*

squaw′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* A large cyprinoid fish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*), sometimes becoming four feet long, found in the Pacific coast rivers from central California northward.

squawk (skwôk), *v. i.*; SQUAWKED (skwôkt); SQUAWK′ING. [Imitative. Cf. SQUEAK.] To utter a harsh, abrupt scream, as a fowl.

squawk, *n.* **1.** Act or noise of squawking; a harsh squall.

2. The black-crowned night heron. See NIGHT HERON.

squaw man. A white man married to an Indian woman, and, usually, living as one of her tribe.

squaw′root′ (skwô′rōōt′), *n.* **a** An American orobanchaceous plant (*Conopholis americana*) parasitic on oak roots. It has a thick stem with yellow fleshy scales bearing small flowers in their axils. **b** The blue cohosh.

squeak (skwēk), *v. i.*; SQUEAKED (skwēkt); SQUEAK′ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Sw. *sqväka* to croak, Icel. *skvakka* to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle.]

1. To utter or make a squeak or short shrill cry or noise, as an animal, or a wheel, a door, a fife, or pipe.

2. To break silence or secrecy, as from fear of pain or punishment; to speak; confess; betray. *Slang.*

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden.*

squeak, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squeak; hence, *Rare*, to disturb; to put out of order or condition.

2. To utter or speak in a shrill piping tone.

squeak, *n.* A sharp, shrill, usually short and not very loud, cry or sound, either of the human voice or of any animal, or a sharp, shrill, piercing noise, loud or not, as of wheels turning on dry axles, of a fife, etc.

a narrow, *or* **a near**, **squeak**, a close escape. *Colloq.*

Square, Mr. A "philosopher" in Fielding's "Tom Jones," who disputes with Thwackum.
square′-built′, *a.* = SQUARE, *a.*, 4. [prentice. *Obs.*
square′cap′, *n.* A London ap-
square′flip′per, *n.* The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*).
square′head′, *n.* **1.** A German or Scandinavian immigrant. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*
2. Short for **squarehead wheat**, a winter wheat having closely compacted ears.
square′-head′ed, *a.* *Arch.* Having a straight horizontal lintel or a flat arch; — said of a doorway, or window or other opening.
square′-joint′ed, *a.* *Railroads.* Having the rail joints opposite.
square′ly, *adv.* of SQUARE.
square′man, *n.* A carpenter. *Scot.* [CHISELMOUTH.
square′mouth′ (-mouth′), *n.* =
square′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
squar′er (skwâr′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *esquarreur.*] **1.** One that squares.
2. One who quarrels; a contentious fellow. *Obs.*
square′-rig′ger, *n.* *Naut.* A square-rigged vessel. [*Obs.*
squarier, *n.* Kind of false dice.
squar′ish (skwâr′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. [Squarrose.
squar′rous (skwăr′ŭs), *a.*
squar′ru-lose (skwăr′ōō-lōs), *a.* Somewhat squarrose.
squar′son (skwär′s'n), *n.* [A jocose combination of *squire* and *parson.*] Formerly, a landed proprietor who was also a clergyman of the Church of England; — used in ridicule. [*Colloq.*
squash′er, *n.* One that squashes.
squash flea beetle. The cucumber flea beetle. [*n.* See -NESS.
squash′i-ness (skwŏsh′ĭ-nĕs).
squash′-vine′ bor′er (bōr′ẽr; 201). The squash borer.
squat (skwŏt), *n.* Angel fish **a**.
squat (skwŏt), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Icel. & Norw. dial. *skvetta*, v., Sw. *sqvätta.*] Splash. *Dial. Eng.*
squat′a-role (skwăt′ȧ-rōl; skwŏt′-), **squat′er-ole** (-ẽr-ōl), *n.* [NL. *squatarola*, fr. It. (Venetian) *squatarola* the gray plover.] The black-bellied plover.
Squat′i-na (skwăt′ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [L., skate. See 1st SKATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of selachians consisting of the angel fish (sense **a**). It constitutes a family, **Squa-tin′i-dæ** (skwȧ-tĭn′ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus. — **squat′i-nid** (skwăt′ĭ-nĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **squat′i-noid** (-noid), *a.*
squa′to (skwä′tō), *n.* = ANGEL FISH **a**.
squat′tage (skwŏt′ĭj), *n.* A sheep run held under a license or a lease. *Colloq.*, *Australia.*
squat′ted. *pret.* & *p. p.* of SQUAT.
squat′ter (skwăt′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SQUANDER.] *Scot.* & *Dial.* **a** To squat; crouch. **b** To flutter or plunge about in water.
squat′ter, *v. t.* To scatter; fig., to squander. *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
squat′ter-dom (skwŏt′ẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [-NESS.
squat′ti-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
squat′ting, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SQUAT.
squat′tle, *v. i.* To squat; settle. *Obs. Scot.*
squat-toc′ra-cy (skwŏt-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See SQUATTER; -CRACY.] *Slang, Australia.* The wealthy and influential squatters; also, squatters collectively. — **squat′-to-crat′ic** (skwŏt′ō-krăt′ĭk), *a.*
squaw′ber-ry (skwô′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* *U. S.* **a** = DEERBERRY **a**. **b** The partridge berry.
squaw bush. **a** The cranberry tree. **b** A sumac of the western United States (*Rhus trilobata*), with unpleasantly scented trifoliolate leaves. [BERRY **a**.
squaw huckleberry. = DEER-
squawk duck. A duck with brownish spots before and behind the eyes, a hybrid of the mallard and teal or of the mallard and widgeon. *Local, Eng.*
squawk′er, *n.* One that squawks; as: **a** A kind of toy. **b** A duck decoy.
squawk′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SQUAWK. — **squawking thrush**. The missel thrush; — so called from its note when alarmed. *Dial. Eng.* — **squawk′ing-ly**, *adv.*
squawl. Var. of SQUALL, *v. i.*
squawld. Squawled. *Ref. Sp.*
squaw mint. The American pennyroyal.
squaw vine. Partridge berry.
squaw′weed′, *n.* Golden ragwort.
squaw winter. A short period of cold wet weather preceding Indian summer. *Local, U. S.*
squaymose. † SQUEAMOUS.

N O P Q R S

squeak'er (skwēk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squeaks.
2. a The Australian gray crow shrike (*Strepera cuneicaudata*). **b** A very young squab pigeon.
squeak'y (-ĭ), *a.* Squeaking; also, like, or of the nature of, a squeak; as, a *squeaky* door; a *squeaky* sound.
squeal (skwēl), *v. i.*; SQUEALED (skwēld); SQUEAL'ING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *sqväla*, Norw. *skvella*. Cf. SQUEAK, SQUALL, *v.*] **1.** To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as a pig, indicating want, pain, fear, etc.
2. To grumble or find fault; to scold. *Dial. Eng.*
3. To turn informer; to betray a secret. *Slang.*
squeal, *n.* **1.** A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry.
2. A quarrel or dispute; a broil. *Dial. Eng.*
squeal'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squeals.
2. a The European swift. **b** The harlequin duck. **c** The American golden plover. **d** A young squab pigeon.
squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *a.* [ME. *squaimous, sweymous*, prob. fr. ME. *sweem, swem*, dizziness, a swimming in the head; cf. Icel. *sveimr* a bustle, a stir, Norw. *sveim* a hovering about, a sickness that comes upon one, Icel. *svimi* a giddiness, AS. *swīma*. The word has perhaps been confused with *qualmish*. Cf. SWIM to be dizzy.] Having a stomach easily nauseated; inclined to be sick at the stomach; queasy; qualmish; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted or offended.
Syn. — Fastidious, dainty, overnice, scrupulous. See NICE.
— **squeam'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **squeam'ish-ness**, *n.*
squee'gee (skwē'jē; skwē-jē'), *n.* **1.** = SQUILGEE, 1. *Obs.*
2. A device with a handle and a transverse piece at one end of it set with a strip of leather, or more usually India rubber, used for drying decks, pavements, windows, etc., by squeezing off the superfluous water; hence, a smaller similar device used by photographers, lithographers, and others, for squeezing off superfluous moisture, transferring material evenly to surfaces, etc.; also, a squeegee roller.
squee'gee, *v. t.*; SQUEE'GEED (skwē'jēd; skwē-jēd'); SQUEE'GEE-ING (skwē'jē-ĭng; skwē-jē'ĭng). To smooth, press, or treat with a squeegee; to squilgee.
squeegee roller. A small India-rubber roller with a handle, used esp. in printing and photography as a squeegee.
squeeze (skwēz), *v. t.*; SQUEEZED (skwēzd); SQUEEZ'ING. [ME. *queisen*, AS. *cwēsan, cwȳsan, cwīsan*, of uncertain origin. The *s-* was prob. prefixed through the influence of *squash*, v. t.] **1.** To exert pressure on opposite sides or parts of; to press together closely; to compress; as, to *squeeze* an orange in order to extract the juice.
2. To gain or procure by or as if by pressure; as, to *squeeze* juice from a lemon; to *squeeze* one's way through.
3. To force, thrust, or cause to pass, by pressure; as, to *squeeze* water through felt or one's hand into a glove.
4. To oppress, as with burdens, taxes, etc.; to force to pay or render something by extortion, taking advantage of another's misfortune, or the like.

In a civil war, people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*

5. To make a squeeze of. See SQUEEZE, *n.*, 2. *Cant.*
Syn. — Compress, constrict; hug, pinch, gripe, crowd.
to squeeze the shorts, *Stock Exchanges*, to force parties who have sold (stocks, produce, or the like) short to pay high prices for covering their deliveries. See SHORT, *adv.*, 3.
squeeze, *v. i.* To press; to urge one's way, or to pass, by pressing; to crowd; — often with *through, into*, etc.
squeeze, *n.* **1.** Act of squeezing; compression between bodies; pressure, as in a crowd; also, *Colloq.*, constraint used to gain a gift, concession, or the like; extortion.
2. A facsimile impression of an object made in a plastic substance by forcing it into the depressions of the object.
3. *Mining.* The gradual closing of workings by the weight of the overlying strata.
squeez'er (skwēz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squeezes; esp., a device for squeezing, as to extract juice or moisture; as, a lemon *squeezer*.

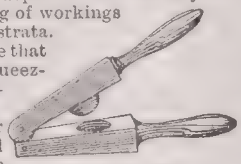
Lemon Squeezer.

2. Specif.: **a** A pivoted lever device with an eccentric curved end used to curve metal bars or plates. **b** A kind of machine for molding bricks, etc. **c** Often in *pl.* *Metal.* A machine for shingling by squeezing. The principal varieties are: (1) The **alligator**, *or* **crocodile, squeezer**, a lever device with a powerful pair of jaws between which the metal is placed. (2) The **Burden, cam,** *or* **rotary squeezer**, in which the metal is passed through the decreasing annular space between a revolving wheel or cam and its cylindrical casing. **d** *pl.* A machine for wringing out clothes; a wringer. *Local, Eng.* **e** A wire-testing device somewhat like a lemon squeezer, in which the wire is subjected to successive bendings until it breaks.

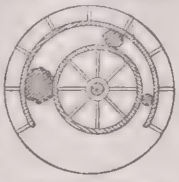
Rotary Squeezer.

3. *pl.* Playing cards on which the value and suit are indicated in the upper left-hand corner.
squeez'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUEEZE. Hence: *n.* **1.** *pl.* That which is squeezed out; also, that only to be forced out by or as if by squeezing; hence, dregs.
2. = SQUEEZE, *n.*, 2.
squelch (skwĕlch), *v. i.*; SQUELCHED (skwĕlcht); SQUELCH'ING. [Perh. imitative. Cf. SQUELCH, *v. t.*] **1.** To make a sound like that made by one walking in mud or slush; to make a squashing sound; also, to move with such a sound.
2. To be or become silenced or discomfited. *Colloq.*
squelch (skwĕlch), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *squelch* to smash, to fall heavily, as n., a blow, a heavy fall, *swelch* a blow, a heavy fall; prob. of imitative origin.] To quell or crush; hence, to discomfit or disconcert; to put down. *Colloq.*
squelch, *n.* **1.** A sound as of squelching in wet boots; also, a heavy fall. *Colloq.*
2. = SQUELCHER. *Colloq.*
squelch'er (skwĕl'chẽr), *n.* An effective retort; a crushing argument or answer. *Colloq.*
sque-teague' (skwē-tēg'), *n.* [From the North American Indian name.] An American sciænoid fish (*Cynoscion regalis*); weakfish. See WEAKFISH.
squib (skwĭb), *n.* [Cf. ME. *squippen, swippen*, to move swiftly, Icel. *svipa* to swoop, flash, dart, whip, AS. *swipian* to whip, and E. *swift*, a.] **1.** A pipe, tube or ball of paper filled with powder to be fired so as to burn and often to explode with a crack.

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze. *Waller.*

2. Hence: **a** A broken firecracker the powder in which burns with a fizz. **b** *Blasting.* (1) A kind of slow match or safety fuse. (2) A small torpedo used to fire the main torpedo. **c** A small jet of water. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A brief witty or sarcastic writing or speech; a lampoon; also, *Obs.*, a writer of lampoons.
4. A cheap kind of candy made chiefly of treacle.
5. A paltry fellow; a stunted person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
squib, *v. i.*; SQUIBBED (skwĭbd); SQUIB'BING. **1.** To move about restlessly. *Obs.*
2. To explode with a slight, sharp crack.

A Snider *squibbed* in the jungle. *Kipling.*

3. To publish squibs; to dispute pettily. *Colloq.*
squib, *v. t.* **1.** To throw, use, or explode, like a squib.
2. To make squibs or lampoons against; to pasquinade.
squid (skwĭd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** Any of numerous ten-armed cephalopods having a long, tapered body, and a caudal fin on each side; esp., any species of *Loligo, Ommastrephes*, or a related genus. They have the shell reduced to an internal chitinous structure shaped like a pen. Cf. CUTTLEFISH. See DIBRANCHIATA. Some are very abundant on the Atlantic coast of North America, and much used for bait. The most abundant of the American squids are the northern squid (*Ommastrephes illecebrosus*), ranging from southern New England to Newfoundland, and the southern squid (*Loligo pealii*), from Virginia to Massachusetts. Cf. ARCHITEUTHIS.

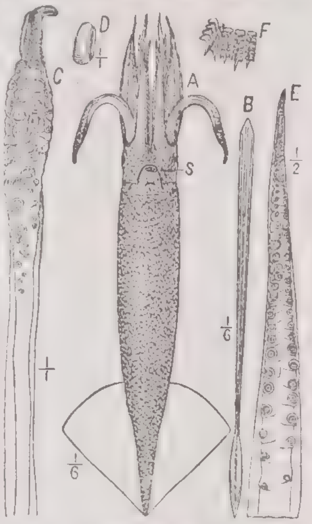

Squid (*Ommastrephes illecebrosus*). *A* Ventral view of Male; *s* Swimming Funnel; *B* Pen; *C* Tentacular Arm; *D* Sucker Rim; *E* Sessile Arm; *F* Teeth of Radula.

2. A heavily weighted jig thrown out from the shore in fishing for bluefish.
squid, *v. i.*; SQUID'DED; SQUID'DING. To fish with a squid.
squil'gee (skwĭl'jē; skwĭl-jē'), *n.* Also *squillgee, squillagee.* **1.** A small swab for drying ships' decks. *Obs.*
2. = SQUEEGEE, 2.
3. *Naut.* A strap, or becket, and a toggle used to confine a studding sail while being set.
squil'gee (skwĭl'jē; skwĭl-jē'), *v. t.*; SQUIL'GEED (-jēd; -jēd'); SQUIL'GEE-ING. To swab, press, or treat with a squilgee; to squeegee; as, to *squilgee* a vessel's deck.
squill (skwĭl), *n.* [F. *squille*, L. *squilla, scilla*, Gr. σκίλλα.] **1. a** A bulbous liliaceous plant of southern Europe (*Urginea maritima*) sometimes grown in gardens for its long racemes of small white flowers. **b** *Pharm.* The bulb of this plant, cut in thin slices for use as an expectorant and diuretic. In large doses it is emetic and purgative.
2. Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Scilla*.
Squil'la (skwĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-ȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L., a sea onion, also, a prawn or shrimp. See SQUILL.] **a** The best-known genus of stomatopod crustaceans (see STOMATOPODA), containing some of the largest species of the order. They burrow in the mud or beneath stones in shallow water along the seashore. *S. empusa* occurs on the Atlantic coast of the United States and *S. mantis* on the European coasts. **b** [*l. c.*] A crustacean of the above or an allied genus; a mantis shrimp.

Squilla (*S. mantis*). *A* Abdomen; *p* Pygidium; *o* Compound Eye; *a, a'* First and Second Antennæ; *b, c, d* Maxillipeds; *e-f''* Thoracic Legs; *s* Swimmerets; *u* Uropods.

squin'ance (skwĭn'ăns) | *n.* [F. *esquinancie*, OF. *squinance, esquinance.* See QUINSY.]
squin'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ) |
1. *Med.* The quinsy. See QUINSY. *Obs.*
2. A European perennial boraginaceous herb (*Asperula cynanchica*) with narrowly linear whorled leaves, formerly thought to cure quinsy.
squinch (skwĭnch; 140), *n.* [See SCONCHEON.] *Arch.* **1.** An arch, lintel, corbeling, or the like carried across the corner of a room to support a superimposed mass, as where an octagonal spire or drum rests upon a square tower.

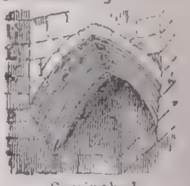
Squinch, 1.

2. = SQUINT, *n.*, 2 **b**, a hagioscope.
squint (skwĭnt), *a.* [Cf. D. *schuinte* a slope, *schuin, schuinsch*, sloping, *schuins* slopingly. Cf. ASKANT, ASKANCE, ASQUINT.] **1.** Looking obliquely; looking askance or with envy, disdain, or distrust.
2. Specif., *Med.*, not having the optic axes coincident; — said of the eyes; cross-eyed. See SQUINT, *n.*, 2 **a**.
squint, *v. i.*; SQUINT'ED; SQUINT'ING. **1.** To see or look obliquely or askance, or with a furtive glance; also, to look or peer with eyes partly closed, as when blinking from excess of light or when sighting a gun. *Bacon.*
2. *Med.* To be cross-eyed, or strabismic.
3. To deviate from a true line; to run obliquely; hence, to have an indirect bearing, reference, or implication; as, his remarks *squint* towards revolt.

Yet if the following sentence means anything, it is a *squinting* toward hypnotism. *The Forum.*

squint, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squint, or look obliquely or askance; to turn to an oblique position; to direct obliquely.

He . . . *squints* the eye, and makes the hair lip. *Shak.*

2. To close (the eyes) partly, as in excess of light. *Colloq.*
3. To cause (one's eye) to glance through partly closed lids; as, to *squint* the eye along a gun barrel. *Colloq.*
squint, *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or habit of squinting; an oblique or furtive glance.
2. Hence: **a** *Med.* Strabismus. **b** *Arch.* = HAGIOSCOPE.
squint'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes that squint; specif., cross-eyed; hence, looking askance; prejudiced; malignant; as, *squint-eyed* praise; *squint-eyed* jealousy.
squir'arch-y, squire'arch-y (skwīr'är-kĭ), *n.* [*squire* + *-archy.*] **1.** The gentry of a country collectively.
2. Government by the English landed gentry, or squires; — alluding to the influence of the English landed gentry in the House of Commons, esp. before the Reform Bill of 1832.
squire (skwīr), *n.* [Aphetic for *esquire.*] **1.** A shield bearer or armor-bearer of a knight. Cf. 2d ESQUIRE, 1.

His privy knights and *squires*. *Chaucer.*

2. In England, a title of dignity next in degree below *knight*, and above *gentleman*; hence, also, in both England and America, a title of office and courtesy, perh. most usually given to justices of the peace. Cf. 2d ESQUIRE, 2 & 4.
3. A male attendant on a great personage; also, *Colloq.*, a gallant devoted to a lady; also, *Obs.*, a procurer.
4. = SCHNAPPER, fish.
Squire of Dames, a personage who so calls himself, in Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book III., c. vii.). The name is used for a person devoted to the fair sex. — **s. of the pad**, a road robber; highwayman. *Slang or Cant.*
squire, *v. t.*; SQUIRED (skwīrd); SQUIR'ING (skwīr'ĭng).
1. To attend as a squire. *Chaucer.*
2. To attend as a beau, or gallant; to escort. *Colloq.*
squirm (skwûrm), *v. i.*; SQUIRMED (skwûrmd); SQUIRM'ING. [Cf. SWARM to climb a tree.] To twist about with contortions like an eel or a worm; to wriggle; writhe.
squirm, *n.* **1.** Act or fact of squirming; a wriggling.
2. *Naut.* A twist in a rope. *Rare.*
squir'rel (skwŭr'ĕl; skwĭr'-; 277), *n.* [ME. *squirel, scurel*, OF. *esquireul, escureul*, F. *écureuil*, LL. *squirolus, scuriolus*, dim. of L. *sciurus*, Gr. σκίουρος; apparently fr. σκιά shade + οὐρά tail. Cf. SHINE, *v. i.*] **1.** Any of various small or medium-sized rodents of the widely distributed family Sciuridæ; esp., any of the numerous arboreal forms having a long bushy tail and strong hind legs, enabling them to leap from branch to branch. They feed largely on nuts, acorns, etc. In a broader sense the term is extended to other members of the Sciuridæ (see GROUND SQUIRREL), and to members of the allied family Anomaluridæ. In the coniferous forests of northern North America the red squirrels, and in the hardwood forests of the central, eastern, and southern United States the gray and fox squirrels, are characteristic species. The black squirrels are phases of the last two species. In California a large gray species (*S. fossor*) is found. The common Old World squirrel (*S. vulgaris*) has very soft fur and tufted ears. See FLYING SQUIRREL.
2. In Australia, where no true squirrels occur, any of certain flying phalangers.

1/8 Fox Squirrel.

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squeak'i-ly (skwēk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SQUEAKY. See -LY.
squeak'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
squeak'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUEAK. — **squeak'ing-ly**, *adv.*
squeak'let, *n.* See -LET. *Rare.*
squeakt. Squeaked. *Ref. Sp.*
squeal, *a.* Weary. *Dial. Eng.*
squeald. Squealed. *Ref. Sp.*
squeam (skwēm), *v. i.* To be squeamish. *Rare.*
squeam'ous, *a.* Squeamish. *Obs.*
squea'si-ness, squea'sy. ✝ QUEASINESS, QUEASY.
squechon. ✝ SCUTCHEON.
squecke, *n.* A disease of turkeys. *Obs.*
squeef (skwēf), *n.* A shabby, worthless, or disreputable fellow. *Scot.*
squeege (skwēj). Dial. Eng. var. of SQUEEZE.
squeel. Scot. var. of SQUEAL.
squeel (skwēl). Scot. var. of SCHOOL.
Squeers (skwērz), *n.* See DOTHEBOYS HALL.
squeez. Squeeze. *Ref. Sp.*
squeez'a-ble (skwēz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **squeez'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
squeezd. Squeezed. *Ref. Sp.*
squeezy. ✝ QUEASY.
squeil. ✝ SQUEAL.
squel. ✝ SQUALL.
‖ **sque-lette'** (skē-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] A thin veneer of wood used in making match boxes; a skillet.
squench (skwĕnch; 140), *v. t. & i.* To quench. *Obs. or Dial.*
squerel. ✝ SQUIRREL.
squete. ✝ SWEET.
squeyer. ✝ SQUIRE.
squey'mous. ✝ SQUEAMOUS.
squib'ber-y (skwĭb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A squib. *Rare.*
squib'bish, *a.* Trivial. *Obs. or R.*
squib'crack', *a.* Bursting like a squib. *Obs.*
squich. ✝ QUETCH.
squidg'er-een' (skwĭj'ẽr-ēn'), *n.* A short insignificant person. *Slang.*
squidg'y (-ĭ), *a.* Short; abbreviated. *Slang.*
squid hound. Striped bass. *U. S.*
squid'-jig'ger, *n.* A group of fishhooks fastened together with radiating points, for catching squid. — **squid'-jig'ging**, *n.*
squier. ✝ SQUARE, SQUIRE.
squiery. ✝ SQUIRY.
squif'fy (skwĭf'ĭ), *a.* Tipsy. *Slang.*
squig'gle (skwĭg''l), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *swiggle, swig*, to shake a liquid in a closed vessel.] 1. To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. *Dial. Eng.* 2. To squirm or wriggle. *Slang.*
squiler. ✝ SCULLER.
squilk. ✝ SUCH.
squil'la-gee (skwĭl'ȧ-jē). Var. of SQUILGEE.
‖ **squil-lan'te** (skwēl-län'tā), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Ringing; having a bell-like tone.
squil'ler, *n.* [Cf. OF. *escuelier* a maker, seller, or keeper of dishes. See SCULLERY.] A scullion. *Obs.*
squil'ler-y, *n.* A scullery. *Obs.*
squil'l'gee. Var. of SQUILGEE.
Squil'li-dæ (skwĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Squilla* is type. — **squil'li-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* — **squil'lid** (-ĭd), *n.*
squil-lit'ic (skwĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to squills. *Rare.*
Squil-loi'de-a (-loi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SQUILLA; -OID.] *Zoöl.* = STOMATOPODA. — **squil'loid** (skwĭl'oid), *a. & n.*
squim'midge (skwĭm'ĭj). Dial. var. of SQUEAMISH.
squin (skwĭn), *n.* [Cf. QUIN a scallop, and Corn. *quean, quihan* scallop, periwinkle.] A kind of scallop or pecten. *Dial. Eng.*
squin'a-cy (*Scot.* skwĭn'ȧ-sĭ; *Obs.* or Scot. var. of QUINANCY.
squinancy berries. Black currants. *Obs.*
squin'ant (skwĭn'ănt), **squin'anth** (-ănth), *n.* [OF. *squinant*, LL. *squinantum*, Gr. σχοινάνθιον, -θος; σχοῖνος rush + ἄνθος flower.] Sweet rush. *Obs.*
squin'cey. ✝ SQUINCY.
squinch (skwĭnsh). Dial. Eng. var. of QUINCE, SQUENCH.
squinch (skwĭnch; 140), *v. t.* To squint. *Dial. Eng.*
squinch (skwĭnsh), *n.* Quinsy. *Dial. Eng.*
squin'cy, *n.* [See QUINSY, SQUINANCY.] A quinsy. *Obs.*
squin'ny (skwĭn'ĭ), *n. & v.* [Cf. SQUINT.] Also **squine** (skwīn). Squint; peep. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
squin'sy. ✝ SQUINCY.
squint brick. A brick cut or molded to an oblique angle.
squint'ed, *a.* Squinting. *Obs.*
squint'er, *n.* One that squints.
squint'i-fe'go (skwĭn'tĭ-fē'gō), *a.* Squinting. *Obs. Cant.*
squint'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUINT, *v.* — **squint'ing-ly**, *adv.*
squin'y (skwĭn'ĭ; skwī'nĭ). Var. of SQUINNY, squint.
squin'zey (skwĭn'zĭ), *n.* [See SQUINANCY.] *Med.* Quinsy. *Obs.*
squir (*dial.* skwẽr; skwĭr), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *swir* to whirl, Dan. *svirre*, E. SWIRL.] To throw with a jerk, or edge foremost. — *v. i.* To hasten away; to whirl. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
squir'age (skwīr'āj), *n.* English landed gentry. *Rare.*
squir'al-ty (skwīr'ăl-tĭ), *n.* Squirarchy. *Rare.*
squir'arch (skwīr'ärk), *n.* [*squire* + *-arch.*] One who belongs to the squirarchy. — **squir'arch-al** (-är-kăl), *a.*
squire, *a.* [OF. *esquierre.* See SQUARE, *n.*] Square. *Obs.*
squir-een' (skwīr-ēn'), *n.* [Ir. dim. of E. *squire.*] A small Irish landowner; a petty squire. *Humorous. Eng.*
squire'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
squirel. ✝ SQUIRREL.
squire'let, *n.* See -LET.
squire'ling, *n.* A petty squire.
squire'ly, *a. & adv.* Befitting a squire; like a squire.
squire-oc'ra-cy (skwīr-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*squire* + *-cracy.*] = SQUIRARCHY.
squire'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
squir'ess (skwīr'ĕs), *n.* The wife of a squire. *Rare.*
squi-ril'i-ty. ✝ SCURRILITY.
squirr. Var. of SQUIR.

3. *Carding Machines.* One of the small rollers that work with the large cylinder.

squirrel cage. *Elec.* A secondary winding for an induction motor consisting of cylindrically arranged copper bars with ends connected by short-circuiting rings. Cf. PHASE-WOUND.

squirrel corn. An American papaveraceous herb (*Bikukulla canadensis*) with much-divided leaves and a scape bearing a raceme of cream-colored flowers. It grows from a cluster of small tubers borne on the rootstock.

Squirrel Grass (*Hordeum jubatum*).

squirrel fish. **a** Any of several small brightly colored serranoid fishes of the genus *Diplectrum*, esp. *D. formosum*, common on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. **b** Any of numerous small berycoid fishes of the family Holocentridæ, as *Holocentrus ascensionis* of the West Indies, Bermudas, etc. They are usually largely bright red, with large eyes and large rough scales. **c** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). **d** A redmouth grunt.

squirrel frog. A small tree frog (*Hyla squirella*) of the southern United States.

squirrel grass. Any of several species of wild barley (*Hordeum*), as *H. murinum*, *H. maritimum*, *H. jubatum*, etc., with bushy spikelets. See WALL BARLEY.

squirrel monkey. Any of several small, soft-haired South American monkeys of the genus *Saimiri* (syn. *Chrysothrix*), esp. *S. sciurea*, having a long nonprehensile tail. Their color is chiefly yellowish gray with a white face and black nose. Also, a titi or marmoset.

Squirrel Monkey (*Saimiri sciurea*).

squirrel shrew. Any of certain East Indian and Asiatic arboreal insectivores of the family Tupaiidæ. They are allied to the shrews, but have a bushy tail, and, except for a long slender head, the external appearance of a squirrel. See PENTAIL **a**.

squirt (skwûrt), *v. t.*; SQUIRT'ED; SQUIRT'ING. [Cf. dial. *swirt*, LG. *swirtjen* to squirt; orig. uncert.] **1.** To drive or eject in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice; as, to *squirt* water.
2. To sprinkle or spatter. *Rare.*

squirt, *v. i.* **1.** To come forth as if ejected, in a sudden rapid stream, from a narrow orifice.
2. Hence, to speak rapidly; to prate. *Obs. Slang.*

squirt, *n.* **1.** Act of squirting; a shooting forth; a spouting; also, an instrument, as a syringe, for squirting a liquid.
2. A small, quick stream; a jet. *Bacon.*
3. A sudden start or spurt. *Colloq.*
4. *Hydrodynamics.* The whole system of flow in the vicinity of a source.

squirt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUIRT. — **squirting cucumber,** the cucurbitaceous plant *Ecballium elaterium*, the ripened fruit of which forcibly ejects its seeds. See ECBALLIUM. — **s. process.** = LEE PROCESS.

srad'dha (sräd'*ȧ*; shräd'*ȧ*; 147), *n.* [Skr. *çrāddha.*] *Hinduism.* A rite or ceremony in which balls of rice are offered to ancestors, as after a birth or death.

stab (stăb), *v. t.*; STABBED (stăbd); STAB'BING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *stabbi, stobbi, stubbi*, a stub, block. Gael. *stob* to stab, as n., a stake, a stub, is prob. fr. English.] **1.** To pierce with or as with a pointed weapon; to wound by the thrust of a pointed instrument; as, to *stab* a man with a dagger; also, to thrust or drive, as a pointed implement; as, to *stab* a dagger into a person.
2. *Bookbinding.* To puncture for fastening by wire.
3. *Building.* To roughen the surface of (a brick wall) with a point to form a key for plaster.
to stab arms, to draw blood from the arm in order to mix it with wine for a toast, as formerly among gallants.

stab, *v. i.* To thrust or give a wound with or as if with a pointed weapon; to pierce. "Every word *stabs.*" *Shak.*

stab, *n.* **1.** A thrust of, or a wound given by or as if by, a pointed weapon; as, to fall by the *stab* of an assassin. *Shak.*
2. *Bacteriol.* A stab culture.
to make a stab at, to try; to make an effort at. *Slang.*

Sta'bat Ma'ter (stā'băt mā'tẽr; stä'bät mä'tẽr). [L., the mother was standing; — so called from its first two words.] A 13th-century Latin hymn or liturgical sequence, commemorating the sorrows of Mary, mother of Jesus, at the foot of the cross. It is read in the Roman Catholic Church during the Mass of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and is sung by Catholics when making "the way of the cross" (*Via Crucis*). It was written by Jacopo (or Jacopone) dei Benedetti, a Franciscan satirist and reformer (d. 1306). Also, a musical setting of this hymn; as, the *Stabat Mater* of Palestrina or of Rossini.

stab'ber (stăb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stabs; esp., an assassin.
2. *Naut.* A sailmaker's marlinespike or awl; a pricker.

stab culture. *Bacteriol.* A culture made by inoculating a solid medium, as gelatin, with the puncture of a needle or wire. The growths are usually of characteristic form.

sta'bile (stā'bĭl; stăb'ĭl), *a.* [L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand.] Stationary; not moving; — specif., in electrotherapeutics, opposed to *labile*; as, *stabile* electrodes. See LABILE, 2 **b**.

sta-bil'i-ty (st*ȧ*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stabilitas*; cf. F. *stabilité*. See STABLE, *a.*] **1.** State or quality of being stable, or firm; strength to stand or endure without material change; steadiness; firmness; as, the *stability* of a structure.
2. Fixedness; — as opposed to *fluidity.*
3. Steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose; constancy; steadfastness.
4. *Mech.* State or quality of being stable, as of an equilibrium or a steady motion. A sufficient condition of stability is that the equilibrium value of the potential energy is a minimum. It was long assumed that this was essential, but this is now contested. The condition of stability of a motion is that its undisturbed path is the form toward which disturbed paths tend, as to a limit, when the disturbing impulses all decrease indefinitely.
Syn. — Steadiness, stableness, constancy, immovability.

sta'bi-lize (stā'bĭ-līz; stăb'ĭ-), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To make stable. — **-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sta'ble (stā'b'l), *a.* [OF. *estable*, F. *stable*, fr. L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND, *v. i.*; cf. ESTABLISH.] **1.** Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed; steadfast; as, a *stable* government.
2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; unwavering; as, a man of *stable* character.
3. Durable; not subject to sudden change; abiding; permanent; as, a *stable* foundation; a *stable* position.
4. So placed as to resist forces tending to cause motion; of such structure as to resist distortion or molecular or chemical disturbance; — said of any body or substance. Also, strong, or resistant to a breaking force.
5. *Mach.* Designating a governor in which any small change of speed causes the balls to move and reach a new position of equilibrium corresponding to the new speed.
Syn. — Steady, abiding, strong, durable. See LASTING.
stable dextrin. See STARCH. — **s. equilibrium.** See EQUILIBRIUM, 1.

sta'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *establer.* See STABLISH.] To make firm or secure; to establish; confirm. *Obs.*

sta'ble, *v. i.* To stand firm; also, to be established. *Obs.*

sta'ble, *n.* [OF. *estable*, F. *étable*, fr. L. *stabulum*, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in; esp., a building having stalls, as for horses; as, a horse *stable*; a cow *stable.*
2. The horses of a certain stable collectively; also, by extension, all the persons concerned with the ownership, operation, or management of a certain stable collectively; as, a *stable* noted for honest practices. *Racing Cant.*

sta'ble, *v. t.*; STA'BLED (-b'ld); STA'BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. OF. *establer.*] To put or keep in a stable or like building.

sta'ble, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to kennel.

sta'ble-boy' (-boi'), **sta'ble-man** (-măn), *n.* A boy or man who attends in a stable; a groom; hostler.

stable fly. **a** A dipterous fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) abundant about stables and often entering dwellings, esp. in autumn. It resembles the common house fly, but bites severely. **b** A related fly (*Cyrtoneura stabulans*).

stab'lish (stăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [Aphetic form of *establish.*] To make firm or secure; to establish; fix; settle. *Archaic.*

stac-ca'to (st*ȧ*-kä'tō; *It.* stäk-kä'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *staccare*, equivalent to *distaccare.* See DETACH.] **1.** *Music.* Disconnected; cut short or apart by gaps of silence; — said of notes, chords, or passages, and opposed to *legato.*
2. Expressed in a brief, pointed manner, as a remark.
staccato mark, a pointed vertical stroke (*a* in *Illust.*), or a dot (*b*), put over or under a note to be rendered staccato. Also, the composite mark (*c*) for *mezzo staccato.*

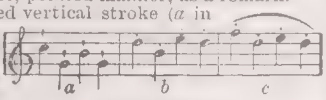

Staccato Marks.

Sta'chys (stā'kĭs), *n.* [L., woundwort, Gr. στάχυς, lit., a spike of grain.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of menthaceous plants, having five nearly equal calyx teeth, divergent anther cells, and rounded nutlets. A few species, as *S. lanata*, are sometimes grown for ornament. *S. sieboldi* of Japan is known as *Chinese artichoke.* Several species are known as *hedge nettle.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of his genus.

stack (stăk), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *stakkr*, Sw. *stack*, Dan. *stak.* Cf. STAKE.] **1.** A large pile of hay, grain in the sheath, straw, or the like, usually nearly conical, but sometimes rectangular, commonly contracted at the top to a point or ridge, and often thatched.
2. Hence, a more or less orderly pile or heap; — often with the material specified; as, a wheat *stack*; a *stack* of billets.
3. An English unit of measure for coal and wood as fuel equal to 108 cubic feet (4 cu. yds.).
4. A group; a set. *Rare.* *C. Kingsley.*
5. *Arch.* **a** A number of flues embodied in one structure rising above the roof. **b** Hence, any chimney or conduit for smoke; as, the *stack* of a blast furnace. **c** A set of radiators in a cellar for heating apartments above by hot air conveyed through tin pipes; also, sometimes, the tin pipe by which the heat is conveyed to an apartment.
6. A bookstack; also, technically, in a library, a number or set of rows of bookstacks collectively.
7. *Mil.* A pyramidal self-supporting pile of arms; now, specif., such a pile composed of three rifles or carbines interlocked by their stacking swivels or bayonets.
8. One of the piles of layers of dung or tan, pots containing acid, and sheets or wickets of lead, in the old processes for making white lead.
9. *Gas Works.* A row of benches containing retorts.
10. A lofty isolated columnar rock in the sea. *Scot.*
11. A large quantity or number, as of money. *Colloq.*

stack, *v. t.*; STACKED (stăkt); STACK'ING. [Cf. Sw. *stacka*, Dan. *stakke.* See STACK, *n.*] To pile up; to make into a stack or more or less orderly pile; as, to *stack* hay or cornstalks.
to stack arms, *Mil.*, to set up arms, now three rifles or carbines, in a stack. See STACK, 7. — **to s. cards,** *Card Playing*, to arrange cards secretly for cheating.

stack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stacks; a device for stacking hay or straw; esp., an elevator or blast tube attachment to a threshing machine for stacking the straw, as on a wagon.

stack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STACK. — **stacking band** *or* **belt,** a band or rope to bind thatch or straw upon a stack. — **s. swivel,** *Mil.*, a swivel on a rifle by which it may be stacked.

stack'stand' (stăk'stănd'), *n.* A staging for supporting a stack of hay or grain; a staddle; rickstand.

stac'te (stăk'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. στακτή, prop., fem. of στακτός oozing out in drops, fr. στάζειν to drop.] One of the sweet spices used by the ancient Jews to prepare incense, perh. a form of myrrh or cinnamon or storax. *Ex.* xxx. 34.

stac-tom'e-ter (stăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. στακτός oozing out in drops (fr. στάζειν to drop) + *-meter.*] *Pharm.* A dropping glass or pipette of small bore for counting the drops.

stad'dle (stăd''l), *n.* Also *stadle.* [ME. *stathel*, AS. *staðol*, *staðul*, a foundation, firm seat; akin to E. *stall*, *stand.* See STALL.] **1.** A support; esp., a staff; crutch; cane. *Obs.*
2. The supporting frame or base of a stack, as of hay.
3. A row or swath of dried or drying hay.
4. A small tree or sapling of any kind, esp. a forest tree.

stad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To leave the staddles, or saplings, of, as a wood when it is cut. *Now Rare.*
2. To form into staddles, as hay.

stad'hold'er (stăd'hōl'dẽr), **stadt'hold'er** (stăt'-), *n.* [D. *stadhouder*, prop., a locum tenens; *stad* place (now usually meaning city, town) + *houder* a holder.] Orig., a viceroy in a province of the Netherlands; later, the chief executive officer of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

stad'hold'er-ate (-āt), **stad'hold'er-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Also **stadt-.** The office or position of a stadholder.

sta'di-a (stā'dĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [It.] **1.** *Surv.* **a** A temporary station. **b** A stadia rod. *Now Chiefly Eng.* **c** An instrument with stadia hairs. See STADIA ROD, TACHYMETER, 1, TELEMETER. *Chiefly U. S.*
2. *Mil.* A kind of range finder consisting, in its simplest form, of a graduated stick held at arm's length.

stadia hairs *or* **wires.** *Surv.* In a theodolite, etc., horizontal cross hairs or wires equidistant from the central horizontal cross hair. See STADIA, *n.*, 1 **c**.

stadia rod. *Surv.* A graduated rod used with an instrument of the stadia class to measure the distance from the observation point to the place where the rod is positioned.

squirrel cup. The hepatica *Hepatica hepatica.*
squirrel hake. See HAKE, 2.
squirrel hawk. See ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.
squirrel mouse. A dormouse.
squirrel phalanger. An Australian flying phalanger; esp., *Petaurus sciureus.*
squirrel tail. In fowls, a tail arched forward beyond a vertical from its anterior base.
squir'rel-tail', *n.*, *or* **squir'rel-tail' grass.** = SQUIRREL GRASS.
squirrilitie, -ty. † SCURRILITY.
squirt'er, *n.* One that squirts.
squirt'y (skwûr'tĭ), *a.* Characteristic of or befitting a squirt, or upstart. *Slang.* — **squirt'i-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Slang.*
squir'y (skwīr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *escuierie.* See ESQUIRE.] *Obs.* **a** A company of squires. **b** Squires; squirarchy.
squise. † SQUEEZE.
squish (skwĭsh), *n. & v.* Squash; swish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
squitch (skwĭch). Dial. Eng. var. of QUITCH, SWITCH.
squitch, *n. & v.* [Cf. Cornish *squych*, E. SWITCH.] Twitch. *Dial. Eng.*
squitch, *n.*, **squitch grass.** [See QUITCH grass.] Couch grass.
squi-tee' (skwĭ-tē'), *n.* Dial. var. of SQUETEAGUE.
squit'ter (skwĭt'ẽr), *n.* Corrupt matter; foolish talk; also, *pl.*, diarrhea. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
squit'ter, *v. i.* To squirt; to go quickly; to disperse; also, to have "the squitters." *Dial. Eng.*
squit'ter-book', *n.* Pedant; bookworm. *Obs.*
squize. † SQUEEZE.
squob (skwŏb), **squob'ble** (-'l). Vars. of SQUAB, SQUABBLE.
squorde. † SWORD.
squot (skwŏt), **squot'ter.** Dial. Eng. vars. of SQUAT, SQUATTER.
squoze (skwōz). Dial. pret. & p. p. of SQUEEZE.
squyer. † SQUARE, SQUIRE.
sq. yd. *Abbr.* Square yard; square yards.
Sr. *Abbr.* Sir; Senior; strontium (without period, *Sr*).
S. R. *Abbr.* School reserve lands. *Queensland.*
sraddh, sradh (sräd; shräd). Vars. of SRADDHA.
sra'ma-na (srŭm'*ȧ*-n*ȧ*; shrŭm'*ȧ*-n*ȧ*), *n.* [Skr. *çramaṇa.*] Lit., an ascetic; — a title given to Buddha.
S rays. = SECONDARY RAYS.
srewe. † SHREW.
sri (srē; shrē), *or* **shri** (shrē), *n.* [Skr. *çrī*, in modern Indian dialects *shrī.*] Lit., fortune; wealth; — used by Hindus in speaking of (not to) a person regarded with special respect, and also of divinities. *India.*
S. R. I. *Abbr.* Sacrum Romanum Imperium (L., Holy Roman Empire).
S. R. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Regiæ Socius (L., Fellow of the Royal Society).
srud. † SHROUD.
sru'ti (sroo͝'tē; shroo͝'tē), *n.* [Skr. *çruti* a hearing.] *Hinduism.* The literature regarded as revelation of deity, as the Veda and parts of the Upanishads.
ss-. For various words in *ss-*, see the forms in SH-: as, for *ssade* see SHADE; *ssare*, SHARE.
ss. *Abbr.* Scilicet (L., namely; to wit); semis (L., half).
SS. *Abbr.* Sancti (L., Saints); Sanctissimus (L., most holy).
S. S. *Abbr.* Sunday School; Saint Simplicius (the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England); steamship; Statistical Society; Senior Steward (Royal Arch Chapter, *Masonry*); scrub selection (land), *Queensland.*
ssamie. † SHAME, *v.*
S. S. C. *Abbr.* Solicitor Supreme [Court.
SS. D. *Abbr. R. C. Ch.* Sanctissimus Dominus (L., Most Holy Lord; — a title of the Pope).
S. S. E. *Abbr.* South-southeast.
ssed, sseduy. † SHADE; SHADOW, *v.*
ssel. † SHALL.
sseppere. † SHIPPER.
ssepthe, *n.* [AS. *sceppan*, *scieppan*, *scuppan*, to create.] Creature. *Obs.*
ssole. † SHALL.
ssorved, *a.* [AS. *scorfed* scabby, rough. Cf. SCURF.] Scabbed; leprous. *Obs.*
S. S. W. South-southwest.
St., *or* **st.** *Abbr.* Saint; Saturday; stanza; Street; stone (weight); Strait; stet (L., let it stand), *Print.*; Statute; Statutes; strophe.
sta (stô). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. [of STALL.
sta. Scot. pret. of STEAL.
STA. *Abbr.* Stamped; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
staad. † *sted*, p. p. of STEAD.
staal. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of STEAL.
staare. † STARE.
staat. † STEAD.
‖ **staats'raad'** (stäts'rät'), *n.* [D.] Council of state. *S. Afr.*
stab, *v. t.* To lap; eat greedily. *Obs.*
stab. Short for ESTABLISHED, or ESTABLISHMENT. *Labor Cant.*
stab'bing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAB. — **stab'bing-ly,** *adv.*
stabel, stabil. † STABLE, *a. & v.*
sta-bil'i-fy (st*ȧ*-bĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make stable. *Rare.*
sta-bil'i-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *stabilimentum*, fr. *stabilire* to make stable, fr. *stabilis.* See STABLE, *a.*] A making firm; establishment; firm support. *Rare.*
stab'i-lim'e-ter (stăb'ĭ-lĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *stabilis* stable + E. *-meter.*] An instrument for determining stability, as of an airship model.
sta-bil'i-tate (st*ȧ*-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [LL. *stabilitatus*, p. p. of *stabilitare* to make stable.] Establish. *Obs.*
stab'i-liz'er (stăb'ĭ-līz'ẽr), *n.* One that renders stable; specif., a substance added to an explosive to render it less liable to spontaneous decomposition.
sta'ble, *adv.* Stably. *Obs.*
sta'ble-meal', *n.* Drink bought to compensate an innkeeper for accommodation of horses. *Scot.*
sta'ble-ment, *n.* Law; statute. Cf. ESTABLISHMENT, 4. *Obs.*
sta'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sta'bler (stā'blẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *establier.*] A stable keeper. *Rare or Scot.*
sta'ble-stand', *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* The stand, or fixed position, of one about to shoot with a bow or to slip his dogs in hunting deer.
stablete, *n.* [OF. *estableté.*] Stability. *Obs.*
stab'lish-ment, *n.* Establish-[ment. *Obs.*
stabliss, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STABLIST. Stablish. *Obs.*
sta'bly (stā'blĭ), *adv.* of STA-[BLE.
stabul. † STABLE, *v.*
stab'u-late (stăb'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *stabulatus*, p. p.] To stable or stall, as cattle. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be stabulated. *Obs.*
stab'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stabulatio*, fr. *stabulari* to stable cattle, fr. *stabulum.* See STABLE, *n.*] *Obs.* **a** Act of stabling beasts. **b** A stable.
stab'wort' (stăb'wûrt'), *n.* The wood sorrel, formerly reputed to be efficacious for wounds. *Obs.*
stacc. *Abbr. Music.* Staccato.
stac-ca'do, *n.* [Sp. *estacada.*] A stockade. *Obs.*
stac'ca-tis'si-mo (stăk'kä-tĭs'sĭ-mō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Superl. of STACCATO.
stac-ca'to. † STOCCADO.
stach'er (ståk'ẽr), *n. & v.* = STACKER. *Scot.*
Sta'chys (stā'kĭs). *Bib.*
Stach'y-tar-phe'ta (stăk'ĭ-tär-fē't*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. σταχυς ear of corn + ταρφειός thick, close.] *Bot.* Syn. of VALERIANODES.
Stach'y-u-ra'ce-æ (-ū-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See STACHYURUS. — **stach'y-u-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Stach'y-u'rus (-ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σταχυς ear of grain + οὐρά tail.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the Stachyuraceæ (order Hypericales). The two East Asiatic species are woody herbs or subshrubs with tetramerous flowers in tail-like racemes.
stacion, stacionere. † STATION, STATIONER.
stack (*dial.* ståk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STICK, *v.*
stackado. † STOCCADO.
stack'age (stăk'āj), *n.* *Rare.* **a** Hay, grain, or the like, in stacks; things stacked. **b** A tax on things stacked.
stack'er (ståk'ẽr), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *stakra* to stagger. See STAGGER, *v.*] To stagger; to reel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stack'et, *n. & v.* [Cf. OLG. *stacket*, D. & G. *staket*, fr. F. or It. Cf. STOCKADE.] Palisade. *Obs.*
stack'freed', *n.* *Horol.* An eccentric wheel or cam, on which a spring presses, formerly attached to the barrel of a watch to equalize the force transmitted. The fusee replaced it.
stack'garth (*dial.* ståg'ẽrth), *n.* A stackyard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Stack-hou'si-a (stăk-hou'zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Dr. J. *Stackhouse*, botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs typifying the family Stackhousiaceæ, natives chiefly of Australia and New Zealand. They have yellow or white, often gamopetalous, flowers.
Stack-hou'si-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Sapindales) consisting of two genera, *Stackhousia* and *Macgregoria*, and distinguished by the lobed ovary and 1-seeded indehiscent fruit. — **stack-hou'si-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
stack process. See WHITE LEAD.
stackt. Stacked. *Ref. Sp.*
stad. † STAND.
stad. † *sted*, p. p. of STEAD.
stad, *n.* [Cf. AS. *stede* place.] *Obs.* **a** Standing; position. **b** Staying; delay.
‖ **stad** (stät), *n.* [D.] Town; city. *South Africa.*
stad'dling (ståd'lĭn), *n.* = STADDLE, of a stack. *Dial. Eng.*
stade. † STATE, STEAD.
stade, *n.* [Cf. G. *gestade* shore.] = STAITH.
stade, *n.* [Cf. F. *stade.*] Stadium; furlong. *Obs.*
stadia wires. = STADIA HAIRS.
stad'ic (stăd'ĭk; stā'dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a stadia.

The method of reading is by observing the length of rod subtended by the distance between the stadia hairs when these are fixed, or by noting the space between the stadia hairs when they are adjusted to cover a certain definite interval on the rod; — called also simply *stadia*.

sta-dim'e-ter (stȧ-dĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stadium* + *-meter.*] *Naut.* A modified form of sextant used for finding the distance of an object from its known height.

sta'di-om'e-ter (stā'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stadium* + *-meter.*] **1.** A toothed wheel with an index for measuring plotted curves, broken lines, etc., by running over the line.
2. A form of theodolite for plotting bearings directly.

sta'di-um (stā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* STADIA (*-ȧ*). [L., a stadium (in sense 1), fr. Gr. σταδιον.] **1.** A Greek measure of length, being the chief one used for itinerary distances, also adopted by the Romans for nautical and astronomical measurements. It was equal to 600 Greek feet, varying with the value of the foot, the Attic stadium being 185.0 meters (606.9 English feet); the Olympic (as measured from the foot-race course at Olympia), 192.3 meters (630.8 ft.); and the Asiatic, according to Herodotus and Xenophon, one thirtieth of a parasang, or 147.9 meters (485.1 ft.). The Roman stadium was 625 Roman feet (185 meters or 607 ft.).
2. *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A kind of foot race. **b** A course for foot races, usually 600 Greek feet long (606 ft. 9 in. English) and flanked by terraced elevations, usually encircling one end, affording tiers of seats for spectators. Cf. DROMOS.
3. A similar modern structure, with its inclosure, used for athletic games, etc.
4. *Surv.* A stadia or stadia rod.
5. A stage; a period; esp., a stage in the development of an animal or plant. See STAGE, *n.*, 13 **a**.

staff (stȧf), *n.* [G. *staffieren* to fill or fit out, adorn, fr. D. *stoffeeren*, OF. *estoffer*, F. *étoffer*, fr. OF. *estoffe* stuff, F. *étoffe*. See STUFF, *n.*] *Arch.* A building material consisting of plaster combined with fibrous and other materials, much used for temporary ornamental buildings.

staff (stȧf), *n.; pl.* in senses 1–8, STAVES (stāvz; stävz) or STAFFS (stȧfs); in senses 9, 10, STAFFS. [ME. *staf*, AS. *stæf* staff; akin to LG. & D. *staf*, OFries. *stef*, G. *stab*, Icel. *stafr*, Sw. *staf*, Dan. *stav*, Goth. *stabs* element, rudiment, Skr. *sthāpay* to cause to stand, place. See STAND; cf. STAVE, *n.*] **1.** A long piece of wood; a pole or stick; as: **a** A long stick carried in the hand for support; hence, a support; that which props, upholds, or sustains.

And he put the *staves* into the rings. *Ex.* xxxviii. 7.
The boy was the very *staff* of my age. *Shak.*

b A cudgel or club; esp., a quarterstaff. **c** A pole, stick, or wand as an ensign of authority; as, a constable's *staff*. **d** A pole on which a flag is supported and displayed. **e** The long handle of certain weapons, as a lance or poleax. **f** Any of various graduated sticks or rules, as used in building, shipbuilding, leveling, etc.
2. = STAVE, 3. *Rare.*
3. An arbor, as of a wheel or a pinion of a watch.
4. *Surg.* The grooved director for the gorget, or knife, used in cutting for stone in the bladder.
5. *Her.* = FISSURE, *n.*, 4.
6. *Arch.* **a** = ROD, *n.*, 3. **b** A piece used to close the joint between a wooden frame and the adjacent masonry.
7. A stanza or stanza form. *Obs.*
8. *Music.* The five horizontal lines, with their spaces, on which music is written; — called also *stave*, esp. in Great Britain. The lines and spaces are called *degrees*, and are numbered upwards. They are made to designate absolute pitch by a *clef* at the beginning of the staff, which latter may be extended in compass by means of leger lines added above or below. For concerted or part music two or more staffs are joined with a brace. The staff began with a single line, marking the pitch of some tone, as C or F, above or below which the medieval neumes were arranged. A staff of four lines with the C clef is still used for Gregorian music. See *Illusts.* of CLEF, LEGER LINE, and PITCH.
9. [From STAFF, 1 **c**, an ensign of authority.] *Mil.* An establishment, or aggregation, of officers, not having command, but having administrative and executive duties, in various departments attached to an army, to a section of an army, or to the commander of an army or section of an army; specif.: **a** In the United States army: (1) The aggregation of the staff departments and corps in contradistinction to *the line*. See 3d LINE, 17 **f**. (2) The aggregation of staff officers and aids-de-camp who assist a military commander in the administration, command, and supply of the troops. (3) Rarely, the general staff. **b** *Nav.* (1) The officers not in line to succeed to a command, as naval constructors, paymasters, surgeons, chaplains, etc., and, formerly, officers of the engineer corps. (2) Officers detailed to serve on the staff of the commander of a fleet or squadron.
10. Hence: A body of assistants serving to carry into effect the plans of a superintendent or manager; as, the *staff* of a newspaper; a hospital *staff*.
to set, *or* **put, up,** *or* **down, one's staff,** to take up one's residence; to lodge. *Obs.*

staff angle. *Plastering.* A square rod of wood let into the plaster so as to be flush with the wall surfaces forming an angle, to secure the corner from injury.

staff captain. *Nav.* In the British navy, an officer holding the rank of captain in the navigating corps. The title is becoming extinct and the office being merged in the line.

staff commander. *Nav.* In the British navy, an officer holding the rank of commander in the navigating corps. The office is being merged in the line.

staff department. *Mil.* In the United States army, one of the departments or bureaus into which the War Department is subdivided for the purposes of administration and supply. They are the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge-Advocate-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Engineer Corps, and the Signal Corps. They are sometimes called *staff corps*, though this designation is applied in statutes only to the Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps.

staf'fel-ite (stȧf'ĕl-īt), *n.* [From *Staffel*, in Prussia, where it is found.] *Min.* A green or greenish yellow phosphate and carbonate of calcium, occurring in botryoidal or stalactitic forms of fibrous, radiating structure. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.13.

staff'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A workman employed in silk throwing.

staff notation. *Music.* Notation in which a staff is used, as opposed to a staffless system such as the *tonic sol-fa*.

staff officer. *Mil. & Nav.* An officer serving on a staff; specif., in the United States, a commissioned officer of a staff department or one not in the line or executive branch.

staff sergeant *or* **serjeant.** *Mil.* A sergeant not serving with a company, troop, or battery, but attached to headquarters. In the United States army there are the sergeant major; ordnance, quartermaster, commissary, electrician, and signal sergeants; and sergeant, first class, hospital corps.

staff system. *Railroading.* A block system in which a suitably inscribed staff is delivered to the engineer of a train, or caught up by the engine while moving, as authority giving the right of the road to a designated station.

stag (stăg), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steggr* a male bird, male cat; prob. through a doubtful AS. *stagga*. Cf. STEG.] **1. a** The adult male of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), a large European species closely related to, but smaller than, the American elk, or wapiti, specif. one five years of age or older. **b** The male of certain other large deer, esp. one of the genus *Cervus*.

Head of European Stag (*Cervus elaphus*).

2. Any of various male animals; as: **a** A young gamecock. **b** A turkey cock. **c** A male fox. **d** A drake or gander.
3. A castrated bull; a bull stag; also, a boar, esp. one castrated when past maturity.
4. The European wren.
5. A colt; esp., a young unbroken stallion. *Local, Eng.*
6. A romping girl, or other awkward person. *Local, Eng.*
7. A man at a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman; also, a social gathering of men only; — often used attributively; as, a *stag* dinner.
8. *London Stock Exchange.* **a** A dealer who is not a member of the exchange. **b** One who stags the market.

stag, *v. i.* *London Stock Exch.* To deal as a "stag." *Cant.*

stag, *v. t.* To watch; dog. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*
to stag the market, *London Stock Exchange*, to subscribe for shares or stock to be issued in order to sell immediately at a profit.

stag beetle. Any of numerous, mostly large, lamellicorn beetles constituting the family Lucanidæ, the males of which are generally much larger than the females and have long and often branched mandibles suggesting the antlers of a stag. The larvæ feed on the rotten wood of dead trees. The common species of the northeastern United States is *Lucanus dama*. The common European species is *L. cervus*.

Stag Beetle.

stage (stāj), *n.* [OF. *estage* dwelling, habitation, story (of a building), sojourn, situation, stage (as in theaters), F. *étage* story (of a building), tier, grade, rank, (assumed) LL. *staticum*, fr. L. *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STATIC.] **1.** A floor or story of a building; also, a building. *Obs.*
2. An elevated platform, esp. one on which an orator may speak, a play or exhibition may be presented, or the like.
3. Specif., the raised flooring in a theater where plays are enacted; also, the whole space back from the proscenium, including wings, flies, property room, dressing rooms, etc.
4. *Microscopy.* The small platform of the stand of a microscope on which the object for examination is placed.
5. A scaffold; staging.
6. A landing stage. See LANDING STAGE.
7. By extension from the scenic stage, the theater; the drama, as acted or exhibited; also, the profession of representing dramatic compositions; — usually with *the;* as, the influence of the church and the *stage*.
8. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action, event, or career.
9. A place of rest on a regularly traveled road; a stage house; a station; a place for a relay of horses.
10. A stagecoach; as, a parcel sent by *stage*.
11. The distance between two places of rest on a road; hence, a degree of advance in a journey.
12. A degree of progression in any pursuit, development, process, or the like; as, a *stage* in a disease.

A particular *stage* in the progress of society. *Macaulay.*

13. Hence: **a** *Biol.* One of several periods (whose beginning and end are usually marked by some important change of structure) in the development and growth of many animals and plants; as, the larval *stage;* pupa *stage;* zoëa *stage*. In insects often called *instar*. **b** *Geol.* According to the nomenclature of the International Geological Congress, one of the subdivisions of a series of strata. See GEOLOGY. **c** *Engin.* The distance between two levels, as in hoisting.
to be, go, *etc.*, **on the stage,** to be or become an actor.

stage (stāj), *v. t.;* STAGED (stājd); STAG'ING (stāj'ĭng). To exhibit on or as on a stage; to display publicly; specif., to put (a play) on the stage.

stage'coach' (stāj'kōch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations, for the conveyance of passengers.

stage'craft' (-krȧft'), *n.* Art of writing or staging plays.

stage director. *Theat.* One who prepares a play for production. He arranges the details of the stage settings, the business to be used, all stage effects, and instructs the actors, excepting usually the star, in the general interpretation of their parts. Cf. STAGE MANAGER.

stage fright. Nervousness felt before an audience.

stage manager. *Theat.* One in control of the stage during the production of a play. He directs the stage hands, property man, etc., has charge of all details behind the curtain, except the acting, and has a general oversight of the actors. Sometimes he is also the *stage director*.

stage micrometer. A graduated device applied to the stage of a microscope for measuring the size of an object.

stag'er (stāj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A player. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*
2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of long experience; — usually with *old*.
3. A horse used in drawing a stagecoach. *Colloq.*

stage'-struck', *a.* Fascinated by the stage; esp., seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

stage whisper. A loud whisper, as by an actor, audible to the spectators but supposed, for dramatic effect, not to be heard by one or more of the actors.

stag'ger (stăg'ẽr), *v. i.;* STAG'GERED (-ẽrd); STAG'GER-ING. [Cf. ME. *stakeren*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *stakra* to push, to stagger, fr. *staka* to punt, push, stagger; but also OD. *staggeren* to stagger. Cf. STAKE, *n.*] **1.** To reel to one side and the other, as if about to fall, in trying to stand or walk; to stand or walk unsteadily; to sway; totter.
2. To begin to doubt and waver in purpose or action; to become less confident or determined; to hesitate.

He [Abraham] *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. *Rom.* iv. 20.

stag'ger, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to reel or totter.
2. To cause to doubt, waver, or hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock; as, to *stagger* belief.
3. *Mech.* To arrange (a series of parts) on each side of a median line alternately, as spokes or rivets; also, to dispose parts of (a wheel, etc.) in such a way.

stag'ger, *n.* **1.** A reeling or tottering movement of the body in trying to walk or stand, as if one were about to fall; as, the *stagger* of a drunken man.
2. *In pl. form* **staggers,** *construed as sing.* *Far.* A cerebral and spinal disease of horses and other animals, attended by reeling, unsteady gait, or sudden falling; — called also *blind staggers* and *forage poisoning*.

stag'horn' cor'al (stăg'hôrn'). Any of several large branching corals of the genus *Acropora*, syn. *Madrepora*, which somewhat resemble antlers, esp. *Acropora cervicornis* and *A. palmata*, of Florida and the West Indies.

staghorn fern. Any fern of the genus *Platycerium*.

staghorn sumac. A sumac (*Rhus hirta*), of the eastern United States, with dense panicles of greenish yellow flowers becoming bright crimson fruits. The flower stalks and branches are velvety-pubescent, like young antlers. Its leaves turn brilliant red in fall.

Staghorn Fern (*Platycerium grande*).

stag'hound' (stăg'hound'), *n.* One of a breed of hounds formerly used in hunting the stag, the wolf, and other large animals. They were similar to the fox hound, but larger and heavier, with drooping ears. The breed is nearly extinct.

stag'ing (stāj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAGE. Hence: *n.* **1.** = SCAFFOLD, 1 **c**; a scaffolding.
2 The business of running stagecoaches; also, the act of journeying in stagecoaches.
3. The act or art of putting a play on the stage.

stag'nan-cy (stăg'năn-sĭ), *n.* State of being stagnant.

stag'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *stagnans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *stagnare*. See STAGNATE.] **1.** Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; motionless; hence, foul from want of motion; as, a *stagnant* pond; *stagnant* blood in the veins.
2. Not active or brisk; dull; as, business is *stagnant*.

stag'nate (stăg'nāt), *v. i.;* STAG'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); STAG'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). [L. *stagnatus*, p. p. of *stagnare* to stagnate, make stagnant, fr. *stagnum* a piece of standing water. Cf. STANK a pool, TANK, STANCH, *v. t.*] **1.** To be or become motionless; to be without current; as, blood *stagnates* in the veins of an animal; hence, to become impure or foul by want of motion or current; as, air *stagnates* in a close room.
2. To be or become dull or inactive; to lose briskness or activity; as, commerce *stagnates;* society *stagnates*.

stag-na'tion (stăg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stagnation*.]

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stadie. *n.* Stadium. Cf. STADE. *Obs.*
sta'di-on (stā'dĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* STADIA (*-ȧ*). Gr. form of STADIUM.
stadle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STADDLE.
stadt'hold'er, -hold'er-ate. Vars. of STADHOLDER, etc.
staen (stān). Scot. var. of STONE.
staenen. † STONEN.
staep. † STEEP, *a.*
staerc. † STARK.
stæthely, *a.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. AS. *stīðlic*, and OFries. *stedelik* constant.] Strong. *Obs.*
staf. Obs. or ref. sp. of STAFF.
sta-fette' (stȧ-fĕt'), *n.* [Cf. G. *stafette*.] = ESTAFETTE. *Rare.*
staff, *v. t.* To form in line. *Obs.*
staff, *v. i.* [Cf. STAFF, *n.*] To thrust. *Obs. Scot.*
staff'age, *a.* *Obs. Scot.* **a** Obstinate; unmanageable. Cf. STAFFISH. **b** Not easily swallowed.
staff bead. *Plastering.* A molded or beaded staff angle.
staff college. *Mil.* A higher college for officers, esp. to prepare for staff appointments.
staff corps. *Mil.* The personnel (officers and men) of a staff department.
staffed (stȧft), *a.* Having a staff or staffs. *Rare.*
staff'-herd', *v. t.* To depasture (cattle), esp. in charge of a herdsman.
staff'ier (stȧf'yẽr), *n.* [F. *estafier*, It. *staffiere*, prop., a stirrup holder.] Attendant; lackey. *Obs.*
staff'ish (stȧf'ĭsh), *a.* Stiff; harsh; unmanageable. *Obs.*
staff'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*
Staf'ford court *or* **law** (stăf'ẽrd). [From proper name, with a pun on *staff*.] A court or law ruled or dictated by violence; — sometimes alluding to a cudgeling. *Obs.*
Staf'ford's knot (-ẽrdz). See HERALDIC KNOT.
staff sling. *Mil.* A leather sling attached to a long staff. *Obs.*
staff'strik'er. *n.* A tramp. *Obs.*
staff surgeon. *Nav.* In the British navy, an officer of senior grade in the medical corps.
staff'sword', *n.* A thrusting sword; swordstick. *Obs. Scot.*
staff tree. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Celastrus* (which see).
staff'-tree' fam'i-ly. *Bot.* The family Celastraceæ.
staf'ful, *a.* Quite full. *Obs.*
staff vine. The climbing bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*).
stafisagre. † STAVESACRE.
stag, *n. & v.* Stake. *Scot.*
stag'bush' (stăg'bŏŏsh'), *n.* = BLACK HAW **a**.
stage, *v. t.* [See STAGE, *n.*] To erect; build. *Obs.*
stage, *v. i.* To travel by stage. *Obs.*
stage boat. See POST BOAT.
stage carriage. A stagecoach. *R.*
stage direction. A direction with the text concerning the setting, action, etc., of a play.
stage door. *Theaters.* The actors' and workmen's entrance.
staged tower (stājd). A tower in which the stories are strongly marked, as in a Chinese pagoda.
stage'house', *n.* A house where a stage regularly stops for passengers or a relay of horses.
stage'like', *a.* Also **stage'ly.** Pert. to or befitting a stage; theatrical; make-believe. *Obs.*
stage'man, *n.* An actor. *Obs.*
stage right. The right to represent a work on the stage, generally protected by copyright.
stag'er-ite (stāj'ẽr-īt), *n.* [From *stage*, with a pun on *Stagirite*.] Actor. *Obs.*
stag'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Exhibition on the stage. *Obs.*
stag'-e'vil, *n.* *Far.* A kind of palsy of the jaw of a horse.
stage wagon *or* **waggon.** **a** A stagecoach. *Obs.* **b** A wagon running between two places for conveying passengers or goods.
stag'ey (stāj'ĭ). Var. of STAGY.
stag'gard (stăg'ȧrd), **stag'gart** (-ȧrt), *n.* [From STAG.] The male red deer in its fourth year.
stag'garth (stăg'ẽrth). Var. of STACKGARTH. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stag'ger-bush' (stăg'ẽr-bŏŏsh'), *n.* An American ericaceous shrub (*Pieris mariana*) poisonous to stock. It has clusters of nodding white flowers.
stag'gered (stăg'ẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of STAGGER. — **staggered tooth gear,** *Mach.*, a stepped gear (wheel). See under STEPPED.
stag'ger-er, *n.* One that staggers; also, one that causes to stagger, as a blow. *Colloq.*
stagger grass. The atamasco lily of the eastern United States, supposed to give cattle staggers.
stag'ger-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAGGER. — **stag'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*
stag'ger-weed', *n.* The field larkspur.
stag'ger-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Golden ragwort. See RAGWORT.
stag'gie (stăg'ĭ), *n.* A young horse. Cf. STAG, 5. *Scot.*
stag'-head'ed, *a.* Having dead, leafless limbs at the top; — said of trees. — **stag'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*
stag'horn', *n.* **a** The ground pine *Lycopodium clavatum*. **b** The staghorn fern.
stag'-horned' (-hôrnd'), *a.* Having mandibles that are large and palmate, or branched like an antler; — of certain beetles.
staghorn moss. = STAGHORN **a**.
stag'i-ly (stāj'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STAGY.
stag'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Stag'i-rite (stăj'ĭ-rīt), *n.* [L. *Stagirites*, Gr. Σταγειρίτης.] A native of, or resident in, Stagira, in ancient Macedonia; esp., Aristotle.
stag'nant-ly, *adv.* of STAGNANT.
stag'nate, *a.* Stagnant. *Obs.*
stagne, *n.* [L. *stagnum*.] A lake or pond. *Obs.*

1. State of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid; as, *stagnation* of the blood.
2. Lack of action, or of brisk action; cessation of activity; state of being dull; as, *stagnation* of business.

stag tick. A parasitic dipterous insect (*Lipoptena cervi*) of the family Hippoboscidæ, which lives upon the red deer. The mature insect has wings, but sheds them soon after settling on a suitable host.

stag'y (stāj'ĭ), *a.* Also *stagey.* Having characteristics of the stage; theatrical; as, a *stagy* person, tone, or bearing; — used depreciatively.

staid (stād), *a.* [From STAY to stop; prop., the p. p.] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful; as, *staid* persons, colors, habits.
Syn. — Steadfast, composed, regular, sedate. See DECOROUS.

stain (stān), *v. t.;* STAINED (stānd); STAIN'ING. [Abbr. fr. *distain.*] **1.** To discolor with foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; as, to *stain* the hand with dye or blood.
2. To color, as wood, glass, paper, cloth, or the like, by processes affecting, chemically or otherwise, the material itself; to tinge with a color or colors combining with, or penetrating, the substance; to dye; as, to *stain* wood with acids, colored washes, paint rubbed in, etc.; to *stain* glass.
3. To spot with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on; to blot; soil; tarnish; as, to *stain* a life or a name.
4. To cause to seem inferior or soiled by comparison; hence, to excel; outshine. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
5. To dull; dim; obscure. *Obs. exc. Hunting,* to injure (the scent of the quarry), as by the passage of hounds.
Syn. — Paint; sully, discolor; disgrace, taint, dishonor.

stain, *v. i.* To give or receive a stain.

stain, *n.* **1.** A discoloration by foreign matter; a spot.
2. A dye, pigment, or the like, used in staining; specif.: **a** A preparation thinner than paint, absorbed by the pores of the material (as wood) instead of forming a coating. **b** A pigment used in microscopy to render visible minute and transparent structures, to differentiate tissue elements, or to produce specific microchemical reactions.
3. A natural spot of a color different from the ground.
Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains.* *Pope.*
4. Taint of guilt; tarnish; also, cause of reproach; shame.
5. A tincture; a tinge; a slight trace. *Rare.*
Syn. — Blot, taint, pollution, blemish, disgrace, infamy.

stained (stānd), *pret. & p. p.* of STAIN. — **stained glass,** glass colored or stained. See GLASS, *n.*, 1. As used in windows, etc., it may be glass colored throughout by metallic oxides fused into it, or white glass cased with colored glass, or white glass into whose surface the pigments have been burned.

stain'er (stān'ẽr), *n.* One that stains or tarnishes; specif.: **a** A workman who stains; as, a *stainer* of wood. **b** A pigment used merely to give color to a paint, as distinguished from the base, which is usually white lead.

stair (stâr), *n.* [ME. *steir, steyer,* AS. *stǣger,* fr. *stīgan* to ascend, rise. See STY to ascend.] **1.** A step; degree. *Obs.*
2. Any one step of a series for ascending or descending to a different level, usually within a building.
3. A series of steps from one level to another, as in a house; — orig. only in *sing.;* now commonly in *pl.*

stair'case' (stâr'kās'), *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.; strictly, but less usually, the structure containing a stair.

stair'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The head or top of a staircase.

stair rod. A metal rod, or its equivalent, for holding a stair carpet in place in the angle between two steps.

stair turret. *Arch.* A towerlike building to contain a winding or spiral stair; — usually attached to a larger building.

stair'way' (stâr'wā'), *n.* A flight of stairs; staircase.

staith (stāth), *n.* [AS. *stæð* a bank, shore, akin to E. *stead.*] A landing stage or wharf for transshipment, esp. of coal, as from railway cars, into vessels. *Brit.*

stake (stāk), *n.* [AS. *staca,* fr. the root of E. *stick;* akin to OFries. & LG. *stake,* D. *staak,* Sw. *stake,* Dan. *stage.* See STICK, *v. t.;* cf. ESTACADE, STOCKADE.] **1.** A pointed piece of wood or other material, driven, or to be driven, into the ground as a mark, support, tethering rod, etc.
2. The post or other support to which a person is bound to be burned; hence, death by such burning.
3. A stick inserted upright in a loop, eye, or mortise, at the side or end of a cart, flat car, etc., to retain the load.
4. Hence: **a** *Metal.* A small anvil usually with a tang to enter a hole in a bench top, used by smiths, for light work. **b** *Mach.* The part of a riveter frame that carries the stationary die. **c** *Leather Manuf.* A wooden stake or post in the upper end of which is set a blunt semicircular steel blade over which skins are drawn to stretch and soften them; also, a crutch stake (see 2d PERCH, 5). **d** *Basketwork.* Any of the longest foundation rods of a basket or the like, usually upsetted from the bottom.
5. *Mormon Ch.* A territorial division.
Every city, or "*stake,*" including a chief town and surrounding towns, has its president, with two counselors; and this president has a high council of chosen men. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*
6. That which is staked, or hazarded, for gain or loss; esp., a sum of money or its equivalent wagered or risked; that which is laid, or pledged, as between two parties, upon the result of a contest or any contingent issue.
7. Short for GRUBSTAKE.
8. The prize set in any contest, as a game, a race, etc.; — often in *pl.;* also, *Horse Racing,* a stake race.
9. A property or interest involved; something at stake; as, a *stake* in a business; he had a *stake* in the country.
at stake, involved; implicated; hence, in jeopardy; as, one's life or honor is *at stake.* — **stake of Zion.** = STAKE, *n.*, 5.

stake (stāk), *v. t.;* STAKED (stākt); STAK'ING (stāk'ĭng). **1.** To pierce or impale; also, to bar, secure, or defend. *Obs.*
2. To fasten up or support with stakes, as vines or plants; also, to tether to a stake.
3. To mark the limits of by stakes; — with *out* or *off;* as, to *stake* out a road; to *stake* off a mining claim.
4. To push with a stake or pole, as a railroad car.
5. *Leather Manuf.* To work (skins) on a stake.
6. To put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency; to wager; venture; bet.
To *stake* his life and property on the event of a war. *Macaulay*
7. Short for GRUBSTAKE.
to stake on, *Mach.*, to secure (a large pulley, flywheel, or the like) on a shaft designedly smaller in diameter than that of the hole through the boss, by driving in keys on flats made for them in the boss and on the shaft, and centering the pulley or wheel by carefully fitting the keys.

stake boat. A boat moored to mark the course in a race.

stake driver. The common American bittern, one of whose notes resembles the sound of driving a stake into mud.

stake'head' (stāk'hĕd'), *n.* *Rope Laying.* Any of several horizontal bars, each supported on a separate stake, used in a ropewalk to carry the yarns, which are kept apart by pins in the bars, during the operation of twisting.

stake'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* The holder of a stake, or wager.

stake horse. *Horse Racing.* A horse that runs chiefly in stake races; hence, a horse of superior quality.

stake race. *Horse Racing.* A race in which a money stake or prize is offered by the association holding the race.

sta-lac'tite (stȧ-lăk'tīt), *n.; pl.* -TITES (-tīts). [Gr. σταλακτος oozing out in drops, dropping, fr. σταλάζειν to drop: cf. F. *stalactite.*] *Geol.* **a** A deposit of calcium carbonate, resembling an icicle, depending from the roof or sides of a cavern, and formed from waters which have percolated through, and partially dissolved, the overlying limestone. They vary from white or colorless to yellow and brown. **b** A similar formation; as, a *stalactite* of lava.

stal'ac-tit'ic (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭk), **stal'ac-tit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a stalactite.

sta-lag'mite (stȧ-lăg'mīt), *n.* [Gr. στάλαγμα that which drops, a drop, fr. σταλάζειν to drop: cf. F. *stalagmite.*] *Geol.* A deposit more or less like an inverted stalactite, formed by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns; hence, a similar deposit of other material. A stalactite and the stalagmite beneath often become united in a complete column.

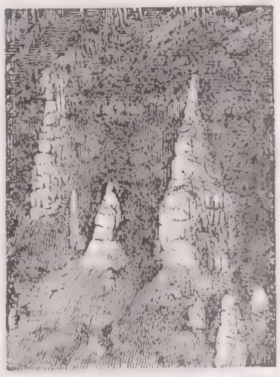
Stalagmites in Marengo Cave, Indiana.

stalagmite marble. *Min.* Onyx marble, often a stalagmitic deposit.

stal'ag-mit'ic (stăl'ăg-mĭt'ĭk), **stal'ag-mit'i-cal** (-mĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Having the shape or character of, or found in, stalagmites. — **stal'ag-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stale (stāl), *v. i.* [Akin to D. & G. *stallen,* Dan. *stalle,* Sw. *stalla,* and prob. E. *stall* a stable. See STALL, *n.*] Of horses and cattle, to urinate. — *n.* Urine of horses or cattle.

stale, *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *stale* theft, AS. *stalu* (see STEAL, *v. t.*).] *Obs.* **1.** Robbery; pilfering; hence; stealth.
2. A lure; specif.: **a** A trap; a snare. *Obs.* **b** A decoy; stool pigeon; fig., anything that allures. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A laughingstock; a dupe. *Obs. or Archaic.*
4. Place or state of concealment. *Obs.*

stale, *a.;* STAL'ER (stāl'ẽr); STAL'EST. [ME. *stale;* orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *estaler* to display for sale, F. *étaler,* prob. orig., to put in a fixed position, and of G. or D. origin (cf. STALL, *n.*), F. *étale* stationary, slack (of the sea at high tide; cf. STALEMATE), also OD. *stel* stale.] **1.** Old and strong, as ale. *Obs.*
2. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavor, from being long kept; as, *stale* beer.
3. Not new; not freshly made; as, *stale* bread.
4. Worn out by use or familiarity; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; trite; commonplace. *Grew.*
How weary, *stale,* flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shak.*
5. Impaired in vigor or energy by prolonged activity along certain lines; — orig. used of overtrained athletes; as, one *stale* from overstudy; a market *stale* after busy trading.
6. Impaired in legal force or effect, as a right to enforce equities, a lien, or the like, by reason of laches or being allowed to rest without use, action, or demand; as, a *stale* affidavit, a *stale* debt or claim, etc.
7. Left fallow after plowing, as land. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stale, *n.* [See STALE, *a.*] **1.** That which is stale, worn, tasteless, or the like, from use or time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A prostitute. *Obs*

stale, *n.* [ME. *stale,* var. of *stele.* See STEAL a handle.] A stock or handle, as of a rake; also, *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, a stalk; a step; a hurdle.

stale, *v. t.;* STALED (stāld); STAL'ING (stāl'ĭng). **1.** To make stale, or vapid; to destroy charm or freshness of.
Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*
2. To render common; to cheapen.

stale (stāl), *v. i.* To grow stale; to wear out.

stale'mate' (stāl'māt'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *stale,* a. + *mate* checkmate; cf. F. *étale* stationary. See STALE, *a.*] *Chess.* The position of the king when, although not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check and there is no other piece which can be moved; also, the declaration "stalemate," in effect claiming a draw (according to the rules of the game), when one's king is placed in such a position by the opponent's last move.

stale'mate', *v. t.* **a** *Chess.* To subject to a stalemate. **b** Hence, to bring to a standstill.

stalk (stôk), *n.* [ME. *stalke,* fr. *stale* a stalk, a handle. See STEAL a handle.] **1.** A straw. *Obs.*
2. The stem or main axis of a plant; as, a *stalk* of wheat.
3. *Bot.* Any supporting organ, as a petiole, stipe, peduncle, pedicel, etc.; specif., in mosses, a seta.
4. That which is like, or likened to, the stalk of a plant, as the stem of a quill; specif.: **a** *Arch.* An ornament in the Corinthian capital like the stalk of a plant, from which the volutes and helices spring. **b** *Founding.* An iron bar with projections, inserted in a core to strengthen it; a core arbor. **c** One of the two upright pieces of a ladder. *Obs.* **d** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A part likened to the stalk of a plant; esp., a long narrow stem or peduncle supporting some part, or (in the case of many attached animals, as many crinoids and barnacles) the entire body.

stalk, *v. i.;* STALKED (stôkt); STALK'ING. [AS. *stalcian* to go slowly; cf. Dan. *stalke* to stalk; prob. akin. to AS. *stalu* theft, *stalian* to steal, and E. *steal.*] **1.** To walk or steal along cautiously or furtively. *Obs.*, or blended with def. 3.
2. To approach game stealthily or under cover; to hunt or reconnoiter from behind a screen.
3. To walk with lofty, haughty, or pompous bearing.
With manly mien he *stalked* along the ground. *Dryden.*

stalk (stôk), *v. t.* **1.** To betake (one's self) cautiously or stealthily. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
2. To approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth, for the purpose of killing; as, to *stalk* deer.

stalk, *n.* **1.** A slow, stately, or haughty step or walk.
2. Act or process of stalking game.

stalk borer. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Papaipema nitela*), which bores in the stalks of the raspberry, strawberry, tomato, asters, and many other garden plants.

stalked (stôkt), *a.* Having, or borne on, a stalk or stem.
stalked hydatid. *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI **a**.

stalk'er (stôk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stalks; esp., one that stalks illegally; a poacher.
2. A kind of fishing net used esp. by poachers.

stalk'-eyed' (stôk'īd'), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the eyes raised on a stalk, or peduncle; — opposed to *sessile-eyed.*
stalk-eyed crustaceans, *Zoöl.*, the Podophthalmia.

stalk'ing-horse, *n.* **1.** A horse, or a figure like a horse, behind which a hunter stalks game.
2. Hence, something used to cover up a secret project; a mask; a pretense.
Hypocrisy is the Devil's *stalking-horse.* *L'Estrange.*

stall (stôl), *n.* [ME. *stal,* AS. *steall, stall,* a place, seat, or station, a stable; akin to D. & OHG. *stal,* G. & Sw. *stall,* Icel. *stallr,* Dan. *stald,* originally, a standing place; akin also to G. *stelle* a place, *stellen* to place, Gr. στέλλειν to set, place, send, and E. *stand.* See STAND; cf. APOSTLE, EPISTLE, FORESTALL, INSTALL, STADDLE, STALE, *a. & v. i.*, 1st STALK, STALLION, STILL, *a.*] **1.** A stand, or fixed position; a station; place; room in general. *Obs.*
2. Specif., a place where horses or cattle are kept; a stable; esp., the compartment or division of a stable, for one horse, ox, or the like. "In an oxes *stall.*" *Chaucer.*
3. a A temporary shelter; hut; shed. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A small apartment or booth in which business is conducted; also, a bench, table, board, or the like, on which small articles are exposed; as, a butcher's *stall;* a bookstall.
4. A seat; esp., a royal seat; a throne. *Obs.*
5. A seat in the choir of a church, for one of the officiating clergy, inclosed, wholly or partially, at the back and sides, often canopied and elaborately carved.
6. In a theater or the like, orig., a seat with arms or otherwise partly separated from its neighbors; now, one of the seats in the forward part of the orchestra usually sold for a higher price than the remaining orchestra seats; also, in *pit stall,* one of the seats in the forward part of the pit. *Chiefly Eng.*
7. *Metal.* An inclosure, usually roofless, in which ore is roasted.
8. *Mining.* Any of the spaces left by excavation between pillars, in the post-and-stall (bord-and-pillar — see under BORD) system of mining. See MINE, *Illust.*, 3.
9. A covering or sheath for a finger or thumb; a cot.
10. Surfeit; disgust; also, an annoyance. *Dial. Eng.*

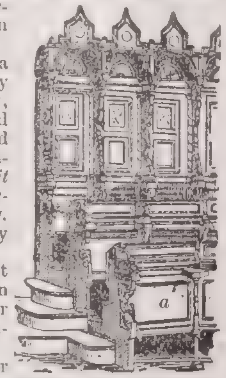

Stalls in Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, Venice. *a* Subselliuhs.

stall, *v. t.;* STALLED (stôld); STALL'ING. [Cf. Sw. *stalla,* Dan. *stalde.* See STALL, *n.*] **1.** To install in office; loosely, to place; put. *Obs.*
2. To put into or keep in a stall or stable.
3. To fatten by stall feeding; as, a *stalled* ox. *Archaic.*

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stag-nic'o-lous (stăg-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stagnum* pool + E. *-colous.*] Inhabiting stagnant water.
stag'num (stăg'nŭm), *n.* [L.] **a** A pool of water without an outlet. **b** The cistern of a barometer. *Obs.* [gard. *Obs.*
stagon, *n.* [See STAG.] Stag-
stag sumac. Staghorn sumac.
Sta-gyr'i-an (stȧ-jĭr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* Stagirite. *Obs.* [STAGIRITE.
Stag'y-rite. Erron. var. of
Stahl'i-an (stäl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to G. E. Stahl, a German physician and chemist (1660–1734); as, the *Stahlian* theory of phlogiston. — *n.* An adherent of Stahlism.
Stahl'ism (stäl'ĭz'm), **Stahl'ian-ism** (-yăn-ĭz'm), *n.* = ANIMISM, 1.
‖ **Stahl'spiel'** (stäl'spēl'; G. shtäl'shpēl'), *n.* [G., fr. *stahl* steel + *spiel* play.] *Music.* An instrument of steel bars, on a lyre-shaped frame, played with a hammer.
staid. † *sted,* p. p. of STEAD
staid, *pret. & p. p.* of STAY.
staid'ly, *adv.* of STAID. See -LY.
staid'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
staier. † STAIR.
staig (stāg), *n.* [Cf. STAG, *n.*] A young horse; a stallion. *Scot.*
staige. † STAGE. [*Obs. Scot.*
staik. Var. of STAKE, to satisfy.
staill. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STALE, stalk, handle.
staille. † STEAL.
stain. † STONE.
stain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
stain'chel (stĕn'shĕl; stān'-), *n.* [Cf. STANCHEL, STANCHION.] = STANCHEL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stain'cher (stĕn'shẽr; stān'-). Scot. var. of STANCHER.
staind. Stained. *R. Sp.* [*Obs.*
stain'er-ess, *n.* A female dyer.
stain'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **stain'less-ly,** *adv.* — **stain'less-ness,** *n.*
stair. † STARE, STEER.
stair (*dial.* stâr), *a.* [Cf. AS. *wiðerstǣger* steep, E. STAIR, *n.*] Steep; sheer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stair, *v. i.* [See STAIR, *n.*] To ascend; advance. *Obs.*
stair beak. Any of several South and Central American dendrocolaptine birds of the genus *Xenops.* The bill has the gonys sharply deflected.
staircase shell. a A wentletrap. **b** Any shell of the genus *Solarium.*
stair well. = WELLHOLE, 1.
stair wire. A slender stair rod.
stair'y, *a.* Of the nature of, or like, stairs. *Rare.*
stait. † STATE.
staith'wort' (stāth'wûrt'), *n.* The common cultivated cabbage.
stai'ver (stā'vẽr), *v. i.* = STAVER. *Scot.* [MEASURE.
sta'jo (stä'yō), *n.* [It.] See
stak. † STACK. [fasten; STICK.
stake. Obs pret. of STEEK, to
stake (stāk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STALK. [satisfy. *Obs.*
stake, *v. i.* To accommodate;
stak'er (stāk'ẽr), *n.* One who stakes, or bets.
stakke. † STACK.
stak'ker. Var. of STACKER. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stak-tom'e-ter (stăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr). Var. of STACTOMETER.
stal. † STALL. [STEAL.
stal. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of
sta-lac'tic (stȧ-lăk'tĭk), **-lac'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Stalactitic.
sta-lac'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a stalactite.
sta-lac'tit-ed (stȧ-lăk'tīt-ĕd), *a.* Covered with, or decorated as if with, stalactites.
stal'ac-tit'i-form (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Stalactiform.
stalage. † STALLAGE.
stal'ag-mom'e-ter (stăl'ăg-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. σταλαγμός a dropping + *-meter.*] = STACTOMETER.
stalant. † STALLANT, stallion.
stalde. Obs. pret. of STELL.
stal'der (*dial.* stôl'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. STADDLE.] A wooden frame for casks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stal'ding (stôl'dĭng), *n.* A base foreign coin current in England shortly before 1300 as worth a penny. *Obs. or Hist.*
stale. † STALL. [of STEAL, *v.*
stale (stāl). Obs. or dial. Eng.
stale, *n.* [See STALEMATE.] *Chess.* Short for STALEMATE, *n.*
stale, *n.* Troop; band. *Obs.*
stale'ly, *adv.* of STALE. See -LY.
stale'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stalewarde, stalewurthe. † STALWART, STALWORTH.
stalion. † STALLION.
stalk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STALK. — **stalk'ing-ly,** *adv.*
stalk'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stalk'let, *n.* [*stalk* + *-let.*] A small or secondary stalk.
stal'koes (stô'kōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Ir. *stalcair,* deerstalker, starer, gazer, fr. E. STALK, *v.*] Idlers posing as gentlemen. *Rare.*
stalk'y (stôk'ĭ), *a.* Like a stalk.
stall. Obs. pret. of STEAL.
stall, *a.* Proud; obdurate. *Obs.*
stall, *n.* [Cf. STALE decoy.] **a** Stalking-horse; trap; ambush. *Obs.* **b** A confederate. *Cant.*

N O P Q R S

4. To surfeit; disgust; also, to fatigue. *Dial. Eng. C. Brontë.*
5. To check or stop by causing to become fast in mud, snow, or the like; to mire; hence, to stop or check undesiredly; as, to *stall* an engine by too great a load.
6. To stave off; — with *off*; as, to *stall* off an enemy, a request, curiosity, etc. *Colloq.*
7. To forestall; to anticipate. *Obs.* *Massinger.*

stall (stôl), *v. i.* [See STALL, *n.*] **1.** To stand; to maintain position, as in battle. *Obs.*
2. To live in, or as in, a stall; to dwell. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.*
4. To stick fast, as a team in mire or snow; hence, to stop undesiredly, as an engine from an overload.
5. In contests, to do less than one's best, as to deceive for any purpose or to husband strength. *Cant.*
6. To be surfeited, as cattle with eating. *Dial. Eng.*

stall'age (stôl'āj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estallage*, of Teutonic origin. See STALL, *n.*] **1.** *Eng. Law.* The right of erecting a stall or stalls in a fair; rent or toll paid for a stall.
2. A stand or platform. *Obs. & R.*
3. Dung of cattle or horses, mixed with straw. *Obs.*

stall board, *or* **stall'board'** (stôl'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A stout rail or sill under the sash in a shop front;— so called from the former custom of having a projecting or hinged board on this sill for use as a stall.
2. Any of a series of successively higher floors on which excavated material is pitched, as in digging sewers.

stall'-feed', *v. t.*; STALL'-FED'; STALL'-FEED'ING. To feed and fatten in a stall or on dry fodder; as, to *stall-feed* an ox.

stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* [ME. *stalon*, OF. *estalon*, F. *étalon*, fr. OHG. *stal* a stable. See STALL, *n.*] A male horse not castrated; a male horse kept for breeding.

stal'wart (stôl'wẽrt; stŏl'-; 277), *a.* [ME. *stalworth*, AS. *stælwyrðe*, *-wierðe*, serviceable, for orig. *staðolwierðe*, lit., foundation-worthy, having a firm foundation. See STADDLE; WORTH, *a.*] **1.** Stout; strong; sturdy; also, brave; valiant. Cf. STALWORTH.
2. Violent; tempestuous; as, a *stalwart* river. *Scot.*
Syn. — See STRONG.
stalwart Republican. See STALWART, *n.*, 2.

stal'wart, *n.* **1.** A stalwart person.
2. An unwavering partisan, esp in politics; specif [*cap.*], *U. S. Politics*, one of that faction of the Republican party which during Grant's two administrations (1869–1877) built up a very strong "machine." It opposed Civil Service Reform, favored by President Hayes, and his policy of conciliation toward the South (1877–81), and in 1880 strove to nominate Grant for a third term. Cf. HALF-BREED, 2 **a**.

sta'men (stā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* STAMENS (-mĕnz), *or* (*now Rare*) STAMINA (stăm'ĭ-nȧ). [L. *stamen* the warp, a thread, fiber, akin to Gr. στήμων the warp, fr. ἱστάναι to stand, akin to E. *stand*. See STAND; cf. STAMIN, STAMINA.] **1.** A thread; esp., a warp thread of the old-style upright loom.
2. The microsporophyll in seed plants; that organ of the flower giving rise to the male gamete or fertilizing cell. It consists of the *anther* and the *filament*. The number of stamens is usually constant within a given group, and affords an important diagnostic character. Morphologically a stamen is a spore-bearing leaf (see SPOROPHYLL), and thus is often transformed to a petal, as in double roses, etc. Collectively the stamens form the *andrœcium*. See FILAMENT, *Illust.*, POLLEN, 2, FERTILIZATION, 2; cf. PISTIL.

stam'i-na (stăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *stamen* the warp. See STAMEN.] **1.** The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it strength and solidity, as the bones of animal bodies or the ligneous parts of trees.
2. Vigor, bodily or mental; capacity to endure strain; power of resistance; staying power; — now chiefly construed as *sing.*

He succeeded to great captains who had sapped the whole *stamina* and resistance of the contest. *De Quincey.*

stam'i-nal (-năl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a stamen or stamens.
2. Of or relating to the vital strength or power of endurance; exhibiting stamina.

stam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *staminatus* consisting of threads.] *Bot.* Having or producing stamens; specif., of diclinous flowers, having stamens but no pistils. Cf. PISTILLATE.

sta-min'e-al (stȧ-mĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* [L. *stamineus*, fr. *stamen* thread.] Pert. to, or having or consisting of, stamens.
stamineal column. *Bot.*, an androphore.

stam'i-nif'er-ous (stăm'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*stamen* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or having stamens.

stam'i-no'di-um (-nō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See STAMEN; -OID.] *Bot.* An abortive or sterile stamen, as in the flowers of *Parnassia* and of some scrophulariaceous plants.

stam'i-no'dy (stăm'ĭ-nō'dĭ), *n.* [*stamen* + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* Metamorphosis of a flower organ into a stamen.

stam'mel (stăm'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *estamel*; cf. OF. *estamet* a coarse woolen cloth, LL. *stametta* a kind of cloth, the same as *staminea*, and OF. *estame* a woolen stuff. See STAMIN, TAMINE.] An old kind of coarse woolen cloth dyed red; also, the color of this cloth, or the dye used to produce it.

stam'mer (stăm'ẽr), *v. i.*; STAM'MERED (-ẽrd); STAM'MERING. [ME. *stameren*, fr. AS. *stamur*, *stamer*, stammering; akin to D. & LG. *stameren* to stammer, G. *stammeln*, OHG. *stammalōn*, *stammēn*, Dan. *stamme*, Sw. *stamma*, Icel. *stama*, *stamma*, OHG. & Dan. *stam* stammering, Icel. *stamr*, Goth. *stamms*, and to G. *stemmen* to bear against, *stumm* dumb, D. *stom*. Cf. STEM to resist, STUMBLE.] **1.** To make involuntary stops in uttering syllables or words; to hesitate or falter in speaking; to stutter. Technically, stammering is imperfect enunciation, due to lack of control over the muscles of articulation, the sounds being vocalized properly. There may be difficulty in enunciating initial syllables, esp. if they begin with *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, and the syllable may be often repeated, in which latter case the defect is sometimes called stuttering. Cf. STUTTER, *v. i.*
2. To stumble or stagger; also, to falter or hesitate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — STAMMER, STUTTER are, in ordinary use, absolutely synonymous, except that *stutter* is more emphatic. STAMMER frequently indicates embarrassment or hesitation, STUTTER, some stronger emotion.

stam'mer (stăm'ẽr), *v. t.* To utter or pronounce brokenly or with involuntary hesitation; — often with *out*.

stam'mer, *n.* Act of stammering; defective utterance, or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stutter.

Stamnos.

stam'nos (stăm'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. στάμνος.] *Class. Archæol.* A kind of wine or water vessel.

stamp (stămp), *v. t.*; STAMPED (stămpt); STAMP'ING. [ME. *stampen*, AS. *stempan* (prob. influenced by D. or Scand.); akin to LG. & D. *stampen*, G. *stampfen*, OHG. *stampfōn*, Dan. *stampe*, Sw. *stampa*, Icel. *stappa*, G. *stampf* a pestle, and E. *step*; cf. Gr. στεμβειν to handle roughly. See STEP, *v. i.*; cf. STAMPEDE.] **1.** To crush; beat; thresh; pound; bray; specif., *Metal.*, to crush or pulverize by the force of a heavy stamp, as ore in a mill.
2. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downward; as, to *stamp* the earth.
3. To bring down (the foot) forcibly and noisily on the ground or floor; as, he *stamped* his foot with rage.
4. To impress or imprint with some mark, design, or the like; as, to *stamp* a plate or cloth with initials; hence, to fix deeply or indelibly, as by impressing or imprinting.

God . . has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being *Locke.*

5. To cut out, bend, or indent into various forms, by a blow or sudden pressure with a stamp, die, or the like; to form, or shape, with or as with a stamp or die.

I that am rudely *stamped*. *Shak.*

6. To indicate as by a mark or stamp; to mark; distinguish; as, the directness that *stamps* an honest man.
7. To put a stamp on; as, to *stamp* a letter for the post.
to stamp out, orig., to crush out with the feet; as, *to stamp out* a fire; hence, to stop or extinguish by energetic action.

stamp, *v. i.* **1.** To strike; beat; crush.
2. To strike the foot forcibly and noisily downward.

stamp, *n.* **1.** Act of stamping. See STAMP, *v.*
2. That which stamps: **a** Any instrument for making impressions, or imprints, on other bodies, as a die for coins or medals. **b** A heavy pestle, raised by water or steam power, for crushing ores. Those stamps in which the blow of the pestle is caused by its mere weight are called **gravity**, or **gravitation, stamps**. By extension, a stamp mill.
3. The mark, impression, design, or the like, made by stamping or imprinting; esp., such a mark or impression used to give a distinctive value or force to something.

The rank is but the guinea's *stamp*. *Burns.*

4. Specif., an official mark or seal set on things chargeable with a government duty or tax, or on papers legally requiring execution under certain conditions, to signify that the duty or tax has been paid, or the conditions fulfilled; as, a *stamp* on a warrant; a notary's *stamp* on a deed.
5. A stamped or printed device or slip of paper, issued by the government at a fixed price, and required by law to be affixed to, or stamped on, certain papers or things, as evidence that the government dues are paid; as, a postage *stamp*; a receipt *stamp*; an internal revenue *stamp*, etc.
6. = TRADING STAMP.
7. A character or reputation, good or bad, fixed as if by imprinting; distinctive nature or sign; characteristic mark; as, the *stamp* of dishonesty.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded on us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Sir T. Browne.*

8. Value or authority, as if given by an official stamp.
9. A thing stamped. *Obs.* *Shak.*
10. [F. *estampe*, It. *stampa*, of G. origin. See STAMP, *v. t.*] A picture cut in wood or metal, or one made by inked impression from an engraved surface; a cut; plate. *Obs*
11. Make; cast; form; character; as, a man of the same *stamp*, or of a different *stamp*.
12. A halfpenny. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
13. *pl.* **a** Money, esp. paper money. *Slang, U. S.* **b** Government stamp duties; as, *stamps* and taxes.
14. *pl.* Feet; legs. *Obs. Slang.*
15. *Metal.* A section of a bloom nicked or partially cut through, or broken off to show the grain. *Eng.*

Stamp Act. An act of the British Parliament [1765] imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials null and void. It was repealed in March, 1766, as a result of the colonists' opposition. At a **Stamp-Act Congress,** held in New York, October, 1765, delegates drew up a petition against this and other measures.

stamp copper. *Mining.* Copper-bearing rock which is to be, or has been, stamped and washed before smelting.

stamp duty *or* **tax.** *Law.* A duty or tax collected by means of stamps required to be purchased and affixed to specified articles, as hats, gloves, drugs, etc.; specif., and usually, such a duty or tax on specified documents having a legal operation or necessary in legal proceedings, as deeds, promissory notes, etc. Stamp duties were introduced into England in 1694 from Holland, where they had been adopted in 1624. Ordinarily a document is not invalid for failure to use a stamp, but its use as evidence or as the foundation of a remedy is withheld until the stamp is affixed.

stamped (stămpt), *pret. & p. p.* of STAMP. — **stamped velvet,** velvet stamped with hot dies for crushing down the pile to show patterns.

stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *n.* [Sp. *estampida* (in America) a stampede, *estampido* a crackling, akin to *estampar* to stamp, of Teutonic origin. See STAMP, *v. t.*] **1.** A wild, headlong scamper, or running away, of a number of animals, usually due to fright; hence, any sudden flight or dispersion, as of a crowd or an army in a panic.
2. Any sudden unconcerted moving or acting together of a number of persons, as from some common impulse; as, a *stampede* to the gold regions; a *stampede* in a convention.

stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *v. i.*; STAM-PED'ED (-pēd'ĕd); STAM-PED'ING (-pēd'ĭng). **1.** To run away in a panic; — said of droves of cattle, horses, etc., also of armies.
2. To move or act together suddenly and unconcertedly.

stam-pede', *v. t.* To cause to stampede.

stamp'er (stăm'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stamps.
2. Specif.: *Post Offices.* A canceler of stamps.
3. An instrument for pounding or stamping, as the heavy metal piece attached to the lower end of a stamp in a stamp battery for crushing ore; a stamp head.
4. Any of various stamping machines, as for powdering calcined flints, cleansing fabrics in a revolving vessel, etc.
4. *pl.* Feet; shoes. *Obs. Slang.*

stamp'ing (stăm'pĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAMP. Hence: *n.* **1.** A noise made by the stamp of feet.
2. Something stamped out of another piece, as by machinery, or pressed or drawn into a definite shape from a blank.
stamping ground, a place much frequented; a favorite or habitual resort. *Slang.* — **s. mill.** *Mining*, a stamp mill.

stamp mill. *Mining.* A mill in which ore is crushed with stamps; also, a machine for stamping ore; a stamp battery.

stamp note. A stamped certificate from a customhouse authorizing a ship to receive certain freight. *Eng.*

stamp rock. *Mining.* Ore or metal-bearing rock requiring to be stamped before further metallurgical treatment.

stance (stăns), *n.* [OF. *estance* a standing, staying, position; in sense 3 F., fr. It. *stanza*. Cf. STANZA.] **1.** A standstill; pause; stop; halt. *Lay Folks Mass Bk. Scott.*
2. Intermission; distance; fig., estrangement. *Obs.*
3. A stanza. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
4. Station; position; site. *Scot.*
5. Mode of standing or being placed; posture; as, the *stance* of a figure in a picture.
6. *Golf.* The position of a player's feet, relative to each other and to the ball, when he is making a stroke.

stanch, staunch (stănch; stănch; 140), *v. t.*; STANCHED, STAUNCHED (stăncht; stăncht); STANCH'ING, STAUNCH'ING. [ME. *sta(u)nchen*, OF. *estanchier*, F. *étancher* to stop a liquid from flowing; akin to Pr., Sp., & Pg. *estancar*, It. *stancare* to weary, LL. *stancare* (perh. for *stagnicare*), *stagnare*, to stanch, fr. L. *stagnare* to be or make stagnant. Cf. STAGNATE, STANK, *n.*] **1.** To stop or check the flowing of, as blood; to stop the flowing of blood from; as, to *stanch* a cut.
2. To extinguish; quench; allay; quell. *Archaic or Dial.*

stanch, staunch, *v. i.* To cease, as the flowing of blood.

Immediately her issue of blood *stanched*. *Luke viii. 44.*

stanch, staunch, *n.* **1.** That which stanches. *Obs.*
2. A floodgate to accumulate water for flashing a boat over a shallow in a stream. Cf. STANK.

stanch, staunch, *a.*; STANCH'ER, STAUNCH'ER (stăn'chẽr; stăn'-); STANCH'EST, STAUNCH'EST. [Cf. F. *étanche* not leaky, water-tight, OF. *estanc* dry, fem. *estanche*, Sp. *estanco* stopped, tight, not leaky, as a ship. See 1st STANCH, *v. t.*] **1.** Water-tight; sound; as, a *stanch* ship; hence, firm; strong.
2. Firm in principle; constant and zealous; loyal; hearty; steady; true; steadfast; as, a *stanch* churchman, Tory.
3. Close; secret; private. *Obs.* *Locke.*
Syn. — Firm, constant, resolute, unwavering, unswerving, steady, loyal. — STANCH, STEADFAST agree in the idea of firmness of principle. STEADFAST implies unwavering or unswerving adherence to a course or policy; STANCH emphasizes the quality of resoluteness, or unquestioning loyalty to a cause or idea; as, "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be *steadfast*, unmovable" (1 *Cor.* xv. 58); "If love . . . survives through all sorrow, and remains *steadfast* with us through all changes" (*Thackeray*); "each *stanch* polemic, stubborn as a rock" (*Pope*). See STRONG.

stanch, staunch, *v. t.* To make stanch; to strengthen.

stan'chion (stăn'shŭn), *n.* Also **stan'chel**. [OF. *estanchon*, dial. form of *estançon*, F. *étançon*, fr. OF. *estance* a stay, a prop, orig., a standing, fr. L. *stans*, *stantis*, standing, p. pr. of *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STANZA.] An upright bar, post, prop, or support, as for a roof, a ship's deck, an awning, or the like, or in a machine frame, etc.; specif., an iron mullion in a leaded window.

stan'chion, *v. t.* To secure (cattle in a stall) by a stanchion or stanchions, esp. by a pair placed so that the animal cannot withdraw his head from between them.

stand (stănd), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* STOOD (stŏŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAND'ING. [ME. *standen*, AS. *standan*: akin to OFries. *stonda*, *stān*, D. *staan*, OS. *standan*, *stān*, OHG. *stantan*, *stān*, G. *stehen*, Icel. *standa*, Dan. *staae*, Sw. *stå*, Goth. *standan*, Russ. *stoyat'*, L. *stare*, Gr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand, στῆναι to stand, Skr. *sthā*. Cf. ASSIST, CONSTANT, CONTRAST, DESIST, DESTINE, ECSTASY, EXIST, INTERSTICE, OBSTACLE, OBSTINATE, PREST, *n.*, REST remainder, SOLSTICE, STABLE, *a. & n.*, STAFF, STAGE, STALL, *n.*, STAMEN, STANCHION, STANZA, STATE, *n.*, STATUTE, STEAD, STEED, STOOL, STUD of

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stallanger. † STALLENGER.
stallant, *n.* A stallion. *Obs*
stall'a-ry, *n.* Position of a clergyman holding a stall. *Obs.*
stal-la'tion, *n.* Installation. *Obs.*
stall'boat', *n.* A kind of fisher's boat. *Obs.*
stal d. Stalled. *Ref. Sp.*
stallenge. † STALLAGE.
stal'len-ger, stal'lin-ger, *n.* [See STALLAGE.] One who pays stallage. *Obs. Scot.*
stall'er (stôl'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *steallere*, *staller*, a marshal.] **1.** A stable keeper or hostler.
2. A standard bearer. *Obs. & R.*
stall'ing-ken', *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Obs. Cant.*
stal'lion-ize, *v. i.* To behave as a stallion: — with *it*. *Rare.*
stallit. Obs. p. p. of STELL.
stall'man (stôl'măn), *n.* One who keeps a stall for selling goods, esp. books.
stall'ment, *n.* [See 1st STALL.] Arrangement of payments by installments. *Obs.*
stallon, *n.* A scion or cutting. [*Obs.*]
stallowart. † STALWART.
stall plate. A plate bearing the arms of a knight, placed in his stall.
stall reader. One who reads books at a stall where they are exposed for sale.
stalon, staloun. † STALLION.
stalthe. † STEALTH. [*Obs.*]
stalwardhede, *n.* Stalworthness.
stal'wart-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
stal'wart-ly, *adv.* of STALWART.
stal'wart-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stal'worth (stôl'wûrth; stŏl'-), *a* [See STALWART.] Stalwart. — **stal'worth-ly,** *adv.* — **stal'worth-ness,** *n.* *All Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stalworthhede, *n.* Stalworthness. *Obs.*
stal'worth-y, *a.* Stalworth. *Obs.*
stam. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STEM.
stam (stăm), *v. t.* To astonish; amaze. *Dial. Eng.*
stam'bha (stŭm'bȧ; 134), *n.* [Skr., pillar, support.] = LAT.
stam'bou-line' (stăm'bōō-lēn'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Stamboul*, a part of Constantinople.] A long outside single-breasted coat worn by Turkish officials on formal occasions.
sta'mened (stā'mĕnd), *a.* Having stamens.
stam'in, (stăm'ĭn; stā'mĭn), *n* [OF. *estamine*, F. *étamine*. See TAMINE, STAMEN; cf. STAMMEL.] A harsh woolen or worsted cloth, often used for penitential shirts. *Obs.*
stam'i-na (stăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.*, *L.* *pl.* of STAMEN.
stam'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To indue with stamina. *Rare.*
stam'ine. Var. of STAMIN, *n.*
sta-min'e-ous (stȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Stamineal.
stam'i-nid'i-um (stăm'ĭ-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: *stamen* + *-idium*.] *Bot.* The antheridium. *Obs.*
stam'i-nig'er-ous (-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*stamen* + *-gerous*.] *Bot.* Staminiferous.
stam'i-node (stăm'ĭ-nōd), *n.* *Bot.* A staminodium. [*Obs.*]
stam'i-nous, *a.* = STAMINEAL.
stam'mel. † STAMPLE, *v.*
stam'merd. Stammered. *Ref. Sp.*
stam'mer-el (*Scot.* stăm'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* Stammerer; also, blunderer. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Scot.*]
stam'mer-el, *a.* Half-witted.
stam'mer-er, *n.* One that stammers.
stam'mer-ing-ly, *adv.* of stammering, p. pr.
stam'mer-wort' (stăm'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Staggerwort.
stamp, *n.* [OF. *estampie* dancing tune, kind of song or poem; of Teutonic orig. Cf. STAMP, *v.*] A kind of dance. *Obs.*
stam-ped'a-ble (stăm-pēd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
stam-ped'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stampedes.
stam-pe'do, *n.* A stampede. *Obs*
stamp hammer. A power hammer that rises and falls vertically, like an ore stamp
stamp head. Any stamper in a stamp battery. *Now Rare.*
Stam'pi-an (stăm'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Étampes* (in L. form *Stampae*), in France.] Designating a subdivision of European Oligocene. See GEOLOGY.
stam'ple (stăm'p'l; -'l), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *stammer* to stagger.] To stumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stamps'man (stămps'măn), *n.* Operator of mining stamps. *R.*
stampt. Stamped. *Ref. Sp.*
stamp tax. = STAMP DUTY.
stamp'weed', *n.* Indian mallow.
stan (stăn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STAND.
stanboghe. † STONEBOW.
stanc. † STANK. [*Scot.*]
stance (stăns), *v. t.* To station.
stan'chel, stan'chell (*dial.* stăn'shĕl), *n.* [Cf. STANNEL.] Kestrel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stan'chel (*dial.* stăn'sh'l), *n.* A stanchion. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stan'cheled (-sh'ld), *a.* Having a stanchion.
stan'cher (stăn'shẽr), *n.* A stanchion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stanch'er (stăn'chẽr; 140), *n* One that stanches, or stops, flowing; specif., a styptic.
stanchion gun. A pivot gun, esp. a gun fixed to a boat, used in duck shooting.
stanch'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stanch'ly, *adv.* of STANCH.
stanch'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stancht. Stanched *Ref. Sp.*

horses, SUBSTANCE, SYSTEM.] **1.** To take, or be at rest in, an upright or firm position ; as : **a** To support one's self on the feet in an erect or nearly erect position ; — opposed to *lie, sit, kneel,* etc. **b** To be or become upright in its proper place, as a tree, a pillar, a house, etc.

Still green with bays each ancient altar *stands.* *Pope.*

c To take or occupy a (certain) standing position or posture ; to take or have one's stand ; — used with an adverb to indicate place, posture, or motion ; as, to *stand* aloof, away, aside, back, down, off, out, over, up, straight, etc. **2.** To occupy or hold a place ; to have a situation ; to be situated or located ; as, Paris *stands* on the Seine. **3.** To cease from movement or progress ; to pause ; stop ; to remain stationary or inactive.

The star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and *stood* over where the young child was. *Matt.* ii. 9.

4. Specif., *Hunting,* to point ; — said of a dog. **5.** To remain unchanged or unimpaired, to continue efficacious or valid ; to endure ; abide ; last. "That the purpose of God might *stand.*" *Rom.* ix. 11. **6.** To hold one's ground ; to maintain one's position.

By their own conduct they must *stand* or fall. *Cowper.*

7. To assume and maintain a particular position, attitude, or the like, as with reference to some question or course of action ; to be fixed or steadfast, as in defense or antagonism ; as, to *stand* for temperance ; to *stand* with justice. **8.** To make a stand ; to act in opposition or resistance, as to an enemy. "To be valiant is to *stand.*" *Shak.* **9.** To have or maintain a relative position, order, or rank in or as if in a graded scale of any kind ; as, he *stands* first in line of promotion ; as a ruler, Elizabeth *stood* high ; the thermometer *stands* at 78° ; the stock *stands* above par. **10.** To hesitate ; scruple ; as, he will not *stand* at murder. **11.** To be in some particular state ; to be ; as, he *stands* accused ; to *stand* ready ; how does it *stand* with him ? **12.** To be essentially ; to consist ; — with *in.*

Sacrifice . . . which *stood* only in meats and drinks. *Heb.* ix. 10.

13. To be consistent ; to agree ; accord ; — followed by *with* except in the phrase, it *stands* to reason.

Doubt me not ; by heaven, I will do nothing
But what may *stand* with honor. *Massinger.*

14. To be a candidate for position or office.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors. *Walton.*

15. *Naut.* To hold a course at sea ; to sail, in a specified direction ; as, to *stand* from the shore, for the harbor. **16.** To measure when erect on the feet. **17.** *Card Playing.* To be, or signify that one is, willing to play with one's hand as dealt. **18.** To cost ; as, it *stood* me a groat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **19.** To concern ; to be of interest or advantage (to) ; as, it *stood* him to leave the country for a time.

☞ In various senses, *stand* may be construed as transitive or intransitive according to the interpretation.

to stand and deliver, to halt and hand over valuables, etc. ; — formerly used in the imperative as a challenge by footpads. — **to s. by. a** To be near ; to be present. **b** To be set aside with disregard. "The commands *stand by* neglected." *Dr. H. More.* **c** To maintain ; defend ; support ; as, *to stand by* one's party ; also, to be or continue serviceable to. **d** *Naut.* To be, or get, ready ; to be ready to act in relation to ; as, *stand by* the main sheet ; *stand by* to raise the anchor. — **to s. for. a** To represent ; to be a symbol for ; as, the judicial ermine *stands for* justice. **b** To guarantee or be sponsor for. *Colloq.* — **to s. in,** to cost ; to represent a (certain) expense to. — **to s. in one's light,** to take a position harmful to one's interest. — **to s. in with,** to join ; to be a partner with ; specif., to be in secret, profitable alliance with. *Slang, U. S.* — **to s. off. a** To keep one's self at a distance. **b** Not to comply. **c** To keep at a distance in friendship, social intercourse, or acquaintance. **d** To appear prominent ; to stand out. *Obs. or R.* — **to s. off and on,** *Naut.,* to remain near, as a coast, by sailing toward and then from it. — **to s. on** *or* **upon. a** To depend upon ; as, my right *stands upon* my title deed. **b** To deem important ; to magnify ; to insist on ; as, *to stand on* one's rights. **c** To be satisfied or convinced of. *Shak.* **d** To concern ; interest ; to be incumbent upon. **e** To prolong consideration of ; dwell upon. *Now Rare. Bacon.* **f** *Naut.* To continue on the same tack or course. — **to s. one in hand,** to conduce to one's interest ; to be serviceable or advantageous ; — with personal object in the dative case. *Dial.* — **to s. one in stead,** to be of use or advantage. "The smallest act . . . shall *stand us in* great *stead.*" *Atterbury.* — **to s. on one's own legs** *or* **feet,** to support one's self ; to be independent. — **to s. out. a** To project ; to be prominent or conspicuous. **b** To persist in resolution or resistance ; not to yield ; to be stubborn. — **to s. over,** to be postponed ; as, an assembly *stands over* to another date. — **to s. pat. a** *Poker.* To play, or signify one's intention of playing, one's hand as dealt, without resorting to the draw. **b** Hence, *Colloq.,* to oppose change of any kind ; esp., *U. S. Politics,* to oppose any change in policy, esp. in the tariff policy. The phrase was first used to express the attitude of leaders of the Republican party by Senator Hanna in 1902. Hence : **stand′pat′ter** (stănd′păt′ẽr), **stand′pat′tism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **to s. to. a** To ply ; to urge ; to persevere in using ; as, *to stand to* one's oars. **b** To stand sponsor for (a child). *Dial. Eng.* — **to s. together,** to be consistent ; to agree. — **to s. under,** to undergo ; to withstand. "*Stand under* grievous imposition." *Shak.* — **to s. up for,** to defend ; justify ; to support, or attempt to support. — **to s. upon.** = TO STAND ON. — **to s. up to,** to meet fairly and fully, as a danger, a foe, an obligation, one's word or promise.

stand (stănd), *v. t.* **1.** To set upright ; to cause to stand ; as, to *stand* a man on his feet. **2.** To endure ; sustain ; tolerate ; bear, as, to *stand* the cold. **3.** To resist, without yielding or receding ; to withstand. "Love *stood* the siege." *Dryden.* **4.** To submit to ; to suffer ; abide.

And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison.*

5. To abide by ; to hold to, as one's word. *Obs. or R.* **6.** To be at the expense of ; to pay for ; as, to *stand* treat ; to *stand* the shot. *Colloq.* *Thackeray.*

Syn. — See BEAR.

to stand a chance, a show, etc., to have a chance or a likelihood or possibility. — **to s. a watch,** *Chiefly Naut.,* to serve for a turn of duty with the port or starboard watch ; hence, to serve for a turn of any duty. — **to s. fire. a** *Mil. & Nav.* To receive the fire of an enemy without giving way. **b** To resist heat ; to be capable of exposure to high temperatures without material damage. — **to s. off,** to hold at bay, as an assailant ; to keep at a distance, as an undesired companion ; to put off, as a dun. — **to s. one's ground,** to stand firm ; to maintain one's position.

stand (stănd), *n.* [AS. *stand.* See STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of standing or taking one's stand. **2.** Specif., a halt or stop ; esp., a halt for defense or resistance ; as, to come to, or to make, a *stand.* **3.** A place or post where one stands ; a station. **4.** Specif. : **a** The place where a witness stands to testify in court. **b** A raised platform or station whence a race or other outdoor spectacle may be viewed ; a race course. **c** A starting post for a race. *Scot.* **5.** A stall or booth for business ; more broadly, any location or station for business, or considered as to its fitness for business opportunity ; as, a cigar *stand,* a news *stand ;* a cab *stand ;* a good *stand* for a hotel, store, or the like. **6.** *Theat.* A town where a touring company stops for performance ; as, a one-night *stand.* **7** A small table ; also, something on or in which anything may be placed for support ; as, a hat, umbrella, or music *stand.* **8.** Rank ; standing in life ; station. *Now Rare.* **9.** A suit, set, or the like ; of soldiers, a troop ; as, a *stand* of clothes ; a *stand,* or suit, of armor ; a *stand,* or hive, of bees. See STAND OF ARMS, below. *Obs. or Dial.* **10.** *Agric., Forestry, etc.* The relative number of plants of a field crop growing on a given area, esp. soon after germination ; as, a good *stand* of corn or cotton. Cf. CATCH, *n.,* 8. **11.** A young tree, usually reserved when other trees are cut ; also, a tree growing or standing on its own root. **12.** *Com.* Of pitch, 250 to 300 pounds. **13.** A relatively small piece of land measured off (by an official surveyor) for sale, building, etc. : a lot, esp. one for a building site for business in town or village. *South Africa.* **14.** A cask ; a tub ; a large barrel to hold water or salted beef. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **15.** A stanza. *Obs.* *T. Lodge.*

Syn. — Stop, halt, rest, interruption, obstruction, perplexity, difficulty, embarrassment, hesitation.

at, *or* **to, a stand,** at, or to, a stop or standstill ; esp., in a perplexing situation. — **s. of ammunition,** *Mil.,* formerly, a complete built-up round of spherical field-gun ammunition, including projectile, powder charge, and connecting and protecting parts ; now, a complete metallic cartridge for a rapid-firing gun. *Rare.* — **s. of arms,** *Mil.,* formerly, a complete set for one soldier, as a rifle, bayonet, cartridge box, and belt ; now, the rifle alone *Rare,* exc. in reports of captures. — **s. of colors** *or* **colours,** *Mil.,* the colors, or flags, carried by a unit, as a regiment ; also, a single color or flag. *Rare,* exc. in reports of captures.

stand′age (stăn′dȧj), *n.* **1.** Privilege of, or room for, standing, as of cattle, or a fee paid for it. **2.** *Mining.* A reservoir in which water accumulates at the bottom of a mine ; a sump.

stand′ard (-dȧrd), *n.* [OF. *estandart,* F. *étendard,* of Teutonic origin. In some senses fr. E. *stand,* influenced in form by the word fr. F. meaning banner. See STAND, *v.;* -ARD, or HARD.] **1.** Something elevated as a signal or beacon. *Obs.* *Cath. Angl.* **2. a** A figure adopted as an emblem by any organized body of people ; as, the eagle was the *standard* of the Roman legion ; specif., *Her.,* a long, narrow, tapering flag of considerable size and richness used by a noble or leader on special occasions, and bearing badges, mottoes, and the like ; — disting. from a *banner.* **b** Loosely, a banner ; as, the British royal *standard.* **3.** A standard bearer. *Rare.* **4.** That which is set up and established by authority as a rule for the measure of quantity, weight, extent, value, or quality ; esp., the original specimen weight or measure sanctioned by government, as the standard pound, gallon, yard, meter, or the like. **5.** That which is established by authority, custom, or general consent, as a model or example ; criterion ; test.

The court, which used to be the *standard* of propriety and correctness of speech. *Swift.*

6. *Coinage.* **a** Legal weight and fineness of the metal used in coins. **b** The standard of value (see in phrases) of a monetary system, being in modern systems gold (the **gold standard**) or silver (the **silver standard**). **7.** In the common English, and some colonial, schools, a grade or class ; as, the first *standard* (the next above the infants' classes and lowest of the graded classes). **8.** *Chiefly Technical.* An upright support, as any of the vertical poles of a scaffold, either of the side supports of a lathe, sewing machine, etc., a stand for a lamp, the post or sheath of a plow, or the like ; any upright in framing ; a quarter or stud ; hence, in general, a bearer or bearing, as either of the pedestals carrying a dynamo armature. **9.** *Elec.* A guyed upright iron pole on the top of a roof, with brackets, insulators, etc., or a braced cluster or stack of such poles, for carrying overhead wires. **10.** *Figure Weaving.* A heddle shaft into which a half heddle has been looped by passing the twine over and through the eyes of the shaft. **11.** *Shipbuilding.* An inverted knee timber placed upon the deck instead of beneath it. **12.** *Forestry.* **a** A tree permitted to remain after coppice felling. Cf. STANDEL. **b** Any tree from one to two feet in diameter breast-high. **c** A unit of timber measurement, being equal to about 200 feet board measure. **13.** *Hort.* A tree, shrub, or herb grown with an erect, treelike stem, and not dwarfed by grafting on the stock of a smaller species nor trained upon a wall or trellis. **14.** *Bot.* A vexillum. **15.** A large drinking cup or goblet. Cf. STANDING CUP. **16.** A coffer ; a large chest. *Obs.* **17.** A complete assortment; suit; set. *Obs.* Cf. STAND, *n.,* 9. **18.** A principal dish at table. *Obs.* **19.** An old resident ; an official or servant who has been long established. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — STANDARD, CRITERION. A STANDARD is an accepted or established rule or model ; CRITERION adds to *standard* the implication of a test ; as, "The French have set up purity for a *standard* of their language ; and a masculine vigor is that of ours" (*Dryden*) ; "Wordsworth was wholly void of that shaping imagination which is the highest *criterion* of a poet" (*Lowell*). See PATTERN ; 5th FLAG.

standard of comfort, *Econ.,* the degree of comfort on which a person or community tends to insist. — **standard of deferred payments,** a function of money which is affected by different conditions from those which govern its operation as a medium of exchange or as a measure of value in the old or traditional sense, because the time which may elapse between the creation and the settlement of a debt may witness great changes in the purchasing power of the article used as money. — **s. of life** *or* **living,** an irreducible minimum of economic goods and services which a given community or given class in the community insists on having, and in default of which it will steal or die. — **s. of value.** *Econ.,* the commodity which is made the measure of value in any comparison of values ; specif., that which is made the measure of value in any monetary system.

stand′ard (stăn′dȧrd), *a.* **1.** Being, affording, or according with, a standard for comparison and judgment ; as, *standard* time ; *standard* weights and measures ; a *standard* authority ; *standard* gold or silver. The term is officially applied to many manufactured or prepared articles legally required to conform to specified conditions as to proportions of material ; as, *standard* cocoa, ginger, glucose, meats, etc. **2.** Hence : Having a recognized and permanent value ; as, *standard* works in history ; *standard* authors. **3.** *Hort.* Of the form of a standard ; not trained to a wall or support ; as, *standard* fruit trees.

standard alphabet. See LEPSIUS ALPHABET. — **s. candle.** *Photometric Measurements.* See CANDLE, *n.,* 6. Also, the light given by such a candle, used as a unit for comparisons. — **s. cell,** *Elec.,* a cell used as a standard of electromotive force. See CLARK CELL, WESTON CELL. — **s. compass,** *Navig.,* a compass on board ship isolated as much as possible from abnormal influences, the courses being set by comparison of the steering compass with it. — **s. deal.** See 5th DEAL, *n.,* 1. — **s. gauge** *or* **gage. a** *Mach.* (1) A template or pattern for gauging the dimensions or shape of standardized parts. (2) A gauge used only for testing other similar gauges, and preserved as a reference, to detect wear of the working gauges. **b** *Railroads.* See GAUGE, *n.,* 5 **a.** — **s. gold** *or* **silver,** gold or silver of the proper fineness for coinage. In Great Britain this is, for gold, .916 ($\frac{11}{12}$), for silver, .925 ; in the United States, for gold and silver, .900. — **s. mineral.** *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY. — **s. solution.** *Chem.,* a solution of standard or accurately known strength, used as a reagent. — **s. speed,** *Nav.,* in the United States navy, a speed set by the admiral in command. Whatever it is, *full speed* is one quarter greater, *half speed* one quarter less, *slow speed* one half less. *Reserve speed* is all possible speed with full boiler power. — **s. star,** a star which, its position and proper motion being well known, is used as a standard in determining time, latitude, the positions of other heavenly bodies, etc. — **s. timber.** See TIMBER, *n.,* 1. — **s. time,** the civil time established by law or by general usage over a region or country. In England the standard time is Greenwich mean solar time. In the United States and Canada four standards of time have been adopted by the railroads since 1883 and accepted by the people, viz., *Eastern* (color, as in maps, red), *Central* (blue), *Mountain* (green), and *Pacific* (yellow), corresponding severally to the mean local times of the 75th, 90th, 105th, 120th, and (in Alaska) 150th meridians west from Greenwich, and being therefore five, six, seven, eight, and ten hours slower than Greenwich time. Changes from one standard to another are made at prominent stations which mark official boundaries, as at Detroit, Toledo, Columbus, Atlanta, etc., from Eastern to Central time and *vice versa.* A fifth standard, *Intercolonial,* or *Provincial,* time, corresponding to the 60th meridian and one hour earlier than Eastern time, is used by Halifax and a few adjacent cities. — **s. type.** See TYPE. — **s. white oil.** See KEROSENE. — **s. wire gauge** *or* **gage.** See WIRE GAUGE.

standard bearer. a An officer or soldier of an army, company, battery, or troop, who bears a standard ; hence, the leader of any organization or movement ; as, the *standard bearer* of a political party. **b** A standard-wing (bird).

standard coppice. *Forestry.* Coppice containing standards. Called also *coppice under standards.*

standard forest. *Forestry.* A forest of standards.

stand′ard-ize (stăn′dȧr-dīz), *v. t. ;* -IZED (-dīzd) ; -IZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). To reduce to, or compare with, a standard ; to render standard ; to determine the strength, scale value, etc., of, by comparison with some standard ; as, to *standardize* a solution ; to *standardize* a voltmeter. — **stand′ard-i-za′tion** (-dĭ-zā′shŭn ; -dī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **stand′ard-iz′er** (-dīz′ẽr), *n.*

stand′ard-wing′, *n.* **a** A curious bird of paradise (*Semioptera wallacii*) which has two long special feathers standing erect on each wing. **b** The pennant-winged nightjar.

stand′-by′, *n.* One that stands by one in need ; one to be relied upon either for regular use or for an emergency.

stand′ing, *p. a.* **1.** Upright or erect ; upright on the feet or in place ; as, a *standing* audience ; *standing* grain. **2.** At rest ; specif., of water, not flowing ; stagnant. **3.** Not transitory ; not liable to fade or vanish ; lasting ; as, a *standing* color. **4.** Established by law, custom, or the like ; settled ; permanent ; as, a *standing* army ; *standing* committees. **5.** Not movable ; fixed ; as, a *standing* bed. Cf. TRUNDLE-BED. **6.** Done from a standing position ; as, a *standing* jump.

standing army, a permanent army of paid soldiers. Cf. MILITIA. — **s. band,** a band of linen starched or wired, formerly worn about the neck. Cf. BAND, *n.,* 6 **a.** — **s. bevel.** See BEVEL, *n.,* 1. — **s. block,** a fixed pulley block. Cf. RUNNING BLOCK. — **s. bolt.** = STUD BOLT. — **s. committee,** in legislative bodies, churches, etc., a committee to consider subjects of a particular class arising during a stated period. — **s. cup,** a tall goblet, with a foot and a cover. Cf. STANDARD, *n.,* 15. — **s. cypress,** a handsome polemoniaceous herb (*Gilia coronopifolia*) of the southern United States, having finely dissected leaves and a spike of scarlet tubular flowers. — **s. finish,** *Arch.,* that part of the interior fittings, esp. of a dwelling house, which is permanent and fixed. — **S. Fishes' Bible.** See BIBLE, 2. — **s. lug.** See LUGSAIL. — **s. order. a** *Mil.* An order always in force and not subject to change by an officer temporarily in command. **b** *pl. Parl. Practice.* The rules for the guidance and government of procedure which endure through successive sessions until vacated or repealed ; — disting., in Eng. parliamentary practice, from *sessional orders.* **c** *Eccl.* The denomination established by law ; — a term formerly used in Connecticut of the Congregational Church, the State church until 1818. — **s. part.** *Naut.* **a** That part of a tackle made fast to the block, or to

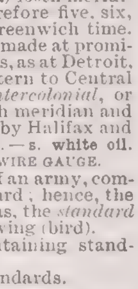

Standing Cup.

stand′ant, *p. a.* Standing. *Obs.*
stand′bed′, *n.* A bed with posts. *Obs.*
stand′board′, *n.* A standing table. *Obs.*
stan-ded. ✝ STONE-DEAD.
stand-ee′, *n.* See -EE. *Colloq.*
stand′el, *n.* [From STAND, *n.*] *Forestry.* A standard. *Obs.*
standelwelks, standelwort, *n.* Standergrass. *Obs.*
stand′er, *n.* **1.** One that stands. **2.** Hence: **a** *Forestry.* A standard. *Obs.* **b** *Mining.* A coal-pillar support. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A scout or watcher for a thief or footpad. *Old Slang.* **d** *Eccl. Hist.* See PENITENT, *n.,* 2.
‖ **Stan′de-rath′,** *or* **Stän′de-rat′** (shtĕn′dĕ-rät′), *n.* [G.] *Switzerland.* See LEGISLATURE.
stand′er-by′, *n.* A bystander.
stand′er-grass′ (stăn′dẽr-grȧs′), *n.* Male orchis *Dial. Eng.*
standert. ✝ STANDARD.
stand′er-wort′ (stăn′dẽr-wûrt′), *n.* Standergrass
stand′-far-off′, *n.* A kind of coarse stuff for clothing. *Obs.*
standfra. *a.* [*stand* + (prob.) dial. *fra* fro, from.] Unyielding ; haughty ; reserved. *Obs.*
stand′ful, *n.* [Cf. dial. *stand* a tub, or Gael. *stann, stannt.*] A tubful ; a pailful. *Obs. Scot.*
stand′fur′ther, *n.* Quarrel ; aloofness. *Dial. Eng.*
stand′-fur′ther-off′, *n* A kind of coarse cloth. Cf. STAND-FAR-OFF *Obs.*
stand hawk The kestrel, from its hovering. *Brit.*

N O P Q R S

any point or object. **b** That part of a rope around which turns are taken with the running part in making a knot or bend. **c** That part of a hook opposite the point. **d** The part of a rope at the end which is fastened to anything. — **standing piece**, a standing cup. *Obs.* — **s. press**, *Print. & Bookbinding*, a press in which sheets or books are piled and pressed. — **s. rigging**, *Naut.*, the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and fixed spars, such as the bowsprit, and remain fixed, as the shrouds and stays.

stand′ing (stăn′dĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that stands or comes to a stand; the state of being erect on the feet; stand.
2. Place to stand in ; station ; stand.
3. Condition in society ; relative position ; reputation ; rank ; as, a man of good *standing*, or of high *standing*.
4. Maintenance of position or condition ; duration ; as, a custom of long *standing ;* an officer of long *standing*.

stand′ish (stăn′dĭsh), *n.* [*stand* + *dish.*] A stand, or case, for writing materials.

stand′-off′, *n.* **1.** Act of standing off.
2. A counterbalancing effect ; neutralization ; by extension, in games, contests, bets, etc., a tie ; a draw.
— **stand′-off′ish**, *a.* — **stand′-off′ish-ness**, *n.*

stand′pipe′ (stănd′pīp′), *n.* **a** A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water used to secure a uniform pressure in a supply system. **b** = MOUTHPIECE, 5 **b**.

stand′point′ (-point′), *n.* [Cf. G. *standpunkt.*] A fixed point or station ; a position from which objects or principles are viewed, and according to which they are compared and judged ; as, the historical *standpoint*.

stand′still′ (-stĭl′), *n.* **1.** A standing without moving forward or backward ; a stop ; a state of rest.
2. *Astron.* The downward direction from maximum in the light curve of a variable star, when interrupted by a secondary rise in brightness.

stand′-up′, *a.* **1.** Erect ; upright ; specif., of a collar, stiff and high with no fold.
2. Done, taken, etc., while in a standing position ; as, a *stand-up* lunch ; specif., *Cant*, designating a fight with few or no false falls and little retreating. *Colloq.*

Stan-ge′ri-a (stăn-jē′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after one Dr. *Stanger*, who introduced it.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African cycads having a short or nearly hypogeous trunk, and bracted strobiles. *S. paradoxa* is the *Hottentot's-head*.

stan′hope (stăn′-hōp; stăn′ŏp), *n.* **a** A style of buggy typically with high seat and closed back and characterized by a heavy erect piece (the **Stanhope pillar**) at each side, straight-edged behind where the seat panels join it but curved in front, forming the front of the arm rest above and merging into an open sill below. **b** Hence, any high buggy in which the side construction follows such lines.

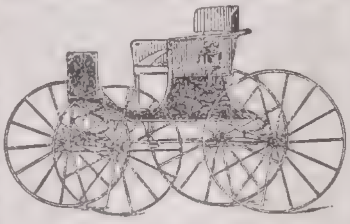
Stanhope **b**.

Stan-ho′pe-a (stăn-hō′pē-*ȧ*), *n* [NL., after Philip Henry, 5th Earl *Stanhope.*] **a** *Bot.* A genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids having pseudobulbs, each of which sends up a single large leaf and a raceme of large fragrant flowers of various colors and markings. The sepals are nearly equal ; the lip is more or less contorted, with fleshy appendages. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. **b** [*l. c.*] A perfume made from orchids of this genus.

1/6
Stanhopea Flower of *S. insignis.*

Stanhope levers. A system of levers devised by Charles, 3d Earl Stanhope, and applied in 1798 to his (the first) iron printing press to cause the platen to descend with decreasing rapidity and so with increasing force.

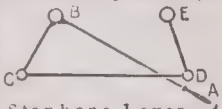

Stanhope Lever. *A* Handle ; *B* Fixed Pivot ; *ABC* Rigid Bent Lever ; *C* and *D* Movable Joints ; *E* Point of Connection with Screw of Press.

stan′na-ry (stăn′*ȧ*-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -NARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *stannaria.*] A tin mine; tin works ; also, a region containing tin works. — **stan′na-ry**, *a.*

stan′nel (-ĕl), *n.*, *or* **stannel hawk**. [AS. *stāngella*, *stangilla ;* properly, stone yeller, i. e., a bird that yells from the rocks. See STONE, YELL ; cf. STONEGALL.] The kestrel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stan′nic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin: cf. F. *stannique.*] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tin ; specif., designating compounds in which tin has a valence of four, as contrasted with *stannous*. — **stannic acid**. **a** A substance (α-**stannic acid**) got as a white gelatinous precipitate by boiling an aqueous solution of stannic chloride or by treating it with ammonia. It dissolves in alkalies, forming salts, as Na_2SnO_3. **b** A white powder (*metastannic acid* or *β-stannic acid*) obtained by heating tin with concentrated nitric acid. It forms soluble salts with alkalies, as $Na_2Sn_5O_{11}$. — **s. chloride**, a colorless, mobile liquid, $SnCl_4$, which fumes in the air, obtained by heating tin or stannous chloride in chlorine gas. Mixed with a little water it solidifies to a soft crystalline mass, the so-called **butter of tin**. It is used as a mordant in dyeing and calico printing. — **stannic oxide**, tin oxide, SnO_2, occurring in cassiterite and produced artificially as a white amorphous powder. It is used in making white enamels, for polishing glass, etc. — **s. sulphide**, a yellow precipitate, SnS_2, got by treating a solution of a stannic salt with hydrogen sulphide. By heating in the presence of sal ammoniac it crystallizes, forming **mosaic gold**.

stan′nite (stăn′īt), *n.* *Min.* A steel-gray or iron-black mineral of a metallic luster occurring in granular masses ; tin pyrites. It is a compound of tin, copper, iron, and sulphur, and sometimes zinc. H., 4. Sp. gr., 4.3-4.52.

stan′no- (stăn′ō-). [L. *stannum* tin.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, *tin*, or indicating *tin as an ingredient*.

stan-no′so- (stă-nō′sō-), *a.* *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, certain *stannous compounds*.

stan′no-type (stăn′ō-tīp′), *n.* [*stanno-* + *-type.*] **a** A photograph taken upon a tin plate ; a tintype. **b** A modification of the woodburytype in which a gelatin intaglio, protected by a sheet of tin foil pressed into intimate contact with its surface, is used as a plate from which to print.

stan′nous (-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, tin ; specif., designating compounds in which tin has a valence of two, as contrasted with *stannic*. — **stannous chloride**, a compound, $SnCl_2$, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on tin either as an anhydrous white solid or in monoclinic crystals (*tin crystals* or *tin salt*) containing two molecules of water. The latter is used as a mordant. — **s. oxide**, a black powder or dark-green crystalline substance, SnO, which on heating in air burns, forming stannic oxide.

stan′num (-ŭm), *n.* [L., alloy of silver and lead ; later, tin.] *Chem.* Tin.

stan′za (stăn′z*ȧ*), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -ZAS (-z*ȧ*z), It. -ZE (stän′tsā). [It. *stanza* a room, habitation, a stanza, i. e., a stop, fr. L. *stans*, p. pr. of *stare* to stand. See STAND ; cf. ESTANCIA, STANCE, STANCHION.] **1.** *Pros.* A group of verses or lines combined according to a typical scheme, and constituting one of such identically formed divisions of a song or poem;—also called *strophe*, which is used preferably of classical verse.
2. *Arch.* An apartment or division in a building ; a room or chamber ; as, Raphael's *Stanze* in the Vatican.
Syn. — See VERSE.

stan-za′ic (stăn-zā′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, stanzas.

sta-pe′di-al (st*ȧ*-pē′dĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *stapes* stirrup.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the stapes.

sta-pe′di-us (st*ȧ*-pē′dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *stapes.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small muscle of the middle ear of mammals arising from the wall of the tympanum and inserted into the neck of the stapes. Its tendon sometimes contains a slender spine of bone.

Sta-pe′li-a (-lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Joannes Bodæus a *Stapel*, a physician and botanist of Leyden.] *Bot.* A large genus of African asclepiads. They are succulent leafless herbs, with quadrangular, toothed stems, like the joints of a cactus. The oddly colored flowers, often several inches across, and in *S. gigantea* a foot or more across, have usually the odor of carrion. Also [*l.c.*], a plant of this genus.

Stapelia (*S. asterias*).

sta′pes (stā′pēz), *n.* [LL., a stirrup.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The innermost of the chain of ossicles of the ear of mammals ; the stirrup bone. It has the form of a stirrup, the base occupying the fenestra ovalis of the tympanum, and the head being connected to the incus. **b** In other vertebrates, the inner segment of the columella auris, or, sometimes, the entire columella.

Staph′y-le′a (stăf′ĭ-lē′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., earlier *Staphylodendron*, fr. Gr. σταφυλή cluster of grapes ; — so named from the clustered fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs, the bladder nuts, type of the family Staphyleaceæ. They have opposite trifoliolate or pinnate leaves and drooping panicles of white flowers, succeeded by inflated capsules.

Staph′y-le-a′ce-æ (-lē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* A family of plants (order Sapindales), the bladder-nut family, having compound leaves, perfect regular flowers with introrse anthers, and inflated capsular fruit. There are about 5 genera, widely distributed. — **staph′y-le-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

staph′y-lo- (stăf′ĭ-lō-), **staphyl-**. Combining form from Greek σταφυλή, *bunch of grapes*, *the uvula*, chiefly used with reference to the uvula.

staph′y-lo-coc′cus (-kŏk′ŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *staphylo-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of MICROCOCCUS. **b** Any of various species of *Micrococcus* (as *M. pyogenes* or its varieties) in which the cocci form bunches or clusters ; hence, any microörganism of this type. Staphylococci are the ordinary causal agents in localized abscesses, in pustules, boils, etc. — **staph′y-lo-coc′cic** (stăf′ĭ-lō-kŏk′sĭk), *n.*

staph′y-lo′ma (-lō′m*ȧ*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σταφύλωμα, fr. σταφυλή a bunch of grapes.] *Med.* A protrusion of any part of the globe of the eye. — **staph′y-lo-mat′ic** (-lō-măt′ĭk), *a.* — **staph′y-lom′a-tous** (-lŏm′*ȧ*-tŭs ; -lō′m*ȧ*-tŭs), *a.*

staph′y-lo-plas′ty (stăf′ĭ-lō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation for remedying defects of the soft palate. — **staph′y-lo-plas′tic** (-lō-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

staph′y-lor′a-phy, **staph′y-lor′rha-phy** (-lŏr′*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + Gr. ῥάπτειν to sew : cf. F. *staphylorraphie.*] *Surg.* The plastic operation of uniting a cleft palate. — **staph′y-lor-aph′ic**, **staph′y-lor-rhaph′ic** (-lō-răf′ĭk), *a.*

staph′y-lot′o-my (-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* **a** The operation of removing a staphyloma by cutting. **b** Incision or excision of the uvula.

sta′ple (stā′p'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *stapel* a pile, stocks, emporium, akin to AS. *stapol* a post, pillar, step, threshold, G. *stapel* a heap, mart, stake, *staffel* step of a ladder, Sw. *stapel* pile, heap, stocks, Dan. *stabel*, and E. *step :* cf. OF. *estaple* a mart, F. *étape*, fr. D. or LG. In sense 7 prob. fr. OF. *estaple* a post or stake to which different things were fastened, the same word ; cf. F. *étaple* an anvil used in nail making. The orig. sense was perh. a support, a firm framework, hence, goods piled up. See STEP.] **1.** A settled mart ; an emporium ; a city or town to which merchants brought commodities for sale or exportation in bulk ; a place for wholesale traffic. In England, formerly, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported unless brought there to be rated and charged with the duty. The chief of these *staple* commodities were wool, skins, and leather. The law merchant as administered in the courts of the staple, or staple courts, was sometimes called the **law of the staple**, and under it aliens were tried by a jury of aliens. *Hist.*
2. Hence, place of supply ; source ; market.
Whitehall naturally became the chief *staple* of news. *Macaulay.*
3. The principal commodity of traffic in a market ; a chief commodity or production of a place ; as, wheat, maize, and cotton are great *staples* of the United States.
4. The principal constituent in anything ; chief item.
5. Unmanufactured material ; raw material.
6. **a** A lock of wool as it grows on the sheep and as it appears in the shorn fleece. **b** The general fiber of wool, cotton, flax, or the like, commonly used as an index of quality or fitness for being combed ; as, a fine or long *staple*.
7. A loop of iron, or a bar or wire, bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, etc., to hold a hook, pin, or the like ; also, a similarly shaped piece of thin wire, driven through papers, etc., and clinched to bind them.
8. A supporting post or frame, as of a bed. *Obs. or R.*
9. *Mining.* **a** A shaft, smaller and shorter than the principal one, joining different levels. **b** A small pit. *Eng.*
10. *Founding.* = CHAPLET, 7.
11. A district granted to an abbey. *Obs.* *Camden.*

sta′ple, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or being a market or staple for, commodities ; as, a *staple* town. *Now Rare.*
2. Established in commerce ; occupying the markets ; settled ; as, a *staple* trade. *Dryden.*
3. Fit to be sold ; marketable. *Rare.* *Swift.*
4. Regularly produced or made in large quantities ; belonging to wholesale traffic ; hence, principal ; chief.
Wool, the great *staple* commodity of England. *Hallam.*

sta′ple, *v. t.* ; STA′PLED (stā′p'ld) ; STA′PLING (-plĭng).
1. To secure by a staple or staples.
2. To sort according to its staple ; as, to *staple* cotton.
stapling machine. = STAPLER, 3.

sta′pler (-plẽr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in staple goods.
2. One employed to assort wool according to its staple.
3. A machine that binds papers together with wire staples.

star (stär), *n.* [ME. *sterre*, AS. *steorra ;* akin to OFries. *stera*, OS. *sterro*, D. *ster*, OHG. *sterno*, *sterro*, G. *stern*, Icel. *stjarna*, Sw. *stjerna*, Dan. *stierne*, Goth. *staírnō*, Bret. & Corn. *steren*, L. *stella*, Gr. ἀστήρ, ἄστρον, Skr. *star ;* perh. fr. a root meaning, to scatter, Skr. *stṛ*, L. *sternere* (cf. STRATUM), and originally applied to the stars as being strewn over the sky, or as being scatterers or spreaders of light. Cf. ASTER, ASTEROID, ASTRONOMY, CONSTELLATION, DISASTER, STELLAR.] **1.** Any of the self-luminous bodies seen in the heavens ; any heavenly body other than the sun, moon, comets, meteors, and nebulæ. Astronomically the sun is often considered a star, because its spectrum is practically identical with the spectrum of nearly half of the fixed stars. About 100 have names, which were given by ancient Greek and medieval Arabian astronomers. Bayer (1572-?1625) instituted the modern method of designating stars in order of brightness in a given constellation, by making use of the letters of the Greek alphabet, followed by Roman letters if necessary. Catalogue numbers are used for even fainter stars. The decimal magnitudes (see MAGNITUDE, *n.*, 5) from −1.4 to 1.5 correspond to the old designation *first magnitude ;* 1.6 to 2.5 to *second magnitude ;* 2.6 to 3.5 to *third magnitude*, and so on. In every case the letter or numeral is followed by

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stand′pat′ter, **stand′pat′tism**, etc. See *to stand pat*, under STAND, *v. i.*
stand′post′, *n.* A post forming a stand, as for a hydrant.
stand rest. = MISERERE, 4.
stane. † STAIN; STOW, place.
stane (stān). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STONE.
stane′chat′ (-chăt′), **stane′chack′** (-chăk′), **stane′chack′er**, *n.* Stonechat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stanene † STONEN.
stan′er (stăn′ẽr). Scot. var. of STANNER.
stane′-raw′ (stān′rô′), *or* **stan′ey-rag′** (stān′ĭ-răg′), *n.* [AS. *stān* stone + *ragu* lichen.] A lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis*) yielding a purple dye. *Scot.*
stang † STANK.
stang (stăng). Archaic pret. of STING.
stång (stông ; stông), *n.* [Sw., lit., pole.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
stang (*dial.* stăng, stăng), *v. t. & i. & n.* [Akin to *sting ;* cf. Icel. *stanga* to prick.] Sting ; throb ; ache ; also, spear (for eels.) *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stang, *n.* [ME. *stange*, of Scand. or Dutch origin ; cf. Icel. *stöng*, akin to Dan. *stang*, Sw. *stång*, D. *stang*, G. *stange*, OHG. *stanga*, AS. *steng ;* fr. the root of E. *sting.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A pole, rail, or beam. **2.** A rood (of land). *Obsoles.* **3.** Specif. : **a** The bar of a door. **b** A cart shaft. **c** A lever. **d** A wooden hanger for carcasses.
stang, *v. t. & i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To cause (one) to ride on a stang. **2.** To carry, stir, or fasten, with a stang.
stang ball. *Mil* A bar shot. *Obs.*
stan′iel (stăn′yĕl). Var. of STANNEL.
stan′iel-ry, *n.* Hawking with stannels. *Obs.*
stank (stănk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANG.
stank, *pret.* of STINK.
stank (*dial.* stănk), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *stånka* to pant.] To pant; gasp ; moan ; sigh. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stank, *a.* [OF. *estanc*, or It. *stanco*. Cf. STANCH, *a. & v.*] Weak ; worn out. *Obs.*
stank, *n.* [ME. *stanc*, OF. *estanc*, F. *étang*, fr. (assumed) LL. *stancum*, for L. *stagnum* a pool. Cf. STAGNATE, TANK a cistern.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Pond : pool ; ditch. **b** Reservoir ; tank. **c** Dam; weir.
stank (*dial.* stănk, stănk), *v. t.* [OF. *estankier*, var. of *estanchier*. See STANCH, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stanch; dam; bank up. **b** To fortify or drain with a ditch.
stank hen, *or* **stank′ie** (stăn′kĭ), *n.* See GALLINULE. *Scot.*
stan′nage, *n.* [Cf. STAND; -AGE.] A stall. *Obs.*
stan′nate (stăn′āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *stannate.*] Salt of stannic acid.
stan′ne-ous, *a.* [L. *stanneus.*] Stannous. *Obs.*
stan′ner (stăn′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stǣner* stony ground.] A small stone in or by a stream; a ridge of stones on the seashore : also, gravel ; — chiefly *pl.* — **stan′ner-y**, *a.* *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stan′ner-y. † STANNARY.
stan-nif′er-ous (st*ă*-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin + E. *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding tin.
stan′nin (stăn′ĭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANDING.
stan′no-flu′or-ide (stăn′ō-flōō′ôr-īd : -ĭd), *n.* Also -**id**. *Chem.* Any one of a series of double fluorides of tin (*stannum*) and some other element or radical.
stan′sel. † STENCIL.
‖ **stans pe′de in u′no**. [L.] Standing on one foot. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. iv 10).
stanssour. † STANCHER.
stan′sti-cle (*dial.* stăn′stĭ-k'l), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *stang* horn, pin, sting, and E. STICKLEBACK.] Stickleback. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stant. Obs. pres. indic. 3d pers. sing. of STAND.
stant (stănt). Scot. var. of STENT, stint; STENT, tax.
‖ **stan′te ma′tri-mo′ni-o** (măt′rĭ-mō′nĭ-ō). [L.] *Law.* While the marriage is in force.
stan′zaed (stăn′z*ȧ*d), *a.* Composed of stanzas. *Obs.*
stan′zo, *n.* A stanza (of verses).
stap (stăp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STEP, STOP.
stap (stăp), *n.* A stave, as of a cask or tub. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stap, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *stappa* to stamp, to bray in a mortar, Norw. dial. *stappa* to stamp, to stuff in, pack.] To stuff; — with *in*. *Obs.*
sta′pe-dec′to-my (stā′pē-dĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*stapes* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the stapes.
sta′pel (*dial.* stā′p'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STAPLE.
staphisagre. † STAVESACRE.
staph′i-sa′grine (stăf′ĭ-sā′grĭn ; -grēn ; 184), *n.* Also -**grin**. *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{33}O_5N$, in stavesacre seeds.
staphyl- See STAPHYLO-.
staph′y-le (stăf′ĭ-lē), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. σταφυλή a bunch of grapes, also, uvula when swollen.] *Anat.* The uvula. *Rare.* — **staph′y-line** (-lĭn ; -līn), *a.*
Staph′y-lin′i-dæ (-lĭn′ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL., fr. Gr σταφυλῖνος a kind of insect.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the rove beetles. — **staph′y-lin′id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
sta-phyl′i-on (st*ȧ*-fĭl′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr σταφύλιον, dim. of σταφυλή. See STAPHYLE.] *Craniol.* The median point of the hinder edge of the hard palate.
staph′y-li′tis (stăf′ĭ-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See STAPHYLO- ; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvula.
staph′y-lœ-de′ma, *or* **-le-de′ma** (-lē-dē′m*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See STAPHYLO-.] Œdema of the uvula.
staph′y-lop-to′sis (-lŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. : *staphylo-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* Abnormal lengthening of the uvula.
stapill. † STABLE, STAPLE.
sta′pled (stā′p'ld), *a.* Having or yielding a staple (sense 6).
staple right. A right of forcing any passing vessel either to pay duty or to sell its cargo in the market place, — orig. possessed by towns in the Netherlands, later introduced into the colony of New Netherlands (New York).
stappe. † STEP, STOP.
stap′ple (*dial.* stăp′'l). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STAPLE.
star, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *störr* sedge, Dan. *star*, Sw. *starr.*] Beach grass; sedge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
star (*dial.* stär). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STARE, STARVE.

the Latin genitive of the constellation name. Variable stars are often designated by the capital letters R, S, T, etc., followed by the appropriate constellation genitive.

The apparent points of stars are due to scintillation arising from inequalities of the earth's atmosphere. Stars are distinguished as *planets* and *fixed stars* (which see).

TABLE OF FIXED STARS.

PROPER NAME	Constellation Name	Magnitude	Right Ascension (1910.0)	Declination (1910.0)
			h m	° ′
Acamar	θ Eridani	2.9	2 55	S40 40
Achernar	α Eridani	0.4	1 34	S57 42
Aerab	β^1 Scorpii	2.9	16 0	S19 34
Acrux	α^1 Crucis	0.9	12 22	S62 36
Acubens	α Cancri	4.1	8 54	N12 12
Adhafera	ζ Leonis	3.4	10 12	N23 32
Adhara	ε Canis Majoris	1.5	6 55	S28 51
Adib	α Draconis	3.7	14 2	N64 48
Agena	β Centauri	0 7	13 57	S59 56
Aladfar	η Lyræ	5.0	19 11	N38 59
Al Bali	ε Aquarii	3.6	20 43	S9 50
Albireo	β Cygni	3.1	19 27	N27 46
Alchiba, Al Chiba	α Corvi	4.3	12 4	S24 13
Alcor	g Ursæ Majoris	4.8	13 22	N55 27
Alcyone	η Tauri or Pleiadum	3.1	3 42	N23 50
Aldebaran	α Tauri or Hyadum	1.0	4 31	N16 20
Alderamin	α Cephei	2.6	21 16	N62 12
Aldhafara, Aldhafera =	ADHAFERA			
Alfirk	β Cephei	3.4	21 28	N70 10
Algedi	α^1 Capricorni &	4.4	20 13	S12 49
	α^2 Capricorni	3.7	20 13	S12 49
Algenib	γ Pegasi	2.8	0 9	N14 41
Algenib	α Persei	1.9	3 18	N49 32
Algieba	γ^1 Leonis	2.5	10 15	N20 18
Algol	β Persei, v'r	2.3	3 2	N40 37
Algorab	δ^2 Corvi	3.1	12 25	S16 1
Alhena	γ Geminorum	2.0	6 33	N16 29
Alioth	ε Ursæ Majoris	1.8	12 50	N56 27
Alkaid	η Ursæ Majoris	1.9	13 44	N49 46
Alkalurops	μ^1 Boötis	4.5	15 21	N37 42
Alkaphrah	See EL KOPHRAH			
Alkes	α Crateris	4.4	10 55	S17 49
Almak	γ Andromedæ	2.2	1 58	N41 54
Almuredin	ε Virginis	3.1	12 58	N11 27
Al Nasl	γ^2 Sagittarii	2.9	18 0	S30 26
Alnitak	ζ Orionis	1.9	5 36	S1 59
Alnitam, Alnilam	ε Orionis	1 8	5 32	S1 16
Al Niyat	σ Scorpii &	3.0	16 16	S25 23
	τ Scorpii	2.9	16 30	S28 2
Alphard	α Hydræ	2.1	9 23	S8 16
Alphecca	α Coronæ Borealis	2.3	15 31	N27 1
Alpherat, Alpheratz	α Andromedæ, or δ Pegasi	2.1	0 4	N28 36
Al Rischa	α Piscium	4.0	1 57	N2 20
Alshain	β Aquilæ	3.9	19 51	N6 11
Altair	α Aquilæ	0.9	19 46	N8 38
Al Tarf	β Cancri	3 8	8 12	N9 28
Aludra	η Canis Majoris	2.4	7 21	S29 8
Alula Australis	ξ Ursæ Majoris	3.8	11 13	N32 2
Alula Borealis	ν Ursæ Majoris	3.7	11 14	N33 35
Alya	θ^1 Serpentis	4 5	18 52	N4 5
Ancha	θ Aquarii	4.4	22 12	S8 14
Anchat =	ANGETENAR			
Angetenar	τ^2 Eridani	4.8	2 47	S21 22
Antares	α Scorpii	1.2	16 24	S26 14
Apollo =	CASTOR			
Arcturus	α Boötis	0.2	14 12	N19 39
Arided	α Cygni	1.4	20 38	N44 57
Arkab	β^1 Sagittarii &	3.8	19 16	S44 37
	β^2 Sagittarii	4.4	19 17	S44 58
Arneb	α Leporis	2.7	5 29	S17 53
Ascella	ζ Sagittarii	2.7	18 57	S30 1
Asellus Australis	δ Cancri	4.2	8 40	N18 29
Asellus Borealis	γ Cancri	4.7	8 38	N21 48
Aspidiske	ι Argus Navis or Carinæ	2.2	9 15	S58 54
Asterion	Canum Venaticorum			
Asterope	= STEROPE			
Atik	o Persei	4.0	3 39	N32 0
Atlas	f Tauri or Pleiadum	4.0	3 44	N23 47
Azelfafage	π^1 Cygni	5.0	21 39	N50 47
Azha	η Eridani	3.7	2 52	S9 15
Azimech	= SPICA			
Baham	θ Pegasi	3.6	22 6	N5 45
Batenkaitos, *or* **Baten Kaitos**	ζ Ceti	3.6	1 47	S10 47
Beid	o^1 Eridani	4.2	4 7	S7 4
Bellatrix	γ Orionis	1.7	5 20	N6 16
Benetnasch	= ALKAID			
Betelgeuse	α Orionis, var.	0.9	5 50	N7 23
Betelgeux	= BETELGEUSE			
Biham =	BAHAM			
Botein	δ Arietis	4.3	3 6	N19 23
Canopus	α Argus Navis or Carinæ	−0.8	6 22	S52 39
Capella	α Aurigæ: 37	0.1	5 10	N45 54
Caph	β Cassiopeiæ	2.4	0 4	N58 39
Castor	α^2 Geminorum	1.9	7 29	N32 5
Cebalrai	β Ophiuchi	2.9	17 39	N4 36
Celæno	g Tauri or Pleiadum	6.5	3 40	N24 1
Chara	β Canum Venaticorum	4.4	12 29	N41 51
Cor Caroli	α Canum Venaticorum	3.2	12 52	N38 48
Cor Hydræ	= ALPHARD			
Cor Leonis	= REGULUS			
Cor Scorpii	= ANTARES			
Cor Serpentis	α Serpentis	2.7	15 40	N6 42
Cor Tauri	= ALDEBARAN			
Cujam	ω Herculis	4.7	16 21	N14 14
Cursa	β Eridani	2.9	5 3	S5 12
Dabih	β^1 Capricorni	3.2	20 16	S15 4
Delta	δ Andromedæ	3.3	0 35	N30 22
Demon Star =	ALGOL			
Deneb	ε Aquilæ	4.0	18 56	N14 57
Deneb	ζ Aquilæ	3.1	19 1	N13 44
Deneb =	ARIDED			
Deneb	ε Delphini	4.0	20 29	N11 0
Deneb Algedi	δ Capricorni	2.8	21 42	S16 32
Deneb Kaitos	β Ceti	2.2	0 39	S18 29
Deneb Kaitos	ι Ceti	3.6	0 15	S9 19
Denebola	β Leonis	2.2	11 44	N15 5
Dheneb	η Ceti	3.3	1 4	S10 40
Difda =	DENEB KAITOS			
Dog Star =	SIRIUS			
Dschubba	δ Scorpii	2.5	15 55	S22 22
Dubhe	α Ursæ Majoris	2.0	10 58	N62 14
Duhr	δ Leonis	2.7	11 9	N21 1
Ed Asich	ι Draconis	3.4	15 23	N59 17
Electra	b Tauri or Pleiadum	4.7	3 40	N23 50
El Kophrah	χ Ursæ Majoris	3.9	11 41	N48 17
El Nath	γ Aurigæ or β Tauri	1.8	5 21	N28 32
Enif	ε Pegasi	2.4	21 40	N9 28
Er Rai	γ Cephei	3.5	23 36	N77 8
Etamin	γ Draconis	2.5	17 55	N51 30
Fomalhaut	α Piscis Australis	1.3	22 53	S30 6
Furud	ζ Canis Majoris	2.9	6 17	S30 1
Gemma =	ALPHECCA			
Giansar	λ Draconis	4.0	11 26	N69 50
Gienah	γ Corvi	2.7	12 11	S17 3
Gienah	ε Cygni	2.6	20 43	N33 38
Gomeisa	β Canis Minoris	3.1	7 22	N8 28
Graffias =	ACRAB			
Grumium	ξ Draconis	3.6	17 52	N56 53
Hamal	α Arietis	2.1	2 2	N23 2
Hercules =	POLLUX			
Homam	ζ Pegasi	3.5	22 37	N10 22
Hyades	Group in Taurus			
Izar	ε Boötis	2.6	14 41	N27 27
Juza =	GIANSAR			
Kaus Australis	ε Sagittarii	1.9	18 18	S34 26
Kaus Borealis	λ Sagittarii	2.9	18 22	S25 28
Kaus Meridionalis	δ Sagittarii	2.8	18 15	S29 52
Keid	o^2 Eridani	4.5	4 11	S7 46
Kids	ζ, η Aurigæ			
Kiffa Australis	α^2 Libræ &	2.9	14 46	S15 40
	α^1 Libræ	5.7	14 46	S15 37
Kiffa Borealis	β Libræ	2.9	15 12	S9 3
Kitalpha	α Equulei	3.9	21 11	N4 53
Kochab	β Ursæ Minoris	2.2	14 51	N74 31
Kornephorus	β Herculis	2.8	16 26	N21 41
Lesath	υ Scorpii	2.8	17 25	S37 13
Maia	c Tauri or Pleiadum	4.2	3 41	N24 6
Marfik	λ Ophiuchi	3.8	16 26	N2 11
Markab	α Pegasi	2.5	23 0	N14 43
Markeb	κ Argus Navis or Velæ	2.5	9 19	S54 38
Mebsuta	ε Geminorum	3.2	6 38	N25 13
Media =	KAUS MERIDIONALIS			
Megrez	δ Ursæ Majoris	3.4	12 11	N57 32
Meissa	λ Orionis	3.8	5 30	N9 52
Mekbuda	ζ Geminorum, var.	4.0	6 59	N20 42
Menkalinan	β Aurigæ	2.0	5 53	N44 56
Menkar	α Ceti	2.6	2 58	N3 44
Menkib	β Pegasi, var.	2.4	22 59	N27 36
Merak =	2d MIRAK			
Merope	d Tauri or Pleiadum	4.5	3 42	N23 41
Mesartim	γ Arietis	4.3	1 49	N18 51
Miaplacidus	β Argus Navis or Carinæ	2.0	9 12	S69 21
Mintaka	δ Orionis, var.	2.3	5 27	S0 22
Mira	o Ceti, var.	3.3	2 15	S3 23
Mirach, Mirac	β Andromedæ	2.2	1 5	N35 9
Mirak =	IZAR			
Mirak, Merak	β Ursæ Majoris	2.4	10 56	N56 52
Mizar	ζ Ursæ Majoris	2.1	13 20	N55 24
Muphrid	η Boötis	2.8	13 50	N18 51
Murzim	β Canis Majoris	2.0	6 19	S17 55
Nair al Zaurak	α Phœnicis	2.3	0 22	S42 48
Naos	ζ Argus Navis or Puppis	2.2	8 0	S39 45
Nashira	γ Capricorni	3.6	21 35	S17 4
Nekkar	β Boötis	3.7	14 59	N40 45
Nihal	β Leporis	3.0	5 24	S20 50
Nunki	σ Sagittarii	2.3	18 50	S26 25
Nusakan	β Coronæ Borealis	3 9	15 24	N29 25
Phacd, Phad	γ Ursæ Majoris	2.4	11 49	N54 12
Phaet	α Columbæ	2.7	5 36	S34 7
Phecda =	PHACD			
Pherkad	γ^1 Ursæ Minoris	3.0	15 21	N72 9
Pleiades	Group in Taurus			
Pleione	h Tauri or Pleiadum	5.0	3 44	N23 53
Polaris	α Ursæ Minoris	2.2	1 27	N88 50
Pollux	β Geminorum	1.2	7 40	N28 15
Præsepe	Cluster in Cancer			
Procyon	α Canis Minoris	0.5	7 35	N5 27
Propus	η Geminorum	3.5	6 9	N22 32
Rasalas	μ Leonis	4.0	9 48	N26 26
Ras Algethi	α Herculis, var.	3.2	17 11	N14 30
Rasalhague	α Ophiuchi	2.2	17 31	N12 37
Rastaban	β Draconis	3.0	17 28	N52 22
Regulus	α Leonis	1.3	10 4	N12 24
Rigel	β Orionis	0.3	5 10	S8 18
Rigil Kentaurus	α^2 Centauri	0.2	14 33	S60 28
Rotanev	β Delphini	3.5	20 33	N14 17
Ruchbah	δ Cassiopeiæ	2.8	1 20	N59 46
Rukbat	α Sagittarii	4.1	19 18	S40 47
Sabik	η Ophiuchi	2.6	17 5	S15 37
Sadachbia	γ Aquarii	4 0	22 17	S1 50
Sadalmelik	α Aquarii	3.0	22 1	S0 45
Sadalsuud	β Aquarii	2.9	21 27	S5 58
Sadr	γ Cygni	2 3	20 19	N39 58
Saiph	κ Orionis	2.3	5 43	S9 42
Salm	τ Pegasi	4.7	23 16	N23 15
Scheat =	MENKIB			
Schedar	α Cassiopeiæ, var.	2.3	0 35	N56 3
Seginus	γ Boötis	2.9	14 28	N38 42
Shaula	λ Scorpii	1.8	17 27	S37 2
Shelyak	β Lyræ, var.	3.6	18 47	N33 15
Sheratan	β Arietis	2.8	1 50	N20 22
Sirius	α Canis Majoris	−1.4	6 41	S16 36
Skat	δ Aquarii	3.2	22 50	S16 18
Spica	α Virginis	1.1	13 20	S10 42
Sterope	k Tauri or Pleiadum	6.3	3 41	N24 17
Sualocin	α Delphini	3.9	20 35	N15 36
Sulafat	γ Lyræ	3.3	18 56	N32 34
Syrma	ι Virginis	4.0	14 11	S5 34
Talitha	ι Ursæ Majoris	3.3	8 53	N48 24
Tania Australis	μ Ursæ Majoris	3.0	10 17	N41 57
Tania Borealis	λ Ursæ Majoris	3.6	10 12	N43 22
Tarazed	γ Aquilæ	2.8	19 42	N10 24
Taygeta	e Tauri or Pleiadum	5.0	3 40	N24 12
Tegmine	ζ^1 Cancri	4.8	8 7	N17 55
Theemim	υ^1–υ^7 Eridani			
Thuban =	ADIB			
Unuk al Hay =	COR SERPENTIS			
Vega	α Lyræ	0.2	18 34	N38 42
Vindemiatrix =	ALMUREDIN			
Wasat	δ Geminorum	3.5	7 15	N22 9
Wega =	VEGA			
Wezen	δ Canis Majoris	1.9	7 5	S26 15
Wezn	β Columbæ	2.9	5 48	S35 48
Yed Posterior	ε Ophiuchi	3.3	16 14	S4 28
Yed Prior	δ Ophiuchi	2.8	16 10	S3 28
Yildun	δ Ursæ Minoris	4.3	18 1	N86 37
Zaniah	η Virginis	4.0	12 15	S0 10
Zaurak	γ^1 Eridani	3.0	3 54	S13 46
Zavijava	β Virginis	3.5	11 46	N2 16
Zosma =	DUHR			
Zuben el Genubi =	KIFFA AUSTRALIS			
Zubeneschamali =	KIFFA BOREALIS			

2. The polestar; the north star. *Obs.*
3. *Astrol.* A planet supposed to influence one's destiny; (usually *pl.*) a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune; hence, destiny; fortune.

Blesses his *stars*, and thinks it luxury. *Addison.*

4. A conventional figure having five or more points, taken as representing a star; anything likened to, or suggestive of, a star or such a starlike figure.
5. Specif.: **a** An ornament, often star-shaped, worn on the breast as a badge of honor or one of the insignia of an order. **b** A radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk [thus, *]; — used as a reference to a note, to fill a blank where something is omitted, etc. **c** *Pyrotechny.* A combustible composition used in rockets, mines, etc., which, exploding in the air, presents a starlike appearance. **d** *Mach.* = STAR WHEEL. **e** *Metal Working.* A bright spot or flaw in the surface of steel. It is the end of a pipe which has not been quite cut away. **f** A white or light-colored spot on the forehead of an animal, as a horse. **g** Short for STARFISH. **h** *Elec.* The figure produced by joining the coils or circuits of a polyphase apparatus or system at a common point, forming a Y in a three-phase system, a + in a four-phase system, etc.; — used chiefly adjectively (as in *star* connection, grouping, winding) to indicate that this method of joining is used.
6. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities; the chief personage or attraction, as at a social or political gathering; specif., *Theat.*, the principal member of a company, usually playing the chief rôles. Cf. LEADING MAN.
7. Any humming bird of the genus *Calothorax* or an allied genus, as *C. lucifer* (the Lucifer humming bird) of Mexico and Arizona.
8. An additional life purchased in a game of pool. *Eng.*
star of Bethlehem. a The miraculous star that guided the Magi to Bethlehem, to the infant Jesus. *Matt.* ii. 9. **b** In this sense also **star-of-Bethlehem.** (1) Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*, esp. *O. umbellatum*, with greenish flowers, frequently escaped from cultivation in the eastern United States. (2) The Amazon lily (*Eucharis grandiflora*). (3) The liliaceous plant *Chamæscilla corymbosa*. *Australia.* (4) The liliaceous plant *Burchardia umbellata*. (5) The starwort chickweed, or one of several other plants commonly called *star flower*. *Dial. Eng.* — **S. of India.** See ORDER, *n.*, 1. — **s.-of-Jerusalem**, salsify. — **s. of Naples.** = STAR OF BETHLEHEM **b** (1). — **s.-of-night**, a West Indian clusiaceous tree (*Clusia rosea*), with large, handsome pink flowers. *West Indies.* — **s.-of-the-earth**, the hartshorn plantain. — **Stars and Bars**, the first flag adopted by the Congress of the "Confederate States of America," having three bars, of red, white, and red respectively, and a blue union with white stars, in a circle, to the number of the seceded States.

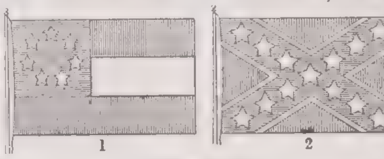
1 2
Stars and Bars.

See fig. 1 in the *Illust.* The Confederate battle flag also (fig. 2) is often inaccurately so called. — **Stars and Stripes**, the flag of the United States, which consists of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternately red and white, and a union having, in a blue field, white stars to represent the several States, one for each; — popularly so called.

star (stär), *v. t.*; STARRED (stärd); STAR′RING. **1**. To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle; as, a robe *starred* with gems.
2. To set in heaven as a star; — used of a person. *Milton.*
3. To mark with or as with an asterisk.
4. *Theat.* To present as a star. See STAR, *n.*, 6.

star, *v. i.* **1**. To have the appearance of, or to suggest, a star; esp., to shine or blaze, as a star; hence, to be brilliant or prominent; specif., *Theat.*, to act as a star.
2. To purchase another life in a game of pool. *Eng.*
3. To form starlike patterns on solidifying; — said of antimony. See STAR ANTIMONY.

star anise. a Any magnoliaceous tree of the genus *Illicium*, in allusion to the star-shaped fruit; specif., the Chinese species *I. verum*. **b** *Pharm.* The anise-scented fruit of *I. verum*, used in China as a spice or condiment, and elsewhere as the source of oil of anise. **c** The poison bay, said to have poisonous leaves. See ILLICIUM.

star antimony. Metallic antimony, the purity of which is evidenced on its surface by crystalline patterns resembling stars or fern leaves.

star apple. a A tropical American sapotaceous tree (*Chrysophyllum cainito*), having oblong leaves with a silky-golden pubescence beneath; also, its apple-shaped, edible fruit, the carpels of which present a starlike figure when cut across. **b** Hence, any other species of this genus.

star belt. *Astron.* A stream of bright stars girdling the heavens very nearly in a great circle, intersecting the Milky Way at an angle of about 20°, its northern course being indicated by the brightest stars in Taurus, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Lyra.

star′board (stär′bōrd; -bẽrd), *n.* [ME. *sterbord*, AS. *stéorbord*, i. e., steer board. See STEER, a rudder; STEER, *v. t.*; BOARD of a vessel.] *Naut.* That side of a vessel on the right hand of a person who stands on board facing the bow; — opposed to *port*, formerly *larboard*.

star′board, *a.* *Naut.* Pert. to the starboard; being or lying on the right side. A vessel is said to be on the *starboard* tack when the wind is blowing from the starboard side.

star′board, *v. t.* *Naut.* To put to the right, or starboard, side of a vessel; as, to *starboard* the helm.

star buzzard. Either of two hawks intermediate in character between the buzzards and goshawks. *Asturina nitida* inhabits South America. *A. plagiata* ranges from Central America to the southern United States.

star capsicum. An ornamental dwarf species of *Solanum* (*S. capsicastrum*) having bright red berries.

starch (stärch), *n.* [ME. *starche*, fr. *starc*, *sterc*, stark, strong, AS. *stearc* stiff; cf. G. *stärke* strength, starch. See STARK.] **1**. A white, odorless, tasteless, granular or powdery carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, widely disseminated among plants, esp. in seeds, bulbs, and tubers. It is a most important element of food, and is used in making commercial glucose, for stiffening linen, in making paste, etc. It is formed in the plant by photosynthetic activity (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS) and is always to be found as minute grains in the chloroplasts when the plant is exposed to light. It is

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staracle † STERACLE.
star′-blind′, *a.* Half blind.
star′board, *adv.* Toward the starboard side.
Star′bot′tle, Colonel. An eccentric, pompous, good-hearted, but not overscrupulous, lawyer in many tales by F. Bret Harte.
star′-bow′lines (-bō′lĭnz), *n. pl.* *Naut.* The men in the starboard watch. *Obs. or R.*
star′bush′ (stär′bŏŏsh′), *n.* A South African tiliaceous tree (*Grewia occidentalis*).
starc. † STARK.
starch, *a.* [AS. *stearc* stiff. See STARK.] **a** Stiff; precise; rigid. *R.* **b** Stark; strong. *Obs.*

deposited by the leucoplasts in large granules of organized structure, which serve as reserve food. In the United States, maize is the chief commercial source; in Europe, the potato. It is insoluble in cold water, but when heated with water the granules burst and a viscous liquid is formed which becomes a paste on cooling. By continued boiling a modification known as **soluble starch** is formed. Starch is converted into dextrin by heating, and into dextrin, maltose, and finally glucose, by heating with dilute acids. Diastase converts it into dextrin and maltose, with formation of intermediate products. According to the so-called **amyloin theory**, the starch molecule consists of five *amylin* groups, each having the formula $(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_{20}$. Of these four are, by the action of diastase, successively split off, and by further hydrolysis converted into *amyloins*, while the fifth remains, forming what is called **stable dextrin**. The amyloins, of which *amylodextrin*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$-$(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_6$, and *maltodextrin*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_2$, are examples, are products representing various intermediate stages between amylin and maltose, and are finally converted entirely into maltose.

2. A stiff, formal manner; formality; stiffness.

starch (stärch), *v. t.*; STARCHED (stärcht); STARCH′ING. To stiffen with or as if with starch.

Star Chamber. [Prob. from the *stars* with which the ceiling of the room where it sat was decorated.] *Eng. Hist.* An ancient high court exercising wide civil and criminal jurisdiction, which sat without the intervention of a jury. It consisted of the king's privy council sitting as a court only, with the addition of certain judges. Its broad jurisdiction was based on encroachments of the crown, esp. under the Tudors. It could proceed on mere rumor or examine witnesses; it could apply torture. It was abolished by the Long Parliament in 1641 (16 *Car.* I. c. 10).

starch cellulose. *Chem.* An insoluble residue obtained by treating starch granules with saliva or weak acids.

starch layer. *Bot.* A bundle sheath consisting of a single layer of cells, serving as a starch reservoir.

starch star. *Bot.* A star-shaped tuberlike body forming an underground node and serving as a means of vegetative propagation in certain characeous plants.

starch′y (stär′chĭ), *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch or something starched; hence, stiff; precise.

star coral. Any of numerous stony corals belonging to *Orbicella* and allied genera, in which the calicles are round or polygonal and contain conspicuous radiating septa.

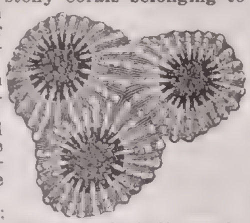
Star Coral (*Orbicella annularis*). Three calicles enlarged.

star cucumber. An American cucurbitaceous vine (*Sicyos angulatus*) with prickly fruit.

star drift. *Astron.* Similar and probably related motion of the stars of an asterism, as distinguished from apparent change of place due to solar motion.

stare(stâr), *v. i.*; STARED (stârd); STAR′ING (stâr′ĭng). [AS. *starian*; akin to LG. & D. *staren*, OHG. *starēn*, G. *starren*, Icel. *stara*, G. *starr* stiff, rigid, fixed, *star* cataract (of the eyes), Gr. στερεός solid (E. *stereo-*), Skr. *sthira* firm, strong. Cf. STERILE.] **1.** To gaze or look fixedly, as through fear, wonder, surprise, impudence, etc.; to fasten an earnest and prolonged gaze on some object.

2. To be very conspicuous because of size, prominence, color, brilliancy, or the like; as, *staring* windows or colors; also, *Obs.*, to gleam; shine; blaze; glitter.

3. Of hair, to stand on end; bristle.

Makest my blood cold, and my hair to *stare*. *Shak.*

Syn. — See GAZE.

stare, *v. t.* To look earnestly at; also, commonly, to bring to a specified state, or affect in a specified way, by a fixed gaze; as, to *stare* one out of countenance. *Shak.*

to stare one in the face, to be before the eyes, or to be undeniably evident. "The law . . . *stares* them *in the face* whilst they are breaking it." *Locke.*

stare, *n.* Act or fact of staring; a fixed look, as suggesting fear, wonder, surprise, impudence, etc.

‖ **sta′re de·ci′sis** (stā′rē dē-sī′sĭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., to stand by decided matters; — used as short for **sta′re de·ci′sis, et non qui·e′ta mo·ve′re** (to stand by decisions and not to disturb settled matters) as implying the doctrine or policy of following rules or principles laid down in previous judicial decisions unless they contravene the ordinary principles of justice. This principle has dominated the development of the English common law more than that of the Civil-law systems.

star facet. One of the eight small triangular facets which abut on the table in the bezel or crown of a brilliant.

star′fish′ (stär′fĭsh′), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous echinoderms constituting the class Asteroidea, having a body of radially disposed arms or rays (usually five) of triangular outline and more or less flattened cross section, coalescing at the center to form a disk, on the lower surface of which is the mouth. In a broad sense the name is extended also to the ophiurans. In the true starfishes the arms contain prolongations of the body cavity and of the digestive tract and other organs. The skeleton is composed of small more or less movable ossicles. The mouth has no jaws. The ambulacral areas occupy furrows along the under surface of each arm, and bear rows of tube feet by means of which the animal crawls and grasps its prey. Starfishes feed largely on mollusks, and some are very destructive to oysters.

Starfish (*Asterias vulgaris*) of New England Coast. Upper Surface. 1/3

2. The dollarfish, or butterfish. *Local, U. S.*

starfish flower. A plant of the genus *Stapelia*, esp. *S. asterias*. See STAPELIA, *Illust.*

star flower. Any of several plants having star-shaped pentamerous flowers; as: **a** The star-of-Bethlehem. **b** Any primulaceous plant of the genus *Trientalis*. **c** Any chickweed of the genus *Alsine*. **d** One of several amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Sternbergia*. **e** Any species of the two related liliaceous genera *Hookera* and *Triteleia*.

star fort. *Fort.* A fort surrounded with projecting angles.

star′fruit′ (stär′frōōt′), *n.* An alismaceous water plant (*Damasonium stellatum*), having spreading, pointed carpels.

star gauge *or* **gage. 1.** *Ordnance.* An instrument for measuring bore diameters, consisting of a long rod, having a micrometer handle, and a head fitted to receive adjustable radial steel points.

2. *pl. Astron.* Counts of the stars visible in different portions of the heavens, first undertaken by Sir William Herschel.

star′-gauge′, *or* **star′-gage′**, *v. t.* To measure with a star gauge.

star′gaze′ (-gāz′), *v. i.* To gaze at, or as if at, stars.

star′gaz′er (stär′gāz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer; sometimes, jocosely, an astronomer.

2. Any of several spiny-rayed marine fishes belonging to the family Uranoscopidæ; — so called from the position of the eyes, which are on top of the head and look directly upward. The common species of the eastern United States are *Astroscopus y-græcum* and *A. guttatus*.

Stargazer (*Astroscopus y-græcum*) (1/10)

star′gaz′ing (-gāz′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of a stargazer.

2. Hence, absorption in chimerical or impractical ideas; absent-mindedness; abstraction.

star gear. *Mach.* A lobate, more or less star-shaped gear wheel, used as a variable gear.

star ghost. *Astron.* A faint image often seen accompanying the main image of brighter stars and planets, and due to reflection from lenses of the eyepiece.

star grass. a Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Hypoxis*. **b** Colicroot. **c** Blue-eyed grass. **d** The water starwort. **e** In Australia, any grass of the genus *Chloris*.

star hyacinth. A spring-blooming European squill (*Scilla amœna*) with pale blue flowers.

star jasmine. An Asiatic apocynaceous climbing shrub (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*) with evergreen leaves and white fragrant jasminelike flowers.

stark (stärk), *a.*; STARK′ER (stär′kẽr); STARK′EST. [ME. *stark* stiff, strong, AS. *stearc*; akin to OS. *starc* strong, D. *sterk*, OHG. *starc*, *starah*, G. & Sw. *stark*, Dan. *stærk*, Icel. *sterkr*, Goth. *gastaúrknan* to become dried up. Cf. STARCH, *a.* & *n.*] **1.** Stiff; rigid; as, *stark* in death.

2. Intractable; unyielding. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. Of weather: **a** Harsh; rough. *Obs.* **b** Cold and dry. *Dial. Eng.*

4. Hard to endure; severe. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*

5. Violent; fierce; stern. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

6. Strong; vigorous; powerful; stalwart. *Archaic.*

7. Of liquor, strong; intoxicating. *Scot.*

8. Sheer; pure; utter; as, *stark* folly or nonsense.

9. Of time, considerable; long. *Obs.*

Syn. — See STIFF.

stark (stärk), *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; quite; as *stark* mad; *stark* dead. *Shak.*

stark′-nak′ed (-nāk′ĕd; -kĭd; 87; 151), *a.*, or **stark naked.** [Prob. an alteration of ME. *startnaked*, *stertnaked*, *steortnaked*, stark-naked, lit., tail-naked, under influence of *stark*, adv. See START tail.] Wholly naked; quite bare.

star′less (stär′lĕs), *a.* Without stars; as, a *starless* night.

star′light′ (-līt′), *n.* The light given by the stars; hence, any feeble glimmering light. — *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only. Also, rarely, *starlighted*.

star′like′ (-līk′), *a.* **1.** Resembling a star; **stellated**; radiated like a star; as, *starlike* flowers.

2. Shining; bright; illustrious. *Dryden.*

star′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sterlyng*, AS. *stærlinc*, fr. *stær* starling, akin to AS. *stearn*, G. *star*, *staar*, OHG. *stara*, Icel. *starri*, *stari*, Sw. *stare*, Dan. *stær*, L. *sturnus*. Cf. STARE a starling.] **1.** Any passerine bird belonging to *Sturnus* or an allied genus; in a broad sense, any bird of the family Sturnidæ. The European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) is dark brown (in summer plumage greenish black with a metallic gloss) and spotted with yellowish white. It is sociable, and builds about houses, old towers, etc. It has been introduced in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The American birds of the family Icteridæ are sometimes called American starlings. Also, esp. with a qualifying term, any of various other birds, esp. certain Asiatic mynas. See also ROSE-COLORED STARLING.

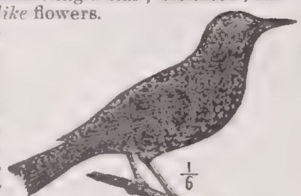
European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). 1/6

2. A rock trout, esp. *Hexagrammos decagrammus*. *Calif.*

3. A structure of piles driven round the piers of a bridge for protection and support; — called also *sterling*.

star′lit′ (stär′lĭt′), *a.* Lighted by the stars; starlight.

star motion. *Astron.* **a** A star's proper motion, or slight change of position relative to surrounding stars. **b** A star's motion in the line of sight.

star′-nosed′ (-nōzd′), *a.* Designating an American mole, the **star-nosed mole** (*Condylura cristata*), of somewhat aquatic habits, having small radiating fleshy processes surrounding the nostrils.

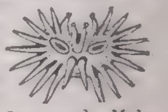
Star-nosed Mole. End of Nose Natural size.

star polygon. *Geom.* A polygon whose sides prolonged cut each other so as to form a star-shaped figure. Cf. PENTACLE.

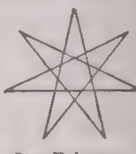
Star Polygon.

s t a r r e d (stärd), *p. a.* from STAR.

1. Adorned with or as with stars.

2. Affected in fortune by the stars. *Obs.*

3. *Theat.* Presented as a star.

4. Marked with an asterisk.

star route. *U. S. Postal Service.* Any route, other than railroad, steamboat, and rural-service routes, over which mail is carried under contract.

star′ry (stär′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stars; abounding with stars; adorned or studded with stars.

2. Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar; stellary; as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.

3. Shining like stars; sparkling; as, *starry* eyes.

4. Arranged in rays like those of a star; stellate.

starry campion, a catchfly (*Silene stellata*) of the eastern United States, having white, somewhat star-shaped flowers. — **s. hyacinth**, the autumn squill. — **s. puffball**, the earthstar. — **s. ray**, a skate (*Raja radiata*) common on the European coasts and occasionally on the Atlantic coast of America, having large dorsal spines with stellate bases.

star shake. A radial shake or fissure usually seen in young timber cut green and dried too rapidly.

star shell. *Mil.* A shell which on bursting releases a shower of brilliant stars; — used to light up the enemy.

star′-span′gled (-spăŋ′g′ld), *a.* Spangled or studded with stars. — **star-spangled banner**, the national ensign of the United States; — popularly so called. *F. S. Key.*

star stereogram. A view of the universe of brighter stars as it would appear to an observer transported into space outside or beyond our universe of stars.

start (stärt), *n.* [ME. *stert* a tail, AS. *steort*; akin to LG. *stert*, *steert*, D. *staart*, G. *sterz*, Icel. *stertr*, Dan. *stiert*, Sw. *stjert*. Cf. STARK-NAKED.] **1.** A tail; the tail of an animal. *Obs.*, exc. in composition; as, red*start*.

2. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* Something like, or likened to, an animal's tail; a tail; end; extremity; specif.: **a** A handle, as of a plow. **b** *Mining.* The arm, or lever, of a gin, drawn around by a horse. **c** The sharp point of a young stag's horn. **d** The stalk of a plant; a stalk. *Obs.* **e** An upright piece to which a shaft of a vehicle is secured, and which supports the side pieces or a side.

3. The curved or inclined front and bottom of a waterwheel bucket.

start (stärt), *v. i.*; START′ED; START′ING. [ME. *sterten*; cf. AS. *sturtan* to jump up, D. *storten* to hurl, rush, fall, G. *stürzen*, OHG. *sturzen* to turn over, to fall, Sw. *störta* to cast down, to fall, Dan. *styrte*. Cf. STARTLE.] **1.** To move or go, esp. hastily or hurriedly; to rush. *Obs.*

2. To move suddenly and quickly, as with a spring, from one's position; to dart; spring; jump; as, to *start* aside.

3. To spring on a horse's back; to mount. *Obs.*

4. To spring or shrink back or away; to retreat. *Obs.*

5. To give an involuntary convulsive twitch or spring, as in sudden surprise, pain, joy, fear, or other emotion.

6. To set out; to commence a course, as a race or journey; to begin; as, to *start* in business; to *start* into song.

7. To become somewhat displaced or loosened; to work open or loose; as, a nail has *started*; a seam has *started*.

start, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to start; to rouse; esp., to cause to move so as to be discovered, as game; to bring, or cause to come, into view; as, to *start* a hare.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shak.*

2. To disturb suddenly; to startle; alarm. *Obs.*, *R.*, *or Scot.*

3. To move out of the way of; to avoid; shun. *Obs.*

4. To cause to move or act; to set going, running, flowing, or the like; to give an initial impulse or help to; as, to *start* a train, rumor, business; to *start* a man in business.

5. To cause to begin to move or be displaced or loosened; to dislocate; as, to *start* a tooth, a bolt, a seam in a vessel.

6. [Cf. D. *storten*, which has this meaning also.] *Naut.* To tap and begin drawing from; to begin to use; as, to *start* a water cask; to *start* a barrel of beef.

start, *n.* **1.** Act of starting; a sudden involuntary motion, as due to surprise, fear, pain, or the like.

2. A spasmodic and brief effort or action.

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps. *L'Estrange.*

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starch corn. Spelt.

starched (stärcht), *pret.* & *p. p.* of STARCH. — **starch′ed·ly** (stär′chĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **starch′ed·ness**, *n.*

starch′er, *n.* One that starches.

starch gum. Dextrin.

starch hyacinth. The grape hyacinth. Its flowers have the odor of boiled starch.

star chickweed. The large-flowered chickweed (*Alsine pubera*).

starch′i·ness (stär′chĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

starch′ly, *adv.* of STARCH

starch′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

starch′root′, *n.* Starchwort.

starch sugar. *Chem.* Glucose from starch. See GLUCOSE, 1 a.

starch wheat = EMMER.

starch′wort′ (stärch′wûrt′), *n.* The cuckoopint, the tubers of which yield a fine starch.

star′clerk′, *n.* An astronomer. *Obs. or R.*

star′craft′ (stär′krȧft′), *n.* Astrology.

star′cross′, *a.* Star-crossed *Obs.*

star′-crossed′ (-krŏst′; 205), *a.* Not favored by the stars; ill-fated. *Poetic.*

stard. Starred. *Ref. Sp.*

star disk. *Astron.* The spurious disk.

star′di·vine′, *n.* Starclerk. *Obs.*

star dust. = COSMIC DUST.

stare (stâr). Var. of STAR, sedge.

stare, *n.* [AS. *stær.*] The starling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stare, *a.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Stiff; strong; also, rough. **b** Weary; tired.

stare′-blind′. ✝ STAR-BLIND.

star-ee′ (stâr-ē′), *n.* One stared at. *Humorous.*

star′er (stâr′ẽr), *n.* One who stares.

starf. Obs. pret. of STARVE.

star′finch′ (stär′fĭnch′; 140), *n.* The European redstart.

star finder. A portable apparatus on the model of an equatorial mounting provided with a telescope or pair of sights, for easy identification of stars.

star′ful, *a.* Starry. *Obs.*

star gooseberry. The Otaheite gooseberry.

star humming bird. See STAR, *n.*, 7.

star′ing (stâr′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of STARE. — **star′ing-ly**, *adv.*

star ipomœa. A convolvulaceous plant (*Quamoclit coccinea*) with red flowers having a long tube and spreading limb.

star jelly. Any of several algæ forming gelatinous colonies.

‖ **stark** (stärk; *G.* shtärk), *a.* & *adv.* [G. See 1st STARK.] *Music.* Loud; forte.

stark, *a.* = STARK-NAKED. *Obs.*

stark, *v. t.* & *i.* To stiffen; to increase in strength or violence.

Star′kath (stär′käth). **Star′kathr** (-käth′r). **Star′kad** (-käd), *n.* [Icel. *Starkaðr.*] *Norse Myth.* A warrior to whom Odin grants skill, bravery, long life, etc., while Thor gives offsetting evils.

stark′en, *v. t.* To make stiff or inflexible. *Dial. Eng.*

stark′ish, *a.* Stiff; intractable.

star′kle (stär′k'l), *v.* To startle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stark′ly, *adv.* of STARK. See -LY.

stark′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stark′y (stä′kĭ), *a.* Stiff; dry; hard; shriveled. *Dial. Eng.*

star′let, *n.* A little star.

star lily. The sand lily.

star′ling. ✝ STERLING.

star metal = STAR ANTIMONY.

star′mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* An astrologer; — in contempt. *Rare.*

starn (stärn). Obs or dial. Eng of STERN, helm, hinder part.

starn. Var. of STERN, star.

starn, *n.* [AS. *stearn*. See STARLING.] **a** European starling. **b** Common tern. *Local, Eng.*

starn, **starn′ie** (stär′nĭ), *n.* A particle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

star′-nak′ed (stär′nāk′ĭd), *a.* Stark-naked. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

star′nel (stär′nĕl), *n.* [See STARN starling.] European starling.

starn′ie (stär′nĭ), *n.* = STERN a star. *Scot.*

star′nose′, *n.* Star-nosed mole.

starn′y (stär′nĭ), *a.* Starry. *Scot.*

starop. ✝ STIRRUP.

star′ost (stär′ŏst), *n.* [Pol. *starosta*, fr. *stary* old.] **1.** A nobleman having a starosty. *Poland.* **2.** [Russ. *starosta.*] In Russia, the elder or executive of a mir.

star′os·ty (-ŏs-tĭ), *n.* A castle and domain conferred on a nobleman for life. *Poland.*

star pagoda. See PAGODA.

Star Peak. A division of Triassic in Nevada. See GEOLOGY, 3.

star pepper. Bitter pepper.

star pine. The cluster pine.

star place. *Astron.* The position of a fixed star (usually its right ascension and declination), the **mean place** being the position at the beginning of the year, and the **apparent place** that at any date during the year.

star position. = STAR PLACE.

star′-proof′, *a.* Impervious to starlight. *Poetic.*

star quartz. Asteriated quartz.

starr. Var. of STAR, sedge.

star ratio. *Astron.* Space ratio.

starre, *v. i.* To quarrel

star′-read′, *n.* [See REDE, *n.*] Astrology; astronomy. *Obs.*

star reed. A South American birthroot (*Aristolochia fragrantissima*), used to cure dysentery.

star′ri·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

star ruby. An asteriated variety of ruby.

star′ru·let, *n.* A little star. *Obs.*

star sapphire. An asteriated variety of sapphire.

star saxifrage. A small arctic or alpine saxifrage (*Saxifraga stellaris*), with small starlike white flowers.

star service. Postal service on a star route.

star′shine′, *n.* Starlight. *Rare.*

star′shoot′, **star′shot′**, *n.* Star jelly.

star shower. A meteoric shower.

star′slime′, *n.* Star jelly. *Obs.*

star slough (slŭf). Star jelly.

star spray. A spray-shaped asterism the stars of which are apparently connected.

star′stone′, *n.* An asteriated stone, esp. asteriated sapphire.

star streaming. *Astron.* Systematic drifts of the stars, those nearest the solar system in large part drifting toward Orion.

3. A sudden, capricious impulse; a sally; as, *starts* of fancy; also, movement under a sudden, capricious impulse; a sudden leap, dash, run, or the like.
4. A part that has started or become loosened or displaced; a loosening or displacement.
5. The beginning, as of a journey or a course of action; initial impulse or movement; first motion from a place; as, a good *start* in life; — opposed to *finish*.

The *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*

6. A lead or handicap at the beginning of a competition; an advantage; as, to have a *start* of ten yards in a race.
7. A short time; an instant. *Obs. Rare or Scot.*

star thistle. **a** A spiny European species of *Centaurea* (*C. calcitrapa*), having heads of purple flowers. **b** The related *C. solstitialis*, with yellow flowers. Both are troublesome weeds wherever naturalized.

star'throat' (stär'thrōt'), *n.* Either of two Brazilian humming birds of the genus *Heliomaster*. The feathers of the throat have a metallic luster.

Starthroat (*Heliomaster furcifer*). 3/8

start'ing (stär'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of START. — **starting box**, *Elec.*, a motor-starting controller or rheostat, esp. for a machine tool. — **s. hole**, a loophole; evasion. *Obs.* — **s. post**, a post, stake, barrier, or place from which competitors in a race start. — **s. tub**, *Naut.*, a tub with a projecting tube in the bottom to which was attached a hose leading into the hold, formerly placed on deck and filled with water from boats when tanks or casks were to be filled.

star'tle (stär't'l), *v. i.*; STAR'TLED (-t'ld); STAR'TLING (-tlĭng). [AS. *steartlian* to stumble; apparently fr. the v. seen in E. *start*.] **1.** To start or move suddenly as in surprise, fear, alarm, etc.
2. To run wildly about; to course; also, to bustle about. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

star'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, fear, or the like; to frighten suddenly and, usually, not seriously; to alarm; scare; to cause to start.

The supposition . . . need not *startle* us. *Locke.*

2. To start; rouse.
Syn. — Start, shock, fright, frighten, alarm.

star'tle, *n.* A start or shock, as in alarm, surprise, etc.

star'tling (stär'tlĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STARTLE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Causing sudden fear, surprise, anxiety, or the like. **b** Easily frightened; restless; skittish. *Obs.*

star-va'tion (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* [From STARVE.] Act of starving, or state of being starved; — first used, according to Horace Walpole, by Henry Dundas, first Lord Melville, in a speech on American affairs in 1775, which obtained for him the nickname of **Star-va'tion Dun-das'** (dŭn-dăs').
starvation wages, wages insufficient to provide the ordinary necessities of life.

starve (stärv), *v. i.*; STARVED (stärvd); STARV'ING (stär'vĭng). [ME. *sterven* to die, AS. *steorfan*; akin to D. *sterven*, G. *sterben*, OHG. *sterban*, Icel. *starf* labor, toil, *starfa* to labor, *stjarfi* epilepsy; perh. akin to E. *torpid*.]
1. To die; to perish. *Obs.*, exc. as used in defs. 2 & 3.
2. To perish with hunger; also, to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

Sometimes virtue *starves*, while vice is fed. *Pope.*

3. To perish or die with cold; also, to suffer greatly with cold. *Now Rare in U. S.*
4. Hence, to suffer from any want; to be in need.
5. To fast. *Obs.* "*Starve* and pray." *Pope.*

starve, *v. t.* **1.** To kill with hunger; also, to distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a garrison into a surrender.
2. To destroy with cold; to freeze to death. *Eng.*
3. To destroy, or to weaken or disable, by want of any kind.

The powers of the mind are *starved* by disuse. *Locke.*

4. To get rid of or destroy as by starving. *Rare.*

Or, if it enter, soon *starved* out again. *Cowper.*

starv'ed-ly (stär'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* In the condition of one starved or starving; parsimoniously. *Bp. Hall.*

starve'ling (stärv'lĭng), *n.* [*starve* + 1st *-ling*.] One that pines or is thin from lack of food or nutriment. *Shak.*

starve'ling, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.

star wheel. *Mach.* A more or less star-shaped disk, used as a kind of ratchet wheel, as in repeating watches and the feed motions of some machines. Cf. GENEVA STOP.

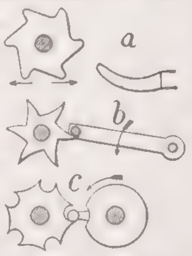

Star Wheels, *a* rotated by Pawl, *b* and *c* by Pin on a Revolving Arm.

star'wort' (stär'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any species of aster. **b** Any of various species of chickweeds of the genus *Alsine*. **c** The water starwort.

sta-sid'i-on (stȧ-sĭd'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SIDIA (-ȧ). [NGr. σταςίδιον, dim. of Gr. στάσις a standing, standing place.] *East. Ch.* A stall in a church or monastery.

stas'i-mon (stăs'ĭ-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -IMA (-mȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. στάσιμον, neut. of στάσιμος stationary, steadfast.] *Gr. Drama.* In tragedy, one of the regular choral odes between two episodes. Its place is sometimes taken by the *kommos*. Aristotle defines it as a choral ode without anapæsts or trochaic tetrameters. The name is supposed to be due to the fact that the chorus is in its place in the orchestra. Cf. EPISODE, 1, EXODUS, 3, PARODUS **b**.

sta'sis (stā'sĭs; stăs'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στασις a standing still.] *Physiol.* A slackening or arrest of the blood current due not to a lessening of the heart's beat, but presumably to abnormal resistance of the capillary walls. It is observed in the capillaries in inflammation.

sta'tant (stā'tănt), *a.* [L. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] *Her.* In a standing position.

Lion Statant.

state (stāt), *n.* [ME. *stat*, OF. *estat*, F. *état*, fr. L. *status* a standing, position, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand. See STAND; cf. ESTATE, STATUS.] **1.** Mode or condition of being; position; nature; condition.

What is called a *state* of society is the simultaneous *state* of all the greater social facts or phenomena. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Condition with reference to wealth, social position, etc.; estate; standing; rank; quality.

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again? *Pope.*

3. Condition of living; specif., elaborate style or condition befitting a person of rank and wealth; hence, formal dignity, pomp, or the like; as, a royal progress in *state*.

Where least of *state* there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*

4. A property or possession; estate. *Obs.*, exc.: *Dial. Eng.* Land owned and cultivated by a yeoman living on it.
5. = ESTATE, 8. *Obs.*
6. A chair with a canopy above it, often on a dais and indicative of rank or majesty; a seat of dignity; a throne; also, the canopy itself. *Obs.*
7. Highest condition; acme; height. *Obs.*
8. A person of high rank, as a noble. *Obs. or Archaic.*
9. Any body of persons constituting a special class or body in a community or state; an estate. Cf. ESTATE, *n.*, 6.
10. A government not monarchical, as a republic. *Obs.*
11. *pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; estates; as, the *States*-General of Holland.
12. A political body, or body politic; any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government, esp. one that is a sovereign, or not subject to external control. Cf. COMMONWEALTH, 2, NATION, 4.
13. [*often cap.*] Any of a number of commonwealths, or bodies politic, constituting a sovereign state (in sense 12) by their union under a constitution prescribing the powers of the federal government and the relations of the constituent commonwealths to it and to each other, as in the United States, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the German Empire. The states of the Dominion of Canada are technically *provinces*; those of Switzerland, *cantons*.
14. The territory or the government of a state (in sense 12 or 13); also, the entity collectively constituted by the body politic, territory, and government of a state.
Syn. — Mode, circumstances, case, plight, predicament. — STATE, CONDITION, SITUATION. STATE is the general word, and denotes mode of existence; CONDITION, commonly more specific than *state*, often refers to an object considered esp. in and for itself; SITUATION denotes state esp. with reference to external objects and influences; but the three words are often used with little distinction; as, the *state* (cf. the *condition*) of one's health; the *condition* of one's clothes; an embarrassing *situation*. See PREDICAMENT.
in a state of nature. **a** Naked as when born; nude. **b** In a condition of sin; unregenerate. **c** Untamed; uncivilized. — **s. account system**, *Penol.*, that system of prison discipline in which prison industries are carried on by the state as proprietor, the state owning the shops, furnishing the tools, working capital, and raw material, managing the work, and selling the products. — **states of matter**, *Physics*, the different states of aggregation of substances. Three are commonly recognized: the *solid*, *liquid*, and *gaseous* or *aëriform* states. A *fourth state of matter* (so called by Sir William Crookes) is shown by highly exhausted gases. See RADIOMETER, 2. — **S. of the Church.** See PAPAL STATES. — **the States.** **a** The Netherlands. **b** The United States of America.

state, *v. t.*; STAT'ED (stāt'ĕd); STAT'ING (stāt'ĭng). **1.** To set; settle; fix; establish; as, a *stated* time.
2. To endow with or as with an estate. *Obs. & R.*
3. To express the particulars of; to set forth in detail or in gross; to narrate; recite; report; as, to *state* the facts of a case, one's opinion, etc.

state'craft' (stāt'krȧft'), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.

stat'ed (stāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Settled; established; regular.
stated case. *Law.* = CASE STATED. — **s. clerk**, in the Presbyterian churches of the United States, the secretary of a court. — **s. supply**, *Eccl.*, a clergyman employed to supply a pulpit for a definite time, but not settled as a pastor. *U. S.*

state'house' (-hous'), *n.*, *or* **state house.** The building in which a State legislature sits; a State capitol. *U. S.*

state'ly, *a.*; STATE'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); STATE'LI-EST. [Cf. D. *statelijk*. See STATE; -LY.] Evincing state, or lofty dignity, as in proportions, manner, carriage, style, or the like; as, *stately* manners, temples; a *stately* gait; *stately* style.
Syn. — Majestic, grand, august, magnificent, imposing.

state'ly, *adv.* Majestically; loftily. *Milton.*

state'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of stating, reciting, or presenting, orally or on paper; as, the *statement* of a case.
2. That which is stated; an embodiment in words of facts or opinions; a narrative; recital; report; account; relation. "Admirable perspicuity of *statement*." *Brougham.*
3. An abstract of an account showing the balance due.
4. *Law.* See DECLARATION, 4.
5. *pl.* Any of various sizes of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
statement of claim, *Law*, under English statutory pleading, the plaintiff's first pleading, answering to the common-law *declaration*. — **s. of defense** or **defence**, *Law*, under English statutory pleading, the defendant's first pleading on an issue of fact, corresponding to the common-law *answer*.

state'-owned' (-ōnd'), *a.* Owned by a state; — applied esp. to commercial or industrial enterprises.

state paper. **a** An official paper relating to the interests or government of a state. **b** A newspaper in which legal notices may or must be published under state laws.

state prison. Also **state's prison.** **a** A prison maintained by the state, esp. one for political offenders or for persons confined for reasons of state. **b** Usually **State prison.** In the United States, any prison maintained in a State under State laws, including a county jail, a State penitentiary, reformatory, etc.; usually, specif., the prison or penitentiary for the imprisonment of persons convicted of the more serious grade of crime, or felonies, as distinguished from the reformatory, county jails, city jails, lock-ups, etc., in which misdemeanants and other criminals of lower grade are confined, or persons not criminals are detained. Cf. FELONY, PENITENTIARY, 8.

state prisoner. A prisoner confined under the laws or authority of a state; esp., one in confinement, or under arrest, for a political offense or for reasons of state.

sta'ter (stā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *stater*, Gr. στατήρ.] *Antiq.* **a** A gold coin of Persia (*daric*) and the principal gold coin of various ancient Greek states. The Attic stater, and also that of Philip of Macedon, weighed about 133 grains (8.6 grams), equivalent, in fine gold, to about $5.72 (£1 3s. 6d.). There was also a double stater. **b** A silver coin of various values, esp., in later times, the Attic silver tetradrachm.

State rights, *or* **States' rights.** *U. S.* The rights under the Constitution of the United States inhering in the separate States. The Democratic party and its predecessors have generally leaned toward a strictly limiting construction of the Constitution respecting the rights transferred under it from the States to the Federal government; while the Republican party and its predecessors have generally leaned toward a liberal construction. The right of a State to secede peaceably and at will was claimed by the Southern States before and during the Civil War, but the outcome of the war decided the claim in the negative.

state'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n.* **1.** An apartment of state in a palace or great house; — in this sense, written *state room*.
2. An individual apartment on board a vessel; also, a somewhat similar apartment in a railroad car.

state's evidence (stāts). *Law.* Evidence for the government or the people; — chiefly in *to turn state's evidence*. *U. S.* See KING'S EVIDENCE.

States'-Gen'er-al (stāts'jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* **1.** In France, before the Revolution, the assembly of the three orders (the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate).
2. *The Netherlands.* See LEGISLATURE.

states'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*state's*, gen. of *state* + *man*; cf. D. *staatsman*, G. *staatsmann*.] **1.** A man versed in the principles and art of government; esp., one who shows unusual wisdom in treating or directing great public matters; also, a man actually occupied with the affairs of government and influential in shaping its policy.
2. The owner of a state (see STATE, *n.*, 5); a yeoman who farms and lives on his own land. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See POLITICIAN.

states'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen; befitting a statesman.

state socialism. A form of socialism, esp. advocated in Germany, which, while retaining the right of private property and the institution of the family and other features of the present form of the state, would intervene by various measures intended to give or maintain equality of opportunity, as compulsory state insurance, old-age pensions, etc., answering closely to the socialism of the chair.

state sword. A sword used on occasions of state, being borne before a sovereign by an attendant of high rank.

stat'ic (stăt'ĭk), **stat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Gr. στατικός causing to stand, skilled in weighing, fr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand: cf. F. *statique*. See STAND; cf. STAGE.] **1.** Acting by mere weight without motion; as, *statical* pressure.
2. Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium.
3. Pertaining to passive, as disting. from active, elements, or to pure qualities or quantities apart from their mutual operation.
4. *Econ.* **a** Dealing with absolute quantities of goods or money, such as capital, rather than with rates of movement from hand to hand, such as income. **b** Less correctly, but oftener, dealing with problems as they present themselves in a stable state of society.
static ataxia, *Med.*, nervous disorder marked by the inability to stand steady in the dark or when the eyes are closed. — **s. converter**, a converter the parts of which are stationary; a static transformer. — **s. electricity.** See ELECTRICITY. — **s. energy**, *Mech.*, energy due to position or strain; potential energy. — **s. hysteresis**, *Magnetism*, hysteresis in which the magnetization of iron has different values for increasing and for decreasing magnetizing forces, irrespective of any time lag. Cf. VISCOUS HYSTERESIS. — **s. induction**, *Elec.*, electrostatic induction. See INDUCTION, 6. — **s. metamorphism.** See METAMORPHISM, 2. — **s. moment**, the product of a force into its leverage. See *moment of a force*, under MOMENT. — **s. sensation**, *Psychol.*, sensation due to bodily position. — **s. stability**, the moment of the force with which a floating body, or a body mounted with freedom of rotation about an axis, when displaced from its position of equilibrium tends to return to the same. — **s. transformer**, *Elec.*, a transformer having no moving parts. See TRANSFORMER.

Stat'i-ce (stăt'ĭ-sē), *n.* [NL. fr. L., a kind of astringent herb, Gr. στατική. See STATIC.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of plumbaginaceous plants of north temperate regions. They are tufted acaulescent herbs with narrow leaves, and long scapes bearing heads of pink, purple, or white flowers. *S. armeria* is the thrift, or sea pink. **b** Syn. of LIMONIUM, 2.

stat'ics (stăt'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *statique*, Gr. στατική the art of weighing, fr. στατικός. See STATIC.] That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them; — distinguished from *dynamics*. See MECHANICS.

sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *stacion*, OF. *stacion*, *estacion*, F. *station*, fr. L. *statio*, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** Act or manner of standing; attitude or pose in standing; posture. *Rare.* *Shak.*

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start, *adv.* [Cf. STARK, *adv.*] Completely. *Obs.*
start'er, *n.* One that starts.
start'ful, *a.* Apt to start; skittish. *Rare.* — **start'ful-ness**, *n.*
star time. Sidereal time.
start'ing-ly, *adv.* of STARTING.
start'ish, *a.* Skittish. *Colloq.*
star'tl. Startle. *Ref. Sp.*
star'tld. Startled. *Ref. Sp.*
star'tler (stär'tlẽr), *n.* One that startles.
star'tling-ly, *adv.* of STARTLING.
star'tlish (-tlĭsh), *a.* Skittish. *Colloq.*
start'meal', *adv.* [*start* + *-meal*.] By starts. *Obs.*
startnaked, *a.* Stark-naked. *Obs.*
star tulip The Mariposa lily.
start'-up', *a.* Upstart. *Rare.*
start'-up', *n.* **1.** An upstart. *Obs.* **2.** A kind of high rustic shoe or half-boot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
start'while', *n.* An instant; a moment. *Obs.*
start'y, *a.* Subject to nervous starts. *Rare.*
starv. Starve. *R. Sp.*
Starvation Dundas. See STARVATION.
starvd. Starved. *Ref. Sp.*
starve'a'cre, *n.* [*starve* + *acre*.] Hunger weed. *Dial. Eng.*
starv'en (*dial.* stär'v'n; stä'-). Obs. p. p. of STARVE. — *p. a.* **a** Starved. *Obs.* **b** Chilled. *Dial. Eng.*
starv'er, *n.* One who starves.
star'ward (stär'wẽrd), *a. & adv.* See -WARD.
star wind'ing (wīn'dĭng). *Elec.* See STAR, *n.*, 5 **h**.
star worm. A gephyrean worm.
stas. Obs. pl. of STATE.
stash (stăsh; stȧsh), *v. i. & t.* To stop. *Dial. Eng. & Slang.*
stash'ie (stȧsh'ĭ), *n. & v.* [Cf. Gael. *stairseach* noisy.] Banter; frolic; quarrel. *Scot.*
sta'si-arch (stā'sĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. στασίαρχος.] Archrebel. *Obs.*
stass'furt-ite (stȧs'fẽrt-īt; shtäs'fōōrt-īt), *n.* [From *Stassfurt*, Prussia, where it is found.] *Min.* A massive boracite.
stat. ÷ STATE.
stat. *Abbr.* Statuary; statue; statutes.
stat'a-ble (stāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be stated.
Sta'tal (stā'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a State, as disting. from the Federal government. *Rare. U. S.*
sta-ta'ri-an (stȧ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Statary. *Obs.* — **sta-ta'ri-an-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sta'ta-ry (stā'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *statarius* standing fast.] Fixed; settled; steady. *Obs.*
Stat. at L. *Abbr.* Statutes at Large.
state, *a.* Stately. *Obs.*
state, *n.* A statement. *Rare.*
state, *v. i.* To assume or keep state or dignity; — with *it*. *Obs.*
state'a-ble. Var. of STATABLE.
state criminal. One who has committed a crime, as treason, against the state; a political criminal; also, *U. S.*, sometimes, one convicted of a crime under a State law.
State Department. See DEPARTMENT, 4. *U. S.*
stat'ed-ly, *adv.* of STATED.
state'ful, *a.* Stately. *Obs.*
state'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
state'less, *a.* See -LESS.
state'like', *a.* Stately. *Obs.*
state'li-ly (stāt'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STATELY. See -LY.
state'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
state'mon'ger (stāt'mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* One versed in politics, or a dabbler in state affairs.
state point. *Thermodyn.* A point on an indicator diagram, whose ordinates represent the state, as to pressure and volume, of the working substance.
stat'er (stāt'ẽr), *n.* One that states.
states'man-ly, *a.* Statesmanlike.
states'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
states'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman with statesmanlike qualities. *Rare.*
state trial. A trial for a political offense.
stathe. Var. of STAITH.
stathel. *a.* Stable. *Obs.*
stath'el (stȧth'ʼl), *n.* [AS. *staðol*.] Foundation; base; also, position; site. Cf. STANCE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stath'el, *v. t.* To establish; to make stable. *Obs.*
stath'el-fast, *a.* Stable; firm. *Obs.*
stath'el-ness, *n.* Stability. *Obs.*
stath'mo-graph (stăth'mō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. στάθμη a measuring line + *-graph*.] A device to record the speed of a railroad train.
stat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of STATICAL.

2. A state of standing or rest ; equilibrium. *Obs.*
3. The spot or place where anything stands, esp. where a person or thing habitually stands, comes to a stand, or is appointed to remain for a time ; as, the *station* of a sentinel ; the *station* of a fire engine ; a police *station*.
4. Specif. : **a** A regular stopping place in a stage or railroad route, for the convenience of passengers, taking in fuel, moving freight, etc. ; also, by extension, the building or buildings connected with such a stopping place ; a depot. **b** *Surveying.* The spot at which an instrument is planted or observations are made. **c** In Australasia, a sheep run or cattle run, with its buildings ; also, the homestead and buildings belonging to such a run. **d** A place or region to which a government ship or fleet is assigned for duty. **e** The correct position of a vessel in a squadron. **f** *Mining.* An enlargement in a shaft or gallery, used as a landing, or passing place, or for the accommodation of a pump, tank, etc. See MINE, *Illust.* **g** In India, the place where the British military or civil officers in a district reside.
5. *Eccl. Uses.* **a** More fully **station day**. In the early church and in the Eastern Church, the fast of Wednesday and of Friday, in memory of the condemnation of Christ by the council, and of his passion. **b** *R. C. Ch.* Orig., a church in which the procession of the clergy halted on stated days to say stated prayers ; hence, a church in the city of Rome appointed to have the office performed in it daily in Lent, on the ember days, and on the solemn feasts. **c** One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions or pilgrims pause to perform an act of devotion, as the tomb of a martyr, or some similarly consecrated spot. **d** *R. C. Ch.* A church in which indulgences were granted on certain days. **e** Short for *station of the cross*, below. **f** A priest's stay with a parishioner to confess the neighbors. *Ire.*
6. Post assigned ; sphere of duty or occupation.
7. Situation ; position ; location ; as, to take up one's *station* near the front.
8. *Bot.* The exact spot at which a given species or specimen is found or collected. Cf. HABITAT, 1.
9. *Astron.* = STATIONARY POINT.
10. Social standing or condition of life ; state ; rank.
Syn. — STATION, DEPOT. The use of DEPOT as a synonym for (railroad) STATION is contrary to the best usage.
station of the cross [*often cap.*], *Eccl.*, any of a series, usually 14, of representations (images or pictures) of the successive stages of Christ's passion in a church or, sometimes, on roads leading to some church or shrine. In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches, each representation has a particular office to be said at it.

sta′tion (stā′shŭn), *v. t. ;* -TIONED (-shŭnd) ; -TION-ING. To appoint or assign to a post, place, office, or the like ; as, to *station* troops at the right ; to *station* a sentinel.

sta′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *stationnaire*, L. *stationarius* belonging to a post or station. Cf. STATIONER.] **1.** Fixed in a certain station, place, course, manner of thinking, or the like ; not moving or appearing to move ; stable ; fixed.
Charles Wesley, who is a more *stationary* man. *Southey.*
2. Not changing state or condition ; neither improving nor getting worse ; unchanging, either for good or bad.
stationary air, *Physiol.*, the air which under ordinary circumstances does not leave the lungs in respiration. — **s. curve**, *Math.*, a curve the integral along an arc of which may be a maximum or a minimum ; an extremal. — **s. engine**, a steam engine permanently placed ; specif., a factory engine. — **s. motion**, *Mech.*, the motion of a material system such that the sum of the moments of inertia of the system about three rectangular axes through its center of mass never varies by more than small quantities from a constant value. — **s. point**, *Astron.*, that point in a planet's apparent path among the stars where for a brief time it seems to be motionless. — **s. tangent**. See INFLECTION, 5. — **s. transformer**. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER. — **s. wave**, *Physics*, a vibration between fixed points, or nodes.

sta′tion-a-ry, *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One that is stationary or tends to remain in one place, condition, or the like.

sta′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *stacyonere* bookseller, LL. *stationarius*, prob. through OF. Cf. STATIONARY, *a.*] **1.** A bookseller or publisher ; — formerly so called from his occupying a *station* in the market place or elsewhere. *Obs.*
2. One who sells paper, pens, quills, inkstands, pencils, blank books, and other articles used in writing.

station error. The difference between the geodetic and the astronomical latitude or longitude of a place.

Sta′tion-ers′ Hall (stā′shŭn-ẽrz). The hall of the guild of stationers (i. e., booksellers or publishers) of London, now near Ludgate Hill. This guild for nearly three hundred years regulated the publication of all books in England. Registration at Stationers' Hall, while, since the copyright law of 1842, not compulsory, is necessary before taking proceedings in respect of infringement of copyright.

sta′tion-er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, pens, ink, quills, blank books, etc.

sta′tion-er-y, *a.* Belonging to, or sold by, a stationer.

station pointer. *Surv. & Navig.* An instrument having three arms, the two outer ones adjustable and the inner fixed at the zero of a circle, used for locating on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been observed. See THREE-POINT PROBLEM.

sta-tis′ti-cal (stȧ-tĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *statistique.*] Of or pertaining to statistics. — **sta-tis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stat′is-ti′cian (stăt′ĭs-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *statisticien.*] One versed in, or engaged in compiling, statistics.

sta-tis′tics (stȧ-tĭs′tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *statistique*, G. *statistik.* See STATE, *n.*] **1.** (Construed as *sing. ;* see -ICS.) The science of the collection and classification of facts on the basis of relative number or occurrence as a ground for induction ; systematic compilation of instances for the inference of general truths.
2. (Construed as *pl.*) Classified facts respecting the condition in various respects of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest ; esp., those facts which can be stated in numbers, or in tables of numbers.

stat′o- (stăt′ō-). Combining form from Greek στατός, *standing, fixed*, from ἱστάναι, to make to stand.

stat′o-blast (-blăst), *n.* [Gr. στατός standing (i. e., remaining) + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* **a** In many fresh-water Polyzoa, a bud or germ developed in the body, in a chitinous envelope, and generally serving to preserve the species in winter, bursting and developing in spring. **b** In certain sponges, a somewhat analogous internal bud ; a gemmule.

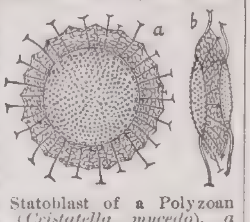

Statoblast of a Polyzoan (*Cristatella mucedo*). *a* Side View ; *b* Profile. Much enlarged.

sta′tor (stā′tŏr ; stăt′ẽr), *n.* *Mach.* A stationary part in or about which another part (the rotor) revolves, esp. when both are large ; as : **a** *Elec.* The stationary member of an electrical machine, as of an induction motor. **b** *Steam Turbine.* The case inclosing a turbine wheel ; the body of stationary blades or nozzles. Cf. ROTOR, 2 **b**.

stat′o-scope (stăt′ō-skōp), *n.* [*stato-* + *-scope.*] **1.** *Physics.* A sensitive form of aneroid barometer for recording small changes in atmospheric pressure.
2. An instrument for registering the rise and fall of a balloon or airship ; — also erroneously spelt *statiscope*.

stat′u-a-ry (stăt′ū-ā-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). [L. *statuarius*, n., fr. *statuarius*, a., of or belonging to statues, fr. *statua* statue : cf. F. *statuaire*. See STATUE.] **1.** One who practices the art of making statues.
2. [L. *statuaria* (sc. *ars*) : cf. F. *statuaire.*] The branch of sculpture treating of figures in the round. Cf. RELIEF, 6.
3. A collection of statues ; statues collectively.

stat′ue (stăt′ū), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statua*, akin to *statuere* to set up, fr. *status* a standing, state. See STATE, *n.*] **1.** The likeness of a living being sculptured or modeled in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, or wax ; an image.
2. A portrait. *Obs.*
Statue of Liberty. See LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.

stat′ue, *v. t. ;* STAT′UED (stăt′ūd) ; STAT′U-ING (stăt′ū-ĭng). To form a statue of ; to make into a statue. *Rare.*

stat′ued (stăt′ūd), *a.* Adorned with statues.

stat′ue-like′ (stăt′ū-līk′), *a.* Like a statue ; motionless.

stat′u-esque′ (-ĕsk′), *a.* [*statue* + *-esque.*] Resembling a statue ; having the massive dignity, or other characteristics, of a statue ; as, *statuesque* limbs ; a *statuesque* attitude. — **stat′u-esque′ly**, *adv.* — **stat′u-esque′ness**, *n.*

stat′u-ette′ (-ĕt′), *n.* [F. ; cf. It. *statuetta.*] A small statue, usually one much smaller than life size. Cf. FIGURINE.

stat′ure (stăt′ūr), *n.* [F. *stature*, OF. *estature*, fr. L. *statura*, originally, an upright posture ; hence, height or size of the body, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** The natural height of an animal body ; — generally used of the human body ; as, a man of great *stature*.
2. Growth ; form ; figure.
3. A statue. *Erron. & Obs.*

sta′tus (stā′tŭs), *n.* [L. See STATE.] **1.** *Law.* The condition of a person by which the nature of his legal personality is determined, and therefore the nature of the legal relations to the state or to other persons into which he may enter, including, as commonly used, a person's condition arising out of age (as infancy or wardship), sex (as marriage), mental incapacity, crime, alienage, or public station.
2. a State or condition of a person. **b** Position of affairs.
3. *Finance.* The period or time for which an annuity is limited to be paid as determined by the continuance or permanence of an assigned thing or things.
‖ **status in quo** (kwō), ‖ **s. quo** [L., state in which], the state in which anything is ; the state existing. Hence, ‖ **status quo ante bellum**, the state existing before the war, used esp. with reference to restoration to former rights of those affected by the war. Cf. POSTLIMINIUM, and UTI POSSIDETIS.

stat′u-ta-ble (stăt′ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Made, introduced, or imposed, by statute ; statutory ; also, made or being in conformity to statute ; standard. — **stat′u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

stat′ute (stăt′ūt), *n.* [ME. *statut*, OF. (*e*)*statut*, F. *statut*, LL. *statutum*, fr. L. *statutus*, p. p. of *statuere* to set, station, ordain, fr. *status* position, station, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand. See STAND ; cf. CONSTITUTE, DESTITUTE.] **1.** Something settled or fixed by a conference between the parties interested ; an agreement ; covenant. *Obs.*
2. Something laid down or declared as fixed or established ; hence : **a** A law enacted by, or by the authority of, the supreme legislative branch of a government, esp. of a representative government ; the written will of the legislature expressed with all the requisite forms of legislation ; — often used in distinction from the *common*, or *unwritten*, *law* (see COMMON LAW **b**). Cf. EDICT, 1 ; DECREE, 4 ; ORDINANCE, 3 **d** ; CONSTITUTION, 6, etc. In works on international law and in the Roman law, *statute* is sometimes used as embracing all laws imposed by competent authority, these being divided into **statutes real**, applying to immovables ; **statutes personal**, to movables ; and **statutes mixed**, to both classes of property. In England Parliament may give its acts full force and validity as statutes without the assent of the crown, though in practice all statutes are promulgated by the crown ; but in republican forms of government the acts of the legislature generally require the assent of the chief executive, as the President, in the United States, for a Federal statute, or the governor of a State for a State statute (cf. VETO). At the common law a statute took effect by relation back to the first day of the session at which it was enacted, but the act of 33 Geo. III. c. 13 provided that acts should, unless otherwise provided, take effect from the date of the royal assent. In the United States, generally, an act takes effect from the date of the final act necessary to its enactment, unless, as is usual, the statute itself fixes the time of its taking effect. Cf. EXPOST FACTO LAW. Formerly in England all statutes were originated by a petition presenting measures to the king for his granting. Now, except private bills in English law, statutes are originally expressed, both in English and American law, in the form of a bill which is presented to the legislature for enactment and passed for the assent of the king or executive. **b** An act of a corporation or of its founder intended as a permanent rule or law ; as, the *statutes* of a university.
3. An annual assemblage of farming servants at a fair where they are hired ; — called also *statute fair*. Cf. 2d MOP, 2. *Eng.*
4. A statue. *Obs. & Erron.*
5. Short for : **a** STATUTE MERCHANT (see STATUTE OF MERCHANTS). **b** STATUTE STAPLE.
Syn. — Act, regulation, edict, decree.
Bloody Statute, the Act of the Six Articles (see under SIX, *a.*) ; — sometimes so called in allusion to the penalties attached to speaking or writing against the Articles. — **Stat′ute de Do′nis Con-di′ti-o-nal′i-bus** (kŏn-dĭsh′ĭ-ō-năl′ĭ-bŭs), *or, usually*, **Statute de Donis** [L. *de donis conditionalibus* concerning conditional gifts], *Law*, the act of 13 Edw. I. c. 1 (1285), often called *Statute of Westminster II.*, procured to be passed by the nobility to put an end to the construction of conditional fees which enabled the donee of the fee (by aliening upon performance of the condition) to defeat the limitation. The statute provided that the will of the donor should be observed according to the form of the gift, taking away the power of absolute alienation, and providing that upon failure of the issue to whom the estate was limited the estate should revert to the donor or his heirs. This resulted in the modern fee tail, and the great estates built up by it. — **Stat′ute de Re-li′gi-o′sis** (dē rē-lĭj′ĭ-ō′sĭs). See STATUTE OF MORTMAIN. — **S. of Additions**. *Law.* See ADDITION, 6, *Cit.* — **s. of armor** *or* **armour**, any of several English statutes, esp. the Assize of Arms (which see), relating to the carrying or having of arms. — **S. of Bread and Ale**. = ASSIZE OF BREAD AND ALE (see ASSIZE, 2). — **S. of distribution**, a statute regulating the distribution of decedent estates. — **s. of entail**. = STATUTE DE DONIS. — **s. of frauds** [*often cap., in specific use*], *Law*, the English statute 29 Car. II. c. 3 (1676), the purpose of which is expressed to be to prevent "many fraudulent practices which are commonly endeavored to be upheld by perjury and subornation of perjury." It aims to do this by requiring proof of a specific kind, usually in writing, of the more important transactions of business, declaring that "no action shall be brought" or "no contract shall be allowed to be good" when the transaction is not so evidenced. In the United States each State has a statute of frauds, most of the provisions of the original act being therein reënacted. In some States contracts not evidenced as required by the State statute are declared "void" or "invalid." — **S. of Glouces′ter** (glŏs′tẽr). See EDWARDIAN, *a.* — **S. of Laborers** *or* **Labourers**, *Eng. Law*, the act 25 Edw. III. c. 1 (1351), which (succeeding the Black Death) enacted that laborers and servants should accept the same wages as prevailed in 1345, before the plague. — **s. of limitations**, *Law*, a statute assigning a certain time after which rights cannot be enforced by action. See LIMITATION, *n.*, 5 **c**. — **S. of Marl′bo-rough** (märl′bŏ-rŭ ; môl′brŭ), *or, formerly*, **Marl′bridge**, *Eng. Hist.*, a reënactment by the Parliament of Marlborough, in 1267, of the Provisions of Oxford and most of certain provisions made at Westminster and assented to by the king in 1259. Slight changes were made, including the giving to the king of the power of appointing the ministers of the crown and the sheriffs. — **S. of Merchants**, an ordinance (13 Edw. I. c. 6) of the Curia Regis at Acton Burnell (whence it is also called **Statute of Ac′ton Bur′nell** [ăk′tŭn bûr′nĕl]) in 1283, designed for the better securing and recovery of debts, which it provided might be evidenced by a specially acknowledged bond (which came to be called a **statute merchant**) of record in form prescribed, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor. This ordinance of 1283 was reënacted in a fuller and slightly modified form by 15 Edw. I c. 6 (1285), which is also called **Statute of Merchants**. These statutes were repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act of 1863. — **S. of Mer′ton** (mûr′tŭn), *Eng. Law*, a statute, or body of provisions, passed in an assembly of the Barons held at Merton in Surrey and issued as law by Henry III. in 1236. It amends the law about various miscellaneous matters, including conflicting rights of the lords and their tenants to make profit of lands, wastes, woods, and pastures. It was supplemented by the Statute of Westminster II. — **S. of Monopolies**, the act of 21 Jas. I. c. 3, declaring monopolies to be contrary to the law of England and aiming to suppress them, with certain exceptions, as the monopoly allowed to inventors, made on grounds of public policy. — **s. of mortmain**, any of various English statutes restricting alienation of land in mortmain, that is, to a corporation, orig. an ecclesiastical corporation, such as the **Stat′ute de Re-li′gi-o′sis** (dē rē-lĭj′ĭ-ō′sĭs) (7 Edw. I., 1279), which forbade all alienations in mortmain, the act of 13 Edw. I. c. 32 (1285), forbidding such alienation by common recovery (which had been used to evade the prior one), the act of 15 Rich. II. c. 5 (1391), forbidding alienation to the use of an ecclesiastical corporation except under the royal license, the act of 9 Geo. II. c. 36 (1736), declaring wills for charitable purposes void except under certain conditions, and various other statutes of later years. The main original purpose of these statutes was to preserve to the lords the feudal rights of relief, wardship, marriage, and escheat, which conveyance in mortmain took away ; that of the later statutes is to prevent undue accumulation of wealth in the hands of corporations. All the mortmain acts were repealed by the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act of 51 & 52 Vict. c. 42 (1888), which consolidates the provisions of, and repeals, the earlier acts. — **S. of Præmunire**. See PRÆMUNIRE. — **S. of Provisors**, *Eng. Hist.*, the statute of 25 Edw. III. s. 4 (1351), designed to prevent the Pope from exercising the right of provision and reservation of, or presenting to, benefices in England. This and reënactments of it in 1362 and 1390 (called also **Statutes of Provisors**) were largely in abeyance till the reformation in the reign of Henry VIII. — **S. of Qui′a Emp-to′res** (kwī′ȧ ĕmp-tō′rēz) *or* **Qui′a Emp-to′res Ter-ra′rum** [L. *quia emptores* (*terrarum*), lit., because purchasers (of lands)], *Eng. Law*, a statute (18 Edw. I., 1290) which, referring to tenants not in chief, declared that every free man might sell his tenement or any part of it, but that the feoffee should hold of the same lord and by the same services of whom and by which the feoffor held. The effect of the statute was to abolish subinfeudation. — **S. of Staple**. See STATUTE STAPLE. — **S. of Treasons**, *Eng. Hist.*, the statute 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2 (1351), defining the acts constituting treason. — **S. of Uses**. See USE, *n.* — **S. of Wales**, the statute of 12 Edw. I. (1284) annexing Wales to the dominion of the crown of England. — **S. of Westminster**, either of three early English statutes respectively made at Westminster in 1275

sta′tion-al (stā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *stationalis* stationary.] Of or pert. to a station. *Rare.*
sta′tion-a-ri-ness (-ā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
station day. See STATION, *n.*, 5 **a**.
station house. **a** Police station. **b** Railroad depot.
station hut. = HUT, *n.*, 2. *Australia.*
station jack. A kind of pudding containing salt beef. *Australia.*
station master. One in charge of a station.
station point. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3.
station pole, rod, *or* **staff**. *Surv.* A rod for marking stations ; a range pole or a leveling rod.
Sta-ti′ra (stȧ-tī′rȧ), *n.* See ROXANA AND STATIRA.
stat′i-scope (stăt′ĭ-skōp), *n.* = STATOSCOPE.
stat′ism (stāt′ĭz'm), *n.* [From STATE.] Statecraft. *Obs.*
stat′ist (-ĭst), *n.* [From STATE ; cf. It. *statista* statesman.] **1.** Statesman ; politician. *Now R.* **2.** A statistician. *Rare.*
sta-tis′tic (stȧ-tĭs′tĭk), *n.* **1.** = STATISTICS. **2.** Any statistical element. **3.** A statistician. *Obs. & R.*
sta-tis′tic, *a.* Statistical.
stat′is-tol′o-gy (stăt′ĭs-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*statistics* + *-logy.*] = STATISTICS, 1.
sta′tive (stā′tĭv), *a.* [L. *stativus*, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] **1.** *Mil.* Of or pert. to military posts or quarters. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Heb. Gram.* Designating certain verbs expressive of a bodily or mental state or condition.
stat′ize (stāt′īz), *v. i.* To take part in affairs of state. *Obs.*
statly. † STATELY.
‖ **stat mag′ni no′mi-nis um′bra** (nŏm′ĭ-nĭs). [L.] He stands the shadow of a great name. *Lucan* (*Pharsalia*, I. 135).
sta-toc′ra-cy (stā-tŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*state* + *-cracy.*] Government by the state. *Rare.*
stat′o-cyst (stăt′ō-sĭst), *n.* [*stato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* An otocyst regarded as an organ of equilibration and orientation.
stat′o-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [*stato-* + *-lith.*] *Zoöl.* The calcareous body in a statocyst.
sta-tom′e-ter (stȧ-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stato-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring the degree of exophthalmia.
stat′o-rhab (stăt′ō-răb), *n.* [*stato-* + Gr. ῥάβδος rod.] *Zoöl.* In certain Trachymedusæ, a short tentacular process supporting the statolith.
stat′o-spore (-spōr ; 201), *n.* *Bot.* A resting spore. *Rare.*
statour. † STATURE.
‖ **stat pro ra′ti-o′ne vo-lun′tas**. [L.] Will stands for reason ; my will is a sufficient motive and justification. Adapted from *Juvenal* (VI. 222).
statue. *Obs.*
stat′u-a (stăt′ū-ȧ), *n.* [L.] A statue.
statuary marble. See MARBLE.
stat′ue-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sta-tu′mi-nate (stȧ-tū′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *statuminare.*] To prop or support. *Obs.*
‖ **sta′tu quo an′te bel′lum**. [L.] See IN STATU QUO, etc.
stat′ured (stăt′ūrd), *a.* **1.** Having the stature of. *Rare.* **2.** Arrived at full stature. *Rare.*
‖ **sta′tus quo**, *and* **sta′tus quo an′te**. See STATUS IN QUO.
sta-tu′ta, *n.*, *pl.* of STATUTUM.

(3 Edw. I., called the **Statute of Westminster I.**), 1285 (13 Edw. I., called **Statute of Westminster II.**, or *Statute de Donis*, which see), and 1290 (18 Edw. I., called the **Statute of Westminster III.**, or *Statute of Quia Emptores*, which see). They made various reforms in administrative, criminal, and property law. The second in c. 24 provided for the making of new writs by the clerks in chancery.

stat′ute (stăt′ūt), *v. t.* To declare by statute; to decree, limit, fix, or establish by statute. *Rare.*

statute labor *or* **labour**. A definite amount of labor required for public service in making roads, etc. Cf. CORVEE.

statute law. The law as stated in statutes.

statute staple. *Eng. Law.* A bond of record acknowledged in accordance with the provisions of the **Statute of Staple**, or statute of 27 Edw. III. st. 2 (which restricted to certain staple towns the sale of all goods to be exported), before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor might, on nonpayment, forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, as in the *statute merchant*. It is now disused.

stat′u-to-ry (stăt′ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Enacted, acquired, or imposed by statute; depending on statute for its authority. **statutory declaration**, *Law*, a statement in writing signed by a person and declared by him to be true before an authorized official, and having the effect of a statement in writing on oath. *Australia.* — **s. foreclosure.** See FORECLOSURE. — **s. guardian**, a guardian by statute. See GUARDIAN, 2. — **s. lien.** See LIEN. — **s. next of kin.** See NEXT OF KIN. — **s. rules**, *Scots Law*, the acts of sederunt and acts of adjournal, printed by the king's printer. See under ACT.

stau′ro-lite (stô′rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σταυρος a cross + *-lite.*] *Min.* A brown to black basic silicate of aluminium and iron, $HFeAl_5Si_2O_{13}$, in prismatic orthorhombic crystals, often twinned so as to resemble a cross. It is generally found embedded in crystalline schists. H., 7–7.5. Sp. gr., 3.65–3.77. — **stau′ro-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

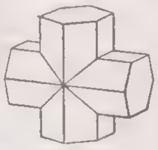
Staurolite.

stau′ro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. σταυρος a cross + *-scope.*] *Cryst.* A modified polariscope used to find the position of planes of light vibration in sections of crystals. — **stau′ro-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **stau′ro-scop′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

stave (stāv), *n.* [From STAFF, and corresponding to the pl. *staves.* See STAFF.] **1.** A stick; cudgel; staff. **2.** Any of a number of narrow strips of wood, or narrow iron plates, placed edge to edge to form the sides, covering, or lining of a vessel or structure, as of a cask, a pail, a well curb, a pipe (for a pipe line), etc.; also, a similarly shaped piece, as any of the bearing strips for an arch centering (see CENTERING, *Illust.*), a slat of a hayrack, etc. **3.** Any of the bars of a lantern pinion, or a bar or round of a rack, ladder, etc.; also, *Obs.*, a shaft, as of a wagon. **4. a** A metrical portion; a stanza; a staff. **b** *Music.* = 2d STAFF, 8. **5.** *Her.* A staff (see FISSURE, *n.* 4); sometimes, a ray of an escarbuncle.

stave, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STAVED (stāvd) or STOVE (stōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAV′ING (stāv′ĭng). [From STAVE, *n.*, or STAFF, *n.*] **1.** To break in a stave or the staves of; to break a hole in; — often with *in*; as, to *stave* in a boat. **2.** To suffer, or cause, to be lost by breaking the cask; hence, to spill; to let flow; to pour away. *Now Rare.* **3.** To furnish with staves; also, to form into staves. **4.** To beat or cudgel; to knock. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **5.** To render impervious or solid by driving with a calking iron; as, to *stave* lead, or a joint into which lead has been run. **6.** To keep at a distance, as by force or craft; to drive away; — usually with *off*; as, to *stave* off trouble.

to stave and tail, in bear baiting, to interpose with the staff and hold back the dog by the tail. — **to s. it out**, to endure hard conditions until better conditions come.

stave, *v. i.* **1.** To break; to be stove, as a ship. **2.** To walk or move rapidly; to hurry. *Colloq. & Dial.*

staves′a′cre (stāvz′ā′kẽr), *n.* [OF. *stafisagre*, F. *staphisaigre*, LL. *staphis agria*, Gr. σταφὶς dried grape + ἄγριος wild.] A European and Asiatic larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*) having racemose purple flowers. Its seeds contain delphinine, and are violently emetic and cathartic. They are locally used as a fish poison.

stave′wood′ (stāv′wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** The mountain damson. **b** In Australia: (1) Either of the sterculiaceous trees *Sterculia fœtida* and *Tarrietia actinophylla.* (2) The meliaceous tree *Flindersia schottiana.*

stay (stā), *n.* [AS. *stæg*, akin to D., G., Icel., Sw., & Dan. *stag*: cf. OF. *estai*, F. *étai*, of Teutonic origin.] **1.** *Naut.* A large, strong rope, now usually of wire, used to support a mast, by being extended forward from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel; — sometimes called *fore-and-aft stay.* Staysails and jibs are hoisted on them. Supporting ropes which lead aft to the vessel's side are called *backstays.* See SHIP, *Illust.* **2.** Hence, generally, a guy rope or the like; specif., *Engin.*, a tie piece to hold parts together, or to contribute stiffness.

in stays, *or* **hove in stays**, *Naut.*, in the act or situation of staying, or going about from one tack to another.

stay (stā), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STAYED (stād) or STAID (stād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAY′ING. [OF. *estayer* to prop, F. *étayer*, akin to OF. *estai* a prop (cf. also F. *estaie*), F. *étai*; prob. somewhat confused with OF. *estai* a rope (cf. STAY a rope), but not orig. the same word; perh. fr. OD. *stade*, *staeye*, a prop, prob. akin to E. *stead.* Cf. STAID, *a.*, STAY, *v. i.*] **1.** To stop from falling; to prop; support; hold up.

> Thy limbs are stiff and not able to *stay* thee. *Lyly.*

2. To satisfy for a time, as the stomach by food; to sustain.

> He has devoured a whole loaf of bread and butter, and it has not *stayed* his stomach for a minute. *Scott.*

3. To bear up under; to endure; to resist successfully.

> She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms. *Shak.*

4. To hold from proceeding; to stop; check; restrain; also, to hinder; delay; detain; postpone; keep back; specif., to stop, or more usually suspend, the progress of by judicial proceedings or executive mandate. **5.** To balk at; to stop for. *Rare.* *Spenser.* **6.** To wait for; to await. "I *stay* dinner there." *Shak.* **7.** To fasten or secure with stays, as a smokestack. **8.** *Naut.* To tack; as, to *stay* ship. *Now Rare.* **9.** *Naut.* To incline (a mast) forward or aft, or to one side, by the stays and backstays. **10.** To endure or hold out through; as, to *stay* the distance; to *stay* the pace. *Sporting Cant & Slang.*

stay (stā), *v. i.* [From STAY to hold up; from the idea of standing firm.] **1.** To rest; depend; rely; stand. *Now R.*

> I *stay* here on my bond. *Shak.*

2. To cease from any motion or course of action; specif.: **a** To come to an end; to cease; stop; as, that day the storm *stayed. Archaic.* **b** To delay; wait; tarry; linger; as, *stay* and hear me. **c** To remain; dwell; abide; as, to *stay* in town all summer. **d** To stand still; not to retreat; to remain at a certain point or in a certain state. **3.** To attend as a servant; — with *on.* *Rare.* *Shak.* **4.** To hold out in or as in a race; to have powers of endurance; as, a horse *stays* well. *Colloq.* **5.** *Naut.* To tack; to go about, as a ship.

Syn. — STAY, STOP. The employment of STOP for STAY, in the sense of remaining for a time (as, I am *stopping* at the Grand Hotel), is contrary to good usage. See RESIDE, CEASE.

stay, *n.* [Cf. OF. *estai* a support, prop, F. *étai.* See STAY, *v. i. & t.*] **1.** That which serves as a prop; a support. "My only strength and *stay.*" *Milton.* **2.** *pl.* A corset stiffened with whalebone or other material, worn by women, and rarely by men. The *sing.* form is used in composition; as, *staylace.* **3.** A fastening for a garment; a clasp; a hook. *Obs.* **4.** That which stays, stops, or checks; a hindrance; check.

> Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and *stays.* *Herbert.*

5. Restraint; refrainment. *Obs.*

> The wisdom, *stay*, and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*

6. A staying, or stopping, or state of being stayed; cessation of motion or progression; a halt; stand; stop; specif., a stopping, or more usually a suspension, of procedure or execution by judicial proceedings or executive mandate.

> Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay.* *Hayward.*

7. Continuance in a place; abode for a space of time; sojourn; as, you make a short *stay* in this city. **8.** Quality of, or capacity for, endurance; staying power. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* **9.** Act or fact of continuing; continuance. *Obs.*

> Record to us that lovely lay again
> The *stay* whereof shall naught these ears annoy. *Spenser.*

10. Fixed condition or state; status; also, lastingness; permanence. *Obs. or Archaic.* **11.** A fixed anchorage for vessels. *Obs.*

stay bar. A bar used as a stay; specif., *Arch.*, a saddle bar passing through the mullions and secured to the jambs in an ornamental window to keep leaded glass in place.

stay bolt. *Mech.* A bolt or short rod, commonly screwed throughout its entire length, used as a stay to connect opposite plates which are subjected to a pressure tending to force them apart, as in the leg of a steam boiler. One end is often left square, and is cut off when the bolt is in place. Called *studding bolt.* — **stay′-bolt′**, *v. t.*

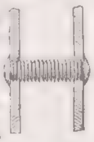
Stay Bolt in Position.

stay chain. A chain used as a stay; specif., either chain joining the loops near the ends of a doubletree to the fore axle to lessen swaying.

stay′er (stā′ẽr), *n.* One that stays: as: **a** One that upholds or supports. **b** That which checks or restrains. **c** One that has powers of endurance. *Colloq.*

stay′sail′ (stā′sāl′; *naut.* stā′s'l), *n.* *Naut.* Any sail on a stay, as the three-cornered sails set between masts.

stay tube. *Steam Boilers.* In some multitubular boilers, any of several fire tubes made thicker than the others.

stead (stĕd), *n.* [ME. *stede* place, AS. *stede*; akin to LG. & D. *stede* (also D. *stad* town), OS. *stad*, *stedi*, OHG. *stat*, G. *statt*, *stätte* (also *stadt* town), Icel. *staðr*, Dan. *sted*, Sw. *stad*, Goth. *staþs*, and E. *stand.* See STAND; cf. STAITH, STITHY.] **1.** Place, or spot, in general. *Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in composition. "Fly this fearful *stead* anon." *Spenser.* **2.** Situation; position, esp. of affairs; predicament. *Obs.* **3.** Advantage; service; avail; — now esp. in the phrases *to stand in stead*, to be of service or advantage; or, more rarely, *to do* (formerly *make*) *stead*, to be of avail. **4.** Place or room which another had, has, or might have.

> In *stead* of bounds, he a pillar set. *Chaucer.*

5. A farmstead; a farm with its houses, barns, etc.; a steading. *Obs. or Scot.* Also, in *Obs.* senses: **a** A royal seat; a palace. **b** A throne. **c** A space of time; a short while. **6.** A frame on which a bed is laid; a bedstead. *Rare.* **7.** Impress; trace; track. *Chiefly Scot.*

in stead of, *or* **in the s. of**, in place of. See INSTEAD.

stead (stĕd), *v. t.* [ME. *steden* stand, place, avail. See STEAD, *n.*] **1.** To put or place; esp., to involve in difficulty, in a predicament, or in great peril; to beset; bestead. *Obs.* **2.** To be of avail to; to help; support; benefit; assist.

> It nothing *steads* us
> To chide him from our eaves. *Shak.*

3. To fill the place of; to replace. *Obs.* *Shak.*

stead (stĕd), *v. i.* *Obs.* **a** To stop; stay. **b** To avail; suffice.

stead′fast, sted′fast (stĕd′fȧst), *a.* [AS. *stedefæst*, that is, fast in place. See STEAD, *n.*; FAST, *a.*] **1.** Firmly fixed or established; firm. "This *steadfast* globe." *Spenser.* **2.** Not fickle or wavering; constant; resolute; unswerving; steady; as, a *steadfast* eye, spirit.

Syn. — See STANCH.

— **stead′fast-ly, sted′fast-ly**, *adv.* — **stead′fast-ness, sted′fast-ness**, *n.*

stead′i-ness (stĕd′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being steady.

Syn. — Constancy, resolution, unchangeableness.

stead′y (-ĭ), *a.*; STEAD′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STEAD′I-EST. [From STEAD, *n.*; prob. under influence of *steadfast.*] **1.** Firm in standing or position; not tottering or shaking; fixed; firm. **2.** Constant in feeling, principle, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved to alter a purpose or course of action; — of persons. **3.** Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform; — of things; as, the *steady* course of the sun; a *steady* breeze of wind. **4.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, keeping nearly upright in a seaway, generally because having a period of oscillation long as compared with the apparent wave period. **5.** Not given to dissipation or excess; sober and well ordered; as, to lead a *steady* life; a *steady* man. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Fixed, regular, uniform, undeviating, invariable, unremitting, stable. See EQUABLE.

steady load, *Arch. & Engin.*, an invariable load; the weight of a structure and its superincumbent fixtures; dead load; — distinguished from *live load.* — **s. motion**, motion in which the time derivatives vanish, or which is independent of the time. — **s. pin. a** A dowel pin. **b** *Founding.* A long guide pin attached to a cope or a pattern to enable it to be lifted vertically; also, a core print. **c** A pin, sunk key, or the like, used to prevent a pulley from turning on a shaft or spindle. — **s. sweep.** *Physics.* See SWEEP, *n.*, 10.

stead′y, *v. t.*; STEAD′IED (-ĭd); STEAD′Y-ING. To make steady; specif.: **a** To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to make or keep firm. **b** To make constant, regular, or resolute.

stead′y, *v. i.* To become steady; to regain a steady position or state; to move steadily.

> She *steadies* with upright keel. *Coleridge.*

stead′y, *interj.* *Naut.* An order to the steersman to keep the vessel's head pointing as it is. When *a-port* or *a-starboard* is added to the order the helm is turned very slightly in the indicated direction and then held.

steak (stāk), *n.* [ME. *steike*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steik*, akin to Icel. *steikja* to roast, *stikna* to be roasted or scorched, and E. *stick*, the steak being broiled on a spit. See STICK, *v. t.*] A slice of meat, esp., when used without qualification, of beef, broiled or cut for broiling; also, a similar piece of the meat of any of various animals or fish; as, venison *steak*; pork *steak*; cod *steak*; halibut *steak.*

steal (stēl; *dial.* also stăl), *n.* [ME. *stele* handle, stalk, stem, AS. *stela*, *steola*, stalk, stem; akin to LG. & D. *steel* handle, stalk, OD. *stael*; cf. G. *stiel*, L. *stilus* stake, stalk, stem, Gr. στελεον a handle. Cf. STALK stem, STALL, *n.*] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A stalk; a stem. **b** A handle; a shaft. **c** A rung of a ladder. **2.** *Archery.* An arrow without feather or head.

steal (stēl), *v. t.*; *pret.* STOLE (stōl); *p. p.* STO′LEN (stō′l'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEAL′ING. [ME. *stelen*, AS. *stelan*; akin to OFries. *stela*, D. *stelen*, OHG. *stelan*, G. *stehlen*, Icel. *stela*, Sw. *stjäla*, Dan. *stiæle*, Goth. *stilan.* Cf. STEALTH.] **1.** To take, and carry away, feloniously; to take without right or leave, and with intent to keep wrongfully; as, to *steal* the personal goods of another. **2.** To take or appropriate to one's self furtively or secretly; as, to *steal* a moment from work; to *steal* a kiss.

> So Absalom *stole* the hearts of the men of Israel. 2 *Sam.* xv. 6.

3. To introduce by stealth; to smuggle. *Obs.*

> He will *steal* himself into a man's favor. *Shak.*

4. To move stealthily; as, he *stole* his hand into hers. **5.** To take possession of gradually and imperceptibly; to withdraw or remove clandestinely or stealthily; — often with *away*; as, diversions *steal* the mind from study. **6.** To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner; to try to carry out secretly; as, to *steal* a look.

> Always, when thou changest thine opinion or course, profess it plainly, . . . and do not think to *steal* it. *Bacon.*

7. To go stealthily or secretly on; as, to *steal* one's way. **8. a** *Baseball.* To gain (a base) without the aid of a hit or of an error; — said of a base runner. **b** *Games.* To gain, as a point or score, by chance, good luck, or strategy, where one does not ordinarily expect to do so.

Syn. — STEAL, PILFER, FILCH, PURLOIN, EMBEZZLE. STEAL is the general term; PILFER and FILCH imply petty thieving; to PURLOIN is esp. to carry off by theft; EMBEZZLE implies fraudulent appropriation by a breach of trust; as, "Who *steals* my purse *steals* trash" (*Shak.*); "the stealth of *pilfering* wolf" (*Milton*); "who, to patch up his fame — or fill his purse — still *pilfers* wretched plans, and makes them worse" (*Churchill*); "Fain would they *filch* that little food away" (*Dryden*); "fire which Prometheus *filched* for us from Heaven" (*Byron*); "flesh . . . of cock *purloined* from his accustomed perch" (*Cowper*); "I hope to quote him is not to *purloin*" (*Dryden*).

to steal a march, to march in a covert way; to gain an ad-

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stat′ute-barred′, *a.* Barred by the statute of limitations.
statute cap. A kind of woolen cap; — so called because worn in conformity with a statute (1571) in behalf of the cappers. *Obs.*
statute fair. See STATUTE, *n.*, 3.
statute merchant. See STATUTE OF MERCHANTS.
statute mile. See MILE.
statute roll. A roll containing the engrossed text of a statute.
‖ **sta-tu′tum** (stȧ-tū′tŭm), *n.* [L.] A statute. — **Sta-tu′tum Mer′ca-to′rum** *or* **de Mer′ca-to′ri-bus** (mûr′kȧ-tôr′ĭ-bŭs). = STATUTE OF MERCHANTS. — **S. Wal′li-æ** (wăl′ĭ-ē). = STATUTE OF WALES.
sta-tu′vo-lence (-vō-lĕns), **sta-tu′vo-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *status* state + *volens*, *-entis*, wishing.] A kind of self-induced hypnosis. — **sta-tu′vo-lent** (-lĕnt), *a.* — **stat′u-vol′ic** (stăt′ū-vŏl′ĭk), *a.*
staul (*dial.* stôl). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STALL.
stau′mer (stô′mẽr). Scot. var. of STAMMER.
staum′rel (stôm′rĕl). Scot. var. of STAMMEREL. [of STAND.
staun (stăn; stôn). Scot. var.
staunce. † STANCE.
staunch (stänch), **staunch′ly**, **staunch′ness**, etc. Vars. of STANCH, STANCHLY, etc.
staung, **staunke**. † STANK.
Staun′ton's o′pen-ing (stăn′tŭnz). See 1st CHESS, 1.
staup (stôp; stäp), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stolpa* to walk with difficulty.] To walk awkwardly, as one who steps high and heavily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stau′rax-o′ni-a (stô′răk-sō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σταυρός a cross + ἄξων an axis.] *Zoöl.* Any of a group of geometric forms having a main axis and a definite number of secondary axes at right angles to it, to which the shape of certain lower animals appears to conform. — **stau′rax-o′ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*
Stau′ro-me-du′sæ (-rō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σταυρός a cross + *medusa.*] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of Scyphozoa including *Lucernaria* and allies, nearly all having an aboral stalk usually ending in a sucker, by which the animal may attach itself. — **stau′ro-me-du′san** (-săn), *a. & n.*
stau′ro-tide (stô′rō-tīd), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. σταυρωτός cruciform + εἶδος form.] *Min.* Staurolite.
stau-rot′y-pous (stô-rŏt′ĭ-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. σταυρός a cross + τύπος type.] Having crosslike markings. [STOTTER, *v. i.*
stau′ter (stô′tẽr). Var. of
stave oak. White oak. [*Scot.*
stav′er (stāv′ẽr), *v. i.* To totter.
stav′er, *n.* One surpassing in its kind; a poser. *Slang.*
stave rime *or* **rhyme**. [Cf. G. *stabreim.*] Alliteration. *Rare.*
stav′ers (stāv′ẽrz), *n.* *Far.* Staggers. *Rare.*
staves (stāvz; stävz), *n.*, *pl.* of STAFF; (stāvz), *pl.* of STAVE.
stave′-saw′ file. See FILE, tool.
stav′ing (stāv′ĭng), *vb. n.* of STAVE, *v. t.* Hence: *n.* Material for forming staves; staves collectively; a casing of staves.
stav′ing, *a.* Very great, fine, or good, of its kind. *Slang.*
staw. † STOW, place.
staw (stä). Scot. pret. of STEAL; Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STALL.
stawl. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STALL. [of STAMMER.
staw′mer (stô′mẽr). Scot. var.
stawn (stôn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *stolen*, p. p. of STEAL.
stawnce. † STANCE.
stawp. Var. of STAUP. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
staw′ter. Var. of STAUTER.
stay, *a.* [Prob. akin to E. *sty* to ascend.] **a** Steep. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Erect; haughty; reserved. *Obs.*
stay′-at-home′, *n.* One who stays much at home. *Colloq.*
stay′-a-while′, *n.* = WAIT-A-BIT. *Australia.*
stay bearer. *Carp.* A brace.
stay boom. A boom to anchor the main boom to either upstream shore.
stay busk. A busk.
stayd. Stayed. *Ref. Sp.* [etc.
stayed, **stayedly**, etc. † STAID,
stayer. † STAIR.
stay girder. = GIRDER STAY.
stay hole. *Naut.* An opening in a staysail through which passes one of the hanks joining the sail to the stay. *R.* [ing stays.
stay′lace′, *n.* A lace for fasten-
stay law. A moratory law.
stay′less, *a.* Without a stay or stays; as: **a** Without stop or delay; also, evanescent; ephemeral. *Rare.* **b** Without aid. *Rare.* — **stay′less-ness**, *n.*
stay′nil. Var. of STARNEL. *Local & Obs., Eng.* [harrow.
stay′-plow′, **-plough′**, *n.* Rest-
stay′ship′, *n.* = REMORA, 1 a. *R.*
stay tackle. See TACKLE.
S. T. D. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Sacred Theology).
Stdy. *Abbr.* Saturday.
Ste. *Abbr.* Sainte (F., *fem.* of SAINT); STEPHEN.
stead′a-ble, *a.* [*stead* + *-able.*] Helpful; serviceable. *Obs.*
steadfasthede, **stedfasthede**, *n.* Steadfastness; stability. *Obs.*
stead′fast-ship, **sted′fast-ship**, *n.* Steadfastness. *Obs.* [STEADY.
stead′i-ly (stĕd′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
stead′ing (stĕd′ĭng; *dial.* -ĭn), *n.* [See STEAD, *n.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A farm house and offices. **b** Building land; a site.
stead′ship, *n.* Security; safety. *Obs.* [STIDDY.
stead′y (stĕd′ĭ). Dial. Eng. of
stead′y, *n.* **1.** Something that steadies or supports. [*or Slang.*
2. A sweetheart. *Dial., Illit.*,
steah. Obs. pret. of STY, to ascend. [var. of STEEK.
steak (stēk). Obs. or dial. Eng.
steake † STICK, to stab.

vantage unobserved ; — formerly followed by *of*, but now by *on* or *upon ;* as, *to steal a march* upon one's rivals.

She yesterday wanted *to steal a march* of poor Liddy. *Smollett.*

steal (stēl), *v. i.* **1**. To practice, or be guilty of, theft.

Thou shalt not *steal*. *Ex.* xx. 15.

2. To move furtively or clandestinely ; to approach, withdraw, or pass, privily ; to slip in, along, or away, unperceived ; to go or come furtively.

steal, *n.* **a** An act of stealing. **b** Anything stolen. *Colloq.*

steal′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who steals ; a thief.

2. *Shipbuilding.* The endmost plank or plate of a strake which ends short of the stem or stern.

steal′ing, *vb. n.* **1**. Act of one who steals ; theft.

2. That which is stolen ; stolen goods ; — chiefly in *pl.*

stealth (stĕlth), *n.* [From STEAL, *v.* (cf. HEALTH and HEAL, *v.*) ; cf. ME. *stalþe*, and AS. *stalu.*] **1**. Act of stealing ; theft. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. The thing stolen ; stolen property. *Obs.*

3. Act of going furtively or secretly. *Obs.*

I told him of your *stealth* unto this wood. *Shak.*

4. The bringing to pass anything in a secret or concealed manner ; a secret procedure ; a clandestine practice or action ; — in either a good or a bad sense.

Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

stealth′y (stĕl′thĭ), *a. ;* STEALTH′I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr) ; STEALTH′I-EST. Accomplished or acting clandestinely ; furtive ; sly; as, *stealthy* glances ; the cat is *stealthy.*

Syn. — STEALTHY, FURTIVE are often interchangeable. But STEALTHY frequently suggests slow or deliberate as well as secret or clandestine procedure ; FURTIVE often implies quick no less than sly or surreptitious action ; as, "Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace . . . towards his design moves like a ghost" (*Shak.*) ; "the *stealthy*, prying manner common to the race [of cats]" (*Hawthorne*) ; "The man in black, after a *furtive* glance, did not look me in the face" (*G. Borrow*) ; "small *furtive* eyes" (*G. Eliot*). See SECRET, CUNNING.

steam (stēm), *n.* [ME. *stem*, *steem*, vapor, flame, AS. *stéam* vapor, smoke, odor ; akin to D. *stoom* steam.] **1**. The invisible gas or vapor into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point ; water in the state of vapor.

2. The mist formed by the condensation, on cooling, of water vapor ; visible vapor ; — popularly so called.

3. Hence, any exhalation ; as, a *steam* of incense.

4. Power ; force ; as, his blows lacked *steam.* *Colloq.*

steam (stēm), *v. i. ;* STEAMED (stēmd) ; STEAM′ING. [Cf. AS. *stēman*, *stȳman*, to emit a scent or vapor. See STEAM, *n.*] **1**. To emit steam or vapor.

O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*

2. To rise in vapor ; to issue, or pass off, as vapor.

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam.

The vessel *steamed* out of port. *N. P. Willis.*

4. To generate steam ; as, the boiler *steams* well.

steam (stēm), *v. t.* **1**. To exhale. *Obs. & R.*

2. To evaporate or turn into vapor.

3. To expose to the action of steam, as for softening, dressing, or preparing ; as, to *steam* wood, cloth, food, etc.

steam′boat′ (-bōt′), *n.* A boat or vessel propelled by steam power ; — generally used of river or coasting craft.

steam′boat′ing, *n.* **1**. The occupation or business of running, or working on, a steamboat, or of transporting merchandise, passengers, etc., by steamboats.

2. *Bookbinding.* The shearing of a pile of books which are as yet uncovered, or out of boards.

steam boiler. A boiler for producing steam. See BOILER, 3.

steam chest. The chamber from which steam is distributed to a steam-engine cylinder ; — called also *valve chest* or *box.* See SLIDE VALVE, *Illust.*

steam dome. *Steam Boilers.* A chamber on the top of some boilers, in which steam is collected to be conducted to an engine cylinder, etc. See *locomotive boiler*, under BOILER, 3.

steam engine. An engine driven or worked by steam ; often, specif., a locomotive. Certain crude steam engines are described by Hero of Alexandria (2d century B. C.). The first commercially successful steam engine, that of Thomas Savery, dates only from 1698. This water-pumping engine, with hand-worked valves, operated much like the pulsometer. It was an **atmospheric engine**, or one in which the steam was used to obtain by condensation a partial vacuum, into which the atmospheric pressure pushed the water up through a suction pipe. This water was displaced by steam, and the operation repeated. Newcomen (about 1711) and others improved on this by introducing a solid piston to separate the water and steam, and subsequently by making the machine automatic. The next improvements of note were by James Watt, who in his patent of 1769 declared that : (1) The cylinder must be kept as hot as the steam that enters it (see CYLINDER CONDENSATION) ; (2) the steam from the cylinder must be condensed in a separate vessel (the condenser), which must be kept clear of air and water by a pump ; (3) the expansive force of the steam must be utilized (see EXPANSION, 7). Watt's principles practically govern present steam-engine practice. His first engine was a **single-acting** beam pumping engine. He later invented the **double-acting** engine and effected many other improvements, and his assistant Murdoch introduced the slide valve. The common **reciprocating steam engine** of to-day consists essentially of a piston driven in a closed cylinder by steam at a pressure initially much greater than that of the atmosphere. The piston is con-

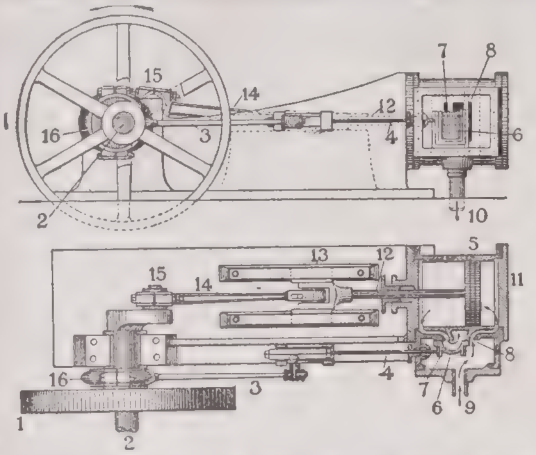

Steam Engine. Side View with cover of Steam Chest removed, and Top View with Cylinder and Steam Chest in section. 1 Flywheel; 2 Shaft; 3 Eccentric Rod; 4 Valve Rod; 5 Piston; 6 Slide Valve; 7 Exhaust Port; 8 Steam Port leading from Steam Chest to interior of Cylinder; 9 Main Steam Pipe; 10 Exhaust Pipe; 11 Cylinder; 12 Piston Rod; 13 Crosshead; 14 Connecting Rod; 15 Crank; 16 Eccentric.

nected rigidly by a piston rod to a crosshead (except in the trunk engine), the reciprocating motion of which is usually converted into rotary motion by a connecting rod, crank pin, crank, and crank shaft. The steam distribution is effected by a slide valve or other automatic valve or valves, and is usually regulated by a link motion or some other form of valve gear. In the **rotary engine**, a piston, vane, or the like, is constrained to move in a circular path, thus obviating the necessity for a connecting rod and a crank. See also CENTRAL-VALVE ENGINE, ROTATIVE ENGINE, TURBINE, etc. Steam engines are broadly classified as : **condensing engines**, in which the steam, after exhausting from the cylinder, is condensed in a separate condenser (see CONDENSER, 2 **e**), thus largely obviating back pressure due to atmospheric pressure, and, incidentally, saving most of the water ; **noncondensing engines**, in which the steam is exhausted directly into the air. For further classification see ENGINE, *n.*, 4. Cf. INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

steam′er (stēm′ẽr), *n.* **1**. Any of various machines driven by steam ; as : **a** A vessel propelled by steam ; a steamship or steamboat. **b** A steam fire engine. **c** A steam-propelled automobile, road locomotive, traction engine, or the like.

2. A vessel in which articles are subjected to steam, as in washing, cookery, and various manufactures.

steamer duck. A large sea duck (*Tachyeres cinereus*), of Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and the Falkland Islands, which, when full-grown, is incapable of flight, but swims with a peculiar action suggesting a side-wheel steamboat.

steam fitter. A workman who installs or repairs steam pipes and their fittings, etc. — **steam fitting**.

steam hammer. A forging hammer

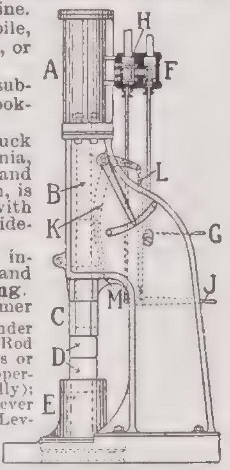

Steam Hammer. *A* Steam Cylinder (containing Piston) ; *B* Piston Rod (shown dotted) ; *C* Tup ; *D* Pallets or Dies ; *E* Anvil ; *F* Steam Valve, operated by Lever *G* (working horizontally); *H* Regulating Valve, operated by Lever *J* (working vertically); *K* Bell Crank Lever with long curved arm, connected at end of short arm with *J* by Spring *L*, pushed to right on upstroke of piston by Tappet *M* on Tup *C* to bring Valve *H* back into position.

worked directly by steam ; esp., a hammer guided vertically and operated by a vertical steam cylinder located directly over an anvil. It was invented by Nasmyth in 1842, and, although since considerably modified, is still often called the **Nasmyth hammer**.

steam heat. Heat given off by steam in condensing.

steam heater. **a** A radiator heated by steam. **b** A steam-heating apparatus consisting of a boiler, radiators, piping, and the necessary fixtures.

steam loop. In a system of steam apparatus, an arrangement of pipes by which water of condensation can be returned to the boiler without a pump or injector. The flow is caused by condensation of boiler steam in a loop of two vertical pipes connected by a horizontal one.

steam′ship′ (stēm′shĭp′), *n.* A ship or seagoing vessel propelled by the power of steam ; a steamer.

steam shovel. A machine having an excavating bucket or buckets (see BUCKET, *Illust.*) attached to a manipulatory arm or arms, and mounted on a platform running on rails.

steam′y (stēm′ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, steam ; full of steam ; vaporous ; misty.

ste-ar′ic (stē̆-ăr′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *stéarique.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to, obtained from, or like, stearin or tallow.

stearic acid, *Chem.*, a monobasic fatty acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, obtained by saponification of stearin, in white crystalline scales, soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts to an oily liquid at 69° C. (156° F.). It is used for making candles, usually with the addition of paraffin. The stearic acid of commerce is a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

ste′a-rin (stē′ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. στεαρ tallow, suet : cf. F. *stéarine.*] **1**. *Chem.* A prominent constituent of many animal and vegetable fats and oils, characterized by such solidity that when present in quantity it increases the hardness, or raises the melting point, of the fat, as in mutton tallow ; — called also *tristearin.* Chemically, it is glyceryl tristearate, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, and yields on hydrolysis one molecule of glycerin and three of stearic acid or stearate, as in candle and soap making. M. P., 67° C. (153° F.).

2. Also **ste′a-rine**. **a** The solid portion of any fat ; — disting. from *olein*, the liquid portion. **b** *Com.* Stearic acid.

ste′a-rop′tene (-rŏp′tēn), *n.* [*stearic* + elæ*optene.*] *Chem.* The part of an essential oil separated as a solid on cooling or long standing ; — contrasted with *elæoptene.*

ste′a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Gr. στέαρ, στέατος, fat, tallow : cf. F. *stéatite.*] *Min.* A massive variety of talc, of a grayish green or brown color ; — called also *soapstone.* It forms extensive beds, and is quarried for hearths, for coarse utensils, for the linings of sinks, etc. — **ste′a-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ste′a-to- (stē′ȧ-tō-), **steat-**. Combining form from Greek στεαρ, στέατος, *fat, tallow ;* as in *steato*lysis, *steat*ite.

ste′a-to-py′gi-a (-pī′jĭ-ȧ), **ste′a-to-py′ga** (-pī′gȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. στεαρ, στέατος, fat + πυγή the buttocks.] A remarkable accretion of fat on the buttocks of certain Africans, esp. of Hottentot women. — **ste′a-to-py′gous** (-pī′gŭs), *a.*

steed (stēd), *n.* [ME. *stede*, AS. *stēda* a studhorse, war horse, fr. *stōd* a stud of breeding steeds ; akin to G. *stute* a mare, Icel. *stedda*, *stōð*, a stud. See STUD of horses.] A horse, esp. a spirited horse for state or war. *Literary.*

steel (stēl), *n.* [AS. *stēl*, *stēli*, *staeli*, *stȳle ;* akin to D. *staal*, G. *stahl*, OHG. *stahal*, Icel. *stāl*, Dan. *staal*, Sw. *stål*, OPruss. *stakla.*] **1**. *Metal.* Formerly, a variety of iron intermediate between cast iron and wrought iron, very tough and, when tempered, hard and elastic ; — now applied also to ingot iron, or nearly pure iron made by fusion processes. Steel is conveniently classified into three grades of hardness for commercial purposes : **mild**, or **soft**, **steel**, containing less than 0.15 per cent of carbon ; **medium steel**, containing from 0.15 to 0.30 per cent of carbon ; **hard steel**, containing more than 0.30 per cent of carbon. Soft steel is highly ductile and is used for boiler plates, etc. Medium steel is used esp. for constructional purposes. Hard steel is employed for rubbing surfaces and where great ultimate strength is required, as for axles, shafts, tools, springs, etc. A very soft kind of mild steel, used esp. for making rivets, is called **rivet steel**. See IRON, *n.*, 1, SELF-HARDENING, etc.

2. An instrument or implement made of steel ; as : **a** A weapon, as a sword, dagger, etc. **b** An instrument (usually a fluted, round rod) to sharpen knives. **c** A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint. **d** = RAIL, *n.*, 4. *U. S.*

3. *Med.* A chalybeate medicine.

of steel, fig., having one or more of the characteristics of steel, as hardness, rigor, reliability, etc. ; as, heart *of steel.*

steel (stēl), *v. t. ;* STEELED (stēld) ; STEEL′ING. [AS. *stȳlan ;* cf. Icel. *stæla.* See STEEL, *n.*] **1**. To overlay, point, or edge with steel : as, to *steel* a razor ; to *steel* an ax ; also, to cover, as an electrotype plate, with a thin layer of iron by electrolysis, the iron becoming very hard, like steel.

2. To smooth or press with a flatiron ; to iron. *Dial. Eng.*

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steal. † STALL.
stealewurthe. † STALWORTH.
steal′ing-ly, *adv.* of *stealing*, p. pr.
steal′ing-wise′, *adv.* Stealthily. *Obs.*
stealth′ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **stealth′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **stealth′ful-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
stealth′i-ly (stĕl′thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STEALTHY.
stealth′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stealth′less, *a.* See -LESS.
stealth′like′, *a.* Stealthy ; sly.
steam balance. A safety valve with a weighted lever, for a steam boiler.
steam blower. **a** A blower for producing a draft by a jet or jets of steam. **b** A fan blower driven directly by a steam engine.
steamboat coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.
steam′boat′ing, *n.* Navigation or transportation by steamboats
steam box. A steam chest ; also, a receptacle in which things are steamed.
steam car. A car driven or drawn by steam power. *U. S.*
steam carriage. A road carriage propelled by steam power.
steam case. A steam chest or a steam jacket. — **steam casing**.
steam chimney. An annular chamber around a boiler uptake, for drying steam.
steam coal. Steamboat coal ; also, coal suitable for use under steam boilers.
steam cock. Any cock for passage of steam ; specif., the upper gauge cock in a steam boiler.
steam coil. A coil of pipe through which steam is passed.
steam color *or* **colour**. *Dyeing.* A color produced or fixed in the fiber by exposure to steam.
steam′-cut′, *v. i.* To become scratched or furrowed, as by seizing, when passing high-pressure steam ; — said of the metal of a steam valve, etc.
steam cylinder. A cylinder for steam ; a steam-engine cylinder.
steamd. Steamed. *Ref. Sp.*
steam digger. = STEAM SHOVEL
steam edges. The edges of a steam-engine slide valve which control steam admission ; — called also **steam ends**.
steam excavator. = STEAM SHOVEL.
steam fire engine. A fire engine consisting of a steam boiler, engine, and pump, on wheels.
steam fit. A steam-tight fit.
steam gas. Highly superheated steam.
steam gauge *or* **gage**. A pressure gauge for steam.
steam gun. A contrivance from which projectiles may be thrown by elastic force of steam.
steam′-ham′mer type (of engine). The direct-acting vertical engine ; — usual in the marine steam engine.
steam′i-ness (stēm′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
steam injector. A steam-boiler injector. See INJECTOR.
steam jacket. A jacket to be filled with steam. — **steam′-jack′et**, *v. t.*
steam jammer. A steam-driven machine for loading logs upon cars.
steam joint. A steam-tight joint.
steam lap. *Steam Engines.* Outside lap. See 4th LAP, 2 **b**.
steam mason. A steam-driven machine for turning or dressing stone. *Eng.*
steam metal. Any copper alloy specially designed to endure exposure to steam. *[Eng.*
steam navvy. A steam shovel.
steam organ. *Music.* A calliope.
steam pipe. Any pipe for conveying steam, esp. live boiler steam. — **steam piping**.
steam port. *Mach.* A port for steam, esp. for live steam.
steam pump. A pump driven by steam, or directly by a steam engine ; commonly, a combined steam engine and pump with the piston rod and pump plunger directly coupled.
steam ram. A steam pump for deep wells, similar to the pulsometer in action, but of different construction.
steam road. A railroad for steam cars.
steam room. In a steam boiler, the space above the water level.
steamship coal. Steamboat coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.
steam table. **1**. A steam-heated table, as for keeping food warm. **2**. A tabular statement of data relating to properties of steam.
steam′-tight′, *a.* Not permitting the leaking through of steam or of water under pressure of steam. — **steam′-tight′ness**, *n.*
steam trap. A self-acting device by which water in a pipe or vessel containing or passing steam will be discharged without permitting steam to escape.
steam turbine. See TURBINE.
steam valve. A valve for regulating a supply of steam.
steam vessel. A vessel propelled by steam ; a steamboat or steamship ; a steamer.
steam whistle. See WHISTLE.
stean. Var. of STEEN, *n.* & *v.*
steap. † STEP.
steape. † STEEP, *a.*
ste-ap′sin (stē̆-ăp′sĭn), *n.* [G. ; *stea*rin + pe*psin.*] = LIPASE
ste′a-rate (stē′ȧ-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of stearic acid.
steare. † STEER, STIR.
ste-ar′i-form (stē̆-ăr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*stearin* + *-form.*] Resembling stearin, or hard fat.
stearne. † STERN.
ste′a-ro-lac′tone (stē′ȧ-rō-lăk′tōn), *n.* *Chem.* The lactone ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2$) of a hydroxy derivative of stearic acid. It is one of the products of the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid.
ste′a-rol′ic (-rŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*stear*ic + *ol*eic + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline monobasic acid ($C_{18}H_{32}O_2$) of the acetylene series, isologous with stearic acid, and obtained indirectly from oleic acid.
ste′a-rone (stē′ȧ-rōn), *n.* *Chem.* A white, crystalline ketone, $(C_{17}H_{35})_2CO$, obtained by heating stearic acid with phosphorus pentoxide and in other ways.
ste′ar-rhe′a, -rhœ′a (stē′ȧ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. στεαρ tallow + ῥεῖν to flow.] *Med.* Seborrhea.
steart. Dial. Eng. var. of START.
ste′a-ryl (stē′ȧ-rĭl), *n.* [*stear*ic + *-yl.*] The radical ($C_{17}H_{35}CO$) of stearic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.
steat-. See STEATO-.
ste-at′o-cele (stē̆-ăt′ō-sēl ; stē′ȧ-tō-), *n.* [*steato-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A scrotal tumor consisting of fat.
ste′a-tog′e-nous (stē′ȧ-tŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*steato-* + *-genous.*] Producing fat ; causing steatosis.
ste′a-tol′y-sis (-tŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *steato-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Conversion of neutral fats into glycerin and free fatty acids. — **ste′a-to-lyt′ic** (-tō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
ste′a-to′ma (-tō′mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. στεάτωμα, fr. στεατοῦν to turn into suet, fr. στέαρ, -ατος, suet.] *Med.* **a** A cyst due to the retention of secretion in a sebaceous gland. **b** A lipoma. — **ste′a-tom′a-tous** (-tŏm′ȧ-tŭs ; -tō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
ste′a-to-path′ic (-tō-păth′ĭk), *a.* [See STEATO- ; PATHIC.] Of or pert. to disorders of the sebaceous glands.
ste′a-top′y-gy (-tŏp′ĭ-jĭ), *n.* = STEATOPYGIA.
Ste′a-tor′nis (stē′ȧ-tôr′nĭs), *n.*, **Ste′a-tor-nith′i-dæ** (-tŏr-nĭth′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. στέαρ, στέατος, fat, tallow + ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird.] *Zoöl.* See GUACHARO.
ste′a-tor-rhe′a, -rhœ′a (-tō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. στέαρ, στέατος, fat + *-rhea.*] Seborrhea.
ste′a-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -TOSES (-tō′sēz). [NL. See STEATO- ; -OSIS.] *Med.* **a** Abnormal formation of fat ; fatty degeneration. **b** A skin disease due to disordered function of sebaceous glands.
steave. † STAVE.
steave. Scot. var. of STEEVE, stiffen.
ste-ca′do. † STICHADO.
stec-ca′do, **stec-ca′ta**, *n.* [It. *steccata.*] A stockade. *Obs.*
stech (stĕk), *v. t.* & *i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To cram ; gorge. **b** To puff ; pant ; groan.
stech, *n.* *Scot.* **a** Gormandizing. **b** A confused mass ; crowd ; also, oppressive heat.
stechado. † STICHADO.
stechche. † STICCHE.
steche. † STITCH.
steckadoe. † STICHADO.
steck′le, *n.* A lock ; bar. *Obs.*
sted. † STEED.
sted. Archaic or Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of STEAD.
sted. Stead. *Ref. Sp.*
sted′ding. Var. of STEADING. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sted′dle (stĕd′'l). Dial. var. of STADDLE.
sted′dy. † STEADY.
stede. † STEED.
stede (*dial.* stēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STEAD.
stedevest. † STEADFAST.
sted′fast, **sted′fast-ly**, etc. Vars. of STEADFAST, STEADFASTLY, etc.
stedill, *v. i.* [Cf. STADDLE.] To stand still. *Obs.*
Sted′man (stĕd′măn), *n.* See under CHANGE RINGING.
sted′ship. Var. of STEADSHIP.
sted′y. Steady. *Ref. Sp.*
stee (stē). Dial. Eng. var. of STY.
steed (*dial.* stēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of STEAD.
steed′back′, *n.* Horseback. *Obs.*
steed′less, *a.* See -LESS.
steed′yocks′, *n. pl.* [Perh. fr. *steed* and *yoke.*] Reins. *Obs.*
steegh. Obs. pret. of STY.
steek (*dial.* stēk, stāk), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. D. *steken* to prick. Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] **1**. To pierce ; prick. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To stitch ; sew. *Scot.*
3. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To shut ; close. **b** To fasten ; bar. **c** To put ; set ; fix. **d** To stop.
steek, *n.* *Scot.* A stitch ; as : **a** A loop in knitting. **b** Thread. **c** Of clothing, a garment ; fig., a bit. **d** A pain, esp. in the side.

3. To make hard or strong; hence, to make insensible or obdurate. "*Steel* my soldiers' hearts." *Shak.*
4. To cause to resemble steel, as in any of various qualities, as in hardness.
steel blue. Any of various shades of blue similar to the colors assumed by steel at certain temperatures in tempering; iron blue. See TEMPER, *v. t.*, 7. — **steel′-blue′**, *a.*
steel bronze. A bronze of about 92 per cent copper and 8 per cent tin, hardened by compression, used as a substitute for steel in making guns; — called also *Uchatius bronze* or *metal*, after the inventor, an Austrian general.
steel engraving. The art or process of engraving on steel, or an impression taken from an engraved steel plate.
steel′head′ (stēl′hĕd′), *n.* **1**. A North American trout (*Salmo rivularis*) found from northern California to Alaska. It is generally anadromous. The scales are rather small, and the head comparatively short. It attains a large size, and is a food fish of importance. The species has been introduced into some eastern waters.
2. The ruddy duck. *Maryland.*
steel′ing (stēl′ĭng), *n.* **1**. Casehardening.
2. *Engraving.* The process of electroplating engraved copper plates with a film of iron to render them more durable.
steel mill. **a** A wheel lock. **b** A mill which has steel grinding surfaces. **c** A mill where steel is manufactured. **d** = FLINT MILL, 2.
steel′work′ (stēl′wûrk′), *n.* **1**. Any work in steel; articles, or a part, parts, or the whole of any construction, of steel.
2. *pl.* A shop or establishment where steel is made.
steel′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Made of steel; consisting of steel.
2. Resembling steel, as in hardness, firmness, color, etc.
steely iron, a variety of iron containing less than one half of one per cent of carbon. See IRON.
steel′yard′ (stēl′yärd′), *n.* [Translation of OLG. *stālhof*, name of the Hanseatic establishment in London; *stāl* sample, specimen + *hof* yard. Cf. STEELYARD a form of balance.] The establishment in London of the merchants of the Germanic Hanse (see HANSE, 3); also, the merchants themselves. It was closed in 1597. *Obs. or Hist.*
steel′yard (stēl′yärd; *colloq.* stĭl′yẽrd; *the second is the usual pron. among those to whom the implement is familiar*), *n.* [Earlier *stelleere*, prob. of LG. or D. orig., and perh. at first one who or that which certifies to the correct weight or quality of goods; cf. LG. *stal*, *staal*, sample, specimen, esp. one taken as a standard; perh. fr. OF. *estaler* to display for sale, F. *étaler*, prob. of G. or D. orig. (cf. STALL, *n.*). Cf. STEELYARD a place in London.] **1**. A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever, which turns on a fulcrum, and a counterpoise is caused to slide upon the longer arm to produce equilibrium, its place on this arm (which is notched or graduated) indicating the weight; a Roman balance; — also often in *pl.*

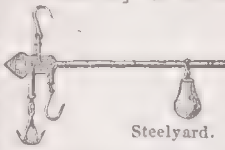

Steelyard.

2. Any of various things likened to a steelyard, as the lever of a lever safety valve.
steen, stean (stēn), *n.* [AS. *stǣna*. See STONE.] **1**. A vessel of clay or stone. *Spenser.*
2. A wall of brick, stone, cement, or other hard material, used as a lining, as of a well, cistern, etc.
steep (stēp), *v. t.*; STEEPED (stēpt); STEEP′ING. [ME. *stepen*, prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *steypa* to cause to stoop, cast down, pour out, to cast metals, causative of *stūpa* to stoop; akin to Sw. *stöpa* to cast, to steep, Dan. *stöbe*. Cf. STOOP, *v. i.*] **1**. To soak in or as in a liquid; to extract the essence of by soaking; to macerate; as, to *steep* tea. Fig., to imbue with.

The learned of the nation were *steeped* in Latin. *Earle.*

2. To bathe or wet with or as with liquid. *Obs.*
3. To give a tilt or slope to. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See SATURATE.
steep, *v. i.* To undergo the process of soaking in a liquid; as, the tea is *steeping*. *Colloq.*
steep, *n.* **1**. State or process of steeping; also, something steeped, or a vessel, dipping liquid, etc., used in steeping; specif., a fertilizing liquid to hasten germination of seeds.
2. Rennet. *Dial. Eng.*
steep, *a.*; STEEP′ER (-ẽr); STEEP′EST. [ME. *steep*, *step*, AS. *stéap*; akin to Icel. *steypðr* steep, and *stūpa* to stoop, Sw. *stupa* to fall, to tilt; cf. OFries. *stap* high. Cf. STOOP, *v. i.*, STEEP, *v. t.*, STEEPLE.] **1**. Lofty; tall; elevated; high.
2. Protruding; prominent. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; having a side or slope approaching the perpendicular; precipitous; as, a *steep* hill.
4. Mounting or falling precipitously; as, a *steep* flight; *steep* ruin. "The *steep* Tarpeian death." *Shak.*

To some not *steep*, though philosophic height. *Cowper.*

5. Bright; gleaming; glittering; flashing. *Obs.*
6. Bold; proud. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "A *steep* man." *Layamon.*
7. Excessive; too great, high, heavy, difficult, etc.; as, a *steep* price; a *steep* task; a *steep* story. *Slang.*
Syn. — See ABRUPT.
steep (stēp), *n.* A precipitous place; a steep ascent or descent; a precipice; also, an object having a steep side or slope.

Bare *steeps*, where desolation stalks. *Wordsworth.*

steep′er (-ẽr), *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern, in which things are steeped; a steep.
stee′ple (stē′p′l), *n.* [ME. *stepel*, AS. *stēpel*, *stȳpel*, tower; akin to E. *steep*, a.] **1**. *Arch.* The tall structure, usually composed of a series of diminishing stories finished at the top with a small spire or cupola, surmounting the lower straight-sided story of a church tower; also, the whole of a church tower. Cf. PINNACLE, 1; see 2d SPIRE, 3.
2. = HENNIN.
3. Fish piled in a heap for drying. *Dial. Eng.*
stee′ple, *v. i.* To rise high in the air, as a steeple.
stee′ple-chase′, *n.* A race across country between a number of horsemen; — supposedly so called from the goal being some conspicuous landmark, as a church steeple; hence, a race over a prescribed course obstructed by such obstacles as one meets in riding across country, as hedges, walls, etc.
stee′ple-chas′er (-chās′ẽr), *n.* One who rides in a steeplechase; also, a horse trained to run in a steeplechase.
stee′ple-chas′ing (-chās′ĭng), *n.* Act of riding a steeplechase.
stee′ple-crowned′ (-kround′), *a.* **a** Having a steeple. **b** Having a peaked crown, as a hat; also, wearing such a hat.
stee′pled (stē′p′ld), *a.* Furnished with, or having the form of, a steeple; adorned with steeples.
steeple engine. A vertical back-acting steam engine having the cylinder beneath the crosshead, now chiefly used for donkey engines, etc.

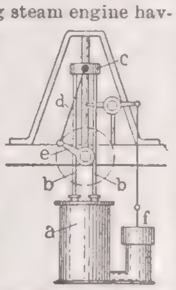

Steeple Engine. *a* Cylinder; *b, b* Piston Rods; *c* Crosshead; *d* Connecting Rod; *e* Crank; *f* Air Pump.

steeple jack. A man who makes a business of climbing steeples, high chimneys, etc., as for making repairs. *Colloq.*
steer (stēr), *n.* [ME. *steer*, AS. *stēor*; akin to D. & G. *stier* a bull, OHG. *stior*, Icel. *stjörr*, *þjōrr*, Sw. *tjur*, Dan. *tyr*, Goth. *stiur*, Russ. *tur*, Pol. *tur*, Ir. & Gael. *tarbh*, W. *tarw*, L. *taurus*, Gr. *ταῦρος*, Skr. *sthūra* strong, stout, AS. *stōr* large, Icel. *stōrr*, OHG. *stūri*, *stiuri*. Cf. TAURINE, *a.*] A young castrated male of the ox kind, esp. one raised for beef, or, in the western United States, one of any age.
steer, *v. t.*; STEERED (stērd); STEER′ING. [ME. *steeren*, *steren*, AS. *stieran*, *stȳran*, *stéoran*; akin to OFries. *stiora*, *stiura*, D. *sturen*, OD. *stieren*, OHG. *stiuren*, G. *steuern*, OHG. *stiuren* to direct, support, G. *steuer* contribution, tax, Icel. *stȳra* to steer, govern, Sw. *styra*, Dan. *styre*, Goth. *stiurjan* to establish, AS. *stéor* a rudder, a helm, and prob. to Icel. *staurr* a pale, stake, Gr. *σταυρός*. Cf. STARBOARD, STERN, *n.*] **1**. To direct the course of by movements of a rudder, helm, or the like; as, to *steer* a ship or an automobile.
2. Hence, to guide; manage; control; govern; direct.

That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*. *Spenser.*

3. To wend; direct; as, to *steer* one's way.
steer, *v. i.* **1**. To direct a vessel in its course.
2. To be directed and governed; to take a direction, or course; to obey the helm; as, the boat *steers* easily.
3. To conduct one's self; to pursue a course of action.
to steer small *or* **with a small helm**, *Naut.*, to steer with little shifting of the helm, i.e., in an almost straight course.
steer′age (stēr′āj), *n.* **1**. Act or practice of steering, or directing; as, the *steerage* of a ship. *Milton.*
2. *Naut.* **a** The effect of the helm on a ship; the manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm. **b** The stern. *Rare.* **c** The steering apparatus. *Obs. or R.* **d** The course steered. *Obs. or R.* **e** In a passenger vessel, orig., a part of the after hold, now any section occupied by passengers paying the smallest fares and receiving admittedly inferior accommodations, now usually on a lower deck in the bows. **f** In a man-of-war, a part, generally just forward of the wardroom, assigned to midshipmen and other junior officers for quarters; — in the United States navy now called *junior officers' quarters*.
3. Direction; regulation; management; guidance.
4. That by which a course is directed. *Rare.* *Dryden.*
steer′age-way′ (stēr′āj-wā′), *n.* *Naut.* A rate of motion sufficient to make a vessel answer the helm.
steer′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STEER. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Aim; direction; tendency. **b** Management; government.
steering committee, a committee in charge of a political campaign. *Polit. Cant.* — **s. sail**. = STUDDING SAIL. *Obs.*
steers′man (stērz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *stéoresmann*; *stéores*, gen. of *stéor* rudder + *mann* man.] One who steers; the helmsman of a vessel.
steeve (stēv), *v. i. & t.*; STEEVED (stēvd); STEEV′ING. [Orig. uncert.] *Shipbuilding.* To turn upward at an angle with the horizon or the line of the keel; — said of the bowsprit.
steeve, *n.* *Naut.* The angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon, or with the keel; — called also *steeving*.
steeve, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *steeve* to stuff, and E. STIVE.] To stow, as in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve or jackscrew.
steeve, *n.* [Cf. STEEVE to stow.] A spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cotton bales and like cargo.
Ste′fan's law (stā′fänz). *Physics.* The law that the total radiation from a black body is proportional to the fourth power of its absolute temperature. It was originally stated by Prof. Josef Stefan, and independently demonstrated theoretically by Prof. Ludwig Boltzmann. Hence called also **Ste′fan-Boltz′mann law** (stā′fän-bōlts′män), or **Stefan and Boltzmann's law**.
Steg′a-nop′o-des (stĕg′ȧ-nŏp′ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στεγανόπους*, *-ποδος*, web-footed; *στεγανός* covered + *πούς* foot.] A division of swimming birds in which all four toes are united by a broad web. It includes the pelicans, cormorants, gannets, frigate birds, tropic birds, and snakebirds. — **steg′a-no-pod′** (stĕg′ȧ-nō-pŏd′), *a. & n.* — **steg′a-nop′o-dan** (-nŏp′ō-dăn), **steg′a-nop′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*
steg′o-car′pous (-ō-kär′pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *στέγη* roof + *-carpous*.] *Bot.* In mosses, having a capsule which opens by a deciduous lid or operculum.
Steg′o-ceph′a-li (-sĕf′ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στεγη* roof + *κεφαλή* head.] *Paleon.* An extinct order of salamanderlike, tailed amphibians, usually having well-developed limbs with four or five digits, which lived during the late Palæozoic and the Mesozoic times. Some were very large, and they varied from short, stout forms to others that were as slender as serpents. Most of them had the under surface of the body covered with bony scales or plates, and in some this extended to the under parts of the limbs and head and rarely to the back. Their teeth, in transverse sections, often show a labyrinthiform arrangement of the cement and dentine. *Labyrinthodon*, *Keraterpeton*, and *Mastodonsaurus* are representative genera. — **steg′o-ce-pha′li-an** (-sē-fā′lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **steg′o-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.*
Steg′o-don (stĕg′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στεγη* roof + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of extinct Asiatic elephants having molar teeth with relatively broad ridges and but little cement, thus being intermediate between existing elephants and mastodons. — **steg′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.*
Steg′o-my′ia (-mī′yȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στεγη* cover + *μυῖα* fly.] *Zoöl.* A genus of mosquitoes differing from *Culex* in having scales on the clypeus. It contains the species (*S. calopus*, syn. *S. fasciata*) which transmits yellow fever.
Steg′o-sau′rus (-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στέγη* roof + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of large orthopod dinosaurs of the Upper Jurassic rocks of Colorado and Wyoming, remarkable for their dermal armor. The best-known species (*S. ungulatus*) had two rows of bony plates extending along the back.

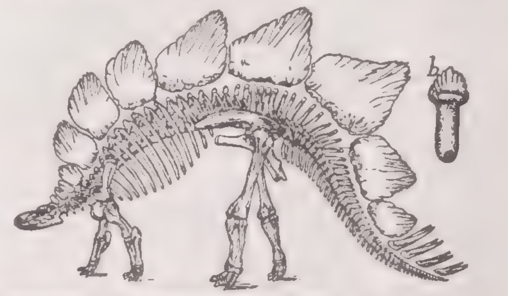

Skeleton of Stegosaurus (*S. ungulatus*) ($\frac{1}{120}$); *b* Tooth, less reduced.

stein (stīn; *G.* shtīn), *n.* [G.] An earthenware mug, esp. for beer, commonly holding about a pint; also, the quantity of beer which a stein holds.
stein′bok′ (stīn′bŏk′), *n.* [See STEENBOK.] Any small an-

steel. Var. of STEAL, stalk.
steel′bow′, *n.* A stirrup. *Obs.*
steel′bow′ goods (stēl′bou′), *or* **steel′bow′**, *n.* The farming stock, implements, etc., supplied by a landlord. *Obs. Scot.*
Steel′boy′, *n.* [From name of the band, *Hearts of Steel.*] One of a band of insurgents in Ulster province, Ireland, 1772-74.
steel′-cage′ con-struc′tion. Skeleton construction.
steel concrete. Ferro-concrete.
steel emery. An abrasive made in the same way as crushed steel, but with an intensely hard temper. [of steel. *Obs.*
steel′en, *a.* [AS. *stȳlen.*] Made
steel′er, *n.* One who steels.
stee-let′to. ✝STILETTO. [WOOL.
steel fiber *or* **fibre**. = STEEL
steel′-gear′, *n.* Armor. *Obs.*
steel′-head′, *a.* Having a steel head. *Obs.*
steel′i-fy (stēl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*steel* + *-fy*.] To convert into steel.
steel′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
steel′rife′, *a.* Overbearing. *Obs.*
steel′weed′, *n.* Heath aster.
steel wine. Wine, usually sherry, in which steel filings have stood for a considerable time, — used as a medicine.
steel wool. Fine steel shavings, used for cleaning and polishing.
steem. ✝ STEAM, STEVEN.
steem, *n. & v.* [Cf. STEAM, *v. & n.*] Gleam; flame; beam. *Obs.*
steem, *v. & n.* [See ESTEEM.] Esteem; value. *Obs.*
steen, stean (stēn; stān), *n.* A stone. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
steen, stean, *v. t.*, [AS. *stǣnan* to stone, to adorn with gems. See STONE.] To hurl stones at; to stone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
steen′bok′ (stēn′bŏk′; stān′-), *n.* [D.; *steen* stone + *bok* buck.] = STEINBOK.
Steen′ie (stēn′ĭ), *n.* **1**. Dim. of STEPHEN. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham (1592-1628); — so called by James I. in allusion to his fine face (cf. *Acts* vi. 15).
steen′ing, *n.* A steen, or lining for a well, etc.
steen′kirk′ (stēn′kûrk′), **stein′kirk′** (stīn′-), *n.* [So called from the battle of *Steenkerke*, or *Steinkirk*, in 1692, when the French nobles had no time to arrange their lace neckcloths: cf. F. *steinkerke*, *steinkerque*.] A kind of neckcloth or cravat of lace, worn negligently.
Steen′son, Steen′ie (stēn′ĭ stēn′-sŭn). In Scott's "Redgauntlet," the grandfather of Wandering Willie and the hero of his tale. He gets the receipt for his rent money by going to old Sir Robert Redgauntlet, who is in hell, and the money, which Sir Robert's son maintained had not been paid, was found to have been hidden by a monkey.
steep (stēp), *n.* *Metal.* = BRASQUE.
steep′-down′, *a.* Precipitous. *R.*
steepe. ✝ STEP.
steep′en (stēp′'n), *v. i.* To become steep or steeper.
steep′-fall′, *a.* Steep. *Obs.*
steep′ful. *a.* Steep. *Obs.*
steep′grass′, *n.* [See STEEP to soak.] Common butterwort, used like rennet. [Steepness.
steep′i-ness (stēp′ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
steep′ish, *a.* Somewhat steep.
stee′pl. Steeple. *Ref. Sp.*
stee′ple-bush′, *n.* = HARDHACK a.
stee′ple-com-pound′ stamp. An ore-crushing stamp operated by a vertical tandem compound steam engine. [hat. *Obs.*
stee′ple-crown′, *n.* A steeple
steeple fair. A fair at which church livings may be bought. *Obs. Humorous.*
steeple house. A church. *Obs.*
stee′ple-top′, *n.* The bowhead whale.
steep′ly, *adv.* of STEEP.
steep′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
steep′-out′, *a.* Projecting. *Obs.*
steept. Steeped. *Ref. Sp.*
steep′-up′, *a.* Steep. *Rare.*
steep′weed′, *or* **steep′wort′** (-wûrt′), *n.* Steepgrass.
steep′y, *a.* Steep. *Obs. or R.*
steer (stēr). Dial. Eng. var. of STAIR, STARE (a starling).
steer, *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Strong; also, *Obs.*, steadfast. **b** Harsh; rough; stiff. **c** Severe; stern.
steer, *v. t.* [Cf. STIR.] **a** To stir; poke. **b** To rouse; disturb. **c** To trouble; injure. **d** To confuse, esp. with noise. — *v. i.* To bestir one's self; start; hasten. — *n.* **a** A poke; stir. **b** Disturbance; noise. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [lock).
steer, *v. t.* To castrate (a bul-
steer, *n.* [AS. *stéor*, *stior*; akin to D. *stuur*, G. *steuer*, Icel. *stȳri*. See STEER, *v. t.*, to guide.] *Obs.* **1**. A rudder or helm.
2. Guidance; government.
3. Correction; discipline.
steer, *n.* [AS. *stéora*. See STEER a rudder.] A helmsman; a pilot; hence, a ruler. *Obs.*
steer′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See ABLE.
steerd. Steered. *Ref. Sp.*
steer′er, *n.* One who steers.
Steer′forth, James (stēr′fōrth). Friend and schoolmate of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield." A gay and attractive libertine, he seduces "little Em'ly," and finally perishes in a shipwreck on the English coast. See LITTLE EM'LY; DARTLE, ROSA.
steer′ing-ly, *adv.* of STEERING.
steer′ish, *a.* Flighty. *Obs.*
steer′less, *a.* Without rudder. *Obs.* [steer.
steer′ling, *n.* A young or small
steer′man, *n.* A steersman. *Obs.*
steer′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
steerne. ✝ STERN.
steers′mate′ (stērz′māt′), *n.* [*steer* a rudder + *mate* a companion.] A mate who steers: a steersman. *Obs.*
steer′staff′, *n.* A tiller. *Obs.*
steer′tree′, *n.* A tiller: also, the handle of a plow. *Obs.*
steer′y, *n.* [Cf. STEER a disturbance.] A stir; tumult. *Scot.*
steeve (stēv), *a.* [Cf. STIFF.] Stiff. — *v. t. & i.* To stiffen, esp. with cold; to freeze. — **steeve′ly**, *adv.* *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
steev′er (stēv′ẽr). Var. of STIVER. [STEEVE.
steev′ing, *n.* *Naut.* = 2d
stef. ✝ STAFF, STIFF.
stefhede, *n.* [See STIFF; -HEAD.] Stiffness; rigor. *Obs.*
stefliche. ✝ STIFFLY. [*Scot.*
stef′ly (stĕf′lĭ), *adv.* Thickly.
stefne. ✝ STEVEN.
steg (stĕg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *steggr* a male bird. Cf. STAG.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A gander. **b** A stag.
steg, *v. i.* To stalk about; to go about stupidly or awkwardly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
steg′a-nog′ra-phy (stĕg′ȧ-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *στεγανός* covered + *-graphy*.] Cryptography. — **steg′a-nog′ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*
Steg′a-noph-thal′ma-ta (-nŏf-thăl′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στεγανός* covered + *ὀφθαλμός* the eye.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SCYPHOZOA. Called also **Steg′a-noph-thal′mi-a** (-mĭ-ȧ). — **steg′a-noph-thal′mate** (-māt), *a. & n.* — **steg′a-noph-thal′ma-tous** (-mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
steghe. ✝ STY.
steg-no′sis (stĕg-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στέγνωσις*. See STEGNOTIC.] Constipation; constriction of the vessels or ducts.
steg-not′ic (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *στεγνωτικός*, deriv. of *στεγνός*, *στεγανός*, covered, closed.] Tending to render costive; astringent. — *n.* A stegnotic medicine.
Steg′o-ceph′a-la (stĕg′ō-sĕf′ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STEGOCEPHALI. — **steg′o-ceph′a-lan** (-lăn), *a. & n.*
Steg′o-ce-pha′li-a (-sē-fā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STEGOCEPHALI.
Steg′o-sau′ri (stĕg′ō-sô′rī), **Steg′o-sau′ri-a** (-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See STEGOSAURUS.] *Paleon.* An extinct group of orthopod dinosaurs, including the genera *Stegosaurus*, *Scelidosaurus*, and their allies. — **steg′o-saur** (stĕg′ō-sôr), *n.* — **steg′o-sau′ri-an** (-sô′rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **steg′o-sau′roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*
steid. ✝ STEED.
steid (stēd), **steid′ing**. Scot. & dial. Eng. of STEAD, STEADING.
steif. ✝ STIFF. [*a.*; STEEP.
steigh (stā). Scot. var. of STAY,
steigh (*dial.* stī, stē). Dial. Eng. var. of STY, ladder; obs. pret. of STY, to ascend.
steik (stēk). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of STEEK. [stab.
steik. Obs. pret. of STICK, to
steike. ✝ STEAK.
steill. ✝ STEEL. [of STEAL.
steill. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
stein. ✝ STAIN. [STEEN.
stein (stēn), *n. & v.* Var. of
Stein (stīn; shtīn), *n.* [Cf. G. *Steinwein*.] A Franconian wine. See RHINE WINE.
Stein′berg′er (stīn′bûr′gẽr; *G.* shtīn′bĕr′gẽr), *n.* [G.] See RHINE WINE.
stein′bock′ (stīn′bŏk′), *n.* [G., ibex; *stein* stone + *bock* buck, akin to D. *bok*. Cf. STEENBOK.] **a** The European ibex. **b** A steinbok.
steinch. ✝ STANCH.

telope, of the genus *Raphicerus*, of the plains of South and East Africa; a steenbok; esp., *R. campestris*.

Stei-ne′ri-an (stī-nē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Relating to Jacob Steiner (1796–1863), a Swiss-German geometer.— **Steinerian curve**, the locus of a point whose first polar (as to a given curve) has a double point. — **S. polygon**, a figure formed of points with their junction lines.

Stei′ro-ne′ma (stī′rō-nē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στεῖρος sterile + νῆμα thread.] *Bot.* A small genus of primulaceous herbs, of the eastern United States, distinguished from the loosestrifes (*Lysimachia*) by having staminodia. They have yellow flowers with a rotate, deeply lobed corolla.

ste′le (stē′lē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stela*, fr. Gr. στήλη a post, an upright stone.] **1**. *Archæol.* A slab or pillar of stone, used esp. by ancient Greeks as a gravestone, sometimes sculptured or painted; also, a pillar bearing a notice, serving as a milepost, or the like.

Athenian Grave Stele of Hegeso.

2. *Bot.* The central cylinder in the stems and roots of vascular plants. It is developed from the plerome, and consists of the vascular bundles collectively, with ground tissue (medullary rays, pith, pericycle, mesocycle); it is surrounded by the primary cortex. Its structure differs in the various groups. See MONOSTELE, PROTOSTELE, SIPHONOSTELE; cf. MONARCH, DIARCH, etc., ENDARCH, EXARCH, MESARCH.

Stel′la (stĕl′ȧ), *n.* [L., star.] **1**. Fem. prop. name. F. *Estelle* (ĕs′-tĕl′); Sp. *Estella* (ĕs-tĕl′yä).
2. Penelope Devereux (1562?–1607), daughter of the first Earl of Essex, afterwards Lady Rich and later Countess of Devonshire; — so called by Sir Philip Sidney, in a series of love sonnets, "Astrophel and Stella," addressed to her.
3. Esther Johnson (1681–1728); — so called by Swift, who was a fellow member with her of Sir William Temple's household, and perhaps married her about 1716.

stel′lar (stĕl′ȧr), *a.* [L. *stellaris*, fr. *stella* a star. See STAR.] **1**. Of or pert. to stars; astral; resembling a star in shape, brilliancy, or the like; as, a *stellar* figure.
2. *Geom.* = STELLATED.
stellar focus. See PRINCIPAL FOCUS. — **s. month**, a sidereal month. See MONTH, 1 **b**. — **s. parallax**, the annual parallax of a fixed star.

stel′late (stĕl′āt) } *a.* [L. *stellatus* set with stars, starry,
stel′lat-ed (-āt-ĕd) } fr. *stella* a star. See STELLAR.]
1. Resembling a star; pointed or radiated like a star.
2. *Geom.* Surrounding its center more than once, as a polygon or polyhedron.
stellate ligament, *Anat.*, a branching ligament uniting the front of the head of a rib with the bodies of two vertebræ and the intervertebral disk between them.

Stel′ler's sea cow (stĕl′ẽrz; shtĕl′-). [After Geo. W. *Steller* (1709–46), German naturalist.] An aquatic mammal (*Hydrodamalis gigas*, syn. *Rytina stelleri*) of the group Sirenia; the rytina. It became about 25 feet long, and had a relatively small head, no teeth, and a laterally lobed tail. Bering, in 1741, found it common and very tame near the Asiatic coast of Bering Sea. It was soon exterminated.

stel′lion (stĕl′yŭn), *n.* [L. *stellio* a kind of newt.] An agamoid lizard (*Stellio stellio*), common about the eastern Mediterranean among ruins. See AGAMA, *Illust.*

stel′lion-ate (-āt), *n.* [L. *stellionatus* cozenage, trickery, fr. *stellio* a crafty, knavish person.] *Roman & Civil Law.* Any fraud not distinguished by a more special name; esp., a sale of the same property to different persons, or the sale of something as one's own which belongs to another, etc.

stel′lu-lar (stĕl′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella* a star.] **1**. Starlike; radiated.
2. Marked with starlike spots of color.

stem (stĕm), *n.* [AS. *stemn*, *stefn*, *stæfn*, stem of a tree, stem or stern of a vessel; akin to OS. *stamn* the stem of a ship, D. *stam* stem, *steven* stem of a ship, G. *stamm* stem, *steven* stem of a ship, Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, stem of a ship, *stofn*, *stomn*, stem, Sw. *stam* a tree trunk, Dan. *stamme*, prob. akin to E. *stand*. Cf. STAND.] **1**. The main axis, trunk, or body of a tree or other plant; hence, any part which supports leaves or flowers; a stalk or stock. Specif., *Bot.*, any axis which develops buds and shoots in place of roots. In this sense *stem* includes all the subterranean rootlike modifications which are commonly called *roots* (as the rhizome, bulb, corm, etc.), but which produce leaves and buds. Stems are further distinguished by their giving rise to outgrowths at certain definite points called *nodes*, instead of at scattered intervals. The apex of the stem is the **growing point**, and is never covered by a cap. The stem is not clearly differentiated in plants below pteridophytes, though it may be closely simulated by certain modifications of the thallus. See THALLUS; ROOT, 1; CORMOPHYTE.

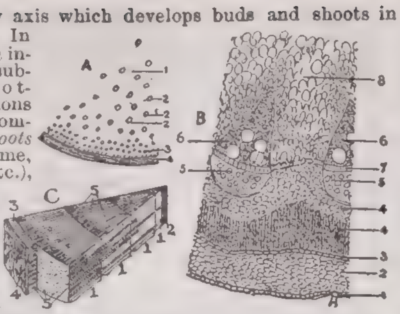

Stem, 1. *A* Part of Transverse Section of an Internode in the Stem of Indian Corn. 1 Fundamental Tissue; 2, 2 Vascular Bundles; 3 Pericycle; 4 Primary Cortex. *B* Part of Transverse Section of Stem of Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia*). 1 Epidermis; 2 Primary Cortex; 3 Starch Sheath; 4, 4 Pericycle, with shaded external layer of Sclerenchyma; 5, 5 Phloëm, and 6, 6 Xylem, portions of Vascular Bundle; 7 Cambium; 8 Medulla. All tissues lying within the starch constitute the Central Cylinder. *C* Part of a Four-year-old Stem of Pine. 1, 1 Annual Rings; 2 Medulla; 3 Bast; 4 Bark; 5, 5 Medullary Rays.

2. A peduncle, petiole, or pedicel; a small stalk; as, the *stem* of an apple.
3. The stock, or a branch, of a family; as, a *noble* stem.
4. Anything resembling, or likened to, the stem of a plant; as, the *stem* of a pipe; the *stem* of a watch case, or that part to which the ring by which it is suspended is attached. Specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* (1) The entire central axis of a feather; the calamus and the rachis. (2) The basal part of the body of one of the Pennatulacea, or of a gorgonian. **b** A main or heavy stroke of a letter. **c** *Mach.* A spindle or guide rod, as the rod of a slide valve. **d** *Locks.* The round portion about which the ordinary key turns.
5. *Shipbuilding.* **a** A piece of timber or iron or steel, usually curved, to which the sides of a ship are united at the fore end. The lower end is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit, if any, rests upon its upper end. **b** Either stem or sternpost, esp. of sharp-sterned boats. *Scot.*
6. Fig.: A foremost position; the prow.

> Wolsey sat at the *stem* more than twenty years. *Fuller.*

7. *Philol.* That part of an inflected word which remains unchanged (except by euphonic variations) throughout a given inflection; theme; base. The *stem* is sometimes identical with the root, but is usually derived from it with some formative suffix. Thus the root τι-, which serves as the stem of τιω, *I honor*, is developed into the stems τιμα- and τισι- respectively of τιμάω, *I honor*, and τισις, *payment*.
8. *Music.* The short perpendicular line extending upward or downward from the head of a note; the tail of a minim, crotchet, quaver, etc. Two voice parts written on the same staff may be distinguished by the direction of their stems, even when they cross or use the same note, as in the *Illust.*

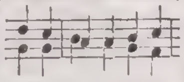

stem (stĕm), *v. t.*; STEMMED (stĕmd); STEM′MING. **1**. To remove the stem or stems from; as, to *stem* cherries; to remove the stem and its appendages (ribs and veins) from; as, to *stem* tobacco leaves.
2. To make stems for, as for artificial flowers.

stem, *v. t.* [Either from *stem*, n., or akin to *stammer*; cf. G. *stemmen* to press against, to check, Icel. *stemma*.] **1**. To stop up; to dam up, as a river.
2. To check; restrain. *Obs.*
3. To steer (a ship); to hold (a ship) on its course. *Obs.*
4. Of a vessel, to make headway against (an adverse current, or the like); hence, to check, or to progress against (anything conceived of as an adverse flood, current, tide, or the like); as, to *stem* the tide of public opinion.

> *Stemmed* the wild torrent of a barbarous age. *Pope*

5. To oppose or cut with or as with a vessel's stem; to ram.
6. To ram or tamp, as in packing or luting a joint.
7. *Naut.* To load, or contract to load (a vessel), with coal, within a certain time. *Eng.*

stem, *v. i.* To move forward against an obstacle, as a vessel against a current; to progress; also, to hold a straight course, as a ship; to steer. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*

stem eelworm. A minute nematode worm (*Tylenchus devastatrix*) which lives and reproduces in the leaves and stems of various plants. See STEM SICKNESS.

stem′ma (stĕm′ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* STEMMATA (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. στέμμα, pl. στέμματα, a garland or chaplet.] **1**. A genealogical tree; also, a pedigree; a table of descents.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the simple eyes of an insect; an ocellus. **b** One of the facets of a compound eye of any arthropod. **c** A tubercle on which an antenna is borne.

stem′mer (stĕm′ẽr), *n.* One that stems; specif.: **a** A miner's tamping bar for ramming in clay, etc., over a blasting charge. **b** A machine for stemming grapes, etc.

Ste′mo-na (stē′mō-nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στήμων warp, taken in the sense, stamen. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic and Australian plants typifying the family Stemonaceæ. They are herbaceous twiners, having alternate leaves and rather large perfect flowers with oddly appendaged somewhat monadelphous stamens.

Ste′mo-na′ce-æ (-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Liliales) consisting of 2 genera, *Stemona*, of the Old World, and *Croomia*, of the southern United States. They have regular perfect flowers with a 4-parted perianth in two series, four stamens, and a 1-celled ovary. — **ste′mo-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

-stem′o-nous (-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs). [Gr. στήμων, στήμονος, warp. See STAMEN.] A combining form used in botany to signify *having* (such or so many) *stamens*; as, diplo*stemonous*, etc.

stem′ple, stem′pel (stĕm′p'l), *n.* [G. *stempel* a stamp, a prop, akin to E. *stamp*.] *Mining.* A crossbar of wood in a shaft serving as: **a** A step. **b** A support for a platform or roof. **c** A strut, as a spur timber.

stem′son (-sŭn), *n.* [See STEM, *n.*, KEELSON; cf. STERNSON.] *Shipbuilding.* A piece of curved timber bolted to the stem, keelson, and apron in a ship's frame near the bow.

stem′-wind′er (stĕm′wīn′-dẽr), *n.* **1**. A stem-winding watch. *Colloq.*
2. = CORKSCREW, 3.

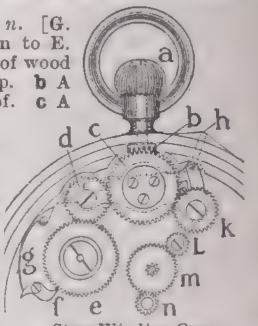

Stem-Winding Gear. Winding is effected by turning milled Cap *a*, actuating the Train *b* (Crown Wheel), *c*, *d*, and *e* (operating the barrel); *f* Click kept in gear with *e* by Spring *g*. The hands are set by depressing Push Piece *h* (putting *d* and *e* out of gear, and *k* and *l* in gear) and turning *a*, when the Train *b*, *c*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n* (turning the hands) is operated.

stem′-wind′ing, *a.* Wound by an inside mechanism turned by the knurled knob at the outside end of the stem.

stench (stĕnch; 140), *n.* [AS. *stenc* a strong smell, fr. *stincan*. See STINK, *v. i.*] **1**. A strong smell; an odor. *Obs.*

> Clouds of savory *stench*. *Dryden.*

2. An offensive odor; a stink.

sten′cil (stĕn′sĭl), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *estencele* spangle, spark, F. *étincelle* spark, L. *scintilla*; or fr. the v. See SCINTILLATE; cf. STENCIL, *v.*, TINSEL.] **1**. A piece of thin sheet metal, parchment, paper, or the like, so perforated that when it is laid on a surface and color or ink is applied, a desired figure is produced. Cf. MIMEOGRAPH.

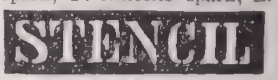

2. A pattern or design produced by stenciling.
3. Color or ink used in stenciling.

sten′cil, *v. t.*; -CILED (-sĭld) or -CILLED; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. [Cf. OF. *estenceler* to sparkle, to adorn with sparkling colors. See STENCIL, *n.*] **1**. To adorn with something sparkling. *Obs.* *Aunters of Arthur.*
2. [From STENCIL, *n.*] To mark or paint with an inscription or a design by means of a stencil or stencils.

sten′der dish (stĕn′dẽr). A thin circular glass dish with vertical walls having a loosely fitting cover, used in laboratories to hold stains, culture media, etc.

sten′o- (stĕn′ō-), **sten-**. Combining form from Greek στενός, *narrow, little, close.*

sten′o-graph (-gråf), *n.* **1**. A production of stenography.
2. Any of various keyboard instruments for writing by some method of stenography.

sten′o-graph, *v. t.*; STEN′O-GRAPHED (-gråft); STEN′O-GRAPH′-ING. To write or report in stenographic characters.
stenographing machine. = STENOGRAPH, 2.

ste-nog′ra-pher (stē-nŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who is skilled in stenography; a writer of shorthand.

sten′o-graph′ic (stĕn′ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *sténographique*.] Of, pert. to, or using, stenography.
stenographic machine. = STENOGRAPH, 2.

ste-nog′ra-phy (stē-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *sténographie*, G. *stenographie*.] The art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words; shorthand.

sten′o-pa′ic (stĕn′ō-pā′ĭk), *a.* [*steno-* + Gr. ὀπαῖος having ...]

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steing. † STANG, a pole.
stein′gale (stēn′gāl; stān′-). Var. of STANNEL. *Dial. Eng.*
Stei′nitz gam′bit (shtī′nĭts) See 1st CHESS, 1.
stein′kirk′. Var of STEENKIRK.
steip. † STEEP, *v.*
steipill. † STEEPLE.
steir † STAIR, STEER.
steir (stēr). Scot. var of STIR.
steirburd. † STARBOARD.
steire. † STAIR.
steirk. Dial. Eng. var. of STIRK.
steit (stīt). Dial. Eng. var. of STITE, *adv.*
steith. † STITH, *a.* [STIVE.
steive (stēv). Scot. var. of
stek, steke. † STAKE; STEAK; STICK, *v.*; STEEK, *v.*
stel. † STALL, STEAL, STEEL.
ste′la (stē′lȧ), *n.* [L.] = STELE, 1.
ste′lar (stē′lȧr), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a stele.
stele. † STALE, a stalk; STEAL; STEEL; STILL, *v.* [handle.
stele (stēl). Var. of STEAL, a
stele (*dial.* stēl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STILE.
Ste-lech′o-pus (stē-lĕk′ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέλεχος the crown of the root of a tree + πούς foot.] See MYZOSTOMA.
stelen. † STEAL, STEELEN.
ste′lene (stē′lēn), *a.* [See STELE.] Resembling, or used as, a stele; columnar. *Rare.*
ste-let′te. † STILETTO.
stelewurthe. † STALWORTH.
stell (stĕl). Obs. or Scot. var. of STILL.
stell, *v. t.* [AS. *stellan*. Cf. STALL, *n.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **a** To fix; to establish. *Obs.* **b** To support; to prop.
stell, *n.* [See STELL, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A support; prop. **b** An inclosed shelter for sheep or cattle; also, a sheltering clump of trees. **c** A ditch, drain, or running brook; also, a salmon pool. [Stellate. *Obs.*
stel-la′ceous (stĕ-lā′shŭs), *a.*
Stel-la′ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stella* star.] Syn. of ALSINE.
stel′lar-y (stĕl′ȧr-ĭ), *a.* Stellar.
stel′late-ly, *adv.* of STELLATE.
stel′late-pu-bes′cent, *a.* *Bot.* Pubescent with stellate hairs.
stel-la′tion (stĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* **a** A making starlike or adorning with stars. **b** Emission or radiation of light; also, a blasting. **c** A constellation.
stel′la-ture (stĕl′ȧ-tūr), *n.* *Civil Law.* Stellionate.
stelle. † STEAL.
stelled (stĕld; stĕl′ĕd), *a.* [Cf. STELL to place.] Firmly placed or fixed. *Obs.* "The *stelled* fires" [the stars]. *Shak.* [In this passage by some defined as "starry," as if from *stellatus*.]
stelleere. † STEELYARD.
Stel-ler′i-da (stĕ-lĕr′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. F. *stellérides*, fr. L. *stella* star.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, an extensive group of echinoderms, including the starfishes and ophiurans. — **stel′ler-id** (stĕl′ẽr-ĭd), *n.* — **stel-ler′i-dan** (stĕ-lĕr′ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*
stel′ler-ine (stĕl′ẽr-ĭn; -īn), *n.* The Steller's sea cow. *Obs. or R.*
Stel′ler's duck. [See STELLER'S SEA COW.] A northern sea duck (*Polysticta stelleri*) allied to the eiders.
Stel′ler's sea lion. A North Pacific sea lion (*Eumetopias jubata*, syn. *stelleri*), the largest of sea lions
stel-lif′er-al (stĕ-lĭf′ẽr-ăl), **stel-lif′er-ant** (-ănt), *a.* Stelliferous. *Obs.*
stel-lif′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stellifer*; *stella* star + *ferre* to bear.] Abounding with stars.
stel′li-form (stĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stella* a star.] Star-shaped.
stel′li-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *stella* a star + E. *-fy*.] To turn into or as if into a star; to place among the stars; to glorify. *Obs. or R.*
stelling place. A place of ambush. *Obs.*
stel′li-script (stĕl′ĭ-skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *stella* a star + *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] *Astrology.* The writing of the stars. *Rare.*
stel′lu-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Minutely stellate.
Stel′ma-top′o-da (stĕl′mȧ-tŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στηλη a block, post + ὄμμα, ὄμματος, eye + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of GYMNOLÆMATA.
ste-log′ra-phy (stē-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στήλη a post, slab, pillar + *-graphy*: cf. Gr. στηλογραφία an inscription on a tablet.] Art of writing or inscribing on pillars. *Rare.* [STEALTH.
stelth. Obs. or ref. sp. of
stem. † STEEM, gleam, beam.
stem (stĕm). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STEAM. [caul, as a leaf.
stem′-clasp′ing, *a.* Amplexi-
stem climber. A plant that climbs by twining.
stemd. Stemmed. *Ref. Sp.*
steme. † STEAM.
stemer. † STAMMER.
stem leaf. *Bot.* A cauline leaf.
stem′less, *a.* Having no stem; *Bot.*, acaulescent. [stem.
stem′let, *n.* A small or young
‖ **stem′ma-ta quid fa′ci-unt?** [L.] Of what avail are pedigrees? *Juvenal* (VIII. 1).
stem′ma-tous (stĕm′ȧ-tŭs). Pert. to a stemma; ocellar.
stemme. † STEM.
stem′mer-y (stĕm′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A building or place in which tobacco is stemmed.
stem′ming (stĕm′ĭng), *n.* [Cf. STEM to oppose.] = TAMPING. *Eng.* [STEM.
stem′ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of
stem′my (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or mixed with, stems. *Colloq.*
stemmyne. † STAMIN.
stem sickness. A disease of clover caused by the nematode worm *Tylenchus devastatrix*.
stem stitch. **a** = CREWEL STITCH. **b** In pillow lace, a stitch used to make stems, etc.
sten (stĕn). Obs. or Scot. var. of STONE. [*Dial. Eng.*
sten. Var. of STEND. *Scot. &*
sten-. See STENO-.
stench (*Scot.* stĕnsh). Obs. or Scot. var. of STANCH.
stench, *v. t.* [See STENCH, *n.*] To cause to stink; to annoy by stench. *Obs.*
sten′chel (stĕn′sh'l), **sten′chen** (-sh'n), **sten′chil**. Scot. vars. of STANCHEL, a stanchion.
stench′ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
stench′y (stĕn′chĭ; 140), *a.* Having a stench. *Obs. or R.*
sten′cil-er, sten′cil-ler (stĕn′-sĭ-lẽr), *n.* One who stencils
stencil paper. Strong tissue paper impregnated or coated with paraffin, for stencils.
stend (stĕnd), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estendre* to stretch.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A spring; stride. **b** A movement; twist. **c** A stretcher.
stend, *v. i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stretch. **b** To spring; stride. **c** To twist or bend.
stene. † STEEN.
stene, *v. t.* [AS. *stǣnan*.] To stone. *Obs.* [Eng. of STANG.
steng (stĕng). Scot. & dial.
ste′ni-on (stē′nĭ-ŏn; stĕn′ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στενος narrowness.] *Craniom.* The point in the cranial fossa marking the least transverse diameter of the skull in that region.
sten′o-car′di-a (stĕn′ō-kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *steno-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Med.* Angina pectoris.— **sten′o-car′di-ac** (-ăk), *a.*
sten′o-ceph′a-ly (stĕn′ō-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Med.* Abnormal narrowness of the head.
sten′o-cho′ri-a (-kō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; *steno-* + Gr. χώρα place.] Stenosis, as of a canal.
sten′o-chrome (stĕn′ō-krōm), *n.* A print made by stenochromy.
sten′o-chro′my (stĕn′ō-krō′-mĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] The printing at one impression of a varicolored design.
sten′o-co-ri′a-sis (-kō-rī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *steno-* + Gr. κόρη pupil + *-asis*.] *Med.* Narrowing of the pupil of the eye.
stenografer, -grafic, -grafy, etc. Stenographer, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
sten′o-graph′i-cal (stĕn′ō-grăf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Stenographic. — **sten′o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ste-nog′ra-phist (stē-nŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A stenographer.
sten′o-pet′al-ous, *a.* [*steno-* + *petalous*.] Having narrow petals.
sten′o-phile (stĕn′ō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* *steno-* + *-phile*.] = STENOGRAPH, 2.
sten′o-phyl′lous (stĕn′ō-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*steno-* + *-phyllous*.] Narrow-leaved. [OF STENO.
Ste′no's duct (stā′nōz). = DUCT
ste-nosed′ (stē-nōst′; stĕn′ōzd), *a.* *Med.* Affected with stenosis.

ing an opening or hole, ὀπή opening.] Designating certain optical devices having narrow openings.— **stenopaic slit**, a narrow slit used to determine the refraction of the eye in different meridians as a measure of astigmatism. — **s. spectacles**, opaque spectacles with small central openings.

ste-no′sis (stė-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στενός narrow.] *Med.* A narrowing of the opening or hollow of any passage, tube, or orifice ; as *stenosis* of the pylorus, aorta, etc.

ste-not′er-ous (stė-nŏt′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. στενώτερος, compar. of στενός narrow.] Designating, or pert. to, a mapping of the whole earth's surface on the sector of a circle, the center representing the pole, concentric circles the parallels.

sten′ter (stĕn′tẽr), *v. t.* To impart elasticity to (thin cotton fabrics) by repeatedly stretching in a current of heated air.

sten′ter, *n.* Any stretching device for stentering fabrics.

sten′ton (stĕn′tŭn), *n.* *Mining.* A short heading driven at right angles to a crosscut.

Sten′tor (stĕn′tŏr), *n.* [L. *Stentor*, Gr. Στέντωρ.] **1**. A herald, in the Iliad, who had a very loud voice ; hence [*l. c.*], any person having a powerful voice.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** A widely distributed genus of heterotrichous ciliate infusorians having a trumpet-shaped body attached by the smaller end, and with the mouth at the larger end, often brightly colored and among the largest infusorians. **b** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.
3. [*l. c.*] A howling monkey.

X50
Group of Stentors (*S. polymorphus*).

sten-to′ri-an (stĕn-tō′rĭ-ăn ; 201), *a.* [Cf. L. *stentoreus*, Gr. στεντόρειος.] Of or pert. to a stentor ; extremely loud ; as, a *stentorian* voice.

step (stĕp), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stæpe*. See STEP, *v. i.*] **1**. An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot ; a pace ; hence, in *pl.*, progress by or as by stepping.
2. A rest, or one of a set of rests, for the foot in ascending or descending, as a stair, or a round of a ladder.
3. By extension, a degree, rank, or plane, higher or lower, in a series or progress ; as, a *step* nearer death ; a *step* in the social scale ; he rose a *step* in my opinion.
4. *Mach.* **a** One of a series of offsets, or parts, resembling the steps of stairs, as one of the series of parts of a cone pulley on which the belt runs. **b** A bushing or part of a bushing in a bearing. See BEARING, *n.*, 7 **b**.
5. *pl.* A stepladder. *Colloq.*
6. The space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running ; as, a *step* of three feet.
7. A small space or distance ; esp., a small distance forward ; — used fig. of any kind of progress ; as, it is but a *step* ; realization of ignorance is a *step* toward knowledge.
8. A footstep ; footprint ; as, to follow in one's *steps*.
9. Gait ; manner of walking ; also, the sound of a step ; the footfall ; as, to know one by his *step*.
10. Proceeding ; measure ; action ; an act ; esp., any of successive progressive measures towards a result.

I have lately taken *steps* . . . to relieve the old gentleman's distresses. *G. W. Cable.*

11. *Music.* **a** A scale or staff degree. **b** The interval between two contiguous degrees of the staff or scale. This interval is often called *tone* ; but there is evident incongruity in using *tone* to denote the interval between tones. A **whole step** is a major second ; a **half step**, a minor second.
12. **a** *Kinematics.* A change of place due to a motion of translation ; also, the translation. **b** *Math.* A line segment symbolizing a simple translation in space ; a vector.
13. *Naut.* In general, a frame of wood or metal intended to receive an upright shaft ; specif., such a framing or a solid block or platform supporting the heel of a mast.
14. *Fives.* At Eton, a shallow step (sense 2) dividing the court into an inner and outer portion.
in step. **a** Stepping or taking steps in unison or accord, as with others, or in time to music. **b** *Elec.* In phase. See PHASE, 3. — **out of s.**, not in step. See IN STEP. — **s. by step**, by successive degrees ; esp., by relatively small stages ; gradually ; also, with equal step or progress. — **s.-by-step telegraph**, an electric telegraph in which each letter of the message is indicated by a pointer on a dial.

step (stĕp), *v. i.* ; STEPPED (stĕpt) ; STEP′PING. [AS. *stæppan* ; akin to OFries. *steppa*, D. *stappen* to step, *stap* a step, OHG. *stepfen* to step, G. *stapfe* a footstep, OHG. *stapfo*, G. *stufe* a step to step on; cf. Gr. στέμβειν to shake about, handle roughly, stamp (?). Cf. STAMP, *v. t.*, STAPLE, *n. & a.*, STOOP a porch.] **1**. To advance or recede by raising and moving one foot to another resting place, or by moving each foot in succession ; to move the feet as in walking.
2. To go on foot ; to walk ; move ; go ; esp., to go a short distance ; as, to *step* to the next house.
3. To walk slowly, gravely, or resolutely.
to step aside, to move a little apart ; fig., to yield place. — **to s. in** *or* **into**. **a** To enter for a short time ; as, I just *stepped into* the house. **b** To obtain possession of or enter upon easily or suddenly ; as, *to step into* an estate.

step (stĕp), *v. t.* **1**. To set or place, as the foot.
2. *Naut.* **a** To fix the foot of in its step and so erect (a mast). **b** To place (a deck) in position ; as, a platform is a partial deck *stepped* between two other decks.
3. To perform, or step through (the movements of a dance), in a stately manner ; as, to *step* a minuet. *Archaic.*
4. To measure by stepping ; hence, to divide, as a space, or to form, as a series of marks, by successive measurements, as with dividers ; as to *step* a distance ; to *step* off the circumference of a circle ; — often with *off*.
5. To fashion or arrange in a series of steps or in a similar formation, as a sluice for washing auriferous earth.
step in age [cf. *stope*, obs. p. p. of STEP], advanced in age or years ; old. *Obs. Scot.* — **to s. down**, *Elec.*, to decrease in potential. See TRANSFORMER. — **to s. up**, *Elec.*, to increase in potential. See TRANSFORMER.

step-. [AS. *stéop-* ; akin to OFries. *stiap-*, *stiep-*, D. & G. *stief-*, OHG. *stiuf-*, Icel. *stjūp-*, Sw. *styf-*, and to AS. *āstēpan*, *āstȳpan*, to deprive, bereave, as children of their parents, OHG. *stiufen*.] A prefix used before *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, *daughter*, *child*, etc., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood relative, but is a relative only by the marriage of a parent. See STEPFATHER, STEPSISTER, STEPSON, etc.

step′broth′er (stĕp′brŭth′ẽr), *n.* A son of one's stepparent by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step′child′ (-chīld′), *n.* [AS. *stéopcild*.] **1**. A bereaved child ; an orphan. *Obs.*
2. A child of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

step cut. *Jewelry.* A cut for diamonds, or more esp. colored stones, forming a series of straight facets which decrease in length as they recede from the girdle and so give the appearance of steps. — **step′-cut′**, *a.*

step′daugh′ter (-dô′tẽr), *n.* [AS. *stéopdohtor*.] A daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step′-down′ (-doun′), *a.* **1**. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER
2. *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that reduces a velocity ratio.

step′fa′ther (-fä′thẽr), *n.* [AS. *stéopfæder*.] The husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage. See STEP-.

step gauge *or* **gage**. *Mech.* A compound plug gauge consisting of a number of short cylindrical gauges of graduated diameters on the same axis.

steph′a-ne (stĕf′ȧ-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεφάνη. Cf. STEPHANOS.] *Gr. Antiq.* A headdress consisting of a band, seemingly of metal, widest in the middle over the forehead and growing narrower toward the temples. It is often seen in statues of divinities. Cf. STEPHANOS.

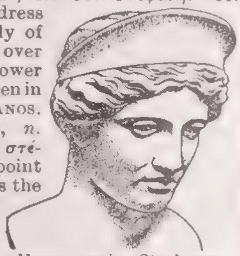
Hera, wearing Stephane.

ste-pha′ni-on (stē-fā′nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεφάνιον, dim. of στέφανος a crown.] *Craniol.* The point where the coronal suture crosses the superior temporal ridge. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **ste-pha′ni-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ste-phan′ic** (-făn′ĭk), *a.*

steph′a-nos (stĕf′ȧ-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. στέφανος crown, fr. στέφειν to encircle.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A headdress like the stephane, but of uniform width, often seen in works of art. **b** A wreath presented to the winner in a public contest ; a wreath of honor for distinguished public service.

Steph′a-no′tis (-nō′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεφανωτίς fit for a crown, fr. στέφανος crown.] **1**. **a** *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed tropical asclepiadaceous twining shrubs having fragrant white flowers, the corolla of which has a cylindrical, dilated tube and spreading limb. *S. floribunda* is a favorite greenhouse plant. **b** [*l. c.*] A plant or flower of this genus.
2. A perfume said to be prepared from the flowers of *Stephanotis floribunda*.

step′lad′der (stĕp′lăd′ẽr), *n.* A portable set of steps, esp. one with flat, comparatively broad steps in place of rungs and with a hinged back frame for steadying.

step′moth′er (-mŭth′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *stéopmōder*.] **1**. The wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage.
2. **a** The pansy. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A hangnail. *Obs. or Dial.*

step′moth′er-ly (stĕp′mŭth′ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting, a stepmother ; hence, proverbially, unmotherly ; harsh ; severe.

step′-par′ent (-pâr′ĕnt), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother, i. e., one related by marriage only. See STEP-.

steppe (stĕp), *n.* [Russ. *step'*, through G. or F. *steppe*.] **1**. One of the vast tracts in southeastern Europe and in Asia in general level and without forests.
2. *Phytogeog.* Xerophilous grassland, usually treeless.

Some *steppes* are mere desert wastes, while others are fertile tracts capable of high cultivation. Many are low plains, others are elevated plateaus. . . . All are more or less characterized by an extreme range of temperature. *James Geikie.*

stepped (stĕpt), *a.* Having a step or steps, or a series of offsets or parts like steps ; as, a *stepped* key.
stepped gable, *Arch.*, a gable which diminishes in width by corbiesteps. Cf. CORBIESTEP, *Illust.* — **s. gauge** *or* **gage**. = STEP GAUGE. — **s. gear wheel**, *Mach.*, a gear wheel with two or more complete circular sets of teeth arranged adjacently on the same rim so that the corresponding teeth in the various sets form a series of steps. This admits of large teeth with the smooth-running qualities of small pitch. — **s. screw**. See INTERRUPTED SCREW.

step′per (stĕp′ẽr), *n.* One that steps ; as, a quick *stepper* ; esp., a high-spirited horse.

step′ping-stone′, *n.* **1**. A stone projecting above the surface of water or mud, on which to step in walking.
2. Hence, a means of progress or advancement.
3. A horse block.

step′sis′ter (-sĭs′tẽr), *n.* A daughter of one's stepfather or stepmother by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step′son′ (-sŭn′), *n.* [AS. *stéopsunu*.] A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* **a** A stone laid before an outside door as a step. **b** = STEPPING-STONE.

step′-up′, *a.* **a** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER. **b** *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that increases a velocity ratio.

-ster (-stẽr). [ME. & AS. *-estre*, *-istre*.] A suffix denoting *the agent* (orig. a woman), esp. one who does something *with skill* or *as an occupation* ; as in spin*ster* (orig., a woman who spins), song*ster* ; — often used in a depreciatory sense, as in beg*ster*, dab*ster*, game*ster*.

ster′co-ra′ceous (stûr′kō-rā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *stercus*, *-oris*, dung.] Of or pertaining to dung ; partaking of the nature of, or containing, dung.

Ster′co-ra-ri′i-dæ (-rȧ-rī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *stercorarius* pertaining to dung + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family of long-winged sea birds consisting of the jaegers and skuas, sometimes ranked as a subfamily, **Ster′co-ra′ri-i′næ** (-rā′rĭ-ī′nē), of the Laridæ.

ster′co-ra-ry (stûr′kō-rā-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *stercorarium*, fr. L. *stercorarius* belonging to dung.] A place, prop. covered, for containing dung. — *a.* Stercoraceous.

Ster-cu′li-a (stẽr-kū′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Sterculius*, the deity that presided over manuring, fr. *stercus* dung ; — in allusion to their fetid odor.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical plants, typifying the Sterculiaceæ, characterized by unisexual flowers containing fifteen anthers and an ovary with five cells becoming distinct carpels in fruit. They are tall trees with simple leaves and small flowers in drooping panicles. The bark of many species is valued for cordage, mats, etc. Some yield a gum resembling tragacanth. The seeds are often edible. See KURRAJONG, BOTTLE TREE **a**.

Ster-cu′li-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Malvales), distinguished mainly by the numerous monadelphous stamens and 2-celled anthers. They are trees or shrubs with very diverse habit and foliage. There are 48 genera, including *Sterculia*, *Theobroma* (cacao), *Cola* (kola nut), *Melochia*, etc., and over 750 species, natives of warm regions. — **ster′cu-li-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ster′e-o- (stẽr′ē-ō- ; stē′rē-ō-). [Gr. στερεός solid. See STARE to gaze.] Combining form meaning *solid*, *hard*, *firm*.

ster′e-o-bate (-bāt), *n.* [L. *stereobata*, Gr. στερεός solid + βάτης that treads or covers, akin to βάσις base : cf. F. *stéréobate*.] *Arch.* The lower part or basement of a building or pedestal ; — used loosely for several different forms of basement. — **ster′e-o-bat′ic** (-băt′ĭk), *a.*

ster′e-o-chem′is-try (-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which has to do with the arrangement of the parts of a molecule in space. — **ster′e-o-chem′ic** (stẽr′ē-ō-kĕm′ĭk ; stē′rē-), *a.* — **ster′e-o-chem′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ster′e-o-chrome′ (-krōm′), *n.* Stereochromic picture.

ster′e-o-chro′mic (-krō′mĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the art of stereochromy.— **ste′re-o-chro′mi-cal-ly** (-mĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ster′e-o-chro′my (stẽr′ē-ō-krō′mĭ ; stē′rē- ; 277), *n.* [*stereo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] A process of wall painting in which water glass is used as a vehicle and protective coating.

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sten′o-sep′al-ous, *a.* [*steno-* + *sepalous*.] Having narrow sepals.

sten′o-stom′a-tous (stĕn′ō-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs ; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*steno-* + *-stomatous*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Narrow-mouthed. **b** Of the **Sten′o-sto′ma-ta** (-stō′mȧ-tȧ), a group of Ctenophora including all but the Beroida.

sten′o-te-leg′ra-phy, *n.* Telegraphy using an abbreviated code.

sten′o-ther′mal, *a.* [*steno-* + *thermal*.] *Biol.* Resisting only slight changes of temperature.

ste-not′ic (stē-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or having, stenosis.

sten′o-type (stĕn′ō-tīp), *n.* [*steno-* + *-type*.] A letter or combination of letters representing a phonogram in stenotypy.

sten′o-typ′y (stĕn′ō-tīp′ĭ ; stē-nŏt′ĭ-pĭ), *n.* A kind of phonographic writing using ordinary script or printed letters. — **sten′o-typ′ic** (stĕn′ō-tĭp′ĭk), *a.*

Sten′sen's duct (stĕn′sĕnz). *Anat.* = DUCT OF STENO.

stensh (stĕnsh). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANCH.

stent. Obs. p. p. of STEND.

stent. Obs. pres. indic., 3d pers. sing. of STAND.

stent (stĕnt), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *stend* to extend.] To extend. — *n.* Extent; bound. — *a.* Outstretched ; tight. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stent, *n. & v.* = STINT. *Obs. or* [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stent, *n.* [Cf Corn. *stean* tin, fr. L. *stannum*.] Rubble ; refuse left by tin streamers. *Dial. Eng.*

stent, *n.* Stanchion. *Obs. Scot.*

stent, *n. & v.* [ME. *stente* appraisal, OF. *estente* extent, valuation, LL. *extenta*. Cf. EXTENT, *n.*] Tax ; value ; rate. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Dial. Eng.*

stent′ing, *n.* = STENTON

stent′mas′ter, sten′tor (stĕn′tẽr), *n.* Tax assessor. *Scot.*

sten′to-rine (-rīn ; -rĭn ; 183), *a.* Of or pert. to the genus *Stentor*.

sten-to′ri-ous (stĕn-tō′rĭ-ŭs ; 201), *a.* Stentorian. *Rare.* — **sten-to′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

sten′to-ron′ic (stĕn′tō-rŏn′ĭk), *a.* Stentorian. *Obs.*

sten′to-ro-phon′ic (-rō-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Στέντωρ Stentor + φωνή sound, voice. See STENTOR.] Speaking or sounding very loud; stentorian. *Obs. or R.*

stenye. † STAIN, *v.*

sten′yie (stĕn′yĭ : -ĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. STEND.] To stretch. *Scot.*

sten′yie, *v. t.* [Cf. STING.] To sting ; wound. *Obs. Scot.*

steo. † STY, to ascend.

steolen. † STEAL, *v.*

steorc. † STORK.

steore. † STEER.

steorne. † STERN.

steorre. † STAR.

steort. † START, stalk.

steort-naket. † START-NAKED.

steorve. † STARVE.

steorve, *n.* [AS. *steorfa*. Cf. STARVE.] Pestilence. *Obs.*

steowe. † STOW, place.

steowien. † STEW, restrain.

step (stĕp). † *steep*, dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of STEEP, *v.*

step box. = FOOTSTEP, 5. *U. S.*

step chair. A chair convertible into a stepladder.

step′dame′, *n.* A stepmother.

stepe. † STEEP, *a.*; STEP.

stepel. † STEEPLE.

stepend. † STIPEND.

step fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, 8.

step grate. A form of fire grate in which the bars rise like steps.

Steph′a-na (stĕf′ȧ-nȧ), *n.* [NL. See STEPHEN.] Feminine of STEPHEN ; — fem. prop. name. F. *Stéphanie* (stā′fȧ′nē′) ; G. *Stephanie* (stā-fä′nē-ē). [*Bib.*

Steph′a-nas (stĕf′ȧ-năs), *n.*

steph′an-ite (stĕf′ăn-īt), *n.* [After Archduke *Stephan*, mining director of Austria.] *Min.* An orthorhombic iron-black mineral of metallic luster, composed of silver, antimony, and sulphur (Ag_5SbS_4). H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 6.2–6.3.

Steph′a-no (stĕf′ȧ-nō), *n.* A drunken butler in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Steph′a-noc′er-os (-nŏs′ẽr-ŏs), [NL. : Gr. στέφανος crown + κέρας horn] *Zoöl.* A genus of rotifers. See CROWN ANIMALCULE.

steph′a-nome (stĕf′ȧ-nōm), *n.* [Gr. στέφανος crown + νέμειν to distribute.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of fogbows, halos, etc.

Ste′phen (stē′v'n), *n.* [L. *Stephanus*, fr. Gr. Στέφανος : cf. στέφανος crown.] **1**. Lit., crown ; — masc. prop. name. L. *Stephanus* (stĕf′ȧ-nŭs) ; F. *Étienne* (ā′tyĕn′) : It. *Stefano* (stā′fä-nō) ; Sp. *Estevan*, *Esteban* (ĕs-tā′vän ; 133) ; Pg. *Esterão* (ĕs-tā′vouɴ′) ; G. *Stephan* (stā′fän). — Dim. *Steve* (stēv), *Stevie* (stēv′ĭ), *Steenie* (stēn′ĭ) (*Chiefly Scot.*).
2. The first Christian martyr, accused of blasphemy and stoned to death. *Acts* vii. 58.

Ste′phen, Master. A country gull in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humor."

Ste′phen-son's link mo′tion (stē′v'n-sŭnz). [After George *Stephenson*, Eng. engineer.] See LINK MOTION, 1. — **Stephenson link**.

stepill, steple. † STEEPLE.

step′min′nie, *n.* Stepmother. *Scot.* [STEPMOTHER, 2 **b**.

step′moth′er's-bless′ing. =

steppe cat. The manul. [PEST.

steppe murrain. See RINDER-

step rail. A flat rail with a raised outer tread for flanged car wheels.

step rate. *Life Insurance.* The natural rate of premium, which increases each year. *Cant.*

step′sire′, *n.* Stepfather. *Obs.*

step socket. A socket for a locked-wire rope, having a series of gripping blocks of graduated bores to hold the layers. See SOCKET, *Illust.*

stept (stĕpt). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of STEEP.

stept. Stepped. *Ref. Sp.*

stepul. † STEEPLE.

step vein. *Mining.* A vein descending with alternating steeper and flatter dip. [WHEEL.

step wheel. = STEPPED GEAR

step′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.

ster. † STAR, STEER, STIR.

ster. *Abbr.* Sterling.

ster′a-cle (stĕr′ȧ-k'l), *n.* A marvelous performance. *Obs.*

sterage. † STIRRAGE.

sterap. † STIRRUP. [BOARD.

ster′bord′, sterburde. † STAR-

sterch. † STARCH, *a.*

ster′co-bi′lin (stûr′kō-bī′lĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus* dung + E. *bilin*.] *Chem.* Urobilin, a coloring matter found in the feces.

ster′co-lin (stûr′kō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus* dung + *oleum* oil.] *Physiol. Chem.* Koprosterin.

ster′co-ræ′mi-a, *or* **-re′mi-a** (-rē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; L. *stercus*, *-oris*, dung + *-æmia*.] A morbid state due to the blood absorbing poisonous fecal matter.

ster′co-ral (stûr′kō-răl), *a.* [L. *stercus*, *-coris*, dung.] Stercoraceous.

Ster′co-ra-nist (stûr′kō-rȧ-nĭst), **Ster′co-ra′ri-an** (-rā′rĭ-ăn ; 115), *n.* [LL. *stercoranista* a Stercoranist, fr. L. *stercus*, *-oris*, dung.] [Also *l. c.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who believes that the consecrated elements in the Eucharist undergo digestion in, and evacuation from, the body of the recipient : — a nickname. — **Ster′co-ra-nism** (-rȧ-nĭz'm), *n.*

ster′co-ra′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Stercorary. *Obs.* [dung. *Obs.*

ster′co-rate, *n. & v.* Manure ;

ster′co-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *stercoratio*, fr. *stercorare* to dung.] Manuring. *Obs.*

ster-co′re-an, *a.* Stercorary. *Obs.*

Ster-co′ri-an-ism (stẽr-kō′rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm ; 201), *n.* Stercoranism.

ster′co-ric′o-lous (stûr′kō-rĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stercus*, *-oris*, dung + E. *-colous*.] Living in dung.

ster′co-rin (stûr′kō-rĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus*, *-oris*, dung.] Koprosterin. [CORANIST.

Ster′co-rist (-rĭst), *n.* = STER-

ster′co-rite (-rīt), *n.* [L. *stercus*, *-oris*, dung + E. *-ite*.] *Min.* Native microcosmic salt, $HNaNH_4PO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, occurring in guano.

ster′co-rous, *a.* Dungy. *Obs.*

ster′co-ry, *n.* Dung. *Obs.*

ster-cu′li-ad (stẽr-kū′lĭ-ăd), *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the family Sterculiaceæ. *Lindley.*

stere. † STEER, STIR.

stere (stēr, *F.* stâr), *n.* [F. *stère*, fr. Gr. στερεός solid.] A cubic meter. See METRIC SYSTEM.

sterebourde. † STARBOARD.

sterel, *n.* [Cf. STERN, *n.*] Stern ; also, rudder. *Obs.*

Ster′el-min′tha (stĕr′ĕl-mĭn′thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. στερεός solid + ἕλμινς a worm.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of flatworms having no alimentary tract. — **ster′el-min′thic** (-thĭk), *a.* — **ster′el-min′thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

steren. † STEER, STIR.

ster′e-o (stĕr′ē-ō ; stē′rē-). For STEREOTYPE, STEREOSCOPIC.

ster′e-o-blas′tu-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A blastula without a cavity.

ster′e-o-com′pa-ra′tor (stĕr′ē-ō-kŏm′pȧ-rā′tẽr ; stē′rē-), *n.* *Physics.* A special form of stereoscope used in making topographic and sometimes astronomical measurements by the accurate comparison of stereoscopic photographs taken with an instrument having very great distance between the objectives.

ster′e-o-gram′ (stĕr′ē-ō-grăm′ ; stē′rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-gram.*] A diagram or picture representing objects with an impression of solidity or relief ; also, a stereograph.

ster′e-o-graph′ (-grȧf′), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-graph.*] Any picture, or pair of pictures, prepared for the stereoscope.

ster′e-o-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* Made or done according **ster′e-o-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } to stereography ; as, a *stereographic* chart. — **ster′e-o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stereographic projection, *Geom.*, a projection of the sphere surface from a point of the surface on a plane perpendicular to the diameter through the point.

ster′e-og′ra-phy (stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ ; stē′-rē- ; 277), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-graphy* : cf. F. *stéréographie.*] Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane ; a branch of solid geometry, showing the construction of all solids that are regularly defined. By cutting a suitable material in the forms as shown in the cut, folding them along the lines indicated, and joining their edges, the five regular solids may be formed.

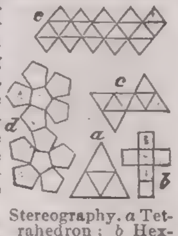

Stereography. *a* Tetrahedron ; *b* Hexahedron or Cube ; *c* Octahedron ; *d* Dodecahedron ; *e* Icosahedron.

ster′e-o-i′so-mer′ic (-ō-ī′sō-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, stereoisomerism ; having the same composition and the same structure, except as to the arrangement of the atoms in space.

ster′e-o-i-som′er-ism (-ī-sŏm′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [*stereo-* + *isomerism.*] *Chem.* A kind of isomerism explained on the assumption that the atoms of the molecule are not only united in a definite way, but also have a definite arrangement in space ; spatial isomerism. See ISOMERIC.

ster′e-ome (stĕr′ē-ōm ; stē′rē-ōm), *n.* [Gr. στερέωμα solid body, fr. στερεός solid.] *Bot.* Mechanical or strengthening tissue in plants, such as the thick-walled wood cells, thickened sclerenchyma, etc. Cf. MESTOME.

ster′e-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** A volumenometer. **b** An X-ray apparatus, based on the principle of stereoscopic vision, for determining the position of a fractured bone or the like.

ster′e-om′e-try (-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-metry* : cf. F. *stéréométrie.*] Art of determining the volumes and other metrical elements of solid figures ; — distinguished from *planimetry.* — **ster′e-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* — **ster′e-o-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ster′e-o-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ster′e-o-mi-crom′e-ter (-mī-krŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stereo-* + *micrometer.*] An apparatus for attaching to a telescope to measure small angles in the field of view by noting the projection on squares seen with the other (naked) eye.

ster′e-o-mon′o-scope (-mŏn′ō-skōp), *n.* [*stereo-* + *mono-* + *-scope.*] An instrument with two lenses, by which a single picture, presenting an appearance of relief, is projected upon a screen of ground glass.

ster′e-o-pla′ni-graph (-plā′nĭ-grȧf ; -plăn′ĭ-), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for making topographic maps from observations made with the stereocomparator.

ster′e-o-plasm (stĕr′ē-ō-plăz′m ; stē′rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-plasm.*] **a** *Biol.* The solid part of cell protoplasm. Cf. HYGROPLASM. **b** A secondary deposit of calcareous matter between the septa of certain corals. — **ster′e-o-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*

ster′e-op′ti-con (-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn ; 277), *n.* [NL. See STEREO- ; OPTIC.] A highly developed form of the magic lantern, using chiefly photographic pictures and an intense light, and often made double so as to produce dissolving views.

Ster′e-or′ni-thes (-ôr′nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *stereo-* + Gr. ὄρνις, pl. ὄρνιθες, bird.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct Patagonian birds of uncertain affinities. They were very large and probably ratite. Most species are included in the Phororhacidæ. — **ster′e-or-nith′ic** (-ôr-nĭth′ĭk), *a.*

ster′e-o-scope′ (stĕr′ē-ō-skōp′ ; stē′rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument with two eyeglasses, for assisting the observer to combine the images of two pictures taken for the purpose from points of view a little way apart, and thus get the effect of solidity or relief. In the reflecting stereoscope the rays from the two pictures are turned into the proper direction for stereoscopic vision by two plane mirrors set at an angle with each other, and between the pictures. In the lenticular stereoscope, the form in general use, the eyeglasses are semilenses (as *l*, *l′* in fig. 2), or marginal portions of the same convex lens, set with their edges toward each other, so that they deflect the rays coming from corresponding points (*p*, *p′*) in the two pictures so as to strike the eyes (*e*, *e′*) as if coming direct from the point (*P*), where the two pictures are seen apparently as one.

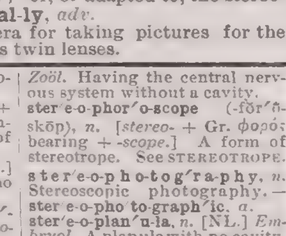

1 Lenticular Stereoscope. 2 Diagram showing its action.

ster′e-o-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic **ster′e-o-scop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } of, or adapted to, the stereoscope. — **ster′e-o-scop′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stereoscopic camera, a camera for taking pictures for the stereoscope. It usually has twin lenses.

ster′e-os′co-pist (stĕr′ē-ŏs′kō-pĭst ; stē′rē- ; stĕr′ē-ō-skō′-pĭst ; stē′rē-), *n.* One skilled in the use or construction of stereoscopes.

ster′e-os′co-py (-ŏs′kō-pĭ ; -ō-skō′pĭ), *n.* Use of the stereoscope, or construction of it or of the views used.

ster′e-o-spon′dy-lous (stĕr′ē-ō-spŏn′dĭ-lŭs ; stē′rē-), *a.* [See STEREO- ; SPONDYLO-.] *Paleon.* **a** Designating, or having, vertebræ whose component elements are fused into a single piece, as in most vertebrates ; — opposed to *temnospondylous.* **b** Of or pert. to a group of stegocephalians, **Ster′e-o-spon′dy-li** (-dĭ-lī), having such vertebræ, which contains the largest and most typical stegocephalians.

ster′e-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-tomy* : cf. F. *stéréotomie.*] The science or art of cutting solids, as into arches ; esp., the art of stonecutting. — **ster′e-o-tom′ic** (-ō-tŏm′ĭk), **ster′e-o-tom′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ster′e-o-trope′ (stĕr′ē-ō-trōp′ ; stē′rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *trope.*] An instrument exhibiting moving pictures in stereoscopic relief. Stereoscopic pictures showing successive phases of the motion are mounted on a revolving cylinder and viewed by timed interrupted vision through stereoscopic lenses.

ster′e-o-type′ (stĕr′ē-ō-tīp′ ; stē′rē- ; 277), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-type.*] *Print.* **a** A plate made by taking a mold or matrix of a printing surface in plaster of Paris, paper pulp, or the like, and making from this a cast in type metal, commonly with more than the usual percentage of lead. Stereotypes are now comparatively little used except for newspaper work, in which the paper-pulp process (see FLONG) is generally used. Books are now usually electrotyped, the surface of an electrotype being more durable. **b** Stereotypy.

ster′e-o-type′, *v. t.* ; -TYPED′ (-tīpt′) ; -TYP′ING (-tīp′ĭng). [Cf. F. *stéréotyper.*] **1.** To prepare for printing in stereotype ; to make stereotype plates of, as a book.
2. Hence, to fix in lasting form ; to make permanent.

Powerful causes tending to *stereotype* and aggravate the poverty of old conditions. *Duke of Argyll* (1887).

ster′e-o-typ′er (-tīp′ẽr), *n.* One who stereotypes.

ster′e-o-typ′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Stereotypy.
2. A stereotype foundry.

ster′e-o-typ′ic (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to stereotyping.

ster′e-o-ty-pog′ra-phy (-tī-pŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *typography.*] Act or art of printing from stereotype plates. — **ster′e-o-ty-pog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

ster′e-o-typ′y (stĕr′ē-ō-tīp′ĭ ; stē′rē- ; -ŏt′ĭ-pĭ), *n.* The art or process of making stereotype plates.

ster′hy-drau′lic (stĕr′hī-drô′lĭk), *a.* [*stereo-* + *hydraulic.*] Pertaining to or designating a kind of hydraulic press producing pressure or motion by the introduction of a solid substance (as a screw, a rod, or a rope wound on a roller) into a cylinder previously filled with a liquid ; resembling such a press in action or principle.

ste-rig′ma (stē-rĭg′mȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* STERIGMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. στήριγμα a support, fr. στηρίζειν to prop.] *Bot.* **a** A leaflike expansion of a decurrent leaf. *Obs.* **b** One of four slender stalks at the top of the basidium in certain fungi, from the tips of which the basidiospores are abstricted. **c** Any stalk or filament from which conidia or spermatia are abjointed. — **ster′ig-mat′ic** (stĕr′ĭg-măt′ĭk), *a.*

ster′ile (stĕr′ĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sterilis*, akin to Gr. στερεός stiff, solid, στεῖρος barren, στεῖρα a cow that has not calved, Goth. *stairō*, fem., barren : cf. F. *stérile* ; prob. akin to E. *stare* to gaze.] **1.** Producing little or no crop ; barren ; unfruitful ; not fertile ; as, *sterile* land ; a *sterile* year.
2. *Biol.* Incapable of, or unfitted for, reproduction ; unfruitful ; specif. : *Bot.* **a** Incapable of bearing fruit ; as, a *sterile* plant ; unable to germinate ; as, a *sterile* seed. **b** Bearing only stamens, or entirely neutral ; as, a *sterile* flower. **c** Without sori ; as, a *sterile* frond. Cf. FERTILE, 2.
3. Free from microörganisms, esp. from pathogenic bacteria ; as, a *sterile* fluid.
4. Fig. : Barren of ideas or feeling ; as, a *sterile* author.

ste-ril′i-ty (stē-rĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sterilitas* : cf. F. *stérilité.*] Quality or condition of being sterile.

ster′i-li-za′tion (stĕr′ĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn ; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of sterilizing ; also, state of being sterile.

ster′i-lize (stĕr′ĭ-līz), *v. t.* ; -LIZED (-līzd) ; -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *stériliser.*] **1.** To make sterile, or unproductive ; to impoverish, as land ; to exhaust of fertility. *R.*
2. *Biol.* To deprive of the power of reproducing ; to render incapable of germination or fecundation.
3. To render sterile, or free from pathogenic bacteria and other microörganisms, as by heat or by chemicals. Cf. PASTEURIZATION, TYNDALLIZATION, DISINFECTION.

Syn. — STERILIZE, DISINFECT. The *sterilizing* of a medium implies complete destruction of all germs in it ; to *disinfect* is merely to destroy the infectious microörganisms, although the process may also involve *sterilization.* A physician *sterilizes* his instruments ; he *disinfects* a sick room.

ster′i-liz′er (-līz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sterilizes.
2. Any apparatus for sterilizing by the agency of boiling water, steam, or dry heat. See AUTOCLAVE.

ster′let (stûr′lĕt), *n.* [Russ. *sterlyad′*, through F. or G. *sterlet.*] A small sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*) found in the Caspian Sea and its rivers, and highly esteemed for its flavor. The finest caviar is made from its roe.

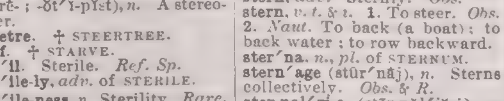
Sterlet. 1/8

ster′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sterlynge*, *starling*, prop., a coin ; cf. LL. *esterlingus* ; either for *Easterling*, once a name of the Hanse traders in England (cf. EAST ; -LING), or more prob. of LG. orig. ; cf. MHG. *sterlinc* a certain coin, of uncert. orig.] **1.** A silver penny of medieval England.
2. The lawful money of England.

And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The standard of fineness of lawful English coin ; for silver, .925 ; for gold, formerly .995 (" old sterling "), now .916, or 11/12.
4. Collectively, Australian colonists born in England. Also adjectively. See CURRENCY, 6. *Obs. or Hist., Australia.*

ster′ling (stûr′lĭng), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or relating to, the standard British money of account, or the British coinage ; — now chiefly applied to a specified sum of lawful British money ; as, a pound *sterling* ; a penny *sterling* ; *sterling* value.
2. Of full value ; conforming to the highest standard ; genuine ; as, *sterling* merit ; *sterling* good sense.

sterling silver, *Metal.*, the alloy, in the proportion of 925 parts of silver to 75 parts of copper, legally fixed as the standard of fineness of British silver coinage.

stern (stûrn), *a.* ; STERN′ER (stûr′nẽr) ; STERN′EST. [ME. *sterne*, *sturne*, AS. *styrne* ; cf. D. *stuursch* stern, G. *störrig* obstinate, Sw. *stursk* refractory, Goth. *andstaúrran* to murmur against ; perh. akin to E. *stare* to gaze.] **1.** Having a certain hardness or severity of nature, manner, or aspect ; severe ; harsh ; grim ; austere. " *Stern* Daughter of the Voice of God." *Wordsworth.*
2. Hence, fierce ; savage ; as, this *stern* beast. *Obs.*
3. Proceeding from, or characteristic of, a nature severe or hard ; harsh ; as, a *stern* look, answer, decree.
4. Stout ; resolute ; as, a *stern* heart ; a *stern* resolve ; also, hard ; unyielding ; as, *stern* discipline.
5. Violent ; fierce ; tempestuous. *Archaic.* *Chaucer.*
6. Strong ; powerful ; mighty. *Obs.*

Syn. — Gloomy, sullen, forbidding, unkind, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel, pitiless, relentless. See STRICT.

stern, *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand. ; cf. Icel. *stjōrn* a steering, or a doubtful AS. *stéorn.* See STEER, *v. t.*] **1.** The helm or tiller of a vessel or boat ; also, the rudder. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Direction by or as if by a rudder ; steerage. *Obs.*
3. Fig. : The post of management or direction. *Obs. or R.*

And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal. *Shak.*

4. The after, or rear, end of a vessel or boat ; specif., that portion of the hull abaft the rudderpost or sternpost.
5. Hence, the hinder part of anything.
6. The tail of an animal ; — now used only of a dog.
7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = PUPPIS.

stern on, *Naut.*, with the stern foremost, or fronting.

Ster′na (stûr′nȧ), *n.* [NL. ; cf. AS. *stearn* a kind of bird, tern.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of terns, including the common tern and allied species having a slender bill, a forked tail, and mostly white coloration with a black cap and a bluish gray mantle.

ster′nal (-năl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sternum.
2. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to a sternite.
3. Ventral ; in the region of the sternum or a sternite.

sternal rib. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A rib whose costal cartilage connects with the sternum ; a true rib. **b** The ventral segment of a rib of certain animals representing an ossified costal cartilage ; a hæmapophysis.

stern board. *Naut.* A going or falling astern, esp. as caused by missing stays ; as, to make a *stern board.*

stern chase. *Nav.* **a** A chase in which the pursuing vessel follows in the wake of the vessel pursued ; as, a *stern chase* is a long chase. **b** A stern chaser. *Obs. or R.*

stern chaser. *Nav.* A gun so placed as to be able to fire astern at a vessel that may be in chase.

stern′fore′most (stûrn′fōr′mōst), *adv.* With the stern in advance ; hence, awkwardly ; blunderingly.

ster′nite (stûr′nīt), *n.* [From STERNUM.] *Zoöl.* The ventral part or shield of a somite of an arthropod. — **ster-nit′ic** (stẽr-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ster′no- (stûr′nō-). Combining form used in compounds denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the sternum* (and some other part, denoted by the latter element of the compound) ; as in : **ster′no-cla-vic′u-lar** (-klȧ-vĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* (connecting the sternum and clavicle) ; **ster′no-cor′a-coid** (-kŏr′ȧ-koid), *a.* (connecting the sternum and coracoid) ; **ster′no-cos′tal**, *a.* ; **ster′no-glos′sal**, *a.* ; **ster′no-hu′mer-al**, *a.* (designating the pectoralis major muscle) ; **ster′no-mas′toid** (-măs′toid), *a.* (designating, or pert. to, the sternocleidomastoid muscle) ; **ster′no-max′il-la-ry** (-măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* ; **ster′no-per′i-car′di-ac** (-pĕr′ĭ-kär′dĭ-ăk), *a.* ; etc.

ster′no-clei′do-mas′toid (-klī′dō-măs′toid), *a.* [*sterno-* + *cleido-* + *mastoid.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a pair of thick superficial muscles, each arising by two heads (one from the first segment of the sternum and the other from the inner part of the clavicle) and inserted into the mastoid and occipital bone. — *n.* A sternocleidomastoid muscle.

ster′no-hy′oid (-hī′oid), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone or cartilage ; designating a pair of ribbonlike muscles extending from the inner end of the clavicles and the first segment of the sternum to the body of the hyoid bone. — *n.* A sternohyoid muscle. — **ster′-no-hy-oi′de-an** (-hī-oi′dē-ăn), *a.*

ster′no-scap′u-lar (-skăp′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Connecting the sternum and scapular ; designating a muscle which in many mammals helps to support the anterior part of the body upon the fore limbs. — *n.* The sternoscapular muscle.

ster′no-thy′roid (-thī′roid), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage ; designating, or pert. to, a pair of muscles extending beneath the sternohyoid muscle. — *n.* A sternothyroid muscle.

stern′post′ (stûrn′pōst′), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A bar of timber or iron on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and receive the ends of the planks or plates.

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ster′e-o-com-par′er. = STEREOCOMPARATOR.
ster′e-o-e-lec′tric, *a.* [*stereo-* + *electric.*] Of or pert. to generation of electricity by means of solid bodies alone.
ster′e-o-gas′tru-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A gastrula with no cavity.
ster′e-og-no′sis (stĕr′ē-ŏg-nō′-sĭs : -stē′rē-), *n.* [NL. ; *stereo-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] Ability to determine the nature of a solid body by the sense of touch. — **ster′e-og-nos′tic** (-nŏs′tĭk), *a.*
ster′e-o-i′so-mer (-ō-ī′sō-mẽr), *n.* A stereoisomeric substance.
ster′e-om. Var. of STEREOME.
ster′e-o-mer′ic (-ō-mĕr′ĭk), **-i-cal, ster′e-om′er-ism** (-ŏm′ẽr-ĭz′m). = STEREOISOMERIC, etc.
ster′e-o-neu′ral (-ō-nū′răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the central nervous system without a cavity.
ster′e-o-phor′o-scope (-fŏr′ō-skōp), *n.* [*stereo-* + Gr. φορός bearing + *-scope.*] A form of stereotrope. See STEREOTROPE.
ster′e-o-pho-tog′ra-phy, *n.* Stereoscopic photography. — **ster′e-o-pho′to-graph′ic**, *a.*
ster′e-o-plan′u-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A planula with no cavity.
ster′e-o-plas′ma (stĕr′ē-ō-plăz′-mȧ : stē′rē-), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = STEREOPLASM.
ster′e-o-ro′ta-ry, *a.* Designating a rotary printing press using cylindrical stereotypes.
ster′e-o-stat′ic (-stăt′ĭk), *a.* [*stereo-* + *static.*] Geostatic.
ster′e-o-stat′ics, *n.* *Physics.* The statics of solids. *Rare.*
ster′e-o-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *stereo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] = THIGMOTAXIS.
ster′e-o-te-lem′e-ter (-tē-lĕm′ē-tẽr), *n.* = STEREOCOMPARATOR.
ster′e-ot′ro-pism (-ŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* Thigmotaxis. — **ster′e-o-trop′ic** (-ō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*
ster′e-o-typ′i-cal, *a.* Stereotypic.
ster′e-o-typ′ist (stĕr′ē-ō-tīp′ĭst ; stē′rē- ; -ŏt′ĭ-pĭst), *n.* A stereotyper.
steretre. ‡ STEERTREE.
sterf. ‡ STARVE.
ster′il. Sterile. *Ref. Sp.*
ster′ile-ly, *adv.* of STERILE.
ster′ile-ness, *n.* Sterility. *Rare.*
sterin. ‡ STERN.
sterk (stĕrk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STARK, STIRK.
ster′line (stûr′lĭn ; -lēn), *n.* A silver-white alloy of copper, zinc, and iron, or of copper, zinc, and nickel with a small percentage of iron. [STARLING.]
ster′ling (stûr′lĭng). Var. of
sterman. ‡ STEERMAN.
stern (stĕrn), **starn** (stärn), *n.* [ME. *sterne*, *steorne* ; cf. Icel. *stjarna.* See STAR.] A star. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [tern.]
stern (stûrn). Var. of STARN,
stern, *adv.* Sternly. *Obs.*
stern, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To steer. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* To back (a boat) ; to back water ; to row backward.
ster′na, *n.*, *pl.* of STERNUM.
stern′age (stûr′nāj), *n.* Sterns collectively. *Obs. & R.*
ster-nal′gi-a (stẽr-năl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *sterno-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the sternum as in angina pectoris. — **ster-nal′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*
stern′berg-ite (stûrn′bûrg-īt), *n.* [After Count Kaspar *Sternberg* (1761–1838) of Prague.] *Min.* A dark brown sulphide of silver and iron ($AgFe_2S_3$), in tabular crystals or soft flexible laminæ.
sterne. ‡ STARN.
ster′ne-ber (stûr′nē-bẽr), *n.* *Anat.* = STERNEBRA.
ster′ne-bra (-brȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [NL. ; *sternum* + *-ebra*, as in *vertebra.*] *Anat.* A segment of the sternum of a vertebrate. — **ster′ne-bral** (-brăl), *a.*
sterned, *a.* [See STERN a star.] Starry. *Obs.*
sterned (stûrnd), *a.* Having (such) a stern.
stern′er, *n.* [See STERN of a ship.] A director. *Obs.*
stern′ful, *a.* Stern ; fierce. *Obs.* — **stern′ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sternhede, *n.* Sternness. *Obs.*
stern hook. *Shipbuilding.* A horizontal framework to strengthen the holding of the sides to the sternpost.
Ster-ni′næ (stẽr-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *Sterna* + *-inæ.*] *Zoöl.* See TERN.
stern knee. = STERNSON.
stern′less, *a.* See -LESS.
stern′light′, *n.* Starlight. *Obs.*
stern′ly, *a.* Stern ; cruel. *Obs.*
stern′ly, *adv.* of STERN.
stern′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stern′most, *a.* Farthest astern.
ster′no-cli′dal, **ster′no-clei′dal** (-klī′dăl), *a.* Sternoclavicular.
ster′no-cli′do-mas′toid (-dō-măs′toid). Var. of STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID.
ster′no-man′cy, *n.* [*sterno-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by marks on the breast.
ster′no-tribe (stûr′nō-trīb), *a.* [*sterno-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub.

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stern'son (stûrn'sŭn), *n.* [See STERN, *n.*; cf. STEMSON.] *Shipbuilding.* The end of a keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted; — called also *stern knee* and *sternson knee.*

stern tube. *Shipbuilding.* A long bushing or bearing through the stern to support the end of a propeller shaft.

ster'num (stûr'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NA (-nȧ), E. -NUMS (-nŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. στέρνον the breast, chest.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The breastbone; a bone or cartilage, or a series of more or less distinct bony or cartilaginous segments, lying in the median ventral part of the body of most vertebrates above fishes, and connected with the ribs or the shoulder girdle, or with both. In man it is about seven inches long, and consists, in the adult, of an anterior flat, somewhat expanded bone, the **manubrium**, a middle, bladelike bone, the **gladiolus**, composed of four fused segments, and a terminal, usually cartilaginous piece, the **xiphoid**, or **ensiform, process**. It is connected with the clavicles and the cartilages of the anterior seven pairs of ribs. In birds it is a single broad bony plate, and usually bears a high median keel for the attachment of the wing muscles. Among reptiles it is entirely absent in snakes and turtles.
2. *Zoöl.* The ventral part of any somite of an arthropod.

ster'nu-ta'tion (stûr'nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, fr. *sternutare* to sneeze, intens. fr. *sternuere.*] The act, fact, or noise of sneezing.

ster-nu'ta-tive (stēr-nū'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Provocative of sneezing. — *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

stern'way' (stûrn'wā'), *n.* *Naut.* Movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

stern wheel. A paddle wheel at the stern of a steamboat.

stern'-wheel'er, *n.* A steamboat having a stern wheel instead of side wheels. *Colloq., U. S.*

ster'tor (stûr'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stertere* to snore.] *Med.* Act or fact of producing a snoring or rasping sound in respiration, due to obstruction of the air passages of the head, as in sleep or coma; snoring.

ster'to-rous (stûr'tō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *stertere* to snore: cf. F. *stertoreux.*] Characterized by a deep snoring, as in some diseases, esp. apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing; snoring. — **ster'to-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **ster'to-rous-ness**, *n.*

Ste-sich'o-re'an (stē-sĭk'ō-rē'ăn), *a.* *Gr. Pros.* Of or pert. to the Greek poet Stesichorus (about 610-550 B. C.) of Himera in Sicily, notable as the chief early representative of Dorian lyric, and as having established strophe, antistrophe, and epode as the normal structure for choral lyric.

stet (stĕt), L., *subj. 3d pers. sing.* of *stare* to stand, remain. [See STAND.] *Print.* Let it stand; — used to signify that something once erased, or marked for omission, is to remain.

stet, *v. t.*; STET'TED; STET'TING. *Print.* To cause or direct to remain after having been marked for omission: to mark with the word *stet*, or with a series of dots below or beside.

steth'o- (stĕth'ō-), **steth-.** Combining form from Greek *στῆθος*, *breast, chest.*

ste-thom'e-ter (stē-thŏm'ē-tēr; stĕth-ŏm'-), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for measuring the external movements of a given point of the chest wall during respiration.

steth'o-scope (stĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-scope*: cf. F. *stéthoscope.*] *Med.* An instrument used in auscultation, as of the chest, to convey to the ear the sounds produced in the body.

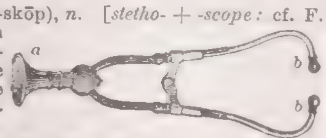

Binaural Stethoscope. *a* Main Tube to be applied to Chest; *b b* Ear Tubes.

steth'o-scope, *v. t.* To auscultate by means of a stethoscope; as, to *stethoscope* a patient's chest.

steth'o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *stéthoscopique.*] Of or **steth'o-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to, or obtained or made by means of, a stethoscope. — **steth'o-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ste-thos'co-pist (stē-thŏs'kō-pĭst; stĕth-ŏs'-; stĕth'ō-skō'pĭst), *n.* One skilled in the use of the stethoscope.

ste-thos'co-py (-pĭ), *n.* Art or process of examination by the stethoscope.

steth'o-spasm (stĕth'ō-spăz'm), *n.* [*stetho-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Spasm of the muscles of the chest.

ste've-dore' (stē'vē-dōr'; 201), *n.* [Sp. *estivador* a packer, a stower, fr. *estivar* to pack, to stow, L. *stipare* to press, compress, prob. akin to E. *stiff.* See STIFF, STIVE to stuff.] One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.

ste've-dore', *v. t. & i.* To unload and load a vessel or vessels as a stevedore. — **ste've-dor'ing** (-dōr'ĭng; 201), *vb. n.*

stew (stū), *v. t.*; STEWED (stūd); STEW'ING. [ME. *stuwen* to bathe, OF. *estuver*, F. *étuver* to stew, fr. OF. *estuve* a sweating house, a room heated for a bath, F. *étuve*; of uncert. orig. (cf. LL. *stupa, stuba*), but prob. akin to E. *stove.* See STOVE.] **1.** To boil slowly, or with a simmering heat; to seethe; to cook in a little liquid, over a gentle fire, without boiling; as, to *stew* meat; to *stew* oysters.
2. To bathe. *Obs.*
3. To worry, or bring to a specified state by worry; as, to *stew* one's self into a fever. *Colloq.*

stew (stū), *v. i.* **1.** To be seethed or cooked in a slow, simmering manner, or in heat and moisture.
2. To bathe. *Obs. & R.*
3. To be or become agitated or worried; to worry. *Colloq.*

stew, *n.* [ME. *stue, stuwe*, OF. *estuve.* See STEW, *v. t.*] **1.** A place of stewing or seething; esp., a heated room where hot baths are furnished; a hothouse. *Obs.*
2. A brothel; — usually in *pl.* *Archaic.*
3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A hot bath. **b** A small room or apartment. **c** = LOCK HOSPITAL. **d** A prostitute.

stew, *n.* [From STEW, *v.*] **1.** A dish prepared by stewing; also, *Obs.*, a utensil used in stewing; a stewpan.
2. A state of agitating excitement, worry, or confusion; also, a state of heat; as, to be in a *stew.* *Colloq.*

stew'ard (stū'ērd), *n.* [ME. *stiward*, AS. *stīweard, stigweard*, lit., a sty ward; *stigu* sty + *weard* warden, guardian. See STY pen for swine; WARD one who guards.] **1.** *Eng. Feudal Law.* Orig., a household officer on a lord's estate having charge of the cattle; later, a head manager in the administration of a manor or estate, presiding at the manorial courts, auditing accounts, conducting inquests and extents, and controlling the husbandry arrangements.
2. In general, a man employed in a large family, or on a large estate, to manage the domestic concerns, supervise servants, collect rents or income, keep accounts, etc.

As good *stewards* of the manifold grace of God. 1 *Pet.* iv. 10.

3. One who actively directs affairs; a manager; as, the *stewards* of a jockey club.
4. A person appointed to have supervision of the provision and distribution of food in an institution, as a hotel, club, or hospital; specif.: **a** In some colleges, an officer who has supervision of the commons. *Brit.* **b** A person employed on board a ship, to provide for the table, superintend the culinary affairs, etc. In passenger vessels stewards attend to the table, the staterooms, etc.
5. An officer in charge of finances, etc., as, formerly, of a guild or of an English municipality; a fiscal agent; specif., *Meth. Ch.*, one of a body of officers in charge of the finances and some other temporal interests of a local church.
6. *Scots Law.* A magistrate appointed by the crown to exercise jurisdiction, usually inheritable, over lands forfeited to the crown, with the power of a lord of regality. The **Steward of Scotland** was a high officer of state, who administered the crown revenues, superintended household affairs, etc.
7. *Freemasonry.* One of certain officers in some lodges, whose duties are to assist in the collection of dues and subscriptions, to provide refreshments, etc.

stew'ard-ess (-ēr-dĕs), *n.* A female steward; specif., a woman attendant in passenger vessels.

stew'ard-ly, *a.* Characterized by careful management; hence, careful; prudent or frugal.

Stew-ar'ti-a (stū-är'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Stuart* (1713–92), Marquis of Bute.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Japanese theaceous shrubs, having large solitary flowers with a 5-celled ovary, which becomes a woody capsule. The American species *S. malachodendron* and *S. pentagyna* are highly ornamental in cultivation.

stew'art-ry (stū'ērt-rĭ), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a steward.

stew'pan' (stū'păn'), *n.* A pan used for stewing.

stew'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot used for stewing; also, *Obs. & R.*, a dish prepared by stewing.

sthen'ic (sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σθένος strength: cf. F. *sthénique.*] *Med.* Strong; active; — said esp. of morbid states that are attended with excessive action of the vital processes.

stib'ine (stĭb'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [See STIBIUM.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless gas, SbH_3, produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on antimony or one of its compounds; — called also *antimony hydride, antimoniureted hydrogen, hydrogen antimonide.* It has a characteristic odor and a greenish flame, and is extremely poisonous. Cf. MARSH TEST. **b** Any of various organic derivatives of the above.

stib'i-um (stĭb'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *stibium, stibi*, Gr. στίβι; cf. Gr. στίμμι.] **1.** *Chem.* Antimony.
2. *Min.* Stibnite. *Obs.*

stib'nite (-nīt), *n.* *Min.* Native antimony trisulphide, Sb_2S_3, occurring in prismatic orthorhombic crystals of lead-gray color and brilliant metallic luster and also in massive form; — called also *gray antimony.* The crystals show a highly perfect cleavage and are striated vertically. H., 2. Sp. gr., 4.52–4.62. Stibnite is the chief source of antimony, and is used in safety matches, fireworks, etc., in making rubber goods, and in refining gold. In Eastern countries it has been used since ancient times as a cosmetic.

stic-ca'do (stĭ-kä'dō), *n.* [Cf. It. *steccato* a palisade.] *Music.* An instrument consisting of small bars of wood, flat at the bottom and rounded at the top, and resting on the edges of a kind of open box. They are graduated in size, tuned to the diatonic scale, and played by striking with hard balls attached to flexible sticks. Cf. XYLOPHONE.

stich (stĭk), *n.* [Gr. στίχος a row, line, akin to στείχειν to go, march, E. *sty*, v. i.] **1.** *Pros.* A verse or line.
2. A row, line, or rank of trees.

stich'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στιχικός.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, stichs, or lines as metrical units, esp. as opposed to *systematic.* — **stich'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

West Germanic verse, as far back as we have specimens of it, is uniformly *stichic* (that is, marked by no periods save those of the individual verse), not stanzaic. *R. M. Alden.*

sti-chid'i-um (stĭ-kĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. στιχίδιον, dim. of στίχος a row.] *Bot.* In the red algæ, a special podlike or fusiform branch of the thallus containing tetraspores.

stich'o-man'cy (stĭk'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. στίχος line + *-mancy.*] Divination by lines or passages of books. Cf. SORS.

stich'o-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), **stich'o-met'ri-cal** (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by stichs, or lines.

sti-chom'e-try (stĭ-kŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. στίχος a line + *-metry.*] **1.** Measurement of books by the number of lines which they contain.
2. Division of the text of a book into lines; esp., division of texts into lines fitted to the sense, a method of writing manuscripts used before punctuation was adopted.

sti-chom'y-thy (-ĭ-thĭ), *n.* Also **stych'o-myth'i-a** (stĭk'ō-mĭth'ĭ-ȧ). [Gr. στιχομυθία.] Dialogue in alternating lines or sets of lines, as in classical Greek dramas.

‖ **stich'os** (stĭk'ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* STICHOI (-oi). [Gr. στίχος a row, a verse.] **1.** A stich.
2. *East. Ch.* A verse or versicle, as of the Psalter.

stich'wort' (stĭch'wûrt'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sticwyrt* a kind of plant, E. STITCH, *n.*] Any of various species of *Alsine.* The greater stichwort is *A. holostea*; the lesser, *A. graminea.*

stick (stĭk), *n.* [ME. *sticke*, AS. *sticca*; akin to *stician* to stab, prick, pierce, G. *stecken* a stick, staff, OHG. *steccho*, Icel. *stik* a stake. In senses 9–12 from the v. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A shoot or slender branch cut or broken from a tree or shrub, esp. when dry or dead; specif., *Hort.*, a cutting from which buds are taken in budding plants.
2. A stem or branch of a tree, of any size, cut or gathered for fuel or timber.
3. Any long and relatively slender piece of wood, whether in natural form or shaped with tools; a rod; wand; staff; as, the *stick* of a rocket; a walking *stick*; a hockey *stick.*
4. Anything long and slender, or conceived of as stick-shaped; as, a *stick* of wax; a *stick* of candy.
5. *Slang and Cant Uses.* **a** *Naut.* A mast. **b** Among thieves, a pistol. **c** *pl.* Furniture. **d** *Sporting.* A hurdle; also, *Slang, Eng.*, = TIMBER, *n.*, 3 **c**. **e** A fife or flute.
6. A derogatory expression for a person; esp., one who is inert or stupid; as, an odd *stick*; a poor *stick.* *Colloq.*
7. *Print.* **a** A composing stick. **b** A stickful.
8. *pl.* = JACK-IN-THE-BOX **c**. *D. Jerrold.*
9. A thrust with a pointed instrument; a stab.
10. Quality or fact of sticking or adhering; adhesive tendency or adhesion.
11. An impediment or obstacle; also, stoppage; hesitation; delay; stop; demur; as, to make no *stick* at a task.
12. A labor strike. *Dial. Eng.*
13. A portion of liquor, as brandy, put into water, tea, or the like; — perh. orig. from a pronged stick of a special kind of wood used in the West Indies for mixing, and imparting a peculiar flavor to, a drink.
a stick of eels, twenty-five eels. *Dial. Eng.* — **at a s.** = AT A LOSS. See LOSS. — **s. and stone**, everything; all.

stick, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STUCK (stŭk), *Obs.* STICKED (stĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STICK'ING. [ME. *stikien*, v. t. & i., combined with *steken*, v. t. (pret. *stak*, p. p. *steken, stoken*, whence E. *stuck*; cf. D. *steken*, akin to G. *stechen*), AS. *stician*, v. t. & i., and (assumed) *stecan*, v. t.; akin to OFries. *steka*, OS. *stekan*, OHG. *stehhan*, G. *stechen*, and to L. *instigare* to

Bot. Touching the breast; — of certain flowers with stamens and pistils so arranged as to touch the breast of visiting insects.

stern sheets. See 3d SHEET, 2.

sterns'man, *n.* Steersman. *Obs.*

ster-nu'ta-ment (stēr-nū'tȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sternutamentum.*] Sternutation. *Obs.*

ster-nu'ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Sternutative. — *n.* A sternutative.

stern'ward (stûrn'wērd), **stern'wards** (-wērdz), *a. & adv.* Aft; astern.

stern'y (stĕr'nĭ). Var. of STARNY, starry.

sterop. ✝ STIRRUP.

sterop, *n.* A hawk. *Obs. Scot.*

Ster'o-pe (stĕr'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Στερόπη.] See PLEIADES; STAR, *Table.*

ster-quil'i-nous (stēr-kwĭl'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sterquilinium* dung pit, *stercus* dung.] Pert. to a dunghill; dirty; paltry. *Obs.*

sterre. ✝ STAR.

ster'rinck (stĕr'ĭnk), *n.* A seal (*Lobodon carcinophaga*) of the Antarctic Ocean.

ster'ro met'al (stĕr'ō). [Gr. στερρός firm.] A hard alloy mostly of copper and zinc.

stersman. ✝ STEERSMAN.

stert. Obs. or dial. Eng. of START.

stertle. ✝ STARTLE.

ster-to'ri-ous (stēr-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Stertorous. *Rare.*

stertree ✝ STEERTREE.

sterve (stĕrv). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STARVE.

stet, *v. t.* [Cf. OFries. *stēta* to push, strike, Icel. *steyta* to push.] To beat. *Obs.*

stet, *n.* For STET PROCESSUS.

stetch (stĕch). Var. of STITCH, *n. & v.*, furrow. [*Dial. Eng.*]

stetch'el. Var. of STICHEL.

Stet'e-feldt fur'nace (stĕt'ĕ-fĕlt). *Metal.* A shaft furnace in which silver ores are desulphurized and chloridized by dropping them, pulverized and mixed with salt, through a heated atmosphere: — after its inventor, Charles A. Stetefeldt.

steth. ✝ STAITH.

steth. See STETHO-.

steth'al (stĕth'ăl; stē'thăl), *n.* [*stearic* + *ethal.*] *Chem.* Octadecyl alcohol, $C_{18}H_{37}OH$, found as a stearate in spermaceti.

steth-ar'te-ri'tis (stĕth-är'tē-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *stetho-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the arteries of the chest.

stethi. ✝ STITHY.

steth'o-go'ni-om'e-ter, *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the curvature of the chest.

steth'o-graph (stĕth'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-graph.*] See PNEUMATOGRAPH. — **steth'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

steth'o-kyr'to-graph (-kûr'tō-grȧf), *n.* [*stetho-* + Gr. κυρτός arched + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording the expansion of the chest.

steth'o-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [NL.] Paralysis of chest muscles.

steth'o-pho-nom'e-ter, *n.* [*stetho-* + *phonometer.*] A form of stethoscope for estimating intensity of auscultatory sounds.

‖ **stet pro-ces'sus** (stĕt prō-sĕs'ŭs). [L.] Let process remain stationary; — used as the name of an entry in these words staying all proceedings in an action, or of the order granting the stay.

steure. ✝ STIR.

steve. Var. of STEEVE, *v. t.*

steve. ✝ STAVE.

ste've-dore's knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

ste'vel (stē'v'l; stĕv''l), *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stavla, sterla*, to stagger.] Stumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

steven, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stefni, stafn*, D. *steven*, AS. *stefn, stemn.* Cf. STEM, *n.*] Prow of a ship. *Obs.*

steven, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *stefna.*] To steer. *Obs. Scot.*

stev'en (stĕv'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *stefn, stemn*, voice: akin to D. *stem*, G. *stimme*, Goth. *stibna.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Voice; speech. **b** Shout; outcry; din. **c** Appointment, esp. for a meeting: a fixed time; season; also, an assembly. **d** Judgment; doom.

stev'en (stĕv'ĕn), *v. t.* [AS. *stefn* voice; cf. AS. *stefnian* to summon.] **a** To appoint. *Obs.* **b** To tell of; announce. *Obs.* **c** To bespeak. *Dial. Eng.*

stev'en, *v. i.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To speak (with one's self); to resolve. *Obs.* **b** To shout; talk; rant. **c** To howl: roar.

stev'en-ing, *n.* [See STEVEN to appoint.] *Obs.* **a** Appointment; assignation. **b** Singing.

ste'ver. ✝ STIVER.

stew (stū), *n.* Dust: vapor; spray: stench. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stew, *n.* [ME. *stewe*; cf. OLG. *stouwe* a damming, G. *stauen* dam in, pack close.] **1.** A vivarium for fish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A place where tame pheasants are bred. *Local, Eng.* **3.** An artificial bed of oysters. *Local, U. S.*

stew, *v. t.* To coerce: restrain: confine. *Obs.*

stew'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

stew'ard, *v. t.* To manage as a steward.

stew'ard-ly, *adv.* *Rare.*

stew'ard-ry (stū'ērd-rĭ), *n.* Stewartry.

stew'ard-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

stew'art (stū'ērt). Obs. or Scot. var. of STEWARD.

Stew'art, *n.* See STUART.

Stew'art, Alan Breck (ăl'ăn). A daring Highland Jacobite in Stevenson's "Kidnapped" and "David Balfour" (or "Catriona").

stewat, *n.* A stinker: a stinkard. *Obs. Scot. Oxf. E. D.*

stewd. Stewed. *Ref. Sp.*

stewed, *p. a.* Habituated to the stews. *Obs.*

stewin. ✝ STEVEN, prow.

stew'ish, *a.* Befitting a brothel.

St. Ex. *Abbr.* Stock Exchange.

stey (stā). Var. of STEE.

stey (stā). Obs. or Scot. of STAY.

stey (*dial.* stī, stē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STY.

steyde. ✝ STEAD.

steye, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *stīgan.*] Ascend. *Obs.*

steyer. ✝ STAIR.

steyll. ✝ STEAL, STEEL.

steyne. ✝ STAIN.

Steyne, Marquis of (stīn). A cynical, profligate nobleman in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," whose attentions to Becky Sharp led to a separation between Becky and her husband, Colonel Rawdon Crawley.

steynowresse. ✝ STAINERESS.

stg. *Abbr.* Sterling.

Sthar'bu-zan'a-i (sthär'bū-zăn'ā-ī), *n.* *D. Bib.*

sthe-ni'a (sthē-nī'ȧ; sthē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σθένος.] *Med.* Strength: vigor; — opposed to *asthenia.*

Sthe'no (sthē'nō: sthĕn'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σθενώ.] See GORGON, 1.

sthen'o-chire (sthĕn'ō-kīr), *n.* [Gr. σθένος strength + χείρ hand.] A mechanical device for exercising the fingers for piano or organ playing.

sthoo'kawn (stōō'kôn). Dial. var. of STUACAN.

sthu'la sa-ri'ra (stōō'lȧ sȧ-rē'rȧ or shȧ-). [Skr. *sthūlaçarīra.*] *Theos.* The gross physical body.

‖ **stiac-cia'to** (styät-chä'tō), *a. & n.* [It., crushed, flattened.] See RELIEF, *n.*, 6.

sti'an (stī'ăn), *n.* A sty on the eye. See STYAN.

stib (stĭb), *n.* The dunlin. *Local, U. S.*

stib'ble (stĭb''l). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of STUBBLE.

stib'bler (stĭb'lēr), *n.* [Cf. STIBBLE, STUBBLE.] *Scot. Obsoles.* **a** A gleaner. **b** A horse grazing on stubble. **c** A probationer.

stib'ble-rig', *n.* A stubble field: also, the chief harvester. *Scot.*

stib-eth'yl (stĭb-ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [G. *stibäthyl.* See STIBINE; ETHYL.] Triethylstibine.

stib'i-al (stĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See STIBIUM.] Antimonial.

stib'i-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Antimonial intoxication or poisoning.

stib'i-at'ed (stĭb'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* [NL. *stibiatus*, fr. L. *stibium* antimony.] *Med.* Combined with, or containing, antimony. — **stibiated tartar**, tartar emetic.

stib'ic (stĭb'ĭk), *a.* Antimonic.

stib'i-co-nite (-ĭ-kō-nīt), *n.* [F. *stibiconise*; L. *stibium* antimony + Gr. κόνις dust.] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of antimony, $H_2Sb_2O_5$, in yellowish masses or powder.

stib'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Antimonious. *Rare.*

sti-bo'ni-um (stĭ-bō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [G. See STIBIUM; AMMONIUM.] *Chem.* The radical SbH_4, analogous to ammonium.

sti'born, stiburn. ✝ STUBBORN.

stib'y, *n.* Stibium. *Obs.*

sti-ca'do. ✝ STICHADO.

sticche, *n.* [AS. *stycce.*] A piece; a bit. *Obs.*

stich. Stitch. *Ref. Sp.*

sti-cha'do, *n.* The mint *Lavandula stoechas.* *Obs.*

sti-cha'ri-on (stĭ-kā'rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. NGr. στιχάριον.] *East. Ch.* A robe or tunic, usually of white linen, corresponding to the alb.

stiche. ✝ STITCH.

stich'el (stĭch'ĕl), **stetch'el** (stĕch'ĕl), *n.* A troublesome child. *Opprobrious. Dial. Eng.*

sti-che'ron (stĭ-kē'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. NGr. στιχηρόν, neut. of στιχηρός pert. to a versicle. See STICHOS.] *East. Ch.* A short hymn following a verse from the Psalms.

stich'id (stĭk'ĭd), *n.* *Bot.* A stichidium.

stich'le (stĭk''l), *v. i.* To rustle. *Scot.*

sticht. Stitched. *Ref. Sp.*

stimulate, Gr. στίζειν to prick, Skr. *tij* to be sharp. Cf. DISTINGUISH, ETIQUETTE, EXTINCT, INSTIGATE, INSTINCT, STAKE, STEAK, STICK, *n.*, STIGMA, STIMULATE, STING, STITCH in sewing, STYLE for or in writing.] **1.** To pierce with a pointed implement; to stab; hence, to kill by piercing; as, to *stick* pigs. "And *sticked* him with bodkins anon." *Chaucer.*
2. To cause to penetrate; to push, thrust, or drive, so as to pierce; as, to *stick* a needle into one's finger.
3. Loosely, to push; thrust; poke; as, to *stick* one's hand in one's pocket; to *stick* out one's arm.
4. To fasten, attach, or cause to remain, by thrusting in; as, to *stick* a flower in one's buttonhole; hence, also, to adorn or deck with things fastened on as by piercing; as, a coat *stuck* with badges.
5. To fasten or close; to shut; also, to confine. *Obs.*
6. To set; to fix in; as, to *stick* card teeth.
7. To set with something pointed; as, to *stick* cards.
8. To fix on a pointed implement; to impale; as, to *stick* an apple on a fork.
9. To attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* a stamp on an envelope; also, in general, to place; as, to *stick* a cap on one's head; *Eng.*, *stick* (i. e., post) no bills.
10. To cover or smear with viscous or glutinous matter; — with *up*. *Colloq. or Slang.*
11. *Print.* To compose; to set, or arrange, in a composing stick; as, to *stick* type. *Cant.*
12. *Joinery.* To run or plane (moldings) in a machine, in contradistinction to working them by hand.
13. To cause to stick; to bring to a stand; to pose; puzzle; as, to *stick* one with a hard problem. *Colloq.*
14. To bungle; botch. *Scot.*
15. To compel to pay by beating in a game or a gamble; as, to *stick* one for the drinks; also, to get the better of, esp. fraudulently; to cheat. *Slang.*
16. To supply sticks or brush as a prop for, as for a vine.
17. To raise or give the appearance of raising, esp. in scorn or disgust; — with *up* or an equivalent; as, to *stick* up one's nose; to *stick* one's chin in the air.
to stick out, to go through with to the end. — **to s. up**, to stop; esp., to stop in order to rob; hence, to rob; also, to accost or solicit, as for money, to sign a petition, etc. *Slang or Colloq.*, *Australasia.*

stick (stĭk), *v. i.* **1.** To adhere; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers; paste *sticks* to the wall.
2. To remain where placed; to be fixed; to stay; to hold fast to any position; to cling; abide; cleave.
A friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother. *Prov.* xviii. 24.
3. To be firm or persistent, as against opposition or temptation; not to allow one's self to be diverted, persuaded, or defeated; to persist; — with *to*, *at*, *out*, or rarely *upon*.
If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labor and thought. *Locke.*
4. To be thrust or put; to protrude; — commonly with *up*, *out*, *through*, or the like; as, his hair *sticks* up.
5. To be prevented from going farther; to stop by reason of some obstacle; to be stayed; as, to *stick* in the mud.
6. To be embarrassed or puzzled; to be deterred, as by scruples; to hesitate; to scruple; — often with *at*.
They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration. *Locke.*
7. To cause difficulties, scruples, or hesitation. *Now R.*
This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable. *Swift.*
to stick by, **a** To adhere closely to; to be firm in supporting. "*Stick by* us, and we will *stick by* you." *Davenant.* **b** To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope.* — **to s. in one's crop** *or* **gizzard**, to be difficult of digestion; hence, to be offensive. *Colloq.* — **to s. in**, *or* **to, one's fingers**, to be retained wrongfully, as funds. — **to s. up for**, to assert or defend; as, *to stick up for* one's rights or for a friend. *Colloq.*

stick bug. a A stick insect. **b** A spider bug. **c** A stilt bug.

stick'er (stĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sticks; as: **a** One that posts bills. **b** = PASTER, 2. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* **c** *Philately.* A piece of gummed oil paper used as a hinge for fastening stamps on a sheet. **d** A burr, thorn, or bramble. *Slang.* **e** Something puzzling; a poser. *Slang.*
2. A machine for molding wooden rods, etc., as for picture framing.
3. *Music.* **a** In the organ, a small wooden rod which connects (in part) a key and a pallet, so as to communicate motion by pushing. See ORGAN, *Illust. of action.* **b** An analogous rod in a pianoforte action.

stick'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). *Print.* As much set type as fills a composing stick.

stick'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of STICK. — **sticking piece**, a piece of beef cut from the neck. *Eng.* — **s. place**, the place where a thing sticks fast. "But screw your courage to the *sticking place.*" *Shak.* — **s. plaster**, an adhesive plaster for closing wounds, and for similar uses. — **s. point.** = STICKING PLACE.

stick insect. Any of various orthopterous insects of the Phasmidæ, usually wingless, with a long round body, sticklike in form and color, and long legs, often held rigidly in such positions as to make them resemble twigs of the trees on which they live. The common American species is *Diapheromera femorata.*

2/3

Stick Insect (*Diapheromera femorata*), on a Twig.

stick'le (stĭk''l), *v. i.*; STICK'LED (-'ld); STICK'LING (-lĭng). [Prob. fr. ME. *stightlen*, *stiȝtlen*, to dispose, arrange, govern, freq. of *stihten*, AS. *stihtan*: cf. G. *stiften* to found, to establish.] **1.** To separate combatants by intervening; to act as umpire or mediator. *Obs.*
2. To contend or altercate, esp. pertinaciously on insufficient grounds.
The obstinacy with which he *stickles* for the wrong. *Hazlitt.*
3. To play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other; to trim.
4. To feel hesitation or scruples; to scruple; demur.

stick'le (stĭk''l), *v. t.* To intervene in, or stop by intervening; to pacify; apppease. *Now Rare.* *Drayton.*

stick'le-back' (-băk'), *n.* [Dial. *stickle* stubble, bristle, prop., a prickle (cf. AS. *sticel* goad, thorn, akin to *stician* to stick, prick) + *back*. See STICK, *v.*; cf. BANSTICKLE.] Any of numerous small fishes of the family Gasterosteidæ having two or more free spines in front of the dorsal fin and the ventral fins each reduced to one spine and a small ray. They are scaleless, but often have the sides protected by bony plates. They occur in the Northern Hemisphere in brackish or fresh water or in the sea, and are noted for their activity and rapacity, and for the curious nests which the males construct during the breeding season. The nine-spined stickleback (*Pygosteus pungitius*) and the two- or three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), of both Europe and America, and the fifteen-spined stickleback (*Spinachia spinachia*), a large marine species of Europe only, are the best-known.

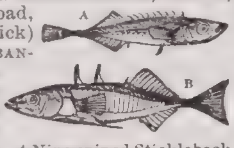

A Nine-spined Stickleback (*Pygosteus pungitius*). (½) *B* Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). (½)

stick'ler (stĭk'lẽr), *n.* [See STICKLE, *v. i.*] One who stickles. Specif.: **a** One who judges or is a second in a duel; a second or an umpire; hence, a mediator; arbiter. *Obs.* **b** One who pertinaciously contends, esp. for some trifling thing, as a point of etiquette; as, a *stickler* for ceremony.

stick'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Lappula*, in allusion to the bristly, adhesive fruit.

stick'y (-ĭ), *a.*; STICK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STICK'I-EST. **1.** Having the quality of sticking to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.
2. Humid and hot; as, *sticky* weather. *Colloq.*

Stic'ta (stĭk'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στικτός spotted, fr. στίζειν to prick. Cf. STIGMA.] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical parmeliaceous lichens, having a foliaceous lobed thallus, which is commonly coriaceous in texture. Several species yield dyes. *S. pulmonacea* is called *lungwort.*

stiff (stĭf), *a.*; STIFF'ER (-ẽr); STIFF'EST. [ME. *stif*, AS. *stīf*; akin to D. *stijf*, G. *steif*, Dan. *stiv*, Sw. *styf*, Icel. *stīfr*, Lith. *stipti* to be stiff; cf. L. *stipes* a post, trunk of a tree, *stipare* to press, compress. The vowel was prob. shortened first in *stiffly*, *stiffness*. Cf. COSTIVE, STIFLE, STIPULATE, *v.*, STIVE to stuff.] **1.** Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; firm; as, *stiff* wood; *stiff* paper.
2. Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; neither soft nor hard; as, the paste is *stiff*.
3. Tense; taut; as, a *stiff* rein.
4. Not moving with ease; not limber; bending with difficulty; as, his joints were too *stiff* for speed.
5. Not natural and easy; constrained; affected; starched; as, *stiff* behavior; a *stiff* style.
6. Of a breeze, current, or the like, having force not easily opposed; strong.
7. Strong and lusty; brave and stanch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "The *stiff* king." *Sir Gawayne.*
8. Not easily subdued; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; as, a *stiff* adversary.
It is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Jer. Taylor.*
9. Strong; — said of a beverage; as, a *stiff* drink.
10. Harsh; disagreeable; severe; hard to bear. *Obs. or Colloq.* "This is *stiff* news." *Shak.*
11. Difficult; hard to understand, accept, accomplish, overcome, etc.; as, a *stiff* course of reading; a *stiff* ascent.
12. *Naut.* Bearing a press of canvas or any external force other than that of the water without much inclination; as, a *stiff* vessel; — opposed to *crank*. Cf. STEADY, 5.
13. a High; large; as, a *stiff* price. *Slang.* **b** Unyielding; firm in prices; as, a *stiff* market.
14. Deep; fixedly absorbed. *Obs.*
Syn. — Stubborn, pertinacious, harsh; formal, constrained, affected, starched, rigorous. — STIFF, STARK. STIFF implies lack of pliancy or flexibility; STARK suggests rigidity, as of death; as, "With long travel I am *stiff* and weary" (*Shak.*); "Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff" (*id.*). *Stiff* is common in fig. use; *stark* is sometimes employed as a strong intensive; as, "He found our language lumpish, *stiff*, unwilling" (*Lowell*); "He is *stark* mad" (*Shak.*). See RIGID, INFLEXIBLE, TENSE, CEREMONIAL.
stiff gentian, the five-flowered gentian (*Gentiana quinquefolia*). — **s. neck. a** Also **stiffneck**. Stiffness of the neck due to muscular rheumatism, making the head immovable, or movable only with difficulty and pain; esp., torticollis, or wryneck. **b** Obstinacy in evil or wrong; contumacy. "I know thy rebellion, and thy *stiff neck.*" *Deut.* xxxi. 27.

stiff'-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Obstinate. *J. H. Newman.*

stiff'en (stĭf''n), *v. t.*; STIFF'ENED (-'nd); STIFF'EN-ING. [See STIFF.] **1.** To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible; as, to *stiffen* cloth with starch.
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shak.*
2. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous.
3. To make torpid; to benumb.

stiff'en, *v. i.* To become stiff or stiffer.
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

stiff'en-er (stĭf''n-ẽr), *n.* One that stiffens, as a piece of stiff cloth in a cravat, or a piece of thick paper or millboard used in a book back; specif.: **a** *Shipbuilding.* An angle iron worked vertically against a bulkhead to stiffen it. **b** *Arch. & Engin.* Any of a number of riblike bars, plates, etc., secured at intervals across the entire width of the web of a large plate girder to prevent buckling; in general, any such piece similarly used.

stiff'en-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of STIFFEN. Specif.: *vb. n.*
1. Act or process of making or becoming stiff.
2. Something used to make anything stiff.
stiffening order, *Com.*, a permission granted by the customs department to take cargo or ballast on board to steady the ship before permission for general loading is given.

stiff'-heart'ed, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

stiff'-necked' (-někt'), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious; as, *stiff-necked* pride; a *stiff-necked* people. *Ex.* xxxii. 9. — **stiff'-neck'ed-ly** (-něk'ěd-lĭ; -někt'lĭ), *adv.* — **stiff'-neck'ed-ness** (-něk'ěd-něs; -někt'něs), *n.*

stiff'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being stiff.
2. Specif.: *Mech.* Resistance, as of a beam, to bending, under stresses within the elastic limit. Stiffness is inversely as the deflection (see DEFLECTION, 3 **a**).

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *v. t.*; STI'FLED (-f'ld); STI'FLING (-flĭng). [From ME. *stif* stiff, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *stīfla* to dam up. See STIFF.] **1.** To choke or fill up, as a crack. *Obs.*
2. To stop the breath of by crowding something into the windpipe, or introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs; to choke, as by covering the mouth; to suffocate; also, to cause the death of by such means; as, to *stifle* one with smoke, dust, or foul air.
Stifled with kisses, a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*
3. To stop; extinguish; deaden; quench; as, to *stifle* the breath; to *stifle* a fire or flame.
4. To suppress the manifestation or report of; to smother; as, to *stifle* a story; to *stifle* one's wrath.
I desire only to have things fairly represented as they really are; no evidence smothered or *stifled*. *Waterland.*
5. To cause to be stifling: **a** To make, as air, foul or otherwise suffocating. *Rare.* *Shelley.* **b** To make, as a room, oppressive by foul air.
The close and *stifled* study. *Hawthorne.*

sti'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To die by reason of obstruction of the breath, or because something prevents respiration.
2. To suffer difficulty in breathing, or to be oppressed, as by reason of air charged with smoke or other impurities.

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *n.*, *or* **stifle joint.** [From ME. *stif* stiff. See STIFF.] *Far.* The joint next above the hock, and near the flank, in the hind leg of certain quadrupeds, esp. horses and dogs; the joint corresponding to the knee in man. See HORSE, *Illust.* (37).

stifle bone. *Far.* The patella, or kneepan, in the stifle joint.

sti'fled (stī'f'ld), *a.* Diseased in the stifle joint or bone.

stig'ma (stĭg'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. STIGMAS (-mȧz), chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 5, in which it is the usual form; L. STIGMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., a mark, a brand, fr. Gr. στίγμα, -ατος, the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, mark, fr. στίζειν to prick, to brand. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A mark made with a burning iron, formerly upon criminals, slaves, etc.; a brand.
2. Any mark of infamy or disgrace; a sign of moral blemish; stain or reproach caused by dishonorable conduct.
The blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him. *Bp. Hall.*
3. *Med.* A red speck upon the skin, caused either by the extravasation of blood produced by nervous influence, as in hysteria or mental ecstasy, or by capillary congestion, as in the case of drunkards.
4. A mark or sign of blemish, defect, taint, or the like.
Abnormal emotionalisms, constituting . . . the physical and psychical *stigmata* of degeneracy. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
5. *Bot.* The receptive spot or area of the gynœcium; that part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen grains, and on which they germinate. It is usually a moist or viscid surface of soft cells without epidermis. The stigma is usually the apex of the style or the ovary. See FLOWER.
6. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small spot, mark, scar, or a minute hole; specif.: **a** The projection or spot on the surface of an ovary marking the point at which the rupture of a Graafian follicle will occur. **b** One of the small clefts or perforations in the branchial sac of an ascidian. **c** A spiracle of an insect or other arthropod, or the opening into one of the lung sacs of an arachnid. **d** A pterostigma. **e** An androconium forming a conspicuously colored spot on the fore wing of the male of certain butterflies. **f** The eyespot of a protozoan. **g** A nephridiopore of an annelid. **h** An intercellular cleft in certain epithelial membranes.
7. *Geom.* A point so connected with a conjugate point (called an *index*) as to move determinately in a plane whenever the index moves determinately in the same plane.
8. *pl. R. C. Ch.* Marks believed to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ.
9. *Gr. Paleog.* The ligature ϛ, representing στ, and sometimes the numeral 6.
Syn. — STIGMA, BRAND. BRAND is stronger than STIGMA, and retains more definitely its literal suggestion; as, "a name that sits a *stigma* on his father's house" (*Cowper*); "public faith cleared from the shameful *brand* of public fraud" (*Milton*); cf. "Thus you will be *stigmatized* as a coward" (*Fielding*); "each spotted name, *branded* with marks of everlasting shame" (*Churchill*).

stigma disk. *Bot.* A disk on which the stigma is seated, as in the milkweeds (*Asclepias*).

stig-ma'ri-a (stĭg-mā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL. See STIGMA.] *Paleobot.* The fossil rhizome of a coal plant of the genus *Sigillaria*. — **stig-ma'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

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stick'a-dore (stĭk'ȧ-dōr; 201), **stick'a-dove** (-dŭv), *n.* [OF. *stechados* (Cotgrave), fr. L. *stoechas*, Gr. στοιχάς, -άδος, an aromatic plant.] A species of lavender (*Lavandula stœchas*).
stick'ed (*Scot.* stĭk'ĭt; -stĕk'-). Obs. or Scot. & dial. pret. & p. p. of STICK.
stick'i-ness (stĭk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
stick'it (stĭk'ĭt; stĕk'ĭt), *a.* Stuck; hence: **a** Unsuccessful; having failed; — applied specif. to a person who has failed in, or given up, a calling, as for lack of ability, esp. to a probationer who has failed to obtain a pastoral charge because of failure in his examinations or the like. **b** Imperfect; spoiled in making. *All Scot.*
stick'l. Stickle. *Ref. Sp.*
stick'-lac', *n.* See LAC, 1.
stick'ld. Stickled. *Ref. Sp.*
stick'le (stĭk''l), *n.* [AS. *sticol* lofty, steep, rough, difficult.] A shallow rapid in a river; also, the current below a waterfall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stick'le (stĭk''l), *a.* [AS. *sticol.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Steep; rough; difficult. **b** Rapid; — said of water.
stick'le-bag'. Dial. var. of STICKLEBACK. [*Eng.*
stick'le-run', *n.* A rapid. *Dial.*
stick'ling, *n.* A stickleback.
stick'ly (stĭk'lĭ), *a.* Rough; prickly. *Scot. & Dial.* [cal, *U. S.*
stick'tail', *n.* Ruddy duck. *Lo-*
stick'tight', *n.* Bur marigold.
stick'weed', *n.* The common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*).
stic'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Of the form of, or like, the genus *Sticta.* [& dial. of STEAD.
stid (*dial.* stĭd). Obs. or Scot.
stid'dy (stĭd'ĭ). Dial. or illit. var. of STEADY.
stid'dy (stĭd'ĭ; stĕd'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STITHY.
stide. † STEAD.
stie. For obs. forms in *stie-*, see forms in STEE-.
stiele. † STYLE.
stien. † STY.
stiern. † STERN, *a.*
stieve. Var. of STEEVE, *a.*
stieward. † STEWARD.
stif. Obs. or ref. sp. of STIFF.
stifader, stifadre. Obs. corrupt. of STEPFATHER.
stife. † STYTHE.
stife (stīf), *n.* [Cf. STIFLE, STIFF.] A stifling vapor, fume, or smell. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stiff, *adv.* Stiffly. See FLAT, *a.*, 12.
stiff, *v. i.* To become stiff. *Obs.*
stiff, *n.* **a** A corpse. *Slang.* **b** One who is unsocial or lacking in liveliness. *Slang.* **c** A horse certain either not to run or not to win. *Racing Cant.* **d** Negotiable paper. *Cant.* **e** Forged bank notes. *Thieves' Slang.* **f** *Hat Manuf.* A sizing for stiffening hat bodies.
stiff'end. Stiffened. *Ref. Sp.*
stiff'girt', *a.* Obstinate. *Obs.*
stiffhede, *n.* Stiffness. *Obs.*
stiff'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
stiff'ly, *adv.* of STIFF. See -LY.
stiff'neck', *n.* See STIFF NECK **a.**
stiff'-neck' fe'ver. *Med.* Cerebrospinal meningitis.
stiff'-rumped', *a.* Proud; stately. *Obs.* [*Local, U. S.*
stiff'tail', *n.* The ruddy duck.
sti'fler (stī'flẽr), *n.* **a** One that stifles. Hence: (1) The gallows. *Obs.* (2) A busybody. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *Mil.* = CAMOUFLET.
stifle shoe. A shoe having a convex surface, used in treating a stifled horse. Placed on the foot of the sound leg, it causes the horse to throw his weight on the weak joint, which is strengthened by use.
sti'fling, *or* **stif'fling, bone.** Stifle bone. *Obs.*
Stige. † STYX.
Stigean. † STYGIAN.
stigge, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *styggia* to make shy, to frighten away, Norw. dial. *stygg* shy, frightened.] To start; be abashed. *Obs.*
Stig'gins, Rev. Mr. (stĭg'ĭnz). A hypocritical Methodist parson, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," with a great appetite for pineapple rum. He is the spiritual adviser of Mrs. Weller, and a lecturer on temperance.
stigh. Obs. pret. of STY, mount.
stighill, *v. i.* To dominate; rule; dwell. *Obs.*
stight, *v. t.* [AS. *stihtan* to arrange, order, rule. Cf. STICKLE, *v.*] To set; fix; dispose. *Obs.*
stightle, *v. t.* [See STICKLE, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** To dispose; arrange; prepare. **b** To guide; govern; manage; rule. **c** To appoint; assign.
stightly. † STITHLY.
stightly, *adv.* Disposedly, in the right place or order. *Obs.*
stig'mal (stĭg'măl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Stigmatic. *Rare.*
stig-ma'ri-oid (stĭg-mā'rĭ-oid; 115), *a.* [*stigmaria* + *-oid.*] *Paleobot.* Resembling a stigmaria. [*pl.* of STIGMA.
stig'ma-ta (stĭg'mȧ-tȧ), *n.*, *L.*

stig-mat'ic (stĭg-măt'ĭk; *formerly also* stĭg'má-tĭk; *cf.* SPLENETIC), *a.* [See STIGMA.] **1.** Of the nature of, or marked with, a stigma or stigmata; specif., marked with some sign of disgrace or defect; hence, repulsive; deformed. **2** Impressing with infamy or reproach. *Rare.* **3.** *Optics.* Anastigmatic; — applied specif. to a certain type of photographic lens.
stigmatic cell, *Bot.*, in archegonia, a lid cell. — **s. geometry**, that science in which the one-to-one correspondence of index and stigma (see STIGMA, 7) is used to establish geometrical relations.

stig-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** A stigmatist. **2.** A notorious person who has been branded; one who bears the marks of infamy or punishment. *Rare.* **3.** One marked or deformed by nature. *Obs.* *Shak.*

stig'ma-tism (stĭg'má-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Condition characterized by the presence of stigmata. **2.** Condition of a lens or of the refractive media of the eye, in which rays of light from one point are brought to a single focal point on the retina. Cf. ASTIGMATISM.

stig'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One believed to be marked with supernatural stigmata. See STIGMA, 8.

stig'ma-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stigmatizing, or state of being stigmatized; specif., the production of stigmata upon the body. See STIGMA, 3, 8.

stig'ma-tize (stĭg'má-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [F. *stigmatiser*, or LL. *stigmatizare*, Gr. στιγματίζειν.] **1** To mark with a stigma; esp., to brand; as, the ancients *stigmatized* their slaves and soldiers. **2.** To set a mark of disgrace on; to brand with some mark of reproach or infamy.

To find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*. *Addison.*

3. To produce stigmata upon. See STIGMA, 3, 8.

stig'me (-mē), *n.*; *pl.* E. STIGMES (-mēz), Gr. STIGMAI (-mī). [Gr. στιγμή a prick, point.] **a** *Gr. Paleog.* A punctuation mark consisting of a point or dot, esp. one placed at the top of a line like the colon in classical Greek, but having the value of the English period. **b** *Gr. Pros.* A dot placed over a mora or syllable to indicate the ictus.

stig'mo-nose (stĭg'mō-nōs), *n.* [Gr. στίγμα a prick, mark + νόσος disease.] *Bot.* A plant disease characterized by pellucid spots or dots in the leaves, in skin of the fruit, etc. It is induced by the puncture of small insects, as thrips.

stil'bene (stĭl'bēn), *n.* [See STILBITE.] *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH{:}CHC_6H_5$, produced in large, fine, monoclinic crystals by various methods, as by action of sodium on benzaldehyde; — called also *diphenyl ethylene*, *toluylene*, etc. It is used in making dyestuffs.

stil'bite (-bīt), *n.* [Gr. στίλβειν to glitter, shine: cf. F. *stilbite.*] *Min.* A common mineral of the zeolite family, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, often occurring in sheaflike aggregations of crystals, also in radiated masses; — called also *desmine*. It is white when pure, with pearly luster on the cleavage surface. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 2.09-2.21. As used by some, *stilbite* includes heulandite.

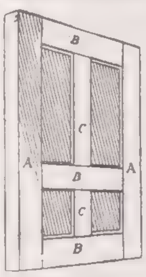
Common Door, showing *A A* Stiles; *B B* Rails; *C C* Mullions.

stile (stīl), *n.* [ME. *stile*, AS. *stigel* a step, a ladder, fr. *stīgan* to ascend; akin to OHG. *stigila* a stile. See STY, *v. i.*; cf. STAIR.] **1.** A step, or set of steps, for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall; also, a turnstile, or the like. **2.** *Arch.* One of the upright pieces in framing or paneling; one of the primary members of a frame, into which the secondary members are tenoned. In wainscoting the principal pieces are sometimes called *stiles*, even when horizontal.

sti-let'to (stĭ-lĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [It., dim. of *stilo* a dagger, fr. L. *stilus* a pointed instrument. See STYLE for writing; cf. STYLET.] **1.** A kind of dagger with a slender, pointed blade. **2.** A pointed instrument of metal, bone, or other hard material for making eyelet holes, etc. **3.** A beard trimmed into a pointed form. *Obs.*

Stiletto, 1.

sti-let'to, *v. t.*; -LET'TOED (-ōd); -LET'TO-ING. To stab or kill with or as with a stiletto.

still (stĭl), *a.*; STILL'ER (-ẽr); STILL'EST. [ME. *stille*, AS. *stille*; akin to D. *stil*, OS. & OHG. *stilli*, G. *still*, Dan. *stille*, Sw. *stilla*, and to E. *stall*; from the idea of coming to a stand, or halt. Cf. STILL, *adv.*] **1.** Motionless; being at rest; quiet; as, to stand, lie, or sit *still*. *Chaucer.* **2.** Not disturbed by agitation or noise; quiet; calm; tranquil; as, a *still* evening; *still* waters. **3.** Uttering no sound; silent; hushed; as, the audience is *still*; the animals are *still*; *still* grief. **4.** Comparatively quiet or silent; soft; gentle; low; subdued. "A *still* small voice." 1 *Kings* xix. 12. **5.** Not sparkling or effervescent, owing to absence of carbon dioxide; — said of wines. **6.** Constant; continual; habitual. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — STILL, QUIET, SILENT. That is STILL which is motionless or at rest, often with the further implication of hush or noiselessness; QUIET, which may also have reference to either sound or motion, adds to *still* the implication of tranquillity or repose; SILENT implies absolute stillness or quiet with respect to sound only; as, "Ha! no more moving? *Still* as the grave" (*Shak.*); "Tennyson . . . [said] to me of Clarissa, 'I love those large, *still* books'" (*E. FitzGerald*); "through the green evening *quiet* in the sun" (*Keats*); "the harvest of a *quiet* eye" (*Wordsworth*); "*silent* icicles, *quietly* shining to the *quiet* moon" (*Coleridge*); "A gray, translucent sea laps *silently* upon a little creek, and in the hush of *still* dawn the . . . sedges on the water's brim are *quiet*" (*M. Hewlett*); cf. "And all the air a solemn *stillness* holds" (*Gray*); "[The Peak] often seems to send its own deep *quiet* to restore our hearts" (*Wordsworth*); "the *silence* that is in the starry sky" (*id.*). See SILENT, CALM.
still alarm, an alarm of fire without sounding the fire-signal apparatus, as by a call at the station or by telephone. — **s. life**. *Fine Arts.* That kind of subject in a picture which consists of inanimate objects, as fruit, flowers, dead game, etc.

still (stĭl), *n.* [From STILL, *a.*; cf. G. *stille.*] **1.** Absence of noise; silence; as, midnight *still*. *Now Poetic.* **2.** A still alarm. *Cant.*

still, *adv.* [AS. *stille* quietly. See STILL, *a.* The modern senses come from the idea of stopping and *staying* still, or motionless.] **1.** Silently; quietly; in a low voice. *Obs.* **2.** In continuation by successive or repeated acts; always; ever; constantly; continually; uniformly.

Chemists would be rich if they could *still* do in great quantities what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

3. a To this or that time; until and during the present, or some specified, time; yet.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received. *Bacon.*

b In the future as now and before.

Hourly joys be *still* upon you! *Shak.*

c After that; after what is stated; as, he *still* feared. **4.** In an increasing or additional degree; even more; even yet; — much used with comparatives; as, *still* better.

The guilt being great, the fear doth *still* exceed. *Shak.*

5. In spite of what has been said or done; notwithstanding; nevertheless; — sometimes used as a conjunction.

As sunshine, broken in the rill,
Though turned astray, is sunshine *still*. *Moore.*

Syn. — See BUT.
still and anon, at intervals and repeatedly; now and then.

And like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheered up the heavy time. *Shak.*

still, *v. t.*; STILLED (stĭld); STILL'ING. [AS. *stillan*, fr. *stille* still, quiet, firm. See STILL, *a.*] **1.** To stop, as physical motion or agitation; to cause to become quiet; to check the agitation of; as, to *still* the raging sea. **2.** To appease; calm; quiet; allay; as, to *still* passions. **3.** To stop, as noise; to silence.

With his name the mothers *still* their babes. *Shak.*

Syn. — Quiet, calm, allay, lull, pacify, appease, subdue, suppress, silence, stop, check, restrain.

still, *v. i.* To be or become still, calm, or tranquil. *Rare.*

still (stĭl), *n.* [Cf. ME. *stillatorie*. See STILL, *v.*, distill.] **1.** A vessel, boiler, or copper used in distilling liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors; a retort. Sometimes, the whole apparatus used in vaporization and condensation. **2.** A house where liquors are distilled; a distillery. **3.** A vessel in which manganese dioxide is treated with hydrochloric acid to form a bleaching liquor.

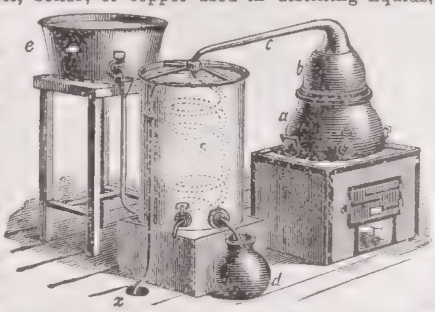

Still, 1. *a* Body, or Boiler; *b* Head; *c* Tube leading from the Head to the Worm (*s*), inclosed in Cistern of Cold Water; *d* Receiver; *e* Water Tank for supplying Cistern; *x* Overflow Pipe.

still, *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *distill.*] To distill; specif., to expel spirit from by heat, or to evaporate and condense in a refrigeratory.

still, *v. i.* To distill. *Obs.*

still, *v. t. & i.* [L. *stillare* to drop, drip, cause to drop.] To drop, or cause to fall by drops; to drip; as, to *still* one's tears. *Obs. or R.*

still'age (stĭl'āj), *n.* [Cf. STILLION.] A stool, bench, or the like to keep something from touching the floor, as a support for a tapped cask, or a stout low stool in a bleachery to hold up textiles or yarn while moisture drains out.

still'birth' (stĭl'bûrth'), *n.* The birth of a dead fetus.

still'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Dead at the birth; — used also fig.

still'-burn', *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation.

still'-hunt', *n.* **a** A hunting for game in a quiet manner, or under cover; stalking. **b** Hence, the pursuit of any object quietly and cautiously; esp., *U. S. Politics*, a canvass carried on secretly or underhandedly. *Colloq.*

still'-hunt', *v. t. & i.* To hunt or pursue noiselessly or stealthily; to stalk.

stil'li-cid'i-um (stĭl'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Med.* The flowing of a liquid drop by drop, as of the urine in strangury.

stil'li-form (stĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stilla* a drop + E. *-form.*] Having the form of a drop.

Stil-lin'gi-a (stĭ-lĭn'jĭ-á), *n.* [NL., after Benjamin *Stillingfleet* (1702–71), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed euphorbiaceous shrubs with alternate leaves and monœcious spicate apetalous flowers, the fruit consisting of several dry carpels. *S. sylvatica*, of the southern United States, is the *queen's-delight.*

stil'lion (stĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. LG. *stelling*, G. *stellen* to set, to place.] A stand, as for casks or vats in a brewery.

still'ness (stĭl'nĕs), *n.* [AS.] Quality or state of being still; specif., quiet; silence; calmness; taciturnity.

still'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A room for distilling. **2.** A room connected with the kitchen where tea, coffee, etc., and the more delicate dishes are prepared, and where liquors, preserves, and the like, are kept. *Eng.*

Still'son wrench (stĭl'sŭn). A pipe wrench having an adjustable ⌊-shaped jaw piece sliding in a sleeve that is pivoted to, and loosely embraces, the handle. Pressure on the handle increases the grip. Cf. MONKEY WRENCH.

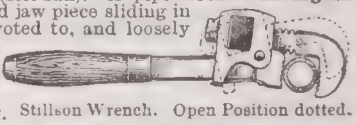
Stillson Wrench. Open Position dotted.

still'y (stĭl'ĭ), *a.* [Perh. fr. *still* + *-ly.*] Still; quiet; calm.

The *stilly* hour when storms are gone. *Moore.*

stilp-nom'e-lane (stĭlp-nŏm'ē-lān), *n.* [Gr. στιλπνός shining + μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Min.* A black or greenish black mineral occurring in foliated plates, also in fibrous forms and velvety bronze-colored incrustations. It is a hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium. Sp. gr., 2.77-2.96.

stilt (stĭlt), *n.* [ME. *stilte*; akin to Dan. *stylte*, Sw. *stylta*, LG. & D. *stelt*, OHG. *stelza*, G. *stelze.*] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A crutch. **b** A shaft; esp., a plow handle; also, the leg of a wheelbarrow. **2.** One of two poles, or pieces of wood, constructed with a step or loop to raise the foot above the ground in walking. It is sometimes lashed to the leg, and sometimes prolonged upward so as to be steadied by the hand or arm.

Ambition is but avarice on *stilts*, and masked. *Landor.*

Stilts.

3. *Civil Engin.* Any of the piles forming the back of the sheet piling for a starling. **4.** *Ceramics.* A piece of hard-fired clay, or of iron, used to keep articles apart in the kiln, etc.; — called also *spur*. It is commonly three-armed, with points on each side. **5.** Any of certain very long-legged three-toed limicoline birds of the genera *Himantopus* and *Cladorhynchus*, allied to the avocets. They chiefly inhabit inland ponds and marshes or brackish lagoons, nesting in small colonies. They are mostly white, with a black mantle variously extended on the neck and head. The common species (*H. himantopus*) of central Europe, Asia, and Africa has the head and neck white in the adult. In the black-necked stilt (*H. mexicanus*) of the southern and western United States and southward, black extends up the back of the neck and surrounds the eye. One species (*H. knudseni*) is confined to Hawaii and two others (*H. picatus* and *H. melas*) inhabit New Zealand. The banded stilt (*C. leucocephalus*) of Australia has webbed feet and a reddish brown pectoral belt.

European Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) in immature plumage.

stilt (stĭlt), *v. t.*; STILT'ED; STILT'ING. To raise on stilts, or as if on stilts; esp., to raise, as if with stilts, to a position conspicuous or above the ordinary.

stilt bug. Any of certain long-legged sluggish heteropterous bugs of a family *Berytidæ*, closely allied to the Coreidæ. The species *Jalysus spinosus* is common in the undergrowth of oak woods in the United States.

stilt'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of STILT. Specif.: *p. a.* Elevated as if on stilts; raised above the usual level; hence, pompous; bombastic; inflated; also, stiffly formal; — often said of language; as, a *stilted* style; *stilted* declamation.
stilted arch, *Arch.*, an arch in which the springing line is some distance above the apparent impost, the space between being occupied by a vertical member, molded or ornamented, as a continuation of the archivolt, intrados, etc. See IMPOST, 2, and ARCH, *Illust.* (6). — **s. vault**, *Arch.*, a vault in which the springing of the curve is raised a perceptible distance above the apparent impost.

stilt'i-fy (stĭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; STILT'I-FIED (-fīd); STILT'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*stilt* + *-fy.*] To raise upon stilts, or as if upon stilts; to stilt. *Rare, exc. in p. p.*

Stil'ton cheese, or **Stil'ton** (stĭl'tŭn), *n.* One of the principal English cheeses, sold originally at Stilton. It is rich, unpressed, of waxy texture, and permeated when ripe with a blue-green mold.

stilt sandpiper. A rather rare American sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) having very long legs and semipalmate feet. The bill is somewhat expanded at the tip.

stilt'y (stĭl'tĭ), *a.* Stilted; specif.: **a** Unreasonably elevated; pompous; as, a *stilty* style. **b** Suggesting the use of stilts; stiff and awkward; as, a *stilty* gait.

stim'u-lant (stĭm'ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *stimulans*, p. pr.; cf. F. *stimulant*. See STIMULATE.] Serving to stimulate; being a stimulant; specif., *Physiol.*, producing increased vital action in the organism, or in any of its parts.

stim'u-lant, *n.* [Cf. F. *stimulant.*] **1.** That which stimulates, provokes, or excites; a stimulus.

His feelings had been exasperated by the constant application of *stimulants*. *Macaulay.*

2. Specif., *Physiol. & Med.*, an agent which produces a temporary increase of vital activity in the organism, or in any of its parts; sometimes, specif., an alcoholic beverage.
Syn. — See STIMULUS.

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stig'ma-tal (stĭg'má-tăl), **stig-mat'i-cal** (stĭg-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Stigmatic. — **stig-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **stig-mat'i-cal-ness**, *n.*
stig-mat'ics (-măt'ĭks), *n.* (see -ICS). = STIGMATIC GEOMETRY.
stig'ma-tif'er-ous (stĭg'má-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See STIGMA; -FEROUS.] *Bot.* Bearing a stigma.
stig'ma-ti-form' (stĭg'má-tĭ-fôrm'; stĭg-măt'ĭ-), *a.* [See STIGMA; -FORM.] *Biol.* Of the form or appearance of a stigma.
stig'ma-toid (-toid), *a.* [See STIGMA; -OID.] Stigmatiform.
stig'ma-tose (-tōs), *a.* Stigmatic.
stig'me-ol'o-gy (-mē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*stigme* + *-logy.*] Art of punctuation. *Rare.*
stig'o-no-man'cy (stĭg'ō-nō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. στίγων, -ωνος, one who is marked, or one who marks + *-mancy.*] Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.
stike, stikien. ✝ STICK.
stikell. ✝ STICKLE.
Sti-kine' (stĭ-kēn'), *n.* See TLINKIT.
stik'ling. ✝ STICKLING, a fish.
stil. ✝ STYLE.
stil. Obs. or ref. sp. of STILL.
stilar. Var. of STYLAR.
stild. Stilled. *Ref. Sp.*
stile (*dial.* stīl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STEEL.
stile. Var. of STYLE.
Stile, John (*or* **Tom**) **of the.** See ROE, RICHARD.
stilen. ✝ STEELEN.
sti-let' (stĭ-lĕt'; *sense* **b**, stī'lĕt), *n.* Also *stilette*, *stylet.* [See STYLET.] **a** A stiletto. *R.* **b** See STYLET, 2.
[A stab. *Obs.*]
stil'et-ta'to, *n.* [It. *stilettata.*]
stiletto fly. Any of numerous small or medium-sized dipterous flies of the family Therevidæ, somewhat resembling the robber flies (family Asilidæ) and believed to be predaceous.
stiliarde. ✝ STEELYARD.
still (stĭl), *n.* [Cf. dial. *steel* a precipice, ME. *steil* a step, and E. STY to ascend.] A steep hill or ascent. *Obs.*
still. ✝ STYLE.
stil-la'tim (stĭ-lā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] In successive drops. *Obs.*
stil'la-ti'tious (stĭl'á-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *stillaticius*, fr. *stillare* to drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. *Now Rare.*
stil'la-to-ry (stĭl'á-tō-rĭ), *n.* [From STILL, for *distill.* Cf. DISTILLATORY, *a. & n.*] *Rare.* **a** An alembic; vessel for distillation. **b** A laboratory; place where distillation is performed.
stillen. ✝ STEELEN.
[quiets.]
still'er, *n.* One that stills, or
still'er, *n.* A distiller. *Rare.*
still'fish', *v. i.* To fish with the line resting still or stationary on the water. — **still'fish'er**, *n.*
stillhede, *n.* [See STILL, *a.*; -HEAD.] Solitude. *Obs.*
still'house', *n.* A house in which distillation is carried on; a distillery.
[steelyard. *Obs.*]
stil'liard (stĭl'yárd), *n.* The
stil'li-cide (stĭl'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *stillicidium*; *stilla* a drop + *cadere* to fall.] A continual falling or succession of drops; *Obs.*, exc.: The dripping of rain water from the eaves; eavesdrop.
‖ **stil'li-ci'di-i re-ci'pi-en'di** (stĭl'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ī rē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕn'dī). [L.] *Law.* See SERVITUDE, 7.
stil'li-cid'i-ous (stĭl'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Falling in drops. *Obs.*
stil'li-fied (stĭl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Distilled. *Obs.*
still'ing (stĭl'ĭng), *n.* [See STILLION.] = STILLION, a stand for casks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
still'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
still liquor **a** Bleaching liquor made in a still, or spent liquid from chlorine stills, containing chlorides, chiefly manganous and ferric, also free acid and chlorine. **b** *pl* Spirituous liquors made illicitly. *Dial. Eng.*
still'stand', *n.* A standstill. *R.*
still watcher. A device to show the progress of distillation by the density of the liquid given over.
stil'ly (stĭl'lĭ), *adv.* of STILL.
‖ **sti'lo** (stī'lō), *n.* [L., abl. of *stilus* a stylus, composition, style.] Lit., (in) style; — with reference to the calendar, as in **sti'lo ve'te-re** (vĕt'ē-rē), in the "old style" of the Julian calendar, and **sti'lo no'vo**, in the "new style" of the Gregorian calendar. *Obs.*
[LOGONIDIUM.]
sti'lo-go-nid'i-um. Var. of STY-
sti-log'ra-phy (stī-lŏg'rá-fĭ), *n.* [L. *stilus* a stylus + E. *-graphy.*] A kind of glyphography.
stilp'no-sid'er-ite (stĭlp'nō-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. στιλπνός shining + *siderite.*] Limonite.
stilt (stĭlt), *v. i.* To limp; to go on crutches. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stilt'bird', *n.* = STILT, *n.*, 5.
stilt'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stilt'er, *n.* One who walks with stilts.
stilth, *n.* [From STILL, *a.*] Silence. *Obs.*
stilt petrel. Any long-legged black-and-white petrel of the genus *Fregetta*.
[*n.*, 5.]
stilt plover. A stilt. See STILT,
stim (stĭm). Ir. var. of STIME.
stime (stīm), *n.* Glimpse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stim'part, **stim'pert** (stĭm'pẽrt), *n.* See MEASURE.

stim′u-late (stĭm′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; STIM′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); STIM′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *stimulatus*, p. p. of *stimulare* to prick or goad on, to incite, fr. *stimulus* a goad. See STIMULUS.] **1.** To excite as if with a goad; to excite, rouse, or animate, to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; to spur on; as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory.
2. Specif.: **a** *Physiol.* To excite; to irritate; esp., to excite the activity of (a nerve or an irritable muscle), as by electricity. **b** To arouse or affect by an intoxicating, esp. an alcoholic, beverage.
Syn. — Animate, incite, impel, urge, instigate, irritate.
stim′u-late, *v. i.* To act as a stimulant or stimulus.
stim′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *stimulatio*: cf. F. *stimulation.*] **1.** Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated; incitement; quickened activity.
2. Specif., *Physiol.*, the irritating action of various agents (stimuli) on muscles, nerves or a sensory end-organ, by which activity is evoked; esp., the nervous impulse produced by various agents on nerves or a sensory end-organ, causing activity in the part connected therewith; irritation.
stim′u-la-tive (stĭm′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates.
stim′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., prob. for *stigmulus*, akin to L. *instigare* to stimulate. See INSTIGATE, STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A goad.
2. *Bot.* A sting or stinging hair.
3. Something that rouses the mind or spirits, or incites to activity; an incentive; as, hope is a *stimulus* to labor.
4. That which excites or produces a temporary increase of vital action in the whole organism or in any part; esp., *Physiol.*, any substance or agent capable of evoking the activity of a nerve or irritable muscle, or capable of producing an impression on a sensory organ or more esp. on its specific end-organ. Of the stimuli applied to the sensory apparatus, physiologists distinguish two kinds: **Homologous stimuli**, acting only on the end-organ, and for whose action the sense organs are especially adapted, as the rods and cones of the retina for the ether vibrations; and **heterologous stimuli**, mechanical, chemical, electrical, etc., acting on the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course, e. g., causing the flash beheld when the eye is struck.
Syn. — STIMULUS, STIMULANT. STIMULUS is the general term; STIMULANT is more concrete and commonly suggests a temporary, often an alcoholic, stimulus.
sting (stĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sting* a stinging, stab. See STING, *v. t.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of various sharp organs of offense and defense, esp. when connected with a poison gland or otherwise adapted to wound by piercing and inoculating a poisonous secretion; as, the caudal *sting* of a scorpion. The sting of a bee or wasp is a modified ovipositor. The caudal sting, or spine, of a sting ray is a modified dorsal fin ray, and seems to owe its poisonous nature chiefly to a coating of mucus.
2. *Bot.* A stinging hair.
3. A goad; incitement; stimulus. *Shak.*
4. A pointed tool used in thatching. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
5. The point of an epigram or sarcasm.
6. *Dog Fancying.* The fine taper of the tail of some dogs.
7. The thrust of a sting into the flesh; the act of stinging; also, a wound or pain caused by or as by stinging; a sharp pain; as, an adder's *sting*; the *sting* of a cut; the *sting* of sarcasm, shame, remorse, etc.
sting, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STUNG (stŭng), *Archaic* STANG (stăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STING′ING (stĭng′ĭng). [AS. *stingan*; akin to Icel. & Sw. *stinga*, Dan. *stinge*, and prob. to E. *stick*, v. t.; cf. Goth. us*stiggan* to put out, pluck out. Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To pierce. "*Stungen* . . . unto the herte." *Chaucer.* **b** To impale.
2. To prick painfully; as: **a** To pierce or wound with a poisonous or irritating sting; as, bees and nettles *stung* him. **b** To affect with sharp quick pain or smart; to bite; as, hail *stung* their faces; ginger *stings* the mouth.
3. To cause to suffer acutely; to pain keenly, as the mind; as, *stung* with remorse or reproaches.
4. To stimulate, incite, or urge on, as with a sting.
sting, *v. i.* **1.** To use a sting; to wound one with a sting; to give pain, as by a sting; as, his conscience *stung*.
2. To be acutely painful; to give a keen burning pain or smart; as, his eye *stung* with the pepper; the gash *stings*.
sting′bull′ (stĭng′bo͝ol′), *n.* The European greater weever fish (*Trachinus draco*), which is capable of inflicting severe wounds with the spinous rays of its dorsal fin.
sting′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stings; specif.: **a** An animal or plant that stings. **b** The sting of an insect, scorpion, etc. **c** A stinging blow, remark, rebuke, or the like. *Colloq.*
sting′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **a** The stingbull. **b** A scorpion fish.
sting′ing (stĭng′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STING. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Piercing, or capable of piercing, with a sting; having or using a sting or stings; as, a *stinging* bush, insect.
2. Inflicting acute pain as if with a sting; pungent; biting; irritating; as, *stinging* cold; a *stinging* rebuke.
stinging bush, the spurge nettle. — **s. cell**, *Zoöl.*, a nematocyst. — **s. hair**, *Bot.*, a stiff glandular hair whose swollen base secretes an acrid or irritating fluid, as in nettles, species of *Tragia*, etc. — **s. tree**, the Australian giant nettle.
sting moth. An Australian moth (*Doratifera vulnerans*) whose larva is armed, at each end of the body, with four tubercles bearing powerful stinging organs.
sting ray *or* **sting′ray′**, *n.* Any of numerous rays of the family Dasyatidæ, syn. *Trygonidæ*, having one or more large sharp barbed dorsal spines on the whiplike tail capable of inflicting severe wounds (see STING, *n.*, 1). Some species reach a large size, and some, esp. on the American Pacific coast, are very destructive to oysters.

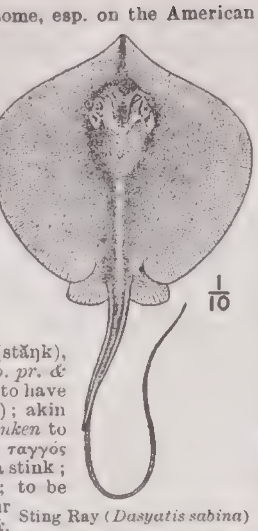

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Sting Ray (*Dasyatis sabina*)

sting′y (stĭng′ĭ), *a.* Stinging; able to sting.
stin′gy (stĭn′jĭ), *a.*; STIN′GI-ER (-jĭ-ẽr); STIN′GI-EST. [E. dial., ill-tempered, biting, nipping (weather); prob. fr. *sting*, and meaning orig., stinging.] **1.** Very close and covetous; meanly avaricious; miserly; as, a *stingy* boy.
2. Scanty; not copious; light; as, a *stingy* crop.
3. (*Dial. pron.* stĭn′jĭ, -zhĭ). Bad-tempered. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See PARSIMONIOUS.
stink (stĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* STANK (stăŋk), STUNK (stŭŋk); *p. p.* STUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STINK′ING. [AS. *stincan* to have a smell (whether good or bad); akin to OHG. *stinchan*, G. & D. *stinken* to stink; orig. uncert.; cf. Gr. ταγγός rancid. Cf. STENCH.] To emit a stink; hence, to be in bad repute; to be in bad odor. "She makes our profession . . . to *stink*." *Shak.*
stink, *v. t.* To cause to stink; to affect by a stink; — often with *up*; as, the fumes *stunk* up the laboratory.
stink, *n.* [From STINK, *v.*] **1.** A strong, offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.
2. *Obs.* Something which stinks; hence, something foul or vile; as: **a** Hell. *Chaucer.* **b** Foul water. *Destr. of Troy.*
stink′ball′ (-bôl′), *n.* A stinkpot (which see, def. 1 **a**).
stink′bug′ (-bŭg′), *n.* Any of various heteropterous bugs which emit a disagreeable odor; esp., one of the family Pentatomidæ, as the calicoback.
stink′bush′ (-bo͝osh′), *n.* **a** The star anise (*Illicium floridanum*) of the southern United States. **b** In Australia, the rutaceous tree *Zieria smithii*.
stink′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stinks; as: **a** A stinkpot. **b** One who is disgustingly contemptible; a stinkard. *Slang.*
2. Any of several large petrels which feed on blubber and carrion and have an offensive odor, as the giant fulmar.
stink′horn′ (-hôrn′), *n.* Any ill-smelling basidiomycetous fungus of the genus *Phallus*, esp. *P. impudicus*.
stink′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STINK. — **stinking ash**, box elder. — **s. badger**, the teledu. — **s. bunt.** = STINKING SMUT. — **s. camomile**, the mayweed *Anthemis cotula*. — **s. cedar.** **a** A taxaceous tree (*Tumion taxifolium*) of Florida with fetid yewlike leaves. See TUMION. **b** California nutmeg (*T. californicum*). — **s. crane's-bill**, herb Robert. — **s. goosefoot**, a European goosefoot (*Chenopodium vulvaria*) with strong-scented foliage. — **s. grass.** = STINK GRASS. — **s. gum**, an Australian gum tree (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) whose leaves have a strong cimicine smell. — **s. hellebore**, *Helleborus fœtidus*. See BEAR'S-FOOT **a**. — **s. horehound.** = BLACK HOREHOUND. — **s. mayweed**, the common mayweed. — **s. nightshade**, henbane. — **s. nutmeg**, the California nutmeg. — **s. pheasant**, the hoactzin. — **s. smut**, any smut fungus of the genus *Tilletia*. See 2d BUNT **b**. — **s. vervain**, the guinea-hen weed. — **s. weed**, **a** tropical cæsalpiniaceous weed (*Cassia occidentalis*) having rank-scented foliage. — **s. Willie**, the common ragwort. *Colloq., New Zealand.* — **s. wood.** **a** = STINKING WEED. **b** = BEAN TREFOIL. **c** = STINKWOOD. — **s. yew**, the stinking cedar.
stink′pot′ (stĭŋk′pŏt′), *n.* **1.** A vessel of stinking materials; specif.: **a** *Mil. & Nav.* An earthen jar charged with materials of an offensive and suffocating smell, formerly sometimes thrown upon an enemy's deck. *C. Kingsley.* **b** A vessel in which disinfectants are burned. *Obs. or R.*
2. a The musk tortoise. **b** Any of various petrels.
stink′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* Any stone which emits a fetid smell on being struck or rubbed, owing to the decomposition of organic matter; specif., anthraconite.
stink′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* Any of various strong-scented or ill-smelling plants, as the Jimson weed, the wall rocket, etc.
stink′wood′ (stĭŋk′wo͝od′), *n.* Any of several trees with a wood of unpleasant odor; also, the wood. **a** In South Africa, the lauraceous tree *Ocotea bullata* or the ulmaceous tree *Celtis kraussiana*, both yielding tough useful timber. **b** In Australia, the sand-fly bush; also, species of *Acacia* and *Albizzia*. **c** The myrtaceous tree *Fœtidia mauritiana* of the Mascarene Islands and Mauritius. **d** The yellow buckthorn. *U. S.* **e** The sour gum *Nyssa sylvatica*. *U. S.*
stint (stĭnt), *n.* Any of several small sandpipers, esp. the dunlin and certain species of *Pisobia*, syn. *Actodromas*, as *P. minuta*, the little stint, and *P. temmincki*, Temminck's stint, of the Old World, and the least sandpiper of America.
stint, *v. t.*; STINT′ED; STINT′ING. [ME. *stinten*, *stenten*, *stunten*, to cause to cease, to cease, AS. *styntan* (in comp.) to blunt, dull, fr. *stunt* dull, stupid, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *stytta* to shorten, *stuttr* short, Sw. dial. *stynta* to shorten, *stunt* short. Cf. STENT, STUNT.] **1.** To put an end to; to cause to stop or halt; to stop; stay. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; to restrain; hence, to restrict to a scant allowance.
She *stints* them in their meals. *Law.*
3. To assign a certain (i. e., a limited) task to (a person); to allot a stint to; to stent.
4. To serve (a mare) successfully; to get (a mare) with foal; — usually with *to*; as, *stinted* to a thoroughbred.
stint, *v. i.* **1.** To stop; cease; stay; desist. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To be sparing or frugal; as, to *stint* in one's expenses.
stint, *n.* Also *stent.* [See STINT, *v. t.*] **1.** Cessation; stoppage; delay; a stopping. *Obs.*
2. Restraint; restriction; limitation; also, limit; bound; as, to spend without *stint*.
God has wrote upon no created thing the utmost *stint* of his power. *South.*
3. Quantity or task assigned; proportion allotted; esp., a definite task prescribed; as, his *stint* is to milk the cows.
stint′ed, *pret. & p. p.* of STINT. Specif.: *p. a.* Restricted; scanty; scrimped; as, *stinted* benevolences. — **stint′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **stint′ed-ness**, *n.*
Sti′pa (stī′pȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *stipa*, also *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, tow; — prob. from the flaxlike appearance of the awns; or cf. L. *stipula* spear of grass.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of grasses with a one-flowered spikelet, the flowering glume terminating in a long twisted or bent awn. The species are called *feather grass* and *bunch grass.* Some are valuable for forage; others, as *S. pennata*, are ornamental in cultivation. *S. tenacissima* is esparto. See also SILK GRASS **a**, PORCUPINE GRASS **a**, SLEEPY GRASS.

Stipa (*S. virudula*).

stipe (stīp), *n.* [L. *stipes* a stock, post, branch: cf. F. *stipe.*] **1.** *Bot.* A short stalk or support; as: **a** In mycology, the stem supporting the cap or pileus. **b** In certain frondose algæ, the stemlike part of the thallus. **c** In ferns, the petiole of the frond; also, the woody caudex of a tree fern. **d** In seed plants, a stalklike prolongation of the torus beneath the ovary. Cf. GYNOPHORE, 1; ANTHOPHORE, CARPOPHORE, GYNOBASE.
2. *Zoöl.* A stipes.
sti′pel (stī′pĕl), *n.* [See STIPULE.] *Bot.* The stipule of a leaflet.
sti-pel′late (stī-pĕl′āt; stī′pĕl-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having stipels.
sti′pend (stī′pĕnd), *n.* [L. *stipendium*; *stips*, gen. *stipis*, a gift, donation, given in small coin + *pendere* to weigh or pay out.] **1.** Settled pay or compensation for services, whether paid daily, monthly, or annually.
2. In Scotland, the compensation provided for a clergyman, esp. for a parochial minister of the Church of Scotland.
3. One who receives a stipend, or regular pay. *Obs.*
Syn. — See WAGES.
sti′pend, *v. t.* **1.** To pay; reward. *Obs.*
2. To pay by settled wages; to furnish with a stipend. *Rare.*
sti-pen′di-a′ri-an (stī-pĕn′dĭ-ā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Stipendiary; hence, mercenary.
sti-pen′di-a-ry (stī-pĕn′dĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *stipendiarius*: cf. F. *stipendiaire.*] **1.** Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.
2. Rendering tribute or taxes, as in money or services.
stipendiary estate, *Feudal Law*, a beneficium. — **s. magistrate**, *Eng. Law*, a special salaried magistrate, or justice of the peace, appointed under statutory provisions.
sti-pen′di-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who receives a stipend; specif., *Eng.*, a stipendiary magistrate.
2. A tribute-paying or tax-paying estate or tenant.
3. *Rom. Hist.* A province that paid tribute rather than a tax, such being counted as belonging esp. to the emperor.
sti′pes (stī′pēz), *n.*; *pl.* STIPITES (stĭp′ĭ-tēz). [L., a stock.] *Zoöl.* A stalk, stem, or peduncle; as: **a** The second basal segment of a maxilla of an insect or crustacean. **b** The second, or rarely the first, basal segment of the mandible of a myriapod. **c** Either of the two (inner and outer) platelike pieces which form the major portion of the deutomala of a myriapod. **d** An eyestalk.
stip′i-tate (stĭp′ĭ-tāt), *a.* [NL. *stipitatus*, fr. L. *stipes*. See STIPE.] *Bot.* Having, or borne on, a stipe, as a pod.
stip′ple (stĭp′'l), *v. t.*; STIP′PLED (-'ld); STIP′PLING (-lĭng). [D. *stippelen* to make points, to spot, dot, fr. *stippel*, dim. of *stip* a dot, spot.] **1.** To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines.
2. To render in paint, ink, etc., by small, short touches which together produce an even or softly graded shadow. Hence, to apply (paint, etc.) by repeated small touches.
stip′ple (stĭp′'l) | *n.* In the graphic arts, any mode of ex-
stip′pling (-lĭng) | ecution by which gradation of light and shade is produced by separate touches, whether of small points, of larger dots, or of still longer strokes; also, the effect so produced. *Stipple* may show every separate point or touch, as in prints from a stipple plate, or may resemble a mosaic in which the touches tend to run together, as in stippling in strokes from a brush filled with color.
stip′u-lar (stĭp′ū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *stipulaire.* See STIPULE.] Like, pert. to, or provided with, stipules; growing on or like stipules; as, *stipular* glands, tendrils, etc.
stip′u-late (-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with stipules.
stip′u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *stipulatus*, p. p. of *stipulari* to stipulate, fr. OL. *stipulus* firm, fast: prob. akin to L. *stipes* a post, and E. *stiff*. Cf. STIFF.] To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear anything; to bargain; contract; as, he *stipulated* with the plaintiff.
stip′u-late, *v. t.* To arrange definitely, as an agreement or covenant; to specify (something) as being a term or condition of an agreement; as, he *stipulated* payments in gold.
stip′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *stipulatio*: cf. F. *stipulation.*] **1.** Act of stipulating; a contracting or agreeing, or that which is stipulated, or agreed upon; agreement; covenant; contract; also, any article, item, or condition, in an agreement; as, *stipulations* to furnish troops.

stim′u-la′tor (stĭm′ū-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *stimulateur.*] One that stimulates.
stim′u-la′tress (stĭm′ū-lā′-trĕs), *n.* A stimulatrix.
stim′u-la′trix (-lā′trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female stimulator.
stim′u-li, *n.*, *L. pl.* of STIMULUS.
stim′u-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* **a** The medical theory that regarded life as dependent on stimulation, and disease as due to excess or deficiency of stimulation. **b** The treatment of disease by alcoholic stimulants.
stim′u-lose (-lōs), *a.* [Cf. L. *stimulosus* stimulative.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having stinging hairs.
sti′my (stī′mĭ). Var. of STYMIE.
stinch. ✝ STANCH.
stinche. ✝ STENCH. [of STYAN.]
stine (stīn). Scot. & dial. Eng.
sting (stĭng), *n.* [AS. *steng.*] *Scot.* **a** A pole or pike. *Obs.* **b** A post or shaft; a mast. — **sting and ling. a** Wholly. **b** By force.
sting′a-ree′ (stĭng′ȧ-rē′; stĭng′ȧ-rē), *n.* [Cf. STING RAY.] A sting ray. [sting moth.]
sting bladder. The larva of the
sting′er, *n.* = STING, a pike or pole. *Obs. Scot.* [STINGY.]
stin′gi-ly (stĭn′jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
stin′gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sting′ing-ly, *adv.* of STINGING.
stin′gle (*dial.* stĭŋ′g'l, stĭng′'l), *n.* Sting. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sting′less, *a.* Having no sting.
stingless nettle. = RICHWEED **a**.
stin′go (stĭŋ′gō), *n.* [From STING.] Sharp or strong liquor, esp. ale or beer. *Old Slang.*
sting′tail′, *n.* A sting ray.
sting winkle. A spinose marine univalve of the genus *Murex*.
stink′ard (stĭŋk′ȧrd), *n.* [*stink* + *-ard.*] **1.** One that stinks; specif., a mean, paltry fellow. *Rare or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. The teledu.
stink′ard-ly, *a.* Mean. *Obs.*
stink′ber-ry, *n.* The yellow buckthorn. *U. S.*
stink′bird′, *n.* The hoactzin.
stink brand. Stinking smut.
stink fly. See CHRYSOPA.
stink grass. An ill-scented European grass (*Eragrostis major*), naturalized in the United States.
stink′ing-ly, *adv.* of STINKING.
stink′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stink shad. A gizzard shad. *Local, U. S.*
stink turtle. The musk turtle.
stink′wort′ (stĭŋk′wûrt′), *n.* A fetid European asteraceous plant (*Inula graveolens*), naturalized as a weed in Australia.
stint′ance (stĭn′tȧns), *n.* Restraint; stoppage. *Obs.*
stint′er, *n.* One that stints. [pr.]
stint′ing-ly, *adv.* of *stinting*, p.
stint′less, *a.* See -LESS.
stint′y, *a.* Limited; also, niggardly. *Rare.*
sti-pa′tion (stĭ-pā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *stipatus*, p. p., surrounded, *stipatio* a crowd.] Act of guarding or surrounding. *Obs.*
stipe (stēp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STEEP.
stipe, *n.* Stipend. *Obs.*
sti-pen′di-al (stī-pĕn′dĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to a stipend. *Rare.*
sti-pen′di-ate, *v. t.* [L. *stipendiatus*, p. p. of *stipendiari* to receive pay.] Stipend. *R.* [*Obs.*]
sti-pen′di-ous, *a.* Stipendiary.
sti′pend-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sti′per, *n.* [AS. *stīpere.*] Support; prop. *Obs.*
sti′pi-form (stī′pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*stipe* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a stipe or stipes; stalklike.
stip′i-ti-form′ (stĭp′ĭ-tĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [*stipes* + *-form.*] Stipiform.
Stip′i-tu′rus (-tū′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *stipes*, *stipitis*, stock + Gr. οὐρά tail.] The genus consisting of the Australian emu wrens. — **stip′i-ture** (stĭp′ĭ-tūr), *n.*
stipmoder. ✝ STEPMOTHER.
‖ **sti′po** (stē′pō), *n.*; *pl.* STIPI (-pē). [It.] A kind of cabinet, usually with columns and pietra-dura medallions.
stip′o-ne, *n.* A sweet summer beverage in vogue in London in the 17th century. *Obs.*
stipsire. ✝ STEPSIRE.
stip′tic. Var. of STYPTIC.
stipul. ✝ STEEPLE.
stip′u-la (stĭp′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., stalk.] Stipule.
stip′u-la′ceous (-lā′shŭs), **stip′u-la-ry** (stĭp′ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Stipular.
stip′u-la′ti-o (-lā′shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* [L.] A stipulation.

2. *Law*. Specif.: **a** An agreement between attorneys respecting the conduct of legal proceedings. **b** A bond or undertaking taken in admiralty courts. **c** *Rom. Law*. Orig., a solemn form by which a promisor could make his promise binding upon himself, consisting in formal questions and answers; also, the contract itself. Later, a promise made by any of various forms, or set out in writing as being a stipulation; still later, any promise which was clearly intended by the parties to be binding.

Syn. — Agreement, covenant, engagement. See CONTRACT.

stip'u-la'tor (stĭp'ū-lā'tẽr), *n*. [L.] One who stipulates.

stip'ule (-ūl), *n*. [L. *stipula* a stalk, stem, straw: cf. F. *stipule*. Cf. STUBBLE.] **1**. *Bot*. **a** One of the pair of appendages borne at the base of the leaf in many plants. They may be foliaceous or membranaceous, varying greatly in shape and size; they may be free or exhibit various degrees of adnation to the stem and petiole or to each other; in some plants they become modified to spines or tendrils; in others, as the pansy, they are very large, and perform all the functions of leaves. When completely united and sheathing the stem they are known as *ocreæ*. **b** In Characeæ, one of the unicellular tubes borne on both sides of the leaf structures. **c** In mosses, a paraphyllum.

a Stipule of the Common Pea.

2. A newly sprouted feather; a pinfeather. *Rare*.

stir (stûr), *v. t.*; STIRRED (stûrd); STIR'RING. [ME. *stiren, steren, sturen*, AS. *styrian*; akin to D. *storen* to disturb, G. *stören*, OHG. *stōren* to scatter, destroy, and perh. to E. *storm*.] **1**. To change the place of in any manner; to move; as, he could not *stir* hand or foot.

2. To impart movement to: **a** To disturb the relative position of the particles of, as of a fluid or semifluid mass, by passing something through it, esp. with a continued more or less circular movement; as, to *stir* an omelet; hence, more broadly, to agitate; disturb.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirr'd*. *Shak.*

b To move vigorously or briskly; to bestir;— usually reflexive. **c** To brandish, as a weapon. *Obs.* **d** To plow slightly, esp. a second time across existing furrows. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To rouse; specif.: **a** To excite or incite; inflame; stimulate; as, eloquence *stirs* men's souls; the news *stirred* them to revolt. **b** To awaken or start up, as from inactivity or sleep; hence, to bring into notice or debate; to agitate; moot.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Move, incite, awaken, rouse, animate, stimulate, provoke. See EXCITE.

to stir up. **a** To cause to rise up or to disturb by stirring; as, *to stir up* mud. **b** To arouse; incite; inflame; as, *to stir up* sedition; *to stir up* men to protest.

stir, *v. i.* **1**. To move; to change one's position.

I had not power to *stir* or strive. *Byron.*

2. To be in motion; specif.: **a** To be active or busy.

The friends of the unfortunate exile, far from resenting his unjust suspicions, were *stirring* anxiously in his behalf. *Merivale.*

b To be roused; to be in a state of agitation, disturbance, or excitement. *Archaic.* **c** To prance. *Obs.*

3. To rise, or be up, in the morning. *Colloq.* *Shak.*

4. To become the object of notice; to be current.

To talk freely upon everything that *stirs*. *I. Watts.*

5. To stir something; also, to be stirred; as, the starch paste *stirs* easily. See STIR, *v. t.*, 2 **a**.

stir, *n*. **1**. Act or result of stirring; state of being stirred; agitation; activity; bustle; movement.

Why all these words, this clamor, and this *stir*? *Denham.*

2. Specif.: **a** Public disturbance; tumultuous and seditious disorder. "*Stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England." *Sir J. Davies.* **b** Strife; battle. *Obs.* **c** Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions; emotion.

3. A movement transmitted to something; a jog; a poke; a slight stirring; as to give the embers a *stir*.

4. A prison. *Thieves' Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

Syn. — Hurry, flurry, pother, to-do. — STIR, BUSTLE, FUSS, ADO. STIR suggests brisk movement or activity; BUSTLE adds the implication of a noisy, obtrusive, or self-important display of energy; FUSS implies flurry or fidgety agitation or endeavor; ADO occurs chiefly in certain idiomatic phrases; as, "I hear a busy *stir* of men about the streets" (*Shelley*); "The quality of human life does not consist in *bustle* or activity, but in stillness" (*Jowett*); "God never takes needless trouble. It is only foolish little men . . . that are fond of *fusses*" (*Lowell*); "Much *Ado* about Nothing" (*Shak.*). See CONFUSION.

stir'a-bout' (stûr'ȧ-bout'), *n*. A porridge of oatmeal or corn meal boiled in water and stirred, or of oatmeal and dripping mixed and stirred in a pan; a hasty pudding.

Stir'ling's cy'cle (stûr'lĭngz). [After Robert *Stirling* (1790–1878), Scottish engineer.] *Thermodyn.* A cycle for an air engine using a regenerator, having for its indicator diagram two isothermals and two lines of constant volume. Hence: **Stirling engine.**

stirps (stûrps), *n.*; *pl.* STIRPES (stûr'pēz). [L., stem, stock.] **1**. Stock; race; family. Hence, *Law*, the person from whom a family is descended.

2. *Biol.* The total of the organic units which are found in, and determine the development of, a fertilized egg. Some of these pass to and determine the development of the body cells, others remain in the sexual cells. *Galton.*

stir'ring (stûr'ĭng), *p. pr.* of STIR. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Putting in motion, or being in motion; active; lively; bustling.

A more *stirring* and intellectual age. *Southey.*

b Rousing; inspiring; as, a *stirring* song. **c** Fickle. *Obs.*

Syn. — Animating, stimulating, quickening, exciting.

stir'ring, *vb. n.* of STIR. Hence: *n*. **a** Act of one that stirs. **b** Impulse; incitement. **c** Uproar; tumult. *Obs.* **d** A second plowing. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stir'rup (stĭr'ŭp; stûr'ŭp; 277), *n*. [ME. *stirop*, AS. *stigrāp*; *stīgan* to mount, ascend + *rāp* a rope; akin to G. *stegreif* a stirrup. See STY, *v. i.*; ROPE.] **1**. A kind of ring or bent piece of metal, wood, leather, or the like, horizontal in one part for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached by a strap to the saddle, used to aid in mounting and as a support while riding.

2. Any piece resembling or likened to a stirrup (sense 1); specif., *Carp. & Mach.*, such a piece used as a support, clamp, etc. Cf. BRIDLE IRON; HANGER, 3 **e** & *Illust.*

3. *Naut.* A rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end for supporting a footrope.

4. A shoemaker's strap to hold the last on the knee. *Dial.*

stirrup bone. *Anat.* The stapes.

stirrup cup. A cup of wine or the like taken by a rider about to depart; hence, a farewell cup; a parting glass.

stitch (stĭch), *n*. [Cf. ME. *sticche, stecche, stucche*, a piece, AS. *stycce* a piece, a short while. Cf. STOCK of wood.] Any space passed over; distance; a stretch; also, a space of time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

You have gone a good *stitch*. *Bunyan.*

stitch (stĭch), *n*. [ME. *stiche*, AS. *stice* a pricking, akin to *stician* to prick. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1**. A local sharp and sudden pain; an acute pain, like the piercing of a needle; a spasmodic pain, generally brief, esp. in the intercostal muscles; as, a *stitch* in the side.

2. A contortion; a twist of the face; a grimace. *Obs.*

3. In hand sewing, a single pass of a needle, or the loop or turn of the thread thus made and left in the fabric; in machine sewing, a single complete motion of a needle and shuttle carrying the thread through the fabric, or the loop or interlocked thread resulting.

4. A single turn of the thread round the needle or other implement used in knitting, crocheting, netting, etc.; a link, or loop, of yarn; as, to let down, or drop, a *stitch*; to take up a *stitch*.

5. In crocheting, embroidery, knitting, lace making, sewing, etc., an arrangement of stitches, or method of stitching in some particular way or style; also, the work so produced; as: **carpet stitch**, glover's stitch, or over-and-over stitch used in sewing breadths of carpet together; **coral stitch**, an ornamental stitch imitating a coral branch, used in embroidery, etc.; **cord stitch**, a twisted stitch; **damask stitch**, a kind of satin stitch used on household linen or in worsted work. For other stitches see the qualifying words or in the *Vocabulary*.

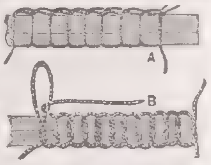

Common Sewing-Machine Stitches. *A* Chain Stitch. *B* Lock Stitch.

6. *Bookbinding*. The fastening of leaves, esp. those of pamphlets, with thread or wire drawn by hand or machine through previously pierced holes; as: **double stitch**, where two loops of a single thread are fastened in the center of the fold; **machine stitch**, where a regular lock stitch is made; **saddleback stitch**, where the center of the fold is placed across the saddle in the machine, and wire staples are driven through and clinched on the inside; **side stitch**, where the thread or wire is stitched through the side of the fold; **single stitch**, where a single loop is drawn through the center and tied; **wire stitch**, in which staples are made, inserted, and clinched by a machine from a continuous piece of wire, as in the saddleback stitch.

7. Any least part, or very small part, of a fabric or dress; as, to wet every *stitch* of one's clothes. *Colloq.*

8. *Agric.* A narrow ridge of land; a ridge between furrows.

stitch, *v. t.*; STITCHED (stĭcht); STITCH'ING. **1**. To form stitches in; esp., to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches; to ornament with stitches; as, to *stitch* a shirt bosom.

2. To sew, or unite together by stitches. Specif., *Bookbinding*, to fasten together (the sections) by passing the thread or wire through all the sections at once; — distinguished from *sew* (def. 2 **c**).

3. *Agric.* To form (land) into ridges.

to stitch up, to mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, *to stitch up* a rent, a garment, an artery.

stitch, *v. i.* To practice stitching, or needlework; to sew.

stitch'bird' (-bûrd'), *n*. A honey eater (*Notiomystis*, syn. *Pogonornis, cincta*) formerly common on North Island, New Zealand, but now nearly extinct. The male had black, yellow, and white plumage. So called from its note.

stitch'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n*. Needlework. *Shak.*

stitch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STITCH. Hence: *n*. Act of one who stitches, or work done by stitching; sewing, esp. when a continuous line of stitches is shown on the surface; stitches collectively, esp. ornamental stitches.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ; stĭth'ĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* STITHIES (-ĭz). [From earlier *stith*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steði* an anvil, akin to *staðr* place. See STEAD.] **1**. An anvil.

2. A smith's shop; a smithy; a smithery; a forge.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ), *v. t.*; STITH'IED (-ĭd); STITH'Y-ING. To forge on an anvil. "The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm." *Shak.*

sti'ver (stī'vẽr), *n*. [D. *stuiver*.] A Dutch coin, and money of account, the present value of which is about two cents, or one penny (1d.); hence, a thing of little worth.

Stiz'o-lo'bi-um (stĭz'ō-lō'bĭ-ŭm), *n*. [NL.; Gr. *στίζειν* to puncture + *λόβιον*, dim. of *λοβός* lobe.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical climbing fabaceous herbs having clusters of purple or yellow flowers with the wings of the corolla extending beyond the banner. The pods are beset with stinging hairs. *S. pruriens* is the cowhage; *S. giganteum* is the oxeye bean; both are also called *horse-eye bean*.

sto'a (stō'ȧ), *n*. [NL., fr. Gr. *στοά*. See STOIC.] *Gr. Arch.* A portico, usually long, walled at the back, and with a front colonnade opening on a public place, designed to afford a sheltered promenade or meeting place.

stoat (stōt), *n*. [ME. *stot* a stoat, horse, bullock; perh. originally only of male animals, and akin to D. *stooten* to push, E. *stutter*; cf. Icel. *stūtr* a bull, Sw. *stut* a bullock. Cf. STOT.] The common European ermine, esp. when in the brown summer coat. Sometimes, any of certain allied species or, broadly, any ermine or weasel.

sto-chas'tic (stō-kăs'tĭk), *a*. [Gr. *στοχαστικός*, fr. *στοχάζεσθαι* to aim, to guess, fr. *στόχος* mark or aim.] Conjectural; given to, or skillful in, conjecturing. *Now R.*

stock (stŏk), *n*. [AS. *stocc* a stock, trunk, stick; akin to D. *stok*, G. *stock*, OHG. *stoc*, Icel. *stokkr*, Sw. *stock*, Dan. *stok*, and AS. *stycce* a piece; cf. Skr. *tuj* to urge, thrust. Cf. STOKER, STUCCO, TUCK a rapier.] **1**. **a** A wooden post or stake; a stump; log. **b** A block of wood, or *Rare*, of stone. **c** Hence, something without consciousness or life.

All our fathers worshiped *stocks* and stones. *Milton.*

2. A person who is dull, stupid, or lifeless like a block.

Let's be no stoics nor no *stocks*. *Shak.*

3. That which serves for firm support, as a pillar or post; the principal supporting or holding part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached; specif.: **a** *Portable Firearms*. The wood part to which the barrel and other parts are assembled and which gives the stiffness and shape necessary for use. For military rifles it is preferably in one piece, but occasionally is divided into the buttstock and the tip, or fore, stock. **b** *Field Gun Carriages*. The long beam of general rectangular shape which forms the basis of the carriage body, being securely fastened to the axletree. It forms the connection with the limber in traveling, and in firing affords the necessary third point of support. In modern field gun carriages it is called the *trail*. **c** *Rapid-fire Guns*. The connecting arm between the slide and the shoulder piece. Called also *shoulder bar*. **d** The handle or contrivance by which bits are held in boring; a bitstock; a brace. **e** *Joinery*. The block of wood or metal frame which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the plane iron is fitted; a plane stock. **f** *Naut.* (1) The wooden or iron crosspiece whose function is to cant the anchor so that one of the flukes may enter the ground. See ANCHOR, 1 & *Illust.* (2) The narrow part of a rudder above the blade. **g** The support of the block in which the anvil is fixed, or of the anvil itself. **h** *Mech.* A holder for a threaded die (esp. any of a graduated set of dies) for cutting screw threads on bolts, etc., usually having a pair of relatively long handles. **i** The wooden or iron frame of a plow, to which the handles, share, colter, moldboard, and landside are secured. **j** The frame bearing the moving parts of a spinning wheel. **k** A post bearing a holy-water vessel; hence (*Obs. or R.*), the vessel.

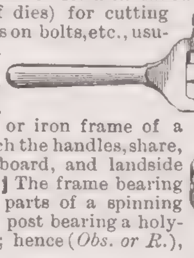

1 Screw Stock; 2 Dies for the same.

4. The main stem of a plant; the trunk of a tree.

5. *Hort.* The stem or plant in which a graft is inserted; also, any plant from which slips or cuttings are taken.

6. **a** The original progenitor; the original, as a man, a race, or a language, from which others have descended or have been derived. **b** The race or line of a family; the progenitor of a family and his direct descendants; line of descent; lineage; family. **c** A strain, race, or group of genetically closely related individuals in a breed or species.

7. *Zoöl.* A compound organism; an aggregate or colony of connected zooids or individuals. In a broader sense, the individuals which have been asexually produced (as by budding) from a sexually produced individual, and therefore trace their ancestry back to one egg or seed.

8. *pl.* A frame of timber, with holes in which formerly the feet, or the feet and hands, of offenders were confined, commonly in a public place, by way of punishment. Cf. PILLORY. "He shall rest in my *stocks*." *Piers Plowman.*

9. *pl.* The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, **on the stocks**, in preparation; under construction; as, the dramatist has a play *on the stocks*.

10. *pl.* A frame in which an animal, as a horse or cow, may be slung or otherwise secured, as for shoeing.

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stip'u-la'tion (-shŭn), *n*. [See STIPULE.] *Bot.* The situation, arrangement, or structure of the stipules. *Rare.*

stip'uled (stĭp'ūld), *a*. *Bot.* Stipulate.

stip'u-lif'er-ous (stĭp'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a*. [*stipule* + *-ferous*.] Bearing or producing stipules

stip'u-li-form' (stĭp'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a*. [*stipule* + *-form*.] Having the form of a stipule.

stir (stẽr), *n*. Sir. *Scot.*

stird. Stirred. *Ref. Sp.*

stire. ✝ STEER, to direct.

stir'i-at'ed (stĭr'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a*. [L. *stiria* an icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles *Obs.*

stir'i-ous (stĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *a*. [L. *stiria* an icicle.] Of the nature of, or resembling, icicles. *Obs.*

stirk. ✝ STRIKE.

stirk (stẽrk; stûk), *n*. [AS. *styric, stirc*, a young bull or heifer; akin to G. *stärke* a young cow that has not had a calf, and prob. to E. *sterile*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A bullock or heifer in the second year. **b** A coarse, stupid person.

stirke, *n*. [Cf. AS. *strica* a stroke of a pen.] A stroke in writing; a dagger. *Obs.*

stir'less (stûr'lĕs), *a*. Motionless. — **stir'less-ly**, *adv.*

stir'ling Obs. or Scot. of STARLING.

stirne. ✝ STERN

stirop. ✝ STIRRUP.

stirp (stûrp), *n*. [L. *stirps, stirpis*.] Stirps. *Obs. or R.*

stir'pi-cul'ture (stûr'pĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n*. [L. *stirps, stirpis*, stem, stock + *cultura* culture.] The breeding of special stocks or races. — **stir'pi-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tūr-ăl), *a*. — **stir'pi-cul'tur-ist**, *n*.

stir'rage (stûr'āj), *n*. Act of stirring; stir; commotion. *Obs.*

stir'rer (-ẽr), *n*. One that stirs.

stirril. ✝ STERILE.

stirrup dram *or* **glass**. A stirrup cup. *Obs.*

stirrup iron. An iron stirrup; metal loop of a riding stirrup.

stirrup leather *or* **strap**. The strap suspending a stirrup.

stirt. ✝ START, *n*

stirt. Obs. pret. & p. p. of START, *v. i.*

Stir'-up' Sun'day. The Sunday next before Advent; — from the first words of the collect, "*Stir up*, we beseech thee, O Lord, the wills of thy . . . people." *Colloq.*

stit. ✝ STITE.

stitch (stĭch), *n*. [Cf. AS. *stycce* a piece.] A harvesting shock of about a dozen sheaves. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To gather in "stitches." *Dial. Eng.*

stitch broth. A beverage sold by 17th-century vintners. *Obs.*

stitch'er, *n*. One that stiches.

stitching horse. A harness maker's clamp for holding work while it is being stitched.

stitch'-meal', *adv.* [AS. *styccemǣlum*.] Piecemeal. *Obs.*

stitch wheel. = PRICKER, 2 **b**.

stitch'while', *n*. A moment; an instant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stitch'wort' (-wûrt'). Var. of STICHWORT.

stite (stīt), *n*. Nonsense. *Scot.*

stite, *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *stuiten* rebound.] Stagger; rebound. *Scot.*

stite, *adv.* Short for *astite*, as *tite* as soon. See TITE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stith (stĭth), *n*. = STITHY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stith (stīth; stĭth), *a*. [AS. *stīð*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. Strong; hardy; firm; steady. **2**. Stiff; rigid; dead. **3**. Brave; noble; bold. *Obs.* **4**. Severe; strict. *Obs.*

stithil, stithle. ✝ STIGHTLE.

stith'ly, *adv.* [AS. *stīðlice*.] Strongly; severely. *Obs.*

stith'stream', *n*. [AS. *stīð* strong + *strēam* stream.] Deluge; flood. *Obs.*

stive (stīv), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. ME. *stif* stiff. See STIFF; cf. STIFLE, STEEVE to stow.] To keep close and warm; to pen up; to stifle; to suffocate. Also, to stuff; stow away. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stive, *n*. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Dust; smoke. **b** The floating dust in flour mills caused by grinding.

stive, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *stiven*, fr. *stif*. See STIFF.] To stiffen. *Obs*

stive, *a*. [Cf. AS. *stīf*. See STIFF.] Stiff. — **stive'ly**, *adv.* Both *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stiv'er (stĭv'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. STIFF, *a*.] To bristle; to grow angry; also, to stagger; to move along; to flutter. *Dial.*

stiv'er (stīv'ẽr), *n*. A strumpet. *Obs.*

stivour, *n*. [OF. *estive* a sort of flute or flageolet.] A player on some kind of wind instrument. *Obs.*

stiv'y (stĭv'ĭ), *a*. Close; stifling. *Dial. Eng.*

stiward ✝ STEWARD.

S. T. L. *Abbr* Sacræ Theologiæ Lector (L., Reader in Sacred Theology).

S. T. M. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Magister (L., Master of Sacred Theology).

sto (stô). Dial. Eng. var. of STALL.

stoale. ✝ STOLE.

stoan. Dial. Eng. var. of STONE.

stoare. ✝ STORE.

stob (stŏb), *n*. [Cf. STUB, *n*., or STAB, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1**. The stump of a tree. **2**. A stake or post; in *U. S.*, esp., a short stake or stub. **3**. Thorn; spine; splinter; nail

stob, *v. t.* To pierce; stab. *Scot. & Dial.*

stob'ball (stŏb'bôl). Dial. Eng. var. of STOOLBALL.

stobil, stoble. ✝ STUBBLE.

stoburn. ✝ STUBBORN.

stoc. ✝ STOCK.

sto'cah (stō'kȧ), *n*. [Ir. & Gael. *stocach* an idler, a sponger.] A menial attendant. *Obs.*

stoccade. ✝ STOCKADE.

stoc-ca'do (stŏ-kä'dō; -kā'dō), **stoc-ca'ta** (-tȧ), *n*. [F. *estocade*, fr. It. *stoccata*, fr. *stocco* a rapier, fr. G. *stock* a stick. See STOCK.] A stab; a thrust with a rapier or in fencing. *Archaic.*

stoc-ca'to. ✝ STACCATO.

stock, *n*. [F. *estoc* a rapier, a

N O P Q R S

11. The part of a tally formerly given to the creditor in a transaction, as, in the English exchequer, to the person who had lent the king money on account. See TALLY.
12. The debt or fund represented by such a stock (as in def. 11) or a series of them; hence, a debt or fund due from the government to individuals for money loaned at interest, or the securities representing such debt or fund; also, a debt or fund similarly due from a private company or corporation, or the securities representing it. Such stock is not divided into shares, but is divisible and transferable in any amount desired not involving divisions smaller than a specified sum; thus, British consols are *stock*, and any amount may be purchased or transferred not involving fractions of a penny, as for instance £10 8s. 7d. *Stock* in this sense is now little used in the United States, being chiefly restricted to occasional use in relation to municipal debts, as some of the securities of the City of New York. In modern British usage *stock* is often specifically used of debts, funds, or capital, bearing interest at a given rate per cent in perpetuity, the principal not being payable, unless at the option of the debtor. Cf. def. 13.
13. The capital of a company or corporation in the form of transferable shares, each of a certain amount; the funds or assets used by a company in its business as represented by a given number of shares each of a given amount (usually $100); also, often, in the *pl.*, funds or property made up of shares in various corporations or in corporations in general. (These senses are the usual ones in the United States, but are rare in British usage.) Such stock is calculated and dealt in only in the shares of a given amount each, a certificate being issued for any desired number of shares. Cf. def. 12, above.
14. *Bookkeeping*. = STOCK ACCOUNT.
15. **a** The fund or capital which an individual or a firm employs in the conduct of its business. **b** A merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods; hence, store; accumulation; supply on hand; as, to lay in a *stock* of provisions.
16. Stockfish; dried cod. *Obs.*
17. *Card Playing*. That portion of a pack of cards not distributed to the players at the beginning of certain games.
18. Raw material; that out of which something is manufactured; as, paper *stock*.
19. *Cookery*. A liquid or jelly containing the juices and soluble parts of meat, and certain vegetables, etc., extracted by cooking, used in making soup, gravy, etc.
20. *Soap Making*. A plain soap which is made into toilet soap by adding perfumery, coloring matter, etc.
21. Domestic animals used or raised on a farm; esp., cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.; — called more fully *live stock*.
22. *Mining*. An irregular metalliferous mass in a rock formation; as, a *stock* of lead ore in limestone.
23. *Geol*. A body of igneous rock intruded upward into older formations. In ground plan a *stock* is circular or elliptical, but its cross sections may increase downward.
24. [Cf. STOCKING.] A covering for the leg, or leg and foot; as, upper *stocks* (breeches); nether *stocks* (stockings). *Obs.*
25. A close-fitting wide band or cravat for the neck.
26. *pl.* The better grades of bricks burnt in a clamp. *Eng.*
27. A beater in a fulling mill for cloth, or a machine for beating or kneading hides to soften them, etc.; also, *pl.*, the mill itself.
28. *Smithing*. A core of small wet coal with a hole through for the blast, made between the tuyère and the front of a forge. The fire is started in a hole made near the front, and burns back towards the tuyère.
29. **a** Cabbage or colewort. **b** Any brassicaceous plant of the genus *Matthiola*; as, the gillyflower or common *stock* (*Matthiola incana*); ten-weeks *stock* (*M. annua*). **c** The related plant *Malcolmia maritima*, native of southern Europe, sometimes distinguished as *Mahon stock*.
30. The fore part of a bed; also, a bed frame. *Scot.*
31. Production of plays, etc., by a stock company; as, there will be *stock* at the Lyceum this week. *Theater Cant.*
Syn. — Fund, capital, store, supply, accumulation, hoard.
on the stocks. See def. 9, above. — **stock in trade**. **a** The goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper. **b** The fittings and appliances of a workman. — **stocks and bowls**, *Weaving*, a reversing motion with circular or oblong levers for making a reciprocating shaft move another in the opposite direction.

stock (stŏk), *v. t.*; STOCKED (stŏkt); STOCK'ING. **1**. To put in the stocks, as a culprit. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. To dig or root up; to extirpate; — often with *up*; as, the tree was *stocked* up by the root. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To provide with a stock, as a rifle or anchor; to secure by or to a stock; as, two plows *stocked* to one frame.
4. To bar or bolt; as, to *stock* a door. *Obs.*
5. To lay up; to store, as merchandise and the like.
6. To provide with stock; to supply with material requisites; to store; as, to *stock* a warehouse; to *stock* a farm; to *stock* land with a permanent growth, esp. of grass.
7. To suffer (a cow) to retain milk for hours before sale.
8. To stamp or knead with or as with stocks, as hides.
to stock down, *Agric.*, to sow, as plowed land, with seed of grass or other permanent forage crop.

stock, *a.* Used or employed for constant service or application, as if a portion of a stock or supply; kept in stock; standing; as, a *stock* sermon, quotation, charge.
stock beer, lager beer. — **s. company**, *Theater*, a company of actors regularly acting together in various plays under one management, usually at one theater.

stock (stŏk), *v. i.* **1**. To send out new shoots, or stocks, as from the crown of a plant, or from a severed trunk or branch.
2. To swell; to become swollen; — said of a horse's legs, esp. of the part between the pasterns and the hock. *Dial.*
3. To put in stock, or supplies; — often with *up*; as, to *stock* up for the holiday trade.

stock account. *Bookkeeping*. A ledger account, the credit side showing the original capital and additions, the debit side showing withdrawals and losses.

stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *estacade* stockade, boom, earlier also *estocade* (by confusion with *estocade* a thrust with a rapier; cf. STOCCADO); fr. It. *steccata* a palisade (prob. influenced by OF. *estache*, *estaque*, a stake, post); of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *stake*, *stick*; cf. G. *stecken* stick, OHG. *steccho*: cf. Sp. *estacada* stockade, of Teutonic origin (cf. STAKE, *n.*). See STICK, *n.* & *v. t.*; cf. ESTACADE, STACKET.] **1**. *Mil.* **a** A line of stout posts or timbers set firmly in the earth in contact with each other (and usually with loopholes) to form a barrier, or defensive fortification. **b** A floating barrier of trees chained together to protect a pontoon bridge from floating objects.

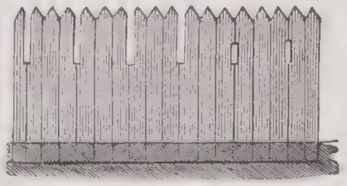

Stockade.

2. An inclosure, or pen, made with posts and stakes.
3. Piling which serves as a breakwater.

stock-ade', *v. t.*; STOCK-AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); STOCK-AD'ING (-ād'ĭng). To surround, fortify, or protect, with a stockade.
stock'-and-bill' tackle. *Naut.* A small tackle to secure an anchor after it is hove up; — called also *stock tackle*.
stock'-blind', *a.* Blind as a stock or block; wholly blind.
stock'bro'ker (stŏk'brō'kẽr), *n.* A broker who deals in stocks. See BROKER, 3; STOCK, *n.*, 12, 13.
stock'bro'king (-kĭng), *n.* The business or work of a stockbroker.
stock company. *Com.* A corporation the capital of which is represented by stock.
stock'dove' (stŏk'dŭv'), *n.* A common European wild pigeon (*Columba œnas*), so called because at one time believed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or, according to some, from its breeding in the stocks, or trunks, of trees. It resembles the rock dove, but is darker colored and has the rump gray instead of white. Also, a related species, as *C. eversmanni* of Asia.

Stockdove (*Columba œnas*).

stock'er (stŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who makes or fits stocks, as of guns or gun carriages, etc.
2. An animal, esp. a young steer or heifer, sold to be finally butchered, but kept as stock until matured or fattened; — distinguished from *killer*.
stock exchange. **a** An exchange for the purchase and sale of stocks, etc. See EXCHANGE, 5 **b**. **b** An association or body of stockbrokers who meet and transact business by recognized forms, regulations, and usages.
stock fire. *Smithing*. A forge fire made in a stock. With a stock fire the iron can be heated to nearly the exact length required, and no water jacket is needed for the tuyère. Distinguished from *open fire*.
stock'fish' (stŏk'fĭsh'), *n.* [Cf. D. *stokvisch*.] Salted and dried fish, esp. codfish, hake, ling, and torsk; also, codfish dried without being salted.
stock'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* **1**. *Finance*. One who is a holder or proprietor of stock or stocks.
2. A grazier; an owner of large herds or flocks.
Stock'holm (stŏk'hōlm), *n.* Capital of Sweden. — **Stockholm pitch**, the pitch obtained from **Stockholm tar**, a kind of tar prepared from resinous pine wood and used in shipbuilding; — so called from the place of export.
stock'i-net' (stŏk'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [See STOCKING.] An elastic textile fabric imitating knitting, of which stockings, undergarments, etc., are made.
stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* [From STOCK, *n.*, 24.] **1**. A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven.
2. Hence, any of various things resembling, or likened to, a stocking (def. 1); as: **a** A broad ring of color, differing from the general color, on the lower part of the leg of a quadruped; esp., a white ring between the coronet and the hock or knee of a dark-colored horse. **b** A knitted hood of cotton thread which is eventually converted by a special process into an incandescent mantle for gas lighting.
stock'ing, *v. t.*; STOCK'INGED (-ĭngd); STOCK'ING-ING. To dress in stockings.
stock'ish (stŏk'ĭsh), *a.* Like a stock; stupid; blockish. — **stock'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **stock'ish-ness**, *n.*
stock'job'ber (-jŏb'ẽr), *n.* [*stock* + 6th *job*.] One who deals in stocks: **a** One who acts as an intermediary between brokers. *Eng.* **b** A stockbroker; — often used somewhat contemptuously or to suggest unscrupulousness. *U. S.*
stock'job'bing (-ĭng), *n.* Act or art of dealing in stocks; the business of a stockjobber.

stock list. A list of stocks, or shares, dealt in, of transactions, and of prices, published, usually daily, in connection with a stock exchange.
stock lock. A lock inclosed in a wooden case and attached to the face of a door.
stock'man (stŏk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One owning, or in charge of, live stock; a ranchman. *Australia & U. S.*
stock power. The irrevocable power of attorney used in making a transfer of one or more certificates of stock. *U. S.*
stock purse. **a** A purse or fund used in common by any group of persons, as distinguished from a private purse. **b** *Mil.* Money saved out of the expenses of a company or regiment, and applied to objects of common interest. *Eng.*
stock rail. *Railroads*. The main or fixed rail of a switch, placed on the frog side of the track and bent to the switch angle or the sloping or beveled side of the point rail.
stock saddle. A saddle with a heavy tree and a steel horn for the lariat, used by cowboys. See SADDLE, 1 & *Illust.* (D).
stock'-still' (87), *a.* Still as a stock, or fixed post; perfectly still. "His whole work stands *stock-still*." *Sterne.*
stock'stone' (stŏk'stōn'), *n.* *Leather Manuf.* A stone-bladed tool which is forced over the grain side of leather to stretch it and smooth the grain.
stock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [G. *stockwerk*.] *Mining*. **a** A system of working in ore, etc., when it lies not in strata or veins, but in solid masses, so as to be worked in chambers or stories. **b** A body or tract of rock so charged with veinlets, nests, or impregnations of ore that it can be profitably mined. Such deposits are esp. common in tin ore.
stock'y (-ĭ), *a.*; STOCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STOCK'I-EST. [From STOCK.] **1**. Short and thick; thickset.

> *Stocky*, twisted, hunchback stems. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

2. Headstrong; defiant. *Dial. Eng.* *G. Eliot.*
stock'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard for live stock; specif., an inclosure with stables, pens, sheds, etc., usually connected with a railroad, where cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are kept temporarily for slaughter, market, or shipping.
stodge (stŏj), *v. t.* & *i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stuff full, as with food. **b** To squeeze together. **c** To satiate; satisfy; — with *off*. **d** To mix up; to stir together. *Also Dial. U. S.* **e** To trudge, as one going through mud.
stodge, *n.* A stiff mass, esp. of food. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stodg'y (stŏj'ĭ), *a.*; STODG'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STODG'I-EST. [From STODGE.] *Dial. or Colloq.* **1**. **a** Thick; heavy; satiating; — said of food. **b** Muddy; miry; sticky.
2. Stuffed; crammed; distended; hence: **a** Short and stout; thickset. **b** Lumpish; dull and self-satisfied.
sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* STOGIES (-gĭz). [From *Conestoga*, Pa.] **1**. A stout coarse boot or shoe; a brogan.
2. A kind of inexpensive, though not necessarily inferior, cigar made in the form of a cylindrical roll.
Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* [L. *stoicus*, Gr. στωικός, fr. στωικός, adj., lit., of or pertaining to a colonnade, fr. στοά a roofed colonnade, a porch, esp., a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught.] **1**. A member of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C. (See *the Porch*, under PORCH.) The Stoics were pantheists, teaching that the world reveals itself as the embodiment of a divine mind. All reality, however, is material, and the soul is only a kind of sublimated matter doomed to eventual dissolution. But since the world is the work of divine wisdom and is governed by divine law, it is man's duty to conform freely to whatever destiny may be his. The wise man should be free from passion, unsubdued by joy or grief, willingly submissive to natural law.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, one not easily excited; one apparently or professedly indifferent to pleasure or pain.

> A *Stoic* of the woods, a man without a tear. *Campbell.*

sto'ic (stō'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *stoicus*, Gr. στωϊκός: cf. F. *sto-*
sto'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *ïque*. See STOIC, *n.*] **1**. [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Stoics or their doctrines.
2. Not affected by passion; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.
Syn. — See PASSIVE.
— **sto'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sto'i-cal-ness**, *n.*
stoi'chi-o-log'i-cal (stoi'kĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to stoichiology.
stoi'chi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also *stoicheiology*, *stœchiology*. [Gr. στοιχεῖον a first element + *-logy*.] **1**. That part of physiology which treats of the elements, or principles, composing animal tissues.
2. The statement or discussion of the first principles of any science or art. Specif., *Logic*, the doctrine of the elementary requisites or conditions of thought.
stoi'chi-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Also *stoicheio-*, *stœ-*
stoi'chi-o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } *chio-*. Of, pertaining to, employed in, or obtained by, stoichiometry.
stoi'chi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Also *stoicheiometry*, *stœchiometry*. [Gr. στοιχεῖον a first principle, or element + *-metry*.] *Chem.* **a** Art or process of calculating the combining weights, etc., of the elements. **b** The branch treating of the laws of chemical combination and of the relations between the properties of substances and their composition.
Sto'i-cism (stō'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *stoïcisme*.] **1**. The opinions, maxims, or ethical conduct, of the Stoics.
2. [*l. c.*] The principle or practice of showing indifference to pleasure or pain; impassiveness.
stoke (stōk), *v. t.*; STOKED (stōkt); STOK'ING (stōk'ĭng). [ME. *stoken*, fr. D. *stoken*, fr. *stok* a stick (cf. OF. *estoquier* to thrust, stab; of Teutonic origin, and akin to D. *stok*). See STOCK.] **1**. To stick; thrust; stab. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. [Cf. STOKER.] To poke or stir up, as a fire; hence, to

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tuck, fr. It. *stocco*. Cf. ESTOC.] **a** A stoccado. **b** A rapier; an estoc. — *v. t.* To hit or stab with a rapier. *All Obs.*
stock-a'do. ✝ STOCCADO.
stock-a'do, *n.* A stockade. *Obs.*
stock'an-net (stŏk'ă-nĕt), *n.* The common sheldrake. *Scot.*
stock block. A truncated obconical block of wood used as a pattern in making the hole for a stock fire in a forge.
stock board. **a** A loose piece of wood plated with iron around the upper edge and forming the bottom of a brick mold. **b** In an organ, the upper horizontal board covering the wind chest.
stock bow. A crossbow. *Obs.*
stock brush. A brush having tufts side by side on a flat stock.
stock car. A latticed railroad box car for carrying live stock.
stock clock. A gambling device in which cards bearing the name of some stock drop from one of two slots, so that the person loses or gains according to the slot from which it drops. *Cant.*
stock duck. The mallard.
stock eagle *or* **eikle**. [Cf. HICKWALL.] Woodpecker. *Dial. Brit.*
stock'fa'ther, *n.* Progenitor. *Obs.*
stock feeder. **a** One who feeds live stock; esp., one who buys stock and rapidly fattens it for market. **b** An automatic feeding apparatus for a manger.
stock gillyflower. The common stock (*Matthiola incana*). See STOCK, *n.*, 29 **b**.
stock hawk. Peregrine falcon. [*Shetland I.*]
stock horse. A horse trained for a mounted herdsman or drover. *Australasia.*
stock'i-ly (stŏk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of [STOCKY.]
stock'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stock'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of STOCK. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or process of making stocks, as for rifles, or of fitting stocks. **b** *Agric.* Live stock and farm implements. *Scot.*
stocking cutter (tool). *Mach.* A cutter (tool) for removing stock in preparation for finishing
stock'ing-er (-ẽr), *n.* **a** A stocking weaver. **b** A hosier.
stock'ing-et', **stock'ing-ette'** Vars. of STOCKINET.
stocking frame, loom, *or* **machine**. A machine for knitting stockings or other hosiery goods.
stock'ing-less, *a.* See -LESS.
stock'job'ber-y (stŏk'jŏb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Stockjobbing.
stock'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stock, *or* **stockmen's, meeting**. A convention of cattle dealers and cattle raisers. It is usually made an occasion for public sports and displays. *Western U. S.*
stock note. A note secured by stocks or bonds. *U. S.*
stock owl. The eagle owl. *Local, Brit.*
stock pigeon. The stockdove.
stock, *or* **stock-rate, policy**. *Life Insurance*. A policy that does not entitle the holder to receive dividends. Hence: **stock premium**. *Cant.*
stock pump A pump to water live stock, esp. one operated by the weight of the animals.
stock receipt. A receipt from seller to buyer of stock enabling the latter to have it registered in his name.
stock rider. A mounted herdsman. *Australasia.* — **stock riding**.
stock station. A place or district for rearing stock. *Australia.*
stockt. Stocked. *Ref. Sp.*
stock tackle. See STOCK-AND-BILL TACKLE.
stock ticker. See TICKER, *n.*, 2.
Stock'ton for-ma'tion (stŏk'tŭn). [From *Stockton*, a village in New Jersey.] *Geol.* The lowermost division of the Newark series of New Jersey.
stock whaap (hwäp). The European curlew. *Local, Brit.*
stock whip. A stock rider's whip. It has a short, stout handle and a plaited lash several yards long. *Australasia.*
stod. ✝ STUD.
stod. ✝ *stood*, pret. of STAND
stodde, stode. Obs. var. of *stood*, pret. of STAND.
stode. ✝ STUD. [spar. *Obs.*]
stode, *n.* [AS. *stod*.] Pole; post;
stodie. ✝ STUDY.
stodmere. ✝ STUDMARE.
stöd'to'ne (stûd'tō'nē), **stöd**, *n.* [Dan. *stödtone*; *stöd* push + *tone* tone, accent.] *Phon.* A strong form of glottal stop occurring in Danish.
stodul ✝ STUDDLE. [CHADO.]
stoe'chas (stē'kăs). ✝ STI-
stœ'chi-ol'o-gy (stē'kĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), **-chi-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), etc. Vars. of STOICHIOLOGY, etc.
stoep (stōōp). Var. of STOOP, *n.* *Obs. exc. South Africa.*
stoer ✝ STORE, *n.*
stof, stoff (stŏf), *n.* [G. *stof*.] See MEASURE.
stof, stoff. ✝ STUFF.
stofne, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *stofna*. Cf. STOVEN.] To establish. *Obs.*
stog (stŏg), *v. t.* To pierce; to search or probe with a stick; to prog. *Scot. & Ir.*
stog, *v. i.* To walk cautiously, as if infirm; also, to trudge; to plod on. *Scot. & Ir.*
stog, *v. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stogga*, *stagga*, to stop, keep back, interfere, Sw. dial. *stagga* to get stuck.] To stall in mire or mud. *Dial. Eng.*
sto'ga (stō'gȧ). Var. of STOGY, *n.*
stog'gy (stŏg'ĭ), *a.* Coarse; stodgy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *a.* Coarse; clumsy. *Colloq.*
stoi'chei-ol'o-gy (stoi'kī-ŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of STOICHIOLOGY.
stoi-chei'o-mat'ic (stoi-kī'ō-măt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. στοιχειωματικοί, pl., persons who cast horoscopes.] Maker of talismans. *Obs.*
stoi-chei'o-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk).
stoi'chei-om'e-try (stoi'kī-ŏm'ē-trĭ), etc. Vars. of STOICHIOMETRIC, etc.
sto-i'cian (stō-ĭsh'ăn), *n.* A stoic. *Obs.*
sto-ic'i-ty (-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Stoicism. *Obs.*
stoir. ✝ STORE.
stoit (stōt; stoit), **stoit'er** (-ẽr),

tend, as the fire of a furnace, boiler, etc.; to supply with fuel; as, to *stoke* the fire; to *stoke* a furnace.

stoke (stōk), *v. i.* To poke or stir up a fire; hence, to tend the fires of furnaces; to supply a furnace with fuel.

stoke′hold′ (stōk′hōld′), *n. Naut.* The space, or any of the spaces, in front of the boilers of a ship, from which the furnaces are fed; the stokehole of a ship; also, a room containing a ship's boilers; as, forced draft with closed *stokehold*; — called also, in American ships, *fireroom.*

stoke′hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace; also, the space in front of the furnace, where the stokers stand; a stokehold or fireroom.

stok′er (stōk′ẽr), *n.* [D. See STOKE, *v. t.*] **1.** One employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, esp. the furnace of a marine steam boiler, or, in English practice, of a locomotive; also, a machine for feeding a fire.
2. A fire poker. *Rare. Eng.*

Sto-ke′si-a (stō-kē′zhĭ-*ȧ*; -sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Jonathan *Stokes*, Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of asteraceous plants of the southern United States. The species, *S. lævis*, is a rare perennial, with large asterlike heads of deep blue flowers. The florets are somewhat ligulate, with a deeply 5-parted limb; the pappus consists of several long bristles. In England the plant is called *Stokes's aster.*

sto′la (stō′l*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* STOLÆ (-lē). [L. See STOLE a garment.] *Rom. Antiq.* A long outer garment, descending to the ankles, worn by Roman matrons.
The *stola* was not allowed to be worn by courtesans, or by women who had been divorced from their husbands. *Fairholt.*

stole (stōl), *n.* [AS. *stole*, L. *stola*, Gr. στολή a stole, garment, equipment, fr. στέλλειν to set, place, equip, send, akin to E. *stall*: cf. OF. *estole*, F. *étole*. See STALL.] **1.** A long loose garment, like a stola, reaching to the feet.
2. *Eccl.* A vestment consisting of a narrow band, esp. of silk, often enriched with embroidery and jewels, worn around the neck and over the shoulders of bishops and priests, and pendent on each side nearly to the ground. When worn by deacons it is placed over the left shoulder and fastened on the right side. At Mass it is worn crossed on the breast by priests, being secured thus by the cincture. It is used in various sacred functions, as in the Eucharist.
3. A chorister's cotta; — an erroneous use.
4. A woman's long fur garment for the neck and shoulders.

stole fee. A fee paid a priest for sacred services, as baptisms, marriages, and funerals, in which the stole is worn.

stol′id (stŏl′ĭd), *a.* [L. *stolidus.*] Dull; not easily aroused or excited; impassive; having, or expressing, little or no sensibility; as, a *stolid* Indian; a *stolid* expression.
Syn. — See PASSIVE.

sto-lid′i-ty (stō-lĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stoliditas.*] State or quality of being stolid.

sto′list (stō′lĭst), *n.* [Gr. στολιστής. See STOLE a garment.] In ancient Egypt, a priest who superintended the clothing of the idols and the offerings.

sto′lon (stō′lŏn), *n.* [L. *stolo*, *-onis*: cf. F. *stolon.* Cf. STOLE a stolon.] **1.** *Bot.* A slender branch or shoot growing at or near the base of the parent plant, and developing a bud and roots at the tip or at both node and tip. It may grow above or beneath the surface of the soil, in the former case being either naked or leafy. Cf. RUNNER, 3 **a**; OFFSET, 2 **a**.
2. *Zoöl.* A more or less prolonged extension of the body wall, from which buds are developed, giving rise to new zooids, thus forming a compound animal in which the zooids usually remain united by the stolon. They are often present in Anthozoa, Hydrozoa, Polyzoa, and ascidians.

sto′lo-nif′er-ous (stō′lō-nĭf′ẽr-*ŭ*s; stŏl′ō-), *a.* [*stolon* + *-ferous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bearing, or developing, stolons.

sto′ma (stō′m*ȧ*), *n.*; *L. pl.* STOMATA (stō′m*ȧ*-t*ȧ*; stŏm′*ȧ*-). [NL., fr. Gr. στόμα, -ατος, a mouth.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various small and simple mouthlike openings, esp. in the lower animals; an ostiole; specif., one of the many minute openings among the cells of a serous membrane affording direct communication with the adjacent lymph channels; also, rarely, a spiracle of an insect.
2. *Bot.* **a** A minute orifice in the epidermis of leaves, stems, etc., through which gaseous interchange is effected between the atmosphere and the intercellular spaces of the parenchyma. A stoma is formed by the division of a mother cell into two crescent-shaped **guard cells**, united at their ends; when turgid they are curved, opening the orifice. The stomata are generally most abundant on the under surface of leaves. See ENERGESIS, RESPIRATION, 3; TRANSPIRATION; cf. LENTICEL. **b** The ostiole in certain fungi. **c** A stomium.

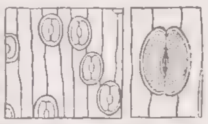
Highly magnified portion of Epidermis from the lower surface of a Lily Leaf, showing Stomata. Also a single Stoma, more magnified.

-stoma. A Modern Latin suffix, equiv. to -STOME.

stom′ach (stŭm′*ŭ*k), *n.* [ME. *stomak*, F. *estomac*, L. *stomachus* gullet, liking, dislike, vexation, fr. Gr. στόμαχος stomach, throat, gullet, fr. στόμα a mouth, any outlet or entrance.] **1. a** In man and most vertebrates, a dilated, more or less saclike portion of the alimentary canal beyond the esophagus, or gullet, in which the earlier stages of digestion take place. In man the stomach lies transversely in the upper left and central part of the abdomen (see DIGESTION, *Illust.*). When moderately distended it is about 12 inches long and 4 inches in diameter. Its walls are composed of an outer serous coat derived from the peritoneum; a muscular coat consisting of layers of longitudinal, transverse, and oblique muscle fibers; an areolar coat consisting of loose connective tissue; and an inner mucous coat in which the gastric glands occur. See GASTRIC GLAND, GASTRIC JUICE. In some animals the stomach is divided by constrictions into chambers differing in the structure of their walls and in function, as in ruminants (see RUMINANTIA) and cetaceans. In birds there are commonly two such chambers (cf. PROVENTRICULUS **a**, GIZZARD, 1), which are often called *stomachs*. **b** In invertebrates, any digestive cavity, or the chief dilatation of the alimentary tract, or in the higher forms a portion of the alimentary canal more or less closely corresponding to the stomach of vertebrates.
2. The desire for food caused by hunger; appetite. *Shak.*
3. Hence, appetite in general; inclination; desire.
4. a A particular disposition or mental attitude; as: **a** Compassion. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** Temper; spirit; temperament. **c** Pride; haughtiness; arrogance. *Obs. Shak.* **d** Anger; violence of temper; spleen; resentment. *Obs.*
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*
e Sullenness; stubbornness; willful obstinacy. *Obs.*
5. The mouth; the gullet; the throat. *Obs.*
6. The belly; the abdomen; — a common but erroneous use.

stom′ach (stŭm′*ŭ*k), *v. t.*; STOM′ACHED (-*ŭ*kt); STOM′ACHING. [Cf. F. *s'estomaquer* to be angry, L. *stomachari*, v. t. & i., to be angry or vexed (at). See STOMACH, *n.*] **1.** To resent; to remember with anger; to dislike. *Shak.*
The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront. *L'Estrange.*
2. To embolden; encourage. *Obs.*
3. a To bear without repugnance, nausea, disgust, or the like; as, the prisoner could not *stomach* his food. **b** To bear without overt resentment; to brook; to put up with; as, the legislators should not *stomach* the proposal.
4 To disgust; nauseate. *Rare.*

stom′ach-al (-*ă*l), *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *stomacal.*] Stomachic.

stom′ach-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stomachs.
2. (*pron.* stŭm′*ŭ*k-ẽr; -*ȧ*-chẽr). An ornamental covering for the front of the upper body, formerly worn by both men and women. Hence, a brooch or plaque, typically large and worn at the corresponding front part of a bodice.
3. A stomachic. *Obs.*

sto-mach′ic (stō-măk′ĭk), *a.* Also *stomachical.* [L. *stomachicus*, Gr. στομαχικός: cf. F. *stomachique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach; as, *stomachic* vessels.
2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; stomachal; cordial.

sto-mach′ic, *n. Med.* A stomachic tonic or medicine.

stomach pump. *Med.* A small pump or syringe with a flexible tube, for pumping liquids out of or into the stomach.

stomach tooth. A lower canine, esp. of the first dentition. Its appearance is often attended with gastric disturbance.

stom′a-tal (stŏm′*ȧ*-t*ă*l; stō′m*ȧ*-), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

sto-mat′ic (stō-măt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the mouth.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.
stomatic cells, *Bot.*, the guard cells. See STOMA, 2 **a**.

sto-mat′ic, *n.* [Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Med.* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

sto′ma-ti′tis (stō′m*ȧ*-tī′tĭs; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στόμα mouth + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mouth, as thrush and cancrum oris. — **sto′ma-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*

stom′a-to- (stŏm′*ȧ*-tō-; stō′m*ȧ*-tō-), **stomat-**. Combining form from Greek στόμα, στόματος, *mouth.*

stom′a-to-gas′tric (-găs′trĭk), *a.* [*stomato-* + *gastric.*] Of or pertaining to the mouth and the stomach; designating a system of nerves which ramify over the anterior portion of the alimentary canal in various invertebrates.

sto′ma-tol′o-gy (stō′m*ȧ*-tŏl′ō-jĭ; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* Science of the mouth and its diseases. — **sto′ma-to-log′ic** (-tō-lŏj′ĭk), **sto′ma-to-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* — **sto′ma-tol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

stom′a-top′a-thy (-tŏp′*ȧ*-thĭ), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the mouth.

stom′a-to-plas′ty (stŏm′*ȧ*-tō-plăs′tĭ; stō′m*ȧ*-), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the mouth. — **stom′a-to-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

Sto′ma-top′o-da (stō′m*ȧ*-tŏp′ō-d*ȧ*; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* An order of malacostracan crustaceans comprising *Squilla*, *Gonodactylus* (see SPLITFINGER), and allied genera. They have a comparatively small cephalothorax, only partly covered by a thin, capelike carapace, but the abdomen is large and powerful. The five anterior pairs of thoracic limbs are turned forward and are subchelate, the second pair forming powerful grasping organs. The eyes are stalked, and the gills are borne on the appendages of the abdomen. They are all marine, and live in holes in shallow water. They range from about one inch to slightly over a foot in length. See SQUILLA, *Illust.* — **stom′a-to-pod′** (stŏm′*ȧ*-tō-pŏd′; stō′m*ȧ*-), *a.* — **sto′ma-top′o-dous** (stō′m*ȧ*-tŏp′ō-d*ŭ*s; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *a.*

stom′a-tor-rha′gi-a (stŏm′*ȧ*-tŏ-rā′jĭ-*ȧ*; stō′m*ȧ*-), *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the mouth.

stom′a-to-scope′ (stŏm′*ȧ*-tō-skōp′; stō′m*ȧ*-tō-), *n* [*stomato-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An apparatus for examining the interior of the mouth. — **stom′a-tos′co-py** (-tŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.*

stom′a-tous (-t*ŭ*s), *a.* Having stomata or a stoma.

-stom′a-tous (-stŏm′*ȧ*-t*ŭ*s; -stō′m*ȧ*-t*ŭ*s). Combining form from Greek στόμα, στόματος, *mouth.* See -STOMOUS.

-stome (-stōm). [Gr. στόμα mouth.] Combining form signifying *mouth, mouthlike aperture*; as in cyclo*stome*.

sto′mo-dæ′um, *or* **-de′um** (stō′mō-dē′*ŭ*m; stŏm′ō-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DÆA (-*ȧ*). [NL.; Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth + ὁδαῖος on the way.] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The anterior or oral part of the alimentary canal or tract, including all formed by invagination of the external body wall and hence lined with ectoderm. In the adult of many cœlenterates (Actinozoa, Scyphozoa) it forms the gullet leading to the cœlenteron. Cf. PROCTODÆUM. — **sto′mo-dæ′al**, **sto′mo-de′al** (-*ă*l), *a.*

-stomous, **-stom′a-tous** (-stŏm′*ȧ*-t*ŭ*s; -stō′m*ȧ*-t*ŭ*s). Combining forms from Greek στόμα, στόματος, *mouth*; as in gymno*stomous*, di*stomatous*.

stomp (stŏmp), *v. i.*; STOMPED (stŏmpt); STOMP′ING. [Obs. or dial. form of *stump.*] To stamp with the foot. *Dial.*

stomp, *v. t.* [Cf. STAMP, *v.*] To stamp; to mash; to tread or pack down; as, to *stomp* the floor; to *stomp* potatoes. *Dial.*

-stomy. Combining form from Greek στόμα, *mouth*; — used specif. in surgery to denote *an operation establishing an artificial opening, usually permanent* (into some part or parts); as in gastro*stomy*, ileo*stomy*, etc.

stone (stōn), *n.* [ME. *ston*, *stan*, AS. *stān*; akin to OS. & OFries. *stēn*, D. *steen*, G. *stein*, Icel. *steinn*, Sw. *sten*, Dan. *steen*, Goth. *stains*, Russ. *styena* a wall, Gr. στία, στῖον, a pebble. Cf. STEEN.] **1.** Concreted earthy or mineral matter: **a** A small piece of rock or one of moderate size; as, the boy threw a *stone*; pebbles are rounded *stones*. **b** Rock or rocklike matter as a material, esp. for building; as, a house of *stone*. Very large natural masses of stone are generally called *rocks*; small or quarried masses are called *stones*; and the finer kinds, *gravel*, or *sand*, or *grains of sand*.
2. A precious stone; a gem. *Chaucer.*
3. A specific piece of rock; as: **a** A monument to the dead; a gravestone. **b** A gunflint. *Obs.* **c** A millstone. **d** A grindstone; also, a whetstone.
4. Something resembling a small stone or pebble in shape, composition, or hardness; as: **a** *Med.* A calculous concretion, esp. one in the kidneys, bladder, or gall bladder. **b** A testicle; — generally *pl.* **c** The hard endocarp of a drupaceous fruit, as of a peach; hence, any hard, stonelike seed, as of a date. **d** A hard lump or compact mass. *Obs.* **e** *Glass Manuf.* A defect in glass due to the presence of a particle of the melting vessel, or the like.
5. The glass of a mirror; a mirror. *Obs. Shak.*
6. *Print.* A stand or table with a smooth, flat top, originally of stone, but now often of metal, on which to impose type; — called also *imposing stone.*
7. A varying unit of weight, formerly used in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, etc., and still used in Great Britain. The only legal English stone is 14 lbs., but other values are in use varying from 4 to 26 lbs. In America the influence of the stone is seen in the custom of grocers in selling 7 lbs. (1-2 stone) and 3 1-2 lbs. (1-4 stone) of sugar, etc., and a barrel of flour of 14 stone, or 196 lbs., etc.
Stone of Destiny, S. of Scone, the Coronation Stone. Legend makes it the one used by Jacob as a pillow (*Gen.* xxviii. 11).

stone (stōn), *v. t.*; STONED (stōnd); STON′ING (stōn′ĭng). [From STONE, *n.*: cf. AS. *stǣnan*, Goth. *stainjan.*] **1. a** To pelt with stones; to throw stones at. **b** To pelt to death with stones. "And they *stoned* Stephen." *Acts* vii. 59.
2. To make like stone; to harden. *Obs. or R.*
O perjured woman! thou dost *stone* my heart. *Shak.*
3. To free from stones; also, to remove the stones or seeds of; as, to *stone* a field; to *stone* cherries or raisins.
4. To wall, face, line, or fortify with stones.
5. To rub, scour, or sharpen with a stone; specif., *Leather Manuf.*, to work (leather) with the stockstone.

stone, *a.* Made of stone or stoneware; as, a *stone* jar.

stone bass (bȧs). A jewfish (*Polyprion americanus*) of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. It is of a brown color, and reaches a length of five or six feet.

stone boat. A flat runnerless sledge or drag for transporting stones and other heavy articles; also, a platform slung under the axles of a vehicle to provide extra space. *U. S.*

Stone Boat.

stone′brash′ (-brăsh′), *n.* Land abounding in stones; esp., a subsoil of small stones or finely broken rock.

stone bruise. A sore spot on the bottom of the foot without laceration, due to a bruise by a stone or rounded object.

stone canal. *Zoöl.* In echinoderms, a tubular canal leading from the circumoral tube of the water-vascular system and usually ending in a madreporite, or, less commonly, hanging freely in the body cavity; — so called because its walls in many cases contain calcareous deposits. More than one stone canal may be present.

stone cat. A catfish (*Noturus flavus*) of the Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes, etc., allied to the mad toms, but larger, and, like them, having poisonous pectoral spines.

stone′chat′ (stōn′chăt′), *n.* [*stone* + *chat*; — so called

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n. & v. i. [Cf. dial. *stot*, *stotter*, to stagger.] Stagger; stumble; bounce. *Scot.*
stoke. † STOCK.
stoke, *n.* [Cf. STOCK a thrust, STOKE to thrust.] A thrust; a stab. *Obs.*
stoken. Obs. p. p. of STEEK, to fasten.
Stokes's aster (stōk′sĭz). The plant *Stokesia lævis.* See STOKESIA.
stokke. † STOCK.
stolde. Obs. pret. of STELL.
stole. Obs. or Scot. var. of STOOL.
stole, *pret.* of STEAL; obs. or Scot. & dial. p. p. of STEAL.
stole, *n.* [L. *stolo*, *-onis.*] *Bot.* A stolon. *Rare.*
stoled (stōld), *a.* Having, or wearing, a stole.
stole mesh. A double mesh in a fish net.
sto′len (stō′l′n), *p. p.* of STEAL.
stol′id-ly, *adv.* of STOLID.
stol′id-ness, *n.* Stolidity.
‖ **sto′lo** (stō′lō), *n.* [L.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A stolon.
sto′lon-ate, *a.* Having a stolon or stolons; arising from a stolon.
sto′ly, *a.* Dirty; cluttered. *Obs.*
stolz′ite (stōlts′īt; stŏl′zīt), *n.* [After Dr. *Stolz* of Teplitz, Bohemia.] *Min.* Native lead tungstate, $PbWO_4$, near scheelite in form.
sto-mac′a-ce (stō-măk′*ȧ*-sē), *n.* [L., scurvy of the gums, fr. Gr. στομακάκη; στόμα mouth + κάκη vice.] *Med.* Canker of the mouth; ulcerative stomatitis.
stom′ach. *v. i.* To be angry or show anger.
stom′ach-a-ble (stŭm′*ŭ*k-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Palatable. *Dial. Eng.*
stomach bucket. *Med.* A small silver bucketlike vessel used to extract some of the stomach's contents for examination.
stomach cough. See EAR COUGH.
stom′ach-ful, *a.* Willfully obstinate or proud; haughty; stubborn; perverse. — **stom′ach-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **stom′ach-ful-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stomach grief. Anger. *Obs.*
sto-mach′i-cal (stō-măk′ĭ-k*ă*l), *n.* A stomachic. *Obs.*
sto-mach′ic-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
stom′ach-ing, *n.* Resentment. *Obs.*
stom′ach-less, *a.* **a** Without a stomach. **b** Without appetite. *R.*
stom′ach-os′i-ty (stŭm′*ŭ*k-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stomachosus* angry + E. *-ity.*] Anger; disdain. *Obs.*
stom′ach-ous (stŭm′*ŭ*k-*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *stomachosus* angry, peevish. See STOMACH.] Stout; sullen; obstinate. *Obs.*
stomach piece. = APRON, 2 **e**.
stomach staggers. = SLEEPY STAGGERS **b**.
stomach sweetbread. See SWEETBREAD.
stomach timber. Belly timber.
stom′ach-y (stŭm′*ŭ*k-ĭ), *a.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Courageous; spirited; proud; obstinate. **b** Irritable; resentful; easily angered.
stomak. † STOMACH.
Sto-map′o-da (stō-măp′ō-d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STOMATOPODA. — **sto′ma-pod** (stō′m*ȧ*-pŏd; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *a. & n.* — **sto′ma-pod′i-form** (-pŏd′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **sto-map′o-dous** (stō-măp′ō-d*ŭ*s), *a.*
stomat-. See STOMATO-.
sto′ma-ta (stō′m*ȧ*-t*ȧ*; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *n.*, *L. pl.* of STOMA.
sto′ma-tal′gi-a (-tăl′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See STOMATO-; -ALGIA.] Pain in the mouth.
sto′mate (stō′māt), *n.* *Bot.* A stoma.
sto′mate, *a.* Stomatous.
sto′ma-tif′er-ous (stō′m*ȧ*-tĭf′ẽr-*ŭ*s; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *a.* [*stomato-* + *-ferous.*] Having stomata.
Sto′ma-to′da (-tō′d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth + -ώδης, fr. εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A group of Protozoa approximately equiv. to Ciliata. *Obs.* — **stom′a-tode** (stŏm′*ȧ*-tōd; stō′m*ȧ*-), *a. & n.*
stom′a-to-dæ′um, *or* **-de′um** (stŏm′*ȧ*-tō-dē′*ŭ*m; stō′m*ȧ*-), *n.* Var. of STOMODÆUM.
stom′a-to-dyn′i-a (-dĭn′ĭ-*ȧ*; -dī′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *-odynia.*] Pain in the mouth.
stom′a-to-my-co′sis, *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Fungous disease of the mouth.
stom′a-to-nec-ro′sis, *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *necrosis.*] *Med.* Gangrenous stomatitis.
Sto′ma-toph′o-ra (stō′m*ȧ*-tŏf′ō-r*ȧ*; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *n. pl.* [NL. See STOMATO-; -PHOROUS.] *Zoöl.* = STOMATODA. — **sto′ma-toph′o-rous** (-r*ŭ*s), *a.*
stom′a-tose (stŏm′*ȧ*-tōs; stō′m*ȧ*-), *a.* Stomatous.
stombill. stomble. † STUMBLE.
sto-men′or-rha′gi-a (stō-mĕn′ō-rā′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. στόμα mouth + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the mouth.
sto′mi-um (stō′mĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. στόμα.] *Bot.* The thin-walled cells of the annulus marking the line of dehiscence of a fern sporangium.
stomle. † STUMBLE.
stomochat, *a.* [L. *stomachatus.*] Angry. *Obs. Scot.*
stomok, *n.* [See STOMACH, *n.*] A stomacher; also, a patch; a remnant. *Obs. Scot.*
stomoke. † STOMACH.
stompe. † STUMP.
stomp′er, *n.* One that stomps. *Colloq.*
stomre. † STUMMER.
ston. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STONE.
ston′age (stōn′*ā*j), *n.* A pile or collection of stones. *Obs.*
stonay. † STONY, *v.*
stonchi. † STANCH, *v.*
stond. † STOUND.
stond (stŏnd). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STAND.
stondart. † STANDARD.
stonde. † STOUND, a blow; obs. pret. of STUN.
stone age. See AGE, *n.*, 7.
stone ax *or* **axe.** A stonecutter's ax; an axhammer.
stone basil. The wild basil.
stone′bird′, *n.* **a** The greater yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.* **b** The moro (finch).
stone biter. The wolf fish.
stone′-blind′ (87), *a.* As blind as a stone.
stone boiling. Boiling a liquid by dropping hot stones into it.
stone borer. Any animal that bores stones; esp., any of various bivalves, as species of *Lithodomus* or *Saxicava.*
stone′bow′ (stōn′bō′), *n.* A crossbow for shooting stones.
stone bramble. A European trailing bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*).
stone′break′, *n.* Saxifrage, as meadow saxifrage.
stone brick. A hard brick or fire brick made in Wales.
stone′buck′, *n.* = STEINBOCK.
stone butter. = ROCK BUTTER.
stone′cast′, *n.* A stone's cast.
stone cell. *Bot.* A grit cell.
stone circle. *Archæol.* A circle of upright megaliths, usually inclosing a mound, dolmen, or other structure. Cf. CROMLECH **b**, STONEHENGE; see NEOLITHIC.
stone clover. Rabbit-foot clover.
stone coal. Anthracite. *Wales.*
stone′-cold′, *a.* Cold as a stone.
stone color *or* **colour.** The color of stone or weathered rock;

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fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

N O P Q R S

from the similarity of its alarm note to the clicking together of two pebbles.] **1.** A common European singing bird (*Pratincola rubicola*). The male has a black head, blackish wings and tail, rufous under parts, and white collar, wing spot, and upper tail coverts. Also, as a book name, any of various other species of the same genus or of the allied genus *Saxicola*. Locally, in Scotland and parts of England, the wheatear or the whinchat.

Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*).

2. The blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Ireland.*

stone crab. **a** A large crab (*Menippe mercenaria*) found on the southern coast of the United States and used as food. **b** Any of several spiny crabs of the genus *Lithodes*, esp. *L. maia* of the European coasts.

stone cricket. A wingless cricket, esp. one of the genus *Ceuthophilus*, found beneath stones and in cellars and caves.

Stone Cricket (*Ceuthophilus maculatus*). Nat. size.

stone'crop' (stōn'krŏp'), *n.* [AS. *stāncropp.*] **1.** A kind of tree. *Obs.*
2. **a** Any species of *Sedum*, esp. the common stonecrop (*S. acre*), a mosslike plant with pungent fleshy leaves and yellow flowers, common in Europe and cultivated in America; — so called in allusion to its growth on rocks or walls. See SEDUM, *Illust.* **b** With qualifying attributive, any of several plants belonging to other genera in this family, as the ditch *stonecrop*.

stone curlew. **a** The common thick-knee or any allied species of the genus *Œdicnemus*. **b** The common European curlew. *Local, Eng.* **c** The willet. *Local, U. S.*

stone'cut'ter (stōn'kŭt'ẽr), *n.* **a** One who cuts stone. **b** A machine for dressing stone. — **stone'cut'ting**, *n.*

stoned (stōnd), *pret. & p. p.* of STONE. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Containing, or having, a stone or stones; deprived of its stone or stones; as, *stoned* fruits. **b** Built with stones. *Obs.*

stone fly. Any of numerous insects constituting the family Perlidæ and order Plecoptera. They have two pairs of membranous wings, the hinder pair folded in plaits and lying upon the abdomen when at rest. They have an incomplete metamorphosis: the larvæ are aquatic and carnivorous. The adults appear in early spring and are used by anglers for bait.

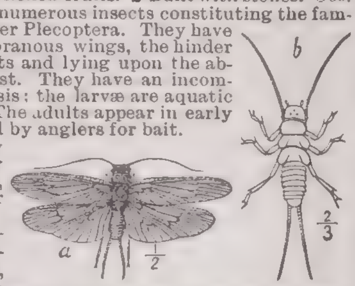

Stone Fly (*Perla*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

stone fruit. Any fruit with a stony endocarp; a drupe, as a peach, plum, or cherry.

Stone'henge (stōn'hĕnj), *n.* [Cf. Geoffrey of Monmouth, xi. 4: intra lapidum structuram sepultus fuit, quae . . . Anglorum lingua *Stanheng* nuncupatur; and AS. *stān* stone, *hengen* a hanging, a gallows cross.] An assemblage of upright stones, near Salisbury, England, originally two concentric circles, inclosing two rows of smaller stones, with a central block of blue marble popularly called the "Altar Stone." It probably dates from the neolithic or the early bronze age.

stone marten. A marten (*Mustela foina*) of central and southern Europe and Asia having a white patch on the breast and throat; — called also *beech marten*.

stone pine. **a** The Swiss pine (*Pinus cembra*). **b** A South European pine (*Pinus pinea*), with a wide-spreading, flat-topped head. It is much cultivated in warm countries for its sweet, almondlike seeds. **c** Any nut pine or piñon.

stone plover. **a** Any of various shore birds, as a thick-knee. **b** An Indian shore bird (*Esacus recurvirostris*). **c** The black-bellied plover. *Ireland.* **d** The common European ring plover. **e** The dotterel. **f** Bar-tailed godwit. *Eng.*

ston'er (stōn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stones; specif.: **a** One who pelts with stones. **b** One who walls with stones. **c** A device for removing stones from stone fruit, as cherries.
2. **a** A lapidary. *Obs.* **b** A small stone marble. *Dial. Eng.*

stone roller. **a** An American fresh-water fish (*Hypentelium nigricans*) of the sucker family. Its color is yellowish olive, often with dark blotches. **b** A common American cyprinoid fish (*Campostoma anomalum*).

stone runner. Any of numerous small shore birds; esp.: **a** The common ring plover. **b** The dotterel. *Local, Eng.*

stone's cast, *or* **stone's throw** (stōnz). The distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

stone toter (tōt'ẽr). **a** = STONE ROLLER **a**. **b** A cyprinoid river fish (*Exoglossum maxillingua*) found from Virginia to New York. It has a three-lobed lower lip.

stone'wall' (stōn'wôl'), *v. i.*; STONE'WALLED' (-wôld'); STONE'WALL'ING. **1.** To play carefully and on the defensive; specif., *Cricket*, to bat slowly and carefully, usually with the idea of playing out time for a draw. *Cant.*
2. To engage in debate or use other parliamentary tactics for the purpose of consuming time and thus obstructing business; to filibuster. *Polit. Cant, Australia.*

stone'wall' (stōn'wôl'), *v. t.* To try to defeat by stonewalling; as, to *stonewall* a motion. *Polit. Cant, Australia.*

Stone'wall' Jack'son (stōn'wôl' jăk'sŭn). Thomas Jonathan Jackson (1824–1863), a Confederate general; — so called from an expression used by a Confederate officer at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, — "There is Jackson, standing like a *stone wall*." His command was later known as the **Stonewall Brigade**.

stone'ware' (stōn'wâr'), *n.* A species of coarse potter's ware, glazed and baked.

stone'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Lithospermum*; — in allusion to the stony nutlets. **b** = KNOTGRASS **a**. *Dial. Eng.*

stone'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The hard, close-grained wood of either of two Australian trees (*Callistemon salignus* and *Tarrietia actinophylla*); also, either of these trees.

stone'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stānweorc*.] **1.** Any work directly concerned with the shaping, preparation, setting, or the like, of a stone or stones, as in masonry, jewelry, etc.; also, the resulting structure or piece of work.
2. *pl.* An establishment where stones are cut, esp. for masonry; also, one where stoneware is made; — sometimes construed as *sing.*
3. *Print.* Work done on the stone, as the imposing of forms.

stone'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Chara*. Stoneworts are often incrusted with calcareous deposits.

ston'y (stōn'ĭ), *a.*; STON'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STON'I-EST. [AS. *stānig*. See STONE.] **1.** Abounding in stone or stones; full of, or containing many, stones; as, *stony* ground.
2. Consisting or made of stone. *Archaic or Poetic.*
3. Pert. to, resembling, or characteristic of, stone; as, a *stony* chill. "From that *stony* gloom." *Shelley.* Hence, inflexible; pitiless; obdurate; cold; morally hard; appearing as if petrified; as, a *stony* heart; a *stony* gaze.
4. Converting into stone or as if into stone; petrifying; petrific. "The *stony* dart of senseless cold." *Spenser.*
stony coral, any coral with a very hard calcareous skeleton.

stool (sto͞ol), *n.* [Dial. *stool* a stump from which young shoots spring; orig. uncert.; cf. L. *stolo*, E. STOLON.] A stock or parent plant; specif., the stump or root which throws out shoots or yields layers for propagation; also, a cluster of shoots arising from an old root or clump.

stool, *v. i.*; STOOLED (sto͞old); STOOL'ING. To form a stool; to throw out shoots after the manner of a stool; to tiller.

stool, *n.* [AS. *stōl* a seat; akin to OFries. & OS. *stōl*, D. *stoel*, G. *stuhl*, OHG. *stuol*, Icel. *stōll*, Sw. & Dan. *stol*, Goth. *stōls*, Lith. *stalas* a table, Russ. *stol*, Gr. στήλη block, slab, monument; fr. the root of E. *stand*. See STAND; cf. FAUTEUIL.] **1.** A seat; as: **a** A throne; a chair. *Obs.* **b** A single seat usually with three or four legs, without a back.
2. A bishop's seat or see; a bishop stool.
3. A seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.
4. A bench or portable support for the feet or the knees; a footstool; as, a kneeling *stool*.
5. **a** A pole or the like to which a bird, as a pigeon, is fastened as a decoy. **b** The bird thus fastened; a stool pigeon; a decoy duck. *U. S.*
6. A frame for tapestry work. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
7. *Naut.* A small channel on the side of a vessel, for the deadeyes of the backstays.
8. *Ordnance.* The sole to which were secured the flasks of the top carriage of old-time naval gun carriages. *Obs.*
9. = CULTCH, 2. *Local, U. S.*
stool of a window, *or* **window stool**, *Arch.*, the flat piece, corresponding to the sill of a door, against which a window shuts; in the United States, the narrow shelf fitted on the inside against the actual sill. The latter is called **a window seat** when broad and low enough to be used as a seat. — **s. of repentance**, the cutty stool. *Obs. or Hist., Scot.*

stool, *v. i.* **1.** To decoy birds by a stool. *U. S.*
2. To be decoyed by a stool; as, the birds *stool* well. *U. S.*
3. To evacuate the bowels.

stool, *v. t.* To decoy by means of a stool. *U. S.*

stool'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A kind of game with balls, formerly common in England, esp. with young women.

stool pigeon. **a** A pigeon used as a decoy to draw others within a net. **b** Hence, a person used as a decoy for others; esp., one who unofficially acts as a spy for the police.

stoop (sto͞op), *n.* [Cf. STULP.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A post or pillar; as: **a** A boundary post. **b** A support or prop; specif., *Mining*, a pillar, as of coal, left to prop the roof. **c** A tree stump. **d** Fig., a supporter, adherent, or patron.
stoop-and-room system. *Mining.* = *bord and pillar system*, under BORD, *n.*, 2. *Scot.* — **s. and roop**, the whole; hence, wholly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stoop, *v. i.*; STOOPED (sto͞opt); STOOP'ING. [ME. *stoupen*; akin to AS. *stūpian*, OD. *stuypen*, Icel. *stūpa*, Sw. *stupa* to fall, to tilt. Cf. STEEP, *v. & a.*] **1.** **a** To bend forward and downward; esp., of persons, to bend thus the upper part of the body; as, he *stooped* to avoid the branches. **b** Specif., to be inclined from the vertical; to assume habitually a bent position, as a forward inclination of head and shoulders; as, he has a narrow chest and *stoops*.
2. To condescend; to descend from rank or dignity, or from a moral plane to a lower one; as, to *stoop* to flattery or baseness. "She *Stoops* to Conquer (title)." *Goldsmith.*
3. To yield; to submit; to bend, as by compulsion; to assume a position of humility or subjection.

> Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long, . . .
> Yet *stooped* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden.*

4. **a** To sink down; descend; alight.

> And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

b Specif., to come down as a hawk does on its prey; to pounce; souse; swoop. *Milton.*

Syn. — Lean, bend; yield, submit; condescend, descend.

stoop (sto͞op), *v. t.* **1.** To bend forward and downward; as, to *stoop* the body. "Have *stooped* my neck." *Shak.*
2. To cause to incline downward; to slant; tilt; as, to *stoop* a cask of liquor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To take down; to lower, as a sail. *Rare or Poetic.*
4. To cause to submit; to prostrate; to put down; subject; degrade; overcome. *Obs. or R.* *Chapman.*
5. To swoop down upon; as, a hawk *stoops* its prey. *Obs.*

stoop, *n.* **1.** **a** Act of stooping, or bending the body forward; inclination forward. **b** Specif., a habitual forward bend of the back and shoulders.
2. Descent, as from dignity or superiority, or from a moral plane; condescension; an act or position of submission, concession, humiliation, or the like.
3. **a** The fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop. **b** Hence, that which stoops, as a hawk. *Obs.*

stoop (sto͞op), *n.* [D. *stoep*, akin to G. *stufe* step, E. *step*.] *Arch.* Originally, a covered porch with seats, at a house door; the Dutch *stoep* as introduced by the Dutch into New York. Afterward, an out-of-door flight of stairs of from seven to fourteen steps, with platform and parapets, leading to an entrance door some distance above the street; the French *perron*. Hence, any porch, platform, entrance stairway, or small veranda, at a house door. *U. S.*

stop (stŏp), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STOPPED (stŏpt), STOPT (*Chiefly Poetic*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOP'PING. [ME. *stoppen*, AS. *stoppian* (in comp.); akin to LG. & D. *stoppen*, G. *stopfen*, Icel. *stoppa*, Sw. *stoppa*, Dan. *stoppe*; all prob. fr. LL. *stopare*, *stupare*, fr. L. *stuppa* the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum. Cf. ESTOP, STUPE a fomentation.] **1.** **a** To close, as an aperture, cavity, etc., by filling or obstructing; as, to *stop* a vent, the ears, a bottle; hence, to stanch, as a wound. *Shak.* **b** To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to *stop* a passage. **c** To fill up, as a crack in a wall; to dress over with plaster or the like; to point.
2. To confine; shut up; as, *stopped* at home. *Obs. or R.*
3. To arrest or check the progress, motion, or course of action of; as, his shield *stopped* the arrow; to *stop* a train or ship by signal; to *stop* one in a course of degeneration.
4. To interrupt or prevent the continuance or occurrence of; to cause to cease; to suppress; as, to *stop* a noise; to *stop* the execution of a decree. Also, with *from* or, now rarely, *of*, to restrain; as, to *stop* one from folly.
5. Hence: **a** To parry, as a blow. **b** To defeat, esp. by a knock-out. *Pugilistic Cant.*
6. In technical uses: **a** *Music.* To regulate the pitch of, as a violin string, by pressing it with the finger, or a wind instrument tube, by closing one or more finger holes or by thrusting the hand into its bell, in order to alter the vibrating length. **b** *Rhet.* To point, as a composition; to punctuate. **c** *Naut.* To make fast with stops. **d** *Hort.* To top. **e** *Optics.* To reduce the effective aperture of (a lens) by placing in the path of the light rays an opaque diaphragm with a central hole of desired size; — often with *down*. **f** *Finance.* To make (stocks, grain, etc., bought or sold) subject to a stop order.

Syn. — STOP, ARREST, CHECK. To STOP, the general term, is to cause advance, or (often) movement of any sort, to cease; as, "It is an Ancient Mariner, and he *stoppeth* one of three" (*Coleridge*); to *stop* a clock. To ARREST, as here compared, is esp. to stop (and often to hold fixed) in the midst of movement, development, progress, or the like; as, "t' *arrest* the fleeting images that fill the mirror of the mind, and hold them fast" (*Cowper*); "Donatello has essayed . . . to *arrest* a moment instead of denote a permanent attribute" (*M. Hewlett*); "*arrested* development" (*Darwin*). To CHECK is esp. to stop or arrest partially or temporarily; as, "Reins of light *check* their unearthly speed" (*Shelley*); "clogs to *check* and retard the headlong course of violence" (*Burke*). See CEASE, CLOSE.

to stop a gap, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect. — **to s. off.** **a** *Founding.* To fill in solid (a part of a mold) where a part of the cavity left by the pattern is not wanted for the casting. **b** *Electroplating, etc.* = TO STOP OUT **a**. — **to s. out.** **a** *Etching, etc.* To cover with a protecting coat of varnish (the parts of a plate that are not to be acted upon in the bath). **b** *Electrotyping.* To sear with a hot iron (a portion of the mold on which no deposit is

esp., grayish or bluish gray. — **stone'-col'ored**, *or* **-col'oured**, *a.*
stone coral. = STONY CORAL.
stone crawfish *or* **crayfish.** A fresh-water crawfish (*Astacus torrentium*) of central Europe.
stone'cray' (stōn'krā'), *n.* [*stone* + *cray* a disease of hawks, F. *craie*, lit., chalk, L. *creta*.] A distemper in hawks.
stone crush. = STONE BRUISE.
stone'-dead' (87), *a.* As dead as a stone. [stone.]
stone'-deaf' (87), *a.* As deaf as a
stone devil. The hellgramite. *Local, U. S.* [*Obs. Cant.*]
stone'dou'blet, *n.* A prison.
stone falcon. The merlin.
stone fence. An alcoholic mixed drink, esp. applejack and cider. *Cant.* [Wall rue.]
stone fern. **a** The ceterach. **b**
stone'gall' (-gôl'), **stone'gale** (-gāl), *n.* [Cf. D. *steengal*, G. *steingall*. See STANNEL.] The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*
stone grig. A lamprey. *Local, Eng.*
stone hammer. A hammer for breaking stones, having a face at one end, and a blunt edge, parallel with the handle, at the other.
stone'hand', *n.* *Print.* One who does stonework.
stone'hatch', *n.* The common ring plover. *Local, Eng.*
stone hawk. The merlin; — from its habit of sitting on rocks.
stone'head', *n.* Bedrock. *Eng.*
stone'-heart'ed, *a.* Stony-hearted.
stone'hore', *n.* The common stonecrop. *Obs.*
stone'-horse', *or* **stoned'-horse'**, *n.* Stallion. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
stoneist, *p. p.* of STONISH. *Obs.*
stone'jug', *n.* A prison. *Cant.*
stone leek. The Welsh onion.
stone'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stone lifter. A fish (*Kathetostoma læve*) of the group Jugulares of Australia and New Zealand. It is popularly supposed to turn over large stones in searching for food.
stone lily. A fossil crinoid.
stone lime. Quicklime obtained in stony form by calcining limestone or marble.
stone lugger. A stone roller (fish).
stone'man (stōn'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. *Print.* A stonehand.
stone'man, *n.* A cairn.
stone'ma'son, *n.*, *or* **stone mason.** A mason who works or builds in stone.
stone mill. **a** = BREAKER, *n.*, 1 **a**. **b** A stone-dressing machine. **c** A flour mill with buhrstones instead of steel rollers.
stone mint. = DITTANY **c**.
ston'en (stōn''n), *a.* [From ME. *ston* stone; cf. AS. *stǣnen*.] Made of stone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stone oak. A Javanese oak (*Quercus javensis*) having hard, ridged acorns.
stone ocher *or* **ochre.** Ocher found in hard, globular masses.
stone oil. Rock oil; petroleum.
stone owl. The Acadian owl. *Local, U. S.*
stone parsley. **a** A slender apiaceous herb (*Sison amomum*) native of Europe and Asia Minor, with aromatic seeds used as a condiment. **b** Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Seseli*.
stone'peck'er, *n.* *Shetland I.* **a** The common turnstone. **b** The purple sandpiper.
stone perch. The ruff (fish).
stone picker. A kind of fork for picking stones from dirt, etc.
stone pit. A quarry where stones are dug. [like stone.]
stone pitch. Pitch that is hard,
stone priest. A lewd priest. *Obs.*
stone rag. A foliaceous lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis*) found on trees, rocks, etc.
stone raw. Var. of STONE RAG.
ston'ern (stōn'ẽrn), *a.* Stonen. *Scot.*
stone'root', *n.* The horse balm.
stone rue. The wall rue.
stone'seed', *n.* = STONEWEED.
stone'shot', *n.* The distance to which a stone may be shot.
stone'smatch', **stone'smich'** (-smĭch'), **stone'-smic'kle** (-smĭk''l), **stone'smitch'**, **stone'smith'**, *n.* The stonechat. *Dial. Eng.*
stone snipe. **a** The greater yellowlegs. *U. S.* **b** A stone plover.
stone's throw. = STONE'S CAST.
stone'-still', *a.* As still as a stone.
Stone's trout. The nissuee trout.
stone sucker. A lamprey.
stone thrush. The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
stone'wall'er, *n.* One who stonewalls. [No. 14 A. W. G.]
stone wire. Wire smaller than
stone'wise' (stōn'wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a stone. *Rare.*
stoney. † STONY, *v.*
stone'yard', *n.* A yard in which stones are cut, shaped, broken, or the like.
stone yellow. Yellow ocher.
stong (stŏng). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANG.
stongen. Obs. p. p. of STING.
stonien. † STUN.
ston'i-fy (stōn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*stone* + *-fy*.] To petrify. *Obs.* — **ston'i-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Obs.*
ston'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STONY.
ston'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ston'ish (stōn'ĭsh), *a.* Like stone; stony. *Rare.*
ston'ish (stŏn'ĭsh), **ston'ish-ment**, etc. Aphetic for ASTONISH, etc. *Obs.*
stonk. Obs. pres. of STINK.
stont. Obs. pres. indic., 3d pers. sing., & pret. of STAND.
stonte. † STOUND. [NY. *Obs.*]
stony, *v. t.* Aphetic for ASTO-
stonyes. † STONISH, *v.*
stood. † STUD. [STAND.]
stood (sto͝od), *pret. & p. p.* of
stood'en (sto͝od''n). Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of STAND.
stoof (shtōf), *n.* [G. *stof*.] See MEASURE.
stook (sto͝ok), *n.* [Cf. LG. *stuke* a heap, bundle, G. *stauche* a truss, bundle, as of flax.] A shock of sheaves. — *v. t. & i.* To make up in stooks, as sheaves of grain. — **stook'er**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stool, **stoole.** † STOLE.
stool bed. *Ordnance.* The support for the stool of old-time naval gun carriages. *Obs.*
stool end. *Mining.* A supporting pillar of rock.
stoom (sto͞om). Var. of STUM.
stoon. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STONE. [STOUND, to stun.]
stoon (sto͞on). Scot. var. of
stoond (*Scot.* sto͞ond, sto͞on). Obs. or Scot. var. of STOUND.
stoond, *n.* [Cf. STAND, *n. & v.*] Pitcher; waterpot. *Obs.*
stoonde. † STAND.
stoonen. † STONEN. [URE.]
stoop (stōp), *n.* [D.] See MEAS-
stoop. Var. of STOUP, a flagon.
stoop'er, *n.* One that stoops.
stoop'-gal'lant, *a.* That humbles gallants. *Obs.*
stoop'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOOP. — **stoop'ing-ly**, *adv.*
stoopt. Stooped. *Ref. Sp.*
stoor. Var. of STOUR, *n. & v.*
stoor. Obs. or Scot. of STOUR, *a.*
stoor, **stoore.** † STORE.
stoor'y (sto͞or'ĭ), *n.* Also *stoorey*. [Cf. dial. *stoor*, *stour*, to stir, E. STIR.] A mixture of ale and oatmeal, warmed and sweetened. *Dial. Eng.* [of STOUT.]
stoot (sto͞ot). Scot. & dial. Eng.
stoote. † STUT.
stooth, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stoð*.] A post or stud. *Obs.* — (*dial.* sto͞oth), *v. t.* To lath and plaster. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stooth'ing, *n.* A partition of lath and plaster. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [of STOVE.]
stoove. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
stop. Var. of STOPE.
stop. Obs. pret. of STEP.

wanted). **c** *Photog.* In retouching, to remove (any part not to be printed). **d** *Theaters.* To cover (teeth) with black wax to make them invisible. — **to stop the mouth**, to silence or be silent; hence, to confound.

The mouth of them that speak lies shall be *stopped.* Ps. lxiii. 11.

stop (stŏp), *v. i.* **1**. To cease to go on; to stand still; halt. **2**. To cease from any motion, or course of action.

Stop, while ye may, suspend your mad career! *Cowper.*

3. To spend a short time; to stay; to tarry; to reside temporarily; as, to *stop* with a friend. *Colloq.* **4**. In fine woodwork, to bring up a molding, etc., against a flat or curved surface.

Syn. — See STAY, CEASE.

to stop off, to interrupt one's progress or journey by staying at some place briefly or incidentally. *Colloq.* — **to s. out**, to stay away from one's lodgings all night. *Colloq.* — **to s. over**, to break one's journey; esp., to stop at a place after the departure of the conveyance on which one came, intending to proceed on one leaving later. *Colloq., U. S.*

stop, *n.* **1**. Act of stopping, or state of being stopped; hindrance of progress or of action; check; obstruction.

It is doubtful . . . whether it contributed anything to the *stop* of the infection. *De Foe.*

2. That which stops, impedes, or obstructs; an obstacle; an impediment; an obstruction; specif., a weir.

A fatal *stop* traversed their headlong course. *Daniel.*

3. *Mech., Arch., etc.* **a** A device, or piece, as a pin, block, pawl, strip of wood, etc., for arresting or limiting motion, or for determining the position to which a part shall be brought. **b** *Mach.* A short feather key. **c** A bookbinder's tool used in stopping a line, etc., at its intersection with another. **d** *Lace Manuf.* A junction of several warp threads, used as a basis for measurement in Jacquard weaving. **4**. *Music.* **a** The closing of an aperture in the air passage, or pressure of the finger upon the string, of an instrument, so as to alter the pitch of its tone; hence, any contrivance by which the pitch of an instrument is so regulated. **b** A graduated set of organ pipes of like kind and tone quality. A **complete stop** has one pipe at least for each digital, usually 61 for a manual and 27 or 30 for the pedal keyboard; a **partial stop** has pipes for only part of its keyboard compass; a **mixture stop** has more than one pipe to each digital. Stops are classed as **foundation**, or **mutation, stops** according as their tones correspond with the regular pitch of the digitals, or are at some fixed interval — as a fifth, or one or more octaves, from that pitch. Foundation stops are commonly called *8-feet stops*, from the approximate length of an open pipe sounding C (see 5th PITCH, 12). Mutation stops are either correspondingly called *16-ft.*, *4-ft.*, etc., or by the mutation produced, as *octave*, *twelfth*, *quint*, etc. Stops have many specific names, as *diapason*, *principal*, *melodia*, etc., often from the instrument they imitate, as *trombone*, *fagotto*. (See also FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE.) **c** A corresponding set of vibrators or reeds of a reed organ. **d** A stop knob. Stops controlling a register of pipes are often called **speaking stops**, as distinguished from the **mechanical stops** controlling the couplers, etc. **e** *pl.* The handles in a harpsichord, controlling levers which change the position of the jacks so as to modify the tones produced.

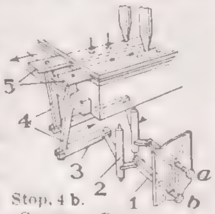

Stop, 4 **b**. Common Drawstop Action of an Organ. 1 Drawstop; 2 Trundle; 3 Trace; 4 Levers; 5 Sliders: *a*, *b* Stop Knobs, *a* being drawn, and causing the holes in the Slider to come under the openings for the pipes.

5. A mark of punctuation. See PUNCTUATION.

6. *Naut.* **a** A piece of small line, or the like, used to bind or secure something; as, to secure a furled sail with *stops*. **b** A projection on a mast or spar, to support something or keep it from slipping down.

7. *Optics.* A perforated metal plate or other device used in optical instruments to cut off marginal rays of light; a diaphragm; also, the aperture. See DIAPHRAGM, 6.

8. The depression in the face of a dog between the forehead and the nose, conspicuous in the bulldog, pug, etc.

9. *Phon.* **a** Any consonant formed with a complete momentary closure at some point in the voice passage (as between the lips, or between the tongue and palate), the nasal passage also being closed, as *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*; — called also *stopped*, or *shut*, consonant, *mute*, *check*, *plosive*, *explosive*, or *explodent* and distinguished from *open* consonant or *continuant*. Also, by some, any consonant formed with complete closure of the oral, but not of the nasal, passage, as the nasals *m*, *n*, *ng*. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 59–61. **b** The oral closure characteristic of a stopped consonant.

10. An order stopping payment of a bank note, check, or the like; also, act or fact of making such an order.

11. *Fencing.* The action of allowing one's opponent to run on one's sword point, instead of parrying and thrusting.

12. *Card Games.* **a** In certain games at cards, as Pope Joan and newmarket, a card in the stock which stops a sequence. **b** *pl.* Newmarket, or a variety of newmarket.

13. *Hunting.* A person who, after the birds are beaten up, prevents them from flying out of range.

Syn. — Cessation, check, obstruction, obstacle, hindrance, impediment, interruption.

stop bead. *Arch.* The molding fastened to the inner side of a window frame, on the face of the pulley stile, completing the groove in which the inner sash is to slide.

stop′cock′ (stŏp′kŏk′), *n.* **1**. A bibcock, faucet, or short pipe, fitted with a turning stopper or plug for permitting or restraining the flow of a liquid or gas; a cock or valve for checking or regulating the flow through or from a pipe, etc. **2**. The turning plug, stopper, or spigot of a faucet. *Rare.*

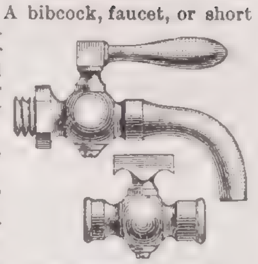

Two forms of Stopcock.

stope (stōp), *n.* [Akin to STEP, *n. & v. i.*; cf. ME. *stape* step.] *Mining.* **a** An excavation for the extraction of ore stepwise, like a rude staircase, of which the ore constitutes the stairs. In *overhand stoping* the staircase is inverted, and the ore is in the roof of the stope; in *underhand stoping*, it is at the bottom. See MINE, *Illust.* **b** Hence, any excavation for extraction of ore, as disting. from a shaft, drift, airway, etc.

The word *stope* is equivalent to step, and the term *stoping* means working away any deposit in a series of steps. Underhand or bottom *stopes* are workings arranged like the steps of a staircase seen from above, whilst overhand or back *stopes* are like similar steps seen from underneath. *Encyc. Brit.*

stope, *v. t.*; STOPED (stōpt); STOP′ING (stōp′ĭng). *Mining.* To extract (ore) from a stope; loosely, to extract (ore) otherwise underground; — also used intransitively.

stop′-gap′, *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening or gap; hence, a temporary expedient.

Moral prejudices are the *stop-gaps* of virtue. *Hare.*

stop knob. One of the handles of an organ, by which the player draws or shuts off a particular stop, or controls a coupler, bell signal, tremolo, etc.

stop motion. *Mach.* A device for stopping a machine or a part, either automatically or at will.

stop order. *Finance.* An order that aims to limit losses by fixing a figure at which purchases shall be sold or sales bought in, as where stock is bought at 100 and the broker is directed to sell if the market price drops to 98.

stop′-o′ver, *n.* Act or privilege of stopping over. *Cant.*

stop′page (stŏp′āj), *n.* Act of stopping, or arresting motion, progress, or action; also, state of being stopped.

stoppage at source, *Taxation*, the levying of taxes on the thing sought to be taxed at its source rather than on the person who receives the benefit or substance of it, as where a tax is levied on incomes before they are paid. — **s. in transitu** *or* **in transit**, *Law*, the act of a vendor of goods in arresting them while on their way to the vendee and resuming possession of them. The vendor, on discovering that the vendee is insolvent, has a right to do this at any time before delivery, and to determine the contract.

stop′per (stŏp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that stops, fills up, closes, shuts, hinders, obstructs, or the like, as a cork or plug, a bung, etc. **2**. Specif.: *Naut.* **a** A short piece of rope having a knot and lanyard at one end, with a hook at the other. **b** A length of rope or chain, or any contrivance, used to secure a rope or chain or to check it while running. **3**. Any of several myrtaceous trees of the genus *Eugenia*, of Florida and the West Indies; also, the related *Chytraculia chytraculia*. They have hard, close-grained wood.

stop′per, *v. t.*; STOP′PERED (-ẽrd); STOP′PER-ING. **1**. To close or to secure with a stopper or stoppers; as, to *stopper* a bottle; to *stopper* a rope. **2**. Specif., *Metal.*, to close the mouth of (a mold filled with molten steel for a steel ingot) by filling in the top with sand, and covering with an iron plate.

stop′ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOP. Hence: *n.* Act of one that stops; also, that which stops; specif.: **a** Material for stopping up or filling in a fissure, cavity, or the like, as filling for a tooth or packing for a horse's foot. **b** *Mining.* A partition or door to direct or prevent an air current.

stopping oyster, an unanswerable retort. *Obs.*

stop′ple (stŏp′'l), *n.* [ME. *stoppel*. See STOP, *n. & v. t.*] That which stops or closes an aperture, as the mouth of a vessel; a stopper; specif., a plug for closing a finger hole in a flute or flageolet to change the scale.

stop′ple, *v. t.*; STOP′PLED (-'ld); STOP′PLING (-lĭng). To close the mouth of with or as with a stopple.

stop valve. A valve closed or opened at will, as by hand, for preventing or regulating flow, as of a liquid in a pipe; — disting. from a valve operated by the action of the fluid it restrains; specif., the valve, in an engine steam pipe, for controlling or checking the passage of steam.

stop watch. A watch having a hand or hands that can be started or stopped at will, as by pressing a small button on the edge of the watch, to register the exact time, as of a race. Cf. FLYBACK, *a.*; INDEPENDENT SECONDS WATCH.

stor′age (stōr′āj; 201), *n.* **1**. Act of storing, or state of being stored; specif., the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse or other depository. **2**. Space for the safe keeping of goods. **3**. The price charged for keeping goods in a storehouse. **4**. *Elec.* The production, by means of electric energy, of certain chemical reactions which, when allowed to reverse themselves, generate electricity again without serious loss.

storage battery. *Elec.* A battery for the so-called storage of electricity; — called also *secondary battery*, and *accumulator*. In the common kind the electrodes are lead plates surrounded by dilute sulphuric acid. On charging the battery the lead sulphate on the plates is reduced at the negative electrode to spongy lead and oxidized at the positive to lead dioxide. During discharge lead sulphate is formed. One cell usually contains several plates. Those of the **Planté type** (after the original cell of Planté) have the active material formed on the plates chemically, those of the **pasted type** have the material applied to their plates or grids in a paste. In a storage cell invented by Edison the plates are perforated cases of nickel, containing nickel oxide and finely divided iron respectively, and surrounded by an alkaline solution.

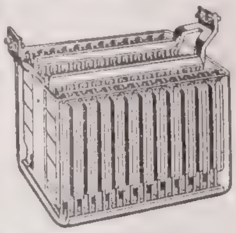

Storage Battery.

sto′rax (stō′răks; 201), *n.* [L. *storax*, *styrax*, Gr. στυραξ. Cf. STYRAX.] **1**. A resin derived from various styracaceous trees, esp. *Styrax officinalis*. It was in former times much used for incense, but no longer occurs in commerce. **2**. A balsam obtained from the bark of *Liquidambar orientalis* as a grayish brown, honeylike liquid containing resin, styrene, cinnamic acid, etc., fragrant, and used as an expectorant and sometimes in perfumery. It is called also *liquid storax*, to distinguish it from the storax of the ancients. Cf. LIQUIDAMBAR, 2. Also, a similar balsam from the American sweet gum (*L. styraciflua*).

store (stōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *stor*, *stoor*, OF. *estor*, provisions, supplies, fr. *estorer* to store. See STORE, *v. t.*] **1**. That which is accumulated, or massed together; a source from which supplies may be drawn; a reserve fund; as, a *store* of provisions; a *store* of knowledge. **2**. Specif., *pl.*, articles, esp. of food, accumulated for some specific object; supplies, as of provisions, arms, ammunition, etc.; as, the *stores* of an army, a ship, a family. **3**. Hence, an abundance; a great quantity or number. **4**. A place of deposit for goods, esp. for large quantities; a storehouse; warehouse; magazine. **5**. Any place where goods are kept for sale, whether by wholesale or retail; a shop. See *Note* under SHOP, *n.*, 1. *Chiefly U. S. & British Colonies.* **6**. A sheep, steer, cow, or pig acquired for fattening; — also attributive; as, *store* cattle. *Scot. & Australasia.*

in store, in a state of accumulation; in keeping; hence, in readiness. "I have better news *in store* for thee." *Shak.*

store (stōr; 201), *v. t.*; STORED (stōrd); STOR′ING (stōr′ĭng). [ME. *storen*, OF. *estorer* to construct, restore, store, LL. *staurare*, for L. *instaurare* to renew, restore; *in* + *staurare* (in comp.). Cf. INSTORE, INSTAURATE, RESTORE, STORY a floor.] **1**. To restore. *Obs.* **2**. To furnish; provide; supply; esp., to stock or furnish against a future time; as, to *store* a ship with provisions.

Her mind with thousand virtues *stored*. *Prior.*

3. To collect as a reserved supply; to accumulate; to lay away; as, to *store* vegetables for winter use; — sometimes with *up*; as, to *store* up energy. **4**. To deposit in a store, warehouse, or other building, for preservation; to warehouse; as, to *store* goods.

stored (stōrd; 201), *pret. & p. p.* of STORE. Specif.: *p. a.* Collected or accumulated as a reserve supply. — **stored coppice**, *Forestry*, a coppice under standards.

store′house′ (stōr′hous′; 201), *n.* **1**. A building for storing goods, esp. provisions; magazine; warehouse; store. **2**. A mass or quantity laid up; a supply. *Obs.*

store′keep′er (-kēp′ẽr), *n.* One who keeps a "store" (sense 5); a shopkeeper. *U. S.* — **store′keep′ing**, *n.*

store′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A man having stores of goods in charge. **2**. A man who stores goods, as in a storehouse.

store′room′ (-rōōm′), *n.* **1**. A room for the storing of supplies or other articles, esp. of a household or a ship. **2**. Space for storing in a storehouse or repository.

store′ship′ (-shĭp′), *n.* A naval vessel used to carry stores.

sto′ried (stō′rĭd; 201), *a.* [From 1st STORY.] Having (such or so many) stories; as, a two-*storied* house.

sto′ried, *pret. & p. p.* of STORY. Specif.: *p. a.* [From 2d STORY.] **1**. Told in a story. **2**. Having a history; celebrated in story or history; interesting from the stories which pertain to it.

The trophied arches, *storied* halls, invade. *Pope.*

3. Adorned with designs representing scenes from story or history; as, a *storied* frieze; a *storied* tapestry.

sto′ri-ette′ (stō′rĭ-ĕt′; 201), *n.* [*story* + *-ette.*] A little story; a short tale. *Cant.*

stork (stôrk), *n.* [AS. *storc*; akin to G. *storch*, OHG. *storah*, Icel. *storkr*, Dan. & Sw. *stork*, and perh. to Gr. τοργος a vulture.] Any of various large (often very large), mostly Old World, wading birds having a long, stout bill, constituting the family Ciconiidæ, allied to the ibises and herons. The common European white stork (*Ciconia alba*), the best-known species, is white with black wing quills and greater coverts. It nests about buildings and returns year after year to the same nesting site, esp. in Belgium, Holland, and Germany, where it is protected. It is of irregular occurrence in England and rare in France. The black stork (*C. nigra*), brownish black with white under parts, also inhabits Europe but shuns settled districts. Other members of the family are the adjutants, marabous, openbill, jabiru, saddle-billed stork, and wood ibises (which see). Except the American wood ibis, common in the southern

European White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

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stop (stŏp), *n.* [AS. *stoppa*.] A wooden mug or bucket. *Obs.*
stop clock. A clock, used for timing, that can be stopped and started at will like a stop watch.
stop′-cyl′in-der press. A press, for woodcut and color work, in which the cylinder stops at a certain point for accuracy in feeding and inking.
stop′dice′, *n.* A kind of false dice. *Obs.*
stop drill. *Mech.* A drill with a collar on its shank to limit the depth of penetration.
stope (stōp). Dial. Eng. of STOOP, post.
stope, stopen. † *stapen*, obs. p. p. of STEP.
stope drill. *Mining.* A portable rock drill, usually operated by compressed air, for drilling in confined quarters, as in stoping.
stopel. † STOPPLE.
stop finger. A faller wire in a silk-doubling machine.
stop′hound′, *n.* A dog trained to hunt slowly and to stop upon signal from the huntsman.
stop′ing (stōp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOPE.
stop′l. Stopple. *Ref. Sp.*
stop′less, *a.* **a** Not to be stopped. **b** Having no stop or stops. — **stop′less-ness**, *n.* *Both Rare.*
stop′-loss′ or′der. *Finance.* = STOP ORDER.
stop needle. *Surg.* A needle with an appliance to prevent penetrating beyond a certain distance.
stop net *or* **seine**. A smaller seine fastened to a larger one.
stop′-off′, *n.* Act or privilege of stopping off. *Colloq.*
stop′-o′pen, *n.* *Phon.* = AFFRICATE. *H. Sweet.*
stopped (stŏpt), *pret. & p. p.* of STOP. — **stopped consonant**, *Phon.*, a stop. See STOP, *n.*, 9. — **s. flute**, *Arch. & Furniture*, a flute partly filled up.
stop′pel. Obs. or dial. Eng. of STOPPLE.
stop′pen. † STOP.
stopper bolt. *Naut.* A large ringbolt to which the deck stoppers are hooked.
stopper hole. In a puddling furnace, the hole through which the rabble is introduced.
stopper knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.
stop′per-less, *a.* See -LESS.
stopping knife. A tool having a broad, stiff, spear-shaped blade, to stop cracks, etc., with putty.
stop′pit (stŏp′ĭt). Scot. var. of *stopped*, p. p. of STOP.
stop plank. Any of a set of planks set in grooves to form a sort of dam. See FLASHBOARD.
stop plate. A plate serving as an end bearing for a railroad-car axle to prevent or limit end play.
stop rod. *Weaving.* A rod which causes a loom to stop by failing to raise a certain catch when the shuttle is stopped in the shed.
stop seine. A stop net.
stop′ship′, *n.* A remora. *Obs.*
stop thrust. *Fencing.* A thrust, instead of a parry, to counter opponent's advance.
stop′wa′ter, *n.* *Naut.* **a** Something to retard a vessel's motion, as a sea anchor. **b** Any contrivance for stopping a leak.
stop wheel. *Mech.* A secondary locking wheel in a stop work, as for a watch.
stop work. *Mech.* **a** A device to prevent overwinding. Cf. GENEVA STOP. **b** The mechanism serving to fasten the bolt or knob in a lock or latch in an unlocked or locked position.
stopyl. † STOPPLE.
stor. † STORE.
stor. Obs. or Scot. of STOUR, *a.*
stor. Dial. Eng. of STOUR, *n. & v.*
stor, *n.* [AS. *stōr*, fr. L. *storax*.] Incense. *Obs.*
stor′a-ble (stōr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be stored.
stor′a-cif′lu-ous (stŏr′ȧ-sĭf′lōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *storax*, *-acis* + *fluere* to flow.] Exuding storax. *Obs.*
storb. † STURB.
stor′dy. Obs. or dial. Eng. of STURDY.
store. † STORY.
store. Dial. Eng. var. of STOUR.
store, *v. i.* [ME. *storien*; cf. D. *storen* to disturb. See STIR.] To move; stir. *Obs.*
store, *a.* Accumulated; hoarded. *Obs.*
‖ **store** (stōr), *n.* [F.] A window shade, esp. one that is decorated and of French manufacture.
store clothes. Ready-made clothing. *Colloq., U. S.*
store farm. A stock farm. *Scot.* — **store farmer**. *Scot.*
store′mas′ter, *n.* Store farmer. *Scot.*
store pay. Payment for goods or work in articles from a shop or store. *Rural, U. S.*
storer, *n.* Standel. *Obs.*
stor′er (stōr′ẽr), *n.* One that stores.
sto′rey (stō′rĭ). Var. of STORY, of a building.
sto′reyed (-rĭd). Var. of STORIED, *a.*
stor′ge (stôr′jē; -gē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στοργή, fr. στέργειν to love.] Parental affection; the instinctive affection which animals have for their young.
storgeoun, **storgin**. † STURGEON.
sto′ri-al (stō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. HISTORIAL.] Historical. *Obs.*
sto′ri-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* Historiated.
sto′ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* **a** A historian. *Obs.* **b** A relater of stories. *Archaic.* **c** A liar. *Dial. Eng.*
sto′ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*story* + *-fy*.] To form or tell stories of; to narrate or describe in story. *Obs.*
sto′ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To arrange in stories, as beehives. *Rare.*
sto′ri-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*story* + *-logy*.] The study of folklore. — **sto′ri-ol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
storion. † STURGEON.

N O P Q R S

United States, the American species are entirely tropical, the jabiru being the only other reaching the Texan border. ☞ According to an old German superstition, a stork passes over a house where a birth is about to take place: hence, the stork is often alluded to as heralding a birth or bringing a child.

stork'-billed' (stôrk'bĭld'), *a.* Designating certain long-tailed kingfishers of the genus *Pelargopsis*, the **stork-billed kingfishers**, of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. The bill is sharp-pointed and has the culmen ridged at the base.

stork's'-bill' (stôrks'bĭl'), *n.* **a** Any geraniaceous plant of the genus *Pelargonium*; — so called in allusion to the beak-like prolongation of the axis of the receptacle. **b** A plant of the related genus *Erodium*, esp. *E. cicutarium*, often distinguished as *hemlock stork's-bill*.

storm (stôrm), *n.* [AS. *storm*; akin to D. *storm*, G. *sturm*, Icel. *stormr*; and perh. to E. *stir*.] **1.** A disturbance of the atmosphere, attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning; hence, often, a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail, whether accompanied with wind or not. **2.** Specif., *Naut.*, a wind of force 11 on Beaufort's scale. **3.** A tempestuous shower or furious flight of objects, esp. of missiles violently thrown; as, a *storm* of arrows. **4.** A violent agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion or tumult.

I will stir up in England some black *storm*. *Shak.*

5. An overwhelming disaster or calamity; any adverse outburst of tumultuous force; violence.

A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate. *Pope.*

6. A vehement outburst, as of passion, excitement, or other emotion, or of the expression of emotion; as, a *storm* of wrath; a *storm* of sobs. **7.** *Mil.* A determined assault on a fortified place. **8.** A hard frost; also, a period of snowy and frosty weather. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Tempest; violence, agitation, calamity. See WIND.

Storm'-and-Stress' Pe'ri-od [G. *Sturm und Drang Periode*], in Germany, a period of intellectual convulsion, in the last part of the 18th century, when the nation began to free itself from French literary standards; — so called from a drama, "Sturm und Drang," of Klinger (1752–1831). Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen" and Schiller's "Robbers" contributed to this movement.

storm, *v. i.*; STORMED (stôrmd); STORM'ING. **1.** To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, usually in a violent manner, or with high wind; — used impersonally; as, it *storms*. **2.** To rage; to be in, or exhibit, a violent passion.

The master *storms*, the lady scolds. *Swift.*

3. To rush about or move impetuously, violently, angrily, or the like; as, the mob *stormed* through the streets.

storm, *v. t.* *Mil.* To attack, and attempt to take, by sudden assault; as, to *storm* a fortified town.

storm bird. **a** A petrel, esp. the stormy petrel. **b** A bird thought to presage storms. See STORMCOCK, RAIN BIRD.

storm center *or* **centre.** *Meteor.* The center of the area covered by a storm, esp. the place of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm. Cf. EYE, 9.

storm flag. *Mil.* In the United States army, the smallest national flag used at posts and flown only in stormy weather. It is of 8 feet fly by 4 feet 2 inches hoist.

storm'ful (stôrm'fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding with storms. — **storm'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **storm'ful-ness**, *n.*

storm glass. A glass vessel, usually a vertical tube, the contents of which are supposed to indicate changes in the weather by changes in their appearance.

storm'-proof' (-pro͞of'), *a.* Proof against storms; capable of keeping out wind, rain, etc.

storm sail. *Naut.* Any of a number of small, strong, heavy sails that are bent and set in stormy weather.

storm signal, *or* **storm warning.** Any signal announcing the approach of a storm, esp. one of marked violence. The United States Weather Bureau uses a square red flag with a central black square. A red pennant above this flag indicates stormwinds from the northeast quadrant; one below it indicates stormwinds from the southeast quadrant. A white pennant above indicates winds from the northwest; below, winds from the southwest. Two red flags with black centers is the hurricane warning. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white below a red, westerly winds. The English storm signals are a cone by day and a triangle of three red lights at night, denoting southerly gales when the cone or triangle apex is below; northerly, when it is above.

storm'y (stôr'mĭ), *a.*; STORM'I-ER (-mĭ-ẽr); STORM'I-EST. **1.** Characterized by, or pertaining to, a storm; subject to storms; tempestuous. "The *stormy* Hebrides." *Milton.* **2.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, violent agitation or fury; turbulent; violent; as, a *stormy* sound; *stormy* shocks; a *stormy* life; *stormy* men or passions.

Stormy Cape [Pg. *Cabo Tormentoso*], the Cape of Good Hope; — so called by Dias (1486). — **s. petrel.** See PETREL.

Stor'thing', **Stor'ting'** (stôr'tĭng'), *n.* [Norw. *storting*; *stor* great + *ting* court, court of justice, akin to E. THING.] The Parliament of Norway. It is chosen by direct election and convenes annually. See LEGISLATURE, *Table*.

sto'ry (stō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Also **sto'rey**; *pl.* STOREYS. [OF. *estoré*, *estorée*, built, erected, p. p. of *estorer* to build, restore, to store. See STORE, *v. t.*] **1.** A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a floor, or the habitable space between two floors. Also, a horizontal division of a building's exterior considered architecturally, which need not correspond exactly with the stories within. (Cf. MEZZANINE FLOOR.) A *story* comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as, a *story* of nine or ten feet elevation. The spaces between floors are numbered in order, from below; as, the lower, second, or third *story*; a building of one *story*, of thirty *stories*.

2. Something resembling, or likened to, a story (def. 1); as, the beehives are arranged in *stories*.

sto'ry, *n.* [ME. *storie*, OF. *estoire*, F. *histoire*, fr. L. *historia*. See HISTORY.] **1.** A connected narration of that which has occurred; a description of past events; a history.

Venice, with its unique city and its impressive *story*. *Ed. Rev.*

2. **a** An account or recital of some incident or event. "To tell sad *stories* of my own mishaps." *Shak.* **b** A report; a statement; as, the man's *story* was not convincing. **c** An account of the career of a particular individual, or of the sequential facts in a given case; also, a group of facts, told or untold, having a particular significance in respect of some person or thing; as, the *story* of my life; the *story* of a mine. **d** An anecdote, esp. an amusing one; as, his speech contained several good *stories*.

3. In literature, a narrative in either prose or verse; a tale, esp. a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel. **4.** The intrigue or plot of a work of narrative literature; as, a novel better in style than in *story*. **5.** In painting, sculpture, tapestry, etc., a scene from legend, history, romance, etc.; — also *storywork*. *Obs.* **6.** A fib; a lie; a falsehood; — a euphemism used chiefly by or to children. *Colloq.* **7.** Any news article in a periodical. *Cant.*

His "*stories*," as all newspaper writings are called by men who write them, were . . . picturesque reading. *R. H. Davis.*

Syn. — STORY, TALE, ANECDOTE. STORY is the general and familiar word; TALE is often elevated or poetical, and frequently connotes more than *story*; an ANECDOTE is a short account of a single incident, esp. in the life of a well-known person; as, an *anecdote* of Lincoln's boyhood; an illustrative or pithy *anecdote*. See NARRATIVE, FABLE.

sto'ry, *v. t.*; STO'RIED (-rĭd); STO'RY-ING. [Cf. OF. *historier*. See STORY, *n.*] **1.** To tell in historical relation; to make the subject of a story; to narrate or describe in story.

It is *storied* of the brazen colossus in Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. To adorn with a story, or scene from history, etc. See 2d STORY, 5; STORIED, *p. a.*, 3.

sto'ry, *v. i.* To narrate; to tell a story.

story rod. *Carp.* A rod cut to the proposed clear height between finished floor and ceiling, and often marked with minor dimensions, as for door trims, dadoes, etc.

sto'ry-tell'er, *n.* **1.** A teller of story or stories; specif.: **a** One who relates anecdotes. **b** One who recites tales orally in public, as in the Levant. **c** A story-writer. **d** A fibber; a liar. *Childish.* — **sto'ry-tell'ing**, *a. & n.*

sto'ry-writ'er (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A chronicler. *Obs.* **2.** A writer of stories, tales, or romance, esp. short stories, as for magazines.

stoss (stōs; *G.* shtōs), *a.* [G., a thrust.] *Geol.* Facing toward the direction from which an overriding glacier impinges or impinged; — said of the side of a hill or a knob of rock. Opposed to *lee*.

stot (stŏt), *n.* [Cf. STOAT.] **1.** A young horse. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A young bull or ox, esp. one three years old; specif., a steer, or castrated bull. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stoup (sto͞op), *n.* Also **stoop.** [ME. *stope*, fr. Scand. or D.; cf. Icel. *staup*, akin to AS. *stéap*, D. *stoop*, G. *stauf*, OHG. *stouph*.] **1.** A vessel for liquids; specif.: **a** A small but indefinite measure for liquids, ranging generally from half a pint to two quarts. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A drinking vessel, esp. a flagon. *Shak.* **c** Hence, the contents of such a drinking vessel. **2.** *Eccl.* A basin at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches for containing the holy water with which those who enter, dipping their fingers in it, cross themselves; — called also *holy-water stoup*.

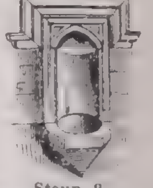

Stoup, 2.

stout (stout), *a.*; STOUT'ER (-ẽr); STOUT'EST. [ME. *stout*, OF. *estout* bold, strong, proud, foolish, prob. fr. L. *stultus* foolish (cf., for the sense changes, E. *foolhardy*); cf. D. *stout* bold, G. *stolz* proud, prob. fr. OF. or L.] **1.** Strong and firm of character; specif.: **a** Brave; courageous; bold.

A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak.*

b Firm; stubborn; persistent. "Resolutely *stout*." *Daniel.* **2.** Proud; haughty; arrogant; hard. *Archaic.*

Commonly . . . they that be rich are lofty and *stout*. *Latimer.*

3. Physically or materially strong; specif.: **a** Sturdy; vigorous; lusty; having strength of muscle; as, a *stout* man. **b** Firm; stanch; stable; tough; enduring; as, a *stout* vessel, or cloth. **c** Solid; substantial; strong; as, *stout* liquor. **4.** Having a bulky body; thickset; stocky; corpulent.

Syn. — Fat, fleshy, plump, rotund, thickset, stocky, bulky. — STOUT, PORTLY, CORPULENT, OBESE, BURLY. STOUT implies a thickset, bulky figure or build; PORTLY adds to *stout* the implication of a more or less dignified and imposing appearance; CORPULENT (in present usage) and OBESE imply a disfiguring excess of flesh; as, "a very *stout*, puffy man, in buckskins and Hessian boots" (*Thackeray*); "one very *stout* gentleman, whose body and legs looked like half a gigantic roll of flannel, elevated on a couple of inflated pillowcases" (*Dickens*); "a large *portly* figure, belonging to the rotund school, the very beau ideal of an old abbot" (*Jane Welsh Carlyle*); "an elderly gentleman, large and *portly*, and of remarkably dignified demeanor" (*Hawthorne*); "Mrs. Byron . . . was a short and *corpulent* person, and rolled considerably in her gait" (*Moore*). BURLY adds to *stout* the implication of sturdiness or bluffness; as, "a *burly*, roaring, roistering blade, of the name of . . . Brom Van Brunt" (*Irving*); "*burly*, dozing bumblebee" (*Emerson*). See STRONG.

stout, *n.* [See STOUT, *a.*] A strong malt liquor; a strong porter containing a comparatively large amount of dissolved solids and about 6 or 7 per cent of alcohol.

stout'-heart'ed, *a.* Having a stout heart or spirit; brave; courageous. — **stout'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

stove (stōv), *n.* [AS. *stofa* a room for a warm bath, akin to D. *stoof* a foot stove, orig., a heated room, room for a bath, G. *stube* room, OHG. *stuba* a heated room, Icel. *stofa* a room, bathing room, Sw. *stufva*, *stuga*, a room, Dan. *stue*; cf. It. *stufa* stove, room with a stove, OF. *estuve* a room for a bath; of unknown origin. Cf. ESTUFA, STEW, STUFA.] **1.** A house or room artificially warmed or heated; formerly, such a house or room for dwelling in, as a dining room, a parlor, or a bathroom, but now only specif.: **a** *Hort.* A glasshouse or conservatory kept at a high degree of heat for the culture of tropical plants; a hothouse. (Cf. GREENHOUSE, 1.) *Eng.* **b** A drying room, used in various manufactures.

2. Any of various apparatus, commonly made of cast or sheet iron, for generating or retaining heat for warming a room, for culinary purposes, for heating tools, etc., for heating air for a hot blast (see CHECKERWORK, 3), or the like. Stoves may have a receptacle (often lined with fire brick, etc.) for burning solid fuel, as coal, or burners for oil or gas, or they may be heated by electricity, or, in special cases, by the hot gaseous products of combustion from a furnace. In this sense, the term was orig. used in England only of the *foot stove*. Cf. NORWEGIAN STOVE, RANGE, *n.*, 9. **3.** A kiln, as for firing pottery or drying minerals. **4.** *Naut.* A small channel on the side of a vessel, for the deadeyes of the backstays. *Now Rare.*

stove, *v. t.*; STOVED (stōvd); STOV'ING (stōv'ĭng). **1.** To keep warm, in a house or room, by artificial heat. *Bacon.* **2.** **a** To heat or dry in or as in a stove. **b** To stew. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** To shut up in or as in a stove. *Obs.*

stove bolt. A long slender bolt, threaded about halfway from the end, and having a snap or flat countersunk head slit for a screw driver.

stove'pipe' (stōv'pīp'), *n.* **1.** Pipe, or a pipe, made up of sheet iron in lengths and angular or curved pieces, — used as a stove chimney or to connect a stove with a flue. **2.** Short for STOVEPIPE HAT.

stove plant. A plant which, in temperate climates, requires to be grown in a stove or hothouse.

stow (stō), *v. t.*; STOWED (stōd); STOW'ING. [ME. *stowen*,

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stor'ken (*dial.* stô(r)'kĕn; stû(r)'kĕn), *v.i.* [Cf. Icel. *storkna* coagulate, Norw. dial. *storkna* stiffen.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To grow strong or stout; to thrive. **b** To congeal; to stiffen.

storm'a-ble, *a.* That can be taken by storm.

storm axis. The line joining the lowest points in the isobaric curves of a cyclonic storm.

storm cellar. A cyclone cellar.

storm'cock', *n.* *Local, Eng.* **a** Missel thrush. **b** Fieldfare. **c** Green woodpecker. **d** Stormy petrel.

storm current. *Meteor.* A local current caused by a storm wind.

stormd. Stormed. *Ref. Sp.*

storm door. *Arch.* An extra outside door to prevent the entrance of wind, cold, rain, etc. — **storm entrance**, **house**, etc.

storm drum. A drum-shaped form of storm signal.

storm'er, *n.* One who storms.

storm finch. The stormy petrel. *Local, Brit.*

storm'i-ly (stôr'mĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STORMY.

storm'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

storming party. *Mil.* A party assigned to make the first assault in storming a fortress.

storm jib. *Naut.* See STORM SAIL.

storm kite. A kind of kite for carrying a line ashore from a vessel in distress.

storm lane. *Meteor.* A narrow belt over which storm centers pass with a certain degree of regularity and with frequency.

storm'less, *a.* See -LESS.

storm mizzen. *Naut.* A triangular sail set on a temporary stay abaft the mizzen.

storm petrel. A stormy petrel.

storm stay. *Naut.* A temporary stay for a storm sail.

storm'ward (stôrm'wẽrd), *a.* Situated toward the point from which the storm comes.

storm'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* A heavy wind; a wind that brings a storm; the blast of a storm.

storm window. **a** An additional window placed outside the ordinary window as a protection against severe weather. **b** A dormer window, or other protected window raised from a roof.

‖ **stor-nel'lo** (stôr-nĕl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lē). [It.] A kind of short folk song of the Italians, usually improvised on the name of some natural object as a motive.

storour, *n.* [Cf. dial. *store* kept for fattening or breeding.] An overseer of herds. *Obs. Scot.*

storre. † STAR.

stort. † 1st START.

storven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of STARVE.

sto'ry-book', *n.* A book containing one or more stories, or tales.

sto'ry-work', *n.* See 2d STORY, 5.

stosh (stŏsh), *n.* Fish offal; pomace.

‖ **Stoss'ton'** (shtōs'tōn'), *n.* [G.; *stoss* push + *ton* tone, accent.] *Phon.* A glottal stop or catch, esp. a strong one such as the Danish stödtone. *W. Viëtor.*

stot. Obs or dial. Eng. of STOAT.

stot (stŏt), *n. & v.* [Cf. STUTTER.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Stumble; stagger. **2.** Bounce; rebound; bound. **3.** Stammer; stutter.

stotay, *v. i.* [OF. *estouteier* to throw into confusion.] To stagger; stumble; stutter. *Obs.*

stote. † STOT, a horse, etc.

stoter. † STATER.

stoteye, *n.* [Cf. OF. *estoutie*.] Bravery; audacious attack. *Obs.*

stothe. † STODE.

sto-tin'ka (stō-tĭŋ'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -KI (-kĭ). [Bulgarian.] See COIN.

stotith, *n.* = STOT, bullock. *Obs.*

stotte. † STOT, a horse, etc.

stot'ter (stŏt'ẽr), *v. i. & n.* [The v. is freq. of *stot*.] Stagger; stumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stot'ter-el (-ĕl), *n.* = STOT, a bullock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stoude. † *stood*, pret. of STAND.

stouer. † STORE, *n.*

stouith. † STOUTH.

stouk (sto͝ok). Scot. & dial. Eng. of STOOK.

stoul (sto͞ol). Dial. Eng. var. of STOOL, a stump.

stoule. † STOOL.

stoun (stoun). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *stolen*, p. p. of STEAL.

stound. † STOOND.

stound, *p. a.* [Cf. STUN.] Stunned. *Obs.*

stound (*dial.* sto͞ond, sto͞on), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. STUN.] To be in pain; throb; ache; to thrill. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stound, *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. & Sw. dial. *stunda* to wait.] Stop; delay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stound, *n.* [AS. *stund*; akin to D. *stond*, G. *stunde*, Icel. *stund*.] **a** A time, esp. a short time; moment; instant. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Season; occasion; period. *Obs.* — **in a stound.** Suddenly. *Obs.*

stound, *n.* [Cf. STOUND, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A heavy blow; a twinge; pang; ache; thrill; throb. **b** Grief; sorrow. *Obs.* **c** An attack; an assault. *Obs.* **d** Astonishment; amazement; alarm. *Obs.* **e** An amazing sight; apparition. *Obs.*

stound, *v. t.* *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To bruise; to beat severely. **b** To stun, as with a blow or a noise; to benumb. **c** To stupefy; astonish.

stound'meal' (stound'mēl'), *adv.* [AS. *stundmælum*. See STOUND time; -MEAL.] *Obs.* **a** At different times; now and then. **b** Moment by moment; gradually.

stound-while, *n.* An instant; a short time. *Obs.*

stoune. † STONE.

stoup (*dial.* sto͞op). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STOOP.

stoupaille, *n.* [OF. *estoupaille* a stopper, plug.] Stoppage. *Obs.*

stouph. † STUPHE.

stouple. † STUBBLE.

stour (*dial.* sto͞or). Var. of STOWER. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stour (sto͞or), *n.* [OF. *estour*, *estor*, tumult, combat, of Teutonic origin. See STORM.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Conflict; combat; quarrel; strife. **2.** Agitation; excitement; tumult; commotion; hurry. **3.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Opposition; difficulty; hardship; affliction. **b** Agony; throe; paroxysm; fit. **c** Onset; assault; shock; a storm of blows. **d** Encounter; meeting. **4.** A storm; a gale; a stiff breeze. **5.** Dust, esp. in the air; chaff; powdery substance. Hence, spray; fog.

stour, *a.* [AS. *stōr*; akin to LG. *stur*, Icel. *stōrr*.] *Obs., Archaic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Great; vast; huge. **b** Strong; hardy; robust. **c** Violent; fierce. *Obs.* **d** (1) Loud. *Obs.* (2) Hoarse; deep-toned. **e** Severe; austere; stern; rude; rough. **f** Hard; stiff; inflexible. *Obs.*

stour, *v.* [Cf. D. *storen* disturb. Cf. STIR.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stir; to move quickly. **b** To gush or pour out. **c** To rise or drive in a cloudy mass, as dust or spray.

stourb. † STURB.

stourdy. † STURDY.

stour'ie. Var. of STOURY.

stour'ing (sto͞or'ĭn), *n.* A sprinkling. *Scot.*

stour'li-ness, *n.* [See STOUR, *a.*] Severity; harshness. *Obs.*

stour'ly, *a.* Great; strong. *Obs.*

stour'ly, *adv.* Greatly; strongly; sturdily. *Obs. or Scot.*

stourne. † STERN.

stour'ness, *n.* **a** Greatness; bigness. *Obs. or Scot.* **b** Strength; might. *Obs.*

stour'y (sto͞or'ĭ), *a.* Dusty; also, snowy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stoury. † STORY.

stout (stout; *dial.* stĕ'o͞ot), *n.* [AS. *stūt*.] A gnat; midge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stout (*Scot.* sto͞ot), *adv.* Stoutly. *Obs. or Scot.*

stout (stout), *n.* A shock (of Indian corn). *Local, U. S.*

stout, *v. t.* [OF. *estouter* to be audacious, in AF. to disconcert.] To bully; annoy. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be insolent; flaunt about. *Obs.*

stout'en (-'n), *v. t.* To make stout or robust. *Rare.*

stoutesse, *n.* [See STOUT, *a.*] Valor; bravery. *Obs.*

stouth (sto͞oth), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stuldr* theft, E. STEALTH.] **a** Theft; robbery. *Obs.* **b** Stolen pleasure. *Obs.* **c** Stealth. *Scot.*

stouth and routh (sto͞oth ȧn ro͞oth). Plenty. *Scot.*

stouth'rief' (sto͞oth'rēf'), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stuldr* theft, and AS. *réaf* spoil, booty, E. STEALTH; REAVE.] Orig., forcible theft; robbery; later, as used in indictments (down to 1861), the despoiling of a dwelling house with personal violence to its occupants. *Scot., Obs. or Hist.*

stout'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

stout'ly, *a.* Stout. *Obs.*

stout'ly, *adv.* of STOUT.

stout'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sto'va-in (stō'vȧ-ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*stove* (a translation of F. proper name *Fourneau*) + *-in*, *-ine*.] *Pharm.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{22}O_2NCl$, the hydrochloride of an amino compound containing benzoyl, used as a local anæsthetic, esp by injection into the sheath of the spinal cord, producing anæsthesia below the point of introduction.

stove (stōv), *v. t. & n.* [Cf Icel. *stýfa* to cut off.] = STOW, cut.

stove, *pret. & p. p.* of STAVE.

stove, *n.* A dent. *Dial U. S.*

stove, *v. t.* [See STAVE.] To stave or push (in). *Scot. & Dial.*

stove coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.

stove glass. Sheet mica.

stove'house', *n.* = STOVE, *n.*, 1 a & b.

stov'en (stōv''n), *n.* [AS. *stofn*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Tree stump; stock. **b** A sprout or shoot, as of colewort.

stovepipe hat. The common tall silk hat. *Colloq., U. S.*

sto'ver, *v.i.* Bristle; stiffen. *Obs.*

sto'ver (stō'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *stover*, OF. *estoveir*, *estovoir*. See ESTOVERS.] **a** Provision; food. *Obs.* **b** Fodder, esp. for winter, as straw or stubble. *Dial. Eng.*

stov'ies (stōv'ĭz), *n. pl.* [Dial. *stove* to stew; cf. Gael *stobhadh* a stew.] Stewed potatoes; Irish stew. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

stow (stō). Dial. Eng. of STALL.

stow, *n.* [AS. *stōw*.] **a** A place. *Obs., exc. in Place Names.* **b** An alley. *Obs.*

stow, *n.* Short for STOWBORD.

stow, *n.* Apparatus used in tin plating.

stow, *n.* A falconer's call to his bird. *Obs.*

stow, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *stōwian* to restrain.] To restrain. *Obs.*

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fr. *stowe* a place, AS. *stōw*; cf. AS. *stōwian* to hold back, Icel. *eldstō* a fireplace, hearth, OFries. *stō* place, and E. *stand*.] **1**. To place or arrange in a compact mass; to put in its proper place, or in a suitable or convenient place; to pack; as, to *stow* freight; to *stow* hay in a mow.
2. To put away in some place; to hide; to lodge.
Foul thief! where hast thou *stowed* my daughter? *Shak.*
3. To arrange anything compactly in; to fill, by packing closely; as, to *stow* a box, car, or the hold of a ship.
4. *Mining.* To fill up, as a stope, with waste.
5. To hold; to contain; to furnish room for.
6. To bestow; grant; commit; intrust. *Obs.*
7. To put aside; cease; as, *stow* that sort of talk. *Slang.*
to stow down. **a** To stow away; specif., to load (oil) on a whaler. **b** To yield as the amount of a stowdown.
stow (stō), *v. i.* *Chiefly Naut.* To be stowed, as an anchor.
stow′age (stō′āj), *n.* **1**. Act or method of stowing; also, room in which things may be stowed; state of being stowed.
2. That which is stowed or packed. *Beau. & Fl.*
3. Money paid for stowing goods.
stow′a-way′ (stō′ȧ-wā′), *n.* One who conceals himself on a vessel, or on a railroad train, to obtain a free passage.
stow′bord (-bōrd), *n.* Also **stow′board**. A breast or heading used for stowing rubbish or waste.
stow′ing (stō′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOW. Hence: *n.* *Mining.* A method of working in which the waste is packed into the goaf; also, the material so disposed of.
stra-bis′mic (strȧ-bĭz′mĭk) } *a.* *Med.* Of, pert. to, or af-
stra-bis′mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } fected with, strabismus.
stra′bis-mom′e-ter (strā′bĭz-mŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*strabismus* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the amount of strabismus. — **stra′bis-mom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*
stra-bis′mus (strȧ-bĭz′mŭs; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στραβισμός*, fr. *στραβίζειν* to squint, fr. *στραβός* distorted, squinting.] *Med.* An affection of the eye in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object, due to undue contraction or undue relaxation of one or more of the muscles of the eyeball; squinting; cross-eye.
stra-bot′o-my (-bŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *στραβός* squinting + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation for curing strabismus by dividing one or more muscles of the eyeball.
strad′dle (străd′'l), *v. i.*; STRAD′DLED (-'ld); STRAD′DLING (-lĭng). [Prob. for earlier *striddle*, *stridle*, freq. of *stride*.]
1. To part the legs wide; to stand, sit, or walk with the legs wide apart; esp., to sit astride.
2. To be noncommittal, or to favor, or seem to favor, two apparently opposite sides; to be "on the fence." *Colloq.*
3. To stand with the ends staggered; — said of the spokes of a wagon wheel where they join the hub.
4. In poker, to double the blind.
strad′dle, *v. t.* **1**. To stand, sit, or be astride of.
2. To be noncommittal in regard to, or to favor, or seem to favor, both sides of; as, to *straddle* an issue. *Colloq.*
3. *Finance.* To be both long and short of (the market).
4. In poker, to double (the blind).
strad′dle, *n.* **1**. Act or position of one who straddles; act of standing, sitting, or walking, with the feet wide apart.
2. The distance between the feet or legs of one straddling.
3. A noncommittal or equivocal position. *Colloq.*
4. *Stock Exchanges.* An option giving the holder the double privilege of a "put" and a "call," i. e., the right to demand of the seller, or require that he take, at a certain price, within a certain time, certain securities.
5. In poker, a double blind, or a doubling of the blind.
6. A vertical post, esp. one of those which support a horizontal set in a shaft.
straddle mill. *Mech.* A milling cutter with teeth on each (sometimes only one) side as well as on its periphery, commonly used in pairs a fixed distance apart so as to straddle the work, for sizing nuts, boltheads, etc.
strad′dler (străd′lēr), *n.* One that straddles; as: **a** *Railroads.* A tool that straddles the rail to bear upon the projecting ends of a tie plate, used in driving tie plates into the track. **b** A weeding hoe that straddles a row.
Stra′di-va′ri (strä′dē-vä′rē) } *n.* A stringed instru-
Strad′i-va′ri-us (străd′ĭ-vā′rĭ-ŭs) } ment, esp. a violin, made by Antonio Stradivari (prob. 1644–1737) of Cremona, whose instruments are famed for beauty of tone and design.
strag′gle (străg′'l), *v. i.*; STRAG′GLED (-'ld); STRAG′GLING (-lĭng). [Prob. fr. *strackle*, freq. of ME. *straken* to roam, to stroke. See STROKE, *v. t.*] **1**. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove; to stray; specif., to wander from the line of march or desert the line of battle.
2. To wander off or become separated from others of its kind; to be, become, or occur as if, dispersed; as, branches that *straggle* out too far. "*Straggling* pistol shots." *Scott.*
The wolf spied out a *straggling* kid. *L'Estrange.*
strag′gler (-lēr), *n.* **1**. One who straggles, or departs from the company to which he belongs, or from the direct or proper course, as a soldier who wanders from his regiment on the march, or a bird that strays out of its usual range.
2. One who rambles without settled direction; hence, a vagabond or roving shiftless fellow; a tramp. *Shak.*

3. A person or thing conceived of as straggling, or wandering off or separated in some irregular manner from others of the kind; as, crop the *stragglers* in the hedge.
strag′gly (străg′lĭ), *a.* Straggling; spread out or scattered irregularly; as, a *straggly* hamlet; a *straggly* beard.
straight (strāt), *a.*; STRAIGHT′ER (-ēr); STRAIGHT′EST. [ME. *streiȝt*, properly p. p. of *streechen* to stretch, AS. *streht*, p. p. of *streccan* to stretch, to extend. See STRETCH.]
1. Having an invariable direction (*Newcomb*); lying evenly throughout its extent (*Euclid*); — said of a line, or one-dimensional continuum of points, completely determined by any two of its elements (or points), as distinguished from a *curved* line. Points are the elements of linear geometry; points and straight lines, of plane geometry; points, lines, and planes, of space, or the geometry of space (*Hilbert*). Legendre's definition of the *straight line* as "the shortest distance between two points" is illogical and unfortunate. See DISTANCE, 3; DIRECTION, 9.
2. Having the general characteristics of a straight line; as, a *straight* pole, path; — opposed to *curved* and *crooked*. "The crooked shall be made *straight*." *Is.* xl. 4.
3. Conforming to justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth, fairness, or honesty; upright; as, *straight* dealing; a *straight* man of business.
4. Direct; uninterrupted; unbroken; specif.: **a** Coming direct from a trustworthy source; reliable; as, a *straight* tip. *Slang.* **b** Keeping true to a correct course or method; proceeding directly; as, a *straight* reasoner; *straight* thinking. **c** Candid; frank; as, a *straight* speech. *Colloq.* **d** *Poker, etc.* Composed of cards in a regular sequence, as the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten-spot; as, a *straight* flush.
5. Properly ordered or arranged; free from irregularity or confusion; correctly kept; correct; as, in the general confusion, this room alone was *straight*; a *straight* ledger.
6. Making no exceptions or deviations in one's support of a principle, policy, party, etc.; as, a *straight* Republican or Democrat; also, cast for all the regular candidates of a party; as, a *straight* ballot. *Chiefly Political Cant, U. S.*
7. Unmixed; undiluted; unmodified; as, whisky *straight*; *straight* Marquis of Queensbury rules. *Slang.*
8. Having a fixed price for each regardless of the number sold; as, cigars ten cents *straight*. *Slang or Cant, U. S.*
straight angle, an angle of 180 degrees. — **s. arch.** = FLAT ARCH. — **s. face**, a face giving no evidence of emotion, esp. of merriment. — **s. flour.** See FLOUR. — **s. joint.** *Carp.* **a** A continuous floor joint transverse to the length of the boards. **b** A joint without tongues, dowels, or other additional fittings; — called also *square joint*. — **s. paper**, *Com.*, negotiable paper signed or indorsed by one individual. — **s. peen**, a long narrow peen of a hammer, parallel to the shaft. — **s. poker.** See 3d POKER. — **s. sinus**, *Anat.*, a venous sinus along the line of junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium cerebelli. — **s. ticket**, a ticket cast for the regular candidates of a party. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*
straight (strāt), *adv.* In a straight manner; in a direct or uninterrupted course; directly; *Archaic*, immediately; straightway; *Colloq.*, correctly; rightly; as, the arrow went *straight* to the mark; he *straight* denied it.
Everything was going on *straight*. *W. Black.*
straight, *n.* **1**. Something straight; specif.: **a** A straight line. **b** (with *the*) The section of a race track between the last turn and the winning post.
2. *Poker, etc.* A straight hand of five cards; a sequence.
straight, *v. t.*; STRAIGHT′ED; STRAIGHT′ING. To straighten. *R.*
straight′a-way′ (strāt′ȧ-wā′), *a.* Straightforward; as, a *straightaway* course (in racing); a *straightaway* dash.
straight′a-way′, *n.* A straight course, esp. of a race track.
straight′edge′ (-ĕj′), *n.* A bar or slip of wood or metal, a board, or the like, having one or more long edges made straight within a desired degree of accuracy, used for testing straight lines and surfaces, drawing straight lines, etc.
straight′en (-'n), *v. t.*; -ENED (-'nd); -EN-ING. To make straight; as: **a** To reduce from a crooked to a straight form. **b** To make correct; put in order; as, to *straighten* one's affairs or an account. — **to straighten one's face**, to compose one's features.
straight′en, *v. i.* To become straight.
straight′for′ward (-fôr′wērd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; leading directly onward; hence, honest; frank; candid. — **straight′for′ward-ly**, **straight′for′ward**, *adv.* — **straight′for′ward-ness**, *n.*
straight′-line′, *a.* **1**. *Mech.* Designating a linkage or equivalent device (called **straight-line motion**) designed to produce or copy motion in a straight, or approximately straight, line. Such a device is often called **parallel motion**, a term which strictly applies only to a device for copying straight lines in a parallel line or plane. Principal among straight-line motions are the following: (1) **Watt's** (Fig. 1 in *Illust.* $AB = CD$; P, tracing point, at center of CB), an approximate device used in beam engines and Richards's indicator. (2) **Scott-Russell's** (Fig. 2. AC fixed: PC jointed to AB at B and to sliding block C; $AB = BC = PB$; P tracing point). (3) **Robert's** (Fig. 3. AD, BC jointed to **T** piece ABP at A and B, and turning at D and C, respectively; P tracing point), an approximate motion which can be made accurate by substituting slots and swiveling blocks for the swinging links. (4) **Che-by′shev's**, *or* **Tche-by′sheff's** (chĕ-bĭsh′ĕfs) (A, D fixed joints; C, B movable joints; P tracing point). (5) **Peau′cel′lier's′** (pō′sĕl′yāz′) (A, E fixed joints; D, B, P, C movable joints; P tracing point), an exact device of seven jointed bars, forming eight links, the join of the fixed centers being kinematically equivalent to a link. The whole linkage, or esp. the figure formed by six links including the four links forming the rhombus and the pair joining the rhombus to the farther fixed center, is called **Peaucellier's cell**. (6) **White's** (A circle rolling inside fixed circle B of twice the diameter; P tracing point). Proportions not specified are about as drawn.

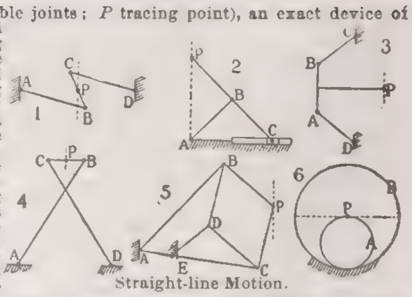
Straight-line Motion.

2. Designating a form of rotary printing press or machine in which the paper webs travel in approximately horizontal lines from the reel to the folder.
straight′-line′ gale. *Meteor.* **a** A gale of several days' duration blowing over the same region and from the same quarter. **b** A long streak of violent wind not related to any deflection of isobars.
straight′-out′ (strāt′out′; 87), *a.* Acting without concealment, obliquity, or compromise; hence, unqualified; thoroughgoing; as, *straight-out* resentment. *Colloq., U. S.*
straight′-pull′, *a.* *Firearms.* Having the motion of the bolt straight forward and back, the locking and unlocking being effected without rotation; as, a Lee *straight-pull* rifle.
straight′way′ (strāt′wā′), *adv.* Immediately; forthwith.
And *straightway* the damsel arose. *Mark* v. 41, 42.
straight′way′, *a.* *Mech.* Having, or affording, a straight way; as, a *straightway* valve (usually a form of gate valve).
strain (strān), *n.* [ME. *stren*, *streen*, *streon*, AS. *strēon* gain, acquisition, begetting; cf. AS. *strīenan*, *strȳnan*, *strēonan*, to beget, to obtain; akin to OHG. *striunan* to gain.] **1**. Orig., gain; also, generating; hence, progeny; race; stock; generation; descent; family.
He is of a noble *strain*. *Shak.*
2. Specif.: **a** In domestic animals, those individuals which have a common lineage but not distinguishing characters sufficient to constitute a breed, as horses descended from some well-known sire, or the individuals of a herd which has been inbred. **b** *Hort.* A group of plants differing from the race to which it belongs by no apparent morphological characters, but by some enhanced or improved physiological tendency.
3. **a** Hereditary character, quality, or disposition.
Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which, propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*
b A trace; a streak; a turn; a peculiar element or tendency; as, he has a *strain* of fanaticism.
4. Sort; kind. "The common *strain*." *Dryden.*
5. **a** The tenor, pervading note, burden, tone, manner, style, of a song, poem, speech, book, etc., or, by extension, of a course of action or conduct; as, he spoke in a noble *strain*; there was a *strain* of woe in his story.
The genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs. *Tillotson.*
b Mood; temper; as, he was in a philosophizing *strain*.
6. A sustained note or movement; a passage or flight, as of song or the imagination; specif.: **a** A distinct portion of an ode or other poem. **b** *Music.* A complete musical period, often divided off by a double bar; any rounded subdivision of a movement. **c** A melody, tune, or air. **d** A song; a poem.
Syn. — See VEIN.
strain, *v. t.*; STRAINED (strānd); STRAIN′ING. [OF. *estraindre*, *estreindre*, F. *étreindre*, L. *stringere* to draw or bind tight; prob. akin to Gr. *στραγγάλη* a halter, *στράγξ* that which is squeezed out, a drop. Cf. STRANGLE, CONSTRAIN, DISTRICT, STRAIT, *a.*, STRESS, STRICT, STRINGENT.] **1**. To draw tight; to extend with effort; to stretch; as, to *strain* a rope; to *strain* the cords of a musical instrument. *Archaic.*
"To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care." *Dryden.*
2. To restrain; curb; confine. *Obs.*
3. To force; constrain.
The quality of mercy is not *strained*. *Shak.*
4. *Mech.* To act upon, in any way, so as to cause change of form or volume, as forces on a beam to bend it.
5. **a** To exert to the utmost; to put to great stress or effort; to use, or cause to act, with extreme vigor; as, to *strain* every nerve in running. **b** To wield; brandish. *Obs.*
6. To stretch beyond its proper limit; to do violence to, in the matter of intent or meaning; as, to *strain* the law.
There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*
7. To injure by drawing, stretching, or the exertion of force; as, the gale *strained* the timbers of the ship.
8. To injure, as in the muscles or joints, by causing to make too strong an effort; to harm, as the nervous system or an organ, by overexertion or excessive use; to sprain; as, to *strain* a horse by overloading; to *strain* the wrist.

stow, *v. t.* [See STOVE cut.] To cut; crop; trim. — *n.* **a** A cut or slice. **b** A stump or shoot of a tree. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stow′-boat′ing, *n.* A method of fishing with a stow-net.
stowd. Stowed. *Ref. Sp.*
stow′down′, *n.* *Naut.* Act of stowing; that which is stowed.
stower. † STORE.
stower. Var. of STOUR, *n.* & *v.*
stow′er (stō′ēr), *n.* One that stows; esp., one employed in stowing vessels' holds.
stow′er (stou′ēr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *staurr* a pale, stake.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A thick piece of wood; a post, stake, bar, or pole; specif.: **a** A spear. *Obs.* **b** Round of a ladder. **c** Boat hook.
stow′in (stou′ĭn). Scot. var. of *stolen*, p. p. of STEAL.
stowk (stouk). Var. of STOOK. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stowk, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *staak*, *stok*, noise, *staaka* to make a noise, Sw. dial. *ståka* to make a noise, walk awkwardly.] Trouble; vexation. *Obs.*
stowl (stōl). Dial. Eng. var. of STOOL, a stump. [stealth. *Scot.*
stow′lins (stou′lĭnz), *adv.* By
stowmpe. † STUMP.
stown. † STUN.
stown (stoun). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *stolen*, p. p.
stownd. † STOUND.
stow′-net′, *n.* A funnel-shaped net set in a tideway to catch sprats, commonly having several parts with meshes diminishing in size towards the small end.
stownien. † STUN.
stown′lins (stoun′lĭnz). Var. of STOWLINS.
stowp (stōp). Dial. Eng. var. of STOOP, a post, etc.
stowp. † STOUP.
stowre. Var. of STOUR, STOWER.
stowte. † STOUT.
stowth (stouth). Var. of STOUTH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stow′-wood′, *n.* *Naut.* Wooden chocks used in stowing casks in the hold.
S. T. P. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Professor (L., Professor of Sacred Theology).
str. *Abbr.* Steamer.
stra (*dial.* strô, strä). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRAW.
straak. Obs. pret. of STRIKE.
stra′ber-y (strô′bĕr-ĭ; strä′-). Dial. Eng. var. of STRAWBERRY.
stra′bism (strā′bĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Strabismus.
stra-bis′mal (strȧ-bĭz′măl), *a.* Strabismic.
stra-bom′e-ter (strȧ-bŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *στραβός* squinting + *-meter.*] *Med.* A strabismometer
strache. † STRETCH.
Strachy, *n.* A name or title of uncertain meaning and form occurring only in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" (II. v. 45).
strack (strȧk). Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STRIKE.
strack′ling (strȧk′lĭn), *n.* [Cf. DISTRACT, *a.*] A distracted, giddy, or foolish person; also, a good for nothing. *Dial. Eng.*
stract (strȧkt), *p. a.* Distracted. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
strad (străd), *n.* A kind of leather legging or gaiter. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
stradarolle, *n.* A highwayman.
strad′dle, *adv.* = ASTRADDLE.
strad′dle-bug′, *n.* [*straddle* + *bug*.] A long-legged beetle. *Dial.*
strad′dle-leg′ged (-lĕg′ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd′), *a.* Having the legs wide apart; astride of something.
strad′dle-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* In the fashion of one straddling.
strad′dling (străd′lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRADDLE. Specif.: *p. a.* Being arranged alternately in two circles in the hub; — said of spokes. See STRADDLE, *v. i.*, 3, and STAGGER, *v. t.*, 3.
strad′dling, *n.* An Abraham-man. *Obs. Cant.*
strade (*dial.* strād). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STRIDE.
stra′di-co, *n.* [It.] A kind of Italian magistrate or judge. *Obs.*
strad′i-ot (străd′ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [OF. *stradiot*, *estradiot*, fr. It. *stradiotto*, Gr. *στρατιώτης* soldier.] A kind of light cavalryman, recruited from Albania, Dalmatia, Greece, etc., and employed in the Venetian and other armies in the 15th and 16th centuries.
strad′l, **strad′ld.** Straddle; straddled. *Ref. Sp.*
strad′o-met′ri-cal (străd′ō-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.* [It. *strada* street or road + E. *metrical*.] Of, or relating to, the measuring of streets or roads. *R.* [of STRAW.
strae (strā). Scot. & dial. Eng.
straem. † STREAM.
straete. † STREET.
strafe (strāf), *n.* & *v.* [Perh. due to confusion of *stray* and *waif*.] Stray; waif. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
straft, *n.* Bickering; scolding.
strag (strȧg), *n.* Straggler; vagabond; a stray pigeon. *Dial. Eng.*
strage. *n.* [Cf. L. *strages*.] Slaughter. *Obs*
strageller. † STRAGGLER. [*R.*
strag′gle. *n.* **1**. Act of straggling. **2**. A straggling body. *Obs. Scot.*
straggle. *v. t.* = RAG, *v. t.*, 2.
strag′gle-tooth′, *n.* A misplaced or irregularly formed tooth.
strag′gling (străg′lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRAGGLE. — **strag′gling-ly**, *adv.*
straggling money. *Brit. Nav.* A reward for apprehending stragglers or deserters; pay deducted for absence without leave. *Eng.*
straght. † STRAIGHT.
straghte. Obs. pret. of STRETCH.
strag′l, **strag′ld.** Straggle; straggled. *Ref. Sp.*
strag′u-lum (străg′ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., a spread or covering.] Mantle of a bird. — **strag′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*
stragyll, *n.* A straggling body.
strahte. Obs. pret. of STRETCH.
straie. † STRAY.
straif. Obs. pret. of STRIVE.
straight. † STRAIT, *a.*, *n.*, & *v.*
straight′-billed′ cur′lew. The marbled godwit. *Local, U. S.*
straight′-cut′, *a.* Having the leaves cut lengthwise; — said of certain smoking tobaccos.
straight′-cut′, *n.* One who is straight-cut or uncompromising, esp. in adhering to a political party or policy; specif. [*cap.*], one of those Democrats who in 1872 supported Charles O'Conor instead of Horace Greeley for president. *Colloq. or Cant, U. S.*
straight′en. † STRAITEN.
straight′en-er, *n.* One that straightens.
straight′forth′, *adv.* Straightway. *Obs.*
straight′for′wards, *adv.* In a straightforward manner.
straight′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
straight′ly. † STRAITLY.
straight′ly, *adv.* of STRAIGHT.
straight′ness. † STRAITNESS.
straight′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
straight′-pight′ (-pīt′), *a.* Straight or erect. *Obs.*
straight′-spo′ken, *a.* Speaking with directness; plain-spoken. *Colloq., U. S.*
straight′ways′ (-wāz′), *adv.* Straightway. *Obs. or R.*
straik. Obs. pret. of STRIKE.
straik (*dial.* strāk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAKE, *n.*, STROKE.
straike, *n.* [Cf. STRIKE, *n.*, 3; STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16.] A bushel. *Obs.*
strail, *n.* [AS. *strǣl*, *strǣgl*, fr.

9. **a** To urge with importunity; to press, as a petition. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.* **b** To distress; vex. *Obs.*
10. To squeeze; to press closely; to hug; — now usually only in phrase, *to strain to one's breast.*

Evander with a close embrace
Strained his departing friend. *Dryden.*

11. **a** To press, or cause to pass, through or as through a strainer; to filter through a screen, a cloth, or some porous substance. **b** To remove by filtration or the like; — usually with *out;* as, to *strain* out coffee grounds.
12. To set forth in strains, or song. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
Syn. — STRAIN, SPRAIN, as here compared, agree in the idea of injury from overstretching or overexertion. But STRAIN is of general application; SPRAIN applies only to muscles or ligaments.
to strain a point, to go beyond the proper limit or rule; to stretch one's authority or conscience; to do a degree of violence to some principle or to one's own feelings. — **to s. courtesy**, to use an excess of civility; — often ironical.

strain (strān), *v. i.* **1.** To make violent efforts; to strive; to stretch with exertion or difficulty; as, he *strains* under the great weight; the eyes *strain* to see the ships.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak.*

2. To act importunately; to press; urge. *Now Rare.*
3. To sustain a strain, wrench, or distortion; as, the ship *strained* in the heavy seas.
4. To pass through or as through a filter, colander, or the like; to be filtered; to percolate; to ooze; as, water *straining* through a sandy soil; the thin soup *strains* easily.
to strain at, to strive after, esp. with extreme effort.

strain, *n.* **1.** Act of straining, or state of being strained; specif.: **a** Excessive tension, physical or mental; also, a force, influence, or state causing such tension; as, the *strain* on a ship's rigging; a *strain* on her strength. **b** Excessive exertion; painful labor; a violent effort.

Whether any poet . . . since Shakespeare has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain*. *Landor.*

c The hurt or injury from excessive tension or use, as of the muscles, nerves, or an organ; a sprain; a wrench.
2. *Mech.* A Deformation or distortion due to stress or force; specif., linear, areal, or volumetric deformation per unit of length, area, or volume, respectively; in a compound structure, relative slipping between the component parts. **b** Sometimes, stress, thrust, or force generally.
3. *Geom.* Change of shape of a figure when geometrically transformed; deformation.

strained (strānd), *pret. & p. p.* of STRAIN. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Subjected to great or excessive tension; wrenched; weakened; as, *strained* relations. **b** Done or produced with straining or excessive effort; forced; as, *strained* wit.

Strain′er (strān′ẽr), *n.* One that strains; a device for straining; specif.: **a** A utensil or device, as a screen, sieve, or filter, to retain or hold back solid pieces or particles while a liquid passes through. Cf. COLANDER. **b** Any of various devices for stretching something to a desired tension. **c** *Basketwork.* A small rod with ends sharpened and bent at right angles, used to keep a stake in position. **d** *Carriage Building.* A strip of wood, a piece of glued canvas, or the like, for reënforcing the back of a panel.
strainer of Hippocrates. = HIPPOCRATES'S BAG.

strain′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRAIN. — **straining arch**, *Arch.*, an archlike construction to resist end thrust, as a flying buttress. — **s. beam** *or* **piece**, *Arch.*, a short piece of timber in a truss, used to hold in place the ends of struts or rafters. See QUEEN-POST, *Illust.* — **s. sill**, *Arch.*, a straining piece superimposed on the tie beam of a truss to resist at each end the foot of a diagonal strut.

strain insulator. *Elec.* A strong form of insulator used to insulate a guy wire supporting a trolley wire or other conductor; — called also *shackle insulator*, or simply *shackle.*

strain sheet. *Arch. & Engin.* A skeleton drawing of a structure, as a roof truss or a bridge, showing the stress to which each member will be subjected.

strait (strāt), *a.;* STRAIT′ER (-ẽr); STRAIT′EST. [ME. *strait, straight, streyt, streit,* OF. *estreit, estroit,* F. *étroit,* fr. L. *strictus* drawn together, close, tight, p. p. of *stringere* to draw tight. Perh. influenced by *straight* not crooked. See 2d STRAIN; cf. STRICT.] **1.** Narrow; not broad.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. *Matt.* vii. 14.

2. **a** Restricted; limited in space or time. **b** Tight; close; closely fitting.
3. Close; intimate; familiar. *Obs.*
4. Strict; scrupulous; rigorous; exacting.

The *straitest* sect of our religion. *Acts* xxvi. 5 (*Rev. Ver.*).

5. **a** Distressful; difficult. **b** Straitened; hampered.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter.* *Secker.*

6. Parsimonious; niggardly; mean. *Obs.* *Shak.*
7. [Due to confusion of L. *strictus*, p. p., with the ME. p. p. of *stretch*, v.] Drawn, as a sword. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
Syn. — See NARROW.

strait, *n.* [ME. *straight, streit,* OF. *estreit.* See STRAIT, *a.*] **1.** A narrow pass or passage. *Obs. or Archaic.*

He brought him through a darksome narrow *strait*
To a broad gate all built of beaten gold. *Spenser.*

2. Specif., *Geog.*, a (comparatively) narrow passageway connecting two large bodies of water; — often in *pl.*

We steered directly through a large outlet which they call a *strait*, though it be fifteen miles broad. *De Foe.*

3. A neck of land; an isthmus. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*
4. A condition of distressing narrowness or restriction; a situation of perplexity or distress; difficulty; need; — often in *pl.;* as, reduced to great *straits.*

For I am in a *strait* betwixt two. *Phil.* i. 23.

5. *pl. Obs.* **a** Coarse woolen cloth or kersey. **b** Cloth of single width.

strait′en (strāt′'n), *v. t.;* -ENED (-'nd); -EN-ING. **1.** To make strait, or narrow; hence, to contract; confine.
2. To make tense, or tight; to tighten. *Obs. or R.*

They *straiten* at each end the cord. *Pope.*

3. **a** To restrict; hamper; as, *straitened* by fetters. *Now Rare.* **b** To afflict, as with difficulty; to distress or embarrass in means or conditions of life; — chiefly in the *p. p.;* as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances.

strait′-jack′et, *n.* A coat of strong material, as canvas, binding the body closely, for restraining the violently insane or delirious, violent criminals, etc. Some confine the arms to the body, others have long sleeves, without openings, which may be tied together. Also called *strait-waistcoat.*

strait′-laced′ (-lāst′), *a.* **1.** **a** Laced tightly or closely, as a bodice or stays. **b** Wearing, or bound with, tight stays or a closely laced bodice.
2. **a** Restricted; stiff; constrained. *R.* **b** Strict in manners, morals or opinion, esp. in moral or religious views.

Strait-laced persons who deemed it scandalous to look on at "Hamlet" or "Othello." *John Fiske.*

strake (strāk), *n.* [Cf. STREAK.] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A streak. **b** Specif., a narrow strip, stretch, or the like, as a neck of land, a rut in a road, a crack in a floor.
2. **a** An iron band by which the fellies of a wheel are secured to each other, being not continuous, as the tire is, but made up of separate pieces. **b** Any of the rings forming the shell of a steam boiler.
3. *Shipbuilding.* One breadth of planks or plates forming a continuous strip on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern; a streak.

☞ The planks or plates next the keel are called the *garboard strakes;* the strakes at the bilge are the *bilge strakes,* the next, from the water line to the lower port sill, the *wales;* and the upper parts of the sides, the *sheer strakes.*

stra-min′e-ous (strȧ-mĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stramineus,* fr. *stramen* straw, fr. *sternere, stratum,* to spread out, to strew.] Of or like straw; as: **a** Chaffy; strawy. **b** Having the pale yellowish color of straw.

stra-mo′ni-um (-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *stramonium.*] **a** The thorn apple (*Datura*); esp., the white thorn apple, or Jimson weed. **b** *Pharm.* The dried leaves of the white thorn apple (*Datura stramonium*), used in medicine similarly to belladonna, but esp. in asthma.

strand (strănd), *n.* [AS. *strand;* akin to D., G., Sw., & Dan. *strand,* Icel. *strönd.*] **1.** A shore; specif.: **a** The beach of the ocean, a sea, or an arm of the ocean. **b** The bank of a stream. *Now Rare or Poetic.*
2. A stream; current; also, a channel, as a gutter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See SHORE.
Strand, the, an important London street from Fleet Street to Trafalgar Square, parallel to and near the Thames.

strand, *v. t.;* STRAND′ED; STRAND′ING. To run on a strand, or aground; as, to *strand* a ship; — often fig.

strand, *v. i.* To drift, or be driven, on shore; to run aground; as, the ship *stranded* at high water; — often fig.

strand (strănd), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *streen* a skein; akin to G. *strähne* a skein, lock of hair, strand of a rope, OHG. *streno.*] Any of the three or more twists, or strings, of which a rope is made; also, a single filament or string.

strand, *v. t.* **1.** To break a strand of (a rope).
2. To form (a rope, etc.) by uniting strands.
3. To weave a strand in, as with a needle in mending a garment; as, to *strand* a stocking; to *strand* a hole or rent.

strand′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRAND. Hence: *vb. n. Mar. Law.* The action of a ship when running aground upon the strand, a rock, or bottom, so that she is fast for a time; specif., such a running aground as is accidental or done to avoid a worse impending danger, as sinking. Such a stranding charges an insurer with loss in many cases.

strange (strānj), *a.;* STRANG′ER (strān′jẽr); STRANG′EST (-jĕst). [OF. *estrange,* F. *étrange,* fr. L. *extraneus* that is without, external, foreign, fr. *extra* on the outside. See EXTRA; cf. ESTRANGE, EXTRANEOUS.] **1.** Of another country; foreign. *Archaic.* "*Strange* strands." *Chaucer.*

The knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham.*

2. Of or pertaining to another or others; of or pertaining to some other kind, character, or place. "Foolish hens . . . sitting upon *strange* eggs." *Byron.*
3. Not before known, heard, or seen; new; unfamiliar.

The signet is not *strange* to you. *Shak.*

4. Not according to the common way; exciting curiosity, surprise, or wonder because of novelty; extraordinary; unnatural; queer; as, *strange* garments; *strange* manners.

He is sick of a *strange* fever. *Shak.*

5. Reserved; distant in deportment; also, shy, timid, or coy.

She may be *strange* and shy at first. *Hawthorne.*

6. Unaccustomed; inexperienced; unacquainted.

In thy fortunes am unlearned and *strange.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Unusual, uncommon, unnatural, anomalous, irregular, unexampled, unprecedented, extraordinary, remarkable, whimsical, fantastic, fantastical, droll. — STRANGE, SINGULAR, PECULIAR, ECCENTRIC, ERRATIC, ODD, QUEER, QUAINT, OUTLANDISH. That is STRANGE which is out of the ordinary, familiar, or natural order; SINGULAR often suggests that whose strangeness puzzles one or piques one's curiosity; as, "a soldier, full of *strange* oaths" (*Shak.*); "some *strange* mysterious dream" (*Milton*); "sad and *strange* as in dark summer dawns the earliest pipe of half-awakened birds to dying ears" (*Tennyson*); "'T is *singular* that even within the sight of the high towers of Antioch you could lose your way" (*Shelley*); "Pleasure was a by-product of the *singular* chemistry of life" (*Stevenson*). That is PECULIAR, as here compared (see SPECIAL), which carries distinctive qualities to an extreme; the word is often a mere synonym for "odd" or "queer;" ECCENTRIC implies divergence from the beaten track; ERRATIC adds to *eccentric* a stronger implication of caprice; as, a *peculiar* trick of expression; "She was a person of some odd and *peculiar* habits, wore a *singular* dress, and affected wild and solitary haunts" (*Scott*); "his [Carlyle's] taste for the *eccentric*, amorphous, and violent in men" (*Lowell*); the workings of his mind were *erratic.* ODD often differs little from *singular* or *peculiar;* it sometimes suggests an element of the fantastic; that is QUEER which is (esp. oddly) abnormal, or which is dubious or questionable; as, "great men whose *odd* habits it would have been glorious piety to endure" (*G. Eliot*); "His tail cocks up in a very *odd* way" (*Barham*); "our sense of the *odd*, the humorous, the grotesque" (*Lowell*); "Now Elkanah Settle sounds so *queer;* who can expect much from that name?" (*Boswell*); "Alice was not much surprised at this, she was getting so well used to *queer* things happening" (*L. Carroll*); a *queer* transaction. That is QUAINT which is pleasantly odd or (esp.) old-fashioned; that is OUTLANDISH which is uncouth or bizarre; as, "the language . . . *quaint* and old-fashioned" (*Cowper*); an *outlandish* custom. See ANOMALOUS, FANCIFUL, ECCENTRICITY.
strange woman, *Bib.*, a harlot. *Prov.* v. 3.

stran′ger (strān′jẽr), *n.* [OF. *estrangier,* F. *étranger.* See STRANGE.] **1.** One who is strange; specif.: **a** One who comes from a foreign land; a foreigner. *Shak.* **b** One not in the place where his home is; specif., one in the family or house of another as a guest, visitor, or intruder.

Art thou only a *stranger* in Jerusalem? *Luke* xxiv. 18.
Thy *stranger* that is within thy gates. *Deut.* xxxi. 12.

c A person who is unknown or with whom one is unacquainted; as, I was befriended by a *stranger.* Hence, one not admitted to fellowship or acquaintance.

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world. *Shak.*

d One ignorant of, or unfamiliar with, a specified object; — with *to.* "A *stranger* to thy thoughts." *Shak.*
2. *Law.* **a** One not privy or party to an act, contract, or title; a mere intruder or intermeddler; one who interferes without right; a third party; a volunteer; as, actual possession of land gives a good title against a *stranger* having no title; as to *strangers*, a mortgage is considered merely as a pledge; a mere *stranger* to the levy. **b** A stranger in blood, that is, a person not closely enough related, or not so circumstanced as, to give rise to the consideration of natural love and affection.
3. Something supposed, or humorously said, to represent a coming stranger, as a piece of tea leaf floating in tea, or a flake of soot hanging on a grate bar. *Dial. or Colloq.*
4. The rock whiting. *Australia.*
Syn. — STRANGER, FOREIGNER, ALIEN. STRANGER, which once meant *foreigner* (cf. the implication of *strange, outlandish*), now commonly applies to one unknown to one or without aquaintance in a given place; a FOREIGNER is one belonging to another nation; ALIEN often denotes specif. a foreign-born resident not a citizen. See EMIGRANT.

stran′gle (străŋ′g'l), *v. t.;* STRAN′GLED (-g'ld); STRAN′GLING (-glĭng). [OF. *estrangler,* F. *étrangler,* L. *strangulare,* Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, fr. στραγγάλη a halter, στραγγός twisted, akin to L. *stringere* to draw tight, and perh. to E. *string,* n. Cf. STRAIN, *v.*, STRING.] **1.** To compress the windpipe of (a person or animal) until death results from stoppage of respiration; to choke to death by compressing the throat, as with the hand or a rope; to throttle.
2. To stifle, choke, or suffocate in any manner; esp., to interrupt the breathing of, by entering the windpipe; as, he tried to drink when laughing, and the water *strangled* him.
3. To hinder from appearance or development; to stifle; suppress; repress. "*Strangle* such thoughts." *Shak.*

stran′gle, *v. i.* To be strangled, or suffocated.

strangle hold. In wrestling, a hold by which one's opponent is choked. It is usually not allowed.

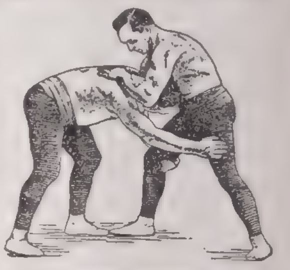

One form of Strangle Hold.

stran′gu-late (străŋ′gū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *strangulare, strangulatum,* to choke. See STRANGLE.] To compress or strangle; specif., *Med.*, to obstruct or compress so as to prevent the passage of fluid.

stran′gu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of STRANGULATE. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** *Med.* Having the circulation stopped by compression; attended with arrest or obstruction of circulation, caused by constriction or compression.
2. *Bot.* Contracted at irregular intervals, as if tied with a ligature; constricted.
strangulated hernia, a hernia so compressed in some part of the channel through which it protrudes as to arrest its circulation and cause swelling of the protruded part.

stran′gu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *strangulatio:* cf. F. *strangulation.* See STRANGLE.] **1.** Act of strangling, or state of being strangled.
2. *Med.* Inordinate compression or constriction of a tube or part, as of the throat, esp. such as causes a suspension of breathing or of the passage of contents.
3. Any abnormal or excessive constriction.

L. *stragulum.*] A bedspread; a coverlet. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial.*
strain. Aphetic for DISTRAIN.
strain, *a.* [Cf. OF. *estreint, estraint*, p. p. See 2d STRAIN.] Narrow; strait. *Obs.*
strain′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Violent in action; violent. *Obs.* **2.** Capable of being strained.
strain′a-bly, *adv.* Violently. *Obs.*
strain band. *Naut.* A reënforcing band of canvas on a sail.
straind. Strained. *Ref. Sp.*
strain diagram. = STRAIN SHEET.
strain ellipsoid. An ellipsoid formed from a sphere by strain.
strainer vine. Dishcloth gourd.
strain normal. *Mech.* A line drawn at right angles to the direction of a homogeneous strain.
straint (strānt), *n.* [OF. *estrainte, estreinte,* F. *étreinte.* See 2d STRAIN.] Excessive tension; strain; constraint. *Obs.*
strait (strāt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAIGHT.
strait, *adv.* Strictly; rigorously; narrowly; tightly; closely. *Obs.*
strait, *v. t.* **a** To make narrow; to straiten; press; compress. *Obs.* **b** To diminish. *Obs.* **c** To confine; restrict; oppress. *Obs.* **d** To tighten. *Scot.* **e** To put to straits; to puzzle. *Obs.*
strait′hand′ed, *a.* Closefisted; miserly. *Obs.* — **strait′hand′ed-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
strait′heart′ed, *a.* Narrow-hearted; selfish. *Obs.* [fining.
strait′lac′ing (-lās′ĭng), *a.* Con-
strait′ly, *adv.* of STRAIT.
strait′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Straits oil (strāts). A second quality of cod-liver oil.
Straits tin. [From the *Strait* of Malakka.] = BANKA TIN.
strait′-waist′coat, *n.* = STRAIT-JACKET.
strait′way′. ☩ STRAIGHTWAY.
strait′work′, *n.* Mining by the bord and pillar system.
strake. ☩ STRAIKE, a bushel.
strake (strāk). Dial. Eng. var. of STRECK, *a.* [of STREEK.
strake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
strake. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRIKE, STROKE.
strake (strāk), *n.* A trough for washing broken ore, gravel, or sand; a launder. *Cornwall.*
strake, *v. i.* [Cf. STROKE, *v.*, to strike, to rub gently, STRIKE, *v.*] **a** To proceed; move; go. *Obs.* **b** To loiter; stroll; also, wander. *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*
strak′y (strāk′ĭ), *a.* Streaked.
strale (strāl), **strall** (strôl), *n.* [AS. *strǣl.*] *Obs.* **a** Arrow; dart. **b** The pupil of the eye.
stralet, *n.* [It. *straletto*, dim. of *strale* an arrow.] A dart. *Obs.*
stram (străm), *n.* A hard walk. *Dial. Eng.* [knock. *Dial. Eng.*
stram, *n.*, *v. t. & i.* Bang; slam;
stram′a-çon′. ☩ STRAMAZON.
stramage, *n.* [LL. *stramagium;* cf. L. *stramen* straw, OF. *estram.*] Straw; litter. *Obs*
stra-mash′ (strȧ-măsh′), *v. t.* [Cf. STRAMAZON.] To smash; break to pieces; destroy. — *n* Disturbance; broil; a crash; a smash-up. *Both Dial. or Slang.*
stra-ma′zo, *n.* [It. *stramazzo.*] Stramazon. *Obs.*
stram′a-zon′, *n.* [F. *estramaçon* or It. *stramazzone.*] *Fencing.* A descending cut or slash with the extreme edge of a sword delivered from the wrist. *Obs. or Hist.* *Egerton Castle.*
stram′mel (străm′'l), *n.* [Cf. STRAMAGE, and F. dial. *étramiller* to scatter (straw).] Straw. *Scot.*
stram′mer (străm′ẽr; strȧm′-), *n.* [Cf. dial *stram* to stretch, to lie outrageously.] Anything very large; a monstrous lie. *Dial. Eng.*
stram′o-ny (străm′ō-nĭ), *n.* Stramonium.
stramp (strămp), *n.*, *v. i.*, *& v. t.* Stamp; trample; tread; tramp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
strand. ☩ STRIND. [ing.
strand, *n.* *Mar. Law.* A strand-
strand′age (străn′dāj), *n.* A tax formerly levied for the use or for the repair of the strand or shore. [lied plover. *Brit.*
strand plover. The black-bel-
strand rat. The Cape mole rat of South Africa. See MOLE RAT.
strand wolf. The brown hyena.
strane. ☩ STRAIN, *v.*
strang. ☩ STRANGE.
strang, *n.* Urine. *Obs.* *Scot.*
strang (străng). Archaic or Scot. p. p. of STRING.
strang. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRONG. [*or R.*
strange, *adv.* Strangely. *Obs.*
strange, *n.* *Obs.* **a** A stranger; a foreigner. **b** A reserved or uncommunicative person.
strange (strānj), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ESTRANGE.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To estrange or be estranged. *Obs.* [(at).
2. To wonder or be astonished
strange′ful, *a.* Strange. *Obs.*
strange′ling, *n.* A stranger, as a foundling or other homeless or uncared-for child in a hospital, asylum, or the like.
strange′ly, *adv.* of STRANGE.
strange′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stran′ger, *v. t.* Estrange. *Obs.*
stran′ger-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
stran′ger-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
stran′gl, **stran′gld.** Strangle; strangled. *Ref. Sp.*
stran′gle-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being strangled. *Rare.*
stran′gler (străŋ′glẽr), *n.* One that strangles. [STRANGLES.
stran′gles (-g'lz), *n.* = BASTARD
stran′gu-late (străŋ′gū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Strangulated.

stran-gū′ri-ous (străŋ-gū′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stranguriosus.*] *Med.* Of or pert. to strangury; suffering from strangury.

stran′gu-ry (străn′gū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *stranguria*, Gr. στραγγουρία; στράγξ, στραγγός, a drop + οὖρον urine: cf. F. *strangurie.* See STRANGLE; URINE.] **1**. *Med.* A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop, produced by spasmodic muscular contraction of the urethra and bladder.
2. *Hort.* A swelling or other disease in a plant, occasioned by a ligature fastened tightly about it.

strap (străp), *n.* [Var. of *strop*, ME. *strope*, AS. *stropp*, L. *stroppus*, *struppus*, perh. fr. Gr. στρόφος a band or cord, fr. στρέφειν to twist, to turn (cf. STROPHE). Cf. STROP a strap, a piece of rope.] **1**. A narrow strip of some flexible material, esp. leather, generally fitted with a buckle and used for securing, holding together, etc.
2. Something consisting of, serving as, or resembling, a strap (sense 1); as: **a** A strip of leather used in flogging; hence, act of flogging, as in punishment. **b** Something made of a strap (sense 1), or of a part of one, or a combination of two or more for a particular use; as, a boot *strap*, shawl *strap*, stirrup *strap*. **c** *Mach.* A narrow flexible band or belt, or a thong of hide for use as a belt. See BELT, *n.*, 4. **d** A piece of leather, or strip of wood covered with a suitable material, for sharpening a razor; a strop. **e** A shoulder strap. **f** *Med.* A band, as of adhesive plaster, used to approximate surfaces, as of wounds, or to hold surgical dressings in position. **g** A band or fillet used in strapwork. **h** *Bot.* (1) A ligule. (2) The blade or flat portion of a grass leaf.
3. A narrow strip of anything, as of iron or brass. Specif.: **a** *Carp., Mach., etc.* A band, plate, or loop of metal for clasping and holding timbers, parts of a machine, etc. See ECCENTRIC, *Illust.* Also, a flexible, thin, flat strip of steel or iron, fastened around boxes, crates, bales, etc., for security. **b** *Naut.* (1) A piece of rope or metal passing around a block or deadeye, holding it together and used for fastening it to anything; — called also *strop.* (2) A rope with ends spliced together, used in slinging weights, etc.
4. A bunch, or string, as of fruit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. Credit; "tick." *Slang & Dial. Eng.*
6. A price; that which is payable. *Dial. Eng.*

strap, *v. t.*; STRAPPED (străpt); STRAP′PING. **1**. To beat or chastise with a strap.
2. To secure with a strap; — sometimes with *up* or *down.*
3. To sharpen (a razor) by rubbing on a strap; to strop.
4. To hang, as a criminal; — used also as *v. i. Scot.*

strap-pa′do (stră-pā′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [It. *strappata* a pull, the strappado, fr. *strappare* to pull, fr. G. dial. *strapfen*; cf. G. *straff* tense, stretched, D. *straf.*] **1**. A former punishment or torture, consisting in hoisting the subject by a rope (sometimes fastened to his wrists behind his back) and letting him fall to the length of the rope.
2. A beating with or as with a strap. *Rare & Erron.*

strap′per (străp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who uses a strap; specif.: **a** One who harnesses horses, or takes care of horses in a stable. **b** *Railroad Construction.* A workman who bolts the splices, or straps, to the rails; a splicer.
2. One extraordinarily large of its kind. *Slang.*

strap′ping, *p. pr.* of STRAP. Hence: *a.* Tall; strong; lusty; large; as, a *strapping* fellow. *Colloq.*

strap′ping, *vb. n.* of STRAP. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of one that straps; esp., *Colloq.*, a beating with or as with a strap.
2. Straps collectively; also, material for straps.
3. A narrow band of cloth, generally machine-stitched, used to ornament the seams of a garment.
strapping motion, *Spinning*, a kind of governing motion for a mule to regulate the velocity of the spindles during winding; — so called because actuated by a strap or band. — **s. plate**, a long narrow strip of sheet iron or mild steel used as a strap in making a butt joint with two sections of a wooden main rod for a mine shaft.

strap′work′ (străp′wûrk′), *n.* In decorative design, a narrow fillet or band folded, crossed, and sometimes interlaced.

strass (străs), *n.* [After its inventor, a German jeweler: cf. F. *stras.*] A brilliant lead glass used in the manufacture of artificial gems; paste, as a silicate of potassium and lead, often with borax, alumina, white arsenic, etc.

Strass′burg (shträs′bo͝ork; *Angl.* sträs′bûrg), *n.* The capital of Alsace-Lorraine. — **Strassburg pie**, pâté de foie gras. — **S. pine**, the silver fir. — **S. turpentine**, a turpentine, resembling Venice turpentine, from Strassburg pine.

strat′a-gem (străt′ȧ-jĕm), *n.* [F. *stratagème*, L. *strategema*, Gr. στρατήγημα, fr. στρατηγεῖν to be leader of an army, fr. στρατηγός a general; στρατός an army (prob. as being spread out; cf. STRATUM) + ἄγειν to lead. See AGENT.] An artifice or trick in war for deceiving the enemy; hence, in general, artifice; deceptive device.

> Fit for treasons, *stratagems*, and spoils — *Shak.*

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

stra′tal (strā′tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a stratum or strata.

stra-tam′e-ter (stră-tăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*strata* + *-meter.*] An apparatus for surveying a borehole to determine the dip and strike of the strata, and the deviation from the vertical.

stra-te′gic (stră-tē′jĭk; -tĕj′ĭk; 277), **stra-te′gi-cal** (-tē′jĭ-kăl; -tĕj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. στρατηγικός of or for a general: cf. F. *stratégique.*] Of or pertaining to strategy; effected, or marked, by strategy. — **stra-te′gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

strategic line, *Mil.*, a line the holding or passing of which is involved in a plan of strategy. — **s. point**, *Mil.*, any point or region in the theater of operations which affords an advantage to its possessor, as a pass, crossroads, fortress, etc.

stra-te′gics (stră-tē′jĭks), *n.* Strategy.

strat′e-gist (străt′ē-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *stratégiste.*] One skilled in strategy.

stra-te′gus (stră-tē′gŭs), **-gos** (-gŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-jī), -GOI (-goi). [L. *strategus*, fr. Gr. στρατηγός. See STRATAGEM.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The leader of an army; a general. **b** A chief magistrate, as of the boule of the Achæan or Ætolian League. Cf. HIPPARCH.

strat′e-gy (străt′ē-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρατηγία: cf. F. *stratégie.* See STRATAGEM.] **1**. The science or art of projecting and directing great military movements. See TACTICS.
2. The use of stratagem, or artifice.

strath (străth), *n.* [Gael. *srath.*] A river valley of considerable size; a valley bottom; — often in composition with the name of the river; as, *Strath* Spey, *Strath*more. *Scot.*

strath′spey′ (străth′spā′; străth′spā′), *n.* [From the district of *Strath Spey* in Scotland.] **a** A lively Scottish dance, resembling the reel, but slower. **b** Music for this dance or having its duple rhythm, which is characterized by the Scotch catch, or a converse rhythmic figure.

strat′ic (străt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the order or sequence of strata; stratigraphic.

stra-tic′u-late (stră-tĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *stratum.*] *Geol. & Min.* Characterized by thin parallel strata.

strat′i-fi-ca′tion (străt′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stratification.*] Act or process of stratifying, or state of being stratified; specif.: **a** *Geol.* The arrangement of sedimentary rocks in layers. The divisions between the layers, often marking changes in the circumstances of deposition, are called **stratification planes**. **b** *Hort.* The placing of seeds between layers of sand or sawdust, common in the case of seeds requiring to be kept moist or frozen to preserve their vitality and to facilitate germination, as those of many trees. **c** *Bot. & Physiol.* Growth by apposition. **d** *Elec.* Alternate light and dark zones or bands, as those appearing in a vacuum tube through which an electric charge is passing. **e** *Internal-Combustion Engines.* Stratified variation in the richness of the mixture in the cylinder.

strat′i-fied (străt′ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Arranged in, or composed of, strata, or layers; as, *stratified* rocks. See STRATIFICATION.
stratified discharge, *Elec.*, a discharge showing stratification, generally produced in an exhausted glass vessel. — **s. thallus**, *Bot.*, in lichenology, a thallus in which the gonidia occupy more than one layer, as in heteromerous species.

strat′i-form (-fôrm), *a. Anat.* Having the form of a stratum; designating a cartilage embedded in a groove in a bone to form a smooth surface over which a tendon passes.

strat′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; STRAT′I-FIED (-fīd); STRAT′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*stratum* + *-fy*: cf. F. *stratifier.*] To form, deposit, or arrange, in strata, or layers.

strat′i-fy, *v. i.* To form, or become arranged, in strata.

stra-tig′ra-pher (stră-tĭg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who studies, or who has an expert knowledge of, stratigraphy.

strat′i-graph′ic (străt′ĭ-grăf′ĭk), **strat′i-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to stratigraphy; as, *stratigraphical* evidence. — **strat′i-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stra-tig′ra-phy (stră-tĭg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*stratum* + *-graphy.*] **a** The arrangement of strata, esp. as to position and order of sequence. **b** That branch of geology which treats of the arrangement and succession of strata. See GEOLOGY, 1.

stra-toc′ra-cy (-tŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. στρατός an army + *-cracy*: cf. F. *stratocratie.*] A military government; government based on an army. *Rare.*

stra′to-cu′mu-lus, *n.* [*stratus* + *cumulus.*] *Meteor.* Stratified cumulus, consisting of large balls or rolls of dark cloud which often cover the whole sky, esp. in winter, and give at times an undulated appearance, but do not bring rain.

strat′o-graph′ic (străt′ō-grăf′ĭk), **strat′o-graph′i-cal** (-grăf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to stratography. — **strat′o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stra-tog′ra-phy (stră-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρατός an army + *-graphy.*] A description of, or of what belong to, an army.

stra′tum (strā′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TA (-tȧ), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L., fr. *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread; akin to Gr. στορνύναι to spread, strew. See STREW; cf. ESTRADE, PROSTRATE, STREET.] **1**. *Geol.* A body of sedimentary rock or earth of one kind formed by natural causes and consisting usually of a series of layers lying between beds of other kinds.
2. A bed or layer artificially made; a course.
3. *Biol.* A layer of tissue; esp., one of several superimposed membranes or laminæ that go to make up an organ.
4. Something conceived of as analogous to a stratum of the earth; a layer; as, the lowest *stratum* of society.
‖ **stra′tum ci-ne′re-um** (sĭ-nē′rē-ŭm) [NL. *cinereum* ash-colored], *Anat.*, a caplike layer of gray matter in the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina lying just beneath the stratum zonale. — ‖ **s. cor′ne-um** (kôr′nē-ŭm) [L. *corneum* horny], *Anat.*, the outer, more or less horny, part of the epidermis. It may include all the layers superficial to the Malpighian layer, or in a narrower sense only those which lie superficial to the stratum granulosum and stratum lucidum and are entirely horny. — ‖ **s. gra′nu-lo′sum** (grăn′ū-lō′sŭm) [NL. *granulosum* granulous], *Anat.*, a layer of granular cells, containing eleidin (which see), lying immediately above the Malpighian layer in most parts of the epidermis. — ‖ **s. lem-nis′ci** (lĕm-nĭs′ī) [L. *lemnisci*, lit., of a hanging ribbon, i. e., of a band of fibers], *Anat.*, a layer of the anterior corpora quadrigemina lying beneath the stratum opticum. It consists of fibers and scattered large nerve cells. — ‖ **stra′tum lu′ci-dum** (lū′sĭ-dŭm) [L. *lucidum* translucent], *Anat.*, a thin, somewhat translucent, layer of cells lying superficial to the stratum granulosum in many parts of the epidermis. — ‖ **s. Mal-pi′ghi-i** (măl-pĭg′ĭ-ī), *Anat.*, the Malpighian layer of the epidermis. — ‖ **s. op′ti-cum** (ŏp′tĭ-kŭm) [NL. *opticum* optic], *Anat.*, a layer composed of fibers and ganglion cells lying below the stratum cinereum in the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina. — ‖ **s. zo-na′le** (zō-nā′lē) [NL. *zonale* zonal], *Anat.*, the layer of white matter which covers the surface of the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

stra′tus (strā′tŭs), *n.* [L. *stratus* a spreading out, scattering, fr. *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.] *Meteor.* A cloud form characterized by its relatively great horizontal extension and its comparatively low altitude (2,000 to 7,000 feet), as distinguished from cumulo-stratus and cirro-stratus.

straw (strô), *n.* [ME. *straw*, *stre*, *stree*, AS. *stréaw*, fr. the root of E. *strew*; akin to OFries. *strē*, D. *stroo*, G. *stroh*, OHG. *strō*, Icel. *strā*, Dan. *straa*, Sw. *strå*. See STREW.] **1**. A stalk or stem of grain, as of wheat, rye, oats, barley, or Indian corn; also, a stalk of buckwheat, beans, or peas.
2. Collectively, stalks of grain after threshing, used as bedding for cattle, for packing, or for fodder.
3. **a** A thing of smallest worth; a mere trifle. **b** A slight fact considered as an indication; as, the dress of a man is a poor *straw* as to his politics.
4. Short for *straw hat* (a hat of straw), STRAW NEEDLE, etc.
5. A long-stemmed clay pipe; a churchwarden. *Slang.*
6. A short narrow strip of pastry; as, cheese *straws.*

straw bail. Worthless bail, as given by irresponsible persons, who swear falsely to ownership of property. The bond given by them is called a **straw bond**. *Colloq., U. S.*

straw′-bass′ (-bās′), *a.* [Cf. G. *strohbass*, n.] Designating, or pert. to, the so-called **straw-bass register**, a series of very deep tones of the male voice, considered by some a distinct register below the chest register (cf. REGISTER, *n.*, 7). — *n.* The straw-bass register, or a voice including it.

straw′ber-ry (-bẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [AS. *stréawberige*; *stréaw* straw + *berie* berry; perh. from the resemblance of the runners of the plant to straws.] **a** The juicy edible red fruit of any species of the rosaceous genus *Fragaria*, esp. of a cultivated variety. It is not properly a berry, but an enlarged pulpy receptacle, bearing numerous seedlike achenes. **b** The plant which bears this fruit. Strawberry plants are stemless herbs forming a tuft or crown, with trifoliolate leaves, cymose white flowers, and long slender runners. Cultivated strawberries have been derived from four species: *F. vesca*, the alpine strawberry of Europe; *F. virginiana*, of the eastern United States; *F. chiloensis*, of South America; and *F. moschata*, the hautbois. See FRAGARIA.

strawberry bush. An American celastraceous shrub (*Evonymus americanus*) having crimson pods and seeds with a scarlet aril. Also, the wahoo (*E. atropurpureus*).

strawberry clover. An Old World clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*) like the white clover, but having an inflated pink or reddish calyx.

strawberry crown borer. A weevil (*Tyloderma fragariæ*) whose larva bores in the crown of the strawberry.

Strawberry Leaf Roller (*Ancylis comptana*). *a* Larva, nat. size; *b* Imago, × 2.

strawberry leaf. **a** The leaf of the strawberry. **b** The symbol of the rank or estate of a duke, because the ducal coronet is twined with strawberry leaves.

strawberry leaf blight. A disease of the strawberry plant caused by the parasitic fungus *Sphærella fragariæ*.

strawberry leaf roller. Any of several moth larvæ that roll up, and feed on, strawberry leaves; also, the moth; esp., *Ancylis comptana* or *Exartema permundana*.

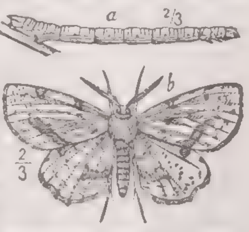

Strawberry Moth *b*. *a* Larva; *b* Imago

strawberry mark. *Med.* A birthmark somewhat like a strawberry in color.

strawberry moth. Any of several moths whose larvæ feed on strawberry plants; as: **a** A dagger moth (*Apatela oblinita*), whose large hairy larva is velvety black with two rows of bright yellow spots on each side. **b** A geometrid moth (*Xanthotype crocataria*) yellow with dusky spots on the wings.

strawberry pear. The red, ovoid, slightly acid fruit of a West Indian cactus (*Cereus triangularis*); also, the plant itself. It has triangular stems and large showy flowers.

Flower of Strawberry Pear.

strawberry plant. **a** The strawberry. **b** The strawberry shrub.

strawberry raspberry. An Asiatic raspberry (*Rubus rosæfolius*) cultivated for its handsome foliage, large white flowers, and showy red but insipid fruit.

strawberry shrub. Any calycanthaceous shrub of the genus *Butneria*; — so called from the fragrance of their dark red flowers.

strawberry tomato. The edible fruit of any of several species of *Physalis*; also, the plant, as the alkekengi (*Physalis alkekengi*).

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stran-gul′lion, **stran-gu′ri-an**, *n.* Strangury. *Obs.*
stranlyng, *n.* A kind of fur. *Obs.*
Strap, Hugh. See RANDOM, RODERICK.
stra-pa′do. † STRAPPADO.
strap bolt. = LUG BOLT.
strap brake. = BAND BRAKE.
strap game. = FAST AND LOOSE.
strap head. *Mach.* A journal box strapped to the end of a connecting rod See GIB, *Illust.*
strap hinge. A hinge with long flaps by which it is fastened.
strap′-laid′, *a.* Noting a kind of flat rope made by stitching together two hawser-laid ropes.
strap oil. A thrashing. *Slang.*
strap oyster. A narrow variety of common oyster. *Local, U. S.*
strap-pa′do, *v. t.* To punish or torture by the strappado. [*Slang.*
strapped (străpt), *a.* Penniless.
strap′ple (*dial.* străp′'l), *v. t.* To hold or bind as with a strap; to entangle *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
strap′ples, *n. pl.* Leggings. *Obs.*
strap rail. A flat rail formerly used in railroad construction. — **strap railroad** *or* **railway**.
strap′-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.* Shaped like a strap; ligulate.
strapt. Strapped. *Ref. Sp.*
strap′wort′ (străp′wûrt′), *n.* A European maritime silenaceous plant (*Corrigiola littoralis*).
strass (străs), *n.* [F. *strasse*, *estrasse.*] Silk refuse in skein making.
strat. † STRAIT, *a.* [STRATUM.
stra′ta (strā′tȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of
strat′a-ge-mat′ic (străt′ȧ-jē-măt′ĭk), *a.* Using, or skillful in, stratagem. — **strat′a-ge-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or R.*
strat′a-gem′i-cal (-jĕm′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Containing, or characterized by, stratagem. — **strat′a-gem′ic** (-ĭk), *a.* *Both Obs. or R.*
stratch (*dial.* străch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRETCH.
strate. † STRAIT, STREET.
strat′e-get′ic (străt′ē-jĕt′ĭk), **strat′e-get′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Strategic. [*n.* Strategy. *Rare.*
strat′e-get′ics (străt′ē-jĕt′ĭks),
stra-te′gos (stră-tē′gŏs), *n.* [Gr. στρατηγος general] An American war game, or kriegspiel.
strat′i-graph′ic, **-i-cal** (străt′ĭ-grăf′ĭk; -ĭ-kăl). Vars. of STRATOGRAPHIC, -ICAL. — **strat′i-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
stra-tig′ra-phist (stră-tĭg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* = STRATIGRAPHER.
Strat′i-o′tes (străt′ĭ-ō′tēz; strā′shĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στρατιώτης yarrow or milfoil.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of European vallisneriaceous plants distinguished by the 2-leaved spathe bearing long-pediceled staminate flowers, or short-pediceled pistillate ones. *S. aloides* is the water soldier.
stra′ti-ot′ic (strā′shĭ-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *stratioticus*, Gr. στρατιωτικός.] Warlike. *Obs.*
strat′lin (străt′lĭn), *n.* [Cf. STRADDLE.] A step. *Scot.*
stratnes. † STRAITNESS.
stra′to-cir′rus (strā′tō-sĭr′ŭs), *n.* [*stratus* + *cirrus.*] A low dense cirro-stratus cloud, now classed with the alto-stratus.
stra-ton′ic (stră-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στρατός an army.] Of or pertaining to an army. *Rare.*
stra-ton′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to Strato of Lampsacus, third head of the Peripatetic school, or his naturalistic philosophy.
stra′tose (strā′tōs; *cf.* -OSE), *a.* *Bot.* Arranged in distinct strata.
stra-tu′mi-nate, *v. t.* [Cf STRATUM.] To pave. *Obs.*
stra′tus cu′mu-li-for′mis (kū′mū-lĭ-fôr′mĭs). [NL.] *Meteor.* A stratus cloud resembling the cumulus in form.
stra′tus ma′cu-lo′sus (măk′ū-lō′sŭs). [NL. See STRATUS; MACULOSE.] *Meteor.* A form of cirro-cumulus cloud, popularly known as *mackerel sky.*
straucht (sträkt; strôkt), **straucht′en**, **straught′en** (sträk′t'n; strôk′-). Scot. vars. of STRAIGHT, STRAIGHTEN.
straught (sträkt; strôkt). Scot. var. & obs. pret. & p. p. of STRETCH.
straught, *p. a.* Distraught. *Obs*
strauht. † STRAIGHT.
straunge. † STRANGE.
strav′a-gant (străv′ȧ-gănt), *a.* [It. *stravagante.*] Extravagant. *Obs.* [digression. *Obs.*
strav′a-gant, *n.* Wandering;
stra-vage′ (stră-vāg′), **stra-vaig′**, *n. & v.* [OF. *estravaguer*] Stroll; ramble. *Scot. & Dial*
strave (strāv). Archaic or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STRIVE.
straw (*dial.* strō, strä). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STREW, STROW. [with straw.
straw, *v. t.* To bind or provide
Straw, Jack. *Eng. Hist.* Name or nickname of one of the leaders in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, 1381.
straw bass (bās). The large-mouth black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1. *Local, U. S.* [bass.
strawberry bass. The calico
strawberry blite. See BLITUM.
strawberry borer. Any of several insects whose larvæ burrow in the strawberry plant; as: **a** The root borer (*Anarsia lineatella*), a very small dark gray moth whose larvæ burrow in the larger roots and crown. **b** The strawberry crown borer.
strawberry comb. See COMB, *n.*, 3.
strawberry crab. A small European spider crab (*Eurynome aspera*), having the back covered with pink tubercles.
strawberry crown moth. A clearwing moth (*Sesia rutilans*) whose larva is destructive to the strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry plants. [vat.
strawberry finch. The amada-
strawberry flea beetle. An American bright-colored flea beetle (*Haltica ignita*) injurious to strawberry plants.
strawberry geranium. = BEEFSTEAK SAXIFRAGE.
strawberry nettle. A Polynesian urticaceous plant (*Elatostema pedunculatum*), having red collective fruits. [bass.
strawberry perch. The calico
strawberry roan. Roan with a decidedly red ground color.
strawberry rust. = STRAWBERRY LEAF BLIGHT.
strawberry sawfly. A small black sawfly (*Harpiphorus maculatus*) whose larva eats the leaves of the strawberry plant.
strawberry saxifrage. The beefsteak saxifrage. [ry blite.
strawberry spinach. Strawber-
strawberry sunburn. = STRAWBERRY LEAF BLIGHT.

strawberry tree. **a** A European ericaceous evergreen tree (*Arbutus unedo*) with racemose white flowers, and strawberrylike fruit. **b** Any species of spindle tree.
strawberry vine. The plant which yields the strawberry.
straw bid. A worthless bid; a bid for a contract which the bidder is unable or unwilling to fulfill. Hence: **straw bidder.** *Colloq., U. S.*
straw′board′ (strô′bōrd′; 201), *n.* Common paper board made of straw pulp, used for packing, making boxes, etc.
straw color *or* **colour.** A light yellow color, like that of dry straw. — **straw′-col′ored,** *or* **-col′oured,** *a.*
straw′-necked′ (-nĕkt′), *a.* Designating an Australian ibis (*Carphibis spinicollis*) having the modified feathers of the lower neck yellow, stiff, and strawlike.
straw vote. An unofficial vote, as one taken at a chance gathering or by letters of inquiry, to indicate the relative strength of opposing candidates or issues. Cf. STRAW, *n.*, 3 **b**.
straw wine. Wine from grapes dried in the sun, as on straw. The wine is sweet and liqueurlike.
straw′worm′ (strô′wûrm′), *n.* **a** A caddis worm. **b** Any of several small hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididæ whose larvæ injure the straw of wheat and other grains. The barley strawworm is *Isosoma hordei*; that of the wheat is *I. grande.*
straw′y (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, straw.
stray (strā), *v. i.*; STRAYED (strād); STRAY′ING. [OF. *estraier*, prop. a., stray, astray, but prob. misunderstood as an infinitive, fr. (assumed) LL. *stratarius* roving the streets, left without an owner in the street, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved road. Perh. confused with the law term OF. *estreer*, *estraier*, to leave (land) in the keeping of a stranger instead of that of the feudal lord, to be without a legitimate owner, also ultimately fr. L. *strata*. See STREET; cf. STRAY, *a.*] **1.** To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate.

Thames among the wanton valley *strays*. *Denham.*

2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits; to rove at large; to roam, as without fixed direction or purpose; to go astray; as, a *straying* sheep.

We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways. *Bk of Com. Prayer.*

3. To struggle or move vigorously. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Deviate, err, swerve, rove, roam. See WANDER.
stray, *a.* [OF. *estraié*, p. p. of *estraier*, or an alteration of *estraier*, a. See STRAY, *v. i.*; cf. ASTRAY, ESTRAY.] **1.** Having gone astray; strayed; wandering; as, a *stray* horse.
2. Incidental; unrelated; as, a *stray* remark.
stray energy *or* **power,** *Elec.*, losses, as in a dynamo, due to friction, hysteresis, and eddy currents, as distinguished from the loss from electric resistance in the coils, conductors, etc. — **s. line,** *Naut.*, that portion of the log line which is run out to allow the chip to get clear of the stern eddies before the reckoning is begun. — **s. mark,** *Naut.*, a mark, consisting of a red rag, indicating the limit of the stray line.
stray, *n.* [From STRAY, *a.*] **1.** Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure, or its proper place and company, and wanders at large, or is lost; an estray.
2. A person or thing that strays; a straggler; a waif.

The *stray* of the line veered right to windward *W. C. Russell*

3. [From STRAY, *v.*] Act of wandering or going astray. *R.*
4. Common land or pasturage; also, the right to allow one's stock to stray and feed thereon. *Dial. Eng.*
streak (strēk), *n.* [ME. *streke*, var. of *strike* streak, stroke, line (or fr. D. *streek*), AS. *strica*, akin to D. *streek*, G. *strich*, Sw. *strek*, Dan. *streg*, Goth. *striks*, and E. *strike*, *stroke*. See STRIKE; cf. STROKE, *n.*, STRAKE.] **1.** A line or long mark of a different color from the ground; a stripe; a vein.
2. *Shipbuilding.* A strake.
3. *Min.* The color of the fine powder of a mineral, as obtained by scratching, pulverizing, or preferably as a mark by rubbing against a hard white surface as of an unglazed tile, the **streak plate.** It is often different from the color of the mineral in mass, and is an important distinguishing character, esp. for minerals having metallic luster.
4. A rung or round of a ladder. *Obs.*
5. A section of a sectional iron tire formerly sometimes used on artillery wheels.
6. A vein of character or temperament; a well-defined trait along some peculiar line; as, a generous *streak* in him.
7. A layer; as, bacon with a *streak* of lean and a *streak* of fat. Also often fig.; as, a *streak* of luck. *Colloq., U. S.*
Syn. — See VEIN.
streak, *v. t.*; STREAKED (strēkt); STREAK′ING. To form streaks or stripes in or on; to stripe.
streaked (strēkt; strēk′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Marked or variegated with stripes.
2. Worried; alarmed. *Dial. U. S.*
streak′y (strēk′ĭ), *a.* Streaked; marked with streaks. — **streak′i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **streak′i-ness,** *n.*
stream (strēm), *n.* [AS. *stréam*; akin to OFries. *strām*, OS. *strōm*, D. *stroom*, G. *strom*, OHG. *stroum*, *strūm*, Dan. & Sw. *ström*, Icel. *straumr*, Ir. *sroth*, Lith. *srove*, Russ. *struya*, Gr. ῥύσις a flowing, ῥεῖν to flow, Skr. *sru*. Cf. CATARRH, DIARRHEA, RHEUM, RHYTHM.] **1.** A current or course of water or other fluid, flowing on the earth, as a river, brook, etc., or from a vessel, reservoir, or fountain; specif., any course of running water; as, many *streams* are blended in the Mississippi; a *stream* of molten lead.
2. A steady flow, as of air, gas, or the like; specif., of light, a beam or ray. "Sun *streams*." *Chaucer.*
3. Anything issuing or moving with continued succession of parts; as, a *stream* of words. "*Stream* of beneficence." *Atterbury.* "*Stream* of emigration." *Macaulay.*
4. A continued current or course; current; drift; as, the *stream* of history. "The very *stream* of his life." *Shak.*
5. *Naut.* = STREAM ANCHOR. See ANCHOR, *n.*, 1.
Syn. — STREAM, CURRENT are often interchangeable; as, to row against the *stream*, *current*; the Gulf *Stream*, the Japan *Current*. But CURRENT denotes esp. the more swiftly moving portion of a STREAM or other body of water; as, to row out into the *current* of the river; ocean *currents*.
stream (strēm), *v. i.*; STREAMED (strēmd); STREAM′ING.
1. To issue or flow in a stream; to issue freely or move in a continuous flow or course, as a fluid; as, tears *streamed* from her eyes; his words *streamed* forth.

Beneath those banks where rivers *stream* *Milton.*

2. To pour out, or emit, a stream or streams; as, *streaming* eyes; *streaming* eaves.
3. To issue, shoot, or pass swiftly, as light, a comet, etc.
4. To extend or stretch out at length, or in a line, often wavy; as, her hair *streamed* down; a flag *streams* out.
5. To move forward in a body with a continuous motion; as, the crowd *streamed* into the hall.
stream, *v. t.* **1.** To send forth in a current or stream; to cause to flow; to pour; as, his eyes *streamed* tears.
2. To cause to stream in the air; as, to *stream* a banner.
3. To streak, as with colors; stripe. *Obs. or R.*

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold *Bacon.*

4. *Mining.* To work over by washing to separate ore.
to stream the buoy, *Naut.*, to throw the anchor buoy overboard before letting go the anchor.
stream′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A flag which floats in the wind; specif., a long, narrow, ribbonlike flag.
2. A stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.
3. *Astron.* A line of light in the solar corona, often of a fine, filamentous structure.
4. *Mining.* One who washes out stream tin.
stream′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STREAM. Specif.: *p. a.* Sending forth or issuing as streams or rays.
streaming of protoplasm. See CIRCULATION, 5; ROTATION, 3 **b**.
stream′let (-lĕt), *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; rill.
stream′y (strēm′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with streams, or with running water; streamful.
2. Resembling a stream or beam, as of light; issuing in a stream or beam. "A *streamy* ray." *Pope.*
streek, streak (strēk), *v. t.* [ME. *streken* to stretch; orig. uncert.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To stretch; extend.
2. To lay out, as a dead body.
streek, streak, *v. i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To stretch.
2. To hasten; to go or move quickly. *Chaucer.*
3. To commence; begin.
street (strēt), *n.* [ME. *strete*, AS. *strǣt*, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved way, properly fem. p. p. of *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread; akin to E. *strew*. See STREW; cf. STRATUM, STRAY, *v. & a.*] **1.** Orig., a paved way or road; a public highway; now, commonly, a thoroughfare, esp. in a city, town, or village; esp., a main thoroughfare, as distinguished from an *alley*, *lane*, or the like. *Street* usually includes the sidewalks or footpaths on either side, except when used in direct distinction from them, and often also includes the bordering dwellings, business houses, lots, etc., which are then often spoken of as *in* the street; as, an office in Wall *Street*; he lives on, or in, Main *Street*; the crowd overflowed from the sidewalk into the *street*; the *street* was gay with promenaders and carriages. "His deserted mansion in Duke *Street*." *Macaulay.*
2. Hence, the occupants of the buildings on a street, collectively; as, the *street* was agog with curiosity.
3. Any way or course; as, a hidden *street*. *Obs.*
4. *Print.* = ALLEY, *n.*, 5.
Syn. — See WAY.
the street, *Brokers' Cant*, the thoroughfare or vicinity in a city where its main financial business is carried on, as Wall Street and vicinity in New York, or Lombard Street and vicinity in London; hence, those engaged in finance there; as, *the street* would not take the bonds.
street Arab. A homeless vagabond in the streets of a city, particularly an outcast boy or girl; a gamin.
street car. A car, usually a passenger car, running through the public streets, usually on rails; a tram car. *U. S.*
street′walk′er (strēt′wôk′ẽr), *n.* A common prostitute who seeks trade in the streets. — **street′walk′ing,** *n.*
street′ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Facing, or being toward, a street. — *adv.* Toward, or in the direction of, the street.
Stre-litz′i-a (strē-lĭt′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., said to be named after Charlotte, Princess of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz*, and queen of George III. of Great Britain.] *Bot.* A genus of African musaceous plants related to the banana. They have rigid glaucous distichous leaves, and peculiar richly colored flowers with three sepals and three very irregular petals. *S. reginæ* is the bird-of-paradise flower.
strem′ma-to-graph′ (strĕm′ȧ-tō-grȧf′), *n.* [Gr. στρέμμα, -ατος, twist, strain + *-graph*.] An instrument for determining the fiber stresses in rails under moving trains.
strength (strĕngth), *n.* [ME. *strengðe*, AS. *strengðu*, fr. *strang* strong. See STRONG.] **1.** The quality or state of being strong; ability to do or to bear; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; force; power; as, *strength* of body or of mind.

All his [Samson's] *strengths* in his hairs were. *Chaucer*

2. Power to resist force; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding; — opposed to *frangibility*; as, the *strength* of a bone, beam, wall, rope, etc.
3. Power of resisting attacks; impregnability. "Our castle's *strength* will laugh a siege to scorn." *Shak.*
4. Intensity; force; vehemence; as, the *strength* of one's love, hate, or prejudice; specif.: **a** Intensity or degree, esp. of potency of effect on other things, of the distinguishing and essential element of a thing; — said of liquors, solutions, etc.; as, the *strength* of wine or of acids. **b** Intensity; — said of light, color, sound, or odor. Sometimes, of pigments, the degree of their modifying influence upon another color or colors with which they are mixed. **c** Vigor of style; force of expression or treatment; — said of work in literary or other arts.
5. Force as measured in numbers; amount, numbers, or power of any body, as of an army, a navy, or the like; as, what is the *strength* of the enemy by land, or by sea?
6. A strong place; a stronghold. *Obs.* *Milton.*
7. One regarded as embodying or affording force, strength, or firmness; that on which reliance is based; support

God is our refuge and *strength* *Ps.* xlvi. 1.

8. That quality which tends to secure results; effective power in an institution or enactment; security; validity; legal or moral force; logical conclusiveness; as, the *strength* of social or legal obligations; the *strength* of law or public opinion; *strength* of evidence or argument.
Syn. — Vigor, energy, force, puissance, robustness, toughness, stoutness, lustiness, firmness. See POWER.
on the strength, *Mil. & Nav.*, on the rolls as belonging, or attached, to an organization, as a regiment or ship's company; as, women used to be carried *on the strength* as laundresses. *Colloq., Eng.* — **on,** *or* **upon, the s. of,** in reliance upon; as, I acted *on the strength of* his statements. — **s. of an acid** (*or* **base**). *Chem.* See AVIDITY, 2. — **s. of an electric current,** the quantity of electricity flowing through a conductor in one second. The unit of current strength is the ampere, which conveys one coulomb of electricity per second. — **s. of double refraction,** *Optics*, the difference between the refractive indices of the ordinary and extraordinary rays in a uniaxial crystal, and between the maximum and minimum indices in a biaxial crystal. — **s. of field,** *Physics*, the amount of mechanical force exerted on a unit mass, or in magnetic or electrostatic fields on a unit pole or unit charge respectively, in that locality where the strength of field is to be determined; intensity of field. In terms of the C. G. S. units, strengths of field are defined as follows: **a** Of a *gravitational field*, the force in dynes with which a gram of matter at the point in question is attracted. **b** Of a *magnetic field*, the force in dynes with which a unit pole at the point in question is attracted or repelled. **c** Of an *electrostatic field*, the force in dynes acting upon a particle of matter having a unit charge and situated at the point in question. — **s. of pole,** *Magnetism*, the force in dynes exerted through air by a pole on a unit pole one centimeter away.
strength, *v. t.* To strengthen; support. *Obs.*
strength′en (strĕng′th′n), *v. t. & i.*; STRENGTH′ENED (-th′nd); STRENGTH′EN-ING. To make, grow, or become, stronger; to add strength, force, vigor, or intensity to; as, to *strengthen* a limb, bridge, army, purpose, belief.
Syn. — Invigorate, confirm, fortify, encourage.
strength′en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that gives or adds strength.
strength′en-ing, *p. a.* That strengthens; giving or increasing strength. — **strength′en-ing-ly,** *adv.*
strengthening card, *Whist*, a queen, jack, ten, or nine led from a short suit with a view to strengthening one's partner in that suit, by giving him a finesse against the second hand, or forcing out another high card. — **s. lead,** *Whist*, a lead of a strengthening card. — **s. plaster,** *Med.*, a plaster containing iron, and supposed to have tonic effects.
stren′u-ous (strĕn′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *strenuus*; cf. Gr. στρηνής strong, hard, rough, harsh.] **1.** Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; as, a *strenuous* reformer.

And spirit-stirring wine, that *strenuous* makes. *Chapman.*

2. Marked by, accompanied with, or requiring, zealous energy or vigorous striving; as, *strenuous* days.
Syn. — See VIGOROUS.
— **stren′u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **stren′u-ous-ness,** *n.*

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strawberry tongue. *Med.* A tongue with large congested papillæ often seen in scarlet fever
strawberry weevil. **a** A small weevil (*Anthonomus signatus*) which severs the stems of the strawberry and lays eggs in the buds. **b** Strawberry crown borer.
straw bond. See STRAW BAIL.
straw cat. The pampas cat.
straw death. See RIST, *v. t.*, scratch.
straw′en (strô′′n), *a.* Made of straw. *Obs., R., or Scot.*
strawen † STREW.
straw fiddle A kind of xylophone in which wooden bars are supported on rolls of straw.
strawht, strawhte. † STRAIGHT; obs. pret. of STRETCH.
straw man. A nonentity; a puppet; a perjured witness; a man of straw. [*Dial. Eng.*
straw′mote′, *n.* A single straw.
strawne. Obs. p. p. of STREW.
straw needle. A very slender needle for sewing together straw braids in hat and bonnet making.
straw ride. A pleasure ride, usually at night, in a large vehicle, as a hay wagon, padded with straw. *Colloq., U. S.*
straw′small′ (strô′smôl′), *n.* = STRAW SMEAR **a**. *Local, Eng.*
straw′smear′ (-smẽr′), *n* **a** The greater whitethroat. **b** The garden warbler. **c** The willow wren. *All Local, Eng.*
straw stem. **a** A wineglass stem pulled out of the substance of the bowl. **b** Hence, a wineglass having such a stem.
straw yellow. Straw color.
stray (*dial.* strā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAW.
stray, *adv.* Astray. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
stray, *v. t.* To cause to stray.
stray. † STREW. [away. *Rare.*
stray′a-way′, *n.* One that strays
stray′er (strā′ẽr), *n.* One that strays; a wanderer.
stray′ling, *n.* See -LING. *Rare.*
strays, *n. pl.* [OF. *estra(h)iers.* Cf. STRAY, *n. & a.*] Property of an alien deceased without heirs. *Obs.* [dial. Eng. of STRAW.
stre, strea (*dial.* strē). Obs. or
streahte. Obs pret. of STRETCH.
streak. Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of STREEK. [TURK.
streak culture. = SLANT CUL-
streak′ed-back′, *n.* The common turnstone.
streakt. Streaked. *Ref. Sp.*
stream anchor. An anchor of medium size. See ANCHOR, *n.*, 1.
stream cable. A hawser or cable, smaller than the bower cables, for use with a stream anchor.
stream clock. An instrument for ascertaining the velocity of the blood in a blood vessel.
stream′ered (strēm′ẽrd), *a.* Decorated with streamers.
stream′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
stream gold. *Mining.* Gold in alluvial deposits; placer gold.
stream ice. Blocks of ice floating in a mass. [See -NESS.
stream′i-ness (strēm′ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
stream′less, *a.* See -LESS.
stream′ling, *n.* A streamlet.
stream tin. Cassiterite accumulated in alluvial deposits.
stream wheel. A wheel used to measure the velocity of flowing water in which it dips.
stream work. A place where stream tin is washed; the washing of such tin. *Cornwall, Eng.*
stream′wort′ (strēm′wûrt′), *n* A plant of the water milfoil family (Haloragidaceæ).
streatch. † STRETCH.
strebere. † STRAWBERRY.
strech. Stretch. *Ref. Sp.*
strecher, *n.* [Cf. STRETCH, *v.*] Prob., a liar. *Obs.*
strecht. Stretched. *Ref. Sp.*
streck (strĕk), *a. & adv.* [AS. *stræc*, *strec*, strict, rigid.] Straight; direct. — **streck′ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
strecour, *n.* A hunting dog. *Obs.*
strecte. † STRICT.
stred. Obs. pret. of STRIDE.
stree (*dial.* strē). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of STRAW.
streek (strēk), *n.* Stretch; extent; speed; progress. *Scot.*
streeke. † STRIKE.
streel (strēl), *v. i.* [Dial.; orig. uncert.] To saunter; stroll; to drag or trail. — *n.* A stroll or saunter; dragging; trailing; also, a slut; sloven. *Both Ir.*
streem. † STREAM.
streen (strēn), *n.* Yester e'en (evening): — in *the streen.* *Scot.*
streen (strēn). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STRAIN. [See MEASURE.
streep (strāp), *n.* [D., a line.]
street, *n.* [See ESTREAT.] Estreat; notebook or rate book.
street elbow. *Mech.* A pipe elbow with an extension piece at one end. [scavenger. *Eng.*
street orderly. A street cleaner;
street′ward′, *n.* An officer having the care of the streets. *Obs.*
street′way′, *n.* Roadway.
street′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* After the manner of a street.
streght. † STRAIGHT.
streght, *v. i.* To move; go; march. Cf. STREEK. *Obs.*
streich, *a.* [Cf. STRECK, *a. & adv.*] Affected; stiff. *Obs. Scot.*
streight. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRAIGHT.
streight, streighte. † STRAIT; obs. pret. of STRETCH.
streik (strēk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STREEK.
strein. † STRAIN.
streinve. † STRENYE.
streipil. † STRAPPLE.
streit, streite. † STRAIT.
streith. † STRAIGHT.
strek. † STRETCH. [of STRIKE.
strek (strĕk). Obs. or dial. Eng.
streke. † STRECK, STREAK.
streke (*dial.* strēk). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STRIKE, STROKE.
streken. † STRICKEN.
strem. † STREAM.
strem′ma (strĕm′ȧ), *n.* [NGr. στρέμμα, fr. Gr. στρέφειν to turn.] See MEASURE.
stremour. † STREAMER.
stren. † STRAIN.
strencthe. † STRENGTH.
strende. † STRAND. [race.
strene. † STREONE; STRAIN,
streng (*dial.* strĕng). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRING.
streng, *n.* [AS. *strengu.*] Strength; power; a strong or fortified place; *pl.*, forces. — *v. t.* To strengthen; fortify. *All Obs.*
strenger. † STRANGER.
strenger, strengest. Obs. compar. & superl. of STRONG.
strenghefully. † STRONGFULLY.
strength′end. Strengthened. *Ref. Sp.*
strength′ful (strĕngth′fo͝ol), *a.* See -FUL. — **strength′ful-ness,** *n.*
strength′ing, *n.* Fortification; also, strengthening. *Obs.*
strength′less, *a.* Destitute of strength. — **strength′less-ness,** *n.* [forcibly. *Obs.*
strength′ly, *adv* Strongly;
strength′y (strĕng′thĭ; strĕn′thĭ), *a.* Strong. *Scot. & Dial.*
strenk, *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.] To sprinkle. *Obs.*
strenk. † STRENGTH.
stren′kle (*dial.* strĕŋ′k′l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *strenk*.] To sprinkle; scatter; strew; disperse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A sprinkler. *Obs.* [slit. *Dial. Eng.*
strent (strĕnt), *p. a. & n.* Rent;
strenth (*dial.* strĕnth). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of STRENGTH.
stre-nu′i-ty (strĕ-nū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *strenuitas.*] Strenuousness; activity. *Obs.*
stren′u-os′i-ty (strĕn′ū-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Strenuousness.
strenye, strenyie, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *estreindre* to press, compress, E. STRAIN, *v.*] To strain; constrain. — *n.* Compression; constraint. *Both Obs. Scot.*
strenyour. † STRAINER.
streon. † STRAIN.
streone, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *stréonan* to beget.] To beget; conceive; bear. *Obs.*
streowe. † STREW.
strepe. † STRIP.
strep′ent (strĕp′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *strepens*, p. pr. of *strepere.*] Noisy; loud. *Obs. or R.*
strep′er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *streperus*, fr. L. *strepere*. See STREPENT.] Loud; noisy; boisterous. *Obs. or R.*
Streph′on (strĕf′ŏn), *n.* A shepherd lover in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia;" hence, a poetic name for a lover or swain.
streph′on-ade′ (strĕf′ŏn-ād′), *n.*

streph'e-tome (strĕf'ô-tōm), *n.* [Gr. στρέφειν to twist + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A kind of twisted needle, used to secure union in operating for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

Strep-sip'ter-a (strĕp-sĭp'tẽr-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στρέψις a turning (fr. στρέφειν to twist) + πτερον a wing.] *Zoöl.* A group of minute parasitic insects regarded as an order, or as an aberrant division, of beetles. It consists of a few genera, of which *Stylops*, infesting certain bees, and *Xenos*, infesting certain wasps, are the best known. The males have rudimentary fore wings. The females never leave the host, but degenerate into a saclike structure in which the larvæ develop. — **strep-sip'ter-al** (-*ă*l), *a.* — **strep-sip'ter-an** (-*ă*n), *a. & n.* — **strep-sip'ter-ous** (-*ŭ*s), *a.*

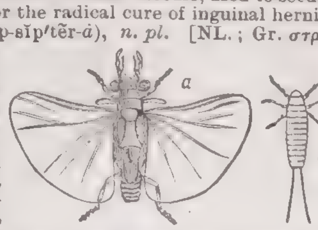

One of the Strepsiptera (*Stylops childreni*). *a* Adult Male; *b* Larva. Both much enlarged.

Strep'to-car'pus (-tō-kär'p*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στρεπτός twisted + καρπός fruit.] *Bot* A genus of African gesneriaceous herbs (cultivated as the *Cape primrose*) having handsome blue or purple flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla, two stamens, and a linear, spirally twisted capsule.

strep'to-coc'cic (-kŏk'sĭk), *a.* *Bacteriol.* Pertaining to or resembling *Streptococcus* or streptococci.

Strep'to-coc'cus (-kŏk'*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στρεπτός pliant, curved + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* **1.** A genus of nonmotile bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, having cells which divide in one direction only, and remain more or less attached, forming chains. It includes several virulently pathogenic species, as *S. erysipelatos*, causing erysipelas and forms of septicæmia; *S. pneumoniæ*, of croupous pneumonia, etc. They often occur in waters polluted with sewage.
2. [*l. c.*] *pl.* -COCCI. A microörganism of this genus or type.

Strep'to-neu'ra (-nū'r*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στρεπτός curved + νεῦρον a sinew.] *Zoöl.* A large subclass of gastropod Mollusca in which the loop of visceral nerves is twisted into a figure 8, the right half crossing (in dextral forms) above the left. The sexes are usually separate. The group is nearly equivalent to Prosobranchiata.

strep'to-neu'rous (-r*ŭ*s), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to the Streptoneura. **b** Having, or designating, a nervous system with a twisted visceral loop, as in the Streptoneura.

Strep'to-thrix (strĕp'tō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στρεπτός pliant, bent + θρίξ a hair.] **1.** *Bacteriol.* A genus of higher bacteria, family Chlamydobacteriaceæ, the cells consisting of branched filaments which segment off gonidia. Cultures of the species have a moldy appearance, due to aërial hyphæ. Some consider them to represent a connection between the Schizomycetes and certain lower fungi.
2. [*l. c.*] *pl.* -THRICES (-thrĭ'sēz). Any microörganism of this genus or type.

stress (strĕs), *v. t.*; STRESSED (strĕst); STRESS'ING. [Abbr. fr. *distress*, or fr. OF. *estrecier*, LL. (assumed) *strictiare*, fr. L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere*. See DISTRESS, *v.*, STRAIN, *v.*] **1.** To distress; overtax; inconvenience; also, to distrain. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To subject to mechanical stress; to put pressure or strain upon.
3. To subject to phonetic stress; to accent.
4. To place emphasis on; to make emphatic; emphasize.

stress, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *distress*; or fr. *stress*, v., or OF. *estrece*, fr. the OF. v. See DISTRESS, STRESS, *v.*] **1.** A Distress; affliction. *Obs.* "His heavy *stress*." *Spenser.* **b** *Law.* Distress; distraint. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Pressure; strain; constraining force or influence; as, *stress* of circumstances; *stress* of weather; — used chiefly of immaterial things; hence, urgency; importance; weight; significance; as, to lay *stress* on a particular argument.

The faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

3. *Mech.* Mutual force or action between contiguous surfaces of bodies, or on both sides of any arbitrary section line or surface, due to external force; the cohesive force or molecular resistance in a body opposing such action. Specif., intensity of this force, commonly expressed in pounds per square inch. Stress is caused by tension, compression, or shear, or by a combination of these.

In rigid bodies, *stress* may be defined as resistance to alteration of form; in fluids . . . as resistance to alteration of volume. *A. B. W. Kennedy.*

4. *Phon.* Force of utterance applied to words, syllables, or elements, increasing their relative loudness; accent. In English, stress is the chief element in accent and the only one commonly indicated in dictionaries. It is one of the most important elements in emphasis. There are various degrees of stress, of which but two, the *primary* (′) and the *secondary* (′), as in *as'pi-ra'tion*, need usually be distinguished. Cf. ACCENT, *n.*, 1. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 78–80. In elocution, stress at the beginning of a word or syllable is **initial stress** (or **radical**, or **opening, stress**), designated by >; in the middle, **medial**, or **median, stress**, designated by <>; at the end, **terminal stress** (or **close, final**, or **vanishing, stress**), designated by <. **Compound stress** is initial and terminal stress combined; **thorough stress**, equal stress applied to all parts of a word or syllable; **vibrant stress**, stress applied intermittently

-stress. [*-ster* + *-ess*, prop. a double feminine. Cf. -STER.] A noun suffix denoting a *feminine agent*, now esp. *one who does something with skill* or *as an occupation*; as, seam*stress*, song*stress*, spin*stress* (cf. spin*ster*, also *fem.*).

stretch (strĕch), *v. t.*; STRETCHED (strĕcht); STRETCH'ING. [ME. *strecchen*, AS. *streccan*; akin to D. *strekken*, G. *strecken*, OHG. *strecchen*, Sw. *sträcka*, Dan. *strække*; cf. AS. *stræc*, *strec*, strong, violent, G. *strack* straight; of uncertain origin, perh. akin to E. *strong*. Cf. STRAIGHT.] **1.** To reach out; extend; put forth.

I in conquest *stretched* mine arm. *Shak.*

2. To draw out or extend in length or breadth; to expand or distend, esp. by force; as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's resources to the utmost.
3. To make tense; to strain; as, to *stretch* a muscle.

Awake, my soul, *stretch* every nerve. *Doddridge.*

4. To cause to reach or continue, as from one point to another; to extend; as, to *stretch* a wire between two posts.
5. To extend too far; hence, to do violence to; to impair, as if by extending too far; to exaggerate; as, to *stretch* the truth. "Violent and *stretched* prerogative." *Burke.*
6. To cause to lie at full length; specif.: **a** To fell as with a blow. *Slang.* **b** To lay out for burial. *Chiefly Dial.*
to stretch a point, to go beyond what is strictly warranted in making a claim or concession, as in an argument or bargain.

stretch (strĕch), *v. i.* **1.** To be extended in length or in breadth, or both; to spread; reach; as, the road *stretches* across the State; the lake *stretches* over fifty square miles.

As far as *stretcheth* any ground. *Gower.*

2. To extend or spread one's self, or one's limbs; as, one just awakened yawns and *stretches*.
3. To be extended, or to bear extension, without breaking, as elastic or ductile substances; as, rubber *stretches* easily; — also fig. "So far as my coin would *stretch*." *Shak.*
4. To strain the truth; to exaggerate; as, a man apt to *stretch* in his statements. *Obs. or Colloq.*
5. *Naut.* To sail by the wind. *Now Rare.*

stretch, *n.* **1.** Act of stretching, or state of being stretched, often unduly; strain; effort; as, a *stretch* of the limbs; a *stretch* of the imagination; a *stretch* of power.
2. A continuous line or surface; also, a continuous space of time; as, grassy *stretches* of land.

But all of them left me a week at a *stretch*. *E. Eggleston.*

3. The extent to which anything may be stretched; extreme reach; as, beyond the *stretch* of reason.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can. *Granville.*

4. *Naut.* The extent of progress on one tack. *Now R.*
5. *Mech.* Theoretically, simple linear tensile (**positive stretch**) or compressive (**negative stretch**) strain parallel to a given direction without change of dimensions in directions at right angles to this direction; technically, elongation, temporary or permanent, produced by a pulling stress.
6. Course; direction; as, the *stretch* of seams of coal.
7. *Spinning.* The outward run of a mule carriage away from the rollers.
8. Either of the straight sides of a race course with curving ends; specif., the *home stretch*, or the *back stretch*.

stretch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stretches; specif.: **a** Any of various devices or machines for stretching or expanding something by applied force; as, a boot, carpet, fence, glove, saw, trousers, or wire, *stretcher*. **b** In an umbrella, any of the rods pivoted at the ends to the ribs and to the tube that slides upon the handle in opening or closing the umbrella. **c** The frame upon which canvas is stretched, for painting. **d** A jointed rod or bar which when straightened raises a collapsible top or hood, as of a vehicle. **e** A piece of wood or metal used to spread the clews of a hammock.
2. *Naut.* **a** A narrow crosspiece in a boat for a rower to brace his feet against. **b** A temporary crosspiece to keep the sides of a boat from being crushed together.
3. *Masonry.* See 4th BOND, 10 **a**.
4. In framed work, a timber or rod used as a tie, esp. when horizontal; also, a stretcher bar.
5. *Furniture.* A part of the underframing of a cabinet, table, chair, or the like, serving as a stay or brace.
6. A litter, usually of canvas stretched on a frame, for carrying disabled or dead persons; also, *Chiefly Brit.*, a contrivance of this sort used as a bed, as in camping.
7. *Angling.* The leader; also, the tail fly.
8. An overstretching of the truth; a lie. *Slang.*

stretcher bar. **a** *Mach.* An extensible pillar attached to a rock drill to secure it in place. **b** A bar or rod used as a distance piece; a stretcher.

stretch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRETCH. — **stretching course**, *Masonry*, a course of stretchers. — **s. piece**, *Wood Working*, a tie; sometimes, a strut or brace.

‖ **stret'to** (strāt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., close or contracted, pressed, L. *strictus*, p. p. Cf. STRICT.] *Music.* **a** In a fugue, the crowding of answer upon subject; the division of a fugue, properly following the "working out," characterized by the cumulative effect of this overlapping. **b** In an opera or oratorio, a coda in an accelerated time.

strew (strōō; *also, esp. in British usage*, strō; 277), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STREWED (strōōd; strōd); *p. p.* STREWN (strōōn; strōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREW'ING. [ME. *strewen*, *strawen*, AS. *strewian*, *streowian*; akin to OFries. *strewa*, OS. *strewian*, D. *strooijen*, G. *streuen*, OHG. *strewen*, Icel. *strā*, Sw. *strö*, Dan. *ströe*, Goth. *straujan*, L. *sternere*, *stratum*, Gr. στρωννύναι, στορνύναι, Skr. *str*. Cf. STRATUM, STRAW, STREET.] **1.** To scatter; to spread by scattering; — used of solids separated or separable into parts or particles; as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* flowers over a grave.
2. To cover more or less thickly by or as if by scattering something over or on; as, they *strewed* the ground with leaves; also, to be dispersed over as if scattered.

Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain? *Pope.*

3. To spread abroad; to disseminate.

She may *strew* dangerous conjectures. *Shak.*

stri'a (strī'*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* STRIÆ (-ē). [L., a furrow, channel, hollow.] **1.** A minute groove, or channel; a threadlike line or narrow band, as of color, esp. when one of a series of parallel grooves or lines; a striation; as, the *striæ* produced on a rock by a glacier; the *striæ* on a shell; the *striæ* of the light in a vacuum tube; also, a narrow structural band or line; as, a *stria* of nervous matter in the brain.
2. *Arch.* A fillet between flutes of columns, pilasters, etc.

stri'ate (strī'āt) } *a.* [L. *striatus*, p. p. of *striare* to fur-
stri'at-ed (-āt-ĕd) } nish with channels, from *stria* a channel.] Marked with parallel striæ; showing narrow structural bands or lines; as, a *striated* crystal; *striated* fiber.
striated discharge, *Elec.*, a discharge characterized by the appearance of striæ, or alternate light and dark bands, produced between certain limits of low pressure. — **s. ipecac**, Peruvian ipecac. — **s. muscle**. *Anat.* See MUSCLE, 1 **b**.

stri'ate (strī'āt), *v. t.*; -AT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -AT-ING (-āt-ĭng). [See STRIATE, *a.*] To mark with striæ.

stri-a'tion (strī-ā'sh*ŭ*n), *n.* **1.** Fact or state of being striated; also, arrangement of striæ.
2. One of a series of parallel stripes or lines; a stria.

strick (strĭk), *n.* **a** A bunch of hackled flax prepared for drawing into slivers. **b** Any of the pieces into which a lap of floss silk is cut up after the first carding or combing.

strick'en (strĭk''n), *p. p.* of STRIKE. Specif.: *p. a.*
1. Smitten; wounded; as, the *stricken* deer.
2. Worn out; affected by disabilities or weaknesses.

Abraham was old and well *stricken* in age. *Gen.* xxiv. 1.

stricken hour, a whole hour, as marked by a clock striking.

strick'le (strĭk''l), *n.* [AS. *stricel*, fr. *strīcan*. See STRIKE.]
1. An instrument to strike grain. See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16 **a**.
2. An instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle; also, a straightedge fed with an abrasive for sharpening knives arranged helically on a cylinder.
3. *Founding.* A template consisting of a board or plate with a beveled edge of definite contour, used to sweep or strike up a mold, core, or part of a mold in sand or (more usually) loam; a former, strike, or sweep. The strickle is drawn laterally along a guideway, or rotated with a vertical spindle. In the latter case it is more commonly called a *sweepboard* or *striking board*. Cf. LOAM BOARD.
4. *Carp. & Masonry.* A template; a pattern.
5. An instrument used in dressing flax. *Dial. Eng.*

strick'le, *v. t.* To smooth or form with a strickle, as a loam mold in founding.

strict (strĭkt), *a.*; STRICT'ER (strĭk'tẽr); STRICT'EST. [L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight, to strain. See 2d STRAIN; cf. STRAIT, *a.*] **1.** Drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* ligature; also, tense; not relaxed; as, a *strict* fiber.
2. Of a frost, hard; severe. *Rare.* *Stevenson.*
3. Narrow; constricted; *Zoöl.*, well-defined; not diffuse. *R.*
4. Intimate; close; as, a *strict* relation. *Obs. or R.*
5. Exact; accurate; precise; undeviating; rigorously nice; hence, rigid in interpretation; free from latitude; as, to keep *strict* watch or *strict* silence; *strict* construction of a law.
6. Governed or governing by exact rules; rigorous; as, very *strict* in observing the Sabbath; *strict* discipline. "Through the *strict* senteries." *Milton.*
7. *Bot.* Of upright, erect habit, as a stem or plant; straight and not lax or drooping, as an inflorescence.

Syn. — Rigid, rigorous, stringent, scrupulous, exact; harsh, hard, gloomy, forbidding; inflexible, inexorable, relentless, uncompromising; strait-laced, puritanical. — STRICT, SEVERE, STERN, AUSTERE, ASCETIC. STRICT (opposed to *lax*) implies rigorous exactness, esp. as regards conformity to rules or standards; SEVERE, as applied to persons, often adds the implication of harshness or censoriousness; as applied to style, it suggests restraint or simplicity; as, "I will call him to . . . *strict* account" (*Shak.*); "keeping *strictest* watch" (*Milton*); "Rules as *strict* his labored work confine" (*Pope*); "*strict* and literal interpretation" (*Sterne*); "the . . . old *strictness* as to theaters, dancing, and such things" (*M. Arnold*); a *severe* criticism, punishment; "a big lighthouse . . . a *severe* parsonic light, which reproves the young and giddy floaters, and stares grimly out upon the sea" (*Dickens*); "a *severe*, uncompromising sense of duty" (*J. A. Symonds*); "naked and *severe* simplicity" (*Shelley*); cf. "that pure *severity* of perfect light" (*Tennyson*). AUSTERE implies cold and formal, though sometimes lofty, severity; STERN suggests a severely inflexible, sometimes hard or forbidding, aspect or nature; as, "My common conversation I do acknowledge *austere*, my behavior full of rigor" (*Sir T. Browne*); "looks as *austere* and unpropitious as those of a Saracen's head" (*De Quincey*); "the nakedness of *austere* truth" (*Wordsworth*); "the *austere* dignity and simplicity of their existence" (*W. Pater*); "one of the *sternest* of those iron proconsuls" (*Macaulay*); "the devilish suggestions of his senses, which would have maddened him, if he had relaxed the *stern* wakefulness of his reason for a single moment" (*Coleridge*); "the *stern* old stuff of Puritanism" (*Hawthorne*); "correct — nay, *stern* — in his taste" (*Boswell*). ASCETIC implies austere abstinence or self-denial; as, "monastic austerity, or . . . *ascetic* privations" (*Scott*); "He has something puritanical, something *ascetic* in his appearance" (*Hazlitt*). See RIGID, SCRUPULOUS, TENSE, NARROW, HERMIT; cf. LAX.

strict construction, *Law*, the construction of a writing or instrument according to its literal meaning. — **strict constructionist**, *Law*, one who favors giving a strict construction of any given document or instrument; specif., one who favors a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States. — **s. counterpoint**. *Music.* See COUNTERPOINT **b**. — **s. foreclosure**. See FORECLOSURE. — **s. fugue**. *Music.* See FUGUE. — **s. observance**, *R. C. Ch.*, observance of the rule of a religious order strictly; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to such observance among the Observantine Franciscans as characterized the Recollects and some other congregations (hence called *Friars of the Strict Observance*). See OBSERVANTINE **a**, & RECOLLECT, *n.* — **s. settlement**, *Eng. Law*, a settlement in which in general there is a limitation of lands to a person for life, and after his death to his several children successively in tail with trustees to preserve contingent remainders, thus entailing the estate to the limit permitted by law; — contrasted with a *trader's settlement*. For a technical definition of a strict settlement the cases (as 8 *L. J.* ch. 55, 12 *L. J.* ch. 293) and text-books must be consulted, the matter being too involved for exact statement here.

strict'ly, *adv.* In a strict manner; closely; precisely; rigorously; stringently; without latitude; positively.

stric'ture (strĭk'tūr), *n.* [L. *strictura* a contraction, fr. *stringere*, *strictum*, to draw tight: cf. F. *stricture*. See STRICT.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Strictness. *Shak.* **b** A spark. **c** A stroke; trace; sign.
2. An adverse criticism; critical remark; censure.

[I have] given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on all and every passage *Hammond.*

3. A binding or contraction; specif., *Med.*, a localized

[*Strephon* + *-ade.*] A love song or sentimental song.
strep'i-tant (strĕp'ĭ-t*ă*nt), *a.* [L. *strepitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *strepitare*.] Strepitous. *R.*
strep'i-tate, *v. i.* [L. *strepitare*.] To make a noise loudly or repeatedly. *Obs.*
‖ **strep'i-to'so** (strĕp'ĭ-tō'sō; strā'pē-), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Noisy; impetuous.
strep'i-tous (strĕp'ĭ-t*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *strepitus* noise, din.] Clamorous; noisy.
Strep-sic'er-os (strĕp-sĭs'ẽr-ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *strepsiceros*, Gr. στρεψίκερως; στρέψις a turning round + κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the koodoos.
strep-sip'ter-on (-sĭp'tẽr-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A strepsipteran.
strepte. Obs. pret. of STRIP.
strep'to-coc'cal (strĕp'tō-kŏk'-*ă*l), *a.* *Bacteriol.* Streptococcic.
strep'to-neu'ral (-nū'r*ă*l), *a.* *Zoöl.* Streptoneurous.
stress diagram. = STRAIN SHEET.
stresse. † DISTRESS.
stress'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
stress group. *Phon.* A division of speech, from one zero of stress to the next. *R. J. Lloyd.*
stress'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **stress'less-ness**, *n.*
stress sheet. = STRAIN SHEET.
stret (strĕt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of STRAIT, *a.*, *n.*, & *v.*
stretcher bond. A bond with all the bricks or ashlars laid as stretchers breaking joint.
stretch modulus. The common modulus of elasticity; Young's modulus. See ELASTICITY, *n.*, 1.
stretch'y (strĕch'ĭ), *a.* *Colloq.* **1.** Apt to stretch, esp. too much or too easily, as a material.
2. Inclined to stretch one's self, as when just awakened.
strete. † STREET. [STRETTO.]
‖ **stret'ta** (strāt'tä), *n.*, *fem.* of
streught. † STRAIGHT.
streume. † STREAM. [STRIVE.]
streven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of
strew'ment, *n.* Act of strewing; anything strewn. *Obs.* [STREW.]
strewn (strōōn; strōn), *p. p.* of
strey (*dial.* strā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAW.
streyne. † STRAIN.
streynthe. † STRENGTH.
streyt. † STRAIT, STREET.
streyves. † STRAYS.
stri, strie, *n.* [OF. *estrie*, fr. L. *striga*.] A crone; a hag. *Obs.*
stri'al (strī'*ă*l), *a.* Striate. *R.*
stri-a'tum (strī-ā't*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL.] Short for CORPUS STRIATUM.
stri'a-ture (strī'*ȧ*-tūr), *n.* [L. *striatura*.] Striation.
strich, *n.* [Cf. L. *strix*, *strigis*, a screech owl.] An owl. *Obs.*
stricht. † STRAIGHT. [STRICT.]
strick (strĭk). Scot. var. of
strick. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRIKE.
strick'ler (strĭk'lẽr), *n.* One that strickles; a strickle.
strick'n. Stricken. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **stric'ti ju'ris** (strĭk'tī jōō'rĭs; 243). [L.] *Law.* Of or by strict law. See STRICTUM JUS and FORMULA, 6.
stric'tion (strĭk'sh*ŭ*n), *n.* [L. *strictio*. See STRINGENT.] A constricting; constriction.
‖ **stric-tis'si-mi ju'ris** (strĭk-tĭs'ĭ-mī jōō'rĭs; 243). [L.] Of or by the strictest law; with the law least favorably construed.
stric'tive (strĭk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *strictivus*.] Gathered or cropped with the hand. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
strict'land, *n.* An isthmus.
strict'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **stric'tum jus** *or* **ius.** [L.

morbid contraction of any passage of the body, as of the esophagus or urethra; also, the contracted part; a constriction. Cf. ORGANIC STRICTURE.

Syn. — See ANIMADVERSION.

stric'tured (strĭk'tūrd), *a.* *Med.* Having a stricture.

stride (strīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* STRODE (strōd), *Obs.* STRID (strĭd); *p. p.* STRID'DEN (strĭd''n), *Obs.* STRID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRID'ING (strīd'ĭng). [AS. *strīdan* to stride, perh. also, to strive; perh. akin to LG. *striden*, OFries. *strīda* to strive, D. *strijden* to strive, to contend, G. *streiten*, OHG. *strītan*; cf. Icel. *stīðr* strong, stubborn, severe; orig. uncert. Cf. STRADDLE.] **1.** To walk with long steps, esp. in a measured or pompous manner; also, to walk or run with long and measured steps, as a man or horse in a race.

2. To stand with the legs wide apart; to straddle. *Now R.*

stride, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over at a step; to step over. "A debtor that not dares to *stride* a limit." *Shak.*

2. To straddle; to bestride; hence, to ride.

I mean to *stride* your steed. *Shak.*

stride, *n.* Act of striding; also, a long step or the distance measured by a long step; as, a masculine *stride.*

stri'dent (strī'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *stridens, -entis*, p. pr. of *stridere* to make a grating or creaking noise.] Harsh-sounding; grating; shrill; as, a *strident* voice. — **stri'dent-ly**, *adv.*

stri'dor (strī'dŏr; -dôr), *n.* [L., fr. *stridere* to make any harsh, grating, or creaking sound.] A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise; specif., *Med.*, a harsh whistling sound during respiration in cases of obstruction of the air passages.

strid'u-late (strĭd'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See STRIDULOUS.] To make a shrill, creaking noise; specif., *Zoöl.*, to make a creaking or musical sound, usually very high-pitched, such as is made by the males of many insects and, in fewer cases, by the females. Katydids stridulate by scraping a filelike structure at the base of one fore wing with the edge of the other. In crickets both fore wings have a filelike area on the lower surface. The ordinary grasshoppers rub the fore wings with the femurs of the hind legs, or with the edges of the hind wings as they fly. The sound-producing organs of cicadas are very complex, and contain vibrating membranes.

strid'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or sound of stridulating.

strid'u-la-to-ry (strĭd'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Stridulous; able to stridulate; used in, or adapted for, stridulation.

strid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stridulus.* See STRIDENT.] **1.** Making a shrill, creaking sound; squeaky.

The Sarmatian boor driving his *stridulous* cart. *Longfellow.*

2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, stridor.

stridulous laryngitis, *Med.*, a form of croup, or laryngitis, in children, associated with dyspnœa, occurring usually at night, and marked by crowing or stridulous breathing. — **strid'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **strid'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

strife (strīf), *n.* [OF. *estrif.* See STRIVE.] **1.** Act of striving; earnest endeavor. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

2. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either intellectual or physical.

3. Altercation; violent contention; conflict; fight.

Twenty of them fought in this black *strife.* *Shak.*

4. That contended against; occasion of contest. *Obs.*

Syn. — Contest, struggle, quarrel. See CONTENTION.

Strig'i-dæ (strĭj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRIX.] *Zoöl.* **a** A family including all the owls. **b** In restricted senses: (1) A family consisting of the barn owls. *Aluconidæ* is a synonym. (2) = BUBONIDÆ.

strig'il (strĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *strigilis*, fr. *stringere* to graze, scrape.] **1. a** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An instrument of metal, ivory, etc., used for scraping the skin, as at the bath. **b** A flesh brush or similar device. *Obs.*

2. One of a group of undulating or slightly curved vertical channels, reedings, or flutings, often carved on flat surfaces as ornament, esp. in Roman architecture.

strig'i-la'tion (-ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See STRIGIL.] Vigorous brushing or scraping, esp. of the skin as by a strigil.

strig'i-lis (strĭj'ĭ-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L., strigil.] *Zoöl.* A comblike organ on the first tarsal joint of a fore leg of a bee, used for cleaning the antennæ.

strig'il-lose (-lōs), *a.* [Cf. STRIGIL, STRIGOSE.] *Bot.* Finely strigose.

stri'gose (strī'gōs; strī-gōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [Cf. F. *strigueux*, and L. *strigosus* lean, lank, E. STRIGATE, STRIGIL.] **1.** *Bot.* Set with stiff bristles, or strigæ, as a leaf; hispid. **2.** *Zoöl.* Covered with strigæ; marked with fine, closely set grooves.

strike (strīk), *v. t.*; *pret.* STRUCK (strŭk); *p. p.* STRUCK, *or*, *Chiefly Poet. or Rhet.*, STRICK'EN (strĭk''n), *Obs.* STROOK (strŏŏk), STRUCK'EN (strŭk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIK'ING (strīk'ĭng). [ME. *striken* to strike, stroke, proceed, flow, AS. *strīcan* to go, proceed; akin to D. *strijken* to rub, stroke, strike, to move, go, G. *streichen*, OHG. *strīhhan*, L. *stringere* to touch lightly, to graze, to strip off (but perh. not to L. *stringere* in the sense to draw tight), *striga* a row, a furrow. Cf. STREAK, *n.*, STROKE.] **1.** To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to smite; to give a blow to; as, to *strike* one with a whip.

2. To strike against; to come in collision with; as, the ship *struck* a reef; he was *struck* by lightning.

3. To give or inflict, as a blow.

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the blow. *Byron.*

4. To impel or dash, as with a blow; to dash; cast; as, to *strike* one's head on a stone; also, to smear; daub.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two sideposts. *Ex.* xii. 7.

5. To stroke; as, to *strike* one's hair; also, to move, as the hand, lightly in or as in stroking. *Obs.*

6. To afflict; assail; attack; punish, as if with blows.

Now the red pestilence *strike* all trades in Rome! *Shak.*

7. To cause or produce by a stroke or blow; as, to *strike* a light; hence, to produce or effect suddenly and with or as if with force; as, to *strike* terror to one's heart.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

8. To cause to ignite by striking, rubbing, or the like; as, to *strike* a match.

9. To impress with a die or dies, punch, or the like, as a coin or medal, a type, etc.; to mint; coin.

10. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; to set in the earth; as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep.

11. To make a sudden impression upon, as by a blow; to affect sensibly with some strong emotion; as, to *strike* the mind with surprise; to *strike* one with wonder, alarm, dread, or horror. Also, of a thought, idea, etc., to occur to; to impress; as, it never *struck* me before that he was old.

12. To affect in some particular manner by a blow, or something acting in a manner suggestive of that of a blow; as, he was *struck* dead by fright; to *strike* one blind.

13. To cause to sound, esp. by strokes; to indicate by sounding; as, to *strike* up a march; the clock *strikes* two.

14. To hit upon, or come or light upon, esp. suddenly; to meet with; find; as, my eye *struck* a strange word; they soon *struck* the trail. Cf. TO STRIKE OIL. *Chiefly Colloq.*

15. To fight or wage (battle). *Obs.*

16. a To level, as a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top. **b** To strickle, as a mold in founding; — often with *out* or *up.* **c** *Leather Manuf.* To scrape and rub (skins, pelts, etc.) smooth with a blunt knife; — sometimes with *out.* **d** *Wood Working.* To form (moldings) by planing. **e** *Electroplating.* To form the first perceptible uniform deposit of metal upon (an article in the bath).

17. *Masonry.* To dress and smooth, or shape, as with a trowel (a mortar joint between bricks or stones). Such a joint is called a *struck joint.*

18. To balance (a book of accounts); also, to make to fit, as the halves of a notched tally; hence, to unite, as in interest or affection. *Obs.*

19. To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a bargain.

☞ Perh. in imitation of the L. *fœdus ferire*, to *strike* a compact, so called because an animal was *struck* and killed as a sacrifice on such occasions.

20. To lower; to let or take down or apart; as, to *strike* sail; to *strike* a flag, as in token of surrender.

21. *Arch. & Engin.* To lower gradually and finally to remove (an arch or vault centering) so as to permit the arch or vault to reach safely its final state of equilibrium.

22. To remove, efface, cancel, or the like, with or as with a stroke of the pen; — usually with *from, off*, or *out.*

23. To assume (a posture, an attitude, or the like); to fall into or take up, as a gait, one's stride, or the like.

24. To take, as money, forcibly or fraudulently. *Old Slang.*

25. To borrow of; to make an urgent demand or request of; as, he *struck* a friend for five dollars or a job. *Slang.*

26. To lade into a cooler, as a liquor. *B. Edwards.*

27. To tap, as a cask. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

28. To advance; — only in *p. p.* "*Struck* in years." *Shak.*

29. To harpoon or shoot (a whale) with a bomb; also, *Angling*, to hook (a fish).

30. To mark out (a line) as with the compasses or by twanging a stretched chalked string on a surface.

31. *Bookbinding.* To cause (a hot tool) to make an impression in tooling. See TOOL, *v. t.*

Syn. — STRIKE, HIT, SMITE. STRIKE is the general term: HIT, in the sense of *strike*, is rather more familiar, and colloq., but it has also special senses (as in "*hit* the mark"); SMITE is now chiefly elevated or poetical. See BLOW.

strike me luck *or* **lucky**, an interjection used in making a bargain, an agreement, or the like. *Now Only Vulgar, Chiefly Eng.* — **to s. a balance**, to find out the difference between the debit and credit sides of an account. — **to s. a docket**, *Bankruptcy Practice*, to enter a creditor's affidavit and bond. *Eng.* — **to s. a-hull**, *or* **a hull**, *Naut.*, to lie a-hull. *Obs. or R.* — **to s. a jury**, *Law*, to select a struck jury. — **to s. a lead** (lēd). **a** *Mining.* To find a vein of ore. **b** Fig.: To find a way to fortune or success, esp. financial. *Colloq.* — **to s. an arc**, *Elec.*, to cause an arc to form, as between the carbon electrodes of an arc lamp, by moving the electrodes apart a suitable distance after bringing them into electrical contact. — **to s. below**, *Naut.*, to lower into a vessel's hold, or below, by a tackle. — **to s. camp**, to take down the tents or huts of a camp. Cf. STRIKE, *v. t.*, 20. — **to s. dumb**, to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or, it may be, to deprive of the power of speech. — **to s. from**, to separate or remove from, with, or as with, a blow; as, the shackles were *struck from* him. — **to s. hands**, to clasp hands; hence, to make a contract, compact, or the like; sometimes, to unite in interest; agree to act in concert. — **to s. it rich**, to find a rich vein or deposit of ore; hence, to meet with any great financial good fortune. — **to s. off.** **a** To erase from a list or the like; to deduct, as from an account; as, *to strike off* the interest of a debt. **b** *Print.* To impress; to print; as, *to strike off* a thousand copies of a book. **c** To separate by a blow or a sudden action; as, *to strike off* a man's head; *to strike off* what is superfluous. **d** To improvise; as, *to strike off* an epigram. — **to s. oil**, to find petroleum when boring for it; hence, fig., to make a lucky hit financially. *Slang, U. S.* — **to s. on.** *Mach.*, to put into gear, as a machine. — **to s. out.** **a** To produce by collision; to force out; as, *to strike out* sparks with steel. **b** To blot out; to efface; to erase. "To methodize is as necessary as *to strike out.*" *Pope.* **c** To form by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive; as, *to strike out* a new plan of finance. **d** *Baseball.* To cause to strike out; — said of the pitcher. See *to strike out* **c**, under STRIKE, *v. i.* **e** *Sugar Manuf.* To run out into a pan, as massecuite to crystallize. **f** To stretch (sole leather) by working with a tool or rolling. — **to s. root**, to send forth roots; to become fixed in the earth, etc., by a root; hence, to become fixed, or established, as an opinion. — **to s. sail**, to lower the sails of a vessel suddenly, as, formerly, in saluting, or in sudden gusts; hence, to acknowledge inferiority; to abate pretension. *Archaic.* — **to strike the flag**, to haul it down, in token of salute, or, in an engagement, of surrender. — **to s. twelve**, to reach one's highest mark; to act up to one's highest capacity; also, to score a brilliant success.

We are all poor, weak, fallible things. Which of us can hope *to strike twelve* every time? *G. W. Curtis.*

— **to s. up.** **a** To begin to sing or play; as, *to strike up* a tune. **b** To raise or emboss (sheet metal, etc.), in making dishes, pans, etc., as by blows or pressure in a die. **c** To form, or enter upon, suddenly, as a friendship. — **to s. work**, to quit work; esp., to go on a strike.

strike (strīk), *v. i.* **1.** To go; advance; proceed; to take a course; as, to *strike* into the fields.

2. To pass quickly or sharply; to dart; penetrate.

Till a dart *strike* through his liver. *Prov.* vii. 23.

3. To strike, or come upon, something suddenly; as, he *struck* on a happy thought. *Chiefly Colloq.*

4. *Naut.* To run aground, as on a rock or bank; to strand.

5. To touch; impinge; glance. *Now Rare.*

6. To deliver a stroke or thrust; to give a blow; hence, to deal blows; to fight; as, to *strike* for one's country.

7. To make an attack; to aim a blow.

8. To hit; collide; dash; clash; as, a hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.

9. To sound, as a clock, by percussion, or as if with blows.

10. To lower a flag, or colors, in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of a ship to an enemy.

11. To quit work in order to obtain, or resist, a change in conditions of employment. See STRIKE, *n.*, 14.

12. To steal, esp. money. *Old Slang, Eng.*

13. To become fixed to something; — said of oyster spat.

14. *Hort.* To take root, — said esp. of cuttings of plants.

15. Formerly, in the United States army, to act as a striker (in sense 1 **e**). *Rare.* *Colloq.*

16. *Rowing.* To stroke. *Now Rare.*

to strike at, to aim a blow at; to attack. — **to s. back.** **a** To return a blow or blows. **b** = BACK-FIRE, *v. i.*, 2. — **to s. for**, to start suddenly on a course for; to make for hastily. *Colloq.* — **to s. home**, to give a blow which reaches its object; to strike with effect; as, the realization of his peril *struck home.* — **to s. in.** **a** To enter or begin suddenly. **b** To disappear from the surface, with internal effects, as an eruptive disease. **c** To interpose; interrupt; as, *to strike in* with a comment. **d** To join in something begun. **e** To make a sudden or energetic move or effort; — usually with *for*; as, *to strike in* for some benefit. *Obs. or R.* — **to s. into.** **a** To turn, or go, suddenly into; as, *to strike into* a bypath. **b** To enter suddenly upon; to break into; as, *to strike into* a laugh; *to strike into* reputation. — **to s. in with**, to conform to; to suit itself or one's self to; to side with; to join with. *South.* — **to s. out.** **a** To start suddenly; as, *to strike out* for home; to make a sudden move or excursion; as, *to strike out* into a new course of life. **b** To strike, esp. with the fist and straight from the shoulder. **c** *Baseball.* To be put out for not hitting the ball fairly in three opportunities during one's turn at the bat. See STRIKE, *n.*, 18. — **to s. up.** **a** To commence to play, sound, or sing. "Whilst any . . . drum *struck up.*" *Shak.* **b** To meet or become acquainted; to fall in (with). *Colloq.*

strike (strīk), *n.* **1.** Act of striking.

2. A strickle for leveling, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., or for striking up a mold in founding; also, a broad smooth stick for removing superfluous clay in molding bricks, etc.

3. A dry measure, varying locally from two pecks to four bushels. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. Fullness of measure; hence, excellence of quality.

Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike.* *Scott.*

5. *Sugar Manuf.* **a** The contents or product (of sugar or sirup) in or from one pan for a single operation, as of boiling or crystallization; as, to boil a *strike.* **b** The operation or act of emptying the *striking teache* (the last of a series of, usually, from three to five teaches) into the coolers.

6. *Geol.* The horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted rocks, or the direction of a horizontal line supposed to be drawn on the upper edge of a tilted stratum. It is at right angles to the dip.

7. An iron pale or standard in a gate or fence. *Obs.*

8. *Iron Working.* A puddler's rabble.

9. *Type Founding, etc.* The copper plate with the impression made by driving the punch into it, used, after being trimmed up (justified), as a matrix for the face of type.

10. A striking mechanism, as for a clock.

11. *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b.**

12. = STRICK, *n.*, **a.** *Now Chiefly Dial.*

13. *Coining.* The quantity or number of coins or the like struck at one time.

14. Act of quitting work; specif., such an act done by mutual understanding by a body of workmen as a means of enforcing compliance with demands made on their employer; a stopping of work by workmen in order to obtain or resist a change in conditions of employment. Cf. LOCKOUT.

15. Act of obtaining or attempting to obtain money by importunity or any form of blackmail or threat, esp. by introducing in a legislature a bill (**strike bill**) which would be harmful to a person or corporation if enacted into law, in order to obtain a bribe for withdrawing it.

16. A sudden finding of rich ore in mining; hence, any sudden success or good fortune, esp. financial.

17. *Bowling, U. S.* Act of leveling all the pins with the first bowl; also, the score thus made. Sometimes called *double spare.* See TENPINS.

18. *Baseball.* Any actual or constructive striking at the pitched ball, three of which, if the ball is not hit fairly, cause the batter to be put out; hence, any of various acts or events which are ruled as equivalent to it, as failing to strike at a ball so pitched that the batter should have struck at it. Cf. 1st BALL, 5.

Strict law; the law by its letter without considering equities.

strid (strĭd). ✝ STRIDE.

strid'dle (strĭd''l), *n. & v.* [For the v., freq. of *stride.* Cf. STRADDLE.] Stride; straddle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stride'leg' (strīd'lĕg'), **stride'legs'** (-lĕgz'), *adv.* Astride. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strid'er (strīd'ẽr), *n.* One that strides.

stri'dha'na (strē'dŭn'ȧ; 147), *n.* Also **stri'dhan** (strē'dŭn), **stri'dha'num** (-dŭn'ŭm). [Skr. *strīdhana*; *strī* woman + *dhana* property.] *Hindu Law.* Any property belonging to a woman, esp. that absolutely at her disposal and going to her heirs upon her death intestate.

strid'ing com'pass (strīd'ĭng). A compass on a theodolite for orientation.

strid'u-lant (strĭd'ū-lănt), *a.* Stridulating.

strid'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] One that stridulates.

strie, *v. t.* [AS. *strēgan.*] To strew; to scatter. *Obs.*

strie. ✝ STRI.

striem. ✝ STREAM.

strier. ✝ STROYER.

strife'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

strig (strĭg), *n.* **a** The footstalk of a leaf or flower. *Rare.* **b** The rachis of a hop strobile. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To remove the stalk from. *Dial. Eng.*

stri'ga (strī'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* STRIGÆ (-jē). [L., swath, furrow.] **1.** A striation. **2.** *Bot.* A pointed, appressed, rigid, hairlike scale or bristle. **3.** *Arch.* A flute in a column.

stri'gate (strī'gāt), *a.* Having strigæ.

Stri'ges (strī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *strix.* See STRIX.] *Zoöl.* A suborder (of Raptores, or, now usually, of Coraciiformes) consisting of all the owls.

stright. ✝ STRAIT, *n.*

stright (*dial.* strīt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRAIGHT.

Strig'i-for'mes (strĭj'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRIGES; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* An order consisting of all the owls.

strig'i-late (strĭj'ĭ-lāt), *a.* Having a strigilis.

strig'i-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To comb or curry. *Obs.*

strig'i-lose (-lōs). Var. of STRIGILLOSE.

strig'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Strigillose.

Stri-gi'næ (strĭ-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Strigidæ (in a broad sense) consisting of the barn owls, equiv to Aluconidæ and Strigidæ **b** (1).

stri'gine (strī'jĭn; -jīn; 183), *a.* [See STRIGES.] Owl-like; pertaining to the Strigidæ.

strig'ment (strĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *strigmentum.*] Scraping; that which is scraped off. *Obs.*

stri'gous (strī'gŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Strigose. *Rare.*

strig'u-lose (strĭg'ū-lōs), *a.* *Bot.* Strigillose

strik. ✝ STRECK; STREEK, to stretch.

strik (strĭk). Obs. or Scot. var. of STIRK.

strike. ✝ STREAK.

strike (*dial.* strīk.) Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of STREEK.

strike'-a-light', *n.* A piece of flint, or a device including one, to be struck by steel or pyrites to obtain sparks.

strike bill. See STRIKE, *n.*, 15.

strike block. *Carp.* A plane shorter than a jointer, used for fitting a short joint.

strike boat. = DRIVEBOAT.

strike breaker. A workman who takes the place of a striker.

strike fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, 8.

strike figure. *Cryst.* = PERCUSSION FIGURE.

strike joint. *Geol.* A joint whose direction is the same as that of the strike.

strike knife. *Bricklaying.* A long, broad, beveled straight edge with handles on one side.

strike measure. = STRUCK MEASURE.

strike'-or-si'lent, *n.* A device for putting the striking mechanism of a clock in or out of gear. *Cant.*

strike'-out', *n.* *Baseball.* Act or fact of striking out a batter.

strike pan. *Sugar Manuf.* A cylindrical vacuum pan with

strik'er (strīk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that strikes, in any sense; specif.: **a** A blacksmith's helper; the hammerman who uses the sledge in forging; hence, an assistant, in any of various occupations. **b** A harpooner; rarely, a harpoon. **c** A workman who is on a strike. **d** One who, esp. in politics, attempts a strike. See STRIKE, *n.*, 15. *Colloq. or Cant, U. S.* **e** In the United States army, formerly, an enlisted man detailed as an officer's servant. Such employment of an enlisted man was forbidden by act of Congress of July 15, 1870. **f** (1) In breech-loading firearms using a metallic cartridge, that part of the mechanism which immediately delivers the blow to the primer. (2) In certain torpedoes, a small plunger intermediary between the firing pin and the primer which ignites the torpedo charge. **g** A reciprocating projecting piece in a loom used to actuate a finger periodically to deliver the pick. **h** *Masonry.* A special tool used in striking a joint. **i** *Mach.* A device for putting a machine or part in gear with a driving mechanism. **j** *Brickmaking.* A workman who dresses off the clay bricks with a strike in molding.
2. *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b.**
3. A wencher; a lewd or dissolute man. *Obs.*
4. *Fisheries.* The man who manages a driveboat.

strik'ing (strīk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRIKE. Hence: *a.* That strikes. Specif., fig.: **1.** Attracting attention through conspicuous qualities; very noticeable; remarkable; surprising; as, a *striking* image; a *striking* likeness. "A *striking* fact." *De Quincey.*
2. *Mach.* Designating, or pert. to, a device for striking on, or putting in gear, a machine or part of a machine.
striking angle, *Ballistics*, the angle between the horizontal and the direction of the projectile's flight at the moment of striking. — **s. board**. *Founding.* See STRICKLE, *n.*, 3. — **s. distance**, the distance through which an object can be reached by striking; the distance at which a force is effective when directed to a particular object. — **s. pin**. *Leather Manuf.* = PIN, *n.*, 7. — **s. plate**. **a** *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b.** **b** A part of the centering of an arch, which is driven back to loosen the centering in striking it. — **s. reed**. *Music.* See REED, *n.*, 5 **a**. — **s. solution**, *Electrometal.*, a weak solution of silver cyanide with a large proportion of potassium cyanide, used in silver plating. — **s. stile**, the stile of a door containing the lock. — **s. teache**. *Sugar Manuf.* See STRIKE, *n.*, 5.
— **strik'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **strik'ing-ness**, *n.*

string (strĭng), *n.* [ME. *string*, *streng*, AS. *streng*; akin to D. *streng*, G. *strang*, Icel. *strengr*, Sw. *sträng*, Dan. *stræng*; prob. fr. the adj., E *strong* (see STRONG); or perh. orig. meaning, twisted, and akin to E. *strangle*.] **1.** A small cord or slender strip of leather, or the like, used esp. for binding, fastening, or tying things; a cord larger than a thread and smaller than a rope; as, a shoe *string*.
2. A thread or cord strung with a number of objects or parts in close and orderly succession; hence, a line or series of things arranged on or as if on a thread; a succession; chain; as, a *string* of shells or beads; a *string* of arguments. Also, the horses collectively which belong to one stable or owner; a stud (so called because often driven or led in single file for exercise).
3. A strip, as of leather, securing the covers of a book.
4. The cord of a musical instrument, commonly of gut or wire, as of a piano, harp, or violin; specif.: *pl.*, stringed instruments, esp. of an orchestra (which see). The number of transverse vibrations per second of a stretched string, such as are produced by drawing a violin bow across it or by striking it with a piano hammer, is inversely as the length or the diameter of the string, directly as the square root of the tension, and inversely as the square root of the density of the material of the string, and hence inversely as the square root of the mass of the string per unit length. The greater the number of vibrations per second, the higher is the note produced.
5. The line or cord of a bow. *Ps.* xi. 2.
6. A fiber, as of a plant; a little fibrous root.
Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*
7. A nerve or tendon of an animal body. *Obs.* *Mark* vii. 35.
8. *Mining.* A small, stringlike vein; a stringer.
9. The tough fibrous substance that unites the valves of the pod in beans and their allies.
10. *Shipbuilding.* An inside range of ceiling planks, corresponding to the sheer strake and bolted to it.
11. **a** *Arch.* Short for STRINGCOURSE, STRINGPIECE. Specif.: **b** One of the inclined sides of a stair supporting the treads and risers. Hence, a similar member, whether a support or not. See CLOSE STRING, OPEN STRING, etc.
12. *Woolen Manuf.* A length of ten feet.
13. **a** In various indoor games, a score or tally, sometimes, as in American billiard games, marked by buttons threaded on a string or wire. **b** In various games, competitions, etc., a certain number of turns at play, of rounds, etc.
14. *Billiards & Pool.* **a** The line from behind and over which the cue ball must be played after being out of play as by being pocketed or knocked off the table; — called also *string line.* **b** Act of stringing for break.
15. *Printers' Cant.* **a** The proofs of matter set by one compositor arranged consecutively to facilitate measurement of his work. **b** In newspaper offices, a similar arrangement of proofs of any contributed matter.
16. A hoax; a trumped-up or "fake" story. *Slang.*
to have, lead, etc., in, or by, a string, to have under one's control, at one's command, or the like. "She *hath* her thoughts *in a string.*" *Lyly.* — **to have s. to it**, of a gift, to be limited in some way that leaves more or less control in the hands of the giver. *Colloq.* — **to have two strings to one's bow**, to have a means or expedient in reserve in case the first fails.

string (strĭng), *v. t.*; *pret.* STRUNG (strŭng); *p. p.* STRUNG, *Rare* STRINGED (strĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRING'ING (strĭng'ĭng). **1.** To furnish with strings; as, to *string* a violin.
2. To adjust or tune the string or strings of, as of a stringed instrument, a bow, etc.; hence, to make tense, lit. or fig. "Toil *strung* the nerves." *Dryden.*
3. To thread on a string; to file; as, to *string* beads.
4. To deprive of strings; as, to *string* beans.
5. To tie, hang up, fasten, or the like, with a string.
6. To extend or stretch like a string; as, to *string* the cables of a suspension bridge; also, to extend in a string, or succession; as, waiting cabs *strung* in a long line
7. To hoax; josh; jolly. *Slang.*
to string up, *Wire Drawing*, to pull (a wire) through the various dies, etc., of a drawbench.

string (strĭng), *v. i.* **1.** To form into a string or strings, or to become stringy, as a substance which is stretched.
2. To move or progress in a string, or series; as, the fugitives *strung* across the bridge.
3. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To make the cue ball rebound from the foot cushion so as to stop as near as possible to the head cushion (or, sometimes, to the balk, or string line), as for determining the order of play, etc.

string band. *Music.* A band using only, or chiefly, stringed instruments. See under ORCHESTRA, 4.
string beans. The unripe pods of any of several kinds of beans used in cooking; — so called because the strings are stripped off in preparing them.
string block. A block of wood in a pianoforte, holding the studs to which are looped the ends of the strings opposite the tuning pins.
string'board' (strĭng'bōrd'; 201), *n.* *Arch.* A board or built-up facing used in stair building to cover the ends of the steps, as to hide the true string.
string'course' (-kōrs'; 201), *n.* *Arch.* A horizontal band in a building, forming a part of the design in some way distinguished from the rest of the work. Cf. BLOCKING COURSE.
stringed (strĭngd), *a.* **1.** Having strings, as an instrument; also, produced by strings. "*Stringed* noise." *Milton.*
2. Tied, fastened, or the like, with a string or strings.
strin'gen-cy (strĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being stringent; specif.: **a** Strictness; severity; rigor; as, the *stringency* of Nelson's discipline. **b** Tightness; lack of ease or plenty, as in financial circles.
‖ **strin-gen'do** (strēn-jĕn'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Urging or hastening the time, as to a climax.
strin'gent (strĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *stringens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight. See 2d STRAIN.] **1.** Binding or drawing tight. *Obs.*
2. Strict in requirements; restrictive; rigid; severe.
They must be subject to a sharper penal code, and to a more *stringent* code of procedure. *Macaulay.*
3. Tight; characterized by absence or scarcity of money to be loaned or invested; as, a *stringent* stock market.
— **strin'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **strin'gent-ness**, *n.*
string'er (strĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strings; esp., one who makes or provides strings, as for bows.
2. A libertine. *Obs. Slang.* *Beau. & Fl.*
3. A longitudinal railroad sleeper borne on transverse ties.
4. *Shipbuilding.* A streak of planking or plating carried round the inside of a vessel, secured horizontally on top of the deck beams or brackets.
5. *Mech.* **a** A long horizontal timber to connect uprights in a frame, or to support a floor or the like. **b** A string in stair building; a stringpiece. **c** A tie in a truss, etc.
6. *Geol. & Mining.* A narrow vein or irregular filament of mineral traversing a rock mass of different material.
string galvanometer. *Elec.* A galvanometer for measuring oscillating currents by the lateral motions of a silver-plated quartz fiber traversed by the current and stretched under adjustable tension perpendicular to the lines of force in the field of an electromagnet.
string'halt' (strĭng'hôlt'), *n.* [See SPRINGHALT.] An affection of the hind legs of the horse, in which certain muscles contract spasmodically, causing excessive flexure in locomotion. The cause is not known.
string organ. *Music.* A reed organ having a set of vibrators or free reeds joined by rods with wires or strings, which are thus made to vibrate with them, giving tones resembling those both of the harmonium and pianoforte.
string'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* *Arch.* A long piece of timber in a construction, esp. a heavy and principal one, usually horizontal. Specif.: **a** The heavy squared timber lying along the top of the piles forming a dock front or timber pier. **b** A temporary horizontal timber used in shoring, etc. See NEEDLE, 3 **e**. **c** = STRING, 11 **b**.
string plate. The metal plate in a pianoforte which carries the string block, now usually cast solid with the frame.
string quartet *or* **quartette**. *Music.* A quartet of performers on stringed instruments, regularly a first and second violin, a viola, and a violoncello.
string'wood' (strĭng'wŏŏd'), *n.* An extinct euphorbiaceous tree (*Acalypha arborea*) of the island of St. Helena; — so called from its pendent staminate spikes of red flowers.
string'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of strings, or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; as, a *stringy* root.
2. Capable of being drawn out to form a string, as a glutinous substance; ropy; viscid; gluey.
3. Like or suggestive of a string or strings; thin and long; sometimes, wiry. *Colloq.*
string'y-bark' (-bärk'), *n.* Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus capitellata*, *E. macrorhyncha*, and *E. eugenioides*, with inner fibrous bark. Also, either of the peppermint trees (*E. piperita* and *E. amygdalina*), the tallowwood (*E. microcorys*), or *E. obliqua* or *E. tetradonta*.

strip (strĭp), *v. t.*; STRIPPED or, *Rare*, STRIPT (strĭpt); STRIP'PING. [ME. *stripen*, *strepen*, *strupen*, AS. *strȳpan* in be-*strȳpan* to plunder; akin to D. *stroopen*, MHG. *stroufen*, G. *streifen*; cf. also Fries. *ofstrippen* to divest of clothes, to skin, *strippen* to strip (in sense 3), D. *strippen* to stem (tobacco).] **1.** To deprive; divest; plunder; esp., to deprive or divest of a covering, clothing, or the like; to skin; peel; as, to *strip* a man of his possessions; to *strip* one of his clothes; to *strip* a beast of his skin.
They *stripped* Joseph out of his coat. *Gen.* xxxvii. 23.
2. *Naut.* To dismantle; unrig; as, to *strip* a ship.
3. To milk dry, esp. with a peculiar movement of the hand at the last of a milking; as, to *strip* a cow; also, in fish culture, to press the eggs or milt out of (a fish).
4. In technical senses: **a** *Agric.* To pare off the surface of, as land, in strips. **b** To pick the cured leaves from the stalks of (tobacco) and tie them into "hands;" also, to remove the midrib from (tobacco leaves). **c** (1) *Mining.* To remove the overburden from (a mineral deposit). (2) *Metal.* To bare (an ingot of steel) by removing the mold. **d** *Carding.* To remove fiber, flock, or lint, from (the teeth of a card when it becomes partly clogged). **e** To remove the metal coating from (a plated article), as by acids or electrolytic action. **f** To remove the sericin, or silk glue, from (raw silk) by working in a soap bath. **g** *Mech.* To drawfile, as file blanks, so as to remove the rough edges and burr after grinding. **h** *Mach.* To tear off the thread from (a bolt or nut). **i** *Agric.* To remove the seed or grain from (grass, as rye grass) by forcing or picking it out of the heads or panicles, as with a comblike implement; to get (the seed) in this way.
5. To pull or tear off, as a covering; to remove; to wrest away; as, to *strip* the skin from a beast, a film from a photographic plate, the bark from a tree; to *strip* away all disguises. Hence, to snatch away; to plunder.
For all the temporal lands . . .
Would they *strip* from us. *Shak.*
6. *Dyeing.* To remove (a dye or part of the color) from yarn or fabric by boiling or treating with some chemical.
7. *Soap Making.* To cut up (bar soap) into slices, preliminary to drying and milling. See MILLING.
8. [Perh. a different word, of uncert. orig.] To pass; to get clear of; to outstrip. *Obs.*
When first they *stripped* the Malean promontory *Chapman.*

strip (strĭp), *v. i.* **1.** To take off, or become divested of, clothes or covering; to undress wholly or partly.
2. In technical uses: **a** *Mach.* To fail in, or lose, the thread, as a bolt, screw, or nut. **b** *Gun.* To undergo strip; — said of a projectile or its soft metal band. See STRIP, *n.*, 3.

strip, *n.* [Prob. due to confusion of *stripe*, n., and *strip*, v.]
1. A narrow or relatively long piece; as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of land.
2. [Perh. a different word.] *Mining.* A trough for transporting and settling particles of ore suspended in water.
3. *Gun.* A shearing off of the rotating ring of a projectile, causing irregularity in flight.
4. Destruction; mutilation, as of buildings and fences.
5. *Pattern Making.* Draft or taper of a pattern.
6. A stripling; a slip. *Rare.* *Ld. Lytton.*
7. A tobacco leaf without the stem; — chiefly *pl.* *Cant.*
8. *Theat.* A narrow piece of wood or metal on which electric-light bulbs, usually four to six, are arranged in line, and which is temporarily placed where needed.
9. A shallow cast ingot of brass for rolling into sheets.

stripe (strīp), *n.* [OD. *strijpe* a stripe, streak; akin to LG. *stripe*, D. *streep*, Dan. *stribe*, G. *streif*, *streifen*, MHG. *streifen* to glide, march.] **1.** A line, or long narrow division of anything of a different color or structure from the ground; hence, any linear variation of color or structure; as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; a raised *stripe*.
2. *Weaving.* A pattern or cloth with such stripes, differently colored, or raised or depressed, from the ground
3. A strip attached to something of a different color or material; as, a red *stripe* of silk sewed upon a garment.
4. A long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash, rod, or the like; hence, such a stroke or blow; also, formerly, any damaging blow or stroke.
Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed. *Deut.* xxv. 3.
5. Color indicating, or symbolic of, something; hence, distinguishing characteristic; character; type; sort; as, persons of the same political *stripe*.
6. *pl. Mil.* A chevron. *Now Rare.*
7. *Mining.* A long, rectangular buddle. *Cornwall, Eng.*
8. A strip. *Now Rare.* "A *stripe* of land." *Cooper.*

stripe, *v. t.*; STRIPED (strīpt); STRIP'ING (strīp'ĭng). **1.** To make stripes upon; to form with lines of different colors or textures; to variegate with stripes.
2. To beat; lash; strike; also, *Obs.*, to thrust. *Rare.*

striped (strīpt; strīp'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having stripes of different colors; streaked.
striped bass, an anadromous serranoid fish (*Roccus lineatus*), native of the Atlantic coast of the United States, but common also on the Pacific coast, where it has been introduced. It is olivaceous above, yellowish silvery on the sides and below, and marked with numerous longitudinal black stripes. It is highly esteemed as a game fish and as food, frequently reaching 20 and occasionally 100 pounds in weight.

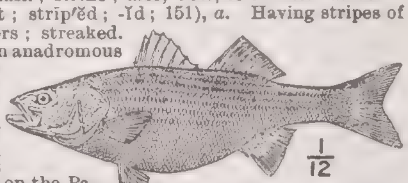
1/12
Striped Bass.

— **s. dogwood**, the striped maple. — **s. gillyflower**, a striped variety of carnation. — **s. gopher**, a striped spermophile. — **s. grass**, ribbon grass. — **s. grunt**. See GRUNT, *n.*, 3. — **s. head**, the Hudsonian curlew. *Local, U. S.* — **s. hyena**. See HYENA. — **s. maple**, a maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*) of the northeastern United States and the Alleghenies. It has striped bark and large thin leaves, 3-lobed at the apex. — **s. mullet**. See 2d MULLET, 1. — **s. muscle**, striated muscle. See MUSCLE, 1 **b**. — **s. perch**. **a** The ruff. **b** The yellow perch. See 1st PERCH, 1. — **s. snake**, a garter snake. — **s. spermophile**. See SPERMOPHILE. — **s. squirrel**. **a** Any squirrel with stripes on the back; esp., a chipmunk. **b** The striped spermophile. — **s. surf fish**, a Californian surf fish (*Tæniotoca lateralis*) striped with bright orange. — **s. surmullet**. See 2d MULLET, 2.
strip'-leaf', *n.* Tobacco stripped of stalks before packing.
strip'ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* [*strip* + 1st *-ling*; as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] A youth in adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.
strip'per (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that strips; as: **a** *Mach.* A metal plate in a punching machine, or either of two plates one on each side of the punch, to prevent the work from being dragged up with the punch on the upstroke. See 6th PUNCH, *2d Illust.* **b** A machine for smoothing down files for subsequent recutting. **c** In a capstan, a metal point to clear away the cable as it unwinds. **d** *Woolen Manuf.* In the fearnaught, carding machine, scribbler, etc., any of various small card-covered rollers that strip the wool from

steam coils for increasing the rate of evaporation at will.
strike pay. An allowance to a striking workman out of the funds of his union [3 b.
strike plate. *Locks.* = KEEPER,
strik'er-boat' (strīk'ẽr-), *n.* = DRIVEBOAT. *U. S.*
strik'er-out', *n.* *Rackets, Tennis, etc.* The player who receives the service.
striker plate. = KEEPER, 3 **b**.
strike valley. *Phys. Geog.* A valley parallel to the strike of associated rock beds.
strik'le. Var. of STRICKLE.
strincate. † TRINKET.
strind. *n.* [AS. *strȳnd*.] *Obs.* **a** Strain; generation; race; kindred. **b** Offspring; progeny. **c** A disposition or cast common to a kindred or race.
strinde, *n.* Stream. *Obs.*
strine, *v.* [AS. *strȳnan*, *strienan*.] = STREONE, beget. *Obs.*
string'i-ness (strĭng'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
string'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1** Lines of inlay in buhl. [silk.
2. Act or process of glossing
stringing course. A stringcourse.
string'less, *a.* See -LESS.
string line. *Billiards & Pool* See STRING, *n.*, 14 **a**.
string pea. The sugar pea.
string pump. *Mining.* A pump operated by an engine at a distance by means of stringers.
string stop. *Music.* A stop producing tones imitating those of a stringed instrument.
string tie. A narrow necktie.
string'y-bark' pine (strĭng'ĭ-). One of the Australian cypress pines (*Callitris parlatorei*).
strin'kle, *n.* [Cf. STRENKLE.] A sprinkler. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To sprinkle. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
strinth. † STRENGTH.
stri'o-la (strī'ō-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL dim. See STRIA.] *Biol.* A faint or minute stria.
stri'o-late (-lāt), **stri'o-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a* Having small striæ, or striolæ; minutely striate.
stri'o-let (-lĕt), *n.* A striola.
strip count. *Lumber Trade.* Measurement of dressed timber in terms of the size of the rough material from which it is made. Thus $1\frac{1}{16}$-inch boards are reckoned as though $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.
stripe. Scot. var. of STRIP.
stripe (strīp), *n.* Rivulet. *Scot.*

N O P Q R S

one cylinder or roller and carry it to another, esp. from the workers to the swift. **e** A device for peeling the bark from osiers. **f** In fish culture, one who strips fishes.
2. A cow that has nearly stopped giving milk, so that it can be obtained from her only by stripping.
strip′ping (strĭp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRIP. Hence, *n.* **1.** Act of one who strips.
2. That which is stripped from anything; specif.: **a** *pl.* The last milk drawn at a milking. **b** = OVERBURDEN, 2.
stripping film, *Photo-eng.*, a sensitized gelatin film, backed with paper or the like, designed to be transferred from the backing to a glass plate or sometimes subsequently to another backing, as of gelatin, for printing.
strip′y (strĭp′ĭ), *a.* Having, occurring in, marked by, or suggestive of, stripes or streaks.
strive (strīv), *v. i.; pret.* STROVE (strōv); *p. p.* STRIV′EN (strĭv′'n), or *Rare*, STROVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIV′ING (strīv′ĭng). [OF. *estriver*; of Teutonic origin, and prob. akin to G. *streben*, D. *streven*, Dan. *stræbe*, Sw. *sträfva*. Cf. STRIFE.] **1.** To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor earnestly; to labor hard; — followed by an infinitive.

> Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
> To equal Cæsar first, and after, Jove? *Cowley.*

2. To struggle in opposition or contention; to contend; contest; struggle; battle; — followed by *against* or *with* before a person or thing opposed; as, *strive* against temptation; *strive* for the truth. *Chaucer.*

> My Spirit shall not always *strive* with man. *Gen.* vi. 3.
> Do as adversaries do in law,
> *Strive* mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shak.*

3. To vie; compete; to be a rival. *Obs. or R. Chaucer.*
Syn. — Contend, vie, struggle, endeavor, aim.
Strix (strĭks), *n.* [L., a screech owl; cf. Gr. στρίξ a screaming night bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of owls, formerly extensive, but in usual modern use restricted to the barn owls. In the A. O. U. nomenclature it now replaces *Syrnium.*
strob (strŏb), *n.* [Gr. στρόβος a whirling.] *Physics.* A unit for the measurement of angular velocity, being a velocity of one radian per second.
strob′ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Resembling a top.
2. Having, or appearing to have, a spinning motion.
strobic disks, *Optics*, disks marked with sets of concentric rings, toothed wheels, or the like. When such a disk is moved in a circular path, without causing it to revolve on its own axis, the figures appear to revolve on their axes.
stro-bi′la (strō-bī′lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. στροβίλη a plug of lint shaped like a pine cone; cf. στρόβιλος anything twisted, a pine cone.] *Zoöl.* **a** In certain Scyphozoa, a stage following the scyphistoma, in which the body elongates and divides into segments which develop into ephyras and finally into medusæ. **b** The chain of segments (proglottides) forming the body of a tapeworm.

Strobila of the Jellyfish *Aurelia flavidula.*

strob′i-la′ceous (strŏb′ĭ-lā′shŭs), *a.* [See STROBILA.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a strobile or cone; also, bearing strobiles.
strob′i-late (strŏb′ĭ-lāt), *v. i. Zoöl.* To become a strobila; to undergo strobilation.
strob′i-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n. Zoöl.* Asexual reproduction by transverse division of the body into segments which develop into zooids, proglottides, or separate individuals, in many cœlenterates and worms.
strob′ile (strŏb′ĭl; *see* -ILE), *n.* Also *strobil.* [L. *strobilus* a pine cone, Gr. στρόβιλος: cf. F. *strobile.*] **1.** *Bot.* In general, a conelike aggregation of sporophylls bearing sporangia, as in the club mosses (Lycopodiales), horsetails (Equisetales), etc.; specif.: **a** In gymnospermous plants, a cone. **b** In seed plants, the spikelike pistillate inflorescence of the hop, composed of persistent membranous imbricated bracts.
2. *Zoöl.* A strobila.
strob′i-lif′er-ous (strŏb′ĭ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*strobile* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing strobiles.
stro-bil′i-form (strō-bĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a strobile.
strob′o-graph (strŏb′ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. στρόβος a whirling + *-graph.*] An instrument for making a photographic or other record, in the form of a curve, of periodic vibrations.
strob′o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στρόβος a whirling + *-scope.*] An instrument for studying or observing the successive phases of a periodic or varying motion by means of light periodically interrupted; also, an instrument for producing, on the same principle, the illusion of motion by a series of pictures viewed in rapid succession. Cf. ZOËTROPE.
strob′o-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or on the principle of, the stroboscope.
stroboscopic disk. *Physics.* **a** A disk with alternate open and closed sectors, which when revolving gives successive instantaneous views of a moving object or of a series of pictures. **b** A disk carrying a series of pictures showing the successive phases of a motion or scene, as for use in the stroboscope. — **s. fork**, a tuning fork each prong of which carries a diaphragm with a slit, the object to be studied being viewed periodically through the two slits. It is used for measuring speed, as of a dynamo, which, when the fork has the proper frequency, apparently stands still.
stroke (strōk), *n.* [ME. *strok*, *strook*, *strak*, fr. *striken* (cf. pret. *strac*, *strok*). See STRIKE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or fact of striking; an impact; a blow; hit; knock; esp., an intentional blow or impact, commonly violent, powerful, or hostile, made with the arm or hand or with an instrument or weapon; as, the *strokes* of a sledge hammer; a *stroke* of a billiard cue; he won a kingdom without a *stroke.*
2. The result or effect of a striking; injury; hurt. "Healeth the *stroke* of their wound." *Is.* xxx. 26.
3. A sudden action, process, or the like, resulting in impact or in a quick, sharp result, suggesting a blow; as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of fortune; hence, the result of such action or process; esp., any sudden attack of disease or other affliction; as, a sun*stroke;* a *stroke* of apoplexy; sometimes, specif., a *stroke* of paralysis.

> A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff. *Tennyson.*

4. An effort, esp. a vigorous or energetic effort, by which something is done, produced, or accomplished; also, something done or accomplished by such an effort or as the result of some quality or process acting as the equivalent of effort; a feat; as, a *stroke* of work; a *stroke* of policy; a *stroke* of genius; to put the finishing *strokes* to an essay.
5. Power; influence. *Obs.* *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
6. Ability in a certain line; capacity, esp. for eating or drinking; appetite. *Obs.* *Swift.*
7. A characteristic; a distinguishing feature. *Now Rare.*
8. The sound of striking, esp. of the striking of a clock.
9. A throb or beat, as of the heart. *Tennyson.*
10. One of a series of beats or movements against a resisting medium by means of which movement through or upon it is accomplished; as, the *stroke* of a bird's wing in flying, of an oar in rowing, of a skater, swimmer, etc.
11. Hence, *Rowing:* **a** The character of the stroke (in sense 10); the rate or manner in which the oars are moved; as, a long, powerful, etc., *stroke;* to set the *stroke.* **b** A rower who pulls the oar, oars, or one of the oars, nearest the stern, in single-banked boats usually on the port side, and sets the stroke for all the rowers.
12. A movement, usually with a tool, implement, or the like, more or less like the sweeping movement of a sword in striking; esp., any of a series of to-and-fro movements of this kind; as, a *stroke* of a pen, painter's brush, pendulum, file, engraving tool, etc.
13. A mark or dash made by, or appearing as if made by, a stroke of a pen, engraving tool, brush, or the like; as, an up *stroke;* a blurred *stroke;* also, of an artist, the characteristic manner in which such strokes are made.

> Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

14. *Mach.* The movement, in either direction, of the piston plunger, piston rod, crosshead, etc., as of a steam engine or a pump, in which these parts have a reciprocating motion; also, the entire distance passed through in such a movement; as, the piston is at half *stroke;* a *stroke* of two feet.
15. A caressing touch or movement; a stroking. *Rare.*
Syn. — See BLOW.
a stroke above, a degree above, or superior to. *Colloq.*
stroke (strōk), *v. t.;* STROKED (strōkt); STROK′ING (strōk′ĭng). [ME. *stroken*, *straken*, AS. *strācian*, fr. *strīcan* to go over, pass. See STRIKE, *v. t.;* cf. STRAGGLE.] **1.** To rub gently in one direction; esp., to pass the hand gently over in kindness or tenderness; hence, to soothe.

> Ye mote with the plat sword again
> *Stroken* him in the wound, and it will close. *Chaucer.*

2. To affect in some way, esp. to smooth, by rubbing gently in one direction.
3. *Masonry.* To give a finely fluted surface to.
4. To set the stroke for (the crew of a rowing boat) or for the crew of (a rowing boat); to row as stroke of.
to stroke the wrong way (of the hair), fig., to irritate or annoy by offending the tastes or prejudices of, esp. unwittingly.
stroke, *v. i.* *Rowing.* To row at a certain number of strokes a minute; as, the crew was *stroking* at 32.
strok′er (strōk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strokes; specif.: *Obs.* **a** One who pretends to cure by stroking.

> Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker.* *Bp. Warburton*

b A flatterer; toady. *W. Dunbar.*
2. *Print.* A kind of paper folder, usually of wood faced with metal, used by the feeder to bring forward the sheets toward the grippers in a printing press. *Eng.*
strok′ing (strōk′ĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *strācung.*] **1.** Act of rubbing gently with the hand, or of smoothing; a stroke.
2. *Needlework.* Act of laying gathers in regular order.
3. *pl.* Strippings of a cow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. Smollett.*
stroll (strōl), *v. i.;* STROLLED (strōld); STROLL′ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. TROLL, *v.*, or dial. *strodle* to stroll, to straddle (cf. STRADDLE); prob. not connected with Dan. *strygge* to *stroll*, Sw. *stryka* to stroke, to ramble, Sw. dial. *strykel* one who strolls about.] To wander on foot; to rove; specif.: **a** To ramble idly or leisurely; to saunter. **b** To go from one place to another in search of occupation, profit, or the like, habitually or as a mode of life; as, a *strolling* musician.
Syn. — Rove, roam, range, stray. See SAUNTER.
stroll, *n.* **1.** A strolling; an idle and leisurely walk; ramble.
2. A stroller; a strolling player. *Now Rare.*
stroll′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who strolls; a vagrant; specif., a strolling player.
stro′ma (strō′mȧ), *n.; pl.* STROMATA (-tȧ). [L., a bed covering, Gr. στρῶμα a couch or bed.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The connective tissue or supporting framework of an organ; as, the *stroma* of the kidney. **b** The spongy, colorless framework of a red blood corpuscle or other cell.
2. *Bot.* In ascomycetous fungi, the mass of mycelium supporting the perithecia, or in which they are embedded.
stro-mat′ic (strō-măt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, a stroma.
Stro′ma-top′o-ra (strō′mȧ-tŏp′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στρῶμα, στρώματος, bed, covering + πόρος pore.] *Paleon.* A genus of corals, probably hydrozoans, forming thick concentric laminæ of reticulated calcareous tissue with scattered tubules for the zooids. It is the type of a family, **Stro-ma-to-por′i-dæ** (strō′mȧ-tō-pŏr′ĭ-dē), and a higher group, **Stro′ma-top′o-roi′de-a** (-tŏp′ō-roi′dē-ȧ), whose members form extensive beds in certain Paleozoic rocks, esp. in the Devonian. — **stro′ma-top′o-roid** (-tŏp′ō-roid), *a. & n.*
stromb (strŏm; strŏmb), *n.* A mollusk or shell of the genus *Strombus* or family Strombidæ.
Strom′bi-dæ (strŏm′bĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of mollusks of which *Strombus* is the type. — **strom′bi-form** (-fôrm), *a.*
strom-bu′li-form (strŏm-bū′lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *strombulus*, dim. of *strombus* + E. *-form.* See STROMBUS.] **1.** *Geol.* Formed or shaped like a top. *Rare.*
2. *Bot.* Coiled into the shape of a screw or a helix.
Strom′bus (strŏm′bŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of spiral snail, fr. Gr. στρόμβος.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine tænioglossate gastropods having a heavy obconical shell with a short conical spire, and, usually, a much expanded outer lip. The operculum is horny and claw-like and the animal has a narrow foot, long snout, and long eye peduncles. The conch shell, or fountain shell (*Strombus gigas*) of the West Indies is an example. Also [*l. c.*], any member of this genus; a wing-shell. — **strom′boid** (-boid), *a. & n.*

Strombus (*S. gigas*). *t* Tentacle; *f* Foot; *o* Operculum.

2. [*l. c.*] A spirally coiled fruit, as the legume of *Medicago.*
stro′mey′er-ite (strō′mī′ẽr-īt), *n.* [After Friedrich *Stromeyer*, German chemist.] *Min.* A steel-gray sulphide of silver and copper, $(Ag,Cu)_2S$, of metallic luster, usually in compact masses. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 6.15–6.3.
strong (strŏng; 205), *a.;* STRONG′ER (strŏn′gẽr); STRONG′EST (-gĕst). [AS. *strang*, *strong;* akin to D. & G. *streng* strict, rigorous, OHG. *strengi* strong, brave, harsh, Icel. *strangr* strong, severe, Dan. *streng*, Sw. *sträng* strict, severe. Cf. STRENGTH, STRETCH, STRING.] **1.** In various obsolete senses: **a** Strict; rigorous. **b** Great; remarkable. **c** Difficult; hard. **d** Of sleep, profound; deep.
2. Having great physical power to act; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous.

> That our oxen may be *strong* to labor. *Ps.* cxliv. 14.

3. Having passive physical power; having ability to bear or endure; hale; robust; as, a *strong* constitution.
4. Having or exhibiting moral or intellectual power, force, endurance, vigor, or the like; — said of a person or of any faculty; as, a man of *strong* imagination, will, memory; a man *strong* in imagination, loyalty, honor.

> A great soul will be *strong* to live, as well as to think. *Emerson.*

5. Having great resources, as of wealth, numbers, military or naval force, etc.; as, a *strong* bank, army, party.
6. Reaching a certain degree or limit in respect to strength or numbers; as, an army ten thousand *strong.*
7. Effective or efficient, esp. in a specified or characteristic direction; powerful in producing an effect or accomplishing a result; as, a *strong* colorist; a *strong* voice.

> I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

8. Vigorous; forceful; vehement; adapted to make a deep impression, esp. on the mind or imagination; striking or superior of the kind; powerful; forcible; cogent; as, *strong* arguments; a *strong* example; a *strong* contrast.
9. Having a particular quality in a great degree; intense in degree or quality; not mild, weak, or the like; concentrated; as, a *strong* acid (see also AVIDITY, 2); *strong* tea; a *strong* light, color, scent, etc.; a *strong* liking or dislike.
10. Moving with rapidity or force; violent; forcible; impetuous; as, a *strong* tide or wind.
11. Ardent; eager; zealous; as, a *strong* Whig or Tory.

> Her mother, ever *strong* against that match. *Shak.*

12. Full of spirit; containing a large proportion of alcohol; as, *strong* liquors.
13. Solid; nourishing; as, *strong* meat. *Heb.* v. 12.
14. Solid; tough; not easily broken or injured; able to withstand violence; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* beam; a *strong* rock; a *strong* fortress.
15. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; as, a *strong* custom; a *strong* belief.
16. *Com.* Tending to steady or higher prices; not irregular or depressed; firm: as, a *strong* market.
17. *Gram.* As opposed to *weak:* **a** Pertaining to or designating a verb which forms its preterit by a variation in the root vowel, and the past participle (usually) by the addition of *-en* (with or without a change of the root vowel); as in the verbs *strive, strove, striven; break, broke, broken; drink, drank, drunk.* See ABLAUT. **b** Applied to noun and adjective forms in Anglo-Saxon, German, etc. (characteristically vowel stems), which retain the old declensional endings. Thus: stan, *-es*, *-e*, *pl.* stanas, *-a*, *-um.*
18. *Phon.* **a** Uttered with forcible breath impulse; accented, as a syllable. **b** Designating the more sonorous vowels of some vowel systems, as, in Spanish, *a, o, u.* Cf. WEAK.
19. Having an offensive or too intense odor or flavor; rank; as, *strong* butter; a *strong* breath. *Colloq.*
20. Of wool, broad-haired or coarse-fibered; — the opposite of *fine.* Also, of sheep, having such wool. *Australia.*
21. *Mining.* Large; important; — said of veins, dikes, etc.
Syn. — Vigorous, forceful, powerful, firm, vehement;

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strip′pet, *n.* A streamlet. *Obs.*
strip survey. See VALUATION SURVEY.
stript. Stripped. *Ref. Sp.*
strip′u-lose (strĭp′ū-lōs), *a. Zoöl.* Covered with coarse decumbent hairs.
stritchel. † STRICKLE.
striv′a-bly, *adv.* [Cf. STRIVE.] Violently. *Obs.*
strive (strīv), *n.* Strife; trouble. *Obs.*
strived (strīvd). Obs pret. & p. p. of STRIVE.
striv′en (strĭv′'n). *p. p.* of STRIVE.
striv′er (strīv′ẽr), *n.* One who strives.
striv′ing (strīv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRIVE. — **striv′ing-ly**, *adv.*
strivis. Obs. pl. of STRIFE.
striv′n. Striven. *Ref. Sp.*
strivous. *a.* [OF. *estriveus.*] Contentious. *Obs.*
strix (strĭks), *n.* [L *strix*, *strigis.*] A fluting of a column.
stro (*dial* strô). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of STRAW.
stroak. Obs. or dial. Eng. of STROKE.
stroam. Var. of STROME, stride, stroll *Dial. Eng.*
stroan. Scot. var. of STRONE.
stro-bil′i-an, *a.* Strobiline. *Obs.*
strob′i-line (strŏb′ĭ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Strobilaceous.
strob′i-li-za′tion (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′-), *n.* = STROBILATION.
strobill. Aphetic for DISTROUBLE. *Obs.*
strob′i-loid (strŏb′ĭ-loid), *a.* [*strobile* + *-oid.*] Resembling a strobile or strobiles; conelike.
strob′i-lus (strŏb′ĭ-lŭs), *n.; pl* -ILI (-lī). [L., pine cone.] A strobile.
stro′cal (strō′kăl). Var. of STROCKLE.
strocken. Obs. p p. of STRIKE.
strock′le (strŏk′'l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *strockle* a strickle, and E. STROKE.] *Glass Manuf.* A shovel with a turned-up edge, for frit, sand, etc.
stro′cle. Var. of STROCKLE.
strod′dle (strŏd′'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRADDLE.
strode. † STRUDE.
strode, *pret.* of STRIDE.
strodle. † STRADDLE.
strof. Obs. pret. of STRIVE.
strogelen, **strogle.** † STRUGGLE.
‖ **Stroh′bass′** (shtrō′bäs′), *a. & n.* [G.] = STRAW-BASS.
stroil (stroil), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Capability; power; dexterity. **2.** The couch grass (**a**); long matted grass.
stro′kal (strō′kăl). Var of STROCKLE.
stroke. Obs. pret. of STRIKE.
stroke (strōk), *v. t.* = STREEK. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
stroke (strōk), *n. & v.* [Cf. STRIKE, *v.*] Stride; strut; walk. *Dial. Eng.*
stroke′hall′, *n.* *Fishing.* Any instrument or device used for the purpose of foul hooking any fish; a snatch. *Eng.*
stroke oar *Rowing.* **a** The oar nearest the stern, usually on the port side. **b** = STROKE, *n.*, 11 b. Also, **stroke oarsman**, **strokes′man** (strōks′măn).
stro′kle (strŏk′'l). Var. of STROCKLE.
strol. Stroll. *Ref. Sp.*
strolld, **strold.** Strolled. *Ref. Sp.*
strom. † STORM, STREAM.
strom (strŏm). Var. of STRUM, a strainer.
Stro′ma-te′i-dæ (strō′mȧ-tē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Stromateus*, a generic name (fr. Gr. στρωματευς a flat fish marked with different colors; cf. στρωματεύς a coverlet) + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of acanthopterygian fishes, as the harvest fish and dollar fish, having a short, compressed body, smooth scales, feeble spines, and a series of toothlike processes in the esophagus behind the pharyngeal bones. — **stro-mat′e-oid** (strō-măt′ē-oid), *a. & n.*
stro-mat′i-form (strō-măt′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the form of a stroma.
stro′ma-tol′o-gy (strō′mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρῶμα, στρώματος, a bed + *-logy.*] The history of the formation of stratified rocks. *Rare.*
stro′ma-tous (strō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Stromatic.
strom′bu-lif′er-ous (strŏm′bū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [NL. *strombulus* (dim. fr. *strombus*) + E. *-ferous.* See STROMBUS.] *Bot.* Bearing spirally coiled pods.
strome (strōm), *n. & v.* Stride; stroll. *Dial. Eng.*
strom′mel. † STRAMMEL.
strompet. † STRUMPET.
strond. † STRAND.
strond, *n.* [Cf. STRAND shore.] A lake or inland sea. *Obs.*
strone (strōn), *n. & v.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *strothan* a streamlet.] Spout; stream; — applied esp. to urinating. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
strong, *v. t. & i.* To strengthen. *Obs.*

lusty, sinewy, brawny, muscular, hale, vigorous, sound. — STRONG, STOUT, ROBUST, STURDY, STALWART. STRONG, the most general term, denotes lit. the possession of great physical power, whether active or passive — strength to do or strength to endure; as, *strong* as a horse, a *strong* arm, a *strong* constitution (so, fig., a *strong* mind, a *strong* appeal, a *strong* case). STOUT adds to *strong*, in its lit. use, the implication of thickness or weight, sometimes of portliness (see STOUT); in its fig. sense it implies a certain resolute, sometimes even dogged, quality (cf. STANCH); as, a *stout* stick; "an old man, *stout* of heart, and *strong* of limb" (*Wordsworth*); "a *stout* and resolute heart" (*Burke*); "as a boy at school takes his flogging, *stoutly* and in silence" (*Thackeray*); *stout* resistance. ROBUST suggests the vigor and soundness of health, together with a toughness as of oak; it often emphasizes power of endurance; as, a *robust* physique; "His preaching was ingenious and pithy, like the preaching of the English church in its *robust* age" (*G. Eliot*); "the immense learning and *robust* sense of Selden" (*Coleridge*); "his [Johnson's] . . . innate *robustness* of soul" (*Frederic Harrison*). STURDY suggests something which stands firm and unyielding; it connotes a certain solidity, often of physique and character alike; as, "a square and *sturdy* little urchin" (*Hawthorne*); "How bowed the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke" (*Gray*); "*sturdy* patriots" (*G. Borrow*). STALWART implies largeness of frame, and, in its fig. sense (*U. S.*), thoroughgoing allegiance or partisanship; as, "a *stalwart* man, limbed like the old heroic breeds" (*Lowell*); a *stalwart* farmer, a *stalwart* Republican. See POWERFUL, COGENT.

by *or* **with a** *or* **the strong arm** *or* **hand**, by force rather than of right or by reason; by overmastering power; as, to govern *by the strong arm;* to put down discontent *with a strong hand.* Cf. STRONGHAND, *n.*, in *Vocab.* — **s. box**, a chest or case for money or valuables, made very strongly, as of steel or with metal bindings. — **s. conjugation**, *Gram.*, the conjugation of a strong verb (see STRONG, *a.*, 17 **a**); — disting. from the *weak*, or *regular*, *conjugation*, and formerly called also *old*, or *irregular*, *conjugation*. — **s. drink**, intoxicating liquor. — **s. man's weed**, the guinea-hen weed. — **s. room**, a room for money or valuables, usually specially constructed to be fireproof and burglar proof. — **s. sand**, molders' sand with an admixture of loam to increase its adhesiveness. — **s. water**. See STRONG-WATER, in *Vocab.*

strong (strŏng; 205), *adv.* Strongly; greatly; violently; severely; excessively; — chiefly in combinations, as *strong*-tempered.

strong'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* A boraginaceous tree (*Bourreria havanensis*) of South Florida and the West Indies. It has strong hard brown wood streaked with orange. Its berries are edible, and an infusion of its bark is used as a beverage in the Bahamas.

strong'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* Violence; force; power. Cf. *by the strong hand*, under STRONG. *Obs.* *Raleigh.*

strong'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security; — often fig.

strong'ly, *adv.* [AS. *stranglīce.*] In a strong manner.

strong'-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Having a vigorous mind; esp., of women, having or affecting qualities of mind regarded as especially masculine, or, by extension, dissatisfied with, or not conforming to, the manner of life and class of interests regarded as especially feminine. — **strong'-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **strong'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

strong'-wa'ter, *n.* **1**. An acid; specif., aqua fortis.
2. Chiefly *pl.* Distilled or ardent spirits. *Now Rare.*

strong'-weak', *a.* *Gram.* Designating a verb or conjugation having features of both strong and weak conjugations.

stron'gyle (strŏn'jĭl), *n.* Also *strongyl.* [See STRONGYLUS.] *Zoöl.* **1**. Any of certain roundworms (nematodes) constituting the family Strongylidæ. They are parasitic in the organs and tissues of man and various wild and domestic animals, some of them causing severe injuries or death. Among the well-known examples are those of the genus *Agchylostoma* (hookworms), the giant strongyle, the gapeworm of poultry, etc. See also STRONGYLUS.
2. A rod-shaped biradiate sponge spicule with blunt ends.

stron'gy-lo'sis (strŏn'jĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *strongyle* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A disease caused in man or lower animals by one or more species of *Strongylus.*

Stron'gy-lus (strŏn'jĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στρογγυλος round.] *Zoöl.* A genus of parasitic roundworms, type of a family **Stron-gyl'i-dæ** (strŏn-jĭl'ĭ-dē) (see STRONGYLE, 1). The type species is *S. equinus*, a common parasite of the horse, but the name has been broadly or incorrectly used as the generic name of many or most other members of the family, esp. of *Hæmonchus contortus* (parasitic in sheep) and its near allies. — **stron'gy-loid** (-loid), *a.*

stron'ti-a (strŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See STRONTIANITE.] *Chem.* **a** Strontium oxide, SrO, a white solid resembling lime and baryta. **b** Loosely, strontium hydroxide.

stron'ti-an (-shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *n.* Strontium, esp. in the form of some compound, as strontia or strontianite.

stron'ti-an-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*strontian* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding strontian.

stron'ti-an-ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland, where first found.] *Min.* Native strontium carbonate, $SrCO_3$, an orthorhombic, pale green, white, gray, or yellowish mineral, in masses of radiating needle-shaped or spear-shaped crystals, in fibrous massive forms, etc. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.68–3.71.

stron'tic (strŏn'tĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to strontium.

stron'ti-um (strŏn'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See STRONTIANITE.] *Chem.* A bivalent metallic element of the calcium group, always naturally combined, chiefly in strontianite (carbonate) and celestite (sulphate). It is isolated, by electrolysis of the fused chloride, as a yellowish metal, similar to calcium, but harder. When pure it is silver-white. Symbol, *Sr*; at. wt., 87.63. Strontium compounds color the test flame carmine, and some, as the nitrate, are used in fireworks.

strontium hydroxide. *Chem.* A white solid dissolving in water to form a decidedly alkaline solution, and forming with eight molecules of water a crystalline hydrate. See STRONTIUM PROCESS.

strontium nitrate. *Chem.* A colorless salt, $Sr(NO_3)_2$, crystallizing from hot strong solutions in anhydrous octahedra, and from cold solutions in prisms containing four molecules of water. It is used in fireworks. See STRONTIUM.

strontium process. A process of refining sugar by adding a solution of strontium hydroxide to the molasses, precipitating strontium sucrate, which is removed, washed, and decomposed into sugar and strontium hydroxide.

strontium yellow. Strontium chromate, $SrCrO_4$, used as a yellow pigment. It has little body.

strop (strŏp), *n.* [See STRAP.] A strap; specif.: **a** A strap for sharpening a razor. **b** *Naut.* = STRAP, 3 **b** (1).

strop, *v. t.*; STROPPED (strŏpt); STROP'PING. To sharpen, as a razor, on a strop.

stro-phan'thin (strō-făn'thĭn), *n.* [*Strophanthus* + *-in.*] A bitter, white, crystalline, and very poisonous glucoside extracted from species of *Strophanthus*, as *S. hispidus*, used as a cardiac stimulant. On decomposition it yields the bitter crystalline substance **stro-phan'thi-din** (-thĭ-dĭn).

Stro-phan'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στροφη a turning + ἄνθος a flower.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African trees and shrubs having handsome flowers with a glandular calyx and a tubular corolla with five appendaged and twisted lobes. The seeds are tipped with a long plumose beak; those of several African species yield arrow poison. See INEE. **b** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the seeds of *S. hispidus*, in moderate doses a valuable cardiac stimulant, but in larger doses a violent poison.

stro'phe (strō'fē; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -PHES (-fēz). [NL., fr. Gr. στροφή, fr. στρέφειν to twist, to turn; perh. akin to E. *strap.*] **1**. In the Greek choral dance, the movement of the chorus while turning from the right to the left of the orchestra.
2. *Pros.* The strain, or part of the choral ode, sung during the strophe (sense 1); a group of lines forming a metrical system repeated as a verse unit in an ode or other poem; — sometimes used also of a stanza of modern verse. See ODE, 1.
3. *Bot.* A genetic spiral. *Obs.*

stroph'ic (strŏf'ĭk; 277), **stroph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* Pert. to, containing, or consisting of, strophes. — **stroph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stroph'i-o-late (strŏf'ĭ-ō-lāt; strō'fĭ-), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with a strophiole.

stroph'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [L. *strophiolum* a little chaplet, dim. of *strophium* a band, Gr. στρόφιον, dim. of στρόφος a twisted band: cf. F. *strophiole.*] *Bot.* A crestlike excrescence about the hilum of certain seeds, as those of spurge. The strophiole may be considered as a slightly developed true aril, proceeding from the hilum; the caruncle, as a form of arillode, developed at the micropyle. Many, however, use *strophiole* and *caruncle* as synonymous.

stroph'oid (strŏf'oid; strō'foid), *n.* [F. *strophoïde*, fr. Gr. στρόφος a twisted band, a twisting. See -OID.] **a** *Geom.* A plane nodal cubic curve, the path of a focus of a conic of which the directrix and two tangents are given. **b** *Math.* The path of the intersection of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities.

stroph'u-lus (strŏf'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. στρόφος a twisted band or cord.] *Med.* A form of miliaria, of several varieties, occurring in infants; red gum or white gum.

strow (strō), *v. t.*; *pret.* STROWED (strōd); *p. p.* STROWN (strōn) or STROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STROW'ING. To strew. *Archaic.* "*Strown* with blemishes." *M. Arnold.*

struck (strŭk), *pret. & p. p.* of STRIKE.

struck joint. *Masonry.* See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 17. — **s. jury**, *Law*, a special jury of 12 men selected from 48 taken by the sheriff indifferently from those qualified to act as special jurymen, these being reduced to 24 by the attorney for each side striking out the names of twelve. Special juries are so selected in some States in the United States and, sometimes, in England. — **s. measure**, a measure, as of grain, leveled off, as with a strickle; — in distinction to *heaped measure.* See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16 **a**.

struc'tur-al (strŭk'tūr-ăl), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to structure or a structure; affecting structure; used in building structures; constructional; as, a *structural* error.
2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to organic structure; as, a *structural* element or cell; *structural* peculiarities.
3. *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the attitudes and dislocations of rock masses or the surface forms resulting from uplifting of mountains; as, *structural* arches, valleys.

structural botany. See MORPHOLOGY, 1. — **s. color** *or* **colour**, color produced or greatly modified by the structure of colorless parts. Thus, the feathers of many yellow birds contain no pigment, but owe their color to an arrangement of minute ridges having the effect of a diffraction grating. Iridescent or metallic color in feathers is always structural, being produced by a transparent coating which overlies pigment (usually black) and has a prismatic effect. — **structural engineering**. See ENGINEERING, 1. — **s. formula**. *Chem.* See FORMULA, 5. — **s. geology**. See GEOLOGY. — **s. iron**, *Engin. & Arch.*, iron worked or cast in structural shapes. — **s. shape**, *Engin. & Arch.*, the shape of a member especially adapted to structural purposes, esp. in giving the greatest strength with the least material. Hence, *Colloq.*, any steel or iron member of such shape, as channel irons, **I** beams, **T** beams, etc., or, sometimes, a column, girder, etc., built up with such members. — **s. steel**. **a** Rolled steel in structural shapes. **b** A kind of strong mild steel, suitable for structural shapes.

struc'ture (strŭk'tūr), *n.* [L. *structura*, fr. *struere*, *structum*, to arrange, build, construct; perh. akin to E. *strew:* cf. F. *structure.* Cf. CONSTRUE, DESTROY, INSTRUMENT, OBSTRUCT.] **1**. Act of building; construction. *Obs. or R.*
2. Manner of building; form; make; construction.
3. Something constructed or built, as a building, a dam, a bridge; esp., a building of some size; an edifice.

> There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

4. Arrangement of parts, of organs, or of constituent tissues or particles, in a substance or body; as, the *structure* of a rock, animal, or plant; the *structure* of a sentence.
5. Specif.: *Petrog.* The arrangement of a rock mass as regards the larger features, such as jointing, columnar and platy parting, bedding, etc.; — distinguished from *texture*.
6. *Astron.* Any separate portion of the sun's corona, or of a comet or nebula, or detail of lines in a spectrum.
Syn. — See BUILDING.

strug'gle (strŭg''l), *v. i.*; STRUG'GLED (-'ld); STRUG'GLING (-lĭng). [ME. *strogelen*, *struglen*, of uncert. orig.; cf. Icel. *strjūka* to stroke, to beat, to flog, Sw. *stryka* to stroke, to strike, Dan. *stryge*, G. *straucheln* to stumble.] To put forth great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; contend; as, to *struggle* to save one's life; to *struggle* with adversity.

> The brave men . . . who *struggled* here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. *A. Lincoln.*

Syn. — Strive, contend, labor, endeavor.

strug'gle, *v. t.* **1**. To effect, accomplish, or dispose of in some specified way, by struggling or with a struggle. "He there *struggled* down the last of his emotion." *Stevenson.*
2. To struggle over. *Rare.* "The justices long *struggled* the point." *Blackstone.*

strug'gle, *n.* **1**. A violent effort or exertion, as to obtain an object, avert an evil, or the like; act of earnest striving; as, a *struggle* with disease; a *struggle* for liberty.
2. Contest; contention; strife.
Syn. — Endeavor, effort, contest, labor, difficulty.

Struld'brug (strŭld'brŭg), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a class among the inhabitants of Luggnagg composed of those few who happen to be born with a circular mark in the forehead, which indicates that they can never die. When they are 80 years old, at which age they become dead in law, they have become most wretched.

strum (strŭm), *n.* A strainer, as of wickerwork for straining malt, or of metal for a suction pipe of a pump.

strum, *v. t. & i.*; STRUMMED (strŭmd); STRUM'MING. [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. THRUM.] To play on a stringed instrument of music, or as on one, in an unskillful, rough, or noisy way; to thrum; as, to *strum* a piano.

strum, *n.* Act or sound of strumming.

stru'ma (strōō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L., a scrofulous tumor.] **1** *Med.* **a** Scrofula. **b** Goiter.
2. *Bot.* A cushionlike swelling on any organ; esp., that at the base of the capsule in many mosses.

stru-mat'ic (strōō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Scrofulous; strumous.

stru-mec'to-my (-mĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*struma* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a scrofulous gland or of a goiter.

stru'mose (strōō'mōs; strōō-mōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *strumosus:* cf. F. *strumeux.*] **1**. *Med.* Strumous.
2. *Bot.* Having a struma; strumiferous.

stru'mous (strōō'mŭs), *a.* *Med.* Having, pertaining to, or connected with, struma. — **stru'mous-ness**, *n.*

strum'pet (strŭm'pĕt; -pĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *strumpet*, *strompet;* orig. uncert.; cf. OF. & F. *stupre* debauchery, L. *stuprare*, *stupratum*, to debauch, *stuprum* debauchery, Gael. & Ir. *striopach* a prostitute.] A prostitute; harlot.

strum'pet, *v. t.* **1**. To debauch. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To brand as a strumpet; hence, to belie; slander.

strut (strŭt), *v. i.*; STRUT'TED (-ĕd); STRUT'TING. [ME. *struten*, *strouten*, to swell; akin to G. *strotzen* to be swelled, to be puffed up, to strut, Dan. *strutte.*] **1**. To swell; to bulge out. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
2. To walk with a lofty, proud gait, and erect head; esp., to walk with pomposity or affected dignity.
3. To make a disturbance; wrangle. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
Syn. — STRUT, SWAGGER. STRUT implies a pompous affectation of dignity; SWAGGER always implies ostentation, often insolence; both words may be applied either to gait alone or to bearing and manner in general; as, "Dr. Goldsmith . . . went . . . *strutting* away, and calling to me with an air of superiority" (*Boswell*); "When the peacock vein rises, I *strut* a Gentleman Commoner" (*Lamb*); "He . . . scarcely deigned to set a foot to ground, but *swaggered* like a lord about his hall" (*Dryden*); "What a *swaggering* puppy must he take me for" (*Goldsmith*).

strut, *n.* [For sense 3 cf. LG. *strutt* rigid. See STRUT,

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strong'back'. Var. of STRONGBARK.
strong'back', *n.* *Naut.* **a** A spar lashed from one boat davit to the other, to which the boat is secured at sea. **b** Any heavy timber for taking a strain.
stronge. † STRANGE.
strongere. † STRANGER.
strong'ful-ly, *adv.* Strongly; stoutly. *Obs.*
strong'ish (strŏng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat strong.
strong'ness, *n.* Strength. *R.*
stron'gy-late (strŏn'jĭ-lāt), *a* *Zoöl.* **a** Like a strongyle (spicule). **b** Having strongyles.
stron'gy-lon (-lŏn), *n* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A strongyle (spicule).
stront, *v. i.* To rant. *Obs.* — **stront'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
strontian yellow. Strontium chromate or a pigment of the same color.
strontia process. = STRONTIUM PROCESS.
stron'ti-on (strŏn'shĭ-ŏn; -tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Ionic strontium. Sr^{++}.
stron-tit'ic (strŏn-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* Strontic.
strontium oxide. See STRONTIA **a**.
strood (strōōd). Var. of STROWD.
stroof. Obs. pret. of STRIVE
strook. † STROKE.
strook (*dial.* strōōk) Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. pret. & p. p. of STRIKE.
strooke. Obs. pret of STROKE.
strook'en (*dial.* strōōk''n). Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIKE.
stroop. Var. of STROUP
stro-pha'ic (strō-fā'ĭk), *a* Strophic.
stroph'i-o-lat'ed (strŏf'ĭ-ō-lāt'ĕd; strō'fĭ-), *a.* Strophiolate.
Stroph'o-me'na (strŏf'ō-mē'nȧ), *n.* [NL; cf. Gr. στρεφειν to twist.] *Paleon.* A genus of Ordovician brachiopods having a long hinge, rudimentary brachial supports, and concavo-convex shell. It is the type of a family, **Stroph'o-men'i-dæ** (-mĕn'ĭ-dē), existing from the Ordovician to the Permian. — **stroph'o-men'id** (-mĕn'ĭd), *a. & n.*
strossers. † TROUSERS.
strot. † STRUT.
strot, *adv.* Confusedly; in a medley. *Obs.*
stroth (strōth), *n. & v.* Also **stroth'er** (strŏth'ẽr). Hurry; fuss. *Dial. Eng.*
stroub † STURB.
stroud (strōōd). Var. of STROWD. *Scot*
stroud (stroud), *n.* [Cf. E. dial *stroud*, *strood*, a suit of clothes, a complete set, a worn-out shoe.] A kind of coarse blanket or garment used by the North American Indians.
stroud'ing, *n.* Material for strouds; a kind of coarse cloth used in trade with the North American Indians.
strougle † STRUGGLE.
strounge (strōōnj; strōōnzh), *a.* [Cf. Dan. *strunk* proud, stiff, Sw. *strunk* haughty.] Harsh; morose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stroup (strōōp), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *strupe* gullet, throat, Dan *strube.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Windpipe. **b** A spout.
strout. † STRUT.
strout'er (strout'ẽr). Obs or dial. var. of STRUTTER.
strove (strōv). Pret. & obs or dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIVE.
strow (strōō), *n.* Disturbance; turmoil; strife; confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
strowbill. † STRUBLE, *a.*
strowd (strōōd), *n.* A senseless, stupid song. *Scot.*
strowl. † STROLL.
strown (strōn), *p. p.* of STROW.
strowp. † STROUP.
strowt. † STRUT, *v.*
stroy, *v. t. & i.* To destroy. *Obs.*
stroy'all', *n* [*stroy*, v. + *all.*] Spendall. *Obs.*
stroy'er, *n* A destroyer. *Obs.*
stru. † STROY.
strub (strŭb), *v. t.* [Cf. STRIP, *v. t.*] To rob; to strip or despoil. *Dial. Eng.*
struble, *v. t.* [Cf DISTURB, TROUBLE.] To trouble. *Obs.* — *a.* Troublesome. *Obs.*
strub'len (strŭb'lĕn; strōōb'-), **strub'lens** (-lĕnz), *n.* Disturbance; vexation; trouble. *Scot.*
strucion, *n.* [L. *struthio:* cf. OF. *struction.*] An ostrich. *Obs.*
struck'en (strŭk''n; strōōk''n). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIKE.
struc'tur-al-ize (strŭk'tūr-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To give a structural form to. — **struc'tur-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
struc'tur-al-ly, *adv.* of STRUCTURAL. See -LY.
struc'ture, *v. t.* To form into an organized structure. *Rare.*
struc'ture-less, *a.* Without definite structure or organization; specif., *Biol.*, devoid of cells; homogeneous.
struc'tur-ist (strŭk'tūr-ĭst), *n.* A builder; a constructor. *Rare.*
strude, *n.* A stock of breeding mares. *Obs.*
strug'gler (strŭg'lẽr), *n.* One who struggles.
struglen. † STRUGGLE.
struier. † STROYER
struis'sle (strüs''l), *n. & v.* Struggle. *Scot.*
stru'mæ (strōō'mē), *n.*, *pl.* of STRUMA.
stru-mif'er-ous (strōō-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*struma* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing a struma or strumæ.
stru'mi-form (strōō'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a struma.
stru-mi'tis (strōō-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *struma* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a goiter.
strum'mel. † STRAMMEL.
strum'mel, *a.* Stumbling; tottering. — *n.* One who stumbles or totters. *Both Obs.*
strum'mer, *n.* One who strums.
strum'per-y, *n.* Harlotry. *Obs.*
strum'pet-ly, *adv.* As a strumpet or harlot. *Obs.*
strum'pet-ry, *n.* Harlotry.
strum'strum' (strŭm'strŭm'), *n.* A rude musical instrument somewhat like a cittern. *Rare.*
stru'mu-lose (strōō'mū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. fr. *strumose.*] *Bot.* Having a slight or small struma.
strund, **strunde**. † STRIND.
strung (strŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of STRING.
strunt, *n.* Liquor. *Obs. or R.* *Scot.*
strunt (strŭnt; strōōnt), *n. & v.* Pique. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
strunt (strŭnt; strōōnt). *n* [Cf. Sw. dial. *strunt* short stubble.] The stump of a tail; anything cut short. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To dock (a tail). *Dial. Eng.*
strunt, *v. i.* To strut. *Scot.*
strunt'y (strŭn'tĭ; strōōn'tĭ), *a.* Pettish; sulky. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
strunt'y, *a.* Stunted; short. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
strupte. Obs. pret. of STRIP.
strust, **strusti**. † TRUST, TRUSTY.
strut (*dial.* strŭt, strōōt), *a.* [See STRUT, *v. i.*] **a** Protuberant. *Obs.* **b** Fixed; firm. *Dial. Eng.*
strut, *v. t.* To cause to protrude, bulge, distend, or the like. *Obs.*

N O P Q R S

v. i.] **1**. The act of strutting ; a pompous step or walk ; also, formerly, sometimes, ostentation in general.
2. Strife ; contention. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
3. *Engin., Arch., etc.* Any bar or piece designed to resist pressure, or compressive stress, in the direction of its length, as a member in a frame, structure, or machine ; — opposed to *tie* or *stay*. Cf. BRACE, *n.*, 12 ; SHORE, *n.* ; SHORING, *Illust.*
4. An implement of bone or wood formerly used to shape the folds of ruffs.

strut (strŭt), *v. t.* To provide, stiffen, support, or hold apart, with or as with a strut or struts.

stru′thi-form (stro͞o′thĭ-fôrm), **stru′thi-i-form′** (-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [See STRUTHIO ; -FORM.] Ostrichlike.

Stru′thi-o (-ō), *n.* [L., an ostrich, fr. Gr. στρουθίων.] *Zoöl.* A genus of birds including the African ostriches. Either alone, or, in older classifications, with the rheas and sometimes other ratite birds, it constitutes a family, **Stru′thi-on′i-dæ** (-ŏn′ĭ-dē).

Stru′thi-o′nes (-ō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRUTHIO.] *Zoöl.* **a** The Ratitæ. **b** In a narrower sense, a group including only the African ostriches.

Stru′thi-on′i-for′mes (-ŏn′ĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRUTHIO.] *Zoöl.* **a** A group coextensive with *Struthio*. **b** = CRYPTURI. — **stru′thi-on′i-form** (-ŏn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Stru′thi-op′ter-is (-ŏp′tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. στρουθίων ostrich + πτερίς fern.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of polypodiaceous ferns having fronds usually of two kinds, of which the fertile are contracted, and bear sori in a continuous band near the midrib. The species are mostly natives of the south temperate zone ; the only North American species, *S. spicant*, is the deer fern. **b** Syn. of MATTEUCCIA.

stru′thi-ous (stro͞o′thĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *struthius, strutheus.*] Of or pert. to the Struthiones (in either sense) ; ratite.

strut′ting (strŭt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRUT. Hence : *n.* Struts collectively, whether detached or built into position. Specif. : *Arch.* = BRIDGING. — **strutting piece. a** = STRAINING PIECE. **b** = STRUT, *n.*, 3. — **strut′ting-ly**, *adv.*

strych′nic (strĭk′nĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, strychnine; as, *strychnic* compounds ; *strychnic* poisoning. — **strychnic acid.** *Chem.* **a** A white, crystalline acid, $C_{21}H_{24}O_3N_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, got by heating strychnine with alcoholic soda;— called also *strychninic acid*, *strychnol*, and *igasuric acid*. **b** An amorphous acid, $C_{11}H_{11}O_3N \cdot H_2O$, got by oxidizing strychnine with potassium permanganate.

strych′nine (-nĭn ; -nēn ; 277), *n.* Also **strych′nin, strych′ni-a, strych′ni-na.** [L. *strychnos* a kind of nightshade, Gr. στρύχνος : cf. F. *strychnine.*] *Chem.* A very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2$, obtained from various species of plants, esp. of the genus *Strychnos*, as from the seeds of the St. Ignatius's bean (*S. ignatia*) and from nux vomica. It is a white crystalline substance, having a very bitter acrid taste, and is employed in medicine (chiefly in the form of the sulphate) as a powerful neurotic stimulant and also for its tonic action on the heart. Its chemical constitution is complex and imperfectly known.

strych′nin-ism (strĭk′nĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Morbid condition produced by the excessive use of strychnine, and marked by symptoms resembling those of tetanus

strych′nin-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* The production of strychninism.

Strych′nos (strĭk′nŏs), *n.* [NL. See STRYCHNINE.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical loganiaceous trees and shrubs, the latter often tendril climbers. They have 3-5-nerved leaves and cymose flowers with a salver-shaped corolla and a 2-celled ovary becoming in fruit a berry with a thick rind. Many species yield valuable drugs. See STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE, CURARE, 1 ; NUX VOMICA, ANGOSTURA BARK.

Stu′art (stū′ẽrt), *n.* Also *Stewart.* A member of a family royal in Scotland and England. Robert II. was the first king of Scotland of this family (1370). In 1603 James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, and Charles I., Charles II., and James II. were the other reigning members of this house in England. Mary (jointly with William of Orange) and Anne, who were daughters of James II., reigned as queens of England, but by virtue of act of Parliament rather than by right of succession.

stub (stŭb), *n.* [ME. *stubbe*, AS. *stub*, akin to AS. *styb*, also to D. *stobbe*, LG. *stubbe*, Dan. *stub*, Sw. *stubbe*, Icel. *stubbr, stubbi* ; cf. Icel. *stūfr*, Gr. στύπος.] **1**. That part of a tree or plant which remains fixed in the earth when the stem is cut down ; a stump. *Chaucer.*
2. Fig. : A blockhead ; dolt. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. The short blunt part of anything after the larger part has been broken off or used up; hence, any short, thick, projecting part ; a stump ; as, the *stub* of a pencil, candle, etc.
4. In a check book, receipt book, etc., a small part of each leaf permanently attached to the back for memoranda of the contents of the part torn away. Also, by extension, any similar counterfoil, as the reserved-seat coupon of a theater ticket.
5. Something short, blunt, or the like ; specif. : **a** A pen with a short, blunt nib. **b** A stub nail ; an old horseshoe nail ; also, stub iron. **c** *Carp.* A stub tenon. **d** A stub file. See FILE, tool. **e** The rough butt end of a plank. Cf. STUB SHORT. **f** *Locks.* A stationary detent in a lock for engaging with the slots of the tumblers.

stub (stŭb), *v. t.* ; STUBBED (stŭbd) ; STUB′BING. **1**. To grub up by the roots ; to extirpate ; as, to *stub* up roots.
2. To remove stubs from ; as, to *stub* land
3. To shape like a stub. *Rare.*
4. To strike, as one's foot, against a stub, stone, or other object ; — esp. in the phrase, *to stub one's toe.* *U. S.*

stub′bed (stŭb′ĕd ; -ĭd ; stŭbd ; 151), *a.* **1**. Reduced to, or resembling, a stub ; short and blunt or truncated.
2. Abounding in stubs, or stumps ; stubby.
A bit of *stubbed* ground, once a wood *R. Browning.*
3. Hardy ; rugged. "*Stubbed*, vulgar constitutions." *Berkeley.*

stub′ble (stŭb′'l), *n.* [ME. *stobil, stoble*, OF. *estouble, estuble*, F. *éteule*, LL. *stupla, stupula*, L. *stipula*, stubble, stalk, prob. akin to E. *stiff* ; cf. D. & G. *stoppel*, OHG. *stupfila*, fr. L. Cf. STIPULE.] **1**. The stumps of wheat, rye, or other grain left in the ground, as after reaping.
2. A rough surface or growth resembling stubble, as of a beard of a few days' growth.

stub′bled (stŭb′'ld), *a.* **1**. Covered with stubble.
2. Stubbed ; as, *stubbled* legs. *Obs.* *Skelton.*

stub′bly (-lĭ), *a.* **1**. Covered with stubble ; stubbled.
2. Resembling stubble ; as, *stubbly* hair.

stub′born (-ẽrn), *a.* [ME. *stoburn, stiborn* ; prob. fr. AS. *styb* a stub. See STUB.] **1**. Hardy ; vigorous ; sturdy. *Obs.*
Stubborn and strong, and jolly as a pie *Chaucer*
2. Coarse ; rough ; rude ; harsh ; esp., coarse in quality ; as, *stubborn* fare or garments. *Obs.*
3 Fixed, resolute, or unyielding in purpose or mental attitude ; unyielding ; inflexible ; esp., unreasonably unyielding ; obstinate ; — said of persons and things ; as, a *stubborn* will ; a man *stubborn* in his heroism ; a *stubborn* child ; *stubborn* attention. "Bow, *stubborn* knees." *Shak.*
4. Performed, carried on, or the like, in an unyielding, obstinate, or persistent manner ; as, *stubborn* strife.
5. Difficult to handle, manage, or treat ; refractory ; as, a *stubborn* ore or stone ; facts are *stubborn* things.
Syn. — See OBSTINATE.
— **stub′born-ly**, *adv.* — **stub′born-ness**, *n.*

stub′by (stŭb′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Abounding with stubs.
2. Short, thick, and stiff, as bristles.

stub iron. Iron made from stub nails, or old horseshoe nails, used esp. in making gun barrels.

stub nail. An old horseshoe nail ; a nail broken off ; also, a short thick nail.

stub short *or* **shot**. **a** The part of the end of a sawn log or plank beyond the end of the saw kerf which retains the plank in connection with the log until it is split off. **b** Either end of a wood turning, containing a center.

stub twist. Material for a gun barrel, made of a spirally welded ribbon of steel and stub iron combined.

stuc′co (stŭk′ō), *n.* ; *pl.* -COES, -COS (-ōz). [It., fr. OHG. *stucchi* a crust, piece, G. *stück* piece ; akin to AS. *stycce*. See STOCK.] Plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls ; esp., a fine plaster, composed of lime or gypsum with sand and pounded marble, used for internal decorations and fine work ; hence, stuccowork. In modern building, *stucco* is generally an exterior coating in which cement is largely used.

stuc′co, *v. t.* ; STUC′COED (-ōd) ; STUC′CO-ING (-ō-ĭng). To overlay or decorate with stucco. — **stuc′co-er** (-ō-ẽr), *n.*

stud (stŭd), *n.* [ME. *stod, stood*, AS. *stōd* ; akin to OHG. *stuota*, G. *stute* a mare, Icel. *stōð* stud, Lith. *stodas* a herd, Russ. *stado*, and to E. *stand*. The sense is properly, a stand, an establishment. See STAND ; cf. STEED.] **1**. A collection of horses, kept for breeding, racing, riding, etc. ; — sometimes applied also to dogs.
2. The place where a stud is kept, esp. for breeding.
3. A studhorse.

stud (stŭd), *n.* [AS. *studu* a post ; akin to Sw. *stöd* a prop, Icel. *stoð* a post, *styðja* to prop, and prob. ultimately to E. *stand* ; cf. D. *stut* a prop, G. *stütze*. See STAND.] **1**. A stem ; a trunk ; also, rarely, a post or pillar. *Obs.*
2. *Building.* A small scantling; esp., one of the uprights in the framing for lath-and-plaster partitions, and furring, upon which the laths are nailed, or to which boards are nailed in frame buildings, hoardings, etc.
3. A kind of nail with a large head, used chiefly for ornament ; an ornamental knob ; a boss.
4. A detachable buttonlike device, made in various forms, to be inserted through one or more buttonholes or eyelets and serve as a fastener, for ornament, etc.
5. In technical uses : **a** *Mach.* (1) A short rod or pin, fixed in and projecting from something, and sometimes forming a journal ; also, a short live spindle or mandrel, as in the change gear for a screw-cutting lathe. (2) A stud bolt. **b** An iron brace across the link of a chain cable. **c** *Pattern Making.* A projecting pin or dowel on a loose piece. **d** *Founding.* A chaplet with a base plate and a disk top. **e** *Horol.* (1) A metal piece to which is attached the outer or upper coil of a balance spring. (2) Any of various fixed projecting pieces for holding or supporting something, or for serving as a spindle on which something turns.
stud and mud, *Building*, a framework of woven rods and twigs plastered with clay or mud.

stud, *v. t.* ; STUD′DED ; STUD′DING. **1**. To supply with studs, or props, as supports ; as, a low-*studded* room
2. To adorn with or as with a stud, studs, or knobs.
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*
3. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects ; to set thickly, as with studs; as, a plain *studded* with farms.
4. To be situated at intervals over, like studs ; to dot ; as, rocks *stud* the field.
5. *Mech.* To secure with studs.

stud block *or* **box**. *Mech.* A device, turned with a spanner, for screwing home a stud bolt. It is a rectangular block with a blind hole tapped to fit loosely on the bolt.

stud bolt. *Mach.* A bolt with threads on both ends, to be screwed permanently into a fixed part at one end and receive a nut on the other ; — called also *standing bolt.*

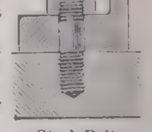

Stud Bolt.

stud′book′ (stŭd′bo͝ok′), *n.* A genealogical register of particular breeds of animals, esp. horses.

stud′ding (-ĭng), *n.* Material for studs, or joists ; studs, or joists, collectively.

stud′ding sail (sāl ; *naut.* stŭn′s'l). *Naut.* A light sail set at the side of a principal square sail of a vessel in free winds to increase her speed. Its head is bent to a light yard and its outer clew is hauled out to the end of a small spar (the **studding-sail boom**). See SHIP, *Illust.* — **studding-sail halyard bend** *and* **tack bend**. See 2d KNOT, 1.

stud′dle (stŭd′'l), *n.* [ME. *studul, stodul* ; cf. Icel. *stuðill*, akin to E. *stud*. See 2d STUD.] **1**. A prop in or about a loom. *Obs.*
2. *Mining.* A prop, or stud, in timbering ; esp., a distance piece or corner post separating the frames, rings, or sets used in timbering a mine shaft.

stu′dent (stū′dĕnt), *n.* [L. *studens, -entis*, p. pr. of *studere* to study. See STUDY, *n.*] **1**. A person engaged in study; one devoted to learning ; a learner; a scholar; esp., one who attends a school, or who seeks knowledge from teachers or books ; as, the *students* of an academy or a university , a medical *student* ; a hard *student.*
2. One who studies or examines in any manner ; an attentive and systematic observer ; as, a *student* of life.
Syn. — See DISCIPLE.

student lamp. A reading lamp usually having an Argand burner connected with an oil reservoir by a metal tube, adjustable in height on a vertical supporting rod.

stu′dent-ship, *n.* **1**. The state of being a student
2. A scholarship or fellowship. *Rare in U. S.*

stud′fish′ (stŭd′fĭsh′), *n.* Any of several American killifishes of the genus *Fundulus*, esp. *F. catenatus*, common in the Tennessee River and the Cumberland River.

stud′horse′ (-hôrs′), *n.* [AS. *stōd-hors.*] A stallion, esp. one kept for breeding.

stud′ied (stŭd′ĭd), *a.* **1**. Made the subject of study.
2. Well versed in some branch of learning ; qualified by study ; learned ; as, well *studied* in geometry. *Now Rare.*
3. Premeditated ; planned ; designed ; as, a *studied* insult.
4. Intent ; inclined. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **stud′ied-ly**, *adv.* — **stud′ied-ness**, *n.*

stu′di-o (stū′dĭ-ō), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIOS (-ōz). [It. *studio*, properly, study. See STUDY.] The working room of a painter, sculptor, or, by extension, one engaged in any more or less artistic employment, as in photography, designing, etc.

stu′di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *studiosus* : cf. F. *studieux*. See STUDY.] **1**. Given to or pursuing study ; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, esp. from books ; as, a *studious* man or life.
2. Given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation ; contemplative. *Rare.* *Locke.*
3. Diligent in attention ; devoting thoughtful consideration to one's actions or to some object ; carefully earnest ; — usually followed by an infinitive or by *of* ; as, be *studious* to please ; *studious* to find new friends and allies.
4. Planned with study ; deliberate ; studied. *Now Rare.*
The frigid villainy of *studious* lewdness. *Rambler.*
5. Favorable to study ; suitable for thought and contemplation. *Poetic.* "The *studious* cloister's pale." *Milton.*
— **stu′di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **stu′di-ous-ness**, *n.*

stud′work′ (stŭd′wûrk′), *n.* Work supported, strengthened, held together, or ornamented by studs, as brickwork interlaid with studding, or leatherware set with studs.

stud′y (stŭd′ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* STUDIES (-ĭz). [ME. *studie*, L. *studium*, akin to *studere* to study : cf. OF. *estudie, estude*, F. *étude*. Cf. ETUDE, STUDENT, STUDIO, STUDY, *v. i.*] **1**. A setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject to be learned or investigated ; application of the mind to books, arts, or any subject, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge.
Study gives strength to the mind. *Sir W. Temple.*
2. Act or process of acquiring by one's own efforts knowledge or information of a particular subject ; as, the doctor made a *study* of his patient ; a *study* of fishes.
3. Zealousness ; earnestness. *Obs.*
4. Considered endeavor towards some object; earnest and reasoned effort ; as, his *study* is to do right.
5. Mental absorption ; profound thought or meditation ; endeavor to arrive at a mental conclusion ; — often with *brown* ; as, he was in a brown *study.*
6. Pretense ; cover. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
7. Any particular branch of learning that is studied ; any object of attentive consideration.
The proper *study* of mankind is man. *Pope.*
8. In the fine arts and in literature, a rendering of any object or scene, primarily intended only for the informa-

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strut beam. A beam used as a strut; a collar beam (which see).
strute, *a.* Stuffed full; drunken. *Obs.* *Scot.*
stru′thi-an (stro͞o′thĭ-ăn), *a.* [Struthious.
stru′thi-in (-ĭn), *n.* [G., fr. L. *struthion* soapwort, Gr. στρουθίον.] *Chem.* Saponin ; — formerly so called
stru′thi-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Struthio* + *-oid.*] Ostrichlike [thious.
stru′thi-o′nine (-ō′nīn), *a.* Stru-
strut′ter, *n.* One who struts.
struye. † STROY
stry, *n.* [OF. *estrie.*] A hag. *Obs.*
stry (strī), *v. t.* [Cf. DESTROY.] To destroy ; spoil ; waste. Cf. STROY. *Obs or Dial Eng.*
stry, *n.* Destruction *Obs.*
strych′ni-a (strĭk′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Strychnine.
strych′ni-dine (-dĭn ; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** A crystalline. diacid base, $C_{21}H_{24}ON_2$, got by electrolytic reduction of strychnine.
strych-nin′ic (strĭk-nĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See STRYCHNIC ACID **a.**
strych′nol (strĭk′nōl ; -nŏl), *n.* *Chem.* See STRYCHNIC ACID **a.**
strych′no-line (-nō-lĭn ; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2$, obtained by reduction of strychnine
stryfull † STRIFEFUL.
stryne Obs. or Scot. of STRAIN
strynth. † STRENGTH
stryph′nic (strĭf′nĭk), *a.* [Gr στρυφνός astringent.] *Chem.* Designating a bitter, astringent, nitrogenous acid, $C_4H_3O_2N_5$, got by action of acetic acid and potassium nitrite on uric acid, as a yellow crystalline substance.
St Tr. *Abbr.* State Trials.
stu′a-can′ (sto͞o′ȧ-kän′), *n.* [Ir. *stuacān.*] One blinded or foolish ; a half-blind fool. *Irish.*
stuard. † STEWARD.
Stuart architecture. Jacobean architecture. See JACOBEAN, *a.*
Stu-ar′ti-a (stū-är′tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of STEWARTIA
stubb (stŭb), *n.* = FOGDOG.
stub′bed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stub′bi-ness (stŭb′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [goose. *Local, Brit.*
stubble goose. The graylag
stubble quail. An Australian quail (*Coturnix pectoralis*)
stubble rake. A long-toothed rake for gleaning in stubble.
stubble spurge. The spotted spurge. [-WARD
stub′ble-ward (-wẽrd), *a.* See
stub′born, *v. t.* To make stubborn, in any sense. *Rare.*
stub-boy′ (stŭ-boi′), *interj.* A cry used variously to call, urge on, drive, or otherwise direct domestic animals, or to incite a dog to attack *Dial*
stub′-bred′, *a.* Stump-bred
stüb′chen (stüp′kĕn), *n.* [G dial., dim. of G. *stübich* a vat.] See MEASURE.
stub end. **a** *Mach.* The big end of a connecting rod, to which the strap is fastened. **b** = BOLT END.
stub feather. A pin feather.
stub file See FILE, tool.
stubill, *a.* Sturdy. *Obs.* *Scot.*
stub′l. Stubble. *Ref. Sp.*
stub mortise. *Carp.* A mortise not passing clear through the timber.
stub pen. See STUB, *n.*, 5 **a.**
stub switch. *Railroading.* A switch in which the track rails are cut off squarely at the toe and the switch rails are thrown to butt end to end with the lead rails. [fit a stub mortise.
stub tenon *Carp.* A tenon to
stub tooth. *Mach.* A short gear tooth of great strength, with a large angle of obliquity.
stub track. = SPUR TRACK.
stucche. † STICCHE.
stuc′co-work′, *n.* Work done in stucco. — **stuc′co-work′er**, *n.*
stuc′co-yer (stŭk′ō-yẽr). Var of STUCCOER. [of STOOK.
stuck (sto͝ok) Dial. Eng. var.
stuck (stŭk), *pret.* & *p. p.* of STICK [A thrust. *Obs.*
stuck, *n.* [See STOCK a thrust.]
stuck′ling (stŭk′lĭn), *n.* Apple pie or turnover. *Dial. Eng.*
stuck′-up′, *a.* Self-important and supercilious ; conceited ; vain ; arrogant. *Colloq.*
stud. † STEAD.
stud. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng var. of *stood*, pret. of STAND
stud (stŭd ; sto͝od), *n.* & *v.* Study. *Dial. Eng.*
stud box. = STUD BLOCK.
stud chain. A chain having links braced with studs. See 2d STUD, 5 b. [for keeping a stud. *Obs.*
stud′der-y, *n.* A stud or place
studdie. † STEADY.
stud′die (stŭd′ĭ ; stĭd′ĭ). Var. of STITHY. *Dial. Eng & Scot.*
stud′ding, *a.* Unsteady. *Obs.*
studding bolt. = STAY BOLT *U. S.*
stud′dle (stŭd′'l), *v. t.* To stir up so as to muddy. *Dial. Eng.*
stud′dy (stŭd′ĭ ; stĭd′ĭ). Var. of STIDDY. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
stude. † STEAD.
stude (*Scot.* stüd) Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng var. of *stood*, pret.
studefast. † STEADFAST
stude meir. † STUDMARE.
student parsnip. One of a race of parsnips having a gutterlike depression at the summit of the root. Also, the root itself.
stu′dent-ry (-rĭ), *n.* A body of students. *R*
studevest † STEADFAST.
stud′flow′er (stŭd′flou′ẽr), *n.* Swamp pink (*Helonias bullata*).
studful, *n.* A drove. *Obs.* *Scot.*
studgi. † STUD. [POKER.
stud′horse′ pok′er. = STUD
studiable, *a.* See -ABLE.
stu′di-ant, *n.* [See ESTUDIANT.] A student. *Obs.*
studie. † STUDY.
stu′di-ent, *a.* Studious. — *n.* A student. *Both Obs.*
stud′i-er (stŭd′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who studies ; a student. *Rare.*
studiless, *a.* Without study. *Obs.*
studite, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the Acœmeti. Their most famous monastery was the Studium at Constantinople, founded by Studius, a Roman noble.
‖ **stu′di-um im-ma′ne lo-quen′di.** [L.] An immense desire for talking. Adapted from *Ovid* (*Metamorphoses*, V. 678).
stud′mare′, *n.* A brood mare.
stud′-pink′, *n.* = STUDFLOWER.
stud poker. See 3d POKER.
stud print *Pattern Making.* A print with a projecting pin to fit into a hole in a pattern.
stud rivet = SCREW RIVET.
studul. † STUDDLE.
stud wheel. *Mach.* A wheel journaled on a stud.
stud′y (stŭd′ĭ ; stĭd′ĭ). Var. of STIDDY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

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tion, instruction, or assistance of the maker; as, a *study* of heads or of hands for a figure picture. Also, a rendering of anything, made as the result of careful and detailed investigation or observation; as, a *study* of remorse; a *study* in New England types.
9. *Music.* A piece for special practice. See ÉTUDE.
10. One who memorizes something, as a part in a play; — used with qualifying adjectives; as, an actor is a quick or slow *study.* *Chiefly Theat. Cant.*
11. A building or room devoted to study or literary work.
stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *v. i.*; STUD'IED (-ĭd); STUD'Y-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). [ME. *studien*, OF. *estudier*, F. *étudier*. See STUDY, *n.*] **1.** To apply the mind to books or learning; to acquire knowledge by investigation, reading, memorizing, or the like.
2. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to dwell upon anything in thought; also, to muse; ponder; meditate.
I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*
3. To endeavor with thought and planning; to make well-considered efforts; to be intelligently zealous. 1 *Thess.* iv. 11.
stud'y, *v. t.* **1.** To apply the mind to; to read and examine so as to learn and understand or memorize; as, to *study* law or languages; to *study* a lesson, a part, or a song.
2. To consider attentively; to examine closely; to make a study of; as, to *study* nature, mankind.
3. To make an object of study with a view to action; to devise with deliberation; as, to *study* variety in composition; to *study* a benefaction.
For their heart *studieth* destruction. *Prov.* xxiv. 2.
stuff (stŭf), *n.* [OF. *estoffe*, F. *étoffe*; of uncert. orig. Cf. STUFF, *v. t.*] **1.** Material to be worked up in manufacture or out of which anything is to be or may be formed; hence, any material, substance, or aggregation of matter, regarded indefinitely; as, lava is curious *stuff.*
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff.* *Shak.*
The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show. *Sir J. Davies.*
2. The fundamental material of which anything is made up; elemental part; essence.
Time is the *stuff* which life is made of. *Franklin.*
3. Goods; personal property; esp., furniture, domestic goods, or baggage. Also, *Colloq.*, ready money; cash.
4. Woven material not made into garments; fabric of any kind; sometimes, specif., worsted fiber.
What *stuff* wilt have a kirtle of? *Shak.*
5. A medicine or mixture; a potion. *Shak.*
6. In various technical uses: **a** Paper stock ground ready for use. Cf. HALF STUFF. **b** *Naut.* = SLUSH, 3. *Rare.* **c** Wood for use in carpentry. **d** *Engin.* The working fluid in an engine cylinder. **e** A composition of tallow, oil, etc., used to fill the pores of leather.
7. Refuse or worthless matter; hence, also, foolish or irrational language; nonsense; trash; — often used as an interjection; as, *stuff* and nonsense!
Such woeful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*
8. Supply; amount. *Obs.*
9. Grain or pulse of any kind. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stuff, *a.* Made of stuff, or fabric. See STUFF, *n.*, 4.
stuff gown, a gown of stuff, esp. that which in England forms the distinctive garb of a junior barrister; hence, a junior barrister himself. Cf. SILK GOWN. Hence, **stuff'gowns'man**, *n.* — **s. hat**, a hat of superior quality made of fur fixed on a waterproof foundation, in imitation of beaver.
stuff, *v. t.*; STUFFED (stŭft); STUFF'ING. [ME. *stoffen*, *stuffen*, to stuff, to suffocate; perh. really orig. two words; cf. OF. *estoffer*, F. *étoffer*, to put stuff in, to stuff, to line (see STUFF, *n.*); also, OF. *estouffer* to stifle, F. *étouffer*, of uncert. orig.] **1.** To fill by crowding something into it; to cram with something; to load the interior of, often to excess; as, to *stuff* a hall with people; to *stuff* a purse.
Lest the gods, for sin,
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*
2. Specif.: To fill the cavity of with a particular material to secure some end; as: **a** To fill with a comparatively soft packing in order to furnish a yielding support; as, to *stuff* a bedtick, a sofa cushion, a pincushion. **b** *Cookery.* To fill with a seasoning composition of bread, meat, condiments, etc.; as, to *stuff* a turkey. **c** To fill the skin of, usually when mounting as a specimen in lifelike form.
3. To crowd or fill with items of information, thoughts, ideas, emotions, etc.; as, to *stuff* a pupil with historical dates; to *stuff* one with lies; *Slang*, to hoax by a falsehood.
4. To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). *U. S.*
5. To fill by being pressed or packed into it.
6. To thrust or crowd in; to press; to pack.
Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together. . . . and they retain smell and color. *Bacon.*
7. To obstruct by filling up; to choke up, as with a cold.
I'm *stuffed*, cousin; I cannot smell. *Shak.*
8. To stock; supply; furnish; equip. *Obs.*
9. *Leather Manuf.* To apply a coating of oil and tallow to (a skin or leather) to soften and preserve it.
stuff, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously; to cram. *Swift.*
stuff'ing, *n.* Act or process of, or that which is used for, filling anything; as, the *stuffing* of a saddle or cushion; specif.: **a** *Cookery.* Any seasoning preparation used to stuff meat; esp., a composition of bread, condiments, spices, etc.; forcemeat; dressing. **b** *Leather Manuf.* Act or process of coating leather with a mixture of oil and tallow; also, the material applied. **c** *Wool Dyeing.* Process of boiling with a dyestuff material afterward to be mordanted. Cf. SADDENING.
stuffing box. *Mach.* A device to prevent leakage along a piston rod or other moving part that passes through a hole in a cylinder or other vessel containing steam, water, etc. It consists of a box or chamber made by enlarging the hole, and a gland or follower to compress the contained packing.

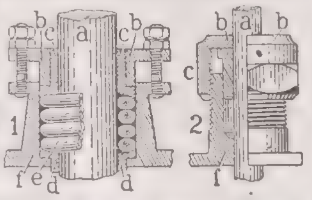

Stuffing Boxes. 1 in section; 2 partly in section, without packing. *a* Piston Rod; *b* Gland or Follower; *c*, *d* Bushes; *e* Packing, shown partly broken away; *f* Part of Cylinder, etc.

stuff'y (stŭf'ĭ; *Scot. also* stŏŏf'ĭ), *a.*; STUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STUFF'I-EST. **1.** Stout; mettlesome; resolute. *Scot.*
2. Angry and obstinate; sulky. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. Ill-ventilated; close.
stull (stŭl), *n.* [Cf STULM.] A framework of timber covered with boards to support rubbish; also, a framework of boards to protect miners from falling stones.
stulm (stŭlm), *n.* [Cf. G. *stollen* a post, a stulm, akin to E. *stall*, *stand.*] An approximately horizontal passageway in a mine; an adit. See ADIT, 1.
stul'ti-fy (stŭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; STUL'TI-FIED (-fīd); STUL'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *stultus* foolish + E. *-fy.*] **1.** To make foolish; to make a fool of; as, to *stultify* one by imposition; to *stultify* one's self by silly reasoning or conduct. *Burke.*
2. To regard as a fool, or as foolish. *Rare.* *Hazlitt.*
3. *Law.* To allege or prove to be of unsound mind, so that the performance of some act may be avoided.
stum (stŭm), *n.* [D. *stom* must, new wort, properly, dumb; cf. F. *vin muet* stum. Cf. STAMMER, STOOM.] Unfermented grape juice or wine, or partly fermented grape juice, esp. when fermentation has been arrested by an antiseptic; wine revived by the admixture of must; must.
stum, *v. t.*; STUMMED (stŭmd); STUM'MING. To renew (wine) by mixing with must and raising a new fermentation.
stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; STUM'BLED (-b'ld); STUM'BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *stumblen*, *stomblen*; akin to Fries. *stummeln*, and prob. to E. *stammer*. See STAMMER.] **1.** To trip in walking or in moving in any way with the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall; to stagger because of a false step. *Chaucer.*
2. To walk in an unsteady or clumsy manner; hence, to act or perform anything blunderingly or confusedly; as, to *stumble* through an apology.
He *stumbled* up the dark avenue *Scott.*
3. To trip morally; to fall into sin or error; to err.
4. To come or happen without design; to fall or light by chance; — with *on*, *upon*, or *against.*
Ovid *stumbled* . . . upon Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*
stum'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to stumble or trip.
2. To confound; perplex; to cause to err.
One thing more *stumbles* me. *Locke.*
stum'ble, *n.* **1.** A trip in walking or in running.
2. A blunder; failure; slip; a false step.
stum'bling-block' (stŭm'blĭng-blŏk'), *n.* Any cause of stumbling, perplexity, or error.
stump (stŭmp), *n.* [ME. *stumpe*, *stompe*; akin to D. *stomp*, G. *stumpf*, Icel. *stumpr*, Dan. & Sw. *stump*, G. *stumpf* blunt, dull, OHG. *stumbal* stump, piece cut off, G. *stummel*, and G. *verstümmeln* to mutilate; cf. Lith. *stambas*, *stambras*, stalk, stump of a plant.] **1.** The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; the stub.
2. The basal portion of a limb or other projecting part or object remaining after the rest of it is removed; as, the *stump* of a leg, a tooth; a remnant, esp. the butt of a cigar or cigarette; a stub.
3. *pl.* The legs; as, to stir one's *stumps.* *Slang.*
4. *Cricket.* Any of the three pointed rods stuck in the ground to form with the bails a wicket; also, the single rod, or bowling stump, used in single wicket to indicate the bowling crease. See CRICKET, game; WICKET, *n.*
5. A short, thick roll of leather or paper, cut to a point, or any similar implement, used to rub down the lines of a crayon or pencil drawing, in shading it, or for shading drawings by producing tints and gradations from crayon, etc., in powder.
6. A pin in a tumbler lock which forms an obstruction to throwing the bolt, except when the gates of the tumblers are properly arranged, as by the key; a fence; also, a pin or projection in a lock to form a guide for a movable piece.
7. A platform for political speaking, often in early days and in newly settled districts a tree stump; hence, public speaking, esp. political; as, to take, or go on, the *stump*; — also often attrib.; as, *stump* speakers, oratory. *U. S.*
8. A dare, or challenge to do something difficult or dangerous. Cf. STUMP, *v. t.*, 4. *Colloq., U. S.* "An Indian never takes a *stump.*" *Atlantic Monthly.*
up a stump, blocked in one's efforts; nonplused; cornered; up a tree. *Slang, U. S.*
stump, *v. t.*; STUMPED (stŭmpt); STUMP'ING. **1.** To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump; to lop.
2. To remove the tree stumps from, as cleared land.
3. To strike, as the toes, against a stone or something fixed; to stub. *Colloq.*
4. To block the progress or efforts of, as by stumps or other obstacles in the road; also, to nonplus; to foil; hence, to challenge to do something difficult or daring, esp. as a test of pluck or spirit. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*
5. To travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes; as, to *stump* a State. *Colloq., U. S.*
6. *Cricket.* **a** To put out (a batsman) by the wicket keeper displacing a bail with the ball (see CRICKET, game); — sometimes with *out.* **b** To hit (the wicket) with the ball as in stumping (in the preceding sense).
7. Hence, fig., to ruin or cause disaster to; — usually in passive; as, *stumped* by the panic. *Obs. or Slang & Dial.*
8. In crayon drawing, etc., to tone or treat with a stump.
to stump up, to pay or hand over (money). *Colloq., Eng.*
stump (stŭmp), *v. i.* **1.** To walk clumsily, as if on the stumps of legs or on wooden legs; to hobble.
2. To make speeches on the stump. *U. S.*
to stump it. a To go afoot; hence, to run away; to escape. *Slang.* **b** To make electioneering speeches. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to s. up**, to pay cash; to hand over money. *Colloq., Eng.*
stump'age (stŭm'pāj), *n.* Timber in standing trees, often sold at a fixed price per tree or per stump, the stumps being counted when the land is cleared; also, a tax on the amount of timber cut, regulated by the price of lumber. *Local, U. S.*
stump'er (stŭm'pẽr), *n.* One that stumps, in any sense.
stump'-root'ed, *a.* *Hort.* Having an elongated taproot of which the upper fleshy edible portion terminates abruptly; — said of certain varieties of radishes, carrots, etc.
stump'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a short, thick tail.
stump-tailed lizard, a singular Australian scincoid lizard (*Trachysaurus rugosus*) having a short, thick tail resembling its head in form.
stump tracery. *Arch.* Tracery in late German Gothic style, in which the molded bar seems to pass through itself in its convolutions, and is then cut off short, so that a section of the molding is seen at the end of each similar stump.
stump'y (stŭm'pĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or abounding in, stumps.
2. Short and thick; stubby. *Colloq.* *J. C. Harris.*
stun (stŭn), *v. t.*; STUNNED (stŭnd); STUN'NING. [ME. *stonien*, *stownien*, fr. OF. *estoner* to stun, to resound, F. *étonner* to astonish. AS. had *stunian* to make a loud sound, which is prob. akin to L. *tonare* to thunder, E. *thunder*, and so to *stun.* See ASTONISH.] **1.** To make senseless or dizzy by violence; to render senseless by a blow, as on the head.
2. To overpower or confound one's hearing with noise.
And *stunned* him with the music of the spheres. *Pope.*
3. To stupefy or overpower with sudden emotion, as of grief, astonishment, etc.; to benumb the mind of; stupefy.
4. To bruise, as building stone, so as to cause spalls in the surface, as by careless cutting; also, to scratch or tear (a surface), as by coarse sand under the saw in the kerf.
stun, *n.* The condition of being stunned; also, that which stuns; a stupefying blow, shock, or the like.
Stun'dist (shtōōn'dĭst), *n.* [Russ. *shtundist*, prob. fr. G. *stunde* hour; — from their meetings for Bible reading.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a large sect of Russian dissenters founded, about 1860, in the village of Osnova, near Odessa, by a peasant, Onishchenko, who had apparently been influenced by a German sect settled near there. They zealously practice Bible reading and reject priestly dominion and all external rites of worship. — **Stun'dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.*
stun'ner (stŭn'ẽr), *n.* One that stuns, as with astonishment; hence, *Slang*, a person or thing extraordinary, esp. for beauty, excellence, or the like.
stunner hitch. *Naut.* A double Blackwall. See 2d KNOT, 1.
stun'ning (-ĭng), *p. a.* Overpowering consciousness or the senses, as by a blow; hence, *Slang*, striking or astounding, esp. on account of excellence; as, *stunning* poetry. — **stun'ning-ly**, *adv.* *Chiefly Slang.*
stunt (stŭnt), *n.* [Cf. STINT a task.] A feat or performance striking for the skill, strength, or the like, required; hence, any feat or performance. *Colloq.*
He does not try to do *stunts* *L. Hutton*
stunt, *v. t.*; STUNT'ED; STUNT'ING. [See STINT.] To hinder from normal growth, progress, development, or the like; to dwarf; cramp; check; as, to *stunt* a child; to *stunt* a plant; to *stunt* the growth of a nation's power.
stunt, *n.* A check in growth; hence, that which has been checked in growth; a stunted animal or thing; specif., *Whaling*, a whale two years old, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.
stunt'ed, *p. a.* Dwarfed; checked in growth or development. — **stunt'ed-ness**, *n.*
stupe (stūp), *n.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow. Cf. STOP, *v. t.*] *Med.* Cloth or tow dipped in warm water or medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore.
stupe, *v. t.*; STUPED (stūpt); STUP'ING (stūp'ĭng). To foment with a stupe.
stu'pe-fa'cient (stū'pē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *stupefaciens*, p. pr. of *stupefacere* to stupefy; *stupere* to be stupefied + *facere* to make. Cf. STUPEFY.] Stupefying; stupefactive. — *n.* *Med.* Anything promoting stupefaction; a narcotic.
stu'pe-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stupéfaction.* See STUPEFACIENT.] Act of stupefying, or state of being stupefied; insensibility of mind or feeling.
stu'pe-fy (stū'pē-fī), *v. t.*; STU'PE-FIED (-fīd); STU'PE-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *stupéfier*, fr. L. *stupere* to be stupefied + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make, akin to *facere.* See STUPID, FACT; cf. STUPEFACIENT.] **1.** To make stupid or dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in; to deprive of sensibility; to make torpid.
The fumes of drink discompose and *stupefy* the brain. *South.*
2. To deprive of material mobility. *Obs.*
It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupefied.* *Bacon.*
stu-pen'dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *stupendus* astonishing,

stue. † STEW, a bath, etc
stuerne. † STERN.
stuf. Stuff. *Ref. Sp*
‖ **stu'fa** (stōō'fä), *n.* [It., a stove.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth
stufe. † STUPHE.
stuff. † STIFF.
stuf-fa'ta, *n.* [It. *stufato.*] A kind of meat stew. *Obs.*
stuff engine. A machine for grinding stuff (paper stock)
stuff'er, *n.* One that stuffs
stuff'et, *n.* A groom; a lackey *Obs.* *Scot.*
stuff'i-ness (stŭf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
stuff'ing-box' re-cess'. *Shipbuilding.* See TUNNEL, *n.*
stuft. Stuffed. *R. Sp.*
stug (stŭg; stŏŏg), *n.* A thorn. *Scot.*
stug'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Short; thickset; sturdy; stodgy. *Dial. Eng.*
stui'ver (stū'vẽr), *n.* [D.] A stiver; — the Dutch spelling. Specif., a coin in South Africa worth a cent or a halfpenny.
stuk, *a* [Cf. STOCK a block.] Short. *Obs.* — **stuk'ness**. *n.* *Obs.*
stull (stŭl), *n.* [Cf. Fries. *stulle* a piece, lump, G. *stolle* a roll, slice of bread and butter.] A large piece, esp. of something edible. *Dial Eng.*
stull. † STOOL.
stulp (*dial.* stōōp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stōlpi*, Dan., Sw., & OD. *stolpe*] A post. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
stulth. † STEALTH.
stul'ti-fi-ca'tion (stŭl'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stultifying, or state of being stultified.
stul'ti-fi'er (stŭl'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who stultifies.
stul-til'o-quence (stŭl-tĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *stultiloquentia*; *stultus* foolish + *loquentia* a talking, fr. *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to talk.] Silly talk; babble. *R.*
stul-til'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [Cf. L. *stultiloquus.*] Given to, or characterized by, silly talk; babbling. — **stul-til'o-quent-ly**, *adv.* *Both Rare.*
stul'ti-lo'qui-ous (stŭl'tĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stultiloquent *Rare.*
stul-til'o-quy (stŭl-tĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *stultiloquium.*] Foolish talk; babble. *Rare.*
stul-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *stultitia* folly.] Foolish. *Obs.*
‖ **Stul-to'rum fe'ri-æ** (fĕr'ĭ-ē). [L.] See FORNAX, 1.
stul'ty, *a.* [L. *stultus* foolish.] Foolish; silly. *Obs.*
stum'ac, **stum-ach'ic**, etc Stomach, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
stum'act. Stomached *Ref. Sp.*
stum'bler (stŭm'blẽr), *n.* One who stumbles.
stum'bling-ly, *adv.* of *stumbling*, p. pr.
stum'bling-stone', *n.* A stumblingblock. *Rare.*
stum'bly (stŭm'blĭ), *a.* Given to stumbling; apt to stumble.
stum'mer (*dial.* stōōm'ẽr, -ē), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel., Norw., & Sw. dial. *stumra*, Dan. dial. *stumre.*] To stumble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stum'mock. † STOMACH
stump, *v. i.* To stumble. *Obs.*
stump'-bred', *a.* *Hunting.* Bred or living in lairs made in bushes or stumps instead of underground.
stump'i-ness (stŭm'pĭ-nĕs), *n* See -NESS.
stump joint. A hinged butt joint, as of a carpenter's rule, opening one way only.
stump jumper. A plow so constructed as to pass over the stumps in newly cleared land; — called also **stump'-jump'** (*or* **-jump'ing**) **plow** (*or* **plough**). *Australasia.*
stump'ling, *n.* A little stump. *Rare.*
stump mortise. Stub mortise
stumpt. Stumped. *Ref. Sp.*
stump tenon. Stub tenon.
stump tree. Kentucky coffee tree.
stump'y (stŭm'pĭ), *n.* *Naut.* A pole-masted Thames barge.
stump'y, *n.* Money; cash. *Slang, Eng.*
stun (stŭn). Dial. var of STONE.
stunay. † STONY, *v.*
stunch. † STENCH.
stund. † STOUND.
stung (stŭng), *pret.* & *p. p.* of STING
stunk (stŭŋk), *pret.* & *p. p* of STINK.
stunk'ard (stŭŋk'ȧrd), *a* Stubborn; sullen. *Scot.*
stun'poll' (stŭn'pōl'), *n.* A stupid person. *Dial. Eng.*
stun'sail (stŭn's'l), *n.* Contr. of STUDDING SAIL.
stunt. † STOUND, time.
stunt (stŭnt; *dial. also* stōōnt), *a.* [AS. See STINT, *v.*] Foolish; stupid. Hence: **a** Stunted; undersized; curtailed; blunt. **b** Stubborn; abrupt; angry — **stunt'ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stunten. † STINT.
stunt'i-ness (stŭn'tĭ-nĕs), *or* **stunt'ness**, *n.* Stuntedness. *R.*
stu'pa (stōō'pȧ), *n.* [Skr. *stūpa.*] = TOPE.
stu'pa (stū'pȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** = 1st STUPE.
2. *Bot.* A tuft of matted filaments *Obs.*
stupe † STOOP, *v.*
stupe (*dial* stūp, stŭp), *n.* [See STUPID.] A stupid person. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stupefact, *a.* Stupefied. *Obs*
stu'pe-fac'tive (stū'pē-făk'tĭv), *a.* & *n.* [Cf. F. *stupéfactif*, LL. *stupefactivus.*] = STUPEFACIENT.
stu'pe-fac'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stu'pe-fied (stū'pē-fīd), *a.* Having been made stupid. — **stu'pe-fied'ness** (-fīd'nĕs), *n.*
stu'pe-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that stupefies.
stu'pe-fy (-fī), *v. i.* To become stupefied. *R.*
stu pend', *a.* Stupendous. *Obs.*
stu-pen'di-ous, *a.* Stupendous. — **stu-pen'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **stu-pen'di-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
stu-pend'ly, *adv.* Stupendously. *Obs*

N O P Q R S

p. future pass. of *stupere* to be astonished at. Cf. STUPID.] Astonishing; wonderful; amazing; esp., astonishing in magnitude or elevation; as, a *stupendous* pile, sum.

All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole. *Pope.*

Syn. — See MONSTROUS.

— **stu-pen'dous-ly**, *adv.* — **stu-pen'dous-ness**, *n.*

stu'pe-ous (stū'pē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow; cf. L. *stuppeus* made of tow. Cf. STUPOSE.] Like tow; having long, loose scales, or matted filaments; stupose.

stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *a.* [L. *stupidus*, fr. *stupere* to be stupefied: cf. F. *stupide*.] **1.** Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; in a state of stupor; stupefied or deadened as to the faculties.

With wild surprise,
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*

2. Very dull of mind; sluggish in understanding; slow-witted; crassly foolish; as, a *stupid* writer or speaker; men usually are *stupid* when self-conscious.

3. Resulting from, or evincing, stupidity or mental dullness; dull; heavy; foolish; witless; — said of things; as, a *stupid* book, play, suggestion, act.

Syn. — Simple, insensible, sluggish, senseless, doltish, sottish, dull, heavy, clodpated. See BLUNT.

stu'pid, *n.* A stupid person.

stu-pid'i-ty (stū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stupiditas*: cf. F. *stupidité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; crass foolishness.

2. Stupor; astonishment; stupefaction. *Rare.*

stu'por (stū'pŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *stupere* to be struck senseless. Cf. STUPID.] **1.** Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense or feeling; lethargy.

2. Marked intellectual or moral stupidity or numbness.

Syn. — See LETHARGY.

stu'por-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Attended or affected with stupor.

stupp (stŭp; stŏŏp), *n.* [G.] A black deposit obtained in distilling mercury ores, consisting of a mixture of soot, hydrocarbons, mercury and its compounds, ore, dust, etc.

stu'prate (stū'prāt), *v. t.*; STU'PRAT-ED (-prāt-ĕd); STU'PRAT-ING (-prāt-ĭng). [L. *stupratus*, p. p. of *stuprare* to ravish, fr. *stuprum* defilement.] To ravish; to debauch. *Now Rare.* *Heywood.*

stu-pra'tion (stū-prā'shŭn), *n.* Violation of chastity; rape.

stu'prum (stū'prŭm), *n.* [L.] **1** Stupration.

2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Any sexual intercourse between a man and a woman (not a slave), otherwise than in concubinage, the woman being unmarried; illicit intercourse; unchastity (of a woman).

stur'died (stûr'dĭd), *a.* *Veter.* Affected with the sturdy.

stur'dy (-dĭ), *a.*; STUR'DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); STUR'DI-EST. [ME. *sturdi* harsh, stern, OF. *estourdi* stunned, giddy, thoughtless, rash, F. *étourdi*, p. p. of OF. *estourdir* to stun, to render giddy, to amaze, F. *étourdir*; of uncertain origin. The sense has probably been influenced by E. *stout*.]

1. Foolishly obstinate or set; stubborn; obdurate; hence, stern; harsh. "A *sturdy*, hardened sinner." *Atterbury.*

2. Resolute, in a good sense; firm; unyielding; — used chiefly of things and qualities; as, a man of *sturdy* piety or patriotism; a *sturdy* defense.

3. Characterized by physical strength or force; strong; lusty; robust; as, a *sturdy* lout; *sturdy* blows.

4. Stiff; stout; firm; strong; as, a *sturdy* oak. *Milton.*

5. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** = STURDIED. **b** Stupid; giddy.

Syn. — Hardy, stout, firm, robust. See STRONG.

stur'dy, *n.* [OF. *estourdi* giddiness, stupefaction. Cf. STURDY, *a.*] *Veter.* Gid.

stur'geon (stûr'jŭn), *n.* [F. *esturgeon*, LL. *sturio*, *sturgio*, of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *sturio*, G. *stör*, akin to AS. *styria*, *styriga*.] Any of certain ganoid fishes, mostly of

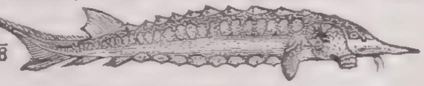

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Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

large size, constituting the family Acipenseridæ. They have an elongate body covered with tough skin and protected by five rows of bony plates. The tail is heterocercal, the head is prolonged, and the toothless, protrusile mouth is on its under surface. They are mostly of the genus *Acipenser*, widely distributed in the north temperate zone, and live in fresh water or in the sea, entering rivers to spawn. Their flesh is eaten; their roe is made into caviar and their air bladder into isinglass. The common sturgeon of the Atlantic coast region of Europe and North America is *Acipenser sturio*. See also STERLET, HAUSEN. North American species are *A. transmontanus* of the Pacific coast and *A. rubicundus* of the Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region.

stu'rine (stū'rĭn), *n.* Also **-rin**. [*stur*geon + protam*ine*.] *Chem.* The specific protamine in sturgeon's spermatozoa, yielding arginine, lysine, and histidine on decomposition.

Sturm's theorem (shtŏŏrmz). *Math.* A theorem (named after its discoverer, the Swiss mathematician Jacques C. F. Sturm) by which are determined the number and position of the real roots of an algebraic equation.

Stur'ni-dæ (stûr'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sturnus* starling + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A large family of oscine passerine birds consisting of the Old World starlings, having ten primaries and characters somewhat intermediate between the crows and the American blackbirds. The typical subfamily, **Stur-ni'næ** (stûr-nī'nē), includes the common starling and its close allies. — **stur'ni-form** (stûr'nĭ-fôrm), *a.*

stut'ter (stŭt'ẽr), *v. i. & t.*; STUT'TERED (-ẽrd); STUT'TER-ING. [Freq. of *stut*, ME. *stoten*; prob. of D. or LG. orig.; cf. D. & LG. *stotteren*, G. *stottern*, D. *stooten* to push, to strike; akin to G. *stossen*, Icel. *stauta*, Sw. *stöta*, Dan. *stöde*, Goth. *stautan*, L. *tundere*, Skr. *tud* to thrust. Cf. CONTUSE, OBTUSE.] To hesitate or stumble in uttering words; to speak or utter with spasmodic repetitions or pauses; to stammer. Technically, stuttering is a defect in vocalizing, or giving voice to sounds, the organs being otherwise under control: thus, a consonant like *b* is articulated properly, but there is difficulty in giving it its proper vocal sound or in uttering the following vowel sound, which may cause simply hesitancy or repetition of the consonant. Cf. STAMMER, *v. i.*, 1.

Syn. — See STAMMER.

stut'ter, *n.* Act of stuttering; a stammer.

stut'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who stutters; a stammerer.

stut'ter-ing, *n.* Act of one who stutters. See STUTTER, *v. i.*

stut'ter-ing, *p. a.* Apt to stutter; hesitating; stammering.

sty (stī), *n.*; *pl.* STIES (stīz). [AS. *stigu*, akin to Icel. *stīa* sty, kennel, Sw. *stia* sty, pen for geese, MHG. *stīge* pen for small cattle, and perh. to E. STY to ascend. Cf. STEWARD.] **1.** A pen or inclosure for swine.

2. A filthy, low, or vicious place. "A sensual *sty*." *Milton.*

sty, *v. t. & i.*; STIED (stīd); STY'ING (stī'ĭng). To lodge or pen in or as in a sty. *Shak.*

sty, *v. i.* [ME. *stien*, *stīzen*, AS. *stīgan* to rise; akin to D. *stijgen*, OS. & OHG. *stīgan*, G. *steigen*, Icel. *stīga*, Sw. *stiga*, Dan. *stige*, Goth. *steigan*, OIr. *tiagaim* I walk, L. *vestigium* footstep, Gr. στείχειν to walk, to go, Skr. *stigh* to mount. Cf. DISTICH, STAIR, STILE steps, STIRRUP, VESTIGE.] To ascend; mount; climb; soar; aspire. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

sty, *n.* Also *stye*. [For older *styan*, *styanye*, understood as *sty on eye*, AS. *stīgend*; akin to LG. *stieg*, *stige*, Fries. *stiger*, Norw. dial. *stig*, *stigje*; orig. uncert.; perh. akin to E. STY to ascend.] *Med.* An inflamed swelling or boil on the edge of the eyelid; hordeolum.

Styg'i-an (stĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Stygius*, fr. *Styx*, *Stygis*, the Styx, Gr. Στύξ.] Of or pertaining to the river Styx; hence, hellish; infernal; rarely, deathly. See STYX.

Upon those roseate lips a *Stygian* hue. *Wordsworth.*

style (stīl), *n.* [ME. *stile*, F. *style*, OF. also *stile*, L. *stilus* a style, or writing instrument, manner of writing, mode of expression; prob. for *stiglus*, meaning, a pricking instrument, and akin to E. *stick*. See STICK, *v. t.*; cf. STILETTO. The spelling with *y* is due to a supposed connection with Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] **1.** An instrument used by the ancients in writing on waxed tablets, having one of its ends sharp, and the other blunt, smooth, and somewhat expanded, for the purpose of making erasures by smoothing the wax.

2. Hence, anything resembling the ancient style in shape or use. Specif.: **a** A pen; esp., an author's pen. *Dryden.* **b** A sharp-pointed tool used in engraving; a graver. **c** An etching needle. **d** The tracing point applied to the record of a phonograph. **e** [Perh. fr. Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] The pin, or gnomon, of a dial, the shadow of which indicates the hour. See GNOMON, 1 **a**. **f** A kind of blunt-pointed surgical instrument. **g** *Zoöl.* A slender, bristlelike process, as those borne on the anal region of some insects. **h** = STYLUS, 3 **b**. **i** *Zoöl.* A central calcareous process in the gastropores (sometimes also in the dactylopores) of corals of the family Stylasteridæ.

3. Mode of expressing thought in language, oral or written; esp., such use of language as exhibits the spirit and faculty of an artist; characteristic mode of expression, as of a nation, period, person, or school; as, a terse or diffuse *style*; Italian, archaic, Byronic, or epic *style*.

High *style*, as when that men to kinges write. *Chaucer.*

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of *style*. *Swift.*

4. Hence: **a** Distinctive or characteristic mode of presentation, construction, or execution in any art, employment, or product, esp. in any of the fine arts; as, genre *style*; Renaissance *style*; *styles* in costume. **b** *Law.* The particular forms or method of arrangement observed in the papers or proceedings of a court.

5. *Print.* The manner or plan followed in any particular office or case in dealing with certain details of typography, forms of expression, preparation of copy, display, and the like, which can be regulated by rule and in regard to which customs or opinions may differ, as spelling, capitalization, word division, punctuation, abbreviations, etc., often embodied in a book called a **stylebook**.

6. Manner or method of acting or performing; esp., a distinctive or characteristic manner or method; as, the Italian *style* of singing; a cricketer's *style* of play.

7. Mode or manner which is deemed elegant or in accord with a standard, esp. in social relations, demeanor, or the like; fashion; fashionable elegance; as, they dined in *style*; a woman of *style*; *the* frock is out of *style*.

8. Mode or phrase by which anything is formally designated; title; an official or distinctive designation or address; mode of address; as, the *style* of Majesty; the trade name or *style* of a business firm.

One *style* to a gracious benefactor, another to a . . . foe. *Burke.*

9. *Chron.* A mode of reckoning time; a calendar; — in the phrases *Old Style* and *New Style*. See CALENDAR, 1.

10. *Calico Printing.* The method of producing the colored design; as, steam *style*; oxidation *style*.

11. [Perh. fr. Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Bot.* A filiform prolongation of the ovary, commonly bearing the stigma at its apex. It is often the conspicuous portion of the pistil, as in a lily. In many plants it is wanting, the stigma being then sessile on the ovary.

12. *Zoöl.* Any of several small cusps or elevations of the cingulum of a molar tooth. The *parastyle* is just anterior to the paracone, the *mesostyle* is between the metacone and the paracone, the *metastyle* is just posterior to the metacone, and the *hypostyle* is between the hypocone and the metacone. See TRITUBERCULY.

Syn. — See DICTION, FASHION, NAME.

style (stīl), *v. t.*; STYLED (stīld); STYL'ING (stīl'ĭng). **1.** To entitle; to term, name, or call; denominate; characterize. *Milton.*

2. To write of as with a style; to describe; record. *Obs. or R.*

style branch. *Bot.* A division or branch of the style in various flowers. The difference between the style branches in certain composites forms a basis of classification.

style curve. *Math.* A curve that exhibits an author's style graphically by its ordinates laid off according to the numerical values of various characteristics, as the average length of words and of sentences, the relative frequency of nouns, verbs, adjectives, particles, questions, etc.

styled (stīld), *a.* *Bot.* Having a style or styles; — used only in composition; as, one-*styled*.

sty'let (stī'lĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *stiletto*. See STYLE, STILETTO.]

1. A small poniard; a stiletto.

2. *Surg.* **a** An instrument for examining wounds and fistulas, for passing setons, etc.; a probe; — called also *specillum*. **b** A stiff wire, inserted in catheters or like instruments to maintain their shape and prevent clogging.

3 *Zoöl.* A small, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or appendage.

styl'ish (stīl'ĭsh), *a.* Having style, or conformity to an accepted standard, esp. of fashion; highly fashionable; modish. — **styl'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **styl'ish-ness**, *n.*

styl'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who is a master or a model of style, esp. in writing or speaking; a critic of literary style.

Distinguished as a *stylist*, for ease. *Fitzed. Hall.*

sty-lis'tic (stī-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to style in language.

sty'lite (stī'līt), *n.* [Gr. στυλίτης, fr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a class of anchorites who lived on the tops of pillars; — also *pillarist*, *pillar saint*. Simeon Stylites of Antioch (d. 459) was the founder and most famous of these ascetics, who existed down to the 12th century.

styl'ize (stīl'īz), *v. t.* To conventionalize. *Encyc. Brit.*

sty'lo- (stī'lō-). A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the styloid process of the temporal bone*; as, *stylo*hyal, *stylo*mastoid, *stylo*maxillary.

sty'lo-bate (stī'lō-bāt), *n.* [L. *stylobates*, *stylobata*, Gr. στυλοβάτης; στῦλος a pillar + βάτης one that treads.] *Arch.* The continuous flat coping, or pavement, on which a row of columns is supported; esp., the uppermost step of the stereobate supporting a peristyle. See SUB-BASE.

sty'lo-glos'sal (-glŏs'ăl), *a.* [*stylo-* + *glossal*.] *Anat.* Connecting the styloid process and tongue; designating, or pertaining to, a muscle (the **sty'lo-glos'sus** [-ŭs]) so situated.

sty'lo-graph (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

sty'lo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, stylography; as, *stylographic* tablets.

stylographic pen, a pen having a conical point like that of a style, with a reservoir in the handle for ink.

sty-log'ra-phy (stī-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*style* + *-graphy*.] A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or similar instrument on cards or tablets.

sty'lo-hy'al (stī'lō-hī'ăl), *n.* [*stylo-* + *hy*oid + *-al*.] *Zoöl.* An element of each side of the hyoid arch between the epihyal and tympanohyal which appears as a distinct element of the anterior cornu of the hyoid bone in many mammals. See STYLOID PROCESS.

sty'lo-hy'oid (-oid), *a.* [*stylo-* + *hyoid*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to the styloid process and hyoid bone; designating, or pert. to, (1) a slender muscle connecting the back part of the styloid process and the body of the hyoid bone, or (2) a ligament connecting the tip of that process with the lesser cornu of that bone. — *n.* The stylohyoid muscle.

sty'loid (stī'loid), *a.* [*style* (in this case prob. fr. Gr. στῦλος pillar) + *-oid*: cf. F. *styloïde*, Gr. στυλοειδής.] Styliform; *Anat.*, pert. to or designating certain bony processes.

styloid process. **a** A long, slender process from the lower

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stu-pen'du-ous, *a.* Stupendous. *Obs.*

stu'pent (stū'pĕnt), *a.* [L. *stupens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *stupere*.] Stupefied; dumfounded. *Rare.*

stuphe, *n.* [It. *stufa*. See STOVE, *n.*] A hot bath or bathhouse; *pl.*, stews. *Obs.*

stu-pid'i-ous (stū-pĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stupid. *Obs.*

stupiditrie, *n.* Stupidity. *Obs.*

stu'pid-ly, *adv.* of STUPID

stu'pid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stu'pi-fac'tion, **stu'pi-fy**, etc. Vars of STUPEFACTION, STUPEFY, etc.

stu'pose (stū'pōs, stū-pōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Composed of, or having, tufted or matted filaments like tow.

stupre, *n.* Stupration. *Obs.*

stu'prous, *a.* Given to stupration or lechery. *Obs*

stu'pu-lose (stū'pū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. fr *stupose*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Covered with fine short hairs.

stur. ÷ STOUR, *n.* & *v.*

stur (*dial.* stûr). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of STIR.

sturb, *v. t.* To disturb. *Obs.*

sturb'ing, *n.* [See DISTURB.] Tumult; disturbance. *Obs.*

sturblance, *n.* Disturbance. *Obs.*

stur'ble, *v. t.* [See DISTURB; cf TROUBLE.] To disturb; distress. *Obs.*

stur'di-ly (stûr'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STURDY.

stur'di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sture. ÷ STIR.

sture. Obs. pret. of STEER, to guide.

sture. Scot. var. of STOUR, *a.*; obs or dial. Eng. of STOUR, *n.* & *v.*

sturfe Obs pret. of STARVE.

sturie. ÷ STROY

sturion. ÷ STURGEON.

Stu'ri-o'nes (stū'rĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LL. *sturio*. See STURGEON.] *Zoöl* The Chondrostei. — **stu'ri-o-nine** (stū'rĭ-ō-nīn; -nĭn; 184), *a*

sturk (stērk, stŭk). Dial. Eng. of STIRK.

Sturm'i-an (stŏŏr'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the Swiss mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–55).

Sturm und Drang' (shtŏŏrm' ŏŏnt dräng'). [G.] Storm and stress. See under STORM.

sturne ÷ STERN

Stur-nel'la (stûr-nĕl'ȧ), *n* [NL., dim. of L. *sturnus* starling.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the American meadow larks.

stur'nine (stûr'nīn; -nĭn; 184), *a.* [Cf. L *sturninus* like a starling.] Of or pert. to starlings.

sturnli ÷ STERNLY.

stur'noid (stûr'noid), *a.* [L. *sturnus* starling + E. *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the starlings.

Stur'nus (stûr'nŭs), *n.* [L., starling.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Sturnidæ, including the common starling.

stur'ry (stŏŏr'ĭ), *a.* Stour. *Obs.*

sturt (stûrt; *dial* stērt, stŭt), *n.* 1. Disturbance; strife; trouble *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "Sturt and care." *J. Rolland.* 2. *Mining.* A bargain in tribute mining by which the tributer profits.

sturt, *n.* [Cf. START.] Impetuosity; swift attack. *Obs.*

sturt, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. START, *v. t.*] To startle; stir; vex; annoy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sturte. Obs. pret. of START.

sturt'en (*Scot.* stēr't'n), *a.* Impetuous; quarrelsome; disquieting; vexatious. *Obs.* *Scot.*

sturt'ful, *a.* Troublesome; injurious. *Obs.* *Scot.*

sturt'in (stēr'tĭn), *p. a.* [Cf. STURT, *v.*] Frightened; staggered. *Scot.*

stur'tion (stûr'shŭn), *n.* Corrupt. of NASTURTIUM.

sturt'some, *a.* Prone to cause or feel vexation. *Obs.* *Scot.* — **sturt'some-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

sturt'y, *a.* Vexatious. *Obs.*

stuss (stŭs; *G.* shtōōs), *n.* [G. dial. & Yiddish, nonsense, joke, fr. Chald. *shtūth* nonsense, Heb. *shōteh* fool.] A gambling game closely resembling faro.

stut. ÷ STOUT, *a.*

stut, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *stytta* to shorten, *stuttr* short, and E. *stunt*, *stint*, v.] To stop; check; leave off. *Obs.*

stut (*dial.* stŭt, stōōt), *n.* & *v.* [See STUTTER.] Stammer; stutter. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

stuth. ÷ STUD.

stut'ter, *n.* A stutterer. *Obs.*

stut'terd Stuttered. *Ref. Sp.*

stut'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of STUTTERING.

Stutt'gart pitch (stŭt'gärt; *G.* shtōōt'gärt). See 5th PITCH, 12.

stuward. ÷ STEWARD.

stuwe ÷ STEW, a bath, etc

sty (stī; *dial. also* stē), *n.* [Dial. also *stee*; cf. AS. *stīg* a narrow path, *stige* a going up or down. Cf. STAIR.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. A path or lane; a road. 2. A ladder; steps; stair; stile.

sty'an (*dial.* stī'ăn, stīn), *or* **sty'an-y** (*dial* stī'ăn-ĭ), *n.* [See STY a boil.] A sty on the eye. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

sty'ca (stī'kȧ; *A.-S. pron.* stü'kä), *n.* *Numis.* A small coin of a base metal, chiefly copper, current in Northumbria from the 7th to the 9th century.

sty-cer'ic (stī-sĕr'ĭk; stĭs'ĕr-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid. $C_6H_5(CHOH)_2CO_2H$. It is a phenyl derivative of glyceric acid.

styc'er-in (stĭs'ĕr-ĭn; stī'sĕr-), *n.* Also **styc'er-in-ol** (-ōl; -ŏl). [*styryl* + *glycerin*.] *Chem.* A phenyl derivative of glycerin got from certain styryl derivatives as a yellow, gummy substance

stye (stī) Var. of STY, a boil

styf ÷ STIFF. *[Rare.]*

Styg'i-al (stĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Stygian.

styke ÷ STICK.

sty'la-gal-ma'ic (stī'lȧ-găl-mā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στῦλος a column + ἄγαλμα image.] *Arch.* Serving as a column; — said of figures, as a caryatid.

sty'lar (stī'lȧr). Of or pert. to a style.

Sty-las'ter (stī-lăs'tẽr), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος pillar + ἀστήρ star.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of delicate, usually pink, hydroid corals closely related to the millepores. It is the type of a family, **Sty'las-ter'i-dæ** (stī'lăs-tĕr'ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any coral of this genus or family.

sty'late (stī'lāt), *a.* **a** Styliferous; specif., *Bot.*, having a persistent style. **b** Styliform. *Rare.*

style. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of STILE.

style'book', *n.* See STYLE, *n.*, 5.

style'wort' (stīl'wûrt'), *n.* [Gr. στῦλος pillar + *wort* a plant.] Any plant of the Candolleaceæ.

Sty-lid'i-a'ce-æ (stī-lĭd'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STYLIDIUM.] *Bot.* Syn. of CANDOLLEACEÆ. — **sty-lid'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sty-lid'i-um (stī-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. στῦλος pillar. For the sense cf. STYLEWORT.] *Bot.* Syn. of CANDOLLEA

sty-lif'er-ous (stī-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*style* + *-ferous*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bearing one or more styles.

sty'li-form (stī'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a style.

sty'line (stī'līn; -lĭn), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to a style.

sty-lis'tics, **sty-lis'tic** (stī-lĭs'tĭks, -tĭk), *n.* Art of, or a work on, writing.

sty-lis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of STYLISTIC.

sty'lit-ism (stī'lĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* The devotionalism of a stylite.

sty'lo-go-nid'i-um (stī'lō-gō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος pillar + *gonidium*.] Stylospore.

sty'lo-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Stylographic. — **sty'lo-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sty'lo-hy-oi'de-an (-hī-oi'dē-ăn), *a.* Stylohyoid.

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side of the temporal bone of man, corresponding to the tympanohyal and stylohyal of other mammals. **b** An oblique conical projection at the outer part of the distal end of the radius. **c** A projection on the inner back part of the distal end of the ulna, extending a little beyond the head of the bone. **d** A conical projection at the back part of the upper end of the fibula.

sty'lo-lite (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [Gr. στῦλος a column + *-lite.*] *Geol.* A small, longitudinally grooved column, of the same material as the rock (usually limestone) in which it occurs. A single column is due, in some cases, to the slipping, under vertical pressure, of a part capped by a shell, through adjacent parts not so capped; but one or more layers may be affected by stylolitic structure throughout, where there is no capping object. — **sty'lo-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sty'lo-mas'toid (-măs'toid), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a foramen (the termination of the aqueduct of Fallopius) on the lower surface of the temporal bone between the styloid and mastoid processes, also the artery and vein traversing it.

2/3

One of the Stylommatophora (*Urocoptis costata*).

Sty-lom'ma-toph'o-ra (stī-lŏm'ȧ-tŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος column + ὄμμα eye + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Pulmonata in which the eyes are situated at the tips of the tentacles, which are retractile. It includes the common land snails and slugs, and is equivalent to Geophila. — **sty-lom'ma-toph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

sty'lo-pized (stī'lō-pīzd), *a.* Infested by a parasite of the genus *Stylops* or a related genus. — **sty'lo-pi-za'tion** (-pĭ-zā'shŭn; -pī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sty'lo-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See STYLE, sense 11; -PODIUM.] *Bot.* The conical swelling or expansion at the base of the style in apiaceous plants.

Sty'lops (stī'lŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος a pillar + ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye.] *Zoöl.* **a** See STREPSIPTERA. **b** [*l. c.*] An insect of the genus *Stylops* or family Stylopidæ.

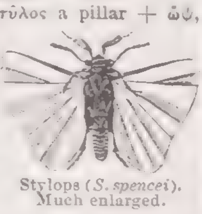

Stylops (*S. spencei*). Much enlarged.

sty'lo-spore (-lō-spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. στῦλος pillar + *spore.*] *Bot.* In mycology, a spore abjointed from a sterigma within a pycnium. Cf. CONIDIUM.

sty'lus (stī'lŭs), *n.* [L. *stylus*, or better *stilus.*] **1.** An instrument for writing. See STYLE, *n.*, 1.
2. In a phonograph, a pointed piece which is moved by the vibrations given to the diaphragm by a sound, producing an indented record: also, a blunter piece which follows this record, vibrates the diaphragm, and reproduces the sound.
3. *Zoöl.* **a** A style or stylet. **b** A uniradiate sponge spicule sharp at one end.

sty'mie (stī'mĭ), *n.* Also **sti'my**. [Orig. uncertain.] *Golf.* The position of two balls on the putting green such that, being more than six inches apart, one ball lies directly between the other and the hole at which the latter must be played; also, the act of bringing the balls into this position.

sty'mie, *v. t.* Also **sti'my**. *Golf* To bring into the position of, or impede by, a stymie.

styph'nate (stĭf'nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of styphnic acid.

styph'nic (-nĭk), *a.* [Gr. στυφειν to contract.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow crystalline astringent acid, $(NO_2)_3 \cdot C_6H \cdot (OH)_2$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on resorcin, and otherwise. It is a trinitro derivative of resorcin, and resembles picric acid, but is not bitter.

styp'sis (stĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στῦψις a steeping in an astringent. See STYPTIC.] Application or use of styptics.

styp'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *stypticus*, Gr. στυπτικός, fr. στυφειν to contract: cf. F. *styptique*, OF. also *stiptique*.] Producing contraction, as of the blood vessels; stopping bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage when applied to the bleeding part: astringent.
styptic bur, a West Indian verbenaceous herb (*Priva echinata*), the calyx of which is beset with small hooked bristles. — **s. collodion**, collodion containing an astringent, as tannin. — **s. colloid**, *Med.*, a preparation of astringent and antiseptic substances with some colloid material, as collodion, for ready use. — **s. weed**, the stinking weed.

styp'tic, *n.* *Med.* A styptic medicine. The chief styptics are alum, tannic acid, and the salts of iron, copper, and zinc.

styp'ti-cin (stĭp'tĭ-sĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* The hydrochloride of cotarnine, occurring in commerce as a yellow crystalline substance, and used as an internal hæmostatic and analgesic. It is frequently administered subcutaneously.

Sty'ra-ca'ce-æ (stī'rȧ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STYRAX.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Primulales), comprising 6 genera and about 100 species, of wide distribution; the storax family. They have flowers with a 5-lobed corolla and ten stamens, and a dry or drupaceous fruit. *Styrax*, *Mohrodendron*, and *Symplocos* are the principal genera. — **sty'ra-ca'ceous** (stī'rȧ-kā'shŭs), *a.*

Sty'rax (stī'răks), *n.* [L. *styrax*, *storax*, storax or the tree yielding it, Gr. στύραξ. Cf. STORAX.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed shrubs and trees typifying the family Styracaceæ. They have pubescent or scurfy leaves and flowers in pendulous racemes, the petals distinct or slightly united. *S. benzoin* and *S. officinalis* yield resins (see STORAX, 1). Several species are cultivated.
2. [*l. c.*] Storax.

sty'rene (stī'rēn), *n.* *Chem.* An unsaturated hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH{:}CH_2$, obtained by the distillation of storax, by the decomposition of cinnamic acid, and otherwise, as a fragrant, aromatic, mobile liquid; — called also *phenyl ethylene*, *vinyl benzene*, *styrol*, *styrolene*, and *cinnamene*.

sty'rone (-rōn), *n.* [G. *styron.* See STYRAX.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, C_9H_9OH, having a sweet taste and a hyacinthlike odor, obtained by the decomposition of styracin: — properly called *cinnamic* or *styryl alcohol*.

sty'ryl (-rĭl), *n.* [*Styrax* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The hypothetical univalent radical $C_6H_5CH{:}CHCH_2$, found in certain derivatives of styrene, etc. — **sty-ryl'ic** (stī-rĭl'ĭk), *a.*

stythe (stīth), *n.* [E. dial., also *stife.*] *Mining.* Choke damp.

Styx (stĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Στύξ.] *Gr. Myth.* The principal river of the lower world, which flowed round it seven times and had to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead; also, the nymph of the river, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, by whom the most solemn oaths were sworn.

su'a-ble (sū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Law.* Capable of being sued; subject to be called to answer in court. — **su'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sua'sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suasio*, fr. *suadere*, *suasum*, to advise, persuade, fr. *suadus* persuading, persuasive; akin to *suavis* sweet: cf. OF. *suasion*. See SUAVE; cf. DISSUADE, PERSUADE.] Persuasion; as, moral *suasion*.

sua'sive (swā'sĭv), *a.* Persuasive; suasory. "Genial and *suasive* satire." *Earle.* — **sua'sive-ly**, *adv.*

suave (swāv; swäv; 277), *a.* [L. *suavis* sweet, pleasant: cf. F. *suave*. See SWEET; cf. SUASION.] Blandly pleasing; gracious in manner; bland. — **suave'ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — SUAVE, BLAND, OILY, UNCTUOUS, FULSOME, SMUG. SUAVE implies an affable or urbanely persuasive manner; BLAND suggests gently soothing or coaxing qualities; as, *suave* and ingratiating manners, the *suavity* of a diplomat; "the *bland*, emollient, saponaceous qualities both of sack and silver" (*Gray*); "His manners were gentle, complying, and *bland*" (*Goldsmith*); "Mr. Pickwick was . . . producing a constant succession of the *blandest* and most benevolent smiles" (*Dickens*). OILY and UNCTUOUS both suggest fawning, suppleness, or hypocrisy; FULSOME applies esp. to praise, flattery, etc., which is gross or cloying; as, "rills of *oily* eloquence" (*Cowper*); "a man of harsh temper and *oily* manners" (*Trollope*); "Oft at Bible meetings . . . he did his holy *oily* best" (*Tennyson*); "The look [of benevolence] was, perhaps, *unctuous*, rather than spiritual, and had, so to speak, a kind of fleshly effulgence. . . . He . . . smiled with more *unctuous* benignity than ever" (*Hawthorne*): cf. "that kind of *unction* which is nearly [allied] to cajolery" (*Scott*); "He was bedaubing one of those worthies with the most *fulsome* praise" (*Smollett*). SMUG, as here compared, implies bland or unctuous self-complacency: as, "It is edifying to behold him, fresh shaved and with *smug* face, singing out 'Amen' at early chapel" (*Thackeray*); "the *smug* conviction which every man seems to cherish that he is in the secret" (*T. E. Brown*). See CIVIL, SMOOTH, FAWN, INGRATIATE.

suav'i-ty (swăv'ĭ-tĭ; swä'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *suavitas*: cf. F. *suavité*.] **1.** Sweetness of taste or odor. *Obs.*
2. Quality of being blandly pleasing to the mind; agreeableness; pleasant urbanity; as, *suavity* of manners; *suavity* of language, conversation, or address. *Glanvill.*
3. That which is suave; as, the *suavities* of society.

sub- (sŭb-; *many compounds of sub-, esp nouns, have variable accent, dependent upon position and emphasis: see Guide to Pron.*, § 87). [L. *sub* under, below; akin to Gr. ὑπό, Skr. *upa* to, on, under, over. The *s* perh. represents a prefixed *ex*. The original sense was perh., from under up to. Cf. HYPO-, SUPER-.] A prefix signifying, in general, *under*, *below*, *beneath*. Hence, specif.: **1. a** In many words, mostly of Latin origin, *sub-* has the sense of *under*, *beneath*, *below*, *down*; as in *sub*scribe, to write under; *sub*merge, to plunge down: *sub*bronchial, *sub*lingual. Cf. INFRA-, INFERO-. **b** In many English formations, esp. in terms in biology, medicine, etc., and in a few words of Latin origin, *sub-* expresses *in an inferior degree*, *an imperfect* or *partial state*, *somewhat*, *slightly*, *less than usual or normal*, *almost*, *nearly*; as in *sub*acid, slightly acid; *sub*globular, almost globular; *sub*ovate, *sub*rigid, *sub*sessile, *sub*orbicular. **c** In nouns denoting rank, title, position, occupation, classification, etc., *sub* indicates a rank, title, or position, or the like, *next lower than*, *subordinate to*, or *inferior to*, that denoted by the subjoined word; as in *sub*lieutenant, *sub*deacon, *sub*genus, *sub*freshman, *sub*species. Hence *sub-* in various words implies an idea of *repetition*, so as to form subordinate parts or features, as in *sub*classify, *sub*diversify, etc. **d** In numerous words from the Latin the force of *sub-* is obscure, and often quite unfelt in English by those unfamiliar with Latin. *Sub*junctive, *sub*tend, *suf*frage, *sug*gest, *sup*press, are familiar examples.
2. *Chem.* A prefix denoting that the ingredient (of a compound) signified by the term to which it is prefixed is present in *only a small proportion*, or *less than the normal amount*; as, *sub*iodide, *sub*sulphide, *sub*oxide, etc. Prefixed to the name of a salt it is equivalent to *basic*; as, *sub*acetate, or *basic* acetate.
3. *Math.* A prefix to adjectives modifying *ratio*, indicating the *inverse of the ratio*; as *subduple*, *subduplicate*, etc.; *subtriplicate* ratio is the inverse ratio of the cubes.
☞ *Sub-* in Latin compounds often becomes *sum-* before *m*, *sur-* before *r*, and regularly becomes *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, and *sup-* before *c*, *f*, *g*, and *p*, respectively. Before *c*, *p*, and *t* it sometimes takes the form *sus-* by the dropping of *b* from a collateral form, *subs-*. Nearly all of the words showing these variant forms of *sub-* are to be classed under 1 **d**.
☞ The reference "See SUB-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *sub-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

sub (sŭb), *n.* A subordinate; subaltern; substitute. *Colloq.*

sub-ac'id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *subacidus*. See SUB-; ACID.] Moderately acid or sour; as, *subacid* juices. — *n.* A substance moderately acid. — **sub'a-cid'i-ty** (sŭb'ȧ-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sub'a-ë'ri-al (sŭb'ā-ē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Beneath the sky; in the open air: specif.: **a** *Geol.* Pert. to, or taking place on, the land surface. **b** *Bot.* Situated or growing at or just above the surface of the ground. — **sub'a-ë'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

sub'a'gen-cy (sŭb'ā'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* A subordinate agency.

sub'a'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* A person employed by an agent to perform more or less of the business of his agency.

su'bah (sōō'bä), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *çūbah* province, in Hind. also governor, fr. Ar. *çūbah* a collection, hence the sense collection of districts, province.] *India.* **a** A province or division of the Mogul Empire, or its government. **b** The ruler of such a province; — short for *subahdar*.

su'bah-dar', **su'ba-dar'** (-där'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *çūbahdār*, Per. *çūbah* a province (see SUBAH) + *dār* holding, keeping.] *India.* **a** A viceroy; a governor of a subah. **b** The chief native officer of a native company in the British army, his position being about equivalent to that of captain.

sub-al'pine (sŭb-ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* [L. *subalpinus*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Inhabiting the somewhat high slopes and summits of mountains, in the next zone below timber line.

sub-al'tern (sŭb-ôl'tērn *or, esp. in sense* 2, sŭb'ăl-tûrn'; 277), *a.* [F. *subalterne*, LL. *subalternus*, fr. L. *sub* under + *alternus* alternate. Cf. ALTERNATE.] **1.** Ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior; specif., *Mil.*, being below the rank of captain; as, a *subaltern* officer.
2. *Logic.* Particular, with reference to a related universal or general; as, a *subaltern* proposition.
subaltern genus, *Logic*, a genus which may be a species of a higher genus, as the genus *quadruped*, which is a species of *mammal*. — **s. opposition**, *Logic.* = SUBALTERNATION, 2.

sub-al'tern (sŭb-ôl'tērn; 277), *n.* **1.** A person holding a subordinate position; specif., a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.
2. *Logic.* A subaltern proposition; a subalternate.

sub'al-ter'nant (sŭb'ăl-tûr'nănt), *n.* *Logic.* A universal proposition regarded as a ground for the inference of a corresponding subalternate.

sub'al-ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* **1.** Succeeding by turn; successive.
2. Subordinate; subaltern; inferior. *Now R.* *Evelyn.*
3. *Bot.* Alternate, but with a tendency to become opposite, as the secondary nerves in a pinnate leaf.

sub'al-ter'nate, *n.* *Logic.* A particular proposition, as opposed to a universal one of like quality and identical terms, with reference to which it is regarded as following by immediate inference. See OPPOSITION, 1 **d**.

sub-al'ter-na'tion (sŭb-ăl'tēr-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being subalternate; succession by turns; subordination.
2. *Logic.* See OPPOSITION, 1 **d**.

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sty'lo-man-dib'u-lar (-măn-dĭb'ū-lȧr), **sty'lo-max'il-la-ry** (-măk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a ligament connecting the styloid process (**a**) and the angle of the lower jaw.

sty-lom'e-ter (stī-lŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. στῦλος column + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring columns.

Sty-lom'ma-ta (-ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος a pillar + ὄμμα, -ατος, the eye.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of STYLOMMATOPHORA. — **sty-lom'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Sty'lo-nu'rus (stī'lō-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος a pillar + οὐρά tail.] See EURYPTERIDA.

sty'lo-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the styloid process (**a**) and the pharynx: designating a slender muscle (the **sty'lo-pha-ryn'ge-us** [-ŭs]) connecting the base of that process and side of the pharynx.

Sty-lop'i-dæ (stī-lŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: *Stylops* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family coextensive with Strepsiptera.

sty'lo-pod (stī'lō-pŏd), *n.* *Bot.* A stylopodium. *Rare.*

Sty'lo-san'thes (-săn'thēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος a pillar + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs having pinnately trifoliolate leaves and yellow flowers in small terminal or axillary clusters. They are natives of the warmer regions of Asia, Africa, and North America.

sty-los'po-rous (stī-lŏs'pō-rŭs; stī'lō-spō'rŭs; 201), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a stylospore.

sty'lo-ste'gi-um (stī'lō-stē'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: Gr. στῦλος a pillar + στέγος cover.] *Bot.* The inner corona in certain asclepiads, as *Stapelia*.

sty'lo-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.: Gr. στῦλος a pillar + στήμων warp.] *Bot.* An epigynous stamen. *Obs.*

styme (stīm). Var. of STIME. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

Stym'phal, *a.* Stymphalian.

Stym-pha'li-an (stĭm-fā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Class. Myth.* Pertaining to Lake Stymphalis (now Zaraka) in Arcadia, haunted by man-eating birds (**Stym-phal'i-des** [stĭm-făl'ĭ-dēz]) slain by Hercules (which see).

styngill. ÷ STINGLE.

stynyst, *p. p.* of STONISH. *Obs.*

Sty-phe'li-a (stī-fē'lĭ-ȧ; -fēl'yȧ; 7), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στυφελός rough: — from the stiff hairs of the corolla tube.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian epacridaceous shrubs having small axillary flowers, with the calyx and corolla usually colored alike.

styp'ti-cal (stĭp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Styptic. — **styp'ti-cal-ness**, *n.* *R.*

styp-tic'i-ty (stĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *stypticité*.] Astringency. [*Rare.*

styp'tic-ness, *n.* Stypticity.

styr'a-cin (stĭr'ȧ-sĭn; stī'rȧ-), *n.* [See STYRAX.] *Chem.* A white substance, $C_{18}H_{16}O_2$, extracted from storax and Peru balsam. It is the cinnamyl ester of cinnamic acid.

sty'ra-col (stī'rȧ-kōl: -kŏl), *n.* [*Styrax* + guai*acol*. Cinnamic acid is got from species of *Styrax*.] Guaiacol cinnamate, used in medicine for its antiseptic properties, esp. in intestinal disorders and tuberculosis.

sty'ro-gal'lol (stī'rō-găl'ōl: -ŏl), *n.* [G. See STYROL, GALLIC (acid), 2d -OL.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_8O_5$, got by heating cinnamic acid and gallic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid.

sty'rol (stī'rōl: -rŏl), *n.* [G. *styrol*. See STYRAX; 2d -OL.] *Chem.* Styrene.

sty'ro-lene (stī'rō-lēn), *n.* [G *styrolen*.] Styrene.

styryl alcohol. See STYRONE.

stythe, *n.* A sty. *Obs.*

styward. ÷ STEWARD.

stywe. ÷ STEW, a bath, etc.

su. ÷ SUE

su (sōō). Var. of SHU.

sua. ÷ SO.

Su'a-a (sū'ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sua'bi-an. Var. of SWABIAN.

su'a cui'que sunt vi'ti-a (vĭsh'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Every one has his own vices.

su'a cui'que vo-lup'tas. [L.] Every one has his own pleasure.

suade (swād), *v. t.* [L. *suadere*: cf. OF. *suader*.] To persuade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

suad'i-ble (swād'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suadibilis*.] Suasible. *Obs.*

Su-æ'da (sū-ē'dȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] Syn. of DONDIA.

suagat. ÷ SOGATE.

suage, **swage** (swāj), *v. t. & i.* [See ASSUAGE.] To abate: soften. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

suage, *n.* Assuagement *Obs.*

Su'ah (sū'ȧ). *Bib.*

Sua-he'li. Var. of SWAHILI.

suaif, *a. & adv.* [Cf. SUAVE.] Sweet. *Obs.* *Scot.*

suaille. ÷ SOIL, *n.*

suain. ÷ SWAIN.

suaits, *n.* [Cf. AS. *swātan* beer.] Thin ale or beer. *Obs* *Scot.*

Sua'kin gum (swä'kēn) [From *Suakin*, Egyptian seaport on the Red Sea.] An exceedingly brittle variety of gum arabic.

suallou. ÷ SWALLOW.

sualm. ÷ SWALM.

Sua-lo'cin (swä-lō'sĭn). [From the reversed letters of the name *Nicolaus* Venator, Latinized form of Niccolo Cacciatore, Italian astronomer.] See STAR.

suan. ÷ SWAN.

suanc. ÷ SWANK, *pret.* of [SWINK.]

Sua-ni'tian (swȧ-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* = SVAN.

suan pan (swän pän). [Chin. *suan⁴ p'an²*.] The Chinese abacus. See ABACUS, 2.

su'ant (sū'ănt). Var. of SEA-[WANT.]

su'ant (sū'ănt: sū'ănt), *a.* [Cf. SUE to pursue.] **a** Smooth: even; regular: steady. **b** Equable; agreeable. **c** Placid: quiet; grave: demure. — **su'ant-ly**, *adv.* *Both Dial.*

suar ÷ SWARE, speech. [SURE.]

su'ar (shōō'ăr). Dial. Eng. of

suare. ÷ SQUARE, SWIRE.

su-ar'row nut (sōō-ăr'ō). Var. of SOUARI NUT.

suart. ÷ SWART.

sua'si-ble (swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suadere*, *suasum*, to persuade.] Capable of being persuaded; easily persuaded.

sua'so-ry (swā'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *suasorius*.] Persuasive. *Obs.*

su'a spon'te, *or* **spon'te su'a**. [L.] Of one's own accord; voluntarily: spontaneously.

suas'ti-ka. Var. of SWASTIKA.

suatte. Obs. pret. of SWEAT.

sua-vas'ti-ka. See SWASTIKA.

sua've-o-lence (swā'vē-ō-lĕns), *n* Fragrance. *Obs.*

sua've-o-lent, *a.* [L. *suaveolens*.] Of a sweet odor. *Obs.*

sua'vi-a'tion (swā'vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suaviatio*.] Osculation. *Obs.*

suav'i-fy (swăv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*suave* + *-fy*.] To make suave.

sua-vil'o-quence (swȧ-vĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *suaviloquentia*; *suavis* sweet + *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Sweetness or agreeableness of speech. *Obs.* — **sua-vil'o-quent** (-kwĕnt), *a.* *Obs.*

sua'vi-lo'qui-ous (swā'vĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Suaviloquent. *Obs.*

sua-vil'o-quy (swȧ-vĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n* [L. *suaviloquium*.] Suaviloquence. *Obs.*

sua'vi-ter in mo'do, for'ti-ter in re (swăv'ĭ-tēr). [L.] Gently in manner, strongly in deed.

suav'o-lent, *a.* Suaveolent. *Obs.*

suay. ÷ SO.

sub, *v. i.* To act as a substitute, esp. for a compositor. *Cant.*

Su'ba (sū'bȧ). *Bib.*

sub'ab-dom'i-nal, *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** See SUB-, 1 **a**. **b** Nearly far enough back to be abdominal, as the ventral fins of some fishes.

sub-ac'e-tate (sŭb-ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* See SUB-, 2.

sub'a-cid'u-lous, *a.*, **sub-ac'rid**, *a.*, **sub-ac'ro-drome'**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub'a-cro'mi-al (sŭb'ȧ-krō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.

sub-act', *v. t.* [L. *subactus*, p. p. of *subigere* to subdue; *sub* under + *agere* to lead, bring.] To reduce: to subdue. *Obs.* — **sub-ac'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

sub-act', *a.* Subacted. *Obs.*

sub'a-cu'mi-nate, *a.*, **sub'a-cute'**, *a.*, **sub'a-cute'ly**, *adv.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

su'ba-dar'. Var. of SUBAHDAR.

sub'a-dore', *v. t.* To adore in an inferior degree. *Obs.*

Sub-A'dri-at'ic, *a.* Designating or pert. to a secondary race not quite so tall as, and less brachycephalic than, the Adriatic, but having lighter hair and eyes; — so called by Deniker. It is found in parts of France, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, and Italy.

sub'a-dunc'ate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub'ad'vo-cate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.

Su'ba-el (sū'bā-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Sub'-Af-to'ni-an (-ăf-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See GLACIAL PERIOD.

sub-ag'i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *subagitare* to lie with illicitly.] To solicit: to copulate with. *Obs.* — **sub-ag'i-ta'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

sub'a-grest', *n.* [L. *subagrestis*.] A rustic or boorish fellow. *Obs.*

su'bah-dar'y (-där'ĭ), **su'bah-ship** (sōō'bä-shĭp), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a subahdar.

Su'ba-i (sū'bā-ī; -bī). *Bib.*

sub-aid', *v. t.* To aid secretly. *R.*

sub-a'late, *a.* See SUB, 1 **b**.

sub-al'bid, *a.* [L. *subalbidus*.] Whitish. *Obs.*

sub'al'mon-er, *n.* An under almoner.

sub'al-ter'nal, *n.* A subaltern. *Obs.*

sub'al-ter'nate-ly, *adv.* Turn by turn. *Obs.*

sub-al'ter-nat'ing, *a.* Subalternate; successive.

sub′ant-arc′tic (sŭb′ănt-ärk′tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the antarctic circle.

Sub–Ap′en-nine (sŭb-ăp′ĕ-nīn), *a.* Under, or at the foot of, the Apennine mountains; — applied, in geology, to a series of Tertiary strata of the older Pliocene period.

sub-ap′os-tol′ic (-ăp′ŏs-tŏl′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the age immediately following that of the apostles.

sub′a-quat′ic (sŭb′ȧ-kwăt′ĭk), *a.* **1**. Subaqueous. **2**. *Zoöl.* Somewhat aquatic.

sub-a′que-ous (sŭb-ā′kwē-ŭs), *a.* **1**. Being under water, or beneath the surface of water; adapted for use under water; submarine; as, a *subaqueous* helmet. **2**. *Geol.* Formed or occurring in or under water.

sub′a-rach′noid (sŭb′ȧ-răk′noid), *a.* *Anat.* Under the arachnoid membrane; specif., designating the space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater and the fluid which is contained therein.

sub-arc′tic (sŭb-ärk′tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the arctic circle; approximately arctic.

sub-ar′id (-ăr′ĭd), *a.* Moderately or slightly arid; characterized by, or designating, a climate somewhat deficient in moisture; — sometimes practically equivalent to *subhumid*.

sub-as′tral (sŭb-ăs′trăl), *a.* Beneath the stars; terrestrial.

sub′at′om (sŭb′ăt′ŭm; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Chem. & Physics.* A component of an atom; an atomicule. See ATOMIC THEORY. — **sub′a-tom′ic** (sŭb′ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *a.*

sub′au-di′tion (sŭb′ô-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *subauditio.*] The act of understanding, or supplying, something not expressed; also, that which is so understood or supplied.

sub′au-di′tur (sŭb′ô-dī′tŭr), *n.* [L., there is understood, pres. pass. 3d pers. sing. of *subaudire* to understand, supply.] Something understood or implied in connection with what is expressed.

sub-ax′il-la-ry (sŭb-ăk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Under the axilla. **2**. *Bot.* Situated below or beneath the axil, as certain buds; — opposed to *supra-axillary*.

sub′–base′, *n.* Another base, foundation, or the like, placed below that which ordinarily forms the base; sometimes, that which forms the lowermost part of a base. Specif.: *Arch.* The lowest member of a base when divided horizontally, or of a baseboard, pedestal, or the like.

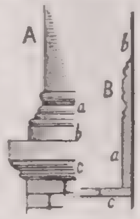

Sub-base
A Part of a Column on a Stylobate *c*; *a* Base; *b* Sub-base.
B Section of Baseboard; *a* Sub-base; *b* Wall; *c* Floor.

sub′–base′ment, *n.* *Arch.* A basement or an underground story, or any of several, below the true basement.

sub′–bass′ (-bās′), *n.* *Music.* The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest tones of an organ; the fundamental or ground bass.

sub-cal′i-ber, **-bre** (sŭb-kăl′ĭ-bẽr), *a.* **a** Smaller than the caliber of a gun, as a *subcaliber* projectile, formerly attached to a sabot fitting the bore, now fired through a tube of small caliber clamped to, or inserted in, a gun in target practice in order to save ammunition. **b** Of, pert. to, used in, or effected by, firing a subcaliber projectile; as, *subcaliber* practice; a *subcaliber* gun.

sub′can′tor (sŭb′kăn′tŏr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [See SUB-; CANTOR.] *Music.* A subchanter; a succentor.

sub′car′bide (-kär′bīd; -bĭd), *n.* Also **-bid**. *Chem. & Metal.* A carbide containing less than the ordinary proportion of carbon; as, *subcarbide* of iron, $Fe_{24}C$, a compound which according to Arnold is a constituent of commercial iron.

sub′car′bon-ate (-kär′bŏn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A basic carbonate.

Sub-car′bon-if′er-ous (-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a. & n.* Also **Sub–Car′bon-if′er-ous**. *Geol.* Mississippian (which see).

sub-car′ti-lag′i-nous (-kär′tĭ-lăj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** See SUB-, 1 **a**. **b** Partially cartilaginous.

sub′cau-les′cent (sŭb′kô-lĕs′ĕnt), *a.* *Bot.* Having a very short stem; nearly acaulescent.

sub′ce-les′tial (sŭb′sē-lĕs′chăl), *a.* Beneath the heavens; specif., *Astron.*, exactly beneath the zenith.

sub′cel′lar (sŭb′sĕl′ẽr), *n.* A cellar beneath a story wholly or partly underground; usually, a cellar under a cellar.

sub-cen′tral (sŭb-sĕn′trăl), *a.* **1**. Under the center. **2**. Nearly central; not quite central.

sub′chant′er (sŭb′chȧn′tẽr), *n.* *Eccl.* A succentor.

sub-che′la (-kē′lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL. See SUB-; 2d CHELA.] *Zoöl.* A grasping organ of the limbs of certain crustaceans (as *Squilla*) in which the terminal segment folds back against the next one.

sub-che′late (-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Imperfectly chelate. **b** Ending in a subchela.

sub-chel′i-form (-kĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Subchelate **a**.

sub′chlo′ride (-klō′rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid**. *Chem.* A chloride containing a relatively small proportion of chlorine; as, *subchloride* of mercury (mercurous chloride).

Sub-clam′a-to′res (sŭb-klăm′ȧ-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sub-* + *Clamatores.*] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of passerine birds consisting only of the broadbills (Eurylæmidæ).

sub′class′ (sŭb′klȧs′), *n.* A primary division of a class; specif., *Biol.*, a category below a class and above an order.

sub′clause′ (-klôz′), *n.* A subordinate clause. See CLAUSE, 2.

sub-cla′vi-an (sŭb-klā′vĭ-ăn), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *clavis* a key. See CLAVICLE.] *Anat.* Under the clavicle; designating, or pertaining to, the subclavian artery, vein, or muscle.

subclavian artery, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the proximal portion of the main artery of the arm or fore limb. In man it is regarded as extending from its point of origin to the level of the first rib, from which point its continuation is known as the *axillary artery;* the one on the right side arises from the innominate artery, while the one on the left arises from the arch of the aorta. Two types of the subclavian arteries are distinguishable in vertebrates, a *dorsal* and a *ventral*, so named from their embryological development, in relation to the branchial arteries. That of man and most mammals is dorsal. — **s. groove**, *Anat.*, either of two grooves (for the subclavian artery and vein) on the first rib. — **s. muscle**, *Anat.*, the subclavius. — **s. triangle**. *Anat.* See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK. — **s. vein**, *Anat.*, the proximal portion of the main vein of the arm from the end of the axillary vein, at the level of the first rib, to its junction with the internal jugular vein to form the innominate vein.

sub-cla′vi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See SUBCLAVIAN.] *Anat.* A small muscle extending from the first rib and its cartilage to the under surface of the clavicle.

sub-coast′al (-kōs′tăl), *a.* *Phys. Geog.* Below the coast; — applied to submerged plains of the continental shelf.

sub′col-lat′er-al (sŭb′kŏ-lat′ẽr-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a convolution of the tentorial surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum lying external to the collateral fissure.

sub′co-lum′nar (-kō-lŭm′nȧr), *a.* Imperfectly columnar.

sub′com-mit′tee (-kŏ-mĭt′ē; *see* SUB-), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee. *Milton.*

sub′con-choi′dal (sŭb′kŏŋ-koi′dăl), *a.* Imperfectly or indistinctly conchoidal.

sub-con′scious (sŭb-kŏn′shŭs), *a.* **1**. Of the nature of mental operation yet not present in consciousness; — a designation applied to certain phenomena seemingly of the same nature as the phenomena of conciousness, though not revealed to introspection; as, *subconscious* reasoning; memory seems to involve the presence of *subconscious* ideas. **2**. Of the lowest degree of consciousness; belonging to the "margin" of consciousness, or to that portion of the conscious field which falls without the range of attention. — **sub-con′scious-ly**. *adv.* — **sub-con′scious-ness**, *n.*

sub-con′stel-la′tion (-kŏn′stĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Astron.* A subordinate asterism or constellation.

sub′con′tract (-kŏn′trăkt; *see* SUB-), *n.* A contract under, or subordinate to, a previous contract.

sub′con-tract′ (-kŏn-trakt′), *v. t. & i.* To contract under, or for the performance of part or all of, another contract.

sub′con-tract′ed (-trăk′tĕd), *a.* Contracted after or under a former contract; *Obs.*, betrothed for the second time.

sub′con-trac′tor (-trăk′tẽr), *n.* One who contracts with a contractor to perform part or all of the latter's contract.

sub-con′tra-ri′e-ty (sŭb-kŏn′trȧ-rī′ē-tĭ), *n.* *Logic.* The relation of subcontrary propositions; that relation of two propositions with identical terms which is such that both may be true, but both cannot be false. See OPPOSITION, 1 **d**.

sub-con′tra-ry (sŭb-kŏn′trȧ-rĭ; -trā-rĭ), *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. Specif.: **a** *Geom.* Having, or being in, a contrary order; — said of a circular section of a conicoid as related to another circular but not parallel section; also, designating two similar triangles having a common angle, the opposite sides not being parallel. **b** *Logic.* Denoting the relation of subcontrariety.

sub-con′tra-ry (sŭb-kŏn′trȧ-rĭ; -trā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Logic.* A subcontrary proposition. See OPPOSITION, 1.

sub-cos′tal (-kŏs′tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Below the ribs. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the primary vein of an insect's wing next behind the costal vein.

subcostal cell, one of the cells between the costal and subcostal veins of an insect's wing. — **s. muscles**, *Anat.*, the infracostal muscles.

sub-cos′tal, *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A subcostal muscle. **b** A subcostal vein or cell.

sub-crep′i-tant (-krĕp′ĭ-tănt), *a.* Partially crepitant.

sub′crus-ta′ceous (sŭb′krŭs-tā′shŭs), *a.* Occurring beneath a crust or scab; as, a *subcrustaceous* cicatrization.

sub-crust′al (sŭb-krŭs′tăl), *a.* *Geol.* Situated or occurring below the crust of the earth.

sub′cu-ta′ne-ous (sŭb′kū-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* **a** Situated beneath the skin. **b** To be used or introduced under the skin; hypodermal; as, a *subcutaneous* needle. **c** Living beneath the surface of the skin; as, a *subcutaneous* parasite.

subcutaneous operation, *Surg.*, an operation without opening the skin opposite to, or over, the internal section.

— **sub′cu-ta′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sub′cu-ta′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

sub′dea′con (sŭb′dē′k'n), *n.* [*sub-* + *deacon*: cf. L. *subdiaconus.*] *Eccl.* **a** An assistant to, or a minister ranking next below, a deacon; specif., in the Roman Catholic Church, a minister belonging to an order (since the 12th century a major holy order) next below that of deacon, whose duties are to prepare the vessels and the bread and wine for Mass, to pour the water into the chalice at the offertory, and to sing the epistle; in the Eastern churches, a minister belonging to the highest of the minor orders, whose duties are to prepare the sacred vessels and to guard the gates of the bema during the celebration of the Eucharist. **b** The epistoler in the Communion service. **c** A kind of chasuble, such as was worn by subdeacons until the epistle at the celebration of the Eucharist. *Obs.*

sub-dea′con-ry (-rĭ) | **sub-dea′con-ship** } *n.* *Eccl.* The order or office of subdeacon.

sub′dean′ (sŭb′dēn′), *n.* [*sub-* + *dean*: cf. F. *sousdoyen.*] An under dean; the deputy or substitute of a dean. *Ayliffe.*

sub′de-riv′a-tive (-dē-rĭv′ȧ-tĭv), *n.* A word derived from a derivative; as, "friendliness" is a *subderivative* from "friendly," which is derived from "friend."

sub′de-ter′mi-nant (-dē-tûr′mĭ-nănt), *n.* *Math.* The determinant left after erasing an equal number of rows and columns of a determinant. Its order depends upon the number of rows and columns erased.

sub′di-chot′o-my (sŭb′dī-kŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* A subordinate, or inferior, division into pairs; a subdivision. *Rare.*

sub′di-vide′ (-dĭ-vīd′), *v. t.*; -DI-VID′ED (-vīd′ĕd); -DI-VID′ING (-vīd′ĭng). [L. *subdividere*; *sub* under + *dividere* to divide. See DIVIDE.] To divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again, as what has already been divided. — *v. i.* To separate or be separated into subdivisions.

sub′di-vi′sion (-dĭ-vĭzh′ŭn; *see* SUB-), *n.* [L. *subdivisio*: cf. F. *subdivision.*] **1**. Act of subdividing. **2**. A part of a thing made by subdividing.

In the decimal table, the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

sub-dom′i-nant (sŭb-dŏm′ĭ-nănt), *n.* *Music.* The fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic, as F in the scale of C; — so called as being next below the dominant in a scale.

sub-duce′ (-dūs′) | **sub-duct′** (-dŭkt′) } *v. t.* [L. *subducere*, *subductum*; *sub* under + *ducere* to lead, to draw. See DUKE.] **1**. To withdraw; draw aside; take away. *Milton.* **2**. To subtract arithmetically. *Sir M. Hale.*

sub-duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subductio.*] **1**. Act of subducting, or taking away. *Bp. Hall.* **2**. Arithmetical subtraction. *Sir M. Hale.*

sub-due′ (sŭb-dū′), *v. t.*; SUB-DUED′ (-dūd′); SUB-DU′ING

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sub′al-ter′ni-ty (sŭb′ăl-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Subaltern quality or state.
subaltern's butter. Avocado.
sub′a-mare′, *a.* [L. *subamarus.*] Somewhat bitter. *Obs.*
sub-a′nal, *a.* *Zoöl.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′an-de′an (sŭb′ăn-dē′ăn; sŭb-ăn′dē-ăn), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-an′gled (sŭb-ăŋ′g'ld), *a.* *Math.* Subangular; with very obtuse angles.
sub-an′gu-lar, **-an′gu-late**, **-an′gu-lat′ed**, *a.* Somewhat angular.
Su-ba′no (sōō-bä′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōs). One of a pagan tribe of Indonesians, somewhat mixed with Malays, of the Sibuguey Peninsula, Mindanao.
sub-ap′i-cal (sŭb-ăp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Below or near the apex.
sub-ap′o-neu-rot′ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′ap-par′ent, *a.*, **sub′ap-pressed′**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**
sub′a-qua′ne-ous, *a.* [L *subaquaneus.*] Subaqueous. *Obs*
sub-ar′ach-noi′dal (-ăr′ăk-noi′dăl), **sub-ar′ach-noi′di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a.* Subarachnoid.
subarbe. ÷ SUBURB.
sub-ar′bo-res′cent, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′arch′, *n.* *Arch.* A subordinate arch, esp one of two or more grouped in a larger arch.
sub-arc′u-ate (-är′kū-āt), **sub-arc′u-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′a′re-a, *n.* *Biogeog.* A subdivision of an area.
sub′a-re′o-lar, *a.* *Med.* Beneath the areola of the breast.
sub′ar′mor, *or* **sub′ar′mour**, *n.* Armor or a piece of armor worn under the outer armor.
sub′ar-rha′tion, **-ar-ra′tion** (sŭb′ȧ-rā′shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *arrha*, *arra*, earnest.] Betrothal by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens upon the woman.
sub-ar′y-te′noid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-as′per-ous, *a.* [L. *subasper.*] Somewhat rough. *Obs.*
sub′as-sem′blage, *n.* *Math.* An assemblage contained in another.
su-bas′si. ÷ SUBBASSA.
sub′as-trag′a-lar, **sub′as-trag′a-loid**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′as-trin′gent, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-aud′ (sŭb-ôd′), *v. t.* [L. *subaudire.*] To understand or supply in an ellipsis. *Rare.*
sub-au′ral (-ô′răl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Below the ear. *Rare.*
sub′au-ric′u-lar (sŭb′ô-rĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Situated below the ear.
sub-ax′il-lar (sŭb-ăk′sĭ-lȧr), *a.* Subaxillary.
subbarbe. ÷ SUBURB.
sub-bas′al (sŭb-bās′ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Near the base.
sub′-base′, *n.* = SUB-BASS.
sub-bas′sa, **-si**, *n.* [Turk *çūbāshi*, lit., water chief.] A Turkish official governing a village; a constable. *Obs.*
sub′bea′dle, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-bour′don, *n.* = SUB-BASS.
Sub-brach′i-a′les (sŭb-brăk′ĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SUB-; BRACHIAL.] *Zoöl.* A division of soft-finned fishes having the ventral fins beneath the pectoral fins, or nearly so. *Obs.* — **sub-bra′chi-al** (-brā′kĭ-ăl; -brăk′ĭ-ăl), *a.* — **sub-bra′chi-an** (-ăn), *n.* — **sub-bra′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*
sub-brach′y-ceph′a-ly (-brăk′ĭ-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **sub-brach′y-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*
sub′branch′, *n.* *Zoöl.* A subphylum.
sub-bran′chi-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′breed′, *n.* A race or strain within a breed.
sub′brig′a-dier′, *n.* *Mil.* Formerly, in the British army, an officer in the Horse Guards ranking as cornet
sub-bron′chi-al (sŭb-brŏŋ′kĭ-ăl), *a.*, **sub-cæ′cal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′cæ-ru′le-ous, *a.* [L. *succaeruleus.*] Bluish. *Obs.*
sub′cal-ca′re-ous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-cal′ca-rine, *a.* *Anat.* Below the calcarine fissure. — **subcalcarine convolution** *or* **gyrus**, a convolution between the calcarine and collateral fissures and extending forward into the hippocampal portion of the limbic lobe.
sub′cam-pan′u-late, *a.* *Bot.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-cap′su-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Within a capsule.
sub-car′bu-ret′ed, **sub-car′bu-ret′ted** (sŭb-kär′bū-rĕt′ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* See SUB-, 2. *Obsoles.*
sub-car′di-nal, *a.* *Embryol.* Designating a vein extending along the lower surface of the Wolffian body.
sub-car′i-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′cat′e-go-ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-cau′dal (sŭb-kô′dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the tail. — *n.* A subcaudal plate or shield.
sub-cau′date (-dāt), *a.* Having an imperfect tail-like process.
sub′cel′lar-er, *n.* An under-cellarer. *Obs.*
sub′cen′ter, **sub′cen′tre**, *n.* A secondary center.
sub-cen′tral-ly, *adv.* of SUBCENTRAL.
sub-charge′, *n.* A second course; dessert. *Obs.*
sub′chief′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub′chord′, *n.* *Math.* A chord shorter than the unit length.
sub-chord′al (sŭb-kôr′dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the notochord.
sub-cho′roid, **sub′cho-roi′dal**, *a.* *Med.* Beneath the choroid (between it and the retina).
sub′cinc-to′ri-um (sŭb′sĭŋk-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* Succinctorium.
sub′cin′er-i′tious (sŭb-sĭn′ē-rĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *subcinericius.*] Under the ashes. *Obs.* — **sub′cin′er-i′tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sub-cin′gu-lum (sŭb-sĭŋ′gū-lŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *sub* under + *cingulum* girdle.] See SUCCINCTORIUM.
sub-cir′cu-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-cir′ni-cle, *n.* [LL. *subcerniculum.*] A kind of apothecary's sifter. *Obs.*
sub′clan′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-cla′vate (sŭb-klā′vāt), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′cla-vic′u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-com′men-da′tion, *n.*, **sub′com-mend′ed**, *a.*, **sub′com-mis′sion**, *n.*, **sub′com-mis′sion-er**, *n.*, **sub′com′pa-ny**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub′com-pressed′, *a.*, **sub-con′cave**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′con-cealed′, *a.* Hidden beneath. *Obs.*
sub con-di′ti-o′ne (sŭb kŏn-dĭsh′ĭ-ō′nē). [L.] Under the condition.
sub′con-form′a-ble, *a.*, **sub-con′i-cal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-con′junc-ti′val, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-con′nate (sŭb-kŏn′āt; sŭb′kŏ-nāt′), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-con′se-quen′tial-ly, *adv.* As a secondary consequence. *Obs*
sub′con-tig′u-ous (sŭb′kŏn-tĭg′ū-ŭs), *a.* Almost touching.
sub′con′ti-nent, *n.* A land mass of great size but smaller than any of the six usually recognized continents; as, the Antarctic *subcontinent*.
sub-con′ti-nen′tal, *a.*, **sub′con-tin′u-ous**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**
sub-con′vex, *a.*, **sub-con′vo-lute**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-cor′a-coid, *a.* *Anat.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-cor′date, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-cor′di-form (sŭb-kôr′dĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Subcordate.
sub-co′ri-a′ceous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**
sub-cor′ne-ous (sŭb-kôr′nē-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Under a horny part or layer. **b** Partially horny.
sub-cor′ti-cal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-cos′ta (sŭb-kŏs′tȧ), *n.* [NL. See SUB-; COSTA.] The subcostal vein of an insect's wing.
sub-cra′ni-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-cre′nate, *a.*, **sub-crep′i-ta′tion**, *n.*, **sub′cres-cen′tic**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′cru-re′al (sŭb′krōō-rē′ăl), *n.* *Anat.* Under the crureus: designating, or pert. to, a small muscle, the **sub′cru-re′us** (-ŭs), arising from the front of the lower part of the femur and inserted into the upper part of the capsular ligament of the knee.
sub-crys′tal-line (-krĭs′tăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.*, **sub-cul′trate**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′cul′ture, *n.* *Bacteriology.* A culture derived from another.
sub′cu-tic′u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-cu′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The deeper portion of the cutis.
sub′cy-lin′dri-cal, **sub′cy-lin′dric**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
subdane. ÷ SUDDEN.
sub′da′ta-ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub′dean′er-y, *n.* Office or rank of subdean.
sub-dec′a-nal (sŭb-dĕk′ȧ-năl; sŭb′dē-kā′năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a subdean or subdeanery.
sub-dec′i-mal (sŭb-dĕs′ĭ-măl), *a.* Resulting from division by a multiple of ten.
sub-dec′u-ple (-dĕk′ū-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of ten.
sub′de-duc′i-ble (sŭb′dē-dūs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′del′e-gate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**. — **sub-del′e-gate**, *v. t.*
sub-del′e-gate, *a.* Subdelegated. *Obs.* — **sub-del′e-ga′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
sub′de-lir′i-um, *n.* *Med.* A mild form of delirium
sub′del-ta′ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-del′toid, *a.*, **sub′del-toi′dal**, *a.*, **sub-den′tate**, **sub-den′tat-ed**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-dent′ed, *a.* Indented beneath.
sub′den-tic′u-late, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′de-part′ment, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub′de-pos′it, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′de-pressed′, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-der′i-so′ri-ous, *a.* [*sub-* + L. *derisorius*. See DERISORY.] Moderately derisive. *Obs.*
sub-der′mal, *a.* Subcutaneous.
sub′di-ac′o-nal (sŭb′dī-ăk′ō-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subdeacon or a subdeaconry.
sub′di-ac′o-nate, *n.* The office or rank of a subdeacon.
sub-di′al (sŭb-dī′ăl), *a.* [L *subdialis* in the open air.] Of or pert. to the open air; under the open sky. *Rare.*
sub′di′a-lect, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-di′a-phrag-mat′ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′die′, *n.* *Mech.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′di-lat′ed, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′di-min′ish, *v. t.* To debase (coinage). *Obs.*
‖ **sub di′o.** Var. of SUB DIVO.
sub-dis′tich-ous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′dis-tin′guished, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. *Rare.*
sub′dis′trict, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
subdit, *a. & n.* [L. *subditus*, p. p.] Subject. *Obs.* *Scot.*
sub′di-ti′tious (sŭb′dĭ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *subdititius*, *subditicius*, fr. *subdere* to substitute.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. *Rare.*
sub′di-ver′si-fy, *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. *Rare.*
sub′di-vid′er, *n.* One that subdivides.
sub′di-vine′, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′di-vis′i-ble (sŭb′dĭ-vĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.
sub′di-vi′sion-al (-vĭzh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a subdivision.
sub′di-vi′sion-ate, *v. t.* To subdivide. *Obs.*
sub′di-vi′sive (sŭb′dĭ-vī′sĭv), *a.* Resulting from, or tending to cause, subdivision.
‖ **sub di′vo.** [L.] Under the open sky; in the open air.
sub-dol′i-cho-ceph′a-ly, *n.* See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **sub-dol′i-cho-ce-phal′ic**, *a.*
sub′do-lous (sŭb′dō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *subdolus*; *sub* + *dolus* deceit.] Somewhat sly; crafty; cunning; artful. — **sub′do-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **sub′do-lous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
sub-dor′sal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Nearly on the dorsal surface.
sub-dou′ble (sŭb-dŭb′'l), *a.* *Math.* In the ratio of 1 to 2.
sub′drain′, *n.* An underground drain. — *v. t.* To drain by a subdrain or subdrains. Hence, **sub′drain′age**, *n.*
sub-du′a-ble (sŭb-dū′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Able to be subdued.
sub-du′al (-ăl), *n.* Act of subduing.
sub-duct′, *v. t.* To subduce. *Rare.*
sub-duc′to-ry, *a.* Tending to subduce. *Obs.*
sub-due′, *n.* Subjugation. *Obs*
sub-dued′ness (sŭb-dūd′nĕs), *n.* State of being subdued.

(-dū′ĭng). [ME. *soduen*, OF. *soduire* to seduce (L. *seducere*, with confusion of the prefix with L. *sub* under; see SEDUCE), but confused prob. in AF. either with L. *subducere* (mistaken as meaning to subdue), or, more likely, with L. *subdere*, p. p. *subditus*, to subdue. L. *subdere* is fr. *sub* under + (prob.) a word akin to Gr. *τιθέναι* to put and E. *do*.] **1.** To bring under; to conquer by force or superior power, and bring into subjection; to reduce under dominion; also, to conquer; vanquish; crush.

> Where Charles the Great, having *subdued* the Saxons,
> There left behind and settled certain French. *Shak.*

2. To overcome, as by persuasion, kindness, or other mild means; to bring under influence or into submission or obedience; as, to *subdue* the passions; to *subdue* a willful child.
3. To destroy the force of; to overcome; as, drugs may *subdue* a fever.
4. To reduce; lower; hence, to reduce the intensity or degree of; to tone down; soften; as, *subdued* voices, light.

> Nothing could have *subdued* nature
> To such a lowness but his unkind daughters. *Shak.*

5. To make mellow; to break, as land.
Syn. — Overpower, overcome, surmount. See CONQUER.

sub-du′pli-cate (sŭb-dū′plĭ-kāt), *a.* *Math.* Expressed by the square root; — said of ratios; as, $\sqrt{a} : \sqrt{b}$ or $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$ is the *subduplicate* ratio of *a* to *b*.

sub-du′ral (-dū′răl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated under the dura mater, or between the dura mater and the arachnoid membrane: as, the *subdural* space. — **sub-du′ral-ly**, *adv.*

sub ed′i-tor (sŭb′ĕd′ĭ-tẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* An assistant editor, as of a periodical.— **sub-ed′i-to′ri-al** (-ĕd′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

sub-e′qua-to′ri-al (-ē′kwȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Approximately equatorial; designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the equatorial region.

su′ber-ane (sū′bẽr-ān), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, C_7H_{14}, obtained indirectly from suberone and regarded as composed of a ring of seven methylene groups; — hence called also *heptamethylene* and *cycloheptane*.

su′ber-ate (-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of suberic acid.

su-be′re-ous (sū-bē′rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subereus* of the cork tree.] *Bot.* Suberose; pertaining to cork.

su-ber′ic (sū-bĕr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *suber* the cork tree: cf. F. *subérique*.] Of or pertaining to cork: specif., *Chem.*, pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_6H_{12}\cdot(CO_2H)_2$, homologous with oxalic acid and obtained by the action of nitric acid on cork and various fatty oils.

su′ber-if′er-ous (sū′bẽr-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *suber* cork + E. *-ferous*.] *Bot. & Chem.* Producing suberin or cork.

su′ber-in (sū′bẽr-ĭn), *n.* [L. *suber* the cork tree: cf. F. *subérine*.] *Bot. & Chem.* A fatty or waxy substance characteristic of cork tissue. Combined with cellulose it forms adipocelluloses. See SUBERIZATION. Cf. CUTIN.

su′ber-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Bot.* Conversion of the cell walls into cork tissue by development of suberin; — commonly taking place in exposed tissues, as when a callus forms over a wound. Suberized cell walls are impervious to water. Cf. CUTINIZATION, LIGNIFICATION.

su′ber-ize (sū′bẽr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [L. *suber* cork.] *Bot.* To effect suberization of.

su′ber-one (-ōn), *n.* *Chem.* A cyclic ketone, $C_7H_{12}O$, obtained by the distillation of calcium suberate with lime, as a colorless liquid having a pleasant peppermint odor.

su′ber-ose (-ōs) } *a.* [L. *suber* the cork tree.] *Bot.* Hav-
su′ber-ous (-ŭs) } ing a corky texture; suberized.

sub′ex-haust′ (sŭb′ĕg-zôst′), *n.* *Mach.* A secondary exhaust in an internal-combustion engine to relieve the exhaust valve as the latter is about to open.

sub′fac-to′ri-al (-făk-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *n.* *Math.* Any of a succession of integers formed, each succeeding $(n+1)$th one, by multiplying the preceding *n*th one by *n* and then adding or subtracting 1, according as *n* is even or odd; thus, starting from 1, $1 \times 1 - 1 = 0 =$ 1st subfactorial, $0 \times 2 + 1 = 1 =$ 2d subfactorial, $1 \times 3 - 1 = 2 =$ 3d subfactorial, $2 \times 4 + 1 = 9 =$ 4th subfactorial, etc.

sub′fam′i-ly (-făm′ĭ-lĭ; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Biol.* A category below a family and above a genus. Subfamily names in zoölogy are derived from the name of some genus, and in recent classifications end in *-inæ*, as *Turdinæ*, from *Turdus*.

sub-flu′vi-al (sŭb-flōō′vĭ-ăl; 243), *a.* **1.** Situated, taking place, or formed, at the bottom of a river or, sometimes, of any body of water; as, *subfluvial* cables.
2. Situated under a river, or the like, as a tunnel.

sub-fus′cous (sŭb-fŭs′kŭs), *a.* [L. *subfuscus*, *suffuscus* See SUB-; FUSCOUS.] Somewhat fuscous: duskish: dusky.

sub′ge-ner′ic (sŭb′jē-nĕr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus. — **sub′ge-ner′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub′ge′nus (-jē′nŭs; *see* SUB-), *n.*; *pl.* -GENERA (-jĕn′ẽr-ȧ). *Biol.* A category below a genus and above a species. The name is often placed in parentheses between the generic and specific names, thus: *Ursus (Euarctos) americanus*.

sub-gla′cial (sŭb-glā′shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the bottom of a glacier; being beneath a glacier. — **sub-gla′cial-ly**, *adv.*

sub-gle′noid (-glē′noid), *a.* *Anat.* Situated beneath the glenoid fossa of the scapula.

sub′grade′ (sŭb′grād′), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a layer next under the uppermost principal one, or the surface on which this principal layer is supported.

sub′grade′, *n.* A subgrade layer, stratum, surface, etc.; specif., the surface on which is laid the top wearing stratum of a road or pavement or the ballast of a railroad.

sub′group′ (sŭb′grōōp′; see SUB-), *n.* A subordinate group; as: **a** *Biol.* A subdivision of a group. **b** *Math.* A set of operations constituting a group, but only part of a set constituting a larger group.

sub′head′ (sŭb′hĕd′), *n.* Any of the heads under which each of the main divisions of a subject may be subdivided; also, a subdivision of a heading, as in a newspaper.

sub-he′dral (sŭb-hē′drăl), *a.* [*sub-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat.] *Cryst. & Petrog.* Partly faced; incompletely bounded by crystal planes.

sub′hy-me′ni-al (sŭb′hī-mē′nĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Situated below or beneath the hymenium.
subhymenial layer, in fungi, the hypothecium.

su-bic′u-lum (sū-bĭk′ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *subex* an underlayer, a support.] *Bot.* In certain ascomycetous fungi, the peculiar cushion or base bearing the perithecia. It consists of modified tissue of the host plant.

sub′i-ma′go (sŭb′ĭ-mā′gō), *n.* [NL. See SUB-: IMAGO.] *Zoöl.* A stage in the development of certain insects, as the May flies, between the pupa and imago. In this stage the insect is able to fly, but later sheds a skin before becoming mature. — **sub′im-ag′i-nal** (-ĭ-măj′ĭ-năl), *a.*

sub-in′dex (sŭb-ĭn′dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -DICES (-dĭ-sēz). *Math.* A character affixed below to a symbol, to distinguish it in its class; thus, a_0, b_1, c_2, x_n have 0, 1, 2, *n* as *subindices*.

sub-in′di-cate (-ĭn′dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [*sub-* + *indicate*: cf. L. *subindicare*.] To indicate by signs or hints; to indicate slightly or imperfectly. *Rare.* — **sub-in′di-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **sub′in-dic′a-tive** (sŭb′ĭn-dĭk′ȧ-tĭv), *a.*

sub′in-feu′date (sŭb′ĭn-fū′dāt), *v. t. & i.*; -DAT-ED (-dāt-ĕd); -DAT-ING (-dāt-ĭng). To make subinfeudation of.

sub-in′feu-da′tion (sŭb-ĭn′fū-dā′shŭn), *n.* *Feudal Law.* The granting of lands by a vassal lord to another to hold as vassal of himself; also, the relation or tenure of a vassal so holding land. See STATUTE OF QUIA EMPTORES.

sub′in-feu′da-to-ry (sŭb′ĭn-fū′dȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* *Feud. Law.* A tenant holding as feudatory of another feudal tenant.

sub′in-gres′sion (sŭb′ĭn-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Secret entrance. *R.*

sub-in′vo-lu′tion (sŭb-ĭn′vō-lū′shŭn), *n.* Partial or incomplete involution; as, *subinvolution* of the uterus. — **sub-in′vo-lut′ed** (-ĭn′vō-lūt′ĕd), *a.*

sub-ir′ri-gate (-ĭr′ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). To irrigate below the surface, as by a system of underground porous pipes.— **sub-ir′ri-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*

su′bi-to (sōō′bē-tō), *adv.* [It. & L.] *Music.* In haste; quickly; rapidly.

sub-ja′cent (sŭb-jā′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *subjacens*, p. pr. of *subjacere* to lie under; *sub* under + *jacere* to lie.] Lying under or below; also, being lower, though not directly below: as, hills and *subjacent* valleys.— **sub-ja′cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sub′ject (sŭb′jĕkt), *a.* [ME. *suget*, *soget*, *subget*, OF. *souzgiet* (in which the first part is L. *subtus* below, fr. *sub* under), *subget*, *subjet*, F. *sujet*, fr. L. *subjectus* lying under, subjected, p. p. of *subjicere*, *subicere*, to throw, lay, place, or bring under; *sub* under + *jacere* to throw. See JET, *v. i.*] **1.** Placed or situated under; lying below. *Obs.*
2. Under the power or dominion of another; specif., *International Law*, owing allegiance to, or being a subject of, a particular sovereign or state; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain. "Esau was never *subject* to Jacob." *Locke.*
3. Exposed; liable; prone; disposed; as, a country *subject* to extreme heat; men are *subject* to temptation.
4. Being under the contingency of; dependent upon or exposed to (some contingent action); — with *to*; as, the treaty is *subject* to ratification.
5. Obedient; submissive.

> Put them in mind to be *subject* to principalities. *Titus* iii. 1.

Syn. — Subordinate, inferior; liable, obnoxious, exposed. — SUBJECT, INCIDENT are sometimes confused in their use. But the terms are really correlative, — *incident* being active and *subject* passive. INCIDENT applies to that to which anything is liable or exposed; SUBJECT applies to that which is liable or exposed to something. Thus, change is *incident* to life; life is *subject* to change; "Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds" (*Shak.*); "a malady most *incident* to maids" (*id.*). See APT.

sub′ject, *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *subjectus*, prop., p. p. In some senses, as 4, 5, 6, fr. L. *subjectum* that which is spoken of, the foundation or subject of a proposition, prop. neut. p. p.; perh. through F.: cf. F. *sujet*. See SUBJECT, *a.*]
1. One that is placed under the authority, dominion, control, or influence of something else.
2. Specif., one who is subject to a monarch or ruler and is governed by his law; in a wider sense, one who lives in the territory of, and enjoys the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a sovereign power or state. Primarily and accurately speaking *subject* is used only to denote one who by birth, or now by naturalization, owes allegiance to a monarch or conquering state; but the term is loosely used, esp. in international law, to designate also a citizen (which see) of any other form of sovereign state, as of the United States, and even, in a still wider sense, a citizen of a commonwealth constituting a member of a sovereign state. See CITIZEN, 3; ALLEGIANCE, 2.

> It is interesting to notice how the need of some word to express colonial citizenship has evolved the phrase "*subject* of a colony," first made use of by Sir G. J. Turner, L. J., in Low *v.* Routledge, L. R. 1 Ch. 42, 1865. *Quick & Garran.*

3. One that is subjected, or submitted, to any physical operation or process; one that is liable or exposed (to something); specif., *Anat.*, a dead body for dissection.
4. That concerning which anything is said or done; the thing or person treated of; matter; theme; topic. "This *subject* for heroic song." *Milton.*

> The unhappy *subject* of these quarrels. *Shak.*

5. *Gram.* The word or word group denoting that of which anything is affirmed or predicated; the word or words, with or without modifiers, construed as the nominative of a verb. The subject of a sentence is either a noun or a word, phrase, or clause used as a noun equivalent. A *grammatical* or *formal subject*, as being the subject only in the form of sentence construction, is sometimes distinguished from the *logical subject*, the real subject of predication. Thus in, it is hard to do right, *it* is the grammatical, and *to do right* is the logical, subject. A subject may be *compound*; as in, the *winds and waves* obey him.
6. *Logic.* That part or term of a proposition indicating what the proposition signifies or characterizes; also, that of which a proposition is a characterization or designation; the idea or thing about which a judgment is made.

> In affirmation at any rate, if not in negation, we commonly regard the *subject* as a thing, or class of things, endowed with miscellaneous and indefinitely numerous attributes, the function of the predicate being to modify the *subject* by adding on one or more fresh attributes. *John Venn.*

7. *Philos.* **a** That of which a quality, attribute, or relation may be affirmed or in which it may inhere; the theme of a discourse or predication, the identical reference of related thoughts, or a material, be it physical or ideal, in which differences may appear.

> That which manifests its qualities . . . — that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong — is called their *subject* or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

b Hence, substance; substratum; esp., substantive reality; the real, conceived as material or essential being. **c** That which sustains or is embodied in thought or consciousness; the thinking agent; the mind, ego, or reality of whatever sort, which supports, or assumes the form of, mental operations. See OBJECT, *n.*, 4.

> Augustine intended the "Quod si fallor, sum," to be merely an indirect refutation of the principles of the Academy, and not a direct demonstration of the existence of the thinking *subject*. *Wm. Turner.*

> The individuality of the organism corresponds to, though it is not necessarily identical with, the psychological *subject*, while to the environment and its changes corresponds the objective continuum or totum objectivum already described. *James Ward* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

> The philosophers of mind have, in a manner, usurped and appropriated this expression to themselves. Accordingly, in their hands, the phrases *conscious* or *thinking subject*, and *subject*, mean precisely the same thing. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

8. *Music.* The principal theme, or melodic phrase, on which a composition or a movement is based; the antecedent, dux, etc., of a contrapuntal work, as a fugue or canon.

> The earliest known form of *subject* is the ecclesiastical cantus firmus, or plain song. *Rockstro.*

9. *Fine Arts.* That which it is the aim of the artist to represent, as an incident, scene, figure, group, etc.

sub-ject′ (sŭb-jĕkt′), *v. t.*; SUB-JECT′ED; SUB-JECT′ING. [See SUBJECT, *a.*] **1.** Lit., to throw under; to cause to lie beneath or below; to make subjacent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
> Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie. *Pope.*

2. To bring under control or dominion; to subdue.

> Firmness of mind that *subjects* every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason. *C. Middleton.*

3. To expose; to make liable; — with *to*; as, credulity *subjects* a person to impositions.
4. To submit; to make accountable; — with *to*.

> God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts *Locke.*

5. To make subservient; — with *to*. *Rare.* *Milton.*
6. To cause to undergo; to submit (a thing or person) to the action or effect (of something); to expose; — with *to*; as, to *subject* a substance to heat or a person to a test.

sub-jec′tion (-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subjectio*: cf. OF. *subjection*, F. *sujétion*. See SUBJECT, *a.*] **1.** Act of subjecting or subduing. "*Subjection* of the rebels." *Sir M. Hale.*
2. State of being subject, or under the power, control, and government of another; a state of obedience or submissiveness; as, *subjection* to the laws.
3. *Logic.* Attachment of a subject to a predicate; — correlative to *predication*.

sub-jec′tive (sŭb-jĕk′tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjectivus*: cf. F. *subjectif*.] **1.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a subject; having the character or quality of a subject.
2. Of or pert. to a political subject; submissive. *Rare.*

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sub-due′ment (-dū′mĕnt), *n.* Subdual. *Obs.*
sub-du′er (-dū′ẽr), *n.* One that subdues.
sub-dul′cid, *a.* [L. *subdulcis*.] Sweetish. *Obs.*
sub′du-ple (sŭb′dū-p'l), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *duplus* double.] *Math.* Subdouble.
sub-dure′, *a.* [L. *subdurus*.] Somewhat hard *Obs*
sub-ec′to-der′mal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-ed′it, *v. t.* To act as subeditor of.
sub′ed′i-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
sub′el-lip′tic, **sub′el-lip′ti-cal**, *a.*, **sub′e-lon′gate**, *a.*, **sub′e-mar′gi-nate**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-en′do-car′di-al, *a.*, **sub-en′do-the′li-al**, *a.*, **sub-en′dy-mal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′en-tire′, *a.* *Bot* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′en-ti′tle, *v. t.* To give a subtitle to.
sub-ep′i-der′mal, *a.*, **sub-ep′i-glot′tic**, *a.*, **sub-ep′i-the′li-al**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-e′qual, *a.* *Math.* Less than: — said of a series of numbers each less than the sum of two or more of the others. — **sub′e-qual′i-ty**, *n.*, **sub-e′qui-lat′er-al**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
su′ber (sū′bẽr), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* Cork tissue.
sub′e-rect′, *a.* Tending to stand erect: ascending.
su′ber-if′i-ca′tion (sū′bẽr-ĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *suber* cork + E. *-fication*.] *Bot.* Suberization.
su′ber-ine (sū′bẽr-ĭn; -ēn: 184), *n.* Suberin
su′ber-in-ize (-ĭn-īz), *v. t.*, **su′ber-in′i-za′tion** (-ĭn′ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* = SUBERIZE, SUBERIZATION.
sub′e-rose′, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
su′ber-yl (sū′bẽr-ĭl), *n.* *Chem.* The radical C_7H_{13}, of which suberane is the hydride.
sub′es-cheat′or, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-e′so-phag′e-al, **sub-œ′so-phag′e-al** (sŭb-ē′sō-făj′ē-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
subeth, *n.* [LL., or OF *subet*, fr Ar. *subāt* sleep, lethargy.] Coma. *Obs.*
sub′fac′tor (-făk′tẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* See SUB-, 2 c.
sub-fal′cate, *a.*, **sub-fal′ci-form**, *a.*, **sub′fas-tig′i-ate** (sŭb′făs-tĭj′ĭ-āt), *a.*, **sub-fe′brile**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′feu′ (sŭb′fū′; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Feudal Law.* A feu held of a vassal as such. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
sub-feu′ (sŭb-fū′), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. LL *subfeodare*.] To subinfeudate. — **sub′feu-da′tion** (sŭb′fū-dā′shŭn), *n.* *Chiefly Scots Law.*
sub-fi′brous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′fla′vor, **sub′fla′vour**, *n.* A secondary or subordinate flavor.
sub-flex′u-ose, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′flo′ra, *n.* [NL. See SUB-; FLORA.] *Bot.* A flora of small extent as included within another of larger area.
sub-fos′sil, *a.*, **sub′fos-so′ri-al** (sŭb′fŏ-sō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′foun-da′tion, *n.* A secondary foundation: a subgrade.
sub′frame′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′fresh′man (sŭb′frĕsh′măn; *see* SUB-), *n.* A candidate for the freshman class. *Cant, U. S.*
sub-fron′tal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-ful′gent, *a.*, **sub-fu′si-form**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-fu′mi-ga′tion, *n.* = SUFFUMIGATION.
sub-fusc′, **sub-fusk′** (sŭb-fŭsk′), *a.* Subfuscous.
sub-ga′le-a, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A segment of the maxilla of an insect usually attached to the stipes and bearing the galea.
sub-gal′late, *n.* *Chem.* A basic gallate.
sub′ge-lat′i-nous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′ge-ner′i-cal, *a.* Subgeneric. *Rare.*
sub′ge-nic′u-late, *a.* *Bot.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-gen′i-tal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the genital organs.
sub′gens, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
subget. ÷ SUBJECT.
sub-gla′brous, *a.*, **sub-glo′bose**, *a.*, **sub-glob′u-lar**, *a.*, **sub-glob′u-lose**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b
sub-glos′sal, *a.*, **sub-glot′tic**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′glu-ma′ceous, *a.* [See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-gov′er-nor, *n.* A subordinate governor.
sub′grad′ (sŭb′grăd′; *see* SUB-), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
sub′grade′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-gran′u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
subgrund, *n.* [L. *subgrunda*.] The eaves of a house. *Obs.*
sub-gu′lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-gwel′y, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′has-ta′tion (sŭb′hăs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subhastatio*.] A public sale or auction. *Rare.*
sub′head′ing, *n.* A subhead.
sub-hem′i-spher′i-cal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′he-pat′ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′hex-ag′o-nal, *a.*, **sub-hir′sute**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′-Hi-ma′la-yan, *a.* Under, or at the foot of, the Himalaya Mountains.
sub′horn-blend′ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-hu′man, *a.* Below, or inferior to, human; — esp. contrasted with *superhuman*.
sub-hu′mer-ate, *v. t* [See SUB-; HUMERUS.] To place the shoulders under; to bear *Obs.*
sub-hu′mid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-hy′a-loid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′hy-me′ni-um (sŭb′hī-mē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* The subhymenial layer.
sub-hy′oid, **sub′hy-oi′de-an**, *a.* [See SUB-, 1 a.
su′bi-dar′. Var. of SUBAHDAR.
sub′im-ag′i-na-ry, *a.* *Math.* Partially imaginary.
sub-im′bri-cate, *a.*, **sub′im-pressed′**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-in′cu-sa′tion (sŭb-ĭŋ′kū-zā′shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *incusatio* accusation.] A slight charge or accusation. *Obs.*
sub-in′di-ces, *n. pl.* of SUBINDEX.
sub-in′di-vid′u-al, *n.* An individual formed by the division of an individual. *Nonce Word.*
sub′in-duce′, *v. t.* To insinuate; to offer indirectly. *Obs.*
sub′in-fer′, *v. t. & i.* To infer from an inference. *Obs.*
sub-in′flam-ma′tion, *n.* *Med.* A mild inflammation. — **sub′in-flam′ma-to-ry**, *a.*
sub′in-spec′tor, *n.* A subordinate or assistant inspector. — **sub′in-spec′tor-ship**, *n.*
sub′in′ter-val, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′in-tes′ti-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′i′o-dide, *n.* Also -did. *Chem.* [See SUB-, 2.
‖ **su′bi-ta-men′te** (sōō′bē-tä-mĕn′tä), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* At once; suddenly.
sub′i-ta′ne-a-ry, *a.* Subitaneous. *Obs.*
sub′i-ta′ne-ous (sŭb′ĭ-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subitaneus* See SUDDEN.] Sudden; hasty. — **sub′i-ta′ne-ous-ness**, *n.* — **sub′i-ta-ny** (sŭb′ĭ-tā-nĭ), *a.* *All Obs.*
subj. *Abbr.* Subject; subjective; subjectively; subjunctive.
sub-ja′cent, *n.* **1** That which is subjacent. *Obs.* **2.** *Logic.* A converse proposition; the product of a conversion. *Rare.*
sub-ject′, *v. i.* To be or become subject *Obs.*
sub-ject′a-ble (sŭb-jĕk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sub-ject′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
sub-ject′a-ry, *n.* Subject. *Obs.*
sub′ject-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
sub-ject′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* — **sub-ject′i-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
sub-jec′tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to subjection.
sub′ject-ist, *n.* = SUBJECTIVIST.
sub-jec′tiv. Subjective. *Ref. Sp.*

N O P Q R S

3. *Philos.* **a** Pert. to the real or essential being of that which supports qualities, attributes, or relations; substantial; real; objective (in the modern sense. See OBJECTIVE, 2 **b**). **b** Of, pert. to, or derived from, the ego, mind, or consciousness, or mental operation as contrasted with external qualities and forces; in a restricted sense, of the nature of mind apart from external realities; purely psychical. ☞ The modern meanings of *subjective* (**b** above) and *objective* are mainly derived from the Kantian conception of the *subject of experience* as the necessary condition of reality. These meanings are the opposite of the older, medieval conceptions (see **a** above, and OBJECTIVE, 2 **a**).

In the philosophy of the mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the ego; objective, what belongs to the object of thought, the nonego. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

At the outset, *subjective* and objective express plainly enough a relation between the act of perception and the object perceived. But soon some one understands by it the position of the single individual in relation to the entire mass of persons judging; and then the relation of the specifically human view of the world to the real nature of things; and, finally, the relation of thought to being in general *R. Eucken (Phelps).*

Mind is sometimes used as coextensive with an individual experience in its entirety, as in empirical psychology, for instance; at other times it is restricted to the subject that has the experience. So, in like manner, *subjective* refers at one time exclusively to this subject, at others is made to cover both the subject and the totality of its objects as such. *James Ward.*

4. Hence, arising from, concerned with, or belonging to, the individual mind; specif.: **a** Fanciful; illusory; as, *subjective* appearances. **b** Excessively or moodily introspective; given to brooding over one's mental states; as, a *subjective* life. **c** *Lit. & Art.* Modified by, or making prominent, the individuality of a writer or an artist; as, a *subjective* painting or writer.

5. *Gram.* Nominative.

subjective colors *or* **colours.** = ACCIDENTAL COLORS. — **s. cost,** *Econ.*, the effort, or sacrifice consisting in the loss of satisfaction or the experiencing of discomfort, entailed in obtaining a thing. — **s. genitive.** See GENITIVE, *n.* — **s. idealism.** See IDEALISM, 1 **b**. — **s. sensation,** *Physiol.*, one of the sensations occurring when stimuli due to internal causes excite the nervous apparatus of the sense organs, as when a person imagines he sees figures which have no objective reality. — **s. validity,** *Philos.*, validity relative to the constitution of the person feeling, thinking, or seeing. — **s. whole.** See WHOLE.
— **sub-jec′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-jec′tive-ness**, *n.*

sub-jec′tiv-ism (sŭb-jĕk′tĭv-ĭz′m), *n.* **a** *Metaph.* The theory which limits knowledge to conscious states and elements; subjective idealism; also, a theory which attaches great or supreme importance to the subjective elements in experience, as Kantianism with its stress upon the a priori forms of experience, or Protagoreanism, teaching that all truth is relative to human nature. **b** *Ethics.* The doctrine that the supreme good, or the end of ethical conduct, is the realization of some type of subjective experience or feeling, as pleasure. — **sub-jec′tiv-ist**, *n.* — **sub-jec′ti-vis′tic** (-tĭ-vĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **sub-jec′ti-vis′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub′jec-tiv′i-ty (sŭb′jĕk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Subjective character, quality, state, or nature.
2. *Theol.* The belief, or tendency to believe, that the test of religious truth is in the spirit rather than in revelation.
3. = SUBJECTIVISM.

subject matter. The matter presented for consideration in statement or discussion; subject of thought or study.

As science makes progress in any *subject matter*, poetry recedes from it. *J. H. Newman.*

sub′ject–ob′ject, *n.* *Metaph.* An object of cognition as presented to the mind, as disting. from its reality; — used by Fichte to designate a conscious being, such as man.

sub′ject–ob′jec-tiv′i-ty, *n.* *Metaph.* Conscious being; a being that as a subject relates to itself as object. *Fichte.*

sub-join′ (sŭb-join′), *v. t.*; -JOINED′ (-joind′); -JOIN′ING. [Cf. OF. *subjoindre*, L. *subjungere*. See SUB-, JOIN; cf. SUBJUNCTIVE.] To add after something else, esp. something said or written; to annex; append; as, to *subjoin* a reason.
Syn. — Append, affix, annex. See ATTACH.

sub′ju-gate (sŭb′jōō-gāt; 243), *v. t.*; SUB′JU-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); SUB′JU-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *subjugatus*, p. p. of *subjugare* to subjugate; *sub* under + *jugum* a yoke. See YOKE.] **1**. To bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another; to subdue.
2. To make subservient; to subject.
Syn. — Subdue, subject, overcome. See CONQUER.

sub′ju-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subjugation*, LL. *subjugatio*.] Act of subjugating, or state of being subjugated.

sub-junc′tion (sŭb-jŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [See SUBJUNCTIVE.]
1. Act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.
2. Something subjoined; as, a *subjunction* to a sentence.

sub-junc′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, fr. *subjungere*, *subjunctum*, to subjoin: cf. F. *subjonctif*. See SUBJOIN.]
1. Subjoined or added to something said or written. *Obs.*
2. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, that mood of a verb which expresses the action or state not as a fact, but only as a conception of the mind still contingent and dependent. It commonly occurs in a clause subjoined, or added as subordinate, to some other verb, and in English is often introduced by *if*, *that*, *though*, *lest*, *unless*, *except*, *until*, etc., as in, "*If* there *were* no honey, they [bees] *would have* no object in visiting the flower." *Lubbock.* In some languages, as in Latin and Greek, the subjunctive is often independent of any other verb, being used in wishes, commands, exhortations, etc.

sub-junc′tive, *n.* *Gram.* The subjunctive mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it.

sub′king′dom (sŭb′kĭng′dŭm; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Biol.* A primary division of a kingdom, now usually called a *phylum*.

sub′la-mine (sŭb′lȧ-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min**. *Pharm. & Med.* A soluble white powder, a compound of mercuric sulphate and ethylene diamine, used as a disinfectant and sterilizer and administered hypodermically in syphilis.

sub′lap-sa′ri-an (sŭb′lăp-sā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*sub-* + *lapse*: cf. F. *sublapsarien*, *sublapsaire*.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a class of moderate Calvinists who held the theory that the fall of man was foreseen, but not decreed, by God. Cf. SUPRALAPSARIAN, INFRALAPSARIAN.

sub′late (sŭb′lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT-ED (-lāt-ĕd); -LAT-ING (-lāt-ĭng). [From L. *sublatus*, used as p. p. of *tollere* to take away. See TOLERATE.] **1**. To take away; to remove. *Rare.* *E. Hall.*
2. *Logic.* **a** To negate or deny; — opposed to *posit*. **b** To cancel or eliminate. **c** To reduce to a subordinate element of a higher, more comprehensive idea, — a physical analogy of the process being the formation of water from oxygen and hydrogen, which may thus be said to be *sublated* in the water; — a translation of the German *aufheben* much used by J. H. Stirling.

Evil is not evaded, but *sublated* in the higher religious cheer of these persons. *Wm. James.*

sub-la′tion (sŭb-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublatio*. See SUBLATE, *v.*] **1**. Act of taking or carrying away; removal. *Rare.*
2. *Hegelianism.* The reduction of an idea to a subordinate element of a higher unity by adding to it what it needs or implies to make it intelligible. For example, being and naught are elements in becoming. *W. T. Harris.*

sub′lease′ (sŭb′lēs′; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Law.* A lease by a tenant or lessee to another person of part or all of the leased premises; an underlease.

sub-lease′ (sŭb-lēs′), *v. t. & i.* To make a sublease of. — **sub-les′sor** (sŭb-lĕs′ŏr; sŭb′lĕs-ôr′), *n.* — **sub′les-see′** (sŭb′lĕs-ē′), *n.*

sub-let′ (sŭb-lĕt′), *v. t. & i.*; SUB-LET′; SUB-LET′TING. To underlet; to lease, as when a lessee leases to another person.

sub′le-va′tion (sŭb′lē-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublevare* to lift up; *sub* under + *levare* to lift, raise: cf. L. *sublevatio* an alleviation.] **1**. Act of lifting up or raising; elevation.
2. An uprising; an insurrection. *Rare.*

sub′li-mate (sŭb′lĭ-māt), *v. t.*; SUB′LI-MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); SUB′LI-MAT′ING (-māt′ĭng). [L. *sublimatus*, p. p. of *sublimare* to raise, elevate (in LL. in sense 1), fr. *sublimis* high: cf. F. *sublimer*. See SUBLIME, *a.*; cf. SUBLIME, *v. t.*]
1. To cause to sublime; as, to *sublimate* sulphur.
2. To get or extract by or as if by subliming. *Obs. or R.*
3. To refine and exalt; to heighten; elevate.

The precepts of Christianity are . . . so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt. *Dr. H. More.*

sub′li-mate, *a.* [LL. *sublimatus*.] **a** Sublimated. **b** Refined; elevated.

sub′li-mate (-māt), *n.* [LL. *sublimatum*.] *Chem.* A product obtained by sublimation.

sub′li-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *sublimatio*: cf. F. *sublimation*.] Act, process, or product of sublimating or subliming; also, state of being sublimed.

Religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South.*

sub-lime′ (sŭb-līm′; 87), *a.*; SUB-LIM′ER (-līm′ẽr); SUB-LIM′EST (-līm′ĕst). [L. *sublimis*; *sub* under + (perhaps) *limen* lintel, sill, thus meaning, up to the lintel: cf. F. *sublime*. Cf. ELIMINATE.] **1**. Lifted up; high in place; lofty; as, a tower *sublime*. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Elevated or exalted in character; — said of persons.
3. Awakening or expressing an uplifting emotion; producing a sense of elevated beauty, nobility, grandeur, solemnity, awfulness, or the like; lofty; — said of an object in nature, of an action, discourse, work of art, spectacle, etc.; as, *sublime* mountain scenery.

Know how *sublime* a thing it is
To suffer and be strong. *Longfellow.*

4. Elevated by joy; elate. *Poetic.*

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Lofty of mien; haughty; proud. *Poetic. Obs. or R.* "Countenance *sublime* and insolent." *Spenser.*
Syn. — Exalted, lofty, noble, majestic. See GRAND.

sublime geometry, *Geom.*, the theory of higher curves. — **S. Porte.** See PORTE.

sub-lime′, *n.* That which is sublime, or the quality of sublimity; — usually with *the*. Some æstheticians have identified *the sublime* as a type of the beautiful, and some have distinguished it from beauty; but all are agreed that it is that which arouses sentiments of awe and reverence and a sense of vastness and power outreaching human comprehension. Although the element of magnitude enters into both, sublimity excels *grandeur* in its immeasurability and its suggestion of indefinite power. "Hegel described Hebrew poetry as *sublime*, and distinguishes it from the beautiful in the fact that it makes the images borrowed from nature offer a contrast to the actions of the Creator. What is great and mighty to our human observation is quite insignificant when viewed in the purposes of Jehovah. With a mere word He creates light, the sun, the moon: He looks on the hills and they smoke; the heavens declare His glory; the Creator finds only inadequate expression in nature. But in Greek art the form is equal to the content, and this is the beautiful." *W. T. Harris.*

Kant was a man whose intellectual might . . . stood in a contrast to the weakness of his bodily presence, which, after all, had something of the *sublime* about it. *Josiah Royce.*

sub-lime′, *v. t.*; SUB-LIMED′ (-līmd′); SUB-LIM′ING (-līm′ĭng). [Cf. L. *sublimare*, F. *sublimer* to subject to sublimation. See SUBLIME, *a.*; cf. SUBLIMATE, *v. t.*] **1**. To raise on high. *Archaic.*
2. *Chem.* To cause to sublime; hence, also, to purify.
3. To elevate; exalt; heighten; refine; purify.

An ordinary gift cannot *sublime* a person to a supernatural employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

sub-lime′ (sŭb-līm′), *v. i.* **1**. *Chem.* To pass from the solid to the gaseous state, and again condense to solid form, without apparently liquefying. Substances which sublime are often purified in this way, but the method is limited ordinarily to the few cases in which the pressure at the triple point is greater than atmospheric, as with arsenic and benzoic acid. When the pressure is sufficiently lowered, other substances sublime also.
2. To be or become elevated or exalted.

sub-lim′i-nal (sŭb-lĭm′ĭ-năl), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *limen* threshold.] *Psychol.* Below the threshold of consciousness; subconscious; — applied to incipient conscious states not yet sufficiently established to enforce recognition.

The condition of small intensive differences is difficult, and these may well be *subliminal*. *E. B. Titchener.*

sub-lim′i-ty (sŭb-lĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sublimitas*: cf. F. *sublimité*.] **1**. Quality or state of being sublime; esp., the quality which awakens awe, reverence, or the like, or a sense of vastness, power, or the like.
2. That which is sublime; a sublime thing or person.
3. The highest or supremest degree; acme. *Rare.*
Syn. — Grandeur, magnificence.

sub-lin′gual (sŭb-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* [*sub-* + *lingual*.] *Anat.* **a** Under the tongue; as, the *sublingual* gland, a small salivary gland of each side of the mouth below the mucous membrane near the symphysis of the lower jaw. Cf. DUCTS OF RIVINUS. **b** Pert. to the sublingual gland; as, the *sublingual* artery, a branch of the lingual, or the **sublingual fossa** in the jawbone, which lodges the gland.

sub-lu′nar (sŭb-lū′nȧr) } *a.* [*sub-* + *lunar*, or
sub′lu-na-ry (sŭb′lū-nā-rĭ; 277) } *lunary*: cf. F. *sublunaire*.] Situated beneath the moon; hence, of or pertaining to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly.

All things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

sub′main′ (sŭb′mān′), *n.* A main, as in a drainage system, having a number of lesser mains feeding into or branching from it, but itself subsidiary to a larger main.

sub′ma-rine′, *a.* Being, acting, growing, or used, under water in the sea; as, *submarine* boats; *submarine* plants; *submarine* armor.

submarine armor *or* **armour,** a waterproof dress, having a helmet into which air is pumped through a tube from above the surface, to enable a diver to remain under water. — **s. gun,** *Nav.*, a cannon designed to fire a projectile under water. None has proved successful. — **s. mine.** See MINE, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **s. sentry.** = KITE, *n.*, 6 **a**. — **s. telegraph cable,** a telegraph cable laid under water to connect stations separated by water. — **s. telephone,** a system of signaling under water by submerged bells and special receivers, as from a buoy to a ship.

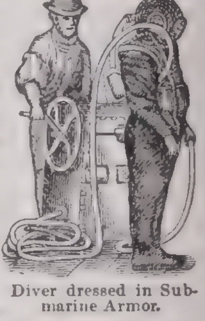

A Diver dressed in Submarine Armor.

sub′ma-rine′ (sŭb′mȧ-rēn′), *n.* A submarine boat; esp., *Nav.*, a submarine torpedo boat; — called specif. *submergible submarine* when capable of operating at various depths and of traveling considerable distance under water, and *submersible submarine* when capable of being only partly submerged, i. e., so that the conning tower, etc., is still above water. The latter type and most of the former type are submerged as desired by regulating the amount of water admitted to the ballast tanks and sink on an even keel; some of the former type effect submersion while under way by means of horizontal rudders, in some cases also with admission of water to the ballast tanks.

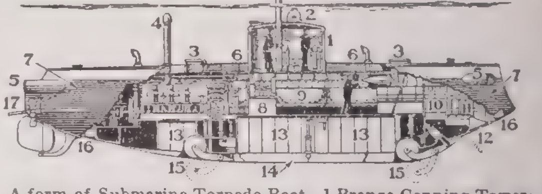

A form of Submarine Torpedo Boat. 1 Bronze Conning Tower; 2 Sighting Hood; 3, 3 Hatches; 4 Exhaust from Engines; 5, 5 Torpedo Tubes; 6, 6 Gasoline Tanks; 7, 7 Line of Spindle Hull; 8 Galley Compartment; 9 Crew Space; 10 Air Lock; 11 Diving Compartment: 12 Diving Door; 13, 13 Storage Batteries; 14 Drop Keel; 15, 15 Wheels; 16, 16 Anchor Weights; 17 Horizontal Rudder

sub′max-il′la (sŭb′măk-sĭl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The lower jaw or mandible; the inferior maxillary bone.

sub-max′il-la-ry (sŭb-măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Below the lower jaw, as the **submaxillary triangle**. See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK. **b** Pert. to the lower jaw. **c** Designating, or pert. to, the submaxillary gland, as the **submaxillary fossa,** a depression on the muscle of the lower jaw, lodging the gland, and the **s. arteries** and **veins,** branches of the facial artery and vein.

submaxillary ganglion, a small fusiform ganglion above the deep part of the submaxillary gland, connected with the lingual nerve, chorda tympani, and the sympathetic sys-

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sub-jec′tive, *n.* Nominative.
sub-jec′tiv-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
sub′ject-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sub′ject-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub′ject-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sub-jec′ture, *n.* Subjection. *Obs.*
subjee. Var. of SABZI.
sub-jic′i-ble (sŭb-jĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1**. That may be subjected. *Obs.* **2**. *Logic.* That may be made the subject of a predicate. *Rare.*
sub-join′der, *n.* [Prob. after *rejoinder*.] An additional remark.
sub′joint′, *n.* A secondary joint.
‖ **sub Jo′ve fri′gi-do** (frĭj′ĭ-dō). [L.] Lit., under cold Jupiter; under the cold sky. *Horace (Odes, I. i. 25).*
‖ **sub ju′di-ce** (jōō′dĭ-sē; 243). [L.] Before the judge, or court; not yet decided; under judicial consideration.
sub′ju-di′ci-a-ry (sŭb′jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ā-rĭ; 243), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′ju-ga-ble (sŭb′jōō-gȧ-b'l; 243), *a.* That may be subjugated.
sub-ju′gal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-ju′gal, *a.* Subject. *Obs.*
sub′ju-gate, *a.* Subjugated.
sub′ju-ga′tor (sŭb′jū-gā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who subjugates.
sub-ju′gu-lar, *a.* Nearly far enough forward to be jugular, as the ventral fins of some fishes.
sub-junc′tiv. Subjunctive. *Ref. Sp.*
subjungat, *p. a.* Subject; subjugated. *Obs. Scot.*
sub-la′nate, *a.*, **sub-lan′ce-o-late**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′lap-sa′ri-an, *a.* Of or pert. to sublapsarianism.
sub′lap-sa′ri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrines, tenets, or practices of sublapsarians.
sub-lap′sa-ry (sŭb-lăp′sȧ-rĭ), *a.* Sublapsarian.
sub′la-ryn′ge-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
‖ **sub-la′ta cau′sa, tol′li-tur ef-fec′tus.** [L.] The cause being removed, the effect is removed.
sub′la-tive (sŭb′lȧ-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to take away.
sub′lax-a′tion, *n.* A slight dislocation. *Obs.*
sub′lec′tur-er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′leg′is-la′tion, *n.*, **sub′leg′is-la′ture**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′len-tic′u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′les′sor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-le′thal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′le-vam′i-nous, *a.* [Cf. SUBLEVATION.] Supporting. *Obs.*
sub′le-vate, *p. a.* [L. *sublevatus*, p. p.] Lifted up. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To lift up; raise; excite.
sub-lev′el, *a. & n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′li-bra′ri-an, *n.*, **sub-li′cense**, *v. t. & n.*, **sub-li′cen-see′**, *n.*, **sub′lieu-ten′an-cy**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′lieu-ten′ant, *n.* An inferior or second lieutenant; — not used in the U. S. army or navy.
sub′li-gate, *v. t.* [L. *subligatus*, p. p. of *subligare* to bind below.] To bind underneath. *Obs.*
sub′li-ga′tion (sŭb′lĭ-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subligatio*.] The act of binding underneath. *Rare.*
sub-lim′a-ble (-līm′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sub-lim′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
sublimation vein. *Geol. & Mining.* A vein formed by condensation of mineral matter from the state of vapor.
sub′li-ma-to-ry (sŭb′lĭ-mȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to sublimate, or sublime; used for sublimation. — *n.* A vessel used for sublimation.
sub′li-ma′tum, *n.* [LL.] Sublimate. *Obs.*
sub-limed′ (sŭb-līmd′), *p. p.* of SUBLIME. — **sublimed sulphur,** flowers of sulphur.
sub-lime′ly, *adv.* of SUBLIME.
sub-lime′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub-lim′er (sŭb-līm′ẽr), *n.* One that sublimes.
sub-lim′i-fi-ca′tion (sŭb-lĭm′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublimis* sublime + -*ficare* to make. See -FY.] Act of making, or state of being made, sublime. *Obs.*
sub-lim′ish (sŭb-līm′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
sub-lim′i-ta′tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-lim′ize (sŭb-līm′īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
sublimy, *n.* Sublimate. *Obs.*
sub-lin′e-ar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-lin′e-a′tion (sŭb-lĭn′ē-ā′shŭn), *n.* Underlining.
sub-lin′gua (sŭb-lĭŋ′gwȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -GUÆ (-gwē). [NL.] A process or fold covered with modified or hardened mucous membrane, on the floor of the mouth in some animals, as lemurs.
sub-li′tion (sŭb-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *sublinere*, *sublitum*, to smear.] *Painting.* Act or process of laying the ground. *Obs.*
sub-lit′to-ral (-lĭt′ō-răl), *a.* Under the shore.
sub-lob′u-lar (sŭb-lŏb′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* At the bases of the lobules of the liver.
sub-lo′ral, **sub-lo′re-al**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′lot′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-lum′bar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′lu-na-ry, *n.* Any worldly thing. *Obs.*
sub-lu′nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-lu′te-ous, *a.* [L. *subluteus*.] Yellowish. *Obs.* — **sub-lu′te-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sub′lux-a′tion (sŭb′lŭk-sā′shŭn), *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-mam′ma-ry, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′man′or, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-mar′gin-al, *a.* *Zoöl. & Bot.* Near the margin; next to a marginal part or structure. — **sub-mar′gin-al-ly**, *adv.*
sub-mar′gin-ate, **sub-mar′gined** (sŭb-mär′jĭnd), *a.* *Zoöl. & Bot.* Having a border near the edge or margin.
sub′mar′shal, *n.*, **sub′mas′ter**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

tem. — **submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland inside of and near the lower edge of the lower jawbone on either side and discharging by Wharton's duct into the mouth under the tongue.

sub-max′il-la-ry (sŭb-măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *n.* A submaxillary bone, gland, etc.

sub-me′di-an (-mē′dĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated next to the median; specif.: **a** Designating the tooth on either side of the median tooth in the radula of a mollusk. **b** Designating a vein immediately behind the median vein in the wing of an insect. — *n.* A submedian tooth or vein.

sub-me′di-ant (-ănt), *n.* *Music.* The sixth tone of the scale, as A in the scale of C, midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic; — thus, FAc; the under mediant, or third below the keynote; the superdominant.

sub-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* **a** *Anat.* Situated under the chin. **b** *Zoöl.* Pert. to the submentum. — **submental artery**, a branch of the facial artery near the submaxillary gland, distributed to the muscles of the jaw. It is accompanied by the **submental vein**, a tributary of the facial vein.

sub-men′tum (-mĕn′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL. See SUB-; MENTUM.] The basal part of the labium of insects.

sub-merge′ (sŭb-mûrj′), *v. t.*; SUB-MERGED′ (-mûrjd′); SUB-MERG′ING (-mûr′jĭng). [L. *submergere, submersum*; *sub* under + *mergere* to plunge: cf. F. *submerger*. See MERGE.] **1**. To put under water; to plunge.
2. To cover or overflow with water; to inundate
Syn. — See DIP.

sub-merge′, *v. i.* To plunge into water or other fluid; to become submerged, buried, or covered, as by a fluid.

> Some say swallows *submerge* in ponds *Gent. Mag.*

sub-merged′ (-mûrjd′), *p. p.* of SUBMERGE; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Submersed. **b** Sunk in poverty and misery; — used esp. in the phrase, **the submerged tenth**, that portion of society sunk in poverty and misery; the lowest social class; — so called by William Booth, General of the Salvation Army, who, in his "In Darkest England" (1890), estimated that in Great Britain it constituted one tenth of the population.

sub-mer′gence (-mûr′jĕns), *n.* [From L. *submergens*, p. pr.] Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

sub-mer′gi-ble (-mûr′jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being submerged. — *n.* A submergible submarine. See SUBMARINE, *n.*

sub-merse′ (sŭb-mûrs′), *v. t.* [L. *submersus*, p. p. of *submergere*. See SUBMERGE.] To submerge.

sub-mersed′ (-mûrst′), *a* [L. *submersus*, p. p.] *Bot.* Growing under water; submerged.

sub-mers′i-ble (-mûr′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being submersed. — *n.* A submersible submarine. See SUBMARINE, *n.*

sub-mer′sion (-mûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *submersio*: cf. F. *submersion*.] Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

sub-miss′ (sŭb-mĭs′), *a.* [L. *submissus*, p. p. of *submittere* to let down, to lower. See SUBMIT.] **1**. Submissive; obsequious. *Archaic.* "*Submiss* Obedience." *Spenser.*
2. Low; subdued; as, *submiss* voices. *Obs.*

sub-mis′sion (-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [OF., F. *soumission*, fr. L. *submissio* a letting down, lowering.] **1**. Act of submitting; esp., act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of person and power to the control of another.

> *Submission*, dauphin! 't is a mere French word:
> We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shak.*

2. State of being submissive; humble or compliant behavior; obedience; compliance.

> In all *submission* and humility,
> York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shak.*

3. *Law.* An agreement by which parties engage, usually under the penalties of a bond (called a **submission bond**), to submit any matter of controversy between them to the decision of arbitrators, named or unnamed.

Submission of the Clergy. See *Act of Submission*, under ACT.

sub-mis′sive (-mĭs′ĭv), *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; expressing submission; yielding; obedient; humble; as, *submissive* demeanor; a *submissive* tone.

> Now at his feet *submissive* in distress,
> Creature so fair his reconcilement seeking. *Milton.*

Syn. — Obedient, compliant, yielding, obsequious, subservient, humble, modest, passive.
— **sub-mis′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-mis′sive-ness**, *n.*

sub-mit′ (sŭb-mĭt′), *v. t.*; SUB-MIT′TED (-ĕd); SUB-MIT′TING. [L. *submittere*; *sub* under + *mittere* to send: cf. F. *soumettre*. See MISSILE.] **1**. To put or place under. *Obs.*

> The bristled throat
> Of the *submitted* sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut. *Chapman.*

2. To let down; to lower. *Obs.*
3. To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority; — often with the reflexive pronoun.

> Ye ben *submitted* through your free assent. *Chaucer.*

4. To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others; to refer; as, to *submit* a question to the court; — often with a dependent proposition as the object.

> Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house. *Swift.*

5. To offer or put forward as an opinion, or to affirm; as, we *submit* that the charge is not proved.
6. To subdue; moderate; soften; temper. *Obs.*

sub-mit′ (sŭb-mĭt′), *v. i.* **1**. To yield one's person to the power of another; to surrender.

> The revolted provinces presently *submitted*. *C. Middleton.*

2. To yield or defer to the opinion or authority of another; to be subject; to acquiesce.

> To thy husband's will
> Thine shall *submit*. *Milton.*

3. To be submissive; to yield resignedly.

> Our religion requires from us . . . to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

Syn. — See YIELD.

sub-mit′tal (-mĭt′ăl), *n.* Act of submitting.

sub-mon′tane (sŭb-mŏn′tān), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *mons, montis*, mountain.] Situated at the foot or near the base of a mountain or mountains. — **sub-mon′tane-ly**, *adv.*

sub′mu-co′sa (sŭb′mū-kō′sȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [NL.: L. *sub* under + *mucosus* mucous.] *Anat.* The layer of areolar connective tissue directly under a mucous membrane.

sub-mu′cous (sŭb-mū′kŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Lying under a mucous membrane. — **submucous coat** *or* **tissue**, the submucosa.

sub-mul′ti-ple (-mŭl′tĭ-p'l), *n.* A number or quantity that divides another exactly; an aliquot part (of a number); thus, 8 is a *submultiple* of 72. — **sub-mul′ti-ple**, *a.*

sub-ni′trate (-nī′trāt), *n.* *Chem.* A basic nitrate.

sub-nor′mal (-nôr′măl), *a.* Below the normal; less than normal. — **sub′nor-mal′i-ty** (sŭb′nôr-măl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sub-nor′mal, *n.* *Geom.* That part of the axis of abscissas which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal at any point of the curve.

sub′oc-cip′i-tal (sŭb′ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Below the occiput. — **suboccipital nerve**, the first cervical nerve. — **s. triangle**, a space bounded by the rectus capitis anticus major and the superior and inferior oblique muscles.

sub-o′ce-an′ic (sŭb-ō′shē-ăn′ĭk), *a.* *Geol.* Situated, taking place, or formed, beneath the ocean.

sub′oc′tave (sŭb′ŏk′tāv; *see* SUB-), *n.* **1**. An eighth part. *R.* **2**. *Music.* The octave below a given note.

suboctave coupler. *Music.* An organ coupler for making the octave below a note sound simultaneously with it.

sub′of′fi-cer (-ŏf′ĭ-sẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [*sub-* + *officer*: cf. F. *sous-officier*.] An under or subordinate officer.

sub′o-per′cle (sŭb′ō-pûr′k'l; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Zoöl.* A bony plate immediately below the opercle in a gill cover.

sub′o-per′cu-lar (-kū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the opercle, pert. to or designating the subopercle. — *n.* The subopercle.

sub-or′bit-al (sŭb-ôr′bĭ-tăl), *a.* Below the orbit (of the eye). — *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various suborbital structures, as one of the row of bones or cartilages encircling more or less of the orbit, except the upper part, in many fishes.

sub′or′der (-ôr′dẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* **1**. *Biol.* A category of classification next below an order and above a family. It may be equivalent to *superfamily*, or designate a category between the superfamily and the order.
2. *Arch.* A smaller or subordinate order, as distinguished from the principal or main supporting order.

sub-or′di-nal (sŭb-ôr′dĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a suborder.

sub-or′di-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *n.* *Her.* Any of several common heraldic bearings considered less important than an ordinary. The following, *orle, flanch, billet, label, inescutcheon bordure, gyron, tressure, fret, lozenge, fusil, mascle, rustre, canton*, and *quarter*, are usually considered subordinaries when not classed as ordinaries.

sub-or′di-nate (sŭb-ôr′dĭ-nāt), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare* to set in order, to arrange. See ORDAIN.] **1**. Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; holding a lower or inferior position; as, *subordinate* species.
2. Inferior in order, nature, importance, or the like.

> It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding *South.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or involving, subordination or subordinates; subservient; obedient; submissive to authority; specif.: *Gram.* **a** Joining word groups or words to others of dependent rank; subordinative or subordinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5 **a**. **b** Subordinated or dependent, as a clause in certain constructions. See CLAUSE, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — SUBORDINATE, SUBSERVIENT, COLLATERAL. That is SUBORDINATE which belongs to a lower class, order, or rank; that is SUBSERVIENT which is instrumental or useful esp. in a subordinate capacity; that is COLLATERAL, as here compared, which is apart from the main point or issue; as, "Poetry has two ends . . .: the *subordinate* one is pleasure, and the final one is instruction" (*Dennis*); "a catastrophe to which every incident should be *subservient*" (*Crabbe*); "He has uniformly made his talents *subservient* to the best interests of humanity" (*Coleridge*); "the limiting of inquiry to the immediate, with total disregard of the *collateral* or circumstantial events" (*Poe*). See AUXILIARY.

sub-or′di-nate (sŭb-ôr′dĭ-nāt), *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another; — distinguished from a *principal*.

sub-or′di-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; SUB-OR′DI-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); SUB-OR′DI-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). **1**. To place in a lower order or class; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to *subordinate* one creature to another.
2. To make subject or subservient; to subject or subdue; as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason.
— **sub-or′di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-or′di-nate-ness**, *n.*

sub-or′di-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subordination*.] **1**. Act of subordinating or subjecting.
2. Quality or state of being subordinate or inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection.
3. Place of inferior rank. *Obs.*

> Persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

4. State of being subordinate, subservient, obedient, or submissive to authority; — opposed to *insubordination*.

sub-or′di-na′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The theory or doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are subordinate, as in order or essence, to the first person, including usually the opinion that the Holy Spirit is subordinate to the Son. — **sub-or′di-na′tion-ist**, *n. & a.*

sub-or′di-na-tive (-ôr′dĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to, or expressing, subordination; subordinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5 **a**.

sub-orn′ (sŭb-ôrn′), *v. t.*; SUB-ORNED′ (-ôrnd′); SUB-ORN′ING. [F. *suborner*, L. *subornare*; *sub* under, secretly + *ornare* to furnish, provide, equip, adorn. See ORNAMENT.] **1**. To furnish; provide; equip; adorn. *Obs.*
2. To procure privately or unlawfully, as a person by bribery to commit some crime; to incite secretly; to instigate.

> Thou art *suborned* against his honor. *Shak.*
> Those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

3. *Law.* To procure (another) to commit perjury.
4. To father; to foist. *Obs.* *Chandler (Van Helmont).*

sub′or-na′tion (sŭb′ŏr-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *subornation*.] Act of suborning; specif.: **a** *Law.* The crime of procuring a person to commit perjury. **b** Act of procuring secretly or unlawfully; esp., the sin or offense of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action, as by bribes or persuasion.

> Foul *subornation* is predominant. *Shak.*

sub-orn′er (sŭb-ôr′nẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *suborneur*.] One who suborns; esp., one who procures another to swear falsely.

sub′pa-na′tion (sŭb′pȧ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [See SUB-; IMPANATION.] *Theol.* The material presence of Christ under the form of the consecrated bread and wine in the Eucharist, — a theory as to the real presence. Cf. IMPANATION.

sub-per′ma-nent (sŭb-pûr′mȧ-nĕnt), *a.* Permanent in a minor degree. — **subpermanent magnetism**, magnetism which is retained while the body is at rest, but which is lost by shaking, jarring, etc. — **sub-per′ma-nent-ly**, *adv.*

sub-pet′i-o-lar (-pĕt′ĭ-ō-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Concealed within the base of the petiole, as the leaf buds of the plane tree.

sub-pœ′na, *or* **sub-pe′na** (sŭb-pē′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *sub* under + *poena* punishment. See PAIN.] **a** A writ commanding the person designated in it to attend court under a penalty for failure, as for testifying as a witness (being then called specif. a ‖ **sub-pœ′na ad tes′ti-fi-can′dum** (ăd tĕs′tĭ-fĭ-kăn′dŭm) [NL.]), or also requiring him to produce in court certain designated documents (being then specif. called ‖ **sub-pœ′na du′ces te′cum** (dū′sēz tē′kŭm) [NL.]). **b** *Equity Practice.* The process by which a defendant is commanded to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill.

sub-pœ′na, sub-pe′na, *v. t.*; -NAED (-nȧd); -NAING. *Law.* To serve or summon with a writ of subpœna.

sub-pœ′nal, sub-pe′nal (-năl), *a.* Required or done under penalty.

sub′press′ (sŭb′prĕs′), *n.* *Mach.* A small press, mounted usually between the bed and ram of the larger, main press, and used for small and delicate work, as for jewelry.

sub′prin′ci-pal (-prĭn′sĭ-p'l; *see* SUB-), *n.* **a** An under principal. **b** *Music.* In an organ, an open diapason subbass. **c** *Carp.* A secondary rafter or the like.

sub′pri′or (sŭb′prī′ẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [LL.: cf. F. *sousprieur*.] *Eccl.* The vicegerent or assistant of a prior.

sub′pur′chas-er (-pûr′chās-ẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser; one who buys at second hand.

sub-ra′tion-al (sŭb-răsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Almost or nearly rational. **subrational function**, the functional relation connecting *x* and *y* when a rational function of *x* equals one of *y*.

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sub-max′i-mal, *a.* Almost maximal.
sub-me′di-al, *a.* Lying under the middle.
sub′mem′ber, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-mem′bra-na′ceous, *a.*, **sub-mem′bra-nous**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′me-nin′ge-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-merse′ (sŭb-mûrs′), *a.* *Bot.* Submersed.
sub′me-tal′lic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′me′ter, *n.* One of two or more meters for measuring different sections of a supply.
sub-mil′i-a-ry, *a.* Less than miliary; smaller than a millet seed.
sub-min′i-mal, *a.* Almost minimal.
sub-min′is-ter, *v. t.* [L. *subministrare, subministratum*; cf OF. *subministrer*. See MINISTER, *v. t.*] To supply; afford. *Obs.*
sub-min′is-ter, *v. i.* To be subservient; to be useful. *Obs.*
sub-min′is-trant, *a.* [L. *subministrans*, p. pr.] Subordinate; subservient. *Obs.*
sub-min′is-trate, *v. t.* [See SUBMINISTER.] Subminister. *Obs.* — **sub-min′is-tra′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
sub-miss′, *v. t.* To submit. *Obs.*
sub-mis′sion-er, *n.* One who makes submission. *Obs.*
sub-mis′sion-ist, *n.* One who advocates submission.
sub-mis′siv. Submissive. *Sp. Ref.*
sub-miss′ly, *adv.* of SUBMISS.
sub-miss′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub-mit′ter, *n.* One who submits.
‖ **sub mo′do.** [L.] Under a limit or restriction; qualifiedly.
sub-mon′ish (sŭb-mŏn′ĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *submonere*.] To suggest; to prompt; reprove slightly. *Obs.*
sub′mo-ni′tion (sŭb′mō-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [LL. *submonitio*.] Suggestion: slight reproof. *Obs.*
sub′mon-tagne′ (sŭb′mŏn-tān′), *a.* Submontane. *Rare.*
sub-mor′phous (sŭb-môr′fŭs), *a.* Having the characters of an amorphous and of a crystalline body: — said of certain calculi.
sub′mort′gage, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′moun′tain, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-mu′cro-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-mun′dane, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-mur′mur-ate, *v. t.* [L. *submurmurare*.] To say more softly than in murmuring. *Obs.*
sub-mus′cu-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′nar-cot′ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-na′sal (sŭb-nā′zăl), *a.* Situated under the nose. — **subnasal gnathism.** *Craniom.* See GNATHISM, FACIAL ANGLE. — **s. point**, *Craniom.*, the acanthion.
sub-nas′cent (sŭb-năs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *subnascens*, p. pr. of *subnasci* to grow under; *sub* + *nasci* to be born.] Growing beneath. *Rare*
sub-nat′u-ral, *a.* Below nature; infranatural.
sub-nect′, *v. t.* [L. *subnectere*, *subnexum*; *sub* + *nectere* to tie.] To add. *Obs.*
sub-nerv′ate, *v. t.* To hamstring. *Obs.*
sub′ness, *n.* See SUB-; -NESS.
sub-neu′ral (-nū′răl), *a.* Under the central nervous system. — **subneural gland.** *Zoöl.*, in ascidians, the neural gland.
sub-nex′, *v. t.* Subnect. *Obs.*
sub-niv′e-al (sŭb-nĭv′ē-ăl), **sub-niv′e-an** (-ăn), *a.* [See SUB-; NIVEOUS.] Under the snow. *R.*
Sub-North′ern, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a secondary race, fair, mesocephalic, tall, with angular face, turned-up nose, and straight hair; — so called by Deniker. It is found in northern Germany, Finland, and Norway.
sub′no-ta′tion (sŭb′nō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subnotatio* a signing underneath, fr. *subnotare* to subscribe.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* See RESCRIPT, *n.*, 1.
sub-no′to-chor′dal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-nu′bi-lar (sŭb-nū′bĭ-lȧr), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *nubila* clouds.] Under the clouds.
sub-nude′, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-num′ber, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-nu′vo-lar (sŭb-nū′vō-lȧr), *a.* [*sub-* + It. *nuvola* cloud: cf. L. *subnubilus* somewhat cloudy.] Under the clouds.
sub′ob-scure′, *a.*, **sub′ob-scure′ly**, *adv.*, **sub′ob-tuse′**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-o′cean, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-oc′tu-ple (sŭb-ŏk′tū-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of eight; having the ratio of one to eight.
sub-oc′u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-œ′so-phag′e-al. Var. of SUBESOPHAGEAL.
sub′of′fice, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′o-paque′, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-op′er-ant, *a.* Operating in a secondary degree. *Obs.*
sub′o-per′cu-lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The subopercle.
sub-op′po-site, *a.* Nearly opposite.
sub-op′tic, *a.*, **sub-o′ral**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′or-bic′u-lar, **sub′or-bic′u-late**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-or′bit-ar, *a.* Suborbital.
sub′or-dain′, *v. t.* To ordain in an inferior degree.
sub-or′di-na-cy (sŭb-ôr′dĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See SUBORDINATE.] Quality or state of being subordinate; subordination.
sub-or′di-na′do, *n.* [Sp., p. p.] A subordinate. *Obs.*
sub-or′di-nance, *n.* See SUB-; ORDINANCE.] Subordinacy. *Obs.*
sub-or′di-nan-cy, *n.* Subordinacy; subordinate offices. *Obs.*
Sub-os′ci-nes, *n. pl.* [NL.: *sub-* + *Oscines*.] = PSEUDOSCINES.
sub-o′val, *a.*, **sub-o′vate**, *a.*, **sub′o-vat′ed** (sŭb′ō-vāt′ĕd), *a.*, **sub-o′void**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-o′ver-se′er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-ox′ide, *n.* Also **sub-ox′id**. See SUB-, 2.
sub′pack′age, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-pal′li-al, *a.*, **sub′pan′el**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-pal′mate, *a.*, **sub-pap′u-lar**, *a.*, **sub-par′al-lel**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′par-ti′tioned (sŭb′pär-tĭsh′ŭnd), *a.*, **sub′par-ti′tion-ment**, *n.*, **sub′par′ty**, *n.*, **sub′pass′**, *n.*, **sub′pas′tor**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′pave′ment, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-pec′ti-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′pe-da′ne-ous, *a.* [L. *suppedaneum*, *subp-*, footstool.] Pertaining to a footstool. *Obs*
sub′pe-dun′cu-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Situated beneath the peduncle.
sub′pe-dun′cu-late, *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a contracted base or very short peduncle.
sub′pel-lu′cid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-pe′na, sub-pe′nal, etc. Vars. of SUBPŒNA, etc.
sub′pen-tag′o-nal, *a.*, **sub′pen-tan′gu-lar**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-per′i-car′di-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′pe′ri-od, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-per′i-os′te-al (sŭb-pĕr′ĭ-ŏs′tē-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-per′i-to-ne′al (-tō-nē′ăl), *a.* *Anat & Med.* Between the peritoneum and the body wall.
sub-per′pen-dic′u-lar, *n.* *Math* A subnormal.
sub-pet′i-o-late (sŭb-pĕt′ĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* Having a very short petiole: nearly sessile.
sub′pha-ryn′ge-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′phra′try, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-phren′ic, *a.* Below the diaphragm.
sub′phy′lum, *n.* *Zoöl* A primary division of a phylum. — **sub-phy′lar**, *a*
sub-pi′al (sŭb-pī′ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the pia mater.
sub-pi′lose, *a.*, **sub-plan′ti-grade**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b
sub′plant′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-pleu′ral (sŭb-plū′răl), *a.* *Anat. & Med.* Between the pleura and the body wall.
sub′plinth′, *n.* *Arch.* A plinth under, and projecting slightly beyond, the principal plinth.
sub-pod′o-phyl′lous (sŭb-pŏd′ō-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* Under the laminar tissue of a horse's foot.
‖ **sub pœ′na.** [L.] Under penalty.
sub-po′lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
‖ **sub po′lo.** [L.] Under the pole; — said of a star when it transits the meridian beneath the visible pole of the heavens.
sub′po-lyg′o-nal, *a.*, **sub-por′phy-rit′ic**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′port′, *n.*, **sub′post′mas′ter**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-po′ten-cy, *n.* *Biol.* Diminished potency in transmitting hereditary characters
subpouelle. † SUPPOWELL.
sub′pre′fect, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. — **sub′pre′fec-ture**, *n.*
sub′pre-hen′sile, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
subpress. † SUPPRESS.
sub-pri′ma-ry, *a.*, **sub′pri′or-ess**, *n.*, **sub′prob′lem**, *n.*, **sub′prov′ince**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′pu-bes′cent, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-pu′bic, *a.*, **sub-pul′mo-na-ry**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′pu-ni′ceous (sŭb′pū-nĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Reddish *Obs.*
sub′pur-pu′re-ous, *a.* Somewhat purple. *Obs*
sub-Pyr′e-ne′an, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′py-ram′i-dal, *a.*, **sub-pyr′i-form**, *a.*, **sub′quad-ran′gu-lar**, *a.*, **sub-quad′rate**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b
sub-quad′ru-ple (sŭb-kwŏd′rōō-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of four: in the ratio of 1 to 4.
sub-quin′que-fid, *a* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-quin′tu-ple (sŭb-kwĭn′tū-p'l), *a.* In the ratio of 1 to 5.
sub′race′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-ra′di-us, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In certain cœlenterates, a radius of the fourth order, halfway between an adradius and the adjacent perradius or interradius. See RADIUS, 4 a. — **sub-ra′di-al**, *a.*
sub-rad′u-lar, *a.*, **sub-ra′me-al**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-ra′mose, *a.*, **sub-ra′mous**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′rang′, *n.* A subdivision of a rang. See PETROGRAPHY.
sub′read′er (-rēd′ẽr), *n.* Formerly, an under reader in the Inns of Court, who read the texts discoursed on by the reader.
sub′rec-tan′gu-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′rec′tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. *Eng.*

sub′re′gion (sŭb′rē′jŭn ; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Zoögeog.* One of the primary divisions of a region. — **sub-re′gion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sub-rep′tion (sŭb-rĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subreptio*, fr. *subripere*, *subreptum*, to snatch or take away secretly : cf. F. *subreption.* See SURREPTITIOUS.] **1.** Act of obtaining secretly, underhandedly, or unlawfully, as by unfair representation through suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.
2. *Scots Law.* The obtaining of a gift or other property by concealing the truth. Cf. OBREPTION, 2.

sub′ro-gate (sŭb′rō-gāt), *v. t.* ; SUB′RO-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd) ; SUB′RO-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *subrogatus*, p. p. of *subrogare.* See SURROGATE.] To put in the place of another ; to substitute. *Barrow.*

sub′ro-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subrogation*, LL. *subrogatio.*] Act of subrogating. Specif.: *Law.* The substitution of one for another as a creditor, the new creditor succeeding to the former's rights in law and equity ; the legal operation by which a third person who pays a creditor succeeds to his rights against the debtor as if he were his assignee ; also, the legal relation so created. Cf. SUBSTITUTION, 3.

sub′sale′ (sŭb′sāl′), *n.* *Law.* A resale by a vendee of the purchased goods, as before payment in full and delivery.

sub-scap′u-lar (sŭb-skăp′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the scapula ; on, or pert. to, the under (in man the anterior) surface of the scapula. — **subscapular artery**, *Anat.*, the largest branch of the axillary artery, arising opposite the lower border of the subscapularis muscle, and passing back to the inferior angle of the scapula to anastomose with arteries of that region. Its one chief branch is the dorsalis scapulæ. — **s. fascia.** *Anat.*, a thin sheet of fascia fixed to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa. — **s. fossa.** See SCAPULA, 1. — **s. muscle**, *Anat.*, the subscapularis.

sub-scap′u-la′ris (-skăp′ū-lā′rĭs ; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A large triangular muscle which fills up the subscapular fossa. It arises from the surface of the scapula and is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

sub-scribe′ (sŭb-skrīb′), *v. t.* ; -SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′) ; -SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *subscribere*, *subscriptum* ; *sub* under + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To write underneath, as one's name ; to sign (one's name) to a document.
[They] *subscribed* their names under them. *Sir T. More.*
2. To sign with one's own hand ; to give consent to, as something written, or to bind one's self to the terms of, by writing one's name beneath ; as, to *subscribe* a bond.
All the bishops *subscribed* the sentence. *Milman.*
3. To attest by writing one's name beneath; as, officers *subscribe* their official acts; clerks *subscribe* copies of records.
4. To promise to give or contribute, by writing one's name with the amount ; as, each man *subscribed* ten dollars.
5. To sign away ; resign ; yield ; surrender. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. To declare with or as if with signature ; publish. *Obs.*
I will *subscribe* him a coward. *Shak.*

sub-scribe′, *v. i.* **1.** To sign one's name to a letter or other document. *Shak.*
2. To give consent to something written, by signing ; as, I *subscribe* to that statement ; hence, to assent ; to agree.
3. To become surety ; — with *for.* *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
4. To yield ; to submit. *Obs.*
I will *subscribe*, and say I wronged the duke. *Shak.*
5. To set one's name to a paper in token of promise to give something, as a certain sum of money ; also, loosely, to give something in pursuance of a promise so made.
6. To enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, etc. ; to agree to take and pay for something, as stock, by subscribing one's name to a formal agreement or the like.

sub-scrib′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who subscribes.
2. Specif.: *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* Formerly, a speculator who, being a nonmember, was allowed on the floor of the exchange outside of a certain rail.

sub′script (sŭb′skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *subscriptus*, p. p. See SUBSCRIBE.] Written below or underneath ; as, iota *subscript* ; — said specif., *Math.*, of a suffix or subindex.

sub′script, *n.* Anything written below. *Bentley.*

sub-scrip′tion (sŭb-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subscriptio* : cf. F. *souscription.*] **1.** Act of subscribing.
2. Specif. : **a** *Eccl.* The acceptance of articles, or other tests tending to promote uniformity ; esp., *Ch. of Eng.*, formal assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. **b** Submission ; obedience. *Obs. Shak.* **c** *Rom. & Civil Law.* See RESCRIPT, 1.
3. That which is subscribed. Specif. : **a** A paper to which a signature is attached. **b** The signature attached to a paper. **c** Consent or attestation by underwriting the name. **d** Sum or amount of sums subscribed ; as, his *subscription* to a fund. **e** *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the direction to the apothecary.

sub-scrip′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subscription, or signature. — **sub-scrip′tive-ly**, *adv.*

sub′sec′tion (sŭb′sĕk′shŭn), *n.* A subdivision of a section.

sub′se-quent (sŭb′sē-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *subsequens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *subsequi* to follow, succeed : cf. F. *subséquent.* See SUE to follow.] **1.** Following in time ; coming or being later than something else ; as, *subsequent* events or years; a period *subsequent* to the war.
2. Following in order of place ; succeeding ; as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty.
3. Coming as a consequence ; consequent.
subsequent condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2. — **s. drainage, stream**, *or* **valley**, *Phys. Geog.*, drainage, a stream, or a valley subsequent in origin to the system of which it is a part. — **s. grace.** *Theol.* See COÖPERATIVE, *Citation.*

sub-serve′ (sŭb-sûrv′), *v. t.* ; -SERVED′ (-sûrvd′) ; -SERV′ING (-sûr′vĭng). [L. *subservire* ; *sub* under + *servire* to serve. See SERVE.] **1.** To serve in a subordinate capacity or manner ; to be subservient or instrumental to ; to promote ; as, this feeling *subserves* our plans.
2. To avail (one's self). *Rare.*

sub-serve′, *v. i.* To be subservient or subordinate ; to serve in an inferior capacity. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*

sub-ser′vi-ence (-sûr′vĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of be-
sub-ser′vi-en-cy (-vĭ-ĕn-sĭ) } ing subservient ; hence, willingness to serve another's purposes ; in a derogatory sense, servility ; truckling.
There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

sub-ser′vi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *subserviens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See SUBSERVE.] Fitted or disposed to subserve ; useful in an inferior capacity ; serving to promote some end ; subordinate ; hence, also, servile ; truckling.
These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another. *Ray*
Syn. — See SUBORDINATE.
— **sub-ser′vi-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-ser′vi-ent-ness**, *n.*

sub-ses′qui- (sŭb-sĕs′kwĭ-). [*sub-* + *sesqui-.*] *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) denoting combination in the proportion of two of the acid constituent to three of the basic; as, a *subsesqui* acetate ; *subsesqui*phosphate of lime (calcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$). *Obsoles.*

sub′set′ (sŭb′sĕt′; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Math.* A set that is itself a constituent part of a larger set.

sub′shrub′ (sŭb′shrŭb′), *n.* A plant somewhat shrubby or woody at the base. — **sub-shrub′by** (sŭb-shrŭb′ĭ), *a.*

sub-side′ (sŭb-sīd′), *v. i.* ; SUB-SID′ED (-sīd′ĕd) ; SUB-SID′ING (-sīd′ĭng). [L. *subsidere* ; *sub* under, below + *sidere* to sit down, to settle ; akin to *sedere* to sit, E. *sit.* See SIT.]
1. To sink or fall to the bottom ; to settle, as lees.
2. To tend downward ; to become lower ; to descend ; to sink. "Heaven's *subsiding* hill." *Dryden.*
3. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage ; to settle down ; to become tranquil ; to abate ; as, the sea *subsides* ; the tumult will *subside* ; the fever has *subsided.*
Syn. — See ABATE.

sub-sid′ence (-sīd′ĕns *or*, *esp. in British usage*, sŭb′sĭ-dĕns; 277), *n.* [L. *subsidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *subsidere.* See SUBSIDE.] Act or process of subsiding.

sub-sid′er (sŭb-sīd′ẽr), *n.* One that subsides, or permits of or promotes subsidence; specif., a settling tank or separator.

sub-sid′i-a-ry (-sĭd′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *subsidiarius* : cf. F. *subsidiaire.* See SUBSIDY.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a reserve ; reserve; as, *subsidiary* forces. *Obs. or R.*
2 Furnishing aid ; auxiliary ; tributary ; esp., aiding in an inferior position or capacity ; as, a *subsidiary* stream.
Chief ruler and principal head everywhere, not suffragant and *subsidiary* *Florio.*
3. *Math.* Auxiliary ; said of certain symbols or quantities, finite in number, not necessarily dependent upon the independent variables nor otherwise essential to a problem, but introduced to aid in its solution.
4. Of, pert. to, or constituting, a subsidy ; being a part of, or of the nature of, a subsidy ; as, *subsidiary* payments to allies.
Syn. — See AUXILIARY.
subsidiary coin, coin of the smaller denominations, of limited legal tender ; in the United States, any silver coin other than the dollar. — **s. company**, a company of the shares of stock in which another company has at least a majority, giving it control. — **s. troops**, *Mil.*, hired troops composed of subjects of another power. *Obs. or R.*

sub-sid′i-a-ry, *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One that contributes aid or additional supplies ; an assistant ; an auxiliary.
2. *Music.* A subordinate theme or motive, esp. one occurring as subject of an episode in an extended work.

sub′si-dize (sŭb′sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* ; -DIZED (-dīzd) ; -DIZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). [From SUBSIDY.] To furnish with a subsidy ; as: **a** To purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy. **b** To aid or promote, as a private enterprise, with public money ; as, to *subsidize* a steamship line.

sub′si-dy (sŭb′sĭ-dĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *subsidium* the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, reserve, support, help, fr. *subsidere* to sit down, lie in wait : cf. F. *subside.* See SUBSIDE.] **1.** Formerly, in England, a sum of money granted by Parliament to the crown and raised by extraordinary or special taxation, in distinction from the proceeds of the customs or other taxes levied by royal prerogative. Subsidies came to be granted annually or for fixed periods, consisting either of the grant of a tax in excess of the ordinary customs or of a tax upon persons in respect of their estates at the rate of 4 shillings in the pound upon the yearly value of their land and of 2 shillings 8 pence in the pound upon the value of their goods, besides other minor sums, as that granted by the clergy. Subsidies were replaced during the Commonwealth with revenue raised by a land tax, and no subsidies were subsequently granted, except those to Charles II. before 1670.
2. a A sum of money granted by one state to another, as to a friendly power to aid in the prosecution of a war. **b** A grant of funds or property from a government, as of the state or a municipal corporation, to a private person or company to assist in the establishment or support of an enterprise deemed advantageous to the public ; a subvention. In practice subsidies are chiefly granted in aid of transportation enterprises, as to ship, canal, or railroad companies, bounties on sugar being next in importance. A subsidy may be a simple gift or may consist in the payment of an amount in excess of the usual charges for any service, as in carrying the mails, or of funds to aid in establishing or maintaining a service or equipment larger or more powerful than the state of trade would warrant, as the building and keeping in service of vessels designed for use as cruisers and auxiliaries in war. *Subsidy* is often inexactly used to designate an entire payment for services, as for carrying mail, which properly speaking includes compensation for actual services and a subsidy proper, consisting in the sum paid in excess of the compensation.
3. Any gift of money or property made by one person to another by way of financial aid.
Syn. — SUBSIDY, SUBVENTION, BOUNTY have various technical senses, for which see defs. In ordinary usage, SUBSIDY is the general term, and often carries a derogatory implication ; SUBVENTION applies esp. to grants for artistic, literary, or scientific, rather than commercial, purposes; BOUNTY emphasizes the idea of a premium.

sub′sill′ (sŭb′sĭl′), *n.* *Arch. & Engin.* A secondary sill, as one under a shop front or one resting on a mudsill.

sub-sist′ (sŭb-sĭst′), *v. i.* ; SUB-SIST′ED ; SUB-SIST′ING. [L. *subsistere* to stand still, stay, remain alive ; *sub* under + *sistere* to stand, to cause to stand, from *stare* to stand : cf. F. *subsister.* See STAND.] **1.** To continue ; remain ; abide ; to retain the present state.
Firm we *subsist*, yet possible to swerve. *Milton.*
2 To have existence ; to be ; to exist or continue to exist.
All *subsists* by elemental strife. *Pope.*
3. To be maintained with food and clothing ; to live.
To *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*
4. To hold or have being through the existence of something else ; esp., to appear as an essential corollary of the existence of something else.
Relations may . . . *subsist*, but they cannot exist in the absence of the things to which they pertain. *James Ward.*
Syn. — See BE.

sub-sist′, *v. t.* **1.** To keep up or in existence. *Obs.*
2. To support with provisions ; to feed ; maintain; support.
He laid waste the adjacent country in order to render it more difficult for the enemy to *subsist* their army. *Robertson.*

sub-sist′ence (-sĭs′tĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *subsistance*, L. *subsistentia.*] **1.** Act or condition of subsisting ; specif. : **a** Being ; existence. **b** Remaining in existence ; continuance. *Obs.* **c** Act of furnishing support to animal life.
2. That which furnishes support to animal life ; means of support ; provisions ; or that which procures provisions ; livelihood ; as, a meager *subsistence.*
3. *Theol.* = HYPOSTASIS, 2. *Hooker.*
4. That which subsists or exists.
5. *Metaph.* In Scholastic philosophy, the mode by which substance becomes individualized ; that in a reality by reason of which it is what it is ; as applied to human personality, a singular rational substance wholly self-contained and endowed with inalienable rights.
6. Inherency ; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.
Syn. — See LIVING.

Subsistence Department. *Mil.* A staff department of the United States army charged, under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, with the purchasing and issuing to the army of such supplies as make up the ration. It also supplies, for authorized sales, certain articles of food and other minor stores. It is commanded by an officer of the rank of brigadier general, called commissary general, and the department is popularly called the *Commissary Department.*

subsistence stores. *Mil.* Stores purchased and issued by the Subsistence Department, consisting principally of the articles of the soldier's ration, but including forage and bedding for animals to be used as food, and the minor stores disposed of at authorized sales.

sub-sist′ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *subsistens*, p. pr. See SUBSIST.] **1.** Having being ; subsisting ; as, a *subsistent* spirit.
2. Inherent ; as, qualities *subsistent* in matter.
subsistent form, *Schol.*, a form capable of existing apart from matter.

sub′si′zar (sŭb′sĭ′zẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* Formerly, at Cambridge University, England, an under sizar ; a student of lower rank than a sizar. *Obs.*

sub′soil′ (sŭb′soil′), *n.* The bed or stratum of weathered material which underlies the soil proper, or surface soil.

sub′soil′, *v. t.* To turn, break, or stir up, the subsoil of.

sub′soil′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that subsoils the land ; specif., a subsoil plow.

subsoil plow *or* **plough.** A plow with no moldboard, used in plowed furrows to loosen the soil a few inches deeper without turning it up. See PLOW, *Illust.*

sub′spe′cies (-spē′shēz ; -shĭ-ēz ; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Biol.* A subdivision of a species ; a variety or race; a category (usually the lowest category recognized in classification) ranking next below a species. It commonly designates a group of more or less unstable distinguishing characters, connected with some similar group by individuals with intermediate characters. In vertebrate zoölogy especially, large numbers of such subspecies, characteristic of some particular

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sub′re-la′tion (sŭb′rē-lā′shŭn), *n.*, **sub′re-li′gion** (-lĭj′ŭn ; *see* SUB-), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-ren′i-form, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′rent′, *n.* Rent from a subtenant. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
sub-rent′, *v. t. & i.* To underlet.
sub′rep-ti′cious, **sub′rep-ti′tious** (sŭb′rĕp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *subrepticius.*] Surreptitious. *Obs.* — **sub′rep-ti′cious-ly**, **sub′rep-ti′tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sub-rep′tive (sŭb-rĕp′tĭv), *a.* [L *subreptivus.*] Surreptitious. *Obs.*
sub′res′in (sŭb′rĕz′ĭn; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Chem.* That part of a resin which dissolves in hot alcohol and is deposited in cooling.
sub-ret′i-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-rhom′bic, **sub-rhom′boid**, **sub′rhom-boi′dal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-ric′tal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-ride′, *v. i.* [L. *subridere.*] To smile. *Obs.*
sub-rig′id (sŭb-rĭj′ĭd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-rig′u-ous (-rĭg′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subriguus*; *sub* + *riguus* watered.] Watered or wet beneath. *Obs.*
sub-ri′sion (-rĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [See SUBRIDE.] Act of smiling. *Obs.*
sub-ri′sive (-rī′sĭv), *a.* Smiling.
sub′root′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
‖ **sub ro′sa.** [L.] Under the rose (see under ROSE, *n.*); covertly ; privately ; confidentially.
sub-ros′tral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′ro-tund′, **sub′ro-tund′ous**, *a.* [L. *subrotundus.*] Roundish. *Obs.*
sub-ru′bous *or* **sub-ru′brous**, *a.* [Cf. L. *subruber*, *subrubeus.*] Reddish. *Obs.* [dish. *Obs.*]
subrufe, *a.* [L. *subrufus.*] Red-
sub′rule′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-sa′cral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-sa′li-ent, *a.* Bounding; hopping. *Obs.*
sub-sa′line (sŭb-sā′lĭn ; *cf.* SALINE, 277), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′salt′, *n.* *Chem.* A basic salt.
sub-sam′ple, *n. & v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-san′nate, *v. t.* [L. *subsannare.*] To mock ; deride. *Obs.* — **sub′san-na′tion** (sŭb′să-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
sub-sat′u-rat′ed (sŭb-săt′ū-rāt′ĕd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. — **sub-sat′u-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.*
sub-scap′u-lar, *n.* The subscapular artery, muscle, etc.
sub-scap′u-la-ry (-skăp′ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Subscapular. *Rare.*
sub′sched′ule, *n.*, **sub′sci′ence**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-scle′ral (sŭb-sklē′răl), *a.* Subsclerotic.
sub′scle-rot′ic (sŭb′sklē-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* Between the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eyeball.
sub-scrib′a-ble (sŭb-skrīb′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
sub′scrip′ture, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-scrive′, *v. t.* [F. *souscriv-* in inflection of *souscrire.*] To subscribe. *Scot.*
sub′se-cive (sŭb′sē-sĭv), *a.* Better form **sub′si-cive.** [L. *subsecivus*, *subsicivus.*] Remaining over ; extra ; spare ; hence, leisure ; as, *subsecive* hours. *Rare.*
sub′sect′, *n.*, **sub′sec′tion**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′se-cute (sŭb′sē-kūt), *v. t.* [L *subsecutus*, p. p. of *subsequi.* See SUBSEQUENT.] To follow closely ; to pursue. *Obs.*
sub-sec′u-tive (sŭb-sĕk′ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *subsécutif.*] Following in a train or succession. *Rare.*
sub′seg′ment, *n.* A subordinate segment ; *Zoöl.*, a subjoint.
sub-sel′li-um (sŭb-sĕl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [L.] A low bench ; hence, a bench or seat ; sometimes, *Eccl. Arch.*, a miserere
sub-sem′i-fu′sa (sŭb-sĕm′ĭ-fū′sȧ), *n.* [*sub-* + LL. *semifusa* a sixteenth note, fr. *semi-* + *fusa* one eighth.] *Medieval Music.* A thirty-second note.
sub-sem′i-tone, *n.* *Medieval Music.* The leading note of any key ; subtonic.
sub′sen-sa′tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-sen′si-ble (-sĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Deeper than the reach of the senses.
sub′sept′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-sep′tu-ple (sŭb-sĕp′tū-p'l), *a.* Having the ratio of 1 to 7.
sub′se-quence (sŭb′sē-kwĕns), **sub′se-quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act or state of being subsequent.
sub′se-quent-ly, *adv.* of SUBSEQUENT.
sub-se′ries, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-se′rous, *a.* *Anat.* Under a serous membrane. [1 b.]
sub-ser′rate, *a.* *Bot.* See SUB-,
sub-ses′qui-phos′phate, *n.* See SUBSESQUI-.
sub-ses′sile (sŭb-sĕs′ĭl), *a.* Almost sessile. [sublet ; subrent.]
sub-set′, *v.t. & i.* *Scots Law.* To
sub-sex′tu-ple (-sĕks′tū-p'l), *a.* Having the ratio of 1 to 6.
sub′si-cive. Better form of SUBSECIVE. [Subsidence. *Obs.*]
sub-sid′en-cy (sŭb-sīd′ĕn-sĭ), *n.*
sub-sid′i-a′ri-e (sŭb-sĭd′ĭ-ā′rĭ-ē), *adv.* *Scots Law.* Subsidiarily : secondarily.
sub-sid′i-a-ri-ly (-sĭd′ĭ-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUBSIDIARY. See -LY.
sub-sid′ing res′er-voir (-sīd′ĭng). = SETTLING RESERVOIR.
sub-sid′u-ous, *a.* [Translates OF. *subcide.* Cf. SUBSIDY.] Aiding ; helping. *Obs.*
‖ **sub si-gil′lo** (sĭ-jĭl′ō). [LL.] Under the seal (of confession) ; in strictest confidence.
sub-sign′, *v. t.* [L. *subsignare* ; *sub* under + *signare* to mark : cf. F. *soussigner.* See SIGN.] To subscribe ; also, to assign by one's signature. *Obs.* — **sub′sig-na′tion**, *n.* *Obs.* [or in silence.]
‖ **sub si-len′ti-o.** [L.] Under
sub-sil′i-cate, *n.* See SILICATE.
sub-sim′i-la′tion (sŭb-sĭm′ĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Phon.* Partial assimilation, as in the Germanic vowel mutation (umlaut), e. g. *fuss*, *füsse* *H. Sweet.*
sub-sim′i-ous, *a.*, **sub-sim′ple**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [Subsistence.]
sub-sist′en-cy (-sĭs′tĕn-sĭ), *n.*
sub′sis-ten′tial (sŭb′sĭs-tĕn′shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to subsistence ; *Theol.*, of or pert. to the essential nature ; hypostatic.
sub-sist′er, *n.* One who subsists ; esp., one who lives on charity, as a pauper. *Obs. or R.*
sub-so′lar, *a.* [Cf. SOLAR.] Being under the sun ; having the sun in the zenith ; terrestrial ; mundane ; specif., situated between the tropics. — **subsolar point.** See CIRCLE OF POSITION.
sub′so-la-ry, *a.* Subsolar. *Obs.*
sub′sol′id, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A partly bounded solid or space.
2. Something only partly solid.
sub′sor-ti′tion, *n.* Sortition for the places of those rejected. *Obs.*
sub-spat′u-late, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
‖ **sub spe′ci-e.** [L.] Under the appearance or pretext (of).
‖ **sub spe′ci-e æ-ter′ni-ta′tis.** [L.] Under the aspect of eternity ; in its essential or universal form or nature. *Spinoza.*

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geographical **area**, are now recognized and named. See SPECIES, 5; VARIETY; 7th RACE, 4 **b**; NOMENCLATURE, 3.

sub′spe-cif′ic (sŭb′spē-sĭf′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the character of, a subspecies; also, almost specific.—**sub′-spe-cif′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub′stage′ (sŭb′stāj′), *n.* **1**. *Micros.* An attachment to the microscope, by means of which mirrors, diaphragms, condensers, Nicol prisms, or other accessories are held in place beneath the stage of the instrument.
2. *Geol.* A subdivision of a stage. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

sub′stance (sŭb′stăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *substantia*, fr. *substare* to be under or present, to stand firm; *sub* under + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1**. That which underlies all outward manifestations; substratum; the permanent subject or cause of phenomena, whether material or spiritual; that in which properties inhere; that which is real, in distinction from that which is apparent; the abiding part of any existence, in distinction from any accident; that which constitutes anything what it is; nature; real or existing essence. In metaphysics *substance* may denote: The *subject;* that which is, or of which something may be predicated. Substance in this sense is conceived as a real or ontological subject rather than a merely logical one. The *essence;* that which makes a thing what it is, or gives it its essential nature. Substance in this sense is always the essence of an existent thing; it is essence plus existence; a real or determinate subject. The *substrate;* that which supports attributes or modes, or exists as the material of individuation; matter. Substance in this sense is totally indeterminate; all that can be said of it is that it is the basis of determinations of realities. An *individual reality* or being considered as an existent entity; a subsistent being; hypostasis.

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not the appearance, chose. *Dryden.*

St. Thomas, following Aristotle, distinguished the first *substance*, which is the individual, or hypostasis, and the second *substance*, which is the universal substantial nature abstracted from the individual. First *substance* really exists as such. Second *substance* does not exist as such, except in the mind. *Wm. Turner.*

Aristotle meant by it [*substance*] any distinct thing; e. g., I, you, an animal, a plant, the earth, the moon, the sun, God. He calls each of these, as existing apart, a thing per se (καθ' αὑτό). It is true that, having divided a natural *substance* into form and matter, he called each element "*substance.*" *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

2. The most important element in any existence; the characteristic and essential components of anything; the main part; essential import; purport.

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. Essential nature; essence; hypostasis (see HYPOSTASIS, 3). *Chiefly Theol.*
4. *Theol.* = HYPOSTASIS, 2.
5. Body; matter; material of which a thing is made; hence, substantiality; solidity; firmness; as, the *substance* of a garment; fabric of little *substance.*
6. Material possessions; estate; property; resources.

The younger son . . . there wasted his *substance* with riotous living. *Luke* xv. 13.

7. Of persons, the greater part; the majority. *Obs.*
8. Substantiation; assurance. *Obs. or R.* *Heb.* xi. 1.
in substance, substantially; essentially. — **s. of Schwann** (shwän) [after T. *Schwann*, German anatomist], *Anat.*, the medullary sheath of a nerve fiber.

sub-stan′tial (sŭb-stăn′shăl), *a.* [F. *substantiel*, L. *substantialis.*] **1**. Consisting of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or being, substance; material; as, *substantial* life.

Most ponderous and *substantial* things. *Shak.*

2. Not seeming or imaginary; not illusive; real; true.

If happiness be a *substantial* good. *Denham.*

3. Having good substance; strong; stout; solid; firm; as, *substantial* cloth; a *substantial* fence or wall.
4. Possessed of goods or an estate; moderately wealthy; responsible. "*Substantial* yeomen." *Scott.*
5. That is such in substance or in the main; as, a *substantial* victory; a *substantial* lie.
6. Considerable in amount, value, or the like; large; as, a *substantial* gain.
7. Susceptible of being substantiated; verifiable. *Obs.*
8. That is of moment; important; essential; material.
9. Of or pert. to the substance or main part of anything.
substantial being, a thing existing in itself and in no other substance than itself, as an individual man. — **s. form**, *Schol.*, the form or nature which gives to an individual substance its specific or generic character; as, his rational soul is the *substantial form* of a man. See FORM, *n.*, 9 **a**. — **s. right**, *Law*, a right affecting or involving a matter of substance, as distinguished from matters of form or the like; a right materially affecting those interests which a man is entitled to have preserved and protected by law; a material right. The term derives its chief importance from its use in provisions allowing appeals contained in various codes of procedure, thus, an order imposing a property obligation or loss is one affecting a *substantial right;* but an order affirming an order refusing to open a default is not.

sub-stan′tial, *n.* That which is substantial; specif.: **a** Something having substance or actual existence. **b** Something having good substance or actual value. **c** Something of moment; an important or material matter, thing, or part.

sub-stan′tial-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that constant realities or substances underlie phenomena; esp., the doctrine that matter is a real substance rather than an aggregation of centers of force. — **sub-stan′tial-ist**, *n.*

sub-stan′ti-al′i-ty (sŭb-stăn′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being substantial; esp., corporeity; materiality.

sub-stan′tial-ly, *adv.* In a substantial manner; as really, actually, solidly, in substance, essentially, materially.

sub-stan′ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [See SUBSTANCE.] **1**. To make real or existent.
2. To establish the existence or truth of by proof or competent evidence: to verify; as, to *substantiate* a charge.
3. To put into substance or concrete form; to embody.
Syn. — See CONFIRM.

sub-stan′ti-a′tion (-shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of substantiating; esp., act of proving; evidence; proof.

sub′stan-ti′val (sŭb′stăn-tī′văl; sŭb′stăn-tĭv-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a substantive. — **sub′-stan-ti′val-ly**, *adv.*

sub′stan-tive (sŭb′stăn-tĭv), *a.* [L. *substantivus:* cf. F. *substantif.*] **1**. Betokening or expressing existence; as, the *substantive* verb, that is, the verb *to be.*
2. Existing by, or depending on, itself; independent.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

3. Enduring; solid; firm; substantial; real. *Now Rare.*
4. Pertaining to or constituting the essential part or principles; as, the law *substantive.*
5. *Dyeing.* Designating dyes not needing a mordant, or processes in which they are used; — opposed to *adjective.*
substantive punishment, *Law*, some hardship or privation inflicted primarily as a punishment; thus, imprisonment was not until comparatively recent times a *substantive punishment.* — **s. right.** See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b**.

sub′stan-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *substantif.*] **1**. *Gram.* A noun or name; the part of speech which names anything that exists, or some object of thought. See NOUN.
2. A substantive or independent thing or person. *Obs.*

sub′stan-tive-ly, *adv.* **1**. In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially.
2. *Gram.* As a substantive name, or noun.

sub′stan-tiv-ize (-tĭv-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To convert into, or use as, a substantive, as an adjective.

sub′sta′tion (sŭb′stā′shŭn; *cf.* SUB-), *n.* A subordinate station, esp. any of several subsidiary to a central station.

sub-stit′u-ent (sŭb-stĭt′ū-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *substituens*, p. pr. See SUBSTITUTE.] *Chem.* Any atom, group, or radical substituted for another, or entering a molecule in place of some other part which is removed.

sub′sti-tute (sŭb′stĭ-tūt), *n.* [L. *substitutus*, p. p. of *substituere* to put under, put in the place of; *sub* under + *statuere* to put, place: cf. F. *substitut.* See STATUTE.] One put in place of another; one acting for, or taking the place of, another; specif.: **a** *Mil.* A person who enlists for military service in the place of a conscript or drafted man. **b** *Scots Law.* Any of those who are heirs failing the institute.
Syn. — SUBSTITUTE, ALTERNATE, DEPUTY, PROXY. SUBSTITUTE applies in general to one who takes another's place; an ALTERNATE (in U. S. usage) is one who is specially appointed to take the place of another (esp. a delegate to a convention) in case of the latter's absence; a DEPUTY (for special legal senses see defs.) is one who is empowered to act in another's name; a PROXY is (esp.) one who has authority to cast another's vote.

sub′sti-tute, *v. t.;* SUB′STI-TUT′ED (-tūt′ĕd); SUB′STI-TUT′ING (-tūt′ĭng). [See SUBSTITUTE, *n.*] **1**. To put in the place of another person or thing; to exchange.
2. To invest with delegated authority. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sub′sti-tute, *v. i.* To act as substitute.

sub′sti-tut′ed (-tūt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1**. Put in the place of another.
2. *Chem.* Having been subjected to the process of substitution, or having some of its parts replaced; as, alcohol is a *substituted* water; methyl amine is a *substituted* ammonia.
3. Appointed by a person to take the place of himself or another or of something else, specif. to act in his own stead or to act on the happening of a certain event in the stead of another; appointed by substitution; as, a *substituted* executor, heir, or legacy.
substituted service. See 2d SERVICE, 11 **a**.

sub′sti-tu′tion (-tū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *substitutio:* cf. F. *substitution.*] **1**. Act of substituting, or state of being substituted.
2. The office or authority of one acting for another. *Rare.*
3. The designation by a person of a person or thing to take the place of himself or another person or of some other thing; specif.: **a** *Rom. Law.* (1) The nomination of a person to take as heir on the refusal or failure to accept the inheritance by an heir previously named; — called also **common**, or **vulgar, substitution**. (2) A similar nomination (called **pupillary substitution**) of a person to take as heir in place of, or to succeed, a descendant under puberty and in the potestas of the testator, in case of the descendant's failure to take the inheritance or on his death before puberty, or to succeed a child or other descendant of any age who is a lunatic (in this latter case being called **quasi pupillary**, or **exemplary, substitution**. (3) A designation by a testator of a person to whom the property was to be handed over by the person named as heir or by the heir of such person, giving rise to a fideicommissum (which see); — called **fideicommissary substitution**. **b** *Civil Law.* Specif., a designation of a person or persons to succeed to another as beneficiary of an estate, used as a means of settling property and involving a fideicommissum; — called **fideicommissary substitution**.
4. *Econ.* The tendency for the less costly of two or more operations or agencies to replace the more costly ones.
5. *Chem.* Act or process of substituting an atom or radical for another atom or radical in a molecule. Thus, by the action of chlorine on methane (CH_4), *substitution* of chlorine for hydrogen is effected, the successive substitution products being CH_3Cl, CH_2Cl_2, $CHCl_3$, and CCl_4.
6. *Philol.* A sound change consisting in the replacement of one vowel or consonant by another, as ME. b*a*kke, mod. E. b*a*t. Under this term are included many changes the causes of which are often unknown or uncertain.
7. *Alg.* **a** The replacing of a quantity by its equal, or of a variable by a value of it. **b** A transformation. **c** Replacement of each object of an arrangement by one of the others or by itself, no two being replaced by one object.

sub′sti-tu′tion-al (sŭb′stĭ-tū′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to substitution; substituted. — **sub′sti-tu′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
substitutional atonement. See ATONEMENT, 2 **a**. — **s. legacy**, *Law*, a legacy given to one in place of another legacy.

sub′sti-tu′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to substitution; substitutional.

substitution group. *Math.* A group of substitutions.

substitution vein. *Mining.* A metalliferous vein formed through the agency of percolating waters by the partial or complete substitution of the vein material for the original rock. Called also a *replacement vein* or *deposit.*

sub′sti-tu′tive (sŭb′stĭ-tū′tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *substitutif*, L. *substitutivus* conditional.] Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making, or capable of, substitution.

sub-stra′tum (sŭb-strā′tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., neut. of *substratus*, p. p. of *substernere* to strew under; *sub* + *sternere* to strew. See STRATUM.] **1**. That which is laid or spread under; that which underlies or supports something.
2. **a** *Agric.* The subsoil. **b** *Bot.* The substance or base on which a plant grows. The soil is the substratum of most seed plants, except epiphytes; while rocks, soil, water, and dead or living animal or vegetable tissues are substrata for the lower plants.
3. *Metaph.* A permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena; substance considered as supporting attributes or accidents. See SUBSTANCE, 1.

[Berkeley's] skepticism related to the supposed *substratum*, or hidden cause of the appearances perceived by our senses. *J. S. Mill.*

sub-struc′tion (sŭb-strŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *substructio*, fr. *substruere, substructum*, to build beneath; *sub* + *struere* to build.] *Arch.* Underbuilding; the foundation, esp. a structure, as a terrace, to raise the lower floor or basement above the natural ground level.—**sub-struc′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sub-struc′ture (-tūr), *n.* [*sub-* + *structure.*] **a** *Arch.* = SUBSTRUCTION. **b** An under structure; groundwork. — **sub-struc′tur-al** (-tūr-ăl), *a.*

sub′style′ (sŭb′stīl′), *n.* Also *substile.* *Dialing.* A right line on which the style, or gnomon, of a dial is erected, being the common section of the face of the dial and a plane perpendicular to it passing through the style. *Hutton.*

sub-sul′tus (sŭb-sŭl′tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *subsilire, subsultum*, to spring up; *sub* under + *salire* to leap.] *Med.* A starting, twitching, or convulsive motion.
‖**sub-sul′tus ten′di-num** (tĕn′dĭ-nŭm), convulsive muscular twitching observed in certain febrile conditions.

sub-sume′ (sŭb-sūm′), *v. t.;* SUB-SUMED′ (-sūmd′); SUB-SUM′ING (-sūm′ĭng). [*sub-* + L. *sumere* to take.] To take up or include under, as individual under species, species under genus, or particular under universal; to put (any one cognition) under another as belonging to it.

A principle under which one might *subsume* men's most strenuous efforts after righteousness. *W. Pater.*

Syn. — See CONTAIN.

sub-sump′tion (-sŭmp′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of subsuming, or state of being subsumed.
2. That which is subsumed, as a minor clause or premise.
3. *Scots Law.* In the former syllogistic criminal procedure, the minor premise containing an affirmation of the accused's guilt, a narrative of the material facts, etc.

sub-sump′tive (-sŭmp′tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or containing, a subsumption.

sub-tan′gent (sŭb-tăn′jĕnt), *n.* *Geom.* The intercept on the axis of abscissas between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

sub-tem′per-ate (-tĕm′pĕr-āt), *a.* *Geog.* Slightly temperate; of or pert. to the colder parts of the temperate zone.

sub′ten′ant (-tĕn′ănt; *see* SUB-), *n.* One who rents a tenement, or land, etc., of one who is also a tenant; an undertenant. — **sub′ten′an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

sub-tend′ (sŭb-tĕnd′), *v. t.;* SUB-TEND′ED; SUB-TEND′ING. [L. *subtendere; sub* under + *tendere* to stretch, extend. See 4th TEND.] **1**. To extend under, or be opposite to; as, a hypotenuse *subtends* a right angle; the chord *subtends* an arc.
2. *Bot.* To inclose or embrace in its axil; to occupy an adjacent position to; as, a bract *subtending* a flower.

sub-tense′ (-tĕns′), *a.* *Chiefly Surv.* Designating an object (usually a pole or rod of known length), or either of two objects, utilized to ascertain a distance without actual measurement by observing the subtended angle from a given point; also, designating, or pertaining to, an instrument or device designed for such work.

sub-tense′, *n.* [See SUBTEND, TENSE, *a.*] *Geom.* A line

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sub′sphe-noi′dal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′sphere′, *n.*, **sub-spher′i-cal** (sŭb-sfĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **sub-spher′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-spi′nous, *a.* **a** Somewhat spinous. **b** Beneath the spinal column. **c** Infraspinous.
sub-spi′ral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**
subst. *Abbr.* Substantive; substitute.
sub′sta-lag′mite (sŭb′stȧ-lăg′mīt), *n.* A compact, noncrystalline deposit of calcium carbonate.— **sub-stal′ag-mit′ic** (sŭb-stăl′ăg-mĭt′ĭk), *a.*
sub′stance, *v. t.* To furnish or endow with substance *Obs.*
sub′stance-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sub-stand′ard, *a.* & *n.*, **sub-stand′ard-ize**, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′stant (sŭb′stănt), *a.* [L. *substans, -antis*, p. pr. of *substare* to be firm.] Substantial; firm. *R.*
‖ **sub-stan′ti-a** (sŭb-stăn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* Substance. — **substantia ge-la′ti-no′sa** (jē-lăt′ĭ-nō′sȧ) [NL. *gelatinosa* gelatinous], *Anat.*, a layer of gelatinous material, largely neuroglia, capping the posterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Called also **s. ci-ne′re-a ge-la′ti-no′sa** (sĭ-nē′rē-ȧ), **s. ci-ne′re-a**, and **s. ge-la′ti-no′sa Ro-lan′di** (rō-lăn′dī). — **s ni′gra** [L. *nigra* black], *Anat.*, a layer of deeply pigmented gray matter in the mid-brain separating the crusta from the tegumentum above. — **s. o-pa′ca.** [L. *opaca* dark.] = CYTORETICULUM.
sub-stan′ti-a′li-a (sŭb-stăn′shĭ-ā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *substantialis.*] *Scots Law.* The formally essential parts of a deed.
substantiality theory. = SUBSTANTIALISM.
sub-stan′tial-ize (-stăn′shăl-īz), *v. t.* To make substantial.
sub-stan′tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub′stan-tif′ic, *a.* Substantifying. *Obs.*
sub-stan′ti-fy (sŭb-stăn′tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To substantialize.
subs-tan′tious, *a.* [Cf. OF. *substancieus.*] Heavy; powerful; substantial; effectual. *Scot.* — **sub stan′tious-ly**, *adv.* *Scot.*
sub′stan-tive, *v. t.* To substantivize. *Rare.*
sub′stan-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub-ster′nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
substeyne. † SUSTAIN.
sub′sti-tute, *a.* Substituted. *R.*
sub′sti-tut′ing (-tūt′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SUBSTITUTE. — **sub′sti-tut′ing-ly**, *adv.*
‖ **sub′sti-tu′ti-o fi′de-i-com′mis-sa′ri-a** (sŭb′stĭ-tū′shĭ-ō fī′dē-ī-kŏm′ĭ-sā′rĭ-ȧ; 115). [L.] See FIDEICOMMISSUM.
sub′sti-tu-to-ry, *a.* Substitutional; substitutive. *Obs.*
sub-stract′ (sŭb-străkt′), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *soustraire;* L. *subtus* below, or *subs-* (fr. *sub* under) + *trahere* to draw. See SUBTRACT.] To subtract; to withdraw. *Obs. or Illit.*
sub-strac′tion (-străk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *substraction* (Cotgrave), F. *soustraction.*] Subtraction. *Obs. or Illit.*
sub-strac′tor, *n.* One who subtracts. *Obs. or Illit.* Hence, *Obs.*, a detractor.
sub′stra′ta, *n.*, *pl.* of SUBSTRATUM.
sub′strate, *a.* [L. *substratus*, p. p. of *substrahere.* See SUBSTRATUM.] Forming a substratum; basic; fundamental. *Obs.*
sub′strate (sŭb′strāt), *n.* A substratum. *Rare.*
sub-strate′, *v. t.* To strew or lay under anything. *Obs.*
sub-stra′ti (sŭb-strā′tī), *n. pl.* See PENITENT, *n.*, 2.
sub-stra′tor (-tĕr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *substratorius* prostrate. See SUBSTRATUM.] = KNEELER, 2.
sub-stra′tose (-tōs), *a.* Indistinctly or irregularly stratified.
sub-stri′ate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-struct′ (sŭb-strŭkt′), *v. t.* [See SUBSTRUCTION.] To build or lay beneath.
sub-sty′lar (sŭb-stī′lȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to the substyle.
sub-sul′phate. A basic sulphate.
sub-sul′phide, *n.* See SUB-, 2.
sub-sult′, *v. i.* [L. *subsilire, subsultum.* See SUBSULTUS.] To leap or bound by starts. *Obs.* — **sub′sul-ta′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
sub-sul′tive, *a.* Subsultory. *Obs.*
sub-sul′to-ry (sŭb-sŭl′tō-rĭ), *a.* [See SUBSULTUS.] Bounding; leaping. *Obs.* — **sub-sul′to-ri-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sub-sum′a-ble (sŭb-sūm′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
sub-su′per-fi′cial (sū′pĕr-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′sure′ty, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-sur′face, *a.* Being, occurring, or used, under the surface.
sub′sur′face, *n.* **1**. *Geom.* A 3-dimensional continuum conceived as in a 5-dimensional one **2**. Soil just above the subsoil.
sub-syc′o-phant, *n.* An obsequious follower. *Obs.*
sub′sys′tem (sŭb′sĭs′tĕm; *see* SUB-), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′tack′, *n.* *Scots Law.* A sublease. — **sub′tacks′man**, *n.*
subtarget machine. An instrument for instruction in sighting a rifle or carbine. With the gun in the machine and both in proper adjustment, when the aim is taken and the trigger pulled, the result is indicated by a needle on a miniature paper target (the **sub′tar′get**).
sub′tar-ta′re-an (sŭb′tär-tā′rē-ăn), *a.* Being or living under Tartarus. *Obs.*
sub′tax′er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-tec′ta-cle (sŭb-tĕk′tȧ-k′l), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *tectum* a roof.] A space under a roof; a tabernacle; a dwelling. *Obs.*
sub-tec′tal (-tăl), *a.* [See SUBTECTACLE.] *Zoöl.* Designating the alisphenoid bone in a fish. — **sub-tec′tal**, *n.*
sub-teg′mi-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-teg′u-la′ne-ous (sŭb-tĕg′ū-lā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subtegulaneus; sub* under + *tegulae* tiles for a roof.] Under the roof; hence, within doors. *Rare.*

N O P Q R S

subtending; as, the *subtense* of an arc, or angle; a hypotenuse.

subter–. [L. *subter*, also *supter*, adv. & prep. Cf. SUB-.] A prefix denoting *below*, *beneath*, *underneath*, *less than*; — opposed to *super-*.

sub′ter-fuge (sŭb′tẽr-fūj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subterfugium*, fr. L. *subterfugere* to flee secretly, to escape; *subter* under + *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE.] A device, plan, or the like, to which one resorts for escape or concealment; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct; an evasion.

By a miserable *subterfuge*, they hope to render this proposition safe by rendering it nugatory. *Burke.*

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

sub′ter-rane (-tĕr-ān), *n.* [Cf. L. *subterraneum*, F. *souterrain*. See SUBTERRANEAN.] **1.** A cave or underground room. **2.** *Geol.* The bed rock or rocks of a particular formation.

sub′ter-ra′ne-an (-ā′nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *subterraneus*; *sub* under + *terra* earth. See TERRACE.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated in the earth, or under ground; as, *subterranean* springs; hence, hidden; secret.

Curious *subterranean* influences seem to have been at work to save the Senate from the infamy of restoring Ptolemy. *Froude.*

sub′tile (sŭb′tĭl; sŭt′′l; 277: *see note below*), *a.* [L. *subtilis*, or fr. ME. *subtil*, for *sotil*, under L. influence. See SUBTLE.] Subtle. *Now Somewhat Rare.* See SUBTLE, *Syn.* — **sub′tile-ly**, *adv.* — **sub′tile-ness**, *n.*

☞ Dyche (1710) and Buchanan (1766) give sŭt′′l only; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1800), and Smart (c. 1840) sŭb′tĭl. Most later orthoëpists give both, preferring sŭb′tĭl.

sub-til′i-ty (sŭb-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *subtilitas*: cf. F. *subtilité*. See SUBTLE.] Subtlety. *Rare.*

sub′til-ize (sŭb′tĭl-īz; sŭt′′l-īz), *v. t.*; SUB′TIL-IZED (-īzd); SUB′TIL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *subtiliser*.] To make subtle, thin, or fine; to make less gross or coarse; to refine; to spin into niceties; as, to *subtilize* arguments.

sub′til-ize, *v. i.* To use subtlety; to refine in argument.

sub′til-ty (sŭb′tĭl-tĭ; sŭt′′l-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *subtilte*, for *sotelte*, *sotilte*. See SUBTLETY.] Subtlety.

sub′ti′tle (sŭb′tī′t′l; *see* SUB-), *n.* A secondary or subordinate title, as of a book or play. Hence: **a** A main book title repeated in a subordinate position, as over the first page of text. **b** A bastard title or half title.

sub′tle (sŭt′′l), *a.*; SUB′TLER (-lẽr); SUB′TLEST (-lĕst). [ME. *sotil*, OF. *soutil*, later *subtil*, F. *subtil*, L. *subtilis*; prob., originally, woven fine, and fr. *sub* under + *tela* a web, fr. *texere* to weave. See TEXT; cf. SUBTILE.] **1.** Thin; tenuous; not dense or gross; rare; delicate; as, the *subtle* air; a *subtle* pleasure.

2. Skillfully or cunningly made, formed, or devised; ingenious; clever; as, a *subtle* stratagem; also, sometimes, crafty; sly; as, a *subtle* deception. "A *subtle* traitor." *Shak.*

Too *subtle* and piercing a delight for ordinary words. *Wm. James.*

3. Characterized by refinement and niceness in drawing distinctions; nicely discriminating; discerning; shrewd; penetrating; penetrative; — said of persons, the mind, its faculties, or its operations; as, a *subtle* logician or intellect; a *subtle* imagination; a *subtle* process of thought.

4. Level and smooth; even. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

5. Skillful; expert; clever; as, a *subtle* workman.

Syn. — SUBTLE, SUBTILE. In present usage SUBTLE is much commoner than SUBTILE and tends to displace it in all senses. *Subtile*, however, is often preferred when the word retains its physical associations somewhat definitely. But no sure distinction can be made. See SHREWD.

Subtle Doctor. [L. *Doctor Subtilis.*] Duns Scotus (d. 1308).

sub′tle-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *sotelte*, *sutilte*, OF. *sutilté*; cf. OF. *sotillete*, *sotieuté*, *soutiuté* (fr. OF. *soutil* subtle), and L. *subtilitas*. See SUBTLE; cf. SUBTILITY.] **1.** Quality or state of being subtle; specif.: **a** Slyness; cunning; craftiness; artfulness. **b** Mental acuteness; delicacy of mental action; nicety of discrimination.

2. Something subtle; specif.: **a** Something crafty or delusive. *Rare.* "The world's false *subtleties*." *Shak.* **b** Something delicate, fine, or ingenious. **c** At a medieval dinner, a device, often of elaborate design, made of sugar, paste, etc., as a table decoration and sometimes eaten. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DELICACY.

sub-ton′ic (sŭb-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Phon.* Voiced, or sonant, as a voiced consonant, but not consisting of pure vocal tone as does a vowel. *Rush.* See *Guide to Pron.*, § 30.

sub-ton′ic, *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A subtonic sound; a subvocal.

2. *Music.* The seventh tone of the scale, or that just below the upper tonic; the leading tone, as B in the scale of C.

sub-tract′ (sŭb-trăkt′), *v. t.*; -TRACT′ED; -TRACT′ING. [L. *subtractus*, p. p. of *subtrahere* to draw from beneath, withdraw; *sub* + *trahere*. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** To withdraw or take away, orig. by stealth; as, to *subtract* suit from a feudal lord; to inclose or *subtract* common land. *Hist.*

2. To withdraw, or take away, as a part from the whole; to deduct; as, *subtract* 5 from 9. See SUBTRACTION, 2.

Syn. — See DEDUCT.

sub-trac′tion (-trăk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subtractio* a drawing back. See SUBTRACT.] **1.** Act or operation of subtracting.

2. *Math.* Act or process of subtracting one number or quantity from another. It is often performed by changing the sign and adding; as, to subtract 9 from 5 is to add −9 and +5 (result −4), or to subtract −9 from +5 is to add +9 and +5 (result +14).

3. *Law.* The withdrawing or withholding from one a right to which he is entitled, as customary services, fealty, rents, suit and service, conjugal rights, and tithes. *Obsoles.*

4. *Logic.* The exception of one class from another in which the excepted class is naturally included.

sub-trac′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or able to subtract.

2. *Math.* Having the negative or minus sign (—).

sub′tra-hend′ (sŭb′trȧ-hĕnd′), *n.* [L. *subtrahendus* that is to be subtracted, p. fut. pass. of *subtrahere*. See SUBTRACT.] *Math.* The quantity to be subtracted.

sub′treas′ur-er (sŭb′trĕzh′ûr-ẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* A subordinate treasurer; specif., *U. S.*, an assistant treasurer of the United States, who has charge of a subtreasury.

sub-treas′ur-y (sŭb-trĕzh′ûr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -URIES (-ĭz). A subordinate treasury, or place of deposit; specif., a branch treasury of the United States.

sub-trip′li-cate (sŭb-trĭp′lĭ-kāt), *a.* *Math.* Expressed by the cube root; — said esp. of ratios.

sub-trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk) } **sub-trop′i-cal** (-trŏp′ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Nearly tropical; of, pertaining to, or designating, the regions bordering on the tropical zone.

sub-trop′ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* The subtropical regions.

su′bu-late (sū′bū-lāt), *a.* [NL. *subulatus*, fr. L. *subula* an awl.] Awl-shaped; linear and tapering to a fine point.

sub′um-brel′la (sŭb′ŭm-brĕl′ȧ), *n.* *Zoöl.* The concave under surface of the bell, or disk-shaped body, of a jellyfish. — **sub′um-brel′lar** (-ȧr), *a.*

sub′urb (sŭb′ûrb), *n.* [OF. *suburbe*, L. *suburbium*; *sub* under, below, near + *urbs* a city. See URBAN.] **1.** An outlying part of a city or town; a smaller place adjacent to a city; in *pl.*, the region on the confines of any city or large town; as, a house in the *suburbs* of Paris.

2. Hence, the confines; the outer part; the environment. "The *suburbs* . . . of sorrow." *Jer. Taylor.*

sub-ur′ban (-ûr′băn), *a.* [L. *suburbanus.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, suburbs; inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city. — *n.* One who dwells in the suburbs.

sub-ur′bi-ca′ri-an (-bĭ-kā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [LL. *suburbicarius*, equiv. to L. *suburbanus*: cf. F. *suburbicaire*. See SUBURBAN.] Being in the suburbs or near the city; of or pertaining to the suburbs; — applied to the six dioceses in the suburbs of Rome subject to the Pope as metropolitan bishop of Rome, or the provinces subject to him as patriarch; hence, of or pert. to these dioceses or provinces.

sub-vene′ (sŭb-vēn′), *v. i.*; -VENED′ (-vēnd′); -VEN′ING (-vēn′ĭng). [L. *subvenire* to come to one's assistance, come up: cf. F. *subvenir*. Cf. SOUVENIR, SUBVENTION.] To come under as a support; to happen by way of relief or aid.

A future state must needs *subvene* to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin. *Bp. Warburton.*

sub-ven′tion (-vĕn′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subventio*, fr. L. *subvenire*. See SUBVENE.] **1.** Act of coming under. "The *subvention* of a cloud." *Stackhouse.*

2. Act of coming to the aid of some one; support; help.

3. A government aid or bounty; a subsidy.

Syn. — See SUBSIDY.

sub-ver′sion (-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subversio*: cf. F. *subversion*. See SUBVERT.] **1.** Act of subverting, or state of being subverted; overthrow from the foundation; utter ruin; destruction; as, *subversion* of a government or of despotic power; *subversion* of the constitution.

The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber. *Evelyn.*

2. That which causes overthrow or destruction.

sub-ver′sive (sŭb-vûr′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *subversif.*] Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin; as, hypocrisy is a vice *subversive* of manhood.

sub-vert′ (-vûrt′), *v. t.*; SUB-VERT′ED; SUB-VERT′ING. [L. *subvertere*, *subversum*; *sub* under + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *subvertir*. See VERSION.] **1.** To overturn from the foundation; to overthrow; to ruin utterly; to destroy.

Razeth your cities, and *subverts* your towns. *Shak.*

This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To turn away or aside; to pervert; corrupt; confound.

Syn. — Overthrow, destroy. See OVERTURN.

sub-vert′, *v. i.* To overthrow anything from the foundation; to cause subversion or destruction.

sub-wa′ter (-wô′tẽr), *v. t.* *Hort.* To furnish water to (plants in beds) by means of runs of tiling with openings through which the water rises by capillary attraction.

sub′way′ (sŭb′wā′), *n.* An underground way or gallery; esp.: **a** A passage under a street, in which water mains, gas mains, telegraph wires, etc., are conducted. **b** An electric railroad under the street surface. *U. S.*

suc-cade′ (sŭ-kād′; sŭk′ād), *n.* [F. *succade* a sweetmeat; cf. L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice. Cf. SUCKET.] A sweetmeat; a bonbon; a preserve or confection. *Obs. or R.*

suc′ce-da′ne-ous (sŭk′sē-dā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succedaneus*. See SUCCEED.] Pertaining to, or acting as, a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else; substituted.

suc′ce-da′ne-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [NL. See SUCCEDANEOUS.] One that succeeds to the place of another; a substitute; specif., *Med.*, a remedy used as a substitute.

In lieu of me, you will have a charming *succedaneum*, Lady Harriet Stanhope. *Walpole.*

suc-ce′dent (sŭk-sē′dĕnt), *n.* **1.** One that follows or succeeds; a follower; a following thing; a result. *Obs.*

2. *Astrol.* Any of the four houses that follow the four angular houses, as the 2d, 5th, 8th, and 11th houses.

suc-ceed′ (sŭk-sēd′), *v. t.*; SUC-CEED′ED; SUC-CEED′ING. [L. *succedere*, *successum*, to go under, go up, follow, be successful; *sub* under + *cedere* to go along: cf. F. *succéder*. See CEDE; cf. SUCCESS.] **1.** To come after; to be subsequent or consequent to; to follow.

Destructive effects . . . *succeeded* the curse. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To follow in order; to come next after; hence, to take the place of; as, the king's eldest son *succeeds* his father on the throne; autumn *succeeds* summer.

3. To fall heir to; to inherit. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

4. To support; prosper; promote. *Obs.*

Succeed my wish and second my design. *Dryden.*

suc-ceed′, *v. i.* **1.** To come in the place of another person, thing, or event; to come after; to come next in the usual, natural, or prescribed course; to follow; hence, to come next in the possession of anything; — often with *to*; as, to *succeed* to a title; day is over, night *succeeds*.

2. Specif., to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant.

No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land. *Shak.*

3. To come down; to descend, as an estate or an heirloom, in the same family; to devolve. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

4. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to be successful; as, he *succeeded* in his plans; his plans *succeeded*. *Dryden.*

5. To go under or below; to descend. *A Latinism.* *Obs.*

Will you to the cooler cave *succeed*? *Dryden.*

6. To approach. *A Latinism.* *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — See FOLLOW.

suc-cen′tor (sŭk-sĕn′tẽr), *n.* [L., an accompanier in singing, fr. *succinere* to sing, to accompany; *sub* under, after + *canere* to sing.] **1.** *Eccl.* A precentor's deputy in some cathedrals. See PRECENTOR **a**.

2. An abettor. *Obs. & R.*

suc-cess′ (sŭk-sĕs′), *n.* [L. *successus*: cf. F. *succès*. See SUCCEED.] **1.** Act of succeeding; succession. *Obs.*

2. That which comes after; hence, consequence, issue, outcome, or result, of an undertaking, whether good or bad.

Men . . . that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report back again faithfully the *success*. *Bacon.*

3. The favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; attainment of a proposed object, as wealth, position, or the like; prosperous issue.

Dream of *success* and happy victory! *Shak.*

4. A thing or person achieving success or favor; as, the trip, book, actor, play, invention, was a *success*. *Colloq.*

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sub′ten′ure, *n.* The tenure of a subtenant.
sub-tep′id, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′ter-brut′ish (sŭb′tẽr-brōōt′ĭsh), *a.* See SUBTER-.
sub′ter-duc′tion, *n.* [L. *subterducere* to carry off secretly.] Stealing. *Obs.*
sub′te-rete′, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-ter′flu-ent (sŭb-tûr′flōō-ĕnt), **sub-ter′flu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subterfluens*, p. pr. of *subterfluere* to flow beneath; *subter* under + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing or running beneath. *Rare.*
sub′ter-hu′man, *a.* See SUBTER-.
sub-ter′mi-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′ter-nat′u-ral, *a.* See SUBTER-. [ŭn), *n.* See SUBTER-.
sub′ter-po-si′tion (-pō-zĭsh′-
sub′ter-rane (sŭb′tĕr-ān), *a.* Subterranean. [nean. *Obs.*
sub′ter-ra′ne-al, *a.* Subterra-
sub′ter-ra-ne′i-ty (sŭb′tĕr-ȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A thing that is under ground, as a mineral. *Obs.*
sub′ter-ra′ne-ous (-rā′nē-ŭs), *a.* = SUBTERRANEAN. — **sub′ter-ra′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sub′ter-ra′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*
sub′ter-ra-ny (sŭb′tĕr-ā-nĭ), *a.* Subterranean. *Obs.* — *n.* Anything subterranean. *Obs.* [1 **a**.
sub′ter-ra′que-ous, *a.* See SUB-,
sub′ter-reno′ (sŭb′tĕr-ēn′), *a.* [L. *subterrenus*.] Subterranean.
sub′ter-res′tri-al, *a.* Subterranean.
sub′tha-lam′ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′tho-rac′ic, *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** See SUB-, 1 **a**. **b** Not quite far enough forward to be thoracic, as the ventral fins of some fishes.
sub′til. Subtile. *Obs. or Archaic or Ref. Sp.*
sub-til′i-ate (sŭb-tĭl′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *subtiliare*.] To make thin or rare *Obs.* — **sub-til′i-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*
sub-til′i-ate, *a.* Subtiliated.
sub′til-ism (sŭb′tĭl-ĭz′m; sŭt′′l-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality or state of being subtle.
sub′til-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subtilisation*.] **1.** Act of making subtile. 2. Subtlety. [subtilizes.
sub′til-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who
sub′tle, *v. t. & i.* *Obs.* **1.** To make subtle; to scheme. 2. To reason or argue subtly.
Sub′tle, *n.* In Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist," a crafty quack who gets money by pretending to be about to discover the philosopher's stone.
sub′tled, *p. a.* Subtilized. *Obs.*
sub′tle-head′, *n.* Subtlety. *Obs.*
sub′tle-ness (sŭt′′l-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sub′tle-ry, *n.* Subtlety. *Obs.*
sub′tle-ship, *n.* Subtleness; *pl.*, subtle practices. *Obs.*
sub′tly (sŭt′lĭ), *adv.* of SUBTLE.
sub′tone′, *n.* An undertone.
sub-tor′rid, *a.* Subtropical.
sub-tract′er, *n.* **1.** One who subtracts. 2. The subtrahend. *Obs.*
sub′trans-lu′cent, *a.*, **sub′trans-par′ent**, *a.*, **sub-trap′e-zoi′dal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′tread′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′tri-an′gu-lar, *a.*, **sub′tri-an′gu-late**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**
sub-trib′al (sŭb-trĭb′ăl), *a.*,
sub′tribe′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub′tri-e′dral (sŭb′trī-ē′drăl), *a.* *Math.* Subtrihedral.
sub-tri′fid, *a.*, **sub-trig′o-nal**, *a.*,
sub′tri-he′dral (sŭb′trī-hē′drăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-tri′ple (sŭb-trĭp′′l), *a.* In the ratio of 1 to 3. [1 **b**.
sub′tri-que′trous, *a.* See SUB-,
sub-triste′ (sŭb-trĭst′), *a* Also **sub-trist′**. [L. *subtristis*.] Somewhat sad. [SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-tro′chan-ter′ic, *a.* See
sub-trude′ (sŭb-trōōd′), *v. t.* [*sub-* + L. *trudere* to thrust.] To place under; to insert. *Rare.*
sub-trun′cate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′trunk′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-truse′, *v. t.* [*sub-* + L. *trudere*, *trusum*, to drive, impel.] To subject; compel. *Obs.*
sub′tu′nic, *n.* An under tunic.
sub′tun′nel, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′tur-ric′u-late, **sub′tur-ric′u-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′tu′tor, *n.*, **sub′type′**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**
sub-typ′i-cal (sŭb-tĭp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Deviating somewhat from a type.
Su′bu-el (sū′bū-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
su′bu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Subulate.
su′bu-li-corn′ (sū′bū-lĭ-kôrn′), *a.* [L. *subula* an awl + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Having subulate antennæ. *Obs.* [bulate.
su′bu-li-form′ (-fôrm′), *a.* Su-
sub′u-lon, *n.*; *pl.* -LONES (-lō′nēz). [L. *subulo*, *-onis*, fr. *subula* bodkin.] A hart in the second year. *Obs.*
sub-um′bel-late, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′um-bo′nal (sŭb′ŭm-bō′năl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Beneath or forward of the umbones of a bivalve shell.
sub-um′brage, *v. t.* [See UMBRAGE.] To overshadow. *Obs.*
sub-um′bral, *a.* Subumbrellar.
sub-un′ci-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′un-da′tion (sŭb′ŭn-dā′shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *unda* a wave.] A flood; a deluge. *Obs.*
sub-un′gual (sŭb-ŭŋ′gwăl), **sub-un′gui-al** (-gwĭ-ăl), *a.* Under a nail or hoof.
Sub-un′gu-la′ta (-gū-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of ungulate mammals including the Hyracoidea (conies), Proboscidia (elephants), and certain extinct groups, as the Amblypoda. The feet are often five-toed and sometimes plantigrade. — **sub-un′gu-late** (-ŭŋ′gū-lāt), *a. & n.*
sub′u′nit, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**
sub′urb, *a.* Suburban. *Rare.*
sub-ur′ban-ism, *n.* See ISM.
sub-ur′ban-ite, *n.* A dweller in the suburbs. [a suburb. *Obs.*
sub′ur-ban′i-ty, *n.* Residence in
sub-ur′ban-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
sub-ur′ban-ly, *adv.* of SUBURBAN.
sub′urbed (sŭb′ûrbd), *a.* Having a suburb or suburbs; provided (with) as a suburb.
sub-ur′bi-al, **sub-ur′bi-an**, **sub-ur′bi-can**, *a.* Suburban. *Obs.*
sub-ur′bi-ca-ry (sŭb-ûr′bĭ-kā-rĭ), *a.* = SUBURBICARIAN.
sub′u-re′thral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-ur′sine (sŭb-ûr′sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a. & n.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-vag′i-nal (sŭb-văj′ĭ-năl; sŭb′vȧ-jī′năl), *a.* *Anat.* Under or inside a sheath.
subvaging, *a.* [*sub-* + L. *vagari* to wander.] Spreading down. *Obs.*
sub-val′u-a′tion (sŭb-văl′ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* A secondary or subordinate valuation; specif., *Scots Law*, a valuation of the teinds made by the subcommissioners and validated only through confirmation by the High Commission, or since 1707 by the Court of Teinds.
sub′va-ri′e-ty, *n.* A minor variety or strain in a more general one, esp. in domestic animals. — **sub′va-ri′e-tal**, *a.*
sub′vas′sal, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-vec′tion, *n.* [L. *subvectio*.] Conveyance. *Obs.*
sub′vend-ee′, *n.* The vendee in a subsale.
sub′ven-ta′ne-ous (sŭb′vĕn-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *ventus* wind.] Produced by the wind; windy. *Obs.*
sub-ven′tion (sŭb-vĕn′shŭn), *v. t.* To subventionize.
sub-ven′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a subvention.
sub-ven′tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To come to the aid of; to subsidize; to support.
sub′ven-ti′tious (sŭb′vĕn-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Helping; aiding.
sub-ven′tive, *a.* Helpful by way of subvention.
sub-ven′tral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-ven′tri-cose, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-verse′, *v. t.* [L. *subversus*, p. p. of *subvertere*. See SUBVERT.] To subvert. *Obs*
sub-versed′ (sŭb-vûrst′), *a.* *Math.* Versed and belonging to the supplement.
sub-ver′sion-a-ry (-vûr′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Subversive. [*Sp.*
sub-ver′siv Subversive. *Ref.*
sub-vert′ant (sŭb-vûr′tănt), *a.* *Her.* Reversed.
sub-ver′te-bral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-vert′ed, *a.* *Her.* Reversed.
sub-vert′ent Var. of SUBVERTANT. [that subverts.
sub-vert′er (-vûr′tẽr), *n.* One
sub-vert′i-ble (sŭb-vûr′tĭ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
sub-ver′ti-cal, *a.*, **sub′ver-tic′il-late** (sŭb′vẽr-tĭs′ĭ-lāt), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. [*Obs.*
sub-ver′tion, *n.* Subversion.
subvertize, *v. t.* To subvert *Obs.*
sub′ve-sic′u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′vic′ar, *n.*, **sub′vic′ar-ship**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**. [rility.
sub-vir′ile, *a.* Of inferior vi-
sub-vi′tal-ized (sŭb-vī′tăl-īzd), *a.* Imperfectly vitalized.
sub-vit′re-ous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**
sub-vo′cal (-vō′kăl), *a. & n.* = SUBTONIC.
‖ **sub vo′ce.** [L.] Under the word; — abbr. *s. v.*
sub-vul′gar, *a.* Vulgar in an inferior degree. *Obs.*
sub′vul-tu′ri-an, *a.* Somewhat vulturelike; predatory. *Obs.*
sub′work′er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-write′, *v. i.* To subscribe. *R.*
sub-zon′al (-zōn′ăl), *a.* *Embryol.* **a** Beneath the zona pellucida of an egg. **b** Imperfectly zonal. [a zone.
sub′zone′, *n.* A subdivision of
sub-zy′go-mat′ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
succade gourd. The vegetable marrow. [*Scot.*
suc′car (sōōk′ẽr), *n.* Sugar
suc′ca-tash. Var. of SUCCOTASH.
suc-cease′, *v. i.* [Erron. for *surcease*, v.] To end. *Obs.*
suc′ce-dan, **suc′ce-dane**, *n.* A succedaneum; substitute. *Obs.*
suc-ce′dent (sŭk-sē′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *succedens*, p. pr.] Succeeding; following. [See -ABLE.
suc-ceed′a-ble (-sēd′ȧ-b′l), *a.*
suc-ceed′ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *succédant*, p. pr.] *Her.* Succeeding; following. *Rare.*
suc-ceed′er, *n.* A successor.
suc-ceed′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUCCEED. Hence: *n.* *Obs.* That which succeeds, or follows after; a consequence.
suc-cent′ (sŭk-sĕnt′), *v. t.* [See SUCCENTOR.] To sing the close or second part of (a verse), as in responsive singing *R.* [tor.
suc-cent′, *v. i.* To act as succen-
suc′cen-tu′ri-ate (sŭk′sĕn-tū′rĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *succenturiatus*, p. p. of *succenturiare* to receive as a recruit into a century.] To fill the vacancies in (a company of soldiers). *Obs.* — **suc′cen-tu′ri-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
suc-cer′nate, *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *succernere*.] To sift (meal). *Obs.*
‖ **suc′cès′ d′es′time′** (sük′sĕ′ dĕs′tēm′) [F.] Lit., success of esteem, as that of a play whose merits win it respect, but which does not win popular favor.
suc-ces′sant-ly, *adv.* Successively. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
suc′ces-sa-ry, *n.* Succession.

suc-cess′ful (sŭk-sĕs′fo͝ol), *a.* Resulting or terminating in success; gaining or having gained success; having the desired effect; often, having attained wealth, position, or the like; as, a *successful* experiment; a *successful* man.

Syn. — Happy, prosperous, fortunate, auspicious, lucky.

— **suc-cess′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **suc-cess′ful-ness**, *n.*

suc-ces′sion (-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *successio*: cf. F. *succession*. See SUCCEED.] **1.** Act of succeeding; a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; sequence; as, a *succession* of disasters.

2. *Law.* **a** The change in legal relations by which one person (called the *successor*) comes into the enjoyment of, or becomes responsible for, one or more of the rights or liabilities of another person (called the *predecessor*), as of a son to the estate or rank of his father, of one king to another, etc.; the act or fact of one person's taking the place of another in the enjoyment of, or liability for, his rights or duties, or both; also, the right or duty so to take another's place, or the rights and duties succeeded to. When the succession involves all the rights and duties transferable by law, as the universitas (which see) of a deceased person, the transfer is called a **universal succession**; in any other case a **singular succession**, as being to some singular (particular) object or objects; when it is to a right to be enjoyed, as property, it is called **active**; when to a duty or obligation to be performed, as a debt, **passive**. **b** Now specif., and usually, the act or fact of a person's becoming beneficially entitled to any property or property interest of a deceased person whether by operation of law upon his dying intestate (**succession ab intestato** [ăb ĭn′tĕs-tā′tō]) or by testamentary disposition (**testamentary succession**). In general by the common law of England and the United States the heir succeeds to the real estate and the personal representative to the personal estate of a decedent; at Roman law the heir orig. succeeded to the universitas of the deceased, and in modern Civil-law systems in general the heir succeeds to both movables and immovables.

3. Specif., act or right of succeeding to a throne; as, the War of the Spanish *Succession*.

4. A series of persons or things that follow according to some established rule; as, a *succession* of kings.

5. An order or series of descendants; lineage; race; descent. "A long *succession* must ensue." *Milton.*

6. One succeeding, as to rank; a successor or heir. *Obs.*

Syn. — SUCCESSION, SEQUENCE, SERIES, SUITE. SUCCESSION, the general term, may apply to things of whatever sort that follow in the order of time or place; SEQUENCE is more limited in its application, and suggests esp. a uniform, logical, or regular succession; a SERIES is a succession of objects which are of similar nature, or which stand to each other in similar relations; a SUITE is a sequence, series, or set of things taken collectively; as, "the *succession* of forest trees" (*Thoreau*); "The phenomena of spirit are so contrived as to flow always in the same order and *sequence*" (*Froude*); "a *sequence* of stately balanced rhythm" (*M. Hewlett*); cf. a musical *sequence*, a *sequence* at cards; "the long *series* of my woes" (*Pope*); the three volumes constitute a *series*; an arithmetical *series*; a *suite* of rooms; Grieg's Peer Gynt *suite*. See FOLLOW, *v. i.*, CONSECUTIVE.

succession of crops, rotation of crops. — **s. to the Crown Act.** See *Limitation of the Crown Act*, under LIMITATION.

suc-ces′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a succession; in a regular order; consecutive. — **suc-ces′sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

suc-ces′sion-ist, *n.* A person who insists on the importance of a regular succession; esp., *Eccl.*, one who holds that apostolic succession is necessary to a valid ministry.

suc-ces′sive (-sĕs′ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *successif*. See SUCCEED.] **1.** Following in order or in uninterrupted course; coming after without interruption or interval; following one after another in a line or series; consecutive; as, the *successive* years; *successive* kings; *successive* strokes.

Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior.*

2. Having or giving the right of succeeding to an inheritance; inherited by succession; hereditary. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. [*success* + *-ive*.] Successful. *Obs.* *Lady Alimony.*

Syn. — See CONSECUTIVE.

successive hermaphroditism. *Biol.* See HERMAPHRODITE, 1. — **s. induction.** *Math.* = INDUCTION, 5.

— **suc-ces′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **suc-ces′sive-ness**, *n.*

suc-ces′sor (sŭk-sĕs′ẽr; *formerly also* suc′ces-sor, *as in Shakespeare*: *cf.* CONFESSOR), *n.* [ME. *successour*, OF. *successur*, *successor*, F. *successeur*, L. *successor*. See SUCCEED.] One that succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; one who takes the place of another by succession; — correlative to *predecessor*; as, the king's *successor*.

suc′cin-am′ate (sŭk′sĭ-năm′āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of succinamic acid.

suc′cin-am′ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, an amido derivative of succinic acid, $C_2H_4(CONH_2)$-CO_2H, obtained as a white crystalline substance.

suc′ci-nate (sŭk′sĭ-nāt), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of succinic acid.

suc-cinct′ (sŭk-sĭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *succinctus*, p. p. of *succingere* to gird below or from below, to tuck up; *sub* + *cingere* to gird. Cf. CINCTURE.] **1.** Girded or tucked up. *Archaic.* "His habit fit for speed *succinct*." *Milton.*

2. *Zoöl.* Supported by a band of silk around the middle, as the pupas of some butterflies.

3. Compressed into a narrow compass; concise; terse.

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear. *Roscommon.*

Syn. — Short, brief, summary, compendious, laconic, terse. See CONCISE.

— **suc-cinct′ly**, *adv.* — **suc-cinct′ness**, *n.*

suc′cinc-to′ri-um (sŭk′sĭŋk-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. L. *succingere* to gird.] *R. C. Ch.* A vestment, in early times peculiar to bishops, later to the Pope, forming an under girdle passed round the alb and having now a maniplelike appendage on the left side.

suc-cin′ic (sŭk-sĭn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *succinum*, *sucinum*, amber, prob. fr. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, sap: cf. F. *succinique*.] *Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $(CH_2CO_2H)_2$, in amber, turpentine, and lignite, in many plants, as the poppy and wormwood, and in various animal fluids, and also produced artificially, as by action of nitric acid on organic substances. It is called specif. *ordinary*, *ethylene*, or *normal*, *succinic acid*. **b** Pert. to or designating a similar and isomeric acid, $CH_3CH(CO_2H)_2$, of artificial origin, called specif. *isosuccinic acid* or *ethylidene* (*ethidene*) *succinic acid*, and also *methylmalonic acid*.

suc′cin-im′ide (sŭk′sĭ-nĭm′ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* Succinic imide, a white crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_2H_4{\cdot}(CO)_2{\cdot}NH$, obtained by treating the anhydride of ordinary succinic acid with ammonia gas and in other ways. It is a typical imido acid, and forms a series of salts.

suc′cin-ite (sŭk′sĭ-nīt), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] *Min.* **a** Amber. **b** Amber-colored grossularite. See GARNET, 1.

suc′cin-yl (-nĭl), *n.* [*succinic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_4H_4O_2$, the radical of succinic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

suc-cise′ (sŭk-sīs′), *a.* [L. *succisus*, p. p. of *succidere* to cut away below, *sub* under + *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Appearing as if a part were cut off at the lower end.

suc′cor, suc′cour (sŭk′ẽr), *v. t.*; SUC′CORED, SUC′COURED (-ẽrd); SUC′COR-ING, SUC′COUR-ING. [ME. *socouren*, OF. *sucurre*, *soucourre*, *secorre*, F. *secourir*, L. *succurrere*, *succursum*, to run under, run to the aid of, help, succor; *sub* under + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] To run to the aid of; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; to relieve; as, to *succor* a besieged city.

He is able to *succor* them that are tempted. *Heb.* ii. 18.

Syn. — Aid, assist, relieve, deliver, help, comfort.

suc′cor, suc′cour, *n.* [ME. *socours*, *sucurs*, OF. *sucurs*, *socors*, *secors*, F. *secours*, LL. *succursus*, fr. L. *succurrere*. The loss of final *s* is prob. due to mistaking the older form as pl. See SUCCOR, *v. t.*] **1.** Aid; help; assistance; esp., assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress. "We beseech mercy and *succor*." *Chaucer.*

2. The person or thing that brings relief; esp., *pl.*, troops intended or serving to aid or relieve.

suc′cor-a-ble, suc′cour-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *secourable*.] **1.** Capable of being succored; admitting of relief.

2. Giving aid; ready or willing to help or relieve. *Obs.*

suc′co-ry (sŭk′ō-rĭ), *n.* [Corrupted fr. OF. *cicorée*, F. *chicorée*. See CHICORY.] **a** Chicory. **b** With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of various other cichoriaceous plants, as gum *succory*, blue *succory*, etc.

suc′co-tash (-tăsh), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *m'sickquatash* corn not crushed or ground.] An article of food of Amer. Indian origin, prepared by boiling together beans and kernels of Indian corn, or maize, usually in the fresh or green state and often with pieces of salt pork added.

suc′cu-bine (sŭk′ū-bīn; -bĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to succubi.

suc′cu-bous (-bŭs), *a.* [See SUCCUBUS.] *Bot.* Having the leaves with the upper part of each covered by the base of the next higher, as certain liverworts. Cf. INCUBOUS.

suc′cu-bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī). [NL., fr. L. *succubare* to lie under; *sub* + *cubare* to lie down; cf. L. *succuba*, *succubo*, one who lies under. Cf. INCUBUS.] A demon or fiend; esp., a lascivious spirit (male or female) supposed to have sexual intercourse with mortals by night. Cf. INCUBUS, 1.

suc′cu-lence (-lĕns) } *n.* [See SUCCULENT.] Quality or **suc′cu-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ) } condition of being succulent.

suc′cu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *succulentus*, *suculentus*, fr. *succus*, *sucus*, juice; perh. akin to E. *suck*: cf. F. *succulent*.] **1.** Full of juice; juicy; specif., *Bot.*, having juicy or watery tissues, as most cacti, Crassulaceæ, etc.

2. Fig.: Full of mental nourishment or fresh interest; not dry or jejune.

suc′cu-lent, *n.* *Bot.* A succulent plant, as a cactus.

suc-cumb′ (sŭ-kŭm′; *now rarely* -kŭmb′), *v. i.*; SUC-CUMBED′ (-kŭmd′); SUC-CUMB′ING. [L. *succumbere*; *sub* under + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down. See INCUMBENT, CUBIT.] To lie or sink down as the result of pressure or force; to yield; submit; to give way; as, to *succumb* to disease or temptation.

suc-cumb′, *v. t.* To subdue; crush; overpower. *Obs.*

suc′cus (sŭk′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCI (-sī). [L.] Juice; specif., *Pharm.*, the expressed juice of a plant, for medicinal use. ‖ **suc′cus en-te′ri-cus** (ĕn-tĕr′ĭ-kŭs) [NL., lit., juice of the intestines], *Physiol.*, a fluid secreted in small quantity by certain glands (probably the crypts of Lieberkühn) of the small intestine and supposedly important in digestion.

suc-cuss′ (sŭ-kŭs′), *v. t.* [See SUCCUSSION.] To shake suddenly; to perform succussion upon.

suc′cus-sa′tion (sŭk′ŭ-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *succussare* to jolt, v. intens. See SUCCUSSION.] **1.** A trot or trotting. *Obs.*

2. A shaking; succussion.

suc-cus′sion (sŭ-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *succussio*, fr. *succutere* to fling up, toss up; *sub* under + *quatere* to shake: cf. F. *succussion*.] Act of shaking; a shake; a shock; specif.: **a** *Med.* A shaking of the body to ascertain if fluid is present in the thorax. **b** Bumping. See BUMP, *v. i.*, 2.

suc-cus′sive (sŭ-kŭs′ĭv), *a.* Characterized by a shaking motion, esp. an up-and-down movement, as in earthquakes, and not merely tremulous oscillation.

such (sŭch), *a.* [ME. *such*, *swich*, *swilch*, *swulch*, *swilc*, *swulc*, AS. *swelc*, *swilc*, *swylc*; akin to OFries. *selik*, D. *zulk*, OS. *sulic*, OHG. *sulih*, *solih*, G. *solch*, Icel. *slīkr*, OSw. *salik*, Sw. *slik*, Dan. *slig*, Goth. *swaleiks*; originally meaning, so shaped. See SO, LIKE, *a.*; cf. WHICH.] **1.** Of that kind; of the like kind; like; similar; as, we never saw *such* a day; — often followed by *that* or *as* introducing the word or proposition which defines the similarity, or the standard of comparison; as, the books are not *such* that I can recommend them, or, not *such* as I can recommend; to teach *such* things as are useful.

☞ *Such* is often used emphatically without the correlative, noting the kind or quality (often understood) as extreme or of a high degree; as, *such* a boy! I shall have *such* a time! *Such* was formerly used like an adverb with numerals in the sense of *times as much* or *as many*; as, *such ten*, or ten times as many. It is still like an adverb when used before an attributive adjective, as in, *such* terrible storms. "Everything was managed with so much care, and *such* excellent order was observed" (*De Foe*). But with *a* or *an* here its adjective character is apparent. The indefinite article never precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers, except when *such* follows the noun; as, *such* a man; an honor *such* as this. The indefinite adjectives *some*, *several*, *one*, *few*, *many*, *all*, etc., precede *such*; as, one *such* book is enough; all *such* people ought to be avoided; few *such* ideas were then held.

And in his time *such* a conqueror
That greater was there none under the sun. *Chaucer.*
His misery was *such* that none of the bystanders could refrain from weeping. *Macaulay.*

2. Having the particular quality or character specified.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*

3. The same; — with *as*. "[It] hath *such* senses as we have." *Shak.*

4. Certain; — representing the person or object as already particularized in terms which are not mentioned, or serving in place of its specific name. See SUCH AND SUCH, below.

In rushed one and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arrived. *Daniel.*

such and such, *or* **such or such**, certain; some; — used to represent a person or thing indefinitely, in place of naming it, often as already particularized in one way or another, or as being of one kind or another. "In *such and such* a place shall be my camp." 2 *Kings* vi. 8. "A law commanding *such or such* an action." *South.* — **s. like**, of the like kind; similar.

And many other *such like* things ye do. *Mark* vii. 8.

such, *pron.* Such a person or thing; such a one; — commonly with plural reference: such persons; such things.

He was the father of *such* as dwell in tents. *Gen.* iv. 20.

suck (sŭk), *v. t.*; SUCKED (sŭkt); SUCK′ING. [ME. *suken*, *souken*, AS. *sūcan*, akin to *sūgan*, D. *zuigen*, G. *saugen*, OHG. *sūgan*, Icel. *sūga*, *sjūga*, Sw. *suga*, Dan. *suge*, OIr. *sūgim* I suck, L. *sugere* to suck. Cf. HONEYSUCKLE, SOAK, SUCTION.] **1.** To draw (a liquid) by an action of the mouth which tends to produce a partial vacuum, and thus cause the liquid to rush in; to draw, or apply force to, by exhausting the air.

2. To draw liquid from by an action of the mouth; as, to *suck* an orange; specif., to draw milk from (the mother, the breast, etc.) with the mouth; as, the young of an animal *sucks* the mother, or dam; an infant *sucks* the breast.

3. To draw, draw in, or imbibe, by any process like sucking; to inhale; absorb; as, to *suck* in air; hence, to draw or draw in; as, plants *suck* water from the ground.

4. To suckle; to nurse.

to suck the monkey. *British Slang, Originally Naut.* **a** To drink from the bottle. **b** To drink rum from a coconut emptied of its milk. **c** To drink liquor from a cask by means of a straw or tube inserted in a small hole.

suck, *v. i.* **1.** To draw something by producing a vacuum, as with the mouth or a tube; to draw in.

Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I. *Shak.*

2. To draw milk from the breast or udder; as, a child, or the young of an animal, is first nourished by *sucking*.

3. To draw air; — said of a pump which fails to draw fluid because of low water or a defective valve.

suck, *n.* **1.** Act of drawing with the mouth or otherwise; suction; also, an agent that sucks, or draws in.

2. That which is drawn into the mouth by sucking; specif., milk drawn from the breast. *Shak.*

3. Hence: **a** A small draft; a sip. *Colloq.* **b** A lollipop; a sweet. *Dial. Eng.* **c** Liquor, as small beer. *Dial. Eng.*

4. A whirlpool; — often [*cap.*] in proper names. *Scot.*

suck′en (sŭk′ĕn), *n.* [See SOKEN, SOKE.] *Scots Law.* The jurisdiction or thirl of a mill. See THIRLAGE.

suck′en-er (-ẽr), *n.* *Scots Law.* A tenant bound to grind his grain at the mill of a sucken.

suck′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sucks.

2. Specif., a suckling; a sucking animal; *Com.*, a sucking pig or lamb.

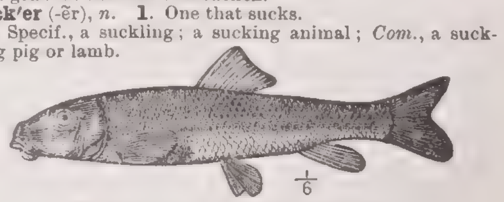

White Sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*).

3. **a** Any of numerous fresh-water fishes constituting the family Catostomidæ, closely related to, or sometimes included in, the carp family, from which they are distinguished by the structure of the mouth (which usually has thick, soft lips) and of the lower pharyngeal bones. They

suc-cess′ful-ly, *adv.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Successively. **b** Excessively.

succession duty *or* **tax.** A duty or tax on the succession to a decedent's estate. See DEATH DUTY.

suc-ces′sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

suc-ces′siv. Successive. *Ref. Sp.*

suc-cess′less, *a.* See -LESS. — -**less-ly**, *adv.* — -**less-ness**, *n.*

suc-ces′sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

suc-ces′so-ry, *a.* Of or pert. to succession.

succeudry. ✝ SURQUIDRY.

suc′ci (sŭk′sī), *n.*, *pl.* of SUCCUS.

suc-cid′u-ous (sŭk-sĭd′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succiduus*, fr. *succidere* fall under.] Ready to fall; falling. *R.*

suc-cif′er-ous (-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, sap + E. *-ferous*.] Producing or conveying sap.

suc′cin (sŭk′sĭn), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] Amber.

suc′cin-am′ide (sŭk′sĭ-năm′ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_2H_4(CONH_2)_2$.

suc′cin-an′il (-năn′ĭl), *n.* A crystalline substance, C_2H_4-$(CO)_2NC_6H_5$. It is a phenyl derivative of succinimide.

suc′ci-nat′ed (sŭk′sĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with succinic acid or succinates.

suc-cinc′to-ry (sŭk-sĭŋk′tō-rĭ), *n.* = SUCCINCTORIUM.

suc′cine. ✝ SUCCIN.

suc-cin′e-ous (sŭk-sĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sucineus* of amber.] Succinic. *Obs.*

suc′cin-if′er-ous (sŭk′sĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*succin* + *-ferous*.] Amber-yielding.

suc′ci-nous (sŭk′sĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See SUCCINIC.] Succinic. *R.*

suc-ci′sion (sŭk-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L *succisio*. See SUCCISE.] Act of cutting down or off. *Obs.*

suc-ci′sive, *a.* [L. *succissivus*.] Subsecive. *Obs.*

suc-civ′o-rous (sŭk-sĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L *succus*, *sucus*, juice + E. *-vorous*.] *Zoöl.* Feeding on the juices of plants. *Rare.*

suc′cla-ma′tion (sŭk′lȧ-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *succlamatio*.] A shouting or calling after. *Obs.*

suc′col-late, *v. t.* [L. *succollare*, *succollatum*.] To bear on one's shoulders: to shoulder. *Obs.* — **suc′col-la′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

suc′co-ra′ceous, *a.* [L. *suc(c)us* juice.] Juicy. *Obs.*

succorance, *n.* Succoring; salvation. *Obs.*

suc′cord. Succored. *Ref. Sp.*

suc′cor-er, suc′cour-er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *secoreor*.] One that succors.

suc′cor-ess, -cour-ess, *n.* A female succorer. *Obs.*

suc′cor-less, suc′cour-less, *a.* See -LESS.

suc′cose (sŭk′ōs: *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *sucosus*.] Juicy; sappy.

suc-cos′i-ty (sŭ-kŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being succose. *Rare.*

suc′co-teague′ (sŭk′ō-tēg′). Rare var. of SQUETEAGUE.

Suc′coth (sŭk′ŏth; -ōth). *Bib.*

Suc′coth-be′noth (-bē′nŏth; -nōth). *Bib.* A deity worshiped by Babylonian colonists in Samaria.

suc′cour, suc′cour-a-ble, etc. Vars. of SUCCOR, etc.

succourse, *n.* Succor. *Obs.*

suc′cous (sŭk′ŭs), *a.* Succose. *R.*

suc′cre (so͞ok′ẽr: so͞ok′-), *n.* Sugar. *Scot.*

suc′cub, *n.* **a** Succuba. *Obs.* **b** Succubus. *R.*

suc′cu-ba (sŭk′ū-bȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -BÆ (-bē). [NL. See SUCCUBUS.] Fem. of SUCCUBUS.

suc′cu-ba′tion, *n.* Intercourse with succubi. *Obs.*

succudrous. ✝ SURQUIDROUS.

succudry. ✝ SURQUIDRY.

suc′cu-la (sŭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *sucula* a winch.] *Mach.* A bare axis or cylinder with staves or levers in it to turn it round, but without any drum.

suc′cu-lent-ly, *adv.* of SUCCULENT.

suc′cu-lent-ness, *n.* Succulence.

suc′cu-lous (sŭk′ū-lŭs), *a.* Succulent; juicy. *Rare.*

suc-cum′. Succumb. *Ref. Sp.*

suc-cum′ben-cy (sŭ-kŭm′bĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of succumbing. *R.*

suc-cum′bens (sŭ-kŭm′bĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCUMBENTES (sŭk′ŭm-bĕn′tēz). [L. See SUCCUMBENT.] *Eccl.* = KNEELER, 2 **a**.

suc-cum′bent, *a.* [L. *succumbens*, p. pr.] Submissive. *Obs.*

suc-cumd′. Succumbed. *Ref. Sp.*

succur. ✝ SUCCOR; SUCRE.

suc-cur′sal (sŭ-kûr′săl), *a.* [F. *succursale*.] *Eccl.* Serving to aid or help; auxiliary, as a church or chapel of ease. *Rare.*

such′an (sĭch′ŭn), *a.* Such; such a. — *n.* Such a one. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Su′chath-ites (sū′kȧth-īts), *n.* *pl. Bib.*

suche. ✝ SEEK.

such′like′, *a.* Of like kind; similar. — *adv.* Similarly. *Obs.*

such′wise′ (sŭch′wīz′), *adv.* In such a manner; so.

suck, *n.* [F. *suc*, or L. *suc(c)us*.] Juice; succulence. *Obs.*

suck (*dial.* so͞ok). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SOCK, a plowshare.

suck′a-bob′, *n.* A lollipop.

suckat. ✝ SUCKET.

suck′a-tash. Var. of SUCCOTASH.

suck′a-u′hock (sŭk′ȧ-o͞o′hŏk), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *suck-*

live and feed near the bottom, and the larger species ascend small streams and brooks to spawn. Their flesh is poor, but is extensively canned and sold as that of better fishes. Except for two Asiatic species, they are confined to North America. The buffalo fishes, black horse, and red horse are among the more important species. **b** Also, often with a qualifying term, any of various fishes with a sucking organ or suckerlike mouth, as the lumpfish (or lump*sucker*), a sand sucker, a remora (or shark *sucker*), or a clingfish. **c** A hagfish. **d** A lamprey (or rock *sucker*).
4. a In various animals, an organ for adhering or holding, consisting in its simplest form of a soft pad or disk, often somewhat concave, which when closely applied to an object adheres as a result of atmospheric pressure; a sucking disk. The suckers on the arms of cephalopods are more complex, containing a central pistonlike structure which when drawn in creates a vacuum. **b** A mouth adapted for sucking or for adhering, or both, as that of a leech. **c** In echinoderms, a tube foot ending in a sucking disk.
5. The embolus, or bucket, of a pump; also, the valve of a pump bucket.
6. A pipe through which anything is drawn.
7. a A shoot originating below ground from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant. Suckers usually develop rapidly, often at the expense of the parent; they are sometimes used for propagation. Also, any accessory propagative shoot; thus, the *suckers* of pineapples spring from the axils of the lower leaves. **b** *Bot.* A haustorium.
8. [*usually cap.*] A native or inhabitant of Illinois; — a nickname.
9. A sponging person; a parasite; a sponge; also, a stupid person; one easily duped; a greenhorn; — also used as a general term of opprobrium. *Colloq. or Slang.*
10. A lollipop; a sweet. *Dial. Eng.*
11. A child's toy consisting of a disk of soft leather with a string through the center, wetted and used to lift stones, or the like; also, *pl.*, a game played with this, in which the winner is the one who lifts the largest stone.

suck'er (sŭk'ẽr), *v. t.*; SUCK'ERED (-ẽrd); SUCK'ER-ING. To strip off the suckers from; as, to *sucker* tobacco.

suck'er, *v. i.* To form or send out suckers; as, Indian corn *suckers* abundantly.

suck'et (sŭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. SUCCADE; SUCK, *v. t.*] A sweetmeat; a dainty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

suck'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A remora. **b** A California clingfish (*Caularchus mæandricus*) found in tide pools.

suck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUCK. Hence: *p. a.* Drawing milk from the mother or dam; not yet weaned; hence, *Colloq.*, very young or immature; as, a *sucking* infant.

I suppose you are a young barrister, *sucking* lawyer, or that sort of thing. *Thackeray.*

sucking coil, *Elec.*, a coil which, when carrying current, draws or sucks in an iron core or plunger. — **s. fish.** **a** A remora. **b** A lamprey. — **s. louse.** See LOUSE, 1 **a**. — **s. stomach**, *Zoöl.*, the muscular first stomach of certain insects and other invertebrates which suck liquid food.

suck'le (sŭk''l), *v. t.*; SUCK'LED (-'ld); SUCK'LING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *suck*.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

suck'le, *v. i.* To nurse; to suck.

suck'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sokeling*. See SUCK, *v. t.*]
1. A young child or animal before it is weaned.
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** = SUCKLERS. **b** The yellow hop clover. **c** The honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*.

su'cre (sōō'krā), *n.* [Sp. (Amer.), after the South American patriot Antonio José de *Sucre*.] A silver coin of Ecuador, at present (since 1900) worth two shillings (48.7 cents). It was at one time worth over 3s. 3d. (79 cents).

su'crose (sū'krōs), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] *Chem.* Cane sugar, or saccharose. See SUGAR, *n.*, 1. By extension, any saccharose. See SACCHAROSE **b**.

suc'tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck; cf. OF. & F. *succion*. See SUCK, *v. t.*] **1. a** Act or process of sucking. *Now Rare.* **b** Act of drawing, as a fluid, by exhausting the air over part of the surface so that air pressure on the rest of the surface pushes the fluid, etc., into the exhausted space; induction.
2. *Naut.* A suction pipe.
3. Liquid; drink. *Dial. Eng.*

suction pump. The common pump, in which the water, etc., to be raised is pushed by atmospheric pressure into the partial vacuum under the retreating bucket on the upstroke, reflux being prevented by a nonreturn, or suction, valve in the pipe. Theoretically the suction pump will lift water 34 feet, but practically only about 26 to 28 feet.

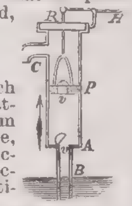

Suction Pump, viewed in section. *AC* Cylinder or Barrel; *AB* Pipe; *H* Handle; *P* Bucket or Piston; *R* Rod or Spear; *v v* Valves.

Suc-to'ri-a (sŭk-tō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n. pl.* [NL. See SUCTION.] *Zoöl.* **1.** Any of several divisions of suctorial animals, esp. a division of protozoans, equivalent to TENTACULIFERA.
2. Any of the groups Hirudinea, Siphonaptera, and Rhizocephala.

suc-to'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck.] **a** Fitted for sucking; serving to adhere or draw up fluid by suction. **b** Provided with suctorial organs; as, a *suctorial* fish; living by sucking the blood or juices of animals or plants. **c** Pert. to the Suctoria.

su'da-de'ro (sōō'dȧ-dā'rō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A broad piece, as of leather, attached to a stirrup strap, to protect a rider's leg from sweat. See SADDLE, *Illust.* (*D*).
2. A fissure in a well or water tank whence water is issuing. *Southwestern U. S.*

su-dam'i-na (sū-dăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -DAMEN (-dā'mĕn). [NL. *sudamen*, *-inis*, fr. L. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] *Med.* Minute whitish vesicles surrounded by an area of reddened skin, caused by retention of sweat in the upper layers of the skin and occurring after profuse perspiration or in certain febrile diseases. — **su-dam'i-nal** (-dăm'ĭ-năl), *a.*

Su'da-nese' (sōō'dȧ-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sudan. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of the Sudan. The Sudanese comprise, besides Arab tribes, Hamites such as the Fulahs, Tibus, and Tuaregs, and numerous groups of Negro and Negroid tribes. Cf. NEGRO, 1.

su-da'ri-um (sū-dā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] A sweat cloth; a handkerchief, specif. that of the legendary St. Veronica, on which Christ is said to have impressed his portrait when wiping his face with it, as he passed to the crucifixion; hence, a veronica, or portrait of Christ.

su'da-ry (sū'dȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *sudarium*, fr. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] A sudarium.

su'da-to'ri-um (sū'dȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** A hot-air bath, given to cause perspiration.
2. A room where hot-air baths are administered.

su'da-to-ry (sū'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sudatorius*, fr. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] **1.** Sweating; perspiring.
2. *Med.* Sudorific; diaphoretic.

su'da-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *sudatorium*.] A sudatorium.

sudd (sŭd), *n.* [Ar. *sadd* barrier.] The floating vegetable matter which often makes the White Nile unnavigable.

sud'den (sŭd''n; -ĕn), *a.* [ME. *sodain*, *sodein*, OF. *sodain*, *sudain*, F. *soudain*, L. *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus* sudden, perh. fr. *subire* to come on, to steal upon; *sub* secretly + *ire* to go. Cf. SUBITANEOUS.] **1.** Happening without previous notice or with very brief notice; coming unexpectedly; rapid and unforeseen. "O *sudden* woe!" *Chaucer.*
2. Hastily prepared, employed, made, done, etc.; quick; rapid; as, a *sudden* cure; a *sudden* departure.

Never was such a *sudden* scholar made. *Shak.*

3. Hasty by nature; violent; rash; precipitate. *Obs. or R.*
4 Come upon, or met with, unexpectedly. *Archaic.*

A *sudden* little river cross'd my path. *R. Browning.*

Syn. — Unexpected, unusual, abrupt, unlooked-for.
— **sud'den-ly**, *adv.* — **sud'den-ness**, *n.*

sud'den, *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Obs or R.*

sud'den, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; a surprise. *Obs.*, except in phrases **all of a sudden**, **on a sudden**, **of a sudden**, sooner than was expected; suddenly.

He withdrew his opposition *all of a sudden*. *Thackeray.*

sud'der (sŭd'ẽr), *a.* [Hind. *sadr*, fr. Ar. *ṣadr* chief.] Lit., chief; — applied to several government departments and officers in India, chiefly in the Bengal Presidency. *India.*

su'dor (sū'dŏr), *n.* [L.] Sweat; perspiration; exudation.

su'dor-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat.] Of or pertaining to sweat; caused by sweat; as, *sudoral* eruptions.

su'dor-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + E. *-ferous*.] Producing or secreting sweat. — **sudoriferous glands**, *Anat.*, the sweat glands. — **su'dor-if'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

su'dor-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat (akin to E. *sweat*) + E. *-fic*.] Causing or inducing sweat; diaphoretic; as, *sudorific* herbs. — *n.* A sudorific medicine.

Su'dra (sōō'drȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çūdra*.] The lowest of the four great Hindu castes. See CASTE, 2.

The ancient designation *Sudra* finds no great favor in modern times, and we can point to no group that is generally recognized as representing it. *Census of India*, 1901.

suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* [Akin to *sodden*, *seethe*. See SEETHE.]
1. Water impregnated with soap, esp. when worked up into bubbles and froth.
2. Something frothy like suds; specif., *Slang*, beer.
in, *or* **into**, **the suds**, in or into embarrassment, trouble, or difficulty. *Colloq.*

suds'y (sŭd'zĭ), *a.* Resembling suds; frothy; foamy.

sue (sū), *v. t.*; SUED (sūd); SU'ING (sū'ĭng). [ME. *suen*, *sewen*, *siwen*, OF. *sivre* (pres. ind. 3d sing. il *siut*, *suit*, he follows, nous *sevons* we follow), *suir*, F. *suivre*, LL. *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, *secutus*; akin to Gr. ἕπεσθαι, Skr. *sac* to accompany, and prob. to E. *see*, v. t. See SEE, *v. t.*; cf. CONSEQUENCE, ENSUE, EXECUTE, OBSEQUIOUS, PURSUE, SECOND, SECT in religion, SEQUENCE, SUIT.] **1.** To follow or follow after; to pursue; chase; attend; accompany. *Obs.*
2. To follow with entreaty or persuasion; to solicit. *Obs.*
3. To seek after; to pay court or suit to; to woo.

Sue me, and woo me, and flatter me. *Tennyson.*

5. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, to follow or attend upon (a feudal superior), or to resort to (the superior's mill) for the grinding of grain, etc.; esp., to follow or seek (a court) in order to assist the court in administering justice, esp. as a doomsman, or in order to obtain justice; also, to follow (a person) to a court in order to act as a witness or compurgator in an action in the court. **b** To follow or go to (a court) in order to obtain legal redress therein; as, John Doe *sued* the court for a writ of recovery. **c** To seek justice or right from (a person) by legal process; to bring an action against; to prosecute judicially. **d** To proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination; to gain by legal process.
to sue out, *Law*, to obtain by suit; to petition for and take out, or to apply for and obtain, in judicial proceedings; as, *to sue out* a writ in chancery; *to sue out* a pardon. — **to s.**, *or* **s. out, one's livery.** *Law.* See LIVERY, *n.*, 1 **c**.

sue (sū), *v. i.* **1.** To follow; to come after; to ensue. *Obs.*
2. To occur as a consequence; to follow. *Obs. Chaucer.*
3. To make request (for); to make application; to petition; entreat; plead.

By adverse destiny constrained to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*

4. To pay court or suit; to woo. *Massinger.*
5. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, to perform or do the duties or part of one who sues, or follows or attends, a superior, etc. **b** Now, to take legal proceedings in court; to seek (for something) in law; as, to *sue* for damages.
to sue for one's livery. See LIVERY, *n.*, 1 **c**.

sue'-and-la'bor, *or* **sue'-and-la'bour, clause**. *Marine Insurance.* A clause ordinarily inserted in a policy by which the insurer agrees to bear his proportion of expenses voluntarily incurred "in and about the defense, safeguard, and recovery" of the insured subject.

suède (swȧd; *F.* swĕd), *n.* [F., Sweden.] Swedish glove leather. It is usually mocha or lambskin, tanned on the wrong or bleached side, or with the thin glossy outer grain shaved or peeled off, leaving an undressed surface.

su'et (sū'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *suet*, dim. fr. OF. *sieu*, *seu*, *siu*, F. *suif*, L. *sebum*. Cf. SOAP, SEBACEOUS.] The hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton, which, when melted and freed from the membranes, forms tallow. The corresponding fat of hogs forms leaf lard.

Sue'vi-an (swē'vĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Suevi* a Germanic people. See SWABIAN.] One of an ancient Germanic people, prob. of many distinct tribes, mentioned by Cæsar as dwelling east of the Rhine and by Tacitus as extending to the Elbe and the Baltic; also, one of a Germanic horde from this region which overran France and Spain early in the 5th century.

suf-. An assimilated form of SUB-.

suf'fer (sŭf'ẽr), *v. t.*; SUF'FERED (-ẽrd); SUF'FER-ING. [ME. *suffren*, *soffren*, OF. *sufrir*, *sofrir*, F. *souffrir*, (assumed) LL. *sofferire*, for L. *sufferre*; *sub* under + *ferre* to bear, akin to E. *bear*. See BEAR to support.] **1.** To have the feeling or sensation that arises from the action of (something painful, distressing, or the like); to feel or endure (pain, annoyance, etc.); to submit to with distress or grief; as, to *suffer* pain of body, or grief of mind.
2. To endure or undergo without sinking; to support; to sustain; to bear up under.

Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To undergo; to be affected by; to sustain; to experience; to go or pass through; as, to *suffer* loss or damage.

If your more ponderous and settled project
May *suffer* alteration. *Shak.*

4. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder; to tolerate.

I *suffer* them to enter and possess. *Milton.*

Syn. — Bear, endure, support, sustain; permit, tolerate, consent to. See ALLOW.
to suffer a default, *Law*, to permit an action to be called without appearing to answer.

suf'fer, *v. i.* **1.** To submit. *Obs.*
2. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is distressing; as, to *suffer* from wounded vanity.
3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage.

Public business *suffers* by private infirmities. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. To undergo punishment, esp. of death.

The father was first condemned to *suffer*. *Clarendon.*

5. To permit; to allow. *Obs. or Archaic.*
6. To continue in a certain state or position; to endure. *Obs.*

suf'fer-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *soufrable*, F. *souffrable*.]
1. Able to suffer or endure; patient. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. That may be suffered, or tolerated; endurable.
— **suf'fer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

suf'fer-ance (-ăns), *n.* [ME. *suffrance*, OF. *sufrance*, *soufrance*, F. *souffrance*, L. *sufferentia*, fr. *sufferens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sufferre*. See SUFFER.] **1.** Act or state of suffering; the bearing of pain or the like; suffering. *Obs. or R.*
2. A pain endured; a misery; a suffering. *Obs. or R.*

The seeming *sufferances* that you had borne. *Shak.*

3. Loss; damage; injury. *Obs. Shak.*
4. Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patience; patient endurance; long-suffering. *Chaucer.*

But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise. *Spenser.*

5. Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission; allowance; leave. *Shak.*

Somewhiles by *sufferance*, and somewhiles by special leave and favor, they erected to themselves oratories. *Hooker.*

6. A permission granted by the customs authorities for the shipment of goods. *Eng.*

Syn. — Endurance, pain, misery, inconvenience; patience, moderation, toleration. See PERMISSION.
on sufferance, by mere toleration; by passive permission or consent; as, to remain in a house *on sufferance*.

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aŭhock black money, fr. *sucki* black + *poquaûhock* the round clam.] A kind of seawan.
suck'er (sŭk'ẽr), *n.* Sugar. *Scot.*
suck'er-el (-ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *sucker*.] = BLACK HORSE (fish).
sucker fish. A remora.
suckerie. † SUCCORY.
sucker rod. A pump rod, esp. one of wood, for a well or shaft.
Sucker State. Illinois; — a nickname.
suck'in. Var. of SUCKEN.
sucking bottle. A nursing bottle.
suckiny. † SUKKENYE.
suck'l. Suckle. *Ref. Sp.*
suck'ld. Suckled. *Ref. Sp.*
suck'le (sŭk''l), *n.* [See SUCKLE, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** A comfit. **b** A teat.
suck'ler (sŭk'lẽr), *n.* **a** An animal that suckles its young; a mammal. **b** A suckling. **c** *pl. Dial. Eng.* (1) Red clover. (2) White clover.
suck'less, *a.* Having no juice.
suck'spig'got, *n.* A toper. *Obs.*
suck'stone', *n.* A remora.
suckt. Sucked. *Ref. Sp.*
suck'y (sōōk'ĭ). Var. of SOOKY.
su-clat' (sōō-klăt'), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *suqlāt*, Per. *saqallāt*, *saqalāt*, E. SCARLET.] Any of certain woolens; specif., European broadcloth. Cf. CICLATOUN. *Anglo-Ind.*
sucoure. † SUCCOR.
sucquidry. † SURQUIDRY.
su'crase (sū'krās), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar.] *Chem.* = INVERTASE **a**.
su'crate (sū'krāt), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] *Chem.* = SACCHARATE **b**.
sucre, *n. & v.* Sugar. *Obs.*
su'crol (sū'krōl; -krŏl), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] = DULCIN. *Trade Name.*
suction anemometer. *Meteor.* An anemometer consisting of an inverted siphon half-filled with water, a difference in water level being due to the wind's force.
suction chamber. The chamber of a pump into which the suction pipe delivers.
suction dredge. A dredging machine using a centrifugal fan to draw up mud, sand, silt, etc., through a suction tube.
suction fan. = EXHAUST FAN.
suction hose. Flexible hose for suction pipes, etc., stiffened by a lining of coiled wire.
suction pipe. A pipe through which flow is induced by suction or exhaust draft; esp., such a pipe joining a pump to the fluid it is raising or drawing.
suction primer. A small auxiliary pump to prime a large one.
suction root. Haustorium.
suction stop. *Phon.* = 4th CLICK, 3.
suction valve Nonreturn valve for a suction pipe; inlet valve.
suc-to'ri-an (-ăn), *n.* A suctorial animal; one of the Suctoria. *Rare.*
suc-to'ri-ous (-ŭs; 201), *a.* Suctorial. *Rare.*
sucurs. † SUCCOURSE.
sud (sōōd: *unaccented* sŭd). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOULD.
Sud (sŭd). *Bib.*
su-da'men (sū-dā'mĕn), *n.*, *sing.* of SUDAMINA.
Su-dan' III. Sudan brown, etc. [See DYE.]
sudar, *n.* Sudary. *Obs. Scot.*
su'date, *v. i.* [L. *sudare*, *sudatum*.] To sweat. — **su-da'tion** (sū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sudatio*: cf. F. *sudation*.] *Both Rare.*
‖ **su-da'vit et al'sit.** [L.] He has sweated and felt cold, i. e., has inured himself to hardships. See ALDINE, *a.* *Horace* (*A. P.*, 413), said of a youth training for races.
suddart. † SOULDART, a soldier.
suddeken. † SUBDEACON.
suddene. † SUBDEAN.
sud'dent (sŭd'ĕnt; sōōd'-). Contr. of *should not*. *Dial. Eng.*
sud'dent, *n.*, *a.*, & *adv.* Sudden. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
sud'den-ty (*Scot.* sŭd''n-tĭ, sōōd'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *soudaineté*.] Suddenness; as, *on a suddenty*, suddenly. *Obs. or Scot.*
sud'dle, **sud'dil** (sŭd''l; sōōd'-), *n. & v.* Stain; soil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *p. a.* Defiled. *Obs.*
suden. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.
sudene. † SUBDEAN.
sudgeorne. † SOJOURN.
Su'di-as (sū'dĭ-ăs). *Bib.*
sudjorn. † SOJOURN.
sudly. † SOUTHLY.
sud'-oil' (sŭd'oil'), *n.* [See SUDS; OIL.] Grease recovered from suds by the addition of an acid.
su-dor'ic (sū-dŏr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, sweat. — **sudoric acid**, *Physiol. Chem.*, an acid said to be the cause of the acid reaction of human perspiration.
su'dor-ip'a-rous (sū'dŏr-ĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + E. *-parous*.] Sudoriferous.
su'dor-ous, *a.* [L. *sudorus*, fr. *sudor* sweat.] Sweaty. *Obs.*
Sudroun. † SOUTHRON.
sudyakne. † SUBDEACON.
sue. Var. of SEW. *Obs. exc. Naut.*
sue, *n.* [See SUE to follow.] Pursuit. *Obs.*
Sue (sū). Dim. of SUSAN.
sue, *n.* [Short for ISSUE.] To flow forth. *Obs.*
sue-. For various forms in *sue-*, see forms in SWE-.
Sue'bi (swē'bī). Var. of SUEVI.
suein. † SWAIN.
sueit † SWEAT, SWEET.
sueke. † SWICK.
suell. † SQUALL, SWELL.
suemme † SWIM.
su'ent (sū'ĕnt), **su'ent-ly**. Vars. of SUANT, SUANTLY. *Dial.*
su'er (sū'ẽr), *n.* One that sues.
suere. † SWEAR, SWEER, SWIRE.
suerge. † CIERGE.
suerly. † SURELY.
‖ **suer'te** (swĕr'tā), *n.* [Sp., lit., lot.] **1.** In the southwestern United States, orig., an allocation by lot of about 27 acres of land to settlers in a new town; now, any small lot of land. **2.** See MEASURE.
suertie, **suerty.** † SURETY.
suet. † SUIT, SWEAT, SWEET.
suetable. † SUITABLE.
suethelband † SWATHELBAND.
suetor. † SUITOR.
su'et-y (sū'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, suet.
Sue'vi (swē'vī), *n. pl.* [L.] The Suevians.
sueving, *n.* [AS. *swefn*, *swefen*, sleep, dream.] Dreaming. *Obs.*
suey. † SWAY.
sueyne. † SWAIN.
sueyre. † SWIRE, the neck.
suf. *Abbr.* Suffix.
Su'fe-ism (sōō'fē-ĭz'm). Var. of SUFISM.
su'fet (sū'fĕt). Var. of SUFFETE.
suff (*dial.* sŏŏf, sōōf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SOUGH.
suff. *Abbr.* Suffix.
suf-far'ci-nate, *v. t.* [L. *suffarcinare*.] To stuff. *Obs.*
suf-fa've-an, *a.* [Cf. SOPHY.] Designating, or pert. to, a sophy. *Obs.*
suffee. † SOPHY.
suf-fect' (sŭ-fĕkt'), *a. & v. t.* [L. *suffectus*, p. p. of *sufficere* to furnish.] Substitute. — **suf-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffectio*.] *All Rare.*
sufferan. † SOVEREIGN.

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sufferance wharf. A licensed private wharf where dutiable goods may be kept until the duty is paid. *Eng.*
suf'fer-er (sŭf'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who suffers; one who endures or undergoes suffering; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as, *sufferers* by poverty, sickness, or disaster. **2.** One who permits or allows.
suf'fer-ing, *vb. n.* of SUFFER; specif., the bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, a pain endured; a distress, loss, or injury incurred; as, *sufferings* by pain or sorrow; *sufferings* by want or by wrongs.
suf-fice' (sŭ-fīs'; -fīz'; 277: *only* -fīz' *is recognized by former orthoëpists, as Walker, Smart, Worcester; cf.* SACRIFICE), *v. t.;* SUF-FICED' (-fīst'; -fīzd'); SUF-FIC'ING (-fīs'ĭng; -fīz'ĭng). [ME. *suffisen, sufficen*, OF. *soufire*, F. *suffire* (cf. *suffisant*, p. pr., OF. *soufisant*), L. *sufficere* to put under, to substitute, to avail for, to suffice; *sub* under + *facere* to make. See FACT.] **1.** To be enough for. *Obs.* **2.** To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of. "Let it *suffice* thee." *Deut.* iii. 26. **3.** To furnish or supply adequately. *Obs.*

The power appeased, with winds *sufficed* the sail. *Dryden.*

suf-fice', *v. i.* To be enough; to meet the need (of anything); to be adequate. *Chaucer.*

To recount almighty works,
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice?* *Milton.*

suf-fi'cien-cy (sŭ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *sufficientia*. See SUFFICIENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being sufficient, or adequate to the end proposed; adequacy; as, he questioned the *sufficiency* of the equipment. **2.** Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity.

A substitute of most allowed *sufficiency*. *Shak.*

3. Adequate substance or means; ample stock or fund; competency. "An elegant *sufficiency*." *Thomson.* **4.** Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Sir W. Temple.*

suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sufficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sufficere*. See SUFFICE; cf. SUFFISANT.] **1.** Equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; enough; as, provision *sufficient* for the family; a *sufficient* army.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. *2 Cor.* xii. 9.

2. Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; qualified; fit; competent.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? *2 Cor.* ii. 16.

3. Capable of paying or meeting obligations; responsible; also, possessed of a competency; well-to-do. *Obs.*

The man is, notwithstanding, *sufficient*. . . . I think I may take his bond. *Shak.*

4. Self-sufficient; self-satisfied; content. *Now Rare.* **5.** Substantial; — of a pavement. *Obs.*
Syn. — Enough, competent, full, ample. See ADEQUATE.
suf'fix (sŭf'ĭks), *n.* [L. *suffixum*, neut. of *suffixus*, p. p. of *suffigere* to fasten on, to affix; *sub* under + *figere* to fix: cf. F. *suffixe*. See FIX.] **1.** A letter, letters, syllable, or syllables added to the end of a word or a root to modify the meaning; a postfix. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES, INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES. **2.** *Math.* A subscript mark. See SUBINDEX, *n.*
suf-fix' (sŭ-fĭks'), *v. t.;* -FIXED' (-fĭkst'); -FIX'ING. [L. *suffixus*, p. p. See SUFFIX, *n.*] To add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word; to attach as a suffix; append.
suf'fix-al (sŭf'ĭk-săl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being, a suffix.
suf-fix'ion (sŭ-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of suffixing, or state of being suffixed.
suf-flate' (-flāt'), *v. t.;* -FLAT'ED (-flāt'ĕd); -FLAT'ING (-flāt'ĭng). [L. *sufflatus*, p. p. of *sufflare*; *sub* under + *flare* to blow.] To blow up; inflate; inspire. *Rare.*
suf-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sufflatio*.] A sufflating. *R.*
suf'fo-cate (sŭf'ō-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *suffocatus*, p. p. of *suffocare* to choke; *sub* + *fauces* throat. Cf. FAUCAL.] **1.** To kill by stopping respiration, as by strangling or by depriving of breathable air; to asphyxiate; stifle; smother; to choke. **2.** To hinder or prevent respiration in by compression or closure; to choke. *Obs. or R.*

Let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shak.*

3 To extinguish by depriving of air, as fire.
suf'fo-cate, *v. i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered.
suf'fo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffocatio*: cf. F. *suffocation*.] Act of suffocating, or state of being suffocated.
suf'fo-ca-tive (sŭf'ō-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle. "*Suffocative* catarrhs." *Arbuthnot.*
Suf'folk (sŭf'ŭk), *n.* [From *Suffolk* County, England.] **a** One of an English breed of hornless sheep derived in part from the Southdowns and differing in the extensively black face and legs. **b** One of an English breed of medium-sized black pigs or of an American breed of white pigs, a small variety of the Yorkshire breed. **c** One of an English breed of work horses, esp. for farms, having a deep heavy body, a large coarse head, and rather short legs.
Suffolk Bank system. A system of banking in which each of a number of banks keeps a deposit at a central bank acting as a clearing house in the payment of the notes of all the banks, the notes being assumed to be redeemable in specie on demand. It is a typical example of the application of the banking principle (see CURRENCY DOCTRINE).
suf'fra-gan (sŭf'rȧ-găn), *a.* [F. *suffragant*, fr. LL. *suffraganeus*, confused with L. *suffragans, -antis*, p. pr. of *suffragari* to support with one's vote, to be favorable. See SUFFRAGE.] **1.** Assistant; as, a *suffragan* bishop. **2.** Of or pertaining to a suffragan bishop.
suffragan bishop, *or* **bishop suffragan**, *Eccl.*, a bishop who acts as permanent assistant to another bishop; specif.: **a** Any bishop of a province with relation to his metropolitan. **b** An auxiliary bishop having no independent jurisdiction; specif.: (1) *R. C. Ch.* A titular bishop who acts for the ordinary bishop whom he has been invited to assist. (2) *Ch. of Eng.* A bishop appointed to assist the bishop of a diocese in a part of his see. His commission, given by the bishop of the diocese, terminates with his superior's death. Cf. COADJUTOR, 2 **b**.
suf'fra-gan (sŭf'rȧ-găn), *n.* [F. *suffragant*: cf. LL. *suffraganeus*. See SUFFRAGAN, *a.*] **1.** Assistant. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Eccl.* A suffragan bishop.
suf'frage (sŭf'rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *suffragium*.] **1.** A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person for an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion; assent; vote.

I ask your voices and your *suffrages*. *Shak.*

2. The right or act of voting in political matters; esp., in a representative form of government, the right or power to participate in electing public officials and adopting or rejecting legislation; the franchise; — usually with *the*. **3.** Testimony; attestation; witness. *Obs. or R.* **4.** *Eccl. & Liturgics.* An intercessory prayer or petition; esp., a short petition of this kind; specif., in the Anglican liturgy, any of various versicles and their responses, including: those after the Creed in Morning and Evening Prayer; those towards the end of the Litany; those (the response being, "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord") forming the intercessions of the Litany. **5.** Aid; help; assistance; relief. *A Latinism. Obs.*
suf'fra-gette' (sŭf'rȧ-jĕt'), *n.* [*suffrage* + *-ette*.] A woman who advocates woman's suffrage. — **suf'fra-get'tism** (-jĕt'ĭz'm), *n. Both Cant or Colloq.*
suf'fra-gist (sŭf'rȧ-jĭst), *n.* **1.** One who possesses or exercises the political right of suffrage; a voter. **2.** One who has certain opinions or desires about the political suffrage; as, a woman *suffragist*.
suf-fu'mi-gate (sŭ-fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L *suffumigatus*, p. p. of *suffumigare* to fumigate from below. See SUB-; FUMIGATE.] To fumigate, lit. from below.
suf-fu'mi-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffumigatio*: cf. F. *suffumigation*.] **1.** Act or operation of suffumigating. **2.** Act of making or using fumes or of burning perfumes.

Spirits . . called up by *suffumigations* of henbane. *Aubrey.*

3. A fume; a preparation for fumigating purposes.
suf-fuse' (sŭ-fūz'), *v. t.;* SUF-FUSED' (-fūzd'); SUF-FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *suffusus*, p. p. of *suffundere* to overspread; *sub* under + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] To overspread, as with a fluid, tinge, or tint; to fill, as with something fluid; as, eyes *suffused* with tears.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope.*

suf-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suffusio*: cf. F. *suffusion*.] **1.** Act or process of suffusing, or state of being suffused.

To those that have the jaundice, or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color. *Ray.*

2. Specif., *Med.*, the spreading of a fluid of the body, as the blood, into the surrounding tissues. **3.** That which suffuses or with which a thing is suffused.
Su'fi (sōō'fē), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *çūfi*, wise, pious, devout.] An adherent of Sufism.
Su'fism (sōō'fĭz'm), *n.* [See SUFI.] A system of Mohammedan mysticism originating in the 8th century and developed, esp. in Persia, into an elaborate symbolism much used by the poets. Its purpose is to gain insight into the Divine Being through ecstasy and contemplation.
Su-fis'tic (sōō-fĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sufism.
sug'ar (shŏŏg'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *sugre, suger, sucre*, F. *sucre* (cf. It. *zucchero*, Sp. *azúcar*), fr. Ar. *sukkar, assukkar*, fr. Skr. *çarkarā* sugar, gravel; cf. Per. *shak(k)ar*. Cf. SACCHARINE, SUCROSE.] **1.** A sweet, crystallizable substance, colorless or white when pure, occurring in many plant juices, and forming an important article of human food; — called specif. *cane sugar*, and also *saccharose* and *sucrose*. The chief sources of sugar are the sugar cane and the sugar beet, the completely refined products of which are identical and form the loaf sugar, granulated sugar, etc., of commerce. The juice is treated with lime to remove impurities, filtered, and evaporated. The mother liquor, or molasses, is removed by draining or by a centrifugal. The crude yellowish or brown sugar thus obtained is usually refined by redissolving, clarifying, decolorizing, and recrystallizing. Crude cane sugar is often sold as *brown sugar*, but the crude beet sugar has an unpleasant flavor. Some sugar is also made from palm and maple trees, common sorghum, etc. Sugar dissolves in about half its weight of water and forms fine monoclinic crystals melting at 160° C. (320° F.). Chemically, it is a disaccharide of the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. It does not reduce Fehling's solution and does not ferment directly, but is converted by diastase (or by heating with acids) into the fermentable mixture called *invert sugar*. It is dextrorotatory, and this property is utilized in estimating the strength of its solutions. Sugar is a food, and also serves as a condiment and preservative for other foods. See FOOD, 1. **2.** By extension, any of a class of sweet substances belonging to the carbohydrates, and regarded chemically as ketonic or aldehyde derivatives of higher alcohols. The sugars are classed as monosaccharides, disaccharides, and trisaccharides, and the first class is again subdivided into tetroses, pentoses, hexoses, etc. Some of the most important sugars are: cane sugar (see def. 1), *glucose* or grape sugar, *fructose* or fruit sugar, *lactose* or milk sugar, and *maltose* or malt sugar. Sugar of some form appears to be the first carbohydrate formed by green plants through photosynthesis, and being readily soluble, is either translocated as a food material to the growing parts, or converted into starch and stored up for future use. **3.** Short for MAPLE SUGAR. *Local, U. S. & Canada.* **4.** Anything resembling sugar in taste or appearance. **5.** Compliment or flattery used to cover something obnoxious; honeyed or soothing words. *Obs. or Colloq.*
sugar of bamboo. See TABASHEER. — **s. of lead.** See LEAD ACETATE **a**. — **s. of milk.** = LACTOSE **a**.
sug'ar (shŏŏg'ẽr), *v. t.;* -ARED (-ẽrd); -AR-ING. **1.** To impregnate, season, cover, or sprinkle with sugar; to mix sugar with. **2.** To cover or sprinkle as with sugar; to sweeten (something distasteful) by flattery or soft words.

With devotion's visage
And pious action we do *sugar* o'er
The devil himself. *Shak.*

sug'ar, *v. i.* **1.** To sweeten something. **2.** To make maple sugar. *Local, U. S. & Canada.* **3.** To form sugar.
to sugar off, in making maple sugar, to complete the process of boiling down the sirup till it is thick enough to crystallize; to approach or reach the state of granulation. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*
sugar apple. **a** The sweetsop. **b** Any of several other annonaceous trees, as species of *Rollinia*, or their fruit.
sugar beet. A variety of beet cultivated extensively for the sugar extracted from its large white roots. More than 15 per cent is yielded by certain improved strains. See SUGAR, *n.*, 1.

Sugar Beet.

sugar candy. Candy consisting of sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized, such as rock candy.
sugar cane. A well-known grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) at present unknown in the wild state, but extensively cultivated in tropical and warm regions (as the West Indies and Louisiana) for its sugar. It is a stout, tall perennial, with flat, distichous leaves, many-jointed culms, and an ample terminal panicle. See SUGAR, *n.*, 1.

1/75 Sugar Cane.

sug'ar-cane' bee'tle. A beetle (*Ligyrus rugiceps*) that burrows in the base of the sugar cane, thus doing much damage.
sug'ar-cane' bor'er. **a** The larva of a moth (*Diatræa saccharalis*), which bores in the sugar cane in the southern United States and West Indies. **b** An ambrosia beetle (*Xyleborus perforans*) which makes borings, like shot holes, in the joints of sugar cane and also bores in wine casks. **c** The sugar-cane beetle.

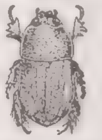
Sugar-cane Beetle. (½)

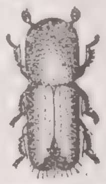
Sugar-cane Borer b. × 8

sug'ared (shŏŏg'ẽrd), *a.* Sweetened. "The *sugared* liquor." *Spenser.* Also, fig., sweet; honeyed; as, *sugared* kisses.
sugar gum. Either of two Australian gum trees (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx* and *E. gunnii*), whose sweetish leaves are browsed upon by stock.
sugar loaf. **1.** A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually conoidal, now rarely made. **2.** Hence: **a** A hat shaped like a sugar loaf. **b** A hill shaped like a sugar loaf; — common [*cap.*, and usually *Sugarloaf*] as a proper name.
su'gar-loaf', *a.* Shaped like a sugar loaf; conoidal; as, a *sugar-loaf* hat.
sugar maple. **a** A maple of the eastern United States (*Acer saccharum*), having smooth gray bark, 3-5-lobed leaves, and umbel-like clusters of drooping yellow flowers. Its hard close-grained wood is much used for cabinet-work, esp. in the curly-grained form (see BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE). Its sap is the chief source of maple sugar. **b** Any of several related maples having a sweet sap, as *A. floridanum*, *A. grandidentatum*, *A. leucoderme*, etc.

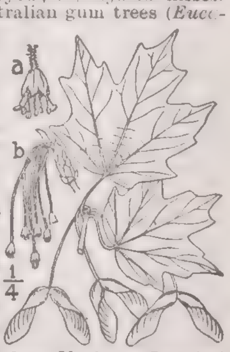

1/4 Sugar Maple **a**. *a* Detached Flower; *b* Inflorescence.

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suf'fer-ant, *a.* [ME. *suffraunt*, OF. & F. *souffrant*, p. pr.] Tolerant; patient. *Obs.* — *n.* A patient person. *Obs.*
suf'ferd. Suffered. *Ref. Sp.*
suf'fer-ing, *p. pr.* of SUFFER. — **suf'fer-ing-ly**, *adv.*
suf'fer-ous, *a.* Suffering. *Obs.*
suf'fete (sŭf'ēt), *n.* [L. *sufes*, *suffes*, *-etis*, fr. a Punic word akin to Heb. *shōphēt* prophet.] A chief magistrate of ancient Carthage.
suf-fice'a-ble (sŭ-fīs'ȧ-b'l; -fīz'-), *a.* See -ABLE.
suf-fi'cience (sŭ-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Sufficiency. *Obs.*
suf-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* of SUFFICIENT.
suf-fi'cient-ness, *n.* Sufficiency.
suf-fic'ing (sŭ-fīs'ĭng; -fīz'ĭng), *p. pr.* of SUFFICE. — **suf-fic'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **suf-fic'ing-ness**, *n.*
suf'fi-ment, *n.* [L. *suffimentum*.] A fumigation. *Obs.*
suf'fi-sance (sŭf'ĭ-zăns), *n.* [OF. *soufisance*, F. *suffisance*. Cf. SUFFICIENCY.] Sufficiency; abundance; also, ability; competency. *Obs.*
suf'fi-sant, *a.* [OF. *soufisant*. Cf. SUFFICIENT.] Sufficient. *Obs.* — **suf'fi-sant-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
suffise. † SUFFICE.
suf'fit (*dial.* sŏŏf'ĭt), *v. t.* To beat; buffet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
suf-fi'tion (sŭ-fĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suffitio*.] Fumigation; a fumigant; perfume. *Obs.*
suf-fi'to. † SOFFITO.
suf-fix'ment (sŭ-fĭks'mĕnt), *n.* Suffixion.
suf'fixt. Suffixed. *Ref. Sp.*
suf-flam'i-nate (sŭ-flăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *sufflaminatus*, p. p. of *sufflaminare* to hold back by a clog, fr. *sufflamen* a clog.] To check as by a brake or clog; hence, to stop; to impede. *Obs.*
suf-flue' (-flōō'; 243), *n.* *Her.* A clarion, or rest.
suf'fo-cate, *a.* [L. *suffocatus*, p. p.] Suffocated; choked. *Obs.*
suf'fo-cat'ing (sŭf'ō-kāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUFFOCATE. — **suf'fo-cat'ing-ly**, *adv.*
suffoke, *v. t.* [F. *suffoquer*.] To suffocate, esp. by drowning. *Obs.*
Suffolk punch. The Suffolk horse. See SUFFOLK, *n.*, c.
suf-fos'sion (sŭ-fŏsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suffossio*, fr. *suffodere*, *suffossum*, to dig under; *sub* + *fodere* to dig.] Undermining. *Obs.*
suffounge, *v. t.* [OF. *suffonger*, L. *suffumigare*.] To suffumigate. *Obs.*
suf'fra-gan-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
suf'fra-gant, *a. & n.* Suffragan; also, assistant. *Obs.*
suf'fra-gate (sŭf'rȧ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *suffragatus*, p. p. of *suffragari*. See SUFFRAGAN, *a.*] Lit., to support with one's vote; hence, to concur; also, to assist; to be contributory. — **suf'fra-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **suf'fra-ga'tor** (-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] *All Obs. or R.*
suf'fra-ga-to-ry (sŭf'rȧ-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to support by voting.
suf'frage, *v. t.* To vote for; to elect. *Obs.*
suf-frag'i-nous (sŭ-frăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *suffraginosus* diseased in the hock, fr. *suffrago* the pastern, or hock.] Pert. to, or diseased in, the hock; spavined. *Obs.*
suf'frag-ism (sŭf'rȧ-jĭz'm), *n.* Enjoyment of the suffrage.
suf-fra'go (sŭ-frā'gō), *n.* [L., the hock.] **a** The hock of a horse. **b** The tarsal joint (so-called *knee*) of a bird.
suf'france. † SUFFERANCE.
suffraunt. † SUFFERANT.
suffrayn. † SOVEREIGN.
suf'fren. † SUFFER.
suffrentie. † SOVEREIGNTY.
suffrete, *n.* [OF. *soufraite*, *soufrete*.] Want. *Obs.*
suffretous, *a.* [OF. *sofraitos*, *souffreteus*.] Wretched; miserable. *Obs.*
suf'fri-cate, *v. t.* [L. *suffricare*.] To rub off. *Obs.*
suf-front', *n.* [*suf-* + *front*.] A frontal for an altar table. *Obs.*
suf'fru-tes'cent (sŭf'rōō-tĕs'ĕnt), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
suf'fru-tex (-tĕks), *n.; pl.* -TICES (sŭ-frōō'tĭ-sēz). [NL. See SUB-; FRUTEX.] *Bot.* A subshrub.
suf'fru-ti'ceous, **suf'fru-ti'cious** (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Suffruticose. *Obs.*
suf-fru'ti-cose (sŭ-frōō'tĭ-kōs), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
suf-fru'ti-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Suffruticose.
suf'fru-tic'u-lose (sŭf'rōō-tĭk'ū-lōs), *a.* Slightly fruticose.
suf-fu'mi-gate, *p. a.* Suffumigated; perfumed. *Obs.*
suf-fu'mige, *n.* [LL. *suffumigium*.] A medicinal fume. *Obs.*
suf'fu-rate, *v. t.* [L. *suffurari* to steal secretly.] Withdraw. *Obs.*
suf-fuze'. Suffuse. *Ref. Sp.*
suffy, **su'fi**. † SOPHY.
suffyse. † SUFFICE.
sufiant, *a.* Sufficient. *Obs. Scot.*
Su'fic (sōō'fĭk), *a.* = SUFISTIC.
Su'fi-ism (sōō'fē-ĭz'm), **Su'fi-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk). Vars. of SUFISM, SUFISTIC.
sug (sŭg), *n.* [Cf. SOW, *n.*] Sow; a corpulent person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sug, *n.* Some external parasite of the trout. *Obs.*
sugar almond. Almond praline.
sugar ant. The common red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*).
sugar ash. The box elder.
sug'ar bak'er (shŏŏg'ẽr băk'ẽr). A sugar refiner.
sug'ar-bak'er's itch. A variety of eczema, due to the action of sugar upon the skin.
sugar bean. A West Indian variety of the Sieva or civet bean.
su'gar-beet' web'worm'. See WEBWORM.
sug'ar-ber'ry, *n.* = HACKBERRY **a**.
sugar bird. *Zoöl.* Any of various honey creepers, honey eaters, and sunbirds, which suck the nectar of flowers.
sugar bush. **a** A sugar orchard. *U. S.* **b** A South African proteaceous shrub *Protea mellifera*.
sugar camp. A camp in or near a sugar orchard, where maple sugar is made. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*
sugar-candian, *n.* Sugar candy. *Obs.*
sugar-cane wax. = CEROSIN.
sug'ar-coat'ed, *a.* Coated with sugar; fig., rendered palatable.
sug'ar-el'ly, *n.* Licorice. *Scot.*
sugar fish. A fish moth.
sugar grape The sand grape.
sugar grass **a** Any saccharine variety of sorghum **b** The grass *Pollinia fulva*. *Australia.*
sug'ar-house', *n.* A building in which sugar is made or refined.
sug'ar-i-ness (shŏŏg'ẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sug'ar-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sugar meat. A sweetmeat. *Obs.*
sugar mill. A machine with rollers for pressing out the juice of the sugar cane.

sugar mite. **a** Any of several mites of the genus *Glyciphagus*, esp. *G.*, syn. *Tyroglyphus, sacchari*, often infesting unrefined sugar. **b** A fish moth.

sugar pea. A variety of pea of which the whole pod is often cooked and eaten.

sugar pine. A lofty species of pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) of California and Oregon, having leaves in fives, and immense cones often 18 inches long. It has a soft reddish brown wood, used for interior finishings, shingles, etc.; the heartwood yields a sugary exudate.

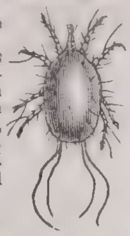

Sugar Mite a, much enlarged

sug'ar-plum' (shŏŏg'ẽr-plŭm'), *n.* **1.** A kind of candy or sweetmeat made up in small balls or disks; a bonbon. Also fig.
2. The shadbush *Amelanchier canadensis* U. S.

sugar squirrel. An Australian flying phalanger (*Petaurus sciureus*), resembling a flying squirrel. See FLYING PHALANGER, *Illust.*

sugar tree. **a** The sugar maple. **b** In Australia, the myoporaceous tree *Myoporum platycarpum.*

sugar vinegar. Vinegar made from refuse sugary or starchy materials by alcoholic and acetic fermentations.

sug'ar-y (shŏŏg'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling, containing, or consisting of, sugar; tasting of sugar; sweet; honeyed.
2. Fond of sugar or sweet things; as, a *sugary* palate.

sug'ar-y, *n.; pl.* -ARIES (-ĭz). A place or establishment where sugar is made, as a sugar factory or sugar camp.

sug-gest' (sŭg-jĕst'; 277), *v. t.*; SUG-GEST'ED; SUG-GEST'ING. [L. *suggestus*, p. p. of *suggerere* to put under, furnish, suggest; *sub* under + *gerere* to carry, to bring. See JEST.]
1. To present, usually indirectly, as an object of thought, a matter to be considered or acted upon, a problem to be solved, or the like; to cause to be thought of, as through association of ideas; to bring or call up in the mind, as one idea another, through association of ideas; to intimate; hint; as, smoke *suggests* a fire; to *suggest* a difficulty.
2. To seduce; to prompt to evil; to tempt. *Obs.*

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested.* *Shak.*

sug-gest', *v. i.* To make a suggestion or suggestions; to give rise to or present ideas through association.

sug-gest'i-bil'i-ty (-jĕs'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being subject to suggestion; receptivity to ideas or intimations tending to evoke response or sympathy; esp., the exaggerated receptivity of a hypnotized person.

sug-gest'i-ble (-jĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily influenced by suggestion; also, readily serving to suggest.

sug-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [F. *suggestion*, L. *suggestio.*]
1. A suggesting; presentation of an idea, esp. indirectly, as through association of ideas; a bringing before the mind for consideration, action, solution, or the like; intimation.
2. That which is suggested; an intimation; hint.
3. An evil incitement; temptation. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. *Psychol.* **a** The action of one idea upon another resulting in their connected appearance in consciousness, as in processes of association. **b** The entrance into the mind of an idea or intimation, originated by some external fact or word, which tends to produce an automatic response or reaction; as, hypnotic *suggestion* (see HYPNOTISM).

Many "miracles" of healing, and of "stigmatization," become credible when verified in modern experience and explained by "*suggestion;*" though to "explain the explanation" is a task for the future. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*

5. A criminal charge or complaint; an accusation. *Obs.*
6. *Law.* Information without oath; an entry of a material fact or circumstance on the record for the action of the court thereon, as the death or insolvency of a party.

Syn. — SUGGESTION, HINT. A SUGGESTION is an indirect or guarded presentation of a matter for consideration or action; the word sometimes implies a prompting to evil; a HINT is a suggestion conveyed by remote or covert allusion; the word often suggests lack of candor; as, he dropped a *hint* of opposition, and hazarded a *suggestion* as to meeting it; "Why do I yield to that *suggestion*, whose horrid image doth unfix my hair?" (*Shak.*); "Sometimes he describes amply by the merest *hint*" (*Lowell*); "[We] talked together with obscure *hints*; both self-misunderstood and darkly guessing" (*Shelley*); to take a *hint*. See HINT, *v. i.*

sug-ges'tive (-jĕs'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to suggest; containing a suggestion; full of suggestion; stimulative of thought.
2. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, hypnotic suggestion.
3. Suggesting, or tending to suggest, what is improper, indecent, or the like; as, a *suggestive* play.

suggestive medicine, treatment by commands or positive statements addressed to a more or less hypnotized patient.
— **sug-ges'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **sug-ges'tive-ness,** *n.*

su'i-cid'al (sū'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suggestive of, suicide; characterized by an impulse to commit suicide; as, *suicidal* insanity; fig., destructive of one's own interests. — **su'i-cid'al-ly** (-sīd'ăl-ĭ), *adv.*

su'i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self (akin to *suus* one's own) + E. *-cide*, 2. Cf. SO, *adv.*; HOMICIDE.] **1.** Act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; *Law*, self-murder; deliberate and intentional destruction of his own life by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind.
2. Ruin of one's own interests. "Intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide.*" *V. Knox.*

su'i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self + E. *-cide*, 1.] One guilty of self-murder; a felo-de-se.

su'i-cide, *v. i.* To commit suicide. *Colloq.*

Su'i-dæ (sū'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sus* hog + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family of nonruminant artiodactyl ungulates consisting of the wild and domestic swine, but in modern classifications excluding the peccaries (family Tagassuidæ).

‖ **su'i ge'ne-ris** (sū'ī jĕn'ē-rĭs). [L.] Of his, her, its, or their, own kind; unique; peculiar.

‖ **su'i ju'ris.** [L., in one's own right.] *Law.* **a** In Roman law, having the full rights of a freeman, i. e., not subject to the patria potestas, manus, or mancipium of another, persons subject to any of them being called *alieni juris.* **b** In general, of full legal capacity, as disting. from the limited capacity of those under some legal disability, as infancy.

Su-i'na (sū-ī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sus* hog.] *Zoöl.* A subdivision of artiodactyl ungulates consisting of the true swine (Suidæ), peccaries (Tagassuidæ), and hippopotamuses (Hippopotamidæ). They have bunodont molars, and metapodials not fused in a cannon bone. — **su'ine** (sū'īn), *a.*

su'int (sū'ĭnt; swĭnt), *n.* [F.] A greasy substance in the wool of sheep, consisting largely of potassium salts of organic acids mixed with fatty substances; — called also *yolk.* It is removed in washing and is used as a source of potash.

suit (sūt), *n.* [ME. *siute, seute, suite*, OF. *siute, sieute*, F. *suite*, fr. *suivre* to follow, OF. *sivre*; perh. influenced by L. *secta* a sect; or fr. assumed LL. *sequita.* See SUE to follow; cf. SECT, in religion, SUITE.] **1.** Act of following or pursuing, as game; pursuit. *Obs.*
2. Act of pursuing an end or object; pursuit. *Obs.*
3. Act of suing; a seeking by entreaty or solicitation; hence, entreaty; solicitation; petition; as, to make *suit* to the king; specif., solicitation in marriage; wooing.
4. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, the act of one who sues a superior or his mill, a court, or a party to court (see SUE, *v. t.*, 5 **a**). Also, the body of those who performed any of the acts involved. **b** Orig., the following or attending upon a court to obtain justice there; hence, the attempt to gain an end by legal process; an action or process in a court for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil or criminal *suit*; a *suit* in chancery.
5. Those who follow a person of position or wealth to attend on him; a company of attendants or followers; a retinue; — now usually written *suite*, and pronounced *swēt.*
6. Things that follow in a series or succession; the objects, collectively considered, which constitute a series, as of rooms, buildings, compositions, etc.; — in this sense now usually *suite.*
7. Rarely *suite.* Specif.: *Playing Cards.* One of the four sets of cards which constitute a pack, — each set commonly consisting of thirteen cards bearing a particular emblem, as hearts, spades, clubs, or diamonds.
8. A number of things used together, and generally necessarily united to answer their purpose; two or more things ordinarily classed or used together, or a combination of such things, as garments, constituting a single article; a set; as, a *suit* of armor; specif., short for *suit of clothes.*
9. Regular order; succession. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PRAYER.

out of suits, out of favor; at odds; — a phrase involving a figure of speech which is uncertain and doubtless a play upon words. *Obs.* *Shak.* — **suit real,** *Early Eng. Feudal Law*, suit royal, i. e., suit at the royal courts. *Obs.*

suit, *v. t.*; SUIT'ED; SUIT'ING. **1.** To fit; adapt; accommodate; as, to *suit* the action to the word. *Shak.*
2. To be fitted, accommodated, or adjusted to; to accord with; to be proper or appropriate to; to become; to befit.

Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

3. To answer the requirements or demands of; to meet the desires of; to please; satisfy; as, to *suit* one's taste.
4. To dress; to clothe. *Obs.*

to suit one's book. See BOOK, *n.*, 4.

suit, *v. i.* To agree; to accord; to be fitting; to correspond; — usually followed by *with* or *to.*

The place itself was *suiting* to his care. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Agree, accord, comport, tally, correspond, match, answer, fit, become, consist with.

suit'a-bil'i-ty (sūt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being suitable; suitableness.

suit'a-ble (sūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of suiting; fitting; proper; becoming; as, language *suitable* for the subject.

Syn. — Proper, fitting, becoming, accordant, agreeable, competent, correspondent, compatible, consonant, congruous, consistent. See FIT.
— **suit'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **suit'a-bly,** *adv.*

suite (swēt), *n.* [F. See SUIT, *n.*] **1.** Obs. or rare var. of SUIT (in various senses).
2. A retinue or company of attendants; as, the *suite* of an ambassador. See SUIT, *n.*, 5.
3. A connected series or succession of objects; a number of things used or classed together; a set; as, a *suite* of rooms; a *suite* of minerals. See SUIT, *n.*, 6.
4. *Music.* **a** One of the old instrumental forms, in vogue during the 17th and 18th centuries, consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys, often with an elaborate prelude. The strict form was a cycle of three to five classic dance forms in one key, the dances being taken from the allemande, courante, sarabande, bourrée, gigue, gavotte, minuet, passepied, and other forms, usually beginning with the allemande and ending with the gigue. The suite form has been superseded by the more compact *sonata*, but is still sometimes affected. **b** A modern instrumental form, sometimes almost of the dimensions of the symphony, but wholly free as to the character and number of its movements; as, the "Indian" *suite* by MacDowell.
5. In writing, a sequel. *Rare.*

Syn. — See SUCCESSION.

suit'ing (sūt'ĭng), *n.* Among tailors, cloth suitable for making suits of clothes; — chiefly in the *pl.* *Cant.*

suit'or (sūt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A follower. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. One who sues, petitions, or entreats; a petitioner.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother. *Shak.*

3. Esp., one who solicits a person in marriage; a wooer; a lover; — formerly used of women as well as men.
4. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, one who sues, or makes suit of, his lord, a certain court, etc. See SUE, *v. t.*, 5 **a**. **b** One who sues or prosecutes a demand in court; one who prosecutes an action in court; a party to a suit.

suit service. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* Service owing or rendered to a superior by doing suit for him, as to a court.

‖ **sui'vez'** (swē'vā'). [F.] *Music.* Follow; — a direction to accompanist or orchestra to follow the soloist in time, etc.

Su'la (sū'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *sūla* the gannet. See SOLAN GOOSE.] *Zoöl.* The genus of totipalmate sea birds consisting of the gannets and boobies, constituting the family Sulidæ.

sul'cate (sŭl'kāt), *a.* [L. *sulcatus*, p. p. of *sulcare* to furrow, fr. *sulcus* a furrow.] Scored with deep and regular furrows; furrowed or grooved; as, a *sulcate* stem.

sul-ca'tion (sŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* A furrowing or channeling, or state of being sulcate; also, a channel or furrow.

sul'cus (sŭl'kŭs), *n.; pl.* SULCI (-sī). [L., a furrow.] A furrow; a groove; fissure; esp., *Anat.*, any furrow on the surface of the brain separating convolutions or gyri. See FISSURE, 1.

sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.*; SULKED (sŭlkt); SULK'ING. [See SULKINESS.] To be sulky or sullen; to be morose or obstinate.

sulk, *n.* State or condition of being sulky; a sulky mood or humor; — often *pl.* "Gracious or in the *sulks.*" *Hawthorne.*

sulk'i-ness (sŭl'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* [For *sulkenness*, fr. AS. *solcen* slothful, remiss, in *āsolcen*, *besolcen*, properly p. p. of *seolcan*, in *āseolcan* to be weak or slothful; of uncert. origin. See -NESS.] Quality or state of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness; as, *sulkiness* of disposition.

sulk'y (sŭl'kĭ), *a.*; SULK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); SULK'I-EST. [See SULKINESS; cf. SULKY, *n.*] Moodily silent; sullen; morose; splenetic; unwilling or disinclined, esp. temporarily, to associate with others or to receive advances.

Syn. — See SULLEN.

sulk'y, *n.; pl.* SULKIES (-kĭz). [From SULKY, *a.*; — because for only one person at a time.] **1.** A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.
2. Short for *sulky plow*, etc.

sulk'y, *a.* Having wheels and a seat for the driver; — said of various agricultural machines; as, *sulky* cultivator, machine, plow (see PLOW, *Illust.*), rake, etc.

sul'la (sŭl'ȧ; sōōl'ȧ), *n.*, or **sulla clover.** [Sp. *sulla.*] A European fabaceous plant (*Hedysarum coronarium*) valued for forage. It is also cultivated in gardens for its pink flowers under the name of *French honeysuckle.*

sul'lage (sŭl'āj), *n.* [Cf. SUILLAGE, SULLIAGE.] **1.** Drainage of filth; also, that which sullies; esp., filth from the street, farmyard, etc.; sewage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. State of being sullied or defiled; defilement; pollution.
3. *Founding.* Scoria on molten metal in the ladle.
4. Silt; mud deposited by water.

sul'len (sŭl'ĕn), *a.* [ME. *solein, solain*, lonely, sullen; through OF. fr. (assumed) LL. *solanus* solitary, fr. L. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** Lonely; alone; solitary; hence, unmated; single. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (*Job* iii. 14)
2. One only; single; sole; solitary. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Disposed to be alone; ill-humoredly unsociable; hence, gloomily silent; morose; sulky; glum.

And *sullen* I forsook the imperfect feast. *Prior.*

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sugar mule. See COTTON MULE.
sugar orchard. A grove or collection of sugar maples; sugar bush. *U. S.*
sug'ar-plate', *n.* Sweetmeats. [*Obs.*]
sugar sand. A sediment, chiefly of calcium malate, which separates in making maple sugar.
sug'ar-sop', *n.* Sugarplum. *Obs.*
su'gent (sū'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *sugens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sugere* to suck.] *Zoöl.* Suctorial.
sugeorne. ✝ SOJOURN.
suger. ✝ SUGAR.
su-ges'cent (sū-jĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sugere* to suck + E. *-escent.*] Of, pert. to, or adapted for, sucking.
suget. ✝ SUBJECT, *n.* & *v.*
sug'gan (sŭg'ăn), *n.* [Ir. *sūgān*, or Gael. *sùgan.*] A rope, collar, or saddle, of twisted straw; a heavy bed cover. *Scot. & Ir.*
sugge. *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *sukke*, and E. SIGH.] To pant; to sigh. *Obs.*
sugge, suggen. ✝ SAY.
sug-gest'a-ble. *a.* = SUGGESTIBLE.
sug-gest'ed-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
sug-gest'er, *n.* One who suggests.
‖ **sug-ges'ti-o fal'si** (sŭg-jĕs'chĭ-ō făl'sī). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Suggestion of an untruth. Cf. DOLUS.
sug-ges'tion. *v. t.* To subject to, or treat by, suggestion. [*Sp.*
sug-ges'tiv. Suggestive. *Ref.*
sug-ges'tive, *n.* That which suggests or tends to suggest.
sug-gest'ment, *n.* Suggestion.
sug-ges'tor. Var. of SUGGESTER.
sug-ges'tress (sŭg-jĕs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who suggests.
sug-ges'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A raised place, esp. a platform, stage, or tribune.
sug'gil, *v. t.* [L. *suggillare, sugillare, suggillatum, sugillatum.*] To beat black and blue; hence, to defame. *Obs.*
sug'gil-late (sŭg'jĭ-lāt; sŭj'ĭ-), *v. t.* = SUGGIL. *Obs.*
sug'gil-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugillatio*: cf. F. *sugillation.*] **1.** Act of suggillating, or state of being suggillated; fig., defamation; slander. *Obs.* **2.** A livid, or black-and-blue, mark; bruise.
suggourne. ✝ SOJOURN.
suggurait. ✝ SUGARED.
sugh (*Scot.* sōōk). Obs. or Scot. of SOUGH.
sughe. ✝ SIGH.
su'gi (sōō'gē), *n.* [Jap.] The [Japan cedar.
sugour, sugre. ✝ SUGAR.
suhe. ✝ SUE.
suiche. ✝ SUCH.
su'i-cid'i-cal (sū'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Suicidal. *Obs.*
su'i-cid-ism (sū'ĭ-sīd-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being suicidal. *Rare.*
su'i-cism (sū'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *suus* one's own.] Selfishness; egoism; egotism. *Obs. or R.*
suie. ✝ SUE.
suier. ✝ SQUIRE.
su'i-form (sū'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sus* hog + *-form.*] Piglike.
suift. ✝ SWIFT.
‖ **su'i he-re'des** (sū'ī hē-rē'dēz). [L.] See HERES.
suik, suikful ✝ SWICK, SWICKFUL.
suikedom. ✝ SWIKEDOM.
‖ **sui'ker-bosch'** (sû'kẽr-bŏs'), *n.* [S. African D.] The sugar bush.
suile. ✝ SOIL, to defile.
suilk. ✝ SUCH.
su'il-lage. *n.* [F. *souiller* to soil, OF. also *soillier.* See SOIL to stain; cf. SULLAGE.] A drain or collection of filth. *Obs.*
su'il-line (sū'ĭ-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *suillus* of or belonging to swine, fr. *sus* hog.] Piglike.
suim. ✝ SWIM.
suinc. ✝ SWINK.
suinch, *n.* = SWINKER, laborer. *Obs.*
su'ine (sū'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A mixture of oleomargarine with lard or other fatty ingredients. It is used as a substitute for butter.
suing. ✝ SWING.
su'ing, *vb. n.* of SUE.
su'ing, *a.* [P. pr. of *sue.*] *Obs.* **a** Pursuing; ensuing. **b** Conformable; well proportioned.
su'ing-ly, *adv.* In succession; afterwards; consequently. *Obs.*
suink. ✝ SWINK.
Su'i-o-goth' (sū'ĭ-ō-gŏth'), *n.* [L. *Suiones* (a Teutonic tribe in what is now Sweden) + E. *Goth.*] A Scandinavian Goth.
suir. ✝ SURE.
suire. ✝ SQUARE, SQUIRE, SURE, SWIRE, neck.
suirge, *n.* = SURGERY. *Obs.*
su'ist (sū'ĭst), *n.* [L. *suus* belonging to himself or to one's self.] A selfish person; selfist. *R.*
suit. ✝ SOOT.
suit'a-bl. Suitable. *Ref. Sp.*
suit court. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* The court in which tenants owe attendance or suit.
suit'er. ✝ SUITOR.
suit'er-ess, *n.* = SUITORESS.
suith. ✝ SOOTH.
suithe. ✝ SWITH.
suithfast. ✝ SOOTHFAST.
suit'hold', *n.* *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* A holding or tenure of a superior in consideration of suit at his court or the like.
suit'like', *a.* Suitable. *Obs.*
suit'or, *v. i.* To woo.
suit'or-ess, suitress, *n.* Female suitor.
suit'y (sūt'ĭ), *a.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Suitable. **b** Uniform.
‖ **sui'vante'** (swē'vänt'), *n.* [F.] A waiting woman or maid; a lady's maid.
su'jee. Var. of SUJI.
su'ji (sōō'jē), *n.* [Hind. *sūjī.*] Indian wheat, granulated but not pulverized; a kind of semolina.
sujorn. ✝ SOJOURN.
suk. ✝ SWICK.
sukat. ✝ SUCKET.
suke. ✝ SUCK.
su'key (sū'kĭ; sōō'kĭ), *n.* A teakettle. *Dial.*
sukkarde. ✝ SUCCADE.
sukkenye, *n.* [OF. *souquenie*, F. *souquenille*; cf. Pol. *suknia*, Bohem. *sukné* garment.] A short frock or tunic. *Obs.*
Suk'ki-im, or **-ims** (sŭk'ĭ-ĭm, -ĭmz), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sukkīīm.*] *Bib.* An African people, prob. Hamitic.
su-klat'. Var. of SUCLAT.
sukte. ✝ SUCKET.
sukudry. ✝ SURQUIDRY.
sukur. ✝ SUCCOR.
Su'ky (sū'kĭ). Dim. of SUSAN.
sul. Dial. Eng. var. of SULL.
Su la-fat' (sōō'lȧ-făt'), *n.* [Ar. *sulahfāh* tortoise.] See STAR.
sulayne. ✝ SULLEN.
sul'cal (sŭl'kăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to a sulcus.
sul'cate, *v. t.* To cast up in furrows; till; plow. *Obs.*
sul'cat-ed (sŭl'kāt-ĕd), *a.* Sulcate.
sulch. ✝ SUCH.
sul'ci (sŭl'sī), *n.*, *pl.* of SULCUS.
sul'ci-form (sŭl'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a sulcus. *Rare.*
suld (*dial.* sōōd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOULD.
suldari. Var. of SHOOLDARRY.
suldart. ✝ SOLDIER.
suldre. ✝ SHOULDER.
sule. ✝ SELL, *v.*; SHALL.
su'le-a (sōō'lē-ȧ), *n.* [Bengali *sulea.*] An Asiatic threadfin (*Polynemus sele*) found in the Ganges and other rivers and used as food.
sulf. ✝ SELF.
sulf-ac'id, sul-fam'ate, sul-fam'ic, sul'fate, sul'fide, sul'fite, sul'fo-nal, sul'fur, sul'fu-rate, sul'fu-ret, sul-fu'ric, sul'fur-ous, and other forms derived from *sulphur.* Ref. sp. of SULPHACID, etc., adopted by some chemists and by advocates of spelling reform, but not yet in general usage.
‖ **sul'fa-te'ra** (sōōl'fä-tā'rä). Var. of SOLFATARA.
sulghe. ✝ SULLOW.
Su'li-dæ (sū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] [See SULA.
Su'li-ote (sū'lĭ-ōt), *n.* One of a mixed Greek and Albanian people, named from the Suli Mountains, in Epirus, whither they fled from the Turks in the 17th century. Many have migrated into Greece.
sulk, *n.* & *v.* [L. *sulcus.*] Furrow. [*Obs.*
sulk, *a.* [Cf. SULKINESS.] Perh., slow of sale, hard to sell. *Obs.*
sul'ka (sōōl'kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çulka.*] *Hindu Law.* The dowry of a bride, from her father.
sulk'er, *n.* One who sulks.
sulk'i-ly (sŭl'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SULKY. See -LY.
sull (sŭl), *n.* [AS. *sulh*, *sulh*, a plow.] Plow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sullage head or **piece.** *Founding.* = HEAD, *n.*, 21 **a**.
Sul'lan (sŭl'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or connected with, the Roman dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B. C.).
sullanders. ✝ SALLENDERS.
sulle. ✝ SELL, *v.*, SHALL.
sullemne. ✝ SOLEMN. [*Obs.*
sul'len, *v. t.* To make sullen.

4. Obstinate; intractable. *Rare.*

Things are as *sullen* as we are *Tillotson.*

5. Gloomy; dismal; sad; melancholy. *Milton.*

Solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change. *Shak.*

6. Heavy; dull; slow-moving; sluggish. "The larger stream was placid, and even *sullen*, in its course." *Scott.*

7. Malignant; unpropitious; baleful; as, *sullen* planets.

Syn. — Sour, cross, ill-humored, ill-natured, peevish, fretful, petulant, gloomy, moody, austere, gruff, crusty, churlish, harsh, cynical, spiteful. — SULLEN, SULKY, SURLY, GLUM, MOROSE, SATURNINE, CRABBED, SPLENETIC. One is SULLEN who is (often by disposition) gloomily silent and ill-humored; one is SULKY who is childishly sullen, or inclined to indulge in fits of sullenness; one is GLUM who is silent and dismal, often with a touch of dogged sullenness; as, "*Sullenness* does not imply silence, but an ill-natured silence" (*Tatler*); "In a morning I am always *sullen*" (*Byron*); "Sheridan was generally very dull in society, and sat *sullen* and silent" (*Scott*); "Lethe's *sullen* water" (*Shelley*); "In his pleasantest and most gracious moods he looked like a *sulky* cockatoo" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); "two persons . . . sitting . . . in neat evening costume, sipping a little sherry, silent, genteel, and *glum*" (*Thackeray*); "as *glum* as an undertaker" (*id.*); "He looked *glum* under scolding" (*G. Eliot*). SURLY adds to *sullen* the idea of churlishness or gruffness; MOROSE suggests a sour austerity; as, "Mason replied instantly, in a *surly*, nasal tone" (*N. Nicholls*); "*surly* eyes, brow-hidden" (*Keats*); "a *surly* mastiff" (*Cowper*); "the somewhat *surly* goodness, the hard and unattractive pieties into which she cannot really enter" (*W. Pater*); "should there be any cold-blooded and *morose* mortals who really dislike this book" (*Boswell*); "a *morose*, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person" (*South*); "The *moroseness* of age and infirmity never touched him" (*M. Arnold*). SATURNINE implies a gloomily taciturn and heavy disposition; CRABBED suggests a crusty or peevish moroseness; SPLENETIC adds to *morose* the implication of malice or spite; as, "a tall, dark, *saturnine* youth, sparing of speech" (*Lamb*); "Sheridan's humor, or rather wit, was always *saturnine*, and sometimes savage; he never laughed" (*Byron*); "*saturnine*, sour-blooded persons" (*G. Eliot*); "She is ten times more gentle than her father's *crabbed*, and he's composed of harshness" (*Shak.*); "Divine Philosophy! not harsh and *crabbed* as dull fools suppose" (*Milton*); "more peevish, cross, and *splenetic*, than dog distract or monkey sick" (*S. Butler*); "that *splenetic* temper, which seems to grudge brightness to the flames of hell" (*Landor*); "*splenetic*, personal, base, a wounded thing with a rancorous cry" (*Tennyson*). See PEEVISH, SOUR, BLUFF, MELANCHOLY, SILENT, ACRIMONY, STRICT.

— **sul'len-ly**, *adv.* — **sul'len-ness**, *n.*

sul'len (sŭl'ĕn), *n.* **1**. One who is solitary; a hermit. *Obs.* **2**. *pl.* Sullen feelings or manners; sulks; moroseness; as, to have the *sullens*. *Obs. or Colloq.* *Shak.*

sul'ly (-ĭ), *v. t.*; SUL'LIED (-ĭd); SUL'LY-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). [ME. *sulien*, AS. *sylian*, fr. *sol* mire; akin to G. *suhle* mire, *sich sühlen* to wallow, Sw. *söla* to bemire, Dan. *söle*, Goth. *bisauljan* to defile; prob. influenced by OF. *soillier* to soil, F. *souiller* (see SOIL to make dirty).] To soil; dirty; tarnish; stain; defile; as, to *sully* a sword.

No spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity *Atterbury*

sul'ly, *v. i.* To become soiled or tarnished. *Bacon.*

sul'ly, *n.*; *pl.* SULLIES (-ĭz). Soil; tarnish; stain

Little spots and *sullies* in his reputation. *Spectator.*

sulph'ac'id (sŭlf'ăs'ĭd), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* An acid in which, to some extent, sulphur replaces oxygen; — called also *sulpho acid* and *thio acid.* See SULPHO-.

sul-pham'ate (sŭl-făm'āt; sŭl'fȧ-māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulphamic acid

sul-pham'ic (sŭl-făm'ĭk), *a.* Designating a crystalline acid, $NH_2 \cdot SO_2 \cdot OH$, an amido derivative of sulphuric acid.

sulph-am'ide (sŭlf-ăm'īd, -ĭd; sŭl'fȧ-mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, neutral substance, $SO_2(NH_2)_2$, obtained by treating sulphuryl chloride with ammonia gas; by extension, any of several derivatives of it.

sulph-am'i-nol (sŭlf-ăm'ĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* *Pharm. & Chem.* A compound, $C_{12}H_9O_2NS$, obtained as a pale yellow odorless powder by the action of sulphur on a hydroxy derivative of diphenylamine. It is used externally as an antiseptic and absorbent like iodoform.

sul'pha-nil'ic (sŭl'fȧ-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* [From *sulph*uric + *aniline.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric sulphonic acids, $C_6H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$, derived from aniline; specif., the para acid, a crystalline substance obtained by the sulphonation of aniline and used in the manufacture of certain dyestuffs.

sul'phate (sŭl'fāt), *n.* [NL. *sulphas, -atis*, fr. L *sulphur*, *sulpur*, *sulfur*, brimstone, sulphur: cf. F. *sulfate.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphuric acid. Nearly all the normal metallic sulphates are fairly soluble in water, except those of barium, lead, strontium, and calcium, which occur as barite, anglesite, celestite, and anhydrite and gypsum.

sul'phate, *v. t.*; SUL'PHAT-ED (-fāt-ĕd); SUL'PHAT-ING (-fāt-ĭng). **1**. To treat or impregnate with sulphuric acid or a sulphate; to convert into sulphate. **2**. *Elec.* To form a deposit of a whitish scale (probably Pb_2SO_5, not the normal sulphate $PbSO_4$) on (the plates of a storage battery).

sul'phate, *v. i.* To become sulphated.

sul'phat-ed (sŭl'fāt-ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SULPHATE. — **sulphated oil**, *Dyeing*, a liquid obtained by treating a vegetable oil, as castor oil, with concentrated sulphuric acid so as to render it soluble in water. It is used with alizarin, as a mordant for basic colors on cotton, etc. Called also *alizarin oil*, *Turkey-red oil*, *soluble oil*, or *olein*.

sulphate process. A process for making wood pulp by boiling wood chips under pressure with an alkaline solution of sodium sulphate.

sul-phat'ic (sŭl-făt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, a sulphate or sulphates.

sul'phat-ize (-fāt-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng) To convert into sulphate, as sulphide ores by roasting.

sul'pha-to- (sŭl'fȧ-tō-). *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting a *sulphate as an ingredient.* *Rare.*

sulph-az'ide (sŭlf-ăz'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-azid**. *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of sulphonic derivatives of hydrazines having the general formula $RNHNHSO_2R'$; as, phenyl-benzene-*sulphazide*, $C_6H_5NHNHSO_2C_6H_5$. They are formed by the action of alcoholic sulphur dioxide on diazo compounds and in other ways.

sul'phide (sŭl'fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-phid**, **sul'fide**, **-fid**. *Chem.* A binary compound of sulphur, or one so regarded; — formerly called *sulphuret*. Excepting the sulphides of the alkali and alkaline earth metals, the metallic sulphides are insoluble in water, or nearly so, and many occur as minerals. Binary compounds of sulphur with the more negative elements, bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, and oxygen, are not usually called sulphides.

sul'phide, *v. t.* To treat with, or convert into, sulphide.

sulph-in'di-got'ic (sŭlf-ĭn'dĭ-gŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a sulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_8O_2N_2(SO_3H)_2$, obtained as an amorphous blue solid by treating indigo with sulphuric acid.

sul'phine (sŭl'fĭn; -fēn; 184), *n.* Also **-phin**. [F. *sulfine.*] *Org. Chem.* The hypothetical radical SH_3, called also *sulphonium*; also, any sulphonium base or compound.

sul-phin'ic (sŭl-fĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Org Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of acids having the general formula $R \cdot SO \cdot OH$, and obtained by reducing the chlorides of sulphonic acids, and in other ways. They yield sulphonic acids by oxidation and mercaptans by reduction.

sul'phite (sŭl'fīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *sulfite.* See SULPHUR.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphurous acid.

sulphite pulp. A wood pulp for paper making, prepared by heating wood under pressure with a solution of acid sulphite of calcium or magnesium. Cf. SODA PULP.

sul'pho- (sŭl'fō-). Also **sul'fo-**. *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) designating *sulphur as an ingredient*; specif.: **a** Denoting the presence of the sulphonic acid group. The following words all designate sulphonic derivatives of the acids to whose name the prefix is attached:

sulphoacetic	**sulphomesitylenic**	**sulphosalicylic**
sulphobutyric	**sulphonaphthoic**	**sulphosuccinic**
sulphocinnamic	**sulphophloretic**	**sulphoterephthalic**
sulphocuminic	**sulphophthalic**	**sulphotoluic**
sulphofumaric	**sulphopropionic**	**sulphotrimellitic**
sulphohippuric	**sulphopyromucic**	**sulpho-uvitic**
sulphoisatic	**sulphopyrotartaric**	

b Designating compounds in which sulphur to some extent replaces oxygen. See THIO-.

sul'pho-ben-zo'ic (-bĕn-zō'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating any of three isomeric crystalline acids, $C_6H_4(SO_3H)SO_2H$, sulphonic derivatives of benzoic acid. The meta variety is the chief one got in treating benzene with sulphur trioxide.

sul'pho-car-bol'ic (-kär-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a deliquescent crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(OH)SO_3H(p)$, got by dissolving phenol in concentrated sulphuric acid. It is an antiseptic. — **sul'pho-car'bo-late** (-kär'bō-lāt), *n.*

sul'pho-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulphocarbonic acid; a thiocarbonate. The sulphocarbonates of potassium, calcium, barium, etc., are made by digesting the corresponding sulphides with carbon disulphide.

sul'pho-car-bon'ic (-kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, H_2CS_3 (called also *thiocarbonic acid*), analogous to carbonic acid, obtained from its salts as a dark yellow, oily liquid of nauseating odor.

sul'pho-cy'a-nate (-sī'ȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphocyanic acid; — also called *thiocyanate.*

sul'pho-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [See SULPHUR; CYANIC.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a sulphacid, HSCN, analogous to cyanic acid, and obtained as a colorless liquid of a penetrating odor, but not poisonous.

sul'pho-cy'a-no- (-sī'ȧ-nō-). Combining form for *sulphocyanic*, used in designating compounds formed by condensation of sulphocyanic acid with certain organic compounds.

sul'pho-cy'a-no-a-ce'tic (-ȧ-sē'tĭk; -sĕt'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, $CNS \cdot CH_2CO_2H$, got as a thick oil by action of chloracetic acid on potassium sulphocyanate.

sul'pho-cy'a-no-ac'e-tone (-ăs'ē-tōn), *n.* *Chem.* A compound, $CNS \cdot CH_2COCH_3$, obtained as an oil by the action of chloracetone on barium sulphocyanate.

sul'pho-nal (sŭl'fō-năl), *n.* *Pharm.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$, prepared by oxidation of mercaptol (from acetone and mercaptan). It is an efficacious hypnotic.

sul'pho-nate (sŭl'fō-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of sulphonic acid.

sul'pho-nate, *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). *Chem.* To introduce the sulphonic group into; to convert into a sulphonic acid. — **sul'pho-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'phone (sŭl'fōn), *n.* [G. *sulfon.* Cf. SULPHUR; KETONE.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $R \cdot SO_2 \cdot R'$, containing the sulphuryl group united with two hydrocarbon radicals by means of its sulphur; as, dimethyl *sulphone*, $(CH_3)_2 \cdot SO_2$. They are in general colorless, crystalline, stable compounds formed by oxidation of sulphides and in other ways. They are called *monosulphones*, *disulphones*, etc., according to the number of sulphuryl groups in the molecule.

sul-phon'ic (sŭl-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the group SO_2OH. — **sulphonic acid**, any of the acids containing the sulphonic group, and regarded as derived from sulphuric acid by replacement of hydroxyl or from sulphurous acid by replacement of hydrogen. The organic sulphonic acids are got by oxidation of mercaptans, and otherwise. They are in general strong, stable, and easily soluble. A *monosulphonic acid* contains one sulphonic group in the molecule; a *disulphonic acid*, two, etc.

sul-pho'ni-um (sŭl-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*sulph*ur + *ammonium.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical univalent radical, SH_3, of which derivatives, analogous to the quaternary ammonium compounds, are formed by union of this ether with an alkyl halide. Thus, ethyl sulphide, $(C_2H_5)_2S$, and ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I, unite to form triethyl *sulphonium* iodide, $(C_2H_5)_3SI$, a substance which by action of moist silver oxide yields the corresponding base, $(C_2H_5)_3SOH$. These **sulphonium bases** are deliquescent and strongly alkaline.

sul'pho-phos'phor-ous (sŭl'fō-fŏs'fŏr-ŭs; -fŏs-fō'rŭs; *cf.* PHOSPHOROUS), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a hypothetical sulphacid of phosphorus, analogous to phosphorous acid, and known in its salts.

sul'pho-pur-pu'ric (-pûr-pū'rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a monosulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_9O_2N_2SO_3H$, obtained as a blue powder by action of sulphuric acid on indigo.

sul'pho-ric'in-o-le'ic (-rĭs'ĭ-nō-lē'ĭk), *a.* [*sulpho-* + *ricinoleic.*] *Chem.* Designating a sulphonic acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on castor oil. Cf. SULPHOLEIC.

sul'pho-stan'nic (-stăn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a sulphacid of tin, H_2SnS_3, forming a well-known series of salts, but not obtainable pure. — **sul'pho-stan'nate** (-stăn-āt), *n.*

sul'pho-ste'a-tite (-stē'ȧ-tīt), *n.* A fungicide composed of sulphate of copper and finely ground steatite, or soapstone; fostite.

sulph-ox'ide (sŭlf-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*sulpho-* + *oxide.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds intermediate between the sulphides and the sulphones, and containing the group SO united to hydrocarbon radicals; as, methyl *sulphoxide*, $(CH_3)_2SO$, a thick oil.

sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* Also **-fur**. [L. *sulfur*, *sulpur*; cf. F. *soufre* whence ME. *soufre.*] **1**. *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring naturally in large quantities, either native or combined as in various sulphides (pyrites, galena, etc.) and sulphates (gypsum, barite, etc.). It is also a constituent of proteins and of some other substances found in animals and plants. Symbol, *S*; at. wt., 32.06. Native sulphur occurs in yellow orthorhombic crystals, in masses, crusts, and powder. H., 1.5-2.5. Sp. gr., 2.06 (when pure). It is found in volcanic regions, as in Sicily, mixed with gypsum and other minerals, in vast beds, also in nonvolcanic regions, as in Louisiana. It is melted out from accompanying earthy matter and purified by distillation. The first vapors are condensed as a lemon-yellow powder called *flour*, or *flowers, of sulphur*; the remainder is condensed as a liquid which is cast into sticks, forming *roll sulphur* or *brimstone*. **Sul'phur vi'vum** (vī'vŭm), or **horse brimstone**, is an impure grayish product formed from the dregs in casting. Sulphur is also recovered from waste, as by the Chance-Claus process. Sulphur exists in several physical states. Below 96° C., the familiar orthorhombic form is stable. From 96° to 119° the stable form is one forming pale monoclinic crystals (sp. gr., 1.96). From 119° to 160° sulphur is a pale yellow, mobile liquid. At 160° it becomes dark-colored and viscous and remains viscous up to 448.5°, the boiling point. An elastic form of sulphur is obtained by boiling commercial roll sulphur and pouring it into cold water. After a time this elastic sulphur becomes brittle, being changed into a mixture of orthorhombic sulphur and an insoluble, amorphous variety which is found also in flowers of sulphur. By acidifying a thiosulphate solution, sulphur is precipitated as a white powder. Sulphur burns in air with a blue flame, forming the suffocating gas sulphur dioxide. It is used in making gunpowder, matches, fireworks, sulphuric acid, carbon disulphide, etc., for vulcanizing rubber, for destroying fungi, for bleaching, and in medicine as a laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent. Chemically, sulphur exhibits several valences (two, three, four, six, seven) and is acidic in all. It is the type of a group of elements, including selenium and tellurium, called collectively the **sulphur group** or **family**. In many respects sulphur resembles oxygen.

2. Any of numerous butterflies of the family Pieridæ, usually having the wings chiefly yellow or orange with a black border. The **clouded sulphur** (*Eurymus*, or *Colias*,

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Sul'len, Squire. A stupid, idle, sullen husband in Farquhar's "Beaux'Stratagem," from whom his sprightly young wife is divorced because of incompatibility, she later marrying Archer.

sullenty, *n.* [See SULLEN.] Solitude; desolation. *Obs.*

sul'len-wood, *n.* [Prob. corrupt. of *southernwood.*] Southernwood. *Obs.*

sullepe † SERELEPY.

suller. † SELLER.

sul'le-vate (sŭl'ē-vāt), *v. t.* [Cf. It. *sollevare*, F. *soulever*, L. *sublevare* to raise up Cf. SUBLEVATION.] To raise, as in insurrection. — **sul'le-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs.*

sul'li-age (sŭl'ĭ-āj). † SULLAGE.

sulliche † SELLY

sulloume. † SOLEMN.

sul'low, *n.* [See SULL a plow.] A plow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sul'low, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *sylian*, *solian*, E. SULLY.] To make foul or filthy. *Obs.*

sulp, *v. t.* To defile; pollute. *Obs.*

sulph-al'de-hyde (sŭlf-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* Thioaldehyde.

sulph-an'il yel'low. See DYE.

sulph-an'i-on (sŭlf-ăn'ī-ŏn), *n.* The bivalent anion, SO_4^{--}, of sulphuric acid and the sulphates

sulph-an'ti-mo-nate, -an'ti-mon'ic, -an'ti-mo'ni-ous, -an'ti-mo-nite, **sulph-ar'se-nate**, -ar-se'ni-ate, -ar-sen'ic, -ar-se'ni-ous, -ar'se-nite. = THIOANTIMONATE, etc.

sulph-an'ti-mo-nide, *n.* Also **-nid**. *Min. Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and an antimonide

sulph-ar'se-nide, *n* Also **-nid**. *Min. Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and an arsenide

sulph-ar'se-ni'u-ret, *n.* *Min. Chem.* A sulpharsenide. *Obsoles.*

sulph-ar'sine, *n.* [*sulph*ide + *arsine.*] *Chem.* Cacodyl sulphide

sulph-au'ric (sŭlf-ô'rĭk), *a.* [*sulpho-* + *aurum.*] *Chem.* Designating a hypothetical sulphacid of gold (*aurum*), $HAuS_2$ or H_3AuS_3, known only in its salts, the **sulph-au'rates** (-rāts), formed by treating auric sulphide with alkali sulphides.

sulph-au'rite (-rīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt formed by the action of alkali sulphides on aurous sulphide (Au_2S).

sulph-eth'yl-ate (sŭlf-ĕth'ĭ-lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulphethylic (ethylsulphuric) acid.

sulph'e-thyl'ic (sŭlf'ē-thĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Ethylsulphuric.

sul'phic (sŭl'fĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

sulphide color *or* **colour.** = SULPHUR DYE.

sul'phid-i'on (sŭl'fĭd-ī'ŏn), *n.* *Chem.* Ionic sulphur, S^{--}.

sul'phi-nate (sŭl'fĭ-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of a sulphinic acid.

sulph-in'di-go-tate (sŭlf-ĭn'dĭ-gō-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulphindigotic acid.

sulph-in'dyl-ate (sŭlf-ĭn'dĭ-lāt), *n.* Sulphindigotate.

sulph'in-dyl'ic (sŭlf'ĭn-dĭl'ĭk), *a.* Sulphindigotic.

sulphine color *or* **dye.** = SULPHUR DYE.

sul'phi-nide (sŭl'fĭ-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid**. [Arbitrarily formed fr. anhydro-ortho*sulph*amin*e*benzoic acid + am*ide* or im*ide*.] A term used in *benzoic sulphinide*, used as a name of saccharin (sense 2).

sul'phi-on (sŭl'fī-ŏn; sŭlf-ī'ŏn), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *ion.*] *Chem.* The bivalent anion, SO_4, produced by the electrolytic dissociation of sulphuric acid or sulphates.

sul'phi-o-nide (sŭl'fī-ō-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid**. *Chem.* A sulphate. *Obs.*

sulphite browns. *Paper Trade.* Brown wrapping papers made from sulphite pulp.

sulpho acid. **a** A sulphonic acid. **b** A sulphacid or thio acid.

sul'pho-an'ti-mon'ic (sŭl'fō-ăn'tĭ-mŏn'ĭk), **-an'ti-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* = THIOANTIMONIC, THIOANTIMONIOUS.

sul'pho-ar-sen'ic (-är-sĕn'ĭk), **-ar-se'ni-ous** (-är-sē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* = THIOARSENIC, -ARSENIOUS.

sul'pho-ben'zide (-bĕn'zīd; -zĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-zid**. *Org. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $(C_6H_5)_2SO_2$, formed esp. by action of sulphur trioxide on benzene.

sul'pho-car-bam'ic (-kär-băm'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Thiocarbamic

sul'pho-car-bam'ide (-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* Thio-urea.

sul'pho-cy'an-a-ce'tic (-sī'ăn-ȧ-sē'tĭk; -sĕt'ĭk), **-ac'e-tone** (-ăs'ē-tōn). Vars. of SULPHOCYANOACETIC, etc.

sul'pho-cy'a-nide (-sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid**. *Chem.* See SULPHOCYANATE.

sul'pho-cy-an'o-gen (-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** The radical CNS. **b** Persulphocyanogen; — formerly so called from a supposed identity with CNS.

sul'pho-ger-ma'nate (-jĕr-mā'nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt formed by action of alkali sulphides on germanium sulphide (GeS_2); potassium *sulphogermanate*, K_2GeS_3.

sul'pho-hal'ite (-hăl'īt; -hā'līt), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *halite.*] *Min.* A sulphate and chloride of sodium, $3Na_2SO_4 \cdot 2NaCl$, crystallizing in the isometric system.

sul'pho-hy'drate. Var. of SULPHYDRATE. See HYDROSULPHIDE.

sul'pho-in'di-got'ic. Var. of SULPHINDIGOTIC.

sul'pho-le'ic (-lē'ĭk), *a.* [*sulpho-* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* Designating an acid or acid mixture got by treating fixed vegetable oils with concentrated sulphuric acid. It is a yellowish, oily liquid which dissolves or emulsifies various organic substances. — **sulph-o'le-ate** (sŭlf-ō'lē-āt) [see -ATE, 3 **b**], *n.*

sul'pho-me-thyl'ic (-mē-thĭl'ĭk), *a.* Methylsulphuric

sul'pho-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulphophosphoric acid.

sul'pho-phos'phite (-fīt), *n.* A salt of sulphophosphorous acid.

sul'pho-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a hypothetical sulphacid of phosphorus, analogous to phosphoric acid, and known in its salts.

sul'pho-pla-tin'ic (-plȧ-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* = THIOPLATINIC.

sul'pho-ri-cin'ic (-rĭ-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Sulphoricinoleic.

sul'pho-ric'in-o'le-ate (-rĭs'ĭ-nō'lē-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of sulphoricinoleic acid.

sulpho salt. A salt of a sulpho acid.

sul'pho-tel'lu-ride, *n.* Also **-rid**. *Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and a telluride.

sul'pho-tung'state (-tŭng'stāt), *n.* A salt of sulphotungstic acid.

sul'pho-tung'stic (-stĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a hypothetical sulphacid of tungsten (called also *sulphowolframic acid*), H_2WS_4, analogous to tungstic acid, and known in its salts.

sul'pho-u're-a (-ū'rē-ȧ), *n* [NL.] *Chem.* Thio-urea.

sul'pho-vi'nate (-vī'nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulphovinic (ethylsulphuric) acid.

sul'pho-vi'nic (-vī'nĭk; -vĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*sulpho-* + L. *vinum* wine.] *Chem.* Ethylsulphuric.

sul'pho-wolf-ram'ic (-wŏolf-răm'ĭk), *a.* Sulphotungstic.

N O P Q R S

philodice) is the common yellow butterfly of the eastern United States, but in the south the **cloudless sulphur** (*Callidryas eubule*) is also abundant.
3. *Mining.* **a** Pyrite. **b** Hydrogen sulphide.

sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *v. t.*; SUL'PHURED (-fŭrd); SUL'PHUR-ING. To treat with sulphur; to apply sulphur to; to sulphurize; as, to *sulphur* plants; *sulphured* matches.

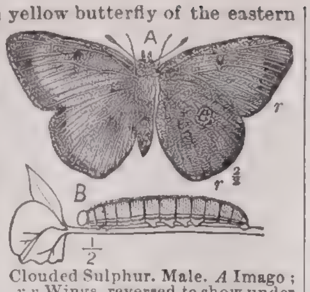

Clouded Sulphur. Male. *A* Imago; *r r* Wings, reversed to show under side. *B* Larva.

sul'phu-rane (sŭl'fū-rān), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $RSCH_2·CH_2SCH:CH_2$, regarded as alkyl vinyl derivatives of thioglycol.

sul'phu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *sulphuratus.*] Of or pertaining to sulphur; sulphureous.

sul'phu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). To sulphurize.— **sul'phu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'phu-ra'tor (-rā'tēr), *n.* An apparatus used in sulphurizing.

sulphur bacteria. *Bacteriol.* Any bacteria possessing the power of reducing sulphur compounds, as species of *Beggiatoa* and *Thiothrix.*

sul'phur–bot'tom (sŭl'fŭr-bŏt'ŭm), *n.* A finback whale or rorqual (*Balænoptera musculus*, syn. *B. sibbaldii*) of the North Atlantic, the largest of all whales. Its average length is about 76 feet, with a maximum of 89 feet. The

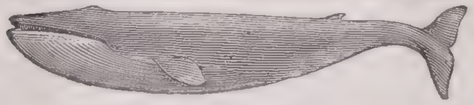
Sulphur-bottom. ($\frac{1}{150}$)

color is marbled bluish gray with a few irregular white or yellowish white spots on the under parts. The whalebone is short and entirely blackish. The name is extended to an allied species (*B. sulfureus*) of the Pacific.

sulphur dichloride. A dark red, fuming, unstable liquid, SCl_2, obtained by the action of chlorine on monochloride.

sulphur dioxide. *Chem.* A colorless gas, SO_2, having a pungent, suffocating odor, produced by the burning of sulphur, etc. It is used in making sulphuric acid, as a bleaching agent, as a disinfectant and antiseptic, etc.

sulphur dye. Any of a class of direct dyes for cotton and other vegetable fibers, made by fusing various organic compounds with sulphur and alkali sulphide (or with a thiosulphate). The most important are blacks and browns.

sul-phu're-ous (sŭl-fū'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sulphureus.*] Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur, or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous. — **sul-phu're-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sul-phu're-ous-ness**, *n.*

sul'phu-ret' (sŭl'fū-rĕt'), *v. t.*; -RET'ED (-rĕt'ĕd) or -RET'TED; -RET'ING or -RET'TING. To combine or impregnate with sulphur. — **sulphureted hydrogen.** = HYDROGEN SULPHIDE.

sul-phu'ric (sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *sulfurique.*] Of, pert. to, or containing, sulphur; specif., *Chem.*, designating those compounds in which sulphur has a higher valence as contrasted with the *sulphurous* compounds.

sulphuric acid. *Chem.* **a** Sulphur trioxide; — formerly so called on the dualistic theory of salts. *Obs.* **b** A heavy, corrosive, oily liquid, H_2SO_4, colorless when pure, early made by distilling green vitriol, whence the name *oil of vitriol*; also, a liquid consisting of this compound diluted with a varying amount of water. In the two main processes now in use for manufacturing sulphuric acid, sulphur dioxide (obtained by burning pyrites or sulphur) is made to combine with oxygen from the air. The **chamber process** accomplishes this in a series of lead chambers with the introduction of steam, and in presence of oxides of nitrogen, which are not consumed, but are subject to a certain amount of mechanical loss, greatly lessened by the Gay-Lussac and Glover towers. The **chamber acid** thus produced has a strength of 70 per cent or less, which by passage through the Glover tower, or heating in lead pans, may be raised to about 80 per cent. To produce the commercial oil of vitriol (91-97 per cent) recourse is had to evaporation in glass or platinum vessels. The **contact process**, based on the catalytic action of finely divided platinum, is conducted by passing the well-dried and purified burner gases through the contact apparatus (which contains the platinum or platinized asbestos, and which can be kept at a temperature of about 350° C. or 662° F.), and absorbing the sulphur trioxide, formed by the direct union of sulphur dioxide and oxygen, in water. Pure acid is thus made without further manipulation. Concentrated sulphuric acid has a sp. gr. of 1.84. It combines readily with water, developing great heat when mixed with it, and corroding and charring organic substances by extracting it. For this reason the acid often becomes gray or brown colored from contact with dust, etc. **Fuming sulphuric acid** (or **Nordhausen acid**) is made by dissolving sulphur trioxide in concentrated sulphuric acid. It has a sp. gr. of 1.85-1.90 and is more energetic in its action than the ordinary acid (cf. DISULPHURIC). The so-called **solid**, or **solidified, sulphuric acid** is made by saturating some inert solid, as kieselguhr, with the concentrated acid. Sulphuric acid is of great importance in very many processes in arts, trades, and sciences. Chemically, sulphuric acid is dibasic, not dissociating so easily as hydrochloric and nitric acids, but able, by reason of its higher boiling point, to expel these and many other acids from their salts. It forms well-defined hydrates which are named as hydrates of sulphur trioxide. Thus, H_2SO_4 is called *monohydrated sulphuric acid*; H_4SO_5, *dihydrated*, or *glacial*, *sulphuric acid* (sp. gr. 1.78); and H_6SO_6, *trihydrated*, or *ortho-*, *sulphuric acid* (sp. gr. 1.63). The **glacial sulphuric acid** is so called because it solidifies in cold weather. — **sulphuric anhydride**, sulphur trioxide. — **s. chloranhydride**, sulphuryl chloride. — **s. ether.** = ETHER, 3 **a**.

sul'phur-ing (sŭl'fŭr-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SULPHUR. Hence: *vb. n.* The process of fumigating or bleaching by exposure to the fumes of sulphur; sulphurization.

sul'phur-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with sulphur or any of its compounds; specif., to fumigate or bleach with sulphur fumes. — **sul'phur-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sulphur monochloride. *Chem.* A yellow, fuming, volatile liquid, S_2Cl_2, formed by the action of chlorine on warm sulphur and used in vulcanizing caoutchouc.

sulphur ore. Pyrite, often roasted for its sulphur.

sul'phur-ous (sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; sŭl-fū'rŭs; 277: *the second pron. is common in chemical terminology, as in* sulphu'rous ac'id, *etc.; cf.* MERCUROUS), *a.* [L. *sulphurosus*: cf. F. *sulfureux.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing, sulphur; resembling sulphur, or some sulphur compound, as in odor or heat; fig., heated; warm; fiery; inflamed or inflammable; as, *sulphurous* remarks; a *sulphurous* spirit; specif., *Chem.*, designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with the *sulphuric* compounds.

sulphurous acid. **a** Sulphur dioxide. *Obsoles.* **b** An acid, H_2SO_3, not known in the free state except as a solution of sulphur dioxide in water, but forming a well-known series of salts (the *sulphites*). — **s. anhydride**, *Chem.*, sulphur dioxide. — **s. salt**, *Old Chem.*, potassium sulphide.

sulphur shower. A shower of yellow pollen often seen in early spring. It is carried by the wind from pine lands.

sulphur trioxide. A compound, SO_3, formed by the union of sulphur dioxide and oxygen by the contact process (see SULPHURIC ACID) and in other ways; — called also *sulphuric anhydride.* It forms colorless, caustic prisms melting at 15° C., which easily change to the ordinary white, fibrous, less active commercial variety (S_2O_6) melting at 46° C. Sulphur trioxide fumes in air and deliquesces; it combines violently with water, forming sulphuric acid.

sul'phur-y (sŭl'fŭr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur; sulphurous.

sul'phur-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*sulphur* + *-yl.*] The radical SO_2.

sulphuryl chloride. A colorless, slightly fuming liquid, SO_2Cl_2, obtained by direct union of sulphur dioxide and chlorine by sunlight, and otherwise. Treated with water it decomposes, forming sulphuric and hydrochloric acids; — hence called also *sulphuric chloranhydride.*

sul-phy'drate (sŭl-fī'drāt), *n.* *Chem.* A hydrosulphide.

sul-phy'dric (-drĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the weak acid better known as *hydrogen sulphide.*

Sul-pi'cian (sŭl-pĭsh'ăn), *n.* Also **Sul-pi'tian.** [F. *sulpicien*, so called after the parish of St. *Sulpice* in Paris, of which the founder, Jean Jacques Olier, was pastor in 1643.] *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of priests established in France in 1642 to teach men for the priesthood, introduced soon after into Canada, and in 1791 into the United States.

sul'tan (sŭl'tăn; *Ar.* sōōl-tän'), *n.* [F. *sultan* (cf. Sp. *soldán*, It. *sultano, soldano*), Ar. *sulṭān* sultan, dominion. Cf. SOLDAN.] **1.** A ruler, or sovereign; esp., a ruler of a Mohammedan state; a title given to, or assumed by, any Mohammedan prince; specif. [*often cap.*], the ruler of the Turks; the Padishah, or Grand Seignior.
2. **a** One of a domestic breed of pure white ornamental fowls resembling the Polish, but having the legs and toes heavily feathered. **b** A sultana bird.

sul-ta'na (sŭl-tä'nȧ; -tā'nȧ; 277), *n.* [It.] **1.** The wife or, sometimes, the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sultan.
2. A mistress or paramour, esp. one of a royal personage.
3. A kind of seedless raisin produced near Smyrna in Asia.
4. Also **sultana bird.** A purple gallinule. See GALLINULE.

sul'tan-ate (sŭl'tăn-āt), *n.* [*sultan* + *-ate*: cf. F. *sultanat.*] The rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan; the office, dignity, or power of a sultan; sultanship.

sul-tan'ic (sŭl-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a sultan.

sul'tan-ry (sŭl'tăn-rĭ), *n.* The dominions of a sultan.

sul'try (sŭl'trĭ), *a.*; SUL'TRI-ER (-trĭ-ẽr); SUL'TRI-EST. [From SWELTRY.] **1.** Very hot, burning, and oppressive; as, Libya's *sultry* deserts; a *sultry* sun, heat.
2. Very hot and moist, or close and oppressive, as air.

Su-lu' (sōō-lōō'), *n.* [Malay *Suluk.*] A member of the most prominent tribe of the Moro tribes, occupying the Sulu Archipelago; also, their language. See MORO.

su'lung (sōō'lōōng), *n.* [AS. *sulung*, lit., plow length.] *O. Eng. Law.* In Kent, the unit of land area corresponding to the hide and carucate of other parts (see 1st HIDE), normally reckoned at 120 acres. It was divided into four yokes.

sum (sŭm), *n.* [ME. *summe, somme*, OF. *sume, some*, F. *somme*, L. *summa*, fr. *summus* highest, a superlative fr. the source of *super* over, *sub* under. See SUB-; cf. SUPREME.]
1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added together; as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12.

> Take ye the *sum* of all the congregation. *Num.* i. 2.

2. Hence, a host; assembly; gathering. *Obs. or R.*
3. A quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely; as, a *sum* of money; a small *sum*, or a large *sum.*

> With a great *sum* obtained I this freedom. *Acts* xxii. 28.

4. The chief points or thoughts when viewed together; the substance; compendium; as, the *sum* of the evidence; the *sum* and substance of his objections.
5. Maximum amount; utmost degree; hence, height; completion. "The *sum* of earthly bliss." *Milton.*
6. *Arith.* A problem to be solved; an example.

Syn. — SUM, AMOUNT, AGGREGATE, TOTAL, WHOLE, NUMBER, QUANTITY. SUM denotes the result of simple addition; as, the *sum* of two and two; AMOUNT implies a result reached by the accumulation, AGGREGATE (see AGGREGATE) by the assembling or collection, of particulars; as, the *amount* of one's purchases; the *aggregate* of past experience. TOTAL and WHOLE suggest the completeness of the result, while *total* often further implies magnitude; as, a grand *total* of ten millions; the *whole* is the *sum* of its parts. NUMBER, rather than *sum*, is now used for an aggregate of persons or things, to which (except in the case of things in bulk or mass) *amount* should not be applied; as, the *number* present, a fixed *amount* of cotton; but not, a small *amount* of potatoes. QUANTITY may be used of objects that can be counted, but only when they may also be measured in bulk; as, a *quantity* of apples, but not (except *colloq.*), a *quantity* of soldiers. See WHOLE, ALL.

> Forty thousand brothers
> Could not, with all their quantity of love,
> Make up my *sum.* *Shak.*
> She summed up her *aggregate* of sales. *Hawthorne.*
> The plague . . . is decreased a few in the *total.* *Pepys.*
> Iago does not stand alone; he is a factor in a *whole.*
> *A. C. Bradley.*
> Taking out of a little box a small *quantity* of powder. *Evelyn.*

in sum, in short; in brief. *Obs.*

sum (sŭm), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SUMMED (sŭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUM'MING. [Cf. F. *sommer*, LL. *summare.*] **1.** To cast up, as a column of figures; to add together; to ascertain the totality of; — usually with *up.*
2. To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense; to recapitulate briefly; — usually with *up*; as, to *sum* up the evidence.

> He *sums* their virtues in himself alone. *Dryden.*

3. *Falconry.* To have (the feathers) full grown; to complete (the plumage). *Obs.*

sum, *v. i.* To recapitulate; to pass in review the chief points, as of an argument; — commonly with *up.*

su'mac (sū'măk; shōō'măk; 277), *n.* Also *sumach*, and formerly *shumac.* [F. *sumac*, formerly *sumach* (cf. Sp. *zumaque*), fr. Ar. *summāq.*] **1.** Any anacardiaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Rhus.* Also, the wood of any species.
2. A material used in tanning and dyeing, consisting of the shredded or powdered leaves, peduncles, etc., of various species of sumac, esp. *Rhus coriaria.* It is chiefly valuable for its content (15-20 per cent) of tannic acids.

Su-ma'tra leaf (sōō-mä'trȧ). A thin, elastic, uniformly light-colored tobacco leaf, raised in Sumatra and extensively used for cigar wrappers.

Su-ma'tran (-trăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sumatra or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Sumatra. The aboriginals are of Malayan stock, the majority being fairly civilized Mohammedan agriculturists. Nearly all have alphabets derived from the Hindu or Arabic. Cf. ACHINESE, BATTAK, LAMPONG, REJANG.

sum'bul (sŭm'bŭl; sōōm'bōōl), *n.* Also **sum'bal** (-băl). [Per.: cf. F. *sumbul.*] **a** The root of musk root (*Ferula sumbul*), used as a tonic and anti-spasmodic. **b** Valerian. **c** = SPIKENARD, 1. — **sum-bu'lic** (sŭm-bū'lĭk), *a.*

Su-me'ri-an (sū-mē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Also *Sumirian.* Of or pert. to Sumer, an ancient region of lower Babylonia, or its inhabitants or their language. — *n.* A native of Sumer; also, the language of the Sumerians. Cf. AKKADIAN.

> The supposed *Sumerian* language is possibly only the Semitic Babylonian, or "Assyrian," written according to a system developed . . . from the original ideographic, and preserving [its] essential features. *Dict of Bible* (*Hastings*).

sum'less (sŭm'lĕs), *a.* Incalculable; inestimable. *Pope.*

sum'ma-ri-za'tion (sŭm'ȧ-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of summarizing; also, a summary.

sum'ma-rize (sŭm'ȧ-rīz), *v.t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To tell in, or reduce to, a summary; present briefly.

sum'ma-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sommaire.* See SUMMARY, *n.*] **1.** Formed into a sum; summed up; reduced into a narrow compass; concise; as, a *summary* statement of facts.
2. Hence, done without delay or formality; quickly executed; as, a *summary* process; *summary* vengeance. Specif., *Law*, of or pert. to, or using, a summary proceeding or procedure; used in, or done by, summary proceeding.

Syn. — Short, brief, compendious, succinct.

summary court. *Mil.* See COURT-MARTIAL **c.** — **s. court-martial.** *Nav.* See COURT-MARTIAL **c.** — **s. proceeding** *or* **procedure**, *Law*, a proceeding or procedure, civil or criminal, in the nature of a trial conducted without the formalities required by the common law, as indictment, pleadings, a jury, etc., for the speedy and peremptory disposition of some minor matter. All such proceedings must be authorized by statute, and are for the punishment of minor offenses or the remedy of various wrongs of a less serious character or requiring speedy relief, as in landlord's ejectment proceedings, etc. In the United States they cannot be used where trial by jury is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

sum'ma-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *sommaire*, or L. *summarium*, fr. *summa* sum. See SUM, *n.*] An abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account; an abridged statement.

sum-ma'tion (sŭm-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sommation.* See SUM, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount; addition; also, an aggregate.
2. *Psychol.* Enhancement of a psychical effect caused by the repetition of a stimulation and the fusion of its effects.

sum-ma'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, summation. — **summational tone.** See COMBINATIONAL TONE.

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sulphur acid. A sulphacid.
sulphur alcohol. A mercaptan.
sul'phur au-ra'tum (ô-rā'tŭm). [L.] *Old Chem.* Golden sulphur.
sulphur base. *Chem.* An alkaline sulphide that acts as a base in forming sulphur salts, in the dualistic theory of salts.
sulph-u're-a (sŭlf-ū'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Thiourea.
sul'phu-re'i-ty (sŭl'fū-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being sulphureous. *Obs. or R.*
sul'phu-ret (sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* [Cf. -URET.] A sulphide. *Obsoles.*
sulphur ether. A thio ether.
sul'phur-ine (sŭl'fŭr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* Sulphureous. *Obs. or R.*
sul-phu'ri-ose', **sul-phu'ri-ous.** *a.* Sulphureous. *Obs.*
sul'phur-less. *a.* See -LESS.
sul-phu'ro-syl (sŭl-fū'rō-sĭl), *n.* [L. *sulphurosus* sulphurous + *-yl.*] Thionyl.
sulphur rain. = SULPHUR SHOWER.
sulphur salt. A salt of a sulphacid.
sulphur subchloride. Sulphur monochloride.
sul'phur-weed', *or* **sul'phur-wort'** (-wûrt'), *n.* The brimstone wort.
sulphur whale. The sulphur-bottom.
‖ **sul' pon'ti-cel'lo** (sōōl' pōn'tē-chĕl'lō). [It.] *Music.* Near the bridge; — a direction to bow thus so as to bring out the higher harmonics.
sul-tane', *n.* [F.] A kind of gown trimmed with buttons and loops, fashionable shortly before 1700. *Obs.*
sul-ta'nee, *n.* Also **sul-ta'nin.** [Turk. & Ar. *sulṭānī* royal.] A Turkish gold coin; sequin. *Obs.*
sul'tan-ess, *n.* A sultana.
sultan flower. The sweet sultan.
sul'tan-ism (sŭl'tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic or practice of the sultan. *Rare.*
sul'tan-ize, *v. i.* To act as sultan.
sul'tan-red', *a.* Dark red.
sul'tan-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
sul'tan-y, *n.* Sultanry. *Obs.*
sul'tri-ly (sŭl'trĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SULTRY. See -LY.
sul'tri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sulzh. † SULLOW.
sulve. † SELF.
sulver. † SILVER.
sulwines † SULLENNESS.
sulyart, *a.* [Cf. Gael. *soilleir*, Ir. *soileir.*] Glittering. *Obs. Scot.*
sum. † SWIM.
sum (*dial.* sūm, sōōm). Obs. or dial. Eng. or ref. sp. of SOME.
sum *Abbr. Pharm.* Sumat (L., let him take); sumendum (L., let it be taken).
-sum. = -SOME. *Ref. Sp.*
su'mach. Var. of SUMAC.
su-ma'tra (sōō-mä'trȧ), *n.* A violent squall common in the strait between Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.
Sumatra camphor. See BORNEOL.
Sumatra orange. The orange jessamine (*Murraya exotica*).
sum'bod'y. Somebody. *Ref. Sp.*
sum-bre'ro, sum-brie'ro. † SOMBRERO.
sumd. Summed. *Ref. Sp.*
sumdel, sum deill. † SOMEDEAL.
sume, sumehwule. † SOME, SOMEWHILE [or paps. *Obs.*
su'men, *n.* [L.] A sow's udder
sumer. † SUMMER.
Su-me'ro-Ak-ka'di-an (sū-mē'rō-), *a.* See AKKAD, *a.*
sum'er-sault. Somersault. *Ref. Sp.*
sum'er-set. Somerset. *Ref. Sp.*
sum'how'. Somehow. *Ref. Sp.*
Su-mi'ri-an (sū-mē'rĭ-ăn). Var. of SUMERIAN
sumkin, sumkyn. † SOMEKIN.
‖ **sum'ma** (sŭm'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SUMMÆ (-ē) [L.] Lit., the sum or substance; — used of a treatise or series of treatises covering a whole field or department of learning; esp., the philosophical or theological works of certain Scholastic philosophers; as, the **sum'ma sen-ten'ti-a'rum** (sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ā'rŭm) (of sentences, that is, theological opinions) of Hugo of St. Victor, or the **sum'ma the'o-lo'gi-æ** (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-ē) of Alexander of Hales, or the **summa the'o-lo'gi-ca** (thē'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧ) of Thomas Aquinas.
‖ **sum'ma cum lau'de.** [L.] With the highest praise; — used esp. in a diploma to indicate work of the highest excellence or the highest grade (above *magna cum laude*) of a degree.
sum'mand' (sŭm'ănd'), *n. Math.* A term in a summation; addend.
summar, *adv.* [See SUMMARY, *a.*] Summarily. *Obs. Scot.*
sum'ma-ri-ly (sŭm'ȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUMMARY. See -LY.
sum'ma-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sum'ma-rist (sŭm'ȧ-rĭst), *n.* One who is skilled or occupied in summarizing.
sum'ma-riz'er (-rīz'ẽr), *n.* One who summarizes.
‖ **sum'ma sum-ma'rum** [L.] The sum of sums, as the universe, or the final consummation of a business or of a career.
sum'mat (sŭm'ŭt). Dial. var. of SOMKWHAT.
sum'mate (sŭm'āt), *v. t.* [LL. *summare.*] To add together; to sum up.
summation tone. See COMBINATIONAL TONE
sum'ma-tive (sŭm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Additive. *R.*
sum'ma-to'ri-ous, *a.* Summatory. *Obs.*
sum'ma-to-ry (sŭm'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert to summation. *Rare.*
summe. † SOME, SUM.
summechere, *adv.* [AS. *sum* some + *cerr* time.] Sometime. *Obs*
summed (sŭmd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SUM.
sum'mer, *n.* [From SUM, *v.*] One who sums or does sums.

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sum'mer (sŭm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *sommier* a rafter, the same word as *sommier* a beast of burden. See SUMPTER.] A large horizontal beam or stone, variously supported and used, esp. in architecture and building; as: **a** The lintel of a door or window; a breastsummer. **b** A stone forming the cap of a pier to support a lintel, arch, or the like. **c** A principal floor timber, as a girder or lintel supporting other members. Called also *summertree.* **d** A horizontal longitudinal timber in a framing.

sum'mer, *n.* [ME. *sumer, somer,* AS. *sumor, sumer;* akin to OFries. *sumur,* D. *zomer,* OS. *sumar,* G. *sommer,* OHG. & Icel. *sumar,* Dan. *sommer,* Sw. *sommar,* OIr. *sam, samrad,* W. *haf,* Avestan *hama,* Skr. *samā* year.] The season of the year in any region in which the sun shines most directly there; the warmest period of the year. North of the equator summer is popularly taken to include the months of June, July, and August. Astronomically it may be considered, in the Northern Hemisphere, to begin with the summer solstice, about June 21st, and to end with the autumnal equinox, about September 22d.

sum'mer, *v. i.;* SUM'MERED (-ẽrd); SUM'MER-ING. To pass the summer; as, to *summer* in Switzerland.

sum'mer, *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer; to feed during the summer; as, to *summer* stock.

sum'mer-fal'low, *v. t.* To plow and work in summer, in order to prepare for a crop; to plow and let lie fallow.

summer flounder. A large flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) of the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to the Carolinas, having dark ocellated spots on the body.

summer grape. A wild grape (*Vitis æstivalis*), of eastern North America, bearing rather small pleasantly flavored berries. It has superior powers of resisting the attacks of the phylloxera, and is widely cultivated in Europe.

sum'mer-house' (-hous'), *n.; pl.* -HOUSES (-houz'ĕz; -ĭz; 151). A rustic covered structure in a garden or park, to provide a cool shady retreat in summer.

summer hyacinth. A South African liliaceous plant (*Galtonia candicans*), cultivated for its spike of white bell-shaped flowers.

sum'mer-ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl. Arch.* The first mass of masonry laid upon a pier, column, etc., esp. when it begins an arched construction. Cf. 1st SUMMER.

summer rape. A rough-leaved variety of rape widely grown in Europe for its seeds, for bird food.

summer snowflake. A plant (*Leucojum æstivum*) closely related to the common snowflake, but blooming later.

summer sore. *Veter.* A very irritating sore occurring usually on the back of horses during the summer season and caused by a filarial parasite.

summer spore. *Bot.* A spore of brief vitality serving to propagate the plant during the summer, as the uredospore of wheat rust; — contrasted with *resting spore.*

summer squash. Any of various garden squashes derived from *Cucurbita pepo,* esp. from *C. pepo condensa,* and grown for immediate consumption, as contrasted with *winter squashes,* kept for winter use. The summer squashes are of two main types, the crookneck and the scallop, or pattypan. The varieties differ widely in appearance and flavor.

summer tanager. A tanager (*Piranga rubra*) of the middle and southern United States. The male is deep red; the female is yellowish olive above and yellow beneath.

sum'mer-y (sŭm'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, summer.

sum'mit (sŭm'ĭt), *n.* [F. *sommet,* dim. of OF. *som, sum,* top, from L. *summum,* fr. *summus* highest. See SUM, *n.*] The top; the highest point; the utmost elevation; as, the *summit* of a hill; the *summit* of human fame.

sum'mon (sŭm'ŭn), *v. t.;* SUM'MONED (-ŭnd); SUM'MON-ING. [ME. *somonen,* OF. *sumundre, semondre,* F. *semondre,* fr. (assumed) LL. *summonēre,* for L. *summonēre* to remind privily; *sub* under + *monere* to admonish, to warn. The ME. forms beginning with *somn-* or *sompn-* are mostly due to confusion with ME. *somnien* (cf. SOMPNE). See MONITION; cf. SUBMONISH.] **1.** To call, bid, or cite; to send for.

Trumpets *summon* him to war. *Dryden.*

2. Specif., to cite by authority; to notify or command to come or appear, as in court; as, to *summon* witnesses.
3. *Mil.* To call upon to surrender, as a fort.
4. To rouse or excite; to stir to activity; — often with *up.*

Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood. *Shak.*

Syn. — Cite, convoke, excite, invite, bid. See CALL.

sum'mon-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *somner, sompnour,* OF. *semoneor,* F. *semonneur.* See SUMMON, *v. t.*] One who summons, esp. by authority; formerly, specif., an apparitor.

sum'mons (-ŭnz), *n.; pl.* SUMMONSES (-ŭn-zĕz). [ME. *somouns,* OF. *sumunse, semonse, semonce,* F. *semonce,* fr. *semondre* to summon, OF. p. p. *semons.* See SUMMON, *v.*] **1.** The act of summoning; a call by authority, or by the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some duty.
2. *Law.* A warning or citation to appear in court; a notice of the beginning of a certain proceeding in court and of the action to be taken therein; specif.: **a** *Common-law Practice.* The original writ by which an action was begun. It is now superseded in both England and the United States by: **b** A written notification, signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, and warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the plaintiff upon pain of judgment against the defendant for default in so doing. Under code procedure the summons is usually signed by the plaintiff's attorney, and served by an indifferent person, but in the absence of statutory authority it must be signed by the clerk of the court and served by the sheriff or other proper officer. **c** A subpœna to appear as a witness. **d** *Scots Law.* A writ in the king's name to cite a defendant to appear and answer.
3. *Mil.* A demand to surrender.

sum'mons (sŭm'ŭnz), *v. t.* To summon. *Rare or Colloq.*

summons case. *Law.* In English criminal law, a case in which the offense is one of those minor ones for which a police officer may arrest without a warrant.

Sum'ner's meth'od (sŭm'nẽrz). [After Thomas H. *Sumner,* American sea captain.] *Navig.* A method of determining one's position on the earth. Two approximate latitudes (or longitudes) are assumed, as from the dead reckoning, and from an observation of a heavenly body the corresponding longitudes (or latitudes) are calculated. The line joining the points so determined is called the **Sumner line,** and the point of observation is somewhere on it. If a similar line is determined from another heavenly body, or a later observation of the same body, the intersection of the two lines fixes the point of observation.

sump (sŭmp), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. G. *sumpf* a sump in a mine, a swamp, akin to LG. *sump,* D. *somp* a swamp, Dan. & Sw. *sump;* all akin to E. *swamp,* n.] **1.** *Metal.* A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion. *Obs.*
2. *Mining.* **a** The lowest portion of a shaft, below the working levels, into which the water drains. See MINE, *Illust.* **b** An excavation smaller than, and ahead of, the regular work in driving a tunnel or sinking a shaft.
3. A well to drain land, as in digging foundations.
4. (*pron.* sŭmp, sōōmp) *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A puddle or dirty pool. **b** A small, shallow, muddy cove or inlet. **c** Mud or dirt; a dirty person. **d** A sudden heavy shower. *Scot.*

sum'pit (sŭm'pĭt), *n.* [Malay, a sumpitan.] The dart blown from a sumpitan.

sum'pi-tan (sŭm'pĭ-tăn), *n.* [Malay.] A kind of blowgun for discharging a dart (often poisoned), used by the savages of Borneo and adjacent islands.

sump'si-mus (sŭmp'sĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we have taken, fr. *sumere* to take.] A correct form or usage which should, in strict accuracy, replace an old error; hence, a pedantically correct form or usage. Cf. MUMPSIMUS.

sump'ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sommetier* the driver of a pack horse; akin to OF. & F. *sommier* a pack horse, L. *sagmarius,* fr. *sagma* a packsaddle, in LL., a load, Gr. σαγμα a packsaddle, fr. σάττειν to pack, load; cf. Skr. *saj, sañj,* to hang on. Cf. SEAM a weight, SUMMER a beam.]
1. The driver of a pack horse. *Obs.* *Skeat.*
2. A pack; a burden. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
3. An animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens.

sump'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *sumptio,* fr. *sumere, sumptum,* to take.] **1.** A taking; assumption. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Logic.* The major premise of a syllogism.

sump'tu-a-ry (sŭmp'tū̇-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius,* fr. *sumptus* expense, cost, fr. *sumere, sumptum,* to take, use, spend; *sub* under + *emere* to take, buy. See REDEEM.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

sumptuary laws *or* **regulations.** Laws to prevent extravagance in private life by limiting expenditure for clothing,food,furniture,etc. They were common in Greece and Rome, and from the 13th through the 15th century.

sump'tu-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sumptuositas:* cf. F. *somptuosité.*] Expensiveness; sumptuousness. *Rare.*

sump'tu-ous (sŭmp'tū̇-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus,* fr. *sumptus* expense, cost: cf. F. *somptueux.* See SUMPTUARY.] Involving large outlay or expense; costly; hence, luxurious; splendid; as, a *sumptuous* house or table. — **sump'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sump'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

sun (sŭn), *n.* [ME. *sunne, sonne,* AS. *sunne;* akin to OFries. *sunne,* D. *zon,* OS. & OHG. *sunna,* G. *sonne,* Icel. *sunna,* Goth. *sunnō;* perh. fr. same root as L. *sol.* Cf. SOLAR, SOUTH.] **1.** The luminous heavenly body the light of which constitutes day, and absence of the light of which constitutes night; the member of the solar system round which the earth and other planets revolve, by which they are held in their orbits, and from which they receive light and heat. Symbol, ⊙ or ☉. The horizontal parallax of the sun at mean distance from the earth has in recent years been taken to be 8.80″, but 8.78″ is more probable. On the latter basis the mean distance of the sun from the earth is about 93,100,000 miles, its linear diameter 866,300 miles, and its mass 334,500 times that of the earth. Its mean density is about one fourth that of the earth, or 1.41 compared with water. The sun is regarded as an immense globe of matter not greatly different in kind from that of the earth, but so extremely hot as to remain completely, or almost completely, gaseous, in spite of the very considerable pressure exerted by the mutual attraction of its particles. Its period of rotation is about 25 days at the equator, but decreases toward the poles and probably increases from the surface toward the center. Of the sun's interior we know nothing by observation, though the immense amount of energy radiated (see SOLAR CONSTANT) seems to imply necessarily that it is full of convection currents. Its luminous surface layer is called the **photosphere,** above which is the red **chromosphere,** the boundary between the two being the thin **reversing layer;** while outermost of all is the tenuous **corona.** (See also SUN SPOT and FACULA.) The spectrum of the sun is characterized by many dark lines (see FRAUNHOFER LINES) produced by absorption by the vapor of various metals, particularly calcium, and the sun is hence regarded as the type of a certain class of stars. The commonly accepted theory as to the sun's heat is that it is due to a contraction calculated to be somewhat more than 225 feet per annum, but the phenomena of radioactivity may affect this theory.
2. Any heavenly body of the same general nature as our sun, esp. one forming, like it, the center of a system.
3. The direct light or warmth of the sun; sunshine.

Lambs that did frisk in the *sun.* *Shak.*

4. By extension, sunrise; hence, day; also, sunset; as, from *sun* to *sun,* from sunrise to sunset.
5. A year; — from the time required for the earth's revolution about the sun. *Now Rare.*
6. That which resembles the sun, as in splendor or importance; any source of light, warmth, or animation.

For the Lord God is a *sun* and shield. *Ps.* lxxxiv. 11.

against the sun, with the s. See under AGAINST and WITH. — **S. and Lion.** See ORDER, 5. — **s.-and-planet motion, wheels,** etc., *Mach.,* an epicyclic train of two wheels, the wheel on the central axis (**sun wheel**) being usually rotated by the other wheel (**planet wheel**). Its invention is ascribed to James Watt, who used it on his beam engines to avoid paying royalties on the crank and connecting rod. — **s. of Aus'ter-litz** (ôs'tẽr-lĭts), **the,** the bright sun which scattered the mists on the day of the battle of Austerlitz, in which Napoleon I. defeated the Russians and Austrians (Dec. 2, 1805); hence, an omen of good fortune. — **under the s.,** in the world; on earth. "There is no new thing *under the sun.*" *Eccl.* i. 9.

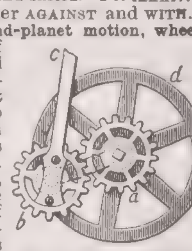

Sun-and-Planet Wheels. *a* Sun Wheel; *b* Planet Wheel; *c* Connecting Rod; *d* Flywheel.

sun (sŭn), *v. t.;* SUNNED (sŭnd); SUN'NING. To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in or as if in the sun.

sun animalcule. Any protozoan of the group Heliozoa, esp. *Actinophrys sol.* See ACTINOPHRYS, *Illust.*

sun'beam' (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* [AS. *sunnebéam.*] A beam or ray of the sun. "Evening *sunbeams.*" *Keble.*

sun bear. A small bear (*Ursus,* or *Helarctos, malayanus*) about four feet long, of southern Asia, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. It has a short broad head and fine short glossy fur, mostly black, but brownish on the nose and with a white or orange band on the chest. It is easily tamed.

sun'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** Any of numerous small brilliantly colored birds of the family Nectariniidæ, native of Africa, southern Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. In external appearance and habits they somewhat resemble humming birds, but they have a curved bill and are true singing birds (Oscines). **b** The sun bittern. **c** A finfoot.

Jericho Sunbird (*Cinnyris osea*), with Nest and Young.

sun bittern. Either of two peculiar Central and South American birds (*Eurypyga helias* and *E. major*) allied to the herons, rails, and cranes. The plumage is variously barred, mottled, and vermiculated with brown, black, white, and buff, most strikingly on certain parts of the wings and tail displayed only when the bird is excited.

sun'bon'net (sŭn'bŏn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A bonnet, generally of some thin or light fabric, projecting beyond the face, and commonly having a cape, worn by women and children as a protection against the sun.

sun'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A rainbow; an iris. *Byron.*

sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* Superficial inflammation of the skin, caused by direct exposure to the sun's rays.

sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *v. t. & i.;* -BURNED (-bûrnd') or -BURNT' (-bûrnt'); -BURN'ING. To burn or discolor by the sun; tan.

sun'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A burst of sunlight; hence, something likened to this; as, a diamond *sunburst.*

sun crack. A crack due to the sun's heat, as in dried mud. — **sun'-cracked'** (-krăkt'), *a.*

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summer barley, etc. Spring barley, etc. See SPRING WHEAT. *R.*
summer bird. **a** The wryneck. *Local, Eng.* **b** A cuckold. *Obs.*
summer complaint. Any diarrheal disorder in summer, esp. when due to heat. *Colloq.*
summer coot. The Florida gallinule. *Local, U. S.* [PRESS.
summer cypress. = MOCK CY-
summer duck. **a** The wood duck. *Local, U. S.* **b** The garganey. *Local, Eng.* [EGG.
summer egg. *Zoöl.* See WINTER
summer fallow. Land frequently plowed and harrowed during the summer.
sum'mer-fare', *n.* Summer. *Obs.*
summer finch. Any American sparrow of either of the genera *Peucæa* and *Aimophila;* esp., *P. æstivalis* of the southeastern United States.
sum'mer-game', *n.* One of the games played at midsummer revels. *Obs.* [ble II.
summer grass. See GRASS, *Ta-*
summer haw. Any of several American hawthorns, esp. *Cratægus æstivalis.*
sum'mer-head', *n.* Anglo-Indian corruption of SOMBRERO.
summer heliotrope. A small Chilean boraginaceous shrub (*Cochranea anchusæfolia*).
summer herring. An anadromous herring (*Pomolobus æstivalis*) of the coast from New England to the Carolinas. It appears in great numbers, esp. southward, later than the alewife. [early apple.
sum'mer-ing, *n.* A variety of
sum'mer-ish, *a.* See 1st -ISH.
sum'mer-lay', *v. t.* To summer-fallow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sum'mer-less, *a.* See -LESS.
summer lightning. Heat lightning.
summer lilac. The damewort.
sum'mer-li-ness (sŭm'ẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
sum'mer-ly, *a.* Suggesting, or typical of, summer. — **sum'mer-ly,** *adv.*
summer oil. *Com.* An oil which partly solidifies in cold weather.
summer rash. Prickly heat.
summer redbird. The summer tanager. [*Obs.*
sum'mer-ripe', *a.* Wholly ripe.
sum'mer-room', *n.* A summer-house. *Obs.* [of roseola.
summer rose. *Med.* A variety
sum'mer-sault, sum'mer-set. Vars. of SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET. [*n.,* **a.**
summer savory. See SAVORY.
summer sheldrake. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*
summer snipe. **a** The dunlin. **b** The European common sandpiper. **c** The green sandpiper. *All Local, Eng.*
Sum'mer-son, Esther (sŭm'ẽr-sŭn). In Dickens's "Bleak House," Mr. Jarndyce's wise, housewifely, self-denying ward. See DEDLOCK, LADY.
sum'mer-stir' (-stûr'), *v. t.* To summer-fallow. *Dial. Eng.*
summer teal. **a** The blue-winged teal. *Local, U. S.* **b** The garganey. *Local, Eng.*
sum'mer-tide', *n.* Summer time.
sum'mer-tree', *n.* [*summer* beam + *tree.*] = 1st SUMMER, *n.,* **c.**
summer wagtail. The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.* [warbler.
summer warbler. The yellow
sum'mer-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward summer. *Rare.*
summer wheat, etc. = SPRING WHEAT, etc. *Rare.* [warbler.
summer yellowbird. Yellow
summer yellowlegs. The lesser yellowlegs. *Local, U. S*
sum'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUM.
summiniana. ✝ SHAMIANAH.
sum'mist (sŭm'ĭst), *n. Schol.* A writer of a philosophical or theological "Summa." — **sum'mist-er,** *n. Obs.* [summit *R.*
sum'mit-al, *a.* Of or pert. to a
summiter, *n.* Summit; top. *Obs.*
sum'mit-less, *a.* See -less.
sum'mit-y, *n.* [L. *summitas,* fr. *summus* highest: cf. F. *sommité.* See SUM, *n.*] Top; acme. *Obs.*
summit yard. *Railroading.* A yard in which distribution is effected by pushing the cars slowly over a summit, whence they run by gravity.
sum'mon, *n.* A summons. *Obs.*
sum'mon-ance (sŭm'ŭn-ăns), *n.* [See SUMMON.] Summons. *Obs.*
sum-mop'er-ous, *a.* [L. *summopere, summo opere,* with greatest work or care, abl. of *summus* highest, greatest, and *opus* work.] Supreme; utmost. *Obs.*
summoundis. ✝ SUMMONS.
sum'mu-la (sŭm'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [LL., fr. L., a small sum.] A brief summing up or compend. — **sum'mu-list** (-lĭst), *n*
‖ **sum'mum bo'num** (sŭm'ŭm bō'nŭm). [L.] *Ethics.* The supreme or highest good.
‖ **sum'mum ge'nus;** *pl.* SUMMA GENERA (sŭm'ȧ jĕn'ē-rȧ). [L.] *Logic.* The highest genus; a genus which cannot be classed as a species.
sum'mum jus *or* **ius.** [L.] *Law.* Strict legal right; exact law; strictum jus; — distinguished from *equity* (L. *equitas*).
‖ **sum'mum jus, sum'ma in-ju'ri-a.** [L.] The highest law, the highest injustice; the rigor of the law may be extreme injustice. *Cicero* (*De Officiis,* I. 10).
sum'mut (sōōm'ŭt; sŭm'-). Dial. Eng. var. of SOMEWHAT.
summyng, *a.* Some. *Obs. Scot.*
sumne. ✝ SUMMON.
sum'ner (sŭm'nẽr). Obs. or archaic var. of SUMMONER.
Sum'ner's line (-nẽrz). See SUMNER'S METHOD.
sumnien. ✝ SAMN.
sumny. ✝ SUMMON. [MOOM.
su-moom' (sŭ-mōōm'), *n.* = SI-
sumoun. ✝ SUMMON
sum'pairt' (sōōm'pârt') Var. of SOMEPART. *Scot.*
sump fuse *or* **fuze.** A fuse used in blasting under water.
sumph (sŭmf; sōōmf). Dial. Eng. var. of SUMP.
sumph (sŭmf; sōōmf), *n.* A stupid or sulky person. — *v. i.* To be stupid or sulky. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sumph'ish, *a.* Stupid; also, sulky. — **sumph'ish-ness,** *n. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sumping shot. *Mining.* A shot or blast for making a sump or deepening a shaft
sum'ple (sŭm'p'l), *a. & v. t.* [Cf. SUPPLE.] Supple. *Dial. Eng.*
sump'man, *n.* One who sinks shafts or sumps in a mine.
sumpnour. ✝ SUMMONER.
sump shot. = SUMPING SHOT.
sumpt, *n.* [L. *sumptus.*] Expense. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
sump'te-ous, *a.* Sumptuous.
sump'ter-y, *n.* The pack borne by a sumpter. *Obs*
‖ **sump'ti-bus pu'bli-cis** (pŭb'lĭ-sĭs). [L.] At public expense.
sump'ti-fy, *v. i.* [Cf. L. *sumptifacere.* See SUMPT; -FY.] To make great expenditure. *Obs.*
sump'ture, *n.* Sumptuousness; splendor; expense. *Obs.*
sump winze. An exploring winze below the lowest level.
sumquar, sumquat, sumquile,
sumstede. ✝ SOMEWHERE, etc.
sum'thing. Something. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
sumyter. ✝ SCIMITAR.
sun. ✝ SOME, SOON.
sun (sŭn). Var. of SUNN.
sun (*dial.* sŭn, sōōn). Obs., Scot. & dial. Eng. var., or ref sp., of SON.
sun (sōōn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *ts'un*[1] an inch.] See MEASURE.
Sun. *Abbr.* Sunday.
Sun'a-pee trout (sŭn'ȧ-pē). A brilliantly colored char (*Salvelinus aureolus*) of Sunapee and other lakes of New Hampshire and Maine, closely related to the saibling of Europe.
sunar. Var. of SONAR.
sun bath. *Med.* Therapeutic exposure of the body to the sun's rays.
sun'blink', *n.* A glimpse or flash of the sun. *Scot.*
sun'burned', sun'burnt', *pret. & p. p.* of SUNBURN.
sun'-burn'er, *n.* A circle or cluster of gas burners for lighting public buildings.
sun'cher-chor (sŭn'chẽr-chōr), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *sunkātar.*] The king cobra. *Bengal.*
sun cress. A South African cress (*Heliophila pectinata*).
sund. ✝ SOUND, *a.*

sun dance. A ceremonial dance in honor of the sun as a divine power; specif., the great annual rite of nearly all the Plains Indians, but esp. of the Siouan tribes, among whom it was formerly accompanied by self-torture.

Sun′da-nese′ (sŭn′dȧ-nēz′; -nēs′), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of western Java, comprising the purest Malays and those least influenced by Hindu civilization; also, their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. — **Sun′da-nese′**, *a.*

Sun′day (sŭn′dā), *n.* [AS. *sunnandæg*; *sunne*, gen. *sunnan*, the sun + *dæg* day; akin to D. *zondag*, G. *sonntag*; — so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the *sun*, or to its worship. See SUN; DAY.] The first day of the week, observed by most Christians as a day of rest from secular employments and of religious worship; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day. It is kept as a weekly commemoration of the day of Christ's resurrection and as the Christian analogue of the Jewish Sabbath.

Syn. — SUNDAY, SABBATH are not strictly synonymous terms. SUNDAY is the name of the first day of the week; SABBATH designates the institution rather than the day, and is synonymous with *Sunday* only in Christian usage, inasmuch as the Jewish *Sabbath* falls on Saturday. As a designation of the day, *Sunday* is preferred to *Sabbath*.

Sunday, *or* **Sabbath, school**. A school held on Sunday or the Sabbath for religious instruction; also, the pupils, or the teachers and pupils, of such a school, collectively.

sun′der (sŭn′dẽr), *v. t.*; SUN′DERED (-dẽrd); SUN′DER-ING. [ME. *sundren*, AS. *sundrian* (in *āsundrian*, *gesundrian*), or *syndrian*, fr. *sundor* asunder, separately, apart; akin to D. *zonder*, prep., without, G. *sonder* separate, as prep., without, *sondern* but, OHG. *suntar* separately, Icel. *sundr* asunder, Sw. & Dan. *sönder*, Goth. *sundrō* alone, separately, and perh. Gr. ἄτερ without.] To disunite in any manner, as by rending, cutting, or breaking; to part; to put or keep apart; to separate; divide; sever; as, to *sunder* a rope; to *sunder* a limb; to *sunder* friends.

Syn. — See DIVIDE.

sun′der, *v. i.* To part; separate; disperse. *Rare.*

sun′der, *n.* [See SUNDER, *v. t.*; cf. ASUNDER.] A separation into parts; a division or severance. — **in sunder**, into parts. "He . . . cutteth the spear *in sunder*." *Ps.* xlvi. 9.

sun′der-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of dividing or separating.

sun′dew′ (-dū′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sundēaw* rosemary.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Drosera*. **b** Any droseraceous plant. See DROSOPHYLLUM, ALDROVANDA, DIONÆA, RORIDULA.

sun′di′al (-dī′ăl), *n.* **1.** An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon, or style, on a plate (usually horizontal), or on a cylindrical surface.
2. The common lupine (*Lupinus perennis*) of the eastern United States.

sun disk. *Egypt. Archæol.* A symbol of the sun god, Ra, a winged disk, often adorned with the uræus. Cf. FEROHER.

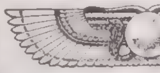
Sun Disk.

sun dog, *or* **sun′dog′** (sŭn′dŏg′; 205), *n.* **1.** A parhelion.
2. A fragmentary rainbow; a small rainbow near the horizon; — called also *dog* and *weather gall*.

sun′down′ (-doun′), *n.* **1.** Sunset.
2. A kind of broad-brimmed sun hat worn by women.

sun′down′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A tramp in the Australian bush; — so called from his coming to sheep stations at sunset for supper and a bed; — called also *traveler* and *swagman* (but not all *swagmen* are *sundowners*).
2. *Nav.* A very strict captain, orig. one who compelled midshipmen to return from shore leave at sundown.

sun′dries (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Many different or small things; sundry items.

sun′drops′ (-drŏps′), *n.* [*sun* + *drop*.] Any of several evening primroses of the genus *Kneiffia*, esp. *K. fruticosa*. Their flowers open in sunlight.

sun′dry (-drĭ), *a.* [ME. *sundry*, *sondry*, AS. *syndrig* separate, special, several, one each, fr. *sundor*. See SUNDER, *v. t.*]
1. Separate; diverse; also, individual. *Obs.*
"Many a sound of *sundry* melody." *Chaucer.*
2. Several; divers; more than one or two; various.
"*Sundry* weighty reasons." *Shak.*

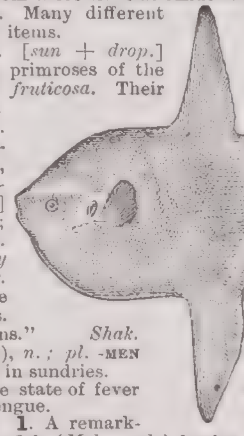
1/30
Sunfish (*Mola mola*).

sun′dry-man (-drĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who deals in sundries.

sun fever. *Med.* **a** The state of fever due to sunstroke. **b** Dengue.

sun′fish′ (sŭn′fĭsh′), *n.* **1.** A remarkable marine plectognath fish (*Mola mola*) having a deep body truncated behind, high dorsal and anal fins, and a short fringelike caudal fin. The mouth is small, the skin tough and leathery, and the flesh almost equally so. The sunfish occurs in all warm and temperate seas, swimming lazily at the surface. With an allied genus (*Ranzania*), consisting of one or two rare species with a more elongated body, it constitutes the family Molidæ.
2. a Any of numerous American perchlike fresh-water fishes of the family Centrarchidæ, having a deep, compressed body, and usually a brilliant metallic coloration. The common sunfish, or pumpkin seed (*Eupomotis gibbosus*), abounds in clear streams and ponds in much of the northern and eastern United States, but does not exceed six or eight inches in length. The bluegill and the long-eared sunfish are other species. **b** The opah. **c** = MOONFISH, 1 **a**. **d** The cobbler fish. **e** The basking shark. **f** Any large jellyfish.

Sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). (1/4)

sun′fish′ (sŭn′fĭsh′), *v. i.* To buck by bringing the shoulders alternately nearly to the ground and raising them; — said esp. of bronchos in the western U. S.

sun′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Helianthus*; — prob. so called from the form and color of the large yellow-rayed flower heads. The commonly grown sunflower is *H. annuus*.
2. Any of various other plants so called either from a superficial likeness to the true sunflower or from their opening in the sunshine; as: **a** The gum plant. **b** The pot marigold. **c** The rockrose (*Helianthemum*).

Sung (sōōng), *n.* [Chin.] A dynasty in Chinese history, A. D. 960–1126, noted for its literary activity, esp. in philosophy and in comment on the Confucian classics.

sun gem. A Brazilian humming bird (*Heliactin bilopha*). In the male the head has two tufts of glittering purple, green, and golden feathers. The breast is white.

1/3
Sun Gem (*Heliactin bilopha*).

sun′glass′ (sŭn′glȧs′), *n.*; *pl.* -GLASSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). A burning glass.

sun′glow′ (-glō′), *n.* *Meteorol.* A brownish yellow or rosy flush often seen in the sky before sunrise or after sunset, due to interference of solar rays scattered or diffracted from particles in the lower and upper air. The displays in 1883-85 are ascribed to particles of dust and vapor thrown into the upper air by eruption of Krakatao Aug. 26 and 27, 1883. Cf. BISHOP'S RING.

sun god. *Myth.* A god representing the sun or one of its aspects, as Ra, Shamash, Helios, etc.

sun hat. A hat or helmet of a material and form to protect the head from the sun's heat.

sunk (sŭŋk), *pret. & p. p.* of SINK. — **sunk fence**, a ditch with a retaining wall, used to divide lands without defacing a landscape; a ha-ha. — **s. key**. See 2d KEY, 6 **a**. Cf. FEATHER KEY. — **s. panel**, a panel forming a shallow recess below the face of its framing or other surrounding surface.

sunk′en (sŭŋk′'n), *a.* Sunk; esp., lying on the bottom of a river or other water. — **sunken battery**, *Mil.*, a battery sunk below the surface of the ground for protection.

sun′light′ (sŭn′līt′), *n.* The light of the sun.

sunn (sŭn), *n.*, *or* **sunn hemp**. [Hind. *san*, fr. Skr. *çaṇa*.] **a** An East Indian fabaceous plant (*Crotalaria juncea*), with slender branches, simple leaves, and yellow flowers. **b** The valuable fiber of this plant, lighter and stronger than jute, and used for ropes, bags, etc.

Sun′na, *or* **Sun′nah** (sōōn′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *sunnah*.] Lit., custom; usage; divine law; tradition; — applied orig. to the sayings and the example of Mohammed and his community, provided they conform to the Koran, and hence, incorrectly, to the collections of moral and legal traditions traced to the Prophet, which supplement the Koran.

The *Sunna* not only comprises religious doctrines and practice, but also civil and criminal laws, and the usages of common life, the way to eat and to drink, to dress, and the like. *N. Int. Encyc.*

Sun′nite (-īt), *n.* [From SUNNA.] One of a sect of the Mohammedans who acknowledge the first four caliphs to be the rightful successors of Mohammed and who accept the "six authentic" books of tradition. This is the orthodox and conservative sect and far the largest, and includes the four so-called orthodox sects: Hanbalites, Hanafites, Malikites, Shafiites.

sun′nud (sŭn′ŭd), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *sanad*.] A government charter, warrant, diploma, patent, or deed; also, a letter having the force of an edict or ordinance. *India.*

sun′ny (sŭn′ĭ), *a.*; SUN′NI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SUN′NI-EST. **1.** Of or pertaining to the sun; proceeding from, or like, the sun; hence, shining; bright; also, cheerful; genial; as, a *sunny* laugh. "*Sunny* beams." *Spenser.* "*Sunny* locks." *Shak.*
2. Exposed to the rays of the sun; brightened or warmed by the direct rays of the sun; as, a *sunny* room.

sun picture, **sun print**. A picture or print made by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph.

sun′rise′ (sŭn′rīz′), *n.* **1.** The first appearance of the sun above the horizon with the accompanying atmospheric effects; more generally, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; as, to wake at *sunrise*.
2. Hence, the region where the sun rises; the east.

sun scald. *Hort.* **a** A disease of plants due to excessive transpiration from exposure to sunlight. **b** Leaf blight.

sun′set′ (sŭn′sĕt′) } *n.* [AS. *sunnset* the west.] The de-
sun′set′ting (-ĭng) } scent of the sun below the horizon with the accompanying atmospheric effects; also, the time when the sun sets; evening; hence, the west.

'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore. *Campbell.*

sun′shade′ (-shād′), *n.* Anything used as a protection from the sun's rays. Specif.: **a** A small parasol. **b** An awning.

sun′shine′ (-shīn′), *n.* **1.** The sun's light, or the place where it shines; the sun's direct rays, the place where they fall, or the warmth and light which they give.
2. Anything having a warming and cheering influence likened to that of the sun's rays; warmth; brightness.
to be in the sunshine, to be intoxicated. *Slang.*

sun′shin′y (-shīn′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant; as, a *sunshiny* day.
2. Bright like the sun; resplendent.

Flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield. *Spenser.*

3. Beaming with good spirits; cheerful.

sun snake. *Archæol.* An S-shaped ornamental figure, commonly having a small disk or other design at its center, found in the primitive art work of northern Europe.

sun spot, *or* **sun′spot′** (sŭn′spŏt′), *n.* A spot on the surface of the sun; specif., one of the dark spots that appear from time to time, consisting commonly of a blue-black central portion, or umbra, with a surrounding border, or penumbra, of lighter shade, and usually visible only with the telescope; — called also *macula*, as disting. from the brightish spots called *faculæ*. Sun spots are very changeable in their figure and dimensions, varying from mere apparent points (perhaps 1,000 miles across) to spaces over 100,000 miles in extent. They last often a month, sometimes several months. They occur with periodic frequency, the length of the cycle being 11.13 years, the **sun-spot period**, and their appearance is accompanied by loss of light, sometimes of heat, and often by magnetic storms on the earth. Their exact nature is not fully known.

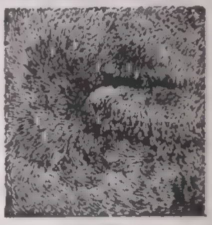
Sun Spot.

sun star. Any of several starfishes belonging to *Solaster*, *Crossaster*, and allied genera, having numerous rays.

sun′stroke′ (sŭn′strōk′), *n.* *Med.* An affection, often fatal, due to exposure to the sun or excessive heat and marked by sudden prostration, with symptoms like those of apoplexy. See HEAT STROKE.

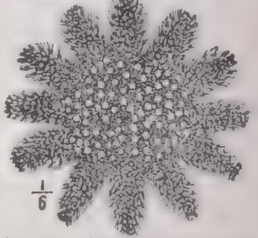
1/6
Sun Star (*Crossaster papposus*).

sun′-struck′, *a.* Overcome by, or affected with, sunstroke.

sun′ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Facing the sun.

sun′ward, **sun′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the sun.

sun′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; in the same direction as the movement of the hands of a watch lying face upward.

sup (sŭp), *v. t.*; SUPPED (sŭpt); SUP′PING. [ME. *soupen* to drink, AS. *sūpan*; akin to D. *zuipen*, G. *saufen*, OHG. *sūfan*, Icel. *sūpa*, Sw. *supa*, Dan. *sõbe*. Cf. SIP, SOP, SOUP, SUPPER.] **1.** To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid or liquid food; to take or drink by sips; to sip.
2. To take with a spoon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To treat with supper. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sup, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip; hence, a light, hasty meal.

sup, *v. i.* [F. *souper*, combined with ME. *soupen* to drink. See SUP to sip, SUPPER.] **1.** To take food, esp. liquid food, into the mouth a little at a time; to sip.
2. To eat the evening meal; to take supper.

I do entreat that we may *sup* together. *Shak.*

3. To take food, esp. liquid food, with a spoon. *Scot.*

Sund. *Abbr.* Sunday.
sun′dae (sŭn′dā), *n.* = COLLEGE ICE.
sun′da-ri (-dȧ-rē), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *sundarī*.] **a** An East Indian sterculiaceous tree (*Heritiera fomes*) having a hard, durable wood. **b** The less valuable *H. littoralis*.
Sun′day-ism (sŭn′dā-ĭz'm), *n.* Sabbatarianism. *R.*
Sunday letter. See DOMINICAL LETTER.
sunde. † *sind*, form of BE.
sundele. † SOMEDEAL.
sun′der, *a.* [Cf. SUNDRY.] Sundry; various. *Obs.*
sunder. † SOUNDER, *n.*
sun′der, *adv.* [AS. *sundor*.] Asunder. *Obs.*
sun′der (sōōn′dẽr: -dẽ), *v. t.* [From SUN.] To dry or air by exposure to the sun. *Dial. Eng.*
sun′derd. Sundered. *Ref. Sp.*
sunderey. † SUNDRY.
sunderlepes, *adv.* [AS *sundorlīpes* or *synderlīpes*. Cf. SUNDER, *adv.*; ONLEPY.] Separately; severally. *Obs.*
sun′der-ling, *adv.* Sunderly. *Obs.*
sun′der-ly, *adv.* [AS. *synderlīce*, or *sundorlīce*.] Separately. *Obs.*
sun′der-ment, *n.* Separation. *Rare.*
sun′der-ness, *n.* Distinction; division. *Obs.*
sun′der-rune′, *n.* [Cf. SUNDER, *adv.*; RUNE, *n.*] Private counsel or conversation. *Obs.*
sun′der tree (sŭn′dẽr). = SUNDARI.
sun′der-wise′, *adv.* Separately. *Obs.*
sundery. † SUNDRY.
sun′do-ree (sŭn′dō-rē), *n.* [Assamese.] A fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Semiplotus macclellandi*) of Assam.
sun′dra (sŭn′drȧ), **sun′dri** (sŭn′drĭ). Vars. of SUNDARI.
sun′dra tree. = SUNDARI.
sundre. Obs. compar. of SOON.
sundren. † SUNDER.
sun′dri-ly (sŭn′drĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUNDRY. See -LY.
sun′dry′, *v. t. & i.* To dry in the sun.
sune. † SHUN, SON.
sune (*dial.* sūn, sün). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOON
Suneday, **Sunendei**. † SUNDAY.
sunegen, **sunehi**. † SIN, *v.*
sun fern. One of the beech ferns (*Phegopteris phegopteris*).
sunflower oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
Sunflower State. Kansas; — a nickname.
sunflower tree. The fringe tree.
sun′foil′, *n.* [*sun* + *foil* a leaf.] Sunflower. *Obs.*
sunfole, **sunfolhede**. † SINFUL, SINFULHED.
sun fruit. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Heliocarpus*.
sung (sŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SING.
sun′gar. Var. of SANGAR.
sun′gates, *adv.* [See SUN; GATE a way.] With the course of the sun. Cf. WITHERSUN. *Obs. Scot.*
sunge. † SIN.
sun′gha. Var. of SANGAR.
sun grebe. A finfoot.
sun hemp. = SUNN
sunk (sŭŋk). † SONK, seat.
sun′ket (sŭŋ′kĭt; sōōŋ′-), *n.* Food of any sort; esp., a dainty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sunk′ie (sŭŋ′kĭ; sōōŋ′-), *n.* A low stool. *Scot.*
sun′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **sun′less-ness**, *n.*
sun letters. = HIBUNCI.
sunlight burner. = SUN-BURNER.
sun′lit′ (-lĭt′), *a.* Lighted by the sun.
sunne. † SIN, SUN.
sunneles. † SINLESS.
sun′ner. Obs. compar. of SOON.
sunnesteed. † SUNSTEAD.
Sun′ni (sōōn′ē), *n.* Also **Sun′nee**. [Ar. *sunnī*.] A Sunnite.
Sun′ni-ah (-ĭ-ȧ), *n.* One of the Sunnites.
Sunnight, *n.* Sunday night. *Obs.*
sun′ni-ly (sŭn′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUNNY. See -LY.
sun′ni-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sun′nish, *a.* Sunny. *Rare.*
sun′nu (sŭn′ōō), *n.* [Native name *nsunnu* in Uganda.] An East African kob antelope (*Kobus coba*), blackish with white ears, eye ring, and under parts.
sun′ny, *n.* The common sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*) or other similar species.
sunonymal. † SYNONYMAL.
sun perch. = SUNFISH, 2 **a**.
sun plane. *Coopering.* A short curved plane for smoothing off ends of barrel staves.
sun plant. Any cultivated portulaca.
sun′proof′, *a.* Impervious to the sun's rays.
sunquare. † SOMEWHERE.
sun′ris′ing, *n.* = SUNRISE.
sun′rist′, *n.* [AS. *rist* or perh. *rīst* a rising (in comp.).] Sunrise. *Obs.*
sun rose. The rockrose (*Helianthemum*).
sun's backstays. *Naut.* The apparent rays of the sun extending to the horizon. *Slang.*
sunset shell. A West Indian marine bivalve (*Tellina radiata*) having a smooth shell with radiating bands of varied colors.
sun′shine′, *a.* Sunshiny; bright.
sun spurge. A European spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) the flowers of which turn toward the sun.
sun′squall′ (-skwôl′), *n.* Any large jellyfish.
sun′stead, **sun′sted** (sŭn′stĕd), *n.* [AS. *sunnstede*. See SUN; STEAD a place.] Solstice. *Obs.*
sun′stone′, *n.* *Min.* Aventurine feldspar.
sun's way. *Astron.* The path in interstellar space along which the solar system is traveling. It lies in the general direction of the constellation Lyra.
sunt (sŭnt), *n.* [Ar. *sanat* Acacia scorpioides.] The babul or its wood.
sun temperature. The temperature shown by a thermometer, usually a black-bulb thermometer, called a **sun thermometer**, exposed fully to sunshine.
‖ **sunt la′cri-mæ re′rum** (lăk′rĭ-mē). [L.] There are tears for trials. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, I. 462).
sun tree. A handsome Japanese pinaceous tree (*Chamæcyparis obtusa*) with yellow foliage. See RETINISPORA.
sun trout. A squeteague.
sunt tree (sŭnt). The babul.
sun′up′, *n.* Sunrise. *Dial.*
sun view. A view of the earth or other planet as from the sun.
sunvol, **sunvulle**. † SINFUL.
sun wheel. *Mach.* See *sun-and-planet motion*, under SUN, *n.*
sunyasee. Var. of SANNYASIN.
sun yellow. Curcumin S. See DYE.
sun′yie (sŭn′yĭ). Scot. var. of SOIN.
suo. † SO.
suob. † SOB.
suoddring, *n.* [From SWATHER, *v.*] Slumber; dreaming. *Obs.*
‖ **su′o ju′re**. [L.] In one's own right.
‖ **su′o lo′co**. [L.] In its proper place.
‖ **su′o Mar′te** [L.] By one's own exertions.
Su-o′mi (sōō-ō′mē), *n. pl.* The Finns.
suonata, **suonatina**. † SONATA, SONATINA.
suor. † *swore*, pret. of SWEAR.
suord. † SWORD.
suorn, **suorne**. † *sworn*, p. p. of SWEAR.
suornome. † SURNAME.
suote. † SWEET.
suo′ve-tau-ril′i-a (swō′vē-tô-rĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A sacrifice of a boar, a ram, and a bull, or to female deities the female animals, esp. at lustrations. Hence, in *Archæology*, a representation of the three animals together.
suowp † SWOPE, to sweep.
sup. *Abbr.* Superfine; superior; superlative; supine; supplement; supplementary; supra (L., above); supreme.
su′pa (sōō′pȧ), *n.* [Tag.] An East Asiatic cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Sindora wallichii*); also, its tough, durable wood.
su-pawn′ (sū-pôn′), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian (Natick) *sappaen*, *saupdun*, softened.] Boiled Indian meal; hasty pudding; mush; — also *sepawn*, *sepon*, and *suppawn*. *Local, U. S.*
Sup. C. *Abbr.* Superior Court; Supreme Court.
supe. † SUP.
supe (sūp), *n.* [See SUPER.] **a** A super. *Theat. Cant.* **b** A toady or sycophant. *Slang.*
supe. *v. i.* To act as a supe. *Slang.*
supedeit. † SUPPEDIT.
su′pel-lec′ti-ca′ri-ous (sū′pĕ-lĕk′tĭ-kā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supellecticarius*.] Supellectile. *Obs.*
su′pel-lec′tile (-lĕk′tĭl), *a.* [L. *supellex*, *-lectilis*, household utensils.] Pert. to furniture. — *n.* A piece of furniture or apparatus. *Both Obs.*
su′pel-lec′tu-al, *n.* Supellectile. *Obs.*
su-pel′lex, *n.* [L.] Lit., furniture; a piece of furniture; equipment; qualification. *Obs.*
super. † SUPPER.
su′per, *n.* **1** Short for SUPERNUMERARY, 2 *Theat. Cant.*
2. Short for SUPERINTENDENT. *Slang. Eng.*
3. A watch. *Thieves' Slang.*
su′per, *n.* *Apiculture.* A removable upper story of a beehive.
super. *Abbr.* Superfine; superior.

su'per (sū'pẽr), *n.* [See SUPER-.] An unusually large or excellent grade, quality, size, degree, or the like; also, an object of such a grade, quality, etc.

su'per- (sū'pẽr-). [L. *super* over, above; akin to Gr. ὑπέρ, L. *sub* under, and E. *over*. See OVER, SUB-; cf. HYPER-, SUPRA-, SUR-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *above, over, beyond, in excess, over and above*; as in *super*impose, *super*humeral, *super*natural, *super*fine.
2. *Chem.* A prefix used to denote that the ingredient to the name of which it is prefixed is present in a *large*, or *unusually large*, proportion; as in *super*phosphate. It has been practically superseded by *per-*, *bi-*, *di-*, *acid*, etc. (as *per*oxide, *bi*carbonate, *di*sulphide, *acid* sulphate), which give the meanings of *super* with sharper definition.
☞ The reference "See SUPER-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *super-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

su'per-a-ble (sū'pẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *superabilis*, fr. *superare* to go over, to surmount, fr. *super* above, over.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable. — **su'per-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **su'per-a-bly**, *adv.*

su'per-a-bound' (-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* [L. *superabundare*: cf. OF. *superabonder*. See SUPER-; ABOUND.] To be very abundant or exuberant; to abound to an unusual degree.

su'per-a-bun'dance (-ȧ-bŭn'dăns), *n.* [L. *superabundantia*: cf. OF. *superabondance*.] Quality or state of being superabundant; redundancy; excess.

su'per-a-bun'dant (-dănt), *a.* [L. *superabundans*, p. pr.: cf. OF. *superabondant*. See SUPERABOUND.] Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; redundant; as, *superabundant* zeal. — **su'per-a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-add' (-ăd'), *v. t.* [L. *superaddere*. See SUPER-; ADD.] To add over and above; to annex, as something extrinsic. — **su'per-ad-di'tion** (-ă-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

su'per-al'i-men-ta'tion (-ăl'ĭ-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of overfeeding, used as a remedy in wasting diseases.

su'per-al'tar (sū'pẽr-ôl'tẽr), *n.* *Eccl.* **a** A small portable slab of consecrated stone which may be used on an unconsecrated or a wooden altar, so that the elements may be consecrated there. **b** Erroneously, a retable.

su'per-an'nu-ate (-ăn'ū-āt), *v. t.*; SU'PER-AN'NU-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); SU'PER-AN'NU-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*super-* + L. *annus* a year. Cf. ANNUAL.] **1.** To impair or disqualify on account of age or infirmity; — chiefly in *p. p.*
2. To retire and pension because of old age or infirmity.

su'per-an'nu-ate (-ăn'ū-āt), *v. i.* **1.** To last beyond the year; — said of annual plants. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To become stale by lapse of time.

su'per-an'nu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of superannuating, or state of being superannuated.
2. Allowance to one superannuated; retiring allowance.

su-perb' (sū-pûrb'), *a.* [F. *superbe*, L. *superbus*, fr. *super* over + (prob.) the root of *fui* I was, E. *be*. See SUPER-; BE.] **1.** Grand; magnificent; stately; as, a *superb* edifice.
2. Rich; elegant; as, *superb* furniture or decorations.
Syn. — See GRAND.
superb paradise bird, a bird of paradise (*Lophorina superba*) having in the male a large erectile fan-shaped tuft on each shoulder, and a gorget of metallic green feathers on the breast. The color is deep violet, or nearly black, with green reflections. — **s. warbler**, the blue wren of Australia.
— **su-perb'ly**, *adv.* — **su-perb'ness**, *n.*

su'per-cal'en-der (sū'pẽr-kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* A calender consisting of a stack of very highly polished rolls, used to give an extra finish to paper, etc. — **su'per-cal'en-der**, *v. t.*

su'per-car'bon-ize (-kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t.* *Metal.* To impregnate with additional carbon. See CEMENTATION, 2 **a**. — **su'per-car'bon-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

su'per-car'go (-kär'gō), *n.* [*super-* + *cargo*: cf. Sp. *sobrecargo*. Cf. SURCHARGE.] An officer or person in a merchant ship whose duty is to manage the commercial concerns of the voyage. — **su'per-car'go-ship**, *n.*

su'per-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *supercilium* eyebrow. See SUPERCILIOUS.] *Anat.* Pert. to the eyebrow; supraorbital; as, a *superciliary* line of color on a bird. — **superciliary ridge**, **a** A prominence on the frontal bone above the eye, caused by the projection of the frontal air sinuses. **b** The projecting upper portion of the orbit of various animals.

su'per-cil'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium* an eyebrow, pride; *super* over + *cilium* an eyelid; prob. akin to *celare* to conceal. Cf. CONCEAL.] Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous; as, a *supercilious* officer or manner. — **su'per-cil'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **su'per-cil'i-ous-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See ARROGANT.

su'per-cil'i-um (-sĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CILIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The eyebrow, or the region of the eyebrows.
2. *Arch.* **a** A fillet surmounting the cymatium in a Roman cornice. **b** A fillet above or below the scotia of an Attic base.

su'per-class' (sū'pẽr-klȧs'), *n.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* A category of classification equivalent to a subphylum, or ranking below a subphylum and above a class.

su'per-co-lum'nar (-kō-lŭm'nȧr), *a.* *Arch.* **a** Built above a column or colonnade. **b** Marked by supercolumniation.

su'per-co-lum'ni-a'tion (-nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Arch.* The putting of one order above another; also, an architectural composition produced thus, as by putting the Doric order in the ground story, Ionic above, and Corinthian on top.

su'per-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Involving knowledge, insight, or experience of a kind transcending the possibilities of human consciousness.

su'per-cool' (sū'pẽr-kōōl'), *v. t. & i.* *Phys. Chem.* To cool below the freezing point without solidification; to undercool; to superfuse. A *supercooled* liquid is in a metastable condition, and solidifies when brought in contact with even a small particle of the solid phase.

su'per-cres'cent (-krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *supercrescens*, p. pr. of *supercrescere*; *super* above + *crescere* to grow.] Growing on a growing thing. *R.* — **su'per-cres'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

su'per-de-ter'mi-nate (-dē-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Having more conditions than can ordinarily be met at once.

su'per-dom'i-nant (-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *n.* *Music.* The sixth tone of the scale; that next above the dominant.

su'per-el'e-va'tion (-ĕl'ē-vā'shŭn), *n.* *Railroads.* The elevation of the outer rail above the inner on a curve.

su'per-em'i-nence (-ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *supereminentia*.] Quality or state of being supereminent; distinguished eminence; as, the *supereminence* of Cicero as an orator.

su'per-em'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *supereminens*, p. pr. of *supereminere*. See SUPER-; EMINENT.] Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence; as, a *supereminent* orator. — **su'per-em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-er'o-gate (-ĕr'ō-gāt), *v. i.*; SU'PER-ER'O-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); SU'PER-ER'O-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *supererogatus*, p. p. of *supererogare* to spend or pay out over and above; *super* over, above + *erogare* to expend or pay out money from the public treasury after asking the consent of the people; *e* out + *rogare* to ask. See SUPER-; ROGATION.] To do more than duty requires; sometimes, to make up for a deficiency by such extra exertion.

The fervency of one man in prayer cannot *supererogate* for the coldness of another. — *Milton.*

su'per-er'o-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *supererogatio* a payment in addition.] Act of supererogating.

su'per-e-rog'a-to-ry (-ē-rŏg'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of supererogation; performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required, by duty or necessity; as, *supererogatory* services.

su'per-fam'i-ly (sū'pẽr-făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* A category of classification ranking next above a family. It may be equivalent to a suborder or be between the suborder and family. In modern classifications of animals names of superfamilies often end in *-oidea*, as Formic*oidea*.

su'per-fec'un-da'tion (-fĕk'ŭn-dā'shŭn; -fē'kŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* Fertilization of two ova at the same menstruation by two different acts of coition.

su'per-fe'tate (-fē'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *superfetare*; *super* above, over + *fetare* to bring forth.] *Physiol.* To conceive after a prior conception, but before the birth of the offspring. — **su'per-fe-ta'tion** (-fē-tā'shŭn), *n.*

su'per-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *superficialis*: cf. F. *superficiel*. See SUPERFICIES.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; lying on, or not penetrating far into, the surface; shallow; as, a *superficial* color, covering; *superficial* measure or contents; *superficial* tillage.
2. Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not deep or profound; shallow; as, a *superficial* scholar; *superficial* knowledge or thinking.
3. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the unconsolidated formations, as glacial drift, alluvium, etc., which constitute most of the surface of the land; surficial.
superficial fascia. *Anat.* See FASCIA, 3.

su'per-fi'ci-al'i-ty (-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *superficialité*.] Quality or state of being superficial; also, that which is superficial.

su'per-fi'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; superficial.
2. [L. *superficiarius*.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Situated or built on another man's land, as a house or other structure.

su'per-fi'ci-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *superficiarius*.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* One having the right of superficies.

su'per-fi'ci-es (-fĭsh'ĭ-ēz; -fĭsh'ēz), *n.* [L.; *super* above, over + *facies* make, figure, shape. See SURFACE.] **1.** The surface; the exterior part, superficial area, or face.
2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* **a** Everything on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it, as houses or other structures, fences, trees, vines, etc. **b** A real right or servitude consisting in a right in perpetuity or for a long term to enjoy the superficies of land on payment of an annual or periodic rent. Cf. EMPHYTEUSIS, GROUND RENT.

su'per-fine (sū'pẽr-fīn; 87), *a.* [F. *superfin*. See SUPER-; FINE, *a.*] **1.** Very fine; extra fine; as, *superfine* cloth.
2. Very subtle or delicate; too nice; as, *superfine* tastes.
superfine file. See FILE, tool. — **s. white oil.** See KEROSENE.

su-per'flu-ent (sū-pûr'flōō-ĕnt; 243), *a.* [L. *superfluens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Floating on the top or surface. *Obs.*
2. Overflowing; hence, abounding; superfluous. *Obs.*

su'per-flu'i-ty (sū'pẽr-flōō'ĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). [F. *superfluité*. See SUPERFLUOUS.] **1.** State of being overabundant; excess; as, a *superfluity* of water, of wealth.
2. Something beyond what is needed; something superabundant, as for show or luxury.
Syn. — Superabundance, redundancy. See EXCESS.

su-per'flu-ous (sū-pûr'flōō-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *superfluus* overflowing; *super* over, above + *fluere* to flow. See SUPER-; FLUENT.] **1.** In excess of what is wanted or is sufficient; rendered unnecessary by superabundance; excessive; as, a *superfluous* quantity of food; *superfluous* wraps.

An authority which makes all further argument or illustration *superfluous*. — *E. Everett.*

2. Having more than is wanted or sufficient. *R.* — *Shak.*
3. Supererogatory. *Rare.* — *Shak.*
4. *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a** (2).
Syn. — Useless, excessive, redundant, needless.
superfluous interval. *Music*, an augmented interval.
— **su-per'flu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **su-per'flu-ous-ness**, *n.*

su'per-fron'tal (sū'pẽr-frŭn'tăl; -frŏn'tăl; *cf.* FRONTAL), *n.* *Eccl.* A cloth which is placed over the top of an altar, and often hangs down a few inches over the frontal.

su'per-func'tion (-fŭnk'shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* Excessive action of an organ or tissue. — **su'per-func'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

su'per-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *superfusus*, p. p. of *superfundere*.] To pour or be poured over or on something.

su'per-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.*; -HEAT'ED; -HEAT'ING. **1.** To heat too much; to overheat, as an oven.
2. **a** To heat a liquid above its boiling point without converting it into vapor. **b** To heat (a vapor, esp. steam, not in contact with its own liquid) so that it possesses more than enough heat to maintain its existence as a dry gas at the given pressure.

su'per-heat' (sū'pẽr-hēt'), *n.* The extra heat imparted to a vapor in superheating it from a dry and saturated condition; also, the range of temperature passed through.

su'per-heat'er (-hēt'ẽr), *n.* One that superheats; specif.: *Steam Engin.* A coil or other device, exposed to the flames of the furnace, through which steam from the boiler passes to be superheated. Cf. ECONOMIZER.

su'per-hu'man (-hū'măn), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; sometimes, divine; as, *superhuman* wisdom.
Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.
— **su'per-hu-man'i-ty** (-hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **su'per-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-hu'mer-al (-hū'mẽr-ăl), *n.* [L. *superhumerale*, *superumerale*, fr. *super* + *humerus*, *umerus*, shoulder: cf. It. *superumerale*.] Something worn or carried on the shoulders; specif.: *Eccl.* An ephod, pall, amice, or stole.

su'per-im-pose' (-ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.*; -IM-POSED' (-pōzd'); -IM-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). To lay or impose on something else; as, a stratum of earth *superimposed* on another stratum. — **su'per-im'po-si'tion** (-ĭm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

su'per-im-posed' (-ĭm-pōzd'), *p. a.* Pert. to or noting a river or a drainage system let down by erosion through the formations on which it was developed, into underlying formations of different structure, unconformable beneath.

su'per-in-cum'bent (-ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *superincumbens*, p. pr. of *superincumbere*. See SUPER-; INCUMBENT.] Lying or resting on something else. — **su'per-in-cum'bence** (-bĕns), *n.* — **su'per-in-cum'ben-cy** (-bĕn-sĭ), *n.*

su'per-in-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.*; -IN-DUCED' (-dūst'); -IN-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *superinducere*.] To bring in, or upon, as an addition to something; to bring about, or cause to exist, as an added quality, characteristic, or the like.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires. — *South.*

su'per-in-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of superinducing, or state of being superinduced.

su'per-in'fi-nite (-ĭn'fĭ-nĭt), *a.* *Math.* Passing through infinity back into another region of finity; — said of a quantity or system of quantities.

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su'per-a-cid'i-ty, *n.* Excessive acidity; esp., *Med.*, abnormal increase in the secretion of hydrochloric acid during digestion.
su'per-a-cid'u-lat'ed, *a.* See SUPER-.
su'per-a-cro'mi-al, *a.* See SUPER-.
su'per-ad-ven'ient (-ăd-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* Coming or arriving; esp., coming in addition to, or in assistance of, something. *Rare.*
su'per-af-fu'sion (-ȧ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* A pouring over or on. *R.*
su'per-a'gen-cy, *n.*, **su'per-am'bu-la'cral**, *a.*, **su'per-a'nal**, *a.*, **su'per-an-gel'ic**, *a.* See SUPER-.
su'per-an'nate, *v. t.* To superannuate. *Obs.*
su'per-an'nu-ate, *a.* Superannuated, as by old age or disease.
su'per-a'que-ous, *a.*, (*Obs.*) **su'per-ar'ro-gant**, *a.* See SUPER-.
su'per-ate, *v. t.* [L. *superare*.] To overcome; to excel. *Obs.* — **su'per-a'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
su'per-ax'il-la-ry (-ăk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Supra-axillary.
su-per'bate, *v. i.* [L. *superbus* proud.] To demean one's self proudly. *Obs.*
su-per'bi-ate, *v. t.* To make haughty. *Obs.*
su'per-bif'ic, **su'per-bif'i-cal**, *a.* [L. *superbus* proud + E. *-fic*.] Making proud; also, demeaning one's self proudly. *Obs.*
su'per-bil'o-quence (sū'pẽr-bĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *superbiloquentia*.] Superb or lofty language. *Obs.* — **su'per-bil'o-quent** (-kwĕnt), *a.* *Obs.*
su-per'bi-ous, *a.* [L. *superbia* pride.] Proud; arrogant. *Obs.*
su'per-bi-par'ti-ent (-bī-pär'tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *superbipartiens*.] *Math.* In the ratio of 5 to 3.
su'per-bi-quin'tal (-bī-kwĭn'tăl), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 5.
su'per-bi-ter'tial (-bī-tûr'shăl), *a.* *Math.* Superbipartient.
su-per'bous, *a.* [L. *superbus*.] Superbious. *Obs.*
su'per-cal'lo'sal (-kă-lō'săl), *a.* Above the corpus callosum.
su'per-can'o-py, *n.* See SUPER-.
su'per-cap'i-tal, *n.* = DOSSERET.
su'per-car'bon-ate, *n.* *Chem.* A bicarbonate. *Obsoles.*
su'per-car'bu-ret'ed, **-ret'ted**, *a.* *Chem.* Bicarbureted. *Obsoles.*
su'per-car'pal (sū'pẽr-kär'păl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated above, or in the upper part of, the carpus.
su'per-ce-les'tial, *a.*, **su'per-cer'e-mo'ni-ous**, *a.* See SUPER-.
su'per-ces'sion, *n.* *Law.* Succession. *Obs.*
su'per-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* [*super-* + *charge*. Cf. SURCHARGE.] *Her.* Surcharge. — *n.* *Her.* A surcharged bearing.
su'per-chem'i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.
su-per'cher-y (sū-pûr'chẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *supercherie*.] Outrage; affront; imposition; foul play; fraud. *Obs.*
su'per-cil'i-a, *n.*, *pl.* of SUPERCILIUM.
su'per-civ'i-lized, *a.*, **su'per-com'pre-hen'sion**, *n.* See SUPER-.
su'per-con-cep'tion (-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Superfetation. *R.*
su'per-con-form'a-ble, *a.*, **su'per-con-form'i-ty**, *n.* See SUPER-.
su'per-con'se-quence, *n.* Remote consequence. *Obs.*
Su'per-cre-ta'ceous, *a.* *Geol.* Above the Cretaceous.
su'per-crit'i-cal, *a.*, **su'per-cu'ri-ous**, *a.* See SUPER-.
su'per-curve', *n.* *Math.* A continuum of two dimensions in a continuum of five.
su'per-dain'ty, *a.*, **su'per-dev'il-ish**, *a.*, **su'per-di'a-bol'i-cal**, *a.*, **su'per-dis-ten'tion**, *n.* See SUPER-.
su'per-duce', *v. t.* [L. *superducere* to lead over.] To superinduce. *Obs.*
supere. ✝ SUPPER.
su'per-em'i-nen-cy, *n.* Supereminence.
su'per-en-dow', *v. t.* See SUPER-.
su'per-er'o-gant (-ĕr'ō-gănt), *a.* [L. *supererogans*, p. pr. See SUPEREROGATE.] Supererogatory. *Obs.*
su'per-e-rog'a-tive (-ē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Supererogatory.
su'per-es-sen'tial (-ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing. — **su'per-es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
su'per-eth'i-cal (-ĕth'ĭ-kăl), *a.* See SUPER-.
su'per-ex-alt', *v. t.*, **su'per-ex'al-ta'tion**, *n.*, **su'per-ex-ceed'**, *v. t.*, **su'per-ex'cel-lence**, *n.* See SUPER-.
su'per-ex'cel-len-cy, *n.* Superexcellence. *Obs.*
su'per-ex'cel-lent, *a.*, **su'per-ex'cel-lent-ly**, *adv.*, **su'per-ex'ci-ta'tion**, *n.* See SUPER-.
su'per-ex-cres'cence (-ĕks-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* Something growing superfluously.
su'per-ex-ist', *v. i.* To exist in a superior or idealized form.
su'per-ex-pend'it, *p. p.* In arrears: bankrupt. *Obs. Scot.*
su'per-ex-po'nit, *p. p.* Expended in excess. *Obs. Scot.*
su'per-ex-ten'sion, *n.*, **su'per-fe-cun'di-ty**, *n.* See SUPER-.
su'per-fete' (sū'pẽr-fēt'), *v. i.* To superfetate. — *v. t.* To conceive (another fetus) after a former conception. *Both Obs.*
su'per-feu-da'tion (-fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* Superinfeudation.
su'per-fi'bri-na'tion, *n.* *Med.* Formation of an excessive amount of fibrin in the blood.
su'per-fice (sū'pẽr-fĭs), *n.* [OF.] Superficies; surface. *Obs.*
su'per-fi'cial-ist, *n.* A superficial person: a smatterer.
su'per-fi'cial-ize (-fĭsh'ăl-īz), *v. t.* To attend to or to treat superficially, or slightingly. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To act or work superficially.
su'per-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* of SUPERFICIAL.
su'per-fi'cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
su'per-fi'cial-ty (sū'pẽr-fĭsh'ăl-tĭ), *n.* Superficies. *Obs.*
su-per'fi-del, *a.* Antonym to *infidel*. *Nonce Word.*
su'per-fine', *v. i.* To be too critical; — with *upon*. *Obs.*
su'per-fine'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
su'per-fin'i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.
superflue, *a.* [Cf. F. *superflu*.] Superfluous: prolix. *Obs.*
superfluely, *adv.* Superfluously. *Obs.*
su-per'flu-ence (sū-pûr'flōō-ĕns), *n.* Superfluity. *Obs.*
su'per-flu'i-tance (sū'pẽr-flōō'ĭ-tăns), *n.* Superfluitant state or substance. *Obs.*
su'per-flu'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *super* above + *fluitans*, p. pr. of *fluitare*, intensive fr. *fluere* to flow.] Floating above or on the surface. *Rare.*
su'per-flux (sū'pẽr-flŭks), *n.* Superabundance: superfluity; an overflowing. *Rare.*
su'per-fœ-ta'tion. Var. of SUPERFETATION.
su'per-fo'li-a'tion, *n.* See SUPER-.
su'per-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* *Phys. Chem.* To supercool. — **su'per-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*
su'per-ge-ner'ic, *a.* Pertaining to groups or characters of higher rank than generic.
su'per-gla'cial (sū'pẽr-glā'shăl), *a.* On the surface of a glacier. — **su'per-gla'cial-ly**, *adv.*
su'per-glazed' (sū'pẽr-glāzd'), *a.* Having an extra glaze, as paper.
su'per-glo'ri-ous, *a.* See SUPER-. *Obs.*
su'per-glot'tal (-glŏt'ăl), *a.* Situated above the glottis.
su'per-gur'gi-tate (-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Cf. REGURGITATE.] To pour in too great a flood. *Obs.*
su'per-her'e-sy, *n.* A heresy superimposed upon a heresy. *Obs.*
su'per-hi-run'dine, *a.* See SUPER-.
su'per-hive', *n.* *Apiculture.* A super.
su'per-hu'mer-ate (-hū'mẽr-āt), *v. t.* [Cf. SUPERHUMERAL.] To lay (a burden) on one's shoulders. *Rare.*
‖ **su'pe-ri**, *or* **di su'pe-ri** (dĭ sū'pē-rī). [*often cap.*] [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The upper-world gods, i.e., the gods corresponding to the Greek Olympians. See DI.
su'per-im-ag'i-na-ry, *a.* *Math.* Having the relation to other imaginary transformations that an imaginary root has to a real root.
su'per-im-pos'a-ble (sū'pẽr-ĭm-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
su'per-im-po'sure (-pō'zhûr), *n.* A superimposition.
su'per-im'preg-na'tion (-ĭm'prĕg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Superfetation.
su'per-in-duce'ment, *n.* Superinduction.
su'per-in-due', *v. t.* [L. *superinduere*.] To put on as a garment. *Obs.*
su'per-in-dus'tri-ous, *a.*, **su'per-in'e-nar'ra-ble** (-ĭn'ē-năr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See SUPER-.
su'per-in'feu-da'tion (-ĭn'fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* The granting of a feud out of a feudal estate.
su'per-in-fuse', *v. t.* [*super-* + *infuse*: cf. L. *superinfundere*, *superinfusum*, to pour over.] To infuse over. *Rare.*
su'per-in-gen'ious (-ĭn-jēn'yŭs), *a.* See SUPER-.
su'per-in-jec'tion, *n.* An injection succeeding another.
su'per-in-sa'ni-at'ed, *a.* See SUPER-. *Obs.*
su'per-in-scribe', *v. t.* To inscribe over an inscription.
su'per-in-spect', *v. t.* [*super-* + *inspect*: cf. L. *superinspicere*, *superinspectum*.] To oversee; superintend by inspection. *R.*
su'per-in'sti-tu'tion, *n.* One institution granted to a benefice already full by institution.

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su′per-in-tend′ (sū′pẽr-ĭn-tĕnd′), *v. t.* ; -TEND′ED ; -TEND′ING. [L. *superintendere.* See SUPER- ; INTEND.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of ; to oversee with the power of direction ; to supervise ; as, to *superintend* the building of a ship or the preparation of a literary work.

su′per-in-tend′ence (-tĕn′dĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *superintendance.*] Act of superintending ; care and oversight for the purpose of direction ; supervision. *Barrow.*

Syn. — Inspection, oversight, care, direction, control.

su′per-in-tend′ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *superintendens*, p. pr. See SUPERINTEND.] Overseeing ; superintending.

su′per-in-tend′ent, *n.* [Cf. OF. *superintendant*, F. *surintendant.* Cf. SURINTENDANT.] One who has the oversight and charge of some place, institution, organization, enterprise, affairs, etc., with the power of direction ; as, the *superintendent* of public works or of a school.

Syn.— Inspector, overseer, manager, director, supervisor.

su-pe′ri-or (sū-pē′rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. of *superus* being above, fr. *super* above, over : cf. F. *supérieur.* See SUPER-; cf. SUPREME.] **1**. More elevated in place or position ; higher ; upper ; as, the *superior* limb of the sun.

2. Higher in rank or office ; more exalted in dignity ; as, a *superior* officer ; a *superior* degree of nobility.

3. Higher or greater in excellence ; greater in quantity or degree of a good quality ; as, a man of *superior* merit ; coffee of *superior* flavor.

4. Beyond the power or influence of ; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by ; — with *to.*

A great man *superior* to his sufferings. *Spectator.*

5. Affecting, or seeming to affect, superiority ; as, a *superior* smile ; assuming a *superior* air.

6. More comprehensive, as a term in classification ; as, a genus is *superior* to a species.

7. In technical senses : **a** *Bot.* (1) Above the ovary ; — said of parts of the flower adnate to the ovary, and so apparently originating from its upper part; also, of an ovary when the other floral organs are plainly free from it. Cf. INFERIOR, 2**b** (1). (2) = POSTERIOR, 4. **b** *Anat.* See INFERIOR, 2**c**. **c** *Railroading.* Having the right of way over another in the absence of specific contrary orders ; — said of a train. **d** *Print.* Standing at the top of the line ; as, in $x^2 + y^n$, 2 is a *superior* figure, *n* a *superior* letter. Cf. INFERIOR, 2 **d**.

superior conjunction, s. planets, etc. See CONJUNCTION, 2; PLANET, 1; etc. — **s. maxillary.** See MAXILLARY, *n.*, **a** ; MAXILLARY NERVE. — **s. mediastinum.** See MEDIASTINUM, 1. — **s. oblique.** See OBLIQUE, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **s. slope.** See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.* — **s. tide**, the tide of the hemisphere having the moon above the horizon. — **s. wings**, *Zoöl.*, the anterior pair of wings of an insect.

su-pe′ri-or, *n.* [Cf. F. *supérieur.*] **1**. One who is above, or surpasses, another in rank, station, office, age, ability, merit, or the like ; one who surpasses in what is desirable ; as, Addison has no *superior* as a writer of pure English.

2. Specif., *Eccl.*, the head of a monastery, convent, etc.

su-pe′ri-or′i-ty (-ŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *supériorité*, LL. *superioritas.*] Quality or state of being superior ; as, *superiority* of rank ; *superiority* in merit.

Syn. — Preëminence, excellence, predominancy, prevalence, ascendancy, odds, advantage.

su′per-ja′cent (sū′pẽr-jā′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *superjacens*, p. pr. of *superjacere ; super* above + *jacere* to lie.] Lying above or upon ; as, *superjacent* rocks.

su-per′la-tive (sū-pûr′lȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *superlativus*, fr. *superlatus* excessive, used as p. p. of *superferre*, but from a different root : cf. F. *superlatif.* See ELATE, TOLERATE.] **1**. Lifted up to the highest degree ; most eminent ; surpassing all other ; supreme ; as, *superlative* wisdom.

2. *Gram.* Expressing the highest or utmost (or, with a privative auxiliary, the lowest) degree or amount of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb. The superlative degree in English is formed from the positive by the use of *-est*, *most*, or *least ;* as, high*est*, *most* pleasant, *least* bright.

— **su-per′la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **su-per′la-tive-ness**, *n.*

su-per′la-tive, *n.* **1**. That which is highest or most eminent ; the utmost degree.

2. *Gram.* The superlative degree ; also, a form or word denoting it. The superlative is sometimes distinguished as *relative* or *absolute*, according as it denotes the highest degree in a number of cases compared, or simply a supreme or very high degree without regard to its existence in other cases. The latter is also called the *elative.*

su′per-lu′nar (sū′pẽr-lū′nȧr) } *a.* Being above the moon ;
su′per-lu′na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ) } not belonging to this world ; — opposed to *sublunary.*

su′per-nac′u-lar (-năk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Of the quality of supernaculum ; first-rate ; as, a *supernacular* wine. *Rare.*

su′per-nac′u-lum (-lŭm), *adv.* [In imitation of L., fr. L. *super* over + G. *nagel* a nail, as of the finger.] A kind of mock Latin term intended to mean, upon the nail ; — used formerly in the phrase *to drink supernaculum*, to drink till only so much is left as will rest on the finger nail. *R. Greene.* — *n.* Liquor of the finest quality ; the best liquor.

su-per′nal (sū-pûr′năl), *a.* [L. *supernus*, fr. *super* above : cf. F. *supernel.* See SUPER-.] **1**. Being in a higher place or region ; as, *supernal* orbs ; *supernal* regions.

2. Of or pert. to things above ; celestial ; heavenly ; as, *supernal* grace. "That *supernal* judge." *Shak.*

su′per-na′tant (sū′pẽr-nā′tănt), *a.* [L. *supernatans*, p. pr. of *supernatare* to swim above ; *super* above + *natare* to swim.] Floating on the surface, as oil on water.

su′per-nat′u-ral (-năt′ū-răl), *a.* [*super-* + *natural :* cf. OF. *supernaturel*, F. *surnaturel.*] Beyond or exceeding the powers or laws (i. e., observed sequences) of nature ; done, happening, given, etc., through the operation of an agency or force above nature ; of or pert. to what is above nature, or able to ignore its observed sequences.

Syn. — SUPERNATURAL, PRETERNATURAL, MIRACULOUS, SUPERHUMAN. That is SUPERNATURAL which is thought of as above or beyond the power, agencies, or laws of nature ; that is PRETERNATURAL which exceeds in some way what is natural, ordinary, or explicable, without being felt as *supernatural;* as, "Could anything, however extraordinary, . . . happen now, of which all reasonable persons would not agree to wait for a physical explanation, instead of attributing it to a *supernatural* cause?" (*J. B. Mozley*); "one broad line of distinction which separates all this purposeless, trifling, and low *supernatural*, — magic, witchcraft, and the like, from the *miraculous* credentials of the Christian revelation" (*id.*); "the *preternatural* quickness and glibness of his speech" (*G. Eliot*); "a degree of acumen which appears to the ordinary apprehension *preternatural*" (*Poe*); "the *preternatural* prowess of the hero" (*Emerson*); "His face was *preternaturally* pale" (*Hawthorne*). MIRACULOUS implies the direct intervention of supernatural (esp. divine) agency ; as, "the *miraculous* interpositions by which it [Christianity] was attested and carried on" (*Bp. Butler*); "God's *miraculous* interpositions" (*id.*). SUPERHUMAN is sometimes equivalent to *supernatural*, or *divine ;* as, "superstitious belief in *superhuman* agency" (*J. B. Mozley*). But *superhuman* is often used in strong hyperbole of what, though merely human, exceeds ordinary standards ; as, *superhuman* efforts, energy.

the supernatural, whatever is above and beyond the scope, or the established course, of the operations of nature. "Nature and the *supernatural.*" *H. Bushnell.*

su′per-nat′u-ral-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being supernatural ; supernaturalness.

2. Belief in the supernatural ; specif. : **a** Belief in a supreme being who is above nature and directs and controls it ; — opposed to *naturalism.* **b** The doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible and elsewhere, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men ; — opposed to *rationalism.*

su′per-nat′u-ral-ist, *n.* One who holds to supernaturalism.

su′per-nat′u-ral-ist, su′per-nat′u-ral-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to supernaturalism.

su′per-nat′u-ral-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To treat as supernatural.

su′per-nu′mer-a-ry (-nū′mẽr-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *supernumerarius :* cf. OF. *supernuméraire*, F. *surnuméraire.* See SUPER-; NUMERARY, NUMBER.] **1**. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed ; as, a *supernumerary* officer.

2. Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity ; superfluous ; as, *supernumerary* servants.

supernumerary bud, *Bot.*, an accessory bud. — **s. rainbow.** See RAINBOW, 1.

su′per-nu′mer-a-ry, *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1**. A person or thing beyond the number stated.

2. One beyond what is needed or usual ; esp., a person employed not for regular service, but for use in case of need ; specif., in theaters, a person not a regular actor, but employed to appear, as in a mob scene or a spectacle.

su′per-oc′tave (-ŏk′tāv), *n.* *Music.* **a** An organ stop giving tones two octaves above the normal pitch of the keys pressed. **b** An organ coupler by means of which the octave above a note struck is sounded.

su′per-or′di-na′tion (-ôr′dĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [*super-* + *ordination :* cf. L. *superordinatio.*] **1**. Ordination of a person to fill a station already occupied ; esp., the ordination by an ecclesiastical official of his own successor.

2. *Logic.* The relation of a universal proposition to a particular with the same terms.

su′per-or-gan′ic (-ôr-găn′ĭk), *a.* Above or beyond that which is organic ; hence, of or pert. to organic beings, but not directly or necessarily dependent upon the physical organism ; as, the psychical life is *superorganic;* human society is a *superorganic* feature of human nature. *H. Spencer.*

su′per-os′cu-late (-ŏs′kū-lāt), *v. t.* *Geom.* To have more consecutive points in common than is necessary for osculation with ; as, a circle *superosculates* a conic at a vertex.

su′per-ox′ide (sū′pẽr-ŏk′sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* A peroxide, esp. one of that class of which hydrogen peroxide is typical. *Obsoles.* — **su′per-ox′i-dize** (-sĭ-dīz), *v. t.*

su′per-phos′phate (-fŏs′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* An acid phosphate ; hence, *Com.*, any fertilizing material mostly consisting of soluble phosphates. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

su′per-phys′i-cal (-fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *p. a.* Above or beyond physics ; not explainable on physical principles.

su′per-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t. ;* SU′PER-POSED′ (-pōzd′) ; SU′PER-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *superposer.* See SUPER- ; POSE.] **1**. To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

2. *Geom.* To lay (a figure ideally or in thought) upon another, making all the parts coincide with like parts.

su′per-posed′ (-pōzd′), *p. a.* *Bot.* Growing or situated vertically over another part or organ ; as, a *superposed* bud.

su′per-po-si′tion (-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *superposition.* See SUPER- ; POSITION.] Act of superposing, or state of being superposed.

su′per-sat′u-rate (-săt′ū-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). To add to beyond saturation. A supersaturated solution in contact with a given solid will deposit the dissolved substance held in excess of a saturated solution. — **su′per-sat′u-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.*

su′per-scribe′ (-skrīb′), *v. t. ;* -SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′) ; -SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *superscribere, superscriptum ; super* over + *scribere* to write. See SUPER- ; SCRIBE.] To write or engrave (anything) on the top or surface ; to write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of (anything) ; as, to *superscribe* a letter.

su′per-script (sū′pẽr-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *superscriptus*, p. p. See SUPERSCRIBE.] Written above ; — opposed to *subscript.*

su′per-script, *n.* [L. *superscriptum*, neut. p. p.] **1**. Superscription. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. *Math.* Any index or mark written above, as in a^3, b'', c^n.

su′per-scrip′tion (-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *superscriptio.* See SUPERSCRIBE.] **1**. Act of superscribing.

2. That which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else ; inscription ; title ; description ; specif., an address on a letter, envelope, or the like.

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, The King of the Jews. *Mark* xv. 26.

3. *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the Latin word *recipe* (take) or the sign ℞.

4. A subscription. *Scot.*

su′per-sede′ (-sēd′), *v. t. ;* SU′PER-SED′ED (-sēd′ĕd) ; SU′PER-SED′ING (-sēd′ĭng). [L. *supersedere, supersessum*, to sit above, be superior to, forbear, omit ; *super* above + *sedere* to sit : cf. F. *superséder.* See SIT ; cf. SURCEASE.] **1**. To come, or be placed, in the room of ; to replace.

One deep love doth *supersede* all other. *Tennyson.*

2. To displace, or set aside, and put another in place of ; to supplant ; as, to *supersede* one official with another.

3. To make void, useless, or unnecessary, by superior power, or by coming in the place of ; to set aside ; as, electricity has in some measure *superseded* gas.

4. *Old Law.* To omit ; to forbear ; to refrain from.

Syn. — See REPLACE.

su′per-se′de-as (-sē′dē-ăs), *n.* [L., suspend, set aside, stay, 2d pers. sing. present subjunctive of *supersedere.* See SUPERSEDE.] *Law.* A common-law writ commanding a stay of legal proceedings, issued under various conditions, esp. to stay an officer from proceeding under another writ ; now, in various jurisdictions, an order staying proceedings, esp. of an inferior court, issued under statutory authority.

su′per-se′dure (-sē′dūr), *n.* Act of superseding, or setting aside ; as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

su′per-ses′sion (-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *supersession.* See SUPERSEDE.] Act of superseding, or state of being superseded ; supersedure.

su′per-sti′tion (sū′pẽr-stĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *superstition*, or L. *superstitio*, orig., a standing still over or by a thing ; hence, amazement, wonder, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural, fr. *superstare* to stand over ; *super* over + *stare* to stand. See SUPER- ; STAND.] **1**. An excessive reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown or mysterious; hence, the attitude of mind of a person or persons whose beliefs are regarded as false and as leading to idle or foolish practices ; esp., a religious belief regarded as irrational and misleading.

2. A belief, an act, or a practice, esp. of a religious nature regarded as irrational, idle, or injurious; false religion.

3. Such acts, beliefs, or practices collectively ; hence, the practices or system of a person or society dominated by superstitious beliefs; as, barbarism and *supersitition* go hand in hand ; savage philosophy is mere *superstition.*

4. Excessive nicety ; scrupulous exactness. *Obs.*

5. Excessive devotion. *Obs.*

su′per-sti′tious (-stĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [F. *superstitieux*, or L. *su-*

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su′per-in′tel-lec′tu-al, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-in-tend′en-cy (sū′pẽr-ĭn-tĕn′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Superintendence.

su′per-in-tend′ent-ry, *n.* The region under a superintendent. *Obs. Scot.*

su′per-in-tend′ent-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

su′per-in-tend′er, *n.* A superintendent. *Rare.*

su′per-in-vest′i-ture (-ĭn-vĕs′tĭ-tūr), *n.* An outer garment. *R.*

su-pe′ri-or′di-na-ry, *a.* Superordinary. *Obs.*

su-pe′ri-or-ess, *n.* A woman who is chief in a convent, abbey, or nunnery : a lady superior.

su-pe′ri-or-ize, *v. i.* To be superior. *Obs.*

su-pe′ri-or-ly, *adv.* of SUPERIOR.

su-pe′ri-or-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su-pe′ri-us (sū-pē′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [LL.] *Medieval Music.* The highest, or treble, voice part.

su′per-jec′tion (sū′pẽr-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *superjectio.*] A laying or casting upon. *Obs.*

superl. *Abbr.* Superlative.

su′per-last′, *v. t.* To outlast. *Obs.*

su′per-la′tion (sū′pẽr-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *superlatio.* See SUPERLATIVE.] Exaltation beyond truth or propriety. *Obs.*

su-per′la-tiv. Superlative. *Ref. Sp.*

su′per-li-ga′men (-lĭ-gā′mĕn), *n. ; pl.* -GAMINA (-găm′ĭ-nȧ). [NL.; L. *super* + *ligamen* bandage.] *Surg.* A kind of bandage.

su′per-lig′a-ment, *n.* Superligamen. *Obs.*

su′per-line, *n.* *Math.* A linear continuum of two dimensions in a space of five dimensions.

su′per-lin′e-ar (-lĭn′ē-ȧr), *n.* *Math.* A determinant. *Rare.*

su′per-log′i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-lu′crate (-lū′krāt), *v. t.* [L. *superlucrari.*] Gain in addition or excess. — **su′per-lu-cra′tion** (-lū-krā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs.*

su′per-lu-nat′i-cal, *a.*, **su′per-ma-rine′**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-man, *n.* = OVERMAN, *n.*, 3.

su′per-ma-te′ri-al, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-max′il-la-ry (-măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Supramaxillary.

su-per′me-ate, *v. t.* [L. *supermeare.*] To pass over. *Obs.*

su′per-me′di-al (sū′pẽr-mē′dĭ-ăl), *a.* Above the middle.

su′per-mois′ten, *v. t.*, **su′per-mol′ten**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-mun′dane (-mŭn′dān), *a.* Being above the world ; — opposed to *inframundane.*

su′per-mun′di-al, *a.* [L. *supermundialis.*] Supermundane. *Obs.*

supern. † SUPERNE.

su′per-nal′i-ty, *n.* Supernal state ; in *pl.*, supernal personages. *Obs.*

su-per′nal-ly, *adv.* From above. *Rare.*

su′per-na-ta′tion (-nȧ-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Obs. or R.*

su′per-na′tion-al, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su′per-na′tion-al-ism**, *n.*

su′per-nat′u-ral′i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being supernatural.

su′per-nat′u-ral-ly, *adv.* of SUPERNATURAL.

su′per-nat′u-ral-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su-perne′, *a.* [See SUPERNAL.] Supernal. *Obs.* — **su-per′ni-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*

su′per-neg′u-lum. † SUPERNACULUM.

su′per-nod′i-cal, *a.* [See SUPER-; cf. NODDY a fool.] Excessively foolish. *Obs.*

su′per-nor′mal, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su′per-nor′mal-ly**, *adv.*

su′per-nu′mer-a-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

su′per-nu′mer-ous, *a.* Superabundant. *Obs*

su′per-nu-tri′tion (-nū-trĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Excessive nutrition.

su′per-o-bese′, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-ob-la′ta (-ŏb-lā′tȧ), *n.* [LL., orig. two words. See SUPER- ; OBLATE, *a.*] In some ancient liturgies, a prayer over offerings of the people.

su′per-oc-cip′i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.* & *n.* Supraoccipital.

su′per-o-ex-ter′nal, *a.* Situated above and outside.

su′per-o-lat′er-al, *a.* Situated above and on the side.

su′per-om-niv′a-lent, *a.* Predominant over all. *Obs.*

su′per-op′ti-mal, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-or′der, *n.* *Biol.* A category ranking between an order and a class, equiv. to a subclass or ranking between an order and a subclass. — **su′per-or′di-nal**, *a.*

su′per-or′di-na-ry, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-or′di-nate, *a.* **1**. Superordinal. **2**. *Logic.* Bearing the relation of superordination.

su′per-par′a-site (-păr′ȧ-sīt), *n.* *Biol.* A hyperparasite. — **su′per-par′a-sit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **su′per-par′a-sit-ism** (-păr′ȧ-sīt-ĭz′m), *n.*

su′per-par-tic′u-lar, *a.* [L. *superparticularis.* See SUPER- ; PARTICULAR.] *Math.* Of or pertaining to a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is a unit, as in 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4. *Obs.* — **su′per-par-tic′u-lar′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*

su′per-par′ti-ent (-pär′tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *superpartiens ; super* over + *partiens*, p. pr. of *partire* to divide.] *Math.* Of or pert. to a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is more than a unit, as that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10. *Obs.*

su′per-pas′sage, *n.* See SUPER-.

su′per-plant′, *n.* An epiphyte, as the mistletoe. *Obs.*

su′per-please′, *v. t.* See SUPER-. *Obs.*

su′per-plus, *n.* [LL. ; L. *super* + *plus* more. See SURPLUS.] Surplus. *Obs. or Scot.*

su′per-plus′age, *n.* Surplusage. *Obs.*

su′per-pol′i-tic, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-pon′der-ant, *a.* Superponderating. *Obs.*

su′per-pon′der-ate, *v. t.* To weigh over and above. *Obs.* — **su′per-pon′der-a′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

su′per-pos′a-ble (-pōz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.

su′per-praise′, *v. t.*, **su′per-pro-por′tion**, *n.*, **su′per-pur-ga′tion**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su′per-quad′ri-par′ti-ent (sū′pẽr-kwŏd′rĭ-pär′shĭ-ĕnt), *a.* *Math.* In the ratio of 9 to 5.

su′per-quad′ri-quin′tal (-kwĭn′tăl), *a.* Superquadripartient.

su′per-ra′tion-al (-răsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* See SUPER-. — **su′per-ra′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

su′per-re-flec′tion, *n.* The reflection of a reflection. *Rare.*

su′per-re′gal, *a.*, (*Obs.*) **su′per-re-ward′**, *v. t.* See SUPER-.

su′per-roy′al, *n.* A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

su′per-sa′cral, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-sa′li-ent, *a.* [*super-* + L. *saliens*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap.] Leaping upon. *Obs.* — **su′per-sa′li-en-cy**, *n.* *Obs.*

su′per-salt′, *n.* An acid salt.

su′per-sault, *n.* A somersault. *Obs. Scot.*

su′per-scap′u-la (-skăp′ū-lȧ), *n.* = SUPRASCAPULA. — **su′per-scap′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

su′per-scrive′. Scot. of SUPERSCRIBE.

su′per-se-cre′tion, *n.*, **su′per-sec′u-lar**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-sed′ence (-sēd′ĕns), *n.* Supersedure.

su′per-sed′er (sū′pẽr-sēd′ẽr), *n.* One that supersedes.

su′per-se-de′re (-sē-dē′rē), *n.* [L., to forbear.] *Scots Law.* An agreement among creditors, or an order of court, waiving or restraining preferences.

su′per-sem′i-nate, *v. t.* To sow over something sown before. — **su′per-sem′i-na′tion**, *n.* — **su′per-sem′i-na′tor**, *n.* *All Obs.*

su′per-sen′si-ble, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su′per-sen′si-bly**, *adv.*

su′per-sen′si-tive, *a.*, **su′per-sen′si-tive-ness**, *n.*, **su′per-sen′so-ry**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-sen′su-al (-sĕn′shŏŏ-ăl), *a.* Supersensible. — **su′per-sen′su-al-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

su′per-sen′su-ous (-ŭs), *a.* See SUPER-. — **su′per-sen′su-ous-ness**, *n.*

su′per-serv′ice-a-ble (-sûr′vĭs-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Overofficious: supererogatory. — **su′per-serv′ice-a-bly**, *adv.*

su′per-ses′qui-al′ter-al (-sĕs′kwĭ-ăl′tẽr-ăl), *a.* *Math.* In the ratio of 5 to 2.

su′per-ses′qui-ter′tial (-tûr′shăl), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 3.

su′per-so′lar, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-sol′id, *n.* A magnitude of four or more dimensions.

su′per-sphe-noi′dal, *a.* See SUPER-.

su′per-spi′nous (-spī′nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Supraspinous.

su′per-spir′it-u-al, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su′per-spir′it-u-al′i-ty**, *n.*

su′per-sti′tion-al (sū′pẽr-stĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to superstition. *Rare.*

su′per-sti′tion-ist, *n.* One addicted to superstition.

superstitiose, *a.* [L. *superstitiosus.*] Superstitious. *Obs.*

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perstitiosus.] Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, characterized by, or manifesting, superstition; addicted to, or swayed by, superstition; as, *superstitious* rites.

superstitious, *or* **goetic, magic,** the invocation of devils or demons, involving the supposition of some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings. — **s. use,** *Law,* in England, the use of a gift or bequest, as of land, etc., for the maintenance of religious rites not tolerated by the law. The phrase refers to the act of 23 Hen. VIII., c. 10 (1531), making void bequests or gifts to "superstitious uses." Orig. the act affected the religions of Roman Catholics, Protestant dissenters, and Jews, but the disabilities have now been mostly removed.

— **su′per-sti′tious-ly,** *adv.* — **su′per-sti′tious-ness,** *n.*

su′per-stra′tum (sū′pẽr-strā′tŭm), *n.; pl.* -STRATA (-tȧ). [NL.: cf. L. *supersternere, superstratum,* to spread upon. See SUPER-; STRATUM.] An overlying stratum or layer.

su′per-struct′ (-strŭkt′), *v. t.;* -STRUCT′ED; -STRUCT′ING. [L. *superstructus,* p. p. of *superstruere* to build upon; *super* over + *struere* to build. See SUPER-; STRUCTURE.] To build over or on another structure; to erect on a foundation.

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocency and then virtue. *Dr. H. More.*

su′per-struc′tion (-strŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of superstructing, or building upon.
2. That which is superstructed, or built upon some foundation; an edifice; a superstructure. *Now Rare.*

su′per-struc′tive (-strŭk′tĭv), *a.* Built or erected on something else. — *n.* A superstructure. *Obs.*

su′per-struc′ture (-ţūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *superstructure.*] **1.** Any structure or edifice built on something else; that which is raised on a foundation; esp., *Arch.,* all that part of a building above the basement.

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

2. *Railroads.* The ties, rails, fastenings, etc., in distinction from the roadbed.
3. *Naut.* The structural part of a vessel, esp. a war vessel, above the main deck.

su′per-ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk), *n. Music.* The note next above the keynote; the second of the scale.

su′per-vene′ (-vēn′), *v. i.;* -VENED′ (-vēnd′); -VEN′ING (-vēn′ĭng). [L. *supervenire, superventum,* to come over, to come upon; *super* over + *venire* to come. See SUPER-, COME; cf. OVERCOME.] To come as something additional or extraneous; to occur with reference or relation to something else; to be added or to follow closely.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter unless impressed by divine power. *Bentley.*

Syn. — See FOLLOW.

su′per-ven′ient (sū′pẽr-vēn′yĕnt), *a.* [L. *superveniens,* p. pr.] Coming as something additional or extraneous.

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice. *Hammond.*

su′per-ven′tion (-vĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *superventio.*] Act of supervening. *Bp. Hall.*

su′per-vise′ (-vīz′), *v. t.;* SU′PER-VISED′ (-vīzd′); SU′PER-VIS′ING (-vīz′ĭng). [LL. *supervisus,* p. p. of *supervidere* to oversee; L. *super* over + *videre* to see. Cf. SURVEY.] **1.** To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect with authority; as, to *supervise* the printing of a book.
2. To look over so as to read; to peruse. *Obs.* *Shak.*

su′per-vi′sion (-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* Act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence; oversight.

Syn. — See OVERSIGHT.

su′per-vi′sor (-vī′zẽr), *n.* [LL.] **1.** One who supervises; an overseer; inspector; superintendent; as, a *supervisor* of schools; specif., on some U. S. railroads, a roadmaster.
2. A spectator; a looker-on. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. One who reads over, as a book for correction. *Obs.*
4. In some States of the United States, an elected official standing, either alone or with others constituting a board, at the head of the administration of a township or other county subdivision. Supervisors act as overseers of the poor, often exercise a certain control over finances, etc.

su′per-vi′so-ry (-vī′zō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to supervision.

su′per-vo-lute′ (-vō-lūt′), *a.* [L. *supervolutus,* p. p. of *supervolvere,* to roll over; *super* over + *volvere* to roll.] *Bot.* Having the plaits of a gamopetalous corolla convolute in the bud, as in the morning-glory.

su′pi-nate (sū′pĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *supinare, supinatum,* to bend or lay backward, fr. *supinus* supine. See SUPINE.] *Physiol. & Anat.* To cause to assume, or to assume, a position of supination.

su′pi-na′tion (sū′pĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *supination.* See SUPINATE.] *Physiol. & Anat.* **a** A rotation of the hand so that the palm is turned up (the arm being extended forward), and the thumb outward away from the body; also, the position resulting from this movement; — the opposite of *pronation.* **b** The act or state of lying on the back.

su′pi-na′tor (-tŏr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which produces the motion of supination.

‖ **su′pi-na′tor bre′vis,** *or* ‖ **su′pi-na′tor ra′di-i bre′vis** (rā′dĭ-ī brē′vĭs) [L. *radii brevis* short (supinator) of the radius], *Anat.,* a deeply situated muscle of the forearm which arises in two layers from the external condyle of the humerus and adjacent parts of the ligaments and bones of the elbow and, passing over the head of the radius, is inserted into its neck and the external surface of its shaft. — ‖ **su′pi-na′tor lon′gus,** *or* ‖ **s. ra′di-i lon′gus** (lŏŋ′gŭs) [L. *longus* long], a superficial muscle of the radial side of the forearm, arising from the lower part of the humerus and the adjacent intermuscular septum, and inserted by a flat tendon into the styloid process of the radius.

su-pine′ (sū-pīn′; sū′pīn), *a.* [L. *supinus,* akin to *sub* under, *super* above. Cf. SUB-, SUPER-.] **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward; — opposed to *prone.*
2. Leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun; sloping; inclined. "Hills *supine.*" *Dryden.*
3. Mentally or morally inert; also, wanting in stamina; abject.

Syn. — Negligent, heedless, indolent, thoughtless, inattentive, listless, careless, drowsy.

— **su-pine′ly,** *adv.* — **su-pine′ness,** *n.*

su′pine (sū′pīn), *n.* [L. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), fr. *supinus* bent or thrown backward, perh. so called because, although furnished with substantive case endings, it rests or falls back, as it were, on the verb: cf. F. *supin.*] *Gram.* A verbal noun: **a** Orig., one in Latin having two cases, an accusative in *-um,* and an ablative (sometimes dative) in *-u.* The former is used after verbs of motion to denote purpose; as in, abiit *piscatum,* he 's gone a-fishing; the latter is generally an ablative of specification; as in, difficile *dictu,* hard to say. **b** Sometimes applied to analogous verbals, as to the modern English infinitive with *to.*

sŭp′per (sŭp′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *soper, super,* OF. *super, soper,* F. *souper;* prop., an infinitive, to sup, take a meal. See SOUP; cf. SUP to take supper.] A meal taken at the close of the day; the evening meal; the final meal of the day.

sup-plant′ (sŭ-plănt′), *v. t.;* SUP-PLANT′ED; SUP-PLANT′ING. [F. *supplanter,* L. *supplantare* to trip up one's heels, to throw down; *sub* under + *planta* the sole of the foot, also, a sucker, slip, sprout. Cf. PLANT the sole of the foot.]
1. To trip up. *Obs.* *Milton.*
2. To overthrow, destroy, undermine, or force away, esp. in order to put a substitute in place of.

You never will *supplant* the received ideas of God. *Landor.*

3. To remove or displace, as by stratagem; esp., to displace and take the place of; to supersede; as, one who *supplants* another in royal favor.

Syn. — Remove, displace, undermine, overthrow, supersede. See REPLACE.

sup′plan-ta′tion (sŭp′lăn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *supplantation,* L. *supplantatio* hypocritical deceit.] Act of supplanting or displacing.

sup′ple (sŭp′′l), *a.* [ME. *souple,* F. *souple,* fr. L. *supplex* suppliant. Cf. SUPPLICATE.] **1.** Pliant; flexible; easily bent; as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers.
2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

If punishment . . . makes not the will *supple,* it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Bending to the humor of others; obsequious.
4. Tending toward pliancy; esp., fig., quieting. *Obs.*
5. Nimble; agile; hence, sly; cunning. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.

sup′ple, *v. t.;* SUP′PLED (-′ld); SUP′PLING (-lĭng). **1.** To make soft and pliant; to render flexible.
2. To make compliant, submissive, or obedient.

They should *supple* our stiff willfulness. *Barrow.*

3. To soothe; salve; heal. *Obs.* *Bale.*

sup′ple, *v. i.* To become soft and pliant.

sup′ple-jack′, *n.* Any of various woody climbers having tough, pliant stems; as: **a** In the United States, the rhamnaceous shrub *Berchemia scandens.* **b** In the West Indies, any of various sapindaceous plants of the genera *Paullinia* and *Serjania,* from some of which walking sticks are made. **c** In Australia: (1) The rhamnaceous shrub *Ventilago viminalis.* (2) A species of clematis (*Clematis aristata*). **d** In New Zealand, a climbing bramble (*Rubus australis*).

sup′ple-ment (sŭp′lē-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *supplément,* L. *supplementum,* fr. *supplere* to fill up. See SUPPLY, *v. t.*]
1. That which supplies a want; a store; supply. *Obs.*
2. That which completes, or makes an addition to, something already organized, arranged, or set apart; specif., a part added to, or issued as a continuation of, a book or paper, to make good its deficiencies or correct its errors.
3. *Trig.* The quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180°, or an arc falls short of a semicircle.

Syn. — See APPENDIX, COMPLEMENT.

sup′ple-ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.;* SUP′PLE-MENT′ED; SUP′PLE-MENT′ING. To fill up or supply by additions; to add something to; to fill the deficiencies of.

Causes of one kind must be *supplemented* by bringing to bear upon them a causation of another kind. *I. Taylor.*

sup′ple-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* **1.** Serving to supply what is lacking; supplementary.
2. *Law.* In practice, designating an answer, bill, or plea filed or served in aid of an original one to supply some defect in the latter, or to set forth new facts which cannot be added by amendment.

supplemental air, *Physiol.,* the air which can still be expelled from the lungs after an ordinary expiration. It is additional to the residual air. — **s. angles,** angles together making a straight angle. — **s. arcs,** *Math.,* arcs together making a semicircle.

sup′ple-men′ta-ry (sŭp′lē-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *supplémentaire.*] Added to supply what is wanted; additional; serving as a supplement; as, a *supplementary* volume.

supplementary air. = SUPPLEMENTAL AIR. — **s. chords,** *Math.,* in a conic, any two chords through one point of the curve and the ends of a diameter. — **s. cost.** See COST, *n.,* 6. — **s. proceedings,** *Law,* proceedings, under a code or practice act, for the examination of a judgment debtor or others to discover property for payment of the judgment.

sup′ple-tive (sŭp′lē-tĭv) } *a.* [Cf. F. *supplétif,* LL. *suppletivus,* fr. L. *supplere, suppletum,* to fill up. See SUPPLY.]
sup′ple-to-ry (-tō-rĭ) } Supplying deficiencies; supplementary; specif., *Eccl. Law,* designating an oath administered to a plaintiff or defendant where there is but one witness, so that the judge may decide the matter in issue as if two witnesses had been examined.

sup′ple-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). [L. *suppletorium* supplement.] That which is to supply what is wanted.

sup′pli-ance (sŭp′lĭ-ăns), *n.* [See SUPPLIANT.] Supplication; entreaty.

sup′pli-ant (-ănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *suppliant.*] One who supplicates; a humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively. "Hear thy *suppliant's* prayer." *Dryden.*

sup′pli-ant, *a.* [F., p. pr. of *supplier* to entreat, OF. *sopleier, souploier,* L. *supplicare.* See SUPPLICATE; cf. SUPPLICANT.] **1.** Asking earnestly and submissively; entreating; beseeching; supplicating.
2. Expressive of supplication. "*Suppliant* knee." *Milton.*

Syn. — Suing, begging, supplicating, imploring.

— **sup′pli-ant-ly,** *adv.* — **sup′pli-ant-ness,** *n.*

sup′pli-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *supplicans,* p. pr. See SUPPLICATE; cf. SUPPLIANT.] Entreating; asking submissively. *Shak.* — **sup′pli-cant-ly,** *adv.*

sup′pli-cant, *n.* **1.** One who supplicates; a suppliant.
2. [*often cap.*] *Scotch Hist.* One of those who signed the Supplication against the use of Laud's Service Book in 1637. Nearly all signed the Covenant in 1638. Cf. COVENANTER, 1.

sup′pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* SUP′PLI-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); SUP′PLI-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *supplicatus,* p. p. of *supplicare* to supplicate; orig. uncert., cf. *supplex, supplicis,* humbly begging or entreating; perh. fr. *sub* under + a word akin to *placare* to reconcile, appease (cf. PLACABLE), or fr. *sub* under + *plicare* to fold, whence the idea of bending the knees (cf. PLY, *v. t.*). Cf. SUPPLE.] **1.** To entreat for; to ask for earnestly and humbly; to implore; as, to *supplicate* blessings.
2. To address in prayer; to entreat as a supplicant.

Syn. — Beseech, entreat, petition, implore, importune, solicit, crave. See BEG.

sup′pli-cate, *v. i.* To make supplication.

sup′pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *supplication,* L. *supplicatio.*] **1.** Act of supplicating; humble and earnest entreaty; a humble petition.
2. *Rom. Antiq.* A public prayer; a religious solemnity, or a day set apart for such, either for thanksgiving or for religious humiliation.

Syn. — Entreaty, petition, solicitation, craving.

sup-ply′ (sŭ-plī′), *v. t.;* SUP-PLIED′ (-plīd′); SUP-PLY′ING (-plī′ĭng). [For older *supploy,* OF. *supployer, supplier, souploier, soupleer,* F. *suppléer,* (assumed) LL. *suppletare,* fr. L. *supplere, suppletum; sub* under + *plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* full. See PLENTY.] **1.** To furnish with what is wanted; to afford, or furnish with, a sufficiency; to replenish; as, rivers are *supplied* by smaller streams; — often followed by *with;* as, to *supply* soldiers with ammunition.
2. Specif., to reënforce (a military force); to aid. *Obs.*
3. To give or provide; to furnish; as, to *supply* money.
4. To serve instead of; to take the place of.

Burning ships the banished sun *supply.* *Waller.*

5. To fill temporarily; to serve as substitute for another in, as a vacant office; as, to *supply* a pulpit.

Syn. — Furnish, provide, administer, minister, contribute, yield, accommodate.

sup-ply′, *n.; pl.* -PLIES (-plīz′). **1.** Act of supplying.
2. That which supplies a want; sufficiency of things for use or want. Specif.: **a** Auxiliary troops or reënforcements; more broadly, assistance; relief; help. *Obs.* **b** The food, and the like, which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men; stores; — chiefly in *pl.;* as, lack of *supplies.* **c** An amount of money provided, as by Parliament or Congress, to meet the annual national expenditures; — usually in *pl.;* as, to vote *supplies.* **d** One who fills a place for a time; a substitute; esp., a clergyman who supplies a pulpit. **e** = SUPPLEMENT. *Obs.*
3. a *Econ. & Com.* The quantity of any article offered at a given price. Cf. DEMAND, *n.,* 5 **b.** **b** *Econ.* As defined by Cairnes, "the desire for general purchasing power,

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su′per-strain′, *v. t.* See SUPER-.
su′per-struc′tor (sū′pẽr-strŭk′tẽr), *n.* One who builds a superstructure. *Rare.*
su′per-struc′tur-al (-ţūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a superstructure.
su′per-sub-stan′tial, *a.* [*super-* + *substantial:* cf. F. *supersubstantiel,* L. *supersubstantialis.*] More than substantial; spiritual.
su′per-sub′til-ized (-sŭb′tĭl-īzd; -sŭt′′l-īzd), *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-sub′tle (-sŭt′′l), *a.* Too subtle. — **su′per-sub′tle-ty,** *n.*
su′per-sul′fate, etc. Vars. of SUPERSULPHATE, etc.
su′per-sul′phate, *n.* An acid sulphate. *Obsoles.*
su′per-sul′phu-ret′ed, *or* **-ret′ted,** *a.* Supersulphurized. *Obs.*
su′per-sul′phur-ize (-sŭl′fŭr-īz), *v. t.* To impregnate or combine with an excess of sulphur.
su′per-sur′face (sū′pẽr-sûr′fās), *n. Math.* A solid in space of five dimensions.
su′per-sweet′, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-tare′, *n.* See TARE.
supertasse. ǂ SUPPORTASSE.
su′per-tel-lu′ric, *a.,* **su′per-tem′po-ral,** *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-ter-ra′ne-an (sū′pẽr-tĕ-rā′nē-ăn), *a.* Superterrestrial. *R.*
su′per-ter-rene′ (-rēn′), *a.* [*super-* + *terrene:* cf. L. *superterrenus.*] Superterrestrial. *Rare.*
su′per-ter-res′tri-al (-tĕ-rĕs′trĭ-ăl), *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-to′tus (-tō′tŭs), *n.* [LL. Cf. SURTOUT.] = BALANDRANA.
su′per-trag′i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-tri-par′ti-ent (-trī-pär′tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 4.
su′per-tri-quar′tal (-kwôr′tăl), *a.* Supertripartient.
su′per-tu′nic, *n.* A garment worn over a tunic.
su′per-tu′te-la-ry, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-va-ca′ne-ous (-vȧ-kā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supervacaneus, supervacuus; super* over + *vacuus* empty.] Useless; superfluous; needless. — **su′per-va-ca′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **su′per-va-ca′ne-ous-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
su′per-vac′u-ous (-văk′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supervacuus.*] Supervacaneous. *Obs.*
su′per-vest′ment, *n.* See SUPER-.
su′per-vis′al (-vīz′ăl), *n.* Supervision.
su′per-vise′, *n.* Supervision; inspection. *Obs.*
su′per-vis′it, *v. t.* To supervise. *Obs.*
su′per-vi′sive (-vī′sĭv), *a.* Supervisory. *Rare.*
su′per-vi-so′ri-al (-vī-sō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a supervisor.
su′per-vi′sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
su′per-vis′u-al (-vĭzh′ū-ăl), *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per vi′sum cor′po-ris. [L.] Upon a view of the body.
su′per-vive′ (-vīv′), *v. t. & i.* [L. *supervivere.* See SURVIVE.] To survive. *Obs.*
su′per-vo-lu′tive (-vō-lū′tĭv), *a.* *Bot.* Supervolute. *Rare.*
su-pine′, *adv.* Supinely. *Obs.*
su-pin′i-ty (sū-pĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *supinitas.*] Supineness. *Obs.*
supir, *v. i.* [F. *soupirer.*] To sigh. *Obs.* *Scot.*
sup′l. Supple. *Ref. Sp.*
supose. ǂ SUPPOSE.
supowell. ǂ SUPPOWELL.
supp. *Abbr.* Supplement.
sup′pa-ble (sŭp′ȧ-b′l), *a.* That may be supped; *Scot.,* eatable.
sup′page (sŭp′āj; 48), *n.* That which may be supped. *Obs.*
sup′pal-pa′tion (-ăl-pā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppalpari* to caress a little; *sub* under, a little + *palpare* to caress.] Enticement. *Obs.*
sup-par′a-si-tate, *v. i.* [See SUPPARASITE.] To flatter; to act the sycophant. *Obs.* — **sup-par′a-si-ta′tion** (sŭ-păr′ȧ-sĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
sup-par′a-site, *v. t.* [L. *supparasitari; sub* under + *parasitus* parasite.] Flatter; cajole. *Obs.*
sup-pawn′. Var. of SUPAWN.
suppe. ǂ SUP.
sup′pe-da′ne-ous (sŭp′ē-dā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *pes, pedis,* a foot; cf. L. *suppedaneum* a footstool.] Being under the feet. *Obs.*
sup′pe-da′ne-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [L., a footstool.] A support for the feet on a cross used for crucifixions.
suppedit, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *suppediter* to put under one's feet, overcome, LL. *suppeditare.*] To supplant; eradicate. *Obs.* *Scot.*
sup-ped′i-ta-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *suppeditare* to put under one's feet.] Sole (of a shoe). *Obs.*
sup-ped′i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *suppeditatus,* p. p. of *suppeditare* to supply.] To supply; furnish. — **sup-ped′i-ta′tion,** *n.* — **sup-ped′i-ta-tive,** *a.* *All Obs.*
suppen. ǂ SHIPPEND.
sup′per, *v. i. & t.* To sup or give supper to. *Rare.*
sup′per-ing, *n.* A supper. *Rare.*
sup′per-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sup′pi-late, *v. i.* [L. *suppilare, suppilatum.*] To steal. *Obs.* — **sup′pi-la′tion,** *n.* *Obs.*
sup′ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUP.
sup-place′ (sŭ-plās′), *v. t.* To replace; supplant. *Rare.*
sup-plant′al (sŭ-plăn′tăl), *n.* Supplantation. *Obs.*
sup-plant′a-ry, *n.* A supplanting. *Obs.*
sup-plant′er, *n.* One that supplants.
sup′ple (sŏŏp′′l). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SWIPPLE.
supple. ǂ SUPPLY.
sup′ple-ly, *adv.* of SUPPLE.
sup′ple-men′ta-ri-ly (sŭp′lē-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUPPLEMENTARY. See -LY.
sup′ple-men-ta′tion (-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of supplementing.
sup′ple-ment′er, *n.* One that supplements.
sup′ple-ment′ist, *n.* A supplementer. *R.*
sup′ple-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sup′pler, *n.* One that supples.
sup-plete′ (sŭ-plēt′), *v. t.* [L. *suppletus,* p. p. of *supplere* to supply.] To supplement. *Rare.*
sup-pli′al (-plī′ăl), *n.* Act of supplying; a thing supplied.
sup-pli′ance, *n.* [From SUPPLY.] *Obs.* **a** Supplial; assistance. **b** Satisfaction; gratification.
sup′pli-an-cy (sŭp′lĭ-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Entreaty; suppliance.
sup-pli′ant (sŭ-plī′ănt), *a.* [*supply,* v. + *-ant.*] Suppletory; supplementary. *Obs.*
sup′pli-can-cy (sŭp′lĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Supplication. *Rare.*
sup′pli-cat (-kăt), *n.* [L., he supplicates.] *Eng. Universities.* A petition, esp. a written one, with a certificate that certain conditions have been complied with.
sup′pli-cat′ing (-kāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUPPLICATE. — **sup′pli-cat′ing-ly,** *adv.*
sup′pli-ca′tion, *v. t.* To supplicate. *Obs.*
sup′pli-ca′tor (sŭp′lĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] A supplicant.
sup′pli-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Supplicating; humble. — *n.* Supplication. *Obs.*
sup′pli-ca′vit (-kā′vĭt), *n.* [L., he has supplicated.] *Law.* A writ, now seldom used, formerly issuing out of the Court of Chancery or King's Bench for taking surety of the peace.
sup′plice, *n.* [F., or L. *supplicium.*] Punishment; supplication; sacrifice. *Obs.*
‖ **sup′pli-che′vo-le** (sōōp′plē-kā′vō-lā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Suppliant; entreating.
sup-pli′er (sŭ-plī′ẽr), *n.* One that supplies.
suppline. ǂ SAPLING.
sup-plode′, *v. i.* [L. *supplodere.*] To stamp with the foot. *Obs.* — **sup-plo′sion,** *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **sup-plo′si-o pe′dis.** [L.] A stamping of the foot.

seeking its end by an offer of specific commodities or services." The term is now used in sense **a** by economists.

sup-ply' (sŭ-plī'), *a.* Serving to contain, deliver, or regulate, a supply of anything; as, a *supply* tank or valve.

supply price. The lowest price at which a given amount of commodities will be offered under given conditions.

sup-port' (sŭ-pōrt'; 201), *v. t.*; SUP-PORT'ED; SUP-PORT'ING. [F. *supporter*, L. *supportare* to carry on, to convey, in LL., to support, sustain; *sub* under + *portare* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** To bear the weight or stress of; to keep from sinking or falling; uphold; sustain; prop; as, a pillar *supports* a structure; an abutment *supports* an arch. **2.** To endure; sustain; bear; undergo; suffer; tolerate; as, he could not *support* their taunts. **3.** To keep from fainting, sinking, yielding, or the like; to encourage; as, to *support* one's courage or spirits. **4.** *Theat.* **a** To assume and act; as, to *support* the character of King Lear. **b** To act with (a star); as, a fine company *supported* him. **5.** To furnish with funds or means for maintenance; to maintain; to provide for; as, to *support* a family. **6.** To enable to continue; to carry on; to maintain; as, to *support* a contest, a conversation, combustion. **7.** To verify; substantiate; as, to *support* one's charge. **8.** To vindicate; maintain; to defend successfully; as, to be able to *support* one's own cause. **9.** To uphold by aid or countenance; to aid; help; as, to *support* a friend; to *support* the administration.

Syn. — Endure, bear; verify, substantiate; countenance, patronize, help, assist, forward, back, second; succor, relieve, uphold, stay, maintain, encourage, favor, nurture, nourish, cherish; shield, defend, protect.

support arms, *Mil.*, an obsolete command and position in the manual of arms. The piece was held vertically at the left shoulder, with the hammer resting on the left forearm, which was passed horizontally across the body in front. — **supported joint**, *Railroads*, a rail joint having a tie directly under the rail ends. Cf. SUSPENDED JOINT.

sup-port', *n.* [F.] **1.** Act or operation of supporting or sustaining; specif.: **a** Act of bearing the weight or stress of; sustentation; as, to give *support* to a roof. **b** Act of advocating; advocacy; as, to speak in *support* of a bill. **c** Act of providing means of maintenance; maintenance. **2.** That which supports or sustains; specif.: **a** A prop; pillar; foundation. **b** Means of sustenance or maintenance; as, *support* for one's family; *support* for the national credit. **c** Assistance; aid; as, the *support* of friends; the *support* of a battery. **d** *Theat.* A company, actor, or actress, playing with a star; the acting of such a company or person. **3.** *Mil.* **a** Chiefly *pl.* A line or detachment of troops immediately or close behind a skirmish or firing line, which supports and reënforces that line. **b** A detachment of infantry or cavalry supporting artillery to defend it against attack at close quarters. **c** In an outpost, the third group from the front. See OUTPOST. **d** In an advance guard, the second group of the vanguard.

Syn. — Stay, prop, maintenance, subsistence, assistance, favor, countenance, encouragement, patronage, aid, help, succor, nutriment, sustenance, food.

sup-port'er (-pōr'tẽr; 201), *n.* **1.** One that supports or sustains; as, oxygen is a *supporter* of life. **2.** Specif., an adherent; one who sustains, advocates, and defends; as, the *supporter* of a party. **3.** *Shipbuilding.* A knee under the cathead. **4.** *Her.* A figure, sometimes of a man, commonly of an animal, placed on either side of an escutcheon, and exterior to it. **5.** A broad band or truss for supporting the abdomen or some other part or organ.

s s Supporters, 4.

supporter of combustion, a gas, as oxygen, air, or nitrous oxide, in which the ordinary combustibles can burn. See COMBUSTION, 3 **a**.

sup-port'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SUPPORT.

supporting card, *Whist*, a card led to strengthen the partner in the same suit.

sup-pos'al (sŭ-pōs'ăl), *n.* Act of supposing; supposition.

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal*, at least, of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

sup-pose' (sŭ-pōz'), *v. t.*; SUP-POSED' (-pōzd'); SUP-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [ME. *supposen*, *soposen*, F. *supposer*, OF. also *souposer*; L. *sub* under + F. *poser* to place; — corresponding in meaning to L. *supponere*, *suppositum*, to put under, to substitute, falsify, counterfeit, for which this word was substituted in F. See POSE, *v.*] **1.** To represent or consider hypothetically as true or real; to assume tentatively as a proved fact; to accept as true for the sake of argument or consideration.

Suppose they take offense without a cause. *Shak.*

2. To receive as true; to imagine; believe; think; conjecture. "How easy is a bush *supposed* a bear!" *Shak.* **3.** To warrant; promise; also, to intend; mean. *Obs.* **4.** To require to exist or be true; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature; as, purpose *supposes* foresight. **5.** To substitute; to put in place of another. *Obs.*

Syn. — Conclude, judge, consider, view, regard, assume.

sup-pose' (sŭ-pōz'), *v. i.* To conjecture; to think; opine.

sup-pose', *n.* Supposition; opinion; conjecture. *Obs. or R.*

sup-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* Accepted as true; imagined; — often implying falsity. — **sup-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

Syn. — See SUPPOSITITIOUS.

sup'po-si'tion (sŭp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *supposition*, L. *suppositio* a placing under, a substitution, fr. *supponere*, *suppositum*, to put under, to substitute. The word has the meaning corresponding to *suppose*. See SUB-; POSITION.] **1.** Act of supposing or assuming something tentatively or hypothetically, as for the sake of argument; assumption. **2.** That which is supposed; hypothesis; conjecture; surmise; opinion or belief without sufficient evidence.

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition* that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

3. *Logic.* The particular intention in which a word having different modes of usage is used; thus, in "a basilisk is a fabulous monster," and "the name basilisk is chosen with reference to the creature's crest," the meaning of "basilisk" is the same, but the word has different *suppositions*.

sup-pos'i-ti'tious (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *supposititius*. See SUPPOSITION.] **1.** Fraudulently substituted for something else; not being what it purports to be; spurious; counterfeit; as, a *supposititious* writing. **2.** Hypothetical; suppositional. *Woodward.*

Syn. — SUPPOSITITIOUS, SUPPOSED. SUPPOSED is used of that which is believed or imagined to be true, without necessary implication of truth or falsity; SUPPOSITITIOUS implies the fraudulent substitution of one thing for another; as, Napoleon's *supposed* aversion to cats; "Selymus II. was thought to be *supposititious*" (*Bacon*). See ARTIFICIAL.

—**sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ness**, *n.*

sup-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suppositif.*] Including or implying supposition, or hypothesis; supposed. — **sup-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

sup-pos'i-tive, *n.* A word denoting or implying supposition, as the words *if*, *granting*, *provided*, etc. *Harris.*

sup-pos'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* *Med.* An apparatus for the introduction of suppositories into the rectum.

sup-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *suppositorium*, fr. L. *suppositorius* that is placed underneath: cf. F. *suppositoire*. See SUPPOSITION.] *Med.* An easily fusible preparation for introduction into the rectum, vagina, or urethra; esp., a cylinder or cone of medicated cacao butter.

sup-press' (sŭ-prĕs'), *v. t.*; SUP-PRESSED' (-prĕst'); SUP-PRESS'ING. [L. *suppressus*, p. p. of *supprimere* to suppress; *sub* under + *premere*, *pressum*, to press. See SUB-; PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** To overpower and crush; to subdue; to put down; to quell; as, to *suppress* a revolt. **2.** To keep under; harass; oppress. *Obs. & R.* **3.** To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent; as, to *suppress* the voice; to *suppress* a smile. **4.** To retain without disclosure; to conceal; to prevent publication or revelation of; as, to *suppress* the truth. **5.** To stop; check; restrain; to arrest the discharges of; as, to *suppress* a diarrhea, or a hemorrhage.

Syn. — SUPPRESS, REPRESS. To SUPPRESS, as here compared, is to put down or keep back completely; to REPRESS is to check or restrain; as, "I could not *suppress* my lurking passion for applause" (*Goldsmith*); "before gaming was *suppressed*" (*id.*); "Though you said much, [you] *suppressed* more" (*Cowper*); "The reserve of his manner *repressed* all the flow of their spirits before him" (*Jane Austen*); "the silent wilderness where the soul need not *repress* its music" (*Shelley*); cf. "what sublime *repression* of himself" (*Tennyson*). See OPPRESS, RESTRAIN.

sup-pressed' (-prĕst'), *p. a.* Overpowered; restrained; concealed; also, *Rare*, oppressed. Specif.: **a** *Forestry.* Hindered in growth; dominated. **b** *Her.* Debruised.

sup-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suppressio*: cf. F. *suppression.*] **1.** Act of suppressing, or state of being suppressed; as, the *suppression* of an insurrection, of truth, etc. **2.** Specif., *Med.*, complete stoppage of a natural secretion or excretion; as, *suppression* of urine. Cf. RETENTION, 1. **3.** *Biol.* The failure of development of a part or organ.

Syn. — Overthrow, destruction; concealment, repression, detention, retention, obstruction.

sup-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to suppress; specif.: **a** Subduing. **b** Concealing.

sup'pu-rate (sŭp'ū-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *suppuratus*, p. p. of *suppurare* to suppurate, cause to suppurate; *sub* under + *pus*, *puris*, matter. See PUS.] To generate pus; as, a *suppurating* boil.

sup'pu-rate (sŭp'ū-rāt), *v. t.* To cause to generate pus. *R.*

sup'pu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppuratio*: cf. F. *suppuration.*] **1.** Act or process of suppurating. **2.** The matter produced by suppuration; pus.

sup'pu-ra-tive (sŭp'ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suppuratif.*] Tending to suppurate; attended with, or promoting, suppuration. — **suppurative fever**, *Med.*, fever accompanying suppuration; pyæmia.

sup'pu-ra-tive, *n.* *Med.* A suppurative agent.

su'pra- (sū'prȧ-). [L. *supra*, adv.; akin to *super*. See SUPER-.] A prefix (used also adverbially) signifying: *Over; above; before*; also, *beyond; besides; more than*; as in *supra*glottic, *supra*foliaceous, *supra*governmental, *supra*lunar.

☞ The reference "See SUPRA-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *supra-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

su'pra-au-ric'u-lar, *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated above the auricle of the ear; specif., in birds, situated above the auriculars; — said of certain feathers. — *n.* A supra-auricular feather.

supra-auricular point, *Craniol.*, the point at the top of the external auditory meatus vertically above the auricular point. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

su'pra-bran'chi-al (-brăŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a.* Over the gills; — said of the upper part of the pallial chamber of lamellibranchs.

su'pra-clav'i-cle (-klăv'ĭ-k'l), *n.* *Zoöl.* A bone which usually connects the clavicle with the post-temporal in the pectoral arch of fishes; — called *scapula* by Owen and others.

su'pra-cla-vic'u-lar (-klȧ-vĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Situated above the clavicle. **b** Pert. to the supraclavicle.

su'pra-con'dy-lar (-kŏn'dĭ-lȧr) } *a.* *Anat.* Situated above **su'pra-con'dy-loid** (-dĭ-loid) } a condyle or condyles; — applied specif. to a pair of ridges on the humerus extending upward from the condyles. — **supracondylar foramen**, *Zoöl.* = ENTEPICONDYLAR FORAMEN.

su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an (-lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*supra-* + *lapse*: cf. F. *supralapsaire.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of that class of Calvinists who believe that God's decree of election determined that man should fall, that the opportunity might be furnished of the redemption of a part of the race, the decree of salvation being conceived of as formed *before* and not *after* the lapse, or fall. Cf. INFRALAPSARIAN. — **su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an**, *a.* — **su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

su'pra-lim'i-nal (-lĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Conscious, or in consciousness; — contrasted with *subliminal*. *Herbart.*

su'pra-max'il-la-ry (-măk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Of or pert. to the upper jaw. **b** Extending over the lower jaw. — *n.* The superior maxillary bone. — **supramaxillary nerve**. **a** A small branch of the facial nerve extending along the lower jaw to be distributed to the muscles of the lower lip and chin. **b** The superior maxillary nerve.

su'pra-nat'u-ral-ism (-năt'ū-răl-ĭz'm), *n.* Supernaturalism. — **su'pra-nat'u-ral-ist**, *n.* — **su'pra-nat'u-ral-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

su'pra-oc-cip'i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated over, or in the upper part of, the occiput; pert. to or designating a median bone of the cranium, lying above the foramen magnum and forming part of the occipital bone in the adult of the higher vertebrates, but distinct in the young and in lower forms. — *n.* The supra-occipital bone.

su'pra-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Above the orbit of the eye. — **supra-orbital artery**, a branch of the ophthalmic artery supplying the orbit and parts of the forehead. — **s. nerve**, a branch of the frontal nerve supplying the forehead, scalp, cranial periosteum, etc. — **s. notch**, a notch (sometimes a foramen, the **supra-orbital foramen**) in the bony border of the upper inner part of the orbit, for the passage of the supra-orbital nerve, artery, and vein. — **s. point**, *Craniom.*, the middle point of the **supra-orbital line**, a line across the narrowest part of the forehead; the ophryon.

su'pra-pro'test (sū'prȧ-prō'tĕst), *n.* *Law.* An acceptance of a bill by a third person for the honor of the drawer after protest for nonacceptance or nonpayment by the drawee.

su'pra-re'nal (-rē'năl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated above, or anterior to, the kidneys; designating, or pert. to, the suprarenal capsules or bodies; adrenal. — *n.* A suprarenal capsule.

suprarenal artery, *Anat.*, one of a pair of small branches of the abdominal aorta supplying the suprarenal bodies. — **s.** (*or* **adrenal**) **body**, **capsule**, *or* **gland**, a ductless gland in most vertebrates near the anterior (in man the upper) end of each kidney. In man they are flattened and commonly from one to two inches in diameter, and consist of a cortical portion of columnar masses of cells, separated by fibrous trabeculæ, and a medullary portion composed of a fibrous stroma in whose interstices coarsely granular cells are embedded. Their blood and nerve supply is abundant, and their internal secretion appears to have important effects

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supply, *v. t.* [F. *supplier.*] To supplicate. *Obs.*

sup-ply'ment, *n.* A supplying; [supply. *Obs.*]

suppois. † SUPPOSE.

suppoist. † SUPPOST.

suppone, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *supponere* to put under.] To suppose; assume; expect. *Obs. Scot.*

sup-port'a-ble (sŭ-pōr'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sup-port'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sup-port'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sup-port'a-bly**, *adv.*

sup-port'al (-tăl), *n.* Support. *Obs.*

sup-port'ance (-tăns), *n.* Support; esp., *Scots law*, aid enabling a person, otherwise incapable, to go to kirk or market so as to validate a conveyance of heritage made within 60 days next before death.

supportasse, *n.* A kind of wire frame to support a ruff. *Obs.*

sup'por-ta'tion (sŭp'ōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *supportacion.*] *Obs.* **1.** Maintenance; support. **2.** Toleration; forbearance.

sup-port'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*

sup-por'tive (sŭ-pōr'tĭv; 201), *a.* Furnishing support. *Rare.*

sup-port'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sup-port'ment, *n.* Support. *Obs.*

sup-port'ress, *n.* A female supporter. *Rare.*

sup-por'ture, *n.* Support. *Obs.*

sup-pos'a-ble (sŭ-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sup-pos'a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Rare.* — **sup-pos'a-bly**, *adv.*

supposaile, *n.* Expectation. *Obs.*

suppose, *conj.* Although. *Obs. Scot.*

sup-pos'er (sŭ-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One [that supposes.]

sup-pos'it. Var. of SUPPOSITE.

sup-pos'i-tal'i-ty (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of that which is supposed. *Obs.*

sup-pos'i-ta-ry (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Hypothetical. *Obs.*

sup-pos'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To replace as a substitute. *Obs.*

sup-pos'i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Suppositary. *Rare.*

sup-pos'ite (sŭ-pŏz'ĭt), *a.* [L. *suppositus*, p. p. of *supponere* to place under.] *Obs.* **1.** Placed under, as at the antipode. **2.** Supposed; imagined.

sup-pos'ite, *v. t.* To replace as a substitute; to suppositate. *R.*

sup-pos'ite, *n.* Anything supposited; specif., the subject (of a verb). *Obs.*

sup-pos'i-ter, *n.* *Med.* A sup[pository. *Obs.*]

sup'po-si'tion-al (sŭp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Hypothetical. — **sup'po-si'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.* — **sup'po-si'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

sup'po-si'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Suppositional.

sup'po-si'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sup'po-si'tious (-zĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Supposititious. *Obs. or R.*

sup-pos'i-tor, *n.* A suppository. [*Obs.*]

sup-pos'i-tum (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tŭm), *n.* [L.] Something supposed; *Metaph.*, the individual considered as substance or subject.

suppost, *n.* [OF. *suppost* a subordinate, or L. *suppositus*, p. p., put under.] *Obs.* **a** Supporter; abetter. *Scot.* **b** A deputy. **c** A freshman at college. *Scot.*

suppost, *v. t.* To suborn. *Obs.*

sup-po'sure (sŭ-pō'zhûr), *n.* Supposition; hypothesis. *Obs.*

suppowell, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *souspoial* a support, *soupoier*, *souspoier*, *supuier*, to support.] To support; assist. — **suppowell**, **suppowelment**, *n.* *All Obs.*

suppreme. † SUPPRIME.

sup-press'ed-ly, *adv.* of SUPPRESSED.

sup-press'er, *n.* One that sup[presses.]

sup-press'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sup-pres'sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

‖ **sup-pres'si-o ve'ri.** [L.] *Rom. Law.* Suppression of the truth. Cf. DOLUS.

sup-pres'sor (sŭ-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L., hider.] One that suppresses.

sup-prest'. Suppressed. *R. Sp.*

supprime, *v. t.* [L. *supprimere.*] To suppress. *Obs.*

suppriour. † SUBPRIOR.

supprise'. † SUPPRESS.

sup-prise', *v. t.* [OF. *soupris*, *souspris*, p. p. of *souprendre*, *sousprendre.*] To surprise. *Obs.*

sup'pu-rant (sŭp'ū-rănt), *n.* *Med.* A suppurative.

sup'pu-ra-tiv. Suppurative. [*Ref. Sp.*]

sup'pure, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *suppurer.*] To suppurate. *Obs.*

sup'pu-tate, *v. t.* [L. *supputatus*, p. p. of *supputare.*] To reckon; compute. *Obs.* — **sup'pu-ta'tion** (sŭp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

sup-pute', *v. t.* [F. *supputer*, or L. *supputare*; *sub* under + *putare* to reckon.] To reckon; supputate; also, to impute. *Obs.*

supr. *Abbr.* Supreme.

su'pra-a-cro'mi-al, *a.* See SU[PRA-.]

su'pra-a'nal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Above the anus or the anal fin.

su'pra-an'gu-lar, *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating a bone in the lower jaw of reptiles, birds, etc., situated above the angular bone. — *n.* Supra-angular bone.

su'pra-ax'il-la-ry, *a.* See SU[PRA-.]

su'pra-ba'si-dor'sal, *n.* *Zoöl.* A cartilaginous or bony element of the spinal column above a basidorsal. See ARCUALIA.

su'pra-buc'cal, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-cau'dal (sū'prȧ-kô'dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Above the tail; designating the pygal and suprapygal bones of a turtle's carapace.

su'pra-cho'roid (-kō'roid), **su'pra-cho-roi'dal** (-kō-roi'dăl), *a.* *Anat.* Designating the layer of loose connective tissue situated between the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eyeball.

su'pra-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Superciliary. *Rare.*

su'pra-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* Above, or outside of, the ribs.

su'pra-cra'ni-al, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-cre-ta'ceous (-krē-tā'shŭs), *a.* = SUPERCRETACEOUS.

su'pra-de-com'pound, *a.* *Bot.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-den'tal (sū'prȧ-dĕn'tăl), *a.* *Phon.* Alveolar.

su'pra-dor'sal (-dôr'săl), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Situated on the back. **b** Designating a series of bony or cartilaginous elements present in some animals above the basidorsals and interdorsals in the primitive vertebral column. See ARCUALIA. — *n.* A supradorsal bone or cartilage; a suprabasidorsal or supra-interdorsal.

su'pra-en'ti-ty, *n.* A being that is superessential. *Obs.*

su'pra-e'so-phag'e-al (-ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), **su'pra-e-soph'a-gal** (-ē-sŏf'ȧ-găl), *a.*, **su'pra-eth'moid**, *a.* & *n.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-fo'li-a'ceous (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Inserted on the stem above a leaf. *Rare.*

su'pra-fo'li-ar (-fō'lĭ-ȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Growing upon a leaf. *Rare.*

su'pra-gle'noid, *a.*, **su'pra-glot'tic**, *a.*, **su'pra-gov'ern-men'tal**, *a.* See SUPRA-.

‖ **su'pra gram-ma'ti-cam** (gră-măt'ĭ-kăm). [L.] Above grammar.

su'pra-hu'man, *a.* Superhu[man. *Rare.*]

su'pra-hy'oid, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-il'i-um, *n.* *Zoöl.* A cartilaginous epiphysis at the sacral end of the ilium of some animals. — **su'pra-il'i-ac**, *a.*

su'pra-in'ter-dor'sal, *n.* *Zoöl.* A cartilaginous or bony element situated above an interdorsal in a primitive vertebral column. See ARCUALIA.

su'pra-in-tes'ti-nal, *a.* See SU[PRA-.]

su'pra-la'bi-al, *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or above, the upper lip. — *n.* One of the scutes which border the upper lip of a snake or lizard.

su'pra-lap'sa-ry, *a.* & *n.* Supra[lapsarian. *Obs.*]

su'pra-lat'er-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated high up on the side.

su'pra-lin'e-ar, *a.* That is above the line. — **supralinear punctuation**. See PUNCTUATION, 2, *Cit.*

su'pra-lo'ral (-lō'răl; 201), *a.* *Zoöl.* Above the lores. — *n.* A supraloral feather.

su'pra-lu'nar, **su'pra-lu'na-ry**, *a.*, **su'pra-mam'ma-ry**, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-mar'gin-al (-mär'jĭ-năl), *a.* Designating a convolution of the brain above the posterior part of the fissure of Sylvius.

su'pra-mas'toid, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-max-il'la, *n.* *Anat.* The superior maxillary bone.

su'pra-mo-lec'u-lar (-mō-lĕk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Above, or more complex than, a molecule; composed of many molecules.

su'pra-mor'tal, *a.*, **su'pra-mun'dane**, *a.*, **su'pra-na'sal**, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-nat'u-ral, *a.* Supernat[ural.]

su'pra-nom'i-nat'ed, *a.*, **su'pra-nor'mal**, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-oc'u-lar (-ŏk'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Above the eye. — *n.* A supraocular scale.

su'pra-œ'so-phag'e-al (-ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), **su'pra-œ-soph'a-gal** (-ē-sŏf'ȧ-găl), *a.*, **su'pra-o'ral**, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-or'bit-ar (-ôr'bĭ-tȧr), **su'pra-or'bit-a-ry** (-tā-rĭ), *a.* Supra-orbital. *Rare.*

su'pra-pe'dal (sū'prȧ-pē'dăl; sū-prăp'ē-dăl), *a.*, **su'pra-pha-ryn'ge-al**, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-po-si'tion (sū'prȧ-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Superposition.

su'pra-pu'bi-an (-pū'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Suprapubic. *Rare.*

su'pra-pu'bic, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-py'gal (-pī'găl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Above the rump; designating a median bone or bones between

on the circulatory and muscular system. An extract of the suprarenals of sheep or oxen is used in medicine as an astringent. — **suprarenal extract.** *Pharm.* = ADRENALIN. — **s. veins**, *Anat.*, the veins leading from the suprarenal bodies. The right opens into the vena cava, the left into the left renal vein.

su′pra-scap′u-la (sū′prȧ-skăp′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A cartilaginous or partly ossified plate or piece attached to the superior end of the scapula in certain amphibians and reptiles. **b** The post-temporal of a fish.

su′pra-scap′u-lar (-skăp′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Above the scapula. **b** Designating, or pert. to, the suprascapula.

suprascapular artery, *Anat.*, a branch of the thyroid axis which passes obliquely from within outward across the root of the neck and over the coracoid ligament to the back of the scapula. — **s. ligament**, *Anat.*, the coracoid ligament. — **s. notch**, *Anat.*, a deep notch in the upper border of the scapula at the base of the coracoid process, for the passage of a nerve (the **s. nerve**), a branch of the brachial plexus supplying the muscles of the back of the scapula, etc.

su′pra-spi-na′tus (-spī-nā′tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle of the back of the shoulder arising from the supraspinous fossa of the scapula and inserted into the top of the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

su′pra-spi′nous (-spī′nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Above a spine or spines; esp., above, or on the dorsal side of, the vertebral spines, or above, or in front of, the spine of the scapula.

supraspinous fossa. *Anat.* See SCAPULA, 1. — **s. ligament**, *Anat.*, a fibrous cord joining the apexes of the spinous processes of the vertebræ from the seventh cervical to the sacrum, continued forward to the skull as the ligamentum nuchæ.

su′pra-ster′nal (-stûr′năl), *a.* *Anat.* Above, or anterior to, the sternum. — **suprasternal notch**, a depression of the external surface of the neck above the sternum and between the lower ends of the sternomastoid muscles.

su′pra-tem′po-ral (-tĕm′pō-răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Above, or pertaining to the upper part of, the temporal bone or region. — *n.* A supratemporal bone.

supratemporal arch, *Zoöl.*, in the skull of many reptiles, a bony arch bounding the supratemporal fossa below. It is formed typically of the postfrontal, postorbital, and a process of the squamosal. — **s. bone**. *Zoöl.* **a** A bone of the back and side of the skull in close relation with the squamosal in many reptiles. **b** In fishes, a small bone at the back of the skull in front of and a little to the outside of the post-temporal. — **s. fossa**. *Zoöl.* See TEMPORAL FOSSA.

su′pra-troch′le-ar (-trŏk′lē-ȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Above a trochlea. **supratrochlear nerve**, a branch of the frontal nerve supplying the skin of the forehead, the upper eyelid, etc.

su-prem′a-cy (sū-prĕm′ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See SUPREME.] State of being supreme; also, supreme authority or power; as, the *supremacy* of a king, a parliament, or the people.

Syn. — See ASCENDANCY.

su-preme′ (sū-prēm′; 87), *a.* [L. *supremus*, superlative of *superus* that is above, upper, fr. *super* above: cf. F. *suprême*. See SUPER-.] **1.** Highest in place. *Obs.*

2. Highest in authority or power.

He that is the *supreme* King of kings. *Shak.*

Hence: **a** Dominant; overruling. "*Supreme* o'er misery." *Shelley.* **b** Holding or pert. to the highest rank. "My *supreme* crown of grief." *Shak.* "In lineage so *supreme*." *Shelley.*

3. Highest in degree; complete; extreme; utmost; greatest possible; as, *supreme* love; *supreme* glory; *supreme* folly.

4. Ultimate; last. *Obs. & R.*

supreme being. **a** A god who dominates all the lesser gods and demons of a pantheon, and who is generally conceived as the creator of all. **b** [*caps.*] The eternal and infinite Spirit; God; Jehovah. — **S. Court of Judicature**. See HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. — **s. good**, the summum bonum.

sur-. [F. *sur* over, above, OF. *sor*, *seur*, *seure*, L. *supra*, *super*. See SUPRA-, SUPER-.] A prefix signifying *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon*.

su′ra (sōō′rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *sūrah* a step, a degree.] One of the sections or chapters of the Koran.

su′rah (sōō′rȧ; sū′-), *n.* A soft twilled silk fabric much used for women's dresses; — called also *surah silk*.

su′ral (sū′răl), *a.* [L. *sura* the calf of the leg: cf. F. *sural*.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the calf of the leg. — **sural arteries**, branches of the popliteal artery arising opposite the knee joint. — **s. veins**, tributaries of the popliteal vein.

sur′base′ (sûr′bās′), *n.* [*sur-* + *base*.] *Arch.* A molding, or series of moldings, at the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, wall, and the like. See DADO, *Illust.*

sur′based′ (-bāst′), *a.* *Arch.* **a** Having a surbase, or molding above the base. **b** [F. *surbaissé*.] Having the curve center or centers below the springing line or imposts; — said of an arch or a vault.

sur-bed′ (sŭr-bĕd′), *v. t.*; SUR-BED′DED; SUR-BED′DING. [*sur-* + *bed*.] To set edgewise, as a stone, or coal on a fire.

sur-cease′ (sŭr-sēs′), *n.* [F. *sursis*, fr. *sursis*, p. p. of *surseoir* to suspend, postpone, defer, in OF., to delay, refrain from, forbear, L. *supersedere*. *Surcease* is not connected with E. *cease*. See SUPERSEDE.] Cessation; stop; end. "*Surcease* of sorrow." *Poe.*

sur-cease′ (sŭr-sēs′), *v. t. & i.* To cease; stop. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sur-charge′ (-chärj′), *v. t.*; SUR-CHARGED′ (-chärjd′); SUR-CHARG′ING (-chär′jĭng). [F. *surcharger*. See SUR-, CHARGE; cf. OVERCHARGE, SUPERCHARGE, SUPERCARGO.] **1.** To overload; overburden; overcharge; as, to *surcharge* a ship.

Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

2. *Law.* **a** To overstock; esp., to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. *Eng.* **b** *Equity.* To show an omission in (an account) for which credit ought to have been given; — opposed to *falsify*.

3. To print or write a surcharge on (a postage stamp).

surcharged dam. = OVERTOPPED DAM. — **s. steam**, superheated steam.

sur-charge′, *n.* [F.] **1.** An overcharge; an excessive load or burden; a load greater than can well be borne.

A numerous nobility causeth poverty and inconvenience in a state, for it is *surcharge* of expense. *Bacon.*

2. Specif., *Railroads*, a charge over the usual or legal rates.

3. *Law.* **a** The putting, by a commoner, of more beasts on the common than one has a right to. *Eng.* **b** *Equity.* The showing an omission, as in an account, for which credit is due, or the credit so to be allowed; — opposed to *falsification*.

4. Something printed or written on a postage stamp to give it a new legal effect, as a new valuation, a place, a date, etc.; also, *Colloq.*, a stamp with a surcharge.

sur′cin′gle (sûr′sĭŋ′g'l), *n.* [OF. *sorcengle*. See SUR-; CINGLE, SHINGLES.] **1.** A belt, band, or girth passing over a saddle, or over anything on a horse's back, to bind it fast.

2. *Eccl.* The girdle or cincture of a cassock.

sur′cin′gle, *v. t.*; SUR′CIN′GLED (-sĭŋ′g'ld); SUR′CIN′GLING (-glĭng). To bind or gird, as a horse, with a surcingle; also, to secure, as a burden, with a surcingle.

sur′coat′ (sûr′kōt′), *n.* [ME. *surcote*, OF. *surcote*. See SUR-, COAT; cf. OVERCOAT.] An outer coat or cloak; — a name given to the outer garment of men or women at different epochs of the Middle Ages. Specif., the long flowing cloak of knights, worn over armor, and often emblazoned with arms, common during the 13th and 14th centuries. See ARMOR, 1, *Illust.* 1.

surd (sûrd), *a.* [L. *surdus* dim, deaf (whence the meaning, deaf to reason, irrational), perh. akin to E. *swart*. Cf. SORDINE.] **1.** Not having the sense of hearing; deaf. *Obs.*

2. Not heard or distinguished; unheard. *Obs.* *Kenrick.*

3. *Math.* Involving surds; not expressible in rational numbers; radical; irrational; as, a *surd* quantity.

4. *Phon.* Uttered, as an element of speech, without voice, or vocal tone; voiceless; sharp; as *f*, *p*, *s*, etc.; — opposed to *sonant*, *voiced*. Cf. VOICED and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 29.

surd, *n.* *Math.* **1.** A quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers; thus, $\sqrt{3}$, π, and e are *surds*.

2. *Phon.* A surd element of speech. See SURD, *a.*, 4.

surd, *v. t.* To soften the tone of; to mute. *Encyc. Brit.*

surd-a′tion (sûr-dā′shŭn), *n.* *Phon.* Conversion of a sonant, or voiced, sound into a surd sound. Cf. SONATION.

sure (shōōr; 277), *a.*; SUR′ER (-ẽr); SUR′EST. [ME. *sur*, *suir*, *seur*, OF. *seür*, F. *sûr*, L. *securus*; *se* aside, without + *cura* care. See SECURE; cf. ASSURE, INSURE, SICKER sure.] **1.** Assured in mind; confident beyond doubt; knowing, believing, trusting, or the like, with certainty; unquestioning; — used of persons; as, *sure* of one's ground; *sure* of success.

We are *sure* that the judgment of God is according to truth against them which commit such things. *Rom.* ii. 2.

2. Admitting of no doubt, condition, qualification, or the like; indubitable; indisputable; positive; — said of things; as, *sure* evidence; a *sure* success.

3. Entirely trustworthy or dependable; certain not to fail or disappoint expectation; reliable; as, a *sure* remedy.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*. *Ps.* xix. 7.

4. Hence, firmly founded or established; fixed; strong; steadfast; stable; unfailing; enduring; as, a *sure* faith.

5. In such a state or of such a nature as certainly to happen or to do a specified thing; certain; — followed by *to*; as, he is *sure* to live or to die.

6. Faithful; true; hence, betrothed. *Obs.*

7. Free from danger; safe; secure. *Archaic.*

8. Making secure; binding close; keeping fast.

Fetters *sure* and fast. *Bryant.*

Syn. — Unfailing, infallible, secure, indisputable, indubitable, incontestable, true, fixed. — SURE, CERTAIN, CONFIDENT, POSITIVE. *Sure* and *certain* are often interchangeable. But SURE frequently emphasizes the mere state of assurance; CERTAIN often suggests more strongly a conviction that is based on definite grounds; as, "I know my hour is come. — Not so, my lord. — Nay, I am *sure* it is" (*Shak.*); "Be out of hope, of question, of doubt; be *certain*" (*id.*); I felt for a time *sure* of his innocence; I am **now** *certain* of his guilt. As employed of objects, *sure* often applies to that which may be securely relied on, *certain*, to that which is established or inevitable; as, "a more *sure* word of prophecy" (2 *Pet.* i. 19); "the past unsighed for, and the future *sure*" (*Wordsworth*); "proof as strong as my grief and as *certain* as I expect my revenge" (*Shak.*); to do it is *certain* death. CONFIDENT implies strong belief or expectation; POSITIVE (less frequently *confident*) often suggests overconfidence or dogmatism; as, "I do think I saw 't this morning; *confident* I am last night 't was on my arm" (*Shak.*); "most *confident* when palpably most wrong" (*Cowper*); "They felt very *positive*, but were not quite *certain*" (*Coleridge*); cf. "As I can't be *certain*, I won't be *positive*" (*Lowell*). See CERTAINTY, HOPEFUL, CONFIDENCE, DICTATORIAL.

to be sure, *or* **be sure**, certainly; without doubt; as, Shall you go? *To be sure* I shall. — **to be s. of**, to have. *Obs. & R.*

sure′-foot′ed, *a.* Not liable to stumble or fall. — **sure′-foot′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **sure′-foot′ed-ness**, *n.*

sure′ly (shōōr′lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a sure or certain manner; certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly; assuredly; indeed.

2. Without danger; firmly; steadily; securely; safely.

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*. *Prov.* x. 9.

sure′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sure; certainty.

sure′ty (shōōr′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *seurte*, OF. *seürté*, F. *sûreté*. See SURE; cf. SECURITY.] **1.** State of being sure; certainty; also, *Obs.*, security; safety.

2. That which confirms or makes sure; ground of confidence or security; specif., security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act.

3. *Law.* **a** Orig., a person who is given, or gives himself, as a gage or pledge. **b** One bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the *principal*; one who has become legally liable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, as for his appearance in court, payment of a debt, etc. As defined in various codes in the United States, "one who, at the request of another and for the purpose of securing to him a benefit, becomes responsible for the performance by the latter of some act in favor of a third person or hypothecates security therefor."

4. Hence, one who stands in the place of, or performs certain acts for, another; as, a *surety* or sponsor in baptism.

sure′ty, *v. t.* To act as surety for. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sure′ty-ship, *n.* State of being surety; the obligation of one who is surety; the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. Cf. GUARANTY, 1.

surf (sûrf), *n.* [Formerly spelled *suffe*, and prob. the same word as E. *sough*.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, as upon a sloping beach.

sur′face (sûr′fās), *n.* [F. See SUR-, FACE; cf. SUPERFICIAL.]

1. The exterior of anything that has length and breadth; one of the faces of a solid, esp. the upper one; superficies; outside; as, the *surface* of the earth or of the body.

2. Hence, outward or external appearance.

3. *Geom.* A continuous magnitude that has two dimensions, as length and breadth, but not a third, as thickness; the boundary or the class of elements common to two solid spaces mutually exclusive and not adjacent to a third; superficies; as, a plane *surface*; a spherical *surface*.

4. *Fort.* A part of an exterior side terminated by an angle of a bastion and its flank prolonged.

5. *Railroad Engin.* The state of the track with respect to upward or downward irregularities in the rails; as, the track is in *surface* (approximately perfect).

surface of binormals, the locus of all the binormals to a space curve, which is the *line of striction* of the surface. — **s. of buoyancy**, the locus of the center of buoyancy of a floating body. — **s. of centers** *or* **centres**, *Geom.*, the locus of the centers of curvature of a surface. It has two nappes corresponding to the two centers of curvature at every point. — **s. of flotation**, the envelope of all the planes of flotation of a body. — **s. of rectification**, *Geom.*, the torse formed by the lines of rectification of a curve, on which when flattened out the curve becomes a straight line. — **s. of revolution**, *Math.*, a surface conceived as formed by the revolution of a line. See REVOLUTION, 1 **b**. — **s. spherical harmonic**. See SPHERICAL HARMONIC (of the *n*th degree).

sur′face, *v. t.*; SUR′FACED (-fāst); SUR′FAC-ING (-fā-sĭng).

1. To give a surface to; esp., to make smooth or plain.

2. To work superficially, as ground, in seeking gold.

surface harmonic. *Math.* The form to which a harmonic function reduces on a level surface of the appropriate coordinate system.

surface plate. *Engineering.* A steel instrument of precision having a dressed flat surface, used as a standard of flatness. Some have two surfaces at right angles.

surface printing. Printing from a surface in relief, as from type; — opposed to *plate printing*.

sur′fac-er (sûr′fā-sẽr), *n.* One that surfaces; specif.: **a** A machine for dressing the surface of wood, metal, stone, etc. **b** A device used in gauging railroad ties for tie plates.

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the pygal bone and last neural bone in the carapace of some turtles. — *n.* A suprapygal bone.

su′pra-re′nine (-rē′nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also -**nin**. Adrenaline

su′pra-scap′u-la-ry (-skăp′ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Suprascapular. *Rare.*

su′pra-script (sū′prȧ-skrĭpt), *a.* [*supra* + L. *scriptus*, p. p. of *scribere* to write.] Superscript.

su′pra-scrive′, *v. t.* To superscribe. *Obs.* *Scot.*

su′pra-sen′si-ble, *a.*, **su′pra-sen′su-al**, *a.*, **su′pra-sen′su-ous**, *a.*, **su′pra-sphe-noi′dal**, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su′pra-spi′nal (-spī′năl), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Above the vertebral column. **b** Above a spine or spines.

su′pra-spi′nate (sū′prȧ-spī′nāt), *a.* *Anat.* Supraspinous. *R.*

su′pra-sta-pe′di-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Above the stapedial part of the columella of the ear. — *n.* The suprastapedial part of the columella.

su′pra-stig′mal, **su′pra-stig′ma-tal**, *a.* *Zoöl.* See SUPRA-.

su′pra-tem′po-ral, *a.* Transcending temporal affairs. *R.*

su′pra-ter-res′tri-al, *a.* Superterrestrial.

su′pra-tho-rac′ic, *a.*, **su′pra-tym-pan′ic**, *a.*, **su′pra-vag′i-nal**, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su′pra-vi′sion (sū′prȧ-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* Supervision. *Obs.*

su′pra-vi′sor, *n.* A supervisor. *Obs.*

su′pra-vul′gar, *a.* Above the vulgar. *Obs.*

su-pream′. † SUPREME.

‖ **su′prême′** (sü′prâm′), *n.* [F.] Short for SAUCE SUPRÊME.

su-preme′ly, *adv.* of SUPREME.

su-preme′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su-prem′i-ty (sū-prĕm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *supremitas*.] Supremacy; supremeness. *Obs. or R.*

su-prise′. † SURPRISE.

supt. *Abbr* Superintendent.

sur. † SOUR, SURE.

Sur (sûr). *Bib.*

su′ra (sōō′rä), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *surā*.] The fermented juice of certain East Indian palms, as the palmyra and toddy palm.

surabound, *v. i.* [F. *surabonder*.] To superabound. *Obs.*

sur′a-bun′dant-ly, *adv.* Superabundantly. *Rare.*

sur′ad-di′tion (sûr′ă-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *suraddition*.] Something added or appended. *Obs.*

su-ra′hi, **su-ra′hee** (sōō-rä′hē), *n.* [Ar. *çurāhī* wine bottle, fr. *çurāh* pure, unmixed.] A goglet. *India.*

sur-a′nal (sûr-ā′năl), *a.* [*sur-* + *anal*.] *Zoöl.* Above the anus.

sur′ance (shōōr′ăns), *n.* Aphetic for ASSURANCE. *Obs. or R.*

sur-an′gu-lar (sûr-ăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a. & n.* *Zoöl.* Supra-angular.

surantler, *n.* Second or upper branch of a buck's antlers. *Obs.*

su-rat′ (sōō-răt′; sōō′rŭt; sōō′-), *n.* Inferior cotton cloth, usually uncolored, made at Surat. *India.*

suray. † SERAI.

sur-base′ (sŭr-bās′), *v. t.* [F. *surbaisser*.] To flatten; lower; depress. *Rare.*

sur-base′, *v. t.* To furnish a surbase for.

sur-base′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *surbaissement*.] State of being surbased; also, surbase.

sur-bate′ (sŭr-bāt′), *v. t.* [F. *solbattu*, p. p., bruised (said of a horse's foot); *sole* a sole (of a horse's foot) + *battu*, p. p. of *battre* to beat.] To make sore or fatigued. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

surbeat, **surbote**. † SURBATE.

sur-brave′, *v. t.* [Cf. BRAVE, *a.*] To decorate. *Obs.*

sur-bur′dened, *a.* Overburdened. *Obs.*

sur-car′. † SIRCAR.

sur-ceas′ance, *n.* Cessation. *Obs.*

surcest, *v. i.* To surcease. *Obs.*

sur-charge′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *surchargement*.] Surcharge. *Obs.*

sur-charg′er (sŭr-chär′jẽr), *n.* One that surcharges.

sur′cin′gl. Surcingle. *Ref. Sp.*

sur′cle (sûr′k'l), *n.* [L. *surculus*.] A twig; a sucker. *Obs.*

sur-cloy′, *v. t.* To surfeit. *Obs.*

surcote. † SURCOAT.

surcour. † SUCCOR.

sur′crease, *n. & v. i.* [Cf. OF. *s(o)urcroist*, n., *s(o)urcroistre*, v. See SUR-; INCREASE.] Increase; increase to excess. *Obs.*

surcrew, **surcroit**, *n.* [F. *surcroît* increase, or *surcrû* (OF. *sorcreü*), p. p. of *surcroître* overgrow.] Increase; addition; surplus. *Obs.*

sur′cu-dant. † SURQUIDANT.

sur′cu-late (sûr′kū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *surculatus*, p. p. of *surculare* prune, fr. *surculus* a shoot.] To prune; trim. *Obs.* — **sur′cu-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

sur′cu-lig′er-ous (-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*surculus* + *-gerous*.] Surculose.

sur′cu-lose (sûr′kū-lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [Cf. L. *surculosus* woody. See SURCLE.] **a** *Bot.* Producing suckers. **b** *Zoöl.* Having numerous branches arising from near the base, as certain corals.

sur′cu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Surculose.

sur′cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī) [L.] *Bot.* Sucker.

surd′al (sûr′dăl), *a.* *Math.* = SURD, *a.*, 3.

sur-dar′. † SIRDAR.

surdaunt, *a.* [OF. *sourdant*, var of *sourjant*, p. pr. of *sourdre* to rise, L. *surgere*.] Arising. *Obs.*

surdeline. Var. of SOURDELINE

sur′de-sol′id (sûr′dē-sŏl′ĭd), *a.* *Math.* Of fourth degree; of four dimensions. — **sur′de-sol′id**, *n.*

sur′di-mut′ism (-dĭ-mūt′ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *surdus* deaf.] Deaf-mutism.

surdine. † SOURDINE.

sur′di-ny, *n.* A sardine. *Obs.*

surd′i-ty (sûr′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *surditas*.] Deafness. *Rare.*

sur′do-mute′ (sûr′dō-mūt′), *n.* [L. *surdus* deaf.] A deaf-mute.

sure. † SHOWER, SOUR, SURA.

sure, *v. t.* [Cf. ASSURE.] To assure; promise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sure (shōōr), *adv.* Surely.

sur′ed-ly, *adv.* Assuredly. *Obs.*

sure′-e-nough′, *a.* Actual; genuine. *Dial., U. S.*

sure′ment, *n.* Assurance. *Obs.*

surepel, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sarpellie*, and E. *sarplier*.] A cover. *Obs.*

su′res (sōō′rās), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *sur* south, south wind.] Southerly winds on the coasts of Chile and Peru; — called also, when accompanied by fog, *sures pardos* (i. e., gray south winds).

sures′by (shōōrz′bĭ), *n.* [From SURE; cf. RUDESBY.] One to be sure of, or to be relied on. *Obs.*

sure′ti-ship. Var. of SURETYSHIP.

su-rette′ (sū-rĕt′), *n.* [F. *suret* sourish, dim. of *sur* sour: cf. *surette* wood sorrel.] A West Indian malpighiaceous tree (*Byrsonima spicata*), having hard dark-colored wood and edible yellow acid berries.

sur-ex′ci-ta′tion (sûr-ĕk′sĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* See SUR-.

su′rey. † SURA.

Sur′face, Charles and **Joseph**. Two brothers in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal." The younger, Charles, is a prodigal and libertine, but generous, warm-hearted, and fascinating; Joseph is a mean and vicious hypocrite, who affects gravity and noble sentiments.

sur′face-bent′, *a.* *Railroad Engin.* Not in surface. Cf. SURFACE, *n.*, 5.

surface carburetor. See CARBURETOR.

surface card *or* **board**. Cardboard colored or finished on the surface only.

surface color *or* **colour**. *Optics.* Color determined by reflection at the surface, as the yellow color of gold.

surface condenser. See CONDENSER, *n.*, 2 e. — **sur′face-con-dens′ing**, *a.*

sur′face-con′tact sys′tem. *Elec. Railways.* A system of electric traction in which current is conveyed to the car through studs or sectionalized contact strips laid between the tracks. These are connected, by means of switches operated by electromagnets, with the source of current, only when a contact piece passes over them.

surface density. *Elec.* Electric charge per unit area; electric density.

sur′faced-ly (sûr′făst-lĭ), *adv.* Superficially.

surface energy. *Physics.* The energy peculiar to a surface film.

surface film. See SURFACE TENSION.

surface friction. = FRICTIONAL RESISTANCE. See RESISTANCE, 5 **a**.

surface gauge *or* **gage**. = SCRIBING BLOCK.

surface glaze. *Ceramics.* A thin transparent glaze.

surface gravity. *Astrophysics.* Intensity of the force of gravity at the surface of the earth or a heavenly body

surface integral. See INTEGRAL, *n.*, 3.

sur′face-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who works on the surface, as on the roadbed of a railroad or the surface works of a mine.

surface paper. A paper sized,

surface tension. *Physics.* That property, due to molecular forces, which exists in the *surface film* of all liquids and tends to bring the contained volume into a form having the least superficial area. The thickness of this film, amounting to less than a thousandth of a millimeter, is considered to equal the radius of the sphere of molecular action, that is, the greatest distance at which there is cohesion between two particles. Particles lying below this film, being equally acted on from all sides, are in equilibrium as to forces of cohesion, but those in the film are on the whole attracted inward, and tension results. Surface tension is numerically equal to the force acting at right angles to a line of unit length (say one centimeter) lying on the surface, and in this sense is called also the **constant of capillarity** and is represented by the symbol T.

sur′fac·ing (sûr′fā-sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SURFACE. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act or process of one that surfaces; specif.: **a** In machine-shop practice, the motion of a tool used in such an act or process, or of a part, as a carriage, for imparting this motion to the tool. **b** Gold digging on the surface. **c** *Track Laying.* Act of placing the top of the rail in an even line.
2. Material forming or used to form a surface; as, the *surfacing* for a road; to wash the *surfacing* for gold.

surf bird. A shore bird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coasts of North and South America, allied to the turnstones, but somewhat like the golden plover in form and habits. It is readily distinguished in all plumages by its tail, which is blackish at the tip and broadly white at the base.

surf′boat′ (sûrf′bōt′), *n. Naut.* A boat fit for use in heavy surf, esp. one built strong and buoyant and usually with a marked sheer to resist shock. — **surf′boat′man**, *n.*

sur′feit (sûr′fĭt), *n.* [ME. *surfet*, OF. *surfait*, *sorfait*, excess, crime, fr. *surfaire*, *sorfaire*, to get the advantage, prop., to overdo, F. *surfaire* to overcharge; *sur* over + *faire* to make, do, L. *facere*. See SUR-; FEAT, *n.*, FACT.]
1. Excess; esp., excess in eating and drinking. *Shak.*
2. Fullness and oppression of the system, often due to excess in eating and drinking. *Bunyan.*
3. Disgust caused by excess; satiety. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit*. *Burke.*
4. Urticaria.

sur′feit, *v. t.*; -FEIT-ED; -FEIT-ING. To overfeed, or minister to the desires of, to such an extent as to produce surfeit or satiety; to cloy; — often reflexive; as, to *surfeit* one's self with sweets; he *surfeits* us with compliments.
Syn. — See SATIATE.

sur′feit, *v. i.* To indulge to satiety in any gratification, esp. in the gratification of the appetite.

surf fish. Any of numerous small or medium-sized fishes constituting the family Embiotocidæ and order Holconoti, most of which live in shallow water along the Pacific coast of North America. They are perchlike in form and are locally known as perches, etc., but differ greatly from the perches in their anatomy and in being viviparous.

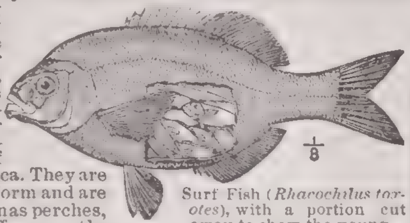
1/8
Surf Fish (*Rhacochilus toxotes*), with a portion cut away to show the young.

surf′man (sûrf′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who is skilled in handling a boat in surf, esp. one employed in the life-saving service. — **surf′man-ship**, *n.*

sur′frap′pé′ (sür′frȧ′pā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *surfrapper*; *sur* over + *frapper* to strike.] *Numis.* Restruck; made by impressing a new design on an already existing coin.

surf scoter. A common American scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*) having conspicuous white markings on the head and neck of the adult male, the plumage being otherwise black. The female and young are grayish brown.

1/10
Surf Scoter, Male.

surf′y (sûrf′ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling, surf.

surge (sûrj), *n.* [L. *surgere*, *surrectum*, to raise, to rise; *subs* for *sub* under + *regere* to direct, prob. through F.; cf. OF. *sourgeon* fountain, F. *surgeon* sprout, sucker, and E. SURGE, *v.*]
1. A spring; a fountain. *Obs.*
2. A large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water; also, such swells or billows collectively.
3. The motion of, or caused by, a swell or wave; also, a motion likened to this; a sweep or rush; specif.: **a** *Meteor.* A barometric wave apparently independent of, and unexplained by, existing barometric gradients. **b** *Elec.* A rush of current, or rise of potential.
4. [Cf. SURGE, *v. t.*, to slacken.] The tapered part of a windlass barrel or a capstan, on which the cable surges.

surge, *v. i.*; SURGED (sûrjd); SURG′ING (sûr′jĭng). [F. *surgir* to rise, fr. L. *surgere*; or fr. OF. *sourdre* (cf. p. pr. *sourjant*), also fr. L. *surgere*. See REGENT; cf. INSURRECTION, SOURCE, SURGE, *n.*, SURGE, to slacken.] **1**. To swell; to rise high and roll. "The *surging* waters." *Spenser.*
2. *Naut.* **a** [Cf. SURGE to slacken.] To slip, as around a windlass, capstan, or bitts; — said of a rope or the like. **b** Of a vessel at anchor, to rise and fall with much motion.
3. *Elec.* To rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value, as current or potential; to rise to and fall from such a value successively.

surge (sûrj), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *surgir* to come to harbor, fr. Sp. *surgir* to rise up, appear, L. *surgere* to rise. Cf. SURGE to rise.] *Naut.* To let go or slacken gradually, as a rope; as, to *surge* a hawser or messenger to prevent its parting; to slacken.

sur′geon (sûr′jŭn), *n.* [ME. *surgien*, OF. *surgien*, contr. fr. *cirurgien*, F. *chirurgien*. See CHIRURGEON.] One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation; one who practices surgery. Formerly, in the United States army, a surgeon had the rank of major, an assistant surgeon that of captain or first lieutenant. By an act of Congress approved Apr. 23, 1908, the titles surgeon and assistant surgeon were abolished and the purely military titles of major, captain, and lieutenant were substituted therefor. In the United States navy, a surgeon has the rank of lieutenant commander; a passed assistant surgeon, of lieutenant; an assistant surgeon, of lieutenant, junior grade.

surgeon apothecary. In Great Britain, one who unites the practice of a surgeon with that of an apothecary.

sur′geon-cy (sûr′jŭn-sĭ), *n.* The position of a surgeon, as in the naval or military service.

surgeon fish. Any of numerous acanthopterygian fishes mostly of the genus *Teuthis*; — called also *tang* and *barber fish*. They are related to the chætodonts, but are usually less conspicuously colored and have a more elongate body, bearing on each side near the base of the tail one or two movable lancelike spines. They occur in most warm seas, esp. in the East Indies. Some are considered poisonous.

1/12
Surgeon Fish (*Teuthis xanthopterus*).

sur′geon-gen′er-al, *n.* **a** In the United States army, the chief of the Medical Department, having the rank of brigadier general. **b** In the United States navy, the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, having the rank of rear admiral. **c** In the British army, any of the ten members of the Army Medical Staff.

sur′ger-y (sûr′jẽr-ĭ), *n.* [ME. *surgerie*, OF. *surgerie*, contracted fr. *cirurgerie*; cf. OF. *surgie*, *cirurgie*, F. *chirurgie*, L. *chirurgia*, Gr. χειρουργία. See SURGEON.] **1**. Art or practice of healing by manual operation; that branch of medical science which treats of mechanical or operative measures for healing diseases, deformities, or injuries.
2. A surgeon's operating room or laboratory.

surge tank. *Hydraulic Engin.* A standpipe or storage reservoir at the down-stream end of a closed aqueduct or feeder pipe (as for a water wheel), to prevent sudden variations of pressure and to furnish water quickly.

sur′gi-cal (sûr′jĭ-kăl), *a.* [See SURGERY, CHIRURGICAL.] Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by, or used in, surgery. — **surgical anatomy**. See ANATOMY, 2. — **s. fever**, *Med.*, fever due to injuries or an operation, usually caused by septic infection. — **s. kidney**, *Med.*, inflammation of the kidney due to disease or injury of the lower parts of the urinary tract. — **s. knot**, surgeon's knot. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1. — **s. neck**. See HUMERUS, 1 **a**.
— **sur′gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

surg′y (sûr′jĭ), *a.* Rising in or like surges or billows; abounding in surges.

su′ri-cate (sū′rĭ-kāt), *n.* [F. *surikate*, fr. native name in South Africa.] A viverrine burrowing mammal (*Suricata tetradactyla*) of Cape Colony, allied to the mongooses, but having only four toes. It is grayish banded with black. It is diurnal and social, and has the habit of sitting on its haunches before its burrow like a prairie dog, and is often kept as a pet. It constitutes a genus, **Su′ri-ca′ta** (-kā′tȧ).

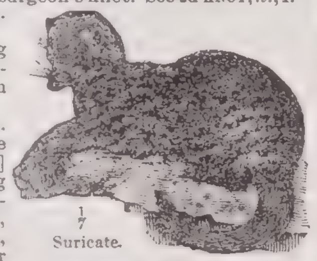
1/7
Suricate.

Su′ri-nam′ (sōō′rĭ-năm′), *n.* Dutch Guiana. — **Surinam cabbage tree**, a fabaceous tree (*Vouacapoua retusa*) of Guiana. Its bark (**Surinam bark**) is an anthelmintic and cathartic. Cf. WORM BARK. — **S. cherry**. **a** A tropical American malpighiaceous tree (*Malpighia glabra*); also, its edible aromatic fruit. **b** A Brazilian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia uniflora*) often cultivated in California; also, its spicy red cherrylike fruit, which makes excellent jelly. — **S. poison**, a poison derived from a tropical American fabaceous plant (*Cracca toxicaria*). — **S. quassia**, the tree *Quassia amara*. — **S. toad**, an aglossate aquatic toad (*Pipa americana*) of the Guianas and parts of Brazil. As the eggs are laid they are distributed by the male over the back of the female, where they become embedded. A separate cavity, with a lid, develops about each egg, and within this cavity the tadpole lives until after its metamorphosis.

1/4
Surinam Toad (female).

su′ri-nam′ine (sōō′rĭ-năm′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* A white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{13}O_3N$, found in the bark of *Geoffræa surinamensis* and in other plants. It is apparently related to tyrosine.

sur′ly (sûr′lĭ), *a.*; SUR′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SUR′LI-EST. [Perh. fr. *sir*, and originally meaning, *sirlike*, i. e., proud (see SIR; -LY); or the first part is perh. fr. *sour*.] **1**. Arrogant; haughty. *Obs.* "*Surly* shepherds." *Spenser.*
2. Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude; sour; crabbed; sullen; as, *surly* language. "The *surly* storm." *Thomson.* "That *surly* spirit, melancholy." *Shak.*
Syn. — See SULLEN.

sur′mark′ (sûr′märk′), *n.* Also *sirmark*. [*sur-* + *mark*.] *Shipbuilding.* **a** A mark made on the molds of a ship, when building, to show where the angles of the timbers are to be placed. **b** A cleat temporarily placed on the side of a vessel on the ways or in a ship dock to support the ribband against which the shores rest.

sur-mise′ (sẽr-mīz′), *n.* [OF. *surmise*, *sormise*, accusation, fr. *surmetre*, *sormetre*, to impose, accuse; *sur*, *sor* (see SUR-) + *metre* to put, set, F. *mettre*, L. *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1**. A thought, imagination, or conjecture, based on scanty evidence; suspicion.
Vague *surmises* of rejected crime. *Shelley.*
2. Reflection; thought. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Supposition, guess, suspicion.

sur-mise′, *v. t.*; SUR-MISED′ (-mīzd′); SUR-MIS′ING (-mīz′ĭng). To imagine without certain knowledge; to infer on slight grounds; to suppose or conjecture; to guess.
Syn. — See CONJECTURE.

sur-mount′ (sẽr-mount′), *v. t.*; SUR-MOUNT′ED; SUR-MOUNT′ING. [ME. *s(o)urmounten*, OF. *surmonter*, *sormonter*, F. *surmonter*; *sur*, *sor*, over + *monter* to mount. See SUR-; MOUNT, *v. i.*] **1**. To rise above; to be higher than; to overtop; as, a peak *surmounting* its range.
2. To surpass; exceed; excel. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*
3. To conquer; overcome; as, to *surmount* obstacles.
Syn. — Overcome, subdue, surpass, exceed. See CONQUER.

sur-mount′, *v. i.* To rise up; hence, to excel; exceed.

sur-mount′ed, *p. a.* **1**. Overcome; outdone.
2. *Her.* Partly covered by another charge; — said of an ordinary or other bearing.
surmounted arch, a stilted semicircular arch.

sur-mul′let (sŭr-mŭl′ĕt), *n.* [F. *surmulet*, OF. *sormulet*; prob. fr. OF. *sor*, F. *saur-*, *saure*, sorrel, red + *mulet* mullet. See SORREL, *a.*; MULLET.] Any mullet of the family Mullidæ; a red mullet. See 2d MULLET, 2.

sur′name′ (sûr′nām′), *n.* [*sur-* + *name*; after ME. *sournoun*, fr. OF. *so(u)rnon*, F. *surnom*. See SUR-; NOUN, NAME.] **1**. A name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and become a family name. Surnames orig. noted occupation, estate, place of residence, or a thing or event relating to the person; thus, Edmund *Ironsides;* Robert *Smith*, or the *smith;* William *Turner*. Surnames are often patronymics; as, John *Johnson*.
2. An appellation added to the original name; an agnomen. "My *surname*, Coriolanus." *Shak.*

sur′name′ (sûr′nām′; sŭr-nām′; 277), *v. t.*; -NAMED′ (-nāmd′; -nāmd′); -NAM′ING (-nām′ĭng; -nām′ĭng). To call by a surname, or to give a surname to.
And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. *Mark* iii. 16.

sur-pass′ (sŭr-pȧs′), *v. t.*; SUR-PASSED′ (-pȧst′); SUR-PASS′ING. [F. *surpasser*; *sur* over + *passer* to pass. See SUR-; PASS.] To pass or go beyond in any respect; to exceed; as, the reality *surpassed* expectations.
Syn. — Excel, outdo, outstrip. See EXCEED.

sur-pass′ing, *p. a.* Eminently excellent; exceeding others. — **sur-pass′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sur-pass′ing-ness**, *n.*

sur′plice (sûr′plĭs), *n.* [F. *surplis*, OF. *surpliz*, *sorpeliz*, LL. *superpellicium*; *super* over + *pellicium*, *pelliceum*, a robe of fur, L. *pellicius* made of skins. See PELISSE.] *Eccl.* The ordinary outer vestment of white linen worn by clergy of the Roman Catholic Church over the cassock in choir and in the administration of the sacraments, by clergy of the churches of the Anglican Communion, usually over the cassock, in various offices, and by some others, such as lay readers and choristers. The surplice proper (cf. COTTA, 1) is loose and flowing, with long, broad, full sleeves.

sur′plus (-plŭs), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *plus* more. See SUR-, PLUS; cf. SUPERPLUS.] **1**. That which remains when use or need is satisfied; excess; overplus.
2. Specif.: **a** *Public Finance.* An excess of receipts over the ordinary disbursements. **b** As distinguished from the capital stock of a corporation, the excess of net assets over the total face value of its shares.
3. *Insurance.* The assets of a company in excess of those requisite to meet its entire liabilities as reckoned in insurance accounting.

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calendered, or otherwise surfaced.
surfastness, *n.* Surfeiting. *Obs.*
surf board. A long, narrow board on which one rides over a heavy surf to shore.
surf clam. The sea clam (*Mactra*, or *Spisula*, *solidissima*) or related species.
surf coot. Surf scoter.
surf duck. A scoter, esp. surf scoter.
sur′feit, *a.* Excessive; extravagant. *Obs.* *Scot.*
sur′feit-er, *n.* One that surfeits or cloys.
sur′feit-ness, *n.* Profusion; extravagance; waste. *Obs.* *Scot.*
sur′feit-ous, *a.* [AF. *surfetus*. See SURFEIT.] Excessive; extravagant. *Obs.*
sur′fell. † SURFLE.
surf′er, *n.* Surf scoter. *Local*, *U. S.*
surfet. † SURFEIT.
sur-fi′cial (sŭr-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* [Cf. SUPERFICIAL.] 1. Of or pert. to a surface, esp. the earth's surface; — opp. to *subterranean*
2. *Geol.* = SUPERFICIAL, 3.
sur′fle, **sur′phul** (sûr′f'l), *v. t.* [Cf. SULPHUR.] To wash or tint with a cosmetic, said to be prepared from sulphur. *Obs.*
surf shiner. A small California surf fish (*Cymatogaster aggregatus*).
surf smelt. A smelt (*Mesopus pretiosus*) of the coast of California and northward which spawns in the surf.
sur-fuse′ (sŭr-fūz′), *v. t.* & *i.* [*sur-* + *fuse*.] To supercool. — **sur-fu′sion** (-fū′zhŭn), *n.*
surf whiting. Silver whiting.
surg. *Abbr.* Surgeon; surgery.
surge. † CIERGE.
surgeant. † SERGEANT.
surge′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
surge gap. *Elec.* A spark gap, as in an arrester, for the discharge of surges due to lightning, etc.
surge′less, *a.* See -LESS.
sur′gen-a-ry, *n.* [Cf. SURGEON, SURGERY.] Surgery. *Obs.* *Scot.*
sur′gen-ry. † SURGRONRY.
sur′gent (sûr′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *surgens*, p. pr.] Rising; swelling. *R.*
surgeon dentist. A dental surgeon; a dentist.
surgeon major. In the British army, the senior surgeon of a regiment.
sur′geon-ry (sûr′jŭn-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *surgenrie*.] Surgery. *Obs.*
sur′geon's ag′a-ric. A powder prepared from a species of polyporus, used as a hæmostatic.
sur′geon-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
surgeon's knot. Any of several knots used in tying ligatures, stitches, etc.; esp., a reef knot in which the first knot has two turns. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1.
Surg.-Gen. *Abbr.* Surgeon-general.
surgien, **surgion**. † SURGEON.
Sur-hay′ (sōōr-ī′). Var. of SONGHAY.
su′ri. † SURA.
Su′ri-el (sū′rĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
su′ri-ga (sōō′rē-gȧ), *n.* The nagkassar.
suringer, *n.* Surgeon. *Obs.*
sur′in-jam′. Var. of SARANJAM.
sur′in-tend′ant (sûr′ĭn-tĕn′dănt), **sur′in-tend′ent** (-dĕnt), *n.* [F. *surintendant*.] Superintendent. *Obs.* — **sur′in-tend′en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
Su′ri-sad′da-i (sū′rĭ-săd′ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
surjoure † SOJOURN.
surkete, **surkot**. † SURCOAT.
‖ **sur′-le-champ′** (sür′lẽ-shäɴ′), *adv.* [F.] On the field; immediately; without preparation.
surlepe. † SERELEPY.
surlette. † SOLLERET.
sur′li-ly (sûr′lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SURLY.
sur′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS
sur′ling, *n.* [See SURLY; 1st -LING.] A morose fellow. *Obs.*
sur′loin′ (sûr′loin′). Var. of SIRLOIN.
sur′ma (sōōr′mȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *surmah*.] Native antimony sulphide (stibnite), used by the Mohammedans of India to darken the eyelids.
sur′mas′ter (sûr′mȧs′tẽr; -mäs′tẽr; see MASTER), *n.* [Perh. *sur-* + *master*.] A schoolmaster next below the head master. *Rare*, *Eng.*
surme, **surmeh**. † SURMA.
sur-mis′a-ble (sŭr-mīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
sur-mis′al (-ăl), *n.* Surmise. *R.*
sur-mis′ant (-ănt), *n.* One who surmises. *Rare.*
sur-mis′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who surmises.
sur-mit′, *v. t.* [OF. *sormetre*, *sourmetre*, to accuse, lit., to put upon.] To put upon; charge; also, to surmise. *Obs.*
sur-mount′a-ble (sŭr-moun′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sur-mount′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
sur-mount′al (-tăl), *n.* Act of surmounting. *Rare.*
sur-mount′ant, *a.* [Cf. F. *surmontant*, p. pr., surmounting.] In the ascendant. *Obs.*
sur-mount′er, *n.* One that surmounts.
sur′nam′er (sûr′nām′ẽr; sŭr-nām′ẽr), *n.* One who surnames.
sur′nap, **sur′nape**, *n.* [OF. *sournappe*.] A cloth with towels spread, in formal banquets, before the lord of the household for use in washing. *Obs.*
sur′nay (sōōr′nī), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *surnā*, *surnāy*.] *Music.* An Oriental variety of oboe.
surnome. † SURNAME.
sur-nom′i-nal (sŭr-nŏm′ĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a surname or surnames.
sur′noun′, *n.* [See SURNAME.] A surname. *Obs.*
sur-ox′ide, *n.* Also **-id**. [Cf. F. *suroxyde*. See SUR-; OXIDE.] *Chem.* A peroxide. *Obs.* — **sur-ox′i-date**, *v. t.* *Obs.*
sur-pass′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
sur-pass′ing, *adv.* Surpassingly.
sur-past′. Surpassed. *Ref. Sp.*
sur′phal, **sur′phul** † SURFLE.
surphat. † SURFEIT.
sur′plice. Obs. corrupt. of SURPLUS.
sur′pliced (sûr′plĭst), *a.* Wearing a surplice.
surplice fees. Fees of the English clergy for occasional duties.

N O P Q R S

4. In the State of Maine, a minor unorganized territorial division, consisting of an irregular tract laid off by the State authority.

sur′plus (sûr′plŭs), *a.* Being or constituting a surplus; more than sufficient; as, *surplus* revenues; *surplus* words.

sur′plus-age (-āj), *n.* [See SURPLUS.] **1.** Surplus; excess; overplus; as, *surplusage* of grain or goods.
2. *Law.* In pleading, matter which is not necessary or relevant to the case, and may be rejected; any matter in a pleading not material to it in form or substance; loosely, any part of any verbal document that is immaterial thereto in both matter and form.

sur-pris′al (sŭr-prīz′ăl), *n.* [See SURPRISE.] Act of surprising, or state of being surprised; surprise.

sur-prise′ (-prīz′), *v. t.*; SUR-PRISED′ (-prīzd′); SUR-PRIS′ING (-prīz′ĭng). [Prob. fr. ME. *supprysen*, OF. *soupris*, *so(u)spris*, p. p. of *souprendre*, *so(u)sprendre*; confused with OF. *sorprendre*, *sourprendre*, F. *surprendre*. Both OF. words are compounds of *prendre* to take (fr. L. *prehendere*; see PREHENSILE), and meant to surprise, also to overpower, the former meaning perh. orig. belonging to *sosprendre* alone. For the prefix *so(u)s* cf. SUSPEND. The E. v. *surprise* is perh. partly fr. the n. SURPRISE.] **1.** To come upon or attack suddenly and unexpectedly.
2. To take unawares; to seize or capture by unexpected attack. "The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*." *Shak.*
3. To strike with wonder, astonishment, or confusion, by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable; as, his conduct *surprised* me.
4. To cause (one) to do something, or to bring (one) into some state, in a sudden and unexpected way; — with *into*; as, to be *surprised* into an indiscretion or generosity.
5. To hold possession of; to hold. *Obs.* *J. Webster.*
Syn. — Perplex, bewilder, overwhelm, confound, dumfound. — SURPRISE, ASTONISH, AMAZE, ASTOUND. To SURPRISE, the most general word, is to strike with wonder, esp. at something unexpected; ASTONISH is stronger, and implies the shock of sudden surprise, esp. as at something inexplicable or unaccountable; to AMAZE is to overwhelm with bewildered wonder; to ASTOUND is to stun or stupefy with amazement: as, "*surprised* at all they meet, . . . with stretched neck, and silly stare" (*Cowper*); I was greatly *surprised* at his appearance; "I stood transfixed at her *astonishing* beauty" (*T. Watts-Dunton*); "as when a shower of meteors cross the orbit of the earth . . . the lone seaman all the night sails, *astonished*, amid stars" (*Emerson*); "You terrify, you shock, you *amaze* me" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "We seemed struck to the ground for some time, as if actually petrified with *amazement*" (*Goldsmith*); "the *astonished* air of one at whose feet a thunderbolt has just burst, and who hears still the *astounding* report ringing in his ears" (*Scott*). See EMBARRASS; cf. STRANGE.

sur-prise′, *n.* [F. *surprise*, OF. *sorprise* (cf. also OF. *souprise*), fr. *surprendre*, p. p. *surpris*, OF. *sorprendre*, *sorpris*. See SURPRISE, *v.*] **1.** Act of coming upon, or taking, unawares; surprisal; as, the fort was taken by *surprise*.
2. State of being surprised, or taken unawares; emotion excited by what is sudden and unexpected; astonishment.
3. Anything sudden and unexpected, esp. when causing astonishment.
4. A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents or with unexpected contents. *Obs.*
Syn. — Wonder, astonishment, amazement.

surprise party. A concerted social gathering of persons coming unannounced to the house of a common friend. *U. S.*

sur-pris′ing (sŭr-prīz′ĭng), *p. a.* Of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; amazing; wonderful; as, *surprising* bravery. — **sur-pris′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sur-pris′ing-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Extraordinary, unexpected, astonishing, striking.

sur′re-but′ (sûr′rē-bŭt′), *v. i.* [*sur-* + *rebut.*] *Common-Law Pleading.* To reply by a surrebutter.

sur′re-but′tal (-ăl), *n.* *Common-Law Pleading.* Act of supporting, or giving evidence to maintain, a surrebutter.

sur′re-but′ter (-bŭt′ẽr), *n.* *Common-Law Pleading.* The reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

sur′re-join′ (-rē-join′), *v. i.* [*sur-* + *rejoin.*] *Common-Law Pleading.* To reply by a surrejoinder.

sur′re-join′der (-join′dẽr), *n.* *Common-Law Pleading.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

sur-ren′der (sŭ-rĕn′dẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. AF. *surrendre* to deliver up, inf. as n. See SUR-; RENDER, *v.* & *n.*] **1.** A surrendering; a yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another; as, the *surrender* of a castle to an enemy; the *surrender* of a right.
2. *Law.* **a** The yielding of a particular estate to him who has an immediate estate in remainder or reversion, merging the surrendered estate in the other; — opposed to *release* and distinguished from *renunciation*. **b** The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail; — often called **surrender by bail.** **c** The delivery up of a fugitive from justice by one government to another, as by a foreign state. See EXTRADITION, 1. **d** In South Africa, the formal giving up by a debtor of his assets to his creditors, entitling him to certain privileges or exemptions.
3. *Insurance.* The voluntary cancellation of the legal liability of the company by the insured and beneficiary for a consideration (called the **surrender value**).

sur-ren′der (sŭ-rĕn′dẽr), *v. t.*; SUR-REN′DERED (-dẽrd); SUR-REN′DER-ING. [Prob. fr. the n. See SURRENDER, *n.*]
1. To render up or back; to give; tender; proffer. *Obs.*
2. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession of (anything) upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* one's self; to *surrender* a fort or a ship.
3. To give up possession of; to yield; resign; relinquish; as, to *surrender* a right, privilege, or advantage.
4. To yield to any influence, emotion, or the like; — used reflexively; as, to *surrender* one's self to grief.
5. *Law.* To yield; to render or deliver up; to give up; as, a principal *surrendered* by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, or a particular estate by the tenant.
Syn. — See RELINQUISH.

sur-ren′der (sŭ-rĕn′dẽr), *v. i.* To give up one's self into the power of another; to yield.

sur-ren′der-ee′ (-ē′), *n.* One to whom a surrender is made.

sur-ren′der-or′ (-ôr′), *n.* *Law.* One who makes a surrender, as of an estate.

sur-rep′tion (sŭ-rĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *surreptio*, or *subreptio*. Cf. SUBREPTION.] **1.** Act or process of getting in a surreptitious manner, or by craft or stealth. *Obs.*
2. A coming unperceived or suddenly. *Rare.*

sur′rep-ti′tious (sŭr′ĕp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *surrepticius*, or *subrepticius*, fr. *surripere*, *subripere*, to snatch away, to withdraw privily; *sub* under + *rapere* to snatch. See SUB-; RAVISH.] Done or made by stealth, or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; clandestine; stealthy; as, a *surreptitious* passage in a manuscript; a *surreptitious* removal of goods; also, more rarely, acting, or doing something, clandestinely; as, to plagiarize with *surreptitious* hand. — **sur′rep-ti′tious-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See SECRET.

sur′rey (sŭr′ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. the proper name.] A four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage, like the modern cabriolet, but having a straight or nearly straight bottom and sometimes cut under. Also, an automobile with a similar body.

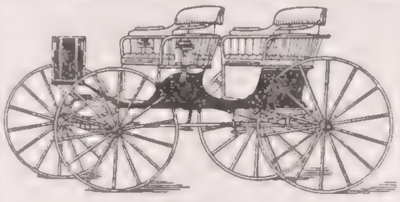
Surrey.

sur′ro-gate (sŭr′ō-gāt), *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, p. p. of *surrogare*, *subrogare*, to substitute; *sub* under + *rogare* to ask, ask for a vote, propose a law. See ROGATION; cf. SUBROGATE.]
1. A person appointed to act in place of, or as successor to, another; a deputy; delegate; substitute.
2. The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor, esp. a deputy who grants marriage licenses.
3. In the State of New York and some other States of the United States, a judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills and testaments and the settlement of estates, and often has power to appoint and supervise guardians of infants and of other incompetent persons. The use of *surrogate* in this sense arose from the fact that these matters were formerly under ecclesiastical jurisdiction and were managed by the surrogates of the bishops. Cf. PROBATE, 2; PREROGATIVE COURT.
4. One that replaces another; a substitute. *Rare.*

> Cravings which demanded a *surrogate* for the heathen cults which they had given up. *G. P. Fisher.*

sur′ro-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). To put in the place of another; to substitute; specif.: **a** *Law.* To subrogate. **b** *Civil Law.* To appoint (another) as successor to one's self, as in the office of executor or tutor. **c** *Roman Law.* To modify (a law) by adding something to it.

sur-round′ (sŭ-round′), *v. t.*; SUR-ROUND′ED; SUR-ROUND′ING. [OF. *suronder*, *soronder*, to overflow, LL. *superundare*; fr. L. *super* over + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow, fr. *unda* wave. The English sense is due to the influence of E. *round*. See SUPER-; UNDULATE.] **1.** To inclose on all sides; to encompass; as, a wall *surrounds* the city.

> But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
> *Surrounds* me. *Milton*

2. Specif., *Mil.*, to inclose, as a body of troops, so as to cut off communication or retreat; to invest, as a city.
3. To cut off by water; hence, perhaps, to overflow. *Obs.*
4. To pass around; to travel about; circumnavigate. *Obs.*
Syn. — Encompass, encircle, environ, invest, hem in.

sur-round′, *n.* Anything that surrounds or encompasses; specif., a method, now rare, of hunting some animals, as the buffalo, by surrounding a herd, and driving them over a precipice, into a ravine, etc. *U. S.*

sur-round′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SURROUND. Specif.: *n.*
1. An encompassing.
2. *pl.* The things which surround or environ; external or attending circumstances, conditions, or the like.

sur-roy′al (sŭr-roi′ăl), *n.* [*sur-* + *royal.*] One of the terminal tines above the tres-tine of the antler of the stag or other large deer, usually attained at the age of four years. See RUCERVINE ANTLER, *Illust.*

‖ **sur′sum cor′da** (sûr′sŭm kôr′dȧ). [L. *sursum* upward + *corda* hearts.] *Eccl.* Lift up your hearts; — a versicle in the Latin Mass, at the beginning of the preface, inviting the people to join in thanksgiving to God; also, the corresponding English versicle in the Anglican Communion office. The versicle is found in all ancient liturgies.

sur′tax′ (sûr′tăks′), *n.* An additional or extra tax, as in the schedule of railroad rates or in customs duties.

sur′tax′ (sûr′tăks′; sûr-tăks′), *v. t.*; -TAXED′ (-tăkst′; -tăkst′); -TAX′ING (-tăk′sĭng; -tăk′sĭng). To impose an additional tax on.

sur-tout′ (sŭr-tōōt′; -tōō′; *F.* sür′tōō′; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *tout* all.] **1.** A man's coat to be worn over his other garments; an overcoat, esp. when long and close-fitting.
2. *Fort.* An addition to the height of a parapet at an angle, as a protection from enfilade fire. *Rare.*

sur-veil′lance (sŭr-vāl′yăns; -vāl′ăns; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over; *sur* over + *veiller* to watch, L. *vigilare*. See SUR-; VIGIL.] Oversight; close watch; as, a suspected person under police *surveillance*.
Syn. — See OVERSIGHT.

sur-veil′lant (-vāl′yănt; -vāl′ănt), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over. See SURVEILLANCE.] One who watches over another; an overseer; supervisor; also, a spy.

sur-veil′lant, *a.* Overseeing; watchful. *Rare.*

sur-vey′ (sŭr-vā′), *v. t.*; SUR-VEYED′ (-vād′); SUR-VEY′ING. [OF. *surveoir*, *sorveeir* (3d sing. pres. *sorveit*); *sur*, *sor*, over, F. *sur* + *veoir*, *veeir*, to see, F. *voir*, L. *videre*. See SUR-, VISION; cf. SUPERVISE.] **1.** To inspect; to view attentively, as from a high place; to look over or about.
2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine.

> All pale and speechless, he *surveyed* me round. *Dryden.*

3. To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, etc.; to examine and ascertain the state of; as, to *survey* a building to estimate its value, etc.; to *survey* a manor for its extent, value, ownership, liabilities, etc.
4. To determine and delineate the form, extent, position, etc., of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbor, or the like, by taking linear and angular measurements, and by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry.

sur′vey (sûr′vā; sŭr-vā′; 277: *formerly universally, still by many, accented on final syllable*), *n.* **1.** Act of surveying; a general view, as from above.

> Under his proud *survey* the city lies. *Sir J. Denham.*

2. A particular view; an examination, esp. an official examination, of all the parts or particulars of a thing to ascertain its condition, quantity, or quality; as, a *survey* of the stores of a ship; a *survey* of roads and bridges.
3. The operation of finding and delineating the contour, dimensions, position, etc., as of any part of the earth's surface, whether land or water; as, a land or a hydrographic *survey*; also, a measured plan and description of any portion of country, or of a road or line through it.
Syn. — Review, retrospect, examination, prospect.

survey of dogs. = COURT OF REGARD.

sur-vey′ing (sŭr-vā′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SURVEY. Specif.: *n.* Act or occupation of making surveys; that branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, the lengths and directions of the bounding lines, the contour of the surface, etc., and of accurately delineating the whole on paper. — **surveying sextant**, a light sextant, with a large scale, used in hydrographic surveying.

sur-vey′or (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *surveour.*] **1.** One who views or surveys. *Rare.*
2. One placed to superintend others; overseer. *Obs. or R.*
3. One who views and examines with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality of anything; as, a *surveyor* of highways, ordnance, etc.
4. One who surveys or measures land surfaces, mines, etc.; one who practices the art of surveying.
5. *Customs.* **a** An officer who ascertains the contents of casks and the quantity of dutiable liquors; a gauger. **b** In the United States, an officer whose duties include carrying out the measures for ascertaining the quantity, condition, and value of merchandise brought into a port.

sur-vey′or-gen′er-al, *n.* **a** A principal surveyor; as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors. *Eng.* **b** An officer in charge of the survey of public lands. *U. S.*

sur-vey′or's compass *or* **dial** (-ẽrz). An instrument used in surveying for measuring horizontal angles. Cf. CIRCUMFERENTOR, 1; SEMICIRCUMFERENTOR.

surveyor's level. A level consisting of a telescope, with a spirit level attached, the whole mounted on a tripod and revolving on a vertical axis. Leveling screws are provided for adjustment. See Y LEVEL, DUMPY LEVEL.

sur-viv′al (sŭr-vīv′ăl), *n.* [From SURVIVE.] **1.** A living or continuing longer than, or beyond the existence of, another person, thing, or event; an outliving.
2. One that survives or remains after others of its kind have disappeared; specif., *Anthropol.*, any habit, usage, or belief, remaining from ancient times, the origin of which is often unknown, or imperfectly known.

survival of the fittest. *Biol.* See NATURAL SELECTION.

sur-vive′ (sŭr-vīv′), *v. t.*; SUR-VIVED′ (-vīvd′); SUR-VIV′ING (-vīv′ĭng). [F. *survivre*, L. *supervivere*; *super* over + *vivere* to live. See SUPER-; VICTUALS.] To live beyond the life or existence of; to live longer than; to outlive; outlast; as, to *survive* a person or an event.
Syn. — See OUTLIVE.

sur-vive′, *v. i.* To remain alive or existent.

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surplus state. *Com.* A state that grows more of a commodity, as grain, than it consumes.
surprenant, *a.* [F., p. pr.] Surprising. *Obs.*
sur-pris′a-ble (sŭr-prīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Surprising. *Rare.*
sur-pris′ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* With surprise; as one surprised or startled.
sur-prise′ment, *n.* Surprisal. *R.*
sur-pris′er (-prīz′ẽr), *n.* One that surprises.
sur-prize′. Surprise. *Ref. Sp.*
sur′que-dous, **sur′que-dry**, etc. ✝ SURQUIDOUS, SERQUIDRY, etc.
sur′qui-dant, *a.* [OF. *sorcuidant.*] Arrogant. *Obs.*
surquidour, *n.* [Cf. SURQUIDANT, SURQUIDRY.] A haughty or arrogant person. *Obs.*
sur′qui-dous, *or* **sur′qui-drous**, *a.* Arrogant; insolent. *Obs.*
sur′qui-dry, **sur′que-dry**, *n.* [OF. *so(u)rcuiderie*, fr. *sourcuidier* to presume; *so(u)r* over + *cuidier* to think, L. *cogitare*. See SUR-; COGITATE.] *Obs.* **a** Overweening pride; arrogance; presumption; insolence. **b** Folly; wantonness; *pl.*, wanton excesses.
sur′ra, **sur′rah** (sōōr′ȧ; sŭr′ȧ), *n.* [Marathi *sūra* a wheezing sound.] *Vet.* A form of pernicious anæmia in horses, mules, and camels, due to an infusorial parasite. *India, Phil. I., etc.*
surrawns. ✝ SURANCE.
surre. ✝ SORE.
surre. Obs. compar. of SOUR.
sur′re-bound′, *v. i.* To give back echoes; to reëcho. *Obs.*
sur-rec′tion (sŭ-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *surrectio* a raising, resurrection, and E. INSURRECTION.] An insurrection. *Obs.*
surregenrie. ✝ SURGEONRY.
sur-rein′, *v. t.* [*sur-* + *rein.*] To exhaust by riding. *Obs.*
sur-rend′, *v. t.* To restore. *Obs.*
surrender charge. *Life Insurance.* A forfeit or penalty generally charged by the company against the value of a policy surrendered or allowed to lapse.
sur-ren′der-er, *n.* One that surrenders.
sur-ren′der-y (sŭ-rĕn′dẽr-ĭ), *or* **sur-ren′dry** (-drĭ), *n.* Surrender. *Obs.*
sur′re-ply′, *n.* [*sur-* + *reply.*] An answer to a reply. *Rare.*
sur-rept′, *v. t.* [L. *surripere*, *surreptum*, to snatch away, steal away.] To purloin. *Obs.*
surrigiane. ✝ SURGEON.
surringare. ✝ SURINGER. [JAM.]
sur′rin-jaum′. Var. of SARANJAM.
sur′rip. ✝ SIRUP [BATE, 2.]
sur′ro-gate's court. See PROBATE, 2.
sur′ro-gate-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
sur′ro-ga′tion (sŭr′ō-gā′shŭn), *n.* [See SURROGATE, *n.*; cf. SUBROGATION.] Subrogation. *Rare.*
sur-roi′. ✝ SERAI. [cuit. *Obs.*]
sur-round′ry, *n.* Compass; circuit. *Obs.*
Sur′roy (sŭr′oi), *n.* [Alteration of F. *sud* south (or a related E. form) + OF. *roy* king, F. *roi*.] *Her.* The Clarenceux: — formerly so called as opposed to *Norroy*. See KING-OF-ARMS.
surrugin. ✝ SURGEON.
surryph. ✝ SERIF.
surs. ✝ SOURCE, a rising.
sursanure, *n.* [OF. *sursaneüre*, *sorsaneüre*. See SUR-; SANE.] A wound healed or healing outwardly only. *Obs.*
sursaulted, *a.* [*sur-* + OF. *saulter* to spring.] That has leaped up or above. *Obs.*
sur′se-ance (sûr′sē-ȧns), *n.* [OF., F. *surseance*, fr. OF. & F. *surseoir*. See SURCEASE.] Surcease; forbearance. *Obs.*
sursengle ✝ SURCINGLE.
sur-sise′ (sŭr-sīz′), *n.* Also **sur-size′.** [AF., neglect of an obligation. See SURCEASE, *n.*] *Feudal Law.* A penalty or forfeiture imposed on those who failed to pay duly the duties or rent of castle-guard.
sur-sol′id (sŭr-sŏl′ĭd), *n.* [Cf. F. *sursolide*. See SUR-; SOLID.] *Math.* The fifth power of a number; as, a^5 is the *sursolid* of *a*, or 32 that of 2. *Rare.*
sur-sol′id, *a.* Of fifth degree.
sur-style′, *v. t.* Surname. *Obs.*
sursuration. ✝ SUSURRATION.
Surt (sōōrt), **Sur′tr** (sōōr′t'r), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The fire demon who slays Frey at Ragnarok.
‖ **sur′tout′** (sür′tōō′), *adv.* [F.] Above all.
surtrete, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *soustraite* a subtraction, removal.] To withdraw; subtract. *Obs.*
sur′tur-brand (sûr′tŭr-brănd), *n.* [Icel. *surtarbrandr*; *Surtr*, name of a giant (fr. *svartr* black) + *brandr* a firebrand.] A variety of lignite in Iceland and the Faroe Islands, in seams between beds of volcanic rock.
surv. *Abbr.* Surveying; surveyor.
surveance, **surveiance.** ✝ SURVEYANCE.
survenant, *n.* [F., p. pr.] One who survenes. *Obs.*
sur-vene′, *v. t.* [F. *survenir*. See SUPERVENE.] To supervene upon; come as an addition to. *Obs.*
sur′ve-nue (sûr′vē-nū), *n.* [OF. See SURVENE.] A sudden or unexpected coming in. *Obs.*
surveour. ✝ SURVEYOR.
sur-vey′a-ble (sŭr-vā′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
sur-vey′age (-āj), *n.* Survey. *R.*
sur-vey′al (-ăl), *or* **sur-vey′ance** (-ăns), *n.* Survey. *Rare.*
sur-veyd′. Surveyed. *Ref. Sp.*
sur-vey′or's cross. *Surv.* A simple instrument consisting of two bars forming a right-angled cross, with sights at each end, used in setting out right angles.
sur-vey′or-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
surveyor's rod. = LEVELING ROD.
Surv.-Gen. *Abbr.* Surveyor-general.
sur-view′ (sŭr-vū′), *n.* & *v. t.* [*sur-* + *view*. Cf. SURVEY.] Survey. *Obs. or R.*
survioure, **surviowre.** ✝ SURVEYOR.
sur-vise′, *v. t.* [See SUPERVISE, SURVEY.] To supervise. *Obs.*
sur-viv′a-bil′i-ty (sŭr-vīv′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ability to survive.
sur-viv′ance (-vīv′ăns), **sur-viv′an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [F. *survivance.*] Survival; survivorship. *Rare.*
sur-viv′ant (-ănt), *a.* Surviving. *Obs.*

sur-viv′ing (sŭr-vīv′ĭng), *p. a.* Remaining alive; existing.

sur-viv′or (-ẽr), *n.* One who survives or outlives another person, or any time, event, or thing, as the longer liver of two or more persons having a joint interest in anything.

sur-viv′or-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a survivor.
2. *Law.* The right of the survivor or survivors of two or more persons having joint interests in an estate or other property to take the interest of any of the number dying. When there are but two having such joint interests, the survivor takes the entire estate absolutely; when more than two, the survivors receive the decedent's share subject to similar survivorship in those left.

Sus (sŭs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. ὗς hog, pig. Cf. SOW, SWINE.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of swine, formerly comprehensive, but now restricted to the European wild boar and its allies, with the domestic breeds derived from them.

Su′san (sū′zăn), **Su-san′na** (sū-zăn′ȧ), **Su-san′nah** (-zăn′ȧ), *n.* [L. *Susanna* (cf. Gr. Σουσάννα), fr. Heb. *shōshannāh* lily. The form *Susan* is prob. fr. F. *Susanne.*] **1.** Lit., a lily; — fem. prop. name. F. *Susanne* (sü′zȧn′); It. *Susanna* (sōō-zän′nä); Sp. & Pg. *Susana* (*Sp.* sōō-sä′nä; *Pg.* -zä′nä); G. *Susanne* (sōō-zän′ẽ). — Dim. *Sue, Suke, Suky, Susie, Susy, Suzy.*
2. In the spelling **Susanna**. The beautiful and virtuous wife of Joachim in the Apocryphal "History of Susanna." Accused of adultery by certain Jewish elders, who had vainly attempted her chastity, her innocence was proved by Daniel, and her accusers were put to death.
the Book of Susanna. See OLD TESTAMENT.

sus-cept′ance (sŭ-sĕp′tăns), *n.* *Elec.* The wattless component of admittance, the energy component being conductance. Admittance is the vector sum of these two components at right angles, that is, the wattless current in amperes divided by the electromotive force in volts.

sus-cep′ti-bil′i-ty (sŭ-sĕp′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *susceptibilité.*] **1.** State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions.
2. Specif., capacity for feeling or emotional excitement; sensibility; impressibility; sensitiveness; — often in *pl.*
3. *Magnetism.* A coefficient equal to the ratio of the magnetization to the magnetizing force. Symbol, *k*. The susceptibility of nickel greatly exceeds that of iron in weak fields, but in strong fields is itself exceeded.
Syn.—Capability, sensibility, feeling, emotion. See SENSE.

sus-cep′ti-ble (-sĕp′tĭ-b′l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *suscipere, susceptum*, to take up, to support, undertake, recognize, admit; *sus-* for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *capere* to take. See CAPABLE.]
1. Capable of admitting any change, affection, or influence; readily acted on; as, a body *susceptible* of color or of change. "Souls *susceptible* of light." *Young.*
2. Capable of impression; having nice sensibility; impressible; sensitive; as, children are *susceptible* to kindness; also, specif., easily made amorous; as, a man of a *susceptible* heart.
— **sus-cep′ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sus-cep′ti-bly**, *adv.*

sus′lik (sŏŏs′lĭk), *n.* [Russ. *suslik.*] A spermophile, or ground squirrel (*Citellus citillus*), of northeastern Europe and northwestern Asia. It is about the size of the common European squirrel, but has a short tail and mottled grayish brown coloration. In *pl.*, the spermophiles.

sus′o-tox′in (sŭs′ō-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [L. *sus* hog + E. *toxin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A somewhat poisonous ptomaine isolated from cultures of the bacillus causing hog cholera. It is toxic only in relatively large doses.

sus-pect′ (sŭs-pĕkt′), *v. t.*; SUS-PECT′ED; SUS-PECT′ING. [F. *suspecter*, or L. *suspectare*, v. freq. fr. *suspicere* to look up, admire, to look at secretly or askance, to mistrust; *sub* under + *specere* to look. See SPY; cf. SUSPECT, *a.*, SUSPICION.] **1.** To imagine to be, occur, happen, or the like; to have a slight or vague idea of the present or future existence of, often on weak evidence or no evidence; to surmise; as, to *suspect* the presence of disease; to *suspect* that trouble is brewing; to *suspect* a plot.
2. To imagine to be guilty, on slight evidence, or without proof; as, to *suspect* one of equivocation.
3. To have doubts of; to mistrust; distrust; as, to *suspect* the truth of a story, the affection of a friend.
4. To look up to; to respect. *Obs.*
Syn. — Mistrust, distrust; surmise, doubt.

sus-pect′, *v. i.* To suspect anything; to be suspicious.
If I *suspect* without cause, why then make sport at me. *Shak.*

sus-pect′ (sŭs-pĕkt′), *a.* [OF. *suspect, souspect*, F. *suspect*, L. *suspectus*, p. p. of *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v.*] *Obs.* or *Archaic.* **a** Suspicious; inspiring distrust; also, suspected; distrusted. **b** Uncertain.

sus-pect′, *n.* [LL. *suspectus.* See SUSPECT, *a.*] **1.** Suspicion; also, *Rare*, fear. *Obs.*
2. One that is suspected; — formerly applied to persons and things; now only to persons suspected of crime.

sus-pect′ed, *p. a.* Distrusted; doubted.
suspected bill of health, *or* **suspected bill**. See BILL OF HEALTH.
— **sus-pect′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **sus-pect′ed-ness**, *n.*

sus-pend′ (-pĕnd′), *v. t.*; SUS-PEND′ED; SUS-PEND′ING. [F. *suspendre*, or OF. *souspendre*, L. *suspendere, suspensum*; *sus-*, for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *pendere* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. SUSPENSE, *n.*] **1.** To attach to something above; to cause to depend; to hang; as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; hence, to hold, support, or sustain as if by hanging; as, dust *suspended* in air; oars *suspended* over the water.
2. To make contingent (on or upon); to condition; as, God hath *suspended* eternal life on holiness. *Archaic.*
3. To cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding; to interrupt; delay; stay; as, to *suspend* a hearing.
Suspend your indignation against my brother. *Shak.*
4. To hold in an undetermined or undecided state; as, to *suspend* one's judgment or opinion.
5. To withhold for a time on certain conditions; as, to *suspend* sentence on a convicted man.
6. To debar, or cause to withdraw temporarily, from any privilege, office, function, etc.; to subject to suspension; as, to *suspend* a student; to *suspend* a member of a club.
7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to *suspend* the habeas corpus act; to *suspend* the rules.
Syn. — Hang; interrupt, delay, intermit, hinder, debar.
to suspend payment *or* **payments**, *Com.*, to cease paying debts or obligations; — said of a merchant, a bank, etc.

sus-pend′ (sŭs-pĕnd′), *v. i.* To cease temporarily from operation or activity; esp., to stop payment, or not to meet obligations or engagements; — said of a commercial firm or a bank.

sus-pend′ed, *p. a.* [From SUSPEND, *v. t.*] Hung; pendant; also, temporarily inactive or inoperative; held in abeyance.
Syn. — See LATENT.
suspended animation, temporary suspension of the vital functions, as in persons nearly drowned. — **s. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **s. joint**, *Railroads*, a rail joint coming between two ties. Cf. BRIDGE JOINT, SUPPORTED JOINT.

sus-pend′er (sŭs-pĕn′dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that suspends; specif.: **a** A device for suspending hides in tan liquor in a certain stage of the tanning process; also, the tank or pit holding this tan liquor. **b** *Scots Law.* The party that prays the court for a suspension.
2. That by which something is, or may be, suspended; specif.: **a** One of the two bands or straps arranged to pass over the shoulders and be fastened to the trousers to hold them up; — commonly in *pl.*, or called a *pair of suspenders.* **b** *Elec.* A hanger, hook, or like support for a cable.
3. Something suspended, as a basket for flowers, etc.

sus-pense′ (sŭs-pĕns′), *a.* [F. *suspens*, L. *suspensus*, p. p. of *suspendere.* See SUSPEND.] *Obs.* **1.** Held or lifted up; held or prevented from proceeding.
2. Expressing, or proceeding from, doubt or expectation.

sus-pense′, *n.* [F. *suspens*, a., *en suspens* in suspense. See SUSPENSE, *a.*] **1.** State of being suspended.
2. State of uncertainty, usually with anxiety or expectation; indecision; as, to remain in *suspense.*
3. Cessation for a time; pause; suspension.
A cool *suspense* from pleasure and from pain. *Pope.*
4. [F. *suspense.*] *Law.* A temporary cessation of one's right; suspension, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rest.

suspense account. *Bookkeeping.* An account for the temporary entry of charges or credits, pending determination of their proper entry.

sus-pen′sion (-pĕn′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *suspension*, L. *suspensio* arched work, imperfect pronunciation. See SUSPEND.]
1. Act of suspending, or state of being suspended; specif.: **a** Act or state of suspending, or hanging; as, the *suspension* of any object from a hook or of a body in liquid. **b** Temporary delay, interruption, or cessation, as of labor, pain, etc. **c** Temporary forced withdrawal from the exercise of office, powers, prerogative, etc.; as, the *suspension* of a student; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a punishment consisting of forbidding a cleric to exercise his orders or his clerical office, or to administer and enjoy the fruits of his benefice. **d** Temporary withholding, as of decision or judgment. **e** Temporary remission of the action or execution of law, etc. **f** *Scots Law.* A stay of execution of a decree or threatened charge on a bond or on a protested bill, prayed by a note of suspension to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills.
2. Stoppage of payment of obligations or engagements; failure; — said of commercial firms, banks, etc.
3. The state of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but undissolved in, a fluid, and are capable of separation by straining; also, any substance in this state.
4. *Rhet.* A keeping of the hearer in suspense as to what is to follow, or as to the inference or conclusion to be drawn.
5. **a** A device by which something, as a magnetic needle, is suspended; as, a bifilar *suspension*; a Cardanic, or Cardan joint, *suspension*, etc. **b** The system of springs, etc., supporting the upper part of a vehicle on the axles.
6. *Music.* **a** The holding over of one or more tones of a chord into the following chord, thus producing a momentary discord, suspending the concord which the ear expects; specif., such a dissonance which resolves downward. The dissonance itself is called the *percussion.* **b** The tone or tones thus held over. Cf. RETARDATION, 4; ANTICIPATION, 1.

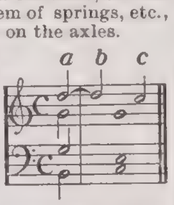

Suspension, 6. *a* Preparation; *b* Percussion; *c* Resolution.

suspension of arms, *Mil.*, a brief cessation of hostilities by agreement between opposing commanders, often affecting only a limited area of the theater of war. *Rare.*
Syn.—Delay, interruption, intermission, stop. See FAILURE.

suspension bridge. A bridge which has its roadway suspended, usually by vertical rods, from a freely hanging cable or cables, or, as sometimes inaccurately used (in a **free-arched bridge**), from a trussed arched girder.

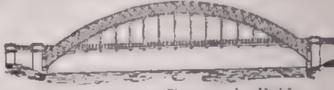
Suspension, or Free-arch, Bridge.

New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge: cost of construction, $9,000,000; total length, 5,989 ft.; river span, 1,595.5 ft.; completed in 1883.

sus-pen′sive (sŭs-pĕn′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suspensif.* See SUSPEND.] **1.** Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; marked by suspense; hesitating.
The provisional and *suspensive* attitude. *J. Morley.*
2. Specif., tending to suspend or stop the activity in operation of something. "A *suspensive* veto." *Macaulay.*
suspensive condition, *Law*, a suspensory condition. See CONDITION, 2. — **s. inflection** *or* **slide**, *Elocution*, an inflection of the voice in which the tone starts to fall, but is quickly caught and suspended,—used to denote unfinished thought, etc. — **s. negative**, *or* **s. veto.** See VETO.

sus-pen′sor (sŭs-pĕn′sẽr), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A suspensory.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A suspensorium.
3. *Bot.* **a** In heterosporous plants, a chain of cells developed from a mother cell of the zygote. Its function is to place the embryo arising at its extremity in a better position with reference to the food supply contained in the megaspore. In gymnosperms there may be several suspensors. **b** In fungi of the order Mucorales, one of the club-shaped conjugating hyphæ which support a zygospore.

sus′pen-so′ri-um (sŭs′pĕn-sō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Anything which suspends a part; specif., the bony or cartilaginous element or series of elements which in most vertebrates below mammals connects the lower jaw with the cranium. In birds and reptiles it consists of the quadrate bone; in most teleost fishes, of the hyomandibular, the symplectic, and the quadrate.

sus-pen′so-ry (sŭs-pĕn′sō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Suspended; also, fitted or serving to suspend; as, a *suspensory* muscle. *Ray.*
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a suspensorium.
suspensory condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2. — **s. ligament. a** *Far.* In the foot of the horse, a strong ligament arising from the carpal or tarsal bones and the upper part of the cannon bone, which passes down, and, after dividing, is attached to the two sesamoid bones of the fetlock, giving off a downward prolongation on each side of the great pastern bone to unite with the border of the extensor tendon. Also, either of a pair of ligaments (one on each side of the foot) arising from the lateral ligaments of the joint between the small and great pastern bones and attached to the navicular bone. **b** *Anat.* In the eye, an annular fibrous membrane continuous with the hyaloid membrane and attached to the ciliary body by its outer border and to the capsule of the crystalline lens by its inner border, holding the lens in place. Its tension is controlled by the ciliary muscle. **c** *Anat.* The falciform ligament of the liver.

sus-pen′so-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *suspensoir, suspensoire.*] That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss; specif., *Med.*, a bandage or bag for supporting the scrotum.

sus-pi′cion (sŭs-pĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [ME. *suspecioun*, OF. *suspecion*, L. *suspectio* a looking up to, an esteeming highly, suspicion, fr. *suspicere*, to look up, to esteem, to mistrust. OF. also had *souspeçon*, F. *soupçon*, fr. L. *suspectio.* The modern form *suspicion* in English and French is an imitation of L. *suspicio* mistrust, suspicion. See SUSPECT; cf. SUSPICIOUS.] **1.** Act or fact of suspecting; imagination or apprehension of something, esp. of something wrong or hurtful, without proof, or on slight evidence; also, the mental uneasiness aroused in one who suspects; mistrust; doubt.
Suspicions among thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight. *Bacon.*
2. Slight degree; suggestion; hint. *Colloq.*
Just a *suspicion* . . . of saturnine or sarcastic humor. *A. W. Ward.*
3. Expectation. *Obs.*
Syn. — Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, diffidence. See DOUBT.

sus-pi′cion, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *souspeçoner*, F. *soupçonner.*] To suspect. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*

sus-pi′cion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to suspicion, esp. the morbid suspicions marking incipient insanity.

sus-pi′cious (-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [ME. *suspecious*; cf. OF. *s(o)uspicieus*, L. *suspiciosus.* See SUSPICION.] **1.** Inclined to suspect; given or prone to suspicion; distrustful.
A timorous foe and a *suspicious* friend. *Pope.*
2. Indicating suspicion; as, a *suspicious* glance.
3. Open or liable to suspicion; such as to arouse suspicion or mistrust; questionable; as, *suspicious* circumstances.
Syn. — Jealous, distrustful, doubtful, questionable.
— **sus-pi′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **sus-pi′cious-ness**, *n.*

Sus′sex (sŭs′ĕks), *n.* [From *Sussex* County, Eng.] One of a breed of English beef cattle similar to the Devon but larger. The color is usually moderately dark red; the horns are rather long and often turned down slightly in front.

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sur-viv′er (sŭr-vīv′ẽr), *n.* A survivor.
survivorship annuity. See ANNUITY, 2.
survivorship policy. *Life Insurance.* A policy payable to a person in case he survive another designated person.
sur-wan′, sur-waun′. Vars. of SARWAN.
sur-war′ree. † SOWARRY.
sury. † SURA.
Sur′ya (sōō r′y ȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Sūrya.*] *Hindu Myth.* The sun god, or the sun itself worshiped as a deity of light and warmth; — an important Vedic deity.
sus (sŭs), *n.* [Tibetan *gtsod*, *btsod.*] The chiru.
Su′sa-gaz (sū′sȧ-găz). *D. Bib.*
Su-san′chite (sū-săn′kīt), *n.* *Bib.* One of a certain tribe settled in Samaria by the Assyrians. [*D. Bib.*
Su-san′e-chites (-ē-kīts), *n. pl.*
su′sa-nee, *n.* [Cf. Per. *sūsī* a cloth of silk and cotton.] An embroidered tapestry used as a border for Persian carpets. *Obs.*
sus-cep′tion (sŭ-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *susceptio*: cf. F. *susception.* See SUSCEPTIBLE.] A taking or assuming; assumption. *Rare.*
sus-cep′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Susceptible. — **sus-cep′tive-ness**, *n.* — **sus cep-tiv′i-ty** (sŭs′ĕp-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
sus-cep′tor (sŭ-sĕp′tẽr), *n.* [L. See SUSCEPTIBLE.] One who undertakes anything; a godfather; sponsor; guardian. *R.*
sus-cip′i-ent (-sĭp′ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *suscipiens*, p. pr.] One who takes or admits; one who receives. — **sus-cip′i-ent**, *a.* — **sus-cip′i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* *All Rare.*
sus′ci-ta-bil′i-ty (sŭs′ĭ-tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being suscitated; excitability. *Obs.*
sus′ci-tate (sŭs′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *suscitatus*, p. p. of *suscitare* to lift up, to rouse; *sus-*, for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *citare* to rouse, excite. Cf. EXCITE, INCITE.] To uplift; rouse; excite. — **sus′ci-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs.*
suscite, *v. t.* [L. *suscitare*; cf. F. *susciter.*] = SUSCITATE. *Obs.*
su′si (sōō′sē), *n.* [Per. *sūsī.*] A fine cotton fabric, striped in the direction of the warp with silk or cotton of another color.
Su′si (sū′sī). *Bib.*
Su′si-an (sōō′sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Persian city of Susa. — *n.* A native of Susa. See PERSIAN, *n.*, 1 b.
Su′sie (sū′zĭ). Dim of SUSAN.
sus′kin (sŭs′kĭn), *n.* [OD. *seskin*, *sisken*, dim. of *ses* six; prop., one third of a stuiver.] A coin brought into England in the 15th century and passed for a penny.
suspecion. † SUSPICION.
suspecious. † SUSPICIOUS.
sus-pect′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*
sus-pect′er, *n.* One who suspects.
sus-pect′ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.* *or R.* — **sus-pect′ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*
sus-pect′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. [*Obs.*
sus-pec′tion (sŭs-pĕk′shŭn), *n.* [See SUSPICION.] Suspicion; state of being suspected. *Obs.*
sus-pec′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Suspectable. *Obs.* — **sus-pec′tious-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
sus-pect′less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*
sus-pect′ly, *adv.* Suspiciously. *Obs.*
sus-pec′tu-ous, *a.* Suspicious. [*Obs.*
suspek. † SUSPECT, *n.*
sus-pence′, *v. t.* To free; relieve. *Obs.*
sus-pend′, *p. a.* Suspended. *Obs.*
sus-pend′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sus′pen-sa′tion (sŭs′pĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *suspensatio* suspension from a charge or benefice.] Act of suspending, or state of being suspended; esp., temporary suspension. *Rare.*
sus-pense′, *v. t.* To suspend. *Obs.*
sus-pense′ly, *adv.* In suspense. [*Obs.*
sus-pen′si-ble (sŭs-pĕn′sĭ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sus-pen′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
suspension furnace. = MORISON SUSPENSION FURNACE.
sus-pen′sive-ly, *adv.* of SUSPENSIVE. See -LY.
sus′pen-so′ri-al (sŭs′pĕn-sō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Suspensory.
sus′per-col′late, *v. t.* [From the abbr. *sus. per coll.*, for L. *suspensus per collum* hanged by the neck.] To hang by the neck. *Nonce Word.*
sus′pi-ca-ble (sŭs′pĭ-kȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *suspicabilis*, fr. *suspicari* to suspect, akin to *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v. t.*] Open or liable to suspicion. *Obs.* — **sus′pi-ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
sus-pi′cien-cy (sŭs-pĭsh′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [From L. *suspiciens*, p. pr. of *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v. t.*] Suspiciousness; suspicion. *Obs.*
sus-pir′al (-pīr′ăl), *n.* [OF. *sospiral, souspirail*, F. *soupirail.* See SUSPIRE.] *Rare.* **1.** A breathing hole; a vent. **2.** A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit.
sus′pi-ra′tion (sŭs′pĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *suspiratio.* See SUSPIRE.] = SUSPIRE.
sus-pire′, *n.* [Cf. L. *suspirium*, OF. *souspir*, F. *soupir.*] A long, deep breath; a sigh. *Obs.*
sus-pire′ (sŭs-pīr′), *v. i.* [L. *suspirare* to breathe out, to sigh; *sub* under + *spirare* to breathe: cf. F. *soupirer*, OF. *souspirer.*] To fetch a long breath; to sigh.
sus-pired′ (-pīrd′), *a.* Sighed for; ardently desired. *Obs.*
sus-pir′i-ous, *a.* [L. *suspiriosus.*] Breathing heavily; sighing. *Obs.*
sus′pi-ry, *n.* Suspire. *Obs.*
suspition. † SUSPICION.
suspool. † CESSPOOL.
suss (sŭs). Dial. Eng. of SOSS, mess.
sussapine, *n.* [Cf. SUSLIK, and OF. *cisemus* suslik.] Suslik fur. *Obs.*
sussarara. † SISERARA.
Sussex marble. See PETWORTH MARBLE.
Sussex pig. See 2d PIG, 2.

Sussex spaniel. [From *Sussex* County, Eng.] One of a breed of large spaniels entirely golden brown in color.

sus-tain′ (sŭs-tān′), *v. t.*; SUS-TAINED′ (-tānd′); SUS-TAIN′ING. [ME. *sustenen*, *susteinen*, OF. *sustenir*, *sostenir*, F. *soutenir*, LL. (assumed) *sustenire*, for L. *sustinere; sus-*, for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. SUSTENANCE.] **1**. To bear up from or as from below; to uphold; support; as, a beast *sustains* a load.

Every pillar the temple to *sustain*. *Chaucer.*

2. To keep from falling, sinking, or the like; as, a rope *sustains* a weight.
3. Hence, to keep from sinking, as in despondency or the like; to support; as, he is *sustained* by hope.
4. To maintain, carry on, or keep up; as, to *sustain* a conversation or a relationship.
5. To maintain with undiminished force or intensity for a time; as, a *sustained* effort; a *sustained* note.
6. To maintain, or support with the needs of life; as, to *sustain* a family; provisions to *sustain* an army.
7. To aid, comfort, or relieve; also, to vindicate. *Shak.*
8. To suffer; bear; undergo.

You shall *sustain* more new disgraces. *Shak.*

9. To endure or undergo without failing or yielding; to bear up under; as, to *sustain* repeated cavalry charges.
10. To allow, support, or admit as valid; as, the court *sustained* the motion, action, or suit.
11. To prove or maintain; to establish by evidence; to corroborate or confirm; as, to *sustain* a charge.
Syn. — Support, uphold, subsist, assist, relieve; suffer.
sustaining pedal. See PEDAL, *n.*, 1 **b** (3). — **sustaining wall.** = RETAINING WALL.

sus′te-nance (sŭs′tē-năns), *n.* [OF. *sustenance*, *sostenance*, *soustenance*, F. *soutenance*; cf. L. *sustinentia* endurance. See SUSTAIN.] **1**. Act of sustaining, or bearing.
2. Act of maintaining or causing to subsist; support; maintenance; subsistence; as, the *sustenance* of life.
3. That which supports life; provisions; means of living; as, the city has ample *sustenance*.
Syn. — See LIVING.

sus′ten-tac′u-lar (sŭs′tĕn-tăk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [From L. *sustentaculum.*] *Anat.* Supporting; as, the *sustentacular* cells of the spleen, branching connective tissue cells whose processes form a network in the splenic pulp.

sus′ten-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sustentatio*, fr. *sustentare* to support, maintain, v. intens. fr. *sustinere* to sustain: cf. F. *sustentation*. See SUSTAIN.] **1**. A sustaining, or state of being sustained; support.
2. Maintenance; esp., maintenance of life; sustenance.
3. *Physiol.* The aggregate of the functions by which a living organism is maintained in a normal condition.
sustentation fund, *Eccl.*, a fund of a religious body for the support of its ministers, chapels, etc.

sus′ten-ta′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to sustentation.

sus′ten-ta-tive (sŭs′tĕn-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Adapted to sustain or nourish; also, adapted to strengthen or corroborate; as, *sustentative* action or food; *sustentative* citations.
2. *Anat.* Supporting; sustentacular. *Rare.*
sustentative functions, *Physiol.*, those functions of the body which affect its composition and thus determine its mass.

sus-ten′tion (sŭs-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [See SUSTAIN, *v.*] *Rare.* Act of sustaining; esp.: **a** Support; sustentation. **b** Act of maintaining with undiminished power. See SUSTAIN, *v. t.*, 5.

su′su (sōō′sōō), *n.* [Bengali *shūshūk*; cf. Hind. *sūs.*] A blind dolphinlike cetacean (*Susu gangeticus*), about eight feet long, inhabiting the larger rivers of India. It has a long, slender, slightly spatulate beak, many teeth, triangular pectoral fins, and a rudimentary ridgelike dorsal fin. Also [*cap.*], the genus consisting of the susu.

su-sur′rant (sū-sŭr′ănt), *a.* [L. *susurrans*, p. pr. of *susurrare* to whisper.] Whispering. *Rare.*

su-sur′rate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *susurrare.*] To whisper *Rare.* — **su′sur-ra′tion** (sū′sŭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

su-sur′rous (sū-sŭr′ŭs), *a.* [L. *susurrus.*] Rustling; full of whispering sounds. *Rare.*

Suth′er-lan′di-a (sŭth′ẽr-lăn′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after James *Sutherland*, who cultivated it (1683).] *Bot.* A genus of South African fabaceous shrubs of a single species (*S. frutescens*), cultivated for its racemes of scarlet flowers. The dried pulverized leaves are of reputed medicinal value.

sut′ler (sŭt′lẽr), *n.* [D. *zoetelaar*, OD. *soetelaar*, a small trader, esp. in camps, fr. *soetelen* to undertake low offices; cf. G. *sudeln* to do dirty work, orig., to cook ill, akin to E. *sodden*, *seethe.*] One who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, and the like. — **sut′ler-ship**, *n.*

su′tra (sōō′trȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SUTRAS (-trȧz). [Skr. *sūtra* a thread, a string of rules, an aphorism, fr. *siv* to sew.] *Brahmanism & Buddhism.* **1**. **a** A precept; an aphorism; a brief rule. **b** A collection of such aphorisms.
2. [*cap.*] *pl.* A body of Hindu literature containing aphorisms on grammar, meter, law, and philosophy, and forming a link between the Vedic and later Sanskrit literature.

sut-tee′ (sŭ-tē′), *n.* [Skr. *satī* a faithful wife, fem. of *sant* existing, real, true, good, p. pr. of *as* to be. Cf. SOOTH.] A Hindu widow who cremates herself, or is cremated, on the funeral pile of her husband; — so called because this act is regarded as evincing wifely excellence; also, such cremation. The practice of such cremation is now practically obsolete, having been long forbidden under British government.

sut′tle (sŭt′'l), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] *Com.* Light; — designating the weight of packed goods when the tare has been deducted and, esp. formerly, when the tret was yet to be allowed. — *n.* Suttle weight.

su′tur-al (sū′tūr-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *sutural*, NL. *suturalis.*] Of, pertaining to, or in, a suture, or seam; as, a *sutural* dehiscence. — **su′tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

su′ture (sū′tūr), *n.* [L. *sutura*, fr. *suere*, *sutum*, to sew or stitch: cf. F. *suture*. See SEW to unite with thread.] **1**. Act of sewing; also, the seam or seamlike line along which two things or parts are sewed or united.
2. Hence, unity; connectedness. *Rare.*
3. *Surg.* **a** The uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching. **b** The stitch by which the parts are united.
4. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The line of union, or seam, in an immovable articulation, like those between the bones of the skull; also, such an articulation itself.
5. *Bot.* **a** The line, or seam, formed by the union of two adjacent margins; as, the ventral *suture* of a legume. **b** A line of dehiscence; as, the dorsal *suture* of a legume.
6. *Zoöl.* **a** The line at which the elytra of a beetle meet and are sometimes confluent. **b** A more or less impressed or otherwise distinguishable line of union, as between closely united sclerites of an arthropod, or between the whorls of a univalve shell. **c** The line of junction (commonly more or less undulated or plicated, esp. in the extinct ammonites) of a septum of a cephalopod's shell with the wall of the shell. Cf. LOBE, 2 **b**, SADDLE, *n.*, 4 **d**.

su′ture (sū′tūr), *v. t.*; SU′TURED (-tūrd); SU′TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To unite by sutures; to join by sewing or stitching.

su′ze-rain (sū′zē-rān), *n.* [F., formed fr. *sus* above, L. *susum*, *sursum* (fr. *sub* under + *versum*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn), after the analogy of *souverain*, E. *sovereign*. See SUB-; VERSION.] **1**. A superior lord, to whom fealty is due; a feudal lord; specif., a lord paramount.
2. *Internat. Law.* A state that exercises political control over another state, in relation to which it is sovereign.

su′ze-rain-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *suzeraineté.*] The dominion, authority, or relation of a suzerain in respect of the subject person or state.

swab (swŏb), *n.* [See SWABBER.] **1**. A kind of mop for cleaning floors, decks, etc., esp. one of rope yarns or threads.
2. A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, for applying medicaments, giving nourishment, etc., to a sick person.
3. A sponge, or other suitable substance, attached to a long rod or handle, for cleaning the bore of a firearm.
4. *Founding.* A kind of hemp brush for holding water to moisten mold joints, to spray on edges, to spread blacking on dry-sand molds, etc.
5. **a** *Nav.* An epaulet. *Sailors' Slang. Obs. or R.* **b** A lumpish, useless person. *Slang & Dial.* **c** *pl.* = SWABBER, *n.*, 3. *Obsoles.*

swab (swŏb), *v. t.*; SWABBED (swŏbd); SWAB′BING. To clean with or as if with a mop or swab; to mop; as, to *swab* a deck; to *swab* one's face.

swab′ber (-ẽr), *n.* [D. *zwabber*; cf. D. *zwabberen* to swab, G. *schwabbern*, Dan. *svabre*, Sw. *svab* a swab, *svabla* to swab.] **1**. One who uses a swab; hence, contemptuously, one fit only for menial work.
2. A swab.
3. *pl.* Four special cards formerly entitling the holder to certain privileges in playing whist for stakes.

Swa′bi-an (swā′bĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Swabia*, G. *Schwaben*, itself from the name of a Germanic tribe, OHG. *Swāba* Swabians, MHG. *Swābe*, G. *Schwaben*; cf. L. *Suevi*. Cf. SUEVIAN.] Of or pert. to the medieval German duchy of Swabia, which comprised Baden, Württemberg, and part of Bavaria and Switzerland, named from the ancient Suevi; also, pert. to the part of Bavaria still known as Swabia, or Schwaben, or to its inhabitants. — **Swa′bi-an**, *n.*

The Bavarians and *Swabians*, who are, as we know, a cross between the blond Teutonic race and a thickset, broad-headed Alpine one. *W. Z. Ripley.*

swab stick. A stick used in swabbing; specif., *Mining*, *etc.*, a stick with fibers frayed at one end, used wet to clean a drill hole for a blasting charge.

swack (swăk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svakka* to riot, be disorderly, Norw. dial. *svakka* to make a smacking sound.] **a** A hard, flat blow or fall; also, the sound of it. *Obs. or Colloq. or Dial. Dunbar.* **b** A severe gust or blast (of wind). *Scot.*

swack, *v. t.* To strike or beat violently; to thrash; also, to throw or cast with force. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*

swad′dle (swŏd′'l), *v. t.*; SWAD′DLED (-'ld); SWAD′DLING (-lĭng). [ME. *swaplen*, *swethelen*. See SWADDLE, *n.*] **1**. To bind as with a bandage; to wrap tightly with clothes; to swathe; — used esp. of infants; as, to *swaddle* a baby.
2. To beat; cudgel. *Obs.* *Hudibras.*

swad′dle, *n.* [AS. *sweðil*, *sweðel*, *sweoðol*, fr. *sweðian* to bind. See SWATHE.] Anything used to swaddle with, as a cloth or band; a swaddling band. *Addison.*

swad′dling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWADDLE. — **swaddling band**, **cloth**, *or* **clout**, a band or cloth wrapped round an infant, esp. a newborn infant.

swag (swăg), *v. i.*; SWAGGED (swăgd); SWAG′GING (-ĭng). [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sveggja*, *sveigja*, to bend, to sway, Norw. *svaga* to sway, *svagga* to walk unsteadily. See SWAY.] **1**. *Obs. or Dial.* To hang or move; specif.: **a** To sway; swing. **b** To sag.
2. To tramp carrying a swag. See SWAG, *n.*, 4. *Australasia.*

swag, *n.* **1**. A swaying, irregular motion.
2. Booty; boodle; plunder. *Cant or Slang.*
3. *Furniture.* A kind of ornamental festoon, as of leaves.
4. *Australasia.* **a** A tramping bushman's luggage, rolled up in a long bundle, and carried on the back or over the shoulder; — called also a *bluey*, or a *drum*. **b** Any similar roll of luggage; hence, luggage in general.

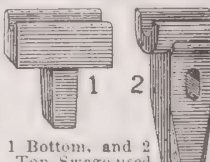

1 Bottom, and 2 Top, Swage used by Blacksmiths.

swage (swāj), *n.* [F. *suage*, OF. *souage*; orig. uncert.] A tool, variously shaped or grooved on the end or face, used by workers in metals for shaping their work, whether sheet metal or forging, by holding the swage on the work, or the work on the swage, and striking with a hammer or sledge; a dolly, jumper, or upset

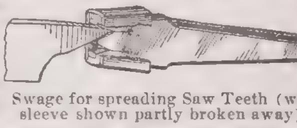

Swage for spreading Saw Teeth (with sleeve shown partly broken away).

swage, *v. t.*; SWAGED (swājd); SWAG′ING (swāj′ĭng). To shape by means of a swage.

swage block. *Smithing, etc.* A perforated block of cast iron or steel, having grooved sides and adapted for use in heading bolts and swaging large objects.

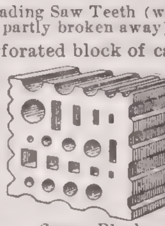

Swage Block.

swag′ger (swăg′ẽr), *v. i.*; -GERED (-ẽrd); -GER-ING. [Freq. of *swag.*] **1**. To walk with a conceited or lordly swing or strut; to walk and act pompously.
2. To boast or brag noisily; to bluster.
Syn. — See STRUT.

swag′ger, *v. t.* To affect by bluster; to bully. *Rare.*

swag′ger, *n.* The act or manner of a swaggerer.

He gave a half *swagger*, half leer, as he stepped forth. *Irving.*

swag′man (swăg′măn), *n.* **1**. A fence. *Thieves' Cant.*
2. A bushman tramping with a swag. Also *swagsman*, *swagger*, and *swaggie*. Cf. SUNDOWNER, 1. *Australasia.*

Swa-hi′li (swä-hē′lē), *n. sing. & pl.*; *pl.* also -LIS (-lēz).

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sus′si-tate. † SUSCITATE.
sussite. † SUSCITE.
sus′sul-to′ri-al (sŭs′ŭl-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [Cf. L. *subsilire* to spring upwards.] Due to impact from beneath, as an earthquake shock.
sus′sy (sŭs′ĭ), *n.* [F. *souci.*] Care; attention; trouble; also, hesitation. *Obs. Scot.* — *a.* Careful; attentive. *Scot.*
sus′sy, *v. i. & t.* To care or be careful; concern one's self; trouble; also, to hesitate. *Scot.*
sus-tain′, *n.* [Cf. OF. *soustien*, F. *soutien.*] A sustainer. *Obs.*
sus-tain′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
sus-tain′er, *n.* **a** One that sustains. **b** *Zoöl.* A sustentor.
sus-tain′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *soustenement*, F. *soutènement.*] Act of sustaining; support.
sus-tal′tic (sŭs-tăl′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συσταλτικός contractile, fr. συστέλλειν to draw together, to moderate; συν together + στέλλειν to place.] Mournful; — of a species of ancient Greek music.
sustene. † SUSTAIN.
sus-ten′ta-cle (sŭs-tĕn′tȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *sustentaculum*. See SUSTENTATION.] **a** A support; a prop. *Obs.* **b** = SUSTENTACULUM.
sus′ten-tac′u-lum (sŭs′tĕn-tăk′ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., a support, sustenance.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A supporting structure. [Sustain. *R.*
sus′ten-tate (sŭs′tĕn-tāt), *v. t.*
sus′ten-ta-tor (-tā-tẽr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A sustaining structure; specif., a sustentor.
sus-ten′tive, *a.* Sustaining; nourishing. *Obs.*
sus-tent′ment, *n.* Support. *Obs.*
sus-ten′tor (sŭs-tĕn′tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sustinere*, *sustentum*, to sustain.] *Zoöl.* One of two organs on the posterior part of a lepidopterous pupa, serving to suspend it during pupation.
suster, sustre. † SISTER.
sustienance, sustiene. † SUSTENANCE, SUSTAIN.
sus′ti-nent, *n.* [L. *sustinens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Support. *Obs.*
su′sum-ber (sōō′sŭm-bẽr), *n.* [Pg. *jurumbeba* a species of solanum, fr. Tupi *jurubeba.*] The macaw bush. *West Indies.*
su-sur′ring-ly (sū-sŭr′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Whisperingly. *Obs.*
Su′sy (sū′zĭ), *n.* Dim. of SUSAN.
sut. † SOOT.
sutable. † SUITABLE.
sutaille. † SUBTLE.
sutare. † SOUTER.
sute. † SIT, SUITE.
sute (*dial.* sūt, sōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUIT.
sute′a-ble. † SUITABLE.
su-tee′. Var. of SUTTEE.
sutel, *a.* [AS. *sweotol*, *sutol.*] Manifest; clear. *Obs.* — **sutely**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sutel, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *swutelian*, *sweotolian*, *swytelian.*] To make or become manifest. *Obs.*
sutely, sutelte. † SUBTLY, SUBTLETY. [Prickly ash.
su′ter-ber′ry (sū′tẽr-bĕr′ĭ), *n.*
sutere. † SUITOR.
suth. † SITH, since; SOUTH.
suth (*Scot.* sōōth). Obs. or Scot. var. of SOOTH.
Su′tha-la (sū′thȧ-lȧ), **Su′tha-la-ites** (-lā-īts). *D. Bib.*
suthdeakne. † SUBDEACON.
suthe, suthely. † SOOTH, SOOTHLY. [Sigh. *Dial. Eng.*
suth′er (*dial.* sōōth′ẽr), *n. & v.*
suth′er-ly. Southerly. *Ref. Sp.*
suth′ern. Southern. *Ref. Sp.*
suthfast, suthly. † SOOTHFAST, SOOTHLY. [SOUTHRON.
Suth′ron. Obs. or ref. sp. of
suthselerere, *n.* [OF. *souscelerière.*] A woman undercellarer. *Obs.*
sutht. † SOUTH. [SITHEN.
suththe, suththen. † SITH,
suti. † SOOTY.
su′tile (sū′tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sutilis*, fr. *suere* to sew.] Done by stitching. *Rare.* [TILITY.
sutile, sutillyte. † SUBTLE, SUB-
sutilte. † SUBTLETY.
sut′l. Subtle. *Ref. Sp.*
sut′ler-y (sŭt′lẽr-ĭ), *n.* A sutler's occupation, stock, or shop.
sut′ly. Subtly. *Ref. Sp.*
Su′to (sōō′tō), *n.* = BASUTO.
su′tor (sū′tŏr), *n.* [L.] Shoemaker; cobbler. *Rare.* — **su-to′ri-al** (sū-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Rare.*
su-to′ri-ous, *a.* [L. *sutorius.*] Sutorial. *Obs.*
‖ **su′tor, ne su′pra** (*or*, *sometimes*, **ul′tra**) **cre′pi-dam** (krĕp′ĭ-dăm). [L.] Cobbler, [look] not above the last; let the cobbler stick to his last.
sutour. † SUITOR.
suttale. † SUBTLE.
Sut′ta-pit′a-ka (sōōt′ȧ-pĭt′ȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Pali.] See TRIPITAKA.
sut-tee′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of suttee. [SUBTLETY.
suttel, sutteltye. † SUBTLE,
sut′ter. † SOUTER, a shoemaker.
sut′tle. † SUBTLE.
sut′tle (sŭt′'l; sōōt′'l), *v. t.* [See SUTLER.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. To act as a sutler. *Obs.*
2. To sully; soil.
3. To tipple; to drink noisily.
sut′ty. † SOOTY.
su′tur-ate (sū′tūr-āt), *v. t.* To suture. *Obs. or R.* — **su′tu-ra′tion** (-tū-rā′shŭn), *n.*
suture. † SUITOR.
‖ **su′um cui′que** (kī′kwē; kwī′-). [L.] To each his own.
‖ **su′um cui′que tri-bu′e-re.** [L.] *Law.* To give to each his own.
suun. † SWOON.
‖ **su′us cui′que mos** (sū′ŭs). [L.] To each one his own custom.
‖ **su′us he′res** (hē′rēz); *pl.* SUI HEREDES (sū′ī hē-rē′dēz). [L., lit., own heir.] See HERES.
su-versed′. Var. of SUBVERSED.
su-war′, su-war′ree. Vars. of SOWAR, SOWARRY.
su-war′row (sōō-wär′ō), *n.* Corrupt. of SAGUARO.
su-war′row nut. Corrupt. of SOUARI NUT.
suwe. † SOW, SUE.
suxt. † *seest*, form of SEE.
suyne. † SWINE.
suz (sŭz), *interj.* [Cf. E. dial. *sirs*, a common term of address to a number of persons even if of both sexes, sir; also, an exclamation of astonishment.] A mild expletive; — usually in *dear me suz*. *Local, U. S.*
S. V., *or* **s. v.** *Abbr.* Sancta Virgo (L., Holy Virgin); Sanctitas Vestra (L., Your Holiness); sub verbo, or sub voce (L., under the word, or title).
Svan (swän), **Svane**, *or* **Sva-ne′tian** (swä-nē′shăn), *n.* [Russ. *Svan*, *Svanet*; cf. Gr. Σουάνοι, Σόανες, pl.] A member of one of the Kartvelian peoples of the Caucasus, dwelling in Kutais between the Imeritians and the Mingrelians
Svan′hild. Var. of SWANHILD.
Svart-al′fa-heim (swärt-äl′fȧ-hām) **Svart-al′fa-heimr′** (-fȧ-hām′'r), *n.* [Icel. *svartālfar* the black elves + *heimr* abode.] *Norse Myth.* Home of the dark elves, — one of the Nine Worlds.
svas′ti-ka. Var. of SWASTIKA.
‖ **svelte** (svĕlt), *a.* [F.] Slender; lithe; lissom of figure.
Sven-ga′li (svĕn-gä′lĭ), *n.* See TRILBY. [PETROGRAPHY.
sver′i-gare′ (svĕr′ĭ-gâr′), *n.* See
sver′i-gi-are′ (-jĭ-âr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Sve-tam′ba-ra (swā-tăm′bȧ-rȧ; shwā-), *n.* [Skr. *çvetāmbara*, lit., clad in white.] See JAINISM.
s. v. p. *Abbr.* S'il vous plaît (F., if you please).
S. V. R. *Abbr.* Spiritus vini rectificatus (L., rectified spirit of wine).
S. V. T. *Abbr* Spiritus vini tenuior (L., proof spirit of wine).
Sw. *Abbr.* Sweden; Swedish.
S. W. *Abbr.* South Wales; Southwest; Southwestern (Postal District, London); *Freemasonry*, Senior Warden.
swa (*dial.* swȧ, swȧ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SO. [swab. *R.*
swab′ber (swŏb′ẽr), *v. t.* To
swab′ber-ly, *a.* Like a swabber. *Obs.* [SQUABBLE.
swab′ble (-'l). Dial. Eng of
swab′ble, *n.* A long, supple rod; hence, a slim, tall person. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To beat with a swabble. *Scot.*
swab′ble, *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *svabba* to splash, Sw. dial. *svabba* to sling around, to lounge about, G. *schwabbeln* to splash, reel.] To sway; reel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [BIE. *Scot.*
swab′ie (swäb′ĭ), *n.* = SWAR-
swack (swăk; swȧk), *a.* [Cf. OD. & LG. *swack*, D. *zwak.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Weak; fragile. **b** Supple; pliant. **c** Nimble; slippery; shrewd; treacherous. [deep or hastily. *Scot.*
swack (swȧk), *v. i.* To drink
swack, *adv.* With a swack; heavily. *Colloq. & Dial.*
swack′en (swȧk′'n), *v. t. & i.* [From SWACK, *a.*] To make or become supple. *Scot.*
swack′ing (swăk′ĭn; swȧk′-), *a.* Large; robust. *Scot. & Dial.*
swad (swŏd; swäd). **a** Dial. Eng. of SWORD. **b** A soldier. *Slang.*
swad (swŏd; swȧd), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *sweðian* to bind.] Pod; shell. *Dial. Eng.*
swad (swŏd), *n.* Lump; mass; crowd. *Slang, U.S., & Dial. Eng.*
swad (swŏd; swȧd), *n.* Coarse or impure coal. *Dial. Eng.*
swad (swŏd), *n.* A clown; bumpkin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swad′der, *n.* [Cf. OD. *sweydeler* a leather bag, knapsack, OLG. *swedeler*, *sweideler.*] A peddler. *Obs.* [Clownish. *Obs.*
swad′dish (swŏd′ĭsh), *a.*
swad′dl Swaddle. *Ref. Sp.*
swad′dle-bill′ (swŏd′'l-bĭl′), *n.* Shoveler duck. *Local, U. S.*
Swad′dler (-lẽr), *n.* An Irish Methodist. *Obs. & Contemptuous.*
swad′dy (swŏd′ĭ), *n.* = SWAD, a soldier. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*
swade. † SUADE.
swadel. † SWADDLE, to cudgel.
swa-de′shi (swȧ-dā′shē), *a.* [Hind. *svadēshī*, fr. Skr. *svadēça* own country.] Of or pertaining to the movement for native autonomy in India. — **swa-de′shism** (-shĭz'm), *n.*
swærk. † SWERK.
swaff, *v. i.* Prob., to swirl. *Obs.*
swaff, *n.* A swath. *Obs.*
swafre. † SWAVER.
swagat. † SOGATE.
swag′bel′lied (swăg′bĕl′ĭd; *dial. also* swȧg′-), *a.* Having a swagbelly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swag′bel′ly (-ĭ), *n.* **1**. A projecting belly; also, a swagbellied person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Med.* Any large, solid tumor developed in the abdomen.
swagd. Swagged. *Ref. Sp.*
swage (swāj). Var. of SUAGE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* [*Obs.*
swage, *v. t.* Discharge (a gun).
swag′ger (swăg′ẽr), **swag′gie** (-ĭ), *n.* Swagman. *Australasia.*
swag′ger, *a.* Stylish; swell; as, a *swagger* gown. *Slang.*
swag′ger-er, *n.* One that swaggers. [*gering*, p. pr.
swag′ger-ing-ly, *adv.* of *swag-*
swagger stick. A short cane or walking stick. *Slang or Dial.*
swag′ging (*dial.* swăg′ĭn, swȧg′-), *a.* Swaggy; bulging. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swag′gy (swăg′ĭ), *a.* Inclined to swag or sag. *Obs. or R.*

[Ar. *sāhal*, pl. *swāhal*, the coast of the Swahili.] A member, or members, of a Mohammedan Bantu people, on Zanzibar and the neighboring coasts, who have a large infusion of Arab blood. They are energetic traders. Also, their language, Kiswahili. — **Swa-hi'li-an** (swä-hē'lē-ăn), *a.*

swain (swān), *n.* [ME. *swain, swein*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sveinn* a boy, servant, Sw. *sven*, Dan. *svend*, akin to AS. *swān*, OHG. *swein*.] **1.** A servant; specif., a squire. *Obs.* **2.** A young man dwelling in the country; a rustic; esp., a country gallant or lover; — chiefly in poetry. — **swain'ish**, *a.* — **swain'ish-ness**, *n.*

Swain-so'na (swān-sō'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Isaac *Swainson*, gardener at Twickenham, England, about 1800.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian herbs and undershrubs with odd-pinnate leaves and racemes of small blue, white, yellow, or red flowers, with orbicular standard and twisted wings. The white-flowered variety of *S. galegifolia* is popular. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See DARLING PEA.

swale (swāl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svalr* cool, *svala* to cool.] **1.** Shade; also, a shaded place. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A slight depression or valley, as in a plain or moor, often wet and covered with rank vegetation. *Dial.*

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *n.* [ME. *swalowe*, AS. *swealwe, swalewe, swalwe*, akin to D. *zwaluw*, OHG. *swalawa*, G. *schwalbe*, Icel. & Sw. *svala*, Dan. *svale*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of numerous small long-winged passerine birds constituting the family Hirundinidæ, noted for their graceful flight and regular migrations. They have a short bill with a wide gape, small weak feet, plumage iridescent above in many species, and in some species the tail is deeply forked. Swallows occur in all parts of the Old World except New Zealand and polar regions, and are among the most useful of birds, feeding on insects, which they take on the wing. See BARN SWALLOW, BANK SWALLOW, MARTIN, etc.

American Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*), male.

2. Any of certain swifts, popularly so called from their superficial resemblance to swallows, as the chimney swift. Cf. also SEA SWALLOW, WOOD SWALLOW. **3.** One of a breed of domestic pigeons with a slender bill, a shell crest, and feathered legs.

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *v. t.*; SWAL'LOWED (-ōd); SWAL'LOW-ING. [ME. *swolewen, swolwen, swelwen, swelghen*, AS. *swelgan*; akin to D. *zwelgen*, OHG. *swelahan, swelgan*, G. *schwelgen* to feast, to revel, Icel. *svelgja* to swallow, Sw. *svälja*, Dan. *svælge*. Cf. GROUNDSEL a plant.] **1.** To take through the gullet, or esophagus, into the stomach; to receive into the body through the mouth and throat; as, to *swallow* food. **2.** Hence, to take in or absorb in any manner; to ingulf; engross; to seize and consume. "The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time." *Locke.* **3.** Specif., to receive or accept, as doctrines, statements, etc., esp. without examination or scruple. *Now Colloq.*

To *swallow* much upon much weaker proof. *Cowper.*

4. To retract; recant; as, to *swallow* one's opinions. **5.** To put up with; to bear patiently, as an affront.

Syn. — Absorb, imbibe, ingulf, engross, consume.

to swallow a tavern token, to be drunk. Cf. TAVERN TOKEN.

swal'low, *v. i.* To perform the act of swallowing something; as, his throat is so sore he is unable to *swallow*.

swal'low, *n.* [From SWALLOW, *v.*] **1.** Act of swallowing. **2.** The gullet, or esophagus; the throat. *Now Rare.* **3. a** That which swallows or ingulfs, as a quicksand, an abyss, or esp. a whirlpool. *Obs.* **b** = SWALLET, *n.* **4.** Taste; relish; inclination; liking. *Colloq. Obs.* **5.** As much as is swallowed at once; as, a *swallow* of water. **6.** *Naut.* The aperture in a block between the sheave and frame through which the rope reeves.

swal'low-tail' (swŏl'ō-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A swallow's tail, or a tail similarly forked and tapering. **2.** Any of numerous large butterflies of *Papilio* and allied genera having the border of the hind wing produced into a tail-like process. They are brightly colored, black and yellow commonly predominating. The common European species is *P. machaon*. The tiger swallowtail (*P. glaucus*), chiefly yellow with black bands and border to the wings (though a dark dimorphic form of the female also occurs), the asterias swallowtail (*P. polyxenes* or *P. asterias*), having wings chiefly black with yellow spots, and the zebra swallowtail, are North American species.

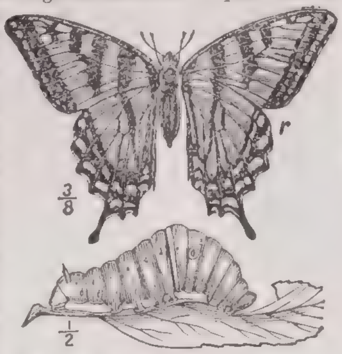

Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*). *A* Imago; *r* Wings reversed to show Markings of under side. *B* Larva.

3. An arrow with forked feather. **4.** *Carp.* A dovetail. **5.** *Fort.* An outwork with converging sides, its front forming a reëntrant angle; — so called from its form. **6.** A swallow-tailed coat; an evening coat. *Colloq.*

swal'low-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* **1.** Having a deeply forked tail like that of a barn swallow; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat. **2.** *Carp.* United by dovetailing; dovetailed.

swallow-tailed butterfly. = SWALLOWTAIL, 2. — **s. duck**, the old squaw. — **s. flycatcher**, the scissortail flycatcher. — **s. gull**, a fork-tailed gull. — **s. hawk**, the swallow-tailed kite. — **s. kite**, a North American kite (*Elanoides forficatus*). See 1st KITE, *n.*, 1. — **s. moth**, a European moth (*Urapteryx sambucaria*) having tail-like lobes on the hind wings. — **s. sheldrake**, the old squaw. *Local, Eng.* — **s. skipper**, a skipper insect (*Eudamus proteus*) of the eastern United States, black with greenish reflections, with a long tail-like process on each hind wing.

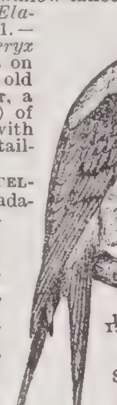

Swallow-tailed Kite.

swal'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** = CELANDINE. **b** A European asclepiadaceous plant (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*), the root of which has been used as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. **c** Any of several other asclepiadaceous plants, as the soma plant.

swamp (swŏmp), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *svöppr* a sponge, Dan. & Sw. *svamp*; perh. akin to AS. *swamm* sponge, fungus, OD. *swam* sponge, D. *zwam* fungus, G. *schwamm* sponge, Goth. *swamms*, Gr. σομφός porous, spongy. Cf. SUMP.] **1.** Wet, spongy land; soft, low ground saturated, but not usually covered, with water; marshy ground away from the shore. **2.** *Mining.* A low spot in a coal deposit, likely to gather water. *Local, U. S.* Cf. SUMP.

swamp (swŏmp), *v. t.*; SWAMPED (swŏmpt); SWAMP'ING. **1.** To plunge or sink into a swamp. **2.** *Naut.* To cause (a boat) to become filled with water; to sink by filling with water. **3.** To submerge as if beneath a liquid; to overwhelm.

The Whig majority of the House of Lords was *swamped* by the creation of twelve Tory peers. *J. R. Green.*

4. To clear; — commonly with *up, out*, etc. *Dial. or Colloq.* **5.** *Logging.* **a** To clear of underbrush or the like preparatory to road making. **b** To haul (logs) to a skidway.

swamp (swŏmp), *v. i.* **1.** To sink or stick in a swamp; hence, to become involved in insuperable difficulties. **2.** To become filled with water, as a boat; to founder; to capsize; sink; hence, to be ruined; to be wrecked.

swamp azalea. A common azalea (*Azalea viscosa*) growing in swamps throughout the eastern United States. It has fragrant white flowers with a clammy corolla.

swamp bay. **a** A lauraceous shrub (*Persea pubescens*) of the southern United States. **b** = SWEET BAY **b**.

swamp blackberry. A trailing species of bramble (*Rubus hispidus*) of swamps of the eastern United States.

swamp cottonwood. An American cottonwood, or poplar (*Populus heterophylla*), with resinous buds, large rounded crenate leaves, and brown bark. Its brownish wood is used for building purposes under the name of *black poplar*.

swamp laurel. **a** A laurel (*Kalmia glauca*) of bogs of the northeastern United States. It has pale leaves, glaucous beneath, and small purple flowers. **b** = SWEET BAY **b**.

swamp lily. **a** The atamasco lily. **b** A white-flowered species of *Crinum* (*C. angustifolium*) of the southern U. S.

swamp rabbit. **a** A rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*) similar in color to the common cottontail, inhabiting wet places in the Mississippi Valley from southern Illinois southward. It is larger than the marsh hare, and differs from it in having the tail pure white below. **b** The marsh hare.

swamp sparrow. A common sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) of eastern North America, related to the song sparrow, but without streaks on the under parts.

swamp white oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus platanoides*) of the eastern United States having leaves somewhat intermediate between those of the white oak and the chestnut oak. Its heavy strong wood is used in construction. **b** The overcup oak. **c** The cow oak.

swamp'y (swŏm'pĭ), *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; as, *swampy* land.

swan (swŏn), *n.* [AS. *swan*; akin to D. *zwaan*, OHG. *swan*, G. *schwan*, Icel. *svanr*, Sw. *svan*, Dan. *svane*; and perh. to E. *sound* something audible.] **1.** Any of certain heavy-bodied, very long-necked, aquatic birds related to but larger than the geese, constituting the subfamily Cygninæ of the duck family. With two exceptions, all have pure white plumage when adult. They walk awkwardly, but fly strongly when once started, and are very graceful when swimming. Several species are often domesticated, esp. the **mute swan** (*Cygnus olor* of Europe and Asia), distinguished from the other European species, the **whooping swan** (*Olor cygnus*), by the knob on its bill, the S-shaped curve of its neck, and the erectile wing feathers. Allied to the latter are the North American **whistling swan** and **trumpeter swan**, the **black swan** (*Chenopis atrata*) of Australia, black except a white wing bar, and the **black-necked swan** (*Cygnus melanocoryphus*) of South America.

1/30

Australian Black Swan (*Chenopis atrata*).

2. A sweet singer, or a poet noted for grace and melody; — an appellation arising from the ancient fable that the swan sang melodiously, esp. when about to die; as, Shakespeare was called "the sweet *Swan* of Avon." *B. Jonson.* **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Cygnus.

swan'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* Any orchid of the genus *Cycnoches*, the long arched column of the curious flowers being likened to a swan's neck.

swan'herd' (swŏn'hûrd'), *n.* One who tends or marks swans; as, the royal *swanherd* of England.

swan maiden. *Myth.* An elf or fairy capable of becoming maiden or swan at will by donning or doffing a magic garment, the **swan shift**, or covering of swan's feathers.

Both the Norse and the medieval German literature, and the

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swaif. ✝ SUAIF, sweet; SUAVE.
swaif, *n.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go.] A blow. *Obs.*
swaill, *a.* [AS. *swegl* bright.] Shining; glistening. *Obs. Scot.*
swai'mish (swā'mĭsh), **swai'mous** (swā'mŭs). Dial. Eng var. of SQUEAMISH. [*Eng.*
swain'ing, *n.* Wooing. *Slang*,
swain'ling, *n.* See -LING, dim.
swain'mote. Var. of SWANIMOTE.
swain'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Swain'son pea. A plant of the genus *Swainsona*.
swaip (swāp), *v. i.* [See SWOOP.] To walk proudly; to sweep along. *Dial. Eng.* [of SWIRE.
swair (swâr). Scot. & dial. Eng.
swaird. ✝ SWORD.
swaird (swârd), *n.* Sward. *Scot.*
swairf (swârf). Scot. var. of SWARF, SWOON.
swait. ✝ SWEAT.
swait (swāt). Var. of SWAT, new ale. *Scot.* [of SWATH.
swaith (swāth). Dial. Eng. var.
swaive, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go.] To go swiftly. *Obs.*
swak, *n. & v.* = SWACK.
swal. Obs. pret. of SWELL.
swale (swāl), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *swalen* to burn, wither. Cf. SWEAL.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To kindle; burn. **b** To waste away; melt; consume. [*Dial. Eng.*
swale, *n.* A gutter in a candle.
swale, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *svalr* cool, Sw. & Dan. *sval*.] Cold; bleak; windy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swalghe. ✝ SWALLOW.
swall (swȧl). Obs. or Scot. var. of SWELL.
swal'let (swŏl'ĭt), *n.* A fissure or hole; esp., a fissure in limestone rocks through which a stream sinks. *Dial. Eng.*
swal'low, **swal'loe**, *n.* [Malay (on south and west coast of Sumatra) *suwālū*.] Trepang. *Obs.*
swal'low-a-ble (swŏl'ō-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
swal'lowd Swallowed. *Ref. Sp.*
swal'low-er, *n.* One that swallows; esp., a glutton.
swallow fish. Sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*). [low.
swallow flycatcher. Wood swal-
swallow hawk. The swallow-tailed kite. See 1st KITE, 1.
swallow hole. = SINK, *n.*, 5. *Eng.*
swallow plover. A pratincole.
swallow roller. A broad-billed roller of the genus *Eurystomus*
swallow shrike. Wood swallow.
swallow stone. A seashore pebble fabled to be fed by swallows to their young to give sight.
swallow thorn. Sea buckthorn.
swallow warbler. Any of certain singing birds of the genus *Dicæum*, allied to the sunbirds; esp., *D. hirundinaceum* of Australia and Tasmania.
swal'low-wing', *n.* A South American barbet of the genus *Chelidoptera*.
swal'ly (*dial.* swŏl'ĭ, swȧl'ĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. of SWALLOW.
swalm, *n.* [Cf. SWELL.] A swelling; a tumor. *Obs.*
swalm, *v. t.* To swell. *Obs.*
swalowe. ✝ SWALLOW.
swalpre, *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *swalpen*, LG. *swalken*, G. *schwalken*.] To flounder or splash about in water. *Obs.*
swalt. Obs. pret. of SWELT.
swal'ter, *v. i.* = SWALPRE. *Obs.*
swal'tish (*dial.* swŏl'tĭsh, swȧl'-), *a.* [Cf. SWELTER.] Sultry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swalu. ✝ SWALLOW.
swam (swăm), *pret.* of SWIM.
swa'mi, **swa'my** (swä'mĭ), *n.* [Hind. *swāmī*, fr. Skr. *svāmin* possessor, lord.] Lit., lord; — a Hindu title of respect. Also, a Hindu idol.
swa'mish (swā'mĭsh). Dial. Eng. of SQUEAMISH.
swamp (swȧmp), *a.* Thin; slender; also, hollow; empty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Swamp Angel (swŏmp). An 8-inch, 200-pound Parrott gun, mounted in a swamp by the Federals, at the siege (1863) of Charleston, S. C. *Colloq., U. S.*
swamp apple. A large white or pink slightly acid gall on the swamp azalea, due to the fungus *Exobasidium azaleæ*.
swamp ash. Any of several ashes, as the water ash, the green ash, or the hoop ash.
swamp beggar-ticks *or* **beggar's-ticks**. The American beggar-ticks *Bidens connata*.
swamp birch. Yellow birch.
swamp blackbird. A red-winged blackbird. [blueberry.
swamp blueberry. The high
swamp brake. Cinnamon fern.
swamp broom. An Australian fabaceous broomlike plant (*Viminaria denudata*). [bage.
swamp cabbage. Skunk cab-
swamp cedar. White cedar (*Chamæcyparis thyoides*).
swamp chess. The wood chess.
swamp chestnut oak. Any of several American oaks, as *Quercus prinus* and *Q. michauxii*.
swamp crake. A small Australasian crake (*Porzana plumbea*).
swamp cypress. **a** Either of two species of *Taxodium* (1) The bald cypress. (2) The sabino **b**. **b** The white cedar *Chamæcyparis thyoides*.
swamp deer. A large yellowish brown deer (*Rucervus duvaucelli*) of India having in the normal adult male six points on each antler. The young and sometimes also the adults are spotted with white.
swamp dock A common American dock (*Rumex verticillatus*).
swamp dogwood. **a** Silky cornel. **b** Poison sumac. **c** Hop tree.
swamp elm. The American elm.
swamp'er, *n.* *U. S.* **a** One who cuts trees in, or clears, a swamp. **b** Any of a gang that makes roads for skidding logs, cuts down underbrush, and trims up felled trees. **c** One who dwells in a swampy region. *Colloq.*
swamp evergreen. A common club moss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*), with shining foliage and erect branches.
swamp fever. Malarial fever.
Swamp Fox. General Francis Marion (1732-95) of South Carolina, who, in the American Revolution, carried on irregular warfare against the British armies, eluding them by his knowledge of his native forests and swamps.
swamp globeflower. **a** American globeflower. **b** Buttonbush.
swamp gum. Any of various Australian gum trees, esp. *Eucalyptus gunnii, E. undulata, E. tereticornis, E. viminalis*, or *E. pauciflora*.
swamp hare. A swamp rabbit.
swamp harrier, **swamp hawk**. A harrier (*Circus assimilis*) of eastern Australia and Celebes.
swamp hellebore. = HELLEBORE, 1 **b**.
swamp hen. A marsh hen: esp.: **a** The European purple gallinule. **b** Any of several Australasian sultana birds, as *Porphyrio melanotus* and *P. bellus*. **c** The Australian swamp crake, or **little swamp hen**.
swamp hickory. The bitternut.
swamp holly. = BEARBERRY **c**.
swamp honeysuckle. The swamp azalea.
swamp hook. *Lumbering.* A large single hook on the end of a chain, used in handling logs.
swamp hornbeam. The tupelo.
swamp itch. = PRAIRIE ITCH.
swamp locust. **a** The water locust. **b** = HONEY LOCUST **a**.
swamp loosestrife. A lythraceous shrub (*Decodon verticillatus*) of the eastern United States, growing in wet places.
swamp lover. The swamp pink.
swamp magnolia. = SWEET BAY **b**.
swamp mahogany. In Australia: **a** Either of two eucalypts (*Eucalyptus robusta* and *E. botryoides*). See BASTARD MAHOGANY **a**. **b** Any of several myrtaceous trees of the genus *Tristania*. [(*Hibiscus moscheutos*).
swamp mallow. A rose mallow
swamp maple. **a** The red maple. **b** The Californian box elder.
swamp milkweed. An American milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*), with lanceolate leaves and crimson or purple flowers.
swamp moss. Sphagnum moss.
swamp oak. See VIMINARIA.
swamp ore. Bog ore; limonite.
swamp partridge. The Canada grouse.
swamp pheasant. A long-tailed Australian cuckoo (*Centropus phasianus*).
swamp pine. = SLASH PINE **a**.
swamp pink. **a** Swamp azalea. **b** Grass pink. **c** A rare melanthaceous plant (*Helonias bullata*) of the eastern United States. [wood.
swamp poplar. Swamp cotton-
swamp post oak. Overcup oak.
swamp quail. **a** A quail of the genus *Synœcus*; esp., *S. australis* of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea. It is reddish brown and grayish with V-shaped black bars beneath. **b** A painted quail (*Excalfactoria lineata*) of Australia and the East Indies. [*Local, U. S.*
swamp robin. The chewink.
swamp rose. A wild rose (*Rosa carolina*) of the eastern United States, clambering over bushes in swamps. [BAY **b**.
swamp sassafras. = SWEET
swamp saxifrage. An American saxifrage (*Saxifraga pennsylvanica*), bearing greenish flowers.
swamp Spanish oak. = PIN OAK **a**.
swamp spleenwort. The narrow-leaved spleenwort (*Asplenium angustifolium*).
swamp sumac. Poison sumac.
swampt. Swamped. *Ref. Sp.*
swamp tea. **a** Labrador tea. *U. S.* **b** The tea tree *Melaleuca squarrosa*. *Australia*
swamp thistle. An American thistle (*Carduus muticus*) with large purple flower heads.
swamp'weed', *n.* A small Australian creeping goodeniaceous herb (*Selliera radicans*).
swamp willow. Pussy willow.
swamp'wood', *n.* The leatherwood *Dirca palustris*.
swamy. Var. of SWAMI.
swan (swŏn), *v. i.* To swear; — used in minced oaths. *Slang or Dial. U. S.* [SVAN, etc.
Swan, **Swa-ne'tian**. Vars. of
swan animalcule. Any ciliate infusorian of *Trachelocerca*, *Amphileptus*, or an allied genus, having a necklike extension of the body. [DOWN.
swan'down', *n.* = SWAN'S-
swane. ✝ SWAIN.
swang (swăng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. pret. of SWING.
swang (swȧng), *n.* [Cf. SWAMP.] Low, wet, grassy land; swamp. *Dial. Eng.* — **swang'y** (-ĭ), *a.*
swange, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svangi*, *svangr*, Norw. dial. *svange*.] Loins; groin. *Obs.*
swangene. Obs p. p. of SWING.
swan goose. The Chinese goose or any other swanlike goose.
Swan'hild (swŏn'hĭld), *n.* [Icel. *Svanhildr*: cf. G. *Swanhild*.] In the Norse version of the Siegfried story, the daughter of Sigurd and Gudrun. Fairest of all women, she was wooed by a king, who, when his son was wrongly accused of guilty relations with her, had him hanged and her trampled to death by horses. In a Gothic story, she is torn to pieces by horses for her husband's treachery.
swan'-hop'ping, *n.* Corrupt. of SWAN-UPPING. *Eng.*
swan'i-mote (swăn'ĭ-mōt), *n.* [LL. *swanimotum*. Cf. SWAIN; MOTE meeting.] *Early Forest Law.* A court formerly held before foresters and verderers and, later, other forest officers, thrice yearly after the enactment of the Charta de Foresta.
swank (swăŋk), *pret.* of SWINK.
swank (swăŋk; swȧŋk), *a. & n.* Swanky. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
swank, *n. & v.* Swagger. *Dial. Eng.*
swank'ie. Var. of SWANKY. *Scot.*
swank'ing (swăŋk'ĭn; swȧŋk'ĭn), *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Swanky. **b** Big; strapping.
swank'it (swȧŋk'ĭt). Scot. pret. of SWINK.
swan knight. *Myth.* A knight, as Lohengrin, drawn by a swan to a land he is to succor In some forms of the legend, the swan is the swan knight's brother, who through the loss or injury of his magic necklace, occasioned by his wicked grandmother, is unable to transform himself to his human form from that of a swan, the power to change having been possessed by him and his brothers.
swank'y (swăŋk'ĭ; swȧŋk'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Inferior ale, beer, or cider. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A drink, of molasses, vinegar, and water. *Newfoundland.*
swank'y (swăŋk'ĭ; swȧŋk'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *swancor* flexible, pliant.] Supple; limber; active. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* An active, alert young fellow. *Scot.*
swan'ly, *a.* Relating to, or in connection with, a swan. *Obs.*

popular saga as well, constantly make mention of *swan maidens*, who fly through the air, come swimming along to bring tidings, or through putting aside their swan shift have come into the power of him who has taken it away. *Vos (de la Saussaye).*

swan′neck′ (swŏn′nĕk′), *n.* **1.** The swanflower.
2. Something curved more or less like the neck of a swan (cf. GOOSENECK); as: **a** *Stair Building.* A vertical curve in a handrail, consisting of a ramp terminating in a knee. **b** Any of various pipes or tubes. **c** In a Jacquard apparatus, a curved, slotted iron guideway for a bowl, screwed to the rails of the cylinder framing. **d** A cast-iron plate for continuing the circular channel or breast on the upstream side of certain water wheels.

swan′ner-y (swŏn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A place where swans are bred.

swan's′-down′ (swŏnz′doun′), *or* **swans′down′**, *n.* **1.** The down, or fine, soft feathers, of the swan, used as trimming on various articles of dress, for powder puffs, etc.
2. A soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton.
3. = CANTON FLANNEL.

swan′skin′ (swŏn′skĭn′), *n.* **1.** The skin of a swan with the down, or feathers.
2. Canton flannel.

swan′-up′ping (-ŭp′ĭng), *n.* [From *swan* + *up*, prep. & adv.] The practice or process of marking young swans for the owners; specif., an annual expedition for this purpose on the river Thames, the crown and the Companies of Dyers and Vintners now being the only owners; — called also *swan-hopping.* Cf. SWANMARK. *Eng.*

swap (swŏp; *dial. also* swâp), *v. t.*; SWAPPED (swŏpt); SWAP′PING. Also *swop.* [ME. *swappen* to strike, to move swiftly; perh. akin to E. *sweep, swoop.* Cf. SWAP a blow, SWAP, *v. i.*] **a** To strike; beat; thrash; also, to strike off; cut. *Obs.* **b** To slam; to shut violently. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** To chop, as grain in reaping. *Dial. Eng.*

swap (swŏp; *dial. also* swâp), *v. i.* **a** To strike. *Obs.* **b** To pounce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** To fall down. *Obs.* **d** To huddle together; squat. *Obs.*

swap, swop (swŏp), *v. t. & i.* [Perh. the same word as *swap* to strike; cf. E. to *strike* a bargain.] To exchange; barter; as, to *swap* horses, knives. *Colloq. & Dial.*

swap, swop (swŏp), *n.* [See SWAP to exchange.] An exchange; a barter; as, a good *swap.* *Colloq. & Dial.*

sward (swôrd), *n.* [AS. *sweard* skin, covering; akin to OFries. *swarde*, D. *zwoord*, G. *schwarte*, Icel. *svörðr* skin, sward of the earth.] **1.** (*dial. pron.* swärd, swäd) Skin; covering, as the hide of beasts; rind; outer skin, as of bacon. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. The grassy surface of land; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass; turf.

sward (swôrd), *v. t. & i*; SWARD′ED; SWARD′ING. To produce sward (upon); to cover, or be covered, with sward.

swarf (swôrf), *n.* [Dial. also *swarth*; orig. uncert.] **a** Slimy or oozy material from a grindstone in wet grinding, gritty grease exuding from a wheel axle, or the like. *Local, Eng.* **b** Fine metallic particles removed by a cutting tool; specif., chippings, etc., from soft iron castings, used as a reducing agent in certain chemical manufactures.

swarm (swôrm), *v. i. & t.*; SWARMED (swôrmd); SWARM′ING. [Cf. SWERVE.] To climb; shin; mount; — commonly with *up*; as, to *swarm* up a pole. *Colloq. or Dial.*

swarm, *n.* [ME. *swarm*, AS. *swearm*; akin to D. *zwerm*, G. *schwarm*, OHG. *swaram*, Icel. *svarmr* a tumult, Sw. *svärm* a swarm, Dan. *sværm*, and G. *schwirren* to whiz, to buzz, Skr. *svar* to sound. Cf. SWIRL.] **1.** A large number or mass of small animals (particularly insects), esp. when in motion. "A deadly *swarm* of hornets." *Milton.*
2. Esp., a great number of honeybees emigrating together from a hive in company with a queen to start a new colony elsewhere; also, loosely, a colony of honeybees settled permanently in a hive. See SWARM, *v. i.*, 1.
3. *Biol.* An aggregation of free-floating or free-swimming unicellular organisms; — applied usually to zoöspores.
4. Any great number or multitude, as of people in motion, or of inanimate objects; as, a *swarm* of meteorites.

Those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it [Italy]. *Addison.*

Syn. — Multitude, crowd, throng. See FLOCK.

swarm, *v. i.* **1.** To collect, and depart from a hive in a body to form a new colony; — said of bees. By the departure of some of the bees of a colony in this way overcrowding of the hive is remedied and the number of colonies is increased. To make their undertaking successful the swarm must contain a queen. Swarming takes place chiefly in late spring and early summer. Cf. AFTERSWARM.
2. To appear or collect in a crowd, like bees; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude.
3. To be crowded or thronged with beings in motion.

Every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*

4. *Biol.* To move about actively, as zoöspores, spermatozoa, and other cilia-bearing microörganisms.

swarm (swôrm), *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

swarm′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of those that swarm; specif., of bees, act of emigrating in a swarm.
2. *Card Playing.* In skat, the giving as many points as possible on tricks taken or likely to be taken by one's partner.

swarm spore. *Biol.* A zoöspore, or a planogamete; any minute motile spore produced in large numbers.

swart (swôrt), *a.* [ME. *swart*, AS. *sweart* black; akin to OFries., OS., & LG. *swart*, D. *zwart*, G. *schwarz*, OHG. *swarz*, Icel. *svartr*, Sw. *svart*, Dan. *sort*, Goth. *swarts*; cf. L. *sordes* dirt, *sordere* to be dirty. Cf. SORDID, SURD, SWARTHY.] Of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy.

A nation strange, with visage *swart.* *Spenser.*

the swart star, Sirius; — so called as causing swarthiness or blight. Cf. DOG DAYS.

swarth (swôrth), *n.* [Var. of *sward*; perh. influenced by *swath.*] **1.** Sward; short grass. *Chiefly Poet.*
2. A crop of grass for hay. *Dial. Eng.*

swarth′y (swôr′thĭ; -thĭ; 277), *a.*; SWARTH′I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr; -thĭ-ẽr); SWARTH′I-EST. [Cf. SWARTH, *a.*, SWARTY, SWART, *a.*] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny; swart. "A *swarthy* Ethiope." *Shak.*

Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains. *Addison.*

Syn. — See DUSKY.

— **swarth′i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ; -thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **swarth′i-ness,** *n.*

swash (swŏsh), *v. i.*; SWASHED (swŏsht); SWASH′ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Sw. *svasska* to splash, and, for sense 3, Sw. *svassa* to bully, to rodomontade.] **1.** To dash or move noisily with or as if with a splashing sound; to splash; as, *swashing* waves. "[He] *swashes* through incongruity and peril towards his aim." *Stevenson.*
2. To fall violently or noisily. *Obs.*
3. To make a great noise; to bluster; brag.

swash, *v. t.* To cause to swash or splash; to dash about violently, as water; as, to *swash* water in a pail.

swash, *n.* **1.** A dashing or splashing of water against or upon something, or the noise due to it; as, the *swash* of the waves against a pier, upon the beach, etc.
2. a A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand bank, or between a sand bank and the shore. **b** A bar over which the sea washes.
3. Liquid filth; wash; hogwash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. Worthless stuff; weak, characterless literary matter, esp. of a sentimental nature; trash. *Slang.*
5. Blustering noise or behavior. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
6. A swaggering fellow; a swasher. *Obs. or R.*

swash′buck′ler (-bŭk′lẽr), *n.* A braggart; a swaggerer. — Hence: **swash′buck′ler-ing, swash′buck′ling,** *a.*

swash′ing, *p. a.* **1.** Swaggering; braggart.
2. Resounding; crushing. "*Swashing* blow." *Shak.*

swash′-let′ters, *n. pl.* Old-fashioned italic capitals having top and bottom flourishes; thus: *ARPN* etc.

Swash Plate.

swash plate. *Mach.* A revolving circular plate, set obliquely on its shaft, and acting as a cam to give a reciprocating motion to a rod in a direction parallel to the shaft.

swas′ti-ka, swas′ti-ca (swȧs′tĭ-kȧ), *n.* Also *suastica, svastika*, etc. [Skr. *svastika*, fr. *svasti* welfare; *su* well + *asti* being.] A symbol or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms bent at right angles all in the same direction, and each prolonged to the height of the parallel arm of the cross. A great many modified forms exist, ogee and volute as well as rectilinear, while various decorative designs, as the Greek fret or meander, are derived from or closely associated with it. The swastika is found in remains from the Bronze Age in various parts of Europe, esp. at Hissarlik (Troy), and was in frequent use as late as the 10th century. It is found in ancient Persia, in India, where both Jains and Buddhists used (or still use) it as a religious symbol, in China and Japan, and among Indian tribes of North, Central, and South America. It is usually thought to be a charm, talisman, or religious token, esp. a sign of good luck or benediction. Max Müller distinguished from the *swastika*, with arms prolonged to the right, the *suavastika*, with arms prolonged to the left, but this distinction is not commonly recognized. Other names for the swastika are *fylfot* and *gammadion.*

Typical form of Swastika.

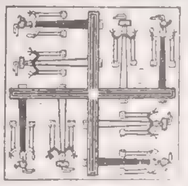

Swastika Design in Navaho Altar Floor.

Swat (swăt), **Swa′ti** (swä′tē), *n.* One of a Mohammedan people of the Northwest Frontier Province of India, of Aryan speech and descent.

swath (swôth; swŏth; 277), *n.* [AS. *swaðu* a track, trace; akin to D. *zwaad, zwad, zwade*, a swath of grass, G. *schwad, schwaden*; perh. orig., a shred or slice.] **1.** A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing or cradling.
2. The whole sweep of a scythe or a machine, in mowing or cradling, or the path cut in one course; hence, the sweep or reach of something likened to a scythe, or the track left by it.
3. A crop of grass for hay. *Dial. Eng.*

swathe (swāth), *v. t.*; SWATHED (swātht); SWATH′ING (swāth′ĭng). [ME. *swathen*, akin to AS. *sweðian* (in comp.). Cf. SWADDLE.] To bind or wrap with a swathe, band, bandage, or the like; also, to wrap after the manner of a bandage or swathe; as, an infant *swathed* at birth.

swathe, *n.* [See SWATHE, *v.*] A bandage; band; swath.

swath′er (swŏth′ẽr; swôth′-), *n.* [See SWATH, *n.*] *Agric.* A device attached to a mowing machine for raising the uncut fallen grain and marking the limit of the swath.

sway (swā), *v. t.*; SWAYED (swād); SWAY′ING. [ME. *sweyen*, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sveigja* to bend, swing, sway, but also Fries. *swäien, swäjen*, D. *zwaaijen* to wield, swing. Cf. SWAGGER.] **1.** To move or wield with the hand; to swing; wield; as, to *sway* the scepter.
2. To cause to swing or incline to one side or another, or from side to side; as, reeds *swayed* by the wind; hence, to turn aside; to warp; as, judgment *swayed* by passion.
3. To influence or direct by power and authority, by persuasion, or by moral force; to govern; to guide.

To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*

4. To lean upon; weigh down; oppress. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Naut.* To hoist or set up, esp. by throwing the weight of the body on a halyard or other rope; — often with *up.*

Syn. — Bias, rule, govern, direct, influence; swing, move, wave, wield.

sway (swā), *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn to one side by weight or influence; to lean; incline.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

2. To turn one's way; to bend one's course; to go.
3. To swing from side to side; to oscillate; fluctuate.
4. To have weight or influence.
5. To bear sway; to rule; govern.

Syn. — See SHAKE.

sway, *n.* **1.** Act of swaying; a swinging motion; esp., the swing or sweep of a weapon.

With huge two-handed *sway* brandished aloft *Milton.*

2. Influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side; as, the *sway* of desires. *A. Tucker.*
3. Preponderance; turn or cast of balance. *Now Rare.* "To turn the *sway* of battle." *Milton.*
4. Rule; dominion; control; as, to bear *sway.*
5. Any of various things that move with a swaying motion, as a balance, crane, lever, etc. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

Syn. — Rule, dominion, power, empire, control, influence, direction, preponderance, ascendancy.

sway′-backed′ (-băkt′), *a.* Having the back abnormally hollow or sagged; — said of horses and other animals.

sway bar. *Vehicles.* **a** A bar attached to the hounds, in the rear of the front axle, so as to slide on the reach as the axle is swung in turning the vehicle. **b** Either of the two bars used in coupling the front and rear sleds of a logging sled; also, the bar used to couple two logging cars.

sway′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWAY. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Act of one that sways, in any sense.
2. An injury to the back of a horse caused by violent strains or by overloading.
— **sway′ing-ly,** *adv.*

Swa′zi (swä′zē), *n.* A Bantu of an intelligent, industrious tribe of Zulu origin of Swaziland in South Africa.

sweal (swēl), *v. i.*; SWEALED (swēld); SWEAL′ING. [AS. *swelan*, v. i., akin to G. *schwelen* to burn slowly, *schwül* sultry, AS. *swōl* heat, Icel. *svæla* a thick smoke.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; hence, to waste away. Cf. SWALE, *v.*, **b.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. Scott.*

sweal, *v. t.* [ME. *swelen*, AS. *swǣlan*, v. t., fr. *swelan*, v. i. See SWEAL, *v. i.*] To singe; scorch; as, to *sweal* a pig by singeing off the hair. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swear (swâr), *v. i.*; *pret.* SWORE (swōr; 201), formerly SWARE (swâr); *p. p.* SWORN (swōrn; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAR′ING. [ME. *sweren, swerien*, AS. *swerian*; akin to D. *zweren*, OS. *swerian*, OHG. *swerien*, G. *schwören*, Icel. *sverja*, Sw. *svärja*, Dan. *sværge*, Icel. & Sw. *svara* to answer, Dan. *svare*, Dan. & Sw. *svar* an answer, Goth. *swaran* to swear. The orig. sense was perh. to be responsible. Cf. ANSWER.] **1.** To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to affirm solemnly by an object regarded as sacred, as the Bible, the Koran, etc.
2. To make a promise, threat, vow, etc., on oath; to vow.

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swan′mark′ (swŏn′märk′), *n.* A mark of ownership cut on the upper mandible of a swan. See SWAN-UPPING. *Eng.* — **swan′mark′er**, *n.* — **swan′mark′ing**, *n.*
swan′net, *n.* A little swan. *Obs.*
swan′nish (swŏn′ĭsh), **swan′ny** (-ĭ), *a.* Swanlike. *Rare.*
swan pan. Var. of SUAN PAN.
Swan River daisy. [From *Swan River*, Western Australia.] An Australian asteraceous plant (*Brachycome iberidifolia*), with heads of blue-rayed or white-rayed flowers.
Swan River everlasting. An Australian everlasting (*Helipterum manglesii*).
swan shift. See SWAN MAIDEN.
swan shot. A large size of shot used in fowling.
swan's neck. = SWANNECK, 2.
swan song. The song anciently fabled to be sung by a swan when dying; hence, a last work of a poet, composer, etc., produced just before his death.
swan′-up′per, *n.* Swanmarker.
swan′wort′ (swŏn′wûrt′), *n.* The swanflower.
swap, *v. t.* To drink up. *Obs.*
swap (swâp), *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *samhail* likeness, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel *svipr* look, mien, likeness, Norw. dial. *svip, sveip.*] To resemble. *Scot.* — *n.* Resemblance. *Scot.*
swap, *n.* [Perh. of imitative orig.; cf. G. *schwapp*, n., a slap, swap, *schwapp, schwapps*, interj., slap! smack! but cf. also SWAP to strike.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A blow; a stroke; a cut. **b** A sudden movement; esp., a swoop or fall.
swap, *adv.* [Cf. SWAP a blow.] Quickly and with force; with a swap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
swap (swâp), *n.* Pod; husk; also, sedge. *Scot.*
swape (swāp), *n.* [See SWEEP, *n.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A pole or bar used as a lever or swivel. **b** A long steering oar used by keelmen on the Tyne. **c** A fork to spread manure.
swappe. Obs. or dial. Eng. of [SWAP, strike.
swappes. *n.* Swashbuckler. *Obs.*
swap′ping (swŏp′ĭng; *dial.* -ĭn), *a.* Big; huge; "whopping." *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swap′pit, *a.* Slatternly. *Obs.*
swar. Obs. or dial. var. of *swore*, pret. of SWEAR.
swar′bie (swär′bĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svartbakr*, lit., blackback.] Swartback. *Shetland I.*
sward. † SWORD.
sward′y (swôr′dĭ), *a.* Covered with sward or grass.
sware. † SQUARE, SWEER.
sware (swâr). Archaic or dial. pret. of SWEAR.
sware (swâr). Scot. var. of [SWIRE.
sware, *n.* [Cf. AS. *āðswara.* See ANSWER, SWEAR, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** An oath; swearing. **b** Speech.
sware, *n. & v.* [See ANSWER, SWEAR, *v.*] Answer. *Obs.*
swarf (swärf), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. SWERVE.] To swoon or cause to swoon; also, to become languid or to weary. — *n.* A stupor; swoon. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
swarffie. † SWARTHY.
swargh, *n.* Rabble. *Obs. Scot.*
swarm cell. *Biol.* Swarm spore.
swarm′er, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* **a** One that swarms. **b** A swarm spore.
2 A metal plug for a crack in a forging, etc.
3. A kind of small rocket.
swar′mle (swär′m'l; swä′-), *v. t.* = SWARM, to climb. *Dial. Eng.*
swar′ry (swär′ĭ; swŏr′-). Anglicized form of SOIREE. *Dial.*
swart. † SWARD. [*Obs.*
swart, *n.* [Cf. SWART, *a.*] Shrew.
swart, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *sweartian.*] To make or become swarthy. *Obs.*
swart′back′ (swôrt′băk′), *n.* The great black-backed gull. *Shetland & Orkney I.*
swart′fast, *a.* Swarthy. *Obs.*
swarth (swôrth). Var. of SWATH.
swarth (swärth; swäth). Dial. Eng. of SWARD.
swarth, *v. i.* [Cf. SWARF, *v. i.*] To swoon. *Obs. Scot.*
swarth (swärth; swäth), *n.* Apparition; wraith. *Dial. Eng.*
swarth (*dial* swärth, swôth), *a.* [For older *swart.*] Swarthy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **swarth′ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
swarth′y, *v. t.* To make swarthy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
swart′i-ness, *n.* Swarthiness.
swart′ish, *a.* Somewhat swart.
swart′ness, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sweartness.*] The quality or state of being swart.
swart′rut′ter (swôrt′rŭt′ẽr), *n.* [G. *schwarze rotte* black company, confused with D. words for black rider.] A trooper of one of the marauding bands with blackened face, black garb, etc., that in the 16th and 17th centuries harassed the Netherlands. — **swart′rut′ting**, *a.*
swart′y (*dial.* swär′tĭ, swô′tĭ), *a.* [From SWART.] Swarthy; tawny. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Swartz′i-a (swärt′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Olaus *Swartz* (1760–1818), Swedish botanist.] Syn. of TOUNATEA.
swarve, *v. t. & i.* = SWARM, to [climb. *Obs.*
swarve. † SWERVE.
swash (swŏsh; swâsh), *a.* [Cf. SWASH, *v. i.*, SQUASH, *v. t.*] **a** Corpulent; also, tipsy; fuddled. *Obs. Scot.* **b** Soft; squashy; watery. *Dial. Eng.*
swash, *adv.* Splashingly. *Rare.*
swash (swŏsh), *n.* [Cf. SWASH, *v. i.*, SQUASH, *v. t.*] An oval figure, as, *Arch.*, one with moldings oblique to the axis of the work. *Obs. or R.*
swash channel. = 3d SWASH, [2 a.
swash′er (-ẽr), *n.* A blusterer; braggart. *Rare.*
swash′ly, *adv.* In a swashing [way. *Obs.*
swash′way′, *n.* = 3d SWASH, 2 a.
swash work. Oblique work in [lathe turning.
swash′y (swŏsh′ĭ; swâsh′ĭ), *a.* [See SWASH, *a.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Squashy; watery. **b** Weak; insipid. **c** Gaudy; showy.
swa′sion, *n.* Aphetic for PERSUASION. *Obs.*
swa-siv′i-ous. *a.* Persuasive. [*Obs.*
swat (swȧt). Dial. of SQUAT, *v.*
swat (swŏt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SWEAT.
swat. *n. & v.* Hit; slap. *Slang.*
swat (swȧt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *swātan*, pl., beer.] Chiefly *pl. Scot.* **a** Drink, esp. new ale; wort. **b** The thin part of sowens.
swatch (swŏch; swȧch), *v. t.* **1.** To separate; cut off. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To select, supply, or make, by a pattern; to match. *Scot.*
swatch (swŏch), *n.* [From SWATCH, *v.*] **a** A swath. *Obs.* **b** A pattern or sample, usually of cloth. *Com. Cant.*
Swatch′el (swŏch′ĕl), *n. Slang.* Punch, the chief character in the Punch-and-Judy shows.
Swatchel box. A Punch-and-Judy show.
swate (swāt). Obs. or Scot. pret. of SWEAT.
swath (swäth). Dial. Eng. var. [of SWARD, rind.
swath. Var. of SWATHE.
swath′band′, swath′clout′, *n.* A swaddling cloth. *Obs.*
swathe (swāth). Var. of SWATH.
swath′el. *n.* A strong man. *Scot.*
swathel, swathle. † SWADDLE.
swath′el. *a.* [See SWADDLE, *n.*] Tightly bound. *Obs.*
swath′el-band′, swath′el-bind′ing, *n.* A swaddling cloth. *Obs.*
swath′y (swôth′ĭ; swŏth′-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or lying in, swaths. *Rare.*
Swa′ti, *n.* See SWAT.
Swa′tow (swä′tou), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
swatte. Obs. pret. of SWEAT.
swat′ter (swȧt′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SQUATTER, *v. i.*, and SQUANDER.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To squatter or splash about. **b** To scatter; squander.
swat′tle (swȧt′'l), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *squattle.*] To gulp down; to guzzle; also, to dissipate; squander. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
swa′ver (swā′vẽr), *n. & v.* [Cf. AS. *swǣfan.*] Stagger. *Obs. or Scot.*
sway. † SO.
sway brace. A brace to prevent swaying. — **sway bracing.**
swayd. Swayed. *Ref. Sp.*
swayed (swād), *a.* = SWAY-BACKED.
sway′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
swe. † SO, SUE.
swea. † SWAY.
sweak. † SQUEAK.
sweak (swēk), *n.* **a** A twig supported by a prop in a bird snare. *Obs.* **b** A swingbar over a hearth. *Dial. Eng.*
sweame. † SWEME.
swea′mish (*dial.* swē′mĭsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SQUEAMISH. [or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
swear. Var. of SWEER, *a.* *Obs.*

N O P Q R S

3. *Law.* To take oath (which see); to give evidence or state on oath; as, to *swear* to fact, against a party.
4. To make an appeal to the divine Being irreverently or blasphemously; to use the name of God or sacred things profanely; to adjure God in imprecation; to curse.
to swear at, to curse against; also, *Slang*, to be out of harmony with, as one color with another. — **to s. by**, to place great confidence in (a person or thing); to trust implicitly; as, *to swear by* one's doctor. — **to s. off**, to make a vow, or resolution, to abstain from something. *Slang.*

swear (swâr), *v. t.* **1.** To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to a divine Being for the truth of the declaration.

Swear unto me here by God, that thou wilt not deal falsely with me. *Gen.* xxi. 23.

2. To make (a promise, vow, threat, etc.) on oath; to vow.
3. *Law.* To put to an oath (which see); to bind by an oath; to administer an oath to; — often followed by *in* or *into*; as, to *swear* witnesses, a jury; to *swear* in an officer.
4. To declare or charge upon oath; as, he *swore* treason against his friend.
5. To appeal to by or with an oath. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
6. To speak or utter irreverently or blasphemously. *Rare.*
to swear the peace against one, *Law*, to make oath that one is under actual fear of death or bodily harm from another by reason of his menaces or attempts, to compel the accused to find sureties that he will keep the peace. *Chiefly Eng.*

swear′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.
2. A profane person; one who uses profane language.

sweat (swĕt), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SWEAT or SWEAT′ED, *Obs.* SWAT (swŏt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAT′ING. [ME. *sweten*, AS. *swǣtan*, fr. *swāt*, n., sweat; akin to OFries. & OS. *swēt*, D. *zweet*, OHG. *sweiz*, G. *schweiss*, Icel. *sveiti*, Sw. *svett*, Dan. *sved*, W. *chwys*, L. *sudor* sweat, *sudare* to sweat, Gr. ἶδος, ἱδρώς, sweat, ἱδίειν to sweat, Skr. *svēda* sweat, *svid* to sweat. Cf. EXUDE, SUDARY, SUDORIFIC.] **1.** To excrete sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; to perspire.
2. To be excreted, or to exude, through the pores of the skin or through any porous body.
3. To emit or exude moisture, as green plants when closely packed, cheese in ripening, etc.
4. Specif., to exude nitroglycerin; — said of dynamite in which nitroglycerin separates from its absorbent or dope.
5. To condense moisture in beads or drops on the surface; as, a pitcher of ice water will *sweat* in a hot room. *Colloq.*
6. To labor in such manner as to cause perspiration; hence, in general, to work hard; to drudge.
to sweat out, *Card Playing*, to win a game without taking risks, by waiting for trifling points that fall to one's share.

sweat, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to excrete moisture from the skin; to cause to perspire; as, his physicians *sweated* him.
2. To emit from or as from the pores; to exude.

Mine eyes to *sweat* compassion. *Shak.*

3. To wet with perspiration; as, to *sweat* a collar.
4. To cause to exude moisture; specif.: **a** To subject to fermentation, as the leaves of tobacco. **b** To dry thoroughly, as wood in a charcoal pit.
5. To heat for the purpose of extracting an easily fusible constituent; to extract in this way; as, to *sweat* bismuth ore; to *sweat* oil out of crude paraffin.
6. *Mech.* To apply heat to (a substance, as solder) until it melts and runs, esp. between surfaces to unite them; as, to *sweat* soft solder into seams; hence, to unite by such means; as, to *sweat* a gold pen to an iridium point (causing the gold to melt and adhere).
7. *Naut.* To hoist, haul, or set, as flat or taut as possible; — said of a sail, rope, etc. *Slang.*
8. To get advantage, as of money, property, or labor, from (any one), by exaction or oppression; as, to *sweat* a spendthrift; to *sweat* operatives. See SWEATING SYSTEM.
9. To get information from by close and exacting questioning; as, the police *sweated* the prisoner. *Colloq. or Cant.*
10. To pledge or pawn. *Slang.*
to sweat coin, to remove particles of a coin, esp. a gold coin, by shaking it with others in a bag.

sweat (swĕt), *n.* [From the v.; cf. ME. *swot*, AS. *swāt*.]
1. The fluid excreted from the sudoriferous glands of the skin; perspiration. See PERSPIRATION, 2.

In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread. *Gen.* iii. 19.

2. Lifeblood; life. *Obs.*
3. Act or fact of sweating, or state of one who sweats; esp., perspiration induced medicinally.
4. That which produces perspiration; esp., hard work; labor; drudgery; also, *Obs.*, excessive heat.
5. Moisture issuing from any substance; as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.
6. The sweating sickness. *Obs.* *Holinshed.*
7. *Manège.* An exercise given a horse before a race.
8. A febrile disease of ferrets, having the features commonly seen in distemper of dogs.
Syn. — See PERSPIRATION.

sweat box. **1.** *Naut.* A small cell for refractory prisoners.
2. A room in which the process of sweating a prisoner is carried on; also, the process. *Colloq.* See SWEAT, *v. t.*, 9.
3. *Tanning.* A box in which hides are sweated.

sweat′er (swĕt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sweats.
2. One that causes to sweat; as: **a** A sudorific. **b** A thick warm woolen jacket or jersey. **c** An employer of labor who makes use of the sweating system. *Colloq.* **d** A hard or troublesome task. *Colloq. or Dial.*

sweat gland. *Anat.* A gland which secretes sweat. In man such glands occur in great numbers in nearly all parts of the skin, and ordinarily consist of an epithelial tube extending spirally downward from a minute orifice (*pore*) in the surface of the skin to the deep portion of the derma, or more often the subcutaneous tissue, where it ends in a much convoluted spherical mass. See SKIN, *Illust.*

sweat′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWEAT. — **sweating bath**, a bath for producing sensible sweat; a stove or sudatory. — **s. house**, a house for hygienic bathing or for sweating sick persons. — **s. iron**, a kind of knife, or a piece of iron, used to scrape off sweat, esp. from horses; horse scraper. — **sweating sickness**, a febrile epidemic characterized by profuse sweating, often fatal within two or three hours, that appeared in England in 1485 and returned four times until 1551, esp. in 1528, when it extended to the Continent. It attacked esp. the well-to-do classes. Cf. PLAGUE, *n.*, 3. — **s. stock**. = SWEAT STOCK. — **s. system**, a system of taking advantage of the necessities of employees to drive them to the limit of their powers of labor, usually for unduly or unfairly low wages. The term is now used chiefly of the employment, usually by a subcontractor, of unskilled or poorly or partly skilled workers on piece work in indoor manufacturing, as of cheap clothing, cigars, etc. The work rooms, called *sweatshops*, were, and, in the absence of statutory regulation, are, often unsanitary. The frequent employment of child labor and the parceling out of the work to be done in tenements are sometimes among the more objectionable features of the system. The term is one of reproach, without precise limitation.

sweat lodge. *Anthrop.* A hut or lodge built by American Indians for sweating, either as a rite or as a remedy for disease, by steam from water poured on hot stones.

sweat′y (swĕt′ĭ), *a.*; SWEAT′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SWEAT′I-EST.
1. Moist with sweat; as, a *sweaty* skin.
2. Consisting of sweat; of the nature of sweat.

No noisome whiffs or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Causing sweat; hence, laborious; toilsome.

Swede (swēd), *n.* [Cf. G. *Schwede*.] **1.** One of the people of Sweden, an almost pure Teutonic type, though slightly modified by admixture with the Lapps and Finns in the northern departments. Cf. GEATAS, SCANDINAVIAN, *n.*, 1.
2. [*often l. c.*] A rutabaga, or Swedish turnip.

Swe′den-bor′gi-an (swē′dĕn-bôr′jĭ-ăn), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish philosopher and religious writer. Swedenborg claimed to have direct intercourse with the spiritual world, through the opening of his spiritual senses in 1745. He taught that the Lord Jesus Christ, as comprehending in himself all the fullness of the Godhead, is the one only God, and that there is a spiritual sense to the Scriptures, which he (Swedenborg) was able to reveal, because he saw the correspondence between natural and spiritual things. — **Swe′den-bor′gi-an**, *a.*

Swed′ish (swēd′ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. G. *schwedisch*, Sw. *svensk*.] Of or pert. to Sweden, its inhabitants, or their language.
Swedish clover, alsike. — **S. feather**. **a** A kind of pike or partisan. *Obs.* **b** An iron-tipped stake used as a palisade in repelling cavalry. *Obs. or Hist.* — **S. fir**, the Scotch pine. — **S. gloves**, suède gloves. *Rare.* — **S. green**, Scheele's green. — **S. iron**, iron made in Sweden, valued for its generally excellent quality. — **S. juniper**, a horticultural variety of *Juniperus communis*. — **S. movements**, *Med.*, a system of exercise, active and passive, of different muscles and joints of the body. See KINESIATRICS. — **S. nightingale**. **a** The European redwing thrush. **b** [*cap.*] Jenny Lind (1820–87, Madame Goldschmidt), a native of Stockholm, perhaps the most celebrated of female vocalists. — **S. turnip**, the rutabaga.

Swed′ish (swēd′ĭsh), *n.* The language of Sweden, which previous to 1200 A. D. was recorded only in runic inscriptions. The literary language, or modern standard Swedish as distinguished from Old Swedish, began to develop in the 14th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

swee′ny (swē′nĭ), *n.* *Far.* In horses, an atrophy of the muscles of the shoulder; also, atrophy of any muscle.

sweep (swēp), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SWEPT (swĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEEP′ING. [ME. *swepen*, fr. ME. *swopen* (for earlier *swapen*), or its source. See SWOOP, *v.*] **1.** To move or pass with swiftness or force, as if brushing the surface of anything; hence, in general, to move or pass swiftly.

I hear the sable garments of the night
Sweep through her marble halls. *Longfellow.*
That I . . . may *sweep* to my revenge. *Shak.*

2. To move or pass with stateliness or dignity; as, she *swept* from the room.
3. To move, pass, or extend with a wide sweep, range, or effect; to pass over anything comprehensively; as, a plague *swept* over the country; the valley *sweeps* off to the right.
4. To clean rooms or the like by brushing with or as with a broom. "A new broom *sweeps* clean." *Old Prov.*
5. *Whaling.* To move the flukes violently from side to side; — said of a wounded whale.

sweep (swēp), *v. t.* **1.** To drive or carry along or off with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* dirt from a floor; a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes.
2. To pass a broom or the like across (a surface) so as to remove loose dirt, dust, etc.; to brush with a broom for cleaning; as, to *sweep* a floor, street, chimney.

I will *sweep* it with the besom of destruction. *Is.* xiv. 23.

3. To carry trailing upon or brushing along the ground; — said of the train of a gown, etc.

And like a peacock *sweep* along his tail. *Shak.*

4. To brush, pass, move, draw, or the like, against, over, or along, with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* the strings of a banjo; to *sweep* a river bottom with a dragnet; also, to pass or move (something) with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* one's hand across a table.
5. To pass over, or traverse searchingly, with the eye or an instrument of observation; as, to *sweep* the heavens.
6. *Founding.* To form (a mold) by shaping the surface of the sand or loam with a template or strickle instead of using a pattern; to strike; strickle; — often with *up*.
to sweep the deck *or* **the board**, *Card Playing*, to clear off all the stakes on the table by winning them.

sweep, *n.* **1.** Act of sweeping; specif.: **a** A clearing out or away; as, a clean *sweep* of officeholders after election. **b** Act of viewing comprehensively with the eye or an instrument; also, the region thus viewed; as, a *sweep* of moorland; specif., *Astron.*, a systematic search of the sky with the telescope; — a term used by the Herschels.
2. Motion of a sweeping nature; as, to row with an easy *sweep*; also, the compass or range of such motion; as, the *sweep* of a storm, an epidemic; hence, the compass or range of anything regarded as having such motion; compass or range in general; as, the *sweep* of a decree.
3. Purport; signification. *Obs.* *Wars of Alexander.*
4. A whip; a scourge. *Obs.*
5. A bend; curve.

With curvature of low and easy *sweep*. *Cowper.*

6. *Chiefly Mech.* A long flat curve; hence, a surface or part having such a curve, as a long, flatly curved ruler.
7. *Naut.* **a** The mold of a ship when she begins to curve in at the rungheads; any part of a ship shaped in a segment of a circle. **b** A long oar used in boats or small vessels, either to propel or steer them.
8. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specif.: **a** A chimney sweeper. **b** One of the men employed by the university to take care of students' rooms. *Yale Univ., U. S.*
9. Usually *pl.* The sweepings of workshops where precious metals are worked, containing filings, etc.
10. *Physics.* A settling or tendency to settle to thermal equilibrium of a substance. The sweep of a closed system is called a *simple sweep*. The sweep of a substance which, being subjected to continuously changing external influences, does not keep up in its changes with the changing conditions, is called a *trailing sweep*. The sweep of a substance which settles down to an unvarying state, incompatible with thermal equilibrium, due to external action, is called a *steady sweep*.
11. A hand water-raising device consisting of a long pole or timber pivoted to the top of a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket. Cf. PICOTAH, SHADOOF.
12. *Agric.* A plate of metal, of any of various shapes and sizes, for attachment to a plow stock or cultivator frame, used for throwing loose soil about plants in cultivating, for leveling ridges between rows of growing crops, etc.
13. *Card Playing.* In casino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board, and so removing them all; in whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.
14. An Australian squamipinnate fish (*Scorpis æquipinnis*) highly valued for food.
15. = SWEEPSTAKES, 3.
16. *Founding.* A strickle.
17. *Refining.* = ALMOND FURNACE. *Obs.*
18. A war engine for throwing stones. *Obs. exc. in Her.*
sweep of the tiller, *Naut.*, a circular frame on which the tiller travels.

sweep′er (swēp′ẽr), *n.* One that sweeps, or cleans by sweeping; as, a carpet, street, or tube *sweeper*; specif., the protecting frilling at the bottom of a dress skirt.

sweep′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that sweeps, in any sense.
2. *Astron.* = SWEEP, *n.*, 1 **b**.
3. *pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish; refuse.

sweep′ing, *p. a.* **1.** Moving swiftly and violently; also, of great range or scope; including or affecting many persons or things; as, a *sweeping* flood, majority, accusation.
2. That sweeps or cleans with or as with a broom or brush.
sweeping process. = SWEEP, *n.*, 10.
— **sweep′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sweep′ing-ness**, *n.*

sweep net. **a** A large net usually paid out around an arc of a circle from a boat and then hauled ashore. **b** A bag-shaped net with a handle used by entomologists for catching insects by sweeping it over vegetation.

sweep′stake′ (swēp′stāk′), *n.* **1.** **a** A winning of all the stakes or prizes by one player. **b** An old game in which such winning is possible. *Obs.*
2. A complete removal; a clean sweep. *Obs.*

sweep′stake′, *adv.* Sweepingly; by wholesale.

sweep′stakes′ (-stāks′), *n.* **1.** = SWEEPSTAKE, 1 **a**.
2. The whole stake on an event, esp. on a horse race, a given amount being put up by each contestant and sometimes additional prizes added by the promoters, and the stake awarded according to agreement either all to the winner or in shares to several; — used either as *sing.* or *pl.*
3. A race for a sweepstakes.

sweep′wash′er (-wŏsh′ẽr), *n.* One who extracts the residuum of precious metals from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., of refineries of gold and silver, or places where these metals are used. — **sweep′wash′ings** (-ĭngz), *n.*

sweep′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Moving with a sweeping motion.

The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*

2. Of the nature of a wide sweep, curve, or bend. *Colloq.*
3. Heavy and pendulous; swaying heavily. *Rare.*

sweet (swēt), *a.*; SWEET′ER (-ẽr); SWEET′EST. [ME. *swete*, *swote*, *sote*, AS. *swēte* (cf. *swōte*, adv.); akin to OFries. *swēte*, OS. *swōti*, D. *zoet*, G. *süss*, OHG. *suozi*, Icel. *sætr*, *sœtr*, Sw. *söt*, Dan. *söd*, Goth. *suts*, L. *suavis*, for *suadvis*, Gr. ἡδύς, Skr. *svādu* sweet, *svad*, *svād*, to make pleasing, to enjoy. Cf. ASSUAGE, SUAVE, SUASION.] **1.** Pleasing to the taste; specif.: **a** Having an agreeable taste or flavor such as that of sugar; saccharine; — opposed to *sour* or *bitter*; as, a *sweet* beverage; *sweet* fruits. **b** Having a fresh taste; having the taste pertaining to the original sound or wholesome state; fresh; — opposed to *sour*, *rancid*, *stale*, *putrescent*, etc.; as, *sweet* milk; *sweet* meat or fish.
2. Hence, pleasing or agreeable in general; specif.: **a** Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; redolent; balmy. **b** Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; as, *sweet* music. **c** Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; fair; as, a *sweet* face. **d** Pleasing to the mind or the feelings; arousing pleasing emotions; attractive; as, *sweet* dreams or fancies; hence, dear or beloved. "My *sweet* Bianca." *Shak.*

Mildness and *sweet* reasonableness is the one established rule of Christian working. *M. Arnold.*

e Dear; — formerly common in address; as, my *sweet* sir.
3. *Mach. & Mech.* Smooth and noiseless. Cf. SWEETLY, 2.
4. Not salt or salted; fresh; as, *sweet* water; *sweet* butter.
5. *Archery.* Elastic, as an archer's bow.
6. Sacred; holy. *Obs. & R.* *Destr. of Troy.*
7. Warm and fertile; — said of land, as opposed to *sour*.
8. Designating unskimmed milk. *Dial. Eng.*
9. Containing sugar; not dry (see DRY, *a.*, 7); — said of wines and other fermented liquors.
10. *Chem., Metal.* Free from excess of acid, sulphur, or corrosive salts.
Syn. — Sugary, saccharine, dulcet, luscious.
sweet acacia, the huisache, or sponge tree. — **s. almond**. See

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swear, *n.* An oath. *Colloq.*
sweard. † SWARD, SWORD.
sweart. Var. of SWEERED. *Scot.*
swear′word′, *n.* A profane oath; an expletive. *Colloq.*
sweat′band′ (swĕt′bănd′), *n.* The band, as of leather, in a hat, to protect it from sweat.
sweat′ful, *a.* *Rare.* **a** Sweaty; hence, hard-working. **b** Causing sweat; hence, indicative of severe toil.
sweath (swēth). Dial. Eng. var. [of SWATH.]
sweat house. = SWEAT LODGE.
sweat′i-ly (swĕt′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sweaty manner.
sweat′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sweating plant. Boneset.
sweat leather. **a** A leather sweatband. **b** A leather piece under the saddle girths to keep a horse's sweat from the rider.
sweat′less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*
sweat′shop′, *n.* See SWEATING SYSTEM.
sweat stock. Hides depilated [by sweating.]
sweat′weed′, *n.* Marsh mallow.
sweaven. † SWEVEN.
sweb, *n. & v.* [AS. *swebban* to send to sleep, lull.] Swoon. *Obs.*
swech, sweche. † SUCH.
swecht, *n.* Weight; force; might. *Obs.* *Scot.*
Swed. *Abbr.* Sweden; Swedish.
Swe′den-bor′gi-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
swedge (swĕj). Var. of SWAGE.
swee (swē). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SWAY.
sweel (swēl). Dial. of SQUEAL, [SWEAL.]
sweel. Scot. & dial. of SWILL.
sweel, *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *svela*, *sveela*, *svila*, to whirl, run around.] Swirl. *Scot.*
sweel, *v. t.* To swaddle. *Scot.*
sweem. † SWEME. [of SWIM.]
sweem (swēm). Scot. & dial. Eng.
sweep′board′, *n.* See STRICKLE, 3.
sweep′it (swēp′ĭt). Scot. for *swept*, pret. of SWEEP.
swee′ple (swē′p'l). Var. of SWIPLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sweep piece. *Nav.* Either of two segments or ledges of wood extending inboard from the lower sill of an old-time gun port to make it easier to train the gun. *Obs. or Hist.*
sweep saw. = BOW SAW.
sweep seine. = SWEEP NET **a**.
sweep smelter. One who smelts sweeps, to regain the metals.
sweer (swēr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWEAR.
sweer, *a.* [AS. *swǣr*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Heavy. **b** Oppressive; grievous; hence, difficult. *Obs.* **c** Sad; sore. *Obs.* **d** Slow; indolent. **e** Reluctant. **f** Faithful; true. — *v. t.* To oppress. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]
sweer′dom, *n.* Sweerness. *Obs.*
sweered (swērt), **sweert**, *a.* Slow; reluctant; lazy. *Scot.*
sweer′ing, *n.* [See SWEER, *a.*] Sloth; slowness. *Obs.*
sweer′ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
sweet. † SUITE. [*a.*, 12.]
sweet, *adv.* Sweetly. See FLAT,
sweet (swĕt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWEAT.
sweet, *v. t.* [AS. *swētan*.] To sweeten. *Obs.*

ALMOND, 2. — **sweet alyssum**, an annual brassicaceous plant (*Konig maritimum*), with clusters of small fragrant white flowers. — **s. amber**, a large-flowered European St. John's-wort (*Hypericum androsæmum*). — **s. apple.** **a** Any apple of sweet flavor. **b** The sweetsop. — **s. archangel.** See ARCHANGEL, 2 **b**. — **s. ash**, the wild chervil. — **s. balm.** **a** The garden balm. **b** A menthaceous plant of the Canary Islands (*Cedronella canariensis*). — **s. balsam**, the balsamweed *Gnaphalium obtusifolium*. — **s. basil**, common basil. — **s. bay.** **a** The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). **b** An American magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) abundant along the Atlantic coast southward. It has glaucous leaves and rather small globose fragrant white flowers. **c** The red bay. — **s. bent**, the wood rush *Juncoides campestre*. — **s. Billy.** **a** = SWEET WILLIAM **a**. **b** The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.* — **s. birch**, a common birch (*Betula lenta*) of the eastern United States, having spicy brown bark, hard, dark-colored wood, and erect fruiting aments. A volatile medicinal oil is distilled from the bark and wood, and birch beer is obtained from the sweet sap by fermentation. The wood is used for furniture and shipbuilding. Also called *black birch* and *cherry birch*. — **s. brier.** See SWEETBRIER. — **s. broomweed.** = BROOMWEED **a**. — **s. buckeye**, a tall buckeye (*Æsculus octandra*) of the central United States. It has yellow or red flowers and soft white wood. The tree is often cultivated. — **s. calabash**, a West Indian passion vine (*Passiflora maliformis*), producing a roundish, edible fruit, the size of an apple. — **s. calamus**, sweet flag. — **s. cane**, sweet flag. — **s. cassava**, a species of cassava (*Manihot palmata aipi*) with nonpoisonous juice. Its root yields excellent cassava, and its herbage is relished by stock. See CASSAVA, 1; MANIHOT. — **s. cherry**, the mazzard. — **s. chervil.** = SWEET CICELY, below. — **s. cicely.** **a** A European apiaceous plant (*Myrrhis odorata*) having white flowers and an aromatic root. **b** Any species of the related American genus *Washingtonia*. — **s. cistus**, an evergreen cistaceous shrub (*Cistus ladanum*) from which labdanum is obtained. — **s. clover**, melilot. — **s. coltsfoot**, any of several asteraceous plants of the genus *Petasites*, as *P. fragrans* of Europe and *P. sagittata* of the western United States, in allusion to their fragrant flower heads. — **s. corn**, any variety of Indian corn having kernels with a high percentage of sugar and adapted for table use when green. — **s. cumin**, anise. — **s. cypress**, the galingale (*Cyperus longus*). — **s. dock**, the bistort. — **s. fennel**, a species of fennel (*Fœniculum dulce*), used as a pot herb. — **s. fern.** **a** Any of several buckler ferns (*Dryopteris*). **b** A small North American myricaceous shrub (*Comptonia asplenifolia*) having sweet-scented or aromatic fernlike leaves. **c** Sweet cicely. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. flag**, an araceous plant (*Acorus calamus*) having long flaglike leaves and a pungent rootstock. See CALAMUS, 2. — **s. gale**, a myricaceous shrub (*Myrica gale*) having bitter fragrant leaves. It is found throughout the north temperate zone. — **s. goldenrod**, *Solidago odora*. — **s. grass.** **a** Any of various grasses of the genus *Panicularia*, as *P. fluitans*, *P. distans*, etc. They are relished by cattle. **b** Holy grass. **c** Sweet woodruff. *Dial. Eng.* **d** = EELGRASS **a**. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. gum**, a hamamelidaceous tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) of the eastern United States. It has palmately lobed leaves, corky branches, and hard brown wood, variously used. See LIQUIDAMBAR, 1. — **s. herbs**, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes. — **s. horsemint**, the common American dittany. — **s. John**, a narrow-leaved variety of sweet William. — **s. lemon**, a pear-shaped variety of lemon having a sweet pulp. Its botanical position is uncertain. — **s. locust.** = HONEY LOCUST **a**. — **s. magnolia.** = SWEET BAY **b**. — **s. marjoram.** See MARJORAM. — **s. marten**, the European pine marten. — **s. maudlin.** **a** A European asteraceous plant (*Achillea ageratum*) allied to yarrow. **b** The costmary. *Obs.* — **s. Nancy**, the poet's narcissus. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. oil**, olive oil. — **s. oleander**, an East Indian species of oleander (*Nerium odorum*) with fragrant flowers. — **s. orange.** See ORANGE. — **s. pea**, a garden plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*), orig. native of southern Europe. It has slender, climbing stems, pinnate leaves with narrow leaflets, and large, very fragrant flowers which under cultivation have developed shades of blue, purple, red, pink, salmon, and white. Dwarf varieties and a form with double corolla also occur. — **s. pellitory**, an East Indian species of tansy (*Tanacetum umbelliferum*), the root of which has been used medicinally. — **s. pepper bush**, any species of Clethra; esp., *Clethra alnifolia*, with fragrant flowers. See CLETHRA. — **s. pinesap**, a rare American monotropaceous herb (*Monotropsis odorata*). It is purplish brown, with pink flowers. See MONOTROPSIS. — **s. plum.** **a** The Burdekin plum. **b** An Australian meliaceous tree (*Owenia cerasifera*) having a plumlike fruit. — **s. potato**, a tropical American convolvulaceous vine (*Batatas batatas*), having variously shaped leaves and purplish flowers; also, its large, thick, sweet, and farinaceous root, which is cooked and eaten as a vegetable. The plant is widely cultivated in warm regions, and in the United States as far north as New Jersey. It is the original "potato." See POTATO, 1. — **sweet-potato borer**, a bluish black weevil (*Cylas formicarius*), with a red prothorax, whose larva bores in sweet-potato tubers. — **s.-potato sphinx.** See MORNING-GLORY SPHINX. — **s.-potato string**, *Agric.*, sweet-potato roots containing some imperfect or partly formed tubers, used as food for cattle. *U. S.* — **s. reed**, sorghum. *S. Africa.* — **s. rocket**, the damewort. — **s. rush.** **a** Sweet flag. **b** A fragrant East Indian grass (*Andropogon schœnanthus*). — **s. scabious.** **a** An Old World species of *Scabiosa* (*S. atropurpurea*), naturalized in America. **b** A common fleabane (*Erigeron annuus*). — **s. sedge**, the sweet flag. — **s. shrub**, the strawberry shrub. — **S. Singer of Israel**, David, second king of Israel. See ROYAL PSALMIST. — **s. spirit**, *or* **spirits, of niter.** *Med. Chem.* = *spirit of nitrous ether*, under SPIRIT. — **s. sucker**, the black horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*). — **s. sultan**, an annual asteraceous plant (*Centaurea moschata*); also, the allied species *C. odorata*. — **s. tangle**, a large seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*), common along coasts. The fronds contain a large quantity of sugar, and are used in preparing a kind of sirup. — **s. tea**, an Australian plant (*Smilax glyciphylla*); also, an infusion of its leaves used as a substitute for tea. — **s. tooth**, a special fondness for sweet things or for sweetmeats. *Colloq.* — **s. verbena**, lemon verbena. — **s. vernal grass**, a slender European grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) having the fragrance of coumarin in drying, grown for hay. — **s. viburnum.** = SHEEPBERRY **a**. — **s. violet**, the common cultivated violet (*Viola odorata*). — **s. walnut**, the shagbark. — **s. William.** **a** A European pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) having small flowers of many colors in dense umbel-like clusters. **b** The willow wren. **c** The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.* — **s. willow**, the sweet gale. — **s. woodruff**, a fragrant European rubiaceous herb (*Asperula odorata*), with small white flowers. — **to be s. on**, to have a sentimental fondness for (a person). *Slang.*

Sweet Bay (*Magnolia virginiana*).

Leaves (⅓ nat. size) and Fruit (⅓ nat. size) of Sweet Gum.

sweet (swēt), *n.* **1.** Quality of being sweet; sweetness.
2. That which is sweet to the taste; — chiefly in *pl.* Specif.: **a** A sweet dish served for dessert. *Eng.* **b** Confectionery, preserves, etc. **c** Homemade wines, cordials, metheglin, etc. *Now Rare.* **d** A sweet potato. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. That which is sweet or pleasant in odor; a perfume.
4. That which is pleasing or grateful to the mind.
5. One who is dear to another; a darling.

sweet'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* [Cf. ME. *bred*, *brede*, roast meat, AS. *brǣde*, akin to *brǣdan* to roast, G. *braten*. Cf. BRAWN.] The thymus or pancreas of an animal (esp. a calf) used for food, the former being the *throat sweetbread* or *neck sweetbread*, the latter the *stomach sweetbread*.

sweet'bri'er (-brī'ẽr), *n.* Also **sweet'bri'ar.** A European rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*), with stout recurved prickles, small glandular-serrate fragrant leaflets, and single pink flowers. It is often cultivated and sometimes naturalized.

sweet'en (swēt''n), *v. t.*; SWEET'ENED (-'nd); SWEET'EN-ING (swēt''n-ĭng; -nĭng). [See SWEET, *v.* & *a.*] **1.** To make sweet or pleasant to the senses; as, to *sweeten* tea with sugar; to *sweeten* the room with flowers.
2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind or feelings; as, to *sweeten* life, friendship; also, to make less distressing; to relieve; solace. "*Sweeten* every secret tear." *Keble.*
3. To make mild or kind; as, to *sweeten* the temper.
4. To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter or by freeing from taint; as, to *sweeten* infected apartments; to *sweeten* impure water by filtering. Specif., *Bleaching*, to remove traces of acid from, by soaking in a dilute soda solution.
5. To make warm and fertile; — of soil, opposed to *sour*.
6. *Finance.* To include high-class securities in the collateral for (a loan). *Colloq.*
7. To make complaisant by gifts; to bribe. *Dial. Eng.*
8. To increase the stakes in or of; as, to *sweeten* the pot in poker. *Colloq. or Cant.*

sweet'en, *v. i.* To become sweet. *Bacon.*

sweet'en-ing (swēt''n-ĭng; -nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making sweet.
2. That which sweetens; specif., molasses (*long sweetening*) or sugar (*short sweetening*) used to sweeten tea, coffee, etc. *Local, U. S.*

sweet'heart' (swēt'härt'), *n.* One beloved; a lover.

sweet'heart', *v. t.* & *i.* To court. *Colloq. or Dial.*

sweet'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweet apple.
2. A darling; sweetheart; — a word of endearment.

sweet'ly, *adv.* [AS. *swētlīce.*] **1.** In a sweet manner.
2. *Mach. & Mech.* Smoothly and noiselessly.

sweet'meat' (-mēt'), *n.* **1.** Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, etc.; — usually *pl.*; a confect; confection.
2. The first coat of japanning or varnish applied in making patent leather.
3. A boat shell (*Crepidula fornicata*) of the American coast. *Local, U. S.*

sweet'ness, *n.* [AS. *swētness.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sweet, in any sense of the adjective.
2. *Mach. & Mech.* Quality of working sweetly.

sweet'-scent'ed, *a.* Having a fragrant scent or smell; — applied to many names of plants to distinguish species or varieties; as, *sweet-scented* cedar; *sweet-scented* crab, etc.
sweet-scented shrub, the strawberry shrub.

sweet'sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* A tropical American annonaceous tree (*Annona squamosa*); also, its sweet, pulpy fruit, which has a thick, green, scaly rind and shining black seeds.

Fruit of Sweetsop.

sweet'wood' (swēt'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). **b** Any of various West Indian lauraceous trees or their timber, as species of *Ocotea* and *Nectandra*, also the Jamaican *Acrodiclidium jamaicense*. **c** The Spanish elm. **d** The West Indian rosewood (*Amyris*). **e** = CASCARILLA **b**.

swell (swĕl), *v. i.*; *pret.* SWELLED (swĕld); *p. p.* SWELLED or SWOL'LEN (swōl''n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWELL'ING. [AS. *swellan*; akin to D. *zwellen*, OS. & OHG. *swellan*, G. *schwellen*, Icel. *svella*, Sw. *svälla*.] **1.** To increase in volume; to grow larger; to dilate or extend the dimensions by expansion or by matter added within or without; hence, to increase in force, importance, value, or the like; as, the legs *swell* in dropsy; the river *swells* after rains; a *swelling* sound; his assets quickly *swelled*.
2. To rise above a given or conceived level; as, a hillock *swells* above the plain; the ocean *swells* into waves.
3. To bulge out; to protuberate; as, a cask *swells* in the middle; the sails *swell* with the wind.
4. To be puffed up with or as if with some emotion; to be, or appear to be, pompous, bombastic, or the like; as, to *swell* with pride or anger; a *swelling* phrase.
5. To play the dandy or person of fashion. *Colloq.*

swell, *v. t.* **1.** To increase the size, bulk, dimensions, importance, value, or the like, of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase; as, rains *swell* the rivers; immigration *swells* the population; the wind *swells* the sail.
2. To raise to arrogance; to puff up; to inflate; as, to be *swelled* with pride, haughtiness, or the like.
3. *Music.* To augment gradually in loudness, as a tone.
swelled-gelatin, *or* **-gelatine, process.** See GELATIN PROCESS **b**.

swell (swĕl), *n.* **1.** Act of swelling; increase or augmentation in bulk, quantity, importance, force, intensity, value, or the like; increase.

> Music arose with its voluptuous *swell*. *Byron.*

2. A gradual rise, or rounded elevation, as of land.
3. The long, rolling, unbroken undulation of the open sea in times of steady wind or of relative calm; hence, loosely, any billow or surge, as of drifted snow.
4. *Music.* **a** A gradual increase and decrease of the loudness or volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; also, the sign indicating this (<>). **b** A device used in a harpsichord, pipe or reed organ, for governing the loudness of the tones by opening or closing the cover or set of blinds over a box or chamber inclosing the sounding strings, or vibrators, or pipes. **c** = SWELL BOX, SWELL ORGAN (see ORGAN, 1 **c**), or SWELL PEDAL.
5. **a** A fashionable man of social importance. *Colloq. Beaconsfield.* **b** A fashionably dressed person. *Slang.*
6. A can which has bulged owing to the fermentation of its contents. *Merc. Cant.*
7. *Mining.* **a** A local enlargement or thickening in a deposit. **b** A horse. See HORSE, *n.*, 9.
8. *Weaving.* A small lever connected with the shuttle protector in the shuttle box of a fast-reed loom.

swell, *a.* **1.** Swollen with pride or arrogance. *Obs.*
2. Bearing indications of rank and importance; hence, stylish; ultrafashionable; as, a *swell* person. *Slang.*
swell mob, well-dressed thieves and swindlers. *Slang.*

swell box. *Music.* A box or chamber, in an organ, containing the reeds or a set of pipes, and having shutters that open or shut, usually by means of a pedal, in order to regulate the loudness of the tones. See ORGAN, 1st *Illust.*

swell'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of numerous plectognath fishes (esp. of the genera *Spheroides* and *Lagocephalus*) that can dilate themselves with air; a puffer or puff fish.

swell'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of that which swells, or state of being swollen; as, the *swelling* of a river; *swelling* of the breast with pride; the *swelling* of anger.
2. A protuberance; a prominence; esp., *Med.*, a morbid protuberance or enlargement; as, a scrofulous *swelling*.

> The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*. *Sir I. Newton.*

swelt (swĕlt), *v. i.* [ME. *swelten*. See SWELTER.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** **a** To die; perish. **b** To faint; swoon.
2. To be overcome by heat; to swelter.
3. To burn or be in a fever, as from impatience, anger, etc.
4. To course, as a current. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

swelt, *v. t.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To cause to die.
2. To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint.

swel'ter (swĕl'tẽr), *v. i.*; -TERED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING. [Freq. of ME. *swelten* to die, to swoon or faint, AS. *sweltan* to die; akin to OD. *swelten* to hunger, to fail, OS. *sweltan* to die, Icel. *svelta* to die, to hunger, Sw. *svälta* to hunger, Dan. *sulte*, Goth. *swiltan* to die. Prob. influenced in sense by *sweal*. Cf. SWELTRY, SULTRY.] **1.** To die. *Obs. & R.*
2. To perspire profusely; to sweat; also, to be faint from heat; to be on the point of perishing from heat.

swel'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To oppress with heat. *Bentley.*
2. To exude, as in sweating. *Rare.*
3. To soak; to cause to welter. *Obs.*

swel'ter, *n.* **1.** A hot or sweaty condition; hence, haste or hurry, such as to cause this. *Colloq. or Dial.*
2. A welter (of waves). *Rare.* *Poe.*

swel'ter-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Sultry; overpoweringly hot.
2. Faint from heat.

swel'try (swĕl'trĭ), *a.* [See SWELTER, SWELT, *v. i.*; cf. SULTRY.] **1.** Suffocating or overcome from heat. *Rare.*
2. Oppressively hot; sultry.

swerve (swûrv), *v. i.*; SWERVED (swûrvd); SWERV'ING (swûr'vĭng). [ME. *swerven*, AS. *sweorfan* to wipe off, file, polish; akin to OFries. *swerva* to creep, D. *zwerven* to

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sweet'ball', *n.* Sweetmeat. *Obs.*
sweet'ber-ry, *n.* = SHEEPBERRY **a**.
sweet'-breast'ed, *a.* Sweet-voiced. *Obs.*
sweet'-breathed' (-brĕtht'), *a.* Having a sweet breath; of flowers, etc., fragrant.
sweet'bri'ar. Var. of SWEETBRIER.
sweet'end. Sweetened. *Ref. Sp.*
sweet'en-er, *n.* One that sweetens; esp., one that palliates or moderates acrimony.
sweet'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet. — **sweet'ish-ness**, *n.*
sweet'kin, *n.* Sweetling. *Obs.*
sweet'leaf', *n.* A small symplocaceous tree (*Symplocos tinctoria*), of the southern United States. The herbage and bark afford a yellow dye.
sweet'ling, *n.* Dim. of SWEET. *Obs. or Rare.*
sweet'-roast'ed, *a.* *Metal.* Dead-roasted.
sweet'root', *n.* **a** Licorice. **b** An Australian apocynaceous timber tree (*Gynopogon buxifolium*).
sweet'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* A European white grape, having sweet watery juice.
sweet'weed', *n.* **a** Either of the tropical American weeds *Capraria biflora* and *Scoparia dulcis*. **b** A dilute solution of glycerin. *Com. Cant.*
sweetwood bark. = CASCARILLA **a**.
sweet'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of a sweet taste.
sweet'y (swēt'ĭ), *n.* A sweet or confection. *Colloq.*
swefne. † SWEVEN.
sweft. † SWIFT.
sweg (swĕg). Dial. Eng. of SWIG, to sway.
swegh. † SWEY.
sweigh (*dial.* swā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of SWAY.
swein. † SWAIN.
swein'mote'. † SWANIMOTE.
sweipe. † SWEPE.
sweir (*dial.* swēr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SWEAR.
sweir (swēr). Var. of SWEER, *a.*
sweit. † SWEET.
sweit (swēt). Scot. var. of SWEAT.
swel, *n.* A swelling; tumor. *Obs.*
swel. † SQUEAL.
swel, sweld. Swell; swelled. *Ref. Sp.*
swele. † SWEAL.
swelghen. † SWALLOW.
swell dash. See DASH, *n.*, 5 **c**.
swell'dom (swĕl'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM **c**. *Jocose.*
swell'ish, *a.* Stylish; foppish. *Slang.*
swell organ. See ORGAN, 1 **c**.
swell piece. *Carp.* Any flat piece with a convex outer face.
swell rule. = SWELL DASH.
swell shark. Any of several short, wide-bodied sharks of the genus *Cephaloscyllium*, esp. *C. uter* of the west coast of North America, which take in air when caught, and swell up.
swell'toad', *n.* A swellfish.
swel'ly (swĕl'ĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SWALLOW.
swelm, *n.* [Cf. SWEAL, *v. t.* & *i.*] Heat; glow. *Obs.*
sweloghe, swelow. † SWALLOW.
swel'terd. Sweltered. *Ref. Sp.*
swel'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of SWELTERING.
swelth (swĕlth), *n.* [Cf. SWELL, *v.*] Swelling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swelth, *a.* [Cf. AS. *swelgan* to swallow.] Voracious. — *n.* Gulf; whirlpool. *Both Obs.* *Scot.*
swelwe. † SWALLOW.
sweme, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *swǣman* (in comp.).] To grieve; vex; afflict. — *n.* Sorrow; care. *Both Obs.*
sweme, *v. i.* & *n.* [Cf. SWIM to be dizzy.] Swoon; faint. *Obs.*
sweme'ful, *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.* — **sweme'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sweme'ly, *a.* Swooning. *Obs.*
swemme. † SWIM.
swemyle, *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *svimle* to swoon, E. *swim* to be dizzy.] To feel dizzy or faint. *Obs.*
swench, *v. t.* [AS. *swencan*, caus. of *swincan*. See SWINK.] To swinge; afflict; fatigue. *Obs.*
swene. † SWEVEN.
swene, *n.* Noise. *Obs.*
sweng. † SWING.
sweng, *n.* [AS., a blow. See SWINGE, SWING, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** A stroke; a blow. **b** A trick.
sweng, *n.* Labor; exertion. *Obs.*
sweng, *v. i.* [See SWINGE.] To swing; dash; rush. *Obs.*
swengen. † SWINGE.
swen'gil, *n.* [Cf. OD. *swenghel* swingle, E. SWINGLE, *n.*, SWING, *v.*] A scourge. *Obs.*
swenying. † SWEVENING.
swenyour. † SWINGER.
sweor, *n.* [AS.] Column; pillar. *Obs.*
sweord. † SWORD.
sweore. † SWIRE, the neck.
sweote. † SWEET.
sweoven. † SWEVEN.
swep (swĕp). Dial. pret. & p. p. of SWEEP.
swepe. † SWEEP, *v.*
swepe. Var. of SWEEP, a war engine.
sweperly. † SWIPPERLY.
swept (swĕpt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SWEEP.
swer. † SWORE, *pret.*; SURE.
swerare. † SWEARER.
swerd. † SWARD.
swerd (*dial.* swŭd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SWORD.
swere. † SWEAR, SWEER, SWIRE.
swerf. † SWARF.
swerk, *v. i.* [AS. *sweorcan.*] To darken. *Obs.*
swerm. † SWARM.
swernes. † SWEERNESS.
swert. † SWART, *a.*
swerv, swervd. Swerve; swerved. *Ref. Sp.*
swerve (swûrv). Scot. var. of SWARF.

swerve, rove, OS. *swerban* to wipe off, MHG. *swerben* to be whirled, OHG. *swerban* to wipe off, Icel. *sverfa* to file, Goth. *swairban* (in comp.) to wipe.] **1**. To stray; rove. *Obs.*
2. To go out of a straight line; to deflect; to turn aside. "The point [of the sword] *swerved.*" *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. To depart or wander from what is established by law, duty, custom, or the like; to deviate.
I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
4. To climb or move upward by winding or turning. *Obs.*
5. *Cricket.* To bowl swerves. *Eng.*
Syn. — See DEVIATE.

swerve (swûrv), *v. t.* **1**. To turn aside.
2. *Cricket.* To bowl (a ball) with swerve. *Eng.*

swerve, *n.* **1**. Act of swerving; a turning aside.
2. *Cricket.* A ball bowled so that it deflects in some way from a normal parabolic trajectory, the result of causing it to spin as it leaves the hand. See CURVE, *n.*, 4. *Eng.*

Swie·te′ni·a (swē-tē′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after L. B. a *Swieten.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical meliaceous timber trees having seeds winged above and anthers borne between the teeth of the stamen tube. *S. mahogoni* is the mahogany.

swift (swĭft), *a.*; SWIFT′ER (swĭf′tẽr); SWIFT′EST. [AS. *swift;* akin to *swāpan* to sweep, *swipu* a whip. See SWOOP, *v. i.*] **1**. Moving a great distance in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid.
Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away. *Cowper.*
2. Approaching, happening, or accomplished, with rapidity or speed. "*Swift* loss and long despair." *Shelley.*
3. Quick in execution or accomplishment; quick; impetuous; ready; alert; prompt; also, requiring quickness in execution or accomplishment; as, a *swift* worker; that was *swift* work. "*Swift* errands." *Milton.*
Swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. *James* i. 19.
4. Causing rapid motion. "With *swift* sails." *Shelley.*
5. Brief; short; quickly passing.
Syn. — Quick, fleet, speedy, rapid, expeditious. See FAST.
swift boat, a narrow, flat-bottomed canal and river boat; a flyboat. *Eng.* — **s. fox**, a kit fox. — **s. moth**. = SWIFT, 4. — **s. of course**, *Astrol.*, moving at greater than mean speed. — **s. shrike**, any wood swallow.

swift, *adv.* Swiftly. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Shak.*

swift, *n.* [From SWIFT, *a.*] **1**. The rapid current of a stream. *Rare.* *Walton.*
2. Any of numerous small, plainly colored birds constituting the family Micropodidæ, syn. *Cypselidæ.* They are allied to the humming birds and goatsuckers, but superficially much resemble swallows, having very long, narrow wings, weak feet, and a short bill with a wide gape. They spend most of their time on the wing, and, when they alight, usually cling to some vertical surface. They feed on insects taken on the wing. Their nests are cemented together with their sticky saliva, and in one genus (*Collocalia*) consist almost wholly of dried saliva (see EDIBLE BIRD'S NEST). The nests are in many species attached by saliva to some vertical surface, esp. to the inside of hollow trees and to the walls of buildings, caves, cliffs, etc. The common American species (*Chætura pelagica*) is called *chimney swift* (or, incorrectly, *chimney swallow*) from its habit of nesting and roosting in disused chimneys. Its tail feathers end in bare spines. The common European swift (*Micropus apus*), noted for its shrieking notes, has a somewhat forked tail. It nests chiefly in crevices about the eaves of buildings or on cliffs.

a European Swift (*Micropus apus*); *b* American Chimney Swift (*Chætura pelagica*).

3. Any of several lizards which run swiftly, as the pine lizard and others of the genus *Sceloporus.*
4. The ghost moth or allied species of the Hepialidæ.
5. **a** A reel, or turning instrument, for winding yarn, thread, silk, etc. **b** A kind of tapering reel, revolving on a vertical spindle, used for coils of wire.
6. Any of the large cylinders, covered with card cloth, that carry forward the material in a carding machine; also, a similar cylinder in other machines.

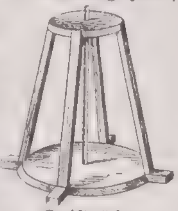
Swift, 5 b.

swift′er (swĭf′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. SWIVEL.] **1**. *Naut.* **a** A rope used to retain the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it. **b** A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and protect her sides. **c** The forward or, rarely, the after shroud of a lower mast. **d** *pl.* The after pair of shrouds. *Now Rare.*
2. *Mach.* A belt driven by the drum of a donkey engine.

swift′er, *v. t.* *Naut.* To tauten, as slack standing rigging, by bringing the shrouds nearer together with swiftering lines, or by other means; to bind together, or hold in place, by a swiftering line; — often used with *in.*
swiftering line, *Naut.*, a line used to swifter in rigging, capstan bars, etc.

swift′ly (swĭft′lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *swiftlīce.*] In a swift manner.

swift′ness, *n.* [AS.] Quality or state of being swift; speed; celerity; as, the *swiftness* of a bird.

swig (swĭg), *v. t.*; SWIGGED (swĭgd); SWIG′GING (swĭg′ĭng). [E. dial.; orig. uncert.; cf. D. *zwelgen* to swallow, akin to E. *swallow*, v. t.] **1**. To drink in long drafts; to gulp; as, to *swig* cider. *Dial. or Colloq.*
2. To suck; as, to *swig* the teat. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles so that they mortify and slough off. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

swig, *v. i.* To drink; to take a swig. *Dial. or Colloq.*

swig, *n.* **1**. A long draft, or drink. *Dial. or Colloq.*
2. Spiced ale poured over hot toast. *Dial. Eng.*

swig, *v. i.* To sway. Chiefly *Scot. & Dial.* — **to swig off**, *Naut.*, to pull at right angles on the bight of a tackle or rope fast at one end to a weight to be raised and at the other passing through a block or around something and then to let go quickly, simultaneously taking in the slack; — usually with *on.*

swig, *v. t.* [Cf. SWAG to sway.] *Naut.* To hoist, or set up taut (a sail, etc.), by swigging off on its halyard or tackle; — usually with *up;* as, to *swig* up a racing mainsail; also, to haul taut (a rope, tackle, etc.) by swigging off on it.

swig, *n.* [Cf. SWIG to pull upon (a tackle).] *Naut.* **a** A tackle whose ropes run at a considerable angle. **b** Act of swigging off on a tackle.

swill (swĭl), *v. t.*; SWILLED (swĭld); SWILL′ING. [ME. *swilen* to wash, AS. *swilian*, *swillan*, to wash, to gargle.] **1**. To wash; drench; rinse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To swallow greedily; esp., to swallow great drafts of (a liquid); to drink greedily; to guzzle.
Swilling pork, and punch, and cider. *Smollett.*
3. To fill, esp. with drink. "*Swilled* insolence." *Milton.*

swill, *v. i.* **1**. To clean up; to wash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To swallow greedily, esp. liquids or liquid food.

swill, *n.* **1**. A semiliquid food for animals, esp. for swine, composed of the animal or vegetable refuse of kitchens, markets, or stores, mixed with water or skimmed or sour milk; also, the relatively solid waste animal or vegetable matter from kitchens, markets, or stores; garbage.
2. The residue from the distillation of alcoholic spirits from grains, used for feeding animals, esp. swine.
3. Liquor, esp. liquor taken to excess. *Slang.*
4. A washing or lapping sound, as of water. *Rare.*

swim (swĭm), *n.* [ME. *swime* dizziness, vertigo, AS. *swīma;* akin to D. *zwijm*, Icel. *svimi* dizziness, *svina* to subside, *svīa* to abate, G. *schwindel* dizziness, *schwinden* to disappear, to dwindle, OHG. *swīnan* to dwindle. Cf. SQUEAMISH.] A temporary forgetfulness, dizziness, or unconsciousness; a swoon; faint.

swim, *v. i.*; *pret.* SWAM (swăm) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWIM′MING. To be dizzy; to have an unsteady or reeling sensation; also, to reel or appear to reel; as, the head *swims;* the mind *swims;* the lights *swam* before his eyes.

swim (swĭm), *v. i.* [AS. *swimman;* akin to D. *zwemmen*, OHG. *swimman*, G. *schwimmen*, Icel. *svimma*, Dan. *svömme*, Sw. *simma;* cf. Goth. *swumfsl* a pool. Cf. SOUND an air bladder, SOUND a strait.] **1**. To move or propel one's self progressively in water by natural means, as by strokes of the hands and feet, by movements of the fins, flippers, or tail, etc.
2. To move with a motion likened to that of swimming; to slip or glide smoothly and quietly; as, the ship *swims* to harbor; a cloud *swam* slowly across the moon.
3. Not to sink; to float, as a chip of wood on water or other liquid.
4. To abound; to be plentifully supplied; — now usually followed by *in* or *with;* as, to *swim* in riches.
[Streams] that *swim* full of small fishes. *Chaucer.*
5. To be overflowed or drenched. *Ps.* vi. 6.

swim, *v. t.* **1**. To cross, or to move over or on, by swimming; as, to *swim* a stream.
2. To cause or compel to swim; to make to float; as, to *swim* a horse across a river.
3. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may float; as, to *swim* wheat in order to select seed.

swim, *n.* **1**. Act of swimming; also, a gliding motion likened to or suggesting that of swimming.
2. The sound, or air bladder (which see), of a fish.
3. A part of a stream or other water frequented by fish.
to be in the swim, to be in a favored position of association in affairs, social, political, mercantile, etc. *Colloq.*

swim′mer (swĭm′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that swims.
2. *Far.* A protuberance on the leg of a horse.

swim′mer-et (-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *swimmer.*] *Zoöl.* One of the series of small unspecialized appendages under the abdomen of many crustaceans and best developed in the Macrura; a pleopod. In some cases they are used for swimming, but usually their chief function is to carry the eggs.

swim′ming (swĭm′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWIM. Hence: *a.* **1**. That swims; capable of, or habituated to, swimming; as, a *swimming* bird; also, adapted to, or used in, swimming; as, a *swimming* motion.
2. Filled or flooded with or as with water; as, *swimming* eyes.
swimming bell, *Zoöl.*, in certain Siphonophora, a bell-like swimming organ (composed of a greatly modified zooid without mouth or tentacles) serving to propel the colony by its rhythmical contractions. See DIPHYES, *Illust.* — **s. bladder. a** The air bladder of a fish. **b** A pneumatocyst. — **s. crab**, any of numerous marine crabs, as those of the family Portunidæ, which have some of the joints of one or more pairs of legs flattened and fringed so as to serve as fins. — **s. funnel**, *Zoöl.*, in cephalopods, a large forwardly directed tube opening just behind and below the neck through which the water from the mantle cavity is discharged. By suddenly expelling water through it the animal swims backward. In the nautilus it is formed by lobes whose edges are not fused. — **s. plate**, *Zoöl.*, one of the platelike rows of fused cilia forming the combs of a ctenophore. — **s. sandpiper**, a phalarope.

swim′ming, *n.* Vertigo; dizziness.

swim′ming, *p. a.* [From SWIM to be dizzy.] Being in a state of vertigo or dizziness; as, a *swimming* brain.

swin′dle (swĭn′d'l), *v. t. & i.*; SWIN′DLED (-d'ld); SWIN′DLING (-dlĭng). [See SWINDLER.] To cheat or defraud.
Syn. — See CHEAT.

swin′dle, *n.* [Cf. G. *schwindel.* See SWINDLER.] Act or process of swindling or defrauding; a cheat.

swin′dler (-dlẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. G. *schwindler*, fr. *schwindeln* to be dizzy, to act thoughtlessly, to cheat, *schwindel* dizziness, *schwinden* to vanish, to disappear, to dwindle. Perh. first used by German traders in London. See SWIM to be dizzy.] One who swindles; a cheat.
Syn. — Sharper, rogue.

swin′dling (-dlĭng), *n.* Act or practice of one who swindles; — formerly technically called in Scots law **falsehood, fraud, and willful imposition.**

swine (swīn), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *swin*, AS. *swīn;* akin to OFries. & OS. *swīn*, D. *zwijn*, G. *schwein*, OHG. *swīn*, Icel. *svīn*, Sw. *svin*, Dan. *sviin*, Goth. *swein;* orig. a diminutive corresponding to E. *sow.* See SOW, *n.*] Any hoofed mammal of the hog kind (family Suidæ in the broad sense, including the peccaries); a hog; — chiefly used collectively and applied esp. to domestic hogs. The swine are stout-bodied, short-legged artiodactyl animals of omnivorous habits, having a thick skin usually covered with coarse bristles, a rather long mobile snout, small tail, and feet with two functional and (except in the peccaries) two nonfunctional digits. In the male the canines are often developed into effective tusks. English and American breeds of domestic swine are supposed to be derived from the European wild boar (see WILD BOAR), but many of them have been crossed with Asiatic breeds of different ancestry. The principal breeds are the Berkshire, Yorkshire, Poland China, Tamworth, Duroc-Jersey, Chester white, Essex, Suffolk, and Victoria. Cf. WART HOG, PECCARY.

swine plague. *Veter.* An infectious disease of hogs, due to a specific bacillus differing from that causing hog cholera. The symptoms resemble those of hog cholera, but show a greater tendency to pneumonia.

swine pox. *Med.* A variety of the chicken pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid; water pox.

swing (swĭng), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SWUNG (swŭng), *Archaic pret.* SWANG (swăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWING′ING (swĭng′ĭng). [ME. *swingen*, AS. *swingan* to scourge, to fly, to flutter; akin to G. *schwingen* to winnow, to swingle, to oscillate, *sich schwingen* to leap, to soar, OHG. *swingan* to throw, to scourge, to soar, Sw. *svinga* to swing, to whirl, Dan. *svinge*, Goth. *afswaggwjan* to cause to despair. Cf. SWINGE, SWINK.] **1**. To have the motion characteristic of a loosely suspended body; to sway; esp., to have the regular swaying motion to and fro or as of a pendulum; to oscillate.
I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer, in case of exsuction of the air. *Boyle.*
2. To have the motion of or as of a body rotated about a center; specif., to turn on or as on a pivot or hinge; hence, to have or take a circular or curving motion or course; as, the door *swung* open; the ship *swung* about with the tide; the river *swings* around the bend.
3. To move or progress with a loose, free, swaying action; as, the troops *swung* along the road.
4. To use a swing. See SWING, *n.*, 6.
5. To be executed by hanging. *Cant.*
Syn. — See SHAKE.
to swing in with, to join in any enterprise or act. *Slang.* — **to s. round the circle**, to make a complete circuit. *Colloq.*
He had *swung round the circle* of theories and systems in which his age abounded, without finding relief. *A. V. G. Allen.*

swing, *v. t.* **1**. To hang or suspend; — often with *up;* as, he was *swung* up to the nearest tree.
2. To cause to swing, or move to and fro as if suspended; to cause to sway, vibrate, or oscillate; specif., to impart motion to (a swing or person in a swing. See SWING, *n.*, 6).
3. To suspend or hang on a pivot or hinges or between end supports; as, to *swing* a door, a hammock, a bell, etc.

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swerve′less, *a.* See -LESS.
swerv′er, *n.* One that swerves.
swesh, *n.* A drum. — **swesh′er**. *Both Obs.* *Scot.*
swet. ✝ SWEET.
swet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. & pret. of SWEAT, *n. & v.*
swet. Sweat. *Ref. Sp.*
swete. ✝ SWEAT, SWEET.
sweth′el-clout′, *n.* [See SWADDLE.] A swaddling band. *Obs.*
swethelen. ✝ SWADDLE.
swetnesse. ✝ SWEETNESS.
swety. ✝ SWEATY.
sweve, *v. i. & t.* [See SWEVEN, *n.*] To dream; cause to dream. *Obs.*
swevell. ✝ SWIVEL.
sweven, *n.* [AS. *swefen*, *swefn*, sleep, dream.] Sleep; a vision seen in sleep; a dream. *Obs.*
sweven, *v. t. & i.* To dream. — **swevener**, *n.* *Both Obs.*
swevet, *n.* [AS. *sweofot.*] Slumber. *Obs.*
swey (swā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SWAY.
swey, *n. & v.* [AS. *swēg*, n., *swēgan*, v.] Sound; noise. *Obs.*
sweyftly. ✝ SWIFTLY.
swey′mous. ✝ SQUEAMOUS.
sweyn. ✝ SWAIN.
sweyne. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SWINE.
sweynt, *p. p.* of SWENCH. *Obs.*
sweyve. ✝ SWAIVE.
S. W. G. *Abbr.* Standard wire gauge. *Eng.*
swib′ber-swill′, *n.* Draff. *Obs.*
swich (swĭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUCH.
swick (swĭk), *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot.* **a** To desist from; cease. *Obs.* **b** To deceive; betray. **c** To cheat or get by cheating.
swick, *n.* [AS. *swic* deceit.] *Obs or Scot.* **a** Deceit; fraud; also, rarely, a trap. **b** Treachery; disloyalty. *Obs.* **c** Blame; fault. **d** A traitor. *Obs.* **e** A deceiver; cheat.
swick, *a.* Deceitful; treacherous; false. *Obs.*
swick′ful (*Scot.* swĭk′fo͝o), *a.* Deceitful; treacherous. *Obs. or Scot.* — **swick′ful-ly**, *adv.* *Scot.*
swick′ly, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *swicollīce* deceitfully, craftily.] Angrily; quickly. *Obs.*
swid′der (swĭd′ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWITHER.
swidge (swĭj), *n. & v.* [Cf. Dan. *svide* to smart, Sw. *svida* Icel. *svīða.*] Smart; tingle. *Dial. Eng.*
swie, *a.* [AS. *swīge.*] Silent. *Obs.*
swielbolle. ✝ SWILLBOWL.
swier. ✝ SQUIRE.
swiert (swērt), *a.* *Scot.* = SWEER.
swift (swĭft), *v. t.* *Naut.* **a** = SWIFTER. *R.* **b** To reef (a sail). *Scot.* **c** To careen or ground for careening (a vessel). *R.*
swift′en (swĭf′t'n), *v. i.* To hasten. *Rare.*
swift′foot′, *a.* Swift-footed; fleet. *Obs.*
swift′foot′, *n.* The courser *Cursorius gallicus.*
swift′-foot′ed, *a.* Speedy.
swift′-hand′ed, *a.* Prompt to act.
swifthede, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Swiftness. *Obs.*
swift′-heeled′, *a.* = SWIFT-FOOTED.
swift′let, *n.* A swift of the genus *Collocalia.* See EDIBLE BIRD'S NEST.
swiftlike. ✝ SWIFTLY.
Swift's comet (swĭfts). [After Lewis *Swift* (b. 1820), American astronomer.] See COMET, *Table.*
swift′ship, *n.* Swiftness. *Obs.*
swift′-winged′, *a.* Swift in flight. *Rare.*
swift′y (swĭf′tĭ), *a.* Swift. *Obs.*
swige, swighe, *v. i.* [AS. *swigian*, *swīgian.*] To be silent. *Obs.*
swig′man, *n.* A peddler. *Obs.*
swik, swike. ✝ SWICK.
swike′dom, *n.* [AS. *swicdōm*, fr. *swice* deceitful. See -DOM.] Treachery; wickedness. *Obs.*
swikehede, *n.* Swikedom. *Obs.*
swikel, *a.* [AS. *swicol.*] Treacherous; fraudulent; deceitful. — **swikelly**, *adv.* — **swikelness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
swikeldom, *n.* Swikedom. *Obs.*
swikelhede, *n.* Swikedom. *Obs.*
swilc, swilch. ✝ SUCH.
swilen. ✝ SWILL.
swill, *n.* A round shallow wicker basket for fish. *Dial. Eng.*
swill′bowl′, *n.* A drunkard. *Obs.* *Slang.*
swill′er, *n.* One who swills; as: **a** A dish washer. **b** Glutton.
swill′ings, *n. pl.* = SWILL, *n.*, 1.
swill′pot′, *n.* Swillbowl. *Obs.*
swill′pough′, *n.* A dilling. *Obs.*
swill′tub′, *n.* Swillbowl. *Obs.*
swil′ter (swĭl′tẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of SWELTER.
swim, *v. t.* To cause to swim, or be dizzy; to grieve; shock. *Obs.*
swim, *a.* [See SWIM to be dizzy.] Dazed. *Obs.*
swim bladder. The air bladder of a fish.
swim bow (bou). An overhanging, broad, flat bow, seen chiefly on Dutch inland vessels.
swim′ma-ble (swĭm′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
swim′ming-ly, *adv.* of SWIMMING.
swim′ming-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
swimming stone. Floatstone, 1.
swim′my (swĭm′ĭ), **swim′y** (swĭm′ĭ; swī′mĭ), *a.* Dizzy; faint. *Dial. Eng.*
swin. ✝ SWINE.
swinacie. ✝ SQUINANCY.
swinc, swinck. ✝ SWINK.
swind, *v. i.* [AS. *swindan* to waste away.] To waste away; to be consumed. *Obs.*
swindge. ✝ SWINGE.
swin′dler-y (swĭn′dlẽr-ĭ), *n.* Swindling; roguery. *Rare.*
swine′backed′, *a.* Convex. *Obs.*
swine′bread′ (swīn′brĕd′), *n.* **a** The truffle. **b** Sowbread. **c** = EARTHNUT **a** (1).
swine′-chopped′ (-chŏpt′), *a.* [*swine* + *chop* a jaw.] Having an overshot jaw; — said of dogs.
swine′cote′ (swīn′kōt′; -kŏt), **swines′cote′** (swīnz′-), *n.* A pigsty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swine cress. = SWINE'S-CRESS.
swine′crue′ (-kro͞o′), *n.* [*swine* + dial *crewe*, *crue*, a coop.] A pigsty. *Dial. Eng.*
swine erysipelas. *Veter.* A contagious febrile disease of swine, characterized by red blotches on the neck and belly.
swine fever. *Veter* The hog cholera.
swine′fish′, *n.* The wolf fish.
swine grass. = KNOTGRASS **a**.
swine′herd′ (-hûrd′), *n.* A keeper of swine.
swine′hood. See -HOOD.
swine′hull′ (swīn′hŭl′; swīn′o͞ol′), *n.* A pigsty. *Dial. Eng.*
swine′pipe′, *n.* The European redwing. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
swin′er-y (swīn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A piggery; a pigsty. *Rare.*
swine's′-bane′, *n.* Sowbane.
swine's-cress, *n.* Any cress of the genus *Coronopus.*
swine's′-feath′er, *n.* [G. *schweinsfeder*, orig. a weapon used in boar hunting.] **a** A boar spear. **b** A bayonet; specif., a bayonetlike spear fixed in a musket rest, used in the 17th century. *Obs.*
swine's′-grass′, *n.* = KNOTGRASS **a**.
swine's′-head′, *n.* A dolt. *Obs.*
swine's′-snout′, *n.* Dandelion.
swine's′-suc′co-ry, *n.* **a** Chicory. **b** Arnica. **c** Lamb succory.
swine′stone′, *n.* Anthraconite.
swine′sty′, *n.* A pigsty.
swine thistle. The sow thistle.
swine′ward′ (swīn′wôrd′), *n.* Swineward; also, a boar's head. *Obs.*
swine′yard (swīn′yärd), *n.* A swineherd. *Obs. or R.*

4. To cause to move around from one side, position, or direction to another about or as about a hinge or pivot; as, to *swing* a door to; to *swing* troops into line; to *swing* the arms; hence, to wield; brandish; as, to *swing* a sword.
5. To handle; manage; as, to *swing* a bond issue. *Cant.*
6. *Mach.* To admit (anything) so that it can be turned; — said of a lathe, or lathe centere; as, the lathe (or centers) can *swing* a pulley of 12 inches diameter.
7. *Naut.* To sway; swig. *Rare.*
to swing ship, *Naut.*, to turn the vessel to the different points of the compass and compare the compass bearing of a distant object or heavenly body (usually the sun) with its magnetic bearing on each heading of the vessel, in order to correct the compasses.

swing (swĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *swinge* a stroke, blow.] **1**. Act or process of swinging or causing to swing; as, the *swing* of a pendulum, door, drawbridge; the *swing* of a club or bat; the *swing* with which men march together.
2. Arc or extent through which an object swings or is swung; as, the *swing* of the pendulum was three inches; a long *swing* in a golf stroke; also, the power exerted by something swinging or conceived of as swinging; as, the *swing* of a battering-ram against a wall.
3. A characteristic lilt or rhythmic movement of a prose or poetic passage or style.
Any rhythmical *swing* tunable to modern ears. *Saintsbury.*
4. Natural bent or bias; tendency; also, unrestrained indulgence of natural bent or bias; free scope; as, to be given full *swing* in the conduct of a business.
An obstacle to the full *swing* of his genius. *Burke.*
5. That which swings or is swung; specif.: **a** *Boxing.* A round-arm blow. **b** The movable part of a swing bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE. **c** Short for SWING BACK.
6. A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, on which anything may swing; esp., an apparatus for recreation commonly consisting of a rope, the two ends of which are fastened overhead and in the loop of which is placed a board or seat on which a person may sit and swing.
7. The middle pair or span of a six-mule or six-horse team.
8. Capacity of a turning lathe, measured in the United States by the diameter of the largest object that can be turned in it, and in England by half this measurement.
9. The outward leaning from the vehicle of the upper part of a wheel, to accommodate the taper of the wheel spindle. See WHEEL, *Illust.*
Syn. — Sway, oscillation, vibration; lilt.

swing back. *Photog.* A hinged back for a camera, allowing independent adjustment of the plate holder, esp. to keep it vertical when the camera is tilted.

swing door. A door that can be pushed open from either side and that swings to when released.

swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.*; SWINGED (swĭnjd); SWINGE'ING (swĭn'jĭng). [ME. *swengen*, AS. *swengan* to shake, causative of *swingan*. See SWING.] **1**. To beat; scourge; chastise.
And *swinges* his own vices in his son. *C. Dryden.*
2. To swing as a lash; to lash. *Obs.*
3. To hammer; forge; swage.
4. To repeat or proclaim often and loudly. *Obs. & R.*
to swinge one's jacket, to give one a beating.

swinge, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A sweep or swing; specif.: **a** A swinging blow. **b** A swinging walk or gait **c** Sway; influence. *Obs.*

swinge'ing (swĭn'jĭng), *p. a.* **a** Very large; huge. *Colloq.* **b** Strikingly good; capital. *Dial. or Colloq.* **c** Of a walk, swinging; rapid. *Dial. Eng.* — **swinge'ing-ly**, *adv.*

swing'er (swĭng'ẽr), *n.* One that swings or whirls; specif., a whirler for coating photographic plates.

swing'er (swĭn'jẽr), *n.* **1**. One that swinges.
2. One large, forcible, or astonishing of its kind. *Slang.*

swing'ing (swĭng'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWING.
swinging basin, *or* **berth**, a basin, usually dredged, where vessels may be winded, or turned around, in pointing them for their slips or docks. — **s. block**. = SWINGSTOCK. — **s. boom**. *Naut.* = LOWER BOOM. — **s. door**. = SWING DOOR.

swin'gle (swĭŋ'g'l; *cf.* SWINGEL), *n.* [AS. *swingel*, *swingele*, a stroke, blow, a scourging, whip, scourge. See SWING; cf. SWINGEL.] **1**. A wooden instrument like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for beating and cleaning flax; a scutcher.
2. The swiple of a flail.
3. A radiating arm or lever, as for turning the barrel in wiredrawing or the roller of a plate press.

swin'gle, *v. t.*; SWIN'GLED (-g'ld); SWIN'GLING (-glĭng). [See SWINGLE, *n.*] To clean by beating with a swingle; to separate away the coarse and woody parts of; to scutch.

swin'gling (-glĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWINGLE. — **swingling knife, staff**, *or* **wand**, a swingle for beating flax. — **s. tow**, coarse flax, separated by swingling and hatcheling.

swing plow *or* **plough**. **a** A plow without a fore wheel under the beam. **b** A reversible or sidehill plow.

swing'stock' (swĭng'stŏk'), *n.* A timber against the blunt top edge of which flax is laid to be swingled.

swing tool. A device, swung on centers, so as to yield to unequal pressure, in which delicate work (as parts of a watch) is held to be polished.

swing train. *Railroads.* A train for bringing up full cars of material to supply the main construction train. *U. S.*

swing'tree' (swĭng'trē'), *n.* **1**. The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; the whippletree.
2. A walking beam or the like.

swin'ish (swīn'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or befitting, swine; gross; beastly. "*Swinish* gluttony." *Milton.* — **swin'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **swin'ish-ness**, *n.*

swink (swĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SWANK (swăŋk), SWONK (swŏŋk); *p. p.* SWONK'EN (swŏŋk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWINK'ING. [AS. *swincan*, akin to *swingan*. See SWING.] To labor; toil; slave. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly. *Spenser.*

swink, *v. t. Obs.* **1**. To cause to toil or drudge; to tire or exhaust with labor. "The *swinked* hedger." *Milton.*
2. To acquire or earn by labor.
To devour all that others *swink*. *Chaucer.*

swink, *n.* [AS. *swinc*, *geswinc*.] Labor; toil; drudgery. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swipe (swīp), *n.* [ME. *swip(e)*, AS. *swipu* whip, chastisement, akin to *swipian* to whip; or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *svipa* a whip, *svipa* to whip, *sveipa* to sweep, swoop. Cf. SWEEP, SWOOP.] **1**. A pump handle, a starting lever for a portable engine, or the like; a swape or sweep. See SWEEP, *n.*, 11.
2. A strong blow given with a sweeping motion, as with a bat or club, the paw of an animal, etc.
3. A rubdown, as of a horse or man. *Colloq. or Slang.*

swipe (swīp), *v. t.*; SWIPED (swīpt); SWIP'ING (swīp'ĭng). [Cf. AS. *swipian* to whip, beat. See SWIPE, *n.*] **1**. To give a swipe to; to strike with a sweeping motion, as a ball.
2. To pluck; snatch; steal. *Slang.*

swipes (swīps), *n. pl.* Poor, thin, or spoiled beer; small beer; also, beer in general; hence, any liquor. *Slang, Eng.*

swi'ple (swĭp''l), *n.* [See SWIPE.] That part of a flail which strikes the grain in threshing; a swingle.

swirl (swûrl), *v. i.*; SWIRLED (swûrld); SWIRL'ING. [Akin to Norw. *svirla* to whirl, freq. of *sverra* to whirl, Dan. *svirre*, G. *schwirren* to whiz, to buzz. Cf. SWARM, *n.*] To move with an eddying or whirling motion; to whirl.

swirl, *v. t.* To cause to swirl, or whirl.

swirl, *n.* A whirling motion, or something characterized by such a motion; an eddy, whirl, curve, twist, or the like, as a knotted spot in wood, the dart of a fish when hooked, an eddy in a current, etc. "The silent *swirl* of bats." *Mrs. Browning.* — **swirl'y** (swûr'lĭ), *a. Chiefly Scot.*

swish (swĭsh), *v. t. & i.*; SWISHED (swĭsht); SWISH'ING. [Fr. the sound. Cf. SWASH.] **1**. To flourish, wave, sway, or move, making the noise "swish;" as, her skirts *swished*.
2. To lash; beat; strike; flog. *Slang.*

swish, *n.* A rustling or whizzing sound, as of small waves on a shore or of silk skirts.
to have a swish on, to be in a hurry. *Univ. Slang, Eng.*

Swiss (swĭs), *a.* [F. *suisse*, of G. (prop. Swiss dial.) orig. Cf. SWITZER.] Of or pert. to Switzerland or the Swiss.
Swiss absinth. See ABSINTH, 2. — **S. cambric**, a kind of white muslin or bishop's lawn, used for frills, flounces, and infants' clothes. — **S. catchfly**, a rare catchfly (*Silene vallesia*) of the European Alps. It has long-peduncled white flowers. — **S. chard**, the common chard. See CHARD, 2. — **S. cheese**. = GRUYÈRE CHEESE. — **S. darning**, a kind of darning, for thin places in fabric, in which stitches like the original texture of the web are made on the right side of the material. — **S. embroidery**, white embroidery on white material. The Swiss peasants are noted for such work. Cf. IRISH WORK, MADEIRA EMBROIDERY. — **S. green**, Scheele's green. — **S. guards**. *Mil.*, a body of Swiss mercenary troops formerly employed as a bodyguard by various sovereigns, notably the French kings. The Pope still maintains a small body. — **S. mountain pine**, a pine (*Pinus montana*) of the mountains of middle Europe. It is a prostrate shrub, or sometimes a low pyramidal tree, with short, bright green leaves. — **S. muslin**, a kind of thin, coarse muslin with raised loose work in a pattern or plain, much used for curtains, dresses, etc.; — so called from its place of manufacture. — **S. pine** *or* **stone pine**, a European pine (*Pinus cembra*), often growing very tall. It has dark green leaves and short, spreading branches. It yields cedar nuts. — **S. sword**, *Mil.*, a kind of basket-hilted sword, formerly often used by Swiss guards. — **S. tea**, an infusion of the herbage of any of several species of *Achillea*, esp. *A. atrata*, *A. moschata*, and *A. nobilis*, sometimes used by the Swiss.

Swiss (swĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *Suisse*. See SWISS, *a.*] A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; a Switzer; also, collectively, the people of Switzerland. The Swiss belong almost wholly to the Alpine or Celtic race, and the remains in the ancient lake dwellings indicate that this has always been the prevailing type. German, French, Italian, and Romansch are spoken in different Swiss cantons.

switch (swĭch), *n.* [Cf. OD. *swick* a scourge, a whip. Cf. SWINK, SWING.] **1**. A small, flexible twig or rod.
2. The end of the tail in some animals, as a cow or ox.
3. A separate tress of hair, or of some substitute, worn by women to increase the apparent mass of hair. Cf. RAT, *n.*, 3.
4. *Railroads.* **a** A movable part of a rail, or movable parts of opposite rails, for transferring cars from one track to another. **b** Act of switching.

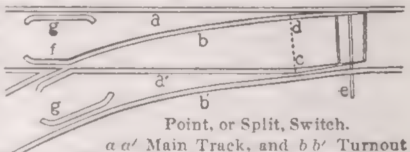

Point, or Split, Switch.
a a' Main Track, and *b b'* Turnout (*a* Through Rail; *a'*, *b* Lead Rails; *b'* Stock Rail); *c*, *d* Joints of the Point, or Split, Rails constituting the Switch proper; *e* Switch Rod; *f* Frog; *g*, *g* Guard Rails.

5. *Elec.* A device for shifting an electric current to another circuit, or for making and breaking a circuit.
6. A key for regulating the flow in some gas burners.
7. Short for SWITCH CAST.

switch, *v. t.*; SWITCHED (swĭcht); SWITCH'ING. **1**. To strike with or as with a switch; to whip. Cf. BIRCH, *v. t.*
2. To swing or whisk; as, to *switch* a cane; a horse *switches* his tail; also, *Colloq. or Dial.*, to jerk or whisk; as, the rope may be *switched* out of your hand.
3. *Railroading.* To turn from one track to another; to transfer by a switch; — generally with *off*, *from*, etc.; as, to *switch* off a train. The usual English term is *shunt*.
4. *Elec.* To shift to another circuit by means of a switch.

switch, *v. i.* **1**. To walk quickly and lightly. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To pursue. *Obs.*
3. To move off on or as if on a switch or spur track.

switch'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1**. An arrangement of zigzag railroad tracks for lessening the grade up a steep hill.
2. An amusement railroad with steep rises and descents.

switch'back', *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a switchback; also, resembling the amusement switchback in shape.

switch'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* *Elec.* An apparatus consisting of panels, as of wood or marble, bearing a collection of switches so arranged that a number of circuits may be connected or combined. The apparatus may also have measuring instruments, pilot lights, etc.

switch gear. A gear for operating a switch.

switch'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who attends to a switch or switches; one employed in switching; specif.: *American Railroading.* A man who, with (usually) two helpers, assists the crew of the switch engine in making up or distributing trains.

switch stand. *Railroads.* A stand near the track, to which is pivoted the lever of a switch. See TARGET, *Illust.*

Switz'er (swĭt'sẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *Schweizer*. Cf. SWISS.] **a** A Swiss. **b** A member of the papal Swiss guards.

swiv'el (swĭv''l) *n.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go, Icel. *svīfa* to rove, ramble, turn, *sveifla* to whirl.] **1**. A part that swivels or turns on or as on a headed bolt or pin; specif., a compound link one end (often terminating in a hook) turning on a headed bolt, pin, or the like in the other to permit relative rotation of the parts.

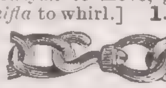
Swivel, 1, in Chain.

2. Specif.: A swivel shuttle, or swiveling attachment, as for swivel weaving.
3. *Mil.* A swivel gun.

swiv'el, *v. i.*; SWIV'ELED (-'ld) or SWIV'ELLED; SWIV'EL-ING or SWIV'EL-LING. To swing or turn, as on a pin or pivot.

swiv'el, *v. t.* To provide with, or secure by, a swivel.

swivel block. *Naut.* A block having two shells of equal size arranged one over the other, connected by a swivel. Also, sometimes, a block which has a swivel hook.

swivel gun. A gun, usually small, fixed on a swivel on a stanchion, a wall, or the like, so that it can be rotated horizontally and vertically; a swivel.

Swiv'el-ler, Dick (swĭv''l-ẽr). A careless, vain, dissipated, feather-brained fellow in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," given to flowery speeches and absurd quotations, but of much kindness of heart. See MARCHIONESS, THE.

swoon (swo͞on), *v. i.*; SWOONED (swo͞ond); SWOON'ING. [ME. *swounen*, *swoghenen*, for *swoȝnien*, fr. *swowen*, *soghen* to sigh or swoon, for *swoȝien*, fr. *swoȝen* to sigh deeply, to droop, AS. *swōgan* to sough, sigh; cf. *geswōgen* senseless, swooned, *geswōwung* a swooning. Cf. SOUGH.] To sink into a fainting fit; to faint; — often with *away*.

swoon, *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

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swing'bar', *n.* A pivoted or hinged bar, as a whippletree.
swing beam. A crosspiece sustaining a railroad-car body, so suspended that it may have an independent lateral motion. Called also **swing bolster**.
swing bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE
swing crane. A crane built to swing about a vertical axis.
swing'dev'il, *n.* [From its swift flight and dark color.] The common European swift. *Local, Eng.*
swing'din'gle (swĭng'dĭŋ'g'l), *n.* A kind of single logging sled.
swinge. † SWING.
swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.* [See SINGE.] To singe; scorch. *Obs. or Dial.*
swinge, *n.* A singe; scorch. *Obs.*
swinge'buck ler, *n.* A swashbuckler; bully; roisterer. *Obs.*
swin'gel (swĭŋ'g'l; swĭn'j'l). Var. of SWINGLE.
swing'er (swĭn'jẽr), **swinge'our**, *n.* [Cf. G. *schwänzer* vagabond, lazy fellow.] A sluggard; vagabond; rogue. *Scot.*
swing'ing-ly, *adv.* of SWINGING.
Swing'ism (swĭng'ĭz'm), *n.* A practice in rural England about 1830–33 of sending threats signed "Swing," or "Captain Swing," to farmers, land owners, etc., to make them give up modern methods of cultivation, esp. the use of the threshing machine
swing jack. = TRAVERSING JACK.
swing knife. A swingle for beating flax.
swin'gle (swĭŋ'g'l; swĭng''l), *n. & v.* [The v. is freq. of *swing*.] Swing. *Dial. Eng.*
swin'gle-bar' (swĭŋ'g'l-bär'), *n.* A swingletree.
swingle staff. A swingle for beating flax.
swin'gle-tail', *n.* Thresher shark.
swingle tow. = SWINGLING TOW.
swin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [In allusion to its *swinging*. See SWINGLE, *n. & v.*; cf. SWINGTREE.] A whippletree. See SINGLETREE.
swing'-swang', *n.* A full swing, as of a pendulum. — *a.* Swinging. *Colloq. or Dial.*
swing wheel. **a** The scape-wheel in a clock, driving the pendulum. **b** The balance of a watch.
swink'er, *n.* A laborer. *Obs.*
swink'ful, *a.* Laborious. *Obs.* — **swink'ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
swin'ney (swĭn'ĭ), *n. Far.* Var. of SWEENY.
swinsy. † SQUINANCY.
swint (swĭnt). Dial. Eng. var. of SQUINT.
swipe. Obs. or Scot. var. of SWEEP.
swipe (swīp), *n. & v.* Gulp; drink. *Dial. Eng.*
swipe beam. A drawbridge counterpoise lever.
swip'el (swĭp''l). Var. of SWIPLE
swip'er (swīp'ẽr), *n.* One that swipes. *Slang.*
swip'per (swĭp'ẽr), *a.* [Cf. SWIPE, *n.*] Nimble; quick. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **swip'per-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
swip'ple. Var. of SWIPLE.
swird (*Scot.* swûrd). Obs. or Scot. var. of SWORD.
swire (*dial.* swīr), *n.* [AS. *swīra*, *swīora*, *swēora*, neck, nape.] **1**. The neck; the throat. *Obs.* **2**. A depression between heights, as of hills or mountain tops. Cf. COL, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
swirk, *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *svirp* with great velocity, a sudden blow, *svirpa* to spring back and deal a blow.] To spring with velocity. *Obs. Scot.*
swirt (swẽrt; swût). Dial. Eng. var. of SQUIRT.
swish, *adv.* With a swish. *Colloq.*
swish'er, *n.* One that swishes.
swish'-swash', *n.* Also **swish'-swish'**. **1**. Swish. *Dial. Eng.* **2**. A weak, characterless drink.
Swisser. † SWITZER.
Swit. *Abbr.* Switzerland.
switch cane. The small cane (*Arundinaria tecta*).
switch cast. A method of casting for fish in which the rod is moved rapidly from side to side and swept forward with a switching motion, to throw out the line and flies.
switch cock. *Mach.* A three-way cock or valve.
switch'el (swĭch''l), *n.* A beverage of molasses and water, seasoned with vinegar and ginger, and sometimes rum. *U. S.*
switch engine. A railroad engine for switching, usually of the total-adhesion type. *U. S.*
switch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that switches; a switchman. **2**. See 4th CHECKER, 2. *R.*
switcher gear. = SWITCH GEAR.
switch grass. A panic grass (*Panicum virgatum*), of the western United States, used for hay.
switch'ing, *p. p. & vb. n.* of SWITCH. — **switching engine**, a switch engine. — **s. eye**, a car connection used in switching.
switch sorrel. A tropical sapindaceous shrub (*Dodonæa viscosa*), the herbage having an acid taste. It yields a useful fiber.
switch tender One who tends a railroad switch. Cf. SWITCHMAN. *U. S. & Canada.*
switch tower. *Railroads.* A small tower or erection containing the levers, etc., for working the switches. *U. S. & Canada.*
switch valve. A three-way cock.
switch'y (swĭch'ĭ), *a.* **1**. Of, pert. to, or like, a switch, or small supple twig. **2**. Whisking. *Colloq.*
swite. † SWEET.
swith (swĭth), **swithe** (swīth), *a.* [AS. *swīð* strong.] **a** Strong; firm. *Obs.* **b** Many *Obs.* **c** Quick; swift. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swith, **swithe**, *adv.* [AS. *swīðe* strongly, violently.] **a** Strongly; greatly. *Obs.* **b** Very; very much *Obs.* **c** Instantly; quickly. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
swith, **swithe**, *v. i.* [See SWITH, *a.*] To hasten; to be off. *Scot.*
swithe, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *svīða* to singe, scorch, Dan. *svide*, Sw. *svida*.] To burn; light. *Obs.*
swith'er (swĭth'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *zwitter* hybrid, tin ore, *zwitterstock* veins of tin ore ore ramifying and intersecting.] *Mining.* A small branch or cross lode.
swith'er, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *sweðrian*, *sweoðerian*, to abate, fail, come to an end.] To doubt; waver; fear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
swith'er, *n.* **a** Doubt; hesitation; wavering; fear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A faint. *Dial. Eng.*
swith'er, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sviðra*.] To scorch; parch; smart. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
swith'er, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swīðrian* to become stronger, to prevail.] To whiz; rush. — *v. t.* To hurl. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
swith'er, *n.* **a** Act of throwing down or over; also, a blow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A quick movement; a rush. *Dial. Eng.* **c** An exertion of strength *Obs.*
Swith'in (swĭth'ĭn), *n.* [AS. *Swīþhūn*; cf. *swīþ* strong.] Masc. prop. name.
swith'ness, *n.* Swiftness. *Obs*
swive, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *swiven*; cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go, Icel. *svīfa* to ramble.] To copulate (with). *Obs.* — **swiv'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
swive, *n.* Copulation. *Obs.*
swive, *v. i.* To move; sweep. *Obs.*
swivel bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.
swiv'eled, **swiv'elled** (swĭv''ld), *pret. & p. p.* of SWIVEL. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Having a swivel. **b** Produced by swivel weaving.
swivel eye. A squinted, rolling eye. *Slang.* — **swiv'el-eyed'**, *a.*
swivel musket. = JINGAL.
swivel weaving. Weaving in a swivel or similar loom, by which figured or striped fabrics, more elaborate than those made by lappet weaving, can be made.
swiz'zle (swĭz''l), *v. t.* To drink; guzzle. — *n.* Ale and beer mixed; mixed drinks generally. *Slang.*
swiz'zle-stick', **swiz'zler** (-lẽr), *n.* A stick used in mixing swizzle. *Slang.*
swo. † SO.
swob (swŏb), **swob'ber** (-ẽr). Vars. of SWAB, SWABBER.
swoch. † SWOUGH.
swod (swŏd). Var. of SWAD, coal.
swoft, *n.* [Cf. SWOOP, SWEEP, *v.*] Sweepings. *Obs.*
swogh. † SOUGH, SWOUGH.
swoghenen. † SWOON.
swoir. Obs. pret. of SWEAR.
swoke, *n.* [From AS. *swīcan* to deceive: cf. AS. *swica* a deceiver.] A traitor; deceiver. *Obs.*
swolew. † SWALLOW.
swoll'en, *p. p.* of SWELL.
swoln. Contr. & ref. sp. of SWOLLEN, *p. p.*
swolow, **swolwe**. † SWALLOW.
swom (swŭm), **swome**. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of SWIM.
swon. † SWAIN, SWAN.
swone. † SWOON.
swones. † SWOUNDS.
swong. Obs. pret. of SWING.
swongen. Obs. p. p. of SWING.
swonk. Obs. pret. of SWINK.
swoond. Swooned. *Ref. Sp.*
swoon'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWOON. — **swoon'ing-ly**, *adv.*

N O P Q R S

swoop (swo͞op), *v. t.*; SWOOPED (swo͞opt); SWOOP'ING. [ME. *swopen*, usually, to sweep, v. t. & i., AS. *swāpan* to sweep, to rush; akin to G. *schweifen* to rove, to ramble, to curve, OHG. *sweifan* to whirl, Icel. *sveipa* to stroke, swoop, sweep, wrap. Cf. SWEEP, SWIFT, *a. & n.*, SWIPE.] **1**. To sweep suddenly down on and seize; to catch while on the wing; — commonly with *up*; as, a hawk *swoops* up a chicken.
2. To seize or catch up in any sudden sweeping manner.
The grazing ox which *swoops* it [the medicinal herb] in with the common grass. *Glanvill.*

swoop, *v. i.* **1**. To descend swiftly with closed wings upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop; pounce.
2. To pass with pomp; to sweep. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

swoop, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as the pouncing of a rapacious bird on its quarry; a sudden sweeping attack; hence, *Colloq.*, a single sudden effort or happening; as, to lose friends and fortune at one *swoop*.

sword (sōrd; 201), *n.* [ME. *swerd*, AS. *sweord*; akin to OFries. *swerd*, *swird*, D. *zwaard*, OS. *swerd*, OHG. *swert*, G. *schwert*, Icel. *sverð*, Sw. *svärd*, Dan. *sværd*; orig. uncert.] **1**. A weapon having a long and usually sharp-pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges; — the general term, including the smallsword, rapier, saber, scimitar, etc.

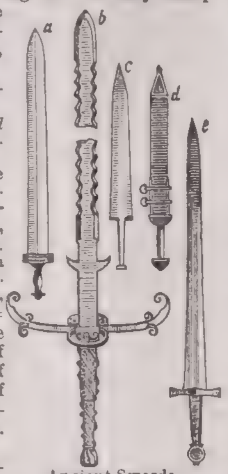

Ancient Swords.
a Merovingian Sword; *b* Two-handed Sword with Waved Edges, of 15th and 16th centuries; *c* Roman Sword; *d* Roman Sword in a Wooden Scabbard trimmed with Bronze; *e* French Sword of 12th and 13th Centuries.

2. The emblem of judicial punishment, or of authority and power.
He [the ruler] beareth not the *sword* in vain. *Rom.* xiii. 4.
3. Fig.: Military power.
He hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law. *Milton.*
4. A cause of desolation, destruction, or ruin, as by battle; hence, dissension; conflict; war. *Shak.*
I came not to send peace, but a *sword*. *Matt.* x. 34.
5. Something like, or likened to, a sword (def. 1); specif.: **a** = SWINGLE, *n.*, 1. **b** *Weaving.* One of the end bars by which the lay of a hand loom is suspended, or one of the uprights supporting the lay of a power loom. **c** An oblique crossbar in a gate or door. *Local, Brit.* **d** The beak of the swordfish.
at swords' points, in active opposition, or enmity. — **Sword Handle of Perseus**, *Astron.*, an asterism between Perseus and Cassiopeia, famous for its brilliant star cluster. — **s. of Damocles.** See DAMOCLES. — **s. of Edward the Confessor.** = CURTANA. — **S. of God**, Khaled (d. 642), the Mohammedan conqueror of Syria between 634 and 638. — **S. of Orion**, the three stars of Orion stretching obliquely southward and easterly from the Belt, the middle one being θ (Theta) Orionis in the great nebula of Orion. — **s. of the Spirit**, the word of God (as a part of "the whole armor of God"). *Eph.* vi. 17.

sword'-and-buck'ler, *a.* Fought, or armed, with sword and buckler; as, a *sword-and-buckler* combat. Since these had been supplanted by the rapier and dagger, except among the commonalty, the epithet was in Shakespeare's time rather contemptuous. Cf. SWASHBUCKLER. *Obs.*
That same *sword-and-buckler* Prince of Wales. *Shak.*

sword bayonet. *Mil.* A bayonet shaped like, and capable of being used like, a sword.

sword bearer. **1**. A trusted military attendant, who in old times carried his master's sword.
2. An English municipal officer, who often has various clerical functions and who on formal occasions carries a sword before the mayor.
3. [*cap.*] See PORTGLAIVE.

sword belt. A belt by which a sword is hung at the side.

sword'bill' (sōrd'bĭl'), *n.*, *or* **sword'-billed' humming bird**. A South American humming bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*) having a slender bill longer than the rest of the bird.

sword breaker. In sword, dagger, or buckler, a notch in the guard, a raised piece parallel with the blade, or a hooklike attachment, intended to seize the enemy's sword blade and break it; also, a weapon furnished with such a device.

sword cane. A hollow cane which conceals a blade like that of a sword or dagger.

sword'craft' (sōrd'kråft'), *n.* **a** Knowledge of, or skill with, the sword. **b** The exercise of military force or power.
To tremble as little at priestcraft as at *swordcraft*. *J. L. Motley.*

sword dance. **a** A dance in which swords are brandished and clashed together by the male dancers. *Scott.* **b** A dance performed over swords laid on or set point-upwards in the ground without touching them. — **sword dancer**.

sword fern. A tropical polypodiaceous fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*), with long sword-shaped pinnate fronds. It is a most popular cultivated house plant, occurring in numerous varieties and crested forms. See BOSTON FERN.

sword'fish' (sōrd'fĭsh'), *n.* **1**. **a** A very large and widely distributed oceanic fish (*Xiphias gladius*), the only representative of the family Xiphiidæ. It is highly valued as a food fish. The bones of the upper jaw are consolidated, and form a long, rigid, swordlike beak; the dorsal fin is high and without distinct spines; the ventral fins are absent. The adult is destitute of teeth. It sometimes attains a weight of 600 pounds. **b** A gar pike. **c** A cutlass fish.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Dorado.

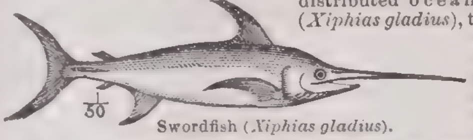

Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).

sword grass. **a** Any of various grasses or sedges having leaves with a sharp or toothed edge. (1) The cutting grass (*Cladium psittacorum*), or any of several other species of *Cladium*. (2) A Polynesian grass (*Xiphagrostis floridula*) with sharply toothed leaves, used for thatching. **b** Any of many plants having more or less sword-shaped leaves; as: (1) Reed canary grass. (2) The common bulrush. (3) = GLADDON **a**. **c** The sand spurry *Spergularia segetalis*.

sword knot. A leather or gold-lace sling tied to the hilt of a sword. In action it is attached to the wrist.

swords'man (sōrdz'măn; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A soldier; a fighting man. *Obs.*
2. One skilled in the use of the sword; a fencer.

sworn (swōrn; 201), *p. p.* of SWEAR. — **sworn broker**, *Stock Exchange*, a broker under oath (and usually bond) to fulfill his duties, as formerly in London and still in some cities of continental Europe. — **s. brothers**, orig., companions in arms who swore to share good and bad fortune; hence, faithful friends. Hence **s. companions**, **friends**, and the like.

Syb'a-rite (sĭb'ȧ-rīt), *n.* [L. *Sybarita*, Gr. Συβαρίτης, fr. Σύβαρις, a Greek city of southern Italy: cf. F. *Sybarite*.] One of the inhabitants of ancient Sybaris, who were noted for their love of luxury and pleasure; hence [*often l. c.*], a person devoted to luxury and pleasure; a voluptuary.

Syb'a-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk) }
Syb'a-rit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [L. *Sybariticus*, Gr. Συβαριτικός.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Sybaris or the Sybarites; hence [*often l. c.*], luxurious; effeminate. "*Sybaritic* dinners." *Bp. Warburton.*

syc'a-more (sĭk'ȧ-mōr; 201), *n.* [L. *sycomorus*, Gr. συκόμορος the fig mulberry; σῦκον a fig + μόρον the black mulberry; or perh. of Semitic origin: cf. F. *sycomore*. Cf. MULBERRY.] **a** A moraceous tree of Egypt and Asia Minor (*Ficus sycomorus*), often called **sycamore fig**. It is a useful shade tree. The fruit, though inferior to the common fig, is sweet and edible. This is the sycamore of Scripture. Its leaves resemble mulberry leaves, and the name has often been confused with *sycamine*. **b** In England, the maple *Acer pseudo-platanus*; — prob. so called from its dense shade. It has long racemes of rather showy yellow flowers. **c** In the United States: (1) Any species of *Platanus*; the plane tree. (2) Rarely, the water elm.

sy-cee' (sī-sē'), *n.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *sai sz* fine silk; — so called because if pure it may be drawn out into fine threads.] Silver in ingots of various sizes, used in China as a medium of exchange, usually stamped, but measured by weight. Also **sycee silver**. Cf. SHOE, *n.*, 3 **l**.

Sy'con (sī'kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦκον a fig.] *Zoöl.* A genus of calcareous sponges with tubular flagellated chambers arranged radially around the central cavity and communicating indirectly with the exterior by lateral pores opening into incurrent canals. It is the type of a family, **Sy-con'i-dæ** (sī-kŏn'ĭ-dē), and of a higher group, **Sy'co-na'ri-a** (sī'kō-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115) or **Sy-co'nes** (sī-kō'nēz). Also [*l. c.*], a sponge of the genus *Sycon*; any of the Sycones. — **sy'co-na'ri-an** (sī'kō-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* — **sy'co-nate** (sī'kō-nāt), *a.* — **sy'co-nid** (-nĭd), *a.* & *n.*

A Sycon Sponge (*Grantia*).

sy-co'ni-um (sī-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦκον the fig.] *Bot.* A collective fleshy fruit, in which the ovaries are borne upon an enlarged, more or less succulent, concave or hollow receptacle, as in the fig.

syc'o-phan-cy (sĭk'ō-făn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *sycophantia* deceit, Gr. συκοφαντία false accusation.] The character or characteristic of a sycophant; hence: **a** Calumniation; talebearing. *Obs.* **b** Servile flattery.

syc'o-phant (-fănt), *n.* [L. *sycophanta* a slanderer, deceiver, parasite, Gr. συκοφάντης a false accuser, false adviser, lit., a fig shower; σῦκον a fig + φαίνειν to show: cf. F. *sycophante*. The reason for the name is not certainly known. See PHENOMENON.] **1**. An informer; talebearer. *Obs.*
2 A parasite; flatterer, esp. of princes and great men.
A *sycophant* will everything admire:
Each verse, each sentence, sets his soul on fire. *Dryden.*

syc'o-phant (-fănt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *sycophantari* to deceive, to trick, Gr. συκοφαντεῖν.] **1**. To inform against; hence, to calumniate. *Obs.*
2. To act the sycophant to; to flatter obsequiously.

syc'o-phant, *v. i.* To act the sycophant.

syc'o-phan'tic (-făn'tĭk) }
syc'o-phan'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. συκοφαντικός slanderous.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a sycophant; servilely courting favor.
Syn. — See OBEDIENT.

sy-co'sis (sī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύκωσις, fr. σῦκον a fig.] *Med.* A noncontagious inflammatory disease of the hair follicles marked by a pustular eruption on the scalp, or the bearded part of the face, whether due to ringworm, acne, or impetigo.

sy'e-nite (sī'ē-nīt), *n.* [L. *Syenites* (sc. *lapis*), fr. *Syene*, Gr. Συήνη.] *Petrog.* **a** Orig., a variety of granite, anciently quarried at Syene, in Upper Egypt, in which biotite is replaced or accompanied by hornblende. *Obs.* **b** Strictly (as used by petrographers), a phanerocrystalline intrusive igneous rock, composed of dominant alkalic feldspar with or without subordinate lime-soda feldspar, but without notable quartz or nephelite. It usually contains some hornblende, mica, or pyroxene. **c** Commonly (as used in trade, field geology, etc.), any phanerocrystalline igneous rock of dominant feldspar of any kind without noticeable quartz and usually containing subordinate amounts of hornblende, biotite, or pyroxene. As so used it includes many diorites, anorthosites, nephelite syenite, etc.

sy'e-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Also *sienitic*. **1**. [*cap.*] Relating to Syene; as, *Syenitic* inscriptions.
2. Pertaining to, containing, or like, syenite.
syenitic gneiss, hornblendic gneiss. — **s. granite**, hornblende granite.

‖ **syl'la-ba an'ceps** (sĭl'ȧ-bȧ ăn'sĕps). [L., doubtful syllable.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A syllable which may be either long or short, as the final syllable of a verse or period, the pause obscuring the difference between long and short.

syl'la-ba-ry (sĭl'ȧ-bā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (rĭz). A table of syllables; specif., a table, analogous to an alphabet, of the indivisible syllabic characters used instead of letters in certain languages, as the Japanese. Cf. KANA.

syl-lab'ic (sĭ-lăb'ĭk) }
syl-lab'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Gr. συλλαβικός: cf. F. *syllabique*.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* accent.
2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables; as, a *syllabic* augment. "The *syllabic* stage of writing." *Earle.*
syllabic augment. See AUGMENT, 2. — **s. melody** *or* **song**, that in which each syllable has but one note; — opposed to *slurred melody* or *song*. — **s. syncope**, *Gram.*, syncopation of syllables; haplology. Cf. SYNCOPE, *n.*, 1. *Oertel.*

syl-lab'ic, *n.* *Phon.* A letter or sound necessary to the formation of a syllable; that is, a vowel or vowel equivalent. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 110.

syl-lab'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To form or divide into syllables; to syllabify.

syl-lab'i-ca'tion (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of forming syllables; act or method of dividing words into syllables.

syl-lab'i-fy (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *syllaba* syllable + E. *-fy*.] To form or divide into syllables. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 110.

syl'la-bism (sĭl'ȧ-bĭz'm), *n.* The expressing of the sounds of a language by syllabic characters. Cf. SYLLABARY.

syl'la-bize (-bīz), *v. t.*; -BIZED (-bīzd); -BIZ'ING (-bīz'ĭng). To syllabify.

syl'la-ble (-b'l), *n.* [ME. *sillable*, OF. *sillabe*, F. *syllabe*, L. *syllaba*, Gr. συλλαβή that which is held together, sev-

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swoon'y (swo͞on'ĭ), *a.* Sleepy. *R.*
swoop (swo͞op; swûp). Scot. var. of SWEEP. [*Rare.*
swoop'er, *n.* One that swoops.
swoop'stake', *n. & adv.* Sweepstake. *Obs.*
swoor (swo͝or). Obs. or Scot. pret. of SWEAR.
swoot. † SWEAT.
swop (swŏp). Var. of SWAP.
swop, *interj.* Flop. *Obs.*
swope. † SOAP, SWOOP.
swope, *v. t. & i.* [See SWOOP, *v.*] To sweep. *Obs.*
swor. † *swore*, pret. of SWEAR.
sword (swŏrd). Dial. Eng. var. of SWARD, rind.
sword bean. The jack bean.
sword carriage. The hanger of a sword. *Obs.*
sword dollar. A Scottish silver coin of James VI., valued at 30s. Scotch or 2s. 6d. English; — from the sword on the reverse.
sword'ed, *a.* [Cf. AS. *geswurdod*.] Armed with a sword.
sword'er, *n.* A swordsman. *Obs.*
sword'fish'ing, *vb. n.* Fishing for swordfish.
swordfish sucker. A remora (*Remora brachyptera*) often fixing itself to the swordfish.
sword flag. The European yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*).
sword'ick (swĕr'dĭk), *n.* The gunnel (*Pholis gunnellus*). *Scot.*
sword'ing (sōr'dĭng; 201), *n.* Sword-play.
sword'less, *a.* See -LESS.
sword lily. The gladiolus.
sword'man (sōrd'măn; 201), *n.* A swordsman.
sword mat. *Naut.* A mat closely woven of yarns; — so called from a wooden implement often used in its manufacture.
sword'play', *n.* [Cf. AS. *sweordplega*.] Fencing; a sword fight. — **sword'play'er**, *n.*
sword'-proof', *a.* *Mil.* Capable of resisting the thrust or cut of a sword.
sword sedge. An Australian sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*) important as a sand binder, and yielding a paper material similar to papyrus.
sword'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Ensiform. [maker. *Obs.*
sword'slip'per, *n.* A sword
swords'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sword'smith', *n.* A maker or repairer of swords.
sword'stick', *n.* A sword cane.
sword'tail', *n.* **a** = KING CRAB, 1. **b** Any hemipterous insect of the genus *Uroxiphus*, found on forest trees. **c** A grasshopper of the genus *Xiphidium*, having a long swordlike ovipositor.
swore (swōr; 201). Pret. & dial. p. p. of SWEAR.
sworil, *n.* Misprint for SWOUIL.
sworl (swŏrl; swûrl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIRL.
swosh (swŏsh), *n.* = SWASH, *n.*, 4. *Slang or Colloq.*
swot (swŏt). Var. of SWAT.
swot. † SWEAT.
swote, **swoteness**. † SWEET, SWEETNESS.
swoti. † SWEATY.
swough, *a.* [Cf. AS. *swugian*, *swigian*, to be silent. *swige*, a., silent, still.] Quiet: still. *Obs.*
swough (swou), *n.* [See SOUGH a sound, SWOON.] *Obs.* **a** A sound; noise; sough; roar. **b** A groan; moan; sigh. **c** A swoon.
swough, *v. i.* *Obs.* **a** To make a noise; to sough. **b** To swoon.
swouil, *n.* A swivel. *Obs. Scot.*
swound (*dial.* swo͞ond), *n. & v. i.* Swoon. *Archaic or Dial.*
'swounds (zwoundz; zwounz), *interj.* [Cf. ZOUNDS.] Contr. of *God's wounds*; — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*
swoune, **swounen**. † SWOON.
swour. † *swore*, pret. of SWEAR.
swow, **swowe**. † SWOUGH.
swow (swou), *v. i.* To swear; — used as a minced oath; as, I *swow*. *Local, U. S.*
swown. † SWOON. ['SWOUNDS.
swowns (zwounz). Var. of
swowp. † SWOPE, to sweep.
swuch. † SUCH.
swuchne. † SUCHAN.
swuft. † SWIFT.
swulc. † SUCH.
swulne. † SUCHAN. [SWIM.
swum (swŭm), *pret. & p. p.* of
swung (swŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SWING. [p. p. of SWING.
swung'en. Obs. or dial. Eng.
swunk'en. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of SWINK.
swure. † SWIRE. [*Obs.*
swurk'en, *pret. pl.* of SWERK.
swurl (swĕrl; swûl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIRL.
swuthe. † SWITH, *adv.*
swuth'er (swŭth'ĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWITHER.
swy. † SUE.
swyer. † SQUIRE.
swyfe. † SWIVE.
swylth. † SWITH.
swynard. † SWINEHERD.
swyrd. † SWORD.
swythe. Var. of SWITH, *adv.*
sy-. For words beginning *sy-*, see forms in SI-.
sy. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sy, **sye** (sī), *n.* [Cf. SCYTHE.] A scythe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
syar. † SIRE.
syb'a-rit-ism (sĭb'ȧ-rĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
syble. † SIFFLE.
sy'bo, **sy'bow** (sĭ'bō). Scot. vars. of CIBOL.
sy-bot'ic (sī-bŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συβωτικός, fr. συβώτης a swineherd; σῦς swine + βόσκειν to feed, tend.] Pert. to a swineherd or his employment. — **sy'bo-tism** (sĭ'bō-tĭz'm), *n.*
syc'a-mine (sĭk'ȧ-mīn), *n.* [L. *sycaminus*, Gr. συκάμινος; perh. of Semitic origin.] = MULBERRY, 1 **a**.
sycamore fig. = SYCAMORE **a**.
sycamore maple. = SYCAMORE **b**. [groom. *India.*
syce (sīs), *n.* [Ar. *sāyis*.] A
Sy'char (sī'kär). *Bib.*
syche. † SIGH.
Sy'chem (sī'kĕm). *Bib.*
Sy'chem-ite (-īt). *Bib.*
sych'no-car'pous (sĭk'nō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. συχνός much or frequent + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Capacity of bearing several successive crops of fruit. *Rare.*
sy'cite (sī'sīt), *n.* [Gr. συκίτης figlike, fr. σῦκον a fig.] A nodule of flint, or a pebble, which resembles a fig. *Obs.*
syc'o-ce'ryl (sĭk'ō-sē'rĭl), *n.* [Gr. σῦκον a fig + κηρός wax + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A radical, $C_{32}H_{53}$, regarded as an essential ingredient of certain compounds in the waxy resin of an Australian species of fig. — **syc'o-cer'ic** (-sĕr'ĭk), **-ce-ryl'ic** (-sē-rĭl'ĭk), *a.*
sy'cock (sĭ'kŏk), *n.* [Dial.; cf. dial. *setcock*, *sedcock*, *sedgecock*.] Missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
sy-co'ma (sī-kō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύκωμα an ulcer resembling a fig (σῦκον).] *Med.* A condyloma.
syc'o-man'cy (sĭk'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σῦκον a fig + *-mancy*.] Divination by fig or sycamore leaves. *Obs.* [of SYCAMORE.
sycomore. Obs. or archaic var.
sycond. † SECOND.
sy-co'nus (sī-kō'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A syconium.
syc'o-phant'ish (sĭk'ō-făn'tĭsh), *a.* Like a sycophant. — **syc'o-phant'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **syc'o-phant-ism** (-făn-tĭz'm), *n.*
syc'o-phant-ize (-făn-tīz), *v. i.* To play the sycophant. *Rare.*
syc'o-phant-ry, *n.* Sycophancy.
Syc'o-rax (sĭk'ō-răks), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Tempest," Caliban's mother, a "foul witch," who imprisoned Ariel for refusing to obey her commands.
sy'cose (sī'kōs), *n.* [Gr σῦκον fig + *-ose*.] *Pharm. & Chem.* Saccharin. See SACCHARIN, 2.
sy-co'si-form (sī-kō'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Med.* Resembling sycosis.
syd'dy. † SIDI.
Syd'en-ham's lau'da-num (sĭd'ĕn-ămz). = WINE OF OPIUM.
syd'er-o-lite' (sĭd'ĕr-ō-līt'), *n.* [See SIDEROLITE.] A kind of Bohemian earthenware resembling the Wedgwood ware.
Syd-ne'ian (sĭd-nē'yăn; sĭd'nē-ăn), *a.* Also **Syd-ne'an**, **Syd-næ'an**. Having the qualities of, or reminiscent of, Sir Philip Sidney or his works. *Rare.*
Syd'ney-ite (sĭd'nĭ-īt), *n.* An inhabitant of Sydney.
sye. Var. of SIE, *v.* [SIGH.
sye. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
sye. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sye. Var. of SY, scythe.
syed. Var. of SAYID.
syege. † SIE.
Sy-e'lus (sī-ē'lŭs). *Bib.*
syen. † SIN, *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.*
syence, **syense**. † SCIENCE.
syer. † SAYER, SIRE.
syeth. † SCYTHE.
sygalle, *n.* A cigala. *Obs.*
sygamour. † SYCAMORE.
sygge. † SAY.
sygn. † SIGN.
syis. Obs. pl. of SITHE, time.
sykary. † SHIKARI.
syke. † SICK; obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SIKE.
syke (sīk), *n.* [See SIKE a stream.] *Her.* = FOUNTAIN, *n.*, 5.
syker, **sykerly**. † SICKER, SICKERLY.
syklatoun. † CICLATOUN.
syld. † SHOULD.
syle. † CEIL, to cover; SEEL.
syle. Var. of SILE, a beam, etc.
sylf. Sylph. *Ref. Sp.*
syl'lab (sĭl'ăb), *n.* Syllable. — *v. t.* To syllabify. *Both Obs. or Scot.* [*n.* [NL.] A syllabary.
syl'la-ba'ri-um (-ȧ-bā'rĭ-ŭm),
syl'la-ba'tim (-bā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] Syllable by syllable. *Obs.*
syl'la-ba'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Syllabication. [[F.] Syllable. *R.*
syl'labe (sĭl'ăb; *F.* sē'lȧb'), *n.*
syl-lab'i-cal, *n.* A syllable. *Obs.*
syl-lab'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYLLABIC. See -LY.
syl-lab'ic-ness, *n.* *Phon.* State of being, or power of forming, a syllable; as, the *syllabicness* of a letter.
syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See SYLLABIFY.] = SYLLABICATION. *H. Sweet.*
syl'la-bist (sĭl'ȧ-bĭst), *n.* One

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eral letters taken together so as to form one sound, a syllable, fr. συλλαμβάνειν to take together; συν with + λαμβάνειν to take; cf. Skr. *labh*, *rabh*. Cf. DILEMMA, LEMMA.] **1**. An elementary sound, or a combination of such sounds, uttered together with a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. In other terms, a syllable is a vowel or a diphthong, either by itself or flanked by one or more consonants, the whole produced by a single impulse or utterance. Certain consonants, as *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, may fill the place of a vowel in forming a syllable. Adjoining syllables in a word or phrase need not be marked off by a pause, but only by such an abatement and renewal, or reënforcement, of the stress as to give the feeling of separate impulses. See *Guide to Pron.*, §110. **2**. In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice. It may or may not correspond to a syllable in the spoken language. **3**. A small part of a sentence or discourse; hence, anything concise or short; a particle.

The last *syllable* of recorded time. *Shak.*

syl'la-ble (sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1**. To pronounce the syllables of; articulate. *Rare.* **2**. To syllabify; to express by syllables.

syl'la-ble, *v. i.* To speak; to utter syllables. *Rare.*

syl'la-bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. SYLLABUSES (-ĕz), L. SYLLABI (-bī). [L., fr. the same source as E. *syllable*.] **1**. A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, treatise, book, course of study, or the like; an abstract; table. **2**. *Law.* Specif., the headnote of a reported case; the brief statement of the points of law determined prefixed to a reported case. The opinion controls the syllabus, the latter being merely explanatory of the former. **3**. [*cap.*] A digest or table of the errors condemned by Pope Pius IX., circulated by his orders in 1864.

Syn. — See COMPENDIUM.

syl-lep'sis (sĭ-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σύλληψις a taking together, fr. συλλαμβανειν. See SYLLABLE, *n.*] **1**. *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a word is used in a literal and metaphorical sense at the same time; as, *cutting* in "their taunts, more *cutting* than knives." **2**. *Gram.* The agreement in gender, number, etc., of a verb or adjective with one of two or more nouns, with any of which it might agree; as, *rex* et regina *beati*.

syl-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk) | *a.* [Gr. συλληπτικός collective.]
syl-lep'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) | Of or pertaining to a syllepsis; containing syllepsis. — **syl-lep'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syl'li-dæ (sĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of small polychætous worms of the group Errantia, some of which habitually reproduce by fission (cf. AUTOLYTUS). **Syl'lis** (-ĭs) is the type genus. — **syl'lid** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **syl-lid'i-an** (sĭ-lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

syl'lo-gism (sĭl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *silogime*, OF. *silogime*, *sillogisme*, F. *syllogisme*, L. *syllogismus*, Gr. συλλογισμός a reckoning all together, a reasoning, syllogism, fr. συλλογίζεσθαι to reckon all together, to bring at once before the mind, to infer, conclude; συν with, together + λογίζεσθαι to reckon, to conclude by reasoning. See SYN-; LOGISTIC, LOGIC.] **1**. A logical scheme or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of three propositions (called respectively the *major premise*, the *minor premise*, and the *conclusion*). The conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; so that, if these are true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration; as in the following example: —

Every virtue is laudable;
Kindness is a virtue;
Therefore kindness is laudable

The major premise is usually treated as a general rule of which the minor premise is a case and the conclusion an application. The two premises are related by a middle, or common, term which disappears in the conclusion; and for this reason the syllogism is often treated as a process of elimination. The formal validity of the syllogism is entirely distinct from its truth, which depends upon the truth of its premises; and since, as Mill has shown, the major premise represents a generalization of experience, the function of the syllogism is sometimes conceived not so much a means of giving knowledge a new form as of testing this generalization by the application to it of the particular case. See FIGURE, 13; MODE, 3 **b**; PREMISE, 1; TERM. **2**. Deductive reasoning; explication of the relations of ideas, esp. in accordance with syllogistic principles.

syl'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk) | *a.* [L. *syllogisticus*, Gr. συλλο-
syl'lo-gis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) | γιστικος: cf. F. *syllogistique*.] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or of the form of reasoning by, syllogisms. — **syl'lo-gis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syl'lo-gis'tic, *n.* The department of logic which treats of the syllogism; also, the art of reasoning syllogistically.

syl'lo-gize (sĭl'ō-jīz), *v. i.* & *t.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). [Gr. συλλογίζεσθαι: cf. F. *syllogiser*.] To reason or infer by means of syllogisms. — **syl'lo-gi-za'tion** (-jĭ-zā'shŭn; -jī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **syl'lo-giz'er** (-jīz'ẽr), *n.*

sylph (sĭlf), *n.* [F. *sylphe*, m., prob. fr. L. *Sylphus*, *Sulfus*, name of some divinity.] **1**. An imaginary being inhabiting the air; — a name given by Paracelsus to the elemental beings of the air, conceived as mortal but soulless. Cf. 1st GNOME; SALAMANDER, 2; UNDINE, 1. **2**. Fig.: A slender, graceful woman. **3**. Any of several brilliant South American humming birds, having a long forked tail, as *Cyanolesbia gorgo*.

sylph'id (sĭl'fĭd), *n.* [F. *sylphide*, fem. See SYLPH.] A young or diminutive sylph. — **sylph'id-ine** (-fĭ-dĭn; -dīn), *a.*

syl'van (sĭl'văn), *a.* Also **sil'van**. [See SILVAN, *a.*] Of or pertaining to a silva; specif.: **a** Abounding in forests and trees; woody. **b** Countrylike; rural; rustic.

syl'van, *n.* [L. *Sylvanus*, better *Silvanus*. See SILVAN, *a.*] **1**. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* Silvanus (which see). *Milton.* **2**. A rustic; a woodsman. *Rare.* *Sidney.*

syl'van-ite (sĭl'văn-īt), *n.* [Fr. Tran*sylvania*, where first found.] *Min.* A telluride of gold and silver, $(Au,Ag)Te_2$, of a steel gray, silver white, or brass yellow. It often occurs in implanted crystals resembling written characters, and hence is called *graphic tellurium*. H., 1.5-2. Sp. gr., 7.9–8.3.

Syl-ves'tri-an (sĭl-vĕs'trĭ-ăn) | *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a
Syl-ves'trine (sĭl-vĕs'trĭn) | monastic order founded by Sylvester de' Gozzoloni, in 1231. Its rule is very similar to that of the Benedictines. **b** One of an associated order of nuns. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sylvestrians.

Syl'vi-an (sĭl'vĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Discovered by, or named after, the French anatomist Jacques Dubois (= *Sylvius*), 1478–1555. — **Sylvian aqueduct**. = AQUEDUCT OF SYLVIUS. — **S. fissure** *or* **sulcus**. = FISSURE OF SYLVIUS.

Syl-vi'i-dæ (sĭl-vī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Sylvia* + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of small ten-primaried oscine passerine birds, allied to the thrushes and consisting of the Old World or true warblers, represented in America by the kinglets and gnat catchers. It is often ranked only as a subfamily of the thrush family and called **Syl'vi-i'næ** (sĭl'vĭ-ī'nē). — **syl'vi-ine** (sĭl'vĭ-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

syl'vite (sĭl'vīt), *n.* Also **syl'vin**, **syl'vine** (-vĭn), **syl'vin-ite** (-vĭn-īt). [From NL. sal digestivus *sylvii*, potassium chloride.] *Min.* Native potassium chloride, KCl, occurring in colorless cubes or crystalline masses like rock salt, but having a sharper taste. H., 2. Sp. gr., 1.97–1.99. It is used for preparing potassium compounds.

sym- (sĭm-). An assimilated form of *syn-*. See SYN-.

sym'bi-ont (sĭm'bĭ-ŏnt; sĭm'bī-ŏnt), *n.* [Gr. συμβιῶν, συμβιοῦντος, p. pr.] *Biol.* An organism living in symbiosis.

sym'bi-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συμβίωσις a living together, συμβιοῦν to live together; σύν with + βιοῦν to live.] *Biol.* The living together in more or less intimate association or even close union of two dissimilar organisms. In a broad sense the term includes parasitism, or **antagonistic**, or **antipathetic, symbiosis** (see PARASITE, 3), in which the association is disadvantageous or destructive to one of the organisms, but ordinarily it is used of cases where the association is advantageous, or often necessary, to one or both, and not harmful to either. When there is bodily union (in extreme cases so close that the two form practically a single body, as in the union of algæ and fungi to form lichens, and in the inclusion of algæ in radiolarians) it is called **conjunctive symbiosis**; if there is no actual union of the organisms (as in the association of ants with myrmecophytes), **disjunctive symbiosis**. Cf. HELOTISM, 2.

sym'bi-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συμβιωτικός.] *Biol.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or living in, a state of symbiosis. — **sym'bi-ot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **symbiotic saprophytism**, *Bot.*, the association of a saprophytic plant with a fungal symbiont or mycorrhiza.

sym'bol (sĭm'bŏl), *n.* [L. *symbolus*, *symbolum*, Gr. σύμβολον a sign by which one knows or infers a thing, fr. συμβάλλειν to throw or put together, to compare; συν with + βάλλειν to throw: cf. F. *symbole*. Cf. EMBLEM, PARABLE.] **1**. That which stands for or represents something else; a visible sign or representation of an idea or quality, or of another object, by reason of natural aptness, of association, or of convention; an emblem; as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage; the cross is the *symbol* of Christianity. **2**. A letter, abbreviation, character, sign, or the like, used to represent something, as an operation or relation in mathematics, an element in chemistry, a person's signature, etc.; as, C is the *symbol* for carbon; in crystallography the *symbol* of a plane is the numerical expression which defines its position relatively to the assumed axes. **3**. *Theol.* An authoritative summary of faith or doctrine; a creed. Cf. SYMBOLICAL BOOKS, SYMBOLICS. **4**. *Logic.* Any formal unit of expression, such as a term, proposition, or formal argument, which represents an aspect of thought capable of being dealt with as a unit. **5**. [Gr. συμβολαί contributions.] *Obs.* **a** That which is thrown into a common fund; a contribution. **b** Allotment; lot.

Syn. — Figure, type. See EMBLEM.

sym'bol-æ-og'ra-phy, **sym'bol-e-og'ra-phy** (-ē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. συμβολαιον sign, token, contract + *-graphy*.] Art of rightly forming and making written instruments.

sym-bol'ic (sĭm-bŏl'ĭk) | *a.* [L. *symbolicus*, Gr. συμβολι-
sym-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | κός: cf. F. *symbolique*.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a symbol or symbols; exhibiting or expressing by resemblance or signs; representative; as, the eye is *symbolic* of sight and knowledge.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death by such *symbolical* actions as he himself appointed. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. *Gram.* Pert. to, or designating, a word, as *is*, *shall*, *who*, in which the meaning consists simply in indicating a relation of syntax; — distinguished from *presentive*.

symbolical books, *Eccl.*, books which contain the creeds, or confessions of faith, of churches or religious bodies. — **symbolic**, *or* **symbolical, delivery**, *Law*, the delivery of property sold by delivering something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it, as where a trunk and its contents are delivered by delivery of the key. — **symbolic equation**. *Math.* **a** One declaring the equivalence of certain operations. Cf. FUNCTIONAL EQUATION. **b** One in which a single symbol equated to 0 is the equation of a curve or surface; as $C=0$, $C'=0$, $C+\lambda C'=0$, the equations of two circles and a family of circles through their intersections. — **s. geometry**, geometry treated by means of equations and operations expressed in purely symbolic forms. — **s. logic**, a form of logic in which the relations of ideas and judgments are represented by symbols in order to derive conclusions by processes analogous to those of mathematics. — **sym-bol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sym-bol'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

sym-bol'ics (sĭm-bŏl'ĭks), *n.* The study of ancient symbols; esp., *Theol.*, historic theology treating of Christian creeds and confessions of faith; symbolism; — called also *symbolic*.

sym'bol-ism (sĭm'bŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. Investiture of anything, as of a ritualistic act or practice, with a symbolic meaning; representation of objects, qualities, or ideas, by means of symbols or emblems. **2**. A system of symbols or representations. **3**. In literature and art, the principles and characteristics of the symbolists (see SYMBOLIST, *n.*, 2 **c**). **4**. *Chem.* A combining of parts or ingredients. *Obs.* **5**. *Theol.* The science of creeds; symbolics.

sym'bol-ist, *n.* **1**. One who employs symbols or symbolism. **2**. Specif.: **a** One who advocates or employs symbolism in religious worship. **b** One who cultivates or employs symbolic logic (which see, under SYMBOLIC). **c** One who employs symbolism in art or literature; esp., one of a class of writers and artists which arose just after 1880, esp. in France and Belgium, Verlaine, Mallarmé, and Maeterlinck being the best known of the writers. They were also called decadents (see DECADENT, *n.*, 2). Esp. in literature, the symbolists were reactionists against realism and the theories and practices of the Parnassians. They concerned themselves with general truths instead of realities, exalted the metaphysical and the mysterious, esp. the mystical power and charm of music, and aimed to unify and blend the arts and the functions of the senses. Their lyric poetry resembles music in its object, endeavoring to render by rhythms and sounds sentiments and emotions which escape analysis. They claim great liberties of form, syntax, vocabulary, rime, and esp. meter. Their *vers libre* is often scarcely distinguishable from prose.

sym'bol-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) | *a.* Marked by the use of sym-
sym'bol-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) | bols, or by symbolism.

sym'bol-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of symbolizing; symbolical representation.

sym'bol-ize (sĭm'bŏl-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *symboliser*.] **1**. To use symbols or symbolism. **2**. To be alike in qualities, properties, or the like; to correspond; harmonize; agree. *Now Rare.*

The pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

sym'bol-ize, *v. t.* **1**. To make representative of something; to regard or treat as symbolic. **2**. To represent by a symbol or symbols. **3**. To make to agree in properties or qualities. *Now Rare.*

sym-bol'o-gy (sĭm-bŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*symbol* + *-logy*.] The art of expression by symbols, or of interpreting symbolic expression. — **sym'bo-log'i-cal** (sĭm'bō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sym-bol'o-gist** (sĭm-bŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Sym-bran'chi-a (sĭm-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σύν with + *-branchia*.] *Zoöl.* An order of slender eel-like fishes having the gill openings confluent beneath the neck. They chiefly inhabit the fresh waters of warm countries. — **sym'branch** (sĭm'brăŋk), *n.* — **sym-bran'chi-ate** (sĭm-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.* & *n.* — **sym-bran'chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

Sym-ma'chi-an (sĭ-mā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of, pert. to, or named from, Symmachus, a 3d-century Greek translator of the Old Testament. — *n.* One of a sect of Ebionites, reputed to have been founded by Symmachus.

sym-met'al-ism (sĭm-mĕt'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σύν together + *metal* + *-ism*.] *Money.* That system of coinage in which the unit of currency consists of a certain weight of two or more metals, as gold and silver, combined.

sym-met'ric (sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Symmetrical. — **symmetric function**, *Math.*, a function of several variables that retains its form when any two variables are exchanged throughout.

sym-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *symétrique*. See SYMMETRY.] **1**. Involving or exhibiting symmetry; having parts mutually well-proportioned; hence, regular; even; as, a *symmetrical* step; a *symmetrical* body or building. **2**. *Bot.* Specif.: **a** Capable of division by a longitudinal plane into similar halves; — said of a flower, shoot, or organ. See ACTINOMORPHIC, BISYMMETRICAL, ZYGOMORPHIC. **b** Having the same number of members in each whorl of floral leaves; — said of a flower. Cf. REGULAR, *a.*, 2 **c**. **3**. *Org. Chem.* Specif., pertaining to or designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups are attached symmetrically to the nucleus, occupying the positions 1, 3, 5, or 1, 2, 4, 5. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Abbr. *s.* **4**. *Math.* Specif.: **a** Having a common measure; commensurable. **b** Having corresponding parts or relations.

symmetrical diphenyl urea. See CARBANILIDE. — **s. relation**, *Symbolic or Math. Logic*, a relation that holds good when the terms are exchanged; a mutual or reciprocal relation, as of equality or cousinship.

— **sym-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sym-met'ri-cal-ness**, *n.*

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who forms or divides words into syllables, or is skilled in this.

syllable name *Music.* Name of a given tone in solmization.

syl'la-bub. Var. of SILLABUB.

syl'le. † SILL.

syllene. † SELL, *v.*

syl'lo-ge (sĭl'ō-jē; -gē), *n.* [Gr. συλλογή.] A collection. *Rare.*

syl'lo-gis'try, *n.* Syllogization. *Obs.*

sylour. † CELURE.

sylph'ine (sĭl'fĭn; -fīn), **sylph'ish**, *a.* Sylphlike.

sylph'like', *a.* Like a sylph; graceful.

sy'lum (sī'lŭm). Aphetic form [of ASYLUM. *Dial.*

syl'va (sĭl'vȧ). Var. of SILVA.

Syl-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs), *n.* Var. of SILVANUS.

syl'vane (sĭl'vān), *n.* Also **syl'van** (sĭl'văn). [*sylva*, var. of *silva* + furfur*an*.] *Chem.* A liquid obtained with furfurane by distillation of pine wood, and regarded as a methyl derivative of furfurane.

syl-va'ni-um (sĭl-vā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Tran*sylvania*, where it was first found.] *Chem.* Tellurium. *Obs.*

syl'van-ly, *adv.* of SYLVAN.

syl'vate (sĭl'vāt), *n.* *Chem.* An abietate.

syl-vat'ic (sĭl-văt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sylvaticus*, better *silvaticus*. See SILVAN, *a.*] Sylvan. *Rare.*

syl-vat'i-cal, *a.* Sylvatic. *Rare.*

syl'ves, *n. pl.* [L. *silva*.] Woods. *Obs.*

syl-ves'ter, *a.* [L. *silvester*, *-tris*; cf. F. *sylvestre*.] Sylvestrian. *Obs.*

Syl-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tẽr). Var. [of SILVESTER.

syl-ves'tral (-trăl), *a.* Relating to the woods; wild; sylvan.

syl-ves'trene (-trēn), *n.* [From NL. *sylvestris*, specific name of the pine yielding it. See SYLVESTRIAN.] *Chem.* A dextrorotatory terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, in Swedish and Russian oil of turpentine. It is a liquid boiling at 175–176° C.

syl-ves'tri-al, *a.* Sylvestral. *Obs.*

syl-ves'tri-an (-trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *sylvestris*, better *silvestris*.] Sylvan. *Rare.*

syl-ves'tric, *a.* Sylvestrian. *Obs.*

syl-ves'trous, *a.* Sylvestral. *Obs.*

Syl'vi-a (sĭl'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Silvia*; cf. the masc. *Silvius*, and *silva* forest. See SYLVAN.] **1** Feminine of SYLVANUS (see SILVANUS); — fem. prop. name. **2**. [NL., fr. the medieval name of the robin redbreast and other birds.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of warblers of the family Sylviidæ, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the European whitethroat, the blackcap, and their allies.

syl'vic (sĭl'vĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See [ABIETIC.

Syl'vi-col'i-dæ (sĭl'vĭ-kŏl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sylva*, *silva*, forest + *colere* to inhabit + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MNIOTILTIDÆ. — **syl-vic'o-line** (sĭl-vĭk'ō-līn; -lĭn), *a.*

syl-vic'o-list, *n.* A dweller in a [wood. *Obs.*

syl'vi-cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tůr), *n.*, **syl'vi-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tůr-ăl), **syl'vi-cul'tur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* Vars. of SILVICULTURE, etc.

syl-vig'er-ous (sĭl-vĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sylva*, *silva*, forest + E. *-gerous*.] Bearing wood. *Obs.*

sym. *Abbr.* Symbol; symphony (*Music*).

sy-mar', **sy-marr'** (sĭ-mär'). [Vars. of SIMAR.

symbaclavis, *n.* [Cf. CLAVICYMBAL.] A harpsichord. *Obs. Scot.*

sym'bal. † CYMBAL.

sym'ba-sis (sĭm'bȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύμβασις agreement, arrangement.] *Biol.* The association of organisms in interbreeding groups, as species, which make evolutionary progress as units. *O. F. Cook.* — **sym-ba'sic** (sĭm-bā'sĭk), *a.*

sym'bi-on (sĭm'bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A symbiont.

sym'bi-ote (-ōt), *n.* *Biol.* A [symbiont.

sym'bi-ot'i-cal (-ŏt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Biol.* Symbiotic.

sym'bi-ot'ism (-ōt'ĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Symbiosis.

sym-bleph'a-ron (sĭm-blĕf'ȧ-rŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύν + βλέφαρον eyelid.] *Med.* Abnormal adhesion between the eyelids and the eyeball, as from a burn.

sym'bol, *v. t.* To symbolize. *R.*

sym-bol'a-try (sĭm-bŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύμβολον symbol + *-latry*.] Worship of, or inordinate veneration for, symbols. *R.* — **sym-bol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *adv.* *R.*

sym-bol'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *symbolique*. See SYMBOLIC, *a.*] *Theol.* = SYMBOLICS.

sym'bol-iz'er (sĭm'bŏl-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who symbolizes; also, *Obs.*, one who contributes his symbol, or share. See SYMBOL, *n.*, 5.

sym'bol-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*symbol* + *-graphy*.] A treatise on symbols. *Obs.* — **sym'bol-og'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* *Obs.*

sym'bol-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* Symbolatry. *R.*

sym'bol-ol'o-gy (-ō-jĭ), *n.* Sym- [bology. *R.*

sym'bol-ry (sĭm'bŏl-rĭ), *n.* Symbols. *Rare.*

sym'bo-lum, *n.* [L.] A symbol. *Obs.* — **Sym'bo-lum Qui-cun'que**, the Quicunquevult, or ATHANASIAN CREED (which see).

syment. † CEMENT.

sy-men'tri-al, *a.* Rendering It. *simmetriato*, symmetrical. *Obs.*

Sym'ma-chus's (sĭm'ȧ-kŭs-ĭz) **ver'sion**. See VERSION.

sym'ma-chy (sĭm'ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. συμμαχία.] Alliance in war. *R.*

sym-me'di-an (sĭm-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. σύν with + *median*.] *Math.* Lying on the medians; — said of the center of mass of a triangle. — **sym-me'di-an**, *n.*

sym'me-lus (sĭm'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύν together + μέλος limb.] *Terat.* A monstrosity marked by the fusion of the lower extremities and imperfect development of the pelvis.

sym'me-tral (sĭm'ē-trăl), *a.* Measurable; also, symmetrical.

sym-me'tri-an (sĭ-mē'trĭ-ăn), *n.* A symmetrist. *Rare.*

sym-met'ri-at'ed (sĭ-mĕt'rĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Symmetrized. *Obs.*

sym'me-tri'cian (sĭm'ē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* A symmetrist. *Obs.*

sym-met'ri-ous, *a.* Symmetrical. *Obs.* — **sym-met'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

sym'me-trist (sĭm'ē-trĭst), *n.* One studious of symmetry.

N O P Q R S

sym′me-trize (sĭm′ē-trīz), *v. t.* ; SYM′ME-TRIZED (-trīzd) ; SYM′ME-TRIZ′ING (-trīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *symétriser*.] To make proportional in its parts ; to reduce to symmetry. — **sym′me-tri-za′tion** (-trĭ-zā′shŭn ; -trī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

sym′me-try (sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [L. *symmetria*, Gr. συμμετρία ; σύν with, together + μέτρον a measure : cf. F. *symétrie*, formerly *symmétrie*. See SYN- ; METER rhythm.] **1.** A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other ; adaptation of the form or dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other ; harmonious relation of parts ; as, the *symmetry* of a Greek temple.
2. Conformance ; consistency ; congruity. *Rare.*
3. Correspondence or similarity of form, dimensions, or parts on opposite sides of an axis, center, or dividing plane. In *Biol.*, *bilateral* symmetry and *radial* symmetry (see under the adjectives) are the prevailing types in the animal kingdom, but many animals exhibit, esp. in their external form, a considerable degree of anteroposterior and dorsoventral symmetry (which see). See ZONAL SYMMETRY. In *Cryst.*, symmetry with respect to an axis is defined as *binary* (*twofold*), *ternary*, *tetragonal*, and *hexagonal* (*senary*). A **principal plane of symmetry** is one that includes two or more like axes of symmetry. There are believed to be thirty-two possible **groups of symmetry**, to which all crystals must belong. Five belong to the isometric system of crystallization, seven to the tetragonal system, etc. These groups are often named according to the typical form characterizing each, as the **tetrahedral group** and **pyritohedral group** of the isometric system, the **sphenoidal group** of the tetragonal system ; also, according to a prominent mineral belonging to each, as the **tetrahedrite type**, **pyrite type**, etc. The **triclinic system** includes two groups, one of which has only centrosymmetry ; the other, having neither plane, axis, nor center of symmetry, is the **asymmetric system**.

sym-pal′mo-graph (sĭm-păl′mō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. σύν together, with + παλμός vibration (fr. πάλλειν to shake) + *-graph*.] An instrument for the graphical composition of two harmonic motions, consisting of a pendulum free to vibrate about two horizontal axes with different periods of oscillation by adjustment of which its bob is made to describe the Lissajous figures. Cf. HARMONOGRAPH.

sym′pa-thet′ic (sĭm′pȧ-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. συμπαθητικός. See SYMPATHY ; cf. PATHETIC.] **1.** Feeling, or inclined to feel, sympathy ; sensitive to, or affected by, the emotions of another or others ; sympathizing ; hence, agreeing ; harmonious ; congenial ; concordant. "Sad to your *sympathetic* scenes I fly." *Burns.*
2. Due to, or expressive of, sympathy.
3. *Anat.* Pert. to the sympathetic system.
Syn. — See CONGENIAL.
sympathetic ink, a fluid for invisible writing to be made visible afterwards, as a weak infusion of nutgalls (made black by copperas solution), or almost any colorless vegetable juice (made visible by pressing with a hot iron). — **s. magic.** See MAGIC, *n.*, 1. — **s. nerve.** *Anat.*, any nerve of the sympathetic system ; esp., one of the main gangliate cords. — **s. numbers**, *Math.*, numbers supposed to come together by chance oftener than others. — **s powder**. *Alchemy*, a powder of calcined copperas, pulverized and mixed with gum arabic, supposed to be a sovereign cure for a wound, even if applied merely to blood from it. — **s. sounds**, *Physics*, sounds produced from bodies by vibrations communicated to them from some other sounding body, by means of the air or an intervening solid. — **s. string**, *Music*, a string in any of various instruments so adjusted as to sound by sympathetic vibration. — **s. system**. **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A system of small ganglia and nerves present in addition to the cerebrospinal system in vertebrates above cyclostomes. It consists of a pair of nerve cords bearing ganglia at short intervals, lying on each side of, or more or less ventral to, the bodies of the vertebræ and extending from the head to the caudal or coccygeal region. The numerous branches of these cords form complex plexuses including the cardiac, solar, and hypogastric. The sympathetic nerves connect at many points with those of the cerebro-spinal system. **b** *Zoöl.* In various invertebrates, some part of the nervous system believed to be physiologically analogous to the sympathetic system of vertebrates. It commonly consists of a nerve arising from the cerebral ganglion, and often bearing ganglia, from which branches pass to the viscera.

sym′pa-thize (sĭm′pȧ-thīz), *v. i.* ; -THIZED (-thīzd) ; -THIZ′ING (-thīz′ĭng). [F. *sympathiser*. See SYMPATHY.] **1.** To feel or show sympathy ; to be affected sympathetically ; as : **a** To experience a feeling as a result of another's feeling ; to be affected by the feeling of another with kindred emotions ; as, to *sympathize* with one in his sorrow or joy. **b** To share with another a feeling, as of pleasure or pain ; as, I *sympathized* with his anger. **c** To respond sympathetically to any stimulus ; as, a soul to *sympathize* with nature.
2. To agree ; accord ; harmonize ; as, their tastes *sympathize*.

sym′pa-thize, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To experience or feel together.
2. To answer to ; to correspond to. *Shak.*

sym′pa-thy (-thĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [L. *sympathia*, Gr. συμπάθεια ; σύν with + πάθος suffering, passion, fr. πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer : cf. F. *sympathie*. See SYN- ; PATHOS.] **1.** Feeling corresponding to that which another feels ; the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree ; fellow feeling ; esp., a feeling of sorrow experienced for suffering or for one that suffers ; compassion.

> And with a fearless confidence make known
> The sorrows *sympathy* esteems its own. *Cowper.*

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a mutual conformity of natural temperament, which causes persons to be congenial to, or accordant with, one another ; as, there is perfect *sympathy* between them. Also, accord, harmony, or agreement in general. "*Sympathy* in years, manners, and beauties." *Shak.*
3. *Physics.* The correlation existing between bodies capable of communicating their vibrational motion to one another through some medium. See SYMPATHETIC SOUNDS.
4. *Physiol. & Med.* **a** The reciprocal influence exercised by organs or parts on one another, as shown in the effects of a diseased condition of one part on another part or organ, as in the vomiting produced by a tumor of the brain. **b** The influence of a certain psychological state in one person in producing a like state in another.
5. A tendency of things to unite or to act on each other ; as, the *sympathy* between the loadstone and iron.
6. Similarity of function, use, office, or the like. *Rare.*
Syn. — Fellow feeling, compassion, commiseration, tenderness, condolence, agreement. See PITY.

Sym-pet′a-læ (sĭm-pĕt′ȧ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SYM- ; PETAL.] *Bot.* A division of dicotyledons coordinate with Apetalæ and Choripetalæ and coextensive with Metachlamydeæ.

sym-phon′ic (sĭm-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Relating to harmony of sound ; symphonious ; also, sounded alike ; homophonous.
2. *Music.* Of, relating to, or in the manner of, a symphony ; as, the *symphonic* form.
symphonic poem, *Music*, a composition for a symphony orchestra, but not restricted to symphony form, and based on a definite poetic subject, as those of Liszt.

sym-pho′ni-ous (sĭm-fō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From SYMPHONY.] **1.** Agreeing in sound ; accordant ; harmonious.

> Followed with acclamation and the sound
> *Symphonious* of ten thousand harps. *Milton.*

2. *Music.* Symphonic.

sym′pho-nize (sĭm′fō-nīz), *v. i. & t.* ; -NIZED (-nīzd) ; -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To agree ; accord ; harmonize.

sym′pho-ny (-nĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -PHONIES (-nĭz). [F. *symphonie* (cf. It. *sinfonia*), L. *symphonia*, Gr. συμφωνία ; σύν with + φωνή a sound, the voice. See PHONETIC.] **1.** A consonance or harmony of sounds, vocal, instrumental, or both.

> The trumpets sound,
> And warlike *symphony* is heard around. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, consonance or harmony of any kind ; as, the *symphony* of a man's talents ; esp., *Painting*, consonance or harmony of color, or a picture marked by such.
3. *Music.* **a** = SYMPHONIA **b**. *Obs.* **b** A kind of tabor. *Obs.* **c** An instrumental passage in a vocal composition ; a ritornello. **d** An elaborate instrumental composition in sonata form (see under SONATA **b**) for a full orchestra. The early overture also, and certain still earlier compositions, partly vocal, partly instrumental, were called *symphonies*. The classical symphony was developed from the overture, chiefly by Haydn, and brought to its highest expressiveness and power by Beethoven, who also replaced the minuet movement with the scherzo. In a few modern symphonies there are movements for a chorus, as the final movement of Beethoven's ninth symphony, which is called the *choral symphony*.

Sym′pho-ri-car′pos (sĭm′fō-rĭ-kär′pŏs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. σύμφορος accompanying (σύν with + φέρειν to bear) + καρπός fruit ; — so named in allusion to the clustered berries.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American caprifoliaceous shrubs having bell-shaped flowers in axillary racemes, succeeded by fleshy white or red two-seeded berries. The species, as *S. racemosus*, are known by the general name of *snowberry*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

sym-phys′i-on (sĭm-fĭz′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] The upper end of the symphysis of the jaw, at the outer surface. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

sym′phy-sis (sĭm′fĭ-sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σύμφυσις symphysis (in sense 1), fr. συμφύειν to make to grow together ; σύν with + φύειν to cause to grow, to grow.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The immovable or more or less movable union of certain bones in the median plane of the body, esp. that of the two halves of the lower jaw (‖ **sym′phy-sis men′ti** [mĕn′tī]) at the chin, and of the two pubic bones at the lower anterior point of the abdomen (‖ **sym′phy-sis pu′bis** [pū′bĭs], or pubic symphysis).
2. *Anat.* A form of articulation admitting of very slight movement, in which the bony surfaces are connected by pads of fibro-cartilage without a synovial membrane, as the joints between the bodies of vertebræ.
3. *Bot.* Coalescence.

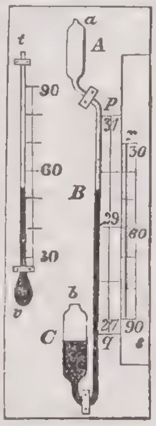

Sympiesometer *BC*, oil ; *AB*, hydrogen ; *pq*, scale, which must be adjusted by the auxiliary scale *rs* to the temperature indicated by the thermometer *tv*.

sym′pi-e-som′e-ter, **sym′pi-e-zom′e-ter** (sĭm′pĭ-ē-zŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. συμπίεσις compression (fr. συμπιέζειν to press together ; σύν with + πιέζειν to press, squeeze) + *-meter*.] **1.** A sensitive barometer, in which atmospheric pressure acting on a liquid, as oil, in the lower part, compresses an elastic gas in the upper. It is convenient for use at sea, but not so accurate as the mercurial barometer.
2. An apparatus consisting of two Pitot tubes with mouths pointed opposite ways, joined at their upper ends by an inverted U tube. When placed in a flowing stream the difference of levels in the tubes measures the pressure. Cf. PITOMETER.

sym-plec′tic (sĭm-plĕk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συμπλεκτικός plaiting together, fr. συμπλέκειν to plait together.] *Zoöl.* Plaiting together ; — designating a bone between the hyomandibular and the quadrate in the mandibular suspensorium of many fishes, uniting the other bones of the suspensorium. — *n.* The symplectic bone.

Sym-pleg′a-des (sĭm-plĕg′ȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Συμπληγάδες, lit., striking together.] *Gr. Myth.* Two rocks at the entrance of the Black Sea, which dashed against each other at intervals, but became fixed when the ship Argo passed between.

sym′plo-ce (sĭm′plō-sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. συμπλοκή an interweaving, fr. συμπλέκειν to twine together ; σύν + πλέκειν to twine.] *Rhet.* The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses ; as, *Justice* came down from heaven to view *the earth* ; *Justice* returned to heaven, and left *the earth*.

Sym′plo-cos (-kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύμπλοκος interwoven. See SYMPLOCE.] *Bot.* A large genus of trees and shrubs constituting the family Symplocaceæ (order Primulales). They have flowers with the calyx tube adnate to the 5-celled ovary (which becomes a fleshy indehiscent fruit) and numerous stamens inserted on the corolla. The species are widely distributed in all continents except Europe and Africa. *S. tinctoria* is the sweetleaf. The bark and leaves of this and several Indian species furnish a dye.

sym-po′di-um (sĭm-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; Gr. σύν with + ποδίον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* An apparent main axis not developed from a terminal bud, but made up of successive secondary axes, each of which represents one fork of a dichotomy, the other being of weaker growth or suppressed entirely as in the grapevine ; a pseudaxis. Cf. MONOPODIUM ; see DICHOTOMY, 5.

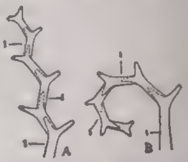

Diagrams showing, *A* Scorpioid, and *B* Helicoid, Dichotomy. 1, 1 Sympodia.

sym-po′si-ac (-zĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *symposiacus*, Gr. συμποσιακός.] Of, or connected with, a symposium ; as, *symposiac* meetings. — *n.* A gathering, or the table talk, at a symposium ; hence, any similar gathering or table talk.

sym-po′si-arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. συμποσιάρχης, συμποσίαρχος ; συμπόσιον a symposium + ἄρχειν to rule.] In Greek antiquity, the master of a feast ; hence, one who presides over, or is the chief figure at, a symposium.

sym-po′si-um (-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* SYMPOSIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. συμπόσιον a drinking party, feast ; σύν with + πόσις a drinking. See SYN- ; cf. POTABLE.] **1.** In ancient Greece, a drinking together ; a compotation, usually following the banquet proper, with music, singing, and conversation ; hence, now, any convivial gathering, esp. one marked by free interchange of ideas in general conversation.
2. A collection of short essays by different authors on a common topic ; — so called from the appellation given to the philosophical dialogue by the Greeks ; hence, by extension, a series of discussions or a more or less formal interchange of views among several treating a common topic.

symp′tom (sĭmp′tŭm), *n.* [F. *symptôme*, Gr. σύμπτωμα anything that has befallen one, a chance, casualty, symptom, fr. συμπίπτειν to fall together ; σύν with + πίπτειν to fall ; cf. Skr. *pat* to fly, to fall. See SYN- ; cf. ASYMPTOTE, FEATHER.] **1.** *Med.* Any affection which accompanies disease ; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, either subjective or objective, which indicates disease, or the kind or phases of disease ; as, we study disease in the *symptoms* exhibited.
2. A sign or token ; that which indicates the existence of something else ; as, vice is a *symptom* of weakness.
Syn. — Mark, note, sign, token, indication.

symp′tom-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), **symp′tom-at′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *symptomatique*, Gr. συμπτωματικός casual.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a symptom ; indicative.

> *Symptomatic* of a shallow understanding. *Macaulay.*

2. According to symptoms ; as, a *symptomatic* treatment.
symptomatic anthrax. *Veter.* = BLACK QUARTER.

symp′tom-a-tol′o-gy (-ȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύμπτωμα, συμπτώματος, symptom + *-logy* : cf. F. *symptomatologie*.] *Med.* The doctrine of symptoms ; that part of medical science treating of symptoms of diseases ; semeiology. Cf. DIAGNOSIS, 1 ; PROGNOSIS, 2. — **symp′to-mat′o-log′i-cal** (-tō-măt′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **symp′to-mat′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

symp-to′sis (sĭmp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύμπτωσις collapse.] **1.** *Med.* The gradual emaciation of the body or wasting of any part.
2. *Math.* Coincidence of polars of the same point relative to different loci.

syn- (sĭn-). [Gr. σύν with.] **1.** A prefix meaning *with*, *along with*, *together*, *at the same time*. *Syn-* becomes *sym-* before *p*, *b*, and *m*, and *syl-* before *l*.

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sym-met′ro-pho′bi-a (sĭ-mĕt′rō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SYMMETRY ; -PHOBIA.] Aversion to symmetry, as sometimes imputed to Japanese design. *Rare.*
symolacrie. † SIMULACRE.
symont. † CEMENT.
symony. † SIMONY.
sym′pa-thet′i-cal (sĭm′pȧ-thĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Sympathetic. — **sym′pa-thet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
sym′pa-thet′i-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* Inclination, esp. excessive inclination, to sympathy.
sym′pa-thist (sĭm′pȧ-thĭst), *n.* A sympathizer. *Rare.*
sym′pa-thiz′er (-thīz′ẽr), *n.* One that sympathizes.
sym′pa-thiz′ing (-thīz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SYMPATHIZE. — **sym′pa-thiz′ing-ly**, *adv.*
sym′pa-thy, *v. i.* To have feeling in common. *Obs.*
sym-pel′mous (sĭm-pĕl′mŭs). Var. of SYNPELMOUS.
sym-pet′al-ous (sĭm-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Gamopetalous ; characteristic of the Sympetalæ.
symphan, *n.* A guitarlike musical instrument. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To play on the symphan. *Obs.*
sym′phe-nom′e-na (sĭm′fē-nŏm′ē-nȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. συμφαινόμενα, p. pr. pl. neut. of συμφαίνεσθαι to appear together.] Natural sounds or appearances similar to others presented by the same object. *R.* — **sym′phe-nom′e-nal** (-năl), *a.* *R.*
sym′phe-stem′o-nous (sĭm′fē-stĕm′ō-nŭs ; -stē′mō-nŭs). Var. of SYMPHYOSTEMONOUS.
sym′phi-ly (sĭm′fĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*sym-* + Gr. φιλεῖν to love.] *Zoöl.* Commensalism with mutual benefit or affection, as between certain ants and beetle larvæ fed by them. Cf. SYNECTHRY.
sym′pho-ner, *n.* A player on the symphan ; a musician. *Obs.*
sym′pho-ne′sis (sĭm′fō-nē′sĭs), *n.* Synecphonesis. *Obs.*
sym′pho-net′ic (sĭm′fō-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Music.* Symphonic. *Rare.*
sym-pho′ni-a (sĭm-fō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] **a** *Greek Music.* Concord ; consonance. **b** *Medieval Music.* A bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy, or virginal. **c** = SYMPHONY, 3 **c** & **d**.
sym′pho-ni′a-cal, **sym-phon′i-cal**, *a.* Symphonic. *Obs.*
sym-pho′ni-on (sĭm-fō′nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συμφωνία a unison of sound. See SYMPHONY.] *Music.* A combination of pianoforte and harmonium.
sym-pho′ni-ous-ly, *adv.* of SYMPHONIOUS.
sym′pho-nist (sĭm′fō-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A songster. *Obs.* **2.** A composer of symphonies.
sym-pho′ni-um, *n.* [NL.] *Music.* An accordion. *Obs.*
sym′pho-ri-car′pous (sĭm′fō-rĭ-kär′pŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing clustered fruits. *Rare.*
sym′pho-rol (sĭm′fō-rōl ; -rŏl), *n.* Also **sym′pho-ral** (-răl). [Trade name, prob. fr. Gr. συμφορά good luck + 3d *-ol*.] *Pharm.* Any of three salts of a sulphonic acid derivative of caffeine, distinguished as **symphorol L.** (lithium salt), **symphorol N.** (sodium salt) and **symphorol S.** (strontium salt). All are bitter white powders and are used as diuretics.
sym′phy-an′ther-ous (sĭm′fĭ-ăn′thẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. συμφυής growing together + *anther* + *-ous*.] *Bot.* Synantherous.
sym′phy-car′pous (-kär′pŭs), *a.* [Gr. συμφύεσθαι to grow together + *-carpous*.] Having confluent fruits ; — applied to the apothecia in some lichens. *R.*
Sym′phy-la (sĭm′fĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. σύν with + φυλή a clan.] See SCOLOPENDRELLA. — **sym′phy-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
sym-phyl′lous (sĭm-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*sym-* + *-phyllous*.] *Bot.* Gamophyllous.
sym′phy-o-gen′e-sis (sĭm′fĭ-ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. συμφύεσθαι to grow together + *-genesis*.] *Bot.* Development of an organ by the union of previously distinct organs. — **sym′phy-o-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*
sym′phy-o-stem′o-nous (-stĕm′ō-nŭs ; -stē′mō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. συμφύεσθαι to grow together + *-stemonous*.] *Bot.* Monadelphous. *Obs.*
sym-phys′e-al (sĭm-fĭz′ē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to symphysis.
sym′phy-se-ot′o-my (sĭm′fĭ-zē-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *symphysis pubis* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Surg.* The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis to facilitate labor ; — formerly called the *Sigaultian section*.
sym-phys′i-al (sĭm-fĭz′ĭ-ăl), **sym-phys′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* = SYMPHYSEAL.
sym-phys′ic (sĭm-fĭz′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or resulting from, symphysis of parts.
sym-phys′i-ot′o-my (-ĭ-ŏt′ō-mĭ), **sym′phy-sot′o-my** (sĭm′fĭ-zŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* Symphyseotomy.
sym′phy-tism (sĭm′fĭ-tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. σύμφυτος grown together.] Coalescence. *Rare.*
sym′phy-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To coalesce. *Rare.*
sympilly. † SIMPLY.
Sym′plo-ca′ce-æ (sĭm′plō-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See SYMPLOCOS. — **sym′plo-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Sym′plo-car′pus (-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. σύμπλοκος entwined + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Syn. of SPATHYEMA.
sym-plo′ci-um (sĭm-plō′shĭ-ŭm ; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SYMPLOCE.] The annulus of a fern sporangium. *Obs.*
sym′pode (sĭm′pōd), *n.* Sympodium.
sym-po′di-al (sĭm-pō′dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Characteristic of, or simulating, a sympodium. — **sym-po′di-al-ly**, *adv.*
sym-po′si-al (-zĭ-ăl), *a.* = SYMPOSIAC.
sym-po′si-asm (sĭm-pō′zĭ-ăz′m), *n.* A symposium. *Obs.*
sym-po′si-ast (-ăst), *n.* **1.** = SYMPOSIARCH. *Obs.* **2.** One at a banquet or merrymaking. *Rare & Humorous.*
sym-po′si-as′tic (-ăs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a symposium. *Obs.*
sym-po′si-on (sĭm-pō′zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] A symposium.
symp′tom-at′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYMPTOMATIC, -ATICAL.
syn, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sin*. See SINEW.] A sinew. *Obs.*
syn. Synonym ; synonymous.

2. *Org. Chem.* A prefix indicating in certain cases of stereoisomerism that certain groups or atoms are on the same side of the molecule; as, *syn*-benzaldoxime. Cf. ANTI- **d**.

syn-ær′e-sis, syn-er′e-sis (sĭn-ĕr′ē-sĭs; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συναιρεσις a taking or drawing together, fr. συναιρεῖν to take together; σύν with + αἱρεῖν to take, to grasp. See SYN-; HERESY.] *Gram.* **a** The union, or drawing together into one syllable, of two like vowels ordinarily separated in pronunciation; contraction; — the opposite of *diæresis.* **b** Among some modern grammarians, synizesis.

syn′æs-the′si-a, syn′es-the′si-a (sĭn′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SYN-; ÆSTHESIA.] **1**. *Physiol.* A sensation or feeling produced in one part of the body by a stimulus applied at another part.
2. *Psychol.* Concomitant sensation; esp., the concomitant experience of different types of sensation, as when sounds are apprehended as having characteristic colors.

syn′a-gogue (sĭn′ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *synagoga*, Gr. συναγωγη a bringing together, an assembly, a synagogue, fr. συνάγειν to bring together; συν with + ἄγειν to lead. See SYN-; AGENT.] **1**. A local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for public worship; a Jewish local community under religious and more or less civil jurisdiction.
2. The building or place of assembly used by Jewish communities primarily for religious worship.
3. [*cap.*] *Jewish Antiq.* With the epithet *Great*, an alleged college or senate of 120 or 85 members which exercised control, esp. religious, about 450–200 B. C. Its founder and first president is said to have been Ezra. If it existed it probably lasted for a single generation only.
4. Sometimes, in the earliest church, a church. Some heretical sects, as the Ebionites, also used this name.
5. An assembly; meeting; assemblage. *Obs. & R. Milton.*

syn′al-lag-mat′ic (sĭn′ă-lăg-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συναλλαγματικος, fr. συνάλλαγμα a mutual agreement, fr. συναλλάσσειν to exchange, negotiate with; συν with + ἀλλάσσειν to change.] *Civil Law.* Imposing reciprocal obligations; bilateral; as, a *synallagmatic* contract.

syn′a-lœ′pha, syn′a-le′pha (-ȧ-lē′fȧ), *n.* Also *synalephe.* [L. *synaloepha*, Gr. συναλοιφή, fr. συναλείφειν to melt together; σύν with + ἀλείφειν to besmear.] *Gram.* The blending into one syllable of two vowels of adjacent syllables, as by crasis, synæresis, synizesis, elision, etc.; esp., a contraction of syllables by obscuring or suppressing a vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as, *th' army*, for *the army.*

syn′a-phe′ia (-fē′yȧ; -fī′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνάφεια combination, union.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The linking together of two consecutive cola or verses in the same system, as by elision or word division at the end of the first verse.

syn-ap′sis (sĭ-năp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συναψις conjunction, union.] *Biol.* A stage preceding the maturation of a germ cell, characterized by the massing of the chromatin. From it the chromatin masses emerge in reduced number. — **syn-ap′tic** (-tĭk), *a.* — **syn-ap′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

syn′ar-thro′di-a (sĭn′är-thrō′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ἄρθρον joint + εἶδος form.] Synarthrosis. — **syn′ar-thro′di-al** (-dĭ-ăl), *a.* — **syn′ar-thro′di-al-ly**, *adv.*

syn′ar-thro′sis (sĭn′är-thrō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -THROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. συνάρθρωσις a being jointed together, fr. συναρθροῦν to link or joint together; συν with + ἄρθρον a joint.] *Anat.* Immovable articulation of bones by close union without actual ankylosis, as in sutures.

syn′carp (sĭn′kärp), *n.* [NL. *syncarpium.* See SYNCARPOUS.] *Bot.* **a** A collective fruit. **b** An æthalium.

syn-car′pous (sĭn-kär′pŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* **a** Having the carpels of the gynœcium united in a compound ovary; — opposed to *apocarpous.* **b** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a syncarp.

syn′chrone (sĭŋ′krōn), *n.* [See SYNCHRONOUS.] *Math.* The curve connecting a series of particles falling simultaneously from the same point down the various members of a family of curves

syn′chro-nism (sĭŋ′krō-nĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. συγχρονισμός, fr. συγχρονίζειν to be contemporary with, fr. σύγχρονος synchronous. See SYNCHRONOUS.] **1**. The concurrence of events in time; simultaneousness.
2. The tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, according to their dates.
3. *Paint.* A representation in the same picture of two or more events which occurred at different times.
4. *Physics.* The state of being synchronous.
5. *Nav. Arch.* The condition obtaining when a vessel's period is equal to one half the wave period.
— **syn′chro-nis′tic** (sĭŋ′krō-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **syn′chro-nis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn′chro-nis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn′chro-ni-za′tion (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of synchronizing; concurrence of events in respect to time.

syn′chro-nize (sĭŋ′krō-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [Gr. συγχρονίζειν.] To agree in time; to be synchronous.

syn′chro-nize, *v. t.* **1**. To assign to the same date or period; as, to *synchronize* events of Greek and Roman history.
2. To cause to agree in time; to render synchronous; as, to *synchronize* two alternating-current machines.

syn′chro-niz′er (-nīz′ẽr), *n.* One that synchronizes; specif., a device to indicate, produce, or maintain synchronous motion, as a regulator for a system of clocks, etc.

syn-chron′o-graph (sĭn-krŏn′ō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. σύγχρονος of the same time + *-graph.*] An automatic telegraph in which the alternating current which transmits the signals is regulated by a perforated paper ribbon traveling in synchronism with the generator.

syn-chron′o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. συγχρονος of the same time + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An instrument for indicating synchronism, esp. of two sources of alternating current.

syn′chro-nous (sĭŋ′krō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. συγχρονος; συν with + χρονος time. Cf. CHRONICLE.] **1**. Happening at the same time; concurrent in time.
2. *Physics.* Having the same period; also, having the same period and phase; as, *synchronous* vibrations.
Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.

synchronous converter, *Elec.*, a synchronous machine (which see) which converts from alternating to direct current, or vice versa; — called also *rotary converter.* When converting from alternating current the machine combines the action of a synchronous motor and direct-current generator. When converting from direct current it is commonly called an *inverted* converter. — **s. curve.** *Math.* = SYNCHRONE. — **s. machine**, a dynamo-electric machine the armature of which receives or delivers alternating current in synchronism with the motion of the machine, the frequency of the current being equal to the product of the number of pairs of poles and the speed of the machine in revolutions per second. Such a machine may be a generator, motor, or converter. See CONVERTER, 2 **b**; SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTER. — **s. speed**, *Elec.*, a definite speed for an alternating current machine, dependent on the frequency of the line circuit. The rotating member passes one pair of poles for each alternation of the alternating current. — **s. telegraph.** = MULTIPLE SYNCHRONOUS TELEGRAPH.

syn-clas′tic (sĭn-klăs′tĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Math. Physics.* Curved toward the same side in all directions; — said of surfaces that in all directions around any point bend away from a tangent plane toward the same side, as the surface of a sphere; — opposed to *anticlastic.*
synclastic curvature, *Math.*, curvature of a cup-shaped surface whose tangent plane does not cut it at the point of contact; curvature where the indicatrix is an ellipse.

syn-cli′nal (sĭn-klī′năl; sĭŋ′klĭ-năl), *a.* [Gr. συγκλινειν to incline together; συν with + κλινειν to incline.] **1**. Inclined downward from opposite directions so as to meet.
2. *Geol.* Formed by strata dipping toward a common line (**synclinal axis**, **synclinal line**) or plane; as, a *synclinal* fold; — opp. to *anticlinal.* A downward flexure in folded rocks makes a syncline; the alternating upward flexure, an anticline.
synclinal valley. *Geol.* **a** A valley produced by a synclinal fold. **b** A river valley coinciding in position with a synclinal fold.

syn′cline (sĭŋ′klīn; sĭn-klīn′), *n.* *Geol.* A synclinal fold.

syn′cli-no′ri-um (sĭŋ′klī-nō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.; Gr. συγκλίνειν to lay together + ὄρος mountain.] *Geol.* A flexure of the earth's crust, like an inverted anticlinorium. Cf. ANTICLINORIUM. — **syn′cli-no′ri-al** (-ăl), **-ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

syn′co-pate (sĭŋ′kō-pāt), *v. t.*; SYN′CO-PAT′ED (-pāt′ĕd); SYN′CO-PAT′ING (-pāt′ĭng). [LL. *syncopatus*, p. p. of *syncopare* to syncopate, to swoon. See SYNCOPE.] **1**. *Gram.* To contract by syncope; as, "Gloster" is a *syncopated* form of "Gloucester." Cf. SYNCOPE, *n.*, 1.
2. *Music.* To modify or affect by syncopation.
syncopated counterpoint, *Music*, counterpoint in which one note is added to each note of the cantus firmus after a fixed rhythmic interval.

syn′co-pa′tion (sĭŋ′kō-pā′shŭn), *n.* A syncopating: **a** *Gram.* Syncope. **b** *Music.* The commencing of a tone on an unaccented part of a measure, and continuing it through the time of the following accent, which is thereby at least apparently shifted back; the welding into one tone of the second half of a beat with the first half of the following. Syncopation may be effected also by a sforzando on a note not regularly accented, or by introducing a rest at the regular accent.

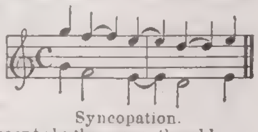
Syncopation.

The essential nature of the *syncopation* is best seen in its rhythmic use. This consists in the imposing of a new regular accent rhythm upon the old, . . . continued, on the one hand, long enough to command recognition as a rhythm; and, on the other, not so long as to supplant the old rhythm, and thus cause an actual change of time. *G. C. Gow.*

syn′co-pe (sĭŋ′kō-pē), *n.* [L. *syncope, syncopa*, Gr. συγκοπή a cutting up, a syncope; akin to συγκοπτειν to beat together, to cut up, cut short, weary; συν with + κόπτειν to strike, cut.] **1**. *Gram.* Elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or sounds or a syllable from the middle of a word; as, *ne'er* for *never*, *ev'ry* for *every.* Cf. SYNCOPATE, *v. t.*, 1.

The term *syncope* is commonly applied to the loss of a vowel only. But there are cases where a whole syllable is lost, under essentially the same conditions under which vowels are syncopated (namely, in unstressed position), and which, therefore, might aptly be called syllabic *syncope.* *Oertel.*

Another kind of *syncope* appears in the shortening of vowels, as in *shepherd* for *sheepherd.* *Skeat.*

2. *Music.* **a** = SYNCOPATION **b**. **b** The combining of two voice parts so that two or more tones in one part coincide with one tone in the other.
3. *Med.* A partial or complete temporary suspension of respiration and circulation due to cerebral anæmia and characterized by sudden pallor, coldness of the skin, and partial or complete unconsciousness; a fainting, or swooning.
4. A pause or cessation; suspension. *Rare.*

syn′cra-sy (sĭŋ′krȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύγκρασις: cf. L. *syncrasis.*] A blending or combining of different thin[illegible]

syn′cre-tism (sĭŋ′krē-tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. συγκρη[illegible]ός, fr. συγκρητίζειν to make two parties join against a third: cf. F. *syncrétisme.*] **1**. The union or attempte[illegible] of conflicting parties or principles. In philosophy, *syncretism* designates a careless or illogical eclecticism. In religion, the term is used both for serious effort at reconciliation, and, in a disparaging sense, for egregious compromise in religion. Specif. [*often cap.*], *syncretism* is applied to the principles of a Lutheran party of the 17th century which, led by George Calixtus, sought to unite or reconcile the Protestant sects with each [illegible] the Roman Catholics, causing a long and violent [illegible] the Lutheran Church. Cf. ECLECTICISM, 1.

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attemp[illegible] the reconcilement of Christ and Belial. *Baxter.*

2. *Philol.* The union or fusion into one of two or more originally different inflectional forms, as of two cases

syn′cre-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [*also cap.*] [Cf. F. *syncrétiste.*] One who adheres to or practices syncretism.

syn′cre-tis′tic (-tĭs′tĭk), *a.* [*also cap.*] [illegible] to syncretism or syncretists; characterized by syncretism.

syn′cre-tize (sĭŋ′krē-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To attempt to unite and harmonize, as conflicting principles or parties.

syn′cri-sis (sĭŋ′krĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr [illegible] comparison; συν together + κρίνειν to judge [illegible] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which opposite things or pers[illegible]s are compared

syn-cy′ti-um (sĭn-sĭsh′ĭ-ŭm; -sĭt′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SYNCYTIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. σύν together + κύτος a hollow vessel.] *Biol.* A tissue or structure containin[illegible] nuclei, but not divided into distinct cells by cell w[illegible] or partitions in the intervening cytoplasm. Such a structure may be regarded as a multinucleate cell or as an aggregate of imperfectly separated cells. A plant so constituted is called a *cœnobium.* — **syn-cy′tial** (-sĭsh′ăl; -sĭt′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

syn-dac′tyl, syn-dac′tyle (sĭn-dăk′tĭl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr.

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syn-ac′me (sĭn-ăk′mē), **-my** (sĭn-ăk′mĭ), *n.* [NL. *synacme.* See SYN-; ACME.] Synanthesis. — **syn-ac′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

syn-ac′ral (sĭ-năk′răl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἄκρος at the top.] *Geom.* Having the same summit.

syn-ac′tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συνάγειν to bring together.] *Med.* Acting together; cumulative in effect, as, alcohol and lead are sometimes *synactic* in producing neuritis.

syn′a-del′phic (sĭn′ȧ-dĕl′fĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] *Physiol.* Acting together to produce a certain result.

syn-æ′ti-on, syn-e′ti-on (sĭ-nē′shĭ-ŏn; -tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συναίτιον, neut. of συναίτιος being a joint cause.] *Med.* A symptom or cause of a disease which complicates or accompanies the primary cause.

synage. † SENAGE.

syn′a-gog. Synagogue. *Ref. Sp.*

syn′a-gog′al (sĭn′ȧ-gŏg′ăl), *a.* Synagogical.

syn′a-go′gi-an (-gō′jĭ-ăn), **syn′a-gog′i-cal** (-gŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a synagogue.

syn′a-le′pha. Var. of SYNALŒPHA.

syn-al′gi-a (sĭ-năl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in a part of the body distant from the lesion. — **syn-al′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

synamone. † CINNAMON.

synamver. † CINNABAR.

synanche. † SQUINANCE.

syn′ange (sĭn′ănj), *n.* *Bot.* A synangium.

syn-an′gi-um (sĭ-năn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ANGIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ἀγγεῖον a hollow vessel.] *Bot.* The peculiar sorus in marattiaceous ferns. It is made up of sporangia variously united or coherent into a compound structure. — **syn-an′gi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

syn-an′the-ma (-thē-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνανθεῖν to blossom together.] *Med.* A papular eruption on the skin.

syn-an′ther-ol′o-gy (sĭn-ăn′thẽr-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [NL. *Synantheræ* the Compositæ + *-logy.*] *Bot.* The study of composites (plants of the Asteraceæ, Ambrosiaceæ, and Cichoriaceæ). — **syn-an′ther-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn-an′ther-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

syn-an′ther-ous (-ăn′thẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + *anther.*] *Bot.* Having syngenesious anthers, as the flowers of composite plants.

syn′an-the′sis (sĭn′ăn-thē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ἄνθησις bloom.] Simultaneous maturity of andrœcium and gynœcium.

syn-an′thous (sĭ-năn′thŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* **a** Exhibiting synanthy. **b** Having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time.

syn-an′thy (-thĭ), *n.* [See SYNANTHOUS.] *Bot.* Coalescence of normally separate flowers. — **syn-an′thic** (-thĭk), *a.*

syn′a-phe (sĭn′ȧ-fē), *n.* [Gr. συναφή.] *Greek Music.* Conjunction of two tetrachords.

syn-ap′o-se-mat′ic (sĭn-ăp′ō-sē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἀποσημαίνειν to indicate by signs.] *Biol.* Designating protective mimicry in which defenseless species resemble others having special means of defense.

Syn-ap′ta (sĭ-năp′tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συναπτός fastened together; συν with + ἅπτειν to fasten.] *Zoöl.* A genus of slender, transparent burrowing holothurians which have delicate calcareous anchor-shaped spicules on the dermal plates, small tentacles, and no tube feet. It is the type of a family, **Syn-ap′ti-dæ** (sĭ-năp′tĭ-dē).

syn-ap′tase (sĭ-năp′tās; -tāz), *n.* [Gr. συναπτός fastened together + dia*stase.*] Emulsin.

syn-ap′te (sĭ-năp′tē), *n.*; *pl.* -TAI (-tī). [Gr. συναπτή, fr. συναπτός fastened together.] *East. Ch.* A form of supplication of the nature of a litany; — often translated *collect.*

Syn-ap′ter-a (-tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + *Aptera.*] *Zoöl.* A group nearly equiv. to Thysanura. — **syn-ap′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

syn′ap-tic′u-la (sĭn′ăp-tĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TICULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. συναπτός fastened together.] *Zoöl.* One of numerous conical or cylindrical calcareous processes which extend between, and unite, the adjacent septa of certain corals. — **syn′ap-tic′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

syn-ap′ty-chus (sĭ-năp′tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* An aptychus of two parts united in the median line, as in some ammonoids.

syn′ar-chy (sĭn′är-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. συναρχία, fr. συνάρχειν to rule jointly with.] Joint rule. *R.*

syn′ar-te′sis (-är-tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνάρτησις a fastening together, fr. συναρτᾶν to fasten together.] A fastening or knitting together; close union.

syn′ar-tete′ (sĭn′är-tēt′), *a.* [Gr. συναρτᾶν to fasten together.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of, or pert. to, a succession of metrically continuous cola; — opposed to *asynartete.*

Syn′as-cid′i-æ (-ă-sĭd′ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ASCIDIÆ COMPOSITÆ. — **syn′as-cid′i-an** (-ăn), *n.*

syn-as′try (sĭ-năs′trĭ; sĭn′ăs-trĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἀστήρ a star.] Concurrence of starry position or influence; hence, similarity of condition, fortune, etc., as prefigured by astrology. *Rare.*

syn′ax-a′ri-on (sĭn′ăk-sā′rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συναξάριον memoir of a saint, fr. σύναξις. See SYNAXIS.] *East Ch.* A selection from the menologium in the office after the sixth ode of the canon for the day. Also **syn-ax′ar** (sĭ-năk′sȧr), **syn-ax′a-ry** (sĭ-năk′sȧ-rĭ).

syn-ax′is (sĭ-năk′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNAXES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. συναξις, fr. συνάγειν to bring together. See SYNAGOGUE.] A congregation; also, formerly, the Lord's Supper. *Obs.*

synaxy, *n.* Synaxis. *Obs.*

syn-car′pi-um (sĭn-kär′pĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A syncarp.

syn′car-py (sĭn′kär-pĭ), *n.* *Bot.* Syncarpous state or quality.

syn-cat′e-gor′e-mat′ic (sĭn-kăt′ē-gŏr′ē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συγκατηγορηματικός. See SYN-; CATEGOREMATIC.] *Logic.* Implying another term to complete the full sense; relative; consignificative; as, "poet," which implies "man," "father," which implies "child," are *syncategorematic* terms.

syn-cat′e-gor′e-mat′i-cal (-măt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Syncategorematic. — **syn-cat′e-gor′e-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn-cat′e-go-reme (sĭn-kăt′ē-gō-rēm; sĭn′kȧ-tĕg′ō-rēm), *n.* A syncategorematic term. *Rare.*

syn-cen′tric, *a.* Concentric. *Obs.*

syn-ceph′a-lus (sĭn-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Terat.* A twin fetus having the two heads fused.

syn′chi-sis (sĭŋ′kĭ-sĭs). Var. of SYNCHYSIS.

syn′chon-dro′sis (sĭŋ′kŏn-drō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -DROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. συγχόνδρωσις; σύν with + χόνδρος cartilage.] *Anat.* An immovable articulation in which the union is cartilaginous. — **syn′chon-dro′si-al** (-sĭ-ăl), *a.* — **syn′chon-dro′si-al-ly**, *adv.*

syn′chon-drot′o-my (-drŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. συγχόνδρωσις union by cartilage + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Symphyseotomy.

syn′cho-re′sis (-kō-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συγχώρησις; συν + χώρησις a going.] *Rhet.* A concession made, esp. in order to retort with greater force.

syn′chrism (sĭŋ′krĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. σύγχρισμα an ointment.] A kind of liquid ointment. *Obs.*

syn′chro-nal (sĭŋ′krō-năl), *a.* Synchronous. — *n.* A synchronous thing or event.

syn′chro-ne′i-ty (sĭŋ′krō-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Synchronism; synchrony.

syn′chro-ni (sĭŋ′krō-nī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. a. See SYNCHRONOUS.] Contemporaries. *Rare.*

syn-chron′ic (sĭn-krŏn′ĭk), **syn-chron′i-cal** (sĭn-krŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *synchronique.*] Synchronous. — **syn-chron′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn′chro-niz′a-ble (sĭŋ′krō-nīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

syn′chro-nol′o-gy (-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. χρόνος time + *-logy.*] Systematic arrangement of synchronous events.

syn′chro-nous-ly, *adv.* of SYNCHRONOUS.

syn′chro-nous-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [Synchronism. *R.*]

syn′chro-ny (sĭŋ′krō-nĭ), *n.*

syn′chy-sis (sĭŋ′kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύγχυσις, fr. συγχέειν to confound.] A confusion, as of words in a sentence, or of humors in the eye.

syncke. † CINQUE.

syn-cli′nal (sĭn-klī′năl), *n.* = SYNCLINE.

syn-clin′i-cal (-klĭn′ĭ-kăl), *n.* Synclinal. *Rare.*

syn-clit′ic (-klĭt′ĭk), *a.* [See SYNCLINAL, *a.*] Synclinal

syn′co-pal (sĭŋ′kō-păl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, syncope.

syncope, *v. t.* To cut down; curtail. *Obs.*

syn-cop′ic (sĭn-kŏp′ĭk), *a.* Syncopal.

syn′co-pist (sĭŋ′kō-pĭst), *n.* One who syncopates.

syn′co-pize (-pīz), *v. t.* To syncopate.

syn′co-pize, *v. i.* To faint; to swoon. *Obs.*

syn-cot′y-le′don-ous, *a.* *Bot.* Having united cotyledons

syn′cra-cy (sĭŋ′krȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + *-cracy.*] A state or government in which the executive power is vested in one or more, constituting a sovereign person or body, and the legislative power jointly in this person or body and subject citizens. *R.*

syn-cra′ni-ate (sĭn-krā′nĭ-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, a skull with which certain vertebral elements are fused, as is considered to be the case in the skull of Amniota; — opposed to *archæcraniate.*

syn′cran-te′ri-an (sĭŋ′krăn-tē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. κραντῆρες wisdom teeth.] *Zoöl.* Having the teeth in a continuous row; — opposed to *diacranterian.*

syn-cret′ic (sĭn-krĕt′ĭk), *a.* Syncretistic. — *n.* A syncretist.

syn-cryp′tic (sĭn-krĭp′tĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. συγκρύπτειν to conceal completely.] *Biol.* Designating protective mimicry in which unrelated animals resemble each other through a common resemblance to their surroundings.

‖ **syn-cy′ti-o′ma ma-lig′num** (sĭn-sĭsh′ĭ-ō′mȧ). [NL. See SYNCYTIUM; -OMA.] *Med.* A malignant tumor affecting the membranes of the fetus.

syn′dac-tyl′i-a (sĭn′dăk-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syndactylism.

N O P Q R S

δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl. & Med.* Having two or more digits wholly or partly united. See SYNDACTYLISM. — *n.* A syndactyl bird or mammal.

syn-dac′tyl-ism (sĭn-dăk′tĭl-ĭz′m), *n.* *Zoöl. & Med.* State of being syndactyl; union of two or more digits. Syndactylism is normally exhibited by many birds, notably kingfishers, motmots, bee eaters, and hornbills, in which some of the toes are united, and in certain mammals, as the kangaroos and some other marsupials.

Syndactylism. Foot of a Kingfisher. Nat. size.

syn-det′ic (sĭn-dĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συνδετικός, fr.
syn-det′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } συνδεῖν to bind together; σύν with + δεῖν to bind. Cf. ASYNDETIC.] Connecting; conjunctive; as, *syndetic* words or connectives. — **syn-det′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn′dic (sĭn′dĭk), *n.* [L. *syndicus*, Gr. σύνδικος helping in a court of justice, advocate; σύν with + δίκη justice, akin to δεικνύναι to show: cf. F. *syndic*. Cf. TOKEN.] **1.** An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a magistrate. The chief magistrates of Geneva were formerly, and the mayors of Italian cities are now, called *syndics*.
2. An agent of a corporation or of any body of men engaged in a business enterprise. Almost all the ancient trading companies in Paris and other cities, the University of Paris, and the like, had their *syndics*. The University of Cambridge, Eng., has its *syndics*, who are chosen from the senate to transact special business, such as the regulation of fees, the framing of laws, management of the university press, etc. One of the administrative officers of New York University is called *syndic*.
3. *Civil Law.* One appointed to manage an estate, essentially as a trustee under English law.

syn′di-cal (-dĭ-kăl), *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, a syndic.

syn′di-cate (sĭn′dĭ-kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *syndicat*, LL. *syndicatus*.] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council, or body of syndics.
2. An association of persons officially authorized to undertake some duty or to negotiate some business.
3. An association or group of persons, usually financiers or capitalists, who combine to carry out, on their own account, a financial or industrial project, as the underwriting of an issue of bonds, the carrying out of a great industrial enterprise, etc. The members may be partners, joint contractors, or in any legal relation agreed upon.

syn′di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). **1.** To combine or form into, or manage as, a syndicate.
2. To acquire or control for or by, or to subject to the management of, a syndicate; as, *syndicated* newspapers.

syn′di-cate, *v. i.* To unite to form a syndicate.

syn′di-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of syndicating or forming a syndicate.

syn-ec′do-che (sĭ-nĕk′dō-kē), *n.* [L. *synecdoche*, Gr. συνεκδοχή, fr. συνεκδέχεσθαι to receive jointly; σύν with + ἐκδέχεσθαι to receive; ἐκ out + δέχεσθαι to receive.] *Rhet.* A figure or trope by which a part is put for the whole (as, fifty *sail* for fifty *ships*), the whole for a part (as, the smiling *year* for *spring*), the species for the genus (as, *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the genus for the species (as, a *creature* for a *man*), the name of the material for the thing made, etc.
Syn. — See METONYMY.

syn′ec-doch′ic (sĭn′ĕk-dŏk′ĭk), **syn′ec-doch′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Expressed by, or implying, a synecdoche. — **syn′ec-doch′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn′e-chi′a (sĭn′ē-kī′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνέχεια continuity, fr. συνέχειν to hold together; σύν with + ἔχειν to hold.] Any adhesion of parts; specif., *Med.*, a disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea (**anterior synechia**) or to the capsule of the crystalline lens (**posterior synechia**).

syn-ec′pho-ne′sis (sĭn-ĕk′fō-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνεκφώνησις, fr. συνεκφωνεῖν to utter together.] *Gram.* Contraction of two syllables into one; synizesis; synæresis.

Syn-ed′ri-on (sĭn-ĕd′rĭ-ŏn) } *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr.
Syn-ed′ri-um (sĭn-ĕd′rĭ-ŭm) } Gr. συνέδριον. See SANHEDRIN.] **a** *Jewish Antiq.* The Sanhedrin. **b** [*l. c.*] Hence, an assembly likened to or suggesting the Sanhedrin. *Rare.*

syn′e-py (sĭn′ē-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. συνέπεια connection of words or verses; σύν with + ἔπος a word.] *Rhet.* The interjunction, or joining, of words in uttering clauses.

syn′er-get′ic (sĭn′ẽr-jĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συνεργητικός, fr. συνεργεῖν to work together; σύν with + ἔργον work.] Working together; coöperating; as, *synergetic* muscles.

syn-er′gid (sĭ-nûr′jĭd), *n.* [From Gr. συνεργός working together. See SYNERGETIC.] *Bot.* In seed plants, one of the two small cells lying near the micropylar end of the embryo sac. With the egg they constitute the egg apparatus; their function is apparently to nourish the advancing pollen tube. — **syn-er′gid-al** (-jĭ-dăl), *a.*

syn′er-gism (sĭn′ẽr-jĭz′m; sĭ-nûr′-; *cf.* SYNERGIST), *n.* [See SYNERGETIC.] *Theol.* The Semi-Pelagian doctrine that in the regeneration of a human soul there is a coöperation, on the part both of God and of man. This was held by some of the followers of Melanchthon, who held the similar doctrine that in conversion three coöperating agencies (the Holy Spirit, the Word, and the human will) coöperate.

syn′er-gist (-jĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *synergiste*.] **1.** One who holds the doctrine of synergism.
2. *Med.* A remedy acting similarly to another remedy and increasing its efficiency when combined with it.

syn′er-gis′tic (-jĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to synergism.
2. Coöperating; synergetic.

syn′er-gy (sĭn′ẽr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. συνεργία. See SYNERGETIC.] Combined action; specif., *Med.*, the combined healthy action of every organ of a particular system.

syn′e-sis (sĭn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. σύνεσις intelligence.] *Gram.* A construction in which adherence to some element in the sense causes a departure from strict syntax, as in "Philip went down to Samaria and preached Christ unto *them*."

syn-gen′e-sis (sĭn-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*syn-* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* Reproduction in which two parents take part; sexual reproduction; also, reproduction according to an old theory (agreeing in the most essential particular with modern views) that the germ of the offspring is derived from both parents, not from either alone; — opposed to both *ovism* and *spermism*. — **syn′ge-net′ic** (sĭn′jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

syn′graph (sĭn′grăf), *n.* [L. *syngrapha*, Gr. συγγραφή; σύν with + γράφειν to write.] *Canon & Civil Law.* A writing or instrument signed by all the parties thereto; specif., *Canon Law*, an indenture (the two parts of which were called *script* and *rescript*) corresponding to the chirograph of common law.

syn′i-ze′sis (sĭn′ĭ-zē′sĭs), *n.* [L., a contraction of two vowels into one sound, fr. Gr. συνίζησις, also a settlement, collapse, fr. συνίζειν to sit together; σύν with + ἵζειν to sit.] **1.** *Gram.* Contraction of two syllables into one by the coalescing of two adjacent vowels (or a vowel and a diphthong); synecphonesis. Cf. SYNÆRESIS.

Some grammarians would include under *synizesis* only cases in which a short vowel is subordinated to a following long; as [Lat.] *tuo*. *Geo. M. Lane.*

2. *Med.* An obliteration of the pupil of the eye.

syn-oc′re-ate (sĭn-ŏk′rē-āt; sĭn-ō′krē-), *a.* [*syn-* + *ocreate*.] *Bot.* Having the stipules united on the opposite sides of a stem, inclosing it in a sheath. See OCREA, 1.

syn′od (sĭn′ŭd), *n.* [L. *synodus*, Gr. σύνοδος a meeting; σύν with + ὁδός a way; cf. AS. *sinoð*, *seonoð*, F. *synode*, both fr. L.] **1.** *Eccl.* A council; a formal meeting to consult and decide on church matters; a governing or advisory body in various churches. See COUNCIL, 2 **a**.
2. Specif.: **a** In Presbyterian churches, the court above the presbytery, usually a subordinate court to a general assembly, but sometimes the supreme court of the church. It is composed of the members of all the presbyteries within its bounds, or, in the case of the larger synods, of delegates from the presbyteries. **b** In Lutheran churches, a body composed of clergy and lay members, representing the congregations. In some of the general bodies it is merely advisory. Some of the general bodies are also called *synods*, as the General *Synod* and the United *Synod* in the southern United States. **c** In the Reformed Churches (Dutch, German, etc.), any of the courts above the classes. In the Reformed Dutch Church there are **particular synods** next above the classes, and a **general synod** above the particular synods. In the Reformed (German) Church in the United States there is a **general synod** above the synods. In the Eastern Church *synod* is applied to various governing bodies as well as to formal ecclesiastical meetings. See under GENERAL, *a.*, HOLY, *a.*
3. An assembly or council; a meeting or convention.
4. *Astron.* Conjunction. *Rare.* *Milton.*

Synod of Dort, *Eccl. Hist.*, a synod of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands held at Dort (Dordrecht) in 1618–19. It was convoked by the States-General to settle the controversy between Calvinists and Arminians, and delegates from the reformed churches of other countries were invited. The doctrines of the Arminians or Remonstrants, who were excluded, were condemned, the Belgic Confession and the Heidelberg Catechism were sanctioned, and the Canons of Dort, teaching Calvinism in an unadulterated, but yet not extreme, form, were promulgated.

syn′od-al (sĭn′ŭd-ăl), *a.* [L. *synodalis*: cf. F. *synodal*.] Synodical.

syn′od-al, *n.* **1.** *Ch. of Eng.* A tribute in money formerly paid to the bishop or archdeacon, at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest, now paid to the ecclesiastical commissioners; a procuration.
2. A constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

syn-od′ic (sĭ-nŏd′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *synodicus*, Gr. συνοδικός:
syn-od′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *synodique*.] **1.** *Eccl.* Of or pert. to a synod; transacted in, or authorized by, a synod.
2. *Astron.* Pert. to conjunction, esp. to the period between two successive conjunctions of the same bodies, as of the moon or a planet with the sun.

Synodical Conference. See LUTHERAN, *n.* — **s. month.** See MONTH, 1 **b**. — **s. period**, *Astron.*, the time between two successive conjunctions with the sun, as seen from the earth.

syn-œ′cious, syn-e′cious (sĭ-nē′shŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] *Bot.* **a** Having staminate and pistillate flowers in the same head, as in many composites. **b** Having archegonia and antheridia in the same receptacle; — applied to mosses, and in this sense more often written *synoicous*.

syn′o-nym (sĭn′ō-nĭm), *n.* [F. *synonyme*, or L. *synonyma*, pl. of *synonymum*, Gr. συνώνυμον. See SYNONYMOUS.] **1.** One of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning. Words that are *synonyms* of one another may be: (1) Words of like implication throughout, their difference appearing only in certain applications; thus we conventionally say "*unlikely* to happen," but not "*improbable* to happen." Such *synonyms* in English commonly arise from the duplication of a given sense by words from Anglo-Saxon and from Romance. (2) Words of like implication only in one of two or more senses. Thus *dull* is a *synonym* of *stupid* as said of a pupil, but not as said of a knife. A thorough analysis of *synonyms* will in most cases show that the words actually have marked differences of meaning, and are interchangeable only because their difference does not affect the speaker's intention in a given context. Thus to *secure* and *attain* (an object) are *synonyms* because their sense "comes to the same thing," although they come to it, etymologically, by way of different metaphors.

His name has thus become, throughout all civilized countries, a *synonym* for probity and philanthropy. *Macaulay.*

2. An incorrect or incorrectly applied scientific name, as a new name applied to a species or genus already properly named, or a specific name preoccupied by that of another species of the same genus; — so used in the system of nomenclature (which see) in which the correct scientific names of certain natural groups (usually genera, species, and subspecies) are regarded as determined by priority.
3. One of two or more words corresponding in meaning but of different languages; a heteronym. *Rare.*

Syn. — SYNONYM, ANTONYM, HOMONYM. SYNONYMS are words which express what is essentially the same idea, but which (commonly) differ from one another in some shade of meaning, in emphasis, or (esp.) in their connotations; ANTONYMS are terms of opposite meaning; HOMONYMS are words which, though entirely distinct in origin and meaning, are pronounced alike and sometimes spelt in the same way. Thus, *sharp* and *keen* are *synonyms*; *sharp* and *dull* are *antonyms*; *beaver* (the animal) and *beaver* (the lower part of a helmet) are *homonyms*.

syn′o-nym′ic (-nĭm′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to syno-
syn′o-nym′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } nyms; synonymous.

syn-on′y-mize (sĭ-nŏn′ĭ-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). To express by a synonym or synonyms; to give the synonym or synonyms corresponding to.

This word "fortis" we may *synonymize* after all these fashions: stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden.*

syn-on′y-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. συνώνυμος; σύν with, together + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name. See SYN-; NAME.] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same, or nearly the same, idea. — **syn-on′y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

syn-on′y-my (-mĭ), *n.* [L. *synonymia*, Gr. συνωνυμία a synonym: cf. F. *synonymie*.] **1.** The quality of being synonymous; sameness of meaning.
2. A system or collection of synonyms; also, the study or discrimination of synonyms.

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syn′dac-tyl′ic (sĭn′dăk-tĭl′ĭk), *a.*, **syn-dac′ty-lous** (sĭn-dăk′tĭl-ŭs), *a.* Syndactyl. [tylism.]
syn-dac′ty-ly (-lĭ), *n.* Syndac-
syn-dec′to-my (sĭn-dĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* Gr. σύνδεσμος a band, bond + *-ectomy*.] = PERITOMY **a**.
syn′der-e′sis (sĭn′dẽr-ē′sĭs). Var. of SYNTERESIS.
syn′de-sis (sĭn′dē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύνδεσις a binding together.] State of being bound together.
syn′des-mi′tis (sĭn′dĕs-mī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύνδεσμος band + *-itis*.] **a** Inflammation of a ligament. **b** Conjunctivitis.
syn′des-mol′o-gy (-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύνδεσμος band + *-logy*.] The anatomy of ligaments.
Syn-des′mon (sĭn-dĕs′mŏn), *n.* [NL.: Gr. σύν + δεσμός a bond.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs constituted by the rue anemone.
syn′des-mo′sis (sĭn′dĕs-mō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σύνδεσμος a band.] *Anat.* An articulation in which the contiguous surfaces of the bones are rough and are bound together by an interosseous ligament. — **syn′des-mot′ic** (-mŏt′ĭk), *a.*
syn′des-mot′o-my (-mŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύνδεσμος band + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Cutting or dissection of ligaments.
syn′di-ca-ble (sĭn′dĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to examination, censure, or control. *Obs.*
syn′di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *syndicatus*, p. p. of *syndicare* to censure.] To judge; censure. *Obs.*
syn′di-ca′tor (-kā′tẽr), *n.* One that syndicates.
syn′dic-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *R.*
syn′doc. Var. of SINTOC.
syndon. Obs. pres. ind. pl. of BE.
syn′dro-me (sĭn′drō-mē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνδρομή; σύν with + δραμεῖν to run.] **a** Concurrence. *R.* **b** *Med.* A group of symptoms occurring together.
Syn′dy-oc′er-as (sĭn′dĭ-ŏs′ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύνδυο two together + κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ungulates from the Miocene of Nebraska, allied to *Protoceras* and supposed to be ancestral antelopes. The skull bore two pairs of horns curving toward each other.
syne (sīn). Scot. var. of SIND, *n.* & *v.* [SINE.]
syne. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of
syne. Archaic or Scot. var. of SIN, *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.*
synechalle. † SENESCHAL.
syn-ech′i-ol′o-gy (sĭ-nĕk′ĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. συνέχεια continuity + *-logy*.] A doctrine of continuity, or of a constant principle uniting changing or multiple events.
syn′e-chism (sĭn′ē-kĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. συνεχισμός.] That tendency of philosophic thought insisting on the idea of continuity as of prime importance in philosophy, and esp. on the necessity of hypotheses involving true continuity. *C. S. Peirce.* — **syn′e-chist** (-kĭst), *n.*
syn-ech′o-log′i-cal (sĭ-nĕk′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See SYNECHIOLOGY.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a continuum.
syn′ech-ot′o-my (sĭn′ĕk-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*synechia* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation of dividing a synechia. [of SYNŒCIOUS.]
syn-e′cious (sĭ-nē′shŭs). Var.
syn′ec-thry (sĭn′ĕk-thrĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἔχθρα hatred.] *Zoöl.* Commensalism with dislike or enmity. Cf. SYMPHILY.
syn-ec′tic (sĭ-nĕk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συνεκτικός fit to hold together.] **a** Joining things of different nature. **b** *Math.* Holomorphic.
syn-e′dral (sĭ-nē′drăl), *a.* [Gr. σύνεδρος sitting with.] *Bot.* Growing on the angles of a stem.
syn-ed′ri-al (sĭ-nĕd′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the synedrion. *R.*
syn-e′drous (sĭ-nē′drŭs), *a.* = SYNEDRAL
synegen. † SIN, *v.*
syn′ei-de′sis (sĭn′ī-dē′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. συνείδησις.] Consciousness; also, conscience. *Obs.*
syn-e′ma (sĭ-nē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., for *synnema*; Gr. σύν together + νῆμα a thread.] *Bot.* The column of united filaments in a monadelphous flower.
syn-em′me-non (sĭ-nĕm′ē-nŏn), *n pl.* [Gr. συνημμένων, gen. pl. of p. p. of συνάπτειν to join together.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*
Syn′en-tog′na-thi (sĭn′ĕn-tŏg′nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ἐντός within + γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* A group of physoclistous fishes having spineless fins, united lower pharyngeal bones, and the lateral line forming a ridge along the lower lateral part of the body. It includes the garfishes (Belonidæ), saury, flying fishes, and halfbeaks. — **syn-en′tog-nath** (sĭ-nĕn′tŏg-năth), *n.* — **syn′en-tog′na-thous** (sĭn′ĕn-tŏg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.*
syn-er′e-sis. Var. of SYNÆRESIS.
syn′er-gas′tic (sĭn′ẽr-găs′tĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἐργαστικός working.] Of, pert. to, or done by, joint effort. *R.* [ergetic.]
syn-er′gic (sĭ-nûr′jĭk), *a.* Syn-
syn-er′gi-da (-jĭ-dȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIDÆ (-dē) [NL.] A synergid.
syneschalle. † SENESCHAL.
syn′es-the′si-a. Var. of SYNÆSTHESIA.
syn-e′ti-on Var. of SYNÆTION
syn′eu-ro′sis (sĭn′ū-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. νεῦρον sinews + *-osis*.] Synchondrosis. *Obs.*
synfan. † SYMPHAN.
syn′ga-my (sĭŋ′gȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + *-gamy*.] **a** *Bot.* Promiscuous intercrossing of related plants that flower at the same period; — opp. to *asyngamy*. **b** *Biol.* Conjugation; cell union. *Rare.* — **syn-gam′ic** (sĭn-găm′ĭk), *a.*
syngen. † SIN, *v.*
Syn′ge-ne′si-a (sĭn′jē-nē′zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. γένεσις generation.] *Bot.* A Linnæan class including the composites. — **syn′ge-ne′sian** (-shăn), *a.*
syn′ge-ne′sious (-shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having stamens united by the anthers as in composites.
syn-gen′ic (sĭn-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συγγενής.] Congenital. *Rare.*
synget. † SIGNET.
synglere. † SANGLIER.
synglerty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *singulerté* uniqueness, *sengler* single, solitary.] Uniqueness. *Obs.*
Syng′na-tha (sĭng′nȧ-thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CHILOPODA.
Syng-nath′i-dæ (sĭng-năth′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of lophobranch fishes having an elongate, tubular snout and lacking the ventral and first dorsal fins. It comprises the sea horse and pipefishes, and constitutes a suborder, **Syng′na-thi** (sĭng′nȧ-thī). The type genus is **Syng′na-thus** (-thŭs), containing the typical pipefishes. — **syng′na-thid** (-thĭd), *n.* — **syng′na-thoid** (-thoid), *a.* & *n.*
syng′na-thous (sĭng′nȧ-thŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Syngnathi or Syngnatha.
syngnett. † CYGNET.
syn′gra-phus, *n.* [L.] A syngraph. *Obs.*
Syn-hed′ri-on (sĭn-hĕd′rĭ-ŏn). Var. of SYNEDRION.
synk † CINQUE.
syn′ka-tath′e-sis (sĭŋ′kȧ-tăth′ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. συγκατάθεσις.] *Philos.* Acceptance or indorsement of a presentation or idea as true or valid; — a term used for a Stoic doctrine analogous to the modern view of judgment.
syn′ki-ne′sis (-kĭ-nē′sĭs; -kī-nē′-), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. κίνησις movement.] *Med.* Involuntary movement in one part when another part is moved. — **syn′ki-net′ic** (-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*
synne. † SIN.
synnet. † SENNET.
synnowe. † SINEW
syn′o-cha (sĭn′ō-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνοχή a holding together. See SYNECHIA.] *Med.* See SYNOCHUS. *Obs.*
syn′o-chal (-kăl), *a.* *Med.* Of, pert. to, or like, synocha. *Obs.*
synoche. † SYNOCHA. See SYNOCHUS.
syn-o′chre-ate (sĭ-nō′krē-āt). Var. of SYNOCREATE.
syn′o-chus (sĭn′ō-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύνοχος joined together.] *Med.* Either of two forms of fever, called *synocha* by some, and *synochus* by others. *Obs.*
syn-o′di-an (sĭ-nō′dĭ-ăn), *n.* One of a synod. *Obs.* [CAL.]
syn-od′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYNODI-
syn′od-ist (sĭn′ŭd-ĭst), *n.* An adherent to a synod.
Syn′o-don′ti-dæ (sĭn′ō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth + *-idæ*.] The family constituted by the lizard fishes. See LIZARD FISH **a**. — **syn′o-don′tid** (-tĭd), *n.* — **syn′o-don′toid** (-toid), *a.* & *n.*
Syn′o-dus (sĭn′ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of lizard fishes (Synodontidæ).
syn-œ′cism (sĭ-nē′sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. συνοικισμός combination.] A joining or combining. *Rare.*
syn-oi′cous (sĭ-noi′kŭs). Var. of SYNŒCIOUS.
synomome † CINNAMON.
syn-om′o-sy (sĭ-nŏm′ō-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. συνωμοσία, fr. συνομνύναι to swear with or together.] Sworn brotherhood; conspiracy; also, a society or group of persons bound together by oath. *R.*
syn-on′y-mal (-nŏn′ĭ-măl), *a.* Synonymous. *Obs.* — **syn-on′y-mal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
syn-on′y-mat′ic (-măt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to synonymy.
syn′o-nyme (sĭn′ō-nĭm). Var. of SYNONYM.
syn′o-nym′ic (-nĭm′ĭk), *n.* [Cf. G. *synonymik*. See SYNONYMOUS.] Science, or the scientific treatment, of synonyms. *Rare.*
syn′o-nym′i-con (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.] Lexicon of synonyms. *R.*
syn′o-nym′i-ty (-nĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being synonymous. *Rare.*
syn-on′y-mize (sĭ-nŏn′ĭ-mīz), *v. i.* To form synonyms. *Rare.*

3. In old rhetoric, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.
4. The scientific names (incorrect and correct) collectively which have been used in different books to designate a species or other group; also, a list of these names specifying the books and authors employing them.

syn-op′sis (sĭ-nŏp′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNOPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. σύνοψις; σύν with, together + ὄψις a sight, view, from the root seen in E. *optic*.] **1**. A general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view, of a whole; an abstract or summary; a syllabus.
2. *East. Ch.* A manual of prayers for the use of the laity, compiled from various office books.
Syn.—Abridgment, epitome, abstract, syllabus, summary, conspectus. See COMPENDIUM.

syn-op′tic (sĭ-nŏp′tĭk), *n.* [*often cap.*] Any of the Synoptic Gospels or of the authors of the Synoptic Gospels.

syn-op′tic (sĭ-nŏp′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συνοπτικός: cf. F. *synop-*
syn-op′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *tique*. See SYNOPSIS.] **1**. Affording a general view of a whole, or of its principal parts.
2. [*often cap.*] Affording, presenting, or taking the same or a common view; — applied to the first three Gospels, as disting. from the Fourth, from their many agreements in subject, order, and language; hence, of or pert. to the Synoptic Gospels; as, the *Synoptic* problem.
Synoptic Gospels, Matthew, Mark, and Luke. See NEW TESTAMENT. — **S. problem**, the problem as to the origin and relations of the Synoptic Gospels presented by their resemblances. In most of the numerous and often complicated hypotheses which have been advanced, Mark is considered one of the sources of Matthew and Luke, while these are connected, if at all, by Luke's borrowing from Matthew. — **s. weather chart**, *Meteor.*, a weather chart of a wide region compiled from observations taken in various places at or near the same time.

Syn′op-tis′tic (sĭn′ŏp-tĭs′tĭk), *a.* Relating to, or connected with, the Synoptists or the Synoptic Gospels.

Syn-o′um (sĭ-nō′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύν with + ᾠόν egg.] *Bot.* A genus of meliaceous trees, distinguished by two united ovules in each cell of the ovary and by numerous included stamens. The two species are Australian; *S. glandulosum* is the rosewood of New South Wales.

syn-ou′si-acs (sĭ-nōō′shĭ-ăks; sĭ-nou′-), *n.* [Gr. συνουσία society.] The department of knowledge having to do with societies; — used in library cataloguing.

syn-o′vi-a (sĭ-nō′vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of uncert. orig.; perh. fr. Gr. σύν with + L. *ovum* egg.] *Anat.* A transparent, viscid lubricating fluid containing a mucinlike substance and secreted by the synovial membranes of articulations, bursæ, and tendon sheaths (see under SYNOVIAL, *a.*).

syn-o′vi-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *synovial*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to synovia; secreting synovia. — **syn-o′vi-al-ly**, *adv.*
synovial capsule, in freely movable joints, the completely closed cavity containing synovia, formed by the smooth cartilages covering the articular surfaces of the bones and the surrounding capsular ligament. — **s. fluid**, synovia. — **s. ligaments**, ligamentlike folds of the synovial membrane occurring in certain joints, esp. in the knee. — **s. membrane**, the dense connective-tissue membrane, often produced into folds or villi and partially covered with patches of flattened cells, which lines the ligamental surfaces of synovial capsules, sheaths of tendons where free movement is necessary, and bursæ, and secretes the synovia.

syn′o-vi′tis (sĭn′ō-vī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYNOVIA; -ITIS.] Inflammation of a synovial membrane, usually with pain and swelling of the joint.

Synpelmous Foot of a Bird. *I*, *II*, *III*, *IV*, First to Fourth Toes. *a*, *b* Plantar Tendons, which unite at *b*.

syn-pel′mous (sĭn-pĕl′mŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. πέλμα the sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having the two main flexor tendons of the toes blended above the divisions which go to each digit.

syn-tac′tic (sĭn-tăk′tĭk), *n.* *Math.* Combinatorial analysis; the doctrine of the ways of combining things.

syn-tac′tic (-tăk′tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. συντακτι-
syn-tac′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } κός putting together, composing. See SYNTAX.] Of, pert. to, or according to the rules of, syntax. — **syn-tac′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn′tax (sĭn′tăks), *n.* [L. *syntaxis*, Gr. σύνταξις, fr. συντάσσειν to put together in order; σύν with + τάσσειν to put in order: cf. F. *syntaxe*. See SYN-; TACTICS.]
1. Connected system or order; union of things; a number of things joined; organism. *Obs.* "The whole *syntax* of beings." *Glanvill.*
2. *Gram.* Sentence structure; that part of grammar which treats of concord, government, and the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences in their mutual relations, according to established usage.

syn′ter-e′sis (sĭn′tẽr-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συντήρησις preservation, fr. συντηρεῖν to preserve; σύν with + τηρεῖν to guard.] **1**. *Med.* Prophylaxis. *Obs.*
2. *Schol.* The innate moral principle, or sense of right and wrong, which impels men toward good and withholds them from evil; the moral rule or law of which conscience is the particular instance or application.

syn′the-sis (sĭn′thē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., a mixture, prop., a putting together, Gr. σύνθεσις, fr. συντιθέναι to place or put together; σύν with + τιθέναι to place. See THESIS.] **1**. Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compounding medicines.
2. *Chem.* The art or process of making or "building up" a compound by the union of simpler compounds or of its elements; as, the *synthesis* of water from hydrogen and oxygen; the *synthesis* of carbohydrates; — contrasted with *analysis*. (Cf. PHOTOSYNTHESIS.) Specif., artificial synthesis, by laboratory methods; as, the *synthesis* of alizarin.
3. The combination of separate elements of thought or sensation into a whole, as of simple into complex conceptions, or species into genera; — the opposite of *analysis*.
Analysis and *synthesis*, though commonly treated as two different methods, are, if properly understood, only the two necessary parts of the same method. Each is the relative and correlative of the other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Alexander the Commentator defined *synthesis* as a progress from principles to consequences, analysis as a regress from consequences to principles. *Encyc. Brit.*
4. *Philol.* Combination of radical and inflectional elements into inflected words; — disting. from *analysis*, in which the inflectional elements are separate words. Cf. INFLECTION, 3**a**.

syn′the-sist (-sĭst), *n.* One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods.

syn′the-size (-sīz), *v. t.*; -SIZED (-sīzd); -SIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng).
1. To combine by synthesis; to unite; to deal with synthetically.
2. To produce by synthesis; as, to *synthesize* albumin.

syn-thet′ic (sĭn-thĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συνθετικός: cf. F. *syn-*
syn-thet′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *thétique*.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in, synthesis; — contrasted with *analytic*.
Philosophers hasten too much from the analytic to the *synthetic* method; that is, they draw general conclusions from too small a number of particular observations. *Bolingbroke.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by, artificial synthesis; as, *synthetic* camphor. **b** *Biol.* Designating a group whose members combine in themselves structural characters of diverse groups. **c** *Philol.* Pert. to or designating a language characterized by synthesis; inflectional; — distinguished from *analytic*.
synthetic division, *Math.*, an abridged method of dividing one polynomial by another, by means of detached coefficients. — **s. geometry**, elementary geometry, but esp. modern geometry, both as distinguished from analytic geometry. See MODERN GEOMETRY. — **s. judgment**. See ANALYTIC JUDGMENT. — **s. philosophy**, the philosophy of Herbert Spencer; — so named by him as being an attempt to combine all the sciences into a connected whole. See SPENCERIANISM. — **s. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition in which the predicate adds something not contained in the subject.

syn′thro-nus (sĭn′thrō-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [Gr. σύν with + θρόνος throne.] *Eccl.* In the early church, in the Eastern Church, and in some ancient churches in the West, the combined bishop's throne and clergy stalls. It is placed behind the altar and against the east wall of the apse.

syn-ton′ic (sĭn-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* Of or pert. to syntony; specif., designating, or pert. to, a system of wireless telegraphy in which the transmitting and receiving apparatus are in syntony with, and only with, one another. — **syn-ton′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn-ton′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn′to-nize (sĭn′tō-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [See SYNTONY.] *Physics.* To adjust or devise so as to emit or respond to electric oscillations of a certain wave length; to tune; specif., to put (two or more instruments or systems of wireless telegraphy) in syntony with each other. — **syn′to-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

syn′to-niz′er (-nīz′ẽr), *n.* *Physics.* One that syntonizes; specif., a device consisting essentially of a variable inductance coil and condenser with a pair of adjustable spark balls, for attuning the time periods of antennæ in wireless telegraphy (called also **syntonizing coil**).

syn′to-ny (sĭn′tō-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. συντονία agreement. See SYN-; TONE.] *Physics.* State of being adjusted to a certain wave length; agreement or tuning between the time period of an apparatus emitting electric oscillations and that of a receiving apparatus, esp. in wireless telegraphy.

syn-trac′trix (sĭn-trăk′trĭks), *n.* [*syn-* + *tractrix*.] *Math.* The locus of a point on the tangent to a tractrix, which divides the constant tangent intercept in a given ratio.

sy′pher (sī′fẽr), *v. t.*; SY′PHERED (-fẽrd); SY′PHER-ING. [Orig. uncert.] *Carp.* To overlap the chamfered edges of (planks, etc.) to make a flush joint, as for a bulkhead.

syph′i-lis (sĭf′ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [F. & NL., fr. *Syphilus*, the name of a shepherd in the Latin poem of Fracastoro, "*Syphilus, sive Morbus Gallicus*," which was published in 1530; perh. fr. Gr. σῦς hog, swine + φίλος dear, loving.] *Med.* A chronic, specific, contagious venereal disease marked by various structural lesions; the pox. Its course has usually three stages: **primary syphilis**, characterized by a chancre and indolent buboes; **secondary syphilis**, characterized by mucous patches, cutaneous eruptions, sore throat, and general enlargement of the lymphatic glands; and **tertiary syphilis**, characterized by gummata and severe skin lesions.

syph′i-lit′ic (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *syphilitique*.] *Med.* Of, pert. to, or affected with, syphilis. — *n.* A syphilitic patient. — **syph′i-lit′i-cal-ly** (-lĭt′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

syph′i-lize (sĭf′ĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). *Med.* To inoculate with syphilitic virus, esp. as a preventive measure. — **syph′i-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′-), *n.*

syph′i-lol′o-gy (-lŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*syphilis* + *-logy*.] Medical knowledge of syphilis. — **syph′i-lol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Syr′i-ac (sĭr′ĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Syriacus*, fr. *Syria*: cf. F. *syriaque*.] Of or pert. to Syria or its language.
Syriac ulcer, *Med.*, diphtheria. — **S. versions** (of the Bible). See VERSION. — **S. Vulgate**, the Peshitta.

Syr′i-ac, *n.* An Aramaic dialect spoken in Edessa and western Mesopotamia, where it flourished as a literary language until the 13th century. The earlier Syriac script is called *estrangelo*, the modern, *serta*. The version of the Bible known as Peshitta is its most important monument, but there is also an extensive Christian literature. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table*; cf. NEO-SYRIAC.

Syr′i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Syria or the Syrians; Syriac.
Syrian bear, a silvery or yellowish gray bear (*Ursus syriacus*), prob. only a variety of the European brown bear, inhabiting Syria. — **S. Code**, a code of Roman laws privately compiled, apparently by some priest for use in the ecclesiastical courts. It appeared about 50 years before the Justinian Code, and was accepted as law in parts of the East for many centuries. It became first known to moderns in a Syrian translation. — **S. rue**. = AFRICAN RUE. — **S. text**. See TEXT. — **S. thistle**, an Old World thistle (*Carduus syriacus*). — **S. tobacco**, the plant *Nicotiana rustica*, formerly supposed to yield the tobacco produced in Syria.

Syr′i-an, *n.* [L. *Syrius*: cf. F. *Syrien*.] **1**. A native of Syria; esp., a person of the native Semitic population formed by the intermingling of Arabs with descendants of the Phœnicians, Jews, and other ancient Semitic peoples.
2. A member of the Syrian Christian Church, which has offshoots as far east as India.

Syr′i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **Syr′i-asm** (-ăz'm). A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity of the Syrian language; a Syriacism.

sy-rin′ga (sĭ-rĭŋ′gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦριγξ, σύριγγος, a shepherd's pipe, tube. See SYRINGE.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World oleaceous shrubs, the lilacs, having purple or white flowers in terminal, usually thyrsoid panicles, the corolla with a cylindrical tube and four spreading lobes, the seeds winged. See LILAC, 1, *Note*.
2. [So called because its stems were formerly used as pipe stems.] In popular and horticultural usage, any garden shrub of the genus *Philadelphus*; mock orange. Syringas have large white, or cream-colored, often fragrant flowers.

syr′inge (sĭr′ĭnj), *n.* [Gr. σῦριγξ, σύριγγος, a pipe or tube, shepherd's pipe: cf. F. *seringue*. Cf. SYRINGA.] **1**. **a** A kind of small hand pump for throwing a stream of liquid or for purposes of aspiration. It consists of a cylindrical barrel and piston, or a bulb of soft but elastic material with a nozzle. It is used for injecting liquids into animal bodies, for cleansing wounds, etc. **b** Hence, a device for a similar purpose, as a rubber bag, connected with a nozzle by a long tube (called in full **fountain syringe**).
2. *Zoöl.* A syringium.

syr′inge, *v. t.*; SYR′INGED (-ĭnjd); SYR′ING-ING (-ĭn-jĭng).
1. To inject by means of a syringe.
2. To wash and clean by injections from a syringe.

syr′inge, *v. i.* To use a syringe.

sy-rin′ge-al (sĭ-rĭn′jē-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the syrinx; as, *syringeal* muscles.

sy-rin′gin (-jĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{17}H_{24}O_9 \cdot H_2O$, found in the bark of the lilac (*Syringa*) and of the privet; — formerly called also *lilacin*. It is a methoxy derivative of coniferin. — **sy-rin′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

sy-rin′go-my′e′li-a (sĭ-rĭŋ′gō-mī-ē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σῦριγξ a tube + *myelo-* + *-ia*.] *Med.* A chronic disease of the spinal cord occurring most often in young adults. It is characterized by muscular atrophy, esp. of the upper extremities, loss of the sense of pain and temperature with tactile sensibility retained, and various vasomotor disturbances. It is due to cavities in the spinal cord resulting from gliomatous tumors. — **sy-rin′go-my-el′ic** (-ĕl′ĭk), *a.*

syr′inx (sĭr′ĭŋks), *n.*; *L. pl.* SYRINGES (sĭ-rĭn′jēz). [L. (in

synop. *Abbr.* Synopsis.
synopar. † CINNABAR.
synopare. † SINOPER.
syn′oph-thal′mus (sĭn′ŏf-thăl′mŭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Terat.* Monstrosity having only one eye.
Syn-op′sis Ba-sil′i-co′rum (bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-kō′rŭm). Any of several abridgments of the Basilica, esp. one (**Synopsis Basilicorum major**) made about 997 (see HEXABIBLOS) or one (**S. B. minor**) made early in the 13th century.
syn′op-sy, *n.* A synopsis. *Obs.*
syn-op′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYNOPTIC, -OPTICAL.
syn-op′tist (-tĭst), *n.* [*often cap.*] A synoptic.
syn-or′chism (sĭ-nôr′kĭz'm), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. ὄρχις testicle.] *Med.* Partial or complete fusion of the testicles.
syn-os′te-ol′o-gy (sĭ-nŏs′tē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone + *-logy*.] Arthrology.
syn-os′te-o′sis (-ō′sĭs), **syn′os-to′sis** (-tō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -OSES (-sēz). [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Anat.* Ankylosis. — **syn′os-tosed** (sĭn′ŏs-tōst; -tōzd), *a.* — **syn′os-tot′ic** (-tŏt′ĭk), **syn′os-tot′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn′os-tot′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
syn′o-vip′a-rous (-ō-vĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*synovia* + *-parous*.] *Physiol.* Producing or secreting synovia.
syn-sep′al-ous (sĭn-sĕp′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + *sepal*.] Gamosepalous.
syn′tagm, *n.* = SYNTAGMA. *Obs.*
syn-tag′ma (sĭn-tăg′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύνταγμα, fr. συντάσσειν to put together.] **a** A systematic collection or grouping, as of writings. **b** *Bot.* A body made up of tagmata.
Syntax, Dr. See DOCTOR SYNTAX.
syn-tax′is (sĭn-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [L.] Syntax. *Rare.*
syn-tech′nic (sĭn-tĕk′nĭk), *a.* [Gr. σύντεχνος practicing the same art. See SYN-; TECHNIC.] *Biol.* Designating resemblance between unrelated animals due to parallel development or adaptation to similar surroundings.
syn-tec′tic (-tĭk), **syn-tec′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *syntecticus*; cf. Gr. συντηκτικός apt to faint, easily liquefied.] Of or pert. to syntexis; wasting.
syn′te-no′sis (sĭn′tē-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. τένων a sinew.] *Anat.* Articulation by tendons.
syn-ter′e-sy, *n.* Synteresis; hence, remorse. *Obs.*
syn′te-ret′ic (sĭn′tē-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συντηρητικός.] Prophylactic. *Obs.*
syn′te-ret′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Prophylaxis. *Obs.*
syn-tex′is (sĭn-tĕk′sĭs), *n.* [L., Gr. σύντηξις.] *Med.* Wasting; colliquation.
syn′theme (sĭn′thēm), *n.* [Gr. σύνθημα (cf. also σύνθεμα) agreement, connection. See SYN-; THEME.] A system of sets and subsets of a larger set of objects, containing every one taken a fixed number of times.
synthen. † SITHEN.
syn-ther′mal (sĭn-thûr′măl), *a.* [*syn-* + *thermal*.] Having the same degree of heat.
syn′the-siz′er (sĭn′thē-sīz′ẽr), *n.* One that synthesizes.
syn-thet′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYNTHETICAL.
syn-thet′i-cism (sĭn-thĕt′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Synthetic principles; tendency to observe synthetic methods.
syn′the-tist (sĭn′thē-tĭst), *n.* A synthesist.
syn′the-tize (sĭn′thē-tīz), *v. t.* [Cf. Gr. συνθετίζεσθαι.] To combine; synthesize. *Rare.*
syntillously. † SCINTILLOUSLY.
syn-to′mi-a, *n.* [NL.] Syntomy.
syn′to-my (sĭn′tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. συντομία, fr. συντέμνειν to cut short: σύν with + τέμνειν to cut.] Brevity; conciseness. *Rare.*
syn-ton′ic (sĭn-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* Lit., tense; — used in ancient musical theory. See *comma syntonum*, under COMMA, 5.
syn′to-nin (sĭn′tō-nĭn), *n.* [G.; cf. Gr. σύντονος stretched tight, intense.] *Physiol. Chem.* An acid albuminate; specif., one got by extraction of muscle with dilute hydrochloric acid.
syn′to-no-lyd′i-an (-nō-lĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. σύντονος intense + Λύδιος Lydian.] Hypolydian. See MODE, 1 a.
syn′to-nous (sĭn′tō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. σύντονος.] Syntonic.
syn′trope (sĭn′trōp), *n.* *Zoöl.* A syntropic part or appendage.
syn-trop′ic (sĭn-trŏp′ĭk), **syn-trop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. τροπή a turning.] *Zoöl.* Repeated symmetrically without being reversed, as are ribs of one side; — opposed to *antitropic*.
syn′tro-py (sĭn′trō-pĭ), *n.* State or quality of being syntropic.
Syn′ty-che (sĭn′tĭ-kē). *Bib.*
syn-typ′ic (sĭn-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + *typic*.] Of the same type. — **syn-typ′i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*
syn′u-lot′ic (sĭn′ū-lŏt′ĭk), *n.* [Gr. συνουλωτικός promoting cicatrization.] *Med.* A cicatrizing medicine. *Obs.*
syn-u′si-ast (sĭ-nū′zĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. συνουσιαστής.] A believer in consubstantiation. *Obs.*
syon. † SCION.
syon. Obs. p. pr. of SEE.
sypers. † CYPRESS.
sy′pher. † CIPHER.
syph′i-lide (sĭf′ĭ-lĭd), *n.* [Cf. F. *syphilide*.] *Med.* A cutaneous eruption due to syphilis.
syph′i-li-pho′bi-a (-lĭ-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Syphilophobia.
syph′i-lo-derm′ (sĭf′ĭ-lō-dûrm′), *n.* [See SYPHILIS; -DERM.] A syphilide. — **syph′i-lo-der′ma-tous** (-dûr′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
syph′i-log′ra-phy (-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*syphilis* + *-graphy*.] Scientific description of syphilis. — **syph′i-log′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*
syph′i-loid (sĭf′ĭ-loid), *a.* [*syphilis* + *-oid*.] Like syphilis.
syph′i-lo′ma (-lō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syphilis* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A syphilitic tumor. — **syph′i-lom′a-tous** (-lŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -lō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
syph′i-lo-pho′bi-a (-lō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syphilis* + *-phobia*.] *Med.* Morbid dread of syphilis.
sypirs. † CYPRESS.
syplin. † SAPLING.
Syr. *Abbr.* Syria; Syriac.
Sy′ra-cu′sa (sĭ′rȧ-kū′sȧ). *D. Bib.*
Syr′a-cu′san (sĭr′ȧ-kū′săn), *a.* Of, relating to, or connected with, Syracuse, esp. Syracuse in Sicily. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Syracuse.
sy-rang′. Var. of SERANG.
syre (sīr), *n.* Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SEWER.
sy′ren. Var. of SIREN, 6.
syrene. † 1st SERENE.
syrepe. † SIRUP.
Syr′i-a-cism (sĭr′ĭ-ȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Syrian idiom; a Syrianism.
Syr′i-a-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One devoted to, or skilled in, study of Syriac, esp. of the Syriac version of the Bible.
Syr′i-a-ma′a-chah (-mā′ȧ-kȧ). *Bib.*
Syr′i-arch (sĭr′ĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *Syriarcha*, Gr. Συριάρχης.] In the Roman empire, the chief priest of the Province of Syria.
syr′inge-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
syringe gun. A large syringe sometimes used for the capture of humming birds.
syr′in-gi′tis (sĭr′ĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYRINX; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.
sy-rin′gi-um (sĭ-rĭn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συρίγγιον, dim. of σῦριγξ a pipe.] *Zoöl.* **a** A muscular tubular organ connected with the mouth parts of hemipterous insects, used for the ejection of a poisonous secretion. **b** A tubular organ on the body of some insect larvæ, from which an offensive fluid can be ejected.
sy-rin′go-my′e-li′tis (sĭ-rĭŋ′gō-mī′ē-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syringomyelia* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the spinal cord associated with syringomyelia.
sy-rin′go-my′e-lo-cele′ (-mī′ē-lō-sēl′), *n.* *Med.* Spina bifida.
sy-rin′go-tome (sĭ-rĭŋ′gō-tōm), *n.* A small blunt-pointed bistoury, used in syringotomy.
syr′in-got′o-my (sĭr′ĭŋ-gŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. σῦριγξ a hollow sore + τέμνειν to cut.] Operation of cutting for anal fistula.
Syr′i-on (sĭr′ĭ-ŏn). *Bib.*
syrlye. † SURLY.
syr′ma (sûr′mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σύρμα, fr. σύρειν to drag.] **1**. *Class. Antiq.* A trailing robe, worn esp. by tragic actors.
2. [*cap.*] [Gr. Σύρμα.] See STAR.

sense 1), Gr. Σύριγξ, NL. in other senses, fr. Gr. σῦριγξ a pipe.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian nymph pursued by Pan and changed, at her entreaty, into a tuft of reeds, out of which Pan then made his pipes.
2. *Music.* A Panpipe.
3. *Archæology.* Something tubular or cylindrical; specif., *Arch.*, a tunnel-shaped rock-cut tomb of ancient Egypt.
4. The vocal organ of birds. It is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both. It is most highly developed in the Oscines, or singing birds. Commonly the lower cartilaginous tracheal rings are enlarged and fused and crossed by a bony bar (*pessulus*) from which arise certain membranes, the vibration of which produces the voice. It varies greatly in different groups, and is very important in classification. The syrinx is sometimes called **lower larynx**. Birds have a true larynx at the top of the trachea, but it does not produce the voice.

Sy'ro- (sĭ'rō-; sĭr'ō-). Combining form for *Syrian*; as in *Syro*-Arabian, *Syro*-Chaldee, etc. — **Sy'ro-Chal'dee' al'pha-bet**, the most archaic of the existing scripts, descended from the estrangelo. It is more cursive than the Nestorian.

Sy'ro-phœ-ni'cian (-fē-nĭsh'ăn), *a.* [*Syro-* + *Phœnician*; cf. L. *Syrophoenix* a Syrophœnician, Gr. Συροφοῖνιξ.] Of or relating to the Roman province of Syrophœnicia. — *n.* A native of Syrophœnicia.

syr'phus fly (sûr'fŭs). [NL. *Syrphus*, the generic name; cf. Gr. σύρφος, σέρφος, a kind of winged insect.] Any of numerous cyclorrhaphous dipterous flies of *Syrphus* and allied genera, constituting the family Syrphidæ. The species vary greatly in form and coloration, but are generally distinguished by a spurious longitudinal vein near the middle of the fore wing. Many mimic bees or wasps and many have the abdomen transversely banded with yellow. The adults mostly frequent flowers, flying in sunshine, and feed on honey and pollen. The larvæ of some species live in decaying vegetable matter or in mud or water (see RAT-TAILED LARVA), but many prey on plant lice, and hence are beneficial.

X1½

Syrphus Fly (*Syrphus politus*).

sys-si'ti-a (sĭ-sĭsh'ĭ-ȧ; -sĭt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. συσσιτία.] *Gr. Antiq.* The practice among the Dorians, esp. among the Spartans and Cretans, of eating the chief meal of the day at a public mess, to cement social and civil bonds, promote discipline and good habits among the young, etc.

sys-tal'tic (sĭs-tăl'tĭk), *a.* [L. *systalticus* drawing together, Gr. συσταλτικός, fr. συστέλλειν to draw together. Cf. SUSTALTIC, SYSTOLE.] *Physiol.* Capable of, or taking place by, alternate contraction and dilatation; as, the *systaltic* action of the heart.

sys'tem (sĭs'tĕm), *n.* [L. *systema*, Gr. σύστημα, fr. συνιστάναι to place together; συν with + ἱστάναι to place: cf. F. *système*. See STAND.] **1.** An aggregation or assemblage of objects united by some form of regular interaction or interdependence; a natural combination, or organization of part to part, conceived as formed by a process of growth or as due to the nature of the objects connected; an organic whole; as, the solar *system*; a *system* of railways.
2. Hence, the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe.

> The great *system* of the world. *Boyle.*

3. An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific; a complete exhibition of essential principles or facts, arranged in a rational dependence or connection; a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing; as, a *system* of philosophy, government, or botany.
4. A plan, scheme, or method by which ideas or things may be interrelated; a mode of operation governed by general laws or rules; as, a *system* of classification.
5. Regular method or order; formal arrangement; orderliness; as, to have *system* in one's business.
6. In technical uses: **a** *Music.* (1) An interval regarded as a compound of two lesser ones; — so used in Byzantine music. (2) A classified series of tones, as a mode or scale. (3) The collection of staves which form a full *score* (which see). **b** *Biol.* Those organs collectively which especially contribute toward one of the more important and complex vital functions; as, the alimentary or nervous *system*. **c** The body considered as a functional unit. **d** *Zoöl.* In many compound ascidians, a group of zooids arranged about a cloacal cavity serving for them in common, and into which the atrial orifices of all open. **e** *Phys. Chem.* An assemblage of substances in, or tending toward, equilibrium. **f** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of two or more periods. Also, a single period greater in extent than a verse. **g** The rocks of a period. See GEOLOGY.

Syn. — See ORDER.

sys'tem-at'ic (sĭs'tĕm-ăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gr. συστηματικός: cf.
sys'tem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) F. *systématique.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting in, system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other and to the design of the whole; as, a *systematic* arrangement of plants; a *systematic* course of study.

> A representation of phenomena, in order to answer the purposes of science, must be *systematic*. *Whewell.*

2. Proceeding according to system, or regular method; as, a *systematic* writer; *systematic* benevolence.
3. Pertaining to the system of the world; cosmical.

> These ends may be called cosmical, or *systematical*. *Boyle.*

4. *Med.* Affecting successively the different parts of one system or set of nervous fibers; as, *systematic* degeneration.
5. *Pros.* Of or pert. to a system (sense 6 **f**); made up of, or constituting, a system or systems; strophic. Cf. STICHIC.
systematic botany, s. zoölogy, those branches of botany and zoölogy respectively which pertain to classification or taxonomy. — **s. error.** *Math.* = CONSTANT ERROR (*Poincaré*). See ERROR, 6. — **s. theology**, that branch of theology aiming to reduce all revealed truth to a series of statements that together shall form an organized whole.

sys'tem-at'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of classification; classificatory method; also, classification; taxonomy.

sys'tem-a-tism (sĭs'tĕm-ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* The reduction of facts or principles to a system.

sys'tem-a-tist (sĭs'tĕm-ȧ-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *systématiste.*] **1.** One who forms or adheres to a system; a systematizer.
2. *Nat. Hist.* One especially concerned with classification; a taxonomist.

sys'tem-a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *systématiser*. Cf. SYSTEMIZE.] To reduce to system or method; to arrange methodically; to methodize; as, to *systematize* a collection of plants; to *systematize* one's work or ideas. — **sys'tem-a-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **sys'tem-a-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.*

sys'tem-a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύστημα, συστήματος, system + *-logy*.] The doctrine of, or a treatise on, systems.

sys-tem'ic (sĭs-tĕm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or common to, a system; as, the *systemic* circulation of the blood.
2. *Anat. & Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the general system, or the body as a whole; as, *systemic* death, in distinction from *local* death (see DEATH, *n.*, 1, 3d cit.); *systemic* circulation, or *systemic* arteries, in distinction from the pulmonary circulation or arteries; *systemic* diseases.

sys'tem-ize (sĭs'tĕm-īz), *v. t.*; SYS'TEM-IZED (-īzd); SYS'TEM-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. SYSTEMATIZE.] To reduce to system; to systematize. — **sys'tem-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **sys'tem-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

sys'to-le (sĭs'tō-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συστολή, fr. συστέλλειν to contract; σύν with + στέλλειν to set, place.] **1.** *Gram.* Shortening of a syllable naturally or by position long, as for metrical convenience; — opposed to *ectasis* or *diastole*. "In most cases this shortening is not arbitrary, but represents a pronunciation which was in actual use, esp. among the common people." *G. M. Lane, Latin Gram.*
2. *Physiol. & Biol.* The contraction of the heart and arteries by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up; also, the contraction of a rhythmically pulsating contractile vacuole; — correlative to *diastole*. — **sys-tol'ic** (sĭs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.*

syz'y-get'ic (sĭz'ĭ-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, a syzygy; syzygial. — **syz'y-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syz'y-gy (sĭz'ĭ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *syzygia* a joining together, conjunction, Gr. συζυγία; σύν with + ζευγνύναι to join, ζυγόν yoke: cf. F. *syzygie*. See YOKE, *n.*] **1.** *Astron.* The point of an orbit, as of the moon, at which the planet is in conjunction or opposition; — com. in *pl.*
2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of two coupled feet; — applied by some to a dipody, but by others restricted to a combination of different feet, and hence sometimes extended to denote a four-syllabled foot such as the Ionic.
3. *Zoöl.* **a** The immovable union and partial concrescence of two joints of an arm of a crinoid to form a single segment; also, the segment so formed. **b** The intimately united and apparently fused condition of certain low organisms during conjugation.
4. *Alg.* A linear equation between fundamental covariants of a quantic; any linear function of a set of variables.

T

T (tē). **1.** The twentieth letter of the English alphabet, in value a voiceless consonant usually classed as a *dental*. Its voiced correlative is *d*. With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *th*, which has two distinct interdental sounds, as in *th*in, *th*en. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 235. T derives its name and form from the Latin, the form of the Latin letter being further derived through the Greek from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* It is etymologically most nearly related to *d*, *s*, *th*; as in *t*ug, *d*uke; *t*wo, *d*ual, L. *d*uo; resin, L. resina, Gr. ῥητίνη; *t*enuous, *th*in. See D, S.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The nineteenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) twentieth in a series; nineteenth (or twentieth) in order or class; also, the numeral nineteen (or twenty). **b** Time. **c** [*cap.*] Terminal (bond); — used on the tape of stock tickers. **d** [*cap.*] Surface tension.
3. As a medieval Roman *numeral*, T stands for 160, and T̄ for 160,000.
4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **T.**: Various proper names, as Theodore, Thomas, Theresa, Titus, etc.; Territory; Testament; in wigwagging, the; Trinity term (*Law*); Tuesday; Turkish; pounds Turkish. **b** In the form **t.** or **T.**: tace (It., be silent) (*Music*); in betting, taken; tasto (*Music*); temperature; tempo (*Music*); tempore (L., in the time of); tenor; tensor (*Geom.*); thief (the letter being formerly branded on the hand of a convicted thief); in the log book, thunder (*Naut.*); thurm (G., rook or castle) (*Chess*); time; tome (F., volume); tomus (L., volume); ton or tons; tonneau (F., ton) (*Metric System*); town; township; transit (*Com.*); transitive; trillo (*Music*); tun; tutti (*Music*).

T (tē), *n.*; *pl.* T's, Ts (tēz). **1.** The letter T, t, or its sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter T.
to a T, as if measured with a T square; hence, perfectly; precisely; exactly; as, it suits me to a *T*; it fits me to a *T*.

T, *a.* Having a shape or a cross section like the letter **T**; as, **T** abutment or **T**-abutment, **T** bar or **T**-bar, **T** beam, **T** bob, **T** bolt, **T** branch, **T** bulb, **T** connection, **T** crank, **T** hinge, **T** iron, **T** pipe, **T** plate, **T** rail, **T** rest, **T** slot, etc.
T bandage. *Surg.*, a bandage shaped like the letter **T**, and used chiefly for application to the groin, or perineum. — **T bar** *or* **beam**, a metal bar or beam having a cross section of the form of the letter **T**. — **T bolt**, a bolt having a crosspiece for a head. — **T cart**, an open, two-seated wagon, with body shaped like a **T**. — **T cloth**, plain cotton cloth stamped with a T, made in Great Britain and sold in Asia. — **T cross**, a tau cross. — **T iron. a** A rod with a short crosspiece at the end, used as a hook. **b** Iron in **T** bars, used in structures. — **T plate**, a **T**-shaped plate used as a splice and for stiffening a joint where the end of one beam abuts against the side of another. — **T rail**, a kind of rail for railroad tracks, having no flange at the bottom, so that a section resembles the letter **T**. — **T square**, a ruler having a crosspiece or head at one end, used in making parallel lines; — so called from its shape. It is laid on a drawing board and guided by the crosspiece, which is pressed against the straight edge of the board.

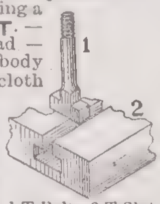

1 T Bolt; 2 T Slot.

't. Contraction of IT; — sometimes in obs., colloq., or dial. use joined with the following verb without apostrophe.

tab (tăb), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A slight flap, tag, strip, or the like, forming a pendant or appendage to something, as to a garment; specif.: **a** The flap or latchet of a shoe fastened with a string or a buckle. **b** = TAG, *n.*, 4. **c** A small loop for pulling or lifting something. **d** A border of lace or other material, formerly worn on the inner front edge of ladies' bonnets. **e** A loose pendent part of a child's or woman's garment, as a hanging sleeve; esp., one of a number of pendent squares forming a border. **f** *Archery.* A small leather piece to protect the fingers. **g** = EARTAB.
2. *Theat.* A narrow drop hung by a single line.
3. Account; reckoning; check; as, to keep *tab*. *Colloq.*

tab'ard (tăb'ȧrd), *n.* [OF. *tabard*, *tabart*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *tabardo*, It. *tabarro*, W. *tabar*, LGr. ταμπάριον, LL. *tabardum*.] **1.** A short outer coat with loose sleeves, or sometimes sleeveless, worn in inclement weather.

> In a *tabard* he [the Plowman] rode upon a mare. *Chaucer.*

2. A kind of cloak or mantle worn by knights. When worn

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syr-mat'ic, *a.* Trailing. *Obs.*
Syr'ni-um (sûr'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύρνιον a bird of ill omen.] *Zoöl.* A genus of owls without ear tufts, including the European tawny owl and the American barred owl and their allies. In the American usage now replaced by *Strix*.
Sy'ro-Chal-da'ic, *a.* & *n.* = ARAMAIC.
Sy'ro-Mac'e-do'ni-an, *a.* See SYRO-. — **Syro-Macedonian Era.** See ERA, *n.*, *Table.*
syrop. † SIRUP.
Sy'ro-phe-ni'cian. Var. of SYROPHŒNICIAN.
Syr'phi-dæ (sûr'fĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See SYRPHUS FLY. — **syr'phid** (-fĭd), *a.* & *n.*
syrt (sûrt), *n.* [L. *syrtis* a sand bank in the sea, Gr. σύρτις: cf. F. *syrte*.] A quicksand; a bog. *R.* — **syr'tic** (sûr'tĭk), *a.* *R.*
syr'tis (sûr'tĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TES (-tēz). [L. See SYRT.] = SYRT.
syruge, *n.* [Cf. SURGERY, CHIRURGIC.] A surgeon. *Obs. Scot.*
syr'up (sĭr'ŭp), **syr'up-y** (-ĭ). Vars. of SIRUP, SIRUPY.
sy'rus. Var. of SARUS.
sysame. † SESAME.
syse. Obs. pl. of SITHE, time.
syse. Aphetic for ASSIZE. *Obs.*
sys-mat'i-cate, *a.* [See SCHISMATIC.] Schismatic. *Obs.*
sysour, *n.* An assizer. *Obs.*
sys'si-der-ite (sĭs'ĭ-dẽr-īt; -dē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. συν with + σίδηρος iron + *-ite*.] = SIDEROLITE.
syst. *Abbr.* System.
sys'ta-sis (sĭs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύστασις, fr. συνίστασθαι to stand together. See SYSTEM.] A political union, confederation, or league. *Rare.*
sys-tat'ic (sĭs-tăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συστατικός introductory.] Commendatory; laudatory.
sys-te'ma na-tu'ræ (sĭs-tē'mȧ nȧ-tū'rē). [L.] A system or philosophic plan of all nature.
sys'tem-at'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYSTEMATIC.
sys'tem-a-ti'cian (sĭs'tĕm-ȧ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A systematist. *Rare.*
sys'tem-a-tiz'er (sĭs'tĕm-ȧ-tīz'ẽr), *n.* One that systematizes.
sys'tem-ist, *n.* = SYSTEMATIST.
sys'tem-less, *a.* See -LESS.
systerne. † CISTERN.
sys-til'i-us (sĭs-tĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. *systylius*; Gr. σύν with + στῦλος column.] In some mosses, a lid fixed to the columella and raised above the capsule when dry.
sys'tyle (sĭs'tīl), *a.* [L. *systylos*, Gr. σύστυλος with columns standing close; σύν with + στῦλος a column: cf. F. *systyle*.] See INTERCOLUMNIATION **b**.
sys'ty-lous (sĭs'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [See SYSTYLE.] *Bot.* **a** Having the styles coherent in a column. **b** In mosses, having the lid fixed to the columella.
sys'y-gy (sĭz'ĭ-jĭ). Var. of SYZYGY. *R.*
syt. † SIGHT.
syte. † CITY, SITE. [SIGHT; SIT.
syth. † SITHE, time; SCYTHE;
syth, *n.* [See ASSYTH, ASSETH.] Compensation. *Obs. Scot.*
syth, *n.* [Cf. dial. *sie* to strain, Icel. *sīa*.] A strainer. *Obs. Scot.*
sythe. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SCYTHE, SITHE.
syther. † CIDER. [*Scot.*
syth'ment, *n.* Compensation.
sytholl, sytole. † CITOLE.
syththware. † SITHTWARE.
sy'ud. Var. of SAYID.
syve. † SIEVE.
syvelle. † CIVIL.
syver. Var. of SILVER. *Scot.*
sywestere. † SEWSTER.
syxte. † SIXTH. [SYZYGY. *R.*
syz'i-gy (sĭz'ĭ-jĭ). Var. of
sy-zyg'i-al (sĭ-zĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a syzygy.
sy-zyg'i-um (sĭ-zĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.] A syzygy.
Szek'ler (sĕk'lẽr), *n.* One of the Transylvanian Magyars living on the Carpathian slopes.
szo-pel'ka (sō-pĕl'kȧ; Russ. sŏp-yĕl'kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *sopel'ka*, dim. of *sopl'* bagpipe, reed pipe.] A kind of oboe with brass mouthpiece, used in southern Russia.

T

T. See SHOT. [van 't Hoff.
't. *Abbr.* Het (D., the); as,
t'. Contraction of TO, *infin.*; — often in Middle English joined with the following verb without apostrophe.
ta. † THO, TOE. [*pron.*, THOU.
ta (tȧ). Dial. Eng. var. of THEE,
ta (tȧ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TO. [var. of TAKE.
ta (*dial.* tā). Obs. or dial. Eng.
ta (tȧ), *definite article.* The. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ta, taa, *a.* One; — in *the ta*. *Obs.*
ta (tȧ), *pron.* It. *Dial. Eng.*
Ta. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Ta*]. Tantalum.
t. a. *Abbr.* Testantibus actis (L., as the acts show).
taa. † TAKE, TOE.
taa (tā, tä, tô), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tægja* fiber.] A thread or fiber. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
taa (tä), *n.* [Chin. *t'ah*.] A Chinese or Japanese pagoda.
Taal (täl), *n.* [D., language.] The dialect of Dutch of the Boers of South Africa, containing Kafir and English words.
Taal'bond' (täl'bŏnd'; -bŏnt'), *n.* [S. African D.; D. *taal* language + *bond* confederacy.] The association for promoting the use of and preserving the (Cape) Dutch language.
Ta'a-nach (tā'ȧ-năk). *Bib.*
Ta'a-nath-shi'loh (tā'ȧ-năth-shī'lō). *Bib.* [of TAUNT, tall.
taant (tänt; tônt). Dial. Eng.
taar. † TAR.
taar. Obs. pret. of TEAR.
taarte. † TART, *n.*
taas. † TASS, a heap.
taast. † TASTE. [gle.
taat (tät). Scot. var. of TAT, tan-
taa'tie (tā'tĭ). Scot. & dial. of TATIE, potato. [& *Dial. Eng.*
taave (tāv). Var. of TAVE. *Scot.*
tab (tâb). Short for TABBY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [tables.
Tab., *or* **tab.** *Abbr.* Tabitha;
T. A. B. *Abbr.* Total Abstinence Brotherhood.
ta-bac'co. † TOBACCO.
tab'a-chir' (tăb'ȧ-shēr'). Var. of TABASHEER.
tab'a-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tabacum* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Poisoning from tobacco, esp. from inhaling tobacco dust.
ta-ba'cum (tȧ-bā'kŭm; tăb'ȧ-kŭm), *n.* [NL. See TOBACCO.] *Pharm.* Dried tobacco leaves.
‖ **ta'ba'gie'** (tȧ'bȧ'zhē'), *n.* [F.] A smoking room.
ta-ba'ko-i're (tȧ-bä'kō-ē'rĕ), *n.* [Jap., a smoking pouch.] See NETSUKE.
Ta-ban'i-dæ (tȧ-băn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See HORSEFLY, 1. — **ta-ban'id** (tȧ-băn'ĭd), *a.* & *n.*
Ta-ba'nus (tȧ-bā'nŭs), *n.* [L., horsefly.] See HORSEFLY, 1.
Ta-ba'oth (tȧ-bā'ŏth; tăb'ā-ŏth). *Bib.*

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over the armor it was usually blazoned with the bearer's arms. Hence, the distinctive garment of a herald, a sleeveless or short-sleeved cape or cloak blazoned with his lord's arms.

Tabard. King Richard III., of Eng., in a Tabard emblazoned with the Royal Arms.

tab′ard-er (tăb′ár-dẽr), *n.* One who wears a tabard; specif., a scholar on the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, who originally wore a tabard.

ta-bas′co (tȧ-băs′kō), *n.* [From *Tabasco*, a river and state of Mexico.] A pungent condiment sauce made of Cayenne peppers; — called in full *tabasco sauce.*

tab′a-sheer′, tab′a-shir′ (tăb′ȧ-shēr′; tŭb′-), *n.* [Per. *tabāshīr*: cf. Skr. *tavakshīra.*] A concretion in the joints of the bamboo, chiefly of pure silica, valued in the East Indies as a medicine for bilious vomitings, bloody flux, piles, and other diseases. Called also *sugar of bamboo.*

tab′by (tăb′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [F. *tabis* (cf. It. *tabi*, Sp. *tabí*, Pg. *tabi*, LL. *attabi*), fr. Ar. *'attābī*, prop. the name of a quarter of Bagdad where it was made, named from Prince *Attab*, great-grandson of Omeyya. Cf. TOBINE.] **1.** A thick strong kind of taffeta silk, usually called *watered silk*; also, a watered worsted material, as a moreen.

2. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones, in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water. When dry, this becomes as hard as rock.

3. A yellowish gray domestic cat striped and varied with black; hence, popularly, any domestic cat.

4. An old maid or an ill-natured gossiping woman. *Colloq.*

tab′by, *a.* **1.** Made of, or like, tabby; having a wavy or watered appearance; as, a *tabby* waistcoat. *Archaic.*

2. Brindled; diversified in color; as, a *tabby* cat.

tab′by, *v. t.*; TAB′BIED (-ĭd); TAB′BY-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). To water by calendering; to calender; as, to *tabby* silk.

Tab′e-bu′ia (tăb′ē-bū′yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Tupi *tabebuya*; *tacyba* ant + *bebuya* wood.] *Bot.* A large genus of bignoniaceous tropical American shrubs and trees differing from *Tecoma* chiefly in having digitate, instead of pinnate, leaves. Many species are valuable, yielding a hard timber; the bark of some, as *T. impetiginosa*, is medicinal.

ta-bel′lion (tȧ-bĕl′yŭn), *n.* [L. *tabellio*, fr. *tabella* a tablet, a writing, document, dim. of *tabula* a board: cf. F. *tabellion*. See TABLE.] A scrivener under the Roman Empire with some notarial powers; also, a similar officer in France during the old monarchy, the title being abolished and the functions conferred on the notaries in 1761.

ta-ber′na (tȧ-bûr′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Orig., a booth, tent, or other temporary shelter; later, a booth for trade; a shop, esp. a wine shop.

tab′er-na-cle (tăb′ẽr-nȧ-k'l; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna* hut. See TAVERN.] **1.** A slightly built or temporary habitation; a transient shelter; a tent.

Dwelling in *tabernacles* with Isaac and Jacob. *Heb.* xi. 9.

2. Hence, a place of abode; a habitation; esp., the human body conceived of as the temporary abode of the soul.

Shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle*. *2 Pet.* i. 14.

3. *Jewish Antiq.* A structure of wooden framework covered with curtains, carried through the wilderness in the Exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship. *Ex.* xxvi.

4. Hence, a Jewish temple or place of worship.

5. A place of worship; — orig. used derogatively of the meeting places of dissenters, chiefly Methodists, in England; now, esp., a church with a very large auditorium.

6. Any small cell, or like place, in which some holy or precious thing is deposited or kept. Specif.: **a** The ornamental receptacle for the pyx, or for the consecrated elements, whether a part of a building or movable. **b** A kind of ornamented and often gabled or canopied niche or recess having a bracket or corbel for the image of a saint, or for any sacred painting or sculpture; also, a canopied bier, tomb, altar, or the like. **c** Hence, a work of art of sacred subject, partially architectural, as a solid frame resting on a bracket, or the like. **d** A triptych for sacred imagery. **e** A seat or stall in a choir, with its canopy.

7. *Naut.* A boxlike step, or socket, on deck for a mast that does not pass through to a lower deck, sometimes having the after side open so that the mast can be lowered.

tab′er-na-cle, *v. i.*; TAB′ER-NA-CLED (-k'ld); TAB′ER-NA-CLING (-klĭng). To reside temporarily. *Rare.*

He . . . *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Dr. J. Scott.*

tabernacle work. *Arch.* **a** Canopy work like that over the head of niches, used over seats, stalls, etc. **b** Architectural design characterized by canopied niches.

tab′er-nac′u-lar (tăb′ẽr-năk′ū-lȧr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a tabernacle, or sanctuary, esp. the Jewish tabernacle.

2. Of or pertaining to a tabernacle, or dissenters' place of worship; hence, derogatively, mean; low; vulgar; common.

3. *Arch.* Of, or characterized by, tabernacle work.

Ta-ber′næ-mon-ta′na (tȧ-bûr′nē-mŏn-tā′nȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. T. *Tabernaemontanus*, German botanist of the 16th century.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical apocynaceous trees and shrubs having cymose flowers and a fleshy fruit, ornamental in some species. *T. utilis* is the cow tree of Guiana. Several yield medicinal bark and useful fiber. Also [*l.c.*], a plant of this genus.

ta′bes (tā′bēz), *n.* [L., a wasting disease.] **a** *Med.* Progressive emaciation, accompanied with hectic fever, with no well-marked local symptoms. **b** = TABES DORSALIS.

‖ **ta′bes dor-sa′lis** (dôr-sā′lĭs) [NL., tabes of the back], locomotor ataxia.— **t. me′sen-te′ri-ca** (mĕs′ĕn-tĕr′ĭ-kȧ) [NL., mesenteric tabes], a disease of childhood of tubercular origin characterized by chronic inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the mesentery.

ta-bes′cent (tȧ-bĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *tabescens* wasting, p. pr. of *tabescere.*] Withering, or wasting away. — **ta-bes′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

ta-bet′ic (tȧ-bĕt′ĭk; -bē′tĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or affected with, tabes; tabid. — *n.* One affected with tabes.

tab′la-ture (tăb′lȧ-tŭr), *n.* [Cf. F. *tablature* ancient mode of musical notation. See TABLE.] **1.** A surface of a form likened to a tablet; a flat tabular space. *Obs. & R.*

2. *Paint.* A painting on or as if on a tablet; hence, a picture or representation in general.

3. *Music.* **a** = TABULATUR **a**. **b** An old instrumental notation which indicated by letters and other signs the string, fret, finger hole, organ key, etc., to be touched, instead of the note to be sounded. **c** Tonic sol-fa notation.

4. *Anat.* Division into plates or tables with intervening spaces; as, the *tablature* of the cranial bones.

ta′ble (tā′b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabula* a board, tablet, a painting. Cf. TABULAR, TAFFRAIL.] **1.** A relatively smooth flat surface or thin slab of any kind; a plate; slab; panel.

A bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys.*

2. Specif.: **a** A smooth, flat surface, or a thin plate or tablet, on which an inscription, drawing, or the like, may be produced. "Painted in a *table* plain." *Spenser.*

And the Lord said unto Moses, Hew thee two *tables* of stone like unto the first. *Ex* xxxiv. 1.

b Hence, something inscribed, drawn, painted, or the like, on such a surface, plate, or tablet; specif., a painting or picture of any kind. *Obs.* **c** *pl.* A memorandum book. *Obs.*

And stand there with your *tables* to glean
The golden sentences. *Beau & Fl.*

d A contract or indenture written, or conceived of as written, on a table or tablet; as, *tables* of marriage. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Games.* **a** The board on the opposite sides of which backgammon and checkers are played. **b** One of the two divisions of a backgammon board; as, to play into the right-hand *table*. **c** *pl.* Backgammon or checkers. *Obs.*

4. An article of furniture, consisting of a smooth flat slab, board, or the like, fixed horizontally on legs, and variously used, as in eating, writing, or working.

5. Hence, food placed on a table to be partaken of; fare; entertainment; as, to set a good *table*.

6. The company assembled round a table, as for eating, for discussion, deliberation, etc.

7. A flat plot of ground, as for a garden. *Rare.*

8. A table-land.

9. In technical uses, any of various flat or plane objects; as: **a** *Organ Building.* The board immediately covering the grooves of the sound board. **b** *Anat.* One of the two (external and internal) layers of compact bone, separated by cancellous bony tissue (diploë), of the walls of the cranium. **c** *Glass Manuf.* A circular plate of crown glass. **d** *Jewelry.* (1) The upper flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone, the sides of which are cut in angles; specif., the large flat facet on the top of a brilliant. See BRILLIANT, *Illust.* (2) A table diamond. **e** *Far.* The flat worn upper surface of a tooth. **f** *Persp.* The perspective plane. See PERSPECTIVE, 3. **g** *Mach.* A flat part in a machine tool, often movable and usually traversed with T slots, to which the work is fixed. **h** *Arch.* A stringcourse including an offset; esp., a band of stone or the like set where an offset is required, so as to make it decorative. See WATER TABLE. **i** *Palmistry.* The palm of the hand; esp., the arrangement of the lines on the palm.

10. A condensed tabulated statement; a methodical or systematic synopsis; the presentation of many significant items or particulars in one group; a synopsis; scheme; schedule; as, a *table* of contents. Specif., *Print.*, such a schedule having three or more columns within one text width, two columns being recognized as *tabular*, but not technically called a *table*.

11. Any collection and arrangement (generally in parallel columns) in a condensed form, for ready reference, of many particulars or values, as of weights, measures, currency, specific gravities, etc.; also, such a collection or arrangement of a series of numbers following some law, and expressing particular values corresponding to certain other numbers on which they depend, and by means of which they are taken out for use in computations; as, *tables* of logarithms, sines, tangents, squares, cubes, etc.; annuity, interest, astronomical, *tables*.

table, *or* **tables, of A-mal′fi** (ä-mäl′fē). = AMALFITAN CODE. — **Table of Fifty Sounds.** See KANA. — **T. of Magnates, T. of Representatives.** *Hungary.* See LEGISLATURE. — **t. of mortality.** = MORTALITY TABLE. — **t. of Py-thag′o-ras** (pĭ-thăg′ō-răs). = PYTHAGOREAN TABLE. — **tables of a girder** *or* **chord,** *Engin.*, the upper and lower horizontal members. — **tables of the law,** the stone tables related in Exodus xxxiv. to have been inscribed by God with the ten commandments and preserved by the Jews in the Ark of the Covenant.— **T., the,** in Scottish history, a body of delegates, named by the nobles and gentry, which carried on, through the winter of 1637-38, negotiations with the English crown and led the opposition to the crown's endeavor to force episcopacy and the Prayer Book on Scotland; — so called from the tables in the Parliament House around which they sat.

ta′ble (tā′b'l), *v. t.*; TA′BLED (tā′b'ld); TA′BLING (-blĭng).

1. To delineate, as on a table; to show in a picture. *Obs.*

2. To supply with food; to feed. *Obs.* *Milton.*

3. *Carp.* To insert, as one timber into another, by alternate scores or projections from the middle; to scarf.

4. To lay or place on a table, as money. *Carlyle.*

5. To lay (a motion, etc.) on the table. See under LAY, *v. t.*

6. To enter upon the docket; as, to *table* charges.

7. *Naut.* To hem the foot and head of (a sail or sails) to add strength to the part attached to the boltrope.

8. To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate. *Obs.*

ta′ble, *v. i.* **1.** To live at another's table; to board. *Archaic.*

Driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts. *South.*

2. To play tables. See TABLE, *n.*, 3 **c**. *Obs.*

tab′leau (tăb′lō; tȧ′blō′; 277), *n.*; *pl.* TABLEAUX (tăb′lōz; tȧ′blō′), sometimes, E., TABLEAUS (-lōz). [F., dim. fr. L. *tabula* a painting. See TABLE.] **1.** A striking and vivid representation; a picture; specif., a representation of some scene by the grouping of persons who remain silent and motionless in appropriate postures.

2. *Solitaire.* The arrangement, or layout, of cards.

table board. **1.** = TABLE, *n.*, 3 **a**. *Obs.*

2. = TABLE, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

3. Board without lodging. *U. S.*

table book. **1.** A tablet; notebook. *Obs.*

2. A book containing tables. See TABLE, *n.*, 10, 11.

ta′ble-cloth′ (tā′b'l-klŏth′; 205), *n.* A cloth for covering a table, esp. before the dishes, etc., are set on for meals.

table cover. A cloth for covering a table, esp. a table not used, or when not in use, for eating.

table cut. The cutting of a diamond, etc., with a table. See BRILLIANT, *n.*, TABLE DIAMOND. — **ta′ble-cut′**, *a.*

‖ **ta′ble d'hôte′** (tȧ′bl' dōt′); *pl.* TABLES D'HÔTE (tȧ′bl'). [F., lit., table of the landlord.] **1.** A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.

2. Now, commonly, a meal, usually of several courses, in a restaurant, hotel, or the like, for which one pays a fixed price irrespective of what one orders; — often used adjectively; as, a *table-d'hôte* meal. Cf. À LA CARTE.

table diamond. A thin diamond cut with a table, faceted or beveled sides or edges, and a flat under surface.

ta′ble-land′, *n.* A broad level elevated area; a plateau.

table leaf. **a** A folding leaf at the side or end of a table. **b** One of the removable boards in an extension table.

table money. *Mil. or Nav.* In most countries, an allowance made to officers over and above their pay, for table expenses in official entertaining. In the army and navy of the United States officers usually have to entertain official guests at their own expense.

ta′ble-moun′tain pine. A pine of the eastern United States (*Pinus pungens*) found chiefly in the Allegheny Mountains, and distinguished by the spine-tipped, knobby scales of its cones.

ta′ble-spoon′ (tā′b'l-spōōn′), *n.* The largest spoon in common use at table, having about four times the capacity of a teaspoon and twice that of a dessert spoon.

ta′ble-spoon′ful (-fŏŏl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). As much as a tablespoon will hold. See MEASURE.

tab′let (tăb′lĕt), *n.* [OF. *tablete*, F. *tablette*, dim. of *table*. See TABLE.] **1.** A small flat surface or slab of any kind; a small table; esp., a flat piece of any material on which to write, paint, draw, engrave, or the like.

2. Hence, a relatively thin flat panel or the like inscribed, painted, or engraved; as, a votive *tablet*; also, *Obs.*, a small picture; a miniature.

3. One of a set of leaves or sheets, as of ivory, fastened together and used for writing, as memoranda; also, a set of such leaves; hence, a collection of sheets of writing paper, like a pad, but fastened at the top only.

4. A flattish cake or piece; as, *tablets* of arsenic.

5. *Pharm.* A solid kind of electuary or confection, commonly made of dry ingredients with sugar, and usually formed into little flat squares; — called also *lozenge*, and *troche*, esp. when of a round or rounded form.

6. *Arch.* A horizontal coping stone.

7. **a** = TABLE, *n.*, 9 **d** (1). **b** A small receptacle for sacred objects, as relics. *Obs.* **c** A small flat gold ornament. *Obs.*

ta′ble-ware′ (tā′b'l-wâr′), *n.* Ware, or articles collectively, for table use.

ta′ble-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* In the manner of a table; — said of the holy table, or altar, placed lengthwise east and west.

table work. *Print.* Typesetting of tabular matter, or the type matter set in tabular form.

ta′bling (tā′blĭng), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* = TABLET, 6.

2. *Carp.* The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in shipbuilding.

3. *Naut.* A broad hem along the head or foot of a sail, to which the boltrope is secured.

4. Board; support. *Obs.* *Terence in English* (1614).

5. Act of playing at tables. See TABLE, *n.*, 3 **c**. *Obs.*

6. Act of one that tables, or arranges in tables.

Tab′ard, the. The inn at Southwark where the pilgrims in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" assembled. It took its name from its sign, a tabard. [*Obs.*]
tab′ard-eer′, *n.* A tabarder.
‖ **ta′bar-dil′lo** (tä′bär-dēl′yō; 133, 194), *n.* [Sp.] A typhoid fever occurring esp. in South America.
tab′a-ret (tăb′ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [Cf. TABBY.] A stout upholstery silk with satin stripes. *Obs.*
tab′art. † TABARD.
‖ **ta′ba′tière′** (tȧ′bȧ′tyâr′), *n.* [F.] A snuffbox.
ta-ba′ua (tä-bä′wä), *n.* *Music.* A kind of bamboo guitar with strings of split cane. *Phil. I.*
tabaxiir, tabaxir. † TABASHEER.
Tab-ba′oth (tȧ-bā′ŏth; tăb′ā-ōth). *Bib.*
tab′bard. † TABARD.
Tab′bath (tăb′ȧth). *Bib.*
tab′ber (tăb′ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of TABOR.
tab′bi-net, tab′i-net (tăb′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Cf. TABBY.] A fabric like poplin, with a watered surface, used chiefly in upholstering.
tabby moth. The grease moth.
tabe, *n.* Tabes. *Obs.*
Ta′be-al (tā′bē-ăl). *Bib.*
Ta′be-e (-ē). *D. Bib.*
Ta′be-el (-ĕl). *Bib.*
tab′e-fac′tion (tăb′ē-făk′shŭn), *n.* [See TABEFY.] A wasting away. *Rare.*
tab′e-fy (tăb′ē-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *tabere* to waste away + E. *-fy*: cf. L. *tabefacere* to melt.] To waste away gradually. *Rare.*
tabel, tabell. † TABLE.
Tab′e-li′as (tăb′ē-lī′ȧs). *D. Bib.*
ta-bel′la (tȧ-bĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tabella* tablet.] *Pharm.* A medicated lozenge or tablet.
tab′el-la′ri-ous (tăb′ĕ-lā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* Pert. to a tabellary. *Obs.*
tab′el-la-ry (tăb′ĕ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *tabellarius* of or belonging to tablets.] Tabular. *Rare.*
tab′el-la-ry, *n.* *Obs.* **a** A carrier of letters. **b** An auditor. **c** A scrivener.
Ta-bel′li-us (tȧ-bĕl′ĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*
tabelment. † TABLEMENT.
taber. † TABARD.
ta′ber. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TABOR.
ta′ber, *n.* [Cf. TABOR a drum.] A taborer. *Obs.*
Tab′e-rah (tăb′ē-rȧ; tȧ-bē′rȧ). [*Bib.*]
taberd, taberde. † TABARD.
taberder. † TABARDER.
taberet. † TABORET.
ta′berg-ase′ (tä′bĕrg-ās′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
tabern. † TABURN, TAVERN.
tab′er-na-cl. Tabernacle. *R. Sp.*
tab′er-na′ri-æ (tăb′ẽr-nā′rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] See COMŒDIA TOGATA.
tab′er-na′ri-ous, *a.* [L. *tabernarius.*] Pert. to shops or taverns. *Obs.*
taberner. † TABURNER.
ta′bert. † TABARD.
ta′bet (tā′bĕt), *n.* Bodily feeling. *Scot.* — **ta′bet-less,** *a.*
tab′ic (tăb′ĭk), *a.* Tabetic.
tab′id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *tabidus*, fr. *tabere* to waste away: cf. F. *tabide*. See TABES.] *Med.* Tabetic. —**tab′id-ly,** *adv.* —**tab′id-ness,** *n.*
ta-bif′ic (tȧ-bĭf′ĭk), **ta-bif′i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [*tabes* + *-fic.*] *Med.* Producing tabes; wasting; tabefying. [-ABLE. *Obs.*]
ta-bif′i-ca-ble (-ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* See
tabil, tabill. † TABLE.
ta′billet. † TABLET.
tabilment. † TABLEMENT.
tab′in, tab′ine, *n.* [See TOBINE, TABBY, a kind of silk.] A kind of silk cloth, sometimes wrought with silver or gold. *Obs.*
tab′i-net. Var. of TABBINET.
Tab′i-tha (tăb′ĭ-thȧ), *n.* [L. *Tabitha*, fr. Gr. Ταβιθά, fr. Aramaic for gazelle.] Lit., gazelle: — fem. prop. name.
tab′i-tude (tăb′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *tabitudo*, fr. *tabere* to waste away.] A tabetic condition.
Table A. *Eng. Stock Company Law.* A certain table of regulations, in the first schedule of the Companies Act of 1862, which in case of a company limited by shares, become its regulations, if not expressly excluded or modified by articles of association.
‖ **ta′bleau′ vi′vant′** (tȧ′blō′ vē′väɴ′); *pl.* TABLEAUX VIVANTS (tȧ′blō′ vē′väɴ′). [F.] A tableau. See TABLEAU, *n.*, 1.
table base. = WATER TABLE.
ta′ble cloth′ing (klŏth′ĭng). Table linen. [table. *Obs.*]
table dormant. A fixed side
ta′ble-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
table glass. = CROWN GLASS, 1.
table linen. Tablecloths, napkins, etc.
ta′ble-man, *n.* *Obs.* **a** A piece used in playing tables. Cf. TABLE, *n.*, 3 **c**. **b** A gamester.
ta′ble-ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tablement* scaffold, L. *tabulamentum* boarding, flooring.] *Arch.* Entablature; table. *Obs.*
Table Mountain. *Astron.* = MONS MENSÆ.
table music. Music readable from opposite sides of a table.
ta′bler, *n.* [OF. *tablier.*] **1.** One who boards or has boarders. *Obs.* **2.** = TABLE, *n.*, 3 **a**.
tablere, *n.* [OF. *tablier*, prop., the board on which the game was played.] The game of tables. See TABLE, *n.*, 3 **c**. *Obs.*
table rent. *O. Eng. Law.* Rent paid to a bishop or religious, appropriated to his table or housekeeping.
ta′bles (tā′b'lz), *n. pl.* = TABLE, *n.*, 2 **c**, 3 **c**.
table saw. A saw like the compass saw, but of wider blade.
table song. A part song, as one sung in a Liedertafel.
table stone. = DOLMEN.
tab′let, *v. t.* & *i.* To form, or be formed into, a tablet or tablets. See TABLET, *n.*, 5. [*n.*, 1.]
table tennis. = PING-PONG.
table tipping, table turning. Apparently automatic movements of tables, etc., attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits.
tablet system. *Railroading.* A block system similar to the staff system, but using tablets.
‖ **ta′blier′** (tȧ′blyā′), *n.* [F.] **a** An apron, or apronlike part of a woman's dress. **b** = HOTTENTOT APRON.
tabling house. *Obs.* **a** A gambling house; — also called *tabling den.* **b** A boarding house.
tab-li′num (tăb-lī′nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A room, recess, or alcove be-

N O P Q R S T

tab′loid (tăb′loid), *n.* [From the trademark *tabloid.*] Any preparation, esp. drugs or chemicals in a compressed or concentrated form, bearing the trademark *tabloid*. Sometimes used fig., as, *tabloids* of melodrama.

tab′loid, *a.* Bearing the trademark *tabloid*. Hence, fig.: Having the shape, size, or character suggested by tabloids; as, *tabloid* flints, *tabloid* information.

ta-boo′, ta-bu′ (tȧ-bōō′; *the Polynesian* tapu (*see ety.*) *is pron′d* tä′pōō), *a.* [Polynesian (Maori, Samoan, Tahitian, etc.) *tapu* sacred, under restriction, prohibited.] **1.** Set apart or sacred by religious custom, or forbidden to certain persons or uses; subject to the action of a taboo.
2. Fig.; forbidden by social usage; strongly disapproved by taste or instinct; as, slang is *taboo* in formal discourse.

ta-boo′, ta-bu′, *n.* [See TABOO, *a.*] **1.** A sacred interdiction laid upon the use of certain things or words or the performance of certain actions. Taboos may be designed to prevent pollution, as in the prohibition to use certain foods, touch a corpse, etc., or to secure certain privileges or properties, as when a field is tabooed against trespass. The taboo is commonly imposed by chiefs or priests, and among the Polynesians is indicated by a sign or mark. The use of taboos is found among most races of low culture.
2. The system of interdictions based upon the principle of the taboo, most highly developed among the Polynesians.

ta-boo′, ta-bu′, *v. t.* To place under taboo; to prohibit.

ta′bor, ta′bour (tā′bẽr), *n.* [OF. *tabor, tabour*, F. *tambour*; cf. Pr. *tabor, tanbor*, Sp. & Pg. *tambor, atambor*, It. *tamburo*; all perh. fr. Ar. & Per. *ṭunbūr* a kind of lute, or guitar, or Per. *tabīr* a drum. Cf. TABORET, TAMBOUR.] *Music.* A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife, both being played by the same person; a timbrel.

ta′bor, ta′bour, *v. i.*; TA′BORED, TA′BOURED (tā′bẽrd); TA′BOR-ING, TA′BOUR-ING. **1.** To play on a tabor, or little drum.
2. Fig.: To strike lightly and frequently.

ta′bor, ta′bour, *v. t.* To make (a sound) with a tabor; also, to beat or drum on, as on a tabor.

tab′o-ret (tăb′ō-rĕt), **tab′ou-ret** (tăb′ōō-), *n.* [F. *tabouret*, dim. of OF. *tabor, tabour*, drum. See TABOR drum.]
1. *Music.* A small tabor.
2. **a** A seat without arms or back, or a stool; also, a small stand of similar form; — so called from the resemblance of some forms to a drum. **b** An embroidery frame.

tab′u-la (tăb′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** A table; a tablet; — used chiefly in scientific nomenclature.
2. *Zoöl.* One of the transverse septa found in the calicles of certain corals and hydroids. Cf. TABULATA.
‖ **ta′bu-la ra′sa** (tăb′ū-lȧ rā′sȧ) [L.], a smoothed tablet; hence, fig., the mind in its earliest state, before receiving impressions from without; — implying a theory (opposed to the doctrine of *innate ideas*) that all ideas and all rational experience are empirically built up from sense impressions.

tab′u-lar (tăb′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *tabularis*, fr. *tabula* a board, table. See TABLE.] Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table; specif.: **a** Having a flat surface; as, a *tabular* rock. **b** Formed into a succession of flakes; laminated. **c** Arranged in a table or tabulated form; as, *tabular* statistics. **d** Derived from, or computed by, the use of tables.
tabular difference, *Math.*, the difference between two consecutive numbers in a table, sometimes printed in its proper place in the table, as in the last column of a table of logarithms. — **t. logarithms.** See LOGARITHMIC SINES, COSINES, etc. — **t. spar**, *Min.*, wollastonite. — **t. standard**, *Economics*, a sliding scale to regulate the amount of money to be paid in discharge of a debt, so that it will vary with the variation in price of the commodities included in the *table* which forms its basis, so that the creditor shall be sure of receiving, not a certain amount of money, but of purchasing power. Cf. INDEX NUMBER. — **t. work**, *Print.*, table work.

tab′u-lar-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To tabulate. — **tab′u-lar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

Tab′u-la′ta (-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *tabulatus* floored.] *Zoöl.* An artificial group of stony corals, as those of the genus Favosites, including those having tubular calicles divided into chambers by transverse septa.

tab′u-late (tăb′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; TAB′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); TAB′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *tabula* a table. See TABULAR.]
1. To shape with a flat surface; to make tabular.
2. To form into a table, or synopsis; to reduce to tables.

tab′u-late (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Shaped like a table; tabular.
2. Having transverse septa; of or pert. to the Tabulata.

tab′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of tabulating, or state of being tabulated; as, the *tabulation* of statistics.

tab′u-la′tor (tăb′ū-lā′tẽr), *n.* One that tabulates; specif., a typewriter attachment for tabulating figures, etc.

tac′a-ma-hac′ (tăk′ȧ-mȧ-hăk′), **tac′a-ma-hac′a** (-hăk′ȧ) } *n.* [Mex. *tecoma hiyac*, lit., stinking copal; *tecoma* meaning copal.] **1.** An aromatic oleoresin resembling elemi, now used in ointments and plasters, and as incense; specif.: **a** The product of any of several tropical American balsameaceous trees, as *Protium heptaphyllum* (see CONIMA), species of *Balsamea*, etc. Called also *Cayenne frankincense*. **b** The product of either of the East Indian clusiaceous trees *Calophyllum inophyllum* and *C. tacamahaca*. See CALOPHYLLUM. **c** The resinous exudate of the balsam poplar.
2. Any tree yielding tacamahac; specif., in North America, the balsam poplar.

tac′-au-tac′ (täk′ō-täk′), *n.* [F., fr. *riposter du tac au tac* to parry (where *tac* imitates the sound made by the steel).] *Fencing.* The parry which is connected with a riposte; also, a series of quick attacks and parries in which neither fencer gains a point.

Tac′ca (tăk′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. a Malay name.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical herbs typifying the Taccaceæ. They have creeping rootstocks, basal compound leaves, and small umbellate flowers. See PIA.

Tac-ca′ce-æ (tȧ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical herbs (order Liliales) comprising only *Tacca* and the monotypic genus *Schizocapsa*. They have regular flowers with six stamens and a 1-celled ovary. — **tac-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

tace (tās), *n.* [Cf. TASSET.] *Medieval Armor.* One of a series of steel splints forming a short skirt from which the tuilles commonly hung. Cf. TASSET *a.* See ARMOR, *Illust.*

‖ **ta′ce** (tā′sē), *imperative sing.* of L. *tacere* to be silent. [See TACIT.] Be silent; — used esp. in the saying *Tace is Latin for a candle*, a phrase formerly used in enjoining or promising silence, as by the educated in presence of the illiterate.

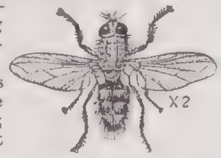

Tachina Fly (*Tachina doryphoræ*).

ta′cet (tā′sĕt), *v. impers.* [L., it is silent, 3d pers. pr. of *tacere* to be silent.] *Music.* Lit., it is silent; — a direction for a part to be silent through a movement.

tach′i-na fly (tăk′ĭ-nȧ). [NL. *tachina*, fr. Gr. ταχινός, for ταχύς swift.] Any of numerous calyptrate dipterous flies constituting **Tach′i-na** and allied genera. They resemble the common housefly, but are most often found about flowers and rank vegetation. Their larvæ are parasitic, chiefly in caterpillars, and are most important in checking the increase of noxious insects. The tachina flies constitute a subfamily, **Tach′i-ni′-næ** (-nī′nē), of Muscidæ in its broad sense, or a family, **Ta-chin′i-dæ** (tȧ-kĭn′ĭ-dē). — **tach′i-nid** (tăk′ĭ-nĭd), *a. & n.*

tach′i-ol (tăk′ĭ-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* Fluoride of silver, used as an antiseptic in surgery and as a germicide.

ta-chis′to-scope (tȧ-kĭs′tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. τάχιστος, superl. of ταχύς swift + *-scope.*] *Psychol.* An apparatus for exposing briefly to view a screen bearing letters or figures. It is used in studying the range of attention, or the power of distinguishing separate objects in a single impression.

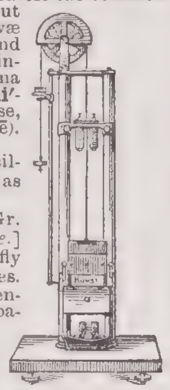
Tachistoscope.

tach′o-graph (tăk′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. τάχος speed + *-graph.*] A recording or registering tachometer; also, its autographic record.

ta-chom′e-ter (tȧ-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τάχος swiftness, speed (fr. ταχύς quick) + *-meter.*] Any of various instruments for measuring velocity or changes of velocity, as of running water in a river or canal (see *Illust.*), a revolving shaft (cf. SPEED COUNTER, SPEEDOMETER), the blood (see HÆMATACHOMETER), a ship, a cage in a mine shaft, etc.; a tachymeter.

ta-chom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement by a tachometer; the science or use of tachometers.

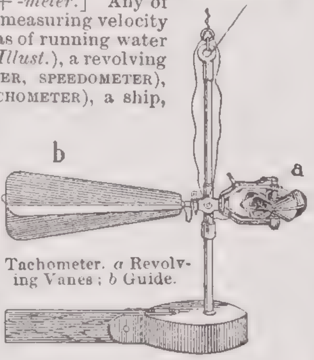

Tachometer. *a* Revolving Vanes; *b* Guide.

tach′y-. Combining form from Greek ταχύς, *quick, swift.*

tach′y-car′di-a (-kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tachy-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Med.* Excessively rapid action of the heart.

tach′y-graph (tăk′ĭ-grȧf), *n.* An example of tachygraphy; esp., an ancient Greek or Roman tachygraphic manuscript.

ta-chyg′ra-pher (tȧ-kĭg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. ταχυγράφος a fast writer.] One who writes shorthand; a stenographer; esp., an ancient Greek or Roman notary. Cf. NOTARY, *n.*, 1.

ta-chyg′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*tachy-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *tachygraphie.*] Art or practice of rapid writing; shorthand writing; stenography, esp. that of the ancient Greeks and Romans. — **tach′y-graph′ic** (tăk′ĭ-grăf′ĭk), **tach′y-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

tach′y-lyte (tăk′ĭ-līt), *n.* Also **tach′y-lite.** [*tachy-* + Gr. λύειν to dissolve.] *Petrog.* A basaltic glass, formerly regarded as a mineral; — so called because decomposable by acids and readily fusible. — **tach′y-lyt′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ta-chym′e-ter (tȧ-kĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tachy-* + *-meter.*] **1.** *Surveying.* An instrument, esp. a transit or theodolite with stadia wires, for determining quickly the distances, bearings, and elevations of distant objects.
2. A speed indicator; a tachometer.

ta-chym′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The science or use of the tachymeter. — **tach′y-met′ric** (tăk′ĭ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

tac′it (tăs′ĭt), *a.* [L. *tacitus*, p. p. of *tacere* to be silent, to pass over in silence; akin to Goth. *þahan* to be silent, Icel. *þegja*, OHG. *dagēn*: cf. F. *tacite*. Cf. RETICENT.] **1.** Silent; quiet; noiseless. *Rare.*
2. Done or made in silence; implied or indicated, but not actually expressed; silent; as, *tacit* consent.
3. *Law.* Arising without express contract or agreement; arising by operation of law; as, a *tacit* hypothecation.
tacit relocation, *Civil Law*, a renewal of a lease arising by operation of law from a failure of both landlord and tenant to discover properly their intention to have the lease dissolved at the expiration of its term.

tac′i-turn (tăs′ĭ-tûrn), *a.* [L. *taciturnus*: cf. F. *taciturne*. See TACIT.] Habitually silent; not given to conversation; not apt to talk or speak. — **tac′i-turn-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Reserved. See SILENT.

tac′i-tur′ni-ty (-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *taciturnitas*: cf. F. *taciturnité.*] **1.** Habitual silence, or reserve in speaking.
The cause of Addison's *taciturnity* was a natural diffidence in the company of strangers. *V. Knox.*
2. *Scots Law.* Such failure to assert a legal right as implies that there has been satisfaction or abandonment of it.

tack (tăk), *n.* [See TAKE, *n.* & *v.*] *Scots Law.* A contract by which the use of a thing is set, or let, for hire; a lease; also, leased land or pasturage. See LOCATION, 5, *Cit.*

tack, *n.* [ME. *tak, takke*, a fastening; prob. akin to D. *tak* a branch, twig, G. *zacke* a twig, prong, spike, Dan. *takke* a tack, spike; but cf. also OF. *taque*, dial. form of *tache* a fastening, a nail, perh. of Teutonic origin. Cf. ATTACH, TAG an end.] **1.** A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad, flat head.
2. *Naut.* **a** A rope used to hold in place the forward lower corner of a course. (See SHIP, *Illust.*) There is a tack and a sheet on each lower corner of a course, but as usually the weather, or forward, tack alone is in use, it is usually referred to merely as the *tack*, the other tack being called **lee tack**. If the yard is square the tacks are called **starboard tack** and **port tack** respectively. See 3d SHEET, 1. **b** A rope used to haul the outer lower corner of a studding sail to the end of the boom. **c** The lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **d** The corner of a sail to which a tack is fastened, as the weather clew of a square sail. **e** The direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; as, the starboard *tack*, when she has the wind on her starboard side, or the port *tack*, when the wind is on her port side; hence, the run of a vessel on one tack; as, the ship sailed well on that last *tack*. **f** A change when close-hauled from the starboard to the port tack or vice versa; an act of tacking; as, he made two *tacks* in rounding the point.
3. A course or method of action; as, to change one's *tack*.
4. An ear on a pipe by which it is secured to a wall, etc.
5. Something attached or fastened in place; as: **a** The handle of a scythe. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A rack or shelf for holding flitches of bacon, etc. **c** A supplement or rider, as to a parliamentary bill. *Eng.*
6. Quality of sticking or adhering; adhesiveness; stickiness, as of paint, printing ink, etc.
7. A slight hold or fastening. *Scot.*
8. Quality of lasting or enduring; endurance. *Obs. or R.*
tack and half tack, *Naut.*, a long tack or board followed by a short one. — **t. of a flag**, *Naut.*, a line spliced to the foot of the hoist for securing the flag to the halyards. *Obs. or R.*

tack (tăk), *v. t.*; TACKED (tăkt); TACK′ING. [Cf. OD. *tacken* to touch, take, seize, fix. See TACK a small nail.] **1.** To fasten or attach by tacks; as, to *tack* down a carpet.
2. Hence, to attach or secure in a slight or hasty manner; to fasten or attach in any way; as, to *tack* one piece of

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tween the atrium and the peristylium, for family records.

tab′li-to-ry, *n.* [Cf. OF. (Cotgrave) *tablature.*] The body of a stringed instrument. *Obs.*

ta-bon′ (tä-bōn′), *n.* [Tag.] A megapode. *Phil. I.*

ta-boot′. Var. of TABUT.

ta′bor (tä′bẽr), *n.* [Orig. a camp of the Hussites, then adopted into Hungarian, Turk., etc.; fr. Bohem. *tábor*, fr. Mount *Tabor* in Palestine.] *Mil.* A fortified camp, orig. one with a barricade of wagons: — used by eastern European peoples.

ta′bor-er, ta′bour-er, *n.* One who plays on the tabor.

tab′o-rine′ (tăb′ō-rēn′; tăb′ō-rēn′), **tab′ou-rine′** (tăb′ōō-; tăb′ōō-), *n.* [OF. *tabourin*, F. *tambourin*. See TABOR; cf. TAMBOURINE.] *Music.* A small, shallow drum; a tabor.

Ta′bor-ite (tā′bẽr-īt), *n.* [From TABOR a fortified camp.] One of certain Bohemian Hussites persecuted in the 15th century.

taborne. † TABURN.

tabour, tabouret, tabourine. Vars. of TABOR, etc.

tabre, tabrere, tabret. † TABOR, TABORER, TABORET.

Tab′re-mun (tăb′rē-mŭn). *D. Bib.*

Tab′ri-mon (tăb′rĭ-mŏn; tăb-rĭm′ŏn). *Bib.*

tabrone, tabroun. † TABURN.

ta-bu′. Var. of TABOO.

tabul. † TABLE.

Ta′bu-la A-mal′fi-ta′na *or* **-phi-ta′na** (tăb′ū-lȧ ȧ-măl′fĭ-tā′nȧ). = AMALFITAN CODE.

Ta′bu-la I-li′a-ca (ĭ-lī′ȧ-kȧ). [L.; lit., Ilian tablet.] A marble plaque carved by Theodoros in the Augustan Era with scenes from the story of Troy, chiefly from the Iliad. It was found in Rome before 1683, and is now in the Capitoline Museum.

tab′u-la′ri-ous (tăb′ū-lā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *tabularius* a keeper of archives. See TABLE.] Pert. to writings or accounts. *Obs.*

tab′u-la′ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A repository for public archives.

tab′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of TABULAR.

tab′u-la-ry, *n.* Tabularium. *Obs.*

‖ **Ta′bu-la-tur′** (tä′bōō-lä-tōōr′), *n.* [G.] **a** The system of rules for poetic and musical composition established by the Meistersinger. It prescribed, for example, that a song should have three, five, or seven strophes, each strophe having three parts (two "*Stollen*" of like structure, and an "*Abgesang*," or discant) and governed details of melody and even of rime. **b** = TABLATURE, 3 **b**.

tabulette. † TABLET.

tabulment. † TABLEMENT.

tabur. † TABOR.

ta′burn, *n.* [Cf. OF. *taborner* to beat the drum, E. TABOR, TABORINE.] A small drum; a tambourine. *Obs.*

ta′burn-er, *n.* A taburn player. *Obs.*

ta′bur-nis′ter, *n.* A woman taburner. *Obs.*

ta′but′ (tä′bōōt′), *n.* [Ar. *tābūt* coffin, bier.] **1.** In Mohammedan countries, a bier or tomb; also, a memorial tablet or monument; esp., a rude representation of the shrine of Husain borne in procession during the Muharram. See MUHARRAM, 2.
2. A primitive device used in the East for raising water. Cf. SHADOOF.

T abutment. See T, *a.*

taby. † TABBY, cloth.

tac. Obs. imper. of TAKE.

tac (tăk), *n.* [Cf. TACK a lease.] *O. Eng. Law.* A kind of customary payment by a tenant.

tac′a-hout (tăk′ȧ-hout; tăk′ȧ-hōōt′), *n.* [Native name in Morocco and Algiers *takout, teggaout.*] A gall on the tamarisk tree yielding gallic acid.

Ta-ca′na (tä-kä′nä), *n.* An Indian of a group of tribes, forming a distinct linguistic stock, of the Upper Beni and Mamoré Rivers, Bolivia, having light complexion and fine features. — **Ta-ca′nan** (-nȧn), *a.*

ta-ca′vi. Var. of TAKAVI.

tacca arrowroot. = PIA.

tac′cad (tăk′ăd), *n.* A plant of the family Taccaceæ. *Rare.*

tac′ca-da (tăk′ȧ-dȧ; tŭk′-), *n.* [Singhalese *takkaḍa.*] The fanflower. *India.*

tacche. † TACH, TACHE, touchwood.

tace (tās), *n.* The cross of St. Anthony, or tau cross. See CROSS, *n.*, *Illust.*

tacel. † TASSEL.

tach (*dial.* tăch, tȧch), *v. t.* [For *attach.*] To attach; fasten. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tach, tache (tăch), *n.* [OF. *tache* a fastening, a nail. Cf. TACK a kind of nail.] That by which a thing is attached, as a buckle or clasp. *Obs.*

tache. † TASS, a tasset; TECHY.

tache, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. TOUCHWOOD.] Touchwood; tinder. *Obs.*

tache (*dial.* tāch). Obs. or dial. var. of TEACH.

tache (tăch), *n.* [F. *tache* spot. Cf. TECHY.] *Obs.* **a** A spot; a stain or blemish. **b** A characteristic or habit; disposition. **c** A bad act or habit; a fault.

‖ **tache′ cé′ré′brale′** (tȧsh′ sā′-rā′brȧl′). [F.] *Med.* A bright red line appearing on the body, in various nervous disorders and sometimes in typhoid fever, when a finger nail is drawn across the skin.

tached (tăcht), *p. a.* Stained; blemished; vicious; also, characterized; dispositioned. *Obs.*

tache′less, *a.* Without tache; blameless. *Obs.*

tachement. † ATTACHMENT.

tach′e-og′ra-phy (tăk′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ). † TACHYGRAPHY.

tach′e-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [See TACHOMETER.] **1.** *Surv.* = TACHYMETER, 1.
2. = TACHOMETER.

tach′e-om′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* = TACHYMETRY. — **tach′e-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

‖ **tâche′ sans tache′** (täsh′ säN tȧsh′) [F.] A work without a stain.

tach-hy′drite (tăk-hī′drīt), *n.* [Gr. ταχύς quick + ὕδωρ water; — from its ready deliquescence.] A yellowish, massive, hydrous chloride of calcium and magnesium, $CaCl_2 2MgCl_2 12H_2O$.

tachie. † TECHY.

Tach′i-na′ri-a (tăk′ĭ-nā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See TACHINA FLY.] *Zoöl.* A group coextensive with Tachinidæ. — **tach′i-na′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Ta Ching (tä chĭng). [Chin. *ta*⁴ great + *ch′ing*¹ pure.] The present Manchu dynasty of China, founded in 1644.

tach′ing end (tăch′ĭn; tȧsh′-ĭn). [Cf. TACH a fastening.] The bristly end of a shoemaker's waxed end. *Dial. Eng.*

Tach′mo-nite (tăk′mō-nīt) *Bib.*

tach′o-dom′e-ter (tăk′ō-dŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* A combination tachometer and odometer.

tachte. † *taught*, pret. & p. p. of TEACH.

tach′y. Dial. Eng. var. of TECHY.

tach′y-di-dax′y (tăk′ĭ-dĭ-dăk′sĭ), *n.* [*tachy-* + Gr. δίδαξις teaching.] A short or rapid method of instructing. *Rare.*

tac-hy′drite. Var. of TACHHYDRITE.

tach′y-gen (tăk′ĭ-jĕn), *n.* [*tachy-* + *-gen.*] An organ or part originated suddenly in evolution. — **tach′y-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

tach′y-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tachy-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Acceleration of development by the shortening or omission of embryonic stages. — **tach′y-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

Tach′y-glos′sus (-glŏs′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *tachy-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical echidnas (see ECHIDNA, 2). With the genus *Zaglossus*, it constitutes a family, **Tach′y-glos′si-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **tach′y-glos′sal** (-ăl), **tach′y-glos′sate** (-āt), *a.*

tach′y-graph-om′e-ter (-grăf-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Surv.* A tachymeter with alidade, sometimes used with the plane table. — **tach′y-graph-om′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

tach′y-hy′drite (-hī′drīt). Var. of TACHHYDRITE.

tach′y-phra′si-a (-frā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tachy-* + Gr. φράσις speech.] Morbid volubility due to mental disorder.

tach′yp-nœ′a, *or* **-ne′a** (tăk′ĭp-nē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tachy-* + Gr. πνοιή breathing.] *Med.* Abnormal frequency of respiration.

tach′y-scope (tăk′ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*tachy-* + *-scope.*] An early form of animated-picture machine in which chronophotographs are mounted on the periphery of a rotating wheel.

tach′y-type, *n.* [*tachy-* + *type.*] A typesetting and casting machine resembling the monotype.

Ta-cit′e-an (tȧ-sĭt′ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tacitus, a Roman historian (about 55–117 A. D.); as, *Tacitean* brevity or fatalism.

tac′it-ly, *adv.* of TACIT. See -LY.

tac′it-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tac′i-turn′ist, *n.* One who is habitually taciturn. *Rare.*

tac′i-tur′nous, *a.* [L. *taciturnus.*] Taciturn; silent. *Obs.*

metal to another by drops of solder; to *tack* or baste together two pieces of cloth. "In hopes of getting some commendam *tacked* to their sees." *Swift.*

3. Specif., in parliamentary usage, to add, as a rider, to a bill; to append; — usually with *on* or *to*. *Macaulay.*

4. a *English Law.* To unite or join (securities given at different times) so as to prevent a person having intermediate securities or rights from claiming a title to redeem or otherwise discharge one or more prior ones without also redeeming or discharging one or more subsequent ones united to the prior ones; as, a mortgagee for value without notice of a prior incumbrance may by getting an assignment of a prior mortgage, judgment, or the like, *tack* his subsequent mortgage to it so as to make it a lien prior to any intermediate liens. **b** To add on (a period of adverse possession by one person to that of another immediately preceding or following and in privity with him).

5. *Naut.* To change the direction of (a vessel) when sailing close-hauled, by putting the helm alee and shifting the sails so that she will come up into the wind and then fall off on the other side until she proceeds at about the same angle to the wind as before, but on the opposite tack.

tack (tăk), *v. i.* *Naut.* To tack a vessel; also (as said of a vessel), to have her direction so changed through the shifting of the helm to leeward that the wind will strike her sails from the other side. See TACK, *v. t.*, 5.

tack′er (tăk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tacks.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A section of the extreme Tories, who in 1704 attempted to secure the passage of the Occasional Conformity Bill (directed against officials frequenting dissenters' meeting houses) by tacking it on to the Land Tax Bill, but failed to carry their point.

3. A shoemaker's waxed thread. *Dial. Eng.*

4. A small child. *Dial.*

tac′kle (tăk′′l; *obs. or dial.* tā′k'l), *n.* [ME. *takel*, akin to LG. & D. *takel*, Dan. *takkel*, Sw. *tackel*; perh. akin to E. *take*, or to *taw*, v. t.] **1.** An assemblage of ropes and pulleys arranged for hoisting or pulling. The uses of a tackle are to change the point of application of the pulling force to a convenient place and to enable a small force to overcome a larger resistance (see MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE). Tackles are variously designated according to the number of sheaves in their blocks,as **single**, **double**, or **twofold**, **threefold tackles**, etc., or according to the place, purpose, or manner of use, as a **stay tackle**, a **deck tackle**, a **hatch tackle**, a **yard tackle**, a **fore-and-aft tackle**, etc. Common forms of tackles are: the **single-whip tackle**, consisting merely of a rope passed through a fixed single block (see 1st *Illust.* of PULLEY, fig. 1); the **runner**, in which a movable block runs on a fall fixed at one end, doubling the power (see PULLEY, fig. 2); the **gun tackle**, formerly used for moving guns,combining the two previous arrangements; the **luff tackle**, having a single and a double block with the standing part of the fall fixed to the former, thus multiplying the power three or four times, according as the single or the double block is movable; the **single Spanish burton**, increasing the power threefold; the **double Spanish burton**, combining the characteristics of the luff tackle and the single Spanish burton, and giving an advantage of five times the applied force (see BURTON, *Illust.*); **Bell's tackle**, with two fixed and two movable pulleys, and a mechanical advantage of seven; a **runner and tackle**, composed of an ordinary tackle, as a luff tackle, attached to a runner. Cf. PURCHASE, *n.*, 8.

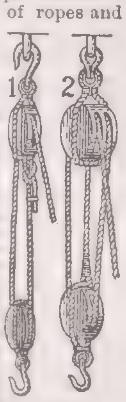

Tackles. 1 Gun; 2 Luff.

2. Any instruments of action; apparatus; equipment; gear; as, fishing *tackle*; formerly, specif., weapons; arms.

3. Act of tackling, or seizing and holding or stopping, as in football; a grasp; hold.

4. *Amer. Football.* One of two players, **right tackle** and **left tackle**, whose position is between guard and end rush.

5. *Naut.* **a** The rigging of a ship. *Now Rare.* **b** Any purchase where more than one block is used.

6. Food, as for cattle; drink; stuff. *Dial. Eng.*

tack′le, *v. t.*; TACK′LED (tăk′′ld); TACK′LING (-lĭng). [Cf. LG. *takeln* to equip. See TACKLE, *n.*] **1.** To equip with tackle or gear of any kind. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. Specif., to equip (a ship) with tackle. *Obs.*

3. To attach or secure with or as with tackle; specif.: **a** To harness, as a horse; to hitch up. *Colloq.* **b** To involve or entangle; to insnare. *Obs.* **c** To inclose or confine. *Obs.*

4. To seize; to lay hold of; to grapple with: as, a wrestler *tackles* his antagonist; specif., *Amer. Football*, to seize and hold or stop (an opponent having the ball).

5. Hence, to attempt; to undertake to do, conquer, carry out, etc.; as, to *tackle* a problem; to *tackle* an enemy.

tack′le, *v. i.* **1.** To put tackle or gear in order. *Obs.*

2. *Amer. Football.* To make a tackle. See TACKLE, *n.*, 3.

to tackle down *or* **to**, to begin serious action. *Colloq.*

tackle board *or* **post.** *Ropemaking.* A board, frame, or post, at the end of a ropewalk, for supporting the spindles, or whirls, for twisting the yarns.

tack′ling (tăk′lĭng), *n.* **1.** Instruments of action; gear; equipment; as, fishing *tackling*. *Now Rare.* *Walton.*

2. *Naut.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel, as rigging, cordage, etc. *Obs. or R.*

3. The harness of a draft animal.

tack′y (-ĭ), *a.* Sticky; adhesive; — said of paint, glue, etc.

tac′lo′cus (tăk′lō′kŭs), *n.* [L. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch + *locus*.] *Geom.* The locus of the points of tangency of nonconsecutive members of a family of curves, or of members of two families.

tac′node (tăk′nōd), *n.* [L. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch + E. *node*.] *Geom.* A point on a curve where two or more branches of the curve are mutually tangent.

Tac-so′ni-a (tăk-sō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Quichua *taksa* small.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental tropical American passifloraceous climbing shrubs differing from *Passiflora* in the much-elongated calyx tube. Several are cultivated in greenhouses, and are called *passion flowers*.

tact (tăkt), *n.* [L. *tactus* a touching, touch, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch: cf. F. *tact*. See TANGENT.] **1.** A touch.

2. The sense of touch; feeling. *Now Rare.* *Southey.*

3. *Music.* The stroke in beating time, esp. the emphatic down stroke beginning a measure.

4. Sensitive mental perception; nice discernment of the best course of action under given conditions; esp., peculiar ability to deal with others without giving offense; address.

He had formed plans not inferior in grandeur and boldness to those of Richelieu, and had carried them into effect with a *tact* and wariness worthy of Mazarin. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — TACT, ADDRESS. TACT implies delicate and sympathetic perception, esp. of what is fit, graceful, or considerate under given circumstances; ADDRESS does not emphasize so strongly sensitiveness in discerning the requirements of a given situation as skill and adroitness in meeting them; as, "[Women] are . . . usually superior to men in . . . *tact*, or the power of seizing speedily and faithfully the finer inflections of feeling" (*Lecky*); "His [Huxley's] quickness and sureness of perception, joined with his abounding kindliness, made him a man of almost infinite *tact*" (*J. Fiske*); "Of political wisdom . . . Elizabeth had little or none; but her political *tact* was unerring" (*J. R. Green*); "her dexterity and skill in selecting parties, and . . . her *address* in rendering them easy with one another" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "His acute and flexible logic could support, with equal *address*, . . . the adverse sides of every possible question" (*Gibbon*); "his *address* in public business" (*Scott*). See DEXTEROUS, SKILLFUL, INSTINCTIVE.

tact′ful (tăkt′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of tact; characterized by a discerning sense of what is right, proper, or judicious. — **tact′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **tact′ful-ness**, *n.*

tac′ti-cal (tăk′tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. τακτικός. See TACTICS.] Of or pert. to military or naval tactics; hence, pert. to, or characterized by, planning or maneuvering.

tactical diameter, *Naut.*, the perpendicular distance between a ship's course at the moment when the helm is put hard over and her course when she has turned through 180 degrees. — **t. unit**, *Mil.*, the organization which is made the basis of tactical instruction in each arm of the service, as the battalion of infantry, squadron of cavalry, and battalion (in the British army the brigade division, of two or three batteries) of field artillery. It is theoretically the largest body of men which can be directly commanded by the voice or signals of a single commander.

tac-ti′cian (tăk-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *tacticien*.] One versed in tactics; hence, a skillful maneuverer or manager.

tac′tics (tăk′tĭks), *n.* [Gr. τακτικά, pl., and τακτική (sc. τέχνη), sing., fr. τακτικός fit for ordering or arranging, fr. τάσσειν, ταττειν, to put in order, to arrange: cf. F. *tactique*.] **1.** *Mil. & Nav.* The art of handling troops or ships in battle or in the immediate presence of the enemy; the methods by which a commander seeks to defeat the enemy after battle is joined. "**Minor tactics** include the formation and disposition of the three arms for attack and defense, and concern officers of every rank. **Grand tactics**, the art of generalship, include those stratagems, maneuvers, and devices by which victories are won, and concern only those officers who may find themselves in independent command." *G. F. R. Henderson.*

The theater of war is the province of strategy, the field of battle is the province of *tactics*. *Sir Edward Hamley.*

Strategy has been curtly described as the art of concentrating an effective fighting force . . . at a given place at a given time, and *tactics* as the art of using it . . . when there. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. Hence, any system or method of procedure; esp., adroit devices or expedients for accomplishing an end.

tac′tile (tăk′tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *tactilis* tangible, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch: cf. F. *tactile*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the organs, or the sense, of touch; concerned in the sensation of touching; as, *tactile* sensations.

2. Perceptible by the touch; capable of being touched; tangible. "*Tactile* qualities." *Sir M. Hale.*

tactile cell, *Anat.*, one of the oval nucleated cells situated in close contact with the expanded end of a nerve fiber, which occur in the deeper layers of the epidermis and corium of some parts, and are probably of tactile function. — **t. corpuscle**, *Anat.*, one of the numerous minute bodies, in the skin and some mucous membranes, which contain nerve terminations and are supposed to be connected with the sense of touch. They consist of a group of cells inclosed in a capsule. The corpuscles of Meissner are an example. — **tactile disk**, *Anat.*, a small flattened expansion in which some nerves, supposed to be tactile, terminate. — **t. sense**, *Physiol.*, the sense of touch. See TOUCH.

The delicacy of the *tactile sense* . . . is greatest on the forehead, temples, and back of the forearm. *H. N. Martin.*

tac′tile (tăk′tĭl; *see* -ILE), *n.* *Psychol.* A person whose prevailing mental imagery is intimately associated with sensations of touch; — considered as a type of *motile*.

tac-til′i-ty (tăk-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *tactilité*.] Quality or state of being tactile; perceptibility by touch.

tac′tin-va′ri-ant (tăk′tĭn-vā′rĭ-ănt), *n.* [L. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch + E. *invariant*.] *Math.* The invariant of the coefficients of two curves or surfaces, which, equated to zero, states the condition that the two have contact.

tac′tion (tăk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *tactio*, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] Act of touching; touch; contact; tangency.

tac-tom′e-ter (tăk-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *tactus* sense of touch + E. *-meter*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for testing and measuring the acuteness of the sense of touch.

tac′tu-al (tăk′tū-ăl), *a.* [See TACT.] *Physiol.* Of or pert. to the sense, or the organs, of touch; derived from, or producing the sensation of, touch; as, a *tactual* organ, sense.

tad′pole′ (tăd′pōl′), *n.* [ME. *tadde* toad (AS. *tādie*, *tādige*) + *poll*; prop., a toad that is all head. See TOAD; POLL.] **1.** An aquatic, water-breathing, immature or larval stage of most amphibians, during which they possess gills and a long tail bordered above and below by a fin membrane. The change to adult form in frogs and toads is a rather rapid metamorphosis with many internal changes, loss of gills, and absorption of the tail. In salamanders it is much less marked.

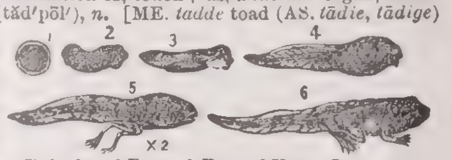

Tadpoles of Frog. 1 Eggs; 2 Young Larva; 3-6 Tadpoles in Successive Stages of Development.

2. The minute tadpole-shaped larva of an ascidian.

3. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*

tael (tāl), *n.* [Malay *tāhil* a measure of weight, a tael, prob. fr. Hind. *tolā*, Skr. *tulā* a balance, weight, *tul* to weigh.] **1.** A weight of eastern Asia, varying from 1 to 2½ ounces avoirdupois (28-70 grams), according to the locality; esp., a weight of China (called by the Chinese *liang*). The **haikwan tael**, or customs tael of China, is 1⅓ oz. av. (37.80 grams) by treaty; the various local taels are somewhat less than this. The tael is divided into ten *mace* (Chinese *chien*), of ten *candareens* (Chinese *fen*) each.

2. A Chinese money of account, the value of a tael of silver. With silver at sixty cents (2s. 5½d.) a troy ounce, the haikwan tael is worth 72.9 cents (nearly 3s.).

tæ′ni-a (tē′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* TÆNIÆ (-ē). [L., a ribbon, a tapeworm, Gr. ταινία.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A headband; fillet.

2. *Arch.* The fillet, or band, at the bottom of a Doric frieze, separating it from the architrave.

3. a [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus including the common tapeworms infesting man. **b** A tapeworm.

4. *Anat.* A band; a structural line; — applied to several bands and lines of nervous matter in the brain and to the longitudinal muscle bands of the large intestine.

‖**tæ′ni-a hip′po-cam′pi** (hĭp′ō-kăm′pī) [NL.], *Anat.*, a narrow band of white matter formed by a prolongation of the posterior pillar of the fornix into the middle cornu of the lateral ventricle. — ‖ **t. se′mi-cir′cu-la′ris** (sĕm′ĭ-sûr′kū-lā′rĭs; 115) [NL.], *Anat.*, a narrow band of white fibers between the caudate nucleus and the optic thalamus.

tæ′ni-a-cide′ (tē′nĭ-*ȧ*-sīd′), *n.* Also **te′ni-a-cide′**. [*tænia* + *-cide*.] *Med.* A remedy to destroy tapeworms.

tæ′ni-a-fuge′ (-fūj′), *n.* Also **te′ni-a-fuge′**. [*tænia* + L. *fugare* to drive away.] *Med.* A remedy to expel tapeworms.

tæ-ni′a-sis (tē-nī′*ȧ*-sĭs), *n.* Also **te-ni′a-sis**. [NL.; *tænia* + *-asis*.] *Med.* Ill health due to tæniæ, or tapeworms.

Tæ′ni-o-glos′sa (tē′nĭ-ō-glŏs′*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ταινία a ribbon + γλῶσσα a tongue.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of marine and fresh-water gastropod mollusks in which the odontophore is long and narrow and usually bears seven teeth in each transverse row. — **tæ′ni-o-glos′sate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.*

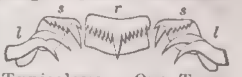

Tænioglossa. One Transverse Row of Teeth of *Velutina*. *r* Median, *s* Submedian, and *l* Lateral, Teeth. Much enlarged.

Tæt′si-a (tĕt′sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Old World liliaceous plants including many species commonly referred to *Dracæna* and *Cordyline*. They have woody stems, with clusters of broad, petiolate or sessile, ensiform leaves, often handsomely colored. The leaves of some Polynesian species are made into fabric, and are used for dishes.

taf′fe-ta (tăf′ē-t*ȧ*) } *n.* [ME. *taffata*, *tafeta*, F. *taffetas*,
taf′fe-ty (tăf′ē-tĭ) } It. *taffettà*, fr. Per. *tāftah*, originally,

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tack (tăk), Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TAKE. [TACK. *Dial.*

tack, *n.* & *v.* Aphetic for AT-

tack, *n.* = DAG, a pistol. *Obs.*

tack, *n.* & *v.* Slap. *Dial. Eng.*

tack (tăk), *v. t.* [D. *takken* to cut off branches, fr. *tak* a branch.] To trim. *Dial. Eng.*

tack, *n.* [From an old or dialectal form of F. *tache*. See TACHE a stain.] = TACHE, stain. *Obs.*

tack, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A distinctive, esp. an unpleasant, flavor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tack (tăk; tȧk), *n.* Tackle, or gear; also, clothes. *Dial. Eng.*

tack, *v. t.* To receive or hire out (cattle) for pasture. *Dial. Eng.*

tack (tăk; *dial. also* tȧk), *n.* **a** Nourishing quality of food. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Bad food, or bad malt liquor. *Dial. Eng.* **c** Food; esp., bread. Cf. HARD-TACK. *Naval & Army Slang.*

tack comb. A sharp-pointed comblike device for securing a shoe upper to a last.

tack duty. *Scots Law.* Rent.

tack′et (*dial.* tȧk′ĭt), *n.* [Dim. of *tack* a small nail.] A hobnail. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tack′et, *v. t.* To strengthen or fasten with tackets. *Scot.*

tack′et-ing gut (tăk′ĕt-ĭng). Bookbinder's gut. *Australasia.*

tack′et-y (tȧk′ĭ-tĭ), *a.* Having tackets; hobnailed. *Scot.*

tack′ey (tăk′ĭ). Var. of TACKY.

tack′i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

tack′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TACK.

tack′l, **tack′ld.** Tackle; tackled. *Ref. Sp.*

tack′led (tăk′′ld), *a.* Made of ropes. "A *tackled* stair," i. e., a rope ladder. *Shak.*

tack′le-less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*

tack′ler (tăk′lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tackles: esp., *American Football*, one who makes a tackle. See TACKLE, *n.*, 3.

2. *Eng.* **a** One who keeps cotton looms in repair. **b** *Coal Mining.* A binding chain to prevent coal from falling off a corf.

tack pin. Belaying pin. *Obs. or R.*

tack rivet. A temporary rivet to secure pieces during riveting.

tacks′man (tăks′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. *Scots Law.* One who holds a tack, or lease; a lessee.

tackt. Tacked. *Ref. Sp.*

tack′y (tăk′ĭ), *n.* A club of mimosa wood with the thorns left on at the end. *South Africa.*

tack′y, *n.* Also *tackey*. An ill-conditioned or neglected horse; also, a person in a like state. *Southern U. S.*

tack′y, *a.* [Orig. uncert.] Dowdy or neglected in appearance; unkempt; also, undesirable. *Slang or Colloq.*

tacle. † TACKLE. [HAC.

tac′ma-hack. Var. of TACAMA-

tacne. † TOKEN.

tacon, *n.* [Tatar *khakān*. Cf. KHAN.] Khan. *Obs.*

Ta-co′ni-an system (t*ȧ*-kō′nĭ-*ă*n). = TACONIC SYSTEM.

Ta-con′ic sys′tem (t*ȧ*-kŏn′ĭk). *Geol.* The name formerly applied to a metamorphic series of rocks in the Taconic Mountains. These rocks are now known to be Cambrian and Ordovician.

tacourou. † THAKUR. [-ABLE.

tact′a-ble (tăk′t*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See

tac′tic, *a.* Tactical. *Obs. or R.*

tac′tic, *n.* = TACTICS.

tac′til. Tactile. *Ref. Sp.*

tact′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **tact′less-ly**, *adv.* — **tact′less-ness**, *n.*

tac′tu-al-ly, *adv.* of TACTUAL.

tac′tus (tăk′tŭs), *n.* [L. See TACT.] *Physiol.* Sense of touch.

Ta′cul′li′ (tä′kŭ′lē′), *n.* One of a tribe of Athapascan Indians dwelling about Lakes Stuart and McLeod, British Columbia. They are Catholics, and have a syllabary devised by a French missionary.

tad (*dial.* tăd). Obs. or dial. var. of TOAD.

tad (tăd), *n.* [Perh. orig. a toad; cf. TADPOLE, and dial. *toad* a child.] A small child, esp. a street boy. *Local, U. S.*

tad′broom′, *n.* The scouring rush. *Dial. Eng.*

tadde. † TOAD.

taddepol. † TADPOLE.

tad′dy, **tadee.** † TODDY.

tade (*dial.* tād). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOAD.

Ta′dia-nan′ (tä′dyä-nän′), *n.* A Manguian of the foothills of eastern Mindoro.

Ta′djik. Var. of TAJIK.

Tad′mor (tăd′mŏr; -mōr). *Bib.*

tad′pole′dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [forkbeard.

tadpole fish, **tadpole hake.** A

tae (tā). Dial. Eng. var. of TAKE.

tae. † TAEL. [TONE, one.

tae. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of

tae. Scot. var. of TO, TOE.

tæchen. † TEACH. [of TOAD.

taed (tād). Scot. & dial. Eng.

tæ′di-um. † TEDIUM.

‖**tæ′di-um vi′tæ.** [L.] Weariness or tediousness of life; ennui; disgust or loathing of life.

tæh, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

taek. † TEAK.

tælen. † TELE.

tæmen. † TEEM.

taen (tān). Short for TAKEN. *Chiefly Dial. or Poetic.*

Tæ-ni′a-da (tē-nī′*ȧ*-d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of POLYZOA, 2.

Tæ′ni-a′ta (tē′nĭ-ā′t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *taenia* a ribbon.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CESTIDA.

tæ′ni-ate (tē′nĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *taenia* ribbon.] **a** Ribbonlike in shape. **b** *Zoöl.* Longitudinally striped. [CIDE.

tæ′ni-cide (-sīd), *n.* = TÆNIA-

tæ-nid′i-um (tē-nĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIDIA (-*ȧ*). [NL., dim. fr. L. *taenia* a ribbon, Gr. ταινία.] *Zoöl.* The spiral chitinous fiber which stiffens the walls of the tracheæ of insects.

tæ′ni-form (tē′nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Also *tæniiform*. [L. *taenia* ribbon + E. *-form*.] Ribbonlike. [FUGE.

tæ′ni-fuge (-fūj), *n.* = TÆNIA-

Tæ′ni-o-bran′chi-a (-ō-brăŋ′kĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [L. *taenia* ribbon + E. *-branchia*.] Syn. of THALIACEA. — **tæ′ni-o-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

tæ′ni-oid (tē′nĭ-oid), *a.* [*tænia* + *-oid*.] **a** Ribbonlike **b** *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the tapeworms.

Tæ′ni-oi′de-a (-oi′dē-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of POLYZOA, 2.

Tæ′ni-o-so′mi (-ō-sō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ταινία ribbon + σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of elongate compressed fishes containing oarfishes and dealfishes. — **tæ′ni-o-some′** (tē′nĭ-ō-sōm′), *n.* — **tæ′ni-o-so′mous** (-sō′mŭs), *a.*

tæ′nite (tē′nīt), *n.* [Gr. ταινία band, ribbon.] See KAMACITE.

Ta-en′sa (tä-ĕn′sä), *n.* An Indian of a tribe, prob. of Natchesan stock, found about 1700 between the Tensas and the Mississippi Rivers, in Louisiana, and prob. merged finally into the Choctaws or the Creeks.

tae′og (tī′ōg), *n.* [OW.] *Cymric Tribal Law.* A native-born nontribesman, without family rights.

Tae′ping′ (tī′pĭng′). Var. of TAIPING.

tære. † TEAR, *n.*

taet (tāt). Var. of TAIT. *Scot.*

tævelbrede, *n.* [See TAVEL; BRED tablet.] A tavel board. *Obs.*

taey. † TAEL.

taf′a-ta, **taf′e-ta.** † TAFFETA.

taff, *n.* Turf. *Obs.* *Scot.*

taf′fa-rel (tăf′*ȧ*-rĕl), **taf′fer-el** (-ẽr-ĕl). Vars. of TAFFRAIL.

taf′fa-ta, **taf′fa-ty.** Vars. of TAFFETA.

taf′fa-ty-tart′, *n.* An apple tart with thin paste, flavored with fennel and lemon peel. *Obs.*

tafferel, *a.* Thoughtless; giddy; also, ill-dressed. *Obs.* *Scot.*

taf′fe-ty (tăf′ē-tĭ), *a.* Fastidious; nice. *Dial. Eng.*

twisted, woven, fr. *tăftan* to twist, to spin.] A fine smooth silk fabric of even texture, having a luster. The term has also been applied to various kinds of silk or linen goods from the 16th century to modern times.

taf′rail (tăf′rāl), *n.* Also *taffarel, tafferel.* [D. *tafereel* a panel, picture, fr. *tafel* table, fr. L. *tabula.* In English confused with *rail.* See TABLE.] *Naut.* **a** The upper part of a ship's stern, which was sometimes flat like a table on the top, and ornamented with carved work. *Obs. or R.* **b** The rail around a ship's stern.

taf′fy (tăf′ĭ), *n.* [E. dial., also *toffee;* cf. dial. *taffiat* sugar and brandy made into cakes. Cf. TAFIA, TOFFEE.] **1.** A kind of candy made of molasses or brown sugar boiled down, often with butter, and variously flavored. **2.** Flattery; soft phrases; cajolery. *Colloq.*

tag (tăg), *n.* [Prob. akin to *tack* a small nail; cf. Sw. *tagg* a prickle, point, tooth.] **1.** A slight flap, tab, strip, or the like, forming a pendant or appendage to something; specif.: **a** A card or label of any material for attachment to a box, package, or the like, as for an address. **b** A taglock. **c** A loose end, rag, or tatter, as of clothing. **d** An unessential addition, as to a play, a book, a song, etc. **2.** The tip of a tail; specif., the white tip of a fox's tail. **3.** The end, or catchword, of an actor's speech; cue. **4.** A metallic binding, tube, or point, at the end of a string, or lace, to stiffen it. **5.** *Angling.* A small exposed piece of tinsel or other bright material encircling the shank of the hook at the end of the body of an artificial fly. See FLY, *Illust.* **6.** Something mean and paltry; specif., the rabble; — used in the phrases *tag and rag*, and *tag, rag, and bobtail.*

tag, *v. t.;* TAGGED (tăgd); TAG′GING (tăg′ĭng). **1.** To fit with a tag or tags; to append a tag or tags to.

His courteous host . .
Tags every sentence with some fawning word. *Dryden.*

2. To attach a card or label to, as to a box or package. **3.** To follow closely after; to dog. *Colloq.* **4.** To clear, as sheep, of tags of wool.

tag, *v. i.* [Cf. TAG an appendage.] **1.** To put words or thoughts together, as in writing. *Rare.* **2** To follow closely, as if an appendage; — often with *after;* as, to *tag* after a person. *Colloq.*

tag, *v. t.* To join; add; fasten to; attach.

tag, *n.* [Cf. TAG, *v.*, TAG an end.] A child's game in which one, designated as "it," runs after others until he touches, or tags, one, who in turn becomes "it."

tag, *v. t.* To touch, or hit, in or as if in the game of tag.

Ta-gal′ (tä-gäl′), *n.* **1.** One of a Malayan race, mainly of central Luzon, next to the Visayans the most numerous of the native peoples of the Philippines. Nearly all are Christians and many are highly educated. **2.** The language of the Tagals; Tagalog.

Ta-ga′log (tä-gä′lŏg), *n.* **1.** = TAGAL. **2.** The language of the Tagalogs, one of the most developed of the Malayo-Polynesian languages. Before the coming of the Spaniards it had a Malayan alphabet (the Tagala), but this has given way to the Roman.

Tag-ba′nua (täg-bä′nwä), *n.* One of a mixed mostly peaceful Malay-Negrito people of Palawan Island and the Calamianes Archipelago. They are mostly heathen.

Ta-ge′tes (tȧ-jē′tēz), *n.* [NL., due to a reading *tagetes* for L. *traganthes* a kind of Artemisia.] *Bot.* A genus of strong-scented tropical American asteraceous herbs having opposite pinnatifid leaves and showy heads of flowers with yellow or orange rays. See MARIGOLD, 1 **b**.

tag′ger (tăg′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that furnishes something with a tag, label, or card; one that tags. **2.** That which is fastened to something like a tag. **3.** A device for removing taglocks from sheep. **4.** *pl.* Very thin sheet metal, as thin tin plate.

Tagl′ia-co′tian (tăl′yȧ-kō′shăn), *a.* *Surg.* Of or pert. to Tagliacozzi, a 16th-century Venetian surgeon; as, the *Tagliacotian* operation, a rhinoplastic method described by him.

tag′lock′ (tăg′lŏk′), *n.* [*tag* an appendage + *lock* (of hair).] An entangled lock, as of hair or wool.

ta′guan (tä′gwăn), *n.* [Tag.] A large East Indian flying squirrel (*Petaurista petaurista*).

Ta′hi-ti (tä′hē-tē; *incorrectly, but commonly,* tä-hē′tē), *n.* One of the Society Islands.

Tahiti apple, the hog plum *Spondias dulcis.* — **T. arrowroot.** = PIA. — **T. chestnut**, the Polynesian chestnut. — **T. gooseberry.** = OTAHEITE GOOSEBERRY. — **T. mulberry**, the paper mulberry. — **T. walnut**, the candlenut.

Ta-hi′ti-an (tä-hē′tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tahiti, its inhabitants, or their language.

Ta-hi′ti-an (tä-hē′tĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the native Polynesians of Tahiti, a people noted for fine physique and intelligence as well as for lasciviousness (cf. AREOI, POLYNESIAN); also, their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

tahr (tär), *n.* [Nepalese *thar.*] A Himalayan beardless wild goat (*Hemitragus jemlaicus*) having short, thick, blackish, recurving horns. The color is dark reddish brown, and the hair of the neck, shoulders, and chest is long and forms a mane. Also, sometimes, the allied species *H. hylocrius.*

Tai (tä′ē), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the chief linguistic stock of Indo-China, including the peoples of Siamese and Shan speech. See INDO-CHINESE.

Tai, *n.* A member of one of the tribes of the Tai stock. See SHAN, SIAMESE, *n.*

The *Tais* first appeared in history in Yunnan, and from thence they migrated into Upper Burma. The earliest swarms appear to have entered that tract about two thousand years ago, and were small in number. *Census of India*, 1901.

tail (tāl), *a.* [Prob. fr. OF. *taillié*, p. p. of *taillier* to cut, also to decide, fix, settle; cf. LL. *talliare* to cut, limit by certain conditions, to entail, as land, *taliare* to cut; perh. orig. different words. See TALLY, TAILOR; cf. TAIL limitation.] *Law.* Limited; abridged; reduced; curtailed; entailed; as, an estate or fee *tail* (see under 2d FEE).

tail, *n.* [Cf. F. *taille* a cutting. See TAIL, *a.;* cf. ENTAIL, TALLY.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Something scored with cuts; also, something cut off; esp., a cut or slice of meat. **b** A stick notched for keeping account of charges; a tally stick; hence, a tally; reckoning; account. **c** An agreement; covenant; pact. **d** A payment; settlement; also, a tax. **2.** *Law.* Limitation; abridgment; state or fact of entailment; entail.

tail, *v. t.;* TAILED (tāld); TAIL′ING. [F. *tailler* to cut, OF. *taillier;* cf. TAIL, *a.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To cut or score with cuts; also, to cut off. **b** Hence, to score as a tally mark; to tally. **c** To agree upon; to covenant. **2.** To bind, limit, or encumber, as with an entail. *Obs. or R.*

tail, *n.* [ME. *tail, tayl*, AS. *tægel, tægl;* akin to OHG. *zagal*, MHG. *zagel*, Icel. *tagl*, Sw. *tagel*, Goth. *tagl* hair.] **1.** The rear end, or a process or prolongation of the rear end, of the body of an animal. In vertebrates it contains the posterior part (the caudal vertebræ) of the vertebral column. In birds the posterior extension of the body is very slight, and *tail* usually implies its fanlike row of stiff feathers. Similarly, in fishes it commonly implies the fin (*caudal fin*) on the tail. In snakes and other limbless reptiles its beginning is indicated by the position of the vent and by a change in arrangement of the scales. In invertebrates it means either the rear end of the body, esp. when slender or adapted for a swimming organ, or any of various backwardly directed processes or appendages. **2.** The human buttocks; fundament. *Obs. or Low.* **3.** Formerly, in Turkey, a horsetail carried before a pasha as a mark of rank, relative rank being indicated by the number of them; as, a pasha of one, two, or three *tails.* **4.** Any long, flexible terminal appendage; an appendage resembling, in shape or position, the tail of an animal, as the trailing part of a woman's gown, the trailing end of a letter, as *g* or *y*, an ament, the appendage of an achene, etc.; as, the *tail* of a coat, dress, kite, letter, etc.

Those *tails* that hang on willow trees. *Harvey.*

5. Specif.: **a** *Anat.* The distal tendon of a muscle. *Rare.* **b** The slender left end of the pancreas. **c** The luminous train of a comet. See COMET, 1. **d** *Music.* The stem. **e** *Naut.* A rope spliced around, or to the strap of, a block, with long ends by which it may be lashed to anything. **f** Of impure mercury, a grayish train left when the mercury runs on a surface, due to oxides. **g** One of the narrow prolongations of the hind wings of many butterflies. **6.** Something analogous to the tail of an animal in position in space or time; the back, last, lower, or inferior part of anything; the part opposed to the head, superior part, front, beginning, or the like; end; extremity; rear; conclusion; as, the *tail* of a gale; the *tail* of a line. "The Lord will make thee the head, and not the *tail.*" *Deut.* xxviii. 13. **7.** Specif.: **a** (1) *Arch.* The exposed or lower portion of a member or part, as of a slate or tile. (2) = TAILING, 1. **b** Often *pl.* The side of a coin opposite to that bearing the head, effigy, or date; the reverse; — chiefly used in *heads or tails* or *head or tail*, used when a coin is thrown up to decide some point by its fall. **c** *pl.* Residuum; tailings. **8.** Something like or suggestive of an animal tail in form; a relatively long line or series; specif.: **a** A long braid, tress, or mass of hair, as a cue or switch. **b** A line of persons waiting; a cue. **c** A train or company of attendants; a retinue.

If you saw but the chief with his *tail* on. *Scott.*

d *pl. Rope Making.* In some forms of rope-laying machine, pieces of rope attached to the iron bar passing through the grooved wooden top containing the strands, for wrapping around the rope to be laid. **9.** *pl.* A tailed coat; a tail coat. *Colloq. or Dial.* **10.** The long iron rod forming the leg of a kind of fitter's vise (hence called **tail vise**).

tail of the eye, the outer corner of the eye. — **t. of the trenches**, *Fort.*, the beginnings of the trenches to shelter besiegers in advancing their lines.

tail (tāl), *v. t.* **1.** To make or furnish with a tail; as, to *tail* a kite; also, to follow, or be drawn behind, like a tail; as, a line of dogs *tailing* the procession. **2.** To connect by adding at the end; to join to the end of. **3.** *Naut.* To attach (a block) by a tail. See TAIL, 5 **e**. **4.** To remove tails from; as, to *tail* berries. *Colloq.* **5.** To hold, pull, or draw by the tail. *Rare. Hudibras.* **6.** To herd, as sheep or cattle. *Australia.* **7.** *Arch.* To fasten by one of the ends into a wall or other support; — with *in* or *on;* as, to *tail* in a timber.

to tail around, to turn (a steer, etc.) around by sharply twisting its tail. *Cant.* — **to t. down**, *Logging*, to roll logs down a skidway, as to a place for loading. *Local, U. S.*

tail, *v. i.* **1.** *Arch.* To hold by the end; — said of a timber when its end is built into a support; — with *in* or *into.* **2.** *Naut.* To swing, or lie, with the stern in a certain direction; — said of a vessel at anchor. **3.** To form a tail, appendage, train, or the like; to extend or move in a tail-like line or formation.

The dusty column checks and *tails.* *Kipling.*

to tail away, to string out at the end, as into a straggling line. — **to t. off**, to tail away; also, to cease gradually; to taper away; to dwindle. — **to t. on. a** *Naut.* See TO TALLY ON. **b** To follow in a straggling line. — **to t. out**, to tail away.

tail′-bay′, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* That one of the bays or main divisions of a framed floor or roof, which is next the end wall, so that its joists rest one end on the wall and the other on a girder; also, the space between a wall and the nearest girder of a floor. Cf. CASE-BAY. **2.** The part of a canal lock below the lower gates.

tail′block′ (tāl′blŏk′), *n.* *Mech.* **1.** = TAILSTOCK. **2.** A pulley block with a loose tail on the strap for securing it.

tail′board′ (-bōrd′; 201), *n.* The board at the rear end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down.

tail coat. A coat with tails; esp., a swallow-tailed coat.

tail coverts. The feathers which cover the bases of the tail quills. Those above the quills are the **upper tail coverts**; those below, the **under**, or **lower, tail coverts.** In a few birds, as the peacock, they form handsome plumes.

tailed (tāld), *a.* Having a tail, or (such) a tail or (so many) tails; — chiefly in combination. — **tailed rime** *or* **rhyme**, an end rime. — **t. sonnet**, a sonnet having an extra line or lines.

tail end. Latter end; termination; *pl.*, tailings. *Colloq.*

tail′flow′er (tāl′flou′ẽr), *n.* Any aroid of the genus *Anthurium*, in allusion to the slender spadix. See ANTHURIUM.

tail′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TAIL. Hence: *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall. **2.** *pl.* The lighter parts of grain separated from the seed in threshing and winnowing; chaff. **3.** *pl. Mining.* **a** The lighter or refuse ore accumulated at the lower end of the buddle, or washing apparatus, or carried away by the water. Cf. HEAD, *n.*, 19 **d**, *pl.* **b** Transverse logs or timbers to keep laths in place in loose ground. **4.** *pl.* In the fractional distillation of crude spirit, those portions which come over last

☞ In senses 2, 3, & 4, the *sing.* form, **tailing**, is used attributively; as, the *tailing* spout of a grain elevator.

5. *Elec.* Prolongation of a current after a circuit is broken. **6.** A blur or other break in impression in calico printing. **7.** That which tails on; the last part or section. *Rare.*

taille (tāl; *F.* tȧ′y′), *n.* [F., a notch, tally, tax, tenor. See TALLY, TAILOR.] **1.** = 2d TAIL, *n.*, 1. **2.** *F. Hist.* An imposition or tax (similar to the English tallage) levied by the king, or a seigneur, on his subjects or on lands held of or under him. Originally a tax levied by the king on the royal demesne or its tenants, or by a seigneur on his lands or tenants. in the 15th century it became solely a royal or a national tax. In most provinces it was a personal tax from which the lords and later the clergy, various officeholders, and others, were free, exemption becoming a mark of the privileged classes. Where it was a land tax (called ‖ **ta′ille ré′elle′** [tȧ′y′ rā′ĕl′]) liability to it depended on the original tenure. **3.** Form; figure; shape; build. *Obs. exc. as French.*

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taf′fi-a. Var. of TAFIA.

taf′fle (tăf′′l; tȧf′′l), *n. & v.* Tangle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

taffrail log. See LOG, *n.*, 6.

taf′fy (tăf′ĭ), *v. t.* To persuade by flattery; to cajole. *Slang.*

Taf′fy (tăf′ĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of *David*, a common Welsh name.] A Welshman, or the Welsh collectively; — a nickname.

taf′i-a, taf′fi-a (tăf′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [F. or Sp. *tafia*, fr. Malay *tāfīa* a spirit distilled from molasses. Cf. RATAFIA.] A kind of rum. *W. Indies.*

ta′fi-nagh (tä′fĭ-näk), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a Hamitic script alphabet with characters resembling old Semitic forms, still used to some extent by the Berbers.

taft (tȧft), *n.* A flanged end of a lead pipe. — *v. t.* To form (a lead pipe) into a taft.

taftais. ✝ TAFFETA.

taft joint. *Plumbing.* = BLOWN JOINT.

taf′wiz (tŭf′wēz), *n.* [Ar. *tafwiz* referring to another.] *Moham. Law.* The power of divorce delegated by the husband to the wife, to exercise on breach of the marriage agreement.

tag (tăg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *tacka* a ewe.] A yearling sheep. Cf. TEG. *Dial. Eng.*

Ta′ga-bal′ies (tä′gä-bäl′yās), *n. pl.* A tribe of warlike Indonesians of southern Mindanao.

Ta′ga-ba′ua, Ta′ga-ba′wa (-bä′wä), *n.* One of a small mixed tribe or people living about the Gulf of Dávao, Mindanao.

Ta′ga-ca′o-lo (-kä′ō-lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōs). A Malay of a heathen people about the Gulf of Dávao, Mindanao; also, their language.

Ta-ga′la, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a branch of the Malayo-Polynesian languages including the Philippine idioms as a chief group. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

Ta-ga′la (tä-gä′lä), *n.* **a** Var. of TAGAL. **b** The alphabet of the Tagala branch. See MALAYAN ALPHABETS.

tag alder. [1st *tag* + 2d *alder.*] Any of several American alders, esp. *Alnus rugosa* of the eastern United States, and *A. rubra* of the Pacific coast.

Ta-gal′ize (tȧ-gäl′īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

Ta-ga′lo (tä-gä′lō). Var. of TAGAL.

ta′ga-sas′te (tä′gä-säs′tā), *n.* [Sp.] A fabaceous shrub (*Cytisus proliferus*) of the Canary Islands, yielding cattle fodder.

Ta-gas′su (tȧ-găs′ū), *n.* [NL., error for *tayassu*, fr. Tupi *tayaçú* hog or swine.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the peccaries, constituting a family, **Tag′as-su′i-dæ** (tăg′ȧ-sū′ĭ-dē). See SUIDÆ.

‖ **tag′a-thon**, *n.* [Gr. τἀγαθόν, contr. fr. τὸ ἀγαθόν.] Lit., the good, or summum bonum. *Obs.*

tag′belt′, *n.* = TAGSORE. *Obs.*

tag boat. A rowboat towed after a ship as a tender. *Local, U. S.*

tagd. Tagged. *Ref. Sp.*

tag′-end′, *n.* A fag-end. *Colloq.*

tagg, tagge. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TAG.

tag′gelt (tăg′′lt), *n.* Vagabond. *Dial. Eng.*

tag′ger, *n.* One who is "it" in the game of tag.

tag′ger (tăg′ẽr), *n.* One that tags one thing to another.

tag′gle (tăg′′l), *v. i.* To tag, or follow. *Rare.*

tag′gy (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or abounding with, tags, or matted locks.

taght. ✝ *taught*, pret. & p. p. of TEACH.

tag′let, *n.* A little tag.

Tagl′ia-coz′zi-an (tăl′yȧ-kŏt′sĭ-ăn). Var. of TAGLIACOTIAN.

tagl-io′ni (tăl-yō′nĭ), *n.* [After an Italian family of dancers.] A kind of overcoat. *Obs.*

tag′ma (tăg′mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. τάγμα an array, as of soldiers.] *Bot.* Any theoretical unit of protoplasmic structure. *Pfeffer.*

tagosaste, tagosasti. Vars. of TAGASASTE.

tag′rag′, *n.* [See TAG an appendage; RAG.] **a** A hanging or fluttering rag or tatter. *Rare.* **b** Rabble; also, a vagabond. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tag′rag′ger-y (tăg′răg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Rabble; riffraff. *Rare.*

tag′sore′, *n.* Adhesion of a sheep's tail to the wool, due to excoriation by contact with feces. *Obs.*

tag′ster (tăgs′tẽr; tȧg′-), *n.* Scold; virago. *Dial. Eng.*

tag′tail′, *n.* [Cf. TAG an appendage.] **1.** A kind of worm. *Obs.* **2.** A sycophant.

tagte. ✝ *taught*, pret. & p. p. of TEACH.

ta′gua (tä′gwä), *n.; pl.* -GUAS (-gwäz). [From the native name *tagua* along the Rio Magdalena in Colombia.] The ivory palm or its nut. *Central America.*

Ta-gu′la (tä-gōō′lä), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES.

tah. ✝ THOUGH.

tah, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

ta′ha (tä′hä), *n.* [Zulu *taka.*] A South African weaver bird (*Pyromelana taha* or other related species) with black and yellow plumage in the male.

Ta-ha′mi (tä-ä′mē), *n.* An Indian of an extinct civilized tribe of Colombia.

Ta′han (tā′hăn). *Bib.*

Ta′han-ites (-īts). *Bib.*

Ta-hap′a-nes (tȧ-hăp′ȧ-nēz). *Bib.*

Ta′hath (tā′hăth). *Bib.*

tahe. ✝ TAEL.

ta′hil (tä′ĭl). Var. of TAEL.

tah-kha′na (tä-kä′nä), *n.* [Per. *tah-khānah*, lit., inner house.] An underground chamber to which travelers, etc., retire in the heats of summer. *India.*

tah′li. Var. of TALI.

tah-lil′ (tä-lēl′), **tah-lehl′** (-lāl′), *n.* [Ar. *tahlīl* repetition of the creed.] Singsong repetition of the Mohammedan creed broken by continually clapping the hand to the mouth. *Arabia.*

tahne. ✝ THEN.

Ta′hoe trout (tä′hō; tä′hō). A large cutthroat trout (*Salmo henshawi*) found in Lake Tahoe and neighboring regions.

‖ **ta-ho′na** (tä-ō′nä), *n.* [Sp., a crushing mill.] *Mining.* A variety of arrastre.

Tah′pan-hes (tä′păn-hēz; tä-păn′hēz). *Bib.*

Tah′pe-nes (tä′pē-nēz; tä-pē′nēz). *Bib.*

Tah′re-a (tä′rē-ȧ). *Bib.*

tah-seel′dar′. Var. of TAHSILDAR.

tah-sil′ (tä-sēl′), *n.* Also *tehsil.* [Ar. *tahçīl* gain, collection.] Collection of revenue; specif., a district subdivision, varying in size, for administration or revenue. Cf. TALUK. *India.*

tah-sil′dar′ (tä-sēl′där′), *n.* Also *tahseeldar.* [Hind. & Per. *tahçīldār*, fr. Ar. *tahçīl* gain, collection + Per. *dār*, used to express the agent.] A revenue officer or tax collector, in some places having also civil and magisterial duties; the officer in charge of a tahsil, or, in the southern and western provinces, of a taluk. See TALUK. *India.*

Ta′ Hsü-eh′ (tä′ shü-ĕ′). [Chin. *ta*[4] great + *hsüeh*[2] learning.] See FOUR BOOKS.

tahte. ✝ *taught*, pret. & p. p. of TEACH.

Tah′tim-hod′shi (tä′tĭm-hŏd′shī). *Bib.*

tai. ✝ THEY.

tai (tä′ē), *n.* [Jap., a kind of fish.] Any of several Japanese porgies of the genus *Pagrus*, esp. *P. major*, the **red tai**, of a brilliant crimson.

ta′i-a-ha′ (tä′ē-ä-hä′), *n.* [Maori.] A large club carried by Maori chiefs as a sign of authority and as a weapon. *N. Z.*

taich (tāch). Dial. var. of TEACH.

taiche. ✝ TACHE.

tai′cle. ✝ TAIGLE.

taid (tād). Scot. var. of TOAD.

taid′rel, *n.* Puny creature. *Obs.*

tai′gle (tā′g′l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. TACKLE, *v.* & *n.*, or TAG an appendage.] To delay; hinder; fatigue. *Scot.*

tai′gle-some (-sŭm), *a.* Hindering. *Scot.*

ta′i-ho′a (tä′ē-hō′ä), *interj.* [Maori, presently.] Wait a while. *N. Z.*

taiken. ✝ TOKEN.

tai-kha′na (tī-kä′nȧ). Var. of TAHKHANA.

tai′kle. ✝ TACKLE.

taikles. Contraction of TACKLELESS. *Obs.*

tai-kun′ (tī-kōōn′). Var. of TYCOON.

taill. ✝ TAILLE.

tailage, *n.* [F. *taillage.* See TAILLE.] Tallage.

tailagier. ✝ TALLAGER.

tail beam. *Arch.* = TAILPIECE.

taile. ✝ TAEL, TAIL, TAILLE, TALLY.

tailende, *n.* [From TAIL to cut.] Reckoning. *Obs.*

tail′end′er, *n.* One at the tail end, as in a competition. *Colloq.*

tail′er, *n.* = TAILOR, 2 c.

tail′er, *n.* **1.** One who tails on. **2.** The endless carrier in a threshing machine taking straw from the separating tables.

tail fly. *Angling.* The fly at the end of the leader.

tail gate. **1.** A heavy wooden panel pivoted to the end of a railroad car to form an incline from the car bottom to the rails. **2.** Lower gate of a canal lock.

tail grape. The fruit of any tropical annonaceous plant of the genus *Artabotrys.* It is borne on a hooklike peduncle which functions as a tendril.

tail headstock. The tailstock, or loose headstock, of a lathe.

tail hook. *Logging.* An iron dog or single grappling hook.

tail house. *Mining.* A housing for the tension carriage in an endless rope hoisting system.

tail joist. *Arch.* = TAILPIECE.

taill. ✝ TAIL, TALE.

taillage. Var. of TALLAGE.

taille. ✝ TAIL, TALLY.

‖ **ta′ille douce′** (tȧ′y′ dōōs′) [F.] Line engraving.

4. *Dressmaking.* A waist; also, the style or fit of a waist. **5**. *Music.* The French name for the tenor voice or part; also, for the tenor viol or viola.

tai′lor (tā′lẽr), *n.* [OF. *tailleor*, F. *tailleur*, fr. OF. *taillier* to cut, F. *tailler*, LL. *taliare*, prob. fr. L. *talea* rod, stick, cutting, layer for planting. Cf. DETAIL, ENTAIL, RETAIL, TALLY, *n.*] **1**. One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's or women's outer garments.
2. **a** The fall herring. **b** A silversides. **c** Also *tailer*. The bluefish *Cheilodipterus* or *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

tai′lor, *v. i.*; -LORED (-lẽrd); -LOR-ING. To follow the business of a tailor; also, to deal with a tailor or with tailors.

tai′lor, *v. t.* **1**. To make clothes for or fit clothes to. *Rare.* **2**. *Hunting.* To mangle (game) in shooting.

tailor bird. Any of numerous Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds of the warbler group which stitch leaves together to support and hide their nests. The true tailor birds are of the genus *Sutoria*, formerly included in *Orthotomus*, esp. *S. sutoria*, common in gardens from India to southern China. They are yellowish green above and white below, with a long graduated tail.

Nest of Tailor Bird (*S. sutoria*), reduced.

tai′lor-ing, *p.pr.* & *vb.n.* of TAILOR. Hence: *n.* **1**. The business or occupation of a tailor. **2**. *Iron & Steel Manuf.* Rounding off of the corners of grooved rolls to prevent fins forming on the bars in rolling. *U. S.*

tai′lor-made′, *a.* Made by a tailor or according to a tailor's fashion; — said specif. of women's garments made with a certain closeness of fit, simplicity of ornament, etc.

tail′piece′ (tāl′pēs′), *n.* **1**. A piece added on at the end; an appendage. **2**. *Arch.* A relatively shorter beam or rafter tailed in a wall and supported by a header. See HEADER, *Illust.* **3**. *Print.* An ornament at the bottom of a short page or at the end of a book. **4**. A triangular piece, as of ebony, fixed to the lower end of a violin or the like, to which the strings are fastened. **5**. *Locks.* A piece for transmitting motion from the hub of a lock to the latch bolt. **6**. The part of a telescope containing the adjusting device for the eyepiece, etc.

tail print. *Pattern Making.* A core print carried to the top of the mold so that the pattern may be molded in one box. The upper part of the hole made by the print is ordinarily filled in by hand after the pattern is withdrawn.

tail′race′ (tāl′rās′), *n.* **a** See 4th RACE, 5. **b** *Mining.* The channel in which tailings, in water, are carried off.

tail′-rime′, *or* **tail′-rhyme′**, **stan′za**. A stanza each of the two parts of which has a short additional line, or tail, the two tails riming independently.

tail rod. *Mach.* A continuation of a piston rod, or valve rod, through the back cylinder cover or valve chest, as of a steam engine or an air compressor, etc.

tail rope. *Mining.* **a** The rope fastened to the tail of the car or train in the **tail-rope system** of hauling, used where the grade is small, in which one rope is fastened to the front of the car or train to haul it when loaded, and another (the *tail rope*) to the rear to haul it back empty. **b** The rope beneath either of two counterbalancing cages in a shaft.

tail shaft. **a** The part of a propeller shaft within and supported by the stern tube in a steamship, motor boat, etc. **b** A return shaft for a cable conveyor.

tail spindle. *Mech.* The tailstock spindle in a lathe.

tail′stock′ (tāl′stŏk′), *n.* *Mach.* The adjustable or sliding headstock of a lathe, containing the dead center (see LATHE, *Illust.*). In special lathes the tailstock may have several spindles for turret work, or may even have a revolving mandrel as in the fast headstock.

tail′zie (tāl′zĭ; -yĭ; *cf.* CAPERCAILLIE), *n.* Also **tail′zee**, **tail′ye**. [The *z* is for ȝ, equiv. to *y*. See TAIL a limitation.] *Scots Law.* Entail, or a deed of entail.

All heirs by destination may properly enough be called . . . heirs of *tailzie* . . . ; but they are usually distinguished into heirs of *tailzie* and of provision. *Erskine's Principles.*

tail′zie, *v. t.*; TAIL′ZIED (-zĭd; -yĭd). *Scots Law.* To entail.

tain (tān), *n.* [ME. *tein*, *teyne*; cf. Icel. *teinn* a twig, akin to AS. *tān*, Goth. *tains*; or cf. L. *taenia* a band, a ribbon.] Thin tin plate; also, tin foil for mirrors.

taint (tānt), *n.* [Cf. F. *teint*, m., *teinte*, f. See TAINT, *v.*] **1**. Tincture; hue; color; tinge. *Obs.* **2**. A spot or stain; hence, a trace; tinge; as, a *taint* of morbidness in his nature; esp., a blemish; a stain of disgrace **3**. An infectious or corrupting tinge or trace; a source or state of depravation or corruption; infection.

He had inherited from his parents a scrofulous *taint*. *Macaulay.*

4. Proof; convictive evidence; also, conviction. *Obs. Scot.*

taint, *v. t.*; TAINT′ED; TAINT′ING. [F. *teint*, p. p. of *teindre* to dye, tinge, fr. L. *tingere*, *tinctum*. See TINGE; cf. TAINT, *n.*, color, TINT.] **1**. To color; tinge; also, to imbue with something extraneous; more broadly, to affect. *Obs.* **2**. To imbue or impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; hence, to corrupt; infect; poison.

With poisonous war to *taint* the air. *Shelley.*

3. To contaminate morally; to defile; corrupt; stain.

His unkindness may defeat my life,
But never *taint* my love. *Shak.*

4. To censure, accuse, or disgrace; to shame. *Obs.* **5**. To convict; to prove legally. *Obs. Scot.* **6**. To apply a tincture or liniment to, as to a wound. *Obs.*

Syn. — Defile, pollute, vitiate, poison. See CONTAMINATE.

taint (tānt), *v. i.* **1**. To be or become tinged or affected in or as in color; hence, to be affected; esp., to be imbued with something noxious; to be infected or corrupted. **2**. To be affected with incipient putrefaction, as meat.

Tai′ping′, *or* **Tae′ping′** (tī′pĭng′), *a.* [Chin. *t'ai⁴p'ing²*, great peace.] *Chinese Hist.* Pertaining to or designating a dynasty with which one Hung-Siu-Chuen, a half-religious, half-political enthusiast, attempted to supplant the Manchu dynasty by the **Taiping rebellion**, incited by him in 1850 and suppressed by General Gordon about 1864.

Taj Ma-hal′ (täj mȧ-häl′). [Corruption of Per. *Mumtāz-i-Mahal*, lit., the distinguished one of the palace, fr. Ar.] A marble mausoleum built at Agra, India, by the Mogul

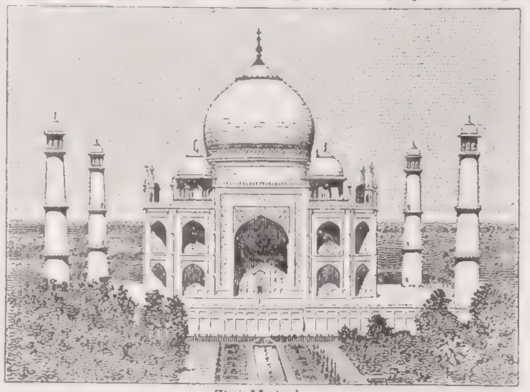
Taj Mahal.

Emperor Shah Jahan, in memory of his favorite wife. In beauty of design and rich decorative detail it is one of the best examples of Saracenic architecture.

take (tāk), *v. t.*; *pret.* TOOK (tŏŏk); *p. p.* TAK′EN (tāk′'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAK′ING (tāk′ĭng). [AS. (late) *tacan*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *taka*, Sw. *taga*, Dan. *tage*, akin to Goth. *tēkan* to touch: orig. uncert.] **1**. To lay hold of; to grasp; seize; as, to *take* one's hand; to *take* one's hat and gloves. **2**. To gain control or possession of in any way; specif.: **a** To seize or capture by force; as, to *take* prisoners; to *take* a fort; also, to arrest; as, to *take* a thief. **b** To catch by trapping, snaring, or like means.

Take us the foxes, . . . that spoil the vines. *S. of Sol.* ii. 15.

c To gain by finishing in a certain position in a competition; as, to *take* first or last place or prize. **d** In many games, as chess, whist, poker, etc., to gain, capture, or secure; as, rook *takes* pawn; the ace *takes* the trick.

The object of all whist play is to *take* tricks. *R. F. Foster.*

e To lease; hire; rent; as, to *take* a cottage; also, to get by subscription; to subscribe for; as, to *take* a magazine. **f** To secure or get by marriage; marry; as, to *take* a wife.
3. To get and carry away; to bear away; to remove; abstract; as, to *take* eggs from a bird's nest.
4. Specif.: **a** To withdraw or deduct, as two from four.

Cannot *take* two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shak.*

b To withdraw; revoke; retract; — commonly with *back*, or formerly *again*; as, to *take* back one's promise.

Let me go: *take* back thy gift. *Tennyson.*

c To remove from life; to cause to die; hence, used passively, to die; as, he was *taken* in the pride of life.

And he was not; for God *took* him. *Gen.* v. 24.

d To extract; cite; quote; as, a line *taken* from Shelley. **e** To bear away as a purchase; to purchase; buy; as, I will *take* a coat. **f** To get and take away wrongfully; to steal; as, he confessed to *taking* the money. **g** To deduce; derive; as, arguments *taken* from wrong premises.
5. To charm or attract; specif.: **a** To allure; delight.

So much your eyes my fancy *take*. *Tennyson.*

b To use malign influence over; to cast a spell on; infect.

There he blasts the tree and *takes* the cattle
And makes milch kine yield blood. *Shak.*

c To gain the favor of, as by bribery; to bribe. *Obs.*
6. To come upon or meet with; to catch; as, to be *taken* in a lie; to *take* one unawares.
7. To attack; assail; as, *taken* with sickness; also, to blast; destroy; — often in imprecations; as, plague *take* him.
8. To make choice of; to choose; select; as, *take* the road to the right; to *take* sides in a controversy.

Saul said, Cast lots between me and Jonathan my son. And Jonathan was *taken*. *1 Sam.* xiv. 42.

9. To have recourse to; to use for one's needs or advantage; to avail one's self of; to resort to; as, *take* plenty of time to decide. "A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a stoop at a hare." *L'Estrange.*

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, *taken* at the flood, leads on to fortune. *Shak.*

10. To resort to habitually; to practice; pursue. *Obs.*
11. To require; demand; need; as, it *takes* time and brains to do good work; a coat *takes* so many yards of cloth.
12. To assume; to adopt or lay hold of for one's self; specif.: **a** To assume as a property or attribute; as, a liquid *takes* the shape of the cavity containing it; butter often *takes* the flavor of substances kept near it. "The distance *takes* a lovelier hue." *Tennyson.* **b** To assume the shape, stamp, impression, or the like, of.

Now *take* the mold; now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

c To assume as a task, duty, business, or the like; as, to *take* charge of a business; to *take* an enterprise and carry it to success. **d** To assume as a right or prerogative; as, I *take* the liberty of saying; he *took* the crown.
13. To surmount; to clear, as a difficulty, obstacle, or the like; as, to *take* a hurdle; the stag *took* the water.
14. To shut or close, as a door. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
15. To give; offer; deliver; surrender. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
16. To receive; accept; admit; — sometimes idiomatically with reference to a particular manner of receiving; as, he *takes* the news ill; some papers *take* ink better than others; he *took* Sarah to wife. Specif.: **a** To receive into one's system by a voluntary act; as, to *take* food, snuff, medicine. **b** To receive involuntarily into one's system; to contract by infection or contagion; as, to *take* a cold, a fever, etc.

As men *take* diseases one from another. *Shak.*

c To receive into the mind; to understand; comprehend.

My dear friend, you don't *take* me. *Steele.*

d To accept for guidance; to follow; as, *take* my advice; to *take* a hint.

They 'll *take* suggestion as a cat laps milk. *Shak.*

e To submit to; to undergo; endure; as, to *take* treatment for rheumatism; he will *take* no affront.

When ye be buffeted for your faults, ye shall *take* it patiently. *1 Peter* ii. 20.

f To receive or accept as satisfaction, recompense, pay, or the like; as, he will *take* ten dollars a week.

If it please you *take* it for your labor. *Shak.*

g To accept the word or the terms of; to close with; as, to *take* one at his word.

Such offers of our peace
As we with honor and respect may *take*. *Shak.*

h To receive into a special connection, relation, or the like; as, to *take* a person into one's confidence; to *take* one into the family; to *take* one into the firm.

And I will *take* you to me for a people *Ex.* vi. 7.

17. To regard or look upon; to consider; as, to *take* something for granted; to *take* men for spies.

Charity, *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbor. *Wake.*

18 To ascertain; to find out; to determine; as, to *take* the depth of a ford; to *take* one's bearings; to *take* a person's measure.
19. In reflexive uses: **a** To betake. *Obs.* **b** To bethink. *Scot.*
20. To experience; feel; conceive; as, to *take* pride in one's appearance; to *take* a fancy to something, etc.
21. To receive and hold; to contain; comprehend; also, to include; to take in. See TO TAKE IN **b**. *Obs. or R.*
22. To convey; conduct; carry; as, to *take* a child home.
23. To make a picture, photograph, or the like, of; as, to *take* a group or a scene. *Colloq.*
24. To give or deliver (a blow to); to strike; hit; as, he *took* me in the face; he *took* me a blow on the head. *Obs. exc. Slang or Dial.*
25. With an object denoting movement or action, to do, make, etc.; — often forming a periphrasis for the verb corresponding to the object word; as, to *take* a resolution, to resolve; to *take* action, to act; to *take* a walk, to walk; to *take* a bath, to bathe; to *take* notes, to note.

Doth God *take* care for oxen? *1 Cor.* ix. 9

Syn. — TAKE, RECEIVE, ACCEPT. TAKE, the general word, may or may not imply a tender or offer of that which is taken; to RECEIVE is to take something which is offered or presented; to ACCEPT is to receive with assent or approval, or in the spirit or under the terms of the offer; as, to *take* a letter from a pile; to *receive* a letter from a friend; to *accept* an invitation, a position; "This is a moral that runs at large; *take* it" (*Holmes*); "Freely ye have *received*, freely give" (*Matt.* x. 8); "Broome then offered his service a second time, which was probably *accepted*" (*Johnson*). See ADOPT, ACCEPTANCE.

to be taken ill *or* **sick**, to fall ill; to become sick. — **to take aback**, to check, or, esp., to confound or astonish, suddenly; as, he was greatly *taken aback* by the news. See ABACK, *adv.*, 3. — **to t. a bite**, to eat; to dine or sup. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **to t. about**, to take care of; to care for. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to t. account of**, *or* **to t. into account**, to take into consideration; to notice. "*Of* their doings, God *takes* no *account*." *Milton.* — **to t. acquaintance of** *or* **with**, to make the acquaintance of. *Obs.* — **to t. a dare**, to be dared to do a thing and not attempt it. — **to t. advantage of**, to profit by; also, to overreach, esp. by a betrayal of a confidence, or unfairly. — **to t. a fall out of**, to defeat; to get the better of. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to t. air**, to be divulged; to be made public. *Rare.* — **to t. a joke**, to endure a joke at one's expense; as, *to take a joke* well or ill. — **to t. amiss**, orig., to mistake; now, to impute a wrong motive or bad meaning to; to take offense at; as, you must not *take* these questions *amiss*. — **to t. a name in vain**, to use a name lightly or profanely. *Ex.* xx. 7. — **to t. a reef**, to reduce sail by reefing; hence, to proceed more cautiously; to curtail expenses or activities. — **to t. arms**, to commence war or hostilities. — **to t. away**. **a** To remove; to cause deprivation of; as, *to take away* the right to vote. **b** To deprive of sensation, as by paralysis. *Scot.* — **to t. back**. **a** See TAKE, 4 **b**. **b** To take aback. *Dial.* — **to t. bed**, to take to bed, as by reason of illness; to go to bed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to t. boggart**, *or* **to t. the boggart**, to take fright. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. breath**, to stop, as from labor, in order to breathe or rest; to recruit or refresh one's self. — **to t. charge**, *Naut.*, to come up into the wind in spite of the helmsman. — **to t. check**, to stop short; also, to take offense. *Obs. Dryden.* — **to t. company**, to court. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. down**, to bring down. Specif.: **a** To lower the spirit or vanity of; to abase or humble; as, *to take down* pride, or the proud. **b** To swallow; as, *to take down* a potion. **c** To pull down; to pull to pieces; as, *to take down* a scaffold. **d** To record; to write down; as, *to take down* a man's words. **e** To bring lower; to lower; as, *to take down* wages. *Dial. Eng.* **f** To reduce in flesh; to emaciate; as, he is sorely *taken down* with that disease. *Dial. Eng.* **g** To launch (a

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tail′less (tāl′lĕs), *a.* See -LESS. — **tail′less-ness**, *n.*
‖ **tail′leur′** (tä′yûr′), *n.* [F., prop., a cutter.] In certain card games, the dealer or banker.
tail′lie (tāl′ĭ). Var. of TAILZIE.
‖ **tail′loir′** (tä′ywär′), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* The abacus of a capital.
taillour. † TAILOR.
tai′lor-age (tā′lẽr-āj), *n.* Tailors' work.
tai′lor-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
tai′lor-ess, *n.* A female tailor.
tailor herring *or* **shad**. Fall herring.
tai′lor-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. *Rare.* — **tai′lor-i-za′tion** (tā′lẽr-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* *R.*
tailor's muscle. Sartorius muscle.
tailor's spasm *or* **cramp**. *Med.* A spasmodic affection of the arm and hand, due to excessive use, as in tailors.
tailor warbler. Common tailor bird.
tail′pin′, *n.* *Mach.* The tailstock center in a lathe.
tail pipe. The suction pipe of a pump; esp., *Naut.*, the pipe from a deck hand pump to the main suction pipe or to the bilge.
tail pit. A pit for the weighted end of a bascule bridge.
tail stock. = TAILSTOCK.
tail switching. Distribution of cars from the head end of a train to side tracks by a locomotive coupled to the rear.
tail′ward (tāl′wẽrd), **tail′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD.
tail′-wa′ter, *n.* Water in a tailrace.
tail′y (tāl′ĭ), *a.* Having or growing tails, as grain.
tailye, **tailyie**. † TAIL, TAILLE.
tailyeduce, *n.* [Cf. TAIL limited, ENTAIL. For second part cf. L. *ducere* to lead.] Order of succession. *Obs. Scot.*
tailyeour. † TAILOR.
tailyeve, *v. i.* Reel; shake. *Obs. Scot.*
taim. † THEM.
tain (*dial.* tān). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of *taken*, p. p. of TAKE.
tainchell. † TINCHEL.
tainct. † TAINT.
taint, *n.* [Cf. F. *teint*, p. p. Cf. TAINT tincture.] A small scarlet arachnid. *Obs.*
taint, *n.* & *v.* Aphetic form of ATTAINT, a touch in tilting. *Obs.*
taint, *a.* [F. *teint*, p. p. See TAINT to stain.] *Obs.* **a** Tinged; red. **b** Tainted.
taint′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **taint′less-ly**, *adv.*
tain′tor, **tain′tour**, *n.* [Cf. ATTAINT, *v.*] A witness against one accused of crime. *Obs.*
tain′tor, *n.* [Cf. TAINT to stain.] A dyer. *Obs.*
tain′ture (tān′tūr), *n.* [F. *teinture* a dye, a dyeing. See TAINT to stain; cf. TINCTURE.] *Obs.* **1**. A staining; a tincture. **2**. Taint; defilement; stain.
taint′worm′, *n.* A destructive parasitic worm.
Tai′ping′, *n.* One of the Chinese engaged in the Taiping rebellions. See TAIPING, *a.*
ta′i-po (tä′ē-pō), *n.* [Maori *taepo*; *tae* to arrive + *po* night.] The Devil; — often used as a proper name for a dog, and as an epithet for a vicious horse, etc. *Australia.*
tair. † TAYIR, THEIR.
ta′ir (tä′ĭr). Var. of TAHR.
tai′ra (tī′rȧ) Var. of TAYRA.
taird † TURD.
tairge (tārj), **tairg′er** (tār′jẽr). Scot. vars. of TARGE, TARGER.
tairn (tārn). Scot. of TARN.
tairt. † TART.
tais. † TASS, cup; *takes*, form of TAKE, *v.*
tais. Obs. pl. of TOE.
taisch (tāsh), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *taise* corpses, saints' relics, OIr. *taibhse* ghost.] Ghost of a dying person. *Scot.*
taise (*Scot.* tāz). Obs. or Scot. of TEASE.
taish. † TASS, a tasset.
tais′sle (tā′s'l), *n.* & *v.* Disorder; tangle; puzzle. *Scot.*
taist. † TASTE.
taiste. Var. of TYSTE.
tais′trel (tās′trĭl), **tais′tril**, *n.* A rascal; also, an ill-tempered person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tait. Scot. var. of TIGHT.
tait Var. of TATE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tait (tāt), *n.* An Australian marsupial of the genus *Tarsipes*.
tait, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *teitr* glad, cheerful.] Lively; sportive. — *n.* Cheerfulness; sport. — *v. i.* To sport. *All Obs.*
taite. † *taught*, pret. & p. p. of TEACH.
tai′-tsam′ (tī′tsäm′). Var. of TAYSAAM.
tai′ver, **ta′ver** (tā′vẽr), *v. i.* To roam; also, to babble. *Scot.*
tai′vers, **ta′vers** (tā′vẽrz), *n. pl.* Tatters; also, babble. *Scot*
tai′vert. Var. of TAVERT. *Scot*
taj (täj), *n.* [Per. *tāj* a crown.] In Mohammedan countries, a cap; esp., the tall cone-shaped cap worn by dervishes.
Ta′jik (tä′jĭk), *n.* One of a mixed Iranian people, perh. of a branch of the Alpine race, in Persia and adjacent countries. See AFGHAN, *n.*, 1; PERSIAN, *n.*, 1
‖ **ta′jo** (tä′hō; 189), *n.* [Sp., prop., a cut.] A deep trench for collecting water in drought
tak. † TACHE, TACK.
tak (*dial.* tȧk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TAKE.
takar. † TAKER.
ta-ka′vi (tȧ-kä′vē), *n.* An advance of money made to a ryot by the government or by his superior at sowing and recoverable at the harvest. *India.*

boat). *Dial. Eng.* **h** To take to pieces; as, *to take down* a clock. *Dial. or Colloq.* **i** To dupe or cheat. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **to take earth**, in fox hunting, to get away into its hole; hence, fig., to conceal one's self. *Scott.* — **to t. ease**, to be quiet or still. *Isle of Man.* — **to t. effect**, to have effect; to become operative. — **to t. example**, to use as an example or warning. — **to t. for granted**, to assume as fact or as granted. — **to t. gifts**, *or* **money, with both hands**, to accept gifts, *or* money, from parties having opposing interests. Cf. AMBIDEXTER, 2. — **to t. ground**, *Mil.*, to extend the line; to move; as, let the artillery *take ground* to the left. — **to t. head** *or* **a head**, to rush forward; to begin running. *Obs.* — **to t. heart**, to gain confidence or courage; to be encouraged. — **to t. heart of grace**, to take courage. *Now Rare.* — **to t. heaven**, to breathe or draw in the free air again. *Obs. & R. Chaucer.* — **to t. hence**, to remove by death; — chiefly in the passive. — **to t. hold**, to grasp or seize; to obtain hold; — esp. with *of* or *on*. — **to t. horse**. **a** To set out on horseback; to mount and ride horseback. **b** To be covered, as a mare. **c** *Mining.* To divide into branches for a distance; — said of a vein. Cf. HORSE, *n.*, 9. — **to t. huff**, to take offense. *Cowper.* — **to t. in**. **a** To inclose; fence; also, *Dial. Eng.*, to break up by digging or plowing for the first time. **b** To encompass or embrace; to comprise; comprehend; specif., to include in one's course. **c** To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to brail or furl; as, *to take in* sail. **d** To cheat; deceive. *Colloq.* **e** To admit; receive; as, a leaky vessel will *take in* water; specif., to receive at one's house, as work; as, *to take in* washing. **f** To win by conquest. *Obs.* **g** To receive into the mind. "Some bright genius can *take in* a long train of propositions." *I. Watts.* **h** To receive regularly, as a periodical work or newspaper; to take. *Chiefly Eng.* **i** To receive backwardation. *Eng.* **j** To capture; subdue. *Scot.* **k** To pass over or cover, as a road or a distance. *Scot.* — **to t. in hand**. **a** To attempt or undertake. **b** To seize and deal with; as, he *took* him *in hand*. — **to t. in one's own hand**, to deal with freely or without ceremony. *Scot.* — **to t. in**, *or* **to, pieces**, to separate into component parts; to analyze. — **to t. into one's head**, to conceive a sudden notion concerning; to be seized with the idea of. — **to t. issue**, to take up the opposite side or view; to join issue; as, *to take issue* with a person or with a conclusion. — **to t. it easy**, to give one's self ease or unconcern; to be in no hurry. — **to t. it in snuff**, to be angry or offended. *Shak.* — **to t. it out of**. *Colloq.* **a** To get satisfaction or exact penalty from. **b** To take the energy out of. — **to t. keep**, to take care; to heed. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to t. knowledge of**. See KNOWLEDGE, 2. — **to t. law**, *or* **the law, on**, to institute legal measures against. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to t. leave**. See LEAVE, *n.*, 2. — **to t. measures**, to make preparations; to provide means. — **to t. nicks**, to take aim; to aim. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to t. notice of**, *or* **that**, to perceive especially; to observe or treat with special attention. Also, to remark on. — **to t. oath**, to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner. — **to t. occasion of**, to take advantage of; to dupe. *Scot.* — **to t. off**. **a** To remove; as, *to take off* one's hat; *to take off* a penny from the price. **b** To take the life of; to cause the death of; as, he was *taken off* by fever. **c** To withhold or deter. *Obs.* **d** To drink off; swallow. **e** To purchase; to take in trade. *Now R.* "The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*." *Locke.* **f** To copy; reproduce. "*Take off* all their models in wood." *Addison.* **g** To mimic; personate.

I am told Foote means *to take me off*, as he calls it. *Boswell.*

h To go away; to go; — used reflexively. **i** To stop; check. *Scot.* **j** To inherit, as features or characteristics, from. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. on**. **a** To assume; arrogate; as, *to take on* a character or dignity. **b** To apply or direct to (one's self). **c** To engage; hire; as, *to take on* more hands. **d** To get into debt for; to obtain on credit. *Scot.* — **to t. one's breath**, to take away one's breath; to deprive of breath. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. one's death**, *or* **to t. one's death of cold, fever, etc.**, to expose one's self to death, as by catching some disease. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **to t. one's length**, to measure one's length. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to t. one's life in one's hand**, to risk one's life. — **to t. one's self to do, perform, etc., anything**, to pledge one's self to do, perform, etc., anything. *Scot.* — **to t. order**, to take suitable action; to make arrangements. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Whiles I *take order* for mine own affairs. *Shak.*

— **to t. orders**. **a** To receive directions or commands. **b** *Eccl.* To enter some grade of the ministry. See ORDER, *n.*, 3. — **to t. out**, to remove from within a place; hence, to remove in various senses; as: **a** To separate; deduct; as, *take out* five from the sum. **b** To remove or draw out by cleansing, etc.; as, *to take out* a stain. **c** To extract. *Obs.* "Striking stones they *took* fire *out* of them." *2 Maccabees* x. 3. **d** To procure for one's self; as, *to take out* a patent. **e** To put an end to; as, *to take* the conceit *out* of a man. **f** To escort; as, *to take out* to dinner. **g** To take as an equivalent; as, he *took* what remained of the debt *out* in goods. **h** To copy. *Obs.* **i** To unhitch; unharness; — said of horses, oxen, etc. — **to t. out of wind** (*or* **winding**), *Mech.*, to true up to a plane surface, as a warped board. — **to t. over**. **a** To derive or receive. **b** To undertake; to take the control of. — **to t. part**, to share; join; as, they *take part* in our rejoicing. — **to t. place**. **a** To come to pass; occur; as, the ceremony will not *take place*. **b** To take precedence or priority. **c** To take effect; to prevail. *Obs.* "If your doctrine *takes place*." *Berkeley.* **d** To be present or on the ground; to have a position. *Obs.* — **to t. potluck**, to take whatever food may chance to be provided. *Colloq.* — **to t. root**. = TO STRIKE ROOT. — **to t. shape**, to assume a definite form. — **to t. shipping**, to embark. *Obs.* — **to t. soil**, to run into the mire or water; hence, to take refuge or shelter. *Obs. or R.* — **to t. steps**, to take action; to move in a matter. — **to t. stock**, to take account of stock; to make an inventory; hence, with *of*, to make an estimate, ascertain the facts, or make note, of or in regard to (something). — **to t. stock in**. **a** To subscribe for, or purchase, shares in (a stock company). **b** To put faith in; to accept as trustworthy; as, *to take stock in* a person's fidelity. *Colloq.* — **to t. strife**, to undertake conflict. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to t. tardy**, to take or come upon (one) unaware. *Obs.* — **to t. the air**. **a** To go abroad; to walk or ride out. **b** *Falconry.* To seek to escape by trying to rise higher than the falcon. — **to t. the back track**, to retrace one's steps; to retreat. *Colloq.* — **to t.**, *or* **to t. up, the Book**, to hold family prayers. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to t. the bull by the horns**, to grapple with a difficulty. *Colloq.* — **to t. the cake**, to carry off the prize; to rank first. *Slang.* — **to t. the drunt**, to take offense. *Scot. & Ir.* — **to t. the field**, *Mil.*, to enter upon a campaign. — **to take the floor**. **a** To rise to make a more or less formal address, motion, or the like. **b** To stand up to dance. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to t. the foot**, to walk; — said of a child. *Scot.* — **to t. the ground**, to touch bottom or become stranded; — said of a vessel. — **to t. the reins**, to assume control. — **to t. the road**. **a** To set out or begin traveling; specif., to become a vagabond or tramp; to lead a gypsy life. *Dial. or Colloq.* **b** To engage on a round of performances from town to town; — said of a theatrical troupe. — **to t. the sun**, *Naut.*, to observe the sun's altitude with a quadrant or sextant for purposes of navigation. — **to t. the veil**, *Eccl.*, to receive, or assume, a veil in token of retirement from the world, as a woman on becoming a nun. — **to t. the wall of**, to pass (one) on the side of the street next the wall, this side being formerly the more desirable, and naturally claimed by a superior in rank; hence, to get the better of. *Obs.* "I will *take the wall of* any man or maid of Montague's." *Shak.* — **to t. the wind out of one's sails**, to sail to windward of a sailing vessel and so cut off the wind; hence, to deprive one of power or activity; to put one in a humiliatingly helpless position. — **to t. time**, *or* **occasion, by the forelock**, to make prompt use of anything; not to let slip an opportunity.

Time is painted with a lock before and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must *take time by the forelock*; for when 't is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

— **to t. to**. **a** To astonish; annoy. *Dial. Eng.* **b** To adopt, as a child. *Dial. Eng.* **c** To close; shut. *Scot. & Shetland I.* — **to t. to church**, to marry; wed. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. together**, to gather up; to collect. *Obs.* — **to t. to heart**, to be deeply affected by; to feel deep concern or grief over. — **to t. to one's bosom**, to admit to one's affections, confidences, etc. — **to t. to task**, to call to account; to reprove. — **to t. to witness**, to call to witness; as, *to take* God *to witness*. — **to t. toy**, to become restive; — said of a horse. *Obs.* — **to t. up**. **a** To lift; raise; to pick up. "*Take* her *up* tenderly." *Hood.* **b** To gather up; to absorb; as, a sponge *takes up* water. **c** To collect; to exact, as a tax; as, *to take up* a contribution. "*Take up* commodities upon our bills." *Shak.* **d** To seize or arrest; to take into custody; as, *to take up* a thief. **e** To gather together and fasten; as, *to take up* raveled stitches. **f** To begin; as, *to take up* a lamentation. *Ezek.* xix. 1. Specif., to resume where another left off; as, he paused and she *took up* the tale. **g** To engross; employ; to occupy or fill; as, *to take up* the time; it *took up* much room; also, to comprise; to include. "The noble poem of Palamon and Arcite . . . *taking up* seven years." *Dryden.* **h** To fix upon; to take possession of; as, *to take up* land; to enter upon. Hence, to assume; to adopt as one's own; to carry on or manage; as, *to take up* the quarrels of our neighbors; *to take up* current opinions. Also, to receive, accept, or adopt for the purpose of assisting; to espouse the cause of. *Ps.* xxvii. 10. **i** To check by reproof, dissent, or the like; to reprimand.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly. *L'Estrange.*

j To accept or admit; now, usually, specif., to accept the proposal of, as a wager or a person wagering.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit. *Bacon.*

k To buy or borrow; as, *to take up* goods to a large amount; *to take up* money at the bank. *Colloq.* **l** To pay the amount of, as a note or loan; to pay in full for, as stock bought on a margin. **m** To remove, as by an adjustment of parts; as, *to take up* lost motion, as in a machine bearing; also, to make tight, as by winding or drawing; as, *to take up* slack thread in sewing. **n** To understand; comprehend. *Obs.* **o** To make up; to compose; settle; as, *to take up* a quarrel. *Obs.* **p** To check or bring to a stop. *Obs.* **q** To understand. *Scot.* **r** To clear out the ditches of. *Dial. Eng.* "The season for '*taking up*' the meadows." *T. Hardy.* **s** To improve in health or character. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. up arms**. = TO TAKE ARMS. — **to t. upon one's self**. **a** To assume; undertake; as, he *takes upon himself* to assert the fact. **b** To appropriate or direct to one's self; to allow to be imputed to, or inflicted upon, one's self; as, *to take upon one's self* a punishment. — **to t. up the gauntlet** *or* **glove**, to accept a challenge. — **to t. up the hatchet**, to make or declare war; — a phrase derived from the practice of the American Indians. Cf. *to bury the hatchet*, under BURY. — **to t. up the running**, to go off at full speed; to take the lead. — **to t. vent**, to escape; to be made public. — **to t. water**. **a** To let one's boat fall into the wake of another, as in a race. Hence: **b** To weaken in a contest; to back down. *Slang.* — **to t. wind**, to be divulged; to become known; to spread, as a rumor. — **to t. with**. **a** To take as companion; fig., to let (a person) follow one's meaning. **b** = TO TAKE TO **c**. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

take (tāk), *v. i.* **1**. To lay hold; to fix upon anything. "In red earth eke a vine is hard to *take*." *Palladius.*
2. Specif.: **a** To obtain possession; to capture; as, the queen in chess *takes* at any distance in a straight line. **b** *Law.* To receive property as one's own; to receive the title to property; as, he *takes* as heir.
3. To betake one's self; to proceed; resort; go; — now usually with *to*; as, to *take* to the boats.

Whan they were well fested, they *toke* on their waye. *Caxton.*

4. To undertake. *Obs.* *Gower.*
5. *Naut.* To come to rest or into position or contact.
6. To have the natural or intended effect or action; to take effect; to operate; act; as, the vaccination did not *take*. Specif.: **a** Of fish, to rise to bait; to bite. *Colloq.* **b** To kindle; to catch fire; as, the wood *took* quickly. *Obs. or Colloq. or Dial.*
7. To subsist; obtain; prevail. *Obs.* *Gower.*
8. To charm; specif.: **a** To exert a spell. *Obs.*

No fairy *takes*, nor witch hath power to charm. *Shak.*

b To prove taking, attractive, or pleasing; to gain a favorable reception; as, a book or a play *takes*. *Colloq.*
9. To be, or admit of being, taken, in any sense; specif.: **a** To admit of being photographed; as, he *takes* well. *Colloq.* **b** To be seized or attacked, as by sickness. *Obs.*

With melancholy I *take*. *Piers Plowman.*

10. Used redundantly with *and*; as, he *took* and robbed the house. *Obs. or Colloq. or Dial.* *Cursor Mundi.*

to take after, to follow; also, to pattern after; resemble; as, the son *takes after* his father. — **to t. against**, to conceive a prejudice against. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. away**, to go hurriedly. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. in hand**. *Dial. Eng.* **a** To assume an air of importance. **b** To engage in an enterprise; to act. — **to t. in with**, to make terms with. *Obs. Bacon.* — **to t. of**. = TO TAKE AFTER. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. off**, to take departure; esp., *Sports*, to begin a leap or spring. See TAKE-OFF, *n.*, 2. — **to take on**. **a** To be violently affected; to express grief, pain, anger, etc., violently. **b** To ache or be painful. *Dial. Eng.* **c** To find acceptance; to make a hit. *Colloq., Eng.* **d** To adopt a profession or course of life; specif., to enlist as a soldier. *Scot.* **e** To succeed to the control of an estate. *Scot.* — **to t. on with**. **a** To act or behave in a certain (esp. indecorous) manner with. *Low.* **b** To consort with. *Dial. Eng.* **c** To like; to be attracted by. *Ir. or Dial. Eng.* — **to t. sick**, to become sick. *Colloq.* — **to t. to**. **a** To be disposed to; to become attached to; as, *to take to* books. "If he does but *take to* you, . . . you will contract a great friendship with him." *Walpole.* **b** To resort to; to betake one's self to; — used colloq. in various phrases signifying recourse to some action or procedure; as, **to t. to the brush, to t. to one's heels, to t. to the tall timber**, to flee. "Men of learning, who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world." *Addison.* — **to t. to the road**. **a** To lead a vagabond's life. **b** To become a highwayman. — **to t. up**. **a** To stop; cease; desist. *Obs.* **b** To improve in health or character; to pick up. *Obs. or Dial. Locke.* **c** Of the weather, to clear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **d** To borrow; to procure a loan. *Obs. or Dial.* **e** To go up or along. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. up with**. **a** To receive without opposition; to accept; adopt; to put up with; as, *to take up with* plain fare. **b** To lodge with; to dwell or consort with. **c** To be or become interested or absorbed in. *Colloq. or Dial.* **d** To consort with, esp. with a view to marrying. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to t. with**. **a** To side with. *Rare. Bacon.* **b** To confess; acknowledge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** To like; brook; as, how does he *take with* the work? *Scot.*

take (tāk), *n.* **1**. Act of taking, as of capturing game.
2. Something that takes; as: **a** A charm; spell. *Obs.* **b** Illness; esp., a sudden illness. *Dial. Eng.* **c** Something that pleases or becomes popular, as a song or play. *Colloq.* **d** A state of mind; esp., mental turmoil or trouble. *Scot.*
3. That which is taken; as: **a** The quantity of fish captured at one haul or catch. **b** A holding or appropriation of land, as of land leased for mining purposes. *Eng.* **c** *Print.* The portion of copy a compositor has at one time, or the type set from it. **d** The amount of money received from a sale, as of tickets of admission to a play or the like.

take′down′ (tāk′doun′), *a.* Constructed so as to be readily taken apart; as, a *takedown* rifle; a *takedown* bed.

take′down′, *n.* **1**. Act of taking down, or humiliating; esp., act of duping or deceiving; also, one that takes down or humiliates, as by deception. *Colloq.*
2. The part of a takedown rifle or the like at which or whereby it is taken apart; also, a takedown rifle.

take′-off′, *n.* **1**. Act of taking off; specif., an imitation, esp. in the way of caricature.
2. The spot at which one takes off; specif., the place from which a jumper rises in leaping.
3. The stroke in a loose croquet. See CROQUET, *n.*, 2.
4. = OFFTAKE, *n.*, 3.

take′-up′, *n.* *Mach.* That which takes up or tightens; specif.: **a** A device in a sewing machine for drawing up the slack thread as the needle rises in completing a stitch. **b** A device, sometimes automatic, for taking up slack in the belt of an elevator or belt conveyor. **c** An automatic motion in a loom for rolling up the cloth as it is woven.

ta′kin′ (tä′kēn′), *n.* [From the native name in Assam, Mishmi *takin*.] A little-known ruminant (*Budorcas taxicolor*) of Tibet, allied, like the serows, to both the goats and the antelopes. It is large and heavily built, with grizzled hair reddish brown on the body and black on the head. The thick black horns curve outwards and then backwards.

tak′ing (tāk′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TAKE. Specif.: *vb. n.*
1. Act of one that takes; as: **a** A touching or handling. *Obs.* **b** A gaining possession; a seizing; apprehension.
2. That which is taken or received; receipts, esp. of money.
3. That which takes, or casts a spell over; a blight. *Obs.*
4. Agitation; excitement; distress of mind. *Colloq.*
5. Illness; sickness. *Obs. or Dial.*

tak′ing, *p. a.* **1**. Apt to take; alluring; attracting.

Subtile in making his temptations most *taking*. *Fuller.*

2. Infectious; contagious; also, *Obs.*, injurious; noxious. — **tak′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **tak′ing-ness**, *n.*

tak′ing-off′, *n.* **1**. Removal, esp. by death; death.

The deep damnation of his *taking-off*. *Shak.*

2. *Print.* The removal of sheets from the press. *Eng.*
3. Act of presenting a take-off, or burlesque imitation.

ta-lak′ (tȧ-läk′), *n.* [Ar. *ṭalāq*.] *Moham. Law.* Divorce by the act of the husband, in rejecting the wife. With the Shiites and the Malikiites but one kind (the **talak-us-sunnat**) is recognized as valid, requiring the husband to refuse to receive his wife for three months in order to effect it, and called **ahsan** or **hasan** according to the procedure. The hanifites and Shafiites recognize another (the **talak-ul-bidaat** or **talak-ul-badai**) taking three weeks.

ta-lak′, *v. t.* *Moham. Law.* To divorce (the wife).

tal′a-poin (tăl′ȧ-poin), *n.* [Pg. *talapoi*, *talapoin*, name for a Buddhist priest, fr. Siamese *t'ama p'ră*; *t'ama*, honorific title + *p'ră* priest.] **1**. A Buddhist monk; a poonghie. *Ceylon & Indo-China.*
2. (*F. pron.* tȧ′lȧ′pwăɴ′.) [F.; — from some resemblance.] A West African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus talapoin*), the smallest of the guenons. It is olivaceous above and whitish beneath, with a black face and yellowish whiskers.

ta-la′ri-a (tȧ-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *talaris* pertaining to the ankles, fr. *talus* ankle.] *Class. Myth.* Small wings or winged shoes fastened to the ankles, chiefly used as an attribute of Hermes or Mercury.

ta-lar′ic (tȧ-lăr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ankles; — chiefly in the phrase **talaric chiton** *or* **tunic**, a garment reaching to the ankles, as that worn by the Ionian Greeks.

tal′bot (tôl′bŭt), *n.* [Perh. fr. the *Talbot* family, in whose arms the figure of a dog is borne.] One of an extinct breed of dogs, mostly white, with pendulous ears and heavy jowls, supposed to be the stock from which the bloodhound and some other breeds are descended.

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take. Obs p. p. of TAKE.
take′-all′, *n.* Constant cultivation of land without rotation. *Australia.*
take′down′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
take′ful (tāk′f'l), *a.* Taking; alluring. *Dial. Eng.* [*Colloq.*
take′-in′, *n.* A fraud; cheat.
takel, takelle. † TACKLE.
tak′en (tāk′'n), *p. p.* of TAKE. — **to be taken with**, *or* **in, the mainour**, *or* **mainor**. See MAINOUR. *Obs.*
ta′ken (tä′kĕn), **ta′ken-ing**. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOKEN, TOKENING. [takes.
tak′er (tāk′ẽr), *n.* **1** One that
2. *Mining.* The head or business agent of a body of tutworkers. *Cornwall, Eng.*
tak′er-in′, *n.* One that takes in; as: **a** A cheat. **b** = LICKER-IN.
tak′er-off′, *n.* **a** One that takes anything off. **b** *Print.* One that takes the printed sheets from the press. *Eng* Cf. 4th FLY, *n.*, 6 **b**.
taket, takette. † TACKET.
ta-kig′ra-phy, tak′i-graph′ic, etc. Vars. of TACHYGRAPHY, etc.
takil, takill. † TACKLE.
Ta-kil′man (tä-kĭl′măn), *n.* Desig. an almost extinct tribe of Oregon Indians supposed to form a distinct linguistic stock.
takin, takine. † TOKEN.
takkar. † TAKER.
takke, takle. † TACK, TACKLE.
takning. † TOKENING.
ta-ko′sis (tȧ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. τήκειν to melt, waste away.] *Veter.* A wasting disease of goats, due to *Micrococcus caprinus* and marked by diarrhea, emaciation, and death.
takun. † TOKEN.
tak′y (tāk′ĭ), *a.* Pleasing; alluring; taking. *Colloq.*
takynnar, *n.* [Cf. TOKEN.] A portent. *Obs Scot.*
tal. † TAIL, TALE, TALL.
tal (täl), *n.* [Hind. *tāl*.] Cymbals used by religious devotees, and often in accompanying.
tal (täl), **ta′la** (tä′lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *tāla*, *tāl*, Skr. *tāla*.] The palmyra. *India.*
tal. *Abbr.* Talis (L., such a one).
‖ **ta′la** (tä′lä), *n.* [Sp.] Ruin; destruction. also, a raid. *Rare.*
ta′la-bon′ (tä′lä-bōn′), *n.* A chair on two poles carried by four men. *Phil. I.*
talage. † TALLAGE.
Ta-la′ing (tä-lä′ĭng), *n.* [Burmese.] = MON.
ta-la′je (tä-lä′hā; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. *talaxi* in a Quiché dialect.] See ARGAS.
Ta′la-man′can (tä′lä-mä′n kăn), *a.* Designating a linguistic stock of Central American Indians, chiefly of the Atlantic forest regions of Costa Rica. — *n.* One of this stock.
talant. † TALENT.
tal′a-ri, *n.* [See TALLARI.] See COIN.
talaries, *n. pl.* Talaria. *Obs.*
talary, *n.* [Cf. OF. *taillerie*.] Tailoring. *Obs.*
ta-la′yot (tä-lä′yōt), *n.*; *pl.* TALAYOTI (tä-lä-yō′tē). [Balearic form for Sp. *atalaya*, Ar. *at-talāyi'*, pl. of *at-talī'ah* spy, scout.] *Archæol.* One of the prehistoric stone structures of the Balearic Islands resembling the nuraghe of Sardinia.
tal′ba gum (tăl′bȧ), **tal′ca gum** (tăl′kȧ), **ta′leh gum** (tä′lĕ), **tal′ha gum** (tăl′hȧ). = SUAKIN GUM.
talbart, talbert. † TABARD.
talberone. † TABURN.
tal′bo-type′ (tôl′bō-tīp′; tăl′-), *n.* [After W. H. F. *Talbot* (1800–77), English photographer.] *Photog.* = CALOTYPE.

talc (tălk), *n.* [F. *talc*; cf. Sp. & It. *talco*, LL. *talcus*; all fr. Ar. *ṭalq*.] *Min.* A soft mineral of a soapy feel, occurring in foliated, granular, or fibrous masses, usually whitish, greenish, or grayish in color. In composition it is an acid magnesium metasilicate, $H_2Mg_3(SiO_3)_4$. Sp. gr., 2.6–2.9. H., 1 (for foliated talc). *Soapstone* and *French chalk* are varieties of talc. Other kinds are used in making soap, paper, lubricants, toilet powder, etc.

talc, *v. t.*; TALCKED, TALCED (tălkt); TALCK'ING, TALC'ING (tăl'kĭng). To rub or treat with talc, as a photographic plate.

talc'ose (tăl'kōs; tăl-kōs') } *a.* [Cf. F. *talqueux*.] *Min.*
talc'ous (tăl'kŭs; *see* -OSE) } Pertaining to talc; composed of, containing, or resembling, talc.

tale (tāl), *n.* [AS. *talu* speech, narrative; akin to D. *taal* speech, language, G. *zahl* number, OHG. *zala*, Icel. *tal*, *tala*, number, speech, Sw. *tal*, Dan. *tal* number, *tale* speech, Goth. *talzjan* to instruct. Cf. TELL, *v. t.*, TALK, *v. i.*] **1.** Speech; discourse; talk; conversation. *Obs.*
2. Speech of a people or country; language; tongue. *Obs.*
3. That which is told; an oral relation or recital; hence, any rehearsal of any event; a narration; account; story. "The *tale* of Troy divine." *Milton.* "In such manner rime is Dante's *tale*." *Chaucer.*

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Ps.* xc. 9.

4. Specif., a libelous report or piece of evil gossip.
5. *Law.* A count or declaration. *Obs. or Archaic.*
6. A number; a numerical quantity. *Obs.*
7. A reckoning by numbers; a count, as distinguished from measure or weight; a numbering; enumeration.

In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number. *Carew.*

8. A number of things taken in the aggregate; a sum.
9. A list or series. *Obs.*
10. Account; thought; care; regard; heed. *Obs.*
Syn. — Anecdote, fable, incident, memoir, relation, account, legend, narrative. See STORY.
a tale of naught, a thing of no account. *Obs.* — **to be**, *or* **to jump, in one t.**, to agree; to be in accord. *Obs.*

tale'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who officiously or maliciously spreads gossip, scandal, etc. — **tale'bear'ing**, *a. & n.*

Tal'e-gal'lus (tăl'ē-găl'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus of Australian mound birds which includes the common brush turkey. In some classifications it is the type of a subfamily, **Tal'e-gal-li'næ** (-gă-lī'nē).

tal'ent (tăl'ĕnt), *n.* [ME. *talent* sum of money, desire, OF. *talent*, in F. a talent (sense 1), ability, fr. L. *talentum* a talent (sense 1), Gr. τάλαντον a balance, thing weighed, definite weight, talent; akin to τλῆναι to bear, τολμᾶν, L. *tolerare*, *tollere*, to lift up; cf. AS. *talente*, fr. L., for sense 1. Sense 5 prob. originated in the parable of the talents (*Matt.* xxv. 14–30); sense 3 is prob. from the inclination of the balance. See THOLE, *v. t.*, TOLERATE.] **1.** An ancient weight and money unit. The Babylonian talent for ordinary merchandise equaled 3,600 shekels (60 minas of 60 shekels each); for silver and gold, 3,000 shekels (60 minas of 50 shekels). In Syria and Palestine the talent of 3,000 shekels was the usual one. In Greece the talent was commonly reckoned as 60 minas or 6,000 drachmas, but not in early times; the talent of Homer was a smaller weight. Estimated money values of the talent: Hebrew, gold, $32,640 (about £6,707); Hebrew, silver, $2,176 (about £447); Attic, silver, $1,446 (about £297). See SHEKEL, 1; DRACHMA. As a weight, the Attic talent was about 57.7 lbs. av. (26.17 kg.).
2. Hence, riches; money; wealth; property in general; also, *Rare*, an abundance or plenty. *Obs.*
3. Inclination; desire; wish; longing. *Obs. Chaucer.*
4. Disposition; character; also, a characteristic feature, attribute, custom, or the like. *Obs.*
5. Preëminent and special aptitude; faculty for effective performance along certain lines; superior intelligence and ability, as for business or artistic pursuits; aptitude; faculty; — often distinguished from *genius*.

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critic, a satirist, and a writer of odes. *Dryden.*

6. Hence, collectively, persons of ability or skill; as, he engaged the best *talent* to sing.
7. Collectively, habitual betters, or takers of odds, on horses, as distinguished from the bookmakers, or layers of odds; as, the race dismayed the *talent*. *Racing Slang.*
Syn. — Ability, faculty, gift, endowment. See GENIUS.
at one's talent, at one's service or disposal. *Obs.*

tal'ent-ed, *a.* **1.** Disposed; inclined; addicted. *Obs.*
2. Having talent or talents; possessing special aptitude; mentally gifted. *Abp. Abbot* (1562–1633).

ta'les (tā'lēz), *n.* [From the first word in the phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, such of the bystanders, in the Latin writ for summoning them, *pl.* of L. *talis* such (persons).] *Law.* **a** *pl.* Persons added to a jury, commonly from those in or about the courthouse, to make up any deficiency in the available number of jurors regularly summoned, being like, or such as, the latter. **b** *Syntactically sing.* The writ for summoning them.

tales'man (tālz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Law.* A person summoned as one of the tales added to a jury.

tale'tell'er (tāl'tĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who tells tales or stories; esp., a talebearer; telltale. — **tale'tell'ing**, *a. & n.*

Ta-li'num (tȧ-lī'nŭm), *n.* [NL.; orig. unknown.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American portulacaceous herbs having ephemeral variously clustered flowers with two sepals and ten stamens. Several are cultivated for their handsome flowers, resembling portulacas in color and form.

tal'i-ped (tăl'ĭ-pĕd) } *a. Surg. & Zoöl.* Affected
tal'i-ped'ic (-pĕd'ĭk; -pē'dĭk) } with talipes; clubfooted. — **tal'i-ped**, *n.* A clubfooted person.

tal'i-pes (tăl'ĭ-pēz), *n.* [NL.; L. *talus* an ankle + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; cf. L. *talipedare* to be weak in the feet, prop., to walk on the ankles.] *Surg.* The deformity called *clubfoot*. See CLUBFOOT, 1 **b**. Several varieties are distinguished; as, *talipes varus*, in which the foot is drawn up and bent inward; *t. valgus*, in which the foot is bent outward; *t. equinus*, in which the sole faces backward and the patient walks upon the balls of the toes; and *t. calcaneus* (called also *talus*), in which the sole faces forward and the patient walks upon the heel.

tal'i-pot (tăl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.*, *or* **talipot palm**. [Singhalese *tālipat* palm leaf, fr. Skr. *tāla* palm + *pattra* leaf.] A handsome fan-leaved palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*), of Ceylon and the Malabar coast. It has a trunk 60–100 feet high, bearing a crown of gigantic fan-shaped leaves, which are used as umbrellas and as fans in ceremonial processions, and, when cut into strips, as a substitute for writing paper.

Talipot. *t* Inflorescence.

tal'is-man (tăl'ĭs-măn; tăl'ĭz-măn; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Sp., fr. Ar. *tilism*, *tilsam*, a magical image, fr. Gr. τέλεσμα money paid, tribute, tax, LGr., an initiation, incantation, from τελεῖν to complete, perform, to pay taxes, to make perfect, to initiate, esp. in the mysteries, fr. τέλος completion, end: cf. F. *talisman*.] **1.** A figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the heavens, supposed to act as a charm; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet, engraved on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence.
2. Hence, something that produces extraordinary effects, esp. in averting or repelling evil; an amulet; charm.
Syn. — TALISMAN, AMULET, CHARM are often interchangeable. But TALISMAN connotes wider and more positive powers than AMULET, which applies esp. to an object worn to avert evil; CHARM, which may be equivalent to either *talisman* or *amulet*, denotes also a magical combination of words; as, "The little circle of the schoolboy's copper coin . . . had proven a *talisman*, fragrant with good, and deserving to be set in gold and worn next her heart" (*Hawthorne*); "The mere touch of a leaf was a *talisman* to bring me under the enchantment" (*Rich. Jefferies*); "*amulets* against agues" (*Sir T. Browne*); "a square of text that looks a little blot, the text no larger than the limbs of fleas, and every square of text an awful *charm*" (*Tennyson*); "He [Satan] deludeth us also by philters, ligatures, *charms*, . . . *amulets*, characters" (*Sir T. Browne*).
talisman of Oromanes. See ABUDAH.

tal'is-man'ic (-măn'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *talismanique*.] Of,
tal'is-man'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talisman; magical.

talk (tôk), *v. t.*; TALKED (tôkt); TALK'ING. [ME. *talken*, prob. fr. ME. *talen* to talk, AS. *talian* to reckon, fr. *talu* tale. See TALE, *n.*] **1.** To deliver in speech; to speak; utter; as, to *talk* treason; to *talk* nonsense or wisdom, etc.
2. To make a subject of conversation; to discourse about; discuss; as, to *talk* business, politics, religion, etc.
3. To use, as a foreign tongue, for conversing or communicating; to speak freely; as, to *talk* French.
4. To affect in a specified way by talking. "They would *talk* themselves mad." *Shak.*
5. To consume or spend in talking; — followed by *away*; as, to *talk* away an evening.
to be talked out, to have said all one can say. — **to talk down**, to overcome or outdo in talk. — **to t. Greek**, to use words not understood by the hearer. Cf. GREEK, *n.*, 6. — **to t. over. a** To change the mind or opinion of by talking; to convince; as, *to talk over* an opponent. **b** To review in conversation; to discuss; as, *to talk over* plans. — **t. round** *or* **around**. = TO TALK OVER **a**. — **to t. shop**, to dwell upon business topics in social conversation; also, to use business phraseology. *Colloq.* — **to t. turkey**, to talk in a frank way. *Colloq.* — **to t. up**, to discuss, esp. favorably; to praise.

talk, *v. i.* [See TALK, *v. t.*] **1.** To utter words; to speak; as, a parrot learns to *talk*; a *talking* machine; esp., to express ideas by means of spoken words; to speak, as in familiar discourse between two or more persons; to converse.
2. Hence, to communicate by any means; to express ideas, as by speech; as, to *talk* by signs; to *talk* of politics.
3. To chatter; to speak idly or incessantly; to prate.
4. To confer; reason; consult.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. *Jer.* xii. 1.

5. To make sounds likened to speech; as, the kettle *talks* on the stove; the wind *talks* in the leaves. *Colloq.*
Syn. — TALK, SPEAK, CONVERSE. SPEAK is, in general, the broader term, and may refer to articulate sounds, however broken or disconnected, whereas TALK implies connected colloquy or discourse; as, he could not *speak* above a whisper; he did not care to *talk*. But *speak* is also used of relatively weighty or formal speech, *talk*, of that which is more or less empty or frivolous; as, "A fool may *talk*, but a wise man *speaks*" (*B. Jonson*); "a good old man, sir: he will be *talking*" (*Shak.*); "Yet there happened in my time one noble speaker who was full of gravity in his *speaking*. . . . No man ever *spake* more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered" (*B. Jonson*). CONVERSE implies an interchange in talk of thoughts and opinions; as, "Words learned by rote, a parrot may rehearse, but *talking* is not always to *converse*" (*Cowper*); cf. "No, sir; we had *talk* enough, but no *conversation*; there was nothing discussed" (*Johnson*); "If we may not then be said to be able to *converse* before we are able to *talk* . . . so we may be said not to be able to '*talk*' before we are able to *speak*" (*H. James*).
to talk against time, to talk merely to use up time, as for delaying parliamentary action. — **to t. back**, to speak in answer, esp. when not expected to do so. — **to t. big**, to talk loudly or arrogantly. *Colloq.* — **to t. from the point**, to digress. — **to t. like a book**, to talk in an affected or pedantic way. — **to t. like a Dutch uncle**, to talk with great severity and directness. — **to t. of.** To discuss, as something that may be done. — **to t. round** *or* **around** (a subject). **a** To exhaust (the subject). *Obs. Colloq.* **b** To talk about (a subject) without touching its essential features. — **to t. to.** To advise or exhort, or to reprove gently; as, I will *talk to* my son respecting his conduct. *Colloq.* — **to t. up**, to speak plainly or directly. *Colloq.*

talk (tôk), *n.* **1.** Act of talking; speech; esp., familiar converse; mutual discourse; conversation; as, small *talk*.

In various *talk* the instructive hours they passed. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumor; as, to hear *talk* of war.
3. Empty verbiage.

As to the right or wrong that 's *talk*. *Shelley.*

4. Subject of discourse; a theme for conversation, gossip, or the like; as, the *talk* of the town.
5. A conference or council; a meeting for discussion or negotiation; a palaver.
6. A dialect, tongue, or style of speech. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Conversation, colloquy, discourse, chat, dialogue, conference, communication.

talk'a-tive (tôk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to talking; loquacious.
Syn. — TALKATIVE, LOQUACIOUS, GARRULOUS, VOLUBLE, FLUENT, GLIB. One is TALKATIVE who is given to talk; LOQUACIOUS suggests an incessant flow of words; GARRULOUS implies prosy, tedious, or rambling loquacity, esp. about trivial things; as, "A *talkative* boy learns French sooner in France than a silent boy" (*Sydney Smith*); "Good-humored and *talkative*, he preferred any company rather than none" (*Thackeray*); "to become *loquacious*, or, as it is familiarly called, chatty" (*Scott*); "Your French friend . . . stuns you with his *loquacity*" (*Smollett*); "a fond *garrulous* old man, who loved to indulge his mind in reminiscences of the past" (*Trollope*); "*garrulous* Pepys" (*Lowell*); "The one is full of talk; the other is *garrulous*" (*id.*); "The medieval romances . . . are *garrulous*" (*M. Arnold*). FLUENT implies readiness of speech, VOLUBLE, ease and smoothness; both words often suggest excessive facility; as, "It was his gift to be *fluent* on anything or nothing" (*Stevenson*); "The *fluency* which was a besetting sin of Whittier's poetry, when released from the fetters of rime and meter, ran into wordiness" (*H. A. Beers*); "a brilliant, swift, *voluble*, affectionate, and pleasant creature" (*Carlyle*); "He sang of the lark, and it was the lark's *voluble* self" (*W. Pater*). GLIB (commonly contemptuous) implies superficial or smooth-tongued fluency; as, "every *glib* and *loquacious* hireling who shows strangers about their picture galleries, palaces, and ruins" (*Trench*). See REDUNDANCY, TALK, CHAT.
— **talk'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **talk'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

talk'ee–talk'ee (tôk'ē-tôk'ē), *n.* Broken speech; corruption of speech due to unfamiliarity with its words, idioms, etc.; also, *Colloq.*, idle chatter; prating.

talk'er (tôk'ẽr), *n.* One that talks; often, an emptily loquacious person; a babbler.

talk'ing, *p. pr.* of TALK. Hence: *a.* That talks; able to utter words; as, a *talking* parrot; also, talkative.

talk'ing, *vb. n.* of TALK. Hence: *n.* Act of one that talks; discourse; converse.
talking machine, a mechanical device capable of emitting or reproducing articulate sounds, etc., as a phonograph.

tall (tôl), *a.*; TALL'ER (-ẽr); TALL'EST. [ME. *tal*, of uncert. orig.; cf. AS. *un-tala*, *un-tela*, badly, *getal* quick, ready, active, Goth. *untals* indocile, uninstructed.] **1.** Docile; obedient; yielding. *Obs.*
2. Comely; seemly; fine; excellent. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. Brave; bold; courageous. *Obs. or R.*
4. [Cf. for senses 4, 5, 6, 7, W. & Corn. *tal* high.] High in stature; reaching upward to a great height relative to the diameter or lateral extent; high and slender; as, a *tall* person, tree, or mast.
5. Of a specified height; measuring in height or stature; as, a man six feet *tall*.
6. Long. *Obs.* "*Tall* stockings." *Shak.*
7. Unusual; incredible; as, *tall* stories. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See HIGH.
tall blueberry, the common high blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) of the United States. — **t. fescue.** See MEADOW FESCUE. — **t. grama grass.** See GRASS, *Table I.* — **t. meadow oat**, an oatlike perennial grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*). — **t. meadow rue**, the American meadow rue (*Thalictrum polygamum*). — **t. oat grass**, the tall meadow oat.

tal'lage (tăl'āj), *n.* [LL. *tallagium*, *talliagium*. See TAILAGE.] *Eng. Feudal Law.* A toll, fee, or render paid by a tenant to his lord, orig., apparently, in commutation of a render in kind or services; hence, an impost or due levied by a lord upon his tenants, sometimes of definite amount, sometimes not, according to local custom or the terms of tenure; specif., a tax or compulsory aid levied occasionally by the Norman kings on their demesne lands and royal boroughs or cities, until the levying of tallages was taken away by a statute of 1340 requiring the consent of Parliament for all direct taxes. Certain articles (referred to in the Petition of Rights as the **Statute de tallagio non concedendo**) in the record of Walter of Hemingburgh seem to show that tallages were proposed to be prohibited in the *confirmatio Cartarum*, though they are not there mentioned.

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talbrone, talburn. † TABURN.
tal'ca gum. = TALBA GUM.
tal'chum. † TALCUM.
talck'y (tăl'kĭ), *a.* Talcose.
talc'oid (tăl'koid), *a.* Talcose.
talc slate. = INDURATED TALC. [= TALC.]
tal'cum (tăl'kŭm), *n.* [NL.]
tald (tąld). Obs. or Scot. var. of *told*, pret. & obs. p. p. of TELL.
tale. † TAEL, TAIL, TALL, TELL.
tale, *n.* [AS. *tāl*, *tǣl*.] Calumny; reproach. *Obs.*
tale (tāl), *v. i.* [ME. *talen*, AS. *talian* to reckon. See TALE, *n.*] To speak; to tell stories. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [Rare.]
tale'book', *n.* A storybook.
tale'car'ri-er, *n.* Talebearer. *R.* — **tale'car'ry-ing**, *n.* *R.*
ta'led (tā'lĕd). Var. of TALLITH.
ta'lee. Var. of TALI.
tale'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
ta'leh gum. = TALBA GUM.
tale'mas'ter, *n.* The author of a tale. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tal'ent (tăl'ĕnt), *n.* A talon. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **tal'ent-er**, *n.* A hawk. *Obs.*
talentive, *a.* [OF. *talentif*.] Desirous; willing. *Obs.*
tal'ent-less, *a.* See -LESS.
talent money. Money given to a professional cricketer for unusual success in a match. *Eng.*
tale'pi'et, tale'py'et (tāl'pĭ'ĕt), *n.* [*tale* + *piet*.] A talebearer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **ta'le qua'le** (tä'lē kwä'lē). [It.] *Finance.* = TEL QUEL.
ta'ler (tä'lẽr). Var. of THALER.
tal'er (tāl'ẽr), *n.* One who tales, or tells stories. *Obs.*
tales book. *Law.* A book containing the names of such as are admitted of the tales.
tales'man, *n.* = TALEMASTER. *Obs.*, *R.*, *or Scot.*
tal'e-vas (tăl'ē-văs), *n.* [OF.] A kind of pavis.
tale'wise' (tāl'wīz'), *a.* Talebearing. *Obs.* [a tale, or story.]
tale'wise', *adv.* In the way of
talgh, talghe. † TALLOW.
tal'ha gum. = TALBA GUM.
ta'li (tä'lē), *n.* [Tamil *tāli*.] A gold piece tied about a bride's neck by the bridegroom and worn during his life. *India.*
Tal'ia-co'tian (tăl'yȧ-kō'shăn). Var. of TAGLIACOTIAN.
taliage. Var. of TALLAGE.
ta'li-an (tä'lĭ-ȧn), *n.* [Bohemian, lit., Italian.] **a** An old Bohemian dance. **b** Music for this dance, or in its alternating triple and duple rhythm.
tal'i-a'tion (tăl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. TALION.] **1.** Retaliation. *Obs.* **2.** Adjustment; tally. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [See OIL, *Table I.*]
tal'i-coo'na oil (tăl'ĭ-kōō'nȧ).
ta'li-e'ra (tä'lē-ā'rȧ; *as Lat.* tăl'ĭ-ē'rȧ), *n.* [Bengali *tāliera*, fr. Skr. *tālī* palm.] The book palm (*Corypha taliera*).
Tal'i-e'sin (tăl'ĭ-ā'sĭn), *n.* A Cymric bard, whom Welsh legends assign to the 6th century and to whom are attributed the poems known as the "Book of Taliesin." Cf. OSSIAN.
Tal'i-es'sin. Var. of TALIESIN.
talion, *n.* [OF. *taillon* a piece cut off.] A slip of a tree. *Obs.*
tal'i-on (tăl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *talio*; cf. OIr. *taile* pay. Cf. RETALIATE.] Retaliation; esp., retaliation according to the Mosaic Law, "eye for eye, tooth for tooth," etc. *Lev.* xxiv. 17–21; cf. *Matt.* v. 38, 39. *Rare.* — **ta'li-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*
taliour. † TAILOR.
tal'i-pat (tăl'ĭ-păt), **tal'i-put** (-pŭt) Vars. of TALIPOT.
talipoi. † TALAPOIN.
ta-li'say (tä-lē'sī), *n.* [Tag.] The Java almond. *Phil. I.*
tal'ish (tāl'ĭsh), *a.* Of the nature of a tale; fabulous. *Obs.*
tal'is-man (tăl'ĭs-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANNI (-măn'ī). [LL. *talismanus*, *talismannus*, fr. Per. *dānishmand* learned, wise, fr. *dānish* wisdom.] A Mohammedan priest. *Obs.* [Obs.]
tal'is-man'i-cal, *a.* Talismanic.
tal'is-man-ist, *n.* See -IST.
tal'ite (tăl'īt), *n.* [*talose* + *-ite* (here used for multivalent alcohol).] See TALOSE.
tal'ith (-ĭth). Var. of TALLITH.
Ta'li-tha (tä'lē-tȧ), *n.* See STAR.
ta-li'tha cu'mi (tȧ-lē'thȧ kōō'mē). *Bib.* Aramaic words meaning, "Maiden, I say unto thee, arise." *Mark* v. 41.
talk. † TALC. [-ABLE *R.*]
talk'a-ble (tôk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
talk'a-tiv. Talkative *Ref. Sp.*
talkd. Talked. *Ref. Sp.*
talk'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
talk'ing-stock', *n.* A subject for remark. *Obs* [Colloq.]
talk'ing-to', *n.* A scolding.
talk'y (tăl'kĭ). Var. of TALCKY
talk'y (tôk'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, talk; also, talkative. *Colloq.* [TALKEE.]
talk'y-talk'y Var. of TALKEE-
tall. † TALE. [lector. *Obs.*]
tal'lag-er (tăl'ā-jẽr), *n.* Tax col-
tallapoy. † TALAPOIN.
tal'la-ri (tăl'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [Ar. *talari*, fr. G. *thaler*.] Dollar; — so called in Arabia. [*Eng.*]
tal'lat. Var. of TALLET. *Dial.*

N O P Q R S T

tal'lage (tăl'āj), *v. t.* To cause to pay tallage; to tax.

tall'boy' (tôl'boi'), *n.* 1. A high chest of drawers, mounted on legs; a highboy.
2. A long sheet-metal pipe for a chimney top.

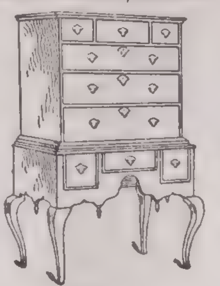
Tallboy, 1.

tal'le-ga-lane (tăl'ē-gȧ-lān), *n.* [From a native name.] A small gray mullet (*Myxus elongatus*) of New South Wales and Queensland.

tal'li-ate (tăl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *talliare, talliatum.* See TALLAGE.] To lay an impost on; to tallage.

tal'lith (tăl'ĭth), *n.* [NHeb. *tallith.*] *Jewish Costume.* **a** An undergarment worn by orthodox Jews, covering the chest and the upper part of the back. It has an opening for the head, and has tassels, called zizith, on its four corners. **b** A tasseled shawl or scarf worn over the head or thrown round the shoulders while at prayer. See ZIZITH.

tal'low (tăl'ō), *n.* [ME. *taluh, talugh, talgh*; akin to OD. *talgh*, D. *talk*, G. (fr. LG.), Dan., and Sw. *talg*, Icel. *tólgr*, and perh. to Goth. *tulgus* firm.] 1. The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds, extracted from membranous and fibrous matter by melting. The solid consistency of tallow is due to the stearin in it. See FAT, *n.*, 2.
2. The fat of some other animals, or from certain plants, or other sources, like the fat of the sheep and ox.

tal'low, *v. t.*; TAL'LOWED (-ōd); TAL'LOW-ING. 1. To grease or smear with tallow.
2. To cause to have much tallow; to fatten, as sheep.

tallow chandler. One whose occupation is to make or to sell tallow candles. — **tallow chandlery**.

tallow drop. A style of cutting a precious stone so that one or both sides are dome-shaped.

tal'low-ing, *n.* Act or art of causing animals to produce tallow; also, the property of producing tallow.

tal'low–top', *n.* A precious stone cut rounded in front and flat in the back. — **tal'low–topped'** (-tŏpt'), *a.*

tallow tree. **a** A Chinese euphorbiaceous tree (*Sapium sebiferum*), cultivated in the southern United States. Its leaves yield a black dye. The seeds are coated with a white tallowlike substance, and in China an oil for domestic use is extracted from them. **b** The candlenut (*Aleurites*).

tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [ME. *taile, taille*, F. *taille* a cutting, cut, tally, fr. *tailler* to cut, but influenced prob. by *taillé*, p. p. of *tailler*. See TAILOR; cf. TAIL a limitation, TAILLE, TALLAGE.] 1. Formerly, a piece of wood on which notches were cut as marks of number; later, one of two books, sheets of paper, etc., on which accounts were kept correspondingly or in duplicate. It was formerly customary for traders to have two sticks, or one stick cleft into two parts, and to mark with a score or notch, on each, the number or quantity of goods delivered, the seller keeping one stick, and the purchaser the other. In the English Exchequer were *tallies* of loans, one part, called the *counterstock*, or *countertally*, being kept in the Exchequer, the other, the *stock*, or *tally*, being given to the creditor in lieu of an obligation for money lent to government. Certain tallies were used in the Exchequer as late as 1827.
2. Hence, any account or score kept by notches or marks, esp. one kept in duplicate.
3. A notch, mark, or score made on or in a tally; as, to make or earn a *tally* in a game.
4. [*cap.*] *pl.* (with *the*). The Exchequer, or Treasury, sessions. *Obs. Eng.*
5. A mark connecting a group in counting, as a diagonal line through four vertical lines, made for each fifth count; hence, a number as a unit of tale.
6. A label, tag, or the like, with marks of identification; as, a horticulturist's *tally*.
7. A counterpart; match; mate. *Now Rare.*
8. Short for TALLY SHOP.

tal'ly, *v. t.*; TAL'LIED (-ĭd); TAL'LY-ING. [Cf. F. *tailler* to cut. See TALLY, *n.*] 1. To register on or in a tally; as, to *tally* points in a game; to *tally* parcels of freight.
2. To estimate; reckon; count; — with *up*. *Obs.*
3. To score with correspondent notches; hence, to make to correspond; to cause to fit or suit.

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*

4. *Naut.* To haul aft, as a sheet.

tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *v. i.* 1. To make a tally; to score.
2. To be fitted; to suit; correspond; match.

Your idea . . . *tallies* exactly with mine. *Walpole.*

3. To act as banker in certain card games, as faro.
to tally on, *Naut.*, to man a rope for hauling.

tally board. 1. A board used as a tally sheet.
2. *Naut.* A board attached to the tailblock of a rope sent out to a shipwrecked vessel, containing instructions in different languages how to use the apparatus.

tal'ly-ho' (tăl'ĭ-hō'), *interj. & n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. F. *taïaut*, OF. *taho, tielau.*] 1. The huntsman's cry to incite or urge on his hounds.
2. A kind of four-in-hand pleasure coach; — so called from a coach named "The Tallyho."

tal'ly-ho' (tăl'ĭ-hō'), *v. t.* To incite by the cry "Tallyho," as hounds.

tally sheet. A sheet on which tally, or account, is kept.

tal'ly-wag' (tăl'ĭ-wăg'), *n.* A sea bass (*Centropristes ocyurus*) of the Gulf of Mexico. It is pale olive, and has three rows of quadrate black blotches along each side.

tal'ma (tăl'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). [Prob. after *Talma*, a French actor.] A kind of large cape, or short full cloak, worn by women, and formerly by men.

Tal'mud (tăl'mŭd), *n.* [Aramaic *talmūd* instruction, doctrine, fr. Heb. *lāmad* to learn, or *limmed* to teach.] The body of Jewish civil and canonical law, consisting of the combined Mishna, or text, and Gemara, or commentary; also, restrictedly, the Gemara alone. There are two Talmuds, named from the region in which they originated, the *Palestinian*, often called, incorrectly, the *Talmud of Jerusalem*, or *Talmud Yerushalmi*; and the *Babylonian*, often called *Talmud Babli*. They contain the same Mishna, but different Gemaras. The Palestinian Talmud was practically completed in the 4th century, and the Babylonian in the 5th. The latter is about three times as large as the former, and practically superseded it as an authority. The contents of the Gemara in each is of the most varied character, and is usually called *Halacha* or *Haggada* according as it is purely legal or not. (See HALACHA; HAGGADA.) The Gemara of the Babylonian Talmud is the more subtle, more devoted to religious and legal points, and more trustworthy.

Tal-mud'ic (tăl-mŭd'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or con-
Tal-mud'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tained in, the Talmud.

Tal'mud-ism (tăl'mŭd-ĭz'm), *n.* The teachings of the Talmud, or adherence to them.

Tal'mud-ist (-ĭst), *n.* 1. One of the compilers of the Talmud.
2. One versed in, or following the teachings of, the Talmud.

ta'lo- (tā'lō-). [L. *talus* ankle.] Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the astragalus*.

tal'on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *talon*, F. *talon* heel, spur, LL *talo*, fr. L. *talus* the ankle, heel.] 1. The claw of an animal; esp., the claw of a bird of prey.
2. In technical uses: **a** *Zoöl.* The crushing region of the crown of an upper molar, posterior to the *trigon*. Cf. TALONID and see TRITUBERCULY. **b** *Arch.* An ogee molding. When the convex part is at the top, it is called an *inverted talon*. **c** *Locks.* The shoulder of the bolt of a lock on which the key acts to shoot the bolt. **d** *Card Playing.* (1) = STOCK, *n.*, 17. (2) *Solitaire.* Cards laid aside in a packet or packets as temporarily unsuitable. **e** *Fencing.* The heel of a sword's blade. **f** *Stock Exchange.* A certificate attached to certain bonds and exchangeable for an extra set of coupons. *Cant, Brit.*

Ta'los (tā'lŏs), *n.* [Gr. Τάλως.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** An inventor slain by his jealous uncle, Dædalus. **b** A man of brass, made by Hephæstus and given by Zeus to Minos, king of Crete, to guard that island, which he did by walking three times around it every day. He had one vein which was stopped by a nail or plug in his foot. He bled to death when Medea by magic drew out the nail.

tal'ose (tăl'ōs), *n.* [G., fr. *talon* (fr. *galactonsäure*). Cf. GALACTONIC; GLUCOSE.] *Org. Chem.* A hexose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained by reduction from **talonic acid**, an acid got by heating galactonic acid with quinoline or pyridine. By further reduction talose yields the alcohol, *talite*.

Tal'pa (tăl'pȧ), *n.* [L., mole.] 1. *Zoöl.* The typical genus of moles, formerly extensive, but now including only the common European mole and several allied Old World species. It is the type of a family, **Tal'pi-dæ** (-pĭ-dē), including all moles except the golden and marsupial moles.
2. [*l. c.*] *Med.* A mole or wen.

ta'luk (tä'lōōk; tȧ-lōōk'), *n.* [Hind. *tāluk*, Ar. *ta'lluq*.] A dependency; an estate including subtenants, somewhat like an English manor; esp., a subdivision of a revenue district, usually the smallest, but varying in different localities. In Bengal a *taluk* is a tract of proprietary land like a zamindari. In Bombay, where it is called a **ta'lu-ka** (tä'lōō-kä), it is a subdivision of a zillah containing about 100 villages. In Madras it comprises about 270 villages, and in Agra and Oudh it is an estate the profits of which are divided between different proprietors (**tahsildars**). *India.*

ta'luk-dar' (tä'lōōk-där'), *n.* [Hind., fr. Per. *ta'lluqdār.*] **a** A collector of the revenue of a taluk; a tahsildar. *Obs.* **b** A proprietor of a taluk; a landholder. He is responsible for the public revenue due from his estate. *India.*

ta'lus (tā'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TALI (-lī). [L., the ankle, the ankle bone.] 1. *Anat.* **a** The astragalus. **b** The ankle.
2. *Surg.* A variety of clubfoot. See TALIPES.

ta'lus, *n.* [F.] 1. *Geol.* Rock débris at the base of a cliff or slope, chiefly as the result of gravitational roll or slide.
2. *Fort.* The slope of the face of a work.

Ta'lus (tā'lŭs), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," an iron man, Astræa's groom, whom, when she left the world, she commanded to accompany Artegal and do his commands. He carried an iron flail "with which he threshed out falsehood, and did truth unfold." Cf. TALOS **b**.

ta-ma'le (tȧ-mä'lē), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *tamal*, of Mex. origin.] A Mexican dish made of crushed maize mixed with minced meat, seasoned with red pepper, dipped in oil, and steamed.

ta'man-dua' (tä'män-dwä'), *n.* Also **tam'an-du** (tăm'ăn-dōō) [Tupi *tamanduá.* Cf. TAMANOIR.] An arboreal anteater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) of the forests of Central and South America, smaller than the great anteater (see ANT BEAR); — hence, called also *little anteater*. The hair is short and crisp and the tail long, tapering, and prehensile. The color is chiefly yellowish white with a large variable black area on each side of the body. Also [*cap.*], the genus constituted by this species.

tam'a-rack (tăm'ȧ-răk), *n.* [Perh. of Amer. Indian origin.] **a** Any of several American larches, esp. *Larix laricina*, of the eastern United States, which is the dominant tree of the so-called *tamarack swamps* of northern regions. **b** Either of the tamarack pines. *Local, West. U. S.*

Tam'a-ri-ca'ce-æ (-rĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TAMARIX.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs or trees (order Hypericales) having narrow entire leaves, and flowers with five stamens and a 1-celled ovary; the tamarisk family. There are 4 genera, and about 40 species, widely distributed in warm regions. — **tam'a-ri-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

tam'a-rin (tăm'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [From the native name in Cayenne.] Any of numerous South American marmosets of the genus *Leontocebus* (syn. *Midas*) having elongate canine teeth. They have silky fur, often long about the head. The ears are not tufted as in the true marmosets, and the long nonprehensile tail is never ringed. Although arboreal, they do not leap from branch to branch, but run about like squirrels, which they resemble in size. The silky tamarin (*L. rosalia*) and the pinche (*L. œdipus*) are well-known species. One species (*L. geoffroyi*) reaches Panama.

tam'a-rind (tăm'ȧ-rĭnd), *n.* [It. *tamarindo*, or Sp. *tamarindo*, or Pg. *tamarindo, tamarinho*, fr. Ar. *tamrhindī*, lit., Indian date; *tamr* a dried date + *Hind* India: cf. F. *tamarin*. Cf. HINDU.] 1. **a** A tropical cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Tamarindus indica*), having hard yellowish wood, pinnate leaves, and red-striped yellow flowers. Both leaves and flowers are eaten in India, and are also used as mordants in dyeing. The wood is used in turnery. **b** The fruit or pod of this tree, having an acid pulp, used for preserves, and also made into a cooling laxative drink. The seeds are cooked and eaten in India and are also ground into meal.

Tamarind, 1. Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit.

2. With qualifying adjective, any of various trees resembling the tamarind, as bastard *tamarind*, native *tamarind*, etc.

tam'a-risk (-rĭsk), *n.* [L. *tamariscus*, also *tamarix, tamarice*; perh. ultimately fr. Skr. *tamāla, tamālaka*, a tree with a very dark bark; cf. *tamas* darkness: cf. F. *tamarisc, tamarix, tamaris.*] Any shrub or tree of the genus *Tamarix*. — **tamarisk salt tree**, an East Indian tamarisk (*Tamarix articulata*) which produces an incrustation of salt.

Tam'a-rix (-rĭks), *n.* [L., tamarisk.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or small trees typifying the family Tamaricaceæ, natives of the eastern Mediterranean region and tropical Asia. They have minute scalelike leaves and feathery racemes of small white or pinkish flowers with free stamens and 3-4 styles. *T. gallica* is grown for ornament. Several Oriental species yield a manna. Tamarisk galls, having a large amount of tannin, are yielded by *T. articulata*.

tam'bor (tăm'bẽr), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *tambor* drum.] **a** Any of several swellfishes, as *Spheroides spengleri* or *S. testudineus*, both common in the West Indies. **b** The red rockfish (*Sebastodes ruberrimus*) of the Pacific coast.

tam'bour (tăm'bōōr; -bẽr; *formerly* tăm-bōōr'), *n.* [F. See TABOR.] 1. *Music.* The military snare drum, with two heads of stretched skin.
2. A frame, usually circular, consisting of two parts fitting one within the other so as to hold firmly a piece of cloth stretched over the smaller one for embroidering; also, the embroidery done on such a frame.
3. *Arch.* **a** = 2d DRUM, 4 **d**. **b** = 2d BELL, 4 **c**.

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talle. † TELE.
tallee. † TALLY, *v.*
tal'les (tăl'ĕs), **tal'leth** (-ĕth). Vars. of TALLITH.
tal'let (tăl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [W. *taflawd.*] A hayloft; attic. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tal'li-a-ble (tăl'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *talliabilis.*] Taxable. *Rare.*
tal'li-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *R.*
talliage. Var. of TALLAGE.
tal'lich, *a.* [AS. *tāllīc, tǣllīc.*] Calumnious; reprehensible. *Obs.*
talliche. † TALLY, *adv.*
tal'li-coo'na oil (tăl'ĭ-kōō'nȧ). Var. of TALICOONA OIL.
tal'li-er (tăl'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that tallies; as: **a** A teller in the British Exchequer. *Obs.* **b** The banker in some card games.
tallipoi. † TALAPOIN.
tal'lis (tăl'ĭs), **tal'lit** (-ĭt). Vars. of TALLITH.
tall'ish, *a.* See 1st -ISH.
tal'lit. Var. of TALLET, a loft.
tall'man, *n.* = HIGHMAN. *Obs.*
tall'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tal'lon. † TALON, TALLOW.
tal'lot. Var of TALLET, a loft.
tal-lo'te (täl-yō'tā: tä-yō'tā; 194), *n.* [Var. of *chayote*, Mex. *chaiotl.*] Chayote. *Porto Rico.*
talloun. † TALLOW.
tallow bayberry. Wax myrtle.
tallow berry. = GLAMBERRY.
tallow catch. A keech. *Obs.*
tallow cup. *Mach.* A lubricating cup to hold tallow and deliver it when melted, as by steam or a bearing heated by friction.
tallow dip See DIP, *n.*, 5.
tal'low-er, *n.* 1. An animal which produces tallow.
2. A tallow chandler.
tal'low-face', *n.* One who has a sickly pale complexion. *Contemptuous.* — **tal'low-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.* *Contemptuous.*
tallow gourd. The wax gourd.
tal'low-ish, *a.* See 1st -ISH.
tallow keech. A keech. *Obs. or R.*
tallow nut. The mountain plum.
tallow nutmeg. = DALI.
tallow oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
tal'low-root'. Crane-fly orchis.
tallow shrub. The wax myrtle.
tal'low-wood', *n.* An Australian gum tree (*Eucalyptus microcorys*) having stringy bark and hard wood containing an oily principle. Also, the related *E. affinis.*
tal'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, tallow; greasy.
tall'wood' (tôl'wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood in billets for firewood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tal'ly, *v. t. & n.* = TALLYHO.
tal'ly, *adv.* *Obs* 1. Becomingly; elegantly.
2. Stoutly; resolutely.
tal'ly-ga-lone (tăl'ĭ-gȧ-lōn). Var. of TALLEGALANE.
tallyho coach. = TALLYHO, 2.
tally iron. An Italian, or fluting, iron. *Dial. Eng.*
tal'ly-man (tăl'ĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). 1. One who keeps the tally, or score. [*Now R.*
2. One who keeps a tally shop.
tally shop. A shop at which articles are sold on the installment plan or system (the **tally system**), the accounts of such trade being often kept in tally books, one retained by the buyer and one by the seller. *Eng. Cant. Now R.*
tally walk. A peddler's route for tally trade. *Eng. Cant.*
tal'ly-wal'ka (tăl'ĭ-wôl'kȧ), *n.* An anabranch. *Australia.*
Tal'mai (tăl'mī; -mā-ī). *Bib.*
talme, *n.* [Cf. D. *talmen* to delay, linger.] Faintness; also, stupefaction. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To faint; falter; fail *Obs.*
tal'mi' gold (täl'mē'; tăl'mĭ). [F., first manufactured by Tallois of Paris: cf. G. *talmi.*] A goldlike brass, sometimes goldplated, and used for trinkets.
Tal'mon (tăl'mŏn). *Bib.*
tal'mouse' (tȧl'mōōz'), *n.* [F.] A dariole having cheese in the custard. [*Obs.*
Talmudige, *n.* A Talmudist.
Tal'mud-is'tic (tăl'mŭd-ĭs'tĭk), **Tal'mud-is'ti-cal** (-ĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Talmudic.
ta'lo-cal-ca'ne-al (tā'lō-kăl-kā'nē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the astragalus and calcaneus.
talogh. † TALLOW.
tal'oned (tăl'ŭnd), *a.* Provided with talons. [See TALOSE.
ta-lon'ic (tȧ-lŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.*
tal'on-id (tăl'ŭn-ĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* The crushing region of a lower molar tooth, usually better developed than the talon.
ta'look, ta'look-dar', ta'look-da'ri, ta'look-dar'ry. Vars. of TALUK, TALUKDAR, TALUKDARI.
talound. † TALON.
talow. † TALLOW.
tal'pa-co'ti (tăl'pȧ-kō'tē), *n.* A South American ground dove (*Chamæpelia talpacoti*).
talpe, *n.* [L. *talpa.*] A mole. *Obs.*
tal'pi-cide (tăl'pĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *talpa* mole + E. *-cide.*] A killing, or a killer, of moles *Obs.*
talpot. † TALIPOT.
tal. qual. *Abbr.* Talis qualis (L., as they come: average quality).
Tal'sas (tăl'săs). *Bib.*
tal'shide', *n.* = TALLWOOD. *Obs.*
talt, *pret.* of TELD. *Obs.*
Tal-thyb'i-us (tăl-thĭb'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ταλθύβιος.] *Gr. Myth.* The herald of Agamemnon at Troy. He was said to have saved Orestes at the time of Agamemnon's murder.
talugh, taluh. † TALLOW.
ta'lu-ka (tä'lōō-kä), *n.* [Telugu & Marathi *tālukā.*] See TALUK.
ta'luk-da'ri (tä'lōōk-dä'rē), *n.* [Gujarati *tālukdārī*; *tāluk* taluk + Per. *-dārī*, a suffix of possession.] In Gujarat, a former landholding tenure. *India.*
ta'luq, ta'luq-dar', ta'luq-da'ri. Vars. of TALUK, TALUKDARI.
talvace, talvas. † TALEVAS.
tal-war' (tŭl-wär'), *n.* [Hind. *talwār*, Skr. *taravāri.*] A sword; a wooden scythe. *India.*
talwe, talwgh, -whe. † TALLOW.
talwi. † TALLOWY.
tal'wood'. † TALLWOOD.
taly. † TALLY.
Ta-ly'shin (tä-lĭsh'ĭn), *n.* One of a people, chiefly of Baku, Transcaucasia, speaking an archaic Iranian idiom.
tam. † THEM.
tam, *n.* A tam-o'-shanter.
tam (täm), *a.* [Cape D., fr. D. *tam* tame.] Tired out, as a horse. *South African Dutch.*
Tam. *Abbr.* Tamil.
tam'a-ble (tām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **tam'a-bil'i-ty, tam'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [of TAMIDINE.
tam'a-dine (tăm'ȧ-dĭn). Var.
Ta'mah (tā'mȧ). *Bib.*
tamahauk. † TOMAHAWK.
ta-mal' (tȧ-mäl'). Var. of TAMALE.
ta'ma'noir' (tȧ'mȧ'nwär'), *n.* [F., fr. Tupi & Guarani *tamandua.* Cf. TAMANDUA.] Ant bear.
tam'a-nu (tăm'ȧ-nōō), *n.* [Tahitian.] The poon tree.
Ta'mar (tā'mȧr). *Bib.*
tam'a-rac. Var. of TAMARACK.
tamarack pine. **a** The lodgepole pine. **b** The sand pine *Pinus contorta*, of the Pacific Coast of North America.
ta'ma-rao' (tä'mȧ-rou'). Var. of TIMARAU.
tam'a-ric. † TAMARISK.
tamarind fish. A preparation of a kind of East Indian fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind.
tamarind plum. The pod of an East Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Dialium indum*) containing an edible pulp like that of the tamarind; also, the tree. Cf. VELVET TAMARIND.
Tam'a-rin'dus (tăm'ȧ-rĭn'dŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of cæsalpiniaceous trees, constituted by *T. indica*, the tamarind.
tam'as (tŭm'ŭs), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Philos.* Ignorance.
ta-ma'sha (tȧ-mä'shä), *n.* Excitement; a pageant. *Anglo-Ind.*
Ta'ma-shek' (tä'mä-shĕk'), *n.* The Berber and Tuareg languages of Mauritania and the Sahara. See HAMITIC. [TOMBAC.
tam'bac (tăm'băk). Var. of
tam'bac, *n.* Agalloch.
tam'ba-roo'ra (tăm'bȧ-rōō'rȧ), *n.* [From a town in Queensland.] A dicing game. *Australia.*
tambiraine. † TAMBURAN.
tam'bo (täm'bō), *n.* [Sp.] A tavern; also, a dairy. *Peru*
tam-boo' (tăm-bōō'), *a.* = TABOO. [TAMBOUR.
tam'bor (tăm'bẽr). Var. of
tambor oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

4. *Fort.* A rough stockadelike work, usually in the form of a redan, to inclose a space before a door or staircase, or at the gorge of a larger work.
5. *Physiol.* A shallow metallic cup or drum with a thin elastic membrane supporting a writing lever. Two or more of these are connected by an India-rubber tube and used to transmit and register arterial pulsations.
6. In court tennis, fives, etc., a sloping buttress or projection for deflecting a ball which strikes it.

tam′bour (tăm′bo͝or; -bẽr; *formerly* tăm-bo͞or′), *v. t.* & *i.*; TAM′BOURED (-bo͞ord; -bẽrd); TAM′BOUR-ING. To embroider on a tambour.

tam′bou-rine′ (tăm′bo͞o-rēn′), *n.* [F. *tambourin*; cf. It. *tamburino*. See TAMBOUR; cf. TABORINE.] **1**. A small drum; esp., a shallow one-headed drum with loose metallic disks or jingles at the sides; a timbrel. It is played by shaking, striking with the hand, or rubbing its head with the thumb.

Tambourine, 1.

2. **a** A long, narrow variety of drum used in Provence. **b** An Egyptian bottle-shaped drum.
3. A lively old Provençal dance, orig. with pipe and tabor accompaniment; also, its music or its quick duple time, commonly with a drone bass on the tonic or dominant.
4. A South African wild dove (*Tympanistria tympanistria*), mostly white, with black-tipped wings and tail. Its resonant note is said to be ventriloquous.

Tambourine, 4. $(\frac{1}{10})$

tame (tām), *a.*; TAM′ER (tām′ẽr); TAM′EST (tām′ĕst). [ME. *tame*, AS. *tam*; akin to D. *tam*, G. *zahm*, OHG. *zam*, Dan. & Sw. *tam*, Icel. *tamr*, L. *domare* to tame, Gr. δαμᾶν, Skr. *dam* to be tame, to tame, and perh. to E. *beteem* to vouchsafe. Cf. ADAMANT, DIAMOND, DAME, DAUNT, INDOMITABLE.] **1**. Reduced from a state of native wildness; specif.: **a** Of animals, domesticated; made tractable and useful to man; not wild. **b** Not showing or not having the ferocity, timidity, etc., characteristic of a wild state; as, the deer in the park are quite *tame*; a *tame* bear; — now used only of animals.
2. Cultivated; as, *tame* land; *tame* cherries. *Obs. or Dial. or Colloq.*
3. Crushed; subdued; spiritless; also, harmless; gentle.
4. Deficient in spirit, zest, interest, or the like; mild; dull; insipid; as, a *tame* poem; *tame* scenery.
5. Accustomed; familiar; wonted. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. Affording no aid; ineffectual. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Mild, meek. See GENTLE.
tame cheater, a decoy. *Obs.* — **t. hay**, *Agric.*, hay cut from cultivated grasses.

tame, *v. t.*; TAMED (tāmd); TAM′ING (tām′ĭng). [ME. *tamen*, fr. *tame* tame; cf. AS. *temian*, akin to D. *temmen*, G. *zähmen*, OHG. *zemmen*, Icel. *temja*, Goth. ga*tamjan*. See TAME, *a.*] **1**. To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle, tractable, etc.; to domesticate.

They had not been *tamed* into submission, but baited into savageness and stubbornness. *Macaulay.*

2. Hence, to deprive of spirit, courage, or the like; to humble; subdue; also, of colors, to soften; to tone down.

Tam′il (tăm′ĭl; tŭm′ĭl), *n.* **1**. A member of the most enterprising branch of the Dravidian race, mostly Hindus, though a few are still animists. They are numerous throughout southern India and northern Ceylon.
2. The oldest, most cultivated, and the best known, of the Dravidian languages. It has numerous dialects, and the standard language itself is divided into a poetic and an ordinary dialect. Ancient Tamil had an alphabet of its own, the Vatteluttu, "round writing;" modern Tamil uses one descended from the Brahmi character.

Tam′il, *a.* Of or pert. to the Tamils or their language.

tam′ine (tăm′ĭn) | **tam′i-ny** (-ĭ-nĭ) | *n.* [F. *étamine*, OF. *estamine*, fr. F. *étaim* carded wool, fr. L. *stamen*, the warp, a thread, cloth. See STAMEN; cf. ESTAMENE, ETAMINE, TAMMY.] A kind of woolen or worsted cloth; tammy.

tam′is (-ĭs), *n.* [F., a kind of sieve. Cf. TEMSE.] A strainer made of a kind of woolen cloth; also, the cloth; tammy.

Tam′ma-ny (tăm′ȧ-nĭ), *n.* The Tammany Society or Tammany Hall. See TAMMANY, SAINT.

Tammany, Saint. A Delaware chief, Tamanend, Tammenund, or Tammany, of the 17th and 18th centuries, traditionally famous for wisdom in council and friendliness toward the whites. He was facetiously canonized as the patron saint of the republic, and his name was adopted by the **Tammany Society**, a fraternal and benevolent organization founded in New York City in 1789. The society's building, **Tammany Hall**, is leased to, and gives its name to, a nominally distinct political club usually controlling the local Democratic party.

Tam′ma-ny-ite (tăm′ȧ-nĭ-īt), *n.* A member or adherent of the Tammany Society or of Tammany Hall.

Tam′muz (tâm′mo͞oz; *Bib.* tăm′ŭz), *n.* [Heb. *tammūz.*] **1**. *Babylon. Relig.* A god of agriculture and spirit of vegetation. He marries Ishtar, by whom he is slain and later brought back again from the lower world, his life thus symbolizing the dying of vegetation in the winter and its return in the spring. His annual festival was just before the summer solstice, and consisted of a period of mourning for his loss, followed by rejoicing at his reappearance. His worship was widespread among the northern Semites. Among the Phœnicians his counterpart was Adonis.
2. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

tam′my (tăm′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). [See TAMINE.] **1**. A kind of woolen, or woolen and cotton, cloth, often highly glazed, used for curtains, sieves, strainers, etc.
2. [Perh. a different word; cf. TAMIS.] A strainer, or sieve, made of this material; a tamis.

Ta-mo′ne-a (tȧ-mō′nē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An immense genus of tropical American melastomaceous shrubs and trees with very variable leaves, and white, red, or yellow tetramerous flowers in terminal clusters. Many species are grown in greenhouses under the synonymic name *Miconia*.

Tam′ o′ Shan′ter (tăm′ ō shăn′tẽr). **1**. The hero of a poem of this title by Burns. He is a drunken farmer, who, riding home late from Ayr, in a stormy night, disturbed a witch revel in the haunted kirk of Alloway. The hags pursued him to the keystone of the bridge over the river Doon, but there stopped, as they could not cross running water. One, however, plucked the tail from his mare Maggie.
2. [*l. c. and usually hyphened.*] A Scotch cap of wool or the like, having a round, flattish top much wider than the headband and usually a tassel in the center.

tamp (tămp), *v. t.*; TAMPED (tămpt); TAMP′ING. [Cf. F. *tamponner* to plug or stop. See TAMPION.] **1**. In blasting, to plug (a drilled hole) with clay, earth, sand, or other material, to prevent misdirection of the force of the blast.
2. To drive in or down by a succession of light or medium blows; as, to *tamp* earth; to *tamp* tobacco in a pipe.

tamp′er (tăm′pẽr), *n.* One that tamps; specif.: **a** One who prepares for blasting by filling the hole in which the charge has been placed. **b** A tamping iron.

tam′per (tăm′pẽr), *v. i.*; -PERED (-pẽrd); -PER-ING. [F. *tempérer* to temper. See TEMPER, *v.*] **1**. To meddle; to busy one's self rashly; to try trifling or foolish experiments; — commonly with *with*; as, to *tamper* with a disease.

'T is dangerous *tampering* with a muse,
The profit 's small and you have much to lose. *Roscommon.*

2. To meddle so as to alter a thing; esp., to make changes without right; as, to *tamper* with a document or a text.
3. To deal secretly or unfairly; esp., to use bribery. *Rare.*
Syn. — See MEDDLE.

Tam-pi′co (tăm-pē′kō), *n.* A town in Mexico.
Tampico fiber *or* **fibre**. See IXTLE **b**. — **T. jalap**, *Pharm.*, a kind of jalap obtained from the Mexican plant *Exogonium simulans*. It resembles ordinary jalap, but has smaller tubers.

tamp′ing (tăm′pĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TAMP. Specif.: *n.* **1**. Act of one who tamps; specif., act of filling up a hole preparatory to blasting.
2. The material used in tamping. See TAMP, *v. t.*, 1.
tamping bar *or* **iron**, an iron rod for beating down the substance in tamping for blasting.

tam′pi-on (tăm′pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F. *tampon*, akin to *tapon*, *tape*, plug, of D. or G. orig. See TAP a pipe or plug; cf. TAMP, TAMPON, TOMPION.] **1**. *Ordnance.* **a** A stopper, or plug, for the muzzle of a piece of ordnance not in use. **b** A metal or canvas cover for the muzzle of a gun, sometimes combined with a plug. **c** The bottom to which grapeshot are fixed.
2. A plug for the upper end of an organ pipe. See FLUE PIPE.

tam′pon (tăm′pŏn), *n.* [F. See TAMPION.] **1**. *Surg.* A plug of cotton or the like introduced into a natural or artificial cavity to arrest hemorrhage or absorb secretions.
2. *Lithog.* A tympan. *Eng.*

tam′pon, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *tamponner.*] To plug with a tampon.

tam′pon-age (tăm′pŏn-āj), *n.* *Surg.* The use of tampons.

Ta′mus (tā′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tamnus* a vine bearing a kind of grape.] *Bot.* A genus of dioscoreaceous vines with tuberous roots, twining stems, cordate leaves, and flowers in axillary racemes. *T. communis*, the Old World black bryony, and *T. edulis*, of Madeira, are the only species.

Tam′worth (tăm′wŭrth), *n.* [From *Tamworth*, Staffordshire, England.] One of a long-established English breed of large pigs. They are red, often spotted with black, with a long snout and erect or forwardly pointed ears, and are valued as bacon producers.

tan (tăn), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *tan*, perh. fr. Bret. *tann* an oak, oak bark; but more likely of G. origin; cf. G. *tanne* a fir, OHG. *tanna* a fir, oak, MHG. *tan* a forest. Cf. TAN to convert into leather, TAWNY.] **1**. Tanbark.
2. A path or track covered with tanbark, as a circus ring.
3. A yellowish brown color, like that of tan (sense 1).
4. A brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun; as, hands covered with *tan*.

tan, *a.* Of the color of tan; yellowish brown.

tan, *v. t.*; TANNED (tănd); TAN′NING. [Prob. fr. F. *tanner*, LL. *tannare*; but cf. AS. *getanned*, p. p., tanned, perh. fr. OF. See TAN, *n.*] **1**. To convert (a skin) into leather by impregnation with an infusion of oak bark or some other form of tannic acid, or, in an extended sense, by any process. Tanning proper results in the combination of the tannic acid with the constituents of the corium, which is rendered tougher, less permeable, and nonputrescible. Some of the materials used as sources of tannin are **oak bark**, hemlock bark, pine bark, willow bark, chestnut wood, gambier, sumach, and kino. **Mineral tanning** consists chiefly in *tawing* (treatment with alum and salt), or in **chrome tanning**. The latter usually consists in treating the skins with an acid solution of potassium dichromate and afterwards with a reducing agent, when the chromic oxide formed combines with the fiber, producing a tough, highly waterproof leather, variously colored, and used for shoe uppers, gloves, etc. Chamois is the product of **oil tanning** (see CHAMOIS, *n.*, 2). As a preliminary, the hides or skins are always treated with lime or a putrefactive process to remove fat and hair and open the pores. The art of tanning also includes various mechanical operations.
2. To apply a mixture to, for preservative or hardening purposes, as of oak bark and coloring matter to sails, or of gelatin and gum to the material of artificial marble.
3. To make brown; to embrown, as by exposure to the rays of the sun; as, to *tan* the skin.
4. To thrash or beat; to flog; switch. *Colloq.*

tan (tăn), *v. i.* To get or become tanned.

Tan′a-ce′tum (tăn′ȧ-sē′tŭm), *n.* [NL. See TANSY.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World asteraceous plants having strong-scented, usually dissected foliage, and small discoid flower heads in flat-topped corymbs. The pappus consists of a ring or crown. The achene is 3-angled. See TANSY, 1.

tan′a-ger (tăn′ȧ-jẽr), *n.* [NL. *tanagra*, prob. fr. Tupi *tangara*.] Any of numerous American oscine birds constituting the family Tangaridæ (syn. *Tanagridæ*), closely allied to the finch family. They chiefly inhabit woodland and are mainly unmusical. The males usually are very bright-colored. Several species inhabit the United States, as the scarlet tanager and summer tanager and the Louisiana tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*), the male of which is black, yellow, and orange red.

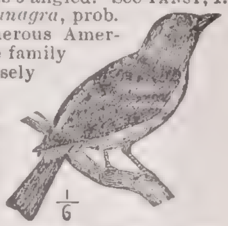
Louisiana Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*).

Tan′a-gra fig′u-rine′ (tăn′ȧ-grȧ). A small statuette of baked clay, sometimes painted, such as those found at Tanagra, in Greece. See FIGURINE, *Illust.*

tan′bark′ (tăn′bärk′), *n.* Any bark rich in tannin, bruised or cut into small pieces, and used in tanning. Spent tanbark is used for circus rings, race tracks, etc.

tanbark oak. Any oak yielding tanbark; specif.: **a** The Californian oak *Quercus densiflora*. **b** In the eastern United States, the chestnut oak (*Q. prinus*) or the quercitron.

Tan-chel′mi-an (tăŋ-kĕl′mĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Tanchelm, or Tanquelin, a teacher at Utrecht in the 12th century, who denounced the church and the sacraments, and claimed that he and his followers constituted the true church. — *n.* A follower of Tanchelm.

Tan′cred (tăŋ′krĕd), *n.* **1**. A Norman leader (d. 1112) in the first crusade. In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," he is represented as in love with the fair infidel Clorinda, but as unwittingly slaying her in a night combat.
2. See GUISCARDO.
3. The hero of Thomson's "Tancred and Sigismunda," who received the throne of Sicily from his grandfather on condition of his marrying Constantia, daughter of his father's slayer, thus uniting the rival lines. This Tancred tacitly assented to, intending to obtain a dispensation to marry the chancellor's daughter Sigismunda, whom he had already wooed. Sigismunda, in a fit of wounded pride, married Earl Osmond, who, mortally wounded in a duel with Tancred, slew her.

tan′dan (tăn′dăn), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian fresh-water catfish (*Copidoglanus tandanus*).

Tandan. $(\frac{1}{12})$

tan′dem (tăn′dĕm), *adv.* [L. *tandem* at length (of time only), punningly taken as meaning, lengthwise.] One after or behind another; — used in regard to two or more things so arranged, esp. and orig. of horses so harnessed and driven, instead of abreast.

tan′dem, *a.* Consisting of two arranged one behind the other; as, a *tandem* arrangement (of engine cylinders; see TANDEM ENGINE); *tandem* bicycle; *tandem* dynamo.
tandem bicycle, tricycle, etc., a bicycle, etc., for two or more persons, in which one sits before the other. — **t. cart**, a kind of two-wheeled vehicle with seats back to back, the front one somewhat elevated. — **t. colon**, the sign [. .], a turned colon, used after abbreviations of the most usual feminine Christian names. *Library Cant.* — **t. engine**, a steam engine having two or more steam cylinders in line, with a common piston rod. — **t. system.** *Elec.* = CASCADE SYSTEM.

tan′dem, *n.* **1**. A team of horses harnessed one before the other. "He drove *tandems*." *Thackeray.*
2. Short for TANDEM BICYCLE, etc.

tang (tăng), *n.* [Cf. F. *tang* a kind of fish.] Any surgeon fish, esp. any of the several West Indian species, the common tang (*Teuthis hepatus*), the blue tang (*Teuthis cæruleus*), and the ocean tang (*Teuthis bahianus*).

tang (tăng), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *tang* seaweed, Sw. *tang*, Icel. *þang*. Cf. TANGLE seaweed.] Either of the

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tam-bou′ra (tăm-bo͞o′rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *tanbūrah.*] *Music.* An Asiatic instrument of the lute type.
tam′bour-er, *n.* One who tambours.
tam-bour′gi (tŭm-bo͞or′jē), *n.* [Turk. *tanbūrji*, prop., a player on the *tanbūr*, a kind of guitar. See TABOR drum.] A drummer.
‖ **tam′bou′rin′** (tän′bo͞o′răN′), *n.* [F.] = TAMBOURINE.
tambour lace. A kind of Limerick lace of needle embroidery on machine-made net.
tambour stitch. A loop stitch similar to chain stitch.
tambour work. = TAMBOUR, 2.
tam′breet (tăm′brēt), *n.* The duckbill. *Australia.*
tam′bu-ran′ (tŭm′bo͞o-rän′), *n.* A title among the Nairs. *India.*
tam′bu-rin′. † TAMBOURINE.
tam′bu-ro′ne (täm′bo͞o-rō′nā), *n.* [It.] A large drum; a bass drum.
tame (tām), *v. t.* [Cf. ATTAME, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To broach; cut into. **b** To prune.
tame, *v. i.* To attempt; venture; try. *Obs.*
tame′a-ble (tām′ȧ-b'l). Var. of TAMABLE. — **tame′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **tame′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
tamehed, *n.* [See TAME; -HEAD.] Tameness. *Obs.*
tame′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **tame′less-ness**, *n.*
tame′ly, *adv.* of TAME. See -LY.
tame′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **ta′men us′que re-cur′ret.** [L.] See NATURAM EXPELLAS FURCA.
tame′-poi′son, *n.* The swallowwort **b**, formerly regarded as an antidote for poisons.
tam′er (tām′ẽr), *n.* One that tames.
tamerim. † TAMARIND.
Ta′mi-as (tā′mĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ταμίας a dispenser, steward.] The genus of ground squirrels comprising the chipmunks, by some limited to the species of eastern North America.
tam′i-dine (tăm′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A cellulose used in filaments for incandescent electric lamps. *Trade Name.*
Ta-mil′i-an (tȧ-mĭl′ĭ-ȧn), *a.* & *n.* = TAMIL.
Ta-mil′ic (-ĭk), *a.* = TAMIL.
tam′i-sage (tăm′ĭ-sāj), *n.* [F., a sifting.] *Math.* A process for determining the types of the fundamental covariants of a binary quantic; — so called from its sifting character.
tam′ise (tăm′ĭs; tȧ-mēz′), *n.* [Cf. TAMIS.] A thin woolen fabric. *Trade Name.*
tam′kin, *n.* = TAMPION. *Obs.*
Tam′ Lin′ (tȧm′ lĭn′). The hero of an old Scottish ballad of this name, delivered from the fairies by his brave lass, who, following his instructions, holds him fast while they transform him into various dreadful shapes.
tam′lin cod (tăm′lĭn). A young cod. *Local, Eng.*
tam-lung′ (tăm-lŭng′), *n.* [Siamese *tămlŭng*.] See COIN.
‖ **tam Mar′te quam Mi-ner′va.** [L.] As much by Mars (war) as by Minerva (wisdom).
‖ **tam Mar′ti quam Mer-cu′ri-o.** [L.] As much for Mars as for Mercury; as fit for war as for business.
tam′mie no′rie, *or* **tam′my no′rie** (tȧm′ĭ nō′rĭ). The common puffin. *Scot.*
tam′mock (tȧm′ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *tom* a hillock.] A hill. *Scot.*
Tam′o-ra (tăm′ō-rȧ), *n.* The devilish Queen of the Goths in "Titus Andronicus."
tam′pan (tăm′păn), *n.* A venomous South African tick.
tam′pe-on (tăm′pē-ŭn). Var. of TAMPION.
tam′per-er, *n.* One that tampers.
tam′pin. † TAMPION, TAMPON.
tamp′kin, *n.* A tampion. *Obs.*
tam′pon-ade′ (tăm′pŏn-ād′), *n.* *Surg.* Tamponage.
tam′pon-ment. = TAMPONAGE.
tam-poon′. † TAMPION.
tam-poy′ (tăm-poi′), *n.* [Ultimately fr. Tag. *tampoi* Jambosa jambos.] A kind of drink in the Moluccas and Philippines. *Obs.*
tamricke. † TAMARISK.
tam′-tam′ (tŭm′tŭm′), *n.* & *v.* [Hind.: of imitative origin.] *Music.* = TOM-TOM.
Tam′ul (tăm′ŭl; tŭm′-), **Ta-mu′lic** (tȧ-mū′lĭk). Var. of TAMIL, TAMILIC.
‖ **ta-mu′re** (tä-mo͞o′rā), *n.* [Maori.] Schnapper. *New Zealand.*
Tam′uz. Var. of TAMMUZ.
tamy. † TAMMY.
tan (*dial.* tăn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THEN.
tan, *n.* [AS. *tān* twig. See MISTLETOE.] A twig. *Obs.*
tan, *n.* = FAN-TAN.
tan (tăn), *n.* [Chin. *tan*1.] = PICUL. See WEIGHT.
tan, *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE.
tan. *Abbr.* Tangent.
ta′na (tä′nä) Var. of THANA. *India.*
ta′na (tä′nä; *as Lat.* tā′nȧ), *n.* [Malay (in Sumatra) *tupai tana*.] A Sumatran squirrel shrew (*Tupaia tana*).
tan′a-ce′tene (tăn′ȧ-sē′tēn), *n.* [*Tanacetum* + *-ene*. See TANSY.] *Chem.* Thujene.
tan′a-ce′tin (-tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* The bitter principle of tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).
tan′a-ce′tone (-tōn), *n.* *Chem.* See THUJONE.
tan′a-ce′tyl (-tĭl), *n.* Thujyl.
Ta′nach (tä′năk). *Bib.*
tan′a-cle (tăn′ȧ-k'l), *v. t.* To torture with tanacles. *Obs.*
tan′a-cles (-k'lz), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. It. *tanaglia*, pl. *tanaglie*, L. *tenacula*, pl. of *tenaculum* a holder.] A pincerlike device used in torturing. *Obs.*
ta′na-dar′ (tä′nä-där′). Var. of THANADAR. *India.*
Ta-nag′ri-dæ (tȧ-năg′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TANGARIDÆ. See TANAGER. — **tan′a-grine** (tăn′ȧ-grĭn; -grīn; 183), *a.* — **tan′a-groid** (-groid), *a.*
ta′na-im (tä′nä-ĭm), *n. pl.*; *sing.* TANA (tä′nä). [Aramaic *tānā-īm.*] See RABBI. — **ta-na′ic** (tȧ-nā′ĭk), **tan′a-it′ic** (tăn′ā-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*
tanaist. † TANIST.
tan′a-kin. † TANNIKIN.
tan′bark′ bee′tle. A small, black, boring beetle (*Dinoderus substriatus*) which infests hemlock tanbark.
tan bay. The loblolly bay.
tan′cel (tȧn′sĭl; -s'l), *v. t.* To thrash; beat; abuse. *Dial. Eng.*
tand. Tanned. *Ref. Sp.*
tan′dem-wise′ (tăn′dĕm-wīz′), *adv.* Tandem. *Rare.*
tandil. † TINDAL.
tan′dle, *n.* A measure of capacity, about a basketful. *Obs.*
Tan′do-la′no (tän′dō-lä′nō), *n.* One of a wild Malay tribe of Palawan Island.
tandoor. † TENDOUR. [fly. *Obs.*
tan′dy, *n.* *Angling.* A kind of
tane (tān). Scot. & dial. Eng. of TONE, one.
tane, *p. p.* Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of TAKEN.
ta′ne-ka′ha (tä′nā-kä′hä), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand celery-topped pine *Phyllocladus trichomanoides*. Its bark contains much tannin.
tang. † TONG.

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common rockweeds *Ascophyllum nodosum* and *Fucus vesiculosus* (often called *black tang*). *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tang (tăng), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *tangi* a projecting point; akin to E. *tongs*. See TONGS.] **1.** A projecting shank, prong, fang, tongue, or the like; as: **a** The piece forming an extension from the blade or analogous part of a table knife or fork, file, chisel, or the like, to connect with the handle. Sometimes it is a thin flat plate on each side of which a rounded piece is secured to form the handle; otherwise it is a tapered piece inserted into the haft or handle. **b** Any of the prongs of a fork. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** The strip or plate sometimes extending from a firearm breech by which it is secured to the stock. **d** A buckle tongue. *Dial. Eng.* **e** A projecting superfluous piece on an untrimmed stereotype. Cf. PODR, *n.*, 2. **e** A low projecting cape or narrow strip of land. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** A sting, as of an insect. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** A pointed knife, pike, foil, etc. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **4.** Fig.: Something that pricks or spurs one on; a spur. *R.*

tang (tăng), *v. t.;* TANGED (tăngd); TANG′ING (tăng′ĭng). **1.** To sting. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To furnish with a tang, as a buckle.

tang, *n.* [Cf. OD. *tanger* sharp, tart, lit., pinching; akin to E. *tongs*. See TONGS.] **1.** A strong or offensive taste; esp., a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; as, wine or cider with a *tang* of the cask. **2.** A sharp specific flavor or tinge. Cf. TANG, a twang.

A cant of philosophism, and a *tang* of party politics. *Jeffrey.*

Syn. — See TASTE.

tang, *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. TWANG.] A sharp twanging sound, as of a single stroke on metal; a twang.

tang, *v. t.* To cause to ring or sound loudly; to ring.

Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state. *Shak.*

to tang bees, to cause a swarm of bees to settle, by beating metal to make a din.

tang, *v. i.* To make a ringing sound; to ring.

Let thy tongue *tang* with arguments of state. *Shak.*

Tang (täng), *n.* [Chin. *T'ang*².] A dynasty in Chinese history, from A. D. 618 to 905, distinguished by the founding of the Imperial Academy (the Hanlin), by the invention of printing, and as marking a golden age of literature.

tan′ga (tăŋ′gä), *n.* [Hind. *tangā*.] Any of various Eastern coins; specif.: **a** A former silver coin of India, corresponding to the rupee. **b** A silver coin of Turkestan. **c** A bronze coin of Portuguese India, worth about 4 cents (2d.).

tan′ge-lo (tăn′jĕ-lō), *n.* [*tangerine* + *pomelo*.] A hybrid between the tangerine orange and the grapefruit, or pomelo; also, the fruit.

tan′gen-cy (tăn′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act or state of being tangent.

tan′gent (-jĕnt), *n.* [L. *tangens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *tangere* to touch; akin to Gr. τεταγών having seized: cf. F. *tangente*. Cf. ATTAIN, CONTAMINATE, CONTINGENT, ENTIRE, TACT, TAX, *v. t.*] **1.** *Geom.* A tangent line, curve, or surface: specif., that portion (of the straight line tangent to a curve) between the point of tangency and a given line, as the axis of abscissas or a radius of a circle produced. **2.** *Trig.* The tangent (in sense 1) of the arc subtending or measuring the angle; the quotient of the sine divided by the cosine of the angle. See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION. **3.** *Railroads.* Any piece of straight track. *Colloq.* **4.** *Music.* The small, upright, flat-ended metal pin at the inner end of a clavichord key, which strikes the string to produce the tone and fixes the pitch by damping the string.

tan′gent, *a.* [L. *tangens*, *-entis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *tangent*.] Touching; touching at a single point; specif., *Geom.*, meeting a curve or surface at two or more consecutive points and hence having there the same direction as the curve or surface; — said of a straight line, curve, or surface; as, a line *tangent* to a curve; a curve *tangent* to a surface; *tangent* surfaces.

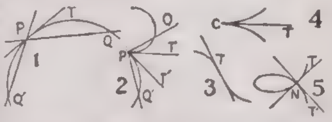

Tangent Lines (*T*, *T′*), 1, 2 As Limiting Positions of Secants; 3 At a Point of Inflection; 4 At a Cusp; 5 At a Node.

See CIRCLE, *Illust.* The tangent position of a line at an ordinary point *P* of a curve (fig. 1 in *Illust.*) is the unique limiting position of the secants *PQ* and *PQ′* as the points *Q* and *Q′* (on the curve) approach *P* indefinitely from both sides of *P*. There are cases where *PQ* and *PQ′* approach different limit positions (*PT* and *PT′*, fig. 2): there is then a tangent up to *P* and another on from *P*, but not at *P*; or where they oscillate faster and faster as *Q* and *Q′* near *P* indefinitely, then the curve is crinkly and has no tangent at *P*. Similarly if *P* be fixed on a surface, as *Q* and *R* approach *P* in any way along the surface, the plane *PQR* tilts about *P*. If *P* be an ordinary point, as *Q* and *R* approach *P* indefinitely, no matter how, the tiltings become and remain infinitesimal, and the plane *PQR* settles down into a limit position and becomes the plane tangent at *P*. But if *P* were the vertex of a cone, the plane *PQR* might roll round indefinitely, so there would be no plane tangent at *P*. In general, when an extent is determined uniquely by elements (as points) on a second extent and remains so in a limiting position as the elements become coincident, the two extents are mutually tangent in the limiting position; esp., the first is tangent to the second.

tan′gent-cut′, *a.* Sawed from a log lengthwise by parallel cuts in regular succession; — said of a board or plank. Called also BASTARD-CUT.

tangent galvanometer. *Elec.* A galvanometer consisting of a very small magnetic needle in the center of a large vertical coil of wire through which the current is passed. In this instrument the intensity of the current is very nearly proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection of the needle, — hence the name.

tan-gen′tial (tăn-jĕn′shăl), *a.* *Geom.* Of or pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent. — **tan-gen′ti-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **tan-gen′tial-ly** (-shăl-ĭ), *adv.*

tangential coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **t. displacement** (of a curve), *Math.*, the integral of the tangential components of displacement of the elements of the curve. — **t. force**, *Mech.*, a force which acts on a moving body in the direction of a tangent to the curved path of the body. — **t. strength**, *Engin.*, resistance to tangential stress. — **t. stress.** = SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b**.

tan-gen′tial, *n.* A point, not consecutive with the two coalescent points of tangency, in which a tangent of a (cubic) curve meets the curve; — called **conic tangential** when the tangent is a conic meeting the cubic in five points consecutive at a primitive point.

tangent screw. **a** An endless screw; a worm. **b** A very fine screw giving a tangential movement for making the final adjustment to an instrument of precision.

tangent sight. *Firearms.* Any rear sight with a graduated limb perpendicular to the line joining the zero point of the rear sight and the point of the front sight, the graduations being the tangents of the angles of elevation.

tangent spoke. A tension spoke of a bicycle or similar wheel, secured tangentially to the hub.

tangent wheel. **a** A worm or worm wheel; a tangent screw. **b** A wheel with tangent spokes.

tan′ger-ine (tăn′jĕr-ēn; tăn′jĕr-ēn′), *n.* Also *tangierine*. [From *Tangier* in Morocco.] An orange much like the mandarin, but of deeper color and higher flavor, said to have been produced in America from the mandarin.

tan′ghin (tăŋ′gĭn), *n.* [Malagasy *roa tanging*.] The ordeal tree of Madagascar, or the virulent poison derived from its fruit. See TANGHINIA.

Tan-ghin′i-a (tăŋ-gĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TANGHIN.] *Bot.* A genus of Madagascan apocynaceous trees, constituted by *T. venenifera*, the ordeal tree. It has evergreen oblanceolate leaves, clustered at the ends of the branches, and terminal cymes of small white flowers.

tan′gi-ble (tăn′jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tangibilis*, fr. *tangere* to touch: cf. F. *tangible*. See TANGENT.] **1.** Capable of being touched; also, perceptible to the touch; tactile; palpable. **2.** Capable of being possessed or realized; readily apprehensible by the mind; real; substantial; evident.

Direct and *tangible* benefit to ourselves and others. *Southey.*

— **tan′gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **tan′gi-bly**, *adv.*

Tan-gier′ (tăn-jēr′), *n.* A town in Morocco. — **Tangier pea**, a showy-flowered wild pea (*Lathyrus tingitanus*) of northern Africa, somewhat like the sweet pea.

tan′gle (tăŋ′g'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þöngull*. See TANG seaweed.] **1.** Any large blackish seaweed, esp. *Laminaria saccharina* or *L. digitata*. See KELP, 2 **a**. **2.** *Scot.* **a** A tall, lank person. *Obs.* **b** An icicle.

tan′gle (tăŋ′g'l), *v. t.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [Prob. fr. *tang* seaweed; hence, to twist like seaweed. See TANG seaweed; cf. 4th TANGLE.] **1.** To unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, in a knot hard to unravel; to entangle; ravel. **2.** To involve; insnare; entrap; as, to be *tangled* in lies.

tan′gle, *v. i.* To be or become entangled.

tan′gle, *n.* [Cf. TANGLE, *v.*] **1.** A knot of threads, or other things, united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; a snarl; as, hair or yarn in *tangles*. **2.** A state of perplexity or bewilderment; a quandary. **3.** A bar or frame to which short lengths of chain, bearing bundles of frayed rope, cotton waste, or like material, are attached. It is dragged over the sea bottom to entangle and catch animals, as starfishes.

tan′gle-ber′ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A species of huckleberry (*Gaylussacia frondosa*) of the eastern United States, having drooping pink flowers and sweet blue fruit.

tan′gly (tăŋ′glĭ), *a.* Snarly; full of tangles or knots; hence, entangled; intricate.

tan′gram (tăŋ′grăm), *n.* [Cf. TRANGRAM.] A Chinese toy made by cutting a square of thin material into seven pieces, these pieces being capable of forming in different combinations a great number of different figures.

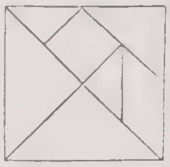

Tangram.

tan′ist (tăn′ĭst), *n.* [Ir. *tanaiste*, *tanaise*, second, second person in rank.] *Irish Tribal Law.* The lord or proprietor elected as successor to the chieftancy under the system of tanistry.

tan′ist-ry (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [See TANIST.] *Irish Tribal Law.* A system existing under the brehon laws, by which the chieftaincy of the tribe and the jurisdiction over the communal land was hereditary in the family of the chief, but the succession was (regularly) determined by election, the eldest and worthiest male relative being usually chosen. This often led to bloody wars and feuds between families, and the system of tanistry was declared illegal by a decision of the Anglo-Irish judges in the first year of James I.

Ta′nith, Ta′nit (tä′nēt), *n.* [Phœnician.] A Carthaginian goddess, tutelary of the city, prob. the same as Astarte, or perhaps a native Libyan goddess that assimilated the cult of Astarte. She was worshiped in Rome as *Dea Cælestis*.

tank (tăŋk), *n.* [Pg. *tanque*; cf. Pg. *estanque* pool, akin to F. *étang* (see STANK, *n.*); or perh. of East Indian origin.] **1.** A pond, pool, or small lake. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

We stood in the afterglow on the bank of the *tank* and saw the ducks come home. *F. Remington.*

2. A large basin, cistern, or vessel of any kind; an artificial receptacle for liquids; as, a swimming *tank*.

tank, *v. t.;* TANKED (tăŋkt); TANK′ING. **1.** To place or inclose in a tank; to subject to some operation in a tank; specif., to treat, as animal refuse, in a closed tank with steam and hot water to extract fat. Cf. TANKAGE, 3. **2.** To cause to flow into a tank; to store in a tank.

tank′age (tăŋk′āj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of putting or storing in tanks; also, fees charged for storage in tanks. **2.** The capacity or contents of a tank or tanks. **3.** *Agric.* Waste matter from tanks; esp., the dried nitrogenous residue from tanks in which fat has been rendered, used as a fertilizer and feeding stuff.

tank′ard (tăŋk′ẽrd), *n.* [OF. *tanquart*; cf. OD. *tanckaert*; orig. uncert.] A large drinking vessel, esp. one with a cover.

tan′nage (tăn′āj), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of tanning; also, the material used in tanning. **2.** = TANNING, *vb. n.*, 2. *Rare.* *Browning.*

tan′ner (-ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

tan′ner-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *tannerie*.] **1.** A place where the work of tanning is carried on. **2.** The art or process of tanning. *Rare.* *Carlyle.*

Tann′häu-ser (tän′hoi-zẽr), *n.* [G. Ritter *Tannhäuser*.] A German knight and minnesinger of the 13th century, identified with a legendary hero, in various works, esp. Wagner's opera "Tannhäuser." Tannhäuser, moved by the philosopher Hilario, entered the enchanted cavern in the Venusberg (symbolic of sensual passion). Escaping thence, he sought the Pope, who said: "You can no more hope for pardon than this dry wand can bud and bear leaves." Tannhäuser in despair returned to the Venusberg. Meanwhile the staff miraculously budded, and the Pope sent messengers to search for Tannhäuser, but in vain. In Wagner's opera, the knight, on invoking the Virgin, is suddenly released from the Venusberg, and, led by the memory of Elizabeth, niece of the Landgrave of Thuringia, he returns to the castle of Wartburg. In a musical contest he is suddenly impelled to sing of sensual love, and but for Elizabeth would have been killed. He seeks absolution at Rome in vain. Elizabeth dies of grief. Tannhäuser, while returning to the Venusberg, is saved by the mention of Elizabeth's name. Seeing her dead he dies of grief, the blossoming of his staff indicating that he is forgiven. Cf. ECKHARDT, FAITHFUL.

tan′nic (tăn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to tan; derived from, or resembling, tan; as, *tannic* acid.

tannic acid. **a** An amorphous, strongly astringent acid, $C_{13}H_9O_7CO_2H{\cdot}2H_2O$, obtained in the form of brownish white shining scales from gallnuts (of which it constitutes fifty per cent or more), sumac, tea, and other plant products; — called also *tannin*, *gallotannic acid*, and incorrectly *digallic acid*. By hydrolysis it yields gallic acid, and with ferric salts it forms a bluish black compound, the basis of common ink. It is also used in dyeing, tanning, the preparation of gallic acid, etc., and in medicine as an astringent. **b** Any of a number of substances, as the acid of catechu, widely distributed among plants, having the same general properties, and often used in making inks and dyes and in tanning; — called also *tannin*.

tan′ni-gen (tăn′ĭ-jĕn), *n.* [*tannin* + *-gen*.] *Pharm.* A compound obtained as a yellowish gray powder by the action of acetyl chloride or acetic anhydride on ordinary tannic acid. It is used as an intestinal astringent, and locally in rhinitis and pharyngitis.

tan′nin (tăn′ĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *tannin*.] *Chem.* Tannic acid.

tan′ning (tăn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TAN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Art or process by which a skin is tanned. **2.** A browning, as of the skin, by exposure to the sun. **3.** A flogging; beating. *Slang.*

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tan′ga-lung (tăŋ′gȧ-lŭng), *n.* [Malay.] An East Indian civet (*Viverra tangalunga*).

tan′gan. ✝ TANGUN.

‖ **tang′an-tang′an** (täng′än-täng′än), *n.* [Tag.] The castor-oil plant. *Phil. I.*

Tan-gar′i-dæ (tăŋ-găr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of the tanagers. See TANAGER.

tange. ✝ TANG, TONGS, TONGUE.

tanged, *a.* [Cf. TANG a strong taste.] Flavored; spiced. *Obs.*

tangell. ✝ TANGLE.

tan′gence (tăn′jĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *tangence*.] Tangency. *Rare.*

tan-gen′tal (tăn-jĕn′tăl), *a.* Tangential. — **tan-gen′tal-ly**, *adv.*

tangent balance. A balance having a heavy normally vertical lever pointed at its lower end and pivoted near its upper end, which is curved over to support a scalepan. The pointer moves over a vertical quadrant, the divisions of which are proportional to the tangent of the angle of deviation of the lever.

tan′gent-om′e-ter (tăn′jĕnt-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tangent* + *-meter*.] An adjustable instrument consisting of three graduated rules and a protractor to form a right-angled triangle of any shape, — useful in trigonometry.

tangent scale. *Gunnery.* A range scale on a tangent sight.

tang′fish′ (tăng′fĭsh′), *n.* [*tang* seaweed + *fish*.] The harbor seal. *Shetland I.*

tan′ghan (tăŋ′gŭn), **tan′gham** (-gŭm). Vars. of TANGUN.

tan′ghi-nin (tăŋ′gĭ-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline substance, the active principle of *Tanghinia venenifera*.

ta′ngi (tä′ngē; *colloq.* tăng′ē), *n.* [Maori, to cry, to coo, to roar.] A lamentation; dirge. *Australia.*

tan′gib. Var. of TANJIB.

tan-gib′i-le (tăn-jĭb′ĭ-lē), *n.* [L., neut. of *tangibilis* tangible.] Something tangible. *Rare.*

tan′gi-bil′i-ty (tăn′jĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tangibleness.

tan′gi-bl. Tangible. *Ref. Sp.*

tang′ie (tăng′ĭ), *n.* A sea spirit, appearing sometimes as a horse, at other times as an old man. *Shetland & Orkney I.*

tan′gier-ine. Var. of TANGERINE.

tan′gi-lin (tăn′jĭ-lĭn), *n.* [Malay (in Sumatra) *tangiling*.] An East Indian pangolin (*Manis javanica*).

tan′gle, *a.* Tanglesome. *Obs.*

tan′gle-fish′ (tăŋ′g'l-fĭsh′), *n.* A pipefish (*Syngnathus acus*) of Europe.

tan′gle-foot′, *n.* **1.** The heath aster. **2.** Strong drink; whisky. *Slang.*

tan′gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

tan′gle-ness, *n.* Indecision. *Obs. Scot.* [*Local, Eng.*]

tangle picker. The turnstone.

tan′gler (tăŋ′glẽr), *n.* One that tangles.

tan′gle-some (-g'l-sŭm), *a.* See -SOME.

tang′less, *a.* See -LESS.

tangle tent. *Surg.* A tent made from the stem of the sea tangle (*Laminaria digitata*), used for dilating a moist canal such as that of the neck of the uterus.

tan′gle-wrack′, *n.* = TANGLE, 1.

tan′gling-ly (tăŋ′glĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *tangling*, p. pr.

tan′gly (-glĭ), *a.* Covered with tangle, or seaweed.

tan′go. ✝ TANGA.

tan′go-mon′go, *n.* [Pg. *tangomão* people who purchase slaves in Africa.] A term of abuse. *Obs.*

tangs (tăngz; tängz). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TONGS.

tangue (tăng), *n.* [Ultimately fr. Malagasy *tàndeke*.] A tenrec.

tan′guin (tăn′gĭn). Var. of TANGHIN.

tan′gun (tăŋ′gŭn), **tan′gum** (-gŭm), *n.* [Hind. *tānghan*, *tāngan*, fr. Tibetan *rta-ṅan*; *rta* horse + *ṅan* bad, poor.] A small strong pony of Tibet and Bhutan, usually piebald. *Anglo-Ind.*

Tan-gut′ (tăn-gōōt′), *n.* A Tibetan, esp. of Kuku-Nor: — so called by Mongols. — **Tan-gut′**, *a.*

tang′y (tăng′ĭ), *a.* Having a tang, or peculiar flavor.

tanh. *Abbr. Math.* [No period, *tanh*]. Hyperbolic tangent.

tan′ha (tŭn′hä), *n.* *Theos.* Desire: the will to live.

Tan-hu′meth (tăn-hū′mĕth). *Bib.*

tan′ia (tăn′yȧ), *or* **tan′ier** (-yẽr), *n.* [Native name in the French Antilles *tannie* or *tannier*.] Any of several aroids having edible farinaceous roots, esp. the taro (*Caladium colocasia*) or *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*. *West Indies.*

Ta′ni-a Aus-tra′lis (tā′nĭ-ȧ ôs-trā′lĭs). [NL.] See STAR.

Ta′ni-a Bo′re-a′lis (bō′rē-ā′lĭs). [NL.] See STAR.

tan′ier, *n.* See TANIA.

Ta′nis (tā′nĭs). *Bib.*

tan′ite (tăn′īt), *n.* A firm composition of emery and a kind of cement, used in making grinding wheels, slabs, etc. *Trade Name.*

Ta-nit′ic (tȧ-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Tanis in Egypt, or designating, or pert. to, the pharaohs (chiefly the Hyksos kings) who made it their capital.

Ta′ni-wha (tä′nē-hwä), *n.* [Maori.] A fabulous dragonlike monster of Maori legend.

tan-jib′ (tŭn-jēb′), *n.* [Bengali *tanjīb*, fr. Per. *tan-zīb*, lit., ornament of the body.] A muslin fabric made in India.

tank. ✝ THANK.

tank (tăŋk), *n.* See WEIGHT.

tank (tăŋk), *n. & v.* Knock; hit; bang. *Dial. Eng.*

tank, *n.* A plant having white flowers and leaves like hemlock: wild parsnip. *Obs.*

tan′ka. ✝ TANGA, TUNCA.

tan′ka (tăŋ′kȧ), **tan′kia** (-kyȧ), *n.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *t'eng*.] *Naut.* A kind of passenger boat used in Canton in which the owner's family lives.

tank engine. = *tank locomotive*, under LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

tank′er (tăŋk′ẽr). Scot. of TANKARD.

tank′ert. ✝ TANKARD.

tank furnace. A glass furnace in which the pots are replaced by a large hearth or tank.

tank iron. Plate iron thinner than boiler plate and thicker than sheet iron or stovepipe iron.

tank locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

tan′ling, *n.* [*tan* + 1st *-ling*.] One tanned by the sun. *Rare.*

tan liquor. Tanning liquor.

tann. ✝ TAN, *v.*

tan′na, *n.*, **tan′na-dar′**, *n.* = THANA, THANADAR.

tan′na-ble (tăn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

tan-na′im, tan-na′ic, tan′na-it′ic. Vars. of TANAIM, etc.

tan-nal′bin (tăn-ăl′bĭn), *n.* [*tannin* + *albumen* + *-in*.] *Pharm.* A brown insoluble powder made by mixing solutions of tannin and albumen, used as an astringent, esp. in intestinal troubles.

tan′nate (tăn′āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of tannic acid.

tanne. ✝ TAN, *v.*; THAN; THEN.

tan′ner (tăn′ẽr), *n.* A sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*

tan′ner's bark. Tanbark.

tanner's sumac, *or* **tanning sumac.** A European sumac (*Rhus coriaria*) widely grown in Sicily for use in tanning and dyeing.

tan′nia (tăn′yȧ), **tan′nier** (-yẽr). Vars. of TANIA, TANIER.

tan-nif′er-ous (tăn-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*tannin* + *-ferous*.] Yielding tannic acid.

tan′ni-kin, *n.* A young woman. [*Obs. Slang.*]

tan′no-form (tăn′ō-fôrm), *n.* [*tannic* + *-form*.] *Pharm.* Any of a class of substances obtained by the action of formaldehyde on tannic acids; esp., a light-colored powder formed from ordinary tannic acid, used as an astringent and antiseptic.

tan′no-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*tannin* + *-gen*.] *Chem.* Any of a group of cyclic hydroxy acids having tanning properties, as gallic acid.

tan′noid (-oid), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a group of tanning substances derived (by dehydration, oxidation, or condensation) from tannogens, as ellagic acid.

tan-nom′e-ter (tăn-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tannin* + *-meter*.] **a** An apparatus for determining the strength of a tanning liquor by drawing it through hide and measuring its resulting loss in density. **b** A barkometer.

Ta′no-an (tä′nō-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying pueblos in the Rio Grande and tributary valleys, their largest pueblo being Isleta, New Mexico. See PUEBLO, 2.

tan′sy (tăn′zĭ), *n.* [ME. *tansaye*, F. *tanaisie*, LL. *tanaceta*; cf. LL. *tanacetum*, *tenacetum*; perh. fr. L. *tenax* tenacious, sparing, as needing little soil.] **1.** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Tanacetum*. The common tansy (*T. vulgare*) has a strong aromatic odor, and a very bitter taste. It is sometimes used in medicine as a bitter tonic. **2.** A dish made of eggs, sugar, rose water, cream, and the juice of herbs, baked with butter in a shallow dish. *Obs.* **3.** A village feast on Shrove Tuesday. *Dial. Eng.*

tansy mustard. A kind of cress (*Sophia canescens*) with tansylike leaves.

tan-tal′ic (tăn-tăl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to tantalum; derived from, or containing, tantalum; specif., designating any of a series of acids derived from the pentoxide and known chiefly in their salts, the tantalates.

tan′ta-lite (tăn′tȧ-līt), *n.* *Min.* A heavy iron-black mineral of submetallic luster, essentially tantalate of iron, $Fe(TaO_3)_2$, but containing manganese and also niobium, and thus grading into columbite. H., 6. Sp. gr., up to 7.3.

tan′ta-lize (-līz), *v. t.*; TAN′TA-LIZED (-līzd); TAN′TA-LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [From TANTALUS.] To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; torment.

Syn. — Tease, vex, irritate, provoke. See HARASS.

— **tan′ta-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **tan′ta-liz′er** (tăn′tȧ-līz′ẽr), *n.*

tan′ta-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; — in reference to the difficulties met in isolating it. See TANTALUS.] *Chem.* A metallic element of the vanadium family, found (combined) in tantalite, columbite, and other rare minerals. Symbol, *Ta*; at. wt., 181.5. Tantalum is a hard, tough, white metal highly resistant to acids. Sp. gr. (wrought), 16.8. Melting point, about 2800° C. (5072° F.). Chief valence, 5.

Tan′ta-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τάνταλος.] *Gr. Myth.* A wealthy king, son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe. For an atrocious sin (sometimes stated to be the serving up his son Pelops as a meal to the gods, sometimes the revealing of divine counsels), Tantalus was punished in the lower world by being placed in the midst of a lake whose waters reached to his chin, but receded whenever he attempted to allay his thirst, while over his head hung branches laden with choice fruit which likewise receded whenever he stretched out his hand to grasp them.

Tan′ta-lus cup (-lŭs). } A scientific toy consisting of
Tan′ta-lus′s cup (-lŭs-ĭz). } a cup with a puppet in its bowl. Water may be poured into the bowl as high as the puppet's chin and then it will recede, being let out at the bottom through a siphon in the puppet's body.

tan′ta-mount′ (-mount′), *a.* [F. *tant* so much (L. *tantus*) + E. *amount*.] Equivalent in value, signification, or effect.

A usage nearly *tantamount* to constitutional right. *Hallam.*

Syn. — See IDENTICAL.

tan-tar′a (tăn-tăr′ȧ), *n.* [Imitative; cf. F. *taratantara*.] The blare of a trumpet or horn.

tan-tiv′y (tăn-tĭv′ĭ), *a.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting horn.] Swift; speedy; rapid. — *adv.* Swiftly; speedily; — a fox-hunting term; as, to ride *tantivy*.

tan-tiv′y, *n.*; *pl.* -TIVIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Hunting.* A cry or call to signal full speed or full chase. **2.** A rapid rushing movement; an impetuous rush. **3.** An English royalist or tory of the latter half of the 17th century. *Colloq. Obs.*

‖ **tan′to** (tän′tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* So much; as, "Allegro non *tanto*" (brisk, but not *so very* brisk).

tan′tra (tŭn′trȧ; tŭn′-), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism.* A ceremonial treatise related to Puranic and magic literature; esp. [*cap.*], one of the sacred works of the worshipers of Sakti. — **tan′tric** (-trĭk), *a.*

tan′trism (-trĭz′m), *n.* The system of doctrines and rites taught in the tantras. — **tan′trist** (-trĭst), *n.*

tan′trum (tăn′trŭm), *n.* [Cf. dial. *antrums*, *antrims*.] A burst of ill humor; a fit of ill temper or caprice. *Colloq.*

‖ **Tan′tum Er′go** (tăn′tŭm ûr′gō). [L., lit., so great, therefore.] *Rom. Cath. Liturgy.* The last two stanzas of the hymn beginning "Pange, lingua, gloriosi corporis mysterium," sung when the Eucharist is borne in procession and at benediction; — from words beginning these stanzas. Also, a musical setting of them.

tan vat. A vat in which hides steep in liquor with tan.

tan′yard′ (tăn′yärd′), *n.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on; a tannery.

Tao′ism (tou′ĭz′m), *n.* [Chin. *tao*^{4} road, reason (logos) + *-ism*.] A religion of China. Its most famous apostle was Lao-tse, 6th century B. C., who taught that contemplation and reason, avoidance of force, and disregard of mere ceremonies, are the means of regeneration. — **Tao′ist** (tou′ĭst), *n.* & *a.* — **Tao-is′tic** (tou-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

tao′tai′ (tou′tī′), *n.* [Chin. *tao*^{4} circuit + *t'ai*^{2}, a title of respect.] In China, an official at the head of the civil and military affairs of a circuit, which consists of two or more *fu*, or territorial departments; — called also, by foreigners, *intendant of circuit*. Foreign consuls and commissioners of customs associated with taotais as superintendents of trade at the treaty ports are ranked with the taotai.

tap (tăp), *v. t.*; TAPPED (tăpt) or TAPT; TAP′PING. [ME. *tappen*; cf. F. *taper*, also G. dial. *tapp*, *tapps*, a blow, *tappe* a paw, fist, G. *tappen* to grope; all prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To strike with a slight or gentle blow; to rap lightly; as, to *tap* one with the hand or a cane. **2.** To give a light blow or blows with; as, to *tap* a pencil. **3.** To make by tapping, or striking repeatedly with light blows; as, a woodpecker *tapped* a hole in the tree. **4.** To put a tap on; as, the shoe was *tapped*.

tap, *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow; to rap.

tap, *n.* [Cf. F. *tape*. See TAP to strike.] **1.** A gentle or light blow; a light rap. **2.** A patch or a new sole or a lift of the heel put on the bottom of a shoe; esp., a sole put on over the original sole. **3.** *pl. Mil. & Nav.* A signal, by drum, bugle, or trumpet, for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' or sailors' quarters and going to bed and preserving silence.

tap, *n.* [ME. *tappe*, AS. *tæppa*, akin to D. *tap*, G. *zapfen*, OHG. *zapfo*, Dan. *tap*, Sw. *tapp*, Icel. *tappi*. Cf. TAMPION, TIP.] **1.** A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. **2.** Specif.: **a** A cock, faucet, or small valve, esp. for turning on the water over a sink, bathtub, or the like. *Chiefly British.* **b** = CORPORATION TAP. **3.** A plug or spile to stop a hole, as in a cask; a spigot. **4.** Liquor drawn through a tap; hence, a certain kind or quality of liquor; as, liquor of the same *tap*; also, a place where liquor is drawn for drinking; taproom; bar. *Colloq.* **5.** *Mech.* A tool for forming an internal screw, as in a nut, consisting of a hardened steel male screw grooved longitudinally so as to have cutting edges. In tapping a hole, three taps as a rule are successively used, the final one giving the finishing cut. These are called *taper tap*, *plug tap*, and *bottoming tap*, in the United States, and *taper tap*, *second tap*, and *plug tap*, in England, respectively. Cf. 2d HOB, 3 **a**.

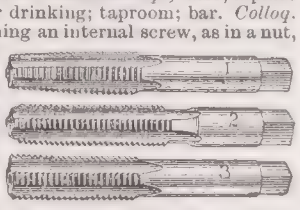

Taps. 5. 1 Taper; 2 Plug or Second; 3 Bottoming or Plug.

6. The quantity of molten metal run out from a furnace or cupola at any one time. **7.** A cut from the interior of a log. **8.** *Mech.* A nut. *Local, U. S.* **9.** *Leather Manuf.* A vat, or leach.

on tap. **a** Ready to be drawn; as, ale *on tap*. **b** Broached or furnished with a tap; as, a barrel *on tap*.

tap, *v. t.* **1.** To pierce so as to let out, or draw off, a fluid; as, to *tap* a cask, a tree, a tumor, etc. **2.** To let out or cause to flow by piercing, or by drawing a plug from, the containing vessel; as, to *tap* a liquor. **3.** Hence, to draw from (anything) in any analogous way; as, to *tap* telegraph wires; to *tap* a treasury. **4.** *Mech.* To form a female screw in (anything) by means of a tap; as, to *tap* a nut. See BOLT. *Illust.* **5.** To connect (a street gas or water main) with a local supply, as at a house, by a corporation tap.

to tap the admiral, *Naut.*, to tap, and steal liquor from, a cask; — from the yarn that a cask of liquor in which Nelson's body was sent to England was so tapped. *Slang.*

tap, *v. i.* To be, or act as, a tapster.

tap′a-co′lo (tăp′ȧ-kō′lō), **tap′a-cu′lo** (-kōō′lō), *n* [Sp. (in Chile) *tapaculo*.] A peculiar small, plainly colored, clamatorial, terrestrial bird (*Pteroptochus albicollis*) of Chile and Argentina, having short rounded wings and short tail carried erect; also, a bird of an allied species.

tap′a-de′ra (tăp′ȧ-dā′rä) } *n.* Also *tapidero*. [Sp. *tapadera*
tap′a-de′ro (tăp′ȧ-dā′rō) } lid, cover.] One of the leather hoods which cover the stirrups of a Mexican saddle.

tap bolt. *Metal Working.* A headed bolt for screwing into a hole, used without a nut. See BOLT, *Illust.*

tape (tāp), *n.* [ME. *tape*, *tappe*, AS. *tæppe* a fillet. Cf. TAPESTRY, TIPPET.] **1.** A narrow fillet or band of cotton or linen; a narrow woven fabric for strings and the like. **2.** Hence, any similar narrow strip or band; as: **a** A tapeline; a tape measure. **b** The paper strip of a printing telegraph, ticker, etc. **c** *Sports.* A piece of string, thread, or worsted, stretched across the finishing line and broken by the first man to finish; hence, a finishing line. **d** = ELECTRIC TAPE. **e** = RED TAPE. **f** A flexible band to guide and press sheets in a printing machine, etc. **3.** Short for TAPEWORM. **4.** Intoxicating liquor. *Slang. Now Rare.*

tape (tāp), *v. t.*; TAPED (tāpt); TAP′ING (tāp′ĭng). **1.** To furnish with tape; to fasten, tie, bind, or the like, with tape; specif., to cover with electric tape. **2.** To use sparingly. *Scot.*

tape grass. An aquatic monocotyledonous plant (*Vallisneria spiralis*) with long ribbonlike leaves. In the southern United States, where it is a favorite food of the canvasback duck, it is called *wild celery*.

tape′line′ (tāp′līn′), *n.* A graduated tape, now often of steel, marked with linear dimensions, as inches, feet, etc., and often inclosed in a case. It is used for measuring.

ta′per (tā′pẽr), *n.* [AS. *tapur*, *tapor*, *taper*; cf. Ir. *tapar*, W. *tampr*.] **1.** A small wax candle; hence, any small light. **2.** A tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; as, the *taper* of a spire. **3.** *Pattern Making.* = DRAFT, *n.*, 21 **a**. **4.** *Founding.* A kind of trowel used by molders. **5.** A taper wire such as is used to splice electric cables.

ta′per, *a.* [Supposed to be from *taper*, n., in allusion to its form.] Regularly narrowed toward a point; conical; pyramidical; as, *taper* fingers.

taper file. See FILE, tool. — **t. tap.** See 4th TAP, 5.

ta′per, *v. i.*; TA′PERED (tā′pẽrd); TA′PER-ING. **1.** To become gradually smaller toward one end; as, a sugar loaf *tapers*; hence, to grow gradually less; to diminish.

to taper off. **a** To become taper; to taper. **b** To stop gradually; to cease little by little. *Colloq.*

ta′per, *v. t.* To make or cause to taper.

tap′es-try (tăp′ĕs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *tapisserie*, fr. *tapisser* to carpet, to hang or cover with tapestry, fr. *tapis* a carpet, carpeting, OF. *tapiz*, fr. Gr. ταπήτιον, dim. of τάπης a carpet, rug; cf. L. *tapete*, fr. Gr. Cf. 1st TAPIS, TIPPET.] A fabric, usually of worsted, worked on a warp of linen or other thread by hand, the designs being usually pictorial. It is used for wall hangings, etc. Also, a machine-made imitation of it. Cf. GOBELIN.

tap′es-try, *v. t.*; TAP′ES-TRIED (-trĭd); TAP′ES-TRY-ING. To furnish or adorn with or as if with tapestry.

tapestry beetle. A small black dermestoid beetle (*Attagenus piceus*) whose larva feeds on tapestry, carpets, silk, fur, flour, and various other goods.

Tapestry Beetle. *A* Imago; *B* Larva. × 4.

tapestry carpet. A carpet, as tapestry Brussels or tapestry velvet, in which the designs are printed in colors before the fabric is woven; esp., a kind of carpet the threads of which are printed before even the warp is formed, often used for tapestry as hangings.

ta-pe′tum (tȧ-pē′tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tapete* a carpet, a tapestry.] **1.** *Bot.* A layer of nutritive tissue commonly investing the archespore in a developing sporangium. Its cell or cells disorganize as the spores mature. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of certain membranous layers or areas, esp. of the choroid and retina; also, the layer of nerve fibers derived from the corpus callosum which roofs in part of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

‖ **ta-pe′tum lu′ci-dum** (lū′sĭ-dŭm), a layer in the choroid of the eye of many mammals which reflects light and causes the eye to appear luminous. In the ruminants it contains wavy connective-tissue fibers, and is called the ‖ **ta-pe′tum fi-bro′sum** (fī-brō′sŭm). In Carnivora it contains platelike cells and is called ‖ **ta-pe′tum cel′lu-lo′sum** (sĕl′ū-lō′sŭm). — ‖ **ta-pe′tum ni′grum** (nī′grŭm), the pigmented layer of the retina.

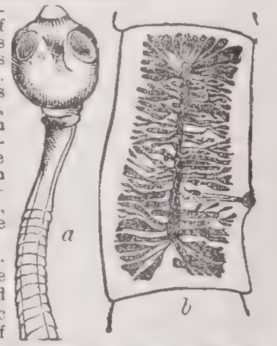

Tapeworm (*Tænia solium*). *a* Head; *b* Mature Proglottid. Much enlarged.

tape′worm′ (tāp′wûrm′), *n.* Any of numerous cestode worms belonging to *Tænia* and many allied genera, parasitic when adult in the intestine of man and various animals. The body is long, flat, and composed of numerous segments,

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tan′ny, **tannye**. ┼ TAWNY.
tan pickle. Tanning liquor.
tan pit. A tan vat.
tan′quam, *n.* [L. *tanquam* as much as.] One learned enough to associate with the fellows. *Obs. Eng. Univ. Slang.*
Tan′que-lin′i-an (tăŋ′kē-lĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* = TANCHELMIAN. [TANGHIN.]
tan′quen (tăŋ′kĕn). Var. of
Tan′que-ray, **Paul′a** (pôl′ȧ tăŋ′kē-rā). In A. W. Pinero's drama "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," a woman of loose life who marries with sincere love and a longing for respectable life, but cannot rise above the degrading effects of her past.
tan′rec (tăn′rĕk). Var. of TENREC.
tansaye. ┼ TANSY. [*Eng.*]
tan′sel. Var. of TANCEL *Dial.*
tan spud. A spud used in stripping bark for tan from trees.
tan stove *Hort.* A bark stove.
tansy oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
tansy ragwort. The common ragwort *Senecio jacobæa*.
tant, *n.* [F., fr. L. *tantus*, so much.] A certain quantity. *Obs.*
tant, *n.* = TAINT, arachnid. *Obs.*
‖ **tan′ta** (tän′tȧ), *n.* [D. *tante*.] An aunt. *S. Afr. Dutch.* [LIN.]
tantablin, **-toblin**. ┼ TANTAD-
tan-tad′lin (tăn-tăd′lĭn), *n.* A kind of tart; a dumpling or dainty. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **tan′tæ mo′lis e′rat Ro-ma′nam con′de-re gen′tem.** [L.] A work of so great difficulty was it to found the Roman race. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 33).
‖ **tan-tæ′ne a′ni-mis cæ-les′ti-bus i′ræ?** (ăn′ĭ-mĭs). [L.] Does such anger (dwell) in heavenly souls? *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 11).
tan′ta-late (tăn′tȧ-lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of tantalic acid.
Tan-ta′li-an (tăn-tā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Tantalus; elusive; illusory. *Obs.* [fr. Tantalus. *Obs.*]
Tan-tal′i-dan, *a.* Descended
tan′ta-li-flu′o-ride (tăn′tȧ-lĭ-flōō′ō-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid**. *Chem.* A fluotantalate.
tan′ta-lism, *n.* [See TANTALIZE.] Tantalization. *Obs.*
tan-ta′li-um (tăn-tā′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Tantalum. *Obs.*
tan′ta-liz′ing-ly, *adv.* of *tantalizing*, p. pr.
tantalum lamp. *Elec.* An incandescent lamp with tantalum filament. Cf. TUNGSTEN LAMP.
Tan′ta-lus (tăn′tȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *tantalus*, *tantallus*, the heron, of uncert. orig.: cf. Ar. *dankalah* heron.] *Zoöl.* See WOOD IBIS. [lent. *Obs.*]
tan′ta-mount′, *n.* An equiva-
tan′ta-mount′, *v. i.* To be tantamount. *Obs.*
tan′ta-mount′ing-ly, *adv.* Equivalently. *Obs.*
Tan′ta-ny. Var. of TANTONY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **tant′ bien′ que mal′** (täɴ′ byăɴ′ kē măl′). [F.] As well as ill; indifferently.
‖ **tan′ti** (tăn′tī). [L., gen. sing. of *tantum*, so much.] Worth while; esp., as an exclamation, a fig: a fico; — from the Latin interrogation *est tanti?* is it worth while?
tan′ti (tăn′tī), *n.* [Skr., weaver.] One of a Hindu caste of weavers of Assam and Bengal.
tan′ti-ty (tăn′tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tantum* so much + *-ity*: cf. QUANTITY.] Character or state of being so much. *Rare.*
tan-tiv′y (tăn-tĭv′ĭ), *v. i.* To go away in haste. *Colloq.*
tan′tle (tăn′t'l), *v. i.* To dawdle; idle. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **tant′ mieux′** (täɴ′ myû′). [F.] So much the better.
Tan′to-ny (tăn′tō-nĭ; tăn′-), *n* [From Saint *Anthony*.] *Obs or Dial. Eng.* **a** St. Anthony; — in various phrases: as, *Tantony* cross, pouch, pig. See ANTHONY PIG. **b** An Anthony pig.
‖ **tant′ pis′** (täɴ′ pē′). [F.] So much the worse.
‖ **tant pro**, *phr.* Tit for tat. *Obs.*
tan′trik Var. of TANTRIC.
‖ **tant′ s'en faut′** (täɴ′ säɴ fō′). [F.] Lit., so much is wanting, or lacking: far from it.
‖ **tant′ soit′ peu′** (täɴ′ swȧ′ pû′). [F.] Ever so little.
tan′tum (tăn′tŭm; tăn′-). Dial. var. of TANTRUM.
tan′tum (tăn′tŭm; tăn′-), *n.* [Cf L. *tantum* so much.] A stint; a fixed allowance. *Dial. Eng.*
tan′ya (tăn′yȧ). Var of TANIA.
tan′yan ┼ TANGUN.
Tan′y-sto′ma-ta (tăn′ĭ-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. τανύειν to stretch + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A division of dipterous insects in which the proboscis is large and contains lancelike mandibles and maxillæ. The horseflies and robber flies are examples. — **tan′y-stome** (tăn′ĭ-stōm), *n.* — **ta-nys′to-mous** (tȧ-nĭs′tō-mŭs), *a.*
tan-zeb′, **tan-zib′** (tŭn-zēb′). Vars. of TANJIB.
‖ **Tan-zi′mat** (tăn-zē′măt), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *tanẓimāt*, pl. of Ar. *tanẓīm* regulation.] An organic statute for the government of the Turkish Empire, issued by the sultan Abdul Mejid in 1839, intended to establish reforms in taxation, military service, etc. Also *Hatti-sherif of Gülhane*.
ta′o (tä′ō), *n.*; *pl.* TAOS (-ōz). [Tag.] Man; usually, a native of the lower class; a peasant. *Phil. I.*
Ta′o-nu′rus (tā′ō-nū′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ταώς or ταών peacock + οὐρά tail.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Devonian fossil algæ, of which *Spirophyton* (which see) is often considered a synonym.
tap (*dial.* tăp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOP. — **tap of tow** (tăp ō tou). The tow, or hards, put on the distaff; fig., a cross person. *Scot.*
tap, *n.* Short for TAP CINDER.
tap (tŭp), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *tapa* heat, a burning.] A malarial fever. *India.*
ta′pa (tä′pä), **tap′pa**, *n.* [Marquesan: cf. Hawaiian *kapa*.] The bark of the paper mulberry, in the Pacific islands made into a fabric or cloth (**tapa cloth**) by steeping and beating.
ta′pa-lo (tä′pä-lō), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *tápalo*.] A coarse cloth worn as a scarf. *Sp. America.*
tapassant. ┼ TAPISSANT.
tap cinder. = MILL CINDER.
tap drill. = TAPPING DRILL **a**.
tape (tāp), *n.* [L. *talpa*, or F. *taupe*.] A mole. *Dial. Eng.*
tape. ┼ TAP, *v.* [TAPISERY.]
tapecer, **tapecerye**. ┼ TAPISER,
ta-pei′no-ceph′a-ly (tȧ-pī′nō-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. ταπεινός lying low + κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* Lowness of the skull due to synosteosis of the great wings of the sphenoid with the frontal bone. — **ta-pei′no-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.* — **ta-pei′no-ceph′a-lism** (-sĕf′ȧ-lĭz′m), *n.*
tapeis, *n.* Tapistry. *Obs. Scot.*
tapeit. ┼ TAPET.
tape′less, *a.* See -LESS.
tape measure. = TAPELINE.
tap′en (tāp′'n), *a.* Of tape. *R.*
tape needle. = BODKIN, *n.*, 4.
tape′ner, *n.* [Cf. AS. *tæppe* band, ribbon, tape.] *Weaving.* One whose work was prob. to regulate the width of cloth. *Obs.*
tape price. *Stock Exchange.* The price quoted on the tape of a stock ticker. *Cant.*
ta′perd. Tapered. *Ref. Sp.*
ta′pered (tā′pẽrd), *a.* Lighted with a taper or tapers. *Rare.*
ta′per-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TAPER, *v.* — **tapering curve.** = EASEMENT CURVE. — **ta′per-ing-ly**, *adv.*
ta′per-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ta′per-wise′ (tā′pẽr-wīz′), *adv.* See -WISE. [ly. *Obs.*]
ta′per-y, *n.* Tapers, collective-
tapesere. ┼ TAPISER.
ta-pe′si-um (tȧ-pē′zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τάπης carpet.] *Bot.* In certain ascomycetous fungi, a dense superficial mycelium bearing ascophores.
tapessarie. ┼ TAPISERY.
tapester. ┼ TAPSTER.
tapestry Brussels. See BRUSSELS **b**. [**a** or **b**.]
tapestry moth. A carpet moth
tapestry stitch. = GOBELIN STITCH. [VELVET CARPET.]
tapestry velvet carpet. See
tap′et (tăp′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [ME. *tapet*, *tapit*; cf. OF. *tapiz*, LL. *tapetum*, *tapitum*, L. *tapete*, AS. *tæpped* (fr. L.). See TAPESTRY.] Worked or figured cloth; carpet; hangings; tapestry. *Obs. or R.*
tap′et, *v. t.* To carpet. *Obs.*
tap′e-tal (tăp′ē-tăl), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pert. to the tapetum.
ta-pe′te (tȧ-pē′tē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tapete* carpet.] = TAPETUM, 1.
tap′e-ti (tăp′ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIS (-tĭz). [Tupi.] **a** A small South American rabbit (*Lepus braziliensis*). **b** [*cap.*] A subgenus of which the above species is the type. It includes the swamp rabbits of the United States.
ta′pet-less (tā′pĕt-lĕs). Var. of TABETLESS. *Scot.*
tapette. ┼ TAPET.
Ta′phath (tā′făth). *Bib.*
Taph′nes (tăf′nēz). *Bib.*

N O P Q R S T

or proglottids, those toward the end of the body being much larger and longer than the anterior ones and containing the fully developed sexual organs. The head is small and is furnished with two or more suckers, and sometimes hooks for adhesion. There is no mouth or digestive canal, but nutriment is absorbed from the digested food of the host through the surface of the body. The larvæ (see CYSTICERCUS) live in the flesh of animals, and when swallowed by another animal of the right species develop into the tapeworm in its intestine. The chief species infesting man in America is the unarmed, or beef, tapeworm (*T. saginata*), the larvæ of which live in young cattle, causing beef measles. It has no hooks on the head. The pork tapeworm is the armed tapeworm (which see). Cf. also ECHINOCOCCUS, BOTHRIOCEPHALUS.

tap hole. **a** *Metal.* A hole at or near the bottom of a furnace or ladle, through which molten metal, matte, or slag can be tapped. **b** *Steel Manuf.* A hole in a cementation furnace for the withdrawal of trial bars for testing.

ta′pia (tä′pyä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *tapia.*] In Spanish countries, a building material made chiefly of clay or earth; sometimes mixed with lime and called *tapia real.* Cf. PISÉ.

tap′i-o′ca (tăp′ĭ-ō′kȧ), *n.* [Tupi *typyoca*; *ty* juice + *pyā* pith + *ocō* absent; through Pg. or Sp. or F. *tapioca.*] A coarsely granular preparation of cassava starch obtained by heating the latter when moist. It is much used in puddings and as a thickening for soups. The fine-grained tapioca is known as *pearl tapioca.* See CASSAVA, *n.*, 2.

ta′pir (tā′pẽr), *n.* [Tupi *tapy′ra*: cf. F. *tapir.*] Any of several large perissodactyl ungulates of the family Tapiridæ, all but one of which (the Malayan) inhabit South or Central America. They have a heavy, sparsely hairy body, the snout prolonged into a short mobile proboscis, a rudimentary tail, stout legs, and four front and three hind toes. They are chiefly nocturnal, shy, and gentle, and frequent heavy forests in the vicinity of water. Their nearest living allies are the horses and rhinoceroses. The Malayan, or Indian, tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*), of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, is blackish with a broad white area on the body. The others are uniform blackish brown when adult, but all are streaked and spotted with whitish when young. The common Brazilian tapir is *T. terrestris* (syn. *americanus*). *T. roulini*, or *T. pinchaque*, inhabits the Andes. Two Central American species (*T. bairdi* and *T. dowi*) form the genus **Tap′i-rel′la** (tăp′ĭ-rĕl′ȧ) (syn. *Elasmognathus*), distinguished by cranial characters.

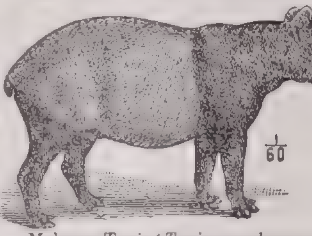

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Malayan Tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*).

ta′pis (tă′pĭs; tăp′ĭs; tȧ′pē′; 277), *n.* [F. See TAPESTRY.] Tapestry, or similar material, used for hangings, floor coverings, etc.; formerly, the cover of a council table.

on, *or* **upon, the tapis** (*pron. in this use perh. more often as F.* tȧ′pē′) [transl. of F. *sur le tapis*], on the table, or under consideration, as to lay a motion in Parliament *on the tapis.*

Tap′ley, Mark (tăp′lĭ). The body servant of Martin Chuzzlewit in Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit." He is noted for his irrepressible jollity and optimism, which he exhibits especially when affairs are at the worst.

tap′per (tăp′ẽr), *n.* One that taps; as: **a** A woodpecker. *Local, Eng.* **b** *Teleg.* A telegraph key; specif., a double-contact key that makes one contact and breaks another by one movement; — called in full *Morse tapper.* Also, a tapping device, as a bell, for sound signaling. **c** *Wireless Teleg.* A decoherer that acts by tapping.

tap′per, *n.* [AS. *tæppere.*] An innkeeper. *Obs.*

tap′per, *n.* One that taps, or pierces; specif.: *Mech.* A machine for tapping nuts, etc.

tap′pet (tăp′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* *Mach.* A lever or projection moved by some other piece, as a cam, or intended to tap or touch something else, to cause a particular motion, as in a form of steam-engine valve gear or a stamp battery for crushing ore; also, a cam or wiper, as for moving the healds in some forms of power loom. A tappet for causing to-and-fro movement is called a **positive tappet**; one causing a movement in only one direction, a **negative tappet.**

tappet motion. *Mech.* A valve motion worked by tappets, used in steam pumps, etc.

tappet rod. *Mech.* A rod carrying a tappet or tappets, as one for closing the valves in a Cornish pumping engine.

tap′ping (tăp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TAP. Specif.: *n.* Act or process of one that taps; specif., *Surg.*, paracentesis.

tapping clay, *Metal.*, clay used for plugging the tap hole of a furnace. — **t. drill.** *Mech.* **a** A drill bit for drilling a hole of exact gauge for tapping. **b** *Mech.* A machine for tapping nuts, etc. — **t. hole.** *Mech.* A hole made less than its nominal size to allow for tapping; — distinguished from *clearing hole*, a hole made full size.

tap-poon′ (tă-po͞on′), *n.* [Sp. *tapón* a stopper.] *Irrigation.* A piece of wood or sheet metal fitted into a ditch to dam up the water so as to overflow a field. *U. S.*

tap′room′ (tăp′ro͞om′), *n.* A room where liquors are kept on tap; a barroom.

tap′root′ (-ro͞ot′), *n.* *Bot.* A primary root which grows vertically downward, giving off small lateral roots in acropetal succession. — **tap′root′ed**, *a.*

tap′ster (-stẽr), *n.* [AS. *tæppestre* a female tapster. See TAP a plug, pipe; -STER.] Orig., a barmaid; later, any one employed to tap, or draw, liquors. — **tap′ster-ly**, *a.* *Obs.*

Ta-pu′ya (tä-po͞o′yä), *or* **Ta-pu′yan** (-yăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of South American Indians comprising, as its chief members, the Ges tribes and the Botocudos of Brazil. They are of medium height, with long arms and short legs, retreating foreheads, and marked prognathism. They are among the lowest of savages. — *n.* An Indian of this stock.

tar (tär), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *tarpaulin.*] A sailor; seaman. *Now Chiefly Bookish.*

tar, *n.* [ME. *terre, tarre*, AS. *teru, teoru* (cf. also *tyrwe*); akin to D. *teer*, G. *teer, theer*, Icel. *tjara*, Sw. *tjära*, Dan. *tjære*, and to E. *tree.* See TREE.] **1.** A thick, brown to black, viscous liquid obtained by the distillation of wood, coal, peat, and other organic materials, and having a varied composition according to the temperature and material employed in obtaining it. See COAL TAR, WOOD TAR. **2.** A salve containing tar. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

tar, *v. t.*; TARRED (tärd); TAR′RING. To smear with or as with tar; as, to *tar* ropes; to *tar* cloth.

to be tarred with the same brush, *or* **stick**, to have the same characteristics, esp. the same faults. *Colloq.* — **to t. and feather (a person)**, to smear (a person) with tar and cover with feathers, as a punishment or an indignity.

Ta-ra′hu-ma′ra, **Ta-ra′hu-ma′ri** (tä-rä′ho͞o-mä′rä; -rē), *n.* An Indian of a partly Christianized Piman tribe occupying the Sierra Madre region, northern Mexico. They are small and dark, but strong and enduring; they practice weaving, pottery making, and agriculture.

ta′ran-tas′, **ta′ran-tass′** (tä′rän-täs′), *n.* [Russ. *tarantas.*] A low four-wheeled carriage used in Russia. The carriage body rests on two long, springy poles. When snow falls, the body is mounted on a sledge.

ta′ran-tel′la (-tĕl′ȧ), *n.* [It.] **a** A lively, passionate Neapolitan dance in 6-8 time, usually performed by couples accompanied by the tambourine. It is popularly supposed to be a remedy against the bite of the tarantula. **b** Music suited to such a dance, or in its presto sextuple time (sometimes 3-8 or, in early examples, quadruple), usually alternating suddenly from the major to the minor mode.

tar′ant-ism (tăr′ăn-tĭz′m), *n.* Also *tarentism.* [It. *tarantismo*: cf. F. *tarentisme.* See TARANTULA.] *Med.* A nervous affection producing melancholy, stupor, and an uncontrollable desire to dance. It was supposed to be due to the bite of the tarantula, and to be cured only by protracted dancing to appropriate music.

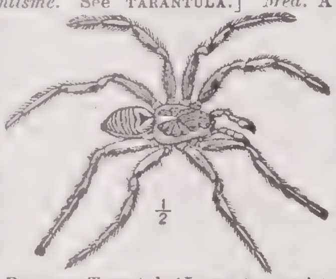

1/2

European Tarantula (*Lycosa tarantula*).

ta-ran′tu-la (tȧ-răn′tū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. It. *tarantola*, fr. L. *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, in the south of Italy.] Any of several large venomous spiders. The true tarantula is a large European wolf spider (*Lycosa tarantula*, syn. *Tarantula apuliæ*), whose bite was supposed to cause tarantism. The tarantulas of Texas and adjacent countries are large hairy spiders of *Eurypelma*, *Avicularia*, and allied genera of the family Theraphosidæ. In Australia, a harmless spider of the genus *Voconia.*

tarantula hawk *or* **killer.** A very large wasp (*Pepsis formosa*), which captures the Texas tarantula (*Eurypelma hentzi* or allies) as food for its young.

1/3

Tarantula Killer.

Ta-ras′co (tä-räs′kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōz). An Indian of an ancient nation of Michoacan, Mexico, a distinct linguistic stock and the tallest and handsomest of Mexican Indians. They maintained their independence against the Aztecs, whom they excelled in many of the arts of civilization, and they were the first of the native peoples to revolt in 1810, when Mexico gained freedom from Spain. — **Ta-ras′can** (-kȧn), *a.*

Ta′rasque′ (tȧ′räsk′), *n.* [F.] In French folklore, an amphibious monster which devoured many persons about Tarascon. According to the "Golden Legend," St. Martha, patroness of Tarascon, tamed him by throwing holy water on him. The festival of Tarasque is celebrated annually with great pomp at Tarascon and Beaucaire.

ta-ra′ta, *or* **ta-ra′tah** (tä-rä′tä; *colloq.* tȧ-rä′tȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A small evergreen pittosporaceous tree of New Zealand (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), having white bark and fragrant corymbs of pale yellow flowers; — called also *hedge laurel, turpentine tree, white mapau*, and *maple.*

Ta-rax′a-cum (tȧ-răk′sȧ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., perh. of Per. or Ar. origin; cf. Per. *ṭarkhashqūn* wild endive, *ṭarashaqūq* or *ṭarashaqūn* wild succory, dandelion.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of scapose cichoriaceous herbs, natives of temperate regions, having solitary heads of yellow flowers with copious white pappus and long-beaked achenes. See DANDELION. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* Fresh or dried dandelion root. It is slightly tonic, diuretic, and aperient, and used esp. in affections of the liver, on which it is thought to have a specific action.

tar board. A tough millboard made from junk and old tarred rope.

tar-boosh′ (tär-bo͞osh′), *n.* [Ar. *ṭarbūsh*; perh. fr. Per. *sar-pūsh* headdress: cf. F. *tarbouch.*] A red cap worn by Turks and other Eastern nations, alone or swathed with linen or other stuff to make a turban. See FEZ.

Tar′di-gra′da (tär′dĭ-grā′dȧ; tär-dĭg′rȧ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TARDIGRADE, *a.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an order of mammals equivalent to the Bradypodidæ, or sloths. **2.** *Zoöl.* A division of arthropods containing numerous microscopic mitelike creatures found in water, damp moss, etc. They resemble arachnids in having four pairs of legs, but they lack mouth appendages and circulatory and respiratory organs, and have a pair of peculiar styliform piercing organs connected with the pharynx. Leading genera are *Macrobiotus* and *Echiniscus*, the former including the species most commonly known as *bear animalcules*, or *water bears*, names extended to all the group.

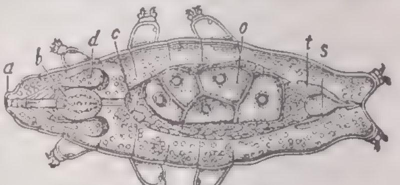

One of the Tardigrada (*Macrobiotus schultzii*), dorsal view. *a* Mouth; *b* Pharynx; *c* Stomach; *d* Salivary Glands; *o* Ovary; *s* Accessory Gland; *t* Excretory Tubes. Much enlarged.

tar′di-grade (tär′dĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *tardigradus*; *tardus* slow + *-gradi* to step: cf. F. *tardigrade.*] **1.** Moving or stepping slowly; slow-paced. *Rare.* *G. Eliot.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the Tardigrada.

tar′di-grade, *n.* One of the Tardigrada.

‖ **tar′do** (tär′dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Slow; — a direction to perform a passage slowly.

tar′dy (tär′dĭ), *a.*; TAR′DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); TAR′DI-EST. [F. *tar-*

Ta′phon (tā′fŏn). *Bib.*
tap′house′, *n.* A tavern. *Rare.*
Taph′ri-a (tăf′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τάφρος trench.] *Bot.* A genus of exoascaceous fungi having many-spored asci. *T. bullata* causes the pear-leaf blister; *T. ulmi*, the elm-leaf blister.
Taph′u-a (tăf′ū-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
tapicer. † TAPISER.
tap′i-de′ro (tăp′ĭ-dā′rō), *n.* Erron. form of TAPADERA.
tapille, *n.* A taper. *Obs.*
tap′i-nage (tăp′ĭ-nāj), *n.* [See TAPISH.] A lurking. *Obs.*
tap′i-no-pho′by (tăp′ĭ-nō-fō′bĭ; tăp′ĭ-nŏf′ō-bĭ), *n.* [Gr. ταπεινός mean, base + φόβος fear.] Dread of contaminating things.
tap′i-not′i-cal-ly (tăp′ĭ-nŏt′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* [Gr. ταπεινός low, humble.] Depreciatingly. *Obs.*
ta′pir. † TAPER.
Ta-pir′i-dæ (tȧ-pĭr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the tapirs.
ta′pir-oid (tā′pẽr-oid; tăp′ẽr-), *a.* [*tapir* + *-oid.*] Like, or pertaining to, the tapirs. — *n.* A tapir or tapiroid mammal; esp., one of the extinct relatives of existing tapirs.
Tap′i-rus (tăp′ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of tapirs.
tap′is, *a.* = TAPISSANT. *Obs.*
tap′is (tăp′ĭs), *v. t.* [OF. *tapissier* to cover with tapestry, F. *tapisser.* See TAPESTRY.] To work with figures as in tapestry; to hang with tapestry. *Obs.*
ta′pis (tä′pēs), *n.* [Tag.] A broad band or sash worn by women around the body from the waist to the knee and over the upper part of the saya. *Phil. I.*
tapise. † TAPISH.
tap′is-er (tăp′ĭ-sẽr), *n.* [F. *tapissier.*] A maker of tapestry; also, an upholsterer. *Obs.*
tapisery, *n.* [F. *tapisserie.* See TAPESTRY.] Tapestry. *Obs.*
tap′ish, *v. i.* [F. se *tapir* to squat.] To squat; hide. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To hide; to stow away. *Obs.*
tap′is-sant, *a.* [F., p. pr. of (se) *tapir* to crouch, lie hid.] *Hunting.* Lurking; squatting. *Obs.*
‖ **ta′pis′sier′** (tȧ′pē′syā′), *n.* [F.] A dealer in tapestries.
tap′is-sing, *n.* [See TAPIS, *v. t.*] Hangings. *Obs*
tap′ist (tāp′ĭst), *n.* A user of tape; hence, a stickler for formality. *Colloq.*
tap′is-try. † TAPESTRY.
tap′is-try, *n.* [See TAPISSANT.] A covert; a hiding place. *Obs.*
tapit, tapite. † TAPET.
tap′i-ter, *n.* = TAPISER. *Obs.*
tap′lash′, *n.* Bad small beer or dregs of liquor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tap′lings, *n. pl.* The strong double leathers uniting the two parts of a flail. *Dial. Eng.*
tap′most (tȧp′mŭst). Scot. var. of TOPMOST.
tap′net (tăp′nĕt), *n.* A rush basket for packing figs
ta-po′a (tä-pō′ä), *n.* [Native name.] A Tasmanian phalanger (*Trichosurus fuliginosus*).
ta-po′a ta′fa (tä′fȧ). [Native name in New South Wales.] A small ratlike Australian marsupial (*Phascogale penicillata*) having a very long tufted tail.
‖ **ta′pote′ment′** (tȧ′pōt′mäɴ′), *n.* Percussion as used in massage.
tapoun, *n.* A fiber at the root of a tree. *Obs.* *Scot.*
tap′pa (täp′ä). Var. of TAPA.
tap-pall′ (tȧ-pôl′), *n.* Also *tappaul.* [Telugu *tappālu.*] A post wagon. *Southern India.*
tappe. † TAP, TAPE.
tap′pen (tăp′ĕn), *n.* An obstruction, or indigestible mass, in the intestine of hibernating animals. [*Teleg.* = TAPPER.
tap′per-back′, *n.* *Wireless*
tap′per-er (tăp′ẽr-ẽr), *n.* A woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
tappese. † TAPISH.
tappestere. † TAPSTER.
tap′pet. † TAPET. [PIT. *Scot.*
tap′pet (tȧp′ĭt). Var. of TAP-
tap′pice, **tap′pis.** † TAPISH.
tap′pie-too′rie (tȧp′ĭ-to͞o′rĭ), *n.* A high slender structure. *Scot.*
tap′pit (tȧp′ĭt; tăp′ĭt), *p. a.* [Dial. for *topped*, i. e., crested. See TOP, *n.*] Tufted. *Scot.*
tap′pit-hen′, *n.* *Scot.* **a** A crested hen. **b** A drinking vessel containing two Scotch pints (three English quarts) or more; — so called from a knob on the lid, thought to resemble a crested hen. [*Bib.*
Tap-pu′ah (tă-pū′ȧ; tăp′ū-ȧ).
tap′py, *v. i.* To tapish. *Obs.*
ta′pre. † TAPER.
tap rivet. A screw rivet. —
tap′-riv′et, *v. t.*
tap′sal-tee′rie (tȧp′săl-tē′rĭ),
tap′sie-tee′rie (tȧp′sĭ-), *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Scot.*
tap screw. = TAP BOLT.
tap′-shack′led, *a.* Intoxicated. *Obs* *Slang.*
tap′si-a, *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. θαψία a plant used for dyeing yellow.] A caustic medicine prepared from madder. *Obs.*
taps′man (tȧps′măn), *n.* A head servant or steward; an overseer. *Scot.* [*Obs.*
tap′stress, *n.* A woman tapster.
tapstrye. † TAPESTRY.
tapt. Tapped. *R. Sp.* [drum).
tapto, taptow. † TATTOO (of a
tap′tree′, *n.* [*tap*, v. or n. + *tree* wood.] Spigot. *Obs. or Scot.*
ta′pu (tä′po͞o). Var. of TABOO.
ta′pul, *n.* In later medieval armor, a vertical ridge down the center of the breastplate.
tapur. † TAPER. [TAPUYA.
Ta-pu′yo (tä-po͞o′yō). Var. of
tap′wort′, *n.* Tap beer. *Obs.*
tapyssery. † TAPISERY.
ta′qua (tä′kwä). Var. of TAGUA.
tar. † THEIR; THERE; TARA, coin. [TARE, a plant.
tar (tär; tä). Dial. Eng. var. of
tar, tarr (tär), *v. t.* [ME. *tarien, terien*, to irritate, provoke. See TARRY, *v. t.*] To incite; tease. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ta′ra (tä′rȧ), *n.* [Kanarese and Telugu *tara*, or Malayalam *tāram.*] A small silver coin formerly current in southern India. *Obs.*
ta′ra (tä′rä). Var. of TARO.
ta′ra, *n.* The taliera.
ta′ra-boo′ka (tä′rä-bo͞o′kȧ), *n.* A kind of Arab drum made of fish skin stretched on a gourd.
taracon. † TARRAGON. [DLE.
tar′a-did′dle. Var. of TARRADID-
tar′af (tŭr′ŭf), *n.* [Hind. *ṭaraf* extremity, district, fr. Ar. *ṭaraf* to graze at the corner of a field.] **a** A subdivision of a pergunnah, somewhat larger than a patti. **b** One of the four divisions of the empire ruled by the Bahmani dynasty. *India.*
tar′af-dar′ (-där′), *n.* [Hind. *ṭarafdār* partisan, assistant; *ṭaraf* (see TARAF) + Per. *-dār* holding.] **a** An officer administering a taraf. **b** A ruler over a taraf or province. *India.*
ta′ra fern (tä′rä). [From Maori *tara* spear.] A fern or brake (*Pteris esculenta*) the thickened rootstock of which is eaten in Polynesia and Australasia.
tarage, *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *terrage* manorial dues, through the meaning the proper due, that which properly belongs to a thing.] Natural quality or disposition; flavor. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
taraged, *a.* Disposed; minded.
tar′a-gon (tăr′ȧ-gŏn). Var. of TARRAGON.
Ta′rah (tā′rȧ; târ′ȧ; 115). *Bib.*
ta-ra′i. Var. of TERAI.
ta-ra′i-re (tä-rä′ē-rā; *colloq.* tȧ-rī′rē), *n.* [Maori.] A lauraceous tree (*Beilschmiedia tarairi*) of New Zealand.
ta′ra-ki′hi (tä′rä-kē′hē), *n.* [Maori *tarakiri.*] The jackass fish. *New Zealand.*
Tar′a-lah (tăr′ȧ-lä). *Bib.*
Tar′a-nis (tăr′ȧ-nĭs), *n.* [L. *taranis*, from the Celtic; cf. W. & Corn. *taran* thunder.] A divinity of the ancient Celts. See ESUS. [= TANTARA.
ta-ran′ta-ra (tȧ-răn′tȧ-rȧ), *n.*
ta-ran′ta-rize (-rīz), *v. i.* To sound a trumpet; to sing or sound tantara. *Obs.*
tar′an-telle′ (tăr′ăn-tĕl′), *n.* [F.] *Music.* = TARANTELLA.
ta-ran′tu-lar (tȧ-răn′tū-lȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to a tarantula.
ta-ran′tu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Bitten by a tarantula; affected with tarantism.
ta-ran′tu-lism (-lĭz′m), *n.* [*tarantula* + *-ism.*] = TARANTISM.
tar′a-patch (tăr′ȧ-păch). Var. of TAREPATCH.
tar′aph. Var. of TARAF.
Ta′ra-pon (tä′rä-pōn), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*
ta-ras′sis (tȧ-răs′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ταράσσειν to disturb.] *Med.* Hysteria in males.
tarat. † THEREAT.
tar′a-tan′ta-ra (tăr′ȧ-tăn′tȧ-rȧ), *n.* [L.] = TANTARA.
ta-rau′ (tȧ-rou′), *n.* [Burmese *tayau.*] A Burmese viol instrument with three silk strings.
ta-rax′a-cin (tȧ-răk′sȧ-sĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter crystalline extract from the root of the common dandelion (*Taraxacum taraxacum*). [*Obs.*
ta-rax′a-con, *n.* Taraxacum.
Tar′ax-ip′pus (tăr′ăk-sĭp′ŭs), *n.* [Gr. ταράξιππος; ταράσσειν to frighten + ἵππος horse.] *Gr. Antiq.* An altar at one of the turning points of the Olympic race course, dedicated to Taraxippus, some kind of a being alleged to strike a supernatural terror into the horses and cause the frequent accidents at this point. [STAR.
Tar′a-zed (tär′ȧ-zĕd), *n.* See
tar′ble (tär′b′l). Illit. corrupt. of TERRIBLE, TOLERABLE.
tar-bog′an, **tar-bog′gin** (tär-bŏg′ȧn, -ĭn). Vars. of TOBOGGAN.
tar′box′, *n.* A shepherd; — from his box of salve for anointing sores on sheep. *Obs.*
tar′boy′, *n.* A boy employed to apply tar to wounds given to sheep in shearing. *Australasia.*
tar′breech′, *n.* A sailor. *Obs.*
tar′-bush′, *n.* The yerba santa
tar′butt-ite (tär′bŭt-īt), *n.* [After P. C. *Tarbutt*, who collected it.] A basic zinc phosphate, $Zn_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot Zn(OH)_2$, in clusters of colorless or pale yellow, red, or green triclinic crystals. H., 3.75. Sp. gr., 4.12.
tar camphor. Naphthalene.
tar′cel. † TASSEL, TERCEL.
tarchon. † TARRAGON.
tard. Tarred. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **tar′da-men′te** (tär′dä-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Slowly.
‖ **tar-dan′do** (tär-dän′dō), *a.* [It.] = RITARDANDO.
tar′dant, *a.* [F., p. pr. of *tarder* to linger, or L. *tardans*, p. pr. of *tardare.*] Slow; lingering. *Obs.*
tar-da′tion (tär-dā′shŭn), *n.* Erroneously **tar′di-da′tion** (-dĭ-dā′shŭn). [L. *tardatio.*] Retardation; slowness. *Obs.*
tar′di-gra′dous (tär′dĭ-grā′dŭs; tär-dĭg′rȧ-), *a.* Tardigrade. *R.*
tar-dil′o-quent (tär-dĭl′ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [Cf. L. *tardiloquus.*] Slow of speech. — **tar-dil′o-quence** (-kwĕns), *n.* *Both Rare.*
tar-dil′o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *tardiloquus.*] Tardiloquent. *Obs.*
tar-dil′o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* Tardiloquence. *Obs.* [TARDY.
tar′di-ly (tär′dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
tar′di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tar′di-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tarditas.*] Slowness; tardiness. *Obs.*
tards (tärdz), *n. pl.* A leather strap; also (*Obs.*), bands. *Scot.*

dif (cf. OF. nom. *tardis*), fr. (assumed) LL. *tardivus*, fr. L. *tardus* slow.] **1.** Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; not swift. "The *tardy* flight of time." *Sandys.*
2. Not being in season; late; also, dilatory; — opposed to *prompt*; as, to be *tardy* in one's payments.
The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards placed. *Waller.*
3. Unprepared; off guard; also, remiss. *Obs. Slang.*
Syn. — Dilatory, tedious, reluctant. See SLOW.
to take (one) tardy. See under TAKE, *v. t.*

tare (târ), *n.* [Cf. dial. *tarefitch* the wild vetch, and D. *tarwe* wheat.] **1.** In the Bible, a weed of grainfields, supposed to be the darnel.
2. Any of several vetches, esp. *Vicia sativa* and *V. hirsuta*, the latter also called *tare vetch*.

tare, *n.* [F. *tare*; cf. Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *tara*; all fr. Ar. *ṭarḥah* thrown away, removed, fr. *ṭaraḥ* to reject, remove.] **1.** *Com.* A deduction from the weight of goods and a container or vehicle, made in allowance for the weight of the cask, bag, or whatever contains the commodity and is weighed with it. Tare is **actual** or **real** when determined by actual weight of the container; **average** when estimated by the weight of a number of packages out of a large number of similar ones; **customary** when a uniform rate is established by custom; **estimated tare**, when fixed upon for any particular package by judging from the weight of other similar packages; **supertare**, when specially allowed in excess of the usual amount.
2. *Chem.* An empty vessel similar to one being used as a container, used to counterpoise any change in weight of the container due to temperature, moisture, etc.
tare and tret. **a** Allowances for weight of boxes or packages containing goods and for waste respectively. *Obs.* **b** *Arith.* A rule for computing such allowances.

tare, *v. t.*; TARED (târd); TAR'ING (târ'ĭng). To ascertain or mark the tare of; to weigh so as to determine the tare.

tare, *v. i.* *Wool Trade* To yield top over noil (in a specified proportion or degree); as, this wool *tares* well.

Tar'en-tine (tăr'ĕn-tīn; *see* -INE), *a.* [L. *Tarentinus*, fr. *Tarentum*; cf. Gr. Τάρας.] Of or pertaining to Tarentum, now Taranto, Italy. — *n.* An inhabitant of Tarentum.

targe (tärj), *n.* [F. Cf. TARGET.] **1.** A shield or target. See TARGET, *n.*, 1. *Archaic.* *Cursor Mundi.*
2. Hence, defense; protection. *Obs.*

targe (tärj; *Scot.* tărj), *v. t.*; TARGED (tärjd); TARG'ING (tär'jĭng). [Cf. TARRE.] *Scot.* **1.** To beat.
2. To cross-question; to harass with questions; also, to censure; to reprimand sharply.
3. To keep in order or under strict discipline. *Scott.*

tar'get (tär'gĕt; 151), *n.* [OF. *targuete*, dim. of OF. *targue* (cf. It. *targa*, dim. *targhetta*), var. of OF. & F. *targe*, of Teutonic origin; cf. AS. *targe*, OD. *targie*, G. *zarge* a frame, case, border, OHG. *zarga*, Icel. *targa* shield.] **1.** A kind of small shield or buckler, esp. one of circular form. **2.** A butt or mark to shoot at, as for practice, or to test the accuracy of a firearm or the force of a projectile. Hence: **a** A butt or mark that is marked by the shots fired at it to complete a score; as, he made a good *target*. **b** *Mil.* Anything that is fired at; as, the enemy's cavalry was the battery's *target*. **c** Fig., anything that is made the object of remarks, ridicule, criticisms, etc.; a butt; as, he was the unwitting *target* for their jeers.
3. *Surv.* The vane, or sliding sight, on a leveling staff.
4. *Railroads.* A day signal attached to a switch stand, indicating by its position (**position target**), by its shape (**shape target**), by its color (**color target**), etc., whether the switch is open or closed. A *position target* is usually a single disk of metal (cf. SEMAPHORE); a *shape target* or a *color target* usually consists of two plates of different shapes or colors set at right angles. The two features of shape and color are often combined. A **blind target** is a flat disk of metal, usually turned edgewise (the *blind* position) to indicate safety.
5. A thin cut; a slice; specif., of lamb, a piece consisting of the neck and breast joints. *Eng.*
6. A tassel or pendent; also, a shred; tatter. *Obs. Scot.*

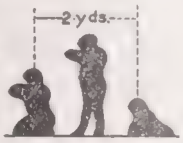

Military Skirmish Target.

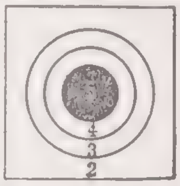

Common Target, 2 a. 2 Outer; 3 Inner; 4 Center; 5 Bull's-eye.

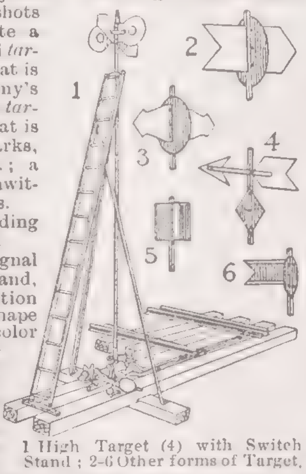

1 High Target (4) with Switch Stand; 2-6 Other forms of Target.

Tar'gum (tär'gŭm; *Heb.* tär-gōōm'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GUMS (-gŭmz), Heb. TARGUMIM (tär'gōō-mēm'). [Aramaic *targūm* interpretation, fr. *targēm* to interpret. Cf. TRUCHMAN; DRAGOMAN.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Old Testament in the Aramaic of Judæa (formerly often erroneously called Chaldee). Formerly called also *Chaldee paraphrase*. See VERSION. Among the important Targums now extant are: For the Pentateuch, the **Targum of Onkelos**, or **Babylonian Targum on the Pentateuch**; the **Targum of Jonathan** (pseudo-Jonathan), or **Jerusalem Targum I.**, a complete Targum on the Pentateuch; for the Prophets, the **Targum of Jonathan bar Uzziel**, also called the **Babylonian Targum on the Prophets**; for the Hagiographa, Targums for Psalms, Proverbs, Job, the Megilloth, and Chronicles. No Targums have been found for Ezra, Nehemiah, or Daniel. — **Tar-gum'ic** (tär-gŭm'ĭk), *a.*

Tar'gum-ist (tär'gŭm-ĭst), *n.* The writer of a Targum; one versed in the Targums. — **Tar'gum-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* [F. *tarif*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *tarifa*, It. *tariffa*; all fr. Ar. *ta'rīf* information, explanation, definition, fr. *'arafa*, to know, to inform, explain.] **1.** A schedule, system, or scheme of duties imposed by a government on goods imported or exported, esp. one on imports, as in the United States and Great Britain, which have no export duties. A tariff may be imposed solely for, and with reference to, the production of revenue (called a **revenue tariff**, or **tariff for revenue**), or for the artificial fostering of home industries (a **protective tariff**), or as a means of coercing foreign governments, as in case of **retaliatory tariffs** intended to compel the grant of reciprocity privileges. Cf. PROTECTION, 4; FREE TRADE. In United States history, the most important tariffs are: **a** The high protective tariff of 1828, called by its opponents the **Tariff of Abominations**, which led to the nullification movement. **b** The tariff of 1833, known as the **Compromise Tariff**, introduced as a compromise measure by Henry Clay, which provided for a graduated reduction of the duties year by year until 1842, when they should stand at 20 per cent as a horizontal rate. **c** The **Walker Tariff** of 1846, framed by Robert J. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury, which modified the protective duties and grouped articles into various schedules at different rates, all the articles in each paying at the same rate. **d** The **McKinley Act** of 1890, which raised duties to a high point. **e** The **Dingley Act** of 1897 (repealing the Wilson Act of 1894, which had lowered duties in many lines) raised duties higher than under the McKinley Act. **f** The **Payne-Aldrich Tariff** of 1909, which showed some, but on the whole inconsiderable, reductions from the Dingley Act. **g** The **Underwood Tariff** of 1913, in which there are substantial reductions in a large number of duties.
2. The duty, or rate of duty, imposed in a tariff (sense 1); as, the *tariff* on wool; a *tariff* of two cents a pound.
3. Any schedule or system of rates, charges, etc.; as, a *tariff* of fees, or of railroad fares.

tar'iff, *v. t.*; TAR'IFFED (-ĭft); TAR'IFF-ING. **1.** To make a list of duties on, as goods.
2. *Numismatics.* To list or schedule the tariff value of.
3. To effect or affect with a certain result by a tariff.

Ta-ri'ri (tȧ-rī'rī), *n.* [NL., fr. Galibi.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American simaroubaceous shrubs or trees having odd-pinnate leaves and small diœcious racemose flowers. See 2d MAJO.

tar'la-tan (tär'lȧ-tăn), *n.* A kind of thin, stiff, transparent muslin, used for dresses, caps, etc.

tarn (tärn), *n.* [ME. *terne*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *tjörn*.] A small mountain lake or pool.

tar'nish (tär'nĭsh), *v. t.*; TAR'NISHED (-nĭsht); TAR'NISH-ING. [F. *ternir*, fr. *terne* dull, dim, wan, of uncert. orig.; perh. of Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. *tarni* hidden, OS. *derni*, AS. *derne*, *durne*.] To diminish, dull, or destroy, the luster of; to sully; to soil or dull, esp. by or as by a change due to the action of the air, dust, dirt, etc.; as, to *tarnish* a metal; to *tarnish* one's reputation.
Syn. — Sully, stain, smirch, dim.

tar'nish, *v. i.* To lose luster; to become dull.

tar'nish, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being tarnished; stain; soil; blemish.
2. *Min.* Altered luster or surface color of a mineral due either to slight alteration or to a thin film of deposition.

ta'ro (tä'rō), *n.* [Tahitian and Maori.] **a** An araceous plant (*Caladium colocasia*) cultivated throughout the tropics for its edible starchy tuberous rootstock, and in temperate regions (under the name *caladium* or *elephant's-ear*) as a garden ornament. **b** The rootstock of this plant, a food staple in the Pacific islands. It is variously cooked, and in Hawaii is made into a fermented paste (poi).

tar'ot (tăr'ŏt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tarocco*.] A playing card, first used in Italy in the 14th century, having a grilled or checkered back. A pack had 78 cards, 22 being trumps (specif. *tarots*). Also, chiefly in *pl.*, a game with such cards.

tar'pan (tär'păn), *n.* [Russ.] A dun-colored, small, swift, and hardy wild horse of the steppes of Central Asia.

tar-pau'lin (tär-pô'lĭn), *n.* [*tar* + *palling* a covering, *pall* to cover. See PALL a covering.] **1.** Canvas covered with tar, paint, or other waterproof composition, esp. when in a large sheet and used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, etc.; — often used attributively.
2. A hat or coat made of, or covered with, tarpaulin.
3. A sailor; a tar. *Colloq. Now Rare.*

Tar-pe'ia (tär-pē'yȧ), *n.* [L.] In Roman legend, a maiden who betrayed the citadel to the Sabines for the promise of "what they wore on their arms," meaning their gold bracelets. They threw their shields on her and killed her.

Tar-pe'ian (-yăn), *a.* [L. *Tarpeius*, prop., pertaining to *Tarpeia*.] Pertaining to or designating a rock or peak of the Capitoline hill, Rome, from which condemned criminals were hurled. See SEVEN HILLS, TARPEIA; cf. BARATHRUM.

tar'pon (tär'pŏn), *n.* A marine isospondylous fish (*Tarpon atlanticus*) common on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and among the West Indies. Its body is elongate and compressed, with very large scales, brilliantly silvery on the sides and belly. It reaches a length of about six feet and is a noted game fish. Its flesh is poor.

Tarpon. 1/30

Tar'quin (tär'kwĭn), *n.* In Roman legend, one of a family to which belonged the fifth king (Lucius Tarquinius Priscus) and the seventh king (L. Tarquinius Superbus). In consequence of the misdeed of Sextus, son of the latter, the family was expelled from Rome. Cf. LUCRECE, 2.

Tar'quin-ish, *a.* Like Tarquin, the last king of ancient Rome; proud; haughty; overbearing.

tar'ra-gon (tăr'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Sp. *taragona*, Ar. *ṭarkhūn*; perh. fr. Gr. δράκων a dragon; cf. L. *dracunculus* tarragon. Cf. DRAGON.] A European asteraceous plant (*Artemisia dracunculus*) allied to wormwood; also, its aromatic herbage, used to season salads, flavor vinegar, pickles, etc.

tar'rock (tăr'ŭk), *n.* [Greenlandic *tattarok*.] *Brit.* **a** A kittiwake gull before the first molt. **b** A tern.

tar'ry (tär'ĭ), *a.* [From TAR, *n.*] Of, covered with, or like, tar. — **tarry fingers**, thieving fingers. *Chiefly Scot.*

tar'ry (tăr'ĭ), *v. t.*; TAR'RIED (-ĭd); TAR'RY-ING. [ME. *tarien* to irritate, delay, hinder, AS. *tergan*, *tirgan*, to provoke, irritate; akin to D. *tergen*, G. *zergen*; cf. Russ. *dergat'* to pull, pluck. The word was perh. influenced by ME. *targen* to delay, OF. *targier*.] **1.** To irritate; vex; also, to make weary; to fatigue. *Obs.*
2. To cause to tarry or stay; also, to defer. *Obs.*
3. To wait or stop for; as, to *tarry* a reply.

tar'ry, *v. i.* **1.** To abide at or in a place; to stay; lodge; specif., to stay or rest in expectation; to wait.
Tarry all night, and wash your feet. *Gen.* xix. 2.
Tarry ye here for us, until we come again. *Ex.* xxiv. 14.
2. To put off going or coming; to delay; loiter.
Syn. — Abide, continue, lodge; wait, loiter.

tar'ry, *n.* *Obs. or R.* **1.** Stay; stop; delay.
2. Sloth; laziness.

tar'sal (tär'săl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the tarsus. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, plates of dense connective tissue which serve to stiffen the eyelids of man and many animals. — *n.* A tarsal bone or cartilage.
tarsal cartilage, the tarsal plate of an eyelid. — **t. glands**, the Meibomian glands. — **t. ligament**, one of the short fibrous bands attached to the bone of the orbit and the ends of the tarsal plates of the eye. — **t. tetter**, *Med.*, an eruptive disease of the edges of the eyelids; a kind of blearеye.

tar'si-er (tär'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *tarsier*.] A peculiar nocturnal arboreal lemurine mammal (*Tarsius spectrum*) of the East Indies, about the size of a small squirrel. It has soft grayish brown fur, slender legs, a tufted tail, and very large goggle eyes. The fingers and toes have adhesive disks, and the proximal tarsal bones are very long.

tar'so- (tär'sō-). Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the tarsus*; as, *tarso*metatarsus.

tar'so-met'a-tar'sal (-mĕt'ȧ-tär'săl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the tarsus and metatarsus; as, *tarsometatarsal* articulations. **b** Of or pert. to the tarsometatarsus.

tar'so-met'a-tar'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [NL.] The large bone of the shank, or so-called *tarsus*, of a bird; also, the segment of the limb it supports. It consists of the fused metatarsal bones, united with the end of the distal tarsal elements.

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tar'dy, *v. i.* To delay. *Rare.*
tar'dy, *v. t.* To retard. *Obs.*
tare. † TARA, coin; THERE.
tare (târ; tār), *a.* Eager; restless; also, annoying. *Dial. Eng.*
tare (târ; tār). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. and archaic or dial. pret. of TEAR, *v.*
Ta're-a (tā'rē-ȧ; tȧ-rē'ȧ: 115). [Bib.
tare' an' ag'es (tār' ăn ăj'ĭz). Also **tare' an' ouns'** *or* **oun'ty** (ouns', oun'tĭ). A mild oath. *Ir.*
tareeftir. † THEREAFTER.
tare'fitch', *n.* Tare vetch. See 1st TARE, 2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tare grass. Darnel.
taren, tarent. † TARA, coin.
ta-ren'te (tȧ-rĕn'tā; *F.* tá'-räɴt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *tarente*.] A gecko (*Tarentola mauritanica*) of southern Europe and adjacent countries, found esp. among old ruins. [= TARANTISM.
tar'ent-ism (tăr'ĕnt-ĭz'm), *n.*
ta-ren'to-la (tȧ-rĕn'tō-lȧ), *n.* [It. *tarantola* salamander, tarantula.] **a** = TARENTE. **b** A European lizard fish (*Synodus saurus*). [TARANTULA.
ta-ren'tu-la (-tū-lȧ). Var. of
tar'e-patch (tăr'ē-păch), *n.* A kind of guitar used in the Sandwich Islands.
ta-rette', *n.* [OF. *taride*; cf. Pr. & It. *tarida*.] A kind of transport vessel. *Obs.*
tare vetch. See 1st TARE, 2.
tarfe, *n.* The brim of a hat. *Obs.*
tar flower. An ericaceous undershrub (*Bejaria racemosa*) of the southern United States, with pinkish white, racemose flowers, and bristly-hairy twigs.
tarfor. † THEREFORE.
targat. † TARGET.
targe (tärj), *v. i.* [ME. *targen*, OF. *targier*; not akin to E. *tarry*.] To delay: tarry. *Obs.*
targe, *n.* A document; an official paper. *Obs.* [a targe.
targe'man, *n.* A man carrying
targ'er (tär'jẽr), *n.* [Dial. *targe* to scold; cf. AS. *tyrgan*, *tergan*, to provoke (cf. TARRY).] A scold; shrew. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tar'get-ed (tär'gĕt-ĕd), *a.* Furnished with a target.
tar'get-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* Also **tar'get-ier'**. One armed with a target or shield.
target lamp *or* **lantern.** *Railroads.* A lamp or lantern for use at a switch target.
target rod. See LEVELING ROD.
Tar'heel', *n.* A native of the North Carolina pine barrens; — a nickname. *U. S.*
tar'hood, *n.* Sailors collectively. *Rare. Slang.* [COIN.
ta-ri' (tä-rē'), *n. sing. & pl.* See
Ta'ri, *n.*, *or* **Ta'ri Pen'nu** (tä'rē pĕn'ōō). The earth goddess of the Khonds, to whom human sacrifices were frequent.
tarie. † TAR, to incite; TARRY.
ta'rie (tä'rĭ), *n.* [Gael. crann-*tara*, crann-*taraidh*, lit., beam or stick of gathering, or crois-*tara*, crois-*taraidh*, lit., cross of gathering.] A signal or call to arms; esp., a fiery cross used as such a signal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tarience. † TARRIANCE
tarier. † TARRIER, TERRIER.
tar'if. Tariff. *Ref. Sp.*
tar'iff-a-ble. See -ABLE.
tar'iff-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
tar'in (tăr'ĭn), *n.* [F., OF. also *tairin*.] The European siskin.
tarisum. † TARRISOME.
tar-khan' (tȧr-kän'), *n.* A member of a low Mohammedan caste of artisans of Upper India.
tarky. † THARKY, dark.
tar'lad'der. † TARLEATHER.
tar'leath'er, *n.* A strip of dried sheepskin cut from the belly *Obs.* — **tar'leath'er-it**, *a.* Diminished by cutting off the tarleather. *Obs. Scot.*
tar'led'der. † TARLEATHER.
tar'le-tan. Var. of TARLATAN.
tar'lies, *n.* [Cf. TRELLIS.] Lattice. *Obs. Scot.*
tar'loch (tär'lŭк), *a.* Peevish; squeamish; also, stormy. *Scot.* — *n.* A silly, slatternly, or brawling woman. *Scot.*
tarl'ton-ize, *v. i.* To improvise verses in the manner of the witty comedian Richard Tarlton (d. 1588). *Obs.*
tarmagon. † TERMAGANT.
tar'mined (tä'mĭnd). Aphetic for DETERMINED. *Dial. Eng.*
tar'mont. † TERMAGANT.
tar'mo-sined, *p. p.* [Cf. Gaelic *tar m-ais* backwards.] Made so that either side may be worn outside: — said of a garment. *Obs.*
tar'nal (tär'năl), *a. & adv.* Eternal; — as an oath. *Dial.*
tar-na'tion (tär-nā'shŭn), *a. & adv.* [Cf. TARNAL, DAMNATION.] Euphemistic for DAMNATION; — used as an oath. *Dial.*
tarne. † THERNE.
tarne. Obs. pret. of TEAR.
Tarn'helm (tärn'hĕlm), *n.* [G. *tarn* in *tarnkappe* (OHG. *tarni* secret, MHG. *tarnen* to hide) + *helm* helmet.] In "The Ring of the Nibelungs," a helmet rendering its wearer invisible. It is the Tarnkappe (see SIEGFRIED) of the old legends.
tar'nish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
tar'nish-er, *n.* One that tarnishes.
Tarn'kap'pe (tärn'käp'ĕ), *n.* [G.] See SIEGFRIED.
tar'oc (tăr'ŏk). Var. of TAROT.
taron. † THEREON.
tarowandly. † TARRYINGLY.
tarp (tärp), *n.* Short for TARPAULIN.
Tar'pel-ites (tär'pĕl-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* A people settled in Samaria by the Assyrians. [TARPON.
tar'pum (tär'pŭm). Var. of
tarr. † TARA, coin.
tarr. Var. of TAR, to tease.
tarrace. † TERRACE, TRASS.
tar'rack (târ'ăk), *n.* The common tern. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
tar'ra-did'dle (tăr'ȧ-dĭd''l), *n.* A fib; lie; also, a liar. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*
tarrage. † TARAGE.
tarragon oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
tar'ras, tar'rass. Vars. of TERRACE, TRASS.
tarrayn. † TARTARINE, a silk.
tarre. † TAR.
tarrer. † TERRIER, an auger.
tar'rer, *n.* One who tars, or provokes. *Obs.* [tern. *Scot.*
tar'ret (târ'ĕt), *n.* Common
tar'ri (tär'rē), *n.* [From Ar. in Algeria.] See MEASURE.
tar'ri-ance (tăr'ĭ-ăns), *n.* Tarrying; delay. *Obs. or Archaic.*
tar'rie (târ'ĭ). Scot. var. of TERRIE. [tarries.
tar'ri-er (tăr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that
tar'ri-er (*dial.* tăr'ĭ-ẽr; târ'-), *n.* Obs. or dial. var. of TERRIER.
tar'ri-ment (tăr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [See TARRY.] Tarrying. *Obs.*
tarris. † TERRACE.
tar'rish (tär'ĭsh), *a.* Tarry. *R.*
tar'ri-some (tăr'ĭ-sŭm), *a.* Lingering: delaying. *Obs.*
tar'row (târ'ō; -ŭ), *v. i.* [See TARRY, *v. i.*; TAR to provoke.] *Scot.* **a** To be reluctant or peevish; also, *Obs.*, to tarry; linger; delay. **b** To haggle. *Obs.*
tar'ry-age, *n.* Tarrying. *Obs.*
tar'ry-breeks' (tär'ĭ-brēks'), *n.* A sailor. *Colloq., Scot.*
tar'ry-fin'gered (tär'ĭ-fĭŋ'gẽrd), *a.* Having tarry fingers (which see). *Chiefly Scot.*
tar'ry-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TARRY. — **tar'ry-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **tar'ry-ing-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
tarryour. † TERRIER, auger.
tar'sal, tar'sall (tär'săl). Var. of TERCEL. *Obs.*
tar-sa'le (tär-sā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the bones or cartilages of the tarsus, esp. one of those articulating with the metatarsals.
tar-sal'gi-a (tär-săl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tarso-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain in the tarsus, usually with flattening of the arch of the foot.
tarse (tärs), *n.* [OF.] A silken stuff, supposedly from Tartary. *Obs.* [*Falconry.* = TERCEL.
tarse (tärs), **tar'sell** (tär'sĕl), *n.*
tar-sec'to-my (tär-sĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*tarso-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of a bone of the tarsus.
tar'sel. † TASSEL.
tar'si (tär'sī), *n.*, *pl.* of TARSUS.
tar'si-a (tär'sē-ä; *It.* tär-sē'ä), *n.* [It.] A kind of Italian inlay work in wood, = INTARSIATURA **a**.
Tar'si-pes (tär'sĭ-pēz), *n.* [NL.; *tarsus* + L. *pes* foot.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small mouselike Australian marsupials with one species (*T. rostratus*) allied to the phalangers. It has a slender prehensile tail, a sharp-pointed nose, and a long extensile tongue with which it secures its food of honey and insects from flowers. It is the type of a subfamily, **Tar'si-pe-di'næ** (-pē-dī'nē), or family, **Tar'si-ped'i-dæ** (-pĕd'ĭ-dē).
Tar'si-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See TARSUS.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the tarsier. It constitutes a family, **Tar-si'i-dæ** (tär-sī'ĭ-dē).

N O P Q R S T

tar′sus (tär′sŭs), *n.; pl.* TARSI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. ταρσός the flat of the foot, the edge of the eyelid.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The ankle; the part of the foot of a vertebrate between the metatarsus and the leg. Also, the small bones collectively which support this part of the limb. There may be nine such bones (a proximal row of three, a centrale, and a distal row of five), but commonly the number is reduced by disappearance or fusion of some elements. In man it is seven, the proximal row being represented by two, the *astragalus*, which alone articulates with the leg bones, and the *calcaneum*, or heel bone. The others are the *navicular* (probably representing the centrale), and four distal elements, the *internal*, *middle*, and *external*, *cuneiform*, and the *cuboid*. In birds the tarsal bones are fused with the metatarsal and leg bones.
2. *Zoöl.* The tarsometatarsus, or shank, of a bird's leg; the part between the so-called knee and foot.
3. *Zoöl.* The distal part of the limb in certain arthropods; esp.: **a** In insects, the foot, or part distal to the tibia, usually consisting of several (commonly four or five) segments and bearing one or two claws, and often a pulvillus, at the end. **b** In spiders, the distal segment of the foot.
4. *Anat.* The tarsal plate of the eyelid.

tart (tärt), *a.* [AS. *teart*, perh. akin to TEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** Sharp to the taste; sour; as, a *tart* apple.
2. Acute or severe; as, a *tart* pain, or punishment; also, keen; sharp; caustic; as, a *tart* reply; *tart* words.
Why art thou so *tart*, my brother? *Bunyan.*
3. a *Dial. Eng.* Painful; sensitive or tender, as a sore. **b** Keen; piercing; — of weather.
Syn. — See SOUR.

tart, *n.* [ME. *tarte*, F. *tarte*; perh. akin to F. *tourte*, LL. *torta*, perh. fr. L. *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist, bend, wind, because tarts were originally made of a twisted shape. Cf. TORTURE, *n.*] A small pie, or shell of pastry, containing jelly, custard, fruit, or the like.

tar′tan (tär′tăn), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *tiretaine* linsey-woolsey; cf. Sp. *tiritaña* a sort of thin silk.] Woolen cloth, checkered or crossbarred with narrow bands of various colors, much worn in the Scottish Highlands, where each clan had distinctive tartan; hence, any pattern of tartan; also, material of a similar pattern. — *a.* Made of, or like, tartan.
tartan velvet, velvet having a short nap and tartan patterns.

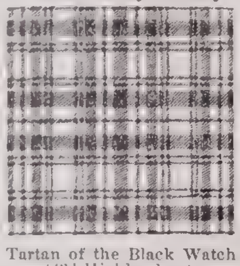
Tartan of the Black Watch (42d Highlanders).

tar′tar (-tȧr), *n.* [ME. *tartre*, F. *tartre* (cf. Pr. *tartari*, Sp. *tártaro*, Pg. & It. *tartaro*, LL. *tartarum*, LGr. ταρταρον); perh. of Arabic origin.] **1.** A substance existing in the juice of grapes and deposited in wine casks, together with suspended matter, as a pale or dark reddish crust or sediment; specif., a recrystallized product, distinguished from *argol* or *wine stone*, the crude deposit, and from *cream of tartar*, obtained by further purification. Tartar is essentially acid potassium tartrate. It is variously used. See CREAM OF TARTAR.
2. A concretion which often incrusts the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

Tar′tar, *n.* [Per. *Tātār*, of Tatar origin: cf. F. *Tartare*, *Tatare*. The spelling *Tartar* is due to confusion with *Tartarus*.] **1.** One of the people of Tatary (Tartary), of Mongolic or Turkic origin. See TATAR.
2. [*often l. c.*] A person of a keen, irritable temper.
3. [*l. c.*] A person who, on being attacked, proves to be too strong for his assailant;—esp. in the phrase, *to catch a tartar*.

Tar′tar, *a.* Of or pert. to Tatary or the Tatars. Also, **Tar-ta′ri-an** (tär-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), **Tar-tar′ic** (-tăr′ĭk), *a.*

Tar-ta′re-an (tär-tā′rē-ăn) } *a.* [L. *Tartareus.*] Of or
Tar-ta′re-ous (-tā′rē-ŭs; 115) } pert. to Tartarus.

tartar emetic. A poisonous white crystalline salt, having a sweetish metallic taste, used in dyeing as a mordant and in medicine as a sudorific and emetic. Chemically it is potassium antimonyl tartrate (or perhaps rather potassium tartryl antimonite), $KSbOC_4H_4O_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$.

tar-ta′re-ous (tär-tā′rē-ŭs; 115), *a.* [Cf. TARTAROUS.] **1.** Consisting of, or of the nature of, tartar.
2. *Bot.* Having a rough crumbly surface, as the lichen *Lecanora tartarea* (often called **tartareous moss**), one of the sources of archil.

Tar-ta′ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* Tartar.
Tartarian buckwheat, a species of buckwheat (*Fagopyrum tataricum*) grown in poor soils and cold climates.—**Tartarian honeysuckle**, an Asiatic bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*) with cordate-ovate leaves and pink or white geminate flowers. — **T. lamb**, the Scythian lamb. — **T. moss**. = TARTAREOUS MOSS. — **T. oat**, an Asiatic species of oat (*Avena orientalis*) with contracted, one-sided panicles. It is more productive than the common oat and better adapted to warm climates.

Tar-ta′ri-an (tär-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [Cf. TARTAR.] Any of several varieties of heart cherries; as, the black *Tartarian*.

tar-tar′ic (tär-tăr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to tartar; derived from, or resembling, tartar.
tartaric acid, *Org. Chem.*, an acid, $C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO_2H)_2$, also called *dihydroxysuccinic acid*, occurring in four isomeric forms: (1) **Ordinary, or dextrotartaric, acid**, a dextrorotatory compound crystallizing in monoclinic prisms. It is widely diffused among plants, as in grapes, mountain-ash berries, etc., and is obtained chiefly from tartar. It is used in dyeing and calico printing, in photography, in medicine, esp. in the preparation of Seidlitz powders, and also as a substitute for lemon juice. (2) **Levotartaric, or antitartaric, acid**, differing from the ordinary acid in being levorotatory. It is prepared from racemic acid. (3) Racemic acid. (4) **Inactive tartaric, mesotartaric, or antitartaric, acid**, best prepared by heating ordinary tartaric acid with water. It crystallizes with one molecule of water and is optically inactive.

tar′tar-ize (tär′tȧr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *tartariser.*] To impregnate or combine with, or subject to action of, tartar. — **tar′tar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **tartarized antimony**, *Med.*, tartar emetic.

tar′tar-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *tartareux.*] Containing, consisting of, or of the nature of, tartar; tartareous.

Tar′tar-ous, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, a Tartar; savage; irritable.
The *Tartarous* moods of common men. *B. Jonson.*

Tar′ta-rus (tär′tȧ-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τάρταρος.] *Class. Myth.* The infernal regions, described in the Iliad as situated as far below Hades as heaven is above the earth, and by later writers as the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked. In the later poets, also, Hades.

Tar′ta-ry (tär′tȧ-rĭ), *or, more correctly*, **Ta′tar-y**, *n.* A region of eastern Europe and of Asia. — **Tartary cloth**. See TARTARINE. *Obs.* — **T. buckwheat**, Tartarian buckwheat.

Tar-ti′ni's tone (tär-tē′nēz). [After *Tartini*, an Italian violinist, who discovered the tones in 1754.] *Music & Acous.* A combinational tone. See under COMBINATIONAL.

tart′ness (tärt′nĕs), *n.* [Cf. AS. *teartness.*] The quality or state of being tart.
Syn.—Sourness, acerbity, keenness, poignancy, piquancy, asperity, harshness. See ACRIMONY.

tar′trat-ed (tär′trāt-ĕd), *a.* *Med. Chem.* Containing, or derived from, tartar; combined with tartaric acid.

tar′tro- (tär′trō-). *Chem.* A combining form used to denote *presence of*, or *relation to*, *tartar* or *tartaric acid*.

tar-tron′ic (tär-trŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*tartro-* + malonic.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $CH(OH)(CO_2H)_2$ (called also *hydroxymalonic acid*), obtained by the decomposition of a nitro derivative of tartaric acid, by reducing mesoxalic acid, and in other ways.

Tar-tufe′ (tär-tōōf′; *F.* tȧr′tüf′), *or* **Tar-tuffe′** (tär-tōōf′), *n.* [F. *Tartufe*, *tartufe*.] **1.** The leading character, a hypocritical priest, in Molière's "Tartufe." See CLÉANTE, 1.
2. [*l. c.*] A hypocritical pretender to religion; a hypocrite. Hence: **tar-tuf′ish, tar-tuf′fish** (tär-tōōf′ĭsh), *a.* — **tar-tuf′ism, tar-tuf′fism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

tas′e-om′e-ter (tăs′ē-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τάσις, τάσεως, stretching + *-meter*. See TASIMETER.] *Mech.* An instrument for measuring structural stresses by means of the tones emitted by a wire equally or proportionally stressed.

ta-sim′e-ter (tȧ-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τάσις stretching, extension (fr. τείνειν to stretch) + *-meter*.] A modification of the microphone for detecting or measuring minute extensions or movements of solid bodies (and hence changes of temperature) by the changes of pressure produced.

tas′i-met′ric (tăs′ĭ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to tasimetry or the tasimeter.

ta-sim′e-try (tȧ-sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* The measurement of pressures; also, the use of the tasimeter.

task (tȧsk), *n.* [ME. *taske*, OF. *tasque*, var. of *tasche*, F. *tâche*, LL. *tasca*, for *taxa*, fr. L. *taxare* to rate, appraise, estimate. See TAX, *n. & v.*] **1.** A tax; impost. *Obs.*
2. Labor or study imposed by another, often in a definite quantity; as, a schoolboy's *task*; broadly, anything imposed upon one by duty or necessity; undertaking; work.
His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*
Syn. — Work, employment, toil, lesson, stint.

task (tȧsk), *v. t.;* TASKED (tȧskt); TASK′ING. **1.** To tax. *Obs.*
2. To impose a task upon; to assign a definite amount of business, labor, or duty to.
There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*
3. Specif., to oppress with great labor; to keep busy at, or as at, a task; burden; as, to *task* one's mind with details.
4. To assign as a task. *Obs.*
5. To charge; to tax, as with a fault.
Too impudent to *task* me with those errors. *Beau. & Fl.*

task′er (tȧs′kẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *taschier* laborer.] **1.** One who imposes or regulates taxes. *Obs.*
2. One who imposes a task; a taskmaster.
3. One who performs a task; specif., a laborer; esp., a thresher or reaper. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

task′mas′ter (tȧsk′mȧs′tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens another with labor; one whose duty is to assign tasks; an overseer. *Ex. i. 11.*

task wage. *Economics.* A wage paid by the day, or some fixed period, on condition that a minimum task be performed. When the workman is paid in proportion for excess over the minimum, the wage is one for piecework.

task′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Work done as a task; also, work done by the job; piecework.

Tas-ma′ni-an (tăz-mā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tasmania. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tasmania; specif., one of the extinct aborigines of Tasmania, much like the Australian aborigines, but ruder in culture.
Tasmanian box, a pittosporaceous shrub (*Bursaria spinosa*). — **T. cherry**, a branching prostrate epacridaceous shrub (*Astroloma humifusum*); also, its edible berrylike drupe. — **T. cider tree**, the swamp gum. — **T. cranberry**. = TASMANIAN CHERRY. — **T. currant**, an epacridaceous shrub (*Leucopogon richei*); also, its edible drupaceous fruit. — **T. devil**, a carnivorous burrowing Tasmanian marsupial (*Sarcophilus ursinus*) of the dasyure family. It has coarse mostly jet-black fur. Though scarcely larger than a badger, it is very savage and it sometimes destroys sheep. — **T. dogwood**, the asteraceous shrub *Bedfordia salicina*. — **T. honeysuckle**, the proteaceous shrub *Sirmuellera australis*. — **T. hyacinth**, a Tasmanian pink-flowered orchid (*Thelymitra nuda*). — **T. ironwood**, the shrub or tree *Notelæa ligustrina*. — **T. kurrajong**, the malvaceous shrub *Plagianthus sidoides*. — **T. laurel**, an escalloniaceous shrub or tree (*Anopterus glandulosus*), with glossy evergreen leaves and racemose white flowers. — **T. mountain myrtle**, the rutaceous shrub *Phebalium montanum*. — **T. myrtle**, an Australian beech (*Fagus cunninghamii*). — **T. pepper**, the magnoliaceous tree *Drimys aromatica*, which has spicy bark. — **T. plum**, the proteaceous shrub *Cenarrhenes nitida*, or its drupaceous fruit. — **T. rope grass**, any plant of the genus *Restio*. — **T. sassafras**, the monimiaceous tree *Atherosperma moschatum*. It has tonic astringent bark. — **T. stinkwood**, the stinking ash. — **T. tiger, T. wolf**, the thylacine.

Tasmanian Devil.

tass (tȧs), *n.* [F. *tasse*.] A drinking cup, bowl, or the like; also, the contents of a tass. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

tas′sel (tăs′'l), *n.* [ME., some part of a fastening of a mantle, OF. *tassel*, *taisel*, F. *tasseau* a bracket, prob. fr. L. *taxillus* a little die, dim. of *talus* (for *taxlus*) a die of a longish shape, rounded on two sides and marked only on the other four, a knuckle bone.] **1.** A pendent ornament, ending in a tuft of loose threads or cords, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, and the like.
2. Something likened to a tassel; specif., the pendent inflorescence of some plants, as of maize, or Indian corn.
3. A narrow ribbon fastened to a book for a bookmark.

tas′sel, *v. i.;* TAS′SELED (-'ld) or TAS′SELLED; TAS′SEL-ING or TAS′SEL-LING. To put forth tassels or inflorescences.

tas′sel, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *tasseler*.] **1.** To adorn with tassels; to attach tassels to; also, to make into tassels.
2. = DETASSEL, *v. t.*

tas′set (tăs′ĕt), *n.* [OF. *tassette*. Cf. TASSE.] In later medieval armor: **a** One of a set of steel splints hanging from the cuirass as a defense for the front of the upper thigh. **b** The skirt so formed.

taste (tāst), *v. t.;* TAST′ED (tās′tĕd; -tĭd; 151); TAST′ING (tās′tĭng). [ME. *tasten* to feel, to taste, OF. *taster* to feel,

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tar′so-pha-lan′ge-al (tär′sō-fȧ-lăn′jē-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the tarsus and phalanges.
tar′so-phy′ma (-fī′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tarso-* + Gr. φῦμα a growth.] A tumor of the tarsus.
tar′so-plas′ty (tär′sō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*tarso-* + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* A plastic operation on the eyelid.
tar-sor′rha-phy (tär-sŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*tarso-* + *-rhaphy*.] *Surg.* An operation to diminish the size of the opening between the eyelids when enlarged by cicatrices.
tar′so-tar′sal (tär′sō-tär′săl), *a.* = MEDIOTARSAL.
tar′so-tib′i-al (-tĭb′ĭ-ăl). = TIBIOTARSAL.
tar-sot′o-my (tär-sŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*tarso-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* A cutting into the tarsal cartilages.
tart, *v. t.* To make tart. *Rare.*
tart. *Abbr.* Tartaric.
tar′ta-go (tär′tä-gō), *n.* [Sp. *tártago*.] The physic nut.
Tar′tak (-tăk), *n.* *Bib.* A god worshiped in Samaria by the Avites. 2 *Kings* xvii. 31.
tar′tan (-tȧn), *n.* [F. *tartane*, or Sp., Pg., or It. *tartana*; all perh. of Arabic origin.] *Naut.* A coasting vessel, used in the Mediterranean, having one mast carrying a large lateen sail, and a bowsprit with staysail or jib.
Tar′tan, *n.* *Bib.* The title of an Assyrian military officer, prob. commander in chief.
tar-ta′na (tär-tä′nä), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of Spanish vehicle usually having two wheels and a cover.
tartane. † TERTIAN.
tar′tan-pur′ry (tär′tȧn-pōōr′ĭ), *n.* A kind of pudding or porridge containing kale. *Scot.*
Tar′tar, *n.* Tartarus. *Obs.*
tar′tar-at′ed (tär′tȧr-āt′ĕd), *a.* *Med. Chem.* Tartrated.
tar′tare sauce (tär′tȧr; tȧr′tär′). [F. *sauce tartare*.] *Cookery.* A sauce consisting of mayonnaise dressing with chopped green herbs, pickles, olives, and capers, often served with fish.
tar′tar-et, *n.* [OF., a kind of hawk.] *Obs.* **a** The passage hawk. **b** A worthless fellow.
Tar′tar horse. The tarpan.
tar-ta′ri-an, *n.* A tartar; specif., a thief. *Obs. Cant.*
Tar′ta′rin′ (tȧr′tȧ′răN′), *n.* [F.] In several of Alphonse Daudet's satirical novels, a boastful citizen of Tarascon who, to achieve fame as a great hunter and adventurer, engages in various absurd undertakings.
tar′tar-ine, *a.* Consisting of tartar. *Obs.*
tar′tar-ine (tär′tȧr-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Potassium carbonate, got by incineration of tartar. *Obs.*
tar′ta-rine, *n.* [OF. *tartarin*, or LL. *tartarinus*.] A costly silk fabric supposed to have been made by the Tartars. *Obs.*
tar-ta′ri-um (tär-tā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* = TARTARINE, a cloth. *Obs.*
Tar′tar-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
tar′tar-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a tartar (sense 2). *Rare.*
tar′ta-rum (tär′tȧ-rŭm), *n.* *Pharm.* Tartar.
Tar′ta-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Tartarus. *Obs.*
‖ **tarte** (tȧrt), *n.* [F.] A tart.
‖ **tar′tine′** (tȧr′tēn′), *n.* [F.] A slice of bread spread with preserved fruit or with butter.
tart′ish, *a.* See 1st -ISH.
tar′tle (tär′t'l), *v. i.* To hesitate, esp. before recognizing a person. *Scot. Obs.*
tart′let, *n.* A small tart.
tart′ly, *adv.* of TART. See -LY.
tartonphily, *n.* [It. *tartufole*, *tartufali*.] Truffles. *Obs.*
tar-tral′ic (tär-trăl′ĭk), *a.* [From TARTAR the chemical compound.] *Chem.* Ditartaric.
tar-tram′ate (tär-trăm′āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of tartramic acid.
tar-tram′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*tartro-* + *-amic*.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_4H_7O_5N$, got as a sirup by action of ammonia on tartaric anhydride.
tar-tram′ide (-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*tartro-* + *amide*.] *Chem.* A white substance, $C_4H_8O_4N_2$, amide of tartaric acid.
tar′trate (tär′trāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *tartrate*.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of tartaric acid.
tar′tra-zine (tär′trȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin**. [*tartaric* + *hydrazine*.] See DYE. — **tar′tra-zin′ic** (-zĭn′ĭk), *a.*
tartre. † TARTAR.
tar-trel′ic (tär-trĕl′ĭk), *a.* [From TARTAR the chemical compound.] *Chem.* Designating a white deliquescent anhydride, $C_4H_4O_5$, of tartaric acid.
tar′tron. † TARTARINE, a silk.
tar′tro-nate (tär′trō-nāt), *n.* Salt or ester of tartronic acid.
tar′tro-nyl (-nĭl), *n.* [*tartronic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A bivalent radical, $C_3H_2O_3$, the radical of tartaric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.
tartronyl urea. Dialuric acid.
tar′tro-vi′nic (tär′trō-vī′nĭk; -vĭn′ĭk), *a.* [*tartro-* + *vinic*.] *Org. Chem.* Ethyltartaric.
tar′tryl (tär′trĭl), *n.* [*tartro-* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_4H_4O_4$, the radical of tartaric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.
tar-tuf′fer-y (tär-tŭf′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Tartufism.
Ta′ru-ma′ri (tä′rōō-mä′rē). Var. of TARAHUMARI.
tarve (tärv), *v. t., v. i., & n.* [Cf. AS. *torfian* to throw, and E. *topsy-turvy*.] Turn; bend. *U. S.*
tarveal, *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *torveldr* hard, difficult.] Fatigue. *Obs. Scot.* — *a.* Fretful. *Obs. Scot.*
tar water. **a** A cold infusion of tar in water, used as a drug. **b** Ammoniacal water of gas works.
tar′weed′, *n.* Any of various California resinous-glandular asteraceous plants, esp. species of *Madia*, *Hemizonia*, and *Grindelia*.
tar well. *Gas Manuf.* A receptacle in which are drawn off the condensed products from the hydraulic main.
tar′whine′ (tär′hwīn′), *n.* [Native name.] **a** A sparoid food fish (*Chrysophrys sarba*) of Australia. **b** = BLACK BREAM **a**.
tar′wood′, *n.* A New Zealand taxaceous tree (*Dacrydium colensoi*).
taryage, **tarysum**. † TARRYAGE, TARRISOME.
tas. † *takes*, form of TAKE; TASS.
ta-sa′jo (tä-sä′hō; 189), *n.* [Sp.] Jerked beef. *South America.*
tas′ar (tŭs′ȧr). Var. of TUSSAH.
tascal, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *taisgeal* the finding of anything.] A reward for information about stolen cattle. *Obs. Scot.*
tas′co (tăs′kō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *tasconio*, L. *tasconium* a kind of clayey earth.] A kind of clay for making melting pots.
tase. † TASS, a tasset.
tase. † *takes*, form of TAKE; obs. pl. of TOE.
tasee, *n.* A button or clasp. Cf. TACHE. *Obs.*
tasel, **tasell**. † TEASEL.
tash (tăsh), *v. t.* [F. *tacher*.] To stain; soil; also, to fatigue. — *n.* [F. *tache*.] Stain; blemish; hence, a disgrace. Cf. TACHE. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tash (tăsh), *n.* Also **tass** (tăs). [Hind. *tāsh*, *tās*, fr. Ar. *tās* cup, plate, brocade.] An East Indian fabric containing much gold or silver thread.
Tash′mi-tum (tăsh′mē-tōōm), *n.* [Assyrian, lit. revelation.] *Babylon. Myth.* A goddess, the consort of Nebo.
tash-rif′ (tăsh-rēf′), *n.* Also *tasheriff*, *tashreef*. [Ar. *tashrīf* his grace, pl. *tashrīfāt*, *tashārīf*, honors, robe of honor.] Honor; respect; attention or politeness from a superior; also, a gift; a complimentary present. *Anglo-Ind.*
tasil. † TEASEL.
task′it (tȧs′kĭt), *p. a.* Fatigued; fagged. *Scot.*
task′less, *a.* See -LESS.
task′mis′tress, *n.* A woman who imposes tasks.
taskt. Tasked. *Ref. Sp.*
tasle. † TEASEL.
tas′let (tăs′lĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *tasselet*, dim. of *tassel* piece of cloth, and E. TASSET.] A tasset.
Tasm *Abbr.* Tasmania.
tas′ma-nare′ (tăz′mȧ-nâr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
tas′ma-nite (-nīt), *n.* [From *Tasmania*.] *Min.* A compound of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sulphur in minute reddish brown scales in shale.
taspe, *v. i.* To palpitate. *Obs.*
taspysster. † TAPSTER.
tass (tȧs; tăs), *n.* [F. *tas*.] A heap, esp. of earth; also, a mow, as of hay. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tass, **tasse** (tȧs), *n.* [Cf. TASSET.] = TASSET.
tas-sa′go (tä-sä′gō), *n.* Tasajo. *South America.*
tas′sah (tŭs′ȧ). Var. of TUSSAH.
tas′sal (tăs′ăl). Var. of TORSEL.
tasse. † TASS.
tassed, *a.* Adorned with tassels. *Obs.*
tassed, *p. a.* [Cf. TAX, *v.*] Overcome. *Obs.*
tas′sel, *n.* A careless good-for-nothing person. *Dial. Eng.*
tas′sel. † TEASEL.
tas′sel (tăs′'l). Var. of TERCEL, TORSEL.
tas′sel. Scot. var. of TUSSLE.
tas′sel-bur′, *n.* A thistle. *Obs.*
tassel bush. The fever bush of California.
tas′seld. Tasseled. *Ref. Sp.*
tas′sel-et, *n.* A small tassel. *Obs.*
tassel fish. Any of various threadfins. *Australia.*
tassel flower. **a** A tropical Asiatic asteraceous plant (*Emilia sonchifolia*) having small tassel-like heads of scarlet flowers; —called also *Flora's-paintbrush*. **b** An asteraceous plant (*Coleosanthus grandiflorus*) of the western United States. **c** The prairie clover. **d** Any mimosaceous tree of the genus *Inga*. *West Indies.*
tassel grass. An aquatic herb of the genus *Ruppia*, esp. *R. maritima*.
tassel hyacinth. = FEATHERED HYACINTH.
tassel stitch. **a** An embroidery stitch for making open loops cut to form fringe. **b** A kind of plush stitch.
tassel tree. Any cornaceous tree of the genus *Garrya*, with tassel-like staminate aments.
tas′ser (tŭs′ẽr). Var. of TUSSAH.
tassette. † TASSET.
‖ **tas′sette′** (tȧ′sĕt′), *n.* [Cf. TASSET.] A cone of refractory ware, sometimes used as a support for pottery in a kiln.
tasshe. † TACHE, touchwood.
tass′ie (tȧs′ĭ), *n.* = TASS, a cup. *Scot.*
tass′mak′er, *n.* A maker of leather purses or pouches. *Obs.*
tast. † *taketh*, form of TAKE; TASTE.
tast′a-ble (tās′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

to try by the touch, to try, to taste, F. *tâter*, LL. (assumed) *tastare*, perh. due to confusion of (assumed) LL. *taxitare*, v. freq. of L. *taxare* to touch sharply, to estimate, with L. *gustare* to taste. See TAX, *v. t.*] **1.** To try or test by or as by the touch; to touch for the purpose of testing; hence, to test; try; prove; as, to *taste* a bow. *Obs.*

Taste it well and stone thou shalt it find. *Chaucer.*

2. To try by the touch of the tongue; to ascertain the relish or flavor of (anything) by taking a small quantity into the mouth; specif., to test the quality of (anything) by its taste; as, to *taste* wine for the trade.

3. To eat or drink a small quantity of, as for testing; to partake of (food or drink), esp. in small quantities.

4. To partake of; to participate in; — usually implying relish or pleasure. "A deeper joy to *taste*." *Shelley.*

5. To yield a pleasant taste or flavor to; to please. *Rare.*

6. To like; appreciate; enjoy. *Fielding.*

7. To become acquainted with by actual trial; to essay; experience; undergo.

He . . . should *taste* death for every man. *Heb. ii. 9.*

8. To discern; understand; know. *Now Rare.*

9. To impart a flavor to; to flavor. *Rare.*

10. To long for; to desire; wish. *Obs. & R.*

11. To have sexual intercourse with. *Obs.* *Shak.*

12. To smell. *Obs.*

taste (tāst), *v. i.* **1.** To touch, esp. so as to test. *Obs.*

2. To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink a little only; to try the flavor of anything; as, to *taste* of wine.

For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

3. To have a certain flavor when applied to the taste organs; to excite a particular sensation, by which the specific quality or flavor is distinguished; fig., to have a particular quality; as, the milk *tastes* sour or of garlic.

Yea, every idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall to the king *taste* of this action. *Shak.*

4. To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake; — often with *of*; as, to *taste* of nature's bounty.

The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shak.*

taste, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tast* the touch.] **1.** A touch or stroke; also, the sense of touch; esp., a touching in order to test; a test; hence, broadly, essay; trial; experience. *Obs.*

2. Act of tasting with the mouth; gustation.

3. A particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue; the quality or savor of any substance as perceived by means of the tongue; flavor; as, the *taste* of an orange; a bitter, acid, or sweet, *taste*.

4. *Physiol.* The one of the five senses by which certain properties of bodies (called their *taste*, *savor*, *flavor*) are ascertained by contact with the organs of taste. Taste depends mainly on the contact of soluble matter with the terminal organs (connected with branches of the glossopharyngeal and other nerves) in the papillæ on the surface of the tongue. The base of the tongue is considered most sensitive to bitter substances, the point to sweet and acid substances. The end-organs of the sense of *taste* are the taste buds in the epithelium of the tongue. In order to affect the brushlike ends of the nerves of taste which ramify in these taste buds, substances must be soluble. Only four *tastes*, acid, bitter, salt, sweet, are fundamental. All others are either combinations, or, as is more common, sensations of *taste* modified by smell.

5. Intellectual relish; liking; fondness; — formerly with *of*, now with *for*; as, he had no *taste* for study.

6. Heed; attention. *Obs. & R.* *Macro Plays.*

7. The power of discerning and appreciating beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, esp. in the fine arts and belles-lettres; critical judgment; discernment; as, a man of *taste*.

Taste is nothing but sensibility to the different degrees and kinds of excellence in the works of Art or Nature. *Hazlitt.*

8. Manner with respect to what is pleasing, refined, or good usage; style; as, an epitaph in bad *taste*.

9. A little piece tasted or eaten; a bit; a sample; hence, *Colloq. or Slang*, any trifling amount; a little. *Bacon.*

10. A smell; scent; odor. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — Vein, streak, strain, dash, spice, touch, hint, thought, shade. — TASTE, FLAVOR, SAVOR, RELISH, SMACK, TANG are distinguished in their fig. senses. TASTE, as here compared, denotes a sample or specimen of something, rather than (as in the case of the other words) a property of it; as, "Come, give us a *taste* of your quality" (*Shak.*). FLAVOR, SAVOR, and RELISH suggest either a predominant or distinctive quality, or a tinge or trace of something; as, "The higher heroisms and the old rare *flavors* are passing out of life" (*W. James*); "The passing hour's supporting joys have lost the keen-edged *flavor*" (*G. Meredith*); "We have the art perception, we catch *flavors*, and roll them on our tongues" (*T. E. Brown*); "a Puritanism that still strove to keep in its creed the intense *savor* which had long gone out of its faith" (*Lowell*); "There was a slight *savor* of disappointment in his tone" (*Mary Wilkins*); cf. "the style here and there *savoring* too strongly of sermon" (*Gray*); "the full *flavor*, the whole *relish* of delight" (*H. W. Beecher*); "Your lordship . . . hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some *relish* of the saltness of time" (*Shak.*). SMACK and TANG (which denotes esp. a fresh or pungent flavor) are more homely and familiar; as, "the Saxon names of places, with the pleasant, wholesome *smack* of the soil in them" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "Too many negative superiorities begin to *smack* a little of the prig" (*Stevenson*); "The language has a *tang* of Shakespeare" (*Gray*); "Yankeeisms . . . whose salt-sea *flavor* has its own peculiar *tang* in it" (*Lowell*). See RELISH, SMELL, VEIN, TURN.

out of taste, without power to discern flavors, relishes, qualities, etc. — **to one's t.**, to one's liking.

taste bud. *Anat.* One of the end-organs of taste. They consist of an oval group of spindle-shaped cells (the **gustatory cells**) ending in a filiform process, inclosed in an envelope of supporting cells whose arrangement suggests that of the leaves in a bud. In man they occur in the epithelium on the circumvallate and some of the fungiform papillæ of the tongue, on the base of the tongue, and on the anterior pillars of the fauces, soft palate, etc.

tast'ed (tās'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Having a taste; — usually in composition; as, sweet-*tasted*; sour-*tasted*.

taste'ful (tāst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Savory. "*Tasteful* herbs." *Pope.*

2. Having, exhibiting, or conforming to, good taste; as, a *tasteful* man; *tasteful* drapery; *tasteful* decorations. — **taste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **taste'ful-ness**, *n.*

taste'less, *a.* **1.** Having no taste; insipid; flat; as, *tasteless* fruit; hence, without pleasure or interest; insipid; dull.

2. Destitute of the sense of taste.

3. Not manifesting, or not conscious of what is, good taste; not in good taste; as, *tasteless* decorations; a *tasteless* age. — **taste'less-ly**, *adv.* — **taste'less-ness**, *n.*

tast'er (tās'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tastes. Specif.: **a** One who tastes food or drink to test it before serving.

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat. *Dryden.*

b One who tests, as tea, by tasting, for trade purposes.

2. That in which, or by which, anything is tasted. Specif.: **a** A shallow metal cup used in testing wine. **b** A pipette. **c** A fluted tool for taking a sample of cheese or butter.

3. A drink of liquor. *Obs. Scot.*

tast'y (tās'tĭ), *a.*; TAST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); TAST'I-EST. **1.** Having, or showing, good taste; being in conformity with good taste; as, a *tasty* person; *tasty* furniture. *Colloq.*

2. Pleasing to the palate; as, a *tasty* dish.

tat (tăt), *v. t.*; TAT'TED; TAT'TING. [Cf. dial. *tat*, *tait*, a tuft of hair or wool, Icel. *tæta* shreds, *tæta* to tease or pick wool.] **1.** To mat; tangle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To make by tatting (which see); as, *tatted* edging.

tat, *v. i.* To work at tatting. See TATTING.

Ta'tar (tä'tȧr), *n.* [See TARTAR.] A member of any of numerous mixed tribes or hordes, mostly Mongolic or Turkic, inhabiting parts of Russia and of central and eastern Asia. Originally the term probably designated the Tungusic tribes of Manchuria and Mongolia, but it came to be employed in Europe to designate any of the invading Asiatic hordes. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Tatars, or designating, or belonging to, a branch of the Ural-Altaic languages.

Ta-ta'ri-an (tä-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), **Ta-tar'ic** (-tăr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Tatars. See also TARTARIAN.

tat'ou-ay (tăt'o͞o-ā; tȧ-to͞o'ī), *n.* [Guarani *tatu-ay*, lit., wound tatou, because its fat is used for curing wounds.] A large armadillo (*Cabassous unicinctus*) of tropical South America, having 12 or 13 movable bands or plates around the body. The tail, which has few plates, is shorter than the body, and the third front claw is very large and falcate.

tat'ter (tăt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tötur*, *töltur*, pl. *tötrar*, *töttrar*, Norw. *totra*, pl. *totror*, LG. *taltern* tatters.] **1.** A rag or a part torn and hanging; — chiefly in *pl.*

Tear a passion to *tatters*, to very rags. *Shak.*

2. A tatterdemalion.

tat'ter, *v. t. & i.*; TAT'TERED (-ẽrd); TAT'TER-ING. To tear into shreds; to make or become ragged.

tat'ter-de-mal'ion (tăt'ẽr-dē-māl'yŭn; -măl'yŭn; 277), *n.* [*tatter* + (perh.) a derivative of OF. *desmaillier* to break the meshes of, to tear: cf. OF. *maillon* long clothes, swaddling clothes, F. *maillot*. See TATTER; MAIL armor.] A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin. *L'Estrange.*

tat'tered (tăt'ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Ragged; torn in shreds.

2. Clad in ragged clothes.

3. Broken; dilapidated, as a building. *Rare.*

Tat'ter-sall's (tăt'ẽr-sôlz), *n.* A famous horse market in London, established in 1766 by Richard Tattersall, also used as the headquarters of credit betting on English horse races; hence, a large horse market elsewhere.

tat'ting (tăt'ĭng), *n.* [See TAT to mat.] A kind of knotted lace made from cotton or linen thread wound on a shuttle; also, the act or process of making it.

tat'tle (tăt''l), *v. i.*; TAT'TLED (-'ld); TAT'TLING (-lĭng). [Akin to ME. *tateren*, LG. *tateln*, D. *tateren* to stammer, and perh. to E. *titter*.] **1.** To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning; to chatter.

2. To tell tales or secrets; to be a talebearer.

tat'tle (tăt''l), *v. t.* To utter or disclose by tattling; as, to *tattle* gossip; to *tattle* a secret.

tat'tle, *n.* Idle talk or chat; trifling talk; prate.

Syn. — See GOSSIP.

tat'tler (tăt'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tattles; an idle talker; also, one who tells tales. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Any of certain rather slender long-billed limicoline birds of *Totanus* and allied genera, as the willet, yellowlegs, and redshank; — so called from their loud notes. Some smaller species, though almost invariably called *sandpipers*, as the common European, the spotted, and solitary, sandpipers, properly belong to this group.

3. An alarm, or striking, watch or clock. *Obs. Cant.*

tat'tling (tăt'lĭng), *p. a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales; gossipy. — **tat'tling-ly**, *adv.*

tat-too' (tă-to͞o'), *n.* [Earlier *taptoo*, D. *taptoe*; *tap* a tap, faucet + *toe* to, shut (i. e., the taps, or drinking houses, shut from the soldiers).] *Mil. & Nav.* A call sounded on drum and fife, trumpet, or bugle, shortly before taps, giving notice to soldiers or sailors to repair to quarters.

tat-too', *v. t.*; TAT-TOOED' (-to͞od'); TAT-TOO'ING. [Of Polynesian origin; cf. Maori *ta* to tattoo, Tahitian *tatu* puncturation.] To mark or color (the skin) by pricking in coloring matter so as to form indelible marks or figures or by production of scars.

tat-too', *n.*; *pl.* -TOOS' (-to͞oz'). An indelible mark or figure fixed upon the surface of the body by the insertion of pigment under the skin or by the production of scars. Generally, the former method is practiced by clear-skinned peoples, and the latter is common among blacks, the scars being either gashes healing lighter than the surrounding surface, or raised weals or patches produced by prolonged irritation of the flesh. Tattooing serves both ornamental and heraldic purposes among savages.

Pattern of Tattoo on the face of Te Pehi, a Maori chief.

tat-too'age (-āj), *n.* Act or process of tattooing; a tattooed design.

tat-too'ing, *n.* A mark or design, or marks or designs collectively, tattooed upon flesh.

tau (tou), *n.* [Gr. ταῦ.] **a** The nineteenth letter (Τ, τ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *t*. **b** = TAV.

taunt (tänt; tônt), *a.* [Cf. OF. & F. *tant* so much, so many, L. *tantus* of such size, so great, so much, and E. ATAUNT.] *Naut. & Dial. Eng.* Very high or tall; as, *taunt* masts.

taunt (tänt; tônt; 277), *v. t.*; TAUNT'ED; TAUNT'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *tanter* to tempt, to try, var. of *tenter* (see TEMPT); cf. E. dial. *taunt* to tempt, to dare (one), to tease.] **1.** To tease. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To reproach with severe or insulting words; to upbraid, esp. by casting something in one's teeth; to jeer at.

3. To make the subject of scornful censure or reproach; to cast in one's teeth. *Obs.* "*Taunt* my faults." *Shak.*

Syn. — Deride, mock, jeer at, flout, revile. See RIDICULE.

taunt, *n.* **1.** Upbraiding language; a bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

With scoffs, and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*. *Shak.*

2. One who is taunted; an object of scornful reproach.

Tau'rid (tô'rĭd), *n.* [*Taurus* + 1st *-id*.] *Astron.* Any of a group of meteors appearing November 20-23; — so called because they appear to radiate from a point in Taurus.

tau'rine (tô'rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *taurinus*, fr. *taurus* a bull. See TAURUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a bull; bovine.

2. Relating to the zodiacal sign Taurus, or to the interval from 4500 to 1900 B. C., when the sun was in Taurus at or near the vernal equinox.

tau'rine (tô'rĭn; -rēn; 184), **tau'rin** (-rĭn), *n.* [It was first found in ox bile. See TAURUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance of neutral reaction occurring in small quantity in the juices of muscle, in the lungs, and elsewhere, and formed as a cleavage product of taurocholic acid. It crystallizes in colorless, regular prisms, and is an amino derivative of ethyl sulphonic acid, $C_2H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$.

tau'ro-bo'li-um (tô'rō-bō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ταυροβόλιον, prob. for ταυροπόλιον, fr. ταυροπόλος, an epithet of Artemis.] The sacrifice of a bull, involving the baptism of the worshipers with the bull's blood. The rite probably originated in worship of the Persian goddess Anahita, but was adopted in Mithras worship. See MITHRAS.

tau'ro-cho'late (-kō'lāt; -kŏl'āt), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A salt of taurocholic acid.

tau'ro-chol'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*taurine* + *cholic*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a bitter-sweet deliquescent acid, $C_{26}H_{45}O_7NS$, occurring as the sodium salt in the bile of man, of Carnivora, and of the ox and a few other Herbivora. On hydrolysis it yields cholic acid and taurine.

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taste, *n.* A kind of narrow and thin silk ribbon. *Rare.*

taste bulb. A taste bud.

taste cell. A gustatory cell.

taste'kin, *n.* See -KIN.

taste paper. A portion of the written work in the Oxford "greats" requiring critical analysis of classical authors. *Oxf. Univ. Slang.*

tast'i-ble (tās'tĭ-b'l), *a.* = TASTABLE. *Obs.*

tast'i-ly (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TASTY.

tast'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **tas'to** (täs'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A key or thing touched to produce a tone

‖ **tas'to so'lo.** [It.] Single touch; — in old music, a direction that the bass notes over or under it should be played alone, or with no other chords than unisons and octaves.

tastour. † TASTER.

tat (tăt; tȧt). Obs. or dial. var. of THAT.

tat, *n.* Father; dad. *Dial. Eng.*

tat, *n.* [Cf. TAT to do tatting.] Tuft; tangle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tat, *n.* *Dial. Eng. & Cant.* A rag. — *v. i.* To gather rags.

tat (tăt), *n. & v.* Tap; touch. *Dial.*

tat (tät), *n.* [Hind. *ṭāṭ*.] A coarse fabric, as matting; esp., gunny cloth. *India.*

tat (tăt), *n.* Short for TATTOO, a pony.

tat (tăt; *Skr.* tŭt), *n.* [Skr., this, that, neut. pron.] *Theos.* The absolute.

Tat (tȧt), *n.*; *pl.* TATES. An agricultural people of Iranian speech, possibly allied to the Tajiks dwelling upon the southwest shores of the Caspian Sea.

ta'-ta' (tä'tä'), *interj.* Goodby; farewell. *Familiar.*

Tatar sable. See KOLINSKY.

tatarwagges, taterwagges, *n. pl.* Tatters; shreds. *Obs.*

ta-tau'pa (tȧ-tô'pȧ), *n.* [Tupi *tataupa.*] A South American tinamou (*Crypturus tataupa*).

tatch (*dial.* tăch, tȧch). Obs. or Scot. & dial. of TACH, to fasten.

tatche. Obs. or archaic var. of TACHE.

tatch'y (tăch'ĭ; tȧch'ĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of TECHY.

tate (tāt), *n.* [See TAT to mat.] A small piece of something, as wool or hay; a lock (of hair). *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ta'ter (tā'tẽr; -tē), *n.* Potato. *Dial.*

tater. † TATTER.

tath. † *taketh*, form of TAKE.

tath (tȧth), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tað* dung.] Dung; manure; — of sheep and cattle; also, coarse rank grass growing near manure. — *v. i.* To dung. — *v. t.* To manure (land) by pasturing sheep and cattle on it. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tathe, *v. t.* To vomit. *Obs.*

ta'tie (tā'tĭ), *n.* = POTATO. *Dial.*

tatird. † TATTERED. [*Ref. Sp.*]

tat'l. tat'ld. Tattle; tattled.

tatle. † TATTLE.

tat'mon'ger, *n.* A cheat. *Obs. Cant.*

Tat'nai (tăt'nī; -nā-ī). *Bib.*

ta'toe (tā'tō; -tŭ), *n.* Aphetic for POTATO. *Dial.*

ta-too', ta-too'er, ta-too'ing, etc. Vars. of TATTOO, etc.

ta-tou' (tȧ-to͞o'), *n.* [Tupi *tatú*, *tâto*: cf. F. *tatou*, Pg. *tatu*.] Armadillo: esp., giant armadillo.

tatou peba. The peba.

tatrid. † TATTERED.

tatt. Var. of TAT.

tat'ta (tăt'ȧ; tȧt'ȧ), *n.* Daddy. *Obs. or Dial.*

tat'ta (tăt'ȧ), **-tee** (-ē). Vars. of TATTY.

tat'ter (tăt'ẽr), *n.* [See TAT to mat.] One who makes tatting.

tat'ter (*dial.* tăt'ẽ(r); tȧt'-), *v. i.* [Cf. TATTLE.] **1.** To chatter; gabble; tattle; scold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To bustle; stir; hurry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tat'ter, *n.* [Cf. OD. *tateren* to babble, and E. TATTLE.] A fit of ill temper or rage. *Dial. Eng.*

tat'terd. Tattered. *Ref. Sp.*

tat'ter-wal'lop (-wŏl'ŭp), *n.* A ragged thing or person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tat'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Ragged; tattered. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tat'tie. Var. of TATTY.

tat'ting. Corrupt. of TATTY.

Tat'tle, *n.* In Congreve's comedy "Love for Love," a half-witted beau, vain of his amours, yet priding himself on secrecy.

tat'tle-ment, *n.* Tattle *Rare.*

tat'tler-y (tăt'lẽr-ĭ), *n.* Tattle. *Rare.*

tat'tle-tale', *n.* A telltale. *Colloq.*

tat-too', *v. i.* To sound the tattoo; also, to drum with the fingers. *Rare.*

tat'too (tăt'o͞o; tŭt'-), *n.* [Hind. *taṭṭū*. Cf. TAT.] A native-bred pony. *India.*

tat-too'er, *n.* One who tattoos.

tat'trel, *n.* [Cf. TATTER, *n.*] A rag. *Obs. Scot.* [*Cant.*]

tatts, *n. pl.* False dice. *Obs.*

tat'tva (tŭt'wȧ), *n.* [Skr., reality.] *Hindu Philos.* One of the principles of existence or truth, in the Sankhya system. [*Scot.*]

tat'ty (tä'tĭ), *a.* = TAUTED.

tat'ty (tăt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *ṭaṭṭī*.] A mat or screen of fibers hung at a door or window and kept wet to cool the air. *India.*

[TOO, a marking.]

ta-tu' (tă-to͞o'). Var. of TATTOO, a marking.

Ta'tu (tā'to͞o), *n.* [NL. See TATOU.] *Zoöl.* The genus of armadillos including the peba and its allies, typical of a subfamily, **Tat'u-i'næ** (tăt'ū-ī'nē). Also [*l. c.*], var. of TATOU.

Ta-tu'si-a (tȧ-tū'zĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TATU.

Tat'u-si'i-dæ (tăt'ū-sī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. F. *tatusie*, an armadillo without incisor teeth.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of DASYPODIDÆ.

taty. † TATTY. [potato.]

ta'ty (tā'tĭ). Dial. of TATIE,

tatyllar. † TATTLER.

tauch. † TAUGH.

taucht (*Scot.* tăĸt, tôĸt). Obs. or Scot. var. of *taught*, pret. & p. p.

tau cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

tau'dry. † TAWDRY.

taugh, *n.* [Cf. OD. *talgh*, Dan. *talg*, and E. TALLOW.] Tallow. *Obs. Scot.*

taught. † TAUT.

taught, *pret. & p. p.* of TEACH.

tauh. † THOUGH. [of TEACH.]

tauhte. † *taught*, pret. & p. p.

tauk (tôk; täk). Scot. var. of TALK. [& p. p. of TELL.]

tauld (tôld; täld). Scot. pret.

taum (tôm; täm), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *taumr* a rein, bridle, Norw. dial. *taum* a fishing line.] A fishing line; a rope. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

taum'pin. † TAMPION.

taunde. † TAWNY.

taunen, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *toonen.*] To show; to point out. *Obs.*

taunt'er, *n.* One who taunts.

taunt'ing-ly, *adv.* of *taunting*, p. pr. [taunts.]

taunt'ress, *n.* A woman who

tauny. † TAWNY.

taupe (tōp), *n.* [Cf. F. *taupe* mole.] A dark gray or moleskin color. [TAWPIE.]

tau'pie (tô'pĭ; tä'pĭ). Var. of

Taur, *n.* [L. *Taurus.*] Taurus. *Obs.* [BUSH DISEASE.]

tau-ran'ga (tou-räŋ'gȧ), *n.* See

tau're-an (tô'rē-ăn), **tau'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* Taurine. *Rare.*

Tau'ri. *Astron.* See TAURUS.

Tau'ri (tô'rī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient troglodytic people of the Crimea, prob. Cimmerian.

tau'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *taurus* a bull.] **a** Of or pert. to a bull. *Rare.* **b** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Mount Taurus, or the constellation Taurus.

Tau'ric (-rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tauri or their country.

tau'ri-cor'nous (tô'rĭ-kôr'nŭs), *a.* [L. *tauricornis*; *taurus* a bull + *cornu* a horn.] Having horns like a bull's. *Obs.* [TAURIC.]

Tau-rid'i-an (tô-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* =

tau'ri-dor' (tô'rĭ-dōr'), *n.* A toreador. *Rare.*

tau-rif'er-ous (tô-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *taurifer*; *taurus* + *ferre* to bear.] Producing bulls. *Obs.*

tau'ri-form (tô'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *tauriformis*; *taurus* bull + *forma* form: cf. F. *tauriforme.*] Of the form of a bull or its horns.

Tau-ris'ci (tô-rĭs'ī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Ligurian people from whom Turin was named.

tau'ro-col (tô'rō-kŏl), **tau'ro-col'la** (-kŏl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. *taurocolla*, fr. Gr. ταυρόκολλα; ταῦρος a bull + κόλλα glue: cf. F. *taurocolle.*] Glue made from bull's hide.

Tau-roc'to-nus (tô-rŏk'tō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ταυροκτόνος.] Bull-slaying: — an epithet of Mithras.

tau'ro-ma'chi-an (-mā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [See TAUROMACHY.] *Rare.* Of, pert. to, or favoring, bullfights. — *n.* A bullfighter.

tau'ro-mach'ic (-măk'ĭk), *a.* Tauromachian. *Rare.*

Ta′-urt′ (tä′ōōrt′), *or* **Tho′u-e′ris** (thō′ū-ē′rĭs), *n.* [Egypt. *Ta-urt*, in Gr. form Θουηρις.] *Egypt. Relig.* A goddess having the body and head of a hippopotamus, the hind quarters of a lion, and the tail of a crocodile. She was the wife of Set, presided over the births of kings and gods, and was important in the underworld.

Tau′rus (tô′rŭs), *n.; gen.* TAURI (-rī). [L., akin to Gr. ταῦρος, and E. *steer*. See STEER a young ox.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation, containing the Pleiades and Hyades; the Bull;—represented pictorially by a bull's fore quarters. **b** The second sign of the zodiac. See SIGN, *n.*, 8. **2.** *Zoöl.* Syn. of Bos.

Tau′rus Pon′ia-tow′ski-i (pŏn′yȧ-tôf′skĭ-ī), *or* **Pon′ia-to′vi-i** (-tō′vĭ-ī). [After Stanislas *Poniatowski*, king of Poland.] *Astron.* A constellation, not generally recognized by astronomers, comprising stars belonging to Ophiuchus, near Aquila.

taut (tôt), *a.* [ME. *toht* tough, tight, firm, perh. orig. p. p. of ME. *tozen*. See TOW, *v. t.*] **1.** Tough; firm; tight. *Obs.* **2.** *Chiefly Naut.* Tight; tensely stretched; not slack.

This churl, with belly stiff and *taut*. *Chaucer*

3. Snug; tidy; in neat and proper condition.

Syn. — See TIGHT.

taut hand, *Naut.*, a sailor's term for an officer who is severe in discipline. — **t. helm**, *Naut.*, a weather helm.

taut′en (tôt′'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, taut.

tau′to- (tô′tō-). Combining form from Greek ταὐτό for τὸ αὐτό, *the same.*

tau′to-chrone (-krōn), *n.* [*tauto-* + Gr. χρόνος time: cf. F. *tautochrone.*] *Math.* The curve down which the time of descent under gravity from every point to the lowest point is the same. It is a cycloid under a horizontal base, gravity being constant and resistance zero.

tau-toch′ro-nous (tô-tŏk′rō-nŭs), *a.* *Math.* In the same time; having the properties of a tautochrone. — **tau-toch′ro-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

tau-tog′ (tô-tŏg′), *n.* [The pl. of *taut*, the American Indian name, translated by Roger Williams *sheep's heads*, and written by him *tautaúog.*] An edible labroid fish (*Tautoga onitis*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The adult is black, with greenish gray blotches. Called also *blackfish.*

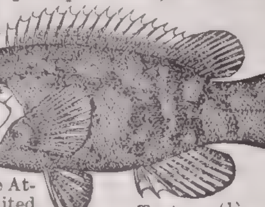

Tautog. (1/5)

tau′to-log′i-cal (tô′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Using tautology; repetitious; as, a *tautological* expression. — **tau′to-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tau-tol′o-gist (tô-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One who uses tautology.

tau-tol′o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.;* -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To repeat the sense in other words.

tau-tol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *tautologia*, Gr. ταὐτολογία: cf. F. *tautologie.*] *Rhet.* A repetition of the meaning in other words; needless repetition, as in "audible to the ear," "funeral obsequies."

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

tau-tom′er-ism (tô-tŏm′ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*tauto-* + Gr μέρος part.] *Chem.* The condition, quality, or relation of isomeric substances which are capable, theoretically at least, of changing into each other. See ISOMERIC. — **tau′to-mer′ic** (tô′tō-mĕr′ĭk), *a.*

tau′to-nym (tô′tō-nĭm), *n.* [*tauto-* + Gr. ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A binomial name in which the generic and specific names are alike, as *Tinca tinca*, the name of the European tench. — **tau′to-nym′ic** (-nĭm′ĭk), *a.* — **tau-ton′y-my** (tô-tŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.*

tav′ern (tăv′ẽrn), *n.* [ME. *taverne*, F. *taverne*, fr. L. *taberna* a hut, booth, tavern. Cf. TABERNACLE.] A house where wine or other liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises; also, a house where travelers or other transient guests are accommodated with rooms and meals; an inn or hotel. Orig. designating a place esp. for the sale of liquors, *tavern* is often used, esp. in rural districts of the United States, practically as synonymous with *hotel.*

Tavern . . . A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained. *Johnson*

tav′ern-er (-ẽr-nẽr), *n.* [F. *tavernier*, L. *tabernarius.*] One who keeps or frequents a tavern. *Archaic.*

taw (tô), *n.* [Perh. because the point or line for beginning was orig. marked with a T, the Greek name, ταῦ, of the letter being used by schoolboys.] *Colloq. & Dial.* **1.** A line or mark from which players at marbles shoot.
2. A marble to be used as a shooter; also, a game at marbles.
to bring, *or* **come, to taw**, to bring, or come, to the scratch. *Colloq. & Dial.*

taw (tô), *v. t.;* TAWED (tôd); TAW′ING. [ME. *tawen* (also *tewen*), AS. *tāwian* to prepare; cf. D. *touwen*, Goth. *tēwa* order, *taujan* to do, E. *tool.* Cf. TEW to pound, TOOL, TOW the coarse part of flax.] **1.** To prepare or dress, as hemp by beating; to tew; hence, to beat; to scourge. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. To dress and prepare, as skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, etc., by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other agents, to soften and bleach them.
3. To make hard or tough; to toughen. *Obs.*
4. To harass; torment. *Obs.*

ta′wa (tä′wä; *colloq.* tou′ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A handsome evergreen lauraceous tree (*Beilschmiedia tawa*) of New Zealand, with slender branches and graceful willowlike foliage. The white, straight-grained wood is used for buckets, casks, butter kegs, etc.

taw′dry (tô′drĭ), *a.;* TAW′DRI-ER (-drĭ-ẽr); TAW′DRI-EST. [From *Saint Audrey*, or *Etheldreda* (a Latinized form), implying therefore, originally, bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where laces and gay toys of all sorts were sold, held on the saint's day, the 17th of October. The AS. form of the name is *Æðelþrȳð*; *Audrey* is perh. fr. an intermediate OF. form.] Showy, without taste or elegance; cheap and gaudy; as, a *tawdry* dress; *tawdry* colors; *tawdry* verse. "*Tawdry* courtiers." *Spectator.*

Syn. — See GAUDY.

taw′dry, *n.; pl.* -DRIES (-drĭz). A piece of cheap finery or jewelry; sometimes, specif., a necklace or neck ribbon. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Drayton.*

taw′ny (tô′nĭ), *a.;* -NI-ER (-nĭ-ẽr); -NI-EST. [OF. *tané*, *tanné*, F. *tanné*, p. p. of *tanner* to tan. See TAN, *v. t. & n.;* cf. TENNÉ.] **1.** Of a dull yellowish brown color, like things tanned, or persons who are tanned by the sun; of a color varying from darker to lighter shades of brown touched with yellow; as, a *tawny* Moor or Spaniard; the *tawny* lion.
2. *Her.* = TENNÉ.

Syn. — See DUSKY.

tawny bunting. = SNOWFLAKE, 2. *Local, Eng.* — **t. eagle. a** A brownish eagle (*Aquila rapax*) with varied purplish and rufous feathers on the back, found in Africa and parts of Asia, and rarely in Europe. **b** A smaller allied species (*A. vindhiana*) of the Indian Peninsula. — **t. owl**, a common owl (*Syrnium*, or *Strix*, *aluco*) of Europe and northern Africa, allied to the barred owl of America. It has no ear tufts, and the upper parts are reddish brown with blackish vermiculations. The under parts are buffy, streaked and barred with brown. — **t. thrush**, the veery.

tax (tăks), *n.* [ME. *taxe*, F. *taxe*, fr. *taxer* to tax, L. *taxare* to touch sharply, to feel, handle, to censure, value, estimate, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch. See TANGENT; cf. TASK, TASTE.] **1.** A charge, esp. a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; specif., a charge or burden, usually pecuniary, laid upon persons or property for public purposes; a forced contribution of wealth to meet the public needs of a government. For various forms of taxes, see DIRECT TAX; INCOME TAX; PROGRESSIVE TAX; DEATH DUTY; INHERITANCE TAX; SINGLE TAX; IMPÔT UNIQUE; CUSTOM, *n.*, 5; EXCISE, 2; OCTROI, 2 **a**, etc.
2. A sum imposed or levied upon the members of a society to defray its expenses.
3. A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; as, a heavy *tax* on time, health, and strength.
4. Charge; reproach; censure. *Obs.* *Clarendon.*
5. A lesson to be learned; a task. *Obs.* *Johnson.*

Syn. — Impost, tribute, contribution, duty, toll, rate, assessment, demand, exaction, custom.

tax, *v. t.;* TAXED (tăkst); TAX′ING. [ME. *taxen*, F. *taxer.* See TAX, *n.*] **1.** To place a value upon; to estimate the worth of. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. To assess with, or subject to the payment of, a tax or taxes; esp., to exact money from for the support of government; also, to lay any burden or demand upon; to task; as, to *tax* one's memory or strength.

We are more heavily *taxed* by our idleness, pride, and folly than we are *taxed* by government. *Franklin.*

3. *Law.* To assess, fix, or determine judicially, the amount of; as, to *tax* the costs of an action in court.
4. To charge; accuse; also, to censure; — often followed by *with*, rarely by *of*; as, to *tax* a man with a crime.

Fear not now that men should *tax* thine honor *M Arnold.*

5. To charge as a price. *Slang or Dial., U. S.*

tax′a-ble (tăk′sȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *taxable.*] **1.** Capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes.
2. *Law.* That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit; as, *taxable* costs.
— **tax′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* — **tax′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **tax′a-bly**, *adv.*

tax′a-ble, *n.* One that is liable to a tax.

Tax-a′ce-æ (tăk-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TAXUS.] *Bot.* A family of coniferous trees and shrubs, the yew family, distinguished from the Pinaceæ by diœcious flowers, commonly fleshy fruit, and an embryo with but two cotyledons. It embraces the genera *Taxus*, *Tumion*, *Podocarpus*, *Cephalotaxus*, *Dacrydium*, and about 70 widely distributed species. — **tax-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

tax-a′tion (tăk-sā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *taxacion*, F. *taxation*, L. *taxatio* a valuing, estimation, fr. L. *taxare.* See TAX.]
1. Act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes, as on the subjects of a state, by government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue by the imposition of compulsory contributions; also, a system of so raising revenue.

The term *taxation* covers every conceivable exaction which it is possible for a government to make, whether under the name of a tax, or under such names as rates, assessments, duties, imposts, excise, licenses, fees, tolls, etc. (Hylton *v.* U. S., 3 *Dall.* 171; U S *v.* Tappan, 11 *Wheat.* 419). *Quick & Garran.*

2. Tax; sum imposed as a charge. *Daniel.*
3. Charge; accusation; scandal. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. *Law.* Act of taxing or assessing, as a bill of costs.

tax-a′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to taxation.

tax bond. A government bond made receivable in payment of taxes.

tax certificate. *Law.* The certificate issued to the purchaser of land at a tax sale certifying to the sale and the payment of the consideration therefor, and entitling the purchaser upon certain conditions and at a certain time thereafter to a deed or instrument of conveyance (called a *tax deed*) of the land, to be executed by the proper officer.

tax′er (tăk′sẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *taxeur.*] **1.** One who taxes.
2. One of two officers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread and to see that the true gauge of weights and measures is observed. *Camb. Univ., Eng.*

tax′gath′er-er (tăks′găth′ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who collects taxes or revenues. — **tax′gath′er-ing**, *n.*

tax′i-arch (tăk′sĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. ταξίαρχος, ταξιαρχής; τάξις a division of an army (fr. τάσσειν to arrange, array) + ἄρχειν to rule.] *Gr. Antiq.* A military or naval officer commanding a certain division of varying size.

tax′i-cab′ (tăk′sĭ-kăb′), *n.* A cab fitted with a taximeter.

tax′i-der′mic (-dûr′mĭk), **tax′i-der′mal** (-dûr′măl), *a.* Of or pert. to taxidermy.

tax′i-der′mist (tăk′sĭ-dûr′mĭst), *n.* One skilled in, or one who practices, taxidermy.

tax′i-der′my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. τάξις an arranging, arrangement (fr. τάσσειν to arrange) + δέρμα a skin, fr. δέρειν to skin. See TACTICS; TEAR, *v. t.*] The art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals, esp. vertebrates, in lifelike form.

tax-im′e-ter (tăk-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Also *taxameter*, *taxometer.* [F. *taximètre*, *taxamètre*, or G. *taxameter.* See TAX; -METER.]
1. An instrument for use in a hired vehicle, as a motor cab, for automatically showing the fare due.
2. A taximeter cab; a taxicab.

tax′ine (tăk′sĭn; -sīn), *a.* Pert. to the yew; taxaceous.

tax′is (tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τάξις a division or arrangement, fr. τάσσειν to arrange.] **1.** *Surg.* Manual reduction of a displaced part, as of a hernial tumor.
2. In technical uses, as in architecture, biology, grammar, etc., arrangement; order; ordonnance.

-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), **-tax′y** (-tăk′sĭ). [Gr. τάξις arrangement, fr. τάσσειν to arrange.] Suffixes denoting *an arranging*, *arrangement*, *order*, as in chemo*taxis*, homo*taxis*, phyllo*taxy*.

tax′ite (tăk′sīt), *n.* [From Gr. τάξις arrangement.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock so crystallized as to appear clastic, and called specif. **eutaxite** when of banded structure, and **ataxite** when it resembles a breccia. — **tax-it′ic** (tăk-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

tax list. The official schedule or list setting out the facts as to the taxable property or persons, or both, of a place.

Tax-o′di-um (tăk-sō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. Cf. TAXUS; -OID.] *Bot.* A small genus of pinaceous trees having drooping branches, spirally arranged linear leaves, and globose cones with thick woody scales. *T. distichum* is the common bald cypress of the eastern United States. Also [*l.c.*], a tree of this genus.

tax′o-nom′ic (tăk′sō-nŏm′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to taxonomy; classificatory. — **tax′o-nom′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

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tau-rom′a-chy (tô-rŏm′ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. ταυρομαχία; ταῦρος + μάχη fight.] Bullfighting. *Rare.*

tau′ro-mor′phous (tô′rō-môr′fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ταῦρος a bull + *-morphous.*] Tauriform. *Rare.*

Tau-rop′o-los (tô-rŏp′ō-lŏs), *n.* [Gr. ταυροπόλος.] See ARTEMIS.

Tau-rot′ra-gus (tô-rŏt′rȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ταῦρος bull + τράγος goat.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the elands.

tau staff (tou). A staff with a handle like a tau cross. *R.*

taut (tôt; tät). Scot var. of TAT, tangle. [of TAUTOG.]

tau-taug′ (tô-tôg′). Rare var.

taut′ed, **taut′it** (tät′ĭt), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *tōt* flock of wool, E *tatter* a rag.] Tangled; matted. *Scot.*

tau′te-gor′i-cal (tô′tē-gŏr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*tauto-* + Gr. ἀγορεύειν to speak.] Expressing the same thing with different words. *R.*

tauten. † *taught*, pret. & p. p. of TEACH. [*Scot.*]

taut′ie (tät′ĭ), *a.* = TAUTED.

taut′ly, *adv.* of TAUT. See -LY.

taut′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tau′to-bar′yd (tô′tō-băr′ĭd), *n.* [*tauto-* + Gr. βαρύς heavy.] *Math.* The curve against which a body descending by its weight presses everywhere equally.

tau′to-lo′gi-a (-lō′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Tautology. *Obs.* [ogist. *Obs.*]

tau′to-lo′gi-an (-ăn), *n.* Tautol-

tau′to-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* Tautological. [*n.* Tautology. *R.*]

tau-tol′o-gism (tô-tŏl′ō-jĭz'm),

tau-tol′o-giz′er (-jīz′ẽr), *n.* One who tautologizes.

tau-tol′o-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ταὐτολόγος.] Tautological. *R.*

tau-tom′er-y (tô-tŏm′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Chem* Tautomerism.

tau′to-ou′si-an (tô′tō-ōō′sĭ-ăn; -ou′sĭ-ăn), **tau′to-ou′si-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [*tauto-* + Gr. οὐσία being, essence.] *Theol.* Of the same essence or nature; consubstantial. Cf. HOMOOUSIAN. *R.*

tau-toph′o-ny (tô-tŏf′ō-nĭ; tô′tō-fō′nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ταυτοφωνία. See TAUTO-; -PHONE.] Repetition of the same sound. — **tau′to-phon′i-cal** (tô′tō-fŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

tau-top′o-dy (tô-tŏp′ō-dĭ), *n.* [LL. *tautopodia*, fr. Gr. ταυτοποδία. See TAUTO-; -POD.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot consisting of a simple foot and its repetition. — **tau′to-pod′ic** (tô′tō-pŏd′ĭk), *a.*

tau′-topped′ (tou′tŏpt′), *a.* Having a handle like a tau cross.

tau′to-syl-lab′ic, *a.* [*tauto-* + *syllabic.*] *Phon.* Of a sound group, having the elements belonging to the same syllable.

tau-tou′si-an (tô-tōō′sĭ-ăn; tou′sĭ-ăn), **tau-tou′si-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Tautoousian. *Rare.*

tau′to-zon′al (tô′tō-zōn′ăl), *a.* [*tauto-* + *zonal.*] *Cryst.* Belonging to the same zone. — **tau′to-zo-nal′i-ty** (-zō-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tav, **taw** (täv), *n.* The 22d letter (ת) of the Hebrew alphabet, equiv. to *t* or the corresponding aspirate *th* (cf. DAGHESH). Numerical value 400.

tavarner. † TAVERNER.

tavart. † TABARD.

Ta-vast′ (tȧ-väst′), **Ta-vast′i-an** (-väs′tĭ-ăn), *n.* A Finn of a type characterized by broad, thickset figure and blond complexion. Cf. KARELIAN.

tave (tāv), *v. i. & t.* To rage; toss; struggle; sprawl; to hurry clumsily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tavel, *n.* [AS. *tæfl*, *tæfel*, fr. L. *tabula* a board.] A kind of game or games played on a board. Cf. TABLE, *n.*, 3 c. — *v. i.* To play at tavel; to gamble; also, to argue; to talk. *Both Obs.*

tavell. † TAVEL.

ta′ver. Var. of TAIVER. *Scot.*

tav′ern, *v. t. & i.* To spend (time) in taverns. *Obs.*

Tav′ern-er's Bi′ble. See BIBLE, 2. [erns. *Obs.*]

tav′ern-gang′, *n.* Resort to tav-

tavernier. † TAVERNER.

tav′ern-ry, *n.* Indulgence at a tavern. *Obs.* *Scot.*

tavern token. A token issued by a tavern keeper.

tavers. Var. of TAIVERS.

ta′vert (tā′vẽrt), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *taufra* to bewitch, Norw. dial. *taurra* to go wild (in the dark).] Senseless; foolish. *R.* *Scot.*

tav′es-tock, *n.* [From *Tavistock*, Devonshire, England.] A kind of broadcloth. *Obs.* *Eng.*

Tav-ghi′ (täv-gē′), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

tavil, **tavle**, *n.* A weaver's beam. *Obs.*

tav′is-tock-ite (tăv′ĭs-tŏk-īt), *n.* [From *Tavistock*, Devonshire, England.] *Min.* A basic phosphate of calcium and aluminium, in minute white crystals.

taw Var. of TAV.

taw, *n.* [AS. *getawa*, pl., instruments.] Tackle. *Obs.*

taw. † TOW. [*Scot.*]

taw (tô), *n.* [Cf. TAWS.] A whip.

taw, *v. i.* To shoot a marble, or toe the mark for shooting. *Colloq. & Dial.* [greedily. *Scot.*]

taw, *v. i.* To chew; suck

taward. † TOWARD.

taw′bern. † TABURN.

taw′bert. † TABARD.

taw′bron, **tawburne** † TABURN.

tawch. † TAUGH.

tawcht. † TALLOW. [TELL.]

tawd. † *told*, pret. & p. p. of

taw′dered (tô′dẽrd), *a.* Clothed in tawdry apparel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [TAWDRY.]

taw′dri-ly (tô′drĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

taw′dri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

taw′drums, *n. pl.* Tawdry finery. *Obs.*

tawe. † TAW, TEW, TOW.

taw′er (tô′ẽr), *n.* One who taws: a dresser of white leather.

tawern, **tawerner**. † TAVERN, TAVERNER. [skins are tawed.]

taw′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A place where

tawes. † TAWS. [of TEACH.]

tawghte. † *taught*, pret. & p. p.

ta′wha-i (tä′hwä-ē). Var. of TOWAI.

ta′whi-ri, **ta′wi-ri** (-hwē-rē; -wē-rē), *n.* [Maori.] Black mapau.

taw′ie, *a.* Tractable. *Obs.* *Scot.*

tawier. † TAWER.

Ta′wis-ca′ra (tä′wĭs-kä′rä), *n.* See ATAENTSIC.

tawle. † TALL. [& *Dial. Eng.*]

tawm (tôm). Var. of TAUM. *Scot.*

tawm (tôm), *n. & v.* Swoon; faint; drowse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

taw′ney † TAWNY. [-NESS.]

taw′ni-ness (tô′nĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

taw′nie (tô′n'l), *n.* A large fire; a bonfire. *Scot.*

tawnte. † TAUNT.

taw′ny, *v. t.* To tan. *Obs.*

taw′ny, *n.* **1.** Tawny color, or a tawny thing.
2. A bullfinch. *Dial Eng.*
3. An (American) Indian. *Obs.*

taw′pie, **taw′py** (tô′pĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tōpi* fool, Dan. *taabe*, Sw *tåp.*] A foolish, awkward, or slovenly young woman or, *Rare*, man. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

taws, **tawse** (tôz; täz), *n.* [Prob. pl. of dial. *taw* the point of a whip. See TAW to beat.] A leather strap with thongs or a slit end, used for punishment, as by a schoolteacher. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To whip. *Scot.*

tawt (tät; tôt). Scot. var. of TAT, tangle. [of TEACH.]

tawth. † *taught*, pret. & p. p.

taw′tie (tä′tĭ), *a* = Tauted. *Scot.*

taw′yer. † TAWER.

tax, *v. i.* To censure; to make scornful reproaches. *Obs.*

tax′a-bl. Taxable. *Ref. Sp.*

tax′age, *n.* Taxation. *Obs.*

tax-am′e-ter (tăk-săm′ē-tẽr), *n.* = TAXIMETER.

tax′as-pid′e-an (tăk′săs-pĭd′ē-ăn), *a.* [Gr. τάξις an arrangement + ἀσπίς, -ίδος, shield.] *Zoöl* Having or designating a tarsus (of a bird) with the scales of its hind side rectangular and arranged in regular rows.

tax′a-tive, *a.* Accusatory. *Obs.*

tax′a-tive-ly, *adv.* As a tax. *Obs.*

tax-a′tor, *n.* [LL., one who taxes.] An assessor. *Obs.*

tax cart. A spring cart, formerly subject to a small tax. *Eng.*

tax collector. A taxgatherer.

tax deed. See TAX CERTIFICATE.

taxe. † TAX.

tax′el (tăk′sĕl), *n.* [LL. *taxus* badger, of Teutonic orig.; cf. G. *dachs*.] American badger. *Obs.*

taxen. † TAX.

tax′e-o-pod′ (tăk′sē-ō-pŏd′), **tax′e-op′o-dous** (-ŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement + *-pod*, *-podous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Having the carpal and tarsal bones in linear series, and articulating chiefly with but one bone above and one below, as usual in the Taxeopoda; — opposed to *diplarthrous.* **b** Pertaining to the Taxeopoda. — **tax′e-op′o-dy** (-dĭ), *n.*

Tax′e-op′o-da (-ŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* An order of mammals including the living and extinct Proboscidea, Condylarthra, Hyracoidea, and sometimes others. [ICAB.]

tax′i (tăk′sĭ), *n* Short for TAX-

Tax′i-a (tăk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Taxine. *Obsoles.*

Tax-id′e-a (tăk-sĭd′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *taxus* badger.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the American badger.

tax′i-der′mize (tăk′sĭ-dûr′mīz), *v. i.* To practice taxidermy.

tax′ine (tăk′sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* [L. *taxus* a yew.] *Chem.* A narcotic alkaloid from the leaves and seeds of the European yew.

tax′less, *a.* Not taxed.

tax′man, *n.* A taxgatherer.

tax-ol′o-gy (tăk-sŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement + *-logy.*] Taxonomy. [= TAXIMETER.]

tax-om′e-ter (tăk-sŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.*

tax-on′o-mer (-sŏn′ō-mẽr), *n.* A taxonomist.

tax′o-nom′i-cal, *a.* Taxonomic.

tax·on′o·mist (tăk-sŏn′ŏ-mĭst), *n.* One versed in taxonomy; a systematist.
tax·on′o·my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. τάξις an arrangement, order + νόμος a law.] Classification; esp., classification of animals and plants according to their natural relationships; also, the laws and principles of such classification.
tax′pay′er (tăks′pā′ẽr), *n.* One who pays a tax.
tax sale. A sale of property, usually at auction, for nonpayment of taxes assessed against it.
tax title. The title acquired under a tax sale.
Tax′us (tăk′sŭs), *n.* [L., yew; cf. Gr. τάξος.] *Bot.* A small genus of coniferous trees, the yews, typifying the family Taxaceæ. They have stiff somewhat petioled linear leaves, spirally arranged, and a drupelike fruit consisting of a fleshy disk inclosing the hard seed. See YEW.
Tay′lor's se′ries (tā′lẽrz). *Math.* The series which is the expansion of a function by Taylor's theorem.
Taylor's theorem. *Math.* A fundamental theorem (enounced by Brook Taylor, 1715) giving the rule for calculating by a power series the value of a function in the neighborhood of some point (representing an argument value or system of values) through the values of the function and its derivatives (supposed uniform and continuous) at the point. Its form is $f(x)=f(a)+\sum_{r=1}^{r=n-1}\frac{(x-a)^r}{\lfloor r}f^r(a)+R_n$; commonly the *remainder* R_n is infinitesimal and n infinite.
Tay′lor-White′ proc′ess. *Metal.* A process (invented about 1899 by Frederick W. Taylor and Maunsel B. White) for giving toughness to self-hardening steels. The steel is heated almost to fusion, cooled to a temperature of from 700° to 850° C. in molten lead, further cooled in oil, reheated to between 370° and 670° C., and cooled in air.
tay′ra (tī′rȧ), *n.* [Galibi.] A long-tailed musteline mammal (*Galera barbara*) of South and Central America, allied to the grison. It resembles the North American fisher in size, but has short fur and is black with a grayish head.
‖**taz′za** (tät′sä), *n.* [It.] An ornamental cup or vase, or other receptacle, with a large flat shallow bowl, resting on a pedestal or pillar and often having handles.

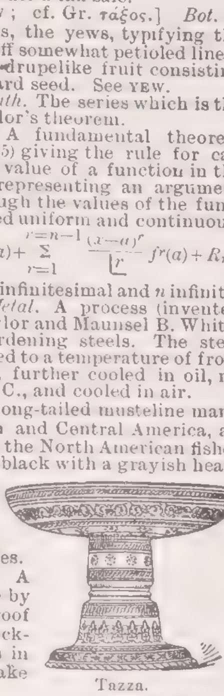
Tazza.

tchick (chĭk), *n.* [Imitative.] A slight sound such as that made by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and explosively sucking out the air at one side, as in urging on a horse. — *v. i.* To make a tchick. Cf. CLICK, *n.*, 3.
T connection. *Elec.* The connection of two coils diagrammatically as a letter **T**, chiefly used as a connection for phasing transformers. When the three free ends are connected to a source of three-phase current, two-phase current may be derived from the secondary circuits. The reverse arrangement may be used to transform from two-phase to three-phase. — **T′-con·nect′ed**, *a.*
tea (tē; *the older* tā (*cf.* GREAT) *remained the accepted pron. until about 1750*), *n.* [Chin. dial. *te*, Chin. *ch'a*²: cf. F. *thé*. Cf. CHA.] **1. a** A theaceous shrub (*Thea sinensis*) cultivated from antiquity in China (where it is believed to be indigenous) and also grown in Japan, India, etc. It has lanceolate leaves and rather large fragrant white flowers. See THEA. **b** The prepared dried leaves of this plant, used exclusively in the preparation of a beverage. Its use was introduced into Europe late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. *Teas* are classed as *green* or *black*, according to color, flavor, and mode of preparation. The leaves for green tea are heated, or roasted slightly, in shallow pans over a wood fire, almost as soon as gathered, after which they are rolled with the hands upon a table, to decrease the moisture and to twist them, again roasted, and quickly dried. Those for black tea are spread out in the open air for some time, and then tossed with the hands until flaccid, roasted for a few minutes, and rolled; after exposure to the air for a few hours in a soft and moist state, they are finally dried slowly over a charcoal fire. The operation of roasting and rolling is sometimes repeated several times, until the leaves have become of the proper color. The following lists show the principal commercial varieties of tea. — *Green teas:* Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial Hyson, Gunpowder or Pearl, Twankay. *Black teas:* Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Congo or Congou, Oolong, Souchong, Pouchong, Bohea.

Tea Plant (*Thea sinensis*) Flowering Branch, and Fruit. (½)

No knowledge of . . . [*tea*] appears to have reached Europe till after the establishment of intercourse between Portugal and China in 1517. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. An aromatic beverage prepared from tea leaves by infusion with boiling water, and taken hot or cold, with or without lemon or cream and sugar. It has stimulant and tonic properties, due to the alkaloid caffeine, and from the presence of tannin is also strongly astringent.
3. Any of numerous other plants more or less remotely resembling tea in appearance or properties; also, an infusion prepared from their leaves and used medicinally or as a beverage; — commonly with qualifying adjective or attributive, as Abyssinian *tea*, Labrador *tea*, sage *tea*, etc.
4. A light collation, usually late in the afternoon, at which tea is commonly served; hence, the evening meal, when dinner is in the middle of the day; also, an occasion, as a reception, at which tea is served.
tea of heaven, the dried leaves of a Japanese shrub (*Hydrangea thunbergii*).
tea ball. A perforated metal ball filled with tea leaves, submerged in boiling water to make tea.
tea′ber′ry (tē′bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The checkerberry **a**.
teach (tēch), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* TAUGHT (tôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEACH′ING. [ME. *techen*, pret. *taughte*, *tahte*, AS. *tǣcean*, pret. *tǣhte*, *tāhte*, p. p. *getǣht*, *getāht*, to show, teach, akin to *tācn* token. See TOKEN.] **1.** To show; guide; direct. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To make to know how; to show how; hence, to school, train, or accustom to some action; as, to *teach* one to read.
They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. *Jer.* ix. 5.
3. To direct as an instructor; to guide the studies of, or to conduct through a course of studies; to give instruction to; as, to *teach* a child or a class.
4. To impart the knowledge of; to instruct in the rules, principles, practice, or the like, of; to give lessons in; as, to *teach* Greek, music, morality, dancing.
5. To make aware by information, instruction, experience, or the like; to instruct; tell; to cause to know; as, nature *teaches* a man when to eat; *teach* us the folly of worry.
Syn. — Instruct, inform; inculcate; tell, guide, counsel.
teach (tēch), *v. i.* To give instruction; to act as preceptor.
teach′a·ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being taught; — said of a subject of instruction or of the learner; esp., apt or willing to learn; docile. — **teach′a·bil′i·ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **teach′a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **teach′a·bly**, *adv.*
teache (tēch), *n.* [Cf. Amer. Sp. *tacha*, *tacho*.] *Sugar Manuf.* Any, esp. the last, of the series of boilers or evaporating pans.
teach′er (tēch′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who teaches, or instructs; esp., one whose occupation is to instruct; an instructor; tutor.
2. One who instructs in religion; a preacher; sometimes, one who preaches without regular ordination.
tea chest. A small, square wooden case, usually lined with sheet lead or tin, in which tea is imported from the countries of its growth, as China.
teach′ing, *n.* [AS. *tǣcing*, *tǣcung*.] The act or business of instructing; also, that which is taught; instruction.
Syn. — See INSTRUCTION.
Teaching of the Twelve. = DIDACHE. See APOCRYPHA.
tea′cup′ (tē′kŭp′), *n.* A cup for tea; also, a teacupful.
tea′cup′ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a teacup can hold; enough to fill a teacup. It is sometimes, for special purposes, estimated as about four fluid ounces.
teak (tēk), *n.* [Malayalam & Tamil *tēkku*.] A tall East Indian verbenaceous timber tree (*Tectona grandis*) having large entire leaves which yield a red dye; also, its hard, strong, durable yellowish brown wood, used for shipbuilding, etc. An oil extracted from it is used medicinally and also in varnishes.

Flowering Branch of Teak.

teak of New South Wales, the Australian teak *Endiandra glauca*.
tea′ket′tle (tē′kĕt′'l), *n.* A kettle, usually with a handle and spout, for boiling water for tea, coffee, etc.
teal (tēl), *n.* [ME. *tele*; cf. D. *teling*, *taling*.] **a** Any of certain small short-necked river ducks of the genera *Nettion* and *Querquedula*, esp., in Europe, the green-winged teal *N. crecca* (see GREENWING). The garganey of the Old World and the American green-winged teal are other well-known species. The blue-winged teal (*Q. discors*) and cinnamon teal (*Q. cyanoptera*), of America (the latter confined in North America to the West, and distinguished by the deep chestnut head and under parts of the male), are allies of the garganey, and have a light blue area on the fore part of the wing. **b** Any of certain other small wild ducks, as *Aythya novæ-zealandiæ* of New Zealand and *Stictonetta nævosa* of Australia.

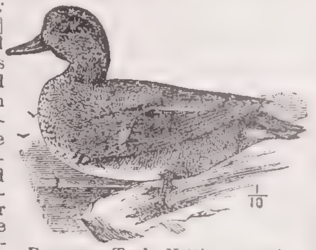
European Teal (*Nettion crecca*).

team (tēm), *n.* [ME. *tem*, *team*, AS. *téam*, offspring, progeny, family, a line of animals harnessed together (in this sense also the kindred AS. *getȳme*); akin to D. *toom* a bridle, LG. *toom* progeny, team, bridle, G. *zaum* a bridle, *zeugen* to beget, Icel. *taumr* a rein, bridle, Dan. *tömme*, Sw. *töm*, and also to E. *tow* to drag, *tug* to draw. See TUG; cf. TEEM to bear.] **1.** Progeny; lineage; race. *Obs.*
2. A group or brood of young animals, esp. of ducks.
3. A number of animals moving together. *Dryden.*
4. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed to the same vehicle, as to a coach, wagon, sled, or to the same plow or other implement. Hence, often, the animals with their harness and attached vehicle; also, in popular use and in statutes, esp. those exempting from sale on execution, a single animal (as well as two or more) used for labor and service, often with harness and vehicle (if any).
A *team* of dolphins. *Spenser.*
5. Erroneously, a wagon, carriage, or other vehicle, as in *horse and team*.
6. A number of persons associated together in any work; esp., a number of persons selected to contend on one side in a match, as in cricket, football, rowing, a debate, etc.
7. *O. Eng. Law.* A vouching to warranty; also, a right or franchise of holding a court into which foreigners, or persons out of the jurisdiction, may be vouched as warrantors, as where a purchaser vouches his seller as warrantor to prove that the goods were not stolen.
team (tēm), *v. i.;* TEAMED (tēmd); TEAM′ING. To engage in the occupation of driving a team, as in conveying or hauling lumber, goods, etc.; to be a teamster.
team, *v. t.* **1.** To make a team of; to yoke or join in a team; as, to *team* horses.
2. To convey or haul with a team; as, to *team* lumber.
3. To let out (work under a contract) to a subcontractor to be done by his teams, or gangs, of laborers. *Cant.*
team′ing, *n.* **1.** The act or occupation of driving a team, or of hauling or carrying with a team.
2. Work done by a number of workmen each doing a clearly defined portion; sometimes, *Manuf. Cant*, work given to a contractor employing men so working; also, the system of giving work to such a contractor to be so done.
tea mite. Any of several mites which infest and injure the tea plant, as the yellow tea mite (*Acarus translucens*) and the five-legged tea mite (*Typhlodromus carinatus*).
team′work′ (tēm′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Work done with a team, as distinguished from that done by personal labor.
2. Work done by a number of associates, usually each doing a clearly defined portion, but all subordinating personal prominence to the efficiency of the whole; as, the *teamwork* of a football eleven or a gun crew.
Is the *teamwork* system employed, or does one workman make the whole cigar? *U. S. Consular Repts.*
tea party. **1.** A social gathering at which tea is served.
2. [*caps.*, and with *the*.] See BOSTON TEA PARTY.
tea′pot′ (tē′pŏt′), *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made and from which it is served.
tea′poy (tē′poi; tē′poi′), *n.* [Hind. *tipāī*; Hind. *tīn* three + Per. *pāe* foot.] Orig., an ornamental stand with three legs; hence, esp., such a stand for a tea service.
tear (tēr), *n.* [ME. *ter*, *tere*, *tear*, AS. *téar*, *tæhher*, *tæher*; akin to G. *zähre*, OHG. *zahar*, OFries. & Icel. *tār*, Sw. *tår*, Dan. *taare*, Goth. *tagr*, OIr. *dēr*, W. *dagr*, OW. *dacr*, L. *lacrima*, *lacruma*, for older *dacruma*, Gr. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, δάκρυμα. Cf. LACHRYMOSE.] **1.** *Physiol.* A drop of the limpid saline fluid secreted, normally in small amount, by the lachrymal gland, and diffused between the eye and the eyelids to moisten the parts and facilitate their motion. Ordinarily the secretion passes through the lachrymal duct into the nose, but when profuse it overflows the lids.
2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; also, a solid transparent tear-shaped drop, as of some balsams or resins.
3. An expression of grief; a lament. *Rare.* "Some melodious *tear*." *Milton.*
4. *Glass Manuf.* A partially vitrified bit of clay in glass.
tears of St. Lawrence, the Perseid shower of meteors, seen every year on or about the eve of St. Lawrence, August 9th. — **t. of wine**, drops which form and roll down a glass above the surface of strong wine. The phenomenon is due to the evaporation of alcohol from the surface layer, which, becoming more watery, increases in surface tension and creeps up the sides until its weight causes it to break.
tear (târ), *v. t.; pret.* TORE (tōr; 201), *Obs.* TARE (târ); *p. p.* TORN (tōrn; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEAR′ING. [ME. *teren*, AS. *teran*; akin to OS. *farterian* to destroy, D. *teren* to consume, G. *zerren* to pull, to tear, *zehren* to consume, Icel. *tæra*, Goth. *gataíran* to destroy, Lith. *dirti* to flay, Russ. *drat'* to pull, to tear, Gr. δέρειν to flay, Skr. *dar* to burst. Cf. EPIDERMIS.] **1.** To separate parts of, or pull apart, by force; to rend; to make a rent or rents in; as, to *tear* cloth; also, to lacerate; as, to *tear* the skin.
Tear him to pieces; he 's a conspirator. *Shak.*
2. Hence, fig., to divide by violent measures; to disrupt; rend; as, a nation *torn* by factions; a mind *torn* by doubts; also, to wound sharply; as, a heart *torn* with grief.
3. To make, effect, or the like, by or as by tearing; as, to *tear* a hole in cloth; to *tear* a way through a wall.
4. To remove by force; to drag violently; to wrench; as, a child *torn* from its home; to *tear* out one's eyes.

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tax′or (tăk′sẽr), *n.* [NL.] = TAXER.
taxt Taxed. *Ref. Sp.*
taxt, *n.* A tax. *Obs. Scot.*
tax′wax′, *n.* Gristle; paxwax. *Dial. Eng.*
-taxy. See -TAXIS.
tay. † THEY. [TEA.]
tay (tā). Obs. or dial. var. of
Ta-yas′su (tȧ-yăs′o͞o), **Ta′yas-su′i-dæ** (tā′yȧ-sū′ĭ-dē). [NL.] Syns. of TAGASSU, TAGASSUIDÆ.
taye, tayel. † TAEL.
Ta-yg′e-ta (tā-ĭj′ē-tȧ), *n.* [L. *Taygete*, fr. Gr. Ταϋγέτη.] See PLEIADES, STAR.
ta′yir, ta′yer (tā′yẽr), *n.* Also *tyre*. [Tamil *tayir*.] Curdled milk. *India.*
tayl. † TAIL.
tayler. † TAILOR.
tayllage. † TAILAGE.
Tay′lor-ism (tā′lẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrinal system of Nathaniel William Taylor (1786–1858), professor of theology in New Haven, Conn., 1822–58, whose distinctive tenets were that man has the power of contrary choice, that virtue is the choice of the highest good of the universe, and that sin is not a propagated essential property of the human soul, nor the necessary means of the greatest good. Cf. TYLERISM. — **Tay′lor·ite** (-īt), *n.*
taym. † TIME.
tay′saam′ (tī′säm′), *n.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *tai-ts'àm*.] A Chinese raw silk of medium grade obtained in Canton province.
taythe. † TITHE.
ta′zel (tā′z'l). † TEASEL.
ta-zi′a (tȧ-zē′ä), *n.* Also *tazeea*. [Ar. *ta'ziyah* mourning for the dead.] = TABUT. *India.*
taz′zle. † TEASEL.
Tb. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Tb*]. Terbium. [T, *a*.]
T bob, T branch, T bulb, etc. See
tc. *Abbr.* Tierce.
t. c. *Abbr. Music.* Tre corde (It., three strings); i.e., use loud pedal.
T cart. See under T, *a*.
T. C. D. *Abbr.* Trinity College, Dublin. [see forms in CH-.]
tch-. For various words in *tch-*,
tchar′ka (chär′kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *charka*, dim. of *chara* cup.] See MEASURE.
Tcheb′y-shef′fi-an, *or* **Cheb′y-shev′i-an** (chĕb′ĭ-shĕf′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to the Russian mathematician Patnutij Tchebysheff (b. 1821) or his discoveries.
Tche-by′sheff's, *or* **Che-by′shev's. rule** (chĕ-bĭsh′ĕfs). [See TCHEBYSHEFFIAN.] A rule for finding approximately the area of a curvilinear figure from ordinates laid off at given distances (taken from a table) along a base, the area equaling the product of the average ordinate into the base.
Tchebysheff's. *or* **Chebyshev's, straight-line motion.** See STRAIGHT-LINE.
tcheir. † CHAIR.
tche′ke, tche′ki (chĕ′kē; -kĭ). Vars. of CHEKE. See WEIGHT.
tcher′no-zem, tcher′no-zom. Vars. of CHERNOZEM.
tchet′verte Var. of CHETVERT. See MEASURE.
Tchi. Var. of TSHI.
Tchoud (cho͞od). Var. of CHUD. = TAVASTIAN.
tchou′ma (cho͞o′mä), *n.* [Chin. *ch'u*² grass + *ma*² hemp.] Ramie. *China.*
T crank. See T, *a*
T D. A clay pipe: — so called from the initials, prob. of the maker, stamped on many of them. *Colloq., U. S.* [TIE; TO.]
te. † TEE, draw; THE; THY;
te. Obs. or dial. Eng of THOU; THEE, *pron.*
Te. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Te*]. Tellurium. [gineer.]
T. E. *Abbr.* Topographical En-
tea, *v. i. & t.* To partake of, or entertain with, tea (the beverage or the meal). *Colloq.*
tea blight. = MOSQUITO BLIGHT.
tea bread. Sweetened bread or buns to be eaten with tea.
tea broom. Tea tree. [with tea.]
tea cake. A kind of cake served
teach′a-bl. Teachable. *Ref. Sp.*
teach′er-ess, *n.* A female teacher. *Rare.*
teach′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
teach′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
teachers' institute. See INSTITUTE, *n.*, 3 c.
teach′less, *a.* Not teachable. *R.*
teach′ment. *n.* Instruction; teaching. *Obs.*
teach′y (*dial.* tĕch′ĭ). Obs. or dial. var. of TECHY. [*cal, U. S.*]
tea clam. A small quahog. *Lo-*
tead (tēd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOAD [A torch. *Obs.*]
tead (tēd), *n.* [L. *taeda*, *teda*.]
teadious. † TEDIOUS.
tea fight. A tea party. *Slang.*
teafor. † TIVER.
tea garden. A public garden where tea and other refreshments are served.
tea′gle (tē′g'l), *n.* [Cf. TACKLE.] A hoisting apparatus; a crane. *Dial. Eng.*
teagle post. A post supporting one end of a tiebeam in a frame
tea gown. A dressy gown, usually loose and of soft material, worn at afternoon tea at home.
Teague (tēg), *n.* A mischievous, blundering, faithful Irish servant lad in Sir Robert Howard's "The Committee;" hence, as a nickname, an Irishman. — **Teague′land** (tēg′lănd), *n. Rare.* — **Teague′land-er**, *n.* *Rare.*
teah. *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
tea house. A house of refreshment where tea is a specialty, as in China and Japan. [teak.]
teak′wood′, *n.* The wood of the
teal. Scot. var. of TILL, to entice.
tealde. † *told*, pret. & p. p. of TELL. [mon European teal.]
teal duck. A teal; esp., the com-
teale. † TALE
tea lead (lĕd). Thin sheet lead, used in lining tea chests.
tea leaf. **a** A leaf of the tea plant. **b** One of the dried leaves constituting tea.
team′ful. † TEEMFUL.
team′land. *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* The area of land that is plowed by or supports a plow team.
team play. Collective play of a team, as in football.
team′ster (tēm′stẽr), *n.* One who drives a team or engages in teaming as a business. [-WISE.]
team′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* See
tean (tēn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TONE, one.
tean′al (tēn′'l), *n.* [AS. *tǣnel* a wicker basket.] A kind of large basket. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
teanure. † TENURE.
tea oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
teap (tēp), *n.* [Cf. TUP, and dial. *tip* a ram.] A ram. Cf. TUP. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tea plant. = TEA, 1 **a**.

5. To fritter away; to waste; — a Latinism (cf. *tero*). *Obs.*
Syn. — TEAR, RIP, REND, SPLIT, CLEAVE, RIVE. To TEAR is to pull forcibly apart; to RIP is to separate forcibly esp. along a line or surface of juncture; REND is elevated or poetical, and implies greater violence than *tear;* as, to *tear* a garment (through the texture); to *rip* a garment (along a seam); "Thou didst *rend* thy clothes" (2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 27). SPLIT implies separation esp. in the direction of grain or layers; CLEAVE (commonly somewhat rhetorical) emphasizes more strongly the idea of sundering; RIVE is elevated or poetical for *cleave;* as, "Thou . . . *split'st* the unwedgeable and gnarled oak" (*Shak.*); "to *cleave* a heart in twain" (*id.*); "The soul and body *rive* not more in parting than greatness going off" (*id.*). See CUT, FRACTURE.
to tear a cat, to rant violently; to rave. *Obs. Shak.* — **to t. one's beard** *or* **hair**, to pull or pluck the hair violently as an indication of rage, grief, or the like. — **to t. one's self away**, to leave unwillingly. *Colloq.* — **to t. up. a** To rip up; to remove from a fixed state by violence; as, *to tear up* a floor; *to tear up* the foundations of government or order. **b** To tear into pieces; as, *to tear up* a letter.

tear (târ), *v. i.* **1.** To divide or separate on being pulled; to be rent; as, this cloth *tears* easily.
2. To move or act with violence, excited haste, or the like; as, the horse *tore* down the road; also, *Dial.*, to rage; storm.

tear, *n.* **1.** Act of tearing, or state of being torn; a rent.
2. A spree; as, to go on a *tear*. *Slang.*
3. A rush; a rage. *Dial. Eng.*

tear'er (târ'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tears or rends anything.
2. One who rages or blusters; also, anything that violently attracts attention, as for size, vigor, or the like. *Slang.*

tear'ful (tēr'fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping; as, *tearful* eyes. — **tear'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **tear'ful-ness**, *n.*

tear'ing (târ'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TEAR. Specif.: *a.* Hasty; furious; tremendous; as, a *tearing* hurry; a *tearing* rage; — used also adverbially; as, *tearing* angry. *Colloq.*

tear'less (tēr'lĕs), *a.* Shedding no tears; free from tears.
Tearless Battle, *Gr. Hist.*, a battle in B. C. 368 in which the Spartans defeated the Arcadians without losing a man.
— **tear'less-ly**, *adv.* — **tear'less-ness**, *n.*

tea rose. Any of many tea-scented tender or half-hardy garden roses descended, chiefly by hybridization, from *Rosa chinensis* and *R. gallica*. Perle des Jardins, the bride, Mme. de Watteville, etc., are varieties. See ROSE, *n.*, 1.

tear'pit' (tēr'pĭt'), *n.* A sebaceous gland opening beneath the lower eyelid of most deer and antelope; the lachrymal sinus. It is capable of being opened at pleasure, and secretes a waxy odorous substance.

tear'y (tēr'ĭ), *a.* [ME. *tery*, AS. *téarig.*] **1.** Wet with tears; tearful.
2. Consisting of tears, or drops like tears.
3. Provocative of tears; pathetic; as, a *teary* story.

tease (tēz), *v. t.*; TEASED (tēzd); TEAS'ING (tēz'ĭng). [ME. *tesen*, AS. *tǣsan* to pluck, tease; akin to OD. *teesen*, MHG. *zeisen*, Dan. *tæse tæsse.*] **1.** To disentangle and lay parallel, as fibers; to comb or card, as wool or flax.
2. To scratch, as cloth, to raise a nap; to teasel.
3. To tear or separate (a tissue or specimen) into minute shreds for microscopic examination of the structure.
4. To vex with importunity or impertinence; to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and raillery; to plague; harass; also, sometimes, loosely, to importune; beg; as, a child *teases* one to play with it.

He . . . suffered them to *tease* him into acts directly opposed to his strongest inclinations. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Vex, annoy, disturb, irritate, plague, torment, mortify, tantalize, chagrin. See HARASS.

tease (tēz), *n.* **1.** Act of teasing, or state of being teased.
2. One that teases or plagues. *Colloq.*

tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* Also *tassel*, *tazel*, *teasle*, *teazel*, and *teazle*. [ME. *tesel*, AS. *tǣsel*, *tǣsl*, the fuller's herb. See TEASE.] **1. a** A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, esp. *D. fullonum*, the fuller's teasel. **b** Boneset.
2. A flower head of the fuller's teasel, covered with stiff hooked bracts and used, when dried, to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See DIPSACUS.
3. Any contrivance used as a substitute for teasels (in sense 2).

Fuller's Teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*).

tea'sel, *v. t.*; -SELED (-z'ld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. To subject, as woolen cloth, to the action of teasels, to raise a nap.

tea'sel-er, tea'sel-ler (-ẽr), *n.* One that teasels; a teaseling machine.

teasel frame. A frame in which teasels are fixed for use.

teas'er (tēz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that teases.
2. A jaeger gull.
3. *Textile Manuf.* A willow.
4. *Elec.* One of two coils or transformers forming a T connection. The term was formerly applied to a shunt winding on field magnets for maintaining their magnetism when the main circuit is open.

tea service *or* **set**. The appurtenances or utensils required for a tea table, comprising the teapot, cream pitcher, and sugar bowl, and sometimes cups and saucers, spoons, etc.

tease tenon (tēz). *Carp.* A long tenon at the top of a post to receive two beams crossing one above the other.

tea'spoon' (tē'spo͞on'), *n.* A spoon, commonly holding half as much as a dessert spoon, used in stirring and sipping tea, coffee, etc., and for other purposes.

tea'spoon'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). Enough to fill a teaspoon, usually reckoned at a fluid dram, or one quarter of a tablespoonful (3.7 c. c.).

teat (tēt), *n.* [ME. *tete*, OF. *tete*, F. *tette*, of Teutonic orig.; cf. LG. & OD. *titte*, D. *tet*, G. *zitze*, akin to AS. *tit*, *titt* (whence ME. *titte*). Cf. TIT a teat.] **1.** The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the udder or breast of a mammal; a nipple or mammilla.
2. *Mech.* A small projecting part, as on a countersink or counterbore to guide it in a drilled hole; a snug or stop.

tea tree. **1.** The tea plant. See TEA, *n.*, 1.
2. *Bot.* **a** In Australia and New Zealand, any of various myrtaceous shrubs of *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, forming dense thickets; specif., the shrub *Leptospermum scoparium*. **b** An African solanaceous shrub (*Lycium afrum*) having spiny branches and violet-colored flowers.

Tea Tree (*Leptospermum scoparium*). (¼)

teaze'-hole' (tēz'hōl'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *tisard* fire door.] *Glass Manuf.* The opening in a furnace for fuel.

teaz'er (tēz'ẽr), *n.* [From F. *tiser* to feed a fire + E. *-er*.] A fireman or stoker of a glass furnace.

Tea'zle, Lady (tē'z'l). The heroine of Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," the young wife of **Sir Peter Teazle**, an exacting but kindly old gentleman who marries late in life. She is "a lively and innocent, though imprudent, country girl."

tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *technique*. See TECHNICAL, *a.*] **1.** The method or style of performance in any art; technical skill; execution.
2. = TECHNICS.

tech'ni-cal (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. τεχνικός, fr. τέχνη an art, akin to τέκτων a carpenter, Skr. *taksh* to cut, shape, make, and prob. to E. *text*. Cf. TEXT.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the useful or mechanic arts, or any science, business, or the like; specially appropriate to any art, science, business, or the like; as, *technical* training, problems, skill, words.
2. *Finance.* Designating, or pertaining to, a market the price in which is mainly determined by manipulation or speculative conditions. *Cant.*
technical estoppel. See ESTOPPEL. — **t. traverse.** *Law.* See TRAVERSE, *n.* — **t. troops**, *Mil.*, troops composed of men of technical training, as telegraphers, electricians, etc. *Rare.*

tech'ni-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being technical; technicalness.
2. That which is technical, or peculiar to any trade, profession, sect, or the like, esp. in terminology or method of procedure; as, medical and legal *technicalities*.

tech-ni'cian (tĕk-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* A technicist; esp., one skilled particularly in the technical details of his work.

tech'ni-cist (tĕk'nĭ-sĭst), *n.* One skilled in technics, or in one or more of the practical arts.

tech'nics (tĕk'nĭks), *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; branches of learning relating to the arts.

tech'ni-phone (-nĭ-fōn), *n.* [Gr. τέχνη art + *-phone*.] *Music.* A dumb gymnastic apparatus for training the hands of pianists and organists, as to a legato touch.

tech'nique' (tĕk'nēk'), *n.* [F.] Technic (in sense 1); — the form commonly used for method of execution in fine art.

techno-. Combining form fr. Gr. τέχνη, *art*, *skill*, *craft*.

tech-nog'ra-phy (tĕk-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*techno-* + *-graphy*.] Description of the arts and crafts of tribes and peoples. — **tech'no-graph'ic, -i-cal** (tĕk'nō-grăf'ĭk, -ĭ-kăl), *a.*

tech'no-lith'ic (tĕk'nō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*techno-* + *lithic*.] Of, designating, or pert. to, stone implements shaped by design, rather than by chance or wear; — opposed to *protolithic*.

tech'no-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) }
tech'no-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to technology.

tech-nol'o-gist (tĕk-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in technology; one who treats of arts, or of the terms of arts.

tech-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*techno-* + *-logy*; cf. Gr. τεχνολογία systematic treatment: cf. F. *technologie*.] **1.** Industrial science; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts, esp. of the more important manufactures, as spinning, weaving, metallurgy, etc.
2. Terminology used in arts, sciences, or the like.

tech'y (tĕch'ĭ), *a.*; TECH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); TECH'I-EST. [From ME. *tecche*, *tache*, a habit, quality, bad habit, OF. *teche*, a mark or quality (good or bad), F. *tache* a spot, blemish. Cf. TOUCHY.] **1.** Peevish; fretful; irritable; touchy.
2. Likely to cause irritation; vexing.
Syn. — See IRASCIBLE.

Te-co'ma (tē-kō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. fr. Mex. *tecomachitl*, name of the shrub.] *Bot.* A genus of mainly tropical bignoniaceous shrubs, mostly climbers, having large showy flowers with a 5-toothed calyx, a nearly regular corolla, and four perfect stamens. *T. radicans* is the common trumpet creeper of the United States.

Tec'ti-bran'chi-a'ta (tĕk'tĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *tectus* (p. p. of *tegere* to cover) + Gr. βράγχιον a gill.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of opisthobranchiate gastropods in which the gill is usually situated on one side of the back, and protected by a fold of the mantle. When there is a shell, it is usually thin and often rudimentary and largely or entirely covered by the mantle. The bubble shells and the genus *Aplysia* are examples. The Pteropoda are now often included. — **tec'ti-branch** (tĕk'tĭ-brăŋk), *a. & n.* — **tec'ti-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

tec-tol'o-gy (tĕk-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τέκτων a carpenter + *-logy*.] *Biol.* A division of morphology in which the organism is regarded as composed of morphons of different orders. *Haeckel.* — **tec'to-log'i-cal** (tĕk'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Tec-to'na (tĕk-tō'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam, Telugu, and Malay *tēkku* teak. Cf. TEAK.] *Bot.* A small genus of verbenaceous trees, of India, Malaysia, and the Philippine Islands, having entire woolly leaves and paniculate cymes of small white or bluish flowers. See TEAK.

tec-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *tectonicus*, Gr. τεκτονικός, fr. τέκτων, -ονος, a carpenter, builder.] Of or pert. to construction. Specif.: **a** Architectural. **b** *Biol.* Structural. **c** *Geol. & Phys. Geog.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the rock structures and external forms resulting from the deformation of the earth's crust; as, *tectonic* arches or valleys.

tec-ton'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science or art by which implements, vessels, buildings, etc., are constructed, both in relation to their use and to their artistic design.

tec-to'ri-al (tĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *tectorius.*] *Anat.* Of the nature of a covering. — **tectorial membrane**, *Anat.*, the membrane of Corti.

tec'to-spon-dyl'ic (tĕk'tō-spŏn-dĭl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τέκτων a builder + σπόνδυλος a vertebra.] *Zoöl.* Designating a type of vertebra in certain elasmobranchs, similar to the cyclospondylic, but with additional calcified cylinders outside of and concentric with that surrounding the notochord.

tec-tri'ces (tĕk-trī'sēz; tĕk'trĭ-sēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* TECTRIX (tĕk'trĭks). [NL., fr. L. *tegere*, *tectum*, to cover.] *Zoöl.* The wing or tail coverts of a bird. See COVERT, *n.*, 3. — **tec-tri'cial** (tĕk-trĭsh'ăl), *a.*

ted (tĕd), *v. t.*; TED'DED; TED'DING. [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *teðja* to spread manure, fr. *tað* manure; akin to MHG. *zetten* to scatter. Cf. TATH.] To spread, or turn from the swath and scatter, for drying, as new-mown grass.

The smell of grain or *tedded* grass. *Milton.*

ted'der (-ẽr), *n.* One that teds; specif., a machine for stirring and spreading hay.

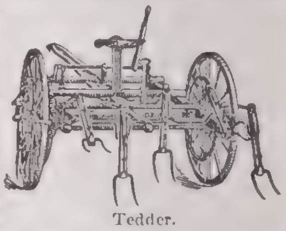
Tedder.

‖ **Te De'um** (tē dē'ŭm). [L., fr. *te* (accus. of *tu* thou) + *Deum*, accus. of *Deus* God. See THOU; DEITY.] **1.** An ancient and celebrated Christian hymn, of unknown authorship, but often, wrongly, ascribed to St. Ambrose; — so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus*." It forms part of the daily matins of the Roman Catholic breviary, being recited at the end of matins on all festivals and on all Sundays except in Advent and Lent, and is sung on all occasions of thanksgiving. In its English form (beginning, "We praise thee, O God") it forms a part of the regular morning service of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, being sung or said after the first lesson, except when the Benedicite is used.
2. Hence: **a** A musical setting of this hymn. **b** A religious service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

te'di-ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs; tēd'yŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *taediosus*, fr. *taedium*: cf. OF. *tedieus*. See TEDIUM.] **1.** Involving tedium; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, slowness, or the like; wearisome; as, a *tedious* life, speech, hour.
2. Giving offense; displeasing; noxious. *Obs.*
3. Slow; dilatory. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. Peevish; irritable. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Wearisome, fatiguing, tiresome. See IRKSOME.
— **te'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **te'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

te'di-um (tē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *taedium*, fr. *taedet* it disgusts, it wearies one.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness. "The *tedium* of his office." *Dickens.*
Syn. — TEDIUM, ENNUI, BOREDOM. TEDIUM is irksomeness or weariness; the word applies either to a quality of objects or to a state of mind; ENNUI is languid weariness or listless discontent; BOREDOM (a recent and more or less colloquial word) often implies a more specific cause than *ennui;* as, "the *tedium* of the way" (*Hawthorne*); "the *tedium* of the squire's society" (*Trollope*); "His sister, wife, and children yawned, with a long, slow, and drear *ennui*" (*Shelley*); "The spirit of laziness . . . begins to possess even me . . . ; yet has it not so prevailed but that I feel that discontent with myself, that *ennui*, that ever

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tear. ✝ THERE.
tear (tēr), *v. i.* To weep. *Scot.*
tear bag. A tearpit.
tear bottle. See LACHRYMATORY, 1.
tear'cat' (târ'kăt'), *n.* A blusterer. *Obs. or R.*
tearce. ✝ TIERCE.
tear'drop' (tēr'drŏp'), *n.* A tear.
tear'-fall'ing, *a.* Shedding tears; tender. *Poetic.*
tear gland. Lachrymal gland.
tear grass. Job's-tears.
tearm. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TERM.
tearm'er. ✝ TERMER.
tearm'ly. ✝ TERMLY.
tear'mouth' (târ'mouth'), *n.* A ranter. *Obs. or R.*
tear sac (tēr). A tearpit.
tea'-seed' oil. See OIL, *Table* I.
tea'sel, *v. i.* To cut and gather teasels.
teart (tērt). Dial. Eng. of TART.
tear'thumb', *n.* Either of two trailing polygonaceous plants (*Polygonum arifolium* and *P. sagittatum*), having stems beset with sharp prickles.
teas'a-ble, tease'a-ble (tēz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
tea scrub. In Australia, a scrub formed by the **tea tree**; also, the tree itself.
tease'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
teaser. Var. of TEAZER.
teasicke. ✝ PHTHISIC.
tea'sil. ✝ TEASEL.
teas'ing-ly, *adv.* of *teasing*, p. pr.
tea'sle (tē'z'l). Var. of TEASEL, *n. & v. t.*
teas'ler. Var. of TEASELER.
teast'er. ✝ TESTER.
teast'ie. ✝ TESTY.
teat (tēt). Var. of TATE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
teata, *adv.* Excessively; very. *Obs.*
teat'ed, *a.* Having teats.
teathe (tēth), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *teðja*, v.] = TATH. *Dial. Eng.*
teath'er (tĕth'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of TETHER.
Te'a-tin (tē'ȧ-tĭn). Var. of THEATIN.
teat'ish. ✝ TETTISH.
teat'ling, *n.* Suckling. *Obs.*
teat'man (tēt'măn; *dial.* tĭt'-), *n.* An undersized pig supposed to be the last born in a litter.
teat'y (tēt'ĭ), *a.* [See TETTISH.] Fretful; cross; peevish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
teave (tēv; tâv). Var. of TAVE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tea wagon *or* **waggon**. *Naut.* Formerly, an East Indiaman in the tea trade.
tea'zel, tea'zle (tē'z'l). Var. of TEASEL.
Te'bah (tē'bȧ). *Bib.*
Teb'a-li'ah (tĕb'ȧ-lī'ȧ; tē-băl'-yȧ). *Bib.*
teb'bad (tĕb'ăd), *n.* [Cf. Per. *tabbūda* a shivering paroxysm in fever, and Per. *tab* fever, *bād* wind.] *Meteor.* A sand storm or simoom of Central Asia.
Teb'bath (tĕb'ȧth). *D. Bib.*
teb'bet (-ĭt). Var. of TABET. *Scot.*
Te-bet' (tĕ-bĕt'), *n.* Also **Tebeth'**. [Heb. *tebēth.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.
Te'bu. Var. of TIBU. *Phil. I.*
te'ca (tā'kä), *n.* [Sp.] Teak.
te'ca-li' (tā'kä-lē'), *n.* [From *Tecali*, Mexico.] Mexican onyx.
tecche. ✝ TACHE, TECHY.
teccheles. ✝ TACHELESS.
tech. ✝ TACHE, TEACH.
tech. *Abbr.* Technical; technically; technology.
teche. ✝ TACHE, TEACH, TECHY.
techement. ✝ TEACHMENT.
techen. ✝ TEACH.
tech'i-ly (tĕch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TECHY.
tech'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
techit. Obs. p. p. of TEACH.
tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *technique*.] Technical. *Rare.*
tech'ni-cal-ly (tĕk'nĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of TECHNICAL.
tech'ni-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tech'ni-cals (tĕk'nĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* Technics. *Rare.*
tech'ni-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Technology. *Rare.* — **tech'ni-co-log'i-cal** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a. R.*
tech'ni-con (tĕk'nĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τεχνικόν, neut. of τεχνικός pert. to art.] A gymnastic device for developing the hands for piano or organ playing.
tech'nism (tĕk'nĭz'm), *n.* Technicality.
tech'nist (-nĭst), *n.* = TECHNICIST.
tech'no-chem'i-cal, *a.* See TECHNO-.
technol. *Abbr.* Technological; technologically.
tech-non'o-my (tĕk-nŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*techno-* + Gr. νόμος law.] The laws or principles of the industrial arts. — **tech'no-nom'ic** (tĕk'nō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*
techour. ✝ TEACHER.
techrys. Obs. pl. of TICKER, a spot.
techyn. ✝ TEACH.
teck (tĕk), *n.* A ready-tied cravat imitating a four-in-hand.
teck'le. ✝ TACKLE.
tect, *a.* [L. *tectus*, p. p. of *tegere*.] Covered; hidden. *Obs.*
Tec'ti-bran'chi-a (tĕk'tĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TECTIBRANCHIATA.
tec'ti-form (tĕk'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *tectum* roof + E. *-form*.] Rooflike; serving as a cover or lid.
tect'ly, *adv.* of TECT. *Obs.*
tec'to-ceph'a-ly (tĕk'tō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [L. *tectum* roof + Gr. κεφαλή head.] = SCAPHOCEPHALY. — **tec'to-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*
tec-to'ri-an (tĕk-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* Pert. to plastering. *Obs.*
Tec'to-spon'dy-li (tĕk'tō-spŏn'dĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of elasmobranch fishes having tectospondylic vertebræ. It includes the rays, angel fish, and sawfishes.
tec'to-spon'dy-lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Tectospondylic. **b** Pert. to the Tectospondyli.
tec'trix (tĕk'trĭks), *n.*, *sing.* of TECTRICES.
tecul. ✝ TICAL.
te'cum (tē'kŭm). Var. of TUCUM.
te'cu-má' palm (tā'ko͞o-mä'). [Tupi *tucumá*.] A Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (*Astrocaryum tucuma*).
ted (tĕd), *n.* A toad. *Scot.*
te'da, *n.* [L. *taeda*.] A pitch-pine tree. *Obs.*
Te'da (tā'dä), *n.* See TIBU.
tedai. ✝ TO-DAY.
tedde. ✝ TED.
ted'der (tĕd'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of TETHER.
Ted'dy (-ĭ), *n.* Dim. of THEODORE, EDWARD.
tede. ✝ TEAD.
teder. ✝ TOTHER.
‖ **te-des'co** (tā-dĕs'kō), *a.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kē). [It., of Germanic origin. See DUTCH.] German; — used esp. of art, literature, etc.
‖ **Te De'um lau-da'mus.** [L.] We praise thee, O God! See TE DEUM.
tedge (tĕj), *n.* *Founding.* An ingate or runner.
te-dif'er-ous (tē-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *taedifer*.] Bearing a torch. *Obs.*
te'di-fy (tē'dĭ-fī), *v. i.* [*tedium* + *-fy*.] To cause tedium. *Obs.*
te'di-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tediousness. *Rare.*
te'diou-some (tē'dĭ-sŭm; tĕd'ĭ-), **te'di-some**, *a.* [See TEDIOUS; 1st -SOME.] Tedious. *Scot.*
tedir, tedure. ✝ TETHER.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

accompanies it in its beginnings" (*Gray*); "I suppose I shall go on 'existing' till the *boredom* of it becomes too great" (*J. R. Green*). See IRKSOME, MELANCHOLY.

tee (tē), *n.* The letter T, t; also, something shaped like, or resembling in form, the letter T (see T). Specif.: **a** A short piece of pipe having a lateral outlet, used to connect a line of pipe with a pipe at a right angle with the line. **b** A short piece of iron fastened at its middle to the end of a chain. It is passed through a hole and turned crosswise to secure the chain. **c** A metal bar or beam of T section.

tee (tē), *n.* [Perh. fr. the sign T to mark the exact place.] **1.** The mark aimed at in various games, as curling. **2.** *Golf.* The place from which the ball is struck in starting toward a hole; often, specif., a small artificial elevation, as of wet sand or earth, on which the ball is poised.

tee, *v. t.*; TEED (tēd); TEE'ING. *Golf.* To place (the ball) on a tee; — often with *up*.

teem (tēm), *v. t.*; TEEMED (tēmd); TEEM'ING. [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *tæma* to empty, fr. *tōmr* empty; akin to Dan. *tömme* to empty, Sw. *tömma*. Cf. TOOM empty.] **1.** To pour; empty; — commonly followed by *out*; as, to *teem* out ale. *Obs. or Dial.* *Swift.* **2.** *Steel Manuf.* To pour, as steel, from a melting pot; to fill, as a mold, with molten metal. **3.** To drain; as, to *teem* boiled potatoes. *Colloq., Eng.*

teem, *v. i.* [ME. *temen*, AS. *tēman*, *tȳman*, fr. *téam*. See TEAM.] **1.** To bring forth young, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear; to be pregnant; to conceive. *Now Rare or Dial.* **2.** To be full, or ready to bring forth; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific; to abound.

His mind *teeming* with schemes of future deceit. *Scott.*

3. To betake one's self; resort; go. *Obs.*

teem, *v. t.* **1.** To produce; to bring forth; to generate.

That [grief] of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shak.*

2. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To bear (witness). **b** To bring about; effect. **c** To bring; fetch; lead; also, reflexively, to go.

teem'ing, *p. a.* Prolific; productive; full; overflowing; also, abounding; crowding; as, *teeming* tenements.

teen (tēn), *n.* [ME. *tene*, AS. *téona* reproach, wrong, fr. *téon* to accuse; akin to G. *zeihen*, Goth. *gateihan* to tell, announce. See TOKEN.] **1.** Grief; sorrow; affliction; pain. *Archaic or Dial.* *Chaucer. M. Arnold.* **2.** Anger; vexation; hate. *Obs.*

teen, *v. t.* [AS. *teónian*, or *tȳnan*, to slander, vex. See TEEN, *n.*] **1.** To provoke; vex; irritate; trouble; injure. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To reproach; calumniate; abuse. *Obs.*

-teen. [ME. *-tene*, AS. *-tȳne*, *-tēne*, *-tiene*. See TEN.] The termination of the cardinal numbers from *thirteen* to *nineteen* inclusive, signifying *and ten*.

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* [From -TEEN.] The years of one's age, or any numbers, having the termination *-teen*; as, a girl in her *teens*.

Tees'wa'ter (tēz'wô'tẽr), *n.* [From the river *Tees*, northern England.] **a** A breed of cattle formerly bred in England, but supposed to have originated in Holland and to have been the principal stock from which the shorthorns were derived. **b** An old English breed of sheep allied to the Leicester and prob. the progenitors of the Wensleydale.

tee'ter (tē'tẽr), *v. i. & t.*; TEE'TERED (-tẽrd); TEE'TER-ING. [E. dial. *titter* to tremble, to seesaw; cf. Icel. *titra* to tremble, OHG. *zittarōn*, G. *zittern*.] To move up and down on the ends of a balanced plank, or with a similar motion, as children do for sport; to seesaw. *U. S.*

tee'ter, *n.* Act of teetering; also, a seesaw. *U. S.*

teethe (tēth), *v. i.*; TEETHED (tēthd); TEETH'ING (tēth'ĭng). To grow teeth; also, to cut one's teeth.

teeth'ing (tēth'ĭng), *n.* The first growth of teeth, or the phenomena attending their issue through the gums; dentition.

tee-to'tal (tē-tō'tăl), *a.* [Prob. for *T-total*, used to emphasize the word.] **1.** Entire; total. *Colloq.* **2.** Of or pertaining to total abstinence from intoxicating drink; as, a *teetotal* pledge or meeting.

tee-to'tal-er, tee-to'tal-ler (tē-tō'tăl-ẽr), *n.* One who abstains totally from intoxicating drink.

tee-to'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Principle or practice of entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

tee-to'tal-ly, *adv.* **1.** Completely; entirely; totally. **2.** In regard to, or from the standpoint of, teetotalism. *R.*

tee-to'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [For T-*totum*. See TOTAL.] A child's toy, somewhat like a top, twirled by the fingers. Originally it was used for games of chance, and was four-sided, one side bearing the letter T, standing for Latin *totum*, all, meaning, take all the stakes, whence the name. The other sides each bore a letter, as P (put down), or D (Latin *depone*, meaning put down); N (nothing, or Latin *nil*, *nihil*, nothing); H (half); or A (Latin *aufer*, take away).

tee–to'–tum (tē-tō'tŭm), *n.* [Cf. TEETOTALER.] A workingmen's resort conducted under religious influences as a counteractant to the drinking saloon. *Colloq. or Cant.*

teff (tĕf), *n.* [Prob. native name.] An important Abyssinian grain plant (*Poa abyssinica*), the grain of which yields a white flour of good quality.

teg'men (tĕg'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* TEGMINA (-mĭ-nȧ). [L., fr. *tegere*, *tectum*, to cover.] A tegument, or covering. Hence: **a** *Bot.* = ENDOPLEURA. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) One of the elytra of a beetle, or one of the thickened fore wings of certain Orthoptera. (2) The covering of the oral surface of a crinoid or blastoid. **c** *Anat.* A thin plate of bone which covers the middle ear and separates it from the cranial cavity. More fully called ‖ **teg'men tym'pa-ni** (tĭm'pȧ-nī).

teg-men'tal (tĕg-mĕn'tăl), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to a tegument or tegmentum; covering.

teg-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a covering.] **1.** *Anat.* A covering; specif., the part of the crura cerebri above the substantia nigra, formed of longitudinal white fibers with some arched transverse fibers and gray matter. **2.** *Bot.* The outer covering of scales upon a leaf bud.

teg'u-la (tĕg'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a tile, akin to *tegere* to cover.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of a pair of small scalelike appendages of the mesothorax of some insects, esp. Hymenoptera and Lepidoptera, which cover the bases of the fore wings. By some the elytra of beetles are supposed to be greatly developed tegulæ, the true fore wings having disappeared. **b** A patagium (appendage of the prothorax) of a lepidopterous insect. **c** In dipterous insects, the squama thoracicalis or alula (see ALULA **b**). When an antisquama is present, the latter is sometimes called the **upper tegula**, and the squama thoracicalis the **lower tegula**.

teg'u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [LL. *tegularis*, fr. L. *tegula* a tile. See TILE.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a tile; arranged like, or consisting of, tiles; as, a *tegular* pavement. **2.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to a tegula.

teg'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Composed of small overlapping plates; — said of a kind of ancient armor.

teg'u-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *tegumentum*, fr. *tegere* to cover. See THATCH, *n.*; cf. DETECT, PROTECT.] An integument. — **teg'u-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

teg'u-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to, or consisting of, a tegument or teguments; serving as a covering.

te–hee' (tē-hē'), *n. & interj.* [Imitative.] A tittering laugh; a titter. "'*Te-hee*,' quoth she." *Chaucer.*

te–hee', *v. i.* To titter; to laugh derisively.

Te-huan'te-pec' winds (tā-wän'tā-pĕk'). Violent northeast and north-northeast winds on the Pacific coasts of Nicaragua and Guatemala, blowing from Tehuantepec.

Te-huel'che (tā-wĕl'chā), *n.* [Native word in Patagonia meaning southeast, though now applied to the Northern Patagonians.] A member of one of several Patagonian tribes, the "Patagones," or "Big Feet," of Magellan's expedition, characterized by great stature, a height of six feet six inches being not uncommon. They are of a low culture, being until recently nomad hunters using only the rudest shelters, but the few remnants have made permanent settlements.

Te'ian (tē'yăn), *a.* [L. *Teius*.] Of or pert. to Teos, an ancient Greek city of Asia Minor, where the poet Anacreon was born; hence, Anacreontic.

Teich'mann's crys'tals (tīk'mänz). *Physiol. Chem.* Hæmin crystals; — so called because first described (1852) by L. Teichmann, a German physiologist. See HÆMIN.

‖ **te' i'gi-tur** (tē' ĭj'ĭ-tŭr). [L., thee therefore; — its first two words.] *Eccl.* The first part of the canon of the Latin Mass. It was formerly customary to take oaths on it.

teind (tēnd), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tīund*. See TITHE.] In Scotland, a tithe (which see); tithes collectively. After the Reformation the whole *teinds* of Scotland belonged to either the crown, the lords of erection, called titulars, the original founding patron, feuars from the church, or certain institutions, the clergy being given only a right to a stipend allotted out of them by commissioners, now the Court of Session. Teind which a parson separates on the field from the reaped stock and removes is called **drawn teind**.

Teind Court. *Scots Law.* A court for the control of teinds, consisting of the judges of the Court of Session acting as "The Commission for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teinds," established by Act of 1707, c. 9, vesting in it powers held previously by commissions of Parliament.

tei'no-scope (tī'nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. τείνειν to extend + *-scope*.] An instrument formed by combining prisms so as to correct the chromatic aberration of the light while the linear dimensions of objects seen through the prisms are increased or diminished; — called also *prism telescope*.

tel'æs-the'si-a, tel'es-the'si-a (tĕl'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tele-* + *æsthesia*.] An impression, similar to a sense impression, received at a distance without the normal operation of the organs of sense.

tel'a-mon (tĕl'ȧ-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -MONES (-mō'nēz). [L. *telamo* or *telamon*, Gr. τελαμών a bearer, fr. τλῆναι to bear.] *Arch.* A male figure used like a caryatid as a supporting column or pilaster. Cf. ATLANTES, CARYATID.

Tel'a-mon (tĕl'ȧ-mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τελαμών.] *Gr. Myth.* Brother of Peleus and father of Ajax. He was a participant in the Argonautic expedition and the Calydonian boar hunt, and a companion of Hercules in some of his expeditions. Cf. ÆACIDES, PHOCUS.

tel-an'gi-ec'ta-sis (tĕl-ăn'jĭ-ĕk'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τέλος end + ἀγγεῖον vessel + ἔκτασις extension.] *Med.* Dilatation of the capillary vessels, producing a form of angioma. — **tel-an'gi-ec-tat'ic** (-ĕk-tăt'ĭk), *a.*

Tel-an'ther-a (tĕl-ăn'thẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τέλεος complete + L. *anthera* (see ANTHER).] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical amaranthaceous herbs or shrubs, distinguished from *Alternanthera* by having five perfect stamens and five staminodia united into a cup or tube. Many of the species are cultivated as foliage plants for beds and borders, usually under the name *Alternanthera*.

te'la-ry (tē'lȧ-rĭ; tĕl'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *telaris*, fr. L. *tela* a web. See TOIL a snare.] Of or pertaining to a web; hence, spinning webs; retiary. "*Telary* spiders." *Sir T. Browne.*

tel-au'to-gram (tĕl-ô'tō-grăm), *n.* A message transmitted and recorded by a telautograph.

tel-au'to-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*tele-* + *autograph*.] A facsimile telegraph for reproducing writing, pictures, maps, etc. In the transmitter the motions of the pencil are communicated by levers to two rotary shafts, by which variations in current are produced in two separate circuits. In the receiver these variations are utilized by electromagnetic devices and levers to move a pen as the pencil moves. — **tel'au-tog'ra-phist** (tĕl'ô-tŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.*

Tel-chi'nes (tĕl-kī'nēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Τελχῖνες.] *Gr. Myth.* A primitive tribe or people associated chiefly with Rhodes. Rhea intrusted Poseidon to their care. They are credited with inventing useful arts, esp. metal working. They were, however, also regarded as dangerous sorcerers and demons, and were thought to have incurred the enmity of Apollo and of Zeus, who, according to some myths, destroyed them. See CORYBANT; cf. CURETES. — **Tel-chin'ic** (-kĭn'ĭk), *a.*

tel'e- (tĕl'ē-), **tel-.** Combining form from Greek τῆλε, *far*, *far off*; as in *tele*graph, *tele*pathy, *tele*phone, etc.; — often used in naming or designating devices or instruments, usually electrical, which control or direct the action of distant apparatus (as in **telecontrol**, a device for regulating different electrical circuits at a distance by means of radiotelegraphy, or which have a distant recording apparatus (as in **teleanemograph**, **telebarograph**, **telebarometer**, etc.).

tel'e-chi'ro-graph (-kī'rō-grȧf), *n.* [*tele-* + *chiro-* + *-graph*.] An instrument for telegraphically transmitting

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tee (tē). Dial. Eng. var. of TIE.
tee, *n.* [Burmese *htī* an umbrella.] The umbrella-shaped ornament, usually gilded and hung with small bells, crowning a Buddhist tope or pagoda.
tee, *v. t.* [AS. *téon* to draw, bring up, go. Cf. TOW to draw through water.] *Obs.* **1.** To draw; haul. **2.** To lead; bring; place. **3.** To bring up; raise; teach. **4.** To take or draw to one's self. **5.** To show; display. **6.** To hold dear; esteem. **7.** To prepare; set about.
tee, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To draw; pull; tug. **2.** To betake one's self; go; proceed. **3.** To draw toward; approach. **4.** To travel; march. **5.** To hasten; hie; run.
tee'-bulb', *a.* = BULB-TEE.
teecall. † TICAL.
tee'dle (tē'd'l), *v. i.* To croon; hum. *Scot.*
tee-hee'. Var. of TE-HEE.
tee'-hole', *n.* The entrance to a beehive. *Dial. Eng.*
tee'ing ground. *Golf* The space from within which the ball must be struck in beginning the play for each hole.
tee iron. = T IRON.
teek. † TEAK.
tee'ka (tē'kä). Var. of TICCA.
teel, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *teolian*. See TILL to cultivate.] To till. *Obs. or Scot.*
teel (tēl), *v. t.* [Cf. TILL to cultivate.] To plant; bury. *Dial. Eng.*
teel, *v. t.* To set on end; to place in a position to fall, as in setting a trap. *Dial. Eng.*
teel. Var. of TIL.
teem. Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. of TEAM.
teem (tēm), *v. i.* *Dial., Chiefly Eng.* To rain heavily; to pour. — *n.* Heavy or continued rain.
teem (tēm), *a.* [Cf. TEEM to pour.] Empty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
teemd. Teemed. *Ref. Sp.*
teeme. † TEAM, THEME.
teem'er, *n.* One that teems, or brings forth.
teem'er, *n.* One that teems, or pours.
teem'ful, *a.* [Cf. AS. *téamfull*.] Teeming. *Obs. or Dial.*
teem'less, *a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren. *Poetic.*
teen (tēn). Scot. var. of TUNE.
teen (*dial.* tēn). Var. of TIND. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
teen. Dial. Eng. var. of TEND, TINE, to shut; Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TEIND.
teen, *adv.* Short for *at e'en*, at evening. *Scot.*
teen, *a.* [See TEEN, *n.*] Vexatious; fatiguing; difficult; also, cruel; keen; angry. *Obs.*
teen'age (tēn'āj), *n.* Brushwood used for fences and hedges. *Dial. Eng.*
tee'-name'. Var. of TO-NAME. *Scot.*
teend. † TIND, to kindle.
teend. Dial. Eng. var. of TEND.
teene, teenen. † TEEN.
teen'ful, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Vexatious; grievous; exasperating. **2.** Injurious. **3.** Abusive; insolent; calumnious. **4.** Sorrowful; sad. **5.** Wrathful; angry.
teen'ful-ly, *adv.* Grievously; harmfully; sorrowfully. *Obs.*
tee'ny (tē'nĭ), *a.* [E. dial. *teeny*, *tinny*. Cf. TINY.] Very small; tiny. *Colloq.*
tee'pee (tē'pē). Var. of TEPEE.
teer (tēr), *v. t.* **1.** To plaster; daub. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To stir up, as colors in block calico printing.
teer. † TAR, TEAR, TIER.
teer. Dial. Eng. var. of TEAR, *v.*
teer'er, *n.* One who teers.
teer'y. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TEARY.
tee square See T SQUARE.
teest (tēst), *n.* A tinsmith's stake, or small anvil.
teester. † TESTER, a helmet.
teet (tēt), *v. i. & n.* [Perh. altered fr. *toot* to see, to spy.] Peep; pry. *Scot.*
tee'tan (tē'tăn), *n.* A pipit. *Orkney & Shetland I.*
tee'tee (tē'tē). Var. of TITI.
tee'ter-tail', *n.* *Zoöl.* Spotted sandpiper.
teeth (tēth), *a.* *Phon.* Dental; as, *teeth* stops, etc.
teeth, *n., pl.* of TOOTH.
teeth, teethe (tēth; tēth), *v. t.* *Scot.* **1.** To provide with teeth. **2.** To face (a storm).
teeth'ache', *n.* Toothache. *Obs. or Dial.*
teeth'less (tēth'lĕs), *a.* Toothless. *Scot.*
teeth'rife' (tēth'rīf'), *a.* Toothsome. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
teeth'ward, *n.* The part where the teeth are. *Obs.*
teeth'y (tēth'ĭ), *a.* Biting; crabbed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
teet'ing, *n.* A titlark.
tee-to'tum, *v. i.* To spin like a teetotum. *Colloq.*
tee'whaap' (tē'hwäp'), *n.* The lapwing. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
tee'wit (-wĭt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TEWIT.
teffegies, *n.* Effigies. *Obs.*
tef'il-lah' (tĕf'ĭ-lä'), *n.*; *pl.* TEFILLIN (-lēn'). [Heb. *thĕphillāh* prayer, later, phylactery.] **1.** A phylactery. **2.** [*cap.*] See SHEMONEH ESREH.
Tef'nut (tĕf'nōōt), *n.* [Egyptian.] *Egypt. Relig.* A lion-headed goddess, sister and wife of Shu (which see).
tefor. † TOFORE.
teg, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
teg (tĕg), *n.* [Cf TAG a sheep.] An unshorn sheep in its second year, or its fleece. Also, formerly, a pricket or doe in its second year, or a woman. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Te-ge'an (tē-jē'ăn), *a.* [Cf. L. *Tegeeus*, *Tegeaeus*.] Of or pert. to Tegea; as, the *Tegean* heads by Scopas, from a pediment of the temple of Athena Alea.
tegge. † TEG.
tegh. † TEE, draw; TIE.
teghdoggue. † TIEDOG.
teghele. † TILE.
teght, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
tegir. † TIGER.
teg'ment, *n.* [L *tegmentum*.] A covering. *Obs.*
teg'mi-na, *n., pl.* of TEGMEN.
teg'mi-nal (tĕg'mĭ-năl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a covering or tegmen.
Teg'mi-ne (-nē), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *tegmen* a covering.] See STAR.
te-go. † TO-GO.
te'gre. † TIGER.
te-guex'in (tē-gwĕk'sĭn), *n.* [Guarani *teyú-guaçú*, lit., lizard large.] A teju (lizard).
teg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of TEGULAR.
teg'u-men (tĕg'ū-mĕn), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* The tegmen.
teg'u-men'tum (-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] = TEGMENTUM.
te-gu'ri-um (tē-gū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *tugurium* a hut.] *Archæol.* A pyramidal roof resting on four pillars above a sarcophagus.
teh, *pret.* of TEE. *Obs.*
Te-haph'ne-hes (tē-hăf'nē-hēz). *Bib.*
Te-hin'nah (tē-hĭn'ȧ). *Bib.*
teh-seel', *or* **-sil'** (tĕ-sēl'), **teh-seel'dar',** *or* **-sil'dar'** (-sēl'där'). Vars. of TAHSIL, TAHSILDAR.
tehte. Obs. pret. of TEACH.
tei, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
teich. † TEACH.
teiche. † TACHE.
teich'er (tēk'ẽr), *n.* A small drop. *Obs. Scot.* — *v. i.* To ooze or bleed in drops. *Scot.*
teid, teide. Obs. pret. & p. p. of TIE.
teidogge. † TIEDOG.
teie. † TEE, draw; TIE.
teigh, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
teigh, teighe. † TIE.
teighte, teihte. Obs. pret. of TEACH.
teih, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
Te'ii-dæ (tē'yĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = TEJIDÆ. — **te'ioid** (-yoid), *a. & n.*
teil. † TAIL; TALE, reproach.
teil (tēl), *n.*, *or* **teil tree.** [OF. *teil*, var. of *til*; cf. F. *teille*, *tille*, L. *tilia*.] **a** The lime tree, or linden. **b** The terebinth.
telle. † TAIL, TILL.
tein † TAIN.
tein (*Scot.* tēn). Obs. or Scot. of TEEN.
teind (tēnd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TIND, to kindle.
teind, *v. t.* To tithe. *Obs.*
teind'a-ble (tēn'dȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of teinds. *Scot.*
teind boll. *Scots Law.* A boll (see BOLL, *n.*, 4) of grain accepted in lieu of teind.
teind sheaves. Sheaves paid as a tithe. *Scot.*
Teind Wednesday. The day when the Teind Court sits to hear tithe questions. *Scot.*
teine. † TEEN.
tein'land (tēn'lănd), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* Thaneland.
teint. † TAINT, *a.*
teinture. † TAINTURE.
teir. † TERE, *a.*
teirce, teirs. † TIERCE.
teise, *n.* [OF., F. *toise*.] Fathom. *Obs.*
teist'y (tēs'tĭ). Var. of TYSTE.
teith. † TITHE.
Te'ji-dæ (tē'jĭ-dē; tĕj'ĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See TEJU.] *Zoöl.* A family of American lizards having a flat, elongate, scaly tongue ending in two long, smooth points. They are mostly tropical. The teju and the sand lizard (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*) are examples.
te-jon' (tā-hōn'; 189), *n.* [Sp. *tejón* a badger.] A coati. *Mexico.*
Te-jon' sys'tem (tā-hōn'). [Fr. *Tejon* Creek, California.] *Geol.* The Eocene of California.
te-ju' (tē-yōō'), *n.* [Guarani *teyú*, or Tupi *teiú*, lizard.] A large South American lizard (*Tupinambis teguixin* or *T. nigropunctatus*) of the family Tejidæ, blackish with yellow or white spots and growing about three feet long. Its flesh is eaten as a delicacy.
‖ **te ju'di-ce.** [L.] You being judge; in your judgment.
tek. † TICK, an insect.
tek (tĕk). Dial. Eng. var. of TAKE.
teke. † TEAK, TICK.
tekedhe. Obs. pret. of TEACH.
te'kel, *n.* *Bib.* See MENE, MENE, etc.
tek'ken. Taken. *Dial. Eng.*
tek-non'y-my (tĕk-nŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. τέκνον child + ὄνυμα name.] *Ethnol.* The custom of certain savage races of naming the parent from the child. — **tek-non'y-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
Te-ko'a (tē-kō'ȧ). *Bib.*
Te-ko'ite (-īt). *Bib.*
tekyl. † TICKLE, *a.*
tel. † TALE, reproach.
tel. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of TELL.
tel-. See TELE-.
tel. *Abbr.* Telegram; telegraph; telephone.
‖ **te'la** (tē'lȧ), *n.* [L., web.] *Anat.* A tissue. — **te'la cho-roi'de-a in-fe'ri-or,** a fold of pia mater roofing the lower or posterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain. — **t. cho-roi'de-a su-pe'ri-or** (kō-roi'dē-ȧ), the velum interpositum.
Tel'-a'bib (tĕl'ā'bĭb). *Bib.*
Te'lah (tē'lȧ). *Bib.*
Te-la'im (tē-lā'ĭm). *Bib.*
tel-an'gei-ec'ta-sis (tĕl-ăn'jĭ-ĕk'tȧ-sĭs). Var. of TELANGIECTASIS.
tel-an'gi-ec-ta'si-a (-jĭ-ĕk-tā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.], **tel-an'gi-ec'ta-sy** (-ĕk'tȧ-sĭ), *n.* Telangiectasis.
tel-an'gi-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τέλος end + *angio-* + *-osis*.] Any disease of the capillaries.
telapoi. † TALAPOIN.
telar. † TILLER.
te'lar (tē'lȧr), *a.* [LL *telaris*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to a tela.
te-la'ri-an (tē-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See TELARY.] Spinning a web. — *n.* A web-making spider.
te'lar-ly (tē'lȧr-lĭ), *adv.* In a weblike manner. *Obs.*
Te-las'sar (tē-lăs'ȧr). *Bib.*
telbent. † TURBAN.
teld. † TILT.
teld, *n.* [AS.] A tent; pavilion; building; habitation; cover. — *v. t.* **a** To pitch or spread, as a tent. **b** To set, as a trap. **c** To erect; raise; build. **d** To cover. — *v. i.* To dwell; reside. *All Obs.*
telde. Obs. pret. of TELL.
tele. † TEAL, TELL, TILE, TILL.
tele, *v. t.* [AS. *tǣlan*.] *Obs.* **1.** To censure; blame; reprove. **2.** To slander; calumniate. **3.** To mock; deride.
tel'e-a-nem'o-graph, tel'e-bar'o-graph, tel'e-ba-rom'e-ter, *n.* See TELE-.
tel'e-code' (tĕl'ē-kōd'), *n.* Any telegraphic code using a single word to represent an article of commerce or a sentence.
tel'e-cryp'to-graph (-krĭp'tō

and receiving handwritten messages, as photographically by a beam of light from a mirror. Cf. TELAUTOGRAPH.

tel'e-du (tĕl'ē-dōō), *n.* [Eastern Javanese; cf. Malay (in Sumatra) *teleggo, telegu.*] A badger (*Mydaus meliceps*) of the mountains of Java and Sumatra. Like the skunk, it secretes a malodorous fluid, which it can expel a short distance. It is blackish brown with a yellowish white stripe down the back.

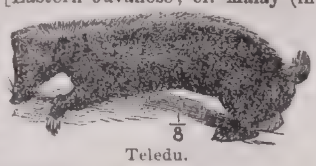

Teledu.

te-le'ga (tĕ-lĕ'gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *telyega.*] A rude four-wheeled, springless wagon, used among the Russians.

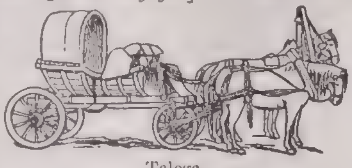

Telega.

tel'e-gram (tĕl'ē-grăm), *n.* [*tele-* + *-gram.*] A message by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch.

A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave . . . to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. It is *telegram*, instead of telegraphic dispatch, or telegraphic communication. *Albany* [*N. Y.*] *Evening Journal* (*April 6*, 1852).

tel'e-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*tele-* + *-graph*: cf. F. *télégraphe.* See GRAPHIC.] **1.** Orig., an apparatus for communication at a distance by means of preconcerted signals; in the broadest sense, any apparatus, system, or process for communication at a distance other than the ordinary ones of speech, letter writing, etc.; — now commonly restricted to those employing electric transmission. The **semaphore telegraph** was adopted by the French in 1794, and was in use among various nations until displaced by the **electric telegraph**, of which the form still in most common use is the **Morse telegraph**, first used publicly in 1844. This consists essentially of the **line**, a wire which forms, either in itself or in connection with the earth or water, a complete circuit; a *battery* or other electric generator for sending a current over the line; a *transmitter*, or *key*, by which the circuit can be made or broken at will; and the *receiver*,

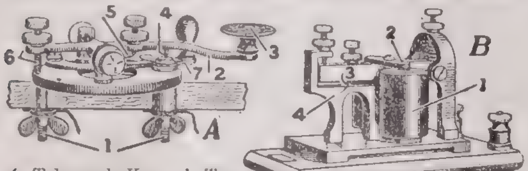

A Telegraph Key. 1 Terminals, connecting the ends of a break in the line wire; 2 Key Lever, depressed by its Button (3), thus bringing together the platinum Points (4) and closing the circuit. When not in use, the Spring (5) holds up 2, which then rests on its Back Stop (6), the break being closed by setting the Lever (7) in the position shown. *B* Morse Telegraph Sounder. Currents from the line pass through the Magnet (1), causing it to draw down its Armature (2), which brings the Stop (3) against the Anvil (4) with a click for each current passing.

an electromagnetic device affected by every make and break, which it indicates by deflection of a pointer, by marks made on a moving tape, or merely, as in the common *sounder*, by sharp clicks. (See MORSE CODE.) On long lines a *relay* becomes necessary, and in submarine telegraphy the long sheathed cable has so great an inductive effect that a very sensitive receiver such as the *siphon recorder* must be used. Of later development are the *printing telegraph*, the *writing telegraph*, or *facsimile telegraph* (see TELAUTOGRAPH), and the various systems, many highly complicated, for sending two or more messages simultaneously over a single wire. See also RECORDER, 5 **a**; SOUNDER, 1; TRANSMITTER; WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, etc.
2. A telegram.
3. A device, usually an elevated board or framework, on which can be displayed to the spectators of a game or race the score, names of horses, or the like.
4. Short for TELEGRAPH ROPE.

tel'e-graph, *v. t. & i.*; -GRAPHED (-grȧft); -GRAPH'ING (-grȧf'ĭng). To send or communicate by telegraph; also, to send a telegram to (a person).

telegraph cable. A telegraphic cable of several conducting wires, inclosed by an insulating and protecting material, so as to bring the wires into compact compass for use on poles, or to form a strong cable impervious to water, to be laid under ground, as in a town, or under water, as in the ocean.

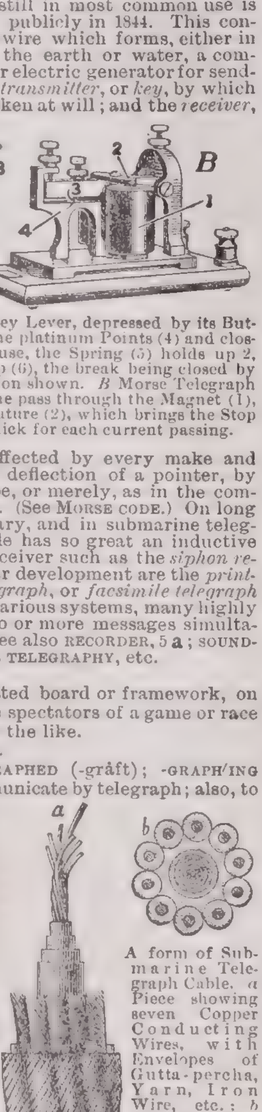

A form of Submarine Telegraph Cable. *a* Piece showing seven Copper Conducting Wires, with Envelopes of Gutta-percha, Yarn, Iron Wire, etc.; *b* Transverse Section of it.

te-leg'ra-pher (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fẽr; tĕl'ē-grȧf'ẽr; 277), *n.* One who sends telegraphic messages; a telegraphic operator.

tel'e-graph'ic (tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the telegraph; made or communicated by a telegraph. — **tel'e-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **tel'e-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

te-leg'ra-phist (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭst; tĕl'ē-grȧf'ĭst; *cf.* TELEGRAPHER), *n.* One skilled in telegraphy; a telegrapher.

te-leg'ra-phone (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fōn), *n.* [*tele-* + *-graph* + *-phone.*] An instrument for recording and reproducing sound by the local magnetization of a steel wire, disk, or ribbon, moved against the pole of a magnet connected electrically with a telephone receiver, or the like.

tel'e-graph'o-scope (tĕl'ē-grăf'ō-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + *-graph* + *-scope.*] An instrument for telegraphically transmitting a picture and reproducing its image as a positive or negative. The transmitter includes a camera obscura and a row of minute selenium cells. The receiver includes an oscillograph, relay, equilibrator, and an induction coil the sparks from which perforate a paper with tiny holes that form the image.

telegraph plant. An East Indian tick trefoil (*Meibomia gyrans*), whose lateral leaflets jerk up and down like the arms of a semaphore, and also rotate on their axes.

te-leg'ra-phy (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭ; 277), *n.* Art or practice of making or using telegraphs; as, submarine *telegraphy.*

tel'e-hy'dro-bar-om'e-ter (tĕl'ē-hī'drō-bȧ-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + *hydrobarometer.*] An instrument for indicating the level of water in a distant tank or reservoir.

tel'e-i-con'o-graph (-ī-kŏn'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*tele-* + *iconograph.*] **a** An instrument essentially the same as the telemetrograph. **b** A form of facsimile telegraph.

Tel'-el-A-mar'na (tĕl'ĕl-ä-mär'nȧ), *n.* [Ar., hill of Amarna.] A station on the Nile, midway between Thebes and Memphis, forming the site of the capital of Amenophis IV., whose archive chamber was discovered there in 1887. A collection of tablets (called the **Tel-el-Amarna**, or the **Amarna, tablets**) was found here, forming the Asiatic correspondence (**Tel-el-Amarna letters**) of Amenophis IV. and his father, Amenophis III., written in cuneiform characters. It is an important source of our knowledge of Asia from about 1400 to 1370 B. C.

tel'e-lec'tric (tĕl'ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*tele-* + *electric.*] *Elec.* Of or pertaining to transmission, as of music, to a distance by electricity. Cf. TELHARMONIUM.

tel'e-lec'tro-scope (-trō-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + *electro-* + *-scope.*] Any apparatus for making distant objects visible by the aid of electric transmission.

Te-lem'a-chus (tē-lĕm'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τηλέμαχος.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Odysseus and Penelope. As related in the Odyssey, he goes to find his father, but, failing, returns to Ithaca in time to assist in slaying Penelope's suitors.

tel'e-ma-nom'e-ter (tĕl'ē-mȧ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + *manometer.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for exhibiting or recording at a distance the indications of a manometer.

tel'e-me-chan'ic (-mē-kăn'ĭk), *a.* [*tele-* + *mechanic.*] Designating, or pert. to, any device for operating mechanisms at a distance. — **tel'e-mech'a-nism** (-mĕk'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.*

tel'e-me'te-or-o-graph' (-mē'tē-ŏr-ō-grȧf'; -mē'tē-ŏr'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*tele-* + *meteorograph.*] Any apparatus recording meteorological phenomena at a distance from the measuring apparatus, as by electricity or by compressed air; esp., an apparatus recording conditions at many distant stations at a central office. — **tel'e-me'te-or-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

te-lem'e-ter (tē-lĕm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + *-meter.*] **1.** An instrument for measuring the distance of an object from an observer, as a telescope with a micrometer for measuring the apparent diameter of an object whose dimensions are known, or a telescope with stadia hairs.

Telemeter is a term variously employed to designate some form of an instrument for determining distances by means of a visual angle subtended by a short base. *J. O. Baker.*

2. A telemeteorograph or a similar instrument for transmitting records of physical phenomena.
— **tel'e-met'ric** (tĕl'ē-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **tel'e-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **te-lem'e-trist** (tē-lĕm'ē-trĭst), *n.* — **te-lem'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

tel'e-met'ro-graph (tĕl'ē-mĕt'rō-grȧf), *n.* [*tele-* + *metro-* + *-graph.*] A combination of the camera lucida and telescope for drawing and measuring distant objects. — **tel'e-me-trog'ra-phy** (-mē-trŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* — **tel'e-met'ro-graph'ic** (-mĕt'rō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

tel'e-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + *motor.*] *Naut.* A hydraulic device by which the movement of the wheel on the bridge operates the steering gear at the stern.

tel-en'er-gy (tĕl-ĕn'ẽr-jĭ), *n.* [*tele-* + *energy.*] Display of force or energy at a distance, or without contact; — applied to mediumistic phenomena. Cf. TELEKINESIS. — **tel'en-er'gic** (tĕl'ĕn-ŭr'jĭk), *a.*

te-len'gi-scope (tē-lĕn'jĭ-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. ἐγγύς near + *-scope.*] *Optics.* An instrument of such focal length that it may be used as an observing telescope for objects close at hand or as a long-focused microscope.

tel'e-o- (tĕl'ē-ō-; tē'lē-ō-; *cf.* TELEOLOGY). Combining form from Greek τέλεος, *complete, perfect.*

tel'e-o-log'i-cal (tĕl'ē-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; tē'lē-), *a.* Pert. to teleology; of the nature of, or relating to, design. — **tel'e-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **teleological argument.** = ARGUMENT FROM DESIGN. — **t. necessity.** See NECESSITY, 1.

tel'e-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in teleology; an advocate of a doctrine of teleology; one who believes in the actuality of teleology.

tel'e-ol'o-gy (tĕl'ē-ŏl'ō-jĭ; tē'lē-; 277), *n.* [Gr. τέλος, τέλεος, the end or issue + *-logy.*] **1.** The fact or quality of possessing final cause; that character of nature showing itself in rational and purposive adaptation; the conception of design as a true cause of a thing's existence. See CAUSE, *n.*, 1.

By real *teleology* I mean the embodiment or operation of a conscious purpose entertained by human intelligence. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. The philosophical study of evidences of design in nature; also, belief in teleology as a principle of explanation.

The rejection of *teleology*, which begins with Descartes and extends to Comte, appears also difficult to harmonize with any moral theory of life. *J. Martineau.*

Every art is thus a joint result of laws of nature disclosed by science, and of the general principles of what has been called *teleology*, or the doctrine of ends. *J. S. Mill.*

tel'e-or-gan'ic (tĕl'ē-ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [*teleo-* + *organic.*] *Physiol.* Vital; as, *teleorganic* functions.

tel'e-ost (tĕl'ē-ŏst; tē'lē-), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Teleostei. — *a.* Pert. to the Teleostei.

Tel'e-os'te-i (-ŏs'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *teleo-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or other division of fishes including the ordinary fishes as distinguished from the ganoids, dipnoans, crossopterygians, and elasmobranchs. Its members are called *bony fishes*, from the well-ossified vertebræ and skull (the latter complicated by the presence of many membrane bones) and from the usually dense bony tissue of the other parts of the skeleton. Enameled, or ganoid, scales, fulcra on the fin rays, a spiral valve in the intestine, and a conus arteriosus with several rows of valves, characters common in more primitive fishes, have disappeared. The optic nerves simply cross each other, the suspensorium is hyostylic, and a large membrane bone, the clavicle, forms the chief part of the pectoral arch. The true pelvic arch has disappeared; the pelvic fins are often displaced forward. The tail is apparently perfectly homocercal. The group comprises most living fishes, but is geologically rather recent, developing in the Mesozoic, but not becoming predominant until the Upper Cretaceous. The more primitive teleosts (Isospondyli) differ little from, and are evidently descendants of, certain ganoids (Holostei), and in many recent classifications the group Teleostei, if retained, is made a division of the Teleostomi.

Tel'e-os'to-mi (-tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *teleo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* **a** A subclass (sometimes a class) containing all existing fishes except the elasmobranchs, and characterized by having membrane bones developed in connection with, and entering into the structure of, the jaws, cranium, pectoral arch, and opercular apparatus. The gill arches bear filamentous gills and there are no claspers on the ventral fins. **b** In a narrower sense, a group equivalent to the above but excluding the dipnoans. It thus consists of the ganoids (including the crossopterygians) and teleosts, and is further characterized by the hyostylic suspensorium, bony fin rays, and lack of cerebral hemispheres, the prosencephalon being individual. — **tel'e-o-stome'** (tĕl'ē-ō-stōm'; tē'lē-), *n.* — **tel'e-os'to-mous** (-ŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.*

tel'e-path'ic (tĕl'ē-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to telepathy; transferred or communicated by telepathy. — **tel'e-path'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

te-lep'a-thist (tē-lĕp'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* A believer in telepathy; also, one having telepathic power.

te-lep'a-thy (tē-lĕp'ȧ-thĭ; 277), *n.* [*tele-* + *-pathy.*] The affection of one mind by the thoughts or emotions of another without communication through ordinary channels of sensation. Cf. MIND READING.

tel'e-phone (tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* [*tele-* + *-phone.*] An instrument for reproducing sounds, esp. articulate speech, at a distance. The **mechanical**, or **string, telephone** is a device in which the voice or sound causes vibrations in a thin diaphragm, which are directly transmitted along a wire or string connecting it to a similar diaphragm, thus reproducing the sound. The first electrical telephone was publicly described by its German inventor, Reis, in 1861, but the first capable of practical use was patented by Bell in 1876. This was the **magnetic telephone**, or **magneto-telephone**, transmitter and receiver being alike constructed of a diaphragm of soft iron placed close to the pole of a magnet upon which is wound a coil of fine wire. The vibrations of the transmitting diaphragm produce by induction variable currents in the circuit connecting with the receiver, and these in turn cause the receiving diaphragm to vibrate. In the modern telephone the microphone replaces the transmitter, but the receiver is essentially the same. See *Illust.*

Telephone Receiver. *a* Diaphragm of Soft Iron; *b* Coil of Insulated Copper Wire surrounding the end of a Steel Magnet *f*; *d d* Longitudinal Holes in the Case through which the ends of the Coil *b* pass to the Binding Screws *e* and thence into the Cord.

tel'e-phone, *v. t. & i.*; -PHONED (-fōnd); -PHON'ING (-fōn'ĭng). To send or communicate by telephone; to speak to (a person) by telephone.

telephone exchange. A central office in which the wires of telephones may be connected to permit conversation.

tel'e-phon'ic (tĕl'ē-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Also **tel'e-phon'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Conveying sound to a distance; also, of or pert. to the telephone; by the telephone. — **tel'e-phon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

te-leph'o-ny (tē-lĕf'ō-nĭ; tĕl'ē-fō'nĭ; 277), *n.* Art or process of reproducing sounds at a distance, as by a telephone.

tel'e-phote (tĕl'ē-fōt), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] A telelectric apparatus for reproducing images of visible objects at a distance. Cf. TELELECTROSCOPE.

tel'e-pho'to (-fō'tō), *a.* Telephotographic; specif., designating a lens consisting of a combination of lenses specially designed to give a large image of a distant object in a camera of relatively short focal length.

tel'e-pho'to-graph (-tō-grȧf), *n.* [*tele-* + *photograph.*] A

grȧf), *n.* [*tele-* + *cryptograph.*] A kind of printing telegraph, capable of use on telephone lines, and insuring privacy.
te-lec'tro-scope (tē-lĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* A telelectroscope.
tel'e-fone, **tel'e-fon'ic**. Telephone, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
teleg. *Abbr.* Telegram; telegraph.
te-leg'o-ny (tē-lĕg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*tele-* + *-gony.*] *Zoöl.* The supposed influence of a father on offspring subsequent to his own begotten of the same mother by another father. — **tel'e-gon'ic** (tĕl'ē-gŏn'ĭk), **te-leg'o-nous** (tē-lĕg'ō-nŭs), *a.*
tel'e-graf, **tel'e-graf'ic**, **tel'e-graft**, **te-leg'ra-fy**. Telegraph, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
tel'e-gram-mat'ic (tĕl'ē-grȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Telegrammic. *R.*
tel'e-gram'mic (-grăm'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, a telegram; laconic; brief. *Rare.*
telegraph block. *Naut.* A block with many small pulleys, used in making flag signals.
telegraph board. = TELEGRAPH, 3
telegraph clock. A clock in an electrically regulated system.
tel'e-graph'o-phone (tĕl'ē-grăf'ō-fōn), *a.* [*tele-* + *graphophone.*] An instrument for making a telephonic record at a distance, or for obtaining sounds from a distant telephonic record. Cf. TELEGRAPHONE.
telegraph rope. *Mech.* An endless cord connecting an engine with a derrick so that steam can be turned on or off from the derrick. *U. S.*
Tel'e-gu (tĕl'ē-gōō). Var. of TELUGU.
Te-le'ia (tē-lē'yȧ; -lī'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. τελεία perfected.] See HERA.
tel'ei-an'thous (tĕl'ī-ăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. τέλειος finished + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Monoclinous.
tel'ei-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. τελείωσις.] Perfection. *Rare.*
tel'e-ki-ne'sis (tĕl'ē-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -kī-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tele-* + Gr. κίνησις movement.] Production of motion in a body apparently apart from the action of any physical cause. — **tel'e-ki-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*
Te'lem (tē'lĕm). *Bib.*
Tel'e-o-ceph'a-li (tĕl'ē-ō-sĕf'ȧ-lī; tē'lē-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *teleo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a division of teleosts including those having the typical number of cranial and opercular bones, separate anterior vertebræ, and no mesocoracoid, as the perches, pike, etc. — **tel'e-o-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
Tel'e-oc'er-as (-ŏs'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *teleo-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct rhinoceroses from the American Tertiary formation.
Tel'e-o-des-ma'ce-a (-dĕs-mā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *teleo-* + Gr. δέσμα bond.] *Zoöl.* A large group of bivalves having well-developed cardinal teeth in the hinge. — **tel'e-o-des-ma'cean** (-shăn), *a.* & *n.*
tel'e-o-dont' (tĕl'ē-ō-dŏnt'; tē'lē-), *a.* [*teleo-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having well-developed tooth-like processes on the mandible; — said of certain stag beetles.
tel'e-o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Teleological.
tel'e-ol'o-gism (-ŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* Belief in, or acceptance of, teleology.
tel'e-om'e-ter (tĕl'ē-ŏm'ē-tẽr). Var. of TELEMETER.
tel'e-o-pho'bi-a (tĕl'ē-ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ; tē'lē-ō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τέλος, τέλεος, end + *-phobia.*] Dislike and rejection of teleology; dysteleology.
tel'e-o-phore' (tĕl'ē-ō-fōr'; tē'lē-ō-; 201), *n.* [*teleo-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A gonotheca.
tel'e-op'tile (-ŏp'tĭl; -tīl), *n.* [*teleo-* + Gr. πτίλον down.] A mature feather; — distinguished from a *neossoptile.*
Tel'e-o-sau'rus (-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *teleo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct crocodilian reptiles of the Jurassic, having a long and slender snout like a gavial, but biconcave vertebræ. It is the type of a family, **Tel'e-o-sau'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **tel'e-o-saur'** (-sôr'), *n.* — **tel'e-o-sau'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
tel'e-os'te-an (-ŏs'tē-ăn), *a.* & *n.* [Teleost.]
tel'e-os'te-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Teleost. *Rare.*
tel'e-os'to-mate (-tō-māt), *or* **tel'e-o-sto'mi-an** (-ō-stō'mĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Teleostomous.
tel'e-o-tem'po-ral (-ō-tĕm'pō-răl), *n.* [*teleo-* + 1st *temporal.*] *Zoöl.* The postclavicle of a fish.
tel'e-ot'ro-cha (-ŏt'rō-kȧ), *n.* *Zoöl.* = TELOTROCHA.
tel'e-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having tissues composed of cells; metazoan.
tel'e-o-zo'ön (-ŏn), *n.* [*teleo-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* A metazoan.
te-lep'a-thize (tē-lĕp'ȧ-thīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To affect telepathically; to cultivate telepathy.
tel'e-pheme (tĕl'ē-fēm), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. φήμη a saying.] A message by telephone. *Rare.*
tel'e-phon'er (-fōn'ẽr), *n.* One that telephones.
tel'e-phon'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One familiar with telephony, or a user of telephones.
tel'e-pho'no-graph, *n.* [*tele-* + *phonograph.*] A combination of a telephone receiver and a phonograph for recording and reproducing telephone messages. Cf. TELEGRAPHONE. — **tel'e-pho'no-graph'ic**, *a.*

photograph, image, or impression, reproduced by or taken with a telephotographic apparatus.

tel′e-pho′to-graph′ic (tĕl′ē-fō′tō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the processes of telephotography.

telephotographic lens, a telephoto lens. See TELEPHOTO.

tel′e-pho-tog′ra-phy (-fō-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** The photography of distant objects in more enlarged form than is possible by the ordinary means, usually by a camera provided with a telephoto lens or mounted in place of the eyepiece of a telescope, so that the real or a magnified image falls on the sensitive plate.
2. Art or process of electrically transmitting and reproducing photographic or other pictures through a distance by methods similar to those used in electric telegraphy.
3. Less properly, phototelegraphy. See PHOTOTELEGRAPHY.

tel′e-scope (tĕl′ē-skōp), *n.* [NL. *telescopium*, Gr. τηλεσκόπος viewing afar, farseeing; τῆλε far, far off + σκοπός a watcher, akin to σκοπεῖν to view: cf. F. *télescope*. Cf. TELEGRAPH; -SCOPE.] **1.** An optical instrument used as an assistance to the eye or camera in viewing or photographing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. The two chief advantages of the use of a telescope are, enlargement of the visual angle under which a distant object is seen and a consequent magnifying of the object, and collection and concentration of a larger beam of light, rendering objects visible or more distinct. The essential parts of the telescope are the **object glass**, or the **concave mirror** which collects the beam of light and forms the image, and the **eyepiece**, by which the image is magnified. Telescopes having an object glass are called **refracting telescopes**, the largest completed examples of which in use (1909) are the Lick telescope (36 inches aperture) and the Yerkes telescope (40 inches). To this class belongs the **Galilean telescope**, in which the eyeglass is a concave instead of a convex lens, as in the common opera glass, the construction originally adopted by Galileo, in 1609. It exhibits objects erect, that is, in their natural position. If the light is collected by a mirror, the instrument is called a **reflecting telescope**, the earliest form being the **Gregorian telescope**, perfected by James Gregory of Edinburgh in 1663. In the axis is a small concave mirror having its focus coincident with that of the large reflector and transmitting the light received from the latter back through a hole in the center of the large mirror to the eyepiece behind (see *E*, Fig. 2). The **Cassegrainian telescope** (invented by Cassegrain in 1672) differs from the Gregorian only in having the secondary mirror convex instead of concave, placed nearer the large one, and in representing objects inverted. In the **Newtonian telescope** (invented by Sir Isaac Newton) the rays from the large speculum are received by a diagonal plane mirror (now usually a prism) near the open end of the tube, and are reflected at right angles to one side, where the image is formed and viewed through the eyepiece (see Fig. 1). In the **Herschelian telescope** (invented by Le Maire, but extended by Sir William Herschel) only one speculum is employed (*S* in Fig. 3), by slightly inclining which an image of the object is formed near one side of the open end of the tube, and to this the eyepiece (*E*) is directly applied. In a **mercurial telescope** the rays are reflected from a basin of mercury, either in revolution or at rest. The largest reflector ever constructed is that of Lord Rosse (6 feet in diam.) and the largest now in use (1909), that built by Dr. Common (5 feet), of modified Newtonian type. See EQUATORIAL, *n.*, POSITIVE EYEPIECE, NEGATIVE EYEPIECE, LENS, 1.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = TELESCOPIUM.
3. A telescope bag.

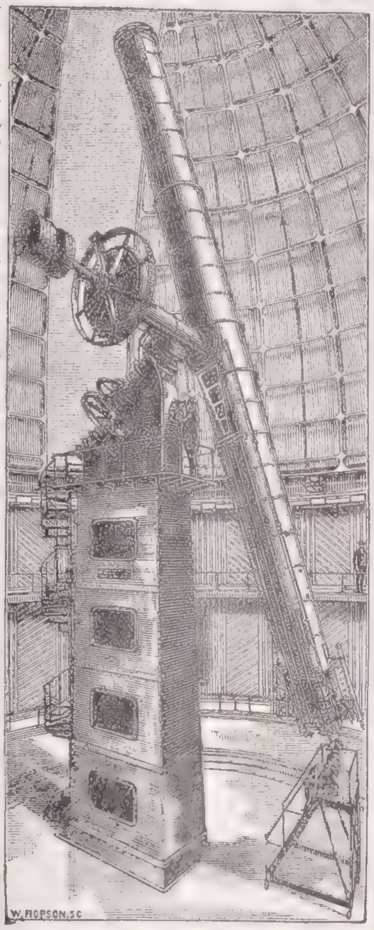

Telescope of the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, California. Length of Tube, 57 feet. Diameter of Object Glass, 36 inches.

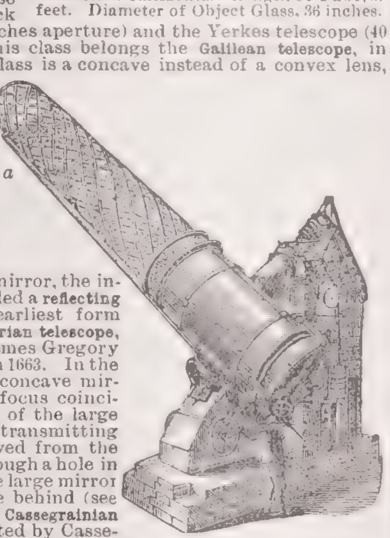

Reflecting (Cassegrainian) Telescope by Grubb at Melbourne, Australia. The Small Mirror, or Secondary Speculum, is at *a*. Diameter of Large Mirror, 4 feet.

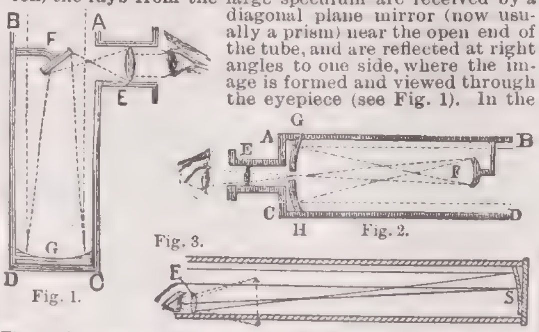

Fig. 1. Newtonian Telescope: *ABCD* Section of Tube; *E* Eyepiece; *G* Large Mirror; *F* Small Mirror. Fig. 2. Gregorian Telescope: *ABCD* Section of Tube; *E* Eyepiece; *F* Small Mirror; *GH* Large Mirror, or Object Mirror. Fig. 3. Herschelian Telescope.

tel′e-scope (tĕl′ē-skōp), *v. i.*; TEL′E-SCOPED (-skōpt); TEL′E-SCOP′ING (-skōp′ĭng). To slide or pass one within another, like the sections of a small telescope or spyglass; to force a way into, or enter, another lengthwise as the result of collision.

tel′e-scope, *v. t.* To cause to telescope.

telescope bag. An adjustable traveling bag consisting of two cases, the larger slipping over the other.

telescope fish. One of a breed of goldfishes having a very short thick body, a large and double tail fin, and protuberant eyes. It is said to have originated in China, but it has been best developed by the Japanese.

telescope fly. Any dipterous fly of the genus *Diopsis*, of Africa and Asia, having the eyes on very long stalks.

telescope jack. *Mech.* A bottle jack the male screw of which (*a* in the *Illust.*) is a telescope screw in which works another (solid) male screw (*b*).

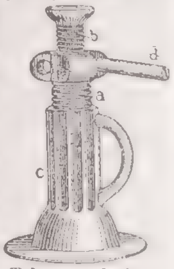

Telescope Jack. *a* Telescope Screw; *b* Interior Screw; *c* Base; *d* Handle.

tel′e-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *télescopique*.]
tel′e-scop′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }
1. Of or pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope.
2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope; as, *telescopic* stars.
3. Able to discern objects at a distance; farseeing; far-reaching; as, a *telescopic* eye; *telescopic* vision.
4. Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a small telescope or a spyglass; esp., constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the *telescopic* boiler, or movable, as in a *telescopic* drinking cup.

telescopic boiler, a boiler with rings tapered so as to fit one within the other at the transverse joints. — **t. sight**, a sight consisting of a small telescope, as on a rifle.
— **tel′e-scop′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

te-les′co-py (tē-lĕs′kō-pĭ; tĕl′ē-skō′pĭ), *n.* The art or practice of using or of making telescopes.

tel′e-seism (tĕl′ē-sīs′m), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. σεισμός shock.] A seismic movement or shock far from the recording instrument. — **tel′e-seis′mic** (tĕl′ē-sīs′mĭk; -sīz′mĭk), *a.*

tel′e-seme (tĕl′ē-sēm), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. σῆμα sign.] A system of apparatus for electric signaling providing for automatic transmission of a definite number of different signals or calls, as in connection with hotel annunciators.

tel′esm (tĕl′ĕz′m), *n.* [LGr. τέλεσμα. See TALISMAN.] A talisman. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **tel′es-mat′ic**, **tel′es-mat′i-cal** (tĕl′ĕs-măt′ĭk, -ĭ-kăl; tĕl′ĕz-), *a.* — **tel′es-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tel′e-spec′tro-scope (tĕl′ē-spĕk′trō-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + *spectroscope*.] *Astron.* A spectroscope arranged to be attached to a telescope to obtain spectra of heavenly bodies.

tel′e-ster′e-o-graph′ (-stĕr′ē-ō-grȧf′; -stē′rē-), *n.* [*tele-* + *stereograph*.] An instrument for telegraphically reproducing a photograph. — **tel′e-ster′e-og′ra-phy** (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

tel′e-ster′e-o-scope′ (-ō-skōp′), *n.* [*tele-* + *stereoscope*.] *Optics.* A stereoscope for viewing distant natural objects or landscapes; a telescopic stereoscope.

tel′es-te′ri-on (tĕl′ĕs-tē′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. τελεστήριον.] *Gr. Archæol.* A place for initiation in the mysteries.

tel′e-ther′mo-graph (tĕl′ē-thûr′mō-grȧf), *n.* [*tele-* + *thermo-* + *-graph*.] *Physics.* **a** A record of fluctuations of temperature made automatically at a distant station. **b** An instrument, usually electrical, making such records.

tel′e-ther-mom′e-ter (tĕl′ē-thẽr-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + *thermometer*.] *Physics.* An apparatus for indicating the temperature of a distant point, as by a thermoelectric circuit and a galvanometer. — **tel′e-ther-mom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

te-leu′to- (tē-lū′tō-). Combining form from Greek τελευτή, *completion*.

te-leu′to-spore (-spōr; 201), *n.* [*teleuto-* + *spore*.] *Bot.* A teliospore. — **te-leu′to-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), *a.*

tel′ford (tĕl′fẽrd), *a.* [After Thomas *Telford*, a Scotch road engineer.] Designating, or pert. to, a road pavement having a surface of small stone rolled hard and smooth, distinguished from macadam road by its firm foundation of large stones with fragments of stone wedged tightly in the interstices; as, *telford* pavement, road, etc.

tel′ford-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; TEL′FORD-IZED (-īzd); TEL′FORD-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To furnish (a road) with a telford pavement.

tel′har-mon′ic (tĕl′här-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the telharmonium.

tel′har-mo′ni-um (-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*tele-* + *harmonium*.] An instrument for producing music (**tel-har′mo-ny** [tĕl-här′mō-nĭ]), at a distant point or points by means of alternating currents of electricity controlled by an operator who plays on a keyboard. The music is produced by a receiving instrument similar or analogous to the telephone, but not held to the ear. The pitch corresponds with frequency of alternation of current.

te′li-al (tē′lĭ-ăl; tĕl′ĭ-), *a.* Pert. to or designating a telium.

te′li-o-spore′ (tē′lĭ-ō-spōr′; tĕl′ĭ-; 201), *n.* [*telium* + *spore*.] *Bot.* One of the thick-walled chlamydospores, or winter spores, developed in the final stage in the life cycle of the rust fungi (Uredinales). They are formed by abjunction from short sterigmata, and on germination give rise to a promycelium. — **te′li-o-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), *a.*

te′li-o-stage′ (-stāj′), *n.* [*telium* + *stage*.] *Bot.* The final, or late summer, stage in the life cycle of the rust fungi, in which telia and teliospores are developed.

te′li-um (tē′lĭ-ŭm; tĕl′ĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* TELIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. τέλος, τέλεος, end, completion.] *Bot.* The sorus of the teliostage in rust fungi. Cf. ÆCIUM, PYCNIUM, UREDINIUM.

tell (tĕl), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* TOLD (tōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TELL′ING. [AS. *tellan*, fr. *talu* tale, speech; akin to D. *tellen* to count, G. *zählen*, OHG. *zellen* to count, tell, say, Icel. *telja*, Dan. *tale* to speak, *tælle* to count. See TALE that which is told.] **1.** To mention one by one, or piece by piece; to enumerate; reckon; number; count; as, to *tell* money; to *tell* one's beads (in counting on a rosary the prayers said).

He *telleth* the number of the stars. *Ps.* cxlvii. 4

2. To relate in detail; to narrate; recount; as, to *tell* a yarn; also, to utter; say; as, to *tell* a lie.

Of which I shall *tell* all the array. *Chaucer*

3. To make known; disclose; divulge; as, to *tell* the news; to *tell* one's name; to reveal or manifest in any way; as, fossils *tell* much of the past; also, to express in words; as, I cannot *tell* how sorry I am.
4. To inform; to report or communicate to.

Why didst thou not *tell* me that she was thy wife? *Gen.* xii. 18

5. To order; request; direct; as, he *told* her to go.
6. To discern so as to report; to ascertain by observing; to find out; recognize; decide; as, he *told* the guilty one by his look; how can I *tell* what to do?
7. To inform positively, as of one's own knowledge; to assure emphatically; as, he did do it, I *tell* you.
8. To make account of; to regard; reckon; value. *Obs.*

Syn. — Communicate, impart, reveal, disclose; inform, acquaint; report, repeat, rehearse, recite.

tell that to the marines, an expression of disbelief, the marines being traditionally scorned by sailors. *Colloq.* — **to t. down**, to pay down. *Scot.* — **to t. no store of**, to make no account of; to consider of no importance. *Obs.* — **to t. off**, to number and set apart; esp., *Mil.*, to number and detail for special duty; as, to *tell off* a squad for police. — **to t. one's, or its, own tale**, to need no explanation. — **to t. tale**, to make account; to set store. *Obs.* — **to t. tales out of school**, to tell secrets, or what was not to be told. — **to t. volumes**, to indicate or reveal much; to speak volumes.

tell, *v. i.* **1.** To give an account; to make report.

That I may . . . *tell* of all thy wondrous works. *Ps.* xxvi. 7.

2. To announce; say. *Archaic.*
3. To talk; chat. *Dial. Eng.*
4. To take effect; to have a marked effect; to be of account; as, every shot *tells*; each dollar saved *tells*.
5. To act as a talebearer; to inform; — usually with *on* or *of*; as, to *tell* of a companion in mischief. *Archaic or Colloq.*

Lest they should *tell* on us. 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 11.

Tell, William. A legendary Swiss patriot and archer who, for refusing to salute the cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had set up in the market place, was sentenced to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. This he successfully did. He subsequently shot Gessler, and freed his country from Austrian oppression. The Tell legend, in its essential features, is widely spread in Europe and Asia.

tell′er (tĕl′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tells, relates, or communicates; an informer, narrator, or describer.
2. One who reckons, counts, or the like; specif.: **a** One of four officers of the English Exchequer formerly appointed to receive and count moneys due to the king and to pay moneys payable by the king. **b** One appointed to count the votes in a legislative body, public meeting, assembly, etc. **c** An officer of a bank who receives and counts over money paid in, and pays money out on checks.

Tel′e-phus (tĕl′ē-fŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τήλεφος.] See AUGE.

tel′e-plas′tic, *a.* [*tele-* + *-plastic*.] *Spiritualism.* Designating phenomena of materialization.

tel′e-post′, *n.* [*tele-* + *post* a dispatch.] A high-speed automatic telegraph system invented by Patrick B. Delany. The transmitter is operated by a perforated tape; the receiver prints electrochemically.

teler. ✝ TILER.

teler, *n.* [Cf. OF. *teile* linen cloth, F. *toile*.] A linen cloth worn as part of a woman's headdress. *Obs.*

teler, *n.* [OF. *telier*.] A linen draper. *Obs.*

telescope chimney. A telescopic smokestack, as for a steamer.

telescope eye. An eye on a retractile stalk, as in land snails.

telescope joint. A telescopic joint.

telescope screw. *Mech.* A screw consisting of a cylinder threaded internally and externally.

telescope shell. An elongated gastropod (*Telescopium fuscum*) having flattened whorls.

telescope sight. A telescope on a firearm for use as a sight.

telescope stack. = TELESCOPE CHIMNEY.

telescope table. = EXTENSION TABLE.

tel′e-sco′pi-al (tĕl′ē-skō′pĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to telescopes. *Obs.*

tel′e-sco′pi-form (-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Consisting of joints that slide one within the other. *Rare.*

te-les′co-pist (tē-lĕs′kō-pĭst; tĕl′ē-skōp′ĭst), *n.* One skilled in the use of the telescope.

Tel′e-sco′pi-um (tĕl′ē-skō′pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Astron.* A southern constellation, south of Sagittarius and Corona Australis.

tel′e-scrip′tor (tĕl′ē-skrĭp′tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + L. *scriptor* a writer.] A form of tele-typewriter.

tel′e-si-ur′gic (tĕl′ē-sĭ-ûr′jĭk), *n.* [Gr. τελέσιος finishing (cf. TALISMAN) + *-urgic*, as in *theurgic*; cf. Gr. τελεσιουργός effective.] The art of working magic with telesms. *Obs.*

te-les′me-ter (tē-lĕz′mē-tẽr; tē-lĕs′-), *n.* A telemeter having a telescope with a micrometer eyepiece and a short draw tube with a system of reflecting prisms.

tel′e-so-mat′ic, *a.* [*tele-* + *somatic*.] Teleplastic. *R.*

tel′es-the′si-a. Var. of TELÆSTHESIA.

te-les′tic (tē-lĕs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. τελεστικός fit for finishing.] Tending or relating to a purpose or end. *Rare.*

te-les′tich (tē-lĕs′tĭk; tĕl′ē-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. τέλος the end + στίχος a line.] A poem in which the consecutive final letters of the lines make a name. Cf. ACROSTIC, 1 a.

‖ **tel′ est no′tre bon plai′sir′** (tĕl′ ĕ nō′tr′ bôɴ plā′zēr′). [F.] Such is our good pleasure.

tel′e-to-pom′e-ter (tĕl′ē-tō-pŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. τόπος place + *-meter*.] A kind of telemeter with two telescopes.

tel′e-type′writ′er, *n.* A form of printing telegraph operated and recording like a typewriter.

tel′e-typ′ing (tĕl′ē-tīp′ĭng), *n.* Typewriting or typesetting at a distance. See TELE-TYPEWRITER, TYPOGRAPH.

Tel′e-ut′ (tĕl′ē-ōōt′), *n.* One of a group of nomadic tribes of the Altai plateau, Siberia, Mongolian in type, Buddhists in religion, and speaking a Tataric language of the Ural-Altaic family.

te-leu′to-form (tē-lū′tō-fôrm), *n.* [*teleuto-* + *-form*.] *Bot.* The teliostage.

te-leu′to-go-nid′i-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A teliospore.

te-leu′to-so′rus, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A telium.

te-leu′to-spo-rif′er-ous, *a.* [*teleuto-* + *sporiferous*.] *Bot.* Teliosporiferous.

tel′e-vi′sion (tĕl′ē-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [*tele-* + *vision*.] Vision at a distance as with a telegraphoscope.

Tel-fair′i-a (tĕl-fâr′ĭ-ȧ; tĕl′fā-ĭr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Charles *Telfair*, Irish naturalist.] *Bot.* Syn. of AMPELOSICYOS.

tel′fer, **tel′fer-age**, **tel′fer-way**. Vars. of TELPHER, etc.

telfete. ✝ TWELFTH.

tel′ford, *n.* A telford road, etc.

Tel′-ha-re′sha (tĕl′hȧ-rē′shȧ; -hăr′ē-shȧ), or **Tel′-har′sa** (-här′sȧ). *Bib.*

te′li (tā′lē), *n.* [Hind. *tēlī*, fr. *tēl* oil.] A member of a low Hindu caste, characteristically oil makers and merchants.

tel′ic (tĕl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τελικός, fr. τέλος the end.] *Gram.* Denoting the final end or purpose; — as disting. from *ecbatic*.

tel′i-con′o-graph (tĕl′ĭ-kŏn′ō-grȧf). Var. of TELEICONOGRAPH.

telie. ✝ TILL, *v.*

te-lif′er-ous (tē-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *telum* a weapon + E. *-ferous*.] Bearing a dart or weapons. *Obs.*

Te-lin′ga (tē-lĭŋ′gȧ), *n.* = TELUGU.

te′li-o-spo-rif′er-ous (tē′lĭ-ō-spō-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs; tĕl′ĭ-ō-), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing teliospores.

tel′is-man. ✝ TALISMAN.

tell. ✝ TILL, *v.*

tell, *n.* That which is told: talk; account. *R.*

tell, *n.* [Ar. *tall*.] Hill: mound.

tell′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

tell′clock′, *n.* An idler. *Obs.*

tellde. Obs. pret. of TELL.

telle. ✝ TEAL: TELL: TILL, *v.*

tell′ee′ (tĕl′ē′), *n.* See -EE.

tel′ler (tĕl′ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of TILLER, sprout, shoot.

tell′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

telli. ✝ TELL.

Tel′li-cher′ry bark (tĕl′ĭ-chĕr′-

N O P Q R S T

Tel-li'na (tĕ-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τελλίνη a kind of shellfish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks having the siphons long and separate, and the foot and labial palpi very large. The shell is thin, delicate, and often handsomely colored. The genus is the type of a family, **Tel-lin'i-dæ** (tĕ-lĭn'ĭ-dē), and of an extensive suborder, **Tel'li-na'ce-a** (tĕl'ĭ-nā'shē-ȧ). — **tel'li-na'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.* — **tel'li-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **tel'li-noid** (tĕl'ĭ-noid), *a.*

Tellina (*T. donacina*).

tell'ing (tĕl'ĭng), *p. a.* Operating with effect; effective; as, a *telling* speech. — **tell'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See PERTINENT.

tell'tale' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** One who officiously gives information of the private concerns of others; one who tells what should be withheld; a talebearer; informer.
2. A thing that serves to disclose something or give information; a hint or indication.
3. *Music.* A movable piece of ivory, lead, or other material, connected with the bellows of an organ, that gives notice, by its position, of the available wind supply.
4. *Naut.* **a** A mechanical attachment to the steering wheel, which shows the position of the helm, or rudder. **b** A compass in the cabin where the captain can see it.
5. A tattler (bird).
6. A device to indicate or record something, esp. to keep a check on employees, as factory hands, drivers, check takers, etc.; esp., a clock to register the time of arrival and departure of work people or of a watchman on his rounds.
7. *Railroads.* Any device serving as a warning; as: **a** A row of long strips hung from a bar over the tracks to warn freight brakemen of their approach to a low overhead bridge. **b** A low fender or the like placed near a hole in the permanent way to warn trackwalkers and others of it.
8. *Plumbing.* A small overflow pipe indicating by dripping when a tank or cistern is full.
9. *Rackets, Squash, etc.* A strip, usually of wood or metal, on the front wall of the court to a height of from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground, over which the ball must be hit.

tell'tale', *a.* **1.** Officiously telling what one should hold secret or in confidence; informing; talebearing.
2. Disclosing or indicating something of a private nature; betraying. "A *telltale* blush." *Poe.*
3. Designating any of various devices for giving warning, keeping a watch or record, etc.; as, a *telltale* pipe, clock.

tel'lu-rate (tĕl'ū-rāt), *n.* [See TELLURIUM.] *Chem.* A salt of telluric acid.

tel'lu-ret'ed } (-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* Combined or impregnated with tellurium; tellurized; as, *tellureted* hydrogen (hydrogen telluride, H_2Te). *Obsoles.*
tel'lu-ret'ted }

tel'lur-hy'dric (tĕl'ūr-hī'drĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a weak acid, hydrogen telluride, H_2Te.

tel-lu'ri-an (tĕ-lū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the earth.

tel-lu'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A dweller on the earth. *De Quincey.*
2. Also *tellurion.* An apparatus to illustrate the causation of day and night by the rotation of the earth on its axis, the dependence of the seasons on the sun's declination, etc.

tel-lu'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth; proceeding from the earth.

Amid these hot, *telluric* flames. *Carlyle.*

2. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tellurium; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence than in the *tellurous* compounds.

telluric acid, *Chem.*, a feeble acid, H_2TeO_4, analogous to sulphuric acid, obtained by oxidizing tellurium. — **t. bismuth**, *Min.*, tetradymite. — **t. iron**, terrestrial iron, as distinguished from meteoric iron. — **t. lines**, *Astron.*, atmospheric lines of a spectrum. — **t. ocher**, *Min.*, tellurite. — **t. silver**, *Min.*, hessite. *Obs.*

tel'lu-ride (tĕl'ū-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid**. *Chem.* A compound of tellurium with another element or a radical acting as an element; — formerly called *telluret*.

tel'lu-rite (-rīt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt of tellurous acid.
2. *Min.* Native tellurium dioxide, TeO_2, occurring sparingly in tufts of white or yellowish crystals.

tel-lu'ri-um (tĕ-lū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] *Chem.* A rare element analogous to sulphur and selenium, occasionally native as a crystalline substance of tin-white metallic luster (sp. gr., 6.27), but usually combined with metals, as with gold and silver in sylvanite. It may be obtained by precipitation as a dark amorphous powder. Symbol, *Te*; at. wt., 127.5.

tel'lu-rize (tĕl'ū-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). *Chem.* To combine, impregnate, or treat, with tellurium; — chiefly in *p. p.*; as, *tellurized* ores.

tel'lu-rous (-rŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tellurium; specif., designating compounds in which the element has a lower valence than in the *telluric* compounds.

tellurous acid, a feeble acid, H_2TeO_3, obtained as a white amorphous precipitate when a dilute nitric acid solution of tellurium is poured into water.

Tel'lus (tĕl'ŭs), *n.*, *or* **Tel'lus Ma'ter** (mā'tẽr). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of the earth, esp. of cultivated fields, who received and nourished the sown seed. Her special feast was the Fordicidia, April 15, although she was worshiped at other times along with Ceres. See CERES.

tel'o-blast (tĕl'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. τέλος end + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* One of the large cells which produce lines of smaller cells at the growing end of many embryos, as those of many annelids. — **tel'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

tel'o-dy-nam'ic (tĕl'ō-dī-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.* [*tele- + dynamic.*] Relating to the transmission of power to a distance, specif. by a system of ropes or cables and pulleys.

tel'o-lec'i-thal (tĕl'ō-lĕs'ĭ-thăl), *a.* [Gr. τέλος end + λεκιθος yolk.] *Embryol.* Designating a type of egg in which the food yolk is mainly at one pole. Cf. CENTROLECITHAL.

Te-lo'pe-a (tē-lō'pē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τηλωπος seen from afar.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian proteaceous shrubs notable for their beautiful scarlet tetramerous flowers, which have a common involucre at the base of the clusters, and are followed by capsules with winged seeds. *T. speciosissima* is the native tulip. See WARATAH, *Illust.*

tel'o-phase (tĕl'ō-fāz), *n.* [Gr. τέλος end + *phase.*] *Biol.* The final stage of mitosis, in which the entire cell divides and the new nuclei are formed.

te-lot'ro-cha (tē-lŏt'rō-kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHÆ (-kē). [NL.; Gr. τέλεος complete + τροχός wheel.] *Zoöl.* The larva of certain annelids having a preoral and a posterior circlet of cilia. — **te-lot'ro-chal** (-kăl), *a.* — **te-lot'ro-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

tel'o-type (tĕl'ō-tīp), *n.* [*tele- + -type.*] A printing telegraph; also, an automatically printed telegram.

tel'pher (tĕl'fẽr), *n.* Also **tel'fer**. [Used instead of *telephore*, to avoid confusion with *telephone*; fr. Gr. τηλε far, far off + φερειν to bear.] A light car suspended from, and running on, aërial cables, esp. one automatically propelled by electricity. See TELPHERAGE.

tel'pher-age (-āj), *n.* Also **tel'fer-age**. [*telpher + -age.*] Any system of automatic electric transportation; esp., an automatic electric system in which the cars are hung from, and run on, wire cables suspended in the air; hence, any similar system operated by other than electric power.

tel'son (-sŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τέλσον a boundary, limit.] *Zoöl.* The terminal segment or unpaired piece at the end of the abdomen of Crustacea and some other arthropods. In lobsters it forms the middle lobe of the tail.

Tel'u-gu (tĕl'ōō-gōō), *n.* **1.** A Dravidian language of east central India, spoken by over twenty million people. The language is euphonious, every word ending in a vowel, and employs an alphabet essentially the same as the Kanarese, the characters consisting of graceful curves suitable for palm-leaf writing. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Telugu, as a vernacular, is more widely spread than Tamil. It occupies practically the whole of the east of the peninsula till it meets Tamil on the south. *Census of India*, 1901.

2. A Dravidian of Telugu speech.

Tel'u-gu, *a.* Of or pert. to the Telugus or Telugu.

tem'er-a'ri-ous (tĕm'ẽr-ā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *temerarius.* See TEMERITY.] Unreasonably venturous; rash; headstrong; audacious; reckless; heedless. — **tem'er-a'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tem'er-a'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

te-mer'i-ty (tē-mĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *temeritas*, fr. *temere* by chance, rashly, prob. orig. in the dark, and akin to Skr. *tamas* darkness: cf. F. *témérité.*] Unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; rashness.

Syn. — Heedlessness, venturesomeness. See RASHNESS.

tem'no-spon'dy-lous (tĕm'nō-spŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. τεμνειν to cut + σπόνδυλος vertebra.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* **a** Rachitomous. **b** Of or pertaining to a group (**Tem'no-spon'dy-li** [-lī]) of stegocephalians having some of the vertebræ rachitomous. *Eryops, Cricotus*, and *Archegosaurus* are genera included in the group as ordinarily limited.

Tem-pe'an (tĕm-pē'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, Tempe, a valley in Thessaly, celebrated by Greek poets for its beauty; hence, beautiful, charming.

tem'per (tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.*; TEM'PERED (-pẽrd); TEM'PER-ING. [AS. *temprian*, prob. influenced by OF. *temprer*, F. *tempérer*; cf. also F. *tremper* to dip, to soak, to temper (steel); all fr. L. *temperare*, akin to *tempus* time. Cf. TEMPORAL, DISTEMPER, TAMPER.] **1.** To mingle in due proportion; to prepare by combining; to compound; blend. *Obs. or Archaic.* "To *temper* poisons." *Shak.*
2. To regulate, esp. by moderating; to qualify, as by an ingredient; hence, to soften; mollify; assuage; as, to *temper* justice with mercy; to *temper* one's ecstasy.

To shorn lambs, like me, every wind is *tempered.* *R. H. Davis.*

3. To fit together; to adjust; accommodate. *Now Rare.*

Thy sustenance . . . serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisdom* xvi. 21.

4. To moisten to a proper consistency and stir thoroughly, as clay for making brick, loam for molding, etc.
5. *Music.* To adjust, as the pitch in the mathematical scale to that of the scale in actual use; to tune (tones or intervals) to a modified scale. See TEMPERAMENT, 5.
6. To govern; manage. *Obs.* *A Latinism.*
7. *Metal., etc.* To bring (steel, glass, or the like) to a proper degree of hardness and toughness. Steel that has been hardened by high heating and sudden cooling, as by plunging into water, usually requires to be gently reheated to a degree depending on its proposed use, and it is this latter process (called also **drawing the temper**) that is *tempering* in the strict sense, although the word is loosely applied to the combined hardening and reheating. The colors assumed by a smooth surface as a result of the reheating are due to thin films of oxide, and correspond to definite temperatures, as follows: very pale yellow, 430° F.; pale straw, 450°; yellow, 470°; brownish, 490°; purple brown, 510°; purple, 530°; bright blue, 550°; darker blue, 560°; very dark blue, 600°. The reheating temperature for various articles is given as: razors, 450° F.; shears and scissors, 490°; woodworking tools, 530°; swords and springs, 570°; handsaws, 600°. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7; ANNEAL, *v. t.*, 2.

Thus steel is in its hardest and most brittle state when hardened; in its softest and toughest when annealed; and in an intermediate condition when *tempered.* *Int. Encyc.*

8. *Sugar Manuf.* To treat (juice) with lime in clarifying.
9. Of wheat, to moisten to secure the best grinding.
10. *Glass Manuf.* To anneal or toughen (glass).
11. *Leather Manuf.* To make uniformly moist and soft.

Syn. — Soften, mollify, assuage, soothe, calm.

tempered lead (lĕd), a lead alloy containing about 1.3 per cent of sodium with a small quantity of antimony and tin. It is harder than lead, and may be rolled into thin sheets.

tem'per (tĕm'pẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To accord; agree. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To have or get a proper or desired state or quality; esp., to grow soft and pliable.

I have him already *tempering* between my finger and my thumb, and shortly will I seal with him. *Shak.*

tem'per, *n.* **1.** State of any compound substance resulting from the mixture of ingredients; mixture, esp. due or just mixture of different qualities; as, the *temper* of mortar.
2. Constitution of body; temperament; in old writers, the mixture or relative proportion of the four humors, blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy. *Obs.*
3. Disposition or frame of mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; as, a calm or fiery *temper*.

The consequents of a certain ethical *temper.* *J. H. Newman.*

4. Calmness of mind; equanimity; composure. *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. in the phrases, to keep or lose one's *temper*.

To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*

5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation; proneness to anger, or the like; as, to display *temper*.
6. Middle state or course; mean; medium. *Obs. or R.*

The perfect lawgiver is a just *temper* between the mere man of theory . . . and the mere man of business. *Macaulay.*

7. The state of a metal or other substance, esp. as to its hardness and toughness. Among steel makers the word refers to the carbon content of the steel, which affects its hardening properties; among steel users it refers to the actual physical state of the metal as shown by its color in tempering. The two senses are contrasted in the table below (see also TEMPER, *v. t.*, 7). Steel makers use also

TEMPER.	STEEL MAKER'S MEANING.	STEEL USER'S MEANING.
very high....	150 carbon or over (= 1.50 per cent carbon)........	light straw.
high.........	100 to 120 carbon...........	straw.
medium.....	70 to 80 "	brown to pigeonwing.
mild.........	40 to 60 "	light blue.
low..........	20 to 30 "	dark blue.
soft, *or* dead soft........	under 20 "	black.

the following nomenclature: *razor temper* (about 150 carbon); *saw-file temper* (140); *tool temper* (125); *spindle temper* (112.5); *chisel temper* (100); *set temper* (87.5); *die temper* (75).
8. A substance added to or mixed with something else to modify its properties. Specif.: **a** *Sugar Manuf.* Lime or other substance used in clarifying the juice. **b** An alloy of lead and arsenic added to lead in making shot metal. **c** An alloy of two parts of tin and one of lead, used for pewter. **d** An alloy of zinc and nickel used for mixing with copper and brass in making German silver.

Syn. — Temperament, humor, mood. See DISPOSITION.

out of temper, not in good temper; irritated; angry.

‖ **tem'pe-ra** (tĕm'pā-rä), *n.* [It.] *Paint.* A mode or process of painting; distemper. See 4th DISTEMPER.

tem'per-a-ble (tĕm'pẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Temperate; mild. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being tempered.
— **tem'per-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tem'per-a-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *temperamentum* a mixing in due proportion, proper measure, temperament: cf. F. *tempérament.* See TEMPER, *v. t.*] **1.** Internal constitution; state with respect to the relative proportion of different qualities, or constituent parts.

The common law . . . has reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament.* *Sir M. Hale.*

2. In ancient physiology, the relative proportions of the elements, dry, moist, hot, and cold, constituting the body; the state of the body as regards these proportions, esp. as affected by their relative quantities. Hence, also in modern usage, the peculiar physical and mental character of an individual; as, the *sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric* (or *bilious*), or *melancholic temperament*, denoting types formerly believed to be due to the preponderance of one or other of these humors. See the adjectives, and HUMOR, *n.*, 2.
3. Act of tempering, or modifying; adjustment, as of clashing rules, interests, passions, or the like; also, the means of such adjustment or the adjustment itself.

Wholesome *temperaments* of the rashness of popular assemblies. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

4. Temperature. *Obs.* *Locke.*
5. *Music.* The system or process of slightly modifying the intervals of the pure scale (see 6th SCALE, 3 **a**) so as to admit of modulations without the use of an inconveniently large number of distinctions in pitch. A series of pure scales

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-Y). [From *Tellicheri*, seaport in India.] Conessi bark.
Tel-li'ma (tĕ-lī'mȧ), *n.* [NL., arbitrarily formed from *Mitella.*] *Bot.* A genus of West American saxifragaceous herbs with mostly palmately lobed leaves and delicate flowers resembling those of *Mitella.*
Tel-lin'ga. † TELINGA.
tell'tale'ly, *adv.* of TELLTALE.
tell'truth', *n.* A truthteller. *Obs.*
tel-lu'ral (tĕ-lū'răl), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] Of or pert. to the earth. *Rare.*
tel'lu-ret (tĕl'ū-rĕt), *n.* A telluride. *Obsoles.*
tel'lu-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*tellurium + -ferous.*] Containing or yielding tellurium.
tel-lu'ri-on (tĕ-lū'rĭ-ŏn). Var. of TELLURIAN, 2.
tel'lu-rism (tĕl'ū-rĭz'm), *n.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth + E. *-ism*: cf. F. *tellurisme*, G. *tellurismus.*] **1.** A hypothesis of animal magnetism propounded by Dr. Kieser, in Germany, in which the phenomena are ascribed to the agency of a telluric spirit or influence. *Rare.*
2. *Med.* The influence of the earth or soil as morbific.
tel'lu-rist (-rĭst), *n.* *Med.* A believer in tellurism.
tellurium glance. Nagyagite.
tellus. † *tells*, form of TELL.
‖ **tel maî'tre, tel va'let'** (tĕl mâ'tr', tĕl vȧ'lĕ'). [F.] Like master, like man.
Tel'-me'lah (tĕl'mē'lȧ). *Bib.*
tel'o-lem'ma (tĕl'ō-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τέλος end + λέμμα husk.] *Anat.* The delicate covering of the end-organ of a nerve where it expands on the surface of a muscle fiber.
tel'o-nism (tĕl'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. τέλος end.] A nom de plume consisting of the final letters of a person's names. *Rare.*
Tel'oo-goo. Var. of TELUGU.
Tel'o-tre'ma-ta (tĕl'ō-trē'mȧ-tȧ; -trĕm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. τέλος end + τρῆμα hole.] *Paleon.* An order of arthropomatous brachiopods having the opening for the pedicel shared by both valves in earlier stages, but usually confined to one in later stages, and more or less limited below by a pair of deltidial plates. It contains *Spirifera, Rhynchonella*, and allied genera. — **tel'o-trem'a-tous** (-trĕm'ȧ-tŭs; -trē'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
tel'o-troch (tĕl'ō-trŏk), *n.* *Zoöl.* = TELOTROCHA.
tel'pher-way', *n.* A telpher ropeway.
‖ **tel quel** (tĕl kĕl). [F.] *Finance.* Lit., such as [it is]; — a clause inserted in certain contracts in foreign commerce which are made to hold good in any case, each party to bear any loss that may accrue to him.
Tel'ra-mund (tĕl'rä-mōōnt), *n.* [G.] See LOHENGRIN.
telt. † TILT.
telt (tĕlt). *Scot. & dial. Eng.* pret. & p. p. of TELL.
telte. † TELD.
telthe. † TILTH.
telwin, *v.* [Cf. Icel. *telgja* to hew.] To chop: cut. *Obs.*
telye. † TAIL, TAILLE.
telyeour. † TAILOR.
telyevie. † TIRRIVIE.
tem. † TEAM. [A theme.]
‖ **te'ma** (tā'mä), *n.* [It.] *Music.*
Te'ma (tē'mȧ). *Bib.*
Te'man (-măn). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Tem'a-ni (tĕm'ȧ-nī; tē'mȧ-).
Te'man-ite (tē'măn-īt). *Bib.*
tem'be (tĕm'bĕ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Bantu *nyumba tembe* a few houses, a village; but really an error, as *nyumba* means houses, and *tembe* means few.] *Ethnog.* A native house of dried mud or clay, usually square or rectangular with a court. *East Africa.*
tem-blor' (tĕm-blōr'), *n.* [Sp.] An earthquake. *Western U. S.*
tembret. *Obs.* p. p. of TIMBER.
Tem'bu (tĕm'bōō), *n.* A Kafir of one of the chief tribes, occupying Tembuland, South Africa. See KAFIR, *n.*, 3. [THEME.]
teme. † TEAM, TEEM, TOOM,
tem'en (tĕm'ĕn), *n.* = TEMENOS.
Tem'e-ni (tĕm'ē-nī; tē'mē-). *Bib.*
tem'e-nos (tĕm'ē-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. τέμενος.] *Class. Antiq.* A sacred precinct.
temerair, *a.* Also **temerare**. [F. *téméraire*, L. *temerarius.*] Rash. — **tem'er-ar'i-ty**, *n.* *All Obs. Scot.*
tem'er-a-ry, *a.* Rash. *Obs.*
tem'er-ate, *a.* [Cf. L. *temeratus*, p. p., desecrated. See TEMERITY.] Rash. *Obs. Scot.*
tem'er-ate, *v. t.* [L. *temeratus*, p. p. of *temerare.*] To violate; desecrate. *Obs.*
tem'er-a'tion (tĕm'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *temerare* to defile.] Temerity. *Obs.*
tem'er-ous (tĕm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Rash. *R.* — **tem'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
temese. † TEMSE.
Temese. † THAMES. See *Gaz.*
teme'wise' † TEAMWISE.
tem-iak' (tĕm-yăk'), *n.* [Eskimo *tingmiak* an undercoat, lining.] A kind of fur coat or jacket worn by Eskimos.
temir. † TIMBER.
temmes. † TEMSE.
Tem'minck's stint (tĕm'ĭnks). [After C. J. *Temminck* (1778–1858), Dutch naturalist.] See STINT.
Tem'ne (tĕm'nē), *n.* A Negro of the dominant tribe, numbering about 200,000, of the interior of Sierra Leone. They are pagans, of Mandingan stock.
temon, *n.* [OF. *temon, timon*, F. *timon*, L. *temo* pole.] Helm; rudder. *Obs.*
temp (tĕmp), *v. t.* To tempt. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
temp. *Abbr.* Temperance; temperature; temporal; temporary; tempore (L., in the time of).
tempany. † TYMPANY.
tem'per. † TAMPER.
temp'er, *n.* Tempter. *Obs. Scot.*
tem'per-al, *n.* [Cf. LL. *temporalia* a cushion, pillow.] A kind of vestment worn by priests; also, a coat armor. *Obs.*
tem'per-al'i-ty (tĕm'pẽr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Temper. *Nonce Word.* *Shak.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

on the different keynotes C, D, etc., have comparatively few tones coinciding in pitch: thus, c♯ of the key of D differs by a perceptible interval from d♭ of the key of A♭. Temperament produces a set of compromise tones, certain intervals in each scale being made slightly dissonant in order that single tones may answer for two or more of nearly like pitch (as c♯ and d♭) and twelve fixed tones to the octave may answer for all the scales or keys. In treating these dissonances two kinds are distinguished: **unequal temperament**, which keeps pure or nearly pure intonation in certain keys, and accumulates the dissonances, called the "wolf," in the remaining little used keys; **equal temperament**, which distributes the "wolf" evenly between all the keys, all being thus available for modulation. The latter is now universal in keyboard instruments.
Syn. — See DISPOSITION.

tem′per-a-men′tal (tĕm′pẽr-ȧ-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to temperament; constitutional. — **tem′per-a-men′tal-ly**, *adv.*

tem′per-ance (tĕm′pẽr-ăns), *n.* [ME., L. *temperantia*: cf. F. *tempérance*. See TEMPER, *v. t.*] **1.** Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; moderation; as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in any pleasure; specif., moderation in, or sometimes, narrowly, abstinence from, the use of intoxicants.
2. Moderation of passion; self-control; calmness. *Archaic.*
He calmed his wrath with goodly *temperance*. *Spenser.*
3. Temperature; esp., moderate temperature. *Obs. Shak.*
4. Act of tempering, or mingling; combination. *Obs.*
Syn. — See ABSTINENCE.

temperance movement, society, etc. A movement, society, etc., to diminish excessive use, or, sometimes, abolish the use, of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

tem′per-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *temperatus*, p. p. of *temperare*. See TEMPER, *v. t.*] **1.** Moderate; evincing, or characterized by, moderation; not excessive; as, *temperate* heat; a *temperate* climate; *temperate* enthusiasm; specif.: **a** Moderate in the indulgence of the natural appetites or passions; as, *temperate* in eating and drinking. **b** Not violent or extravagant; self-controlled; restrained; as, *temperate* language; a *temperate* speaker.
2. Having a moderate climate or temperature; mild; as, a *temperate* country; the *temperate* zones.
3. Proceeding from temperance. *Rare.*
The *temperate* sleeps, and spirits light as air. *Pope.*
4. *Music.* Tempered; — of an interval or scale.
Syn. — Abstemious, sober, calm, cool. See MODERATE.
temperate zones, *Geog.*, those parts of the earth which lie between either tropic and the corresponding polar circle; — so called because their climate is between the extremes of the torrid and frigid zones. See ZONE, *Illust.*
— **tem′per-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **tem′per-ate-ness**, *n.*

tem′per-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To render temperate; to moderate; soften; temper. *Now Rare.*

tem′per-a-ture (-ȧ-tų̈r), *n.* [L. *temperatura* due measure, proportion, temper, temperament: cf. F. *température*.]
1. Mixture; compound. *Obs.*
Made a *temperature* of brass and iron together. *Holland.*
2. Constitution; state; temperament. *Obs. or Archaic.*
The nurse . . . shall be chosen . . . according to the *temperature* of the babe. *J. Jones* (1579).
3. Moderation; freedom from passion, extravagance, or excess; also, mildness, as of climate. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
4. Act of tempering, or condition of being tempered; temper, as of a metal. *Obs.*
5. *Physics.* Condition with respect to heat or cold, esp. as indicated by the sensation produced, or by the thermometer or pyrometer; degree of heat or cold; as, the *temperature* of the air; high or low *temperature*.
6. *Physiol. & Med.* The degree of heat of the body of a living being, esp. of the human body; also, *Colloq.*, loosely, the excess of this over the normal (of the human body 98°–99.5° F., in the mouth of an adult about 98.4°).

temperature coefficient. *Physics.* A coefficient expressing a quantitative relation between change of temperature and the consequent variation of some other quantity.

temperature sensation. *Psychol.* A sensation of heat or cold. Certain areas (called **temperature spots**, or **heat spots** and **cold spots**) on the skin are peculiarly sensible to heat or cold, the heat spots being the more numerous.

tem′pered (tĕm′pẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having (such) a temper; — chiefly used in composition; as, a good-*tempered* or bad-*tempered* man; a well-*tempered* sword.
2. *Music.* Conformed to temperament; — said of an interval, intonation, semitone, or scale.

tem′per-er (-pẽr-ẽr), *n.* One that tempers; specif., a machine in which lime, cement, etc., are mixed with water.

temper screw. 1. A screw link, to which is attached the rope of a rope-drilling apparatus, for feeding and slightly turning the drill jar at each stroke.
2. A set screw used for adjusting.

tem′pest (tĕm′pĕst), *n.* [OF. *tempeste*, F. *tempête*, (assumed) LL. *tempesta*, fr. L. *tempestas* a portion of time, a season, weather, storm, akin to *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL of time.]
1. An extensive violent wind, esp. one attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious storm.
2. Fig.: Any violent tumult, commotion, or agitation; as, a political *tempest*; a *tempest* of tears. *Smollett.*
3. See 2d DRUM, 6. *Archaic.*
Syn. — Storm, agitation, perturbation.

tem′pest, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *tempester*.] To move like a tempest; to agitate; storm. "*Tempest* the ocean." *Milton.*
She *tempested* out of Miss Colton's house. *W. D. Howells.*

tem-pes′tu-ous (tĕm-pĕs′tų̈-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tempestuosus*: cf. OF. *tempestueus*, F. *tempêtueux*.] Involving or resembling a tempest; stormy; turbulent; violent; as, *tempestuous* weather; a *tempestuous* night; a *tempestuous* debate. — **tem-pes′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tem-pes′tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Tem′plar (tĕm′plȧr), *n.* [ME. *templere*, F. *templier*, LL. *templarius*. See TEMPLE a church.] **1.** One of a celebrated religious and military order first established at Jerusalem about A. D. 1118 for the protection of pilgrims and of the Holy Sepulcher. These **Knights Templars, or Knights of the Temple**, were so named because for a time they occupied quarters in the palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem, known as *Solomon's Temple*. The order was at first limited in numbers, and its members were bound by vows of chastity and poverty. After the conquest of Palestine by the Saracens the Templars spread over Europe and were enriched by donations of money and lands. Their great power and wealth, however, made them political enemies, until, on the accusation of heresy and other offenses, the order was finally suppressed by the Council of Vienne in 1312.

Templar, 1.

2. [*l. c.*] A student of law; — so called from having chambers in the Temple, London, the original buildings having belonged to the Knights Templars. *Eng.*
3. a *Freemasonry.* = KNIGHT TEMPLAR, 2. **b** One of an order among temperance men, styled *Good Templars.*

tem′plar-dom (tĕm′plȧr-dŭm), *n.* The career and motives of the Templars; specif., religious chivalry.
The ideal of the well-born man without possessions was embodied in knight-errantry and *templardom*. *Wm. James.*

tem′plate (-plāt), **tem′plet** (-plĕt), *n.* [F. *templet*, dim. of *temple*; cf. L. *templum* a small timber.] **1.** *Mech.* A gauge, pattern, or mold, commonly a thin plate or board, used as a guide to the form of the work to be executed.
2. *Arch.* A short piece placed in a wall under a girder or other beam to distribute the weight or pressure; also, a beam spanning a doorway or the like and supporting joists.
3. *Shipbuilding.* Usually spelt *templet*. Either of two wedges in a keel block, which are knocked away when the block is to be removed.
4. Usually spelt *templet*. A bezel in a cut gem.

tem′plate, **tem′plet**, *v. t.* To mark or lay off the pattern or position of with a template; as, to *template* rivet holes.

tem′ple (tĕm′p'l), *n.* [F. Cf. TEMPLATE.] *Weaving.* A device in a loom for keeping the web stretched transversely, as a flat wooden bar with small pins at each end.

tem′ple, *n.* [OF. *temple*, F. *tempe*, fr. L. *tempora*, *tempus*; orig. uncert.] **1.** The space, on either side of the head of man, and some other mammals, back of the eye and forehead, above the zygomatic arch and in front of the ear.
2. *Zoöl.* The posterior part of the gena of an insect. *Rare.*
3. One of the side bars of a pair of spectacles, jointed to the bows, and passing one on either side of the head.
4. An ornament, as of needlework or jewelry, formerly worn at the side of the head.

tem′ple, *n.* [AS. *tempel*, fr. L. *templum* a space marked out, sanctuary, temple; cf. Gr. τεμενος a piece of land marked off, land dedicated to a god: cf. F. *temple*, fr. Latin. Cf. CONTEMPLATE.] **1.** An edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity, and anciently usually regarded as a residing place of the deity, whose presence was symbolized by a statue or other sacred token. See COLUMNIATION.
2. [*cap.*] One of three successive buildings in ancient Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah, the original one built by Solomon and destroyed by Nebuchadrezzar about 586 B. C.; the second built by the Jews after the Captivity (about 537 B. C.); and the third begun by Herod the Great, and destroyed by the Romans in A. D. 70.
3. Hence, among Christians, an edifice for public worship; a church; esp., in France, a Protestant church.
4. Fig.: Any place in which the divine presence specially resides. "The *temple* of his body." *John* ii. 21.
Know ye not that ye are the *temple* of God? *1 Cor.* iii. 16.
5. [*cap.*] Either of two establishments of the Knights Templars, in London and Paris. The site of that in London is now occupied by the Inns of Court. Cf. INNER TEMPLE.
6. *Mormon Ch.* A building dedicated to the administration of ordinances.
7. A local organization of Odd Fellows.

Temple Bar. A famous stone gateway, which formerly (it was removed in 1878 and set up at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire) stood before the Temple in London at the junction of Fleet Street and the Strand. It marked the boundary between the City proper and Westminster. According to ancient custom the sovereign asked permission of the lord mayor to pass it when he visited the City. The heads of executed traitors, etc., used to be exposed there.

tem′pled (tĕm′p'ld), *a.* Supplied with a temple or temples, or with churches; inclosed in a temple.

Tem′ple-to′ni-a (tĕm′p'l-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Templeton*, Irish botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian fabaceous shrubs having simple leaves and red or yellow flowers with a reflexed standard and narrow wings. *T. retusa*, the coral bush, is cultivated.

tem′po (tĕm′pō), *n.* [Jap.] A former oval brass coin of Japan having a square hole in the center, coined in the last period of feudalism called "tempo" (1830–43). See COIN.

tem′po (-pō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *tempus*. See TENSE, *n.*] Lit., Time; rate of movement; specif.: **a** *Music.* The degree of speed or slowness at which a piece or passage moves. The tempo is generally indicated at the beginning of a piece or movement by such adjectives as *largo*, *adagio*, *andante*, *moderato*, *allegro*, *presto*, etc., often further qualified by adverbs, as *molto*, *non troppo*, etc., and by reference to the metronome. **b** *Pron.* Rate of speaking. *Oertel.*
‖ **tem′po co′mo-do** (kô′mō-dō) [It.], in moderate time. — **t. di bal′lo** (dē bäl′lō) [It.], in dance time. — ‖ **t. di mar′cia** (mär′chä) [It.], in march time. — ‖ **t. di valse** (väls′) [It. *tempo di* time of + F. *valse* waltz], in waltz time. — ‖ **t. pri′mo** (prē′mō) [It.], the first or original speed, another having intervened. — ‖ **tempo ru-ba′to** (rōō-bä′tō) [It.], *Music*, borrowed time; an irregular tempo in which some tones are held longer, others shorter, than their legitimate time.

tem′po-ral (tĕm′pō-răl), *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempora* the temples: cf. F. *temporal*. See 1st TEMPLE.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the temple or temples or the sides of the skull behind the orbits; of or pert. to the temporal bone.
temporal artery, any of certain arteries of the sides of the head. The **deep temporal arteries** are branches of the internal maxillary supplying the temporal muscle; the **superficial temporal artery** of each side is one of the two terminal branches of the external carotid artery, and a direct upward continuation of it. It gives off the **middle temporal** above the zygoma, and farther up divides into the **anterior** and **posterior temporals**. — **t. bone**, a compound bone of the side of the human skull. It consists of three principal parts: the **squamous portion** (representing the squamosal of other vertebrates), a large scalelike plate forming part of the wall of the brain case and temporal fossa and bearing externally the zygomatic process; the **petrous portion**, containing the internal ear and representing the periotic bones of lower vertebrates; and the **mastoid portion** or process, a posterior and external outgrowth of the petrous portion, containing air cells. Other elements are also united with these. As these elements are mostly distinct in other vertebrates and even in many mammals, the term *temporal bone* is little used outside of human anatomy. It has, however, been applied to the sphenotic and hyomandibular bones of teleost fishes, and, in combination, as *supratemporal* (which see), to other elements. — **t. convolution**, one of the three chief convolutions, called, from their position, *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*, of the external surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum. The fissures forming their lower boundaries are called the *first*, *second*, and *third*, *temporal sulci*. — **t. fascia**, a broad fascia covering the temporal muscle and attached below to the zygomatic arch. — **t. fossa**, one of the broad fossæ on the sides of the skull behind the orbit, lodging muscles for raising the lower jaw. In man it is separated from the orbit by the malar and greater wing of the sphenoid, lying mostly above the zygomatic arch, and is occupied by the temporal muscle. In other mammals and many other vertebrates, a corresponding fossa is recognizable. In many reptiles the supratemporal arch divides it into an upper *supratemporal fossa* and a lower or more lateral *infratemporal* or *lateral temporal* fossa. — **t. lobe**, a large lobe of each cerebral hemisphere situated below the fissure of Sylvius, and in front of the occipital lobe. It contains the middle or descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. — **t. muscle**, a large muscle in the temporal fossa, serving to raise the lower jaw. In man it is composed of fibers arising from much of the surface of the temporal fossa and converging to an aponeurosis which contracts into a thick, flat tendon inserted into the coronoid process of the mandible. — **t. nerve**, any of several nerves supplying the structures of the temporal region. They are derived from the facial and inferior maxillary nerves. — **t. ridges**, two nearly parallel curved ridges or lines on each side of the skull, chiefly on the parietal bone. — **t. sulcus**. See TEMPORAL CONVOLUTION. — **t. vein**, a large vein on each side of the head, formed by *anterior* and *posterior* branches from the scalp, etc., and receiving a *middle temporal* branch from the temporal muscle. It unites with the internal maxillary vein to form the temporomaxillary vein.

tem′po-ral, *n.* A temporal bone, muscle, or other part.

tem′po-ral (tĕm′pō-răl), *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempus*, *temporis*, time, portion of time, the fitting or appointed time: cf. F. *temporel*, OF. also *temporal*. Cf. CONTEMPORANEOUS, EXTEMPORE, TEMPER, *v. t.*, TEMPEST, TEMPO, TENSE, *n.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or limited by, time. Cf. SPATIAL.
2. Pertaining to, or limited by, time in the sense of the present life, or this world; secular; also, transitory; temporary; — distinguished from *sacred* or *eternal*.
The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal. *2 Cor.* iv. 18.
3. Civil or political, as distinguished from *ecclesiastical*; as, *temporal* power; *temporal* courts.
4. *Gram.* Of or pert. to a tense, or tense distinction.
Syn. — Transient, fleeting, transitory; secular, worldly. See EARTHLY, TEMPORARY.
temporal augment. See AUGMENT, *n.*, 2. — **t. lord.** See LORD TEMPORAL.

tem′po-ral, *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality; — chiefly in *pl.*

tem′po-ral′i-ty (-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *temporalitas*, in LL., church possessions: cf. F. *temporalité*.] **1.** State or quality of being temporary; — opp. to *perpetuity*.
2. The laity; temporalty. *Obs.* *Sir T. More.*
3. Usually *pl.* That which pertains to temporal or material interests; esp., the properties and revenues of an ecclesiastic from lands, tenements, or lay fees, tithes, etc.
Supreme head, . . . under God, of the spirituality and *temporality* of the same church. *Fuller.*

tem′po-ral-ty (tĕm′pō-răl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [See TEMPORALITY.] **1.** The laity; secular persons. *Obs.*
2. A secular possession; a temporality.

tem′po-ra-ry (-rā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *temporarius*, fr. *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] **1.** Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; not permanent; as, *temporary* relief; a *temporary* position.
2. Pert. to a certain time; timely. *Obs.*
Syn. — TEMPORARY, TEMPORAL. TEMPORARY (see PROVISIONAL) is opposed to *permanent*, *lasting*; TEMPORAL (see EARTHLY) is opposed to *spiritual*, *eternal*, *ecclesiastical*; as, a *temporary* arrangement, a *temporary* scaffolding; *temporal* power, lords *temporal*; "We can inform the detail of life, all that is passing, *temporary*, and insignificant, with beauty and nobility" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "If such *temporal* pride is ridiculous, surely the spiritual is odious and detestable" (*Fielding*).
temporary annuity. See ANNUITY, 2. — **t. equilibrium price.** = EQUATION PRICE. — **t. nebula**, a nebula which undergoes slow changes of brightness analogous in character to those of new or temporary stars. — **t. star**, *Astron.*, a star which appears suddenly, shines for a period, and then nearly or wholly disappears. Cf. NOVA.

tem′per-a-ment′ed, *a.* Having a temperament.
temperance drink. Any nonalcoholic drink; esp., a carbonated or flavored water or extract, as sarsaparilla, root beer, or the like.
temperance hotel. A hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are sold or served.
temperance liquors. Beverages used as temperance drinks.
tem′per-an-cy (tĕm′pẽr-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Temperance. *Obs.*
temperant, *a.* [OF. *temperant*, F. *tempérant*, or L. *temperans*, p. pr.] Temperate. *Obs.*
tem′per-a-tive (tĕm′pẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *temperativus* soothing.] Having power to temper. *R.*
temperature signal. See WEATHER SIGNAL, and *Colored Plate* I. [See TEMPER, *v.t.*, 7.]
temper color or **colour.** *Metal.*
tem′perd. Tempered. *Ref. Sp.*
tem′pered-ly (tĕm′pẽrd-lĭ), *adv.* of *tempered*, p. p.
tem′per-less, *a.* See -LESS.
temperoure. † TEMPERURE.
temper pin. *Scot.* **1.** The regulating pin of a spinning wheel. **2.** A peg or screw of a fiddle.
tem′per-some (tĕm′pẽr-sŭm), *a.* Hot-headed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
temperure, *n.* [OF. *tempreüre* moderation, temper. Cf. TEMPERATURE.] *Obs.* **a** Temperance; moderation. **b** Order; balance. **c** Temper, as of a metal; temperament, as of a musical instrument.
tem′pes-ta′ri-an, *n.* A raiser of tempests by sorcery. *Obs. & R.*
tem-pes′ta-tive, **tem-pes′tious**, *a.* Tempestuous. *Obs.*
tem-pes′tive, *a.* [L. *tempestivus*.] Seasonable. *Obs.*
tem′pes-tiv′i-ty (tĕm′pĕs-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tempestivitas*.] Seasonableness; timeliness. *Obs.*
tem-pes′tous, *a.* Tempestuous. *Obs.*
tempil. † TEMPLE.
tempir, **tempire.** † TEMPER.
tem′pl. Temple. *Ref. Sp.*
tem′plar (tĕm′plȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to a temple. *Rare.*
tem′plar-y, *n.* A foundation of the Knights Templars. *Obs.*
tem′ple (tĕm′p'l), *v. t.* To build or appropriate a temple to. *Rare.*
tem′ple-less, *a.* See -LESS.
Tem′pler, **Templere.** † TEMPLAR.
tem′plet (tĕm′plĕt), *n.* [F.] = TEMPLATE.
tem′plies (-plĭz), *n. pl.* Jewelry worn by women on the temples, as in the 15th century. *Obs.*
tem′pli-fy (-plĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make into a temple. *Obs.*
‖ **tem′plum** (tĕm′plŭm), *n.* [L.] A temple or a place for auguries. See AUGUR, 1. Cf. ÆDES.
tem′po-ra (tĕm′pō-rȧ). Var. of TEMPERA.
tem′po-ra′le (-rā′lē), *n.* [LL., prop. neut. of L. *temporalis* temporal.] *Eccl.* That part of the breviary and missal which contains the proper portions of the daily offices in their order, beginning with Advent.
tem′po-ral-ism (tĕm′pō-răl-ĭz'm), *n.* Support of the Pope's claim to temporal power.
tem′po-ral-ly, *adv.* of TEMPORAL.
tem′po-ral-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **tem′po-ra mu-tan′tur, et nos** (*or* **nos et**) **mu-ta′mur in il′lis.** [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with (in) them.
tem′po-ra′ne-ous (tĕm′pō-rā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *temporaneus* happening at the right time, fr. *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Temporary. *Obs.* — **tem′po-ra′ne-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
tem′po-ra-ri-ly (tĕm′pō-rā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TEMPORARY.
tem′po-ra-ri-ness, *a.* See -NESS.
temporat. † TEMPERATE.
tem′po-ra′tor (tĕm′pō-rā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *temperator* one that arranges.] A device for regulating temperature.
temporaunce. † TEMPERANCE.
tem′po-rist, *n.* A temporizer. *Obs.*

tem′po-ri-za′tion (tĕm′pô-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *temporisation.*] **a** Act of temporizing. **b** Timeserving. *Rare.*

tem′po-rize (tĕm′pô-rīz), *v. i.;* TEM′PO-RIZED (-rīzd); TEM′PO-RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). [F. *temporiser.* See TEMPORAL of time.] **1.** To comply with the time or occasion; to humor, or yield, in reality or ostensibly and temporarily, to the current of opinion, circumstances, a demand, or the like; also, to trim, as between parties; as, he dared not refuse, but could not comply fully, so he *temporized.*
2. To delay; procrastinate. *Now Rare.* *Bacon.*
3. To negotiate; parley. *Obs.* *Shak.*

tem′po-ro- (tĕm′pô-rô-). [See TEMPLE, of the head.] Combining form denoting *connection with,* or *relation to, the temple,* or *temporal bone* or *region;* as, *temporofacial.*
☞ The reference "See TEMPORO-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *temporo-,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

tempt (tĕmpt), *v. t.;* TEMPT′ED; TEMPT′ING. [ME. *tempten, tenten,* fr. OF. *tempter,* better *tenter,* F. *tenter,* fr. L. *temptare,* better *tentare,* to handle, feel, attack, try, test, urge, freq. fr. *tendere, tentum* and *tensum,* to stretch. See THIN; cf. ATTEMPT, TEND, TAUNT, TENT a pavilion, TENT to probe.]
1. To put to trial; to prove; test; try. *Archaic.*
> God did *tempt* Abraham *Gen* xxii. 1.

2. To endeavor to persuade; to induce; incite.
> *Tempt* not the brave and needy to despair. *Dryden.*

3. To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil; to entice to what is wrong by promise of pleasure or gain; to seduce.
> Every man is *tempted* when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. *James* i. 14.

4. To provoke, as anger or a person to anger.
> Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God. *Deut.* vi. 16

5. To endeavor to accomplish or reach; to attempt. *Obs.*
Syn. — Entice, allure, attract, decoy, seduce.

temp-ta′tion (tĕmp-tā′shŭn), *n.* [OF. *temptation, tentation,* F. *tentation,* L. *tentatio.*] **1.** A testing; trial. *Archaic.*
2. Act of tempting, or enticing to evil; seduction.
3. State of being tempted, or enticed to evil.
> Lead us not into *temptation.* *Luke* xi. 4.

4. That which tempts; an inducement; an allurement, esp. to something evil.
> Dare to be great, without a guilty crown;
> View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down. *Dryden.*

tempt′er (tĕmp′tẽr), *n.* One who tempts or entices; esp., [*cap.*], with *the,* the Devil, as the great enticer to evil.
> So glozed the *Tempter,* and his proem tuned. *Milton.*

tempt′ing, *p. a.* Adapted to entice or allure; as, *tempting* pleasures. — **tempt′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **tempt′ing-ness,** *n.*

tempt′ress (tĕmp′trĕs), *n.* A woman who tempts.

ten (tĕn), *a.* [AS. *tēn, tīen, tȳn;* akin to OFries. *tian,* OS. *tehan,* D. *tien,* G. *zehn,* OHG. *zehan,* Icel. *tīu,* Sw. *tio,* Dan. *ti,* Goth. *taihun,* Lith. *deszimt,* Russ. *desyat′,* W. *deg,* Ir. & Gael. *deich,* L. *decem,* Gr. *δέκα,* Skr. *daçan;* also to E. -TY (as in *twenty, thirty,* etc.), -TEEN. Cf. DEAN, DECADE, DECIMAL, DECEMBER, EIGHTEEN, EIGHTY, TEENS, TITHE.] One more than nine; twice five.
☞ *Ten* is often used, indefinitely, for *several, many,* or like words; as, I had *ten* times rather.
Ten Canons *or* **Tables.** See AMMONIAN **b.** — **T. Commandments. a** The Decalogue, or summary of God's commands, given to Moses at Mount Sinai (*Ex.* xx.). **b** [*l. c.*] The ten fingers or finger nails (esp. a woman's) or marks scratched by them. *Archaic or Obs. Slang.* — **t.-wheeled type** (-whēld). See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* — **T. Words,** *Bib.,* the Ten Commandments.

ten (tĕn), *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than nine; the sum of five and five; ten units or objects.
2. A symbol representing ten units, as 10, x, or X.
3. A playing card having ten spots.
4. Ten o'clock.

ten′a-ble (tĕn′ȧ-b'l; *obs. or rare,* tē′nȧ-), *a.* [F. *tenable,* fr. *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.* See THIN; cf. CONTINUE, CONTINENT, ENTERTAIN, MAINTAIN, TENANT, TENET.] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended, as against an assailant or objector, or against attempts to take or possess; as, a *tenable* fortress; a *tenable* argument or cause. — **ten′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ten′a-bly,** *adv.*

ten′ace (tĕn′ās), *n.* [F. *tenace* tenacious, demeurer *tenace* to hold the best and third-best cards and take both tricks, the adversary having to lead. See TENACIOUS.] *Whist.* Originally, the holding by the fourth hand of the best and third-best cards of a suit led; now, this combination of cards (*major tenace*), or the combination of second-best and fourth-best cards (*minor tenace*), or of best and fourth-best cards (*vice tenace*), held by any hand.

te-na′cious (tē-nā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *tenax, -acis,* fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. TENACE.] **1.** Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; — commonly used with *of;* as, men *tenacious* of their rights; hence, holding stoutly to one's opinion, purpose, etc.
2. Apt to retain; retentive; as, a *tenacious* memory.
3. Niggardly; closefisted; miserly. *Obs.*
4. Having parts apt to adhere to each other; cohesive; tough; as, steel is a *tenacious* metal.
5. Apt to adhere to another substance; glutinous; viscous; sticking; adhesive. "*Tenacious* clay." *Cowper.*
Syn. — TENACIOUS, PERTINACIOUS. TENACIOUS may apply either to persons or to things, PERTINACIOUS, to persons or personal qualities only. *Tenacious* implies retentiveness or aptness to adhere; *pertinacious* suggests doggedness, and (sometimes annoying) persistence; as, "the *tenacious* grasp of a falcon" (*Scott*); "He seemed to hold on to life by a single thread only, but that thread was very *tenacious*" (*M. Arnold*); "*tenacious* of his opinions" (*Hazlitt*); a *pertinacious* beggar, *pertinacious* as a mosquito. See OBSTINATE.
— **te-na′cious-ly,** *adv.* — **te-na′cious-ness,** *n.*

te-nac′i-ty (tē-năs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tenacitas:* cf. F. *ténacité.* See TENACIOUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being tenacious; as, *tenacity* of memory; *tenacity* of purpose.
2. *Physics.* Resistance to rupture; cohesiveness; — distinguished from *brittleness, fragility, mobility,* etc. Specif., the greatest longitudinal stress a substance can bear without tearing asunder, usually expressed with reference to a unit area of the cross section, as the number of pounds per square inch, or kilograms per square centimeter, necessary to produce rupture. The relative tenacities of different metals are stated to be approximately: lead, 1; tin, 1.3; zinc, 2; aluminium, 10; worked copper, 12-20; cast iron, 7-12; wrought iron, 20-40; steel, 40-100.
> According to the manner in which the external force acts, we may have various kinds of *tenacity: tenacity* in the ordinary sense, or resistance to traction; relative tenacity, or resistance to fracture; reactive tenacity, or resistance to crushing; sheering tenacity, or resistance to displacement of particles in a lateral direction; and torsional tenacity, or resistance to twisting. Ordinary tenacity is determined in different bodies by forming them into cylindrical or prismatic wires, and ascertaining the weight necessary to break them. *Ganot's Physics*

3. Adhesiveness; glutinousness.

te-nac′u-lum (tē-năk′ū-lŭm), *n.;* *L. pl.* TENACULA (-lȧ). [L., a holder, fr. *tenere* to hold. Cf. TENAILLE.] *Surg.* A slender sharp-pointed hook attached to a handle, used mainly for taking up arteries, etc.

A form of Tenaculum

te-naille′, te-nail′ (tē-nāl′), *n.* [F., a pair of pincers or tongs, a tenaille, fr. L. *tenaculum,* pl. *tenacula.* See TENACULUM.] *Fort.* An outwork in the main ditch between two bastions. A **single tenaille** has two faces forming an obtuse reëntering angle; a **double tenaille** has three faces and two reëntering angles. See RAVELIN, *Illust.*

te-naille′, te-nail′, *v. t.* *Fort.* To furnish with tenailles.

ten′an-cy (tĕn′ăn-sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. OF. *tenance,* LL. *tenentia.* See TENANT.] **1.** *Law.* A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another. Various forms of tenancies designated by the names of the estates possessed by the tenant are sufficiently explained by the definitions of the estates. See CURTESY; *in severalty,* under SEVERALTY; ELEGIT, etc. Others requiring separate definitions are given in their alphabetic places.
2. A piece or parcel of land held of another, esp. formerly, a house for habitation, or place to live in.
3. The period of a tenant's occupancy or possession.
tenancy at, *or* **by, sufferance,** *Law,* the tenancy which arises when a tenant under a lawful demise holds over after his estate is ended. Strictly it is to be regarded merely as a legal fiction to prevent the owner from treating the tenant as a trespasser until he has himself made an actual entry on, or has brought an action to recover, the land, since the landlord's acquiescence changes the tenancy at sufferance to one at will. The tenant at sufferance may at common law be ejected by such force as is reasonably necessary, and is not entitled to emblements. He is liable for use and occupation, but not for rent. — **t. at will,** *Law,* a tenancy terminable at the will of either party. It may be created by parol or by deed. The tenant at will is not responsible for permissive waste. He is entitled to notice to quit, generally for a time equal to the period between two rent days; and he may take the emblements if the tenancy be terminated by the landlord. — **t. by the entireties.** *Law.* See ENTIRETY. — **t. by the rod** *or* **par′ la verge′** (pär′ lȧ vĕrzh′) [F. *par la verge* by the rod], *Law,* copyhold (which see). *Obs.* — **t. from year to year,** a tenancy in which the property is held for a year and upon the condition that the tenancy cannot be determined by either party alone except at the end of any number of entire years from the time of its beginning. It may be expressly created, or may arise by operation of law on the termination of a lease for a year or years. At common law notice of termination must be given at least six months before the expiration of the current year; and under the English Agricultural Holding Act (1883) one year's such notice must be given in the absence of a written agreement to the contrary. In some of the United States the period has been shortened. — **t. in common,** the tenancy of those who hold lands or other property in common. See COMMON, *n.,* 3; cf. JOINT TENANCY.

ten′ant (tĕn′ănt), *n.* [F. *tenant,* p. pr. of *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. LIEUTENANT.] **1.** *Law.* One who holds or possesses real estate, or sometimes personalty (as an annuity), by any kind of right, whether in fee simple, in common, in severalty, for life, for years, or at will; also (as correlative to *landlord*), one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements the title of which is in another. See TENEMENT, 1.
2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant. "Sweet *tenants* of this grove." *Cowper.*
tenant at sufferance, tenant at will, etc., one who has a tenancy at sufferance, at will, etc. See under TENANCY. — **t. by the curtesy initiate.** See *initiate tenant by curtesy,* under INITIATE, *a.* — **t. in capite** *or* **in chief.** See IN CAPITE.

ten′ant, *v. t.;* TEN′ANT-ED; TEN′ANT-ING. To hold, occupy, or possess as a tenant; as, a farm *tenanted* by Swedes.

ten′ant-like′ (-ănt-līk′), *a.* Conforming to the rights and obligations of a tenant, as in respect of waste, repairs, etc.

tenant right. In Great Britain, the beneficial interest which remains in the tenant after the expiration of his lease; — an indefinite term used of various rights both legal and customary, such as the right to claim compensation for improvements not exhausted at the expiration of the lease, the right to claim fixity of tenure on condition of paying the former rent or some rent not arbitrarily fixed by the landlord, as in the case of the Ulster tenant right and that of judicial rents. Tenant right may be sold by the tenant, and is often of considerable value.

ten′ant-ry (tĕn′ănt-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Tenancy. *Obs. or R.*
2. The body of tenants; as, the *tenantry* of a manor.
3. Premises occupied by a tenant or tenants. *Scot.*

tench (tĕnch; 140), *n.* [OF. *tenche,* F. *tanche,* L. *tinca.*] A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Tinca tinca*) allied to the dace and id, noted for its tenacity of life.

Tench. (⅙)

tench′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* The common pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*), supposed to be the favorite food of the tench.

tend (tĕnd), *v. t.* [F. *tendre.* See TENDER to offer, TEND to move.] To make a tender of; to offer, or tender. *Obs.*

tend, *v. t.;* TEND′ED; TEND′ING. [Aphetic form of *attend.* See ATTEND, TEND to move.] **1.** To attend as an assistant or protector; hence, to care for the wants of; to look after; to watch; guard; as, to *tend* flocks, a machine, etc.
2. Specif., *Naut.,* to stand by (a rope or the like), often with hands upon it, in readiness to prevent its fouling or suffering any mischance; — in distinction from *man.*
3. To be attentive to; to attend to. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
4. To await, as in order to fulfill; as, to *tend* one's will. *R.*
to tend a vessel, *Naut.,* to manage an anchored vessel so that in swinging with the tide she shall not foul the cable. "*Tending* ship is the art of keeping an anchor clear." *Luce.*

tend, *v. i.* **1.** To wait, as attendants or servants; to serve; attend; — with *on* or *upon.* *Shak.*
2. To pay attention; to give heed.
3. To await; to be waiting; to expect. *Obs.* *Shak.*
to tend out on, *or, rarely,* **to,** to attend or attend to; as, *to tend out on* church; *to tend out on* the cooking. *Dial. U. S.*
> "The way you both *tend out t'* meetun." *Hamlin Garland.*

tend, *v. i.* [F. *tendre,* L. *tendere, tensum* and *tentum,* to stretch, extend, direct one's course, tend; akin to Gr. *τείνειν* to stretch, Skr. *tan.* See THIN; cf. TEND to attend, CONTEND, INTENSE, OSTENSIBLE, PORTENT, TEMPT, TENDER to offer, TENSE, *a.*] **1.** To move in a certain direction; — usually with *to* or *towards.*
> Two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. To be directed or have a tendency, conscious or unconscious, to any end, object, or purpose; to exert activity or influence in a particular direction; to serve as a means; as, such an act must *tend* to weaken confidence.
> The thoughts of the diligent *tend* only to plenteousness; but of every one that is hasty only to want. *Prov.* xxi 5.

tend′ance (tĕn′dăns), *n.* [See TEND to attend; cf. ATTENDANCE.] **1.** State of awaiting or expecting something. *Obs.*
2. Act of attending or waiting; attendance; attention.
3. Persons in attendance; attendants. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Service done to gain favor; service or homage to the gods for divine favor; — used to render Gr. *θεραπεία,* as contrasted with *aversion* (translating *ἀποτροπή*).

tend′en-cy (tĕn′dĕn-sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *tendens, -entis,* p. pr. of *tendere:* cf. F. *tendance.* See TEND to move.] Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; drift; causal or efficient influence.
> Writings of this kind, if conducted with candor, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country. *Addison.*

Syn. — Inclination, bent, bias, proclivity, propensity, leaning; course, trend, set; import, purport. — TENDENCY, TENOR, DRIFT. TENDENCY denotes a movement, course, or bias in a particular direction; TENOR suggests rather the prevailing course or (esp.) principle of continuity of the thing itself; DRIFT heightens the implication of intention, and is often (like *tenor*) equivalent to *meaning* or *purport;* as, "All tended to mankind, . . . but in completed man begins anew a *tendency* to God" (*R. Browning*); "the mighty stream of *tendency*" (*Wordsworth*); "Along the cool sequestered vale of life they kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way" (*Gray*); "She thus did keep the *tenor* of her tale" (*Shelley*); the *tenor* of a bond; "[a] treatise . . . which by the . . . *drift,* 't is thought could be the work of none but Swift" (*Swift*); "I see the whole *drift* of your argument" (*Goldsmith*). See BENT, TURN.

tendency chord. *Music.* A dissonant chord of which the inclination to progress to a particular consonant chord is heightened by the dissonance of one or more of its tones.

tend′er (tĕn′dẽr), *n.* [From TEND to attend. Cf. ATTENDER.] **1.** One who tends; one who takes care of any person or thing; specif., locally, a waiter.
2. A preceptor; teacher. *Obs. & R.*
3. *Naut.* **a** A vessel employed to attend other vessels, to supply them with provisions and other stores, to transport catches of fish, etc., to the market, to convey intelligence, or the like. **b** A rowboat for landing passengers, etc., carried on the deck or towed behind by a larger vessel.
4. *Railroads.* A car attached to a locomotive, for carrying a supply of fuel and water.

ten′der (tĕn′dẽr), *n.* [F. *tendre* to stretch, stretch out, reach, inf. as n.; or perh. fr. TENDER, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* An offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed in satisfaction of a debt or an obligation, made in order to save a penalty or forfeiture which would be in-

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tem′po-rize, *v. t.* To soothe *Obs.*
tem′po-riz′er (-rīz′ẽr), *n.* One who temporizes; a trimmer; a timeserver.
tem′po-riz′ing (-rīz′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TEMPORIZE. — **tem′po-riz′ing-ly,** *adv.*
tem′po-ro-au-ric′u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Auriculo-temporal.
tem′po-ro-fa′cial, *a.,* **tem′po-ro-fron′tal,** *a.,* **tem′po-ro-hy′oid,** *a.,* **tem′po-ro-ma′lar,** *a.,* **tem′po-ro-man-dib′u-lar,** *a.* See TEMPORO-.
tem′po-ro-max′il-la-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the temporal bone or region and the upper jaw; designating a vein of the side of the face, formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary veins. It divides into an anterior division, which joins the facial vein, and a posterior, which becomes the external jugular vein
tem′po-ro-öc-cip′i-tal, *a.,* **tem′po-ro-pa-ri′e-tal,** *a.,* **tem′po-ro-sphe′noid, tem′po-ro-sphe-noi′dal,** *a.* See TEMPORO-. — **temporosphenoidal convolution.** = TEMPORAL CONVOLUTION. — **temporosphenoidal lobe.** = TEMPORAL LOBE.
tem′pre. ✝ TEMPER.
tem′pre, *a.* [OF. *tempré,* p. p. of *temprer* to temper.] Moderate; temperate. *Obs.*
tem′pre-ly, *adv.* Temperately. [*Obs.*
temprure. ✝ TEMPERURE.
temps (*as mod.* F., täɴ), *n.* [OF. & F., for earlier *tens.* See TENSE, *n.*] Tense; time. *Obs.*
tempse. Obs. or dial. Eng. of TENSE.
tempt, *n.* & *v.* Aphetic for ATTEMPT. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tempt′a-ble (tĕmp′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **tempt′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **tempt′a-ble-ness,** *n.*
temp-ta′tion-al (tĕmp-tā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to temptation.
temp-ta′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
temp-ta′tious (tĕmp-tā′shŭs), *a.* Tempting. *Obs., R., or Dial.*
temp′ta-tive, *a.* Tempting. *Obs.*
temp′tion, *n.* Temptation. *Obs.*
tempt′some (tĕmpt′sŭm), *a.* Tempting. *Scot.*
tempure. ✝ TEMPERURE.
‖ **tem′pus** (tĕm′pŭs), *n.* [L.] Time, as in music and prosody. See MENSURABLE MUSIC. — **tem′pus de-li′be-ran′di** (dē-lĭb′ĕ-răn′dī). [L.] See JUS DELIBERANDI. — **tem′pus e′dax re′rum.** [L.] Time devouring (all) things. *Ovid* (*Metam.,* XV. 234). — **tem′pus fu′git.** [L.] Time flies. — **tem′pus lu-den′di.** [L.] The time for play.
tempyll. ✝ TEMPLE.
temse, tems (tĕms), *n.* [Cf. D. *tems, teems.* Cf. TAMIS.] A sieve. — *v. t.* & *i.* To sift. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
temse′bread′, *n.* Bread made of sifted flour. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Hence: **temse′loaf′,** *n.* *Obs.*
temt. ✝ TEMPT.
tem′u-lence (tĕm′ū-lĕns), **tem′u-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L *temulentia.*] Intoxication. *R.* [*Obs.*
tem′u-len′cious, *a.* Temulent.
tem′u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *temulentus.*] Intoxicated. — **tem′u-lent-ly,** *adv.* *Both Rare.*
tem′u-len-tive (-lĕn-tĭv), *a.* Somewhat temulent. *Rare.*
temyn. Obs. p. p. of TEEM, to produce. [THIN.
ten. ✝ TEEN; TEE, to draw;
ten (tĕn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THEN.
ten, *adv.* Ten times. *Obs.*
ten′a-bil′i-ty (tĕn′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ; *cf.* TENABLE), *n.* Tenableness.
ten′a-bl. Tenable. *Ref. Sp.*
ten′a-cy (tĕn′ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *tenacia* obstinacy.] Tenaciousness; obstinacy. *Obs.*
te-naille′, *or* **te-nail′, line** (tē-nāl′). *Fort.* A line of connected redans forming alternate salient and reëntering angles.
te-nail′lon (tē-nāl′yŭn; -năl′-yŭn), *n.* [F. See TENAILLE.] *Fort.* A work constructed on each side of a ravelin, to increase its strength, procure additional ground beyond the ditch, or cover the shoulders of the bastions. [ON.
ten′ant (tĕn′ănt). Var. of TEN-
ten′ant-a-ble (-ăn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ten′ant-a-ble-ness,** *n.*
ten′ant-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ten′ant-ship, *n.* Tenancy. *R.*
tenaunte. ✝ TENANT, TENON.
‖ **te′nax pro-po′si-ti** (prô-pŏz′ĭ-tī). [L.] Tenacious of purpose. *Horace* (*Odes,* III. iii. 1).
ten′bones′, *n.* *Obs.* **a** *pl.* The fingers. **b** A boy's game.
tence, *n.* [OF.] A dispute. *Obs.*
tench, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tenche,* var. of *tence,* a dispute.] A taunt; a reproach. *Obs.* *Scot.*
Tenc-te′ri (tĕŋk-tē′rī), *n. pl.* [L.] See ISTVÆONES.
tend, *v. t.* & *i* [ME. *tenden,* AS *tendan* (in comp.). Cf. TIND to kindle.] To kindle; to burn. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tend. ✝ TEIND, TENTH.
tend. Obs. pret. & p. p. of TEEN.
tend, *v. i.* [From INTEND.] To intend; purpose. *Scot. or Dial.*
tend′a-ble, *a.* Attentive; dexterous. *Obs.*
tend′ant, *n.* Attendant. *Obs.*
tende. ✝ TEND, TENTH; also, obs. pret. of TEEN.
tend′ence (tĕn′dĕns). Var. of TENDANCE.
tend′ence, *n.* Tendency. *Rare.*
ten-den′tial (tĕn-dĕn′shăl), *a.* Causing a tendency. *Rare.*
tend′er, *v. t.* = TEND, to kindle. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ten′der (tĕn′dẽr), *n.* Tinder.

curred by nonpayment or nonperformance ; as, the *tender* of rent due, or of the amount of a note, with interest. To constitute a valid lawful tender the offer must comply with all the conditions of actual performance as regards time, place, and manner, and must be unconditional. In case of tender of payment there must be an actual production and offer of not less than the amount due in such money as the law requires (see LEGAL TENDER), without condition or demand of change or receipt (unless authorized by statute). In the case of mutual obligations readiness and ability to perform is the essential element. In any case the requirements of a tender may be dispensed with by the positive act or declaration of the person to whom it is made, as by his declaring that some act is unnecessary, or that he will not accept the thing offered, or such show of violence as makes a lawful tender unsafe, etc.

Tender, oblatio, of the precise amount due, followed by payment into court, or in Roman and French law by depositio, or consignation, into the hands of a public officer, even before any action is brought either extinguishes or suspends the debt. *T. E. Holland.*

2. Any offer or proposal made for acceptance ; as, a *tender* of a loan or of friendship ; a *tender* of a bid for a contract.

A free, unlimited *tender* of the gospel *South.*

3. The thing offered ; esp., money offered in payment. *Shak.*

tender of amends, *Law*, an offer of satisfaction for a wrong or breach of contract, the effect of a sufficient tender being in general to stop the further accruing of interest and to impose on the plaintiff liability for subsequent costs in the action. — **t. of issue**, *Law*, a form of words in a pleading, by which a party offers to refer the question raised upon it to the appropriate mode of decision.

ten′der (tĕn′dẽr), *v. t.* ; TEN′DERED (-dẽrd) ; TEN′DER-ING. [Prob. fr. TENDER, *n.*, an offer ; cf. F. *tendre* to stretch, stretch out, reach. See TEND to move.] **1**. *Law.* To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand or obligation and in order to save a penalty or forfeiture ; to make a tender of ; as, to *tender* the amount of rent or debt.

2. To offer ; to present for acceptance ; as, to *tender* one a gift ; to *tender* one's resignation.

3. To exhibit ; show. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ten′der, *a.* ; TEN′DER-ER (-ẽr) ; TEN′DER-EST. [ME. *tendre*, F. *tendre*, L. *tener* ; prob. akin to *tenuis* thin. See THIN.]

1. Easily impressed, broken, cut, masticated, or the like ; not firm, hard, or tough ; as, *tender* meat ; *tender* fruit ; *tender* ground. "His flesh that *tender* was." *Havelok.*

2. Physically weak ; not hardy or able to endure hardship ; delicate. Specif. : **a** In feeble health. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** *Hort.* Incapable of resisting cold ; not hardy ; as, a *tender* annual.

The *tender* and delicate woman among you. *Deut.* xxviii. 56.

3. Slender ; thin ; tenuous ; — used by Gower to render L. *tenuis*. *Obs.*

4. Fragile or delicate, so as to be easily injured or affected ; as, a woman's *tender* honor.

5. Feeble from immaturity ; immature ; weak ; as, *tender* crops ; *tender* knowledge. "*Tender* of age." *Gower.*

6. Very susceptible to any impression, emotion, or the like, esp. to pain ; as, a *tender* nerve ; a *tender* conscience.

7. Susceptible to the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness ; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor ; sympathetic ; compassionate.

The Lord is very pitiful, and of *tender* mercy. *James* v. 11.

8. Sensitive, keen, or the like in registering impressions ; as, a hound's *tender* scent ; a *tender* balance. *Obs.*

9. *Naut.* Heeling over too easily when under sail ; somewhat crank ; — said of a vessel.

10. Adapted to, or conducive to, a delicate, sensitive, or feeble constitution or character ; gentle ; not rough, harsh, or severe ; as, *tender* breeding, culture, handling.

11. Expressing, or expressive of, the softer feelings ; loving ; affectionate ; as, a *tender* lover, memory, caress.

12. Delicate or soft in quality or tone ; — said esp. of color, etc. ; as, a *tender* light ; flowers of *tender* blue.

A *tender* interfusion of violet and gold. *Shelley.*

13. Apt to give pain unless gently handled ; delicate ; as, a *tender* subject ; also, *Dial.*, pathetic ; touching ; as, a *tender* sight. "Things . . . *tender* and unpleasing." *Bacon.*

14. Dear ; precious. *Obs.*

Whose life 's as *tender* to me as my soul. *Shak.*

15. Unwilling to injure, pain, or the like ; considerate ; careful ; hence, rarely, careful in avoidance ; wary ; — usually with *of* or *over*. "*Tender* of property." *Burke.*

Be *tender* of offending the Indians *B. Franklin.*

Syn. Delicate, effeminate, soft, sensitive ; compassionate, kind, humane, merciful, pitiful.

tender of blood, closely akin. *Obs.* *Scot.*

ten′der, *v. t.* **1**. To have a care of ; to attend to ; hence, to be tender toward ; to regard ; esteem ; value. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Tender yourself more dearly. *Shak.*

2. To make tender.

ten′der, *v. i.* To become tender.

ten′der-foot′ (-fo͝ot′), *n.* ; *pl.* -FEET (-fēt′). A newcomer in a comparatively rough or newly settled region, esp. when not inured to the hardship or rudeness of the life. *Slang or Colloq., Orig. Western U. S. & Australia.*

ten′der–heart′ed (87), *a.* Having great sensibility ; susceptible to impressions or influence ; esp., susceptible to the softer passions or emotions, as of love or pity. — **ten′der–heart′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ten′der–heart′ed-ness**, *n.*

Be ye kind one to another, *tender-hearted*. *Eph.* iv. 32.

ten′der-ling (tĕn′dẽr-lĭng), *n.* **1**. One made tender by coddling ; a weakling ; also, a little child. *R.* *W. E. Henley.*

2. One of the budding antlers of a deer.

ten′der-loin′ (-loin′), *n.* **1**. A strip of tender flesh on either side of the vertebral column under the short ribs, in beef or pork. It consists of the psoas muscles.

2. [*cap.*] In New York City, the region which is the center of the night life of fashionable amusement, including the majority of the theaters, etc., centering on Broadway. The term orig. designated the old twenty-ninth police precinct, in this region, which afforded the police great opportunities for profit through conniving at vice and lawbreaking, one captain being reported to have said on being transferred there that whereas he had been eating chuck steak he would now eat tenderloin. Hence, in some other cities, a district largely devoted to night amusement, or, sometimes, to vice.

ten′der-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a tender manner ; specif. : **a** With pain, as of grief, remorse, or the like. *Obs.* **b** With love, kindness, care, or the like. **c** Delicately ; softly.

ten′di-nous (tĕn′dĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *tendineux.*] **1**. Pertaining to a tendon ; of the nature of a tendon.

2. Full of tendons ; sinewy ; as, *tendinous* bodily parts.

ten′don (tĕn′dŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tendere* to stretch, extend. See TEND to move.] *Anat.* A tough cord or band of dense, inelastic, white fibrous connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part and transmitting the force which the muscle exerts ; a sinew. Tendons, except the largest, are very sparingly or not at all supplied with nerves or blood vessels, and are continuous with the connective tissue sheaths (epimysium and perimysium) of the muscle and, when inserted into a bone, with the periosteum of the bone. A very broad flat tendon is called an *aponeurosis*.

tendon reflex. *Physiol.* A kind of reflex act in which a muscle is made to contract by a blow upon its tendon. Its absence is generally a sign of disease.

ten′dresse′ (*as F.* täɴ′drĕs′), *n.* [F.] *Obs. as Eng.*

1. Tender feeling ; fondness.

2. Solicitude ; care.

3. Softness ; delicacy.

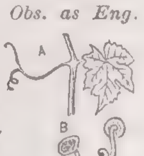

Tendrils : *A* of Grapevine ; *B* of Virginia Creeper, with Terminal Disks.

ten′dril (tĕn′drĭl), *n.* [Shortened fr. OF. *tendrillon*, fr. F. *tendre* tender ; hence, properly, the tender branch or sprig of a plant : cf. F. *tendrille*. See TENDER, *a.* ; cf. TENDRON.] *Bot.* A slender, leafless, spirally coiling and sensitive organ of climbing plants serving as a means of attachment to a supporting body or surface. Morphologically, a tendril may be a modified stem axis, as in the grapevine ; an axillary branch, as in the passion flower ; a stipule, as in *Smilax* ; or a modified leaf, as in the pea. Tendrils commonly attach themselves by coiling around the support, afterward contracting by coiling in the reverse direction. In the Virginia creeper they also develop adhesive disks at the tips, which are very sensitive, a slight touch inducing a curvature.

ten′dril-lar (-drĭ-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or functioning as, a tendril ; as, a *tendrillar* shoot.

ten′driled } **ten′drilled** } (tĕn′drĭld), *a.* Furnished with tendrils.

Ten′e-bræ (tĕn′ē-brē), *n.* [L., pl., darkness.] *R. C. Ch.* The matins and lauds for the last three days of Holy Week, commemorating the sufferings and death of Christ, usually sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, instead of on the following days.

ten′e-brif′ic (-brĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *tenebrae* darkness + *facere* to make.] Rendering dark or gloomy ; tenebrous ; gloomy.

Te-neb′ri-on′i-dæ (tē-nĕb′rĭ-ŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. : L. *tenebrio*, *-onis*, one who loves darkness (cf. F. *ténébrion* a meal worm) + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large family of heteromerous, firm-bodied, mostly dark-colored, vegetable-feeding beetles, many of them of terrestrial habits and with the true wings rudimentary and functionless. Their larvæ are usually hard cylindrical worms. They are popularly called *darkling beetles*. *Tenebrio*, containing the meal worms, is the type genus. — **te-neb′ri-on′id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

ten′e-brous (tĕn′ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, fr. *tenebrae* darkness : cf. F. *ténébreux.*] Dark ; gloomy ; dusky ; as, *tenebrous* cypress groves. — **ten′e-brous-ness**, *n.*

The most dark, *tenebrous* night. *J. Hall* (1565).

ten′e-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *tenement* a holding, a fief, F. *tènement*, LL. *tenementum*, fr. L. *tenere* to hold. See TENANT.] **1**. *Law.* Orig., that which is the subject of tenure ; hence, land, or any of various forms of incorporeal property treated like land, held by a person of another, whatever the nature of the tenant's interest therein (whether an inheritable estate, an estate for life, or an estate for years), or held as owner. Also, specif., an estate of freehold, or frank tenement, in a corporeal or an incorporeal hereditament, as distinguished from a less estate, as an estate for a term of years. Among the common forms of tenement are houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, etc.

The thing held is a *tenement*, the possessor of it a "tenant," and the manner of possession is called "tenure." *Blackstone.*

The doubts expressed by some modern lawyers as to whether a term of years is a *tenement* imply a conception of a metaphysical *tenement* which Bracton had not apprehended. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. Hence : **a** A dwelling house ; often specif. : (1) A rented house or one intended to be rented. (2) A tenement house (see below), esp. one of the poorer class. **b** An apartment or suite or set of rooms, used by one family.

3. Fig. : Dwelling ; abode ; habitation.

Syn. — House, dwelling, habitation.

ten′e-men′tal (tĕn′ē-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tenement ; held by tenants ; as, the *tenemental* lands of a manor.

ten′e-men′ta-ry (-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* That may be leased ; tenemental.

tenement house. Commonly, a dwelling house erected or used for the purpose of being rented, esp. one divided into separate apartments, or tenements, for families. Often, esp. in reference to large cities, such a building occupied as dwellings by the poorer classes. Cf. APARTMENT HOUSE, FLAT HOUSE. Sometimes, as for building and sanitary purposes, what shall constitute a tenement has been prescribed by statute, as in New York and Pennsylvania. See *Citation*. *Tenement house* as used in a covenant (not to erect a tenement house) has been held not to include a modern high-class apartment house (52 *App. Div.* (N. Y.) ...). In the law no distinction is made between flat houses, apartment houses, and the poorest class of tenements popularly called "*tenement houses*." They all have many parts used in common by the different families of occupants, and receive some quasi-public care and supervision. The definition of tenement house of the New York Tenement House Act (see *Cit.*) is a typical statutory definition.

A *tenement house* is any house or building, or portion thereof, which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of three families or more living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon any floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets, or privies, or some of them. *N. Y. Tenement House Act*, c. 1 §§ 1 & 2.

te-nen′dum (tē-nĕn′dŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., fut. pass. p. of *tenere* to hold.] *Law.* The clause formerly used in deeds to designate the kind of tenure vested in the grantee ; — so called from the distinguishing word, *tenendum* (in the Latin form), which was retained and annexed to the habendum after the clause was dropped, appearing as the words "to hold" in modern deeds. See HABENDUM.

te-nes′mic (tē-nĕz′mĭk ; tē-nĕs′-), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to tenesmus ; characterized by tenesmus.

te-nes′mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τεινεσμός, fr. τείνειν to stretch : cf. L. *tenesmos*.] *Med.* An urgent and distressing sensation, as if a discharge from the intestines or from the bladder must take place, although none can be effected.

ten′et (tĕn′ĕt ; 277), *n.* [L. *tenet* he holds, fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine, held as true ; as, religious *tenets*.

Syn. — Dogma, opinion, principle, position. See DOCTRINE.

ten′fold′ (tĕn′fōld′), *a.* & *adv.* In tens ; ten times repeated ; ten times as much or as many ; as, *tenfold* grief.

ten′–for′ties (tĕn′fôr′tĭz), *n. pl.* Certain United States five per cent bonds issued in 1864, which were redeemable at any time after ten years and payable at the end of forty years ; — popularly so called.

ten′nant-ite (tĕn′ănt-īt), *n.* [After Smithson *Tennant*, English chemist.] *Min.* A blackish lead-gray mineral, closely related to tetrahedrite, essentially of copper, arsenic, and sulphur ($Cu_8As_2S_7$). H., 3–4. Sp. gr., 4.37–4.49.

ten′né (tĕn′ā), *n.* [OF. *tenné*, var. of *tanné*, *tané*. See TAWNY.] *Her.* A tincture, rarely used, considered as an orange or bright brown ; — usually represented in engravings by diagonal lines from sinister to dexter, crossed by vertical.

ten′nis (tĕn′ĭs), *n.* [ME. *teneis*, *tenetz* ; of uncert. orig., perh. fr. F. *tenez* (*z* meaning *ts* in OF.) hold or take it, fr. *tenir* to hold (see TENABLE).] **1**. An ancient and complicated game played with a ball, which is struck with a racket (in early times, with the palm of the hand), in an inclosed court, usually a covered building, of peculiar construction, there being used in play, besides a specially marked out floor with a net crossing it, the main walls, lower inner walls with sloping roof (penthouse), various openings, as the dedans, grille, and winning gallery, a projection in the main wall called the tambour, etc. ; — now often called specifically *court tennis* to distinguish it from the modern outdoor game of *lawn tennis*. The **service side** is the part of the court between the net and the end wall beyond the dedans penthouse ; the **hazard side** is the corresponding part opposite beyond the grille penthouse.

2. Short for LAWN TENNIS.

Ten′no′ (tĕn′nō′), *n.* [Jap. *tennō*, fr. Chin. *t'ien*[1] heaven + *wang*[2] king.] Lit., King of Heaven ; — a title of the emperor of Japan as the head of the Shinto religion.

Ten′ny-so′ni-an (tĕn′ĭ-sō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Alfred (Lord) Tennyson, the English poet (1809–92) ; resembling, or having some of the characteristics of, his poetry, as simplicity, pictorial quality, sensuousness, etc.

teno-, **tenonto-**. Combining forms from Greek τένων, τένοντος, *tendon*.

ten′on (tĕn′ŭn), *n.* [ME. *tenoun*, F. *tenon*, fr. *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE.] *Carp. & Join.* A projecting member left by cutting away the wood around it for insertion into a mortise to make a joint, esp. one passing entirely through the piece in which the mortise is cut. Cf. TOOTH, TUSK.

ten′on, *v. t.* ; TEN′ONED (-ŭnd) ; TEN′ON-ING. **1**. To cut or fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a timber.

2. To unite by or as by a tenon.

Te-no′ni-an (tē-nō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Discovered or described by J. R. Tenon (1724–1816), a French anatomist.

Te-no′ni-an, *or* **Te-non's′, cap′sule** (tē-nôɴz′), *Anat.*, a delicate

ten′der, *n.* [Cf. F. *tendre.*] **1** A tenderness. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2**. Anything tender.

ten′der-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ten′derd. Tendered. *Ref. Sp.*

ten′der-ee′, *n.* One to whom something is tendered.

ten′der-er, *n.* One that tenders.

ten′der-heft′ed, *a.* Tender-hearted ; easily moved. *Obs.*

ten′der-ing, *n.* Testicle. *Obs.*

ten′der-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ten′der-sid′ed (-sīd′ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *a.* *Naut.* Tender. *Rare.*

ten′der-some (tĕn′dẽ(r)-sŭm), *a.* & *adv.* Tender ; tenderly. *Dial. Eng.*

ten′di-cle, *n.* [L. *tendicula.*] A noose ; snare. *Obs.*

ten′di-nal (tĕn′dĭ-năl), **ten-din′e-al** (tĕn-dĭn′ē-ăl), *a.* Tendinous. *Rare.*

ten′di-ni′tis (tĕn′dĭ-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TENDON ; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon.

ten′di-nous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tendire. † TENDER.

tendle, *n.* [Cf. TINDER.] Firewood. *Obs.*

tend′ment, *n.* Attendance ; care. *Obs.*

‖ **ten′do** (tĕn′dō), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A tendon. — **ten′do A-chil′lis** (ȧ-kĭl′ĭs), the Achilles tendon. — **ten′do o′cu-li** (ŏk′ū-lī), *or* **ten′do pal′pe-bra′rum** (păl′pē-brā′răm ; 115). The internal tarsal ligament.

ten′don-ous (tĕn′dŭn-ŭs), *a.* Tendinous. *Rare.*

ten′do-plas′ty (-dō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* Plastic surgery of the tendons.

ten′do-syn′o-vi′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Tenosynovitis.

ten′do-tome (tĕn′dō-tōm), **ten-dot′o-my** (tĕn-dŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* = TENOTOME, TENOTOMY.

ten-dour′, **ten-door′** (tĕn-do͞or′), A kind of table or seat with a brazier of coals under it, used to sit on in cold weather in the East.

tendour. † TENDER.

ten′do-vag′i-ni′tis (tĕn′dō-văj′ĭ-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *tendo* + L. *vagina* a sheath + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.

ten′drac (tĕn′drăk). Var. of TENREC.

ten′dre. † TENDER.

ten′dril, *a.* Clasping ; climbing as a tendril. *Rare.*

tendril climber. *Bot.* A plant which climbs by tendrils.

ten′dril-lous, *a.* Tendriled ; having tendrils.

ten′dron (tĕn′drŭn), *n.* [F. Cf. TENDRIL.] **1**. A tendril. *Obs.* **2**. A piece of tender cartilage from the bones situated at the extremity of a breast of veal.

ten′dry (-drĭ), *n.* A tender ; an offer. *Obs.*

tendur. † TENDER.

tene. † TEE, draw ; TEN.

tene. Obs. or Scot. var. of TEEN.

tene. Obs. p. p. of TAKE.

tenebres, *n.* [OF., F. *ténèbres.*] Darkness ; obscurity. *Obs.*

te-neb′ri-cose (tē-nĕb′rĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *tenebricosus.*] Tenebrous ; dark. *Obs.*

ten′e-brif′ic-ous, *a.* Tenebrific. *Obs.*

te-ne′bri-on, *n.* [L. *tenebrio* a shunner of light, trickster : cf. OF. *tenebrion* goblin.] A night walker. *Obs.*

te-ne′bri-ous (tē-nē′brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Tenebrous. *Obs.*

ten′e-brose′ (tĕn′ē-brōs′ ; *see* -OSE), *a.* Tenebrous. *Obs.*

‖ **te′ne-bro′si** (tā′nā-brō′sē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *tenebroso* somber.] In Italian painting, those artists who affect a very somber tone.

ten′e-bros′i-ty (tĕn′ē-brŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tenebrousness. *Obs.*

tene′ful. † TEENFUL.

teneis. † TENNIS.

tenel. † TEANAL.

te-nen′das (tē-nĕn′dăs), *n.* [L., acc. pl. fem. See TENENDUM.] *Scots Law.* The tenendum of a deed.

ten′ent (tĕn′ĕnt). Var. of TENON.

ten′ent, *n.* [L. *tenent* they hold.] A tenet ; an opinion ; a pose. *Obs.*

ten′ent, *a.* [L. *tenens*, *-entis*, p. pr., holding.] *Zoöl.* Adapted for clinging. *Rare.*

ten′er-al (tĕn′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *tener*, *-eri*, tender, delicate.] *Zoöl.* Designating a state of the imago of certain Neuroptera, after exclusion from the pupa, during which it is soft and immature in coloring.

Ten′er-iffe′ (tĕn′ẽr-ĭf′), *n.* [One of the Canary Islands.] A kind of wine. See CANARY, *n.*

Ten′er-iffe′ lace. A kind of lace, so called from the island of Teneriffe, consisting of wheels of thread usually on linen, as an edging or insertion.

te-ner′i-ty (tē-nĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *teneritas*. See TENDER, *a.*] Tenderness. *Obs.*

tenetz. † TENNIS.

‖ **te-nez′** (tē-nā′) [F.] Take it ; listen ; see.

ten′ful. † TEENFUL.

teng (tĕng). Dial. Eng. var. of TANG, a prong, etc.

teng, *n.* [Burmese.] See MEASURE.

te′ni-a (tē′nĭ-ȧ), **te′ni-a-fuge′**, **te-ni′a-sis**, **te′ni-oid**, etc. Vars. of TÆNIA, etc.

‖ **ten-ien′te** (tĕn-yĕn′tā), *n.* [Sp.] Lit., a substitute ; of certain Spanish officials, a lieutenant ; a deputy ; in the Philippines, also, a municipal officer, the headman of a barrio.

te′ni-fuge (tē′nĭ-fūj). Var. of TÆNIAFUGE.

ten′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [See TENUOUS ; -FY.] To make tenuous. *Obs.*

Te-ni′no (tē-nē′nō), *n.* One of a tribe of Shahaptian Indians of northern Oregon, now on the Warmspring reservation.

tenker. † TINKER.

Tenn. *Abbr.* Tennessee.

tenne. † TEND, attend ; THEN.

ten′nent. † TENANT.

ten′ner, **ten′er** (tĕn′ẽr), *n.* A currency note or bill for ten dollars or pounds. *Slang.*

Ten′nes-see′an (tĕn′ĕ-sē′ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tennessee. — *n.* One of the people of Tennessee.

ten′ney (tĕn′ĭ), *n.* = TENNE.

ten′nis, *v. t.* To drive backward and forward, as a ball in playing tennis. *Rare.*

tennis arm, **elbow**, **leg**, etc. *Med.* Injury of the arm, etc., due to muscular strain incurred in lawn tennis.

tennis court. A court for playing court or lawn tennis.

tennis shoe. A light rubber-soled shoe used in playing tennis.

ten′nor. † TENOR.

ten′-o'clock′, *n.* Star of Bethlehem *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

ten′on-er, *n.* One that tenons ; esp., a tenoning machine.

embrane lining the socket of adipose tissue in the orbit ı which the eyeball moves. It is separated from the sclerotic by the perisclerotic space, or **Tenon's space.**

ten′o-ni′tis (tĕn′ō-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *teno-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon.

Ten′o-ni′tis, *n.* [NL. See TENONIAN; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the Tenonian capsule.

tenonto-. Combining form denoting *tendon.* See TENO-.

ten′o-plas′ty (tĕn′ō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [NL.; *teno-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic operation on an injured tendon.—**ten′o-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

ten′or (tĕn′ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *tenere* to hold; hence, properly, a holding on in a continued course: cf. F. *teneur.* See TENABLE: cf. TENOR a kind of voice.] **1.** A state of holding on in a continuous course; general tendency or direction; course; career.

They kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way. *Gray.*

2. That course of thought which holds on through a discourse, writing, or the like; the general drift of thought; purport; intent; drift; as, the *tenor* of a speech.

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Sprat.*

3. Stamp; character; nature.

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor.* *Dryden.*

4. *Law.* An exact copy of a writing, set forth in the words and figures of it. Setting forth a document according to its *tenor* necessarily [illegible] an exact copy of it, as distinguished from setting it forth according to its purport and effect.

5. [F. *ténor*, or its source, It. *tenore*, L. *tenor*, properly, a holding; — so called because the tenor voice took and held the principal part, the cantus firmus or plain song, to which the other voices supplied a harmony above and below: cf. OF. *teneur, tenor.*] *Music.* **a** The higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males, having a compass between about c and c″ (see 5th PITCH, 12). Hence, the part in the harmony adapted to this voice; the second of the four voice parts, reckoning from the bass, and originally the air, to which the other parts were auxiliary. **b** A person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it, as the viola. **c** *Medieval Music.* (1) The fermata or pause on a final note. (2) The compass or ambitus of a mode. (3) The repercussion or dominant of a mode. **d** See under CHANGE RINGING.

Syn. — See TENDENCY.

ten′or, *a.* *Music.* Of or pertaining to the tenor; performing the tenor. — **tenor clef.** See CLEF. — **t. violin,** a viola.

te-nor′rha-phy (tē-nŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*teno-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of a tendon.

ten′o-si′tis (tĕn′ō-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *teno-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon.

ten′o-syn′o-vi′tis (tĕn′ō-sĭn′ō-vī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *teno-* + *synovitis.*] Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon.

te-not′o-my (tē-nŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*teno-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The division of a tendon, or the act of dividing a tendon.

ten′pen-ny (tĕn′pĕn-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Valued or sold at ten pence; as, a *tenpenny* cake. See PENNY, *n.*, 1.

2. Specif., designating a size of nails. See PENNY, *n.*, *Note.*

ten′pins′ (tĕn′pĭnz′), *n.* A game resembling ninepins, but played with ten pins. See NINEPINS. *U. S.* Tenpins, as now played with *big pins*, in contradistinction to *candlepins*, etc. (which see), consists regularly of ten turns, or *frames*, for each player, three shots, or balls, constituting a *frame.* After two balls are rolled (at big pins), if any pins remain the third ball is forfeited. If the player knocks all the pins down with the first ball (thus making a *strike*), or with the second (making a *spare*), the first two (or with a spare the first) balls of the succeeding frame are counted on both frames. Similarly, a ball following two or more consecutive strikes is counted on the two previous frames as well as on its own. Thus 30 can be made on each frame and 300 on the game.

ten′-pound′er, *n.* **1.** A large oceanic fish (*Elops saurus*) of warm seas, allied to the tarpon; the chiro.

2. Anything that weighs ten pounds.

3. A cannon firing a missile that weighs ten pounds.

4. See 1st POUNDER, 3.

ten′rec (tĕn′rĕk), *or* **ten′drac** (-drăk), *n.* [F. *tanrac, tanrec, tenrec, tandrec,* fr. Malagasy *tràndraka.*] **a** Any of several mammals, some spiny, of the order Insectivora and family Tenrecidæ (syn. *Centetidæ*) of Madagascar; esp., a common tailless species (*Tenrec ecaudatus*). When young, it has longitudinal rows of white spines along the back. It feeds chiefly on earthworms. It is very prolific. **b** [*cap.*] The typical genus of tenrecs.

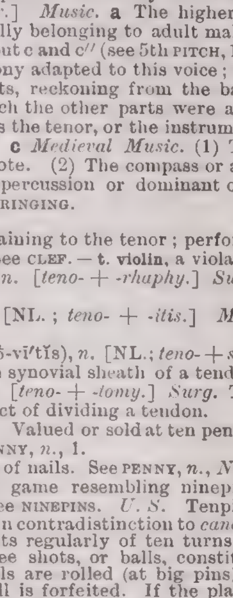

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Tenrec (*Ericulus setosus*).

tense (tĕns), *n.* [OF. *tens,* properly, time, F. *temps,* L. *tempus* time, tense. See TEMPORAL of time.] *Gram.* Time, as expressed by the forms of a verb; the modification of verbal forms to express distinctions as to the time of the action, occurrence, etc., signified; one of the forms which a verb takes by inflection or by adding auxiliary words, so as to indicate such distinctions. Tenses are variously classified as *simple* and *compound, primary* and *secondary, principal* and *historical, definite* and *indefinite.* See SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

tense, *a.*; TENS′ER (tĕn′sẽr); TENS′EST. [L. *tensus,* p. p. of *tendere* to stretch. See TEND to move; cf. TOISE.] **1.** Stretched tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; as, a *tense* fiber; — often fig.; as, a *tense* moment; *tense* anxiety.

2. *Phon.* Narrow.

Syn. — TENSE, INTENSE, INTENT, RAPT. That is TENSE (both lit. and fig.) which is tightly stretched or under severe strain; as, "faces . . . delicately tinted . . . under the *tense* silk of parasols" (*H. James*); "Just as a bicycle chain may be too tight, so may one's carefulness and conscientiousness be so *tense* as to hinder the running of one's mind" (*W. James*); "Help him to unbend his too *tense* thought" (*M. Arnold*); "the group of [Poe's] tales . . . with their blazing vividness and *tense* compactness of substance" (*J. M. Robertson*). INTENSE implies extreme, sometimes excessive, strength, depth, acuteness, concentration, susceptibility, and the like; as, "the *intense*, clear, star-sown vault of heaven" (*M. Arnold*); "He was in such an *intense* mood that humor was entirely barred out" (*Mary Wilkins*); "for the *intense* Dante is *intense* in all things" (*Carlyle*); "Poetry should be memorable and emphatic, *intense* and soon over" (*Bagehot*). INTENT (the doublet of *intense*) applies esp. to faculties that are on the stretch or eagerly bent on something; RAPT, as here compared, implies extreme intentness, in which one is, as it were, taken out of one's self; as, "persons whose hearts are wholly bent toward pleasure, or *intent* upon gain" (*Spectator*); "She had sometimes an *intent*, considering, wise look" (*M. Hewlett*); "He [Tennyson] said that scarce any man's face could look so grave and *rapt* as a baby's could at times" (*E. FitzGerald*). See RIGID, STIFF, TIGHT, ABSORB.

— **tense′ly,** *adv.* — **tense′ness,** *n.*

tense (tĕns), *v. t.*; TENSED (tĕnst); TENS′ING (tĕn′sĭng). To make tense, or rigid, as tendons or muscles.

ten′si-ble (tĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *tensibilis.* See TENSE, *a.*] Capable of being extended; tensile. — **ten′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ten′si-ble-ness,** *n.*

ten′sile (-sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [See TENSE, *a.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to tension; as, *tensile* strength.

2. Capable of tension; ductile; tensible. *Bacon.*

3. *Music.* Producing its tones from stretched strings; — said of an instrument.

tensile strength. *Physics.* = TENACITY, *n.*, 2.

ten-sil′i-ty (tĕn-sĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tensile; tensibility; as, the *tensility* of the muscles.

ten-sim′e-ter (-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tension* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring gaseous tension; a manometer.

ten′sion (tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *tensio,* fr. *tendere, tensum,* to stretch: cf. F. *tension.* See TENSE, *a.*] **1.** Act of stretching, straining, or tensing; state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; as, the *tension* of the muscles.

2. Fig.: **a** Extreme strain of mind or intensity of feeling; intense mental effort; as, the *tension* of suspense. **b** Any condition of strain; as, *tension* in foreign relations.

3. *Mech.* A force (either of two balancing forces) causing, or tending to cause, extension; also, the stress or condition due to these forces in the body or part on which they act.

4. *Mach.* A device to produce a desired tension, or pull, as in a sewing machine or a loom.

5. *Elec.* **a** The quality in consequence of which an electric charge tends to discharge itself, as into the air by a spark, or to pass from a body of greater to one of less electrical potential. It varies as the square of the quantity of electricity upon a given area. **b** Potential.

ten′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to tension; resulting from stretching; as, *tensional* strain.

ten′sioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Subjected to tension.

ten′si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tense; tension; tenseness.

ten′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *tensif.* See TENSE, *a.*] Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

ten′son (tĕn′sŏn), *n.* [F. *tenson,* or Pr. *tenso,* lit., strife, contention, fr. L. *tendere, tentum,* to stretch, strive. See 4th TEND; cf. CONTENTION.] *Provençal Lit.* A kind of lyric representing a more or less serious dispute, usually between two interlocutors, in alternating stanzas, on some question, esp. one concerning love. Cf. PARTIMEN, DÉBAT.

ten′sor (-sŏr), *n.* [NL. See TENSION.] **1.** *Anat.* A muscle that stretches a part, or renders it tense.

2. *Geom.* The ratio of the mere lengths of two vectors; — so called as merely stretching one vector into another. The tensor, denoted by Tq, of a quaternion $w+ix+jy+kz$ is $\sqrt{w^2+x^2+y^2+z^2}$, the square root of its norm.

‖ **ten′sor fas′ci-æ fe′mo-ris** (făs′ĭ-ē fĕm′ō-rĭs) [NL. *fasciae* of the fascia, L. *femoris* of the thigh], *Anat.*, a small muscle arising from the anterior part of the outer edge of the crest of the ilium and inserted into the fascia lata of the outer side of the thigh. — ‖ **t. pa-la′ti** (pȧ-lā′tī), *Anat.*, the circumflexus palati. — ‖ **t. tar′si** (tär′sī), *Anat.*, a small muscle extending between the orbital surface of the lachrymal bone and the inner part of the tarsal plates. — ‖ **t. tym′pa-ni** (tĭm′pȧ-nī), *Anat.*, a small muscle in a bony canal just above the Eustachian tube, attached by a long tendon to the manubrium of the malleus near its base. It serves to adjust the tension of the tympanic membrane.

ten′-strike′, *n.* **1.** *Tenpins.* A knocking down of all ten pins at one delivery of the ball; a strike. *U. S.*

2. Any successful and decisive stroke or act. *Colloq., U. S.*

tent (tĕnt), *n.* [Sp. *tinto,* prop., deep-colored, fr. L. *tinctus,* p. p. See TINGE; cf. TINT, TINTO.] A sweet deep red wine, made chiefly in the vicinity of Rota, near Cadiz, Spain. It is used mainly for ecclesiastical purposes.

tent, *v. t.*; TENT′ED; TENT′ING. [OF. *tenter.* See TEMPT.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To test. **b** To tempt.

2. To probe or to search with or as with a tent; to keep open with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound.

tent, *n.* [F. *tente.* See TENT to probe.] *Surg.* **a** A roll of lint or linen, or a conical or cylindrical piece of sponge or other absorbent, used chiefly to dilate a natural canal, to keep open the orifice of a wound, or to absorb discharges. **b** A probe for searching a wound.

tent (tĕnt), *n.* [ME. *tente,* F. *tente,* LL. *tenta,* fr. L. *tendere, tentum,* to stretch. See TEND to move; cf. TENT a roll of lint.] **1.** A portable lodge of skins, canvas, or strong cloth, stretched and sustained by poles, used for shelter, esp. by soldiers in camp. Common varieties are: **A tent,** a tent whose sides slope unbrokenly from the ridgepole to the ground, the ends, usually closed by flaps, having the form of an A without the crossbar; **bell tent,** a tent of circular ground plan and a central pole, the sides sometimes being extended by a hoop; **fly tent,** any tent having a fly (see 3d FLY, *n.*, 9); **shelter tent,** (1) a small A tent, usually two or more pieces of waterproof cotton duck, fixed for buttoning or tying, with accessory cords and poles, each soldier to be sheltered carrying some portion, — called also **dog tent** in soldiers' slang; or (2) a tent erected with two poles and a ridge rope, the roof sloping to the rear only, often with a perpendicular drop, the sides being perpendicular and the front closed by a hanging flap, which can be raised as an awning; **Sibley tent,** a tent of conical shape, sometimes with a perpendicular drop near the bottom (erected on a tripod and having a ventilating device at the top, which permits of a fire being built in the center), — formerly used in the United States army; **wall tent,** a tent with sides whose lower parts drop perpendicularly.

2. A kind of platform pulpit for open-air preaching. *Scot.*

tent of meeting, *Bib.*, the tabernacle. *Ex.* xxxiii. 7 (*Rev. Ver.*).

tent, *v. i.* & *t.* To lodge as in a tent; to pitch a tent; encamp.

ten′ta-cle (tĕn′tȧ-k'l), *n.* [NL. *tentaculum,* fr. L. *tentare* to handle, feel. See TEMPT.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of various elongated, flexible, simple or branched processes, usually tactile or prehensile in function or both (but sometimes with other functions, as respiration or locomotion), borne by animals generally on the head, or about the mouth. The structures so termed in different groups of animals are often not at all homologous. Examples are: The arms of cephalopods, crinoids, and polyps; the fleshy processes (sometimes bearing eyes) on the head of gastropod mollusks and many worms; the threadlike processes bearing stinging cells which depend from the margin of the umbrella of many jellyfishes; the tubular suctorial process of infusorians of the group Tentaculifera; the numerous small ciliated processes borne on the arms of brachiopods or the lophophore of polyzoans, etc.

2. *Bot.* Any irritable hair or emergence, as the gland-tipped insect-catching hairs on the leaves of the sundew.

ten-tac′u-lar (tĕn-tăk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tentacle or tentacles.

Ten-tac′u-lif′er-a (tĕn-tăk′ū-lĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tentaculum* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* **1.** An order of infusorians ciliated when young, but losing their cilia when adult and developing one or more tubular processes of the ectoplasm, filled with more fluid endoplasm, and often ending in a sucker. These processes, called *tentacles,* are used in taking food. *Suctoria* is a synonym of Tentaculifera.

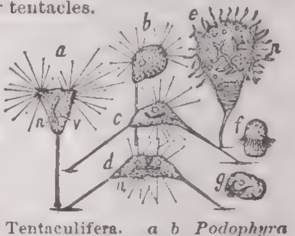

Tentaculifera. *a b Podophyra mollis.* *v* Contractile Vacuole; *n* Nucleus; *c d* The same undergoing Fission. *e Podophyra steinii*; *f g* Ciliated young of *Podophyra* and *Acineta.* All much enlarged.

2. Synonym of TETRABRANCHIATA.

Ten-tac′u-li′tes (-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of small conical fossil shells, supposed to be of pteropods, found abundantly in some Paleozoic rocks. It is often made the type of a family, **Ten-tac′u-lit′i-dæ** (-lĭt′ĭ-dē). — **ten-tac′u-lite** (-tăk′ū-līt), *n.*

ten-tac′u-lo-cyst′ (-lō-sĭst′), *n.* [*tentaculum* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* One of the sense organs situated on the margin of the umbrella of many jellyfishes. They each consist of a greatly modified and reduced tentacle containing a cavity with lithites, and are often sunk in a pit or inclosed in a pouch.

Tentaculites (*T. irregularis*). × 2

tent′age (tĕn′tāj), *n.* [From TENT a pavilion.] **1.** A collection of tents; a camp. *Obs. or R.*

2. Tents collectively; as, an army's *tentage.*

ten-ta′tion (tĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *tentatio:* cf. F. *tentation.* See TEMPTATION.] **1.** Trial; temptation. *Obs.*

2. *Mech.* A mode of adjusting or operating by successive steps, trials, or experiments.

ten′ta-tive (tĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *tentare* to try: cf. F. *tentatif.* See TEMPT.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or based on, a trial or trials; experimental; as, a *tentative* theory.

2. Making trial; testing. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

Syn. — See PROVISIONAL.

tent caterpillar. Any of several species of gregarious caterpillars which construct on trees large silken webs into which they retreat when at rest. The commonest American species is the larva of a lasiocampid moth (*Malacosoma,* or *Clisiocampa, americana*), found on the wild cherry and some fruit trees.

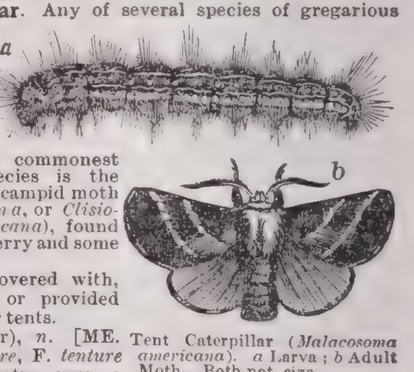

Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma americana*). *a* Larva; *b* Adult Moth. Both nat. size.

tent′ed, *a.* Covered with, sheltered by, or provided with, a tent or tents.

ten′ter (tĕn′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *tenture, tentoure,* F. *tenture* hangings, tapestry, prop. a stretching, L. *tendere, tentum,* to stretch; cf. OF. *tentoire*

tenon saw. A backsaw.

ten′on-tag′ra (tĕn′ŏn-tăg′rȧ; -tā′grȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tenonto-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* Gouty disease of the tendons.

ten′on-ti′tis (-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tenonto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon.

ten-on′to-dyn′i-a (tĕn-ŏn′tō-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tenonto-* + *-odynia.*] Pain in a tendon.

tenon tooth. See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.*

ten-on′to-phy′ma (tĕn-ŏn′tō-fī′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tenonto-* + *phyma.*] A tumor in a tendon.

‖ **te-no′re** (tā-nō′rā), *n.* [It.] *Music.* = TENOR, *n.*, 5; as: **te-no′re leg-gie′ro** (lĕd-jâ′rō), a light, flexible tenor. — **t. ro-bus′to** (rō-bōōs′tō), a tenor of broad, sonorous quality.

‖ **ten′o-ri′no** (tĕn′ō-rē′nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *tenore.*] *Music.* A falsetto tenor [player.

ten′or-ist, *n.* A tenor singer or

ten′or-is′ter (tĕn′ẽr-ĭs′tẽr), *n.* = TENORIST.

ten′or-ite (tĕn′ŏr-īt), *n.* [After G. *Tenore* of Naples.] *Min.* Native cupric oxide, CuO, occurring in minute steel-gray or iron-gray scales or black earthy masses. Cf. MELACONITE.

ten′o-roon′ (tĕn′ō-rōōn′), *n.* [It. *tenorone,* aug. of *tenore* tenor.] *Music.* = OBOE DI CACCIA.

ten′os-to′sis (tĕn′ŏs-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *teno-* + *ostosis.*] *Med.* Ossification of a tendon.

ten′o-su′ture, *n.* [*teno-* + *suture.*] *Surg.* Tenorrhaphy.

ten′o-tome (tĕn′ō-tōm), *n.* *Surg.* A slender knife for use in the operation of tenotomy.

te-not′o-mize (tē-nŏt′ō-mīz), *v. t.* *Surg.* To perform tenotomy on.

tenoun. † TENON.

tenour. † TENOR.

Ten-rec′i-dæ (tĕn-rĕs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the tenrecs and a few allies. *Centetidæ* is a syn.

Ten′sa. Var. of TAENSA.

tense′less, *a.* See -LESS.

tense′less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ten′siled (tĕn′sĭld), *a.* Made tensile. *Rare.*

tension carriage. *Mach.* A carriage, running on a rail or rails, supporting one wheel of an endless rope system, and pulled back to regulate the tension.

tension element. *Kinematics.* A flexible link, as an endless belt with its pulleys. Cf. PRESSURE ELEMENT.

tension rod. *Engin.* A metal rod used as a tension member.

tension roller. *Mach.* A tightening roller or pulley for a belt.

ten′some (tĕn′sŭm), *a.* Consisting of ten. *Scot.*

ten′sor, *n.* [Cf. LL. *tensa, tensamentum,* a payment for protection, *tensare* protect, defend.] A noncitizen resident licensed as a tradesman. *Obs.* — **ten′sor-ship,** *n.* *Obs.* [sion; effort. *Obs.*

ten′sure, *n.* [L. *tensura.*] Ten-

tent. † TENTH.

tent, *n.* [Cf. ATTENT, *n.*, INTENT, *n.*] **1.** Attention; heed; care. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Intention; design. *Obs.*

tent, *v. t.* [ME. *tenten.* Cf. TENT attention, TEND to attend.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To attend to; care for; watch over or for; tend.

2. To observe; heed.

3. To prevent; hinder; stop.

4. To show; teach.

tent, *v. i.* To take care; beware. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tent, *a.* Attentive; intent. *Scot.*

tent, *v. t.* [Cf. 1st TENTER.] To spread; stretch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [Having tentacles.

ten′ta-cled (tĕn′tȧ-k'ld), *a.*

Ten-tac′u-la′ta (tĕn-tăk′ū-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** = CYDIPPIDA. **b** = PELMATOZOA.

ten-tac′u-late (tĕn-tăk′ū-lāt), **ten-tac′u-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Tentacled.

ten-tac′u-li-cyst′ (tĕn-tăk′ū-lĭ-sĭst′). Var. of TENTACULOCYST.

ten-tac′u-lif′er-ous (-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*tentaculum* + *-ferous.*] **a** Producing or bearing tentacles. **b** Pert. to the Tentaculifera.

ten-tac′u-li-form′ (tĕn-tăk′ū-lĭ-fôrm′; tĕn′tȧ-kū′-), *a.* *Zoöl.* Shaped like a tentacle.

ten-tac′u-lum (tĕn-tăk′ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lȧ). [NL. See TENTACLE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A tentacle. **b** A vibrissa. [*Obs.*

ten-ta′men, *n.* [L.] Attempt.

ten′ta-tive, *n.* [F. *tentative.*] An essay; trial. [TIVE.

ten′ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of TENTA-

tent bed *or* **bedstead.** A four-poster with a tentlike canopy.

tent′bob′, *n.* A small red spider. *Obs.*

a tent, L. *tentorium*. See TEND to move.] A tenterhook; also, a machine or frame for stretching cloth by tenterhooks, so that it may dry even and square.
on tenters, on tenterhooks.

ten′ter (tĕn′tẽr), *v. t.* To hang or stretch, as on tenters.

ten′ter, *n.* **1**. One who has charge or care of something; specif., one who takes care of, or tends, machines in a factory; a kind of assistant foreman.
2. *Mach.* A kind of governor.
3. See *duck on a rock*, under 2d DUCK.

ten′ter-hook′ (-ho͝ok′), *n.* **1**. A sharp hooked nail used for fastening cloth on a tenter.
2. *Her.* A bearing showing a projecting tenterhook.
on tenterhooks, on the stretch; hence, in uneasiness, or suspense, or under a distressing strain.

tenth (tĕnth), *a.* [From TEN: cf. ME. *tethe*, AS. *téoða*. See TEN; cf. TITHE.] **1**. Next in order after the ninth; coming after nine others in a series.
2. Constituting or being one of ten equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
tenth, *or* **tenth cranial, nerve**. = PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVE.

tenth, *n.* **1**. The quotient of a unit divided by ten; one of ten equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
2. A tithe (in sense 2); specif.: (*pl.*) *Eng. Law.* **a** A temporary aid issuing out of personal property and granted to the king by Parliament; formerly, the real tenth part of all the movables belonging to the subject. **b** *Eccl. Law.* The tenth part of the annual profit of every benefice, after the first year formerly paid to the Pope, but afterwards (by 26 Hen. VIII., c. 3, 1534) transferred to the crown. It now forms a part of Queen Anne's Bounty.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval embracing ten degrees of the staff, as that between one of the scale and three of the octave above. Also, a note at this interval; the octave of the third. **b** An organ stop sounding a tenth above the normal pitch of the digitals played upon; a decima.
4. *Eng. Hist.* See FIFTEENTH, *n.*, 2.
5. The unit or object coming next after the ninth in a series.

tenth′me′ter | **tenth′me′tre** (-mē′tẽr), *n.* *Physics.* A unit 10^{10} of which make one meter; the ten millionth part of a millimeter.

Ten′thre-din′i-dæ (tĕn′thrē-dĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τενθρηδών a kind of wasp.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of Hymenoptera constituted by the sawflies. In some recent classifications it is restricted to certain typical forms, the entire group of sawflies being regarded as a superfamily called **Ten′thre-di-noi′de-a** (-dĭ-noi′dē-ȧ).

tent′i-form (tĕn′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*tent* + *-form.*] Resembling a tent in form, as the nests of certain insects.

ten-to′ri-um (tĕn-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [L., a tent.] **a** *Anat.* Short for ‖ **ten-to′ri-um ce′re-bel′li** (sĕr′ē-bĕl′ī), an arched fold of dura mater covering the upper surface of the cerebellum and supporting the occipital lobes of the cerebrum. Its posterior and lateral border is attached to the skull; its anterior border is free. **b** *Zoöl.* An internal chitinous loop or V-shaped plate supporting the walls of an insect's head. — **ten-to′ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

tent pegging. A sport originating in India in which the competitors endeavor while riding at a charging pace to uproot on the point of a lance a tent peg in the ground.

tent stitch. A short slanting stitch used in worsted work and embroidery and worked in even lines from left to right; — called also *petit point*.

ten′u-is (tĕn′ū-ĭs), *n.; pl.* TENUES (-ēz). [L., thin, fine, weak; used to translate Gr. ψιλός bare, unaspirated (used of these consonants). See TENUOUS.] *Gr. Gram.* One of the three surd mutes (voiceless stops) κ, π, τ (*k*, *p*, *t*); — so called in relation to their respective middle letters, or mediæ, γ, β, δ (*g*, *b*, *d*), and their aspirates, χ, φ, θ (*kh*, *ph*, *th*). The term is also sometimes applied to the corresponding consonants in other languages.

te-nu′i-ty (tē-nū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tenuitas*, fr. *tenuis* thin: cf. F. *ténuité*. See TENUOUS.] **1**. Quality or state of being tenuous; of a broad substance, thinness; of anything that is long, slenderness; as, the *tenuity* of a leaf or a hair.
2. Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid; as, the *tenuity* of the air; the *tenuity* of the blood. *Bacon.*
3. Poverty; indigence. *Obs.* *Eikon Basilike*
4. Refinement, esp. that marked by simplicity.

ten′u-ous (tĕn′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tenuis* thin. See THIN; cf. TENUIS.] **1**. Thin; slender; small; minute.
2. Rare; subtile; not dense; — said of fluids.
— **ten′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ten′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

ten′ure (tĕn′ūr), *n.* [F. *tenure*, OF. *teneüre*, fr. *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE.] **1**. Act or right of holding, as property, esp. real estate, properly of a superior; also, the manner of holding real property, or land and tenements, properly of a superior. Tenure, in its strict sense of holding of a superior, is inseparable from the idea of property in land in the theory of the English common law; and this idea of tenure pervades, to a considerable extent, the law of real property in the United States, where the primary title to all land is held essentially in fee simple absolute, and not of a superior. See 2d FEE, 3 **b**. The main common-law tenures were by knight's service and socage. See these terms, and also GAVELKIND, COPYHOLD, FRANKALMOIGN, SERGEANTY, BURGAGE, etc.
2. Manner, condition, or term of holding, in general; the manner in, or the period for, which anything is had and enjoyed; as, to hold a right by a precarious *tenure*.
tenure by free alms. = FRANKALMOIGN.

te-nu′ri-al (tē-nū′rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Law.* Of or pert. to tenure; as, *tenurial* rent. — **te-nu′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **te-nu′to** (tā-no͞o′tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *tenere* to hold.] *Music.* Held firmly to its full value, as opposed to *staccato*; — said of a tone or chord. Also used adverbially. Abbr. *ten.* — A **tenuto mark** is often used. Thus: 𝅘𝅥.

te′o-cal′li (tē′ō-kăl′ĭ; tā′ō-käl′yē), *n.; pl.* -LIS (-ĭz; -yēz). [Mex.] Lit., God's house; an ancient Mexican, esp. Aztec, temple, usually built upon a truncated pyramid.

te′o-sin′te (tē′ō-sĭn′tē), *n.* [Of Mex. origin.] A large grass (*Euchlæna mexicana*), native of Mexico and Central America, closely related to maize and like it in habit of growth. It is now grown for fodder in the southern United States and in many warm countries.

te′pee (tē′pē; tĕp′ē), *n.* [Dakota *tipi*, fr. *ti* to dwell + *pi* used for.] An American Indian wigwam or tent.

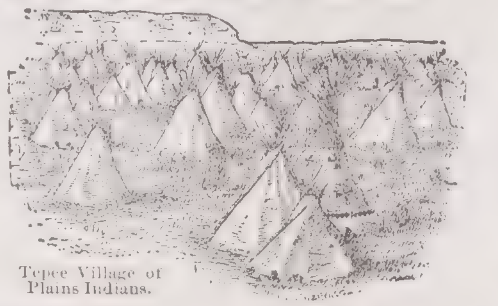

Tepee Village of Plains Indians.

tep′e-fy (tĕp′ē-fī), *v. t. & i.;* TEP′E-FIED (-fīd); TEP′E-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *tepere* to be tepid + E. *-fy*; cf. L. *tepefacere*. See TEPID.] To make or become tepid. *Goldsmith.*

teph′rite (tĕf′rīt), *n.* [Gr. τέφρα ashes.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock consisting essentially of feldspar (plagioclase), augite, and leucite or nephelite. It differs from basanite in not containing olivine. — **teph-rit′ic** (tĕf-rĭt′ĭk), *a.*

tep′id (tĕp′ĭd), *a.* [L. *tepidus*, fr. *tepere* to be warm; akin to Skr. *tap* to be warm, *tapas* heat.] Moderately warm; lukewarm; as, a *tepid* bath; *tepid* affections.

tep′i-da′ri-um (tĕp′ĭ-dā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *tepidarius* pertaining to a tepid bath. See TEPID.] A warm room for a bath; orig., in Roman thermæ, a room to sit in, intermediate in temperature between the frigidarium and caldarium.

te-pid′i-ty (tē-pĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *tépidité*.] Quality or state of being tepid; lukewarmness; tepidness.

ter (tûr), *adv.* [L.] Thrice; — in *music* indicating a measure or phrase to be performed thrice in succession.

ter- (tẽr-). Combining form from L. *ter*, signifying *three times*, *thrice*. See TRI-.

ter′a-con′ic (tĕr′ȧ-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*terebic* + *citraconic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, obtained by the distillation of terebic acid, and otherwise. It is a dimethyl derivative of itaconic acid.

ter′a-cryl′ic (-krĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*terpenylic* + *acrylic.*] *Org. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or designating, an acid, $C_7H_{12}O_2$, of the acrylic acid series, obtained by distillation of terpenylic acid as a colorless liquid resembling valeric acid in odor.

ter′a-glin (tĕr′ȧ-glĭn), *n.* [Native name.] *Zoöl.* A silvery-colored sciænoid fish (*Otolithes atelodus*), becoming about two feet long, common on the coast of New South Wales.

ter′a-phim (tĕr′ȧ-fĭm), *n. pl. or sing.* [Heb. *terāphīm.*] *Bib.* Idols or an idol used in divination, apparently a part of the household furniture of Aramæan and ancient Jewish families.

ter′a-to- (tĕr′ȧ-tō-). Combining form from Greek τέρας, τερατος, *wonder*, *monster*.

ter′a-tog′e-ny (-tŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*terato-* + *-geny.*] *Med.* The formation of monsters. — **ter′a-to-ge-net′ic** (-tō-jē-nĕt′ĭk), **ter′a-to-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

ter′a-toid (tĕr′ȧ-toid), *a.* [*terato-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a monster; abnormal; of a pathological growth, exceedingly complex or highly organized, as a teratoma.

ter′a-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*terato-* + *-logy*: cf. Gr. τερατολογία a telling of wonders, and F. *tératologie.*] **1**. The study of monstrosities, serious malformations, or marked deviations from the normal type of structure, esp. in man.
2. In discourse, affectation of sublimity; bombast. *Obs.*
— **ter′a-to-log′i-cal** (-tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ter′a-tol′o-gist** (-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

ter′a-to′ma (-tō′mȧ), *n.; pl.* -TOMATA (-tō′mȧ-tȧ) [NL.; *terato-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor, sometimes found in infants, made up of a heterogeneous mixture of tissues, as of bone, cartilage, muscle, etc. — **ter′a-tom′a-tous** (-tŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -tō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

ter′bi-um (tûr′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Y*tterby*, in Sweden. Cf. ERBIUM.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, resembling yttrium, found (in combination) in certain minerals, as gadolinite and samarskite. It is trivalent. Symbol, *Tb* or *Tr*; at. wt., 159.2. — **ter′bic** (-bĭk), *a.*

terce (tûrs), *n.* [See TIERCE.] **1**. A third. *Obs.* *Craig.*
2. **a** *Scots Law.* The widow's right corresponding to the common-law dower. **b** *Eccl.* = TIERCE, 2.

ter′cel (tûr′sĕl), *n.* [OF. *tercel*, or *terçuel* (cf. LL. *tertiolus*), dim. fr. L. *tertius* the third; — according to some, because every third bird in the nest is a male; according to others, because the male is a third smaller than the female. Cf. TIERCE.] **1**. *Falconry.* The male of various falcons, esp. of the peregrine; also, the male of the goshawk.
2. A male eagle. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

ter-cen′te-na-ry (tûr-sĕn′tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [*ter-* + *centenary.*] Including, or relating to, an interval of three hundred years. — *n.* The three hundredth anniversary of any event; also, a celebration of such an anniversary.

ter′cet (tûr′sĕt; tẽr-sĕt′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *terzetto*, dim. of *terzo* third, L. *tertius*. See TIERCE; cf. TERZETTO.] *Music & Pros.* A triplet.

ter′e-bel′la (tĕr′ē-bĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; dim. of L. *terebra* a borer.] **1**. *Surg.* A trephine or trepan.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of tubicolous marine annelids with very long cephalic cirri, three pairs of gills, and small chætiferous lobes. It is the type of a family, **Ter′e-bel′li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). Hence, **ter′e-bel′lid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **ter′e-bel′loid** (-oid), *a.*

ter-eb′ic (tĕr-ĕb′ĭk; -ē′bĭk), *a.* [*terebinth* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline acid, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine with nitric acid, and by other methods. It is a dimethyl derivative of paraconic acid.

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Terebra (*T. tigrina*).

ter′e-binth (tĕr′ē-bĭnth), *n.* [L. *terebinthus*, Gr. τερέβινθος: cf. F. *térébinthe*. Cf. TURPENTINE.]
1. Turpentine. *Obs.*
2. A small European anacardiaceous tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) yielding Chian turpentine.

ter′e-bin′thic (-bĭn′thĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, turpentine; as, *terebinthic* qualities.

ter′e-bin′thine (-thĭn), *a.* [L. *terebinthinus*, Gr. τερεβίνθινος.] **a** Of or pertaining to the terebinth tree. **b** Pert. to, consisting of, or like, turpentine.

Ter′e-bin′thus (-thŭs), *n.* [L. See TEREBINTH.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American balsameaceous trees (called also *Bursera*). They have flowers with a corolla of 3–5 petals inserted with the 6-10 stamens beneath the disk. All yield a sweet aromatic balsam. *T. simaruba* is the gumbo limbo. See GUMBO LIMBO, ACUYARI WOOD.

ter′e-bra (tĕr′ē-brȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -BRAS (-brȧz), L. -BRÆ (-brē). [L., a borer.] **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* A machine used in sieges to start a breach, by means of a pointed beam working in a groove.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of marine toxoglossate gastropods having a long, tapering spire. **b** The boring ovipositor of a hymenopterous insect.

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ten′ter (tĕn′tẽr), *v. i.* To admit of being tentered.
tent′er, *n.* One who occupies, or lives in, a tent.
Ten′ter-den's Act. = LORD TENTERDEN'S ACT.
ten′ter-hook′ wil′ley. = FEARNAUGHT, *n.*, 4. [*Dial. Eng.*
tent′ful, *a.* Attentive. *Obs.* or
tent′ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.
tenth, *v. t.* To decimate: to tithe. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
tenth′deal′, *n.* A tenth part.
tenth′ly, *adv.* of TENTH.
ten′ti-cle, *n.* A little tent. *Obs.*
tentif. † TENTIVE.
ten-tig′i-nous (tĕn-tĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *tentigo*, *-inis*, a tension, lecherousness, fr. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] *Obs.* **1**. Stiff; stretched; strained.
2. Lustful, or pertaining to lust.
ten-ti′go (tĕn-tī′gō), *n.* [L.] Priapism; also, satyriasis. *Rare.*
ten-til′la (-tĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim.] *Zoöl.* A branch of a tentacle.
ten-til′lum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. dim.] *Zoöl.* A tentilla.
tent′i-ly (tĕn′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From dial. *tenty* careful.] Carefully; watchfully. *Scot.*
ten′tive, *a.* Aphetic form of ATTENTIVE. — **ten′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ten′tive-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tent′less, *a.* *Scot.* **1**. Careless. **2**. Unheeded; unnoticed. *Obs.* **3**. Not cared for; untended.
tent′mak′er (tĕnt′māk′ẽr), *n.* One who makes tents.
ten′tor, *n.* [See TENTER a machine.] An instrument for stretching cloth. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
ten-to′ri-an, *a.* Pert. to a tent.
ten′to-ry, *n.* [L. *tentorium* a tent.] A tent; an awning. *Obs.*
tentoure. † TENTER.

tent peg *or* **pin**. A peg driven into the ground to which to fasten a tent rope.
tent tree. A tall screw pine (*Pandanus forsteri*), confined to Lord Howe's Island.
tenture. † TENTER, a machine.
ten′ture (tĕn′tūr), *n.* [F.] Wall decorations, esp. paper. *Rare.*
tent′work′ (tĕnt′wûrk′), *n.* Work made with tent stitch.
tent′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Wall rue.
tent′y (tĕn′tĭ), *a.* Careful; attentive; watchful. — *adv.* *Both Scot.*
ten′u-ate (tĕn′ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *tenuatus*, p. p. of *tenuare* to make thin. See TENUOUS.] To make thin; to attenuate. *Rare.*
ten′u-i-fo′li-ous (-ĭ-fō′lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tenuis* thin + *folium* a leaf.] Having thin or narrow leaves. *R.*
te-nu′i-ous (tē-nū′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See TENUOUS.] = TENUOUS. *Obs.*
ten′u-i-ros′ter (tĕn′ū-ĭ-rŏs′tẽr), *n.* [NL.; L. *tenuis* thin + *rostrum* a beak.] One of the Tenuirostres. *Rare.*
ten′u-i-ros′tral (-trăl), *a.* **a** Slender-billed. **b** Of or pertaining to the Tenuirostres.
Ten′u-i-ros′tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an unnatural group of mostly passerine birds having slender bills, including humming birds, sunbirds, honey eaters, nuthatches, and others.
tenur, **tenure**. † TENOR.
ten′u-ry, *n.* Tenure. *Obs.*
ten-weeks stock. A form of the common stock (see STOCK, 29 **b**), blooming the first season.
tenys. † TENNIS. [TENSON.
ten′zon (tĕn′zŭn). Var. of
teo. † TEE, draw; THE.
teoch. † TOUGH.

teo.ie. † TILL, *v.*
teologye. † THEOLOGY.
teome. † TEAM.
teon. † TEE, draw; TEN.
teond. † TENTH.
teone. † TEEN.
teonne. † THEN.
teonthe. † TENTH.
te′o-pan (tē′ō-păn; tā′ō-pän′), *n.* [Mex.] An Aztec temple similar to the teocalli.
teore, **teorien**. † TIRE.
teoth. † TITHE.
teother. † TITHER.
tep. † TAP, *v.*
tep′al (tĕp′ăl; tē′păl), *n.* [F. *tépale*, fr. *pétale*, by transposition.] *Bot.* A division of a perianth. *Obs. & R.*
tepate. † TIPPET.
tep′e-fac′tion (tĕp′ē-făk′shŭn), *n.* Act of tepefying.
Te′pe-huan′ (tā′pā-wän′), *n.* One of a warlike tribe of Piman Indians, now few in number, of the Sierra Madre Mountains, Mexico. They are agriculturists and weavers.
tepet. † TIPPET. [TEFILLAH.
teph′il-lah′ (tĕf′ĭ-lä′). Var. of
teph′ra-man′cy (tĕf′rȧ-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. τέφρα ashes + *-mancy.*] Divination by the ashes of the altar on which a victim had been consumed in sacrifice.
teph′ro-ite (-rō-īt), *n.* [See TEPHROSIA.] A flesh-red or ash-gray silicate of manganese, Mn_2SiO_4, sometimes containing zinc.
Te-phro′si-a (tē-frō′zhĭ-ȧ; tĕf-rō′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τεφρός ash-colored, fr. τέφρα ashes.] *Bot.* Syn. of CRACCA.
tep′id-ly, *adv.* of TEPID. See -LY.
tep′id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

te′pie. Var. of TEPEE.
tep′it. † TEPID.
te′por (tē′pôr; tĕp′ŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *tepere* to be tepid.] Gentle heat: tepidness.
te′poy. Var. of TEAPOY.
teppe. † TAP.
‖ **te-qui′la** (tā-kē′lä), *n.* [From the *Tequila* district, Mexico.] The drink mescal.
ter. † TAR; TEAR, *n.*; THERE.
ter, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *tirre* to irritate, to incense.] Anger; passion. *Obs.*
ter. *Abbr.* Terrace; territory.
terage, *n.* [OF. *terrage.*] Land; realm; possessions. *Obs.*
Te′rah (tē′rȧ), *n.* *Bib.* The father of Abraham, who migrated with his family from Ur of the Chaldees to Haran.
te-ra′i (tē-rä′ē; rī′), *n.* [Hind. *tarāī.*] A swampy lowland belt in India north of the Ganges and at the foot of the Himalayas.
terain. † TYRAN.
ter′a-mor′phous (tĕr′ȧ-môr′fŭs), *a.* [Gr. τέρας monster + *-morphous.*] Having a monstrous form or nature.
terandry. † TYRANDRY.
terane. † TYRAN.
te′ras (tē′răs; tĕr′ăs), *n.; pl.* TERATA (tĕr′ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. τέρας, -ατος, monster.] *Med.* A monster.
terat. *Abbr.* Teratology.
te-rat′i-cal (tē-răt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. τέρας a wonder.] Wonderful; ominous; prodigious. *Obs.*
ter′a-tism (tĕr′ȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. τέρας, -ατος, monster.] *Med.* Monstrosity or anomaly.
ter′a-to-gen′e-sis (tĕr′ȧ-tō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* *Terat.* Teratogeny.
ter′a-tos′co-py (tĕr′ȧ-tŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*terato-* + *-scopy.*] Divination by monstrosities.

ter′a-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *terato-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Monstrosity; teratism.
teraunt. † TYRANT.
terawntrye. † TYRANTRY.
terbentine. † TURPENTINE.
ter′bi-a (tûr′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Terbium oxide, Tb_2O_3, one of the rare earths.
ter′ble (tẽr′b'l). *Dial. Eng.* var. of TERRIBLE.
terce. † TERSE.
ter′cel, *a.* Male; — said of a hawk or of an eagle. *Obs.*
terce′let (tûrs′lĕt), *n.* [OF. & F. *tiercelet*, dim.] A male falcon, hawk, or bird of prey.
ter′cel-lene (tûr′sĕ-lēn), *n.* [Cf. TERCEL.] Small male hawk. *Obs.*
ter′cen-ten′ni-al (tûr′sĕn-tĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a. & n.* = TERCENTENARY.
terc′er (tûr′sẽr), *n.* *Scots Law.* A widow entitled to terce.
ter-chlo′ride (tûr-klō′rīd; rĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A trichloride.
ter′ci-a. † TERTIA.
ter′cian. † TERTIAN.
ter′cine (tûr′sĭn), *n.* [L. *tertius* the third: cf. F. *tercine.*] *Bot.* A layer of the primine or secundine of an ovule, originally supposed to be a third coat. *Rare.*
terdelyng. † TURDLING.
tere. † TAR, TEAR, THERE.
tere, *a.* [Cf. F. dial. *tère* tender.] Delicate; dainty. *Obs.*
tere, *a. & n.* Designating fine flour. *Obs.* [cult; racking. *Obs.*
tere, *a.* Tedious; lingering; diffi-
ter′e-bate (tĕr′ē-bāt), *n.* [See TEREBINTH.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of terebic acid.
ter′e-bel′lum (-bĕl′ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *terebrum* a borer, trephine.] A cranial perforator.
Ter′e-bel′lum, *n.* [LL., supposed to be a corruption of Ptolemy's τετράπλευρον, lit., a quadrilateral.] A group of four stars at the base of the tail of Sagittarius.

ter′e-bene (tĕr′ē-bēn), *n.* [See TEREBINTH; cf. TERPENE.] *Chem.* A mixture of terpenes formed by action of sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine and distillation with steam.
ter′e-ben′thene (-bĕn′thēn), *n.* [See TEREBINTH.] See PINENE.
ter′e-bi-len′ic (-bĭ-lĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_7H_{8}O_4$, formed indirectly from terebic acid.
ter′e-bin′thi-na (-bĭn′thĭ-nȧ; -bĭn-thī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* Turpentine.
ter′e-bin′thi-nate (-bĭn′thĭ-nāt), *or* **ter′e-bin′thi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* = TEREBINTHINE.
terebinth tree. = TEREBINTH, 2.
ter′e-brant (tĕr′ē-brănt), *a.* [L. *terebrans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Boring, or adapted for boring; of or pertaining to the Terebrantia.
ter′e-brant, *n.* A bore. *Rare.*
Ter′e-bran′ti-a (-brăn′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Hymenoptera including those which have a boring ovipositor. It is usually one of two suborders (the other being Aculeata) into which hymenopterous insects are divided, and includes the sawflies, gallflies, ichneumon flies, chalcid flies, and allies.
ter′e-brate (tĕr′ē-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *terebratus*, p. p. of *terebrare*, fr. *terebra* a borer, *terere* to rub.] To perforate; bore.
ter′e-brate, *v. i.* To be a bore. *R.*
ter′e-brate (-brāt), *a.* [See TEREBRA.] *Zoöl.* **a** Modified for boring. **b** Provided with a terebra.

N O P Q R S T

Ter′e-brat′u-la (tĕr′ē-brăt′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *terebratus*, p. p., perforated.] **1.** *Zoöl. & Paleon.* A genus of arthropomatous brachiopods with arms borne by a calcareous loop and the larger valve of the shell having a small hole through which the short peduncle projects. It includes many living and a few fossil species, and is the type of a family, **Ter′e-bra-tu′li-dæ** (-brȧ-tū′lĭ-dē). **2.** [*l. c.*] *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). Any brachiopod of this genus; a lamp shell. — **ter′e-brat′u-lid** (-brăt′ū-lĭd), *a. & n.* — **ter′e-brat′u-li-form′** (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* — **ter′e-brat′u-loid** (-loid), *a.*

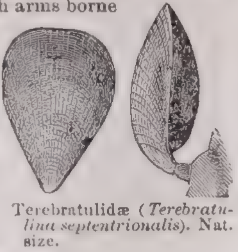

Terebratulidæ (*Terebratulina septentrionalis*). Nat. size.

Te-re′do (tē-rē′dō), *n.* [L., a worm that gnaws wood, clothes, etc., fr. Gr. τερηδών.] **a** *Zoöl.* The genus of mollusks containing the typical shipworms, the type of a small family, **Ter′e-din′i-dæ** (tĕr′ē-dĭn′ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* E. -DOS (-dōz), L. -DINES (-dĭ-nēz). A shipworm.

ter′ek (tĕr′ĕk), *n.* [Because found on the *Terek* River in the Caucasus.] A sandpiper (*Terekia cinerea*) of the Old World, breeding in the far north of eastern Europe and Asia and migrating to South Africa and Australia. It frequents rivers.

Terek (*Terekia cinerea*).

ter′eph-thal′ic (tĕr′ĕf-thăl′ĭk), *a.* [*terebene* + *phthalic*.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline dibasic acid obtained by oxidation of oil of turpentine, paraxylene, etc. It is paraphthalic acid. See PHTHALIC.

Te-re′sian (tē-rē′shăn; -zhăn), *n.* [Sp. *Teresa* Theresa.] *Eccl. Hist.* A barefooted Carmelite living under the rule founded by St. Theresa (1515–82). — **Te-re′sian**, *a.*

‖ **te′res ma′jor** (tē′rēz mā′jŏr). [NL. *teres* (sc. *musculus*) a round or smooth muscle + L. *major* greater.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the dorsal surface of the inferior angle of the scapula and from a fibrous septum between itself and the teres minor and infraspinatus muscles, and inserted into the humerus by a tendon passing in front of the long head of the triceps.

‖ **te′res mi′nor** (mī′nŏr). [NL. *teres* (sc. *musculus*) a round or smooth muscle + L. *minor* less.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the dorsal surface of the axillary border of the scapula and from the fibrous septa between it and the teres major and infraspinatus muscles, and inserted into the lower part of the greater tuberosity of the humerus, passing behind the long head of the triceps.

te-rete′ (tē-rēt′; tĕr′ēt), *a.* [L. *teres*, *-etis*, rounded off, properly, rubbed off, fr. *terere* to rub.] Cylindrical in transverse section, as many plant stems.

ter′gal (tûr′găl), *a.* [L. *tergum* the back.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the back, or tergum.

ter′gant (-gănt), *a.* *Chiefly Her.* Showing the back. "*Tergant* fugitives." *H. B. Alexander.*

ter′gite (tûr′jīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* The dorsal plate, or dorsal portion of the covering, of a somite of an articulate animal. — **ter-git′ic** (tẽr-jĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ter′gi-ver-sate′ (tûr′jĭ-vẽr-sāt′); *v. i.*; -SAT′ED (-sāt′ĕd); -SAT′ING (-sāt′ĭng). [L. *tergiversatus*, p. p. of *tergiversari* to turn one's back, to shift; *tergum* back + *versare*, freq. of *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] To shift; to practice evasion; to use subterfuges; to shuffle.

ter′gi-ver-sa′tion (-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *tergiversatio*: cf. F. *tergiversation*.] **1.** Act of tergiversating; a shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion. **2.** Fickleness of conduct; inconstancy; act of turning against a cause which one formerly supported.

ter′gum (tûr′gŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* TERGA (-gȧ). [L., the back.] *Zoöl.* **a** The back of an animal. **b** A tergite. **c** One of the dorsal plates of the operculum of a barnacle.

term (tûrm), *n.* [ME. *terme*, F. *terme*, L. *termen*, *-inis*, *terminus*, a boundary limit, end; akin to Gr. τέρμα, τέρμων; cf. Skr. *tar* to go over. See THRUM a tuft; cf. TERMINUS, DETERMINE, EXTERMINATE.] **1.** That which limits the extent of anything; limit; bound; termination; end.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation, and they two are as nature's two *terms*, or boundaries. *Bacon.*

2. *Geom.* That which bounds a higher extent; a point, line, or superficies, that limits; as, a *term* of a superficies is a line, and a *term* of a solid is a superficies.

3. A boundary post or stone; esp., a quadrangular pillar, often tapering downward, adorned on the top with the figure of a head or upper part of the body; — called also *terminal figure* or *statue*. See TERMINUS, 2.

4. *Naut.* A piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail.

5. Issue; conclusion; outcome. *Now Rare.*

6. A limited or definite extent of time; the time for which anything lasts; as, a *term* of five years; the *term* of life; a presidential *term*.

7. Specif.: **a** In universities, schools, etc., a definite continuous period during which instruction is regularly given to students; as, the school year is divided into three *terms*. **b** The time for which a court is held, or is open for the trial of causes, during which time alone the powers of the court incidental to actual sittings for the hearing of cases may be validly exercised. In England there were formerly four terms in the year, during which the superior courts were open; **Hilary term**, beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January; **Easter term**, beginning on the 15th of April, and ending on the 8th of May; **Trinity term**, beginning on the 22d day of May, and ending on the 12th of June; **Michaelmas term**, beginning on the 2d and ending on the 25th day of November. The rest of the year was called **vacation**. The legal division of the year into *terms* so far as related to the administration of justice was abolished by the Judicature Acts; but there are still four sittings of the Supreme Court in each year, called the *Michaelmas*, *Hilary*, *Easter*, and *Trinity sittings*, coming, in general, in the same parts of the year as the older terms. **c** *Law.* (1) The whole time for which an estate is granted, as for the *term* of a life or lives, or for a *term* of years. (2) The estate or interest held by one for a term. Cf. TENEMENT, 1. (3) A space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation.

Roman Term (3). *a* Gaine.

8. A time or date fixed, appointed, or agreed upon. *Obs.*, except as follows: Specif.: *Law.* **a** The time fixed for the payment of rents or interest; esp.: (1) In England and Ireland, a quarter day. (2) In Scotland, either of the four days corresponding to the English quarter days, these being Whitsunday, May 15, and Martinmas, Nov. 11, called *legal terms*; and Candlemas, Feb. 2, and Lammas Day, Aug. 1, specifically called **conventional terms**. However, any terms adopted by agreement other than the legal terms are called *conventional terms*, the rent being called **backhand rent** when the term is postponed, and **forehand rent** when it is accelerated, or fixed at an earlier date. **b** The semiannual day in Great Britain on which a farm or domestic servant is paid or on which a working period begins.

9. *pl. Med.* The menses.

10. *Logic.* The subject or the predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism, each one of which is used twice. The predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism is called the *major* term, because it is the most general, and the subject of the conclusion is called the *minor* term, because it is less general. These are called the *extremes*; and the third term, introduced as a common measure, is called the *mean* or *middle* term. Thus in the syllogism: "Every vegetable is combustible; every tree is a vegetable; therefore every tree is combustible," *combustible*, the predicate of the conclusion, is the major term, *tree* is the minor term, *vegetable* is the middle term.

11. A word or expression designative of a definite conception; specif., a word or expression that has a precisely limited meaning in certain relations and uses, or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, or the like; as, a technical *term*. "*Terms* quaint of law." *Chaucer.*

12. *Logic.* That which a word denotes conceived as a specified and determinate object or as an element of a relation.

13. *pl.* Propositions, limitations, or provisions, stated or offered, as in contracts, for the acceptance of another and determining the nature and scope of the agreement; conditions; as, the *terms* of a sale; *terms* cash.

14. *pl.* **a** (1) Mutual relationship; relative position; footing; — often with *on* or *upon*; as, to be on good *terms* with one. (2) Good or even footing; agreement; as, to come to *terms* with one. **b** Conditions; state; circumstances, esp. circumstances that limit or control. *Archaic.*

15. *Math.* **a** *Alg.* A member of a compound quantity; as, *a* or *b* in *a* + *b*; *ab* or *cd* in *ab* — *cd*. **b** Any of the members composing a proportion or ratio.

16. *Astrol.* An essential dignity.

Syn. — TERM, WORD are frequently interchangeable. But WORD has the general sense of an expressive vocable; TERM is commonly more specific, and designates a word which has a precisely limited, often technical, use or meaning; as, purity of style depends on the choice of *words*, and precision of style on a clear understanding of the *terms* used; "A very large number of technical *terms* have been translated into English, and thus new meanings have been added to many popular *words*" (*G. L. Kittredge*).

at term, at the end of a term, or definite period of time; specif., *Med.*, at the expiration of the full period of gestation. — **in t.**, in set terms. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **t. of art**, a word or phrase having a specific signification in some specific department of knowledge. — **t. of thought**, the result of a process of thought; the conclusion or upshot of an entire train of considerations. — **terms of a proportion** (*or* **ratio**), *Math.*, the four (or two) members of which it is composed.

term (tûrm), *v. t.*; TERMED (tûrmd); TERM′ING. [See TERM, *n.*; cf. TERMINATE.] To apply a term to; to name; call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe "imaginary space." *Locke.*

ter′ma-gan-cy (tûr′mȧ-găn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being termagant.

ter′ma-gant (-gănt), *n.* [ME. *Termagant*, *Tervagant*, Termagant (in sense 1), OF. *Tervagan*, *Tervagant*, *Trivigan(t)*; cf. It. *Trivigante* (fr. F.).] **1.** [*cap.*] An imaginary being supposed by Christians to be a Mohammedan deity. He is represented in ancient moralities, farces, and puppet shows as vociferous and tumultuous. **2.** A boisterous, brawling, turbulent person; — formerly applied to both sexes, now only to women.

ter′ma-gant, *a.* Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous; furious; quarrelsome; scolding. — **ter′ma-gant-ly**, *adv.*

A *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot.*

term′al (tûr′măl), *a.* *Logic.* Characterized by distinction of a term or terms; as, a **termal proposition**, that is, a proposition of third adjacent.

term day. A day which is a term (as for payment of rent), or is a day in a term, as of the sitting of a court; esp., one of a series of special days, designated by scientists of different nations or stations, for making synoptic magnetic, meteorological, or other physical observations.

term′er (tûr′mẽr), *n.* **1.** One who resorted to London during the law term only, esp. one whose object was intrigue, dishonest practices, dissipation, etc. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** *Law.* = TERMOR. **3.** A person serving a term in prison; — used with an ordinal; as, *first termer*, *third termer*.

term fee. *Law.* A fee by the term, chargeable to a suitor, or by law fixed and taxable in the costs of a cause, for each or any term it is in court.

ter′mi-na-ble (tûr′mĭ-nȧ-b′l), *a.* [See TERMINATE.] That may be terminated or bounded; limitable; discontinuing after a certain term. — **ter′mi-na-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ter′mi-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **terminable annuity.** See ANNUITY, 2.

ter′mi-nal (tûr′mĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *terminalis*: cf. F. *terminal*. See TERM, *n.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a term, as an end, extremity, boundary, or terminus; forming the terminus or extremity; as, a *terminal* pillar. **2.** *Bot.* Growing at the end of a branch or stem. **3.** *Railroads.* Pertaining to a railroad terminal; connected with the receipt or delivery of freight; as, *terminal* charges. See TERMINAL, *n.*, 3 **b**. **4.** Of or pertaining to a term, or fixed period of time; occurring in a term or in every term; as, a *terminal* dinner; a *terminal* subscription. **5.** *Logic.* Pert. to, or constituted by, a term.

Terminal Bud.

terminal dementia. See DEMENTIA. — **t. figure.** = TERM, *n.*, 3. — **t. moraine.** *Geol.* See MORAINE. — **t. pedestal**, a gaine. — **t. quantity**, *Logic*, the quantity of a term. — **t. reserve.** See RESERVE, *n.*, 3. — **t. sinus**, *Embryol.*, a circular blood sinus bordering the area vasculosa. — **t. statue.** = TERM, *n.*, 3. — **t. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4.

ter′mi-nal, *n.* **1.** The part which terminates, or forms the end of, something; termination; extremity; end. **2.** *Elec.* Either of the ends of a conducting circuit, as of an induction coil, dynamo, or electric motor; a pole. **3.** *Railroads.* **a** The end of a line of railroad, with the switches, stations, sheds, and other appliances pertaining thereto. **b** Any station for the delivery or receipt of freight lying too far from the main line to be served by mere *sidings*. **c** A rate charged on all freight, independent of the distance, and supposed to cover the expenses of station service, as distinct from **mileage rate**, generally proportionate to the distance and intended to cover movement expenses; a terminal charge. **d** A town lying at the end of a railroad; — more properly called a *terminus*. **4.** *Arch.* A terminating and usually ornamental detail, as the carved end of a church pew.

Ter′mi-na′li-a (tûr′mĭ-nā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival held on Feb. 23, the establishment of which was ascribed to Numa, on which neighbors met at their mutual boundaries, made offerings to the termini, or boundary stones, and joined in a meal, frolics, etc.

Ter′mi-na′li-a, *n.* [NL. See TERMINAL, *a.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical combretaceous trees and shrubs having entire leaves clustered at the ends of the branches (whence the name) and small apetalous flowers in loose spikes. *T. catappa* is the Malabar almond. The wood of several species is valuable. See MYROBALAN, 1.

ter′mi-nate (tûr′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *terminatus*, p. p. of *terminare*. See TERM.] **1.** To set or form a term or limit to; to bound; limit; as, to *terminate* a surface by a line. **2.** To put an end to; to make to cease; to end; as, to *terminate* an effort, or a controversy. **3.** Hence, to put the finishing touch to; to bring to completion; to complete; perfect. *Now Rare.* **4.** To express in terms; to apply terms to; to describe. *R.*

I was censuring or rather *terminating* my own soul. *Emerson.*

Syn. — See CLOSE.

ter′mi-nate, *v. i.* **1.** To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short; to end; as, the torrid zone *terminates* at the tropics. **2.** To come to a limit in time; to end; close.

Policies of insurance which from any cause cease to be in force are said to "*terminate*." *C. E. Willard.*

terminating decimal, a terminate decimal.

ter′mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* Coming to an end or capable of ending; limitable or limited; specif., *Math.*, expressed or expressible in a finite number of figures or terms; as, a *terminate* number or decimal.

ter′mi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *terminatio* a bounding, fixing, determining: cf. F. *terminaison*, OF. also *termination*. See TERM.] **1.** Act of terminating, or of limiting or setting bounds; act of ending or concluding; as, a voluntary *termination* of hostilities. **2.** That which ends, limits, or bounds; as: **a** Limit in space or extent; bound; end; as, the *termination* of a line. **b** End in time or existence; as, the *termination* of life. **3.** *Gram.* The ending of a word; a final syllable or letter; esp., the part added to a stem in inflection. **4.** End; conclusion; completion; result; as, the dispute was brought to a satisfactory *termination*. **5.** Last purpose; determination; decision. *Rare.* **6.** That which finishes off or completes, as, in architecture, a terminal or a finial. *Rare.* **7.** A word; term. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — TERMINATION, ENDING, TERMINUS. *Termination* and *ending* apply esp. to temporal relations (except as noted below) and are often interchangeable. But TERMINATION emphasizes the idea of a limit set; ENDING, that of a close or conclusion reached; as, before the *termination* of hostilities, after the *termination* of the period agreed on; "The maiden sang as if her song could have no *ending*" (*Wordsworth*). As applied to inflectional syllables and similar formative elements in language, *termination* is the more technical, *ending*, the more familiar term. TERMINUS suggests spatial rather than temporal relations; as, the *terminus* of one's journey (i. e., one's goal or destination); the *termination* of one's journey (i. e., its conclusion in time); a railroad *terminus*. See CLOSE.

ter′mi-na′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or forming, a termination, esp. the concluding syllable of a word.

ter′mi-na-tive (tûr′mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to terminate; terminating; determining; definitive; absolute; specif., *Philol.*, pert. to, or designating, a verbal form which distinguishes the beginning or the end of the action that it denotes, as ὄρνυμι, set in motion. — **ter′mi-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ter′mi-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L., he who limits or sets bounds.] **1.** One that terminates. **2.** *Astron.* The dividing line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of the moon's or a planet's disk.

ter′mi-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Terminative; limiting.

ter′e-brat′ing (tĕr′ē-brāt′ĭng), *p. a.* Boring: specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Designating mollusks which bore in rocks, wood, etc. **b** *Med.* Designating certain pains, esp. those of locomotor ataxia.

ter′e-bra′tion (-brā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *terebratio*.] **a** A boring; specif., trephining. **b** A boring pain.

teref. Var. of TARAF. [*Scot.*]

tere′ful, *a.* = 3d TERE. *Obs.*

tereitorye. ✝ TERRITORY.

ter-el′la (tĕr-ĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *terra* earth.] *Elec.* An earthkin.

terement, *n.* Interment. *Obs.*

terene. ✝ TERRENE.

Ter-en′tian (tĕr-ĕn′shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Terence, or having qualities like those of his comedies, as refinement and poetic finish.

ter-eph′tha-late (-ĕf′thȧ-lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of terephthalic acid.

‖ **te′res at′que ro-tun′dus.** [L.] Smooth [or polished] and round, i. e., complete or perfect like a globe; — said of a wise man. *Horace* (*Satires*, II. vii. 78).

Te′resh (tē′rĕsh). *Bib.*

terestre. ✝ TERRESTRE.

teret. *a.* Terete. *Obs.* [Terete.]

te-re′tial (tē-rē′shăl). *a.* *Zoöl.*

ter′e-ti-cau′date (tĕr′ē-tĭ-kô′dāt), *a.* [L. *teres*, *-etis*, round + *cauda* tail.] Round-tailed. *Rare.*

ter′e-ti-fo′li-ous, *a.* [L. *teres*, *-etis*, round + E. *-folious*.] Having terete leaves. *Obs.*

te-ret′ish (tē-rēt′ĭsh; tĕr′ĕt-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.

ter′e-tism (tĕr′ē-tĭz′m), *n.* [See TERETE.] An unmelodious verse. *Obs.*

ter′e-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Terete. *Obs.*

Te′reus (tē′rūs; tē′rē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τηρεύς.] See PHILOMELA, 1.

ter′fle, *v. i.* [AS. *tearflian*.] To wallow. *Obs.*

ter′ga, *n.*, *L. pl.* of TERGUM.

tergat, **tergate.** ✝ TARGET.

ter-gem′i-nal (tĕr-jĕm′ĭ-năl), **ter-gem′i-nate** (-jĕm′ĭ-nāt), *or* **ter-gem′i-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *tergeminus*; *ter* thrice + *geminus* twin-born. Cf. TRIGEMINOUS.] *Bot.* Thrice twin; forking with three pairs of leaflets.

terget. ✝ TARGET.

ter-gif′er-ous (tẽr-jĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tergum* the back + *-ferous*.] Dorsiferous.

ter′gi-ment (tûr′jĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *tergimentum*.] A makeweight. *Obs.*

ter′gi-ver′sant (tûr′jĭ-vûr′sănt), *a.* Tergiversating. *Rare.*

ter′gi-ver-sa′tor (-vẽr-sā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who tergiversates.

ter′gi-verse (tûr′jĭ-vûrs), *v. i.* To tergiversate. *Obs.*

terien. ✝ TAR, to incite; TARRY.

terin. ✝ THEREIN.

ter′in (tĕr′ĭn). Var. of TARIN.

terliss. ✝ TRELLIS. [LOWE.]

terly terlowe. ✝ TYRLY TYR-

term. *Abbr.* Termination.

ter′ma-gant-ism (tûr′mȧ-gănt-ĭz′m), *n.* Termagancy. *Rare.*

termd. Termed. *Ref. Sp.*

Ter′mes (tûr′mēz), *n.* [L. *termes*, *tarmes*, *-itis*, a woodworm. Cf. TERMITE.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of white ants.

ter′mi-nal-ly, *adv.* of TERMINAL.

ter′mi-nant (tûr′mĭ-nănt), *n.* [L. *terminans*, p. pr. of *terminare*.] Termination. *Obs.*

ter'mi-ner (tûr'mĭ-nẽr), *n.* [F. *terminer* to end, inf. as n.] *Law.* A determining. See OYER AND TERMINER.

ter'mi-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine held by the terminists.
2. *Philos.* The doctrine inaugurated by William Ockham that the term as it exists in the mind is the sole basis of logical distinctions; Occamism.
Terminism was a symptom of decay, for in its work is noticeable . . . the deterioration in the scholastic synthesis. *New Int. Encyc.*

ter'mi-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *terministe.*] **1.** *Theol.* One who maintains that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of individual persons, during which period, and no longer, they have the offer of grace.
2. *Philos.* An Occamist. See OCCAMISM.

ter'mi-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *terminus* term + E. *-logy*: cf. G. *terminologie*, F. *terminologie.*] The technical or special terms or words used in any business, art, science, or the like. Cf. NOMENCLATURE, *n.*, 3. — **ter'mi-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ter'mi-no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

term insurance. Insurance for a specified term providing for no payment to the insured except upon losses during the term, and becoming void upon its expiration.

ter'mi-nus (tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NI (-nī). [L. See TERM.] **1.** A boundary; border; limit.
2. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig. & Antiq.* God of boundaries, probably originally a form of Jupiter as god of law and guardian of rights; also [*l. c.*], a boundary stone, or term, often representing Terminus. Cf. HERM, and see TERM, *n.*, 3.
3. Any post or stone marking a boundary.
4. Termination; end; limit; final goal.
5. Either end of a railroad line; also, the station, or the town or city, at that place.
Syn. — See TERMINATION.

ter'mite (tûr'mīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *termite.* See TERMES.] Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied, social insects of the family Termitidæ; a white ant. See WHITE ANT.

term'less (tûrm'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no term or end; boundless; unending; as, *termless* time; *termless* grief.
2. Inexpressible; indescribable; nameless. *Rare.* *Shak.*

term'or (tûr'mŏr), *n.* *Law.* One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

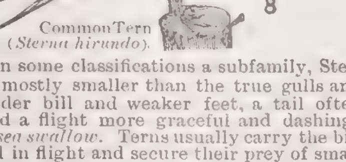

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

tern (tûrn), *n.* [Dan. *terne*, *tærne*; akin to Sw. *tärna*, Icel. *perna*; cf. NL. *sterna.*] Any of numerous birds of the gull family, of *Sterna* and allied genera, constituting in some classifications a subfamily, Sterninæ. Terns are mostly smaller than the true gulls and have a more slender bill and weaker feet, a tail often deeply forked, and a flight more graceful and dashing; — hence the name *sea swallow.* Terns usually carry the bill pointed downward in flight and secure their prey of small fish by plunging into the water. Most are of the genus *Sterna* (which see), typified by the common tern (*S. hirundo*) of both coasts of the Atlantic. It is pure white with a black cap and a pearl-gray mantle. Entirely white terns of the genus *Gygis* are found on Pacific islands, dark brownish ones (see NODDY, 2 **a**) of *Anous* and *Micranous* on various tropical coasts; small dark-bodied species of *Hydrochelidon* (called **black terns**) are widespread. Most terns nest in colonies, and some have been hunted for their feathers.

tern (tûrn), *a.* [L. pl. *terni* three each, three; akin to *tres* three. See THREE; cf. TRINE.] Threefold; ternate.

tern, *n.* [F. *terne.* See TERN, *a.*] **1.** That which consists of, or pertains to, three things or numbers together; specif., a prize in a lottery resulting from the favorable combination of three numbers in the drawing; also, the three numbers themselves. *Mrs. Browning.*
2. *Math.* A system of three pairs of conjugate trihedra including the twenty-seven straight lines in a cubic surface.

tern, *n.* [Cf. L. *terni* three each.] *Naut.* A three-masted schooner. Called also *tern schooner.* *Local, U. S.*

ter'nal (tûr'năl), *a.* [From TERN, *a.*] Threefold. — **ternal proposition**, a trinary proposition.

ter'na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ternarius*, fr. *terni.* See TERN, *a.*] **1.** Proceeding by threes; consisting of three; as, the *ternary* number was once held in great veneration.
2. *Chem.* Containing, or consisting of, three different parts, as elements, atoms, groups, or radicals, regarded as having different functions or relations in the molecule; thus, sodium hydroxide, NaOH, is a *ternary* compound.
3. *Math.* **a** Using three as the radix or base; — said of a system of notation. **b** Having three variables; — said of a form or quantic.
4. *Metal.* Consisting of an alloy of three metals; as: **ternary steel**, a steel composed of the usual iron and carbon, alloyed with one other metal.
ternary measure, *Music*, triple measure. See under TRIPLE.

ter'na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A ternion; the number three; three things taken together; a triad.

ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* [NL. *ternatus*, fr. L. *terni* three each. See TERN, *a.*] Consisting of threes; arranged in threes; trifoliolate; — said esp. of leaves. — **ter'nate-ly**, *adv.*

ter-na'to-pin'nate (tẽr-nā'tō-pĭn'āt), *a.* [See TERNATE; PINNATE.] *Bot.* Ternately compound with the divisions pinnate, as some leaves.

terne (tûrn), *v. t.*; TERNED (tûrnd); TERN'ING. To coat with an alloy of tin and lead; to make into terneplate.

terne'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A kind of iron plate made by coating sheet iron with an alloy of tin and lead.

ter'ni-on (tûr'nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *ternio*, fr. *terni* three each. See TERN, *a.*] The number three; a ternary; specif., *Bibliog.*, a section of three folio sheets.

Tern-strœ'mi-a (tûrn-strē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Christopher *Ternström*, Swedish naturalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American theaceous trees and shrubs having bracted flowers with free sepals, and petals slightly coherent at the base. *T. obovalis* is the scarletseed.

ter'pene (tûr'pēn), *n.* [See TURPENTINE; cf. TEREBENE.] *Chem.* Any one of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{16}$, prominent constituents of many volatile oils obtained by the distillation of plants, esp. the conifers. The **true terpenes** have a ring structure, and may be divided into two general groups: (1) The **terpane**, or **menthane**, **group**, the members characterized by ability to unite with four atoms of some univalent element, as bromine. To this group belong limonene, sylvestrene, etc. (2) The **camphane group**, whose members can take up but two atoms of bromine. Examples are camphene, pinene. There are also **olefinic terpenes**, having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, but an open-chain structure, as myrcene; **hemiterpenes**, C_5H_8, such as isoprene; **sesquiterpenes**, $C_{15}H_{24}$, as cedrene; and **polyterpenes**, $(C_5H_8)_x$.

ter'pe-nyl'ic (tûr'pē-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*terpene* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline lactonic acid, $C_8H_{12}O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine with chromic acid and in other ways.

ter'pin (tûr'pĭn), *n.* Also **ter'pine** (-pĭn; -pēn; 184). [Cf. TERPENE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2$, regarded as a derivative of menthane. It exists in two isomeric forms, **cis-terpin**, obtained in the form of a hydrate by treating oil of turpentine with dilute acids and in other ways, and **trans-terpin**, which does not form a hydrate and which is produced indirectly from the cis- form. Terpin hydrate yields a large number of products by dehydration.

ter'pin-ene (-pĭ-nēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A very stable terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in oil of cardamom and formed by the action of alcohol and sulphuric acid on dipentene and in other ways. It is a liquid having an odor like cymene.

ter-pin'e-ol (tẽr-pĭn'ē-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*terpin* + 2d *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A white crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, melting at 35° C., occurring in certain volatile oils and formed by the action of dilute acids on terpin hydrate. Commercial terpineol is liquid, owing to the admixture of other substances. It has an odor like lilies of the valley and is used in perfumery. **b** By extension, either of two substances isomeric with, and related to, terpineol proper.

ter'pin-ol (tûr'pĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* Terpineol, esp. the commercial article.

ter-pin'o-lene (tẽr-pĭn'ō-lēn), *n.* [*terpinol* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, prepared artificially, as by heating terpineol with oxalic acid.

Terp-sich'o-re (tûrp-sĭk'ō-rē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τερψιχόρη; τέρψις enjoyment (fr. τέρπειν to gladden) + χορός dance, dancing.] *Class. Myth.* Muse of dancing and choral song.

terp'si-cho-re'an (tûrp'sĭ-kō-rē'ăn), *a.* **a** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Terpsichore. **b** Of or pertaining to dancing.

terp'si-cho-re'an, *n.* A dancer. *Colloq.*

‖ **ter'ra** (tĕr'ȧ; *It.* tĕr'rä), *n.* [It. & L. See TERRACE.] The earth; earth; — used esp. in phrases. — **ter'ra al'ba** (ăl'bȧ) [L., white earth], *Com.*, any of several white amorphous substances; as: **a** Gypsum, ground for a pigment. **b** Kaolin, used esp. as an adulterant of paints, etc. **c** Burnt alum. **d** Magnesia. — **t. a terra.** See TERRE À TERRE. — **t. cotta.** See in *Vocab.* — **t. di Si-en'na** (dē sĭ-ĕn'ȧ) *or, better*, **Sie'na** (*It.* syĕ'nä), sienna. — **t. fir'ma** (fûr'mȧ) [L.], firm or solid earth, as affording a safe footing or as opposed to water; sometimes, mainland, as opposed to islands. — **t. in-cog'ni-ta** (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tȧ); *pl.* **ter'ræ in-cog'ni-tæ** (tĕr'ē ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tē) [L.], an unknown land; unexplored country. — **t. ja-po'ni-ca** (jȧ-pŏn'ĭ-kȧ) [NL.], gambier, which when first imported into Europe, in the 17th century, was believed to be an earth. Hence, any catechu. — **t. Lem'ni-a** (lĕm'nĭ-ȧ) [L.], Lemnian earth. — **T. Ma'ter.** [L., lit., mother earth.] = TELLUS. — **t. mi-ra'cu-lo'sa** (mĭ-răk'ū-lō'sȧ) [LL., lit., wonderful earth], bole. See 2d BOLE, 1. *Obs.* — **t. pon'de-ro'sa** (pŏn'dē-rō'sȧ) [L., ponderous earth], barite. — **t. pu-tu'ra** (pū-tū'rȧ). See PUTURE. — **t. ros'sa** (rōs'sä) [It. *rossa* red], red earth due to weathering of rocks, esp. limestone, as in southern Europe. — **t. si'gil-la'ta** (sĭj'ĭ-lā'tȧ) [LL., lit., stamped earth], Lemnian earth. Cf. SPHRAGIDE. — **t. um'bra** (ŭm'brȧ). [L., or NL., Umbrian earth. Cf. UMBER, the pigment.] = 2d UMBER. — **t. ver'de** (vĕr'dā) [It., green], terre-verte.

ter'race (tĕr'ās), *n.* [OF. *terrace*, F. *terrasse* (cf. It. *terrazza*), fr. L. *terra* the earth, prob. for *tersa*, originally meaning, dry land, and akin to *torrere* to parch, E. *torrid*, and *thirst.* See THIRST; cf. FUMITORY, INTER, *v.*, PARTERRE, TERRIER, TRASS, TUREEN.] **1.** A raised level space, step, or platform of earth, supported on one or more faces by a wall, a bank of turf, or the like, whether designed for use or pleasure, often one of a series arranged one above the other on a slope; also, such bank of turf, etc., and the raised level collectively, or a natural formation resembling such a raised level and such side or sides.
2. *Geol.* A level and rather narrow plain, usually with a steep front, bordering a river, a lake, or sometimes the sea. Many rivers are bordered by a series of terraces at different levels, indicating the flood plains at successive periods.
3. A street, or a row of houses, along the side or top of rising ground; — often used arbitrarily in naming any kind of street or row of houses.
4. A flat roof of a house, esp. a Spanish or Oriental house.
5. A balcony, esp. one large and uncovered. *Obs. or R.*
6. A flaw in marble, commonly cored out and filled up.

ter'race (tĕr'ās), *v. t.*; TER'RACED (-āst); TER'RAC-ING (-ā-sĭng). To form into a terrace or terraces; to furnish with a terrace or terraces; as, to *terrace* a garden, or a building.

ter'ra cot'ta (tĕr'ȧ kŏt'ȧ). [It.; *terra* earth + *cotta*, fem. of *cotto* cooked, L. *coctus*, p. p. of *coquere* to cook. See COOK, *n.*] **a** Hard-baked pottery, esp. that of a brownish red or yellowish red color, variously used for architectural reliefs, statuettes, vases, etc. Terra cotta may also be glazed or variously colored. **b** A color or tint, usually a reddish brown, like that of hard-baked clay.

terra cotta lumber. Earthenware so prepared as to hold nails driven into it. The clay is left porous, with openings and gaps, so as to be light and easy to pierce or cut.

‖ **ter'ræ fi'li-us** (tĕr'ē fĭl'ĭ-ŭs); *pl.* **ter'ræ fi'li-i** (-ī). [L., son of the earth.] **a** A person of lowly birth. **b** Formerly, a student at Oxford University appointed to make at the Encænia a satirical speech, freely satirizing the university authorities. Cf. PREVARICATOR, 2.

ter-rain' (tĕ-rān'; tĕr'ān), *n.* [F. See TERRANE.] **a** Var. of TERRANE. **b** *Mil.* An area of ground considered as to its extent and topography in relation to its use for a specific purpose, as for a battle or the erection of fortifications.

ter'ra-ma'ra (tĕr'ȧ-mä'rȧ), *n.*; *It. pl.* TERRAMARE (-rā). [It. *terra* earth + *amara*, fem. of *amaro* bitter.] **1.** Any earthy deposit capable of being used as a fertilizer.
2. One of the mounds in the Po valley over the sites of villages of the neolithic period and the age of bronze. The culture shown resembles that of the Swiss lake dwellers.

ter-rane' (tĕ-rān'; tĕr'ān), *n.* [F. *terrain*, fr. L. *terra* earth.] *Geol.* A formation, or a group of formations; — a general term.

ter-ra'ne-an (tĕ-rā'nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *terra* earth; cf. E. *mediterranean.*] Being in, or belonging to, the earth.

ter'ra-pin (tĕr'ȧ-pĭn), *n.* [Of American Indian origin; cf. Abnaki *toarebe* turtle, Delaware *tulpe* sea turtle.] **1.** Any of various edible North American turtles of the family Emydidæ living in fresh or brackish water, esp. any of those constituting the genus *Malaclemys*, called **diamond-back terrapins**, which live in salt marshes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Of them there are four distinct species: *M. centrata*, occurring from the peninsula of Florida northward to the coast of North Carolina, where it merges into the northern variety (*M. centrata concentrica*), which extends as far north as Buzzards Bay; *M. macrospilota*, of the west coast of Florida; *M. pileata*, of the coast of Alabama and Louisiana; and *M. littoralis*, of the coast of Texas. They are all highly valued as food. Less highly prized are the **red-bellied terrapin** (*Pseudemys rubriventris*), native of the tributaries of Chesapeake Bay, and the **yellow-bellied terrapin** (*Pseudemys scripta*) of the southern United States.
2. Any of various other, esp. fresh-water, turtles. See 2d TURTLE, 1.

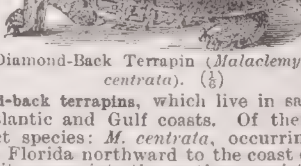
Diamond-Back Terrapin (*Malaclemys centrata*). (1/8)

ter-ra'que-ous (tĕr-ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *terra* the earth + E. *aqueous.*] Consisting of land and water; as, the earth is a *terraqueous* globe. — **ter-ra'que-ous-ness**, *n.*

ter-ra'ri-um (tĕ-rā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L. *terra* earth + *-arium*, as in *aquarium.*] A vivarium without water.

ter-raz'zo (tĕr-rät'sō), *n.*, *or* ‖ **ter-raz'zo Ve'ne-zia'no** (vĕ'nā-zyä'nō). [It.] *Arch.* A kind of cement flooring including fragments of colored stone, commonly not set in patterns.

Ter'rell grass (tĕr'ĕl). A coarse American lyme grass (*Elymus virginicus*), useful in some districts for pasturage.

ter-rene' (tĕ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *terrenus*, fr. *terra* the earth. See TERRACE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth; earthy.
2. Earthly; terrestrial; mundane. *Raleigh.*
— **ter-rene'ly**, *adv.* *Rare.* — **ter-rene'ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

ter-rene', *n.* [L. *terrenum* land, ground: cf. F. *terrain.*] **1.** The earth's surface; the earth. *Rare.* *Milton.*
2. *Surv.* The surface of the ground.

terre'plein' (târ'plān'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *terra* earth + *plenus* full: cf. It. *terrapieno.*] **1.** *Fort.* **a** The top or platform of a rampart, for the cannon, behind the parapet. **b** The surface directly behind a parapet, at whatever level. *R.*
2. *Civil Engin.* An embankment of earth with a broad level top, which is sometimes excavated to form a continuation of an elevated canal across a valley.

ter-res'tri-al (tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *terrestris*, fr. *terra* the earth: cf. OF. *terrestriel.* See TERRACE.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or existing on, the earth; earthly; — opposed to *celestial*; as, *terrestrial* seasons. "Bodies *terrestrial.*" 1 *Cor.* xv. 40.
2. Representing, or consisting of, the earth; as, a *terrestrial* globe. "The dark *terrestrial* ball." *Addison.*
3. Consisting of, or pertaining to, land, in distinction from water; as, the *terrestrial* parts of the globe.
4. Belonging to, or inhabiting, the land, or ground, in distinction from trees, water, etc.; as, *terrestrial* serpents.

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ter'mine, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *terminer.*] *Obs.* **a** To bound; limit; terminate. **b** To determine; to decide upon.

ter'mi-ni (tûr'mĭ-nī), *n.*, *L. pl.* [of TERMINUS.

terminine, *n.* A limit. *Obs.*

terminour. † TERMINER.

‖ **ter'mi-nus ad quem.** [L.] End [or limit] to which, as the end of a way, place of destination of goods, the last of a series of genealogical descendants, etc.

‖ **ter'mi-nus a quo.** [L.] End [or limit] from which; starting point, as of a line of causation or of a journey, of a series of genealogical ascendants, etc.

termison, *n.* [Cf. F. *terminaison.*] Termination. *Obs.*

ter'mi-ta'ri-um (tûr'mĭ-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL. See TERMES.] *Zoöl.* A white ants' nest.

ter'mi-ta-ry (tûr'mĭ-tā-rĭ), *n.* A termitarium.

Ter-mit'i-dæ (tẽr-mĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the white ants, or termites, usually placed in the order Neuroptera or Pseudoneuroptera, by some in the order Corrodentia, or a special order, Isoptera. — **ter'mi-tine** (tûr'mĭ-tīn; -tĭn; 183), *a. & n.*

term'ly, *a.* Occurring every term. — *adv.* Term by term; every term. *Both Rare.*

term'on, *a.* [LL. *termonlandes*, fr. *terminus* church land + E. *land.*] Designating glebe (see GLEBE, 3). *Obs.*

ter'mo-nol'o-gy (tûr'mō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τέρμων, -μονος, boundary, end + *-logy.*] Terminology. *Rare.*

term policy A policy of term [insurance.

term'trot'ter, *n.* A termer. *Obs.*

ter-na'do. † TORNADO.

ter-na'ri-ous (tẽr-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *ternarius.*] Ternary. *Obs.*

ter'na-ry (tûr'nȧ-rĭ), *n.* A group of three.

ter'nate-pin'nate, *a.* *Bot.* Ter[natopinnate.

ter-nat'i-sect (tẽr-năt'ĭ-sĕkt), *a.* [*ternate* + *-sect.*] *Bot.* Cut into three lobes or segments, as a leaf.

terne. † TARN, TURN. [*Obs.*

terne, *n.* [Cf. AS. *torn.*] Anger.

terne, *a.* Fierce; angry. *Obs.*

tern'er-y (tûr'nẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where terns breed gregariously.

ternit, *a.* [Cf. TERNE fierce.] Fierce. *Obs.*

ter'nize. Aphetic form of ETER[NIZE. *Obs.*

‖ **ter'no** (târ'nō), *n.* [It.] See LOTTERY, 1.

tern schooner. = 4th TERN.

Tern-strœ'mi-a'ce-æ (tûrn-strē'mĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of THEACEÆ.

terof, *pret.* of TO-RIVE. *Obs.*

ter-ox'ide (tẽr-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** A trioxide. *R.*

ter'pane (tûr'pān), *n.* *Chem.* = MENTHANE.

terpane group. *Chem.* See TER[PENE.

ter-pen'tic (tẽr-pĕn'tĭk), *a.* Terpenylic.

ter'pi-lene (tûr'pĭ-lēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* **a** Dipentene, or a mixture of terpenes consisting principally of dipentene. **b** Terpinene.

terr. *Abbr.* Terrace; territory.

ter'race (tĕr'ās). Var. of TRASS.

Terrace epoch. *Geol.* The time just after the last ice sheet, when streams developed terraces from valley plains aggraded by river deposits during glaciation. *R.*

ter-rac'i-form (tĕ-răs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*terrace* + *-form.*] *Phys. Geog.* In the form of terraces.

ter'ra-cul'ture (tĕr'ȧ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *terra* the earth + *cultura.*] Agriculture. *Rare.* — **ter'ra-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tūr-ăl), *a.* *R.*

terrage. † TERAGE.

ter'rage (tĕr'āj), *n.* [F.] *Feudal Law.* A render or tax due, often in kind, from the occupant of land to his lord or the lord's grantee for a license or privilege; also, exemption from this obligation.

terrain cure. *Med.* A treatment by systematic exercise in climbing hills or mountains, with regulation of diet.

terrandry. † TYRANDRY.

ter-ra'ne-ous (tĕ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Growing on land.

ter'ra-piene', *n.* [Sp. *terraplén.*] A terreplein. *Obs.*

ter-ra'que-an (tĕr-ā'kwē-ăn), *a.* Terraqueous. *Rare.*

ter'rar (tĕr'ȧr), *n.* [LL. *terrarius liber.* See 2d TERRIER.] *O. Eng. Law.* = 2d TERRIER **a.**

ter-ras', **ter-rass'** (tĕ-răs'). Vars. of TRASS.

ter-ras', **-rasse'** (tĕ-răs'). Vars. of TERRACE, *n.*, 6.

‖ **ter'ra ter'ra.** [It.] Along shore. *Obs.*

terre. † TAR, TARE, TEAR.

terre, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *atterrer.*] To cast on the ground. *Obs.*

‖ **terre' à terre'** (târ' ȧ târ'). [F.] *Man.* A gait formerly taught, distinguished by short leaps, in which the feet are raised less high than in the curvet.

ter-reen' (tĕ-rēn'). Var. of TUREEN. *Obs. or R.*

ter-re'i-ty (tĕ-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Earthi[ness. *Obs.*

ter'rel (tĕr'ĕl), *n.* [See TERRELLA.] A terrella. *Obs.*

ter-rel'la (tĕ-rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *terra* the earth.] A spherical loadstone or magnet. *Obs.*

terre'mote', *n.* [OF. *terremote*, *terremoete*, fr. L. *terra* the earth + *movere*, *motum*, to move.] An earthquake. *Obs.*

ter're-mo'tive (tĕr'ē-mō'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. It. *terremoto* earthquake, LL. *terrae motus*, prop. motion of the earth.] Seismic. *Rare.*

ter-ren'al (tĕ-rēn'ăl), *a.* Terrene. *Obs.*

ter-rene'. † TERRINE.

ter-ren'i-ty (tĕ-rĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Earthliness; worldliness. *Obs.*

ter're-ous (tĕr'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *terreus*, fr. *terra* the earth.] Consisting of earth; earthy. *Obs.*

terrere. † TARRER.

ter-res'i-ty (tĕ-rĕs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. TERROSITY.] Earthliness. *Obs.*

ter-res'tre, *a.* [F.] Terrestrial. *Obs.*

ter'res-tre'i-ty (tĕr'ĕs-trē'ĭ-tĭ), [*n.* Earthiness. *Obs.*

N O P Q R S T

5. *Astron.* Belonging to the same class with the **earth**; as, Mercury, Venus, and Mars are *terrestrial* planets.
Syn. — See EARTHLY.
terrestrial, *or* **erecting, eyepiece,** an eyepiece used in telescopes for viewing terrestrial objects, consisting of three, or usually four, lenses so arranged as to present the image of the object in an erect position, instead of inverted, as in astronomical eyepieces. — **t. magnetism,** the magnetic force exerted by the earth as a whole, recognized by its effect on magnetized needles and bars. — **t. meridian.** = MERIDIAN, 4. — **t. refraction,** refraction causing change in the apparent altitude of a distant point, due to the passage of light obliquely through atmospheric strata of varying density. — **t. telescope,** a telescope with a terrestrial eyepiece.

ter-res'tri-al (tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-ăl), *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

ter'ret (tĕr'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. TORET.] One of the rings on the top of a harness pad, through which the reins pass. See HARNESS, 2, *1st Illust.*

terre'-ten'ant, ter'-ten'ant (târ'tĕn'ănt), *n.* [AF. *terretenaunt*; F. *terre* earth, land + *tenant*, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold.] *Law.* One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant of land; often, one seized and in possession of land.

The "*terre-tenant*," the occupant of the land, is no party to the action. *Pollock & Mait.*

The person, therefore, against whom the action lay was the *terre-tenant* — that is, as is laid down in Brediman's case — the tenant of the freehold. 1896, 2 *Ch.* 820.

A *terre-tenant* in a general sense is one who is seized or actually possessed of lands as the owner thereof. 114 *Pa.* 146

terre'-verte' (târ'vârt'), *n.* [F.; *terre* earth + *vert, verte*, green.] Glauconite, or the similar mineral celadonite, used as a green pigment by artists. The best preparations are olive-green and very permanent.

ter'ri-ble (tĕr'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *terribilis*, fr. *terrere* to frighten. See TERROR.] **1.** Adapted, or likely, to excite terror, awe, or dread; dreadful; formidable; appalling.

Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Excessive; extreme; tremendous. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Terrific, frightful, formidable, dreadful, horrible, shocking, terrifying, awful. See FEARFUL.
— **ter'ri-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ter'ri-bly,** *adv.*

ter-ric'o-lous (tĕ-rĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *terra* earth + E. *-colous.*] *Zoöl. & Bot.* Living on the ground; terrestrial.

ter'ri-er (tĕr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *terrier, chien terrier*, fr. *terre* the earth, L. *terra*; cf. F. *terrier* a burrow, LL. *terrarium* a hillock (hence the sense, a mound thrown up in making a burrow, a burrow). See TERRACE; cf. 2d TERRIER.] One of certain breeds of dogs differing much in shape, coat, etc., but generally small, vivacious, intelligent, and courageous. They are good pets, and are useful in hunting some kinds of game, for killing rats, etc. Among the principal breeds are the Airedale, Bedlington, black-and-tan, bull, Dandie Dinmont, fox, Scottish, Irish, and Skye terriers.

ter'ri-er, *n.* [F. *terrier, papier terrier*, LL. *terrarius liber*, i. e., a book belonging or pertaining to land or landed estates. See 1st TERRIER; cf. TERRAR.] *Law.* **a** Formerly, a collection or roll of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, setting out the rents and services they owed to the lord, etc. **b** Hence, a book or roll in which the interests of private persons or corporations in lands are described by site, boundaries, number of acres, etc.

ter-rif'ic (tĕ-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *terrificus*; *terrere* to frighten + *facere* to make. See TERROR; FACT.] Exciting, or adapted to excite, great fear or dread; terrible; appalling; as, a *terrific* spectacle; a *terrific* explosion.

ter'ri-fy (tĕr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *terrere* to frighten + E. *-fy*: cf. F. *terrifier*, L. *terrificare*. See TERRIFIC; -FY.] **1.** To make terrible. *Obs.*

If the law, instead of aggravating and *terrifying* sin, shall give out license, it foils itself. *Milton.*

2. To alarm or shock with terror or fear; to frighten.

When ye shall hear of wars . . . be not *terrified.* *Luke* xxi. 9.

3. *Dial. Eng.* **a** To annoy; tease; importune; torment. **b** To injure; destroy. **c** To shake.

ter-rig'e-nous (tĕ-rĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *terrigena, terrigenus*; *terra* the earth + *genere, gignere*, to bring forth.] **1.** Earthborn; produced by the earth; autochthonous.
2. Specif., *Oceanography*, designating, or pertaining to, the muds and other oceanic sediments derived directly from the waste of the land, as distinguished from deep-sea oozes.

ter-rine' (tĕ-rēn'), *n.* [F. See TUREEN.] **1.** A dish, orig. of earthenware, such as those in which various articles of food are cooked and served; esp., an earthenware jar containing some table delicacy and sold with its contents.
2. *Cookery.* A kind of ragout formerly cooked and served in the same dish; also, a dish consisting of several meats braised together and served in a terrine.
3. A soup tureen.

ter'ri-to'ri-al (tĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *territorialis*: cf. F. *territorial.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to territory or land; as, *territorial* limit; *territorial* jurisdiction.
2. Limited to a certain district; as, *territorial* rights.
3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to all or any one of the Territories of the United States, or a district similarly organized elsewhere; as, *Territorial* governments.
4. *Mil.* Designating, or pert. to, forces organized primarily for territorial defense. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.
territorial jurisdiction, *Internat. Law*, the sovereign jurisdiction which a state has over the land within its limits and over its territorial waters and over all persons or property within them. (Cf. EXTERRITORIALITY.) This jurisdiction in general is over all the land within its domain and over rivers and other waters within headlands of its territory, and in addition over the belt of the sea included in its territorial waters. See TERRITORIAL WATERS. — **territorial law.** See PERSONAL LAW. — **t. system,** territorialism. — **t. waters,** *Internat. Law*, the waters under the territorial jurisdiction of a state; specif., the belt (often called the **marine belt** or **territorial sea**) of sea subject to such jurisdiction, and subject only to the right of innocent passage (see under INNOCENT) by the vessels of other states. See TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.

Perhaps it may be said without impropriety that a state has theoretically the right to extend its *territorial waters* from time to time at its will with the increased range of guns. Whether it would in practice be judicious to do so . . . is a widely different matter. . . . In any case the custom of regarding a line three miles from land as defining the boundary of marginal *territorial waters* is so far fixed that a state must be supposed to accept it in the absence of express notice. *W. E. Hall.*

ter'ri-to'ri-al, *n.* A member of a territorial force. Specif., in Great Britain, a member of the **territorial army** (a volunteer army organized in 1907–1908).

ter'ri-to'ri-al-ism (tĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [*territorial* + *-ism.*] *Eccl.* A theory or system of church polity which lays upon the people of a certain district the duty of submitting to the ecclesiastical control of their ruler or even of accepting their ruler's religious faith; — called also *territorial system.*

ter'ri-to'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Possession of territory or state of being territorial.

ter'ri-to'ri-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of territorializing, or state of being territorialized.

ter'ri-to'ri-al-ize (-tō'rĭ-ăl-īz; 201), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To enlarge by extension of territory.
2. To reduce to the condition of a territory.
3. To distribute, as a levy of troops among territories or districts; to cause to be applied to a territory or territories.

ter'ri-to-ry (tĕr'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *territorium*, fr. *terra* the earth: cf. F. *territoire.* See TERRACE.]
1. A large extent or tract of land; a region; district.

He looked, and saw wide *territory* spread
Before him — towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

2. Extent of land and waters belonging to, or under the jurisdiction or sovereignty of, a prince, state, or government of any form, or any given portion of it; as, the *territory* of a state; the *territories* of the East India Company.
3. Any definite or particular portion of the area of a state considered by itself; as: **a** A tract lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government. **b** Any area or tract of a state not invested with full rights of sovereignty, but governed or ruled as a dependency or subject area, or having a legal system more or less peculiar to itself.

Two kinds of *territories* were clearly contrasted by Marshall C. J. in Loughborough *v.* Blake, 5 Wheat. at p. 324, when he distinguishes between "a part of the society which is either in a state of infancy, advancing to manhood, looking forward to complete equality so soon as that state of manhood shall be attained, as is the case with the Territories [in sense **c** below]; or which has voluntarily relinquished the right of representation, and has adopted the whole body of Congress for its legitimate government, as is the case with the District." *Quick & Garran.*

c [*cap.*] Hence, specif.: (1) In the United States, a portion of the country not included within any State, and not yet admitted as a State into the Union, but organized with a separate legislature, under a Territorial governor and other officers appointed by the President and Senate. (2) In Canada and Australia, a similarly organized portion of the country not yet formed into a Province or State.

ter'ror (tĕr'ẽr), *n.* [L. *terror*, akin to *terrere* to frighten, for *tersere*, and to Gr. τρεῖν to flee away, dread, Skr. *tras* to tremble, to be afraid, Russ. *tryasti* to shake: cf. F. *terreur*. Cf. DETER.] **1.** Extreme fear; fear that agitates body and mind; violent dread; fright.
2. A person or thing that causes dread or extreme fear.

Her name shall be the *terror* of the earth. *Shelley.*
There is no *terror*, Cassius, in your threats. *Shak.*

3. One difficult to manage, unreasoning and irascible, a great nuisance, or the like. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Alarm, fright, consternation, dread. See FEAR.
the Terror, *F. Hist.*, the Reign of Terror.

ter'ror-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *terrorisme.*] Act of terrorizing, or state of being terrorized; specif., a mode of governing, or of opposing government, by intimidation.

ter'ror-ist, *n.* [F. *terroriste.*] One who favors or practices terrorism; one who administers or coerces a government or community by intimidation; specif.: **a** An agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France. **b** A member of a Russian political party aiming to demoralize the government by violence and terror. — **ter'ror-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

ter'ror-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; TER'ROR-IZED (-īzd); TER'ROR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *terroriser.*] **1.** To impress with terror; to reduce to a state of terror, as by violence, cruelty, or threats; to coerce by intimidation.

Humiliated by the tyranny of foreign despotism, and *terrorized* by ecclesiastical authority. *J. A. Symonds.*

2. To abash; embarrass; — a loose or colloquial use.

ter'ry (tĕr'ĭ), *n.* The loop formed for the nap in weaving velvet, plush, etc.; also, cloth, as for upholstery and trimmings, in which these loops are left uncut.

terse (tûrs), *a.*; TERS'ER (tûr'sẽr); TERS'EST. [L. *tersus*, p. p. of *tergere* to rub or wipe off.] **1.** Appearing as if rubbed or wiped off; rubbed; smooth; polished. *Obs.*
2. Refined; accomplished; — said of persons. *Obs.*
3. Elegantly concise; free of superfluous words; polished to smoothness; neat; succinct; pithy; as, *terse* style.

Terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Neat, pointed, compact. See CONCISE.

ter'tial (tûr'shăl), *a.* [L. *tertius* third, the tertial feathers being feathers of the third row. See TIERCE.] *Zoöl.* Designating the flight feathers borne on the basal joint or humerus of a bird's wing. Cf. PRIMARY, *n.*, 3 **a**; SECONDARY, *n.*, 2 **b** (1). The term is sometimes incorrectly applied to some of the innermost secondaries when different from the others, or even to the scapular feathers. — *n.* A tertial feather.

ter'tian (-shăn), *a.* [L. *tertianus*, fr. *tertius* the third: cf. OF. *tierçain, terçain.* See TIERCE.] *Med.* Occurring every third day, reckoning inclusively (i. e. every other day); as, a *tertian* fever.

ter'tian, *n.* [L. *tertiana* (sc. *febris*): cf. OF. *tierçaine.*] **1.** *Med.* A disease, esp. an intermittent fever, which returns every other day.
2. A wine measure. See MEASURE. *Obs.*
3. At Aberdeen University, a student of the third year.
4. In technical senses: **a** *Eccl.* = TERTIARY, *n.*, 1. **b** *Music.* An organ stop made up of a combined tierce and larigot. **c** *Math.* A curve of the third order.

ter'ti-a-ry (tûr'shĭ-ā-rĭ; -shȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *tertiarius* containing a third part, fr. *tertius* third. See TIERCE.] **1.** Of the third formation, order, or rank; as, a *tertiary* use of a word.
2. *Chem.* Possessing some quality in the third degree; subjected to the substitution of three atoms or radicals; as, a *tertiary* salt or amine. Cf. PRIMARY, *a.*, 5 **a**; SECONDARY, *a.*, 2 **a** (1). Specif., *Org. Chem.*, designating a radical in which the combining carbon atom is united with three other carbon atoms; as *tertiary* butyl, $(CH_3)_3C$-; also, designating compounds formed by such radicals. See TERTIARY ALCOHOL.
3. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the time interval immediately following the Mesozoic (formerly called *Secondary*) era, and the formations made during this time. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The Tertiary period was originally subdivided into *Eocene* (with very few or no modern species), *Miocene* (less than half modern), and *Pliocene* (more than half modern). Later the *Oligocene* (with a few modern species) was differentiated, being made to include the later part of the Eocene, and the earlier part of the Miocene as classified earlier; but in America the Oligocene is not always differentiated. During the *Tertiary* period geographic changes were widespread. The Alps, Caucasus, Himalayas, and other high mountains were formed, and the Cordilleran system, from Alaska to Cape Horn, was developing. The huge reptiles of the Cretaceous period had perished, and the dominant land life was mammalian. The period is also called the *Age of Mammals.* The humbler types of life were distinctly modern.
4. *Zoöl.* Tertial.
5. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to tertiaries.
tertiary alcohol, any alcohol which contains the radical C·OH united with three hydrocarbon radicals. On oxidation the tertiary alcohols break down into simpler compounds. Cf. PRIMARY ALCOHOL, SECONDARY ALCOHOL. — **t. amine.** *Chem.* See AMINE. — **t. color,** a color produced by the mixture of two secondary colors. Such a mixture must include all the elements necessary to produce white (in practice, gray), and a tertiary color is hence merely some primary or secondary color dulled with gray, as russet or olive. — **t. rocks.** See PRIMARY ROCKS. — **t. syphilis.** See SYPHILIS.

ter'ti-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** *Eccl.* A member of the third order in any monastic system; as, Franciscan or Dominican *tertiaries.* See *third order*, under THIRD.
2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Tertiary period or system.
3. *Zoöl.* A tertial feather.
4. A tertiary color.

‖ **ter'ti-um quid** (tûr'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] A third somewhat; something mediating, or regarded as being, between two diverse or incompatible substances, natures, or positions.

God occupies merely an external relation, as a *tertium quid*, to mind and matter. *J. Martineau.*

Ter-tul'li-an-ist (tẽr-tŭl'ĭ-ăn-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Tertullian, the austere Latin Church writer (b. A. D. 160 ?), a violent opponent of Gnosticism, who became (about 203) a leader of the Montanist sect. Although happily married, he advocated celibacy, and bitterly opposed second marriages. — **Ter-tul'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ter'u-ter'o (tĕr'ōō-tĕr'ō), **ter'u-ter'u** (-ōō), *n.* [Prob. so named from its cry.] A South American lapwing (*Belonopterus cayennensis*) similar to the common lapwing, but having a short hind toe and a spur on the bend of the wing.

‖ **ter'za ri'ma** (tĕr'tsä rē'mä). [It., a third or triple rime.] *Pros.* A scheme of continuous verse (usually iambic pentameter) arranged in tercets in which line 2 of each rimes with 1 and 3 of the next, thus: *a b a, b c b, c d c*, etc., as in Dante's "Divina Commedia."

ter-zet'to (tẽr-tsĕt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It., dim. of *terzo* the third, L. *tertius.* See TIERCE.] *Music.* A composition in three voice parts; a trio; esp., a vocal trio.

tesch'en-ite (tĕsh'ĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Teschen*, a town in Silesia, Austria.] *Petrog.* Diabase-like rocks containing analcite, the latter supposed to be from original nephelite, hence altered theralite. Syn. *analcite diabase.*

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ter-res'tri-al'i-ty (tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Astron.* Quality or state of being terrestrial; the condition, as of the moon or Mars, of being without bodies of permanent water.
ter-res'tri-al-ize (-rĕs'trĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
ter-res'tri-al-ly, *adv.* of TERRESTRIAL.
ter-res'tri-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS
ter'res-tric'i-ty (tĕr'ĕs-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Terrestrialness. *Rare.*
ter-res'tri-fy (tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *terrestris* terrestrial + E. *-fy.*] To convert or reduce to earth; to make earthy; to make mundane. *Obs.*
ter-res'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See TERRESTRIAL.] Terrestrial; as, *terrestrious* animals. *Obs.*
ter'riage. † TERRAGE.
ter'ri-bil'i-ty (tĕr'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Terribleness. *Obs.*
ter'ri-bl. Terrible. *Ref. Sp.*
ter'ri-ble (tĕr'ĭ-b'l), *adv.* Terribly. *Scot. & Dial.*
ter'ri-ble-ize, ter'ri-blize, *v. i.* To become terrible. *Obs.*
ter'rick. Var. of TARRACK.
ter'ri-cole (tĕr'ĭ-kōl), **ter-ric'o-line** (tĕ-rĭk'ō-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Terricolous.
ter-ric'o-list (tĕ-rĭk'ō-lĭst), *n.* One who inhabits the earth. *Obs.*
ter-ric're-pant, *a.* [L. *terricrepus* frightfully thundering.] Rebuking bitterly. *Obs.*
ter-ric'u-la-ment, *n.* [L. *terriculamentum.*] A means of causing terror; a bugbear. *Obs.*
ter'rie (tĕr'ĭ), *n.* A terrier. *Obs. or Scot.*
terrien, *n.* [F.] Landholder. *Obs.*
terrier, *n.* [F.] A lair. *Obs.*
ter'ri-er (tĕr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *tarière*, OF. *tarēre*, LL. *taratrum.*] An auger or borer. *Obs.*
ter-rif'i-cal (tĕ-rĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Terrific. *Rare.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ter'ri-fi-ca'tion (tĕr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *terrificatio.*] Terror, or a cause of it. *Scot. or R.*
ter'ri-fied-ly, *adv.* of *terrified*, p. p.
ter-ril'o-quous (tĕ-rĭl'ō-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *terriloquus.*] Speaking terrible things. *Obs.* — **ter-ril'o-quy** (-kwĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
ter'ring (tĕr'ĭng), *n.* Overburden (in sense 2). *Rare.*
ter-ris'o-nant (tĕ-rĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* = TERRISONOUS. *Obs.*
ter-ris'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *territisonus.*] Sounding terribly. *Obs.*
ter'rit (tĕr'ĭt). Var. of TERRET.
Ter'ri-te'læ (tĕr'ĭ-tē'lē), **Ter'ri-te-la'ri-a** (-tē-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *terra* + *tela* web.] *Zoöl.* A division of spiders including the trapdoor spider and others which dig holes and line them with web. — **ter'ri-te-la'ri-an** (-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*
ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of TERRITORIAL.
ter'ri-to-ried (tĕr'ĭ-tō-rĭd), *a.* Possessed of territory. *Rare.*
terroir, *n.* [F., ground, soil.] Land; territory. *Obs.*
ter'ror, *v. t.* To terrify. *Obs.*
ter'ror-ite, *n.* [From TERROR.] A powerful liquid explosive, chiefly nitroglycerin.
ter'ror-i-za'tion (tĕr'ẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Terrorism.
ter'ror-iz'er (tĕr'ẽr-īz'ẽr), *n.* One that terrorizes.
ter'ror-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ter-ros'i-ty (tĕ-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *terrosus* earthy.] Earthiness. *Obs.*
ter'ru-len-cy (tĕr'ōō-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *terrulentus* earthly.] State of being full of earth. *Obs.* — **ter'ru-lent** (-lĕnt), *a.* *Obs.*
‖ **Ter-sanc'tus** (tẽr-săŋk'tŭs), *n.* [L. *ter* thrice + *sanctus* holy.] *Eccl.* = SANCTUS, 1.
terse. † TERCE.
terse, *n.* [AS. *teors.*] Penis. *Obs.*
ter'sel, ter'sil. † TERCEL.
terse'ly, *adv.* of TERSE. See -LY.
terse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ter'sion (tûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tergere, tersum*, to rub off.] *Med.* Cleansing by dry rubbing.
ter-sul'phide (tẽr-sŭl'fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also -fid, -fide, -phid. *Chem.* A trisulphide.
ter-sul'phu-ret (-fū-rĕt), *n.* *Chem.* A trisulphide. *Rare.*
ter'sy-ver'sy (tûr'zĭ-vûr'zĭ), *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Scot.*
tertane. † TERTIAN.
ter'-ten'ant. Var. of TERRE-TENANT.
ter-ter'ri-fy, *v. i.* [L. *ter* thrice, used intensively + E. *terrify.*] To terrify extremely. *Obs.*
‖ **ter'ti-a.** = TERZO. *Obs.*
ter'ti-a'ri-an (tûr'shĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* *Eccl.* = TERTIARY.
ter'ti-ate (tûr'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *tertiatus*, p. p. of *tertiare* to do for the third time.] *Obs.* **1.** To do or perform for the third time. **2.** *Ordnance.* To examine (the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance), usually with calipers.
ter'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tertiatio.*] A doing anything the third time; also, division into three. *Obs.*
ter'ti-o (tûr'shĭ-ō), *adv.* [L.] Thirdly. *Obs.*
Ter'ti-us (-shĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*
‖ **ter'ti-us de-na'ri-us.** [L.] *A.-S. Law.* = THIRD-PENNY.
‖ **ter'ti-us e cæ'lo ce'ci-dit Ca'to** (sĕs'ĭ-dĭt). [L.] A third Cato has dropped from heaven. *Juvenal* (II. 40).
tertre, *n.* [F.] A hillock. *Obs.*
‖ **ter-tu'lia** (tĕr-tōōl'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A meeting for social intercourse; an informal evening party; a club.
Ter-tul'lus (tẽr-tŭl'ŭs). *Bib.*
ter-un'ci-us (tĕr-ŭn'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] See COIN.
tervagant. † TERMAGANT.
ter-va'lence (tẽr-vā'lĕns), *n.* [*ter-* + *valence.*] Trivalence.
ter-va'ri-ant, *a.* [*ter-* + *variant.*] *Phys. Chem.* Variant in three ways; having three degrees of freedom.
terve (*dial.* tûv), *v. t. & i.* To turn round; roll; writhe; struggle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ter'vee (tû(r'vĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. TOPSY-TURVY.] To struggle; writhe. *Dial. Eng.*
terwin, *v. t.* [AS. *tergan, tirgan*, to provoke, irritate.] To weary; fatigue. *Obs.*
tery. † TARRY, TEARY.
teryare. † TARRER.
teryyn. † TAR, to provoke.
ter'zet (tĕr'tsĕt; tẽr-tsĕt'). *Pros.* Var. of TERCET.
ter'zo (tĕr'tsō), **ter'zi-o** (-tsē-ō), *n.* [It. *terzo*, lit., a third, formerly written *tertio*; or Sp. *tercio.*] A legion, or brigade. *Hist.*
tes. † THIS.
te-sack' (tĕ-săk'), *n.* [Bohemian *tesák.*] = DUSACK
tes-ca'ri-a. † TESKERIA.

Tes′la coil, Tes′la trans-form′er (tĕs′lȧ). [After N. *Tesla*, American electrician.] *Elec.* A transformer without iron, for high frequency alternating or oscillating currents; an oscillation transformer.

tes′sa-ra (tĕs′ȧ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. τέσσαρα, neut. of τέσσαρες four.] *Math.* Quadrilaterals, esp. spherical or curvilinear.

tes′sel-lar (tĕs′ĕ-lȧr), *a.* [L. *tessella* little cube, dim. fr. *tessera*. See TESSERA.] Formed of tesseræ, as a mosaic.

tes′sel-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* TES′SEL-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); TES′SEL-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *tessellatus* tessellated. See TESSELLAR, TESSERA.] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work; as, *tessellated* floors.

tes′sel-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Formed of little squares, oblongs, or pieces approximating squares, as mosaic work.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Marked like a checkerboard. *Rare.*
tessellated epithelium. See EPITHELIUM.

tes′sel-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of tessellating; also, the mosaic work so formed.

tes′ser-a (tĕs′ĕr-ȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -SERÆ (-ē). [L., a square piece, a die, prob. fr. some Gr. derivative of τέσσαρες four. Cf. FOUR.] **1.** A small piece of marble, glass, or the like, having a square, or nearly square, face, used in mosaic work, as for making pavements, ornamenting walls, etc.
2. *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A small cube of ivory, bone, wood, etc., used as a die in gambling. **b** A similar piece, though often modified in shape, used as a ticket, token, certificate, etc.; as, ‖ **tes′se-ra fru′men-ta′ri-a** (tĕs′ĕ-rȧ frōō′mĕn-tā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), a voucher for a dole of provisions; ‖ **tes′se-ra hos′pi-ta′lis** (hŏs′pĭ-tā′lĭs), a pledge of hospitality and friendship, a token half of which was kept by each of two friends; ‖ **tes′se-ra mi′li-ta′ris** (mĭl′ĭ-tā′rĭs; 115), a small billet or tablet of wood bearing a watchword, commander's order, or the like, and distributed through the division of an army; ‖ **tes′se-ra num-ma′ri-a** (nŭ-mā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), a voucher for a dole of money; ‖ **tes′se-ra the-a-tra′lis** (thē′ȧ-trā′lĭs), a ticket for admission to the theater.

‖ **tes′si-tu′ra** (tĕs′sē-tōō′rä), *n.* [It., texture.] *Music.* That part of the compass of a melody or voice part in which most of its tones lie.

test (tĕst), *n.* [L. *testis*. Cf. TESTAMENT, TESTIFY.] **1.** A witness; also, testimony. *Obs.*
2. A will; a testament. *Scot.*

test, *v. i.* [L. *testari*. See TESTAMENT.] To make a testament, or will. *Obs. or Scots Law.*

test, *n.* [OF. *test*, F. *têt*, or OF. *teste*. See TEST cupel, trial.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The external shell or other hard or firm covering of many invertebrates, as Foraminifera, mollusks, many echinoderms, crustaceans, etc.; esp., in tunicates, the thick outer covering of the body, which is secreted by the mantle, but contains cells which have emigrated into it. It varies in consistency in different forms from leathery or cartilagelike to soft and gelatinous, and in compound ascidians usually forms a solid mass in which the zooids are embedded. In appendicularians it is probably represented by the so-called *house*. Cf. TUNICINE.
2. *Bot.* The testa.

test, *n.* [OF. *test* test, or cupel, potsherd, F. *têt*, fr. L. *testum* an earthen vessel; akin to *testa* a piece of burned clay, an earthen pot, a potsherd; cf. Avestan *tashta* cup. Cf. TEST a shell, TESTACEOUS, TESTER a covering, a coin, TESTY, TÊTE-À-TÊTE.] **1.** *Metal.* A cupel or cupelling hearth for refining precious metals; also, a particular portion of metal refined for the purpose of isolating and weighing its gold and silver. See CUPEL. *Chaucer.*

> In England the refining is performed in a reverberatory furnace, the bottom of which, called the *test* or cupel, is movable, and into which the lead is fed at intervals from a melting pot in which the rich lead is melted, and poured by a ladle into an iron gutter, serving to convey it to the *test*. *Thorpe.*

2. Examination or trial by the cupel; hence, any critical examination or decisive trial; as, to put a man to a *test*.
3. Hence: **a** Means of trial; discriminative characteristic or fact; specif., subjection to conditions that show the real character of a person or thing in a certain particular; as, absence is a *test* of love. **b** That with which anything is compared for proof of genuineness; touchstone; standard. **c** Specif.: The test in the Test Act, or [*cap.*] the act itself.

> Our *Test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

4. *Chem.* A procedure or reaction employed to recognize or distinguish any particular substance or constituent of a compound; as, the iodine *test* for starch; also, the reagent used or a positive result obtained.
Syn. — Criterion, standard, proof, experiment. See TRIAL.

test, *v. t.;* TEST′ED; TEST′ING. **1.** *Metal.* To refine, as gold or silver, in a test, or cupel; to subject to cupellation.
2. To put to the test or proof; to try the truth, genuineness, or quality of by experiment, or by some principle or standard; as, to *test* the soundness of a principle, the validity of an argument, the strength of a material.

> Experience is the surest standard by which to *test* the real tendency of the existing constitution. *Washington.*

3. *Chem.* To examine or try, as by the use of some reagent; as, to *test* a solution by litmus paper.

tes′ta (tĕs′tȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L. *testa* a piece of burned clay, a broken piece of earthenware, a shell. See TEST a cupel.] **1.** *Bot.* The hard external coating or integument of a seed; the episperm.
2. *Zoöl.* The test.

test′a-ble (tĕs′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [See TESTAMENT.] **1.** Capable of being tested, or proved.
2. *Law.* **a** Capable of being disposed of by will. **b** Capable of being witnessed or of witnessing.

tes-ta′ceous (tĕs-tā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *testaceus*, fr. *testa* a shell.] **1.** Of or pert. to a shell or shells; of the nature of, or having, a hard shell; — in old usage often designating mollusks and brachiopods and disting. from *crustaceous*.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Dull brick red or brownish yellow.

test act. An act imposing a test, esp. a religious one, upon persons as a condition of their holding or enjoying public office or privilege; specif. [*caps.*], *Eng. Hist.*, a statute passed in 1673 (25 *Car. II.* c. 2) requiring persons holding office, civil or military, or positions of trust under the crown, to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, renounce under oath the right to take arms against the king, receive Communion according to the usage of the Church of England, and abjure belief in transubstantiation. This act was practically repealed in 1828.

tes′ta-cy (tĕs′tȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See TESTATE.] *Law.* State or circumstance of being testate, or of leaving a valid will.

tes′ta-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *testamentum* (fr. *testari* to be a witness, to make one's last will, akin to *testis* a witness); in reference to the Bible, translating Gr. διαθήκη a last will, a convention or covenant: cf. F. *testament*. See INTESTATE, TESTIFY.] **1.** A solemn covenant, or, loosely, almost any legal instrument, as a land-book in early English law. *Obs.*, except: *Bib.* **a** [*cap.*] Either of the two distinct covenants of God respectively called the *Old Testament* and *New Testament*; a covenant; also, one of the two corresponding general divisions of the Scriptures. *Heb.* ix. 15. **b** [*cap.*] Colloquially, the New Testament.
2. *Law.* An act by which a person determines the disposition of his property after his death; now, usually, an instrument in writing by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will; — commonly used in the expression *last will and testament*, the word *will* being otherwise in more common use. In early English law the word *testament* was loosely used (as in def. 1, above) for almost any instrument, the English term for will being *quethe* (cf. BEQUEATH, 2) whether disposing of real or personal estate. See WILL. In Roman law the will was primarily the appointment of an heir for the purpose of a universal succession (see HEIR; UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION). The earliest forms (the ‖ **tes′ta-men′tum ca-la′tis co-mi′ti-is** (tĕs′tȧ-mĕn′tŭm kȧ-lā′tĭs kō-mĭsh′ĭ-ĭs), made in the comitia curiata, and the ‖ **tes′ta-men′tum in pro-cinc′tu** (prō-sĭŋk′tū), a nuncupative form, were early replaced by the ‖ **tes′ta-men′tum per æs et li′bram** (ēz ĕt lī′brăm), which was in effect a mancipation, which originally operated as an irrevocable out-and-out conveyance. Later the prætor gave bonorum possessio to the heir named if the instrument bore the seals of seven witnesses even though it were informal, this being called the **prætorian testament** or will. The ‖ **tes′ta-men′tum tri′per-ti′tum** (trĭp′ĕr-tĭ′tŭm) was a later imperial form named from the three requisites of seven witnesses, signatures of all at the foot, and the affixing of seals as required by the prætor. From the will by mancipation was developed the will of modern Civil law systems. The Roman law *testament* was distinct from the less formal *codicil* (which see). See NUNCUPATIVE WILL.
testament dative. See DATIVE, *a.*, 3 **c**. — **T. of the Twelve Patriarchs.** See APOCRYPHA.

tes′ta-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* [L. *testamentalis*.] Of or pertaining to a testament; testamentary.

tes′ta-men′ta-ry (-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *testamentarius*: cf. F. *testamentaire*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a will, or testament, or the administration of a will; as, letters *testamentary*.
2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament.
3. Done or appointed by, or founded on, a testament, or will; as, a *testamentary* guardian, one appointed by will.
testamentary tutor. See TUTOR, *n.*

‖ **tes-ta′mur** (tĕs-tā′mŭr), *n.* [L., we testify, fr. *testari* to testify.] *Eng. Univ.* A certificate of merit or proficiency; — so called from its first words, *Ita* [thus] *testamur*.

tes′tate (tĕs′tāt), *a.* [L. *testatus*, p. p. of *testari*. See TESTAMENT.] *Law.* Having made and left a will; as, a person dying *testate*; — opposed to *intestate*.

tes′tate (-tāt), *v. i.;* TES′TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); TES′TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). To make a testament, or will. *Rare.*

tes-ta′tion (tĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *testatio*.] **1.** *Law.* Act or power of disposing of property by testament, or will.
2. A witnessing or witness. *Obs.*

tes-ta′tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *testateur*.] **1.** *Law.* A man who leaves a will, or testament, in force at his death.
2. A witness. *Obs.*

tes-ta′trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] *Law.* A female testator.

tes-ta′tum (-tŭm), *n.; L.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., neut. of *testatus*, p. p. of *testari*.] *Law.* **a** That portion of the ordinary purchase deed (beginning with the words "Now this indenture witnesseth") which contains the statement of the consideration, the words incorporating covenants for title, and the operative words. *Eng.* **b** Short for TESTATUM CAPIAS.

tes′te (tĕs′tē), *n.* [From L. *teste*, abl. of *testis* a witness.] *Law.* **a** The witnessing or concluding clause (in which *teste* was the first word) of a writ or other precept. **b** Witness; — often used to indicate that what immediately follows is named as authority for what precedes.

tes-ted′ (tĕs-tĕd′), *a.* *Law.* Having the teste, or witnessing clause, duly attached; — said of a writ, deed, etc.

test′er (tĕs′tẽr), *n.* One that tests, as an assayer, a chauffeur who tests automobiles for a manufacturer, a device for testing the lubricating power of an oil (an *oil tester*), a test tube in a centrifugal testing machine for milk, etc.

tes′ter (tĕs′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *testere* a headpiece, helmet, OF. *testiere*, F. *têtière* a head covering, fr. OF. *teste* the head, F. *tête*, fr. L. *testa* an earthen pot, the skull. See TEST a cupel; cf. TESTON, the coin, TESTIÈRE.] **1.** A headpiece; helmet. *Obs.*
2. A flat canopy, as over a pulpit or tomb.
3. The headboard or fittings at the head of a bed. *Obs.*
4. A canopy over a bed, supported by the bedposts.

tes′ti-cle (tĕs′tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis* a testicle.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A male genital gland; a testis.

tes′ti-ere′ (tĕs′tĭ-âr′), *n.* [OF. *testiere*. See TESTER a headpiece.] A piece of plate armor for the head of a war horse.

tes′ti-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *testificatio*: cf. OF. *testification*. See TESTIFY.] **1.** Act of testifying, or giving evidence; testimony; as, *testification* of our homage to God.
2. A testimonial; certificate. *Scot. Obs. or R.*

tes′ti-fi′er (-fī′ẽr), *n.* One who testifies; a witness.

tes′ti-fy (-fī), *v. i.;* TES′TI-FIED (-fīd); TES′TI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [OF. *testifier*, L. *testificari*; *testis* a witness + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY; cf. ATTEST, CONTEST, DETEST, PROTEST, TESTAMENT.] **1.** To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating something to others.

> Jesus . . . needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man. *John* ii. 25.

2. To declare a charge; to protest; to give information; to bear witness; — with *against*.

> O Israel, . . . I will *testify* against thee. *Ps.* l. 7.

3. To serve as indication or evidence; as, flowers *testify* of spring; his smile *testified* to his genial spirit.
4. *Law.* To make a solemn declaration under oath or affirmation, for the purpose of establishing, or making proof of, some fact to a court; to give testimony according to the law of legal procedure. Cf. EVIDENCE, 4; OATH, 1.

tes′ti-fy, *v. t.* **1.** To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly.

> We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *John* iii. 11.

2. To declare or make known freely or publicly.
3. To be indication or evidence of; as, acts *testify* intent.
4. *Law.* To affirm or declare under oath or affirmation before a tribunal, in order to prove some fact.

tes′ti-mo′ni-al (-mō′nĭ-ăl), *n.* [Cf. L. *testimoniales* (sc. *litteræ*). See TESTIMONIAL, *a.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** A will, or testament. **b** A warrant or certificate. **c** Testimony; evidence; also, a sign or token.
2. A writing or certificate in favor of one's character, good conduct, ability, etc., or of the value of a thing.
3. A token of regard, respect, or admiration, of obligation for services rendered, or the like, presented to a person, often formally and publicly, or established in his memory.
testimonial of the Great Seal. = QUARTER SEAL.

tes′ti-mo′ni-al, *a.* [L. *testimonialis*: cf. F. *testimonial*.] **a** Relating to, or containing, testimony. *Rare.* **b** Of, comprising, or pert. to, a testimonial, in sense 3.

tes′ti-mo′ni-um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* The final or authenticating clause of an instrument, typically beginning "In witness whereof," and reciting when it was signed, before what witnesses, etc.

tes′ti-mo-ny (tĕs′tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *testimonium*, fr. *testis* a witness: cf. OF. *testemoine*, *testimonie*. See TESTIFY.] **1.** A solemn declaration or affirmation made to establish or prove some fact; specif., *Law*, such a declaration made by a witness under oath or affirmation; evidence consisting in declarations made according to law by a person as witness, ordinarily given orally and reduced to writing. *Testimony* is a species of *evidence*.
2. Affirmation; declaration; an aggregate of approximately consistent statements or their tenor; as, the *testimony* of the church fathers; the *testimony* of historians.
3. Act of testifying; open attestation; profession.

> [Thou] for the *testimony* of truth hast borne
> Universal reproach. *Milton.*

4. Evidence or declaration of approval or disapproval; indorsement of something or protest against it. *Archaic.*

> When ye depart thence, shake off the dust under your feet for a *testimony* against them. *Mark* vi. 11.

5. *Jewish Antiq.* **a** The tables of the law. *Ex.* xxv. 16. **b** Hence, the divine revelation in general; the Scriptures.

> The *testimony* of the Lord is sure. *Ps.* xix. 7.

Syn. — Proof, attestation, witness, affirmation, confirmation. See EVIDENCE.

test′ing (tĕs′tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TEST. — **testing clause,** *Law*, the testimonium of an instrument, as a deed or writ.

tes′tis (tĕs′tĭs), *n.; L. pl.* TESTES (-tēz). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** A male genital or reproductive gland, corresponding to the ovary in the female and producing the spermatozoa; a testicle. In craniate vertebrates there is a pair, developing, like the ovaries, from the genital ridges of the embryo, usually in the body cavity near the kidneys, but in most mammals descending into the scrotum before birth. They consist largely of convoluted tubules, from the epithelial lining of which the spermatozoa develop.
2. Either one of the two posterior lobes of the corpora quadrigemina; — usually in the *pl.*

test lead (lĕd). *Metal.* Lead free from silver and often finely granulated, used in testing or cupeling, etc.

test meal. *Physiol.* A meal, usually small, of definite composition and quantity, given to excite gastric secretion and so furnish material to withdraw for examination.

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tese. tesen. ✝ TEASE.
te′sel. ✝ TEASEL.
Tesh′u La′ma (tĕsh′ōō). [From *Teshu Lumbo*, where this lama had his origin in the 17th century.] See LAMAISM.
tes-ke′ri-a, *n.* See TEZKIRAH.
tes′ment (tĕs′mĕnt). Scot. var. of TESTAMENT.
Tess (tĕs), *n.* The heroine of Thomas Hardy's novel "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," a beautiful, passionate, sensitive village girl, who falls an innocent victim to man's vices and to his conventional virtues.
tessalem ✝ TESSILIM.
tes′sa-ra′ce (tĕs′ȧ-rā′sē), *n.* [Gr. τέσσαρες four + ἀκή point.] A tetrahedral summit.
tes′sa-ra-con′ter (tĕs′ȧ-rȧ-kŏn′tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τεσσαρακοντήρης, a.] See GALLEY, 2.
tes′sa-ra-dec′ad (-dĕk′ăd), *n.* [Gr. τέσσαρες four + δεκάς, -άδος, decade.] A group or aggregate of fourteen individuals.
tes′sa-ra-glot′ (tĕs′ȧ-rȧ-glŏt′), *a.* [Gr. τέσσαρες four + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue.] **a** Containing, or relating to, four languages. **b** Speaking, or versed in, four languages.
tes′sa-res′cæ-dec′a-he′dron (-rēs′ē-dĕk′ȧ-hē′drŏn), *n.* [Gr. τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα fourteen + ἕδρα seat. Cf. DECAHEDRON.] *Geom.* A solid with 14 faces.
tes′sel (tĕs′ĕl), *n.* [F. *tesselle* tessellated. See TESSELLAR.] *Freemasonry.* Checkerwork.
tes′seled, *a.* Tessellated. *Obs.*
tes-sel′la (tĕ-sĕl′ȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., dim. of *tessera*. See TESSERA.] A small tessera.
tes′sel-late (tĕs′ĕ-lāt), *a.* [L. *tessellatus*.] Tessellated.
tes′ser (tĕs′ẽr). Var. of TUSSAH.
tes′ser-a-dec′ade (-ȧ-dĕk′ād), *n.* = TESSARADECAD.
tes′se-ra′ic (tĕs′ē-rā′ĭk), *a.* Done in mosaic; tessellated. *Obs.*
tes′ser-al (tĕs′ẽr-ăl), *a.* **a** Tessellar. **b** *Cryst.* Isometric.
tes′ser-a′ri-an (tĕs′ẽr-ā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to dice or gambling. *Obs. or R.*
tes′ser-a′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Tessellar. *Obs.*
tes′si-lim, *n.* [Ar. *taslīm* salutation.] A prostration. *Obs.*
tes′su-lar (tĕs′ū-lȧr), *a.* Tesseral.
test. ✝ TASTE.
Test. *Abbr.* Testament.
Tes-ta′ce-a (tĕs-tā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *testaceum* a shelled animal. See TESTACEOUS.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, any of several groups of invertebrate animals having a shell or test, esp. the mollusks; shellfish. — **tes-ta′cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.*
tes-ta′ce-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Testacea* + *-graphy*.] The description of testaceans. *Rare.*
tes-ta′ce-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Conchology. *Obs. & R.*
testacye, *a.* [L. *testaceum* broken tile shards.] Rubble. *Obs.*
tes′ta-ment, *v. t.* To bequeath. *Scot.*
tes′ta-men′tal-ly, *adv.* of TESTAMENTAL.
tes′ta-men′ta-ri-ly (tĕs′tȧ-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TESTAMENTARY. See -LY.
tes′ta-men-ta′ri-ous (-mĕn-tā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *testamentarius*.] Testamentary. *Obs.*
tes′ta-men′tate (-mĕn′tāt), *v. i.* To testate. — **tes′ta-men-ta′tion** (-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*
tes′ta-ment-ize (tĕs′tȧ-mĕn-tīz), *v. i.* To make a will. *Obs.*
tes′ta-mon′tum (-mĕn′tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ) [L.] *Rom. Law.* A testament.
testane. ✝ TESTON.
‖ **tes-tão′** (tĕs-toun′), *n.* See COIN.
tes′tar (tĕs′tȧr), *n.* [F. *têtard*, fr. *tête* head, OF. *teste*.] A West Indian clingfish (*Gobiesox cephalus*).
tes′tate, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A testate person. *Rare.* **2.** A witness; a test. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **tes-ta′tum ca′pi-as,** *or, in full,* **tes-ta′tum ca′pi-as ad sa′tis-fa′ci-en′dum** (kā′pĭ-ăs *or* kăp′ĭ-ăs săt′ĭs-fā′shĭ-ĕn′dŭm). [LL., thou mayest take the writ (for satisfying).] *Law.* A supplementary writ, now little used, issued by a court of one county to the sheriff of another when an ordinary capias has been returned "not found."
teste, *n.* [OF.] A potsherd. *Obs.*
tes′ter (tĕs′tẽr). Var. of TESTON.
tes′tern (tĕs′tẽrn), *v. t.* To present with a tester. *Obs.*
tes′tern, *n.* = TESTON. *Obs.*
tes′tes (-tēz), *n., L. pl.* of TESTIS.
Tes′ti-car′di-nes (-tĭ-kär′dĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See TEST a shell; CARDO.] *Zoöl.* The Arthropomata. — **tes′ti-car′di-nate** (-nāt), *a.*
tes′ti-cond (tĕs′tĭ-kŏnd), *a.* [L. *testis* testis + *condere* to hide.] *Zoöl.* Having the testicles naturally concealed, as cetaceans.
tes-tic′u-lar (tĕs-tĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* **a** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the testicles. **b** *Bot.* Testiculate.
tes-tic′u-late (-lāt), *a.* [NL. *testiculatus*.] *Bot.* **a** Shaped like a testicle, ovate and solid. **b** Having two tubers shaped like testicles, as some orchids.
tes-tic′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Testiculate.
tes-tic′u-lose′ (-lōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* Having large testicles. *Obs.*
testif. ✝ TESTIVE, TESTY.
tes-tif′i-cate (tĕs-tĭf′ĭ-kāt), *n.* [L. *testificatus*, p. p. of *testificari*.] **a** *Scots Law.* In old procedure, a solemn written assertion not on oath. **b** Certificate: testimonial. *Obs. or Scot.*
tes′ti-fi-ca′tor (tĕs′tĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [NL.] A testifier.
tes-tif′i-ca-to-ry (tĕs-tĭf′ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to testify. *Scot.*
tes′ti-fy, *n.* Testimony. *Obs.*
tes′till (tĕs′tĭl), *n.* [NL. *testilla*, dim. of L. *testa* brick, sherd.] A frustule. *Obs.*
tes′ti-ly (tĕs′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TESTY.
testimonage, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tesmoignage*, F. *témoignage*.] Testimony: witness. *Obs.*
tes′ti-mo′ni-al-ist, *n.* One who presents testimonials. *Rare.*
tes′ti-mo′ni-al-ize, *v. t.* To present with a testimonial. *Rare.*
tes′ti-mo-nied (tĕs′tĭ-mō-nĭd), *a.* Attested. *Obs.*
tes′ti-ness (tĕs′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **tes′tis** (tĕs′tĭs), *n.; pl.* TESTES (-tēz). [L.] A witness.
tes′tive (tĕs′tĭv), *a.* Testy. *Obs.* — **tes′tive-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

test nail. *Physics.* A piece of soft iron used to examine the attractive power of a magnet at different points by the force necessary to detach it from the magnet.

test object. *Optics.* An object which tests the power or quality of a microscope or telescope by requiring a certain degree of excellence in the instrument to determine its existence or its peculiar texture or markings.

tes′ton (tĕs′tŏn; tĕs-tōōn′), *n.* Also **tes′ter, tes-toon′**, etc. [F. *teston*, fr. OF. *teste* the head. See TESTER a covering; cf. TESTONE.] Any of several coins, so called from the head on the obverse. Specif.: **a** A French silver coin of the 16th century, worth between ten and thirteen sous. **b** A shilling of Henry VIII. of England, which became reduced to ninepence, then to sixpence (its value in Shakespeare's time). Hence, a sixpence (now in forms *tester*, *tizzy*).

tes-to′ne (tĕs-tō′nā), *n.* [It. *testone*; cf. Pg. *testão*, *tostão*. See TESTON.] **a** An old Italian silver coin. See COIN. **b** A tostão. See COIN.

tes-toon′ (tĕs-tōōn′), *n.* [See TESTON.] A teston or other similar coin, as the testone. See COIN.

test paper. **1**. *Chem.* Paper prepared to test certain substances by being saturated with a reagent which changes color when acted upon by those substances; thus, litmus paper is turned red by acids, and blue by alkalies. **2**. *Law.* A writing admitted as a standard for comparison of handwriting.

test tube. *Chem.* A tube for simple tests, usually a plain tube of thin glass closed at one end, but sometimes having a foot, bulb, graduated scale, or other modification.

Tes-tu′di-na′ri-a (tĕs-tū′dĭ-nā′rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n.* [NL.; L. *testudo*, *-inis*, a tortoise + *-aria*.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African dioscoreaceous vines with huge edible rootstocks, growing partly above ground. The seeds are winged only at the apex. *T. elephantipes* is the elephant's-foot.

tes-tu′di-nate (-tū′dĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *testudinatus*, fr. *testudo*, *-inis*, a tortoise, an arch or vault.] **a** Like a tortoise shell; arched; vaulted. **b** *Zoöl.* Chelonian. — *n.*

tes-tu′do (tĕs-tū′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DINES (-dĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *testu* an earthen vessel, akin to *testa* the shell of shellfish, or of testaceous animals. See TEST a cupel.] **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* **a** Any of various kinds of sheds, fixed or movable, to protect soldiers engaged in siege operations or the like. **b** A cover or screen which a body of troops in close formation formed by overlapping their shields over their heads. **2**. *Rom. Arch.* An arched ceiling or vault, esp. when surbased.
3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of turtles, comprehensive in old classifications, now restricted to the typical land tortoises. **4**. *Music.* A kind of lyre; — so called in allusion to Mercury's lyre, fabled to have been made of a tortoise shell.
5. A kind of flat tumor under the scalp; a talpa.

tes′ty (tĕs′tĭ), *a.*; TES′TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); TES′TI-EST. [ME. *testif*; cf. OF. *testu* obstinate, headstrong, F. *têtu*, fr. OF. *teste* the head, F. *tête*. See TESTER a headpiece.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated; irascible; snappish.

> I was displeased with myself; I was *testy*. *Latimer.*

Syn. — See IRASCIBLE.

te-tan′ic (tē-tăn′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. L. *tetanicus* suffering from tetanus, Gr. τετανικός, F. *tétanique*.] *Physiol. & Med.* **a** Of or pert. to tetanus; having the character of tetanus.

> This condition of muscle, this fusion of a number of simple spasms into an apparently smooth, continuous effort, is known as tetanus, or *tetanic* contraction. *Foster.*

b Producing, or tending to produce, tetanus.

te-tan′ic, *n.* *Physiol. & Med.* A substance (notably nux vomica, strychnine, and brucine) which acts primarily on the spinal cord, and which, when taken in comparatively large quantity, produces tetanic spasms or convulsions.

tet′a-nine (tĕt′*ȧ*-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous base (ptomaine), $C_{13}H_{30}O_4N_2$, produced by the tetanus microbe and obtained from cultures in meat broth as an alkaline yellow sirup which produces characteristic symptoms of tetanus when injected into animals.

tet′a-ni-za′tion (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* Tetanizing; the production or condition of tetanus.

tet′a-nize (tĕt′*ȧ*-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). *Physiol.* To throw, as a muscle, into a state of permanent contraction; to cause tetanus in. See TETANUS, *n.*, 2.

tet′a-noid (-noid), *a.* [*tetanus* + *-oid*.] Like tetanus.

tet′a-no-mo′tor (-nō-mō′tẽr), *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument for tetanizing a muscle by mechanically shocking its nerve.

tet′a-nus (tĕt′*ȧ*-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. τέτανος, fr. τετανός stretched, τείνειν to stretch.] **1**. *Med.* A painful and often fatal infectious disease, caused by a specific bacillus, and marked by tonic spasms of several or all of the voluntary muscles. When confined to the muscles of the lower jaw, usually the part first affected, it is called *lockjaw* or *trismus*. It takes various names from the various incurvations of the body resulting from the spasm. It is often contracted through infection of wounds.

Bacilli of Tetanus.

2. *Physiol.* State of a muscle when undergoing continued vibratory contraction, as when stimulated by a series of induction shocks.
3. *Plant Physiol.* A state of rigid inactivity in organs or tissues, induced by repeated stimuli.

tet′a-ny (tĕt′*ȧ*-nĭ), *n.* *Med.* A disease resembling tetanus, in which intermittent tonic spasms affect most commonly the muscles of the extremities.

te-tar′to-he′dral (tē-tär′tō-hē′drăl), *a.* [Gr. τέταρτος fourth + ἕδρα base.] *Cryst.* Having one fourth the number of planes requisite to symmetry. Cf. HEMIHEDRAL. — **te-tar′to-he′dral-ly**, *adv.* — **te-tar′to-he′drism** (-drĭz'm), *n.*

te-tar′to-he′dron (-drŏn), *n.* *Cryst.* A tetartohedral form.

te-tar′toid (tē-tär′toid), *n.* [Gr. τέταρτος fourth + *-oid*.] *Cryst.* A twelve-faced solid belonging to the tetartohedral group of the isometric system. Its faces correspond to one fourth of those of the hexoctahedron.

‖ **tête′-à-tête′** (tāt′á-tāt′; tĕ′tá-tāt′), *n.* [F., head to head. See TESTER a covering, TEST a cupel.] **1**. Private conversation, or a familiar interview, between two persons. **2**. A short sofa or other piece of furniture intended to seat two persons, esp. so that they face each other.

‖ **tête′-à-tête′**, *a.* Being face to face with only two present; hence, sometimes, confidential or familiar with only two persons concerned.

‖ **tête′ à tête′**. Face to face; privately; familiarly; — said of two persons.

teth′er (tĕth′ẽr), *n.* [Formerly *tedder*, ME. *tedir*; akin to LG. *tider*, *tier*, OHG. *zeotar*, Icel. *tjōðr*, Sw. *tjuder*, Dan. *töir*.] A rope, chain, or the like, by which an animal is fastened so that it can range or feed only within certain limits.

teth′er, *v. t.*; TETH′ERED (-ẽrd); TETH′ER-ING. To confine, as an animal, with a rope or chain, as for grazing.

teth′er-ball′, *n.* A game played with rackets and a ball suspended by a string from an upright pole, the object of each side being to wrap the string around the pole by striking the ball in a direction opposite to the other.

Tethys (*T. fimbriata*).

Te′thys (tē′thĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τηθύς.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* A Titaness, daughter of Uranus, sister of Cronus (Saturn), and wife of Oceanus.
2. *Astron.* See SATURN, 2.
3. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks with a broad, fringed cephalic disk and branched dorsal gills. Some are a foot long and brilliantly colored.

tet′ra- (tĕt′r*ȧ*-). [Gr. τέτρα-, fr. τέσσαρες, τέτταρες, four. See FOUR.] A combining form or prefix signifying *four*, or, specif., *Chem.* (also used adjectively), denoting the presence of *four atoms* or *equivalents* of that signified by the term to which it is prefixed, as in *tetra*chloride, *tetr*oxide.

tet′ra-bas′ic (-bās′ĭk), *a.* [*tetra-* + *basic*.] *Chem.* Having in the molecule four hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters; as, normal silicic acid, H_4SiO_4, is *tetrabasic*.

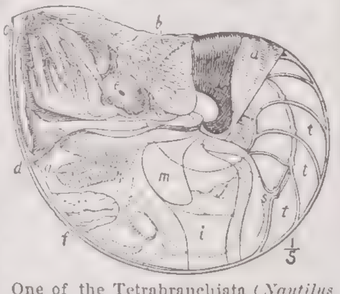

One of the Tetrabranchiata (*Nautilus pompilius*) with shell partly removed to show the Animal. *a* Part of Shell; *b* Hood; *c* Swimming Funnel and Tentacles; *d* Mantle; *e* Eye; *f* Nidamental Gland; *g* Two of the Gills; *i* Crop; *j* Gizzard; *m* Retractor Muscle; *s* Siphuncle; *t t* Chambers of Shell separated by Septa.

Tet′ra-bran′chi-a′ta (-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* A subclass of cephalopods including among existing forms only the genus *Nautilus*, which differs from the remaining existing cephalopods (Dibranchiata) in having four gills and four auricles to the heart, a large, chambered external shell, and in many other characters. See NAUTILUS, 1. The group includes many extinct allied forms constituting the order Nautiloidea. The Ammonoidea are supposed to belong in it, though little is known of their anatomy. — **tet′ra-bran′chi-ate** (tĕt′r*ȧ*-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

tet′ra-chlo′ride (-klō′rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid**. *Chem.* A chloride having four atoms of chlorine in the molecule.

tet′ra-chord (tĕt′r*ȧ*-kôrd), *n.* [L. *tetrachordon*, Gr. τετράχορδον, fr. τετράχορδος four-stringed; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + χορδή a chord.] *Music.* A diatonic series of four tones, with an interval of a perfect fourth between the first and last. In Greek music three standard *tetrachords* were distinguished by the position of the half step in the series:

Dorian (half step lowest)
Phrygian (" middle)
Lydian (" highest)

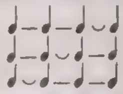

Two successive tetrachords are **conjunct** when the lowest tone of one is the highest of the other; they are **disjunct** when these tones are one step apart. See MODE, 1 **a** (1).

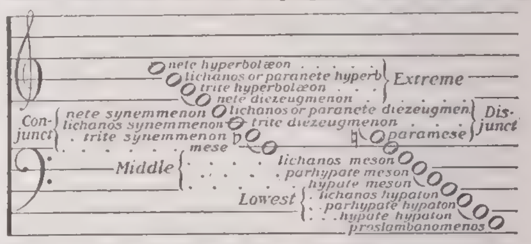

The Greek Tetrachords with Names of the Notes (or of the Lyre Strings), and with their relations shown on a Modern Staff.

The **chromatic tetrachord** and the **enharmonic tetrachord**, also recognized by the Greeks, had their intervals as follows: the chromatic: semitone, semitone, minor third; the enharmonic: quarter-tone, quarter-tone, major third. The tetrachord was the unit of analysis in ancient Greek music, as the hexachord was in medieval and the octave is in modern.

tet′ra-chor′dal (-kôr′dăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tetrachord; consisting of tetrachords; as, the *tetrachordal* system, an early form of the tonic sol-fa system.

tet-rac′id (tĕt-răs′ĭd), *a.* [*tetra-* + *acid*.] *Chem.* Capable of combining with four molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

Tet′ra-co-ral′la (tĕt′r*ȧ*-kō-răl′*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-; CORALLUM.] *Paleon.* In many classifications, a subclass or other group of extinct chiefly or exclusively Paleozoic corals in which the septa, when present, are usually in multiples of four; — called also *Rugosa*. Most of them were of solitary habit. Some reached a large size. — **tet′ra-cor′al-line** (-kŏr′*ă*-lĭn; -līn), *a.*

tet′rad (tĕt′răd), *n.* [L. *tetras*, *-adis*, Gr. τετράς, -άδος.] **1**. The number four; a collection of four; a quaternion. **2**. *Chem.* A tetrad atom, radical, or element. **3**. *Biol.* A group of four; specif.: **a** A chromosome divided partly or completely into four parts in preparation for the two mitotic divisions in the process of maturation. **b** *Bot.* A group of four cells, commonly arranged in the form of a tetrahedron, and produced by the twice-repeated division of a mother cell. The spores of bryophytes and pteridophytes, and the microspores (pollen grains) of spermatophytes, are commonly formed in this way. Among bacteria, the coccus forms often develop in tetrads.

tet-rad′y-mite (tĕt-răd′ĭ-mīt), *n.* [Gr. τετράδυμος fourfold; — from its occurrence in compound twin crystals, or fourlings.] *Min.* A mineral which is essentially a telluride of bismuth, Bi_2Te_3, but sometimes contains sulphur and selenium. It is pale steel-gray, of metallic luster, and usually in foliated masses. H., 1.5-2. Sp. gr., 7.2-7.6. Called also *telluric bismuth*.

tet′ra-dyn′a-mous (-dĭn′*ȧ*-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the Tetradynamia. *Obs.* **b** Having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others, as in the Brassicaceæ.

tet′ra-eth′yl- (tĕt′r*ȧ*-ĕth′ĭl-). *Org. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) indicating the presence of *four ethyl groups* in a compound.

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test′ment. † TESTAMENT.
‖ **tes′to** (tĕs′tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., text: **a** A theme or subject. **b** A text or libretto.
testone, testoon. † TESTON.
testor. † TESTER, a canopy.
testorn. † TESTON.
tes′tre. † TESTER. [*Obs.*
tes′tril (tĕs′trĭl), *n.* = TESTON.
test′-tube′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
test types. Letters or words in types of various sizes used in testing the power of vision.
tes-tu′di-nal (tĕs-tū′dĭ-n*ă*l), **tes-tu′di-na′ri-ous** (-nā′rĭ-*ŭ*s; 115), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to or resembling a tortoise or tortoise shell.
Tes-tu′di-na′ta (-nā′t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See TESTUDO.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CHELONIA.
tes-tu′di-nat′ed (-tū′dĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.* = TESTUDINATE a.
tes′tu-din′e-al (tĕs′tū-dĭn′ē-*ă*l), *a.* Testudinal.
tes′tu-din′e-ous (-*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *testudineus*.] Testudinate.
Tes′tu-din′i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TESTUDO.] *Zoöl.* A family of turtles, sometimes comprehensive, but usually restricted to the herbivorous, strictly terrestrial species having a strong, thick, usually very convex carapace, broad plastron, and club-shaped feet in which the toes are firmly bound together so that the claws alone are evident. The gopher and Greek tortoise are examples.
tes-tu′di-nous (tĕs-tū′dĭ-n*ŭ*s), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a testudo.
tes′tule (tĕs′tūl), *n.* [L. *testula*, dim. of *testa* shell.] *Bot.* A frustule. *Obs.* [A witness. *Obs.*
test′y, *n.* [From TEST a witness.]
testyon. † TESTON.

‖ **tes-vi′no** (tĕs-vē′nō). Var. of TEXGUINO.
tet. † THAT.
tet (tĕt), *n.* [Cf. TEAT, TIT a teat.] Teat; nipple. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Te′ta (tē′t*ȧ*). *Bib.*
tetand. Obs. pres. part. of TEET.
te-tan′i-cal (tē-tăn′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Tetanic. *Rare.*
tet′a-ni-form′ (tĕt′*ȧ*-nĭ-fôrm′; tē-tăn′ĭ-), *a.* Tetanoid.
tet′a-nig′e-nous (tĕt′*ȧ*-nĭj′ē-n*ŭ*s), *a.* [*tetanus* + *-genous*.] *Med.* Producing tetanus.
tet′a-nil′la (-nĭl′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. dim. See TETANUS.] Tetany.
tet′a-no-ly′sin (tĕt′*ȧ*-nō-lī′sĭn; -nŏl′ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [*tetanus* + *lysin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A hæmatolytic toxin produced by the tetanus bacillus.
tet′a-no-spas′min (-nō-spăz′mĭn), *n.* [*tetanus* + *spasm* + *-in*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A toxin produced by the tetanus bacillus. It is regarded as the cause of the tetanic convulsions.
tet′a-no-tox′in (-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* Also **-ine**. *Physiol. Chem.* A ptomaine said to be found in cultures of the tetanus bacillus, and to produce tremor, paralysis, and violent convulsions.
tetar. † TETTER.
te-tard′ (tē-tärd′), *n.* [Cf. F. *têtard* bullhead.] **a** A gobioid river fish (*Eleotris pisonis*) common in southern Florida, the West Indies, etc. **b** The testar.
te-tar′to-pyr′a-mid (-tär′tō-pĭr′*ȧ*-mĭd), *n.* = TETRAPYRAMID. [var. of TACHE.]
tetch (tĕch). Obs. or dial. Eng.
tetched. Obs. p. p. of TEACH.
tetch′y (tĕch′ĭ), etc. Vars. of TECHY, etc.

tete. † TEAT.
tete (tāt), *n.* [F. *tête* the head. See TESTER a covering.] A kind of wig; false hair. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **tête′-de-mou′ton′** (tāt′dē-mōō′tôN′), *n.* [F., lit., sheep's head.] A 17th-century coiffure of close, short, thick curls.
‖ **tête′-de-pont′** (-pôN′), *n.*; *pl.* TETES-DE-PONT (tāt′-). [F.] *Mil.* A bridgehead. [Calf's head.
‖ **tête′-de-veau′** (-vō′). [F.]
tetel. † TITLE.
te′tel (tā′tĕl), *n.* [Abyssinian (in Senar) *tētel*.] The tora.
teter. † TETTER.
‖ **te-ter′ri-ma**, *or* **tæ-ter′ri-ma, bel′li cau′sa**. [L.] Most shameful cause [woman] of war. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. iii. 107).
teth (tĕth), *n.* The ninth letter (ט) of the Hebrew alphabet, like Eng. *t*, but with firmer articulation and organic compression, thus differing from *tav*. Numerical value 9. [draw.
teth. Obs. pr. sing. 3d p. of TEE,
teth. † *teeth*, pl. of TOOTH.
tethe, tethegen. † TITHE.
tethee. † TECHY. [cable. *Scot.*
teth′er-tow′ (tĕth′ẽr-tō′), *n.* A
tething. † TITHING.
te-thy′dan (tē-thī′d*ă*n), *n.* [See TETHYS.] An ascidian. *Rare.*
tetire. † TO-TEAR.
tetle. † TITLE. [See SIOUX.
Te-ton′ (tē-tôN′; tē′tŏn), *n.*
te-to′tum. Var. of 1st TEETOTUM.
Tet′ra-bib′los (tĕt′r*ȧ*-bĭb′lŏs), *n.* See QUADRIPARTITE.
tet′ra-bo′rate (-bō′rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of tetraboric acid.
tet′ra-bo′ric, *a.* Designating a dibasic acid, $H_2B_4O_7$, containing four atoms of boron in the molecule. It yields borax.

tet′ra-brach (tĕt′r*ȧ*-brăk), *n.* [Gr. τετράβραχυς. See TETRA-; TRIBRACH.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A proceleusmatic.
tet′ra-bro′mide (-brō′mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid**. *Chem.* A bromide containing four bromine atoms in the molecule.
tet′ra-car′box-yl′ic (-kär′bŏk-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating any of various acids containing four carboxyl groups.
tet′ra-car′pel-la-ry (-kär′pĕl-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Of four carpels.
tet-rac′er-ous (tĕt-răs′ẽr-*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. τετρακερως.] Having four horns or hornlike appendages.
Tet-rac′er-us (-*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the four-horned antelope.
tet′ra-chlor′meth′ane (-klōr′mĕth′ān; 201), **tet′ra-chlo′ro-meth′ane** (-klō′rō-mĕth′ān), *n.* Carbon tetrachloride.
tet′ra-chor′don (-kôr′dŏn), *n.* [L. See TETRACHORD.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument in which the digitals press strings against a revolving cylinder of rosined India rubber to produce tones.
tet′ra-chot′o-mous (-kŏt′ō-m*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. τετραχα in four parts + τεμνειν to cut.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a division by fours; separated into fours.
tet-rach′ro-nous (tĕt-răk′rō-n*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. τετράχρονος; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + χρόνος time.] *Pros.* = TETRASEMIC.
tet′ra-coc′cous (tĕt′r*ȧ*-kŏk′*ŭ*s), *a.* *Bot.* Having four carpels.
tet′ra-coc′cus (tĕt′r*ȧ*-kŏk′*ŭ*s), *n.* *Bacteriol.* [NL.; *tetra-* + *coccus*.] Any micrococcus occurring in square groups of four.

tet′ra-co′lon (-kō′lŏn), *n.* [Gr. τετράκωλος with four members.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A period of four cola.
tet′ra-co-sane′ (tĕt′r*ȧ*-kō-sān′), *n.* [*tetra-* + Gr. εἴκοσι twenty.] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{24}H_{50}$, of the paraffin series. It melts at 51° C.
tet′ract (tĕt′răkt), *n.* [*tetra-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* A four-rayed sponge spicule. — *a.* Four-rayed; tetractinal.
tet-rac′ti-nal (tĕt-răk′tĭ-n*ă*l; tĕt′răk-tī′n*ă*l), **tet-rac′tine** (tĕt-răk′tīn; -tĭn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating spicules with four rays.
Tet-rac′ti-nel′li-da (tĕt-răk′tĭ-nĕl′ĭ-d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tetra-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, -ῖνος, ray, spoke.] *Zoöl.* A division of siliceous sponges whose typical members are characterized by having the skeleton formed in part of four-rayed (tetraxon or triæne) spicules. — **tet-rac′ti-nel′lid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **tet-rac′ti-nel′li-dan** (-ĭ-d*ă*n), *a.* — **tet-rac′ti-nel′line** (-īn; -ĭn), *a.*
tet-rac′tys (-răk′tĭs), *n.* [Gr. τετρακτύς.] A group of four. *Obs.*
tet′ra-cyc′lic (tĕt′r*ȧ*-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Having four cycles or whorls.
tet′rad, *a.* *Chem.* Having a valence of four; quadrivalent.
tet′ra-dac′tyl, -tyle (-dăk′tĭl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Tetradactylous. — *n.* A tetradactylous animal.
tet′ra-dac′ty-lous (-tĭ-l*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. τετραδάκτυλος; τετρα (see TETRA-) + δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl.* Having four digits.
tet′ra-dec′ane (-dĕk′ān), *n.* [*tetra-* + *decane*.] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{14}H_{30}$, of the paraffin series.

Tet′ra-de-cap′o-da (-dē-kăp′ō-d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-; DECAPODA.] Syn. of ARTHROSTRACA. — **tet′ra-dec′a-pod** (-dĕk′*ȧ*-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **-de-cap′o-dan** (-dē-kăp′ō-d*ă*n), *a. & n.* — **-de-cap′o-dous** (-d*ŭ*s), *a.*
tet′ra-dec′yl (-dĕs′ĭl), *n.* [*tetra-* + *decyl*.] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{14}H_{29}$, of which tetradecane is the hydride.
tet′ra-di′a-pa′son, *n.* [*tetra-* + *diapason*.] *Music.* The interval of four octaves; a twenty-ninth.
tet-rad′ic (tĕt-răd′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a tetrad.
tet′rad-ism (tĕt′r*ȧ*-dĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* = TETRATHEISM.
tet′rad-ite (tĕt′r*ȧ*-dīt), *n.* [See TETRAD.] A person in some way connected with the number four. *Rare.*
tet′ra-drach′ma (-drăk′m*ȧ*), **tet′ra-drachm** (-r*ȧ*-drăm), *n.* [NL. *tetradrachma*, fr. Gr. τετράδραχμον; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + δραχμή drachm, drachma.] *Gr. Antiq.* A silver coin of the value of four drachmas.
tet′ra-drach′mon (-drăk′mŏn), *n.* [Gr. τετράδραχμον.] A tetradrachma.
Tet′ra-dy-na′mi-a (-dĭ-nā′mĭ-*ȧ*; -dī-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + δύναμις power.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of tetradynamous plants. — **tet′ra-dy-na′mi-an** (-*ă*n), *a.* [*Obs.*
tet′ra-e′drum, *n.* Tetrahedron.
tet′ra-flu′or-ide, *n.* *Chem.* A fluoride containing four fluorin atoms in the molecule.

tet′ra-gon (tĕt′rȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *tetragonum*, Gr. τετράγωνον; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + γωνία corner, angle: cf. F. *tétragone.*] **1.** *Geom.* A (plane) figure having four angles; a quadrangle, as a square, a rhombus, etc.
2. *Astrol.* The aspect of two bodies in relation to the earth when the planets are separated by ninety degrees; quartile.

tet-rag′o-nal (tĕt-răg′ō-năl), *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Of or pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides; as, the parallelogram, square, rhombus, etc., are *tetragonal* figures.
2. *Bot.* Having four prominent longitudinal angles.
3. *Cryst.* Designating, or belonging to, a system of crystallization having all three axes at right angles and the two lateral axes equal. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

tetragonal scalenohedron, trisoctahedron, tristetrahedron. *Cryst.* See SCALENOHEDRON, TRISOCTAHEDRON, TRISTETRAHEDRON.

Tet′ra-go′ni-a (tĕt′rȧ-gō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τετραγωνία spindle tree, fr. τετράγωνος square.] *Bot.* A genus of fleshy aizoaceous herbs or undershrubs of wide distribution, having yellow or reddish apetalous flowers, and a winged or quadrangular nut or drupe, as the New Zealand spinach.

tet′ra-gram (tĕt′rȧ-grăm), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-gram.*] **1.** A word of four letters; specif. [*often cap.*], the tetragrammaton.
2. *Geom.* A quadrilateral; esp., a complete quadrilateral.

tet′ra-gram′ma-ton (-grăm′ȧ-tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τετραγράμματον; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + γράμμα a letter.] [*often cap.*] The four consonants forming the Hebrew "incommunicable name" of the Supreme Being, which in later Jewish tradition is not pronounced save with the vowels of *Adonai* or *Elohim*, so that the true pronunciation is lost. The four consonants are variously written *IHVH*, *JHVH*, *JHWH*, *YHVH*, *YHWH*. Numerous attempts have been made to represent the supposed original form of the word, as Jahaveh, Jahvah, Jahve, Jahveh, Yahve, Yahveh, Yahwe, Yahweh, etc. See ADONAI, JEHOVAH, YAHWEH.

tet-rag′y-nous (tĕt-răj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Of the order Tetragynia. *Obs.* **b** Having a gynœcium with four carpels.

tet′ra-he′dral (tĕt′rȧ-hē′drăl), *a.* [See TETRAHEDRON.] **1.** Pert. to a tetrahedron; having, or made up of, four sides. **2.** *Cryst.* **a** Having the form of the regular tetrahedron. **b** Pert. or related to a tetrahedron, or to the system of hemihedral forms to which the tetrahedron belongs.

tetrahedral angle, *Geom.*, a solid angle bounded or inclosed by four planes. — **t. complex**, *Math.*, the complex of all lines that cut the four faces of a tetrahedron in a constant cross ratio. — **t. coördinates.** See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2, (24). — **t. figurate numbers.** See FIGURATE NUMBERS. — **t. functions.** See POLYHEDRAL FUNCTIONS. — **t. group**, *Math.*, the group of the 12 even permutations of 4 things. They represent the 12 rotations that may bring a regular tetrahedron out of and back into itself. — **t. kite**, a box kite of one or more tetrahedral cells open on two sides, invented by Alexander Graham Bell. — **t. hypothesis**, *Geol.*, the hypothesis which postulates that the assumed original spherical form (giving a minimum surface for a given volume) of the earth tended to develop into a tetrahedron (giving a maximum surface for a given volume) as the earth shrank, with the continents as the edges and the ocean basins as the sides.

tet′ra-he′drite (-drīt), *n.* [From TETRAHEDRON.] *Min.* A fine-grained gray mineral of metallic luster, composed essentially of copper, antimony, and sulphur, $Cu_8Sb_2S_7$, but often containing also arsenic and iron, zinc, lead, mercury, or silver. It occurs in characteristic tetrahedral crystals and also in massive form. It is often a valuable ore of silver and is also worked for copper. H., 3-4. Sp. gr., 4.4-5.1.

tet′ra-he′droid (-droid), *n.* [*tetrahedron* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A quartic surface, the envelope of all quadrics that touch 8 fixed lines. It is a special Kummer's surface whose 16 singular tangent planes meet in sets of 4 in the vertices of a tetrahedron. — *a.* Resembling a tetrahedron.

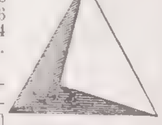
Tetrahedron.

tet′ra-he′dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -HEDRONS (-drŏnz), L. -HEDRA (-drȧ). [*tetra-* + Gr. ἕδρα a seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of four faces. In crystallography, it is taken as the hemihedral form of the regular octahedron.

tet′ra-hex′a-he′dron (tĕt′rȧ-hĕk′sȧ-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*tetra-* + *hexahedron.*] *Cryst.* A form of the isometric system, bounded by twenty-four equal triangular faces, four to each face of the cube. — **tet′ra-hex′a-he′dral** (-drăl), *a.*

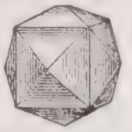
Tetrahexahedron.

tetrahydroxy-. Also **tetraoxy-.** *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of *four hydroxyl groups* in a compound.

tet-ral′o-gy (tĕt-răl′ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. τετραλογία; τετρα- (see TETRA-) + λόγος a speech, discourse: cf. F. *tétralogie.*] **1.** *Gr. Drama.* A group or series of four dramatic pieces, three tragedies and one satyric, or comic, piece, or sometimes of four tragedies, represented consecutively on the Attic stage at the Dionysiac festival.
2. Hence, any series of four connected dramas, operas, etc., as Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung."

tet-ram′er-ous (-răm′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*tetra-* + Gr. μέρος part.] **1.** *Bot.* Having the parts arranged in sets of four or multiples of four; — commonly written *4-merous.*
2. *Zoöl.* Having four (or apparently only four) joints in each of the tarsi; pertaining to the Tetramera.

Tetramerous Flower.

tet-ram′e-ter (-ĕ-tẽr), *a.* [L. *tetrametrus*, Gr. τετράμετρον; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + μέτρον a measure: cf. F. *tétramètre.*] *Pros.* Consisting of four measures. — *n.* A verse or line of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic verse, of four dipodies or eight feet; in other verse, of four feet.

tet′ra-meth′yl- (tĕt′rȧ-mĕth′ĭl-). *Org. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) indicating substitution of *four methyl groups* for hydrogen in the compound; as, *tetramethyl*ammonium hydroxide, $N(CH_3)_4OH$ (a strong base regarded as ammonium hydroxide in which four hydrogen atoms have been replaced by methyl groups).

tet′ra-meth′yl-ene (-mĕth′ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*tetra-* + *methylene.*] *Chem.* **a** A hypothetical hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, analogous to trimethylene and regarded as the parent substance of a well-known series of derivatives. **b** A bivalent radical, C_4H_8; sometimes, any of certain derivatives of butane.

tet′ra-morph (tĕt′rȧ-môrf), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-morph*: cf. Gr. τετράμορφος fourfold.] *Christian Art.* The union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in a winged figure (evidently suggested by the vision of Ezekiel (ch. i.)) standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings covered with eyes.

Tet′ra-on′i-dæ (-ŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *tetrao* a heath cock, grouse, Gr. τετράων + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A variously limited family of gallinaceous birds, often restricted to the various kinds of grouse, most of which have the tarsus and nostrils feathered, or including also partridges and quails. **Tet′ra-o** (tĕt′rȧ-ō), now restricted to the capercaillie and close allies, is the type genus. — **tet′ra-on′id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

tet-rap′o-dy (tĕt-răp′ō-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. τετραποδία.] *Pros.* A set or group of four feet.

tet′ra-pol′i-tan (tĕt′rȧ-pŏl′ĭ-tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a tetrapolis or four cities. — **Tetrapolitan Confession**, *Eccl. Hist.*, a confession of faith prepared by Martin Bucer and W. F. Capito and submitted to the Diet of Augsburg (1530) in the name of the towns of Strassburg, Constance, Lindau, and Memmingen, denying any physical or corporeal presence of Christ in the Eucharist, while admitting a spiritual one.

te′trarch (tē′trärk; tĕt′rärk; 277), *n.* [L. *tetrarcha*, *tetrarches*, Gr. τετράρχης, τετράρχος; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + ἀρχός a ruler, ἄρχειν to lead, rule. See ARCH-.] *Classical Antiq.* **a** A governor of the fourth part of a province, as in the Roman empire; also, a subordinate prince or petty king. **b** A subordinate commander in a Greek phalanx.

tet′rarch-y (tĕt′rär-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RARCHIES (-kĭz). [L. *tetrarchia*, Gr. τετραρχία.] The district, office, or jurisdiction, of a tetrarch. — **tet-rar′chi-cal** (tĕt-rär′kĭ-kăl), *a.*

tet′ra-spore (tĕt′rȧ-spōr; 201), *n.* [*tetra-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* In the red algæ (Rhodophyceæ), one of the asexual nonmotile spores or gonidia commonly produced in groups of four by the tetrasporangia. — **tet′ra-spor′ic** (tĕt′rȧ-spŏr′ĭk), **tet-ras′po-rous** (tĕt-răs′pō-rŭs; tĕt′rȧ-spō′rŭs), *a.*

tet′ra-stich (tĕt′rȧ-stĭk; tĕt-răs′tĭk), *n.* [L. *tetrastichon*, Gr. τετράστιχον; τετρα- (see TETRA-) + στίχος a row, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses or lines. — **tet′ra-stich′ic** (tĕt′rȧ-stĭk′ĭk), *a.*

tet-ras′ti-chous (tĕt-răs′tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. τετράστιχος. See TETRASTICH.] *Bot.* Four-ranked; — said esp. of flowers arranged in a spike in four vertical rows.

tet′ra-the-ism (tĕt′rȧ-thē-ĭz′m), *n.* [*tetra-* + Gr. θεός god.] *Theol.* The doctrine that there are three "persons" in the Godhead and a "divine essence," the common origin of the three, thus making four Gods. — **tet′ra-the-ite** (-īt), *n.*

tet′ra-thi-on′ic (-thī-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*tetra-* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, an unstable acid, $H_2S_4O_6$, known in solution, and in its salts, the **tet′ra-thi′on-ates** (-thī′ō-nāts), formed when thiosulphates are treated with iodine.

tet′ra-tom′ic (-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* [*tetra-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Consisting of four atoms; having four atoms in the molecule, as phosphorus and arsenic. **b** Quadrivalent. **c** Having four replaceable atoms or groups.

tet-raz′ine (tĕt-răz′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*tetrazo-* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical compound, $C_2H_2N_4$, which may be regarded as benzene with four CH groups replaced by nitrogen atoms; also, any of various derivatives of the same. There are three isomeric varieties.

tet-raz′o- (tĕt-răz′ō-), *a.* [*tetra-* + *azo-.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively), denoting: **a** The presence of *four nitrogen atoms*, as in some double azo compounds. **b** The presence of *four azo groups* (-N=N-).

tet-raz′ole (-ōl), *n.* [*tetrazo-* + *-ole.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline acid substance, CH_2N_4, which may be regarded as pyrrol in which nitrogen atoms replace three CH groups; also, any of various derivatives of the same. Cf. AZOLE.

tet′ra-zone (tĕt′rȧ-zōn), *n.* [*tetrazo-* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical compound, $H_2N{\cdot}N{:}N{\cdot}NH_2$, containing a chain of four nitrogen atoms; also, any of various derivatives of it, obtained by oxidizing certain hydrazine compounds.

tet-rol′ic (tĕt-rŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid, $CH_3C{:}C{\cdot}CO_2H$, of the acetylene series, homologous with propiolic acid, got by boiling a chlorine crotonic acid derivative with potash, and otherwise.

tet′ro-nal (tĕt′rō-năl), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-onal*, as in *sulphonal*; — so called because it contains four ethyl groups.] *Pharm.* A substance similar to sulphonal. Chemically it is diethyl-sulphone-di-ethyl-methane, $C_9H_{20}O_4S_2$. It is hypnotic.

tet′rose (tĕt′rōs), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A sugar derived from a tetrahydric alcohol, as erythrose, $C_4H_8O_4$.

tet-rox′ide (tĕt-rŏk′sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*tetra-* + *oxide.*] An oxide having four atoms of oxygen in the molecule.

tet′ter (tĕt′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *teter*, AS. *teter*, *tetr*; akin to G. *zitter*, OHG. *zittaroch*, Skr. *dadru*, *dadruka*, a sort of skin disease.] **1.** Any of various vesicular skin diseases, as ringworm, eczema, psoriasis, and herpes. Cf. HERPES.
2. A pimple, pustule, or ulcer; a blister. *Obs. or Dial.*

tet′ter, *v. t.*; TET′TERED (-ẽrd); TET′TER-ING. To affect with or as with tetter.

tet′ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Like, or pert. to, tetter.

tet′ter-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* A plant used to cure tetter; specif., in England, the celandine; in America, the bloodroot.

Teu′cer (tū′sẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τεῦκρος.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A son of Scamander and first king of Troy. **b** A son of Telamon. Telamon refused to receive him on his return from Troy because, although the best archer of the Greeks, he had failed to avenge the death of Ajax, his stepbrother. He became king of Cyprus and founded Salamis.

Teu′cri-an (-krĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Teucer, first king of Troy, or to the Trojans, sometimes called **Teu′cri** (-krī).

Teu′cri-um (tū′krĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τεύκριον ger-

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tet′ra-fo′li-ous, *a.* Bijugate. *R.*
tet-rag′a-my (tĕt-răg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* A fourth marriage. *Rare.*
tet-rag′e-nous (-răj′ē-nŭs), *a.* Designating bacteria growing in square groups of four.
tet′ra-glot′tic (tĕt′rȧ-glŏt′ĭk), **-ti-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*tetra-* + Gr. γλῶττα tongue.] Of or pert. to four languages. *Obs.*
tet′rag-na′thi-a, *n.* [L. *tetragnathius*, Gr. τετράγναθος with four jaws: cf. F. (Rabelais) *tetragnathie.*] A kind of venomous spider. *Obs.*
tet-rag′o-nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tet′ra-go-nid′i-um, *n.* [NL.] A tetraspore.
tet-rag′o-nism (tĕt-răg′ō-nĭz′m), *n.* *Math.* Quadrature. *Obs. or R.*
tet′rag′o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Tetragonal.
Tet′ra-gyn′i-a (-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + γυνή a woman, female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those with four styles or pistils. — **tet′ra-gyn** (tĕt′rȧ-jĭn), *n.* — **tet′ra-gyn′i-an** (-ăn), *a.*
tet′ra-he′dra, *n.*, *L. pl.* of TETRAHEDRON.
tet′ra-he′dral-ly, *adv.* of TETRAHEDRAL. See -LY.
tet′ra-hy′dric, *a.* [*tetra-* + *hydric.*] *Chem.* Containing four hydroxyl groups.
tet′ra-kis-hex′a-he′dron (tĕt-rȧ-kĭs-hĕk′sȧ-hē′drŏn), *n.* [Gr. τετράκις four times + *hexahedron.*] *Cryst.* A tetrahexahedron.
tet′ra-ko-sane′. Var. of TETRACOSANE.
tet′ra-lo′pho-dont, *a.* [*tetra-* + *lopho-* + *-odont.*] Designating, or having, molar teeth with four crests or ridges
Tet-ram′er-a (tĕt-răm′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRAMEROUS.] = PSEUDOTETRAMERA.
tet-ram′er-al (-ăl), *a.* Tetramerous.
tet-ram′er-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* State or quality of being tetramerous.
tet-ram′ine (tĕt-răm′ĭn; tĕt′rȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*tetra-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A compound containing four amino groups.
tet-ram′po-dus, *n.* [Perh. fr. *tetra-* + Gr. ἐμπόδιος in the way, meeting.] = CARFAX. *Obs.*
Tet-ran′dri-a (tĕt-răn′drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. τετρα- (see TETRA-) + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man, male.] A disused Linnæan class of plants including those with four stamens. — **tet-ran′der** (-dẽr), *n.* — **tet-ran′dri-an** (-ăn), *a.*
tet-ran′drous (-drŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the Tetrandria. *Obs.* **b** Having four stamens.
tet′ra-ni′trate (tĕt′rȧ-nī′trāt), *n.* A compound having four nitrate groups (NO_3) in the molecule.
Tet′ra-o-don′ti-dæ (-ō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tetra-* + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of globefishes, or puffers, in which each jaw is divided by a median suture. **Tet-ra′o-don** (tĕt-rā′ō-dŏn), *Lagocephalus*, and *Spheroides* are important genera. — **tet-ra′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*
Tet′ra-o-ni′næ (tĕt′rȧ-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* A subfamily consisting of the grouse, ptarmigans, and their near allies. — **tet′ra-o-nine** (tĕt′rȧ-ō-nīn; -nĭn), *a.*
tet′ra-ox′y-. *Chem.* See TETRAHYDROXY-.
tet′ra-pet′al-ous, *a.* [*tetra-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having 4 petals.
tet′ra-phar′ma-cal, *a.* Like, or pert. to, a tetrapharmacon.
tet′ra-phar′ma-con (tĕt′rȧ-fär′mȧ-kŏn), **tet′ra-phar′ma-cum** (-kŭm), *n.* [NL. *tetrapharmacon*, L. *tetrapharmacum*, Gr. τετραφάρμακον; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + φάρμακον a drug.] *Med.* A medicine of four ingredients; esp., an ointment of wax, resin, lard, and pitch.
tet′ra-phe′nol, *n.* [*tetra-* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Furfurane. *Obs.*
tet-raph′o-ny (tĕt-răf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-phony.*] *Medieval Music.* Four-part diaphony.
tet′ra-phyl′lous (tĕt′rȧ-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*tetra-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having four leaves. *Rare.*
Tet′ra-pla (tĕt′rȧ-plȧ), *n.*: etymologically *pl.*, but syntactically *sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. τετραπλόος, τετραπλοῦς, fourfold.] A Bible consisting of four different Greek versions arranged in four columns by Origen; hence [*l. c.*], any version in four languages or four columns.
Tet′rap-neu′mo-na (tĕt′răp-nū′mō-nȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Tet′rap-neu′mo-nes** (-nēz). [NL. See TETRA-; PNEUMO-.] *Zoöl.* A division of Arachnida including those spiders with four lungs; — practically equivalent to the modern family Theraphosidæ. — **tet′rap-neu-mo′ni-an** (tĕt-răp′nū-mō′nĭ-ăn), *n.* — **tet′rap-neu′mo-nous** (tĕt′răp-nū′mō-nŭs), *a.*
tet′ra-pod (tĕt′rȧ-pŏd), **tet-rap′o-dous** (tĕt-răp′ō-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. τετράπους four-footed; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + πούς, ποδός, foot.] Having four feet; pert. to the Tetrapoda. — **tet′ra-pod**, *n.*
Tet-rap′o-da (tĕt-răp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A division of vertebrates including all forms above fishes. **b** A division of butterflies including those with only two pairs of perfect legs.
tet-rap′o-lis (-lĭs), *n.* [Gr. τετράπολις, prop., *a.*, having four cities; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + πόλις city.] A group or federation of four cities or towns; also, a district with such a group.
tet′ra-pro′style, *a.* [*tetra-* + *prostyle.*] Having a portico of four columns in front only.
tet-rap′ter-an (tĕt-răp′tẽr-ăn), *n.* [See TETRAPTEROUS.] *Zoöl.* An insect having four wings. *R.*
tet-rap′ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. τετράπτερος; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* & *Bot.* Having four wings.
tet′rap-tote (tĕt′răp-tōt), *n.* [L. *tetraptotum*, Gr. τετράπτωτος having four cases; cf. πτῶσις case, lit., a falling.] *Gram.* A noun that has four cases only.
tet′ra-pyr′a-mid (tĕt′rȧ-pĭr′ȧ-mĭd), *n.* *Cryst.* A pyramid in the triclinic system having two parallel faces, i. e., one fourth as many as belong to a pyramid (double pyramid) in the orthorhombic system.
tet′ra-py-re′nous (-pī-rē′nŭs), *a.* [*tetra-* + 2d *pyrene.*] *Bot.* Having four pyrenes, as certain fruits.
tet-raq′ue-trous (tĕt-răk′wē-trŭs), *a.* [*tetra-* + *-quetrous*, as in *triquetrous.*] *Bot.* Having 4 sharp angles, as some stems.
te′trarch (tē′trärk; tĕt′rärk), *a.* Having a vascular bundle with 4 protoxylems, as certain roots.
te′trarch-ate (tē′trär-kāt; tĕt′rär-), *n.* A tetrarchy.
tet′ra-sal′i-cyl′ide, *n.* See SALICYLIDE.
tet′ra-se-le′no-dont, *a.* [*tetra-* + *selenodont.*] Having, or designating, molar teeth with four crescentric crests or ridges.
tet′ra-seme (tĕt′rȧ-sēm), **tet′ra-se′mic** (-sē′mĭk), *a.* [L. *tetrasemus*, Gr. τετράσημος; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + σῆμα sign.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of, or of the length of, four moræ, as the dactyl, anapæst, and spondee.
tet′ra-sep′al-ous (-sĕp′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*tetra-* + *sepal.*] *Bot.* Having four sepals.
tet′ra-sil′i-cate, *n.* See SILICATE.
tet′ra-si-lic′ic (-sĭ-lĭs′ĭk), *a.* See SILICIC ACID.
tet′ra-ske′li-on (-skē′lĭ-ŏn; -skĕl′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τετρασκελής four-legged; τετρα- (see TETRA-) + σκέλος leg.] A figure resembling a triskelion, but having four arms or rays.
tet′ra-sper′mous (-spûr′mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Four-seeded.
tet′ra-spher′ic (-sfĕr′ĭk), **tet′ra-spher′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Math.* Pertaining to four spheres.
tet′ra-spo-range′ (-spō-rănj′), *n.* *Bot.* A tetrasporangium.
tet′ra-spo-ran′gi-um (-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A sporangium producing tetraspores.
tet-ras′to-on (tĕt-răs′tō-ŏn), *n.* [Gr.] *Class. Arch.* A courtyard inclosed by four porticoes.
tet′ra-style (tĕt′rȧ-stīl), *a.* & *n.* [L. *tetrastylon*, Gr. τετράστυλος with four pillars in front; τετρα- (see TETRA-) + στῦλος a column.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION, **b** & **d**.
tet′ra-sty′los (-stī′lŏs), *n.* [NL.] A tetrastyle building.
tet′ra-syl-lab′ic (-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Four-syllabled.
tet′ra-syl′la-ble (tĕt′rȧ-sĭl′ȧ-b'l), *n.* [*tetra-* + *syllable*: cf. Gr. τετρασύλλαβος of four syllables.] A four-syllabled word.
tet′ra-the′cal (-thē′kăl), *a.* [*tetra-* + *thecal.*] *Bot.* Quadrilocular.
tet′ra-tone (tĕt′rȧ-tōn), *n.* *Music.* An augmented fifth.
tet′ra-top (-tŏp), *n.* [*tetra-* + Gr. τόπος place.] *Math.* The 4-dimensional angular space determined by four lines in 4-space, i. e., bounded by four ordinary 3-spaces meeting in a point.
tet′ra-va′lent (tĕt′rȧ-vā′lĕnt; tĕt-răv′ȧ-), *a.* [*tetra-* + L. *valens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Quadrivalent. See VALENCE. — **tet′ra-va′lence** (-lĕns), **-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*
tet-rax′i-al (tĕt-răk′sĭ-ăl), **tet-rax′ile** (-sĭl; -sīl), *a.* [*tetra-* + *axile.*] *Zoöl.* Having four axes.
tet-rax′on (-răk′sŏn), *n.* [*tetra-* + Gr. ἄξων axis.] A tetraxial sponge spicule. — **tet-rax′on**, *a.*
Tet′rax-o′ni-a (tĕt′răk-sō′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Tetractinellida. — **tet′rax-o′ni-an** (-ăn), **tet′rax-on′id** (-sŏn′ĭd), *a.*
tet′ra-zo′li-um (tĕt′rȧ-zō′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A basic radical, CH_3N_4, bearing the same relation to tetrazole that ammonium does to ammonia.
tet-reth′yl- (tĕt-rĕth′ĭl). Var. of TETRAETHYL-.
tet′ric (tĕt′rĭk), *a.* [L. *tetricus*, *taetricus*, fr. *teter*, *taeter*, offensive, foul.] Rugged; froward; perverse; harsh; gloomy. *Obs.*
tet′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Tetric. *Obs.* — **tet′ri-cal-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
tet-ric′i-ty (tĕt-rĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tetricitas*, *taetricitas.*] Perverseness. *Obs.*
tet′ric-ous (tĕt′rĭ-kŭs), *a.* Tetric. *Obs.*
tetrifol, tetrifolie, *n.* [Cf. TETRA-; TREFOIL.] A kind of herb. Cf. TREFOIL. *Obs.*
tet-rin′ic (tĕt-rĭn′ĭk), *a.* [See TETRA-.] Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline ketonic acid, $CH_3{\cdot}C_4H_3O_3$, obtained by heating a derivative of acetoacetic ester. See TETRONIC.
tet′ri-tude (tĕt′rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *taetritudo* hideousness.] Tetricity. *Obs.*
Tet′ro-don′ti-dæ (tĕt′rō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), **Tet′ro-don** (tĕt′rō-dŏn). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of TETRAODONTIDÆ, TETRAODON. — **tet′ro-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*
tet′rol (tĕt′rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*tetra-* + *benzol.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical hydrocarbon, C_4H_4, analogous to benzene.
tetrol phenol. *Chem.* Furfurane. *Obs.*
tet-ron′ic (tĕt-rŏn′ĭk), *a.* [See TETRA-.] Designating, or pert. to, an acid, $CO{\cdot}CH_2CO{\cdot}CH_2O$, parent substance of tetrinic acid (which is its methyl derivative) and other compounds.
tet-ron′y-mal (-ĭ-măl), *a.* [*tetra-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] Having four names. *Rare.*
te′trous, *a.* Tetric. *Obs.*
tet-rox′a-late (tĕt-rŏk′sȧ-lāt), *n.* [*tetra-* + *oxalate.*] An oxalate having four equivalents of acid to one of the base.
tet′ryl (tĕt′rĭl), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Butyl.
tet′ryl-am′ine (-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Butylamine.
tet′ryl-ene (tĕt′rĭ-lēn), *n.* [*tetra-* + *ethylene.*] Butylene.
tett (tĕt). Scot. var. of TAIT.
tetter berry. The white bryony. *Dial. Eng.*
tet′ter-tot′ter. Var. of TITTER-TOTTER.
tet′tish (tĕt′ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. dial. *teaty*, *teady*, *tetty*, *teedy.*] Captious; testy. Cf. TEATISH. *Obs.*
tet′tix (-ĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τέττιξ a kind of grasshopper.] **1.** The cicada. *Obs. or R.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small, very active, usually dark-colored grasshoppers with the pronotum extended backward as a covering for the wings.
tet′ty (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. TETTISH.] Testy; peevish; irritable. *Obs.*
te′tur (tē′tŭr). Var. of TITAR.
teu. Var. of TEW.
teuch (tūk). Obs. or Scot. var. of TOUGH.
teuch′at, teuch′it (tūk′ĭt; -ĕt), *n.* = TEWIT. *Scot.*
teu′crin (tū′krĭn), *n.* [See TEU-

mander.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of menthaceous plants, the germanders, having flowers with four exserted stamens, a short corolla tube, and a prominent lower lip. Several species are ornamental.

Teu'fels-dröckh, Herr (hĕr toi'fĕls-drŭk). [I. e., Mr. Devil's dirt.] An eccentric German philosopher whose imaginary "life and opinions" are given in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus." He is "professor of things in general" in the university in Weissnichtwo [G., I know not where] and expounder of "the philosophy of clothes."

Teu'ton (tū'tŏn), *n.* [L. *Teutones, Teutoni*, the name of a Germanic people, prob. akin to E. *Dutch.* Cf. DUTCH.] **1.** One of the ancient German tribe **Teu'to-nes** (tū'tō-nēz), who first appear in history as the allies of the Cimbri. It is uncertain whether they were of Teutonic or Celtic origin.
2. A member of the Teutonic race (which see); esp., a person of German, Scandinavian, or Dutch nationality.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Teutonicus*, fr. *Teutoni*, or *Teutones.* See TEUTON.] **1.** Of or pert. to the Teutons; designating, or pert. to, the tall blond race characteristic of northern Europe. See TEUTONIC RACE, below.
2. Of, or designating, the family of Indo-European languages including the Scandinavian, Gothic, and the High and Low German tongues. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
Teutonic Knights, a military and religious order founded at Acre in 1190 as a brotherhood of German crusaders. It became a political rival of the Templars and Hospitalers, exceeding either in its territorial possessions, and winning great power and prestige in its conquest of the heathen Prussians. A branch still exists in Austria as a semireligious knighthood, esp. devoted to the ambulance service. — **T. race**, one of the most important of the European races, the type being characterized by tall stature, long head and oval face, blue eyes, blond hair and skin, and narrow prominent nose. It is considered by Ripley as probably a variety of the neolithic dolichocephalic race of western Europe (from which also the Mediterranean race in Europe is derived), its distinctive blondness and high stature having been acquired during a long period of isolation in Scandinavia cut off from the Mediterranean branch by the intruding Alpine race. At its appearance in history its habitat comprised most of Germany, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia. In the later years of the Roman Empire and at its breaking up, many Teutonic peoples forced their way into central and southern Europe and even into Africa. Among them were the Burgundians, Goths, Franks, Vandals, Lombards, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, and later Danes and Norwegians (including the Normans). Hence, central and western Europe received a strong infusion of Teutonic blood, while in English and German colonies the race has spread into most temperate regions. Most of the divisions of the race speak languages of the same family (the Teutonic). Ripley, however, classes as wholly or partly Teuton the Finns and other east Baltic peoples of entirely distinct linguistic affinities.

Teu-ton'ic, *n.* The Teutonic languages.

Teu-ton'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the Teutons; a Teutonic idiom, phrase, or expression; also, a Teutonic mode or custom; a Germanism.

tew'el (tū'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *tuel*, OF. *tuiel, tuel*, F. *tuyau*; of Teutonic origin; cf. LG. *tute* (whence G. *tüte, düte*), Dan. *tud.* Cf. TUYÈRE.] **1.** A hole; a bore; esp., a pipe, funnel, or chimney, as for smoke. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. The tuyère of a furnace.

tew'fik-ose (tū'fĭ-kōs), *n.* [From the name of a khedive of Egypt, *Tewfik.*] *Chem.* A sugar found in the milk of the buffalo of the East, replacing the ordinary milk sugar.

tex'as (tĕk'săs), *n.* A structure on the hurricane deck of a steamer, containing officers' cabins, etc., with the pilot house in front or on top. *Western U. S.*

Tex'as, *n.* One of the United States.
Texas bedbug, the cone-nose. — **T. blue grass**, a vigorous forage grass (*Poa arachnifera*) of the southern United States, resembling Kentucky blue grass. — **T. fever**, *Veter.*, an infectious disease of cattle transmitted by the cattle tick (*Margaropus annulatus*, syn. *Boöphilus bovis* or *annulatus*) and caused by a protozoan (*Piroplasma bigeminum*) that multiplies in the blood and destroys the red blood cells. Called also *blackwater.* — **T. flax**, an asteraceous plant (*Gutierrezia texana*) of Texas, having somewhat the habit of flax. — **Texas itch**, *Veter.*, a contagious parasitic skin disease of cattle, usually occurring in winter, caused by the scab mite *Psoroptes communis bovis.* It is accompanied with atrophy of the hair follicles, loss of the hair, and desquamation of the epithelium. Also called *scabies, mad itch*, etc. — **T. millet**, the grass *Panicum texanum.* — **T. sarsaparilla**, common moonseed. — **T. snakeroot**, a species of birthwort (*Aristolochia reticulata*) of the southwestern United States, resembling in its properties the Virginia snakeroot. — **T. sparrow**, a finch (*Arremonops rufivirgata*) of southern Texas and Mexico. It is olive-green above with inconspicuous rufous stripes on the head and yellow on the wing. — **T. thistle**, the star thistle of Texas (*Centaurea americana*), often a pest in cultivated grounds.

text (tĕkst), *n.* [ME. *text*, F. *texte*, L. *textus* texture, structure, context, fr. *texere, textum*, to weave, construct, compose; cf. Gr. τέκτων carpenter, Skr. *taksh* to cut, carve, make. Cf. CONTEXT, MANTLE, *n.*, PRETEXT, TISSUE, TOIL a snare.] **1.** A composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase, annotation, or commentary.
In plain *text*, withouten need of gloss. *Chaucer.*
2. Hence: *Bib. Crit.* Any one of the various forms that have been assumed to represent the authentic reading of the Scriptures or a part of them. The chief text of the Old Testament, on which all existing manuscripts and versions are based, is the **Masoretic text**, or the text of the Masora. See MASORA. The chief text of the New Testament is the **Textus Receptus**, or **received text**, a Greek text so called from the claim in the Elzevir edition of 1633 that it represents the text as received by the best authorities. This is essentially the same as that publicly read in the Eastern Church since the 5th century. It is also essentially the same as one that would result if a text were formed by taking the readings of the majority of the Greek manuscripts, which would be practically the same as the text accepted by Chrysostom, and by Theodoret and other writers of Antioch, and also of most of the later Greek fathers; and is therefore variously called the **Antiochian, Syrian**, or **Byzantine text**. Besides the Antiochian, three other broad theoretical divisions of earlier texts (often called as a body **Antenicene text**) have been made: the **Alexandrian text**, a type of text traceable chiefly to Alexandria and Lower Egypt; the **Western text**, so named from a supposition that it arose in the west of Europe, but found widely distributed in Asia, Europe, and Africa; and the **neutral text**, a type not so clearly associated with any local use, and showing correct readings of both the previous texts as opposed to the corruptions of the other.
3. *O. Eng. Law.* The four Gospels, by way of distinction or eminence. *Rare.*
4. An account; story; tale; also, a saying. *Obs.*
5. A verse or passage of Scripture, esp. one chosen as the subject of a sermon, or in proof of a doctrine.
6. Hence, anything chosen as the subject of an argument, literary composition, or the like; topic; theme.
7. a The main body of matter on a printed or written page, as distinguished from notes, etc. **b** The letterpress, as distinguished from illustrations and the margins.
8. A style of large writing; text hand; also, any style of Old English or black-letter type; as, German *text.*

text'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** A book of texts; as: **a** A book with wide spaces between the lines for notes. **b** A reference collection of Scripture texts. **c** A libretto.
2. A volume on which a teacher lectures or comments; hence, any manual of instruction; a schoolbook.

text hand. A large hand in writing; — so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand and the notes in a smaller hand.

tex'tile (tĕks'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *textilis*, fr. *texere* to weave: cf. F. *textile.* See TEXT.] **1.** Pertaining to weaving or to woven fabrics; as, *textile* arts; *textile* machinery.
2. Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving; as, cotton and wool are *textile* fibers; *textile* fabrics.
textile screw pine, a screw pine (*Pandanus tectorius*) found throughout Polynesia. The leaves yield a useful fiber, and a perfume is distilled from the flowers.

tex'tile, *n.* That which is, or may be, woven; a woven fabric or a material for weaving. *Bacon.*

text letter. **1.** A large or capital letter. *Obs.*
2. The type used for the body of a book.

tex'tu-al (tĕks'tū-ăl), *a.* [ME. *textuel*, F. *textuel.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or contained in, the text; hence, sometimes, verbal or literal; as, *textual* criticism; a *textual* reading.
2. Serving for, or depending on, texts. *Obs.*
3. Familiar with a text or texts so as to cite accurately or criticize competently. *Obs.* "I am not *textual.*" *Chaucer.*
textual criticism, criticism of the text of a writing, esp. with a view to establishing its original form; — applied esp. to such criticism of the Bible.

tex'tu-al-ism (tĕks'tū-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Rigid adherence to the letter of the text; literalism.

tex'tu-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One well acquainted with a text, esp. that of Scripture.
2. One who rigidly adheres to the letter of a text or texts.

tex'tu-a-ry (-â-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the text; textual.
2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Obs. or R.*

tex'tu-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who is well versed in the text, esp. of the Scriptures; a textualist.
2. One who adheres strictly or rigidly to the text.
3. A book containing a text without critical apparatus. *Obs.*

tex'tur-al (-tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to texture; as, *textural* change. — **tex'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

tex'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *textura*, fr. *texere, textum*, to weave: cf. F. *texture.* See TEXT.] **1.** Act or art of weaving. *Obs.*
2. That which is woven; a woven fabric; a web; a textile.
3. The characteristic disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies, interwoven; as, a fabric of close *texture*; the *texture* of a spider's web.
4. The disposition or manner of union of the particles or smaller constituent parts of a body or substance; fine structure; as, the *texture* of earthy substances or minerals; the *texture* of a plant or bone; loose or compact *texture.*
5. *Biol.* A tissue. *Rare.*

‖ **tex'tus** (tĕks'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. See TEXT, *n.*] The text of any writing, book, or literary work, esp. of the Bible.
tex'tus re-cep'tus (rē-sĕp'tŭs). [L. *receptus*, p. p., received.] The commonly received text of a writing or other literary composition, esp. an ancient or learned one: specif. [*caps.*], the chief text of the Greek Testament. See TEXT, *n.*, 2.

text'-writ'er (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Before the use of printing, a copyist of manuscript; an engrosser. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A writer of textbooks.

th. A contraction of *the.* In Middle English, the article *the*, when the following word began with a vowel, was often written with elision as if a part of the word. Thus in Chaucer, *tharray, thegle*, etc., are found for *the array, the eagle*, etc. In modern English, esp. in poetry, **th'** is sometimes written for *the* before a vowel.

-th. [AS. -ð, -þ.] A suffix of native abstract nouns of *state, quality, action*, etc.; as, weal*th*, heal*th*, dea*th.*

-th, *or* (*after a vowel*) **-eth** (151). [AS. -(*o*)ða.] A suffix forming ordinal numbers; as, four*th*, ten*th*, twenti*eth*, etc.

thal'a-men-ceph'a-lon (thăl'ȧ-mĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See THALAMUS; ENCEPHALON.] *Anat.* The segment of the brain next in front of the mid-brain, including the optic thalami and other structures about the third ventricle, the pineal gland, the infundibulum, the cerebral part of the pituitary body, etc. See BRAIN, 1. — **thal'a-men'ce-phal'ic** (-mĕn'sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

tha-lam'ic (thȧ-lăm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the optic thalamus.

thal'a-mus (thăl'ȧ-mŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MI (-mī). [L. *thalamus* chamber, Gr. θάλαμος.] **1.** In ancient Greek houses, an inner chamber, esp. the apartment for women.
2. *Anat.* = OPTIC THALAMUS.
3. *Bot.* **a** A thallus. *Obs.* **b** A torus, or receptacle.

tha-las'sic (thȧ-lăs'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. θάλασσα the sea.] Pert. to the sea or ocean; — sometimes disting. from *oceanic*, as applying to seas, gulfs, etc., rather than to oceans.

tha'ler (tä'lẽr), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **ta'ler.** [G. See DOLLAR.] A large silver coin issued by various German states from the 15th century, first so called in the 16th century; a dollar. See DOLLAR, 1. It is said to have had originally the value of a gold gulden. In Germany the old thaler is still legal tender at three marks (71.4 cents or 2s. $11\frac{1}{5}$d.).

Tha-le'si-a (thȧ-lē'zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. after *Thales*, the Greek philosopher.] *Bot.* A genus of orobanchaceous plants ...

CRIUM.] A glucoside got by alcohol from species of germander (*Teucrium*) [*Local. Eng.*
teu'fit (tū'fĭt), *n.* = TEWIT.
teugh (tūĸ), **teugh'ly**, **teugh'ness.** Obs. or Scot. vars. of TOUGH, etc.
teuk (tūk; tük). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *took*, pret. of TAKE.
teuk (tūk), *n.* The redshank. *Local, Eng.* [Eng. of TOOM.
teum (tūm; tüm). Scot. & dial.
Teut. *Abbr.* Teuton; Teutonic.
Teu-ta'tes (tū-tā'tēz), *n.* [L.; of Celtic origin.] A divinity of the ancient Celts. See ESUS.
Teu-thid'i-dæ (-thĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. τευθίς a cuttlefish + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family containing the surgeon fishes. Type genus, **Teu'this** (tū'thĭs).
Teu'ton-ism (tū'tŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* Teutonic culture; also, a Teutonicism.
Teu'ton-ize (-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Teu'ton-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [*Cant, Eng.*
tev'iss (tĕv'ĭs), *n.* A shilling.
tew (*dial.* tĕ'ōō, tū), *n.* A rope or chain for towing; a cord. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tew, *v. t.*; TEWED (*dial.* tĕ'ōōd; tūd); TEW'ING. [ME. *tewen*, var. of *tawen.* See TAW, *v.*] *Obs. or Dial.* **a** To prepare by beating or working, as leather or hemp; taw; knead. **b** To beat; also, to tease; vex. **c** To fatigue.
tew, *v. i.* *Scot. & Dial.* **a** To work hard; to strive. **b** To fuss.
tew, *v. t.* [Cf. TEW to dress leather, or TAW to tow, TOW, *v. t.*] To tow; pull. *Obs.*
tew (tū; *Scot. also* tü), *n.* [Cf. TEWEL, TUYÈRE.] A tuyère for a forge fire; also, the long pincers for drawing hot iron from the forge; — written also *teu, tu, tue, too.* Called also *tew iron, tuarn*, etc. *Local, Eng., & Scot.*
Te'wan (tē'wŏn), *a.* = TANOAN.
tew'art (tū'ȧrt). Var. of TUART.
tewch. † TOUGH.
tewe. † TEW. [Eng. of TOOL.
tewel (tōōl; tūl). Scot. & dial.
tewelle. † TOWEL.
tewer. A tawer. *Obs.*
tew'er (tū'ẽr), *n.* A narrow lane or alley. *Dial. Eng.*
Tewesday. † TUESDAY.
tewgh. † TEW, a rope.
tewgh (tūĸ), **tewgh'ness.** Scot. vars. of TOUGH, TOUGHNESS.
tew iron. See 5th TEW.
Tewisday. † TUESDAY.
tew'it (tū'ĭt; -ĕt), *n.* [Imitative.] The lapwing. *Local, Brit.*
tew'ly. † TULY.
tew'ly (tū'lĭ), *a.* Sickly; qualmish; delicate. *Dial. Brit.*
Tews'day. † TUESDAY.
tew'taw' (tū'tô'), **tew'ter** (-tẽr), *v. t.* [See TEW to beat.] To beat; to break, as flax or hemp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tex. *n.* Text. *Obs.*
Tex. *Abbr.* Texas.
Tex'an (tĕk'săn), *a.* Of or pert. to Texas. — *n.* A native or citizen of Texas. [TROGRAPHY.
tex'ase' (tĕk'sāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
‖ **tex-gui'no** (tĕs-wē'nō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., in northern Mexico.] A chicha of fermented corn.
tex'i-are' (tĕk'sĭ-âr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
text, *v. t. & i.* To write in large characters, as in text hand. *Obs.*
text-a'ri-an (tĕk-stā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of, pert. to, or based on, a text or texts. *R.* [BLINDNESS.
text blindness. See WORD
text-if'er-ous, (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*text* + *-ferous.*] Full of texts, as of Scripture. *Contemptuous R.*
text'let, *n.* A little text. *Rare.*
text'man (tĕkst'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A textualist. *Rare.*
tex-to'ri-al (tĕks-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *textorius*, fr. *textor* a weaver, fr. *texere, textum*, to weave.] Of or pert. to weaving. *R.*
tex-to'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Textorial. *Obs.*
text pen. A metallic pen for engrossing or for text hand.
Text. Rec. *Abbr.* Textus Receptus (L., received text).
tex'trine (tĕks'trĭn), *a.* [L. *textrinus*, for *textorinus*, fr. *textor* a weaver.] Textorial. *Rare.*
tex'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *n.* A textualist. *Obs.*
tex'tu-al-ly, *adv.* of TEXTUAL.
tex'tu-a-rist (-ā-rĭst), *n.* A textuary. *Rare.*
textuel. † TEXTUAL.
tex'tu-ist, *n.* A textualist. *Obs.*
tex'ture (tĕks'tūr), *v. t.* To form a texture of or with. *Rare.*
tex'ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.
tex'tur-y (tĕks'tūr-ĭ), *n.* = TEXTURE, 1. *Obs.* [To punish. *Obs.*
tey, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *téon* to accuse.]
tey, teye. † TIE.
te year. Var. of TO-YEAR.
teyl. Var. of TEIL.
teym. † TEEM, empty.
teyme. † TIME.
teyn. † TEEN.
teyne. † TAIN, TEEN.
teynt. † TENT, a wine
teyte. † TAIT, lively.
teythe. † TITHE. [violent.
tez (tĕz), *a.* [Hind.] Pungent;
Tez-cat'li-po'ca (tĕs-kät'lē-pō'kä), *n.* [Mex.] See QUETZALCOATL.
‖ **tez-ki'rah** (tĕz-kē'rä), **tes-ke'ri-a** (tĕs-kē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *tadkirah.*] A certificate or license, as a passport.
tf. *Abbr.* Till forbidden.
t. g. *Abbr.* Type genus; [*caps.*] Teachers' Guild.
th. A consonantal digraph. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 239.
-th. An ending of the 3d pers. sing. pres. indicative; as, do*th*, ha*th*, etc. See -ETH.
Th. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Th*], thorium; Thomas; Thursday.
T. H. *Abbr.* Territory of Hawaii.
tha. † THE, THO. [THOU, THY.
tha (thȧ). Dial. Eng. of THEE,
Tha'be-el (thā'bē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
Thac'a-sin (thăk'ȧ-sĭn). *D. Bib.*
thacce. † THACK, thwack.
thach. † THOUGH. [*Eng.*
thack (thăk), *pron.* That. *Dial.*
thack, *n. & v.* [Cf. AS. *þaccian* to pat, to strike gently.] Thwack; thump. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thack (thăk; thȧk), *n. & v.* [AS. *þæc*, n., *þeccian*, v. See THATCH.] Thatch; roof. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **thack and rape**, the thatch and rope used to cover a stack; hence, a shelter; also, good order. *Scot.*
thack, *a.* Thatched. *Scot.*
thack'board', *n.* The ridge board of a thatched roof. *Obs.*
thack'er (thăk'ẽr; thȧk'-), *n.* A thatcher. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [hence, hatless. *Scot.*
thack'less, *a.* Without thatch;
thack'oor (thăk'ōōr). Var. of THAKUR.
thack tile. A roofing tile. *Obs.*
thad. † THAT.
Thad. *Abbr.* Thaddeus.
Thad-dæ'us (thă-dē'ŭs), *n. Bib.* One of the twelve apostles, named in Mark iii. 18, elsewhere called Lebbæus and Judas.
Thad'de-us (thăd'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Thaddaeus*, Gr. Θαδδαῖος.] **a** Masc. prop. name. L. *Thaddæus* (thă-dē'ŭs); It. *Taddeo* (täd-dē'ō); Sp. *Tadeo* (tä-thā'ō; 146); Pg. *Thaddeo* (tä-dā'ōō); G. *Thaddäus* (tä-dē'ōōs). **b** = THADDÆUS.
Thad'de-us of War'saw. A brave young Polish nobleman and exile, titular hero of a novel by Jane Porter (1776–1850).
thaderward. † THITHERWARD.
thae. † THE.
thae (thā), *pron.* [AS. *þā*, pl. of *se.* See THEY.] Those; these. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thaeh. † THOUGH.
thaem. † THEM.
thaen. Obs. dative form of THE.
thaenne. † THAN.
thaere. † THERE.
thaerm. † THARM.
thaes. † THOSE, THESE. [THE.
thaes. Obs. genitive sing. of
thaet. † THAT.
thaew. † THEW, custom, etc.
thafunge, *vb. n.* of THAVE. *Obs.*
thagh, thaih. † THOUGH.
thag (tug; 239). Var. of THUG, 1.
thah (thä). Dial. Eng. of THOU.
Tha'hash (thā'hăsh). *Bib.*
thai. † THEY, THO.
Thai (tä'ē). Var. of TAI. [THE.
thai, thaie. Obs. pl. forms of
thail. † TAEL.
thaim (thām). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THEM.
thain. † THAN, THANE.
thainhad. † THANEHOOD.
thair. Obs. genitive pl. of THE.
thair. † THEIR. [of THERE.
thair (*Scot.* thâr). Obs. or Scot.
thair'by'. † THEREBY.
thairdoun. † THEREDOWN.
thaire. † THEIR, THERE.
thairfoir. † THEREFORE.
thairm (thārm). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THARM.
thairneist, thairout, etc. † THERENEXT, THEREOUT, etc.
thak. Var. of THACK.
thake. † TAKE.
thak'kin. † THACK, to thatch.
tha'kur (tä'kōōr; 239), **thack'oor** (thăk'ōōr), *n.* [Hind. *thākur*, Skr. *thakkura* an idol, a person entitled to respect.] A man of high rank; esp., a Rajput nobleman, or one of a certain Brahman family in Bengal. *India.*
Thal'a-ba (thăl'ȧ-bȧ), *n.* The hero of Southey's poem "Thalaba the Destroyer," founded on Arabian mythology. His life is spent in warfare on the evil spirits of Domdaniel.
thal'a-mi (-mī), *n.*, *L. pl.* of THALAMUS.
thal'a-mi-flo'ral (-mĭ-flō'răl), **thal'a-mi-flo'rous** (-rŭs), *a.* [See THALAMUS; FLORAL.] *Bot.* Bearing the stamens directly on the receptacle, as in the group **Thal'a-mi-flo'ræ** (-rē) of De Candolle and of Bentham and Hooker.
thal'a-mite (thăl'ȧ-mīt), *n.* [Gr. θαλαμίτης.] See GALLEY, 2.
tha-la'mi-um (thȧ-lā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *thalamus* an inner chamber, fr. Gr. θάλαμος.] *Obs. Bot.* **a** The sporangium in some algæ. **b** The apothecium of some lichens. **c** A form of hymenium.
Thal'a-moph'o-ra (thăl'ȧ-mŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. θάλαμος chamber + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of FORAMINIFERA.
Thal-arc'tos (thăl-ärk'tŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θάλασσα the sea + ἄρκτος bear.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the polar bear.
tha-las'si-an (thȧ-lăs'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. θάλασσα the sea.] Any sea turtle.
tha-las'si-arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. θαλάσσιος of the sea, θάλασσα sea + *-arch.*] An admiral. *Obs.* — **tha-las'si-arch'y** (-är'kĭ), *n.* *Obs.* [color of the sea. *Obs.*
tha-las'si-cal (-kăl), *a.* Of the
Thal'as-sin'i-dæ (thăl'ȧ-sĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. θάλασσα the sea.] *Zoöl.* A family of burrowing macrurous Crustacea, having a long and soft abdomen. The type genus is **Thal'as-si'na** (thăl'ȧ-sī'nȧ). — **thal'as-sin'i-an** (-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*
tha-las'si-o-phyte' (thȧ-lăs'ĭ-ō-fīt'), *n.* [Gr. θαλάσσιος of the sea + *-phyte.*] An alga. *Obs.*
thal'as-soc'ra-cy (thăl'ȧ-sŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* Also *thallassocraty.* [Gr θαλασσοκρατία; θάλασσα sea + κρατεῖν to rule.] Maritime supremacy.
thal'as-sog'ra-phy (-sŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr θάλασσα the sea + *-graphy.*] Oceanography. — **thal'as-sog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **tha-las'so-graph'ic** (thȧ-lăs'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*
thal'as-som'e-ter (thăl'ȧ-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. θάλασσα the sea + *-meter.*] A tide gauge.
thal'as-soph'i-lous (-sŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr θάλασσα the sea + *-philous.*] Inhabiting the sea or its shore; fond of the sea.
tha-las'so-pho'bi-a (thȧ-lăs'ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr θάλασσα the sea + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of the sea.
tha-las'so-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. θάλασσα the sea + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by sea air, sea baths, etc.
thale'-cress' (thāl'krĕs'), *n.* [After Johann *Thal*, a German botanist + *cress.*] Mouse-ear cress (*Stenophragma thaliana*).
Tha-le'sian (thȧ-lē'zhăn), *a.* Pert. to the Grecian sage Thales (fl. B.C. 7th & 6th c.) or to his doc-

chaceous herbs, parasitic on roots of various plants. They have scattered scales and long-peduncled, bluish flowers, the corolla being somewhat oblique and 2-lipped, and the tube curved. The three species are natives of the United States. *T. uniflora* is the pale, or naked, broom rape.

Tha-li'a (thȧ-lī'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θάλεια, originally, blooming, luxuriant, akin to θάλλειν to be luxuriant.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a** The Muse of comedy and bucolic poetry. **b** One of the three Graces. **c** A Nereid.
2. The 23d asteroid, discovered by Hind at London, 1852.

Tha'li-a'ce-a (thā'lĭ-ā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THALIA.] A small order of tunicates consisting of certain aberrant free-swimming pelagic forms, as *Salpa* and *Doliolum* (see these terms). — **thal'i-a'cean** (-shăn), *a.* & *n.*

Tha-lic'trum (thȧ-lĭk'trŭm), *n.* [L., meadow rue, Gr. θάλικτρον.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the meadow rues, having ternately decompound leaves, small polygamodiœcious, apetalous flowers, and fruit consisting of several achenes. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

thal'lic (thăl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, thallium; specif., designating those compounds in which thallium has a higher valence than in *thallous* compounds.

thal'line (-ĭn; -īn), *a.* *Bot.* Consisting of a thallus; of the nature of a thallus.

thal'line (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* [Gr. θαλλός a young shoot or branch. Cf. THALLIUM, THALLUS.] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_9H_{10}N(OCH_3)$, of the quinoline series, obtained artificially; — so called from the green color produced in its solution by some oxidizing agents. Its salts are antipyretics.

thal'li-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θαλλός young shoot; — from the characteristic bright *green* line in its spectrum.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element of the aluminium group, resembling lead in physical properties. It is easily oxidized in moist air, but is preserved under water. Sp. gr., 11.8. Symbol, *Tl*; at. wt., 204.0. It is found (combined) in crookesite and lorandite and in smaller quantities in various other minerals, as some pyrites and blende. It was discovered spectroscopically by Crookes in 1861. It is univalent and trivalent. Compounds of it are used in making optical glass and in pyrotechny to give a green color.

thal'loid (-oid), *a.* [*thallus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, a thallus.
thalloid shoot, *Bot.*, a shoot which develops only thallus-like branches and no leaf structures, as in certain hepatics.

Thal-loph'y-ta (thă-lŏf'ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THALLOPHYTE.] *Bot.* A phylum of plants of very diverse habit and structure, including the algæ, fungi, and lichens. The simpler forms, as many blue-green algæ, yeasts, etc., are unicellular and reproduce vegetatively or by means of asexual spores; in the higher forms the plant body is a *thallus*, which may be filamentous or may consist of plates of cells: it is commonly undifferentiated into stem, leaves, and roots, and shows no distinct tissue systems; the fronds of many algæ, however, are modified to serve many of the functions of the above-named organs. Both asexual and sexual reproduction, often of a complex type, occur in these forms. The Thallophyta exist almost exclusively as gametophytes, the sporophyte being absent or rudimentary. By those who do not separate the Myxophyta from the Thallophyta as a distinct phylum the latter is treated as the lowermost group in the vegetable kingdom. See ALGÆ, FUNGI, 2; cf. MYXOPHYTA, BRYOPHYTA, etc.

thal'lo-phyte (thăl'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. θαλλός young shoot + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant belonging to the Thallophyta. — **thal'lo-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

thal'lous (-ŭs), *a.* Also *thallious.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, thallium; specif., designating compounds in which the element has a lower valence than in *thallic* compounds.

thal'lus (-ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL., fr. Gr. θαλλός young shoot or branch, frond.] *Bot.* The plant body characteristic of the Thallophyta, showing no differentiation into distinct members, or composed of members resembling, but not homologous with, those of the higher plants. It may be simple or branched, and varies widely in form.

‖ **thal'weg'** (täl'väk'), *n.* [G., fr. *thal* valley + *weg* way. See DALE; WAY.] *Physiog.* **a** A line following the lowest part of a valley, whether under water or not. **b** The line of continuous maximum descent from any point on a land surface, or that cutting all contours at right angles.

Tham'y-ris (thăm'ĭ-rĭs), *n.* [Gr. Θάμυρις.] In Greek legend, a Thracian bard who boasted that he could rival the Muses and was deprived by them of sight and voice.

than (thăn; 270), *conj.* [ME. *than, thon, then, thanne, thonne, thenne,* than, then, AS. *þanne, þonne, þænne,* then (the older sense), than, orig. prob. from there; akin to OS. *than* then, D *dan*, OHG. *danne*, G. *dann* then, *denn* than, for, Goth. *þan* then, and to E. *the, there, that.* See THAT; cf. THEN.] A word or particle indicating the second member of a comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs expressing comparison or diversity, as *more, better, other, otherwise,* and the like. A noun word after it is usually in the nominative, according to the regular construction of *than* as a conjunction. In the older writers, however, as still in the phrase *than whom*, *than* is frequently followed by the objective, and is then often construed as a preposition. The second member of the comparison is sometimes a clause, usually introduced by *that*; as, I would rather suffer *than* that you should want.

> Behold, a greater *than* Solomon is here. *Matt* xii 42.
>
> Which when Beelzebub perceived, *than* whom,
> Satan except, none higher sat. *Milton.*
>
> It's fitter being sane *than* mad. *R. Browning.*

than'age, thegn'age (thān'āj), *n.* The district of a thane; thanedom; also, the service due from a thane to his lord.

than'a-to- (thăn'ȧ-tō-), **thanat-** Combining form from Greek θάνατος, *death.*

than'a-toid (thăn'ȧ-toid), *a.* [*thanato-* + *-oid.*] **a** Deathlike; resembling death. **b** Deadly, as a poisonous snake.

than'a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*thanato-* + *-logy.*] The description, theory, or doctrine of death. — **than'a-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* *Rare.*

than'a-to-pho'bi-a (-tō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *thanato-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of death.

than'a-top'sis (-tŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thanato-* + *-opsis.*] A view of death; a meditation on death. *Bryant.*

Than'a-tos (thăn'ȧ-tŏs), *n.* [Gr. Θάνατος.] *Gr. Myth.* Death as a personification, brother of Hypnos (Sleep) and son of Nyx (Night) and a dweller in the lower world. He corresponds to the Roman *Mors.*

thane (thān), *n.* Also, *esp. Hist.*, **thegn.** [Prop. a Scot. form fr. ME. *thein, þein,* AS. *þegen, þegn,* a thane, man, warrior, follower, servant; akin to OS. *thegan* a follower, warrior, boy, OHG. *thegan, degan,* MHG. *degen* a hero, G. *degen* hero, soldier, Icel. *þegn* a thane, a freeman, Gr. τέκνον a child, τίκτειν to bear, beget.] **1.** *O. Eng. Hist.* Among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, one of a class of free servants or attendants on a lord, acting orig. as household servants and companions and following the lord to war as his bodyguard. There were two classes, the king's thanes, who were nearest to him, answering closely to, and in a sense succeeded by, the greater barons of later days, and the middle or lesser thanes, succeeded by the minor barons. Later, the military duties became paramount and the term designated any of a hereditary military class or caste, who, being qualified by ownership of five hides of land, had assumed a certain relationship, and duties of attendance and military service as mounted, heavy-armed warriors, upon a lord or superior, or any of their descendants. The wergild of all seems to have been 1,200 shillings, but the classes differed in amount of heriots, reliefs, etc.
2. *Scot. Hist.* One holding land of the king; the chief of a clan, who became one of the king's barons.

thank (thăŋk), *n.* [AS. *þanc, þonc,* thanks, favor, thought; akin to OS. *thank* favor, pleasure, thanks, D. & G. *dank* thanks, Icel. *þökk*, Dan. *tak*, Sw. *tack*, Goth. *þagks* thanks; — originally, a thought, a thinking, from the same root as THINK.] **1.** Thought; inquiry. *Obs.* *The Pearl.*
2. Kindly or grateful thought; gratitude; also, grace; favor. *Obs. or Archaic in the sing.*

> If ye do good to them which do good to you, what *thank* have ye? for sinners also do even the same. *Luke* vi. 33.
>
> *Thanks* be unto God for his unspeakable gift. 2 *Cor.* ix. 15.

3. An expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment, as by words, for a favor or kindness received; — now used only in the *pl.*, which formerly was sometimes construed as a singular. "This ceremonial *thanks.*" *Massinger.*

> *Macbeth.* Good repose the while!
> *Banquo.* *Thanks*, sir: the like to you! *Shak.*

my, his, *or* **her thanks,** etc., of my, his, or her own accord; with his or her good will; voluntarily. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

thank (thăŋk), *v. t.*; THANKED (thăŋkt); THANK'ING. [AS. *þancian.* See THANK, *n.*] To express gratitude, or make acknowledgments, to (one) for a favor or kindness.

> I *thank* thee for thine honest care. *Shak.*

I thank you, *or* **t. you,** a polite expression used in acknowledgment of a favor or the like, whether accepted or declined. — **I will t. you,** a polite expression of request; as, *I will thank you* to open the window; — now often implying strained courtesy. — **to t. one's self,** *or* **to have one's self to t.,** to blame one's self; to be alone responsible.

thank'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [AS. *þancfull.*] **1.** Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful; as, a *thankful* heart.

> Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Ps.* c. 4.

2. Given, made, done, or the like, in token of thanks; expressive of thanks or gratitude; as, *thankful* service.
3. *Obs.* **a** Deserving thanks; thankworthy; meritorious; as, a *thankful* act. **b** Agreeable; pleasant.
Syn. — See GRATEFUL.
— **thank'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **thank'ful-ness,** *n.*

thank'less, *a* **1.** Not acknowledging favors; not expressing or feeling thankfulness; ungrateful.

> How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
> To have a *thankless* child! *Shak.*

2. Not obtaining or deserving thanks; unacceptable or unappreciated; as, a *thankless* task.
— **thank'less-ly,** *adv.* — **thank'less-ness,** *n.*

thank offering. An offering made as an expression of thanks. Specif.: *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING, 3.

thanks'giv'er (thăŋks'gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who gives thanks.

thanks'giv'ing (thăŋks'gĭv'ĭng; thăŋks'gĭv'ĭng; 87), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies; an acknowledgment of favors or benefits.

> And taught by thee the Church prolongs
> Her hymns of high *thanksgiving* still. *Keble.*

2. A formula expressing gratitude, esp. for divine mercies.

> In the *thanksgiving* before meat. *Shak.*

3. a A public acknowledgment or celebration of divine goodness and mercies. **b** A day set apart for making this; specif. [*cap.*], Thanksgiving Day. *U. S.*

Thanks'giv'ing Day (thăŋks'gĭv'ĭng). In the United States, a day (usually the last Thursday of November) now generally appointed or recommended annually by the Federal and State executives as a legal holiday to be set apart for thanksgiving and praise to God for the mercies of the year past. It originated with the New England colonists.

Thap'si-a (thăp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of poisonous plant, Gr. θαψία a plant from the island of Thapsos.] *Bot.* A small genus of apiaceous plants of the Mediterranean region, having the flowers in compound umbels without involucres, and the fruit broadly winged. *T. garganica* is the deadly carrot. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Thar-ge'li-a (thär-gē'lĭ-ȧ; -jē'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. Θαργήλια; cf. θαργηλος ἄρτος bread made from the first fruits.] *Gr. Relig.* An Athenian festival from which the month Thargelion took its name. The principal day fell on the seventh of the month, the birthday of Apollo, and in his honor were held choral contests. It was originally a first-fruits celebration, and, as the Pyanepsia, was marked by the eiresione (which see). The event for which it was most famous was the driving forth of two human scapegoats (see PHARMAKOS), indicating that a chief function was the ceremonial purification of the city. Cf. KALLYNTERIA, PLYNTERIA.

Thas'pi-um (thăs'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. So called by Nuttall after "the isle of *Thaspia*, which gave name to the *Thapsia* of the ancients, in allusion to its affinity with that genus."] *Bot.* A small genus of apiaceous herbs distinguished by the yellow flowers, and fruit having all the ribs prominently winged. The species, which are all natives of the eastern United States, are called *meadow parsnips.*

that (thăt), *pron.* & *a.* [AS. *þæt*, neuter nom. & acc. sing. of the article and pronoun, also used as a relative pronoun, as was also the indeclinable relative *þe, þē*. The nom. masc. *sē* and the nom. fem. *sēo* are from a different root. AS. *þæt* is akin to D. *dat*, G. *das*, OHG. *daz*, Sw. & Dan. *det*, Icel. *þat* (masc. *sā*, fem. *sū*), Goth. *þata* (masc. *sa*, fem. *sō*), Gr. τό (masc. ὁ, fem. ἡ), Skr. *tat* (for *tad*, masc. *sas*, fem. *sā*); cf. L. is*tud* that. Cf. THE, THEIR, THEY, THEM, THIS, THAN, SINCE.] A pronominal word, in general referring to what has been mentioned or is otherwise assumed to be in mind. It is used: **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun (*pl.* THOSE): The person, thing, or idea mentioned, indicated, or understood from the situation or context.

> The early fame of Gratian was equal to *that* of the most celebrated princes. *Gibbon.*

Hence, in special bearings and constructions: **a** Referring to a phrase, sentence, or entire discourse.

> I will know your business, Harry, *that* I will. *Shak.*
>
> And when Moses heard *that* [all of Aaron's explanation], he was content. *Lev.* x. 20.

b Preceding the noun, or noun phrase or clause, referred to; as, *those* in the basket are good apples; — often to mark the place and bearing of an idea made definite later.

> *That* be far from thee, to do after this manner, to slay the righteous with the wicked. *Gen.* xviii. 25.

c In opposition or contradistinction to *this.* In such cases *this*, like Latin *hic* and French *ceci*, usually refers to the nearer, and *that*, like Latin *ille* and French *cela*, to the

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trine that water, or "the moist," is the prime element of the physical universe.

Tha-les'sa (-lĕs'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large ichneumon flies notable for their long slender ovipositor. The common species of the eastern United States (*T. lunator*) is a parasite of the larva of the pigeon horntail, and has an ovipositor five or six inches long.

Tha-li'an (-lī'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thalia: hence [*l. c.*], of or pert. to comedy; comic.

thal'li-form (thăl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*thallus* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a thallus.

thal'li-ous (-ĭ-ŭs). Var. of THALLOUS.

thal'lo-chlore (-ō-klōr; 201), *n.* [*thallus* + *chlorophyll.*] *Bot.* The form of chlorophyll occurring in lichens. *Rare.*

thal-lod'ic (thȧ-lŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*thallus* + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* Thalline; thalloid.

thal'lo-gen (thăl'ō-jĕn), *n* [Gr. θαλλός young shoot or branch, frond + *-gen.*] *Bot* A thallophyte. — **thal-log'e-nous** (thȧ-lŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.*

thal'lome (thăl'ōm), *n.* [*thallus* + *-ome*, as in phyll*ome*, pler*ome.*] *Bot.* A thallus *Rare.*

thal'lose (thăl'ōs: thȧ-lōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [*thallus* + *-ose.*] *Bot.* Thalloid.

Thalmudist. † TALMUDIST.

thal'than, thol'than (tŏl'thăn), *n.* [Manx *thollan.*] A dilapidated cottage. *Isle of Man.*

tham. Obs. dative form of THE.

Tha'mah (thā'mȧ). *Bib.*

Tha'mar (-mär). *Bib.*

thame (*dial.* thām). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THEM.

tha'meng (thä'mĕng), **tha'min** (-mĭn), *n.* [Burmese *hta-min.*] A deer (*Cervus eldi*) of Burma, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula, the antlers of which have long curved brow tines.

Thames barge (tĕmz). [From the *Thames* River, Eng.] *Naut.* A kind of round-bowed, transom-sterned, broad-beamed freight boat, usually with a sprit mainsail and small gaff mizzen, plying on the coast and rivers of southern England. The masts and rigging can usually be lowered to pass under bridges.

Tham'muz. Var. of TAMMUZ. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

Tham'na-ta (thăm'nȧ-tȧ). *D. Bib.*

Tham'na-tha (-thȧ). *Bib.*

Tham'nath-ite (-năth-īt). *D. Bib.*

Tham'nath-sa're (-sā'rē). *D. Bib.*

tham'no-phile (-nō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [Gr. θάμνος a bush + *-phile.*] A bush shrike.

Tham-noph'i-lus (thăm-nŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL See THAMNOPHILE.] *Zoöl.* The genus of neotropical hook-billed ant birds consisting of the bush shrikes, sometimes regarded as forming a subfamily, **Tham'no-phi-li'næ** (thăm'nō-fĭ-lī'nē). — **tham-noph'i-line** (thăm-nŏf'ĭ-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*

Tham'no-phis (thăm'nō-fĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θάμνος a bush + ὄφις a serpent.] *Zoöl.* The genus to which the garter snakes belong. *Eutænia* is a syn.

thampion, thampyon. † TAMPION.

tha-mu'dene (thȧ-mū'dēn), *a.* = THAMUDIC.

tha-mu'dic (-dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to certain old Semitic inscriptions in characters resembling the Sabæan but perh. earlier

Tham'y-ras (thăm'ĭ-răs), *n.* [L.] = THAMYRIS.

than. † TANE.

than. Obs. dative form of THE.

than (*dial* thăn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THEN, *adv.*

tha'na (tä'nä; t'hä'-; 239), *n.* Also *tana, tanna, thanah.* [Hind. *thānā.*] A police station; a police division, as a unit of local administration; also, formerly, a military post. *India.*

tha'na-dar' (-där'), *n.* Also *tanadar, tannadar, thannadar.* [Hind. *thānādār*, fr. *thānā* police station + Per. *dār* having, holding.] The chief officer of a thana, or police station. *India.*

thanan, *adv.* [AS. *þanan* thence, therefore Cf. THENCE.] For this reason. *Obs.*

thanat- See THANATO-.

than'a-tism (thăn'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [See THANATO-.] Belief in annihilation at death. *Rare.*

than'a-to-gno-mon'ic (-tō-nō-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*thanato-* + *gnomonic.*] Indicative of death.

than'a-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*thanato-* + *-graphy.*] An account of the death of someone. Cf. BIOGRAPHY. *R.* — **than'a-tog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* *R.*

than'a-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*thanato-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* A thermometer for insertion into a body cavity to determine whether death has occurred.

than'a-to-phid'i-a (-tō-fĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THANATO-; OPHIDIA.] Poisonous snakes. — **than'a-to-phid'i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

thanc. † THANK.

thane. † THAN, THEN.

thane. Obs accusative form of THE.

thane'dom, thegn'dom (thān'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

thane'hood, thegn'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* See -HOOD.

Than'e-hu'meth (thăn'ē-hū'mĕth). *D. Bib.*

thane'ly, thegn'ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *þegenlīc* manly, manful.] Of or pert. to a thane; of the character or status of a thane.

thanen. † THENEN.

thane'ship, thegn'ship, *n.* [Cf AS. *þegenscipe.*] See -SHIP.

thane'wor'thy, thegn'wor'thy (thān'wûr'thĭ), *a.* [See THANE.] Worthy of, or eligible to, the status of a thane. *Hist.*

thang. † THONG, THANK.

thank, *v. i.* To be thankful *Obs.*

thank'er, *n.* One who thanks.

thank'ly, *adv.* Thankfully. *Obs.*

thanks. *n.* = THANK. *Obs.*

thanks'give' (thăŋks'gĭv'), *v. t* To give or dedicate in token of thanks. *Obs.*

thanks'wor'thy. *a.* Thankworthy. *Obs.*

thankt. Thanked. *Ref. Sp.*

thank'worth. *a.* [AS. *þancweorð.*] Thankworthy. *Obs.*

thank'wor'thy (thăŋk'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of thanks or gratitude; meritorious. 1 *Pet.* ii. 19. — **thank'worth'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

thank'-you-ma'am', *n.* Also *-mam, -marm.* A small ridge or hollow made, usually diagonally, across a road, esp. on a hillside to deflect water. It may cause a person driving over it to bob as if bowing. *Colloq., U. S.*

than'na, than'na-dar', than'nah. Vars of THANA, -DAR.

thanne. † THAN, THEN.

thanne, thannes. † THENCE.

thapes (thāps), *n. pl.* [Cf. FEABERRY, THEVE thevethorn.] Gooseberries. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Thaph'u-a (thăf'ū-ȧ). *D Bib*

thar. † THERE.

thar (thär). Var. of TAHR.

thar (*dial.* thär, thä). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THEIR.

thar, *v. i.*; *pret.* THURST, THURT. [ME. *thar, þarf,* AS. *þearf,* infin. *þurfan* to need; akin to OHG. *durfan*, G. *dürfen* to be allowed, Icel *þurfa* to need, Goth. *þaúrban.*] To behoove; need. *Obs. or Scot.*

Tha'ra (thā'rȧ; thăr'ȧ; 115). *Bib.*

Thar'a-a (thăr'ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Thar'a-ca (-kȧ). *D. Bib.*

tharagain. † THEREAGAIN.

Thar'a-na (thăr'ȧ-nȧ) *D. Bib.*

tharat, tharate. † THEREAT.

tharbi. † THEREBY.

thar'bor-ough. Obs. corrupt. of THIRDBOROUGH.

thare. † THERE, THEIR.

thare. Obs. genitive and dative feminine form of THE.

thareafter, thareby, tharefore, etc. † THEREAFTER, etc.

Thar'e-la (thăr'ē-lȧ). *D. Bib.*

tharf. † THAR, *v.*; THERF.

tharf, *n.* *Obs.* **a** [AS. *þearf.*] Need; distress. **b** [AS. *þearfa.*] A needy person.

tharf (thärf), *a.* Heavy; stiff; unbending. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tharf'cake' (thärf'kāk'; thä'-), *n.* [AS. *þeorf* unleavened.] A thin cake of unfermented dough or meal. *Dial. Eng.*

tharfor † THEREFORE.

tharfra. † THEREFRO.

Thar-ge'li-on (thär-gē'lĭ-ŏn; -jē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Θαργηλιών.] The eleventh Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR **a**.

thar-gin'yah (thär-gĭn'yä), *n.* The arrimby. *Australia.*

thargum. † TARGUM.

tharin. † THEREIN.

thark. thark'y, *a.* Dark *Obs.* — **thark'ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

tharl, tharldom. † THRALL, THRALDOM.

tharm (thärm), *n.* [AS. *þearm* a gut; akin to D. & G. *darm*, Icel. *þarmr*, Sw. & Dan. *tarm.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* **a** An intestine; the belly. **b** Twisted gut; catgut.

thar-myde † THEREMID

tharn, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *þarnask* to want, lack, be without.] *Obs.* **a** To lose; to be deprived of. **b** To lack: need; go without.

tharof, tharon, etc † THEREOF, THEREON, etc.

Thar'ra (thăr'ȧ). *Bib.*

Thar-se'as (thär-sē'ȧs). *D. Bib.*

Thar'shish (thär'shĭsh). *Bib.* Var. of TARSHISH (see *Gaz.*).

Thar'sis (-sĭs). *D. Bib.*

thartil, tharto, tharup, tharute, etc. † THERETILL, THERETO, THEREUP, THEREOUT, etc.

tharu. † THROW.

thas. † THESE, THOSE.

thas. Short for *the was*, who was. *Obs.*

Tha'si-an (thā'shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.* [L. *Thasius*, fr. Gr. Θάσιος.] Of or pert. to the most northerly island of the Ægean Sea, anciently known as *Thasos* and famous for gold and wine. — *n.* One of the people of Thasos.

Thas'si (thăs'ī). *Bib.*

N O P Q R S T

more remote. When they refer to foregoing words or phrases, *that* usually refers to the former.

> Two principles in human nature reign ;
> Self-love, to urge, and Reason, to restrain ;
> Nor *this* a good, nor *that* a bad we call. *Pope.*

2. As an adjective (*pl.* THOSE), with the same demonstrative force as the pronoun.

> The woman was made whole from *that* hour. *Matt.* ix. 22.

Hence in special uses : **a** Referring esp. to qualities with the force of *such*, and followed by a defining expression, sometimes by a correlative word.

> *That* gentleness . . . as I was wont to have *Shak.*

b Formerly, sometimes, with the force of the article *the*, esp. in the phrases *that one*, *that other*, subsequently corrupted into *th' tone*, *the 'tother* (now written *t' other*).

> Upon a day out riden knightes two . . .
> *That one* of them came home, *that other* not. *Chaucer.*

c Implying that something is familiar or well known, often with a sense of disparagement ; as, *that* bland air of his.

3. As a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, either sing. or pl. "He *that* reproveth a scorner." *Prov.* ix. 7. "A judgment *that* is equal and impartial." *Bp. Wilkins.* Hence in special uses : **a** In early English, often with the demonstratives *he*, *his*, *him*, etc., the two together having the force of a relative pronoun ; thus, *that he* = who ; *that his* = whose ; *that him* = whom.

> I saw to-day a corpse yborn to church
> *That* now on Monday last I saw *him* wirche [work]. *Chaucer.*

b As a correlative of *so* or *such*. *Archaic.*

> Who is here so rude *that* would not be a Roman ? *Shak.*

c For *that which*, *what*. *Archaic.*

> We . . . testify *that* we have seen. *John* iii 11.

d Adverbially, for *on*, *in*, or *at*, *which*.

> In the day *that* thou eatest thereof. *Gen.* ii 17.

e A preposition governing *that* cannot precede it, but is transposed to the end of the clause.

> The ship *that* somebody was sailing in. *Scott.*

The relative *that* succeeded to the early indeclinable relative *the*, and in the 14th century was the common relative. In the 16th century it was often replaced by *which*, and in the 17th by *who* ; in the 18th, however, Steele complained that it was supplanting both *which* and *who*. Present usage generally favors *who* or *which* when the relative clause conveys a qualification or statement simply additional or parenthetic, and *that* when it is definitely restrictive. Thus, "the members, *who* were present," is distinguished from "the members *that* were present," the latter restricting the application to certain members present as opposed to others that were absent. The awkwardness of *that that* (the demonstrative and relative together) is, however, now usually avoided by means of *that which*, and the rule is further disregarded where the relative is to follow a preposition or to be in the possessive case, *that* being impossible in either construction ; as, to choose the plans by *which* we work ; pleasing to men *whose* opinions concur. The simply descriptive or parenthetic clause is, in any case, distinguished by a comma before the relative.

> That *that* dieth let it die ; and that *that* is to be cut off, let it be cut off *Zech.* xi. 9.

Syn. — See WHO.

that a way, that way. *Dial.*

that (thăt), *conj.* A connective probably derived by loss of stress from the demonstrative *that*, regarded as in apposition with a clause. Thus, 'he knew I had come' could have an appositional *that* before the object clause : 'he knew *that*, [viz.] I had come,' in which *that*, when unstressed, becomes a mere sign to mark the following clause as one taken substantively. In older English it is thus used when the clause is object of a preposition, as in "Before *that* thou shalt thrice deny," where now it is omitted, and the preposition is taken as a conjunction. *That* sometimes occurred analogously after a conjunction ; as in, "If *that* our own be ours." It is used : **1**. To introduce a clause employed as object, subject, or predicate nominative of a verb.

> She tells them 't is a causeless fantasy,
> And childish error, *that* they are afraid. *Shak.*
> I have shewed before, *that* a mere possibility to the contrary, can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. To introduce a reason or cause ; — equivalent to *for that*, *in that*, *for the reason that*, *because*.

> He does hear me ;
> And *that* he does, I weep. *Shak*

3. To introduce a purpose ; — usually followed by *may*, or *might*, and often preceded by *so*, *in order*, *to the end*, etc.

> These things I say, *that* ye might be saved *John* v. 34
> To the end *that* he may prolong his days. *Deut.* xvii. 20.

4. To introduce a consequence, result, or effect ; — usually preceded by *so* or *such*, sometimes by *that*.

> He gazed so long
> *That* both his eyes were dazzled. *Tennyson.*

5. To introduce a clause denoting time ; — equivalent to *in which time*, *at which time*, *when*.

> So wept Duessa until eventide,
> *That* shining lamps in Jove's high course were lit. *Spenser.*
> Is not this the day
> *That* Hermia should give answer of her choice ? *Shak.*

6. In an elliptical sentence to introduce a sentence or clause expressing a wish, cause of surprise, indignation, etc.

> Ha, cousin Silence, *that* thou hadst seen that that this knight and I have seen ! *Shak.*
> O God, *that* right should thus overcome might ! *Shak.*

7. To take the place of another conjunction, instead of repeating the latter before a clause with which it belongs. Cf. the similar use of the French *que*.

> When he had carried Rome, and *that* we looked
> For no less spoil than glory. *Shak.*

that, *adv.* To such a degree ; so ; — used : **a** *Colloq.* With words of degree or extent ; as, she did n't go *that* far. **b** *Archaic or Dial.* With words denoting quality or action ; as, he was *that* frightened he could say nothing.

thatch (thăch), *n.* [ME. *thak*, AS. *þæc* a roof ; akin to D. *dak* a roof, *dekken* to cover, G. *dach* a roof, *decken* to cover, Icel. *þak* a roof, Sw. *tak*, Dan. *tag*, Lith. *stōgas*, Ir. *teagh* a house, Gael. *teach*, *tigh*, W. *ty*, L. *tegere* to cover, *toga* a toga, Gr. τεγος, στέγος, a roof, στέγειν to cover, Skr. *sthag*. The final *tch* is prob. due to influence of the v. Cf. THATCH, *v. t.*, DECK, INTEGUMENT, TILE, TOGA.] **1**. The covering for a roof, grain stack, etc., made of straw, rushes, reeds, or the like, or, in tropical countries, of certain leaves. **2**. Any of various palms, esp. species of *Thrinax* and related genera, the leaves of which are used for thatching.

thatch, *v. t.* ; THATCHED (thăcht) ; THATCH'ING. [From ME. *thecchen*, AS. *þecc(e)an* to cover, akin to *þæc* a roof. The vowel *a* for earlier *e* is due to the influence of the n. See THATCH, *n.*] To cover with, or with a roof of, straw, reeds, or the like ; to cover with or as with thatch.

thatch, *v. i.* To cover something with thatch, as a roof.

thatch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THATCH. Hence : *n.* **1**. Act or art of covering with thatch.

2. The materials for making a thatch.

thatch'y (thăch'ĭ), *a.* Composed of, or resembling, thatch.

thau'ma-to- (thô'má-tō-). A combining form from Greek θαῦμα, θαυματος, *a wonder.*

thau'ma-trope (-trōp), *n.* [Gr. θαῦμα a wonder + *-trope.*] An optical instrument or toy for showing the persistence of an impression upon the eye. It consists of a card having on its opposite faces different designs, as figures of a bird and a cage, which, when the card is whirled rapidly round a diameter by the strings that hold it, appear to the eye combined in a single picture, as of a bird in its cage.

thau'ma-turge (-tûrj), *n.* [Cf. F. *thaumaturge.* See THAUMATURGUS.] A worker of miracles ; a magician ; a conjurer.

thau'ma-tur'gic (-tûr'jĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to thaumaturgy ; magical ; wonderful.
thau'ma-tur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) }

thau'ma-tur'gics (-jĭks), *n.* Miraculous or magical performances ; feats of legerdemain.

‖ **thau'ma-tur'gus** (-gŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -GI (-jī). [NL., fr. Gr. θαυματουργος wonder-working ; θαῦμα a wonder + ἔργον work.] A miracle worker ; — a title given by the Roman Catholics to some saints, particularly to Gregory, Bishop of Neocæsarea, on account of the numerous miracles ascribed to him by his medieval biographers.

Thaumaturgus of the West, St. Bernard (1091–1153) ; — so called by his disciples. His ascetic life, solitary studies, and eloquence, made him the admiration of Christendom.

thau'ma-tur'gy (thô'má-tûr'jĭ), *n* [Gr. θαυματουργία.] Wonder working ; magic ; legerdemain. See MAGIC, *n.*, 1.

thaw (thô), *v. i.* ; THAWED (thôd) ; THAW'ING. [AS. *þawian* ; akin to D. *dooijen*, G. *tauen*, *thauen* (cf. also *verdauen* to digest, OHG. *douwen*, *firdouwen*), Icel. *þeyja*, Sw. *töa*, Dan. *töe*, and perhaps to Gr. τήκειν to melt.] **1**. To melt, dissolve, or become fluid or semifluid ; — said of a frozen liquid ; as, the ice *thaws* ; also, to have its frozen liquid contents melted or dissolved ; as, the pipe *thawed*.

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow ; — said in reference to the weather, and used impersonally.

3. To be freed from coldness or reserve ; to grow gentle or genial ; to unbend.

Syn. — See MELT.

thaw, *v. t.* **1**. To cause (something frozen) to thaw.

2. To free from coldness or reserve ; to cause to grow gentle or genial ; — sometimes with *out*.

thaw, *n.* **1**. Act, fact, or process of thawing.

2. A warmth of weather sufficient to thaw ice.

3. State of growing less cold or reserved, or more genial.

thaw'y (-ĭ), *a.* Thawing, or tending to thaw. *Colloq.*

the (thē, *when emphatic or alone* ; thē *or* thĭ *unaccented before a vowel, as in "the egg ;"* thĕ, *unaccented before a consonant, as in "the man")*, *definite article.* [AS. *þē*, a later form for earlier nom. sing. masc. *sē*, formed under the influence of the oblique cases. See THAT, *pron.* ; cf. BOTH.] A demonstrative word used esp. before a noun to particularize its meaning, having a force thus distinguished from the indefinite distributive force of *a*, *an*, and from the abstract force of the unqualified noun. Thus, *the* man points to a particular man, as distinguished from *a* man and from the generic *man*. Its various special uses are : **1**. Before a noun which it indicates as denoting what is well known ; as, *the* Nile ; *the* good Samaritan.

2. Before, or as part of, a title ; as, *the* Duke of Bedford ; *the* Rev. Amos Barton ; *the* Lady Alice. In Scotch or Irish use, *the* before a family name is sometimes applied to the head of a family or clan ; as, *the* Douglas.

3. Before a generic noun to indicate it as such.

> *The* grasshopper shall be a burden. *Eccl.* xii. 5.

4. Before a noun which it marks as denoting one unique of its kind ; — with emphasis ; as, *the* novelist of the day.

5. Before an adjective used substantively to indicate either a particular individual of the character denoted, or a number or class of such, or an abstract idea ; as, they beheld *the* dead ; Burke's essay on *the* sublime and *the* beautiful.

6. Before a relative pronoun. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> Your mistress, from *the* whom I see
> There 's no disjunction. *Shak.*

the, *pron.* *Obs.* **1**. [See THE, *article.*] He, she, it, that, etc. ; — used as a demonstrative.

2. [AS. *þe.*] Who ; which ; that ; — used as a relative.

the, *adv.* [AS. *þē*, *þȳ*, instrumental case of *sē*, *séo*, *þæt*, the definite article. See 1st THE.] By that ; by how much ; by so much ; on that account ; — used before comparatives ; as, *the* longer we continue in sin, *the* harder it is to reform.

The'a (thē'á), *n.* [NL., taken by Linnæus fr. Gr. θεά goddess, as being a divine herb, but orig. fr. the source of E. *tea*. See TEA.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic evergreen trees or shrubs typifying the family Theaceæ, characterized by large, usually solitary, white or red flowers with numerous stamens connate at the base. *T. sinensis* is the tea plant. *T. japonica* and related species (camellias, japonicas) are cultivated. See CAMELLIA **b**.

The-a'ce-æ (thē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See THEA.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Hypericales) ; the tea family. They have alternate undivided leaves, large regular pentamerous flowers, and a fleshy or capsular fruit. There are 16 genera and about 175 species, mainly tropical, but widely distributed. *Thea*, *Eurya*, *Stewartia*, and *Gordonia* are ornamental in cultivation. — **the-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

The-ag'e-nes *and* **Char'i-cle'ia** (*or* **Char'i-cle'a**) (thē-ăj'ē-nēz, kăr'ĭ-klē'yá ; -klē'á). [NL., fr. Gr. Θεαγένης, and Χαρικλεια.] A pair of lovers in the "Ethiopica," a Greek romance by Heliodorus (?4th century). Theagenes, a Thessalian, and Chariclela, an Ethiopian princess ignorant of her early history and rank, meet in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and after wonderful adventures finally marry and rule Ethiopia.

the-an'dric (thē-ăn'drĭk), *a.* [Gr. θεανδρικός ; θεός god + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] Relating to, or existing by, the union of divine and human operation, or the joint agency of the divine and human nature, as in Christ.

the'an-throp'ic (thē'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See THEANTHROPOS.] Designating, or pertaining to, a human being believed to incarnate a god, or to be a god.

the-an'thro-pism (thē-ăn'thrō-pĭz'm), *n.* [See THEANTHROPOS.] **1**. A state of being God and man. *Rare.*

2. The ascription of human attributes to the Deity, or to a polytheistic deity ; anthropomorphism ; also, belief in the incarnation of deity in human form, or in the divinity of a mortal or mortals.

the-an'thro-pist (-pĭst), *n.* One who advocates, or believes in, some form of theanthropism.

the'an-thro'pos (thē'ăn-thrō'pŏs), *n.* [Gr. θεάνθρωπος ; θεος god + ανθρωπος man.] A god man ; a man incarnating, or believed to incarnate, a god.

the-ar'chic (thē-är'kĭk), *a.* [Gr. θεαρχικός. See THEARCHY.] Divinely sovereign or supreme. *Rare. Milman.*

the'ar-chy (thē'är-kĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. θεός god + *-archy* : cf. Gr. θεαρχια the supreme deity.] **a** Government by God ; divine sovereignty. **b** A theocracy. **c** A body or system of divine rulers.

the'a-ter } (thē'á-tẽr ; *obs. or dial.* thē-ā'tẽr), *n.* [F. *théâtre*,
the'a-tre } L. *theatrum*, Gr. θεατρον, fr. θεᾶσθαι to see, view ; cf. θεα a sight. Cf. THEORY.] **1**. An edifice for dramatic performances or spectacles. The typical Greek theater, as that at Athens, was an auditorium of greater than semicircular plan, constructed or hewn in the hollow of a hillside, in rising concentric tiers of seats accommodating over 10,000 spectators. At first it probably had no stage, the actors and chorus performing together in the circular orchestra, in the center of which stood the altar of Dionysus. But later an actors' booth (σκηνή) was added beyond the orchestra, with a long screen wall, pierced with openings and serving as a scenic background, and, in time, as the basis of a platform. In the Roman theater — adapted from the Greek — the auditorium was often built up from the level, at first in wood, later in stone. The orchestra was a half circle, and was used for seats of honor, as for senators. At the chord of the half circle was a stage, with a curtain and a rear wall pierced by three or five doors. The medieval mysteries, miracle plays, etc., were generally given without any fixed place. The first permanent theater in London was built about 1576 by Burbage, who also built (in 1598) the Globe Theater, in which Shakespeare's plays were produced. The latter was a wooden hexagonal structure, partly open at the top, with a pit for the common folk to stand in, galleries running round three sides for the gentry, and special seats on the stage for the gallants. Modern theaters have two main parts : (1) the auditorium, balconies, tiers of boxes flanking the proscenium arch, with the entrance corridors, lobbies, foyer, etc. ; (2) the stage, with its side wings and flies, and with dressing rooms, etc., for the actors.

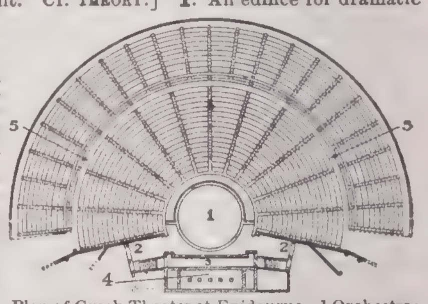

Plan of Greek Theater at Epidaurus 1 Orchestra ; 2 Parodus ; 3 Proscenium ; 4 Scena ; 5 Diazoma.

2. That which resembles a theater (def. 1) in form, use, or the like ; as : **a** A place rising by steps or gradations, like the seats of a theater.

> Shade above shade, a woody *theater*
> Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

b Any room adapted to any exhibition or performance before an assembly, as a lecture, scholastic exercise, surgical clinic, etc. **c** An amphitheater. *Rare.*

3. A place or region where events, esp. of importance, are enacted ; a sphere of operation ; as, the *theater* of war.

4. The drama, esp. that of some specified country or period ; dramatic literature or representation ; as, the British *theater* ; the modern *theater*.

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thatch'er (thăch'ẽr), *n.* One who thatches.

thatch'less, *a.* See -LESS.

thatch'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Brushwood, etc., arranged to resemble a thatch, as sometimes used to face an embankment. [*Bib.*

Tha than'a-i (thá-thăn'ā-ī). *D.*

that'n (thăt''n ; thăt'-), *pron.* That one. *Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*

that'n, *adv.* In that way. *Dial.*

thau, **thauc**, **thaugh**, **thaughe**. † THOUGH.

thaught. † *taught*, pret. & p. p. of TEACH.

thaught (thôt), *n* [Cf. THWART, *n.*] *Naut.* A thwart.

thauh. † THOUGH.

Thau-man'ti-an (thô-măn'shĭ-ăn ; -shăn), *a* Of or pertaining to Iris, called **Thau-man'ti-as** (-shĭ-ás) after **Thau'mas** (thô'más), her father.

thau'ma-site (thô'má-sīt), *n.* [Gr. θαυμάζειν to wonder : — from its remarkable composition.] A white mineral consisting of the silicate, carbonate, and sulphate of calcium, with water. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 1.88.

Thau'maste' (tō'mást'), *n.* An imaginary great English scholar in Rabelais's "Pantagruel." He went to France to argue by signs with Pantagruel, and was overcome by Panurge.

thau'ma-tog'e-ny (thô'má-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*thaumato-* + *-geny.*] The doctrine of the miraculous origin of life ; — opp. to *nomogeny*. *Rare.*

thau'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rá-fĭ), *n.* [*thaumato-* + *-graphy.*] Description of natural wonders. *R.*

thau'ma-tol'a-try (-tŏl'á-trĭ), *n.* [*thaumato-* + *-latry.*] Worship or undue admiration of wonderful or miraculous things. *Rare.*

thau'ma-tol'o-gy (-ō-jĭ), *n.* [*thaumato-* + *-logy.*] Science or lore of wonder working.

thau'ma-tur'gi (-tûr'jī), *n.*, *pl.* of THAUMATURGUS.

thau'ma-tur'gi-a (-jĭ-á), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θαυματουργία.] Thaumaturgy. [Thaumaturgy.]

thau'ma-tur'gism (-jĭz'm), *n.*

thau'ma-tur'gist (-jĭst), *n.* A thaumaturge.

thau'mo-scop'ic (-mō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. θαῦμα a wonder + *-scopic.*] Of wonderful appearance. *Rare.*

thave (thāv). Var. of THEAVE.

thave, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *þafian.*] *Obs.* **a** To consent ; grant. **b** To sustain ; endure.

thaw, **thawe**. † THOUGH.

thawd. Thawed. *Ref. Sp.*

thaw'-drop', *n.* A drop of water formed by melting ice or snow.

thaw'er, *n.* One that thaws.

thaw'less, *a.* See -LESS.

thawn (thôn). Archaic or dial. Eng. p. p. of THAW.

thayme. † THEM.

thayn. † THANE.

Thbd. *Abbr.* Theobald. [dore.]

Thdr. *Abbr.* Theodor ; Theo-

the. † TEA ; THEE, *v.* ; THEY ; THIGH ; THO ; THOUGH.

the Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THEE, *pron.* ; THY

the, *conj.* [AS. *þe* or, whether, than, that, akin to OS. *the*, Goth. *þau.*] Either ; or. *Obs.*

the, *conj.* [Cf. AS. *þā*, also AS. *þe*, indeclinable relative, pron. and adv.] When ; then. *Obs.*

‖ **thé** (tā), *n.* [F.] Tea.

thea. † THOU.

T head. See T, *a.*

thead (*dial.* thēd), *n* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A vessel **b** A wicker strainer used by brewers.

theagh, **theah**, *pret.* of THEE. *Obs.*

theah. † THOUGH.

theak (thēk), *n.* [See THEAK, *v.*] Thatching. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

theak, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *þekja.*] To thatch ; fig., to protect. — **theak'er**, *n.* Both *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

theal, *n.* [AS. *þel(l)*. See THILL.] A plank ; a board. *Obs.*

theam. † TEAM, right to hold court ; THEME.

the'a-me'des (thē'á-mē'dēz), *n.* [L.] An Ethiopian stone fabled to repel iron. *Obs.*

the'an-throp'i-cal (thē'ăn-thrŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Theanthropic.

the-an'thro-poph'a-gy (thē-ăn'thrō-pŏf'á-jĭ), *n.* [See THEANTHROPOS ; -PHAGOUS.] The practice of eating a theanthropos. *Nonce Word.* *J. Taylor.*

the-an'thro-py (thē-ăn'thrō-pĭ), *n.* Theanthropism

thear, **theare** † THERE

thearbie. † THEREBY.

thearme. † THARM.

thea'sum (thē'zŭm), *n.* These. *Dial. Eng*

theat (thēt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þāttr* a single strand of a rope, pl. *þættir.*] *Scot.* **a** A harness trace ; — chiefly *pl.* **b** Training ; running order ; condition ; as, out of *theat*. **c** Inclination ; liking.

theat (thēt), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *þéttr*. Cf. TIGHT, *a.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Water-tight **b** Set close, as growing turnips, etc.

theat. *Abbr.* Theatrical.

the'a-ter-go'er, **the'a-tre-go'er** (-gō'ẽr), *n.* One who frequents the theater. — **the'a-ter-go'ing**, **the'a-tre-go'ing**, *n.*

the'a-te'ri-an, *n* An actor. *Obs.*

The'a-tin } (thē'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [F. *Théatin*, It. *Teatino.*] *R.*
The'a-tine } *C. Ch.* **a** One of an order of Italian monks, established in 1524 expressly to oppose the Reformation, and to raise the tone of piety among Roman Catholics. They do not hold property or beg, but depend on the providence of God and unsolicited charity of the faithful. Their chief employment is preaching and religious instruction. Their name is derived from *Theate*, or *Chieti*, the bishop of which place was a principal founder of the order, but they bore various other names. **b** One of an order of nuns founded by Ursula Benincasa, who died in 1618.

the-at'ric (thē-ăt'rĭk), *a.* Theatrical; — now rarely used literally, i.e., with direct reference to the theater or drama.

Woods over woods in gay, *theatric* pride. *Goldsmith.*

the-at'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *theatricus*, Gr. θεατρικός.] Of or pert. to a theater or scenic or dramatic representations; as, *theatrical* performances; the *theatrical* profession; also, resembling the manner of dramatic performers; histrionic; hence, in a bad sense, showy; artificial; affected; as, *theatrical* gestures, costumes, declamation.

No meretricious aid whatever has been called in — no trick, no illusion of the eye, nothing *theatrical*. *R. Jefferies.*

Syn. — See DRAMATIC.

the-at'ri-cals (-rĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performances, esp. those produced by amateurs.

The'ba-id (thē'bȧ-ĭd), **The'ba-is** (-ĭs), *n.* [L. *Thebais, -idis.*] **1**. The district about Thebes (Egypt or Bœotia). **2**. A Latin epic poem in twelve books by Statius on the subject of the Seven against Thebes.

the-ba'ine (thē-bā'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **the-ba'in** (-ĭn), **the-ba'ia** (-yȧ). [From a kind of Egyptian opium produced at *Thebes*: L. *Thebae*, Gr. Θῆβαι, Θήβη, Thebes + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}O_3N$, found in opium in small quantities, and regarded as related chemically to morphine and codeine. It has a sharp astringent taste and a tetanic action like strychnine.

The'ban (thē'băn), *a.* [L. *Thebanus.*] Of or pertaining to Thebes, esp. the city of Upper Egypt, the capital of ancient Egypt during its period of greatest empire and highest art, or the chief city of ancient Bœotia, the most powerful state in Greece from about 370 to 360 B. C., under Epaminondas. — *n.* One of the people of Thebes.

Theban Eagle, Pindar (B. C. 522–448); — so called from the sublimity and sustained power of his odes. — **T. year**, *Anc. Chron.*, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours.

the'ca (thē'kȧ), *n.; L. pl.* THECÆ (-sē). [L., fr. Gr. θηκη a case to put anything in. See TICK a cover.] **1**. *Bot.* A sac, capsule, or spore case; specif.: **a** The sporogonium or capsule of a moss. **b** The pollen sac of an anther; also, *Obs.*, an anther. **c** An ascus. **d** The sporangium of a fern. **2**. *Zoöl. & Anat.* A sheath or case; as: the cuticle inclosing an insect pupa; the tubular part of the proboscis of a dipterous fly; the dura mater (‖ **the'ca ver'te-bra'lis** [vûr'tē-brā'lĭs]) of the spinal cord; the dense layer of stroma (‖ **the'ca fol-li'cu-li** [fŏ-lĭk'ū-lī]) surrounding a mature Graafian follicle; esp.: **a** In hydroids of the group Leptomedusæ, the hydrotheca. **b** In corals, the calcareous wall of a calicle. **c** In infusorians, rotifers, etc., a protective tube secreted by the surface of the body.

the'cal (thē'kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a theca.

the'cate (thē'kāt), *a.* Having a theca.

the-ci'tis (thē-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See THECA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

Thec'la (thĕk'lȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. the personal name *Thecla*, or G. *Thekla.*] *Zoöl.* The chief genus of hairstreak butterflies.—**thec'lan** (-lăn), *a.*

Thecla (*T. melinus*) which feeds on the Hop Vine. Nat. size.

The-coi'de-a (thē-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., Gr. θήκη a case + *-oid.*] *Paleon.* A class of extinct stemless and armless pelmatozoan echinoderms having a saclike, cushion-shaped, or discoidal body covered with irregular plates. They have five ambulacral grooves bordered and overlapped by specialized plates radiating from the centrally placed mouth. They were formerly included in the Cystoidea.— **the'coid** (thē'koid), *a. & n.*

The'co-so'ma-ta (thē'kō-sō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THECA; SOMA body.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of Pteropoda, comprising those with a shell. The fins are attached to a poorly developed head, and there is only one pair of tentacles. They feed on algæ and protozoans. Cf. GYMNOSOMATA. — **the'co-som'a-tous** (-sŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -sō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

thee (thē), *pron.* [AS. *þē*, acc. & dat. of *þū* thou. See THOU.] The objective case of *thou*. *Thee* is used: **1**. As dative of indirect object: **a** In connection with a direct object.

Solomon the king . . . will not say *thee* nay. 1 *Kings* ii. 17.

b Designating the person addressed as concerned.

I 'll devise *thee* brave punishments for him. *Shak.*

c Used with an impersonal verb. "Do what seemeth *thee* good." 1 *Sam.* i. 23. **d** Reflexively.

Get *thee* a sword. *Shak.*

2. As direct object of a verb or preposition.

If thy right eye offend *thee*, pluck it out. *Matt.* v. 29.

Sometimes, reflexively, thyself. "Thou bearest *thee* like a king." *Shak.* *Of thee* is sometimes an emphatic possessive for *thy*. "To break the pate *of thee*." *Shak.*
3. Ungrammatically for *thou* in dialect or colloquial speech, esp. after *than*, *but*, and in similar disjunctive constructions, or as predicate substitute: as: I would not be *thee*.

thee'zan tea (thē'zăn). [From NL. *Thea*. See THEA.] An Asiatic rhamnaceous shrub (*Sageretia theezans*) with edible fruit. Its leaves are often used by the poor in place of tea.

theft (thĕft), *n.* [For *thiefth*, ME. *thefte*, *þiefþe*, *þeofþe*, AS. *þéoft*, *þiefþ*, *þȳfþ*, *þéofþ*. See THIEF.] **1**. *Law.* Act of stealing; specif., the felonious taking and removing of personal property, with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it; larceny. In various penal codes in the United States theft is defined so as to include embezzlement and in some cases "any unlawful acquisition of property."
2. That which is stolen. *Obs. or R.*

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, . . . he shall restore double. *Ex.* xxii. 4.

the'ine (thē'ĭn: -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **the'in** (-ĭn), **the-i'na** (thē-ī'nȧ). [F. *théine*, fr. NL. *thea*. See THEA.] *Chem.* Caffeine; — so called from its occurrence in tea.

their (thâr), *pron.* [ME. *thair*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þeirra*, *þeira*, of them, but properly gen. pl. of the demonstrative pron. and article; akin to AS. *þāra*, *þǣra*, gen. pl. of the article, or fr. AS. *þǣra*, influenced by Scandinavian. See THEY, THAT.] Of or belonging to them. *Their* is used: **1**. As genitive of *they*: of them. *Obs.*, except in such phrases as "*their* accuser;" "in *their* midst," where it may be construed as an objective or other genitive.
2. As possessive adjective; as, to make *their* power felt.
3. Simply as a sign of the possessive with nouns, in the same way as *his*. Cf. HIS, 3. *Obs.*
4. Absolutely, for *theirs* (which see). *Obs.*

theirs (thârz), *pron.* The possessive form of *their* used absolutely; — often after *of*. See POSSESSIVE, *a.*

That gloomy friend of *theirs*. *J. T. Fields.*
Theirs not to make reply. *Tennyson.*

the'ism (thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *thea* tea + *-ism.*] *Med.* The morbid condition resulting from the excessive use of tea.

the'ism (thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [From Gr. θεός God; probably akin to θέσσασθαι to pray for, θέσφατος spoken by God, decreed: cf. F. *théisme*. Cf. ENTHUSIASM, PANTHEON, THEOLOGY.] Belief in the existence of a god or gods; as: **a** Belief in superhuman powers or spiritual agencies in one or many gods. **b** Belief that there is but one God; monotheism. **c** More exactly, belief in the existence of one God, transcending the universe in his personality yet immanent in it in his knowledge and action; as, Christian *theism*. In all senses, *theism* is opposed to *atheism*. In sense **b** it is opposed also to *henotheism* and *polytheism*, though it includes *pantheism* and *deism*, to which sense **c** is opposed.

the'ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *théiste.*] A believer in theism.

the-is'tic (thē-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to theism or a
the-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } theist; believing in theism.

thel-. A combining form from Greek θηλή, *nipple*.

The-lig'o-num (thē-lĭg'ō-nŭm), *n.* Also **The-lyg'o-num**, a later spelling. [NL., fr. Gr. θηλυγόνον, a certain plant, lit., producing females.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World fleshy herbs constituting the family Theligonaceæ (order Chenopodiales), and closely related to the goosefoots (Chenopodiaceæ). *T. cynocrambe* is the dog cabbage.

the-li'tis (thē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thel-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nipple.

Thel'lus-son Act (tĕl'ŭ-sŭn; tĕ'lü'sôN'). [After Peter *Thellusson* (1737–97), London merchant, whose will, leaving a large fortune to accumulate for several generations, was the occasion of the act.] *Eng.* An act (39 & 40 *Geo. III.* c. 98, 1800) regulating accumulations. See ACCUMULATION **c**.

Thel-phu'si-dæ (thĕl-fū'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of fresh-water crabs which live in or on banks of rivers in warm countries. The typical genus is **Thel-phu'sa** (-sȧ).—**thel-phu'si-an** (-sĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a. & n.*

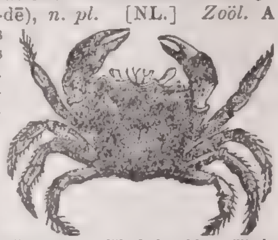

One of the Thelphusidæ (*Thelphusa fluviatilis*).

them (thĕm; 270), *pron.* [AS. *þǣm*, dat. pl. of the demonstrative pron. and article, but influenced by the Scand. use of the corresponding form *þeim* as a personal pronoun. See THAT, THEY.] The objective case of *they*, used: **a** As dative of indirect object; as, give *them* drink. **b** As direct object of a verb or preposition. "Go ye rather to *them* that sell." *Matt.* xxv. 9. **c** As reflexive for *themselves*, either direct or indirect object.

Little stars may hide *them* when they list. *Shak.*

d Ungrammatically for *they* in colloquial and dial. speech.
☞ The constructions of *them* are analogous to those of *thee*, which is more fully treated. See THEE.

the-mat'ic (thē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. θεματικός.] **1**. *Gram.* Of or pert. to the theme, or stem, of a word; appearing at the end of a theme; as, a *thematic* vowel. See THEME, *n.*, 4.
2. *Music.* Of or pertaining to a theme, or subject.
3. Of or pert. to a theme; relating to a topic or discourse.
thematic catalogue, *Music*, a catalogue of musical works which, besides the title, opus number, etc., gives in notes the opening theme, or first few measures, of a work or of its several movements. — **t. paraphasia**, *Med.*, paraphasia marked by sudden digressions to irrelevant subjects.

theme (thēm), *n.* [ME. *teme*, OF. *teme*. F. *thème*, L. *thema*, Gr. θέμα, fr. τιθέναι to set, place. See DO; cf. THESIS.]
1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a proposition for discussion or argument; a text.

My *theme* is alway one and ever was. *Chaucer.*

2. Discourse on a certain subject. *Obs.*

Then ran repentance and rehearsed his *theme*. *Piers Plowman.*

3. A brief dissertation or essay required of a student as an exercise; a composition.
4. *Gram.* A noun or verb not modified by inflections; also, that part of a noun or verb unchanged (except by euphonic variations) in declension or conjugation; a stem.
5. *Music.* A melodic subject of a composition or a movement; a short melody worked up into variations or otherwise "developed."
6. Means or instrument for effecting something. *Obs.*
7. An administrative division of the Byzantine empire.
8. *Logic.* = THEMA, 2.

The'mis (thē'mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θέμις, fr. θέμις that which is laid down or established by usage, law, prob. fr. τιθέναι to set, place.] **1**. *Gr. Myth.* A form of the earth goddess viewed, in a moral aspect, as the law and harmony of physical phenomena. In myth. she is a Titaness, daughter of Uranus, and a wife of Zeus. She is also mother of Prometheus. See DELPHIAN ORACLE; cf. GÆA, PHŒBE, 1.
2. *Astron.* **a** The 24th asteroid, discovered by de Gasparis at Naples, 1853. **b** See SATURN, 2.

them-selves' (thĕm-sĕlvz'; 270), *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun for the 3d person pl.; the plural of *himself*, *herself*, and *itself*. (See these terms.) It is used: **a** For emphasis; as, they *themselves* are to blame. **b** Specif., for "their true or normal selves." Cf. HIMSELF, 2. **c** Reflexively; as, they betrayed *themselves*.

then (thĕn), *adv.* [Originally the same word as *than*. See THAN.] **1**. At that time (referring to a time specified).

And the Canaanite was *then* in the land. *Gen.* xii. 6.
Then shall I know even as also I am known. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12.

2. Soon afterward, or immediately; next; afterward.

First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come. *Matt.* v. 24.

3. At another time; later; again.

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estrange.*

by then. **a** By that time. **b** By the time that. *Obs.*

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theather. † THITHER.
the'a-tral (thē'ȧ-trăl), *a.* [L. *theatralis*: cf. F. *théâtral*.] Of or pert. to a theater. [etc.
theatre, etc. Vars. of THEATER,
Thé-â'tre Fran'çais' (tā'ä'tr' fräN'sĕ'). See COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE. [ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
the-at'ri-cal-ism (thē-ăt'rĭ-kăl-
the-at'ri-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Character or state of being theatrical. *Rare.*
the-at'ri-cal-ize, *v. t.* To make theatrical. *Rare.* — **the-at'ri-cal-i-za'tion** (-kăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* *Rare.* [RICAL.
the-at'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of THEAT-
the-at'ri-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
the-at'ri-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Theatricalness. *R.* [a part. *R.*
the-at'ri-cize (-sīz), *v. i.* To play
the-at'ro-ma'ni-a (-rō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A mania for attending theaters. *Rare.*
the-at'ro-phile (thē-ăt'rō-fĭl; -fīl), *n.* [*theater* + *-phile.*] One who is fond of the theater. *Rare.*
the-at'ro-phone (-fōn), *n.* [*theater* + *-phone.*] A telephonic apparatus for enabling persons at a distance to hear the sounds from the stage of a theater.
theau, theauw, theaw. † THEW, custom, etc.
theaufule. † THEWFUL.
theave (thēv; thāv), *n.* A young ewe that has not yeaned. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Chem.* Thebaine.
the-ba'ia (thē-bā'yȧ), *n.* [NL.]
The-ba'ic (thē-bā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Thebaicus*, Gr. Θηβαϊκός.] Of or pert. to Thebes in Egypt; specif., designating a version of the Bible now usually called the *Sahidic version*. See VERSION.
the-ba'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* The morbid condition produced by thebaine.
The-be'si-an (thē-bē'sĭ-ăn; -shĭ-ăn), *a.* Named after Adam Christian Thebesius, a German anatomist (1686–1732).— **Thebesian foramina**, the foramina Thebesii. — **T. valve**, *Anat.*, the valve guarding the orifice of the coronary sinus. — **T. veins**, the venæ Thebesii.
The'bez (thē'bĕz). *Bib.*
the'ca-glos'sate (thē'kȧ-glŏs'āt), *a.* [Gr. θήκη box, case + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* Thecoglossate.
the'ca-phore (thē'kȧ-fōr; 201), *n.* [*theca* + *-phore*: cf. F. *thécaphore*.] *Bot.* **a** A surface or organ bearing a theca. **b** A basigynium.
the'ca-spore (-spōr; 201), *n.* [*theca* + *spore*.] *Bot.* An ascospore — **the-cas'po-ral** (thē-kăs'pō-răl; thē'kȧ-spō'răl), **the'ca-spored** (thē'kȧ-spōrd), **the-cas'po-rous**, *a.*
The-ca'ta (thē-kā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. θήκη a case.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEPTOMEDUSÆ.
thecche. † THATCH.
thech. † THOUGH.
theche. † TEACH, THATCH.
thechene, *n.* [AS. *þecele*, *þæcele*; cf. AS. *fæcele*, fr. L. *facula*.] A torch. *Obs.*
thechure. † TEACHER.
the-cif'er-ous (thē-sĭf'ēr-ŭs),
the-cig'er-ous (-sĭj'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*theca* + *-ferous*, *-gerous*.] *Bot.* Ascigerous.
the'ci-form (thē'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*theca* + *-form*.] Of the form of a theca.
the'ci-um (thē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. θήκη a case.] **a** In lichens, the fertile part of the apothecium. **b** In fungi, the hymenium. [thatch.
theck (thĕk). Var. of THEAK, to
the'co-dont (thē'kō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. θήκη a case + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Having the teeth inserted in sockets in the alveoli. — *n.* A thecodont reptile.
The-co'e (thē-kō'ē). *Bib.*
the'co-glos'sate (thē'kō-glŏs'āt), *a.* [Gr. θήκη box, case + γλῶσσα tongue + *-ate*.] *Zoöl.* Having the tongue smooth and retractile into a sheath; — said of certain lizards.
The-coph'o-ra (thē-kŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. θήκη a case + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of LEPTOMEDUSÆ. **b** A division of turtles comprising all recent turtles except the leatherback.
The-cu'a (thē-kū'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
The-cu'ath (-ăth). *D. Bib.*
The-cu'e (-ē). *D. Bib.*
The-cu'ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
thede. † THEAD.
thede, *n.* [AS. *þéod*.] A people; nation: also, a country. *Obs.*
theder. thederward. † THITHER, THITHERWARD.
thedom. † THEEDOM.
thedynge. † TIDING.
thee. † TEA.
thee (thē). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THIGH. [*Illit.*
thee (thē), *pron.* Thy. *Dial.* &
thee (thē), *v. i.* [AS. *þēon*; akin to OS. *thīhan*, D. *gedijen*, G. *gedeihen*, OHG. *gidīhan*, Goth. *þeihan*; cf. OIr. *tocad* fortune, Lith. *tekti* to fall to the lot of, to have enough.] To thrive; prosper; grow; increase. *Obs.*
thee, *v. t.* To use *thee* in discourse instead of *you*, or, after the manner of the Friends, instead of *thou*. — *v. t.* Cf. THOU, *v.*
thee'dom, *n.* [*thee* to prosper + *-dom*.] Success; prosperity; thrift. *Obs.* [THIEF.
theef. Obs. or Scot. var. of
theef'ly, theeft. † THIEFLY, THEFT. [*n.* & *v.*
theek (thēk). Var. of THEAK.
Thee-mim' (thē-mĭm'), *n.* [Ar. *tawāim* twins.] See STAR.
theen. † THEE.
theer. Dial. Eng. var. of THEIR.
thees. † THESE, THOSE
theet. Var. of THEAT, *n.* & *a.*
theet'see (thēt'sē), *n.* [Burmese *theetsee*.] The black varnish tree: also, the varnish from it.
theeve. † THIEVE. [LY.
thef, thef'ly. † THIEF, THIEF-
theft'bote' (thĕft'bōt'), *n.* [*theft* + *bote* compensation.] *O. Eng. & Scots Law.* The receiving of a stolen thing or a compensation from a thief, whether by the owner by way of composition or by a judge or other person as an inducement for conniving at the escape of the thief.
theft'hold', *n.* Theftbote. *Obs.*
thef'tu-ous (thĕf'tū-ŭs), *a.* Thievish. — **thef'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*
theg, *pret.* of THEE. *Obs.*
thegh. † THIGH, THOUGH.
the-gith'er (thē-gĭth'ēr; -gĕth'), *adv.* Together. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
Theg'lath-pha-la'sar (thĕg'lăth-phȧ-lā'sȧr). *D. Bib.*
thegn (thān), **thegn'dom** (-dŭm), **thegn'hood**, **thegn'ly**, etc. Vars. of THANE, etc. [good sense).
thegn'ish, *a.* See -ISH (in the
theh. † THOUGH, THIGH.
thei. † THEY, THIGH, THOUGH.
thei. Obs. pl. form of THE.
The'ia (thē'yȧ; thī'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Θεία.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titaness, sister and wife of Hyperion.
the'ic (thē'ĭk), *n.* [NL. *thea* tea + *-ic*.] *Med.* An immoderate drinker of tea; a tea drunkard.
theif. † THIEF.
the'i-form (thē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See THEA; -FORM.] Having the form of tea.
theigh. † THIGH, THOUGH.
theign, thein. † THANE.
theih. † THOUGH.
theim. † THEM.
theine, *v. i.* To be a thane; to serve; minister. *Obs.*
their. † THIR, these. [*Dial.*
theirn (thârn), *pron.* Theirs.
their'selves' (thâr'sĕlvz'; thēr-; -sĕlz'), **their'sens'** (-sĕnz'), *pron.* Themselves. *Scot. & Dial.*
theis. † THIS.
theiself. † THYSELF.
theive. † THEAVE, THIEF.
thek, theke. † THACK, to thatch.
theker. † THACKER.
thekke. † THICK.
thel-al'gi-a (thĕl-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *thel-* + *-algia*.] Pain in the nipple.
The-la'sar (thē-lā'sȧr). *Bib.*
Thé'lème', Abbey of (tā'lĕm'). An imaginary abbey in Rabelais's "Gargantua," given to Friar John for helping to subject the people of Lerne. The religious order that is to occupy it is to have as motto, "Fais ce que vouldras," "Do what thou wilt," and the regulations provide for a succession of recreations.
The-lem'ite (tā-lĕm'īt), *n.* A dweller in Thélème; hence [*l. c.*], one who does as he pleases; esp., a libertine. *Obs. or Hist.*
The-ler'sas (thē-lûr'săs). *Bib.*
Thel'gath-phal-na'sar (thĕl'găth-făl-nā'sȧr). *D. Bib.*
The-lig'o-na'ce-æ (thē-lĭg'ō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See THELIGONUM. — **the-lig'o-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
thelke. † THILK.
thellich, *a.* = THULLICH. *Obs.*
Thel'o-dus (thĕl'ō-dŭs; thē'lō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θῆλυς feminine, tender, delicate + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of ostracophores of the order Heterostraci, having small dermal tubercles consisting of a distinct base and crown separated by a constriction or neck. They occur in European Silurian and Devonian.
thel'y-blast (thĕl'ĭ-blăst), *n.* [Gr. θῆλυς female + *-blast*.] *Biol.* A female genoblast. — **thel'y-blas'tic**, *a.* [LIGONUM.
The-lyg'o-num. Var. of THE-
the'ly-ot'o-ky (thē'lĭ-ŏt'ō-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. θῆλυς female + τόκος a bringing forth.] Parthenogenetic production of females. — **the'ly-ot'o-kous** (-kŭs), *a.*
The-lyph'o-nus (thē-lĭf'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θῆλυς female + φόνος a killing.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of whip scorpions.
the-lyt'o-ky (thē-lĭt'ō-kĭ), **the-lyt'o-kous** (-kŭs). *Zoöl.* Vars. of THELYOTOKY, etc.
them † TEAM, jurisdiction.
the'ma (thē'mȧ), *n.; pl.* THEMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L.: cf. G. *thema*, It. *tema*. See THEME.] **1.** = THEME (in senses 3, 5, and 7).
2. *Logic.* A meaning as comprised in a unit of discourse, such as a term or proposition, or in a single argument.
The'man (-măn). *Bib.*
Them'a-ni (thĕm'ȧ-nī). *D. Bib.*
Them'a-nite (-nīt). *D. Bib.*
the-mat'i-cal (thē-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Thematic. — **the-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
the'ma-tism (thē'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. Gr. θεματισμός a laying down. See THEME.] *Arch.* Composition. *Obs.*
the'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who composes themes.
themel, themelle. † THIMBLE.
them'er (thēm'ēr), *n.* One who prescribes a theme. *Obs.*
The-mis'ti-an (thē-mĭs'tĭ-ăn; -chăn), *n.* [LL *Themistianus*.] An Agnoëte. See AGNOËTÆ **b**.
them-sel' (thĕm-sĕl'). Obs. or Scot. var. of THEMSELVES. [*Sp.*
them-selvs'. Themselves. *Ref.*
then. † TEN; THEE, *v.* [THE.
then. Obs. dat. and accus. of

N O P Q R S T

then (thĕn), *a.* Existing, acting at, or belonging to, the time mentioned; as, the *then* current of opinion. Cf. ONCE, *a.*

then, *conj.* **1.** Than. *Obs. or Dial.* *Spenser.* **2.** In that case; in consequence; as a consequence; therefore; for this reason.

If ye wolde have rowthe, . . *than* wolde I telle yow. *Gower.*

Syn. — See THEREFORE.

the′nal (thē′năl) } *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the thenar;
the′nar (-när) } corresponding to the thenar; palmar.

the′nar (thē′när), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θέναρ.] *Anat.* **a** The palm of the hand. **b** The prominence of the palm at the base of the thumb; the ball of the thumb; — sometimes extended to the corresponding part of the foot.

the-nard′ite (thē-när′dīt; tā-), *n.* [After the French chemist, L. J. *Thénard.*] *Min.* Native anhydrous sodium sulphate, Na_2SO_4, occurring in white or brownish crystals, masses, or crusts, often in connection with salt lakes.

thence (thĕns), *adv.* [ME. *thenne, thanne,* and (with the adverbial *-s;* see -WARDS) *thennes, thannes* (hence *thens,* now written *thence*), AS. *þanon, þanan, þonan;* akin to OHG. *dannana, dannān, danān,* and G. *von dannen,* E. *that, there.* See THAT.] **1.** From that place; — sometimes pleonastically preceded by *from.* "Bid him *thence* go." *Chaucer.*

Then I will send, and fetch thee from *thence* *Gen.* xxvii. 45.

2. From that time; thenceforth; thereafter; after that. "A fortnight *thence.*" *Scott.*

3. For that reason; therefore; from that circumstance, or fact; as, hopeless and *thence* helpless. *Now Rare.*

4. Elsewhere; absent. "Wert thou *thence.*" *Shak.*

thence′forth′ (thĕns′fōrth′; thĕns′fōrth; 201), *adv.* From that time forward; thereafter; — sometimes pleonastically preceded by *from.* *John* xix. 12.

thence′for′ward (thĕns′fôr′wērd), *adv.* Onward from that place or, esp., time; thenceforth.

The′o-bro′ma (thē′ō-brō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θεός a god + βρῶμα food, fr. βιβρώσκειν to eat.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American sterculiaceous trees having large, simple leaves, small flowers with inflexed petals, borne on the old wood, and large fleshy fruits. See CACAO.

the′o-bro′mine (-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_8O_2N_4$, in cacao beans and chocolate (from *Theobroma cacao*), and in the cola nut, and also prepared artificially. It is a dimethyl derivative of xanthine and closely related to caffeine.

the′o-cen′tric (-sĕn′trĭk), *a.* [Gr. θεός god + κέντρον center.] Assuming God as the center; making the divine sovereignty and glory the central truth; — applied to theories of the universe or of any part of it. Cf. ANTHROPOCENTRIC.

the-oc′ra-cy (thē-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). [Gr. θεοκρατία; θεός God + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, fr. κράτος strength: cf. F. *théocratie.* See THEISM; cf. DEMOCRACY.] **1.** Government of a state by the immediate direction or administration of God; hence, government or political rule by priests as representing the Deity.

2. A state so governed, as the Hebrew commonwealth before it became a kingdom.

the-oc′ra-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεοκρασία union of the soul with God; θεός God + κρᾶσις a mixing, akin to κεραννύναι to mix.] **1.** A mixture of the worship of different gods, as of Jehovah and idols.

2. *Philos.* An intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation. Cf. MYSTICISM, 3; NEOPLATONISM.

the′o-crat (thē′ō-krăt), *n.* **a** One who rules in or lives under a theocratic form of government. **b** One who in civil affairs conforms to divine law.

the′o-crat′ic (-krăt′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *théocratique.*] Of or
the′o-crat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to, or being, a theocracy; as, a *theocratic* state. — **the′o-crat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

the-oc′ra-tist (thē-ŏk′rȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who holds the principle of theocracy.

The-oc′ri-te′an (-rĭ-tē′ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the manner of, the Greek poet Theocritus; idyllic; pastoral; bucolic; as, a *Theocritean* idyl; *Theocritean* simplicity.

the′o-di-ce′an (thē′ō-dĭ-sē′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to theodicy; having the character of a theodicy.

the-od′i-cy (thē-ŏd′ĭ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). [F. *théodicée,* NL. *theodicaea;* Gr. θεός God + δίκη right, justice.] **1.** A vindication of the justice of God in ordaining or permitting natural and moral evil; — a term originated by Leibnitz, who endeavored to prove that the world as it is is the best possible world, and the existence of evil is a necessary condition of the existence of the greatest moral good.

2 That department of philosophy which treats of the nature and government of God and the destiny of the soul.

the-od′o-lite (thē-ŏd′ō-līt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. a corruption of *the alidade.*] *Surv.* An instrument for measuring horizontal, and usually also vertical, angles. It consists of a telescope mounted so as to swivel vertically in Y's secured to a revolvable table carrying a vernier for reading horizontal angles. There is usually a graduated arc or circle for altitudes. A horizontal compass is commonly included. Cf. TRANSIT, *n.*, 5. — **the-od′o-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

The′o-do′sian (thē′ō-dō′shăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of the Russian monk Theodosius, who preached in Lithuania in 1525 against idolatry, and who founded a sect practicing prayer for purification of articles acquired from unbelievers.

The′o-do′sian, *a.* Of or pert. to Theodosius, particularly either Theodosius I. (379–395) or Theodosius II. (408–450).

Theodosian Code or **Codes**, *Rom. Law,* a code made by 16 commissioners appointed by Theodosius II. of all the leges (see LEX) made subsequent to the beginning of the reign of Constantine the Great. It was promulgated in 438 on the same day by Theodosius in the East and Valentinian III. in the West, and was in force till superseded by the Justinian Code in the East and the barbarian codes in the West.

the′o-gon′ic (thē′ō-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to theogony.

the-og′o-ny (thē-ŏg′ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). [L. *theogonia,* Gr. θεογονία; θεός a god + the root of γίγνεσθαι to be born. See THEISM; GENUS.] The generation or genealogy of the gods; that branch of heathen theology which deals with the origin and descent of the deities; also, a poem treating of such genealogies; as, the *Theogony* of Hesiod.

the′o-lo′gi-an (thē′ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *théologien,* L. *theologus,* Gr. θεολόγος. See THEOLOGY.] A person well versed in theology, esp. Christian theology; a professor of, or writer on, theology or divinity; a divine.

the′o-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* Theological.

the′o-log′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *theologicus,* Gr. θεολογικός: cf. F. *théologique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to theology.

2. Based upon a knowledge of, or having reference to, the revealed nature and will of God; relating to God directly; as, the *theological* virtues (faith, hope, and charity [love]).

theological determinism, denial of free will on the part of God. — **t. predication**, predication of attributes to God; positive determination of the divine nature.

the′o-log′i-co- (thē′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kō-). Combining form for *theological,* as in the′o-log′i-co-ju-ris′tic, of both a theological and a juristic nature or relation.

the-ol′o-gize (thē-ŏl′ō-jīz), *v. t.; -GIZED* (-jīzd); *-GIZ′ING* (-jīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *théologiser.*] To render theological.

the-ol′o-gize, *v. i.* To frame a system of theology; to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

the′o-logue (thē′ō-lŏg), *n.* Also **the′o-log.** [Cf. F. *théologue,* L. *theologus,* Gr. θεολόγος, and E. *philologue.*] **1.** A theologian. *Now Rare.*

2. A student in a theological seminary. *Colloq.*

the-ol′o-gus (thē-ŏl′ō-gŭs), *n.; L. pl.* **-GI** (-jī). [L., fr. Gr. θεολόγος.] **1.** A theologian.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A lecturer on theology and Scripture in a cathedral or collegiate church.

the-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). [L. *theologia,* Gr. θεολογία, fr. θεολόγος a theologian; θεός God + λέγειν to speak: cf. F. *théologie.* See THEISM; LOGIC.] The science of God or of religion; the science which treats of the existence, character, and attributes of God, and of his laws and government; divinity; (as more commonly understood) "the knowledge derivable from the Scriptures, the systematic exhibition of revealed truth, the science of Christian faith and life."

Many speak of *theology* as a science of religion [instead of "science of God"] because they disbelieve that there is any knowledge of God to be attained. *Prof. R. Flint (Enc. Brit.).*

theology of the covenants. = FEDERAL THEOLOGY.

the-om′a-chist (-ŏm′ȧ-kĭst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. θεομάχος.] One who resists God or the gods, or the divine will.

the-om′a-chy (-kĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CHIES** (-kĭz). [Gr. θεομαχία a battle of the gods; θεός a god + μάχη a battle.] **1.** A fighting against the gods. Cf. TITAN.

2. A battle or strife among the gods.

3. Opposition to God or the divine will. *Bacon.*

the′o-ma′ni-a (thē′ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θεός god + μανία madness; cf. θεομανία a madness caused by a god.] *Med.* Religious madness in which the patient believes that he is the Deity, or is inspired. — **the′o-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

the′o-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [Gr. θεόμορφος; θεός god + μορφή form.] Having the divine form or aspect.

the′o-mor′phism (thē′ō-môr′fĭz′m), *n.* The condition of being in the form or image of God.

the-op′a-thy (thē-ŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεός God + *-pathy.*] Experience, or capacity for experience, of the divine illumination (see MYSTICISM, 3); hence, intense absorption in religious devotion. — **the′o-pa-thet′ic** (thē′ō-pȧ-thĕt′ĭk), **the′o-path′ic** (-păth′ĭk), *a.*

the-oph′a-ny (thē-ŏf′ȧ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). [Gr. θεοφάνεια; θεός God + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] A physical manifestation of the presence of God or a god to man, esp. by incarnation in a human body or appearance in human form. — **the′o-phan′ic** (thē′ō-făn′ĭk), *a.*

the′o-phil′an-throp′ic (thē′ō-fĭl′ăn-thrŏp′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to theophilanthropism or the theophilanthropists; loving, or characterized by love of, both God and man.

the′o-phi-lan′thro-pism (-fĭ-lăn′thrō-pĭz′m), *n.* Love of both God and man; theophilanthropy; specif., *Hist.*, the doctrines or tenets of the theophilanthropists.

the′o-phi-lan′thro-pist (-pĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *théophilanthrope.*] One who loves both God and man; a practicer of theophilanthropism; specif., *Hist.*, a member of a deistical society established in Paris during the period of the Directory, which aimed to institute a new religion in place of Christianity, which had been officially abolished.

the′o-phi-lan′thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεός God + *philanthropy.*] Theophilanthropism.

the′o-phil′o-soph′ic (-fĭl′ō-sŏf′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. θεός God + *philosophic.*] Combining theism and philosophy, or pertaining to the combination of theism and philosophy.

the-oph′o-rous (thē-ŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. θεοφόρος, θεός god + φέρειν to bear.] Derived from a god; containing or mentioning the name of a god; — said of a class of proper names, as, *Jerubbaal,* "he who contends with Baal."

the′o-phyl′line (thē′ō-fĭl′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [NL. *thea* tea, the tea plant + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, extracted from tea leaves and also prepared artificially. Like theobromine, it is a dimethyl derivative of xanthine.

the′op-neus′tic (thē′ŏp-nūs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. θεόπνευστος inspired of God; θεός God + πνεῖν to blow, to breathe.] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God; divinely inspired.

the′op-neus′ty (thē′ŏp-nūs′tĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεοπνευστία.] Divine inspiration; influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

the-or′bo (thē-ôr′bō), *n.* [F. *théorbe, téorbe,* formerly *tuorbe, tiorbe,* It. *tiorba.*] *Music.* An obsolete instrument like a large lute, but having two necks, with two sets of pegs, the upper carrying long bass strings used as open notes. The theorbo was popular in the 17th century and was used in orchestras. The larger form, called the *archlute,* was used chiefly, if not only, in accompanying the voice.

Theorbo.

the′o-rem (thē′ō-rĕm), *n.* [L. *theorema,* Gr. θεώρημα a sight, speculation, theory, theorem, fr. θεωρεῖν to look at, θεωρός a spectator: cf. F. *théorème.* See THEORY.] **1.** That which is considered and established as a principle or law; hence, sometimes, a rule.

Not theories, but *theorems* (θεωρήματα), the intelligible products of contemplation, intellectual objects in the mind, and of and for the mind exclusively. *Coleridge.*

2. *Math.* **a** A general statement that may be proved. Cf. PROBLEM, 2; PROPOSITION, 6 **a.** **b** In analysis, a rule or statement of relations as expressed in a formula or by symbols; as, the binomial *theorem;* Taylor's *theorem.*

3. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

theorem of Le Châtelier (lẽ shȧ′t′-lyā′), *Physics,* the law that, if a system in equilibrium is subjected to a constraint by which the equilibrium is shifted, a reaction occurs which opposes the constraint. — **t. of Pappus** (păp′ŭs). [After *Pappus,* Alexandrian mathematician.] See CENTROBARIC METHOD. — **t. of three moments**, *Mech.*, a theorem for finding the bending moments at the supports of a continuous girder. For any three consecutive supports (*A, B, C*) it is $Al_1 + 2B(l_1 + l_2) + Cl_2 + \frac{1}{4}(w_1l_1^3 + w_2l_2^3) = 0$, where *A* = bending moment at *A*, *B* at *B*, *C* at *C*; l_1 = length of span *AB*, l_2 of *BC*; w_1 = load per foot run on *AB*, w_2 on *BC*. By writing the equations for each three consecutive supports and putting the bending moments at the free ends equal to zero, the problem of finding the bending moments at the supports reduces itself to solving a series of simultaneous equations.

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then (*dial.* thĕn, thə̆n), *conj.* [See THAN, THEN.] Than. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

then, *adv.* [See THENCE.] Thence. *Obs.*

then′a-days′ (thə̆n′ȧ-dāz′), *adv.* At that time; then: — correlative to *nowadays.* *Rare.*

thenasmon, *n.* [LL. *t(h)enasmus.* See TENESMUS.] Tenesmus. *Obs.*

thence′from′, *adv.* From that place. *Obs.*

thench, *v. t. & i.* [See THINK.] [To think. *Obs.*

thende, *a.* [Old p. pr. See THEE to prosper.] Prosperous. *Obs.*

thene. † THAN, THEN. [THE.

thene. Obs. accusative form of

thenen, *adv.* [See THENCE.] Thence; whence. *Obs.*

theneward, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *þanonweard.* See THENCE; -WARD.] Thence. *Obs.*

theng. † THINK. [of THANK.

thenk (thĕŋk). Dial. Eng. var.

thenk, thenke. † THINK.

thenne. † THAN, THEN, THENCE, THIN.

thennes, thennus. † THENCE.

thense. Thence. *Ref. Sp.*

then′to-fore′, *adv.* Before then. *Obs.*

theo. † THIGH, THO, THOU.

theo. Obs. pl. and fem. sing. of THE. [dosia; Theodosius.

Theo. *Abbr.* Theodore; Theo-

The′o-bald (thē′ō-bôld, *formerly* tĭb′ȧld), *n.* [Prob. fr. a Latinization *Theobaldus* of the OG. or AS. name; cf. AS. *þēodbeald,* OG. *Theodbald, Theodebald, Theudebald;* fr. a word meaning people + one meaning bold: cf. F. *Thibaut.* Cf DUTCH, BOLD, TYBALT.] Lit., bold for the people; — masc. prop. name. F. *Thibaut* (tē′bō′); It. *Teobaldo* (tā′ō-bäl′dō); Sp. *Theudebaldo* (tā′ōō-dā-bäl′dō); Pg. *Theobaldo* (tā′ōō-bäl′dōō); G. *Diethold* (dēt′bōlt).

the′o-bro′mic (thē′ō-brō′mĭk), *a. Chem.* Arachidic. [*Bib.*

The-oc′a-nus (thē-ŏk′ȧ-nŭs).

the′o-chris′tic (thē′ō-krĭs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. θεόχριστος; θεός God + χριστός anointed, fr. χρίειν to anoint.] Anointed by God. *R.*

the′o-cra′si-a (-krā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. θεοκρασία.] = THEOCRASY.

theod. theode. † THEDE.

theodam. † THEEDOM.

The′o-das (thē′ō-dăs). *D. Bib.*

theoder. † THITHER.

the′o-di-cæ′a, the′o-di-ce′a (-dĭ-sē′ȧ), *n.* = THEODICY. [*R.*

the-od′i-cee. Var. of THEODICY.

the′o-di-dact′, *n.* [Gr. θεοδίδακτος taught of God; θεός God + διδάσκειν to teach.] One taught by God. *Obs.*

theodisc, *a.* [AS. *þēodisc.*] Of or belonging to a country. *Obs.*

The′o-do′ra (thē′ō-dō′rȧ: 201), *n.* [Gr. Θεοδώρα. See THEODORE.] Fem. of THEODORE; — fem. prop. name. It. *Teodora* (tā′ō-dō′rä); G. *Theodora* (tā′ō-dō′rä). — Dim *Dora.*

The′o-dore (thē′ō-dōr; 201), *n.* [L. *Theodorus,* Gr. Θεόδωρος; θεός God + δῶρον gift: cf. F. *Théodore.* Cf. DOROTHEA.] Lit., the gift of God; — masc. prop. name. L. *Theodorus* (-dō′rŭs); F. *Théodore* (tā′ō′dōr′); It. *Teodoro* (tā′ō-dō′rō); Sp. *Teodoro* (tā′ō-thō′rō; 146); G. *Theodor* (tā′ō-dōr); Russ. & Pol. *Feodor* (fā-ō′dōr).

The′o-do′re-a (thē′ō-dō′rē-ȧ: 201), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of European alpine asteraceous plants having thistlelike heads of purple flowers.

The-od′o-ric (thē-ŏd′ō-rĭk), *n.* [LL. *Theodoricus, Theodericus,* of Gothic origin, and akin to G. *Dietrich,* prop. ruler of the people. Cf. DERRICK.] Lit., powerful among the people; — masc. prop. name.

The′o-do′si-a (thē′ō-dō′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [Gr. Θεοδοσία; θεός God + δόσις a giving, gift.] Lit., gift of God; — fem. prop. name. It. *Teodosia* (tā′ō-dô′zyä); G. *Theodosia* (tā′ō-dō′zē-ä).

The′o-do′tian (-shăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Theodotus of Constantinople, of the 3d century, who taught that Jesus was merely human.

The′o-do′ti-us (-shĭ-ŭs). *D. Bib.*

The-od′o-tus (thē-ŏd′ō-tŭs). *Bib.*

theof, theofliche, theofte. † THIEF, THIEFLY, THEFT.

the-og′o-nism (thē-ŏg′ō-nĭz′m), *n.* Theogony. *Obs. or R.*

the-og′o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* An authority on theogony.

theol. *Abbr.* Theological; theology.

the-ol′a-try (thē-ŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n* [Gr. θεολατρεία service of God; θεός God + λατρεία service, worship.] Worship of a god. *R.*

the′o-log. Var. of THEOLOGUE.

the-ol′o-gal (thē-ŏl′ō-găl), *n.* [F. *théologal.*] *R. C. Ch.* A theologian attached to a cathedral or collegiate church to lecture on theology and the Holy Scriptures. He is usually, in England always, a canon (hence called *canon theologian*).

the-ol′o-gas′ter (-găs′tēr; thē-ŏl′ō-găs′tēr), *n.* [Formed like *poetaster:* cf. F. *théologastre.*] A quack in theology. *Rare.*

the-ol′o-gate (thē-ŏl′ō-gāt), *n.* See THEOLOGUE; -ATE.] Among the Jesuits, one of their houses of theological studies.

the′o-lo-gei′on (thē′ō-lō-gī′ŏn). Var. of THEOLOGIUM.

the-ol′o-ger (thē-ŏl′ō-jēr), *n.* A theologian. *Now Rare.*

the′o-lo′gi-an (thē′ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *a.* Theological. *Rare.*

the′o-log′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of THEOLOGICAL. See -LY.

the′o-log′ics (thē′ō-lŏj′ĭks), *n.* Theology. *Rare.*

the′o-log′i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [LL., prop., neut. a. See THEOLOGICAL.] Good wine, such as was used by monks. *Obs.*

the-ol′o-gist (thē-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* A theologian. *Now Rare.*

the′o-lo-gi′um (thē′ō-lō-jī′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. θεολογεῖον.] *Gr. Antiq.* A platform over a stage for actors playing gods.

the-ol′o-giz′er (thē-ŏl′ō-jīz′ēr), *n.* One who theologizes.

the′o-lo-gou′me-non (thē′ō-lō-gōō′mē-nŏn; -gou′mē-nŏn). Var. of THEOLOGUMENON.

the′o-lo-gu′me-non (-gōō′mē-nŏn; -gū′mē-nŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -MENA (-nȧ). [Gr. θεολογούμενον, neut. p. pr. pass. of θεολογεῖν to speak of God.] A name or epithet designating the Divine Being by some aspect, character, or embodiment; as, "Face of Jehovah" is a *theologumenon.*

the′o-ma′chi-a (-mā′kĭ-ȧ; -măk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = THEOMACHY.

the-om′a-gy (thē-ŏm′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεός god + μαγικος magic, μάγος one of the magi.] Divine wisdom. *Obs.* — **the′o-mag′ic** (thē′ō-măj′ĭk), **the′o-mag′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Obs.*

the′o-man′cy (thē′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεός a god + *-mancy:* cf. F. *théomancie,* Gr. θεομαντεία a spirit of prophecy.] Divination by the responses of oracles. — **the′o-man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a.*

the′o-min-y (thē′ō-mĭn-ĭ), *n.* Also **the-om′e-ni′a** (thē-ŏm′ē-nī′ȧ). [Gr. θεομηνια.] Divine wrath. *Obs.*

the′o-my-thol′o-gy (thē′ō-mĭ-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* A mixture of theology and mythology. *Rare.*

theone. theonne. † THEN.

theonene. † THENEN.

theoneward, *adv.* Thence. *Obs.*

the-on′o-man′cy (thē-ŏn′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεός god + ὄνομα name + *-mancy.*] Divination by invoking God. — **the-on′o-man′tist**, *n.* Both *Obs.*

the′o-pan′tism (thē′ō-păn′tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. θεός god + πᾶς, παντός, all.] Pantheism. *Rare.*

The′o-pas′chite (-păs′kīt), *n.* [Gr. θεοπασχίτης; θεός god + πάσχειν to suffer.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who held that in Christ's passion God suffered; — a name given about 518 to the Monophysites. Cf. PATRIPASSIAN. — **The′o-pas′chit-ism** (-kīt-ĭz′m), *n.* [Theophrastus.

Theoph. *Abbr.* Theophilus;

the-oph′a-ni′a (thē-ŏf′ȧ-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = THEOPHANY.

The′o-pha′ni-a (thē′ō-fā′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. τὰ θεοφάνια.] An ancient Greek spring festival at Delphi to celebrate Apollo's return from the Hyperboreans.

the′o-phile (thē′ō-fĭl; -fĭl), *n.* [Gr. θεόφιλος, θεοφιλής, dear to the gods: cf. F. *théophile* loving God.] One loving God or one loved by God. *Obs. or R.*

The-oph′i-lus (thē-ŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L. *Theophilus,* fr Gr. Θεόφιλος; θεός God + φίλος dear.] Lit., a lover of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Théophile* (tā′ō′fēl′); It. *Teofilo* (tā-ō′fē-lō); Sp. *Teófilo* (-ō′fē-lō); Pg. *Theophilo* (tā-ō′fē-lōō); G. *Theophilus* (-lōōs), *Gottlieb* (gŏt′lēp).

The′o-phras′ta (thē′ō-frăs′tȧ), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. Θεόφραστος, Theophrastus, name of a man; — so called because a former botanical name is found as an epithet of one Theophrastus.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs typifying the family Theophrastaceæ, containing 4 Haitian species.

The′o-phras-ta′ce-æ (-frăs-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Primulales) distinguished from Myrsinaceæ mainly by staminodia in the flowers. There are about 5 genera and 45 species, mainly tropical. *Jacquinia* is represented in South Florida. — **the′o-phras-ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

The′o-phro′ni-an (-frō′nĭ-ăn), *n.* An Agnoëte. See AGNOËTÆ **a.**

the′op-neus′ted (thē′ŏp-nūs′tĕd), *a.* Theopneustic. *Rare.*

theor. *Abbr.* Theorem.

the-or′bist (thē-ôr′bĭst), *n.* *Music.* A player on a theorbo.

the′o-rem. *v. t.* To formulate into a theorem. *Rare.*

the′o-re-mat′ic (thē′ō-rē-măt′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. θεωρηματικός.] Of, pertaining
the′o-re-mat′i-cal (-măt′ĭ-kăl) } to comprised in, or consisting of, a theorem or theorems.

the′o-ret′ic (-rĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. θεωρητικός: cf. L. *theoreticus*, F. *théorétique.*] **1.** Pertain-
the′o-ret′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to theory; depending on, or confined to, theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; as, *theoretical* learning; *theoretic* sciences.
2. *Kantianism.* Pert. to what is rather than what should be, to fact rather than conduct; — contrasted with *practical.*
Syn. — THEORETICAL, HYPOTHETICAL. THEORETICAL is opposed to *practical*, and applies to that which is concerned only with the speculative or scientific aspects of a subject; that is HYPOTHETICAL which is assumed for the purpose of argument or inference; as, "My *theoretical* and his practical knowledge together could not have failed. He should have worked upon my plans" (*Jane Austen*); to state a *hypothetical* case, to propound a *hypothetical* question. See THEORY.
theoretical diagram, *Bot.*, a floral diagram representing besides the visible members organs rudimentary or wanting, but theoretically a part of the floral structure. — **t. geometry**, speculative geometry. — **t. pendulum**, a simple pendulum. See PENDULUM, 1. — **t. reason.** See REASON, *n.*, 6. — **t. virtues**, *Aristotelianism*, the intellectual virtues, understanding, science, and wisdom. See VIRTUE, 4.

the′o-ret′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The speculative part of a science.

the-or′i-con (thē-ŏr′ĭ-kŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -CA (-kȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. θεωρικόν, prop. neut. of θεωρικός belonging to θεωρία a public spectacle. See THEORY.] *Gr. Antiq.* Orig., public money given at Athens to poor citizens to pay for seats for them at the theater; later, public money expended on festivals, sacrifices, public entertainments (esp. theatrical), and gifts to the people; — often in *pl.*

the′o-rist (thē′ō-rĭst), *n.* One who theorizes.

the′o-ri-za′tion (-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or product of theorizing; formation of a theory; speculation.

the′o-rize (thē′ō-rīz), *v. i.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). To form a theory or theories; to form opinions solely by theory; to speculate. — **the′o-riz′er** (-rīz′ẽr), *n.*

the′o-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *théorie*, L. *theoria*, Gr. θεωρία a beholding, spectacle, contemplation, speculation, fr. θεωρός a spectator, θεᾶσθαι to see, view. See THEATER.] **1.** Contemplation; speculation.
2. The general or abstract principles of any body of facts real or assumed; pure, as distinguished from applied, science or art; as, the *theory* of music or of medicine.
3. Apprehension or analysis of a given set of factors in their ideal relations to one another; as, essays in *theory.*
4. A general principle, formula, or ideal construction, offered to explain phenomena and rendered more or less plausible by evidence in the facts or by the exactness and relevancy of the reasoning; as, Lavoisier's *theory* of combustion; Adam Smith's *theory* of moral sentiments.

In its most proper acceptation, *theory* means the completed result of philosophical induction from experience. *J. S. Mill.*

5. A plan or scheme theoretically constructed.
6. *Math.* A body of theorems presenting a clear, rounded, and systematic view of a subject; as, the *theory* of equations, of forms, etc. (see in *Phrases*); the *theory* of probability.
Syn. — THEORY, HYPOTHESIS. In scientific usage, a HYPOTHESIS is a provisional conjecture regarding the causes or relations of certain phenomena; a THEORY is a hypothesis which has undergone verification, and which is applicable to a large number of related phenomena. In ordinary usage, *hypothesis* may denote any assumption without proof; *theory* is opposed to *practice*, sometimes to *fact.* See THEORETICAL, ASSUMPTION, CONJECTURE.
theory of divisions, *Math.*, the greater part of the theory of numbers, treating of their divisibility. — **t. of equations**, *Math.*, the doctrine of the functions of roots of an equation such as may be expressed as rational functions of the coefficients and certain irrational adjuncts of the equation. *Galois.* — **t. of exchanges**, *Physics*, a theory proposed in 1792 by the Swiss physicist Prévost, now universally accepted, according to which bodies at all temperatures are continually radiating heat, but a body at constant temperature receives as much radiation from neighboring bodies as it itself radiates. — **t. of forms**, *Math.*, that branch of the theory of numbers which inquires when a given function of integers may be made to assume a specified integral value by choice of integral values for certain unknowns. — **t. of functions**, *Math.*, the theory dealing with general qualitative rather than quantitative properties of functions of the complex variable, as distinguished from the **theory of functions of real variables.** — **t. of incasement.** = INCASEMENT THEORY. — **t. of knowledge.** = EPISTEMOLOGY. — **t. of preformation.** See PREFORMATION, 2. — **t.** *or* **law, of recapitulation**, *Biol.*, the theory that an individual in its embryological development passes through stages corresponding more or less to those which occurred in the evolution of its race. In many animals such correspondence is very evident.

the′o-soph′ic (-sŏf′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *théosophique.*] Of
the′o-soph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or pertaining to theosophy. — **the′o-soph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

the-os′o-phist (thē-ŏs′ō-fĭst), *n.* An adherent of theosophy.

the-os′o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεοσοφία knowledge of things divine, fr. θεόσοφος wise in the things of God; θεός God + σοφός wise: cf. F. *théosophie.*] **1.** Any system of philosophy or mysticism which proposes to attain intercourse with God and superior spirits, and consequent superhuman knowledge, by physical processes, as by the theurgic operations of some ancient Platonists, or by the chemical processes of the German fire philosophers; also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary illumination; esp., a direct insight into the processes of the divine mind, and the interior relations of the divine nature.
2. The doctrines and beliefs of a school or sect following, in the main, Buddhistic and Brahmanistic theories, esp. in teaching a pantheistic evolution and the doctrine of transmigration. The "Theosophical Society" was founded in New York in 1875, its declared aims being: (1) To form a nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, or color. (2) To promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions, and sciences, and demonstrate the importance of that study. (3) To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers latent in man.

the′ow (thā′ō), *n.* [AS. *þéow*, *þéo.*] *O. Eng. Hist.* A slave.

In the earliest English laws such slaves are found; the *theow* or slave simple: . . . the wite *theow* who is reduced to slavery because he cannot pay his debts. *William Stubbs.*

the′ra-lite (thē′rȧ-līt), *n.* [G. *theralith*; Gr. θηρᾶν to hunt for + λίθος stone.] *Petrog.* Any of a group of granitoid rocks, essentially of feldspar (plagioclase), nephelite, and augite; — so named in advance of their discovery.

Ther′a-peu′tæ (thĕr′ȧ-pū′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. θεραπευτής (pl. θεραπευταί) an attendant, servant, physician. See THERAPEUTIC.] *Eccl. Hist.* A name given to certain ascetics said to have dwelt anciently in the neighborhood of Alexandria, described in a work attributed to Philo.

The *Therapeutæ*, whether Jews or Christian monks, appear in Egypt, and most probably they were Egyptian Christians. *W. Robertson Smith.*

ther′a-peu′tic (-pū′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. θεραπευτικός, fr. θε-
ther′a-peu′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ραπευτής attendant, servant, θεραπεύειν to serve, take care of, treat medically, θέραψ attendant, servant: cf. F. *thérapeutique.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to the healing art; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases; curative. Cf. PROPHYLACTIC.

ther′a-peu′tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *thérapeutique.*] That part of medical science which treats of the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

ther′a-peu′tist (-tĭst), *n.* One skilled in therapeutics.

ther′a-py (thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεραπεία.] **a** Therapeutics; — now used chiefly in compounds, as hydro*therapy.* **b** Therapeutic quality; as, a *therapy* impaired by light. *R.*

there (thâr), *adv.* [ME. *ther* (also *thar*), AS. *þǣr*, also *þār*; akin to D. *daar*, G. *da*, *dar*, OHG. *dār*, Sw. & Dan. *der*, Icel. & Goth. *þar*, Skr. *tarhi* then, and E. *that.* See THAT, *pron.*] **1.** In or at that place; in or at a place other than that of the speaker; at that point; — opposed to *here.*

Darkness *there* might well
Seem twilight here. *Milton.*

2. Into or to that place; thither; — after verbs of motion or direction. "The rarest that e'er came *there.*" *Shak.*
3. At that point, stage, etc., regarded as a distinct place; as, he did not stop *there*, but continued his speech.
4. In that matter, relation, etc.; in that respect.

The law that threaten'd death becomes thy friend
And turns it to exile; *there* art thou happy. *Shak.*

5. Where; wherever; — a relative use. *Obs.*

Spend their good *there* it is reasonable. *Chaucer.*

☞ *There* is sometimes used in exclamation, calling the attention to something, esp. to something distant; as, *there, there! there*, see that! *There* is used like *that* in phrases of encouragement or approval; as, *there* 's a good boy. *There* is often used pronominally as a grammatical (esp. anticipatory) subject, and in this use, when introducing a sentence or clause, the verb precedes its subject.

A knight *there* was, and that a worthy man. *Chaucer.*
There is a path which no fowl knoweth. *Job* xxviii. 7.

Wherever *there* is a sense or perception, *there* some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*

Syn. — See THITHER.

there, *interj.* An exclamation of alarm, exultation, irritation, incitement, soothing, etc.; as, *there!* see what carelessness does; *there, there!* don't fret.

there′a-bout′ (thâr′ȧ-bout′) } *adv.* [The latter spelling is
there′a-bouts′ (-bouts′) } more commonly used.] [Cf. AS. *þǣrabūtan.*] **1.** Concerning that; about that. *Now R.*
2. Near that place.
3. Near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly.

Some three months since, or *thereabout.* *Suckling.*

there-aft′er (thâr-àf′tẽr), *adv.* [AS. *þǣræfter* after that. See THERE; AFTER.] **1.** After, or in pursuit or search of, that or them. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. After that; afterward.
3. According to that; accordingly.

To have a vigilant eye how books demean themselves as well as men; and *thereafter* to confine, imprison, and do sharpest justice on them as malefactors. *Milton.*

4. *Obs.* **a** Of that sort. "My audience is not *thereafter.*" *Latimer.* **b** In like manner; according.

there′a-gainst′ (thâr′ȧ-gĕnst′; *cf.* AGAINST), *adv.* Against that; against it; in opposition.

there-at′ (thâr-ăt′; 87), *adv.* [AS. *þǣræt.*] **1.** At that place; there. *Matt.* vii. 13.
2. At that occurrence or event; upon that; on that account.

For which cause it blusheth *thereat.* *Hooker.*

there-by′ (-bī′; 87), *adv.* [AS. *þǣrbig.*] **1.** By that; by that means; in consequence of that. *Job* xxii. 21.
2. Connected with that. "*Thereby* hangs a tale." *Shak.*
3. Thereabout; beside that; near by; — said of place, number, etc.
4. By it; in possession of it. *Archaic.* "He might not come *thereby.*" *Chaucer.*

there-for′ (-fôr′), *adv.* [*there* + *for.* Cf. THEREFORE.] For that or this; in return for that or this; for it.

there′fore (thâr′fōr; thûr′-; 201; *formerly, as in senses 1 & 2, there-fore′*), *adv. & conj.* [ME. *therfore.* See THERE, FORE, *prep.*, FOR; cf. THEREFOR.] **1.** = THEREFOR. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Behold, we have forsaken all, and followed thee; what shall we have *therefore?* *Matt.* xix. 27.

2. On that point; in that or this respect. *Obs.*
3. For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; for that; on that account; consequently.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

Syn. — THEREFORE, WHEREFORE, CONSEQUENTLY, ACCORDINGLY, SO, THEN agree in denoting sequence, usually causal; they differ in the closeness of connection or degree of formality implied. THEREFORE and WHEREFORE are the most formal, and are employed esp. in strict reasoning; CONSEQUENTLY denotes close causal or logical sequence; ACCORDINGLY is freer and less formal; SO and THEN are lighter, and do not necessarily imply a close inference. See BECAUSE.

there-from′ (thâr-frŏm′; 87), *adv.* From this or that.

Turn not aside *therefrom.* *Josh.* xxiii. 6.

there-in′ (-ĭn′; 87), *adv.* [AS. *þǣrin*, or *þǣrinne.*] **1.** In or into that or this place, time, or thing. *Wycliffe.*
2. In that particular or respect.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shak.*

3. Inside; within doors. *Scot.*

there-in′aft′er (thâr-ĭn′àf′tẽr), *adv.* In the following part of that (writing, document, speech, and the like).

there-in′be-fore′ (-bē-fōr′; 201), *adv.* In the preceding part of that (writing, document, book, etc.).

there-in′to (-ĭn′too; -ĭn-tōō′), *adv.* Into that or this.

there-of′ (thâr-ŏv′; -ŏf′; 87, 277), *adv.* [AS. *þǣrof.*] **1.** Of that, this, or it.

In the day that thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt . . . die. *Gen.* ii. 17.

2. From that or this cause or particular; therefrom.
3. *Obs.* **a** With respect to that. **b** Thereby.

there-on′ (thâr-ŏn′; 87), *adv.* [AS. *þǣron.* See THERE; ON.] On that or this. *Chaucer.*

Then the king said, Hang him *thereon.* *Esther* vii. 9.

there-out′ (-out′), *adv.* [AS. *þǣrūt*, or *þǣrūte.*] **1.** Out of that or this; therefrom. *Archaic.* *Lev.* ii. 2.
2. On the outside; out of doors. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. Therefore. *Obs.*

there-to′ (-tōō′; 87), *adv.* [AS. *þǣrtō.*] **1.** To that or this.
2. Besides; moreover; also. *Now Rare.* *Spenser.*

there′to-fore′ (thâr′tōō-fōr′; 201), *adv.* Up to that time; until then; before then; — correlative with *heretofore.*

there-un′der (thâr-ŭn′dẽr), *adv.* [AS. *þǣrunder.*] Under that or this.

there′un-to′ (thâr′ŭn-tōō′), *adv.* Unto that or this; thereto; besides. *Shak.*

there′up-on′ (-ŭ-pŏn′), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *þǣruppan.*] **1.** Upon that or this; thereon.
2. On account, or in consequence, of that; therefore.

[He] hopes to find you forward, . . .
And *thereupon* he sends you this good news. *Shak.*

3. Immediately after that; at once; without delay.

there-with′ (thâr-wĭth′; -wĭth′; *cf.* HEREWITH), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *þǣrwiþ.*] **1.** With that or this.

I have learned in whatsoever state I am, *therewith* to be content. *Phil.* iv. 11.

2. At the same time, or in the same connection. *Obs.*

To speak of strength and *therewith* hardiness. *Chaucer.*

3. At the same time; forthwith; thereupon.
4. Moreover; besides; withal; for all that. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

there′with-al′ (thâr′wĭth-ôl′), *adv.* **1.** Over and above; besides; moreover.

And *therewithal* it was full poor and bad. *Chaucer.*

2. With that or this; therewith; at the same time.

Thy slanders I forgive; and *therewithal*
Remit thy other forfeits. *Shak.*

the-ri′a-ca (thē-rī′ȧ-kȧ), *n.* [L. *theriaca* an antidote to snake bites, Gr. θηριακή. See TREACLE.] **1.** *Old Med.* An antidote to poison; esp., a compound of sixty-four drugs pulverized and reduced with honey to an electuary; — called also *theriaca Andromachi*, and *Venice treacle.*
2. Treacle; molasses. *British Pharm.*

the-ri′a-cal (thē-rī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *thériacal.*] Of or pertaining to theriaca; medicinal.

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the′o-rem′a-tist (thē′ō-rĕm′ȧ-tĭst), *a.* One who constructs theorems.
the′o-rem′ic (-ĭk), *a.* Theorematic.
the′o-rem-ist, *n.* A theorematist. *Obs.*
the′o-ret′ic (thē′ō-rĕt′ĭk), *n.* = THEORETICS.
the′o-ret′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of THEORETICAL.
the′o-re-ti′cian (-rĕ-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A theorist.
theorf. † THERF.
the-o′ri-a (thē-ō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [L. See THEORY.] **1.** See *Cit.* "A correct *theoria* or physical and logical argumentation deducing from primary laws all the phenomena constitutes the noblest achievement of man in science." *Encyc. Brit.*
2. [Gr. θεωρία.] *Gr. Antiq.* A state religious embassy chiefly sent to Panhellenic festivals or to consult oracles.
the-or′ic (thē-ŏr′ĭk), *a.* [See THEORICON.] *Gr. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to a public spectacle. — **theoric fund.** = THEORICON.
the′o-ric (thē′ō-rĭk), *a.* Also **the-or′i-cal** (thē-ŏr′ĭ-kăl). [Cf. F. *théorique.* See THEORY.] Relating to, or skilled in, theory. *Obs.* — **the-or′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
the′o-ric (thē′ō-rĭk), *n.* [OF. *theorique*; cf. L. *theorice.*] Speculation; theory. *Obs.*
theorique. † THEORIC.
the′o-rize, *v. t.* To make a theory about. *Rare.*
theos. † THESE, THIS.
theos. Obs. genitive sing. form of THE.
theos. *Abbr.* Theosophical; theosophist; theosophy.
the′o-soph (thē′ō-sŏf), **the-os′o-pher** (thē-ŏs′ō-fẽr), *n.* A theosophist.
the-os′o-phism (-fĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *théosophisme.*] Belief in theosophy.
the-os′o-phis′ti-cal (-fĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* = THEOSOPHICAL.
the-os′o-phize (thē-ŏs′ō-fīz), *v. i.* See -IZE.
theoster, theostre. † THESTER.
the′o-tech′ny (thē′ō-tĕk′nĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεός god + τέχνη art, craft.] A scheme or collective total of supernatural beings taking part in human affairs; also, the introduction of such beings into the action of a poem, as in the Iliad. — **the′o-tech′nic** (-tĕk′nĭk), *a.*
theothe. † TITHE.
The-ot′o-kos, The-ot′o-cos (thē-ŏt′ō-kŏs), *n.* [Gr. θεοτόκος; θεός god + root of τίκτειν to bear.] *Theol.* Mother of God; — an epithet of the Virgin Mary. Cf. DEIPARA, NESTORIAN, *n.*
theovene. Obs. pl. of THIEF.
theowe. † THEW, custom, etc.
theowedom. † THEWDOM.
the′ow-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. [AS. *þéow*, a., not free.] A theow.
the′ox-e′ni-a (thē′ŏk-sē′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. θεοξένια.] *Gr. Antiq.* The feasting of a god.
thequether. † THOUGHWHETHER.
ther. † TAR, THAR.
ther. Obs. or dial. var. of THEIR.
ther. Obs. or Scot. var. of THERE.
ther. Obs. gen. and dat. sing. fem. form of THE.
theraboute. † THEREABOUT.
Ther′a-ca (thĕr′ȧ-kȧ). *D. Bib.*
The-ræ′an (thē-rē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Theraeus.*] Of or pert. to the island of Thera, north of Crete.
ther′a-peu′sis (thĕr′ȧ-pū′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Therapeutics.
ther′a-peu′tic (-tĭk), *n.* A healing or curative medicine.
Ther′a-peu′tic, *n.* One of the Therapeutæ. — *a.* Pert. to Therapeutæ.
ther′a-peu′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of THERAPEUTICAL.
Ther′a-phos′i-dæ (-fŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. θήρ an animal + ἀφοσιοῦν to dedicate, devote.] *Zoöl.* A family of large spiders with four lung slits and the terminal joint of the chelicerae moving horizontally. It includes the trapdoor spiders, bird spiders, and their allies. **Ther′a-pho′sa** (-fō′sȧ) is the type genus. — **ther′a-phose** (thĕr′ȧ-fōs), *a.* & *n.* — **ther′a-phos′id** (-fŏs′ĭd), *n.*
theraphyn. † TERAPHIM.
ther′a-pist (thĕr′ȧ-pĭst). Var. of THERAPEUTIST. *Rare.*
therapon. † THEREUPON.
The′ras (thē′răs). *Bib.*
theratour, *adv.* [Cf. THERE; OUT; OVER.] Over or more than that. *Obs.*
therayein. † THEREAGAIN.
therbi. † THEREBY.
therbifore. † THEREBEFORE.
there. † THEIR.
there. Obs. dative feminine of THE.
there, *n.* An abstraction of mere position in apposition (to a "here"). See HERE, *n.*
there′a-gain′, thereagains, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *þǣrongéan.*] Thereagainst. *Obs.*
there′a-mong′, *adv.* Among them or it. *R.*
therean. † THEREON.
there′-a-nent′, *adv.* Concerning that. *Obs. or Scot.*
thereas, *conj.* Where. *Obs.*
there′a-way′, *adv.* There.
there′be-fore′, *adv.* Also **there′bi-forn′**. Before that time. *Obs.*
there-ben′ (thâr-bĕn′), *adv.* Within; in an inner room. *Scot.*
there′be-side′, *adv.* By the side of that. *Rare.*
the-reck′ly (thē-rĕk′lĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. corrupt. form of DIRECTLY.
there-down′, *adv.* Downwards; below. *Obs.*
there-forth′, *adv.* *Obs.* **a** By that way. **b** In the open air.
there-fro′, *adv.* Thence. *Obs.*
there-hence′, *adv.* Thence; on that account. *Obs.*
there′in-til′, *adv.* Therein. *Obs.*
theremid, *adv.* Therewith. *Obs.*
ther′ence (thâr′ĕns). Dial. var. of THEREHENCE.
there′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
there-next′, *adv.* Next to it; soon after. *Obs.*
there-nigh′, *adv.* Near to that place. *Obs.*
the′re-ol′o-gist (thē′rē-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* Therapeutist.
the′re-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Therapeutics.
there-o′ver, *adv.* Over that.
The-re′sa (tĕ-rē′sȧ; -zȧ), *n.* [F. *Thérèse* or Sp. or It. *Teresa*; all fr. L. *Therasia.*] Fem. prop. name. F. *Thérèse* (tā′râz′); It. *Teresa* (tā-rĕ′zä); Sp. *Teresa* (tā-rā′sä); Pg. *Theresa* (tā-rā′zä); G. *Therese* (tĕ-rā′zĕ). — Dim. *Ter′ry*, *Tra′cy.*
the-rese′ (tĕ-rēs′), *n.* [Prob. so called from Maria *Theresa.*] A woman's gauze kerchief worn on the head in the 18th century. *Obs. or Hist.*
there-thence′, *adv.* Thence. *Obs.*
there-through′, *adv.* **a** Through that. **b** Because. *Obs.*
there-til′, there-till′ (*Scot.* thâr-tĭl′), *adv.* Thither; also, in addition to. *Obs. or Scot.*
theretoward, *adv.* Towards it. *Obs.*
there-up′, *adv.* Up there; above; also, heretofore. *Obs.*
The-rev′i-dæ (thē-rĕv′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. θηρεύειν to hunt.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the stiletto flies.
therevore. † THEREFORE.
there-while′, *adv.* In the mean time; whilst. *Obs.*
there-whiles′, *adv.* = THEREWHILE. *Obs.*
there′with-in′, *adv.* Within that. *Rare.*
therf. † THAR, *v.*
therf, *a.* [AS. *þeorf*; akin to OHG. *derb*, Icel. *þjarfr.*] Not fermented; unleavened. *Obs.*
therf′ling, *n.* [AS. *þeorfling*, fr. *þeorf* unfermented.] Anything unfermented. *Obs.*
therforne, *adv.* Therefore. *Obs.*
therfro. † THEREFRO.
therhuile. † THEREWHILE.
the′ri-ac (thē′rĭ-ăk), *n.* [F.

the′ri-an-throp′ic (thē′rĭ-ăn-thrŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*therio-* + Gr. ἄνθρωπος man.] Combining human and bestial form, as the centaur; also, pert. to religions in which the deities worshiped are conceived as partly human, partly animal in form. — **the′ri-an′thro-pism** (-ăn′thrō-pĭz′m), *n.*

the′ri-o- (thē′rĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek θηρίον, *beast*, dim. of Greek θήρ beast.

the′ri-o-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk) } *a.* [Gr. θηριόμορφος; θηρίον wild beast + μορφή form.] Having an animal form; as, *theriomorphic* gods.
the′ri-o-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs) }

-therium. A Modern Latin suffix from Greek θηρίον, *beast*.

therm (thûrm), *n.* [Cf. F. *thermes*, pl. See THERMÆ.] **1.** A hot bath; hence, any bath or pool of water. *Obs.*
2. *Physics.* [Gr. θέρμη heat.] The greater calorie, equal to 4.2 × 10⁷ ergs; — a name proposed by a committee of the British Association of Science, in 1896. Sometimes also: **a** The small calorie. **b** A practical unit equal to 1,000 great calories.

ther′mæ (thûr′mē), *n. pl.* [L. See THERMAL.] Warm springs or baths; specif., *Class. Antiq.*, the baths of a public establishment for bathing; also, the establishment.

therm′æs-the′si-a, therm′es-the′si-a (thûrm′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *thermo-* + *æsthesia.*] *Physiol.* Sensitiveness to heat.

therm′æs-the′si-om′e-ter (-ĕs-thē′sĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Also **therm′es-the′si-om′e-ter.** [*thermæsthesia* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for testing thermæsthesia.

ther′mal (thûr′măl), *a.* [L. *thermae* hot springs, fr. Gr. θέρμαι, pl. of θέρμη heat, fr. θερμός hot, warm, θέρειν to warm, make hot; akin to L. *formus* warm (cf. FORCEPS), and perh. to E. *warm.*] **1.** Of or pert. to thermæ.
2. Of or pert. to heat; warm; hot; as, *thermal* waters.
thermal conductivity, *Physics*, capability to conduct heat; also, the quantity of heat that passes in unit time through unit area of plate whose thickness is unity, when its opposite faces differ in temperature by one degree. — **t. equator,** *Meteor.*, the region of the earth inclosed within the annual isotherms of 80°, including the northern part of South America and the greater part of Africa and India; also, the middle line of this belt. — **t. metamorphism.** See METAMORPHISM, 2. — **t. paradox,** *Physics*, a well-known experiment in heat in which a flask of boiling water, having been removed from the flame, corked, and inverted, is made to boil again by the application of cold. The effect of the cold is to reduce the pressure of the vapor and thus lower the boiling point of the water. — **t. parameters,** *Math.*, u and v (through which x, y, z are expressed) when $ds^2 = E(du^2 + dv^2)$, $G = E$, $F = 0$, ds being the curve element and E, F, G the fundamental magnitudes of first order. — **t. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM, 2. — **t. unit,** *Physics*, a unit chosen for the comparison or calculation of quantities of heat, as the calorie or the British thermal unit.

ther-man′ti-dote (thẽr-măn′tĭ-dōt), *n.* [Gr. θέρμη heat + *antidote.*] A device for circulating and cooling the air, consisting essentially of a kind of rotating wheel fitted in a window and incased in wet tatties. *India.*

ther′ma-tol′o-gy (thûr′mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. θέρμη heat + *-logy.*] Science of heat, esp. of using hot springs, baths, etc., in treating disease. — **ther′ma-tol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ther′mic (thûr′mĭk), *a.* [Gr. θέρμη heat.] Of or pertaining to heat; due to heat; thermal; as, *thermic* lines.
thermic anomaly, *Meteor.*, the difference of the mean temperature of a place from the normal temperature of its latitude. — **t. balance.** = BOLOMETER. — **t. fever,** *Med.*, fever due to sunstroke. — **t. weight.** = HEAT WEIGHT.

Ther′mi-dor′ (tĕr′mē′dôr′; *E.* thûr′mĭ-dôr′), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. θέρμη heat + δῶρον gift.] The eleventh month of the French Revolutionary calendar, commencing July 19. See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

Ther′mi-do′ri-an (thûr′mĭ-dō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [F. *thermidorien.* See THERMIDOR.] Lit., of or pert. to Thermidor; hence, designating, or pert. to, the Thermidorians. — *n.* *F. Hist.* One who shared in, or sympathized with, the overthrow of Robespierre, on the 9th Thermidor (July 27), 1794.

ther′mite (thûr′mīt), *n.* Also **ther′mit.** [Gr. θέρμη heat + *-ite.*] A mixture of aluminium in fine grains or filings with some metallic oxide, usually of iron or of chromium. On being heated by a priming, as of magnesium powder, the aluminium combines violently with the oxygen of the oxide, setting free the metal, producing a fluid slag, and generating great heat. It is used in welding steel rails and for other purposes. By extension, any of various mixtures of a metal (as calcium or magnesium) or metallic alloy with a metallic compound, having similar properties. The process of welding, casting, etc., with thermite is called the **thermite process.**

ther′mo- (thûr′mō-). Combining form from Greek θέρμη, *heat*, θερμός, *hot, warm*, as in *thermo*chemistry; specif., abbr. of *thermoelectric*, as in *thermo*battery.

ther′mo-an′æs-the′si-a *or* **-an′es-the′si-a** (-ăn′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Loss of power to distinguish heat or cold by touch.

ther′mo-bar′o-graph (-băr′ō-grȧf), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for recording simultaneously the pressure and temperature of a gas; a combined thermograph and barograph.

ther′mo-ba-rom′e-ter (-bȧ-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Physics.* **a** A hypsometer. **b** A siphon barometer adapted to be used also as a thermometer.

ther′mo-bat′ter-y (-băt′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A thermopile.

ther′mo-cau′ter-y (-kô′tẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Surg.* Cautery by the application of heat.

ther′mo-chem′ic (-kĕm′ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or obtained by, thermochemistry.
ther′mo-chem′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

ther′mo-chem′ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who makes a specialty of, or one who is versed in, thermochemistry.

ther′mo-chem′is-try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* That branch of chemical science which treats of the relations existing between chemical action and heat. See ENDOTHERMIC, EXOTHERMIC.

ther′mo-chro′ic (-krō′ĭk), *a.* [*thermo-* + *-chroic.*] Pert. to or designating heat rays that have undergone selective absorption and are therefore analogous to colored light rays.

ther′mo-chro′sy (thûr′mō-krō′sĭ; thẽr-mŏk′rō-sĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + Gr. χρῶσις coloring.] *Physics.* The property of being or becoming thermochroic.

ther′mo-cou′ple (thûr′mō-kŭp′′l), *n.* A thermoelectric couple.

ther′mo-cur′rent (-kŭr′ĕnt), *n.* *Physics.* A current developed or set in motion by heat; specif., an electric current, in a heterogeneous circuit, due to differences of temperature between the junctions of the substances of which the circuit is composed. See THERMOELECTRICITY.

ther′mo-dif-fu′sion (-dĭ-fū′zhŭn), *n.* Thermal diffusion.

ther′mo-din (thûr′mō-dĭn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. θέρμη heat.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance derived from urethane, used in medicine as an antipyretic, etc.

ther′mo-dy-nam′ic (-dī-năm′ĭk; -dĭ-) } *a.* *Physics.* Relating to thermodynamics; caused or operated by force due to the application of heat. — **ther′mo-dy-nam′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ther′mo-dy-nam′i-cal (-năm′ĭ-kăl) }
thermodynamic function. See ENTROPY.

ther′mo-dy-nam′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science which treats of the mechanical action or relations of heat.

ther′mo-e-lec′tric (-ē-lĕk′trĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to thermoelectricity.
ther′mo-e-lec′tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) }
thermoelectric couple *or* **pair,** *Elec.*, a union of two conductors, as bars or wires of dissimilar metals joined at their extremities, for producing a thermoelectric current. — **t. inversion,** reversal in direction of a current produced by a thermocouple when the difference of temperature is increased beyond a certain neutral point. — **t. multiplier,** *Elec.*, a thermopile. — **t. pair.** *Elec.* = THERMOELECTRIC COUPLE. — **t. pile,** a thermopile. — **t. power of a metal,** electromotive force of a pair composed of the metal in question and of a standard metal (lead) when the difference in temperature of the two junctions is one degree Centigrade. — **t. series,** a series of conductors arranged in the order of their thermoelectric powers. — **t. thermometer.** See THERMOMETER.
— **ther′mo-e-lec′tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ther′mo-e-lec-tric′i-ty (-ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Electricity produced by the direct action of heat, as by the unequal heating of a circuit composed of two dissimilar metals; also, the branch of electricity that deals with such phenomena. Wherever two dissimilar conductors come in contact there is a difference of electric potential, and if their other ends are joined and the two junctions maintained at different temperatures an electric current will be produced in the circuit thus formed. Conversely, when a current passes through such a junction a heating or cooling occurs, according to the direction of the current (Peltier effect). The thermoelectric properties of most metals vary with the temperature, hence electromotive force is also observed at the junction of two differently heated portions of a metal.

ther′mo-e-lec-trom′e-ter (-trŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument to measure the strength of an electric current by the heat which it produces, or to determine the heat developed by it.

ther′mo-e-lec′tro-mo′tive (-ē-lĕk′trō-mō′tĭv), *a.* Pert. to or designating the force causing thermoelectric currents.

ther′mo-el′e-ment (-ĕl′ē-mĕnt), *n.* A thermoelectric couple.

ther′mo-ex-ci′to-ry (-ĕk-sī′tō-rĭ), *a.* *Physiol.* Exciting the production of heat in the body.

ther′mo-gal′va-nom′e-ter (-găl′vȧ-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* A galvanometer combined with a thermocouple, for detecting and measuring small differences of temperature.

ther′mo-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol.* Production of heat in the body by oxidation, etc. — **ther′mo-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

ther′mo-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Relating to heat, or to the production of heat; producing heat; thermogenous.

ther-mog′e-nous (thẽr-mŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*thermo-* + *-genous.*] *Physiol.* Producing heat; thermogenic.

ther′mo-gram (thûr′mō-grăm), *n.* *Physics.* The trace or record made by means of a thermograph.

ther′mo-graph (-grȧf), *n.* A self-registering thermometer.

ther-mog′ra-phy (thẽr-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-graphy.*] Any process of writing involving the use of heat.

ther′mo-in-hib′i-to-ry (thûr′mō-ĭn-hĭb′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to or designating nerves whose function is to inhibit the production of heat in the body.

ther′mo-junc′tion (-jŭngk′shŭn), *n.* *Elec.* A junction of two dissimilar conductors used to produce a thermoelectric current, as in one form of pyrometer; a thermocouple.

ther′mo-la′bile (-lā′bĭl; -lăb′ĭl; *cf.* LABILE), *a.* [*thermo-* + *labile.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Sensitive to heat; — said of substances, as immune bodies, which lose their characteristic properties on being heated to or somewhat above 55° C.

ther′mo-lu′mi-nes′cence (-lū′mĭ-nĕs′ĕns), *n.* *Physics.* Luminescence exhibited by a substance on being moderately heated. It is shown esp. by certain substances that have been exposed to the action of light or to the cathode rays. — **ther′mo-lu′mi-nes′cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

ther-mol′y-sis (thẽr-mŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-lysis.*] **1.** *Chem.* Dissociation by heat.
2. *Physiol.* The loss of heat from the body.

ther′mo-lyt′ic (thûr′mō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to thermolysis.

ther′mo-lyze (thûr′mō-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). *Chem.* To subject to thermolysis.

ther-mom′e-ter (thẽr-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *thermomètre.* See THERMAL.] Any device for measuring temperature. Strictly speaking, temperature is not a measurable property, but its rise and fall can be estimated in terms of accompanying changes. In most thermometers the expansion and contraction of a liquid or gas are utilized. The common form consists of a glass tube of capillary bore, terminating in a bulb, and containing mercury or alcohol, which indicates the degree of heat to which it is exposed by the amount of space it occupies, as shown by the position of the top of the liquid column on a graduated scale. See CENTIGRADE, FAHRENHEIT, REAUMUR. See also REGISTER THERMOMETER. The **gas thermometer** consists of a body of gas suitably confined so that its changes of volume (at constant pressure) or changes of pressure (at constant volume) can be noted. Physicists have adopted as a standard the constant volume hydrogen thermometer, in connection with the centigrade scale. The **metallic thermometer** indicates changes of temperature by the expansion or contraction of rods or strips of metal. **Electric thermometers** are of two kinds: (1) **Resistance thermometers,** based on the increase in the electric resistance of metals with increase in the temperature. Usually the resistance of a platinum wire is measured, when the instrument is called also a **platinum thermometer.** (2) **Thermoelectric thermometers,** essentially thermoelectric couples. Temperatures may also be measured by means of a set of cones fusing at different points, by the calorimeter, etc. Cf. PYROMETER, **b.**

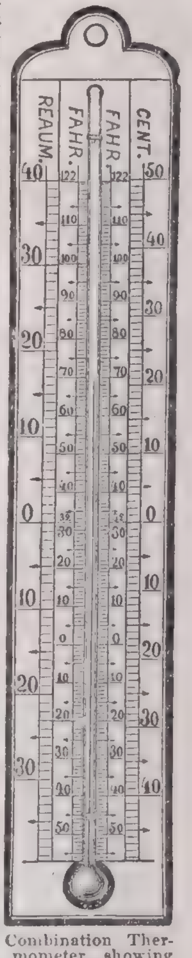

Combination Thermometer showing Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur Scales, and their relative gradation.

☞ To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$; to reduce degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$ and add 32°. To reduce degrees Reaumur to degrees centigrade, multiply by $\frac{5}{4}$.

ther′mo-met′ric (thûr′mō-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *thermométrique.*] Of or pert. to a thermometer or thermometry; made or ascertained by means of a thermometer.
ther′mo-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) }
thermometric conductivity, *Physics*, the thermal conductivity when the unit of heat used is the heat required to raise a unit volume one degree.
— **ther′mo-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ther′mo-met′ro-graph (-mĕt′rō-grȧf), *n.* [*thermo-* + *metro-* + *-graph.*] A self-registering thermometer.

ther-mom′e-try (thẽr-mŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* The measurement of temperature.

ther′mo-mo′tive (thûr′mō-mō′tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to the production of motion by heat; — used specif. with reference to hot-air engines.

ther′mo-mo′tor (-tẽr), *n.* A heat engine; a hot-air engine.

ther′mo-neu-ro′sis (-nū-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** A neurosis caused by exposure to heat. **b** A neurosis causing rise or fall of a body's temperature.

ther′mo-neu-tral′i-ty (-nū-trăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Chem.* Neutrality as regards heat effects. See LAW OF THERMONEUTRALITY.

ther′mo-phil′ic (-fĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*thermo-* + *-phil* + *-ic.*] Heat-loving; — applied esp. to certain bacteria.

ther′mo-phone (thûr′mō-fōn), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-phone.*] **1.** A portable form of telethermometer, using a telephone in connection with a differential thermometer.
2. A telephone involving heat effects, as changes in temperature (hence in length) due to pulsations of the line current in a fine wire connected with the receiver diaphragm.

ther′mo-phore (-fōr; 201), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-phore.*] An apparatus for conveying heat, as a case containing material which retains its heat for a considerable period.

ther′mo-pile (-pīl), *n.* [*thermo-* + *pile* a heap.] *Physics.* An apparatus consisting of a number of thermoelectric couples, as of antimony and bismuth or of copper sulphide and German silver, combined so as to multiply the effect. It is used to generate electric currents for certain purposes and also, in a very sensitive form, for determining slight differences in temperature.

ther′mo-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [*thermo-* + *-plastic.*] Designating a kind of putty made of ordinary putty mixed with tallow or a nondrying oil to give it a lasting pliability and enable it to take up the expansion and contraction of large panes of glass exposed to alternate heat and cold.

Ther-mop′sis (thẽr-mŏp′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. θέρμος lupine + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic fabaceous herbs having trifoliolate stipulate leaves and showy yellow or purple racemose flowers. Several are cultivated.

ther′mo-reg′u-la′tor (thûr′mō-rĕg′ū-lā′tẽr), *n.* *Physics.* A device for the regulation of temperature; a thermostat.

ther′mo-scope (thûr′mō-skōp), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for indicating changes of temperature without accurate measurement in degrees, esp. one contrived by Count Rumford which, as modified by Professor Leslie, was later called the *differential thermometer*.
— **ther′mo-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), **ther′mo-scop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ther′mo-scop′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ther′mo-si′phon (-sī′fŏn), *n.* An arrangement of siphon tubes for assisting circulation in a liquid.

ther′mo-sta′ble (-stā′b′l), *a.* [*thermo-* + *stable* fixed.] *Physiol. Chem.* Capable of being heated to or somewhat above 55° C. without loss of special properties; — said of immune substances, etc.

ther′mo-stat (thûr′mō-stăt), *n.* [*thermo-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Physics.* An automatic device for regulating temperature by utilizing the expansion of solids, liquids, or gases subjected to heat, as in opening or closing

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thériaque, OF. *tiriaque*, *tiriacle.* See THERIACA, TREACLE.] Theriaca.
the′ri-al (thē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Theriac.
theribynte. ✝ TEREBINTH.
The′ri-di′i-dæ (thē′rĭ-dī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. θηρίδιον a small animal + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of spiders, usually with a small globose body and slender legs. **The-rid′i-um** (thē-rĭd′ĭ-ŭm) is the type genus.
the′ri-od′ic (thē′rĭ-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. θηριώδης.] Malignant.
The′ri-o-don′ta (-ō-dŏn′tȧ), **The′ri-o-don′ti-a** (-shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *therio-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* An order or suborder of theromorphous reptiles with teeth differentiated into incisors, prominent canines, and multicuspid or tuberculated molars. They are mostly known from skulls found in the Permian and Triassic formations of South Africa. In older classifications the division is nearly or quite equivalent to Theromorpha. — **the′ri-o-dont′** (thē′rĭ-ō-dŏnt′), *a.* & *n.*
the′ri-o-man′cy (thē′rĭ-ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*therio-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of wild animals.
therke. ✝ THARK.
therl. ✝ THIRL.
therm. Var. of THARM.
therm. *Abbr.* Thermometer.
ther′mal-ge′si-a (thûr′măl-jē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *thermo-* + *algesia.*] *Med.* Production of pain by the application of heat.
ther′mal-ly, *adv.* of THERMAL.
ther-man′tic (thẽr-măn′tĭk), *n.* [Gr. θερμαντικός capable of heating: cf. F. *thermantique*, n.] Medicine to promote heat. *Obs.*
ther′me-fy, *v. t.* [Gr. θέρμη heat + *-fy.*] To heat (one's self) by overeating. *Obs.*
Ther′me-leth (thûr′mē-lĕth). *Bib.*
ther-met′o-graph (thẽr-mĕt′ō-grȧf), **ther-met′ro-graph** (-rō-grȧf), *n.* = THERMOMETROGRAPH.
[Thermic.]
ther′mi-cal (thûr′mĭ-kăl), *a.*
ther′mi-cal-ly, *adv.* of THERMIC, THERMICAL. See -LY.
thermide. ✝ THEREMID.
ther-mif′u-gin (thẽr-mĭf′ū-jĭn; -jēn; 184), *n.* [Gr. θέρμη heat + L. *fugere* to flee.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance used as an antipyretic. Chemically, it is the sodium salt of a complex derivative of quinoline.
ther′mo-dy-nam′i-cist (thûr′mō-dī-năm′ĭ-sĭst; -dĭ-), *n.* See -IST.
ther′mo-gen (thûr′mō-jĕn), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-gen.*] *Old Chem.* Caloric; heat, regarded as a material but imponderable substance.
ther-mog′e-ny (thẽr-mŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* = THERMOGENESIS.
ther′mo-kin′e-mat′ics (thûr′mō-kĭn′ē-măt′ĭks; -kī′nē-), *n.* The study of the motion or motive power of heat.
ther-mol′o-gy (thẽr-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-logy.*] The science of, or a treatise on, heat.
ther′mo-mag-net′ic (thûr′mō-măg-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* Pyromagnetic. — **ther′mo-mag′net-ism,** *n.*
ther′mo-met′a-mor′phism, *n.* *Geol.* Metamorphism due to heat.
[thermopile.]
ther′mo-mul′ti-pli′er, *n.* A
ther′mo-na′trite (thûr′mō-nā′trīt), *n.* [*thermo-* + *natron* + *-ite.*] Native hydrous sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3 \cdot H_2O$, found in some lakes and alkali soils.
ther′mo-pair (thûr′mō-pâr′), *n.* *Elec.* A thermoelectric couple.
ther-moph′i-lous (thẽr-mŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* Thermophilic.
ther′mo-pol′yp-nœ′a (thûr′mō-pŏl′ĭp-nē′ȧ), *n.* [*thermo-* + *poly-* + Gr. πνοιή breath.] *Physiol.* Rapid breathing caused by exposure to heat. — **ther′mo-pol′yp-nœ′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

the damper of a heating furnace, regulating supply of gas, or the like; also, an automatic alarm on the same principle operating by electricity.

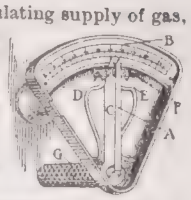

Thermostat. A Pointer, recording temperatures on Scale B. C Arm, carrying Electric Contact Pieces D, E (adjusted by Screw F), that can be set at any position on B. Contact of A with D or E rings an alarm or operates a temperature-regulating apparatus. G Perforated Tube containing recording Thermometer Tube.

ther′mo-stat′ic (thûr′mō-stăt′ĭk), *a. Physics.* Of or pert. to, or made or effected by, the thermostat. — **ther′-mo-stat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ther′mo-stat′ics (-ĭks), *n.* [*thermo-* + *statics.*] *Physics.* That part of the science of heat treating of thermal equilibrium.

ther′mo-sys-tal′tic (-sĭs-tăl′tĭk), *a. Physiol.* Influenced in its contraction by heat or cold; — said of a muscle.

ther′mo-tac′tic (-tăk′tĭk), *a. Physiol.* Of or relating to thermotaxis.

ther′mo-tank (thûr′mō-tăŋk), *n.* [*thermo-* + *tank.*] A tank containing pipes through which circulates steam, water, air, or the like, for heating or cooling; — used in some heating and ventilation systems.

ther′mo-tax′ic (-tăk′sĭk), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the regulation of temperature in the body.

ther′mo-tax′is (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thermo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Physiol.* **a** The property possessed by protoplasm of moving under the influence of heat. **b** Determination of the direction of locomotion by heat.

ther′mo-ten′sile (-tĕn′sĭl; *cf.* -ILE), *a.* Pertaining to the variation of tensile strength with the temperature.

ther′mo-ten′sion (-shŭn), *n.* A process of increasing the strength of wrought iron by heating it to a determinate temperature, and giving to it a mechanical strain or tension in the direction in which the strength is to be exerted.

ther′mo-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by heat, esp. by hot air.

ther-mot′o-nus (thẽr-mŏt′ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *thermo-* + *tonus.*] *Plant Physiol.* A condition of tonicity with respect to temperature.

ther-mot′ro-pism (thẽr-mŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain growing plant organs to respond by curvatures to the stimulus of heat. — **ther′mo-trop′ic** (thûr′mō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

ther′mo-type (thûr′mō-tīp), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-type.*] A picture (as of a slice of wood) obtained by first wetting the object slightly with hydrochloric or dilute sulphuric acid, then taking an impression with a press, and next strongly heating this impression.

ther′mo-typ′y (thûr′mō-tīp′ĭ; thẽr-mŏt′ĭ-pĭ), *n.* The art or process of obtaining thermotypes.

ther′mo-vol-ta′ic (thûr′mō-vŏl-tā′ĭk), *a.* [*thermo-* + *voltaic.*] *Physics.* Of or relating to heat and electricity; esp., relating to thermal effects due to voltaic action.

the′roid (thē′roid), *a.* [Gr. θήρ, θηρός, wild beast + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a beast in nature or habit; marked by animal characteristics; as, *theroid* idiocy.

The′ro-mor′pha (thē′rō-môr′fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. θήρ, θηρός, beast + μορφή form.] *Paleon.* An extinct order of reptiles, of Permian and Triassic age, considered intermediate in structure between the labyrinthodont amphibians and monotreme mammals. They have biconcave vertebræ, five-toed ambulatory limbs, well-developed pectoral and pelvic girdles in which the elements are fused or suturally united, and a skull with fixed quadrate bone and the bones of the temporal region forming a continuous shield or a single broad arcade. They are divided into the Pareiasauria, Theriodontia, Dicynodontia, and Placodontia. — **the′ro-morph** (thē′rō-môrf), *a.* & *n.*

Ther-si′tes (thẽr-sī′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θερσίτης.] The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks before Troy. He reviled all, but chiefly Achilles and Ulysses. He was slain by Achilles for deriding his grief for Penthesilea. Shakespeare introduces him in "Troilus and Cressida."

ther-sit′i-cal (-sĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Thersites; loud-mouthed; scurrilous.

the-sau′rus (thē-sô′rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SAURI (-rī). [L. See TREASURE.] A treasury or storehouse; hence, a repository, esp. of words, as a dictionary.

these (thēz), *pron.* [ME. *þes, þæs, þise, þese*, var. of *þas*, pl. of *þes, thes*, this. See THIS; cf. THOSE.] Plural of *this.*

The-se′um (thē-sē′ŭm), **The-se′ion** (-yŏn; thē-sī′ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Θησεῖον, fr. Θησεύς Theseus.] **a** A temple or sanctuary of Theseus, esp. one built at Athens about 473 B. C. to receive the reputed bones of Theseus then brought from Scyros. **b** A fine Doric hexastyle peripteral temple of the Periclean age northwest of the Acropolis of Athens. It has been identified as the temple of Hephæstus.

The′seus (thē′sūs; thē′sē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θησεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* The chief Attic hero, son of Ægeus, king of Athens. He rid Attica of Procrustes and other evildoers; slew the Minotaur, and carried off Minos's daughter Ariadne (see ARIADNE); conquered the Amazons, and married their queen, variously given as Antiope and Hippolyte; after her death espoused Phædra. He was one of the Argonauts, and took part in the Calydonian hunt. (See HIPPOLYTUS, PIRITHOÜS.) He figures in Chaucer's "Knightes Tale" and Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

the′sis (thē′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* THESES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. θέσις, fr. τιθέναι to place, set. See DO; cf. ANATHEMA, APOTHECARY, EPITHET, HYPOTHESIS, PARENTHESIS, THEME, TICK a cover.] **1.** A thing laid down; a statement; a proposition; specif., a position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, as by a candidate for scholastic honors, or one which is actually maintained, by argument.

2. An essay or dissertation written upon a specific or definite theme; esp., an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree.

3. Hence: **a** *Logic.* An affirmation or enunciation not proved, but assumed as a premise; a postulate; also, in a hypothetical proposition, the consequent. **b** *Music.* The accented part of the measure, expressed by the downward beat; — the opposite of *arsis.* **c** *Pros.* The accented part of a foot, the unaccented part being called the *arsis.* Cf. ARSIS, *n.*, 1 **a**; ICTUS, 1.

Thes′mo-pho′ri-a (thĕs′mō-fō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Θεσμοφόρια, fr. Θεσμοφόρος, an epithet of Demeter; cf. θεσμός law, institution, and φέρειν to bear.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival of Demeter (as Thesmophoros), or of Demeter and Kore, celebrated, by women only, on the 11th to the 13th of Pyanepsion. The essential ceremony was the casting of pigs into chasms of the earth and the bringing up of their decaying flesh to be mixed with seed to insure fertility. The ancient etiological explanation of the ceremony was that at the rape of Kore, Eubouleus, a swineherd, with his swine, was swallowed in the chasm where Kore disappeared. Cf. SCIROPHORIA. — **Thes′mo-pho′ri-an** (-ăn), **Thes′mo-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.*

Thes-moph′o-ros (thĕs-mŏf′ō-rŏs), *n.* [Gr. Θεσμοφόρος.] *Gr. Relig.* Demeter; — an epithet usually interpreted as meaning the "giver of laws." Cf. THESMOPHORIA.

> The goddess *Thesmophoros* founded and presided over social order, family life, the functions of women, and the birth of children. *W. M. Ramsay.*

thes′mo-thete (thĕs′mō-thēt), *n.* Also **thes-moth′e-tes** (thĕs-mŏth′ĕ-tēz); *L. pl.* -TÆ (thĕs-mŏth′ĕ-tē). [Gr. θεσμοθέτης; θεσμός that which is established, a law (fr. τιθέναι to set) + θέτης a giver (also fr. τιθέναι).] A lawgiver; a legislator; — orig. *Gr. Antiq.* and applied esp. to any of the six junior archons at Athens.

Thes-pe′si-a (thĕs-pē′zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θεσπέσιος divine, wonderful.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Old World malvaceous trees or tall herbs, having undivided leaves and large bracted flowers with a nearly simple style and 5-celled ovary. *T. populnea* is the bendy tree.

Thes′pi-an (thĕs′pĭ-ăn), *a.* [From L. *Thespis*, Gr. Θέσπις, the reputed founder of the Greek drama.] Of or pertaining to Thespis; hence, relating to the drama; tragic; dramatic; as, the *Thespian* art. — *n.* An actor. *Jocose.*

Thes-sa′li-an (thĕ-sā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. L. *Thessalius.*] Of or pert. to Thessaly in Greece. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thessaly; also, the dialect of Æolic Greek spoken there.

Thes′sa-lo′ni-an (thĕs′ȧ-lō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thessalonica, a city of Macedonia (now Saloniki, Greece).

Thes′sa-lo′ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Thessalonica.

2. *pl.* Either of the two Epistles to the Thessalonians, called **First** and **Second Thessalonians**. See NEW TESTAMENT.

Thes′ty-lis (thĕs′tĭ-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θέστυλις.] A female slave mentioned in the second Idyl of Theocritus and in Vergil's second Eclogue; hence, a rustic maiden.

the′ta (thē′tȧ; thā′tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. θῆτα, the Greek letter Θ, θ, of Semitic origin.] The eighth letter (Θ, θ, ϑ) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to *th* in English, but prob. pronounced in classic Greek about like *th* in *hothouse.* Theta is sometimes called the **unlucky letter**, from being used in ancient Greece by the judges on their ballots in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek θάνατος, death.

theta function. *Math.* **a** Any of several closely related summations of generalized exponential functions, the simplest being $\theta(z) = \Sigma e^{an^2+2nz}$, for all integral values of *n.* The term is also extended to similar functions of several arguments. Elliptic functions are expressible as ratios of theta functions. **b** In the theory of probabilities, the integral $\int e^{-x^2}dx$.

the′ta-phi′ di′a-gram. *Thermodynamics.* A diagram plotted by Cartesian coördinates showing entropy (φ) changes of a substance with respect to the corresponding temperature (θ) changes.

thet′ic (thĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. θετικός fit for placing, fr. τιθέναι to set, lay down. See THESIS.] **1.** Laid down; prescribed; positive; arbitrary; thetical.

> A *thetic* and dogmatic method. *T. Gale.*

2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Of or pertaining to the thesis. Also, as opposed to *anacrustic*, beginning with the thesis.

the′tine (thē′tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [Formed from *thio* and *betaine.*] *Chem.* Any one of a series of feebly basic sulphur compounds analogous in structure to betaine, as dimethyl *thetine*, $(CH_3)_2SCH_2COO$.

The′tis (thē′tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θέτις.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A Nereid, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles. Zeus and Poseidon wooed her, but when it was prophesied that her son would be stronger than his father they desisted.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

the-ur′gic (thē-ûr′jĭk), **the-ur′gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *theurgicus*, Gr. θεουργικός: cf. F. *théurgique.*] Of or pert. to theurgy; magical. — **theurgic hymns**, songs of incantation.

the′ur-gist (thē′ûr-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *théurgiste.*] A wonder worker; a magician.

the′ur-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *theurgia*, Gr. θεουργία, fr. θεουργός doing the works of God; θεός God + ἔργον work: cf. F. *théurgie.* See THEISM; WORK.] **1.** A divine work; a miracle; hence, magic; sorcery.

2. A kind of magical science or art developed in Alexandria among the Neoplatonists, supposed by purification and other sacramental rites to enable man to influence the gods.

3. In later or modern magic, that species of magic in which effects are claimed to be produced by supernatural agency, in distinction from *natural* magic.

The-ve′ti-a (thē-vē′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after André *Thevet* (1502-90), a French traveler and author.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American apocynaceous trees and shrubs having alternate entire leaves and large cymose flowers, the corolla being campanulate, with overlapping lobes.

thew (thū), *n.* Chiefly used in the *pl.* THEWS (thūz). [ME. *thew, þeau*, manner, habit, strength, AS. *þēaw* manner, habit; akin to OS. *thau* custom, habit, OHG. *dou.*] **1.** A manner; custom; habit; form or mode of behavior; mental or moral quality; sometimes, a good quality or trait; a virtue; — usually in the *pl. Obs.*

> Evil speeches destroy good *thews.* *Wycliffe* (1 Cor. xv. 33).

2. A muscle; sinew; — usually in the *pl.*; hence, *pl.*, muscular power; strength; resolution. *Tennyson.*

thewed (thūd), *a.* **1.** Mannered; behaved. *Obs.*

> Yet would not seem so rude and *thewed* ill. *Spenser.*

2. Furnished with thews or muscles; as, well-*thewed.*

thew′y (thū′ĭ), *a.* Having strong or large thews or muscles; muscular; sinewy; strong.

they (thā), *pron. pl.*; *poss.* THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm; 270). [ME. *þei, þai, thei*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þeir* they, prop. nom. pl. masc. of *sā, sū, þat*, a demonstrative pronoun, akin to the English definite article, AS. *sē, sēo, þæt*, nom. pl. *þā.* See THAT; cf. THEIR, THEM.] The plural of *he, she*, or *it. They* is used: **1.** As nominative pl. of the 3d personal pronoun, sometimes without an antecedent.

> Jolif and glad *they* went unto *here* [their] rest. *Chaucer.*
> Blessed are *they* which do hunger and thirst after righteousness. *Matt.* v. 6.

2. Indefinitely, like Ger. and ME. *man*, and the French *on*: people; men; as, *they* say (Ger. *man sagt*, French *on dit*), that is, it is said by persons not specified.

3. As direct or indirect object. *Obs.*, except as emphatic objective in *Dial. Eng.*

4. Redundantly with subject nominative. *Archaic.*

> Poor birds *they* are not set for. *Shak.*

5. Attributively; as, *they* men. *Obs. or Dial. or Illit.*

thi′a-ce′tic (thī′ȧ-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*thio-* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless liquid acid, CH_3COSH, regarded as acetic acid in which an atom of oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

-thi′al (-thī′ăl). [*thio-* + *al*dehyde.] *Chem.* A suffix attached to the name of a hydrocarbon to designate a *thioaldehyde of the same number of carbon atoms*; as, ethenethial, CH_3CSH. *Off. Nom.*

thi-al′dine (thī-ăl′dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*thio-* + *al*dehyde + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline basic substance, $CH_3CH:(SCHCH_3)_2:NH$, formed by action of hydrogen sulphide on aldehyde ammonia. It is a cardiac.

thi-am′ide (-ăm′ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*thio-* + *amide.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds of the general formula $RCSNH_2$, analogous to the acid amides, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen. They are formed by the action of phosphorus pentasulphide on acid amides and also by the addition of hydrogen sulphide to nitriles.

thi′a-sus (thī′ȧ-sŭs), **thi′a-sos** (-sŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -SI (-sī), -SOI (-soi). [Gr. θίασος: cf. L. *thiasus* Bacchic dance.] *Gr. Antiq.* A society or company formed for the worship or service of some divinity, esp. Dionysus; a religious brotherhood; also, a procession or festival of such a company.

thi′a-zine (thī′ȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*thio-* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds characterized by a ring composed of four carbon atoms, one sulphur atom, and one nitrogen atom. There are three possible subclasses, ortho, meta, and para, according to the relative position in the ring of the sulphur and nitrogen, but representatives of the last two only are known.

thi′a-zole (-zōl), *n.* [*thio-* + *azole.*] *Chem.* A basic liquid,

ther′mo-sy′phon. Var. of THERMOSIPHON.

ther′mo-tel′e-phone, *n.* = THERMOPHONE, 2.

ther-mot′ic (thẽr-mŏt′ĭk), **ther-mot′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. θερμωτης heat, fr. θερμός hot.] Of, pert. to, or caused by, heat.

ther-mot′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of heat.

therne, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þerma*, akin to G. *dirne.*] A girl; a maidservant; a wench. *Obs.*

therneist. † THERENEXT.

therny. † THERENIGH.

the′ro-dont (thē′rō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. θήρ, θηρός, beast + *-odont.*] *Paleon.* Theriodont.

therof. † THEREOF.

the-rol′o-gy (thē-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. θήρ, θηρός, beast + *-logy.*] Mammalogy. — **the′ro-log′ic** (thē′rō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* — **the-rol′o-gist** (thē-rŏl′ō-jĭst), *n. All Rare.*

the′ro-mor′phi-a (thē′rō-môr′fĭ-ȧ), **the′ro-mor′phism** (-fĭz′m), *n.* [NL. *theromorphia*; Gr. θήρ, θηρός, beast + μορφή form.] Apparent reversion in a human being to a lower animal type in one or more characters.

the′ro-mor′phic (-fĭk), *a.*, **the′ro-mor′phous** (-fŭs), *a.* Pert. to the Theromorpha. **b** Pert. to, or showing, theromorphism.

theron. † THEREON.

The′ron (thē′rŏn), *n.* [Gr. Θήρων.] Lit., a hunter; — masc. prop. name.

theronont. † THERE-ANENT.

The-rop′o-da (thē-rŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. θήρ, θηρός, a beast + *-poda.*] *Paleon.* An order of carnivorous digitigrade dinosaurs with premaxillary teeth, small fore limbs, and simple slender pubic bones meeting in a symphysis. They walked on their hind legs or leaped like a kangaroo. *Megalosaurus, Ceratosaurus*, and *Compsognathus* are genera. — **the′ro-pod** (thē′rō-pŏd), *a.* & *n.* — **the-rop′o-dous** (thē-rŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.*

theropon, therover. † THEREUPON, THEREOVER.

Ther′pha-lites (thûr′fȧ-līts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

therste. † THIRST.

thert. Obs. contract. of *thou art.*

thertec, *or* **thertekene.** *adv.* [See THERETO; EKE, *adv.*] Moreover. *Obs.*

therteyens. *adv.* = THEREAGAIN. *Obs.*

therthorough, *adv.* Thereby. *Obs.*

therthurg, therthow. † THERETHROUGH.

thertil, thertille. † THERETIL.

therto. † THERETO.

therty. † THIRTY.

therunder, therupon, theruppe, therute, therwhile, therwit. † THEREUNDER, -UPON, -UP, -OUT, -WHILE, -WITH.

therwe. † THROUGH.

thes. † THESE, THIS, THUS.

thes. Obs. gen. sing. of THE.

the-saur′, *n.* [L. *thesaurus.*] A treasure. *Obs.*

the-saur′er, *n.* A treasurer. *Obs.*

the-saur′ize, *v. t.* [L. *thesaurizare.*] To treasure up. *Obs.*

the-saur′y, *n.* Treasury. *Obs.*

The-se′ion (thē-sē′yŏn; -sī′ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Θησεῖον.] = THESEUM.

the′si-cle (thē′sĭ-k′l; thĕs′-), *n.* [Dim. of *thesis.*] A little or subordinate thesis. *Rare.*

The-si′um (thē-sī′ŭm), *n.* [L. *thesium* (Pliny), a kind of plant, Gr. θησεῖον or θήσειον.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World santalaceous plants with small linear or scalelike leaves and diclinous flowers. Several species are called *bastard toadflax.*

Thes′mo-pho′ri-on (thĕs′mō-fō′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. θεσμοφόριον.] A temple of Demeter (Thesmophoros).

thes-moph′o-ry (thĕs-mŏf′ō-rĭ), *n.* [Gr θεσμοφόρος lawgiving.] Legislation. *Obs.*

Thes-pe′si-us (thĕs-pē′shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. Cf. THESPESIA.] *Paleon.* A genus of dinosaurs perhaps identical with *Claosaurus.* The name antedates *Claosaurus.*

Thess. *Abbr.* Thessalonians; Thessaly.

Thessail, *a.* Thessalian. *Obs.*

thessellature, *n.* [OIt. *thessellatura.* See TESSELLATE.] Tessellation. *Obs.*

thes′ter, *a.* [AS. *þēostre, þiestre, þȳstre*, a.; *þēostru, þiestru, þystru*, n.] Dark; gloomy; obscure. — *n.* Darkness. — *v. i.* To become dark. — **thes′ter-ly**, *adv.* — **thes′ter-ness**, *n. All Obs.*

thes-treen′ (thĕs-trēn′), *adv.* [*the* (article) + dial. *streen* for *yestreen.*] Last night. *Scot.*

thet. † THAT.

thetch (thĕch). Obs. or dial. of THATCH.

thete. Var. of THEAT, *n.*

theth. † *teeth*, pl. of TOOTH.

thethen, *or* **thethenward**, *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *þaðan.*] Thence. *Obs.*

thether. † THITHER.

thet′i-cal (thĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Arbitrary; thetic.

thet′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of THETIC, THETICAL.

theu. † THEW, custom, etc.

theud. † THEWED.

Theu′das (thū′dăs). *Bib.*

Theuth. † THOTH.

theve, *n.* [AS. *þēfe, þȳfe*, in *þēfeþorn, þȳfeþorn*, buckthorn.] = THEVETHORN. *Obs.*

theve′ly. † THIEFLY.

theve′thorn′, *n.* [See THEVE.] A bramble, perh. a buckthorn. *Obs.*

thev′e-tin (thĕv′ē-tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside obtained from the seeds of the apocynaceous plant *Thevetia neriifolia.*

thew (*dial.* thū). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of THAW.

thew, *n.* A pillory for women; a cucking stool. *Obs.*

thew, *v. t.* To furnish with thews; to discipline. *Obs. or R.*

thew, *a.* [AS. *þēow*, a & n.] Servile; bond. *Obs.* — *n.* A slave; a bondman. *Obs.*

thew, *v. t.* [AS. *þeowian.*] To serve; be a servant to. *Obs.*

thew, *v. t.* [AS. *þēwan.*] To press; oppress. *Obs.*

thew′dom, *n.* Servitude; bondage. *Obs.*

thew′ful, *a.* Moral; virtuous; edifying; courteous. *Obs.*

thew′less, *a. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Unprofitable; ill-regulated. *Obs. Scot.* **2.** Feeble; lazy. — **thew′less-ness**, *n. Obs.*

thew′like, *a.* Servile. *Obs.*

thew′man, *n.* A serf. *Obs.*

thew′ten, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *þeowet* service.] To serve. *Obs.*

thew′till, *n.* [See WHITTLE, *n.*] A large knife. *Obs. Scot.*

they. † THOUGH, THY.

they. Obs. pl. of THE. *Scot.*

theyfage, *a.* Thievish. *Obs.*

theyne. † THANE, THINE.

thezaurize † THESAURIZE.

thi. † THIGH.

thi (thī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THE, THY.

thi′al-ol (thī′ăl-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*thio-* + *al*cohol + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* Ethyl disulphide.

Thi′an′ Shan′ stag (tē′ăn′ shăn′). A very large deer (*Cervus eustephanus*) of the Thian Shan mountains of western China, allied to the maral and the American wapiti.

Thi′an′ Shan′ sheep (shăn′). [From the *Thian Shan* mountains, Central Asia.] A wild sheep (*Ovis poli*) of central Asia, allied to the argali and the bighorn, but having longer horns.

Thi-bet′an (tĭ-bĕt′ăn). Var. of TIBETAN.

Thi-bet′ cloth (tĭ-bĕt′, tĭb′ĕt). = TIBET CLOTH.

Thi-be′tian (tĭ-bē′shăn), *a.* & *n.* = TIBETAN.

thi′ble (thī′b′l; thĭb′′l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *thivel* a spatula, Icel. *þefja*

C_4H_3NS, having an odor like pyridine; also, any of its various derivatives. Thiazole consists of a five-membered ring, and may be regarded as derived from thiophene by the replacement of a CH group by nitrogen.

thick (thĭk), *a.*; THICK′ER (-ẽr); THICK′EST. [ME. *thicke*, AS. *piece*; akin to D. *dik*, OS. *thikki*, OHG. *dicchi* thick, dense, G. *dick* thick, Icel. *þykkr*, *þjökkr*, and prob. to Gael. & Ir. *tiugh*. Cf. TIGHT.] **1.** Having, or being of, relatively great depth or extent from one surface to its opposite; not thin or slender; as, a *thick* plank; a *thick* neck.

Were it as *thick* as is a branched oak. *Chaucer.*

2. Measuring in the third dimension (length and breadth being the other two), or in general dimension other than length, or from one surface to its opposite; — said of a solid body; as, a timber seven inches *thick*.
3. Close or crowded in space; closely or compactly set, placed, or disposed; dense; — said of something occurring in great numbers or consisting of numerous separate parts or individual members; hence, numerous; abundant; frequent; following in quick succession.

Black was the forest; *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden.*

4. Having, or being of, relatively great density or consistency, as because of holding much solid matter in suspension or solution; dense; not thin; inspissated; — said of fluids; as, *thick* sirup; *thick* vapors; hence, deep; intense; profound; as, *thick* darkness; *thick* sleep.

Make the gruel *thick* and slab. *Shak.*

5. Not transparent or clear; hence, turbid, muddy, cloudy, or foggy; as, a river is apt to be *thick* after a rain.
6. Mentally slow or weak; dull; stupid; dense.
7. Slow in action; dull; weak; as, *thick* of hearing.

His dimensions to any *thick* sight were invincible. *Shak.*

8. Indistinct; inarticulate; muffled; as, a *thick* utterance; a *thick* voice.
9. *Phon.* Of sounds, dull in quality, as compared with others called *thin* or *clear*; as, *l* in English pronunciation is *thick*, in German, etc., *thin* or *clear*.
10. Abundantly supplied; filled; abounding; — with *with* (formerly *of* or *for*); as, air *thick* with snow.
11. Intimate; very friendly; familiar. *Colloq.*

We have been *thick* ever since. *T. Hughes.*

Syn. — Close, solid; gross, coarse. See DENSE, BROAD.

thick focaloid, *Math.*, a shell finitely thick between two confocal ellipsoids. — **t. lead.** *Print.* See 1st LEAD, 2 **c**. — **t. register.** See 2d REGISTER, 7 **a**. — **t. space.** *Print.* See SPACE, *n.*, 8. — **t. stuff**, *Naut.*, all plank more than four inches thick and less than twelve. *Obs. or R.* — **t. 'un**, a sovereign or a crown in money. *Slang, Eng.* — **through t. and thin**, through all difficulties, great and small; regardless of, or in spite of, all obstacles; unwaveringly. *Spenser.*

Through thick and thin she followed him. *Hudibras.*

thick, *n.* **1.** The thickest, densest, most crowded, or intensest part, or the time when anything is thickest.

In the *thick* of the dust and smoke. *Knolles.*

2. A thicket; as, gloomy *thicks*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Through *thick* of bars, that gave a scanty light. *Dryden.*

3. A thick-headed or stupid person. *Colloq.*

thick, *adv.* [AS. *piece*.] Thickly.

thick′-and-thin′, *a.* **1.** Ready to go through thick and thin; thoroughgoing; as, a *thick-and-thin* partisan.
2. Designating a block having one sheave thicker than the other, thus taking two sizes of ropes, as a fiddle block.

thick′en (thĭk′′n), *v. t.*; THICK′ENED (-′nd); THICK′EN-ING. To make thick or thicker; specif.: **a** To render dense; to inspissate; also, to make turbid or cloudy; as, to *thicken* paint. **b** To make close or compact; to fill up interstices in; as, to *thicken*, or full, cloth; to *thicken* ranks of trees or men. **c** To strengthen; to confirm. *Obs.*

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs. *Shak.*

d To make more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows. **e** To obscure or darken with clouds or fogs.

thick′en, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker; specif.: **a** To become dense. **b** To grow obscure or dark; to become cloudy or foggy. "Thy luster *thickens* when he shines by." *Shak.* **c** To become of greater consistency; to inspissate; also, to become turbid or cloudy. **d** To become more profound, intense, intricate, or the like; to grow complicated; as, the plot *thickens*; the combat *thickens*. **e** To grow more numerous or frequent; hence, to crowd.

The press of people *thickens* to the court. *Dryden.*

f To become indistinct or inarticulate.

thick′en-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making or becoming thick.
2. Something used to thicken (a liquid or the like).
3. That which has thickened; a thickened part or place.

thick′et (thĭk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [AS. *piccet*. See THICK, *a.*] A dense growth of shrubbery; a thick grove or coppice; a closely set plantation of low trees, shrubs, etc.

thick′et-ed (-ĕt-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Provided with a thicket or thickets; abounding in thickets.

thick′head′ (thĭk′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** A thick-headed or stupid person; a blockhead. *Colloq.*
2. a Any of many Australian and Polynesian birds, mostly of the genus *Pachycephala*, allied to the shrikes. Most have a stout bill and large head, and the males of some are bright-colored. **b** A barbet of the subfamily Capitoninæ. **c** A South African thick-knee (*Œdicnemus capensis*).
3. *Veter.* = BLUETONGUE.

thick′-knee′ (-nē′), *n.* Any of certain large, long-legged, three-toed plovers of *Œdicnemus* and allied genera, of the Eastern Hemisphere and South America, somewhat allied to the bustards; a stone curlew. They have a rather large head and large eyes, and are most active at night, frequenting open heaths as well as stony shores. *Œ. œdicnemus* is the European species. *Burhinus grallarius* and *Esacus magnirostris* occur in Australia.

thick′leaf′ (thĭk′lēf′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Crassula*, with thick, succulent leaves.

thick′-leaved′ (-lēvd′; 87), *a.* Having thick leaves; also, thick with leaves.

thick′lips′ (thĭk′lĭps′), *n.* One with thick lips, as a negro.

thick′ness, *n.* [AS. *picnes*.] **1.** State of being thick.
2. Measurement in the third dimension (length and breadth being the other two), or in general dimension other than length, or from one surface to its opposite; the third dimension of a solid body of three dimensions.
3. That which is thick, or dense, heavy, etc.; a place or part thicker than the rest, or the thickest place or part.
4. A layer, sheet, or the like; as, two *thicknesses* of silk.

thick′ness, *v. t.* **a** To make uniform in thickness, as flooring planks. **b** To cover or coat to a desired thickness, as with clay or plaster in making a cast.

thick′set′ (-sĕt′; 87), *a.* **1.** Closely placed or planted; as, a *thickset* wood; a *thickset* hedge. *Dryden.*
2. Having a short, thick body; stout and short.
3. Set or studded thickly or abundantly.

thick′set′, *n.* **1.** A close or thick hedge.
2. A dense or close growth of underwood; scrub.
3. A kind of fustian resembling velveteen, used chiefly for men's working clothes.

thick′skin′ (-skĭn′), *n.* A thick-skinned person.

thick′-skinned′ (-skĭnd′; 87), *a.* Having a thick skin; pachydermatous; hence, not sensitive; callous, as to criticism, ridicule, or the like.

thick′-skulled′ (-skŭld′), *a.* Having a thick skull; hence, dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

thick′wind′ (-wĭnd′), *n.* *Veter.* A chronic defect of respiration in the horse, due to obstruction to breathing, as by nasal polypi, deformed bones, etc. — **thick′-wind′ed**, *a.*

thief (thēf), *n.*; *pl.* THIEVES (thēvz). [ME. *thef*, *theef*, AS. *þeof*; akin to OFries. *thiaf*, OS. *thiof*, *thiof*, D. *dief*, G. *dieb*, OHG. *diob*, Icel. *þjófr*, Sw. *tjuf*, Dan. *tyv*, Goth. *þiufs*, *þiubs*, and perh. to Lith. *tupeti* to squat or crouch down. Cf. THEFT.] **1.** One who steals, esp. stealthily or secretly; one who commits theft, or larceny; formerly, also, a robber. See THEFT, 1.

There came a privy *thief*, men clepeth death. *Chaucer.*

2. One who does evil, esp. stealthily; rascal; scamp; — a general term of reproach. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
3. An imperfection in a candle wick causing it to gutter and waste; waster. *Obs. or Dial.* *Bp. Hall.*
4. Short for THIEF TUBE.

Syn. — THIEF, ROBBER. A THIEF does his work stealthily or secretly; a ROBBER effects his ends by force or intimidation; as, "a night-watching and door-waylaying *thief*" (*Shelley*); "if a servant . . . transporting a sum of money be assailed by *robbers*" (*Shak.*). In earlier usage the words were often employed without distinction. See STEAL.

thief tube. A tube for sampling a liquid from a cask.

thi′ē-none (thī′ē-nōn), *n.* [*thienyl* + *ketone*.] *Chem.* A ketone derivative of thiophene, $(C_4H_3S)_2 \cdot CO$, obtained as a white crystalline substance by the action of aluminium chloride and carbonyl chloride on thiophene.

thi′ē-nyl (-nĭl), *n.* [*thiophene* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical C_4H_3S, of which thiophene is the hydride.

thieve (thēv), *v. t. & i.*; THIEVED (thēvd); THIEV′ING (thēv′ĭng). [AS. *þeofian*.] To steal; to practice theft.

thiev′er-y (thēv′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Act or practice of stealing; theft; also, *Obs. or R.*, that which is stolen.

thieves' Latin (thēvz). The cant of thieves.

thieves' vinegar. Aromatic vinegar; — from a story that four thieves, who plundered during the great plague in London (1665), attributed their immunity to its use. *Obs.*

thiev′ish, *a.* **1.** Given to stealing; addicted to, or characterized by, theft; as, a *thievish* boy; a *thievish* magpie.
2. Like, or characteristic of, a thief; stealthy; sly; secret.

Time's *thievish* progress to eternity. *Shak.*

3. Of the nature of theft; gained by stealing; of or pertaining to theft; as, a *thievish* practice; a *thievish* living. — **thiev′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **thiev′ish-ness**, *n.*

thigh (thī), *n.* [ME. *thi*, *pih*, *peh*, AS. *þeoh*; akin to OFries. *thiach*, D. *dij*, *dije*, OHG. *dioh*, *thioh*, Icel. *þjō* thigh, rump, and prob. to Lith. *taukas* fat of animals, *tukti* to become fat, Russ. *tuk* fat of animals.] **1.** The proximal segment of the leg or hind limb, between the knee and the trunk. It has a single bone, the femur. In birds it is hidden by the skin and feathers of the body, and the next segment below is often loosely called the *thigh*.
2. *Zoöl.* In insects, the femur of the leg.
3. Something resembling or likened to the thigh of an animal, as the lower, larger part of a grapevine. *Obs.*

thigh bone. The femur.

thighed (thīd), *a.* Having (such) a thigh or thighs.

thig′mo-tax′is (thĭg′mō-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θίγμα touch + τάξις an arranging.] *Biol.* Tendency of small organisms to respond to the stimulus of mechanical contact, as in the case of zoöspores by attaching themselves to an object. — **thig′mo-tac′tic** (-tăk′tĭk), *a.*

thig-mot′ro-pism (thĭg-mŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. θίγμα touch + *-tropism*.] **a** *Plant Physiol.* Tendency of roots and climbing organs, as tendrils, to respond by curvatures to the stimulus of mechanical contact. **b** *Biol.* Less exactly, thigmotaxis. — **thig′mo-trop′ic** (thĭg′mō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

thilk (*dial.* thĭlk), *pron.* [ME. *thilke*, *thulke*, such, that, AS. *þylc*, *þyllic*, *þyslic*, *þullic*, *þuslic*, such. Cf. THUS, SUCH, -LY.] That same; this; that. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

thill (thĭl), *n.* [ME. *thille*, AS. *þille* a board, plank, beam, thill; akin to *þel* a plank, D. *deel* a plank, floor, G. *diele*, OHG. *dili*, *dilla*, Icel. *þilja* a plank, planking, a thwart, *þili* a wainscot, plank; cf. Skr. *tala* a level surface. Cf. FILL a thill, DEAL a plank.] **1.** Either of two long pieces of wood between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle; a shaft. Cf. 2d POLE, 1 **a**.
2. *Mining. Dial. Eng.* **a** The floor of a coal mine. **b** A thin stratum of fire clay.

Thi′lo-rier's′ mix′ture (tē′lō′ryāz′). [After *Thilorier*, a French chemist who early solidified carbonic acid.] A freezing mixture of solid carbonic acid and ether, by using which a temperature of −100–110° C. can be attained.

thim′ble (thĭm′b'l), *n.* [ME. *thimbil*, AS. *þymel*, fr. *þūma* a thumb. See THUMB.] **1.** A kind of cap or cover, or sometimes a broad ring, used in sewing to protect the finger when pushing the needle through the material. Usually it is of metal with small pits on its outer surface to prevent the head of the needle from slipping.
2. *Mech.* A more or less thimble-shaped appendage or fixture; as: **a** A tubular distance piece through which a bolt or pin passes, as a socket in a door-lock escutcheon plate to receive the knob spindle. **b** A fixed or movable ring, tube, or lining in a hole, as a sleeve. **c** A tubular cone for expanding a flue tube. **d** *Mach.* A circular wall box. **e** A metal socket for fixing a lead pipe to stoneware, etc.
3. *Naut.* A ring of thin metal formed with a grooved outer edge so as to fit within an eye-splice, or the like, and protect it from chafing.

thim′ble-ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of several American raspberries having thimble-shaped fruit, esp. *Rubus occidentalis* and *R. parviflorus*.

thim′ble-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a thimble will hold; a very small quantity.

thim′ble-rig′ (-rĭg′), *n.* A gambler's sleight-of-hand game played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball or pea which is so quickly shifted from under one cup to under another that the person betting on its whereabouts is often misled. It is generally practiced as a swindling operation at fairs, etc. Cf. SHELL GAME.

thim′ble-rig′, *v. t.*; THIM′BLE-RIGGED′ (-rĭgd′); THIM′BLE-RIG′GING (-rĭg′ĭng). To swindle by thimblerig; hence, to cheat by any trick. — **thim′ble-rig′ger** (-ẽr), *n.*

thim′ble-weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **a** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Rudbeckia*; — so named in allusion to their conical receptacles. **b** The American wood anemone.

thin (thĭn), *a.*; THIN′NER (-ẽr); THIN′NEST. [ME. *thinne*, *thenne*, *thunne*, AS. *þynne*; akin to D. *dun*, G. *dünn*, OHG. *dunni*, Icel. *þunnr*, Sw. *tunn*, Dan. *tynd*, Gael. & Ir. *tana*, W. *teneu*, L. *tenuis*, Gr. ταν- (in comp.) stretched out, ταναός stretched, stretched out, long, Skr. *tanu* thin, slender; also to AS. *þenian* to extend, G. *dehnen*, Icel. *þenja*, Goth. *þanjan* (in comp.), L. *tendere* to stretch, *tenere* to hold, Gr. τείνειν to stretch, Skr. *tan*. Cf. ATTENUATE, TEMPT, TENABLE, TEND to move, TENDER, *a.*, TENUOUS, TONE.] **1.** Having, or being of, relatively little depth or extent from one surface to its opposite; not thick; of a solid body of three dimensions, measuring little in the third dimension; of little thickness; as, *thin* paper; a *thin* board.
2. Of small diameter; measuring little in general dimension other than length; slender; slim; fine; as, *thin* wire.
3. Of little consistency, density, or spissitude; not thick or dense; rare; rarefied; — applied to fluids; as, *thin* blood; *thin* broth. "When the air is more *thin*." *Bacon.*
4. a Not having the constituent parts or individual members closely or compactly placed or arranged; not closely set or disposed; not close or not crowded. **b** Hence, not abundant or numerous; scanty; scantily provided or occupied; bare; as, a *thin* forest; the grass is *thin*; a *thin* table.

Ferrara is very large, but extensively *thin* of people. *Addison.*

5. Transparent; easily seen through or penetrated; flimsy; slight; as, a *thin* disguise; a *thin* pretext.
6. Wanting substance, strength, or richness, as from lacking some constituent; weak; of liquors, small.
7. Mentally limited or deficient; weak; feeble; poor.

My tale is done, for my wit is but *thin*. *Chaucer.*

8. Wanting in body or volume; not full; faint; weak and somewhat shrill or metallic; as, a *thin* voice.
9. Not fat, plump, or stout; slim; slender; slight; meager; spare; lean; gaunt; as, a *thin* person; a *thin* face.
10. Lacking sufficient density or contrast; — said of a photographic negative or print, or of a lantern slide.
11. *Phon.* Of sounds, clear in quality as contrasted with others called *thick*; also, of a quality suggesting slenderness or tenuity; as, the sounds of the front vowels ĭ, ĕ, ă are *thin* compared with those of the back vowels o͞o, ō, ä.

Syn. — THIN, LEAN, SPARE, LANK, GAUNT, HAGGARD are here compared esp. with reference to persons. THIN, the most general word, is opposed to *stout* or *fat*, and often applies to one who is ill or worn; as, "No meager, muse-rid mope, adust and *thin*, . . . but . . . as a partridge plump" (*Pope*); "Her hands were *thin*" (*Shelley*). LEAN, more often than *thin*, suggests a natural state; SPARE implies lack of superfluous flesh, and often suggests abstemiousness or sinewy strength; as, "He was *lean* and skinny" (*De Quincey*); "as *lean* as a greyhound" (*Thackeray*); "He had the *spare* form . . . which became a student" (*G. Eliot*); "My grandfather, albeit *spare*, was wirily elastic" (*Landor*). That which is LANK is often long or slender, sometimes shrunken or flabby, as well as *thin*; as, "Thou art long, and *lank*, and brown" (*Coleridge*); "Meager and *lank* with fasting grown, and nothing left but skin and bone" (*Swift*); "His hair is *lank*" (*Trollope*). GAUNT often adds to *thin* the implication of boniness or angularity; HAGGARD suggests a wild and hollow-eyed appearance, as of one worn or wasted by pain, anxiety, or fatigue; as, "my own *gaunt* scarecrow of a person" (*De Quincey*); "a *gaunt* figure, hook-nosed, like a wizard" (*W. Pater*); "Ex-

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to stir, to thicken.] A stick or spatula for stirring porridge, etc.; a pudding stick. *Dial. Eng.*
thic, thick (thĭk). Dial. Eng vars. of THILK, this or that one.
thic, thick, *pron.* & *a.* This; that. *Dial. Eng.*
thicfald. † THICKFOLD.
thick, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *piccian*.] To thicken. *R.*
thick′-billed′ guil′le-mot. See GUILLEMOT.
thick′end. Thickened. *Ref. Sp.*
thick′en-er, *n.* One that thickens.
thick′et-y (thĭk′ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in thickets.
thick′fold′, *a.* *Obs.* Manifold; numberless. — *adv.* **a** Thickly together; in crowds. **b** Often.
thick′-head′ed (87), *a.* Having a thick head; hence, stupid; dull. — **thick′-head′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **thick′-head′ed-ness**, *n.*
thick′-head′ fly. Any dipterous fly of the family *Conopidæ* having a more or less elongate, sometimes pedicellate, abdomen and a large head broader than the thorax. The larvæ are parasites of other insects.
thick′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
thick′ly, *adv.* of THICK.
thick′ness-ing, *vb. n.* of THICKNESS, *v.* Hence: *n.* A method of making a mold for a plaster cast or a metal casting, in which a temporary thickness of wax or other material is put on the pattern or part of the unfinished mold, and run out by heat or otherwise removed after it has been used to complete the mold; also, the thickness thus applied.
thickness piece. A plate of loam or the like used as a thicknessing.
thick′skin′, *a.* Thick-skinned.
thick′skull′, *n.* A blockhead.
thick′-sta′men, *n.* The Allegheny Mountain spurge.
thick′un. Var. of THICK 'UN. See under THICK, *a.*
thick′-wit′ted (87), *a.* Stupid. — **thick′-wit′ted-ly**, *adv.* — **thick′-wit′ted-ness**, *n.*
thick′y (thĭk′ĭ), *a.* Thick. *Obs. or Rare or Dial.*
thicquette. † THICKET.
thiddir, thider, thidire. THITHER.
thiddirwart, thiderward. † THITHERWARD.
thie. † THIGH.
thie. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THEE, *pron.*
thief (thēf), *n.* [See THEVE.] European bramble. *Dial. Eng.*
thief′dom (-dŭm), *n.* The realm of thieves. See -DOM.
thief glass. = THIEF TUBE.
thief′ly, *a.* Like a thief; thievish. *Obs.* — *adv.* Thievishly; stealthily. *Obs.*
thief′te-ous, *a.* [See THEFT.] Thievish. *Obs.* — **thief′te-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
thiefthe. † THEFT.
thier, thiere. † THEIR.
thierne. † THERNE.
thies. † THESE, THIS.
thiester † THESTER.
thiesterliche, *adv.* of THESTER. *Obs.*
thiev. Thieve. *Ref. Sp.*
thievd. Thieved. *Ref. Sp.*
thieve′less, *a.* [Cf. THEW, *n.*] **a** Listless; also, aimless; bootless. *Scot. & Ir.* **b** Cold; bleak; hence, frigid; forbidding. *Scot.*
thieves (thēvz), *n.*, *pl.* of THIEF.
thif, thift. † THIEF, THEFT.
thiftbute. † THEFTBOTE.
thif′te-ous. † THIEFTEOUS.
thif′tous-ly, thif′tu-ous-ly, thiftuislie, *adv.* Thiefteously. *Obs.*
thig (thĭg), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þiggja* to receive, take, get, Dan. *tigge* to beg; akin to AS. *þicgan* to take, receive.] To beg; borrow; to ask, or ask as, alms or a gift. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **thig′ger** (-ẽr), *n.* *Scot.*
thigh, *v. t.* To remove the thighs of; hence, to carve (a pigeon, woodcock, or small bird). *Obs.*
thih † THIGH.
thiht. † TIGHT.
thik (thĭk). Dial. Eng. var. of THILK.
thik (thĭk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THICK.
thikefald, thikfald. † THICKFOLD.
thik′ky. † THICKY.
thil. † TILL.
thild, *n.* [AS. *þyld*, *geþyld*.] Endurance; patience. *Obs.*
thill′er, *n.* The horse which goes between the thills, or shafts, and supports them; also, the last horse in a team; — called also **thill horse**.
thim′bl. Thimble. *Ref. Sp.*
thim′ble-eye′, *n.* The club mackerel.
thim′mel (thĭm′′l). Dial. Eng. var. of THIMBLE.
Thim′na-thah (thĭm′nȧ-thä; thĭm-nā′thȧ). *Bib.*
thin. † THINE.
thin (thĭn), *adv.* Thinly. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)
thin (thĭn). Dial. var. of THEN.
thin, *n.* A kind of thin cracker

amine the faces of all the noted gamblers: . . . have you ever seen anything more *haggard*, pinched, and miserable?" (*Goldsmith*); "those . . . whose *haggard* eyes flash desperation" (*Cowper*); "the living face with its roving astonished eyes [betrayed] the *haggard* soul of a *haggard* generation" (*W. Pater*). See SLENDER, GHASTLY.

thin lead (lĕd). *Print.* See 1st LEAD, 2 **c**. — **t. register.** See 2d REGISTER, 7 **a**. — **t. section**, a section, as of a mineral, animal, or vegetable substance, thin enough to be transparent, used for microscopic study. — **t. space.** *Print.* See SPACE, *n.*, 8.

thin (thĭn), *v. t.*; THINNED (thĭnd); THIN′NING. [AS. *þynnian.*] To make thin or thinner; specif.: **a** To draw or spread out thin; to attenuate; to reduce in thickness or depth. **b** To make less dense, consistent, or viscid; to rarefy; to reduce in consistency; to attenuate. **c** To make less strong, substantial, or rich; to make weak. **d** To make slender or lean. **e** To make scantily occupied, bare, or empty. **f** To make less close, compact, numerous, or frequent; esp., to remove surplus plants or trees from (a bed, nursery, woodland, etc.), to improve the growth of the rest; also, to take out, as superfluous buds, fruits, etc.

thin, *v. i.* To grow or become thin or thinner; to become less thick, dense, crowded, or the like; — often with some adverb, as *out*, *away*, etc.; as, geological strata *thin* out.

thine (thīn), *pron. & a.* [ME. *thin*, also *thy*, *thi*, before a consonant, AS. *þin*, originally same as the gen. of *þu*, *þū*, thou; akin to G. *dein* thine, Icel. *þinn*, possessive pron., *þin*, gen. of *þū* thou, Goth. *þeins*, possessive pron., *þeina*, gen. of *þu* thou. See THOU; cf. THY.] Of or pert. to thee. See THY. *Thine* occurs in early English as genitive of *thou* (as, "maugre *thin*," in spite of thee), but is now chiefly a possessive adj. pron., used: **1**. Attributively; — only before a vowel or *h*, except when it follows its noun. *Archaic.*

Give every man *thine* ear, but few thy voice. *Shak.*

2. Absolutely: **a** In a predicative construction.

Thine are the city and the people of Granada. *Bulwer.*

b By ellipsis of the noun denoting what is possessed; as, this is my day; *thine* is yet to come. **c** After *of*. "That tongue of *thine*." *Scott.* See POSSESSIVE, *a.*

☞ *Thine* is now superseded in common discourse by *your*, the possessive of *you*, except in solemn discourse, poetry, and the language of the Friends, or Quakers.

thing, ‖ **ting** (tĭng), *n.* [Dan. *thing*, *ting*, Norw. *ting*, or Sw. *ting*. See 2d THING.] In Scandinavian countries, a legislative or judicial assembly; — used, esp. in composition, in titles of such bodies. See LEGISLATURE, *Table* (Norway).

thing (thĭng), *n.* [AS. *þing* a thing, cause, assembly, judicial assembly; akin to *þingan* to negotiate, *þingian* to reconcile, conciliate, D. *ding* a thing, OS. *thing* thing, assembly, judicial assembly, G. *ding* a thing, formerly also, an assembly, court, Icel. *þing* a thing, assembly, court, Sw. & Dan. *ting*; perh. originally used of the transactions of or before a popular assembly, or the time appointed for such an assembly; cf. G. *dingen* to bargain, hire, MHG. *dingen* to hold court, speak before a court, negotiate, also Goth. *þeihs* time. Cf. HUSTING.] **1**. Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity, or as a distinct and individual quality, fact, or idea; any separable or distinguishable object of thought.

Every *thing* that creepeth upon the earth. *Gen.* i. 25.
Ten asses laden with the good *things* of Egypt. *Gen.* xlv. 23.
A *thing* of beauty is a joy forever. *Keats*

When we speak of an object, or of a *thing*, we are almost always supposed to mean a substance. There seems a kind of contradiction in using such an expression as that one *thing* is merely an attribute of another *thing*. *J. S. Mill.*

Below the level of organic form, or form given by human interference, what do we mean by a *thing*? Of course we may take a lump of metal or an ounce of water, a handful of sand or a jarful of chlorine, and speak of it as a *thing*; but we shall be puzzled to find any name that recognizes its separate identity as "lion" or "spade" or "house" recognize that of the contents that form their meaning. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. In particular uses: **a** An inanimate object, in distinction from a living being; any lifeless material.

Ye meads and groves, unconscious *things*! *Cowper.*

A physical *thing*, "res corporalis" . . . is sometimes defined as "a locally limited portion of volitionless nature;" perhaps better as "a permanent external cause of sensations." . . The jurist need not go further than to lay down that a physical *thing* is something which is perceptible by the external organs of sense, and is capable of being perceived again and again. By the latter characteristic it is distinguished from an "event," which, as a cause of sensations, is transient. *T. E. Holland.*

b An act, transaction, or occurrence; an event; a circumstance; fact; deed.

This is no fable,
But known for historial *thing* notable. *Chaucer.*

Which if ye tell me, I in like wise will tell you by what authority I do these *things*. *Matt.* xxi. 24.

c A creature, as a person or animal, or an object, as a literary or musical composition; any object viewed as merely existing; — used pronominally, instead of a more specific noun, and often in pity, contempt, or the like.

Hearkening his minstrels their *things* play. *Chaucer.*
The poor *thing* sighed, and . . . turned from me. *Addison.*

d Some existence or object of thought not, or not capable of being, known, determined, or specifically designated; a something. *Thing* was used formerly in a very general sense, and is still heard colloquially where some more definite term would be used in careful composition.

Your sums, your books, and your *things* [i. e., matters of business]. *Chaucer.*

There to he could endite, and make a *thing* [i. e., legal document]. *Chaucer.*

e *pl.* Personal belongings, property, etc.; furniture; baggage; esp., apparel; as, to pack one's *things*. Formerly, the singular was sometimes so used.

Her moebles and her *thing* [i. e., property, wealth]. *Chaucer.*

f *Law.* Whatever may be possessed or owned, or be the object of a right; — distinguished from *person*.

Now corporeal *things* are obviously what we have called the "objects" of the right; incorporeal *things* are the advantages which the person entitled can insist upon; in other words, the acts or forbearances to which he is entitled. *T. E. Holland.*

3. A portion or part; a particular; item; bit; whit; — used with some qualifier, esp. *any*, *no*, and *some*, and often in composition with these three. Cf. ANYTHING, *adv.*, NOTHING, *adv.*, SOMETHING, *adv.*

4. A cause; reason. *Obs.*

a thing of nought *or* **nothing**, a worthless thing; a mere nothing; a cipher. *Obs.* — **the t.**, the proper, right, desirable, or required thing, act, or the like; esp., the thing which custom or fashion requires. — **things personal.** *Law.* = PERSONAL PROPERTY. — **things real.** = REAL PROPERTY.

thing′-in-it-self′, *n.* [A transl. of G. *ding an sich.*] Noumenon; the metaphysical reality.

The *things-in-themselves* of Kant's theoretical philosophy, the sources of all our experience, but themselves never experiences, were too dim and distant to seem to a further reflection anything but chimeras. *Josiah Royce.*

But the *things-in-themselves* which the sense impressions symbolize, the "reality," as the metaphysicians wish to call it, . . . remains unknown and is unknowable. *Karl Pearson.*

think (thĭnk), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* THOUGHT (thôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THINK′ING. [ME. *thinken*, var. of *thinchen*, *thunchen*, fr. AS. *þync(e)an* (pret. *þūhte*). Cf. METHINKS; see THINK to reflect.] **1**. To seem or appear; — chiefly impersonal with indirect object. *Now Obs. or R.*, exc. in *methinks*, *methought*.

Him *thoughte*, he rode all of the new jet [fashion]. *Chaucer.*

2. To seem fit, proper, or good. *Obs.* *Rule of St. Benet.*

to think dear, to seem right or proper. *Obs.*

think (thĭnk), *v. i.* [ME. *thenken*, var. of *thenchen*, fr. AS. *þenc(e)an* (pret. *þōhte*), confused with the kindred ME. *thinken* (see THINK to seem). AS. *þenc(e)an*, properly causative, to cause to seem, is akin to D. *denken* to think, *dunken* to seem, OS. *thenkian* to think, *thunkian* to seem, G. *denken* to think, *dünken* to seem, Icel. *þekkja* to perceive, to know, *þykkja* to seem, Goth. *þagkjan*, *þaggkjan*, to think, *þugkjan* to seem, OL. *tongere* to know. Cf. THANK, THOUGHT.] **1**. To exercise the faculties of judgment, conception, or inference, as disting. from simple sense perception. See THOUGHT, *n.*, 1.

Those that *think* must govern those that toil. *Goldsmith.*

2. Specif.: **a** To bring anything before the mind, whether as remembered, or as newly apprehended; — often with *of* or archaically with *on* or *upon*; as, he had *thought* of his keys; savages too rude to have *thought* of an alphabet.

Well *thought* upon; I have it here. *Shak.*

b To reflect, ponder, or meditate; — often with *on* or *of*.

To *thenke* upon the daies [days] olde. *Gower.*

c To purpose; intend. *Chaucer.*

I *thought* to promote thee unto great honor. *Num.* xxiv. 11.

d To form or have an opinion or idea (of or, rarely, on); as. Can you *think* of him idling? He *thinks* highly of you.

Syn. — Cogitate, reflect, ponder, contemplate, meditate, muse, imagine, suppose, believe.

to think better of. **a** To form a more favorable opinion of (any one). **b** To reconsider (a thing) and alter for the better one's decision as to it. — **to t. good**, to consider it right, proper, expedient, or the like; to approve.

If ye *think good*, give me my price. *Zech.* xi. 12.

— **to t. long**, to become weary or impatient; to long; yearn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to t. much**, to esteem it a great matter or burdensome; to be loath or reluctant. *Obs.* "[He] *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies." *Milton.*

think, *v. t.* **1**. To think of; to conceive; imagine.

Charity . . . *thinketh* no evil. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 4, 5.

2. Specif.: **a** To plan or design; to intend. *Obs.* **b** To believe; consider; esteem.

Nor *think* superfluous others' aid. *Milton.*

c To feel; as, to *think* despite of one. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To affect (in a specified way) by thinking; as, to *think* one's self into a state of collapse.

4. To have as one's opinion; to opine; — with an object clause or a pronoun substitute; as, What do you *think* about it? I *think* it will rain.

to think one's penny silver, *or* **good silver**, to think highly of one's self. *Obs.* — **to t. scorn.** **a** To disdain; scorn. *Archaic.* *Esther* iii. 6. **b** With *of*, to feel scorn for; to despise. *Obs.*

think, *n.* Act of thinking; a thought. *Obs. or Colloq.*

think′er (thĭnk′ẽr), *n.* One who thinks. Specif.: **a** One who exercises unusual powers of thought, or cultivates thought to an unusual extent. **b** One who thinks in a specified way; as, a close *thinker*.

think′ing, *p. pr.* of THINK. Hence: *p. a.* Having the faculty of thought; as, a *thinking* being. — **think′ing-ly**, *adv.*

think′ing, *vb. n.* of THINK. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act or mode of mental procedure of one who thinks; cogitation; judgment.

Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleased the king. *Shak.*

2. That which is thought; a thought or idea. "Speak to me as to thy *thinkings*." *Shak.*

thin′ner (thĭn′ẽr), *n.* One that thins, as a device for thinning a growing crop, or linseed oil and turpentine used by house painters to thin paint.

thin′ning (-ĭng), *p. p. & vb. n.* of THIN. Hence: *n.* *Forestry.* **a** Removal of surplus trees in a woodland to secure improvement without reference to natural reproduction. **b** A tree or plant so removed, or the wood cut from it.

thin′o-lite (thĭn′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. θίς, θινός, shore + *-lite.*] *Min.* A calcareous tufa, in part crystalline, occurring as a shore deposit about the Quaternary lake basins of Nevada.

thin′-skinned′ (thĭn′skĭnd′; 87), *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, sensitive; readily or unduly susceptible to criticism.

thi′o- (thī′ō-). [Gr. θεῖον brimstone, sulphur.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *the presence of sulphur*; — used specif. to indicate that the oxygen of a compound is more or less replaced by sulphur; as, *thio*carbamic, *thio*urethane. Cf. SULPHO- **b**.

thio acid. *Chem.* An acid in which oxygen is partly or wholly replaced by sulphur. According to the Official Nomenclature organic thio acids are called *thiolic acids* (R·CO·SH), *thionic acids* (R·CS·OH), or *thionthiolic acids* (R·CS·SH), according to the nature of the replacement.

thi′o-al′de-hyde (thī′ō-ăl′dē-hīd), *n.* *Org. Chem.* An aldehyde in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

thi′o-an′ti-mo-nate′ (-ăn′tĭ-mō-nāt′), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical **thi′o-an-ti-mon′ic ac′id** (-mŏn′ĭk), H_3SbS_4, and got esp. by action of polysulphides on antimony trisulphide and in other ways. Thioantimonates of the alkali metals, as Schlippe's salt, are soluble in water.

thi′o-an′ti-mo-nite′ (-ăn′tĭ-mō-nīt′), *n.* *Chem.* Any of several compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical **thi′o-an′ti-mo′ni-ous acid** (-mō′nĭ-ŭs), H_3SbS_3 (also $HSbS_2$).

thi′o-ar′se-nate (-är′sē-nāt), *n.* Also **thi′o-ar-se′ni-ate** (-är-sē′nĭ-āt). *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the **thi′o-ar-sen′ic ac′ids** (-är-sĕn′ĭk), H_3AsS_4, $HAsS_3$, and $H_4As_2S_7$, corresponding to the arsenic acids. They are formed by the union of metallic sulphides with arsenic pentasulphide or of polysulphides with the trisulphide, etc. Those of the heavy metals are insoluble.

thi′o-ar′se-nite (-är′sē-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of hypothetical **thi′o-ar-se′ni-ous ac′ids** (-är-sē′nĭ-ŭs), H_3AsS_3, $HAsS_2$, $H_4As_2S_5$, and produced by the action of metallic sulphides or hydrosulphides on arsenic trisulphide, and in other ways. Those of the heavy metals are insoluble.

thi′o-car-bam′ic (-kär-băm′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of three acids derived from carbamic acid by replacement of oxygen by sulphur: **α-thiocarbamic acid**, $NH_2CO{\cdot}SH$, and **β-thiocarbamic acid**, $NH_2CS{\cdot}OH$, known in the form of crystalline salts and esters, and **dithiocarbamic acid**, $NH_2CS{\cdot}SH$, obtained as colorless needles by decomposing its ammonium salt, which in turn is formed by passing ammonia into alcohol containing carbon disulphide.

thi′o-chro′mite (-krō′mīt), *n.* *Chem.* Any of several compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical **thi′o-chro′mous ac′id** (-mŭs), $H_2Cr_2S_4$, analogous to chromous acid.

thio ether. *Chem.* A sulphide of hydrocarbon radicals, analogous to the ordinary ethers, but with sulphur in the place of oxygen; a sulphur ether.

thi′o-gly′col (thī′ō-glī′kōl; -kŏl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A colorless oil, $C_2H_4(SH)_2$, formed by action of an alcoholic solution of potassium hydrosulphide on ethylene chloride or bromide; — called also *ethylene mercaptan*.

thi′o-ke′tone (-kē′tōn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A compound regarded as a ketone in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur. It is ordinarily polymeric.

thi′o-lac′tic (-lăk′tĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $CH_3{\cdot}CH(SH)COOH$, the α variety of which (corresponding to α-lactic acid) is obtained by cleavage from keratin substances, and otherwise, as a sirupy liquid.

thi-on′ic (thī-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [See THIO-.] *Chem.* Pert. to or containing sulphur. — **thionic acid.** **a** Any of a series of unstable acids of the general formula $H_2S_xO_6$, known respectively as **dithionic acid** $(H_2S_2O)_6$, **trithionic acid** $(H_2S_3O_6)$, **tetrathionic acid** $(H_2S_4O_6)$, etc. **b** See THIO ACID.

thi′o-nine (thī′ō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [See THIO-.] *Org. Chem.* A dark crystalline thiazine compound, $C_{12}H_9N_3S$, used as a violet basic dye; any of several related dyes.

thi′o-nyl (-nĭl), *n.* [*thionic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A bivalent radical, SO, of sulphur and oxygen. Called also *sulphurosyl*.

thionyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless volatile liquid, $SOCl_2$, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on sulphur dioxide.

thi′o-phene (thī′ō-fēn), *n.* [*thio-* + *phenyl* + *-ene.*] A colorless liquid, C_4H_4S, occurring in coal tar and prepared in other ways, having a structure analogous to furfurane and pyrrol. Thiophene closely resembles benzene, and their corresponding derivatives exhibit the same likeness. Thiophene may be regarded as derived from benzene by replacement of the group CH:CH by sulphur.

thi′o-phe′nic (-fē′nĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, thiophene; specif., designating an acid, $C_4H_3S{\cdot}CO_2H$, analogous to benzoic acid.

thi′o-phe′nol (-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*thio-* + *phenol.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless mobile liquid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}SH$, smelling like garlic and analogous to phenol; — called also *phenyl mercaptan*. It is formed by the action of phosphorus pentasulphide on phenol, and in other ways.

thi-oph′thene (thī-ŏf′thēn), *n.* [Abbr. of *thionaphthene.*] *Org. Chem.* A doubly cyclic compound, $C_6H_4S_2$, related to thiophene as naphthalene to benzene, and obtained as an oil by heating citric acid with phosphorus trisulphide.

thi′o-pla-tin′ic (thī′ō-plă-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating either of two thio acids of platinum, $H_2Pt_4S_6$ and $H_4Pt_3S_6$, obtained by decomposition of the corresponding salts, called **thi′o-plat′i-nates** (-plăt′ĭ-nāts), which are formed by union of platinic sulphide with other sulphides.

thi′o-sin-am′ine (-sĭn-ăm′ĭn; -sĭn′ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* Also **-in.**

or biscuit: as, a butter or water *thin*. *Trade Cant.*
thinchen. † THINK.
thind. Thinned. *Ref. Sp.*
thine. † THEN, thence.
thinefurth. † THENCEFORTH.
thing, *v. t.* [AS. *þingian* to intercede, reconcile.] To conciliate. *Obs.*
thing′a-ma-bob′ (thĭng′ȧ-mȧ-bŏb′). Var. of THINGUMBOB. *Colloq. or Vulgar.*
thing′a-ma-jig′, **thing′e-ma-jig′**. Vars. of THINGUMAJIG. *Colloq. or Vulgar.*
T hinge. See T, *a.*
thing′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
thing′i-ness (thĭng′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
thing′like′, *a.* Like a thing, or physical object. — **thing′like′ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]
thing′li-ness, *n.* Thinginess.
thing′man, *n.* **a** *Scand. Hist.* A member of a thing, or parliament. **b** *Scand. & Early Eng. Hist.* A housecarl.
thing′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
thing′um-a-jig′ (thĭng′ŭm-ȧ-jĭg′), *n.* = THINGUMBOB. *Colloq. or Vulgar.*
thing′um-bob, **thing′um-a-bob′**, *n.* A thing; — used pronominally instead of a specific name which one fails to remember or does not know. *Colloq.*
thing′um-my (thĭng′ŭm-ĭ), *n.* = THINGUMBOB. *Colloq. or Vulgar.*
thin′gut′, *n.* [*thin*, a. + *gut.*] A thin or lean person. *Obs.*
thing′y (thĭng′ĭ), *a.* Material; also, materialistic. *Rare.*
thinhed, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Thinness. *Obs.*
think. † THING. [See -ABLE.]
think′a-ble (thĭnk′ȧ-b'l), *a.*
thin′ly, *adv.* of THIN. See -LY.
thinne. † THIN.
thin′ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*]
thin′ni-fy, *v. t.* To make thin.
thin′nish, *a.* See -ISH.
Thi-noc′o-rus (thī-nŏs′ō-rŭs), *n.*, **Thi′no-cor′i-dæ** (thī′nō-kŏr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. θίς, θινός, shore + κόρυς, var. of κορυδός crested lark.] *Zoöl.* See SEED SNIPE. [form of THINE.]
thinre. Obs. feminine dative
thin′-skinned′ness (thĭn′skĭnd′nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
thi′o-ac′e-tal′ (thī′ō-ăs′ē-tăl′), *n.* = MERCAPTAL.
thi′o-a-ce′tic (-ȧ-sē′tĭk; -ȧ-sĕt′ĭk). Var. of THIACETIC. [TAN.]
thi′o-al′co-hol, *n.* See MERCAP-
thi′o-camph, **thi′o-camf** (thī′ō-kămf), *n.* A greenish yellow disinfectant fluid derived from camphor and sulphur dioxide.
thi′o-car′ba-mate (thī′ō-kär′bȧ-māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of thiocarbamic acid.
thi′o-car′ba-mide (-kär′bȧ-mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** Thiourea.
thi′o-car′bi-mide (-bĭ-mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** *Org. Chem.* A mustard oil.
thi′o-car′bon-ate, *n.* Sulphocarbonate. [bonic.]
thi′o-car-bon′ic, *a.* Sulphocar-
thi′o-col (thī′ō-kōl; -kŏl), *n.* [*thio-* + guaiacol.] *Pharm.* Potassium guaiacol sulphonate, a white crystalline powder used in lung diseases. *Trade-mark.*
thi′o-cy′an-a-ce′tic (-sī′ăn-ȧ-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*thio-* + *cyano-* + *acetic.*] = SULPHO-CYANOACETIC. [= SULPHOCYANATE.]
thi′o-cy′a-nate (-sī′ȧ-nāt), *n.*
thi′o-cy-an′ic (-sī-ăn′ĭk), *a.* = SULPHOCYANIC.
thi′o-di-phe′nyl-am′ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A yellowish, crystalline, neutral substance, $C_6H_4{<}^{NH}_{S}{>}C_6H_4$, got by boiling diphenylamine with sulphur.
thi′o-eth-ox′ide (-ĕth-ŏk′sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*thio-* + *ethoxy-* + *-ide.*] A mercaptide.
thi′o-fla′vin, *n.* [*thio-* + *flavin.*] See DYE.
thi′o-form (thī′ō-fôrm), *n.* [*thio-* + iodo*form.*] *Pharm.* A yellowish antiseptic powder used as a substitute for iodoform. It is a basic bismuth salt of dithiosalicylic acid.
thi′o-for′mic (-fôr′mĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, HCOSH, got by replacing half the oxygen of formic acid with sulphur. — **thi′o-for′mate** (see -ATE, 3 **b**), *n.*
thi′o-gly-col′ic, *a.* Also **thi′o-gly-col′lic**. Pert. to or designating a dibasic acid, $CH_2(SH)CO_2H$, analogous to glycolic acid.
thi′ol (thī′ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*thio-* + 1st *-ol.*] **a** *Chem.* Mercaptan. *Off. Nom.* **b** *Pharm.* A brown liquid or powder produced by heating sulphur with paraffin oils, used in treating skin diseases.
thi-ol′ic (thī-ŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* See THIO ACID.
thi′o-naph′thene (thī′ō-năf′thēn), *n.* Also **thi′o-naph′tene** (-tēn). [*thio*phene + *naphtha*lene.] = BENZOTHIOPHENE.
thi′o-nate (thī′ō-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of a thionic acid.
thi′o-nol (thī′ō-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*thion*ine + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A red or violet dyestuff, $C_{12}H_7O_2NS$, got as a brown amorphous powder by boiling thionine with dilute acids or alkalies.
thi′on-thi-ol′ic (thī′ŏn-thī-ŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*thionic* + *thiolic.*] *Org. Chem.* See THIO ACID.
thionyl amine. *Org. Chem.* A compound formed from a primary amine by substituting thionyl for two hydrogen atoms.
thi′o-phos′phate, **-phos′phite** (thī′ō-fŏs′fāt; -fīt), etc. = SULPHOPHOSPHATE, etc.
thi′o-res-or′cin (-rĕz-ôr′sĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(SH)_2$, analogous to resorcin, used as an antiseptic.
thi′o-stan′nate, **-stan′nic.** = SULPHOSTANNATE, -STANNIC.

Chem. A colorless crystalline compound, $C_4H_8N_2S$, of leeklike odor, obtained by action of ammonia on mustard oil and used in treating tuberculosis and as a resolvent for scar tissue. It is an allyl derivative of thiourea.

thi′o-sul′phate (thī′ō-sŭl′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of thiosulphuric acid; — formerly called *hyposulphite.* The sodium salt is still called, in photography, dyeing, etc., **sodium hyposulphite.** Those of calcium, strontium, and the alkali metals are soluble in water.

thi′o-sul-phon′ic (-sŭl-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of unstable acids of the general formula RSO_2SH, regarded as derived from sulphonic acids by substitution of sulphur for oxygen. Their esters are liquids of onionlike odor.

thi′o-sul-phu′ric (-fū′rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, analogous to sulphuric acid, and formerly called *hyposulphurous acid.* It is known only in solution or in the form of its salts, the *thiosulphates.*

thi′o-to′lene (-tō′lēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Either of two colorless oily liquids, $C_4H_3S{\cdot}CH_3$, analogous to and resembling toluene, occurring in coal tar. They are isomeric methyl derivatives of thiophene.

thi′o-u′re-a (-ū′rē-*ȧ*), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A colorless crystalline bitter substance, $CS(NH_2)_2$, analogous to and resembling urea. It is obtained by heating ammonium sulphocyanate (cf. UREA) and in other ways.

thi-ox′ene (thī-ŏk′sēn), *n.* [*thio*phene + *xylene.*] *Chem.* Any of three possible isomeric substances, C_6H_8S, dimethyl derivatives of thiophene, like the xylenes from benzene. They are liquids, and are found in crude xylene.

third (thûrd), *a.* [ME. *thridde*, AS. *þridda*, fr. *þrī*, *þréo*, three; akin to D. *derde* third, G. *dritte*, Icel. *þriðí*, Goth. *þridja*, L. *tertius*, Gr. τρίτος, Skr. *tṛtīya.* See THREE; cf. RIDING a jurisdiction, TIERCE.] **1.** Next after the second; coming after two others; — the ordinal of *three;* as, the *third* hour in the day. "The *third* night." *Chaucer.*
2. Constituting one of three equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; as, the *third* part of a day.
third baseman. See BASEBALL. — **t. brass.** *Numis.*, the reduced as of imperial Rome. See AS, *n.*, 2. — **t. cousin.** See COUSIN, 2. — **t. day,** Tuesday; — so called by Quakers. — **t. degree.** *Freemasonry*, the degree of Master Mason, conferred with especially elaborate ceremonies; hence, *Slang or Cant, U. S.*, a severe examination or treatment of a prisoner by the police to extort an admission or confession. — **t. estate** [often *cap.* when used specif.], the third of the political classes or orders in a kingdom, usually the commons, or common people. See ESTATE, *n.*, 6. — **t. eyelid.** = NICTITATING MEMBRANE. — **T. Founder of Rome,** Caius Marius; — so called after his defeat of the Teutones and Cimbri. — **t. house** [*cap.* when used specif.], a legislative lobby, as if it were an additional branch of the legislature. *Political Slang, U. S.* — **t. intention.** See INTENTION, *n.*, 6. — **t. man.** *Cricket.* See 4th CRICKET. *Illust.* — **t. nerve.** *Anat.* = MOTOR OCULI (nerve). — **t. order.** *R. C. Ch.*, an order forming one of a particular system of religious orders and comprising men and women devoted to a rule of pious living, called the third rule, by a simple vow if they remain seculars, and by more solemn vows if they become regulars. See FRANCISCAN, *n.*, & TERTIARY, *n.*, 1. — **t.-order reaction.** *Chem.* See REACTION, 3. — **t. person.** *Gram.* See PERSON, *n.*, 8. — **t.-rail system.** *Electric Railroads*, a system in which a third electric (insulated) rail is used for carrying the current, which is "picked up" by contact brushes or other devices. The other rails act as return conductors. — **T. Republic,** the French republic founded in 1871. — **t. trochanter.** *Zoöl.* See TROCHANTER.

third, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts into which a thing may be divided.
2. The sixtieth part of a second of time or arc.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval embracing three diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a third apart. **d** The third tone of the scale; the mediant.
4. *pl. Law.* The third part of the personal estate of a deceased husband which, by the common-law statute of distribution and by some local statutes, goes (various conditions being fulfilled) absolutely to the widow upon the husband's dying intestate and leaving a child or descendant; sometimes, loosely, a widow's dower.
5. *pl. Scots Law.* The third part of the revenues of the ecclesiastical benefices taken (in 1562 and 1567) by the king into his hands and appropriated to the support of the acting clergy. In subsequent restorations or changes similar thirds were reserved for the clergy.
6. An article of merchandise of a third grade or quality, or inferior to seconds; — usually in the *pl.;* specif.: *pl.* **a** Coarse flour or grain with more bran than seconds. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **b** Dark brown sugar obtained from the mass left after extracting seconds.
7. *Baseball.* Short for *third base.*
8. *pl.* A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
third of exchange. See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 2 **a**.

third′bor′ough (thûrd′bŭr′ō), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A constable or underconstable. *Shak. Johnson.*

third′-class′, *a.* Of or pertaining to a class, rank, or grade next below the second; specif., of or pertaining to a grade of accommodation for travel inferior to second-class.
third-class mail. See 6th MAIL, 3.

third′ings (thûr′dĭngz), *n. pl.* [See THIRD.] *Eng. Law.* The third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot.

third′-pen′ny, *n.* *A.-S. Law.* The third part of the proceeds arising from fines, forfeitures, etc., in every county, and in every hundred court which had not passed into private hands, belonging to the alderman or earl of the county, except in certain royal pleas.

third′-rate′, *a.* Belonging or pert. to a third class, grade, quality, or the like; third-class; hence, very poor or inferior.

thirl (thûrl; *dial.* thĕrl, thŭl), *v. t.;* THIRLED (thûrld); THIRL′ING. [ME. *þirlen*, *þurlen*, AS. *þyrlian*, *þyrelian*, fr. *þyrel* perforated, as n., a hole, fr. *þurh* through. See THROUGH; cf. NOSTRIL, THRILL.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
1. To pierce; perforate; drill.
2. To pierce with emotion; to thrill; wound.
3. To cause to vibrate or tingle.

thirl, *v. i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To make a hole.
2. To vibrate or tingle; to thrill.

thirl, *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A hole; perforation; opening; specif.: **a** A window. **b** A nostril. Cf. NOSETHIRL. **c** A cross hole or short passage between breasts or headings in a coal mine, usually for ventilation.
2. A thrill; as, a *thirl* of gladness.

thirl′age (thûr′lāj), *n.* [Cf. THRALL.] **a** Thraldom. *Obs. Scot.* **b** *Early Scots & Eng. Law.* A feudal servitude, right, or service by which the tenants of a certain district, or sucken, are bound to carry the grain produced there to a particular mill for grinding, and to pay the agreed or customary dues. **c** A mortgage. *Obs. Scot.*

thirst (thûrst), *n.* [ME. *thirst*, *þurst*, AS. *þurst*, *þyrst*; akin to D. *dorst*, OS. *thurst*, G. *durst*, Icel. *þorsti*, Sw. & Dan. *törst*, Goth. *þaúrstei* thirst, *þaúrsus* dry, withered, *þaúrseip mik* I thirst, *gaþaírsan* to wither, L. *torrere* to parch, Gr. τέρσεσθαι to become dry, τερσαίνειν to dry up, Skr. *tṛṣ* to thirst. Cf. TORRID.] **1.** A sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat associated with a craving for liquids, due to any circumstance, as to lack of drink, to fear, excitement, etc., which arrests the secretion of the mucous membrane; hence, the condition producing this sensation.
2. Hence, a want of and eager desire after anything; a craving or longing; — usually with *for*, *of*, or *after;* as, the *thirst* for gold. "*Thirst* of worldly good." *Fairfax.*
3. A tract of land without water. *Colloq., South Africa.*

thirst, *v. i.;* THIRST′ED; THIRST′ING. [AS. *þyrstan.* See THIRST, *n.*] **1.** To feel thirst; to experience a painful or uneasy sensation of the mouth and throat for want of drink. "The people *thirsted* there for water." *Ex.* xvii. 3.
2. To have a vehement desire; to long.

> My soul *thirsteth* for . . the living God. *Ps.* xlii. 2.

thirst, *v. t.* **1.** Impersonally with accus. of the person, to be thirsty; to thirst. "Him *thristis.*" *Wars of Alexander.*
2. To have a thirst for; to desire eagerly; to crave. *Rare.*

thirst′y (thûrs′tĭ), *a.;* THIRST′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); THIRST′I-EST. [AS. *þurstig*, or *þyrstig.* See THIRST, *n.*] **1.** Feeling thirst; having a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink; hence, having an eager desire; longing.
2. Deficient in moisture; dry; parched; arid.

> A dry and *thirsty* land, where no water is. *Ps.* lxiii. 1.

3. Producing thirst; as, *thirsty* food.
4. Earnest; vehement; keen; eager. *Obs.* *Ford.*
thirsty thorn, a thorny Egyptian mimosaceous shrub (*Acacia seyal*), growing in dry desert regions.

thir′teen′ (thûr′tēn′; thûr′tēn′; 84), *a.* [ME. *threttene*, AS. *þréotēne*, *þréotȳne.* See THREE, TEN; cf. THIRTY.] Ten and three; one more than twelve; — a cardinal numeral.

thir′teen′, *n.* **1.** The number greater by three than ten; the sum of ten and three; thirteen units or objects.
2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, or xiii.
3. An English shilling, which from 1689 to 1825 was worth thirteen pence Irish. *Obs.* *Ireland.*

thir′teenth′ (thûr′tēnth′; thûr′tēnth′; 84), *a.* [From THIRTEEN: cf. AS. *þréotéoða.*] **1.** The third after the tenth; next in order after the twelfth; — the ordinal of *thirteen.*
2. Constituting or being one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

thir′teenth′, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by thirteen; one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.
2. *Music.* The interval comprising an octave and a sixth; also, a tone at this interval.

thir′ti-eth (thûr′tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth; 151), *a.* [From THIRTY: cf. AS. *þrītigōða.*] **1.** Next in order after the twenty-ninth; the tenth after the twentieth; — the ordinal of *thirty.*
2. Constituting or being one of thirty equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

thir′ti-eth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

thir′ty (-tĭ), *a.* [ME. *thritty*, AS. *þrītig*, *þrittig;* akin to D. *dertig*, G. *dreissig*, Icel. *þrjātīu*, *þrjātigi*, *þrir teger*, Goth. *þreis tigjus*, i. e., three tens. See THREE, TEN; cf. THIRTEEN.] Being three times ten; consisting of one more than twenty-nine; twenty and ten; — a cardinal numeral.
Thirty Tyrants. **a** A committee of thirty aristocrats who, at the close of the Peloponnesian War (B. C. 404), undertook, under Spartan protection, the government of Athens, Critias and Theramenes being the leaders. After a reign of terror they were overthrown by a body of exiled citizens under Thrasybulus and a democratic government was resumed. **b** A body of nineteen or twenty adventurers, who, after the defeat of Valerian, and during the reign of his weak successor, Gallienus (A. D. 260–268), aspired to the throne, and by their contests threatened the empire; — so called from a supposed resemblance to the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens. — **Thirty Years′ War,** a religious and political war in Germany (the Empire), due to the friction between the Catholics and the Protestants, which broke out in Bohemia in 1618, but soon involved various countries. Denmark, Sweden, and France came to the aid of the Protestants; Spain was the chief ally of the emperor. The war, ended by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, brought about the political disintegration of Germany, the devastation of her territory, destruction of her commerce and industry, and loss of half her population.

thir′ty (thûr′tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of three tens, or twenty and ten; thirty units or objects.
2. A symbol expressing thirty units, as 30, or xxx.

thir′ty-sec′ond, *a.* Being one of thirty-two equal parts into which anything is divided. — **thirty-second note,** *Music*, a note with a stem and three pennants, having the time value of one thirty-second of a whole note; a demisemiquaver. See NOTE, *n.*, 1 **a**. — **t. rest.** *Music.* See 2d REST, 7 **b**.

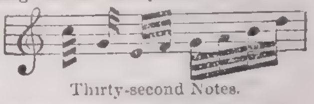

Thirty-second Notes.

thir′ty-two′mo′ (-tōō′mō′), *a.* Having thirty-two leaves to a sheet; as, a *thirty-twomo*, or 32mo, book. — *n.* A book made of such sheets, with a page of about 3 × 4½ inches.

this (thĭs), *pron.* & *a.;* *pl.* THESE (thēz). [ME. *this*, *thes*, AS. *þēs*, *þes*, masc., *þēos*, *þios*, fem., *þis*, neut.; akin to OS *these*, D. *deze*, G. *dieser*, OHG. *diser*, *deser*, Icel. *þessi;* originally from the demonstrative pron. and definite article + a particle *-se*, *si;* cf. Goth. *sai* behold. See THE, THAT; cf. THESE, THOSE.] A demonstrative word, referring particularly to what is present or near in place, time, or thought, or to something just mentioned or to be mentioned. It is applied to a person, thing, or idea. Cf. THAT.

> When he heard *this*, he was very sorrowful. *Luke* xviii. 23.
> *This* above all: to thine own self be true. *Shak.*

Special senses and constructions of *this* are: **a** Elliptically, for *this person*, *place*, *time*, etc.

> That our stars should divide our equalness to *this* [point or extremity]. *Shak.*

b As opposed or correlative to *that;* sometimes as opposed to *other* or to a second *this.* See THAT, 1 **c**.

> *This* way and that the wavering sails they bend. *Pope.*
> Thy crimes . . . soon by *this* or this will end. *Addison.*

c For *such*, sometimes with *as* for its correlative.

> Under *these* hard conditions as this time
> Is like to lay on us. *Shak.*

d Like *a*, *every*, *that*, etc., applied to a number, as of years, persons, etc., taken collectively or as a whole.

> *This* twenty years have I been with thee. *Gen.* xxxi. 38.

this′ness, *n.* Immediacy; the feeling of present reality.

this′tle (thĭs′′l), *n.* [ME. *thistil*, AS. *þistel;* akin to D. & G. *distel*, OHG. *distila*, *distil*, Icel. *þistill*, Sw. *tistel*, Dan. *tidsel;* of uncert. orig.] **1.** Any of various prickly asteraceous plants, esp. of the genera *Cnicus*, *Carduus*, and *Onopordon.* Also (with qualifying adjective or attributive), any of numerous prickly plants of other families.
2. [*cap.*] See ORDER, *n.*, 1 **c**.

thistle butterfly. A handsome butterfly (*Vanessa*, syn. *Pyrameis*, *cardui*) whose larva eats thistles.

this′tle-down′ (-doun′), *n.* The down, or pappus, from the ripe flower head of a thistle.

thistle funnel. A funnel having a bulging body and flaring mouth.

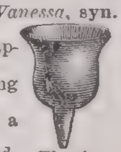

Thistle Funnel.

thistle tube. A tube, usually of glass, with a top like a thistle funnel. See FUNNEL TUBE.

this′tly (thĭs′lĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or abounding in, thistles; as, *thistly* ground. *Thomson.*
2. Resembling a thistle or thistles; sharp; prickly.

thith′er (thĭth′ẽr), *adv.* [ME. *thider*, AS. *þider;* akin to E. *that;* cf. Icel. *þaðra* there, Goth. *þaþrō* thence. See THAT, THE.] **1.** To that place; — opposed to *hither.*

> Where I am, *thither* ye cannot come. *John* vii. 34.

2. To that point, end, or result; as, all tended *thither.*
Syn. — THITHER, THERE. THITHER was formerly in common use with verbs of motion, THERE, with verbs of rest; but in modern usage *there* has displaced *thither*, except in poetical or elevated style. See HITHER, WHITHER.

thith′er (thĭth′ẽr), *a.* **1.** Being on the farther side from the person speaking; farther; — a correlative of *hither;* as, on the *thither* side of the water. *W. D. Howells.*
2. Hence, of time, later.
on the thither side of, older than; of more years than.

thith′er-ward (-wẽrd), **thith′er-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward that place; in that direction.

Thlas′pi (thlăs′pī), *n.* [L., a kind of cress, Gr. θλάσπι.] *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous herbs distinguished by the sessile, often orbicular pod with two or more seeds in each cell. The species are natives of temperate regions. *T. arvense* is the pennycress.

thlip′sis (thlĭp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θλῖψις pressure.] *Med.* Compression, esp. external constriction of vessels.

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thiosulphate color *or* **colour.** = SULPHUR DYE.
Thi′o-thrix (thī′ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.: *thio-* + Gr. θρίξ hair.] *Bacteriol.* A small genus of higher bacteria of the family Chlamydobacteriaceæ, having cells which contain sulphur. They inhabit sulphur springs.
thi′o-tung′state, -tung′stic. = SULPHOTUNGSTATE, -TUNGSTIC.
thi′o-u-reth′ane (-ū-rĕth′ān), *n.* *Chem.* An ester of thiocarbamic acid; the ethyl ester of β-thiocarbamic acid.
thir (thĭr; thẽr), *pron.* These; those. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
third, *v. t.* **1.** To treat, esp. to hoe, a third time. *Obs.*
2. To divide into three parts.
third′en-deal′, *n.* [ME. *thirden*, prop. an inflected form of *third* + *deal.*] A third part; rarely, a tertian of wine. *Obs.*
third′ly, *adv.* of THIRD. See -LY.
third′-rat′er (thûrd′rāt′ẽr), *n.* A third-rate person or thing. *Slang.* [mediator. *Obs. Scot.*
thirds′man, *n.* A third person;
third′some, *a.* Third. *Obs.*
thire. † THEIR, THESE.
Thir′i-a (thĭr′ĭ-*ȧ*). *D. Bib.*
thirl (thûrl), *v. t.* [See THRALL.] **1.** To enslave; enthrall. *Obs.*
2. *Scots & O. Eng. Law.* To subject to thirlage.
thirl, *n.* Thirlage; also, one bound by thirlage. *Obs.* *Scot.*
thirl (thŭl), *a.* Gaunt; thin; shriveled; hungry. *Dial. Eng.*
thirl (thûrl), *v. t.* To furl, as sails. *Obs.* *Scot.*
thirl′a-ble, *a.* That can be pierced. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
thirl′dom, *n.* Thraldom. *Obs.*
thirlen. † THRILL, *v. t.*
thirlepoole, *n.* A whale. *Obs.*
thirl′ing, *vb. n.* of THIRL; specif.: *Mining.* = THIRL, *n.*, 1 c.
thiron. † THEREON.
thirs. † THURSE.
thirs, *n* [See THURSE.] A fabulous beast, prob. the lamia. *Obs.*
thirst′er (thûrs′tẽr), *n.* One that thirsts. [THIRSTY.
thirst′i-ly (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
thirst′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
thirs′tle (thrĭs′′l), *n.* The throstle. *Dial. Eng.*
thirst′less, *a.* See -LESS
thirst′ew, *a.* [For the ending cf. DRUNKELEW.] Thirsty. *Obs.*
thirt (*dial.* thŭt, thŭt). Obs. or dial. Eng. of THWART. [*n.*, 3.
thir-teen′er, *n.* **1.** = THIRTEEN,
2. The thirteenth in a series: esp., the card of a suit left after twelve are played. *Colloq.*
Thirty-five Articles. See ARTICLES OF RELIGION.
thir′ty-fold′ (thûr′tĭ-fōld′), *a.* Thirty times as much or as many. [TICLES OF RELIGION.
Thirty-nine Articles. See AR-
this. † THESE, THUS.
This′be (thĭz′bē). *Bib.*
This′be, *n.* See PYRAMUS.
thise. † THESE.
thiselfe, thiselve. † THYSELF.
this′kin, *a.* Of this kind. *Obs.*
thisn. Short for *this one.* *Dial*
thisns (thĭs′′nz), *adv.* In this way; so. *Dial. Eng.*
thisse. † THIS.
this′ter. † THESTER.
thistil. † THISTLE.
this′tl Thistle. *Ref. Sp.*
thistle bird A goldfinch.
thistle cock. The corn bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*). *Orkney I.*
thistle crown. A gold coin of four shillings, issued by James I. of England; — from the Scotch thistle on one side. [finch.
thistle finch. European gold-
thistle poppy. Prickly poppy.
thistle rent. In the Middle Ages, rent for grazing sheep en route from one place to another.
thistle sage. A species of *Salvia* (*S. carduacea*). *Western U. S.*
this′tle-take′, *n.* A duty paid to the lord of the manor for permitting a beast to graze on the common. *Obs*
this′tle-warp′, *n.* The thistle finch. *Obs.* [Thus. *Obs.*
this′wise′, *adv.* [*this* + *-wise.*]
thit † THAT, THIS.
thithen † THETHEN.
thith′er, *v. i.* To go or move thither. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
thitheras, *adv.* Whithersoever.
thith′er-to′ (thĭth′ẽr-tōō′; thĭth′ẽr-tōō′), *adv.* To that point; so far. *Rare.*
thit′ling, *n* A hamlet. *Obs.*
thit′see. Var. of THEETSEE.
thi′vel (thĭ′v'l; thē′v'l; thĭv′′l), *n.* [See THIBLE.] = THIBLE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thix′il, thix′le (thĭk′s'l), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *teksla*, *diksl*, a cooper's adz, akin to OHG. *dehsala* a kind of ax, G. *deichsel*, *dächsel.*] An ax or hatchet; a cooper's adz. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Thja′zi (thyät′sē), *n.* [Icel. *Þjazi.*] See ITHUNN.
Thlin′git (tlĭŋ′gĭt), **Thlin′kit** (-kĭt). Vars. of TLINKIT.
thlum′mer-y. † FLUMMERY.
tho. † THE, TO. [THOU.
tho. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
tho′, tho, *conj.* An abbreviated or simplified form for THOUGH.
tho, *conj.* [AS. *þā* then, when.] When. *Obs.*
tho, *pron.* [See THE.] That. *Obs.*
tho, *n.* [AS *þōhe.*] Earth. *Obs.*
tho (thō), *adv.* [AS. *þa.*] Then; at that time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tho, *pron. pl.* [AS. *þā.* See THE, THAT.] Those; they. *Obs.*
Tho. *Abbr.* Thomas. [THO, then.
thoa. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Tho′as (thō′ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θόας.] See HYPSIPYLE.
Tho-bad′a-ni′as (thō-băd′*ȧ*-nī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
thoche. † SUCH.
thocht. † THOUGH.
thocht (thŏkt). Scot. var. of *thought*, pret & p. p. of THINK.
thocht (*Scot.* thŏkt), **thocht′y** (thŏk′tĭ). Obs. or Scot. vars. of THOUGHT, THOUGHTY.
thocke, thod. † THOUGH.
thod′den (thŏd′ĕn). Dial. Eng. of SODDEN. [of wind. *Obs.*
thode, *n.* [AS. *þoden.*] A gust
thoes. Obs. pl. of THOUS.
thof. † THOU.
thof (*dial.* thŏf). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of THOUGH. [ER.
thofquether. † THOUGHWHETH-
thoft. † THOUGHT
thoft (thŏft). Scot. var. of TOFT.
thoft (*dial.* thŏft), *n.* [AS. *þoft.*] A rower's bench. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [man. *Rare.*
thoft′fel′low, *n.* A fellow oars-
thog. thogh. † THOUGH.
thogen, *p. p.* of THEE. *Obs.*
thoght. † THOUGHT.
thoh. † though.

thole (thōl), *n.* [ME. *thol*, AS. *þol*; akin to D. *dol*, Icel. *þollr* a fir tree, a young fir, a tree, a thole.] **1.** A wooden or metal pin, set in the gunwale of a boat, to serve as a fulcrum for the oar; — commonly called *tholepin*.
2. The pin, or handle, of a scythe snath.

thole, *v. t.*; THOLED (thōld); THOL'ING (thōl'ĭng). [ME. *þolen*, *þolien*, AS. *þolian*; akin to OS. *tholōn*, OHG. *dolēn*, G. *geduld* patience, *dulden* to endure, Icel. *þola*, Sw. *tåla*, Dan. *taale*, Goth. *þulan*, L. *tolerare*, *tulisse*, to endure, bear, *tollere* to lift, bear, Gr. τλῆναι to bear, Skr. *tul* to lift. Cf. TOLERATE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** To bear; endure; undergo; stand; sustain; suffer; experience; feel.

So much woe as I have with you *tholed*. *Chaucer.*
To *thole* the winter's sleety dribble. *Burns.*

2. To allow; permit; admit; tolerate.
3. To give cheerfully; to bestow; afford.
4. To benefit; advantage; profit.

thole, *v. i.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** To endure pain, misfortune, or the like; to suffer; endure.
2. To wait; remain; stay; last; endure.

Thol'lon' prism (tō'lôN'). A form of compound prism for the dispersion of light consisting of a carbon disulphide prism (*a* in *Illust.*) of large angle (113°), between two prisms of crown glass (*c*, *c*) having each an angle of 31°.

Thollon Prism.

thol'o-bāte (thŏl'ō-bāt), *n.* [*tholos* a dome + *-bate*, as in *stylobate*.] *Arch.* The substructure of a cupola or dome.

tho'los (thō'lŏs) } *n.*; *pl.* THOLI (-lī). [L. *tholus*, fr. Gr. θόλος.] *Gr. Arch.* Any circular building.
tho'lus (thō'lŭs) }

Tho-mæ'an } (tō-mē'ăn; thō-), *n.* *Eccl.* A Christian of St. Thomas. See under CHRISTIAN, *n.*
Tho-me'an }

Thom'as (tŏm'ăs), *n.* [L. *Thomas*, Gr. Θωμᾶς; fr. an Aramaic word meaning twin.] **1.** Lit., a twin; — masc. prop. name. F. *Thomas* (tō'mä'); It. *Tomaso* (tō-mä'zō); Sp. *Tomás* (tō-mäs'); Pg. *Thomas*, *Thomaz* (tō-mäsh'); G. *Thomas* (tō'mäs). — Dim. *Tom*, *Tom'my* (*Tom'kin*, obs.). — Fem. *Thomasa*, *Thomasine*.
2. *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles, who doubted as to Christ's resurrection. See *John* xi. 16; xx. 24–29.

Tho'mism (tō'mĭz'm; thō'-; 277), *n.* The philosophical and theological principles and doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas (about 1225–74), and of his followers. The great achievement of St. Thomas was his synthesis of the diverse factors of Scholasticism in one complete system. He held that faith is a continuation of reason, and that philosophy and revelation therefore harmonize. The basis of his system is Aristotelianism, which he adapted to the needs of Christian dogma, combating especially the Arabian pantheistic interpretation.

Tho'mist (-mĭst), *a.* Of or pert. to Thomism or Thomists.
Tho'mist, *n.* An adherent of Thomas Aquinas or Thomism.
Tho-mis'tic (tō-mĭs'tĭk; thō-) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the doctrines of, the Thomists.
Tho-mis'ti-cal (-mĭs'tĭ-kăl) }

Tho'mite (tō'mīt; thō'-), *n.* *Eccl.* A Christian of St. Thomas. See under CHRISTIAN, *n.*

thom'sen-o-lite (tŏm'sĕn-ō-līt), *n.* [After Dr. J. *Thomsen* of Copenhagen. See -LITE.] *Min.* A fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, $NaCaAlF_6 \cdot H_2O$, occurring in small, white, prismatic, monoclinic crystals on cryolite.

Thom'sen's dis-ease' (tŏm'sĕnz). [After *Thomsen*, a physician of Schleswig.] *Med.* An affection, apparently congenital, consisting in tonic contraction and stiffness of the voluntary muscles after a period of muscular inaction.

Thom'son ef-fect' (tŏm'sŭn). [After Sir William *Thomson*, the English physicist, who described it in 1856.] A thermoelectric phenomenon consisting in the production or absorption of heat at the junction of unequally heated portions of a homogeneous conductor traversed by an electric current. Cf. PELTIER EFFECT.

thom'son-ite (-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Thomson*, of Glasgow.] *Min.* A zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, generally in masses of a radiated structure, rarely in distinct orthorhombic crystals. When pure it is snow-white. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 2.3–2.4.

Thomson process. [After Elihu *Thomson*, American inventor.] A process of electric welding in which heat is developed by a large current passing through the metal.

thong (thŏng; 205), *n.* [ME. *thong*, *þwong*, *thwang*, AS. *þwang*; akin to Icel. *þvengr* a thong, latchet.] A strap or strip of leather, as one used as a whip lash, a rein, etc.; esp., a leather strap or strip used for fastening something, as a snowshoe or sandal.

tho'oid (thō'oid), *a.* [Gr. θώς, θωός, the jackal + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Wolflike; — applied to the wolves, dogs, and jackals as distinguished from the foxes or alopecoid members of the genus *Canis*. — **tho'oid**, *n.*

Thor (thôr), *n.* Also, rare, **Thorr**. [Icel. *þórr*. Cf. THURSDAY.] *Norse Myth.* The god of thunder, the same as the Germanic *Donar*. In Norway and Iceland Thor was the most widely worshiped of the gods, being conceived, in his character of a god of strength, as a helper in war, as a defender, as the one who gives force to contracts and marriages, wards off demonic influences, heals from disease, etc. He was conceived as in the vigor of youth, with hair and beard red (the color of lightning), riding in a goat-drawn chariot (whose rolling causes the thunder), and armed with a magic hammer, *Mjollnir*, that always returns to him after being cast (the thunderbolt). At Ragnarok he slays and is slain by the Midgard Serpent. See ÆSIR.

tho'ra-cen-te'sis (thō'rȧ-sĕn-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θώραξ thorax + κέντησις pricking, fr. κεντεῖν to prick, stab.] *Surg.* The operation of puncturing the chest wall so as to let out liquids contained in the cavity of the chest.

tho-rac'i- (thō-răs'ĭ-), **tho-rac'i-co-** (thō-răs'ĭ-kō-). Combining forms used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the thorax*. Cf. THORACO-.

tho-rac'ic (thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the thorax. As applied to the ventral fins of fishes it means that they are placed under the pectorals and connected with the shoulder girdle, as in the perch.

thoracic aorta, *Anat.*, the part of the aorta beyond the arch, which is contained in the thorax. — **t. artery**, *Anat.*, any of several branches of the axillary artery supplying the pectoral muscles, walls of the thorax, axilla, etc. They are designated (in the order in which they usually branch off) the *superior*, *acromial*, *alar*, and *long*. — **t. choke**, a choked condition seen chiefly in the horse and ox, due to obstruction of the thoracic part of the esophagus. — **t. duct**, *Anat.*, the main trunk of the system of lymphatic vessels. It lies along the front of the spinal column, beginning on a dilatation (**receptaculum chyli**) behind the aorta, opposite the second lumbar vertebra, and, extending up through the thorax, turns to the left and opens into the left subclavian vein. It receives the lymph and chyle from all parts except the right side of the head, neck, and thorax, right arm, right lung, right side of the heart, and convex surface of the liver. The lymphatics of these parts discharge by a short trunk (**right lymphatic duct**) into the right subclavian vein. — **t. limbs**, *Zoöl.*, the fore limbs of a vertebrate or the appendages of the thorax of arthropods. — **t. nerves**, *Anat.*, nerves arising from the brachial plexus and supplying chiefly certain muscles of the walls of the thorax. The *internal* and *external anterior thoracic* nerves supply the pectoral muscles, the *long* or *posterior*, the serratus magnus.

tho'ra-co- (thō'rȧ-kō-; thō-rā'kō-), **thorac-**. Combining form fr. Gr. θώραξ, θώρακος, *thorax*, *chest*. Cf. THORACI-.

tho'ra-co-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*thoraco-* + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* A remodeling or reshaping of the thorax; esp., the operation of removing the ribs, so as to obliterate the pleural cavity in cases of empyema.

tho'ra-cot'o-my (thō'rȧ-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*thoraco-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Operation of opening the pleural cavity by incision.

tho'rax (thō'răks; 201), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. θώραξ.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The part of the body of man or of the higher vertebrates situated between the neck and the abdomen, and whose walls are supported by the ribs, costal cartilages, and sternum; also, the cavity contained in it, in which the heart, lungs, esophagus, etc., are situated. It is only in mammals that its cavity is shut off from that of the abdomen by a diaphragm; in the lower vertebrates a distinct thorax is not recognizable.

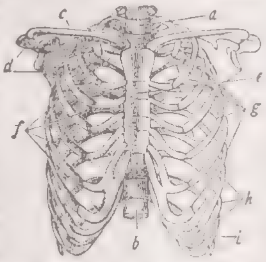

Skeleton of Thorax of Man. *a* First Dorsal Vertebra; *b* Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra; *c* Clavicle; *d* Scapula; *e* Sternum, or Breastbone; *f* Costal Cartilages; *g* Sternal Ribs; *h i* False Ribs; *i* Floating Ribs.

2. **a** In insects, the middle of the three chief divisions of the body, consisting of three somites (*prothorax*, *mesothorax*, and *metathorax*), each commonly bearing a pair of legs, and usually the last two each bearing a pair of wings in the adult. In most crustaceans and arachnids a thorax bearing ambulatory legs is recognizable, but usually fused with the head somites into a *cephalothorax*. **b** In zooids of compound ascidians, the anterior division of the body comprising the branchial sac and surrounding atrium. **c** In many tubicolous Polychæta, an anterior differentiated part of the body behind the head.
3. *Antiq.* A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet; esp., the breastplate worn by the ancient Greeks.

tho'ri-a (thō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] *Chem.* Thorium oxide, ThO_2, a white earthy substance; — formerly called also *thorina*. See THORIUM.

tho'ri-a-nite (thō'rĭ-ȧ-nīt; 201), *n.* [From THORIUM.] A mineral, in black cubic crystals of sp. gr. 9.32, consisting largely of thorium oxide with the oxides of the cerium metals, uranium, etc. It is found in certain of the gem washings of Ceylon and is remarkable for its radioactivity.

thor'ic (thŏr'ĭk; thō'rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, thorium.

tho'rite (thō'rīt), *n.* [After the Scandinavian god *Thor*. See THOR.] **1.** *Min.* A rare mineral of a brown to black color (or, as in the variety *orangite*, orange-yellow), consisting essentially of thorium silicate, $ThSiO_4$. In form it resembles zircon. Sp. gr., 4.5–5.4.
2. A high explosive used as a bursting charge for shell.

tho'ri-um (thō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] *Chem.* A comparatively rare metallic element occurring in combination in thorite, monazite, and certain other minerals, and isolated as a heavy, grayish white difficultly fusible metal. Symbol, *Th*; atomic weight, 232.15. It was discovered by Berzelius in 1828 in thorite. It has a valence of four; its compounds are analogous to those of zirconium. The oxide, ThO_2, is prepared from monazite on a large scale and used in gas mantles. See WELSBACH BURNER. Thorium is radioactive, emitting, like radium, alpha (*a*), beta (*β*), and gamma (*γ*) rays. In its transformation it yields a long series of products, given by Hahn as follows: Thorium → thorium 1 (*mesothorium*) → thorium 2 (*mesothorium 2*) → thorium 3 (*radiothorium*) → thorium X → thorium emanation → thorium A → thorium B → thorium C → inactive end product (an isotope of lead). The name radiothorium was orig. applied to what was supposed to be a single product between thorium and thorium X.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* [AS. *þorn*; akin to OS. & OFries. *thorn*, D. *doorn*, G. *dorn*, Dan. *torn*, Sw. *törne*, Icel. *þorn*, Goth. *þaúrnus*; cf. Pol. *tarn*, Russ. *tern* the blackthorn, *ternie* thorns, Skr. *tṛṇa* grass, blade of grass.] **1.** A sharp process or excrescence, as on a plant or an animal; specif., *Bot.*, a short indurated, sharp-pointed, and leafless branch, as of the hawthorn, honey locust, etc. Thorns develop from buds as true branches do. Cf. SPINE, 1; PRICKLE, 1.
2. Fig.: That which pricks or annoys as a thorn; anything irritating or troublesome; a source of distress.

There was given to me a *thorn* in the flesh. 2 *Cor.* xii. 7.

3. Any thorn-bearing shrub or small tree or its wood; specif., the hawthorn or blackthorn, or the wood of either.
4. Also **thorn letter**. The Anglo-Saxon letter *þ*, capital form *Þ*, used for either of the sounds of English *th*, as in *thin*, *then*; — so called because it was the initial letter of *thorn*, a spine. Also, the corresponding Icelandic character, formerly used for either sound of *th*, but in modern use only for *th* as in *thin*. Cf. ANGLO-SAXON ALPHABET, and EDH. *Thorn* continued in English use until about 1500, its form gradually becoming identical with *y*. Cf. Y.

thorn, *v. t.*; THORNED (thôrnd); THORN'ING. **1.** To prick with or as with a thorn. *Rare. Tennyson.*
2. To fasten or furnish with thorns.

thorn apple. **a** A haw; the fruit of the hawthorn; also, rarely, the shrub itself. **b** Any plant of the genus *Datura*, esp. *D. stramonium*.

Thornback (*Raja clavata*).

thorn'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A European skate (*Raja clavata*) having spines on its back.
2. A large European spider crab (*Maia squinado*).

thorn'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of several small brilliant South American humming birds of the genera *Rhamphomicron* and *Chalcostigma*. They have a long, slender, sharp bill, and feed on honey, insects, and juice of the sugar cane.

thorn'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* Any of several Neotropical humming birds of the genus *Popelairia*; esp., *P. popelairii*, in which the tail is deeply forked with the outer feathers slender and pointed.

Thorntail (*Popelairia conversi*).

thorn'y (thôr'nĭ), *a.*; THORN'I-ER (-nĭ-ẽr); THORN'I-EST. [AS. *þornig*.] **1.** Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; spiny; hence, abounding in, or beset with, trials, difficulties, etc.; as, a *thorny* wood, tree, path.

The steep and *thorny* way to heaven. *Shak.*

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thoil (*dial.* thoil). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THOLE.
thoilmude. † THOLEMOD.
thoise, *n.* A boar's tusk. *Obs.*
thoke, *n.* [Cf. AS. *þāce* soft.] Broken-bellied fish. *Obs.*
thok'ish, *a.* Sluggish; dull. *Obs.*
thol. † THOLE.
thol'ance, *n.* [Cf. THOLE, *v. t.*] Sufferance; toleration. *Obs. Scot.*
thole (thōl), *n.* = THOLOS.
thole (thōl), *n.* **a** = THOLANCE. *Obs.* **b** Generosity; liberality. *Dial. Eng.* [-ABLE. *Scot.*]
thole'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
tholeburd, *a.* [AS. *þolebyrde*, prob. akin to THOLE, *v. t.*, and BURDEN, BEAR, *v.*] Patient. *Obs.* — **tholeburdness**, *n.* *Obs.*
tholemod, *n.* [AS. *þolemōd*. Cf. THOLE, *v.*; MOOD.] Patience. — *a.* Patient. — **tholemodly**, *adv.* — **tholemodness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
tholemound, *a.* = THOLEMOD. *Obs.* — **tholemoundness**, *n.* *Obs.*
thole'pin', *n.* = THOLE, 1.
thole'some (thōl'sŭm), *a.* = THOLEABLE. *Scot.*
tholie. † THOLE.
tholl, tholle. † THOLE. [*Bib.*]
Thol'mai (thŏl'mī; -mā-ī). *D.*
Thol'o-mai (-ō-mī). *D. Bib.*
tholy, tholye. † THOLE.
tho-man' (tō-män'). Var. of TOMAN, a coin.
thomand. † TOMAN.
Thom'a-sa (tŏm'ȧ-sȧ), *n.* Fem. of THOMAS; — fem. prop. name. Sp. *Tomasa* (tō-mä'sä); G. *Thomasia* (tō-mä'zē-ä). — Dim. *Tamzine* (tăm'zēn).
Thom'as-Gil'christ proc'ess, Thomas process (tŏm'ȧs-gĭl'krĭst). [Patented by Sidney Gilchrist *Thomas* and his cousin Percy C. *Gilchrist*.] *Steel Manuf.* = BASIC PROCESS.
Thom'a-sine (tŏm'ȧ-sēn), *n.* = THOMASA.
thom'as-ing, *n.* Begging from house to house on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21). *Dial. Eng.*
Thomas phosphate *or* **slag.** *Steel Manuf.* = BASIC SLAG.
thombe, thome. † THUMB.
thom'elle toe (thōōm''l). Var. of THUMMEL TOE.
Tho-mis'i-dæ (thō-mĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. θωμιξ, θῶμιγξ, a cord, string; — from their drawing single threads.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the crab spiders.
Thom'o-i (thŏm'ō-ī). *Bib.*
Tho'mo-mys (thō'mō-mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θωμός heap + μῦς mouse: — from the heaps of earth thrown out along the burrows.] A genus of pocket gophers of the western United States and Mexico, dist. from the genus *Geomys* by the smooth ungrooved upper incisors.
Thom-so'ni-an (tŏm-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Med.* Of or pert. to Thomsonianism. — *n.* An adherent of Thomsonianism.
Thom-so'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A system which assumes that vegetables only are beneficial to the human body, and that therefore vegetable medicines alone should be used: — from the founder, Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts.
Thom'son's ga-zelle' (tŏm'sŭnz). An East African gazelle (*Gazella thomsoni*), the smallest of the gazelles.
Thom'son tur'bine (tŏm'sŭn). [After James *Thomson*, English physicist.] See TURBINE.
thon. † THAN; THO, those.
thon. Obs. dative form of THE.
thon (thŏn). Obs. or dial. Eng. of THEN. [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*]
thon (thŏn), *pron.* That yonder.
thon (thŏn), *pron. sing. & pl.*; *nom.* THON; *poss.* THON'S (thŏnz); *obj.* THON. [Contraction of *that one*.] A proposed genderless pronoun of the third person.
thonc † THANK, THINK.
thon'der, thon'dre. † THUNDER.
thon'der (thŏn'dẽr), *adv.*, *a.*, & *pron.* Yonder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thone. † THEN.
thone. Obs. contract. of *the one*.
thone (thōn), *a.* [AS. *þān*.] Damp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
thoner. † THUNDER.
thonewange. † THUNWANGE.
thong, *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with a thong or thongs.
thong, *v. i.* **a** To lash with a thong. **b** To become stringy or viscous. *Dial. Eng.*
thonged (thŏngd), *a.* Provided with a thong, as a shoe.
thong seal. The bearded seal.
thong'y (thŏng'ĭ), *a.* Stringy; viscous. *Dial. Eng.*
thonk, thonky. † THANK.
thonne. † THAN, THEN.
thonour, thonre. † THUNDER.
thonwange. † THUNWANGE.
thon'y (thōn'ĭ), *a.* = THONE. *Dial. Eng.*
thoo. Dial. Eng. var. of THOU.
thoo. † THO. [Eng. of THUMB.]
thoom (thōōm). Scot. & dial.
thoos. † THOSE.
thopas. † TOPAZ.
Tho'pas, Sir (tō'pȧs). The hero of the burlesque "Rime of Sir Thopas" in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," a vainglorious knight-errant in search of the Queen of Faërie. Also, a similar character in Lyly's courtly comedy "Endimion." [ER.]
thoquether. † THOUGHWHETH-
thor. † THERE.
thor. Dial. Eng. var. of THIR.
‖ **tho'ra, tho'rah** (tō'rȧ), *n.* *Jewish Lit.* = TORAH.
thorac-. See THORACO-.
tho-rac'ic (thō-răs'ĭk), *n.* A fish with thoracic ventral fins.
Tho-rac'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of cirripeds including those which have six thoracic segments, usually bearing six pairs of cirri. The common barnacles are examples.
tho-rac'i-cal (-kăl), *a.* Thoracic. *Rare.*
Tho-rac'i-ci (-sī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a division of fishes including those with thoracic ventral fins.
tho'ra-co-cyl-lo'sis (thō'rȧ-kō-sĭ-lō'sĭs; thō-rā'kō-), *n.* [NL.; *thoraco-* + Gr. κύλλωσις crippling.] *Med.* Deformity of the chest.
tho'ra-co-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *thoraco-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Pain in the chest.
tho'ra-com'e-ter (thō'rȧ-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*thoraco-* + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* = STETHOMETER.
tho'ra-co-my'o-dyn'i-a, *n.* [NL.: *thoraco-* + *myodynia*.] Pain in the muscles of the thorax.
tho'ra-cop'a-gus (thō'rȧ-kŏp'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *thoraco-* + Gr. πάγος that which is fixed.] *Terat.* A twin monster united at the thorax. — **tho'ra-cop'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*
tho'ra-cos'chi-sis (-kŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thoraco-* + Gr. σχίσις cleavage, fissure.] *Terat.* Congenital fissure of the thorax.
tho-ra'co-scope (thō-rā'kō-skōp; thō-răk'ō-), *n.* [*thoraco-* + *-scope*.] *Med.* A stethoscope.
tho'ra-cos'co-py (thō'rȧ-kŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*thoraco-* + *-scopy*.] *Med.* Stethoscopy.
Tho'ra-cos'tra-ca (-trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THORAX; OSTRACODA.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of DECAPODA (order of crustaceans). — **tho'ra-cos'tra-can** (-kăn), *a.* & *n.* — **tho'ra-cos'tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*
tho'ral (thō'răl; 201), *a.* [L. *torus* a couch, bed.] Of or pert. to a bed; hence, nuptial. *Rare.*
thore. † THERE.
Tho-rel'li-an (thō-rĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thoreau.
thoret. † TURRET. [THROUGH.]
thorg, thorgh, thorght. †
tho-ri'na (thō-rī'nȧ), *n.* Thoria.
tho-ri'num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] *Chem.* Thorium. *Obs. or R.*
thorle. † THIRL.
thorn, *v. i.* To eat heartily. *Obs. Scot.* [food. *Scot.*]
thorn (thŏrn), *a.* Supplied with
thorn bird. A small South American bird (*Anumbius acuticaudatus*) of the family Furnariidæ. It builds a very large and complex nest of twigs and thorns in a bush or tree.
thorn broom. The furze.
thorn'but (thôrn'bŭt), *n.* [*thorn* + *-but*, as in *halibut*; cf. G. *dornbutt*.] The turbot.
thorn devil. = MOLOCH, 2.
thorne. † THERNE.
thorned (thôrnd), *a.* Provided with thorns; thorny.
thorn'en (*dial.* thŭn'ĭn), *a.* Made of thorns. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [THORN-HEADED WORM.]
thorn'head' (thôrn'hĕd'), *n.* =
thorn'-head'ed, *a.* Having a head armed with thorns or spines. — **thorn-headed worm**, any worm of the order Acanthocephala.
Thorn'hill', Squire. In Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," the scoundrelly nephew of **Sir William Thornhill**. Sir William, under the name of Mr. Burchell, befriends the Primrose family, finally marrying the younger daughter, Sophia. Squire Thornhill attempts to make the other daughter, Olivia, his mistress, but it is found out that he is legally married to her.
thorn'hog', *n.* A hedgehog. *Obs.*
thorn'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
thorn'less, *a.* See -LESS.
thorn locust. The honey locust.
thorn plum. = THORN APPLE a.
thorn poppy. Prickly poppy.
thorn tree. **a** Hawthorn. **b** Honey locust. [THOROUGH.]
thor'o' (thŭr'ō). Contr. of
thor'o. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THOROUGH.

2. Like, or characteristic of, a thorn; hence, vexatious; harassing. "The *thorny* point of bare distress." *Shak.*
thorny acacia, the honey locust. — **t. locust**, the honey locust. — **t. oyster**, any spiny marine bivalve shell of the genus *Spondylus*. — **t. trefoil**, a prickly zygophyllaceous plant of southern Europe (*Fagonia cretica*).

thor'ough (thŭr'ō), *prep.* [ME. *þoru, þuruh, þoruh*. See THROUGH.] Through. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

thor'ough, *adv.* **1.** Thoroughly. *Obs. or Colloq.*
2. Through; throughout. *Obs.* *Shak.*

thor'ough, *a.* [See THROUGH.] **1.** Passing through; through; as, *thorough* openings in a wall. *Obs. or R.* *Bacon.*
2. Passing through or to the end or bottom; thoroughgoing; complete; perfect; as, a *thorough* reformation; *thorough* work; a *thorough* translator, poet.
thorough bond. = THROUGH BOND. — **t. stone.** = THROUGH STONE. — **t. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4.

thor'ough, *n.* **1.** A passage through; a thoroughfare. *Obs.*
2. *Masonry.* = PERPEND **a.** *Rare.*
3. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* In the reign of Charles I., the tyrannical policy of Wentworth (Strafford) and Laud; — so called from their expressed determination to carry their schemes "thorough" (i. e., through) every obstacle.

thor'ough bass' (bās'). *Music.* **a** The representation of chords by figures placed under the bass; a continuous bass voice part with numerals showing stenographically the harmony; figured bass; basso continuo; — sometimes used loosely for *harmony*, or harmonic composition generally. **b** The system of numerals and other marks so used. Thorough bass was regularly used by the old masters, esp. for noting organ accompaniments in choral and other large scores, but the present practice of writing scores out in detail has relegated the system to textbooks and exercises in harmony. The numerals indicate the intervals between each given bass note and such constituent tones of the chord as are necessary to identify it, showing nothing as to the actual leading of the upper voice parts, which is left to the rules for chord succession. The soprano of the opening chord, however, is often indicated. In two successive chords any tones of the second that are retained from the first are marked simply by dashes. A chromatic change from the original key is marked by a ♯, ♭, or ♮ alone, if it occurs in the third above the bass; if in any other tone, the accidental is affixed to the numeral for it, except that sharping is marked by a stroke through the numeral itself. The figuring of some important chords is shown in the following list, that for each chord having its numerals in their vertically descending order, as in *Illust.*:

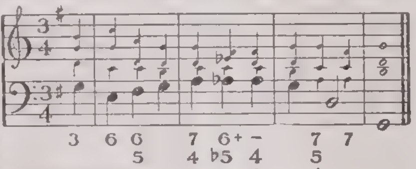

3 6 6 7 6+ – 7 7
5 4 ♭5 4 5
Thorough Bass. 3 3 4

Triad: **a** Fundamental position (usually not figured), 8, 5, 3; **b** 1st inversion, "Chord of the Sixth," 8, 6, 3, abbrev. 6; **c** 2d inversion, "Six-four chord," 8, 6, 4, abbrev. 6, 4. **Seventh chord**: **a** Fundamental position, 7, 5, 3, abbrev. 7; **b** 1st inversion, "Six-five chord," 6, 5, 3, abbrev. 6, 5; **c** 2d inversion, "Six-four-three chord," 6, 4, 3, abbrev. 4, 3; **d** 3d inversion, "Chord of the Second," 6, 4, 2, abbrev. 2. **Ninth chord**, fundamental position, 9, 7, 5, 3, abbrev. 9. **Italian Sixth**, 8, 6, 3, abbrev. 6+. **French Sixth**, 6, 4, 3. **German Sixth**, 6, 5, 3, abbrev. 6+, 5. **Neapolitan Sixth**, 8, ♭6, 3, abbrev. N6. **Triad**, fundamental position with suspended third, 8, 5, 4, abbrev. 5, 4.

thor'ough-brace', *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage, and attached to springs, or serving as a spring. See CHAISE **a**, *Illust.*

thor'ough-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* **1.** Bred from the best blood through a long line; pure-blooded; — said of animals.
2. Having the characteristics of such breeding; high-spirited; of elegant form, carriage, or the like; *Colloq.*, having the characteristics of people of good birth and breeding.
3. Thoroughgoing; complete.

thor'ough-bred', *n.* **1.** A thoroughbred animal, esp. a horse. The English thoroughbred is of a race or breed of horses kept chiefly for racing (running), with an old recorded ancestry of unknown origin, prob. Oriental or from crosses of barb, Arabian, and Turkish blood. The American thoroughbred is from it and practically identical.
2. A thoroughbred person. *Colloq.*

thor'ough-fare' (-fâr'), *n.* **1.** A place or way through which there is passing or travel; specif.: **a** A place, as a town, through which there is much passing of goods or travelers. *Obs.* **b** A passage through, as from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way open to the public; a public road or street open at both ends; esp., a street or way through which there is much passing.
This world nis [is not] but a *thurghfare* full of woe. *Chaucer.*
c A waterway, as between two bays or lakes. *U. S.*
2. A passing or going through; passage; transit. *Rare.*

thor'ough-foot' (-fŏŏt'), *n.* *Naut.* The tangled state of a tackle with one or both blocks turned over in the fall.

thor'ough-foot' (-fŏŏt'), *v. t.*; -FOOT'ED; -FOOT'ING. To straighten (rope) twisted through coiling.

thor'ough-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Going through, or to the end or bottom; thorough; unqualified; extreme.

thor'ough-paced' (thŭr'ō-pāst'), *a.* Thoroughly trained in all paces, as a horse; hence, out-and-out; thoroughgoing; going all lengths; as, a *thoroughpaced* Tory or Whig.
If she be a *thoroughpaced* impostor. *Scott.*

thor'ough-pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* *Veter.* A synovial dilatation just above the hock of the horse on both sides of the leg and slightly anterior to the hamstring tendon. It may cause lameness. There is usually an oval swelling on each side of the leg, suggestive of a pin thrust through.

thor'ough-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Boneset.

thorp ‖ **thorpe** (thôrp), *n.* [AS. *þorp*; akin to OS. & OFries. *thorp*, D. *dorp*, G. *dorf*, Icel. *þorp*, Dan. *torp*, Sw. *torp* a cottage, a little farm, Goth. *þaúrp* a field; orig. uncert.; cf. Lith. *troba* a building, a house, W. *tref* a hamlet, Ir. *treabh* a tribe, clan, house, home, Gael. *treabhair* houses, also L. *turba* a crowd, throng, disturbance (cf. TURBID), Gr. τύρβη disorder, tumult. Cf. DORP.] A group of houses in the country; a village; hamlet; — now chiefly in names of places and persons; as, Al*thorp*, Mable*thorpe*.

those (thōz), *pron.* [ME. *þos, þas*, AS. *þās*, nom. and acc. pl. of *þes* this. See THIS; cf. THESE.] Pl. of *that*. See THAT.

Thoth (thōth; tōt), *n.* [L., Gr. Θώθ, Θωϋθ, fr. Egypt. *Tehuti*.] *Egypt. Myth.* The scribe of the gods, measurer of time, and inventor of numbers; hence, the god of wisdom and magic. In the judgment hall of Osiris he records the result of the weighing of the heart. Orig. he was a moon god. He was represented with the head of an ibis or as a cynocephalus.
The god who, above all, created by means of words, was *Thoth*; who appears sometimes, as at Hermopolis, the principal seat of his worship in Upper Egypt, as exercising this function on his own initiative, at other times as acting as the instrument of the creator. *A. Wiedemann.*

Thoth (from a Bronze in British Museum).

thou (thou), *pron.*; *sing.*: *nom.* THOU; *poss.* THY (thī) or THINE (thīn); *obj.* THEE (thē); *pl.*: *nom.* YOU (yōō); *poss.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS (yōōrz); *obj.* YOU. [ME. *thou, þu*, AS. *þū, þu*; akin to OS. & OFries. *thu*, G., Dan., & Sw. *du*, Icel. *þū*, Goth. *þu*, Russ. *ty*, Ir. & Gael. *tu*, W. *ti*, L. *tu*, Gr. σύ, Dor. τύ, Skr. *tvam*. Cf. THEE, THINE, TE DEUM.] The personal pronoun of the 2d person singular, in the nominative case; the subject pronoun denoting the person addressed. *Thou* was formerly often used with special implication of familiarity, as between intimates, or as used by master to servant; hence, also, with implication of contempt, the polite pl. *ye*, *you*, replacing it in ordinary speech. At present *thou* is used only (1) in solemn or poetical style; (2) in dial. Eng., often as familiar or contemptuous, sometimes as an emphatic objective; and (3) by the Friends, or Quakers, who, however, instead of *thou*, usually say *thee* with a verb in the 3d person singular; as, "*Thee* tells no lies here." *Thou* is sometimes used disjunctively, by way of address; or for emphasis, esp. after terms of reproach; as, "Thou thing of no bowels, *thou!*" *Shak.*

thou, *v. t.* To address as *thou*, as formerly in familiarity; — now the usage of the Friends, or Quakers, only.
If thou *thouest* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*

though (thō), *conj.* [ME. *thogh*, prob. fr. or influenced by Scand.; cf. Icel. *þō* yet, still, though, Dan. *dog*, Sw. *dock*; akin to AS. *þēah, þēh, þēh*, OS. *thōh*, OFries. *thach*, D. & G. *doch* but, yet, OHG. *doh* but, yet, though, Goth. *þauh, þáu*, than, or, yet, orig. uncert.] **1.** Granting, admitting, or supposing that; notwithstanding that; even if; although; albeit; as, he came, *though* ill.
Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him. *Job* xiii. 15.
2. In case that; if; — usually preceded by *as*. See AS IF.
No marvel, my lord, *though* it affrighted you. *Shak.*
It was as *though* it [the vine] budded. *Gen.* xl. 10.
3. In spite of that; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however; still; although; as, we may escape, *though* I think not; it will be difficult, *though* possible.
Syn. — See ALTHOUGH.
though that, though. *Obs.*

though, *adv.* However; for all that; — used in familiar language, and in the middle or at the end of a sentence.
A good cause would do well, *though*. *Dryden.*

thought (thôt), *n.* [ME. *þoght, þouht*, AS. *þōht, geþōht*, fr. *þencean* to think; akin to D. *gedachte* thought, MHG. *dāht, gedāht*, Icel. *þōttr, þōtti*. See THINK.] **1.** Act or state of thinking; mental concentration on ideas as disting. from sense perceptions or emotions; reflection; cogitation.
2. Hence, a mental state chiefly characterized by a process of reflection; as: **a** Solicitude; anxious care; concern.
Take no *thought* for your life, what ye shall eat. *Matt.* vi. 25.
b Meditation; serious consideration.
Fell this knyght in mochel *thoght*. *Gower.*
c Sorrowful thinking; grievous or pensive reflection.
Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself. *Hamlet.*
3. A habit of thought; typical or customary ideas and impulses; hence, a natural group or sequence, or a particular development, of ideas, esp. one taken as expressing the dominant conception of a society, historical period, or department of culture; as, modern scientific *thought*.
Rich he was of holy *thought* and work. *Chaucer.*

4. The thinking process taken as abstract or as personified; the function of conceiving, judging, and reasoning; understanding; intellect; as, man is endowed with *thought*.
This [faculty], to which I gave the name of the "elaborative faculty," — the faculty of relations or comparison, — constitutes what is properly denominated *thought*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Sense particulars have reality indeed, but they have no universality; while the logical relations of ideas have universality but no reality, in other words, are in the first instance only *thought*, not knowledge. *James Ward.*
5. That which is thought; an idea or concept, a judgment, or a more elaborate construction of the reason; often, an imagining, fancy, opinion, disposition, or intention.
There is pansies, that's for *thoughts*. *Shak.*
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears. *Wordsworth.*
6. The mental as distinguished from the material; consciousness; sentience.
The idea of . . . *thought* as a nonextended reality, Spinoza derived from Descartes. *N. Int. Encyc.*
7. A little; a trifle; as, be a *thought* more courteous.
Syn. — Idea, conception, imagination, conceit, notion, consideration; meditation, contemplation, deliberation.

thought'ed, *a.* Having thoughts; — chiefly in compounds.

thought'ful (thôt'fōōl), *a.* **1.** Full of, employed in, or inclined to, thought; contemplative; as, a *thoughtful* mind.
2. Moody. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Characterized by, concerned with, or devoted to, thought; as, *thoughtful* hours, walks.
4. Attentive; careful; mindful; heedful; as, *thoughtful* of gain; *thoughtful* in seeking truth or in little things.
5. Full of care; anxious; solicitous; troubled. *Now Rare.*
Thoughtful foresight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*
6. Mindful of others; considerate; kind; as, it was very *thoughtful* of you to provide a carriage.
Syn. — THOUGHTFUL, CONSIDERATE, SOLICITOUS. THOUGHTFUL, as here compared (see PENSIVE), implies in general regard for others' interests or welfare; CONSIDERATE connotes esp. thought for others' feelings; SOLICITOUS implies concern or anxiety; as, courteous and *thoughtful* attention; "I had two warnings, . . . both most kind and *considerate*" (*Stevenson*); "She anticipated his wants, and was *solicitous* about his feelings" (*G. Eliot*). See CONSIDER, CARE.
— **thought'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **thought'ful-ness**, *n.*

thought'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of thoughts; deficient in the power of or capacity for thinking; stupid; dull.
Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain. *Dryden.*
2. Careless; heedless; as, a *thoughtless* person, or act.
— **thought'less-ly**, *adv.* — **thought'less-ness**, *n.*

Thou let', or **Thou let's' so-lu'tion** (tōō'lĕ', -lĕz'). [After J. *Thoulet*, French chemist.] A heavy liquid consisting of a solution of potassium and mercuric iodides, used for determining specific gravities and separating minerals of different densities. Its maximum sp. gr. is nearly 3.2.

thou'sand (thou'zănd), *n.* [ME. *þousend, þusend*, AS. *þūsend*; akin to OS. *thūsundig, thūsind*, OFries. *thūsend*, D. *duizend*, G. *tausend*, OHG. *tūsunt, dūsunt*, Icel. *þūsund, þūshund*, Sw. *tusen*, Dan. *tusind*, Goth. *þūsundi*, Lith. *tukstantis*, Russ. *tysyacha*; for the first part cf. Skr. *tavas* strength, *tuvi* much, strong, and for the second cf. HUNDRED.] **1.** The number of ten hundred; ten times one hundred units or objects. See Note under HUNDRED, 1. A *thousand* of nails is 1,200, of slates 1,200, or sometimes 1,260.
2. Hence, indefinitely, a great number.
3. A symbol for one thousand units; as, 1,000, M, or CIↃ.

thou'sand, *a.* Consisting of ten hundred; being ten times one hundred; hence, indefinitely, great in number.

thou'sand-fold' (-fōld'), *a.* A thousand times as much or as many.

thou'sand-head'ed, *a.* Having a thousand heads. — **thousand-headed cabbage**, Brussels sprouts. — **t. kale**, a kale the buds of which form green shoots the first season.

thou'sandth (thou'zăndth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after nine hundred and ninety-nine; — the ordinal of *thousand*.
2. Constituting or being one of a thousand equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; the tenth of a hundredth; hence, hyperbolically, very small; minute.
3. Occurring as one, or as the last one, of very many; — used hyperbolically; as, to call for the *thousandth* time.

thou'sandth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by a thousand; one of a thousand equal parts into which a (whole) thing is or may be divided.

Thra'cian (thrā'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thrace, in the ancient world the eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula, its boundaries varying in different periods. It was inhabited by semibarbarous tribes only for short periods having the semblance of a central government, and it easily fell before the successive attacks of Persians, Macedonians, and Romans.

Thra'cian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thrace; also, the language of the ancient Thracians, an Indo-European language related to the Illyrian, perh. the parent of Albanian.

thrall (thrôl), *n.* [ME. *thral, þral*, AS. *þrǣl*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þræll*, Sw. *träl*, Dan. *træl*, prob. akin to AS. *þrægan* to run, Goth. *þragjan*, Gr. τρέχειν; cf. OHG. *dregil, drigil*, a servant.] **1.** A slave; bondman; theow (which see). *Now Hist. or Literary.* *Chaucer.*
Gurth, the born *thrall* of Cedric. *Scott.*
2. One who is in moral or mental slavery or bondage; a slave. "The *thrall* of Margaret's curse." *Shak.*

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thor'o, thor'o-fare', etc. Reformed spellings of THOROUGH, THOROUGHFARE, etc.
thorochique. ✝ THORACIC.
thor'ough-bore', *v. t.* To bore through. *Obs.*
thor'ough-gate', *n.* A thoroughfare. *Obs.*
thor'ough-lighted, *a.* = THROUGH-LIGHTED. *Obs. or R.*
thor'ough-ly, *adv.* of THOROUGH. See -LY.
thor'ough-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
thorougnout, *pret. & adv.* = THROUGHOUT. *Obs.*
thor'ough-pass', *v. t.* To pass through. *Obs.*
thoroughperced, *p. p.* Pierced through. *Obs.*
thor'ough-sped', *a.* Fully accomplished. *Obs. or R.* *Swift.*
thor'ough-stem', *n.* Boneset.
thor'ough-stitch' (*dial.* thĕr'ŭ-stich'), *adv.* Thoroughly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
thor'ough-stitched', *a.* Complete. *Obs.*
thor'ough-wax', *n.* [See THOROUGH, THROUGH; WAX to grow.] **a** An apiaceous plant (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*) with perfoliate leaves. **b** Thoroughwort.
thorowe. ✝ THOROUGH.
thorowowte. ✝ THOROUGHOUT.
thorpole. ✝ WHIRLPOOL.
thorps'man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A villager. *Obs.*
Thorr. Var. of THOR.
thorrocke. ✝ THURROCK.
Thors'day. ✝ THURSDAY.
thorst. ✝ THIRST.
thorst, thort. ✝ *thurst, thurt*, pret. forms of THAR.
thort (*dial.* thût). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THWART.
thort'er (thŏr'tẽr). Var. of THWARTER. *Scot.*
thort'er-some, *a.* [Cf. THWART, *a.*] Stretching in all directions; perplexing. *Obs.* *Scot.*
thortil. ✝ THERETIL.
thoru, thorugh, thoruth, throw. ✝ THOROUGH.
thorun. ✝ THORN.
thoruout. ✝ THOROUGHOUT.
thorwe. ✝ THROUGH.
thorwit. ✝ THEREWITH.
thos. ✝ THUS.
Thos (thōz), *n.* A people of northern Tonkin, probably of Tai stock, agriculturists living in pile-built houses.
Thos. *Abbr.* Thomas.
Tho'sa-ite (thō'sā-īt). *D. Bib.*
thosand, thossand. ✝ THOUSAND.
Thoscan. ✝ TUSCAN.
thosse, *n.* A kind of fish. *Obs.*
thost, *n.* [AS. *þost*.] Dung; excrement. *Obs.*
thou. ✝ THOUGH.
thou, *v. i.* To use *thou, thy*, etc., in address.
Tho'u (thō'ū). *D. Bib.*
thouch. ✝ THOUGH, TOUCH.
thoucht. ✝ THOUGH.
thoucte. ✝ THOUGHT.
Tho u-e'ris, *n.* Taurt.
though-all, *conj.* Although. *Obs.*
thoughless, *conj.* Yet; nevertheless. *Obs.*
thought. ✝ THOUGH.
thought (thôt), *pret. & p. p.* of THINK.
thought, *n.* [Cf. THOFT.] = THWART, *n.*, 2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
thought center *or* **centre.** *Physiol.* A portion or portions of the cerebrum supposed to be intimately connected with thinking.
thought'en (*dial.* thôt''n). Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of THINK.
thought'ive, *a.* Given to thought. *Obs.*
thought reading. Mind or muscle reading.
thought'sick', *a.* Sickened by thinking. *Rare.*
thought'some, *a.* Thoughtful. *Obs.*
thought transference. Telepathy.
thought'y (*Scot.* thŏk'tĭ), *a.* *Obs. or Scot.* Thoughtful: specif.: **a** Pensive. *Obs.* **b** Anxious. *Obs.* **c** Given to reflection. **d** Alert; attentive. *Obs.*
thoughwhether, *adv.* However; nevertheless. *Obs.*
thouh. ✝ THOUGH.
thouht, thouhte. ✝ THOUGHT.
thoumbe, thoume. ✝ THUMB.
thoun. ✝ TOWN.
thoundir, thounther. ✝ THUNDER.
thounwange. ✝ THUNWANGE.
thour. ✝ TOUR.
thourch, thourh, thourw. ✝ THROUGH.
thous. ✝ THUS.
thous. Contr. of *thou es*, thou art. *Obs.*
thou'sand-deal', *n.* A thousandth part; also, a thousand times. *Obs.*
thou'sand-jack'et, *n.* The ribbonwood of New Zealand, the inner bark of which consists of a great number of layers.
thou'sand-leaf', *n.* Yarrow.
thou'sand-leg'ged ta'ble (-lĕg'-ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'). A gate-legged table.
thousand legs. A millepede or galleyworm: — called also **thou'sand-leg'ged worm'**.
thou'se. Scot. & dial. Eng. contract. of *thou shalt*.
thousent, thousond. ✝ THOUSAND.
thoust. Thou art; thou shalt; thou shouldst. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
thout (*dial.* thōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THOUGHT.
thout, *v.* To thou. *Obs.*
thout (thōōt), *n. & v.* Sob. *Scot.*
thouth, thouthe. ✝ THOUGHT.
thow. ✝ THO, THOLE, THOSE, THOU, THOUGH, TWO.
thow (thō). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THAW.
thow'el, thowl (thō'ĕl; thōl). Var. of THOLE.
thowen, *a.* [See THEW.] Virtuous. *Obs.*
thowen, p. p. of THEE. *Obs.*
thowgh. ✝ THOUGH.
thowle. ✝ THOLE.
thow'less (thou'lĕs). Var. of THEWLESS. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thowsande, thowsend. ✝ THOUSAND.
thowt (*dial.* thōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. of THOUGHT, *n.* & *v.*
thowth, thowthe. ✝ THOUGH, THOUGHT.
thoyle. ✝ THOLE.
thoys. ✝ THOSE.
thra, thraa. ✝ THRO.
thrack (*dial.* thrȧk), *v. t.* To burden; to pack full. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
thrack'scat', *n.* Metal still in the mine. *Obs.*
Thra'co-Il-lyr'i-an (thrā'kō-ĭ-lĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a family of Indo-European languages comprising Thracian, Illyrian, and Albanian. Little is known of the ancient tongues, though analogies have been sought with the Hellenic.
Thra'co-Phryg'i-an (-frĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to both Thrace and Phrygia.
thrad, *p. p.* [AS. *þrēad*, p. p. of *þrēagan*.] Punished; castigated. *Obs.*
thradde. ✝ *trod*, pret. of TREAD.
thrael (thrăl), *n.* [See THRALL.] *Scand. Hist.* A thrall.
thraep (*Scot.* thrāp). Obs. or Scot. var. of THREAP.
thraet. ✝ THREAT.
thraf. Obs. pret. of THRIVE.
thrafe. ✝ THRAVE.
thraft'ly, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *þrafian* to urge, to reprove.] Chidingly; surlily. *Obs.* *Scot.*
thrag, *v. t.* To fell (timber). *Obs.*
thraif (thrāf). Scot. of THRAVE.
thrail (thrāl), *n.* Flail. *Dial. Eng.*
thrain (thrān), *n.* Refrain. *Scot.*
thrais. Obs. pl. of THRAVE.
thral, thrale. ✝ THRALL.
thral'dom. Var. of THRALLDOM.
thralhed, *n.* = THRALHOOD. *Obs.*
thral'hood, *n.* [*thrall* + *-hood*.] Thralldom; servitude. *Obs.*
thrall. ✝ THROLY.
thrall, *n.* A stand for barrels, milk pans, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

3. Slavery ; bondage ; servitude ; thralldom. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — See SERF.
thrall (thrôl), *a.* Enslaved ; subjugated ; subject. *Archaic.*
thrall, *v. t.* To enslave ; enthrall. *Archaic. Spenser.*
thrall′dom, thral′dom (thrôl′dŭm), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þræl-dōmr*. See THRALL ; -DOM.] The condition of a thrall ; slavery ; bondage ; state of servitude.
thrash (thrăsh), **thresh** (thrĕsh), *v. t.* ; THRASHED (thrăsht), THRESHED (thrĕsht) ; THRASH′ING, THRESH′ING. [ME. *þreshen*, *þreschen*, AS. *þerscan*, akin to D. *dorschen*, OD. *derschen*, G. *dreschen*, OHG. *dreskan*, Icel. *þreskja*, Sw. *tröska*, Dan. *tærske*, Goth. *þriskan*, Lith. *traszketi* to rattle, Russ. *tresk* a crash, OSlav. *troska* a stroke of lightning.] **1.** To beat soundly, as with a stick or whip ; to strike ; pound ; flog ; drub ; as, he *thrashed* him well. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
Thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans. *Shak.*
2. To beat out grain from, as wheat stalks ; to beat off, as the kernels of grain ; as, to *thresh*, or sometimes *thrash*, wheat, rye, or oats ; to *thresh* over the old straw ; — in this sense now commonly spelt *thresh*.
3. *Naut.* To sail (a ship) to windward in a lively sea.
☞ Both forms are in use in all the meanings, but in present usage, both literary and colloquial, *thresh* is chiefly used in sense 2, *thrash* in senses 1 and 3.
thrash, thresh, *v. i.* **1.** To practice threshing grain or the like ; — in this sense now commonly spelt *thresh*.
2. Hence : **a** To labor ; toil. *Now Rare.* **b** To move violently ; to toss about ; as, to *thrash* about in bed with a high fever. **c** *Naut.* To sail to windward in a fresh breeze and lively sea.
thrash, thresh, *n.* Act of thrashing or threshing ; *Naut.*, specif. (in this sense usually *thrash*), act of sailing to windward in a fresh breeze and a lively sea. See THRASH, *Note*.
thrash′er (thrăsh′ẽr), **thresh′er** (thrĕsh′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that thrashes or threshes ; as : **a** A flail or a threshing machine. **b** A person who uses a flail.
2. Also **thrasher**, *or* **thresher, shark**. A large shark (*Alopias vulpes*) of the American and European coasts, remarkable for its great tail, with which it is said to thresh the water to round up the fish on which it feeds ; — called also *fox shark*.

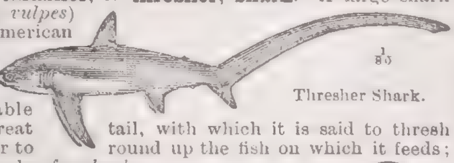

Thresher Shark.

3. Any of numerous long-tailed thrushlike birds of the American family Mimidæ, esp those of the genus *Toxostoma*. Thrashers are singers and mimics, being closely allied to the mocking bird. The brown thrasher of the eastern United States is rusty above and white below streaked with dark brown. The California thrasher (*T. redivivum*) is brown above and unstriped buffy below. Cf. SAGE THRASHER.

Thrasher

thrash′ing, thresh′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THRASH, THRESH. — **threshing**, *or* **thrashing, floor**, a floor or ground space for threshing or treading out grain, as practiced in the Orient. — **t. machine**, a machine for separating grain from straw.

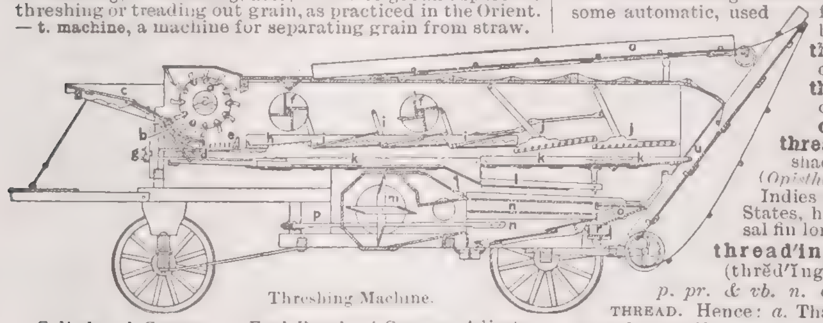

Threshing Machine.

a Cylinder ; *b* Concave ; *c* Feed Board ; *d* Concave Adjuster ; *e* Grates ; *f, f*, Beaters ; *g* Crank and Pitmans driving Riddle (*h, i, j*) and Grain Pan (*k, k*) ; *u, u* Straw Stacker, with apron folded for transportation ; *l* Distributor ; *m* Fan for blast ; *n, n* Shoe with Sieves and Screen ; *o* Tail Shoe ; *p* Crank and Pitman driving Shoe ; *r* Tailing Spout ; *t* Grain Spout.

Thra′so (thrā′sō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θρασων Thraso, a braggart, fr. θρασύς bold, overbold.] A braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch."
thra-son′i-cal (thrȧ-sŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See THRASO. Cf. L. *Thrasonianus*.] Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, Thraso ; bragging ; boastful. — **thra-son′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Cæsar's *thrasonical* brag of "I came, saw, and overcame." *Shak.*
thread (thrĕd), *n.* [ME. *threed*, *þred*, AS. *þrǣd* ; akin to D. *draad*, G. *draht* wire, thread, OHG. *drāt*, Icel. *þrāðr* a thread, Sw. *tråd*, Dan. *traad*, and AS. *þrāwan* to twist. See THROW ; cf. THRID.] **1.** A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, drawn out to some length ; a compound cord of two or more single yarns doubled, or joined together, and twisted ; often specif., cotton thread or, in some places, linen.
2. A filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark ; also, fine line, as of gold or silver, or of mercury in a thermometer ; specif. : **a** *Mining.* A very thin seam or vein. **b** *Decorative Art.* A very thin and small line of color on a surface, as distinguished from a band.
3. *Mech.* The projecting helical rib of a screw, the successive turns of which are often called *teeth*. Screws are made with one or more such ribs. In a single-threaded screw, or one having but one helical rib, the distance between corresponding points in successive turns is the **total**, or **true, pitch**, and is also equal to the *lead*, or distance which the screw advances in one turn. In multiple-threaded screws (or those with two or more helical ribs) arranged with the threads equidistant from each other, the distance between corresponding points in any two successive teeth measured parallel to the axis, is the **divided**, or **apparent, pitch** ; and of this the *true pitch* or *lead* (the distance between consecutive turns of the same rib) is a multiple. Thus, in a two-threaded screw, the *lead* or *total pitch* is twice the divided pitch ; in a three-threaded screw, three times the divided pitch, etc. See SCREW.

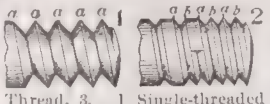

Thread, 3. 1 Single-threaded Screw ; 2 Double-threaded Screw, with one thread incompletely cut. In fig. 1, the Distances between Consecutive Edges, *aaaaa*, of teeth is the Lead or Pitch. In fig. 2, the Distance between Alternate Edges, *aaa* or *bbb*, is the Lead or True Pitch, and the Distance between Consecutive Edges, *ababab*, is the Divided, or Apparent, Pitch

4. See MEASURE, *Table*.
5. Something running through the entire course of a thing and serving to connect its parts ; connecting line ; esp., chief line of thought, argument, or the like ; as, the *thread* of existence, of a discourse, of association.
6. = CLEW, 2. *Rare.*
7. Composition ; quality ; fineness. *Obs. B. Jonson.*
8. Short for THREAD OF LIFE. *Obs. or R. Chaucer.*
thread of a stream. = FILUM AQUÆ. — **t. of life**, the course of individual existence, esp. as fabled in ancient times to be spun and cut by the Fates.
thread (thrĕd), *v. t.* ; THREAD′ED ; THREAD′ING. **1.** To pass a thread through the eye of ; as, to *thread* a needle.
2. To put on a thread ; to string, as beads ; also, to make by stringing ; as, to *thread* a daisy chain.
3. To pass, pierce, or penetrate through (a narrow or intricate passageway) ; also, to make (one's way), esp. carefully, through or between obstacles.
Heavy trading ships . . . *threading* the Bosphorus. *Mitford.*
4. *Mech.* To form a thread or threads on or in ; specif., to form an external thread on, as distinguished from *tap*.
5. To wind a thread on, as in ornamental glasswork.
thread′bare′ (-bâr′), *a.* **1.** Worn so that the thread is bare or visible ; having the nap wholly worn off, or so in places ; as, *threadbare* clothes. "A *threadbare* cope." *Chaucer.*
2. Worn or become bare ; destitute. *Obs. or R. Hoccleve.*
3. Fig. : Worn out ; trite ; hackneyed ; without novelty or interest ; as, a *threadbare* subject.
4. Wearing threadbare clothes ; shabby.
thread cell. *Zoöl.* A nematocyst.
thread′ed, *a.* Furnished with a thread or threads.
thread eel. Any of many oceanic eels of the genus *Nemichthys* which have a very slender body and slender recurved jaws. They grow to a length of two or three feet.
thread′er (thrĕd′ẽr), *n.* One that threads ; as : **a** A device for threading needles. **b** Any of various machines, some automatic, used for cutting screw threads, as on bolts, pipes, etc.
thread′fin′ (-fĭn′), *n.* Any fish of the family Polynemidæ.
thread′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **a** The cutlass fish. **b** The cobbler fish. **c** = THREADFIN.
thread herring. **a** The gizzard shad. **b** A species of herring (*Opisthonema oglinum*) of the West Indies and east coast of the United States, having the last ray of the dorsal fin long and slender.
thread′ing (thrĕd′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THREAD. Hence : *a.* That threads ; specif., *Elec.*, linking with ; passing through ; — said of magnetic lines of force linking with the convolutions of a circuit.

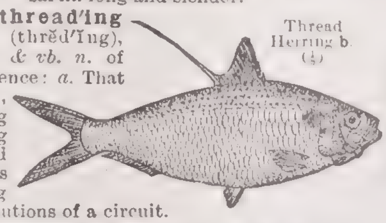

Thread Herring b (¼)

threading tool, *Mech.*, a tool for cutting screw threads.
thread lace. Lace of linen thread, as distinguished from cotton or silk lace.
thread′-nee′dle, *n.* A kind of children's game in which the participants, forming a line with joined hands, thread their way through the line ; also, a similar country dance figure ; — called also **thread′-the-nee′dle**.
thread′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* Any long, slender nematode, esp. the pinworm or a species of *Filaria* or an allied genus.
thread′y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a thread ; slender ; filamentous ; as, *thready* roots ; also, containing, consisting of, or covered with, thread. — **thready pulse**, *Med.*, a scarcely perceptible rapid pulse occurring in shock and shortly before death.
threap, threep (thrēp), *v. t.* ; THREAPED, THREEPED (thrēpt) ; THREAP′ING, THREEP′ING. [AS. *þrēapian* to rebuke.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To speak against ; to contradict.
2. To assert, maintain, or repeat, obstinately or pertinaciously ; also, to contend or argue against with obstinacy.
3. To assert to be ; to call ; name. *Obs.*
4. To urge the acceptance of ; to press.
5. To scold ; chide ; also, to beat ; thrash.
threap, threep (thrēp), *v. i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
1. To dispute ; argue ; also, to quarrel ; fight.
2. To complain ; also, to chide or scold.
threap, threep, *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** The act of one who threaps, as in contradiction, disputing, or complaining.
2. A tradition ; legend ; report.
3. A blow ; a sharp stroke.
threat (thrĕt), *n.* [ME. *þreat*, AS. *þrēat* crowd, oppression, akin to *þrēotan* to vex, G. *verdriessen*, OHG. *irdriozan*, Icel. *þrjōta* to fail, want, lack, Goth. *usþriutan* to vex, to trouble, and prob. to Russ. *trudit'* to impose a task, irritate, vex, L. *trudere* to push. Cf. ABSTRUSE, INTRUDE, OBTRUDE, PROTRUDE, THREAT, *v.*] **1.** Crowd ; press ; throng ; troop. *Obs.*
2. Oppression ; force ; punishment ; trouble. *Obs.*
3. The expression of an intention to inflict evil or injury on another ; the declaration or indication of an evil, loss, or pain to come ; menace ; threatening ; denunciation ; sometimes, *Law*, specif., an expression of an intention to inflict loss or harm on another by illegal means, esp. when effecting coercion or duress of the person threatened.
There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*. *Shak.*
threat, *v. t.* [ME. *þreten* to oppress, threaten, AS. *þrēatian*. See THREAT, *n.*] **1.** To press ; urge ; also, to oppress ; maltreat ; vex ; trouble ; reprove ; chide. *Obs.*
2. To threaten. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng. Shak.*
threat, *v. i.* To threaten. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
threat′en (thrĕt′'n), *v. t.* ; THREAT′ENED (-'nd) ; THREAT′EN-ING (-'n-ĭng). [ME. *þretenen*, fr. ME. *þreten*, AS. *þrēatian* ; cf. AS. *þrēatnian* to urge, to compel. See THREAT, *v. t.*] **1.** To utter threats against ; to menace ; to inspire with apprehension ; to alarm, or attempt to alarm, as with the promise of something evil or disagreeable ; to warn.
Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts* iv. 17.
2. To assert or declare positively. *Obs.*
3. To give signs of the approach of (something evil or unpleasant) ; to indicate as impending ; to portend ; to announce the conditional infliction of ; as, to *threaten* war.
The skies look grimly
And *threaten* present blusters. *Shak.*
4. To plan ; intend ; purpose ; — an incorrect usage.
Syn. — THREATEN, MENACE. THREATEN (the Saxon word) is rather more direct and straightforward in its meaning than MENACE (the Latin), which often suggests a threatening or hostile aspect ; as, "The magistrates . . . solicited, commanded, *threatened*, urged" (*Milton*) ; "Is it not experience which renders a dog apprehensive of pain, when you *menace* him or lift up the whip ?" (*Locke*) ; he did not actually *threaten* me, but his tone was *menacing*. See IMMINENT.
threat′en, *v. i.* **1.** To use threats or menaces.
2. To have a threatening appearance ; to be or become threatening ; to indicate approaching loss, pain, or the like.
Though the seas *threaten*, they are merciful. *Shak.*
three (thrē), *a.* [ME. *þre*, *þreo*, *þri*, AS. *þrī*, *þrie*, masc., *þrēo*, fem. and neut. ; akin to OFries. *thre*, OS. *thria*, *threa*, D. *drie*, G. *drei*, OHG. *drī*, Icel. *þrīr*, Dan. & Sw. *tre*, Goth. *þreis*, Lith. *trys*, Ir., Gael., & W. *tri*, Russ. *tri*, L. *tres*, Gr. τρεῖς, Skr. *tri*. Cf. 1st DRILLING, TERN, *a.*, THIRD, THIRTEEN, THIRTY, TIERCE, TRAMMEL, TREY, TRI-, TRIAD, TRINITY, TRIPOD.] One more than two ; two and one ; — a cardinal numeral used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun ; as, only *three* were present.
three′-arm′, *or* **three′-armed′, protractor**, *Surv. & Navig.*, a station pointer ; — so called from its three arms. — **t.-ball match**, *Golf*, three rival players, each playing his own ball. — **t. balls.** = GOLDEN BALLS. — **t.-card mon′te** (mŏn′tē), a game in which three cards are dexterously thrown on the table by a gambler, and the victim is induced to bet that he can pick out one previously named and shown. *Hoyle.* — **t.-centered**, *or* **-centred, arch**, an arch the intrados curve of which is described from three centers. See ARCH, *Illust.*(9). — **T. Chapters, the**, three things condemned by the Emperor Justinian in an edict (also called by this name) issued in 544, attempting to reconcile the Monophysites to the church. They were (1) Theodore of Mopsuestia and his writings, (2) the writings of Theodoret of Cyrus in defense of Nestorius, and (3) the letter which Ibas of Edessa is said to have written to the Persian Maris. — **t.-deck vessel.** See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **T. Emperors' League.** See DREIKAISERBUND. — **T. F's, the**, *Pol. Econ.*, fixity of tenure, fair rent, and freedom of sale, as advocated by some writers, tenants, etc., in Great Britain and Ireland. See LAND LEAGUE ; TENANT RIGHT. — **T. Kings of Cologne.** See under KING. — **t. L's, the**, *Naut.*, lead, latitude, and lookout, attention to which is essential to safe navigation. — **T. Musketeers, the**, *or* (French) **Les Trois′ Mous′que-taires′** (lā trwä′ mōōs′kĕ-târ′), three close friends in the romance of that name and its sequels by Dumas *père*, being *Aramis* (the Chevalier d'Herblay), educated to take holy orders, the mildest but keenest of the trio ; *Athos* (Comte de la Fère), a typical French aristocrat of the pre-Revolutionary period ; and *Porthos* (M. du Vallon), the embodiment of physical strength and good-fellowship, — all wonderful swordsmen. — **t. per cents.** *Finance.* See THREE, *n.*, 4. *Colloq.* — **t.-piece bow** (bō). See BOW, *n.*, 2. — **t.-point perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. — **t.-point problem**, *Navig. & Surv.*, the problem of locating the point of observation from the observed angles subtended by three known sides of a triangle, either by mathematical calculation or by plotting with a station pointer. See REVOLVER, *n.*, 2. — **t.-point**, *or* **t.-way**,

thrall′age (thrôl′āj), *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Slavery ; bondage. **2.** Straits ; perplexity. [*Hist.*]
thrall′born′, *a.* Born in slavery.
thrall′ess, *n.* [*thrall* + *-ess*.] A female slave. *Obs.*
thrall′ful, *a.* Enslaved. *Obs.*
thrall′-less, *a.* **a** Without thralls. **b** Not enslaved or in bondage.
thral′ship, *n.* Thralldom. *Obs.*
thraly. † THROLY
thram, *v. i.* To thrive. *Scot.*
thram′mel (thrăm′'l), *n.* Rope to fasten a yoke to a stall. *Scot.*
thra-neen′ (trȧ-nēn′). Var. of TRANEEN. *Ire.* [THRING.]
thrang. † *throng*, pret. of
thrang (*dial.* thrăng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THRONG.
thrange, *p. a.* [Cf. THRING to press.] Oppressed. *Obs.*
thrang′er-y (thrăŋ′gẽr-ĭ), *n.* = THRANGITY. *Scot.*
thrang′i-ty (-gĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. THRONG.] Business ; bustle. *Scot.*
thra′nite (thrā′nīt), *n.* [Gr. θρανιτης, fr. θρᾶνος a bench.] See GALLEY, 2. [FRAP. *Rare.*]
thrap (thrăp), *v. t.* *Naut* =
thrap′ple (thrăp′'l). Var. of THROPPLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Thra-sa′ë-tus (thrȧ-sā′ē-tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θρασύς bold + ἀετος eagle.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the harpy eagle.
Thra-se′as (thrā-sē′ȧs). *Bib.*
thrash (thrăsh), **thresh** (thrĕsh), *n.* A rush (plant). *Scot.*
thrash′el (thrăsh′'l ; thrĕsh′'l). Var. of 2d THRESHEL *Dial. Eng.*
thrasht. Thrashed. *Ref. Sp.*
Thrask′ite (thrăsk′īt), *n.* An adherent of John Thraske (fl. 1618), who held that the Jewish ceremonial law also binds Christians. [Thrasonical. *R.*]
thra-son′ic (thrȧ-sŏn′ĭk), *a.*
thra′son-ism, *n.* Ostentation. *Obs.* [Eng. pret. of THRUST.]
thrast (thrăst). Obs. or dial.
thrast, *v. t. & i.* [AS *þrǣstan*.] To press ; constrain. *Obs.*
thrast, *n.* A crowd ; host. *Obs.*
thrast, *n.* A thunderclap. *Obs.*
thrat. † THREAT.
thrat, *a.* Wide ; — of nostrils. *Obs.*
thratch, *n. & v. i.* Gasp, as in the death agony *Obs. Scot*
thratte. Obs. pret. of THREAT.
thratty. † THIRTY.
thrau. † THROW.
thrave (thrāv). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *throve*, pret of THRIVE.
thrave (thrāv), *n.* [ME. *þrave*, *þreve*, fr. Scand. : cf. Icel. *þrefi*, Dan. *trave*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A bundle ; a number ; a quantity.
2. A sheaf. *Obs.*
3. A measure containing twenty-four sheaves, as of corn.
4 Crowd ; throng.
thraw (*Scot.* thrô ; thrä). Obs. or Scot. var. of THRALL.
thraw (thrô ; thrä). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of THROW.
thraw, *n.* [See THROE.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Throe ; agony. **b** Ill humor ; anger. *Scot*
thraw, *v. i.* To be in pain. *Scot.*
thraw, *a.* = THRAWART. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thra′wart (thrä′wẽrt ; thrô′-ẽrt), *a.* [Cf. AS. *þrāwan* to hoist, to turn, E. THROW.] *Scot.* **a** Crooked ; twisted. **b** Stubborn ; perverse ; peevish. **c** Reluctant ; backward. **d** Unpropitious ; adverse. — **thra′wart-like′**, *a.* *Scot.* — **thra′wart-ness**, *n.* *Obs. Scot.*
thraw′-crook′, **thraw′-cruk′** (thrô′krŏŏk′ ; thrä′-). Scot. vars. of THROW-CROOK.
thrawe. † THROW, THROE.
thraw′-gab′bit (thrô′găb′ĭt ; thrä′-), *a.* Peevish. *Scot.*
thrawn (*Scot.* thrôn, thrän), *a.* [Dial. form of *thrown*.] Crooked ; misshapen ; perverse. — **thrawn′ly**, *adv.* — **thrawn′ness**, *n.* *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thrawn′gab′bit (-găb′ĭt), *a.* Having a distorted mouth ; also, quarrelsome ; peevish. *Scot.*
thre. † THREE.
thread′bare′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
thread board. *Cotton Spinning* In a ring frame, one of two or more hinged boards holding the wire eyes through which the yarn is drawn after twisting.
thread′dle Var. of THREADLE.
thread′en (thrĕd′'n), *a.* Made of thread. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
thread′flow′er (thrĕd′flou′ẽr), *n.* Any gesneriaceous plant of the genus *Nematanthus* ; — from the long slender peduncles of the crimson flowers.
thread′foot′ (-fŏŏt′), *n.* Riverweed.
thread′i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
threa′dle (thrĕd′'l), *v. t.* To thread. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
thread′-leg′ged bug (-lĕg′ĕd ; -ĭd ; -lĕgd′ ; 151). A spider bug.
thread′-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.* Having the form of a thread.
thread′-the-nee′dle, *n.* = THREAD-NEEDLE.
threal. † THRALL.
threap′en, *v. t. & i.* [See THREAP, *v. t.*] To threaten ; rebuke ; to assert positively. *Obs.*
threat′en-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
threat′en-er, *n.* One who threatens.
threat′en-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THREATEN. — **threat′en-ing-ly**, *adv.*
threat′ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs. or Scot.* — **threat′ful-ly**, *adv.*
threat′less, *a.* See -LESS.
threattene. † THIRTEEN.
threave (thrēv). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THRAVE.
thred, thredde. † THIRD.
thred. Thread. *Ref. Sp.*
thredbar. † THREADBARE.
thred′en. † THREADEN.

N O P Q R S T

switch, *Elec.*, a switch connected with three circuits. — **three professions, the.** See PROFESSION, 3. — **t. R's, the,** a jocose expression for reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic, taken as the fundamentals of education. — **t. sheets in the wind,** unsteady from drink. *Sailors' Slang.* — **T. Sisters, the,** *Myth.*, the three Fates. See FATE, *n.*, 4. — **t.-syllable law,** *Lat. Gram.*, the law limiting the primary accent to one of the last three syllables of a word. — **T. Tail'ors of Too'ley Street** (tōō'lĭ), three tailors who, according to George Canning, began a petition to Parliament with the words: "We, the People of England;" hence, commonly, any small body of men unwarrantedly assuming to represent many. — **t. thirds, t. threads,** a drink composed of three malt liquors mixed. Cf. ENTIRE, *n.*, 2. *Obs.* — **t.-tie joint,** *Railroads*, a long spliced joint for rails in which the splice extends over three ties; hence, any supported rail joint. *Camp.* — **t. times three,** three cheers thrice repeated. — **t. trees,** the gallows, as being formed by two uprights and a crosspiece. *Obs.* — **t.-wire system,** *Elec.*, an electric system using three wires; a constant potential system of distribution in which lamps or other receiving devices are connected between either one of two main conductors and a third wire or "neutral."

three (thrē), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than two; three units or objects.
2. A symbol representing three units, as 3, iii, or III.
3. A playing card, die, or domino, with three spots or pips.
4. *pl. Finance.* Securities bearing three per cent interest per annum; — often called *three per cents. Colloq.*
5. *pl.* A set of three cards of one denomination, as in poker.
6. Short for *three o'clock*, etc.

three'-coat', *a. Arch.* Having, or consisting of, three coats; — commonly referring to plastering which consists of pricking up, floating, and a finishing coat (called in the United States, a scratch coat, browning, and finishing coat).

three'-col'or, three'-col'our, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a photomechanical process employing printings in three colors, as red, yellow, and blue. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

three'-cor'nered (-kôr'nērd; 87), *a.* Having three corners, or angles; as, a *three-cornered* hat (= COCKED HAT **a**). **three-cornered constituency,** *Eng. Hist.*, a constituency in which, with three members to be returned at one election, a voter could vote for only two candidates. Several were created in 1867 for purposes of minority representation, but were not found practicable and were abolished in 1885.

three'-deck'er (87), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks, as formerly a ship of the line.
2. Any structure having three floors, stories, or tiers; — often used attributively; as, a *three-decker* tenement.
3. The Communion table, reading desk, and pulpit arranged one above the other on three separate levels, as in the chancels of some old churches. *Colloq.*

three'-field', *a. Eng. Hist.* Designating, or pertaining to, a system of land cultivation (also called **three-course system**) formerly common in England and now in the Russian mir. Under this the common land is divided into three parts or fields (sometimes called **trinity fields**), of which one or two in rotation lie fallow in each year, the rest being cultivated. A system by which the common land was divided into two fields and similarly cultivated is called the **two-field**, or **two-course**, **system**.

Nothing . . . could be rasher than the assumption that the *three-course system* of tillage was common in the England of the 7th century. We have little evidence that it was practiced in the 11th, perhaps some evidence that it was not unknown in the 9th. But "the two-course system" can be traced as far, and seems to have been as common, if not commoner, in the 13th century. *F. W. Maitland.*

three'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* [ME. *þreofald*; cf. AS. *þri(e)feald.*] Consisting of three, or thrice repeated; triple; as, *threefold* justice; a *threefold* cord.
threefold purchase *or* **tackle,** a tackle of two treble blocks.

three'fold', *adv.* Thrice; triply; also, very much; greatly.

three'-half'pence' (-hā'pĕns; -hăf'pĕns; *cf.* HALFPENNY), *n.* A small English silver coin of Queen Elizabeth worth 1½ pence (3 c. U. S. money); also, a silver coin struck under William IV. and Queen Victoria for circulation in India.

three'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having three hands.
2. *Games.* Performed or played by three hands or players.

three'-leaved' (-lēvd'; 87), *a.* Also **three'-leafed'** (-lēft'). Having three leaves or leaflets. — **three-leaved ivy,** poison ivy. — **t. maple,** the box elder. — **t. nightshade,** trillium.

three'-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'; 87, 151), *a.* Having three legs; specif., designating a race between contestants run in pairs having the proximate legs bound together, the pairs being thus conceived of as running on three legs.
three-legged escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

three'-line', *a. Print.* Having the depth of three lines of text type; as, a *three-line* initial. Also designating three-line pica.

three'-mile', *a.* Of or pertaining to three miles; as, the **three-mile limit,** or the limit of the marine belt (the **three-mile belt** *or* **zone**) of three miles included in territorial waters (which see) of a state.

three'pence (thrĭp'ĕns; thrĕp'ĕns), *n.* The sum of three pence (about 6 cents U. S.); also, a silver coin of this value.

three'pen-ny (thrĭp'ĕn-ĭ; thrĕp'-), *a.* Costing or worth three pence; hence, worth but little; poor; mean.

three'-phase' (thrē'fāz'), *a. Elec.* Relating to, or employing, alternating currents of three different phases. See PHASE, *n.*, 3. — **three'-phas'er** (-fāz'ēr), *n.*

three'-pile', *n.* The costliest kind of velvet, having a fine, thick pile. *Obs. Shak.*

three'-piled' (-pīld'), *a. Obs.* **1.** Having the quality of three-pile; best; most costly; hence, extravagant. *Shak.*
2. Accustomed to wearing three-pile; hence, of high rank, or wealth. "*Three-piled* people." *Beau. & Fl.*

three'-ply', *a.* Consisting of three distinct parts, as of three webs interwoven, or of three veneers glued together with opposing grains; threefold; also, passing through three thicknesses; as, a *three-ply* rivet.

three'-port', *a.* Having three ports; specif.: Designating a type of two-cycle internal-combustion engine in which the mixture enters the crank case through a port uncovered by the piston near the end of its stroke. Cf. TWO-PORT.

three'-quar'ter (87), **three'-quar'ters,** *a.* Denoting three fourths of a whole; specif., *Paint.*, designating a portrait measuring 30 inches by 25, or one showing the figure down to the hips only. — **three-quarter binding,** a style of bookbinding with the leather back extending farther out on the sides than half binding, and having extra large leather corners. — **three-quarters nelson.** See HALF NELSON.

three'score' (thrē'skōr'; 201), *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

three'some (thrē'sŭm), *a.* [*three* + 1st *-some.*] Performed, or engaged in, by three persons; as, a *threesome* dance or match. — *n.* Something in which three persons participate; specif., *Golf*, a match in which three persons participate, one playing his ball against the ball of the other two, the latter playing each stroke alternately.

three'-square', *a.* **1.** Having an equilateral triangular cross section; — said esp. of a kind of file.
2. Cross; irritable. *Dial. Eng.*

three'-way', *a.* Pertaining to or connected with three ways; serving to connect three ways or passages, as channels, pipes, etc.; as, a *three-way* cock.
three-way spread. See THREE-SPREAD.

threne (thrēn), *n.* [L. *threnus*, Gr. θρῆνος. Cf. DRONE.] **1.** Lamentation; threnody; dirge. *Obs. or R. Shak.*
The *threnes* . . . of the prophet Jeremiah. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. A refrain; also, a folk tale, esp. one dealing with the supernatural. *Scot.*

thre-net'ic (thrē-nĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. θρηνητικός. See THRENE.]
thre-net'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Pert. to a threne; mournful.

thre'node (thrē'nōd; thrĕn'ōd; 277), *n.* [See THRENODY.] A threnody. — **thre-no'di-al** (thrē-nō'dĭ-ăl), **thre-no'di-an** (-ăn), **thre-nod'ic** (-nŏd'ĭk), *a.* — **thren'o-dist** (thrĕn'ō-dĭst), *n.*

thren'o-dy (thrĕn'ō-dĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. θρηνῳδία; θρῆνος a dirge + ᾠδή a song. See THRENE; ODE.] A song of lamentation; a dirge or funeral song.

thresh (thrĕsh), *v. t. & i.*; THRESHED (thrĕsht); THRESH'ING. To beat, etc. See THRASH.

thresh'er, *n.* One that threshes. See THRASHER.

thresh'old (thrĕsh'ōld), *n.* [ME. *threswold, þreshwold*, AS. *þerscwald*, better *þerscold*, fr. *þerscan* to thresh; akin to Icel. *þreskjöldr*, Sw. *tröskel*, Dan. *tærskel.* See THRESH.]
1. The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies under a door, esp. of a dwelling house, church, temple, or the like; the doorsill; hence, entrance; gate; door.
2. Hence, the place or point of entering or beginning; entrance; outset; as, the *threshold* of life or of an enterprise.
3. *Psychol.* Bare perceptibility or discrimination determined by the relation of a stimulation to its effect on consciousness. The point where the effect of the stimulation is just discernible is called the **threshold of consciousness**; the point where an alteration of a perceived stimulation is just perceptible is called the **threshold of discrimination.** The term (*Schwelle*) was first used in psychology by Herbart; its present significance was developed by Fechner.

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* [ME. *thries*; *thrie* thrice (AS. *þriga*, *þriwa*) + *-s*, the adverbial suffix. See THREE; -WARDS.]
1. Three times. "*Thrice* in vain." *Spenser.*
Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me *thrice*. *Matt.* xxvi. 34.
2. In a threefold manner or degree; hence, more loosely and with intensive force, repeatedly; fully.
Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just. *Shak.*
thrice after other, thrice in succession. *Obs. or Dial.*

thrift (thrĭft), *n.* [ME. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þrift.* See THRIVE.] **1.** A thriving condition; prosperity; success; good fortune. "Now good *thrift* have he." *Chaucer.*
2. Good husbandry; economical management; frugality.
They had been trained in *thrift* and economy. *Froude.*
3. Work; occupation; employment. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. Savings; hoarded wealth. *Scot. Obs. or R.*
5. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.
6. Any species of *Statice*; esp., a tufted scapose plumbaginaceous plant (*S. armeria*) found on mountains and seacoasts of the north temperate zone. It has heads of pink or white flowers.

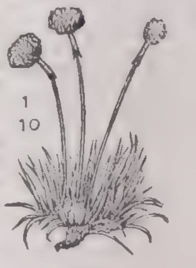

Thrift (*Statice armeria*).

Syn. — Frugality, economy.

thrift'y (thrĭf'tĭ), *a.*; THRIFT'I-ER (-tĭ-ēr); THRIFT'I-EST. **1.** Given to, or evincing, thrift; characterized by economy and good management; provident.
He hath so much youth and vigor left, of which he hath not been *thrifty*. *Swift.*
2. Thriving by industry and frugality; increasing in wealth; prosperous.
3. Evidencing prosperity or thrift. *Obs.*
4. Serviceable; useful. *Obs.*
5. Secured by thrift; well husbanded. *Obs. or R.*
The *thrifty* hire I saved under your father. *Shak.*
6. Growing vigorously; thriving; as, a *thrifty* plant or colt.
Syn. — Sparing, economical, saving, careful. See FRUGAL.

thrill (thrĭl), *n.* [AS. *þyrel* an aperture. See THRILL, *v. t.*] A nostril. *Obs.*

thrill, *v. t.*; THRILLED (thrĭld); THRILL'ING. [ME. *thrillen* to pierce; prob. the same word as *pirlen* to pierce (see THIRL), and not akin to *drill.*] **1.** To perforate with a pointed instrument; to bore; transfix; thirl; drill. *Obs.*
2. Hence, to affect emotionally as if by something that pierces: to cause to have a shivering, throbbing, or tingling sensation; to penetrate and pervade with feeling; as, to *thrill* one with delight or horror.
3. To hurl; throw; cast. *Obs.*

thrill, *v. i.* **1.** To pierce, as something sharp; to penetrate; esp., to pass, move, or act, causing a tingling or shivering sensation; as, a discordant sound *thrills* through the ear.
2. To feel a tingling or shivering sensation, as from pleasure, pain, or the like; as, to *thrill* with delight or horror.
3. To move or act tremulously; to vibrate; tremble; as, the earth *thrills*; his voice *thrilled* with emotion.

thrill, *n.* **1.** A sensation as of being thrilled; a tremulous excitement; a throbbing; as, a *thrill* of horror or joy.
2. An abnormal tremor in the respiratory or circulatory systems observed in auscultation or palpation; a fremitus.
3. A cause of thrilling; a thriller, as a novel. *Slang.*

thrill'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THRILL. Specif.: *p. a.* Causing tremulous excitement; deeply moving; as, a *thrilling* romance. — **thrill'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **thrill'ing-ness,** *n.*

Thri'nax (thrī'năks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θρῖναξ a three-pronged fork; — from the shape of the leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of West Indian and Florida fan palms with orbicular leaves cleft into many induplicate segments, smooth petioles, and monoecious flowers, succeeded by small globose fruits. The leaves are used for thatches, fans, etc.

thrips (thrĭps), *n.* [L., a woodworm, Gr. θρίψ.] **1.** Any of numerous insects of the order Thysanoptera, syn. *Physopoda*; also [*cap.*], the typical genus of that order. They are all of small, often minute, size and have narrow, broadly fringed wings with rudimentary nervures, mouth parts probably used for sucking, and the tarsi ending in

Onion Thrips. *a* Imago; *b* Larva. Both much enlarged.

three'-aged' (thrē'ājd'), *a.* Living in the time of three generations. *Rare.*
three'-bag'ger (-băg'ēr), *n.* *Baseball.* A hit enabling the batter to reach third base without taking advantage of an error.
three'-beard'ed rock'ling'. A small red gadoid fish (*Gaidropsarus ensis*) of the North Atlantic, with three barbels at the tip of the snout. [loo. *Dial. Eng.*
three'-card' lant. Three-card
three'-card' loo. See LOO, *n.*, 1.
three'-course', *a.* See THREE-FIELD, *a.*
three'-cy'cle, *n.* *Internal-Combustion Engines.* A six-stroke cycle; — a misnomer.
threed (thrēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THREAD.
three farthings. An Elizabethan English silver coin worth ¾ penny (1½ c. U. S. money). [*adv.*
three'fold'ly. = THREEFOLD,
three'-foot (-fŏŏt'), *a.* **1.** Having a length of three feet. [footed.
2. Having three feet; three-
Three'hed'. *n.* [See -HEAD.] Trinity. *Obs.*
three'-high', *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a train of three rolls in a rolling mill, set one above another.
three'-hooped' (-hōōpt'), *a.* Having three hoops; specif., *Obs.*, designating a drinking vessel bound with three hoops and holding about a quart.
three'ling (thrē'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. TRILLING.] *Cryst.* A trilling.
three'-mast'er, *n.* A vessel, esp. a schooner, having three masts.
three'-nerved' (-nûrvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having three distinct primary nerves or veins.
three'ness, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being three.
2. [*cap.*] The Trinity. *Obs.*
three'-out', *n.* A third part of two portions, as of two drinks served to three persons. *Colloq., Eng.* [of THREAP.
threep. Scot. & dial. Eng. var.
three'-part', *a.* Having three parts. — **three-part time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**.
three'-part'ed, *a.* Tripartite.
three'-pli'er (-plī'ēr), *n.* A three-ply rivet.
three'-pound' piece. An English gold coin, issued by Charles I. during the Civil War.
three'-quar'ter, *n.* *Rugby Football.* Short for *three-quarter back*. See 2d BACK, 6 **d**. [LA.
three'-ridge', *n.* See QUADRU-
threes. ✝ THRICE.
three'-seed'ed, *a.* Having three seeds. — **three-seeded mercury,** any of various euphorbiaceous plants of the genus *Acalypha*.
three'-spread', *n.*, *or* **three'-way' spread** (sprĕd). *Math.* A three-space or three-dimensional extent; ordinary space.
three'-suit'ed, *a.* Prob., having but three suits; hence, mean; poor. *Shak.*
three'-throw', *a.* **a** = THREE-WAY. **b** *Mach.* Noting three cranks on the same shaft.
three'-toed', *a.* Having three toes or claws. — **three-toed sloth.** See SLOTH, *n.*, 3. [way valve.
three'-valve', *n. Mech.* A three-
three'-valved' (-vălvd'), *a.* Having three valves; — of fruit.
three'-woods' bow' (bō'). See 6th BOW, 2.
thref. ✝ THRIF.
threfald. ✝ THREEFOLD.
threfe, threffe. ✝ THRAVE.
threfe, *a.* Wheaten. *Obs. Scot.*
threfte, threfty. ✝ THRIFTY.
threfter. ✝ THEREAFTER.
threie. ✝ THRICE. [of THREAP.
threip (thrēp). Obs. or Scot. var.
threisfold. ✝ THRESHOLD.
threit, *n.* In phrase *in threit*, in haste; eagerly. *Obs. Scot.*
threl, threll. ✝ THRALL.
threldome. ✝ THRALLDOM.
threm'ma-tol'o-gy (thrĕm'ȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. θρέμμα, -ατος, nursling + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The science of breeding animals and plants under domestication.
thremnesse. ✝ THRIMNESS.
threng, *n. & v. t.* [AS. *þrengan*, v.] Crowd; press. Cf. THRING. *Obs.*
threo, threohad, etc. ✝ THREE, THREEHED, etc.
threomnesse. ✝ THRIMNESS.
threosche. ✝ THRASH.
threote. ✝ THROAT.
threottene, threotteothe, threottuth, threovold. ✝ THIRTEEN, THIRTEENTH, THIRTIETH, THREEFOLD.
threou. ✝ *threw*, pret. of THROW.
threowe. ✝ THRICE.
threp (thrĕp), **threpe** (thrēp). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of THREAP.
threpand, *a.* [Old p. p. of *threap.*] Stalwart; brave. *Obs.*
threpil, *v. i.* To assemble. *Obs.*
threpole, *n.* A kind of sauce for fish. *Obs.*
threp-sol'o-gy (thrĕp-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. θρέψις nourishment + *-logy.*] *Med.* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, nutrition.
thresche. ✝ THRASH.
thresewolde. ✝ THRESHOLD.
thresh (thrĕsh). Var. of THRASH, a rush. *Scot.*
thresh, *n.* See THRASH, *n.*
thresh'el (thrĕsh''l), *n.* Threshold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thresh'el, thrash'el (-ĕl), *n.* [AS. *þerscel.* See THRESH.] A flail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [2.
thresher shark. See THRASHER,
thresher, *or* **thrasher, whale.** A killer. See KILLER, 2.
thresh'-fold', thresh'wold', thressald. ✝ THRESHOLD.
thresscher. ✝ THRESHER.
thresshe. ✝ THRUSH. [*Obs.*
threst, *n. & v.* = THRAST, crowd.
threst. ✝ THIRST, THRUST.
threste, thresti. ✝ THIRST, THIRSTY.
thres'tel cock'. ✝ THROSTLE COCK.
threstyl. ✝ THROSTLE.
thresum. ✝ THREESOME.
thres'wald. ✝ THRESHOLD.
thret. Threat. *Ref. Sp.*
threte, threttе. ✝ THREAT.
thret'en. Threaten. *Ref. Sp.*
thret'nd. Threatened. *Ref. Sp.*
threttene. ✝ THIRTEEN.
threttende. ✝ THIRTEENTH.
threty, thretty. ✝ THIRTY.
threuth. ✝ TRUTH.
threve (*dial.* thrēv). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THRAVE.
threven. ✝ THRIVEN.
threw (thrōō), *pret.* of THROW.
threwe. ✝ THROW, time.
threxwolde. ✝ THRESHOLD.
threys. ✝ THRICE.
thri. THREE, THRICE.
thri'am-beu'tic (thrī'ăm-bū'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. θριαμβεύειν to triumph.] Triumphal. *Obs.*
thrib'ble (thrĭb''l), *a.* [From *treble* or *triple*, influenced by *three.*] Triple; treble; threefold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thricche. ✝ THRUTCH.
thrice'cock' (thrīs'kŏk'), *n.* [For *thrush cock.*] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
thrid (thrĭd), **thride, thridde.** Obs. or Scot. var. of THIRD.
thrid. Archaic or dial. Eng. var. of THREAD.
thri-da'ci-um (thrĭ-dā'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* Also **thrid'ace** (thrĭd'ās). [NL., fr. L. *thridax* wild lettuce, Gr. θρίδαξ.] The inspissated expressed juice of lettuce. [OUGH.
thrid'bor-ro. ✝ THIRDBOR-
thridde. See THRID.
thrid'den-dele'. ✝ THIRDENDEAL.
thride. See THRID.
thridfal. ✝ THREEFOLD.
thrie. ✝ THREE; THRICE; TRAY, trouble.
thriede. ✝ THREAD.
thries. ✝ THRICE. [THROUGH.
thrif (thrĭf). Dial. Eng. var. of
thrif, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þrif.*] Good fortune; prosperity. *Obs.*
thrifald. ✝ THREEFOLD.
thri'fal'low (thrī'făl'ō), *v. t.* = TRIFALLOW. [ings. *Dial. Eng.*
thrift'box', *n.* A box for sav-
thrift'i-ly (thrĭf'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of THRIFTY. See -LY.
thrift'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
thrift'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **thrift'less-ly,** *adv.* — **thrift'less-ness,** *n.*
thrighes. ✝ THRICE.
thril. Thrill. *Ref. Sp.*
thrild. Thrilled. *Ref. Sp.*
thril'dom, thril'dome, *n.* Thralldom. Cf. THIRLDOM. *Obs. Scot.*
thrile. ✝ THIRL.
thrile, *adv.* [AS. *þrili* translating L. *triplex* triple, and *trilix* triple-twilled: cf. AS. *þrilic* threefold (cf. THREE; -LY), *þrilig* woven with three threads; prob. an alteration of L. *trilix.*] Threefold. *Obs.* [*n. & v.*
thrill (thrĭl). Var. of TRILL,
thril'lage, *n.* Thralldom. Cf. THIRLAGE. *Obs. Scot.*
thrill'ant (thrĭl'ănt), *a.* Piercing. *Obs.*
Thrillehod, *n.* [Cf. THRILE, *adv.*; -HOOD.] Trinity. *Obs.*
thrill'er, *n.* One that thrills, as an exciting play or novel. *Slang.* [ful-ly, *adv.*
thrill'ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **thrill'-**
thrim'ble (thrĭm'b'l; -'l). Dial. Eng. var. of TREMBLE.
thrim'ble (thrĭm'b'l; -'l), *v. t. & i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To handle (anything), esp. with hesitation or fumbling; to hesitate; fumble. **b** To squeeze; to press into. **c** To wrestle.
thrim'lar, *n.* [*thrimble* + *-er.*] One who squeezes or presses forward in a crowd. *Obs. Scot.*
thrim'mel (thrĭm''l). Dial. Eng. var. of THRIMBLE.
Thrim'ness, *n.* [AS. *þrymness* glory (in comp.), fr. *þrymm* glory + *-ness*; but prob. confused with AS. *þrī* three.] The Trinity. *Obs.*
thrimp (thrĭmp), *v. t. & i., & n.* Crowd; press; squeeze. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thrim'set'tle, *n.* [AS. *þrymsetl*, lit., seat of glory or power.] A throne. *Obs.*
thrin. ✝ THEREIN.
thrin, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *þrinnr* triple, threefold, also AS. *þrinen.*] Triple; three. *Obs.*
thrin'fald', thrine'fald', *a.* Threefold. *Obs. or Scot.*
thring (thrĭng), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* THRONG (thrŏng). [AS. *þringan.* See THRONG.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To press; squeeze; crowd; throng. **b** To thrust or cast (down); to crush; batter.
thring, *n.* A throng. *Obs.*
thrin'gle, *v. i.* [Perh. freq. fr. AS. *þringan* to press, press forward.] To gush. *Obs. Scot.*
thrin'ter (thrĭn'tēr; -tē), *n.* [See THREE; WINTER.] A three-year-old (sheep). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thrip (thrĭp), *n.* [From *threepenny* or *threepence.*] A threepenny piece. *Colloq.* [ple. *Obs.*
thripel, *a.* [Cf. THRIBBLE.] Tri-
thrip'ple (thrĭp''l), *n.* An extension frame or rail used on a vehicle for hay, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
thrip'ple (thrĭp''l), *v. i.* [Cf.

peculiar bladderlike structures. Most species feed on plant juices, and some, as the onion and tobacco thrips and those which attack grasses, are often very injurious.
2. Popularly, any of various other small injurious insects, esp. the grape-leaf hopper or the grapevine flea beetle.

thrive (thrīv), *v. i.*; *pret.* THROVE (thrōv) or THRIVED (thrīvd); *p. p.* THRIVED or THRIV'EN (thrĭv'’n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRIV'ING (thrīv'ĭng). [ME. *þriven*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þrīfask*; prob. originally, to grasp for one's self, fr. *þrīfa* to grasp; akin to Dan. *trives* to thrive, Sw. *trifvas.* Cf. THRIFT.] **1.** To prosper by thrift; to win success by industry, economy, and good management; to increase in goods and estate; as, a farmer *thrives* by good husbandry.
2. To prosper by any means; to gain one's end; to be successful or flourishing. "They by vices *thrive*." *Sandys.*
3. To increase in health, size, weight, etc.; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; to flourish; as, cattle *thrive* in rich pastures; trees *thrive* in good soil.

throat (thrōt), *n.* [ME. *throte*, AS. *þrotu*; akin. to OHG. *drozza*, G. *drossel*; cf. OFries. & D. *strot.* Cf. THROTTLE.] **1.** The part of the neck in front of, or vertical to, the vertebral column; hence, the passage through it to the stomach and lungs, containing the pharynx and upper part of the esophagus, or gullet, and the larynx and trachea, or windpipe; as, a bone stuck in his *throat.*

I can vent clamor from my *throat.* *Shak.*

2. Something likened to the throat, as being an entrance, a passageway, a constriction, or a narrowed place; as, the *throat* of a vase; the *throat*, or narrowed part, of a stream.
3. Hence: **a** *Bot.* The orifice of a tubular organ; the upper part of the tube of a gamopetalous corolla or calyx. **b** *Mach.* (1) The gap in the frame behind the tool in a punching, shearing, vertical boring, or similar machine, the depth of which limits the size of the work taken. (2) A gullet or clearance space at the bottom of a saw tooth. **c** *Arch. & Building.* A groove or channel on the under side of a projection, as a stringcourse, coping, etc., to prevent rain water from running back to the walls. **d** The part of a house chimney between the gathering, or portion of the funnel which contracts in ascending, and the flue; also, a similar part in a metallurgical furnace. **e** The contracted part of a wheel spoke just beyond the larger part near the hub. **f** *Naut.* (1) The inside of a timber knee. (2) The upper fore corner of a boom-and-gaff sail or staysail. (3) That end of a gaff next the mast. (4) The curved part of an anchor's arm, where it joins the shank. **g** *Fort.* = 1st. GORGE, 5 **c**. *Rare.* **h** *Railroads.* (1) The narrowest place between the wing rails of a frog. See FROG, *Illust.* (2) The part of the tread of a car wheel, etc., that comes in contact with the rail on a straight track.

throat, *v. t.*; THROAT'ED; THROAT'ING. **1.** To utter in the throat; to mutter; as, to *throat* threats. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
2. To mow, as beans, against their bending. *Dial. Eng.*
3. To make or provide with a throat; as, to *throat* a wheel spoke or the under side of a stringcourse.

throat'ed, *a.* Having a throat; — chiefly in composition.

throat'latch' (-lăch'), *n.* A strap of a bridle or halter, passing under a horse's throat. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

throat'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any of several bellflowers, esp. the European *Campanula trachelium*, formerly used to cure sore throat. **b** = FOXGLOVE, 1. **c** A figwort, esp. *Scrophularia nodosa* of Europe or *S. marylandica* of America.

throat'y (thrōt'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Guttural; uttered with a peculiar hard quality due to contraction in or near the throat.

So-called *throaty* tones are often due to the back of the tongue being allowed to remain at too high a level. *Sir Morell Mackenzie.*

2. Having a large loose-hanging throat; — said of certain breeds of cattle, dogs, etc.
3. Having a capacious gullet; voracious, as certain fish.

throb (thrŏb), *v. i.*; THROBBED (thrŏbd); THROB'BING. [ME. *þrobben*; of uncert. orig.; cf. Russ. *trepet* a trembling, E. *trepidation.*] **1.** To pulsate; to vibrate; to beat, as the normal human pulse; as, the *throbbing* chant of birds.
2. To pulsate with abnormal force or rapidity, as from any agitation; to palpitate; — said of the heart, pulse, etc.
Syn. — THROB, BEAT, PALPITATE. BEAT applies esp. to the movement of the heart or pulse; it is often used in a fig. sense; to THROB is to beat or pulsate strongly or violently; to PALPITATE is to beat rapidly, often abnormally; as, "All existence seemed to *beat* with a lower pulse than her own" (*G. Eliot*); "You wild winds, thus can you sleep so still whilst *throbs* the tempest of my breast so high?" (*Shelley*); "Then, delicate and *palpitating* as a silver reed, she stood up in the soft light of the morning" (*M. Hewlett*); "The strong tempestuous treble *throbbed* and *palpitated*" (*Tennyson*); cf. *palpitation* of the heart. See QUIVER, SHIVER.

throb (thrŏb), *n.* A beat, or pulsation, as of the heart and arteries; esp., a violent beating; an excited palpitation.

throe (thrō), *n.* [ME. *þrowe*, *þrawe*, AS. *þrauu*, var. of *þrēa*, threatening, oppression, suffering (perh. influenced by Scand.; cf. Icel. *þrā* a throe); akin to G. *drohen* to threaten. Cf. THROE, *v. i.*] **1.** Extreme pain; a violent pang; anguish; agony; esp., a pang of travail in childbirth.
2. Hence, agonized struggle or effort. *Rare.*
Syn. — See PANG.

throe, *v. i.*; THROED (thrōd); THROE'ING. [ME. *þrowen* to suffer, AS. *þrōwian*; confused with THROE, *n.*] To struggle in extreme pain; to be in agony.

throe, *v. t.* To put in agony. *Rare.* *Shak.*

throm'base (thrŏm'bās) } *n.* [See THROMBUS.] *Physiol.*
throm'bin (thrŏm'bĭn) } *Chem.* The ferment which brings about the formation of fibrin from fibrinogen in coagulation of the blood; fibrin ferment. It resembles rennin in behavior and is perhaps a nucleoproteid.

throm'bo- (thrŏm'bō-). Combining form from Greek θρόμβος, *a lump, a clot of blood.*

throm-bosed' (thrŏm-bōst'; thrŏm'bōsd), *a.* *Med.* Affected with thrombosis.

throm-bo'sis (thrŏm-bō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θρόμβωσις coagulation. See THROMBUS.] *Med.* The plugging of a blood vessel through the formation of a clot, or thrombus, within its walls. — **throm-bot'ic** (-bŏt'ĭk), *a.*

throm'bus (thrŏm'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī). [NL., fr. Gr. θρόμβος. See THROMBO-.] *Med.* The coagulum, or clot, composed of blood elements in cases of thrombosis.

throne (thrōn), *n.* [ME. *trone*, F. *trône*, L. *thronus*, Gr. θρόνος; cf. θρᾶνος a bench, θρῆνυς a footstool, θρήσασθαι to set one's self, to sit, Skr. *dharaṇa* supporting, *dhṛ* to hold fast, carry, and E. *firm*, a.] **1.** A chair of state; esp., a royal seat on a dais with a canopy; also, the seat of a prince, bishop (see CATHEDRA), or other high dignitary. Cf. CHAIR, *n.*, 2.
2. Sovereign (sometimes episcopal) power and dignity; also, the one invested therewith; an exalted or dignified personage; — commonly with the definite article.

Only in the *throne* will I be greater than thou. *Gen.* xli. 40.

3. *pl.* A high order of angels. See ANGEL, 1.

throne, *v. t.*; THRONED (thrōnd); THRON'ING (thrōn'ĭng). [ME. *tronen.* See THRONE, *n.*] To enthrone; to exalt to a throne; hence, to give sovereignty or dominion to; to exalt.

A fair vestal *throned* by the west. *Shak.*

throne (thrōn), *v. i.* To be in, or to sit on, a throne; to be in power, as if on a throne. *Shak.*

throng (thrŏng; 205), *n.* [ME. *þrong*, *þrang*, AS. *þrang*, *geþrang*, fr. *þringan* to crowd; akin to OS. *thringan*, D. & G. *dringen*, OHG. *dringan*, Icel. *þryngva*, *þröngva*, Goth. *þreihan*, D. & G. *drang* a throng, press, Icel. *þröng* a throng, Lith. *trenkti* to jolt, *tranksmas* a tumult. Cf. THRING.] **1.** A multitude of persons congregated or collected into a close assemblage; a crowd.
2. Any great number or multitude; a host.

The watery *throng*, wave rolling after wave. *Milton.*

3. Stress or strain; esp., stress of business; close occupation; hence, bustle; confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. Distress; peril; hardship. *Obs.*
Syn. — See MULTITUDE.

throng, *v. i.*; THRONGED (thrŏngd; 205); THRONG'ING. **1.** To crowd together, as a multitude of persons; to move, pass, go, etc., in multitudes; to crowd.

I have seen the dumb men *throng* to see him. *Shak.*

2. To be busied; to take trouble. *Dial. Eng.*

throng, *v. t.* **1.** To crowd or press upon.

Much people followed him, and *thronged* him. *Mark* v. 24.

2. To crowd into; to fill closely by crowding or pressing into, as a hall or a street. *Shak.*

throp'ple (thrŏp''l), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *þrotbolla.* Cf. THROATBOLL.] The throat; the windpipe. *Chiefly Dial.*, except of the windpipe of animals, as the horse.

thros'tle (thrŏs''l), *n.* [ME. *throstel*, AS. *þrostle* (cf. also *þrosle*); prob. akin to MHG. *trostel*, G. *drossel*, Icel. *þröstr*, Sw. *trast*, Lith. *strazdas*, L. *turdus*; cf. Gr. στρουθός sparrow (and E. OSTRICH). Cf. THRUSH the bird.] **1.** A thrush; specif., the European song thrush. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
2. A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing rollers with bobbins and flyers, and differing from the mule in having the twisting apparatus stationary and the processes continuous; — so called because it makes a singing noise.

throt'tle (thrŏt''l), *n.* [Dim. of *throat.* See THROAT.] **1.** The throat or windpipe. *Now Rare.*
2. A gurgle, as of impeded breathing, or liquid irregularly gushing from a bottle. *Rare.*
3. *Engin.* Short for THROTTLE LEVER, VALVE, etc.

throt'tle (thrŏt''l), *v. t.*; THROT'TLED (-'ld); THROT'TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To compress the throat of; to choke; strangle; hence, to check or suppress by or as if by choking; as, to *throttle* sedition; to *throttle* free speech.
2. To utter brokenly, as if half suffocated. *Rare.* *Shak.*
3. *Engin.* To obstruct the flow of, as steam to an engine, esp. by a throttle valve; hence, to reduce the speed of, as an engine, by such means.

throt'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To have the throat obstructed so as to be in danger of suffocation; to choke; suffocate.
2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

throttle valve. *Engin.* A valve for regulating supply, as of steam, or of gas and air, to an engine. It is operated by a handwheel, by a lever (**throttle lever**), or (automatically) by a governor (**throttling governor**).

through (thrōō), *prep.* [ME. *thurgh*, *þurh*, *þuruh*, *þoruh*, AS. *þurh*; akin to OS. *thurh*, OFries. *thruch*, D. *door*, OHG. *durh*, *duruh*, G. *durch*, Goth. *þairh.* Cf. THOROUGH, THRILL.] **1.** From end to end of, or from side to side of; from one surface or limit of, to the opposite; into at one point and out of at the opposite, or at another, point; as, to bore *through* a board; a bullet passed *through* his hat.
2. From the beginning to the end of; to the end or conclusion of; during; as, *through* life; *through* the year.
3. By way of; — indicating either a channel or course for passage, or an intervening stage; as, he went out *through* the gate. "Passing *through* nature to eternity." *Shak.*
4. By means of; by the agency of.

Material things are presented only *through* their senses. *Cheyne.*

5. By reason of; in consequence of; as, he hid, *through* fear of arrest. *Gower.*
6. Over the whole surface or extent of; throughout; as, to ride *through* the country; to search *through* an account.
7. Among or in the midst of; — used to denote passage; as, a fish swims *through* the water; the light glimmers *through* a thicket; *through* dangers and privations.
8 With the witness or sanction of; by; — used in oaths and adjurations; as, he swore *through* God that he was innocent of the crime. *Obs.*
Syn. — See BY.

through, *adv.* **1.** From one end or side to the other; throughout; as, to pierce a thing *through.*
2. From beginning to end; as, to read a letter *through.*
3. To the end; to a conclusion; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry a project *through.*
4. Thoroughly. *Obs.* *Gower.*

☞ *Through* was formerly used in many self-explanatory combinations in some of which we now use *thorough*; as, *throughbred*, *throughcome*, *throughknow*, etc.

to be through, to be finished; to have done; as, I am *through* with the book. *Colloq.* — **t. and through**, through repeatedly; thoroughly; as, he is bad *through and through.* — **t.-and-through coal**, large and small coal mixed, usually in equal proportions. *Eng.*

through (thrōō), *a.* **1.** Admitting free passage; unobstructed; as, a *through* way.
2. Extending from one surface to the other; as, a *through* bond, stone, mortise, etc.
3. *Transportation.* **a** Extending or going from point of departure to destination, or from one end to the other of a route, without break, change, reshipment, or the like; often, specif., extending, going, or carried over a route that includes two or more lines of transportation without change or reshipment or under a single contract of shipment; as, *through* transportation; *through* traffic; *through* train. **b** Of or pertaining to such traffic or transportation; as, a *through* ticket; *through* business, etc.

through bolt, a bolt passing through all the thicknesses or layers which it binds, or in which it is fixed. — **t. bond**, *Building*, a transverse bond formed by a member which extends crosswise through the wall. — **t. bridge**, a bridge in which the floor is supported by the lower chords of the trusses instead of the upper, so that travel is between the trusses. Cf. DECK BRIDGE. — **t. cold**, a chill. *Obs.* — **t. message**, *Teleg.*, a message relayed by intervening offices from its starting point to its destination. — **t. retort**, a retort, as used for the distillation of mercury from cinnabar or for producing illuminating gas from coal, having both ends open, being closed by mouthpieces during distillation. — **t. stone. a** *Arch.* A bond stone showing through on each side of a wall; a perpend. **b** A flat gravestone. Also *through stane.* *Scot.*

through'ly, *adv.* Thoroughly. *Obs. or Archaic.*

through-out' (thrōō-out'), *prep.* Quite through; from one end or side to the other of; also, in every part of; as, *throughout* the house; *throughout* the year.

through-out', *adv.* In every part; everywhere; in all respects; right through; as, of one piece *throughout.*

AS. *þrȳpel*, an instrument of torture.] To labor hard. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To cudgel. *Dial. Eng.*

thris, thrise, thriss. † THRICE.

thris'fold. † THRESHOLD.

thris'sel, thris'sle (thrĭs''l). Scot. & dial. Eng. of THISTLE.

thrist (thrĭst). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of THIRST, THRUST.

thriste, *a.* [AS. *þriste.*] Bold; confident; also, presumptuous; audacious. *Obs.* — **thristely**, *adv.*

thristill. † THROSTLE.

thris'ty (thrĭs'tĭ), *a.* Obs. or dial. var. of THIRSTY.

thristy, *a.* Trusty. *Obs.*

thris'wald. † THRESHOLD.

thrit'tend. † THIRTEENTH.

thrittifald. † THIRTYFOLD.

thrittuthe. † THIRTIETH.

thrit'ty. † THIRTY.

thrivand, *a.* Thriving. *Obs.* — **thrivandly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

thrive'less, *a.* Unsuccessful; without advantage. *Obs.*

thriv'en (thrĭv''n), *a.* [P. p. of *thrive.*] **a** Experienced; prudent; wise. *Obs.* **b** Grown; adult. *Obs.* **c** Thriving; prosperous. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thriv'er (thrīv'ẽr), *n.* One that thrives.

thriv'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of THRIVE. — **thriv'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **thriv'ing-ness**, *n.*

thro (thrō; thrōō). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THROUGH.

thro, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *þrōask.*] To increase; grow. *Obs.*

thro, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þrā* throe, hard struggle, and E. THROE.] *Obs.* **a** Struggle; contention. **b** Victory; mastery. **c** Eagerness.

thro, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *þrār* stubborn, obstinate.] *Obs.* **a** Stubborn; also, strong; rigid. **b** Bold; vehement; eager. **c** Cruel; severe. **d** Averse; reluctant. — **thro**, *adv.*

thro' (thrōō). Short for THROUGH.

throat'band', *n.* A band for the throat; esp., a throatlatch.

throat'boll', *n.* [*throat* + *boll.* Cf. THROPPLE.] The Adam's apple in the neck; the gullet; the windpipe. *Obs.*

throat brail. *Naut.* A brail running through a block at the throat of a gaff.

throat'ful, *n.* Enough to fill the throat, as in drinking.

throat halyards. *Naut.* Halyards to raise the throat of a gaff.

throat'i-ness (thrōt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

throat'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of THROAT. Hence: *n.* A throat, as under a stringcourse.

throat'lash', *n.* = THROATLATCH. — *v. t.* To rein together (two horses) by a throatlatch. *Cant.*

throat'let, *n.* A slender boa, tippet, or pelerine.

throat'root', *n.* The yellow avens.

throat sweetbread. See SWEETBREAD.

throb'bant, *a.* Throbbing. *Obs.*

throb'bing-ly, *adv.* of *throbbing*, p. pr.

throbd. Throbbed. *Ref. Sp.*

throble. † THRUBLE.

throb'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*

throch (thrŏк), **throcht** (thrŏкt). Scot. var. of THROUGH.

throch, *n.* **1.** [AS. *þroc.*] The part of a plow to which the plowshare is attached. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A sheet (of paper), prob. the part to which a signature is subscribed. *Obs.* *Scot.*

throd'den (thrŏd''n), *v. i.* To grow; thrive. *Dial. Eng.*

throd'dy (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *þrōask* to grow.] Well-grown; plump; also, active. *Dial. Eng.*

throe (thrō), *n.* = FROE.

throe. † THRO, *a.*

throf. † THEREOF.

throf. † *throve*, pret. of THRIVE.

throgat. † THOROUGHGATE.

throgh. † THROUGH.

throghe. † THROE.

throischun. Obs. p. p. of THRASH.

throit (*dial.* throit). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THROAT.

throle. † THRALL.

throlilichely, *adv.* *Obs.* **a** Heartily; deeply. **b** Bravely; boldly. **c** Keenly; painfully.

throlily, *a.* Painful; keen. *Obs.*

throll. † THIRL.

thro'ly, *a.* Thro. *Obs.*

thro'ly, *adv.* of THRO. *Obs.*

throm. † THRUM.

throm (thrŏm). Dial. Eng. var. of FROM.

throm'bo-ar'te-ri'tis (thrŏm'bō-är'tē-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thrombo-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Thrombosis with inflammation of an artery.

throm'bo-cyst, *n.* [*thrombo-* + *-cyst.*] *Med.* A cyst sometimes surrounding a thrombus.

throm'bo-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*thrombo-* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Tending to produce a thrombus.

throm'boid (thrŏm'boid), *a.* [*thrombo-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a thrombus.

throm'bo-phle-bi'tis (-bō-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thrombo-* + *phlebitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a vein with, or due to, thrombosis.

throm-bo'sin (thrŏm-bō'sĭn), *n.* [See THROMBOSIS.] A supposed proteid cleavage product of fibrinogen.

thrompelde. Obs. pret. of THRUMBLE.

thron. † THORN, THEREON.

thron'al (thrōn'ăl), *a.* Of, pert. or suitable to, or used as, a throne.

throne'less, *a.* See -LESS.

throne'let, *n.* A little throne. *R.*

throne'ship, *n.* Reign. *Obs.*

throng. Obs. pret. of THRING.

throng (thrŏng), *a.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Crowded. **b** Busy; hurried. **c** Intimate; familiar.

throng, *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *þröngr* narrow, close, crowded, and E. THRING.] **a** Close; constantly. *Obs.* **b** Busily. *Scot.*

throngd. Thronged. *Ref. Sp.*

throng'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*

throng'ly, *adv.* of THRONG. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

throng'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

throo. † THRO, *a.*

throp (thrŏp), **thrope.** Obs. or dial. Eng. of THORP.

thrope (thrōp). Dial. Eng. of THREAP.

throp'ple, throp'pill, *v. t.* To throttle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

throsshe. Obs. p. p. of THRASH.

thros'tel. † THROSTLE.

thros'tle, *v. i.* To warble. *Obs.* *Scot.*

throstle cock. The missel thrush. *Obs. or Local. Eng.*

throt, throte. † THROAT.

throtebol. † THROATBOLL.

throte-golle, *n.* = THROATBOLL. *Obs.*

throt'l. Throttle. *Ref. Sp.*

throt'ld. Throttled. *Ref. Sp.*

throttene. † THIRTEEN.

throttle lever. See THROTTLE VALVE.

throt'tler (thrŏt'lẽr), *n.* One that throttles.

throt'tling (-lĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of THROTTLE. — **throttling bar**, *Ordnance*, one of several bars of varying depth, partly closing notches in the cylinder of a hydraulic machine manipulating a gun by using the force of the recoil, for equalizing the pressure. — **t. governor.** See THROTTLE VALVE.

throu (*Scot.* thrō, thrōō).

throuch (thrōōк), **throucht** (thrōōкt). Obs. or Scot. vars. of THROUGH.

through, *v. t.* To go on with; to carry through. *Obs.* *Scot.*

through, *n.* [AS. *þrūh* a coffin.] **1.** A coffin; a sarcophagus. *Obs.* **2.** (*pron.* thrōōf; *Scot.* thrōōк). A flat tombstone. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** A through stone; a perpend.

through'bear', *v. t.* To support; sustain. *Obs.* *Scot.*

through'cost'en, *v. t.* [Cf. THROUGH; 2d COST.] To equip completely. *Obs.*

through'draw', *v. t.* To delineate completely. *Obs.*

through'drive', *v. t.* To drive through; to transfix. *Obs.*

through'fare', *n.* A thoroughfare. *Obs.*

through'fare', *v. t.* To pass through. *Obs.*

throughfleer, *n.* A deserter; runaway. *Obs.*

through'gang' (thrōō'găng'), *n.* [*through* + *gang* a going.] *Scot.* **a** A thoroughfare. **b** Overhauling. **c** Labor; energy.

through'gang'ing, *a.* Also **through'gaun'** (thrōō'gôn'). Thoroughgoing; energetic. *Scot.*

through'girt', *p. p.* Struck through; pierced. *Obs.*

through'go'ing, *n.* **a** A thoroughfare. **b** An examination; overhauling; reprimand. *Scot.*

through'go'ing, *a.* Passing through; also, prodigal. *Scot.*

through'-han'dling, *n.* Execution. *Obs.*

throughhele, *v. t.* [*through* + *hele* to conceal, cover.] To cover completely. *Obs.*

through'-light'ed, *a.* *Arch.* Provided with through lights, or windows at opposite sides, as a room. *Obs. or R.*

through'-oth'er (thrōō'ŭth'ẽr), *adv.* Confusedly. — *a.* Confused. *Both Scot. & Dial.*

through'out'ly, *adv.* In all things; completely. *Obs.*

through'paced', *a.* = THOROUGHPACED. *Obs.*

through'reach', *v. t.* To reach through; prob., to traverse. *Obs.*

through'see', *v. t.* To see through. *Obs.*

through'seek', *v. t.* To seek through. *Obs.*

through'seize', *v. t.* To take hold of. *Obs.*

throw (thrō), *n.* [AS. *þrāh, þrāg.*] Time; while; a brief time; trice. *Obs.* "A little *throw.*" *Chaucer.*

throw, *v. t.*; *pret.* THREW (thrōō); *p. p.* THROWN (thrōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THROW'ING. [ME. *prowen, prawen,* to throw, twist, AS. *þrāwan* to twist, revolve; akin to D. *draaijen,* G. *drehen,* OHG. *drāen,* L. *terebra* an auger, gimlet, Gr. τερεῖν to bore, to turn, τετραίνειν to pierce, τρῆμα a hole. Cf. THREAD, TRITE, TURN, *v. t.*] **1.** To turn or revolve, as a wheel; to twist; whirl; turn; hence, to sprain; to wrench, as in torturing; to rack. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread; to twist together, as singles, in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves; — sometimes applied to the whole class of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver. Cf. THROWN SINGLES.

3. *Pottery.* To form or shape on a throwing engine, or potter's wheel, as earthen vessels.

4. To turn, or to fashion by turning, on a lathe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. To fling, cast, or hurl, with a certain whirling motion of the arm; as, to *throw* a ball; hence, to fling or cast in any manner; to propel; hurl; send; as, a gun *throws* a shell; a fire engine *throws* a stream of water; he *threw* an angry glance toward his visitor; to *throw* a card on the table.

Throw physic to the dogs: I 'll none of it. *Shak.*

6. To drive or impel by violence; to dash; force; as, a vessel *thrown* on a reef; troops *thrown* into confusion.

7. To cause to fall; to prostrate; to cast down; as, a wrestler *throws* his antagonist; a horse *throws* his rider.

8. To divest or strip one's self of; to put off; to shed.

There the snake *throws* her enameled skin. *Shak.*

9. To put on hastily; to don; to spread carelessly.

O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he *threw.* *Pope.*

10. To move quickly; to advance; as, he *threw* a regiment across the river and against the enemy's works.

11. To bring forth; to produce; bear; — commonly said of animals, but also, locally, of soil; as, the mare *threw* a good colt; that field will *throw* a large crop; sometimes, *Dial.*, to miscarry.

12. To allow an opponent to win (a race, game, or contest) by carelessness or by corrupt prearrangement; as, to *throw* a heat. *Cant or Colloq.*

13. To cast, as dice; to venture at dice. *Shak.*

14. To obstruct; hinder; as, careless workmanship *throws* a mechanic in getting another job. *Scot., Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

15. *Mach.* To move (a lever) so as to connect or disconnect parts of a clutch, machine, switch, or the like; — often with *over.* Hence, to connect or disconnect by such means, as a clutch, a switch, or the like.

16. *Logging.* = WEDGE, *v. t.*, 7.

Syn. — THROW, CAST, FLING, HURL, TOSS are here compared in their more general senses, without special reference to their numerous idiomatic uses. THROW is now the general word; CAST (except in certain phrases; as, to *cast* a fly, to *cast* one's eye on something, to *cast* a shadow, etc.) is archaic or poetical; to FLING is to throw violently, or (sometimes) angrily or contemptuously; to HURL is to throw with driving or impetuous force; to TOSS (in its lit. sense, to throw with the palm up, instead of with a twist of the arm) is to throw lightly or carelessly, often implying movement to and fro or up and down; as, "People who live in glass houses should not *throw* stones" (*Proverb*); "He that is without sin among you let him first *cast* a stone at her" (*John* viii. 7); "I would sooner take Empedocles's leap, and *fling* myself into Mount Etna" (*Cowper*); "You began your operations in finance by *flinging* away your revenue" (*Burke*); "Him the Almighty Power *hurled* headlong flaming from the ethereal sky" (*Milton*); "Others *tossed* a ball above the fountain jets and back again with laughter" (*Tennyson*); "He *tossed* them human hearts" (*Shelley*); "They . . . discussed a doubt and *tossed* it to and fro" (*Tennyson*).

to throw across *or* **over,** to build across or over; as, *to throw* a bridge *across* a river. — **to t. away. a** To cast aside as worthless; as, *to throw away* old shoes. **b** To lose by neglect or folly; to waste; squander; as, *to throw away* time or money or an opportunity. — **to t. back. a** To retort; to cast back, as a reply or accusation. **b** To reject; refuse. — **to t. by,** to lay aside; to discard as useless; as, *to throw by* a garment. — **to t. cold water on,** to discourage by indifference. — **to t. dirt at,** to slander or abuse with scurrility. — **to t. down. a** To cast or fling down. **b** To reject; as, *to throw down* an offer. *Slang.* **c** To subvert; overthrow; destroy. *Obs. or R.* **d** To precipitate. — **to t. down the glove** *or* **the gauntlet,** to challenge; defy; — from the old custom of casting a glove on the ground as a challenge to combat. — **to t. dust in one's eyes,** to mislead; deceive. *Colloq.* — **to t. in. a** To inject, as a fluid. **b** To put in; to contribute; as, *to throw in* an occasional comment. **c** To add gratis, as something extra to clinch a bargain; as, if you'll take ten copies, I 'll *throw in* another. **d** *Print.* To distribute, as type. — **to t. in one's teeth,** to use as a taunt or challenge. — **to t. into shape,** to give form to. — **to t. into the shade,** to make (another) look dim; to obscure by outshining. — **to t. light on,** to clarify; to make clear. — **to t. off. a** To free one's self from; as, *to throw off* a coat, a disease. **b** To reject; discard; abandon; as, *to throw off* all sense of shame; *to throw off* a dependent. **c** To make or utter offhand; as, *to throw off* a sketch, a witty saying. *Colloq.* **d** To abate (something from the price); to make a discount of. **e** To cast or deflect to one side; also, to release or disconnect (a part in a machine, etc.) so as to permit such deflection. — **to t. one's self into,** to take earnest part in. — **to t. one's self on** *or* **upon. a** To fall or sink upon; as, he *threw himself upon* his knees. **b** To resign one's self to for favor, clemency, sustaining power, or the like; to repose upon; as, *to throw one's self upon* the mercy of the court. — **to t. open. a** To open suddenly and widely; as, the gates were *thrown open.* **b** To remove restrictions from; as, *to throw open* a competition. — **to t. out. a** To cast out; to reject or discard; to expel. "The bill was *thrown out.*" *Swift.* **b** To utter; to give utterance to; as, *to throw out* insinuations. "She *throws out* thrilling shrieks." *Spenser.* **c** To distance; to leave behind, as a horse in a race. *Obs. Addison.* **d** To construct in projection; as, *to throw out* a wing to a house. **e** To give forth; to emit; as, a lamp *throws out* light. **f** To put out; to confuse; as, a sudden question often *throws out* an orator. **g** *Baseball.* To assist, by a throw, in putting out (a player); — usually in the past participle. *Cant.* **h** *Cricket.* To run out (a batsman) by throwing the ball at the wicket. See CRICKET, the game. — **to throw over** *or* **overboard,** to abandon the cause of; to desert; discard; as, *to throw over* a friend or a suitor; *to throw over* a theory. *Colloq.* — **to t. up. a** To resign; to give up; to demit; as, *to throw up* a commission. **b** To vomit. **c** To construct hastily; as, *to throw up* a breastwork. **d** *Print.* To make prominent by contrast of colors, or by bold-faced type. **e** To bring up or mention repeatedly as a taunt; as, *to throw up* to one an old slander. — **to t. up another's heels,** to trip him. *Now Rare.* — **to t. up the sponge,** to give up a contest; to acknowledge defeat; — from the fact that the prize fighter's second throws his sponge in the air in token of defeat. *Cant or Slang.* "He was too brave a man *to throw up the sponge* to fate." *Lowell.*

throw (thrō), *v. i.* **1.** To twist; writhe; also, to turn; revolve. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To spring or start; as, to *throw* from one's horse. *Obs.*

3. To cast, hurl, or fling.

4. To strike. *Obs.*

Drew he his bright sword, and gan about him *throw.* *Spenser.*

5. To fall. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

to throw about, to cast about; to try expedients. *Rare.* — **to t. back,** to revert to an ancestral type or character; to exhibit atavism. — **to t. off,** to make a start with hounds in a hunt or horses in a race. *Eng.* — **to t. out.** See 1st MAIN, 1. — **to t. over** (*or* under), *Engin.*, to move so that when the piston is advancing toward the crank shaft the crank is in the upper (or lower) part of its revolution; — said of a horizontal or inclined engine. — **to t. up. a** To vomit. *Vulgar.* **b** *Hunting.* To raise the head, as a hound on losing the scent.

throw, *n.* **1.** Act of throwing, hurling, or flinging; a driving or propelling from the hand or an engine; a cast.

2. A cast of dice; hence, a venture; risk; as, to stake one's fortune on a single *throw.*

3. A light scarf or coverlet, as for draping an easel, etc.; also, *Colloq. or Trade Cant,* a woman's scarf, boa, or the like.

4. A thrust; stroke; blow. *Obs.*

5. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; — chiefly in the phrase *a stone's throw.*

6. *Mech.* The extreme movement given to a reciprocating piece by a cam, crank, eccentric, or the like; travel; stroke; as, the *throw* of a switch. Also, the length of the radius of a crank, or the virtual crank radius of an eccentric, etc.

7. An instrument for turning, as a potter's wheel, or, *Dial.*, a lathe.

8. *Elec.* Of a galvanometer, a sudden movement of the galvanometer needle or suspended coil due to a sudden large variation in the current passing through it.

9. *Geol. & Mining.* The amount of vertical displacement up (*upthrow*) or down (*downthrow*) produced by a fault; sometimes, loosely, a dislocation not vertical, the direction being specified.

10. *Math.* Four elements of an elementary figure taken in a definite order, as four points on a line.

11. In senses chiefly *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*, usually in the form *thraw:* **a** *Wrestling.* A way of throwing one's opponent. **b** A twist, wrench, or sprain. **c** Ill fortune. **d** Ill humor.

throw'er (thrō'ēr), *n.* One that throws. Specif.: **a** One that throws or twists silk; a throwster. **b** One that shapes vessels on a lathe or a potter's wheel.

throw'ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THROW. — **throwing engine, mill, table,** *or* **wheel,** *Pottery,* a potter's wheel with its supports, used in throwing (see THROW, *v. t.*, 3). — **t. stick,** *Anthropol.*, an instrument used by various savage races for throwing a spear, as the Australian womerah or woomera; — called also *throw stick* and *spear thrower.* One end receives the butt of the spear, as on a hook or thong, and the other is grasped with the hand, which also holds the spear, toward the middle, above the stick with the finger and thumb, so that the place of support is nearer the center of the spear, and the arm is practically lengthened.

throw line. *Mech.* A line indicating the throw of a crank, eccentric, etc.

thrown (thrōn), *p. p. & p. a.* of THROW. — **thrown silk,** silk thread consisting of two or more singles twisted together, in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves. Called also *organzine.* — **t. singles,** silk thread or cord made by three processes of twisting, first into **singles,** two or more of which are twisted together, making **dumb singles,** and several of these twisted together to make *thrown singles.*

throw'-off' (thrō'ŏf'; 205), *n.* **1.** Act of throwing off; specif., the start in a hunt.

2. That which is thrown off, as a reduction or discount from a price. Cf. RAKE-OFF. *Cant, U. S.*

3. That which throws off; as: *Mach.* **a** A device in a printing press for suspending impression without stopping the machine. **b** A device in an automatic gun for disengaging the feed wheel to remove a partially empty belt. **c** An automatic device in many machine tools to stop the feed. **d** *Railroads.* A kind of derailing switch.

throw'ster (-stēr), *n.* [*throw* + *-ster.*] **1.** One who throws or twists silk; a thrower.

2. One who casts dice; a gambler.

throw stick. *Anthropol.* **a** A wooden missile, as a club or boomerang, designed to be thrown with a whirling motion. **b** = THROWING STICK.

Throwing Sticks.

thrum (thrŭm), *n.* Formerly also *thrumb.* [ME. *thrum, throm;* akin to OD. *drom,* D. *dreum,* G. *trumm* lump, end, fragment, OHG. *drum* end, Icel. *þrömr* edge, brim, and L. *terminus* a limit, term. Cf. TERM.] **1.** *Weaving.* **a** One of the ends of weavers' warp threads. **b** The fringelike row of such threads on the loom when the web has been cut free. **c** Any soft, short threads, tufts, or fringes.

2. Any loose coarse yarn waste; — chiefly in *pl.*

3. A particle; bit; as, not to care a *thrum.* *Scot.*

4. *pl. Naut.* Tufts, or short pieces, of rope yarn used in thrumming canvas.

5. A water-worn rocky headland. *Nova Scotia.*

6. A tangle; also, a foolish whim; a fit of ill humor. *Scot.*

7. *pl.* Threepence. *Slang, Eng.* *Obs. or R.*

thrum, *v. t.*; THRUMMED (thrŭmd); THRUM'MING. **1.** To furnish with, or make of, thrums; to tuft; fringe.

2. To thatch. *Obs.*

3. *Naut.* To insert short pieces of rope yarn or spun yarn in (a piece of canvas), thus making a rough surface or a mat which can be wrapped about rigging to prevent chafing.

thrum, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *þruma* to rattle, to thunder.] To play rudely, monotonously, or listlessly on or as on a stringed instrument with the fingers or by keys; to strum.

thrum, *v. t.* **1.** To play, as a stringed instrument, in a rude, monotonous, or listless manner.

2. Hence, to drum on; as, to *thrum* the table.

3. To repeat tiresomely; — with *over.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. To purr. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thrum, *n.* A monotonous sound, as of thrumming.

thrum'my (thrŭm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Made of, furnished with, or resembling, thrums; shaggy; as, a *thrummy* cap.

2. Bulky; plump. *Dial. Eng.*

thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [Akin to Dan. *tröske,* Sw. *torsk;* cf. Dan. *tör* dry, Sw. *torr,* Icel. *þurr,* AS. *þyrre,* ME. *thurst* thirst, E. *thirst.*] **1.** *Med.* An affection of the mouth, fauces, etc., common in newly born children, characterized by minute ulcers called *aphthæ.* See APHTHÆ.

2. *Veter.* An inflammatory and suppurative affection of the feet in certain animals. In the horse it is in the frog.

thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [ME. *þrusche,* AS. *þrysce;* akin to OHG. *drosca, droscea, droscela,* and prob. to E. *throstle.* Cf. THROSTLE.] **1.** Any of numerous small or medium-sized passerine birds of the widely distributed family Turdidæ, esp. those of the subfamily Turdinæ (which see). Typical thrushes are mostly plainly colored, but many have spotted under parts. They feed largely on worms and insect larvæ, berries, fruits, etc. The primaries are ten (the first spurious), the tarsi are booted, and the young have the entire plumage spotted. Among them are some of the best songsters. European species are the song thrush, missel thrush, redwing, fieldfare, and blackbird; American species are the robin (or migratory thrush), the hermit thrush, wood thrush, veery, olive-backed thrush, varied thrush, etc.

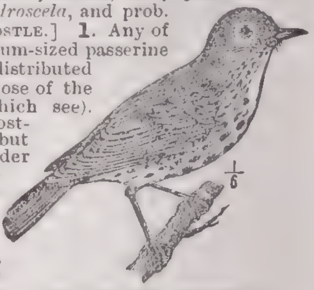

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*).

2. With a qualifying term, any of numerous birds of various families having real or fancied resemblance to the true thrushes, as the ant thrush, brown thrush, golden-crowned thrush, shrike thrush, and water thrush.

thrust (thrŭst), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* THRUST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRUST'ING. [ME. *prusten, pristen, presten,* fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þrȳsta* to thrust, press, force, compel; perh. akin to E. *threat.*] **1.** To push or drive with force; to drive, force, or impel; to shove; — usually followed by an adverb or preposition indicating direction; as, he *thrust* his hand into his pocket; he *thrust* the chair forward.

2. To stab; pierce; — usually with *through.*

3. To crowd; press; throng. *Obs. or Dial.*

Syn. — See PUSH.

to thrust on. a To impel; urge. **b** To put forward in space or time. — **to t. one's self in** *or* **into,** to obtrude upon; to intrude. — **to t. out. a** To drive out or away; to expel. **b** To protrude, as a tongue. — **to t. together,** to compress. — **to t. to the wall,** to compel to give way or yield. — **to t. upon,** to force or impose upon; as, "Some have greatness *thrust upon* 'em." *Shak.*

thrust, *v. i.* **1.** To push; shove.

That he would *thrust* out a little from the land. *Luke* v. 3.

2. To make a thrust with or as with a pointed weapon; as, he *thrust* at her with a knife.

3. To push in; to force an entrance or passage.

And *thrust* between my father and the god. *Dryden.*

4. To push forward; to crowd; intrude. "Young, old, *thrust* there in mighty concourse." *Chapman.*

to thrust to, to rush upon. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

thrust, *n.* **1.** A violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon moved in the direction of its length, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; a stab; — a term of ancient spear and sword fight, and of modern fencing.

The *thrust* and parry of debate. *Josiah Royce.*

2. An attack; assault; onset. *Obs. or R.*

3. A crowd; throng. *Obs.*

4. *Mech.* The force or pressure of one part of a construction against another part; esp., *Arch.*, a horizontal or diagonal outward pressure, as of an arch against an abutment, or of a rafter against a supporting wall.

5. *Mining.* The breaking down of the roof of a gallery under its superincumbent weight.

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through'shed', *v. t.* To wet thoroughly. *Obs.*

through'smite', *v. t.* To smite through. *Obs.*

through'sound', *v. t. & i.* To sound throughout. *Obs.*

through'spit', *v. t.* To pierce; transfix. *Obs.*

through'stitch', *adv.* Thoroughstitch; — in **to go throughstitch,** to finish thoroughly. *Obs.*

through'treat', *v. t.* To consider thoroughly. *Obs.*

throughwunien, *v. i.* [ME. *wunien* to dwell. See WONT, *a.*] To continue; remain; endure. *Obs.*

throull. † THRILL, pierce.

throung. † THROWN.

throung. Obs. p. p. of THRING.

throuout. † THROUGHOUT.

throupe. † THORP.

throut. † THEREOUT.

throu'ther (thrōō'thē(r; thrŏŏth'ē(r), *adv.* = THROUGH-OTHER.

throve (thrōv), *pret.* of THRIVE.

throw. † THOROUGH, THRO, THROE.

throw (*dial.* thrō, thrōō), **throwe.** Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of THROUGH.

throw'and, *n.* [P. pr. of ME. *throwen* to suffer, AS. *þrōwian.*] One undergoing throes. *Obs.*

throw'back', *n.* *Colloq.* **a** One that tends to throw or set back; a setback. **b** A going back.

throw'-crook', *n.* Any of various devices consisting of or having a crank, as a potter's wheel. *Chiefly Scot.*

throwe. † THROE.

throwe (thrō), *n.* A turning lathe. *Dial. Eng.*

throw'gang'. † THROUGHGANG.

throwghe. † THROUGH.

throwing, *n.* = THROE. *Obs.*

throw-ith'er (thrōō-ĭth'ē(r; thrō-), *adv.* See THROUGH-OTHER.

throw lathe. A small hand lathe.

throwlye. † THROUGHLY.

throwunge. † THROWING.

thru (thrōō; *dial. also* thrū). Dial. or ref. sp. var. of THROUGH.

thrubchandler, *n.* Prob., a barrel. *Obs.*

thruble, *v. i.* Prob., to press; crowd. *Obs.*

thrucche. † THRUTCH.

thrudde. † THIRD.

Thrud'vang' (thrōōd'wăng'). Var. of THRUTHVANG. See ASGARD.

thruf (thrŭf, thrŏŏf). Dial. Eng. var. of THROUGH.

thruft. † THRIFT.

thrug, thrugh, thrughe, thrught, thrughte, thruh. † THROUGH.

thrugh. † *threw,* pret. of THROW.

thruisse. † THRUSH.

thrulle. † THIRL; THRILL, pierce.

thrum, *n.* [AS. *þrymm* a host.] A crowd; a troop; a heap. *Obs.*

thrum, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *drommen* to compress, E. THRUM a troop.] To compress. *Obs.*

thrumb. † THRUM

thrum'ble (*dial.* thrŭm'b'l, -'l, thrŏŏm''l), *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To handle or finger, esp. awkwardly.

2. To crowd; throng. *Obs.*

thrum'ble, *v. i.* Stumble. *Obs.*

thrumd. Thrummed. *Ref. Sp.*

thrum'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* *Hort.* Having the anthers exserted, and visible at the throat of the corolla; — opposed to *pin-eyed.*

thrummed, *a.* Thrummy. *Obs.*

thrum'mers (thrŭm'ērz), *n. pl.* = THRUM, *n.*, 7. *Australia.*

thrum'my (thrŏŏm'ĭ), *n.* A rough coarse woolen cloth. *Scot.*

thrumnesse. † THRIMNESS.

thrum'wort' (thrŭm'wûrt'; thrŏŏm'-), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The plant love-lies-bleeding. **b** The starfruit.

thrung, *n.* A throng. *Obs.*

thrung (*dial.* thrŭng, thrŏŏng). Dial. Eng. var. of THRONG.

thrung'en. Obs. p. p. of THRING.

thrun'ter. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THRINTER.

thru-out'. Throughout. *Ref. Sp.*

thrup (thrŏŏp). Dial. Eng. var. of THORP.

Thrusdai. † THURSDAY.

thrush-a-thrush, *n.* A boy's game. *Obs.*

thrush blackbird. The rusty grackle. *Local, U. S.*

thrush'el (thrŭsh''l), **thrush'er** (-ēr), *n.* The European song thrush. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

thrush lichen. See PELTIGERA.

thrush nightingale. A nightingale (*Luscinia philomela*) of eastern Europe.

thrush tit. Any of several mostly rich blue, purple, or greenish birds of the genus *Cochoa,* of southern Asia and Java, usually included in the thrush family, but with some affinity to tits.

thrust bearing *or* **block**. *Mach.* A bearing or block to resist end thrust, specif. one provided with collars (**thrust collars**) or horseshoe-shaped pieces which bear against corresponding collars on the shaft journal.

thrust deduction. *Naut.* In speed calculations for ships, a deduction made from the observed thrust exerted by a screw propeller on a stationary ship, or by a stationary propeller, to account for the augmentation of resistance due to the action of the propeller when attached to the ship and moving with it through the water.

thrust′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THRUST. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of pushing with force.
2. *Dairies.* **a** Act of squeezing curd to expel the whey. **b** *pl.* The white whey, or that last pressed out in making cheese, of which butter is sometimes made. *Dial. Eng.*

thrust shaft. *Naut.* That length of the propeller shaft provided with collars for resisting the end thrust of the propeller and held by the thrust block.

Thu-cyd′i-de′an (thū-sĭd′ĭ-dē′ăn), *a.* [Cf. L. *Thucydidius*, fr. Gr. Θουκυδίδης Thucydides.] **1**. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek historian Thucydides (about 471 to 400 B. C.), whose history of the Peloponnesian War is regarded as a model of compact and precise expression, historical accuracy, and philosophical breadth of view.
2. Resembling the device, used by Thucydides, of putting appropriate speeches into the mouths of persons who appear in his history.

thud (thŭd), *n.* [Cf. ME. *þuden* to press, push, AS. *þyddan*.] A dull sound like that produced by striking with or against some comparatively soft substance; also, the blow producing such sound; a thump; as, the *thud* of a wave on a vessel; the *thud* of blows in boxing.

thud (thŭd), *v. i. & t.*; THUD′DED; THUD′DING. To move or strike so as to make a dull sound, or thud.

thug (thŭg; *Hind.* t'hŭg; 239), *n.* [Hind. *ṭhag* a deceiver, robber; cf. Skr. *sthaga* a swindler.] **1**. [*often cap.*] A member of a former religious fraternity of northern India, worshipers of Kali, in whose honor murder, usually by strangling, was made a profession, the members of the fraternity deriving their main support from plunder thus secured. They were suppressed by the British, 1830–40.
2. A ruffian; rough; assassin.

thug′gee (thŭg′ē; *Hind.* t'hŭg′ē; 239), *n.* [Hind. *ṭhagī* the act of a *ṭhag*. See THUG.] The practice of secret or stealthy murder by thugs.

thug′ger-y (thŭg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1**. Thuggee.
2. Ruffianism; murder.

Thu′ja (thū′jȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θυία an African tree with sweet-smelling wood.] *Bot.* A genus of evergreen pinaceous trees having flat distichous branches, and scalelike, closely imbricated, or compressed leaves. *T. occidentalis* is the common arborvitæ. *T. plicata* is the *red cedar*, or *canoe cedar*, of the western United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus, esp. the arborvitæ, which yields an oil (**oil of thuja**) and has some use in medicine, chiefly in a decoction and in an ointment made from the leaves.

thu′jene (thū′jēn), *n.* [*thujone* + *-ene*.] A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, got indirectly from thujone as a colorless, mobile liquid.

thu′jin (-jĭn), *n.* [*Thuja* + *-in*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance found in the leaves of *Thuja occidentalis*.

thu′jone (-jōn), *n.* [*Thuja* + *-one*.] *Chem.* A colorless oily ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, of agreeable odor, occurring in the oils of thuja, tansy, wormwood, etc. There are two isomeric forms, α and β, the former being the chief constituent of thuja oil, the latter (called also *tanacetone*) of tansy oil.

Thu-jop′sis (thū-jŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Thuja* + *-opsis*.] *Bot.* A genus of Japanese pinaceous plants. The only species, *T. dolabrata*, is a tree, or sometimes a shrub, with irregular or whorled horizontal branches, the leaves glossy green above and marked with a white band beneath.

thu′jyl (thū′jĭl), *n.* [*thujone* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{10}H_{17}$, of which the hydroxide (**thujyl alcohol**) is formed by the reduction of thujone and is found also in certain natural oils; — called also *tanacetyl*.

Thu′le (thū′lē), *n.* [L. *Thule, Thyle*, Gr. Θούλη, Θύλη.] The northernmost part of the habitable world; — so called by the ancients. According to some, it was Norway; according to others, Iceland, or more probably Mainland, the largest of the Shetland Islands; — hence the Latin phrase *ultima Thule*. Hence, any very distant, mysterious, or mythical region; also, a remote goal or end.

thu′li-um (thū′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See THULE.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element found (combined) in certain rare minerals. Symbol, *Tm*; at. wt., 168.5.

thumb (thŭm), *n.* [ME. *thombe, thoumbe, þume*, AS. *þūma*; akin to OFries. *thūma*, D. *duim*, G. *daumen*, OHG. *dūmo*, Icel. *þumall*, Dan. *tommel*finger, Sw. *tumme*, L. *tumere* to swell; the orig. meaning being prob. the big or strong finger. Cf. THIMBLE, TUMID.] **1**. The short and thick first or most preaxial digit of the human hand, differing from the other fingers in having but two phalanges and in having greater freedom of movement, being apposable to the other fingers; the pollex. The term is extended to the corresponding digit in animals.
2. The part of a glove or mitten that covers the thumb.
3. A convex molding; an ovolo. See MOLDING, 3, *Illust.*
to have fingers all thumbs, to be awkward or clumsy in handling anything. — **under one's thumb**, under one's power or influence; in a state of subservience. *Colloq.*

thumb (thŭm), *v. t.*; THUMBED (thŭmd); THUMB′ING (thŭm′ĭng). **1**. To handle awkwardly, as a musical instrument; hence, to perform clumsily. *Johnson.*
2. To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers by frequent handling, as a book; also, to cover with the thumb; as, to *thumb* the touchhole of a cannon.
3. To turn or empty (one's glass after drinking) over the thumb in order to show that it has been drunk to the last drop. Cf. SUPERNACULUM. *Obs. or Archaic.*

thumb, *v. i.* To play a musical instrument with or as with the thumb or thumbs; to play clumsily; to thrum.

thumbed (thŭmd), *a.* **1**. Having thumbs.
2. Soiled by handling.

thumb mark. **a** The mark left by the impression of a thumb, as on the leaves of a book. **b** The dark spot over each foot in finely bred black-and-tan terriers. **c** A disfiguring depression on the side of the comb of a fowl. **d** A pit or cupule on the exterior of a meteorite. *Colloq.*

thumb′-nail′, *a.* Of the size of the thumb nail; hence, small; complete in little. — *n.* A thumb-nail sketch. *Colloq.*

thumb nut. Any nut designed to be turned by thumb and finger; as: **a** A wing nut. **b** A nut with a knurled edge.

thumb piece. **1**. An appendage to a handle, as of a vessel, to afford a hold for the thumb.
2. Any part designed to be operated by the thumb, or thumb and fingers; as: **a** A small inside knob for a night latch. **b** A small knob, button, or the like, to operate a catch, as of a bracelet.
3. A covering or guard to protect the thumb.

thumb ring. **1**. A ring worn on the thumb.
2. A ring fastened to something, as to a sword guard, to receive or protect the thumb in holding it.

thumb′screw′ (thŭm′skrōō′), *n.* **1**. A screw having a flat-sided or knurled head, so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger.
2. An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw; a thumbkin.

thumb′stall′ (thŭm′stôl′), *n.* A protective covering for the thumb; specif.: **a** A kind of thimble or ferrule of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in making sails, and in other work. **b** *Mil.* A pad, or cushion, worn on the thumb, and used to close the vent of an old-fashioned cannon while it is sponged or loaded. **c** *Eccl.* A poucer.

thumb tack. A short steel point with a broad flat head, for pressing into a board by the thumb, as to secure a sheet of drafting paper. *U. S.*

thump (thŭmp), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin; perh. influenced by *dump*, v. t.] **1**. A blow or knock, as with something blunt or heavy; a heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a blow or fall.

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door. *Tatler.*

2. *pl. Veter.* A peculiar throbbing movement of the sides of the chest caused by spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm. It is analogous to hiccups in man. Sometimes confused with palpitation of the heart.

thump, *v. t.*; THUMPED (thŭmpt); THUMP′ING. To strike or beat with or as if with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound.

thump, *v. i.* To give a thump or thumps; to strike or fall with a heavy blow; to pound; of the heart, to beat heavily.

Thun-ber′gi-a (thŭn-bûr′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. P. *Thunberg*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of acanthaceous herbs or twining vines, natives of the tropics of the Old World. They have opposite leaves and large flowers succeeded by beaked capsules. *T. alata*, having buff or yellow flowers with a dark purple center, is cultivated, as are other species. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

thun′der (thŭn′dẽr), *n.* [ME. *þunder, þonder, þoner*, AS. *þunor*; akin to *þunian* to stretch, to thunder, D. *donder* thunder, G. *donner*, OHG. *donar*, Icel. *þōrr* Thor, L. *tonare* to thunder, *tonitrus* thunder; cf. Skr. *tan* to sound, *tanyatu* a din, a thundering, *stan* to thunder, Gr. στένειν to moan. Cf. ASTONISH, DETONATE, STUN, THURSDAY, TORNADO.] **1**. The sound which follows a flash of lightning, due to the sudden expansion of the air in the path of the discharge. Since sound travels about 1,100 feet per second and light immensely faster, the interval between the lightning and thunder is about five seconds for each mile of distance between the observer and the discharge. When the distance is considerable the sound becomes rolling, due in part to reflection from the ground, clouds, etc.
2. A discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt. *Obs. or R.*
3. Any noise likened to thunder; as, the *thunder* of cannon.
4. An alarming or startling threat or denunciation.

The *thunders* of the Vatican. *Prescott.*

thun′der (thŭn′dẽr), *v. i.*; -DERED (-dẽrd); -DER-ING. [ME. *thunderen, thuneren*, AS. *þunrian*. See THUNDER, *n.*] **1**. To produce thunder; to sound, rattle, or roar as the effect of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; also, formerly, to lighten; — often impersonal; as, it *thundered* loud.
2. To give forth a sound likened to thunder, as a voice.
3. To utter violent denunciation.

thun′der, *v. t.* **1**. To emit with a noise of, or likened to, thunder; specif., to utter vehemently, as censure.
2. To strike with a sound likened to thunder; — used hyperbolically; as, to *thunder* blows upon an antagonist.

thun′der-bird′ (-bûrd′), *n.* **1**. *Zoöl.* An Australian thickhead (*Pachycephala gutturalis*). The male is marked with black and yellow, with a black crescent on the breast.
2. Among some African and some North American tribes, a bird with red bill, legs, and tail, believed to cause thunder.

thun′der-bolt′ (-bōlt′), *n.* **1**. A single discharge of lightning with the accompanying thunder; — so called from the idea that it was caused by a bolt thrown by a god.
2. An imaginary bolt, or elongated projectile-like mass, conceived of as the missile cast to earth in the lightning flash. Specif.: **a** A stone or stone implement, such as a hatchet or arrowhead, superstitiously thought to be the material part of lightning. Cf. THUNDERSTONE. **b** A lump of iron pyrites. *Dial. Eng.*
3. *Her.* A twisted bar inflamed at the ends, between two wings, and having four jagged darts issuant from its center.
4. A person or thing likened to lightning in suddenness and effectiveness; as, Cæsar was a *thunderbolt* of war.
5. Vehement threatening or censure; esp., ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination. *Hakewill.*
Thunderbolt of Italy, the French general Gaston de Foix (1489–1512), Duc de Nemours; — so called on account of his rapid and successful maneuvers in Italy.

thun′der-clap′ (-klăp′), *n.* A clap or crash of thunder.

thun′der-cloud′ (-kloud′), *n.* A cloud charged with electricity, and producing lightning and thunder.

thun′der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that thunders.
Thunderer, the. a Zeus or Jupiter. **b** The London "Times;" — popularly so called, orig. from the powerful articles contributed by one of its editors, Edward Sterling (1773–1847).

thun′der-fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* A European loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*) which burrows in the mud at the bottom of streams and ponds and is supposed to foretell the occurrence of thunderstorms by swimming about in the water.

thunder god. A deity showing itself in thunder or thunderstorms; specif., the god, or manito, of thunder, important in the mythologies of the Siouan and Ojibwa Indians.

thun′der-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A rounded mass of cumulus cloud, with shining white edges, often appearing before a thunderstorm. — **thun′der-head′ed**, *a.*

thun′der-ing, *vb. n.* of THUNDER. Hence: *n.* Thunder.

thun′der-ing, *p. pr.* of THUNDER. Hence: *a.* **1**. Emitting thunder or a sound likened to thunder.

Roll the *thundering* chariot o'er the ground. *J. Trumbull.*

2. Big; extraordinary; unusual; as, a *thundering* lie, fish.
Thundering Legion, a Roman legion, said to have been the Twelfth and to have been composed of Christians, to whose prayers was attributed a thunderstorm which tended greatly to discomfit the Quadi (A. D. 174).

thun′der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Producing thunder; also, making a noise like thunder. — **thun′der-ous-ly**, *adv.*

thun′der-show′er (-shou′ẽr), *n.* A shower accompanied with lightning and thunder.

thunder snake. **a** The milk snake. **b** A reddish ground snake (*Carphophiops amœna*) of the eastern United States.

1/3
Thunder Snake b.

thun′der-squall′ (-skwôl′), *n.* A squall attended with lightning and thunder.

thun′der-stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A thunderbolt; esp., a more or less cylindrical or tapering stone popularly supposed to be a thunderbolt. They may be fossil belemnite shells, prehistoric stone implements, natural concretions, meteorites, etc. Cf. THUNDERBOLT, 2 **a**. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

thun′der-storm′ (-stôrm′), *n.* A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.

thun′der-strike′ (-strīk′), *v. t.*; *pret.* -STRUCK′ (-strŭk′); *p. p.* -STRUCK′, -STRICK′EN (-strĭk′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STRIK′ING (-strīk′ĭng). **1**. To strike, blast, or injure by or as by lightning. *Rare.*
2. To astonish, or strike dumb, as with something terrible; — rarely used except in the past participle.

Drove them before him, *thunderstruck*. *Milton.*

thun′der-stroke′ (-strōk′), *n.* A stroke by or as by lightning with the attendant thunder. *Shak.*

thun′der-worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* A small burrowing wormlike limbless lizard (*Rhineura floridana*) of the family

thrust. ✝ THIRST. [BEARING.
thrust collar. See THRUST
thruste. ✝ THIRST. [TEEN.
thrusteen, thrustene. ✝ THIR-
thrustele. ✝ THROSTLE.
thrust′er, *n.* **1**. One that thrusts; specif., a swordsman.
2. *Hunting.* One that rides too close on the hounds. *Dial. Eng.*
thrust fault. See FAULT, *n.*, 8.
thrust hoe. *Agric.* A form of hoe that is pushed forward; a Dutch hoe; a scuffle hoe.
thrus′tle (*dial.* thrŭs′'l, thrōōs′'l). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of THROSTLE.
thrus′tle-cock′, *n.* The male missel thrush. *Obs. or Scot.*
thrust plane. *Geol.* The surface along which dislocation has taken place in the case of a reversed, or thrust, fault.
thrusty. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THIRSTY.
thrutch (*dial.* thrōōch), *n. & v.* [AS. *þryccan* to press.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Push; thrust. **b** Crowd; press; throng.
thrutch′ings (thrōōch′ĭnz), *n. pl.* Pressed whey. *Dial. Eng.*
thruth. ✝ THROUGH.
Thruth′vang′ (thrōōth′văng′), **Thruth′vang′r** (-wăng′'r), *n.* [Icel. *þrūðvangr*.] Thrudvang. See ASGARD.
thrutty. ✝ THIRTY.
thruv. Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of THRIVE.
thruwinge. ✝ THROWING.
thry, thrye, thryes. ✝ THRICE.
thrych. ✝ THROUGH.
thry′fal′low (thrī′făl′ō), *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *thrie* thrice; cf. TRIFALLOW.] = TRIFALLOW.
thryght, *pret. & p. p.* [See THRUTCH.] Pressed. *Obs.*
thryll. ✝ THRALL.
Thrym′heim′ (thrüm′hām′), *n.* [Icel. *þrymheimr*.] See ASGARD.
thrym′sa (thrĭm′zȧ; -sȧ), *n.* Also *tryms*, etc. [LL., fr. AS. *þrimes, þrymes, trimes*, fr. L. *tremis*, a coin.] An early Northumbrian money of account equal to three pence. *Hist.*
thrynne. ✝ THEREIN, THRIN.
Thry′no-mys (thrī′nō-mĭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. Θρύον a rush + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African rodents. *Aulacodus* is a syn. See GROUND PIG.
thryste, thrysty. ✝ THIRST, THIRSTY.
thu. ✝ THOU.
thuang. ✝ THONG.
Thu-ban′ (thōō-băn′), *n.* = ADIB. See STAR. [of THILK.
thuck (thŭk). Dial. Eng. var.
thucke, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þykkr* a blow, a hurt.] A malicious trick. *Obs.*
thuder, thuderward. ✝ THITHER, THITHERWARD.
thue, *a.* [AS. *þéow*.] Slave; bond. *Obs.*
thuef. ✝ THIEF.
thuert. ✝ THWART.
thufte. ✝ THOUGHT.
thuften, *n.* [AS. *þyften*.] A female servant. *Obs.*
thufthe. ✝ THEFT.
thug′gee-ism (thŭg′ē-ĭz'm),
thug′gism (-ĭz'm), *n.* = THUGGEE. [THOUGHT.
thught, thughte, thuhte. ✝
thui. ✝ THE.
thuid. ✝ THUD. [*Table I.*
thu′ja oil (thū′jȧ). See OIL,
thuldeliche, *adv.* [AS. *geþyldelīce*.] Patiently. *Obs.*
thul′dy (thŭl′dĭ), *a.* [AS. *þyldig*.] Patient. *Obs.*
thulged, *pret.* [AS. *þyldigian* to endure.] Endured. *Obs.*
thu′li-a (thū′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Oxide of thulium. See 2d EARTH, 9.
thu′lir (thōō′lĭr), *n. pl.*; *sing.* THULR (thōō′l'r). [Earlier form of Icel. *þulr*.] In ancient Norway, a class of bards or poets who entertained chieftains and retainers as did the scalds later.
thu′lite (thū′līt), *n.* [*Thule* + *-ite*.] *Min.* A rose-red variety of zoisite, found in Tellemarken, Norway, and elsewhere, sometimes cut for use in jewelry.
thulk, thulke. ✝ THILK.
thullich, *a.* [AS. *þyllic, þyslic*, or *þullic, þuslic*. Cf. THUS; -LY.] Such; of this kind. *Obs.*
thulr, *n.*, *sing.* of THULIR.
thum, *v. t. & i.* To beat. *Obs.*
thum. Thumb. *Ref. Sp.*
thuman. ✝ TOMAN.
thuman. ✝ THEWMAN.
thumart. ✝ FOUMART.
Thumb, Tom. See TOM THUMB.
Thumb Bible. See BIBLE, 2.
thumb bird. The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*
thumb′er (thŭm′ẽr), *n.* One who thumbs.
thumb′kin (thŭm′kĭn), *n.* = THUMBSCREW, *n.*, 2.
thum′ble (*dial.* thŭm′b'l, thōōm′'l), *v. t.* To handle awkwardly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
thum′bler, *n.* A thimblerigger. *Obs. Scot.*
thumb′less, *a.* Without a thumb; hence, clumsy.
thumb pin. = THUMB TACK.
thumb plane. A very small carpenter's plane, used in more or less inaccessible places, as in moldings, rabbets, etc.
thumb pot. *Hort.* The smallest size of flower pot, used for starting seedlings, etc.
thumb′rope′ (thŭm′-; thōōm′-; thōōm′-), *n.* A rope made by twisting hay or straw round the thumb. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thumd. Thumbed. *Ref. Sp.*
thume. ✝ THUMB.
thum′mart. ✝ FOUMART.
thum′mel toe (thōōm′'l). The great toe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Thum′mim (thŭm′ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *thummīm*.] See URIM.
thump′er, *n.* **a** One that thumps. **b** Something extra large or great; a stunner. *Slang.* **c** In organs, a felted horizontal piece which stops the keys when they rise, and keeps them level.
thump′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THUMP. Specif.: *a.* Heavy; big. *Colloq. or Slang.*
thumpt. Thumped. *Ref. Sp.*
Thu′nar, Thu′ner, Thu′nor (thōō′nẽr), *n.* [AS. *þunor*. Cf. THUNDER, THOR.] Equivs. of DONAR or THOR.
thunche, thunchen. ✝ THINK.
thun′der-and-light′ning, *n.* A kind of cloth of a dark gray color, black flecked with white.
thun′der-a′tion (thŭn′dẽr-ā′shŭn), *interj.* A mild expletive. *Local, U. S.*
thun′der-beat′, *v. t.* To beat as with a thunderbolt. *Obs.*
thun′der-blast′, *n.* A peal of thunder. *Obs.*
thun′der-bolt′, *v. t.* To assail with thunderbolts. *Obs.*
thun′der-bounce′, *n.* A noise like thunder. *Obs.*
thun′der-burst′, *n.* A burst of thunder. *R.* [clap. *Obs.*
thun′der-crack′, *n.* A thunder-
thun′derd. Thundered. *Ref. Sp.*
thun′der-dart′, *n.* A thunderbolt. *Obs.*
thun′der-dint′, *n.* A stroke of lightning with thunder. *Obs.*
thun′der-dirt′, *n.* A New Zealand edible basidiomycetous fungus (*Ileodictyon cibarium*). *Colloq., New Zealand.*
thunderflone, *n.* [AS. *flān* dart.] = THUNDERDART. *Obs.*
thun′der-flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The stichwort. **b** The corn poppy. **c** The white campion.
thun′der-ing-ly, *adv.* of THUNDERING.
thunderleit, *n.* [Cf. LAIT lightning.] A thunderbolt; lightning. *Obs.*
thun′der-less, *a.* See -LESS.
thun′der-peal′, *n.* A thunderclap. [*Dial. Eng.*
thunder planet. Prob., a comet.
thunder plant. The houseleek.
thun′der-plump′, *n.* A heavy rain with a thunderstorm. *Rare, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thun′der-proof′, *a.* Proof against thunder.
thunder pumper. **a** The American bittern. **b** The fresh-water drumfish. See DRUMFISH.
thunder rod. A lightning rod. *Rare.* [lightning. *Obs.*
thun′der-shot′, *a.* Struck by
thun′der-thump′, *n.* A thunderbolt. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To stun with noise. *Obs.*
thunder tube. A fulgurite.

Amphisbænidæ, native of Florida; — so called because it leaves its burrows after a thundershower.

thu'ri-ble (thū'rĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *thuribulum, turibulum,* fr. *thus, thuris, tus, turis,* frankincense, fr. Gr. θύος a sacrifice, an offering, fr. θύειν to sacrifice.] *Eccl.* A censer.

thu'ri-fer (-fẽr), *n.* [L. *thurifer, turifer; thus* frankincense + *ferre* to bear.] *Eccl.* One who carries a thurible, formerly always an acolyte, but now often a layman.

thu-rif'i-cate (thū-rĭf'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *thurificatus,* p. p.] Having offered incense; esp., having offered incense to pagan deities, an act which in the ancient church was regarded as equivalent to idolatry.

Thu-rin'gi-an (thū-rĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thuringia or the Thuringians; specif., *Geol.*, designating the upper division of the European Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Thu-rin'gi-an, *n.* A member of an ancient German tribe which at the time of the great migrations of nations established a kingdom near the center of Germany, overthrown by the Franks in the 6th century; also, one of the people of the part of Germany which continued to be called Thuringia and included the region bounded by Bavaria, Saxony, Hesse-Nassau, and provinces of Prussia. It was an important principality, esp. in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Thurs'day (thûrz'dā), *n.* [ME. *þursdei, þorsday,* AS. *þūres dæg,* fr. the Scand. name *Thor* + AS. *dæg* day. Icel. *þōrr* Thor, the god of thunder, is akin to AS. *þunor* thunder; cf. AS. *þunres dæg,* lit., day of thunder; akin to D. *Donderdag,* Thursday, G. *Donnerstag,* Icel. *þōrsdagr,* Sw. & Dan. *Torsdag.* See THOR, THUNDER; DAY.] The fifth day of the week, between Wednesday and Friday.

thus (thŭs), *n.* [L. *thus, tus,* frankincense. See THURIBLE.] A crude nearly solid turpentine; — called also *gum thus* and *common frankincense.*

thus (*th*ŭs), *adv.* [ME. *thus,* AS. *þus;* akin to OFries. & OS. *thus,* D. *dus,* E. *that;* cf. OHG. *sus.* See THAT.] **1.** In this or that manner, way, etc.; on this wise.

> *Thus* God the heaven created, *thus* the earth. — *Milton.*

2. To this degree or extent; so far; so; as, *thus* wise; *thus* peaceable; *thus* bold; *thus* much. — *Shak.*

3. Because of this or that; consequently; hence.

thus and so, in a manner stated or to be stated; as, he reported that he had done *thus and so* in the matter.

thwack (thwăk), *v. t.*; THWACKED (thwăkt); THWACK'ING. [Cf. ME. *thakken* to stroke, AS. *þaccian,* E. *whack.*] **1.** To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; whack.

2. Specif.: *Tile Making.* To beat (a half-dried pantile) into shape (see THWACKER).

3. To fill to overflowing; to pack. *Obs.*

thwack, *n.* A heavy blow with or as if with something flat or heavy; a whack.

thwack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that thwacks; specif., *Tile Making,* a wooden implement with which a half-dried pantile is beaten, to take out any warping that has occurred.

thwack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THWACK. — *Tile Making.* **thwacking frame,** a frame to hold the tile for thwacking. — **t. horse,** a kind of table to elevate a thwacking frame. — **t. knife,** a knife to trim the wing of the thwacked pantile. — **t. stool,** a stool to hold a thwacking frame.

thwaite (thwāt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þveit* a piece of land, prob. akin to AS. *þwītan* to cut. Cf. DOIT, THWITE.] Forest land cleared and converted to tillage; an assart; a field or piece of land used as a meadow, etc.; — now chiefly in names of places in England, as in Ros*thwaite,* Stone*thwaite.*

thwart (thwôrt), *a.* [ME. *þwert,* adv., Icel. *þvert,* neut. of *þverr* athwart, transverse, across; akin to AS. *þweorh* perverse, transverse, cross, D. *dwars,* OHG. *dwerah, twerh,* G. *zwerch, quer,* Dan. & Sw. *tver* athwart, transverse, Sw. *tvär* cross, unfriendly, Goth. *þwairhs* angry. Cf. QUEER.] **1.** Situated or placed across something else; transverse; oblique. "*Thwart* obliquities." — *Milton.*

2. *Obs. or Archaic.* **a** Perverse; stubborn; intractable. **b** Pert; saucy.

thwart circle, the ecliptic. *Obs.*

thwart, *adv.* Thwartly; athwart. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)

thwart, *n.* **1.** Opposition. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* A rower's seat reaching athwart a boat.

3. *Shipbuilding.* One of the short crosspieces supporting the stages and secured to one or two of the uprights erected alongside of a vessel in process of construction.

thwart (thwôrt), *v. t.*; THWART'ED; THWART'ING. **1.** To move or pass through or across, as, an arrow *thwarts* the air. *Obs.*

2. To interpose; as, to *thwart* a shield before one. *Obs.*

3. To cross; to place crosswise. *Rare.*

4. To oppose or baffle, as a purpose; to run counter to; to contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat.

> If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. — *Shak.*

Syn. — See FRUSTRATE.

thwart, *v. i.* [See THWART, *a.*] *Rare.* **1.** To move or go in an oblique or crosswise manner.

2. Hence, to be in opposition; clash; quarrel.

> Rules that militate and *thwart* with each other. — *Blackstone.*

thwart'er (thwôr'tẽr), *n.* [See THWART, *v. & a.*; in sense 2 prob. from a distortion of the neck.] **1.** One that thwarts.

2. *Far.* A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions.

thwart'ing, *vb. n.* of THWART. Hence: *n.* Crookedness; twisting; indirectness; also, perverseness, as of disposition.

thwart'ing, *p. pr.* of THWART. Hence: *a.* Perverse; contradictory; also, *Obs.*, of eyes, crossed. — **thwart'ing-ly,** *adv.*

thy (*th*ī), *pron. & a.* [ME. *thy, thi,* shortened fr. *thin.* See THINE, THOU.] Of, or belonging to, thee; — used always attributively, and now chiefly in the solemn or grave style, in poetry, and among the Friends, or Quakers. See THINE. *Thy* is used as the possessive case of *thou,* or as a possessive adj. pron. of the 2d pers. sing., denoting: **a** Simple possession.

> These are *thy* glorious works, Parent of good. — *Milton.*

b The agent or object of an action; — with the force of a subjective or objective genitive; as, *thy* rising; *thy* guide.

Thy'iad (thī'yăd; -ăd), *n.*; *pl.* THYIADS (-yădz; -ădz) or THYIADES (thī-ī'ȧ-dēz). [L. *Thyias, -adis,* fr. Gr. Θυιάς, Θυάς, a Bacchante.] *Gr. Relig.* One of a group of Attic and Delphian women devoted to the orgiastic worship of Dionysus, celebrated every other year at Parnassus.

thy'ine wood (thī'ĭn). [Gr. ξύλον θύϊνον, fr. θύϊνος, adj., pertaining to the tree θυΐα or θύα, an African tree with sweet-smelling wood.] The fragrant and beautiful wood of the sandarac tree.

> The possession of *thyine wood* was supposed to bring good luck, and its sacredness arose from the fact that from it was produced the incense used by the priests. — *F. Litchfield.*

thy'la-cine (thī'lȧ-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *n.* [Gr. θύλαξ a sack, pouch.] A carnivorous dasyurine marsupial (*Thylacynus cynocephalus*) of Tasmania, slightly larger than a fox and of doglike appearance. It is smooth-haired and grayish brown, with conspicuous black bands on the hinder half of the back and the base of the tapering tail. It is destructive to sheep, and has been nearly exterminated. Called also *Tasmanian wolf.*

Thylacine.

thyme (tīm), *n.* [ME. *tyme,* OF. *tym,* F. *thym,* L. *thymum,* Gr. θύμον, θύμος; cf. θύειν to sacrifice, θύος a sacrifice, offering, incense; — perh. so named because used in sacrifices.] **a** Any mint of the genus *Thymus.* The common garden thyme (*T. vulgaris*) is a pungent aromatic, used in seasoning and soups. The common wild creeping thyme is *T. serpyllum.* **b** With qualifying word, any of various other plants, as basil *thyme,* horse *thyme.*

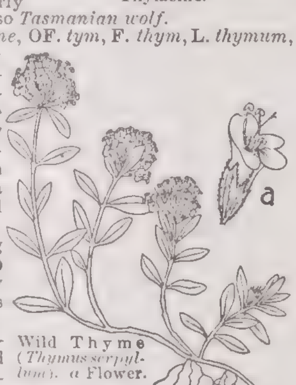

Wild Thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*). *a* Flower.

Thym'e-læ'a (thĭm'ē-lē'ȧ; thī'mē-), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. θυμελαία; θύμος, -μον thyme + ἐλαία olive tree.] *Bot.* A genus of European and Asiatic herbs and undershrubs, type of the Thymelæaceæ, having small sessile apetalous flowers, the calyx having a spreading border and usually persistent.

Thym'e-læ-a'ce-æ (thĭm'ē-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tough-barked trees, shrubs, and herbs typifying the order Thymelæales. They have entire leaves and capitate apetalous flowers succeeded by drupaceous or capsular fruit. There are 38 genera and over 400 species, natives of temperate climates mainly in the Old World. *Thymelæa, Daphne, Pimelea,* and *Dirca* are the most important genera. — **thym'e-læ-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Thym'e-læ-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, mostly shrubs and trees, having apetalous flowers and a single ovule.

thym'e-le (thĭm'ē-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. θυμέλη.] *Gr. Antiq.* An altar, esp. the small altar of Dionysus standing in the middle of the orchestra of a theater.

thy-mel'i-ci (thī-mĕl'ĭ-sī), *n. pl.* [L., sing. *thymelicus,* fr. Gr. θυμελικός of the thymele.] *Gr. Antiq.* The chorus in the theater, which dances around the thymele.

thym'ic (tīm'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, thyme. **thymic acid,** thymol.

thy'mic (thī'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymus gland. **thymic acid,** *Chem.,* an acid obtained by heating the nucleic (adenylic) acid of the thymus gland with water.

thy'mine (thī'mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **thy'min.** *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_5H_6N_2O_2$, got on decomposition of the nucleic (adenylic) acid of the thymus gland, and from spermatozoa of fishes. It is a methyl derivative of uracil.

thym'ol (tīm'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*thyme* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{13}OH$, of a pleasant aromatic odor and strong antiseptic properties, occurring in oil of thyme and in other essential oils. It is a phenol derivative of ordinary cymene and is isomeric with carvacrol.

Thy'mus (thī'mŭs), *n.* [NL. See THYME.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World mints having small entire leaves and verticillastrate flowers, the calyx and corolla being 2-lipped.

thy'mus, *n.*, *or, more commonly,* **thymus gland** *or* **thymus body.** [NL., fr. Gr. θύμος.] *Anat.* A ductless gland of uncertain function, developed from the epithelium of one or more gill clefts of the embryo, and present, at least in the young, in nearly all vertebrates. In man it lies in the upper part of the thorax and lower part of the throat. It disappears or becomes rudimentary in the adult. In lambs and calves it is one of the glands called *sweetbread.*

thy'mus, *a.* Pert. to, or designating, the thymus gland.

thym'y (tīm'ĭ), *a.* Abounding or fragrant with thyme.

thy're-o- (thī'rē-ō-), **thy're-** (thī'rē-), **thy'ro-** (thī'rō-). Combining forms used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the thyroid body,* or *the thyroid cartilage.*

thy'ro-ar'y-te'noid (-ăr'ĭ-tē'noid; -ȧ-rĭt'ē-noid), *a.* *Anat.* Connecting the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages of the larynx. — **thyro-arytenoid folds** *or* **ligaments,** either of two pairs of elastic ligaments of the larynx. They are covered by folds of mucous membrane. The superior pair form the false vocal cords, the inferior the true vocal cords. See VOCAL CORDS, LARYNX. — **t. muscle,** a muscle lying parallel to, and on the outer side of, each true vocal cord.

thy'ro-ar'y-te-noi'de-us (-ăr'ĭ-tē-noi'dē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The thyro-arytenoid muscle.

thy'ro-glos'sal (-glŏs'ăl), *a.* [*thyro-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to the thyroid gland and tongue; designating a duct in the embryo which is a remainder of the invagination by which the median thyroid gland is formed.

thy'ro-hy'al (-hī'ăl), *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* The greater cornu of the hyoid bone.

thy'ro-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* **1.** *Anat.* **a** Connecting the thyroid cartilage of the larynx and the hyoid bone; as, the *thyrohyoid* muscle and *thyrohyoid* ligaments. Of the latter there are a pair of lateral ones and a middle one; the middle is broad and is called the **thyrohyoid membrane.** **b** Pertaining to the thyrohyoid muscle; as, the *thyrohyoid* nerve, a branch of the hypoglossal nerve.

2. *Embryol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the first branchial arch (third postoral visceral arch).

thy'roid (thī'roid), *a.* [Gr. θυρεοειδής shield-shaped; θυρεός a large, oblong shield (fr. θύρα a door) + εἶδος form: cf. F. *thyroïde, thyréoïde.*] Literally, shield-shaped; — used only in certain *Anat.* terms, esp.: **1.** Designating, or pert. to, a large ductless gland (the **thyroid gland or body**) below the pharynx or in the neck. In man it lies close to the larynx and contains epithelium-lined vesicles filled with a colloid substance. The thyroid gland occurs in all classes

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thun'der-y (thŭn'dẽr-ĭ), *a.* *Colloq.* **a** Sounding like thunder. **b** Accompanied with, or indicating, thunder; thunderous. **c** Cross; angry-looking.

thun'drous (-drŭs). Var. of THUNDEROUS.

Thu'ner (tōō'nẽr). Var. of DONAR.

thunge (thŭnzh, thōōnzh), *n.* A hollow sound. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To thump; bang. *Dial. Eng.*

thunk (thŭŋk; thōōŋk), *n.* A leather thong. *Dial. Eng.*

thunne. † THIN.

thun'ner (thŭn'ẽ(r; thōōn'ẽ(r). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THUNDER.

thun'ny (thŭn'ĭ), *n.* Rare var. of TUNNY.

Thu'nor (tōō'nŏr). Var. of DONAR.

thunre. † THUNDER.

thunret. Obs. pret. of THUNDER.

thunwange, *n.* [AS. *þunwang(e).*] A temple (of the head). *Obs.*

thuong. † THONG.

thur. † THROUGH.

thur (thōōr). Dial. Eng. var. of THIR.

thure, *n.* [L. *thus, thuris, tus, turis.*] Frankincense. *Obs.*

thuregh. † THOROUGH.

thurfe, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *þurfi, þurfa.*] Needful. *Obs.*

thurg, thurge, thurgh, thurghe. † THROUGH.

thurgeout, thurghout. † THROUGHOUT.

thurghfare, *n.* = THOROUGHFARE. *Obs.*

thurh. † THROUGH, *prep.*

thurhfere. † THROUGHFARE.

thurhseon. † THROUGHSEE.

thurhsoht. Obs. p. p. of THROUGHSEEK.

thuribule, *n.* [L. *thuribulum.*] A thurible. *Obs.*

thu-rib'u-ler (thū-rĭb'ū-lẽr), *n.* A thurifer. *R.*

thu-rib'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L.] A thurible. *R.*

thu-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See THURIFER.] Producing or bearing frankincense. *Obs.*

thu-rif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Thuriferous.

thu'ri-fy (thū'rĭ-fī), *v. i. & t.* [L. *thus, thuris,* incense + E. *-fy.*] To cense. — **thu'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Both *Obs. or R.*

thu-ril'e-gous (thū-rĭl'ē-gŭs), *a.* [L. *thurilegus, turilegus.*] Gathering frankincense. *Obs.*

thu-rin'gite (thū-rĭn'jīt), *n.* [From *Thuringia,* where it is found.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminium and iron, occurring as an aggregation of minute scales having an olive-green color and pearly luster.

Thu'ri-o (thū'rĭ-ō), *n.* A foolish rival to Valentine in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

thurl, thurle. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of THIRL.

thurlepolle, *n.* A whirlpool. *Obs.*

thurlunge. † THIRLING.

thurm (thûrm), *v. t.* *Cabinetmaking.* To work (a table leg, molding, etc.) with saw and chisel across the grain, so as to produce, esp. in an upright square member, patterns like those produced by turning.

thurn. Dial. Eng. var. of THORN.

thur'o. Thorough. *Ref. Sp.*

thur'rock (thŭr'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *þurruc* the hold of a ship.] **1.** The hold of a ship. *Obs.* **2.** A drain. *Dial. Eng.*

thur'row (thŭr'ō) Dial. Eng. var. of FURROW.

Thurs. *Abbr.* Thursday.

thurse (thûrs), *n.* [AS *þyrs* demon.] **a** A giant. *Obs.* **b** A wicked spirit or apparition. *Obs. exc. in place names.*

thurse'hole', *n.* Also **thurse'house'.** [*thurse* + *hole, house.*] A vault in a rock or hill. *Obs.*

thurst. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THRUST; *pret.* of THAR.

thurste. † THIRST.

thurt (thût; thŭt). Dial. Eng. var. of THWART; *pret.* of THAR.

thurthout. † THROUGHOUT.

thuruh, thuruth. † THOROUGH.

thurven. Obs. infin. of THAR, *v.*

thurw, thurwe. † THROUGH.

thus, thuse. † THIS, THESE.

thusand, thusend, thusende, thusent. † THOUSAND.

thusendfald. † THOUSANDFOLD

thus'gate', *adv.* Also **thus'gates'.** In this way; thus. *Obs.*

thus'much', *adv.* To this degree or quantity. *Obs.*

thus'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R. exc. Hum.*

thussand. † THOUSAND.

thus'sock. † TUSSOCK.

thussone, *adv.* So soon; at this very time. *Obs.*

thuster, thustre. † THESTER.

thusund, -sunde. † THOUSAND.

thus'wise' (thŭs'wīz'), *adv.* Thus. *Rare.*

thus'with', *adv.* In this manner. *Obs.*

thut. † THAT.

thuvele, *n.* [AS. *þȳfel.*] A bush; thicket. *Obs.*

Thu'ya (thū'yȧ), *n.* *Bot.* Syn. var. of THUJA.

thu'yin (-yĭn). Var. of THUJIN.

Thu-yop'sis (thū-yŏp'sĭs), *n.* *Bot.* Syn. var. of THUJOPSIS.

thwackt. Thwacked. *Ref. Sp.*

Thwack'um (thwăk'ŭm), *n.* See SQUARE, MR.

thwaite shad (thwāt). See SHAD, 1.

thwang (thwăng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THONG.

thwang (thwăng), *v. t. & i.* [See THONG.] To beat or be flogged. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

thwarle, *a.* Prob., twisted. *Obs.*

thwart, *prep.* [See THWART, *a.*; cf. ATHWART.] *Archaic or Dial.* **1.** Across; athwart. **2.** Across from; opposite to.

thwart'ed-ly, *adv* of *thwarted,* p. p.

thwart'er (thwär'tẽr), *prep.* Athwart; crosswise. *Scot.*

thwart'er, *v. t.* To thwart; also, to till (land) crosswise. *Scot.*

thwart'ly, *adv.* of THWART.

thwart'man (thwôrt'măn), *n.* *Naut.* A rower; esp., a rower in a naval cutter or whaleboat.

thwart'-marks', *n. pl.* *Naut.* Objects on land which, when in range, mark a safe course, a reef, etc. *Rare.*

thwart'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

thwart'out', *adv.* Completely.

thwart'o'ver, *a.* [Cf. THWART, *adv.*; OVER.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Transverse; cross. **b** Perverse; also, self-willed.

thwart'ship, *a.* *Naut.* Lying, or leading, athwartships; as, a *thwartship* spar or tackle. — **thwart'ships,** *adv.* *R.*

thwart'wise' (-wīz'), *a.* See -WISE.

thwerl. † TWIRL.

thwerte. † THWART.

thwey. † TWEY.

Thwing's law (twĭngz). [After C. B. *Thwing* (b.1860), American physicist.] *Elec.* The empirical law that for many substances the specific inductive capacity is about 2.6 times the density.

thwite (thwīt), *v. t.* [AS. *þwītan.* See WHITTLE; cf. THWAITE a piece of land.] To cut; carve. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thwit'tle (thwĭt''l), *v. t.* [See THWITE, WHITTLE.] To cut or whittle. — *n.* = WHITTLE, a knife. Both *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

T. H. W. M. *Abbr.* Trinity High-Water Mark.

thwong, *n.* [AS. *þwang.*] A thong. *Obs.*

thwonged, *a.* Thonged. *Obs.*

thworl (thwôrl). Var. of WHORL.

thwort. † THWART.

thye. † THIGH.

Thy-es'te-an (thī-ĕs'tē-ăn), *a.* Also **Thy-es'ti-an** (-tĭ-ăn). [L. *Thyesteus,* fr. Gr. Θυέστης Thyestes.] Of or pert. to Thyestes. — **Thyestean banquet,** a banquet at which human flesh is eaten.

Thy-es'tes (thī-ĕs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θυέστης.] See ATREUS.

thy'la-ci'tis (thī'lȧ-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θύλαξ a pouch + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the oil-secreting glands of the skin.

Thy'la-co'le-o (-kō'lē-ō), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θύλακος sack + λέων lion.] *Paleon.* A genus of huge Australian marsupials supposedly carnivorous, but showing relationship to herbivores.

Thy-lac'y-nus, *or* **Thy-lac'i-nus** (thī-lăs'ĭ-nŭs; thī'lȧ-sī'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the thylacine.

thym-ac'e-tin (tīm-ăs'ē-tĭn), *n.* [*thymol* + *aceto-* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{21}O_2N$, having the same relation to thymol as phenacetin to phenol, used as a hypnotic.

Thy-mal'lus (thī-măl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θύμαλλος an unknown fish.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the graylings.

thym'ate (tīm'āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of thymol in its capacity of a weak acid.

thyme. † TIME.

thyme camphor. Thymol.

thyme dodder. Clover dodder.

thy-mel'i-cal (thī-mĕl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to thymelici. *Obs.*

thym'ene (tīm'ēn), *n.* *Chem.* A liquid terpene in oil of thyme.

thyme oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

thym'i-o'sis (thĭm'ĭ-ō'sĭs; thī'mĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θύμιον wart + *-osis.*] *Med.* Frambœsia.

thymmill. † THIMBLE.

thym'ol-ize (tīm'ō-līz), *v. t.* To impregnate with thymol.

thy-mop'a-thy (thī-mŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*thymus* gland + *-pathy.*] *Med.* **a** Any mental disorder. **b** Any disease of the thymus gland.

thym'ous (tīm'ŭs), *a.* Full of thyme. *Obs.*

thym'yl (tīm'ĭl), *n.* [*thyme* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{10}H_{13}$, of which thymol is the hydroxide. — **thy-myl'ic** (tī-mĭl'ĭk), *a.*

thyne. † THEN, thence; THIN.

thynk. † THING.

thy'ra-den (thī'rȧ-dĕn), *n.* [*thyro-* + Gr. ἀδήν gland.] *Med.* The dried extract of the thyroid gland used internally or hypodermically in diseases of that gland and in obesity and affections of the skin.

thyrce. † THURSE.

thyre-. See THYREO-.

thy're-o-ad'e-ni'tis (thī'rē-ō-ăd'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the thyroid gland; thyroiditis.

thy're-o-an'ti-tox'in (-ăn'tĭ-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance obtained from the thyroid gland, believed by some to be its active principle.

thy're-oid (thī'rē-oid), *a. & n.* *Anat.* Thyroid. *Rare.*

thy're-oid-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* Thyroidectomy.

thy're-o-pro'te-in (-ō-prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [*thyreo-* + *protein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The protein constituent of the thyroid gland. Cf. THYROGLOBULIN.

thy'ro-an'ti-tox'in. Var. of THYREO-ANTITOXIN.

thy'ro-cele (thī'rō-sēl), *n.* [*thyro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor of the thyroid gland; goiter.

thy'ro-ep'i-glot'tic, *a.* *Anat.* Connecting the thyroid cartilage and epiglottis.

thy'ro-ep'i-glot-tid'e-an, *a.* *Anat.* Thyro-epiglottic

thy'ro-glob'u-lin, *n.* [*thyro-* + *globulin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance exhibiting the general properties of the globulins, obtained from the aqueous extract of the thyroid gland.

of craniate vertebrates, and is considered homologous with the endostyle of tunicates. It arises as a ventral outgrowth of the pharynx. Commonly two lateral outgrowths also appear, forming **accessory thyroid glands** or uniting with the median one as in man. Hypertrophy of the thyroid gland is called *goiter*. The secretion of the thyroid gland is important in metabolism and growth, disturbances in its functions causing cretinism, myxœdema, and exophthalmic goiter. Cf. PARATHYROID.
2. Designating, or pert. to, the chief cartilage of the larynx.
thyroid arteries, arteries supplying not only the thyroid gland, but many muscles and other structures of the front of the neck. The *superior* thyroid arises from the external carotid below the hyoid bone; the *inferior* thyroid, from the thyroid axis. — **t. axis**, a short, thick trunk arising from the subclavian, and dividing almost immediately into the inferior thyroid, the suprascapular, and the transversalis colli arteries. — **t. dislocation**, *Surg.*, dislocation of the thigh bone into the thyroid foramen. — **t. extract**, *Med.*, a preparation from the thyroid gland of animals, used in myxœdema, cretinism, etc. — **t. foramen**, the obturator foramen. — **t. ganglion**, the middle of the three cervical ganglia of each side. — **t. veins**, veins carrying blood from the thyroid gland and other structures of the front of the neck. The *superior* and *middle* pairs open into the internal jugulars, the *inferior* pair into the innominate veins.

thy′roid (thī′roid), *n.* The thyroid gland, cartilage, or other part.

thy′roid-ec′to-my (thī′roid-ĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the thyroid gland, an operation producing marked disturbance of bodily functions.

thy-roi′din (thī-roi′dĭn), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-in.*] *Med.* **a** Thyraden. **b** An iodine-free principle, obtained from the thyroids of sheep, used medicinally like thyraden.

thyrse′flow′er (thûrs′flou′ẽr), *n.* [See THYRSUS; FLOWER.] Any acanthaceous plant of the genus *Odontonema*, the scarlet flowers of which are usually in thyrsi or dense racemes.

Thyr′sis (thûr′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θύρσις.] A herdsman in Theocritus; also, a shepherd in Vergil's seventh Eclogue, who has a poetical contest with Corydon; hence, in modern pastorals, any shepherd or rustic.

thyr′soid (thûr′soid) }
thyr-soi′dal (thẽr-soi′dăl) } *a.* [Gr. θυρσοειδής; θύρσος thyrsus + εἶδος form, shape: cf. F. *thyrsoïde.*] *Bot.* Having somewhat the form of a thyrsus; as, a *thyrsoid* panicle.

thyr′sus (thûr′sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SI (-sī). [L., fr. Gr. θύρσος. Cf. TORSO.] **1.** A staff entwined with ivy, and surmounted by a pine cone, or by a bunch of vine or ivy leaves with grapes or berries. It is an attribute of Bacchus, and of the satyrs and others engaging in Bacchic rites.
2. *Bot.* A form of mixed inflorescence in which the main axis is indeterminate, or racemose, and the secondary and later axes are determinate, or cymose. The lilac and horse-chestnut afford examples.

Thy′sa-nop′ter-a (thī′să-nŏp′tẽr-ȧ; thĭs′ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. θύσανος a fringe + πτερόν a wing.] *Zoöl.* A division of insects constituted by the thrips. It is usually considered a distinct order, but sometimes included in the Hemiptera. *Physopoda* is a syn. — **thy′sa-nop′ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **thy′sa-nop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

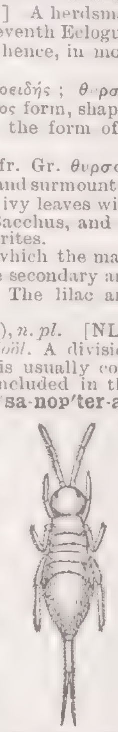

One of the Thysanura, *Machilis variabilis*, much enlarged.

Thy′sa-nu′ra (thī′să-nū′rȧ; thĭs′ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. θύσανος fringe + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of wingless ametabolic insects with setiform caudal appendages bent under the body or projecting as bristles. It comprises the Cinura, or bristletails, and the Collembola, or springtails. **b** More narrowly, the Cinura. — **thy′sa-nu′ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.* — **thy′sa-nu′ri-form** (-rĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **thy′sa-nu′rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

thy-self′ (thī-sĕlf′), *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person singular. Like *thou*, it occurs now only in archaic, solemn, or poetical style, among the Friends, or Quakers, or in dial. Eng. Its uses are: **1.** For emphasis: **a** As simple objective; as, here is one for *thyself*. **b** In apposition with *thou* or *thee*; as, thou *thyself* shalt go. **c** As a subject nominative. "*Thyself* shalt see the act." *Shak.* **d** As a predicate nominative, often with the force of *by thyself, alone*; as, thou shalt go *thyself*.
2. Thy true normal self or condition. Cf. HIMSELF, 2.
3. As a reflexive. "Thou to *thyself* wast cruel." *Milton.*
☞ *Thyself* is often divided, as in "*thy* own *self*," being treated as possessive and noun. See SELF, 1.

tiao (tyou), *n.* [Chin. *tiao*[4].] A Chinese money of account equal to one thousand cash of account. It is equivalent to 460–500 cash coins, the standard value being 480.

ti-a′ra (tī-ā′rȧ; tē-ä′rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. τιάρα, τιάρας; of Persian origin.] **1.** A form of headdress worn by the ancient Persians. According to Xenophon, the royal tiara was encircled with a diadem, and was high and erect, while those of the people were flexible, or had rims turned over.
2. The Pope's triple crown. It was at first a round, high, pointed cap, richly jeweled, but was afterward encompassed with a crown, later with a second, and finally with a third, symbolizing the threefold papal sovereignty (temporal, spiritual and purgatorial), and surmounted with globe and cross. Hence, fig., the papal dignity.

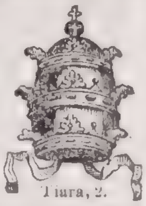

Tiara, 2.

3. A crownlike head ornament; a frontlet or coronet; as, a *tiara* of pearls.

ti-a′raed (tī-ā′rȧd; tē-ä′-), *a.* Wearing a tiara.

Ti′a-rel′la (tī′ȧ-rĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *tiara*. See TIARA.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly North American saxifragaceous herbs having mostly basal, long-petioled, palmately lobed or divided leaves and a slender raceme of delicate white flowers with a 1-celled ovary and basal placentæ. See FALSE MITERWORT.

Ti-bet′an (tĭ-bĕt′ăn; tĭb′ĕt-), *a.* Of or pert. to Tibet or the Tibetans; designating, or relating to, the type of polyandry prevalent among the Tibetans. **Tibetan polyandry** is that form in which the husbands are brothers. It is contrasted with Nair polyandry. Cf. PUNALUAN. — **Tibetan mastiff**, one of a breed of very large, powerful, rough-coated dogs, with small drooping ears, bushy tail, and black or black-and-tan hair, kept by natives of parts of central Asia.

Ti-bet′an, *n.* **1.** A member of the native race of Tibet, which constitutes a distinct Mongolian type, modified in the west and south by intermixture with Indian peoples, and in the east with Chinese. The purest Tibetans are about five feet five inches in height, brachycephalic, with wavy hair, brown or hazel eyes, and skin tawny brown to white; the beard is scant and the nose either flat or prominent. They are strong, energetic, abstinent, and enduring, but superstitious and of low morals. They are both herders and husbandmen, and are skillful weavers, potters, and metal workers. Practically all are Lamaists.
2. The language of the Tibetans, which employs three alphabets, all of the Nagari type. See INDO-CHINESE.

Ti-bet′ cloth (tĭ-bĕt′; tĭb′ĕt). **a** A fabric made of goat's hair; a kind of camlet. **b** A kind of fine woolen cloth, used for dresses, cloaks, etc.

Ti-bet′o- (tĭ-bĕt′ō-; tĭ-bē′tō-). Combining form for *Tibetan*, signifying, *belonging* or *pertaining* (in part) *to the Tibetan race* or *language*; as in *Tibeto*-Burman, *Tibeto*-Chinese, *Tibeto*-Himalayan. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

tib′i-a (tĭb′ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -IÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* The preaxial and in the usual position of the limb the inner, and usually the larger, of the two bones of the leg or hind limb between the knee and ankle. In man the tibia has a large *head* at the end expanded into lateral *tuberosities* with concave upper surfaces for articulation with the condyles of the femur. The shaft has an anterior sharp border or *crest* and an oblique ridge (**the oblique line**) on its upper posterior part. The lower end articulates with the astragalus by its lower surface, and bears on the inner side a strong downwardly directed process, the **internal malleolus**. In many animals the fibula (and in birds also tarsal elements) are united with the tibia.
2. *Zoöl.* The fourth joint of the leg of an insect, counting from the base.
3. *Gr.* & *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of direct flute or flageolet, originally made of the leg bone of an animal.
The *tibia dextra* was the bass instrument and was held in the right hand, the *tibia sinistra*, or treble instrument, in the left. The *tibiæ pares* were both treble or both bass, and the *tibiæ impares* were one bass and one treble. *N. Int. Encyc.*

tib′i-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *tibialis*, fr. *tibia* the shin bone; also, a pipe or flute, originally made of a bone: cf. F. *tibial.*] Of or pertaining to a tibia. — **tibial arteries**, *Anat.*, the arteries of the lower leg formed by the bifurcation of the popliteal artery. The *posterior*, the largest, divides between the inner malleolus and heel into the two plantar arteries. The *anterior*, passing forward between the bones, becomes at the ankle the *dorsalis pedis*. The *recurrent tibial arteries* are branches of its upper part. — **t. nerve**, *Anat.*, either of two nerves of the lower leg, accompanying the corresponding tibial arteries. The *posterior* is the continuation of the internal popliteal nerve; the *anterior* arises by the bifurcation of the peroneal nerve. — **t. spur**, *Zoöl.*, a spine or one of several spines borne on the distal end of the tibia of many insects. See COLEOPTERA, *Illust.* — **t. veins**, *Anat.*, the two veins (*anterior* and *posterior*) accompanying the corresponding tibial arteries.

tib′i-a′le (-ā′lē), *n.*; *pl.* -ALIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The most preaxial element of the proximal row of bones of the tarsus. In man it probably forms part of the astragalus.

‖ **ti′bi-a′lis an-ti′cus** (tĭb′ĭ-ā′lĭs ăn-tī′kŭs). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), anterior tibial muscle.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the outer tuberosity and part of the shaft of the tibia, interosseous membrane, etc., and inserted by a long tendon into the internal cuneiform and first metatarsal bones.

‖ **ti′bi-a′lis pos-ti′cus** (pŏs-tī′kŭs). [NL., (sc. *musculus*) posterior tibial muscle.] *Anat.* A deeply situated muscle of the calf of the leg, arising from the tibia and fibula, interosseous membrane, and intermuscular septa, and inserted (by a tendon passing under the internal malleolus) into the navicular and internal cuneiform bones.

tib′i-o- (tĭb′ĭ-ō-). Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the tibia.*

tib′i-o-tar′sus (-tär′sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TARSI (-sī). *Zoöl.* The tibia of a bird; — so called because some of the tarsal elements are fused into its lower end.

Tib′ou-chi′na (tĭb′ōō-kī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., perh. fr. a native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American melastomaceous shrubs or rarely herbs having entire 5–7-nerved leaves, and trichotomous panicles of large purple flowers with a hairy calyx, 10 stamens, and a 5-celled ovary. Many are cultivated, under the name *spiderflower* or the synonymous generic names *Lasiandra* and *Pleroma*.

Tib′u (tĭb′ōō), *n.* One of a people of east central Sudan, purest in the Tibesti highlands, where they seem to be of a Hamitic type, though their language is not known to be Hamitic. The northern *Tedas* are distinguished from the southern *Dazas*, who have a strong admixture of Negro blood.

tic (tĭk), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face; twitching; vellication; — called also *spasmodic tic*.

ti-cal′ (tĭ-käl′; -kôl′; tē′kŭl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A bean-shaped silver coin of Siam, equivalent to 4 salungs, 8 fuangs, or 64 atts. See COIN. Also, a weight. See WEIGHT.

tic′ dou′lou-reux′ (tĭk′ dōō′lōō-rōō′; *F.* dōō′lōō′rû′). [F.; *tic* a twitching + *douloureux* painful.] *Med.* Neuralgia in the face, sometimes associated with violent muscular spasms; face ague.

Tich′borne Claim′ant (tĭch′bŭrn). Arthur Orton (1834–98). In 1865 he claimed to be Roger Charles Tichborne, the heir to a baronetcy and large estates in England, who was lost at sea in 1854. Lady Tichborne accepted him as her son. He issued bonds (**Tichborne bonds**) payable upon his obtaining the estates, and brought an ejectment action (**Tichborne Case**) against the trustees. After a trial in the Court of Common Pleas in 1871, lasting more than 100 days, he was exposed and was nonsuited. He was later sentenced for perjury to 14 years' penal servitude.

tick (tĭk), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *ticket.*] Credit; trust; also, a credit account; as, to buy on *tick*. *Colloq. or Slang.*

tick, *v. i.* To buy or sell on credit. *Colloq. or Slang.*

tick, *n.* [LL. *techa*, *teca*, L. *theca* case, Gr. θήκη, fr. τιθέναι to put. See THESIS.] **1.** The cover, or case, of a bed, mattress, etc., which contains the filling.
2. Ticking. See TICKING, *n.*

tick, *n.* [ME. *tike*, *teke*; akin to D. *teek*, *teekt*, G. *zecke.*] **1.** Any of numerous arachnids of the order Acarida but larger than the ordinary mites, which attach themselves to man and many animals and birds, and suck their blood. Their young have six legs, the adults eight. Some species often carry disease germs. *Ixodidæ* is the typical family. Cf. CATTLE TICK; also ARGAS and CARAPATO, *Illusts.*
2. Any of certain degraded parasitic dipterous insects, as the bird ticks, sheep tick, and bat ticks.
full as a tick, full to repletion; surfeited. *Slang.*

tick, *v. i.*; TICKED (tĭkt); TICK′ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. *tikken*, LG. *ticken.*] **1.** To make a small or repeated noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch does.
2. To strike or tap gently; to tick lightly. *Obs. or R.*

tick, *v. t.* **1.** To touch; to mark off as caught, as in playing tag; to tag. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To check off by a tick or any small mark; to score.
3. To mark by or as by a repeated clicking sound; as, a watch *ticked* off the seconds.

tick, *n.* **1.** A touch, as in playing tag; a tag; also, the game of tag. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A light quick audible beat, as of a clock.
3. Any small mark intended to direct attention to something, or to serve as a check; a dot or speck.
4. = CROWFOOT, 6.

tick′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that ticks, or produces a ticking sound, as a clock, a telegraphic sounder, etc. Specif.: **a** A watch. *Thieves' Slang.* **b** A telegraphic receiving instrument that automatically prints off stock quotations (**stock ticker**) and other news on a paper ribbon or "tape."

tick′et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *étiquette* a label, ticket, fr. OF. *estiquette*, or OF. *etiquet*, *estiquet*; both of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *stick*. See STICK, *n.* & *v.*; cf. ETIQUETTE, TICK credit.] **1.** A small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, serving as a notice, certificate, or token. Specif.: **a** One giving notice; a notice. *Obs. or Local.* **b** A tradesman's account; score; hence, tick; credit. *Obs.* **c** A visiting card. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. Esp., a certificate, evidence, or token of a right, as of admission to a place of assembly, of passage in a public conveyance, of debt, of a chance, or the like; as, a theater *ticket*; a railroad or steamboat *ticket*; a lottery *ticket*; a pawn *ticket*. It is generally held by the courts that a ticket of admission to a public performance, as in a theater, is merely a revocable license; and that common carriers may restrict the use of their tickets to the original purchaser.
3. A label to show the character or price of goods.
4. *Politics.* A list of candidates, esp. of one party only, to be voted for at an election; a ballot. *U. S.*
The old *ticket* forever! We have it by thirty-four votes. *Sarah Franklin* (1766).
5. *Mining.* A sealed bid for ore to be sold. *Eng.*
6. *London Stock Exchange.* The ticket used on name day.
the ticket, the suitable or correct thing. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **t. of leave**, a license or permit given to a convict under imprisonment to go at large, and to labor for himself, subject to certain specific conditions. Tickets of leave were first granted to convicts in Van Diemen's Land under the prison reforms of 1840. In the United States a similar license is usually called a *parole*. *British.*

tick′et, *v. t.*; TICK′ET-ED; TICK′ET-ING. **1.** To distinguish

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thy-roi′dal (thī-roi′dăl), **thy-roi′de-al** (-dē-ăl), *a.* Thyroid.
thy′roid-ec′to-mize, *v. t.* To subject to thyroidectomy.
thy′roid-ism (thī′roid-ĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* Morbid condition due to excessive use of thyroid extract.
thy′roid-i′tis (-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thyroid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the thyroid gland.
thy′roid-less, *a.* See -LESS.
thy′roid-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the thyroid gland.
thy′ro-i′o-din (thī′rō-ī′ō-dĭn), *n.* = IODOTHYRIN.
thy′ro-pro′te-in. Var. of THYREOPROTEIN.
Thy-ros′tra-ca (thī-rŏs′trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. θύρα door, valve + ὄστρακον shell.] *Zoöl.* The Cirrepedia (barnacles) taken as a subclass of Crustacea. — **thy-ros′tra-can** (-kăn), *a.* & *n.*
thy-rot′o-my (thī-rŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*thyro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the thyroid cartilage.
thyrse (thûrs), *n.* [Cf. F. *thyrse.*] *Bot.* A thyrsus.
thyr-sif′er-ous (thẽr-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*thyrsus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing a thyrsus.
thyr′si-form (thûr′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Shaped like a thyrsus.
thyrstylle. † THROSTLE.
Thys′a-no-car′pus (thĭs′ȧ-nō-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θύσανος tassel + καρπός fruit; — from the tassel-like pods.] *Bot.* A genus of annual brassicaceous plants, of California and Oregon, having pinnatifid basal leaves, entire stem leaves, small white flowers and an ovate or orbicular 1-seeded winged silicle. See LACEPOD, FRINGEPOD.
thy′sa-nop′ter (thī′să-nŏp′tẽr; thĭs′ȧ-), *n.* One of the Thysanoptera.
Thy′sa-nou′ra (-nōō′rȧ), **thy′sa-nou′ran** (-răn), **-nou′rous** (-rŭs), etc. Syns. of THYSANURA, etc.
thy-sel′ (thī-sĕl′). Scot. & dial. Eng. of THYSELF. [*Dial. Eng.*
thy-sen′ (-sĕn′), *pron.* Thyself.
thyte. † THWITE. [tion, = SI.
ti (tē), *n.* *Music.* In solmiza-
ti (tē), *n.* [Maori and Samoan.] Any of several species of Asiatic and Polynesian liliaceous trees and shrubs of the genus *Tætsia*, esp. *T. terminalis*, also called *palm lily*. [*Chem.* Titanium.
Ti [without period, **Ti**]. *Abbr.*
ti′al (tī′ăl), *n.* That with which a thing is tied. *Obs. or Scot.*
Tiam (tyäm), *n.* = CHAM.
Tia′mat (tyä′mȧt), *n.* [Assyrian *Tiāmat*, personification of *tiāmtu* ocean.] See CREATION EPIC.
‖ **tian′gui** (tyän′gē), *n.* [Tag. *tiangi.*] Weekly market day. *Phil. I.*
tiar. † TEAR, *n.*
ti′ar (tī′ȧr; tī-är′), *n.* [Cf. F. *tiare*. See TIARA.] Tiara. *Poet.*
tiawe, *v. i.* To amble. *Scot.*
tib, *n.* [Cf. TIBCAT.] *Obs.* **a** In gleek, the ace of trumps. **b** A loose woman. *Contemptuous.* — **Tib of the buttery**, a goose. *Obs.*
Tib. *Abbr.* Tiberius.
tib′bit. Var. of TABET. *Scot.*
Tibbs, Beau. See BEAU TIBBS.
Tib′bu, Tib′boo (tĭb′ōō). Vars. of TIBU. [*Slang.*
tib′by (tĭb′ĭ), *n.* The head.
tib′-cat′, *n.* [From *Tib* a woman's name.] A female cat. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*
Ti-be′ri-an (tī-bē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** [L. *Tiberianus.*] Of or pert. to the Roman emperor Tiberius (42 B. C.–37 A. D.). **2.** Of or pert. to the ancient Tiberias, a city of Palestine. See PUNCTUATION, *n.*, 2, *Cit.*
Ti′ber-ine (tī′bẽr-īn; -ĭn), *a.* [L. *Tiberinus.*] Of or pertaining to the river Tiber.
Ti′ber-i′nus (tī′bẽr-ī′nŭs), *n.* [L.] The god of the river Tiber.
tib′ert (tĭb′ẽrt), *n.* [OF. *Tibert*, *Tybert*, *Tiebert*, name of the cat in the "Roman de Renard," properly a personal name, of G. orig.] A cat. *Obs.*
tiberune. † TIBURON.
ti-bet′, thi-bet′ (tĭ-bĕt′; tĭb′ĕt), *n.* Tibet cloth.
‖ **ti-bey′** (tē-bā′ē; 133), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several campanulaceous plants, as species of *Lobelia*, *Isotoma*, etc. *Porto Rico.*
Tib′hath (tĭb′hăth). *Bib.*
‖ **ti-bi′cen** (tĭ-bī′sĕn), *n.* [L.] A player on the tibia.
ti-bic′i-nate (tĭ-bĭs′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *tibicinare.*] To play on a tibia, or pipe. *Rare.*
tib′i-o-cal-ca′ne-an (tĭb′ĭ-ō-kăl-kā′nē-ăn), *a.* *Anat* Pert. to the tibia and calcaneum.
tib′i-o-fem′o-ral (-fĕm′ō-răl), *a.* Pert. to the tibia and femur.
tib′i-o-fib′u-la (-fĭb′ū-lȧ), *n.* *Zoöl.* The tibia and fibula when united into a single bone.
tib′i-o-fib′u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* **a** Pert. to the tibia and fibula. **b** Pert. to the tibiofibula.
tib′i-o-met′a-tar′sal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the tibia and metatarsus.
tib′i-o-na-vic′u-lar, *a.* Pert. to the tibia and navicular bone.
tib′i-o-per′o-ne′al, *a.* = TIBIOFIBULAR a.
tib′i-o-tar′sal (-tär′săl), *a.* *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the tibia and tarsus. **b** Of or pert. to the tibiotarsus of a bird.
‖ **ti′bi se′ris, ti′bi me′tis** (tĭb′ĭ). [L.] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.
Tib′ni (tĭb′nī). *Bib.*
Tib's eve (tĭbz). [For *St. Tib's eve*, there being no such saint.] A time that never comes. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ti′bu-ron′ (tē′bōō-rōn′), *n.* [Sp *tiburón.*] A large voracious shark (*Carcharias fronto*) of the Pacific coast of Mexico.
tic′ca (tĭk′ȧ), *a.* [Hind. *ṭhīkā* contract, hire, fare.] Hired; as, a *ticca* gharri. *India.* [*Obs.*
ticchen, *n.* [AS. *ticcen.*] A kid.
tice, tise (tīs), *v. t.* [Aphetic form of *entice.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To entice; allure. **b** To persuade; coax. **c** To incite. *Obs.* [*or R.*
tice, *n.* *Cricket.* A yorker. *Obs.*
tice′ment (tīs′mĕnt), *n.* Enticement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tich′el (tĭĸ′′l), *n.* A number; troop; lot. *Contemptuous. Scot.*
Ti-chod′ro-ma (tī-kŏd′rō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τεῖχος wall + δρόμος a running.] *Zoöl.* The genus of Certhiidæ consisting of the wall creeper. — **ti′cho-drome** (tī′kō-drōm), *n.*
tich′or-rhine (tĭk′ō-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *n.* [Gr. τεῖχος a wall + ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose.] The woolly rhinoceros.
ticht (tĭĸt). Scot. var. of TIGHT.
tick (tĭk), *n.* [Named from its note.] Whinchat. *Local, Eng.*
tick, *n.* Crib biting. *Obs.* [bean.
tick bean. A variety of horse
tick bird. A beefeater.
tick eater. An ani.
ticked (tĭkt), *a.* [From TICK a small mark.] Marked with small specks on a plain ground; — said chiefly of dogs. *Cant.*
tick′en (tĭk′′n), *n.* Ticking. *Rare.* [ple. *Obs. Scot.*
tick′er, *n.* A drop; spot; pim-

by or as by a ticket; to put a ticket or label on; as, to *ticket* goods with descriptions or prices.
2. To furnish with a ticket or tickets; to book; as, to *ticket* passengers to California. *U. S.*

tick'et-ing (tĭk'ĕt-ĭng), *n.* **1**. Act of one that tickets; as: **a** Act of labeling. **b** Act of booking, or furnishing with tickets.
2. *Mining.* A periodical sale of ore. Cf. TICKET, *n.*, 5. *Eng.*

tick'ing (tĭk'ĭng), *n.* [From TICK a bed cover. Cf. TICKEN.] A strong closely woven linen or cotton fabric, of which ticks for beds are made. It is usually twilled, and woven in stripes of different colors, as white and blue.

tic'kle (tĭk''l) *v. t.*; TICK'LED (-'ld); TICK'LING (-lĭng). [Perh. freq. of *tick* to beat, pat; but cf. also KITTLE, *v. t.*] **1**. To touch or finger lightly on some sensitive part of the body so as to produce a peculiar thrilling sensation, which causes laughter or a kind of spasm, or, if too long continued, a convulsion; to titillate.

If you *tickle* us, do we not laugh? *Shak.*

2. To please; gratify; to make merry; also, to excite the sense of humor of; to amuse.

Pleased with a rattle, *tickled* with a straw. *Pope.*

3. To touch or stir gently; also, to move, take, do, etc., by or as by light touches; to portray lightly.

I 'll *tickle* ye off a Covenanter as readily as old Jack could do a young Prince. *Scott.*

tick'le, *v. i.* **1**. To feel titillation; to tingle or thrill with or as if with pleasure.

He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein. *Spenser.*

2. To excite titillation; as, it *tickles*. *Shak.*
3. To be uneasy or impatient; to itch. *Obs. or R.*

tick'le, *n.* **1**. Act of tickling; a light touch or succession of touches on some sensitive part of the body.
2. = TICKLER, 5.

tick'ler (tĭk'lẽr), *n.* **1**. One that tickles.
2. Something puzzling or difficult. *Colloq.*
3. Any of certain devices for bringing to notice matters needing attention at a particular time; specif., *Accounts*, a book or set of sheets kept, as in a bank, to show the amounts due upon notes, etc., and the days of payment.
4. A prong for extracting bungs from casks. *Eng.*
5. In Newfoundland and Labrador, a narrow water passage, as between two islands to a harbor.
6. A small bottle or pocket flask for liquor; also, a small drink, as of whisky; a dram. *Colloq.*
7. A small weapon, as a knife or pistol. *Local Slang, U. S.*
8. A strap, cane, or the like, for whipping. *Colloq.*

tick'lish (-lĭsh), *a.* **1**. Sensitive to tickling; tickly; as, the sole of the foot is very *ticklish*. *Bacon.*
2. Not affording a stable or secure support, standing ground, or the like; insecure; unstable; — said only of things, conditions, and the like; as, a *ticklish* foothold.
3. Requiring careful handling; nice; critical; as, a *ticklish* business.

Surely princes had need, in tender matters and *ticklish* times, to beware what they say. *Bacon.*

— **tick'lish-ly**, *adv.* — **tick'lish-ness**, *n.*

tick'seed' (tĭk'sēd'), *n.* [*tick* the insect + *seed*; cf. G. *wanzensamen*, lit., bug seed.] **a** The coreopsis. **b** Any plant of the genus *Corispermum*. **c** The tick trefoil.

tickseed sunflower. Any of the large-rayed species of *Bidens*, esp. *B. coronata* and *B. trichosperma* of the eastern United States. See BIDENS.

tick'tack' (tĭk'tăk'), *n.* [Imitative. See TICK to beat, to pat; (for sense 2) cf. TRICKTRACK.] **1**. A noise like that made by a clock or watch or by the heart.
2. A kind of backgammon played both with men and pegs; tricktrack.
3. A contrivance for making a tapping or rattling sound on a window, door, or the like, which can be operated from a distance, used in practical joking, as on Halloween.

tick'tack-too', **tick'tack-toe'** (tĭk'tăk-tōō'; -tō'), *n.* **1**. The prank or practical joke of using a ticktack.
2. A game played by two players who alternately put crosses and ciphers in compartments of a figure composed of four lines crossing so as to form the figure, the object being to get a row of three crosses or ciphers.

tick trefoil. Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Meibomia*; — so called from the trifoliolate leaves and jointed pods roughened with minute hooked hairs by which they adhere to clothing and to animals.

tid'al (tīd'ăl), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to tides; caused by tides; having tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; as, *tidal* waters.
2. Dependent, as in regard to the time of arrival or departure, upon the state of the tide; as, a *tidal* steamer; a *tidal* train, one run in connection with a *tidal* steamer.
3. Moved or actuated by tides; as, a *tidal* motor.

tidal air, *Physiol.*, the air which passes in and out of the lungs in an ordinary breath. It varies from twenty to thirty cubic inches. — **t. basin**, a dock communicating with tidal water through lock gates or locks. — **t. box**, *Fish Culture*, a hatching box with an automatic siphon which causes the level of the water in the box to rise and fall alternately. — **t. breeze**, *Meteor.*, a light breeze supposed to be caused by tidal action, as in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. — **t. clock** *or* **watch**, a clock or watch showing the times of high and low water and the state of the tides at any time of day. — **t. constants**, certain constants to be added to or subtracted from the time and height of the tide at the standard port to give times and heights of high water at the port required. — **tidal day**. = TIDE DAY. — **t. river**, a river, as the Hudson, up the course of which the tides are noticeable for a considerable distance. — **t. watch**. See TIDAL CLOCK. — **t. wave**. **a** = TIDE WAVE. **b** Popularly: (1) The great sea wave that sometimes follows an earthquake. (2) The great rise of water along shore due to exceptionally strong winds, as at Galveston, Texas, in September, 1900. **c** Fig., an overwhelming impulse, burst of feeling, or the like.

tide (tīd), *n.* [ME. *tide*, *tid*, AS. *tīd* time; akin to OS. & OFries. *tīd*, D. *tijd*, G. *zeit*, OHG. *zīt*, Icel. *tīð*, Sw. & Dan. *tid*, and prob. to Skr. *aditi* unlimited, endless, where *a-* is a negative prefix. Cf. TIDINGS, TIDY, TILL, *prep.*, TIME.] **1**. Time; hour; period; season. *Now Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, except in names of ecclesiastical seasons or festivals.
2. Fit or opportune time; opportunity. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Time and *tide* wait for no man. *Old Proverb*

3. The alternate rising and falling of the surface of the ocean, and of gulfs, bays, rivers, etc., connected with the ocean. The tide ebbs and flows twice in each lunar day (24 h. 51 m.). It is occasioned by the attraction of sun and moon (the tide-raising force of the latter being three times that of the former), acting unequally on the waters in different parts of the earth, thus disturbing their equilibrium. High tide upon one side of the earth (**direct tide**) is accompanied by high tide upon the other side (**opposite tide**). Hence, when sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition, as at new moon and full, their combined action produces a tide greater than usual, called **spring tide**, as shown in *Illust.* (right and left). When the moon is at first or third quarter (above or below), the sun's attraction in part counteracts the moon's, causing (under the moon and opposite it) a smaller high tide than usual, called **neap tide**. The flow or rising of the water is called **flood tide**; the reflux, **ebb tide**.

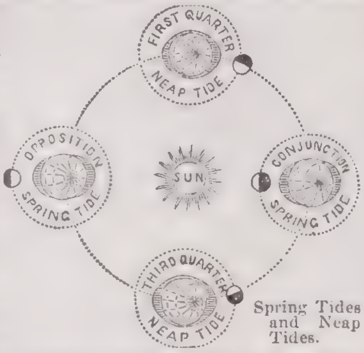

Spring Tides and Neap Tides.

4. The nearly horizontal flow of the sea, forth and back, as in channels and harbors; — often called the **tidal current**, or **stream**.
5. A stream; current; flood; as, a *tide* of blood. *Shak.*
6. Tendency or direction, esp. with implication of ebb and flow, of causes, influences, or events; as, the *tide* of feeling.

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune *Shak.*

7. In *Dial.* senses: **a** A freshet. *U. S.* **b** The sea. *Scot. & Eng.* **c** A fair. *Eng.*

tide (tīd), *v. t.*; TID'ED (tīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); TID'ING (tīd'ĭng). **1**. To cause to float with the tide; to drive or carry with the tide or stream.
2. To carry or help along as if by or with a tide; — now only in phrase *to tide over*.

to tide over. **a** To help (a person) over a difficulty or the like; as, he *tided* the family *over* a year of great poverty. **b** To surmount or endure until its passing (a difficulty, crisis, or the like); as, with aid he *tided over* the winter.

tide, *v. i.* [AS. *tīdan* to happen. See TIDE, *n.*] **1**. To betide; happen; befall. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.*
2. To pour a tide or flood. *Rare.*
3. *Naut.* To drift with the tide; esp., to work into or out of a river or harbor by drifting with the tide, anchoring when it becomes adverse; — often with indefinite object, *it*.

to tide on, to drift, go, or get on or along; to continue.

tid'ed (tīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Affected by, or having, tides.

tide day. The interval between the arrival of any two consecutive high waters of the direct tide (or of the opposite tide) at any given place, its average length being 24 h. 51 m.

tide gate. **a** An opening through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. **b** Tideway. *Obs.* **c** *Naut.* A place where the tide runs with great velocity, as through a gate.

tide gauge *or* **gage**. A gauge for showing the height of the tide; esp., a contrivance for registering the state of the tide continuously.

tide'land (-lănd), *n.* Land overflowed during flood tide.

tide lock. A lock situated between an inclosed basin, or a canal, and the tide water of a harbor or river, when they are on different levels, so that craft can pass either way at all times of the tide; — called also *guard lock*.

tide mill. **a** A mill operated by the tidal currents. **b** A mill for clearing lands from tidewater.

tide'-rode', *a.* *Naut.* Swung by the tide, regardless of the wind, when at anchor; — opposed to *wind-rode*.

tide'wait'er (tīd'wāt'ẽr), *n.* A customs officer who boards vessels and watches the landing of goods. *Hist. in U. S.*

tide'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* Water affected by the ebb and flow of the tide; hence, broadly, the seaboard.

tide wave. A rise and fall of water as the tide moves about the earth.

tide'way' (tīd'wā'), *n.* A channel in which the tide sets.

ti'ding (tī'dĭng), *n.* [ME. *tidinge*, *tiþinge*, *tidinde*, from or influenced by Scand.; cf. Icel. *tīðindi*, Dan. *tidende*, Sw. *tidning*; akin to AS. *tīdung*, G. *zeitung*, and AS. *tīdan* to happen, E. be*tide*, *tide*. See TIDE, *v. i.* & *n.*] **1**. An event; happening. *Obs.*
2. An account of what has taken place, but was not before known; a piece of news; a message; — now only *pl.*, news; intelligence; as, good *tidings*.

Adam was for this *tiding* blithe. *Cursor Mundi*

Syn. — Advice, information, intelligence. See NEWS.

ti'dy (tī'dĭ), *a.*; TI'DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); TI'DI-EST. [From TIDE time, season: cf. D. *tijdig* timely, G. *zeitig*, Dan. & Sw. *tidig*.] **1**. Being in proper time; timely; seasonable; favorable; as, *tidy* actions; *tidy* winds. *Obs.*
2. Honest; upright; also, active; ready; skillful; diligent. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

A *tidy* man, that tened [injured] me never. *Piers Plowman.*

3. Gay; splendid; fine. *Obs.*
4. Plump; comely. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. Arranged in good order; orderly; appropriate; neat; kept in proper and becoming neatness, or habitually keeping things so; as, a *tidy* lass, dress, room.
6. Considerable in size, amount, etc.; comfortably large or great; as, a *tidy* sum; a *tidy* success. *Dial. & Colloq.*

Syn. — See NEAT.

ti'dy, *v. t.*; TI'DIED (tī'dĭd); TI'DY-ING. To put in proper order; to make neat; as, to *tidy* a room; to *tidy* one's dress.

ti'dy, *v. i.* To make things tidy. *Colloq.* *Dickens.*

ti'dy, *n.*; *pl.* TIDIES (-dĭz). **1**. A partial covering, often of tatting, drawn work, or the like, to protect from wear the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like.
2. A child's pinafore. *Dial. Eng.*

tie (tī), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* TIED (tīd), *Obs.* TIGHT (tīt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TY'ING (tī'ĭng). [ME. *tien*, *tizen*, *teyen*, AS. *tīgan*, *tíegan*, fr. *téag*, *téah*, a rope; akin to Icel. *taug*, and AS. *téon* to draw, to pull. See TUG, *v. t.*; cf. TOW to drag.] **1**. To fasten by drawing a band, cord, lace, or the like, through or around and knotting it. "*Tie* the kine to the cart." 1 *Sam.* vi. 7.
2. To form a knot in; to knot; to fasten by or as by knotting; as, to *tie* a string to a kite; to *tie* a shoe string.
3. To form by interlacing or complicating a cord; to knit.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument *Bp. Burnet.*

4. To unite or join firmly; to connect: *Colloq.*, to marry.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*. *Fairfax.*

5. To hold or constrain by authority or moral influence; to oblige; restrict; confine.

Not *tied* to rules of policy. *Dryden.*

6. *Mech. & Railroads.* To provide or secure with a tie or ties; as, frames *tied* together; to *tie* a railroad track.
7. *Music.* To unite, as notes, by a tie.
8. To make or have an equal score with, in a contest.

to be tied to a wife's, mother's, *etc.*, **apron strings**, to be controlled by a wife, mother, etc., as if a child. — **to t. down**. **a** To fasten so as to prevent from rising. **b** To restrain; confine; to hinder from action. — **to t. up**. **a** To bind securely or completely. **b** To wrap up, as one's throat. **c** To confine; restrain; to hinder from motion or action; to prevent from operating, as by a strike; as, *to tie up* a railroad or factory. **d** To put in such a place, or invest in such a manner, as to make unavailable for other purposes; as, *to tie up* one's money in land. **e** To subject (property) to such restrictions, or bring into such a condition, that sale or alienation is impossible; as, the will *tied up* the estate. **f** To fasten up in order to flog; hence, *Rare*, to flog.

Syn. — TIE, BIND. To TIE is to fasten, esp. by knotting a cord or the like; to BIND is to make fast by or as if by a band or ligature; as, "I'll *tie* [our horses] in the wood" (*Shak.*); "Gather ye together . . . the tares, and *bind* them in bundles" (*Matt.* xiii. 30). See HAMPER.

tie, *v. i.* To make a tie; specif.: **a** To make a bond or connection. **b** To make an equal score.

to tie to, to rely or count on; to cling to in close intimacy; as, *to tie to* a friend. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

tie (tī), *n.*; *pl.* TIES (tīz). [Cf. AS. *tēh*, *téah*, *téag*. See TIE, *v. t.*] **1**. A knot; a fastening; a band, cord, rope, or chain used to secure something, as by knotting.
2. A knot of ribbon, hair, or the like, used as a fastening or ornament, as at the back of a wig; a bow, or the like.
3. Short for NECKTIE.
4. Fig.: A bond; an obligation, moral or legal; as, the sacred *ties* of friendship or of duty; the *ties* of allegiance.
5. *Arch., Engin., etc.* A beam, post, or rod to hold parts together; a tension member in a construction. Cf. STRUT.
6. *Railroads.* Any of the transverse supports to which the rails are fastened. Wood ties are classified as **pole ties**, **slab ties**, and **quarter ties**, according as one, two, or four ties are cut from a single log. Pole ties are faced on two sides only and are the most durable. Cf. 1st SLEEPER **a**.
7. *Naut.* **a** = TYE, *n.*, 2. **b** A short rope or piece of yarn used for tying something; a stop.
8. *Music.* **a** A curved line joining two notes of the same pitch, to denote a single tone sustained through the time value of the two, a bind. Cf. SLUR, *n.*, 4 **a**. It is used esp. between notes in different measures, and often simply for rhythmical clearness, as shown in the left-hand figure, in which the second measure might otherwise have been written as at the right. **b** A straight band formed by connecting

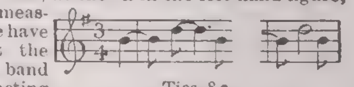

Ties, 8 **a**.

ticket chopper. *Railroads.* A ticket-canceling box; the person who operates it. *Slang.*
ticket day. = NAME DAY.
ticket night. *Theat.* A benefit performance the receipts of which are shared by several performers according to the number of tickets sold by each.
ticket porter. A licensed porter wearing a badge. *Brit.*
tick'ey (tĭk'ĭ), *n.* Also **tick'ie**. Threepence. *Slang, Brit.*
tick fever. Texas fever.
tick'ing (tĭk'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. 7th TICK, 3.] Minute distinct color marks on a bird or mammal.
ticking work. Embroidery on ticking. [*Ref. Sp.*
tick'l, **tick'ld**. Tickle, tickled.
tick'le (tĭk''l), *a.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. Unsteady; unstable; insecure.
2. Frail; wanton. *Obs.*
3. Requiring delicate handling: specif.: **a** Nice; difficult; intricate. **b** Delicate; squeamish.
4. Of variable temper; easily startled or offended; touchy.
tick'le-brain', *n.* A kind of strong liquor; also, *Rare*, one who uses or deals in it. *Obs. Cant.*
tick'le-foot'ed, *a.* Uncertain; inconstant; slippery. *Obs.*
tickle grass. See GRASS, *Table I.*
tick'len-burg (tĭk'lĕn-bûrg), *n.* A coarse mixed linen fabric formerly made to be sold in the West Indies. [risk. *Obs.*
tick'le-ness, *n.* Uncertainty;
Tick'ler, **Timothy**. Robert Syme, an Edinburgh lawyer and author; — so called as an interlocutor in Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianæ."
tick'le-some (tĭk''l-sŭm), *a.* = TICKLISH. *Scot. & Ir.*
tick'ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TICKLE.
tick'ly, *a.* Ticklish. *Rare.*
tickt. Ticked. *Ref. Sp.*
tick'tack', *adv.* With a ticking noise, like that of a watch.
tick'weed', *n.* The American pennyroyal. [*Local, Slang.*
tick'y (tĭk'ĭ), *n. & a.* = TACKY.
tick'y, *a.* Affected, infested with, or full of, ticks.
tic'tac'. Var. of TICKTACK.
tic'tac' (tĭk'tăk'), *v. i.* *Horse Racing.* To signal, by a code, the odds from one ring to a cheaper ring. *Slang, Eng.* — **tictac man**, a man who tictacs; a runner for a cheap bookmaker who obtains the prevailing odds from the expensive rings. *Slang, Eng.*
ti'cul (tē'kŭl), *n.* [See TICAL.] = KYAT. See WEIGHT.
Ti-cu'na (tē-kōō'nä), *n.* One of an Indian tribe of hunters and fishers of the upper Amazon.
tid. ✝ TIDE, TITE. [*Dial. Eng.*
tid (tĭd), *n.* Teat; also, udder.
tid, *n.* [See TIDE time.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. The right time or season. [mor.
2. Mood; humor; esp., ill hu-
tid, *a.* [Cf. TIDBIT.] Fond; tender. *Dial. Eng.*
tid, *a.* Sprightly; lively; also, childish; silly. *Dial. Eng.*
Ti'dal (tī'dăl). *Bib.* [AL.
tid'al-ly (tīd'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of TID-
ti'dance (tī'dăns), *n.* Tidings; news. *Obs.*
tid'bit', *n.* Var. of TITBIT.
tidde. Obs. pret. of TIDE.
tid'der (tĭd'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOTHER
tid'der. Var. of TITTER, *adv.*
tid'di-vate (tĭd'ĭ-vāt). Dial. Eng. var. of TITIVATE.
tid'dle (tĭd''l), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *tȳdrian*, *tiedrian*, to grow weak or frail.] To potter; fidget. — *v. t.* To rear carefully; to spoil. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng*
tid'dly-wink' (-lĭ-wĭŋk'), *n.* Unlicensed public house. *Dial. Eng.*
tid'dle-dy-winks' (tĭd''l-dĭ-wĭŋks'), *n.* Also **tid'dly-winks'** A game in which the object is to snap small disks, as of bone, from a flat surface into a small cup or basket. *Trade Name.*
tid'dler (tĭd'lẽr), *n.* = TICKLER, *n.*, 1. *Eng.*
tid'dling (*dial.* tĭd'lĭn), *n.* An animal or child reared with unusual care. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tid'dy, *n.* *Games.* In gleek, the four of trumps. *Obs.*
tid'dy (tĭd'ĭ), *a.* Tiny; also, babyish. *Dial. Eng.*
tide ✝ TIDY.
tide'coach', *n.* A public coach timed to meet a packet arriving at a certain tide. *Obs.*
tide'ful, *a.* Seasonable. *Obs.* —
tide'ful-ness, *n.* *Obs.* [spruce.
tideland spruce. The Sitka
tide'less, *a.* See -LESS.
tide'ly, *adv.* *Obs.* **1**. Suitably; fitly; opportunely.
2. Cleverly; smartly.
tide mark. The mark reached by the water at high or low tide.
tide'ment, *n.* Time; season. *Obs.*
tideng. ✝ TIDING. [current.
tide'race', *n.* A strong tidal
tide rip. A rip (see RIP, *n.*, 3) due to opposing tides.
tides'man (tīdz'măn), *n.* **1**. A laborer busy only at certain states of the tide.
2. A tidewaiter.
tideus. ✝ TEDIOUS. [-WARD.
tide'ward (tīd'wẽrd), *adv.* See
tidewater glacier. A glacier descending to the sea, esp. if it breaks off into icebergs.
tide wheel. A water wheel operated by the tides.
tidi. ✝ TIDY.
tid'ife. ✝ TIDY, a bird.
tidili. ✝ TIDELY.
ti'di-ly (tī'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TIDY.
tidinde. ✝ TIDING.
ti'di-ness (tī'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*
tidiose, *a.* Anxious; impatient.
tidious. ✝ TEDIOUS.
tid'ley (tĭd'lĭ), *n.* A wren. *Dial. Eng.*
tidliche. ✝ TIDELY, TITELY.
tid'li-wink'. Dial. Eng. var. of TIDDLYWINK.
tid-ol'o-gy (tīd-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*tide* + *-logy*.] The science or theory of tides. — **tid'o-log'i-cal** (tīd'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
ti'dy (tī'dĭ), *n.* A small bird, variously identified as the wren or the blue titmouse.
ti'dy-tips' (tī'dĭ-tĭps'), *n.* A Californian asteraceous plant (*Laya platyglossa*), having

N O P Q R S T

the pennants of quavers, semiquavers, etc., which are to be slurred in performance. *Obs.*

9. An equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc.; equality in any contest, as a race or election.

10. *Sports.* Any match in a tournament in which the contestants are paired off two by two, the losers dropping out until only one contestant, the winner, is left. *Eng.*

11. *Weaving.* Any method of connecting the threads in a Jacquard loom to produce a desired pattern; hence, the arrangement of threads thus produced.

12. A lace or lacing used to fasten a shoe, etc.

13. *pl.* Low shoes fastened with lacings. *Cant.*

14. The obligation of a tied house (which see) to purchase its goods of a certain firm. *British.*

tie′bar′ (tī′bär′), *n.* A bar used as a tie; specif., *Railroads,* a rod between two switch rails to hold them to gauge.

tie′beam′ (tī′bēm′), *n., or* **tie beam**. A beam acting as a tie, as in a roof. See 1st *Illust.* of ROOF.

tied (tīd), *pret. & p. p.* of TIE. — **tied house**, a business house, usually a public house, under contract to buy of a certain firm, the contract usually depending on a mortgage given by the tied house to the other. *Brit.*

tie′mann-ite (tē′mȧn-īt), *n.* [After W. *Tiemann*, a German who discovered it.] *Min.* Native mercuric selenide, HgSe, occurring commonly in dark gray or nearly black masses of metallic luster. Sp. gr., 8.2–8.5.

tie plate. **a** *Railroads.* A protecting metal plate between the rail and the tie. **b** *Mech.* A plate to distribute the pressure of a tie, as on a supporting beam. **c** *Naut.* One of several narrow plates to space and strengthen deck beams.

tier (tēr), *n.* [OF. & F. *tire*, prop., a pull, fr. *tirer* to draw, pull; of uncertain origin. Cf. ATTIRE, *v. t.*, TIRE a headdress, TIRADE.] **1**. A row or rank, esp. one of two or more rows one above another; as, a *tier* of seats.

2. Specif.: *Naut.* **a** The ranges of the fakes, or windings, of a coiled cable. **b** The hollow space in a coil of cable. *Rare.* **c** = CABLE TIER.

3. *pl.* Mountains. *Tasmania.*

tier (tēr), *v. t. & i.* To place, arrange, or to be arranged, in tiers, or layers. *Kipling.*

tierce (tērs), *n.* [F. *tiers* a third part, fr. *tiers*, fem. *tierce*, third, fr. L. *tertius* the third; akin to *tres* three; cf. OF. *tercel*, *tiercel*, a wine measure. In senses 2, 4, 5, 6, fr. F. *tierce*, n., fr. the adj. See THIRD, THREE; cf. TERCET, TERTIARY.] **1**. A third. *Scots Law.* = TERCE, 2. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Eccl.* The third of the canonical hours, or nine A. M.; also, the service appointed for that hour.

3. A cask larger than a barrel and smaller than a hogshead; hence, a liquid measure, formerly legal at 42 wine gallons, or one third of a pipe.

4. *Music.* **a** A third. **b** The tone two octaves and a major third above a given tone. Also, an organ stop giving tones at this interval from the normal pitch of the digitals.

5. A set of three; specif., a sequence of three cards of the same suit. Tierce of ace, king, queen, is called *tierce major.*

6. *Fencing.* A position in parrying, engaging, etc., in which the wrist is turned inward, the nails turned slightly downward, and the point of the weapon is about on the level of the eye and a little outside the line on the right.

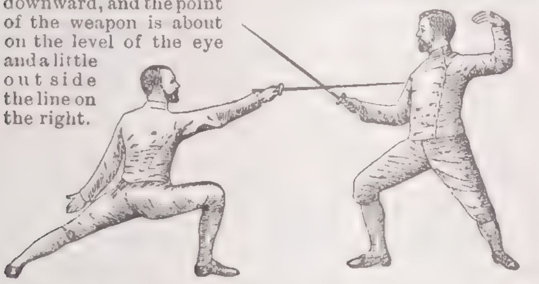

Lunge, and Parry in Tierce.

tier-cé′ (tēr-sā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Divided into three parts of different tinctures; — said of an escutcheon; also in combination; as, **tiercé in bend**, **tiercé in gyrons** (bend-sinisterwise), **tiercé in pale**, **tiercé in pile** (from sinister to dexter), etc.

tier′ce-ron (tēr′sẽ-rŏn), *n.* [F.] *Gothic Arch.* One of the minor ribs in vaulting, springing from the pier on either side of the main diagonal rib, and therefore not passing through the center of the vault.

‖ **tier′ras** (tyĕr′räs), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *tierra* earth.] *Mining.* Fine material of earth or rock mixed with ore.

tiers′-ar′gent′ (tyâr′zär′zhäɴ′), *n.* [F.; *tiers* third + *argent* silver.] A silver alloy containing approximately one third of its weight of silver. In one variety the silver is alloyed with aluminium, in another with German silver.

‖ **tiers′ é′tat′** (tyâr′zā′tȧ′). [F.] The third estate, or commonalty, in France; — so called in distinction from, and as inferior to, the nobles and clergy. *Obs. or Hist.*

tie′-up′, *n.* **1**. A suspension of traffic or business, as by a strike of employees, a breakdown of machinery, etc. *U. S.*

2. *Weaving.* = TIE, *n.*, 11.

tie′wig′ (tī′wĭg′), *n.* A wig having the hair gathered in at the back and tied with ribbon; also, a wig tied on the head.

tiff (tĭf), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *teft* a scent. Cf. TIFF a drink.] A fit of anger or peevishness; a petty quarrel.

tiff, *v. i.;* TIFFED (tĭft); TIFF′ING. To be in a tiff or pet; to quarrel in a small way; to be peevish.

tiff, *n.* [Originally, a sniff, sniffing; cf. Icel. *þefr* a smell, *þefa* to sniff, Norw. *tev* a drawing in of the breath, *teva* to sniff, smell, Sw. dial. *täv* smell, scent, taste.] A small draft of liquor, esp. of punch; also, small beer. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tiff, *v. t.* [ME. *tiffen*, OF. *tiffer, tifer.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. To deck out; to dress. *Evelyn.*

2. To put in order; prepare. *Wars of Alex.*

tiff, *v. i.* [See TIFFIN.] To take tiffin; to tiffin. *India.*

☞ *Tiff* seems to be a more usual form than *tiffin* in India, but elsewhere is almost unknown.

tif′fa-ny (tĭf′ȧ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Formerly *tiffenay;* orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *Tifaigne, Tifenie, Tiephaigne,* Epiphany, LL. *Theophania* (cf. THEOPHANY).] **1**. A species of gauze, made of very thin silk. *Obs.*

2. A kind of very thin muslin gauze.

3. A flour sieve made of tiffany. *Dial. Eng.*

tif′fin (-ĭn), *n.* [Properly, *tiffing* a quaffing, a drinking. See TIFF, a drink.] **1**. Var. of TIFFING. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

2. Luncheon, esp. at midday; — orig., a Northern English word introduced into India, where this sense arose.

tif′fin, *v. i.* To take tiffin; to lunch; tiff. See 5th TIFF, *Note.*

tige (tēzh), *n.* [F., a stalk, fr. L. *tibia* a pipe.] In an early form of rifle, a steel pin in the breech against which the ball was hammered by the ramrod and expanded to fit the grooves. The charge was placed around the tige.

ti′ger (tī′gẽr), *n.* [ME. *tigre*, F. *tigre*, L. *tigris*, Gr. τιγρις; prob. of Persian origin; cf. Avestan *tighra* pointed, *tighri* an arrow, Per. *tīr*; perh. akin to E. *stick*, v. t.; — prob. so named from its quickness.] **1**. A large Asiatic carnivorous mammal (*Felis tigris*) of the cat family, of a tawny color transversely striped with black. The tapering untufted tail is ringed with black and the under parts are mostly white. The tiger has no mane. It slightly exceeds the lion in measurements, its total length being ordinarily nine to ten feet, but sometimes more than twelve feet. Though able to climb trees, it does not habitually do so. In many districts it lives largely on cattle and often takes to man eating. The tiger ranges from Persia across Asia to the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java, and northward to southern Siberia. Northern specimens have much longer and softer hair than the southern ones, and are often regarded as a different species or subspecies.

Tiger (*Felis tigris*).

2. Fig.: A ferocious, bloodthirsty person.

3. A dissolute or vicious fellow; a swaggerer, bully, rake, or the like. *Slang. Now R.*

4. A groom in livery, esp. a boy or undersized man, who rides in a vehicle, as a dogcart, driven by his master or mistress. He usually sits in a small seat in the rear, and his duty is to hold the horse's head in the absence of the driver.

5. An additional and more emphatic cheer or yell (sometimes the word *tiger*) at the end of a round of cheering. *Colloq.*

6. *Sugar Manuf.* A pan with a perforated bottom, for freeing sugar from molasses.

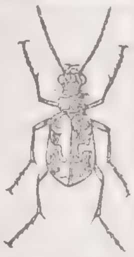

Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela hirticollis*). Nat. size.

tiger beetle. Any of numerous species of active carnivorous beetles constituting the family Cicindelidæ and mostly of the genus *Cicindela*. They usually inhabit dry or sandy places, and fly rapidly.

tiger bittern. Any of several South and Central American herons of the genus *Tigrisoma* having plumage with much buff or chestnut vermiculated with black.

tiger cat. Any of certain wild cats of moderate size and variegated coloration, as the clouded tiger, the marbled tiger cat, the ocelot, and the margay.

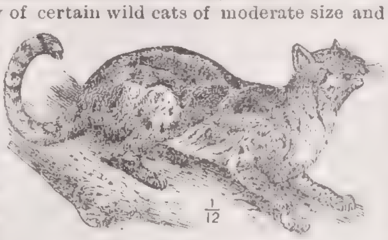

Marbled Tiger Cat (*Felis marmorata*).

ti′ger-eye′, *n.* **1**. A chatoyant stone, usually yellow brown, much used for ornament. It is a silicified crocidolite, in which the fibers penetrating quartz are changed to oxide of iron. A blue variety is called *hawk's-eye.*

2. *Pottery.* A glaze resembling in look the tiger-eye.

tiger flower. Any iridaceous plant of the genus *Tigridia;* — in allusion to the flowers, which are spotted or streaked.

Tiger Flower (*Tigridia pavonia*).

tiger grass. A low East Indian fan palm (*Nannorhops ritchieana*), used in many ways by the natives.

ti′ger-ish (tī′gẽr-ĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a tiger; tigrish; specif.: **a** Fierce; bloodthirsty. **b** Swaggering; dissolute. *Slang. Now Rare.* — **ti′ger-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ti′ger-ish-ness**, *n.*

tiger lily. **a** A common garden lily (*Lilium tigrinum*), native of China, having nodding orange-colored flowers densely spotted with black, with the perianth segment strongly reflexed. **b** Any of various lilies having similar spotted flowers, as *L. pardalinum.*

tiger python. A large Indian rock snake (*Python molurus*).

ti′ger's-claw′ (tī′gẽrz-klô′), *n.* *Mach.* A boring bar or rifling rod in which the tool is sheathed on entering the bore and is automatically thrust outward on the cutting stroke.

tiger shark. Any of several large and voracious sharks irregularly banded and spotted with yellow, esp. *Stegostoma tigrinum* of the Indian Ocean and western Pacific.

tiger shell. A large cowrie (*Cypræa tigris*) thickly covered with brown spots on the upper surface.

ti′ger's-jaw′, *n.* A kind of fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum tigrinum*) having long ciliate teeth on the upturned leaf margins. Cf. CAT-CHOP.

tiger snake. A very venomous Australian and Tasmanian elapine snake (*Notechis scutatus*, syn. *Hoplocephalus curtus*) of a brown color with dark crossbars.

tiger wood. **a** The variegated heartwood of a fabaceous tree (*Machærium schomburgkii*) native in Guiana. **b** The wood of a South American tree of the genus *Jacaranda.*

tight (tīt), *a.;* TIGHT′ER (-ẽr); TIGHT′EST. [ME. *tight*, *thiht;* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *þéttr*, Dan. *tæt*, Sw. *tät:* akin to D. & G. *dicht* thick, tight, and prob. to E. *thick*, perh. also to E. *thee* to thrive.] **1**. Firmly held together; compact; close, firm; as, *tight* cloth; a *tight* knot.

2. So close as not to admit the passage of a liquid or other fluid; not leaky; as, a *tight* ship, cask, room; water-*tight.*

3. Strong through compactness; stanch; compact; snug; as, a *tight* vessel. Specif.: *Forestry.* Sound in every way and free from ring shakes and checks; as, *tight* hearts.

4. **a** Well-formed; shapely; comely; trim; also, neat; tidy.

Clad very plain, but clean and *tight.* *Evelyn.*

b In good condition; sound; firm; strong. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. Handy; adroit; able; smart. *Rare or Scot. & Dial.*

6. Fitting close, usually too close; as, a *tight* coat or shoe.

7. Close; stingy; as, *tight* in one's dealings. *Colloq.*

8. Not slack or loose; firmly stretched; taut; — applied esp. to a rope, chain, or the like, extended or stretched out.

9. Requiring great effort to effect, accomplish, etc.; difficult to get through or out of; hard; severe; as, a *tight* cough; a *tight* pull; a *tight* corner. *Colloq.*

10. *Com.* Scantily supplied or obtainable in proportion to the demand; closely held; dear; not easy; — said of money. Also, characterized by such a condition of money; — said of the money market. Cf. EASY, 5.

11. Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang.*

12. *Art.* Lacking freedom or breadth of treatment.

The execution is dry, hard, and *tight.* *Sir W. Armstrong.*

13. Prepared; ready. *Obs. Scot.* *Burns.*

14. *Football, etc.* Of the mode of play, cautious or with the men in close touch or formation. Cf. LOOSE, 10 **b**.

Syn. — TIGHT, TAUT. TIGHT is the general, TAUT, the nautical term. See TENSE.

tight and loose pulleys. *Mach.* = *fast and loose pulleys*, under FAST, *a.* — **t. back**, *Bookbinding*, a back of which the outer cover adheres to the backs of the signatures, as distinguished from an *open back* or a *spring back.* — **t. cooper.** = WET COOPER. — **t. squeeze**, a pressing difficulty; also, a great effort in making an exit or escape from such. *Colloq.*

tight, *adv.* Tightly; firmly; hard; as, to sit *tight*, to remain unmoved or steady; to thrash a person *tight.* Cf. TITE, *adv.* *Chiefly Scot., Dial., or Colloq.*

tight, *v. t.* **1**. To tighten; to make close. *Obs.*

2. To put in order; to tidy; — with *up*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tight′en (tīt′'n), *v. t.;* TIGHT′ENED (-'nd); TIGHT′EN-ING. To make tight; to draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner; as, to ride with *tightened* reins.

tight′en, *v. i.* To become tight or tighter.

tight′en-er (tīt′'n-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that tightens; specif., *Mach.*, an idle pulley or a sprocket wheel pressed against a belt, band, rope, or chain, to tighten it.

2. A meal, esp. a hearty one. *Slang, Eng.*

tight′en-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIGHTEN.

tightening pulley, *Mach.*, a tightener.

tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Garments fitting close to the skin, usually for the lower part of the body and the legs, now worn esp. by chorus girls, acrobats, dancers, and gymnasts.

tig′lic (tĭg′lĭk), *a.* Also **tig-lin′ic** (tĭg-lĭn′ĭk). *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, unsaturated acid, $C_4H_7CO_2H$, found as a glyceride in Roman oil of cumin, in croton oil (from *Croton tiglium*), etc.; — a methyl derivative of crotonic acid, stereoisomeric with angelic acid.

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yellow-rayed flower heads often tipped with white. [*Dial. Eng.*

tie (tī), *n.* Bed; esp., feather bed.

tie′dog′, *n.* A bandog. *Obs.*

tie′go (tī′gō; *cf.* VERTIGO), *n.* Vertigo. *Obs.* [reins; traces. *Obs.*

tiel, *n.* [AS. *tygel.*] In *pl.*,

tiel (tēl), *v. i.* To sail fast. *Scot.*

tield. † TELD.

tiel′stone′. † TILESTONE.

tien. † TEN.

tiend. † TEND, to kindle.

‖ **tien′da** (tyĕn′dä), *n.* [Sp., prop., tent, awning.] A booth or shop where goods are sold.

tiene. † TEEN.

‖ **tiens′ à la vé′ri′té′** (tyăɴ′-zȧ lȧ vā′rē′tā′). [F.] Hold to the truth.

‖ **tiens′ ta foi′** (tyăɴ′ tȧ fwä′). [F.] Keep thy faith.

tie′-plate′, *v. t.* *Railroads.* To furnish, as a track, with tie plates. — **tie′-plat′er**, *n.*

ti′er (tī′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that ties. **2**. [Perh. fr. *tire* a headdress.] A child's apron covering the upper part of the body, and tied with tape or cord.

tier. *Abbr.* Tierce.

tierced (tērst), *a. Her.* = TIERCÉ.

tiercel, **tiercelet**. † TERCEL, TERCELET.

tier′cet (tēr′sĕt; tûr′-), *n.* *Pros.* Var. of TERCET.

tiere. † TEAR.

tier′er (tēr′ẽr), *n.* One who tiers; specif., *Naut.*, one of the sailors stationed in the cable tier to stow the chain or cable as it comes in. [See TIE, *n.*, 5.

tie′-rod′, *n.* A rod used as a tie.

tierse. Tierce. *Ref. Sp.*

tiers′man (tērz′mȧn), *n.* One who lives in tiers, or mountains. *Tasmania.* [TITHE.

tiethe. † *teeth*, pl. of TOOTH;

tie′tick (tē′tĭk), *n.* [Imitative.] The meadow pipit; also, the rock pipit. *Local, Brit.*

tie′-tie′ (tī′tī′), *n.* *Naut.* One of several cords on a hammock by which, instead of a lashing, it may be tied in a roll.

tie′-up′ plan. *Weaving.* A plan for a tie consisting of a design of crosses on cross-section paper showing how the healds must rise and fall for one repeat of a pattern. [*U. S.*

tiff (tĭf), *n.* *Mining.* Calcite.

tiff, *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Order; state; condition. 2. Mood; fit; humor. 3. A stretch of time; a spell.

tiff, *v. t.* [See TIFF liquor.] To drink; quaff. *Obs.*

tif′fa-ny-ite (tĭf′ȧ-nĭ-īt), *n.* [Probably after C. L. *Tiffany*, Amer. jeweler.] *Min.* A hydrocarbon assumed to exist in certain very luminescent diamonds.

tiffeler. † TIFFLER.

tiffenay. † TIFFANY.

tiffie, *v. t.* = TIFFLE.

tiff′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIFF, to quaff. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

tiff′ish, *a.* Inclined to tiffs; peevish; petulant.

tif′fle, **ti′fle**, *v. t.* **1**. To entangle or disarrange; to tumble. *Obs.* **2**. To unravel; fray. *Dial. Eng.*

tif′fle (tĭf′'l), **ti′fle** (tī′f'l; tĭf′'l), *v. i.* To potter; idle; trifle. — **tif′fler** (tĭf′lẽr), *n.* *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tiffung, *n.* [From TIFF to deck out.] Finery in dress. *Obs.*

tiff′y (tĭf′ĭ), *a.* Tiffish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [array. *Obs.*

tifle, *v. t.* = TIFF, to deck out,

tift (tĭft), Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TIFF, quarrel, *n. & v.*

tift, *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A puff (of wind): a gust. **b** A whiff; sniff. *Obs.* **c** Hurry; hasty flight; breathlessness.

tift, *v. i.* To pant; also, to cough. *Dial. Eng.*

tift′er (tĭf′tẽr), *n.* A difficulty; a stiff breeze. *Dial. Eng.*

tift′y (tĭf′tĭ). Var. of TIFFY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tig (tĭg), *n. & v.* [Cf. TICK, *v. i.*, TAG.] Touch; tag. *Scot. & Dial.*

tig, *or* **tyg** (tĭg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A kind of loving cup. *Obs. or Obsoles. Dial. Eng.*

tigel. † TILE, brick.

ti-gel′la (tĭ-jĕl′ȧ), **ti-gelle′** (tĭ-jĕl′), **ti-gel′lum** (tĭ-jĕl′ŭm), **ti-gel′lus** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *tigelle*, dim. of *tige* stem or stock.] *Bot.* A short or rudimentary stem; specif., the hypocotyl. — **ti-gel′late** (-āt), *a.*

ti′ger-an′tic. *a.* Tigerish. *Obs.*

tiger bird, **tiger finch**. The amadavat.

tiger chop. = TIGER'S-JAW.

ti′ger-foot′, **ti′ger's-foot′**, *n.* A tropical Old World species of *Ipomœa* (*I. pes-tigridis*), having pedately lobed leaves.

ti′ger-foot′ed, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious. *Shak.*

tiger frog. The leopard frog.

ti′ger-ine (tī′gẽr-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* Tigerish; tigrine. *Rare.*

ti′ger-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Tigerish qualities or disposition.

ti′ger-kin, *n.* A small tiger.

tiger moth. See ARCTIIDÆ, APATENSIS.

ti′ger-ness, *n.* Ferocity. *Obs.*

tigerrein, *a.* Like a tiger. *Obs.* *Scot.* [Tiger-eye.

ti′ger's-eye′ (tī′gẽrz-ī′), *n.*

ti′ger's-foot′. = TIGERFOOT.

ti′ger's-milk′, *n.* The sap of the plant blind-your-eyes.

tiger swallowtail. See SWALLOWTAIL, 2. [**b** Thylacine.

tiger wolf. **a** Spotted hyena.

tigethe. † TITHE.

tigh. Obs. pret. of TIE.

tigh, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

tigh, *n.* [Cf. AS. *téah, téag*, a tie, band, an inclosure. See TIE, *n.*] A close, or inclosure; a croft. *Obs.* [accuse. *Obs.*

tigh, *v. t.* [AS. *téon.*] To

tigh, *n.* [Cf. AS. *téon* to drag.] A chain for dragging. *Obs.*

tighe. † TIE.

tight, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

tight, *adv.* See TITE.

tight, *n.* [AS. *tyht.*] Usage; also, conduct; discipline. *Obs.*

tight, *v. t.* To weigh. *Obs.* — *n.* Weight. *Obs.*

tight′en (tīt′'n), *n.* A tightener. *Obs. or Archaic.*

tight′er, *n.* A tightener. *Obs.*

tight′ish, *a.* Rather tight (in various senses). [Quickly. *Obs.*

tight′li-ly, *adv.* [Cf. TITE.]

tight′ly, *adv.* of TIGHT.

tight′ner (tīt′nẽr). Var. of TIGHTENER.

tight′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ti-gil′lum (tĭ-jĭl′ŭm), *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *tegula* tile; cf. G. *tiegel* skillet, crucible, AS. *tig(e)le* tile. Cf. TILE.] A crucible. *Obs.*

tigir. † TIGER.

‖ **tig′ni im′mit-ten′di** (tĭg′nī ĭm′ĭ-tĕn′dī). [L.] *Civil Law.* See SERVITUDE, 7.

tig′num (tĭg′nŭm), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Building materials.

ti′gre. † TIGER.

ti′gre, *a.* [F.] Spotted. *Obs.*

Ti-gré′ (tē-grā′), *n.* See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

ti'gress (tī'grĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *tigresse.*] A female tiger.
Ti-grid'i-a (tī-grĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TIGER. So named from the spotted flowers.] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican and Central American ornamental iridaceous plants, the tiger flowers, having variegated flowers with spreading perianth segments and 2-parted style branches. Their flowers are handsome but evanescent. See TIGER FLOWER, *Illust.*
ti'grine (tī'grĭn; -grīn), *a.* [L. *tigrinus*, fr. *tigris* a tiger.] Of or pert. to a tiger; like a tiger, esp. in coloring.
tike (tīk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tīk* a bitch; akin to Sw. *tik.*] **1.** A dog; cur. "Bobtail *tike* or trundletail." *Shak.*
2. A clumsy, churlish, or eccentric **person**; a country bumpkin. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial.*
3. A mischievous, annoying child;—chiefly playful. *Colloq.*
tik'or (tĭk'ẽr), *n.* [Hind. *tikhur.*] A starch or arrowroot made from the tubers of an East Indian zinziberaceous plant (*Curcuma angustifolia*); also, the plant itself.
ti-kur', or **ti-koor'** (tē-kōōr'), *n.* [Hind. *tikūr.*] An East Indian clusiaceous tree (*Garcinia pedunculata*) having a large yellow fleshy fruit with a pleasant acid flavor.
til (tĭl; tēl), *n.* Also *teel.* [Hind. *til*, Skr. *tila.*] Sesame.
til'bu-ry (tĭl'bẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Perh. from *Tilbury*fort, in the County of Essex, in England.] A kind of gig, or two-wheeled carriage, without a top or cover.
til'de (tĭl'dĕ; *Sp.* tēl'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *titulus* a superscription, title, token, sign. See TITLE, *n.*] A diacritical mark placed over *n* in Spanish words, as *cañon*, when pronounced like *ni* in *onion*, and, by analogy, sometimes over *l* [l] to indicate a sound like *li* in *million*. The tilde is the medieval mark of contraction for *n* (or *m*), being a corrupted small *n*, sometimes reduced to (-), as in Lat. MSS. *catēa* = *catena*, Spanish *año* = *anno*. The mark is called **til** in Portuguese, and is written over the first vowel of a diphthong, as in *não* (pron. NOUN), to indicate a nasal pronunciation of the diphthong, the sound of *ni* (*onion*) being written *nh*. In some transliterations of Oriental languages it is used as in Spanish, as *ñ* for Sanskrit palatalized *n*.
tile (tīl), *n.* [ME. *tile, tigel*, AS. *tigle, tigele, tigule*, fr. L. *tegula*, fr. *tegere* to cover. See THATCH; cf. TEGULAR.] **1.** A plate, or thin piece, of baked clay, stone, or the like, of a kind used for covering the roofs of buildings, for floors, for drains, and often for ornamental work. Hence, in recent times, a piece of metal used for roofing.
2. By extension, a piece of baked clay designed for the construction of fireproof partitions, floor arches, etc.
3. *Metal.* A small flat piece of dried earth or earthenware, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.
4. Tiles collectively; tiling.
5. A stiff hat; esp., a silk hat. *Colloq.*
tile, *v. t.*; TILED (tīld); TIL'ING (tīl'ĭng). **1.** To cover with tiles; as, to *tile* a house.
2. To protect (a Masonic lodge) from intrusion.
3. To bind or swear to secrecy.
tile'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A large deep-water food fish (*Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps*) more or less thickly covered with

Tilefish. (1/15)

large round yellow spots and having a fleshy appendage on the back of the head. It was abundant in 1881 off the eastern United States, in 1882 was nearly exterminated by an environmental change, but is now again plentiful.
tile pipe. Pipe made of cement or pottery and used for drains, chimney-flue linings, chimney pots, etc.
til'er (tīl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker or layer of tiles.
2. A tile kiln.
3. Sometimes **tyler**. A doorkeeper in a Freemasons' lodge.
tile'root' (tīl'rōōt'), *n.* [*tile*, n. + *root.*] Any iridaceous plant of the genus *Geissorhiza*, in which the rootstock is covered with the imbricated bases of dead leaves.
til'er-y (tīl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [From TILE; cf. F. *tuilerie*, fr. *tuile* a tile, L. *tegula.*] A place where tiles are made or burned; a tile kiln.
tile'seed' (tīl'sēd'), *n.* Any cunoniaceous tree of the genus *Geissois*, having imbricated seeds.
tile'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Any of several beds of shale or sandstone, often red in color, belonging to the upper part of the Ludlow group, English Upper Silurian.
2. A tile of stone; a roofing slate; also, *Obs.*, a brick.
Til'i-a (tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., linden. Cf. TEIL.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the lindens, or basswoods, typifying the family Tiliaceæ, distinguished by the winglike bract coalescent with the peduncle, and by the indehiscent fruit having one or two seeds. The species are natives of temperate regions. Many are planted as ornamental shade trees, and the tough fibrous inner bark affords the Russia matting of commerce.
Til'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Malvales), the linden family, distinguished from related groups mainly by the free stamens and 2-celled anthers. There are about 37 genera (as *Tilia*, *Grewia*, and *Corchorus*), including about 275 tropical and temperate species. — **til'i-a'ceous** (tĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.*
til'ing (tīl'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TILE. Hence: *n.* **a** Tiles collectively. **b** A surface covered with, or made of, tiles.
They . . . let him down through the *tiling*. *Luke* v. 19.
till (tĭl), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Unstratified glacial drift, consisting of clay, sand, gravel, and bowlders intermingled in any proportions. Called also *bowlder clay.*
2. A kind of coarse, obdurate land. *Loudon.*
till, *n.* [Prop., a drawer, fr. ME. *tillen* to draw. See TILLER, of a rudder.] **1.** A drawer; as: **a** A tray or drawer in a chest, trunk, or the like. **b** A money drawer in a shop or store.
2. *Print.* **a** In early hand presses, a piece fitted between the main uprights, in which rested the sleeve with the spindle and screws. **b** One of the four spaces between projections above the platen of a hand press.
till, *prep.* [ME. & AS. (Northumbrian) *til*; akin to OFries., Icel., & Dan. *til*, Sw. *till*, also to AS. *til* good, excellent, G. *ziel* end, limit, object, OHG. *zil*, Goth. *tils*, *gatils*, fit, convenient, and E. *till* to cultivate. See TILL, *v. t.*] **1.** To; unto; up or down to; as far as; until; as, I worked *till* four o'clock; I will wait *till* next week; sometimes, formerly, towards;—now used only in respect to time, but formerly, and still in Scottish and English dialects, used also of place, degree, distance, extent, result, relation, etc.
2. Variously: At, by, for, of, or concerning. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
till in, within; into. *Obs.* — **t. into**, as far as; up to. *Obs.* — **t. now**, to or until the present time. — **t. then**, until that time; until the time mentioned. *Milton.* — **t. to**, until. *Obs.*
till, *conj.* [See TILL, *prep.*] **1.** To the time that or when, that is, to the time thereafter specified; until.
And said unto them, Occupy *till* I come. *Luke* xix. 13.
There was no outbreak *till* the regiment arrived. *Macaulay.*
2. While; whilst. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. Than. *Dial. Eng.*
till, *v. t.*; TILLED (tĭld); TILL'ING. [ME. *tilen, tilien*, AS. *tilian, teolian*, to aim, strive for, till; akin to OS. *tilian* to get, D. *telen* to propagate, G. *zielen* to aim, *ziel* an end, object, and perh. also to E. *tide, time*, from the idea of something fixed or definite. Cf. TILL, *prep.*] **1.** To labor or strive for; to earn; gain; get. *Obs.*
2. To plow and prepare for seed, and to sow, dress, raise crops from, etc.; to cultivate; as, to *till* the earth, a farm.
3. To prepare; to set, as a snare. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
till, *v. i.* To do tilling; to carry on cultivation of the soil.
till'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable.
till'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** The operation, practice, or art of tilling or improving land for agricultural purposes.
2. A place tilled or cultivated; cultivated land.
Til-land'si-a (tĭ-lănd'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Prof. *Tillands*, of Åbo, in Finland.] *Bot.* An immense genus of epiphytic bromeliaceous plants confined to tropical and subtropical America. They usually bear a rosette of narrow overlapping basal leaves, which often hold a considerable quantity of water. The spicate or paniculate flowers have free perianth segments, and are often subtended by colored bracts. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
till'er (tĭl'ẽr), *n.* [From TILL, *v. t.*] One who tills; a husbandman; cultivator; plowman.
till'er, *n.* [AS. *telgor* a small branch.] **1.** A sprout; a shoot; specif., a sucker.
2. A young timber tree. *Dial. Eng.* *Evelyn.*
till'er, *v. i.*; TILL'ERED (-ẽrd); TILL'ER-ING. *Agric.* To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; as, wheat or rye *tillers.*
til'ler, *n.* [From ME. *tillen, tullen*, to draw, pull; prob. fr. AS. *tyllan* in *fortyllan* to lead astray. Cf. TILL a drawer.] **1.** The stalk, or handle, of a crossbow; sometimes, the bow itself; also, rarely, the limit of its strength. *Obs.*
2. A small drawer; a till. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
3. *Naut.* A lever of wood or metal fitted to the rudderhead and used for turning the rudder from side to side. In small boats it is usually a long lever parallel with the keel and turned by hand; in large vessels it is moved by mechanical appliances, and is usually in the form of a quadrant or arm extending on each side of the rudderhead perpendicular to the keel, from the ends of which ropes or chains (**tiller ropes** or **chains**) lead forward to the wheel or other steering device.
4. A handle, as of a spade.
5. A lever. *Dial. Eng.*, exc. specif.: **a** The upper handle of a pit saw, for the top sawyer. **b** A two-handled bar for turning the rope in rope drilling.
Til-le'ti-a (tĭ-lē'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A genus of smut fungi typifying the family Tilletiaceæ, distinguished by having the compound chlamydospores in dusty, mostly dark masses. Among the numerous species affecting cereals and other grasses are *T. tritici*, the stinking smut of wheat, *T. secalis* of rye, and *T. striæformis.*
Til-le'ti-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* One of the two families of smut fungi composing the order Ustilaginales, and distinguished from Ustilaginaceæ by the simple promycelium, which bears the spores in an apical cluster. It includes numerous genera and species, some of them, as *Tilletia* and *Urocystis*, attacking cultivated plants. See SMUT, 3 **a**. — **til-le'ti-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
til'ley (tĭl'ĭ), *n.*, *or* **tilley seed**. [From the 17th century pharmacological name *grana Tilli, grana Tiglia, grana Dilla*, appar. a corrupt. of Sp. *granadilla*, name of several plants, or Pg. *granadilho*, an East Indian tree.] The seeds of the croton-oil plant (*Croton tiglium*).
Til'lo-don'ti-a (tĭl'ō-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; prob. fr. Gr. τίλλειν to pluck, tear + -*odont* + -*ia.*] *Paleon.* An order of extinct generalized mammals mostly from the Eocene of North America and Patagonia. In one (*Anchippodus riparius*) the skull resembles that of a bear in form, the molars are of the ungulate type, and the incisors are like those of rodents. — **til'lo-dont** (tĭl'ō-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*
til seed (tĭl; tēl). **a** The seed of sesame. **b** The seed of an African asteraceous plant (*Guizotia abyssinica*), yielding a bland fixed oil used in medicine.
tilt (tĭlt), *n.* [ME. *telt* (cf. Dan. *telt*), var. of *teld*, AS. *teld*, *geteld*, tent; akin to OD. *telde*, G. *zelt*, Icel. *tjald*, Sw. *tält*, *tjäll*, Dan. *telt*, and AS. *beteldan* to cover.] **1.** A covering overhead; a canopy; awning; esp., a tent. Specif., a cloth covering or canopy of a cart, wagon, boat, stall, etc.
2. A sunbonnet. *Dial. Eng.*
tilt, *v. t.*; TILT'ED; TILT'ING. To cover or provide with a tilt, or awning; as, a *tilted* justing field.
tilt, *v. i.* [ME. *tilten, tulten*, to totter, fall, perh. fr. a derivative of AS. *tealt* unstable, precarious; cf. *tealtian* to be unsteady, *tealtrian* to totter.] **1.** To fall; topple; tumble; overturn; upset. *Obs.*
2. To be on a tilt; to lean or incline; to fall partly over; to heel over; to tip; as, the carriage *tilted* in turning the corner; rarely, to move with leaning or heeling.
The fleet, swift *tilting*, o'er the surges flew. *Pope.*
3. To ride or charge, and thrust with a lance; to practice the tilt; to just; also, to engage in any combat resembling that of knights tilting with lances; to charge; fight; contend; to make a hostile charge; as, to *tilt* at wrongs.
4. To rush or burst, as into a place. *Colloq.*
tilt, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to totter or fall; to upset. *Obs. & R.*
2. To cause to slope; to incline; tip; as, to *tilt* a chair back.
3. To point or thrust, as a lance.
Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance. *J. Philips.*
4. To tilt against in justing. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
5. To hammer or forge with a tilt hammer.
Syn. — See TIP.
tilt, *n.* **1.** A slanting position or direction; slope; as, the *tilt* of a cask; also, that which is slanting or inclining.
A little village . . . clung to the steep *tilt*. *Kipling.*
2. A thrust, as with a lance. *Rare.* *Addison.*
3. A military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants tilt at each other, or at a mark, with lances, spears, or the like; also, *Obs.*, a tiltyard.
4. Hence, any of various sports resembling or suggesting tilting with lances, as a water sport in which the contestants stand in boats and thrust with poles.
5. Short for TILT HAMMER.
6. A seesaw.
7. A contrivance used in fishing through the ice, in which the tilting of a piece gives notice of the biting of a fish; a tilter; a tilt-up. *Cant.*
8. In Newfoundland and Labrador, a kind of log house in which the logs are set upright.
tilt'board', *n.* *Psychophysics.* A board swinging vertically and used to test the sense of bodily position of a blindfolded person strapped to it.
tilt'er (tĭl'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tilts, or slopes, or causes something to tilt, or slope; a device for tilting anything.
2. One who tilts, or justs.
3. One who operates a tilt hammer.
4. *Fishing.* = TILT, 7.
tilth (tĭlth), *n.* [AS. *tilð*, fr. *tilian* to till. See TILL to cultivate.] **1.** Act of tilling, or state of being tilled; tillage; cultivation; as, land in good *tilth.*
2. That which is tilled; tillage ground.
3. That which is obtained by tilling; produce; crop. *Obs.*
4. Depth to which tilling is or may be carried, or to which the roots of cultivated plants can penetrate. *Rare.*
tilt hammer. *Mach.* A hammer consisting essentially of a head at one end of a heavy lever lifted by power and dropping by its own weight on the work resting on an anvil; esp., such a hammer raised by depressing the end of the lever that projects beyond the fulcrum. See TRIP HAMMER.
tilt'ing (tĭl'tĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TILT. — **tilting fillet**. = ARRIS FILLET. — **t. hammer**. = TILT HAMMER. — **t. helmet** *or* helm, a helmet of great size and strength, worn at tilts. See HELMET, *Illust.* — **t. plank**, the plank used in teetering. — **t. table**, *Veter.*, an operating table used in casting a horse.
tilt mill. *Metal.* A mill where metal, as steel, is tilted.
til tree (tĭl; tēl). **a** Var. of TEIL TREE **a**. **b** An ill-smelling lauraceous tree (*Ocotea fœtens*) of the Canary Islands;—sometimes distinguished as *Canary Island til tree.*
tilt roof. *Arch.* A round-headed roof, like a wagon canopy.
Ti-ma'li-a (tĭ-mā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oscine birds formerly extensive, but now restricted to a few species of India and Java. It gives the name to the family **Tim'a-li'i-dæ** (tĭm'ȧ-lī'ĭ-dē), of uncertain limits and characteristics, to which are referred many genera and species which cannot well be assigned elsewhere. The more typical forms are mostly called *babblers* or *babbling thrushes*, and are characterized by short rounded wings with a large outer primary, a thrushlike bill, and unspotted young. These constitute the subfamily **Ti-ma'li-i'næ** (-lĭ-ī'nē). — **ti-ma'li-ine** (-īn; -ĭn; 183), **tim'a-line** (tĭm'ȧ-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*
ti'ma-rau' (tē'mȧ-rou'), *n.* Also *timerau.* [Native name.]

Ti-gri'na (tĭ-grī'nȧ; tē-grē'nyä), *n.* See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.
Ti'gris (tī'grĭs), *n.* [L., tiger.] *Astron.* The constellation Lynx, a part of which is now Vulpecula; also, Sagitta. *Obs.*
ti'grish (tī'grĭsh), *a.* Tigerish.
ti-gro'ne (tē-grō'nā), *n.* [Cf. It. *tigrone*, aug. of *tigre* tiger.] A tiger shark.
tig'-tag', *n.* = TAG, the game.
tigthe. ✝ TITHE.
tijm. ✝ TIME.
ti-kal'. Var. of TICAL.
tike. ✝ TICK, an insect.
tikel. ✝ TICKLE.
ti'ki (tē'kē), *n.* [Maori.] Among the Maoris: **a** [*cap.*] The creator of man. **b** An ancestor. **c** An image, usually large and of wood or small and of greenstone, representing an ancestor. *New Zealand.*
tik'lin (tĭk'lĭn), *n.* [Tag. *tickling.*] An East Indian rail (*Hypotænidia philippinensis*).
ti'kul (tē'kŭl). Var. of TIKUR.
Tik'vah (tĭk'vä). *Bib.*
Tik'vath (-vȧth). *Bib.*
til. ✝ TELL.
‖ **til** (tēl), *n.* [Pg.] See TILDE.
til. Obs., Scot., & dial. Eng. var., or ref. sp., of TILL, *prep.* & *conj.*
tilare. ✝ TILER.
Til'bu-ri'na (tĭl'bŭ-rī'nȧ), *n.* The daughter of the governor of **Tilbury Fort** in the burlesque play rehearsed in Sheridan's "The Critic." Her love ravings are typical of burlesque tragedy.
tild, tilde. ✝ TELD.
tild. Tilled. *Ref. Sp.*
tilde, tildede. *pret.* of TELD. *Obs.*
tile. ✝ TILL, *v.* [*Eng.*
tile (tīl). Var. of TEEL. *Dial.*
tile, *n.* [See TILIA.] The linden.
tile drain. A drain made of tiles.
tile'-drain', *v. t.* To drain by, or furnish with, a tile drain.
tile kiln. A tilery.
tilen. ✝ TILL.
tile ore. *Min.* An earthy variety of cuprite, often mixed with iron oxide. [securing a roofing tile.
tile pin. A hardwood pin for
tiler. ✝ TILLER.
tile tea. A kind of hard flat brick tea. See BRICK TEA.
til-ette' (tĭl-ĕt'), *n.* A small tile, or tessera. *Obs.*
tile'wright' (tīl'rīt'), *n.* A worker in clay; a tile maker. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
Til'gath-pil-ne'ser (tĭl'găth-pĭl-nē'zẽr; -sẽr), *n.* *Bib.* = TIGLATH-PILESER. See *Biog.*
tilgiddre. *adv.* Together. *Obs. Scot.* [PETROGRAPHY.
til-hem'ic (tĭl-hĕm'ĭk), *a.* See
tilhider. ✝ TILLHITHER.
til'ic (tĭl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
til'i-ce'tum (tĭl'ĭ-sē'tŭm), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. *tilia* lime tree; suggested by some L. word in -*cetum*; cf. L. *ilicetum*, fr. *ilex.*] A walk bordered by limes. *Obs.*
tilie, *n.* [AS. *tilia*, *tiliga.*] A cultivator of land. *Obs.*
tilie, tilier. ✝ TILL, *v.*, TILLER.
till, *v. t.* [ME. *tillen*. Cf. TILL a drawer.] To draw; entice; charm. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
till, *v. t.* [AS. *getillan.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To touch; reach; acquire; obtain. *Obs.*
2. To reach in handing; to give.
till, *v. i.* To draw; extend; reach; stretch. *Obs.* [*Eng.*
till, *n.* A vetch; a tare. *Dial.*
till, *a.* [AS. *til* good.] Good; gentle; tame. *Obs.*
till'a-bl. Tillable. *Ref. Sp.*
till'a-ble, *n.* Land in tillage. *Obs. or R.*
till alarm. A device for sounding an alarm when a money drawer is tampered with.
tillede, *pret.* of TELD. *Obs.*
til'let, *n.* [OF. *teillet*, *tillet.*] The linden. *Obs.*
til'let. ✝ TILLOT.
till-hew. *v. t.* = TO-HEW. *Obs.*
till'hith'er, *adv.* Hitherto. *Obs.*
til'lie-val'lie (tĭl'ĭ-văl'ĭ; tŭl'ĭ-vŭl'ĭ), **til'lie-wal'lie** (-wăl'ĭ; -wŭl'ĭ). Scot. vars. of TILLY-VALLY.
till'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TILL. Hence: *n.* **a** Labor; employment. *Obs.* **b** The fruit of labor; gain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
till'man (tĭl'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A husbandman. *Obs.*
til'lot (tĭl'ŏt), *n.* [Cf. F. *toilette.*] A cloth for wrapping fabrics. — *v. t.* To put or wrap in tillots.
til'low (-ō), *v. i.* Corrupt. of 2d TILLER.
till'y (tĭl'ĭ), *a.* Composed of, or of the nature of, till.
til'ly (tĭl'ĭ), **tilly seed.** Vars. of TILLEY, TILLEY SEED.
til'ly-fal'ly (tĭl'ĭ-făl'ĭ). Var. of TILLY-VALLY.
til'ly-val'ly (tĭl'ĭ-văl'ĭ), *interj.* or *adv.*, or *a.* Bosh; nonsense. *Obs.*
til'mus (tĭl'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τιλμός, fr. τίλλειν to pluck, pull.] *Med.* Floccillation.
tiln. ✝ TILL, *v.* [*Table I.*
til oil (tĭl; tēl), **teel oil.** See OIL,
Ti'lon (tī'lŏn). *Bib.*
til'pah (tĭl'pä), *n.* [Prob. fr. Mex. *tilma* mantle, blanket, contr. fr. *tilmatli.*] A party-colored rug or blanket often used between the saddle and the saddle blanket. *Southwestern U. S.*
tils'man, *n.* Tiller; plower. *Obs.*
til-stonay, *v. t.* = TO-STONAY. *Obs. Scot.* [*Local, U. S.*
tilt, *n.* The black-necked stilt.
tilt boat. *Naut.* A passenger boat covered with a tilt. *Obs.*
tilt'ish, *a.* Tilty. *Obs.* — **tilt'ish-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
tilt steel. Blister steel beaten out, originally with a tilt hammer, now with a steam hammer.
tilt'-up', *n.* **1.** The spotted sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*
2. *Fishing.* = TILT, *n.*, 7.
til'ture, *n.* [From TILL, *v.*; prob. after *culture.*] Tillage; cultivation. *Obs.*
tilt'y (tĭl'tĭ), *a.* Irritable. *Dial. Eng.*
tilt'yard', *n.* A yard or place for tilting.
tilward, *prep.* Towards; to. *Obs.*
tily, *a.* Consisting of tiles. *Obs.*
til'yer (tĭl'yẽr), *n.* The rose-colored starling. *India.*
tim. ✝ TIME. [thy.
Tim. *Abbr.* Timotheus; Timo-
Ti-mæ'us, *or* **Ti-me'us** (tī-mē'ŭs). *Bib.* [MAL. *Local, Eng.*
tim'al (tĭm'ôl). Var. of TIT-
ti-mar' (tē-mär'), *n.*; *It. pl.* TI-MAR'RI (-rē). [Turk. *tīmār*, fr. Per. *tīmār* sorrow, care, a

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A small buffalo (*Bos mindorensis*) of the Philippine island of Mindoro, intermediate in character between the Indian buffalo and the anoa. It is blackish brown, about three and a half feet high, and stocky, with short heavy horns.

tim′bal (tĭm′băl), *n.* [F. *timbale;* cf. Sp. *timbal* (prob. influenced by F. *timbre*), *atabal;* ultimately fr. Ar. *ṭabl, atabal;* prob. of Arabic origin. Cf. ATABAL, TIMBREL.] **1**. = KETTLEDRUM, 1.
2. *Zoöl.* The vibrating membrane in the shrilling organ of a cicada.

‖ **tim′bale′** (tăɴ′bȧl′), *n.* [F., prop., a kettledrum; — so named from the form of the mold used. Cf. TIMBAL.] *Cookery.* A seasoned preparation, as of chicken, lobster, cheese, or fish, cooked in a drum-shaped mold; also, a pastry case, usually small, filled with a cooked mixture.

tim′ber (tĭm′bẽr), *n.* Also **tim′mer**. [Prob. the same word as *timber* wood; cf. Icel. *timbr*, Sw. *timber*, LG. *timmer*, MHG. *zimber*, G. *zimmer*, F. *timbre*, LL. *timbrium.*] *Com.* A certain number of fur skins, as 40 skins of martens, ermines, sables, etc., or 120 of some other animals.

tim′ber, *n.* [F. *timbre.* See TIMBRE.] *Her.* The crest on a coat of arms; hence, a miter, coronet, or the like, placed over an achievement.

tim′ber, *n.* [AS. *timbor, timber*, wood, building; akin to OFries. *timber*, D. *timmer* a room, G. *zimmer*, OHG. *zimbar* timber, a dwelling, room, Icel. *timbr* timber, Sw. *timmer*, Dan. *tömmer*, Goth. *timrjan* to build, *timrja* a builder, L. *domus* a house, Gr. δόμος house, δέμειν to build, Skr. *dama* a house. Cf. DOME, DOMESTIC.] **1**. Wood. *Obs. or R.*, exc. specif.: **a** Wood suitable for use in buildings, carpentry, etc., whether in the tree or cut and seasoned. **b** Forest land covered by trees producing such wood. *Western U. S.* **c** = LUMBER, *n.*, 3. *Eng.* **d** A squared or dressed piece of wood, esp. one of comparatively large breadth and thickness, ready for use or already forming part of a structure; as, the *timbers* of a roof, floor *timbers*, etc. **A whole timber** is a squared log of wood, commonly 1 foot square in section; a **half timber** is either of the halves when this is made into two equal squared pieces. In the United States *timber*, in the lumber trade, is used specifically of a balk of wood 6 inches by 5 inches in section, a piece 6 inches by 6 inches being specif. called a **standard timber**. Cf. LUMBER, *n.*, 3.
2. Fig.: Material; as, he is good *timber* for the crew.
Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature; and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politics of. *Bacon.*
3. **a** *Shipbuilding.* A rib, or a curving frame, branching outward from the keel and bending upward in a vertical direction, usually composed of several pieces united. **b** *Mining.* One of the steel joists or beams which have in many mines replaced wooden timbers. **c** *Sporting.* A wooden gate, fence, stile, or the like. *Eng.* **d** The wooden part of an implement or weapon. *Obs.*
timber and a half hitch. See 2d KNOT, 1. — **t. and room**. *Shipbuilding.* = ROOM AND SPACE.

tim′ber, *v. t.;* -BERED (-bẽrd); -BER-ING. [Cf. AS. *timbrian* to build.] **1**. To build; shape; fashion; contrive. *Obs.*
2. To furnish with timber or timbers; to support, stay, shore up, underpier, etc., with timbers.
His bark is stoutly *timbered.* *Shak.*
3. To beat, as with a cudgel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tim′ber, *v. i.* **1**. To build or make a nest. *Obs.*
2. To use a cudgel, as in fighting. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tim′bered (-bẽrd), *a.* **1**. Furnished with, or made of, timber or timbers; — often in compounds.
2. Built; formed; made; contrived. *Obs.*
3. Massive, like timber. *Obs.* "*Timbered* bones." *Spenser.*
4. Covered with growing timber; wooded, as land.

tim′ber-head′ (tĭm′bẽr-hĕd′), *n.* *Naut.* **a** The top end of a timber, used above the gunwale, for belaying ropes, etc.; — called also *kevel head.* **b** A bollard bolted to the deck where the end of a timber would come. *Holms.*

tim′ber-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIMBER. Hence: *n.* Timbers, collectively; timberwork; timber.

tim′ber-land′ (-lănd′), *n.* Wooded or forested land, esp. when consisting of marketable timber.

timber line. The height on mountains at which the growth of trees stops. It varies with climate and latitude.

tim′ber-man (tĭm′bẽr-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. *Mining.* A man employed in placing timber supports.
2. = LUMBERER **a**.

timber wolf. The large gray wolf of western North America, in distinction from the coyote. See WOLF.

tim′ber-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Work made of timbers; a timber construction.

tim′bre (tĭm′bẽr; *F.* tăɴ′br′), *n.* [F., a bell to be struck with a hammer, sound, tone, stamp, crest, in OF., a timbrel. Cf. TIMBREL.] **1**. *Her.* = TIMBER, a crest.
2. *Music.* The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments; tone color; clang tint; as, the *timbre* of the voice; the *timbre* of a violin. See TONE, *n.*, 2 **a**.

tim′brel (tĭm′brĕl), *n.* [Dim. of ME. *timbre*, OF. *timbre;* prob. fr. L. *tympanum*, Gr. τύμπανον a kettledrum, but influenced perh. by Ar. *ṭabl* a drum; cf. Per. *tambal* a drum. See TYMPANUM; cf. TIMBRE, TIMBAL.] *Music.* A small hand drum or tambourine (which see). *Ex.* xv. 20.

tim′breled } (-brĕld), *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel.
tim′brelled } "*Timbreled* anthems dark." *Milton.*

time (tīm), *n.* [ME. *time*, AS. *tīma*, akin to *tīd* time, and to Icel. *tīmi*, Dan. *time* an hour, Sw. *timme.* See TIDE, *n.*] **1**. That in which events are distinguished with reference to before and after, beginning and end; relation with reference to concurrence or succession; the measurable aspect of duration; that within which change is determined. Metaphysically, *time* is distinguished: first, as *absolute, real,* or *mathematical;* second, as *subjective* or *empirical.* Both conceptions view it as a relation of change to continuity, although the element of continuity or duration is stronger in the former view, the element of change or sequence in the latter. As described by Newton, **absolute time** is conceived as flowing at a constant rate, unaffected by the speed or slowness of the motion of material things. The modern view of time is mainly a development of Kant's doctrine that it is an a priori mental form which experience necessarily assumes. According to the modern view, *time* is essentially *subjective*, and even the standards of time which we regard as the most fixed and stable, such as **astronomical time**, are held to be purely ideal constructions. Many thinkers, however, distinguish real time from *individual*, or *psychological, time.* Cf. SPACE, 1.
Of *time* as of space we cannot assert a real existence; it is not in things, but is our mode of perceiving them. *Karl Pearson.*
Space and *time* may be called the categories of sense. That is to say, they are the only principles according to which the world of sense perception, both of our own immediate feelings and of external objects, appear to us to be possible. *B. Bosanquet.*
Time and space, I have contended, belong neither to the subject alone apart from the object, nor to the object alone apart from the subject, but to experience as the duality of both. They are neither subjective forms psychologically or logically prior to experience, nor are they objective realities independent of experience. *James Ward.*
2. A particular period or part of duration, past, present, or future; a point or portion of duration; as, the *time* was, or has been, is, or will be; a long or short *time.*
God, who at sundry *times* and in divers manners spake in *time* past unto the fathers by the prophets. *Heb.* i. 1.
3. A particular period in history; the period at or in which some definite event or events occurred, or person lived; age; period; era; as, in the *time* of Cæsar; — often in *pl.;* as, ancient *times;* specif., *Geol.*, a division of geologic chronology; as, Paleozoic *time.*
4. Allotted, appointed, fixed, or customary period of time; specif.: **a** The duration of one's life; the hours and days which a person has at his disposal.
Believe me, your *time* is not your own; it belongs to God, to religion, to mankind. *Buckminster.*
b The present life; existence in this world as contrasted with immortal life; finite, as contrasted with infinite, duration. "Till *time* and sin together cease." *Keble.* **c** The period of gestation; also, the hour of parturition.
She was within one month of her *time.* *Clarendon.*
d Period of apprenticeship, etc.; as, to be out of one's *time.* *Colloq. or Slang.* **e** A term of imprisonment; as, he has served his *time.* *Colloq. or Slang.*
5. Amount of time required for, or consumed in, performing an action or going over a course, as in a railroad journey or race; as, the winner's *time* in the race was 1.20.
6. Available or vacant time (in sense 2); leisure; sufficient or convenient time; as, little *time* for reading; to ask for *time* to pay a debt. Also, proper time (in sense 2); season; a fitting time.
There is . . . a *time* to every purpose. *Eccl.* iii. 1.
The *time* of figs was not yet. *Mark* xi. 13.
7. A definite or precise point or moment of time; as, to consult a watch to learn the *time;* also, a fixed or inevitable point of time, esp. that for departure or death; as, I thought my *time* had come; specif., *New York Stock Exchange*, 2.15 P. M., before which hour securities must be delivered on contracts maturing on the current day.
8. A portion of time considered with respect to the effect upon one's self or upon the community of what has occurred or is occurring, or has been done or is being done, during it, or with respect to the state of affairs prevailing; — often in *pl.:* as, he has a hard *time; times* are dull.
9. All of future time; eternity. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
10. Reckoning of time or way of reckoning the lapse or progress of time; as, astronomical, civil, mean, sidereal, solar, or standard *time.*
11. A portion of time considered with reference to the repetition of an action or event; recurrent occasion; repetition: as, many a *time* has it occurred; another *time* we shall act differently; also, an instance of recurrence or repetition; — often in *pl.*, equivalent to a sign of multiplication, the number preceding it being the multiplier; as, to double cloth four *times;* four *times* four is sixteen.
12. *Pros.* A unit of duration, as a basis for meter; esp., the primary or least unit of quantity, the semeion, or mora.
13. *Music.* **a** The grouping of the successive rhythmic beats or pulses into equal measures; — also called *meter*, and *rhythm* (which see). The length of the rhythmic beats is represented by a note — as a half, quarter, eighth, etc. — taken as a time unit, an equal number being marked off to each measure by the principal "grammatical" accents, the position of which is represented by the bar before them. See TIME SIGNATURE. **Simple time** is that which groups the beats or time units simply by twos or threes, and is indicated by the numerator 2 or 3 in its signature, where **compound time**, which is made up of two or three (sometimes more) simple groups, has a multiple of 2 or 3. **Duple**, *or* **two-part**, **time** has two or four time units to the measure. The common signatures for simple duple time are $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{2}{8}$. Those for compound duple time — generally called **quadruple**, *or* **four-part**, **time** — are $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$. See ALLA BREVE, COMMON TIME. **Triple**, *or* **three-part**, **time** has three or nine units to the measure. The common signatures for simple triple time are thus $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$. Those for compound triple time — also called **nonuple**, *or* **nine-part**, **time** — are $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{16}$. **Mixed time** is that which compounds or doubly compounds groups of three units by twos, or of two units by threes. The former kind only, accented as in duple time, is given a distinctive signature. Thus **sextuple**, *or* **six-part**, **time** (first variety), designated $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, or $\frac{6}{16}$, is accented as in the *Illust.* Common forms of doubly compounded mixed time are $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{12}{8}$, $\frac{12}{16}$ time. Mixed time derived from triple rhythm, that is, having three or twice three groups of two units, as the second variety of sextuple time, is generally given the signature of its equivalent in triple time. **Quintuple**, *or* **five-part**, **time**, and other metrical irregularities, such as the common grouping of three beats against two, five against four, etc., are not usually indicated as distinct varieties of meter, the groups of three, five, etc., beats so used being called *triplets, quintuplets*, etc., and indicated as in the *Illust.*, *h.* **b** The duration of one or more notes or rests as regards their metrical value; as, to hold a note its full *time.* **c** = 2d TEMPO **a**. **d** The general movement of a piece or kind of music as regards its metrical structure, rhythm, and tempo. **e** See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

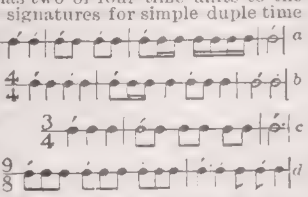

Time. *a* Simple Duple; *b* Compound Duple; *c* Simple Triple; *d* Compound Triple.

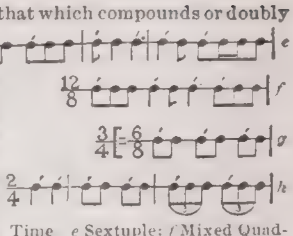

Time *e* Sextuple; *f* Mixed Quadruple; *g* Mixed Sextuple; *h* Triplets.

14. *Drama.* The unity of time. See UNITY.
15. *Fencing.* A division of a movement.
16. Time given to work; amount of time one has worked; as, to make up *time;* to get one's *time.* *Colloq.*
17. Weather. *Obs.*
at times, at intervals of duration; now and then; as, *at times* he reads, *at* other *times* he rides. — **by time**, betimes. *Obs.* — **from t. to time**, occasionally; once in a while. — **in t.** **a** In good or due season; sufficiently early; as, he arrived *in time.* **b** After a considerable space of duration, eventually; as, you will *in time* recover your health. — **out of t.**, *or* **out of due time**, not in proper time; unseasonably; too soon, or too late. — **the t. being**, the present time. — **the t. is up**, the allotted time is past. — **t. about** (*Scot. ȧ-bōōt′*), alternately; in turn; by turns. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **t. and a half**, one and a half times the actual time of work; — used to indicate that the work, as overtime or holiday work, is to be paid for at one and one half times the regular rate. — **t. enough**, in season; early or soon enough. — **t. immemorial**, *Eng. Law*, a time antedating (legal) history, and beyond "legal memory" so called; formerly an indefinite time, but in 1276 fixed by statute as the beginning of the reign of Richard I. (1189). Proof of unbroken possession or use of any right since that date made it unnecessary to establish the original grant. In England and the United States the *time immemorial* of the common law has been more or less modified by prescription acts. — **t. of day**, a salutation appropriate to the time of the day, as "good morning," "good evening," etc.; greeting. — **t. out of mind**. = TIME IMMEMORIAL. — **what t.**, at the time that. *Archaic.*

time (tīm), *v. t.;* TIMED (tīmd); TIM′ING (tīm′ĭng). **1**. To bring, begin, perform, or the like, at a particular chosen season or time; as, he *timed* his appearance rightly.
2. To regulate as to time; specif.: **a** To order, accompany, or agree with, in time of movement.
Who overlooked the oars, and *timed* the stroke. *Addison.*
b To adjust (a watch, etc.) by tentation so that it keeps correct time. **c** *Mach.* To dispose so that an action occurs at a desired instant, as ignition in a gas engine.
3. To ascertain or record the time, duration, or rate of; as, to *time* the speed of horses, or work done.
4. To measure, as in music or harmony.

time, *v. i.* **1**. To happen; befall. *Obs.*
2. To keep or beat time; to move in time. *Whittier.*
3. To waste time; to delay or defer. *Obs.*

time ball. A ball on a pole, arranged to drop suddenly to mark some point of mean time, as noon.

time′-hon′ored, *or* **-hon′oured** (-ŏn′ẽrd), *a.* Honored, or worthy of honor, because of age; as, a *time-honored* custom.

time′keep′er (-kēp′ẽr), *n.* One that keeps, marks, measures, regulates, or determines the time. Specif.: **a** A timepiece. **b** One who keeps a record of time spent by workmen at their work. **c** One who gives the time for the departure of conveyances. *Rare.* **d** One appointed to mark and declare the time of participants, or the elapsed time, in races, games, etc. **e** One who marks the time in musical performances.

time′less, *a.* **1**. Unseasonable; premature. *Archaic.*
Must I behold thy *timeless*, cruel death? *Shak.*
2. Having no beginning or end; interminable; unending. "*Timeless* night and chaos." *Young.*
3. Of or relating to no particular time or date.
— **time′less-ly**, *adv.* — **time′less-ness**, *n.*

time lock. A lock having clockwork attached, which, when wound up, prevents the bolt from being withdrawn, when locked, until a certain interval of time has elapsed.

time′ly (tīm′lĭ), *a.;* TIME′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); TIME′LI-EST. **1**. Being or occurring in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable; opportune. "The *timely* dew of sleep." *Milton.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Early. **b** Of or pert. to time; temporal; as, *timely* hours; *timely* goods. **c** Keeping time or measure.
Syn. — See OPPORTUNE.

time′ly, *adv.* [AS. *tīmlīce.*] Early; soon; also, in good season or time; opportunely.
Timely advised, the coming evil shun. *Prior.*

ti-men′o-guy′ (tī-mĕn′ō-gī′), *n.* *Naut.* A rope carried taut from a projecting obstacle so that running rigging that might be otherwise chafed or fouled may slide over it.

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military pension.] 1. The fief held by a spahi. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. = TIMARIOT, 1. *Obs.*
ti-mar′i-ot, *n.* [LL. *timariota.*] *Obs.* 1. One holding a timar.
2. One of the mounted military contingent of a timar.
tim′ber, *v. t.* To surmount and adorn in the manner of a timber, or crest; to decorate. *Obs.*
timber bar. *Railroads.* A kind of crowbar the working end of which has a square section and ends in a right pyramid.
timber forest. A forest grown from seed and not from sprouts.
tim′ber-frame′, *n.* *Sawmills.* A gang of saws set in a sash. *Eng.* Cf. *gang saw*, under GANG, *n.*, 4.
timber grapple. = LUG HOOK.
timber grouse. Any grouse that inhabits woods, as the ruffed grouse, as disting. from a prairie chicken. *Western U. S.*
timber hitch. *Naut.* A hitch used for temporarily securing a rope to a spar. See 2d KNOT, 1.
tim′ber-less, *a.* See -LESS.
tim′ber-ling, *n.* [*timber* + 1st *-ling.*] A small tree. *Eng.*
timber mare. A kind of wooden horse on which soldiers were forced to ride for punishment.
tim′bern (tĭm′bẽrn), *a.* Wooden. *Dial. Eng.*
timber rattlesnake. The banded rattlesnake.
tim′ber-some (-sŭm). Dial. Eng. var. of TIMORSOME.
timber topper. One who hurdles; a hurdle racer. *Cant.*
timber topping. Act or sport of hurdling; hurdle racing. *Cant.*
tim′ber-tuned′, *a.* Having an unmusical ear or voice. *Scot.*
tim′ber-wait′, *n.* A player on timbrels. *Obs.*
timber wheels. = LOGGING WHEELS.
timber yard. A lumber yard.
tim′bre. ✝ TIMBER.
tim′bre, *n.* [See TIMBREL, TIMBRE quality of tone.] A tambourine; timbrel; tabor. — *v. i.* To play the timbre. *Both Obs.*
tim′bred (tĭm′bẽrd), *a.* *Her.* Surmounted by a timbre or timbres; — said of an escutcheon.
tim-brol′o-gy (tĭm-brŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [F. *timbre* stamp + *-logy.*] The study of postage stamps. *R.* — **tim-brol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* *R.*
tim-broph′i-lism (tĭm-brŏf′ĭ-lĭz′m), **tim-broph′i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.* [F. *timbre* stamp + Gr. φίλος loving.] Philately. *Rare.*
tim′bu-rine′. ✝ TAMBOURINE.
time. ✝ THEME, THYME.
time azimuth. *Navig.* An observation of the compass azimuth of a heavenly body, the time being noted, as a step in computing the compass error.
time bargain. *Com.* A contract the time for the execution of which is expressly fixed; specif., a contract for something to be delivered at a future day specified or for an option to be good during a time specified.
time′-barred′ (-bärd′), *a.* Barred by lapse of time under a statute of limitations.
time bill, draft, note, etc. A bill, draft, note, etc., payable on a specified future day or a certain length of time after sight, or presentation for acceptance.
time card. 1. A card on which is a time-table.
2. A card on which is kept a record of the time one has worked.
time clock. A clock with a device to record the times of arrival and departure of employees.
time detector. A telltale clock. See TELLTALE, 6.
time draft *or* **draught**. See TIME BILL.
time′-ex-pired′ (-ĕks-pīrd′), *a.* *Mil.* Having completed the term of enlistment, but being still enrolled in the reserves; — said of noncommissioned officers and men of the British army.
time′ful, *a.* Timely. — **time′ful-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or R.*
time fuse *or* **fuze**. See FUSE, *n.*, 1.
time globe. A globe that makes a revolution by clockwork every twenty-four hours, arranged to indicate local or standard time at all points on the globe.
time gun. *Mil.* A gun fired to mark a fixed hour or the time appointed for some purpose.
time′ist. Var. of TIMIST.
Ti-me′li-a (tī-mē′lĭ-ȧ). **Tim′e-li′i-dæ** (tĭm′ē-lī′ĭ-dē), **ti-mel′i-ine** (tī-mĕl′ĭ-īn; -ĭn: 183). *Zoöl.* Vars. of TIMALIA, TIMALIIDÆ, and TIMALIINE.
time′li-ness (tīm′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
time′ling, *n.* A timeserver. *Obs.*
timen. ✝ TEEM.
time note. See TIME BILL.
‖ **ti′me-o Da′na-os et do′na fe-ren′tes** (tĭm′ē-ō dăn′ā-ŏs ĕt dō′nȧ fē-rĕn′tēz). [L.] I fear the Greeks even bringing gifts; foes are to be mistrusted even when they make friendly advances. *Vergil (Æneid, II. 49).*
time′ous (tīm′ŭs), *adv.* Betimes. *Scot.*

time′ous (tīm′ŭs), *a.* Timely; seasonable. — **time′ous-ly**, *adv.* Both *Obs.* or *R. exc. Scot.*

time′piece′ (tīm′pēs′), *n.* A clock, watch, or other device, to measure or show progress of time; a chronometer.

Among watch and clock makers any timekeeper above the size of a watch, which does not strike at the hours, is called a *timepiece.* *Britten.*

time′pleas′er (-plēz′ẽr), *n.* One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they may be; a timeserver.

time policy. *Insurance.* A policy limited to become void at a specified time; — often contrasted with *voyage policy.*

tim′er (tīm′ẽr), *n.* One that times; a timekeeper; as: **a** A stop watch for timing races, etc. **b** *Internal-Combustion Engines.* In electric ignition, an adjustable device for automatically timing the spark. Cf. TIMING VALVE.

time′sav′ing (tīm′sāv′ĭng), *a.* Saving time; as, a *timesaving* expedient. — **time′sav′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

time′serv′er (-sûr′vẽr), *n.* One who practices timeserving.

time′serv′ing, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or the humors of those in power, implying a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity. — **time′serv′ing**, *n.*

Syn. — Temporizing.

time signature. *Music.* A sign at the beginning of a composition or movement, placed after the key signature, to indicate its time or meter. Also called *rhythmical signature.* It is in the form of a fraction, of which the denominator indicates the kind of note taken as time unit for the beat, and the numerator, the number of these to the measure. See also MENSURABLE MUSIC, and TIME, *n.*, 14 a.

time′-ta′ble, *n.* **1.** A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, several things are to take place; a schedule of times; as, a *time-table* of trains, tides, etc.
2. *Railroads.* A plane surface divided with lines, in one direction representing hours and minutes, in the other direction miles, and having diagonals (usually movable strings) representing the speed and position of various trains.
3. *Music.* A table showing the time value or relative duration of the several notes.

time′-work′ (tīm′wûrk′), *n.* Work paid for at so much by the hour or the day; — distinguished from *piecework.*

tim′id (tĭm′ĭd), *a.* [L. *timidus*, fr. *timere* to fear: cf. F. *timide.*] Wanting courage to meet danger; easily frightened; timorous; not bold; fearful; shy.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

Syn. — Fearful, timorous, cowardly, pusillanimous, fainthearted, shrinking, retiring. See AFRAID.

— **tim′id-ly**, *adv.* — **tim′id-ness**, *n.*

ti-mid′i-ty (tĭ-mĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *timiditas*: cf. F. *timidité.*] Quality or state of being timid; timorousness; timidness.

tim′ing (tīm′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIME, *v.* Hence: *n.*
1. An event; incident; happening. *Obs.*
2. *Sports.* **a** *Boxing.* A blow delivered simultaneously with the opponent's attack. **b** *Fencing.* A time thrust.

timing screw, *Horol.*, any of the screws in the rim of a watch compensation balance, used in timing the watch. — **t. valve**, *Mach.*, in gas engines with tube ignition, an adjustable valve which automatically opens to permit a portion of the compressed explosive mixture to enter the ignition tube and so cause ignition, at any desired point of the stroke. Cf. TIMER **b**.

tim′ist (tīm′ĭst), *n.* **1.** A timeserver. *Obs.* *Overbury.*
2. *Music.* A performer as regards his ability to keep time.

ti-moc′ra-cy (tī-mŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. τιμοκρατία; τιμή honor, worth (fr. τιειν to honor) + κρατεῖν to govern.] *Polit. Sci.* **a** As defined by Plato (*Rep.* 545 B), a state in which love of honor or glory is the ruling principle. He considered Sparta the type of such a state. **b** A state in which political and civil honors are distributed according to a rating of property. — **ti′mo-crat′ic** (tī′mō-krăt′ĭk), *a.*

tim′or-ous (tĭm′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *timorosus*, fr. L. *timor* fear; akin to *timere* to fear. See TIMID.] **1.** Fearful of danger; timid; lacking in courage; shrinking.
2. Indicating, or caused by, timidity; as, *timorous* doubts.
3. Causing fear; terrible. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — See AFRAID.

— **tim′or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tim′or-ous-ness**, *n.*

tim′o-thy (tĭm′ō-thĭ), *n.* [After *Timothy* Hanson, who carried the seed from New England to Maryland about 1720.] A European grass (*Phleum pratense*) with long cylindrical spikes, grown in the northern United States and in Europe for hay; herd's-grass.

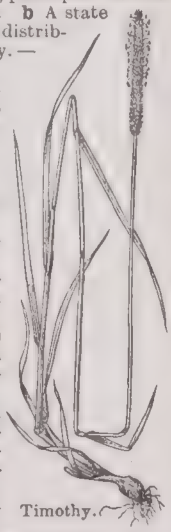

Timothy.

Tim′o-thy (tĭm′ō-thĭ), *n.* [F. *Timothée*, L. *Timotheus*, Gr. Τιμόθεος; cf. τιμή honor; θεός God.] **1.** Lit., fearing God; — masc. prop. name. L. *Timotheus* (tĭ-mō′thē-ŭs); F. *Timothée* (tē′mō′tā′); It. *Timoteo* (tē-mô′tā-ō); Sp. *Timoteo* (tē′mō-tā′ō); Pg. *Timotheo* (tē′mō-tā′ōō); G. *Timotheus* (tē-mō′tā-ōōs). — Dim. *Tim* (*Tim′kin*, Obs.).
2. *Bib.* **a** A convert, and later a colleague, of St. Paul. **b** Either of the two Epistles to Timothy. See NEW TESTAMENT.

tim′pa-no (tēm′pȧ-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It. See TYMPANUM.] A kettledrum; esp., *pl.*, orchestral kettledrums.

tin (tĭn), *n.* [AS. *tin*; akin to D. *tin*, G. *zinn*, OHG. *zin*, Icel. & Dan. *tin*, Sw. *tenn*; of unknown origin.] **1.** A chemical element obtained (by smelting cassiterite) as a soft, lustrous white, crystalline metal, malleable at ordinary temperatures, but brittle when heated. Sp. gr., 7.28. Weight of a cu. ft., about 455 lbs. Symbol, *Sn*; at. wt., 118.7. Tin sometimes occurs native. In combination it is found in several minerals, but its only ore is cassiterite, mined chiefly in Cornwall, Bolivia, and the East Indies. Tin has a low melting point (232° C. or 449° F.) and is purified from iron by liquation. Below 18° C. (64° F.) the stable form is gray and pulverulent, with sp. gr. 5.85, and ordinary tin at low temperatures sometimes changes into this. Tin is not oxidized by moist air. It is used chiefly as a coating to protect iron and copper (see TIN PLATE), as tin foil, and in solder, bronze, and other alloys. It is bivalent (stannous) and quadrivalent (stannic), and in each state forms acid and basic compounds.
2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin; tin plate. See the phrases under STANNIC and STANNOUS.
3. Money. *Slang.* *Beaconsfield.*
4. A box, can, pan, or other vessel of tin plate; specif., *Chiefly Brit.*, a can or the like for preserving foodstuffs; as, a *tin* of biscuits; a *tin* of condensed milk.
5. *Dyeing.* A steam-heated iron cylinder for drying yarn, cloth, etc., after dyeing.

tin (tĭn), *v. t.*; TINNED (tĭnd); TIN′NING. **1.** To cover or coat with tin or tin plate, or to overlay with tin foil.
2. To put up or pack in tins; to can. *Chiefly Brit.*
3. To cover (a soldering bit, the back of an electrotype shell, etc.) with solder or a tin composition.

Ti-nam′i-dæ (tĭ-năm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TINAMOU.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the tinamous. **Tin′a-mus** is the type genus. The family is coextensive with an order, **Ti-nam′i-for′mes** (tĭ-năm′ĭ-fôr′mēz), which is also called *Dromæognathæ* and *Crypturi.*

tin′a-mou (tĭn′ȧ-mōō), *n.* [F., fr. Tupi *inambu*′ or Guarani *ynambu.*] Any of numerous birds constituting the family Tinamidæ and order Tinamiformes, syn. *Crypturi*, resembling gallinaceous birds in habits, but showing some relation to the ratite birds, esp. in the structure of the palate, though the sternum is deeply keeled. The tail is rudimentary, the pygostyle being wanting, and the eggs have a peculiar enamel-like surface. In many localities they are called *partridges* and are much hunted, their flesh being very delicate. *Tinamus*, *Crypturus*, and *Rhynchotus* are important genera. They are chiefly South American, some ranging into Mexico.

Tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*).

tin′cal (tĭŋ′kal; -kôl), *n.* [Malay *tingkal*; cf. Hind. *tankār*, Ar. & Per. *tinkār* (whence E. *altincar*); all ultimately fr. Skr. *ṭaṅkaṇa.*] Crude native borax, formerly imported from Tibet, and once the chief source of boric compounds. Cf. BORAX.

tin′clad′ (tĭn′klăd′), *n.* *Nav.* A gunboat protected with light armor against small-arm fire; — first used facetiously of the lighter ironclads, converted from river steamers, used on the western rivers by the Federals in the American Civil War. *Colloq.* — *a.* Very lightly armored. *Rare. Colloq.*

tinct (tĭŋkt), *a.* [L. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere* to tinge. See TINGE.] Tinged; tinctured; flavored. *Archaic.* *Keats.*

tinct, *v. t.*; TINCT′ED; TINCT′ING. [See TINGE.] To color or tinge; to tint; imbue. *Archaic.* *Bacon.*

tinct, *n.* [See TINT.] **1.** Color; tinge; tincture; tint. *Archaic.* "Blue of heaven's own *tinct.*" *Shak.*
2. A tincture or essence; specif., *Alchemy*, the elixir for transmuting metals into gold. *Obs.*

tinc′tion (tĭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to stain.] Act or process of staining or dyeing; also, coloring matter.

tinc-to′ri-al (tĭŋk-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *tinctorius*, fr. *tinctor* a dyer, *tingere*, *tinctum*, to dye: cf. F. *tinctorial.* See TINGE.] Of or relating to color or colors or dyeing; imparting a color; as, *tinctorial* matter.

tinc′ture (tĭŋk′tŭr), *n.* [L. *tinctura* a dyeing, fr. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to tinge, dye: cf. former E. *tainture*, *teinture*, F. *teinture*, fr. L. *tinctura.* See TINGE.] **1.** Imbuing or impregnating color; a tinge or shade of color; a tint.
2. *Her.* Any of the metals, colors, or furs used in armory. The two metals are: gold (called *or*), represented in engraving by a white surface covered with small dots; and silver (*argent*), represented by a plain white surface. The chief colors are represented as follows: red (called *gules*), by a shading of vertical lines; blue (*azure*), by horizontal lines; black (*sable*), by horizontal and vertical lines crossing; green (*vert*), by diagonal lines from dexter chief corner; purple (*purpure*), by diagonal lines from sinister chief corner. The furs are *ermine*, *ermines*, *erminites*, *erminois*, *pean*, *vair*, *countervair*, *potent*, *counterpotent*, etc.
3. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent; an extract of a part of the substance of a body communicated to the solvent.
4. *Pharm.* A solution (commonly colored) of medicinal substance in alcohol, usually diluted; spirit containing medicinal substances in solution. According to the United States Pharmacopœia, the term *tincture* (also called *alcoholic tincture*, and *spirituous tincture*) is reserved for the alcoholic solutions of nonvolatile substances, alcoholic solutions of volatile substances being *spirits.*
5. A slight quality added to anything; a superadded tone, characteristic, or tendency; a tinge; a coloring; a slight taste or flavor; a smack; as, a *tincture* of French manners.

tincture of iron or **steel**, *Med.*, an alcoholic solution of ferric chloride.

tinc′ture (tĭŋk′tŭr), *v. t.*; TINC′TURED (-tŭrd); TINC′TURING (-tŭr-ĭng). **1.** To communicate a slight foreign color to; to tinge; to impregnate or imbue with color or a shade; to tint.
2. To impart a slightly foreign or peculiar flavor or character to; to imbue with; to tinge.

The stain of . . . sin may . . . *tincture* all our soul. *Barrow.*

tin′dal (tĭn′dȧl), *n.* [Telugu *tandelu*, or Marathi *tāṇḍel*, head of a gang of laborers.] A petty or noncommissioned officer of lascar sailors or soldiers; also, the head of a gang of lascar or East Indian workmen.

tin′der (-dẽr), *n.* [ME. *tinder*, AS. *tynder*, *tyndre*; akin to D. *tonder* tinder, G. *zunder*, OHG. *zuntara*, *zundra*, Icel. *tundr*, Sw. *tunder*, Dan. *tönder*, also AS. *tendan* (in comp.) to kindle, G. *zünden*, OHG. *zunten*, Sw. *tända*, Dan. *tænde*, Goth. *tandjan* to kindle, *tundnan* to be kindled, to burn. Cf. TEND to kindle.] Something very inflammable; esp., such a material used for kindling fire from a spark, as, formerly, scorched linen, which was ignited in a tinder box.

tinder box. **1.** A metal box in which tinder is kept, usually furnished with a flint and steel for producing a spark.
2. Something highly combustible and suggesting a tinder box (sense 1) in shape, as an old wooden building. *Colloq.*

tinder fungus. **a** A very destructive polyporaceous fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius*) which attacks the beech, elm, and various fruit trees. It is used in making tinder and a pliant feltlike material. **b** See HARD TINDER FUNGUS.

tine (tīn), *n.* [ME. *tind*, AS. *tind*; akin to MHG. *zint*, Icel. *tindr*, Sw. *tinne*, and perh. to G. *zinne* a pinnacle, OHG. *zinna.*] **1.** A slender pointed projecting part, usually one of a set of two or more; a tooth or spike, as of a fork or a harrow; a prong, as of an antler.
2. The fang of a tooth. *Dial. Eng.*
3. Act or process of harrowing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tin′e-a (tĭn′ē-ȧ), *n.* [L., worm, moth.] **1.** *Med.* Any of various skin diseases, esp. ringworm. See RINGWORM, 1; SYCOSIS.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* See TINEIDÆ.

‖ **ti′ne-a fa-vo′sa** (tĭn′ē-ȧ fȧ-vō′sȧ) [L.], *Med. & Veter.*, favus. — ‖ **t. ton-su′rans** (tŏn-sū′rănz) [NL. *tonsurans.* Cf. TONSURE], *Veter.*, a disease of the skin, caused by the parasitic fungus *Trichophyton tonsurans*, and characterized by circular scurfy patches with irritation and loss of hair.

tin′e-an (tĭn′ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the superfamily Tineina. — *n.* A moth of that family.

tined (tīnd), *a.* Furnished with tines; pronged.

Ti-ne′i-dæ (tĭ-nē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TINEA.] *Zoöl.* The typical family of tinean moths; — in older or more conservative classifications the only family, hence coextensive with the modern group Tineina. *Tinea*, containing the common clothes moths, is the type genus. — **tin′e-id** (tĭn′ē-ĭd), *a. & n.*

Tin′e-i′na (tĭn′ē-ī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of small moths comprising the majority of the Microlepidoptera, or minute moths, of the world, as the clothes moths, carpet moths, leaf miners, etc. They have narrow simply veined wings broadly fringed with hairs.

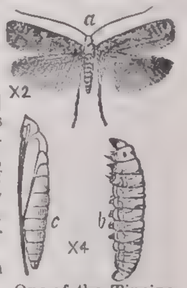

One of the Tineina (*Ornix geminatella*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva; *c* Pupa.

tin foil. Tin in thin sheet form, used for wrapping small articles.

tin′-foil′, *v. t.* To cover or coat with tin foil.

ting (tĭng), *n.* [An imitative word. Cf. TINK.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

ting, *v. t. & i.* To sound or ring sharply, as a bell; to tinkle. *Holland.*

tinge (tĭnj), *v. t.*; TINGED (tĭnjd); TINGE′ING or TING′ING (tĭn′jĭng). [L. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to dye, stain, wet; akin to Gr. τέγγειν, and prob. to G. *tunken* to dip, OHG. *dunkōn.* Cf. DISTAIN, DUNKER, STAIN, TAINT a stain, to stain, TINCTURE, TINT.] To imbue slightly with a color; to impart a tinge to; to stain slightly; to tint; hence, to imbue or impregnate with something different or foreign; to modify the taste or flavor of; to impart a taste or flavor to; as,

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ti′me-rau′ (tē′mē-rou′). Var. of TIMARAU. [See TELLTALE, *n.*, 6.]
time recorder. A telltale clock.
tim′er-some. Obs. or dial. Eng. for TIMORSOME. [*Dial. Eng.*]
times (tīmz), *adv.* Many times.
time′serv′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
time sight. *Navig.* An observation by sextant of the altitude of a heavenly body. From this and the time of the observation the longitude is determinable.
time signals. Signals sent by telegraph to regulate timepieces.
time spirit. The Zeitgeist.
time switch. *Elec.* A switch which automatically operates at a set time.
time′tak′er (-tāk′ẽr), *n.* = TIMEKEEPER, 2 d. — **time′tak′ing**, *n.*
time triangle. *Astron.* The celestial spherical triangle whose vertices are the pole, the zenith, and a heavenly body, as a star.
Ti-me′us. Var. of TIMÆUS.
time value. *Music.* The relative duration of a note.
time′worn′, *a.* Worn or impaired by time.
Ti′mi (tē′mē). Var. of TEMNE.
Tim′i-as (tĭm′ĭ-ăs), *n.* Prince Arthur's squire in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," representing chivalrous honor and, in the allegory, Sir Walter Raleigh.
tim′id-ous, *a.* Timid. *Obs.*
tim′ish (tīm′ĭsh), *a.* Fashionable; modish. *Obs.* [OTHY.]
Tim′kin, *n.* Obs. dim. of TIMOTHY.
timlich. † TIMELY.
tim′mer (tĭm′ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TIMBER.
Tim′na (tĭm′nȧ), **Tim′nah** (-nȧ), **Tim′nath** (-năth), **Tim′na-thah** (tĭm′nȧ-thä), **Tim′nath-he′res** (-hē′rēz; -rēz), **Tim′nath-se′rah** (-sē′rȧ), **Tim′nite** (tĭm′nīt). *Bib.*
ti′mon (tī′mŏn), *n.* [OF. & F. See TEMON.] Helm; rudder. *Obs.*
Ti′mon (tī′mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τίμων.] An Athenian of the time of the Peloponnesian War, an "enemy to mankind," described by Plutarch and Lucian, and the cynical hero of Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens."
ti′mon-eer′, *n.* [F. *timonier.*] Helmsman. *Obs.* [misanthrope.]
Ti′mon-ist, *n.* [See TIMON.] A
Ti′mon-ize, *v. i.* To play the misanthrope; to be a Timonist.
ti′mor, *n.* [L.] Dread. *Obs.*
tim′or-ate (tĭm′ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *timoratus* God-fearing.] Timorous. *Obs.* [orousness. *Obs.*]
tim′or-os′i-ty (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tim-
‖ **ti′mo-ro′so** (tē′mō-rō′sō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Timorous; hesitating; — used adverbially.
tim′or-some (tĭm′ẽr-sŭm), *a.* Timorous; also, causing fear. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ti mo′te (tē-mō′tā), *n.* An Indian of a small group of farming tribes of western Venezuela thought to constitute a distinct linguistic stock. — **Ti-mo′te-an** (tē-mō′tē-ăn; tĭm′ō-tē′ăn), *a.*
Ti-mo′the-an (tĭ-mō′thē-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Timotheus, a Monophysite of the 5th century, called Ælurus, or "the cat," from his nocturnal visits to monks simulating an angel sent to command them to vote for him as patriarch.
Ti-mo′the-us (-ŭs). *Bib.*
timothy grass. Timothy.
tim′ous (tīm′ŭs), **tim′ous-ly**, etc. Obs. or Scot. vars. of TIMEOUS, TIMEOUSLY, etc.
tim′pan. † TYMPAN.
timse (*dial.* tĕmz). Var. of TEMSE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ti-mu′cua (tē-mōō′kwä), *n. pl.* The Timuquanan Indians.
Ti′mu-qua′nan (tē′mōō-kwä′năn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying Florida before they were exterminated by the Seminoles.
tim′-whis′key (tĭm′hwĭs′kĭ), *n.* Kind of carriage. See WHISKEY.
tin. † THINE; TINE, to lose.
tin (tĭn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TINE, to shut, TIND, to kindle.
tinage, *n.* A tinaja. *Obs.*
‖ **ti-na′ja** (tē-nä′hä; 189), *n.* [Sp.] A large porous water jar for cooling water by evaporation; hence, *Southwestern U. S.*, a water pocket or pothole.
tin′a-mine (tĭn′ȧ-mĭn; -mīn; 183), *a.* Of or pert. to the tinamous.
ti′nam-pi′pi (tē′näm-pē′pē), *n.* A fine variety of cloth made from hemp fiber. *Phil. I.*
ti′na proc′ess (tē′nȧ). [Sp. *tina* tub.] A process for amalgamation of silver ores in tubs.
tin′chel (tĭn′chĕl), *n.* Also *tinchill.* [Gael. *timchioll* a circuit, compass.] *Obs. Scot.* **a** A ring formed by hunters to inclose deer. **b** A snare; a trap.
tin cry. The peculiar creaking noise made when a bar of tin is bent, due to the grating of the crystal granules on each other.
tin crystals. *Dyeing.* See STANNOUS CHLORIDE.
tinc′tile, *a.* [L. *tinctilis* in which something is dipped.] Tinctorial. *Obs.*
tind. Tinned. *Ref. Sp.*
tind (tĭnd), *n.* [AS.] A prong; tooth; fork; branch. Cf. TINE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tind, *v. t.* [AS. *tyndan*, akin to *tendan* (in comp.). See TINDER.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tin′da-lo (tĭn′dȧ-lō; tēn′-), *n.* [Tag.] A fabaceous tree (*Intsia rhomboidea*) of the Philippine Islands, having hard valuable wood like ipil. Also, the wood.
tin′der-y (tĭn′dẽr-ĭ), *a.* Like tinder; highly inflammable.
tine. † TEEN, THINE, TINY.
tine, *n.* [ME. *tine* a bit, as a., tiny. Cf. TINY.] A brief time. *Obs.*
tine (tīn), *n.* A forfeit; a fine. *Dial. Eng.*
tine, *v. t.* [AS. *tȳnan*, fr. *tūn* an inclosure. See TOWN.] To shut; close; repair. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tine, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *tȳna* to lose.] To lose or be lost; to destroy; perish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tine (tīn), *v. t.* = TIND, to kindle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tine. tine′-grass′, **tine′-tare′**, **tine′weed′**, *n.* Any of various plants, as vetches, having twining or clasping tendrils. *Dial. Eng.*
tin′e-ine (tĭn′ē-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.* *Zoöl.* Tinean.
tine′man (tīn′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. [Cf. TINE to shut or inclose.] *O. Eng. Forest Law.* An officer of the forest in charge of vert and venison by night.
Tin′e-oi′de-a (tĭn′ē-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TINEA; -OID.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TINEINA.
tin′er, *n.* A loser. *Obs. & R.*
tin′et (tĭn′ĕt). † TINNET.
tine′-tare′, *n.*, **tine′-weed′**, *n.* See TINE, a vetch.
Tine′wald. Var. of TYNWALD.
tin′-foil′ pa′per. Paper with tin in a fine state of division (produced by chemical precipitation) pasted on its surface.
tin frame. *Mining.* A kind of buddle used in washing tin ore.
ting (tĭng), *n.* = TANG, prong, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
ting, *n.* = 1st THING. *Shet. & Ork. I.*
ting′-a-ling′ (tĭng′ȧ-lĭng′), *n.*

to *tinge* a decoction with a bitter taste ; to affect in some degree with the qualities of another substance ; as, to *tinge* a blue color with red. Also fig.

His [Sir Roger's] virtues, as well as imperfections, are *tinged* by a certain extravagance. *Addison.*

Syn. — Color, dye, stain.

tinge (tĭnj), *v. i.* To become tinged. *Stevenson.*

tinge, *n.* A degree, usually slight, of some color, and hence of some taste, or of something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it ; tincture ; color ; hue ; shade; flavor; touch; as, a *tinge* of envy.

His notions, too, respecting the government of the state, took a *tinge* from his notions respecting the government of the church. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See COLOR.

X 6

One of the Tingitidæ (*Corythuca arcuata*).

Tin-git'i-dæ (tĭn-jĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of heteropterous bugs containing the lace bugs. **Tin'gis** (tĭn'jĭs) is the type genus. — **tin-git'id** (tĭn-jĭt'ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

tin'gle (tĭŋ'g'l), *v. i.* ; TIN'GLED (-g'ld) ; TIN'GLING (-glĭng). [Freq. of *ting.* Cf. TINKLE.] **1.** To tinkle ; jingle.

2. To feel a kind of thrilling, stinging, or prickling sensation, as from cold, a sharp slap, a shrill sound, nervous excitement, or the like.

The ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle.* 1 *Sam.* iii. 11.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To cause a thrilling, stinging, or prickling sensation.

The trumpets *tingle* in his ears. *Scott.*

tin'gle, *n.* **1.** A tinkling sound. *Rare.*

2. A tingling or sharp thrilling, stinging, or prickling sensation ; also, a state of nervous thrilling or prickling.

tin'gua-ite (tĭŋ'gwȧ-it), *n.* [From the *Tingua* Mountains in Brazil, where it occurs.] *Petrog.* An igneous rock consisting of a dense green aggregate of alkalic feldspar, nephelite, and ægirite, sometimes with phenocrysts of feldspar, and generally occurring in narrow dikes and sheets.

tin'horn' (tĭn'hôrn' ; 87), *a.* Having little money or financial strength, though often pretending to such ; cheap and flashy. — *n.* A tinhorn person. *Both Slang.*

tink (tĭŋk), *v. i.* [ME. *tinken* ; of imitative origin. Cf. TING a tinkling, TINKER.] To make or emit a sharp, clinking, metallic sound ; to tinkle.

tink, *n.* A sharp clinking sound ; a tinkle.

tink'er (-ẽr), *n.* [From TINK, because the tinker's way of proclaiming his trade is to beat a kettle, or because in his work he makes a *tinkling* noise. *Johnson.*] **1.** A mender of kettles, pans, etc., esp. an itinerant one. *Piers Plowman.*

2. An unskillful mender or maker ; a botcher ; a bungler ; also, a jack-of-all-trades.

3. Act of tinkering ; specif. : **a** The performance of a tinker's work. **b** An effort or attempt, esp. a clumsy or unskillful one, to mend or improve.

Spend their time and money in having a *tinker* at it. *T. Hughes.*

4. Any of various fishes ; as : **a** A mackerel about eight or nine inches long and probably two years old. **b** The chub mackerel. **c** A silversides. **d** A skate. *Dial. Eng.*

5. *Mil.* A small mortar on the end of a staff. *Obs.*

6. a The razor-billed auk. *Local, Canada & Eng.* **b** The common guillemot. *Local, Eng.*

tink'er, *v. t.* ; TINK'ERED (-ẽrd) ; TINK'ER-ING. **1.** To mend or solder, as metal wares ; hence, more generally, to mend.

2. To mend or repair clumsily, unskillfully, or temporarily ; to patch ; — often with *up* ; as, to *tinker* up a fence.

tink'er, *v. i.* **1.** To act as a tinker ; to do small odd mechanical jobs.

2. To work at anything, esp. in the way of mending or repairing, in a clumsy, bungling, often meddlesome, way.

tink'er-ly, *a.* Pertaining to or like a tinker ; bungling ; botched. "This *tinkerly* verse." *W. Webbe.*

tink'er's dam (tĭŋk'ẽrz). Supposedly, a wall of mud, clay, dough, or the like, to retain melted solder against a joint to be soldered. Hence, something absolutely worthless (as is the above after use) ; as, not worth a *tinker's dam.* Also **tinker's damn.**

tin'kle (tĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.* ; TIN'KLED (-k'ld) ; TIN'KLING (-klĭng). [Freq. of *tink.* See TINK, TINGLE.] **1.** To make, or emit, a series of small, quick, sharp, metallic sounds ; to clink.

As sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 1.

2. To tingle, as the ears. *Obs. or R.* *Dryden.*

tin'kle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to clink, or make small, sharp, quick, metallic sounds ; to jingle.

2. To affect or effect by tinkling ; specif., to call, draw, etc., by tinkling.

3. To make resound. *Obs.*

tin'kle, *n.* A small, sharp, quick sound, like that made by striking metal, or a succession of such sounds. *Cowper.*

tin'kler (tĭŋ'klẽr), *n.* A tinker, esp. a traveling one; hence, a vagabond, as a gypsy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* *Scott.*

tin'kling (tĭŋ'klĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TINKLE. Hence : *n.* **1.** A tinkle, or succession of tinkles. "Drowsy *tinklings* lull the distant folds." *Gray.*

2. A grackle (*Quiscalus crassirostris*), native of Jamaica ; — so called from its note. It often associates with domestic cattle, and rids them of insects.

tin liquor. *Dyeing.* A solution of stannous chloride, used as a mordant.

tin'man (tĭn'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A maker of, or worker in or on, tin plate ; a maker or manufacturer of tin or tin-plate vessels ; also, a dealer in tinware.

tinned (tĭnd), *a.* **1.** Covered, coated, or plated, with tin.

2. Preserved in tins, or cans ; canned. *Chiefly Brit.*

tin'ner (tĭn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works in a tin mine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A tinman ; tinsmith.

3. One who tins, or cans, foodstuffs. *Chiefly Brit.*

tin'ning (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TIN. Hence : *n.* **1.** The making or repairing of tinware.

2. A covering or lining of tin or tin foil.

3. Tinware. *Obs.*

tin-ni'tus (tĭ-nī'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *tinnire* to jingle.] *Med.* A ringing, whistling, or other sensation of noise which is purely subjective ; — called also **tin-ni'tus au'ri-um** (ô'rĭ-ŭm).

ti-ño'sa (tē-nyō'sä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *tiñoso* scurfy, scabby.] A tropical black carangoid fish (*Caranx lugubris*) so poisonous that its sale is prohibited in some countries, as Cuba.

tin plate. Thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin.

tin'sel (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* [Cf. TINE to lose.] Loss ; forfeiture ; irritancy. *Obs. or Scot.* — **tinsel of the feu,** forfeiture of the feu right for failure to pay feu duty for two entire years.

tin'sel, *n.* [F. *étincelle* a spark, OF. *estencele,* L. *scintilla.* Cf. SCINTILLATE, STENCIL.] **1.** A shining metallic or metal-coated material used in thin sheets, strips, threads, etc., to produce a glittering or sparkling appearance at small expense, as in needlework or in artificial flies.

2. Something shining and gaudy ; something superficially showy, or having a false luster ; hence, showy pretense.

3. A dress material shot or covered with tinsel (sense 1) ; also, a gauzelike cloth interwoven with much gold or silver.

tin'sel, *a.* Composed of, or like, tinsel ; hence, showy to excess ; gaudy ; specious. "*Tinsel* trappings." *Milton.*

tin'sel, *v. t.* ; TIN'SELED (-sĕld) or TIN'SELLED ; TIN'SEL-ING or TIN'SEL-LING. To adorn with tinsel ; to deck out with cheap but showy ornaments ; to make gaudy.

tin'sel-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Showy, but cheap and tawdry, material ; glittering show or something with which it is made.

tin'smith' (tĭn'smĭth'), *n.* A worker in tin or tin plate ; a tinner ; tinman. Cf. WHITESMITH. — **tin'smith'ing,** *n.*

tin spirit. *Dyeing.* Any of various solutions of tin compounds used as mordants, called, according to use, *cotton spirits, aniline spirit, red spirit,* etc. Their use is decreasing.

tin spot. A small hard white mass occurring sometimes in phosphor bronze, composed of an alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus differing from the body of the mixture and frequently so hard as to be untouched by a file. Tin spots are caused by excess of phosphorus.

tin'stone' (tĭn'stōn'), *n.* The mineral cassiterite.

tint (tĭnt), *n.* [For older *tinct,* fr. L. *tinctus,* p. p. of *tingere* to dye: cf. F. *teinte, teint,* It. *tinta, tinto,* and L. *tinctus* a dipping, a dyeing. See TINGE ; cf. TAINT to stain, a stain, TENT a kind of wine, TINTA.] A slight coloring. Specif. : **a** A pale or faint tinge of any color. **b** A light variety of a color, that is, one containing white ; — contrasted with *shade.* Loosely, hue ; shade. See COLOR, *n.,* 1. **c** *Engraving.* A shaded effect produced by fine parallel lines close together. **d** *Print.* A light-colored surface serving as a background.

Syn. — See COLOR.

tint, *v. t.* ; TINT'ED ; TINT'ING. To give or apply a tint, or slight coloring, to ; to tinge.

tint'er (tĭn'tẽr), *n.* One that tints ; specif., a piece of colored glass used with the slides in a magic lantern to give the projections a tinted effect.

tin'tin-nab'u-lar (tĭn'tĭ-năb'ū-lȧr) } *a.* [L. *tintinnabulum* a little bell, fr. *tintinnare* to ring, to jingle, *tinnire* to jingle.] Of or pert. to bells or their sounds ; making the sound of a bell.
tin'tin-nab'u-la-ry (-năb'ū-lā-rĭ) }

tin'tin-nab'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The ringing of bells ; a tinkling or jingling sound, as of a bell or bells. *Poe.*

tin'tin-nab'u-lum (-năb'ū-lŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -ULA (-lȧ). [L., a bell. See TINTINNABULAR.] A bell ; also, a set of bells or metal plates used as a musical instrument or as a toy.

tint-om'e-ter (tĭn-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tint* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for the determination of colors by comparison with arbitrary standards ; a colorimeter.

tin'type' (tĭn'tīp'), *n.* *Photog.* A ferrotype.

ti'ny (tī'nĭ), *a.* ; TI'NI-ER (-nĭ-ẽr) ; TI'NI-EST. [From ME. *tine* ; orig. uncert.] Very small or diminutive ; minute.

When that I was and a little *tiny* boy. *Shak.*

Syn. — See SMALL.

Tiny Tim, in Dickens's "Christmas Carol," the diminutive crippled son of Bob Cratchit.

-tion (-shŭn). [L. *-tio, -tionis* ; prop. *-io, -ionis,* added to a participial stem : sometimes through F. *-tion.* Cf. -ION.] State ; action ; result of an act ; — termination of abstract nouns, as in condi*tion,* decep*tion,* induc*tion,* emo*tion.* Sometimes *-tion* has as its equivalent *-sion,* as in exten*sion,* dimen*sion.* The suffix often has the appearance of being *-ion* added to an English word ending in *t,* or its equivalent, as in act*ion,* construct*ion,* subject*ion.* See -ATION.

tip (tĭp), *n.* [Akin to D. & Dan. *tip,* LG. & Sw. *tipp,* G. *zipfel,* and prob. to E. *tap* a plug, a pipe.] **1.** The point, extremity, or upper or top part, of anything ; a pointed, tapering, or somewhat sharply rounded end ; end ; as, the *tip* of the finger, ear, nose ; the *tip* of a spear.

2. An end piece or part ; a piece, as a cap, nozzle, ferrule, or point, applied to the extreme end of anything ; as, a *tip* for an umbrella, a shoe, a gas burner, etc.

3. In technical uses: **a** *Archery.* One of the leather protectors for the fingers of the right hand. **b** *Far.* A short horseshoe reaching only half round the foot, worn to protect the crust, etc. **c** *Hat Manuf.* (1) The upper part of a hat crown. (2) A piece of stiffened lining pasted on the inside of a hat crown. **d** *Gilding.* A thin, broad brush made of camel's hair, badger's hair, etc. **e** *Angling.* The uppermost piece or section of a jointed fishing rod. **f** *pl. Thread Manuf.* Papers for covering the ends of spools. **g** *Wool Trade.* (1) The exposed end of the staple, or fiber, of wool on the sheep. (2) One of the areas or clumps formed by the clotted ends of the fibers and together giving to a sheep's wool its characteristic appearance, the form varying with the shape of the fibers, the action of the yolk, the folds of the skin, and climatic conditions; also, the characteristic formation of these collectively. *Australia.*

4. A sandal or foothold. *Colloq.*

at the tips of one's fingers, known so thoroughly that one can make immediate use of the knowledge. — **on,** *or* **at, the tip of one's,** *or* **the, tongue,** just about to be uttered. *Colloq.*

tip (tĭp), *v. t.* ; TIPPED (tĭpt) or, *Rare,* TIPT ; TIP'PING. To form a tip or point upon ; to cover the tip or end of ; to apply or attach a tip to ; as, a staff *tipped* with gold.

tip, *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *tippen* to tap, Sw. *tippa,* E. *tap* to strike gently ; also ME. *tipen* to overthrow.] **1.** To strike lightly ; to tap.

Then *tipt* their forehead in a jeer,
As who should say, she wants it here. *Swift.*

2. To overturn ; overthrow ; — often with *down.* *Obs.*

3. To throw out of, or turn from, the vertical ; to make incline or slant ; to lower one end or side of, or to throw upon the end or side ; to tilt ; cant ; hence, to empty by such a process ; as, to *tip* a cask ; to *tip* a cart ; also, *Eng.,* to empty out, or unload, (material) by tilting ; as, rubbish not to be *tipped* here.

4. To impart or communicate to ; to give lightly or casually to. *Slang.* "Now, Barbecue, *tip* us a stave." *Stevenson.*

5. To give a tip, hint, or "pointer," to. *Colloq.*

6. To give a tip, or fee, to ; as, to *tip* a servant. *Colloq.*

Syn. — TIP, TILT, CANT, HEEL, CAREEN, LIST. To TIP is to cause to lean slightly ; TILT commonly implies a greater disturbance of balance or equilibrium than *tip* : that which is CANTED is often thought of as askew ; as, to *tip* a bucket, a table ; "their chairs *tilted* back against the wall" (*Hawthorne*) ; "Her head *canted* a little to one side" (*Mary Wilkins*). HEEL, CAREEN, and LIST (intransitive only) are esp. nautical terms ; as, the yacht *careened* before the wind ; "[They] had made the vessel *heel,* and laid her on her side" (*Cowper*) ; to *list* to starboard. See SLANT.

to tip off. a To pour out by tipping the vessel, as liquor. **b** To give a tip, or pointer, to. *Slang.* — **to t. one the wink,** to give a hint, suggestion, signal, or the like, to, by or as by a wink. *Slang. Pope.* — **to t. out,** to cause to fall out by tipping that in which the object is. — **to t. over,** to overturn or capsize by tipping. — **to t. the scale** *or* **scales,** to cause one end of a scale to be lower than the other ; overcome by preponderance; overweigh or outweigh. — **to t. the traveler,** to deceive; humbug ; — alluding to travelers' tales. *Old Slang.* — **to t. up,** to cause to incline by raising an end or side.

tip, *v. i.* **1.** To lean from the vertical ; to fall on, or incline to, one side ; to tilt. *Bunyan.*

2. To give a tip or tips.

to tip over, to upset ; capsize.

tip, *n.* [See TIP to strike slightly ; cf. TAP a slight blow.] **1.** A light touch or blow ; a tap.

2. A place for depositing something, as rubbish, material for embankments, etc., by tipping or dumping ; a dump or dumping ground, as for refuse; also, the material deposited.

3. An elevated runway along which railroad cars or wagons can be run to have their contents tipped or dumped at the end, as into a chute ; hence, such a runway together with a crane which picks up a car or wagon and swings it bodily, so that its contents can be tipped or dumped as desired. *Eng.*

4. Secret information imparted to one, esp. as to the

The sound of a tinkling bell ; — often used adverbially.

tin'gent (tĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *tingens,* p. pr. of *tingere* to tinge. See TINGE.] Having the power to tinge. *Rare.*

ting'er (tĭn'jẽr), *n.* One that tinges.

tin'gi (tĭŋ'gē), *or* **tin'guy** (-gē), *n.* [Tupi *tingui.*] Either of two Brazilian sapindaceous trees (*Magonia glabrata* and *M. pubescens*), forming the chief part of some forests. A soap is made from the seeds ; the root bark is a fish poison.

Tin-gian' (tēn-gyän'). Var. of TINGUIAN.

tin'gi-ble (tĭn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tingere* to stain.] See -ABLE.

Tin'gi-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TINGITIDÆ. — **tin'gid** (-jĭd), *a.* & *n.*

tin'gl. Tingle. *Ref. Sp.*

tin'gld. Tingled. *Ref. Sp.*

tin'gle (*Scot.* tĭng''l), *v. t.* & *i.* To tinkle. *Obs. or Scot.*

tin'gle (tĭŋ'g'l), *n.* A patch on a boat overlapping the hole or leak that it covers. *Brit.*

tin'gler (-glẽr). Something that tingles or causes tingling, as a hard slap. *Colloq.*

tin'gle-tan'gle, *n.* = TINGTANG. *Obs.*

tin'glish (tĭŋ'glĭsh), *a.* Inclined to or capable of tingling.

ting'tang' (tĭng'tăng' ; -tăng'), *n.* The sound of a bell ; also, a small or harsh bell ; anything inferior. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Tin-guian' (tēn-gyän'), **Tin-guiane'** (-gyän'), *n.* ; *pl.* -GUIANES (-gyä'nās). One of a peaceable people of northwestern Luzon, mostly heathen, whose light color and other traits have led some to class them as Indonesians ; also, their language.

tin'guy (tĭŋ'gē). Var. of TINGI.

ting'wall (tĭng'wôl). Var. of TINWALD.

ti-nick' (tē-nĭk'), *n.* [Tag. *tinic.*] A thorn. *Phil. I.*

tin'ing (tĭn'ĭng), *n.* [From TINE to shut in.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** An inclosure. **b** A wooden fence, as of brushwood. *Obs.* **c** Wood used to repair a hedge.

Ti'ni-tian' (tē'nē-tyän'), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIANES (-tyä'nās). One of a Malay, or Malay-Negrito, heathen tribe of Palawan.

tink, *n.* & *v.* Tinker. *Obs. or Scot.*

tinkar, *n.* *Chem.* = TINCAL. *Obs.*

tink'ard (tĭŋk'ȧrd), *n.* A tinker, esp. as a kind of vagrant beggar. *Obs. Cant.*

tinker bird. The coppersmith (bird).

tink'erd. Tinkered. *Ref. Sp.*

tink'er-dom (tĭŋk'ẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

tink'er-shire (-shẽr), **tink'er-shue** (-shū), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng.*

tink'er's root, tinker's weed (tĭŋk'ẽrz). [Perh. after a Dr. *Tinker* of New Eng.] Feverroot.

tin'kl. Tinkle. *Ref. Sp.*

tin'kld. Tinkled. *Ref. Sp.*

tin'kle (tĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.* To tinker. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tin'kler (tĭŋ'klẽr), *n.* One that tinkles, as a small bell. *Colloq.*

tin'kly (-klĭ), *a.* Abounding in little clinking sounds : tinkling.

tin'let (tĭn'lĕt), *n.* A small tin, or can. *Chiefly Brit.*

tin'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* The crappie. *U. S.*

Tin'né (tĭn'ĕ). Var. of TINNEH.

Tin'neh (-ĕ), *n. pl.* The Athapascan Indians ; — sometimes restricted to the Athapascan tribes of the Canadian northwest, exclusive of the Kutchin.

tin'nen (tĭn'ĕn), *a.* Made or consisting of tin. *Obs.*

tin'ner-al (tĭn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* A crest or ridge on a helmet. *Obs. Scot.*

tin'net (*dial.* tĭn'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. TINE to shut in, inclose.] Brushwood and thorns for hedges. Cf. TINING, *n.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tin'ni-ent (tĭn'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *tinniens,* p. pr. of *tinnire* to ring, tinkle.] Emitting a clear sound. *Obs.*

tin'ni-ment, *n.* [L. *tinnimentum.*] Tinkling. *Obs.*

tin'nock (tĭn'ŭk), *n.* The blue titmouse. *Local, Brit.*

tin'ny (-ĭ), *a.* Pert. to, abounding with, containing, or like, tin.

Ti'no (tē'nō), *n.* The language of the Zambales.

Ti-noc'er-as (tī-nŏs'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. τε νειν to stretch + κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* Syn. of UINTATHERIUM.

tin ore. Cassiterite.

tinpany. † TYMPANY.

tin penny. A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen for liberty to dig in tin mines. *Obs.*

tin'plate', *v. t.* To plate or coat with tin.

tin pot. 1. A pot made of tin or tin plate. **2.** *Tin Plating.* The vessel holding the molten tin.

tin'pot', *a.* Very poor or paltry ; wretched ; miserable. — **tin'pot'ty** (tĭn'pŏt'ĭ), *a.* — **tin'pot'ti-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* *All Slang.*

tin pulp. *Dyeing.* A precipitate of tin ferrocyanide.

tin pyrites. Stannite.

tinsaill, tinsale. † TINSEL, loss.

tin salt. *Dyeing.* See STANNOUS CHLORIDE.

tin'sel, *v. t.* To injure. *Obs. Scot.*

tin'sel-ly, *a.* Like tinsel : showy, but cheap.

tin'sel-ly, *adv.* In a showy and cheap manner.

tin'sey. Var. of TINSY.

tin shop. A shop in which tinware is made or repaired.

tinsin, *n.* = TINSEL, a fabric. *Obs.*

tins'man (tĭnz'măn), *n.* A tinsmith.

tin'stuff', *n.* Crude tin ore. *Cornwall, Eng.*

tin'sy, *n.* Tinsel. *Obs. or Scot.*

tint. Obs. or Scot. pret. & p. p. of TINE.

tint, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tinta* a pint, a small bottle.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A bit ; scrap. **2.** A vessel containing half a bushel. *Obs.* **3.** Trace ; clew ; tidings.

tin'ta (tēn'tä), *n.* [Pg., fem. of *tinto,* a., tinged, fr. L. *tinctus,* p. p. of *tingere* to tinge. See TINT.] A kind of wine. See MADEIRA, 2.

tint'age (tĭn'tāj), *n.* Kind, shade, or degree, of tint ; tints.

Tin-tag'el (tĭn-tăj'ĕl), *or* **Tin-tag'il** (-ĭl), *n.* A castle, now ruined, on Tintagel Head on the coast of Cornwall, connected with the Arthurian legends.

tin'ta-marre' (tĭn'tȧ-mär'), *n.* Also **tin'ta-mar'.** [F. *tintamarre.*] A great confused noise ; uproar ; din. *Obs. or Archaic.*

tin'tar-ron' (tēn'tär-rōn'), *n.* [Sp., in the Philippines.] Liquid indigo used for dyeing. *Phil. I.*

tint block. A block from which to print a colored background.

tint drawing. Drawing in water color or a wash of uniform tint or of degrees of the same tint.

tinte. Obs. pret. of TEEN.

tinternell, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tintenele* a little bell.] A certain old tune used for dances, as the bergeret, in which verses were recited. — **tin'ter-nel'ling,** *p. a.* *Both Obs.*

tin'tie (tĭn'tĭ), *n.* The common wren. *Local, Eng.*

tint'i-ness (tĭn'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

tint'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TINT. Specif. : *n.* *Engraving.* Act or manner of producing tint ; also, the tint.

tin'tin-nab'u-la, *n.,* *L. pl.* of TINTINNABULUM.

tin'tin-nab'u-lant (tĭn'tĭ-năb'ū-lănt), *a.* Tintinnabular.

tin'tin-nab'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, characterized by, or given to, the ringing of bells.

tintinnate, *v. i.* [L. *tintinnare.*] To ring like a bell ; to ting. *Obs.* — **tin'tin-na'tion** (tĭn'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

tint'less, *a.* Colorless. *Rare.*

tint meter. = TINTOMETER.

tintreohe, *n.* [AS. *tintrega.*] Torment ; pain ; torture. *Obs.*

tint tool. *Engraving.* A fine graver used for cutting the parallel lines which produce tints.

tintwine. † TENT (WINE).

tint'y (tĭn'tĭ), *a.* Abounding in tints ; tinted too much ; having many inharmoniously combined tints, as a painting.

tin'wald (tĭn'wŏld), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þingvöllr* parliament field. Cf. THING.] Meeting place of a council ; — now only in place names. *Scot.*

tin'ware', *n.* Articles made of tin plate.

Ti'on-on-ta'ti (tē'ŏn-ŏn-tä'tē), *or* **Ti'on-non-ta'tes** (-tās), *n. pl.* [From *quieunontoute,* their name for mountain.] An Iroquoian tribe allied with the Hurons.

N O P Q R S T

chances of some future event, as a horse race, given as a guide in betting, speculating, etc.; a "pointer." *Colloq.*
5. A small gift of money, esp. one to a servant or employee of some one else for a service done or to be done; a gratuity; douceur; fee.
tip for tap, tit for tat. *Obs.* *Gascoigne.*

tip′burn′ (tĭp′bûrn′), *n.* [*tip* a point + *burn*, n.] *Agric* A disease of the potato and other cultivated plants withering the tips of leaves and shoots. It often occurs with potato early blight, and is commonly confused with it.

tip′cat′ (-kăt′), *n.* A game in which a small piece of wood pointed at both ends, called a *cat*, is tipped, or struck lightly, with a stick or bat, so as to fly into the air and while there is struck by the same player so as to drive it as far as possible; also, sometimes, the cat.

ti′pi-ti′ (tē′pē-tē′), *n.* [Tupi *typyti.*] An elastic plaited cylinder of jacitara-palm bark, used in expressing the juice from the manioc root in making farina. See JACITARA PALM.

tip′pet (tĭp′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *tipet*, *tepet*, AS. *tæppet*, prob. fr. L. *tapete* tapestry, hangings. Cf. TAPESTRY, TAPET.] **1.** A long hanging part or adjunct of the dress, as on a sleeve, cape, or hood; specif., a liripipe.
2. A scarf, muffler, or scarflike garment for covering the neck, or the neck and shoulders, made of fur, cloth, or other warm material and usually having hanging ends.
3. Also **hempen tippet**. A hangman's rope. *Old Slang.*
4. *Ch. of Eng.* A cape of black stuff which such ministers as are not university graduates are permitted to wear on their surplices after the fashion of an academic hood.
5. *Scot.* **a** A length of twisted hair or gut in a fish line. **b** A bundle of straw bound together at one end, and used for thatching.
6. *Zoöl.* **a** A patagium (process of the prothorax) of an insect. **b** A ruff of feathers on a bird.

tip′ping (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIP. Hence: *n. Music.* Double-tonguing. See TONGUING.

tip′ple (tĭp′'l), *v. t. & i.*; TIP′PLED (-'ld); TIP′PLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *tip* to tilt.] To cause to fall; to tip or throw over; to upset; overturn; tumble; to turn a somersault. *Dial.*

tip′ple, *n.* [Cf. 3d TIP.] An apparatus by which loaded cars are emptied by tipping, sometimes including an elevated runway (see 5th TIP, 3) or framework upon which the cars are run for tipping; also, the place where such tipping is done; a tip.

tip′ple (tĭp′'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. *tipla* to tipple, to drip, E. dial. *tip* a draft of liquor, as v., to drink, G. dial. *zipfeln* to eat and drink in small parts. See TIP a point.] To indulge in intoxicating drinks habitually and often, esp. too often, but in small quantities and usually without absolute drunkenness. "To *tipple* in alehouses." *Macaulay.*

tip′ple, *v. t.* **1.** To drink, as liquor, frequently or by sips, or small portions.

> Himself, for saving charges,
> A peeled, sliced onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*

2. To affect by tippling; to cause to be affected by drink.

tip′ple, *n.* Liquor; drink; as, a popular *tipple*.

> Pulque, the national *tipple* of Mexico. *S. B. Griffin.*

tip′pler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who keeps a tippling house. *Obs.*
2. One who tipples; one who habitually indulges in the frequent use of intoxicating liquors.
3. One of an English breed of pigeons similar to the long-faced tumblers but unable to perform in flight. They are chocolate brown and white, mottled or self-colored.

tip′staff′ (-ståf′), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz′; -stävz′). A staff tipped with metal; also, an officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable or bailiff.

tip′ster (tĭp′stẽr), *n.* [*tip* a hint + *-ster.*] One who gives or sells tips, or private information, esp. for gambling on the probable issue of events, as horse races. *Colloq.*

tip′stock′ (-stŏk′), *n.* The detachable or movable fore part of a gunstock, lying beneath the barrel or barrels, and forming a hold for the left hand.

tip′sy (-sĭ), *a.*; TIP′SI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); TIP′SI-EST. [Prob. fr. *tip* to tilt, hence prop., unsteady on one's legs.] **1.** Being under the influence of strong drink; rendered weak or foolish by liquor, but not absolutely drunk; fuddled.
2. Showing, producing, due to, or marked by, tipsiness.

> *Tipsy* dance and jollity. *Milton.*

tipsy cake, a cake made of pastry and almonds, or any dry cake, saturated with wine and served with custard sauce. — **t. key.** = BRÉGUET KEY.

tip′toe′ (tĭp′tō′), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz′). The tip, or end, of a toe; also, the ends of the toes collectively; — used esp. with reference to motion or posture on the balls of the toes.
on tiptoe *or* **a-tiptoe**, raised on the balls of the toes, so as to see better, to be able to go quietly or cautiously, or the like; hence, roused; alert; as, *a-tiptoe* with expectation.

> The green world seemed to stand *on tiptoe* to make the extraordinary acquaintance of the sun. *R. D. Blackmore*

tip′toe′ (tĭp′tō′), *a.* **1.** Being on tiptoe, or as on tiptoe; hence, raised as high as possible; lifted up; exalted; also, alert.

> Above the *tiptoe* pinnacle of glory. *Byrom.*

2. Cautious; stealthy. "With *tiptoe* step." *Cowper.*

tip′toe′, *adv.* On, or as on, tiptoe; expectantly; eagerly.

> Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
> Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain tops. *Shak.*

tip′toe′, *v. i.* To go, step, or walk on tiptoe.

tip′top′ (-tŏp′), *n.* [*tip* end + *top.*] The very top; the highest or utmost point or degree; the best.

tip′top′ (-tŏp′; 87), *a.* Most excellent; first-rate. *Colloq.* "Four *tiptop* voices." *Gray.*

Tip′u-la′ri-a (tĭp′ū-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of terrestrial orchids consisting of two species, one of the Himalayan region, the other, *T. unifolia*, of the eastern United States. They are delicate herbs with solid bulbs, producing in late summer a scape bearing a raceme of greenish purple flowers, and in autumn a single ovate purple leaf which persists through winter. The long spur and the perianth suggest the body and wings of a crane fly (*Tipula*).

ti-rade′ (tĭ-rād′; tī′rād; *now rarely* tĭ-räd′; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tirata*, prop., a pulling; hence, a lengthening out, a long speech, a tirade, fr. *tirare* to draw; akin to F. *tirer*. Cf. RETIRE, TIER.] **1.** A long-drawn speech or declamatory passage, esp. one marked by intemperate and, usually, vituperative or harshly censorious language.

> Here he delivers a violent *tirade* against all persons who profess to know anything about angels. *Quarterly Review*

2. *Music.* A kind of portamento made by introducing a diatonic run or slide between two tones at a considerable interval apart.

‖ **ti′rail′leur′** (tē′rá′yûr′), *n.* [F., fr. *tirailler* to skirmish, wrest, fr. *tirer* to draw, to fire.] *Mil.* In the French army, an infantry skirmisher. The name *tirailleurs* is applied to various bodies of infantry, including all those in the colonial forces composed of native soldiers.

ti-raz′ (tē-räz′), *n.* [Ar. *tirāz* embroidery.] An ancient silken fabric of Moorish origin, woven with various designs, including names, etc.

tire (tīr), *n.* [Aphetic for *attire*; ME. *tir*, *atir*. See ATTIRE.] **1.** Attire; apparel. *Archaic.* "Having rich *tire* about you." *Shak.*
2. A headdress. Cf. TIARA. *Archaic.*

> On her head she wore a *tire* of gold. *Spenser.*

3. Furniture; apparatus; equipment; enginery. *Obs.* "*Tire* of war." *Philips.*
4. Commonly spelt *tyre* in British usage. [Prob. the same word, and so called as being an attire or covering for the wheel.] A hoop or band forming the tread of a vehicle wheel. The iron or steel tire shrunk on the fellies of a wagon or cart wheel serves also to bind these together. The pneumatic tire for a bicycle or automobile serves primarily to reduce vibration or shock.

tire, *v. t.*; TIRED (tīrd); TIR′ING (tīr′ĭng). **1.** [Aphetic for ATTIRE.] To attire. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> [Jezebel] painted her face, and *tired* her head. 2 *Kings* ix. 30.

2. [From TIRE, *n.*, 4.] To put a tire on; to provide with tires; as, to *tire* a wheel or wagon.

tire, *v. t. & i.* [F. *tirer* to draw or pull. See TIRADE.] *Obs.*
1. To seize, pull, or tear, as a hawk preying. *Horn.*

> Even as an empty eagle, sharp by fast,
> *Tires* with her beak on feathers, flesh, and bone. *Shak.*

2. To be intent (upon): to gloat (over).

> Upon that were my thoughts *tiring* *Shak.*

tire, *v. i.* [ME. *teorien* to become weary, to fail, AS. *teorian* to be tired, be weary, to tire, exhaust.] To become weary; to have the strength fail or decrease; to have the patience reduced or exhausted; as, a feeble person soon *tires*.

tire, *v. t.* **1.** To exhaust or considerably decrease the physical strength of, as by exertion; to weary; fatigue; as, she was *tired* by the walk; eyes *tired* with reading.
2. To exhaust or wear out the patience, attention, interest, or liking of; to satiate to the point of weariness or aversion; as, a bore *tires* his victims; *tired* of an old toy; he is soon *tired* of fruitless speculation.

Syn. — TIRE, FATIGUE, EXHAUST, JADE, FAG. TIRE is the general and ordinary word; FATIGUE is stronger, and implies great lassitude or weariness; to EXHAUST is to fatigue utterly; as, "*Music* that gentlier on the spirit lies than *tired* eyelids upon *tired* eyes" (*Tennyson*); "It *tires* me to death to read how many ways the warrior is like the moon, or the sun, or a rock, or a lion, or the ocean" (*Walpole*); "She flung herself upon a sofa, protesting . . . that she was *fatigued* to death" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "[My head] is so *fatigued* by breakfast time . . . I am utterly incapable of sitting down to my desk again" (*Cowper*); "I am so *exhausted* as not to be able to write" (*id.*). To JADE is to wear out; it often implies dullness or satiety; FAG is more familiar and colloq.; as, "*jaded* and restless from the dissipations of the day" (*Smollett*); "Each spurs his *jaded* Pegasus apace" (*Byron*); "To the *jaded* . . . eye it is all dead and common, . . . flatness and disgust" (*W. James*); "I worked . . . at correcting manuscript, which *fags* me excessively" (*Scott*). See IRKSOME.
to tire out, to weary or fatigue to exhaustion.

tire (tīr), *n.* Tiredness; fatigue; weariness. *Colloq.*

tired (tīrd), *a.* Weary; fatigued; exhausted. — **tired′ly**, *adv.* — **tired′ness**, *n.*

tire′less (tīr′lĕs), *a.* Untiring; unwearying; also, rarely, unwearied. — **tire′less-ly**, *adv.* — **tire′less-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See INDEFATIGABLE.

Ti-re′si-as (tī-rē′shĭ-ăs; -sĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τειρεσίας.] *Gr. Myth.* A blind Theban soothsayer. According to the commonest account, he was made blind by Pallas Athene, whom he saw in the bath. Later, unable to restore his sight, she gave him knowledge of future events and of the language of birds.

tire′some (tīr′sŭm), *a.* Fitted or tending to tire or bore; wearisome; tedious; as, a *tiresome* journey, discourse, person. — **tire′some-ly**, *adv.* — **tire′some-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See IRKSOME.

tire′wom′an (tīr′wŏŏm′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn). A woman who dresses, or arranges the hair of, others; a lady's maid; esp., a female dresser in a theater. *Archaic.*

tir′ing-room′ (tīr′ĭng-), *n.* [For *attiring room.*] A dressing room, esp. one in a theater. *Archaic.*

tirl (tûrl; *dial.* tẽrl, tûl), *v. i.* [Cf. THIRL.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To quiver; to vibrate; to veer about.
2. To make a rattling or clattering sound with or as with the ring on a **tirling pin**, which is a vertical notched or roughened metal bar with a loose metal ring to be dragged over or shaken up and down the pin, formerly used instead of a knocker; hence, to knock or tap repeatedly; to patter.
3. To whirl, twirl, or twist; also, to pluck or pull.

tirl, *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To cause to twirl or vibrate; to whirl; turn.
2. To strip the covering from; to uncover; unroof; divest; also, to strip off (a covering of any kind).

tirl, *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A thrill or vibration.
2. A tap or rap; a rattle; a twirl or whirl.
3. A bout or turn, as at drinking or dancing. *Obs. or R.*

Ti-ro′ni-an (tī-rō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Tironianus*, fr. *Tiro*, the learned freedman and amanuensis of Cicero.] Of or pertaining to Tiro, or designating, or pertaining to, a system of shorthand said to have been introduced by him into ancient Rome.

tir′ra-lir′ra (tĭr′ȧ-lĭr′ȧ), *n.* An onomatopœic representation of the note of a lark, robin, or a like sound.

tir′ret (tĭr′ĕt), *n.* [Cf. TORET a kind of ring.] *Her.* A a manacle or swivel depicted as a charge.

‖ **ti′sane′** (tē′zân′), *n.* [F.] *Pharm. & Med.* A decoction; ptisan; — used in French names.

tis′sue (tĭsh′ū), *n.* [F. *tissu*, fr. *tissu*, p. p. of *tistre*, *tître*, to weave, fr. L. *texere*. See TEXT.] **1.** A ribbon, a girdle, or a band to hold a helmet. *Obs.*

> His helm to-hewen was in twenty places,
> That by a *tissew* heng, his bak bihinde. *Chaucer*

2. A woven fabric, esp. one of fine quality.
3. A fine transparent silk stuff, or any light gauzy fabric, used for veils, etc.; formerly, a fine cloth interwoven with gold or silver threads, embossed with figures, or the like.
4. *Biol.* An aggregate of cells (commonly of one or more particular kind or kinds), together with their intercellular substance, forming one of the structural materials out of which the body of a plant or an animal is built up. All plant tissues may be classed either as parenchyma or prosenchyma, but their various forms, in the higher plants, are commonly grouped in definite tissue systems as follows: (1) the epidermal, or tegumentary, system, including the epidermis, guard cells of stomata, trichomes, and emergences; (2) the vascular, or fibro-vascular, system, including the xylem, or tracheal tissues, cambium, and phloem, or sieve, tissues; (3) the fundamental system, including cork, parenchyma, bundle sheath, sclerenchyma, and collenchyma.

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tip, *n.* [Cf. TIPPLE.] A draft of any liquor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tip (tĭp), *n.* [Cf. dial. *teap*, also TUP.] A ram. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* [or car.
tip cart *or* **car**. A dump cart
tip cheese. A boy's game resembling tipcat in which the stick "tipped" by one player is driven forward by another.
tipe (tīp), *n.* [Cf. TIP to tilt.] **1.** A trap for catching mice, rabbits, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Angling.* A tilt. *Dial.*
tip′et. ✝ TIPPET.
Tiph′sah (tĭf′sȧ). *Bib.*
ti′pi (tē′pē). Var. of TEPEE.
tipill ✝ TIPPLE.
tip′l. Tipple. *Ref. Sp.*
tip′ld. Tippled. *Ref. Sp.*
tip′ler. Var. of TIPPLER.
Tip′pe-ca-noe′ (tĭp′ē-kȧ-nōō′), *n.* A sobriquet of Gen. W. H. Harrison, afterward President of the United States, from his victory (1811) over the Indians near the Tippecanoe River. [STAFF.
tipped staves. Obs. pl. of TIP-
tip-pee′ (tĭp-ē′), *n.* One who is given a tip. [of TWOPENCE.
tip′pence (tĭp′ĕns). Scot. var.
tip′pen-ny (-ĕn-ĭ). Var. of TWOPENNY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tip′per (tĭp′ẽr), *n.* A kind of ale brewed with brackish water obtained from a particular well; — so called from the first brewer of it, one Thomas Tipper. *Eng.*
tip′per, *n.* One that tips.
tip′pet grebe (tĭp′ĕt; -ĭt). The crested grebe. *Local, Eng.*
tip′pled (tĭp′'ld), *a.* Intoxicated; drunk. *Obs.*
tip′pler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tipples, or tumbles; esp., a tumbler pigeon. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A tipper, as for dumping coal.
3. A tumbler (lever) in a loom.

tippling house. A dramshop. *Obs. or R. or Dial. Eng.*
tip′py (tĭp′ĭ), *a.* *Wool Trade* Showing a tip defective because of hardened soil or dirt, excessive yolk, or the like; also, abounding in tips. — *n.* Tippy wool; also, a heavy yolky tip. *Both Eng. & Australia.*
tip′py, *a.* **1.** Given to tipping; liable to tip; unsteady. *Colloq.*
2. Characterized by a tipping or mincing movement; hence, genteel. *Colloq. Obs. or R.*
tip′py-bob′ (-bŏb′), *n.* A smart or fashionable person; — commonly used in contempt. *Dial.* — *a.* Smart; stylish. *Dial.*
tip′py-toe′ (-tō′), *v. i. & adv.* Tiptoe. *Dial. Eng.*
tip′si-fy (tĭp′sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*tipsy* + *-fy.*] To make tipsy. *Colloq.*
tip′si-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of TIPSY.
tip′si-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tip′staf′. Tipstaff. *Ref. Sp.*
tipt. Tipped. *Ref. Sp.*
tipt, *a.* Intoxicated. *Obs.*
tip′tail′, *n.* The tip or end of the tail or buttocks. [(the nose).
tip′tilt′, *v. t.* To tilt or turn up
tip′top′ (87), *adv.* To the highest point or degree. *Colloq.*
tip′top′per (tĭp′tŏp′ẽr), *n.* A fine or great gentleman or lady; a swell; a dandy. *Slang, Eng.*
Tip′u-la (tĭp′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., the water spider, or water spinner.] *Zoöl.* The type genus of a family (**Ti-pu′li-dæ** [tĭ-pū′lĭ-dē]), constituted by the crane flies; also [*l. c.*], a fly of the genus *Tipula*. — **tip′u-la′ri-an** (tĭp′ū-lā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a. & n.* — **tip′u-lid** (tĭp′ū-lĭd), *a. & n.*
tip′-up′, *n.* **a** The spotted sandpiper. **b** *Angling.* A tilt.
Tip′u-ra (tĭp′ōō-rä), *n.* One of the natives of the Hill Tipperah country, Bengal; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.

tip worm. The larva of a gallfly (*Cecidomyia vaccinii*) that infests the tips of cranberry vines. *Local, U. S.*
tir. ✝ TIRE. [*Obs.*
tir, *n.* [AS. *tīr.*] Glory; honor.
tirandie. ✝ TYRANDY.
tirannye. ✝ TYRANNY.
tirant. ✝ TYRANT.
tirant. Var. of 2d TIRAUNT.
Ti′ras (tī′rȧs). *Bib.*
‖ **ti′rasse′** (tē′râs′), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A pedal coupler. [*Bib.*
Ti′rath-ites (tī′răth-īts), *n. pl.*
tiraundie. ✝ TYRANDY.
tiraundise. ✝ TYRANDISE.
tiraunt. ✝ TYRANT.
ti-raunt′ (tē-ränt′), *n.* [F. *tirant.*] A stay bar, as for a window; also, a tiebeam. *Obs. or R.*
tiraunterie, tirauntrie ✝ TYRANTRY. [TIRRIVEE. *Scot.*
tir′a-vie (tẽr′ȧ-vĭ). Var. of
tircel. ✝ TERCEL. [sheep. *Obs.*
tir′del, tir′dil, *n.* Dung, esp. of
tirdeling. ✝ TURDLING.
tire. ✝ TEAR; TIER, a row.
tire. Erron. for TIER, a pinafore. [stroke or hit. *Obs.*
tire, *n.* [F. (Cotgrave).] A
tire, *n.* [F. *tir* or It. *tiro.*] A discharge (of cannon). *Obs.*
tire, *n.* A kind of liquor. *Obs.*
tire′gram (tīr′grăm), *n.* A record from a tiregraph.
tire′graph (-gråf), *n.* [*tire* + *-graph.*] *Railroads.* An instrument applied to rolling-stock tires to show on paper the contour of a tire by a line varying from a straight datum line by an amount equal to the variation of the tire perimeter from a circle.
‖ **tire′-la′ri′got′** (tẽr′lȧ′rē′gō′), *n.* [F.] In phrase *à tire-larigot*, excessively.

tire′less, *a.* Without a tire or tires.
tire′ling, *a.* Tired; weary. *Obs*
tire′man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man employed to attire others, esp. in a theater. *Obs. or R.* [tire. *Obs.*
tire′ment, *n.* Adornment: at-
tire′smith′, *n.* A maker of tires and other ironwork for vehicles.
tiresol, *n.* A sunshade. *Obs.*
tire′sum. Tiresome. *Ref. Sp.*
tiret, *n.* [Cf. F. *tiret* a strip of parchment to hold papers, *tirer* to draw, pull.] A leather strap for hawks, dogs, etc. *Obs.*
tire′-val′iant, *n.* Some special kind of tire, or headdress. *Obs.*
tir′ful, *a.* [See TIR.] Glorious; mighty. *Obs.*
tirgen, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. TIRE to become weary.] To weary. *Obs.*
Tir′ha-nah (tûr′hȧ-nä; tẽr-hā′nä). *Bib.*
Tir′i-a (tĭr′ĭ-ȧ; tī′rĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
ti-ri′a-ca. ✝ THERIACA.
ti-ri′ba (tē-rē′bȧ), *n.* [Tupi.] Any Brazilian parrot of the genus *Pyrrhura*.
tir′ing-house′ (tīr′ĭng-hous′), *n.* A tiring-room in a theater. *Obs.*
tir′ing-wom′an, *n.* A tirewoman. *Obs.* [TRELLIS, lattice.
tirl′ies. Obs. Scot. form of
tir′lie-wir′lie, tir′lie-whir′lie (tẽr′lĭ-wẽr′lĭ), *n.* [From TIRL.] A whirligig or the like; an ornament consisting of a number of intervolved lines: a flourish or the like; hence, also, an intricate contrivance. *Scot.* — *a.* Intricate; intervolved. *Scot.*
tirlist. ✝ TRELLISED.
tir′ma (tûr′mȧ), *n.* The oyster catcher. *Hebrides I.*
tirne. ✝ TURN.
ti′ro. Var. of TYRO.
tir′o-cin′i-um (tĭr′ō-sĭn′ĭ-ŭm; tī′rō-), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A young soldier's first service or campaign; hence, novitiate; first trial or experience.

tir′o-man-cy (tĭr′ō-măn-sĭ). ✝ TYROMANCY.
T iron. See under T.
tiron, *n.* = TYRO. *Obs.*
Ti-ro′nes (tē-rō′nās), *n. pl.* Manguianes of the mountain regions of Naujan, Mindoro.
ti′ro-nism. Var. of TYRONISM.
tirpeil. ✝ TURPEIL.
tirr (tẽr), *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To tear off; strip; uncover. Specif.: **a** To unroof. **b** To undress. *Obs.* **c** In quarrying, to remove the surface soil from.
tirran, tirrane. ✝ TYRAN.
tirrand. ✝ TYRANT.
tir′rit (tĭr′ĭt), *n.* A word used by Mrs. Quickly, hostess in Shakespeare's Henry IV., perh. a blunder for *terror*.
tir′ri-vee *or* **-vie** (tẽr′ĭ-vē), *n.* A tantrum; commotion. *Scot.*
tirr′lie (tẽr′lĭ), *n.* The kittiwake. *Scot.* [Wrangle. *Scot.*
tirr′wirr′ (tẽr′wẽr′), *n. & v.*
tirsel. ✝ TERCEL.
Tir-sha′tha (tẽr-shā′thȧ; tûr′shȧ-thȧ), *n.* *Bib.* A Persian title applied to Nehemiah and other officials. *Neh.* viii. 9.
ti′ru (tē′rōō), *n.* [It. dial. (Sicilian), a small serpent.] A European lizard fish (*Synodus saurus*).
Ti′ru-ray′ (tē′rōō-rī′), *n.*; *pl.* -RAYES (-rā′yĕs). One of a peaceable heathen Malay people of Cotabato, Mindanao.
tirve. ✝ TERVE.
tirve (tẽrv), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *turf* to remove the turf from the surface.] To strip; uncover; unroof, etc. *Scot.*
tir′wit (tẽr′wĭt), *n.* [Cf. PEWIT.] Lapwing. *Local, Eng.*

tir′y (tīr′ĭ), *a.* Tired; weary: apt to tire. *Colloq.*
Tir′zah (tûr′zȧ). *Bib.*
tis. ✝ THIS.
'tis (tĭz). A contraction of *it is*
tische. ✝ TISSUE.
Tisday. ✝ TUESDAY
tise. Var. of TICE, to entice.
tiself. ✝ THYSELF
Tish′bite (tĭsh′bīt). *Bib.*
Tish′i-ya (tĭsh′ĭ-yȧ), *n.* [Skr *tishya.*] = TISHTRYA.
Tish′ri (tĭsh′rē), *n.* [Heb. *tishrī*; cf. Assyrian *tash-ri-tu.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.
Tish′try-a (tĭsh′trĭ-yȧ), *n* [Skr. *tishtrya.*] Sirius.
tis′ic (tĭz′ĭk). Phthisic. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
tis′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl). ✝ PHTHISICAL.
tis′ick-y (-ĭ-kĭ), *a.* ✝ PHTHISICKY.
tisike. ✝ TISSICK.
tisince, *n.* [Cf. F. *tisane*, E. PTISAN.] Ptisan. *Obs.*
Ti-siph′o-ne (tĭ-sĭf′ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τισιφόνη avenger of murder.] One of the Erinyes
Tis′sa (tĭs′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly maritime silenaceous herbs, with linear or setaceous often fleshy leaves, pink or white flowers, and a 1-celled ovary becoming a 3-valved capsule.
tisse. ✝ THIS.
tissewe. ✝ TISSUE.
tis′si-cal (tĭs′ĭ-kăl), *a.* = PHTHISICAL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tis′sick (-ĭk), *n.* [See PHTHISIC.] **1.** = PHTHISIC. *Obs.*
2. A cough, esp. a tickling or racking one. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tis′sick, *v. i.* To cough. *Dial. Eng.* [ICKY *Dial. Eng.*
tis′sick-y (-ĭ-kĭ), *a.* = PHTHIS-

5. Fig.: Web; texture; a complicated or connected series; as, a *tissue* of lies or misfortunes.
6. Short for TISSUE PAPER.
7. *Photog.* Carbon tissue. See CARBON PROCESS.
tis′sue (tĭsh′ū), *v. t.*; TIS′SUED (-ūd); TIS′SU-ING (-ū-ĭng). To form tissue of; to interweave.
Covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*
tis′sued (-ūd), *a.* Clothed in, or adorned with, tissue; also, variegated like tissue; as, *tissued* flowers. *Cowper.*
tissue paper. Gauzelike paper, used to protect engravings in books, to wrap up delicate articles, etc.
tit (tĭt), *n.* [ME.; cf. Icel. *titlr* a tit or small bird. The word perh. meant originally, something small. Cf. TIT a small horse, TITMOUSE.] A titmouse; also by extension, esp. with qualifying terms, any of various other small birds, as *hill tit*, *thrush tit*, *wren tit*.
tit, *n.* [AS. See TEAT.] A teat; a teatlike projection; a nipple.
tit. *n.* [Cf. TIT a small bird.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. A small or inferior horse; a nag; jade. *Tusser.*
2. A girl or woman; — often in disrespect. *Rare in U. S.*
3. A morsel; a bit.
tit for tat [prob. for *tip for tap*: see TIP a slight blow], blow for blow; an equivalent: retaliation; as, to give one *tit for tat* in a quarrel, a debate, or the like.
Ti′tan (tī′tăn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τιτάν.] **1**. *Gr. Myth.* One of the primeval deities, children of Uranus and Gæa. The Titans include: Cronus and Rhea, from whom were descended Zeus and the Olympians; Iapetus and Themis and their descendants, Atlas, Epimetheus, Prometheus, Dione, Maia; Cœus and Phœbe and their daughter Leto; Oceanus and Tethys; Hyperion and Theia; Creus and Mnemosyne. The great event in Titan history was the Ti′tan-om′a-chy (-ŏm′ȧ-kĭ), or war with the Olympian gods in Thessaly, which resulted in the overthrow of the Titan dynasty. See GIANT, 1; GIGANTOMACHY; cf. CRONUS, PROMETHEUS.
The *Titans* were the earliest children of the earth, elder than the Greek gods even, and were the sons of the earth, their mother. You perhaps think of them as mere giants, such as Jack killed — medieval monsters of the kin of Beauty and the Beast. Think of them rather as majestic forms, with something of the sweep and mystery of those figures you may remember out of Ossian and his misty mountains, with the largeness and darkness of the earth in them, a massive dim-featured race, but with an earthly rather than celestial grandeur, embodiments of mighty force dull to beauty, intelligence, light. *G. E. Woodberry.*
2. The sun personified; — from Helios, the sun god, being called *Titan* by Latin poets as the son of the Titan Hyperion.
Didst thou never see *Titan* kiss a dish of butter? *Shak.*
3. *Astron.* See SATURN, 2.
4. [*l. c.*] Short for TITAN CRANE.
ti′tan-ate (-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of titanic acid.
titan crane. *Mach.* A massive crane with an overhanging counterbalanced arm carrying a traveler and lifting crab, the whole supported by a carriage mounted

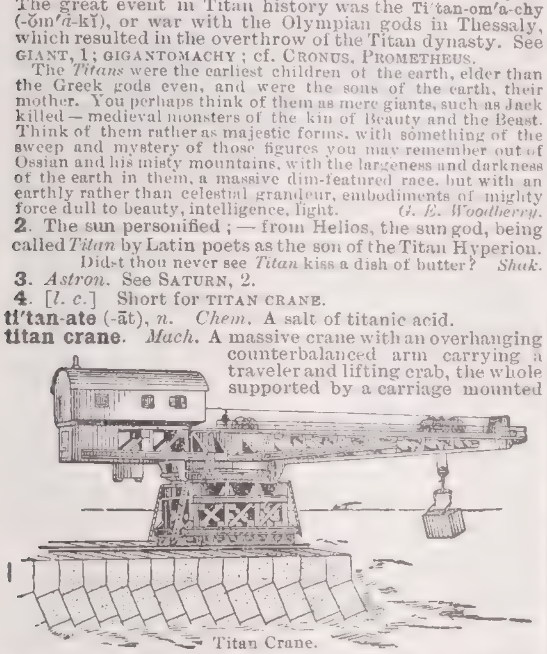

Titan Crane.

on track rails. It is used esp. for setting heavy masonry blocks for piers, breakwaters, etc. Cf. GOLIATH CRANE.
Ti-ta′ni-a (tĭ-tā′nĭ-ȧ; -tä′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1**. The wife of Oberon, and queen of the fairies, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." The name is taken from Ovid (*Metam.* III. 173), who uses it for Diana.
2. *Astron.* See URANUS.
Ti-tan′ic (tī-tăn′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Titans; hence [*often l. c.*], enormous; gigantic; vast; superhuman; as, *Titanic* structures; *Titanic* efforts.
ti-tan′ic, *a.* *Chem. & Min.* Of, pert. to, or containing, titanium; specif., designating compounds of titanium in which it has a higher valence as contrasted with *titanous* compounds.— **titanic acid**. *Chem.*, any of various feeble acids derived from titanic oxide, TiO_2. Specif.: **a** Normal titanic acid, $Ti(OH)_4$, obtained as a white amorphous powder and used in making artificial teeth and in coloring porcelain glaze yellow. **b** The acid H_2TiO_3, from which the ordinary titanates are derived; — called also *metatitanic acid*. See POLYTITANIC. — **t. iron ore**, ilmenite. — **t. oxide**, titanium dioxide, TiO_2, found as rutile, octahedrite, and brookite.
ti′tan-if′er-ous (tī′tăn-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*titanium* + *-ferous*: cf. F. *titanifère*.] Containing or affording titanium.
titaniferous iron ore, ilmenite.
ti′tan-ite (tī′tăn-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *titanite*; — so called from its containing titanic acid.] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral, essentially calcium silicotitanate, $CaTiSiO_5$, commonly in wedge-shaped or prismatic crystals or compact masses and grains, as a constituent of igneous rocks. Specif., the brown to black variety, as disting. from *sphene*, which is yellow, greenish, etc. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 3.4–3.56. Titanite is used to some extent as a gem. — **ti′tan-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*
ti-ta′ni-um (tī-tā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Titani* or *Titanes*, Gr. Τιτᾶνες, the sons of the earth.] *Chem.* A metallic element of steel-gray color found (in combination) in many minerals, its chief ores being rutile and ilmenite. Symbol, *Ti*; at. wt., 48.1; sp. gr., 4.5; melting point, 1800° C. (3272° F.). Titanium was discovered in 1790 by Gregor. It is widely distributed in small amounts, as in clays. The metal finds use as a constituent of certain steels. Titanium is chiefly quadrivalent and resembles silicon in some respects.
ti′tan-o- (tī′tăn-ō-; tī-tā′nō-). *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) used in designating certain *complex compounds of titanium*, as in *titano*-cyanide, *titano*-fluoride, *titano*-niobate, *titano*-silicate, etc.
Ti′tan-o-the-ri′i-dæ (-thē-rī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. Τιτάν a Titan + θηρίον, dim. of θήρ a beast + *-idæ*.] *Paleon.* A family of gigantic extinct perissodactyl ungulates mostly from the Oligocene of North America, somewhat allied to the rhinoceroses. The skull was broad and flattened and had two anterior divergent horns. The typical genus is **Ti′tan-o-the′ri-um** (-thē′rĭ-ŭm). — **ti′tan-o-there** (tī′tăn-ō-thēr; tī-tā′nō-), *n.*

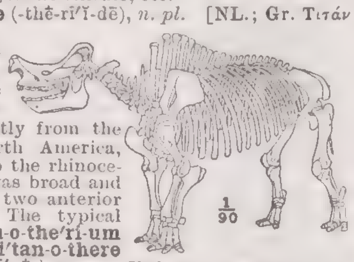

Skeleton of one of the Titanotheriidæ (*Titanotherium robustum*).

ti′tan-ous (tī′tăn-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Designating certain compounds of titanium in which that element has a lower valence as contrasted with *titanic* compounds.
tit′bit′ (tĭt′bĭt′), *n.* [*tit* something small + *bit*.] A delicate or tender piece of anything eatable; a choice morsel.
tite (tīt), *adv.* Also **tyt, tyte**, rarely **tight**, etc. [Cf. Icel. *tītt* rapidly, prop., neut. of *tīðr* frequent, eager.] Quickly; soon; promptly; immediately. *Obs. or Dial.* *Gower.*
as tite. **a** As quickly as possible; immediately; at once. *Obs.* **b** As soon; as lief. *Dial. Eng.*
☞ The modern colloquial phrase *to run*, etc., *as tight as one can*, is a use of this word, but the spelling *tite* is probably a conscious archaism.
tith′a-ble (tīth′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject or liable to payment of tithes; as, *tithable* lands. — *n.* A tithable person. *Obs. or R.*
tithe (tīth), *n.* [ME. *tithe*, *tethe*, properly an adj., tenth, AS. *tēoða*, *tēogeða*, tenth; akin to *tien*, *tȳn*, *tēn*, ten, G. *zehnte*, adj., tenth, n., a tithe, Icel. *tīund* the tenth, tithe, Goth. *taíhunda* tenth. See TEN; cf. TENTH, TEIND.] **1**. The tenth part of anything; a tenth; hence, any small or insignificant part or proportion. *Bacon.*
2. A tenth part, or loosely a small part, of some specific thing paid as a voluntary contribution or as a tax to a superior for a public use, or the like; esp., as in British usage, a tenth part of the yearly increase arising from the profits of land, stock, or personal industry paid, in kind or money, to the church or for religious or charitable uses; hence, any small ratable tax or levy. The levying of tithes in kind was practiced by the Hebrews and other races in the remotest antiquity. The custom of paying tithes survived in the Christian church as a voluntary contribution, but finally became generally established as a legal tax throughout Great Britain and Europe. Ecclesiastical tithes are generally classified as: **prædial tithes**, or those arising immediately from the soil, such as grain, hemp, flax, hay, fruit, wood; **mixed tithes**, or those arising from things nourished by the immediate products of the soil, such as colts, calves, wool, fowls, milk or cheese, honey and wax, etc.; and **personal tithes**, or those derived from the profits of industry in the arts, trades, commerce, etc. A further distinction is often made into **great tithes** and **small**, or as sometimes called **privy, tithes**, the exact line of demarcation between which is uncertain, it being settled, however, that mixed and personal tithes are small tithes, and generally agreed that corn, hay, and wood are great tithes. The small tithes are also known as **vicarage**, or **vicarial, tithes**, from the fact that they sometimes belong to the vicar instead of the rector, the great tithes being then known as **parsonage**, or **rectorial, tithes**. In English law tithes are technically incorporeal hereditaments in gross; in the Civil law they are servitudes. In Great Britain and Ireland nearly all tithes have been commuted to a money payment under the various Tithe Commutation Acts. In Scotland tithes are technically called *teinds*.
In some cases, indeed, the vicar, as well as the rector, is entitled to some part of the tithes; but all *tithes*, prima facie, and by presumption of law, belong to the rector, except such as can be shown to belong to the vicar. *Stephen's Comm.*
tithe, *v. t.*; TITHED (tīthd); TITH′ING (tīth′ĭng). [AS. *tēoðian*.] **1**. To divide into tenths, esp. so as to take every tenth part or individual of; also, to accumulate in this way. *Obs.*
2. To pay or give tithes or a tithe of or on.
Ye *tithe* mint and rue. *Luke* xi. 42.
3. To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.
tithe, *v. i.* To pay tithes. *Rare.* *Tusser.*
tithe, *a.* [See TITHE, *n.*] Tenth. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
tith′er (tīth′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who collects tithes. *Milton.*
2. One who pays tithes. *Chaucer.*
3. An advocate of the tithe-paying system. *Rare.*
tith′ing (-ĭng), *n.* [AS. *tēoðung*.] **1**. Act of levying or taking tithes; also, that which is taken as tithe; a tithe.
2. *English Law.* A small administrative division locally preserved in many parts of England, apparently orig. consisting of ten men with their families, or of the tenth part of the hundred. Cf. FRANKPLEDGE, MAINPAST.
But to all seeming the *tithing* meant different things in different parts of the country. There can be no doubt that over a large part of England the persons subject to the law of frankpledge were distributed into groups, each consisting of ten, or in some cases of twelve or more, persons; each group was known as a "*tithing*;" each was presided over by one of the associated persons who was known as the chief-pledge, tithingman, headborough, borsholder, head, or elder, that is of the borh or pledge. *Pollock & Maitland.*
tith′ing-man (tīth′ĭng-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Law.* **a** *O. Eng. Law.* The chief man of a tithing. In many of his duties he corresponded to the modern constable. See TITHING, *n.*, 2. **b** Hence: (1) A peace officer; an under-constable. *Eng.* (2) A parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service, to make complaint of any disorderly conduct, and to enforce the observance of the Sabbath. *Local, U. S.*
Ti-tho′nus (tĭ-thō′nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τιθωνός.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Laomedon, king of Troy, the favorite of Eos (Aurora), who prevailed on the gods to grant him immortality, but forgot to ask for him immortal youth. He grew old, and was finally changed by Eos into a grasshopper. Eos rises daily from the couch of Tithonus, representing the rose of dawn springing from the gray of dawn.
ti-ti′ (tē-tē′), *n.* [Guarani; cf. Sp. *tití*.] Any of various small South American monkeys of the genus *Callicebus* (syn. *Callithrix*). They resemble the squirrel monkeys of the genus *Saimiri*, but the head is not so elongated posteriorly and the tail is more thickly haired.
ti′ti (tē′tē), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **a** A cyrillaceous tree of the southern United States (*Cliftonia monophylla*) having glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers succeeded by one-seeded drupes; — called also *black titi*, *buckwheat tree*, and *ironwood*. **b** Any related tree of the genus *Cyrilla*, often disting. as *white titi*. **c** = 2d TI. *Australasia.*
tit′il-late (tĭt′ĭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *titillatus*, p. p. of *titillare*.] To tickle; hence, to excite pleasurably; to exhilarate.
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*
tit′il-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *titillatio*: cf. F. *titillation*.] **1**. Act of titillating, or state or sensation of being titillated.
2. Any passing sensation, esp. one that is pleasurable.
Those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanvill.*
3. Something titillating. *Rare.*
tit′il-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to titillate.
tit′i-vate, **tit′ti-vate** (tĭt′ĭ-vāt), *v. t. & i.*; TIT′I-VAT′ED (-vāt′ĕd); TIT′I-VAT′ING (-vāt′ĭng). [Formed from an uncertain source, in imitation of words in *-ate* fr. L.] To dress or smarten up; to spruce. — **tit′i-va′tion, tit′ti-va′tion** (-vā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Humorous.*
"Come here, an' let me *titivate* you." He sat down beside her, and submitted to be dusted. *Quiller-Couch.*
tit′lark′ (tĭt′lärk′), *n.* [*tit* a small thing, or a small bird + *lark*.] A pipit.
ti′tle (tī′t'l), *n.* [OF. *title*, F. *titre*, L. *titulus* an inscription, label, title, sign, token. Cf. TILDE, TITRATE, TITTLE, TITULAR.] **1**. Any inscription put over, upon, or under anything to distinguish or explain it. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Eccl. Antiq.* A superscription; legend; specif., a titulus.
3. The distinctive designation of a written or printed production, as a book, placed at the beginning, usually on a page by itself; the name by which a literary production is known and distinguished. In the narrowest sense the title includes only the principal name or leading title, consisting of a word or phrase, and, in the case of a book, put on the binding in the shortest form that will be distinctive; in a broader sense, it includes everything on the title-page preceding the author's name or its substitute, and thus may include a subtitle and various descriptive matter. In bibliography, esp. in old or rare books, or the like, the title is regarded as consisting of all the matter on the title-page, including punctuation marks, etc.
4. *Print.* **a** A title-page. **b** (1) Title type. (2) Among job printers, boldface type.
5. *Bookbinding.* The panel for the name, between the bands of the back of a book.
6. *Law.* **a** The heading forming the name of an act or statute, by which it is distinguished from others. At common law the title forms no part of the act, but in case of ambiguity may be referred to as an aid in interpretation. **b** *Pleading.* The heading which forms the distinctive designation of an action or proceeding, consisting usually of the name of the court, the names of the parties, and the description of the venue. See DECLARATION, 4.
7. A division of an instrument or book, usually one larger than a *section* or *article*, as of a statute or law book.
8. A descriptive name; an appellation or designation.
Things change their *titles* as our manners turn. *Pope.*
9. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or preëminence (hereditary or acquired), given to persons by virtue of rank, office, achievement, or privilege, or as a mark of respect. Titles may be classified as those of: **a** *Sovereignty*, attached to hereditary rank and office, and grouped as (1) higher — Emperor (Czar, Kaiser), King, Sultan, Shah, Mikado; (2) lower — Grand Duke, Duke, Prince, Bey, Khan, Khedive, Rajah, Emir. **b** *Nobility*, attached to hereditary rank irrespective of office, and grouped as (1) greater — Prince, Duke (Grand Duke, Archduke), Marquis, Count (Earl), Viscount, Baron; (2) lesser — Baronet, Esquire, Knight (Chevalier), Noble. **c** *Office*, usually appointive or elective, as those of the State — President, Viceroy, Governor, Justice, Mayor, etc.; of the Church — see ORDER, 3 **a**; of the Army — General in Chief (Marshal, Field Marshal), General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier General, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Captain, 1st and 2d Lieutenant; of the Navy — Admiral, Vice Admiral, Rear Admiral, Commodore, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commander, Senior and Junior Lieu-

tis′sue-y (tĭsh′ū-ĭ), *a.* Resembling tissue.
tiss′wood′ (tĭs′wo͝od′), *n.* The snowdrop tree. *U. S.*
tis′ty-tos′ty (tĭs′tĭ-tŏs′tĭ), *n.* A cowslip ball. *Dial. Eng.*
tis-win′ (tĭs-wēn′), *n.* [See TEXGUINO.] An intoxicating drink made from corn, wheat, or mesquite beans, by the Indians. *Southwestern U. S.*
tit. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of [TITE, *adv.*]
tit, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
tit. Obs. pres. indic. 3d person sing. of TIDE. [*or Dial. Eng.*]
tit, *v. t.* To twit; tease. *Obs.*
tit, *n. & v.* [ME. *titten*, v.; orig. uncert.] Pull; tug; jerk; twitch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Tit., *or* **tit**. *Abbr.* Title; Titus.
Ti′tan, *a.* Titanic.
Ti′tan-esque′ (tī′tăn-ĕsk′), *a.* [*Titan* + *-esque*.] Characteristic of the Titans; Titanic.
Ti′tan-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
Ti-ta′ni-an (tĭ-tā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Titanic. *Obs.*
Ti-tan′i-cal (tī-tăn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Titanic. *Obs.*
Ti′tan-ich′thys (tī′tăn-ĭk′thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Τιτάν a Titan + ἰχθύς fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very large toothless extinct fishes of the Arthrodira in the Upper Devonian of Ohio.
ti′tan-i-flu′o-ride (tī′tăn-ĭ-flo͞o′ō-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* A fluotitanate.
Ti′tan-om′a-chy (tī′tăn-ŏm′ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. Τιτανομαχία; Τιτάν + μάχη fight.] See TITAN, 1.
Ti′tan-o-sau′rus (tī′tăn-ō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Τιτάν Titan + *-saurus*.] **a** *Paleon.* A genus of South American sauropod dinosaurs of the Cretaceous. **b** Syn. of ATLANTOSAURUS. — **ti′tan-o-saur′** (tī′tăn-ō-sôr′), *n.*
ti′tan-o-sil′i-cate, *n.* [*titano-* + *silicate*.] = SILICOTITANATE.
ti′tar (tē′tär), *n.* [Hind. *tītar*.] A francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*) of southern Asia. *India.*
tit babbler. Any of several small East Indian and Asiatic timaliine birds of the genus *Æthostoma*, as *Æ. rostratum*.
titch′y (tĭch′ĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of TECHY.
tit drill. *Mech.* A flat drill with a small central tit to steady it, used to flatten bottoms of holes.
tite (tīt). Dial. Eng. of TIGHT.
tite, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
titel. ✝ TITLE, TITTLE.
titeler. ✝ TITTLER.
titelet, *n.* Heading; title. *Obs.*
tite′ly. ✝ TIGHTLY.
tite′ly, *adv.* = TITE. *Obs.*
titemose. ✝ TITMOUSE.
ti′ter, **ti′tre** (tē′tẽr; tē′tr'), *n.* [F. *titre*.] *Chem.* The strength of a solution as determined by titration.
titerer. ✝ TITTERER.
tith. ✝ TIGHT.
tith (tĭth), *a.* [ME. *tit*, *tid*, quickly. Cf. TITE.] Trim; nimble. *Obs.*
tithand. ✝ TIDING.
tithe, *v. t.* [AS. *tīðian*, *tigðian*.] To grant; to concede. *Obs.*
tithe′deal′, *n.* [See TITHE; 1st DEAL.] A tenth part. *Obs.*
tithe′-free′, *a.* Exempt from payment of tithes.
tithe′less, *a.* See -LESS.
tithe pig. One pig in ten, often the poorest in the litter, set apart in payment of tithe.
tithe proctor. A tithe collector.
tith′er (tĭth′ẽr; tĕth′ẽr), *pron.* [Cf. TOTHER.] Colloq. combination of *that* or *the* and *ither*, other; — often with *the*. *Scot.*
tith′ing, **tithinge**. ✝ TIDING.
tith′ing-pen′ny, *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A small tax or due paid by the tithings to the sheriff to defray court expenses. [*Obs.*]
tith′ly (tĭth′lĭ), *adv.* of TITH.
Ti′thon (tī′thŏn), *n.* Tithonus.
ti-thon′ic (tĭ-thŏn′ĭk; tī-), *a.* [L. *Tithonus*, the consort of Aurora, Gr. Τιθωνός.] Designating actinic rays of light. *Rare.* — **tith′o-nic′i-ty** (tĭth′ō-nĭs′ĭ-tĭ; tī′thō-nĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ti-thon′o-graph′ic (tĭ-thŏn′ō-grăf′ĭk; tī-; tĭth′ō-nō-), *a.* [*tithonic* + *-graph* + *-ic*.] Pert. to, or produced by, actinism. *R.*
tith′o-nom′e-ter (tĭth′ō-nŏm′ē-tẽr; tī′thō-), *n.* [*tithonic* + *-meter*.] An early form of actinometer in which chlorine and hydrogen are allowed to unite under the influence of light.
tith′y-mal (tĭth′ĭ-măl), *n.* [L. *tithymalus* a plant with a milk-like sap, Gr. τιθύμαλος: cf. F. *tithymale*.] Any spurge, esp. *Euphorbia cyparissias*. *Obs.*
ti′ti (tē′tē), *n.* [Maori.] A petrel (*Œstrelata cooki*). *New Zealand.*
Ti′ti-an, *a.* Of or as of the Titians. *Obs.*
Ti′tian-esque′ (tĭsh′ăn-ĕsk′), *a.* [*Titian* + *-esque*.] After the manner of, or suggesting the style of, the Venetian painter Titian (Tiziano Vecellio, 1477–1576), who is noted for his breadth of treatment, realism, and rich but subdued coloring.
ti-tien′ (tē-tēn′; tē′tyăN′), *n.* A West Indian warbler (*Dendroica ruficapilla*).
titil. ✝ TITTLE.
titile, **titill**. ✝ TITLE.
tit′il-la-bil′i-ty (tĭt′ĭ-lȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of titillating or of being titillated.
tit′il-lant (tĭt′ĭ-lănt), *n.* [L. *titillans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Something titillating.
titimalle. ✝ TITHYMAL.
Ti′ti-us's law (tēt′sē-o͞os-ĭz; tĭsh′ĭ-ŭs-ĭz). = BODE'S LAW.
titivil, *n.* A term of contempt, applied variously to lawless persons, talebearers, and flatterers; — used esp. as the name of a character, sometimes a friend, in early English plays. *Obs.*
titivillar, *n.* = TITIVIL. *Obs.*
tit′i-vil-li′ti-um (tĭt′ĭ-vĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] A trifle; a bagatelle. *Obs.*
tit′l. Tittle. *Ref. Sp.*
titlar. ✝ TITTLER.

tenant, Ensign; of societies, academic bodies, etc.; as, Grand Master, Warden, Chancellor, Dean, Professor, etc. **d** *Courtesy*, given by social usage. See COURTESY TITLE. **e** *Distinction*, officially conferred and implying recognition of merit, as those of honorary orders (see ORDER, 1 **c**), academic degrees, etc. **f** *Membership*, appointive or elective, and conferring privilege; as, Fellow, Alumnus, Brother. **g** *Forms of reference and address*; as, Majesty, Grace.
10. Rank or position conferring or involving a title. *Rare.*
11. A claim or right, esp. an inherent, just, or recognized one; also, the ground or source of such claim or right; as, his services are his best *title* to remembrance.

We have no trewe *title* to hem. *Piers Plowman*

12. *Law.* **a** The union of all the elements which constitute ownership, at common law divided into possession, right of possession, and right of property, the last two now, however, being considered essentially the same. See OWNERSHIP. **b** That which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; the facts or events, collectively, which give rise to the ownership of property, real or personal; in a wider sense, as used by Austin, "any fact by the intervention of which the law invests or divests a right, or imposes or withdraws a duty" (2 *Aust. Jur.* 883); as, good *title* to an estate, or an imperfect *title*. In commentators on Roman law the term *title*, or *titulus*, has been distinctively applied to the remote cause of a right, as a contract of sale, and the term *modus* to the proximate cause, but such distinction is now abandoned or little observed. **c** The instrument which is evidence of a right.
13. *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* A parish church or parish. At Rome, titles seem to have been instituted, 25 in number, by Pope Marcellus (304), and to have had commonly two priests attached to each, one the proper titular and the other his subordinate. These priests were styled *cardinal priests*, whence the modern title *cardinal*. **b** A sphere of work or source of income or maintenance, required by a bishop of a candidate for ordination as a condition precedent to, or a claim in favor of, ordination.
14. = TITTLE. *Obs.*

Syn. — Epithet, appellation, denomination. See NAME.

title by occupancy, *Law*, a right of property acquired by taking the first possession of a thing, or possession of a thing which belonged to nobody, and appropriating it. — **t. by possession**, *Law*, such right in property as mere possession of it confers. See POSSESSION, 2.

ti′tle (tī′t'l), *v. t.*; TI′TLED (tī′t'ld); TI′TLING (-tlĭng). [Cf. L. *titulare*, F. *titrer*. See TITLE, *n.*] **1**. To set down or arrange under a title or titles; to record; also, to ascribe; assign; appoint; ordain. *Obs. Macro Plays* (*E. E. T. S.*).

That best [beast] is *titeld* til his stall. *Cursor Mundi*

2. To call by a title or the title of; to name; to entitle; also, to entitle to be called; to confer the title of.

ti′tled (tī′t'ld), *a.* Having or bearing a title, esp. one of nobility; noble.

title deed. *Law.* The deed, or one of the deeds, constituting the muniments or evidences of a person's ownership.

ti′tle-page′, *n.* The page of a book which contains its title, the author's and publisher's names, etc.

title rôle *or* **part**. The part, or character, which gives the title to a play, as that of Hamlet in the play of that name.

title type. *Print.* The type most commonly used in title-pages, a series of capitals of full body depth.

tit′ling (tĭt′lĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *titlingr* a tit sparrow. See TIT a small bird.] **1**. *Local, Brit.* **a** A pipit, esp. the meadow pipit. **b** The hedge sparrow.
2. Stockfish; — formerly so called in customhouses.

tit′mouse′ (tĭt′mous′), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs′). [ME. *titemose*, *titmase*; *tit* small thing or a small bird + AS. *māse* a kind of small bird; akin to D. *mees* a titmouse, G. *meise*, OHG. *meisa*, Icel. *meisingr*. The English form has been influenced by the unrelated word *mouse*. Cf. TIT a small bird.] Any of numerous small oscine birds of *Parus* and allied genera of the family Paridæ, allied to the nuthatches but longer tailed. They are arboreal and largely insectivorous, but do not creep up and down on tree trunks as do the nuthatches. The plumage is soft and fluffy, gray, black, and white being the prevailing colors in most species. They mostly nest in holes in trees, but some build a pendulous nest. The chickadees and tufted titmouse are the best-known American species. Well-known European species are the **greater**, *or* **great**, **titmouse** (*P. major*), the **coal titmouse** (*Parus*, or *Periparus*, *ater*), the **blue titmouse** (*Parus*, or *Cyanistes*, *cæruleus*), the **marsh titmouse** (*Parus palustris*), and the **crested titmouse** (*Parus*, or *Lophophanes*, *cristatus*). See LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.

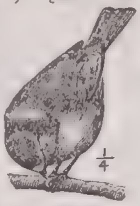

Blue Titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).

ti′trate (tī′trāt; tĭt′rāt), *v. t.*; TI′TRAT-ED (tī′trāt-ĕd; tĭt′rāt-); TI′TRAT-ING (tī′trāt-ĭng; tĭt′rāt-). [F. *titrer*, fr. *titre* standard, title. See TITLE, *n.*] *Chem.* To subject to titration; to standardize by titration.

ti′trate, *v. i.* *Chem.* To practice titration.

ti-tra′tion (tī-trā′shŭn; tĭ-), *n.* *Chem.* An analytical process consisting in the addition of a liquid in measured volume to a known volume of another liquid or to a known weight of some substance, till a certain definite effect, usually a change of color, is observed. Thus, the strength of an alkaline solution may be determined by *titration* against an acid solution of known strength or against a known weight of acid, with the use of some indicator, as litmus, to show the neutral point. See INDICATOR, 5.

tit′ter (tĭt′ẽr), *v. i.*; TIT′TERED (-ẽrd); TIT′TER-ING. [Prob. of imitative origin.] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint, or without much noise, as in affectation or embarrassment; to giggle; snicker.

A group of *tittering* pages ran before. *Longfellow.*

tit′ter, *n.* A restrained laugh; a giggle or snicker.

tit′ter-er, *n.* **1**. One who titters, or giggles; esp., one who titters habitually.
2. A tattler. *Obs.*

tit′tle (tĭt′'l), *n.* [ME. *titel*, *titil*, L. *titulus* superscription, label, title; perh. through OF. *title* title, F. *titre* title, mark over a word as a sign of abbreviation. Cf. TITLE, TILDE.] **1**. A diacritical mark over a letter or word, as to indicate contraction, or to distinguish it. Cf. TILDE.
2. A particle; a minute part; a jot.

Every *tittle* of this prophecy is most exactly verified. *South.*

tit′tle-tat′tle, *n.* [A reduplication of *tattle*.] **1**. Idle, trifling talk, esp. gossip. *Arbuthnot.*
2. An idle, trifling talker; a gossip. *Rare.* *Tatler.*

tit′tle-tat′tle, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prate; gossip. *Shak.*

tit′tup (tĭt′ŭp), *v. i.*; -TUPED (-ŭpt) or -TUPPED; -TUP-ING or -TUP-PING. To behave or move in a lively or restless manner, as an impatient horse; to caper; prance; frisk. *Kipling.*

tit′tup, *n.* Act of tittuping; lively, gay, or restless behavior or gait; a prance or caper.

tit′tup-y (-ĭ), *a.* Also **tit′tup-py**. Given to tittuping; gay; lively; prancing; also, shaky; unsteady.

tit′u-ba′tion (tĭt′ū-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *titubatio*: cf. F. *titubation*.] Act of stumbling, tottering, rocking, rolling, or reeling; specif., *Med.*, a peculiar staggering gait observed in spinal and cerebral disturbances.

tit′u-lar (tĭt′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *titulus* title: cf. F. *titulaire*. See TITLE.] **1**. Of, pert. to, having, or bearing, a title; related to, or arising from, a title; as, *titular* honor.
2. Existing in title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties; as, a *titular* prince. *Milton.*
3. *Eccl.* **a** Conferring a title. **b** Designating a title, or parish church at Rome. **c** Pert. to, or taking the name of, a title, or parish church at Rome; as, a cardinal *titular*.

titular bishop, *R. C. Ch.*, a bishop who bears the title of an extinct see, esp. a see made vacant by Mohammedan conquests; — formerly called also *bishop in partibus infidelium* (L., in lands of the infidels).

tit′u-lar, *n.* **1**. A person holding a title of office; esp., one having the title and benefits of an office independently of its proper obligations; specif., *Eccl. Law*, a person who is entitled to enjoy a benefice without performing its duties; a titulary.
2. **a** *Eccl.* An incumbent of a title. See TITLE, 13 **a**. **b** The sacred person or thing from which a church derives its title or name; — a wider term than *patron*, which can be only a saint or an angel.
3. *Early Scots Law.* A layman having a right to tithes.

titular of the tithes, titular of erection. = LORD OF ERECTION.

tit′u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Consisting in a title; titular.
2. Of, pertaining to, or arising from, a title.

tit′u-la-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. TITULAR.] One vested with title to something, as a benefice; a titular.

ti′tu-lus (tĭt′ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] **1**. *Eccl. Antiq.* An explanatory or descriptive inscription, often poetical, placed under a picture, or in other positions; a title.
2. *Law.* Title. See TITLE, 6 & 12.

Tit′yr-e-tu′ (tĭt′ẽr-ē-tū′), *n.* One of a class of street roisterers or brawlers in 17th-century London, similar to the Mohocks. They were young blades of the better class, as is indicated by their name, which is taken from the first line of Vergil's first eclogue, "*Tityre, tu* patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi" (O Tityrus, thou reclining under the shade of the spreading beech tree). *Obs.*

tiv′o-li (tĭv′ō-lĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Tivoli* in Italy, a pleasure resort not far from Rome.] A game resembling bagatelle, played on a special oblong board or table (**tivoli board** *or* **table**), which has a curved upper end, a set of numbered compartments at the lower end, side alleys, and the surface studded with pins and sometimes furnished with numbered depressions or cups.

Tlin′kit (tlĭŋ′kĭt), *n. pl.* The Indians of a seafaring group of tribes of southern Alaska comprising the Koluschan stock (which see), the chief tribes being the Chilcat, Sitka, Stikine, and Yakutat. Previous to deterioration from contact with the whites they were the foremost traders of the northwest. They built substantial houses of cedar adorned with totem poles, and were expert stone carvers and copper workers. Slavery, the potlatch, and the use of immense labrets were characteristic. Many now work in the salmon industry.

tme′sis (t'mē′sĭs; mē′sĭs; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. τμῆσις a cutting, fr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Gram.* Separation of parts of a compound word by the intervention of one or more words, as in *what place soever*, for *whatsoever place*.

to (tōō, *unemphatic*, tŏŏ; 270), *prep.* [AS. *tō*; akin to OS. & OFries. *tō*, D. *toe*, G. *zu*, OHG. *zuo*, *zua*, *zō*, Russ. *do*, Ir. & Gael. *do*, OL. *-do*, *-du*, as in *endo*, *indu*, in, Gr. *-δε*, as in οἴκαδε homeward. Cf. TOO, TATTOO a beat of drums.] Primarily *to* denotes the relation of approach and arrival, making its governed word denote the terminus. Hence:
1. It indicates that toward which there is movement and at which there is arrival; also, that toward which there is movement, tendency, or position, without arrival; — opposed to *from*; as, from east *to* west.

Stay with us, go not *to* Wittenberg. *Shak.*
She stretched her arms *to* Heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, it indicates anything regarded as a terminal point or limit in the direction of which, or as far as which, there is movement, continuance, action, etc.; as, he went *to* law about it; she remembered it *to* her dying day; he rose *to* wealth and honor; they came *to* the last man.

Stand dumb and speak not *to* him. *Shak.*

3. In various extensions of its primary sense *to* connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and intransitive or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action or application. Here it supplies the place of the dative. Its sphere verges upon that of *for*, but it contains less the idea of design or appropriation; as, these remarks were addressed *to* a large audience; let us keep this seat *to* ourselves; a substance sweet *to* the taste; duty *to* God and *to* our parents; to take a dislike *to* spirituous liquor. In various obsolete or dialect uses *to* occurs where in standard usage *on*, *against*, *at*, *with*, are now preferred. "When the sun was *to* rest." *Chaucer.*

Numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*
Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dryden.*

4. With the infinitive, *to* had originally the use last defined, governing the Old English dative infinitive in *-enne* as a verbal noun, and connecting it as indirect object with a preceding verb or adjective; thus, *tō* writenne, *to* or *for* writing; so also now, ready *to* go, i. e., ready unto going; good *to* eat, i. e., good for eating; I do my utmost *to* lead my life pleasantly, i. e., unto the leading my life pleasantly. But in many constructions, esp. those in which the infinitive is subject, object, or predicate noun, *to* has lost its prepositional force, and become simply the sign of the infinitive; thus, I love *to* learn, i. e., I love learning; *to* die for one's country is noble, i. e., the dying for one's country. See INFINITIVE, *n.* The infinitive with *to* could formerly be governed by *from*; as in, "could save the son of Thetis *from to die*" (*Spenser*); also by *for*, as still in archaic, dialectic, or illiterate speech. "What went ye out *for to see?*" *Matt.* xi. 8. In colloquial usage *to* often stands for, and supplies, an infinitive already mentioned; thus, he asks me to come, but I don't wish *to*. For other idiomatic uses of the infinitive with *to*, see BE, 1, and HAVE, 4.
5. In many phrases, and in many connections, *to* has a pregnant meaning, or is used elliptically. Thus, it denotes or implies: **a** Effect; end; consequence; as, the prince was flattered *to* his ruin; he engaged in a war *to* his cost. **b** Opposition; antithesis; as, they engaged hand *to* hand. **c** Accord; adaptation; as, an occupation *to* his taste.

He *to* God's image, she *to* his was made. *Dryden.*

d Comparison; as, three is *to* nine as nine is *to* twenty-seven; it is ten *to* one that you will offend him.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *B. Jonson.*

e Addition; union; accumulation.

Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom, courage. *Denham.*

f Appurtenance; belonging; as, a kite with a tail *to* it; brother *to* the king. **g** Accompaniment; as, she sang *to* his guitar; they danced *to* the music of a piano. **h** Character; condition of being; purpose subserved or office filled; as, he had a king *to* his father. *Archaic.*

Sagittarius forsoth men seggen [call] it *to* name. *Wars of Alex.*

to, *adv.* **1**. Forward; on; — sometimes as a command.

To, Achilles! *to*, Ajax! *to!* *Shak.*

2. To the matter or business in hand; as, we were hungry and fell *to* with a will.
3. To or at the normal position; as, put *to* the door, i. e., shut it; with the wrong end *to*; also, esp. in the nautical expressions, heave *to*, come *to*, to a certain position.

to and again, to and fro. *Rare.* — **to and fro**, forward and back. — **to and to**, backwards and forwards; to and fro. *Obs.*

to- (tōō-; tŏŏ-; *see* TO, *prep.*). [AS. *tō-* asunder; akin to G. *zer-*, and perh. to Gr. δυς-.] An intensive prefix used in forming compound verbs, and often implying dissolution or separation; as in *to*-beat, to beat severely or thoroughly; *to*-break, to break utterly or in pieces; *to*-go, to go asunder or apart, to disperse; *to*-hew, to hew in pieces; *to*-rend, *to*-tear, etc. *Obs.*, exc. in *all to*, under ALL, *adv.*

☞ The reference "See TO-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *to-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

toad (tōd), *n.* [ME. *tode*, *tade*, AS. *tādie*, *tādige*; of unknown origin. Cf. TADPOLE.] Any of numerous tailless leaping amphibians of the genus *Bufo* and other more or less nearly allied genera, esp. those of the family Bufonidæ. Like *frog* (which see), the term *toad* is not a definitely limited one, and there

European Toad (*Bufo vulgaris*).

title insurance. See INSURANCE.
ti′tle-less, *a.* See -LESS.
title letter. *Print.* Title type.
tit′lene (tĭt′lēn). Var. of TITLING. *Local, Eng.*
tit′ler (-lẽr), *n.* A large truncated cone of refined sugar.
tit′ly. † TITELY.
tit′mal, **tit′mall** (tĭt′môl), *n.* The blue titmouse. *Local, Eng.*
tit′man (-mȧn), *n.* The smallest pig in a litter. *Dial. U. S.*
Tit′marsh, Mi′chael An′ge-lo (mī′kĕl ăn′jē-lō tĭt′märsh). A pseudonym which Thackeray used for some years in tales, essays, and sketches orig. in Fraser's Magazine. — **Tit-marsh′i-an** (tĭt-mär′shĭ-ȧn), *a.*
titmase. † TITMOUSE.
Tit′mouse′, Tit′tle-bat′. In Samuel Warren's (1807-77) "Ten Thousand a Year," a vulgar conceited London shop clerk, who through unscrupulous lawyers gets a large estate, but is exposed and becomes insane.
titmouse walnut. A thin-shelled variety of the common walnut.
ti′to-ki (tē′tō-kē; *colloq.* tē-tō′-kē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand sapindaceous tree (*Alectryon excelsum*).
Ti′to Me-le′ma (tē′tō mĕ-lā′-mä). In Geo. Eliot's "Romola," a very beautiful and clever but unprincipled young Greek, the husband of Romola.
ti tree (tē). *Australasia.* **a** = TI. **b** A misspelling of TEA TREE.
ti′-tri′ (tē′trē′), *n.* A misspelling of TEA TREE. *Australasia.*
tit′-tat′-to′ (tĭt′tăt′tō′; -tōō′), **tit′tat′too′**, **tit′tat′toe′**. Vars. of TICK-TACK-TOO.
titte. † TIT, a teat.
tit′ter (tĭt′ẽr). Dial. Eng. of TETTER.
tit′ter, *adv.* [See TITE soon.] More quickly; sooner; rather. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tit′ter, *v. i.* [See TEETER.] **1**. To wabble; totter; tremble; vacillate. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To seesaw. See TEETER.
tit-ter-a′tion (tĭt′ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* A state or fit of tittering, or giggling. [*Ref. Sp.*]
tit′terd (tĭt′ẽrd). Tittered.
tit′ter-el (tĭt′ẽr-ĕl), *n.* The whimbrel. *Local, Eng.*
tit′ter-tot′ter (-tŏt′ẽr), *n. & v. i.* [See TEETER.] Teeter; seesaw. — *adv.* In a teetering or swaying manner. *Both Dial.*
tit′ter-y, *n.* Gin. *Obs.*
Tit′ter-y-tu′. † TITYRE-TU.
tit′tie, **tit′ty** (tĭt′ĭ; *Scot. also* tĕt′ĭ), *n.* Sister; — an infantile or familiar term. *Scot. & Dial.*
tittimouse. † TITMOUSE.
tit′ti-vate (tĭt′ĭ-vāt). Var. of TITIVATE.
tit′tle (tĭt′'l). Dial. Eng. var. of TICKLE.
tit′tle, *v. i.* [Cf. TATTLE.] To whisper; tattle; gossip. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tit′tle-bat (-băt′; -bȧt′), *n.* A species of stickleback. *Dial. Eng.*
tit′tler (tĭt′lẽr), *or* **tit′tle-tat′tler**, *n.* A telltale or tittle-tattler. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tit′tlin (tĭt′lĭn). Scot. for TITLING.
tit′tly. † TITELY.
tit′ty (tĭ′tĭ), *n.* [From dial. *tit* teat, AS. *tit*, *titt*. Cf. TEAT.] Teat; nipple; breast. *Infantile.*
tit′ty. Var. of TITTIE, sister. *Scot. & Dial.*
tit′ty-mouse′, *n.* A titmouse. [*Obs. or Dial.*]
Tit′ty-rie. = TITYRE-TU. *Obs.*
tit′u-bant (tĭt′ū-bȧnt), *a.* [L. *titubans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Staggering; tottering. *Rare.* — **tit′u-ban-cy** (-bȧn-sĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
tit′u-bate (-bāt), *v. i.* [L. *titubatus*, p. p. of *titubare*.] *R.* **1**. To stagger; totter; *Obs.*, stammer.
2. To rock or roll, as a curved body on a plane.
tit′u-la′do, *n.* [Sp.] A titled person. *Obs.*
tit′u-lar′i-ty (tĭt′ū-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being titular.
tit′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of TITULAR.
tit′uled (tĭt′ūld), *a.* Having a title. *Obs.*
tituler. † TITTLER.
tit′up, **tit′up-py**. Vars. of TITTUP, TITTUPPY.
tit′-up′, *n.* A tilt-up. *Local, U. S.*
Ti′tu-rel′ (tē′tōō-rĕl′), *n.* See AMFORTAS.
Ti′tus (tī′tŭs), *n.* [L. *Titus* or Gr. Τίτος.] **1**. Masc. prop. name. F. *Tite* (tēt); It., Sp., & Pg. *Tito* (tē′tō).
2. The Epistle to Titus. See NEW TESTAMENT.
Ti′tus An-dron′i-cus (tī′tŭs ăn-drŏn′ĭ-kŭs; *cf.* ANDRONICUS). In Shakespeare's play of this name, a noble Roman general in the wars against the Goths.
Tit′y-rus (tĭt′ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τίτυρος.] A fortunate freedman and shepherd in Vergil's first Eclogue and in several of the others. The name is taken from the Greeks, among whom it was a common shepherd's name. In Vergil he represents the poet himself, who is thus designated also by Propertius. Chaucer is commemorated under this name by Spenser.
Tit′y-us (tĭt′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Tityos*, Gr. Τιτυός.] *Gr. Myth.* A giant, son of Gæa or of Zeus, who for offering violence to Leto was slain by her son Apollo. In Hades he lies prone while two vultures gnaw his liver.
Ti′u (tē′ōō), *n.* [AS. *Tīw*. See TUESDAY.] = TYR.
tiv′er (tĭv′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *téafor*.] Red ocher. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To mark (sheep) with red ocher. *Dial. Eng.*
tiv′y (-ĭ), *adv.* [Cf. TANTIVY.] With speed; quickly; — a huntsman's word or cry.
Tiw (tē′ōō). Var. of TIU.
tixt. † TEXT.
ti′za (tē′zȧ), *n.* [Sp. in Peru, fr. Quichua *t'isa* to card wool; — from its fibrous appearance.] The mineral ulexite.
Ti′zi-an-esque′ (tē′tsĭ-ȧn-ĕsk′). Var. of TITIANESQUE.
Ti′zite (tī′zīt). *Bib.*
Ti-zo′na (tē-thō′nä; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A favorite sword of the Cid.
Tiz′ri (tĭz′rē). Var. of TISHRI. [See JEWISH CALENDAR.]
tiz-win′ (tĭs-wēn′). Var. of TISWIN.
tiz′zick (tĭz′ĭk). Var. of TISSICK. *Obs. or Dial.*
tiz′zy (tĭz′ĭ), *n.* Corrupt. of TESTON, sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*
Tl. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Tl*]. Thallium.
tla′co (tlä′kō), **tlac** (tläk), *n.* [Mex. *tlaco* half, as it was half of a *cuartilla*.] See COIN.
Tla′pal-lan′ (tlä′päl-yän′), *n.* [Mex. *tlapalli* color, anything painted.] See QUETZALCOATL.
Tlin′git (tlĭŋ′gĭt). Var. of TLINKIT.
T. L. O. *Abbr. Marine Ins.* Total loss only.
Tm. *Abbr. Chem.* [Without period, *Tm*]. Thulium.
T. M. *Abbr.* True mean (value).
tme′ma (t'mē′mȧ; mē′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [Gr. τμῆμα.] A segment; a section.
to. † TOE; TOO; *took*, pret.; TWO.
to, *conj.* Until; till. *Obs. or Ir.*
to (tō), *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE.
T. O., *or* **t. o.** *Abbr.* Telegraph office; turn over.

are many amphibians to which either name is applied. The typical toads are generally terrestrial in their habits, except during the breeding season, when they seek the water. They have a short, squat body, comparatively weak hind legs, and are covered with a rough warty skin in which are glands that secrete an acrid fluid. Most of the species burrow beneath the earth in the daytime and come forth to feed at night. They eat insects, worms, slugs, etc., and are hence most useful to man. The young, which hatch as tadpoles, attain the adult form within a few weeks. The natterjack and the common toad (*Bufo vulgaris*) are familiar European species. The common species of the eastern United States is *B. americanus*. Cf. AGUA TOAD.

toad′back′ (tōd′băk′), *a. Arch.* Having a section of three-lobed shape with one of the lobes uppermost, giving a fancied resemblance to the back of a toad; as, a *toadback* handrail for a staircase. — *n. Arch.* A toadback rail, etc.

toad bug. Any of several small predaceous hemipterous insects constituting the family Galgulidæ, having a short, broad, flat body and projecting eyes. The common American species is *Galgulus oculatus*.

toad′eat′ (tōd′ēt′), *v. t. & i.* To toady. *Rare.*

toad′eat′er (-ēt′ẽr), *n.* [For sense 1, cf. the French equivalent *un avaleur de couleuvres*. Cf. TOADY.] **1.** A mountebank's boy or assistant who ate, or pretended to eat, toads (popularly supposed to be poisonous), so that his master might show his skill in expelling the poison.
2. A fawning obsequious parasite; a toady. *Dickens.*

toad′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **a** Any of certain marine fishes with jugular ventral fins, a large thick head and a wide mouth, constituting the family Batrachoididæ, syn. *Batrachidæ*, and suborder Haplodoci. They are seldom eaten. *Opsanus*

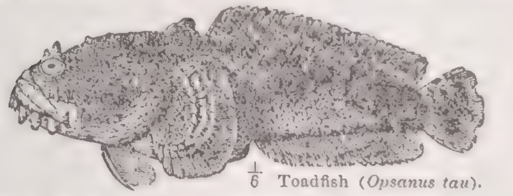

1/6 Toadfish (*Opsanus tau*).

tau is the common species along the American Atlantic coast. *O. pardus* is a spotted species of the Gulf coast. Cf. MIDSHIPMAN, 2. **b** A frogfish. **c** A swellfish.

toad′flax′ (tōd′flăks′), *n.* **a** A common European scrophulariaceous plant (*Linaria linaria*), widely naturalized as a weed in the United States. It has showy yellow and orange flowers, whence it is also called *butter and eggs*, *flaxweed*, *ramsted*, etc. **b** Hence, by extension, any other species of *Linaria*. **c** With qualifying adjective, any of various other plants; as, bastard *toadflax*.

toad′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* An African asclepiadaceous plant (*Stapelia bufonia*) with curiously variegated flowers.

toad lily. **a** A handsome liliaceous plant of Japan and China (*Compsoa hirta*) having the perianth delicately spotted within. **b** The white water lily. *U. S.* **c** The cultivated liliaceous plant *Fritillaria pyrenaica*.

toad orchis. A tropical African epiphytic orchid (*Megaclinium bufo*), cultivated for its purple-spotted flowers.

toad rush. A low-growing kind of rush (*Juncus bufonius*).

toad′s′-eye′, *n.*, **toad′s′-eye′ tin** (tōdz′ī′). A variety of cassiterite or tinstone; — so called from its appearance.

toad′stone′ (tōd′stōn′), *n.* A bufonite or other petrifaction, stone, or similar object, popularly supposed to have formed in the head or body of a toad. They were formerly often worn as charms, antidotes to poison, etc.

toad′stool′ (-stōōl′), *n.* Any of various agaricaceous fungi having an umbrella-shaped cap or pileus; a mushroom, esp. (in popular usage) one of the poisonous varieties. The name is sometimes extended to other large fleshy fungi, as the morels, puffballs, etc. See MUSHROOM, 1.

toad′y (tōd′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TOADIES (-ĭz). [From TOAD; cf. TOADEATER.] **1.** One who truckles to the rich or powerful for the sake of gain or favor; a sycophant; toadeater.
2. A coarse rustic woman. *Rare.* *Scott.*

toad′y (tōd′ĭ), *v. t. & i.*; TOAD′IED (-ĭd); TOAD′Y-ING. To play the toady (to); to fawn (upon) with sycophancy.

to′-and-fro′ (tōō′ănd-frō′), *a.* Forward and backward.

to′-and-fro′, *n.* **1.** Alternately forward and backward motion or movement. "A fever of *to-and-fro*." *W. E. Henley.*
2. A bandying of words or questions; a discussion. *Obs.*

toast (tōst), *v. t.*; TOAST′ED; TOAST′ING. [OF. *toster* to roast, toast, fr. L. *torrere*, *tostum*, to parch, roast. See TORRID.]
1. To dry and brown by the heat of a fire; as, to *toast* bread.
2. To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast* the feet.
3. To propose or drink to as a toast; to drink to the health or in honor of; as, to *toast* a belle; to *toast* the flag.

toast, *v. i.* **1.** To become dry and brown with heat.
2. To get thoroughly warm at a fire.
3. To drink toasts; to propose a toast.

toast, *n.* [OF. *tostée* toasted bread. See TOAST, *v.*]
1. Sliced bread dried and browned before or over a fire; also, a kind of food prepared by putting slices of toasted bread into milk, gravy, drinks, etc.
2. A slice or piece of toast. *Obs. or R.*
3. A woman in honor of whom persons or a company are invited to drink or whose health is often drunk; — so called because toasts were formerly put into the liquor, as a delicacy.
[Her] daughter was within half a year of being a *toast*. *Steele.*
4. **a** Any person whose health is drunk, or anything in honor of which persons drink; a sentiment that is drunk to, as "The land we live in," etc. **b** The act of proposing, or of drinking in honor of, such a toast.
5. A hard drinker; a "soaker." *Obs. & R.*

toast′er (tōs′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that toasts; specif., any of various kitchen utensils for toasting bread, cheese, etc.
2. A thing suitable for toasting. *Colloq. Rare.*

toast′ing fork. **a** A long-handled fork on which to toast bread, etc. **b** A sword. *Humorous.*

toast′mas′ter (tōst′mȧs′tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* At a public banquet, or the like, one who presides and announces the toasts, or one appointed to propose the toasts.

to-bac′co (tō-băk′ō), *n.* [Sp. *tabaco*, fr. the Indian *tabaco* the tube or pipe in which the Caribs smoked this plant. Some derive the word from *Tabaco*, a province of Yucatan, where it was said to be first found by the Spaniards; others from the island of *Tobago*, one of the Caribbees. But these derivations are very doubtful.] **1.** **a** Any solanaceous plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, esp. of the various species cultivated for their leaves, the most common being *N. tabacum*, of South American origin, but no longer known in the wild state. It is a tall annual with ample ovate or lanceolate leaves and white or pink tubular flowers. **b** Collectively, a crop of this plant, whether growing or harvested and cured.

Tobacco Plant. 1 Flowering Stem and Leaves, reduced; 2 Detached Flower (½).

2. The leaves of this plant, prepared by drying and various manufacturing processes, and used either for smoking or chewing, or as snuff. Tobacco is grown in many parts of the world, the finest, Vuelta tobacco, in a limited area of western Cuba. In ordinary cultivation, the leaves are dried, either separately or on the stalk, tied in bundles (hands) and placed in heaps (bulks) to induce fermentation through their enzymes, which develops the aromas and flavors. The active properties of tobacco are due chiefly to nicotine. Tobacco was introduced into the Old World by a Spanish physician, in 1558. Lane, first governor of Virginia, and Sir Francis Drake brought to England in 1586 the materials and implements of tobacco smoking, which they gave to Sir Walter Raleigh, through whose influence the habit became fashionable.
3. With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of various other plants used like, or remotely resembling, tobacco; as, Indian *tobacco*, mountain *tobacco*, etc.

tobacco box. **a** Any of several fresh-water sunfishes. *Local, U. S.* **b** Also **tobacco-box skate.** See 1st SKATE.

tobacco bug. A small hemipterous insect (*Dicyphus minimus*) that sucks the sap of tobacco and causes the leaves to wilt and turn yellow.

tobacco heart. *Med.* A functional disorder of the heart, characterized by irritable or intermitting action, due to excessive use of tobacco.

to-bac′co-nist (tō-băk′ō-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.
2. A smoker of tobacco. *Obs.*

tobacco worm, *or* **tobacco hornworm.** Either of two species of large, green, obliquely white-striped caterpillars with a hornlike process near the posterior end, which feed on the tobacco plant. They are the larvæ of the hawk moths *Phlegethontius quinquemaculatus* and *P. sextus*. See HAWK MOTH, *Illust.*

½ Tobacco Worm (*Phlegethontius quinquemaculatus*).

to-bog′gan (tō-bŏg′ăn), *n.* [Corrupt. of American Indian (Algonquian) *odabagan* a sled; cf. Micmac *tobâgun* a sleigh, carriage, *tobakunaskw* a hand sled, toboggan. Cf. FUNG.] **1.** A kind of long, flat-bottomed, light sled made of a thin board or boards curved up at one end, usually having low handrails at the sides. It is used for coasting, traveling, or transportation on snow or ice.
2. A light low coasting sled with runners, such as are used in Switzerland; — so used by travelers.

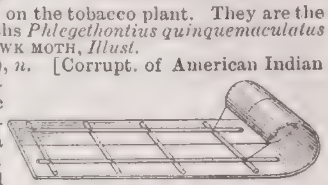

Toboggan.

to-bog′gan, *v. i.*; TO-BOG′GANED (-ănd); TO-BOG′GAN-ING. To coast on a toboggan; to slide rapidly like a toboggan.

toboggan slide. A slide for coasting on toboggans, usually a steep wooden ice-covered chute.

to′by (tō′bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Perh. from the proper name.] A small jug, pitcher, or mug, generally used for ale, shaped somewhat like a stout man, with a cocked hat forming the brim.

Toby.

to′by, *n.* A kind of inferior, long, slender cigar, tapered at one end. *Local, U. S.*

to′by-man (tō′bĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A highwayman. *Cant or Slang.*

‖ **toc-ca′ta** (tōk-kä′tä), *n.* [It., fr. *toccare* to touch. See TOUCH.] *Music.* An old form of piece for the organ or harpsichord, somewhat in the free and brilliant style of the *prelude*, *fantasia*, or *capriccio*, and in late examples often showily complicated and contrapuntal.

‖ **toc′ca-tel′la** (tŏk′kä-tĕl′lä) } *n.* [It.] *Music.* A short
‖ **toc′ca-ti′na** (tŏk′kä-tē′nä) } or simple toccata.

to′co (tō′kō), *n.* [Cf. TOUCAN.] A large South American toucan (*Ramphastos toco*). It is chiefly black, with the rump and throat white, the latter tinged with yellow and bordered with red, and the under tail coverts crimson.

to-col′o-gy (tō-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Also *tokology*. [Gr. τόκος a birth + *-logy*.] The science of obstetrics, or midwifery.

toc′sin (tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *tocar* to touch, strike (akin to F. *toucher*) + *senh* bell (akin to OF. *sein* bell), LL. *signum*, fr. L. *signum* a sign, signal. See TOUCH; SIGN.] **1.** An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm; any warning signal.
The loud *tocsin* tolled their last alarm. *Campbell.*
2. A kind of military drum for sounding a tocsin. *Obs.*

tod (tŏd), *n.* [Akin to D. *todde* a rag, G. *zotte* shag, rag, a tuft of hair, Icel. *toddi* a piece of a thing, a tod of wool.]
1. A bush; a thick shrub; a bushy clump. *Spenser.*
2. An old weight for wool, usually 28 pounds.
3. A fox; — probably so named from its bushy tail. Hence, a crafty person.
Take care of the old *tod*; he means mischief. *Stevenson.*
4. A heap or bundle. *Dial. Eng.*

To′da (tō′dȧ), *n.* One of a pastoral people of the Nilgiri Hills, Hindustan, distinguished by their fine physique, regular features, light complexion, and tall stature. They are indolent, but brave. They speak a Dravidian tongue, and are usually classed as Dravidians, but sometimes as Caucasians.

to-day′ (tōō-dā′), *adv.* [AS. *tō dæge*. See TO, *prep.*; DAY.]
1. On or for this day; on the present day.
2. At the present time; nowadays.

to-day′, *n.* The present day; also, the present time or age.

tod′dle (tŏd′'l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). [Akin to *tottle*, *totter*.] To walk with short tottering steps, as a child.

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toad grass. The toad rush.
toad′head′ (tōd′hĕd′), *n.* The golden plover. *Mass.*
toad′-in-the-hole′, *n. Cookery.* A dish of meat baked or fried in a batter. — **rice toad-in-a-hole**, a dish of sliced apples in a baked rice pudding.
toad′ish, *a.* Like a toad.
toad′let, *n.* See -LET.
toad′ling, *n.* See -LING.
toad′pipe′, *or* **-pipes′**, *n.* Any of various horsetails. *Dial. Eng.*
toad′s′-back′, *n.* A toadback.
toad snatcher. The reed bunting. *Local, Eng.*
toad spittle = CUCKOO SPIT, 1 a.
toad′-spot′ted, *a.* Spotted like a toad; hence, tainted and polluted, as the toad was formerly believed to be with venom; very infamous. *Obs. or Archaic.*
toad′stone′, *n.* Greenstone; — so called locally in Derbyshire, Eng., and said to be derived from the German *todter stein*, meaning *dead stone*, that is, stone which contains no ores.
toad′y (tōd′ĭ), *a.* Like a toad; ugly and repulsive; hideous.
toad′y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
toad′y-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
To′ah (tō′ȧ). *Bib.*
toan′er (tōn′ẽr; tō′ȧn-ẽr). Var. of TONER. *Dial. Eng.*
toar (tōr), *n.* Long, coarse grass left on pastures throughout the winter. *Dial. Eng.*
to′ard (*dial.* tō′ŭd), **to′art** (-ŭt). Obs. or dial. Eng. of TOWARD.
toasting iron. = TOASTING FORK a & b.
toat (tōt), *n.* Handle of a joiner's plane.
toat. ✝ TOOT, stand out.
toate. ✝ TOTE, to carry.
to′a-to′a (tō′ä-tō′ä; *colloq.* tō′-ȧ-tō′ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A New Zealand taxaceous tree (*Phyllocladus glauca*). **b** Tanekaha.
to-at′tler (tō-ăt′lẽr), *n.* Aphetic for TEETOTALER. *Dial. Eng.*
to-ayens, *prep.* [*to*, prep. + *ayeins*, *ayens*.] Against. *Obs.*
toaze. ✝ TOSE.
Tob (tŏb; tōb). *Bib.*
Tob. *Abbr.* Tobiah; Tobias; Tobit.
To′ba (tō′bä), *n.* An Indian of a powerful and savage Guaycuran tribe of the Chaco region of northern Argentina.
to-bac′ca-na′li-an (tō-băk′ȧ-nā′lĭ-ăn), *n.* [*tobacco* + *-analian*, as in *bacchanalian*.] A tobacco smoker. *Humorous.*
tobaccian, **tobacchian**, *n.* A smoker. *Obs.*
tobacco beetle. The cigarette beetle.
tobacco camphor. Nicotianin.
tobacco flea beetle. See FLEA BEETLE.
tobacco hawk moth. Adult of a tobacco worm.
tobacco hornworm. See TOBACCO WORM.
tobacco leaf miner. The splitworm.
tobacco mildew. A disease of growing tobacco often very destructive in Australia; also, the mildew fungus (*Peronospora hyoscyami*) which causes it.
to-bac′co-ner, *n.* A smoker. *Obs.*
to-bac′co-ning, *a. & n.* Smoking tobacco. *Obs.*
to-bac′co-nize, *v. t.* To impregnate or saturate with tobacco or tobacco smoke.
Tobacco Parliament. The body of friends of King Frederick William I. of Prussia who met with him evenings and discussed state affairs while smoking; — a nickname.
tobacco pipe. **1.** A pipe used for smoking tobacco.
2. The Indian pipe.
to-bac′co-pipe clay′. Pipe clay.
to-bac′co-seed′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
tobacco thrips. A minute thysanopterous insect often injurious to growing tobacco. The American species is *Euthrips nicotianæ*; the European is *Thrips tabaci*. See THRIPS.
tobacco tongs. Metal tongs for taking a live coal from a fire to light a tobacco pipe.
tobacco white fly. An aleyrodid insect (*Aleyrodes tabaci*) very injurious to tobacco in Europe.
Tob′-ad′o-ni′jah (tŏb′ăd′ō-nī′-jȧ; tŏb′-). *Bib.*
To-ba′go cane (tō-bā′gō). [Fr. *Tobago*, an island in the West Indies.] See BACTRIS.
to-barst, *pret.* of TO-BURST. *Obs.*
tob-a-sheer′. Var. of TABASHEER.
to-be′ (tōō-bē′), *n.* That which is to be; the future. *Rare.*
to-bear, *v. t.* [AS. *tōberan*.] To carry off in different directions; to separate. *Obs.*
to-beat, *v. t.* [AS. *tō-béatan*.] See TO-. *Obs.*
to-bescratched, *p. a.* See TO-. *Obs.*
To-bi′a (tō-bī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
To-bi′ah (tō-bī′ȧ), **To-bi′as** (tō-bī′ȧs), *n.* [Heb. *Tōbiyāh*. The form *Tobias* is fr. L. *Tobias* or Gr. Τωβίας, both fr. Heb.] **1.** Lit., distinguished of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name. L. *Tobias*; F. *Tobie* (tō′bē′); It. *Tobia* (tō-bē′ä); Sp. *Tobías* (tō-bē′äs); G. & D. *Tobias* (tō-bē′-äs). — Dim. *Toby*.
2 In form *Tobias*. *Bib.* The son of Tobit in the Book of Tobit. See ASMODEUS.
To-bi′as fish (tō-bī′ȧs). [See ASMODEUS.] A sand launce.
to′bie. Var. of TOBY.
To′bie (tō′bĭ). *Bib.*
To-bi′el (tō-bī′ĕl; tō′bĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*
to′bies (tō′bĭz), *n.*, *pl.* of TOBY.
To-bi′jah (tō-bī′jȧ). *Bib.*
to-bilimp, *v. t.* [*to*, prep. + *belimp*.] To belong to. *Obs.*
To′bin bronze (tō′bĭn). A special bronze, stronger than, but not so tough as, manganese bronze. It is little affected chemically by salt water, and hence is useful in marine work.
to′bine (tō′bĭn), *n.* [Cf. G. *tobin*, D. *tabijn*. See TABBY.] A stout twilled dress silk.
To′bin tube *or* **ventilator.** A device for admitting the external air to a room without causing dangerous drafts, usually a tube with an adjustable valve, entering horizontally and turned upward six feet or more.
To′bit (tō′bĭt), *n. Bib.* **1.** A pious Jew whose story is related in the Book of Tobit.
2. The Book of Tobit. See OLD TESTAMENT.
to-bite, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-blaister, *v. i.* [Cf. TO-; BLUSTER, BLAST.] To blow furiously. *Obs.*
to-blast, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-blow, *v. t.* [AS. *tōblāwan*.] *Obs.* **1.** To blow up; inflate.
2. To blow about.
to-bog′an. Var. of TOBOGGAN.
to-bog′gan-er, **to-bog′gan-ist**, *n.* One who toboggans.
to-bog′gin. Var. of TOBOGGAN.
to-bollen, *p. a.* [*to-* + *bollen*.] Swollen to the point of bursting; enraged. *Obs.*
to-bore, *a.* Native. *Obs.*
to-braid, *v. t.* [AS. *tō-bregdan*.] To pull to pieces; to jerk apart; rend. *Obs.*
to-brast. Obs. pret. of TO-BURST.
to′-bread′ (tōō′brĕd′), *n.* [*to*, prep. + *bread*.] The extra loaf of a baker's dozen.
to-break, *v. t.* [AS. *tō-brecan*.] See TO-. *Obs.*
to-brede, *v. t.* [AS. *tōbrædan*.] To spread out; extend. *Obs.*
tobreke. ✝ TO-BREAK.
to brenne, *v. t.* [*to-* + *brenne* to burn.] To kindle; to burn. *Obs.*
to-brest. ✝ TO-BURST.
to-brise, *v. t.* [AS. *tōbrȳsan*.] To crush in pieces. *Obs.*
to-briste. ✝ TO-BURST.
to-britten, *v. t.* [AS. *tōbrȳtan* to break in pieces.] Break up. *Obs.*
to-brost. Obs. p.p. of TO-BREAK.
to-bruised, *p. a.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-brutte, *pret.* of TO-BRITTEN. *Obs.*
to-bune, *v. t.* To strike or beat violently. *Obs.*
to-burst, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *tōberstan*.] See TO-. *Obs.*
To′by (tō′bĭ), *n.* **a** Dim. of TOBIAH, TOBIAS. **b** Punch's dog in a Punch-and-Judy show, usually wearing a frill with bells to frighten the Devil.
to′by (tō′bĭ), *n.* A receptacle for dyes.
to′by, *n.* Street; way. — **high toby**, highway; thoroughfare. *Cant or Slang, Eng.*
To′by, Uncle. See UNCLE TOBY.
Toby Belch, Sir. See BELCH, SIR TOBY.
To′by, *or* **To′by Fill′pot′, jug.** A toby.
toc. ✝ *took*, pret. & p. p.
to′ca-lo′te (tō′kȧ-lō′tā), *n.* [Prob. of Mex. origin.] A European asteraceous plant (*Centaurea melitensis*) naturalized in California.
To-cha′ri (tō-kā′rĭ; -kä′rĭ), *n.* *pl.* See YUECHI.
toche. ✝ TOUCH.
To′chen (tō′kĕn). *Bib.*
toch′er (tŏk′ẽr), *n.* [Gael. *tochar*, *tochradh*.] Marriage portion; dot. — *v. t.* To dower; dot. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
toch′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
to-chew, *v. t.* [AS. *tōcéowan*.] To rend. *Obs.*
to-chine, *v. t.* [AS. *tōcīnan*.] See TO-. *Obs.*
to-chop, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
tock (tŏk), *n.* [Guarani *tũcã* the toucan.] An African hornbill of the genus *Lophoceros*.
tocken, **tockin.** ✝ TOKEN.
tock′si-cate. ✝ TOXICATE.
to-clatter, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-clear, *adv.* Clearly. *Obs.*
to-cleave, *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* TO-CLEF; *p. p.* TO-CLOVE. [AS. *tōcléofan*.] See TO-. *Obs.*
tocne. ✝ TOKEN.
to′co (tō′kō), *n.* A flogging or thrashing. *Slang, Eng.*
toc′o-dy′na-mom′e-ter (tŏk′ō-dī′nȧ-mŏm′ē-tẽr; tō′kō-; -dĭn′ȧ-), *n.* [Gr. τόκος birth + *dynamometer*.] An instrument for measuring the force of uterine puerperal contractions.
to-comber, *v. t.* [See TO-; CUMBER.] To discomfit. *Obs.*
to-come′ (tōō-kŭm′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *tōcyme*.] **1.** Arrival or approach; advent; also, encounter. *Obs.*
2. The future; futurity. *Rare.*
to-come, *v. i.* [See TO, *prep.*; COME.] To come together; to encounter; to arrive. *Obs.*
to-coming, *a. & n.* Coming; future. *Obs.*
to′co-ro′ro (tō′kō-rō′rō), *n.* [From the native name, perh. through Sp. *tocororo*.] A Cuban trogon (*Priotelus temnurus*) having the bill serrated and the tail concave at the end.
to-corve, *pret.* [AS. *tōceorfan* to cut in two, cut to pieces.] Slit; ripped up. *Obs.*
to-crack, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-crush, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-cum. ✝ TO-COME.
to-cus′so (tō-kōōs′ō), *n.* [Abyssinian *tokusso*.] A grass (*Eleusine tocussa*) cultivated in Abyssinia for its grain.
to-cut, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-cweme. ✝ TO-QUEME.
tod. ✝ TOAD.
tod, *v. i.* To weigh a tod. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tod, *a.* Toothed. *Obs.*
to-dash, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
tod′der (tŏd′ẽr), *n.* Spawn. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

N O P Q R S T

tod′dle (tŏd′'l), *n.* **1.** Act of toddling; a toddling gait or a walk with such a gait; also, *Colloq.*, a leisurely walk; a stroll.
2. A toddler. *Rare.*
tod′dler (-lẽr), *n.* One who toddles; esp., a young child.
tod′dy (-ĭ), *n.* [Formed from Hind. *tāṛī* juice of the palmyra tree, popularly, toddy, fr. *tāṛ* palmyra tree, Skr. *tāla.*] **1.** The fresh or fermented sap of various East Indian palms. **2.** A mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened. Cf. GROG, 1.
to-do′ (tōō-dōō′), *n.* [*to* + *do.* Cf. ADO.] Bustle; stir; commotion; ado. *Colloq.*
There was a great flurry and *to-do.* *Thackeray.*
to′dy (tō′dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TODIES (-dĭz). [Cf. NL. *todus*, F. *todier*, L. *todus* a kind of small bird.] **a** Any of several tiny nonpasserine insectivorous West Indian birds constituting the genus *Todus.* They have a long flattened bill with strong rictal bristles. They nest in holes in banks. The green tody (*Todus todus*) of Jamaica, which is green with a crimson throat and whitish under parts, is the best-known. The todies constitute a subfamily, **To-di′næ** (tō-dī′nē), of the Momotidæ, or a family, **To′di-dæ** (tō′dĭ-dē). **b** Usually with a qualifying word, any of certain other small brightly colored birds, esp. certain American flycatchers. Cf. KING TODY.

1/3
Green Tody (*Todus todus*).

toe (tō), *n.* [ME. *too*, *taa*, AS. *tā*, *tāhe*; akin to D. *teen*, G. *zehe*, OHG. *zēha*, Icel. *tā*, Sw. *tå*, Dan. *taa*; orig. uncert.] **1.** One of the terminal members or digits of the foot. In man and most other bipeds the term applies to a digit of a hind or lower limb as distinguished from the fingers of the arm or fore limb, but in quadrupeds generally to a digit of either pair of limbs.
2. The fore part or end of the foot; — opposed to *heel.*
3. Any part of anything worn on, or attached to, the foot, corresponding to the toe; as, the *toe* of a boot, skate.
4. *Mach.* **a** A journal or pivot supported in a footstep bearing. **b** A lateral projection at one end, or between the ends, of a piece, as a rod or bolt, by which it is moved; a projecting arm, actuated by a cam, on the valve-lifting rod in the old beam pumping engines. **c** A projection from the periphery of a revolving piece, acting as a cam to lift another piece.
5. A thing suggestive of a man's toe; as: **a** The corner of a gunstock which is lowermost when the gun is in firing position. **b** *Railroads.* (1) The space between the wing rails at one end of a frog. See FROG, 3, *Illust.* (2) The front end of a frog opposite the heel. **c** The nose of a golf club.
toe, *v. t.*; TOED (tōd); TOE′ING. **1.** To touch, reach, or drive with the toes; as, to *toe* a line; to *toe* a football.
2. *Carp.* To drive slantingly or slant (a nail or the like); also, to clinch or fasten by or with nails or rods so driven.
3. To furnish with a toe or toes; as, to *toe* a stocking.
to toe the mark, to touch with the toes, in standing, a mark indicated as a starting or standing place, or the like; hence, *Colloq.*, to act strictly according to a rule or standard; to come up to the scratch; to stand to one's obligations.
toe, *v. i.* To hold or carry the toes (in a certain way).
to toe in *or* **out**, to turn the feet in such a way that the toes of either foot incline toward, or away from, the other.
toe clip. 1. *Far.* = 3d CLIP, 2 a.
2. A device which clasps the toe of the shoe, attached to a cycle pedal to keep the rider's foot from slipping.
toed (tōd), *a.* **1.** Having a toe or toes; — chiefly used in composition, as in narrow-*toed*, four-*toed.*
2. *Carp.* Driven obliquely, as a nail; also, secured by diagonal or oblique nailing, as a board.
toe drop. *Med.* A morbid condition of the foot in which the toe is depressed and the heel elevated. See TALIPES.
toe hold. *Wrestling.* A hold in which the aggressor bends back his opponent's foot.

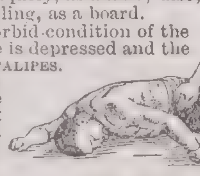
Gotch's Toe Hold.

toe′nail′ (tō′nāl′), *n.* **1.** A nail of a toe.
2. *Carp.* A toed nail.
Toep′ler-Holtz′ ma-chine′ (tûp′lẽr-hōlts′). [After A. *Toepler* and W. *Holtz*, German inventors.] *Elec.* An induction machine having two circular glass plates, the back one being fixed and having on its back field plates of tin foil, the front one rotating and bearing on its face several small disks or carriers of tin foil. The collectors are connected with two Leyden jars, which act as accumulators.
toff (tŏf), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A dandy; swell. *Brit. Slang.*
tof′fee, **tof′fy** (tŏf′ĭ), *n.* Taffy. *Chiefly Brit.*
to-fore′ (tōō-fōr′), **to-forn′** (tōō-fôrn′), *prep. & adv.* [AS. *tōforan.* See TO, *prep.*; FORE.] Before. *Obs.* *Shak.*
toft (tŏft; 205), *n.* [ME. *toft* a knoll; akin to LG. *toft* a hedged field near a house, Icel. *topt* a green knoll, grassy place, place marked out for a house, Dan. *toft.*] **1.** A knoll or hill. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Piers Plowman.*
2. A homestead or messuage; the land adjacent and belonging to a house; also, land on which a house has once stood. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. A small grove of trees. *Dial. Eng.*
to′fus (tō′fŭs), *n.* [L., tufa.] Tophus.
tog (tŏg), *v. t. & i.*; TOGGED (tŏgd); TOG′GING (tŏg′ĭng). To put toggery or togs on; to dress; — usually with *out*, implying care, or the like. *Slang.*
to′ga (tō′gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. TOGAS (-gȧz), L. TOGÆ (-jē). [L., akin to *tegere* to cover. See THATCH.] *Rom. Antiq.* The loose outer garment worn by citizens when appearing in public, consisting of a single broad piece of cloth of a shape approaching a semicircle. It was of undyed wool, except the border of the toga prætexta.
‖ **to′ga can′di-da** (kăn′dĭ-dȧ) [L. *candida* white. See CANDID], the white toga worn by candidates for office. — ‖ **t. pic′ta** (pĭk′tȧ) [L. *picta* embroidered], a toga adorned with golden stars, worn by a general on his triumph, a magistrate who was giving public games, a consul on entering office (in imperial times), and the emperor on festal occasions. — ‖ **t. præ-tex′ta** (prē-tĕks′tȧ) [L. *praetexta* bordered with purple], a toga with a broad purple border, worn by children, magistrates, persons engaged in sacred rites, and in late times by emperors. — ‖ **t. pul′la** *or* **sor′di-da** (pŭl′ȧ, sôr′dĭ-dȧ) [L. *pulla* dark gray, *sordida* soiled], the dark gray or dingy toga worn by the lower classes, mourners, and accused persons. — ‖ **t. vi-ri′lis** (vĭ-rī′lĭs) [L. *virilis* manly], the manly toga; the common toga, assumed by boys about the end of their fourteenth year.

Toga.

to′gaed (tō′gȧd), *a.* Clad in or as in a toga.
to′gat-ed (tō′gāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *togatus*, fr. *toga* a toga.] Togaed; hence, stately; dignified.
to-geth′er (tōō-gĕth′ẽr), *adv.* [ME. *togedere*, *togidere*, AS. *tōgædere*, *tōgædre*, *tōgadore*; *tō* to + *gador* together. See TO, *prep.*; GATHER.] **1.** In company or association with respect to place or time; in conjunction; in concert; as, to live *together*; walk *together*; to make war *together.*
2. With each other; mutually; as, to fight *together.*
3. In or into union, junction, contact, or the like; as, to fasten or mix two things *together*; the foes rushed *together.*
The king joined humanity and policy *together.* *Bacon.*
4. In uninterrupted succession; without intermission; consecutively; on end; as, for hours *together.*
together with, in union or combination with; along with.
Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*
tog′ger-y (tŏg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. TOGAED, TOGATED.] Clothes, esp. of a particular kind; dress. *Colloq.*
tog′gle (-'l), *n.* Also *toggel.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. TUG.] **1.** *Naut.* A pin or bolt tapering at both ends with a groove around its middle, fixed transversely in an eye of a rope or chain to be secured to any loop, bight, or ring; a kind of button or frog capable of being readily engaged and disengaged for temporary purposes.
2. *Mach.* A toggle joint, or a device having one.
tog′gle, *v. t.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). **a** To fasten, or furnish, with a toggle. **b** To fasten as if with a toggle or toggle iron.
toggle iron *or* **harpoon.** *Whaling.* A harpoon with a pivoted crosspiece in a mortise near the point to prevent it from being drawn out when an animal is harpooned.

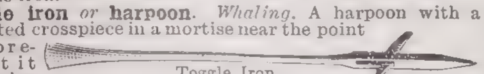
Toggle Iron.

toggle joint. *Mach.* A device consisting of two bars jointed together end to end but not in line, so that when a force is applied to the knee tending to straighten the arrangement, the parts abutting or jointed to the ends of the bars will experience an endwise pressure which increases indefinitely as the bars approach a straight-line position. It is used in stone crushers, the double wagon brake, some kinds of presses, etc.

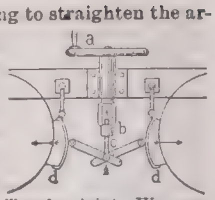

Toggle-joint Wagon Brake. *a* Handwheel that turns Female Screw *b* for raising (or lowering) Male Screw *c* to apply (or release) Brake Blocks *d, d.*

togs (tŏgz), *n. pl.* [See TOGGERY.] Clothes; toggery; as, riding *togs.* *Colloq. or Slang.*
togt′-rid′er (tŏkt′rĭd′ẽr), *n.* [D. *togt* or *tocht*, expedition, journey, march.] A transport rider; esp., a man who buys merchandise in town, and trades upcountry for local products. *South Africa.* — **togt′-rid′ing**, *n. & a.*
toil (toil), *n.* [F. *toiles*, pl., toils, nets, fr. *toile* cloth, canvas, spider web, fr. L. *tela* any woven stuff, a web, fr. *texere* to weave. See TEXT; cf. TOILET.] A net or snare; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey; — usually in *pl.* "*Toils* for beasts." *Dryden.*
toil, *v. t.*; TOILED (toild); TOIL′ING. [ME. *toilen* to pull about, to toil; prob. fr. OF. *tooillier*, *toeillier*, to pull or drag about, cause to roll or writhe, to make dirty, F. *touiller* to stir, perh. fr. L. *tudiculare* to stir; cf. L. *tudicula* a small machine for bruising olives, *tudes* a mallet, *tundere* to beat. Cf. OBTUSE, STUTTER.] **1.** To pull about or keep pulling about; to tug; rend. *Obs.*
2. To harass or weary with toil; to overwork. *Obs.*
3. To work on; to till — often with *out.* *Obs.*
Places well *toiled* and husbanded. *Holland.*
4. To accomplish by toil or great labor.
[I] *toiled* out my uncouth passage. *Milton.*
toil, *v. i.* **1.** To exert strength with pain and fatigue, esp. of the body, and with continued effort; to labor.
2. To go or travel with toil or laborious exertion.
But they, while their companions slept,
Were *toiling* upward in the night. *Longfellow.*
toil (toil), *n.* [ME. *toil* turmoil, struggle; cf. OF. *tooil*, *toeil*, a struggling, a writhing or wallowing, distress. See TOIL, *v.*] **1.** Turmoil; struggle; broil; tussle. *Obs.*
2. Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind, esp. the body. "Servile *toil.*" *Milton.*
3. A piece of toil; a labor; a laborious task. *Rare.*
How monstrous on the one hand their *toils.* *Josiah Royce.*
Syn. — Labor, drudgery, exertion, occupation, employment, task, travail. See WORK.
toil′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that toils.
toi′let (toi′lĕt), *n.* [F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile* cloth. See TOIL a net.] **1.** *Obs. or R.* A cloth for covering or putting around something; specif.: **a** A toilet cover. **b** A cloth put over the shoulders while shaving or hairdressing is being done. **c** A bag to put night clothes, etc., in.
2. A toilet service or set. *Obs.*
3. A dressing table.
4. Act or process of dressing, esp., formerly, of dressing the hair; also, that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress; "get-up"; also, a particular costume; as, he made a careful *toilet*; an exhibition of *toilets.*
5. *Surg.* The systematic cleansing and aseptic dressing of a wound after an operation.
6. A toilet room. *U. S.*
toilet powder. A fine powder, usually with soothing or antiseptic ingredients, used to sprinkle or rub over the skin of the body, as after bathing, usually distinguished from powder used as a cosmetic for the face.
toilet water. A perfumed liquid used in the toilet, as cologne or Florida water.
toil′ful (toil′fōōl), *a.* Full of, or involving, toil; laborious; toilsome; as, *toilful* care. — **toil′ful-ly**, *adv.*
toil′some (-sŭm), *a.* Attended with toil or fatigue; laborious; wearisome. — **toil′some-ly**, *adv.* — **toil′some-ness**, *n.*
‖ **toi′son′** (twȧ′zôN′), *n.* [F.] A sheep's fleece.
‖ **toi′son′ d'or′** (dôr′) [F.], lit., the golden fleece; specif., the order of the Golden Fleece (which see), or its jewel.
To-kay′ (tō-kā′), *n.* [From *Tokay*, Hungary.] **1.** A rich sweet grape of oval shape and whitish or purplish color.
2. A rich, sweet, moderately strong wine of a topaz color, produced in the vicinity of Tokay, in Hungary; also, a similar wine produced elsewhere.
to′ken (tō′k'n), *n.* [ME. *token*, *taken*, AS. *tācen*, *tācn*; akin to OFries. *tēken*, OS. *tēkan*, D. *teeken*, G. *zeichen*, OHG.

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toddy bird. Any of several Indian birds, esp. certain weaver birds and wood swallows, that feed on palm juice.
toddy blossom. Grog blossom. [*Slang.*]
toddy cat. A palm civet. *India.*
toddy ladle. The American century plant, from the juice of which an intoxicating drink is obtained. See AGAVE, 2.
tod′dy-man, *n.* A collector or manufacturer of palm toddy.
toddy palm. = WINE PALM.
toddy stick. A stick knobbed or flattened at the end, used in making toddy.
tode. † TOAD.
tode (tōd), *n.* *Logging.* A rude sled for hauling logs. — *v. t. & i.* To haul (logs) with a tode.
To′de-a (tō′dē-ȧ; tō-dē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. J. *Tode* (1733–1797), German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of delicate African and Australasian osmundaceous ferns distinguished from *Osmunda* by having the sporangia on the under side of the leaf. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.
to-deal, **to-dele**, *v. t.* [AS. *tōdǣlan.*] To divide; separate; distribute; distinguish. *Obs.*
to-dede, *pret.* of TO-DON. *Obs.*
todei. † TO-DAY.
toder. † TOTHER. [*Obs.*]
toderer, *n.* A term of abuse.
To′di-dæ (tō′dĭ-dē), **To-di′næ** (tō-dī′nē). [NL.] See TODY.
todlit. † TODDLED.
tod-low′rie (tŏd-lou′rĭ), *n.* [*tod* fox + *Lowrie*, *Lawrie*, a name given to the fox.] **1.** A fox or foxlike person. *Scot.* [*Eng.*]
2. A bogy or bugbear. *Dial.*
to-don, *v. t.*; *pret.* TO-DEDE. [AS. *tōdōn.*] To divide. *Obs.*
to-draw′ (tō-drô′), *n.* [See TO, *prep.*; DRAW.] A refuge or shelter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
to-draw, *v. t.*; *pret.* TO-DROWE. [See TO-.] *Obs.* **1.** To pull or tear to pieces.
2. To draw out fully; to protract; to postpone.
3. To detract; depreciate.
to-drawing, *n.* Detraction. *Obs.*
to-drese, *v. i.* [AS. *tō-drēosan.*] To fall away; perish. *Obs.*
to-dreve, *v. t.* [AS. *tōdrǣfan.*] To disperse. *Obs.*
to-drevedliche, *adv.* Desultorily. *Obs.*
to-drive, *v. t.*; *pret.* TO-DROF. [AS. *tōdrīfan.*] *Obs.* **1.** To drive asunder or away; disperse.
2. To hew in pieces; shiver.
to-droren, *p. p.* of TO-DRESE.
to-drowe, *pret.* of TO-DRAW. *Obs*
tod's′-tail′ (tŏdz′tāl′), *n.* The common club moss. *Scot.*
tod stove. A close stove adapted for burning small round wood, twigs, etc. *U. S.*
To′dus (tō′dŭs), *n.* [NL.] See [TODY.]
toe′-and-heel′, *a.* = HEEL-AND-TOE, *a.*
toe biter. A tadpole.
toe crack. See SAND CRACK.
toe hardy. A half-round hardy. See HARDY, *Illust.*
toek. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *took*, pret. of TAKE.
toe′nail′, *v. t.* *Carp.* To clinch or fasten by toed nails; to toe.
to-eode, *pret.* of TO-GO, *v. i.* *Obs.*
toe ring. a A ring worn on the toe. **b** A ferrule, or a heavy ring, on the end of a cant hook.
to′e-to′e (tō′ē-tō′ē), *n.* Often, less correctly, **to′i-to′i.** [Maori *toetoe.*] Either of two tall reedlike grasses (*Arundo conspicua*, *A. fulvida*) of New Zealand.
to-even, *v. i.* To become, or be, equal. *Obs.*
toe weight. A small metal knob attached to a horse's hoof to regulate the gait.
to-fall, *v. i.* [AS. *tōfeallan.*] To fall in pieces; to perish. *Obs.*
to′-fall′ (tōō′fôl′), *n.* **1.** Decline; close. *Obs. or R.*
2. A lean-to.
to-fare, *v. i.* [AS. *tōfaran.*] Also **tofere.** [AS. *tōfēran.*] To disperse. *Obs.*
To-fiel′di-a (tō-fēl′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a proper name.] *Bot.* A genus of melanthaceous herbs, the **false asphodels**, found in cool regions. They have linear, chiefly basal leaves, and small spicate sessile flowers with 6 anthers and 3 styles.
to-filch, *v. t.* [*to-* + *filch.*] To seize; pull down. *Obs.*
to-flight, *n.* [*to*, prep. + *flight.*] Refuge. *Obs.*
to-float, *v. i.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-fly, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *tōflēogan.*] See TO-. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
toforehand, *adv.* Beforehand.
to-forrow, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *tōforan.*] Before. *Obs.* *Scot.*
to-fret, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To gnaw; corrode; consume. *Obs.*
to-frush, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
toft. † TUFT.
toft′er, *n.* The owner of a toft. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
toft′man (tŏft′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A tofter.
toft′stead (tŏft′stĕd), *n.* = TOFT, 2. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
to-fule, *v. t.* [See TO-; FILE to defile.] To defile. *Obs.*
tog. † TUG, *v.* [*Rare.*]
tog (tŏg), *n.*, *sing.* of TOGS.
to-ga, *pret.* of TO-GO, *v. i.* *Obs.*
togadere, **togare.** † TOGETHER.
To-gar′mah (tō-gär′mȧ). *Bib.*
toge. † TOUGH.
toge (tōg), *n.* A toga. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
tog′ed (tōg′ĕd), *a.* Togated.
togedere. † TOGETHER.
toge′man (tōg′măn), *n.* A coat or cloak. *Obs.*
togen, *p. p.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
to-geth′er, *n.* A being together.
to-geth′er-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
to-geth′ers (tōō-gĕth′ẽrz), *adv.* Together. *Obs.*
togge. † TUG.
toggle chain. *Logging.* A device consisting of a short chain with a ring and toggle hook at one end and a ring at the other, for regulating the effective length of a binding chain for a load of logs. [a long shank.]
toggle hook. A grab hook with
toggle press. A press in which pressure is applied through a toggle joint.
togh. † TUG.
toghe. † TOUGH.
toght. † *taught*, pret. & p. p. of TEACH; TAUT; THOUGHT.
togider, **togidere**, **togideres**, **togidres.** † TOGETHER, TOGETHERS.
to-glide, *v. i.* [AS. *tōglīdan.*] To glide or pass away. *Obs.*
to-gnaw, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-go, *v. t.* To go to. *Obs.*
to-go, *v. i.* [AS. *tōgān.*] To go asunder; part; disperse. *Obs.*
to-grind, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
togt. † TAUT.
togue (tōg), *n.* [From the Amer. Indian name.] The namaycush.
toh. † TOUGH.
to-hack, *v. t.* [AS. *tōhaccian.*] To hack to pieces. *Obs.*
to-hande. † TWO-HAND.
to-harrow, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-hepe, *adv.* [See TO, *prep.*; HEAP.] Into a heap. *Obs.*
to-hew, *v. t.* [AS. *tōhēawan.*] See TO-. *Obs.*
to-ho′ (tō-hō′), *interj.* Stop; halt; — a call to dogs. [*Obs.*]
to-hope, *n.* [AS. *tōhopa.*] Hope.
To′ho-roth′ (tō′hō-rōth′), *n. pl.* [Late Hebrew *tohărōth*, pl. of Heb. *tohorāh* splendor, purity.] See MISHNA d.
toht, **tohte.** † TAUT.
To′hu (tō′hū). *Bib.*
to′hu-bo′hu (tō′hōō-bō′hōō), *n.* Also **tohu-bohu**, **tohu and bohu**, **tohu vabohu**, etc. [F. *tohu-bohu*, fr. Heb. *tohū wa bohū* without form and void (*Gen.* i. 2).] Chaos; confusion.
to-hu′nga (tō-hōō′ngä; *colloq.* -hōōŋ′gä), *n.* [Maori.] A wise man, priest, or augur. *New Zealand.*
to-hurl, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs*
to-hwither, *v. i.* To be whirled so as to break. *Obs.*
To′i (tō′ī; -ĭ). *Bib*
toild. Toiled. *Ref. Sp.*
toile. † TOIL, TOOL.
‖ **toile** (twȧl), *n.* [F.] Cloth. — **toile′ ci′rée′** (sē′rā′), oil cloth, esp. of fine quality. — **t. col′bert′** (kŏl′bâr′), basket cloth. — **t. de re-li′gieuse′** (rē-lē′zhyûz′), nun's veiling.
‖ **toi′lé′** (twȧ′lā′), *n.* [F.] *Lace Making.* The pattern as contrasted with the réseau.
toilet cloth *or* **cover.** A covering of linen, silk, or tapestry spread over a toilet table.
toi′let-ed, *a.* Having (such) a toilet; costumed.
toilet glass. Looking-glass for a toilet table or dressing room.
toilet paper. A thin paper for use in toilet rooms, etc.
toilet room. A room for making the toilet; a lavatory or wash room, usually with water-closets; a toilet. *U. S.*
toilet service. The articles of metal, glass, china, etc., used in making the toilet, often exclusive of the toilet set (in sense **a**).
toilet set. a The vessels used in connection with a washstand. **b** Sometimes, a toilet service.
toilet soap. Hard soap for the toilet. See SOAP, *n.*, 1.
toilet table. A dressing table; a toilet.
toi-lette′ (toi-lĕt′; *F.* twȧ′lĕt′), *n.* [F.] = TOILET.
toi′li-net′, **toi′li-nette′** (toi′lĭ-nĕt′), *n.* [F. *toilinet.* See TOIL a net.] A cloth for waistcoats, with weft of woolen yarn and warp of cotton and silk.
toil′less, *a.* See -LESS.
toil′ous, *a.* Laborious. *Obs.*
toil′sum. Toilsome. *Ref. Sp.*
toil′-worn′, *a.* Worn out or exhausted with toil.
toim. † TOMB.
to′ing and fro′ing (tōō′ĭng, frō′ĭng). A going or carrying to and fro. *Rare.*
toir *v. t.* To beat. *Obs.* *Scot.*
toise (toiz), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *tesa*, fr. L. *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch, extend; cf. L. *tensa*, fem. sing. and neut. pl. p. p. See TENSE, *a.*] See MEASURE.
toise (twȧz), *v. t.* [F. *toiser.*] To eye; to look (a person) over. *R.* *A Gallicism.* [mot. *Scot.*]
toist (toist; tīst), *n.* Black guillemot.
toit (toit), *n.* A small seat or hassock; also, a settle. *Dial. Eng.*
toit (toit), *v. i.* To totter; saunter; dawdle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
toither. † TOTHER.
toit′ish (toit′ĭsh), *a.* Also **toit′y.** Irritable; touchy. *Dial. Eng.*
to′i-to′i (tō′ē-tō′ē; *colloq.* toi′-toi′), *n* See TOETOE.
to-jagged, *p. p.* [See TO-; JAG to slash.] Torn; tattered. *Obs.*
toke (tōk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of *took*, pret. of TAKE.
toke (tōk), *n.* Food, esp. bread, or a portion of it. *Slang, Eng.*

zeihhan, Icel. *teikn*, Sw. *tecken*, Dan. *tegn*, Goth. *taikns* sign, token, and prob. to Goth. *gateihan* to tell, show, AS. *téon* to accuse, G. *zeihen*, OHG. *zīhan*, G. *zeigen* to show, OHG. *zeigōn*, Icel. *tjā*, L. *dicere* to say, Gr. δεικνύναι to show, Skr. *diç*. Cf. DICTION, TEACH.] **1**. Something given or shown as a symbol or guarantee of authority or right; a sign of authenticity, power, good faith, etc.; an evidence, proof, or witness.

Say, by this *token*, I desire his company. *Shak.*

2. **a** A signal or sign. *Archaic.*

He that betrayed him had given them a *token*, saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he. *Mark* xiv. 44.

b A supernatural sign; a portent. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
3. A memorial by which the affection of another is to be kept in mind; a memento; souvenir.

This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shak.*

4. Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a sign; a symbol; as, uncovering is a *token* of respect; a white flag is a *token* of surrender.
5. A distinguishing mark; indication; characteristic; trait.

Do you not read some *tokens* of my son
In the large composition of this man? *Shak.*

6. *Med.* A livid spot upon the body, indicating, or supposed to indicate, the approach of death. *Obs.*
7. A piece of metal intended for currency issued at a nominal or face value in excess of its real value; hence, any piece of currency, as a paper note, similarly issued or current. The term *token* is chiefly applied to the pieces of metal formerly commonly issued by tradesmen to serve as currency, but in a broad sense is applied to coins, bills, or other medium of exchange, issued at a nominal redeemable value in excess of the real value, as the fractional silver currency, copper and nickel coins, paper notes, etc. The issuing of tokens by private persons is now made illegal in the United States and Great Britain and her colonies. Cf. HARRINGTON, JETTON, 2d COUNTER, 2.
8. *Eccl.* Formerly, in some Presbyterian churches, a piece of metal given beforehand as a warrant or voucher to each person in the congregation who is permitted to partake of the Lord's Supper. Tokens were superseded by cards or Communion tickets.
9. *Print.* **a** A quantity of paper sufficient for printing 250 impressions or for one hour's work on the hand press. It varies from half a ream (10 quires) to 11 quires. **b** A unit of presswork from one form. In some localities, as in Great Britain and New York, it is 250 impressions. In others, as Boston, Mass., it is 500 impressions. Any fraction of a token is reckoned as a full token.
10. *Coal Mining.* A disk or strip of metal or leather having a peculiar mark designating a particular miner, sent with each corf or tub hewn or conveyed. *Eng.*
11. *Weaving.* In a Jacquard loom, a colored signal to show the weaver which shuttle to use.
12. A small amount; a "suspicion." *Scot.*
Syn. — See EMBLEM.
by token, by the same token, *or* **by this token**, furthermore; — phrases introducing an additional statement giving some circumstance attending, or relating to, the subject of a statement just made or of another event or happening which the first statement calls to mind.

to'ken (tō'k'n), *v. t.* [AS. *tācnian*, fr. *tācen* token. See TOKEN, *n.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To betoken. **b** To signify; to designate. *Obs.* **c** To betroth.

token money, silver, etc. Money, silver (coin), etc., which is current for more than its intrinsic value.

token sheet. *Print.* The last sheet of each token, turned down to help in counting.

to'lane (tō'lān), *n.* [From TOLUENE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5 \cdot C \vdots C \cdot C_6H_5$, obtained by boiling stilbene bromide with alcoholic potash, and otherwise. It is the diphenyl derivative of acetylene.

To-le'do (tō-lē'dō), *n.* A sword or sword blade made at Toledo in Spain, for the fine temper of which the city was famous.

tol'er-a-ble (tŏl'ēr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tolerabilis*: cf. F. *tolérable*. See TOLERATE.] **1**. Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally.

As may affect the earth with cold and heat
Scarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*

2. Moderately good or agreeable; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without marked distaste or disfavor; passable; as, a *tolerable* administration, entertainment, translation. *Dryden.*
3. In moderately good health; fairly well. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **tol'er-a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.* — **tol'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

tol'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* [L. *tolerantia*: cf. F. *tolérance*.] **1**. Quality or state of being tolerant; specif.: **a** Power, capacity, or act of enduring; endurance. *Obs. or R.* exc., *Med.*, capability of enduring or receiving the action of drugs, shocks, or the like.

Diogenes, one terrible frosty morning, came to the market place, and stood naked, quaking, to show his *tolerance*. *Bacon.*

b A disposition to tolerate opinions, beliefs, practices, or conduct differing from one's own; freedom from bigotry; toleration.

The Christian spirit of charity and *tolerance*. *Bp. Horsley.*

c *Forestry.* Capability of growth in more or less shade.
2. Act of tolerating. = TOLERATION, 1 **b**.
3. Allowed amount of variation from the standard or from exact conformity to the specified dimensions, weight, etc., as in various mechanical operations; specif.: *Coinage.* The amount which coins, either singly or in lots, are legally allowed to vary above or below the standard of weight or fineness.
Syn. — TOLERANCE, INDULGENCE. TOLERANCE implies an attitude of (esp. intellectual) forbearance with reference to views, opinions, or actions with which one is not one's self fully in sympathy; INDULGENCE suggests more positively the gratification of desires, wishes, or appetites, or the relaxation of restraint; as, a large *tolerance* of differing creeds; a genial *indulgence* of others' whims; cf. self-*indulgence*. See ALLOW, GRATIFY.

tol'er-ant (tŏl'ēr-ănt), *a.* [L. *tolerans*, p. pr. of *tolerare* to tolerate: cf. F. *tolérant*. See TOLERATE.] **1**. Inclined to tolerate; favoring toleration; forbearing; indulgent.
2. *Med.* Capable of enduring or resisting the action of a drug, shock, or the like; esp., capable, through long use, of enduring without injury large doses of a drug, as a poison.
3. *Forestry.* Capable of growth in more or less shade.

tol'er-ant, *n.* A tolerant person; one who tolerates or advocates toleration.

tol'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; TOL'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd), TOL'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *toleratus*, p. p. of *tolerare*, fr the same root as *tollere* to lift up, *tuli*, used as perfect of *ferre* to bear, *latus* (for *tlatus*), used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear, and E. *thole*. See THOLE, *v.*; cf. ATLAS, COLLATION, ELATE, EXTOL, LEGISLATE, OBLATE, PRELATE, RELATE, SUPERLATIVE, TALENT, TOLL to take away, TRANSLATE.] **1**. To bear; to endure; specif., *Med.*, to endure or resist, esp. without injurious effect, the action of, as a poison.
2. To suffer to be, or to be done, without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; to put up with; as, to *tolerate* doubtful practices.

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke*

Syn. — See ALLOW.

tol'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *toleratio*: cf. OF. *toleration*.] **1**. Act of tolerating; tolerance; specif.: **a** Act of enduring; endurance. *Obs.* **b** Allowance of that which is not wholly approved; esp., allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship contrary to, or different from, those of the established church or belief; recognition of the right of private judgment, esp. as to religious matters.
2. Disposition to tolerate others or other opinions, etc., esp. in religious matters. = TOLERANCE, 1 **b**.
3. *Med.* = TOLERANCE, 1 **a**.
4. = TOLERANCE, 3 (coinage, etc.).

tol'i-dine (tŏl'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [Cf. TOLUENE.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric bases, $C_{12}H_6(CH_3)_2(NH_2)_2$ (chemically, diamino ditolyl), one of which, called specif. *o*-tolidine, is used in making dyestuffs. It is obtained indirectly from toluene as a pearly crystalline substance.

toll (tōl), *v. t.*; TOLLED (tōld); TOLL'ING. Also *tole*. [ME. *tollen* to draw, to entice; cf. ME. *tullen*, *tillen*, to entice, draw. Cf. TILLER (for steering).] **1**. **a** To draw; drag; pull. *Obs.* **b** To lure along; to entice; invite; allure. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, *tole* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

2. Specif.: **a** To entice (game, esp. wild ducks) to approach by arousing their curiosity, as by the antics of a trained dog. **b** To scatter (bait) for attracting fish; to chum.
3. To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated; as, to *toll* a funeral bell.
4. To strike, or to utter or indicate by striking, as the hour; also, to ring a toll for; as, to *toll* a departed friend.

Slow *tolls* the village clock the drowsy hour. *Beattie.*

5. To call, summon, or notify, by tolling or ringing.

When hollow murmurs of their evening bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dryden.*

toll, *v. i.* To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as during funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce the death of a person.

toll, *n.* The sound of a bell produced by strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

toll (tōl), *n.* [ME. *tol*, AS. *toll*, also *tolne*; akin to OFries. *tolne*, D. *tol*, OS. *tol*, *tolna*, G. *zoll*, OHG. *zol*, Icel. *tollr*, Sw. *tull*, Dan. *told*; all fr. LL. *tolonium*, fr. L. *teloneum* tollhouse, Gr. τελώνιον, fr. τελώνης a tax collector, τέλος a tax.] **1**. A tax or due paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a highway, as a road or bridge, for that of keeping a booth, vending goods, etc., in a fair, market, or other limited place, as a manor, for importing or exporting goods, etc.

A large part of the [old English] borough's revenue was derived from *tolls*, if we may use that term in its largest sense to include passage, pontage, lastage, stallage, boothage, ewage, tronage, scavage, and the like. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. The right to take toll; also, formerly, in England, the right of a lord to tallage his villeins.
3. A compensation taken for services rendered, esp. for passage or conveyance; as, railway or canal *tolls*; specif., a portion of grain taken by a miller as his fee.
4. A turnpike. *Scot.*
Syn. — Tax, custom, duty, impost.
toll thorough, *Eng. Law*, toll taken by a town for beasts driven through it, or over a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost. — **toll traverse**, *Eng. Law*, toll paid for passage or traffic over the private ground, bridge, ferry, or the like, of another. — **t. turn**, *Eng. Law*, a toll paid at the return of beasts from market.

toll (tōl), *v. i.* **1**. To pay toll or tallage. *Rare.* *Shak.*
2. To take toll; to raise a tax or duty. *Rare.*

Well could he [the miller] steal corn and *toll* thrice. *Chaucer.*

toll, *v. t.* To collect or exact as or by way of toll. *Shak.*

toll'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to the payment of toll.

toll'age (-āj), *n.* Toll; also, payment or exaction of toll.

toll'booth' (-bōōth'; -bōōth'), *n.* [*toll* tax + *booth*.] **1**. A place where tolls are paid; tollhouse; customhouse. *Obs.*
2. A town or market hall; also, at Whitby, the building in which the manorial court is held. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. In Scotland, a burgh, town, or city jail; hence, a prison

toll collector. **a** A toll gatherer. **b** A registering device for indicating the number passing through a turnstile or gate. **c** In a gristmill, a contrivance for the automatic separation of the toll from the grist.

toll'gate' (-gāt'), *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

toll'house (-hous'), *n.*; *pl.* -HOUSES (-houz'ĕz; -ĭz; 151). **1**. A house where a toll gatherer is stationed, esp. such a house at a tollgate or at the end of a toll bridge.
2. A tollbooth; a town hall. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

toll'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOLL. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of one that tolls a bell, or the sound so produced.
2. A peculiar sound said to be made by the queen bee before the swarming occurs. *Obs. Scot.*

toll'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A toll gatherer.

Tol-stoy'an, Tol-stoi'an (tŏl-stoi'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tolstoy (1828–1910). — *n.* A follower of Tolstoy, who advocates and practices manual labor, simplicity of living, nonresistance, etc., holds that possession of wealth and ownership of property are sinful, and in religion rejects all teachings not coming from Christ himself.

Tol'tec (tŏl'tĕk), *n.* One of a cultured people who preceded the Aztecs in central Mexico, and were according to Aztec traditions largely the authors of Aztec civilization, but who were probably driven southward, about the close of the 10th century. — **Tol'tec**, *a.* — **Tol'tec-an** (-ăn), *a.*

to-lu' (tō-lōō'; 277), *n.*, *or* **tolu balsam**. [Said to have been first brought from Santiago de *Tolú*, in Colombia.] Balsam of Tolu.

tol'u-ate (tŏl'ū-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of any of the toluic acids.

tol'u-ene (-ēn), *n.* [*tolu* + benz*ene*.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH_3$, of the aromatic series, homologous with benzene, and obtained as a light mobile colorless liquid by distilling tolu balsam, coal tar, etc.; — called also *methyl benzene*, *phenyl methane*, etc. It is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs and other compounds.

to-lu'ic (tō-lōō'ĭk; tŏl'ū-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of four isomeric acids, $C_7H_7CO_2H$, carboxyl derivatives of toluene. Of these, three, called respectively *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-*, *toluic acid*, are obtained as white crystalline substances by oxidation of the three corresponding xylenes, and otherwise. The fourth is called *α-toluic*, or *phenylacetic*, *acid* (see PHENYLACETIC).

tol'u-ide (tŏl'ū-īd; -ĭd; 183), *n.* Also **-id**. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds analogous to the anilides and derived from toluene by the substitution of an acid radical for hydrogen in the amino group.

to-lu'i-dine (tō-lōō'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. *Chem.* Any of three isomeric amino derivatives of toluene, $CH_3C_6H_4NH_2$, analogous to aniline and called *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-*, *toluidine*, the first two being liquids and the third a white crystalline substance. They are best obtained by reducing the corresponding nitrotoluenes. Commercial toluidine, chiefly a mixture of the ortho and para varieties, is used in the aniline dye industry.

Tol'u-if'e-ra (tŏl'ū-ĭf'ēr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TOLU; -FEROUS.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American fabaceous trees, distinguished by the winged one-seeded pod. They are of great importance as sources of balsam, including balsam of Peru and balsam of Tolu. See under BALSAM

to-lu'ric (tō-lū'rĭk), *a.* [*toluic* + *uric*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric crystalline acids, $C_7H_7CO \cdot NH \cdot CH_2CO_2H$, called *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-*, *toluric acids*. They are toluyl derivatives of glycocoll.

tolu tree. The tree (*Toluifera balsamum*) which yields tolu. Its wood has a red center, and an aromatic rose odor.

tol'u-yl (tŏl'ū-ĭl), *n.* [*toluic* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* The univalent acid radical C_7H_7CO, the varieties of which correspond to the different toluic acids. Cf. TOLURIC.

tol'yl (tŏl'ĭl), *n.* [*toluic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical $CH_3 \cdot C_6H_4$, of which toluene is the hydride. It is isomeric with benzyl.

tol'yl-ene (tŏl'ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* **a** The bivalent radical $CH_3C_6H_3$, of which toluene is the hydride. There are several varieties of the radical. **b** Less properly, the bivalent radical $C_6H_4(CH_2)_2$, of which the hydride is xylene.

Tom (tŏm), *n.* **1**. Short for *Thomas*; — often used generically like *Jack*; as, *Tom* o' Bedlam; *Tom*, Dick, and Harry.
2. [*l. c.*] The male of certain animals; — often used adjectively or in composition; as, *tom* turkey, etc.; specif., a male cat; a tomcat.
3. [*l. c.*] At gleek, the knave of trumps. *Obs.*

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to'kened (tō'k'nd), *a.* Marked or indicated by a token.
to'ken-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOKEN. Hence: *n.* *Obs.* A token; betokening.
to'ken-less, *a.* See -LESS.
to'ken-worth', *n.* The amount which a token is worth. *Obs.*
to-kerve, *v. t.* [AS. *tōceorfan*.] To divide. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
tok'in (tŏk'ĭn), *n.* A tocsin.
tokker. ‡ TUCKER.
tokne. ‡ TOKEN.
to'ko. Var. of TOCO, a flogging.
to-kol'o-gy (tō-kŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of TOCOLOGY.
to'ko-no'ma (tō'kō-nō'mȧ), *n.* [Jap. *toko-noma*.] A nichelike recess opening from the living room of a Japanese house, in which a kakemono may be hung.
to'ko-pat' (tō'kō-păt'), *n.* [Assamese *toko-pat*.] An East Indian palm (*Livistona jenkinsiana*) the leaves of which are used for thatching, etc.
tol. ‡ TOLL, to take away; TOOL.
to'la (tō'lä), *n.* [Hind. *tolā*.] See WEIGHT.
To'la (tō'lȧ). *Bib.*
To'lad (tō'lăd). *Bib.*
To'la-ites (tō'lȧ-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
to-lash, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
Tol'ba-nes (tŏl'bȧ-nēz; tŏl-bā'nēz). *Bib.*
tol'booth'. Var. of TOLLBOOTH.
told (tōld), *pret. & p. p.* of TELL.
told. Tolled. *Ref. Sp.*
tole. ‡ TALE, reproach; TOLA; TOLL; TOOL.
tole (tōl). Dial. pret. of TELL.
tole. Var. of TOLL, to entice.
To-le'dan (tō-lē'dăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Toledo. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Toledo.
Toledo tables. = ARSECHIELES TABLES.
tol'er-a-bl. Tolerable. *Ref. Sp.*
tol'er-ant-ly, *adv.* of TOLERANT. See -LY. [ERATION.]
Toleration Act. = ACT OF TOLERATION.
tol'er-a'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of toleration.
tol'er-a'tor (tŏl'ēr-ā'tēr), *n.* [L.] One who tolerates.
tol'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine or practice of toleration. *Rare.*
To-le'tan (tō-lē'tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Toledo [L. *Toletum*] in Spain; Toledan. — **Toletan Tables**. = ARSECHIELES TABLES.
tol-gua'cha (tōl-gwä'chȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *toloachi*, fr. Mex. *toloa-tzin* to incline the head.] The solanaceous narcotic plant *Datura meteloides*. *California.*
tolibant. ‡ TURBAN.
to-lie, *v. t.* [See TO-; LIE to be prostrate.] To pertain to. *Obs.*
to-limb, *v. t.* [See TO-; LIMB.] To dismember. *Obs.*
tolipane. ‡ TURBAN.
tolk. tolke. ‡ TULK.
toll (tōl), *v. i.* To hunt ducks by tolling. See TOLL, *v. t.*, 2 **a**.
toll (tōl), *v. t.* [L. *tollere*. See TOLERATE.] *O. Eng. Law.* To take away; to vacate; to annul.
tollar. ‡ TOLLER.
toll bait. Chopped bait thrown out to attract fish. *Local, U. S.*
toll'bar' (tōl'bär'), *n.* A bar, beam, gate, or the like, used at a tollhouse to stop passengers, etc.
toll board. *Railroads.* A board or schedule of the rates put up for public convenience. *Eng.*
toll'booth', *v. t.* To imprison in a tollbooth. *Obs. or R.*
toll bridge. A bridge for passing over which toll is paid.
toll corn. Corn taken as pay for grinding at a mill.
tolld. told. Tolled. *Ref. Sp.*
toll dish. A dish for measuring toll in mills.
toll'er (tōl'ēr), *n.* [AS. *tollere*, *tolnere*.] A toll gatherer; also, a mechanical toll collector in a gristmill.
toll'er, *n.* One who tolls a bell.
toll'er, *n.* One that tolls; specif., a dog trained for use in tolling. See TOLL, *v. t.*, 2 **a**.
toll'er-y (tōl'ēr-ĭ), *n.* Collection of tolls. *Obs.*
Tol'le-tan (tŏl'ē-tăn), *a.* [L. *Toletanus*.] Toledan. *Obs.*
tolletry, *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *Tolete* Toledo, as a reputed place of magical practices.] Magic. *Obs.*
toll'hall', *n.* Tollbooth. *Obs.*
toll'hop', *n.* A toll dish. *Obs.*
tollid. Obs. p. p. of THOLE.
toll'ing, *vb. n.* **1**. Use of toll bait in fishing. [that tolls.]
2. Decoying birds by a dog
3. *pl.* Toll bait. [TOYON.]
tol'lon (tō'yŭn; 194). Var. of
toll'tray', *n.* A toll dish. *Obs.*
tol'men (tŏl'mĕn). Var. of DOLMEN.
Tol'mer's grass (-mērz). [After A. *Tolmer*.] An Australian sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*).
to-lo'sa wood (tō-lō'sȧ). An Australian pittosporaceous shrub (*Pittosporum bicolor*).
tol'ses-ter (tōl'sĕs-tēr; tōl-sĕs'tēr), *n.* [LL. *tolsestrum*. Cf. TOLL a tax; 1st SEXTARY.] *O. Eng. Law.* A toll paid to their lords by some tenants for liberty to brew and sell ale.
tol'sey (tōl'zĭ; -sĭ), *n.* A tollbooth; also, a merchants' meeting place, or exchange. *Obs.*
tolt (tōlt), *n.* [LL. *tolta*, fr. L. *tollere* to take away.] *O. Eng. Law.* A writ by which a cause pending in a court baron was removed into a county court.
tolt, *n.* [Cf. dial. *towte* a low rounded hill.] An isolated peak rising abruptly. *Newfoundland.*
tol'ter (tŏl'tēr), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *tealtrian*.] To totter or hobble; to move clumsily or heavily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tol'ter, *a.* Tottery. *Scot.*
tol'u-e'nyl (tŏl'ū-ē'nĭl), *n.* [*toluene* + *-yl*.] Tolyl. *Obs.*
to-lug, *v. t.* [See TO-; LUG to carry.] To drag about. *Obs.*
to-luke, *v. t.* [AS. *tōlūcan*.] To tear or pull to pieces. *Obs.*
tol'u-ol (tŏl'ū-ōl; -ŏl), *or* **-ole** (-ōl), *n.* [*tolu* + benz*ol*.] Toluene.
tol'u-saf'ra-nine (tŏl'ū-săf'rȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. *Chem.* See SAFRANINE.
tol'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tolutim* on a trot.] A pacing or ambling. *Obs.*
tol'u-til'o-quence (-tĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *tolutiloquentia*.] Glibness of speech. *Obs.*
tol'u-yl-ene (tŏl'ū-ĭ-lēn), *n.* **a** Stilbene. **b** Tolylene. — **toluylene blue, orange**, etc. See DYE.
toly. ‡ TULY.
Tol'y-peu'tes (tŏl'ĭ-pū'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τολυπεύειν to wind, τολύπη a ball; — because the animal rolls itself into a ball.] *Zoöl.* The genus of South American armadillos containing the apar. — **tol'y-peu'tine** (-tīn; -tĭn; 183), *a. & n.*

N O P Q R S T

4. [*l. c.*] A distance piece or small shore, as between frames in shipbuilding.
5. [*l. c.*] An inclined trough in which gold-bearing earth or gravel is crudely washed ; — usually called **long Tom,** because it is longer than the rocker.
Tom and Jerry. a A hot sweetened drink of rum and water spiced with cinnamon, cloves, etc., and beaten up with eggs. **b** Corinthian Tom and his friend Jerry Hawthorn, a pair of rakes and sporting men in Pierce Egan's novel "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London." — **T., Dick, and Harry,** specimens of mankind taken at random ; the common run of humanity ; — chiefly derogatory.
tom (tŏm), *v. t.* ; TOMMED (tŏmd) ; TOM'MING. To separate, support, etc., by a tom, or distance piece ; — often with *off.*
tom'a-hawk (tŏm'ȧ-hôk), *n.* [From Algonquian (prob. Virginian) ; cf. Delaware *tomahican.* Micmac *tomehagan,* Mohican *tumnahecan,* Massachusetts *tomhegan.*] **1.** A light ax used both as a missile and as a hand weapon by the North American Indians. Tomahawks include also the **pipe tomahawk,** a combination of tobacco pipe and ax. The aboriginal stone or copper weapon was early replaced by **trade tomahawks** of iron introduced by the whites. Cf. CALUMET, POGAMOGGAN. **2.** In Australia, the stone hatchet of the aborigines ; an ordinary hatchet. The word *hatchet* is rarely used in Australia.

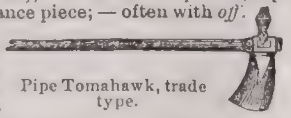
Pipe Tomahawk, trade type.

to take, *or* **dig, up the tomahawk.** = *to take up the hatchet,* under TAKE.
tom'a-hawk, *v. t.* ; TOM'A-HAWKED (-hôkt) ; TOM'A-HAWK'ING. **1.** To cut, strike, or kill, with a tomahawk. **2.** To cut (sheep) in shearing. *Australia.*
tom'al'ley (tŏm'ăl'ĭ), *n.* The liver of the lobster, which becomes green when boiled.
to-man' (tō-män'), *n.* [Per. *tōmān,* Tatar *tūmān, tömen,* heap, mass, ten thousand.] **1. a** A gold coin of Persia, nominally worth ten krans, but actually worth more. It has at present a value of about $1.78 or 7s. 4d. (formerly greater). See KRAN. **b** A Persian money of account ; ten krans. **2.** Among the Mongols, Tatars, etc., a military division of 10,000 men.
to-ma'to (tō-mā'tō ; tō-mä'tō ; 277 : *cf.* POTATO), *n.* ; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp. or Pg. *tomate,* fr. Mex. *tomatl.*] **1. a** A solanaceous plant (*Lycopersicon lycopersicum*), native of the tropics, but everywhere cultivated for its fruit. It has interruptedly pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. **b** Its large rounded or oblate fruit, which is red or yellow when ripe. **2.** Any other species of *Lycopersicon* or its fruit.
tomato black rot, a destructive rot of the tomato ; also, the parasitic fungus (*Macrosporium tomato*) which causes it. — **t. fruit worm,** the bollworm. — **t. hawk moth.** a tobacco hawk moth. Cf. TOMATO WORM. — **t. leaf rust,** a rust affecting the leaves of the tomato, produced by the fungus *Cladosporium fulvum* ; also, the fungus itself.
tomato gall. A large irregular yellowish green or reddish gall on the grapevine produced by a small two-winged fly (*Lasioptera vitis*).
tomato worm. A tobacco worm of either of the two species ; — so called when found feeding on the tomato plant.
tomb (tōōm), *n.* [ME. *tombe, toumbe,* F. *tombe,* L. *tumba,* fr. Gr. τύμβος a tomb, grave ; prob. akin to L. *tumulus* a mound. Cf. TUMULUS.] **1.** A cavity in which the dead body of a human being is deposited ; a grave. **2.** A house, chamber, or vault, formed wholly or partly in the earth or entirely above ground, for the reception of the dead. "In a *tomb* of marble stones." *Chaucer.* **3.** A monument erected to inclose the body and preserve the name and memory of the dead. *Shak.* **4.** *R. C. Ch.* An altar cavity for relics.
the Tombs (tōōmz), the city prison of New York ; — so called from the gloomy appearance of the structure.
tomb, *v. t.* ; TOMBED (tōōmd) ; TOMB'ING. To place in a tomb ; to bury ; inter ; entomb. *Chapman.*
tom'bac (tŏm'băk), *n.* Also **tom'back, tom'bak, tam'bac.** [Pg. *tambaca, tambaque,* fr. Malay *tambāga* copper ; cf. Skr. *tāmraka* : cf. F. *tombac.*] An alloy consisting essentially of copper and zinc, used for cheap jewelry, gilding, etc. One kind of white tombac contains arsenic. All of its varieties are in composition brass. Cf. BRASS, *n.,* 1.
tomb bat. Any Old World emballonurine bat of the genus *Taphozous* which inhabits caves and tombs, especially the Egyptian species (*T. perforatus*).
tom'boy' (tŏm'boi'), *n.* [*Tom* (for *Thomas*) + *boy.*] **1.** A romping girl ; a hoyden. *J. Fletcher.* **2.** A strumpet ; harlot. *Obs.* *Shak.*
tomb'stone' (tōōm'stōn'), *n.* A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased ; a gravestone.
tom'cat' (tŏm'kăt'), *n.* [*tom* + *cat.*] A male cat.
tom'cod' (-kŏd'), *n.* [*tom* + *cod* ; but cf. also F. *tacaud* whiting pout, American Indian *tacaud,* lit., plenty fish.] **a** Any of several small gadoid fishes of the genus *Microgadus* closely resembling the common codfish except in size, esp. *M. tomcod* of the Atlantic coast, and *M. proximus* of the Pacific coast, of North America. See FROSTFISH, *Illust.* **b** The kingfish **a.** *Local, U. S.* **c** The bocaccio. *Cal.*
tome (tōm), *n.* [F. *tome* (cf. It., Sp., & Pg. *tomo*), L. *tomus,* fr. Gr. τόμος a piece cut off, a part of a book, a volume, akin to τεμνειν to cut, and perh. to L. *tondere* to shear, E. *tonsure.* Cf. ANATOMY, ATOM, ENTOMOLOGY, EPITOME.] A volume forming part of a larger work ; also, any book ; now, usually, a ponderous volume.
-tome (tōm). [Gr. -τομος (as in διχότομος cut in half, dichotomous), τόμος a cutting, fr. τεμνειν to cut.] A combining form denoting : **a** *A part or section* ; as, myo*tome,* gono*tome.* **b** *A cutting instrument* ; as, pharyngo*tome.*
to-men'tose (tō-mĕn'tōs ; tō'mĕn-tōs'), *a.* [L. *tomentum* a stuffing of wool, hair, or feathers : cf. F. *tomenteux.*] Covered with long matted hairs ; as, a *tomentose* leaf.
to-men'tum (tō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L. See TOMENTOSE.] *Bot.* Pubescence composed of long, densely matted, woolly hairs.
tom'fool' (tŏm'fōōl'), *n.* [*tom* + *fool.*] **1.** A great fool ; a trifler. *Colloq.* **2.** The Jamaican rainbird (*Saurothera vetula*). **3.** A Jamaican tyrant flycatcher (*Myiarchus stolidus*).
tom'fool'er-y (tŏm'fōōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Foolish or ridiculous trifling ; nonsensical behavior or speech ; nonsense. **2.** Silly or trumpery trifles, ornaments, or the like.
to'mi-um (tō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* TOMIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Zoöl.* The cutting edge of the bill of a bird.
tom'my (tŏm'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. the personal name *Tom,* for *Thomas.*] **1.** A loaf of bread, orig. a penny roll ; hence, bread ; provisions ; specif., the food carried by workmen as their daily allowance. *Slang, Eng., or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** Goods given to a workman instead of money wages ; also, the truck system ; the exchange of labor for goods instead of money ; — hence, **tommy master,** one who pays his workmen by the truck system ; **tommy shop** *or* **store,** a shop or store conducted on the tommy system ; **tommy system,** the truck system, etc. *Slang, Eng.* **3.** Short for TOMMY SHOP, TOMMY SYSTEM. *Slang, Eng.* **4.** A simpleton ; a fool. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** A tomcat. *Colloq.* **6.** *Mech.* A short rod used as a key, esp. one for turning a capstan-headed screw.
Tom'my At'kins (ăt'kĭnz). Any white regular soldier of the British army ; also, such soldiers collectively ; — said to be the fictitious name inserted in the models given to soldiers to guide them in filling out account blanks, etc.
tom'nod'dy (tŏm'nŏd'ĭ), *n.* [*tom* + *noddy.*] **1.** The common puffin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** A fool ; dunce ; noddy.
Tom o' Bed'lam (ō bĕd'lăm). Formerly, a wandering mendicant discharged as incurable from Bethlehem Hospital, Eng. ; hence, a wandering mendicant, either mad or feigning to be so ; a madman ; a bedlamite.
Tom of Lin'coln (lĭŋ'kŭn). A famous bell (also called **Great Tom of Lincoln**) which hangs in the central tower of Lincoln Cathedral, England. It weighs 5 tons 8 cwt. It was cast in 1835, in part from an older bell (**Old Tom of Lincoln**), which was cast in 1610 and weighed 4 tons 18 cwt.
To-mop'ter-is (tō-mŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. τόμος a cut + πτερόν wing (but taken to mean, fin).] *Zoöl.* A genus of transparent free-swimming marine annelids having long deeply divided or forked parapodia. It constitutes a family, **Tom'op-ter'i-dæ** (tŏm'ŏp-tĕr'ĭ-dē).

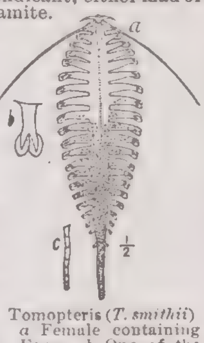

Tomopteris (*T. smithi*) *a* Female containing Eggs ; *b* One of the Parapodia ; *c* Tail.

to-mor'row (tōō-mŏr'ō), *adv.* [*to,* prep. + *morrow.*] On or for the day after to-day ; on or for the morrow.
to-mor'row, *n.* The day after the present ; the morrow.
One to-day is worth two to-morrows. *Franklin.*
tom'pi-on (tŏm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* **1.** Var. of TAMPION. **2.** An inking pad used in lithography.
tom'tate (tŏm'tāt), *n.* A Florida and West Indian grunt (*Bathystoma,* or *Hæmulon, rimator*) ; also, any of various allied species.

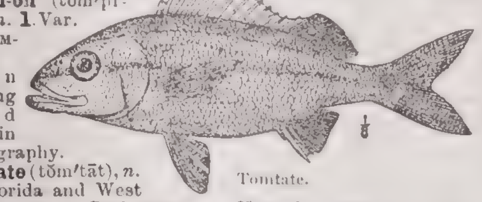
Tomtate.

Tom Thumb. 1. A legendary diminutive personage celebrated in English literature. A ballad of his adventures, printed in 1630, places him in King Arthur's court. **2.** Charles Sherwood Stratton (1838-83), a famous dwarf, born at Bridgeport, Conn. ; — a pseudonym given to him by P. T. Barnum, who exhibited him in public. Queen Victoria additionally entitled him "General." When first exhibited he was 2 feet high and weighed 16 pounds ; he afterwards increased somewhat in height and became stout. In 1862 he married Mercy Lavinia Warren, a dwarf. **3.** The willow wren. *Dial. Eng.*
4. *Hort.* A dwarf type, race, or individual ; — commonly used attributively ; as, *Tom Thumb* peas.
tom'tit' (tŏm'tĭt' ; tŏm'tĭt'), *n.* [*tom* + *tit* the bird.] **a** A titmouse ; esp., the blue titmouse. *Local, Eng.* **b** The wren. *Local, Eng.* **c** The tree creeper. *Ireland.* **d** A miro (bird). *New Zealand.*
tom'-tom' (tŏm'tŏm'), *n.* [See TAM-TAM.] *Music.* **a** A kind of drum used in Oriental countries ; a tam-tam. **b** A gong (which see).

Tom-tom a.

-tomy. [Gr. -τομία (as in ἀρτηριοτομία arteriotomy), fr. τομή a cutting, τεμνειν to cut.] Combining form used, chiefly in surgery, to signify *a cutting, a section,* as in arterio*tomy.*
‖ **ton** (tôɴ), *n.* [F. See TONE.] The prevailing fashion or mode ; style ; vogue. *Byron.*
ton (tŭn), *n.* [See TUN.] **1.** *Com.* A large weight, usually divided into twenty hundredweight. Specif. : **a** The weight of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois (1,016.06 kg.), often called **long ton** or **gross ton.** It is the ton in common use in England, and is employed for certain purposes in the United States and elsewhere. **b** The weight of 2,000 pounds (907.20 kg.), often called **short ton.** It is the one in common use in the United States, Canada, South Africa, etc., and is used to a small extent in England, esp. in Liverpool. **c** The weight of 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 lbs.), usually called **metric ton.** Abbr., *M. T.* **d** The weight equal to 21 hundredweight of 112 pounds each, or 2,352 pounds (1,066.87 kg.) ; — called specif. **Cornish mining ton.** **2.** *Naut. & Com.* **a** A unit of internal capacity for ships ; 100 cubic feet (2.8307 cu. m.) ; — called specif. **register ton.** See TONNAGE, 2. **b** A unit approximately equal to the volume of a long ton weight of sea water, used in reckoning the displacement of vessels, esp. war vessels ; 35 cubic feet ; — called specif. **displacement ton. c** A unit of volume for freight, approximately the volume of a ton weight of the particular commodity ; — called specif. **shipping ton.** A ton of merchandise is often reckoned at 40 cu. ft., and a ton of timber at 42 cu. ft.
ton'al (tōn'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to tone or tonality. Specif. : *Music.* Modified, as regards repeated intervals, to conform to a change of tonality ; as, a *tonal* fugue. Cf. REAL, *a.,* 9.
ton'al (tŭn'ăl), *n.* *Physics & Mech.* The force which acting on a mass of a ton avoirdupois will impart to it an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second. It is a larger unit than the poundal.
to'nal-ite (tō'năl-īt), *n.* Also **-yte.** [It was first described from *Tonale* in Tyrol.] *Petrog.* An igneous granular rock which is a variety of quartz diorite containing biotite mica.
to-nal'i-ty (tō-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *tonalité.*] Tonal quality ; specif. : **a** *Music.* The principle of key in music ; the character which a composition has by virtue of its key, or through the family relationship of all its tones and chords to the keynote, or tonic, of the whole.
The predominance of the tonic as the link which connects all the tones of a piece, we may, with Fétis, term the principle of *tonality.* *Helmholtz.*
b In the graphic arts, the arrangement or interrelation of the tones or tints of a picture ; color scheme ; tone system.
tone (tōn), *n.* [F. *ton,* L. *tonus* a sound, tone, fr. Gr. τόνος a stretching, straining, raising of the voice, pitch, accent, measure or meter, in pl., modes or keys differing in pitch ; akin to τείνειν to stretch or strain ; as applied to sounds perh. akin to E. *thunder.* See THIN ; cf. MONOTONOUS, TON fashion, TUNE.] **1.** Sound, or the character of a sound, or a sound considered as of this or that character ; as, a low, high, loud, soft, sweet, or harsh *tone.*
Tones that with seraph hymns might blend. *Keble.*
2. *Music & Acous.* **a** A sound having such regularity of vibration as to impress the ear with its individual character, esp. as regards pitch, and to enter into harmonic relations ; musical sound ; — opposed to *noise.* See 7th SOUND, 2. A tone is characterized by its pitch (rate of vibration), its force (amplitude of vibration), and its timbre (complexity of vibration). A *simple* tone is one resulting from a simple vibration at a fixed rate. Its pitch is definite, therefore, although its force may vary, and it can hardly be said to have timbre. But nearly all musical sounds are *complex* (*composite,* or *compound*), that is, composed of two or more simple tones. These components are called *partial tones,* of which the lowest, which predominates and determines the pitch, is called the *fundamental tone,* or *fundamental,* and the others, *upper partials,* or *overtones.* The peculiar *quality* or *timbre* of a tone (called also *tone color,* or *clang tint*) is due to the number, vibration rates, and intensities of its overtones, and varies with the nature of the vibrating body and the mode of excitation. Overtones which are in the harmonic series of the fundamental (that is, having vibration numbers equal to 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., times that of the fundamental) are called *harmonics.* The tone of a tuning fork is nearly simple, that of a well-constructed musical instrument has chiefly harmonics for its overtones, while inharmonic overtones are usually prominent in the tone of a bell. See also HARMONIC, *n.,* 1 **a** ; COMBINATIONAL TONE. **b** The larger interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being a *semitone* ; a whole step.
☞ The use of the word *tone,* both for a sound and for the

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tom. † TAME, *a.* ; TOMB.
tom. Obs. or Scot. of TOOM.
Tom, Uncle. See UNCLE TOM.
to-ma'le (tō-mä'lē). Var. of TAMALE.
Tom'-a-lin' (tŏm'ȧ-lĭn'), *n.* See TAM LIN. Sometimes erroneously written **Tom-a-Lincoln.**
to-mal'line (tō-măl'ĭn). Var. of TOMALLEY.
to'man (tō'măn). Var. of TOWMOND. *Scot.*
to-man' (tō-män'), **to-mand'** (-mȧnd'), *n.* [Ar. *teman.*] See WEIGHT.
Tom'-and-Jer'ry, *n.* A low tavern. *Dial. Eng.*
to-mar, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-ma'sha. Var. of TAMASHA.
Tom'-a'-Stiles' *or* **-Styles'** (tŏm'ȧ-stīlz'). See ROE, RICHARD.
to'ma'ta-ku'ru (tō'mä'tȧ-kōō'rōō). Var. of TUMATAKURU.
tomato sphinx. = TOMATO HAWK MOTH.
to-maun' (tō-môn'). Var. of TOMAN, the coin.
tom'bac. Var. of TUMBAK, tobacco.
tomb'al (tōōm'ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as, a tomb.
tombede, *pret.* of TUMB. *Obs.*
‖ **tom'bé' des nues'** (tôɴ'bā' dā nü'). [F.] Fallen from the clouds.
tombester. † TUMBESTER.
tomb house. Tomb ; mausoleum.
tomb'ic (tōōm'ĭk), *a.* Tombal.
tomble, tombly. † TUMBLE.
tombler. † TUMBLER.
tomb'less (tōōm'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.
tom'bo-la (tŏm'bō-lȧ), *n.* [It.] A kind of lottery or game in which each number of a set or series on one card must be drawn to win. Cf. LOTTO.
tom'boy'ful, *a.* Full of the characteristics of a tomboy. *R.*
tom'boy'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **tom'boy'ish-ness,** *n.*
Tom Brown. See BROWN, TOM.
Tom Cox's trav'erse (kŏk'sĭz). *Naut.* A method of shirking one's full share of work by prolonging each task ; — often used in the phrase, "working *Tom Cox's traverse* — three times round the longboat and a pull at the scuttle butt." *Slang.*
tome. † TAME.
tome. Obs. or Scot. of TOOM, empty.
tome, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *taumr* a rein, bridle.] A rope ; a line ; a fish line, esp. one of horsehair. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tome'let, *n.* A small tome, or volume.
tomely. † TOOMLY.
to'ment (tō'mĕnt), *n.* Tomentum.
to'men-ta'ceous (tō'mĕn-tā'shŭs), **to'men-ta'ri-ous** (-rĭ-ŭs), **to'men-ti'tious** (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Tomentose. *Obs.*
to-men'tous (tō-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Tomentose.
to-men'tu-lose (-tū-lōs), *a.* Minutely or slightly tomentose.
tomerel. † TUMBREL.
To'mès', M. (mə-syû', *or* m'syû', tō'mĕ'). One of the five doctors in Molière's "L'Amour Médecin." He is a bloodletter.
Tomes's fibers *or* **fibres** (tōmz'ĭz). [After Sir John *Tomes* (1815–95), English dental surgeon.] *Anat.* = DENTINAL FIBERS.
tom'fool', *v. i.* To act the tomfool. — *v. t.* To make a tomfool of. *Both Colloq.*
tom'fool'ish, *a.* Given to tomfoolery ; nonsensical. — **tom'fool'ish-ness,** *n.*
tom hurry. A skua gull. *Local, Eng.*
to'mi-al (tō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the tomium.
to-min' (tō-mēn'), *n.* [Sp. *tomin.* Cf. TOMINI.] See WEIGHT.
to'mi-ni' (tō'mē-nē'), *n.* [Ar. (in Morocco) *themnī* ; cf. Ar. *thūmun* an eighth.] See MEASURE.
To-mis'to-ma (tō-mĭs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. τομός cutting + -*stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of gavials including one living species. See GAVIAL.
tom'john' (tŏm'jŏn'). Var. of TONJON. *Colloq.*
Tom Jones. See JONES, TOM.
Tom'kin, *n.* Dim. of THOMAS.
tom'kin (tŏm'kĭn), *n.* *Gun.* The tampion. *Obs.*
tom'kin post. In a grinding mill, the post which forms the fulcrum for the bridgetree.
tom'ly. † TOOMLY.
tom'ma-hauk. † TOMAHAWK.
tom'me (tŏm'ē), *n.* [Dan.] See MEASURE.
tommure. † *tamer,* compar. of TAME, *a.*
Tom'my (tŏm'ĭ), *n.* **a** Dim. of THOMAS. **b** Short for TOMMY ATKINS.
tom'my, *v. t.* To subject to, or oppress by, the tommy, or truck, system. *Slang, Eng.*
tom'my-ax', tom'my-axe', *n* = TOMAHAWK. *Australia.*
tommy bar. *Mech.* A bar used as a tommy to turn things.
tommy hole. *Mech.* A hole in a piece in which to insert the end of a tommy to turn it.
tom'my nod'dy (tŏm'ĭ nŏd'ĭ). Dolt ; tomfool. *Dial & Colloq.*
tom'my-rot' (-rŏt'), *n.* Rank foolishness or nonsense. *Slang.*
tommy shop *or* **store.** See TOMMY, *n.,* 2. *Slang, Eng.*
tom-nor'ry (tŏm-nŏr'ĭ). Var. of TAMMIENORIE.
tom'noup' (tŏm'nōōp'), *n.* The greater titmouse. *Local, Eng.*
tomochelhede, *n.* [Cf. TOO ; MUCH ; -HEAD.] Excess. *Obs.*
to'mo-lo (tō'mō-lō), *n.* [It.] See MEASURE.
to-morn' (tōō-môrn'), *adv.* [*to,* prep. + *morn.*] To-morrow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Tom Pepper. *Naut.* A remarkable liar. *Slang.*
tom'pi-on, *n.* [After Thomas *Tompion* (1639–1713), a London watchmaker.] A watch. *Obs.*
tom'-pip'er (tŏm'pĭp'ẽr), *n.* A piper ; — familiarly so called.
tom'pon (-pŏn), *n.* = TOMPION, 2.
tom pudding. The European dabchick. *Local, Eng.*
Tom Quad (kwŏd). The great quadrangle of Christ Church College, Oxford : — so called from Big Tom (see under BIG).
tom'rig', *n.* [*Tom* + *rig* a wanton.] A tomboy. *Obs.*
Tom Sawyer. See SAWYER, TOM.
tom tailor. Stormy petrel. *Eng.*
tom'-tom', *v. i.* To sound, or make a sound like, a tom-tom.
tom'-trot', *n.* A kind of toffee made with treacle, or molasses, sugar, ginger, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
ton. † TOWN.
ton. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TONE, the one ; TUN ; TURN ; obs. pl. of TOE.
ton. Obs. or Scot. p. p. of TAKE.
tonacle. † TUNICLE.
to'nal-ase' (tō'năl-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
to'nal-ly, *adv.* of TONAL.
to-name, *n.* [AS. *tōnama.* See TO, *prep.* ; NAME.] A surname ; also, a nickname. *Obs. or Scot.*
to-na'ri-on (tō-nā'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. τονάριον a pitch pipe.] A kind of pitch pipe anciently used by orators.
ton'ca bean (tŏŋ'kȧ). Var. of TONKA BEAN.
tön'de (tûn'ē), *n.* [Dan., barrel, cask.] See MEASURE.
tön'de-land (tûn'ē-lȧn), *n.* [Dan. *töndeland.*] See MEASURE.
tonder, tondre. † TUNDER.
tone (tōn), *pron.* & *a.* One ; — a form due to mistaking *that* (or *thet*) *one, on,* or *an* for *the tone, the tane* ; — chiefly with *the,* and commonly correl. to *tother* or *tither.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

interval between two sounds or tones, is confusing, and *step* is preferred in the latter sense in careful usage.
c An ecclesiastical mode or a traditional tune or plain chant of the church; as, the Gregorian *tones.*
3. Accent, or inflection or modulation of the voice, as adapted to express emotion or passion.
Eager his *tone,* and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*
4. *Phon.* **a** Voice; vocal sound. **b** An intonation, or inflection, of the voice which distinguishes the meaning of a word from that which it has when pronounced with a different inflection, as in Chinese and some other languages. The four *tones* of Pekingese, for example, distinguish the vocable *ma* respectively as *ma*[1], mother; *ma*[2], hemp; *ma*[3], horse; and *ma*[4], to revile. These *tones* are glides over intervals approximately equivalent to those shown in the *Illust.*

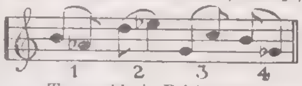

Tones, 4 b, in Pekingese.

A *tone* . . . may be low or high in pitch, or it may be a glide from a higher to a lower note or vice versa. *Census of India,* 1901.
5. A kind of unnatural or artificial strain or modulation of voice, in speaking or reading; as, children often read with a *tone.*
6. *Med.* That state of a body, or of any of its organs or parts, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor.
7. Hence, normal healthy intellectual or mental state; as, his mind has lost its *tone.*
8. *Physiol.* Tonicity; as, arterial *tone.*
9. State of mind; temper; mood.
Drag the mind down . . . from a philosophical *tone* or temper, to the drudgery of private and public business. *Bolingbroke.*
10. Tenor; character; spirit; esp., general or prevailing character, quality, or the like; as, the *tone* of his remarks; a low *tone* of morals; a courtly *tone* of address.
11. In a picture, the general effect due to the combination of light and shade, together with color in a painting; — commonly implying harmony; as, this picture has *tone.*
12. *Psychol.* Quality, with respect to attendant feeling; the more or less variable complex of emotion accompanying and characterizing a sensation or a conceptual state; as, feeling *tone;* color *tone.*
13. Color quality proper; — called also *hue.* See COLOR, 1. Also, a gradation of color, either a hue, or a tint or shade.
She was dressed in a soft cloth of a gray *tone.* *Sir G. Parker.*
14. *Plant Physiol.* The condition of normal balance of a healthy plant in its relations to light, heat, and moisture.
in tone, in a tone, in tune; in agreement or harmony.
tone (tōn), *v. t.;* TONED (tōnd); TON′ING (tōn′ĭng). **1**. To utter with a tone, or affected strain or modulation.
2. To give tone, or a particular tone, to; to impart character or a character to; to give a color tone or quality, a distinguishing vocal intonation or inflection, etc., to.
3. *Photog.* To bring, as a print, to a required color, usually by treatment with a chemical reagent. Thus, the reddish image of a silver print, when immersed in a solution of gold chloride, turns dark owing to the replacement of silver by gold.
to tone down. a To cause to give a lower tone or sound; to give a lower tone to. **b** *Paint.* To modify, as color, by making it less brilliant or less crude, to modify, as a composition of color, by making it more harmonious. **c** Hence: To moderate or diminish the striking qualities of; to soften; as, *to tone down* an invective; *to tone down* one's effusiveness. — **to t. up,** to cause to give a higher tone or sound; to give a higher tone or character to; to make more intense, forcible, or vigorous; to heighten; strengthen.
tone (tōn), *v. i.* **1**. To assume a tone, esp. a color quality or tint.
2. To blend with respect to tone or color quality; to harmonize in color; as, the rug *tones* with the woodwork.
to tone up, to acquire tone, or healthy vigorous physical condition; to improve in physical or mental tone.
tone color *or* **colour.** *Music.* Timbre. See TONE, *n.*, 2 **a**.
toned (tōnd), *pret. & p. p.* of TONE. — **toned paper,** paper having a slight tint. — **t. printings,** *Paper Trade,* common printings of a stone gray or buff color, usually colored with iron or aniline dyes.
toned, *a.* [From TONE, *n.*] Having tone or a tone; — chiefly used in composition; as, low-*toned;* sweet-*toned.*
tong (tŏng; 205), *v. t. & i.* To take, gather, hold, or handle with tongs; to use tongs; to take or gather something with tongs; as, to *tong* oysters or for oysters; to *tong* logs.
ton′ga (tŏŋ′gȧ; *Fiji* tŏ′ŋgä), *n.* [Fiji.] *Med.* A drug useful in neuralgia, derived from a Fijian plant supposed to be of the aroid genus *Epipremnum.*
ton′ga (tŏŋ′gȧ), *n.* [Hind. *tāngā,* Skr. *tamañgaka.*] A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, usually for four persons, drawn by ponies or bullocks. *India.*
Ton′gan (tŏŋ′găn), *n.* A Polynesian of the native tribes of Tonga, among the most enlightened of the Polynesian peoples. They form a native kingdom under British protection. Also, the language of the Tongans. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.
tongs (tŏngz; 205), *n. pl.; sometimes construed as sing.* [ME. *tonge, tange,* AS. *tange;* akin to D. *tang,* G. *zange,* OHG. *zanga,* Dan. *tang,* Sw. *tång,* Icel. *töng,* Gr. δάκνειν to bite, Skr. *daṃç, daç.* Cf. TANG a strong taste.] **1**. Any of numerous instruments or devices for taking hold of something, as a hot coal or piece of metal from a fire or forge, for ease or convenience in handling, or for lifting, dragging, carrying, twisting, or other special purpose; — called also *pair of tongs.* The common varieties of tongs consist of two legs joined at one end by a pivot or a spring bow or of two pieces hinged together like a pair of pincers or scissors. See LAZY TONGS, etc.

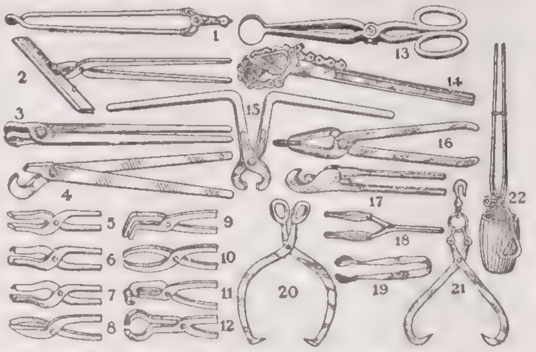

Tongs. 1 Common Fire; 2 Roofing; 3 Horseshoer's; 4 Pipe; 5-12 Various forms of Blacksmith's Tongs; 13 Coal; 14 Chain Pipe; 15 Rail; 16 Electric-Light Carbon; 17 Tongs with Reversible Sliding Jaw; 18 Curling; 19 Sugar; 20 Ice; 21 Skidding; 22 Crucible.

2. Trousers or overalls. *Slang & Obs. or R., U. S.*
tongs-across-a-wall seat, in horseback riding, a seat in which the legs are held straight, with the toes stuck out and to the front, and the balance depends upon the stirrups with no help from contact of the legs with the horse's body.
tongue (tŭng), *n.* [ME. *tunge, tonge,* AS. *tunge;* akin to OFries. *tunge,* D. *tong,* OS. *tunga,* G. *zunge,* OHG. *zunga,* Icel. & Sw. *tunga,* Dan. *tunge,* Goth. *tuggō,* OL. *dingua,* L. *lingua.* Cf. LANGUAGE, LINGUAL.] **1**. An organ or process (often protrusible and freely movable) of the floor of the mouth, present in most vertebrates. Its base is attached to the hyoid bone. In man it is soft and fleshy, consisting of muscles of two kinds, *intrinsic,* confined to the tongue itself, and *extrinsic,* connecting its base with other parts; and it serves, among other uses, as an organ of speech, and as the principal organ of taste, its upper surface being thickly covered with small papillæ, on some of which taste buds are borne. In birds the tongue is usually chiefly hard and horny. In snakes it is forked and serves as a tactile organ (not a sting, as many suppose). In many toads it is free at the hind end and (as also in the chameleons) can be suddenly protruded to catch insects with its sticky surface. In fishes it is usually hard and immovable.
2. The use of the tongue in speaking, or the manner, result, or the like, of such use, as respects speech; specif.: **a** The power of articulate utterance; speech. *Obs. or R.*
Parrots imitating human *tongue.* *Dryden.*
b Utterance; act of speaking; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech or expression. "Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together." *L'Estrange.*
My little children, let us not love in word, neither in *tongue,* but in deed and in truth. *1 John* iii. 18.
c Manner or quality of utterance with respect to tone or sound; voice; as, a soft *tongue.* **d** Character of utterance in sense or intention. "He speaks the common *tongue.*" *Shak.* **e** Honorable report; eulogy; fame. *Obs.* **f** A language; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation; as, the English *tongue;* hence, *Archaic,* a people having a distinct language. "I will gather all nations and *tongues.*" *Is.* lxvi. 18. **g** *pl.* See GIFT OF TONGUES. **h** A voice, as in a discussion; a vote. *Obs.*
3. The flesh of the tongue of an animal, as the ox or sheep, used as an article of food, esp. after smoking or pickling.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** The radula, or lingual ribbon, of a mollusk. **b** The lingua of an insect: esp., in Lepidoptera, the proboscis; in bees, the proboscis as a whole, or the ligula (def. 3 **a**), which in the honeybees is long and hairy.
5. A part resembling or likened to an animal's tongue, in form, function, or position; specif.: **a** Any of numerous things fastened on or at only the end or side, and often movable; as: (1) The flap of thin leather under the lacing or buckles of a boot or shoe. (2) A bell clapper. (3) A movable pin in a buckle, which passes through a hole in the strap, etc., to be secured; also, the corresponding pin of a brooch or the like. (4) A reed in a musical instrument. (5) The movable rail of a railroad switch; also, a similar part in a frog (see FROG, *Illust.*). (6) The pole of a vehicle, as of a two-horse carriage or of an ox cart. (7) The tang of a sword, etc. (8) The projecting rib on one edge of a board to fit into a corresponding groove in an edge of another board to make a flush joint (called a *tongue-and-groove joint*). (9) *Mech.* A feather. (10) *Founding.* A supplementary attachment to a strickle. (11) The swiveling part of a carpenter's bevel. (12) The index of a balance or scale. **b** A point, or long narrow strip of land, projecting from the mainland into a sea or other body of water. **c** *Naut.* A short block of wood or iron so placed in the jaws of a gaff as to facilitate its sliding up and down the mast. **d** A jet of flame. **e** In a stream, a current that runs rapidly between rocks.
6. *Naut. Obs. or R.* **a** A short piece of rope spliced into the rigging so as to form an eye. **b** The upper piece of a mast composed of several pieces.
7. A small sole; a tonguefish.
Syn. — Language, speech, expression.
tongue-and-groove joint. See TONGUE, *n.*, 5 **a**, 8. — **t.-and-lip joint,** *Carp.*, a tongue-and-groove joint for boards, in which the board with the tongue has also a flush bead which serves to conceal the joint. — **tongue of the trump,** the tongue of a jew's-harp; hence, the main point or most important feature. *Scot.*

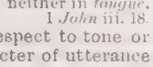
Tongue-and-lip Joint.

tongue (tŭng), *v. t.;* TONGUED (tŭngd); TONGU′ING (tŭng′ĭng). **1**. To speak; to utter. *Archaic.* *Shak.*
2. To chide; to scold. *Now Colloq.*
How might she *tongue* me. *Shak.*
3. *Music.* To modify with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute and some other wind instruments. See TONGUING.
4. To join by means of a tongue and groove, as boards.
5. *Mech.* To cut a tongue on; as, to *tongue* a board.
tongue, *v. i.* **1**. To talk; prate; — often with *it;* as, to *tongue* it incessantly. *Now Rare or Colloq.*
2. *Music.* To practice tonguing.
3. To project like a tongue of land.
4. *Hort.* To make a cut or slit in the stem of a plant before the operation of layering.
tongue bar. *Zoöl.* One of the downward projecting processes in the branchial clefts of *Balanoglossus* and its allies, and in larval lancelets.
tongued (tŭngd), *a.* Having a tongue.
tongue′fish′ (tŭng′fĭsh′), *n.* A sole; — on the coast of the southern United States applied esp. to *Symphurus plagiusa,* a small species inhabiting sandy bottom.
tongue′-tie′, *n.* *Med.* Impeded motion of the tongue due to shortness of the frænum, or to its adhesion to the gums.
tongue′-tie′, *v. t.* To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.
tongue′-tied′ (-tīd′), *a.* **1**. Suffering from tongue-tie.
2. Unable to speak freely, from any cause, as shyness.
Love, therefore, and *tongued-tied* simplicity. *Shak.*
tongu′ing (tŭng′ĭng), *vb. n.* *Music.* Modification of tone for a rapid staccato effect by the performer's tongue, in playing a wind instrument, as a flute. In *single tonguing* only one kind of stroke is used, the tongue articulating a rapid "t;" in *double tonguing,* two strokes, as for "t" and "k," are alternated; in *triple tonguing,* "t, k, t," etc.
ton′ic (tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *tonique,* Gr. τονικός. See TONE.]
1. Of or pert. to tones or sounds; as: **a** *Phon.* Of a speech sound, made with voice, or vocal tone, without obstruction in the oral passage, as are the vowels and diphthongs. *Rush.* Cf. SUBTONIC. **b** *Philol.* Of or pert. to linguistic tones, or designating, or pert. to, languages using them.
2. Of or pert. to, or increasing, tension; hence, increasing strength; as, *tonic* power.
3. *Med.* Characterized by continuous muscular contraction; as, *tonic* convulsions.
4. Increasing strength or tone in the system; obviating the effects of debility and restoring healthy functions; hence, mentally or morally invigorating.
How fresh and *tonic* the forest seemed. *H. van Dyke.*
5. Of or pertaining to tone, or the prevailing effect of color and of light and shade, in a picture or scene.
6. *Plant Physiol.* Characteristic of or designating a condition of tone; causing or exhibiting normal reactions to external factors; as, a *tonic* influence; a *tonic* relation, etc.
tonic accent. a Syllabic accent; vocal accent as compared with a written, or graphic, accent. **b** Pitch accent. Cf. ACCENT, *n.*, 1. — **t. spasm.** *Med.* See SPASM, 1.
ton′ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *tonique,* NL. *tonicum.*] **1**. *Phon.* A tonic element or letter, that is, a vowel or a diphthong.
2. *Music.* The keynote.
3. *Med.* A medicine having a tonic effect. Cf. TONIC, *a.*, 4.
to-nic′i-ty (tō-nĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Property of possessing tone, or state of being tonic; tone; esp.: **a** *Physiol.* The state of healthy tension or partial contraction of muscle fibers while at rest; tonus. **b** *Plant Physiol.* State of being in tone; normal responsiveness to external stimuli.
2. Hence, a strong invigorated condition; vigor.
The recovery of moral *tonicity* after the Napoleonic debauch is most noteworthy. *W. C. Brownell.*
tonic major. *Music.* The major scale or key having the same tonic as a given minor scale or key.
tonic minor. *Music.* The minor scale or key having the same tonic as a given major scale or key.
tonic section. *Music.* A section or period in the tonic key of the piece closing with a tonic cadence.
tonic sol-fa. *Music.* A system of letter notation based on tonality, or key relationship, and replacing the usual staff symbols by letters and the syllables *do, re, mi,* etc., variously modified, with other simple signs of duration, of upper or lower octave, etc. It was devised by Miss Sarah Glover about 1812, and further developed, about 1850, by the Rev. John Curwen, and became popular in England and to some extent in the United States for elementary instruction in vocal music. See MODULATOR, 2. — **tonic sol-faist.**
to-night′ (tōō-nīt′), *adv.* [*to,* prep. + *night.*] **1**. On this present night or the night following this present day.
2. On the last night past. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*
to-night′, *n.* The present or the coming night; the night after the present day.
ton′ite (tōn′īt), *n.* [Cf. L. *tonare* to thunder.] An explosive consisting of about equal weights of guncotton and barium nitrate. It is used for blasting.
ton′jon (tŏn′jŏn), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *tām-jhām, thām-jān,* also Hind. *khanjar;* orig. uncert.] A kind of open sedan used in Ceylon, carried by a single pole on men's shoulders.
ton′ka bean (tŏŋ′kȧ). [Translation of D. *tonquinboontjes* (pl.); the berries (beans, D. *boon,* dim. *boontje*) of *Coumarouna odorata* were used to mix with Tonkin tobacco: cf. F. *tonca, tonka.*] The seed of a fabaceous tree (*Coumarouna odorata*), native of Guiana. It has a pleasant odor, due to the presence of coumarin, and is employed in the scenting of snuff. Also, the tree itself.

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tone. † TOWN, TUN, TUNE.
tone. Obs. p. p. of TAKE.
to′ne (tō′nē), *n.* = DONI. *India.*
To-ne′a (tō-nē′ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. Τόνεια.] *Gr. Relig.* A feast of Hera held in Samos when the image of the goddess was hidden in the bushes.
tone deafness. See DEAFNESS.
tonel. † TUNNEL.
to-nel′ (tō-nĕl′), *n.* [Sp., a cask.] See MEASURE.
to′ne-la′da (tō′nā-lä′thä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] See WEIGHT.
tone′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **tone′less-ness,** *n.*
tone measurer. *Music.* A monochord.
to′ner (tō′nẽr). Contr. for *the one or the other.* *Dial. Eng.*
ton′er (tōn′ẽr), *n.* One that tones.
tone syllable. An accented syllable.
ton′ey (tōn′ĭ). Var. of TONY, high-toned. *Slang.*
tong (tŏng). Dial. Eng. of TANG, to ring.
tong, *n.* Obs. or dial. sing. of TONGS, *n. pl.*
tong. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TONGUE.
ton′ga. † TANGA.
Ton′ga (tŏŋ′gȧ), *n.* A Bantu of non-Kafir tribes of Gazaland, Portuguese East Africa.
tonga bean. Var. of TONKA BEAN.
tonge. † TONG, TONGUE.
tong′er (tŏng′ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is the gathering of oysters or clams with tongs; a tongsman or tongman. *U. S.*
tongge. † TANG.
Tong′king-ese′ (tŏng′kĭng-ēz′; -ēs′). Var. of TONKINESE.
tong′man, *n.* A tongsman; a tonger.
Ton′gri-an (tŏŋ′grĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Tongres,* Belgium.] *Geol.* Designating the lowest portion of the European Oligocene, esp. in France. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ton′gri-an** *n.*
tongs′man (tŏngz′măn), *n.* One who uses, handles, or gathers something with tongs, as oysters or steel rails; a tonger.
tongue′bird′, *n.* The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*
tongue bit. A horse's bit having a plate to keep the tongue under the mouthpiece.
tongue bone. The hyoid bone.
tongue′dough′ty, *a.* Bold in speech. *R.*
tongue′fence′, *n.* Argument; debate. *R.*
tongue′-ferd′y, *a.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *ferdig* strong, in good health.] Glib; loquacious. *Scot.*
tongue′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* Any Australian orchid of the genus *Glossodia,* in allusion to the tongue-shaped lip.
tongue′-flow′ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Having tonguelike flowers or parts. — **tongue-flowered orchis,** a southern European terrestrial orchid (*Serapias lingua*) with a flower with a tongue-shaped lip.
tongue grafting. = WHIP GRAFTING.
tongue grass. a = PEPPERGRASS **a**. **b** Chickweed.
tongue joint. A welded joint in metal with a tongue on one piece secured in a recess in the other.
tongue′-lash′ing, *n.* A scolding. *Colloq.*
tongue′less, *a.* **1**. Having no tongue. **2**. Hence, speechless; mute. **3**. Unnamed; not spoken of. *Obs.*
tongue′let, *n.* A small tonguelike part or process.
tongue′man, *n.* A speaker. *Obs.*
tongue′-pad′, *n.* A great or glib talker. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tongue′-pow′der, *n.* Flattery. *Obs.*
tongue′-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.* Lingulate.
tongue shell. A brachiopod of *Lingula* or allied genus
tongue′shot′, *n.* The range of the voice.
tongue′sore′, *n.* An ailment of the tongue. *Obs.*
tongue′ster (tŭng′stẽr), *n.* One who uses his tongue freely; a babbler. *Rare.*
tongue′tack′ed (-tăk′ĭt), *p. a.* Silenced or impeded in speech. *Scot.*
tongue tree. The tongue of a vehicle.
tongue work. 1. Study of words or language. *Obs.* **2**. Talking; esp., idle talk; chatter or gossip. *Slang.*
tongue worm (wûrm). A parasitic arthropod of the group Linguatulida (which see).
tongue′y, tongu′y (tŭng′ĭ), *a.* Ready or voluble in speaking; garrulous. *Colloq.*
ton′i-cal (tŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Tonic. *R.*
ton′i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a tonic manner; specif., *Med.*, continuously; without relaxation.
ton′i-cize (tŏn′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To impart a tone or tonicity to. *R.*
Ton′i-kan (tŏn′ĭ-kăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians of Mississippi and Louisiana, now probably extinct. They were allies of the French.
ton′ing (tōn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TONE.
ton′ish (tŏn′ĭsh), **ton′ish-ness,** etc. Vars. of TONNISH, etc.
ton′i-trous (-ĭ-trŭs), *a.* [L. *tonitrus* thunder.] Thundering. *Obs.*
to-nit′ru-ate (tō-nĭt′rōō-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *tonitruare.*] To thunder. *Obs.*
tonka-bean wood. = SCENTWOOD. *Australia.*
Ton′ka-wan (tŏŋ′kȧ-wăn), *a.* Designating a linguistic stock of North American Indians, orig. of Texas, the remnant be-

N O P Q R S T

Ton′kin-ese′ (tŏŋ′kĭn-ēz′ ; -ēs′), *a.* Of or pert. to Tonkin. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native, or natives, of Tonkin. The aboriginals resemble the Anamese, though taller and darker.

ton mile. *Railroads.* A unit of measurement of the freight transportation performed by a railroad during a given period, usually a year, the total of which consists of the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the aggregate weight of each shipment in tons during the given period by the number of miles for which it is carried.

ton mileage. *Railroads.* Ton miles collectively ; esp., the total ton miles performed by a railroad in a given period.

ton′nage (tŭn′āj), *n.* [From TON a measure.] **1.** The weight of goods carried in a boat or a ship.
2. The cubical content or burden of a vessel, or vessels, in tons ; or, the amount of weight which one or several vessels may carry. A merchant vessel's tonnage for purposes of registration is her entire internal cubical capacity in tons of one hundred cubic feet each as ascertained in a certain manner prescribed by law (in United States by R. S. 4153, in Great Britain by Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) in different countries. It is of three kinds. **Gross tonnage** is such capacity of a vessel without deduction. **Underdeck tonnage** is the gross tonnage less the spaces above the second deck from the keel. **Register, or net, tonnage** is the gross tonnage less certain deductions for space occupied by engines, crew's quarters, etc., giving a rough measure of the capacity of the ship for cargo or passengers. The tonnage of war vessels is their **displacement tonnage**, or weight of the water displaced by them.
3. A duty or impost on vessels, based on tonnage, or a duty, toll, or rate on goods per ton transported on canals.
4. The whole amount of shipping of a nation, a port, a line, etc., estimated by tons. See TON, 2 **c**.
5. A duty levied on every tun of wine imported. *Eng.*

tonnage coefficient. *Naut.* That decimal by which the product of the length, breadth, and depth of a vessel must be multiplied to obtain the gross tonnage.

‖ **ton′neau′** (tŏ′nō′ ; tŭn-ō′), *n. ; pl.* TONNEAUX (*F.* tŏ′nō′ ; *E.* tŭn-ōz′). [F.] **1.** In France, a light two-wheeled vehicle with square or rounded body and rear entrance.
2. *Automobiles.* Orig., an afterbody with the entrance at the rear (as in the vehicle in def. 1) ; now, an afterbody with sides closing in the seat or seats and entered by a door now usually at the side, formerly in the rear ; also, the entire body of an automobile having such an after part.
3. = TONNE.

ton′nish (tŏn′ĭsh), *a.* Also **ton′ish.** In the ton; fashionable ; modish. — **ton′nish-ly**, *adv.* — **ton′nish-ness**, *n.*

tono-. Combining form from Greek τόνος, *tension, tone.*

ton′o-graph (tŏn′ō-gráf ; tō′nō-), *n.* [*tono-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* A recording tonometer.

to-nom′e-ter (tō-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tono-* + *-meter.*] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for determining the rate of vibrations in tones, as of a graduated series of tuning forks.
2. *Physiol.* **a** An apparatus for studying and registering the action of various fluids and drugs on the excised heart of an animal. **b** An instrument for measuring tension, esp. that of the eyeball.

to-nom′e-try (-ē-trĭ), *n.* Act of measuring with a tonometer. — **ton′o-met′ric** (tŏn′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

ton′ous (tōn′ŭs), *a.* Abounding in tone or sound ; sonorous.

ton′sil (tŏn′sĭl), *n.* [L. *tonsillae*, pl. : cf. F. *tonsille.*] *Anat.*
1. One of a pair of more or less prominent masses of lymphoid tissue one on each side of the throat between the interior and posterior pillars of the fauces. They are composed of lymph follicles grouped around one or more deep crypts, and (except the exposed surface covered only by epithelium) are surrounded by diffuse lymphoid tissue in a fibrous capsule. The lymph cells escape into the mouth cavity in large numbers through this epithelium, and become salivary corpuscles. See also PHARYNGEAL TONSIL.
2. = AMYGDALA (of the cerebellum).

ton′sil-lar, ton′sil-ar (-sĭ-lȧr), *a. Anat. & Med.* Of or pertaining to the tonsils.

ton′sil-lit′ic (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* [From L. *tonsillae* tonsils.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils ; tonsillar.

ton′sil-lit′ic, *a.* [*tonsillitis* + *-ic.*] Of, pert. to, or affected with, tonsillitis.

ton′sil-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TONSIL ; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tonsils or of a tonsil ; amygdalitis. When acute and suppurative or phlegmonous, or tending to be so, it is commonly called *quinsy.*

ton-sil′lo-tome (tŏn-sĭl′ō-tōm), *n.* [L. *tonsillae* tonsils + E. *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for removing the tonsils.

ton′sil-lot′o-my (tŏn′sĭ-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [L. *tonsillae* + E. *-tomy.*] Operation of removing all or part of the tonsils.

ton-so′ri-al (tŏn-sō′rĭ-ăl : 201), *a.* [L. *tonsorius*, fr. *tonsor* a shearer, barber, fr. *tondere, tonsum*, to shear. See TONSURE.] Of or pertaining to a barber or his work ; — generally used affectedly or humorously ; as, *tonsorial* artist.

ton′sure (tŏn′shŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tonsura* a shearing, clipping, fr. *tondere, tonsum*, to shear, shave ; cf. Gr. τένδειν to gnaw ; perh. akin to Gr. τέμνειν to cut, and E. *tome.*] Act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head ; also, state of being shorn. *Rare*, exc. : Specif. : **a** *R. C. Ch. & East. Ch.* The shaving off (since the 10th century first by a bishop or one of certain privileged priests) of a portion of the hair on the crown of the head so as to leave a round bare place, or, in the Eastern Church, of the entire hair of the head, as a mark of entrance into, or of being in, the ecclesiastical state, the order of reader being always first conferred. In early times tonsure without ordination was given by simple priests or even by laymen. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The shaven corona, or crown, which ecclesiastics wear as a mark of their order and of their rank.

ton′sure (tŏn′shŭr), *v. t. ;* -SURED (-shŭrd); -SUR-ING (-shŭr-ĭng). To shave the head of ; to confer the tonsure upon.

ton′sured (tŏn′shŭrd), *a.* [Cf. F. *tonsuré*, p. p.] **a** Having the tonsure ; shaven ; shorn ; clipped. **b** Hence, bald.

ton′tine (tŏn′tēn ; tŏn-tēn′ ; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tontina*, after its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian, of the 17th century.]
1. An annuity shared among a number, or a loan raised on life annuities, with the benefit of survivorship to the beneficiaries in either case ; that is, upon the death of each beneficiary of the annuity his share is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced. Also, loosely, those who share the annuity ; collectively, the share or right of each individual, or the system on which the annuity is shared.
2. Any arrangement whereby a group of persons share certain benefits or advantages on such terms that upon the death or default of any member a part or all of the advantages enjoyed by him are distributed among the remaining members until on the death of all but one the whole goes to him, or, as in most modern insurance tontines, on the expiration of a given time (called the **tontine period**) the whole goes to those then remaining in the group.
3. A tontine policy, risk, or the like.

ton′tine (tŏn′tēn ; tŏn-tēn′), *a.* Designating, pertaining to, or involving, the principle or system upon which the tontine is based ; as, *tontine* insurance, funds, etc.

tontine insurance, *Life Insurance*, insurance in which the benefits of the insurance are distributed upon the tontine principle. Under the old, or **full tontine**, plan, all benefits were forfeited on lapsed policies, on the policies of those who died within the tontine period only the face of the policy was paid without any share of the surplus, and the survivor or survivors at the end of the tontine period received the entire surplus. This plan of tontine insurance has been replaced in the United States by the **semitontine** plan, in which the surplus is divided among the holders of policies in force at the termination of the tontine period, but the reserve for the paid-up value is paid on lapsed policies, and on the policies of those that have died the face is paid. Other modified forms are called *free tontine, deferred dividend*, etc., according to the nature of the tontine arrangement. See *deferred dividend*, under DIVIDEND, 2. — **t. policy**, *Life Insurance*, a policy for any form of tontine insurance.

to′nus (tō′nŭs), *n.* [L., a sound, tone. See TONE.] **a** *Physiol.* Tonicity, or tone ; as, muscular *tonus*. See CHEMICAL TONUS. **b** *Med.* Tonic spasm.

too (tōō), *adv. & conj.* [The same word as *to*, prep. See TO.] **1.** Over ; more than enough ; — noting excess ; as, it is *too* long, short, or wide ; *too* high ; *too* many ; *too* much ; — used also as a mere intensive ; as, I am only *too* glad. It is sometimes doubled to signify great excess.

> His will, *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn. *Cowley.*
> O that this *too too* solid flesh would melt. *Shak.*

2. Likewise ; also ; in addition ; — chiefly as conjunction.

> An honest courtier, yet a patriot *too.* *Pope.*

Syn. — See ALSO.

tool (tōōl), *v. i. ;* TOOLED (tōōld) ; TOOL′ING. To drive or ride in a vehicle ; as, to *tool* through the park. *Cant.*

tool, *v. t.* To drive, as a coach; to convey in a vehicle. *Cant.*

tool (tōōl), *n.* [ME. *tol, tool*, AS. *tōl ;* akin to Icel. *tōl*, pl., Goth. *taujan* to do, to make, *taui* deed, work, and E. *taw* to dress leather. Cf. TAW to dress leather.] **1.** An instrument of manual operation, as a hammer, saw, plane, file, or the like, used to facilitate mechanical operations, as distinguished from an appliance moved and regulated by machinery ; the instrument of a handicraftsman or laborer at his work ; an implement ; as, the *tools* of a joiner, smith, shoemaker, etc. In a wide sense, *tool* may be used to include almost any implement or object used in performing an operation or carrying on work of any kind, esp. where the implement or object is used or worked by hand, and is movable, as disting. from power-driven machinery, etc. In this use, as in statutes exempting instruments of earning a livelihood, in engineering contracts, etc., *tool* has been held to designate books, a horse and wagon, a piano, a hand or foot-power printing press, a sewing machine, a floating pile driver and its scow, etc. Cf. MACHINE, *n.*, 5.
2. *Law.* Any instrument or apparatus necessary to a person in the efficient prosecution of his trade or calling. According to legal decisions, the tools (see def. 1) of a mechanic (including anvils, vises, sawhorses, etc.), a barber's chair and mirror, a photographer's head rest, and in certain cases a doctor's equipage, are *tools* necessary in their respective callings. See also under def. 1, above.
3. *Mach.* The cutting or shaping part in a machine or machine tool ; also, a machine for shaping metal in any way ; a machine tool. See MACHINE, *n.*, 5.
4. Any instrument of use or service. Specif. : **a** A weapon ; esp., a sword. *Obs.* **b** A kind of small brush used in painting window sashes.
5. A person used as an instrument by another person ; — a word of reproach ; as, tyrants have their *tools.*

> I was not made for a minion or a *tool.* *Burke.*

6. A useless or mischievous person. *Dial. Eng.*
7. An ornament or figure tooled on the binding of a book.
Syn. — See IMPLEMENT.

tool (tōōl), *v. t.* To shape, form, or finish with a tool ; esp., *Bookbinding*, to impress a design upon by stamping.

tool box. **a** A box or chest to hold tradesmen's tools. **b** *Mach.* The adjustable mechanism containing the tool or cutter holder in a planing machine or other machine tool.

tool′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOOL. Hence : *n.* **a** *Masonry.* Stone dressing in which tool marks are left showing. **b** Hot-stamped impression in intaglio on ornamental leather work, either gilt or blind. **c** More or less special and ornamental handwork, as with chisels, gouges, etc., in wood, stone, metal, ivory, etc.

tool post. *Mach.* A slotted post or analogous part in a lathe or other machine tool, in which the cutting tool is clamped. Cf. TOOL BOX **b**.

tool steel. Hard steel, usually crucible steel, capable of being tempered so as to be suitable for tools.

toon (tōōn), *n.* [Hind. *tun, tūna*, Skr. *tunna.*] An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Toona ciliata*) ; also, its soft reddish wood, esteemed in India for furniture and general construction ; — called also *Indian mahogany.*

Too′na (tōō′nȧ), *n.* [NL., Hind. *tūna.* See TOON, *n.*] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of Old World meliaceous trees, formerly united with *Cedrela*, but having a short disk and completely winged seeds. *T. ciliata* is the toon. **b** [*l. c.*] = TOON.

toot (tōōt), *v. i. ;* TOOT′ED ; TOOT′ING. [Cf. D. *toeten* to blow a horn, G. *tuten*, Sw. *tuta*, Dan. *tude ;* prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To blow or sound a horn or other wind instrument, esp. so as to produce short rapid blasts.
2. To utter a similar sound, as certain birds.
3. To give forth a toot or toots, as a horn.

> *Tooting* horns and rattling teams of mail coaches *Thackeray*

4. To cry or whine, as a child. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

toot, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sound, as a horn, the note being modified at the beginning and end as if by pronouncing the letter *t ;* to blow ; as, to *toot* a whistle ; also, to sound ; as, to *toot* one's notes.
2. To spread or trumpet abroad, as a report. *Scot.*
3. To call attention to, as by tooting ; to proclaim. *Slang.*
to toot one's own horn. = TO BLOW ONE'S OWN TRUMPET.

toot, *n.* A short sound or blast, as of a horn or other wind instrument ; a sound made by tooting.

tooth (tōōth), *n. ; pl.* TEETH (tēth). [ME. *toth, tooth*, AS. *tōð ;* akin to OFries. *tōth*, OS. & D. *tand*, OHG. *zand, zan*, G. *zahn*, Icel. *tönn*, Sw. & Dan. *tand*, Goth. *tunþus*, Lith. *dantis*, W. *dant*, OIr. *dēt*, L. *dens, dentis*, Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, Skr. *danta ;* prob. originally the p. pr. of the verb to *eat.* Cf. EAT, DANDELION, DENT the tooth of a wheel, DENTAL, DENTIST, INDENT.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** In most vertebrates, one of the hard bony appendages which are borne on the jaws, or in many of the lower vertebrates on other bones in the walls of the mouth or pharynx, and serve for the prehension and mastication of food, as weapons of offense and defense, etc. The most highly specialized teeth occur in mammals, where their number is generally strictly limited and their differentiation in different parts of the jaws into *incisors, canines*, and *molars* (see these terms), adapted for different purposes, is generally well marked. Most mammals have two sets of teeth, a set of *milk, deciduous*, or *temporary* teeth, developed when young, which are afterwards replaced by a *permanent* set. A typical mammalian tooth consists of a *root* of one or more branches (called *fangs*), implanted in a socket in the jawbone (but not ankylosed with the bone), and a variously shaped *crown*, or projecting portion, which

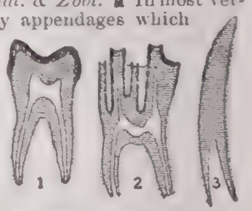

Sections of Teeth (def. 1). 1 Human Molar Tooth ; 2 Molar of Ox ; 3 Tusk (Incisor Tooth) of Elephant. After Lydekker.

Permanent Teeth of the Right Side of the Upper and Under Jaw of Man. *a a* Incisors ; *b* Canines or Eye Teeth ; *c c* Bicuspids or Premolars ; *d d d* Molars ; *e* Crown ; *f* Neck ; *g* Fang or Root.

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ing now on a reservation in Oklahoma. They were formerly cannibals and were at war with most neighboring tribes.
tonn. *Abbr.* Tonnage.
ton′nage (tŭn′āj), *v. i.* To have a (specified) tonnage. *Rare.*
ton′nage, *v. t.* To levy a tonnage tax upon. *Obs. or R.*
tonnage deck. *Naut.* That deck the space below which is included in estimating underdeck tonnage. In vessels having more than one deck it is the second from the keel. [NAGE, 3.]
ton′nage du′ty. *Naut.* = TON-
tonnage opening. *Naut.* An opening left in a shade deck to bring the space covered within the exemptions of a rule for calculating tonnage [5 **b** (2).]
tonnage pool. See 4th POOL.
tonne. ☩ TON, TUN.
‖ **tonne** (tŏn), *n.* [F.] A metric ton. See TON, 1 **c**. [An arbor.]
‖ **ton′nelle′** (tŏ′nĕl′), *n.* [F.]
ton′ner (tŭn′ẽr), *n.* An object considered with reference to its weight in tons or its tonnage, as a ship ; — used in combination : as, a thousand-*tonner.* *Colloq.*
Ton′nerre′ (tō′nâr′), *n.* [From *Tonnerre*, France.] A kind of Burgundy.

ton′ni-hood (tŏn′ĭ-ho͝od), *n.* = TONYHOOP.
ton′ny. ☩ TUNNY, fish.
ton′o-gram (tŏn′ō-grăm ; tō′nō-), *n.* [*tono-* + *-gram.*] A curve showing graphically a muscle's isometric contraction.
ton′o-phant (-fănt), *n.* [*tono-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Physics.* A modification of the kaleidophone, for showing composition of acoustic vibrations. It consists of two thin steel slips welded together, their length being adjustable by a screw socket.
ton′o-plast (-plăst), *n.* [*tono-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* The protoplasmic membrane surrounding a vacuole in a living cell : the so-called vacuole wall. *De Vries.*
ton′o-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *tono-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Physiol.* Control of the direction of locomotion of simple organisms by the density of the surrounding medium. — **to′no-tac′tic** (tō′nō-tăk′tĭk), *a.*
ton′qua bean (tŏŋ′kȧ). Var. of TONKA BEAN. [TONKA BEAN.]
ton′quin bean (tŏŋ′kĭn). =
ton′sile (tŏn′sĭl : *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *tonsilis*, fr. *tondere, tonsum*, to shear, clip. See TONSURE.] Clipped, or fit for clipping, as a tree or hedge. *Obs. or R.*
ton′sil-it′ic, ton′sil-i′tis. Vars. of TONSILLITIC, TONSILLITIS.
ton′sil-la-ry (tŏn′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat. & Med.* Tonsillar.
ton-sil′o-tome (tŏn-sĭl′ō-tōm : tŏn′sĭl-ō-tōm′), **ton′sil-ot′o-my** (tŏn′sĭ-lŏt′ō-mĭ). Vars. of TONSILLOTOME, TONSILLOTOMY.
ton′sor (tŏn′sŏr), *n.* [L.] A barber. *Rare.*
ton-so′ri-ous (tŏn-sō′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tonsorius.*] Tonsorial. *Obs.*
tonsure plate. A circular plate placed on the head before shaving to mark the line of tonsure.
tonthe. ☩ TENTH.
ton-tin′er (tŏn-tēn′ẽr), *n.* A sharer in a tontine. *Rare.*
Ton′to se′ries (tŏn′tō). [From *Tonto*, Arizona.] *Geol.* The Middle and Upper Cambrian of the Grand Cañon region.
to′ny (tō′nĭ), *n. ; pl.* TONIES (-nĭz). [Abbr. fr. *Anthony.*] A simpleton. *Obs. or R.*
ton′y (tōn′ĭ), *a.* [Perh. fr. *tone*, influenced by *ton* fashion.] Being in, or affecting, the prevailing mode or fashion : stylish. *Vulgar or Colloq., U. S.*
To′ny (tō′nĭ). Dim. of ANTHONY, ANTONY.

to′ny-hoop′ (tō′nĭ-hōōp′), *n.* A female bullfinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* [TONY.]
Tony Lumpkin. See LUMPKIN.
too (tōō). Var. of TEW.
too ☩ TOE, TWO. [of TO.]
too. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
too′art (tōō′ẽrt). Var. of TUART.
tooclef. Obs. pret. of TO-CLEAVE.
tood (tōōd). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of TOAD. [of TAKE.]
took. Pret. & Scot. & dial. p. p.
took (to͝ok). Scot. var. of TUCK.
took′y-took′ (to͝ok′ĭ-to͝ok′), *n.* Corruption of KOTUKUTUKU.
tool angle. *Mech.* The angle of the point of a cutting tool. See CLEARANCE, *Illust.*
tool apron. See APRON, 2 **b**.
tool′er. *n.* A broad chisel used by stonemasons in random work. [See under THREE.]
Tooley Street. Three Tailors of.
tool′mak′er (tōōl′māk′ẽr), *n.* One who makes tools.
tool′man. *n. ; pl.* -MEN. One who works with or makes tools.
tool′see. Var. of TOOLSI.
tool′si, or **tool′sy** (tōōl′sē), *n.* [Hind. *tulsī.* Cf. TULASI.] The holy basil. *India.*
tool′smith′, *n.* A smith used to working in carbon steel, esp. in forging tools : a toolmaker.

toolstock, *n.* = TOOL POST.
tool temper. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.
tool′ye, tool′yie (tōōl′yĭ). Vars. of TUILYIE, *n. & v.*
toom (tōōm ; *dial. also* tûm, tüm), *a.* [ME. *tom*, fr. AS. *tōm;* akin to Icel. *tōmr*, Dan. & Sw. *tom.* Cf. TEEM to pour.] **a** Empty. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Hence : *Scot.* (1) Lank; lean. *Obs.* (2) Lacking intelligence ; empty-sounding.
toom, *v. t.* To empty ; pour. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*]
toom, *n.* A dumping ground.
toom, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tōm.*] Leisure : spare time. *Obs.*
toom′hed′, *n.* [See TOOM, *a.* ; -HEAD.] Emptiness. *Obs.*
toom′ly, *a.* Empty. *Obs.*
toom′ly, *adv.* Emptily ; idly ; vainly : leisurely. *Obs.*
toon. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TONE, one. [var. of TOWN.]
toon (tōōn). Scot. & dial. Eng.
toon. Obs. pl. of TOE.
toon′dra. Var. of TUNDRA.
toon′wood′ (tōōn′wo͝od′), *n.* The toon.
toop (to͝op). Scot. var. of TUP.
toor, toore. ☩ TOR, *a.*
toor (tōōr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOR, tower.
Toorcoman. ☩ TURKOMAN.

toord ☩ TURD.
toor′ock (tōōr′ŭk), *n.* [Dim. of ME. *tour* tower. Cf. TOWER.] A small tower. *Scot.*
too′roo (tōō′rōō), *n.* [Galibi *turu.*] A South American palm (*Œnocarpus bataua*), the hard wood of which is used in cabinetwork, for walking sticks, etc.
toose. ☩ TEASE.
toot (tōōt). Corruption of TUTU.
toot (tōōt), *interj.* = TOOTS. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
toot, *v. i.* To drink. *Scot.*
toot, *n.* **a** A draft or drink. *Scot.* **b** A spree. *Colloq. & Dial.*
toot, *v. i.* [See TOUT to spy.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stand out; to peep out; to sprout, or show above ground, as grain. **b** To peep ; spy ; gaze.
toot, *v. t.* To behold. *Obs.*
toot, *n.* [G. *tüte, düte ;* cf. also G. dial. *tute.*] A grocers' conical paper bag. *Pennsylvania.*
toot, *n.* A worthless person : a fool. *Dial. & Slang.* [TUTUED.]
toot′ed (tōōt′ĕd). Corrupt. of
toot′er, *n.* One that toots, as a horn or a person who blows it.
toot′er, *v. i.* *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To play on a horn or pipe. **b** To twitter. **c** To babble.
toot′er, *n.* [From TOOT to peep.]

may be connected to the root by a somewhat constricted *neck*. It is composed chiefly of *dentine*, surrounding a central pulp cavity, containing a vascular, sensitive pulp, and coated with *enamel* on the crown, and with *cement* (see these terms) on the root and sometimes also on parts of the crown. It develops deep in the jaw by the deposition of dentine about (and by the activity of certain cells of) a vascular papilla of mesoblastic tissue. The enamel is deposited by a down growth of the epithelium of the jaw, the **enamel organ**, and is hence (unlike the dentine) of epiblastic origin. In man the permanent teeth are eight in number in each side of each jaw, or 32 in all, and are arranged as shown in the cut. The milk teeth lack the molars. In birds teeth occur only in a few fossil forms. In the lower vertebrates teeth are commonly simpler in shape (often simply conical) and more numerous than in mammals, and are often capable of replacement as often as destroyed or worn out. They may be implanted in long grooves in, or ankylosed to, the bone, or simply embedded in soft tissues.

How sharper than a serpent's *tooth* it is
To have a thankless child! *Shak.*

b In invertebrates, any of various hard or sharp, usually horny, chitinous or calcareous processes about the mouth or on any jawlike part, in function or appearance like the teeth of vertebrates, as those on the radula of a mollusk. **c** In a broad or loose sense, any toothlike process, as a *hinge tooth* (which see) of a bivalve shell. Cf. TUSK, TRITUBERCULY, DENTAL FORMULA.

2. Any angular or rounded projection suggestive of the tooth of an animal; as, a *tooth*, or tine, of a fork; the *teeth* of a comb, a rake, a saw, a file; specif.: **a** A cog of a cogwheel; that is, one of the regular projections on the circumference, or sometimes on the face, of a wheel in a machine, etc., that engage with the corresponding projections on another wheel, etc., esp. to transmit force and motion. **b** *Carp.* (1) = STUB TENON. (2) Any of the steps of a tusk. **c** *Bot.* In general, any small sharp-pointed marginal lobe; specif., one of the processes forming the peristome in a moss. **d** *Masonry.* Any of the bricks or stones left projecting from a wall to provide for a subsequent extension. **e** The roughness raised by the toothing plane on the back surface of veneers to form a hold or key for the glue.

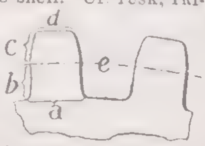

Cycloidal Teeth (def. 2). *a* Root; *b* Flank; *c* Face; *d* Point; *e* Pitch Circle.

3. A sharp, painful, or menacing part or attribute of an object; as, the *teeth* of the wind.

4. Discriminating taste; also, fondness, liking, or taste for a certain kind of food indicated or implied; as, a *tooth* for venison. "His sweet *tooth*." *Gower.*

5. *pl.* The lower zone of facets in a rose-cut diamond.

Syn. — TOOTH, TUSK, FANG are here compared in their nontechnical uses. TOOTH is general; a TUSK is a long and (esp.) projecting tooth; FANG suggests strength (esp. for seizing) or venomousness; as, "white as . . . Ethiopian's *tooth*" (*Shak.*); "a forted residence 'gainst the *tooth* of time" (*id.*); "swine . . . with bare *tusks*" (*Shelley*); "the icy *fang* . . . of the winter's wind" (*Shak.*); "an equivocation which now turned venomously upon him with the full-grown *fang* of a discerned lie" (*G. Eliot*).

in the teeth, in direct opposition; in front; also, to the face. "Nor strive with all the tempest *in my teeth*." *Pope.* — **tooth and nail**, as if by biting and scratching; with one's utmost power. "I shall fight *tooth and nail*." *Charles Reade.* — **to the teeth**, in open opposition; directly to one's face. "That I shall live, and tell him *to his teeth*." *Shak.*

tooth (tōōth), *v. t.*; TOOTHED (tōōtht); TOOTH'ING. **1.** To bite. *Obs.*
2. To furnish with teeth. "*Toothed* with pearl." *Herrick.*
3. To indent; jag; as, to *tooth* a saw.
4. To make a roughened surface on (the backs of veneers, etc.), with the toothing plane.
5. To lock into each other. See TOOTH, *n.*, 2.

tooth, *v. i.* **1.** To teethe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To engage by means of teeth, as cogwheels; to gear.

tooth'ache', *or* **-ake** (-āk'), *n.* Pain in a tooth or in the teeth.

toothache, *or* **toothake, grass.** A tall grass of the southern United States (*Campulosus aromaticus*), having dense one-sided spikes and a very pungent taste.

toothache, *or* **toothake, tree.** **a** The prickly ash. **b** The Hercules'-club.

tooth'-billed' (tōōth'bĭld'), *a.* Having a notched bill. — **tooth-billed pigeon**, a Samoan bird (*Didunculus strigirostris*), allied to the pigeons and somewhat like the extinct dodo, but forming a distinct family, Didunculidæ. It is chiefly chestnut brown, becoming greenish black on the head and neck. The lower mandible has several notches near the end.

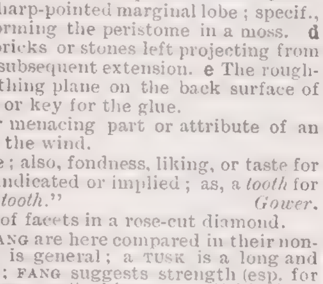

Tooth-billed Pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*).

tooth'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A brush for cleaning the teeth.

toothbrush tree. An Old World salvadoraceous tree (*Salvadora persica*), the twigs of which, bound in clusters, are used as toothbrushes.

tooth'draw'er (-drô'-ẽr), *n.* One who extracts teeth; a dentist. — **tooth'draw'ing**, *n.*

toothed (tōōtht), *a.* **1.** Provided with teeth.
2. *Bot.& Zoöl.* Having marginal projecting points; dentate.

toothed chisel. = TOOTH CHISEL. — **t. herring**, a moon-eye, esp. *Hiodon alosoides* of the upper Mississippi Valley and northward. — **toothed plane.** = TOOTHING PLANE. — **t. whale.** See WHALE. — **t. wheel**, a wheel with teeth.

tooth edge. The sensation excited in the teeth by grating sounds, and by the touch of some substances, as keen acids.

tooth'ing (tōōth'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOOTH. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process of indenting or furnishing with teeth.
2. *Masonry.* Bricks alternately projecting at the end of a wall, in order that they may be bonded into a continuation of it when the remainder is carried up.

toothing plane. A plane of which the iron is formed into a series of small teeth, for the purpose of scratching and roughening surfaces, as the backs of veneers.

tooth'let, *n.* A little tooth. — **tooth'let-ed**, *a.*

tooth'pick' (tōōth'pĭk'), *n.* **1.** A pointed instrument for clearing the teeth of substances lodged between them.
2. *Slang, U. S.* **a** A bowie knife; — often *Arkansas toothpick.* **b** A native or inhabitant of Arkansas. *Local.*
3. A European apiaceous plant (*Ammi visnaga*) in which the rays of the umbel become stiff and hard after flowering; — called also **toothpick bishop's-weed.**

tooth'shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* Any scaphopod mollusk of *Dentalium* or allied genus having a shell shaped like an elephant's tusk. See SCAPHOPODA.

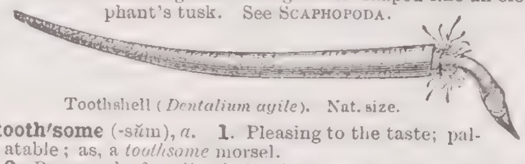
Toothshell (*Dentalium agile*). Nat. size.

tooth'some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Pleasing to the taste; palatable; as, a *toothsome* morsel.
2. Possessed of a discriminating taste for food. *Rare.* — **tooth'some-ly**, *adv.* — **tooth'some-ness**, *n.*

tooth'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A European orobanchaceous plant (*Lathræa squamaria*) parasitic on various herbs. Its rootstock is covered with tooth-shaped scales. **b** Any cress of the genus *Dentaria*; coralwort. Called also *pepperroot.* **c** The shepherd's-purse. *Local, U. S.* **d** The leadwort *Plumbago scandens*; — in allusion to the use of its caustic roots or leaves as a cure for toothache.

too'tle (tōō't'l), *v. i.*; TOO'TLED (-t'ld); TOO'TLING (-tlĭng). [Freq. of *toot.*] To toot gently, repeatedly, or continuously, on a wind instrument, as a flute; also, to make a similar noise by any means. "The *tootling* robin." *John Clare.*

top (tŏp), *n.* [ME. *top*, AS. *top*: cf. OD. *dop*, *top*, OHG., MHG., & G. dial. *topf*; also AF. *topet*, and F. *toupie*; perh. akin to G. *topf* a pot.] **1.** A child's toy, commonly cylindrical, pear-shaped, or conoidal, having a tapering, usually steel-shod, point on which it is made to gyrate, as by spinning with a string (see PEG TOP) or with the fingers. In one variety (**whip top** or **whipping top**) the motion is kept up by whipping.
2. *Rope Making.* A plug, or conical block of wood, with longitudinal grooves on its surface, in which the strands of the rope slide in the process of twisting.

top (tŏp), *n.* [AS. *top*; akin to OFries. *top* a tuft, D. *top* top, OHG. *zopf* end, tip, tuft of hair, G. *zopf* tuft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree, Icel. *toppr* a tuft of hair, crest, top, Dan. *top*, Sw. *topp* pinnacle, top; perh. orig. a projecting end; orig. uncert. Cf. TUFT.] **1.** A crowning tuft, esp. of hair on the head, or a crest on a helmet; hence, all the hair of the head; also, the forelock. *Chaucer.*
2. *Textiles.* A bunch of fiber; esp., a ball formed of the sliver of carded wool, ready for spinning.
3. The crown; the head. "From *top* to toe." *Spenser.*
4. The highest part of anything; the upper end, edge, or extremity; the upper side or surface; summit: the cover, as of a carriage; the lid, as of a trunk; as, the *top* of a tree, spire, house, hill; the *top* of the ground.
5. The upper part of anything, as the upper of a shoe, or the head of a plant, esp. the part of a plant with edible roots that is above ground.
6. The part of anything regarded as highest, first, foremost, or the like; as, the *top* of the street; the *top* of a page.
7. Crowning point; eve; verge. *Rare.* "He was upon the *top* of his marriage with Magdaleine." *Knolles.*
8. The highest degree; the acme; the summit; also, now rarely, the highest type, instance, or the like.

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*
Others . . aspired to be the *top* of zealots. *Milton.*

9. The highest rank; the most honorable position; the utmost attainable place; as, at the *top* of one's class.

Strong men . . . who have got to the *top*. *H. Spencer.*

10. *Naut.* A platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, which serves to spread the topmast rigging, thus strengthening the mast, and furnishes a standing place for men aloft. On war vessels the *tops* are lightly armored platforms for rapid-fire guns and picked marksmen, and are usually equipped with searchlights.

Top, *Naut.*

11. *Jewelry.* The part of a cut gem above the girdle; the crown; the bezel (of a brilliant).
12. *pl.* Top-boots. *Colloq. Dickens.*
13. *pl.* Buttons finished, as by plating, only on the top, or face.
14. An old cheating trick with dice, one die being held in the fingers of the thrower to place as he desired.
15. *Golf.* **a** A stroke on the top of the ball. **b** A forward spin given to the ball by hitting it on or near the top.

from top to toe, from head to foot; altogether. — **t. and bottom clearance.** See CLEARANCE, *n.*, 5 **b.** — **t. and butt**, *or* **but,**

Planks worked Top and Butt.

Shipbuilding, a method of working long tapering planks by bringing the butt of one plank to the top of the other to make up a constant breadth in two layers. — **t. and tail**, beginning and end; everything. *Obs.* — **t. over tail**, topsy-turvy; heels over head. *Obs.* — **tops and bottoms**, small rolls of dough, baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used as food for infants.

top (tŏp), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the top; highest; chief; foremost; as, *top* prices; the *top* crust or layer; *top* speed. *Colloq.*
2. First-class; very good; as, *top* ale. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

top rung, the highest rung of a ladder; hence, the point of utmost attainment, as in rank, etc.

top, *v. t.*; TOPPED (tŏpt) or, *Obs.*, *Poetic*, or *Ref. Sp.*, TOPT; TOP'PING. **1.** To cover on the top; to be at the top of; to tip; cap; crown; — chiefly used in the past participle.

Like moving mountains *topped* with snow. *Waller.*
The decent church, that *topt* the neighboring hill. *Goldsmith.*

2. *Dyeing.* To cover with another dye; as, to *top* aniline black with methyl violet to prevent greening and crocking.
3. To put a stiffening piece or back on (a saw blade).
4. To arrange, as fruit, with the best on top. *Cant.*
5. To rise to or reach the top of; as, the traveler *topped* the ridge; also, to go over the top of; to clear; surmount; to rise above; as, the dog *topped* the fence; the sun *topped* the eastern cliff.
6. To strike the top of, as a wall, with the hind feet, in jumping, so as to gain new impetus; — said of a horse.
7. To be superior to; to excel; outgo; surpass. "His actions *top* his speech." *Marlowe.*

Edmund the base shall *top* the legitimate. *Shak.*

8. To perform eminently, or better than before.

From endeavoring universally to *top* their parts, they will go universally beyond them. *Jeffrey.*

9. To improve (domestic animals, esp. sheep) by crossing certain individuals or breeds with others superior.
10. *Naut.* To raise one end of, as a yard, so that that end becomes higher than the other.
11. To remove the top of; specif.: **a** *Agric. & Hort.* To remove the top or upper part of (a plant); to prune. **b** To cut, break, or otherwise take off the top of (a steel ingot) to remove unsound metal. **c** To snuff (a candle). *Dial.*
12. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) above the center; also, to make (as a stroke) by hitting the ball in this way.
13. To cover, as an animal in breeding.
14. To hang. *Thieves' Slang.*

to top off. **a** To complete by putting on, or finishing, the top or uppermost part of; as, *to top off* a stack of hay; hence, to complete; finish; adorn. **b** To drink at a draft; to toss off. — **to t. out**, *Building*, to top off; to finish by putting on a cap or top (uppermost) course (called a **top'ping-out' course**). — **to t. up.** *Colloq.* **a** To top off (sense **a**). **b** To finish fattening, as cattle.

top, *v. i.* **1.** To rise aloft; to be eminent; to tower.
2. To excel; to surpass; to rise above others.
3. To tilt; tip; topple. *Now Rare.*
4. To groom or preen one's self; also, to parade. *Obs.*
5. *Golf.* To strike a ball above the center.
6. *Naut.* To rise at one end, as a yard; — usually with *up.*

to top off *or* **up.** **a** To complete by adding the last part or top. **b** To end, as a feast with the last course. *Colloq.*

to'parch (tō'pärk; tŏp'ärk; 277), *n.* [L. *toparcha*, Gr. τοπάρχης; τόπος place + ἄρχειν to rule.] A ruler or principal man; specif., the governor of a toparchy.

to'parch-y (tō'pär-kĭ; tŏp'är-), *n.*; *pl.* TOPARCHIES (-kĭz). [L. *toparchia*, Gr. τοπαρχία.] A small state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch; as, Judea was formerly divided into ten *toparchies.*

to'paz (tō'păz), *n.* [ME. *topas*, F. *topaze*, L. *topazos*, or *topazion*, a kind of precious stone, Gr. τόπαζος, τοπάζιον.] **1.** *Min.* **a** An orthorhombic mineral, occurring frequently in transparent prismatic crystals, and then classed as a semiprecious stone. Its characteristic color is yellow, varying from canary to deep orange, but it is also white, greenish, bluish, etc. Some specimens become pink or red on heating. Topaz is found also in translucent or nearly opaque masses. Chemically, it is a fluosilicate of aluminium. H., 8. Sp. gr., 3.4-3.6. **b** The yellow sapphire, a precious stone of great value; — called specif. *Oriental topaz.* See CORUNDUM. **c** A yellow variety of quartz; citrine; — called specif. *false topaz.*
2. Either of two large brilliantly colored South American humming birds (*Topaza pella* and *T. pyra*). In the male the two tail feathers next to the central ones are much longer than the rest, curved, and crossed. The throat is metallic yellowish green, with a tint like topaz in the center, the belly is bright crimson, the back red.

top'-block', *n.* *Naut.* A block hung under the cap of a lower mast, used in lowering the topmast.

top'-boot', *n.* A high boot, often with a light-colored leather band around the upper part, worn mostly by riders, as in hunting, or in livery. — **top'-boot'ed**, *a.*

top'coat' (tŏp'kōt'), *n.* An outer coat; an overcoat.

Obs. **a** A watchman. **b** Anything that projects or juts out.
toothanage. ✝ TUTENAG.
tooth ax *or* **axe.** A stonemason's axhammer with its cutting edges divided into teeth.
tooth'-ax', **tooth'-axe'**, *v. t.*; To dress with a tooth ax.
tooth'bill', *n.* The tooth-billed pigeon. [*Obs.*
tooth'blanch', *n.* Tooth powder.
tooth chisel. A stonemason's chisel with its cutting edge toothed like a saw. — **tooth'-chis'eled.** *a.*
tooth cough. A cough due to reflex action from a diseased tooth.
tooth cress The coralwort.
toothenague ✝ TUTENAG.
tooth'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* A small Asiatic and Polynesian rubiaceous weed (*Dentella repens*) the corolla lobes of which have a small tooth on each side.
tooth'ful. *a.* *Obs.* **a** Full of teeth. **b** Toothsome.
tooth'ful (tōōth'fōō), *n.* A bite of food or a small draft of liquor. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
tooth'ful. *v. i.* To tipple. *Scot.*
toot'hill', *n.* [See TOOT to peep out; HILL.] A citadel; a strong place; a watch place. *Obs.*, exc. in place names.
tooth key. = TURNKEY, 2.
tooth'less. *a.* [AS. *tōðlēas.*] Having no teeth. — **tooth'less-ly**, *adv.*
tooth net. A large fishing net anchored. *Scot.* [TOOTH, *n.*, 2
tooth ornament. *Arch* = DOG-
tooth paste. A paste dentifrice.
tooth'pick'. *a.* Having a sharp point; — said esp. of boots and shoes. *Slang, U. S.* [*Obs.*
tooth'pick'er. *n.* Toothpick.
tooth plane. = TOOTHING PLANE.
tooth powder. A powder for cleaning the teeth.
tooth'rake' *n.* A toothpick. *Obs.*
tooth rash. See RED GUM, 1.
tooth'scrap'er (-skrāp'ẽr), *n.* A toothpick. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
tooth'soap', *n.* Tooth powder.
tooth'stick'. *n.* Toothpick. *Obs*
tootht. Toothed. *Ref. Sp.*
tooth violet. The coralwort.
tooth'wark (*dial.* tōōth'wärk; -wăk), *n.* [*tooth* + dial. *wark* pain, AS. *wærc.*] Toothache. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tooth'-wound', *n.* *Med.* A wound inflicted by an animal's tooth.
tooth'wrest', *n.* An instrument to pull teeth. *Obs.*
tooth'y (tōōth'ĭ), *a.* **a** Toothed; having teeth. *Rare.* **b** Toothsome. *Colloq.* **c** Biting; sarcastic; as, *toothy* critics. *Scot.*
toot'ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOOT. — **tooting tub**, a church organ. *Slang. Rare.*
toot'ing-hill', *n.* Toothill. *Obs.*
toot'ing hole', *n.* A peephole *Obs.* [HILL. *Obs.*
toot'ing-place', *n.* = TOOT-
too'tle (tōō't'l), *n.* **a** The noise produced by tootling. **b** An immature or weak literary production. *Eng. University Slang.*
too'tler (tōō'tlẽr), *n.* **a** One that tootles. **b** A writer of tootle.
toot'moot' (tōōt'mōōt'), *n. & v.* Mutter. *Scot.* [TUTENAG.
toot'nague (tōōt'năg). Var. of
too'-too', *a.* Utter; extreme; superfine. *Rare or Colloq.*
toot plant. The tutu.
toots (tōōts), *interj.* Also **toot.** Tut. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Toots, Mr. A wealthy, shy, dull, but honest and warm-hearted friend and unsuccessful suitor of Florence Dombey in Dickens's "Dombey and Son." His favorite saying is, "It's of no consequence." He marries Susan Nipper.
toot'sy (tōōt'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). Foot *Childish or Playful.*
toow. ✝ TOUGH.
too'zle (tōō'z'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOUSLE.
too'zoo (tōō'zōō). *n.* [Imitative.] The ringdove. *Local, Eng.*
top. Var. of TOPE.
top. *prep.* Above; upon. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
top. *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *toppen* to seize by the hair.] To wrestle; strive. *Obs.*
top, *n.* Opposition; conflict; — in *in tops with.* *Obs.* *Scot.*
topace. ✝ TOPAZ.
top'æs-the'si-a, **top'es-the'si-a** (tŏp'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *topo-* + *æsthesia.*] *Physiol.* Determination of locality by sense of touch. [TOPOALGIA.
to-pal'gi-a (tō-păl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* =
to-par'chi-a (tō-pär'kĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [L.] Toparchy.
top'-ar'mor, *or* **-ar'mour**, *n.* *Naut.* A railing of canvas or netting around a top.
to-party, *v. i.* [See TO-; PART, *v.*] To depart *Obs.*
topas. ✝ TOPAZ.
topason. *n.* Topaz. *Obs.*
topass, *n.* Also *topas*, *topaz.* A Christian Indo-Portuguese half-caste. Hence, a soldier of this class; also, a sweeper on board ship. *India. Obs. or Hist.*
topazion. *n.* [L.] Topaz. *Obs.*
to-paz'o-lite (tō-păz'ō-līt), *n.* [*topaz* + *-lite*: cf. F. *topazolithe.*] *Min.* A topaz-yellow (or green) variety of garnet.
top beam. = COLLAR BEAM. *R.*
top burton. *Naut.* See *Citation* under BURTON.
top'-card', *n.* = TOP-FLAT.
top'-chain', *n.* *Naut.* A chain for use as an emergency support for the lower yards. *Obs. or Hist.*
top'-cloth', *n.* *Nav.* A canvas used to cover the hammocks

top cross. *Breeding.* A cross in which superior or purebred breeds or individuals (usually males) are mated with inferior stock; a generation of ancestors in which one parent has superior qualities; the product of such a cross. Cf. TOP, *v. t.*, 8.

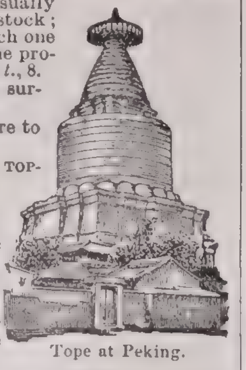

Tope at Peking.

top′-drain′, *v. t.* To drain the surface of, as a field.

top′-dress′, *v. t.* To apply manure to (land), without working it in.

top′-dress′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOP-DRESS. Hence: *n.* Manure applied to the surface of land.

tope (tōp), *n.* [Hind. *tōp*, fr. Skr. *stūpa* a tope, a stupa, through Prakrit *thūpo.*] *Buddhist Arch.* A building, usually in the form of a cylindrical or prismatic tower topped by a cupola, erected to form or contain a Buddhist shrine or chaitya; a stupa. *Kipling.*

tope, *n.* A small shark (*Galeus*, or *Galeorhinus*, *galeus*), native of Europe. The term is often extended to other sharks, as the piked dogfish, soup-fin shark, etc.

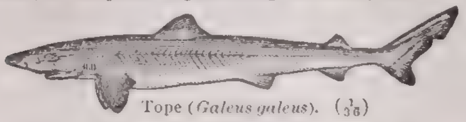

Tope (*Galeus galeus*). (1/38)

tope, *v. i. & t.*; TOPED (tōpt); TOP′ING (tōp′ĭng). [F. *toper* to cover a stake in playing at dice, to accept an offer, *tope* agreed!; prop., I accept, fr. Sp. *topar*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind., *topo;* orig. to strike against, to meet, prob. of Teutonic orig. (cf. TOP upper end). From its use in play, it came to be, in English, a drinking term, prob. at first in accepting a toast.] To drink hard or frequently; to drink strong liquors to excess. *Now Colloq.*

If you *tope* in form, and treat. *Dryden.*

to′pek (tō′pĕk), *n.* [Eskimo *tupek.*] An Eskimo house made of material other than snow, esp. one having walls of turf, driftwood, rock, or skin, and a roof of skins of the walrus or seal. In Alaska it is often partially underground and covered with timber and turf. Topeks are also used by Indians of the lower Yukon region. Cf. IGLOO, 1.

top′er (tōp′ẽr), *n.* One who topes, or drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

top fermentation. An alcoholic fermentation during which the yeast cells are carried to the top of the fermenting liquid. It proceeds with some violence and requires a temperature of 14-30° C. (58-86° F.). It is used in the production of ale, porter, etc., and of wines high in alcohol, and in distilling. Cf. BOTTOM FERMENTATION.

top′gal′lant (tŏp′găl′ănt; *naut.* tō-găl′ănt), *a.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** Situated above the topmast and below the royal mast; designating, or pert. to, the spars above the topmasts; as, the *topgallant* mast, yards, braces, and the like. See SHIP, *Illust.* **b** Raised above the adjoining portions; — applied to a rail, bulwark, or deck; as, a *topgallant* forecastle.
2. Fig.: Highest; excellent; splendid. *Obs. or R.*
topgallant breeze *or* **gale**, a breeze so light that the topgallant sails may properly be carried. — **t. bulwarks.** = QUARTER-BOARDS. — **t. forecastle**, *Naut.*, an extra deck above the forecastle in the bows of some vessels.

top′gal′lant, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A topgallant mast or sail.
2. Fig.: Anything lofty or elevated.

toph (tŏf), *n.* [L. *tophus*, *tofus*, tufa, or tuff. Cf. TUFA, TOPHUS.] Tufa.

top′-ham′per, *n.* Also **top hamper**. *Naut.* **a** The upper rigging, spars, etc., of a ship. **b** Rigging, spars, etc., not needed for the time and hence in the way.

top′-heav′y (tŏp′hĕv′ĭ), *a.* Having the top part too heavy for the lower part. — **top′-heav′i-ness** (-hĕv′ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

To′phet, To′pheth (tō′fĕt), *n.* [Heb. *tōpheth.*] A word of uncertain meaning and etymology, occurring several times in the Old Testament. Some, as Milton, have taken it to be another name for the valley of Hinnom, but more scholarly opinion holds it to have been a place, a fireplace, pyre, or furnace, in the valley, where human sacrifices by fire, esp. those of children to Moloch, were performed.

And he defiled *Topheth*, which is in the valley of the children of Hinnom. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 10

to′phus (tō′fŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* TOPHI (-fī). [NL., in L., *tufa:* cf. F. *tophus* a mineral concretion in the joint. See TOPH.]
1. *Med.* One of the mineral concretions about the joints, and in other situations, chiefly in gouty persons. They consist usually of urate of sodium; when occurring in the internal organs they are also composed of phosphate of calcium.
2. Tufa, esp. calcareous tufa, or travertine.

top′ic (tŏp′ĭk), *n.* [F. *topiques*, pl., L. *topica* the title of a work of Aristotle, Gr. τοπικά, fr. τοπικός of or for place, concerning τόποι, or commonplaces, fr. τόπος a place.]
1. *Rhet. & Logic.* **a** One of the various general forms of argument employed in probable as distinguished from demonstrative reasoning, denominated by Aristotle τόποι (lit., places), as being the places or sources from which arguments may be derived, or to which they may be referred; also, a prepared form of argument, applicable to a great variety of cases, with a supply of which the ancient rhetoricians and orators provided themselves; a commonplace of argument or oratory. **b** *pl.* A treatise on forms of argument; a system or scheme of forms or commonplaces of argument or oratory; as, the *Topics* of Aristotle.

In this question by [reason] I do not mean a distinct *topic*, but a transcendent that runs through all *topics*. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. An argument or reason. *Obs.* *Bp. Wilkins.*
3. The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or composition; also, the general or main subject of the whole; a theme or subject, as of talk or thought.
4. *Med.* An external local application or remedy, as a plaster, a blister, etc. *Obsoles.*

top′i-cal (tŏp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *topique*, LL. *topicus*, Gr. τοπικός. See TOPIC, *n.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a place; limited; local or designed for local application; as, a *topical* remedy.
2. *Rhet. & Logic.* **a** Of or pert. to a topic or topics; according to topics. **b** Resembling a topic, or general maxim; hence, not demonstrative, but merely probable.

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Of or pertaining to a topic, or subject of discourse.
topical coloring *or* **colouring**, textile, esp. calico, printing; — so called from the color being applied to limited areas. — **t. song**, a song, usually humorous, with a subject of local, or of general but temporary, interest.

top′knot′ (tŏp′nŏt′), *n.* **1.** A crest, knot, or tuft of feathers, hair, or wool on the top or forward part of the head.
2. Specif.: Hair wound into a knot on top of the head, as by women; hence, *Colloq.*, the head.
3. A small European flounder (*Phrynorhombus regius*) or allied species.
4. Any crested fowl.

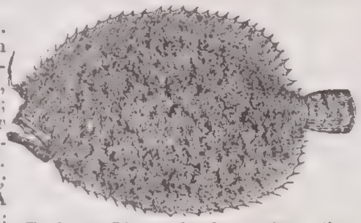

Topknot (*Phrynorhombus regius*). (1/4)

top′less, *a.* With no visible top or upper limit; hence, very lofty; supreme; unsurpassed. *Now Rare.* "*Topless* fortunes." *Beau. & Fl.*

top′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man at the top; as: **a** A top sawyer. **b** *Naut.* (1) A sailor or marine stationed in a top. (2) A vessel having a top. *Obs.* **c** A chief or head man; specif., the chief drover of a herd of cattle. *Dial. or Colloq.*

top′mast (-măst), *n.* *Naut.* The second mast from the deck, in a square-rigged ship that which is next above the lower mast and below the topgallant mast, in a fore-and-aft rig the upper and smaller mast.

top minnow. Any of certain small viviparous cyprinodont minnows, esp. *Gambusia affinis*, abundant in sluggish streams and ditches in the southern United States.

top′most (-mōst), *a.* Highest; uppermost; as, the *topmost* cliff; the *topmost* branch of a tree.

topo-. Combining form from Greek τόπος, *place*.

top′o-al′gi-a (tŏp′ō-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *topo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Local pain without apparent cause, as in neurasthenia.

to-pog′ra-pher (tō-pŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *topographe*, Gr. τοπογράφος.] One who is skilled in, or who practices, topography; one who describes a particular place or tract.

top′o-graph′ic (tŏp′ō-grăf′ĭk), **top′o-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *topographique.*] Of or pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place. — **top′o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
topographic adolescence *or* **youth**, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a district soon after the beginning of erosion by streams, when main branches have well-developed, narrow valleys, but the interstream areas are little modified. — **topographical anatomy.** See ANATOMY. — **topographic infancy.** *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a district freshly exposed to the action of surface waters, the original hollows being still occupied by lakes and the plains imperfectly dissected by narrow stream gorges. — **t. map**, a map intermediate between a general map and a plan, on a scale large enough to show roads, plans of towns, contour lines, etc. — **t. maturity**, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a district with slopes harmoniously adjusted so that erosion is equable throughout. See RIVER, 1. — **t. old age**, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a district reduced by erosion nearly to base level. See RIVER, 1. — **t. reconnoissance**, a preliminary or partial topographic survey. — **t. relief**, the configuration of a land surface. — **t. survey**, a survey such as is necessary to make a topographic map. — **t. youth**, *Phys. Geog.*, topographic adolescence.

to-pog′ra-phist (tō-pŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A topographer.

to-pog′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [F. *topographie*, Gr. τοπογραφία; τόπος place + γράφειν to write.] **1.** The description of a particular place, as a city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; esp., the exact and scientific delineation and description in minute detail of any place or region. *Topography* is distinguished from *chorography*, the description of a region or a district, and from *geography*, the description of the earth or of countries.
2. *Geog.* The configuration of a surface, including its relief, the position of its streams, lakes, roads, cities, etc.
3. Topographic surveying.

to-pol′o-gy (tō-pŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*topo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** A mnemonic method based on association of ideas with places. *R.*
2. Topographical study.
3. *Math.* **a** The doctrine of those properties of a figure unaffected by any deformation without tearing or joining; the theory of the invariants of the group or groups of continuous deformation; analysis situs. **b** The theory of knots. — **top′o-log′i-cal** (tŏp′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

top onion. *Agric.* One of the bulblets often replacing the flowers in the inflorescence of an onion, developing at the top of the flower stalk, and used for propagation.

to-pon′o-my (tō-pŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*topo-* + Gr. νέμειν to distribute.] The naming or nomenclature of places.

top′o-nym (tŏp′ō-nĭm), *n.* A name of a place; more broadly, a name, as in the binomial name of a plant, based on, or derived from, a place name, or based on the location of the thing named.

to-pon′y-my (tō-pŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* A system of toponyms; the use of toponyms. — **to-pon′y-mal** (tō-pŏn′ĭ-măl), **top′o-nym′ic** (tŏp′ō-nĭm′ĭk), **top′o-nym′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

top′o-phone (tŏp′ō-fōn), *n.* [*topo-* + *-phone.*] A double ear trumpet for estimating the direction from which sounds proceed, esp. for the use of navigators.

top′per (tŏp′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tops, in any sense of the verb; specif.: **a** A cover or a top layer or part. *Colloq.* **b** One that excels, surpasses, or is extraordinary of its kind. *Slang.* **c** Any device for cutting off tops; as, a turnip *topper.* **d** One who tops steel ingots. See TOP, *v. t.*, 11 **b**. **e** A three-square float (file) used by comb makers.
2. A top hat. *Slang or Colloq.*
3. Tobacco left in the bottom of a pipe bowl; — so called from its being often taken out and placed on top of the newly filled bowl. Also, a cigar stump. *Slang.*

top′ping, *vb. n.* of TOP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who tops; act of removing the top.
2. That which forms the top of anything; esp., a tuft of hair or feathers on the head, as a forelock, topknot, etc.
3. *pl.* Parts taken from the top, as the tops of plants.
4. *pl.* Refuse separated from hemp in hatcheling.
5. *Angling.* The tail of an artificial fly.

top′ping, *p. pr.* of TOP. Hence: *a.* **1.** Rising above; overtopping; as, *topping* mountains; a *topping* cry.
2. Hence, assuming superiority; proud; pretentious.
3. *Colloq.* **a** Fine; gallant. **b** Well; healthy.

topping lift. *Naut.* A strong tackle or rope running from the masthead, employed to support or raise or top the outer end of a boom or, in old square-rigged ships, a yard.

top′ple (tŏp′'l), *v. i.*; TOP′PLED (-'ld); TOP′PLING (-lĭng). [From TOP summit.] **1.** To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads. *Shak.*

2. To jut out or overhang, as if about to fall; to beetle.

top′ple, *v. t.* To push over, causing to fall by its own weight; to throw down; to overturn; upset.

He *toppled* crags from the precipice. *Longfellow.*

top rake. *Mech.* The angle that the front edge of the point of a tool is set back from the normal to the surface being cut. See CLEARANCE, *Illust.*

top′-rope′, *n.* *Naut.* A rope to hoist or lower a topmast.

top′sail′ (tŏp′sāl′; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* *Naut.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast. In modern ships there are often an upper and a lower *topsail*, the name of **double topsails** being given to the rig. In a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, the sail set above, and sometimes on, the gaff. A **jib topsail** is a small jib set above all. See CUTTER, 4 **b**; 2d SCHOONER; SLOOP, 1; SAIL, *n.*, 1; SHIP, *Illust.*
topsails over, head foremost. *Obs.*

topsail schooner. *Naut.* A two-masted schooner having square-rigged topsails on the foremast and, rarely, on the mainmast. Once very popular, they are now rare.

top′-shaped′ (tŏp′shāpt′), *a.* Having the shape of a top.

top shell. Any of numerous marine rhipidoglossate mollusks of the genus *Trochus*, or allied genera of Trochidæ. They have a spiral, usually regularly conical, shell with a flat base and rhombic aperture and a multispiral operculum.

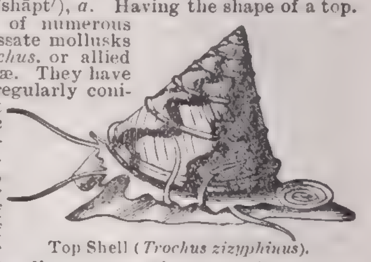

Top Shell (*Trochus zizyphinus*).

top′side′ (tŏp′sīd′), *n.* *Naut.* Usually *pl.* The portion of the outer surface of a vessel on either side above the water line or, sometimes, esp. in war vessels, above the main deck.

top′soil′ (-soil′), *n.* Surface soil, as disting. from subsoil.

top′soil′, *v. t.* To remove the topsoil from (land).

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top′-flat′ (continued from below) … which were formerly lashed to the tops in action to protect the topmen. *Obs. or Hist.*

top crop. The last picking of cotton, consisting of the top bolls. *Dial. U. S.*

tope, *v. t.* To oppose. *Obs.* *Scot*

tope ✝ TOP.

tope (tōp), *n.* The wren. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

tope, *n.* [Tamil *tōppu.*] A grove or clump of trees; an orchard; as, a mango *tope*. *India.*

tope′chee′ (tōp′chē′), *n.* [Turk. *tōpchī.*] An artilleryman. *Obs.*

to′pee, to′pi (tō′pē), *n.* [Hind. *tōpī.*] A hat or cap, esp. a pith hat or helmet, generally made from the sola plant and called *sola topee*. *India.*

to′pee-wal′lah (tō′pē-wŏl′ȧ), *n.* Also *topiwala*. [Hind. *tōpī-wālā*, lit., a hat man.] Any European; also, specif., a topass. *Anglo-Ind.*

topens. ✝ TUPPENCE.

top′er (tŏp′ẽr), *n.* A tope (shark).

to-perish, *v. i.* [See TO-.] To perish utterly. *Obs.*

top′filled′, *a.* Brimful. *Obs.*

top′-flat′, *n.* In a carding machine, any of a series of flat cards, arranged in an endless chain and guided by rollers over the top of the main cylinder, to remove the short and broken fibers.

top′ful, *a.* [*top* + *-ful.*] Exalted; lofty. *Obs.*

top′ful′, top′full′, *a.* [*top* + *full.*] Brimful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

top grass. *Agric.* A tall grass, suitable for hay.

top gun. *Nav.* A rapid-fire gun placed in a military top.

to-pha′ceous (tō-fā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *tophaceus*, *tofaceus.*] Pertaining to toph or tophus; gritty; sandy; rough; stony.

to-phaike′ (tō-fīk′), *n.* [Turk. *tufek*, orig. a blowpipe, then a musket.] A Turkish musket.

top′-ham′pered, *a.* *Naut.* Having too much or too heavy rigging aloft; top-heavy. *Rare.*

top hat. A high silk hat, or a hat of similar shape.

To′phel (tō′fĕl). *Bib.*

toph′in (tŏf′ĭn), *n.* Tufa.

top′hon′ors, -hon′ours, *n. pl.* Topsails. *Obs.*

toph′y-per′i-dro′sis (tŏf′ĭ-pĕr′ĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *topo-* + *hyper-* + *hidrosis.*] *Med.* Excessive localized secretion of sweat.

to′pi (tō′pē). Var. of TOPEE.

to′pi-a (tō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. (sc. *opera*) ornamental gardening, fr. Gr. τόπος place.] *Rom. Antiq.* Mural decoration representing landscapes of diverse and fanciful character.

to′pi-a′ri-an (tō′pĭ-ā′rĭ-ăn: 115), *a.* [See TOPIARY.] Pertaining to or designating topiary art.

to′pi-a′ri-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] A landscape gardener; one who practices the topiary art.

to′pi-a-ry (tō′pĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *topiarius* belonging to ornamental gardening. See TOPIA.] *Gardening.* Produced by cutting, trimming, etc., into odd or ornamental shapes; also, designating such a mode of trimming. *Rare*

top′ic, *a.* = TOPICAL. *Obs. or R.*

top′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of TOPICAL.

to′pi-wal′a. Var. of TOPEEWALLAH.

topize. ✝ TOPAZ.

topknot pigeon. A crested Australian wild pigeon (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*).

top′l. Topple. *Ref. Sp.*

top′ld. Toppled. *Ref. Sp.*

top′-light′, *n.* *Naut.* A lantern or light at one of the tops of a vessel, sometimes indicating a flagship.

to-plihte, *pret.* [See TO-; PLITCH.] Pulled in pieces. *Obs.*

top lining. *Naut.* A chafing-cloth on the after side of the lower cloths of a topsail

top load. *Logging.* A load of logs more than one tier high.

top loader. *Logging.* A man who places the logs on the top of a load. *U. S. & Canada.*

top-loft′i-cal (tŏp-lŏf′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Toplofty. *Rare.*

top′loft′y (tŏp′lŏf′tĭ), *a.* Very lofty; hence, conceited; pompous. — **top′loft′i-ness** (tŏp′lŏf′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Both Colloq.*

top maul. *Naut.* A heavy hammer for use aloft.

top′net, *n.* A kind of spice or fruit. *Obs.*

top′-net′ting, *n.* *Nav.* A netting of small rope formerly placed round a top of a man-of-war. *Obs. or Hist.*

top′notch′er, *n.* One that is first-class or unsurpassed. *Colloq.*

topog. *Abbr.* Topographical; topography

to-pog′ra-fer. Topographer. *Ref. Sp.*

to-pog′ra-fy. Topography. *Ref. Sp.*

top′o-graph, *n.* A model or draft of a place. *Rare.*

top′o-graph′ics (tŏp′ō-grăf′ĭks), *n.* Topography. *Rare.*

top′o-graph′o-met′ric (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* [See TOPOGRAPHIC; METRIC.] Connected with, or devised for, the measurement of heights, angles, and distances, as for topographical maps.

to-pol′a-try (tō-pŏl′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*topo-* + *-latry.*] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, a place.

top′o-nar-co′sis (tŏp′ō-när-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *topo-* + Gr. νάρκωσις a benumbing.] *Med.* Local anæsthesia.

top′o-neu-ro′sis, *n.* [NL.; *topo-* + *neurosis.*] *Med.* A neurosis limited to a certain area.

top′o-pho′bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *topo-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of certain places.

top′o-type, *n.* [*topo-* + *-type.*] *Zoöl.* A specimen of a species collected at the locality at which the original type was obtained.

topour. ✝ TAPER.

toppe. ✝ TOP.

top′-pend′ant, *n.* *Naut.* = TOP-ROPE.

top′pice. ✝ TAPISH, to hide.

top′-pick′le, *n.* The grain at the top of the stalk. *Scot.*

top′piece′, *n.* **a** A small wig for the top of the head. **b** *Shipbuilding.* = TOP-TIMBER.

top′ping-cheat′, *n.* The gallows. *Obs. Cant.*

top′ping-cove′, *n.* A hangman. *Obs. Cant.*

topping file. See FILE, tool.

top′ping-ly, *adv.* of TOPPING.

top′ping-ly, *a.* Excellent; in good health. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

top plate. *Arch.* One of a series of plates or timbers, as a pole plate or wall plate, on which a roof is raised.

top′pler (tŏp′lẽr), *n.* One that topples: specif., *Dial. Eng.*, a tumbler (acrobat).

top′-proud′, *a.* Extremely proud. *Obs.*

top′py, *a.* Showy; stylish; — said esp. of a horse. *Cant.*

top′-rail′, *n.* *Naut.* A bar, or rail, around the after part of an old-fashioned top.

top′right′, *adv.* Upright. *Obs.*

top′-road′ bridge. A truss bridge with the roadway carried on top of the truss.

to-proke, *v. t.* [Cf. TO, *prep.*; PROKE.] To incite. Cf. PROKE. *Obs.*

topsail, *adv.* Topsy-turvy; head foremost. *Obs.*

top sawyer. **a** In a saw pit, the sawyer who occupies the higher position, above the log. See PIT SAWYER. **b** Hence, one who is prominent, as in social or political life. *Colloq.*

top′-sew′, *v. t.* To sew over and over; as, to *top-sew* a pillowcase.

top′side-tur′vy, *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Obs.*

top sights. *Ordnance.* A fixed notched rear sight and plain point front sight used in roughly testing guns.

top sirloin. A cut of beef next below the hip sirloin. See BEEF.

top′si-turn′, *v. t.* To turn topsy-turvy. *Obs.*

tops′man (tŏps′măn), *n.* = TOPMAN.

N O P Q R S T

top′stone′ (tŏp′stōn′), *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

Top′sy (tŏp′sĭ), *n.* A young slave girl in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who illustrates the ignorance, low moral development, and wild humor of the African character, as well as its capacity for education.

top′sy–tur′vy (tŏp′sĭ-tûr′vĭ), *adv.* [Earlier *topsy-tervy;* prob. for *top so tervy;* that is, the top as turvy, as it were turvy; where *turvy* probably means, overturned; cf. ME. *terven* to roll, AS. *oftyrfan* to stone, *torfian* to throw, to stone, *tearflian* to wallow, to roll, and Icel. *tyrfa* to pelt.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; upside down; as, to fall *topsy-turvy;* hence, in confusion.

top′sy–tur′vy, *a.* Being upside down; upset; hence, confused; greatly disordered. — *n.* A topsy-turvy condition.

top′–tim′ber, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* Any of the highest timbers on the side of a vessel, being above the futtocks.

top′–work′, *v. t.*; -WORKED′ (-wûrkt′); -WORK′ING. *Hort.* To work or graft the tops of, as orchard trees.

toque (tōk), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of round hat or cap worn in the 16th century by men and women. Called also *toquet.* **2.** A woman's small round hat with no projecting brim. **3.** The bonnet monkey or any monkey having a similarly tufted head; esp., *Macaca pileata* of Ceylon.

-tor. A noun ending, where *-or* agent follows a stem ending in *-t.* See -OR, 2.

to′rah, to′ra(tō′rȧ),*n.*; *pl.* -ROTH (-rōth). [Heb. *tōrāh.*] *Jewish Lit.* **a** A law; precept. **b** Divine instruction; revelation.

Tora . . . before . . . Malachi, is generally used of the revelations of God's will made through the prophets. *T. K. Cheyne*

c [*cap.*] The Pentateuch, or "Law of Moses."

The Hebrew Bible is divided into three parts: (1) The *Torah*, "Law," or Pentateuch. (2) The Prophets . . . (3) The Kethubim, or the "Writings," generally termed Hagiographa *C. H. H. Wright*

to′ran (tō′rŭn), **to′ra-na** (-rȧ-nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *toraṇa* an arch, a gate.] *Indian Arch.* A gateway, commonly of wood, but sometimes of stone, consisting of two upright pillars carrying one to three transverse lintels. It is often minutely carved with symbolic sculpture, and serves as a monumental approach to a Buddhist temple. Cf. PAI-LOU, TORII.

tor′bern-ite (tôr′bẽrn-īt), *n.* [After *Torbern* Bergman, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A tetragonal mineral of micaceous structure, occurring in green tabular crystals or foliated form. It is a hydrous phosphate of uranium and copper, $Cu(UO_2)_2(PO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 3.4–3.6.

torch (tôrch), *n.* [ME. *torche*, F. *torche* a torch, rag, wisp, pad; fr. (assumed) LL. *torca*, for L. *torqua*, var. of *torques*, *torquis*, a twisted necklace or collar, a wreath, because twisted like a rope; akin to L. *torquere* to twist. Cf. TORQUE; see TORTURE.] **1.** A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as resinous wood, twisted tow soaked with tallow, etc., and generally carried in the hand; a flambeau; — often used figuratively.

The *torch* of discord with its fiery hair. *Shelley.*

2. A lamp attached to a pole; esp., a tin lamp without a chimney, — often used in night processions, etc. **3.** *Mech.* Any of various devices for emitting a hot flame, as for vaporizing oil to start an oil engine, burning off old paint, melting solder, or the like. See BLOWTORCH, *Illust.* **4.** The torchwort.

torch dance. A dance in which some of the participants carry torches, as in Prussian royal wedding fêtes.

torch′light′ (tôrch′līt′), *n.* The light of a torch or of torches; — often attributive; as, a *torchlight* procession.

torch lily. Any plant of the genus *Kniphofia.*

tor′chon board (tôr′shŏn; *F.* tôr′shôɴ′). Pasteboard made of torchon paper, used for water-color drawings.

torchon lace. [F. *torchon* a kind of coarse napkin.] A strong linen lace worked upon a pillow with coarse threads in simple geometrical patterns; also, a similar lace of linen or cotton, made by machinery.

torchon paper. [F. *papier torchon.*] Paper with a rough surface; esp., handmade paper of great hardness for the use of painters in water colors.

torch race. A race by men carrying torches; esp., *Gr. Antiq.*, a lampadedromy.

torch thistle. Any of several columnar cacti of the genus *Cereus.* Their stems are used for torches by the Indians.

torch′wood′ (tôrch′wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** Any rutaceous tree of the genus *Amyris*, esp. *A. balsamifera;* also, its inflammable resinous wood. **b** The rubiaceous shrub *Cormigonus mariannensis*, or its resinous wood. *Guam.*

tore (tōr; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *tore.* See TORUS.] **1.** *Arch.* = TORUS. **2.** *Geom.* **a** The surface described by a conic section, esp. a circle, rotating about a straight line in its own plane. **b** The solid of revolution inclosed by such a surface; — sometimes called *anchor ring*, or simply *ring.*

to′re-a-dor′ (tō′rē-ȧ-dôr′; tō′rē-ȧ-dôr′), *n.* [Sp., fr. *torear* to fight bulls, fr. L. *taurus* a bull.] A bullfighter; esp., a mounted bullfighter. Cf. TORERO.

To-re′ni-a (tō-rē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Olaf *Toren*, ship's chaplain.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical Asiatic and African scrophulariaceous herbs having simple opposite leaves and tubular 2-lipped showy flowers with four perfect stamens. *T. fournieri*, with blue-and-yellow flowers, is popular in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

to-reu′ma-tog′ra-phy (tō-rōō′mȧ-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. τόρευμα, τορεύματος, toreutic work + *-graphy.*] The description of toreutic work or methods.

to-reu′ma-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τόρευμα embossed work + *-logy.*] The study or the art of toreutics.

to-reu′tic (tō-rōō′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. τορευτικός, fr. τορεύειν to bore through, work in relief.] *Sculp.* Pert. to or designating work wrought in metal by embossing, chasing, etc., or, less commonly, similar work in other materials especially when comparatively minute and highly finished; — not applied to the sculpturing of statuary.

to-reu′tics (-tĭks), *n.* Art of making toreutic work.

tor′ic (tŏr′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or shaped like, a tore, or segment.

toric lens, a spectacle lens having for one of its surfaces a segment of an equilateral zone of a tore.

to′ri-i (tō′rē-ē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] *Jap. Arch.* A gateway, or gateways, of light skeletonlike post-and-lintel construction designed with delicately curved lines, commonly built at the approach to a sacred place. Cf. PAI-LOU.

Torii.

tor′ment (tôr′mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *torment*, *t(o)urment*, OF. *tourment*, *torment*, F. *tourment*, fr. L. *tormentum* an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, a rack, torture, fr. *torquere* to turn, to twist, hurl. See TORTURE.] **1.** A military engine for casting stones. *Obs.* **2.** A torturing device; also, the infliction of torture, or the torture inflicted. **3.** That which gives pain, vexation, misery, or the like, either physical or mental.

Taken with divers diseases and *torments.* *Matt.* iv. 24.

4. Anguish of body or mind; torture; distress. **5.** One who is tormented. *Rare.* *Cowper.* **6.** A tormenting storm; a tempest. *Obs.*

tor-ment′ (tôr-mĕnt′), *v. t.*; TOR-MENT′ED; TOR-MENT′ING. [OF. *to(u)rmenter*, F. *tourmenter.*] **1.** To put to extreme pain or anguish, of body or mind; to torture. "Art thou come hither to *torment* us before our time?" *Matt.* viii. 29. **2.** To pain; distress; afflict.

Sick of the palsy, grievously *tormented.* *Matt.* viii. 6.

3. To put into great agitation. "[Angels], soaring on main wing, *tormented* all the air." *Milton.* **4.** To twist; distort; as, to *torment* lines into a design. *Rare.* **5.** To tease; harass; as, to *torment* one with queries. *Colloq.*

Syn. — TORMENT, TORTURE. TO TORMENT is to inflict extreme pain or suffering; in present usage the verb often signifies little more than to vex or harass greatly, a weakening of meaning in which the noun has not so fully shared; TORTURE, both verb and noun, still implies the infliction of exquisite pain, whether bodily or mental; as, a horse *tormented* by flies; *tormented* with doubts and fears; "In hell he lift up his eyes, being in *torments*" (*Luke* xvi. 23); "every little living nerve . . . round the *tortured* lips and brow" (*Shelley*); "a scream of agony, by *torture* lengthened out" (*Coleridge*). See HARASS.

tor′men-til (tôr′mĕn-tĭl), *n.* [F. *tormentille;* cf. Pr., It., & LL. *tormentilla*, Sp. *tormentila;* all fr. L. *tormentum* pain. So called because it is said to allay pain. See TORMENT.] A yellow-flowered rosaceous herb (*Potentilla tormentilla*), the root of which is powerfully astringent, and is used sometimes in medicine and in tanning and dyeing.

tor-ment′ing, *p. a.* Causing torment; as, a *tormenting* dream. — **tor-ment′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **tor-ment′ing-ness**, *n.*

tor-men′tor (tôr-mĕn′tẽr), *n.* Also *tormenter.* [OF. *tormenteor.*] **1.** One that torments; formerly, an executioner. **2.** *Agric.* An implement for reducing a stiff soil, resembling a harrow, but running on wheels. **3.** A long iron meat fork, used by sea cooks. **4.** A toy, usually of wood, which, when drawn down the back of a person, makes a sound like the tearing of cloth. **5.** *Theaters.* A fixed wing or curtain on each side of the stage directly behind the proscenium arch and often projecting slightly beyond it toward the stage.

tormentor wing. A piece of scenery on each side of the stage, extending to, and hiding from the audience, the front end of the side wall or the projecting edge of the front side wing of a stage setting when the latter comes entirely within the opening of the proscenium arch.

tor-men′tum (tôr-mĕn′tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L. See TORMENT.] **1.** *Antiq.* Any war machine for throwing projectiles. **2.** *Obs. or R.* **a** A Torment; pain. **b** *Med.* Any of various obstructive intestinal disorders, esp. intussusception. **3.** Something which whirls around; a whirligig. *Rare.*

tor′mi-na (tôr′mĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Med.* Acute, colicky pains; gripes. — **tor′mi-nal** (-năl), **tor′mi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

tor-na′do (tôr-nā′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *tronada* a thunderstorm, fr. *tronar* to thunder, L. *tonare.* See THUNDER, *n.*] **1.** A thunderstorm; or, loosely, any violent windstorm. *Now Rare.* **2.** Hence [under the influence of the supposed derivation from L. *tornare*, to turn]: *Meteor.* **a** The arched squall off the west coast of Africa in which the violent wind revolves beneath a broad arch of threatening clouds, analogous to the gust that precedes any severe thunderstorm. **b** A funnel-shaped cloud, like a waterspout, sand column, or dust whirl, with very violent and destructive eddies and whirls of wind, progressing in a narrow path for many miles over the land. It occurs in all parts of the Mississippi watershed. The wind is too violent to be measured, and the barometric pressure falls so rapidly that wooden structures are often lifted and burst open by the air confined within them.

tor-na′ri-a (tôr-nā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *tornare* to turn.] *Zoöl.* The peculiar free-swimming larva of *Balanoglossus* and most other Enteropneusta, somewhat like an echinoderm larva. — **tor-na′ri-an**(-ăn),*a.*

to′roid (tō′roid), *n.* [*tore* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A surface generated by the rotation of a plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane. It is a generalized form of the tore.

to-roi′dal (tō-roi′dăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tore or toroid.

Tor′o-sau′rus (tŏr′ō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *torus* a round place, protuberance + E. *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of dinosaurs of the group Ceratopsia of the Laramie formation.

to′rose (tō′rōs; tō-rōs′; *cf.* -OSE), *a.* [L. *torosus* full of muscle, brawny, fleshy. See TORUS.] **a** Bulging, as with muscles; muscular. **b** Having the surface covered with rounded prominences; knobbed; esp., *Bot.*, cylindrical with alternate swellings and contractions.

to-ros′i-ty (tō-rŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being torose.

tor-pe′do (tôr-pē′dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [L. *torpedo*, *-inis*, stiffness, numbness, torpedo (the fish), fr. *torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid. See TORPID.] **1.** An electric ray (fish); a crampfish or numbfish (see ELECTRIC RAY). **2.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Commonly, but incorrectly, the typical genus of electric rays (a syn. of *Narcobatus*). **b** The genus containing the electric catfishes. (*Malapterurus* is a syn.) **3.** An engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up. Specif.: **a** A metal case containing explosives, anchored in a channel, under water or at the surface, or set adrift and so arranged that it will be exploded on contact by a vessel, or electrically by an operator on shore; — now generally called *submarine mine.* **b** A case containing high explosives carried on a long spar projecting from a war vessel or launch and exploded by contact or electrically; — called specif. *spar torpedo.* It is now rarely used. **c** A dirigible, self-propelling, cigar-shaped, submarine vessel carrying an explosive charge, and projected from a vessel, often designed for that purpose, against a vessel at a distance. The motive power

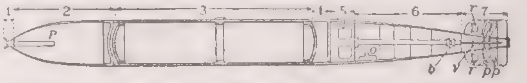

Torpedo, 3 c. Section of Whitehead Torpedo. 1 War Nose; 2 War Head, containing wet guncotton, and Primer Case *p*, with dry guncotton; 3 Compressed-air Flask; 4 Immersion Chamber; 5 Engine Room; 6 After Body, containing *o* Obry Gear, and *b* Bevel Gears; 7 Tail, with Rudders (*r*, *r*), Vertical Vanes (*v*), and Propellers (*p*, *p*).

is usually supplied by compressed air, and devices for keeping the torpedo on its course and at a given depth are provided in one of its chambers. In some early forms motive power and direction were transmitted over a wire unreeling from the torpedo. Modern torpedoes are generally 14 to 18 inches in diameter, 18 to 20 feet long, having a range of 2,000 to 3,000 yards and a speed of 26 to 35 knots. **4.** Any inclosed charge of explosive; as: **a** *Mil.* A shell or cartridge, buried in earth, to be exploded when trod upon or fired electrically from a distance. The usages of

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top′swarm′, *n.* The first swarm of bees from a hive. *Scot. & Dial.*
top′sy, *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Obs.*
top′sy-tur′vi-fy (tŏp′sĭ-tûr′vĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make topsy-turvy. *Rare.* — **top′sy-tur′vi-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
top′sy-tur′vi-ly (-vĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TOPSY-TURVY. See -LY.
top′sy-tur′vi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
top′sy-tur′vy-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [See -ISM.]
top′sy-tur′vy-ism (-ĭz′m). *n.*
top tackle. *Naut.* A tackle for hoisting and lowering the topmast.
top′tail′, *v. i.* To dive so as to turn the tail up, as a whale.
top tool. A tool used on top in conjunction with a bottom tool.
to-pull, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To pull in pieces or asunder. *Obs.*
to-punge, *v. t.* [Cf. PUNGENT.] To prick. *Obs.*
to-punish, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
top yeast. Yeast producing top fermentation. [TO-. *Obs.*]
to-quake, *v. i.*, **to-quash**, *v. t.* See
to-queme, *adv.* [*to*, prep. + ME. *cweme* pleasure, AS. *gecwēme* pleasing.] Agreeably. *Obs.*
to′quet′ (tō′kā′), *n.* [F.] See TOQUE, 1.
toquils. † TO-WHILES.
tor (tôr), *n.* [AS. *torr*, fr. L. *turris.* Cf. TOWER.] **a** A tower; turret. *Obs.* **b** A high, pointed hill; a rocky pinnacle.
tor, *a.* [AS. *tor-* in comp.; cf. TO-.] *Obs.* **a** Difficult; hard. **b** Tedious; irksome. **c** Tough. **d** Strong; sturdy. **e** Replete.
to′ra (tō′rȧ), *n.* [Abyssinian *tóra.*] An East African hartebeest (*Bubalis tora*)
to-race, to-rase, *v. t.* [*to-* + *race* (or *rase*) to tear.] To scratch or tear to pieces. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
to-ragged, *a.* [See TO-.] Tattered.
to-rat, *v. t.* [*to-* + ME. *ratten* to tear; cf. MHG. *ratzen* to scratch.] To rend asunder; to scatter. *Obs.*
tor′ban-ite (tôr′băn-īt), *n.* Also **Torbane Hill mineral** (tôr′băn). [Fr. *Torbane* Hill, near Bathgate, Scotland.] Boghead coal.
torbant. † TURBAN.
torc (tôrk), *n.* = TORQUE, 1.
tor′cel (tôr′sĕl), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *torcer* to twist.] The larva of a South American botfly (*Dermatobia cyanoventris*), that lives beneath the human skin.
tor-cen′cious (tôr-sĕn′shŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *torcenos*, *torçonos.*] Using extortion; exacting. *Obs.*
torch, *v. i.* To use torchlight, as in fishing. *U. S.* [torch. *Rare.*]
torch, *v. t.* To light, as with a
torch, *v. t.* *Plastering.* To point (slating) with a mixture of lime and hair. [ries a torch.]
torch′bear′er, *n.* One who car-
torch cactus. The torch thistle.
torch′er, *n.* **a** One that gives light, as with a torch. *Rare.* **b** Specif., one who torches, as in fishing at night. *U. S.*
‖ **tor′chère′** (tôr′shâr′), *n.* [F.] A tall stand like a candelabrum, to support a light.
torch′less, *a.* See -LESS.
torch pine. **a** The pitch pine *Pinus rigida.* **b** The ocote pine.
torch′roy′al, *n.* The start on a stag next above the royal. *Obs.*
torch′wort′ (tôrch′wûrt′). *n.* The common mullein, the stalks of which, dipped in suet, anciently served for torches. [*Obs.*]
tor′cious, *a.* = TORCENCIOUS.
tor′cu-lar (tôr′kū-lȧr), *n.* [L.] **a** A press, as for wine. *Obs.* **b** A surgeon's tourniquet. **c** Short for TORCULAR HEROPHILI.
tor′cu-lar He-roph′i-li (hē-rŏf′ĭ-lī). [L., press (tourniquet) of Herophilus.] *Anat.* The dilatation at the junction of the superior longitudinal, lateral, and occipital blood sinuses.
tor′cu-la′ri-ous (tôr′kū-lā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *torcularius.*] Pertaining to a wine press. *Obs.*
tor′cu-lus (tôr′kū-lŭs), *n.* [L. *torculum* a wine press.] *Medieval Music.* See NEUME, *Illust.*
tord. † TURD.
tore. † TOR. [*Dial. Eng.*]
tore (tōr). Var. of TOAR, grass.
tore. Pret. & dial. p. p. of TEAR.
tore, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *tōra* to lounge, linger.] To plod along; to persevere. *Dial. Eng.*
to-reave, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To take completely away. *Obs.*
torel, *n.* [OF. *torele*, F. *tourelle.* Cf. TOURELLE.] A turret. *Obs.*
tore′ly, *adv.* of TOR, *a.* *Obs.*
To-remain Bible. See BIBLE.
toren. † TORN.
to-rend, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* TO-RENT. [*to-* + *rend;* AS. *tōrendan.*] To rend asunder or in pieces. *Obs.*
to-reose, *v. i.* [AS. *tōhrēosan.*] To fall to pieces. *Obs.*
‖ **to-re′ro** (tō-rā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] A bullfighter on foot.
toret, torette. † TURRET.
tor′et, *n.* [OF. *toret*, *touret*, F *touret.*] A ring for fastening a hawk's leash to the jesses; also, a ring on a dog collar, etc. *Obs.*
to-reve. † TO-REAVE.
torf. † TURF.
tor-fa′ceous (tôr-fā′shŭs), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *torf* turf, peat, G. *torf.* See TURF.] Cespitose. *Rare.*
tor′fel, tor′fle (tôr′f'l; tûr′f'l), *v. i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To pine away; to die. **b** To draw back; to be recreant. — *v. t.* To toss about; to overexert (one's self). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
torfere, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *torfæra* a difficult or dangerous passage.] *Obs.* **a** Difficulty: hardship; peril. **b** Harm; mischief.
tor′goch (tôr′gŏᴋ), *n.* [W., lit., red-bellied; *tor* belly + *coch* red.] The saibling.
to′ri (tō′rī), *n.*, *L pl.* of TORUS.
To′ri-fy (tō′rĭ-fī; 201), *v. t.* To convert to, or influence with, Toryism.
to-rights′ (tōō-rīts′), *adv.* *Colloq. or Dial.* **a** Straight; in order. **b** Just right; perfectly.
To′rin-ese′ (tō′rĭn-ēz′; -ēs′), *a.* [Cf. It. *Torinese.*] Of or pert. to Turin. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Turin; the people of Turin.
to-ritte, *v. t.* [*to-* + ME. *ritten* to split; cf. G. *ritzen* to scratch.] To tear in pieces. *Obs.*
to-rive, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To rive or rend asunder. *Obs.* [KIS.]
torkin, torkis. † TURKEN, TUR-
tor′men, *sing.* of TORMINA. *R.*
torment, *n.* [See TOURNAMENT.] A tournament. *Obs. & R.*
tor-men′ta, *L. pl.* of TORMENTUM.
tor′men-ta′tious (tôr′mĕn-tā′shŭs), *a.* Troublesome. *Scot.*
tor-men′ta-tive (tôr-mĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Prone to torment. *Rare.*
tor-ment′er. Var. of TORMENTOR. [ing torment. *Obs.*]
tor′ment-ful, *a.* Full of or caus-
tor′men-til′la (tôr′mĕn-tĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TORMENTIL.] **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of POTENTILLA. **b** Tormentil. [Torment. *Obs.*]
tormentise. *n.* [See TORMENT.]
tor-men′tress (tôr-mĕn′trĕs), *n.* A woman who torments.
tor′ment-ry, *n.* [OF. *tormenterie.*] Torment; torture. *Obs.*
Tor′mes, La′za-ril′lo de (lä′thä-rēl′yō dā tôr′mās; 195). [Sp.] A servant boy and rogue, hero of a Spanish novel of the same name, perh. by Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (1503–75), the first of picaresque novels.
tor′mi-nose′ (tôr′mĭ-nōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* Torminous. *Obs.*
tor′mit. Dial. Eng. of TURMIT.
tor′mo-dont (tôr′mō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. τόρμος socket + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having, or designating, teeth set in sockets. *Rare.*
torn (tōrn; 201), *p. p.* of TEAR.
torn. Obs. or dial. Eng. of TURN.
torn, *n.* [Cf. L. *tornus* a turner's wheel, E. TURN.] *Her.* A spinning wheel as a charge. *Obs.*
tor-nade′, *n.* A tornado. *Obs.*
tor-nad′ic (tôr-năd′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tornado. [cellar.]
tornado cellar *or* **pit.** A cyclone
tornado lantern *or* **lamp.** A lantern so made that its flame is undisturbed by violent winds.
tor′na-tile, *a.* [L. *tornatilis.*] That is turned, or made with a wheel. *Obs.*
torn′-down′, *a.* Unruly; riotous; rough; violent. — *n.* An unruly person. *Both Dial.*
torne. † TORN, TURN.
torneament, tornement. † TOURNAMENT.
torneie. † TOURNEY.
tor′ney (tûr′nĭ). Aphetic form of ATTORNEY. *Dial.*
torneys. † TOURNOIS.
tor-nil′la (tôr-nĭl′ȧ; -nēl′yä; 195). Var. of TORNILLO.
tor-nil′lo (tôr-nĭl′ō; -nēl′yō; 195), *n.* [Sp., a screw.] The screw bean. [QUET.]
tor′ni-quet. Var. of TOURNI-
tornoyment. † TOURNAMENT.
tornsole. † TURNSOLE.
‖ **to′ro** (tō′rō), *n.* [Sp.] A bull.
to-rob, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To steal quite away. *Obs.*
to-rof, *pret.* of TO-RIVE. *Obs.*
to′ro-to′ro (tō′rō-tō′rō), *n.* [Native name.] A kingfisher (*Syma torotoro*) of New Guinea, having an orange-colored beak.
to′rous (tō′rŭs), *a.* Torose.
Tor′pe-din′i-dæ (tôr′pē-dĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TORPEDO; -IDÆ.] Syn. of NARCOBATIDÆ.
tor-ped′i-nous (tôr-pĕd′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a torpedo; benumbing; stupefying; dull. *R.*
tor-pe′do, *v. i.* To use torpedoes.

N O P Q R S T

civilized warfare permit such devices to be used only in strengthening fortifications or in checking immediate pursuit or in similar exceptional emergencies. **b** *Railroading.* A kind of detonating cartridge or shell placed on a rail, and exploded when crushed under the locomotive wheels, — used as an alarm or fog signal. **c** An explosive cartridge or shell lowered or dropped into a bored oil well, and there exploded, to clear the well of obstructions or to open communication with a source of supply of oil. **d** A kind of firework in the form of a small ball, or pellet, which explodes when thrown upon a hard object.

tor-pe′do (tŏr-pē′dō), *v. t.*; TOR-PE′DOED (-dōd); TOR-PE′DO-ING (-dō-ĭng). To destroy by, or subject to the action of, a torpedo; to attack with a torpedo or torpedoes.

torpedo boat. A vessel designed for firing torpedoes; specif., a small, very fast, thinly plated vessel with one or more torpedo tubes, carrying only light guns, and relying on speed and inconspicuousness to get within torpedo range. See NAVY, 2; see also under SUBMARINE, *n.*

tor-pe′do-boat′ de-stroy′er. A larger, swifter, and more powerfully armed type of torpedo boat, originally intended principally for the destruction of torpedo boats, but later used also as a more formidable torpedo boat. See NAVY, 2.

torpedo director. *Nav.* An instrument consisting of a sector and sliding arms, both graduated, which, when the speeds of a vessel and of a torpedo are known, can be adjusted so that the torpedo will strike the vessel if discharged at the moment the vessel is sighted along an arm.

tor-pe′do-ist, *n.* *Nav.* One skilled in the theory or use of torpedoes; also, one who favors the use of torpedoes.

torpedo net *or* **netting.** *Nav.* A netting made of steel links stretched by booms around a vessel and extending beneath the surface of the water, as a protection against torpedoes. It is not used in the United States navy.

torpedo planter. *Mil.* A light-draft seagoing tug specially designed and equipped for laying and raising submarine mines, in use by the United States army.

torpedo ram. *Nav.* A ram having a torpedo tube in her bow, and intended to torpedo an enemy's vessel at the time of ramming. The type has been abandoned.

torpedo shell. *Ordnance.* A shell longer than a deck-piercing shell with thinner walls and a larger cavity for the bursting charge, which consists of about 130 pounds of high explosive. It has no soft cap, and is intended to effect its damage by the powerful explosion which follows on slight resistance. It is used chiefly in 12-inch mortars.

torpedo station. A headquarters for torpedo vessels and their supplies, usually having facilities for repairs and for instruction and experiments. The principal torpedo station of the United States is at Newport, R. I.

torpedo stern. A broad stern without overhang, flattened on the bottom, used in some torpedo and fast power boats. It prevents settling in the water at high speed.

torpedo tube. *Nav.* A tube fixed below or near the water line through which a torpedo is fired, usually by a small charge of gunpowder. On torpedo vessels the tubes are on deck and usually in broadside, on larger vessels usually submerged in broadside and fitted with a movable shield which is pushed out from the vessel's side to protect the torpedo until clear, but formerly sometimes in the bow. In submarine torpedo boats they are in the bow.

tor′pid (tôr′pĭd), *a.* [L. *torpidus*, fr. *torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid; perh. akin to E. *starve*.] **1.** Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling, as a hibernating animal; dormant; numb; benumbed; sluggish in function; as, a *torpid* frog; a *torpid* liver; a *torpid* limb. **2.** Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive; apathetic; as, his desire to excel became *torpid*.

Syn. — See INERT.

tor′pid, *n.* **a** *Oxford Univ.* A clinker-built, eight-oared racing boat in which the Lent races are rowed; also, a member of the crew of such a boat, likely to be a tyro. **b** *pl.* The races rowed in such boats.

tor-pid′i-ty (tŏr-pĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being torpid; sluggishness; torpidness.

tor′por (tôr′pŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *torpere* to be torpid.] **1.** Loss of motion, or of the power of motion; a state of inactivity with partial or total insensibility; numbness; dormancy; sluggishness of function. **2.** Dullness; sluggishness; inactivity; apathy; as, a *torpor* of the mental faculties.

Syn. — See LETHARGY.

tor′por-if′ic (-ĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *torpor* torpor + E. *-fic*.] Producing, or tending to produce, torpor.

tor′quate (tôr′kwāt), *a.* [L. *torquatus* wearing a collar.] Collared; having a torques, or ring, around the neck.

tor′quat-ed (tôr′kwāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *torquatus*.] Having or wearing a torque, or neck chain; also, torquate.

torque (tôrk), *n.* [L. *torques* a twisted neck chain, akin to *torquere* to twist. Cf. TORCH.] **1.** A collar or neck chain, usually twisted, esp. one such as was worn by ancient barbaric nations, as the Gauls, Germans, and Britons. **2.** [L. *torquere* to twist.] **a** *Mech.* That which produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion; a couple (of forces); specif., the product of a tangential force multiplied by the radius of the part it rotates; the moment of a tangential effort. **b** *Optics.* The twisting or rotatory effect of certain crystals and liquids upon the plane of polarization of light traversing them.

tor′ques (tôr′kwēz), *n.* [L., a necklace. See TORQUE, 1.] *Zoöl.* A cervical ring consisting of hair, feathers, or modified integument distinguished from the adjacent surface by color or structure; a collar.

tor′re-fac′tion (tŏr′ē-făk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *torrefacere*, *torrefactum*, to torrefy: cf. F. *torréfaction*. See TORREFY.] Act or process of torrefying, or state of being torrefied.

tor′re-fy (tŏr′ē-fī), *v. t.*; TOR′RE-FIED (-fīd); TOR′RE-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). Also *torrify*. [L. *torrere* to parch + E. *-fy*: cf. F. *torréfier*, L. *torrefacere*.] To subject to heat; to dry or roast by a fire; to parch; scorch. Specif.: **a** *Metal.* To subject to scorching heat, so as to drive off volatile ingredients; to roast, as ores. **b** *Pharm.* To dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they are friable, or are reduced to the state desired.

Tor′rens sys′tem (tŏr′ĕns). A system of registration of titles to land (as distinct from registration of deeds) introduced into South Australia by the Real Property (or Torrens) Act (Act 15 of 1857–58), drafted by Sir Robert Richard Torrens (1814–84). Its essential feature is the guaranty by the government of properly registered titles. The system has been generally adopted in Australasia and British Columbia, and in its original or a modified form in some other countries, including some States of the United States. Hence, **Torrens title**, etc.

tor′rent (tŏr′ĕnt), *n.* [L. *torrens*, *-entis*, fr. *torrens* burning, roaring, boiling, p. pr. of *torrere* to dry by heat, to burn: cf. F. *torrent*. See TORRID.] **1.** A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; a stream, often suddenly raised, running rapidly, as down a steep incline.

The roaring *torrent* is deep and wide. *Longfellow.*

2. Fig.: A violent or rapid flow; a strong current; a flood; as, a *torrent* of vices; a *torrent* of eloquence.

tor′rent, *a.* [See TORRENT, *n.*] Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream. "Waves of *torrent* fire." *Milton.*

torrent bow (bō). A fragmentary bow of the nature of a rainbow, formed over a torrent.

torrent duck. Any of several ducks allied to the mergansers and constituting the genus *Merganetta*. They inhabit rushing streams of the Andes from Colombia to Chile.

tor-ren′tial (tŏ-rĕn′shăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or having the character of, a torrent; as, *torrential* rains; also, caused by, or resulting from, action of rapid streams; as, *torrential* gravel. **2.** Suggestive of a torrent, as rapid impassioned speech; vigorous and rushing; outpouring; overwhelming; as, *torrential* anger; a *torrential* attack.

Tor′ri-cel′li-an (tŏr′ĭ-sĕl′ĭ-ăn; -chĕl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian physicist and mathematician, who, in 1643, devised the experiment by which the *Torricellian vacuum* is produced and the effect of atmospheric pressure demonstrated. See BAROMETER.

Torricellian tube, a glass tube open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, and of such length that when filled with a liquid, as mercury, and immersed at the open end in a vessel of the same liquid, allowing the inclosed liquid to descend till it is counterbalanced by the pressure of the atmosphere, as in the barometer, a vacuum (the **Torricellian vacuum**) will be produced at the upper end. See BAROMETER.

Tor′ri-cel′li's law (tŏr′rē-chĕl′lēz). *Physics.* The law that the velocity of efflux of a liquid from an orifice is equal to that of a body falling freely through a distance equal to the head of the liquid.

tor′rid (tŏr′ĭd), *a.* [L. *torridus*, fr. *torrere* to parch, to burn, akin to E. *thirst*: cf. F. *torride*. See THIRST.] **1.** Parched; dried with, or exposed to, heat, esp. of the sun; arid and hot; as, a *torrid* plain or desert. **2.** So hot as to scorch, parch, or the like; burning; parching; as, a *torrid* climate. "*Torrid* heat." *Milton.*

torrid zone, *Geog.*, that space or broad belt of the earth, included between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period of the year.

tor-sade′ (tôr-săd′), *n.* [F.] A twisted cord; also, a molded or worked ornament of similar form.

The crown decked with *torsades* of pearls. *Harper's Mag.*

torse (tôrs), *n.* [OF. *torse*, *torce*, bunch, bundle, prop. something twisted. Cf. TORCH.] **1.** *Her.* A wreath as used for the support of a crest, composed of twisted strands and showing six turns tinctured alternately with the principal metal and the principal color of the blazon. **2.** [F. *tors*, *torse*, twisted.] *Geom.* A developable.

tor′sel (tôr′sĕl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *torsel*, *toursel*, a bundle.] A piece of stone, iron, or wood to support the end of a beam or joist and distribute the weight.

tor′si-bil′i-ty (tôr′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Mech.* Resistance to torsion; hence, tendency, as of a twisted rope, to untwist.

tor′sion (tôr′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *torsio*, fr. L. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist. See TORTURE.] **1.** Act of turning or twisting, or state of being twisted; the twisting or wrenching of a body by the exertion of a lateral force tending to turn one end or part of it about a longitudinal axis, while the other is held fast or turned in the opposite direction. **2.** *Mech.* That force with which a thread, wire, or rod of any material, returns, or tends to return, to a state of rest after it has been twisted. **3.** *Math.* The limit of the ratio of the infinitesimal angle between two planes osculating a twisted curve at two neighboring points to the infinitesimal arc of the curve between the points; — sometimes called *second curvature*. **4.** A griping or wrenching pain; tormina. *Obs.*

tor′sion-al (tôr′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, causing, or resulting from, torsion. — **tor′sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

torsion balance. **1.** An instrument used to measure minute forces, as electrostatic or magnetic attraction and repulsion, by the torsion of a wire or filament, the angle of torsion being proportional to the amount of force exerted.

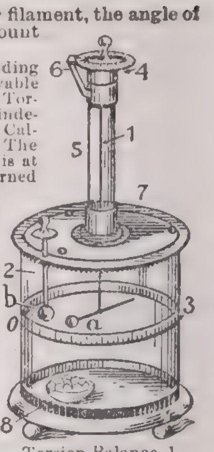

Torsion Balance, 1.

Description of Illust. 1 Fine Wire suspending Shellac Rod with Pith Ball *a*; 2 Removable Glass Rod with Pith Ball *b*; 3 Scale; 4 Torsion Head, a graduated disk movable independently of the Tube (5); 6 Index; 8 Calcium Chloride for keeping air dry. The Torsion Head is turned until the index is at zero; the Cover (7) with 5 can be turned until *a* and *b* touch opposite zero (*o*). When *a* and *b* are electrified, their attraction or repulsion is shown by the angle of torsion.

2. A variety of the spring balance.

torsion electrometer. *Elec.* A torsion balance used for measuring electric attraction or repulsion.

torsion galvanometer. *Elec.* A galvanometer in which current is measured by torsion.

torsion head. That part of a torsion balance from which the wire or filament is suspended.

torsion indicator. An autographic torsion meter.

torsion meter. *Mech.* An instrument for determining the torque on a shaft, and hence the horse power of an engine, esp. of a marine engine of high power, by measuring the amount of twist of a given length of the shaft. Called also *torsimeter*, *torsiometer*, *torsometer*. Cf. PANDYNAMOMETER.

torsion scale. A weighing scale in which the fulcra of the levers or beams are wires or strips acting by torsion.

torsk (tôrsk), *n.* [Dan.; akin to Icel. *þorskr* a codfish, G. *dorsch*.] **a** See CUSK **a**. **b** The codfish.

tor′so (tôr′sō), *n.*; *pl.* E. TORSOS (-sōz), It. TORSI (-sē). [It. *torso*, prob. fr. L. *thyrsus* a stalk, stem, thyrsus, Gr. θύρσος, akin to OHG. *torso*, *turso*, a stalk, stem, G. *dorsche* a cabbage stalk. Cf. THYRSUS, TRUSS.] **1.** The trunk of a human body; hence, *Sculpture*, the trunk of a statue mutilated of head and limbs; as, the *torso* of Hercules; also, sometimes, the trunk of a complete statue. **2.** Hence, something incomplete or fragmentary; as, his "History of Rome" remains a *torso*.

tort (tôrt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *tortum*, fr. L. *tortus* twisted, crooked, p. p. of *torquere* to twist, bend. See TORTURE.] **1.** Wrong inflicted; injury; calamity. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **2.** *Law.* Any wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract) for which a civil action will lie; a civil wrong independent of a contract. See WRONG; cf. TRESPASS, DELICT.

This technical use of the French word *tort* (which at one time was nearly becoming a synonym of wrong in literary English) is not very ancient, and anything like systematic treatment of the subject as a whole is very modern. . . . An offense which is punishable, but for which no one can bring a civil action, is not a tort. *Encyc. Brit.*

tor′ta (tôr′tȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *torta* a cake.] A flat heap of moist, crushed silver ore, prepared for the patio process.

tor′teau, tor′teaux (tôr′tō), *n.*; *pl.* TORTEAUS, TORTEAUX (-tōz). [OF. *tortel*, acc. pl. *torteaus*, fr. L. *tortus* twisted. See TORT.] *Her.* A spherical roundel gules.

tort′-fea′sor, *n.* *Law.* One who commits a tort.

tor′ti-col′lis (tôr′tĭ-kŏl′ĭs), *n.* [F. *torticolis*; cf. It. *torcicollo*; L. *torquere* to twist, and *collum* the neck.] *Med.* An affection of the neck due to irregular contraction of the muscles and causing twisting of the neck and an unnatural position of the head; wryneck; stiffneck.

‖ **tor-til′la** (tôr-tēl′yä; 195), *n.* [Sp.] A thin flat unleavened cake, as of maize, baked on a heated iron or stone.

tor′tious (tôr′shŭs), *a.* [From TORT. Cf. TORTUOUS.] **1.** Injurious; wrongful; also deceitful; misleading. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Law.* Implying or involving tort, or private injury (not a breach of contract) for which the law gives damages.

tortious conveyance. *Law.* See CONVEYANCE.

tor′toise (tôr′tŭs; -tĭs; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *tortuce*, prob. fr. F. *tortues*, pl. of *tortue*; cf. LL. *tortuca*, Pr. *tortuga*, *tartuga*, It.&Pg. *tartaruga*, Sp. *tortuga*; apparently fr. L. *tortus* twisted, crooked, contorted, p. p. of *torquere*, *tortum*, to wind. Perh. so called in allusion to its crooked feet. See TORTURE.] **1.** A turtle; a reptile of the group Chelonia; — in prevailing usage restricted to the land and fresh-water turtles, or sometimes to the former only. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* = TESTUDO, **1.**

☞ The pron. tôr′tŭs (cf. PORPOISE) apparently prevails in both American and British good usage, but tôr′tĭs (see *Etymol.*, and cf. LETTUCE) is nearly as common, at least in American use; tôr′toiz, -tois, -tĭz are also heard.

tortoise beetle. **a** Any of numerous small tortoise-shaped beetles of the family Chrysomelidæ. Many of them have a brilliant metallic luster. The larvæ feed upon the leaves of various plants. The golden tortoise beetle (*Coptocycla bicolor*) is found on the morning-glory vine and allied plants. **b** Any of several Australian tenebrionid beetles of *Helæus* and allied genera, having broad margins to the elytra and prothorax.

X2

Tortoise Beetle (*Coptocycla bicolor*).

tortoise shell. The substance of the horny plates covering the shell of certain turtles, that of commerce being obtained almost exclusively from the hawksbill turtle. It is rich brown mottled with yellow. It can be molded and welded when hot, and is used in inlaying and in making various ornamental articles.

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torpedo battery. *Fort.* A land battery in coast-defense works for discharging torpedoes.

tor-pe′do-boat′ catch′er. *Nav.* An early form of torpedo-boat destroyer intended more to catch torpedo boats than to operate against larger war vessels. Cf. TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.

torpedo boom. A spar having a torpedo on its end.

torpedo catcher. A torpedo-boat catcher. *Rare.*

torpedo cruiser. A cruiser fitted with torpedoes and tubes.

torpedo mine. A submarine mine. See MINE, *n.*, 5 **b**.

torpedo spar. *Nav.* A torpedo boom.

torpelness, *n.* Whirl; instability. Cf. TORPLE. *Obs.*

tor′pent (tôr′pĕnt), *a.* [L *torpens*, p. pr. of *torpere* to be numb.] Incapable or void of motion; inactive; torpid. *Obs.*

tor-pes′cent (tŏr-pĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *torpescens*, p. pr. of *torpescere* to grow stiff, numb, or torpid, incho. fr. *torpere*. See TORPID.] Becoming torpid. — **tor-pes′cence** (-ĕns), *n.* *Both Rare.*

tor′pid ly, *adv.* of TORPID.

tor′pid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tor-pi′do. † TORPEDO.

tor pi-fy (tôr′pĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *torpere* to be torpid + E. *-fy*.] To make torpid.

tor′pi-tude (-tūd), *n.* Torpidness. *Obs*

tor′ple, *v. i.* To topple. *Obs.*

torqued (tôrkt), *a.* [L. *torquere* to twist, turn, wind.] Twisted: specif., *Her.*, wreathed

torquess, *a.* [OF. *turquois*.] Turkish. *Obs.* *Scot.*

torquis, *n* = TORQUE, 1. *Obs.*

torr. Var. of TOR, *n.*

tor′re-a-dor′. Var. of TOREADOR.

tor′re-fi-ca′tion (tŏr′ē-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L *torrere* to parch + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] = TORREFACTION.

tor-ren′ti-al′i-ty (tŏ-rĕn′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Character of being torrential. *Rare.*

tor-ren′tial-ly, *adv.* of TORRENTIAL.

tor′rent-ine (tŏr′ĕn-tĭn; tŏ-rĕn′tĭn), *a.* Torrential. *Rare.*

torrentine, *n.* [Cf. F. *torrentin* (Cotgrave) abiding in torrents or swift streams.] The trout. *Obs.*

Tor′res Ve′dras (tôr′rĕsh vā′drăsh). [Pg., a town near Lisbon, lit., old towers.] A wine of the red Bordeaux, or claret, type, made near Lisbon.

Tor′rey-a (tŏr′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Torrey*, American botanist.] *Bot* Syn. of TUMION

Tor′rey pine, *or* **Tor′rey's pine** (tŏr′ĭ; -ĭz). A West American pine (*Pinus torreyana*).

Torrey tree. The stinking cedar. *Local*, *U. S.*

tor-rid′i-ty (tŏ-rĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being torrid.

tor′rid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Tor′ri-do′ni-an (tŏr′ĭ-dō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From Loch *Torridon*, Scotland.] *Geol.* Designating reddish sandstones of Pre-Cambrian age, which occur in Scotland. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

tor′ri-fi-ca′tion (tŏr′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn). Var. of TORREFICATION.

tor′ri-fy (tŏr′ĭ-fī). Var. of TORREFY.

tor′ril (tŏr′ĭl), *n.* One worthless or worn-out. *Dial. Eng.*

torrion, *n.* [It. *torrione*; cf. F. *torrion* (Cotgrave), fr. It.] A large tower. *Obs.*

torrit, *a.* [Cf. TOR a high hill.] Towerlike. *Obs.*

tor′sal (tôr′săl). Var. of TORSEL.

torse (tôrs), *n.* = TORSO. *Obs.*

‖ **tor′si** (tôr′sē), *n.*, *It. pl.* of TORSO.

tor-sim′e-ter (tôr-sĭm′ē-tēr), **tor′si-om′e-ter** (tôr′sĭ-ŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* = TORSION METER.

tor′sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

torsion pendulum. = PENDULUM, 2.

tor′sive (tôr′sĭv), *a.* *Bot.* Twisted spirally.

tor′so (tôr′sō), *n.* [F. *tors*, p. p. of *tordre* to twist (fr. L. *torquere*), *colonne torse* a spiral column. Cf. TORSION.] *Arch.* A twisted or spiral shaft or column; as, a *torso* shaft.

tor′so-clu′sion (tôr′sō-klōō′zhŭn; 243), *n.* [See TORSION, CLOSE; cf. INCLUSION.] *Surg.* Acupressure combined with torsion.

tor-som′e-ter (tôr-sŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* = TORSION METER.

tort (*dial.* tŏrt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TOWARD.

tort. Dial. Eng. var. of TART, *a.*

tort, *n.* [OF. *torte*, F. *tourte*.] A cake. *Obs.*

tort, *a.* Twisted; distorted; tortured. *Obs.*

tort, *n.* [Cf. L. *tortus* a twisting, a winding.] Twisting; griping. *Obs.*

tort, *a.* [Prob. error for *taut*.] Stretched tight; taut. *Rare.*

torteous. † TORTIOUS.

tortes, tortays, *n.* [OF. *tortis*, *tortiz*.] A kind of light. *Obs.*

tor′ti-col′lar (tôr′tĭ-kŏl′ȧr), *a.* Affected with torticollis.

tor′ti-cone (tôr′tĭ-kōn), *n.* [L. *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist + E. *cone*.] *Paleon.* A turreted spiral cephalopod shell, as distinguished from one with coils in one plane.

tor′tile (tôr′tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *tortilis*, fr. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist.] Twisted; coiled. — **tor-til′i-ty** (tŏr-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tor′til-lé′ (tôr′tēl-yā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *tortiller* to twist.] *Her.* Wreathed with a twisted band, as a Moor's head.

‖ **tor′til′lon′** (tôr′tē′yôɴ′), *n.* [F., a twisted thing.] In charcoal drawing, a small rolled-paper stump for delicate work.

tor-til′o-quy (tŏr-tĭl′ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *tortilis* crooked + *loqui* to speak.] Crooked discourse. *Obs.*

tor′tion (tôr′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *tortio*.] = TORSION, 4. *Obs.*

tor′tious ly, *adv.* of TORTIOUS.

tor′tive (tôr′tĭv), *a.* [L. *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist, wind.] Twisted; wreathed. *Obs. or R.*

tor′tle. † TURTLE.

tort′ness, *n.* Tautness. *Obs.*

tortoise flower. The turtlehead.

tortoise plant. = ELEPHANT'S-FOOT **b**.

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tor'toise-shell', *a.* Made of tortoise shell, or having a mottled coloration suggesting tortoise shell.
tortoise-shell butterfly, any of several handsomely colored butterflies of the genus *Aglais*, as *A. milberti* and *A. urticæ*, both of which in the larval state feed upon nettles. — **t. cat**, a black-and-yellow mottled variety of the domestic cat. — **t. tiger**, the clouded tiger. — **t. turtle**, the hawksbill turtle.

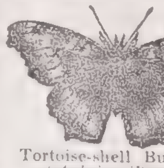

$\frac{1}{2}$ Tortoise-shell Butterfly (*Aglais milberti*).

Tor-tric'i-dæ (tôr-trĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TORTRIX; -IDÆ.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A family of small moths usually having a stout body, oblong lightly fringed wings, threadlike antennæ, and a tuft of scales at the end of the abdomen. Many of the larvæ are leaf rollers, others live in various fruits, galls, etc. With a few closely allied families it forms a superfamily, **Tor'tri-ci'na** (tôr'trĭ-sī'nȧ), or **Tor'tri-coi'de-a** (-koi'dē-ȧ). See LEAF ROLLER. — **tor'tri-cid** (tôr'trĭ-sĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **tor'tri-cine** (-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.* & *n.* — **tor'tri-coid** (-koid), *a.*
2. Syn. of ILYSIIDÆ.
Tor'trix (tôr'trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* TORTRICES (tôr-trī'sēz). [NL., fr. L. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of moths, type of the family Tortricidæ. **b** A genus of harmless snakes, syn. of *Ilysia*. See CORAL SNAKE.
2. [*l. c.*] A moth of the genus *Tortrix* or family Tortricidæ.
tor'tu-os'i-ty (tôr'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *tortuositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being tortuous.
2. A bend or twist; a winding; flexure; sinuosity.
tor'tu-ous (tôr'tū-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *tortuos*, L. *tortuosus*, fr. *tortus* a twisting, winding, fr. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist: cf. F. *tortueux*. See TORTURE.] **1. a** Bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding; as, a *tortuous* train; a *tortuous* leaf or corolla; a *tortuous* passage. **b** Specif., *Geom.*, not in one plane; as, a *tortuous* curve in space.
2. *Astrol.* Oblique; — applied to the six signs of the zodiac (from Capricornus to Gemini) which ascend most rapidly and obliquely. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Not straightforward; devious; sometimes, deceitful; as, a *tortuous* policy.
4. Injurious; tortious; malign. *Obs.*
Syn. — See CIRCUITOUS.
— **tor'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tor'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*
tor'tur-a-ble (tôr'tūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tortured. — **tor'tur-a-ble-ness**, *n.*
tor'ture (tôr'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tortura*, fr. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, rack, torture; prob. akin to Gr. ἄτρακτος spindle, G. *drechseln* to turn on a lathe, and perh. to Gr. τρέπειν to turn. Cf. CONTORT, DISTORT, EXTORT, RETORT, TORCH, TORMENT, TORSION, TORT, TROPE.] **1.** Act or process of inflicting severe pain, esp. as a punishment, in order to extort confession, or in revenge; specif., act of inflicting such pain under judicial or other authoritative order, as by water or fire, by the boot or thumbscrew, by the rack or wheel, etc. As a judicial procedure, torture, common among primitive peoples, survived in Europe until modern times, but is now obsolete in most civilized countries.

Torture . . . was inflicted for the last time in England in the month of May, 1640. *Macaulay.*

2. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; agony; torment. "Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*." *Milton.*
tor'ture, *v. t.*; TOR'TURED (-tūrd); TOR'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). [Cf. F. *torturer*.] **1.** To put to torture; to pain extremely; to torment; specif., to punish with torture, as on the rack; as, to *torture* an accused person. *Shak.*
2. To wrest from the proper form or meaning; to pervert; distort; as, to *torture* a question into a statement.
3. To keep on the stretch, as a bow; to strain. *Obs.*
Syn. — See TORMENT.
tor'ture, *v. i.* To cause excruciating pain or anguish.
tor'tur-ous (-tūr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *tortureus*.] Involving, or pert. to, torture. "*Torturous* crucifixion." *I. Disraeli.*
to'rus (tō'rŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* TORI (-rī). [L., a round, swelling, or bulging place, an elevation. Cf. TORE.] **1.** *Arch.* A large molding of convex profile, commonly occurring as the lowest molding in the base of a column or pilaster, next above the plinth. See MOLDING, *Illust.* (4).
2. *Anat.* A smooth rounded protuberance, as the **torus palatinus**, on the surface of the hard palate, marking the junction of the intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures.
3. *Bot.* **a** That part of the axis of a flower which bears the floral leaves; the receptacle. It is usually somewhat enlarged or thickened, and its structure is often diagnostic. **b** The thickening of the membrane closing a bordered pit.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** A thickened vertical ridge bearing rows of uncini, on the segments of many annelids; — more fully termed ‖ **to'rus un'ci-ni'ge-rus** (ŭn'sĭ-nĭj'ē-rŭs). **b** In ophiurans, a plate articulated with the inner edges of a pair of adambulacral plates at the base of the arms; — more fully termed ‖ **to'rus an'gu-la'ris** (ăŋ'gū-lā'rĭs; 115).
5. *Geom.* A tore.
To'ry (tō'rĭ; 201), *n.*; *pl.* TORIES (-rĭz). [Prob. fr. Ir. *toiridhe* a pursuer; akin to OIr. *torachi* pursuit, progress, Gael. *toir* a pursuit.] **1.** [*l. c.*] One of the brigands or outlaws in Ireland, professedly royalists, during the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. [*l. c.*] One who terrorizes or bullies. *Obs.*
3. *Eng. Politics.* One who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the crown; a member of the party of conservatism, now called the *Conservative* party, as opposed to the progressive party formerly called the *Whig*, and now the *Liberal*, party. See CONSERVATIVE, *a.*, 3, LIBERAL, *a.*, 7, WHIG, *n.*, 2. The word *Tory*, as applied to a member of an English political party, first occurs in 1679, during the struggle in Parliament due to the introduction of the bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the line of succession, and was applied by the advocates of the bill to its opponents as a title of obloquy or contempt. The Tories later became one of the two great English parties, standing in general for the authority and power of the king and the Established Church; and their leading principle has been the maintenance of existing political and ecclesiastical conditions. The name is now applied only to a Conservative of extreme conservative views.
4. *Amer. Hist.* One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored submitting to the claims of Great Britain against the colonies; an adherent of the crown; a loyalist.
To'ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tories.
To'ry-ism (tō'rĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Tory principles or practices.
toss (tŏs; 205), *v. t.*; TOSSED (tŏst) or, *Obs.*, *Poetic*, or *Ref. Sp.*, TOST; TOSS'ING. [Cf. Norw. dial. *tossa* to scatter, to spread, Dan. dial. *tusse* to stir, to move.] **1.** To throw with the hand; esp., to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; to pitch; as, to *toss* a ball. Hence, to pass or fling about, as remarks, etc.
2. To lift or throw up with a sudden, spirited, or violent motion; to jerk; as, to *toss* the head.
3. To cause to rise and fall; to heave up and down or to tumble about; as, waves *tossed* by the wind.

We being exceedingly *tossed* with a tempest. *Acts* xxvii. 18.

4. *Mining.* = JIG, *v. t.*, 4.
5. To agitate; to disquiet; disturb; hence, to try; harass.

Whom devils fly, thus is he *tossed* of men. *Herbert.*

6. To keep in play; to turn the leaves of (a book); to busy one's self with, as books or studies; as, to spend four years in *tossing* the rules of grammar. *Obs.*
7. To flip or fillip; to toss up. See *to toss up*, below.
8. To toss off.
Syn. — See THROW.
to toss oars, *Naut.*, in a boat rowed by several oarsmen, to raise the oars smartly to a vertical position at the end of a stroke, each oar held squarely in front of the man holding it, with blades in line fore and aft. — **to t. off**. **a** To drink at a draft; to drink hastily. **b** To dispose of, or to do or make, quickly and with little effort; as, *to toss off* a dull hour, a task, an essay. — **to t. out**, to trick out; to dress smartly. *Rare.* — **to t. up**. **a** To toss (a coin or the like) into the air to wager on which side it will fall, or to determine a question by its fall. **b** To prepare quickly, and often carelessly, as a meal. Also *to toss together.*
toss, *v. i.* **1.** To toss something; to fling; pitch; flip.
2. To roll and tumble; to fling one's self about.
3. To be tossed, as waves by the wind or a ship by the waves; to be flung or moved with a like motion.

Its billows sparkle, *toss*, and boil. *Shelley.*

4. To toss up; to gamble by tossing a coin; — often with an ethical dative; as, I will *toss* you for it. *Colloq.*
to toss up, to throw a coin or the like into the air and wager on which side it will fall, or determine a question by its fall. *Colloq.*
toss, *n.* **1.** Act of tossing, or throwing, esp. with the palm upward; a pitch; fling; flip; as, the *toss* of a ball.
2. The distance to which a thing is or may be tossed.
3. A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk. *Swift.*
4. State of agitation; commotion; as, to be in a *toss*. *Colloq.*
5. A toss-up. *Colloq.*
6. Grain stored for threshing, or the place in a barn for its storage. *Dial. Eng.*
7. A drinking cup. *Obs.*
toss'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TOSS. Specif.: *n.* **a** [Perh. a different word.] *Metal.* An operation in refining tin, consisting in taking the molten metal in a ladle and pouring it back in a fine stream, done to oxidize impurities. **b** *Mining.* Jigging. Also *treloobing* in Cornwall, Eng.
toss'-up', *n.* Act of tossing up, as of a coin to determine a chance; hence, an even chance. *Colloq.*
tot (tŏt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *tottr*, a nickname of a dwarfish person.] **1.** Anything small; — often, by way of endearment, pity, etc., a little child.
2. A drinking cup of small size; also, a drink. *Dial. Eng.*
tot (tŏt), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lit., so much; — a term used in the English exchequer to indicate that a debt had been paid to the collector, as the sheriff, and was good to the king for the sum specified.
2. An exercise in addition. *Colloq., Eng.*
tot, *v. t.*; TOT'TED; TOT'TING. **1.** To mark with the word "tot;" as, a *totted* debt. See 2d TOT, *n.*, 1.
2. [Perh. a different word. Cf. TOTAL.] To make up the sum of; to total; add; count; — often with *up*. *Colloq., Eng.*

The last two *tot* up the bill. *Thackeray.*

to'tal (tō'tăl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *totalis*, fr. L. *totus* all, whole. Cf. FACTOTUM, SURTOUT, TEETOTUM.] **1.** Comprising or constituting a whole; whole; undivided; lacking no part; entire; as, the *total* disbursements; a *total* mileage.
2. Complete in degree; utter; absolute; as, a *total* failure; a *total* eclipse. "Lost in *total* night." *Shelley.*
3. Concise; summary; abrupt. *Obs.*
Syn. — Entire, complete, perfect. See WHOLE.
total abstinence. See ABSTINENCE, *n.*, 1. — **t. acid value.** *Anal. Chem.* = SAPONIFICATION VALUE. — **t.-adhesion locomotive.** See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* — **t. cleavage**, *Embryol.*, holoblastic cleavage. — **t. curvature.** = INTEGRAL CURVATURE. — **t. depravity**, *Theol.*, the entire sinfulness or moral depravity of man, which is due to original sin and in which he remains until regenerated by the influence of the Spirit of God. See CALVINISM. — **t. earth**, *Elec.*, a complete connection to earth. — **t. eclipse.** *Astron.* See ECLIPSE, *n.*, 1. — **t. heat**, *Physics*, the thermal equivalent of the energy required to convert unit mass of a liquid at one temperature, usually the melting point of the substance, into saturated vapor at any other given temperature. The engineer's *total heat* is the amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water from 32° F. to the temperature of evaporation and evaporate it under constant pressure at that temperature. — **t. loss.** See LOSS, 7. — **t. segmentation**, *Embryol.*, holoblastic segmentation.
to'tal, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount; as, these sums added make the grand *total* of five millions.
Syn. — See SUM.
to'tal (tō'tăl), *v. t.*; TO'TALED (-tăld) or TO'TALLED; TO'TAL-ING or TO'TAL-LING. To bring to a total; to ascertain the sum or total of; to add; as, to *total* the amounts.
to'tal, *v. i.* To be in its totality; to amount to; as, his lands *total* 1,000 acres.
to-tal'i-ty (tō-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *totalité*, LL. *totalitas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being total or a total; as, a plan in its *totality*; specif., in an eclipse, the period or state of total obscuration; as, *totality* began at 9.05 o'clock.
2. The whole sum; the whole quantity or amount; the entirety; as, the *totality* of human knowledge.
to'tal-i-za'tion (tō'tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of totalizing, or state of being totalized.
to'tal-i-za'tor (tō'tăl-ĭ-zā'tēr), *n.* [From TOTALIZE: cf. F. *totalisateur*.] A machine for registering and indicating the number and nature of bets made on horse races, used in the pari mutuel system of betting, as in Australia and South Africa. Called also *totalizer*.
to'tal-ize (tō'tăl-īz), *v. t.*; TO'TAL-IZED (-īzd); TO'TAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make total; to reduce to completeness. *Coleridge.*
to'tal-ize, *v. i.* To use a totalizator.
to'ta-ra (tō'tä-rä; *colloq.* tō-tä'rȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A taxaceous tree (*Podocarpus totara*), next to the kauri the most valuable timber tree of New Zealand. Its hard reddish wood is used for furniture and building, esp. in wharves, bridges, etc. Also *mahogany pine*.

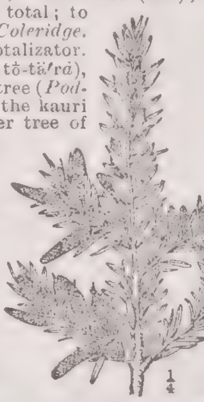

$\frac{1}{4}$ Totara.

tote (tōt), *v. t.*; TOT'ED (tōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); TOT'ING (tōt'ĭng). [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To carry or bear; to transport; specif., to carry or bear on the person, as in one's arms or on one's shoulders or back. *Dial. or Cant, U. S.*

The next morning he was *toted* on board the Rippon, in a canoe . . . or some other small boat. *Boston Gazette*, 1769.

2. To transport in a vehicle drawn by one or more animals; to haul; as, to *tote* supplies. *Dial. or Cant, U. S.*

tor'toise-wood', *n.* Zebrawood.
Tor-to'ni-an (tôr-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Tortona*, northern Italy.] Designating the upper division of the European Miocene, esp. in France. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
tortor. † TURTLE.
tortour, *n.* [L. *tortor*.] Torturer; also, executioner. *Obs.*
tortu, *n.* [F. *tortue*. See TORTOISE.] = TORTOISE. *Obs.*
tor'tuce, *n.* A tortoise. *Obs.*
tortue, *a.* [OF. & F. *tortu*.] Twisted. *Obs.*
‖ **tor'tue'** (tôr'tü'), *n.* [F.] A turtle. — **tor'tue' claire'** (klâr') [F.], clear turtle (soup).
tor-tu'ga, *n.* [Sp. See TORTOISE.] A turtle. *Obs.*
tor'tu-lous (tôr'tū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tortula* a small twist.] *Nat. Hist.* Bulging at intervals like a knotted cord. *Rare.*
tortuos. † TORTUOUS.
tor'tu-ose (tôr'tū-ōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [See TORTUOUS.] **a** Wreathed; twisted. **b** *Bot.* Flexuous.
tor'tur-er (tôr'tūr-ēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *torturier*.] One that tortures. [*ing*, p. pr. of TORTURE.]
tor'tur-ing-ly, *adv.* of *tortur-*
tortyll. † TORTILE.
to-ruffled, *a.* [See TO-.] Disarranged. *Obs.*
tor'u-la (tŏr'ōō-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* TORULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *torus* a semicircular molding.] **1.** A chain of spherical bacteria. **2.** *Bot.* **a** A small torus. *Rare.* **b** [*cap.*] A large genus of Fungi Imperfecti having very short hyphæ and conidia in chains. It includes many leaf parasites. — **tor'u-loid** (-loid), *a.*
tor'u-la-form' (-lȧ-fôrm'), **tor'u-li-form'** (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Like a torula, or little chain. *Rare.*
tor'u-lose (tŏr'ōō-lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *torulus*, dim. of *torus*. See TORUS.] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Somewhat torose. [Torulose.]
tor'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* & *Zoöl.*
tor'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL. dim. See TORUS.] *Zoöl.* The socket in which the antenna of an insect articulates.
to-rush, *v. t.* [Cf. TO-; RUSH, *v.*] To dash asunder. *Obs.*
torve, *v. t.* [AS. *torfian*.] To throw or throw at. *Obs.*
torve, **torved** (tôrvd), *a.* = TORVID. *Obs.*
tor'vid (tôr'vĭd), *a.* [L. *torvidus*.] Cruel; stern. *Obs.*
tor'vi-ty (-vĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *torvitas*. See TORVOUS.] Severity; grimness; sternness. *Obs.*
tor'vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *torvus*.] Sour or severe of aspect; stern; grim. *Obs.* [um-scarum. *Obs.*]
to'ry-ro'ry, *a.*, *n.*, & *adv.* Har-
tos'a-fot (tŏs'ȧ-fŏt; tō'sȧ-fōt), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tōsaphōth*, lit., additions.] Critical and explanatory glosses on the Talmud, usually marginal. — **tos'a-fist** (-fĭst), *n.* A writer of tosafot.
to-samne, *adv.* [AS. *tōsamne*. Cf. TO, *prep.*; SAME.] At one; together. *Obs.*
To'sa school (tō'zä). *Painting.* The Yamato school; — so called because one of its masters assumed the family name *Tosa*.
to-scail, *v. t.* [*to-* + *scail*, *scale*, to scatter.] To scatter. *Obs.*
Toscan. † TUSCAN.
tos'can-ase' (tŏs'kăn-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
to-scat'ter, *v. t.* [*to-* + *scatter*.] To scatter in pieces. *Obs.*
tosch. † TUSH. [SHAKE. *Obs.*]
to schoke. Obs. pret. of TO-
to-scrag, *p. p.* Scratched. *Obs.*
to scriven, *p. p.* [See SHRIVE.] Shriven. *Obs.*
tose. † TOSS.
tose (tōz), *v. t.* [ME. *tosen*; cf. AS. *tǣsan*. Cf. TEASE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To tease, or comb, as wool; to disentangle. **b** To pull about; to shake; thrash.
To-sef'tas (tō-sĕf'tȧz), *n. pl.* [Aramaic (in Babylonia) *tosephta*, additions.] See MISHNA c.
tos'er (tōz'ēr), *n.* A carder of wool. *Obs.*
tosh (tŏsh), *n.* *Slang, Eng.* **a** Nonsense. **b** Articles, esp. copper, stolen by a "tosher."
tosh, *v. t.* To make "tosh." *Scot.*
tosh. Obs. or dial. Eng. of TUSH.
tosh, *a.* [Cf. OF. *tonsé* shorn, clipped, and E. *tonsure*.] Neat; tidy; also, familiar; intimate. *Scot.* — **tosh'ly**, *adv.* *Scot.*
to-shake, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To shake to pieces. *Obs.*
to'sha-kha'na (tō'shȧ-kä'nȧ; 192), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *tōshah-khānah*, lit., provision house.] A department of the government treasury for keeping articles received as presents. *India.*
to-shar, *pret.* [See TO-; SHEAR.] Cut in bits; lacerated. *Obs.*
to-shed, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *tōscēadan*.] See TO-. *Obs.*
to-shend, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To destroy. *Obs.*
to-shene, *v. t.* [AS. *tōscǣnan*.] To break; to destroy. *Obs.*
tosh'er (tŏsh'ēr), *n.* *Slang, Eng.* **a** A student at Oxford University not of any particular college. **b** A wharf thief, esp. one who steals copper from ships' bottoms.
to-shet, *pret.* [AS. *tōscēotan* to scatter.] Shattered. *Obs.*
to-shidder, *v. t.* = TO-SHIVER. *Obs.* [divide. *Obs.*]
to-shift, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To
to-shiver, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
tosh'nail', *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* A toed nail. — **tosh'nail'**, *v. t.*
to-shred, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-shullen, *p. p.* [Cf. TO-; SHELL, *v.*] Shelled. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]
to'sie (tō'zĭ). Var. of TOSY.
tosk. † TUSK.
Tosk (tŏsk), *n.* A dialect of Albanian, chiefly of southern Macedonia.
to skill, *v. t.* [See TO-; SKILL, *v.*] To divide. *Obs.*
to slay, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-slit, *v. t.* [ME. *toslitten*; *to-* + *slitten* to slit. See SLIT, *v. t.*] To slit in pieces. *Obs.*
to-sliter, *v. t.* [*to-* + freq. of ME. *sliten*. See SLIT, *v.*] To slash, as a dress. *Obs.*
to-snaeden, *v. t.* [*to-* + AS. *snǣdan* to cut, hew.] To cut in two. *Obs.*
to-soght, *pret.* [See TO-; BESEECH.] Besought. *Obs.*
to-soil, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
to-sore, *v. t.* To make angry.
to-spread, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *tōsprǣdan*.] See TO-. *Obs.*
to-spring, *v. i.* [AS. *tōspringan*.] To burst asunder. *Obs.*
to-squat, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To crush in pieces; to squash. *Obs.*
toss, *n.* = TOAST, *n.*, 3. *Obs.* *Scot.* [TASSEL.]
tos'sel. Obs. or dial. var. of
toss'er, *n.* One that tosses.
tos'si-cat'ed (tŏs'ĭ-kāt'ĭd), *a.* Intoxicated; also, harassed; perturbed. *Dial. Eng.*
toss'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TOSSY.
toss'ment, *n.* Act of tossing, or state of being tossed. *Rare.*
toss'plume', *n.* Swaggerer *Obs.*
toss'pot', *n.* Toper; drunkard.
toss'y (tŏs'ĭ; 205), *a.* Tossing the head, as in scorn; hence, affectedly indifferent. *Rare.*
tos'sy-tail' (tŏs'ĭ-tāl'), *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Dial. Eng.*
tost. † TOAST.
tost (tŏst), *pret.* & *p. p.* of TOSS.
‖ **tos'ta-men'te** (tôs'tä-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Rapidly. *R.*
to-stamp, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To trample. *Obs.* [See COIN.]
to-stão' (tō-stouɴ'), *n.* [Pg.]
toste. † TOAST.
to-sterte, *v. i.* [See TO-.] To burst or fly apart. *Obs.*
tos'ti-cat'ed (tŏs'tĭ-kāt'ĭd), *a.* = TOSSICATED. *Dial. Eng.*
tos'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Disturbance; commotion. *Obs.*
to-stick, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To prick. *Obs.* [*Music.* Quick; fast.]
‖ **tos'to** (tôs'tō), *adv.* & *a.* [It.]
tos-ton' (tōs-tōn'), *n.* [Sp. *tostón*.] See COIN.
to-stonay, *v. t.* [Cf. TO-; ASTONY.] To astound; stun. *Obs.*
to-stonish, *v. t.* [See TO-; ASTONISH.] To astonish. *Obs.*
tostpot, *n.* = TOSSPOT. *Obs.*
to-sunder, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *tōsundrian*, *tōsyndrian*, to separate.] To split in pieces. *Obs.*
to-swap, *v. t.* [AS. *tōswāpan* to sweep apart or away.] To smite or cut to pieces. *Obs.*
to-swell, *v. i.* [AS. *tō-swellan*.], **to-swing**, *v. t.*, **to-swink**, *v. i.* See TO-. *All Obs.*
to'sy (tō'zĭ), *a.* Slightly intoxicated; also, snug. *Scot.*
tot (tŏt). Var. of TOTE, entire body. [*Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*]
tot, *v. i.* To toddle; totter.
‖ **to'ta** (tō'tȧ), *n.* [Abyssinian (Amharic) *tōta*.] The grivet.
to-tach, *v. t.* [Cf. TO, *prep.*; ATTACH.] To fasten; tie. *Obs.*
to'tage (tō'tāj), *n.* [OF.] Totality. *Obs.*
to-tagge, *n.* [Cf. TO, *prep.*; TAG.] An appendage. *Obs.*
to-take, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to'tal-is, *n.* [See TOTAL, *a.*] The total. *Obs.*
to'tal-iz'er (tō'tăl-īz'ēr), *n.* One that totalizes; specif., a totalizator.
to'tal-ly, *adv.* of TOTAL.
to'tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Tot'a-nus (tŏt'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL. & LL., fr. It. (Tuscany & Venice) *totano* moor hen.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of tattlers. — **tot'a-nine** (-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.*

3. To lead or conduct; as, to *tote* a horse to water. *Dial., Southern U. S.*

☞ *Tote* (*v., n.*, and *a.*) is now used chiefly in the southern United States or among lumbermen, miners, etc.

tote (tōt), *n.* Act of one who totes something; act of transporting on the person or in a vehicle. *Dial. or Cant, U. S.*

tote, *a.* Used in toting, or hauling; as, a *tote* box, road, team, etc. *Dial. or Cant, U. S.*

to′tem (tō′tĕm), *n.* [Ojibwa (Chippewa) *ototeman* one's kinship (as of brothers and sisters), in which the root, apart from personal and other prefixes and suffixes (*o-*, *-m*, *-an*), is *ote*.] A natural kind or class, esp. of animals, conceived as having an intimate relationship to a group of human beings, usually a clan; also, a symbol or representation of the totemic being.

A *totem* is a class of natural phenomena or material objects — most commonly a species of animals or plants — between which and himself the savage believes that a certain intimate relation exists. . . . Whatever . . . [the relation] may be, it generally leads the savage to abstain from killing or eating his *totem*, if his *totem* happens to be a species of animals or plants. Further, the group of persons who are knit to any particular *totem* by this mysterious tie commonly bear the name of the *totem*, believe themselves to be of one blood, and strictly refuse to sanction the marriage or cohabitation of members of the group with each other. This prohibition to marry within the group is now generally called by the name of exogamy. Thus totemism has commonly been treated as a primitive system both of religion and society. *J. G. Frazer.*

to-tem′ic (tȯ-tĕm′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a totem, or totemism.

to′tem-ism (tō′tĕm-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in totems and totemistic relationships; esp., a system of distinguishing families, clans, etc., in a tribe by the totem. See TOTEM, *Cit.*

to′tem-ist, *n.* One of a clan or tribe having a totem.

to′tem-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to totemists or totemism.

totem pole *or* **post**. A pole or pillar, carved and painted with a series of totemic symbols, set up before the houses of certain Indian tribes of the northwest coast of North America, esp. Indians of the Koluschan stock.

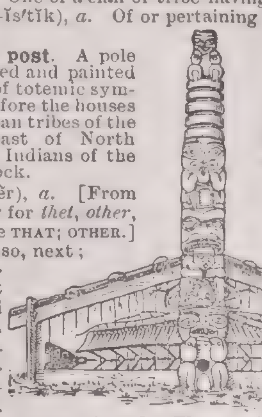

Haida House with Totem Pole.

toth′er (tŭth′ẽr), *a.* [From ME. *the tother* for *thet, other, that other*. See THAT; OTHER.] That other; also, next; additional. — *pron.* That other; — used chiefly with *tone*. Both *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

to′tient (tō′shĕnt), *n.* [L. *totiens, toties*, so many times.] *Theory of Numbers.* The number of numbers less than a given number and prime to it.

to′ti-pal′mate (tō′tĭ-păl′māt), *a.* [L. *totus* all, whole + E. *palmate*.] *Zoöl.* Having all four toes united by a web, as the birds of the group Steganopodes (pelicans, cormorants, etc.). — **to′ti-pal-ma′tion** (-păl-mā′shŭn), *n.*

to-tip′o-tent (tȯ-tĭp′ȯ-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *totus* all + E. *potent*.] *Zoöl.* Designating blastomeres capable when isolated of becoming a complete embryo. — **to-tip′o-tence** (-tĕns), *n.*

tot′i-tive (tŏt′ĭ-tĭv), *n.* [L. *tot* so many.] *Math.* Any integer as small as a given integer, the two being relatively prime.

tot′quot′ (tŏt′kwŏt′), *n.* [L. *tot quot* as many as (there are).] *Obs. Eccl.* **1**. A general dispensation. **2**. *Law.* Annates of all benefices held by an ecclesiastic paid into the papal treasury on his promotion.

tot′ter (tŏt′ẽr), *v. i.*; TOT′TERED (-ẽrd); TOT′TER-ING. [ME. *toteren*; of uncert. orig.; possibly akin to E. dial. *totter* to hobble, to totter, AS. *tealtrian*. Cf. TOTTLE, TOTTY.] **1**. To walk with short, unsteady steps, or to stand unsteadily; to be unsteady on the feet; as, the old man *totters* with age.

2. To shake, tremble, or lose stability, so as to threaten a fall, as an old building or tree; to waver.

Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

3. To swing; esp., to hang on the gallows. *Obs.*

tot′ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Trembling or vacillating, as if about to fall; unsteady; shaking.

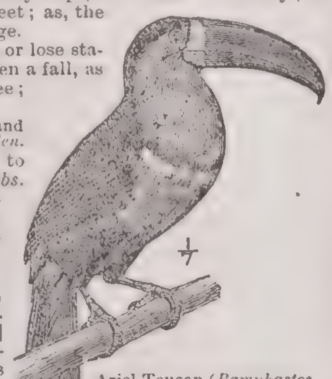

Ariel Toucan (*Ramphastos ariel*).

tou-can′ (to͞o-kän′; to͞o′kăn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. Guarani *tucā*, perh. through Pg. *tucano*.] **1**. Any of many fruit-eating picarian birds of tropical America of *Ramphastos*, *Pteroglossus*, and allied genera constituting the family Ramphastidæ. They have a very large, but light and thin-walled beak, often nearly as long as the body. Most of the species are brilliantly colored (beak as well as plumage) with red, yellow, white, and black in striking contrast.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.*; *gen.* TOUCANIS (to͞o-kā′nĭs). A modern constellation of the Southern Hemisphere, not far from the pole on the side opposite the Southern Cross.

tou′can-et (to͞o′kăn-ĕt; to͞o′kăn-ĕt′), *n.* Any of several small South and Central American toucans constituting the genus *Selenidera*, in which the sexes are dissimilar and the beak usually banded or blotched.

touch (tŭch), *v. t.*; TOUCHED (tŭcht); TOUCH′ING. [F. *toucher*, OF. *touchier, tochier*; akin to It. *toccare*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *tocar*; perh. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *zucchen, zukken*, to twitch, pluck, draw, G. *zucken, zücken*, v. intens. fr. OHG. *ziohan* to draw, G. *ziehen*, which is akin to E. *tug*. Cf. TOCSIN, TOCCATA.] **1**. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be *touched* or *touch*. *Creech*

2. To come in contact with; to hit or strike lightly against; esp., to extend the finger, hand, foot, or a cane or the like, so as to reach or rest on; specif., to lay a hand upon for curing disease.

3. To be in contact with; specif., *Geom.*, to be tangent to.

4. To bring into contact with something; as, he *touched* his hand to his hat.

5. To come to; to reach; to attain to; as, he failed to *touch* the goal of his desire.

6. Hence, to compare with; to be equal to; — usually with a negative; as, he held that for good cheer nothing could *touch* an open fire. *Colloq.*

7. To disturb with the hands; to meddle with; as, I have not *touched* the books; also, to attack with or as with the hands; hence, to harm or distress.

Let us make a covenant with thee, that thou wilt do us no hurt, as we have not *touched* thee. *Gen. xxvi. 28, 29.*

8. To test or prove, as with a touchstone; to try. *Obs.*

9. To allude to, speak of, or deal with, esp. lightly or cursorily; as, the talk *touched* a score of topics.

Storial thing that *toucheth* gentilesse *Chaucer.*

10. To relate to; to concern; affect.

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone *Shak.*

11. To relate; narrate; tell; explain. *Obs.*

12. To mark or delineate, as with the pencil or brush; also, to touch up, or improve.

The lines, though *touched* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

13. To strike, or play on, as a musical instrument.

[They] *touched* their golden harps. *Milton.*

14. To perform, as a tune; to play. *Rare.*

A person in the royal retinue *touched* a light and lively air on the flageolet. *Scott.*

15. To take, as food; to partake of.

16. *Naut.* To cause to touch. See TOUCH, *v. i.*, 7.

17. To make an impression on; to have effect upon; esp., to abrade, scratch, or cut; as, this steel is so hard that it cannot be *touched* by a file; hence, to modify, change, or transform, as by a touch. *Tennyson.*

18. To infect or affect slightly by or as by contact; to blemish; as, fruit *touched* by frost; esp., to make partially insane; — rarely used except in the past participle.

She feared his head was a little *touched*. *Ld. Lytton.*

19. To affect the senses or the sensibility of; to move mentally or emotionally; hence, to melt; soften.

The tender sire was *touched* with what he said. *Addison.*

20. To take to task; to censure. *Obs.*

21. To irritate or sting, as with ridicule or reproof; as, to *touch* one's pride.

22. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. *Archaic.*

Or *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton.*

23. To induce to give or lend; to borrow from; as, to *touch* one for a loan; hence, to steal from. *Slang.*

to touch bottom. **a** To reach the lowest point; — said esp. of prices. **b** To ascertain the essential truth of a matter. — **to t. elbows**, to be close together; fig., to be intimate. — **to t. off.** **a** To discharge or explode by touching, as with fire. **b** To make hastily, as a picture or sketch by a few strokes of the brush or pencil. **c** To touch up; to finish off.

[He] sometimes *touched* his greeting *off* with a bit of poetry or a rhetorical phrase. *Sir G. Parker.*

— **to t. the wind**, *Naut.*, to keep the ship as near the wind as possible. — **to t. up.** **a** To improve, as a picture by touches of the brush, or a literary work by emendations. **b** To remind; to jog gently (the memory). **c** To incite by or as by touching; to strike lightly; as, *to touch up* a horse.

touch, *v. i.* **1**. To be in contact; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is perceptible between; as, two spheres can *touch* only at points.

2. To lay hand or finger on a person to cure disease, esp. scrofula; as, he *touched* for the king's evil.

3. To touch the hat in saluting. *Dial. Eng.*

4. To extend; reach. *Obs.*

5. To make an incidental stop at a point on shore, when on a voyage or trip by water; — with *at*, rarely with *on*; as, we *touched* at many ports.

I *touched* on the several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison.*

6. To treat anything in discourse, esp. in a slight or casual manner; — commonly with *on* or *upon*.

If the antiquaries have *touched* upon it, they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

7. *Naut.* To be brought, as a sail or leech, so close to the wind that the weather leech shakes.

8. To take effect; to make impression. *Obs. or R.*

Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold. *Bacon.*

9. To rob. *Thieves' Slang.*

10. To stand a test. *Obs.*

to touch and go, *Naut.*, to touch bottom lightly and without damage in passing over it, as a vessel in motion.

touch (tŭch), *n.* [Cf. F. *touche*. In some senses perh. confused with *letch*, ME. *teche, tache*, a quality (cf. TOUCHY). See TOUCH, *v.*] **1**. Act or fact of touching, or state of being touched; contact; as, the *touch* of his hand was reassuring.

2. Hence, a close relation, as of confidence, sympathy, or understanding; accord; harmony; sympathy; state of comprehension; as, to keep or be in *touch* with one's colleagues, the times, the discoveries of modern science, etc.

3. The sense by which pressure or traction exerted on the skin or mucous membrane is perceived. Pure tactile feelings are rare, since temperature sensations and muscular sensations are more or less combined with them. The end organs of touch are chiefly in the deep layers of the epidermis and in the underlying corium, stimulation being effected by mechanical transmission. Cf. MUSCLE SENSATION. "The spider's *touch*, how exquisitely fine!" *Pope.*

4. Hence: **a** The sense, power, or faculty by which mental or moral influences are perceived; mental or moral appreciation. **b** Power of exciting emotion, or the emotion.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak to us. *Shak.*

5. Impact, esp. of small force; a light stroke or tap.

6. Sensation conveyed through contact; feel; as, cloth with a velvety *touch*.

7. A hint; a suggestion; slight notice. *Now Rare.*

A small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

8. A stroke, esp. a light stroke, as with a pen or brush on a drawing or picture; also, that which is produced by such a stroke; as, a *touch* of color; hence, a detail of effect.

As the last *touch* to her mermaid's garb, Pearl took some eelgrass. *Hawthorne.*

9. That which resembles, or may be likened to, or may be the result of, a light stroke; as: **a** (1) A twinge; a light attack, as of disease; as, a *touch* of pain; a *touch* of fever. (2) An attack by way of reproof or the like. *Obs. or R.* **b** A defect; blemish; fault; as, a *touch* in the brain. **c** A slight manifestation; hence, a small quantity; dash; as, a *touch* of raillery or of mercy; a *touch* of summer in the air.

Eyes with a *touch* of Sir Peter Lely in them. *Hazlitt.*
Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition. *Shak.*

10. Feature; lineament; trait; quality.

Of many faces, eyes, and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest prized. *Shak.*

11. Distinctive manner or method; characteristic skill of a workman or artist in the manipulation of his instruments or materials; execution; as, the *touch* of a master in art or literature; the billiard player had lost his *touch*.

12. *Music.* The particular or characteristic mode of action of an instrument or the resistance of its keys to the fingers; as, a heavy or a light *touch*; also, the manner of touching, striking, or pressing the keys of a piano or an organ; as, a legato, staccato, or cantabile *touch*.

13. A note or strain of music.

The *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shak.*

14. Personal reference or application. *Obs.*

Speech of *touch* toward others should be sparingly used. *Bacon.*

15. A touchstone; hence, formerly, stone of the sort used for touchstones. "Now do I play the *touch*." *Shak.*

16. Test by a touchstone; hence, examination or trial by some decisive standard; test; proof; tried quality.

Friends of noble *touch*. *Shak.*

17. A thing that will sell (for a certain amount). *Slang.*

Print my preface in such form as, in the booksellers' phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

18. *Shipbuilding.* The broadest part of a plank worked top and butt (see *top and butt*, under TOP, *n.*) or anchor-stock fashion (i. e., tapered from the middle to both ends); also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters.

19. A boys' game; tag.

20. *Football.* That part of the field which is beyond the line of flags on either side. *Encyc. of Rural Sports.*

21. *Change Ringing.* A set of changes less than the total possible on seven bells, that is, less than 5,040.

22. An act of borrowing or stealing. *Slang.*

23. Tallow; — a plumber's term. *Eng.*

in touch, *Rugby Football*, outside of bounds. — **touch and go**, tendency to go off, or explode, at a touch; hence, tendency toward sudden unexpected or dangerous action; precarious uncertainty of action.

touch′a-ble (tŭch′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being touched; tangible. — **touch′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

touch′back′ (-băk′), *n.* *Football.* Act of touching the ball down by a player behind his own goal line when it received its last impulse from an opponent; — distinguished from *safety touchdown*.

touch body, *or* **touch corpuscle**. *Anat.* A tactile body or corpuscle.

touch′down′ (tŭch′doun′), *n.* *Football.* The act of touching the ball down behind the opponents' goal.

touch′hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* **1**. In old-time cannons or firearms, the vent, or hole through which fire was communicated to the powder.

2. *Mach.* The hole, in the cylinder of a gas engine with tube ignition, in which the tube is inserted.

tote (tōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TOOT, peep.

tote, *n.* Short for TOTALIZATOR.

tote, *n.* Handle of a bench plane.

tote, *n.* [Perh. fr. L. *totum*, neut. of *totus* all, whole.] The entire body, or all. *Colloq.*

tote, *v. t.* & *i.* [See TOT, *v. t.*, 2.] To tot; reckon; count. *Colloq.*

to-tear, *v. t.* [AS. *tōteran*.] See TO-. *Obs.*

totehill, *n.* A high lookout; a toothill. *Obs.*

tote′-load′, *n.* As great a load as one can tote, or carry. *Southern U. S.*

to′tem-y (tō′tĕm-ĭ), *n.* = TOTEMISM.

to-teone, *v. t.* [AS. *tēonian* to vex, irritate. See TO-.] To injure. *Obs.*

tot′er (tōt′ẽr), *n.* One that totes.

toter. ✝ 3d TOOTER b; 1st TOOTER; TOTTER.

tot′er (tŏt′ẽr), *n.* [See TOTE to carry.] A stone roller (fish).

toteren. ✝ TOTTER.

to-teren. ✝ TO-TEAR.

tote shop. A house where betting is conducted by one having a totalizator. *Chiefly Australia.*

toth, tothe. ✝ TOOTH.

‖ **tot ho′mi-nes, quot sen-ten′ti-æ** (hŏm′ĭ-nēz). [L.] = QUOT HOMINES, TOT SENTENTIÆ.

tothor. ✝ TOTHER.

to-throw, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To throw aside *Obs.*

‖ **to′ti-dem ver′bis** (tŏt′ĭ-dĕm) [L.] In so many words.

‖ **to′ti-es quo′ti-es** (tō′shĭ-ēz kwō′shĭ-ēz). Also *totiens quotiens*. [L.] As often as; as occasion may require; repeatedly.

To′ti-pal-ma′tæ (tō′tĭ-păl-mā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Steganopodes.

to′ti-pres′ence (-prĕz′ĕns), *n.* [L. *totus* all, whole + E. *presence*.] Total presence. *Obs.* — **to′ti-pres′ent** (-ĕnt), *a.* *Obs.*

to-tire, *v. t.* = TO-TEAR. *Obs.*

‖ **to′tis vi′ri-bus** (vĭr′ĭ-bŭs). [L.] With all one's might.

to′tle (tō′t'l), *n.* & *v.* Slouch. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **to′to cæ′lo**. [L.] By the whole heavens; as much as possible.

To′to-nac′ (tō′tō-näk′), *n.* An Indian of an ancient semicivilized nation of a district now composing parts of the States of Puebla and Veracruz, Mexico, where their descendants still live. They are supposed to form a distinct linguistic stock. — **To′to-nac′an** (-näk′ăn), *a.*

to-tore, to-torne, *pret. & p. p.* of TO-TEAR. *Obs.*

to-torve, *v. t.* [AS. *tōtorfian*.] To toss about or away; also, to destroy by stoning. *Obs.*

to-tose, *v. t.* [*to-* + ME. *tosen* to pull. Cf. TEASE.] To pull to pieces. *Obs.*

to-tray, *v. t.* [Cf. TO-, and AS. *tregian* to afflict, grieve.] To torment. *Obs.*

to-tread, *v. t.* [AS. *tōtredan*.] See TO-. *Obs.*

tot′ter. ✝ TATTER.

tot′ter. Obs. corrupt. of TO-TEAR.

tot′ter, *v. t.* To shake or to cause to totter. *Obs.*

tot′ter, *n.* A seesaw or swing. *Obs.*

tot′ter, *n.* One that tots.

tot′terd ✝ TATTERED.

tot′terd Tottered. *Ref. Sp.*

tot′ter-er, *n.* One that totters.

tot′ter-grass′, *n.* = QUAKING GRASS a. *Dial. Eng.*

tot′ter-ing (tŏt′ẽr-ĭn; tŏt′rĭn), *a.* Changeable; adverse; as, a *tottering* time. *Dial. Eng.*

tot′ter-ing-ly (tŏt′ẽr-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *tottering*, p. pr.

tot′ter-ish, *a.* Tottery. *Rare.*

tot′tie. ✝ TOTTY.

tot′tie (tŏt′ĭ), *v. i.* To toddle; tottle. — *v. t.* To drive; to move. *Both Scot.*

tot′tle, *v. i.* [Cf. TODDLE, TOTTER.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To totter; toddle. **b** To topple over. **c** (1) To boil; simmer. (2) To purl, as a running stream.

tot′tle, *v. t.* [Freq. of *tot*, v. t., 2.] To tot, or reckon. *Rare.*

tot′tle, *n.* Count; reckoning. *R.*

tot′tlish (tŏt′lĭsh), *a.* Tottery; unstable. *Colloq., U. S.*

tot′ty (-ĭ), *a.* [ME. *toty*. Cf. TOTTER.] Unsteady; shaky; tottery. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

to′tum (tō′tŭm), *n.* Short for TEETOTUM

to′tum, *n.* A tot; a small child. *Scot.*

‖ **to′tum**, *n.* [L.] The whole.

to-tuse, *v. t.* [See TO-; TOUSE.] To rumple completely. *Obs.*

‖ **to′tus te′res at′que ro-tun′dus** (tē′rēz). [L.] Entire, smooth, and round; complete in itself or one's self; — adapted fr. Horace (*Satires*, II. vii. 78).

to-tweam, *v. t.* [AS. *tōtwǣman*.] To divide; separate. *Obs.*

to-twin, *v. t.* [Cf. TO-; TWIN.] To divide. *Obs.*

to-twitch, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*

toty. ✝ TOTTY

to′ty (tō′tĭ), *n.* A sailor or fisherman; — so called in some parts of the Pacific

to′ty, *n.* [Tamil *tōṭṭi* village servant.] A low-caste laborer or messenger. *India.*

tou. ✝ TOUGH.

tou. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THOU.

tou (tō), *n.* [Chin. *tou3*.] See MEASURE.

To′u (tō′o͝o). *Bib.*

touart. ✝ TOWARD.

tou′art. Var of TUART.

touch′bell′ (to͝och′bĕl′), *n.* An earwig. *Scot.*

touch′-box′, *n.* [Cf. TOUCHWOOD.] A box of lighted tinder, formerly carried by soldiers who used matchlocks, to kindle the match. *Obs. or Hist.*

touched (tŭcht), *pret. & p. p.* of TOUCH. — **touched bill of health**, *or* **touched bill**. See BILL OF HEALTH.

toucher. ✝ TUCKER

touch′er (*dial.* tŭch′ẽr; to͝och′-), *n.* One that touches; specif.: **a** A skillful marksman. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A bowl that touches the jack in the English game of bowls.

touch′i-ly (tŭch′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TOUCHY.

touch′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

touch'ing (tŭch'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOUCH. Hence: *p. a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic; as, a *touching* tale. — **touch'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **touch'ing-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See AFFECTING.
touch'ing (tŭch'ĭng), *prep.* Concerning; — often with *as.*
Now, as *touching* things offered unto idols. 1 *Cor.* viii. 1.
touch'-in-goal', *n.* *Rugby Football.* Any of the four corners of the field between the goal lines and touch lines.
touch'-me-not', *n.* **1. a** The balsam, esp. the garden balsam or European noli-me-tangere. **b** Squirting cucumber.
2. = NOLI-ME-TANGERE, 1. *Obs.*
touch needle. *Metal.* A small bar of gold, either pure, or alloyed with silver in a known proportion, for trying the fineness of a gold or silver article by comparing the streaks made by the article and the bar on a touchstone.
touch paper. [Cf. TOUCHWOOD.] *Pyrotechnics.* Paper impregnated with saltpeter. It burns steadily without flame.
touch'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A coin, as an angel, or medal given by various English sovereigns, as late as Queen Anne, to persons touched by them for the cure of the king's evil.
touch'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Min.* A black siliceous stone allied to flint; Lydian stone; basanite; — so called because used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal.
2. Any test or criterion by which to try a thing's qualities.
The foregoing doctrine affords us also a *touchstone* for the trial of spirits. *South.*
Touch'stone', *n.* A facetious and remarkably clever professional clown in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."
touch'wood' (tŭch'wŏŏd'), *n.* [Perh. for *tachwood*; ME. *tache* tinder (of uncertain origin) + *wood.*] **1.** Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; spunk; punk.
2. Dried fungi used as tinder; amadou.
touch'y (-ĭ), *a.* [For *techy, tetchy.*] Peevish; irritable; irascible; techy; nervously sensitive; easily offended.
He was at no time *touchy* about personal attacks. *Saintsbury.*
Syn. — See IRASCIBLE.
touch'y, *a.* *Art.* Composed of dots or short strokes.
tough (tŭf), *a.*; TOUGH'ER (-ẽr); TOUGH'EST. [ME. *tough*, AS. *tōh*; akin to D. *taai*, LG. *taa, tage, tau*, OHG. *zāhi*, G. *zähe*, and also to AS. *getenge* near to, close to, oppressive, OS. *bitengi.*] **1.** Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking; capable of resisting great strain; as, the ligaments of animals are *tough.* "*Tough* roots and stubs." *Milton.*
2. Able to endure strain, hardship, or severe labor; strong; as, a *tough* physique; a *tough* will.
Tough tenacity of purpose. *J. A. Symonds.*
3. Not easily separated, by reason of its viscous qualities; sticky; tenacious; as, *tough* phlegm; the tar was *tough.*
4. Stiff; rigid; not flexible; stubborn; as, a *tough* bow.
So *tough* a frame she could not bend. *Dryden.*
5. Very hard to influence morally or intellectually; hence, *Colloq.*, vicious; as, a *tough* character or community.
6. Difficult to endure, overcome, accomplish, or the like; hard; as, a *tough* storm; a *tough* job. *Colloq.*
tough pitch. *Metal.* **a** The exact state or quality of texture and consistency of well reduced and refined copper. **b** Copper of the above quality; — called also **tough cake**.
tough, *n.* A vicious person; a rowdy. *Colloq., U. S.*
tough'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* Any of various Australian thymelæaceous shrubs of the genus *Pimelea.*
tough'en (tŭf''n), *v. i. & t.*; TOUGH'ENED (-'nd); TOUGH'EN-ING. To grow or make tough or tougher.
Tou'na-te'a (tōō'nȧ-tē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American cæsalpiniaceous trees, having racemose flowers, an irregular calyx, and the corolla often reduced to one petal or wanting. They yield hard and durable timber.
tou-pee' (tōō-pē'), *n.* [F. *toupet*, dim. of OF. *top, toup*, tuft of hair, of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *top.* See TOP apex; cf. TOUPET.] **1.** A little tuft; a curl or lock of false hair.
2. The top piece of a periwig; hence, a small wig or small patch of false hair.
tour (tōōr), *n.* [F. See TURN, *v. t.*] **1.** A going round; a circuit; hence: **a** A revolution, as of a heavenly body. *Obs.* **b** A journey in a circuit; esp., a short journey from place to place, returning to the starting point.
Our expeditions are but *tours*, and come round again at evening to the old hearth-side from which we set out. *Thoreau.*
c Specif.: *Now Rare.* (1) A turn or drive, as in a park. (2) The road or course taken in such a drive, esp. Rotten Row and the fashionable drive in Hyde Park, London. **d** A prolonged journey, esp. a circuitous one; a comprehensive excursion; as, the *tour* of Europe. See GRAND TOUR.
2. *Chiefly Mil.* Anything done successively, or by regular order; a turn; shift; as, a *tour* of duty.
3. *Rare.* **a** Drift; turn; purport; import. **b** Manner.
Syn. — See JOURNEY.

tour (tōōr), *v. i.*; TOURED (tōōrd); TOUR'ING. **1.** To turn. *Obs.*
2. To make a tour; as, to *tour* through a country.
tour, *v. t.* To make a tour of; as, to *tour* France and Spain.
tou'ra'co' (tōō'rȧ'kō'), *n.* [F., imitative of the bird's cry.] Any of certain African birds of *Turacus, Musophaga*, and allied genera constituting the family Musophagidæ, somewhat allied to the cuckoos and often called *plantain eaters.* They are mostly from one to two feet long, and have a long tail, an erectile crest, a short, stout, and often colored bill, and brilliant coloration. The plumage is lax and fluffy and yields a peculiar pigment, *turacin.*

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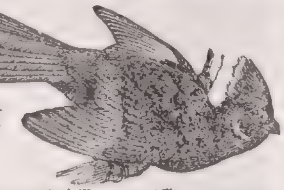
White-crested Touraco (*Turacus corythaix*).

tour-bil'lion (tōōr-bĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *tourbillon* a whirlwind, tourbillion, fr. L. *turbo, -inis*, a whirl, whirlwind.] Something which whirls round or moves spirally, as a whirlwind; esp., a firework having a spiral flight.
tour-bil'lon (tōōr-bĭl'yŭn; *F.* tōōr'bē'yôɴ'), *n.* [See TOURBILLION.] **1.** = TOURBILLION.
2. *Horol.* A form of rotary carriage to carry the escapement, invented by Bréguet to eliminate position errors.
tour'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOUR. — **touring car**, an automobile for touring; specif., an open car with a tonneau and four doors, usually seating five or seven passengers.
tour'ist (tōōr'ĭst), *n.* One who makes a tour; esp., one who travels from place to place for pleasure or culture.
tour'ma-line (tōōr'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* Also **tur'ma-line**. [F. *tourmaline*; of Singhalese orig.; cf. Singhalese *tōramalli*, a name for the carnelian.] *Min.* A complex subsilicate, occurring usually in three-, six-, or nine-sided prisms vertically striated, but sometimes in compact or columnar masses. H., 7-7.5. Sp. gr., 2.98-3.20. Black tourmaline (schorl) is the most common, but blue (indicolite), red (rubellite), also green, brown, and (rarely) colorless, or white, also occur. Tourmaline contains boron, aluminium, and either magnesium, iron, or alkali metal, with smaller amounts of other bases. It is strongly dichroic, piezoelectric, and pyroelectric. When transparent it is cut for use as a gem. It is also used in the tourmaline tongs and in measuring the intensity of radium emanations.
tourmaline tongs. A simple form of polariscope consisting of two transparent plates of tourmaline cut parallel to the vertical crystal axis, and mounted on a tongs-shaped support, so that the object to be examined can be held between them. It is used by jewelers for distinguishing glass from crystal, etc.

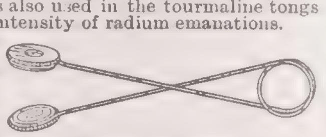
Tourmaline Tongs.

tour'na-ment (tōōr'nȧ-mĕnt; tûr'-; 277), *n.* [ME. *turnement, tornement*, OF. *torneiement, tornoiement*, F. *tournoiement* a turning or wheeling round, fr. OF. *torneier.* See TOURNEY.] **1.** A contest or knightly sport in which mounted armored combatants, armed usually with blunted lances or swords and divided into two parties, engaged one another to exhibit their skill, prowess, and courage and to win a prize or favor bestowed by the "queen of beauty," or lady of the tournament, chosen for the occasion. Such contests probably existed first in France, whence they spread, and were in greatest favor during the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. See JUST, *n.*
2. The whole series of knightly sports, justs, and tilts occurring at a particular time and place. Before the 16th century these combats had come to be regarded merely as a means of displaying the pomp of royalty and nobility. By 1600 A.D. the tournament had been generally abandoned.
3. A sport or contest in which mounted men tilt with sword or lance at suspended rings. See *to ride at the ring*, under RING, *n.*
4. In modern usage, an athletic meeting, comprising contests in a large number of sports, as a *military tournament*, in which, besides the more usual events, there are many especially adapted to soldiers, as artillery driving, wall scaling, fencing or wrestling on horseback, etc.
5. Any trial of skill in which there are a series of contests and several or many contestants for championship; as, a tennis *tournament*; a chess *tournament.*
6. An encounter; battle; shock of battle. *Rare.*
With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join. *Milton.*
Tour'ne-for'ti-a (tōōr'nē-fôr'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joseph Pitton de *Tournefort*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical boraginaceous trees and shrubs, having alternate leaves and terminal cymes of small flowers, the fruit being a fleshy or spongy 4-celled drupe. *T. gnaphalioides*, a shrub with hoary gray foliage, occurs in southern Florida. *T. volubilis* is the basket withe.

tour'ney (tōōr'nĭ; tûr'nĭ; 277), *n.* [OF. *tornei, tornoi*, F. *tournoi*, fr. OF. *torneier, tornoier, tournoier*, to tilt, to tourney, F. *tournoyer* to turn round and round. See TURN, *n. & v. t.*] A tournament (which see, senses 1, 2 & 3).
tour'ney, *v. i.*; TOUR'NEYED (-nĭd); TOUR'NEY-ING. [ME. *turnaien*, OF. *torneier.* See TOURNEY, *n.*] To perform in a tournament; to tilt; just.
tour'ni-quet (tōōr'nĭ-kĕt; *now rarely* tûr'-), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner* to turn.] **1.** A turnstile. *Now Rare.*
2. *Surg.* A device for arresting bleeding, originally a bandage twisted tight with a stick or the like, now any of various instruments, as a pad pressed down by a screw, or an elastic rubber bandage, for similar purposes.
tou'sle (tou'z'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *touse.* Cf. TUSSLE.] **1.** To put into disorder; to tumble; dishevel. *Colloq. or Dial.*
2. To romp or grapple with. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **tous'-les-mois'** (tōō'lā-mwä'), *n.* [F., all the months, i. e., every month, the tubers being edible at all seasons.] A kind of starch with very large, oval, flattened grains, often sold as arrowroot, and much used for adulterating cocoa. It is made from rootstocks of *Canna edulis.*
tout (tōōt), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *tout* all.] In the game of solo, a proposal to win all eight tricks.
tout (tout; tōōt; *Scot. & dial.* tōōt), *v. i.*; TOUT'ED; TOUT'ING. [ME. *toten* to peep, look, AS. *tōtian* project. Cf. TOOT to peep.] **1.** To look narrowly; spy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. *Horse Racing.* **a** To spy out the movements of race horses at their trials, or to get by stealth or other improper means the secrets of the stable, for betting purposes. *Cant, Eng.* **b** To act as a tout; to tout, or give a tip on, a race horse. See TOUT, *n.*, **a** (2), and TOUT, *v. t.*, **b**. *Cant, U. S.*
3. To canvass for customers; to solicit employment, patronage, or the like, as a guide, hotel runner, etc. *Colloq.*
tout, *v. t.* *Horse Racing.* **a** To spy out information about, as a racing stable or horse. *Cant, Eng.* **b** To give a tip on (a race horse) to a better with the expectation of sharing in the latter's winnings. *Cant, U. S.*
tout, *n.* One who touts; specif.: **a** (1) One who secretly watches race horses in training, or gets racing information by improper means, for betting purposes. *Cant, Eng.* (2) One who gives a tip on a race horse for an expected compensation, esp. in hopes of a share in any winnings; — usually contemptuous. *Cant, U. S.* **b** One who solicits custom, as a runner for a hotel, cab, gambling place. *Colloq.* **c** A spy for a smuggler, thief, or the like. *Colloq.*
‖ **tout' en' sem'ble** (tōō'-tän'sän'bl'). [F.] All together; hence, in costume, the fine arts, etc., the general effect of a work as a whole, without regard to details.
tout'er (tout'ẽr; tōōt'ẽr), *n.* *Colloq.* **a** One who touts, or seeks customers, as for a hotel, shop, etc.; a runner; a tout. **b** Hence, in politics, one who obtrusively seeks votes either for himself or another.
To-va'ri-a (tō-vā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., after Simón *Tovario*, Spanish physician.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American herbs typifying the family Tovariaceæ (order Papaverales). They have trifoliolate leaves and spicate flowers, peculiar in having the sepals, petals, and stamens each eight, while the gynœcium is composed of six carpels.
tow (tō), *n.* [ME. *tow*, AS. *tow* (in comp.) a spinning, a weaving; akin to OD. *touw* tow, Icel. *tō* a tuft of wool for spinning, and E. *taw*, v. t.] **1.** The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated by the hatchel or swingle.
2. The quantity of hemp fiber that will make 160 fathoms of yarn, being about 3½ pounds.
tow, *v. t.*; TOWED (tōd); TOW'ING. [ME. *towen, toȝen*, AS. *togian* to pull, to drag, fr. *tēon* (p. p. *getogen*) to draw; akin to OFries. *toga* to pull about, OHG. *zogōn*, Icel. *toga*, AS. *tohline* a towline, and also to G. *ziehen* to draw, OHG. *ziohan*, Goth. *tiuhan*, L. *ducere* to lead, draw. Cf. DUKE, TAUT, TEAM, TIE, *v. t.*, TOY a plaything, TUG.] **1.** To drag or take along with one. *Obs.*
They take this man, and *tow* him to the temple. *Jos. of Arim.*
2. To draw or pull along after, esp. through the water by a rope or chain; as, a towboat *tows* a ship.
tow, *n.* **1.** Act of towing, or state of being towed; — chiefly in the phrases *to take in tow*, that is, to tow, and *to take a tow*, that is, to avail one's self of towing.
2. That which is towed, or drawn by a towline, as a barge.
tow (tō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *taug* a rope, akin to E. *tie, tow*, v. t. See TOW, *v. t.*] **1.** A rope (or chain, etc.) by which anything is towed; a towline, or towrope.
2. Any rope, as a bell rope or a hangman's rope. *Scot.*

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touch'less, *n.* See -LESS.
touch'line', *n.* **a** *Math.* A tangent. *Obs.* **b** Also **touch line**. *Amer. & Rugby Football.* Either of the long sides of the field.
touch'ous (tŭch'ŭs; tōōch'ŭs), *a.* Touchy. *Dial.* [of a flintlock.
touch'pan' (tŭch'păn'), *n.* Pan
Tou'cou leur' (tōō'kōō'lûr'), *n.* One of a fanatic Mohammedan tribe on the Senegal River, western Sudan, — Negroids, prob. Fulahs mixed with Wolofs.
touffon. ✝ TYPHOON.
tough. ✝ THOUGH. [*Obs. Scot.*
tough. *adv.* Toughly; sturdily.
tough cake. = TOUGH PITCH **b**.
tough'ened glass (tŭf''nd). Tempered glass. See GLASS.
tough'-head', *n.* The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
tough'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
tough'ly, *adv.* of TOUGH.
tough'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tought (*dial.* tôt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TAUT; *taught*, pret.
touh. ✝ TOUGH.
touht. ✝ TAUT.
‖ **tou'jours' per'drix'** (tōō'-zhōōr' pĕr'drē'). [F.] Lit., always partridge; too much of a good thing. [Always ready.
‖ **tou'jours' prêt'** (prĕ'). [F.]
touk. ✝ TUCK, TOUCH.
touker. ✝ TUCKER.
toulde. ✝ *told*, pret. & p. p.
toule. ✝ TOLL, to entice.
Tou'louse' (tōō'lōōz'), *n.* Capital of the department of Haute-Garonne, France. — **Toulouse goose**, one of a breed of heavy geese having a large head, a short thick bill without a knob, and chiefly gray plumage.
toumb, toumbe. ✝ TOMB.
toume. ✝ TOOM, leisure.
toun. ✝ TONE, TOWN, TUNE.
touname. ✝ TO-NAME.
tounder. ✝ TUNDER.
tounesse. ✝ TOUGHNESS.
tounge. ✝ TONGUE.
toup (tōōp), *n.* [Malay *tūp.*] A three-masted Malay lugger, rather deep and narrow.
toupe ✝ TUP.
tou-pet' (tōō-pā'; *formerly* tōō-pē'). Var. of TOUPEE *Rare.*
tour, tourbe, tourbel. ✝ TOWER, TURB, TURBLE.
‖ **tour' de force'** (tōōr' dē fôrs') [F.] A feat of strength; a striking exhibition of power or skill.
toure. ✝ TOR, *a.*
‖ **tou'relle'** (tōō'rĕl'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A small tower; a turret, esp. one springing from corbeling, from a pier, or the like.
touret, tourette. ✝ TURRET.
tourfer. ✝ TORFERE.
tour'ism (tōōr'ĭz'm), *n.* Traveling for recreation. *Rare.*
tour-is'tic (tōōr-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a tour.
tour'ist-ry (tōōr'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Practice of touring. *Rare.*
tourment. ✝ TORMENT.
tourn (tōōrn), *n.* **a** *O. Eng. Law.* Var. of TURN, of the sheriff. **b** A spinning wheel. *Obs.*
tour'na-sin (tōōr'nȧ-sĭn; *F.* tōōr'nȧ'zăɴ'), *n.* [F. *tournas-(s)in.*] A knife to take excess slip from baked pottery ware
tour'nay' (tōōr'nā'), *n.* [From *Tournay*, Belgium.] A printed worsted fabric for upholstery.
tourne. ✝ TURN. [Regardant.
tour'né' (tōōr'nā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.*
tour'nee' (-nā'), *n.* [F.] *tourner* to turn, p. p. *tourné.*] *Skat.* A game or task in which the player turns a card from the skat as trump, and can exchange two cards for the skat cards. If he is dissatisfied with the card first turned, and turns the second as trump, he is playing a **passt-mir-nicht**.
Tour'ne-for'ti-an (tōōr'nē-fôr'shĭ-ăn; -tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to the botanist Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708), or his system of classification, nomenclature, etc. [trouble. *Obs.*
tournement, *n.* Torment;
tournen. ✝ TURN.
‖ **tour'ner' ca'saque'** (tōōr'nā' kȧ'zȧk'). [F.] To turn one's coat; to change sides, ideas, etc.
tournery. ✝ TURNERY.
tour'ne-sol' (tōōr'nē-sōl'). Var. of TURNSOLE.
‖ **tour'nette'** (tōōr'nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *tour* (OF. *tourn*), a lathe, wheel. See TURN.] A horizontal revolving tablet, similar to a potter's wheel, on which a piece of pottery is placed for painting.
‖ **tour'nois'** (tōōr'nwȧ'), *a* [F.] Of Tours; — of certain French moneys; as, a denier *tournois.* See LIVRE, 1 **a**. *Obs. or Hist.*
‖ **tour'nure'** (-nür'), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner* to turn.] **a** Turn; contour; figure. **b** Woman's bustle.
tourt, *n.* [F. *tourte*] Bread made of unbolted meal; also, a kind of pie or pancake. *Obs.*
‖ **tourte** (tōōrt), *n.* [F.] A tart.
tousche. Erron. for TUSCHE.
touse (touz; *Scot.* tōōz, tōōs), *v. t.* [ME. *tusen*, in *totusen* (see TO-) to rumple thoroughly; akin to Fries. *tūsen* to pull, to tear, G. *zausen.* Cf. TOUSLE.] **a** To tear; worry. *Obs.* **b** To tousle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
touse, *v. i.* To bustle about; to labor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
touse, *n.* *Colloq. & Dial.* **a** Disturbance; turmoil; fuss. **b** A buffet; blow. *Dial. Eng.*
tou'sel (tou'z'l; *Scot.* tōō'z'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. of TOUSLE.
touser. ✝ TOWSER, dog.
tous'er (touz'ẽr; tē'ōō-zẽr), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** One that touses. **b** A coarse apron.
‖ **tous' frais' faits'** (tōō' frĕ' fĕ'). [F.] All expense defrayed.
toush (tōōsh), *n.* [Shortened fr. dial. *cartoush, curtoush*, prob. fr. OF. *courte houche* (dial. of *houce*) a short robe or cloak.] A short gown or nightgown. *Scot.*
tou'sle (tou'z'l; tōō'z'l; tē'ōō-z'l), *n.* A tussle; also, rough dalliance. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **tous' songes' sont men'songes'** (tōō' sôɴzh' sôɴ mäɴ'sôɴzh'). [F.] All dreams are lies.
toust, *n.* [OF. *toute*, LL. *tolta.*] A tax; toll. *Obs. Scot.* [*Scot.*
toust'ie (tōōs'tĭ), *a.* Testy.
tous'y (touz'ĭ), *a.* [See TOUSE, *n. & v.*] Tousled; tangled; rough; shaggy. *Colloq. or Dial.*
tout. ✝ TAUT, TOUGH.
tout (tōōt). Var. of TOOT, *v.*
tout, *n.* The buttocks. *Obs.*
tout (tout), *n.* A fit of illness or ill humor. — *v. i.* To be ill or cross. — *v. t.* To vex; tease. *All Scot.* [disorder. *Obs. Scot.*
tout (tout; tōōt), *v. t.* To toss;
‖ **tout' à fait'** (tōō'-tȧ fĕ'). [F.] Entirely; absolutely; quite.
‖ **tout' à l'heure'** (lûr'). [F.] **a** In a moment; instantly. **b** Only a moment ago; just now.
‖ **tout' au con'traire'** (tōō'-tō kôɴ'trâr'). [F.] Quite to the contrary; very far from that.
‖ **tout' à vous'** (tōō'-tȧ vōō'). [F.] Wholly yours; at your service.
‖ **tout' bien' ou rien'** (tōō'-byăɴ'-nōō ryăɴ'). [F.] Everything well or nothing.
‖ **tout' comme' chez nous'** (tōō kôm' shā nōō'). [F.] Just as it is with us at home.
‖ **tout' com'pren'dre c'est tout' par'don'ner'** (tōō'kôɴ'präɴ'dr' sā tōō' pȧr'dō'nā'). [F.] To understand all is to pardon all.
‖ **tout' court'** (tōō' kōōr'). [F.] Quite short; very briefly.
‖ **tout' de même'** (dē mâm'). [F.] In spite of that; nevertheless.
‖ **tout' de suite'** (swēt'). [F.] Immediately; also, successively.
‖ **tout' est per'du' fors** [*or* **hors**] **l'hon'neur'** (tōō'-tā pĕr'dü' fôr (ôr) lō'nûr'). [F.] All is lost save honor.
touth. ✝ TOOTH. [*Scot.*
tout'ie (tout'ĭ), *a.* Irritable.
tout'ing-ken', *n.* The bar of a tavern. *Obs. Cant.*
‖ **tout' lasse', tout' casse', tout' passe'** (tōō' läs', tōō' käs', tōō' päs'). [F.] Everything wears out, everything breaks, everything passes away.
‖ **tout' le monde' est sage' a'près' coup'** (tōō' lē môɴ'-dā sȧzh' ȧ'prĕ' kōō'). [F.] Everybody is wise after the event.
‖ **tout' le monde' se plaint' de sa mé'moire', et per'sonne' de son juge'ment'** (tōō' lē môɴd' sē plăɴ' dē sȧ mā'mwär', ā pĕr'sôn' dē sôɴ zhüzh'mäɴ'). [F.] Every one complains of his memory, and no one of his judgment. *La Rochefoucauld.*
‖ **tout' lui' rit'** (tōō' lwē' rē'). [F.] Everything smiles on him.
tout'mout' (tōōt'mōōt'). Var. of TOOTMOOT. *Scot.*
‖ **tout' vient' à point' à qui sait' at'ten'dre** (tōō' vyăɴ'-tȧ pwăɴ'-tȧ kē sĕ'-tȧ'täɴ'dr'). [F.] Everything comes right to him who knows how to wait.
touwaile. ✝ TOWEL. [TOUSE.
touze (touz), *v. t. & i.* Var. of
tou'zle. Var. of TOUSLE.
tou'zly (tōō'zlĭ), *a.* Shaggy. *Scot.*
to'var (tō'vär), *n.* [Servian & Bulgarian.] See WEIGHT.
To-va'ri-a'ce-æ (tō-vā'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See TOVARIA. — **to-va'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
tove, *v. i.* To smoke or emit a smoky smell. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tove (tōv), *n. & v.* Chat; talk; babble. *Scot.* [a bushel. *Obs.*
tovet, *n.* The measure of half
tovore. ✝ TOFORE.

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tow′age (tō′ȃj), *n.* [From TOW, *v.*: cf. F. *touage.*] **Act of** towing; also, the price paid for towing.

to′ward (tō′ẽrd; tōrd; 201, 277) } *prep.* [AS. *tōweard*, *tō-*
to′wards (tō′ẽrdz; tōrdz) } *weardes.* See TO, -WARD, -WARDS; cf. TOWARD, *a.*] In the direction of; — indicating: **1.** Direction in space; as, galloping *toward* town.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness. *Num.* xxiv. 1.

2. Direction of anything viewed as the destination or object of action, thought, feeling, or tendency; as, retrograding *towards* barbarism.

His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother. *Deut.* xxviii. 54.
The first alarm . . . *towards* any trouble. *Clarendon.*

3. Direction as thought of in the near approach of time: approaching to; close upon; as, *toward* four o'clock.

I am *toward* nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*

☞ *Toward* formerly was often divided, and had its object placed between its elements, as in *to* us*ward*, etc.

to′ward (tō′ẽrd; tōrd; 201), *a.* [AS. *tōweard* impending, future. See TO, -WARD; cf. TOWARD, *prep.*] **1.** Approaching; at hand; — now only in the sense of imminent in time, and in a predicate or postpositive construction. "His *toward* peril." *Spenser.*

Do you hear aught, sir, of a battle *toward*? *Shak.*

2. Ready to do or learn; compliant with duty; not froward; apt; docile; tractable; as, a *toward* youth.

Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince. *Shak.*

3. Compliant or accommodating; favorable. *Obs.*

to′ward-ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *toweardlic* future.] **1.** Advanced in development; forward. *Now Rare or Dial.*
2. Compliant; tractable; docile; gentle; kindly.

She was very *towardly* and lenient. *Stevenson.*

to′wards (tō′ẽrdz; tōrdz; 201), *a.* Impending; toward (sense 1); — used postpositively or as predicate adj. *Obs.*

We have a trifling foolish banquet *towards*. *Shak.*

tow′boat′ (tō′bōt′), *n.* **1.** A vessel, usually a steam vessel, used for towing other vessels; a tug.
2. A vessel designed to be towed, as a canal boat. *Rare.*

tow′el (tou′ĕl), *n.* [ME. *towaille*, *towail*, F. *touaille*, LL. *toacula*; of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *dwahila*, *dwahilla*, G. *zwehle*, fr. OHG. *dwahan* to wash; akin to D. *dwaal* a towel, AS. *þwéal* a washing, *þwéan* to wash, OS. *thwahan*, Icel. *þvā*, Sw. *två*, Dan. *toe*, Goth. *þwahan.*] **1.** A cloth used for wiping, esp. one used for drying anything wet; as, a bath *towel*; a dish *towel*.
2. *Obs.* A cloth; specif.: **a** A silken and gold cover laid over the altar except during Mass. **b** A linen altar cloth.
3. A cudgel; — sometimes *oaken towel. Slang. Smollett.*

tow′el-ing } *n.* **1.** Cloth for towels, esp. that woven in
tow′el-ling } long pieces to be cut as desired, as disting. from that woven in towel lengths with borders, etc.
2. A piece of cloth used as a towel; a towel. *Rare.*

tow′er (tou′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *tour*, *tur*, OF. *tour*, *tor*, *tur*, F. *tour*, L. *turris*; prob. fr. Gr. τύρρις, τύρσις; cf. AS. *tur*, fr. OF. Cf. TOR, TURRET.] **1.** A building or structure designed primarily with a view to elevation, and hence typically higher than its diameter, or relatively high by its position. A tower may be either isolated, as a campanile or pagoda; or appended to a larger structure, as in the case of a church belfry, or of towers projecting above, or out from, a wall. Modern towers, as in windmill towers, observation towers, etc., are often of skeleton framework.

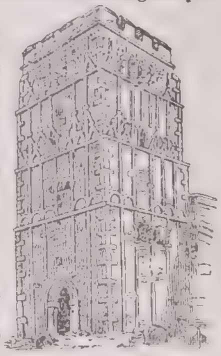
Anglo-Saxon Tower, Earl's Barton.

2. *Mil. Antiq.* A medieval engine of war for storming operations, consisting of a tower on wheels, having several platforms, the lower sometimes occupied by a battering ram, the upper by archers and men at arms with scaling ladders and the like.
3. A citadel; fortress; hence, a defense.

Thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong *tower* from the enemy. *Ps.* lxi. 3.

4. *Astrol.* A mansion. *Obs.*
5. A high or towerlike headdress, fashionable about the end of the 17th century and until 1715; hence, any high headdress. *Obs. or Hist.*
6. High flight; elevation. *Obs.* *Milton.*
Tower and Sword. See ORDER, *n.*, 1. — **T. of London**, *or simply* **the Tower**, originally a keep or fortress, now a large collection of buildings covering about 13 acres, in the eastern part of London on the north bank of the Thames, once used as a royal palace, then as a prison for political offenders, and now as an arsenal and repository of various objects of public interest. The **White Tower**, or tower proper, was begun by William I. in 1078. — **tower of silence.** = DOKHMA.

tow′er (tou′ẽr), *v. i.*; TOW′ERED (-ẽrd); TOW′ER-ING. To rise and overtop other objects; to be lofty or very high; hence, to soar, as a falcon.

On the other side an high rock *towered* still. *Spenser.*

tower cress. A European cress (*Arabis turrita*) having stiff erect stems; also, any of several related species.

tow′ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers. "*Towered* cities." *Milton.*

tow′er-ing (-ẽr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOWER. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Very high; elevated; lofty; rising or soaring aloft; as, a *towering* height; a *towering* hawk.
2. Hence, surpassing; extreme; violent; increasing in degree or intensity; as, a *towering* passion.

tower mustard. **a** The widely distributed cress *Arabis perfoliata.* **b** The tower cress.

Tower pound. A pound of 5,400 grains (349.92 grams), which prior to 1527 was the legal mint pound of England; — so called because the standard pound was kept in the Tower. It was equal to 0.9375 lb. troy.

tow′er-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Lofty; towering. *Beaumont.*
2. Having towers; towered. *Rare.* *Pope.*

tow′head′ (tō′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** One having soft whitish hair.
2. One whose hair is tousled.
3. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*
4. A low alluvial island or shoal in a river. *Local, U. S.*

tow′hee (tou′hē; tō′hē), *n.* Also **tow′hee bunting.** [Imitative.] Any of certain American birds of the genera *Pipilo* and *Oreospiza* of the sparrow family, as the chewink of eastern North America. The **California**, or **brown**, **towhee** (*P. crissalis*) is chiefly plain brown; the **green-tailed towhee** (*O. chlorura*) of the Rocky Mountain region is greenish above with a chestnut crown and ashy under parts.

tow′line′ (tō′līn′), *n.* [AS. *tohlīne.* See TOW, *v. t.*; LINE.] **a** *Naut.* A line used to tow vessels; a towrope. **b** *Whaling.* A line attached to an iron, or harpoon, by which the boat is made fast to, and often towed by, the whale.

town (toun), *n.* [ME. *toun*, *tun*, AS. *tūn* inclosure, fence, manor, village, town; akin to D. *tuin* a garden, G. *zaun* a hedge, fence, OHG. *zūn*, Icel. *tūn* an inclosure, homestead, house, Ir. & Gael. *dun* a fortress, W. *din.* Cf. DOWN, *adv. & prep.*, DUNE, TINE to inclose.] **1.** An inclosure, as around a dwelling; a farm or farmstead; also, a court or farmyard. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A place of abode; a habitation; dwelling. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. Any number or collection of houses constituting a distinct place with a name (in *Obs.* or *Dial.* use applied to such places however small); esp., called more fully **market town**, a large collection of houses and buildings which has a regular market and is not a city or episcopal see. *Eng.*
4. In general, any large collection of houses and buildings, public and private, constituting a distinct place with a name and not incorporated as a city; also, loosely, any large closely populated place, as a city or borough; — often, usually with *the*, contrasted with the country or with rural communities. *Town* is applied without qualifier or specification to a metropolis or county town, esp. in England to London, or to the particular city one is in or near to; as, he is going out of *town*; he is not in *town*.

God made the country, and man made the *town*. *Cowper.*

5. Specif., in the United States: **a** In the New England States, a municipal corporation of a less complex character than a city, the sovereign authority being the **town meeting**, or general assembly of all the qualified voters, which elects all officers and decides all local governmental matters; a township (not so called in New England). The *town* is the oldest unit of administration, the county having been formed by the grouping of towns for certain purposes. The chief executive officers are called selectmen. Usually towns, when they have grown too large for government by a town meeting, become cities. In some cases in Connecticut, separate municipal corporations (cities and boroughs) have been formed, as a result of the compacting of population, within the town area, their limits being usually smaller than, but in some instances coextensive with, those of the town. This causes a part or the whole of the town area to have a dual government. **b** In other States, a unit of rural administration more or less like the New England town; a township (which see).
6. The body of inhabitants of a town; the townspeople; more narrowly, the citizens, electorate, or qualified voters of a town; as, the *town* elects two representatives.
7. *Eng. Hist.* A manor; also, a vill.
8. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
on the town, on or by poor relief furnished by the town or parish; supported by, or living on, such relief.

town clerk. An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters its official proceedings. See CLERK.

town crier. A town officer who makes proclamations; the public crier of a town.

town hall. A public hall or building belonging to a town for public offices and for the meetings of town council, etc.

town meeting. In a town, a legal meeting of the inhabitants entitled to vote, for the transaction of public business. In the United States those in New England towns have powers of taxation, contract, etc., free from county supervision, but in New York and other States the powers are less and are subject to county supervision.

Town-sen′di-a (toun-zĕn′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after David *Townsend* of West Chester, Pa.] *Bot.* A genus of western American asteraceous plants, mostly low and tufted, with large heads of purple- or white-rayed flowers; the achenes are beset with bristly, forked hairs. The species are abundant and characteristic in the Rocky Mountains.

towns′folk′ (tounz′fōk′), *n pl.* Townspeople.

town′ship (toun′shĭp), *n.* [Cf. AS. *tūnscipe* the inhabitants of a *tūn.* See TOWN; -SHIP.] **1.** In England, an ancient unit of administration identical in area with, and administered by the same persons as, the parish, being the area with reference only to the inhabitants. Cf. VILLAGE.
2. In the United States, a primary unit of local government of varying character in different parts of the country. In New England, where it is called *town* (which see), it exists in its primitive form except as modified and partly subordinated by the later formed units, the county and State. In the northwestern States the county is the older unit and the township is a division of the county. In New York the township is nearest to the New England town in order of development; in Pennsylvania and elsewhere south of New York the county is the more important unit; in some of the southern States, where the county is the chief and almost the only unit of local government, a rudimentary kind of township system has been adopted; elsewhere, where there are townships, they are much less important than the county. Township organization varies greatly. In New England, where it is most important, the governing body is uniformly the town meeting (see TOWN, 5 **a**); elsewhere where it is most vigorous there is also a town meeting with somewhat less extensive powers than those of that body in New England; in Pennsylvania and the South there is no town meeting, but only executive machinery. Outside of New England there are no selectmen or officers with exactly the same functions; where organization is most complete, at the head of the administration stands one or more supervisors. In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont there are unorganized subdivisions of the county called townships, which are simply tracts of land laid off by the State authorities.
3. In surveys of the public land of the United States, a division of territory that is, with certain exceptions, six miles long on its south and east and west boundaries, which follow meridians, and so slightly less than six miles on the north. It contains 36 sections, and has often formed the basis of a later political township.
4. In Canada, one of the subdivisions of a county.
5. In Australia, a small town; a village; also, the space surveyed for the site of a town.

towns′man (tounz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Cf. AS. *tūnesmann* an inhabitant of a manor.] **1.** An inhabitant of a town; hence, a man of the town, that is, a wise man as distinguished from a rustic. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
2. One of the same town as another; a fellow citizen.
3. In New England, a selectman. See SELECTMAN.

towns′peo′ple (-pē′p'l), *n. pl.* The inhabitants of a town or city, esp. disting. from country people; townsfolk.

tow′path′ (tō′päth′), *n.* A path traveled by men or animals in towing boats; — called also *towing path.*

tow′rope′ (-rōp′), *n.* A rope used in towing vessels.

tow′y (tō′ĭ), *a.* Composed of, or like, tow.

tox-æ′mi-a, **tox-e′mi-a** (tŏk-sē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τοξικόν poison + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A form of blood poisoning (which see). — **tox-æ′mic**, **tox-e′mic** (tŏk-sē′mĭk; -sĕm′ĭk), *a.*

tox′al-bu′min (tŏk′săl-bū′mĭn), *n.* [See TOXIC; ALBUMIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of toxic substances of protein nature; a toxin. See TOXIN **a**.

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tow. † TOUGH, TWO.
tow, *v.i.* To move in tow; to be [towed.
to′wa-i (tō′wä-ē; *colloq.* tō′wī), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand saxifragaceous tree (*Weinmannia racemosa*).
towaille. † TOWEL.
to-walt, *v. i.* To overflow. *Obs.*
to′ward-li-ness (tō′wẽrd-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
to′ward-ly, *adv.* Docilely; tractably. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
to′ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
towards, *adv.* Forward. *Obs.*
to′wards (tō′ẽrdz), *prep.* = TOWARD.
to-waugh, *v. i.* [Cf. TO-, and AS. *wagian* to move.] To move about. *Obs.*
towboth. † TOLLBOOTH.
tow he. † TOUCH.
tow′cock′ (tou′kŏk′), *n.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *tau-kok*, string beans, peas in the pod: *tau* bean, pea + *kok* horn, pod.] The cowpea. *India.*
towd (tōd). Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of TELL.
towd. Towed. *Ref. Sp.*
tow′die (tou′dĭ), *n.* A young hen that has not laid; a young unmarried girl. *Scot.*
towe. † TOUGH, TWO.
to-weaved, *p. p.* [Cf. TO-, and AS. *wǣfan* to wrap up, clothe.] Wafted away. *Obs.*
tow′el (tou′ĕl), *v.i.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To rub with a towel; to use a towel. — *v. t.* **a** To rub with a towel. **b** To cudgel. *Both Slang or Dial. Eng.*
towel gourd. A dishcloth gourd.
towen, *p. p.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
tow′en (*Scot.* tō′ĕn; tou′ĕn), *v. t.* To beat, or tame as by beating. *Obs. or Scot.*
to-wend, *v. t.* [AS. *tōwendan.*] To overthrow; to divert. *Obs.*
tow′er, *v. t.* To soar into. *Obs.*
tower bastion. *Fort.* A casemated bastion of masonry.
tow′er-et, *n.* A small tower. *Obs.* [*U. S.*
tower house. = SWITCH TOWER.
tow′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
tow′er-let, *n.* A small tower.
tow′er-man (tou′ẽr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. *Railroads.* A man employed in a switch tower.
tower owl. The barn owl. *Brit.*
to-werp, *v. t.* [AS. *tōweorpan.*] To throw away; to scatter; also, to overthrow. *Obs.*
tower shell. Any gastropod of the family Turritellidæ.
tower wagon *or* **waggon.** A wagon with an elevated superstructure, or, usually, one capable of being raised and lowered, on which workmen can stand, as to repair trolley wires.
tow′er-wort′ (tou′ẽr-wûrt′), *n.* The tower cress.
towgh′er (tŏk′ẽr). Dial. Eng. of TOCHER.
towh. † TOUGH. [like hair.
tow′-head′ed, *a.* Having tow-
towhiles, *adv. & conj.* Whilst: meanwhile. *Obs.*
tow′-hook′ (tō′-), *n.* *Ordnance.* A combined hook and hammer sometimes used by artillerymen to open ammunition chests, etc.
tow′ing (tō′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOW. Hence: *n.* **a** Towage. **b** Objects or specimens obtained by means of a towing net.
towing bridle. *Naut.* A bridle with a hook in the center for a towline to be fastened to when two boats are towed abreast.
towing lights. *Naut.* Two, or three, white lights in a vertical line carried by a steamer towing other vessels.
towing path. = TOWPATH.
towing timber. *Naut.* A heavy timber on deck to which a towline may be attached.
tow iron. *Whaling.* A harpoon with a towline attached.
to-wisse, *adv.* [AS. *tō wissum*; *tō*, prep. + *wiss* certain.] Assuredly. *Obs.* [TAKE.
towk. † *took*, pret. & p. p. of
towk (tōōk). Scot. var. of TUCK.
towk′er. † TUCKER.
towletts, *n. pl.* *Armor.* Flaps hung from the tasset. *Obs.*
tow′mast′ (tō′mȧst′), *n.* A pole used on boats being towed along banks, over which the towline runs so as to clear bushes
towme. † TOMB, TOOM.
tow′mond (tō′mŏnd), **tow′mont** (-mŏnt), *n.* [See TWELVEMONTH.] A twelvemonth *Scot.*
town. † Var. of TOWEN, *v.*
town adjutant. *Mil.* An officer of the staff of a British garrison, with the rank of lieutenant and the general duties of provost marshal. *Obs. or Hist.*
town′age, *a.* Belonging to the town: townish. *Obs.* *Scot.*
towname. † TO-NAME.
town ball. A kind of ball game which preceded and somewhat resembled baseball. *U. S.*
town′box′, *n.* City chest. *Obs.*
town′bull′, *n.* A bull kept in common by the townsfolk; hence, a noisy rude fellow. *Obs.*
town council. The elective governing body of a town.
town councilor. A member of a town council.
town cress. The garden peppergrass. *Dial. Eng.*
towndir. † TUNDER.
towned (tound), *a.* Having towns; having many towns. *Obs.*
townesse. † TOUGHNESS
tow′net′ (tō′-), *n.* Towing net.
town′folk′, *n. pl.* Townspeople.
town′gate (toun′gāt; *Scot.* tōōn′-), *n.* The main street of a town. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
town′-go′er, *n.* A country resident who frequents the town. *R.*
town′house′, *n.* **a** A town hall. **b** The town poorhouse. *Chiefly Euphemistic. U. S.*
town house. **a** A house in town, in distinction from a house in the country. **b** = TOWNHOUSE.
town′i-fy (toun′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*town* + *-fy.*] To make townlike. *R.*
town′ish, *a.* **a** Of or belonging to a town; living in a town; as, *townish* folk. *Obs. or R.* **b** Like or characteristic of the town, or city; as, a *townish* custom.
town′ish-man, *n.* A townsman. *Obs.*
town′ist, *n.* A dweller in a town. *Rare.*
town′land, *n.* A section of land constituted like a township, as part of a parish; in the Aran Isles, a main division, including a number of quarters. *Ir.*
town′less, *a.* See -LESS.
town′let, *n.* A small town.
Town′ley, *or* **Towne′ley**, **mar′bles** (toun′lĭ). Greek and Roman sculptures collected by Charles Townley, or Towneley (1737–1805), now in the British Museum.
town′ling, *n.* See -LING.
Town′ly, Lord (toun′lĭ). In Vanbrugh and Cibber's "The Provoked Husband," a generous, high-principled, manly nobleman, the title character. He separates temporarily from his gay but not unfaithful wife, who repents of her frivolity.
town major. *Mil.* An officer of the staff of a British garrison having the rank of captain and the general supervision of good order. *Obs. or Hist.*
town′man, *n.* Townsman. *Obs.*
town′scape (toun′skāp), *n.* [See LANDSCAPE.] A picture, or the pictorial aspect, of a town. *R.*
towns′fel′low (tounz′fĕl′ō), *n.* A fellow citizen of a town.
township lines. *Surv.* Lines that divide southern from northern townships. Cf. RANGE, *n.*, 14. *Western U. S.*
town talk. The common talk of a place, as of a town. [2.
town tallow. = KITCHEN STUFF,
town top. A large whipping top which formerly afforded public sport in English villages. Cf. PARISH TOP.
town traveler *or* **traveller.** *Commerce.* A commercial traveler limited to the town or city which is his employer's place of business. *Cant, Eng.*
town′ward (toun′wẽrd), *adv. & a.* See -WARD. [-WARDS.
town′wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See
town′y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a town. *Colloq.*
town′y, *n.*; *pl.* TOWNIES (-ĭz). *Slang.* A town dweller; specif.: **a** A citizen of a town as distinguished from a member of a college situated there. **b** In the British army, a comrade from the same town or locality.
to-wond, *pret.* [See TO-; WIND to turn, to twist.] Went to pieces: broke. *Obs.*
to-worn, *p. p. & p. a.* [See TO-.] Worn to pieces. *Obs.*
to-wowen, *v. t.* [AS. *wāwan* to blow.] To blow. *Obs.*
towre. † TOWER.
to-wrest, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To wrest, or twist in pieces. *Obs.*
to-writhe, *v. i.* [See TO-.] To writhe; twist. *Obs.* *Scot.*
to-wrong, *pret. & p. p.* [See TO-.] Twisted; distorted. *Obs.*
towrope horse power. The horse power which, when exerted through a towrope, is required to tow a vessel at a given speed.
tow′-row′ (tou′rou′; tō′rō′), *n.* A rumpus. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tow′ry. † TOWERY.
to-wry, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To twist about. *Obs.* *Scot.*
towse. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOUSE.
tow′ser (tou′zẽr), *n.* A card and count in gleek. *Obs.*
tow′ser, *n.* [See TOUSE to pull about.] **a** A large dog. *Dial. Eng.* **b** [*cap.*] A name for a dog.
towsill. † TOUSLE, TUSSLE.
tow′sle. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOUSLE.
towst. † TOUST.
tow′sy. Scot. var. of TOUSY.
towt. † TOOT, peep.
towt. Dial. Eng. var. of *taught*, pret. & p. p. of TEACH.
tow′-tail′ (tō′-), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Local, New Eng.*
towte. † TOUT, buttocks.
tow team (tō). An extra team of draft animals used to assist a regular team. *Local, U. S.*
to-wurthen, *p. p.* [See TO-; WORTH to be, to become.] Perished. *Obs.*
tow-wil′ly (tō-wĭl′ĭ), *n.* The sanderling. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
towyne. † TOW, draw.
tow′zel (tou′z'l). Var. of TOUSLE. *Rare.*
tow′zie. Scot. var. of TOUSY.
tow′zle. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOUSLE.
tox, *v. t.* To intoxicate. *Obs.*
tox′a (tŏk′sȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A toxon.

tox-al'bu-mose (tŏk-săl'bū-mōs), *n.* [See TOXIC; ALBUMOSE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous albumose.

tox'ic (tŏk'sĭk), *a.* [L. *toxicum* poison, orig., a poison in which arrows were dipped, Gr. τοξικόν (sc. φάρμακον) poison for smearing arrows with, fr. τοξικός of or for the bow, fr. τόξον bow, arrow. Cf. INTOXICATE.] Of, pert. to, or caused by, poison; as, *toxic* medicines; a *toxic* convulsion.

tox'i-cant (tok'sĭ-kănt), *a.* Poisonous; producing a toxic effect.

tox'i-cant, *n.* A poisonous agent or drug, as opium; an intoxicant.

tox'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *toxicum* a poison: cf. *toxicatus* smeared with poison.] Poisoning.

tox-ic'i-ty (tŏk-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or degree of being toxic, or poisonous; poisonousness.

tox'i-co- (tŏk'sĭ-kō-). Combining form from Greek τοξικόν, *poison*.

Tox'i-co-den'dron (-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *torico-* + *-dendron*.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Syn. of RHUS. **b** Syn. of ALLOPHYLUS. **c** Syn. of HYÆNANCHE.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The fresh leaves of poison ivy (*Rhus radicans* or *R. toxicodendron*), sometimes used in the form of a tincture as a remedy for rheumatism.

tox'i-co-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*toxico-* + *-genic*.] *Physiol. & Med.* Producing toxic products; as, *toxicogenic* bacteria.

tox'i-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*toxico-* + *-logy*. See TOXIC.] The science which treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and recognition — **tox'i-co-log'i-cal** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **tox'i-co-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **tox'i-col'o-gist** (-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

tox'i-co-ma'ni-a (-kō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*toxico-* + *mania*.] *Med.* **a** Toxiphobia. **b** An insane desire for intoxicating or poisonous drugs, as alcohol or opium.

tox'i-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *toxico-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* A morbid condition caused by the action of a poison.

tox'in (tŏk'sĭn) | *n.* [See TOXIC.] *Chem.* **a** Any of
tox'ine (-sĭn; -sēn) | a class of very unstable toxic substances formed as secretion products of vegetable and animal organisms. As distinguished from inorganic poisons, alkaloids, etc., they are characterized by their property of inducing the formation of an antitoxin when introduced into a suitable animal and, in most cases, by an incubation period before symptoms of poisoning appear. They are of protein nature, but their chemistry is not well understood. Toxins are found in the seeds and other parts of plants (as abrin, ricin) and in snake venoms, and many are caused by bacteria, as in tetanus, typhoid fever, etc. **b** Preferably *toxine*. According to some, any poisonous ptomaine.

tox'i-pho'bi-a (tŏk'sĭ-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *toxico-* + *-phobia*.] *Med.* Morbid fear of poisons or of being poisoned.

Tox'o-don'ta (tŏk'sō-dŏn'tȧ), **Tox'o-don'ti-a** (-shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. τόξον bow + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* An order or suborder of extinct generalized ungulates of the Pleistocene of Argentina, somewhat intermediate between artiodactyls and perissodactyls and also showing similarities to rodents. They were mostly of huge size, equaling a large rhinoceros, and the teeth consisted of large incisors, small lower canines, and high-crowned curved molars mostly growing persistently. The typical and best-known genus is **Tox'o-don** (tŏk'sō-dŏn). — **tox'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

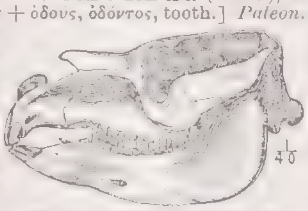

Skull of one of the Toxodonta (*Toxodon burmeisteri*).

Tox'o-glos'sa (-glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. τόξον a bow + γλῶσσα a tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of marine carnivorous gastropods in which the teeth of the radula are reduced in number, large, and often perforated to serve as poison fangs. The esophagus carries a large poison gland which communicates with the teeth by slender ducts. Conidæ and Terebridæ are the chief families. — **tox'o-glos'sate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

A One of the Toxoglossa (*Bela exarata*). *B* Mouth Parts of the same, much enlarged; *a* Proboscis; *bb* Odontophore; *c* Tooth; *g* Poison Gland; *d* Its Duct; *e* Esophagus. *C* One of the Teeth, highly magnified.

tox'oid (tŏk'soid), *n.* [*toxin* + *-oid*.] *Physiol. Chem.* An altered form of a toxin, possessing little or no toxic power. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

tox-oph'i-lite (tŏk-sŏf'ĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. τόξον a bow + φίλος loving + *-ite*.] One fond of, or devoted to, archery. — **tox-oph'i-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

toy (toi), *n.* [D. *tuig* tools, implements, stuff, trash, speel*tuig* playthings, toys; akin to G. *zeug* stuff, materials, MHG. *ziuc*, Icel. *tygi* gear; all ultimately from the root of E. *tow*, v. t.; cf. G. *zeugen* to beget, MHG. *ziugen* to beget, make ready, procure. See TOW, *v. t.*] **1.** An ornament, gewgaw; trinket; bauble; knickknack. *Now R. Shak.*
2. Something designed or used for play, amusement, or diversion; esp.: **a** A mistress; pet. *Obs. or R.* **b** A plaything, esp. for children. **c** A toy dog.
3. **a** Something diminutive, or comparatively small; as, beside the steamship the tug seemed a *toy*. **b** An article of little value; a matter of small importance; a trifle. "Dreams are *toys*." *Shak.*
4. *Obs.* **a** A wild fancy; an odd conceit; a whim; caprice. **b** An odd story; a curious or foolish tale. **c** A trick; wile. **d** (1) Pastime; sport; play. *Spenser.* (2) Specif., amorous dalliance; wantonness.
5. [Prob. the same word.] A headdress of linen or woollen, that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes. *Scot.* "Having, moreover, put on her clean *toy*, rokelay, and scarlet plaid." *Scott.*

toy (toi), *v. i.*; TOYED (toid); TOY'ING. To trifle; play; specif., to dally amorously. *Shak.*

toy, *v. t.* To play with; to treat foolishly. *Obs.*, exc. specif., to dally amorously with.

toy dog. Any very small dog kept as a pet; esp., any of several breeds of very small size.

toy'ish, *a.* **1.** Whimsical; fantastic; trifling. *Obs.*
2. Sportive; caressing; wanton. *Obs.*
3. Resembling a toy; diminutive.
— **toy'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **toy'ish-ness**, *n.*

toy'man (toi'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who deals in or makes toys.

to'yon (tō'yŏn), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *tollon, toyon*, perh. of Amer. Indian or Mex. origin.] An ornamental evergreen malaceous shrub (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) of the North American Pacific coast, having white flowers succeeded by persistent bright red berries; — called also *chamiso*, *California holly*, and *Christmas berry*.

toy'shop' (toi'shŏp'), *n.* A shop for the sale of toys.

tra'be-a (trā'bē-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* TRABEÆ (-ē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A toga ornamented with purple horizontal stripes, worn by kings, consuls, and augurs.

tra'be-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* *Arch.* Designed or constructed of horizontal beams or lintels; not arcuate.

tra'be-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trabs, trabis*, a beam, a timber.] *Arch.* Straight, as distinguished from arched, construction; hence, an entablature.

tra-bec'u-la (trȧ-bĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a little beam, dim. of *trabs* a beam.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small bar, rod, bundle of fibers, or septal membrane, in the framework of an organ or part, as the bundles of connective tissue which form the framework of the spleen.
2. *Embryol.* In the developing skull of vertebrates, one of a pair of longitudinally directed, more or less curved cartilaginous rods, which develop under the anterior part of the brain, each side of the pituitary body. They subsequently fuse with each other and with the parachordal cartilages, forming the base of the cartilaginous cranium.
3. *Bot.* **a** A row of cells bridging an intercellular space. **b** A fold or ridge projecting into a cell cavity. **c** In mosses, a row or plate of sterile cells extending across the cavity of a sporangium.

tra-bec'u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to a trabecula; having, or consisting of, trabeculæ. — **tra-bec'u-lar-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

tra-bec'u-late (-lāt), *a.* **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Having trabeculæ. **b** *Bot.* Crossbarred; trabecular. **c** *Mech.* Designating, or pert. to, a system of interior stays in a shell or tube.

trace (trās), *n.* [ME. *trays*, pl., OF. *traiz, trais*, F. *traits*, pl. of OF. & F. *trait*. See TRAIT.] **1.** One of two straps, chains, or ropes of a harness, extending from the collar or breastband to a whippletree attached to a vehicle or thing to be drawn; a tug. See HARNESS, *Illust.*
2. A plait of straw for tying onions in bunches.
3. *Mech.* A connecting bar or rod, pivoted at each end to the end of another piece, for transmitting motion, esp. from one plane to another; specif., such a piece in an organ-stop action to transmit motion from the trundle to the lever actuating the stop slider. See STOP, *Illust.*

trace, *v. t.*; TRACED (trāst); TRAC'ING (trās'ĭng). [ME. *tracen*, OF. *tracier*, F. *tracer*, fr. (assumed) LL. *tractiare*, fr. L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw. Cf. ABSTRACT, ATTRACT, CONTRACT, PORTRAIT, TRACT, TRAIL, TRAIN, TREAT.] **1.** To draw; specif.: **a** To mark out; to draw, as a map or plan; to delineate; sketch; design.

Some faintly *traced* features or outline of the mother and the child, slowly fading into the twilight of the woods. *Hawthorne.*

b To form, as characters in writing; to write, as letters or figures, carefully or with nicety.

He *traceth* [figures] ofte upon the ground. *Gower.*

c To copy, as by drawing or writing; to imitate; esp., to copy, as a drawing, engraving, or manuscript, by following the lines or letters and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which they appear.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*

d *Fort.* To lay out upon the ground the actual trace or ground plan of (a work or works).
2. To make marks on; to apply to (an object) marks, lines, or letters, as writing or tracery.

His temple was *trasit* with blood. *Destr. of Troy.*

3. To follow; specif.: **a** To follow, as a track; as, they *traced* the footsteps; also, to follow or pursue the trail or course of; to track; as, to *trace* a criminal; to *trace* a lost letter. **b** To follow the course or position of, as by means of vestiges, or remains; as, to *trace* the walls of a ruined city. **c** Hence, to follow or study out in detail the development or progress of; to make out; as, to *trace* one's genealogy.
4. To walk over; to pass through; to traverse.

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shak.*

trace (trās), *v. i.* **1.** To go; specif.: **a** To follow a track, trail, or the like; also, *Obs.*, to extend, as a road.

We *traced* back again across the mountain side by the same way we had come. *Stevenson.*

b To walk; march; trudge; also, to wander aimlessly; to ramble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To step, as in a dance; to dance. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To fall; to rush (down). *Obs.* "Her golden locks . . . down *traced*." *Spenser.*

trace, *n.* [ME. *trace*, F. *trace*. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** A mark left by anything passing; a footprint; track; trail; as, the *trace* of a deer; the *trace* of a carriage or sled.
2. *Obs.* **a** A course; path; way. **b** A train; procession; retinue. **c** A step, or pace, esp. in dancing; a dancing measure.
3. *Angling.* In a spinning tackle, a short line, usually of gimp or gut, between the main line and the bait.
4. A mark, impression, or visible appearance of anything left when the thing itself has passed away; remains; token; vestige. "Silent *traces* of the past." *Tennyson.*
5. Hence: **a** The marking made by a recording instrument, as a seismograph. **b** *Psychol.* The after effect of a nervous or mental action whereby repetitions of it are facilitated.
6. *Geom.* The intersection of a line or plane with a plane or other surface, specif. with a plane of projection.
7. A very small amount; a barely discernible quantity, quality, or characteristic; as, he has no *trace* of humor.

Some *traces* of her youthful beauty left. *Cowper.*

8. *Chem.* A very small quantity of a constituent, esp. when not quantitatively determined, owing to minuteness; — in stating an analysis often abbreviated *tr.*
9. *Fort.* The ground plan of a work or works.

Syn. — Mark, sign, token; hint, shade, thought. — TRACE, VESTIGE agree in the idea of a mark or sign, often of something that no longer exists, and are in many cases interchangeable. But VESTIGE frequently suggests some slight remnant of the thing itself; TRACE, the more general word, denotes a faint indication of any sort; as, "Of this ancient custom no *vestige* remained" (*Gibbon*); "The *vestiges* of some knowledge of Latin still appear . . . in his sentences" (*The Nation*); "I love people that leave some *traces* of their journey behind them" (*Gray*); "In one deep reflection of his distant sea, we catch a *trace* of the purest blue" (*Ruskin*).

trace of precipitation, *Meteor.*, a minute amount of precipitation; specif., an amount measuring less than 0.01 inch.

trac'er (trās'ẽr), *n.* One that traces; specif.: **a** Any of various instruments or devices used for tracing, as a pointed wheel mounted in a handle, used by tailors, dressmakers, etc., in transferring patterns to cloth. **b** Any of several chasing tools for ornamenting in metal, esp. for making and finishing corners, borders, and the like. **c** A seeker (which see, def. 3). **d** One who traces drawings, etc., on semitransparent paper or cloth (**tracing paper** or **cloth**), esp. for blue-print (cyanotype) reproduction. **e** (1) A person engaged (esp. in the express or railway service) in tracing, or searching out, missing articles, as packages or freight cars. (2) An inquiry sent out (esp. in transportation service) for a missing article, as a letter or an express package.

trac'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Arch.* Ornamental work with ramified lines; esp.: **a** Decorative openwork in the head of a Gothic window. It is of two general types: (1) **plate tracery**, common in Italy, consisting of a series of ornamental patterns cut through a flat plate of stone; (2) **bar tracery**, a decorative pattern formed by the curves and intersections of the molded bars of the mullions. Window tracery is imitated in many decorative objects, as panels of wood or metal either pierced or in relief. See *Illusts.* of FLAMBOYANT, FOLIATION, 5. **b** A similar decoration in some styles of vaulting, the ribs of the vault giving off the minor bars of which the tracery is composed.

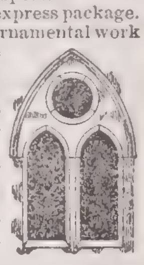
A Simple Form of Plate Tracery.

2. A tracing of lines; a system of lines produced by or as if by tracing, esp. when interweaving or branching out in ornamental or graceful figures; as, *tracery* of boughs.

tra'che-a (trā'kē-ȧ; trȧ-kē'ȧ; 277: *the second pron. is etymologically correct, but less frequent in actual use*), *n.*; *L. pl.* TRACHEÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *trachia*, Gr. τραχεῖα (sc. ἀρτηρία windpipe), fr. τραχύς rough, rugged: cf. F. *trachée*.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* In vertebrates, the main trunk of the system of tubes by which air passes to and from the lungs; the windpipe. In man it is about four inches long and somewhat less than an inch in diameter, and extends down the front of the neck from the larynx, bifurcating to form the bronchi. It has walls of fibrous and muscular tissue, stiffened by incomplete cartilaginous rings, which keep it from collapsing, and is lined with mucous membrane whose epithelium is composed of columnar ciliated and mucus-secreting cells. In birds its lower end usually takes part in forming the syrinx, and a part of the trachea may be enlarged and ossified, forming an irregular cavity or box, the *tracheal tympanum* or *labyrinth*.

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tox'a-næ'mi-a (-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **tox'a-ne'mi-a**. [NL.] *Med.* Anæmia caused by toxæmia.

tox-e'mi-a, tox-e'mic. Vars. of TOXÆMIA, TOXÆMIC.

tox'i-cæ'mi-a, tox'i-ce'mia (tŏk'sĭ-sē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = TOXÆMIA.

tox'i-cal (tŏk'sĭ-kăl), *a.* Toxic. — **tox'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tox'i-cate, *a.* [See TOXICATION.] *Obs.* **a** Poisoned; toxic. **b** [Shortened from *intoxicate*.] Intoxicated. [toxicate. *Obs.*]

tox'i-cate, *v. t.* To poison; in-

tox'i-co-der'ma, *n.* [NL.; *toxico-* + *derma*.] *Med.* Any disease of the skin due to a poison.

tox'i-co-der'ma-ti'tis (tŏk'sĭ-kō-dûr'mȧ-tī'tĭs), **tox'i-co-der-mi'tis** (-dẽr-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = TOXICODERMA.

tox'i-co-hæ'mi-a, or **-he'mi-a** (-hē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Toxæmia.

tox'ic-oid (tŏk'sĭ-koid), *a.* [See TOXIC; -OID.] Like poison.

tox'i-co-phid'i-a (-ĭ-kō-fĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: *toxico-* + *Ophidia*.] Venomous serpents. *Rare.*

tox'i-cum (tŏk'sĭ-kŭm), *n.* Also **tox'i-con** (-kŏn). [L. *toxicum*, Gr. τοξικόν.] Poison. *Obs.*

tox-if'er-a (tŏk-sĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: Gr. τόξον bow + L. *ferre* to bear.] Syn. of TOXOGLOSSA.

tox-if'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See TOXIC; -FEROUS.] *Physiol.* Producing or conveying poison.

tox'i-hæ'mi-a, tox'i-he'mi-a (tŏk'sĭ-hē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Toxæmia.

tox'on (tŏk'sŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τόξον bow.] *Zoöl.* A sponge spicule curved like a bent bow.

tox'o-no'sis (tŏk'sō-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *toxonose*. Cf. TOXIN; NOSO-.] *Med.* An affection due to a poison in the blood.

tox'o-phil (tŏk'sō-fĭl), *a.* [*toxin* + *-phil*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Having affinity for toxins; — said of certain haptophorous groups. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

tox-oph'i-lite (tŏk-sŏf'ĭ-līt), *a.* Toxophilitic.

tox'o-phore (tŏk'sō-fōr; 201). **tox'o-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*, **tox-oph'o-rous** (tŏk-sŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*toxin* + *-phorous*.] *Physiol. Chem.* See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

tox'o-phy-lax'in (tŏk'sō-fĭ-lăk'sĭn), *n.* [See TOXIC; PHYLAXIN.] See PHYLAXIN.

tox-o'sis (tŏk-sō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TOXIC; -OSIS.] Toxonosis.

tox'o-so'zin (tŏk'sō-sō'zĭn), *n.* [See TOXIC; SOZIN.] See SOZIN.

Tox-os'to-ma (tŏk-sŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τόξον bow + *-stoma*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American song birds closely allied to the mocking birds, containing most of the thrashers.

toxt, *a.* Intoxicated. *Obs.*

Tox'y-lon (tŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., perh. short for *Toxoxylon*, fr. Gr. τόξον bow + ξύλον wood.] *Bot.* A genus of moraceous trees including only the Osage orange.

toyd. Toyed. *Ref. Sp.*

to-year' (tŭ-yēr'), *adv.* [*to*, prep + *year*.] This year. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

to-yede. *Obs.* pret. of TO-GO.

toyein, toyeines, *prep.* [AS. *tōgeagn, tōgeges* Cf. TO, *prep.*; AGAIN, AGAINST.] Against; toward; also, contrary to. *Obs.*

toy'er (toi'ẽr), *n.* One who toys. [sportive. *Obs.*]

toy'ful, *a.* Full of trifling play;

to-yield, *v. t.* To yield; give up. *Obs.*

toy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *toying*, p. pr.

toyl. † TOIL, TOOL.

toym, toyme. † TOOM.

toy mutch. = TOY, 5 *Scot.*

toy'some, *a.* Playful. *Obs.*

toy spaniel. See SPANIEL, 1.

toy'wort' (toi'wûrt'), *n.* The shepherd's-purse. *Dial. Eng.*

toze (tōz). Dial. Eng. of TOSE.

toz'ee (tōz'ē), *n.* *Curling.* The tee. *Scot.* [tipsy.]

toz'ie (tōz'ĭ). Var. of TOSY,

tp. *Abbr.* Township.

t. p., or **t.-p.** *Abbr.* Title-page.

t. p. m. *Abbr.* Title-page mutilated. [ing.]

t. p. w. *Abbr.* Title-page want-

tr. *Abbr.* Trace; transactions; translated; translation; translator; transpose; treasurer; *Music*, trills; trustee; [*cap.*] *Chem* (without period, *Tr*), terbium.

TR. *Abbr.* Trust receipts; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

T. R. *Abbr.* Tempore regis; teste Rege; tons registered (*Shipping*).

tra. † TRAY.

trab'al (trăb'ăl; trā'băl), *a.* **a** Of a beam; large, like a beam. *Obs.* **b** *Anat.* Of or pert. to the trabs cerebri; callosal.

tra'be-a'tæ (trā'bē-ā'tē), *n. pl.* [L.] See COMŒDIA TOGATA.

tra'be-ate (trā'bē-āt), *a.* Trabeated.

tra-bec'u-lat'ed (trȧ-bĕk'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Trabeculate.

tra-bec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The formation of trabeculæ in the lumen or on the walls of an organ, as of the bladder.

trab'e-cule (trăb'ē-kūl), *n.* A trabecula. *Rare.*

trab'i-cle, *n.* [Cf. L. *trabicula*, dim. of *trabs, trabes*, a beam.] A little beam. *Obs.*

traboccant, *a.* [It. *traboccante*, p. pr., tipping, spilling.] Overbalanced. *Obs.*

‖ **trabs ce're-bri** (trăbz sĕr'ē-brī). [L., lit., beam of the brain.] *Anat.* The corpus callosum.

tra'bu (trä'bōō). Var. of TRUBU.

‖ **tra-bu'co** (trä-bōō'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōz; *Sp.* -kōs). [Sp.] **a** A blunderbuss **b** A kind of cigar.

‖ **tra'cas'se-rie'** (trȧ'kȧs'rē'), *n.* [F.] **a** Annoyance; vexation; bother. **b** Quarrel; broil.

trace, *v. t.* To fasten by traces, as a horse; to hitch up.

trace, *v. t.* To plait; to thread, as beads; specif., *Onion Growing*, to fasten (bulbs) in bunches by tying their necks with straw.

trace'a-bl. Traceable. *Ref. Sp.*

trace'a-ble (trās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **trace'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **trace'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **trace'a-bly**, *adv.*

trace horse. Either of the two outside horses when more than two are driven abreast.

trace'less, *a.* Bearing or showing no trace. — **trace'less-ly**, *adv.*

trac'er-ied (trās'ẽr-ĭd), *a.* Decorated with, or having, tracery.

2. *Zoöl.* One of the air-conveying tubules forming the respiratory system of most insects, myriapods, many arachnids, and the Protracheata. In the true insects they form typically a system of ramifying and anastomosing tubules, enlarged at certain points into air sacs and penetrating to nearly all parts of the body. Their external orifices, placed along the sides of the body in the true insects, are called *spiracles* or *stigmata*, and are often provided with valves. The tracheæ have a chitinous lining, which is stiffened by a spiral fiber or fiberlike thickening.

Portion of Trachea of an Insect. c Tænidium, or spiral Stiffening Fiber, partly unwound.

3. *Bot.* One of the cells or elements of tracheal tissue in which the end walls are completely absorbed, so that they form a continuous duct or vessel.

tra′che-al (trā′kē-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *trachéal.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the trachea or tracheæ; like a trachea.
2. *Bot.* Characterized by or having tracheæ and tracheids.
tracheal commissure, *Zoöl.*, in insects, one of the large transverse tubes that unite the tracheal systems of the opposite sides of the body. — **t. gills,** *Zoöl.*, external filaments connected with the tracheæ of the inside of the body, which form part of the respiratory system of some aquatic insect larvæ and occasionally persist in the adult. — **t. lung,** *Zoöl.*, in many snakes, an extension of the left lung (or sometimes a separate organ) lying alongside of, and usually in more or less free communication with, the trachea. — **t. sac,** *Zoöl.*, an air sac of the tracheal system of an insect. — **t. tissue,** *Bot.*, vascular tissue composed of lignified cells which have lost their protoplasmic contents, and are placed end to end, the connecting walls being more or less absorbed so that they form vessels. The latter are known as spiral, annular, scalariform, reticulated, or pitted vessels, according to the mode of lignification. Tracheal tissue may be developed as tracheæ or tracheids, or both. In connection with wood parenchyma and wood fibers it constitutes xylem. — **t. tube,** *Zoöl.*, in insects, a trachea or any branch of one. — **t. tympanum.** See TRACHEA, 1.

tra′che-al′gi-a (-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TRACHEA; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the trachea.

tra′che-ate (trā′kē-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having tracheæ as breathing organs. See TRACHEA, 2. — *n.* A tracheate arthropod.

tra′che-id (-ĭd), *n.* *Bot.* One of the cells or elements of tracheal tissue in which the end walls are not absorbed. Tracheids are strongly lignified, and commonly have bordered pits. They are very characteristic of the wood of coniferous trees and serve, like tracheæ, for water conduction. — **tra-che′i-dal** (trȧ-kē′ĭ-dăl), *a.*

tra′che-i′tis (trā′kē-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRACHEA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the trachea, or windpipe.

trach′e-lis′mus (trăk′ē-lĭz′mŭs; -lĭs′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τραχηλισμός a seizing by the throat.] *Med.* Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck.

tra′che-lo- (trā′kē-lō-; trăk′ē-; trȧ-kē′-), **trachel-**. Combining form from Greek τράχηλος, *neck.*

tra′che-lo-pex′i-a (-pĕk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *trachelo-* + *-pexia.*] *Surg.* Fixation of the neck of the uterus to an adjacent part.

tra′che-lor′rha-phy (trā′kē-lŏr′ȧ-fĭ; trăk′ē-lŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*trachelo-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* The operation of sewing up a laceration of the neck of the uterus.

tra′che-lot′o-my (-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*trachelo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the neck of the uterus.

tra′che-o- (trā′kē-ō-; trȧ-kē′ō-), **tra′che-** (trā′kē-). Combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the trachea.*

tra′che-o-bron′chi-al (-brŏŋ′kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or composed of, both the trachea and the bronchial tubes; — said esp. of the syrinx of certain birds.

tra′che-os′co-py (trā′kē-ŏs′kō-pĭ; trȧ-kē′ō-skō′pĭ; 277), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of the interior of the trachea by means of a mirror. — **tra′che-o-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **tra′che-os′co-pist** (trā′kē-ŏs′kō-pĭst; -ō-skō′pĭst), *n.*

tra′che-o-ste-no′sis (trā′kē-ō-stē-nō′sĭs; trȧ-kē′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *tracheo-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Stricture of the trachea.

tra′che-ot′o-my (trā′kē-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *-tomy:* cf. F. *trachéotomie.*] *Surg.* The operation of making an opening into the trachea. — **tra′che-ot′o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

tra-cho′ma (trȧ-kō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τράχωμα roughness, fr. τραχύς rough.] *Med.* Granular conjunctivitis due to a specific micrococcus. — **tra-chom′a-tous** (-kŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -kō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

trachy-. Combining form from Greek τραχύς, *rough.*

tra′chy-an′des-ite (trā′kĭ-ăn′dē-zīt; trăk′ĭ-), *n.* *Petrog.* A lava intermediate in composition between trachyte and andesite. See LATITE.

Tra′chy-car′pus (trā′kĭ-kär′pŭs; trăk′ĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *trachy-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of low East Asiatic fan palms having leaf sheaths with a dense fibrous network which is made into ropes, network, etc. *T. excelsa*, the hemp palm, and *T. fortunei*, are often cultivated.

tra′chy-dol′er-ite (-dŏl′ēr-īt), *n.* [G. *trachydolerit.* See TRACHYTE; DOLERITE.] *Petrog.* Any of a group of effusive rocks intermediate between trachytes and basalts.

Tra′chy-li′næ (trā′kĭ-lī′nē; trăk′ĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of Hydrozoa characterized by the presence of tentaculocysts containing lithites on or near the margin of the umbrella and by the absence of a hydroid form. — **trach′y-line** (trăk′ĭ-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.*

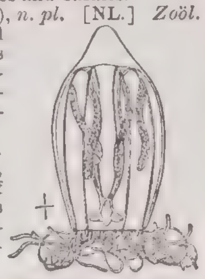

One of the Trachylinæ (*Trachynema digitale*).

Tra-chyp′ter-us (trȧ-kĭp′tēr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *trachy-* + Gr. πτερόν wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the dealfishes. It usually constitutes a family, **Tra′chyp-ter′i-dæ** (trā′kĭp-tĕr′ĭ-dē; trăk′ĭp-). — **tra-chyp′ter-oid** (trȧ-kĭp′tēr-oid), *a. & n.*

tra′chyte (trā′kīt; trăk′īt), *n.* [Gr. τραχύς rough, rugged: cf. F. *trachyte.*] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock, usually light in color, consisting of alkalic feldspar, generally with more or less biotite, amphibole, or pyroxene, and commonly exhibiting a porphyritic fabric; — so called from the roughness of the fractured surface. Trachyte is the effusive form of syenite and formerly included rhyolite and andesite (in part). — **tra-chyt′ic** (trȧ-kĭt′ĭk), *a.*

trach′y-toid (trăk′ĭ-toid), *a.* [*trachyte* + *-oid.*] *Petrog.* Resembling trachyte; as, *trachytoid* structure.

trac′ing (trās′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that traces.
2. That which is traced, or marked out; specif., a copy of the lines of a pattern made by marking on a transparent substance superimposed or by use of transfer paper.
3. A regular path or track; a course.

track (trăk), *n.* [OF. *trac* track of horses, mules, trace of animals; orig. uncert.; cf. D. *trek* a drawing, *trekken* to draw, travel, march. Cf. TRACK to tow.] **1.** A mark left by something that has passed; as, the *track*, or wake, of a ship; the *track* of a meteor; the *track* of a sled or a wheel.
2. Specif., a mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or of beast; a trace; vestige; footprint.
3. *Zoöl.* The lower surface of the foot, esp. of birds; pelma.
4. Course; path in which anything moves or has moved; as, the *track* of a comet; specif.: **a** A road; path. **b** A path or course laid out for racing, exercise, etc.; as, a cinder *track*; a half-mile *track*. **c** A metal way for wheeled vehicles; specif., one or more pairs of parallel lines of rails with the fastenings, ties, etc. (sometimes also with the ballast), for a railroad, railway, or tramway.
in one's tracks, in one's course or progress; hence, just where one is: on the spot; as, to shoot a thief *in his tracks.* — **off the track. a** Away from the trail; hence, at fault in the search for or pursuit of something. **b** Derailed; hence, *Slang*, away or aside from the subject. — **on t.,** *Com.*, in course of transportation in cars. — **on the t.** of, in pursuit, and having a trace, of.

track, *v. t.*; TRACKED (trăkt); TRACK′ING. [Cf. F. *traquer* to beat (a wood). See TRACK, *n.*] **1.** To follow the tracks or traces of; to pursue by following marks made by what is followed; to trace; trail; as, to *track* a deer.
2. To ascertain and follow up through vestiges, or remains; to search out; as, to *track* the course of an ancient wall.
3. To pass over; to traverse; as, to *track* a desert.
4. To make tracks upon, as with muddy shoes; as, to *track* a floor; also, to make tracks with; as, to *track* mud.

track, *v. i.* Of a vehicle: **a** To span in width between a pair of wheels or runners; as, this car *tracks* 36 inches. **b** (1) To have the wheels or runners correspond to the tracks of other wheels or runners. (2) To follow or fit a track.

track′age (-āj), *n.* *Railroads.* **a** Lines of track, collectively. **b** A right to use the tracks of another road.

track′er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who tows a vessel from the shore.
2. *Music.* In the organ, a thin strip of wood connecting (in part) a key and a pallet, to communicate a pulling motion. See ORGAN, *Illust.*

track′lay′er (-lā′ēr), *n.* *Railroads.* Any workman engaged in work involved in putting the track in place. *U. S. & Canada.* — **track′lay′ing,** *n.*

track′less, *a.* Having no track; untrodden; as, a *trackless* desert; also, making or leaving no track; as, *trackless* footsteps. — **track′less-ly,** *adv.* — **track′less-ness,** *n.*

track′man (trăk′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Railroads.* One employed on work on the track; specif., a trackwalker.

track′walk′er (trăk′wôk′ēr), *n.* *Railroads.* A person employed to walk over and inspect a section of tracks.

track′way′ (-wā′), *n.* Any of two or more narrow paths, of steel, smooth stone, or the like, laid in a public roadway otherwise formed of an inferior pavement, as cobblestones, to provide an easy way for wheels.

tract (trăkt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *tractate.*] **1.** A written discourse or dissertation, generally of short extent, esp. one on practical religion; as, "*Tracts* for the Times."
2. *Eccl.* In the liturgies of the Roman Catholic Church, an anthem consisting of verses of Scripture, sung at Mass instead of the Alleluia after the gradual, from Septuagesima Sunday till the Saturday before Easter; — so called because sung *tractim*, or without a break, by one voice.
Syn. — Essay, treatise, dissertation, pamphlet, brochure.
Tract No. 90, Tracts for the Times. See TRACTARIANISM.

tract, *n.* [L. *tractus* a drawing, train, track, course, tract of land, fr. *trahere, tractum*, to draw. See TRACE, *v.*; cf. TRAIT.] **1.** Continued or protracted duration; lapse (of time); extent. "Long *tract* of time." *Ralph Robinson.*
2. Continuity or extension of anything; hence, course of action; as, the *tract* of speech; the *tract* of a drama. *Obs.*
3. An expanse; an area, large or small; specif., a region, or stretch not definitely bounded; as, a wooded *tract*; an unexplored *tract* of sea. "The deep *tract* of hell." *Milton.*
4. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A system of parts or organs serving some special purpose; as, the alimentary or digestive *tract*; the respiratory *tract*; also, any of certain parts of the nervous system, esp. the bundles of fibers composing the columns (see COLUMN, 5 **c**) of the spinal cord; as, the olfactory *tract* (see OLFACTORY LOBE); the optic *tracts* (see OPTIC NERVE).
5. A pteryla.
6. *Obs.* **a** Trait; feature; lineament. *Bacon.* **b** Attractive feature or influence; attraction.
7. Delay. *Obs.*
Syn. — Region, district, quarter.
tract (*or* **column**) **of Bur′dach** (bōōr′däκ). *Anat.* See COLUMN, 5 **c**. — **t.** (*or* **column**) **of Goll** (gôl). *Anat.* See COLUMN, 5 **c**. — **t. of Gowers.** *Anat.* = GOWERS'S TRACT. — **t. of Lis-sau′er** (lĭ-sou′ēr). *Anat.* = COLUMN OF LISSAUER. See COLUMN, 5 **c**.

trac′ta-bil′i-ty (trăk′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tractabilitas.*] Quality or state of being tractable or docile.

trac′ta-ble (trăk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, fr. *tractare* to draw violently, to handle, treat. See TREAT, *v. t.*; cf. TREATABLE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Capable of being touched or handled. **b** Practicable; feasible; as, *tractable* measures.
2. Capable of being easily handled; specif.: **a** Readily wrought; as, gold is *tractable*. **b** Capable of being easily led, taught, managed, or controlled; docile; governable; pliant; as, *tractable* children; a *tractable* learner.

Thou shalt find me *tractable* to any honest reason. *Shak.*

Syn. — See DUCTILE.
— **trac′ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **trac′ta-bly,** *adv.*

Trac-ta′ri-an (trăk-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A promoter or supporter of Tractarianism; esp., one of the writers of the "Tracts for the Times."

Trac-ta′ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tractarians or their principles.

Trac-ta′ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A system of principles set forth in a series of 90 pamphlets issued at Oxford between 1833 and 1841 and called "Tracts for the Times." The publication of the tracts was a stage in a great movement in the Church of England, known as the *Oxford movement*, the actual beginning of which is usually dated from a famous sermon on national apostasy preached by John Keble in St. Mary's, Oxford, in July, 1833. The movement was an uprising against the Erastianism and liberalism of that day and in behalf of that conservative, patristic, sacramental form of piety and theology, of which Laud, Andrewes, and Cosin, of the 17th century, were the chief exponents. The tracts were put forth to instruct the clergy and laity esp. in the doctrine of apostolical succession, which was asserted to be essential to the existence of a true church and by virtue of the possession of which the Church of England was maintained to be a branch of the Church Catholic, a visible and external organization founded by Christ and the apostles; and in the doctrine of the efficacy of the sacraments as sources of divine grace, the Eucharist as administered by and through the Church being the means of salvation, and regeneration being inseparably connected with baptism. The disapproval aroused by Tract No. 90, written by Newman, in which an attempt was made to show that the Thirty-nine Articles admit of a "Catholic" interpretation and are designed in some cases to oppose dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, but more often abuses connected with them, but not taken up into the Roman system, caused the discontinuance of the series. The movement, however, went on, profoundly affecting the Church of England and extending far beyond its bounds, nor was it stopped by the secession of Ward, Newman, and others to the Church of Rome. With

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tra′che-a-ec′ta-sy (trā′kē-ȧ-ĕk′tȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See ECTASIS.] *Med.* Dilatation of the trachea.

tra′che-a′lis (trā′kē-ā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A tracheal muscle. In man it consists of the fibers extending transversely between the ends of the cartilages and the intervals between them at the back of the trachea.

tra′che-an (trā′kē-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having tracheæ; tracheal.

Tra′che-a′ri-a (-ā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Arachnida including those that have no book lungs. It includes the mites, ticks, false scorpions, and harvestmen. — **tra′che-a′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

tra′che-a-ry (trā′kē-ā-rĭ), *a.* Tracheal; breathing by means of tracheæ. — *n.* One of the Trachearia. — **tracheary tissue,** *Bot.*, tracheal tissue.

Tra′che-a′ta (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of arthropods having, usually, tracheæ; — nearly equiv. to *Insecta* in its broadest sense.

trach′e-late (trăk′ē-lāt), *a.* [Gr. τράχηλος neck.] Having the look of a neck, as the narrowed prosternum of some insects.

tra′che-lec′to-mo-pex′i-a (trā′kē-lĕk′tō-mō-pĕk′sĭ-ȧ; trăk′ē-), *n.* [NL.; *trachelo-* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision + *-pexia.*] *Surg.* Fixation and excision of the neck of the uterus.

Tra-chel′i-a (trȧ-kĕl′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr τράχηλος neck.] *Zoöl.* A tribe of beetles which have the head narrowed posteriorly to form a pedicel, as the oil beetles and blister beetles. — **tra-chel′i-ate** (-āt), *a.*

Tra-chel′i-da (-dȧ), **Tra-chel′i-des** (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = TRACHELIA. — **tra-chel′i-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*

tra′che-li′tis (trā′kē-lī′tĭs; trăk′ē-), *n.* [NL.; *trachelo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cervix of the uterus.

tra-che′li-um (trȧ-kē′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τράχηλος neck.] *Arch.* The part of the necking above the hypotrachelium. *R.*

tra′che-lo-cla-vic′u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the neck and clavicle.

tra′che-lo-dyn′i-a (trā′kē-lō-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ; trăk′ē-dĭ′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TRACHELO-; -ODYNIA.] *Med.* Pain in the neck.

tra′che-lo-mas′toid, *a.* *Anat.* Designating a small muscle connecting the mastoid process with the transverse processes of the five or six upper dorsal and the articular processes of the three or four lower cervical vertebræ.

tra′che-lo-oc-cip′i-tal, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the neck and occiput.

tra′che-lo-pex′y (trā′kē-lō-pĕk′sĭ; trăk′ē-), *n.* Trachelopexia.

tra′che-lo-plas′ty (-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*trachelo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic operation on the neck of the uterus.

tra′che-lo-scap′u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the neck and shoulder.

tra-chen′chy-ma (trȧ-kĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *trachea* + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Tracheal tissue. *R.*

tra′che-o-bran′chi-a (trā′kē-ō-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ; trȧ-kē′ō-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [NL. See TRACHEA; -BRANCHIA.] A tracheal gill.

tra′che-o-bron-chi′tis (-brŏŋ-kī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the trachea and bronchi.

tra′che-o-cele′ (trā′kē-ō-sēl′; trȧ-kē′ō-sēl), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* **a** Goiter. **b** Hernial protrusion of the mucous membrane of the trachea.

tra′che-o-la-ryn-got′o-my (-lăr′ĭŋ-gŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *laryngo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision in the trachea and larynx.

tra′che-o-lin′gual, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the neck and the tongue.

Tra′che-o-pho′næ (trā′kē-ō-fō′nē; trȧ-kē′ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tracheo-* + Gr. φωνή voice.] *Zoöl.* A group of clamatorial birds having the syrinx thin-walled and tracheal, the syringeal muscles few, and the semirings few and thin. The chief families are Dendrocolaptidæ, Formicariidæ, and Conopophagidæ. — **tra′che-o-phone′** (trā′kē-ō-fōn′; trȧ-chē′ō-), *a. & n.*

tra′che-o-pho′nine (-nīn; 183), **tra′che-oph′o-nous** (trā′kē-ŏf′ō-nŭs), *a.* Tracheophone.

tra′che-o-tome′ (trā′kē-ō-tōm′; trȧ-kē′ō-), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A surgical instrument for opening the trachea.

tra′che-ot′o-mize (trā′kē-ŏt′ō-mīz), *v. t.* *Surg.* To perform tracheotomy on.

Tra-chin′i-dæ (trȧ-kĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Trachinus*, generic name, for LL. *trachina*, earlier *trachura*, fr. Gr. τράχουρος, τραχοῦρος, the horse mackerel, lit., rough-tail.] *Zoöl.* The family of fishes constituted by the weevers. The type genus is **Tra-chi′nus** (-kī′nŭs). — **tra′chi-noid** (trā′kĭ-noid; trăk′ĭ-), *a. & n.*

tra-chi′tis (trȧ-kī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] [*Med.* Tracheitis.]

tra′chle (trä′κ'l), *v. t.* *Scot.* **a** To drag along; draggle; bedraggle. **b** To drudge; overwork; burden; fatigue; trouble.

tra′chle, *v. i.* To walk wearily; to drag one's self along. *Scot.*

tra′chle, *n.* *Scot.* **a** Prolonged exertion; a long walk. **b** Drudgery; toil; trouble. **c** A burden.

trach′lie (träκ′lĭ), *a.* *Scot.* **a** Slovenly; dirty; bedraggled. **b** Fatiguing. **c** Hindering.

Tra′cho-don (trā′kō-dŏn; trăk′ō-), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. τραχύς rough + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of large ornithopod dinosaurs of the Upper Cretaceous closely resembling Iguanodon, but having a broad spatulate snout. *Hadrosaurus* is a syn. It is the type of a family, **Tra′cho-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē). — **tra′cho-dont** (trā′kō-dŏnt; trăk′ō-), *a. & n.*

Tra′cho-me-du′sæ (trā′kō-mē-dū′sē; trăk′ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = TRACHYMEDUSÆ.

Trach′o-ni′tis (trăk′ō-nī′tĭs). [*Bib.*]

trachour. † TREACHER.

tra′chy-car′pous (trā′kĭ-kär′pŭs; trăk′ĭ-), *a.* [*trachy-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Rough-fruited. *R.*

tra′chy-glos′sate (-glŏs′āt), *a.* [*trachy-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a rough tongue. **b** Having teeth on the radula, as most gastropods.

Tra′chy-me-du′sæ (-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *trachy-* + *medusa.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Trachylinæ in which the tentacles arise from the edge of the umbrella and the gonads are developed in connection with the radial canals. — **tra′chy-me-du′san** (-săn), *a. & n.*

tra′chy-pho′ni-a (-fō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τραχυφωνία.] Roughness of the voice. — **tra-chyph′o-nous** (trȧ-kĭf′ō-nŭs), *a.*

tra′chy-sper′mous (trā′kĭ-spûr′mŭs; trăk′ĭ-), *a.* [*trachy-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Rough-seeded. *Rare.*

tracing cloth, tracing paper. [See TRACER **d**.]

tracing thread. *Lace Making.* A heavy thread used to border the pattern; also, a cluster of fine threads forming a border.

tracing wheel. See TRACER, *n.*, **a**.

track, *n.* = TRACT, a space or period. *Obs. or Scot.*

track (träk), *n.* *Scot.* [Cf. D. *trek* a drawing, *trekken* to draw, E. TRACK to tow.] **a** A feature. **b** Anything of notable or odd look. **c** A teapot; — also *track pot.*

track, *v. t.* [Prob. fr. D. *trekken* to draw, akin to MHG. *trechen*; but influenced by E. *track*, n., a path (cf. TOWPATH). Cf. TRIGGER.] **a** To draw out; to protract. *Obs.* **b** To draw along; esp., to tow, as a vessel, from the shore. **c** To draw, or infuse, as tea. *Shetland & Orkney I.*

track′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

track′age (trăk′āj), *n.* Act of tracking, or towing; towage.

track′bar′row, *n.* A wheelbarrow with a grooved wheel for use on railroad tracks.

track′-boat′, *n.* A boat towed from the shore.

track edge. *Millstones.* The steep edge of a furrow.

track′er, *n.* One that tracks, or traces; a trailer; pursuer.

track harness. A light single-breast harness, used in racing.

track′hound′, *n.* A hound which tracks, esp. by scent.

track indicator. *Railroads.* A device to record autographically irregularities of a railroad track.

track′ing-scout′. = TRECKSCHUYT.

track instrument. A treadle device on a railroad track, depressed by a passing train to operate an alarm, as near a crossing.

track′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

track′mas′ter, *n.* *Railroads.* = ROADMASTER, 1. *U. S.*

track pot. A teapot. *Scot.*

track′-road′, *n.* A towpath.

track′scout′ (trăk′skout′), *n.* = TRECKSCHUYT.

track′sick′, *a.* Not responding to the driver; — of a horse in training. *Cant.*

track′side′, *n.* The space beside a track.

trackt. Tracked. *Ref. Sp.*

tract (*Scot.* träkt), *n.* = TRACK, a trace, path, etc. *Obs. or Scot.*

tract, *v. t.* To trace out; track; also, to draw out; protract. *Obs.*

trac′ta-bl. Tractable. *Ref. Sp.*

the movement, mainly a theological one, were associated the restoration of symbolism and ceremonial known as ritualism and a revival of conventual life.

trac'tate (trăk'tāt), *n.* [L. *tractatus* a touching, handling, treatise. See TRACTABLE, TRACT a treatise, TREATY.] A treatise; tract; essay.

trac'tile (trăk'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *trahere, tractum,* to draw.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. — **trac-til'i-ty** (trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *trahere, tractum,* to draw: cf. F. *traction.*] **1.** Act of drawing, or state of being drawn.
2. Specif.: **a** Act of drawing a body along a plane or gradient by motive power, as a carriage by horses, a boat by a tug, etc.; as, steam *traction;* an electric *traction* company. **b** *Physiol.* Contraction; as, the *traction* of a muscle.
3. Power or influence which attracts; attraction.
4. The adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves, as of a wheel on a rail, a rope on a pulley, or the like.

trac'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to traction.

traction engine. A locomotive for drawing vehicles on highways or in the fields; a tractor.

traction wheel. *Mach.* **a** A locomotive driving wheel which acts by frictional adhesion to a smooth track. **b** A smooth-rimmed friction wheel for giving motion to an endless link belt or the like.

Tract'ite (trăk'tīt), *n.* A Tractarian.

trac'tive (trăk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *tractif.*] Serving to draw; pulling; attracting; tractional; as, *tractive* power.
The *tractive* force necessary to overcome any grade equals the load multiplied by the percentage of grade. *F. P. Spaulding.*

trac'tor (trăk'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *trahere, tractum,* to draw.] **1.** That which draws, or is used for drawing; specif., a traction engine.
2. *pl. Med.* See TRACTORATION.

trac'to-ra'tion (trăk'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* A kind of metallotherapy first used about 1796 by Dr. Elisha Perkins (1741–99) of Norwich, Conn., consisting in the operation of drawing over an affected part the points of two small rods (called *tractors*) of different metals; Perkinism. It was used in local inflammation or pains, in rheumatism, etc.

trac'trix (trăk'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* TRACTRICES (trăk-trī'sēz). [NL. See TRACTOR.] *Geom.* A curve such that the part of the tangent between the point of tangency and a given straight line is constant; — so called because it was conceived as described by one end of a tangent line of fixed length as the other end was drawn along the given line. It is an involute of the catenary.

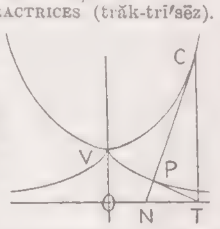

VC Catenary; *VP* Tractrix; *PT* Constant.

trade (trād), *n.* [Formerly, a path, fr. or akin to LG. *trade,* akin to ME. *trede* a tread, a step, also ME. *trod* a step, fr. AS. *trod* a track, and to E. *tread.* See TREAD, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A footstep; track; trail. **b** A course, or path; a way.
2. The tread, or bearing surface, of a wheel. *Obs.*
3. *Obs.* Course, as of action or life: **a** Conduct; practice. **b** Custom; habit. "Thy sin's . . . a *trade.*" *Shak.* **c** (1) Occupation, employment, or activity. (2) A course of effort or labor.
Long was my travel, long my *trade* to win her. *Massinger.*
4. Business of any kind; affair; dealing. *Obs.*
Have you any further *trade* with us? *Shak.*
5. Any occupation or employment pursued as a calling; business; — now chiefly in certain connections or phrases, as in "carrying *trade,*" the business of transportation.
6. Hence, usually, specif.: **a** The business which a person has learned, and which he engages in, for procuring subsistence, or for profit; occupation; esp., mechanical employment as distinguished from the liberal arts, the learned professions, and agriculture; as, we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or mason, but not now of the *trade* of a farmer, or a lawyer, or a physician.
Accursed usury was all his *trade.* *Spenser.*
b Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter, or by buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic. *Trade,* in this sense, comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills, or in money; but it is chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail.
7. A company of men engaged in the same occupation; thus, booksellers and publishers speak of the customs of the *trade,* and are collectively designated as *the trade.*
8. a A bargain; a purchase and sale. **b** An exchange; a swap; as, a *trade* of horses. *U. S.*
9. Instruments, collectively, of any occupation. *Obs.*
10. Stuff; material; also, rubbish; refuse. *Dial.*
11. Medicine; physic. *Dial. Eng.*
12. A fuss; difficulty; trouble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
13. *pl.* The trade winds.
Syn. — TRADE, CRAFT, BUSINESS, PROFESSION. TRADE applies to any of the mechanical employments or handicrafts, except those connected with agriculture (see OCCUPATION); CRAFT is often interchangeable with *trade,* but denotes esp. a trade requiring skilled workmanship; as, a carpenter, bricklayer, blacksmith (not farmer, gardener), by *trade;* "this honest shoemaker — a *trade,* by the bye, remarkable for the production of philosophers and poets" (*Coleridge*); "To make a man a good weaver and a good tailor would require . . . much time . . . and, after all, he would be but a poor workman at either *craft*" (*Scott*). BUSINESS, as here compared, applies esp. to occupations of a mercantile or commercial nature; PROFESSION designates the more learned callings; as, the *business* of a merchant, a manufacturer, a stockbroker; the *profession* of a clergyman, a lawyer, a physician, a sculptor, a civil engineer, a teacher; "In the greater part of mechanic *trades,* success is almost certain; but very uncertain in the liberal *professions*" (*Adam Smith*); "that horrid *profession* which he had chosen to adopt — *trade* she called it" (*Thackeray*). See VOCATION, OFFICE, WORKMAN.

trade (trād), *v. i.*; TRAD'ED (trād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); TRAD'ING (trād'ĭng). **1.** To barter, or to buy and sell; to be engaged in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, merchandise, or anything else; to traffic as a business.
A free port, where nations . . . resorted with their goods and *traded* *Arbuthnot.*
2. To participate in a sale or exchange.
3. To have dealings; to be concerned or associated; — usually followed by *with.*
How did you dare to *trade* and traffic with Macbeth? *Shak.*
to trade on, to take an advantage by means of; as, *to trade on* another's friendship, fears, helplessness, etc.

trade, *v. t.* **1.** To live through; to pass, as one's life. *Obs.*
2. To resort to for trade; as, to *trade* a country. *Obs.*
3. To sell or exchange; to buy and sell; to barter.
To dicker and to swap, to *trade* rifles and watches. *Cooper.*
4. To educate; train; — with *up.* *Obs.*
Syn. — See SELL.

trade'-mark', *n.* A peculiar distinguishing mark, device, or symbol affixed by a manufacturer, merchant, or trader to his goods in order to identify them as his goods, and to distinguish them from the goods manufactured, sold, or dealt in, by others; hence, specif., such a mark the exclusive right to the use of which is recognized by law. Modern countries usually give special statutory protection to such trade-marks as can be and are registered under certain statutory provisions; but a qualified right to protection exists at common law. A trade-mark is now considered a property at least to the extent that it is transferable, if transfer does not involve fraud on the public.
There was no property in any *trade-mark* or trade name which the [common] law recognized; but there was a sort of qualified right therein recognized by the [common] law, sufficient to prevent any fraudulent use thereof in connection with the same classes of goods as those to which it had been appropriated by the original inventor thereof. The ground of the court's interference to prevent such fraudulent use was to save the public from a fraud. *Stephen's Commentaries.*
The essence of a *trade-mark* is that it distinguishes the owner's goods, and the essence of an infringement (where the essential particulars are not bodily appropriated) is that the use of the mark upon the defendant's goods is calculated to lead purchasers to buy them as plaintiff's goods. *Encyc. of the Laws of Eng.*

trade name. **1. a** The name by which an article is called among traders, etc.; as, tin spirits is a common *trade name* in the dyeing industry for various solutions of tin salts. **b** An invented or arbitrarily adopted name given by a manufacturer or merchant to an article to distinguish it as one produced or sold by him.
2. The name or style under which a concern or firm does business. This name becomes a part of the good will of a business; it is not protected by the registration acts, but a qualified common-law protection against its misuse exists, analogous to that existing in the case of trade-marks.

trad'er (trād'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One engaged in trade or commerce; one who makes a business of buying and selling or of barter; a merchant; as, a *trader* to the East Indies.
2. A vessel engaged in the coasting or foreign trade.

trad'er's set'tle-ment (trād'ẽrz). *Eng. Law.* A settlement in which, in general, the land is settled upon trust for sale, the income of the land and of its proceeds being usually given for life to one or more persons, the capital being afterwards divisible among the children of marriage and their descendants; — contrasted with *strict settlement.*

Trad'es-can'ti-a (trăd'ĕs-kăn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Tradescant* (1608–62), traveler and gardener.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of American commelinaceous herbs, the spiderworts, having mostly narrow elongated leaves and large white, pink, or violet ephemeral flowers with equal petals and six stamens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

trade school. A school devoted to drill in the theory and practice of a trade or trades.

trades'folk' (trādz'fōk'), *n. pl.* People employed in trade.

trades'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who trades; one who buys and sells things for a profit or means of living; a shopkeeper.
A *tradesman* is differentiated from a trader by being more personally occupied in the actual purchase and sale, and especially the sale of goods, while the trader rather provides them for him. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
2. A mechanic or artificer, esp. one whose livelihood depends upon manual labor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trades'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* People engaged in trade.

trades'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman who trades, or is skilled in trade.

trade'-un'ion (trād'ūn'yŭn; trād'ūn'yŭn), *or* **trades'-un'ion** (trādz'-; trādz'-), *n.*; *pl.* TRADE-UNIONS *or* TRADES-UNIONS. **1.** A voluntary association of working people organized to further or maintain their rights, privileges, and interests with respect to wages, hours and conditions of labor, efficiency, education, mutual insurance, customs, etc.
In the present, as in the former, article the term "*trade-union*" is used mainly in its popular signification as an organization of workmen for the purpose of improving the conditions of their employment, although legally the term is applicable also to associations of employers and to joint associations of employers and workmen. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. In a general sense, a voluntary combination for mutual aid of any persons engaged in trade, as of employers, or employers and workmen. See *Cit.* under sense 1.

trade'-un'ion-ist (trād'ūn'yŭn-ĭst), *or* **trades'-un'ion-ist** (trādz'-), *n.* A member of a trade-union, or a supporter of trade-unions.

trade wind. A drying wind blowing continually in the same course or *trade,* toward the equator but from an easterly direction. The general direction of the trade winds is thus from N. E. to S. W. on the north side of the equator, and from S. E. to N. W. on the south side of the equator. They are produced by the rotation of the earth and the movement of the air toward the equatorial regions, to supply the vacancy caused by heating, rarefaction, and consequent ascent of the air there. The trade winds are chiefly limited to two belts in the tropical and subtropical regions, one on each side of the equator, and separated by the doldrums. On the sea the trade winds are quite permanent and of great value to navigators. Cf. ANTI-TRADE.

trad'ing (trād'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TRADE. Hence: *a.*
1. Engaged in trade or commerce; as, a *trading* company.
2. Moving in a course or current. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. Venal; corrupt; jobbing; as, a *trading* politician.
trading post, a station of a trader or trading company established in a sparsely settled region where trade, usually in furs, etc., is carried on with the natives. — **t. stamp,** a printed stamp, with a certain value, given as a premium by a dealer to a customer, and usable instead of money in procuring articles from the issuers of the stamps.

tra-di'tion (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *tradicioun,* L. *traditio,* fr. *tradere* to give up, transmit: cf. OF. *tradicion* delivery, F. *tradition* tradition. See TREASON, TRAITOR.] **1.** Act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery. "A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery." *Blackstone.*
2. *Rom. Law.* Transfer or acquisition of property by mere delivery with intent of both parties to transfer the title.
3. The oral delivery of information, opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any knowledge, opinions, or practice, from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials.
4. Hence, that which is transmitted orally from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials; as, the *tradition* of a race's origin.
5. *Theol.* **a** An unwritten code of law represented to have been given by God to Moses on Sinai.
Making the word of God of none effect through your *tradition,* which ye have delivered. *Mark* vii. 13.
b That body of doctrine and discipline, or any article thereof, supposed to have been put forth by Christ or his apostles, and not committed to writing.
Stand fast, and hold the *traditions* which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle. *2 Thess.* ii. 15.
The Greek and Roman Catholic churches put ecclesiastical *tradition,* as determined by general councils and creeds, on a par with the Bible as a rule of faith and conduct. . . . The Protestant churches make the Bible the only and sufficient rule of faith, and give to *tradition* a subordinate place. *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.*
c Oral report of deeds and sayings of Mohammed not recorded in the Koran, constituting the Sunna.
6. A custom which has prevailed, as from generation to generation. "The courtesy of nations allows you my better, in that you are the first-born; but the same *tradition* takes not away my blood." *Shak.*

tra-di'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *traditionnel,* LL. *traditionalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to tradition; consisting of, or derived from, tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing; as, *traditional* opinions, customs, etc.
2. Observant of tradition; attached to old customs; old-fashioned; conventional. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
3. [*often cap.*] *Biblical Criticism.* Pert. to or designating the school of English textual critics who maintain that the true text must be primarily founded on the evidence of Greek copies of the New Testament, and secondarily in case of doubt on that of other early versions and quotations.
Syn. — TRADITIONAL, LEGENDARY. That is TRADITIONAL which has been handed down, esp. by word of mouth; the word may or may not imply lack of authenticity; that which is LEGENDARY is commonly unauthentic, and the word is often equivalent to "apocryphal," "fabulous;" as, "this precious specimen of the unspoiled *traditional* ballad" (*F. J. Child*); "Is it [Beowulf] entirely mythical and *legendary,* or is there any actual history contained in it?" (*S. A. Brooke*). *Traditional* (not *legendary*) often connotes conservatism; as, "He [Gifford] inclines . . . to the *traditional* in laws and government, to the orthodox in religion" (*Hazlitt*). See FABULOUS, MYTH.

tra-di'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to tradition as authority; esp. [*often cap.*], the doctrine that Christian faith is to be based upon traditional interpretations of the Bible. — **tra-di'tion-al-ist,** *n.* & *a.* — **tra-di'tion-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

tra-di'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being, or that which is, traditional; conventionality. *Rare.* *Carlyle.*

tra-di'tion-a-ry (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Traditional; founded on, or derived from, a tradition.

tra-di'tion-er (-ẽr) / **tra-di'tion-ist** }, *n.* [Cf. F. *traditionniste.*] One who adheres to tradition.

trad'i-tive (trăd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *tradere, traditum,* to transmit, give up: cf. F. *traditif.*] Of or pertaining to tradition; transmitted or transmissible by tradition (def. 3).

trad'i-tor (trăd'ĭ-tŏr), *n.*; *L. pl.* TRADITORES (trăd'ĭ-tō'rēz). [L., fr. *tradere, traditum.* See TRAITOR.] **a** A traitor. *Obs.* **b** Specif., one of those Christians who during the Roman persecutions, esp. the Diocletian, gave up to the officers of the law the Scriptures, the sacred vessels, or the names of their brethren.

tra-duce' (trȧ-dūs'), *v. t.*; TRA-DUCED' (-dūst'); TRA-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *traducere, traductum,* to lead across, lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, disgrace, transfer, derive; *trans* across, over + *ducere* to lead: cf. F. *traduire* to transfer, translate, arraign, fr. L. *traducere.* See DUKE.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To transfer; to transmit; to hand down; as, to *traduce* mental qualities to one's descendants. **b** To translate from one language to another. **c** To deduce; derive. **d** To represent; exhibit; display; expose.
2. Specif., to expose wrongfully to contempt or shame; to calumniate; vilify; defame; as, to *traduce* a reputation.
He had the baseness . . . to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden.*
3. To draw away; to lead astray; to seduce. *Obs.*
Syn. — To calumniate, vilify, defame, slander; disparage, detract, depreciate, decry. See ASPERSE.

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trac-ta'tion (trăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tractatio.*] Treatment of a subject; discussion. *Obs.*
trac-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., a handler.] **a** One who writes tracts. **b** [*cap.*] Specif., one of the writers of "Tracts for the Times." *Rare.* [TRACTRIX.]
trac-ta'trix (-trĭks). Var. of
trac-tel'lum (-tĕl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tractus,* p. p. of *trahere* to draw; it being a pulling organ.] *Zoöl.* An anterior flagellum of a free-swimming protozoan. — **trac-tel'late** (-āt), *a.*
trac-ti'tious (trăk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See TRACTATE.] Treating; handling. *Rare.*
trac'tive, *n.* A treatise. *Obs.*
tract'let, *n.* See -LET. *Rare.*
tract'o-ry (trăk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *tractorius* of drawing, fr. *trahere, tractum,* to draw.] *Geom.* A tractrix. [*pl.* [L.] Tract.]
‖ **trac'tus** (trăk'tŭs), *n. sing.* &
trade. † TREAD, *n.*; obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of TREAD
trade association. An association of tradesmen for the promotion of their mutual interests.
trade balance. = BALANCE OF TRADE.
trade board. A voluntary permanent board of employers and working people in a particular trade, representing their fellows in the same trade.
trade coin. A coin intended for use in foreign trade, as the United States trade dollar.
trade cumulus. *Meteor.* A peculiar small detached cumulus cloud, characteristic of trade-wind regions. [ticed. *Obs.*]
trad'ed, *a.* Professional; prac-
trade dollar. See TRADE COIN, DOLLAR, 4. [*Obs.*]
trade'fall'en, *a.* Out of trade.
trade fixture. See FIXTURE, 4.
trade'ful, *a.* Full of trade; commercial. *Now Rare.*
trade hall. A public hall for meetings of merchants and tradespeople, or of the members of incorporated trades.
trade'less, *a.* See -LESS.
trade'mas'ter, *n.* A teacher of a trade.
trade price. The price at which goods are sold to members of the same trade, or by wholesale.
trade rights. *Law.* Proprietary rights, as the trade name, belonging to a person in connection with a trade or business, usually exclusive of brands and trade-marks. [See -SHIP.]
trad'er-ship (trād'ẽr-shĭp), *n.*
trade sale. An auction by and for the trade, esp. of books.
trades'-hall', *n.* = TRADE HALL.
trades'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
trade'-un'ion-ism, trades'-un'ion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
trade work. Work such as is done by those following the mechanical trades.
tradicioun. † TRADITION.
tra-di'tion (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To transmit by tradition. *Obs.*
tra-di'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of TRADITIONAL.
tra-di'tion-a-ri-ly (-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TRADITIONARY.
tra-di'tion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *traditionnaire.*] One who admits the authority of traditions.
tra-di'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* = TRADITIONALISM.
Tradition Sunday. *Eccl.* Palm Sunday; — anciently so called because of the tradition of [i. e., instruction in] the creed given to candidates for baptism on Holy Saturday. [DRILLE.]
tra-drille'. Corrupt. of TRE-
tra-duce'ment, *n.* Act of traducing; misrepresentation. *R.*
tra-du'cent (trȧ-dū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *traducens,* p. pr. See TRADUCE.] Slanderous. *Rare.*

N O P Q R S T

tra-du′cian (trȧ-dū′shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to traducianism or traducians. — *n.* A believer in traducianism.
tra-du′cian-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine that human souls are propagated by generation, along with human bodies ; — opposed to *creationism* and *infusionism*.
tra-du′cian-ist, *n.* A traducian.
tra-duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *traductio* a transferring : cf. F. *traduction* translation, OF. also as in L. See TRADUCE.] **1**. In *Obs.* senses : **a** The handing down or transmission from one to another. **b** Act of originating a soul by procreation. See TRADUCIANISM. **c** (1) Derivation. (2) Specif., transmission by generation by descent ; propagation. **d** Translation from one language to another.
2. Act of transferring ; conveyance ; transportation. *Rare.*
3. Transition. *Rare.* *Bacon.*
4. *Logic.* Reasoning in which each conclusion applies to just such an object as each of the premises applies to.
traf′fic (trăf′ĭk), *n.* [F. *trafic* ; cf. It. *traffico*, Sp. *tráfico*, *tráfago*, Pg. *tráfego*, LL. *traficum*, *trafica* ; orig. uncert. Cf. TRAFFIC, *v.*] **1**. Interchange of goods or commodities, either by barter or by buying and selling, between countries, communities, or individuals ; commerce ; trade. *Traffic* is applied to trade in general, but seldom to retailing, and especially to dealing including transportation.
A merchant of great *traffic* through the world. *Shak.*
The *traffic* in honors, places, and pardons. *Macaulay.*
2. The business done upon a railway, steamboat line, or other line of transportation as measured by the number of passengers or the amount of freight carried and the distance covered. Cf. TRAFFIC MILE. Also, collectively, the subjects of transportation on a route, as persons or goods.
3. The passing to and fro of persons, animals, vehicles, or vessels, along a route of transportation, as along a street, canal, etc. ; as, the *traffic* was directed by a policeman.
4. The subject of trade ; market commodities. *Rare.* *Gay.*
5. A transaction ; a piece of business. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. Dealings ; intercourse ; familiarity ; as, to have no *traffic* with one. *Chiefly Archaic or Scot.*
7. A path ; a track or trail. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See COMMERCE.
traf′fic (trăf′ĭk), *v. i.* ; TRAF′FICKED (-ĭkt) ; TRAF′FICK-ING (-ĭ-kĭng). [F. *trafiquer* ; cf. It. *trafficare*, Sp. *traficar*, *trafagar*, Pg. *traficar*, *trafegar*, *trafeguear*, LL. *traficare*. See TRAFFIC, *n.*] **1**. To pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money ; to buy or sell goods ; to barter ; trade.
2. To engage in any kind of dealing ; to deal, often meanly or mercenarily ; to bargain.
traf′fic, *v. t.* **1**. To exchange in traffic ; to trade ; barter.
2. To bargain for ; to effect for a consideration. *Rare.*
traffic mile. *Railroad Accounting.* Any unit of the total obtained by adding the passenger miles and ton miles in a railroad's transportation for a given period ; — a term and practice of restricted or erroneous usage. See *Cit.* and PASSENGER MILE, TON MILE ; *density of traffic*, under DENSITY.
Traffic mile is a term designed to furnish an excuse for the erroneous practice of adding together two things (ton miles and passenger miles) which, being of different kinds, cannot properly be added. *Hadley.*
trag′a-canth (trăg′ȧ-kănth), *n.* [L. *tragacanthum* tragacanth, *tragacantha* the plant producing tragacanth, Gr. τραγάκανθα ; τράγος a he-goat + ἄκανθα a thorn : cf. F. *tragacanthe.*] **a** A kind of gum obtained from various Asiatic or East European species of *Astragalus*, esp. *A. gummifer*. The pure commercial varieties come in thin white translucent pieces of horny texture. It is used as a substitute for gum arabic in medicine and the arts. **b** Any shrub or tree yielding this gum.
tra-ge′di-an (trȧ-jē′dĭ-ăn), *n.* [ME. *tragedien* (for sense 1), OF. *tragedien*, F. *tragédien.*] **1**. A writer of tragedy.
Thence what the lofty grave *tragedians* taught. *Milton.*
2. An actor or player of tragedy.
‖ **tra′gé′dienne′** (trȧ′zhā′dyĕn′ ; *E.* trȧ-jē′dĭ-ĕn′, trȧ-jē′dĭ-ĕn′), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIENNES (*F.* -dyĕn′ ; *E.* -ĕnz′, -ĕnz′). [F.] An actress who plays tragedy.
tra-ge′di-et′ta (trȧ-jē′dĭ-ĕt′ȧ ; *It.* trä-jā′dĭ-ĕt′tä), *n.* [Dim. of It. *tragedia* tragedy.] A short tragic drama.
trag′e-dy (trăj′ē-dĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [ME. *tragedie*, OF. *tragedie*, F. *tragédie*, L. *tragoedia*, Gr. τραγῳδία, fr. τραγῳδός a tragic poet and singer, perh. orig., a goat singer ; τράγος a he-goat (perh. akin to τρώγειν to gnaw, nibble, eat, and E. *trout*) + ἀείδειν to sing ; — from the oldest tragedies being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or because a goat was the prize, or because the actors were clothed in goatskins. But perh. it was orig. a harvest song, the first part being fr. τράγος groats of wheat, spelt, etc. See ODE.] **1**. A dramatic composition depicting a serious story, in which, typically, the leading character is by some passion or limitation brought to a catastrophe ; also, generically, drama of this type, or the composing or acting of it. Greek *tragedy* is severely simple in plot and incident. The dialogue is in verse and is interspersed with choral odes. The action as a whole is conceived as a manifestation of fate, in which the characters are somewhat passively involved. Modern *tragedy* is typically complex and varied in plot, and at the present day is more characteristically in prose. The action is conceived as the free working out of the individual characters. See CHORUS, 1 ; DRAMA, 2.
Tragedy is an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude ; in language embellished with each kind of artistic ornament, the several kinds being found in separate parts of the play [i. e., verse in the dialogue ; song in the choral parts] ; in the form of action, not of narrative ; through pity and fear effecting the proper katharsis, or purgation, of these emotions. *Butcher* (*Aristotle*).
2. Quality or character such as that of the events portrayed in tragedies ; that quality of life or art which gives nobility or sublimity to catastrophe and excites in the beholder combined feelings of pity and awe. *Tragedy* is primarily a conflict or collision leading to catastrophe. Aristotle noted that the catastrophe commonly follows from guilt or error, leading to the view, developed by later writers, that the tragic motive is a working out of poetic justice The tragic motive has also been regarded as the enforcement of the lesson of human limitation and of the presumption of effort to overstep natural constraints. Thus *tragedy* is taken to represent the triumph of a moral idea, or, as with Hegel, the overthrow of the individual by the universal
3 Any literary composition, as a novel or narrative poem, whose theme has the quality or character of tragedy.
Go, litel book, go litel myn *tregedie.* *Chaucer*
4. The theory or art of composing or of acting tragedies.
5. A fatal and mournful event ; any event conceived of as having a tragic quality or character.
trag′ic (trăj′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *tragicus*, Gr. τραγικός : cf F.
trag′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *tragique.*] **1**. Of or pert. to, or of the nature or character of, tragedy; as, a *tragic* poem or play
His [Pompey's] end was piteous, but scarcely *tragic*, for the cause to which he was sacrificed was too slightly removed from being ignominious. *J. A. Froude*
2. Characterized by, or involving, death or calamity or the suffering implied in tragedy ; terrible ; calamitous.
They seemed, indeed, to be a part of the world's evil and the *tragic* side of life *Stevenson.*
3. Mournful ; expressive of tragedy, loss of life, or sorrow.
Why look you still so stern and *tragical?* *Shak.*
— **trag′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **trag′i-cal-ness**, *n.*
trag′i–com′e-dy (trăj′ĭ-kŏm′ē-dĭ), *n.* [F. *tragicomédie*, L. *tragicocomoedia.* See TRAGIC ; COMEDY.] A drama in which serious and comic scenes are blended ; a composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy and not having a fatal issue.
The noble *tragi-comedy* of "Measure for Measure." *Macaulay.*
trag′i–com′ic (-kŏm′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *tragi-comique.*] Of, or pertaining to tragi-comedy.
Julian felt toward him that *tragi-comic* sensation which makes us pity the object which excites it not the less that we are somewhat inclined to laugh amid our sympathy. *Scott*
trag′o-pan (trăg′ō-păn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tragopan* a fabulous Ethiopian bird, Gr. τραγόπαν, lit. goat-Pan. Cf. ÆGIPAN.] Any of several brilliantly colored Asiatic pheasants having the back and breast usually covered with white or buff ocelli. In the males the head is ornamented with two bright-colored wattles and a pair of fleshy erectile horns. The crimson tragopan, or horned pheasant (*Tragopan satyrus*), of India, is one of the best-known species. Also [*cap.*], the genus constituted by these pheasants. *Ceriornis* is a syn.

1/14
Crimson Tragopan (*Tragopan satyrus*).

Trag′o-po′gon (-pō′gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τραγοπώγων, name of a plant; τράγος a he-goat + πώγων beard ; — in allusion to the copious pappus.] *Bot.* A genus of cichoriaceous herbs having entire linear leaves, and long-pedunculate heads of yellow or purple radiate flowers with a single series of involucral bracts. The species are natives of the Old World. *T. porrifolius* is the salsify. *T. pratensis* is the yellow goatsbeard.
tra′gus (trā′gŭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* TRAGI (-jī). [NL., fr. Gr. τράγος a part of the inner ear.] *Anat.* The prominence in front of the external opening of the ear. See EAR, *Illust.*
trail (trāl), *v. t.* ; TRAILED (trāld) ; TRAIL′ING. [ME. *trailen* to draw along, to drag, OF. *traillier* to tow (a boat), also to trail a deer, or hunt him upon a cold scent (Cotgrave), F. *trailler* to trail a fishing line ; prob. fr. a derivative of L. *trahere* to draw ; cf. L. *traha* a drag, sledge, *tragula* a kind of drag net, a small sledge. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1**. To draw or drag, as along the ground ; esp., to drag loosely, as the train of a dress.
They shall not *trail* me through their streets. *Milton.*
2. *Mil.* To carry, as a firearm, pike, etc., with the breech or butt near the ground and the upper part inclined forward, the piece held by the right hand near the middle.
3. *Naut.* To allow (an oar) to trail in the water alongside of the boat, either held loosely or fastened with a line.
4. To cause to trail ; to hang or adorn with something, as a ribbon, that trails or flutters loosely. *Obs.*
5. To tread down in a line or path, as grass.
6. To hunt by the track, or trail ; to track.
7. To draw out, esp. in or as in banter. *Dial. Eng.*
trail, *v. i.* **1**. To hang down or to be drawn along behind, as the train of a dress.
2. Specif.: To form a trail or wake behind ; to follow, as in the rear of a moving object ; to follow after ; to follow on as in a trail or line ; as, smoke *trailed* from the chimney ; the horse *trailed* until the home stretch.
When his brother saw the red blood *trail.* *Spenser.*
3. To grow to a considerable length, esp. when slender and creeping along the ground, over rocks, etc., as a plant.
4. To extend or stretch, esp. in an irregular or straggling manner, as a mass of rock into the sea. *Obs.*
5. To follow a trail.
6. To move along leisurely ; to walk idly or as if weary.
7. To be provided or covered with or as with a trailing vine.
8. In cassino, to play a card that cannot be used in building or taking ; to play a card which accomplishes nothing.
trail (trāl), *n.* **1**. Something drawn or dragged behind ; something forming a train ; as : **a** The train of a dress. **b** Anything drawn out at length like or suggesting a tail ; as, a meteor's *trail* ; a *trail* of smoke. "A radiant *trail* of hair." *Pope.* **c** *Mil.* That part of the stock of a gun carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered. See *Illusts.* of FIELDPIECE, MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.
2. A mark. trace, or track left by something that has passed or that has been drawn or dragged along : specif. : **a** A track or scent left by man or beast, as one followed by the hunter ; as, a deer *trail.*
How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry ! *Shak.*
b A footpath or track worn by passage through a wilderness or wild region ; as, an Indian *trail*. **c** *Astron.* A continuous line obtained photographically by permitting the image of a heavenly body, as a star, to move over the plate.
3. Something drawn along, as a vehicle ; esp., a sledge without wheels, or a low cart. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. A journey ; a tramp ; a tedious walk. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
5. Act of drawing out a person, esp. in banter. *Dial. Eng.*
6. A lazy and slovenly person. *Scot.* *Scott.*
trail bridge. A ferry formed of a boat attached to a pulley running on a rope stretched across the stream, and moved from side to side by the action of the current.
trail′er (trāl′ẽr), *n.* One that trails; as : **a** A trailing vine, plant, or branch. **b** A car on a street railway pulled by another car, usually a motor car ; any of several logging sleds (after the first) hitched one behind another and pulled by a team driven by one man ; a light two-wheeled car pulled by a bicycle or motor cycle, etc. **c** A fringe or appendage of thongs or strings at the heel of a moccasin. Some Indians believe it to be a protection against rattlesnakes. **d** A small speculator who tries to follow the operations of larger speculators. *Cant.* **e** A sprag to prevent a vehicle from running backward. **f** *Locomotives* A trailing wheel.
trail handspike. *Ordnance.* A long, stout handspike, used in moving the trail of a gun carriage.
trail′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TRAIL. Hence : *a.* Specif., *Locomotives*, pert. to the trailing wheels ; as, *trailing* axle, etc.
trailing arbutus. See ARBUTUS, 2. — **t. azalea**, the alpine azalea. — **t. begonia**, a viraceous greenhouse plant (*Cissus discolor*), having variegated leaves somewhat resembling those of a begonia. — **t. sweep**. *Physics.* See SWEEP, *n.*, 10. — **t. wheel**, a hind wheel of a locomotive when it is not a driving wheel ; also, one of the hind wheels of a carriage.
trail plate. *Ordnance.* The plate at the end of the trail of a gun carriage, terminating in the lunette.
train (trān), *v. t.* ; TRAINED (trānd) ; TRAIN′ING. [OF. *trahiner*, *trainer*, F. *traîner*, LL. *trahinare*, *trainare*, prob. through an assumed LL. n. *tragina* (or *traginum*) and v. *tragere*, fr. L. *trahere* to draw ; cf. L. *traha* a drag, a sledge. See TRAIL.] **1**. To draw along ; to trail ; drag.
Training his devilish enginery. *Milton.*
2. To draw by persuasion, artifice, or the like ; to attract by stratagem ; to entice ; allure. *Now Rare.* *Shak.*
Training me on with hints, and signs, and smiles. *Shelley.*
3. To form by instruction, practice, or guidance ; specif. : **a** To bring up ; to educate ; teach ; rear ; — often with *up*.
Train up a child in the way he should go ; and when he is old, he will not depart from it. *Prov.* xxii. 6.
b To subject to discipline ; to instruct ; exercise ; drill ; as, to *train* soldiers to the use of arms. **c** To tame and accustom to act in a certain desired way or ways, as animals or birds. **d** To prepare for a test or contest, as in athletics, by dieting and practice ; as, to *train* a pugilist. **e** *Hort* To lead or direct, and form to a wall or espalier ; to form by bending, pruning, etc. ; as, to *train* young trees.
4. To aim or point at an object ; to bring to bear ; as, to *train* guns on the enemy or a telescope on a star.
5. *Mining.* To trace, as a mineral appearance, to its head.
6. To drag or dredge ; as, to *train* a river. *Dial. Eng.*
7. To carry in a train of cars, as grain. *Colloq.*
train, *v. i.* **1**. To be lured ; to yield to enticement. *Obs*
2. To drag ; trail. *Obs. or R.*
3. To drill or teach ; to impart proficiency by discipline.
4. To prepare one's self for a particular service or performance ; specif. : **a** To drill, or be drilled, in military exercises; to do duty in a military company. **b** To prepare for a test or contest, as by exercise, diet, instruction, etc.
5. To romp ; to cut up ; to carry on. *Colloq., U. S.*
6. To associate ; to be on familiar terms ; as, to *train* with, or in, a fast set. *Slang.*
7. To travel by rail in a train ; — often with *it* as an indefinite object ; as, to *train* it to Boston. *Colloq.*
to train off, to swerve ; — said of a projectile.

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tra-duc′er (trȧ-dūs′ẽr), *n.* One who traduces, esp. a calumniator.
tra-duc′i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Now Rare.*
tra-duc′ing-ly, *adv.* of *traducing*, p. pr.
tra-duct′, *v. t.* [L. *traductus*, p. p. of *traducere*. See TRADUCE.] To derive or deduce ; also, to transmit ; transfer. *Obs.*
tra-duct′, *n.* That which is traducted : a translation *Obs.*
tra-duc′tive (trȧ-dŭk′tĭv), *a.* Capable of being traduced, i. e., deduced : derivable. *Obs.*
‖**tra′dut-to′ri tra′di-to′ri** (trä′-dōōt-tō′rē trä′dē-tō′rē). [It.] Translations (are) betrayers.
Tra-fal′gar (trȧ-făl′gȧr), *n.* [From the proper name *Trafalgar.*] *Print.* A type size next smaller than canon. *Eng.*
traf′fic-a-ble (trăf′ĭk-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Marketable *Obs.*
traffic density. See *density of traffic*, under DENSITY : TRAFFIC MILE.
traf′fick-er, *n.* One who traffics.
traf′fickt. Trafficked. *Ref. Sp.*
traf′fic-less, *a.* See -LESS.
tra-fike′ (*Scot.* trȧ-fēk′ ; -fīk′). Obs. or Scot var. of TRAFFIC.
trag (trȧg), *n.* Trash. *Scot.*
tra′ga (trä′gä), *n.* In India, mutilation of self, suicide, or murder of near relatives, in order to compel the observance of an agreement or abstention from an action on the part of another, on whom the guilt is supposed to fall. Cf. DHARNA.
trag′a-can′tha (trăg′ȧ-kăn′-thȧ), *n.* [L.] Tragacanth.
trag′a-can′thin (-thĭn), *n.* Also **tra-gan′thin** (trȧ-găn′thĭn). Bassorin.
tra′gal (trā′găl), *a.* *Anat.* [Pert. to the tragus.
tragedie. ✝ TRAGEDY.
tragedien. ✝ TRAGEDIAN.
tra-ge′di-og′ra-pher (trȧ-jē′dĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*tragedy* + *-grapher.*] A writer of tragedies. *Obs.*
tra-ge′di-ous (-jē′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Like tragedy ; tragical. *Obs.*
trag′e-dize (trăj′ē-dīz), *v. i.* To be tragical. *R.*
trag′e-laph (-lăf), *n.* The tragelaphus *Obs.*
tra-gel′a-phus (trȧ-jĕl′ȧ-fŭs), *n* : *L. pl.* TRAGELAPHI (-fī). [L., fr. Gr. τραγέλαφος.] **a** A fabulous animal, part stag and part goat, regarded as a symbol of Diana. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl* The genus containing the harnessed antelopes. — **tra-gel′a-phine** (-fīn : -fĭn : 183), *a.*
trag′e-ma-top′o-list (trăj′ē-mȧ-tŏp′ō-lĭst), *n.* [Gr. τραγηματοπώλης ; τραγήματα (pl. of τράγημα) sweetmeats + πωλεῖν to sell.] A confectioner. *Obs.*
traget. ✝ TREGET.
‖ **tra-ghet′to** (trä-gĕt′tō), *n.* ; *pl.* -GHETTI (-tē) [It.] Lit., a ferry : a station for gondolas.
trag′ic, *n.* *Obs.* **a** [Cf. F. *tragique*, L. *tragicus*, Gr. τραγικός.] A writer of tragedy. **b** A tragedy ; a tragic drama.
trag′i-cal′i-ty (trăj′ĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tragical : — often derogatory.
trag′ic-ly, *adv.* Tragically.
trag′i-com′i-cal (trăj′ĭ-kŏm′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Tragi-comic. — **trag′i-com′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
trag′i-com′i-pas′tor-al (trăj′ĭ-kŏm′ĭ-pȧs′tŏr-ăl), *a* Of the nature of, or combining, tragedy, comedy, and pastoral poetry *Rare.* [TRAGORIGANUM.
tra-go′ri-an. Obs. corrupt. of
trag′o-rig′a-num (trăg′ō-rĭg′ȧ-nŭm), *n.* Any mint of the genus *Origanum.* *Obs.*
trag′ule (trăg′ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *tragule.*] A chevrotain.
Tra-gu′li-dæ (trȧ-gū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, **Trag′u-li′na** (trăg′ū-lī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRAGULUS.] *Zoöl.* See CHEVROTAIN — **trag′u-line** (trăg′ū-līn : -lĭn : 183), *a.*
Trag′u-loi′de-a (trăg′ū-loi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRAGULUS; -OID.] *Zoöl* Syn. of TRAGULINA. — **trag′u-loid** (trăg′ū-loid), *a.* & *n.*
Trag′u-lus (trăg′ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. τράγος he-goat.] *Zoöl.* The typical and leading genus of chevrotains.
‖ **tra′hit su′a quem′que vo-lup′tas**. [L.] His own pleasure draws each one. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, II. 65).
trahyssh. ✝ TRAISE
traicte. ✝ TREAT.
traictise. ✝ TREATISE.
traid. ✝ TREAD.
traie ✝ TRAY.
traik (trāk), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. TRACK.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stroll or go about idly ; to lounge. **b** To stray ; wander. *Scot.* **c** To trudge; tramp. **d** To waste away. **e** To follow, as on a trail. *Scot.* [*Obs. Scot.*
traik, *v. t.* To hinder; prevent.
traik. *n.* **1**. *Scot.* **a** A stroll ; saunter. **b** A fatiguing tramp or journey. **c** Fatigue ; also, misfortune. *Obs.*
2. Flesh of sheep that died by accident or disease. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
trail. *n.* Aphetic form of *entrail* ; esp., intestines of sheep, or of certain game birds. *Obs.*
trail. *n.* [ME *traile*, OF. & F. *treille.*] *Obs.* **a** Trellis work for climbing plants : a latticed frame; an arbor. **b** (1) A climbing plant. (2) A running ornament representing leaves, tendrils, etc., as in Gothic moldings.
T rail. See under T, *a.*
trail bar. *Ordnance* A trail handspike. *Rare.*
trail′bas′ton, *n.* [AF. *traylle-bastoun*, prop. staff carriers. See TRAIL to drag, to carry ; BASTON.] A member of a lawless band powerful in England about 1300 ; — supposedly named from their staffs for cudgeling merchants. *Obs.*
trail board. *Shipbuilding.* One of the curved and carved boards on the sides of the cutwater near the figurehead.
trail car. = TRAILER **b**.
traild. Trailed. *Ref. Sp.*
trailed, *a.* Fenced or entwined about. *Obs.* [LUNETTE, 4.
trail′-eye′, *n.* *Ordnance.* =
trail′ing-ly, *adv.* of TRAILING.
traille. ✝ TRAIL.
trail net. A net that is trailed or drawn behind a boat.
trail spade. *Ordnance.* A metal spur, prong, or plate, on the under side of a trail, that is driven into the ground by the recoil and acts as a brake. See FIELDPIECE, *Illust.* [SPADE.
trail spur. *Ordnance.* = TRAIL
trail′y (trāl′ĭ), *a.* Slow; lazy; slovenly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
traimme. ✝ TRAM.

train (trān), *n.* [OF. *traïn, trahin,* F. *train*; or (for some of the senses) OF. *traïne,* F. *traîne.* See TRAIN, *v.*] **1.** Something intended to draw or attract; esp.: **a** Enticement, as into an ambush; artifice; guile. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** A snare; trap. *Obs.* **c** Hence, treachery; treason. *Obs.* **d** *Falconry.* Something tied to a lure to entice a hawk.
2. That which is drawn along in the rear of, or after, something; that which is in the hinder part or rear; specif.: **a** That part of a gown which trails behind the wearer. **b** *Mil.* The trail of a gun carriage. *Obs.* **c** The tail of a bird. **d** The hinder part of a serpent's body. **e** A trail or tail, as of a meteor.
3. A number of followers; a body of attendants; a retinue; suite; following; as, Diana and her *train.*
4. A procession; a company or party in order; a number arranged in or suggesting a line or file; as, a funeral *train*; a camel *train.* "A *train* of dames." *Tennyson.*
5. *Mil.* The aggregation of vehicles, men, and animals accompanying a military body, to transport its baggage, ammunition, supplies, and hospital, bridge, and reserve materials. The ammunition and bridge trains are often separately organized, but all usually march together.
6. A succession of connected things; a series. "A *train* of happy sentiments." *I. Watts.*
A *train* of words, which serves to call up a *train* of corresponding thoughts. *G. F. Stout.*
7. *Mach. & Mechanism.* A complete series of moving pieces, as wheels and pinions, for transmitting and modifying motion; as, the *train* of a watch (connecting the barrel with the escapement); a *train* of gearing.
8. *Physics.* A succession of ethereal oscillations or disturbances; as, a wave *train* in wireless telegraphy.
9. *Rolling Mill.* A roll train; as, a 12-inch *train.*
10. A connected line of cars, etc., on a railroad, without or with the locomotive.
11. Regular method; process; course; order; as, things are now in *train* for settlement. *Swift.*
12. A line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge.
13. *Gun.* The movement or line of direction of the axis of a piece in a horizontal plane.
14. A heavy long sleigh used in Canada for the transportation of merchandise, wood, and the like.
train of artillery. *Mil.* = ARTILLERY TRAIN. — **t. of rolls.** = ROLL TRAIN.

train'band' (trān'bănd'), *n.* [For *trained band.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of the bands or companies of trained citizen soldiers raised and supported in the counties and London from the 13th or 14th century, having no regimental organization until the Commonwealth. All except those of London were discontinued by Charles II. in 1662, but were revived and with the London bands developed into the militia.

train'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One whose duty is to hold up the train of a robe or gown, esp. in ceremonies.
2. A long-tailed Colombian humming bird (*Psalidoprymna victoriæ*).

train dispatcher. An official who gives the orders on a railroad as to the running of trains and their right of way.

train'er (trān'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who trains; an instructor; esp., one who trains or prepares men, horses, etc., for exercises requiring physical agility and strength.
2. One who trains a gun; specif., in the United States navy, one who regulates its direction in azimuth, as distinguished from the *pointer,* who regulates its elevation.
3. A militiaman called out for exercise. *Obs. Local, U. S.*
4. A frame on which to train plants.
5. One who romps, cuts up, or carries on. *Colloq., U. S.*

train'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRAIN. Hence: *n.* **1.** a Act or process of instructing, drilling, exercising, etc.; education; drill; as, the *training* of the mind, of a child, of an athlete. **b** *Hort.* Operation or art of causing plants, vines, young trees, etc., to grow in a desired shape or direction. See FAN TRAINING, HORIZONTAL TRAINING.
2. Act or process, by means of drill, practice, etc., of becoming proficient in some art or prepared for a test or contest, esp. of physical skill and prowess; the systematic development of one's strength and abilities; practice; exercise; also, state of being so proficient, prepared, and developed; as, he was in perfect *training.*
Syn. — See EDUCATION.
training college, a normal school. — **t. day,** a day on which a volunteer military company was formerly called out for drill or parade according to law. *Obs. U. S.* — **t. level or pendulum,** *Ordnance,* a level or pendulum used in training guns. — **t. school,** a school which gives technical training; as, a *training school* for nurses. — **t. ship,** a vessel on board of which boys are trained as sailors for the navy. — **t. tackle.** *Ordnance.* = TRAIN TACKLE. — **t. wall,** a wall, bank, or jetty built to confine and direct the flow of a river or tide.

train'man (trān'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A subordinate worker on a railroad train; esp., a brakeman.

train mile. *Railroads.* One mile traversed by one train; — used as a unit of railroad operation in order to estimate economy in running expenses.

train mileage. *Railroads.* Train miles collectively; the total of train miles.

train oil. [D. or LG. *traan* train oil, blubber (cf. Dan. & Sw. *tran,* G. *thran*) + E. *oil.*] Oil from the whale or other marine animal. See OIL, *Table II.*

trait (trāt; *in British use still commonly as F.,* trā), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tractus* a dragging, a stretch, extent, tract of land, fr. *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v.*; cf. TRACT a region, TRACE a strap, TRET.] **1.** A stroke; a touch; — used fig.
By this single *trait* Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey. *Broome.*
2. A distinguishing or marked feature, esp. of character or mind or of something produced by them; a peculiarity; characteristic; as, a *trait* of character; French *traits.*
Syn. — See CHARACTERISTIC.

trai'tor (trā'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *traitour,* OF. *traïtor, traïteur,* F. *traître* (fr. the OF. nom. *traitre*; cf. ME. *treitre*), LL. (assumed) *traditor,* for L. *traditor,* fr. *tradere, traditum,* to deliver, to give up or surrender treacherously, to betray; *trans* across, over + *dare* to give. See DATE time; cf. BETRAY, TRADITION, TRADITOR, TREASON.] One who betrays a confidence or trust; one who acts perfidiously or treacherously; specif., one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to an enemy, or yields up any fort or place intrusted to his defense, or surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; also, one who takes arms and levies war against, or one who aids an enemy to conquer, his country. See TREASON.

trai'tor·ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *traîtreux.*] **1.** Guilty of, or capable of, treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; as, a *traitorous* officer or subject.
2. Consisting in treason; of the nature of treason; implying breach of allegiance; as, a *traitorous* scheme.
Syn. — See DISAFFECTED.
— **trai'tor·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **trai'tor·ous·ness,** *n.*

trai'tress (trā'trĕs), *n.* [F. *traîtresse,* OF. *traïtresse.*] A woman who betrays; a female traitor.

tra·ject' (trȧ-jĕkt'), *v. t.*; -JECT'ED; -JECT'ING. [L. *trajectus,* p. p. of *trajicere, traicere,* to throw across; *trans* + *jacere* to throw. See JET, *v. i.*] **1.** To take or carry across. *Obs.*
2. To throw or cast through, over, or across; as, to *traject* the sun's light through three or more cross prisms. *Rare.*

traj'ect (trăj'ĕkt), *n.* [L. *trajectus,* fr. *trajicere*: cf. F. *trajet,* OF. *traject.* See TRAJECT, *v. t.*] **1.** A place for passing across; a passage; ferry. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Act of trajecting; trajection; transportation. *Rare.*
3. A trajectory. *Rare.* *I. Taylor.*

tra·jec'tion (trȧ-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trajectio* a crossing over, transposition.] **1.** Act of trajecting.
2. *Gram. & Rhet.* Transposition. *Rare.*
3. A state of ecstasy. *Obs.*

tra·jec'to·ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *trajectoire.*] **1.** The curve which a body describes in space, as a planet or comet in its orbit.
The *trajectory* is the curve described by the center of gravity of the projectile in passing from the muzzle to the first point of impact. *U. S. Coast Artillery Drill Reg.*
2. *Geom.* A curve (or surface) that cuts all the curves (or surfaces) of a given system at the same angle. If this is a right angle, the trajectory is said to be *orthogonal.*

tral'a·ti'tion (trăl'ȧ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See TRALATITIOUS.] A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor.

tral'a·ti'tious (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tralatitius, tralaticius.* Cf. TRALATION.] **1.** Passed along; handed down; transmitted, as the portion of the edict of a Roman prætor derived by him from his predecessor (see EDICT, 1).
Among Biblical critics a *tralatitious* interpretation is one received by expositor from expositor. *W. Withington*
2. Metaphorical; figurative; not literal. *Stackhouse.*
— **tral'a·ti'tious·ly,** *adv.*

Tral'les's hy·drom'e·ter (trăl'lĕs-ĭz). [After J. G. *Tralles* (1763–1822), German physicist.] An alcoholometer graduated, like that of Gay-Lussac, so as to indicate percentages by volume, but at 4° C. (instead of 15° C.).

tram (trăm), *n.* [F. *trame,* L. *trama.*] A silk thread formed of two or more threads twisted together, used esp. for the weft, or cross threads, of the best velvets and silks.

tram, *n.* **1.** Short for TRAMMEL, in its mechanical senses.
2. *Mech.* Correct relative position or adjustment; — in the phrases *in tram, out of tram.*

tram, *v. t. & i.*; TRAMMED (trămd); TRAM'MING. *Mech.* To measure, lay off, align, or adjust, with a tram or trammel.

tram, *n.* [E. dial. *tram* a coal wagon, the shaft of a cart or carriage, a beam or bar; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. OSw. *trām, trum,* a beam, Icel. *þrām-* (in comp.), OD. *drom,* OHG. *tram.*] **1.** **a** A beam or bar. *Obs. Scot.* **b** A shaft of a vehicle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Leg; limb. *Scot.*
3. Any of various vehicles; specif.: **a** *Mining.* A boxlike wagon, now often of steel, running on a tramway or railway in a mine, for conveying coal or ore. **b** A passenger car of a street railway. *Eng.*
4. Short for TRAMWAY, TRAMCAR, etc.
5. A tramway rail. *Rare.*
6. A bench for supporting dairy tubs, etc. *Local, Eng.*

tram, *v. t.* To haul, as coal, in a tram.

tram, *v. i.* **a** To travel in a tramcar. *Brit., exc. Canada.* **b** To operate a tram or a tramway system.

tra'ma (trā'mȧ), *n.* [L., woof.] *Bot.* In basidiomycetous fungi, the loosely woven hyphal tissue forming the central substance of the lamellæ or other projections of the hymenophore. — **tra'mal** (trā'măl), *a.*

tram'car' (trăm'kär'), *n.* A tram running on gauged rails, as on a street railway (*Brit.*), or in a mine.

tram'mel (-ĕl), *n.* [F. *tramail, trémail,* a net, LL. *tremaculum, tremacle,* a kind of net for taking fish; L. *tres* three + *macula* a mesh. See THREE; MAIL armor.] **1.** A kind of net to catch birds, fishes, etc., as: **a** An anchored gill net. **b** A set of three nets, the middle one slack and fine-meshed, the others stretched and of coarse mesh.
2. A net for a woman's hair. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. A kind of shackle used for regulating the motions of a horse and making him amble.
4. Hence, something impeding activity, progress, or freedom, as a net or shackle; restraint; check.
[They] disdain the *trammels* of any sordid contract. *Jeffrey.*
5. An iron hook of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire.
6. Hence, a curved or hooked stroke in writing; a pothook; esp., a hook-shaped letter or stroke in a copy book for imitation by one learning to write; as, pothooks and *trammels.*

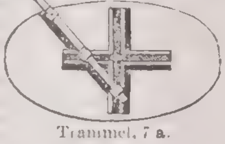

Trammel, 7 **a**.

7. *Mech.* **a** An instrument for drawing ellipses, one part of which is essentially a cross with two grooves at right angles to each other, the other being a beam carrying two pins (which slide in those grooves) and also the describing pencil; hence, any of various mechanical devices for drawing ellipses; an ellipsograph. **b** A beam compass; — sometimes called *pair of trammels.* See COMPASS, 8. Hence, sometimes, a trammel head. **c** Any of various gauges used for aligning or adjusting machine parts, etc.; — more often called *tram.*

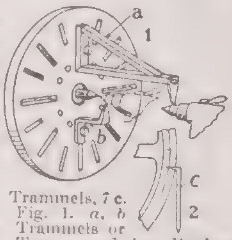

Trammels, 7 **c**. Fig. 1. *a, b* Trammels or Trams used in aligning the Spindles of a Lathe. Fig. 2. *c* Trammel or Tram used in setting out a Fly-wheel Rim.

tram'mel, *v. t.*; -MELED (-ĕld) or -MELLED; -MEL·ING or -MEL·LING. **1.** To entangle, as in a net; hence, to involve; implicate; more loosely, to include; comprehend. *Rare.*
If the assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence. *Shak.*
2. To confine; hamper; shackle.
Syn. — See HAMPER.

tram'meled, tram'melled (-ĕld), *pret. & p. p.* of TRAMMEL. Hence: *a.* **1.** Shackled; bound.
2. Having white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side, as if made by a trammel (*n.*, 3); — said of a horse.

trammel wheel. *Mach.* A device consisting of a wheel having two or more diametrical slots (or of an equivalent arrangement) in which gear two or more connected sliding blocks, each moving in its own slot, used esp. for converting reciprocating into rotary motion, or vice versa. Called also *slosh wheel.* Cf. OLDHAM COUPLING.

Trammel Wheel.

‖ **tra'mon·ta'na** (trä'mōn-tä'nä), *n.* [It. See TRAMONTANE.] The north wind, esp. a dry, cold, violent, northerly wind of the Adriatic.

tra·mon'tane (trȧ-mŏn'tān; trăm'ŏn-tān; 277), *a.* [OF. *tramontain, tramontan,* It. *tramontano,* L. *transmontanus*; *trans* across, beyond + *mons, montis,* mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains; coming from the other side of the mountains; hence, foreign; barbarous. The Italians sometimes use this epithet for *ultramontane,* and apply it to the countries north of the Alps, as France and Germany, and esp. to their ecclesiastics, jurists, painters, etc.; and a north wind is called a *tramontane* wind. The French lawyers call certain Italian canonists *tramontane,* or *ultramontane,* doctors, as favoring too much the court of Rome. See ULTRAMONTANE.

tra·mon'tane, *n.* **1.** One living, or coming from, beyond the mountains; hence, a foreigner; stranger.
2. = TRAMONTANA.

tramp (trămp), *v. t.*; TRAMPED (trămpt); TRAMP'ING. [ME. *trampen*; akin to LG. *trampen,* G. *trampeln,* LG. & D. *trappen,* Dan. *trampe,* Sw. & Icel. *trampa,* Goth. *anatrimpan* to press upon; also to D. *trap* a step, G. *treppe* steps, stairs, and perh. to E. *tread.* Cf. TRAP a kind of rock, TRAPE, TRIP, *v. i.*, TREAD.] **1.** To tread on forcibly and repeatedly; to trample.
2. To travel or wander through on foot; as, to *tramp* the Maine woods. *Colloq.*
3. To tread down in water, as clothes in washing. *Scot.*

tramp, *v. i.* **1.** To walk, step, or tread, esp. heavily.
2. To travel about on foot; to journey as a tramp.

tramp, *n.* **1.** A foot journey or excursion; as, to go on a *tramp*; a long *tramp.*
2. A foot traveler; a tramper; often, in a bad sense, a begging or thieving vagrant or vagabond.
3. The sound of the foot, or of feet, striking on the earth, as in walking or marching.
4. *Naut.* A vessel not making regular trips between the same ports, but taking a cargo when and where it offers and to any port; — applied almost exclusively to steamers.
5. A tool for trimming hedges.

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train, *n.* Train oil. *Obs.*
train'a·ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
train'bolt', *n.* *Nav.* A bolt to which the training tackle of a gun was fastened.
train boy. A boy who sells newspapers, candy, etc., on railroad trains. *U. S. & Canada.*
traind. Trained. *Ref. Sp.*
trai'neau' (trĕ'nō'), *n.* [F. *traîneau.*] Sledge; sleigh. *Obs.*
trained (trānd), *pret. & p. p.* of TRAIN. Hence: *a.* Proficient through training.
trained, *a.* [From TRAIN, *n.*] Having a train; as, a *trained* dress.
train'el, *n.* [OF. *traïnel,* F. *traîneau.*] A dragnet. *Obs.*
train'gram (trān'grăm), *n.* [*train* + *-gram.*] *Railroading.* A letter of instructions in a distinctive pink envelope, sent by train to relieve the local telegraph service. *U. S.*
training bank. = TRAINING WALL.
train'ist, *n.* A traveler by railroad train. *Rare.*
train jumper. One who steals rides on trains. *Colloq.*
train'less, *a.* See -LESS.
train'load', *n.* As much as loads, or will load, a train.
train'ment, *n.* Training. *Obs.*
train rope. *Ordnance.* = TRAIN TACKLE.
train shed. *Railroads.* A building of any kind used to protect rolling stock from the weather.
train tackle. *Ordnance.* Formerly, a tackle for training and running out guns, esp. on shipboard.
train'way', *n.* A platform which, hinged to a wharf, forms a bridge for the transfer of railroad cars, etc., to a barge, ferryboat, or steamer.
train'y (trān'ĭ), *a.* Like train oil. *Obs.*
traipse, trapes (trāps), *v. i. & t.* [E. dial.: cf. dial. *trape,* D. & G. *trappen* to tread, tramp, and E. TRAMP.] *Dial. or Colloq.* **a** To walk; trudge. **b** To wander or flaunt about idly.
traipse, trapes, *n.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A fatiguing journey: a long dusty or muddy tramp. **b** A slattern. **c** A gadabout.
trais, traise, traiss. ✝ TRACE.
traise, *v. t.* [OF. *traïr,* F. *trahir.*] To betray; deceive. *Obs.*
traison, traisoun. ✝ TREASON.
traist. ✝ TREST, *n.*
traist, *a.* [Cf. TRAIST, *n.*] *Obs.* **a** Secure; safe. **b** Confident. **c** Trusty. — **traist'ly,** *adv.* *Obs.* — **traist'ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
traist, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *treysta* to trust to, E. TRUST, *v.* & *n.*] *Obs.* **a** Trust. **b** A trustworthy person. **c** An appointed meeting.
traist, *v. t. & i.* *Obs.* **a** To trust. **b** To pledge one's faith.
traist'ful, *a.* = TRUSTFUL. *Obs.*
traist'y, *a.* Trusty. *Obs.*
traitere, traiterie. ✝ TRAITORY.
‖ **trai'teur'** (trĕ'tûr'), *n.*; *pl.* TRAITEURS (*F.* -tûr'). [F.] The keeper of an eating house.
trai'tor, *v. t.* To act the traitor toward; to betray. *Obs.*
trai'tor, *a.* Traitorous.
trai'tor-ess, *n.* A traitress. *Obs.*
trai'tor-ful, *a.* Traitorous. *Obs.*
trai'tor-ism, *n.* Betrayal. *Obs.*
trai'tor-ly, *a.* Traitorous. *Obs.* — *adv.* Traitorously. *Obs.*
trai'tor-y, *n.* Treachery. *Obs.*
traj'ec-ti'tious (trăj'ĕk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pert. to trajection, or passage. *Obs.*
‖ **tra'jet'** (trȧ'zhĕ'), *n.* [F.] Passage; journey.
trajet, trajetour, trajetry. ✝ TREGET, TREGETOUR, TREGETRY.
trake. Var. of TRAIK. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tra-la'tion (trȧ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tralatio, translatio.* See TRANSLATION.] Use of a word in a figurative sense; metaphor. *Obs.*
traldome. ✝ THRALDOM.
trale. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TRAIL.
tra-lin'e-ate (trȧ-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. i.* [It. *tralineare, tralignare.*] To deviate; esp., to degenerate. *Obs.*
Tral'li-an (trăl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *n.* [L. *Trallianus.*] One of the people of the ancient Greek Tralles, in Asia Minor. — *a.* Of or pert. to Tralles or its people.
tral'lop (trŏl'ŭp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TROLLOP.
tra-luce' (trȧ-lūs'), *v. t.* [L. *tralucere, translucere.*] To shine through. *Obs.*
tra-lu'cent (-lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *tralucens, translucens,* p.pr.] Translucent. *Obs.* — **tra-lu'cence** (-sĕns), **tra-lu'cen-cy** (-lū'sĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
tra-lu'cid, *a.* [L. *tralucidus, translucidus.*] Translucent. *Obs.*
tram, *n.* **1.** A machine; contrivance, as of an astrologer; also, an engine of war. *Obs.* **2.** A stratagem. *Obs.*
tram'ble (trăm'b'l), *v. t.* *Mining.* To wash, as tin ore, with a shovel in a special frame.
tram crane. A crane consisting of a short bridge without a trolley, traveling on overhead rails.
tram'el-loid (trăm'ĕ-loid), *a.* *Bot.* Jellylike. *Rare.*
tramisse, *n.* Ecstasy. *Obs.*
tram'mel-er, tram'mel-ler, *n.* **a** One that trammels. **b** One who uses a trammelet.
tram'mel-et, *n.* [Dim. of *trammel.*] A net for the hair; also, a snare. *Obs.*
trammel head. Either of the sliding parts on the beam of a beam compass. See COMPASS, 8.
tram'mer, *n.* One that trams; specif., *Coal Mining,* one who trams coal.
tram'ming, *vb. n.* of TRAM. Hence: *n.* *Silk Manuf.* Act or process of forming trams.
tram'mon (trăm'ŭn), *n.* [Manx *tramman.*] The elder tree. *Isle of Man.*
tramontain. ✝ TRAMONTANE.
‖ **tra'mon-ta'ni** (trä'mōn-tä'nē), *n. pl.* [It.] Tramontanes. *Obs.*
tramort, *n.* [Cf. It. *tramortire* to faint, to stun.] Corpse. *Obs. Scot.*
tra-moun'tain, *a.* = TRAMONTANE. *Obs.*
tra-moun'tain, *n.* [OF. & F. *tramontane* (cf. also OF. *tresmontaine*), fr. It. *tramontana.*] The polestar. *Obs.*
tram'pa, *n.* [Sp.] A trap; snare. *Obs.*
tramp'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

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6. A plate of iron worn to protect the sole of the foot, or the shoe, when digging with a spade; also, the part of the spade against which the foot is forced in digging.

tram′ple (trăm′p'l), *v. t.*; TRAM′PLED (-p'ld); TRAM′PLING (-plĭng). [ME. *trampelen*, freq. of *trampen*. See TRAMP, *v. t.*] To tread under foot, to tread down; to crush by or as if by treading; as, to *trample* grass or flowers. *Dryden.*

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. *Matt. vii. 6.*

tram′ple, *v. i.* **1.** To tread rapidly and forcibly; to stamp; esp., to tread or stamp with or as if with contempt; — often with *on* or *upon*; as, to *trample* on one's feelings.

2. By extension, to move with a motion or sound likened to treading or stamping; as, the *trampling* of the surf.

tram′ple, *n.* Act or sound of trampling; a heavy and repeated tread of or as of many feet.

tram rail. A rail for a tram or trams; specif.: **a** In early usage, a rail of tram plates, as distinguished from the later *edge rail*. **b** *Mach.* An overhead rail on which a trolley runs to convey a load, as in a shop.

tram′road′ (trăm′rōd′), *n.* [*tram* a coal wagon + *road*.] A road prepared for trams or wagons, by forming the wheel tracks of smooth beams of wood (usually metal-faced), blocks of stone, tram plates, or rails; a railway in a mine.

tram′way′ (-wā′), *n.* A way for trams; as: **a** A tramroad. **b** A street railway. *Eng.* **c** An overhead tram rail; also, a ropeway.

trance (trȧns), *n.* [ME. *tra(u)nce*, F. *transe* fright, in OF. also, trance, swoon, fr. *transir* to chill, benumb, be chilled, shiver, OF. also, to pass (usually from life), L. *transire* to pass over, pass away, cease. See TRANSIENT; cf. TRANSIT.]

1. A passage; passageway; as: **a** A lobby; hall. *Scot.* **b** A lane; alley; also, a courtyard; close. *Chiefly Scot.*

2. A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body or to be rapt into visions; ecstasy; hence, a state likened to this, due to surprise, bewilderment, shock, etc.; as, on meeting, they stood in a *trance*.

He fell into a *trance*, and saw heaven opened. *Acts x. 10, 11.*

3. *Med.* A prolonged profound or abnormal sleep, due, ordinarily, to hysteria or hypnotism, from which the patient cannot easily be aroused. Voluntary movement is suspended and the vital functions reduced very low.

trance, *v. t.*; TRANCED (trȧnst); TRANC′ING (trȧn′sĭng). [See TRANCE, *n.*; cf. ENTRANCE, *v.*] **1.** To pass over or across; to traverse. *Obs. or R.* *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To entrance; enchant; to hold spellbound. *Shak.*

trank (trăŋk), *n.* An oblong piece of skin from which glove shapes are cut; also, a shape cut from it. See GLOVE.

tran′quil (trăŋ′kwĭl), *a.* [L. *tranquillus*; prob. fr. *trans* across, over + a word akin to *quietus* quiet: cf. F. *tranquille*. See QUIET.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; not agitated; as, a *tranquil* lake; a *tranquil* life, mind.

Syn. — See CALM.

tran′quil-i-za′tion } (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* A tran-
tran′quil-li-za′tion } quilizing; state of being tranquilized.

tran′quil-ize } (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng).
tran′quil-lize } [Cf. F. *tranquilliser*.] To render or become tranquil; to allay when agitated; to make calm and peaceful; as, to *tranquilize* a state; to *tranquilize* the mind.

Syn. — Quiet, compose, still, soothe, appease; calm, pacify.

tran-quil′li-ty (trăn-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ; trăŋ-; 277), *n.* [L. *tranquillitas*: cf. F. *tranquillité*.] Quality or state of being tranquil; calmness; composure.

trans- (trăns-; *before a vowel often* trănz-). [L. *trans* across, over; perh. orig. p. pr. of a verb meaning to cross; cf. Skr. *tar* to cross. Cf. ENTER, PENETRATE.] A prefix used mostly in words from the Latin. See CIS-, ULTRA-. *Trans-* sometimes appears shortened to *tra-*, as in *tra*verse, *tra*dition, and usually drops *s* before a word beginning in *s*, as in *tran*sude, *tran*substantiate. *Trans-* is used to signify: **1. a** *Over, across, beyond, through*, chiefly in expressing relations of place; as in *trans*pose, *trans*fer, *trans*cend, *trans*lucent; also, rarely (and in such cases generally compounded with English words), expressing the idea of change of one thing or quality *over* into another; as in *trans*dialect, to translate from one dialect to another, *trans*feminate. In compounds with adjectives of place it is opposed to *cis-*. These compounds are generally printed as solid words, some of them being derived from Latin compounds; as in *trans*alpine, *trans*atlantic, *trans*padane; some, however, are also or usually written with the hyphen, and the second element capitalized; as in *trans*appalachian or *trans*-Appalachian, *trans*caspian or *trans*-Caspian, *trans*-Siberian. **b** *Completeness of change, through, through and through*; as in *trans*form, *trans*figure.

2. In some scientific terms *trans-* has the meaning of *across, transversely*; as in *trans*frontal, across the frontal lobe (of the brain), *trans*process, a transverse process, or diapophysis, of a vertebra, etc.

3. *Org. Chem.* See ALLOISOMERISM.

☞ The reference "See TRANS-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *trans-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

trans-act′ (trăns-ăkt′; trăn-zăkt′), *v. t.*; -ACT′ED; -ACT′ING. [L. *transactus*, p. p. of *transigere*. See TRANSACTION.] **1.** To carry through; to do; perform; manage; conduct; as, to *transact* commercial business.

2. *Roman & Civil Law.* To make a transaction (def. 4) of.

trans-act′, *v. i.* To conduct matters; to negotiate; deal.

trans-ac′tion (trăns-ăk′shŭn; trăn-zăk′-), *n.* [L. *transactio*, fr. *transigere*, *transactum*, to drive through, carry through, accomplish, transact; *trans* across, over + *agere* to drive: cf. F. *transaction*. See ACT, AGENT.] **1.** The doing or performing of any affair; management of any matter; as, the *transaction* of business.

2. That which is done or in the process of being done; an affair; as, the *transactions* on the exchange are large.

3. *pl.* The records, esp. the published records, of action taken, addresses read, etc., at the meeting or meetings of a society or association; proceedings. Some societies restrict the term *transactions* to the published addresses, and *proceedings* to the published record of the business done.

4. *Roman & Civil Law.* An adjustment or compromise of a disputed claim between parties by mutual agreement.

Syn. — Proceeding, action, process.

trans-al′pine (trăns-ăl′pīn; -pĭn), *a.* [L. *transalpinus*; *trans* across, beyond + *Alpinus* Alpine, fr. *Alpes* the Alps: cf. F. *transalpin*.] Being on the farther side of the Alps in regard to Rome, i. e., on the north or west side of the Alps; also, of or pert. to the region or the people beyond the Alps; as, *transalpine* Gaul; — opposed to *cisalpine*. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of a transalpine country.

trans′at-lan′tic (trăns′ăt-lăn′tĭk), *a.* [*trans-* + *Atlantic*: cf. F. *transatlantique*.] Lying, being, or belonging, beyond the Atlantic Ocean; crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

trans-ca′lent (trăns-kā′lĕnt), *a.* [*trans-* + L. *calens*, p. pr. of *calere* to grow warm.] Pervious to, or permitting the passage of, heat. — **trans-ca′len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

tran-scend′ (trăn-sĕnd′), *v. t.*; TRAN-SCEND′ED; TRAN-SCEND′ING. [L. *transcendere*, *transcensum*; *trans* beyond, over + *scandere* to climb: cf. OF. *transcender*. See SCAN.]

1. To ascend; mount. *Obs.*

2. To rise above or beyond; to overpass; as, to *transcend* the limits of debate; to *transcend* one's power.

When man's Redeemer did *transcend* the skies. *Drummond.*

3. To surpass; outgo; excel; exceed.

How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*

4. To cause to ascend; to elevate; raise. *Obs.*

Syn. — See EXCEED.

tran-scend′, *v. i.* **1.** To climb; mount. *Obs.*

2. To be transcendent; to excel.

tran-scend′ence (-sĕn′dĕns) } *n.* [Cf. L. *transcendentia*,
tran-scend′en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) } F. *transcendance*.] **1.** Quality or state of being transcendent; supereminence.

2. *Theol.* The doctrine that God is prior to creation in his essential nature, that he is exalted above it, and that he has real being apart from it; — opposed to *immanence*.

3. Elevation above truth; exaggeration; hyperbole. *Obs.*

tran-scend′ent (-sĕn′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *transcendens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *transcendere* to transcend: cf. F. *transcendant*, G. *transcendent*.] **1.** Superior or supreme; surpassing; excelling; as, *transcendent* worth; *transcendent* selfishness.

2. *Kantianism.* Transcending, or reaching beyond, the limits of human knowledge. Cf. TRANSCENDENTAL, 2.

3. *Theol.* Possessing transcendence; not immanent.

The idea that God is *transcendent*, not only exalted above the world by his moral perfection, but separated from it by the infinite reaches of space, is yielding to the idea of God as immanent in his creation. *A. V. G. Allen.*

Syn. — TRANSCENDENT, TRANSCENDENTAL. That is TRANSCENDENT which is of superlative quality; TRANSCENDENTAL, in ordinary language (for philosophical usage see defs.), applies esp. to opinions, theories, or sentiments which are so vague, fantastic, or extravagant as to pass one's ordinary comprehension; as, "clothed with *transcendent* brightness" (*Milton*); "this thrice-refined pabulum of *transcendental* moonshine" (*Carlyle*). See EXCEED.

tran-scend′ent, *n.* That which is supereminent.

tran′scen-den′tal (trăn′sĕn-dĕn′tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *transcendantal*, G. *transcendental*.] **1.** Supereminent; transcendent; as, *transcendental* being or qualities.

2. *Kantianism.* Of or pertaining to that in human experience which can be determined a priori. What is *transcendental*, therefore, transcends empiricism; but it does not transcend all human knowledge, or become *transcendent*. It simply signifies the a priori and necessary conditions of experience, and is contrasted with what is empirically contingent. See KANTIANISM.

3. Fancifully speculative; hence, vaguely and ambitiously extravagant; as, a *transcendental* style of writing.

4. *Math.* Of a number, incapable of being defined by any combination of a finite number of equations with rational integral coefficients. The numbers e (= 2.71828 . . .) and π (= 3.14159 . . .) are *transcendental*. Hermite proved e (in 1873) and Lindemann π (in 1882) to be such.

Syn. — See TRANSCENDENT.

transcendental æsthetic, in Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," the first part, treating of time and space as the logical conditions of perception, the **transcendental analytic** forming the second part, treating of the categories as the logical conditions of conception. — **transcendental cognition.** *Philos.*, cognition derived not from experience, but from the constitution of the mind. — **t. curve**, *Math.*, one whose equations contain transcendental functions. — **t. equation**, *Math.*, one containing transcendental functions of the unknowns. — **t. function.** *Math.* **a** A function that cannot be expressed by a finite number of algebraic operations upon the variable; thus $y = 10^x$ is a transcendental function of x. **b** A function of complex argument with one or more essential singularities. — **t. geometry**, higher geometry, esp. as treated by the calculus. — **t. idealism**, Kantian idealism, holding the doctrine that space, time, and the categories of quality, quantity, etc., are given originally in our mental structure and are not derived from experience. Called also *critical idealism*, as based on the "Critique of Pure Reason." — **t. object**, *Kantianism*, the thing-in-itself not modified by our faculties of cognition. — **t. philosophy**, the philosophy of Kant (see KANTIANISM), or philosophy characterized by transcendentalism, 1. — **t. reality**, *Metaph.*, a reality beyond the senses, and underlying the objects of experience. — **t. school**, the group of New England thinkers of whom Ralph Waldo Emerson was leader. Thoreau, Alcott, Ripley, and Margaret Fuller were prominent members. — **t. unity of apperception**, *Kantianism*, the unity of the elements of sense effected by apperception on the part of the ego, the elements of experience being united by the synthetic act of the ego.

Kant has a technical name for what I have just named sanity. He himself does not use the latter word; he calls this process and condition of all rational consciousness *transcendental unity of apperception*. *Josiah Royce.*

tran′scen-den′tal-ism (trăn′sĕn-dĕn′tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *transcendantalisme*, G. *transcendentalismus*.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** In the Kantian sense, the transcending, or going beyond, experience, and ascertaining a priori the fundamental principles of human knowledge. Schelling and Hegel assert the absolute identity of the objective and subjective in human knowledge, and consequently the Kantian distinction between *transcendent* and *transcendental* has no place in their philosophy; hence, with them, *transcendentalism* claims a true knowledge of all things, material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them. And in this sense the word *transcendentalism* is now most used. It is also sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy. **b** Any philosophy which asserts the domination of the intuitive or spiritual over the purely empirical; esp., the philosophy of Ralph Waldo Emerson and his followers and the social and religious tendencies to which it gave rise; — so called because of a wrongly supposed relation to Kant's philosophy.

2. Quality of being transcendental, or fancifully speculative; hence, ambitious vagueness, as in the use of imagery or diction.

tran′scen-den′tal-ist, *n.* A believer in transcendentalism.

tran′scen-den-tal′i-ty (-dĕn-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being transcendental.

trans-con′ti-nen′tal (trăns-kŏn′tĭ-nĕn′tăl), *a.* Extending or going across a continent.

tran-scribe′ (trăn-skrīb′), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′); -SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *transcribere*, *transcriptum*; *trans* + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To write a copy of; to copy; as, to *transcribe* Livy; to *transcribe* a letter.

2. *Music.* To make a transcription of. See TRANSCRIPTION, 3.

tran′script (trăn′skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *transcriptum*, neut. p. p. of *transcribere*. See TRANSCRIBE.] **1.** That which has been transcribed; a written copy.

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*. *South.*

2. Hence, a copy of any kind; an imitation.

Syn. — See DUPLICATE.

tran-scrip′tion (trăn-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *transcription*, L. *transcriptio* a transfer.] **1.** Act or process of transcribing; as, errors in a text due to *transcription*.

2. A copy; transcript.

3. *Music.* An arrangement of a composition, often with some liberty in modification or embellishment, for some other instrument or voice than that for which it was originally written, as the translating of a song, a vocal or instrumental quartet, or even an orchestral work, into a piece for the piano; an adaptation; arrangement.

trans-cur′rent (trăns-kŭr′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *transcurrens*, *-entis*, p. pr., running across.] Extending transversely. — **trans-cur′rent-ly**, *adv.*

tran-sect′ (trăn-sĕkt′), *v. t.*; TRAN-SECT′ED; TRAN-SECT′ING. [*trans-* + L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] To cut across or transversely. — **tran-sec′tion** (-sĕk′shŭn), *n.*

tran-sen′na (trăn-sĕn′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-ē). [L., net, latticework.] *Early Christian Arch.* A lattice or screen of stone or metal inclosing and protecting a shrine.

tran′sept (trăn′sĕpt), *n.* [*trans-* + L. *septum*, *saeptum*, an inclosure. See SEPTUM.] *Arch.* The transversal part of a cruciform church, which crosses at right angles to the greatest length, and between the nave and the apse or choir. In the basilicas this had often no projection at its ends. In Gothic churches these project greatly, and should be called the *arms* of the transept. But it is common to speak of the arms as the *transepts*. — **tran-sep′tal** (trăn-sĕp′tăl), *a.*

trans′e-unt (trăn′sē-ŭnt), *a.* [L. *transiens*, *-euntis*, p. pr. of *transire* to go over. Cf. TRANSIENT.] Passing from one

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trampelen. † TRAMPLE.
tramp′er. *n.* **1.** One who tramps; a vagrant. **2.** *pl.* The feet; also, heavy boots. *Dial. Eng.*
tramp′ess, *n.* A female tramp.
tramp′ish, *a.* See -ISH b.
tram′pl. Trample. *Ref. Sp.*
tram plate. A flat iron plate used as a rail or runway for trams, esp. one with an outer flange. Cf. RAIL PLATE.
tram′pld. Trampled. *Ref. Sp.*
tram′pler (trăm′plẽr), *n.* **a** One who tramples. **b** A lawyer. *Obs.*
tram-poose′ (trăm-po͞os′), *v. i.* & *n.* Tramp. *Slang, U. S.*
tram′pot′, *n.* *Milling.* The step supporting the lower end of a millstone spindle.
tramp ship, **steamer.** = TRAMP, *n.*, 4.
trampt. Tramped. *Ref. Sp.*
tram rod *or* **staff.** *Mech.* A kind of tram or trammel, usually a straightedge, or a pointed steel rod, sometimes bent at one end, used in adjusting, lining up, etc.
tra-na′tion (trȧ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *tranare*, *transnare*, to swim over; *trans* across + *nare* to swim.] Act of swimming across. *Obs.*
trance (trȧns), *v. i.* To pass; tramp; travel. *Obs.*
tranc′ed-ly (trăn′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *tranced*, p. p. *Rare.*
tranch. † TRENCH.
‖ **tran′chant′** (träɴ′shäɴ′), *fem.* **tran′chante′** (-shäɴt′), *a.* [F.] Trenchant; cutting. *Obs.*
tranchoir, *n.* [F.] A trencher. *Obs.*
trandal, *n.* [Cf. G. *marketender*, fr. It. *mercatante* merchant.] A camp follower. *Obs.*
trane. † TRAIN.
tra-neen′ (trȧ-nēn′), *n.* [Ir. *trāithnīn*, *trāinīn*, a little stalk of grass, the herb bennet.] *Dial. Irish.* **1.** Dog's-tail grass. **2.** A rush; a trifle; bit.
tran′gram (trăŋ′grȧm), *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. TANGRAM.] Something intricate, as a puzzle; also, a gimcrack. *Obs. Cant.*
tranie, *v. t.* To hang. *Obs. Cant.*
tran′ka (trȧŋ′kȧ), *n.* [Tibetan, fr. Nepalese *tangka*, or Marathi *tānk*, fr. Skr. *tanka* a weight (of silver).] A silver coin of Tibet, said to pass for about 16 cents (8d.).
tran′kum. *n.* = TRANGRAM. *Obs.*
tran-lace′ (trăn-lās′), *v. t.* [Perh. fr. L. *translatus* transferred.] To arrange by transposing. *Obs.*
tran′nel (trăn′'l), *n.* [See TREENAIL.] A treenail. *Obs. or R.*
tranont, *v. i.* To make a forced march; to shift one's position quickly. *Obs. Scot.*
tranquil, *n.* Tranquillity. *Obs.*
tran-quil′i-fy, **tran-quil′li-fy** (trăŋ-kwĭl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*tranquil* + *-fy*.] To tranquilize. *Obs.*
tran′quil-iz′er, **-quil-liz′er** (trăŋ′kwĭ-līz′ẽr), *n.* One that tranquilizes.
tran′quil-iz′ing-ly, **tran′quil-liz′ing-ly**, *adv.* of *tranquilizing*, *tranquillizing*, p. pr.
‖ **tran-quil′lo** (trän-kwēl′lō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Tranquil; quiet.
tran′quil-lous (trăŋ′kwĭ-lŭs), *a.* Tranquil. *Obs.* — **tran′quil-lous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
tran′quil-ly, *adv.* of TRANQUIL.
tran′quil-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
trans † TRANCE.
trans. *Abbr.* Transactions; transitive; translated; translation; translator; transportation; transpose.
trans-ac′tor, *n.* [L.] One who transacts anything.
trans′an-de′an (trăns′ăn-dē′ȧn; trăns-ăn′dē-ȧn), **trans-an′dine** (trăns-ăn′dĭn; -dīn), *a.* See TRANS-, 1 a.
trans-an′i-mate, *v. t.* & *i.* To transfer or animate by metempsychosis. *Rare.* — **trans-an′i-ma′tion**, *n.* *Rare.*
trans-ap′i-cal, *a.* At right angles to the apical axis or plane.
trans-ap′pa-lach′i-an, *a.* See TRANS-, 1 a.
trans-au′di-ent, *a.* [See TRANS-; AUDIENT.] Permitting the passage of sound. *Rare.*
trans′bai-kal′i-an (trăns′bī-käl′ĭ-ȧn), *a.* Pert. to the part of Siberia east of Lake Baikal.
trans′ca-les′cent (-kȧ-lĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [*trans-* + L. *calescens*, p. pr., growing warm.] Transcalent. *Rare.* — **trans′ca-les′cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
trans-cas′pi-an (trăns-kăs′pĭ-ȧn), *a.* See TRANS-, 1 a.
Trans′cau-ca′sian (trăns′kô-kā′shȧn; -kăsh′ȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to Transcaucasia. — *n.* One of the people of Transcaucasia.
tran′scen-den′tal, *n.* A transcendentalist. *Rare.*
tran′scen-den′tal-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Transcendental.
tran′scen-den′tal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
tran′scen-den′tal-ly, *adv.* of TRANSCENDENTAL.
tran′scen-den′tial (-shȧl), *a.* Transcendental. *Obs.*
tran-scend′ent-ly, *adv.* of TRANSCENDENT.
tran-scend′ent-ness, *n.* Transcendence.
tran-scend′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
tran-scen′sion (trăn-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* [See TRANSCEND.] A transcending. *Obs.*
transcent, *a.* Transcendent. *Obs.*
trans-change′, *v. t.* To transform. *Obs.* — **trans-chang′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
trans′co-late (trăns′kō-lāt), *v. t.* [*trans-* + L. *colare*, *colatum*, to strain.] To sieve; strain. *Obs.* — **trans′co-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
trans-cor′po-rate, *v. i.* [*trans-* + *corporate*: cf. LL. *transcorporatus* passing from one body into another.] To transmigrate. *Obs.*
trans-cor′ti-cal (trăns-kôr′tĭ-kăl), *a.* *Med.* Due to disease of tracts connecting different parts of the cerebral cortex.
tran-scrib′bler (trăn-skrĭb′lẽr), *n.* [Cf. SCRIBBLE.] A transcriber; — used in contempt. *Rare.*
tran-scrib′er (-skrīb′ẽr), *n.* One who transcribes.
tran-script′, *v. t.* To transcribe. *Obs.*
tran-scrip′tion-al (trăn-skrĭp′shŭn-ȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to transcription.
tran-scrip′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Done as from a copy; like a transcript. *R.* — **tran-scrip′tive-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
tran′scrit, *n.* [OF.] A transcript. *Obs.*
trans cur′ (trăns-kûr′), *v. i.* [L. *transcurrere*, *transcursum*.] To run or rove to and fro. *Obs.* — **trans-cur′rence** (-kŭr′ĕns), *n.* *Obs.* — **trans-cur′sive**, *a.* *Obs.*
trans-di′a-lect, *v. t.* [*trans-* + *dialect*.] To translate from one dialect into another. *Rare.*
trans-duc′tion (trăns-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *transducere*, *traducere*, *-ductum*, to lead across or over.] Act of leading or conveying over. *Rare.*
transe. Obs. or ref. sp. of TRANCE.
trans-earth′, *v. t.* To transplant. *Obs.*
‖ **trans′e-at in ex-em′plum.** [L.] Let it pass into example or precedent.
trans-el′e-ment, *v. t.* Also **trans-el′e-ment-ate**, *v. t.* To change or transpose the elements of; to transubstantiate. — **trans-el′e-men-ta′tion**, *n.* *All Obs.*
trans′-e-the′ri-an (trăns′ē-thē′rĭ-ȧn), *n.* A region or world beyond the luminiferous ether.
tran-sex′ion (trăn-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* [*trans-* + L. *sexus* sex.] Change of sex. *Obs.*

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to another; operating beyond itself; transient (in sense 1); as, a *transeunt* cause; — opposed to *immanent*.

trans-fer′ (trăns-fûr′), *v. t.*; TRANS-FERRED′ (-fûrd′); TRANS-FER′RING. [L. *transferre*; *trans* across, over + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *transférer*. See BEAR to carry.] **1.** To convey from one place or person to another; to transport, remove, or cause to pass, to another place or person; as, to *transfer* suspicion; to *transfer* money by telegraph.
2. To make over the possession or control of; to make transfer of; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; as, title to land is *transferred* by deed.
3. To print or otherwise copy from one surface to another; as, to *transfer* a drawing to a lithographic stone.
Syn. — Sell, give, alienate, estrange, sequester.

trans-fer′, *v. i.* To change from one car, line, or the like, to another for continuing one's journey on a transfer (see TRANSFER, *n.*, 5 **c**).

trans′fer (trăns′fûr), *n.* **1.** Act of transferring, or state of being transferred; the removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another; transference.
2. *Law.* **a** The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, whether by sale, by gift, or otherwise; any act by which the property of one person is vested in another. **b** Specif.: *Roman Dutch Law.* = TRADITION, 2.
3. A telegraphic order to pay to one party money deposited by another in a distant office.
4. That which is transferred. Specif.: **a** A picture, or the like, removed from one body or ground to another, as from wood to canvas, or from one piece of canvas to another. **b** A drawing or writing printed in reverse from one surface on another, as in ceramics and in many decorative arts. **c** *Mil.* A soldier removed from one troop or body of troops to another. *Now Rare.*
5. *Railroading.* **a** A place where cars or trains are transferred to boats or ferries for water transportation; also, a boat or ferry used for this purpose. **b** A turnout connecting two tracks at a crossing, with switches outside the end frogs of the crossing; also, a track connecting roads that cross on separated grades. **c** In American street railway practice, a ticket given without extra charge to a passenger entitling him to continue his journey on another route.
6. *Naut.* The distance a vessel gains to the right or left from the time the helm is put over until the ship has turned through eight points, or ninety degrees.

trans-fer′a-bil′i-ty (trăns-fûr′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being transferable.

trans-fer′a-ble (trăns-fûr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *transférable*.] **1.** Capable of being transferred, or conveyed from one place or person to another.
2. Capable of being made over from one party to another so as to vest in the transferee all the transferor's legal rights thereto pertaining; negotiable (which see); as, the stocks of most public companies are *transferable*; some tickets are not *transferable*. Cf. ASSIGNMENT, 2 **a**.

trans′fer book. A register of transfers, as of shares, from one party to another.

trans′fer day. A regular day for the registration of transfers of registered securities, as at the Bank of England for government stock or funds.

trans′fer-ee′ (trăns′fẽr-ē′), *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

trans′fer-ence (trăns′fẽr-ĕns; trăns-fûr′ĕns), *n.* Act of transferring; conveyance; passage; transfer.

transference number. *Phys.* In electrolytic dissociation, the ratio of the transport of the anion as compared with that of the cation. It is so defined that if the transference number of the anion is n, that of the cation is $1-n$.

trans′fer-en′tial (trăns′fẽr-ĕn′shăl), *a.* Pertaining to transference; involving a transfer or conveyance.

trans-fer′or (trăns-fûr′ẽr), *n.* One who makes a transfer.

trans-fer′o-type, trans-fer′ro-type (-fûr′ō-tīp; -fĕr′ō-tīp), *n.* [*transfer* + *-type*.] *Photog.* A bromide print transferred from a paper backing to some other surface; also, the process by which this is done.

trans-fer′ring ma-chine′ (-fûr′ĭng). A form of press for impressing an engraved and hardened steel die on a soft steel roller which is afterward hardened and used to impress a plate, as for printing bank notes.

trans-fig′u-ra′tion (-fĭg′ū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *transfiguratio*: cf. F. *transfiguration*.] **1.** A change of form or appearance; esp., the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Jesus on the mount. *Matt.* xvii. 1-9.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* A feast held by some branches of the Christian church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the Transfiguration of Jesus.

trans-fig′ure (-fĭg′ūr; *cf.* FIGURE, *n.*), *v. t.*; -FIG′URED (-ūrd); -FIG′UR-ING (-ūr-ĭng). [ME. *transfiguren*, F. *transfigurer*, L. *transfigurare*, *transfiguratum*; *trans* + *figurare*. See FIGURE, *v. t.*] **1.** To change the form or appearance of; to metamorphose; transform.
2. To change to something exalted and glorious; to give an ideal form to.

> [Jesus] was *transfigured* before them. *Matt.* xvii. 2.

Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

trans-fi′nite (-fī′nīt), *a.* *Math.* Beyond or surpassing any finite (number, assemblage, or magnitude); — said of constants, in distinction from *infinite*, which is commonly applied to variables only.
transfinite cardinals *or* **numbers**, *Math.*, the powers or cardinal numbers associated definitely with infinite manifolds. — **t. ordinals**, *Math.*, the indices of infinite manifolds. Of these the simplest is the index of the natural scale, 1, 2, 3, ... n, ... (or any manifold similarly arranged), denoted by ω. All following symbols built up of ω or by direct algebraic processes are *transfinite ordinals*.

trans-fi′nite (trăns-fī′nīt), *n.* *Math.* A transfinite number, assemblage, or magnitude.

trans-fix′ (-fĭks′), *v. t.*; TRANS-FIXED′ (-fĭkst′); TRANS-FIX′ING. [L. *transfixus*, p. p. of *transfigere* to transfix; *trans* across, through + *figere* to fix, fasten. See FIX.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; to transpierce; impale.

trans-fix′ion (-fĭk′shŭn), *n.* Act of transfixing, or state of being transfixed.

trans′flu-ent (trăns′flōō-ĕnt; 243), *a.* [L. *transfluens*, p. pr. See FLUENT.] Flowing or running across or through.

trans′flux (-flŭks), *n.* [*trans-* + *flux*.] A flowing through, across, or beyond.

trans-form′ (trăns-fôrm′), *v.t.*; -FORMED′ (-fôrmd′); -FORM′ING. [ME. *transformen*, L. *transformare*, *transformatum*; *trans* across, over + *formare* to form: cf. F. *transformer*. See FORM, *v. t.*] To change the form of; to metamorphose; specif.: **a** To change in outward shape or semblance; as, a caterpillar *transformed* into a butterfly.

> Love may *transform* me to an oyster. *Shak.*

b To change into another substance; to transmute; as, the alchemists sought to *transform* lead into gold. **c** To change in nature, disposition, heart, or the like; to convert.

> Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind. *Rom.* xii. 2.

d *Math.* To change the form of, as an algebraic expression or geometrical figure, without altering the meaning or value. **e** *Elec.* To change (a current) in potential, as from high voltage to low voltage, or in type, as from alternating to continuous. **f** To change (one form of energy) into another, as mechanical energy into electricity.
Syn. — TRANSFORM, TRANSFIGURE, TRANSMUTE, METAMORPHOSE, CONVERT, TRANSMOGRIFY. TRANSFORM, the general word, implies a thorough or radical change, whether in appearance or nature; TRANSFIGURE, which is strongly influenced by Biblical usage, suggests an exaltation or glorification of the outward appearance; as, "The placid sunshine . . . seems to have been *transformed* in a moment into imperious angry fire" (*W. Pater*); "Jesus . . . was *transfigured* before them: and his face did shine as the sun" (*Matt.* xvii. 2); "If she be guilty, 't will *transform* her to manifest deformity . . . If innocent, she will become *transfigured* into an angel" (*Shelley*). TRANSMUTE implies a complete change of nature or substance, esp. from lower to higher; to CONVERT (often interchangeable with *transmute*) is esp. to turn from one state or condition to another; as, "Physiological activity must be *transmuted* into intellect and conscience" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Every health which I begin *converts* dull port to bright champagne" (*Shenstone*); "Conviction . . . is worthless till it *convert* itself into conduct" (*Carlyle*). METAMORPHOSE suggests a transformation into something utterly different, often by (or as if by) enchantment; TRANSMOGRIFY is humorous or colloq. for *metamorphose*; as, "*metamorphosed* from seemly shape to birds and ugly beasts" (*Gascoigne*); "The name 'navvie' . . . has been *transmogrified* into 'navigator'" (*Lowell*). See CHANGE, MODIFY, FORM.

trans-form′, *v. i.* To be or become transformed. *Addison.*

trans′form (trăns′fôrm), *n.* [See TRANSFORM, *v. t.*] *Math.* A figure or expression derived from another by geometrical or analytical transformations.

trans′for-ma′tion (trăns′fŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *transformatio*: cf. F. *transformation*.] **1.** Act of transforming, or state of being transformed; change of form or condition. Specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Metamorphosis. **b** *Physiol.* Change of one form of material into another, as in assimilation; metabolism; metamorphosis. **c** *Alchemy.* Transmutation. **d** *Mech.* Change of energy from one form into another. **e** *Math.* (1) Of a group, the conversion of it into an isomorphic group, as by combining each of its elements as a with a foreign element t to produce a new element $a' = t^{-1}at$. (2) Change of form, as of an equation, expression, or figure, without altering value or meaning. **f** *Theol.* A change in disposition, heart, character, or the like; conversion.
2. The new form made by transforming. *Obs.* *Shak.*

transformation scene. *Theat.* A scene that changes in sight of the audience; specif., formerly, a scene in the pantomime in which the characters were changed to take part in the harlequinade proper.

trans-form′a-tive (trăns-fôr′mȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *transformatif*.] Having power or a tendency to transform.

trans-form′er (-fôr′mẽr), *n.* One that transforms; specif.: *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming an electric current from a high to a low potential (**step-down transformer**) or vice versa (**step-up transformer**), without changing the current energy; a converter. The term is now usually limited to a stationary apparatus for transforming alternating currents (formerly called **stationary**, or **static**, **transformer**) consisting essentially of a coil of a few turns of comparatively stout wire and another coil of many turns of fine wire, wound on a laminated iron core (**core transformer**), and sometimes also inclosed in an iron shell (**shell transformer**), the object of the iron being to increase the lines of force (cf. INDUCTION COIL). One coil (the *primary*) is connected to the line, and the other (the *secondary*) to receiving devices. The ratio of the number of turns of the two coils is the **ratio of transformation**, voltages being transformed directly, and currents inversely, in this ratio. Cf. CONVERTER, 2 **b**; HEDGEHOG TRANSFORMER; PHASING TRANSFORMER.

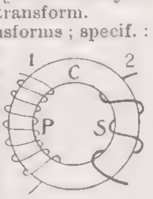

Step-down Transformer. *C* Core or Magnetic Circuit of Laminated Iron; *P* Primary, with many turns of Fine Wire; *S* Secondary, with few turns of Coarse Wire. 1 High Potential, small Current; 2 Low Potential, large Current

trans-form′ism (-fôr′mĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *transformisme*.] *Biol.* Change of form; transmutation; esp., a process, formerly supposed by some to occur, by which an organism changed to some entirely different organism, as a plant into an animal. *Chiefly Hist.*

trans-fuse′ (trăns-fūz′), *v. t.*; TRANS-FUSED′ (-fūzd′); TRANS-FUS′ING (-fūz′ĭng). [L. *transfusus*, p. p. of *transfundere*; *trans* over, across + *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *transfuser*. See FOUND to cast.] **1.** To pour, as liquid, out of one vessel into another; to transfer by pouring.
2. *Med.* To transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one man or animal to those of another.
3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; as, to *transfuse* a love of letters.

> Into thee such virtue and grace
> Immense I have *transfused*. *Milton.*

trans-fu′sion (-fū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *transfusio*: cf. F. *transfusion*.] **1.** Act of transfusing, or pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another.
2. Hence, a gradual commingling resulting in an altered character of the elements commingled.

> The *transfusion* of sentience with thought. *G. F. Stout.*

3. *Med.* Act or operation of transferring the blood of one human being or animal into the vascular system of another; also, the introduction of any fluid into the blood vessels, or into a cavity of the body from which it can readily be absorbed into the vessels.

trans-fu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to transfuse. — **trans-fu′sive-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

trans′gan-get′ic (trăns′găn-jĕt′ĭk), *a.* Beyond or across the river Ganges; of or pert. to regions so situated.

trans-gress′ (trăns-grĕs′), *v. t.*; TRANS-GRESSED′ (-grĕst′); TRANS-GRESS′ING. [Cf. F. *transgresser*. See TRANSGRESSION.] **1.** To pass over or go beyond (some, usually proper, limit); as, to *transgress* the limits of patience.
2. Hence, to overpass, as a prescribed rule or limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral.

> For man will hearken to his glozing lies,
> And easily *transgress* the sole command. *Milton.*

3. To offend against; to cross; thwart; vex. *Obs.*

trans-gress′, *v. i.* To offend against a law; to sin.

trans-gres′sion (-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *transgressio* a going across, going over, transgression of the law, fr. *transgredi*, *transgressus*, to step across, go over; *trans* over, across + *gradi* to step, walk: cf. F. *transgression*. See GRADE.] **1.** Act of transgressing; as: **a** A going or passing beyond or over some limit; an act of trespass. **b** Violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; sin.

> Forgive thy people . . . all their *transgressions* wherein they have transgressed against thee. *1 Kings* viii. 50.

2. **a** *Geol.* Unconformability. *Eng.* **b** The spread of the sea over land areas. *U. S.*
Syn. — Fault, offense, crime, infringement, misdeed, sin.
— **trans-gres′sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

trans-gres′sive (-grĕs′ĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *transgressivus* passing over into another class, F. *transgressif*.] Disposed or tending to transgress; faulty. — **trans-gres′sive-ly**, *adv.*

trans-gres′sor (-ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *transgresseur*.] One that transgresses; one that breaks a law, or violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

> The way of *transgressors* is hard. *Prov.* xiii. 15.

tran′sience (trăn′shĕns), **tran′sien-cy** (trăn′shĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being transient, or passing; transientness; as, the *transience* of human life or time.
2. Quality or state of being loose or shifting; lack of cohesion or solidarity; looseness.

> Roots . . . binding the *transience* of the sand. *Ruskin.*

3. That which is transient. *Rare.*

tran′sient (trăn′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *transiens* (cf. gen. *-euntis*), p. pr. of *transire*, *transitum*, to go or pass over; *trans* over, across + *ire* to go. Cf. ISSUE, TRANCE.] **1.** Transeunt; transitive; passing over (to); as, a *transient* activity; also, transcendent; — contrasted with *immanent*.
2. Communicable; infectious. *Obs.*
3. Changed by entrance into or as if into a new condition.
4. Passing quickly across the line of vision; hence, of short duration; ephemeral; transitory; fleeting; brief; as, a *transient* view, passion, evil.
5. Staying for a short time; not regular or permanent; as, a *transient* guest; *transient* boarders. *U. S.*
Syn. — TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY, FUGITIVE, FLEETING, EPHEMERAL, EVANESCENT, MOMENTARY. *Transient* and *transitory* are often interchangeable; but TRANSIENT more frequently emphasizes the fact, TRANSITORY, the (often inherent) quality, of brief duration; as, "At present it [peace of mind] is an uncertain and *transient* guest with me" (*Cowper*); "*transient* sorrows" (*Wordsworth*); "A natural fact is permanent and elemental, a historical event is *transient* and superficial" (*M. Hewlett*); "this *transitory* life" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "Wise men will apply their remedies to . . . the causes of evil which are permanent, not to . . . the *transitory* modes in which they appear" (*Burke*); "matter, with all its *transitory* shapes" (*Shelley*). FUGITIVE and FLEETING apply to that which passes swiftly, and is gone; that is EVANESCENT which quickly vanishes; as, "Oh Joy! that . . . nature yet remembers what was so *fugitive*!" (*Wordsworth*); "All the forms are *fugitive*, but the substances survive" (*Emerson*); "not merely some *fleeting* fancy of the day, but a constant longing" (*Lowell*); "[It] clothes our *fleeting* days with an eternal beauty" (*B. F. Westcott*); "*evanescent* visitations of thought and feeling . . . arising unforeseen and departing unbidden" (*Shelley*); "the *evanescent* delicacy of each motive and sentiment" (*M. Hewlett*). That is MOMENTARY which is but for a moment; that is EPHEMERAL which is short-lived; as, "showers of *momentary* duration" (*Poe*); "a *momentary* bliss" (*Gray*); "the swarm of *ephemeral* sermons which issue from the press" (*Sydney Smith*); "*ephemeral* successes" (*Lowell*). See BRIEF.
— **tran′sient-ly**, *adv.* — **tran′sient-ness**, *n.*

tran′sient, *n.* One that is transient; specif., *Colloq.*, a transient guest or boarder.

trans′il-lu′mi-nate (trăns′ĭ-lū′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To pass light

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transf. *Abbr.* Transferred.
trans-fem′i-nate (trăns-fĕm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*trans-* + L. *femina* woman.] To change in sex from woman to man. *Obs.*
trans-fer′a-ble-ness, *n.* See [-NESS.]
trans-fer′al (trăns-fûr′ăl), *n.* Transference; transfer. *Rare.*
trans′ferd. Transferred. *Ref. Sp.*
trans-fer′er. Var. of TRANSFERRER.
trans′fer-og′ra-phy (trăns′fûr-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*transfer* + *-graphy*.] A copying by transfer. *R.*
trans′fer pa′per. A prepared paper used by draftsmen, engravers, etc., for transferring impressions.
trans-fer′ral. Var. of TRANSFERAL.
trans-ferred′ (trăns-fûrd′), *pret.* & *p. p.* of TRANSFER. — **transferred afterimage.** See AFTERIMAGE.
trans-fer′rence (trăns-fûr′ĕns), *n.* Var. of TRANSFERENCE.
trans-fer′rer (-fûr′ẽr), *n.* One that transfers.
trans′fer re-sist′ance. *Elec.* An apparent resistance to the passage of a current from the metal to the liquid of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.
trans-fer′ri-ble (trăns-fûr′ĭ-b'l), *a.* = TRANSFERABLE. — **trans-fer′ri-bil′i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
trans-fer′ror. Var. of TRANSFEROR.
trans′fer ta′ble *Railroads.* A traverse table.
trans-fig′u-rate (trăns-fĭg′ū-rāt), *v. t.* To transfigure. *Rare.*
trans-fig′ur-ate (-āt), **trans-fig′ur-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.* Transfigured. *Obs.*
trans-fig′ure-ment, *n.* Transfiguration. *Rare.*
trans-fis′ti-cate, *v. t.* To pierce. [*Obs.*]
trans′fix-a′tion (trăns′fĭk-sā′shŭn), *n.* Transfixion.
trans′fo-rate (trăns′fō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *transforatus*, p. p. of *transforare* to pierce through.] To bore through; perforate. *Obs.*
trans′fo-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *transforatio*, *-onis*.] *Surg.* A boring through; perforation.
trans-form′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **trans-form′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
trans-form′ance (trăns-fôr′măns), *n.* Transformation.
trans′for-ma′tor (trăns′fŏr-mā′tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A transformer
trans-formd′. Transformed. *Ref. Sp.*
trans-form′ist, *n.* A believer in transformism. — **trans′for-mis′tic** (trăns′fŏr-mĭs′tĭk), *a.*
trans-freight′. † TRANSFRETE.
trans-fre′tate, *v. t.* To transport as over a strait. *Obs.* — **trans′fre-ta′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
trans-frete′ (-frēt′), *v. i.* [L. *transfretare*; *trans* + *fretum* strait: cf. OF. *transfreter*.] To cross a strait or narrow sea. *Obs.*
trans-fron′tal (-frŭn′tăl; -frŏn′-), *a.* See TRANS-.
trans-fron′tier (-frŏn′tēr; -frŭn′tēr; *cf.* FRONTIER, *n.*), *a.* Across or beyond the frontier.
trans′fuge (trăns′fūj), *n.* [L. *transfuga*; *trans* + *fugere* to flee: cf. F. *transfuge*.] One who flees from one side to another; hence, a deserter; apostate. *Rare.*
trans-fu′gi-tive (trăns-fū′jĭ-tĭv), *n.* = TRANSFUGE.
trans-ful′gid (-fŭl′jĭd), *a.* Shining through. *Obs.*
trans-fume′, *v. t.* [L. *transfumare*.] To smoke through. *Obs.*
trans-fund′, *v. t.* [L. *transfundere*.] = TRANSFUSE. *Obs.*
trans-fus′er (trăns-fūz′ẽr), *n.* One that transfuses.
trans-fu′si-ble (-fū′zĭ-b'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.]
trans-fu′sion-ist, *n.* *Med.* One skilled in, or an advocate of, the operation of transfusion.
trans-fuze′. Transfuse. *Ref. Sp.*
trans-gress′i-ble (trăns-grĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
trans-gress′ing-ly, *adv.* of *transgressing*, p. pr. [*Sp.*]
trans-grest′. Transgressed. *Ref.*
tran-shape′. † TRANSSHAPE
tran-ship′, **tran-ship′ment**, etc. Vars. of TRANSSHIP, etc.
trans-hu′man (trăns-hū′măn), *a.* Superhuman. *Rare.* — **trans-hu′man-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* *Rare.*
tran-sil′i-ence (trăn-sĭl′ĭ-ĕns), **tran-sil′i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* A leap across or from one thing to another. *Rare.*
tran-sil′i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *transiliens*, p. pr., leaping across.] *Anat.* Designating nerve fibers in the brain passing from one convolution to another not adjacent.
tran′si-li′tion (trăn′sĭ-lĭsh′ŭn),

through, as through an organ of the body for medical examination. — **trans′il-lu′mi-na′tion** (trăns′ĭ-lū′mĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.*

trans·i′re (trăns-ī′rē), *n.* [L. *transire* to pass through or across, to pass.] A customs document, describing the cargo, consignors and consignees, etc., done in duplicate for clearance and entry papers of coasting vessels, the original being used at the port of entry. *Eng.*

trans-isth′mi-an (trăns-ĭs′mĭ-ăn ; -ĭsth′- ; -ĭst′-), *a.* Extending across an isthmus, as at Suez or Panama.

trans′it (trăn′sĭt), *n.* [L. *transitus*, fr. *transire* : cf. F. *transit.* See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Passage through or over ; transition.

In France you are now . . . in the *transit* from one form of government to another. *Burke.*

2. Act or process of causing to pass ; conveyance ; as, the *transit* of goods through a country, or from a vender to a purchaser. Goods shipped from one person to another are said to be *in transit* (cf. IN TRANSITU) from the time when delivered to the carrier by the consignor to that when actually or constructively delivered to the consignee. **3.** A line or route of passage or conveyance. **4.** *Astron.* **a** The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope. **b** The passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger, as of Venus or Mercury across the sun's disk, or of a satellite or its shadow across the disk of its primary. Observations of parallax during transits of Venus have formed a chief method for determining the sun's distance. **5.** *Surv.* A variety of theodolite with the telescope mounted so that it can be transited ; — called in full *transit theodolite.*

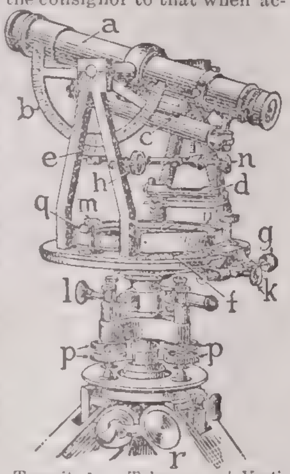

Transit, 5. *a* Telescope ; *b* Vertical Arc ; *c, d* Bubble Tubes ; *e, f* Vernier Scales ; *g, h* Tangent Screws ; *k, l, m* Clamping Screws ; *n* Fast-motion Tilting Screw ; *p, p* Leveling Screws ; *q* Compass ; *r* Tripod.

trans′it, *v. t. Astron.* **1.** To pass over the disk of (a heavenly body), or over a line of the reticle in (the field of view of a telescope). **2.** To turn (a telescope) over, about its horizontal transverse axis.

trans′it, *v. i.* To be transited, as a telescope ; also, to transit a telescope.

transit duty. A duty paid on goods in transit.

transit instrument. **a** *Astron.* A telescope mounted at right angles to a horizontal axis, on which it revolves with its line of collimation in the plane of the meridian, — used in connection with a clock for observing the time of transit of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place. Also a transit instrument is sometimes mounted and used in the *prime vertical.* **b** *Surv.* = TRANSIT, *n.*, 5.

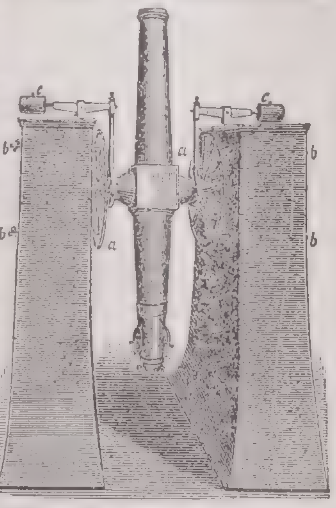

Meridian Circle and Transit Instrument combined. *a a* Graduated Circles ; *b b* Microscopes passing through the Piers, for reading the Circles ; *c c* Counterpoises to reduce friction on the supporting Y's.

tran-si′tion (trăn-sĭzh′ŭn ; 277 : *see note below*), *n.* [L. *transitio* : cf. F. *transition.* See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Passage from one place or state to another ; change ; as, a sudden *transition* from hot to cold.

There is no death, what seems so is *transition.* *Longfellow.*

2. *Music.* A direct or indirect passing from one key to another ; a modulation, esp. one in which the start in a new key is made after a full cadence in the original key, sometimes, one shifting abruptly to an unrelated key, or, as in tonic sol-fa usage, one without change of mode. **3.** *Rhet.* A passing from one subject to another. *Milton.*

☞ Most leading authorities, British and American, from Walker (c. 1800), have preferred trăn-sĭzh′ŭn, others trăn-sĭsh′ŭn or -zĭsh′ŭn, all three being in present good use.

tran-si′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to transition ; involving or denoting transition ; as, *transitional* moods ; in a *transitional* stage. — **tran-si′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

transitional epithelium. *Anat.* See EPITHELIUM, 1.

transition point. *Phys. Chem.* A single point at which different phases are capable of existing together in equilibrium. Such a point on a temperature scale is called also the transition temperature.

transition tint. *Physics & Chem.* The nearly neutral tint through which the color of the field of view of certain forms of polarimeter passes in the transition from red to blue or vice versa, and which is used as the criterion in making measurements with such an instrument.

Transition zone. *Biogeog.* The zone lying between the Boreal and Sonoran zones of North America. It includes an eastern or humid subdivision (see ALLEGHENIAN) and a western arid one of corresponding temperature comprising the northern Great Plains and the lower slopes of the mountains of the western United States and Mexico. Called also *Neutral zone.* Cf. ZOOGEOGRAPHY.

tran′si-tive (trăn′sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *transitivus* : cf. F. *transitif.* See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Having the power of making a transit, or passage, from one person or thing to another ; as, *transitive* heat or cold ; specif., *Math. & Logic,* denoting, or characterized by, the property of passing on or being transferred successively from member to member of a class. **2.** Effected by transference or expansion of signification ; derivative ; figurative. *Rare.* **3.** *Gram.* Passing over to an object ; as, a *transitive* action ; expressing an action as not limited to the agent or subject, but ending in a direct object ; as, a *transitive* verb, one that, in the active voice, takes a direct object to complete its sense : for example, he *holds* the book. The distinction between a *transitive* and an *intransitive* use is generally based on the presence or absence of the direct object word, since any act that involves an object (such as that of *holding, killing, painting*) may yet be thought of and expressed apart from any specified object ; as in, he *paints* well. This use of a verb otherwise transitive is by some writers distinguished as *absolute*, esp. when it is but occasional and in a connection that supplies the object. Commonly, however, it is classed as intransitive, as in this book. **4.** Transeunt.

Causality is *transitive* [not immanent] in so far as anything gives rise to effects which lie outside its own being. *G. F. Stout.*

Against the admission that volition causes physical changes, there is, over and above the general inconceivability of all *transitive* action, a further difficulty. *James Ward.*

transitive group, *Math.*, a group in which every element may take the place of every other. If any set of *n* elements may be so transferred, it is *n-ply* transitive.

— **tran′si-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **tran′si-tive-ness,** *n.*

tran′si-tiv′i-ty (-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Character or property of being transitive.

tran′si-to-ry (trăn′sĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *transitorius* : cf. F. *transitoire.* See TRANSIENT.] Continuing only for a short time ; not enduring ; fleeting ; evanescent ; temporary.

Matter, with all its *transitory* shapes. *Shelley.*

Syn. — See TRANSIENT.

transitory action, *Law,* an action which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, etc. ; — opposed to *local action.* In general, personal actions, whether founded on contract or tort, are transitory. — **t. treaty.** See TREATY, 3.

trans-late′ (trăns-lāt′), *v. t.* ; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd) ; -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [ME. *translaten,* F. *translater,* LL. *translatare,* L. *translatus,* used as p. p. of *transferre* to transfer, but from a different root. See TRANS-, TOLERATE ; cf. TRANSLATION.] **1.** To bear, remove, or change from one place, condition, etc., to another ; to carry over ; to transfer.

To *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and to set up the throne of David. *2 Sam. iii. 10.*

2. *Eccl.* To transfer (a bishop) from one see to another. **3.** To remove to heaven without a natural death.

Enoch was *translated,* that he should not see death. *Heb. xi. 5.*

4. To transport or ravish ; to entrance. *Obs.* **5.** To change into another form ; to transform.

New hopes, new necessities . . . had *translated* me into a new creature. *De Quincey.*

6. *Med.* To cause to remove from one part of the body to another ; as, to *translate* a disease. *Obs.* **7.** **a** To render into another language ; as, to *translate* French into English. **b** Broadly, to carry over from any one form or mode of expression into another ; to interpret into another medium, as for making more tangible, useful, comprehensible, or the like ; as, to *translate* precepts into reason ; Raphael's Madonnas *translate* purity into visible form. "*Translating* into his own clear, pure, and flowing language what he found in books." *Macaulay.* **8.** *Mech.* To impart translation to. See TRANSLATION, 4 **c**. **9.** *Teleg.* To repeat or forward (a message) by translation. **10.** To reshape or patch up, as old garments, shoes, etc. ; esp., to manufacture (shoes or boots) using second-hand material where possible. *Slang or Cant, Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trans-late′, *v. i.* **1.** To make a translation. **2.** *Teleg.* To repeat or forward messages by translation.

trans-lat′ing (-lāt′ĭng), *p. pr.* of TRANSLATE. — **translating roller,** *Ordnance,* a double-threaded screw for drawing a breechblock longitudinally from its place in the breech.

trans-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *translacioun,* F. *translation,* L. *translatio* a transferring, translation, version. See TRANSLATE ; cf. TRALATION.] **1.** Act of translating ; specif. : **a** A carrying or conveying ; removal ; transportation.

This astonishing *translation* of an ancient people across the pathless deserts of Central Asia. *De Quincey.*

b Removal or conveyance to heaven without death. *Heb. xi. 5.* **c** Act of transferring ; transfer ; specif., *Eccl.*, transfer of a bishop from one see to another. *Translation* of bishops was absolutely forbidden in canon 15 of the 1st Nicene Council, but later the prohibition was modified. Since the 12th century in the Roman Catholic Church the consent of the Pope has always been required. *Translation* is sometimes made in the Church of England. It is not customary in the Protestant Episcopal Church ; but missionary bishops are sometimes elected diocesan bishops, and this transfer is sometimes, improperly, called *translation.* **d** Transfer of meaning by association of ideas. *Rare.* **2.** Act of translating, or rendering into another medium ; esp., interpretation into another language ; also, the result of this ; specif., an interpretation of something into a different medium ; a version ; as, a *translation* of the Bible. **3.** Act or process of making shoes, boots, etc., from second-hand material. *Slang or Cant, Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **4.** In technical uses : **a** *Rhet.* A transfer of meaning in a word or phrase ; a metaphor ; tralation. *Obs. B. Jonson.* **b** *Roman & Civil Law.* A transfer of property. **c** *Mech.* Motion in which all the points of the moving body have at any instant the same velocity and direction of motion ; — opposed to *rotation.* **d** *Teleg.* The automatic repeating or forwarding of messages, as by means of a relay connected with a further section of the line. See RELAY, 3.

Syn. — See PARAPHRASE.

trans-la′tion-al (trăns-lā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to translation.

trans-la′tive (-lā′tĭv), *a.* [L. *translativus* that is to be transferred.] **1.** Figurative ; as, a *translative* sense. *R.* **2.** Making or causing a transfer ; specif., *Law,* designating an act which operates to transfer a right from one person to another (cf. DISPOSITIVE, 1). *Rare.*

Rights are more commonly transferred than altogether extinguished, so that a divestitive fact is very often capable of being regarded, from another point of view, as investitive also. . . . A fact which fulfills this double function is called by Bentham *translative.* *T. E. Holland.*

trans-la′tor (-tēr), *n.* [L. *translator* : cf. F. *translateur.*] One that translates ; specif. : **a** One that translates, or renders into another language. **b** *Teleg.* The relay apparatus used in translation ; a repeater. **c** A cobbler ; also, *pl.*, a pair of old boots or shoes. *Slang or Cant, Brit.*

trans-lit′er-ate (-lĭt′ēr-āt), *v. t.* ; TRANS-LIT′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; TRANS-LIT′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [*trans-* + L. *litera, littera,* letter.] To express, represent, or spell in the characters of another alphabet ; as, to *transliterate* Sanskrit words with roman letters. — **trans-lit′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* — **trans-lit′er-a′tor** (-lĭt′ēr-ā′tēr), *n.*

trans-lo′cate (trăns-lō′kāt), *v. t.* ; TRANS-LO′CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd) ; TRANS-LO′CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [*trans-* + *locate.*] To change the location or position of ; to dislocate ; displace ; specif., *Plant Physiol.*, to subject to translocation.

trans′lo-ca′tion (trăns′lō-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Removal of things from one place to another ; displacement. **2.** *Plant Physiol.* Transfer of food materials or products of metabolism from one part to another by osmosis.

— **trans-loc′a-to-ry** (trăns-lŏk′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

trans-lu′cence (trăns lū′sĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being translucent ; partial transparency.
trans-lu′cen-cy (-lū′sĕn-sĭ) }

trans-lu′cent (-lū′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *translucens, -entis,* p. pr. of *translucere* to shine through ; *trans* + *lucere* to shine. See LUCID.] Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen ; partially transparent.

Syn. — See TRANSPARENT.

trans-mar′gin-al (-mär′jĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to that which is beyond the margin, esp. that which lies beyond the marginal regions of consciousness ; belonging to subconsciousness or subliminal consciousness.

trans′ma-rine′ (trăns′mȧ-rēn′), *a.* [L. *transmarinus* ; *trans* beyond + *mare* sea : cf. F. *transmarin.* See MARINE.] Being, coming from, or passing beyond, the sea ; as, *transmarine* peoples, vessels, imports, exports.

trans′mi-grant (trăns′mĭ-grănt), *a.* [L. *transmigrans,* p. pr. See TRANSMIGRATE.] Migrating or passing from one place or state to another. — *n.* One who transmigrates.

trans′mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [L. *transmigrare, transmigratum* ; *trans* + *migrare* to migrate. See MIGRATE.] **1.** To migrate from one country or jurisdiction to another. **2.** To undergo transmigration.

— **trans′mi-gra′tor** (-grā′tēr), *n.* — **trans-mi′gra-to-ry** (trăns-mī′grȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

trans′mi-gra′tion (-grā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *transmigratio* : cf. F. *transmigration.*] **1.** Migration from one country to another. **2.** The passing of the soul at death into another body or successive bodily forms, either human or animal ; reincarnation ; metempsychosis. See BUDDHISM. **3.** *Med.* The passage of white blood corpuscles through the unruptured walls of the blood vessels ; diapedesis.

trans′mi-gra′tion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine of transmigration, or metempsychosis.

trans-mis′si-ble (trăns-mĭs′ĭ-b'l),*a.* [Cf. F. *transmissible.*] Capable of being transmitted, in any sense. — **trans-mis′si-bil′i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trans-mis′sion (-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *transmissio* : cf. F. *transmission.* See TRANSMIT.] **1.** Act of transmitting, or state of being transmitted ; as, the *transmission* of letters, news, and the like ; the *transmission* of rights or personal qualities from father to son ; the *transmission* of light waves. **2.** *Mach.* The gear, including the change gear and the propeller shaft or driving chain (or chains), by which the power is transmitted from the engine of an automobile to the live axle. Sometimes, any one of these parts. **3.** *Horol.* The train of a watch, etc.

transmission dynamometer. *Mach.* A dynamometer in which power is measured, without being absorbed or used up, during transmission. Cf. ABSORPTION DYNAMOMETER.

trans-mis′sion-ist, *n.* An adherent of a theory, the **transmission theory**, that the brain serves to "transmit," rather than to originate, consciousness, and hence that consciousness may exist independently of the brain.

trans-mis′sive (trăns-mĭs′ĭv), *a.* Capable of transmitting, or of being transmitted ; also, transmitted ; derived. "*Transmissive* light." *Prior.* — **trans-mis′sive-ness,** *n.*

trans-mit′ (-mĭt′), *v. t.* ; -MIT′TED ; -MIT′TING. [L. *transmittere, transmissum* ; *trans* across, over + *mittere* to send. See MISSILE.] **1.** To cause to pass over or through ; to send

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n. [L. *transilitio.*] Lit., a leaping over ; skipping, as in a series of numbers, as 1, 3, 5, 7, etc. *Obs.*
trans′in-cor′po-ra′tion, *n.* Metempsychosis. *Rare.*
trans′ing, *n.* Trance. *Obs.*
trans′it-a-ble (trăn′sĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be crossed. *Rare.*
tran′si-ta′tion (trăn′sĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* Passage. *Obs.* [PASS.]
transit certificate. = TRANSIT
transit circle. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 5 g.
transit compass. = TRANSIT, [*n.*, 5.]
tran-si′tion-a-ry (trăn-sĭzh′ŭn-ā-rĭ ; *cf.* TRANSITION), *a.* Transitional. *Rare.*
transition curve *or* **spiral** = EASEMENT CURVE.
tran′si-ti′tious-ly (trăn′sĭ-tĭsh′ŭs-lĭ), *adv.* Transitionally. *Obs.*
tran′si-to-ri-ly (trăn′sĭ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TRANSITORY. See -LY.
tran′si-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tran′si-to′ri-ous (-tō′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *transitorius.*] Transitory. *Obs.*
transit pass. A document issued by the Chinese customs to prevent the levying of the usual numerous likin charges on goods en route to the interior from the treaty port where they entered and have paid the regular import duty, or on native goods en route to a treaty port for export.
transit prism. A portable transit instrument in which a prism and its reflection image aid in fixing the time of culmination.
transit theodolite. = TRANSIT, *n.*, 5.
tran′si-tus (trăn′sĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Transit of a person or property en route from one place to another. Cf. IN TRANSITU.
trans-jec′tion (trăns-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *transjectio,* better *trajectio.*] Act of crossing over. *Obs.*
trans′jor-dan′ic (trăns′jŏr-dăn′ĭk), *a.* Lying or situated beyond or across the river Jordan. *Rare.*
translacioun. † TRANSLATION.
trans-lat′a-ble (-lāt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **trans-lat′a-ble-ness,** *n.*
trans-late′, *n.* Translation. *Obs.*
trans-lat′er (-lāt′ēr), *n.* = TRANSLATOR.
trans′la-ti′tious (trăns′lȧ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *translaticius.*] Tralatitious ; transferred. *Obs.*
Translator General. Philemon Holland (1552-1637), translator of Livy, Pliny, Plutarch, Xenophon, and other Greek and Latin authors ; — first so called by Dr. Thomas Fuller, in his "History of the Worthies of England."
trans′la-to′ri-al (-tō′rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a translator.
trans-la′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
trans-la′to-ry (-lā′tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving to transfer. *Rare.* **2.** Translational.
trans-la′tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who translates.
trans′la-va′tion (trăns′lȧ-vā′shŭn), *n.* [*trans-* + L. *lavatio, -onis,* washing.] A laving or lading from one vessel to another. *Obs.* [*Nonce Word.*]
trans-lay′, *v. t.* To reinter.
trans-lei′than (trăns-lī′thăn), *a.* On the other, that is, the Hungarian or eastern, side of the river Leitha. Cf. CISLEITHAN.
trans-lo′cal-i-za′tion, *n.* Translocation. *Rare.*
trans-luce′, *v. t.* [L. *translucere.*] To shine through. *Obs.*
trans-lu′cent-ly, *adv.* of TRANSLUCENT.
trans-lu′cid (-lū′sĭd), *a.* [L. *translucidus* ; cf. F. *translucide.*] Translucent. — **trans′lu-cid′i-ty** (trăns′lū-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
trans-lu′mi-na′tion (trăns-lū′mĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* = TRANSILLUMINATION.
trans-lu′nar (-lū′nȧr), **trans′lu-na-ry** (trăns′lū-nā-rĭ), *a.* [*trans-* + L. *luna* moon.] Beyond the moon ; ethereal. Cf. SUBLUNARY. *Obs.*
trans′me-a-ble (trăns′mē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *transmeabilis.*] That can be traversed. *Obs.*
trans′me-a′ta-ble (-ā′tȧ-b'l), *a.* = TRANSMEABLE. *Obs.*
trans′me-ate (trăns′mē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *transmeatus*, p. p. of *transmeare.*] To pass over or through. *Obs.* — **trans′me-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
trans-me′di-an (trăns-mē′dĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Passing across the median plane. — *n.* A transmedian muscle.
trans′me-rid′i-o-nal, *a.* Crossing a meridian.
trans-mew′ (trăns-mū′), *v. t. & i.* [F. *transmuer,* L. *transmutare.* See TRANSMUTE.] To transmute ; metamorphose. *Archaic.*
trans′mi-grate, *v. t.* To cause to pass from one place or state of existence to another. *Rare.*
trans-miss′, *v. t.* Transmit. *Obs.*
trans-miss′, *a.* Transmissive ; transmissed. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
trans-mis′siv. Transmissive.

or transfer from one person or place to another; to pass on or down, as by inheritance or by conveyance; as, to *transmit* dispatches; to *transmit* hereditary traits.

The scepter of that kingdom continued to be *transmitted* in the dynasty of Castile. *Prescott.*

2. To suffer to pass through; to conduct; as, glass *transmits* light; metals *transmit* electricity.

Syn. — See CONVEY.

trans-mit′ (trăns-mĭt′), *v. i.* *Civil Law.* To pass by transmission.

trans-mit′ter (-ẽr), *n.* One that transmits; specif., that portion of a telegraphic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent. See TELEPHONE.

trans-mog′ri-fy (trăns-mŏg′rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [A humorous coinage.] To change into a different shape; to transform. — **trans-mog′ri-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Colloq.*

Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

trans-mon′tane (-mŏn′tān), *a.* [*trans-* + *montane.*] Lying beyond or crossing a mountain or mountains.

trans′mu-ta′tion (trăns′mū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *transmutation*, L. *transmutatio.* See TRANSMUTE.] **1.** A transmuting; state of being transmuted; as, *transmutation* of metals.

2. *Geom.* Change of a figure into another of equal extent but different form, as of a triangle into a square. *Rare.*

3. *Biol.* Change of one species into another; evolution. *R.*

4. Alternating change; as, the *transmutations* of fortune.

transmutation of metals, the conversion of metals one into another, esp. of base metals into gold or silver, which was one of the aims of alchemy. For recent discoveries as to the transformation of elements, see ELEMENT, 3; RADIUM.

trans′mu-ta′tion-ist, *n.* One who believes in the transmutation of metals or of species.

trans-mut′a-tive (trăns-mūt′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, transmutation.

trans-mute′ (trăns-mūt′), *v. t.*; TRANS-MUT′ED (-mūt′ĕd); TRANS-MUT′ING (-mūt′ĭng). [L. *transmutare, transmutatum*; *trans* across + *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE; cf. TRANSMEW.] To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; to transform.

Transmuting sorrow into golden joy. *H. Smith.*

Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

tran′som (trăn′sŭm), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *transtrum* a crossbeam, transom, fr. *trans* across. Cf. TRESTLE.] **1.** *Arch.* A horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, or between a door and a window above it, as disting. from a *mullion*, or vertical bar. See MULLION, *Illust.*

2. A window above a door or other window, built on, and commonly hinged to, a transom. *Chiefly U. S.*

3. In technical uses: **a** *Shipbuilding.* (1) Any of several transverse timbers or beams secured to the sternpost. (2) The aftermost frame of the square body, secured to the sternpost and supporting the overhanging stern; — called also *transom frame.* **b** *Ordnance.* A metal piece, usually broad and flat, connecting the cheeks, the side pieces of the trail, or similar parts of a gun carriage. **c** *Eccl.* A crossbar on a pastoral staff. **d** *Surv.* The vane of a cross-staff. **e** *Carp., Engin., etc.* A transverse horizontal strut between parallel or nearly parallel members, as in a frame. **f** *Car Building.* A crossbeam joining the side frames of a truck. **g** *Naut.* A seat or couch built at a side of a cabin or stateroom, having lockers or drawers underneath.

4. A bed slat. *Obs.*

tran′somed (trăn′sŭmd), *a.* Having a transom or transoms; — said of doors or windows.

transom knee. *Shipbuilding.* A knee bolted to the transoms and after timbers.

transom stern. *Shipbuilding.* A stern formed by, or taking its shape from, a transom frame.

transom window. *Arch.* **a** A window divided horizontally by a transom or transoms. **b** = TRANSOM, *n.*, 2.

trans′pa-dane′ (trăns′pȧ-dān′), *a.* [L. *transpadanus*; *trans* across + *Padus* the Po.] On the farther (north) side of the river Po from Rome; — opposed to *cispadane.*

trans-par′ence (trăns-pâr′ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *transparence.*] Transparency.

trans-par′en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being transparent; transparence.

2. That which is transparent; esp., a picture or other matter for exhibition, made upon glass, thin cloth, paper, porcelain, or the like, intended to be viewed by the aid of light shining through it; hence, a framework covered with thin cloth or paper bearing a device or devices for public display and lighted from within.

trans-par′ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *transparens, -entis*, p. pr. of *transparere* to be transparent; L. *trans* across, through + *parere* to appear. See APPEAR.] **1.** Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid; as, *transparent* glass; a *transparent* diamond; — opposed to *opaque.* Cf. TRANSLUCENT.

2. Open in texture or mesh so as to admit the passage of light; as, a *transparent* gauze veil or dress.

3. Hence, readily understoood; perspicuous; clear; as, a *transparent* literary style.

4. Luminous; bright; shining. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*

Syn. — TRANSPARENT, TRANSLUCENT, LUCENT, LUCID, PELLUCID, DIAPHANOUS, LIMPID, LUMINOUS, LUSTROUS. That is TRANSPARENT through which objects can be clearly discerned; that is TRANSLUCENT which admits the passage of light, but does not permit objects to be distinctly seen through it; as, "The water . . . is as *transparent* as the air, so that the stones and sand at the bottom seem, as it were, trembling in the light of noonday" (*Shelley*); "The subtle essence . . . caused the opaque substance of his animal being to grow *transparent*, or, at least, *translucent*; so that a spiritual gleam was transmitted through it" (*Hawthorne*); "under the glassy, cool, *translucent* wave" (*Milton*); "*translucent* flickering wings between the sun and me" (*Stevenson*). LUCENT (chiefly poetical) is sometimes equivalent to *translucent*, sometimes to *luminous*; as, "*lucent* syrops, tinct with cinnamon" (*Keats*); "the sun's *lucent* orb" (*Milton*). LUCID (chiefly poetical except in its fig. use) is sometimes equivalent to *transparent*, sometimes to *bright, luminous*; as, "Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* streams" (*Milton*); "regions of *lucid* matter taking forms . . . and beelike swarms of suns" (*Tennyson*). PELLUCID and DIAPHANOUS belong to literary rather than to ordinary language; *pellucid* suggests crystal clearness, *diaphanous* sometimes implies delicacy as well as transparency; as, "more *pellucid* streams, an ampler ether, a diviner air" (*Wordsworth*); "a crystal river — *diaphanous* because it travels slowly" (*id.*); "In her flowery loveliness, she looked *diaphanous*, ethereal" (*M. Hewlett*). LIMPID suggests esp. soft clearness as of pure water; as, "a . . . rill of *limpid* water" (*Wordsworth*); "The whole atmosphere has a *luminous* serenity, a *limpid* clearness" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). That is LUMINOUS which is full of light, or which emits light; LUSTROUS (see LUSTER) implies sheen or refulgence; as, "many a *luminous* jewel lone" (*Sidney Lanier*); "The southwest wind has filled the day with a *luminous* mist" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); "The *lustrous* salvers in the moonlight gleam" (*Keats*); "as . . . *lustrous* as some huge, precious pearl" (*H. James*). *Transparent, lucid, pellucid, limpid*, and *luminous* are also used fig., esp. of literary expression; as, the *transparent* clearness of his style; "*lucid* arrangement" (*Trevelyan*); "[Goldsmith's] *pellucid* simplicity" (*Frederic Harrison*); "that . . . simple, *limpid* style which is the supreme style of all" (*M. Arnold*); a *luminous* interpretation. See CLEAR.

transparent slate, a plate of translucent material, as ground glass, on which a copy of a picture beneath can be traced. — **trans-par′ent-ly**, *adv.* — **trans-par′ent-ness**, *n.*

trans-pierce′ (trăns-pērs′), *v. t.*; TRANS-PIERCED′ (-pērst′); TRANS-PIERC′ING (-pēr′sĭng). [*trans-* + *pierce*: cf. F. *transpercer.*] To pierce through; to penetrate; transfix.

tran′spi-ra′tion (trăn′spĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *transpiration.*] **1.** A passing through or out; escape; as, preventing the *transpiration* of air (i. e., gas). *Now Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*

2. *Physiol.* Act or process of transpiring, or excreting, in the form of vapor; exhalation, as through the skin or other membranes of the body; as, pulmonary *transpiration*, or the excretion of aqueous vapor from the lungs. Perspiration is a form of transpiration.

3. *Plant Physiol.* The emission or exhalation of watery vapor from the surface of green tissues in plants. It facilitates root absorption, thus allowing a constant supply of mineral food to enter the plant body, and promotes gaseous interchange between the tissues and the external air. It is largely offected through, and partly regulated by, the stomata (see STOMA, 2 **a**). The water given off is sometimes 80 gallons in one day from an average-sized tree.

4. *Physics.* The passing of gases through fine tubes, porous substances, or the like, esp. into a vacuum.

transpiration current. *Plant Physiol.* The ascending sap or current of water in plants. The path of the current is through the xylem vessels or woody portion of the vascular bundles.

tran-spir′a-to-ry (trăn-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or relating to transpiration.

tran-spire′ (-spīr′), *v. i.*; -SPIRED′ (-spīrd′); -SPIR′ING (-spīr′ĭng). [F. *transpirer*; L. *trans* across, through + *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] **1.** *Physiol.* To pass off as vapor or insensible perspiration; to exhale.

2. *Plant Physiol.* To exhale watery vapor; to effect transpiration, as plants, leaves, tissues, etc.

3. To emerge from secrecy; to become known; leak out.

The story of Paulina's and Maximilian's mutual attachment had *transpired* through many of the travelers. *De Quincey.*

4. To happen or come to pass. *Improper.*

tran-spire′, *v. t.* **1.** *Physiol.* To excrete, as through the skin; to give off in the form of vapor; to exhale; perspire.

2. *Bot.* To evaporate (moisture) from living cells.

trans-plant′ (trăns-plănt′), *v. t.*; TRANS-PLANT′ED; TRANS-PLANT′ING. [L. *transplantare*; *trans* across, over + *plantare* to plant: cf. F. *transplanter.* See PLANT.] **1.** To remove and plant or settle in another place; as, to *transplant* trees; to *transplant* inhabitants.

2. *Surg.* To perform the operation of transplantation of.

trans′plan-ta′tion (trăns′plăn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *transplantation.*] **1.** Act of transplanting, or state of being transplanted; as, the *transplantation* of forest seedlings.

The *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*

2. *Surg.* The removal of tissue from a healthy part of the same body or from a different body and its insertion in another place where there is a lesion; as, the *transplantation* of tissues in autoplasty; *transplantation* of a tooth.

trans-plant′er (trăns-plăn′tẽr), *n.* **a** One that transplants; esp., a machine for transplanting trees. **b** That which is transplanted. *Cant, Forestry.*

trans-pon′tine (trăns-pŏn′tĭn; -tīn; *cf.* PONTINE), *a.* [*trans-* + L. *pons, pontis*, bridge: cf. F. *transpontin.*] **1.** Being on the other side of a bridge.

2. Specif., pert. to or designating that part of London south of the Thames; hence, like, or characteristic of, a class of cheap melodramas once popular in certain theaters in this district; as, a *transpontine* hero.

trans-port′ (trăns-pōrt′; 201), *v. t.*; TRANS-PORT′ED; TRANS-PORT′ING. [F. *transporter*, L. *transportare*; *trans* across + *portare* to carry. See PORT to bear.] **1.** To carry or convey from one place or station to another; to transfer; as, to *transport* goods; to *transport* troops.

2. Specif.: **a** To convey, or cause to be conveyed, into banishment, as a criminal; to banish to or as to a penal colony. **b** By extension, to convey from earth; to kill.

A creature unprepared, unmeet for death,
And to *transport* him in the mind he is
Were damnable. *Shak.*

c To carry away with vehement emotion, as joy, sorrow, anger, etc., to ravish; as, music often *transports* the soul.

We shall then be *transported* with a nobler . . . wonder. *South.*

d *Eccl.* To transfer to another clerical charge. *Scot.*

3. To change; transform; transmute. *Obs.*

Syn. — See BANISH, CONVEY.

trans′port (trăns′pōrt; 201), *n.* [F. See TRANSPORT, *v.*] **1.** Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

Ships for *transport* and war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A vessel employed in transportation, esp. of soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions, or, formerly, of convicts; — called also *transport ship* or *vessel.* In the United States a fleet of *transports* is maintained under the control of the War Department.

3. A convict transported, or sentenced to exile.

4. *Eccl.* A transported minister. *Scot.*

5. Vehement emotion; passion; ecstasy; rapture; as, *transports* of joy or love.

6. A change or transformation. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ECSTASY.

trans-port′a-ble (trăns-pōr′tȧ-b'l; 201), *a.* Capable of being transported; also, incurring, or liable to, punishment by transportation. — **trans-port′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trans′por-ta′tion (trăns′pŏr-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *transportatio*: cf. F. *transportation.*] **1.** Act of transporting, or state of being transported; carriage; removal; conveyance.

2. Banishment to a penal colony. Penal *transportation* is still practiced in Russia and France. It was formerly common in Great Britain, but was abolished by law, Dec. 17, 1868. Cf. PENAL SERVITUDE.

3. Transport; ecstasy. *Obs. or R.* *South.*

4. A ticket, pass, or the like, required to secure transportation on a public conveyance. It does not include checks, etc., for special accommodations. *Cant.*

trans-port′er (trăns-pōr′tẽr; 201), *n.* One that transports; specif., *Mach.*, any of various apparatus for moving loose material, with dispatch, esp. in loading or unloading vessels.

trans-pos′al (-pōz′ăl), *n.* Act of transposing, or state of being transposed; transposition.

trans-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.*; TRANS-POSED′ (-pōzd′); TRANS-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *transposer*; *trans-* (L. *trans* across) + *poser* to put. See POSE.] **1.** To convey from one place to another; to remove; transfer. *Obs.*

2. To change the relative place or order of; to exchange in respect of position; as, to *transpose* letters or words.

3. Specif., *Gram.*, to change the natural order of, as words.

4. To change in form or nature; to transmute. *R.* *Shak.*

5. *Alg.* To bring, as a term of an equation, from one side to the other, with change of its sign; thus, if $a + b = c$, we may *transpose* b and obtain $a = c - b$.

6. *Music.* To change the key of.

7. *Elec.* To cause (the wires of a telegraphic or telephonic circuit) to cross at intervals, so as to avoid the effects of induction from neighboring wires.

8. To render into another language; to translate. *Obs.*

trans-pos′ing (-pōz′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TRANSPOSE.

transposing instrument, *Music*, an instrument, commonly of the brass or wood wind class, which is made or adjusted to play in a given natural scale, as a B♭ clarinet, and which, for the sake of uniform fingering, etc., has all its music written in one key, usually that of C. Change of key in playing can be made simply by changing the instrument or a crook in it for one giving the desired tonality.

trans′po-si′tion (trăns′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *transposition*, fr. L. *transponere, transpositum*, to set over, remove, transfer; *trans* across, over + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] Act of transposing, or state of being transposed. Specif.: **a** *Alg.* Bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other with change of its sign. **b** *Med.* Abnormal location of an organ, esp. of a viscus. **c** *Surg.* Transplantation of a flap of tissue without severing it entirely from its original location until it has united in the new place. **d** *Gram.* A change of the natural order of words in a sentence; as, the Latin and Greek languages admit *transposition* much more readily than the English. **e** *Music.* A change of a composition or passage into another key. **f** *Logic.* See MODE, 3 **b** (Second and Third Figures). — **trans′po-si′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

trans-pos′i-tive (trăns-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Made by, or consisting in, transposition. — **trans-pos′i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

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trans-mit′ta-ble. Var. of TRANSMITTIBLE.

trans-mit′tal (trăns-mĭt′ăl), *n.* [Transmission.

trans-mit′tance (-ăns), *n.* Transmission. [Transmissible.

trans-mit′ti-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.*

trans-mit′tive (-ĭv), *a.* Transmissive. *Rare.*

trans-mor′phism (trăns-môr′fĭz'm), *n.* Change of form. *R.*

trans-move′ (-mōōv′), *v. t.* [*trans-* + *move*: cf. L *transmovere* to transfer.] Transform. *Obs.*

trans-mue′. Var. of TRANSMEW.

trans-mun′dane, *a.* See TRANS-, 1 **a**; MUNDANE.

trans-mut′a-ble (trăns-mūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **trans-mut′a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **trans-mut′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **trans-mut′a-bly**, *adv.*

trans-mut′ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *transmutans, -antis*, p. pr.] *Math.* Exchanging facients of a covariant (or contravariant) for first derivatives of a contravariant (or covariant).

trans′mu-tate, *a.* [L. *transmutatus*, p. p.] Transmuted. *Obs.*

trans′mu-tate, *v. t.* To transmute. *Obs.*

trans-mut′er (trăns-mūt′ẽr), *n.* One that transmutes.

trans-mu′tu-al (-mū′tū-ăl), *a.* Reciprocal; commutual. *Rare.*

trans′na-ta′tion (trăns′nȧ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *transnatare* to swim over.] A swimming across.

trans-na′tion (trăns-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *transnare* to swim across.] Transnatation. *Obs.*

trans-na′ture (-nā′tūr), *v. t.* To transfer or transform the nature of. *Rare.* — **trans-na′tur-a′tion** (-tūr-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

trans′-Nep-tu′ni-an (trăns′nĕp-tū′nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Astron.* Lying beyond the planet Neptune

trans-nom′i-nate (trăns-nŏm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *transnominare.*] To change the name of. *Obs.* — **trans-nom′i-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* [Rare.

trans-nor′mal, *a.* See TRANS-.

trans-o′ce-an′ic (trăns-ō′shē-ăn′ĭk), *a.* Lying beyond, or crossing, the ocean.

tran′som-er, *n.* = TRANSOM, a bed slat. *Obs.*

transom frame. = TRANSOM, 3 **a** (2).

trans′pa-cif′ic, *a.* Lying beyond, or crossing, the Pacific.

trans-pal′a-tine, *a.* *Zoöl.* In reptiles, designating the transverse bone of the skull. See under TRANSVERSE, *a.* — **trans-pal′a-tine**, *n.*

trans-pan′a-ma′ic (-păn′ȧ-mā′ĭk), *a.* Beyond or across the Isthmus of Panama. See TRANS-, 1 **a**.

trans-pare′, *v. i.* [See TRANSPARENT.] To appear through or as through something. *Obs.*

trans-par′ent, *n.* A dress of gauze, lace, etc., worn over an underdress of rich material, popular in the 17th century. *Obs.*

trans-pass′, *v. t.* [*trans-* + *pass*: cf. LL. *transpassare.* Cf. TRESPASS.] To pass over. — *v. i.* To pass away. *Both Obs.* [Obs.

trans-pass′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

trans-pas′sage, *n.* Passage beyond. *Obs.*

trans-pas′sion, *v. t.* To transform into another passion. *Obs.*

trans-pat′ron-ize, *v. t.* To transfer the patronage of. *Obs.*

tran-spe′ci-ate (trăn-spē′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*trans-* + L. *species* form.] To transform into another species. *Rare.* — **tran-spe′ci-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

trans-phys′i-cal (trăns-fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Beyond what is physical or natural; metaphysical; transcendental. — **transphysical science.** See METAPHYSICS.

tran-spic′u-ous (trăn-spĭk′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *transpicere* to see or look through; *trans* through + *specere, spicere*, to see. Cf. CONSPICUOUS.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Rare.*

tran-spir′a-ble (trăn-spīr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

tran-spi′ry (trăns-pī′rĭ; trăns′pĭ-rĭ), *n.* Transpiration. *Rare.*

trans-place′ (trăns-plās′), *v. t.* *Obs. or R.* **1.** To remove; to put in another place.
2. To interchange the places of.

trans-plant′ (-plănt′; trăns′plănt′), *n.* One that is transplanted.

trans-plant′a-ble (trăns-plăn′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

tran-splen′dent (trăn-splĕn′dĕnt), *a.* [*trans-* + *splendent.*] Very resplendent. — **tran-splen′den-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **tran-splen′dent-ly**, *adv.* *All Rare.*

trans-po′ni-ble (trăns-pō′nĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *transponere* to set over, remove.] Transposable. — **trans-po′ni-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trans-port′age (trăns-pōr′tāj; 201), *n.* Transportation. *Obs.*

trans-port′al (-tăl), *n.* Transportation. *Rare.*

trans-port′ance (-tăns), *n.* Transportation. *Obs.*

trans-port′ant (-tănt), *a.* Transporting; ravishing. *Obs.*

trans-port′ed, *pret.* & *p. p.* of TRANSPORT. — **trans-port′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **trans-port′ed-ness**, *n.*

trans′por-tee′ (trăns′pōr-tē′), *n.* Transported convict. *Australia.*

trans-port′ing-ly, *adv.* of *transporting*, p. pr.

trans-por′tive (trăns-pōr′tĭv; 201), *a.* Excessive. *Obs.*

trans-port′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *transportement.*] *Obs.* **a** Transportation. **b** Transport; passion.

trans′port rider. One who carries goods, usually on ox wagons. *So. Africa.* — **transport riding**, *n.* *So. Africa.*

trans′port ship *or* **vessel.** = TRANSPORT, *n.*, 2.

trans-pos′a-ble (trăns-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

trans-pose′ (trăns-pōz′), *n.* Transposition. *Obs.*

trans-pos′er (-pōz′ẽr), *n.* One that transposes.

trans-pos′i-tor (-pŏz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *transponere, transpositum*, to transfer.] A transposer. *Rare.*

trans-print′, *v. t.* To transfer to the wrong place in printing. *R.*

trans-proc′ess, *n.* See TRANS-, 2.

trans-prose′, *v. t.* To change from prose into verse, or vice versa. *Obs.*

trans-qual′i-fy, *v. t.* To transform in quality. *Obs.* [BLE.

trans-ra′di-a-ble, *a.* = RADIA-

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trans-shape′ (trăns-shāp′), *v. t.*; -SHAPED′ (-shāpt′); SHAP′-ING (-shāp′ĭng). Also **tran-shape′** (trăn-). [*trans-* + *shape.*] To change into another shape or form; to transform.
Thus did she, an hour together, *transshape* thy particular virtues. *Shak.*

trans-ship′ (-shĭp′), *v. t.* Also **tran-ship′** (trăn-). [*trans-* + *ship.*] To transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another.

trans-ship′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Also **tran-ship′ment** (trăn-). Act of transshipping, or transferring for further transportation, as goods, from one ship or conveyance to another.
In British practice, when dutiable goods are transshipped, the customs office receives and retains a note (called the **transshipment bond note**), forming an entry for the goods, stating that the party named has given security for the due transshipment and exportation of the goods named. The customs officer on the incoming ship is directed by an official note (**transshipment delivery note**) to send the goods named to the dock of the export ship in custody of a customs officer; and the officer on the export steamer is directed by a note (**transshipment pricking note**) to receive the goods on board that steamer for export.

trans′sub-jec′tive (trăns′sŭb-jĕk′tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a state of being independent of the individual mind, or mode of thinking, though not necessarily independent of the modes of thought common to all men.
The term *transsubjective* has been devised to obviate the confusion of what is objective from the standpoint of universal experience, the one individual object of Reid's ten men, with what is objective for an individual experience. *James Ward.*

tran′sub-stan′ti-ate (trăn′sŭb-stăn′shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [LL. *transubstantiatus*, p. p. of *transubstantiare* to transubstantiate; L. *trans* + *substantia*. See SUBSTANCE.] **1.** To change into another substance; to transform; transmute.
The spider love which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*
2. *Theol.* To change (the sacramental elements, bread and wine) into the body and blood of Christ; to change or produce by transubstantiation, or conversion of substance.

tran′sub-stan′ti-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *transubstantiatio*: cf. F. *transsubstantiation.*] A transubstantiating, or state of being transubstantiated; specif., *Theol.*, the change, by and at the consecration of the elements in the Eucharist, of the whole substance of the bread and the whole substance of the wine into the body and blood of Christ, only the appearances of the bread and wine remaining, a form of the doctrine of the real presence, held by the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Church and distinguished from *consubstantiation* and *impanation*. See REAL PRESENCE.

tran′sub-stan′ti-a′tor (-stăn′shĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *transsubstantiateur.*] One who receives or maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation. *Barrow.*

tran-su′date (trăn-sū′dāt), *n.* A product of transudation; transuded substance.

tran′su-da′tion (trăn′sū-dā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *transsudation.*] **1.** Act or process of transuding.
2. A transudate; — chiefly a physiological term.

tran-su′da-to-ry (trăn-sū′dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to transudation; passing by transudation.

tran-sude′ (-sūd′), *v. i.*; TRAN-SUD′ED (-sūd′ĕd); TRAN-SUD′ING (-sūd′ĭng). [*trans-* + L. *sudare* to sweat: cf. F. *transsuder.*] To pass, as perspirable matter does, through the pores or interstices of textures.

tran-sume′ (-sūm′), *v. t.*; -SUMED′ (-sūmd′); -SUM′ING (-sūm′ĭng). [L. *transumere*, *transsumere*, to take from one to another, in LL., to transcribe; *trans* across + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To change; transubstantiate. *Rare.*
2. To make a copy, or transumpt, of. *Archaic or Scots Law.*

tran-sumpt′ (trăn-sŭmpt′), *n.* [L. *transumptum*, neut. p. p. of *transumere*.] A copy of a writing or document; specif., an exemplified copy. *Archaic or Scots Law.*

trans-vaal′ (trăns-väl′), *a.* Beyond the river Vaal, in South Africa; specif. [*cap.*], designating, or pertaining to, the Transvaal province, formerly the South African Republic, and, later, the Transvaal Colony.
Transvaal daisy, an African asteraceous plant (*Gerbera jamesonii*), having large flame-colored heads of flowers.

trans-vec′tant (trăns-vĕk′tănt), *n.* *Math.* An invariant resulting from transvection.

trans-vec′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *transvectio*, fr. *transvehere* to carry across; *trans* across + *vehere* to carry.] **1.** Act of conveying or carrying over. *Rare.*
2. [Trans. of G. *Ueberschiebung.*] *Math.* Generation of a covariant by operating with one covariant on another.

trans-ver′sal (-vûr′săl), *a.* [Cf. F. *transversal*, LL. *transversalis*. See TRANSVERSE.] Running or lying across; transverse; as, a *transversal* line. — **trans′ver-sal′i-ty** (trăns′vẽr-săl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **trans-ver′sal-ly**, *adv.*
transversal wall, *Bot.*, in archegoniates, the wall which separates the upper and lower halves of a proembryo.

trans-ver′sal, *n.* [Cf. F. *transversale.*] **1.** *Geom.* A line that traverses or intersects any system of lines as the sides of a triangle or the sides produced.
2. A deviation; digression. *Obs. or R.*

trans′ver-sa′lis (trăns′vẽr-sā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* **1.** Any of several muscles; as: **a** The ‖ **trans′ver-sa′lis ab-do′mi-nis** (ăb-dŏm′ĭ-nĭs), a flat muscle with transverse fibers, forming the innermost layer of the anterolateral wall of the abdomen. Its fibers terminate in front in a broad aponeurosis which joins that of the opposite side at the linea alba, its upper three fourths passing behind the rectus abdominis muscle, the lower fourth in front of it. **b** The ‖ **trans′ver-sa′lis cer-vi′cis** (sẽr-vī′sĭs), or **trans′ver-sa′lis col′li** (kŏl′ī), a muscle lying to the inner side of the longissimus dorsi, and uniting the transverse processes of the six upper dorsal vertebræ with those of the second to sixth (inclusive) cervical vertebræ.
2. Any of several arteries; as: **a** The ‖ **transversalis colli**, a branch of the thyroid axis passing outward across the subclavian triangle to the margin of the trapezius, where it divides into branches. **b** The ‖ **trans′ver-sa′lis hu′me-ri** (hū′mē-rī) = SUPRASCAPULAR ARTERY.

trans-verse′ (trăns-vûrs′), *a.* [L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across; *trans* across + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *transverse*, OF. *transvers*. See VERSION; cf. TRAVERSE.] **1.** Lying or being across, or in a crosswise direction; athwart; — often opposed to *longitudinal*.
2. Hence, indirect; collateral. *Obs. & R.*
transverse arteries, *Anat.*, small branches of the basilar artery supplying the pons Varolii, etc. — **t. axis** (of a conic), the axis through the foci of the conic. — **t. bone**, *Zoöl.*, in some reptiles, a bone connecting the pterygoid and maxilla, forming in some snakes part of the apparatus for erecting the poison fangs. — **t. colon**. *Anat.* See 2d COLON. — **t. facial artery**, *Anat.*, a branch of the superficial temporal artery which supplies the parotid gland, masseter muscle, etc. — **t. facial vein**, *Anat.*, a vein of the side of the face, tributary to the temporal vein. — **t. fissure**. *Anat.* **a** The cleft below the hemispheres of the brain by which the pia mater extends in to form the velum interpositum and choroid plexuses. **b** A short transverse cleft on the lower surface of the left lobe of the liver, where most of the vessels enter or leave that organ. — **t. flute**, *Music*, a traverse flute (which see). — **t. joint**, *Anat.*, the mediotarsal joint, which can replace the ankle joint in function to some extent when the latter becomes ankylosed. — **t. ligament**, *Anat.*, any of various ligaments; as: **a** That which crosses between the greater and lesser tuberosities of the humerus. **b** The cruciform ligament of the atlas. **c** That crossing the notch in the lower border of the acetabulum. **d** That crossing and connecting the digital ends of the metatarsal bones in the sole of the foot. **e** The coracoid ligament. **f** That which crosses between the lateral masses of the atlas behind the odontoid process, etc. — **t. magnet**, *Physics*, a bar magnetized transversely, or at right angles to its length. — **t. palsy**, *Med.*, crossed paralysis or palsy. — **t. process**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a lateral process of a vertebra. Those in higher vertebrates are called *diapophyses*, and are outgrowths of the neural arch. They often articulate with the tubercle of a rib. Those common in lower vertebrates arise from the lower part of the centrum, and are called *parapophyses*. — **t. sinus**, *Anat.*, a simple network of veins connecting the two inferior petrosal sinuses. — **t. suture**, *Anat.*, the suture between the frontal and facial bones.

trans-verse′ (trăns-vûrs′; trăns′vûrs), *n.* **1.** Anything that is transverse, or athwart.
2. *Geom.* The longer, or transverse, axis of an ellipse.

trans-ver′sus (trăns-vûr′sŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Any of several small transverse muscles; as: ‖ **trans-ver′sus pe′ri-næ′i** (pĕr′ĭ-nē′ī), a narrow muscle passing across from the inner fore part of the tuberosity of the ischium to the median line of the perineum.

trap (trăp), *v. t.*; TRAPPED (trăpt) or, *Rare*, TRAPT; TRAP′-PING. [ME. *trappen*; cf. ME. *trappe*, *trappure*, trappings; orig. uncert.; cf. F. *drap* cloth (cf. E. DRAB, DRAPE), OF. *drapure* a covering for a horse, Sp. & Pg. *trapo* cloth.] To dress with ornaments; to adorn; — said esp. of horses.
Steeds . . . that *trapped* were in steel all glittering. *Chaucer.*

trap, *n.* [See TRAPPINGS, TRAP to dress.] **1.** A trapping, or horse cloth; — chiefly *pl.* *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Personal belongings; goods; luggage. *Colloq.*
3. Any worthless, broken, or worn-out thing. *Colloq.*

trap, *n.* Also *trap rock.* [Sw. *trapp*; akin to *trappa* stairs, Dan. *trappe*, G. *treppe*, D. *trap*; — so called because the rocks of this class often occur in large, tabular masses, rising above one another, like steps. See TRAMP.] *Geol. & Petrog.* Any of various dark-colored, fine-grained, igneous rocks, including esp. basalt, diabase, amygdaloid, etc., and also some kinds of diorite; — a convenient field term.

trap, *n.* [ME. *trappe*, AS. *treppe* (perh. also *træppe*), akin to OD. *trappe*, OHG. *trapo*; prob. fr. the root of E. *tramp*, as that which is trod upon: cf. F. *trappe*, OF. *trape* (of Teutonic orig.), which influenced the English word and may have been its source.] **1.** A device, as a pitfall, snare, or machine that shuts suddenly as with a spring, for taking game and other animals; a gin.
2. Hence, any device or contrivance by which one may be caught unawares; stratagem; snare; gin.
Let their table be made a snare and a *trap*. *Rom.* xi. 9.
3. Short for: **a** TRAP NET. *Local, U. S.* **b** TRAPBALL. **c** TRAPDOOR. **d** *Agric.* TRAP CROP.
4. A wooden instrument shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in playing trapball. It consists of a pivoted arm on one end of which is placed the ball to be thrown into the air by striking the other end.
5. A machine for throwing into the air balls, clay pigeons, etc., to be shot at.
6. Any of various devices permitting one kind of thing to pass through while restraining another; as: **a** *Plumbing.* A device for drains, sewers, etc., consisting of a bend or partitioned chamber in which the liquid forms a seal to prevent the passage of sewer gas, etc.; as, a stench *trap*. **b** A device to separate sand and silt from flowing water. **c** A steam trap.

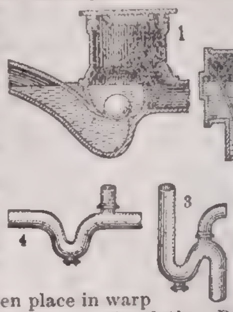

Traps 6 a. 1 Ball; 2 Perpendicular; 3 S Trap; 4 Running Trap.

7. A place in a water pipe, pump, etc., where air accumulates for want of an outlet.
8. A wagon or carriage, esp. one having springs; specif., a light two-wheeled one-horse carriage on springs. *Colloq.*
9. *Weaving.* A broken place in warp thread, or the resulting fault in the cloth. *Dial. Eng.*
10. A detective or policeman. *Slang, Eng.*
11. Mouth; as, to shut one's *trap*. *Low Slang.*
Syn. — See SNARE.

trap (trăp), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *treppan*. See TRAP a snare.] **1.** To catch, or take, in a trap or traps; as, to *trap* foxes, hares, beaver, etc.
2. Hence, to insnare; to take by stratagem, as a foe.
3. To release or discharge from a trap, as glass balls or clay pigeons, to be shot at.
4. To provide with a trap or traps; as, to *trap* a drain.
5. *Chiefly Mech.* To stop and hold by a trap; to separate by a trap, as water from steam; — sometimes with *out*.
6. To furnish with trapdoors, as a stage. *Rare.*

trap, *v. i.* **1.** To set traps for game; to make a business of trapping game; as, to *trap* for beaver.
2. To manage a trap or traps for shooting. See TRAP, *n.*, 5.
3. *Chiefly Mech.* To become trapped, as steam in a radiator by air.

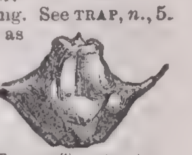
Trapa (*T. natans*). Mature Fruit.

Tra′pa (trā′pȧ; trăp′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World aquatic plants constituting the family Trapaceæ (order Myrtales). They are herbs having the submerged leaves finely dissected and the floating leaves rhombic, with inflated spongy petioles. The solitary white flowers are followed by nutlike horned or spiny fruits, whence they are known as *water caltrops*. *T. natans* is the water chestnut.

tra-pan′ (trȧ-păn′), **tre-pan′**, *n.* [OF. *trapan* plank, perh. orig. a trapdoor. Cf. TRAP a snare.] A snare; stratagem; trick; also, a deceiver or trickster. *Obs. or Archaic.*

tra-pan′, tre-pan′, *v. t.* To snare; entrap. *Obs. or Archaic.*

trap′ball′ (trăp′bôl′), *n.* An old game of ball played with a trap; also, the ball used in the game. See TRAP, *n.*, 4.

trap crop. *Agric.* A crop planted to attract noxious insects from near-by or later crops.

trap′door′ (trăp′dōr′; 201), *n.* **1.** A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor; esp., *Theat.*, a hinged door in the floor of the stage through which persons, scenery, etc., may be raised or lowered; also, a similar opening in the scenery.
2. *Mining.* A ventilating door in a level; — called also *weather door*.

trapdoor spider. Any of several large spiders belonging to *Cteniza* and allied genera which make a nest consisting of a vertical hole in the earth, lined with silk, and furnished at the top with a hinged lid, like a trapdoor.

Trapdoor Spider (*Cteniza fodiens*) and Nest.

tra-peze′ (trȧ-pēz′), *n.* [F. *trapèze.*] **1.** *Geom.* = TRAPEZIUM, 1.
2. *Gymnastic Apparatus.* A short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes, one at each end.

tra-pe′zi-form (-pē′zĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*trapezium* + *-form*: cf. F. *trapéziforme.*] Like a trapezium in form.

tra-pe′zi-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ZIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -ZIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. τραπέζιον a little table, an irregular four-sided figure, dim. of τράπεζα a table, for τετράπεζα; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + πέζα foot, akin to πούς foot; hence, orig., a table with four feet. See FOOT.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** A plane figure formed by four right lines, of which no two are parallel. **b** Rarely, a trapezoid. According to Euclid (Def. 34) all other quadrilaterals but squares, rectangles, rhombi, and parallelograms (rhomboids) are called "*trapezia*" (trapeziums). Other Greek writers use the term for any irregular quadrilateral. Prevailing English usage follows the Greek, except in using the term *trapezoid* for the quadrilateral with two parallel sides.

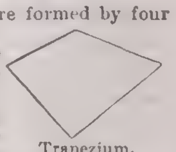
Trapezium.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A bone of the distal row of the carpus at the base of the first metacarpal, or thumb. **b** A bundle of transverse fibers in the dorsal part of the pons Varolii.
trapezium of Orion, *Astron.*, the multiple star, or telescopic group, consisting of the four brightest components of θ (Theta) Orionis, in the nebula of Orion.

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trans-re′gion-ate (-rē′jŭn-āt), *a.* [*trans-* + *region.*] Transferred to or from another region. *Obs.*
trans-riv′er-ine (-rĭv′ẽr-īn; -ĭn), *a.* On the other side of a river. *R.*
transsene. † TRENCH.
trans′se-pul′chral (trăns′sē-pŭl′krăl), *a.* Beyond the sepulcher; after death. *Rare.*
trans-shape′, *n.* Transformation. *Obs.*
trans′-Si-be′ri-an. *a.* See TRANS-, 1 a.
trans′sum′mer (trăns′sŭm′ẽr), *n.* = TRANSOM, 3 a. *Obs.*
trans-tem′po-ral (trăns-tĕm′pō-răl), *a.* Crossing the temporal cerebral lobe.
trans-tev′er-ine (trăns-tĕv′ẽr-īn; -ĭn), *a.* [It. *trasteverino*, L. *transtiberinus.*] Beyond or across the river Tiber, esp. from the original city of Rome.
trans-ti′ber-ine, *a.* Transteverine. See TRANS-, 1 a.
tran′sub-stan′ti-a′tion-al-ist, *n.* A transubstantiator.
tran-sult′, *v. t.* [L. *tran(s)sultare.*] To leap over. *Obs.*
tran-sump′tion (trăn-sŭmp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *transumptio.*] A taking from one place to another. *R.*
tran-sump′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *transumptivus.*] Taking one thing for another; also, taken from one thing to another; transferred; esp., *Rhet.*, metaphorical; figurative. *Obs. or R.*
trans′u-nite′, *v. t.* To unite as by passing over something. *Obs.*
trans-u′ral (trăns-ū′răl), **trans′u-ra′li-an**, *a.* Beyond or across the Ural Mountains.
trans′-U-ra′ni-an. *a.* *Astron.* Beyond Uranus. See TRANS-.
Trans-vaal′er (trăns-väl′ẽr), *n.* One of the people of Transvaal.
trans-va′sate (-vā′sāt), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *transvasare*, *-atum*; L. *trans* + *vas*, *vasis*, vessel.] To pour out of one vessel into another. — **trans′va-sa′tion** (trăns′vȧ-sā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*
trans-vase′ (trăns-vās′), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *transvaser*, LL. *transvasare.*] To transvasate. *R.*
trans-ver′ber-ate (-vûr′bẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *transverberatus*, p. p.] To strike through. *Rare.*
trans′ver-sal′i-ty (trăns′vẽr-săl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The condition or quality of being transversal.
trans-ver′sant (trăns-vûr′sănt), *a.* [LL. *transversans*, p. pr. of *transversare* to go across.] Transverse. *Obs.*
trans-ver′sa-ry (-sȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *transversarium* a crossbeam.] A crosspiece on a cross-staff. See CROSS-STAFF, 2.
trans-verse′ (trăns-vûrs′; trăns′vûrs), *adv.* Transversely. See FLAT, *a.*, 12.
trans-verse′ (trăns-vûrs′), *v. t.* [OF. *transverser*. See TRANSVERSE, *a.*] *Rare.* **a** To overturn. **b** To alter; transprose. — **trans-ver′sion** (-vûr′shŭn), *n.*
trans-verse′, *v. i.* To transgress; sin. *Obs.*
trans-verse′ly, *adv.* of TRANSVERSE.
trans-vers′er (-vûr′sẽr), *n.* *Surv.* A kind of plane table.
trans-ver′so-ver′ti-cal (-vûr′sō-vûr′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to the transverse and the vertical. — **transversovertical index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the skull's height to its breadth, usually in hundredths of the breadth.
trans-ver′sum (trăns-vûr′sŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The transverse bone of a reptile's skull.
trans-vert′ (-vûrt′), *v. t.* [L. *transvertere.*] To change or turn about. *Obs.*
trans-vert′i-ble (-vûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs.*
trans-view′, *v. t.* To look through. *Obs.*
trans′vo-la′tion (trăns′vō-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *transvolare* to fly over or across.] A flying beyond or across.
trans-volve′, *v. t.* [L. *transvolvere* unroll.] To overturn. *Obs.*
trans-waft′, *v. t.* To transport as by wafting. *Obs.*
Tran′syl-va′ni-an (trăn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Transylvania, a part of Hungary which was from 1849 to 1860 a crownland of Austria. — *n.* One of the people of Transylvania, inhabited by Wallachians, Magyars, Germans, and Szeklers.
trant (*dial.* trănt, tränt), *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *tranten* to walk slowly, LG. & D. *trant* walk, pace.] **1.** To run, turn, or act trickily; also, to be tricky. *Obs.*
2. To peddle. *Obs.*
3. To act as carrier. *Dial. Eng.*
trant, *n.* Trick; stratagem. *Obs.*
trant′er, *n.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* One who trants; specif.: **a** A peddler. **b** A carrier.
trant′lum (trănt′lŭm), *n.* A trifle; trinket; *pl.*, odds and ends. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **tran-vi′a** (trän-vē′ä), *n.* [Sp., after E. *tramway.*] A street railway.
tranwuility. † TRANQUILLITY.
trap, *n.* [Cf. D. *trap*. Cf. TRAP rock.] A kind of stepladder.
Tra-pa′ce-æ (trȧ-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See TRAPA. — **tra-pa′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
tra-pand′. Trapanned. *Obs.* or [*Ref. Sp.*]
tra-pan′ner (-păn′ẽr), *n.* One that trapans.
trap bat, *n.* A small bat used in playing trapball.
Trap′bois (trăp′bois), *n.* An old swindling usurer in Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel."
trap brilliant. [Cf. D. *trap* a step.] *Jewelry.* A brilliant cut so that the bezel and the pavilion are each divided into two parts with slightly different slopes. See BRILLIANT, *n.*
trap cut. *Jewelry.* = STEP CUT. — **trap′-cut′**, *a.*
trape (trāp), *v. i.* [See TRAMP, and cf. TRAIPSE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To tramp; to trudge.
2. To go about in an idle or slatternly manner. Cf. TRAIPSE.
3. To drag or trail in the dirt.
trapes (trāps). Var. of TRAIPSE.
trap′e-zate (trăp′ē-zāt), *a.* [See TRAPEZIUM.] Trapeziform.
tra-pe′zi-al (trȧ-pē′zĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the trapezium or trapezius.
tra-pe′zi-an (-ăn), *a.* Having opposite trapeziform faces. *Rare.*
trap′e-zi-he′dron (trăp′ē-zĭ-hē′-

tra-pe'zi-us (trȧ-pē'zĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A large, flat, triangular, superficial muscle of each side of the back, which arises from the occipital bone, ligamentum nuchæ, and the spinous processes of the last cervical and all the dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted into the outer part of the clavicle, the acromion process, and the spine of the scapula.
trap'e-zo-he'dral (trăp'ē-zō-hē'drăl ; trȧ-pē'zō-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a trapezohedron.
trap'e-zo-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *trapezium* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, ἕζεσθαι to sit.] *Cryst.* A form whose faces are trapeziums. Specif. : **a** The tetragonal trisoctahedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON, 2. **b** An eight-faced hemihedral form of the tetragonal system. **c** A twelve-faced hemihedral form of the hexagonal system. **d** A six-faced tetartohedral form of the hexagonal system ; — called specif. *trigonal trapezohedron*. Its faces are common on quartz crystals.
trap'e-zoid (trăp'ē-zoid ; 277), *n.* [Gr. τραπεζοειδής trapezoid-shaped ; τράπεζα table + εἶδος shape, likeness : cf. F. *trapézoïde*. See TRAPEZIUM.] **1.** *Geom.* A plane four-sided figure with two parallel sides. See TRAPEZIUM, 1 **b**.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A bone of the distal row of the carpus at the base of the second metacarpal, or index finger.
trap'e-zoid, *a.* **1.** Of the form of a trapezoid ; trapezoidal.
2. *Anat.* Designating certain parts, as one of the carpal bones (see TRAPEZOID, *n.*, 2). — **trapezoid ligament**, the outer and anterior fasciculus of the coracoclavicular ligament.
trap'e-zoi'dal (-zoi'dăl), *a.* **1.** Trapezoid.
2. *Min.* Trapezohedral.
trapezoidal masonry, *Arch.*, polygonal masonry, etc., in which the stones have usually four sides adjoining the face, but these not at right angles with one another. — **t. projection**, a projection in which straight parallels and straight converging meridians divide the field into trapezoids. — **t. rule**, an approximate rule for irregular areas, by which an area, divided as for Simpson's rule, equals the product of the width of a strip into the sum of the intermediate ordinates plus the arithmetical mean of the end ordinates.
trap net. A large box-shaped fishing net anchored to the bottom and arranged with one end left open. *Local, U. S.*
trap'pe-an (trăp'ē-ăn ; trȧ-pē'ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *trappéen*. See TRAP a kind of rock.] *Geol., etc.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, trap or trap rock.
trap'per (trăp'ẽr), *n.* [From TRAP to insnare.] **1.** One who traps ; esp., one who makes a business of trapping animals for their furs. *Irving.*
2. One in charge of a trap : **a** A boy who attends to the opening and closing of trapdoors in a mine. **b** A man who manages a trap for pigeon or glass-ball shooting.
trap'ping, *n.* [D. *trap* step.] *Jewelry.* Cutting of a gem in the form called the trap, or step, cut, or the cutting of a trap brilliant. See STEP CUT, TRAP BRILLIANT.
trap'pings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* [From TRAP to dress with ornaments.] Ornamental housings for a horse ; horse cloths ; hence, ornaments ; dress ; superficial decorations. "These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe." *Shak.*
Trap'pist (trăp'ĭst), *n.* [F. *trappiste*.] *R. C. Ch.* A monk of a reformed branch of the Cistercian Order established by Armand de Rancé in 1660, at the monastery of La Trappe, in Normandy. Their discipline is extremely austere, including frequent religious exercises, the first at 2 A.M., much study, prolonged fasts, manual labor, restricted diet, and perpetual silence among themselves. They have houses in a number of European countries and were introduced permanently into the United States in 1848.
Trap'pist-ine (-ĭs-tĭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of nuns affiliated with the Trappists, instituted in 1827.
2. [*l. c.*] A liqueur made at a French Trappist monastery.
trap'pous (trăp'ŭs), *a.* [From TRAP a kind of rock.] Of or pertaining to, or resembling, trap, or trap rock.
trap'py (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or constituting, a trap, or snare ; as, *trappy* holes in a path. *Colloq.*
trap shooting. *Sport.* Shooting at pigeons liberated, or glass balls or clay pigeons sprung into air, from a trap. — **trap shooter.**
trash (trăsh), *v. t.* ; TRASHED (trăsht) ; TRASH'ING. [Orig. uncert. ; cf. OF. *trachier*, var. of *tracier* to trace, to track, *chien traçant* a tracking dog, a sleuthhound, and E. TRACE, *v.*] **1.** To hold back by a trash or leash, as a dog in pursuing game ; hence, to retard, encumber, or restrain ; to clog ; to hinder vexatiously.
2. To conceal (a trail) by taking to water. *Local, U. S.*
trash, *n.* [Cf. TRASH to hold back.] A collar, leash, or halter used to trash a dog ; hence, any hindrance.
trash, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tros* rubbish, leaves, and twigs picked up for fuel, *trassi* a slovenly fellow, Sw. *trasa* a rag, tatter.] **1.** That which is worthless ; rubbish ; refuse.
A haunch of venison would be *trash* to a Brahmin. *Landor.*
2. Esp., loppings, twigs, and leaves of trees, bruised sugar cane, corn husks, etc. In the West Indies the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called **field trash**, the bruised or macerated rind is **cane trash**.
3. A worthless or disreputable person ; also, and now only, collectively, the class of such persons ; the rabble ; riffraff ; as, one of the poor white *trash* in the southern U. S.

Gentlemen all, I do suspect this *trash* [Bianca]
To be a party in this injury. *Shak.*

4. Money. *Obs.* "King Crœsus' *trash*." *Robert Greene.*

trash (trăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To free from trash or refuse ; hence, to lop ; crop ; as, to *trash* trees ; to *trash* sugar-cane ratoons.
2. To treat as trash ; hence, to throw away ; to discard.
trash'y (-ĭ), *a.* ; -I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. Like trash ; containing much trash ; waste ; worthless ; useless ; as, a *trashy* novel.
trass (trăs), *n.* [D. *tras* or G. *trass*, prob. fr. It. *terrazzo* terrace. Cf. TERRACE.] A light-colored volcanic tufa resembling pozzuolana in composition and occurring especially on the lower Rhine, where it is ground for use as a hydraulic cement.
trau'ma (trô'mȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. τραῦμα.] *Med.* An injury or wound.
trau-mat'ic (trô-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *traumaticus*, Gr. τραυματικός, fr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, a wound : cf. F. *traumatique*.] *Med.* Of or pert. to, or due to, a wound or injury ; vulnerary. — **trau-mat'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
trau'ma-tism (trô'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* The morbid condition of the system due to a trauma ; improperly, a trauma.
trau-mat'ro-pism (trô-măt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, wound + *-tropism*.] *Plant Physiol.* The sensitiveness of certain plant organs, esp. roots, to wounds. — **trau'ma-trop'ic** (trô'mȧ-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*
Traut'vet-te'ri-a (trôt'vĕ-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Ernst Randolph *Trautvetter*, Russian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbs consisting of a single species (*T. carolinensis*) native of Japan and eastern North America. It bears several large palmately lobed leaves and an ample panicle of small white flowers ; it is sometimes cultivated.
trav'ail (trăv'āl), *v. i.* ; TRAV'AILED (-āld) ; TRAV'AIL-ING. [ME. *travailen*, *travellen*, to labor, to travel, OF. *travailler*, *travaillier*, to labor, toil, be in labor, torment ; cf. Pr. *trebalhar* to torment, agitate ; fr. LL. *trepalium* an instrument of torture ; cf. L. *tres* three, and *palus* a stake, a pale, *tripalis* having three stakes. Cf. THREE, POLE (of wood), TRAVEL, *v.*] **1.** To labor hard or painfully ; to toil. *Archaic.* "Slothful persons which will not *travail*." *Latimer.*
2. To suffer the pangs of childbearing ; to be in labor.
3. To travel. *Obs.*
trav'ail, *v. t.* To trouble ; torment ; harass. *Obs.*
As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*
trav'ail, *n.* [ME. *travail*, *travaille*, *travelle*, F. *travail*, OF. also *travaille*, fr. the v. See TRAVAIL, *v. i.* ; cf. TRAVEL, *n.*]
1. Labor ; toil ; esp., severe toil or exertion. *Now Rare.* "This doth require *travail*." *Hooker.*
2. The labor of childbearing ; parturition.
3. Hence, severe agony ; racking pain or any trouble.
He shall see the *travail* of his soul. *Is.* liii. 11.
4. Travel. *Obs.*
tra-vale' (trȧ-vāl' ; trä-vä'lā), *n.* *Music.* A vibrant effect in tambourine playing, produced by rubbing across the head of the instrument with the wetted finger or thumb. When made in half the time it is called *double travale*.
trave (trāv), *n.* [ME. *trave* (in sense 2) ; cf. F. *travail* a frame to confine a horse, LL. *trepalium* an instrument of torture (cf. TRAVAIL, *v.*) ; or OF. *travers* a frame to confine a horse, E. (obs. or dial.) *travise*, *trevise* (cf. TRAVERSE, *n.* & *a.*), or OF. *trave* a beam, F. *entrave* a fetter, a hopple, L. *trabs* a beam.] **1.** [Cf. TRAVERSE, *a.* & *n.*] *Arch.* A crossbeam ; a bay of joists ; hence, a division or bay, as in a ceiling, made by or as by crossbeams.
2. A frame to confine an unruly horse or ox while shoeing.
She sprung as a colt doth in the *trave*. *Chaucer.*
trav'el (trăv'ĕl), *v. i.* ; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED ; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [Properly, to labor, and the same word as *travail*.] **1.** To pass ; go ; to move from point to point.
Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons. *Shak.*
2. *Mech.* To move in a given direction or path, or through a given distance ; as, the crank pin *travels* in a circular path ; the piston *travels* two feet in each stroke.
3. To make a journey ; to pass to a distant place, or to many places ; to journey ; as, to *travel* for one's health.
4. Specif., to journey from place to place for a business house, selling, taking orders, collecting accounts, etc.
5. To go on foot ; to walk ; as, I *traveled*, but he rode. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*
6. To stand transportation ; — chiefly used of perishable produce of any kind. *Colloq. or Cant.*
to travel bodkin. See BODKIN.
trav'el, *v. t.* **1.** To journey over or through; to traverse; as, to *travel* the continent. "I *travel* this profound." *Milton.*
2. To cause or force to journey ; as, to *travel* stock.
trav'el, *n.* [See TRAVAIL, *n.*] **1.** Act of traveling, or passing, going, or moving in any way ; passage ; movement ; as, the *travel* of a pen.
2. *Mach.* Motion, esp. reciprocating motion, along a given line of direction ; as, an even *travel* on a lathe carriage ; also, the length of stroke ; as, a *travel* of four inches.
3. A journey or journeying, esp. to distant or unfamiliar places. "The sky so great a *travel* away." *Sir G. Parker.*
4. The number or amount of persons, or, by extension, of vehicles, trains, etc., passing or traveling ; traffic.
travel of a projectile, *Ordnance*, the distance from the projectile's base when in its seat in the bore to the muzzle.

trav'eled, trav'elled (trăv'ĕld), *a.* **1.** Having made journeys, esp. in foreign or unfamiliar places ; esp., of persons, having gained knowledge or experience by traveling. "Our *traveled* gallants." *Shak.*
2. Frequented by travelers ; as, a *traveled* route.
trav'el-er, trav'el-ler (-ĕl-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that travels or moves in a specified manner; as, the horse is a good *traveler*.
2. One that travels or journeys, esp. to distant or unfamiliar places. Cf. GUEST, 4.
What monstrous lies some *travelers* will tell. *Cowper.*
3. A traveling commercial agent. See TRAVEL, *v. i.*, 4.
4. *Mach.* Any of various devices for suspending something being transported laterally ; esp., a crab or winch moving on an elevated track, used esp. in erecting steel bridges or other large work ; also, a traveling crane.
5. *Ring Spinning.* Short for RING TRAVELER.
6. *Naut.* **a** An iron ring encircling a rope, bar, spar, or the like, and sliding thereon, as the ring in one end of the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** A bar or rod running transversely on the deck on which a ring in one end of the sheet or the block of a sheet tackle of a fore-and-aft sail slides ; — called also more properly *horse* and *traveler iron*.
7. An itinerant peddler ; a tramp or vagabond, esp. in the Australian bush. See SUNDOWNER, 1.
8. A sales ticket given to a customer in some retail stores for use at various counters or departments, each purchase being entered so that all may be paid for together.
traveler's *or* **traveller's, letter of credit.** See LETTER OF CREDIT **b** (1).
trav'el-er's, *or* **trav'el-ler's, check** (-ẽrz). A check issued by a banker and payable by any of the correspondents of the issuing banker. A number of such checks of small amounts answer the purpose of a letter of credit.
trav'el-er's-joy', *or* **trav'el-ler's-joy'**, *n.* Either of two climbing species of *Clematis*, the virgin's-bowers *C. vitalba* of Europe and *C. virginiana* of America.
trav'el-ing, trav'el-ling, *p. pr.* of TRAVEL. Hence : *a.* **1.** That travels, or journeys, from place to place ; esp., journeying as a commercial agent ; as, a *traveling* salesman.
2. That travels, or moves ; moving ; as, a *traveling* winch.
traveling, *or* **travelling, apron.** See APRON, 2 **m**. — **t. backstay**, *Naut.*, a backstay formerly used attached to the mast by a traveler sliding up and down with the yard. — **t. crane.** *Mach.* See CRANE, *n.*, 4. — **t. platform, sidewalk**, etc., a contrivance on the principle of the flat horizontal endless belt or conveyor, for transporting objects or persons through a limited distance. — **t. staircase** *or* **stairs.** = ESCALATOR. — **T. Stock Reserve**, *Australian Land Law*, lands specially reserved by the crown to be used as stock routes, to facilitate the passage of live stock.
travel ration. A daily ration supplied to troops when traveling otherwise than by marching and separated from cooking facilities.
trav'ers-a-ble (trăv'ẽr-sȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being traversed, or passed over ; as, a *traversable* desert.
2. Deniable ; specif., *Law*, such as is proper to be traversed in pleading ; as, a *traversable* presentment.
trav'ers-al (trăv'ẽr-săl), *n.* Act of traversing or crossing.
trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *a.* [OF. *travers*, L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across ; prob. in part fr. *traverse*, n. See TRANSVERSE.] Lying across ; being in a direction across something else ; transverse ; as, paths cut with *traverse* trenches ; structural *traverse* work.
traverse feed, *Mach.*, a feed at right angles to the cross-feed. — **t. flute**, *Music*, the modern flute held sidewise to the mouth, and blown at the side. Formerly known as the *German flute*. — **t. jury.** *Law.* = PETIT JURY. — **t. sailing.** See SAILING, 2. — **t. survey**, *Surv.*, a survey in which a series of lines joined end to end are completely determined as to length and azimuth, these lines being often used as a basis for triangulation, — used esp. for long narrow strips of country, as for railroads.
trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs ; trȧ-vûrs'), *adv.* Formerly often *travers*. [Cf. F. *travers* breadth, extent from side to side, *à travers*, *en travers*, *de travers*, across, athwart. See TRAVERSE, *a.*] Across ; crosswise ; as, logs laid *traverse*.
trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *v. t.* ; TRAV'ERSED (-ẽrst) ; TRAV'ERS-ING (-ẽr-sĭng). [F. *traverser*. See TRAVERSE, *a.*] **1.** To lay crosswise ; to cause to cross.
2. To change over or across ; to shift. *Obs.*
3. To cross by way of opposition ; to thwart with obstacles.
The force of this reasoning, which I yet hope to *traverse*. *Scott.*
4. To cross in traveling ; as, to *traverse* the continent.
5. To pass over and examine ; to survey carefully.
My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice — ingratitude. *South.*
6. *Chiefly Technical.* To move or turn laterally ; as, to *traverse* a lathe carriage, a cannon, etc.
7. *Carp.* To plane across the grain of the wood, esp. as a preliminary to trying up, as a board or a floor.
8. *Law.* In pleading, to deny formally (an allegation of fact made by the opposite party) ; to make a traverse of. Specif. : **a** *Criminal Law.* To deny or take issue upon (an indictment) ; hence, to delay (a trial) by some objection. **b** To deny or impeach the validity of (an inquest of office).
Syn. — See DENY.
to traverse a yard, *Naut.*, to brace a yard fore and aft.
trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *v. i.* **1.** To move across or over ; to

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drŏn ; trȧ-pē'zĭ-). Var. of TRAPEZOHEDRON. [EZOHEDRON.
trap'e-zo-he'dra, *n.*, *pl.* of TRAP-
trap'e-zoph'o-ron (trăp'ē-zŏf'ō-rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. NGr. τραπεζόφορον, fr. Gr. τράπεζα table + φέρειν to bear.] *Gr. Ch.* An altar cloth. [ing downwards.
trap'fall', *n.* A trapdoor open-
trap'hole', *n.* = TROU-DE-LOUP.
‖**tra-pi'che** (trä-pē'chā), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.* **1.** A sugar mill.
2. A rude mill for grinding ores, minerals, etc., esp. one of two stones of which the upper one is turned horizontally by a pole.
trappe. † TRAP.
trapped (trăpt), *pret. & p. p.* of TRAP, *v.* [See STEP CUT.
trapped, *a.* *Jewelry.* Trap-cut.
trap'pers, *n. pl.* The trappings of a horse. *Obs.* [See -NESS.
trap'pi-ness (trăp'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
trap'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRAP. — **trap'ping-ly**, *adv.*
trap'poid (trăp'oid), *a.* [*trap* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, trap rock.
trappour, trappure, *n.* [See TRAP to dress.] *Obs.* **a** Housing for a horse. **b** Order: array. [POUS.
trap'py (trăp'ĭ), *a.* = TRAP-
trap rock. See 3d TRAP, *n.*
trapse. Dial. Eng. of TRAIPSE.
trap stair *or* **stairs.** A staircase or ladder leading to a trapdoor.
trap'stick, *n.* A stick used in playing the game of trapball.
trapt. Archaic, rare, or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of TRAP.
trap tree. The jack, which furnishes a kind of birdlime.
trap tufa, trap tuff. A tufa composed of trap-rock material.
trapure. † TRAPPOUR.
trap weir. A trap net. *U. S.*
tras, trasche, trase. † TRACE.
‖ **tra-scrit'to** (trä-skrēt'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *trascrivere* to transcribe.] *Music.* Transcribed.
trash, *v. i.* To trudge or tramp; to plod about. *Rare or Dial.*
trash, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *trash* to trudge, trample, harass, Sw. *traska* to jog, trudge, thrash, beat.] To abuse; trample; to jade or wear out. *Rare or Dial.*
trash'er-y (trăsh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Trash; rubbish. *Obs. or R.*
trash ice. Broken or crumbled ice mixed with water. [TRASHY.
trash'i-ly (trăsh'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
trash'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
trash'trie (trȧsh'trĭ), *n.* Trash: rubbish : — esp. of food. *Scot.*
trash turner. A metal plate in a sugar mill, that guides the canes between pairs of rollers.
Trask'ite (trăsk'īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A Seventh-day Baptist : — so called in the 17th century, after the leader John Trask.
trason. † TREASON, TRESON.
trasour. † TREASURE.
trass, trasse. † TRACE.
trast. † TRYST.
traste. † TRAIST.
trasy, *n.* A spaniel. *Obs.*
trat, tratte, *n.* † TROT, an old woman. [talk. *Obs.*
trat'ling, *n.* Tattling ; small
tratour, tratourly, tratoury. † TRAITOR, etc.
tra-trip. † TRAY-TRIP.
trat'tle, trat'til (trăt''l), *n.* & *v.* Prattle ; chatter ; gossip. *Scot.* — **trat'ler** (-lẽr), *n.* *Scot.*
‖ **trat'to-ri'a** (trät'tō-rē'ä), *n.* [It.] In Italy, an eating house.
trau. † TREE, TROW.
trau'lism (trô'lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. τραυλισμός a lisping, fr. τραυλίζειν to lisp, to mispronounce.] A stammering or stuttering. *Obs.*
traum. † TRAM.
trau-mat'i-cine (trô-măt'ĭ-sĭn ; -sēn ; 184), *n.* *Pharm.* A solution of gutta-percha in chloroform, used as a surgical dressing.
trau'ma-tol (trô'mȧ-tōl ; -tŏl), *n.* [Gr. τραυμα, τραυματος, wound + 3d *-ol*.] Iodocresol.
trau'ma-tol'o-gy (-mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τραυμα, τραυματος, wound + *-logy*.] The science or description of wounds.
trau'ma-to-ne'sis (-tō-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, wound + νῆσις a spinning.] *Surg.* Suture of a wound.
trau'ma-top-nœ'a (-tŏp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. : Gr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, wound + πνοή, πνοιή, breath.] *Med.* Passage of air through a wound in the thorax during respiration.
trau'ma-top'y-ra (-tŏp'ĭ-rȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. τραυμα, τραύματος, wound + πῦρ fire, fever.] *Med.* Traumatic fever.
trau'ma-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τραύμα, τραύματος, wound + *-osis*.] *Med.* Traumatism.
traunce. † TRANCE.
traunce (trôns). Dial. Eng. var. of TROUNCE, tramp.
traunche. † TRENCH.
trau-neen'. Var. of TRANEEN.
traunse, traunsgressour. † TRANCE, TRANSGRESSOR.
traunt. † TRANT, TRUANT.
traunt'er (trän'tẽr). Var. of TRANTER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
trauthe. † TROTH.
trav. *Abbr.* Traveler ; travels.
tra-va'do (trȧ-vä'dō), *n* [Pg. *travados*, pl.] A tornado. *Obs.*
travail. † TRAVEL.
tra'vail' (trȧ'vȧ'y' ; trȧ-văl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *travail* a frame for confining a horse, or OF. *travail* beam, and E. *trave*, n. Cf. TRAVAIL, *v. i.*] = TRAVOIS.
travaille. † TRAVAIL.
travailler, *n.* [OF. *travailleor*, F. *travailleur*.] A laborer. *Obs.*
travailous, *a.* [OF. *travaillos*.] Laborious: also, active. *Obs.* — **travailously**, *adv.* *Obs.*
travass, *v. t. & i.* [See TRAVERSE, *v.*] To traverse. *Obs.*
trav'at-ed (trăv'āt-ĕd), *a.* Noting a ceiling divided into a series of traves, or transverse bays.
trave, *v. t.* [From TRAVE, *n.*] To cross ; thwart. *Obs.*
tra-vee' (trȧ-vē'), *n.* [Cf. F. *travée* a space between beams, scaffold, truss. Cf. TRAVAIL.] = TRAVE. *Obs.*
traveilous. † TRAVAILOUS.
trav'el. Obs or Scot. var. of TRAVAIL.
trav'eld. Traveled. *Ref. Sp.*
travele. † TRAVAIL.
traveler, *or* **traveller.** † TRAVAILLER.
traveler, *or* **traveller, crane.** A traveling crane. See CRANE, *n.*, 4.
traveler, *or* **traveller, iron.** *Naut.* = TRAVELER, 6 **b**.
traveler's, *or* **traveller's, grass.** Settler's twine.
traveler's-tree, traveller's-tree, *n.* A musaceous tree of Madagascar (*Ravenala madagascariensis*), having distichous banana-like leaves, the petioles of which contain large quantities of clear watery sap, yielding a refreshing drink.
travelle. † TRAVAIL.
travellour. † TRAVELER.
trav'el-ous, *a.* = TRAVAILOUS. *Obs.* — **trav'el-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
travers. † TRAVERSE.

N O P Q R S T

cross over; also, to cross to and fro; to advance and retreat; to pace, step, or run back and forth.
2. Specif.: **a** *Mountaineering.* To make a traverse (sense 6 a). **b** *Manège.* To execute a traverse (sense 6 **h**).
3. *Fencing.* To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction. *Shak.*
4. To move or turn laterally; to swivel.
5. *Surv.* To make a traverse survey.

trav′erse (trăv′ẽrs), *n.* [ME. *travers*, F. *traverse*, fr. the v. or the a.; cf. also OF. *travers* a crossing, crossroad. See TRAVERSE, *a.* & *v.*] **1**. Anything that traverses, or crosses; as: **a** A bar or partition, as between two stalls; also, a stable stall. *Scot.* **b** = TRAVE, *n.*, 1. **c** A barrier, sliding door, movable screen, curtain, or the like. *Obs.* **d** *Arch.* Any lateral member or structure across an interior or an opening, as a transom, or a screen, railing, etc., used as a barrier. See CHAMBRANLE. **e** A screened stall in a church or chapel. *Obs. Scot.* **f** *Arch.* A gallery or loft of communication from side to side of a church or other large building. *Gwilt.* **g** An oblique line or streak; a vein or fissure, as in a rock, running transversely. *Ruskin.* **h** *Mach.* A traversing, or lateral, movement, as of the saddle of a lathe carriage; also, a device for imparting such movement. **i** *Geom.* A transversal. **j** *Surv.* A line surveyed across a plot of ground.
2. Something that crosses, thwarts, or obstructs; a cross accident; as, *traverses* ruined his chance of success.
3. *Law.* A formal denial of some particular matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in any stage of the pleadings.
A traverse regularly tenders an issue of fact. A **technical traverse** is one preceded by an inducement, or introductory affirmative matter. Such a traverse when preceded by a general inducement and denying all that is last alleged on the opposite side is a **general traverse**: when beginning with an absque hoc (which see), or sometimes other equivalent words, as *et non*, and following in general the words of the allegation traversed, it is a **special traverse**. A **common traverse** is one without the absque hoc or inducement and amounting to a direct denial in common negative language. The common and general traverse must conclude to the country; the special traverse may do so.
4. A turning; trick; subterfuge. *Obs.*
5. An altercation; quarrel. *Obs.*
6. Act of traversing, or crossing; also, a passage across, or that which crosses; hence: **a** *Mountaineering.* A path cut across the face of a cliff or wall; also, the cliff thus traversed. **b** *Engin.* A zigzag road or course for surmounting a steep grade. **c** *Navig.* The zigzag course or courses made by a sailing ship with contrary winds; a compound course. **d** *Gun.* The turning of a gun in the horizontal plane so as to point it in any direction. **e** *Fort.* A parapet thrown up across an exposed passage, or open space of a work, to intercept enfilade or reverse fire, or, sometimes, to enfilade attacking lines. **f** *Surv.* = TRAVERSE SURVEY. **g** *Fencing.* Act or position of traversing. **h** *Manège.* A forward oblique movement of a horse, with tail turned to one side and head to the other.

traverse board. *Naut.* A small board having four points of the compass marked on it, and for each point eight holes bored (one for each half hour in a watch), formerly used to record the courses made by the ship in each half hour.

traverse circle. *Ordnance.* A circle or track, usually of iron, on which the wheels of a heavy gun carriage move when the gun is traversed.

traverse drill. *Mach.* A machine tool for drilling slots, in which the work or tool has a lateral motion back and forth; also, a drilling machine in which the spindle holder can be adjusted laterally.

trav′ers-er (trăv′ẽr-sẽr), *n.* **1**. One that traverses, or moves, as an index on a scale, etc.
2. *Law.* One who traverses, or denies.
3. A railroad traverse table.

traverse table. **a** *Naut. & Surv.* A table giving the difference of latitude and departure corresponding to any given course and distance. It contains the lengths of the two sides of a right-angled triangle, usually for every quarter of a degree of angle, and for all lengths of the hypotenuse, from 1 to 100. **b** *Railroads.* A platform, with one or more tracks, moving laterally on wheels, for shifting cars, etc., from one line of track to another.

trav′ers-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRAVERSE. Hence: *n.* **1**. *Mech.* Lateral motion, esp. of a tool. Cf. SURFACING, 1 **a**.
2. *Surv.* Act of making a traverse survey.
traversing bridge, a kind of movable bridge, consisting of a girder-like structure which can be drawn backward by hydraulic or other power. — **t. circle**. *Ordnance.* = TRAVERSE CIRCLE. — **t. crane**, a traveling crane. See CRANE, *n.*, 4. — **t. feed**. *Mach.* = TRAVERSE FEED. — **t. gear**, *Gun.*, the gear used in traversing a gun. — **t. jack**. See *traversing (screw) jack*, below. — **t. mandrel**, *Mach.*, a mandrel that traverses or moves longitudinally; specif., a mandrel in a suitable support, and usually driven by a separate belt, for securing to a lathe carriage or the like, as in order to carry an expanding reamer. — **t. plate**, *Ordnance*, a plate at the hinder part of a gun carriage, where the handspike is applied in traversing. — **t. platform**, *Ordnance*, a platform which moves with the gun in traversing, carrying gunner and cannoneers. — **t. roller** *or* **wheel**, *Ordnance*, one of the rollers or wheels on which the gun carriage turns when the gun is traversed. — **t. (screw) jack**, a screw jack which, besides the raising and lowering device, has a base piece with a slideway along which the jack proper can be traversed; — also *swing jack*. See 3d JACK, 7 **d**, *Illust.*

trav′er-tine (trăv′ẽr-tĭn), *n.* Also **trav′er-tin**. [F. *travertin*, fr. It. *travertino*, *tivertino*, *tevertino*, L. lapis *Tiburtinus*, fr. *Tibur* an ancient town of Latium, now Tivoli.] *Min.* A white concretionary calcium carbonate, soft and chalklike to hard and semicrystalline, deposited from the water of springs or streams holding lime in solution; calcsinter; calcareous tufa. It is essentially the same as stalagmite. At Tivoli, near Rome, it is used for building.

trav′es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *a.* [F. *travesti*, p. p. of *travestir* to disguise, to travesty, It. *travestire*, fr. L. *trans* across, over + *vestire* to dress, clothe. See VEST.] Disguised so as to be ridiculous; burlesque.

trav′es-ty, *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A burlesque translation or imitation; an imitation, as of a literary work, grotesquely incongruous in style, treatment, or the like; also, any grotesque suggestion or likeness of something else.
The second edition is not a recast, but absolutely a *travesty* of the first. *De Quincey.*
Syn. — See CARICATURE.

trav′es-ty, *v. t.*; TRAV′ES-TIED (-tĭd); TRAV′ES-TY-ING. To represent, translate, imitate, or portray, so as to make ludicrous or ridiculous; to burlesque.

tra-vois′ (trȧ-voi′; -vwä′), *n.* [Cf. TRAVEE, TRAVAIL.] **1**. A primitive vehicle, common among the North American Indians, usually two trailing poles serving as shafts and bearing a platform or net for a load.
2. A logging sled. *Northern U. S. & Canada.*

trawl (trôl), *v. i. & t.*; TRAWLED (trôld); TRAWL′ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *troller* to roam about in hunting, F. *trôler* to drag about, to stroll about, prob. of Teutonic origin (cf. TROLL, *v. t.*).] To fish or catch with a trawl; also, to troll.

trawl, *n.* **1**. A fishing line, often a mile or more long, anchored at the ends, having many short lines bearing hooks, used for catching cod, halibut, etc.; a boulter.
2. A large bag net fixed to a beam with iron frames at its ends, and dragged at the bottom of the sea, used in fishing, and in gathering forms of marine life. See OTTER TRAWL.

trawl′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that trawls.
2. A vessel that fishes by trawling.

tray (trā), *n.* [ME. *treye*, AS. *trig* or *treg* (a doubtful word); perh. akin to E. *trough*.] **1**. A shallow wooden trough or bowl or a basket for domestic uses. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Hence: Any shallow receptacle for holding or carrying articles; as, a peddler's *tray*; a *tray* of diamonds; a trunk *tray*; specif., a flat plate, as of tin, silver, or papier-mâché, with a low rim; as, a pin, tea, or ash *tray*.
3. A hurdle, as for folding sheep. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A mason's hod. *Obs.*
5. *Ordnance.* A flat or curved piece of metal used to hold ammunition or any part of the mechanism of a gun; specif., in heavy cannon, a brass or steel part (called also *plugtray*) of the breech mechanism hinged on the rear.

treach′er (trĕch′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *trechour*, *trichour*, OF. *tricheor*, F. *tricheur*. See TREACHERY.] A traitor. *Obs.*

treach′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See TREACHER, TREACHERY.] **1**. Using or involving treachery; violating, or capable of violating, allegiance or faith pledged; traitorous; perfidious.
2. Seemingly good, sound, strong, honest, or the like, but in reality the opposite; deceiving; untrustworthy; as, the *treacherous* sands; a *treacherous* smile.
Syn. — Faithless, perfidious, traitorous, false, insidious, plotting. See DISAFFECTED.
— **treach′er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **treach′er-ous-ness**, *n.*

treach′er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *trecherie*, *trich-*, OF. *trecherie*, *tricherie*, deceit, trickery, lying, F. *tricherie* trickery, fr. *tricher* to cheat, trick, OF. *trichier*, *trechier*; perh. of Teutonic origin, or fr. assumed LL. *triccare*, for L. *tricari* to trifle, make difficulties, *tricae* trifles, perplexities, tricks (cf. INTRICATE). Cf. TRICKERY, TRICK.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct or character; perfidy; treason.
In the council chamber at Edinburgh, he had contracted a deep taint of *treachery* and corruption. *Macaulay.*

trea′cle (trē′k'l), *n.* [ME. *triacle* a sovereign remedy, theriac, OF. *triacle*, F. *thériaque* (cf. Pr. *triacla*, *tiriacu*, Sp. & It. *triaca*, *teriaca*), L. *theriaca* an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals, Gr. *θηριακή*, fr. *θηριακός* of wild or venomous beasts, fr. *θηρίον* a beast, a wild beast, dim. of *θήρ* a beast. Cf THERIAC.] **1**. *Old Med.* A remedy against poison. See THERIACA, 1.
2. Hence, a sovereign remedy; a cure. *Obs.*
Christ, which that is to every harm *triacle*. *Chaucer.*
3. Molasses; sometimes, specif., the molasses which drains from the sugar-refining molds, and which is also called *sugarhouse molasses*. In the United States *molasses* is the common name; in England, *treacle*.

treacle mold *or* **mould**. A rounded mold or nosing somewhat deeply undercut. — **treacle molding** *or* **moulding**.

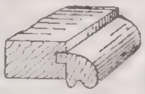
Treacle Mold.

treacle water. A cordial variously prepared from a number of ingredients, as hartshorn, roots of various plants, flowers, juices of plants, wines, etc., distilled or digested with Venice treacle. It was once esteemed as a drug.

tread (trĕd), *v. i.*; *pret.* TROD (trŏd); *p. p.* TROD′DEN (trŏd′'n), TROD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREAD′ING. [ME. *treden*, AS. *tredan*; akin to OFries. *treda*, OS. *tredan*, D. & LG. *treden*, G. *treten*, OHG. *tretan*, Icel. *troða*, Sw. *tråda*, *träda*, Dan. *træde*, Goth. *trudan*, and perh. ultimately to E. *tramp*; cf. Gr. *δρόμος* a running, Skr. *dram* to run. Cf. TRADE, TRAMP, TROT.] **1**. To set the foot; to step.
Fools rush in where angels fear to *tread*. *Pope.*
2. To press or be set; — often with *on* or *upon*.
The land whereon thy feet have *trodden*. *Josh.* xiv. 9.
Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deut.* xxxiii. 29.
3. To walk; to go on foot; to go.
Ye that . . . stately *tread*, or lowly creep. *Milton.*
4. To copulate; — said of birds, esp. the males.
to tread on *or* **upon**, to follow closely. "Year *treads on* year." *Wordsworth.* — **to t. on**, *or* **upon**, **one's toes**, to encroach on one's rights or feelings. — **to t. on the neck of**, to oppress.

tread, *v. t.* **1**. To step or walk on.
Forbid to *tread* the promised land he saw. *Prior.*
2. To beat or press with the feet; as, a well-*trodden* path.
3. To execute or accomplish by walking, dancing, or the like; as, to *tread* a measure.
4. To crush or trample, as under the foot; to subdue.
Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise up against us. *Ps.* xliv. 5.
5. To copulate with; to cover; — said of male birds.
6. To track, as a hare, by its footmarks. *Scot. Obs.*
to tread out, to press out with the feet; to press out, as wine or wheat. — **to t. the boards** *or* **stage**, to act as a stage player; to perform a part in a drama. — **to t. under foot**, to trample; despise; destroy. — **to t. water**, to keep the body nearly upright in the water and the head above water by a treading motion of the feet, usually aided by the hands.

tread (trĕd), *n.* **1**. A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; a footstep; as, a nimble *tread*; a cautious *tread*.
2. Manner or style of stepping; action; gait.
3. A place made by, or part provided for, treading or standing upon; specif.: **a** A track, way, or path. *Obs.* **b** *Arch.* The upper horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed; also, the width of this, or the horizontal distance between consecutive risers; as, a stair with a 12-inch *tread*. See BRIDGEBOARD, *Illust.* **c** The part of the sole of a shoe or boot that treads the ground. **d** (1) The outside of a wheel tire or corresponding part that bears on the road or rail. (2) A wheel track in a road, or the part of a rail on which the car wheels bear. **e** *Fort.* The top of the banquette, on which soldiers stand to fire over the parapet.
4. The act of copulation in birds; — used esp. of males.
5. *Naut.* The length between perpendiculars of a keel.
6. A pit in which clay is soaked for the pug mill.
7. *Veter.* = OVERREACH, *n.*, 2.
8. **a** The cicatricle of a bird's egg. **b** The chalaza of a bird's egg. Cf. TREADLE.

tread′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TREAD. Hence: *n.* That which is trodden, as grain.

trea′dle (trĕd′'l), *n.* [ME. *tredyl* a step, AS. *tredel*. See TREAD.] **1**. In a machine actuated by foot power, a swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to drive the machine. It usually operates a crank by means of a connecting rod. When the treadle is attached directly to the end of a crank, as in a bicycle, it is usually called a *pedal*. Also, any analogous device, as a lever actuated by a passing train to operate an alarm at a crossing.
2. The chalaza of a bird's egg; — so called because formerly believed to be a result of copulation.

trea′dle, *v. t.*; TREA′DLED (-'ld); TREA′DLING (trĕd′lĭng) **1**. To operate by a treadle.
2. To tread over (clay); as, a brickmaker, with boards or wooden shoes on his feet, *treadles* clay to pick out stones.

trea′dle, *v. i.* **1**. To operate a treadle.
2. To tread. *Dial. Eng.*

tread′mill′ (trĕd′mĭl′), *n.* **1**. A mill worked by persons treading on steps on the periphery of a wide wheel having a horizontal axis. It is used, now rarely, chiefly in prison discipline. Also, a mill worked by horses, dogs, etc., treading an endless belt.
2. Any wearisome routine.

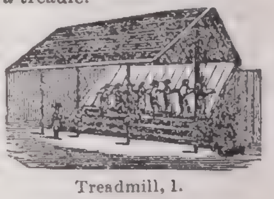
Treadmill, 1.

tread′wheel′ (-hwēl′), *n.* A wheel turned by persons or animals, by treading, climbing, or pushing with the feet, upon its periphery or face. See TREADMILL, 1.

trea′son (trē′z'n), *n.* [ME. *tresun*, *treisun*, *traisoun*, OF. *traïson*, F. *trahison*, L. *traditio* a giving up, a delivering up, fr. *tradere* to give up, betray. See TRAITOR; cf. TRADITION.] **1**. The betrayal of any trust or confidence; treachery; perfidy; breach of faith. *Chaucer.*
2. In early English law, the betrayal of a lord by his vassal; later, in early feudal law, the violation by a vassal of his allegiance to his superior by any of various undefined acts of a serious nature, such as betrayal to an enemy, adultery with his wife, forgery of his seal, etc. Treason was of two kinds, **high treason**, when committed against the king, and **petit**, or **petty, treason**, when committed by a vassal against his lord or superior. The Treason Act (25 *Edw. III.*, c. 2, 1351) restricted petty treason to: the killing of a husband by his wife, of a master by his servant, and of a prelate by an ecclesiastic owing obedience to him. The same statute defined high treason under five different heads (compassing or imagining the death of the king, queen, or their eldest son and heir; violating the king's companion (queen), his eldest daughter unmarried, or the wife of the king's eldest son and heir; levying war against the king in his realm; giving aid and comfort to the king's enemy; slapping the chancellor, treasurer, or the king's justices while administering justice). Orig. high treason was marked off from all other crimes by a peculiarly ghastly punishment (hanging, drawing, and quartering), by being unclergyable, and by the fact that the traitor's land was forfeited to the king instead of escheating to the lord. See FELONY, 2. Petty treason is now punished only as murder; high treason remains now essentially as under the Treason Act, which was confirmed and made perpetual by 57 Geo. III., c. 6. In the United States treason against the United States is defined by the Constitution (Art. 3, sec. 3) to consist "only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort to them." Most of the State constitutions similarly define treason against the State. Cf. 1st MISPRISION, 1.
3. Hence: In general, the offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or (in monarchies) to kill or personally injure the sovereign or his family.
Syn. — See SEDITION.

trea′son-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving, treason, or partaking of its guilt.
Syn. — Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious.
— **trea′son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **trea′son-a-bly**, *adv.*

treason felony. *Law.* Any of various acts partaking of the nature of treason which were (by the **Treason Felony Act**, 1848) made punishable as felonies, with a milder penalty than death, to facilitate conviction. The acts included devising to deprive or depose the king from the style, honor, or royal name of the imperial crown of the United Kingdom, or of his dominions, or to levy war against him, to compel changes of measures by force or intimidation, etc. *Eng.*

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trav′erse ju′ry. *Law.* A trial jury; a petit jury.
traverse rail. *Spinning.* A rail which has a vertical traversing motion and on which the bobbins rest.
traverse sailing. See SAILING, *n.*, 2.
traverse wind. *Naut.* An adverse wind, esp. one blowing directly into a harbor when the ship is bound out. *Rare.*
travesse, *v. t.* [See TRAVERSE, *v. t.*] To thwart; cross. *Obs.*
travest, *v. t.* [F. *travestir*.] To travesty. *Obs.*
travest, *n.* [Cf TRAVERSE, *n.*] A cross; injury. *Obs.*
trav′es-teer′, *v. t.* To travesty. *Obs.*
tra′vis, tra′viss (trā′vĭs), *n.* = TRAVE, 2. *Dial. Eng.*
tra-vois′, *or* **tra-voy′**, **road** (trȧ-vwä′; -voi′). = SKID ROAD a.
tra-voy′ (trȧ-voi′), *v. t.* [See TRAVOIS.] To drag or skid.
traw. ✝ TREE, TROW, *v.*
trawaill, traweill. ✝ TRAVAIL.
trawell. ✝ TRAVEL.
trawersit. ✝ TRAVERSED.
traweth. ✝ TROTH.
trawl board. See OTTER TRAWL.
trawl′boat′, *n.* A boat used in trawling.
trawl′er-man (-măn), *n.* A fisherman who uses a trawl.
trawl′net′, *n.* = TRAWL, *n.*, 2.
trawnte. ✝ TRUANT.
tray (trā), *v. t.* [OF. *traïr*, F. *trahir*, L. *tradere*. See TRAITOR.] To deceive. *Obs.* — *n.* A stratagem. *Obs.*
tray. ✝ TARRY.
tray, *n.* [AS. *trega*.] *Obs.* **a** Sorrow; anguish; also, fatigue. **b** Affliction; trouble.
tray, *v. t.* [AS. *tregian*.] To grieve or vex; afflict. *Obs.*
tray, *n.* **1**. Var. of TREY. 2. The tres-tine of a deer's antler.
tray′cle (trā′k'l). Scot. & dial. var. of TREACLE.
tray′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
traypse. Dial. Eng. var. of TRAIPSE.
trays. ✝ TRACE.
traysh. ✝ TRASH.
traytice. ✝ TRETIS.
tray′-trip′, *n.* [From TREY a three.] An old dicing game. *Obs.*
traytte, **trayttee**. ✝ TREATY.
traz′zo (trät′sō). Var. of TERRAZZO.
trcs. *Abbr.* Tierces (*Com.*).
tre. ✝ THREE, TREE.
treach′er-er, *n.* A traitor. *Obs.*
treachetour, *n.* A treacher. *Obs.*
treachour. ✝ TREACHER.
trea′cl. Treacle. *Ref. Sp.*
Treacle Bible. See BIBLE, 2.
treacle mustard. Any of several brassicaceous plants of the genus *Erysimum*, esp. *E. cheiranthoides*, formerly used as an ingredient in Venice treacle.
treacle sleep. A deep refreshing slumber. *Colloq. or Dial.*
treacle wormseed. The wormseed mustard.
trea′cle-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* The pennycress.
trea′cly (trē′klĭ), *a.* Like, or composed of, treacle. — **trea′cli-ness** (-klĭ-nĕs), *n.*
tread′board′, *n.* *Arch.* The board forming the tread of a stair.
tread′er, *n.* One that treads.
tread′fowl′, *n.* A cock. *Obs.*
trea′dler (trĕd′lẽr), *n.* One that treadles.
tread′mill′ing, *n.* A working on or as if on a treadmill. *R.*
tread′-soft′ly, *n.* Spurge nettle.
treageter, *n.* [Cf. TREGETOUR, TREACHETOUR.] A traitor. *Obs.*
treague (trēg), *n.* [It. *tregua*; of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *true*.] A truce. *Obs.*
treas. *Abbr.* Treasurer; treasury.
Treason Act. = STATUTE OF TREASONS.
trea′son-ful, *a.* Treacherous. *Obs.*
trea′son-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Treasonable. *Now R.*
trea′son-ry, *n.* Treason. *Obs.* Also **trea′son-y**.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

treas'ure (trĕzh'ūr), *n.* [ME. *tresor, tresour,* F. *trésor,* L. *thesaurus,* Gr. θησαυρός a store laid up, treasure, prob. from the root of τιθέναι to put, place. Cf. THESIS, THESAURUS.] **1.** Money, jewels, plate, or the like, hoarded up; riches; esp., a stock or store of money in reserve. *Chaucer.*
2. Value; worth; as, a crown of great *treasure. Obs.*
3. A great quantity of anything collected; a store; hoard.
We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey. *Jer.* xli. 8.
4. A thing of great worth or value.
5. A treasure house; storehouse; treasury. *Obs.*

treas'ure, *v. t.*; -URED (-ūrd); -UR-ING (-ūr-ĭng). **1.** To collect and deposit, as valuables, for future use; to lay up; to hoard; hence, to hold or keep as precious; to cherish; — often with *up*; as, to *treasure up* gold.
2. To provide or store with treasure; to enrich. *Obs.*

treasure city. A city for stores and magazines. *Ex.* i. 11.

treasure house. A building where treasure is kept.

treas'ur-er (trĕzh'ūr-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *tresourer,* F. *trésorier.*] **1.** One that treasures or hoards something; one that lays up treasure. *Now Rare.*
2. One in charge of a treasure or treasury; specif., an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties, or other sources of revenue, takes charge of it, and disburses it upon orders made by the proper authority; also, one who has charge of collected funds, as those of private societies or business corporations.
Treasurer of the Household, the officer of the English royal household next in rank to the Lord Steward, always a peer or a peer's son and a member of the ministry. — **T. of the Mint,** an officer of the United States Treasury in charge of money and bullion and accounts of the mint. — **T. of the Poor,** a public official in charge of State charity funds. *U. S.* — **T. of the United States,** an officer of the Treasury Department who has charge of all government moneys, and pays warrants properly drawn and countersigned.

treas'ure-trove' (-trōv'), *n.* [*treasure* + OF. *trové,* F. *trouvé,* p. p. of OF. *trover* to find, F. *trouver.* See TROVER.] *Law.* Any money, bullion, or the like, found in the earth, or otherwise hidden, the owner of which is not known. In England under the common law such treasure belongs to the crown; whereas similar treasure found in the sea, or upon the surface of the land, belongs to the finder if no owner appears. In the United States the right has seldom or never been claimed by the States.

treas'ur-y (trĕzh'ūr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ME. *tresorie,* OF. *tresorie,* F. *trésorerie.*] **1.** A place or building in which stores of wealth are deposited; esp., a place where public revenues are deposited, kept, and disbursed; hence, the place of deposit and disbursement of any funds.
2. That department of a government which has charge of the finances.
3. Any repository for treasure; treasure house; storehouse.
4. Hence, a work containing much knowledge, wit, or the like; a thesaurus; as, "Maunder's *Treasury* of Botany."
5. A treasure. *Obs.*
6. *Class. Antiq.* A beehive tomb (see under BEEHIVE, *n.*).

treasury bench. The first row of seats on the right of the Speaker in the House of Commons, occupied by the First Lord of the Treasury and the rest of the ministry. *Eng.*

treasury note. *U. S. Finance.* A currency note or bill issued from the Treasury Department, and receivable in payment of dues to the government; esp., one issued in payment for silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, the so-called Sherman Act.

treasury stock. *Finance.* Issued stock of an incorporated company held by the company itself.

treat (trēt), *v. t.*; TREAT'ED; TREAT'ING. [ME. *treten,* OF. *traitier,* F. *traiter,* fr. L. *tractare* to draw violently, to handle, manage, treat, v. intens. fr. *trahere, tractum,* to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.*; cf. ENTREAT, RETREAT, TRAIT.]
1. To deal with or handle; specif.: **a** To bear one's self toward; to act in connection with or with regard to; to use; as, to *treat* a horse cruelly; to *treat* life as a joke. **b** To deal with or handle, as a theme or argument, in writing or speaking or in art; as, to *treat* a topic in verse.
Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*
c To speak or discourse to; to address. *Obs.* **d** To negotiate; to settle; to make terms for. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
2. To subject to some action, as of a chemical reagent; as, to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid; more loosely, to subject to some process with a special end in view; to manipulate; as, to *treat* rugs, wines, ores.
3. *Med.* To care for medicinally or surgically.
4. To pay the expenses of as a compliment or expression of regard, etc.; — commonly with *to*; as, to *treat* one's self to a pleasure trip; to *treat* one to the theater or drink.

treat, *v. i.* **1.** To handle a subject, esp. in writing or speaking; to speak; discourse; to make discussion; — usually with *of*; as, Cicero *treats* of old age and of duties.
2. To negotiate; to consider terms of accommodation; — often followed by *with*; as, envoys to *treat* with France.
3. To pay one's expenses as a compliment or as an expression of regard, friendship, etc.; to act the part of host; as, you have *treated* too much; it is my turn to *treat.*

treat, *n.* [Cf. TREATY.] A parley; conference. *Obs.*

treat, *n.* [See TREAT, *v.*] **1.** Entertainment given by one who treats; also, *Colloq.,* a turn to treat (see TREAT, *v. i.,* 3); as, the dinner is my *treat.*
2. That which affords entertainment; a gratification; satisfaction; as, the concert was a rich *treat.*

treat'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TREAT. Hence: *n.* Act of one who treats; specif., action of one who entertains with meat, drink, or refreshments. In Great Britain this is a statutory offense when done by a candidate to influence voting.

trea'tise (trē'tĭs), *n.* [ME. *tretis,* AF. *tretiz,* either fr. (assumed) OF. *traiteiz,* fr. *traitier* to treat, or fr. OF. *traitiz, traitis,* well made, LL. (assumed) *tracticius,* fr. L. *trahere, tractum,* to draw. See TREAT, TRACE, *v.*] **1.** A relation or account; a telling; discourse; tale; talk. *Obs.*
2. A written composition on a particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained; a tract. A *treatise* implies more form and method than an *essay.*
3. A treaty; covenant. *Obs.*

treat'ment (trēt'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *traitement.* See TREAT.]
1. Act or manner of treating; management; handling; usage; as, unkind *treatment*; medical *treatment.*
2. Entertainment; treat. *Rare.*

trea'ty (trē'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *tretee,* F. *traité,* OF. *traitié,* L. *tractatus* a handling, treatment, consultation, tractate. See TREAT; cf. TRACTATE.] **1.** Converse; discussion; also, a discourse; account; treatise. *Obs.*
2. Act of treating or handling; treatment; management; esp., act of treating for the adjustment of differences, as for forming an agreement; negotiation; diplomacy. *Obs. or R.* "By sly and wise *treaty.*" *Chaucer.*
3. An agreement made by negotiation or diplomacy; specif., an agreement, league, or contract between two or more states or sovereigns, formally signed by representatives duly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns, or the supreme power of each state, unless the treaty is personally concluded by the sovereigns or other persons exercising the sole treaty-making power; an agreement between two or more independent states; as, a *treaty* of peace; a *treaty* of alliance. A common division of treaties by text writers is into **personal treaties,** or those relating only to the persons of the contracting parties (as where the throne is guaranteed to a sovereign and his family), and **real treaties,** or those relating only to the subject matters of the compact. Another classification divides treaties into: **transitory treaties,** or those carried into effect once for all, and therefore permanent in effect, as a treaty of cession; **treaties** stipulating for the performance of repeated acts; and **mixed treaties,** involving both.
4. A proposal tending to an agreement. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Tre-bel'li-an (trē-bĕl'ĭ-ăn; -bĕl'yăn), *a.* *Roman Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, the *Senatus Consultum Trebellianum,* made in the reign of Nero, and named after the consul Trebellius Maximus. Under it an heir appointed subject to a fideicommissum was entitled to retain a fourth (often called the **quarta Trebelliana,** or **Trebellian fourth** or **portion**) of the net inheritance in any event as against the fideicommissary.

tre'ble (trĕb''l), *a.* [ME. *treble,* OF. *treble, treible,* L. *triplus* threefold. See TRIPLE.] **1.** Threefold; triple.
2. *Music.* **a** Acute; sharp; as, a *treble* sound. **b** Performing, or pert. to, the highest part or most acute sounds; playing or singing treble; as, a *treble* violin or voice.
treble best. See BEST, *a.,* 2. — **t. block,** *Mech.,* a pulley block with three independent sheaves, usually side by side on one pintle but with partitions between. — **t. bob.** See CHANGE RINGING. — **t. clef.** *Music.* See CLEF. — **t. gear,** *Mach.,* a train of three pinions and gear wheels on three (or sometimes two) spindles, to multiply mechanical effect. Cf. DOUBLE GEAR. — **t. purchase,** a purchase having two treble blocks.

tre'ble, *n.* [OF., prob. orig. a third part, superadded to the alto and bass. See TREBLE, *a.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** The highest of the four voice parts; the part sung esp. by boys or women; soprano. **b** A singer or instrument taking this part.
2. In short whist, a game won by a score of 5 to 0.
3. *pl.* A kind of lattens. See LATTEN, 2. *Eng.*

tre'ble (trĕb''l), *v. t.*; TRE'BLED (-'ld); TRE'BLING (trĕb'lĭng). **1.** To make thrice as much; to make threefold.
2. To utter in a treble key; to whine. *Obs.* *Chapman.*

tre'ble, *v. i.* To become threefold. *Swift.*

treb'u-chet (trĕb'ū-shĕt) } *n.* [OF. *trebuchet, trebuket,* an
tre'buck-et (trē'bŭk-ĕt) } engine of war for hurling stones, F. *trébuchet* a gin, trap, a kind of balance, fr. OF. *trebuchier, trebuquier,* to stumble, trip, fall, F. *trébucher.*] **1.** A military engine used in the Middle Ages for throwing stones, etc. It acted by means of a great weight fastened to the short arm of a lever, which, being let fall, raised the end of the long arm with great velocity, hurling stones with much force.
2. A balance for weighing, with a pan that tilts. *Obs.*
3. A cucking stool; a tumbrel.
4. A kind of snare.

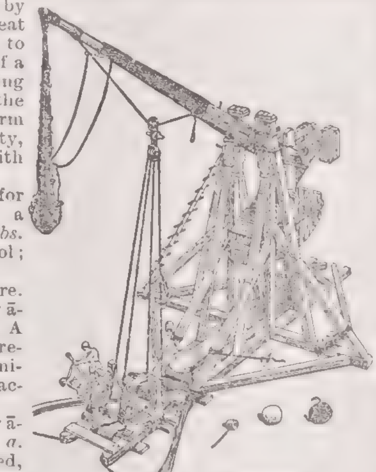
Trebuchet, 1.

tre-cen'tist (trā-chĕn'tĭst), *n.* A member of the trecento, or an imitator of its characteristics.

‖ **tre-cen'to** (trā-chĕn'tō), *n.* & *a.* [It., three hundred, abbr. for thirteen hundred.] The fourteenth century, when applied to Italian art, literature, etc. It marks the period of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio in literature, and of Giotto in painting. Cf. CINQUECENTO, QUATTROCENTO.

‖ **tre cor'de** (trā kôr'dā). [It.] *Music.* Lit., "Three strings;" — a direction in pianoforte music to discontinue the soft pedal. See UNA CORDA.

Tre-cu'li-a (trē-kū'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Auguste *Trécul* (1818-96), French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of African moraceous trees and shrubs having undivided coriaceous leaves, small diœcious flowers, and large edible fruits. *T. africana* is the African breadfruit.

tree (trē), *n.* [ME. *tree, tre, treo,* AS. *trēo, trēow,* tree, wood; akin to OFries. *trē,* OS. *treo, trio,* Icel. *trē,* Dan. *træ,* Sw. *trä, träd,* Goth. *triu,* Russ. *drevo,* W. *derw* an oak, Ir. *darag, darog,* Gr. δρῦς a tree, oak, δόρυ a beam, spear shaft, spear, Skr. *dru* tree, wood, *dāru* wood. Cf. DRYAD, GERMANDER, 2d TAR, *n.,* TROUGH.] **1.** A woody perennial plant having a single main axis or stem (trunk), commonly exceeding 10 feet in height and usually devoid of branches below, but bearing a head of branches and foliage or a crown of leaves at the summit. There is no exact line of demarcation between trees and shrubs, and many plants are capable of assuming either habit. See *Citation* below; cf. 2d SHRUB, HERB, 1.
Trees are woody plants the seed of which has the inherent capacity of producing naturally within their native limits one main erect axis continuing to grow for a number of years more vigorously than the lateral axes . . . , the lower branches dying off in time. *Fernow.*
2. The substance of trees; wood; timber. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
3. A collection of trees; a grove; wood. *Obs. & R.*
4. A cross; gibbet; gallows; esp., the cross on which Christ was crucified. *Obs. or R.* *Acts* x. 39.
5. A piece of timber, or something commonly made of timber; — chiefly in composition; as, axle*tree,* boot-*tree,* etc.
6. Specif.: **a** Short for BOOT-TREE, SADDLETREE, etc. **b** The shaft of a spear or lance. *Obs.* **c** A stick; pole; cudgel; staff; also, a post or wooden support. *Obs. or Scot.* **d** The framework of a pillory; hence, a pillory; — often *pl. Obs.* **e** Short for CHRISTMAS TREE. **f** A wooden handle, esp. of a spade. *Dial. Eng.* **g** A barrel. *Scot.*
7. Something constructed in the form of, or suggesting, a tree with stem and branches; as, a genealogical *tree.*
8. *Chem.* A treelike aggregation of crystals; as, the lead *tree* obtained by suspending a piece of zinc in a solution of lead acetate.
9. *Math.* A graph or symbolic diagram branched like a tree.
tree of Buddha, the bo tree. — **t. of chastity,** the agnus castus. — **t. of Diana.** = ARBOR DIANÆ. — **t. of heaven,** an ornamental Asiatic simaroubaceous tree (*Ailanthus glandulosus*) having ill-scented staminate flowers. It is commonly cultivated and often naturalized in the United States. — **t. of Jesse.** See JESSE, 3. — **t. of liberty.** See LIBERTY TREE. — **t. of life. a** *Bib.* In Genesis, a tree growing in the midst of the garden of Eden, eating of which gave everlasting life; in Revelation xxii. 2, a tree in the heavenly Jerusalem which bears twelve kinds or crops of fruit and whose leaves are for the healing of the nations; fig., a source of life or vigor. **b** = ARBORVITÆ, 1. **c** The Bhutan cypress. *India.* — **t. of long life,** a small myrtaceous tree (*Leptospermum pubescens*) of Australia and Polynesia, the leaves of which furnish Benkulen or Malay tea. — **t. of Porphyry,** *Logic,* a diagram of the genera and their differences arranged in order of degree of concreteness, with the genera forming the trunk, and the differences, in two side columns, forming the branches; — named from its originator, Porphyry, a Roman philosophical writer (233-304?). For one arrangement, see *Illust.* — **t. of sadness.** = NIGHT JASMINE **a.** — **t. of the gods,** the tree of heaven. — **t. of the knowledge of good and evil,** *Bib.,* the only tree in the garden of Eden whose fruit was forbidden to Adam and Eve; the "forbidden tree." — **t. of the sun,** the sun tree. — **t. root rot,** a common and widely distributed mushroom fungus (*Armillaria mellea*) which attacks the bases of trees, its mycelium destroying the roots. — **up a t.,** cornered; trapped. *Colloq.*

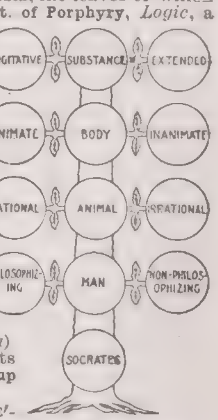

Tree of Porphyry.

tree (trē), *v. t.*; TREED (trēd); TREE'ING. **1.** To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree; as, a dog *trees* a squirrel.
2. Hence, to put to one's last resource; to corner. *Colloq.*
3. To place upon or fit with a boot-tree.

tree, *v. i.* **1.** To take refuge in a tree, as an animal. *R.*
2. To become as large as a tree. *Obs.*
3. To take the form of a tree, as crystals.

tree burial. Disposal of the dead by placing the corpse among the branches of a tree or in a hollow trunk.

tree calf. A bright brown polished calfskin binding of books, stained with a conventional treelike design.

tree creeper. 1. Any creeper of the family Certhiidæ; esp., the common creeper of Europe (*Certhia familiaris*) and its variety the brown creeper of America. Also, any of various Australian species of the genus *Climacteris.*
2. Any of many South and Central American clamatorial birds of the family Dendrocolaptidæ with slender curved bill, stiffened tail feathers, and scansorial habits. The plumage is commonly brownish streaked with whitish.

tree cricket. Any of several nearly white arboreal American crickets belonging to the genus *Œcanthus* noted for their loud stridulation. The snowy tree cricket *Œ. niveus* of the eastern United States is the best-known species.

tree crow. Any of several species of Old World crows belonging to *Crypsirhina,Dendrocitta* (see TREE PIE),and allied genera, intermediate between the true crows and the jays. The tail is long, and the bill is curved and without a tooth.

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treasr. *Abbr.* Treasurer.
treas'ur-er-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.
treas'ur-ess (trĕzh'ūr-ĕs), *n.* A woman treasurer. *Rare.*
treas'ur-ous (trĕzh'ūr-ŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a treasure. *Obs.*
treasury bill. See EXCHEQUER BILL. *Eng.*
treasury bond. = EXCHEQUER [BOND. *Eng.*]
treasury warrant. A warrant for the payment of money into or from a public treasury.
treat, *v. t.* [Cf. ENTREAT, *v.*] To entreat; urge; solicit. *Obs.*
treat. *n.* Entreaty. *Obs.*
treat'a-ble. *a.* [ME. *tretable,* F. *traitable,* L. *tractabilis.* See TREAT; cf. TRACTABLE.] *Obs.* **a** Easily persuaded; tractable. **b** Conciliatory; pleasant; moderate. **c** Tangible.
treat'a-bly, *adv.* of TREATABLE.
treat'er. *n.* One that treats.
treat'ing-house'. *n.* A house of entertainment. *Obs.*
trea'tis. Treatise. *Ref. Sp.*
trea'tis-er (trē'tĭs-ẽr), *n.* One who writes a treatise. *Obs.*
treat'or. = TREATER. *Rare.*
trea'ture (trē'tūr), *n.* Treatment. *Obs.*
treat'y, *n.* Entreaty. *Obs.*
Treaty Elm. An elm tree formerly standing in a suburb of Philadelphia, under which a treaty was made by Penn with the Indians in October, 1682.
treawnt. † TRUANT.
trebgot. † TREBUCHET.
Treb'i-zond' date (trĕb'ĭ-zŏnd'). [From *Trebizond,* Asia Minor.] The fruit of the oleaster.
tre'bl. Treble. *Ref. Sp.*
tre'ble-dat'ed, *a.* Living three times as long as man. *Rare.*
tre'ble-geared', *a.* *Mach.* Having a treble gear, as a lathe with two back-gear spindles, etc., or a kind of powerful hand drilling machine. Cf. DOUBLE-GEARED.
tre'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tre'ble-sin'ewed (-sĭn'ūd), *a.* Having threefold strength.
treb'let. Var. of TRIBLET.
tre'ble-tree', *n.* An arrangement of whippletrees and equalizing bar for three horses.
tre'bly (trĕb'lĭ), *adv.* of TREBLE. See -LY.
trebulacion. † TRIBULATION.
trebute. † TRIBUTE.
treccherie, trecchour. † TREACHERY, TREACHER.
trecchyn † TRICK.
tre-cen'tene, *a.* [L. *trecenti* three hundred.] Pertaining to three hundred. *Obs.*
treche. † TRESCHE.
trecherie. † TREACHERY.
trech'er-ous, trech'er-y. Treacherous; treachery. *Ref. Sp.*
tre-chom'e-ter (trē-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τρέχειν run + *-meter.*] An odometer for vehicles. *R.*
trechory, trechour. † TREACHERY, TREACHER. [*i.* & *n.*]
treck (trĕk). Var. of TREK, *v.*
treck'pot'. Var. of TRACKPOT.
‖ **treck'schuyt'** (trĕk'skoit'), *n.* [D. *trekschuit*; *trekken* to draw + *schuit* a boat. Cf. TRACKSCOUT.] A covered boat for goods and passengers, used esp. on Dutch and Flemish canals.
tred Obs. or ref. sp. of TREAD.
tred'dle (trĕd''l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TREADLE.
tred'dle. *n.* [AS. *tyrdel,* dim. of *tord* turd.] **1.** Dung (of sheep and rabbits). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A strumpet; prostitute. *Obs.*
trede. † TREAD.
tre-dec'ile (trē-dĕs'ĭl; -ĭl), *n.* [L. *tres* three + E. *decile.*] *Astrol.* The aspect including 108 degrees. *Obs.*
tredge. † TRUDGE.
tre-dille' (trē-dĭl'), **tre-drille'** (-drĭl'), *n.* A game at cards for three. *Obs. or R.*
tre'dl. Treadle. *Ref. Sp.*
tree aloe. The quiver tree.
tree asp. A slender-bodied venomous arboreal snake of the genus *Dendraspis,* esp. the South African *D. angusticeps.*
tree bear. Raccoon. *Local, U. S.*
tree'beard' (trē'bērd'), *n.* **a** The long moss. **b** Beard moss.
tree bracket. Any bracket-shaped fungus, as species of *Polyporus,* etc.
tree cactus. The saguaro.
tree cat. A palm civet.
tree celandine. A Mexican and West Indian papaveraceous shrub (*Bocconia frutescens*).
tree clover. The white melilot.
tree cony. Any of several African species of *Dendrohyrax.* See HYRACOIDEA.
tree cotton. An East Indian cotton plant (*Gossypium arboreum*) cultivated for ornament.
tree crab. The purse crab.

tree duck. Any of several long-legged and long-necked arboreal ducks, mostly of warm regions, of the genus *Dendrocygna*, allied to the sheldrakes and somewhat to the geese. The plumage is usually chestnut varied with black and white. Two of the species reach the southern United States, the **fulvous tree duck** (*D. bicolor*) and the **black-bellied tree duck** (*D. autumnalis*).

tree fern. **1**. Any fern of arborescent habit, having a woody trunk or caudex. They belong chiefly to the families Cyatheaceæ and Marattiaceæ, though there are some polypodiaceous tree ferns, notably species of *Dicksonia*. They are chiefly characteristic of the tropics, but are also well represented in Australia and New Zealand. **2**. The gray polypody.

Tree Fern (*Cyathea medullaris*). *a* Pinnule of Secondary Pinna, showing Sori, nat. size.

tree frog. **a** In a broad sense, any tailless leaping amphibian of arboreal habits; a tree toad. **b** In a narrow sense, any of numerous Old World arboreal frogs belonging to *Chiromantis*, *Rhacophorus*, and allied genera of the family Ranidæ, as the flying frog. Their toes have suckers for adhesion.

tree hopper. Any of many small leaping homopterous insects constituting the family Membracidæ, which live chiefly on branches and twigs, and injure them by sucking sap. Many are very odd in shape. The buffalo tree hopper (*Ceresa bubalus*), a grass-green species which lays its eggs in the bark of fruit trees, is well known.

Tree Hopper (*Membracis bimaculata*). Nat. size.

tree kangaroo. Any of several arboreal kangaroos of the genus *Dendrolagus*, mostly of New Guinea, but also represented in Queensland. They have a long, slender, thickly furred tail, and the hind legs are only slightly longer than the front.

tree lungwort. A lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*) growing on trees and rocks. The lacunose thallus suggests lung tissue, and was once used in pulmonary diseases.

tree moss. **a** Any moss or lichen inhabiting trees. **b** Any moss or club moss resembling a miniature tree.

tree'nail', **tre'nail'** (trē'nāl'; *colloq. or cant* trĕn''l, trŭn''l), *n.* [*tree* + *nail*.] **1**. A wooden pin, peg, or spike, ordinarily of dry compressed timber so as to swell in its hole when moistened, as in wooden ships. **2**. *Arch.* = 1st GUTTA, 2. *Rare.*

tree peony. A shrubby Chinese peony (*Pæonia moutan*).

tree pie. Any Asiatic bird of the genus *Dendrocitta*, allied to the magpie. The tail is long and graduated and the plumage varied with orange brown, buff, black, and white.

tree poppy. **a** The giant poppy. **b** A shrubby papaveraceous plant (*Dendromecon rigidum*) of California, having thick rigid leaves and showy yellow flowers.

tree porcupine. An American porcupine of the family Erethizontidæ; esp., one of the South and Central American prehensile-tailed species of the genus *Coëndou*.

tree sparrow. **a** A European sparrow (*Passer montanus*), smaller than the English sparrow, with a black spot on the ear coverts. **b** An American sparrow (*Spizella monticola*), larger than the chipping sparrow, breeding in northern North America and wintering in the United States.

tree squirrel. An arboreal squirrel; esp., a typical squirrel of the genus *Sciurus*, as distinguished from a ground squirrel or spermophile.

tree swallow. **a** The white-bellied swallow. **b** An Australian and Polynesian swallow (*Petrochelidon nigricans*) which nests in holes in trees.

tree swift. Any of several peculiar swifts of the genus *Macropteryx* of India and the East Indies. They have unusually soft plumage and are mostly crested. The sexes are dissimilar and the young differ markedly from adults.

tree toad. Any of numerous toadlike or froglike amphibians of arboreal habits; a tree frog. The majority belong to the family Hylidæ, of which *Hyla* is the largest and most widely distributed genus. They commonly have sucking disks on the digits and many of them can change their colors. Some have notably loud voices. *Hyla arborea*, usually green above and yellowish or whitish below, is the only European species. The common species of the eastern United States (*Hyla versicolor*) is mottled gray or green. Cf. PIPING FROG, TREE FROG.

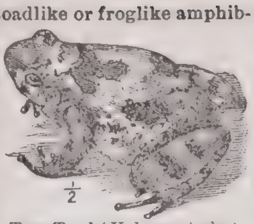

Tree Toad (*Hyla versicolor*).

tree wax. Any of various waxes or waxy secretions produced by, or found on, trees or shrubs; specif., Japan wax.

tree worship. The worship of trees, a widespread superstitious practice of primitive peoples, springing from the belief that trees are either themselves powerful beings or the seats of divinities. Cf. ASHERAH, 1; DRYAD.

tref (trāf), *a.* [Yiddish, fr. Heb. *tĕrēphāh* an animal torn by wild beasts.] Ceremonially unclean, according to the Jewish law; — opposed to *kosher*.

tré'flé' (trā'flā'), *a.* [F. *tréflé*. See TREFOIL.] *Her.* **a** Having a three-lobed extremity or extremities, as a cross. **b** Ornamented with trefoils as a bearing.

tre'foil (trē'foil), *n.* [OF. *trefueil*, L. *trifolium*. See TRI-, FOIL leaf; cf. TREFLE, *n.*] **1**. The clover; any plant of the genus *Trifolium*; hence, any of various other trifoliate fabaceous herbs, esp. (in England) the black medic. **2**. The third leaf developed by a young plant. *Obs.* **3**. *Arch.* An ornamental foliation of three divisions, or foils. **4**. *Her.* A three-lobed flower or leaf, such as the clover leaf.

Trefoils, 3.

trefoil arch. An arch having its intrados or archivolt developed into a trefoil outline. See ARCH, *Illust.* (12).

treg'a- (trĕg'ȧ-), **treg-** (trĕg-). [Cf. TREGOHM.] *Elec.* Combining forms signifying *one million millions* (10^{12} or one trillion); as in, *tregerg*, *tregohm*, *tregadyne*.

tre'ha-lose (trē'hȧ-lōs), *n.* A white crystalline sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \cdot 2H_2O$, obtained from trehala, the ergot of rye, and certain fungi. It is a disaccharide and yields on hydrolysis two molecules of *d*-glucose.

trek (trĕk), *v. i.*; TREKKED (trĕkt); TREK'KING. Also *treck*. [D. *trekken*. See TRACK to tow, TRACK, *n.*] **1**. To draw or haul a load, as oxen. *South Africa.* **2**. To travel, esp. by ox wagon and to a new home; to migrate. *Chiefly South Africa.*

trek, *n.* [D.] The act of trekking; a migration. *Chiefly South Africa.*

trek-om'e-ter (trĕk-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. TRECHOMETER.] *Mil.* A field range finder used in the British service.

trel'lis (trĕl'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *trelis*, F. *treillis* trellis, earlier sackcloth (from the resemblance of the latticework to network or meshes), OF. *tresliz*, also a., triple-twilled, LL. (assumed) *trislicius*, for L. *trilix*, fr. L. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *licium* thread, thrum.] **1**. A structure or frame of latticework, as for screens or for plants; also, a bower, summerhouse, or the like, chiefly or wholly of latticework. **2**. *Her.* A modification of the lattice in which the pieces are nailed at the joints without interlacing.

trel'lis, *v. t.*; TREL'LISED (-ĭst); TREL'LIS-ING. **1**. To provide with a trellis; esp., to train on a trellis, as vines. **2**. To cross or interlace as in a trellis; to interweave.

trellised armor *or* **armour**, a medieval armor having bands crossing at right angles, with a large rivet head or boss at each intersection. It is not perfectly understood.

trel'lis-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1**. = LATTICE, *n.*, 1. **2**. A kind of appliqué embroidery imitating a trellis with climbing plants, done on a background which is cut away.

Tre'ma (trē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρῆμα a hole; — because the drupe has holes.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical ulmaceous shrubs and trees having alternate distichous leaves and cymose polygamous flowers succeeded by small drupes. *T. micrantha* occurs in southern Florida.

tre-man'do (trā-män'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Tremulous; — used as a direction to perform in a tremolo manner.

Tre'ma-to'da (trē'mȧ-tō'dȧ; trĕm'ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρηματώδης having holes, fr. τρῆμα, τρηματος, hole + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A class of flatworms including the flukes and their allies. See 1st FLUKE, 2. All are parasitic; most have no cellular epidermis or cilia, but have a chitinous cuticle covering the body, and suckers for adhesion. The alimentary canal is well developed. The class comprises two very different subclasses or orders, — Monogenetica and Digenetica. — **trem'a-tode** (trĕm'ȧ-tōd; trē'mȧ-), *a.* & *n.*

trem'ble (trĕm'b'l), *v. i.*; TREM'BLED (-b'ld); TREM'BLING (-blĭng). [F. *trembler*, fr. LL. *tremulare*, L. *tremulus* trembling, tremulous, fr. *tremere* to shake, tremble; akin to Gr. τρεμειν, Lith. *trimti*. Cf. TREMULOUS, TREMOR.] **1**. To be agitated with quick, short, continued vibratory motions; specif.: **a** To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, excitement, fatigue, etc.; to shiver; shudder; quiver; —said of a person or an animal. **b** To totter; shake; quake; — said of a thing; as, the mountain *trembled*. **2**. To feel or evince tremulous agitation; to quaver or shake, as sound; to be tremulous; as, the voice *trembles*. **3**. To be uncertain; to vacillate. *Now Rare.*

trem'ble, *n.* **1**. An involuntary shaking or quivering. **2**. *pl. Med.* The milk sickness. **3**. The American aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). *Canada.*

trem'bler (trĕm'blẽr), *n.* **1**. One that trembles. **2**. Any of certain West Indian birds of the genera *Cinclocerthia* and *Rhamphocinclus*, of the family Mimidæ. **3**. *Elec.* The vibrating hammer, or spring contact piece of a hammer break, as of the electric ignition apparatus for an internal-combustion engine. See HAMMER BREAK.

trem'bling (-blĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TREMBLE. Hence: *n. Veter.* A fatal disease of sheep accompanied with neuromuscular disturbance, and having two forms, a convulsive and a pruriginous. The cause is unknown.

trembling hammer, *Elec.*, a trembler. — **t. poplar**, **t. tree**, the aspen. — **t. prairie**. See SHAKING PRAIRIE.

Tre-mel'la (trē-mĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tremere* to tremble.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Tremellaceæ. They have a yellowish gelatinous thallus with brainlike convolutions.

Trem'el-la'les (trĕm'ĕ-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of higher basidiomycetous fungi including the majority of the gelatinous forms. They have the basidia divided obliquely or lengthwise, usually into four parts. They occur as watery, gelatinous masses of a white, pink, orange-yellow, or black color on dead wood, agarics, etc.

tre-men'dous (trē-mĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *tremendus* that is to be trembled at, fearful, fr. *tremere* to tremble. See TREMBLE.] **1**. Fitted to excite trembling fear or terror; such as may terrify by its magnitude, violence, or the like; terrible; dreadful; as, a *tremendous* shock or fall. **2**. Hence, of a nature to arouse wonderment or awe; astonishing; marvelously great; — used intensively or hyperbolically; as, a *tremendous* bird; a *tremendous* storm.

Syn. — Terrible, dreadful, frightful, terrific, horrible, awful. See MONSTROUS.

— **tre-men'dous-ly**, *adv.* — **tre-men'dous-ness**, *n.*

trem'ie (trĕm'ē), *n.* [F. *trémie* hopper.] *Hydraulic Engin.* An apparatus for depositing and consolidating concrete under water, essentially a tube of wood or sheet metal with a hopperlike top. It is usually handled by a crane.

trem'o-lite (trĕm'ō-līt), *n.* [From *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered.] *Min.* A white or gray variety of amphibole, occurring in long, bladelike, or short, stout crystals, and also in columnar, fibrous, or granular masses. It is essentially a calcium magnesium silicate, $CaMg_3(SiO_4)_3$. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.1. — **trem'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

trem'o-lo (trĕm'ō-lō), *n.* [It. Cf. TREMULOUS.] *Music.* **a** The rapid fluttering reiteration of a tone or chord without apparent breaks, so as to produce a tremulous effect. It may involve a perceptible variation of pitch. **b** A mechanical contrivance in an organ, which causes the notes to sound with fluttering or tremulous tones; — called also *tremolant*, and *tremulant*. Also, the stop giving such tones.

tre'mor (trē'mŏr; trĕm'ŏr; 277), *n.* [L., fr. *tremere* to tremble. See TREMBLE, *v.*] A trembling; a shivering or

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treed. † TREAD.
tree dove. A cuckoo dove or allied arboreal pigeon.
tree fish. A tranversely banded Californian scorpænoid market fish (*Sebastichthys serriceps*).
tree fuchsia. The native fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*) of New Zealand, a tree 30-40 feet high.
tree'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
tree germander. A shrubby European germander (*Teucrium fruticans*).
tree goldenrod. An ill-scented amaranthaceous shrub (*Bosea yerramora*) of the Canary Islands.
tree goose. The bernicle goose.
tree gum. *Chem.* Xylan.
tree hair. The horsetail lichen.
tree heath. A shrubby heath (*Erica arborea*) of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region.
tree'hood. *n.* See -HOOD.
tree hoopoe. A wood hoopoe.
tree houseleek. The houseleek tree.
tree huckleberry. The farkleberry.
tree ipomœa. Any of various arborescent ipomœas, esp. *Ipomœa fistulosa*, native of Mexico and the southern United States.
tree jobber. A woodpecker. *Local & Obs., Eng.*
tree lark. The tree pipit. *Local, Eng.*
tree'less, *a.* See -LESS.
tree'less-ness, *a.* See NESS.
tree lily. **a** Any plant of the genus *Vellozia*. **b** A Mexican agave (*Agave vivipara*).
tree line. The limit of altitude at which trees grow.
tree'ling, *n.* A small or young tree. *R.*
tree lotus. The lotus tree.
tree lucern. The tagasaste.
tree'ly. † TRULY.
tree mallow. Any arborescent mallow of the genus *Lavatera*.
tree medic. A South European shrubby medic (*Medicago arborea*), with yellow flowers.
tree milk. **a** The milky juice of an East Indian asclepiadaceous climbing plant (*Gymnema lactiferum*) used by natives for food. **b** Juice of the cow tree.
tree mouse. **1**. Any of several African mice of *Dendromys* and allied genera of the Muridæ, having long claws and living in trees. **2**. The white-breasted nuthatch. *Local, U. S.*
tree myrtle. **a** See CEANOTHUS. **b** Any of various species of *Myrtus*.
treen. Obs. pl. of TREE.
treen (trēn), *n.* [Manx.] An old division of land, subdivided into quarterlands. *Isle of Man.*
tre'en (trē'ĕn), *a.* [AS. *tréowen*.] *Obs.* **1**. Made of wood; wooden. **2**. Relating to, or drawn from, trees; as, *treen* foods. *Rare.*
tree'nail, *v. t.* To fasten with treenails.
tree nymph. A dryad or hamadryad.
tree oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
tree onion. A species of garlic (*Allium proliferum*) which produces bulbs in place of flowers, or among its flowers.
tree orchis, *or* **tree orchid**. Any epiphytic orchid of the genus *Epidendrum*.
tree partridge. **a** Any Central American partridge of the genus *Dendrortyx*. **b** Any Asiatic partridge of genus *Arboricola*.
tree pigeon. Any of numerous arboreal pigeons of Asia, Africa, and Australia; a fruit pigeon.
tree pipit. A European pipit (*Anthus trivialis*) of somewhat arboreal habits.
tree poke. The umbra tree.
tree primrose. The evening primrose.
tree rune. A sort of old Scandinavian cryptogram, in which the number of branches on a tree, with their arrangement, indicated the position in the futhorc of any desired rune.
tree runner. A nuthatch, esp. any of certain Australian species of the genus *Sittella*.
tree'scape', *n.* [See LANDSCAPE.] A landscape including many trees or groups of trees. *Rare.*
tree scribe. = BARK BLAZER.
tree'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
tree shrew. A squirrel shrew.
tree shrike. A bush shrike.
tree sorrel. A shrubby sorrel or dock (*Rumex lunaria*), of the Canary Islands.
tree'speel'er (trē'spēl'ẽr), *n.* The European tree creeper. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
tree sugar. Maple sugar. *Local, U. S.*
treet (trēt), *n.* **a** Unsifted wheat. *Obs.* **b** An inferior kind of bran. *Dial. Eng.*
tree tiger. A leopard.
tree tobacco. A South American species of *Nicotiana* (*N. glauca*), naturalized as a weed in California, Australia, etc.
tree tomato. The Brazilian shrub *Cyphomandra betacea*; also, its egg-shaped reddish brown edible fruit, which is in flavor somewhat like a tomato.
treetys. † TREATISE.
tree violet. A South European shrubby violet (*Viola arborescens*).
treewe. † TRUE.
tree wool. Pine wool.
tree'work', *n.* Woodwork; carpentry. *Obs.* — **tree'work'er**, *n.*
tree'worm', *n.* The teredo. *Obs.*
tree wormwood. A shrubby wormwood of southern Europe (*Artemisia arborescens*).
tref (trĕv), *n.* [W.] *Old Cymric Law.* A homestead or hamlet; specif., a group or area (also called **tref'gordd'** [trĕv'gôrth']) acting as a single community as regards cattle and plowing, and constituting a taxable unit. The typical *trefgordd* consisted of 9 houses, one plow, one oven, one churn, one cat, one cock, and one herdsman.
trefele, **trefle**. † TRIFLE.
tre'fle (trĕf''l), *n.* [F. *trèfle*, prop., trefoil. See TREFOIL.] *Fort.* A species of mine in the form of a trefoil.
tre'foiled' (trē'foild'), *a.* **a** Made like a trefoil or with trefoils. **b** *Her.* = TREFLE.
trefoil knot. *Math.* The simplest known knot, in the form of a three-lobed curve of sixth order. See KNOT, TOPOLOGY.
tre'foil-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
treg'a-dyne (trĕg'ȧ-dīn), *n.*, **treg'erg'** (-ûrg'), *n.* See TREGA-.
treget, *n.* [See TREGETOUR.] Magic; jugglery; also, deceit; imposition; a trick. *Obs. or R.*
treg'et-our (trĕj'ĕt-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *tresgeteor*. See TRANS-; JET, *v. i.*] A magician; a juggler. *Obs. or Archaic.*
treg'et-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *tresgeterie*.] Magic; jugglery; also, trickery; a trick. *Obs.*
treg'ohm' (trĕg'ōm'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *trillion* + *megohm*.] *Elec.* One trillion ohms.
tre-ha'la (trē-hä'lȧ), *n.* [F. *tréhala*; orig. uncert.] A substance constituting the cocoons of a certain beetle, prob. the coleopterous insect *Larinus maculatus*.
tre'ha-lase (trē'hȧ-lās), *n.* *Chem.* An enzyme capable of hydrolyzing trehalose.
trei. † TRAY.
treiche. † TRESCHE.
treid. † TRIED.
treietur. † TREGETOUR.
treigne. † TRAIN.
treil'lage (trĕl'ĭj), *n.* [F. *treillage*, fr. *treille* vine arbor, L. *trichila* an arbor.] Latticework for supporting vines, etc.; an espalier; trellis. *Obs. or R.*
treille (trĕl), *n.* [F.] **1**. *Lace Making.* A net ground. **2**. *Her.* A trellis.
treil-lé' (trĕl-ā'), *a.* [F. *treille* trellis.] *Her.* Having a treille, or trellis.
treine. † TRAIN, TREEN, *a.*
treis, *n.* [OF., F. *trois*.] Three. *Obs.*
treison, **treisun**. † TREASON.
treist. † TRAIST, TREST.
treit. † TREAT.
treitcheoure. † TREACHER.
treitour, **treitre**. † TRAITOR.
trejected, *a.* [OF. *tresgeté* cast, carved, p. p. of *tresgeter* to cast, cast out, cast in a mold.] Marked; adorned. *Obs.*
trejet, *v. i.* [OF. *tresgeter* to cast, cast out, lay a spell.] To juggle. *Obs.*
trekil. † TRICKLE.
trek'ker (trĕk'ẽr), *n.* [D.] One that treks. *Chiefly So. Africa.*
trek ox. A draft ox. *So. Africa.*
‖ **trek'schuit'** (-skoit'). Var. of TRECKSCHUYT.
trek wagon *or* **waggon**. A large six-wheeled covered wagon used in trekking. *So. Africa.*
tre-law'ny (trē-lô'nĭ), *n.* A kind of thin barley-meal porridge. *Dial. Eng.*
trelis, **trelest**. † TRELLIS, TRELLISED.
trel'lised (trĕl'ĭst), *p. a.* of TRELLIS, *v.*
tre-loob' (trē-lōōb'), *v. t.* *Mining.* To stir and work (loobs, or tin slimes). *Cornwall.*
Tre-mad'oc slates (trē-măd'ŏk). [From *Tremadoc*, Carnarvonshire, Wales.] *Geol.* A group of dark gray fossiliferous slates found in Wales and belonging to the bottom of the Ordovician.
Tre-man'dra (trē-măn'drȧ), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A genus of low shrubs typifying the Tremandraceæ.
Tre'man-dra'ce-æ (trē'măn-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of exclusively Australian shrubs or undershrubs (order Geraniales), comprised in 3 genera, with solitary pink or purple regular flowers succeeded by 2-celled capsules. — **tre'man-dra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Trem'a-to'de-a, **Trem'a-to'des**, *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of TREMATODA.
trem'a-toid (trĕm'ȧ-toid), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. τρῆμα, τρήματος, a hole + *-oid*.] Trematode.
Trem'a-to-sau'rus (trĕm'ȧ-tō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρῆμα, τρήματος, hole + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of large labyrinthodont amphibians from the Triassic rocks of Germany, having an elongated, triangular, roughly sculptured skull.
trem'bl. Tremble. *Ref. Sp.*
trem'bla-ble, *a.* To be trembled at. *Obs.*
trem'bld. Trembled. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **trem'ble-ment'** (träN'bl'-mäN'; *E.* trĕm'b'l-mĕnt), *n.* [F.] **1**. *Music.* Tremolo; also, a trill or shake. **2**. A trembling or quivering; a tremor. *R.*
trem'bling-ly, *adv.* of TREMBLING.
trem-blor'. Erroneous for TEMBLOR.
trem'bly (trĕm'blĭ), *a.* Trembling; also, shy; timid. *Colloq.*
tremebund, *a.* [L. *tremebundus*.] Trembling; timorous. *Obs.*
Trem'el-la'ce-æ (trĕm'ĕ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fungi typifying the Tremellales. — **trem'el-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
tre-mel'li-form (trē-mĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Tremella* + *-form*.] *Bot.* Of the form of the thallus in *Tremella*.
trem'el-line (trĕm'ĕ-līn; -lĭn), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or like, the genus *Tremella*.
trem'el-lin'e-ous (-ĕ-lĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Tremellaceous.
trem'el-loid (trĕm'ĕ-loid), *a.* [*Tremella* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Like the thallus *Tremella*; gelatinous.
trem'el-lose (-lōs), *a.* [L. *tremere* to tremble + dim. adjective ending.] *Bot.* Gelatinous.
tremenduous, *a.* Tremendous. *Obs.* — **tremenduously**, *adv.* *Obs.*
tre'mens, *n.* Short for DELIRIUM TREMENS. *Slang.*
tremlande. Obs. p. pr. of TREMBLE.
‖ **trem'o-lan'do** (trĕm'ō-län'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* = TREMANDO.
trem'o-lant (trĕm'ō-lȧnt), *n.* [It. *tremolante*.] = TREMOLO b.
tre'mor-less, *a.* See -LESS.

shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion; as, the *tremor* of a leaf; the *tremor* of a ray of light or of a person's voice.

He fell into an universal *tremor* of all his joints. *Harvey.*

trem'u-lant (trĕm'ū-lănt) } *a.* Tremulous; trembling;
trem'u-lent (trĕm'ū-lĕnt) } shaking.

trem'u-lous (trĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tremulus*, fr. *tremere* to tremble. See TREMBLE.] **1.** Shaking; shivering; quivering; as, a *tremulous* limb or leaf; a *tremulous* motion.
2. Affected with fear or timidity; trembling; timid.

The tender, *tremulous* Christian. *Dr. H. More.*

— **trem'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **trem'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

trench (trĕnch; 140), *v. t.*; TRENCHED (trĕncht); TRENCH'ING. [OF. *trenchier* to cut, F. *trancher*; akin to Pr. *trencar*, *trenchar*, Sp. *trinchar*, It. *trinciare*; of uncert. orig.; cf. L. *truncare* to shorten by cutting, to cut off, E. *truncate*. Cf. TRINKET.] **1.** To cut or cut up; also, to form or shape by cutting; to carve. *Obs.*
2. To cut furrows or ditches in; as, to *trench* land to drain it; also, to dig or cultivate deeply, as a garden, usually by parallel contiguous trenches, filling each from the next.
3. *Mil.* To fortify with a trench or trenches; to intrench.
4. *Carp.* To groove. *Chiefly Brit.*

trench, *v. i.* **1.** To cut; slash; carve. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* To dig a trench or trenches; to intrench. *Shak.*
3. To encroach; trespass; infringe; as, to *trench* upon the prerogative of the divine nature. *I. Taylor.*
4. To point, aim, or tend. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
Syn. — See TRESPASS.
to trench at, to make trenches against; to approach by trenches, as a town in besieging it. *Obs.*

trench, *n.* [ME. *trenche*; cf. F. *tranchée*, OF. also *trenche*. See TRENCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A long cut or slash of any kind. *Obs.*
2. Esp., a long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch.
3. *Mil.* A more or less extended narrow ditch or excavation, the earth from which is thrown up in its front as a parapet, used to protect soldiers under fire. It may be shallow and hastily dug on a battlefield or around a bivouac, or deep and elaborately constructed, as when forming part of the approaches in siege operations.

A *trench* is an excavation in rear of the covering mass; a ditch is one in front of it. *Fullam-Hart.*

4. An alley, as one cut through woods or shrubbery. *Obs.*

trench'an-cy (trĕn'chăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being trenchant.

trench'ant (-chănt), *a.* [ME. *trencha(u)nt*, OF. *trenchant*, F. *tranchant*, p. pr. See TRENCH, *v. t.*] **1.** Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp; as, a *trenchant* blade. *Chaucer.*
2. Hence, keen; biting; severe; as, *trenchant* wit.
Syn. — See SHARP.

trench'er (trĕn'chẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *trencheor.*] One who trenches; specif.: **a** One who cuts or digs ditches. **b** One who carves at table; esp., a servant employed to carve at a side table for the company. *Obs.*

trench'er, *n.* [F. *tranchoir*, OF. also *trencheor*, for *trencheoir*. See TRENCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A board or wooden plate or platter on which to carve or serve food. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A cut or slice, esp. a slice of bread used as a plate. *Obs.*
3. Food; viands; hence, the pleasures of the table.

trench'more (trĕnch'mōr; 140, 201), *n.* A kind of rude, boisterous English country-dance. Also, music in triple time appropriate to it. *Obs. or Hist.*

trench plow *or* **plough**. A kind of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.

trench'-plow' } *v. t.* To plow with deep furrows, usu-
trench'-plough' } ally covering previously made shallow furrows, in order to loosen the land to a greater depth.

trend (trĕnd), *v. i.*; TREND'ED; TREND'ING. [ME. *trenden* to roll or turn about, AS. *trendan*; akin to OFries. *trind*, *trund*, round, Dan. & Sw. *trind*, AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, and E. *trendle*, *trundle*.] **1.** To revolve; turn. *Obs.*
2. To have or take a particular direction or course; specif.: **a** To move or pass along the border; to skirt. *Obs.* **b** To incline in direction; to run; tend; as, the shore *trends* to the south; our talk *trended* away from this topic.

trend, *v. t.* **1.** To direct in a certain way; to bend. *Rare.*
2. To skirt the margin of; to pass along. *Obs.*

trend, *n.* **1.** Inclination in a particular direction or course; tendency; inclination; as, the *trend* of a coast; the *trend* of opinion. Specif.: *Geol. & Mining.* See FAULT, *n.*, 8.
2. *Naut.* **a** The lower end of the shank of an anchor where it often begins to thicken. **b** The angle made by the line of a vessel's keel and the direction of the anchor cable when she is swinging at anchor.

Trent affair (trĕnt). *U. S. Hist.* An affair which for a time threatened war with Great Britain, due to the seizure, November 8, 1861, of the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell on board the British mail steamer Trent by Captain Wilkes of the U. S. steamer San Jacinto. The captives were restored to the protection of the British flag.

tren'tal (trĕn'tăl), *n.* [OF. *trentel* or LL. *trentale*, fr. L. *triginta* thirty; akin to *tres* three. See THREE; cf. TRIGINTAL.] *R. C. Ch.* A series of thirty masses for the dead, celebrated one daily for thirty days, or formerly, sometimes, all in one day. *Spenser.*

‖ **trente' et quar'ante'** (träɴ'-tā kȧ'räɴt'). [F., lit., thirty and forty.] A gambling game of cards, in which six full packs are used and any number of persons play against the bank, placing bets on one of two colors, red and black, indicated by large diamonds on the table. Cards are dealt, first to black and then to red, until the pip value (court cards counting 10) reaches or passes 31. The number dealt must never exceed 40, and the color wins which has nearest 31. One may bet also as to whether the winning color is that of the first card dealt or not. See REFAIT.

Tren'ton (trĕn'tŭn), *n.* [From *Trenton* Falls, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian); — sometimes used as the equivalent of the whole Middle Ordovician, and sometimes restricted to a portion of this series. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The **Trenton limestone** of Ohio and eastern Indiana is oil-bearing.

tre-pan' (trē-păn'), *n.* [F. *trépan*, LL. *trepanum*, fr. Gr. τρύπανον a borer, trepan, τρυπᾶν to bore, τρῦπα hole. Cf. TREPHINE.] **1.** *Mil.* A siege engine for boring walls. *Obs.*
2. *Surg.* A crown saw or cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, turned like a bit or gimlet. See TREPHINE.
3. **a** *Mach.* A trepanning tool. **b** *Civil Engin. & Mining.* A heavy tool, having vertical chisels fixed to a horizontal bar, used in boring shafts at a single operation.

tre-pan', *v. t.*; TRE-PANNED' (-pănd'); TRE-PAN'NING. [Cf. F. *trépaner*. See TREPAN a saw.] **1.** *Surg.* To perforate (the skull) with a trepan, so as to remove a portion of the bone, and thus relieve the brain from pressure or irritation; to operate with the trepan.
2. *Mech.* To cut out, as a hole, from a solid plate, by a kind of annular drill (see ANNULAR, *a.*, 1) or large pin drill (**trepanning tool**).

Trepan, *v.*, 2. Trepanning Tool.

trep'a-na'tion (trĕp'ȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *trépanation.*] Act, process, or operation of trepanning.

tre-pang' (trē-păng'), *n.* [Malay *trīpang.*] Any of several large holothurians, mostly species of *Stichopus* and *Holothuria*, esp. *H. edulis.* They are taken in vast quantities in the East Indies, and to some extent along other warm coasts, dried and smoked, and then shipped to China, being esteemed by the Chinese for making soup.

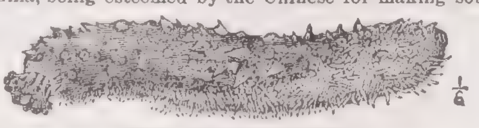

Trepang (*Holothuria tubulosa*).

tre-phine' (trē-fīn'; -fēn'; 277), *n.* [An alteration of 1st *trepan*: cf. F. *tréphine.*] *Surg.* An instrument for trepanning, being an improvement on the trepan. It is a cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimlet, and a little sharp perforator (the **center pin**) for keeping it in place.

Trephine.

tre-phine', *v. t.*; TRE-PHINED' (-fīnd'; -fēnd'); TRE-PHIN'ING (-fīn'ĭng; -fēn'ĭng). To perforate with, or operate upon with, a trephine; to trepan.

trep'i-da'tion (trĕp'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *trépidation*, L. *trepidatio*, fr. *trepidare* to hurry with alarm, to tremble, fr. *trepidus* agitated, disturbed, alarmed; cf. Skr. *tṛpa* restless.] **1.** A vibratory oscillation; a trembling; esp., an involuntary trembling, as of a person's hands or limbs, sometimes due to paralysis, but often to fear, nervousness, excitement, etc.; quaking; quivering.
2. Hence, a state of terror, alarm, or trembling agitation; fear; perturbation; fright; as, to be in great *trepidation*.
3. *Astron.* In the Ptolemaic system, a libration of the celestial sphere assumed in order to account for certain small apparent changes in position of the ecliptic and of the stars.
Syn. — Perturbation, disturbance, confusion; tremor, dismay, consternation. — TREPIDATION, AGITATION. AGITATION is the general word; TREPIDATION adds the suggestion of fear or alarm; as, "I was . . . agitated by anticipation of uncertain danger and troubles. . . . To this *agitation* the deep peace of the morning presented an affecting contrast" (*De Quincey*); "sudden alarms, hurryings to and fro, *trepidations* of . . . fugitives" (*id.*). See FEAR.

‖ **tre-sil'lo** (trā-sēl'yō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish three-handed card game allowing three alternatives in making the trump.

tres'pass (trĕs'pȧs), *v. i.*; TRES'PASSED (-pȧst); TRES'PASSING. [OF. *trespasser* to go across or over, transgress, die, F. *trépasser* to die; *tres-* (L. *trans* across, over) + *passer* to pass. See TRANS-; PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** To pass beyond a limit or boundary; hence, to depart; to go. *Obs.*

Soon after this, noble Robert de Bruce . . . *trespassed* out of this uncertain world. *Ld. Berners.*

2. *Law.* To commit a trespass; esp., to enter unlawfully upon the land of another.
3. To encroach on another's presence, privileges, rights, or the like; to intrude; as, to *trespass* on one's time.
4. To commit any offense, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude, to the injury of another; hence, in a moral sense, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command or any rule of duty; to offend; sin; — often followed by *against*.

We have *trespassed* against our God. *Ezra* x. 2.

Syn. — TRESPASS, ENCROACH, TRENCH, INFRINGE, INVADE are here distinguished in their nontechnical uses. TRESPASS, as here compared, implies unwarranted or offensive intrusion; as, to *trespass* on another's land. To ENCROACH is to make gradual or stealthy inroads; to TRENCH (less commonly INTRENCH) is to trespass as if by cutting into another's territory; INFRINGE suggests more strongly a breach or violation of rights; INVADE implies a hostile infringement; as "an ancient manor, deserted as the sea *encroached*" (*W. Pater*); "Impertinence . . . ever *encroaches* when it is tolerated" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "He almost *trenched* upon the outside verge of that schooling" (*Trollope*); "the physicians whose exclusive distinction seemed *infringed* on" (*G. Eliot*); "He was *infringing* upon the liberties of a man who had never done him any injury" (*Miss Edgeworth*); to *invade* the liberty of private judgment. See INTRUDE, INTERPOSE, INVASION, INFRACTION.

tres'pass (trĕs'pȧs), *n.* [OF. *trespas* a going across, passage, transgression, F. *trépas* death. See TRESPASS, *v.*] **1.** Any injury, offense, or transgression, done to another.

If ye forgive not men their *trespasses*, neither will your Father forgive your *trespasses*. *Matt.* vi. 14.

2. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; sin.

The fatal *trespass* done by Eve. *Milton.*
You . . . who were dead in *trespasses* and sins. *Eph.* ii. 1.

3. *Law.* An unlawful act committed with force and violence (*vi et armis*) on the person, property, or relative rights of another; a tort involving some violence (however slight, though no more than the breaking of a blade of grass); also, the action for injuries done by such an act. The action of trespass seems originally to have been quasi criminal in its nature, and to have been used only in cases of actual breach vi et armis of the king's peace (2 *Poll. & Mait.* 511 seq.) to the plaintiff's damage; but it later came to be used, as now, in general of all wrongs to person or property directly accomplished by a degree of force, however slight. Sometimes, as distinguished from **trespass on the case** (which is where the injury is not the immediate result of violence), called **trespass vi et armis**. The action of **trespass quare clausum fregit** (so called from words in the old Latin writ) is for the breach of the close (see 6th CLOSE, 3).
4. *Law.* Sometimes short for *trespass on the case*.
Syn. — Offense, breach, infringement, transgression.
trespass on the case, *Law*, a form of action introduced by Statute of Westminster II. (1286) to redress various wrongs or injuries to person or property which were not the immediate result of alleged violence, and for which no adequate remedy was provided by the common-law action of trespass; — called also more fully *action of trespass on the case*, and hence *action on the case* or simply *case*.

tres'pass-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *trespassour*, OF. *trespasseor* transgressor.] One who commits a trespass; as: **a** *Law.* One who commits a trespass against another or his property. **b** A transgressor of the moral law; sinner.

tress (trĕs), *n.* [ME. *tresse*, OF. *trece*, F. *tresse*, prob. fr. *tresser* to braid, OF. *trecier*; cf. LL. *tricia*; orig. uncert.] **1.** A braid, plait, lock, or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Fair *tresses* man's imperial race insnare. *Pope.*

2. Hence, by extension, a plait, braid, or lock of any material likened to hair; as, *tresses* of straw; a *tress* of flowers.

tressed (trĕst), *a.* **1.** Having tresses.
2. Formed into ringlets or braids; braided; curled.

tres'sure (trĕsh'ūr), *n.* [F. *trécheur*, *trescheur* (or fr. OF. *treceor*), fr. a dial. form of OF. *treceor* a fillet or band for the hair, or headdress, fr. *trecier* to braid. See TRESS.] **a** *Her.* A charge like a double orle, usually enriched with fleurs-de-lis. Cf. ESSONIER. **b** *Numis.* An ornamental border inclosing the main device. — **tres'sured** (-ūrd), *a.*

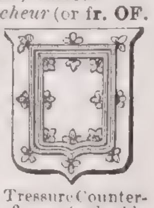

Tressure Counterfleury (a double Tressure, with divided Fleur-de-lis).

tress'y (trĕs'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or resembling, tresses.

tres'-tine' (trĕs'tīn'), *n.* [Cf. L. *tris*, *tres*, three, and E. *tyne*, *tine*, a prong.] The third tine above the base of a stag's antler; the royal antler.

tres'tle (trĕs''l), *n.* [ME. *trestel*, OF. *trestel*, F. *tréteau*; fr. LL. (assumed) *transtellum*, for L. *transtillum* a little crossbeam, dim. of *transtrum* a crossbeam. Cf. TRANSOM.] **1.** A kind of stool or horse, usually a horizontal piece or beam with three or four braced legs, which is used in pairs to support a horizontal board, plank, etc., as for a table, bench, or scaffolding, or singly for any of many other purposes.
2. A braced frame forming the whole support for a table top, drawing board, or the like.
3. *Engin.* A braced framework of timbers, piles, or steelwork, usually of considerable height, for carrying a road, railroad, etc., over a depression.

tres'tle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* *Naut.* A strong bar, fixed horizontally and fore and aft on the masthead, there usually being two, one on each side, to support the crosstrees and the frame of the top; — chiefly in *pl.*

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trem'u-lant (trĕm'ū-lănt), *n.* [LL. *tremulans*, p. pr.: cf. It. *tremolante*. See TREMBLE, *v.*] = TREMOLO **b**.
trem'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tremulus* tremulous.] Act or state of trembling; tremulousness. *Rare.*
tren. ✝ TREEN, *a.*; obs. pl. of [TREE.]
tren, *n.* A fish spear. *Obs.*
tre'nail'. Var. of TREENAIL.
trench'and, *a.* Trenchant. *Obs.*
trench'ant-ly, *adv.* of TRENCHANT. See -LY.
trench cart. *Mil.* A low-wheeled, narrow handcart on which ammunition can be carried through trenches.
trench cavalier. *Mil.* An elevation constructed (by a besieger) of gabions, fascines, earth, etc., often in steps, on the glacis, in order to command and enfilade the covered way. *Now Rare.*
trench'e-a'tor, *n.* A carver. *Obs.*
trench'er-bread', *n.* A kind of coarse bread, formerly sliced for use as plates. *Obs.*
trencher cap. = MORTAR BOARD **b**. *Chiefly Oxford and Cambridge Univs., Eng.*
trench'er-chap'lain, *n.* A domestic chaplain. *Obs.*
trench'er-fly', *n.* A person who haunts the tables of others; a parasite.
trencher friend. One who frequents the tables of others; a sponger. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*]
trench'er-ing, *n.* Banqueting.
trencher knight. A serving man bearing a trencher.
trench'er-loaf', *n.* A loaf of trencherbread. *Obs.*
trench'er-man (măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A feeder; a great eater; a gormandizer.
2. A cook. *Obs.*
3. A table companion; a trencher mate.
trencher mate. A table companion; a sponger. *Obs.*
trench'ing plane. = GROOVING PLANE. *Brit.*
trench'more, *v. i.* To dance the trenchmore. *Obs.*
trencht. Trenched. *Ref. Sp.*
trend (trĕnd), *v. t.* [Cf. TREND, *v. i.*] To wind, as wool. *Obs.*
trendell. ✝ TRINDLE.
trend'er, *n.* One whose business is to free wool from filth. *Dial. Eng.*
tren'dle (trĕn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, disk. See TRUNDLE, TREND, *v. i.*] **1.** A wheel, hoop, spindle, or the like; a trundle. *Now Rare.*
2. A large circular shallow tub variously used. *Dial. Eng.*
tren'dle, *v. i.* & *t.* To roll. *Obs.*
tren'dled, *a.* Rounded. *Obs.*
trene. ✝ TRINE, to go; TREEN, *a.*
trene, *n.* [Cf. OF. *traine* a dragging, train, F. *traine*, OF. *train* train, conduct, retinue. Cf. TRAIN, *n.*] Strain; lineage; race. *Obs.*
trenefald. ✝ THREEFOLD, THRINFALD.
trenite. ✝ TRINITY.
trenk'et. ✝ TRINKET.
trenne. Obs. pl. of TREE.
tren'nel (trĕn'ĕl), *n.* Corrupt form of TREENAIL.
trensperse. ✝ TRANSPIERCE, penetrate.
trent, *v. i.* To trend. *Obs.*
treo. ✝ TREE.
treode. ✝ TREAD.
treosie, *v. t.* [AS. *tréowsian* to pledge.] To prove or believe to be true or trustworthy. *Obs.*
treow. ✝ TREE, TRUE.
treowes. ✝ TRUCE.
treoweschipe. ✝ TRUESHIP.
treowthe. ✝ TRUTH.
tre-pan', **tre-pan'ner**, etc. Vars. of TRAPAN, etc.
tre-pand'. Trepanned. *Ref. Sp.*
trep'an-ize, *v. t.* Trepan. *Obs.*
tre-pan'ner (trē-păn'ẽr), *n.* *Surg.* One who performs the operation of trepanning.
tre-pan'ning-ly, *adv.* of *trepanning*, p. pr.
trepeget, **trepegett**, **trepget**. ✝ TREBUCKET.
trep'id (trĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *trepidus*.] Trembling; quaking. *R.*
trep'i-dan-cy (trĕp'ĭ-dăn-sĭ), *n.* Trepidation. *Rare.*
trep'i-date (-dāt), *v. i.* [L. *trepidare*.] To feel trepidation. *Obs.*
tre-pid'i-ty (trē-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *or* **trep'id-ness**, *n.* Trepidation.
trepitt. *n.* A blow. *Obs.*
Tre'ron (trē'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρήρων timid, an epithet of wild pigeons.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fruit pigeons of southern Asia, the East Indies, and other warm parts of the Old World, having the plumage largely green, shading into purple or maroon. It is the type of a subfamily, **Tre'-ro-ni'næ** (trē'rō-nī'nē), or family, **Tre-ron'i-dæ** (trē-rŏn'ĭ-dē).
tres. ✝ TRESS.
tres-ai'el (trĕs-ī'ĕl), *n.* [F. *trisaïeul*, fr. L. *tri-* (akin to *tres* three), after *bisaïeul*. Cf. BESAIEL, AIEL.] See AIEL, 2.
tresaunce, *n.* [LL. *tresantiae*, *trisantia*.] A corridor. *Obs.*
tresayle. ✝ TRESAIEL.
‖ **très' bien'** (trĕ' byăɴ'). [F.] Very good.
tresche, *n.* [OF.] A kind of revel. *Obs.*
‖ **très' di'stin'gué'** (dē'stăɴ'gā'). [F.] Very distinguished.
tresens. *n.* A canopy. *Obs.*
treserour, **tresery** ✝ TREASURER, TREASURY.
tresmountayne. *n.* [OF. *tresmontaine*.] = TRAMOUNTAIN. *Obs*
treson. ✝ TREASON.
treson, *v. i.* *Venery.* To double before the hounds; — said of a roebuck. *Obs.*
tresor, **tresory**, **tresoriere** ✝ TREASURE, TREASURY, TREASURER.
tresoun. ✝ TREASON.
tresour, **tresourer**. ✝ TREASURE, TREASURER
tres'pas-sant (trĕs'pȧ-sănt), *n.* [OF. *trespassant*, p. pr. See TRESPASS, *v.*] A trespasser. *Obs.*
trespass offering. = GUILT OFFERING. See under OFFERING, 3.
tres'past. Trespassed. *Ref. Sp.*
tress, **tresse**. ✝ TRACE.
tres'sel. ✝ TRESTLE.
tres'set, *n.* = TRESSOUR. *Obs. Scot.*
tress'ful. *a.* See -FUL.
tres'sle. Var. of TRESTLE.
tres'son, *n.* [OF. *tresson*, *treçon*, fillet, headdress. Cf. TRESS.] A network for the hair worn by ladies in medieval times and often richly ornamented. *Obs.*
tressour, **tressure**, *n.* [OF. *tresseor*, *treceor*. Cf. TRESSURE (in heraldry).] *Obs.* **a** Headdress. **b** Hair; *pl.* tresses.
tressunful. ✝ TREASONFUL.
trest. ✝ TRUST, TRAIST.
trest, *a.* [Cf. TRAIST, *a.* & *n.*] Trusty; faithful. *Obs.*
trest (trĕst), *n.* [Perh. a back formation fr. ME. *trestel*. See TRESTLE.] A trestle; a strong stool or bench. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
T rest. See T, *a.*
tres'tel. ✝ TRESTLE.
tres'tl, **tres'sel**. Trestle. *Ref. Sp.*
trestle board. A drawing board used by draftsmen and others; — so called because commonly supported by trestles.
trestle table. = TRESTLE BOARD.
tres'tle-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

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fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

N O P Q R S T

tres′tle-work′ (trĕs′'l-wûrk′), *n.* The system of connected, usually high, trestles, supporting a viaduct, pier, scaffold, or the like; hence, the whole of such a construction.

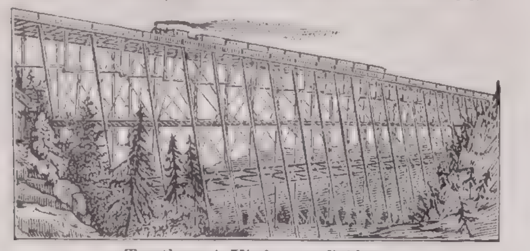

Trestlework Viaduct or Bridge.

tret (trĕt), *n.* [F. *traite* a drawing, trading, journey, tax on wares in transit, tax on coinage, fr. OF. *traire* to draw, L. *trahere.* See TRAIT.] *Com.* An allowance to purchasers of certain articles for waste or refuse, of four pounds added to every 104 pounds of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted.

tre-val′ly (trē-văl′ĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of CAVALLY. See CAVALLA.] An Australian carangoid food fish (*Caranx georgianus*). Extended also to other fishes, as *Siganus nebulosus*, a small spiny-finned fish occurring on the coast of New South Wales, and called *black trevally.*

Tre-vel′yan's rock′er (trē-vĕl′yănz; -vĭl′yănz). *Physics.* A triangular bar of brass attached to a rod ending in a ball, and having one of its edges made double by a V-shaped groove, so that when heated and put with this edge resting on the edge of a lead block, it rocks rapidly, making a musical note. The effect is due to the successive expansions of the lead in contact with the hot brass.

Trevelyan's Rocker.

trey (trā), *n.* [ME. *treye*, OF. *treie*, fr. L. *tria*, neut. pl. of *tres* three. See THREE.] Three, at cards, dice, or dominoes; a card, die, or domino of three spots or pips.

tri- (trī-). [Gr. τρι- or L. *tri-*; akin to L. *tres* three, and E. *three*: cf. F. *tri-*. See THREE.] **1.** A prefix meaning *three, thrice, threefold*; as in *tri*colored, *tri*dentate.
2. *Chem.* Specif., a prefix (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of *three* atoms or equivalents of that signified by the term to which it is prefixed.

☞ The reference "See TRI-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *tri-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

tri′a-ble (trī′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [From TRY.] **1.** Fit or possible to be tried; liable to be subjected to trial or test. *Boyle.*
2. *Law.* Liable or subject to undergo a judicial examination or trial; as, a case *triable* without a jury.

tri-ac′id (trī-ăs′ĭd), *a.* *Chem.* Capable of combining with three molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

tri-ac′ti-nal (trī-ăk′tĭ-n*ă*l; trī′ăk-tī′-), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* Having three rays, as certain spicules.

tri′ad (trī′ăd), *n.* [L. *trias*, *-adis*, Gr. τριάς, -άδος, fr. τρεῖς, τρία, three: cf. F. *triade.* See THREE; cf. TRIAS, TRIO.] **1.** A union or group of three, esp. of three closely related persons or things; a trinity; as, a *triad* of deities.
2. *Music.* A chord of three tones, esp. the common chord, consisting of a given tone, or *root*, with its third and fifth, with or without the octave. A triad is named from its root; as, the *triad of D*; the *dominant triad*, etc. A **major triad** (fig. 1 in the *Illust.*) has a major third and perfect fifth; a **minor triad** (fig. 2) has a minor third and perfect fifth; a **diminished triad** (fig. 3) has a minor third and a diminished fifth; an **augmented triad** (fig. 4) has a major third and augmented fifth. A triad lacking any of its three tones is an **imperfect triad**, a **perfect triad** being complete and in its fundamental position, that is, with the root in the bass (fig. 5). A triad having another tone than the root in the bass is an **inverted triad**, the third in the bass giving the **first inversion** (fig. 6), the fifth in the bass giving the **second inversion** (fig. 7). Inverted chords are named from the intervals between the bass and the other tones. See THOROUGH BASS. In textbooks of harmony triads are generally designated by Roman numerals corresponding to the scale tones composing their roots, large numerals being used for major triads, small ones for minor triads, with an added accent or small cipher for an augmented or a diminished triad respectively. The major or minor scale on which a series of triads is founded is sometimes also indicated by a capital or small letter. Thus fig. 8 shows the triads on the scale of *C* major; fig. 9, those on the scale of *a* minor. Inversions are noted by small vertical lines (one for the first, two for the second) at the lower right corner of the numeral. See figs. 6 and 7.

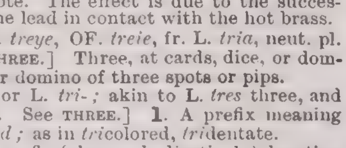

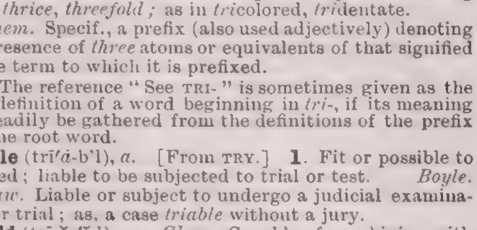

Triads, 2.

3. *Chem.* A triad atom, radical, or element.
4. *Math.* A set of three vectors thought together, but not as definitely combined mathematically.

tri′ads of Dö′be-rei′ner (dû′bē-rī′nẽr). [After J. W. *Döbereiner*, German chemist.] *Chem.* See PERIODIC LAW. — **triads of the Welsh bards**, poetical histories, in which the facts recorded are grouped by threes.

tri′ad (trī′ăd), *a.* *Chem.* Trivalent.

tri′a-del′phous (trī′*ȧ*-dĕl′f*ŭ*s), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] *Bot.* Having stamens joined by filaments into three bundles, or fascicles.

Tri′a-de′num (-dē′n*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρι- (see TRI-) + ἀδήν gland.] *Bot.* A genus of hypericaceous herbs of two species, native to the eastern United States, disting. from *Hypericum* chiefly by the pink or purple flowers and the three large glands alternating with three sets of stamens.

tri-ad′ic (trī-ăd′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics of, or constituting, a triad; consisting of a triad or triads.
2. *Chem.* Triad; trivalent.
3. *East. Ch.* In honor of the Trias. or Trinity, as a hymn.

tri′a-kis-i′co-sa-he′dron (trī′*ȧ*-kĭs-ī′kō-s*ȧ*-hē′drŏn), *n.* [Gr. τριάκις thrice + *icosahedron.*] *Geom.* A polyhedron formed by 60 congruent triangles that form pyramids on the faces of a regular icosahedron as bases. It is reciprocal to the Archimedean truncated dodecahedron. — **tri′a-kis-i′co-sa-he′dral** (-dr*ă*l), *a.*

tri′a-kis-oc′ta-he′dron (-ŏk′t*ȧ*-hē′drŏn), *n.* [Gr. τριάκις thrice + *octahedron.*] **1.** *Cryst.* A trigonal trisoctahedron.
2. *Geom.* A polyhedron of 24 congruent triangular faces forming pyramids on the faces of a regular octahedron as bases. It is reciprocal to the Archimedean truncated cube. — **tri′a-kis-oc′ta-he′dral** (-dr*ă*l), *a.*

tri′a-kis-tet′ra-he′dron (-tĕt′r*ȧ*-hē′drŏn), *n.* [Gr. τριάκις thrice + *tetrahedron.*] **a** *Cryst.* A trigonal tristetrahedron. **b** *Geom.* A polyhedron formed by 12 congruent triangles that form pyramids on the faces of a regular tetrahedron as bases. It is reciprocal to the Archimedean truncated tetrahedron. — **tri′a-kis-tet′ra-he′dral** (-dr*ă*l), *a.*

tri′al (trī′*ă*l), *n.* [From TRY.] **1.** Act of trying or testing in any manner; any effort, process, or operation intended to establish or discover a fact or truth; test; proof.

All thy vexations
Were but *trials* of thy love. *Shak.*

2. Specif., act of trying or testing by physical or mental effort what may be done or effected; an essay; attempt; as, a rowing *trial*; a *trial* of a horse.

The protractive *trials* of great Jove
To find persistive constancy in men. *Shak.*

3. Act of trying or testing by experience; proof by actual participation in anything through sensation or feeling.
4. Act of testing by matching strength, skill, or the like; a determining contest or combat. *Shak.*
5. Examination by a test; experiment, as in chemistry.
6. State of being tried, or tested; esp., probation by exposure to suffering that tests strength, patience, faith, or the like; subjection to affliction or temptation.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Heb.* xi. 36.

7. That which tries or afflicts by or as if by testing one's strength, patience, faith, or the like; an afflictive circumstance or condition; a misfortune or affliction; as, the *trials* of poverty; his conduct was a sore *trial* to them.
8. That on or by which a test or experiment is made.
9. *Law.* The formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal for the purpose of determining such issue; the mode of determining a question of fact in a court of law. A trial may be of an issue of law, when it is before a judge alone; or of fact, when it is usually before a judge and jury. In a general sense *trial* includes all proceedings from the time when issue is joined, or more usually when the parties are called to try their case in court, to the time of its final determination; in criminal law the term *trial* is, however, generally restricted to proceedings subsequent to swearing in the jury.
10. Evidence; proof. *Obs. Scot.*

Syn. — Proof, ordeal; criterion, standard. — EXPERIMENT, TRIAL, TEST. An EXPERIMENT has for its object esp. the discovery of something as yet unknown, or the verification or illustration of what is already ascertained; it does not necessarily imply that anything is at stake; as, scientific *experiments*; "He was not excessively fond of wine, but he had several times taken too much, simply as an *experiment* in that kind of ecstasy" (*G. Eliot*). *Trial* and *test* suggest more definitely that something is being put to the proof; TRIAL is the wider term; a TEST is a decisive trial or criterion; as, "the world's challenge to make *trial* of it" (*W. Pater*); "those who bring all characters to the *test* of true wisdom" (*Cowper*); "In literary examinations, it is a *test* of good scholarship to be able to construe aright; . . . and those who have acquitted themselves best in the *trial*, will often be disposed to think they have most notably failed" (*J. H. Newman*). See TRY, EXAMINATION.

trial by battle *or* **combat**, *Law*, a trial of a dispute which is determined by the issue of a personal battle or combat between the parties; judicial combat. This was common in Europe, and in England was a legal form of trial from the time of William the Conqueror till abolished in 1818.

Trial by battle was never anything but an unpopular exotic in England. *Sir F. Pollock.*

— **trial by certificate**, *Old Law*, a trial in which the issue is determined by the testimony of a person certifying to what is peculiarly within his knowledge, as of an officer that a soldier is absent from the army. — **t. by duel**, trial by battle or combat. — **t. by inspection**, *O. Eng. Law*, a trial in which the case was settled by the individual observation and decision of the judge upon the testimony of his own senses, without the intervention of a jury. — **t. by record**, a trial which is had when a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible. — **t. by the country**. See COUNTRY, *n.*, 7. — **t. of the pyx**, the annual testing, in the English mint, of the standard of gold and silver coins.

trial balance. *Bookkeeping.* The testing of a ledger to discover whether the debits and credits balance, by finding whether the sum of the personal credits increased by the difference between the debit and credit sums in the merchandise and other impersonal accounts equals the sum of personal debits. The equality would not show that the items were all correctly posted.

trial jury. A jury impaneled to try a cause; petit jury.

tri-am′i-no- (trī-ăm′ĭ-nō-; trī′*ȧ*-mē′nō-; *cf.* AMINO). *Chem.* Combining form denoting *presence of three amino groups.* — **tri-am′i-no**, *a.*

tri′an′gle (trī′ăŋ′g'l), *n.* [L. *triangulum*, fr. *triangulus* triangular; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *angulus* angle: cf. F *triangle.* See ANGLE a corner.] **1.** *Geom.* A figure (formerly the area, now commonly the three bounding lines) formed by three lines intersecting by twos in three points, and so forming three angles (or sets of angles). A triangle is either a **plane**, **spherical**, or **curvilinear**, **triangle**, according as its sides are straight lines, or arcs of great circles of a sphere, or any curved lines whatever. Without specification, a *plane triangle* is meant. A plane triangle is designated as *scalene*, *isosceles*, or *equilateral*, according as it has no two sides equal, two sides equal, or all sides equal; and also as *right-angled*, or *oblique-angled*, according as it has one right angle, or none; and an oblique-angled triangle is either *acute-angled* or *obtuse-angled*, according as all the angles are acute, or one is obtuse. These terms, except *oblique-angled*, are applied to spherical triangles in the same sense as to plane triangles.

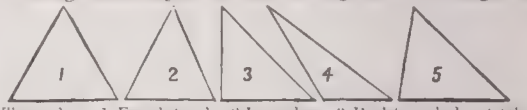

Triangles. 1 Equilateral; 2 Isosceles; 3 Right-angled; 4 Obtuse-angled; 5 Scalene. 1, 2, and 5 are also Acute-angled.

2. *Music.* An instrument of percussion, usually made of a rod of steel, bent into the form of a triangle, open at one angle. It is suspended, and is sounded by striking with a small metallic rod.

Triangle, 2, and Rod.

3. A set square. *U. S.*
4. *Mil.* A kind of frame formed of three halberds or poles stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers in the British army at one time were bound when undergoing corporal punishment; — often in *pl.*
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** A small constellation on the edge of the Milky Way, near the South Pole, containing three bright stars. **b** A small northern constellation bounded by Perseus, Andromeda, Pisces, and Aries.
6. *Ceramics.* A triangular stilt.

triangle of forces, *Mech.*, the theorem that three forces acting at a point in equilibrium can be diagrammatically represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a closed triangle taken in order; also, the triangle representing such forces. The converse is also true. — **t. of Hes′sel-bach** (hĕs′ĕl-bäκ) [after *Hesselbach*, German anatomist], *Anat.*, an area of the abdominal wall bounded externally by the deep epigastric artery, internally by the margin of the rectus muscle, and below by Poupart's ligament. — **t. of Scar′pa** (skär′pä) [after A. *Scarpa*, Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, an area in the upper anterior part of the thigh, bounded by Poupart's ligament, the sartorius, and adductor longus muscles. It is traversed by the femoral vessels and anterior crural nerve. — **t. of the elbow**, *Anat.*, the triangular space in the bend of the elbow. — **triangles of the neck**, *Surgical Anat.*, areas into which each lateral half of the neck is divided. They are bounded above by the border of the jaw and a line joining it to the mastoid process, below by the clavicle, behind by the margin of the trapezius muscle. The sternomastoid muscle divides each area into an **anterior triangle** and a **posterior triangle**. The former is subdivided by the digastric muscle above, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid below, into the **inferior carotid**, **superior carotid**, and **submaxillary**, **triangles** (naming them from below upward). The posterior belly of the omohyoid divides the posterior triangle into the **occipital triangle** above and the **subclavian triangle** below.

tri′an′gled (-g'ld), *a.* Having three angles; triangular.

triangle spider. A small American spider (*Hyptiotes cavatus*) which lives among the dead branches of evergreen trees. It constructs a triangular web, or net, usually com-

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tres′tling (trĕs′lĭng), *n.* A supporting system of trestles; trestlework. [trustfully. *Obs.*]
trest′ly. *adv.* Trustily; also,
tres′-tyne′. Var. of TRES-TINE.
tresun. ‡ TREASON.
tresur, **tresurry**. ‡ TREASURE, TREASURY.
‖ **tres′vi-ri** (trēz′vĭ-rī), *n. pl.* [L.] See EPULO.
treswald. ‡ THRESHOLD.
treswins, *n. pl.* Threepence. *Obs.*
tret. ‡ THREAT.
tret (trĕt). Obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of TREAD, for *treadeth.*
tret. *a.* = TRETIS. *Obs. Scot.*
tretable. ‡ TREATABLE.
tre′ta Yu′ga (trā′t*ȧ*). [Skr. *trēta* the number three, the second age of the world.] See YUGA.
trete, *n.* [OF. *entret*, *entrait.*] A plaster; salve. *Obs.*
trete. ‡ TREAT, TREATY.
treter. ‡ TRAITOR. [TISE.]
tretes, **tretice**, **tretis**. ‡ TREA-
treth′ing (trĕth′ĭng), *n.* [W. *treth* allowance, contribution, tribute, tax.] Tax; impost. *Obs.*
tretis, *a.* [OF. *traitis*, *traitiz.*] Long and well-proportioned; nicely made; pretty. *Obs.*
tretorousli, **tretory**, **tretourli**,
tretowre. ‡ TRAITOROUSLY, TRAITORY, TRAITORLY, TRAITOR.
trett, **trette**. ‡ TREAT.
trety. ‡ TREATY.
treu. ‡ TRUE.
treubelacyon. ‡ TRIBULATION.
‖ **Treu′ga Do′mi-ni** (trū′g*ȧ* dŏm′ĭ-nī). [LL.] Truce of God.
treukour. ‡ TRUCKER.
treuliche, **treuly**. ‡ TRULY.
treunt. *v. i.* = TRANONT. *Obs.*
treuthe. ‡ TRUTH.
treuwe. ‡ TREE. [Var. of TREF.]
trev (trĕv). *Old Cymric Law.*
tre-val′la, **tre-val′li** (trē-văl′ĭ). Vars. of TREVALLY.
trev′at (trĕv′*ă*t), *n.* = TRIVET, a knife. *Obs.*
‖ **Trêve′ de Dieu′** (trâv′ dē dyû′). [F.] Truce of God.
treveiss. *v. i.* [Cf. Sp. *travès* a turning to one side, and E. TRAVERSE, *n.*] To tack. *Obs. Scot.*
trev′et (trĕv′ĕt), *n.* = TRIVET, a knife. [var. of TRAVERSE, *n.*]
trevis, **trev′iss** (trĕv′ĭs). Scot.
trew. ‡ TROW, TRUE. [*Obs.*]
trew. *n.* [See TRUCE.] A truce.
trew (trōō), *v. t.* [AS. *trēowan*, *trēowian.*] To believe; trust. Cf. TROW. *Scot.*
trew. *n.* [OF. *treü.*] Tribute. *Obs.*
trew′age. *n.* [OF. *treüage.*] Tribute; homage; fealty; pledge of subjection. *Obs.*
trewand, **trewaunt**. ‡ TRUANT.
trewandry. *n.* [OF. *truanderie.*] Knavish begging. *Obs.*
trewandship, **trewaundise**. ‡ TRUANTSHIP, TRUANDISE.
trewbut. ‡ TRIBUTE.
trewce ‡ TRUCE. [TRUEHEAD.]
trewe, **trewehede**. ‡ TRUE,
trew′el (*dial.* trū′ĭl), *n.* [OF. *truele.* Cf. TROWEL.] A trowel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
treweliche, **trewly**. ‡ TRULY.
trewes, **trewis**, **trews**. ‡ TRUCE.
trewker. ‡ TRUCKER [*Obs.*]
trew′man, *n.* True or trustyman.
trews (trōōz), *n. pl.* Trousers, esp. those worn by Highlanders; hence, *Obs.*, Highlanders. *Scot.*
trews′man (trōōz′m*ă*n), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A Highlander. *Scot.*
trewth (*dial.* trūth, trōōth). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TRUTH.
treye. ‡ TRAY. [*Obs.*]
treyffe. *v. i.* Prob., to thrive.
treygobet, *n.* A game, perh. at dice. *Obs.*
treyn. Pret. of TRINE, to go. *Obs.*
treyn. ‡ TRINE, hang.
treyne. ‡ TRAIN.
treys. ‡ TREIS.
treytourye. ‡ TRAITORY.
trezure, **trezurer**, **trezury**. Treasure; treasurer; treasury. *Ref. Sp.* [Highnesses.]
T. R. H. *Abbr.* Their Royal
tri′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tri′a-ce (trī′*ȧ*-sē), *n.* [Gr. τρεῖς three + ἀκή point.] *Math.* The vertex of a trihedral angle.
tri-ac′et-am′ide, *n.* Also **-id**. *Org. Chem.* A crystalline neutral substance, $N(CH_3CO)_3$, obtained by heating a mixture of acetic anhydride and acetic nitrile.
tri-ac′e-tate, *n.* *Chem.* See TRI-.
tri-ac′e-tin, *n.* See ACETIN.
tri-ac′e-ton-am′ine (trī-ăs′ē-tŏn-ăm′ĭn; -*ȧ*-mēn′), *n.* Also **-in**. [*tri-* + *acetone* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A feebly basic crystalline substance, $C_9H_{17}ON$, a result of action of ammonia on acetone.
tri′a-che′ni-um, *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + *achenium.*] *Bot.* A fruit composed of 3 mericarps. *Obs. or R.*
tri′a-cle (*Scot.* trē′*ȧ*-k'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of TREACLE.
tri′a-con′ta-he′dral (trī′*ȧ*-kŏn′t*ȧ*-hē′dr*ă*l), *a.* [Gr. τριακοντα thirty + ἕδρα seat, base.] *Geom.* Having thirty faces.
tri′a-con′ter (trī′*ȧ*-kŏn′tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τριακοντήρης, fr. τριάκοντα thirty.] See GALLEY, 2.
tri′act (trī′ăkt), *n.* [See TRIACTINAL.] *Zoöl.* A triactinal sponge spicule. [*Zoöl.* Triactinal.]
tri′ac-tine (trī′ăk-tĭn; -tīn), *a.*
tri-ad′ic (trī-ăd′ĭk), *n.* *Math.* A sum of triads.
tri′ad-ist (trī′ăd-ĭst), *n.* A maker of Welsh triads. See *triads of the Welsh bards*, under TRIAD.
tri′æne (trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. τρίαινα a trident.] *Zoöl.* An elongated sponge spicule with three divergent rays at one end. — **tri-æ′nose** (trī-ē′nōs), *a.*
tri′age (trī′āj; trē′äzh′), *n.* [F.] Refuse: esp., the broken coffee beans and chaff culled from whole coffee. *Eng.*
‖ **tri′a junc′ta in u′no**. [L.] Three joined in one. [CHENIUM.]
tri′a-ke′ni-um. Var. of TRIA-
tri′al (trī′*ă*l), *a.* [L. *tres*, *tria*, three.] Of, pertaining to, or denoting, three. *Rare.*
tri′al brief. See BRIEF, *n.*, 5 d.
tri′al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [See TRIAL, *a.*] The doctrine that man consists of body, soul, and spirit. *R.*
tri-al′i-ty (trī-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L., *tres*, *tria*, three.] State of being three; a union of three. *Rare.*
tri′al-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
tri′a-logue (trī′*ȧ*-lŏg), *n.* [LL. *trialogus*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *-logus* as in L. *dialogus*, E. *dialogue.*] A scene, discourse, or colloquy in which three persons share. *R.*
trial square. = TRY-SQUARE.
tri-am′ide (trī-ăm′ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. An amide with three amido groups in the molecule.
tri-am′ine (trī-ăm′ĭn; trĭ′*ȧ*-mēn′), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* An amine with three amino groups in the molecule.
Tri-an′dri-a (trī-ăn′drĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRI-; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants having flowers with three stamens. — **tri-an′der** (-dẽr), *n.* — **tri-an′dri-an** (-*ă*n), *a.*
tri-an′drous (-dr*ŭ*s), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the Triandria. *Obs.* **b** Having three stamens.
triangle winding. *Elec.* A mesh winding in a three-phase system. See MESH, *n.*, 7.
tri′an′gle-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.

posed of four radii crossed by a double elastic fiber. The spider holds the thread at the apex of the web and stretches it tight, but lets go and springs the net when an insect comes in contact with it.

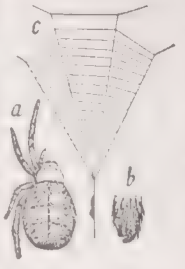

a Triangle Spider, with right legs removed (× 3); *b* One of its Feet (×25); *c* Its Web (⅛).

tri-an′gu-lar (trī-ăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *triangularis*: cf. F. *triangulaire.*] **1**. Of, relating to, or consisting of, a triangle; having three angles; having the form of a triangle; as, a *triangular* figure; a *triangular* plot of land. **2**. Of, relating to, or comprising, three parts, elements, persons, factions, or the like; as, a *triangular* agreement.

triangular compass. See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **t. crab**, any maioid crab; — so called because the carapace is usually triangular. — **t. file**. See FILE, tool. — **t. numbers**, *Math.*, the successive sums of the first *n* natural numbers, namely, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, . . . See FIGURATE NUMBERS.

— **tri-an′gu-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **tri-an′gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **tri-an′gu-la′ris ster′ni** (trī-ăŋ′gū-lā′rĭs stûr′nī; 115). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), lit., triangular muscle of the chest.] *Anat.* A thin layer of muscular and tendinous fibers on the inner front wall of the chest.

tri-an′gu-late (trī-ăŋ′gū-lāt), *a.* Consisting of, or marked with, triangles; having triangular markings.

tri-an′gu-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; TRI-AN′GU-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); TRI-AN′GU-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). **1**. To divide into triangles; specif., to survey by triangulation. **2**. To make triangular, or three-cornered.

tri-an′gu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *triangulation.*] **1**. *Surv.* The series or network of triangles into which any portion of the earth's surface is divided in a trigonometrical survey; the operation of measuring the elements (mainly angles, with a theodolite) necessary to determine these triangles, and thus to fix the positions and distances apart of their vertices. The **adjustment of the triangulation** is the distribution of the errors, according to the method of least squares, and the **reduction of the triangulation** is the completion (by means of trigonometric calculations) of the determination of the triangles. The measurement of the *base line*, to which all other measurement and calculations are referred, is no part of the triangulation proper. **2**. *Mech.* The system, or designing, of the triangular bays of Warren and lattice girders, etc.

tri-ap′si-dal (trī-ăp′sĭ-dăl), *a.* *Arch.* Having three apses; — said of a building. The apses in a triapsidal church may be side by side at the east end; or they may be projected from a central tower, or the like.

tri′arch (trī′ärk), *a.* [Gr. τρίαρχος having three branches; τρι- (see TRI-) + ἀρχή beginning.] *Bot.* Having three protoxylems; — applied to roots in which three xylem strands unite to form a plate of woody tissue.

tri′ar-chy (trī′är-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. τριαρχια; τρι- (see TRI-) + ἄρχειν to rule.] Government by three persons; a triumvirate; also, a country under three rulers.

Tri-ar′thrus (trī-är′thrŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρι- (see TRI-) + ἄρθρον joint.] *Paleon.* A genus of small Ordovician trilobites. *T. becki* is the only trilobite which has been found with the antennæ and appendages in a good state of preservation. It occurs in the Utica formation of New York State.

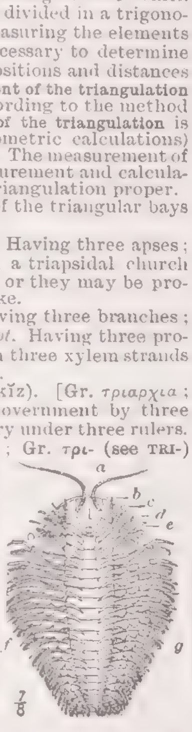

Triarthrus (*T. becki*), Ventral Side. *a* Antennæ; *b*, *c*, *d*, *e* Oral Appendages; *o* Mouth; *f*, *g* Legs, bearing fringed multiarticulate Exopodites.

Tri′as (trī′ăs), *n.* [L., triad. See TRIAD.] **1**. *Geol.* The system between the Permian and the Jurassic, and the period during which the system was deposited; — so named by the Germans, from its threefold division in Germany into *Bunter*, *Muschelkalk*, and *Keuper*. See TRIASSIC. **2**. *Ger. Hist.* The threefold political union of Austria, Prussia, and the group of smaller states, regarded as constituting the old German Empire. **3**. *Theol.* The Trinity; — so called anciently and in the Eastern Church.

Tri-as′sic (trī-ăs′ĭk), *a.* *Geol.* Of the age of, or pert. to, the Trias. — *n.* The Triassic period or system; the Trias. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*; JURASSIC. Rocks of the system are largely red sandstone. The climate seems to have been rather arid, and the vegetation scant, at least in the earlier part. Gymnosperms, esp. the cycads, were the most distinctive plants. The amphibians declined, while the reptiles and ammonites developed rapidly. Mammals existed probably, but they were few, small, and primitive. The system contains workable coal, as in Virginia.

tri-at′ic (trī-ăt′ĭk), *a.* *Naut.* A term used in: **triatic stay**, a rope, or two pendants of which the lower ends are joined by a span, secured at the ends to the heads of the foremast and mainmast with thimbles spliced to the bight of the rope or the lower ends of the pendants into which stay tackles hook. Also, sometimes, the spring stay between the mastheads of schooners.

tri′a-tom′ic (trī′ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule. **b** Trivalent. **c** Having three replaceable atoms or groups.

tri-ax′i-al (-ăk′sĭ-ăl), *a.* Having three axes; specif., designating a diagram with three axes for representing graphically three variables.

tri-az′ine (trī-ăz′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. *Org. Chem.* Any of three (hypothetical) isomeric compounds, $C_3H_3N_3$, regarded as derived from benzene by replacing three CH groups by nitrogen atoms; also, any of various derivatives of these. The three varieties are distinguished as *symmetrical*, *unsymmetrical*, and *vicinal*, *triazine*, according to the position of the nitrogen atoms in the ring. The first, called also *cyanidines*, include many polymeric cyanogen compounds. See BENZENE NUCLEUS.

trib′al (trīb′ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tribe or tribes; as, *tribal* customs. *Bp. Warburton.*

trib′al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Tribal life, organization, or society; also, tribal feeling, peculiarities, or characteristics.

tri-bas′ic (trī-bās′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Having in the molecule three hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters, as phosphoric acid.

tribasic lead acetate. See LEAD ACETATE **b**.

tribe (trīb), *n.* [ME. *tribe*, L. *tribus*, one of the three, later more, divisions of the Roman people, a tribe; of uncert. orig.: cf. F. *tribu*. Cf. TRIBUTE.] **1**. A social group comprising a series of families, clans, or generations, descending from the same ancestor, together with slaves, dependents, adopted strangers, etc.: as, the twelve *tribes* of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob. Anthropologists generally treat the *tribe* as a (putatively) consanguineous endogamous group, primitively comprising several exogamous clans which it unites under one political head, or chief, and often with a special tribal worship distinct from the specific clan cults. Cf. def. 2. See CLAN, 2; FAMILY, 4.

Although the idea of consanguinity persists, the *tribe*, as it expands, depends more and more on common social and political institutions, and less on actual kinship. *A. H. Keane.*

2. *Hist.* **a** In ancient Rome, one of the three divisions of the Roman people, the *Ramnes*, *Tities*, and *Luceres*, traditionally Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan settlements respectively. Later (under Servius Tullius according to Roman accounts) the number of tribes was made four, territorially distinct, the floating and plebeian population being brought into tribal relationships (cf. CLASS, *n.*, 1). See CURIA, 1 **a**; GENS, 1. **b** One of the phylæ of ancient Athens. See PHYLE. **c** Any aggregation of people, esp. in a nomadic state, believed to be of a common stock and acting under a more or less central authority. **d** Any group of persons having, or conceived of as having, a common character, occupation, etc.; as, the scribbling *tribe*. *Colloq.* **3**. *Biol.* A category of classification to which different ranks have been assigned, usually equivalent to, or ranking just below, a suborder, or used as a division of a family. Also, often, any natural group, irrespective of taxonomic rank; as, the cat *tribe*; the rose *tribe*, etc. **4**. *Stock Breeding.* A group of animals descended from some particular female progenitor, through the female line; as, the Duchess *tribe*, or family, of shorthorns.

tribes′man (trībz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of a tribe. — **tribes′man-ship**, *n.*

trib′let (trĭb′lĕt), *n.* [F. *triboulet.*] Any of various mandrels used in making rings, nuts, etc., or in drawing tubes.

trib′o-flu′o-res′cence (trĭb′ō-flōō′ō-rĕs′ĕns; 243), *n.* [Gr. τρίβειν to rub + *fluorescence.*] *Physics.* Fluorescence produced by rubbing. — **trib′o-flu′o-res′cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

trib′o-lu′mi-nes′cence (-lū′mĭ-nĕs′ĕns), *n.* [Gr. τρ βειν to rub + *luminescence.*] *Physics.* Luminescence produced by rubbing. — **trib′o-lu′mi-nes′cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

trib′o-phos′phor-es′cence (-fŏs′fŏr-ĕs′ĕns), *n.* [Gr. τρίβειν to rub + *phosphorescence.*] *Physics.* Phosphorescence produced by rubbing. — **trib′o-phos′phor-es′cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

tri′brach (trī′brăk), *n.* [L. *tribrachys*, Gr. τρίβραχυς consisting of three short syllables; τρι- (see TRI-) + βραχύς short.] *Gr. & L. Pros.* A poetic foot of three short syllables, of which two belong to the thesis and one to the arsis, as *mĕlĭŭs*. — **tri-brach′ic** (trī-brăk′ĭk), *a.*

tri-bro′mide (trī-brō′mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid**. *Chem.* A bromide containing three atoms of bromine in the molecule.

tri-bro′mo-, tribrom-. *Chem.* A combining form signifying the *presence of three bromine atoms*, usually replacing three hydrogen atoms.

trib′u-la′tion (trĭb′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *tribulaciun*, F. *tribulation*, L. *tribulatio*, fr. *tribulare* to press, afflict, fr. *tribulum* a threshing sledge, akin to *terere*, *tritum*, to rub. See TRITE.] **1**. A state of distress or any severe affliction.

In the world ye shall have *tribulation*. *John* xvi. 33.

2. A source of distress or affliction; a trouble; trial. **3**. A troublesome or lawless person or class. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn. — See SORROW.

Trib′u-lus (trĭb′ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of caltrop, Gr. τρίβολος.] *Bot.* A genus of zygophyllaceous herbs having pinnate leaves and yellow or white flowers succeeded by a fruit of five indehiscent tuberculate carpels, natives of dry regions. *T. terrestris* and *T. cistoides* have been introduced into the United States as ballast plants. See CALTROP, 3 **b**.

tri-bu′nal (trī-bū′năl), *n.* [L. *tribunal*, fr. *tribunus* a tribune who administered justice: cf. F. *tribunal*. See TRIBUNE, an officer; cf. TRIBUNE, an elevated place.] **1**. The seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice. **2**. Hence, a court or forum of justice; a person or body of persons having authority to hear and decide disputes so as to bind the disputants; as, the Supreme Court is the highest *tribunal* of the United States. **3**. (*Sp. pron.* trē′bōō-näl′; 220.) [Sp.] In villages of the Philippine Islands, a kind of town hall or municipal building, also used as a prison, quarters for troops, etc.

trib′u-na-ry (trĭb′ū-nâ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to tribunes; as, *tribunary* powers or authority.

trib′u-nate (-nāt), *n.* [L. *tribunatus*: cf. F. *tribunat.*] State, office, or function of a tribune; tribuneship.

trib′une (trĭb′ūn), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *tribuna*; apparently fr. L. *tribunal*. Cf. TRIBUNAL.] *Arch.* The raised platform in one end of a Roman basilica, used esp. as the official station of the prætor, and commonly placed in a semicircular apse. Hence: **a** The bishop's throne in a basilican church, or the apsidal structure containing it. **b** Any apsidal structure in a public building, esp. in an Italian church. **c** Any dais or platform from which an assembly is addressed, as the rostrum in the French Chamber of Deputies.

trib′une, *n.* [L. *tribunus*, prop., the chief of a tribe, fr. *tribus* tribe: cf. F. *tribun*. See TRIBE.] *Rom. Hist.* Orig., a chief or representative of a tribe; a tribal magistrate or official, as of the old patrician tribes or of the tribes of Servius Tullius; hence, an official or magistrate belonging to any of several classes; as: The ‖ **tri-bu′ni æ-ra′ri-i** (trĭ-bū′nī ē-rā′rĭ-ī; 115), (lit., tribunes of the money) financial officials of obscure function; ‖ **tri-bu′ni mi′li-ta′res** or **mi′li-tum** (mĭl′ĭ-tā′rēz, mĭl′ĭ-tŭm), or **military tribunes**, military commanders (at first three, then six, and later six for each legion) appointed by the consuls until 362 B. C., and from that date elected, at first in part, by the comitia tributa. The ‖ **tri-bu′ni mi′li-ta′res**, or **mi′li-tum**, **con′su-la′ri po′te-sta′te** (kŏn′sū-lā′rī pŏt′ĕs-tā′tē), military tribunes with consular power, who were the highest officers of state from B. C. 444 to 367, when the office was abolished by the Licinian law. They were elected by the comitia centuriata. The ‖ **tri-bu′ni ple′bis** (plē′bĭs), or tribunes of the people, who are generally referred to when *tribune* is used without qualification. Their specific function was to protect the individual citizen, and esp. the plebeian, from the arbitrary action of magistrates, esp. the patrician magistrates. The office was established in B. C. 494. They were elected from the plebeians, at first, probably, by the comitia curiata, afterwards by the comitia tributa; in B. C. 457 their number was increased to ten. They could peremptorily veto any magistrate's judgment against a plebeian; could inflict punishment, even that of death; and their persons were sacrosanct. They gradually acquired greatly increased powers, and became the political leaders of the people. Under the empire much of their power was lost.

trib′u-ni′cial (trĭb′ū-nĭsh′ăl), **trib′u-ni′cian** (-ăn), **trib′u-ni′tial** (-ăl), **trib′u-ni′tian** (-ăn), *a.* [L. *tribunicius*, *tribunitius*: cf. F. *tribunitien.*] Of, pert. to, or befitting, a tribune or tribunes.

tri′bu-ta′ri-us (trĭb′ū-tā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ī). [L.] **1**. *Rom. Hist.* Short for COLONUS TRIBUTARIUS. **2**. In Anglo-Saxon and early English history, a class of tenants paying a tax or rent to the king or a lord; also, the land occupied by such a tenant, prob. a hide.

trib′u-ta-ry (trĭb′ū-tā-rĭ), *a.* [ME. *tributarie*, F. *tributaire*, L. *tributarius*. See TRIBUTE.] **1**. Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection, or to purchase peace; hence, subject; subordinate; as, *tributary* nations. **2**. Paid or owed as tribute; of, relating to, or of the nature of, tribute. "*Tributary* tears." *Shak.* **3**. *Rom. & Eng. Hist.* Of, pert. to, or held by, a tributarius. **4**. Yielding or carrying supplies or accretions of any kind; contributory; auxiliary; as, a *tributary* stream.

trib′u-ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1**. A ruler or state that pays tribute to a conquering power. **2**. A stream flowing into a larger stream or into a lake. **3**. *Rom. & Eng. Hist.* = TRIBUTARIUS.

trib′ute (-ūt), *n.* [ME. *tribut*, L. *tributum*, fr. *tribuere*, *tributum*, to bestow, grant, pay, allot, assign, akin to *tribus* tribe; cf. F. *tribut*. See TRIBE; cf. ATTRIBUTE, CONTRIBUTE.] **1**. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one ruler or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty; also, the tax levied for such a payment. *Wycliffe.*

Millions for defense, but not one cent for *tribute*. *C. C. Pinckney.*

2. Liability or obligation to pay tribute (in sense 1). **3**. A personal contribution or tax made formerly by a subject or tenant to a ruler, lord, or landlord; a tax, impost, duty, rental, or the like. **4**. A personal contribution of any kind, as of praise, service, etc., in token of services rendered, or as that which is due or deserved; as, a *tribute* of affection; the *tribute* of tears. **5**. *Mining.* A certain proportion of the ore raised, or of its value, given to the miner as his recompense in one system (the **tribute system**) of payment. As originally developed in Cornwall, Eng., bids for certain pitches, or working places, were called for at a Dutch auction, the lowest bidder receiving the contract and usually taking in a number of partners on equal shares, or hiring laborers.

trib′ute, *v. t.*; -UT-ED (-ū-tĕd); -UT-ING (-ū-tĭng). [Cf. L. *tributus*, p. p. See TRIBUTE, *n.*] **1**. To pay as tribute. *R.* **2**. To distribute; dispose. *Obs.*

trib′ut-er (-ū-tẽr), *n.* **1**. A payer of tribute. *Obs.* **2**. *Mining.* One who mines a specified section on the tribute system. See TRIBUTE, *n.*, 5.

tri-car′bal-lyl′ic (trī-kär′bă-lĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + *carboxyl* + *allyl* + *-ic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline tribasic acid, $C_3H_5(CO_2H)_3$, found natural in unripe beet roots, and variously produced artificially.

Tri-an′gu-la (trī-ăŋ′gū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Astron.* = TRIANGULUM **a**.
tri-an′gu-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* Triangular. *Obs.*
tri-an′gu-late-ly, *adv.* of TRIANGULATE.
tri-an′gu-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* One who triangulates. [*Obs.*]
tri-an′guled, *a.* Triangular.
Tri-an′gu-lid (trī-ăŋ′gū-lĭd), *n.* [*Triangula* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in either Triangle (see TRIANGLE, 5).
tri-an′gu-loid (-loid), *a.* [L. *triangulum* triangle + E. *-oid.*] Somewhat triangular in shape.
Tri-an′gu-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L.] *Astron.* **a** = TRIANGLE, 5 **b**; — called also, formerly, **Tri-an′gu-lum Mi′nor**. **b** Usually, **Tri-an′gu-lum Aus-tra′le** (ôs-trā′lē). [L., southern triangle.] = TRIANGLE, 5 **a**.
tri-an′te-lope (trī-ăn′tē-lōp), *n.* Corrupt. of TARANTULA. *Australia.*
tri-an′thous (-ăn′thŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + *-anthous.*] Three-flowered.
tri′a-phar′ma-cal (trī′ȧ-fär′mȧ-kăl), *n.* [Gr. τρια φάρμακα three drugs.] A kind of unguent. *Obs.*
tri-ap′sal (trī-ăp′săl), *a.* = TRIAPSIDAL.
tri′ar-chate (trī′är-kāt), *n.* A triarchy. *Rare.*
tri-arc′tic, *a.* *Zoögeog.* = HOLARCTIC. *Obs.*
tri-a′ri-an (trī-ā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See TRIARII.] Occupying the third post or rank. *Obs.*
tri-a′ri-i (-ī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *tres*, *tria*, three.] *Rom. Antiq.* A class of soldiers which formed the third rank from the front.
tri′ar-tic′u-late (trī′är-tĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having three joints.
tri-as′ter (trī-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [G.; *tri-* (see TRI-) + Gr. ἀστήρ star.] *Biol.* A mitotic figure resulting from tripolar (usually abnormal) division of a nucleus.
tri-ax′on, *n.* [NL. See TRI-; AXON.] *Zoöl.* A triaxial sponge spicule. — **tri-ax′on**, *a.*
tri′ax-o′ni-an (trī′ăk-sō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having triaxon spicules, as many calcareous sponges.
tri′a-zo′ic (trī′ȧ-zō′ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + *azo-* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Hydrazoic.
tri-az′ole (trī-ăz′ōl), *n.* *Chem.* A pyrrodiazole, specif. one obtained by distilling urazole with phosphorus pentasulphide, and otherwise, or a derivative of it.
trib′a-dism (trĭb′ȧ-dĭz′m; trī′bȧ-), *n.* [Gr. τριβάς, -άδος, a woman who practices lewdness.] *Med.* Lesbianism.
trib′al-ly (trīb′ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of TRIBAL.
tribbill. † TREBLE.
trib′ble (trĭb′′l), *n.* A frame on which new paper is dried.
tribe, *v. t.* To distribute into tribes or classes. *R.*
tribe′let, *n.* A small or branch tribe.
tribes′peo′ple (trībz′pē′p′l), *n. pl.* The people of a tribe.
tri′bic (trī′bĭk), *a.* Tribal.
tribill, **trible**. † TROUBLE.
tribit. † TRIBUTE.
tribochet. † TREBUCHET.
trib′o-let (trĭb′ō-lĕt). Var. of TRIBLET.
tri-bom′e-ter (trī-bŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τρίβειν to rub + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring sliding friction.
triboulet. Var. of TRIBLET.
Tri′bou′let′ (trē′bōō′lĕ′), *n.* A nickname of Fevrial or Le Feurial (d. 1525 or 1528), court fool of Louis XII. and Francis I., figuring in Rabelais's "History of Gargantua and Pantangruel" and Victor Hugo's tragedy "Le Roi s'amuse."
tri-brac′te-ate (trī-brăk′tē-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having three bracts.
tri-bro′ma-ce′tic (trī-), *n.* *Chem.* See BROMACETIC.
tri-bro′mo-phe′nol (-brō′mō-fē′nōl; -nŏl), **tri′brom-phe′nol** (trī′brōm-), *n.* See TRIBROMO-.
trib′u-al (trĭb′ū-ăl), **trib′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.* Tribal. *Rare.*
tribul † TROUBLE.
tribulaciun. † TRIBULATION.
trib′u-lance (trĭb′ū-lăns), *n.* Tribulation. *Obs.*
trib′u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *tribulare* to afflict.] To cause (one) tribulation. *Obs. or R.*
tribulnes. † TROUBLENESS.
‖ **tri-bu′na** (trē-bōō′nä), *n.* [It.] = TRIBUNE, apse.
tribunal seat. = TRIBUNAL, *n.*, 1.
trib′une, *v. t.* To subject to tribunary regulation. *Rare.*
trib′une-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
trib′u-ni′tious (trĭb′ū-nĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Tribunicial. *Obs.*
trib′u-ta-ri-ly (trĭb′ū-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TRIBUTARY. See -LY.
trib′u-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tribute pitch. *Mining.* Part of a lode worked by tributers. *Eng.*
trib′ut-ing (trĭb′ū-tĭng), *n.* The system of working a mine by tribute.
trib′u-tor (-ū-tẽr). Var. of TRIBUTER.
trib′u-to′ri-ous (-tō′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tributorius* concerning payment.] Pert. to tribute; also, distributive. *Obs.*
tri-bu′ty-rin (trī-), *n.* *Chem.* See BUTYRIN.
tri′ca (trī′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; orig. unknown.] *Bot.* An apothecium in some lichens, of spherical surface with spiral or concentric ridges and furrows.
tri-cal′ci-um (trī-), *a.* Also **tri-cal′cic**. *Chem.* Containing three atoms or equivalents of calcium.
tri-cap′su-lar, *a.* Having three capsules.
tri′car′, *n.* A kind of bicycle, esp. motor cycle, with a forecar instead of a front wheel.
tri-car′bi-mide (trī-), *n.* Also **-mid**. [*tri-* + *carbimide.*] *Chem.* Cyanuric acid.
tri′car-box′yl, *n.* *Chem.* See TRI-, 2.

N O P Q R S T

tri-car′pel-la-ry (trī-kär′pĕl-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Having three carpels.
trice (trīs), *v. t.*; TRICED (trīst); TRIC′ING (trīs′ĭng). [ME. *trisen, trycen*; of Scand. or LG. orig.; cf. Sw. *trissa* sheave, pulley, *triss* spritsail brace, Dan. *tridse* pulley, *tridse* to haul with a pulley, to trice, LG. *trisse* pulley, D. *trijsen* to hoist.] **1**. To haul up or in and lash, or secure, with a small rope, as a sail; — usually with *up*. *Chiefly Naut.*
Prisoners are *triced* up by the wrists or hands. *S. J. Barrows.*
2. To pull; haul; drag; to pull or thrust away. *Obs.*
trice, *n.* [Prob. orig. a pull, a single pull. See TRICE, *v. t.*] A very short time; an instant; a moment; — now used only in the phrase *in a trice.* "On a *trice.*" *Shak.*
tri-cen′ni-al (trī-sĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *tricennium* thirty years; fr. the source of *triceni* thirty, thirty each, *triginta* thirty + *annus* year: cf. L. *tricennalis.*] Of or pert. to thirty years; occurring once every thirty years.
tri′ceps (trī′sĕps), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *triceps* having three heads; *tres, tria*, three + *caput* head: cf. F. *triceps.* See THREE; CHIEF.] *Anat.* **a** The great extensor muscle (more fully termed ‖ **tri′ceps ex-ten′sor cu′bi-ti** [ĕks-tĕn′sŏr kū′bĭ-tī]), situated along the back of the upper arm, arising by three heads and inserted into the olecranon at the elbow. The middle, or long, head arises from the scapula immediately below the glenoid cavity; the external and internal heads both arise from parts of the shaft of the humerus and the intermuscular fibrous septa. **b** The gastrocnemius and soleus muscles considered as constituting together one muscle (more fully called ‖ **tri′ceps ex-ten′sor su′ræ** [sū′rē]).
Tri-cer′a-tops (trī-sĕr′ȧ-tŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρικέρατος three-horned (τρι- tri- + κέρας-, ατος, horn)

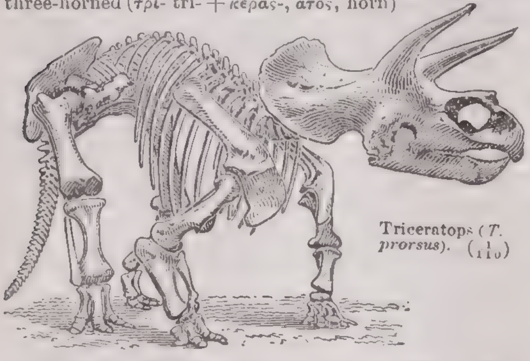

Triceratops (*T. prorsus*). (1/110)

+ ὤψ face.] *Paleon.* A genus of huge herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Ceratopsia from the Cretaceous of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The skull had two large horns above the eyes, a median horn on the nose, a horny beak, and a great bony hood or transverse crest over the neck. Their toes, five in front and three behind, were provided with hoofs, and the tail was large and strong.
tri-ce′ri-on (-sē′rĭ-ŏn) } *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. LGr.
tri-ce′ri-um (-sē′rĭ-ŭm) } τρικήριον. Cf. DICERION.] *East. Ch.* A three-branched candlestick symbolizing the Trinity, used in making the sign of the cross over the evangelistary in some services, and in pronouncing benedictions.
trich′a-tro′phi-a (trĭk′ȧ-trō′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; ATROPHY.] *Med.* Atrophy and brittleness of the hair.
tri-chi′a-sis (trĭ-kī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τριχίασις, fr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Med.* **a** A condition in which the hairs around a natural orifice turn in and cause irritation, specif. such a condition of the eye. **b** The appearance of hairlike filaments in the urine.
Tri-chil′i-a (trī-kĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. τρίχειλος three-lipped; τρι- (see TRI-) + χεῖλος lip.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical African and South American meliaceous trees and shrubs having odd-pinnate leaves and panicles of rather large flowers with four or five petals and a 3-celled ovary, which in the fruiting becomes a capsule. *T. emetica* is the mafurra tree; *T. hirta* is called *ironwood.*
tri-chi′na (trĭ-kī′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* TRICHINÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. τρίχινος hairy, made of hair, fr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Zoöl.* **1**. A small slender nematode worm (*Trichinella*, or, incorrectly, *Trichina*, *spiralis*) which, in the larval state, is parasitic, often in immense numbers, in the voluntary muscles of man, the hog, and many other animals. When the larvæ, in insufficiently cooked meat, are swallowed, they are liberated, rapidly become adult, pair, and the ovoviviparous females produce large numbers of young which find their way into the muscles, either directly, or indirectly by means of the blood, where they establish themselves in or between the muscle fibers and finally become encysted. Their presence in large numbers produces trichinosis.
2. [*cap.*] Syn. of **Trich′i-nel′la** (trĭk′ĭ-nĕl′ȧ), the genus containing the above worm.

Trichina. The Larval Worm in the encysted state in Human Muscle. Much enlarged.

trich′i-nize (trĭk′ĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To render trichinous; to affect with trichinæ; — chiefly used in *p. p.*; as, *trichinized* pork. — **trich′i-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
tri-chi′no-scope (trĭ-kī′nō-skōp), *n.* [*trichina* + *-scope.*] A device to detect trichinæ in the flesh of animals, as swine.
trich′i-no′sis (trĭk′ĭ-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHINA.] *Med.* The disease caused by trichinæ in the intestinal tract and the muscles. It is marked first by intestinal disorders, as colicky pains, nausea, and serous diarrhea, and later by severe muscular pain and stiffness, dyspnœa, and œdema due to migration of trichinæ to the muscles. It is sometimes fatal through exhaustion or complication.
trich′i-not′ic (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* Trichinous.
trich′i-nous (trĭk′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to trichinæ or trichinosis; affected with, or containing, trichinæ.
trich′ite (trĭk′īt), *n.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] **1**. *Petrog.* A kind of crystallite resembling a bunch of hairs, common in obsidian. See CRYSTALLITE, *Illust.*
2. *Zoöl.* A hairlike siliceous spicule in certain sponges, often occurring in fascicles called **trichite sheaves**.
tri-chit′ic (trĭ-kĭt′ĭk), *a.* Containing, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, trichite or a trichite.
tri-chlor′a-ce′tic (trī-klōr′ȧ-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a strong, deliquescent, crystalline acid, CCl_3CO_2H, got by chlorination of acetic acid, by oxidation of chloral, etc. It is caustic and astringent.
tri-chlo′ride (trī-klō′rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid**. *Chem.* A chloride having three atoms of chlorine in the molecule.
tri-chlo′ro-, trichlor-. *Chem.* Combining form signifying the *presence of three chlorine atoms*, usually replacing three hydrogen atoms.
tri-chlo′ro-lac′tic (trī-klō′rō-lăk′tĭk), *a.* Also **tri′chlor-lac′tic** (trī′klōr-lăk′tĭk). [*trichloro-* + *lactic.*] *Org. Chem* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $CCl_3CHOHCO_2H$, best prepared by heating chloral cyanhydrin with alcohol and sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.
trich′o- (trĭk′ō-), **trich-**. Combining form from Greek θρίξ, τριχός, *hair*; as in *tricho*pathy, *tricho*phore.
trich′o-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* Minute lassoing or stinging organs on the body of many infusorians. They are similar to small nematocysts in structure, but do not occupy or constitute a separate cell.
tri-chog′e-nous (trĭ-kŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*tricho-* + *-genous.*] Producing hair; specif., designating the hypodermal cells of insects and other arthropods that produce the chitinous hairs or spinules on the surface of the body and limbs.
Trich′o-glos′si-dæ (trĭk′ō-glŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of small brush-tongued parrots consisting mainly of the lories and lorikeets, often ranked as a subfamily, **Trich′o-glos-si′næ** (-glŏ-sī′nē), or regarded as a syn. of *Loriinæ.* — **trich′o-glos′sine** (-glŏs′īn; -ĭn; 184), *a.*
trich′o-gyne (trĭk′ō-jĭn), *n.* [F., or NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. γυνή woman, female.] *Bot.* The filamentous receptive portion of a procarp. — **trich′o-gyn′ic** (-jĭn′ĭk), *a.*
tri-chol′o-gy (trĭ-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The science treating of the hair. — **tri-chol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
Trich′o-lo′ma (trĭk′ō-lō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. λῶμα border.] *Bot.* A genus of white-spored agarics with a pileus with thin, commonly sinuate, lamellæ and no volva or annulus. The species vary in color; some are edible.
tri-cho′ma (trĭ-kō′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. τρίχωμα, -ώματος, a growth of hair.] **1**. *Med.* **a** Entropion. **b** Plica.
2. *Bot.* A trichome.
Tri-chom′a-nes (trĭ-kŏm′ȧ-nēz), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. τριχομανές.] *Bot.* A very large genus of chiefly tropical hymenophyllaceous ferns, having delicate, usually much divided, fronds, with flattened sporangia within a transverse ring. Many species are epiphytic. Two occur in the southern United States. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.
tri-chom′a-tose (-tōs), *a.* [See TRICHOMA.] *Med.* Affected with a disease which causes agglutination and matting; — said of the hair when affected with plica. See PLICA, 1.
tri′chome (trī′kōm; trĭk′ōm), *n.* [See TRICHOMA.] *Bot.* Any epidermal hair structure. Cf. EMERGENCE, 3. — **tri-chom′ic** (trĭ-kŏm′ĭk), *a.*
trich′o-my-co′sis (trĭk′ō-mī-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; MYCOSIS.] *Med.* A hair disease due to minute fungi.
tri-chop′a-thy (trĭ-kŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-pathy.*] Any disease of the hair. — **trich′o-path′ic** (trĭk′ō-păth′ĭk), *a.*
trich′o-phore (trĭk′ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-phore.*] *Biol.* **a** *Bot.* The cell or row of cells which bears the trichogyne. **b** *Zoöl.* One of the saclike structures from which the setæ of annelids arise. — **trich′o-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* — **tri-coph′o-rous** (trĭ-kŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.*
tri-choph′y-ton (trĭ-kŏf′ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] A fungus causing disease of the skin and hair.
tri-choph′y-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHOPHYTON; -OSIS.] *Med.* Disease of the skin and hair due to the presence of trichophyton.
Trich′o-plax (trĭk′ō-plăks), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. πλάξ a plate.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute marine multicellular animals having a completely ciliated, and in the resting condition discoid, body composed of three layers of cells, but without trace of bilateral or radial symmetry or organs of any kind. Its affinities are unknown. See MESOZOA.
Tri-chop′ter-a (trī-kŏp′tēr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects consisting of the caddis flies. Some make it a suborder of Neuroptera. — **tri-chop′ter-ous** (trī-kŏp′tēr-ŭs), *a.*

One of the Trichoptera (*Neuronia semifasciata*).

tri′chord (trī′kôrd), *a.* [Gr. τρίχορδος three-stringed; τρι- (see TRI-) + χορδή chord or string.] *Music.* Having three strings; as, a *trichord* pianoforte, one having three strings, tuned in unison to each digital throughout most of its compass.
tri′chord, *n.* *Music.* **a** An instrument, as a lyre or lute, having three strings. **b** = TRIAD, 2.
Trich′o-san′thes (trĭk′ō-săn′thēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair + ἄνθος flower; — in allusion to the fringed corolla lobes.] *Bot.* A large genus of cucurbitaceous plants having entire or lobed leaves and white flowers succeeded by fleshy fruits of various forms, often elongated and sinuous. The species are natives of Asia and Australia. Several, as *T. anguina*, are cultivated as ornamental gourds.
tri-cho′sis (trĭ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; -OSIS.] *Med.* Any disease of the hair.
Tri-chos′po-rum (trĭ-kŏs′pō-rŭm; trĭk′ō-spō′rŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θρίξ, τρίχος, hair + σπορά seed; — because the seeds are furnished with long hairs.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian ornamental gesneriaceous herbs, the shameflowers or blushworts, epiphytic, some woody, with pendent stems and red or orange flowers. The seed bears a bristle or hair at the apex and one or more at the base.
Trich′o-ste′ma (trĭk′ō-stē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. στῆμα stamen.] *Bot.* A genus of North American menthaceous herbs or undershrubs having axillary whorls of small blue flowers with four exserted stamens and a deeply lobed ovary. *T. lanatum* of California is the black sage. *T. dichotomum* of the eastern United States is the bastard pennyroyal, or blue-curls.
trich′o-tom′ic (-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, trichotomy; trichotomous.
tri-chot′o-mous (trī-kŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [See TRICHOTOMY.] Divided into three parts, or into threes; three-forked; as, *trichotomous* branching. — **tri-chot′o-mous-ly**, *a.*
tri-chot′o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. τρίχα threefold, in three parts + *-tomy.*] Division into three parts; specif., the division of the nature of man into body, soul, and spirit.
tri-chro′ic (trī-krō′ĭk), *a.* Exhibiting trichroism.
tri′chro-ism (trī′krō-ĭz′m), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. χρώς color.] *Physics.* The property of some crystals of presenting different colors in three different directions. Cf. PLEOCHROISM.
tri′chro-mat′ic (-măt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or employing, three colors; esp., pert. to or designating the three-color process in printing. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY. — **tri-chro′ma-tism** (trī-krō′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.*
tri′chrome (trī′krōm), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Designating, or pertaining to, an apparatus or machine for printing three colors; as, a *trichrome* typewriter.
tri-chro′mic (trī-krō′mĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, three colors; trichromatic.
trick (trĭk), *n.* [Perh. fr. D. *trek* a trick, prob. a different word fr. *trek* a pull, a drawing (cf. D. & LG. *trekken* to draw, OFries. *trekka*, E. *trigger* (of a gun), also some senses of this word, as 6 and 7), and fr. a dial. form of OF. *triche* trickery, deception. Cf. TRICKERY, TREACHERY.]
1. An artifice or stratagem; a crafty or deceitful contrivance or procedure; as, a *trick* in trade.
Of such unknyghtly *trikkes* he nat roghte [wrought]. *Hoccleve.*
2. **a** A sly, dexterous, or ingenious feat or procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse; as, a bear's *tricks*; a juggler's *tricks*; also, a knack, as in a dexterous feat; dexterity. **b** An illusion or deception, likened to that caused by sleight of hand; as, a *trick* of the eyesight.
3. A mischievous or roguish, or sometimes mean, act; a prank; as, the *tricks* of boys.
4. A habit or manner peculiar to one; a peculiarity or mannerism; as, a *trick* of frowning or gesturing.
He hath a *trick* of Cœur de Lion's face. *Shak.*
5. A toy; trifle; knickknack. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.*
6. *Card Playing.* The cards played in one round, collectively, often used as a unit of score.
7. A turn or spell of duty; specif., the spell of a sailor at the wheel, or helm, usually two hours.
Syn. — Stratagem, wile, ruse, subterfuge, finesse, sleight; fraud, cheat, juggle, deception, imposture, delusion, imposition. See ARTIFICE, MANNER.
trick, *v. t.*; TRICKED (trĭkt); TRICK′ING. [Cf. OF. *trikier*, var. of *trichier* to deceive, cheat. See TRICK, *n.*; cf. TREACHERY.] **1**. To deceive by cunning or artifice; to impose on; to defraud; cheat; to affect by deceit or trickery; as, to *trick* another in a sale; to *trick* one into consent.
2. [Orig. uncert.; cf. TRICK to delineate.] To dress; decorate; to adorn, esp. fancifully; — often with *up*, *off*, or *out*; as, to *trick* out a hall with bunting, a speech with tropes.
3. [Cf. OD. *trekken* to draw, to delineate. Cf. TRIGGER (of a gun).] To draw in outline, as with a pen; specif., *Heraldry*, to delineate or distinguish (a coat of arms, etc.) by outline sketches without color, the tinctures being indicated by abbreviations (*O.* for *or*, *G.* for *gules*, etc.) and the repetition of a charge by numbers. *B. Jonson.*
trick, *v. i.* **1**. To practice trickery or fraud. *Rare.*

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tri-car′pous (trī-kär′pŭs), *a.* Tricarpellary.
trice, *n.* [Cf. TRYST.] A station in hunting. *Obs.*
trice (trīs), *n.* [OLG. *trisse*, *tritze*, or OD. *trijs.*] A roller; a windlass. *Obs.*
tri′ce-na′ri-um (trī′sē-nā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ī). Also Anglicized **tri-cen′na-ry** (trī-sĕn′ȧ-rĭ). [L., neut. of *tricenarius* containing thirty.] *R. C. Ch.* A trental. *Obs.*
tri′cen-na′ri-ous (trī′sĕ-nā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* Tricennial. *Rare.*
tri-cen′te-na-ry (trī-sĕn′tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* = TERCENTENARY.
tri-cen′tral, *a.* Having three centers. *Obs.* — **tri′cen-tral′i-ty** (trī′sĕn-trăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
tri-ceph′a-lous (trī-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* Three-headed.
tri-ceph′a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Terat.* A three-headed monster.
trich, *v. t.* [OF. *trichier.* Cf. TRICK, *v.*] To cozen; trick. *Obs.*
trich-. See TRICHO-.
trichard, *n.* [OF. *trichart*.] A deceiver. *Obs.*
Tri-chech′i-dæ (trī-kĕk′ĭ-dē; trĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.: *Trichechus* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the manatees: — formerly and erron. used for the walruses. *Manatidæ* is a syn. — **tri-chech′ine** (-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*
tri-chech′o-dont (-ō-dŏnt), *a.* [See TRICHECHUS; -ODONT.] Having molar teeth with rows of tubercles confluent into transverse crests, as in some sirenians, mastodons, and allied forms. — *n.* A trichechodont mammal.
Trich′e-chus (trĭk′ē-kŭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair + ἔχειν to have.] *Zoöl.* The genus comprising the manatees. *Manatus* is a syn. Incorrectly used for the walruses (*Odobenus*).
tricherie. ✝ TREACHERY.
tricherous. ✝ TREACHEROUS.
trich′i-a (trĭk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Med.* = ENTROPION.
trich′i-ni′a-sis (-nī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Trichinosis.
trich′i-nif′er-ous (-nĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* Producing trichinæ.
trich′i-nosed (trĭk′ĭ-nōzd; trĭk′ĭ-nōst′), *a.* Trichinous.
tri-chi′tis (trĭ-kī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the hair bulbs.
Trich′i-u′ri-dæ (trĭk′ĭ-ū′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair + οὐρά tail + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the cutlass fishes. The type genus is **Trich′i-u′rus** (-rŭs). — **trich′i-u′ri-form** (-rĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **trich′i-u′roid** (-roid), *a.*
Trich′o-bac′ter-i′næ (trĭk′ō-băk′tēr-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.: *tricho-* + *bacteria* + *-inæ.*] *Bacteriol.* In Fischer's classification, an order of bacteria comprising the higher (filamentous) forms. Cf. HAPLOBACTERINÆ.
trich′o-car′pous, *a.* [*tricho-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Hairy-fruited. *R.*
Trich′o-ceph′a-lus (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A genus of intestinal nematoid worms including the whipworm of man.
trich′o-cla′si-a (-klā′zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = TRICHOCLASIS.
tri-choc′la-sis (trĭ-kŏk′lȧ-sĭs; trĭk′ō-klā′sĭs), *a.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. κλάσις breaking.] *Med.* Brittleness of the hair.
Trich′o-don′ti-dæ (trĭk′ō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tricho-* + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] See SANDFISH **a**.
trich′o-gen (trĭk′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-gen.*] *Zoöl.* A trichogenous cell.
trich′o-glos′si-a (-glŏs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + *-ia.*] *Med.* Hairy look of the tongue due to thickening of the papillæ.
trich′oid (trĭk′oid), *a.* [*tricho-* + *-oid.*] Hairlike.
trich′o-ma-to′sis (trĭk′ō-mȧ-tō′sĭs; trĭ-kō′mȧ-), *n.* [NL. See TRICHOMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* A parasitic disease in which the hair becomes matted; plica.
trich′o-no′sis (trĭk′ō-nō′sĭs), *n.* [See TRICHO-; for the second part cf. TOXONOSIS.] *Med.* Any disease of the hair.
Trich′o-ön (trĭk′ō-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. ᾠόν egg.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of reedlike grasses, disting. from *Arundo* by having the lowest flowers staminate and the flowering glume undivided. *T. phragmites* is the common reed.
tri-chop′ter (trī-kŏp′tēr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Trichoptera. — **tri-chop′ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
trich′or-rhe′a, **trich′or-rhœ′a** (trĭk′ō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Alopecia.
trich′or-rhex′is (-rĕk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.: *tricho-* + Gr. ῥῆξις a breaking.] *Med.* Trichoclasis.
tri-chos′chi-sis (trĭ-kŏs′kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. σχίσις cleaving.] Splitting of the hairs.
trich′o-spo-range′ (trĭk′ō-spō-rănj′), **trich′o-spo-ran′gi-um** (-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. *trichosporangium.* See TRICHO-; SPORANGIUM.] *Bot.* The multilocular sporangium of fucoid algæ. *R.* — **trich′o-spo-ran′gi-al** (-ăl), *a.* *Rare.*
trich′o-spore, *n.* [*tricho-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A conidium. *Obs.*
trich′o-syph′i-lis (-sĭf′ĭ-lĭs), **trich′o-syph′i-lo′sis** (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; SYPHILIS.] *Med.* Any syphilitic hair disease.
trich′o-thal′lic (-thăl′ĭk), *a.* [*tricho-* + *thallus.*] *Bot.* Having a filamentous thallus. *Rare.*
trich′o-til′lo-ma′ni-a (trĭk′ō-tĭl′ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. τίλλειν to pluck, tear + *mania.*] *Med.* Insane desire t pull out one's hair.
trichour. ✝ TREACHER.
tri-chro′mic, *a.* [*tri-* + *chromic.*] *Chem.* Containing three atoms of chromium.
tri′chro-nous (trī′krō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. τρίχρονος; τρι- (see TRI-) + χρόνος time.] Triseme.
trichur. ✝ TREACHER.
trich′y (trĭk′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A coarse cheroot made at Trichinopoli, India. *Colloq.*
tri-cin′i-um (trī-sĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a song by three voices.] *Music.* A trio for voices.
tri-cip′i-tal (-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [See TRICEPS.] *Anat.* Having three heads or origins, as a muscle.
tri-cir′cu-lar (-sûr′kū-lȧr), *a.* *Math.* Relating to three circles.

2. To practice tricks, sleight of hand, or the like; to juggle; to play tricks.

trick'er-y (trĭk'ẽr-ĭ), *n*. [Cf. OF. *triquerie*, var. of *tricherie*. See TRICK, *n*., TREACHERY.] Tricking; artifice; fraud.

trick'ish, *a*. Given to, or characterized by, tricks or trickery; knavish. — **trick'ish-ly**, *adv*. — **trick'ish-ness**, *n*.

trick'le (trĭk''l), *v. i.*; TRICK'LED (-'ld); TRICK'LING (-lĭng). [ME. *triklen*, prob. for *striklen*, freq. of *striken* to flow, AS. *strīcan*. The loss of *s* may be due to an *s* ending a preceding word. See STRIKE, *v. t.*] To flow in a small gentle stream; to run in drops; also, to drip with some liquid, as a spout. "The low *trickling* rustle of the leaves." *Lowell*.

His salt tears *trickled* down as rain. *Chaucer*.

trick'le, *v. t.* To pour, or cause to flow, in drops or in a thin stream.

trick'le (trĭk''l), *n*. Act or state of trickling; also, that which trickles; a stream; drip. "Streams that . . . dwindle to feeble *trickles* of mud." *James Bryce*.

trick'ster (-stẽr), *n*. One who tricks; a deceiver; cheat.

trick'ster, *v. i.* To engage in tricks. *Rare*.

trick'sy (-sĭ), *a*. [From TRICK.] **1**. Exhibiting artfulness; trickish; crafty; hence, deceptive; as, *tricksy* diplomacy. *Now Rare*. "My *tricksy* spirit!" *Shak*.

2. Given to tricks or pranks; prankish; playful.

3. Neat; trim; natty; jaunty. *Obs. or R.*

trick'track' (-trăk'), *n*. [F. *trictrac*. Cf. TICKTACK backgammon.] **1**. An old game resembling backgammon.

2. Backgammon; esp., Russian backgammon.

trick valve. *Steam Engine*. A slide valve having a supplementary steam passage (*bb*, in *Illust.*) connecting the forward and back parts of its face, thus reducing the valve travel.

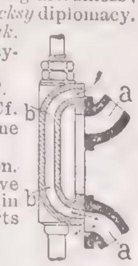

Trick Valve. *a*, *a* Steam Ports, opening into Cylinder Face, on which the Trick Valve slides.

trick'y (trĭk'ĭ), *a*. Given to tricks or deception; trickish; shifty; deceptive; as, *tricky* merchants, dealings, breezes.

tri-clin'i-a-ry (trī-klĭn'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a*. [L. *tricliniaris*. See TRICLINIUM.] Of or pertaining to a triclinium or the mode of dining at it.

tri-clin'ic (-ĭk), *a*. [*tri-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Cryst*. Having, or characterized by, three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles. See CRYSTALLIZATION. All forms in this system consist of two parallel faces, except in the crystals of a few substances where a form has but a single face, then called a *pedion*. Such crystals are referred to the asymmetric or pedial class of the system.

tri-clin'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. τρικλίνιον, τρίκλινος; τρι- (see TRI-) + κλίνη a couch.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A couch for reclining at meals, extending round three sides of a table, and usually in three parts. **b** A dining room furnished with such a triple couch.

tri'col'or, **tri'col'our** (trī'kŭl'ẽr), *n*. [F. *tricolore*, in *drapeau tricolore* a tricolored flag; *tri-* (see TRI-) + L. *color* color.] **1**. The national French banner, blue, white, and red, in equal parts, adopted at the first revolution.

2. Hence, any flag of three colors in nearly equal masses.

Tri-con'o-don (trī-kŏn'ō-dŏn), *n*. [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. κῶνος cone + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon*. A genus of small generalized Jurassic mammals having teeth with three simple cones. Though often regarded as marsupials, some place them with a few still less known forms in a separate order or suborder, **Tri-con'o-don'ta** (-dŏn'tȧ).

tri-cor'po-ral (trī-kôr'pō-răl) | *a*. [L. *tricorpor*; *tri-* (see **tri-cor'po-rate** (-kôr'pō-rāt) | TRI-) + *corpus*, *corporis*, body.] *Her*. Represented with three bodies conjoined to one head, as a lion.

tric'o-sane (trĭk'ō-sān), *n*. [G. *tricosan*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + Gr. εἴκοσι twenty + *-an*, as in *methan* methane.] *Chem*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{23}H_{48}$, of the methane series, obtained in glittering plates from paraffin oil. M. P., 48° C.

tri-cos'tate (trī-kŏs'tāt), *a*. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Three-ribbed; having three ribs, or costæ.

tri'cot (trē'kō), *n*. [F., fr. *tricoter* to knit.] **1**. A fabric of woolen, silk, or cotton knitted, or woven like knitting.

2. A soft ribbed dress material.

3. Short for TRICOT STITCH.

tricot stitch. *Crochet*. The simplest of crochet stitches, worked with a long hook of uniform size, and producing a plain straight pattern. Called also *afghan*, *idiot*, *fool's*, and *railway stitch*, *fool's crochet*, and *Tunisian crochet*.

tri-cre'sol (trī-krē'sōl; -sŏl), *n*. *Pharm. Chem*. A mixture of the three cresols, prepared from coal tar, a colorless liquid of creosotic odor, used as a germicide.

tri-crot'ic (trī-krŏt'ĭk), *a*. [*tri-* + Gr. κροτεῖν to beat.] *Physiol*. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, tricrotism.

tri'cro-tism (trĭ'krō-tĭz'm; trĭk'rō-), *n*. *Physiol*. That condition of the arterial pulse in which there is a triple beat. Its characteristic sphygmographic pulse curve shows a primary and two secondary crests.

tri-cus'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *a*. [L. *tricuspis*, *-idis*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *cuspis* a point.] **1**. Having three cusps, or points.

2. *Anat. & Med.* Pertaining to the tricuspid valve.

tricuspid valve. *Anat*., the valve, resembling in structure the mitral valve, but consisting of three triangular membranous flaps, at the opening of the right auricle of the heart into the right ventricle.

tri-cus'pid-ate (trī-kŭs'pĭ-dāt), *a*. Three-pointed; cuspidate with three points; tricuspid; as, a *tricuspidate* leaf.

Tri-cus'pis (trī-kŭs'pĭs), *n*. [NL. See TRICUSPID.] *Bot*. A genus of perennial grasses, of temperate regions, having flat or involute leaves and simple or compound panicles with 3-many-flowered spikelets. Some yield a coarse hay.

tri'cy-cle (trī'sĭ-k'l), *n*. [*tri-* + *-cycle*, as in *bicycle*: cf. F. *tricycle* a carriage with three wheels, a three-wheeled velocipede.] **a** A kind of three-wheeled coach. *Obs.* **b** A light three-wheeled vehicle to be ridden by one or more persons

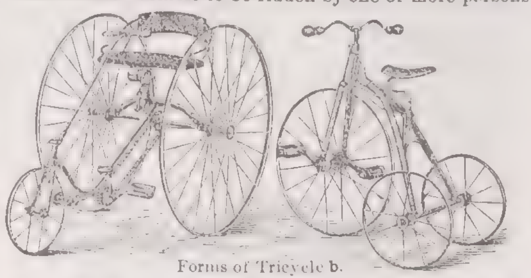

Forms of Tricycle **b**.

and propelled by treadles or hand levers. Cf. BICYCLE, 1; VELOCIPEDE. **c** A three-wheeled motor cycle. Cf. TRICAR.

tri'cy-cle, *v. i.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). To ride a tricycle. — **tri'cy-cler** (-klẽr), *n*. — **tri'cy-clist** (-klĭst), *n*.

Tri-dac'na (trī-dăk'nȧ), *n*. [L., pl., a kind of oysters, fr. Gr. τρίδακνος eaten at three bites, τρι- (see TRI-) + δάκνειν to bite.] *Zoöl*. A genus of lamellibranchs having no anterior adductor muscle, and an equivalve shell the valves of which are very thick and heavy and strongly plicated at the margin. The giant clam (*Tridacna gigas*) of East Indian seas attains a great size. The genus is the type of a small family, **Tri-dac'ni-dæ** (-nĭ-dē).

Tridacna (*T. squamosa*).

tri-dac'tyl (trī-dăk'tĭl), *a*. [Gr. τριδάκτυλος; τρι- (see TRI-) + δάκτυλος digit: cf. F. *tridactyle*.] Having three fingers or toes, or similar processes.

tri-dai'ly (-dā'lĭ), *a*. Occurring, made, or the like, three times a day.

tri-dec'ane (-dĕk'ān), *n*. [*tri-* + Gr. δέκα ten; — from the number of carbon atoms in the molecule.] *Chem*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{13}H_{28}$, of the methane series, occurring in petroleum and produced artificially as a light colorless liquid. It boils at 234° C.

tri-dec'y-lene (-dĕs'ĭ-lēn), *n*. [*tri-* + Gr. δέκατος tenth + *ethylene*.] *Chem*. A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{13}H_{26}$, of the ethylene series, found in Burma petroleum.

tri'de-cyl'ic (trī'dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a*. Also **tri-dec'a-to'ic** (trī-dĕk'ȧ-tō'ĭk), **tri'de-co'ic** (trī'dē-kō'ĭk). *Chem*. Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{12}H_{25}CO_2H$, of the fatty acid series, prepared artificially.

tri'dent (trī'dĕnt), *n*. [L. *tridens*, *-entis*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *dens* tooth: cf. F. *trident*. See TOOTH.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* A three-pronged spear, the attribute or symbol of authority of Poseidon, or Neptune. See POSEIDON, *Illust.*

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A three-pronged spear used by retiarii.

3. A three-pronged fish spear.

4. *Geom*. A curve of third order, having three infinite branches in one direction and a fourth infinite branch in the opposite direction (*Descartes*).

tri'dent, *a*. [L. *tridens*.] Having three teeth or points.

tri-den'tal (trī-dĕn'tăl), *a*. Pert. to, or having the form of, a trident; trident; also, bearing or wielding a trident.

tri-den'tate (-tāt) | *a*. [NL. *tridentatus*. See TRIDENT.] **tri-den'tat-ed** (-tāt-ĕd) | Having three teeth or points.

trident bat. An Asiatic rhinolophid bat (*Triænops persicus*), with nose membrane trident-shaped.

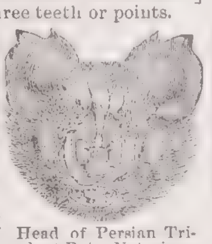

Head of Persian Trident Bat. Nat. size.

Tri-den'tine (trī-dĕn'tĭn), *a*. [From LL. *Tridentum* Trent.] **1**. Of or pertaining to Trent, Austria, or the council of the Roman Catholic Church held (1545–63) in that city.

2. Conforming to the decrees and doctrines of the Council of Trent.

Tri-den'tine (-tĭn), *n*. One who accepts the Tridentine profession of faith (that of the Council of Trent, issued by Pope Pius IV. in 1564), which is one of the received statements of faith in the Roman Catholic Church.

trid'y-mite (trĭd'ĭ-mīt), *n*. [G. *tridymit*, fr. Gr. τρίδυμος threefold; — from its common occurrence in trillings.] *Min*. A mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, SiO_2, but differing in crystallization, being usually in minute thin tabular forms. H., 7. Sp. gr., 2.28–2.33. It is found in cavities in trachyte and similar rocks.

tried (trīd), *pret. & p. p.* of TRY. Hence: *a*. **1**. Proved; tested; faithful; trustworthy; as, a *tried* friend; a *tried* tool.

2. Select; choice; excellent. *Obs.*

Syn. — See RELIABLE.

tri-en'ni-al (trī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a*. [L. *triennium* the space of three years; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *annus* year. Cf. ANNUAL.] **1**. Continuing three years; as, a *triennial* reign.

2. Happening, coming about, or appearing once in every three years; as, *triennial* elections; a *triennial* catalogue.

Triennial Act, *Eng. Hist.*, an act of 1694, which limited the life of a Parliament to three years. Cf. SEPTENNIAL ACT.

tri-en'ni-al, *n*. **1**. Something that takes place or appears once in three years, or that lasts three years.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A Mass repeated every day for three years for the repose of the soul of a dead person.

3. The third anniversary of any event.

tri'ens (trī'ĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* -ENTES (trī-ĕn'tēz). [L., fr. *tres*, *tria*, three.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A copper coin equal to a third of the as. **b** A gold coin equal to a third of the solidus.

tri-en'tal (trī-ĕn'tăl), *a*. [L. *trientalis*.] *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pert. to a triens, or third part; esp., designating a standard of coinage in which the as weighed one third of a libra, or pound. See AS, *n*., 2.

Tri'en-ta'lis (trī'ĕn-tā'lĭs), *n*. [NL., fr. LL. *herba trientalis*, apparently fr. L. *trientalis* pert. to a third (see TRIENS); the reason for the name is unknown.] *Bot*. A genus of delicate primulaceous herbs, of northern Europe and America, having a whorl of entire leaves and several white starlike flowers on slender peduncles followed by 5-valved capsules. *T. americana* is the star flower.

tri'er (trī'ẽr), *n*. [From TRY.] **1**. One who tries; one who makes experiments; esp., one who tests anything.

2. **a** One who tries judicially. **b** *Law*. = TRIOR **b**.

3. That which tries or approves; a test, or an implement used in testing, as a taster (see TASTER, *n*., 2 **c**).

tri'er-arch (trī'ẽr-ärk), *n*. [L. *trierarchus*, Gr. τριήραρχος; τριήρης a trireme + ἀρχός a leader, a chief.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The commander of a trireme. **b** At Athens, one who (singly or jointly with other citizens) had to fit out a trireme for the public service.

tri'er-arch'y (-är'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. τριηραρχία.] **1**. The office or duty of a trierarch.

2. Trierarchs collectively.

3. The Athenian plan whereby citizens furnished triremes.

tri'e-ter'ic (trī'ē-tĕr'ĭk) | *a*. [L. *trietericus*, Gr. τριετηρικός, fr. τριετηρίς (sc. ἑορτή) **tri'e-ter'i-cal** (-tĕr'ĭ-kăl) | a triennial festival; τρι- (see TRI-) + ἔτος a year.] Kept or occurring every third year; triennial.

tri-eth'yl- (trī-ĕth'ĭl-). *Chem*. A combining form indicating the *presence of three ethyl groups*.

tri-eth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; -ȧ-mēn'), *n*. Also **-in**. [*triethyl-* + *amine*.] *Chem*. A tertiary amine, $N(C_2H_5)_3$, analogous to trimethylamine. It is a strongly alkaline liquid.

tri eth'yl-stib'ine (-stĭb'ĭn; -ēn), *n*. *Chem*. A liquid, $Sb(C_2H_5)_3$, of garlic-like odor, taking fire in air and behaving like a metal in various reactions. It is prepared by the action of zinc ethyl on antimony trichloride, and in other ways.

tri-fa'cial (trī-fā'shăl), *a*. [*tri-* + *facial*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the fifth pair of cranial nerves, called also *trigeminal* nerves. They are in man the largest of the cranial nerves, arising by two roots, a small motor root and a large sensory root, which both leave the brain at the side of the pons Varolii. The sensory root bears a large ganglion (the Gasserian ganglion) situated within the cranium in a depression in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and at the same point divides into three main branches, the ophthalmic, superior maxillary, and inferior maxillary nerves (see OPHTHALMIC NERVE, MAXILLARY NERVE). Only the inferior maxillary is joined by the motor root, hence the other two branches are sensory only. In other vertebrates the character of the trifacial nerve often differs considerably from man, especially with respect to the relation of its roots to each other and the points of emergence of its branches from the skull.

tri-fa'cial, *n*. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A trifacial nerve.

tri-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a*. [L. *trifarius* of three sorts or ways, threefold; cf. Gr. τριφάσιος. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] *Bot*. Facing three ways; in whorls of three; tristichous.

tri'fid (trī'fĭd), *a*. [L. *trifidus*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + root of *findere* to split: cf. F. *trifide*.] Three-cleft; tridentate; divided part way to the base into three lobes with narrow sinuses.

tri'fle (trī'f'l), *n*. [ME. *trifle*, *trefele*, *trufle*, OF. *trufle*, *trufe*, mockery, raillery, trickery, prob. same word as F. *truffe* truffle. See TRUFFLE.] **1**. Idle or nonsensical speech; raillery; also, an idle tale; a joke; a lie; a deception. *Obs.*

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trick. † TRIG. [as *adv*. *Obs.*

trick, *a*. Quick; nimble; — also

trick'er, *n*. A trigger. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [trickster.

trick'er, *n*. One who tricks; a

trick'i-ly (trĭk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv*. of TRICKY. See -LY.

trick'i-ness, *n*. See -NESS.

trick'ing, *p. a.* Given to tricks.

trick'ing, *n*. Dress; ornament.

trick'l. Trickle. *Ref. Sp.*

trick'ld. Trickled. *Ref. Sp.*

trick'le-ness, *n*. Transience. *Obs.*

trick'let, *n*. A rill; a thin stream.

trick'ly, *a*. Trickling. [*Obs.*

trick'ly, *adv*. Trigly; deftly.

trick'ment, *n*. Decoration. *Obs.*

trick'si-ness (trĭk'sĭ-nĕs), *n*. See -NESS. [of tricks; tricksy.

trick'some (trĭk'sŭm), *a*. Full

trickt. Tricked. *Ref. Sp.*

Tri-clad'i-da (trī-klăd'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the specific name *triclada*, fr. *tri-* + Gr. κλάδος branch; — from their three main intestinal branches.] *Zoöl.* An order of turbellarian worms having the intestine composed of a median anterior division and two lateral posterior divisions with side branches. It includes marine, fresh-water, and terrestrial forms. See PLANARIAN. —

tri'clad (trī'klăd), *a. & n.*

tric'li-nate (trĭk'lĭ-nāt), *a*. *Cryst.* Triclinic.

tricline. *n*. = TRICLINIUM. *Obs.*

tri-clin'i-arch (trī-klĭn'ĭ-ärk), *n*. [L. *tricliniarches*.] *Rom. Antiq.* A chief servant in charge of the dining table. *Obs.*

tri-cli'no-hed'ric (trī-klī'nō-hĕd'rĭk; -hē'drĭk), *a*. [*triclinic* + Gr. ἕδρα seat.] Triclinic.

tri-coc'cous (-kŏk'ŭs), *a*. [Gr. τρίκοκκος with three grains or berries; τρι- (see TRI-) + κόκκος grain, seed.] *Bot*. Having three cocci, or carpels.

tri-co'lon (trī-kō'lŏn), *n*. [Gr. τρίκωλον, neut. of τρίκωλος three-membered.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A period composed of three cola. — **tri-co'lic** (-kō'lĭk; -kŏl'ĭk), *a*. [colored.

tri'col'or, **tri'col'our**, *a*. Tri-

tri'col'ored, **tri'col'oured** (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a*. Having three colors.

tri-col'or-ous (trī-kŭl'ẽr-ŭs), **tricolourous**, *a*. Of three colors.

tri-com'pound, *a*. Compounded of three parts; as, a *tricompound* (triple-expansion) engine (see COMPOUND ENGINE **a**).

‖ **tri'con'** (trē'kôɴ'), *n*. [F.] *Card Playing.* Three cards of the same denomination. *Rare.*

tri-con'o-dont (trī-kŏn'ō-dŏnt), *a*. *Zoöl.* **a** Having, or designating, teeth with three simple cones. See TRITUBERCULY. **b** Pertaining to the Triconodonta. — *n*. One of the Triconodonta.

tri-con'so-nan'tal (trī-kŏn'sō-năn'tăl), **tri-con'so-nan'tic** (-tĭk), *a*. Of three consonants.

tri'corn (trī'kôrn), *a*. [F. *tricorne*, L. *tricornis*.] Having three horns or corners. — *n*. A three-cornered hat. *Rare.*

tri-cor'nate (trī-kôr'nāt), **tri'cor-nute'** (trī'kôr-nūt'), *a*. Tricorn. [Three-cornered.

tri-cor'nered (trī-kôr'nẽrd), *a*.

tri-cor'nous (-nŭs), *a*. [L. *tricornis*.] With three horns. *Obs.*

tricot, *n*. Also **tricoterie**. [Cf. OF. *tricoter*, or OF. & F. *tripoter*, to dabble, to intrigue, to job.] Cheating. *Obs.*

tricotee, *n*. [OF. *tricotée* an involuntary dance while being beaten.] A kind of dance. *Obs.*

tri'co'tine' (trē'kō'tēn'), *n*. [F.] A French dress fabric.

tri-cot'o-my (trī-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n*. [Cf. TRICHOTOMY.] Division into three parts. *Obs.*

tri-cot'y-le'do-nous, *a*. *Bot.* Having three cotyledons.

tricquet, *n*. [Cf. F. *triquètre* three-cornered, L. *triquetrus*.] A three-cornered figure. *Obs.*

tri'cro-tous (trĭ'krō-tŭs), *a*. *Physiol.* Tricrotic.

tri-cru'ral (trī-krōō'răl), *a*. [*tri-* + L. *crus*, *cruris*, leg.] Having three legs, or branches.

trictrac. Var. of TRICKTRACK.

tric'u-late (trĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To make smart or tidy. *Dial. Eng.*

tri-cur'vate, *a*. *Zoöl.* Curved in three places.

tri-cus'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *n*. A tooth having three cusps.

tri'cy-an'ic (trī'sī-ăn'ĭk), *a*. *Chem.* Cyanuric.

tri-cy'a-nide (trī-), *n*. Also **-nid**. *Chem.* A cyanide with three cyanogen groups in the molecule.

tri-dac'tyle. Var. of TRIDACTYL. [*a*. Tridactyl.

tri-dac'ty-lous (trī-dăk'tĭ-lŭs),

trid'dler (trĭd'lẽr), *n*. The pectoral sandpiper. *New Jersey.*

tride (trīd), *a*. [F. *tride* lively, fr. Sp. *trido*.] Short and quick; fleet; as, a *tride* pace. *Obs.*

tri'de-cat'y-lene (trī'dē-kăt'ĭ-lēn), **tri-de'cene** (trī-dē'sēn), *n*. Tridecylene.

tri-den'ted (trī-dĕn'tĕd), *a*. Tridentate. *Rare.*

tri'dent-if'er-ous (trī'dĕn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a*. [L. *tridentifer*; *tridens* trident + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing a trident.

tri'di-am'e-tral (trī'dī-ăm'ē-trăl), *a*. Having three diameters.

tri-di'a-pa'son (trī-dī'ȧ-pā'zŏn), *n*. *Music.* A triple octave.

tri-dig'i-tate (trī-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a*. [*tri-* + L. *digitatus* having fingers or toes.] Tridactyl; having three fingerlike lobes.

tri'di-men'sion-al, *a*. Of three dimensions. — **tri'di-men'sion-al'i-ty**, *n*.

tri'di-men'sioned (trī'dĭ-mĕn'shŭnd), *a*. = TRIDIMENSIONAL.

tri'ding (trī'dĭng), *n*. A trithing, or riding. *Obs.*

tri'do-min'i-um (trī'dō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n*. [NL.; *tri-* + *dominium*.] *Internat. Law.* A dominium exercised by three states jointly, as formerly in the case of Samoa.

trid'u-an (trĭd'ū-ăn), *a*. [L. *triduanus*, fr. *triduum*. See TRIDUUM.] Lasting three days (reckoning inclusively); or occurring every third day (reckoning inclusively). *Rare.*

trid'u-um (-ŭm), *n*. [L., space of three days; *tri-* + *dies* day.] A term of three days; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, three days of prayer to prepare for a saint's day or in asking a saint's intercession.

tri-dyn'a-mous (trī-dĭn'ȧ-mŭs), *a*. [*tri-* + Gr. δύναμις power.] *Bot.* Having six stamens, three long and three short.

trie, *a*. [Cf. F. *trié*, p. p. See TRY, *v.t.*] Tried; excellent. *Obs.*

tri'ed-ly (trī'ĕd-lĭ), *adv*. Provedly; by test; also, excellently. *Obs.* [dral.

tri-e'dral (trī-ē'drăl), *a*. Trihe-

triely, *adv*. = TRIEDLY. *Obs.*

tri-en'nal, **tri-en'nel**, *n*. = TRIENNIAL, a Mass. *Obs.*

tri-en'ni-al'i-ty (trī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n*. State of being triennial.

tri-en'ni-al-ly, *adv*. of TRIENNIAL. See -LY.

‖ **tri-en'ni-um** (trī-ĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n*. [L. See TRIENNIAL.] A period of three years. [A third. *Obs.*

tri'ent, *n*. [L. *triens*, *trientis*.]

tri'er-arch'al (trī'ẽr-är'kăl), *a*. Pert. to a trierarch or trierarchy.

tri'e-ter'ics, *n. pl.* [L. *trieterica*, pl. See TRIETERICAL.] Trieteric games or festivals. *Obs.*

triews. † TRUCE.

tri'fal'low, *v. t.* [*tri-* + *fallow*. Cf. THRYFALLOW.] To plow the third time before sowing. *Obs.*

tri-fas'ci-at'ed (trī-făsh'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a*. With, or encircled by, three bands.

trife, *n*. Trifle. *Obs.*

trif'er-ous (trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a*. [L. *trifer*. See TRI-; -FEROUS.] Bearing thrice yearly. *Obs.*

triflour. † TRIFLER.

triflol. † TRIFLE. [Trifid. *Obs.*

trif'id-ous, *a*. [L. *trifidus*.]

tri-fis'tu-la-ry (trī-fĭs'tū-lā-rĭ), *a*. Having three pipes.

tri-flag'el-late (trī-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a*.

2. A thing of very little value or importance; a paltry or trivial affair, object, etc. "*Trifles* light as air." *Shak.*

Small sands the mountain, moments make the year,
And *trifles* life. *Young.*

3. A dish of sponge cake soaked in wine or liqueur, with macaroons, fruit jams, and whipped cream.

4. A variety of pewter (as one made of 83 parts tin and 17 antimony) used for small utensils, as beer measures.

a trifle, a little; slightly; as, he was *a trifle* alarmed.

tri′fle (trī′f'l), *v. i.*; TRI′FLED (-f'ld); TRI′FLING (-flĭng). [ME. *trifelen*, *truflen*; cf. OF. *trufer*, *trufler*, to trick, mock. See TRIFLE, *n.*] **1**. To act or talk jestingly, or with levity, esp. in regard to something demanding more serious or respectful treatment; — usually with *with*; as, to *trifle* with one's health. "Like a king not to be *trifled* with." *Tennyson.*

2. To act or talk for idle pleasure or with no serious object; to amuse one's self lightly; to toy; as, he was *trifling* at a summer resort; he sat *trifling* with a novel and cigar.

I feared he did but *trifle*,
And meant to wreck thee. *Shak.*

Syn. — TRIFLE, DALLY, DAWDLE, POTTER. To TRIFLE (the general word) is to act without seriousness or in a frivolous fashion, or to toy with something; to DALLY is to play or coquet with something, or to linger as if in uncertainty; as, "To *trifle* agreeably is a secret which schools cannot impart" (*Johnson*); "o'er cold coffee *trifle* with the spoon" (*Pope*); "Such a talent in verse as mine is like a child's rattle, very entertaining to the *trifler* that uses it" (*Cowper*); "For so, to interpose a little ease, let our frail thoughts *dally* with false surmise" (*Milton*); "I *dally* with my subject because, to myself, the remembrance of the times is profoundly interesting" (*De Quincey*); "You know at taking leave . . . sometimes a man *dallies* . . . and does not know how to make off" (*Keats*). To DAWDLE is to linger idly or lazily; to POTTER is to busy one's self in an aimless or ineffectual fashion; as, "I looked into . . . the exhibition, in mere unwillingness to work, and desire to *dawdle* away time" (*Scott*); "arbors, which you *dawdle* about in on the backs of donkeys" (*Jane Welsh Carlyle*); to *potter* about the garden. See LINGER, DEFER.

tri′fle, *v. t.* **1**. To treat jestingly or in sport. *Obs.*

2. To make, or to treat as, trivial. *Rare.* *Shak.*

3. To spend or waste in trifling or on trifles; — usually with *away*; as, to *trifle* away money. "We *trifle* time." *Shak.*

tri′fler (-flẽr), *n.* One who trifles; specif., one who acts and thinks habitually in a spirit of shallow levity.

tri′fling (-flĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TRIFLE. Hence: *a.* **1**. Having or showing lack of thoughtfulness or seriousness; shallow or habitually frivolous; as, a *trifling* nature.

2. Being of small note; trivial; as, a *trifling* debt.

3. Worthless; mean; of no account. *Local, U. S.*

— **tri′fling-ly**, *adv.* — **tri′fling-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See PETTY.

tri-fo′li-ate (trī-fō′lĭ-āt), *a.* [*tri-* + *foliate*. Cf. TREFOIL.] *Bot.* **a** Three-leaved. **b** Having three leaflets; trifoliolate.

trifoliate orange, a hardy Japanese orange (*Citrus trifoliata*) having trifoliolate leaves and small fruits with a dry bitterish pulp. It is cultivated as a stock on which to bud the sweet oranges, and has been hybridized with them.

tri-fo′li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having three leaflets, as clover.

Tri-fo′li-um (-fō′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., trefoil.] *Bot.* An immense genus of fabaceous herbs, the clovers, widely distributed in temperate regions. They have digitately or pinnately trifoliolate leaves, and red, purple, pink, or white heads of flowers with a persistent corolla; the pod is membranous and indehiscent. Many species, as *T. repens*, *T. incarnatum*, *T. hybridum*, *T. reflexum*, are forage and hay plants.

tri-fo′ri-um (trī-fō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. L. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *foris*, pl. *fores*, a door.] *Arch.* The gallery or open space forming an upper story to the aisle of a church, typically an arcaded story between the nave arches and clerestory; — so called as often having three openings to each bay. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

tri′form (trī′fôrm) | *a.* [L. *triformis*: *tri-* (see TRI-) +
tri′formed (-fôrmd) | *forma* form.] Having a triple form, body, or character. "This *triform* antagonism." *I. Taylor.*

tri-form′i-ty (trī-fôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *triformitas*.] State of being triform.

tri-fur′cate (trī-fûr′kāt), *v. i.* To fork or divide into three branches. — **tri′fur-ca′tion** (trī′fûr-kā′shŭn), *n.*

tri-fur′cate (-fûr′kāt) | *a.* [L. *trifurcus*; *tri-* (see TRI-)
tri-fur′cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd) | + *furca* fork.] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.

trig (trĭg), *a.* [ME. *trig*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *tryggr*, akin to E. *true*.] **1**. Trusty; faithful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Sound; in good condition; well. *Chiefly Dial.*

3. Trim; neat; spruce; smart.

4. Active; clever; ready; brisk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trig, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.] To stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it; to scotch; skid; also, sometimes, to prop or support. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

trig, *n.* A stone, block, or the like placed under anything, as a wheel or barrel, to prevent motion or, sometimes, to support or shore; a scotch; skid. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

trig′a-mist (trĭg′ȧ-mĭst), *n.* [See TRIGAMY.] One who has been married three times; esp., one who has three husbands or three wives at the same time.

trig′a-my (trĭg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *trigamia*, Gr. τριγαμία: cf. F. *trigamie*. See TRIGAMOUS.] Act of marrying, or state of being married, three times; esp., the offense of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

tri-gem′i-nal (trī-jĕm′ĭ-năl), *a.* [See TRIGEMINOUS.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating the fifth cranial nerves; trifacial. See TRIFACIAL, *a.* — *n.* A trigeminal, or trifacial, nerve.

tri-gem′i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *trigeminus* born three together; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *geminus* twin. Cf. TERGEMINOUS.] Born three together; being one of three born at the same birth; also, rarely, threefold.

Tri′ger′ proc′ess (trē′zhā′). [After M. *Triger*, French engineer.] *Engin. & Mining.* A method of sinking through water-bearing ground, in which the shaft is lined with tubbing and provided with an air lock, work being proceeded with under air pressure. Cf. KIND-CHAUDRON PROCESS.

trig′ger (trĭg′ẽr), *n.* [For older *tricker*, fr. D. *trekker*, fr. *trekken* to draw, pull. Cf. TRACK to tow.] **1**. A piece, as a lever, connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; specif., *Firearms*, the part of a lock moved by the finger to release the cock in firing.

2. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.

3. *Naut.* A block holding a vessel on the ways, the knocking away of which starts the vessel. *Rare.*

4. = VERGE, *n.*, 14.

trigger fish. Any of numerous deep-bodied plectognath fishes constituting *Balistes* and allied genera of the family Balistidæ, having the anterior dorsal fin with two or three stout spines. (For explanation of name, see BALISTES.) They inhabit chiefly warm seas, and are often fantastically colored. *B. carolinensis* occurs in the Mediterranean and on the American coast, and is sometimes eaten. Many species are poisonous. See also OLDWIFE **b**.

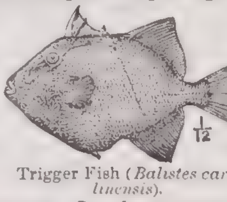

Trigger Fish (*Balistes carolinensis*).

trigger tube. *Elec.* A vacuum tube having in addition to the usual platinum electrodes another pair of transverse electrodes with ends close together. It is used as a cymoscope by connecting the main electrodes in series with the two ends of an open circuit of a potential not quite sufficient to cause a glow discharge, when a very small discharge sent between the transverse electrodes will cause the tube to burst into glow. Called also **Zehn′der trigger tube** (tsān′dẽr), after the inventor, a German physicist.

tri′glot (trī′glŏt), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue.] Containing, expressed in, or treating, three languages.

tri′glyph (trī′glĭf), *n.* [L. *triglyphus*, Gr. τρίγλυφος; τρι- (see TRI-) + γλύφειν to carve: cf. F. *triglyphe*.] *Arch.* An ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, consisting of a rectangular tablet, slightly projecting, and having two vertical channels of V-section, called *glyphs*, and two corresponding chamfers or half channels on the vertical sides, which are reckoned as a third "glyph." The triglyphs are repeated alternately with the metopes. See ORDER, *Illust.*

tri-glyph′ic (trī-glĭf′ĭk) | *a.* **1**. Consisting of, or pertain-
tri-glyph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | ing to, triglyphs.

2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

tri′gon (trī′gŏn), *n.* [L. *trigonum*, Gr. τρίγωνον, fr. Gr τρίγωνος three-cornered; τρι- (see TRI-) + γωνία a corner, angle: cf. F. *trigone*.] **1**. A triangle.

2. *Astrol.* **a** A division consisting of three signs. See TRIPLICITY, 3. **b** = TRINE, *n.*, 1.

3. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* **a** A kind of triangular lyre or harp. **b** A game at ball played by three persons.

4. *Zoöl.* The cutting region of the crown of an upper molar, usually the anterior part including the protocone, paracone, and metacone. That of a lower molar is the **tri′go-nid** (trī′gō-nĭd; trĭg′ō-nĭd). See TRITUBERCULY.

trig′o-nal (trĭg′ō-năl), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to a trigon or triangle; having three angles; triangular; trigonous.

2. *Cryst.* Noting that division of the hexagonal system, or the forms belonging to it, characterized by a vertical axis of trigonal or threefold symmetry. Some authors, however, group all such forms in a separate **trigonal system** having three equal and equally inclined axes.

trigonal trisoctahedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON. — **t. tristetrahedron**. *Cryst.* See TRISTETRAHEDRON.

tri′gone (trī′gōn; *F.* trē′gōn′), *n.* [F., lit., a trigon.] *Anat.* A smooth triangular area on the inner surface of the bladder, limited by the apertures of the ureters and urethra.

Trig′o-nel′la (trĭg′ō-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. τρίγωνος three-cornered (see TRIGON).] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs having pinnately trifoliolate leaves, capitate or racemose flowers, and linear pods. Several species are valuable forage plants, esp. the Australian *T. suavissima*. *T. fœnum-græcum* is the fenugreek.

trig′o-nel′line (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_7O_2N$, in plants of the genus *Trigonella*. It is the methyl betaine of nicotinic acid.

Tri-go′ni-a (trī-gō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TRIGON.] **1**. *Zoöl.* A genus of pearly bivalve shells, many extinct species of which characterize the Mesozoic rocks. A few living species exist on the coast of Australia. With several extinct genera it constitutes a family, **Trig′o-ni′i-dæ** (trĭg′ō-nī′ĭ-dē).

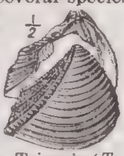

Trigonia (*T. costata*).

2. *Bot.* The type genus of the Trigoniaceæ.

trig′o-no- (trĭg′ō-nō; trī-gō′nō-). [See TRIGON.] Combining form fr. Gr. τρίγωνον, *triangle*, τρίγωνος, *triangular*.

trig′o-no-do′dec-a-he′dron (-dō′dĕk-ȧ-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*trigono-* + *dodecahedron*.] *Cryst.* A trigonal tristetrahedron, the hemihedral form of the isometric trapezohedron.

trig′o-noid (trĭg′ō-noid), *a.* [*trigon* + *-oid*.] *Geom.* Like a trigon; — said of the plane figure formed by three arcs of equal circles intersecting by twos. — **trig′o-noid**, *n.*

trig′o-nom′e-ter (-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*trigono-* + *-meter*.] A device for solving graphically any plane right-angled triangle, as a board with small squares, having a graduated straightedge pivoted to one corner of the diagram.

trig′o-no-met′ric (-nō-mĕt′rĭk) | *a.* [Cf. F. *trigonométrique*.]
trig′o-no-met′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) | Of or pertaining to trigonometry; performed by the rules of trigonometry.

trigonometric, *or* **trigonometrical, canon**, a comprehensive set of trigonometric tables. — **t. coördinates**. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2 (26). — **t. curve**, a curve whose equation involves trigonometrical (and no higher) functions of the coördinates. — **t. function**, *Trig.*, any of various functions of an arc or angle, formerly defined with reference to a circle of unit radius, but now measured by the ratios of pairs of sides of a right-angled triangle. If *OX*, *OY* be any two rectangular axes, *P* any point on any ray *OR* making any angle *a* with *OX*, then the trigonometric functions of *a* are the following ratios, in which $x = OS$, $y = SP$, $r = OP$, — the sign of *x* being positive in the 1st and 2d quadrants, negative in the 3d and 4th, *y* positive in the 1st and 4th, negative in the 2d and 3d, *r* being always positive: cosine of $a = \frac{x}{r} = \cos a$; sine of $a = \frac{y}{r} = \sin a$; $y = \sin a$; tangent of $a = \frac{y}{x} = \tan a$; cotangent of $a = \frac{x}{y} = \cot a$; versed cosine of $a = 1 - \sin a$ = coversed sine of a = covers a; versed sine of $a = 1 - \cos a$ = versine of a = vers a; secant of $a = \frac{r}{x} = \sec a = \frac{1}{\cos a}$; cosecant of $a = \frac{r}{y} = \operatorname{cosec} a = \frac{1}{\sin a}$. — **t. lines**, lines representing in length and position, with respect to a unit circle, the various trigonometric functions, sine, cosine, etc.; as, *SP*, *OS*, *AT*, *OT*, etc., when *OP* is 1. — **t. series**, *Math.*, a series whose terms proceed by sines and cosines of multiples of a variable angle; a Fourier's series. — **t. solution**, *Math.*, solution (as of a cubic equation) in terms or by means of trigonometric functions. — **t. survey**. See TRIANGULATION, 1.

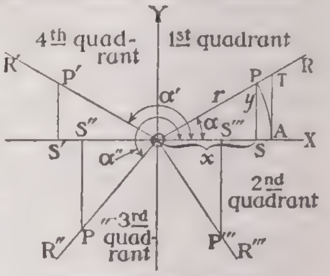

Trigonometrical Function.

trig′o-nom′e-try (-nŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [*trigono-* + *-metry*: cf. F. *trigonométrie*. See TRIGON.] That branch of mathematics treating of the relations holding among the sides and angles of triangles and among closely related magnitudes, and esp. of methods of deducing from given parts other required parts, and also of the general relations connecting trigonometrical (or simply periodic) functions of arcs or angles. Also, a treatise on this science.

trig′o-nous (trĭg′ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *trigonus*, Gr. τρίγωνος. See TRIGON.] Having three angles, or corners; triangular.

tri′gram-mat′ic (trī′gră-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τριγράμματος; τρι- + γράμμα a letter.] Containing three letters or characters, or three sets of letters or characters.

tri′graph (trī′gráf), *n.* [*tri-* + *-graph*.] A combination of three letters representing a single sound, as *eau* in *beau*, *sch* in *schism*; less properly, a triphthong. Cf. DIGRAPH.

tri-he′dral (trī-hē′drăl), *a.* [See TRIHEDRON.] *Geom.* Having three faces; pert. to a trihedron; as, a *trihedral* angle.

tri-he′dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). [*tri-* + Gr. ἕδρα a seat, base.] *Geom.* A figure formed by three planes meeting in a point.

tri-hy′brid (-hī′brĭd), *n.* *Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ by three pairs of contrasting Mendelian characters.

tri-hy′drate (-drāt), *n.* *Chem.* A compound having three molecules of water of crystallization.

tri-hy′drat-ed (-drāt-ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* Combined with three molecules of water. — **trihydrated sulphuric acid**. See SULPHURIC ACID **b**.

tri-hy′dric (-drĭk), *a.* Containing three hydroxyl groups.

tri′hy-drox′y-. *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of three hydroxyl groups*.

tri-i′o-dide (-ī′ō-dīd; -dĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-did**. *Chem.* An iodide containing three atoms of iodine in the molecule.

tri′ju-gate (trī′jōō-gāt; trī-jōō′gāt; 243), *a.* [L. *trijugus* threefold; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *jugum* a yoke.] *Bot.* Having three pairs of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf.

tri-ke′to- (trī-kē′tō-). *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of three ketone groups*.

tri-ke′tone (-tōn), *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing three ketone groups.

Zoöl. Having three flagella, as certain Infusoria.

tri-flo′ral (-flō′răl; 201), *or* **tri-flo′rous** (-rŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Three-flowered.

tri-fluc′tu-a′tion (-flŭk′tū-ā′shŭn), *n.* Concurrence of three waves. *Obs.*

tri-flu′or-ide, *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* A fluoride with three atoms of fluorine in the molecule.

trif′ly, *a.* Trivial. *Obs.*

trifoil, *n.* Trefoil. *Obs.*

tri′fold′ (trī′fōld′), *a.* Threefold; triple. [*a.* Trifoliate.]

tri-fo′li-at′ed (trī-fō′lĭ-āt′ĕd),

trif′o-ly (trĭf′ō-lĭ), *n.* [L. *trifolium*.] Clover (*Trifolium*). *Obs.*

tri-fo′ri-al (trī-fō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a triforium.

tri-form′ous, *a.* Triform. *Rare.*

triful. † TRIFLE.

tri-fur′cous, *a.* [L. *trifurcus*.] Trifurcate. *Obs.*

trig (trĭg), *n.* & *v.* Trot; run. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

trig, *v. t.* [Cf. Dan. *trykke* to press, Sw. *trycka*.] To fill; stuff; cram. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

trig, *a.* Full. *Dial. Eng.*

trig, *v. t.* & *i.* [From TRIG, *a.*, trim.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. To put in order; to tidy; — with *up*. **2**. To dress smartly.

trig, *v. t.* To trust. *Obs. & R.*

trig, *n.* [From TRIG, *a.*, trim.] A fop; dandy. *Obs. & R.*

trig, *n.* **1**. A trench, esp. as a boundary; also, a path. *Dial. Eng.* **2**. A line from which to start in a race or game, as in bowling. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

trig, *v. i.* & *t.* To make, or mark with, a trig. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

trig. *Abbr.* Trigonometric; trigonometrical; trigonometry.

trig′a-mous (trĭg′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *trigamus* a thrice-married man, Gr. τρίγαμος thrice married.] *Bot.* Having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers in the same head.

trig′en, *n.* A trig (block). *Obs.*

trigen. *n.* = TRIGON. *Obs.*

tri-gen′ic (trī-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + *-gen* + *-ic*.] See ETHYLIDENE BIURET.

tri-ges′i-mo-se-cun′do (-jĕs′ĭ-mō-sē-kŭn′dō), *a.* & *n.* [L., *in trigesimo-secundo* in the thirty-second.] Thirty-twomo.

trigetour. † TREGETOUR.

trig′gered (-ẽrd), *a.* Having a trigger; as, a hair-*triggered* gun.

trig′ger-fin′ger, *n.* *Med.* A state in which flexion or extension of the finger is obstructed but finally effected with a jerk.

trigger hair. *Zoöl.* A cnidocil.

trigger plant. = HAIR-TRIGGER FLOWER.

trighe. † TRIE, *a.*

trigidy. † TRAGEDY.

tri-gin′tal (trī-jĭn′tăl), *n.* [LL. *trigintale*, fr. L. *triginta* thirty.] *R. C. Ch.* A trental.

trigittis. Obs. pl. of TREGET.

Trig′la (trĭg′lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρῖγλα, τρίγλη, the red mullet.] *Zoöl.* See GURNARD.

tri-glan′du-lar (trī-glăn′dū-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Having three nutlets in one involucre *Rare.*

trigle. † TRICKLE.

Trig′li-dæ (trĭg′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See GURNARD.

Tri-glo′chin (trī-glō′kĭn), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. γλωχίν a point; — from the pronged look of the fruit.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of scheuchzeriaceous marsh herbs, having basal ligulate leaves, small spicate flowers, and tricarpellary fruits. The species are called *arrow grass*.

trig′ly, *adv.* of TRIG. See -LY.

tri-glyc′er-ide (trī-glĭs′ẽr-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* A glyceride formed by acid radicals replacing three hydrogen atoms in glycerin.

tri′glyf. Triglyph. *Ref. Sp.*

tri′glyph-al, *a.* Triglyphic.

trig′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tri′go (trē′gō), *n.* [Sp.] Wheat.

trigon. *Abbr.* Trigonometric; trigonometrical; trigonometry.

Tri-go′na (trī-gō′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρίγωνος triangular.] *Zoöl.* A genus of honeybees closely related to (and now often united with) *Melipona*.

trig′o-nal-ly, *adv.* of TRIGONAL.

tri′go-neu′tic (trī′gō-nū′tĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. γονεύειν to beget.] Having three broods annually. — **tri′go-neu′tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

Tri-go′ni-a′ce-æ (trī-gō′nĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Trigonia* + *-aceæ*.] *Bot.* A family of tropical South American trees or shrubs (order Geraniales) of two genera, *Trigonia* and *Lightia*, with irregular, often spurred flowers, and 2-celled capsular fruit. — **tri-go′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

tri-gon′ic (-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to a trigon, or triangle. [*Zoöl.*]

tri′go-nid, *n.* See TRIGON,

trig′o-no-ceph′a-lous (trĭg′ō-nō-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*trigono-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* Having a somewhat triangular flat head.

trig′o-noc′er-ous (-nŏs′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*trigono-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] Having horns of triangular cross section, as some goats.

trig′o-noc′ra-to-ry (-nŏk′rȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. τριγωνοκράτωρ wielder of the trident.] *Astrol.* The planet that is the superior lord of a trigon. *Obs.*

trig′o-no-dont′, *a.* [*trigono-* + *-odont*.] See TRITUBERCULY.

tri-go′non (trī-gō′nŏn), *n.* [Gr. τρίγωνον a triangle.] *Music.* = TRIGON, *n.*, 3 **a**.

trig′o-no-type′, *n.* [*trigono-* + *-type*.] Trigonal trapezihedron.

tri-go′num (trī-gō′nŭm), *n.* [L.] A triangle or triangular area.

trig′o-ny (trĭg′ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. τριγονία the third generation.] Threefold birth or product. *Obs.*

tri′gram, *n.* A figure made by three lines.

tri-gram′mic (trī-grăm′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τρίγραμμος.] = TRIGRAMMATIC.

Tri-gyn′i-a (trī-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. τρι- (see TRI-) + γυνή a woman, a female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants having flowers with 3 pistils. — **tri-gyn′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **tri′gyn** (trī′jĭn), *n.*

trig′y-nous (trĭj′ĭ-nŭs; trī′jĭ-), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the Trigynia. *Obs* **b** Having three styles or pistils.

tri-hal′ide (trī-), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* See TRI-.

tri-ho′ral (trī-hō′răl; 201), *a.* Occurring every three hours. *R.*

tri-im′ide, *n.* *Chem.* See TRI-.

tri′ju-gous (trī′jōō-gŭs; trī-jōō′gŭs; 243), *a.* Trijugate.

tri-junc′tion (trī-jŭngk′shŭn), *n.* A union of three things.

tri-lat'er-al (trī-lăt'ẽr-ăl). *a.* [L. *trilaterus*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *latus*, *lateris*, side: cf. F. *trilatéral*. See LATERAL.] *Geom.* Having three sides; three-sided, as a triangle. — **tri-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.* — **tri-lat'er-al-ness**, *n.*

tri-lem'ma (-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρι- (see TRI-) + λῆμμα anything received, in logic, an assumption. Cf. DILEMMA.] **1.** *Logic.* A syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises disjunctively affirmed in the minor. **2.** A state of things in which it is difficult to determine which one of three courses to pursue.

tri-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ȧr), *a.* *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or included by, three lines; as, *trilinear* coördinates.

trilinear coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2 (27).

tri-lin'gual (-lĭŋ'gwăl), *a.* [L. *trilinguis*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *lingua* tongue, language. See LINGUAL.] Consisting of, having, or expressed in, three languages.

Tril'i-sa (trĭl'ĭ-sȧ), *n.* [NL.; anagram of LIATRIS.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs, disting. from *Lacinaria* by the corymbose panicle of flower heads and involucral bracts of two or three series only. The two species are natives of the southern United States. *T. odoratissima* is wild vanilla.

tri-lit'er-al (trī-lĭt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Consisting of three letters; trigrammatic. — *n.* A triliteral word. — **tri-lit'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), **tri-lit'er-al-ness**. *n.*

tri-lit'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being triliteral; as, *triliteralism* is characteristic of the Semitic languages.

tril'i-thon (trĭl'ĭ-thŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρίλιθος of or with three stones; τρι- (see TRI-) + λίθος stone.] *Archæol.* A monument consisting of two upright megaliths carrying a third as a lintel.

trill (trĭl), *v. i. & t.*; TRILLED (trĭld); TRILL'ING. [ME. *trillen* to roll, turn round; of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *trilla* to roll, Dan. *trille*, Icel. *þyrla* to whirl.] **1.** To turn, twirl, roll, or rock; also, to quiver. *Obs.* **2.** To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle, as a tear. *Shak.*

trill, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *triller*, It. *trillare*; prob. of imitative origin.] To impart the quality of a trill to; to utter as, or with, a trill; as, to *trill* the *r*.

The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson*

trill, *v. i.* To utter trills or a trill; to play or sing with tremulous vibrations; to have a trembling sound; to quaver.

trill, *n.* [Cf. F. *trille*, It. *trillo*. See TRILL to shake.] **1.** A consonantal sound made with a rapid succession of partial or entire intermissions, by the vibration of some one part of the oral organs against another part; as, the *r* is a *trill* in many languages.
2. The action of the organs in producing such sounds; as, to give a *trill* to the tongue.
3. *Music.* = SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **a**.
4. A sound likened to a musical trill; a warble; as, the *trill* of a blackbird.

tril'ling (trĭl'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. TRI-, and G. *drilling*.] **1.** One of three children born at the same birth; a triplet.
2. *Cryst.* A compound crystal consisting of three individuals. Cf. TWIN.

tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *trillion*, formed from *tri-* in imitation of *million* a million. Cf. BILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 12 zeros annexed (in French-American notation) or with 18 zeros (in English notation). See NUMERATION, 2, *Note*. — **tril'lion**, *a.* — **tril'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n. & a.*

Trillium (*T. erectum*). (⅛)

Tril'li-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-*; — so called because all species have leaves in sets of three. See TRI-.] *Bot.* A genus of convallariaceous herbs sometimes separated as the family **Tril'li-a'ce-æ** (-ā'sē-ē). They have short rootstocks and an erect stem bearing a whorl of three leaves and a large solitary flower at the summit. The corolla is white, pink, purple, yellow, or greenish, and is followed by a many-seeded berry. The species, often called by the name *wake-robin*, are chiefly North American, with a few in Asia; they are often cultivated in wild gardens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. The common red or purple species, or wake-robin, is *T. erectum*; the large-flowered white species is *T. grandiflorum*; the nodding species is *T. cernuum*.

tri-lo'bate (trī-lō'bāt; trī'lō-; 277), *a.* Having three lobes.

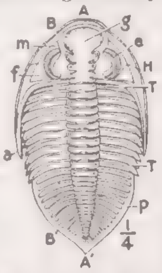

Trilobite (*Dalmanites*). *AA'* Axis; *BB* Pleuron; *H* Head; *TT'* Thoracic Segments; *P* Pygidium (United Abdominal Segments) *g* Glabella; *e* Eye; *m* Movable, and *f* Fixed, Portion of Gena; *a* Genal Spine.

tri'lo-bite (trī'lō-bīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *trilobite*. See TRILOBATE.] Any of numerous extinct marine arthropods constituting the group Trilobita, so called from the division of the segments of the body by furrows on the dorsal surface into three lobes, a median one called the *axis* and two lateral ones, the *pleura*. They are usually of a flattened oval form, and, besides the longitudinal lobes, present three transverse body regions, head, thorax, and abdomen. The head is covered by a continuous shield, the thorax consists of a variable number of free segments, and the abdomen consists of a number of more or less completely coalescent segments. The legs, which were delicate and are very rarely preserved, are biramous, and those of the thorax carry gills. Many trilobites could roll the body up into a ball. Trilobites lived during the Paleozoic, reaching their maximum during the Cambrian and Ordovician, and becoming extinct in the Permian. Most of them were an inch or two long, some one or even two feet. See TRIARTHRUS, *Illust.* — **tri'lo-bit'ic** (trī'lō-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

tri-loc'u-lar (trī-lŏk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [*tri-* + *locular*: cf. F. *triloculaire*.] Having three cells or cavities.

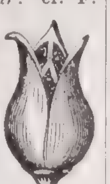
Trilocular Capsule

tril'o-gy (trĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. τριλογία; τρι- (see TRI-) + λόγος speech, discourse: cf. F. *trilogie*. Cf. -LOGY.] A series of three dramas or, by extension, three literary or musical compositions, which, although each is in one sense complete, have a close mutual relation, and form one historical, poetical, or other theme, as Shakespeare's "Henry VI."

On the Greek stage, a drama, or acted story, consisted in reality of three dramas, called together a *trilogy*, and performed consecutively in the course of one day. *Coleridge.*

tri-loph'o-dont (trī-lŏf'ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*tri-* + *lopho-* + *-odont*.] *Zoöl.* Having or designating teeth with three crests.

trim (trĭm), *v. t.*; TRIMMED (trĭmd); TRIM'MING. [ME. *trimen*, *trumen*, AS. *trymian*, *trymman*, to make strong, confirm, set in order, array, fr. *trum* firm, strong; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To put in order for any purpose; to make neat or trim; to dispose; adjust.

The hermit *trimmed* his little fire *Goldsmith*

2. To make trim, neat, ready, or right by cutting, shortening, clipping, or the like; hence, often with *off* or the like, to cut, clip, or lop; as, to *trim* the hair; to *trim* a tree; to *trim* off rough edges; to *trim* a lamp.
3. To put in condition for some purpose by equipping; to equip; furnish; dress. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*
4. To decorate; adorn; esp., to embellish with or as with ribbons, laces, or other ornaments; as, to *trim* a hat; also, to arrange a display of goods in (a shop window).
5. *Carp.* To dress, as timber; to make smooth.
6. *Naut.* **a** To adjust to a position in the water, as a ship or small boat, by arranging the ballast, cargo, or persons, esp. on each side of the center and at each end that she shall sit well on the water, sail well, etc. **b** To arrange in due order for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails.
7. *Colloq.* **a** To rebuke; reprove. **b** To chastise; beat. **c** To defeat, as in a game or contest.

to trim by the head *or* **stern**, *Naut.*, to trim (a vessel) so that she has greater draft forward, or *by the head*, than aft, or vice versa. — **to t. in**, *Carp.*, to fit, as a piece of timber, into other work. — **to t. up**, to make trim; to put in order.

trim, *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, to assume, or, of a person, to cause a boat or other vessel to assume, a certain position, or *trim*, in the water; — used with an adverb or adverbial phrase; as, a boat or rower *trims* badly.
2. To balance; to preserve a balance; specif., to maintain a middle position between parties or the like, so as to appear to favor each or to be neutral between them.

to trim by the head, *or* **stern**, *Naut.*, to be lower in the water forward, or *by the head*, than aft, or vice versa.

trim, *n.* **1.** Order; condition; disposition; adjustment; as, to put a house in good *trim*.
2. *Naut.* **a** The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., considered in reference to her readiness and fitness for sailing. **b** The position of a vessel in the water, esp. with reference to the horizontal plane. **c** The difference between the draft of a vessel forward and that aft.

Designed . . . to float at a draft of 12 feet forward and 15 feet aft, giving a *trim* of 3 feet by the stern. *E. L. Attwood*

3. Condition as to equipment, furnishings, dress, decoration, or the like, esp. suitable condition; hence, dress; gear; ornaments; as, in hunting *trim*.
4. Condition as to personal qualities; character. *Obs. or R.*
5. *Arch.* **a** The lighter woodwork in the interior of a building, esp. that around openings, usually a molded architrave, to protect the plastering; hence, any framing around openings, the dado, and analogous parts. **b** The hardware of a house, as locks, hinges, etc. *Rare. U. S.*
6. That which is trimmed off, as in trimming paper.

trim of the masts, *Naut.*, their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, erect or raking, etc.

trim (trĭm), *a.*; TRIM'MER (-ẽr); TRIM'MEST. [See TRIM, *v. t.*] **1.** Firm; stout; strong. *Obs.*
2. Excellent; fine; also, pleasant; gay. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. In good order; fitly adjusted, equipped, prepared, or the like; made ready for service or use. *Rare or Archaic.*
4. Neat and compact or well ordered; free from anything unkempt or disordered; of clean lines and good proportions; as, a *trim* figure, costume, house, lawn.
Syn. — See NEAT.

tri'mel-lit'ic (trī'mĕ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Also **tri-mel'lic** (trī-mĕl'ĭk). [*tri-* + L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline tribasic acid obtained indirectly from mellitic acid and in other ways.

trim'er-ous (trĭm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See TRI-, MEROUS.] **a** *Bot.* Having the parts in threes; — said of a flower. Usually written *3-merous*. **b** *Zoöl.* Having three (or apparently three) joints in each tarsus; pert. to the Trimera.

tri-mes'ic (trī-mĕs'ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + *mesitylene* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(CO_2H)_3$, the symmetrical tricarboxyl derivative of benzene. It is formed by the oxidation of mesitylene and in other ways. Called also *trimesitic*.

tri'me-sit'ic (trī'mē-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + *mesitylene* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* **a** Trimesic. **b** Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, a tricarboxyl derivative of pyridine.

tri-mes'ter (trī-mĕs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *trimestris* of three months; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *mensis* month: cf. F. *trimestre*.] A term or period of three, or about three, months. — **-tri-al** (-trĭ-ăl), *a.*

trim'e-ter (trĭm'ē-tẽr), *a.* [L. *trimetrus*, Gr. τρίμετρος; τρι- (see TRI-) + μέτρον measure. See METER measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of three measures. — *n.* A verse or period consisting of three measures, as, in iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic verse, of three dipodies or six feet, or, in other verse, of three feet.

tri-meth'yl- (trī-mĕth'ĭl-). *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) indicating the *presence of three methyl groups*.

tri-meth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; -ȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*trimethyl-* + *amine*.] *Chem.* A colorless volatile alkaline liquid, $N(CH_3)_3$, obtained from herring brine, beet roots, etc., with a characteristic herringlike odor. It is regarded as ammonia in which methyl has replaced all hydrogen.

tri-meth'yl-ene (-mĕth'ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, isomeric with propylene and obtained from it indirectly. Its molecule is regarded as composed of a ring of three methylene groups. Called also *cyclopropane*.

trimethylene bromide. *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $BrCH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2Br$, obtained by adding hydrobromic acid to allyl bromide, or by action of bromine on trimethylene.

tri-met'ric (trī-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. μέτρον measure.] **a** *Pros.* = TRIMETER. **b** *Cryst.* Orthorhombic.

trimetric projection, *Geom.*, a kind of projection (resembling isometric projection) in which each of the three dimensions is measured by a different scale, the angles being chosen arbitrarily.

trim'mer (trĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who trims, clips, arranges, adjusts, decorates, fits, or the like; as, a window *trimmer*, hat *trimmer*, etc.; specif., a man employed on shipboard to stow coal or freight so as to distribute the weight.
2. An instrument or machine with which trimming is done; specif., any of various circular saw machines with an endless-chain feed, for trimming lumber.
3. *Naut.* A clinometer to show a vessel's trim. *Rare.*
4. One who does not adhere to one set of opinions in politics, or the like; one who fluctuates, or holds a middle position, between parties, so as to appear to favor each.
5. *Arch.* A beam which receives the end of a header in floor framing, as about a hole left for stairs, or to avoid bringing joists near chimneys. See HEADER, *Illust.*
6. One who inflicts chastisement, as by words or blows; anything employed in such chastisement, as a rebuke; hence, anything that makes a deep impression; a "settler;" a "stunner." *Colloq. or Dial.*
7. A virago, scold; vixen. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
8. A night line used in pike fishing; a ligger. *Dial. Eng.*

trimmer arch. *Arch.* An arch built between trimmers in the thickness of an upper floor to support a hearth.

trim'ming (trĭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRIM. Hence: *n.* **1.** The act of one who trims; specif., *Colloq.*, the act of one who chastises; as, to give a sound *trimming*.
2. That which serves to trim, make complete, ornament, or the like; esp., necessary or ornamental fittings or appendages, as of a garment; hence, *Colloq.*, any accessories, as of a dish; — usually in *pl.*; as, *trimmings* for a hat; turkey and *trimmings*; educational *trimmings*.
3. *Arch.* **a** Process or manner of supporting joists, etc., by a trimmer or trimmers. **b** Trim.
4. *pl.* Parts or pieces removed by trimming, cutting, or the like; specif., wool shorn from the shanks of sheep.

trimming hatch *or* **hole**, *Shipbuilding*, a hatchway at a distance from a main hatch, through which to load grain or similar cargo to bring it uniformly close up to the deck. — **t. joist**, *Arch.*, a joist into which timber trimmers are framed. — **t. tank**, *Shipbuilding*, a tank which can be filled with water to trim a ship.

tri'mo-lec'u-lar (trī'mō-lĕk'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or formed from, three molecules. — **trimolecular reaction**. *Chem.* See REACTION, 3.

tri'morph (trī'môrf), *n.* [See TRIMORPHOUS.] *Cryst.* A substance which crystallizes in three distinct forms; also, any one of these distinct forms. See TRIMORPHISM, 1.

tri-mor'phism (trī-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [See TRIMORPHOUS.] **1.** *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing in three forms fundamentally distinct, as is the case with titanium dioxide, which crystallizes in the forms of *rutile*, *octahedrite*, and *brookite*. See PLEOMORPHISM **a**.
2. *Biol.* Polymorphism in which there are three distinct forms of a species. Cf. DIMORPHISM, 1.
3. *Bot.* Occurrence of three distinct forms of organs, as leaves, flowers, etc., on individuals of the same species; specif., heterogonous trimorphism (which see).

tri-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. τρίμορφος three-formed; τρι- (see TRI-) + μορφή form.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, trimorphism.

Tri-mur'ti (trē-mōōr'tē), *n.* [Skr. *trimūrti*; *tri* three + *mūrti* shape.] *Hindu Myth.* The triad, or trinity, of Hindu gods, consisting of Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver), and Siva (the Destroyer).

tri'nal (trī'năl), *a.* [See TRINE.] Threefold. *Milton.*

trin'dle (trĭn'd'l; *dial. also* trĕn''l), *n.* [See TRENDLE; cf. TRUNDLE.] **1.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A round or circu-

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trikke. † TRICK.
trikle. † TRICKLE.
tri'ko-sane. Var. of TRICOSANE.
tril. Trill. *Ref. Sp.*
tri'labe (trī'lāb), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. λαβή handle, grip, hold, fr. λαμβάνειν to take.] *Surg.* A three-pronged instrument to remove calculi from the bladder.
tri-la'bi-ate (trī-lā'bĭ-āt), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *labium* lip.] *Bot.* Three-lipped.
tri-lam'i-nar (trī-lăm'ĭ-nȧr), *a.* Three-layered.
tri-lat'er-al'i-ty (trī-lăt'ẽr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being trilateral.
Tril'by (trĭl'bĭ), *n.* The heroine of George Du Maurier's novel of this name, a handsome Parisian laundress and model, who under the hypnotic influence of Svengali, a repulsive but musically gifted Austrian Jew, develops a wonderful voice, which brings her great fame, but which she loses at his death.
trild. Trilled. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **tri-let'to** (trē-lĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A short trill.
tri-lin'guar (trī-lĭŋ'gwȧr), *a.* Trilingual. *Rare.*
tri'lith (trī'lĭth), *n.* Trilithon.
tri-lith'ic (trī-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a trilith.
tril'la-chan (trĭl'ȧ-kȧn), *n.* [Gael. *trilleachan*.] The oyster catcher. *Hebrides.*
‖ **tril-lan'do** (trēl-län'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Trilling.
tril'li-bub (trĭl'ĭ-bŭb), *n.* *Obs.* **a** Tripe. **b** A trifle; anything of trifling account.
trillil. *v. t.* To drink; quaff. *Obs.*
‖ **tril'lo** (trĭl'ō; *It.* trēl'lō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* = SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **a**.
tri-lo'bat-ed (trī-lō'bāt-ĕd), *a.* Trilobate.
tri'lo-ba'tion (trī'lō-bā'shŭn), *n.* State of being trilobate.
tri'lobe, *n.* *Mach.* A trilobate gear wheel.
tri'lobed (trī'lōbd), *a.* Trilobate.
Tri'lo-bi'ta (trī'lō-bī'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A division of arthropods, usually recognized as a class, or as a subclass of Crustacea, consisting of the trilobites.
tri-loc'u-late (trī-lŏk'ū-lāt), *a.* Trilocular.
tri-lu'mi-nar (trī-lū'mĭ-nȧr), **tri-lu'mi-nous** (-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *lumen*, *luminis*, light.] Having three lights. *Obs.*
trim. *adv.* Trimly.
Trim, Corporal. See CORPORAL TRIM.
trim'a-cer (trĭm'ȧ-sẽr), *n.* [Gr. τριμακρος; τρι- (see TRI-) + μακρός long.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables.
tri-mac'u-lar (trī-măk'ū-lȧr), *or* **tri-mac'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Marked with three maculæ.
Tri-mal'chi-o (trĭ-măl'kĭ-ō), *n.* In the Latin satirical romance attributed to Petronius Arbiter, a wealthy tasteless upstart who gives a fantastic dinner.
tri-mar'ga-rin (trī-), *n.* = MARGARIN, 1 **a**.
tri-mas'ti-gate (trī-măs'tĭ-gāt), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. μάστιξ whip, scourge.] *Zoöl.* Triflagellate.
trim'ble (trĭm'b'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TREMBLE.
tri-mem'bral (trī-mĕm'brăl), *a.* [L. *trimembris* triple-membered.] Having, or of, three members.
trimenstre. *a.* [See TRIMESTER.] Trimestrial. *Obs.*
tri-men'stru-ous (trī-mĕn'strōō-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. LL. *trimenstruum* wheat growing three months.] Of three months' age. *Obs.*
tri-men'su-al (-shōō-ăl), *a.* Occurring every three months.
Trim'e-ra (trĭm'ẽ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRI-; -MERE.] *Zoöl.* = PSEUDOTRIMERA. — **trim'er-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
tri'mer-cu'ric, *a.* *Chem.* See TRI-.
tri-mes'tral (trī-mĕs'trăl), *a.* Trimestrial.
tri'me-tal'lic, *a.* Pert. to, or based on the use of, three metals.
tri-meth'yl-a-ce'tic, *a.* [*trimethyl-* + *acetic*.] See VALERIC.
tri-meth'yl-stib'ine, *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* A liquid, $Sb(CH_3)_3$, similar to triethylstibine.
tri-met'ri-cal (trī-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Trimeter.
trimland. Obs. p. pr. of TREMBLE.
trim'ly, *adv.* of TRIM.
trimmd. Trimmed. *Ref. Sp.*
trimme † TRIM.
trimmer joist. = TRIMMING JOIST.
trimmill † TREMBLE.
trim'ming-ly, *adv.* of TRIMMING.
trim'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tri'mo-lyb'date (trī'mō-lĭb'dāt), *n.* See MOLYBDIC ACID **a**.
tri-mo'ri-on, *n.* [Gr. τρίμορος triple, or τριμοιρία a triple portion.] *Astrol.* In a nativity, the junction of three signs. *Obs.*
tri-mor'phic (trī-môr'fĭk), *a.* Trimorphous.
trim'tram (trĭm'trăm), *n.* [Perh. suggested by *trivial*, or *trifle*, and formed like *flimflam*, *chitchat*.] A silly or trifling thing; a piece of nonsense. *Obs.*
trim'tram' (trĭm'trăm'), *n.* A lich gate. *Dial. Eng.*
tri'my-ris'tin, *n.* *Chem.* = MYRISTIN.
Trin. *Abbr.* Trinity.
Tri-na'cri-an (trĭ-nā'krĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Trinacria*, ancient name of Sicily.] Sicilian.
tri'na-ry (trī'nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Ternary. — **trinary proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition in which the copula is distinct from the predicate term.
trinch. † TRENCH, to cut.
Trin'co-ma-li' wood (trĭŋ'kō-mȧ-lē'). [From *Trincomali*, Ceylon.] = HALMALILLE.
trindill. † TRINDLE, a taper.
trin'dle (trĭn'd'l; -'l), *v. t. & i.* To roll; trundle; bowl along. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
trin'dle-tail', *n.* Trundletail. *Obs.*

N O P Q R S T

lar object; a trundle; specif.: **a** A wheel, esp. of a wheelbarrow. **b** A kind of large wooden tub. **c** A shirt ruffle. **d** A long wax taper, usually coiled.
2. *Bookbinding.* A flat bifurcated slip, usually of metal, several of which are placed between the cords and boards of a book to flatten the back and fore edge before cutting.

trine (trīn), *a.* [L. *trinus* triple, *trini* three each, fr. *tres, tria,* three: cf. F. *trin, trine.* See THREE; cf. TERN, *a.*]
1. Threefold; triple; as, *trine* dimensions.
2. Triune. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Astrol.* Being in trine; distant 120°. See TRINE, *n.*, 1.
trine compass, the universe as comprising three parts, earth, sea, and heaven. *Obs.* — **t. immersion**, in baptism, immersion thrice repeated in allusion to the Trinity.

trine, *n.* [See TRINE, *a.*] **1**. *Astrol.* The (favorable) aspect of planets 120 degrees apart; trigon.
2. A triad; trinity; specif. [*cap.*], the Trinity. *Rare.*
A single *trine* of brazen tortoises. *Mrs. Browning.*

tri-nerv'ate (trī-nûr'vāt), *a.* [NL. *trinervatus; tri-* + L. *nervus* nerve.] *Bot.* Having three ribs or nerves or veins extending unbranched from the base to the apex, as a leaf.

trin'gle (trĭŋ'g'l), *n.* [F.] **1**. A curtain rod, esp. for a bed.
2. *Ordnance.* A low guard rail on a gun platform to keep the trucks of the gun carriage from running off. *Rare.*
3. *Arch.* A narrow straight molding, esp. of square section.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an (trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See TRINITY.]
1. [also *l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the Trinity, the doctrine of the Trinity, or believers in that doctrine.
2. *R. C. Ch.* Of or pertaining to the order of Trinitarians.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1**. One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.
2. *R. C. Ch.* One of a monastic order (the Order of the Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives) founded in Rome in 1198 by St. John of Matha (1160–1213) and an old French hermit, St. Felix of Valois (d. 1212), for redeeming Christian captives from the Mohammedans; a Redemptionist; a Mathurin. Women have been associated with the order from the first, from 1236 being admitted to take vows. The order is now chiefly occupied with charitable and educational work.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Trinity.

tri-ni'trate (trī-nī'trāt), *n.* *Chem.* A nitrate containing three NO_3 groups in the molecule.

tri-ni'tro- (-trō-). *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of three nitro groups.*

trin'i-ty (trĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *trinitee,* F. *trinité,* L. *trinitas,* fr. *trini* three each. See TRINE, *a.*]
1. [*cap.*] *Theol.* The union of three persons or hypostases (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons or hypostases as to individuality.
2. Any union of three in one; three units treated as one; a triad; as, the Hindu *trinity,* or Trimurti.
3. Any symbol of the Trinity in art, esp. the triangle.
4. The condition of being three; threeness. *Rare.*
5. [*cap.*] [From *Trinity* River, Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Trinity House, Corporation of. A corporation in London chartered by Henry VIII. in 1514 for promoting commerce and navigation. It has been granted by acts of Parliament authority to collect light dues on shipping and to erect and maintain the lighthouses, beacons, etc., on the coasts of England and Wales. It also is authorized to license pilots and has many under its jurisdiction.

Trinity Sunday. The Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed as a feast in honor of the Holy Trinity.

trin'ket (trĭŋ'kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *trenket* a sort of knife, hence, prob. a toy knife worn as an ornament; OF. *trenquet,* var. of OF. & F. *tranchet* a sort of knife, fr. OF. *trenchier* to cut, F. *trancher.* Cf. TRENCH, *v. t.*] **1**. A knife; a cutting tool; also, prob., a toy knife, as for ornament. *Obs.*
2. A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like.
3. A thing of little value; a trifle; a toy.

tri-nod'al (trī-nōd'ăl), *a.* [L. *trinodis* three-knotted; *tri-* + *nodus* knot.] **1**. *Anat. & Bot.* Having three nodes.
2. *Geom.* Having three nodal points.

tri-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* **1**. *Math.* Consisting of three terms; of or pertaining to trinomials; as, a *trinomial* root.
2. *Biol.* Consisting of, or involving the use of, names composed of three words or terms; as, a *trinomial* scientific name, the first name being that of the genus, the second that of the species, and the third that of the subspecies to which the organism belongs. See NOMENCLATURE, 3.

tri-no'mi-al (trī-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* [*tri-* + *-nomial,* as in *binomial:* cf. F. *trinôme.*] **1**. *Math.* An expression consisting of three terms, connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (—), or both; as, $x + y + z$, or $ax + 2b - c^2$.
2. *Biol.* A trinomial name; a trionym.

Trin'o-vant (trĭn'ō-vănt), *or* **Trin'o-van'tum** (-văn'tŭm), *n.* [From L. *Trinobantes* a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex, and the southern parts of Suffolk, or from the Celtic source of the Latin name.] An old name of London. Early historians corrupted the name into *Troynovant,* as if from *Troja Nova* (New Troy). See BRUT.

Tri-nu'cle-us (trī-nū'klē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A widely distributed genus of Ordovician trilobites in which the glabella and cheeks form three rounded elevations on the head.

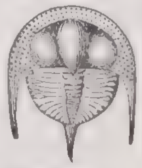
Trinucleus (*T. concentricus*).

tri'o (trē'ō; trī'ō; 277), *n.; pl.* TRIOS (-ōz). [It., fr. L. *tres, tria,* three: cf. F. *trio,* from the Italian. See THREE.] **1**. Three, considered collectively; three in company or acting together, as in performing a musical trio; a set of three; three united.
The *trio* were well accustomed to act together. *Dickens.*
2. *Music.* **a** A composition for three solo parts or three instruments. **b** The secondary, or episodical, movement of a minuet or scherzo, as in a sonata or symphony, or of a march, or of various dance forms, generally contrasted in key, and in a quieter style than the primary division. It was originally played by three instruments.
3. *Poultry.* A male and two female fowls, esp. when entered in an exhibition.

tri-oc'tile (trī-ŏk'tĭl), *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when three octants, 135°, apart.

tri-o'di-on (-ō'dĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [Gr. τριῴδιον. See TRI-; ODE.] *East. Ch.* A service book containing the offices from Septuagesima Sunday to Easter eve; — so called because the hymns used have only three strophes.

tri-œ'cious, tri-e'cious (-ē'shŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the order Triœcia. *Obs.* **b** Having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants. — **tri-œ'cious-ly, tri-e'cious-ly**, *adv.*

tri'o-let (trī'ō-lĕt), *n.* [F. *triolet.* Cf. TRIO.] A poem or stanza of eight lines, in which the first is repeated as the fourth and seventh, and the second as the eighth. Its rime scheme is *abaaabab.*

tri'o-nal (trī'ō-năl), *n.* [*tri-* + sulph*onal;* — because it contains three ethyl groups.] *Pharm.* A compound similar to sulphonal, used as a hypnotic. Chemically it is diethyl-sulphone-methyl-ethyl-methane, $C_8H_{18}O_4S_2$.

tri'or (trī'ẽr), *n.* *Law.* **a** = TRIER, 2 **a**. **b** A person appointed by law to try challenges of jurors.

tri'ose (trī'ōs), *n.* [*tri-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* **a** A sugar derived from a trihydric alcohol. **b** A trisaccharide.

Tri-os'te-um (trī-ŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., shortened fr. *triosteospermum; tri-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone + σπέρμα seed; — in allusion to the (usually) three bony nutlets of the fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of caprifoliaceous herbs having connate or perfoliate entire leaves and purple or yellowish tubular flowers, usually sessile in the axils. They are natives of Asia and of the eastern United States. *T. perfoliatum* is the common feverroot, or horse gentian.

tri-ox'ide (-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* An oxide with three atoms of oxygen in the molecule; as, sulphur *trioxide,* SO_3; — formerly called *tritoxide.*

trip (trĭp), *v. i.;* TRIPPED (trĭpt), or, *Poetic or Rare,* TRIPT; TRIP'PING. [ME. *trippen;* akin to D. *trippen,* Dan. *trippe,* Sw. *trippa,* and perh. to E. *trap* a snare, *tramp.* See TRAMP.] **1**. To move with light quick steps; to walk or move lightly; to skip; to move the feet nimbly; also, rarely, as of deer, to run; — sometimes with *it* (see IT, 5).
This horse anon began to *trip* and dance. *Chaucer.*
Come, and *trip* it, as you go,
On the light fantastic toe. *Milton.*
2. To make a journey or pleasure excursion; as, to *trip* to Europe. *Now Rare or Archaic.*
3. To make a false step; to catch the foot; to stumble.
4. To offend against morality, propriety, accuracy, or the like; to slip; err. "Till his tongue *trips.*" *Locke.*
What? dost thou verily *trip* upon a word? *R. Browning.*
5. *Shipbuilding.* To be strained out of the perpendicular; — said of the floors between the keel and keelson.
6. *Horol.* To run past the pallet of the escapement; — said of a tooth of the scape-wheel.

trip (trĭp), *v. t.* **1**. To perform lightly or nimbly, as a dance.
2. To cause to stumble, or take a false step; to cause to lose the footing, as by suddenly checking the motion of a foot or leg; to throw off the balance; — often with *up.*
The words of Hobbes's defense *trip* up the heels of his cause. *Abp. Bramhall.*
3. To cause to fail or be checked by putting an obstacle in the way; to obstruct; halt.
To *trip* the course of law, and blunt the sword. *Shak.*
4. To detect in a misstep, error, or the like. *Now Rare.*
These her women can *trip* me if I err. *Shak.*
5. *Naut.* **a** To raise (an anchor) from the bottom, by its cable or buoy rope, so that it hangs free. **b** To pull (a yard) into a perpendicular position for lowering it. **c** To hoist (a topmast) far enough to enable the fid to be withdrawn, preparatory to housing it or sending it down.
6. *Mach.* To release, let fall, or set free, as a weight or compressed spring, as by removing a catch or detent.
7. *Logging.* To wedge (a tree). See WEDGE, *v.*

trip, *n.* **1**. A quick, light step; a light or lively movement of the feet; as, the *trip* of children's feet.
2. A journey; an excursion or jaunt.
3. *Naut.* A single board in beating to windward. *Obs. or R.*
4. A false step or misstep; a stumble; hence, an error; a failure; a mistake.
Imperfect words, with childish *trips.* *Milton.*
5. A stroke, or catch, by which one, esp. a wrestler, causes his antagonist to lose footing.
6. *Mach.* **a** Act of releasing, or tripping, as a valve held open against a spring; also, a pawl or other device for tripping a catch or detent. Trips are usually automatic. Cf. TRIPPER, 2. **b** = TUP, *n.*, 2.
☞ The word *trip* is largely used mechanically as a quasi adjective to designate something used in tripping (see TRIP, *v. t.*, 6), or a machine, etc., having a tripping device as a chief essential; as, *trip* die, lever, pin, piece, etc.
7. *Coursing.* Act of throwing the hare off its feet or of seizing it but losing hold in a dog's futile effort to kill.
Syn. — See JOURNEY.

tri'part'ed (trī'pär'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Parted into three pieces; having three parts or pieces; — specif., in *Her.*, said of the field or of a bearing; as, a cross *triparted.*

tri-par'ti-ent (trī-pär'tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [See TRIPARTITE.] *Arith.* Dividing into three parts; — said of a number.

tri-par'tite (trī-pär'tīt; trĭp'ȧr-tīt; 277), *a.* [L. *tripartitus; tri-* (see TRI-) + *partitus,* p. p. of *partiri* to part, to divide. See PART, *v. t.*] **1**. Divided into three parts; triparted; as, a *tripartite* leaf.
2. Having three corresponding parts or copies; as, to make indentures *tripartite.*
3. Made between three parties; as, a *tripartite* treaty.

tri'par-ti'tion (trī'pär-tĭsh'ŭn; trĭp'ȧr-), *n.* A division by threes, or into three parts; also, the taking of a third part.

tripe (trīp), *n.* [ME. *tripe,* F. *tripe;* of uncert. orig.; cf. Sp. & Pg. *tripa,* It. *trippa,* OD. *tripe,* W. *tripa,* Bret. *stripen.*] **1**. The entrails; hence, the belly; — generally in *pl.* *Obs., Dial., or Low.* *Howell.*
2. A part of the stomach of a ruminant, esp. of the ox kind, used as an article of food. The parts used are the walls of the paunch or rumen (called *plain tripe*), and the reticulum (called *honeycomb tripe*). Cf. RUMINANTIA.
3. A tripe shop. *Obs.*

tri'pe-dal (trī'pē-dăl; trĭp'ē-dăl; 277), *a.* [L. *tripedalis; tri-* (see TRI-) + *pes, pedis,* a foot.] Having three feet.

trip engine. Any engine, esp. one of the Corliss type, with valves worked by a trip gear.

tri-per'son-al (trī-pûr'sŭn-ăl), *a.* Consisting of three persons. — **tri-per'son-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tri-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having three petals.

trip gear. *Mach.* A gear for tripping; specif., a rapid cut-off gear, as for a Corliss engine, worked by a trip.

trip hammer. *Mach.* A massive tilt hammer in which the lever is raised by wipers, used esp. for shingling.

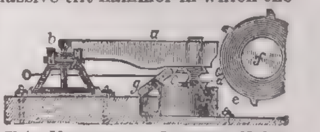

Trip Hammer. *a* Lever or Helve, pivoted at *b*; *c* Hammer Head; *d* Anvil; *f* Shaft carrying Collar *e* with Cams for lifting the Hammer Head; *g* Prop to hold up the Hammer when not in use.

Tri-pha'si-a (trī-fā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τριφάσιος triple; — from the triple form of leaves, corolla, and calyx.] *Bot.* A genus of Chinese rutaceous spiny shrubs having trifoliolate leaves, trimerous flowers, and small baccate fruits. *T. trifoliata,* the only species, is the lime berry or orange berry.

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trine, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *æthrīnan; æt* at + *hrīnan* to touch.] To touch. *Obs.* [*Obs. Cant.*
trine (trīn), *v. t. & i.* To hang.
trine, *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *trine.*] To go; march; proceed. *Obs.*
trine, *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine. *Rare.*
trinefald. ✝ THRINFALD.
trine'ly, *adv.* Threefold.
tri'nerve' (trī'nûrv'), *OF.* **tri'nerved'** (-nûrvd'), *a.* Trinervate.
Trin'ga (trĭŋ'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *tringas, tryngas,* a water hen, fr. Gr. τρύγγας, a kind of bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sandpipers now restricted to the knot (*T. canutus*) and a related Asiatic species (*T. crassirostris*). — **trin'gine** (-jīn; -jĭn; 183), *a.*
trin'goid (trĭŋ'goid), *a.* [*tringa* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the sandpipers; tringine.
trin'i-da'do, *n.* [Pseudo-Sp.] Tobacco from Trinidad. *Obs.*
Trinidad pitch. Asphalt from Trinidad.
trinite, trinitee. ✝ TRINITY.
tri-ni'trin (trī-nī'trĭn), *n.* [*tri-* + *nitro-* + *-in.*] Nitroglycerin.
tri-ni'tro-car-bol'ic (-trō-kär-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Picric.
tri-ni'tro-cel'lu-lose, *n.* Cellulose hexanitrate; — improperly so called.
tri-ni'tro-phe'nol (-fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n.* Picric acid.
tri-ni'tro-res-or'cin (-rĕz-ŏr'sĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Styphnic acid.
trinity column. *Arch.* A column of triangular plan for all or part of its height, built as a religious memorial. [FIELD, *a.*
trinity fields. See THREE-
trin'i-ty-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Trinity Jones. William Jones of Nayland (1726–1800), distinguished for his treatises in defense of the doctrine of the Trinity, and also for having originated "The British Critic."
trinity lily. The large-flowered white trillium.
Trinity season. *Eccl.* The period between Trinity Sunday and Advent. [TERM, *n.*, 7 **b**.
Trinity sitting *or* **term**. See
trinity violet. The pansy.
trin'i-u'ni-ty (trĭn'ĭ-ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See TRINE, *a.;* UNITY.] Triunity; trinity. *Obs.*
trink (trĭŋk), *n.* A kind of fishing net. *Obs.* [tal. *Obs.*
trink'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Ornamen-
trin'ket (trĭŋ'kĕt; -kĭt), *n. Obs.* **a** A porringer. **b** A drinking cup. [course. *Ir.*
trin'ket, *n.* A small water-
trin'ket, *n.* [F. *trinquet* foremast, also, a certain sail (cf. *trinquette* a triangular sail), fr. It. *trinchetto;* prob. fr. L. *triquetrus* triangular.] *Naut* A three-cornered sail carried on the foremast, prob. on a lateen yard on the topmast. *Obs.*
trin'ket, *v. i.* To deal clandestinely; to intrigue. *Obs.*
trin'ket-er, *n.* One who trinkets. *Obs.* [collectively.
trin'ket-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Trinkets,
trin'kle (trĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.* = TRINKET, to intrigue; tamper. *Obs.*
trin'kle, *v. i.* [Cf. TINKLE.] **1**. To tingle; throb. *Obs. Scot.* **2**. To tinkle. *Obs.*
trin'kle, *v. i.* [Cf. TRICKLE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To trickle; drip; also, to flow or ripple down, as hair. — *n.* A trickle.
trin'kums (trĭŋ'kŭmz), *n. pl.* Also **trin'kum-tran'kums**. Trinkets. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tri-noc'tial (trī-nŏk'shăl), *a.* [L. *trinoctialis* for three nights; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *nox, noctis,* night.] Lasting during three nights; comprising three nights.
tri-noc'tile, *a.* [See TRINE, *a.;* OCTILE.] *Astrol.* Pertaining to the aspect which includes three eighths of the heavens. *Obs.*
tri-no'da (trī-nō'dȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *trinodis* having three knots.] A land measure of three perches. *Obs.*
‖ **tri-no'da ne-ces'si-tas** (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tăs). [LL.] *A.-S. Hist.* Lit., threefold necessity; — used to designate a threefold burden or charge (army service, or *fyrd;* repair of strongholds, or *burghbote;* and repair of bridges, or *bridgebote*) on nearly all lands.
tri'node, *n.* *Geom.* Three nodes (that have) coalesced into one.
tri-nom'i-nal (trī-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *n. & a.* [*tri-* + L. *nomen, nominis,* name: cf. L. *trinominis* three-named.] *Math.* Trinomial.
tri-nop'ti-con (trī-nŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [See TRINE, *a.*, OPTIC; cf. STEREOPTICON.] A compound magic lantern of three distinct units, used for dissolving views.
trinsch. ✝ TRENCH, to cut.
trin'tle (trĭn't'l) Scot. var. of TRINDLE, *n. & v.*
trin-un'ion, *n.* [See TRINE, *a.;* UNION.] Trinity. *Obs.* — **trin-un'ion-hood**, *n.* *Obs.*
tri-o'bol (trī-ō'bŏl; -ŏb'ŏl), **tri-ob'o-lon** (-ŏb'ō-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. τριώβολον.] See COIN.
tri-ob'o-lar (-ŏb'ō-lȧr), *a.* Also **tri-ob'u-lar**. [LL. *triobolaris,* fr. L. *triobolus* a piece of three oboli, Gr. τριώβολον. See TRI-; OBOLUS.] Worth three oboli; hence, mean; worthless. *Obs.*
tri-ob'o-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* = TRIOBOLAR. *Obs.*
Tri-o'di-a (trī-ō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* Syn. of TRICUSPIS, in part.
Tri'o-don (trī'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] **a** *Zoöl.* A monotypic genus of gymnodont plectognath fishes of the East Indies and the eastern coast of Asia, having the fused teeth of the lower jaw forming a single plate and those of the upper two plates, one on each side. It constitutes a family, **Tri'o-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] A fish of the genus *Triodon.* — **tri'o-don'toid** (-toid), *a. & n.*
Tri'o-don'tes (-tēz), **Tri'o-don-toi'de-i** (-dŏn-toi'dē-ī), **Tri'o-don-toi'de-a** (-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = TRIODONTIDÆ.
Tri-œ'ci-a (trī-ē'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRIŒCIOUS.] *Bot.* The third order of the Linnæan class Polygamia. *Obs.* [TRIŒCIOUS.
tri-oi'cous (-oi'kŭs). Var. of
tri'ole (trē'ōl), *n.* [See TRIOLET.] *Music.* = TRIPLET, 3.
tri-o'le-ate, *n.*, **tri'o-le'ic**, *a.* See TRI-, 2. [OLEIN, 1.
tri-o'le-in (trī-ō'lē-ĭn), *n.* =
Tri-o'nes (trī-ō'nēz), *n pl.* [L.] = SEPTENTRIONES.
‖ **tri-on'fi** (trē-ōn'fē), *n. pl.* [It.] In Italy of the Middle Ages, spectacular processions.
tri-on'i-cal (trī-ŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to the Triones. *Obs.*
Tri-on'y-choi'de-a (-ĭ-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Trionyx* (*tri-* + Gr. ὄνυξ a claw) + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of turtles constituted by the soft-shelled turtles. In most classifications it includes but one family, **Tri'o-nych'i-dæ** (trī'ō-nĭk'ĭ-dē). The type genus is **Tri'o-nyx** (trī'ō-nĭks). See SOFT-SHELLED TURTLE. — **tri-on'y-choi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
tri'o-nym (trī'ō-nĭm), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] *Biol.* A trinomial. — **tri-on'y-mal** (trī-ŏn'ĭ-măl), *a.*
tri-or'chis (trī-ôr'kĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. ὄρχις testicle.] A person having three testicles.
tri'or-thog'o-nal (trī'ôr-thŏg'ō-năl), *a.* *Math.* Trirectangular.
tri-o'vu-late, *a.* *Bot.* Three-ovuled.
tri-ox'y-meth'yl-ene, *n.* [*tri-* + *oxy-* + *methylene.*] See FORMALDEHYDE. [PURINE.
tri-ox'y-pu'rine, *n.* *Chem.* See
trip. ✝ THRIP, threepence.
trip (trĭp), *n.* [Cf. AF. *tripe,* or AS. *trēpe* a troop, band.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A flock; also, rarely, a troop. **b** A brood; litter. **c** A race, family, or tribe.
trip, *n.* **1**. A morsel (of cheese). *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A thick, curdy milk cheese.
tri-pa'le-o-late (trī-), *a.* *Bot.* With three paleæ, as flowers of certain grasses.
tri-pal'mi-tate, *n.* *Chem.* A palmitate derived from three molecules of palmitic acid.
tri-pal'mi-tin, *n.* = PALMITIN.
tri-pang'. Var. of TREPANG.
tri'part (trī'pärt), *a.* Triparted. *Rare.* [three parts. *R.*
tri'part, *v. t.* To divide into
tri-part'i-ble (trī-pär'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Divisible into three parts.
tri-par'tite-ly, *adv.* of TRIPARTITE.
tri-pas'chal (trī-păs'kăl), *a.* Including three passovers.
tripe. ✝ TRIP.
trip'e-da'ne-ous (trĭp'ē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tripedaneus.*] Three feet in length. *Obs.*
tripe'-de-roche' (trēp'dē-rōsh'), *n.* [F.] Rock tripe. [*Obs.*
tripe'-house', *n.* A tripe shop.
trip'el (trĭp'ĕl), *n.* Tripoli.
tripe'mad'am. ✝ TRIPMADAM.
tripe'man (trīp'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who prepares or sells tripe.
tri-pen'nate, *a.* *Bot.* Tripinnate.
tri-pep'tide (trī-pĕp'tīd; -tĭd; 184), *n.* [See TRI-; PEPTONE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A compound formed by the union of three amino acids. Cf. POLYPEPTIDE. [tarian.
tri-per'son-al-ist, *n.* A Trini-
tripertite. ✝ TRIPARTITE.
trip'er-y (trīp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *triperie.*] A place where tripe is prepared or sold.
tripe'stone' (trīp'stōn'), *n.* A variety of the mineral anhydrite composed of contorted plates suggesting pieces of tripe.
tripet, *n.* [OF. *tripot.*] Trespass: evil scheme. *Obs.*
tri-pet'al-oid, *a.* Having the appearance or form of three petals.
tri'phane (trī'fān), *n.* [Gr. τριφανής appearing threefold; τρι- (see TRI-) + φαίνεσθαι to appear: cf. F. *triphane.*] *Min.* Spodumene.
tri'phase, *a.* = THREE-PHASE. See PHASE. [THREE-PHASER.
tri'phas'er (trī'fāz'ẽr), *n.* =

tri-phe'nin (trī-fē'nĭn), *n.* [Trade name: perh. fr. *tri-* + *phenyl* or *phenol.*] *Pharm.* An analgesic, hypnotic, antipyretic compound, chemically a homologue of phenacetin.

tri-phe'nyl- (-fē'nĭl-; -fĕn'ĭl-). *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *presence of three phenyl groups.*

tri-phe'nyl-car'bi-nol (-kär'bĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*triphenyl-* + *carbinol.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_3$-C·OH, obtained esp. by oxidation of triphenylmethane.

tri-phe'nyl-meth'ane (-mĕth'ān), *n.* [*triphenyl-* + *methane.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, $CH(C_6H_5)_3$, obtained by the reaction of chloroform with benzene in presence of aluminium chloride and in other ways. It is the parent substance of many aniline dyes.

triph'thong (trĭf'thŏng; *cf.* DIPHTHONG), *n.* [*tri-* + *-phthong*, as in *diphthong*: cf. F. *triph(h)ongue.*] Properly, a combination of three distinct vowel sounds uttered with one articulative effort or breath impulse, as *oya* in *loyal*, combining the sounds ô, ĭ, ȧ; also, improperly, a union of three vowel characters representing together a single sound; a trigraph; as, *eye*, *-ieu* in *adieu*, *-eau* in *beau*. Cf. TRIGRAPH. — **triph-thon'gal** (trĭf-thŏn'găl), *a.*

triph'y-lite (trĭf'ĭ-līt), *n.* Also **triph'y-line** (-lĭn; -lēn). [*tri-* + Gr. φυλή a family, class; — in allusion to its containing three bases.] *Min.* A grayish green or bluish orthorhombic mineral, commonly massive. It is a phosphate of lithium and iron, with a little manganese, $Li(Fe,Mn)PO_4$. As the proportion of manganese increases and that of iron decreases, it approaches, and finally passes into, lithiophilite. H., 4.5-5. Sp. gr., 3.42-3.56.

Triph'y-site (-sīt), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. φύσις nature.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who (in the 7th century) held that Christ had, besides the divine and human natures, a third nature resulting from their union.

tri-pin'nate (trī-pĭn'āt), *a.* *Bot.* Thrice pinnate; bipinnate with each division pinnate, as the leaves of species of *Aralia*, many ferns, etc. — **tri-pin'nate-ly**, *adv.*

tri'pin-nat'i-fid (trī'pĭ-năt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* *Bot.* Thrice pinnately cleft; bipinnatifid with the segments again pinnatifid.

Tri-pit'a-ka (trē-pĭt'ȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *tripiṭaka.*] The three divisions, or "baskets" (*piṭakas*), of Buddhist scriptures, — the Vinayapitaka [Skr. *Vinayapiṭaka*], or Basket of Discipline; Suttapitaka [Pali], or Basket of Discourses; and Abhidhammapitaka [Pali], or Basket of Metaphysics.

tri'ple (trĭp''l), *a.* [L. *triplus*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *-plus*, as in *duplus* double: cf. F. *triple*. See DOUBLE; cf. TREBLE.] **1.** Consisting of three, usually united; threefold; as, a *triple* knot; a *triple* tie.

> By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen. *Dryden.*

2. Three times repeated; treble.
3. One of three; third. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Triple Alliance, an alliance of three parties; as: **a** Between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands, against France, formed in 1668. **b** Between France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, against Spain, formed in 1717. **c** Between France, Great Britain, and Austria (the Emperor), against Spain, formed in 1718. Cf. QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE **a**. **d** Between Austria, Great Britain, and Russia, against France, concluded in 1795. **e** The Dreibund. See DREIBUND. — **t. assessment**, a scheme of taxation devised by Pitt and forming the basis of the act 38 Geo. III. c. 16; — so called because it tripled the amount of taxes paid by one class of persons taxed. — **t. bond**, *Chem.*, a characteristic of acetylene and certain other compounds, analogous to the double bond and represented graphically by a triple line or three dots, thus: HC≡CH or HC⋮CH; — called also *acetylene condition*. Compounds in which it is found are unsaturated, being capable of combining with four atoms of chlorine or the like. Cf. DOUBLE BOND. — **t. contract**, *Law*, a medieval form of contract, technically one of partnership, in which a partner in his partnership contract also contracts for a guarantee against loss and for a guaranteed profit, in return for a stipulation that he will ask for no more than that. This came to be lawful, and was used to escape the usury laws. — **t. counterpoint**, *Music*, three-part counterpoint so written that any part is transposable above or below any other. — **t. crown**, the crown, or tiara, of the Pope. See TIARA, 2. — **t. engine**, a triple-expansion engine. — **t.-expansion engine.** See COMPOUND ENGINE **a**. — **t. fugue**, *Music*, a fugue with three subjects. — **t.-ingrain carpet**, a three-ply carpet. — **t. measure** *or* **time**. *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**. — **t. play**, *Baseball*, a play during which three men are put out. — **t. point**, *Phys. Chem.*, a point (representing a set of conditions) at which three phases can exist together in equilibrium. — **t. ratio**, *Math.*, a ratio equal to 3. — **t. salt**, *Chem.*, a salt, as microcosmic salt, containing three distinct basic atoms or radicals. — **t. screw**, a screw with three parallel threads. Cf. DOUBLE SCREW. — **t. star**, *Astron.*, a system of three stars in close proximity. — **t. tree**, the gallows. *Obs.* — **t. valve**, in an automatic air brake for railroad cars, the valve under each car, by which the brake is controlled.

tri'ple (trĭp''l), *n.* *Music.* **a** Treble. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* See CHANGE RINGING. **c** *Baseball.* A three-base hit, or one enabling the batter to reach third base without taking advantage of an error. *Cant.*

tri'ple, *v. t.*; TRI'PLED (-'ld); TRI'PLING (-lĭng). [Cf. F. *tripler*. See TRIPLE, *a.*] To make threefold, or thrice as much or as many; also, rarely, to be thrice as much or as many as; to treble; as, to *triple* the tax on coffee.

tri'ple, *v. i.* **1.** To increase threefold; to treble.
2. *Baseball.* To make a triple. *Cant.*

tri'ple-nerved' (-nûrvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having three nerves; — said of a leaf having a prominent nerve or vein on each side of the midrib above the base, as in certain sunflowers.

trip'let (trĭp'lĕt), *n.* [From TRIPLE.] **1.** A collection or combination of three of a kind or three united.
2. *Poetry.* Three verses riming together.
3. *Music.* A group of three notes sung or played in the time of two or four. See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**.
4. One of three children or offspring born at one birth.
5. *Optics.* A combination of three lenses.
6. *Naut.* In *sing.* or *pl.* The three end links of a chain cable attached to the shackle of the anchor by a clublink; also, sometimes, the two end links and the clublink.
7. *Math.* A set of three, esp. of three families of surfaces, one member of each passing through each point of space.
8. *pl.* Three lines in a spectrum closely adjacent, or in sets of three, as in the spectrum of iron.

tri'ple-tail' (trĭp''l-tāl'), *n.* A large edible marine fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*) of the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean, common on the southern and middle coast of the United States. The long dorsal and anal fins extend backward so as to appear like a three-lobed tail. Also, either of two closely related species (*L. pacificus* and *L. erate*) of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

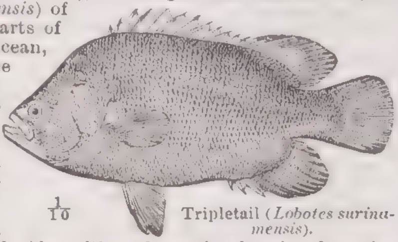

1/10 Tripletail (*Lobotes surinamensis*).

tri'plex (trī'plĕks; trĭp'lĕks), *a.* [L.] **1.** Having three parts; triple; threefold.
2. *Mach.* Having three principal operative parts or motions, so as to produce a threefold effect. Cf. DUPLEX, 2.

tri'plex, *n.* *Music.* Triple time or measure. *Shak.*

trip'li-cate (trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *triplicatus*, p. p. of *triplicare* to triple, treble, fr. *triplex* threefold. See TRI-; cf. DUPLICATE.] Threefold; triple; made in three identical copies or the like; as, a *triplicate* agreement.
triplicate ratio, *Math.*, the ratio of the cubes of two quantities; thus, the *triplicate ratio* of a to b is $a^3 : b^3$.

trip'li-cate (-kāt), *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.
in triplicate, made in three identical copies or the like.

trip'li-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To make threefold; to treble; esp., to reproduce twice; as, to *triplicate* a message.

trip'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *triplicatio*: cf. F. *triplication.*] **1.** Act of tripling, or making threefold, or adding three together; also, that which is triplicated or threefold.
2. *Law.* **a** = SURREJOINDER. **b** See FORMULA, 6.

tri-plic'i-ty (trĭ-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *triplicité*, fr. L. *triplex*, *triplicis*, threefold. See TRIPLICATE, *a.*]
1. Quality or state of being triple, or threefold; trebleness.
2. A group of three; trinity. *Spenser.*
3. *Astrol.* Any of the groups of three into which the signs of the zodiac are divided; a trigon. The **airy triplicity** includes Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; the **earthly t.**, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornis; the **fiery t.**, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius; the **watery t.**, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.

trip line. **a** A line or light rope used to operate a trip, as to free a dog hook in logging. **b** = HAULBACK.

trip'lite (trĭp'līt), *n.* [Cf. F. *triplite*. See TRIPLE.] *Min.* A dark brown monoclinic mineral generally with a fibrous, massive structure. It is a fluophosphate of iron and manganese principally, containing also calcium and magnesium. H., 4-5.5. Sp. gr., 3.44-3.8.

trip'lo-cau-les'cent (trĭp'lō-kō-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [Gr. τριπλόος triple + *caulescent.*] *Bot.* Not capable of reproduction until an axis of the third order is attained. Thus in the common plantain the primary axis produces foliage leaves, the secondary axis bracteal leaves, and the tertiary axis the flowers. Cf. DIPLOCAULESCENT, HAPLOCAULESCENT.

trip-lo'pi-a (trĭp-lō'pĭ-ȧ), **trip'lo-py** (trĭp'lō-pĭ), *n.* [NL. *triplopia*, fr. Gr. τριπλόος triple + *-opia*.] *Med.* Triple vision; a morbid condition or affection of the eye in which one object appears to be three.

tri'pod (trī'pŏd), *n.* [L. *tripus*, *-odis*, Gr. τρίπους; τρι- + πούς, ποδός, foot. See FOOT; cf. TRIPOS, TRIVET.] **1.** Any utensil or vessel, as a stool, table, altar, or caldron, on three feet or legs. On such a stool, in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, the Pythian priestess sat to give responses to those consulting the Delphic oracle.
2. A three-legged stand for a camera, theodolite, or other such portable instrument. It consists of a small table or head jointed to each of the three legs, which are often telescopic.
tripod of life, *or* **vital tripod**, *Physiol.*, the heart, lungs, and brain; — so called because their united action is necessary to the maintenance of life.

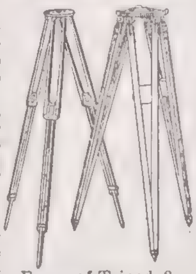

Forms of Tripod, 2.

trip'o-dal (trĭp'ō-dăl), *a.* Having three feet or legs; forming a tripod.

tri-pod'ic (trī-pŏd'ĭk), *a.* [See TRIPOD.] Having or using three feet; three-footed. — **tripodic walk**, *Zoöl.*, a mode of walking in which two feet on one side and one (median) foot on the other are used simultaneously, as in many insects.

trip'o-dy (trĭp'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [*tri-* + *-pody*, as in *dipody*.] *Pros.* Three metrical feet taken together, or included in one measure.

trip'o-li (-lĭ), *n.* [From *Tripoli*, Africa.] A siliceous deposit almost wholly of the shells of diatoms and occurring in friable masses (**tripoli stone**) or earthy form (**tripoli powder**, or **kieselguhr**). It is used as an abrasive and absorbent, for filters, fixation dressings, etc. Cf. ROTTENSTONE.

Trip'o-line (trĭp'ō-lĭn), *a.* **1.** Tripolitan.
2. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to tripoli, the mineral.

Tri-pol'i-tan (trĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tripoli or its inhabitants; Tripoline. — *n.* One of the people of Tripoli, which is chiefly inhabited by Berbers and Arabs, with some European, Turkish, Jewish, and Negro elements.

tri'pos (trī'pŏs), *n.* [Gr. τρίπους. See TRIPOD.] **1.** A tripod. *Obs.*
2. *Cambridge Univ.*, *Eng.* The examination, instituted in the first half of the 18th century, for honors in mathematical science (cf. WRANGLER, 3; OPTIME). Also, since 1824, the final honors examination in classics, to which, until 1850, only those were admitted who had previously obtained honors in mathematics. Also, more recently, any of the honors examinations (in order of foundation) in moral sciences, natural sciences, theology, law, history, Oriental languages, medieval and modern languages, or mechanical sciences (engineering).

☞ The word *tripos* was first applied to the three-legged stool on which sat the champion of the university at the disputations held during the admission of the graduates to their degrees on Ash Wednesday. By transference the name was applied to the man himself and later to his speech; then to the sheet of Latin verse of each of two selected bachelors, on the back of which was printed the list of successful candidates. From this the word was applied to an honor list, and later to the examination.

trip'per (trĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who trips; hence: **a** A tourist. *Colloq.*, *Chiefly Eng.* **b** One employed on a conveyance by the trip, as certain extra employees on street railways. *Cant.*
2. *Mach.* A tripping device or mechanism; a trip; as: **a** A contrivance operated by a passing train to work a signal, switch, or alarm. **b** A projecting piece on a railroad track for operating a catch on a passing train to apply the brakes or sound a warning. **c** In a movable dam, a mechanism for releasing the prop of a wicket. **d** A device for causing the load on a conveyor to be discharged into a hopper, etc.

trip'pet (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* **1.** The pointed piece of wood used in the game of tipcat. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Mach.* A cam, wiper, or projecting piece that strikes another piece at definite times.

trip'ping (-ĭng), *p. pr.* of TRIP. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Quick; nimble; stepping lightly and quickly.
2. *Her.* Walking; trippant; — said of an animal of the chase.

trip'ping, *vb. n.* of TRIP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that trips.
2. A light dance.

> Other *trippings* to be trod of lighter toes. *Milton.*

3. *Naut.* Act of loosing an anchor by its tripping line.
tripping coil, *Elec.*, a coil forming part of an automatic circuit breaker. — **t. line**, *Naut.*, a small rope attached to a yard or upper mast, used to trip it and guide it to the deck; also, a line used in tripping, or capsizing, a sea anchor. — **t. link**, *Naut.*, a link consisting of a hook closed by a ring and opened by a pull on the tripping line.

Trip'sa-cum (trĭp'sȧ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of coarse perennial grasses, of the southern United States and South America, having androgynous spikes, with the two-flowered staminate spikelets above and the pistillate below, the latter embedded in the joints of the rachis. *T. dactyloides* is the gama grass.

Trip-tol'e-mus, **Trip-tol'e-mos** (trĭp-tŏl'ē-mŭs, -mŏs), *n.* [L. *Triptolemus*, Gr. Τριπτόλεμος.] *Gr. Relig.* An Attic culture hero, worshiped chiefly at Eleusis in connection with Demeter and Kore. He was reputed to have given grain and its culture to mankind, and in later tradition (probably through confusion with the Egyptian Osiris) to have taught the use of the plow. He is often represented in vase painting seated in the winged chariot in which he passed from land to land.

trip'tote (-tōt), *n.* [L. *triptotum*, Gr. τρίπτωτος with three cases; τρι- (see TRI-) + πτωτός falling, fr. πίπτειν to fall.] *Gram.* A noun having three cases only.

trip'tych (-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. τρίπτυχος consisting of three layers, or plates; τρι- (see TRI-) + πτύξ, πτυχός, a fold, layer.] **1.** A picture or carving in three compartments side by side; esp., a picture serving as an altarpiece, and consisting of a central panel, and two flanking panels of half its size, that fold over it. Cf. DIPTYCH **c**, PENTAPTYCH.
2. A folding writing tablet in three parts.

tri-pu'di-a-ry (trī-pū'dĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tripudium; hence, of or pert. to dancing. *Rare.*

tri-pu'di-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *tripudiare*, *tripudiatum*.] To dance. — **tri-pu'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

tri-pu'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* **a** A solemn dance. **b** A form of augury by observation of the feeding of chickens. When these fed so greedily that the food fell from their beaks the omen was good.

tri'quad-ran'tal (trī'kwŏd-răn'tăl), *a.* *Spherical Trig.* Having three quadrants.

tri-que'trous (trī-kwē'trŭs; -kwĕt'rŭs), *a.* [L. *triquetrus.*] Having three corners or salient angles or edges; trigonal; trigonous; specif.: **a** *Anat.* Designating the triquetra. **b** *Bot.* Having three acute angles, as the stems of many sedges.

tri-que'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The cuneiform bone of the carpus. **b** A Wormian bone.
2. *Archæol.* = TRISKELION.

tri-ra'di-al (-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Triradiate. — **tri-ra'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

tri-ra'di-ate (-rā'dĭ-āt), **tri-ra'di-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Having three rays, or radiating branches. — **tri-ra'di-ate-ly**, *adv.*
triradiate sulcus, *Anat.*, the orbital sulcus.

tri'rec-tan'gu-lar (trī'rĕk-tăŋ'gū-lȧr), *a.* *Spherical Trig.* Having three right angles.

tri'reme (trī'rēm), *n.* [L. *triremis*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *remus* an oar, akin to E. *row*. See ROW, with an oar.] *Class. Antiq.*

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tri-phe'nyl-am'ine (trī-fē'nĭl-ăm'ĭn; trī-fĕn'ĭl-; -ȧ-mēn'), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_3N$, analogous to trimethylamine, but not forming salts.

triph'o-ny (trĭf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [LL. *triphonia*, fr. Gr. τρίφωνος three-voiced.] *Medieval Music.* Diaphony for three voice parts.

trip hook. = SLIP HOOK.

tri-phyl'lous (trī-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. τρίφυλλος; τρι- (see TRI-) + φύλλον leaf.] Three-leaved.

tri'pin-nat'i-sect (trī'pĭ-năt'ĭ-sĕkt), *a.* *Bot.* Tripinnatifid with the divisions extending nearly to the base or midrib.

tri'pl. Triple. *Ref. Sp.*

tri'plane', *n.* An aëroplane with three main supporting planes superposed.

tri-pla'sian (trī-plā'zhăn), *a.* [Gr. τριπλάσιος thrice as many.] Threefold. *Obs.*

tri-plas'ic (-plăs'ĭk; trĭ-plăz'ĭk), *a.* [See TRIPLASIAN.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Having, or being in, a proportion of three to one.

tri'pld. Tripled. *Ref. Sp.*

tri'ple-back' (trĭp''l-), *a.* Designating a style of sofa or settee, as in Sheraton, having a back in three parts like chair backs.

tri'ple-crowned' (-kround'), *a.* Having three crowns; wearing the triple crown, as the Pope.

triple grass. Clover or shamrock. *Dial. Eng.*

tri'ple-head'ed. *a.* Three-headed.

tri'ple-ribbed' (-rĭbd'), *a.* *Bot.* Triple-nerved.

triplet lily. Any plant of the genus *Hookera*.

tri'ple-trine', *n.* The nine (Muses). *Obs.*

tri'ple-turned', *a.* Thrice disloyal or renegade. *Obs.*

trip'li-cate-pin'nate, *a.* *Bot.* Tripinnate.

trip'li-cate-ter'nate, *a.* *Bot.* Triternate.

trip'li-ca-ture (trĭp'lĭ-kȧ-tūr), *n.* Triplication: a triplication.

tri-plic'i-tate (trĭ-plĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To triplicate. *Obs.*

trip'li-cos'tate (trĭp'lĭ-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [*triple* + *costate.*] *Bot.* Three-ribbed.

trip'li-form (trĭp'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Triple in form: formed by three. *R.*

trip'li-nerved' (-nûrvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Triple-nerved.

trip'ling. *n.* = TRIPLET.

trip'lo-blas'tic (trĭp'lō-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. τριπλόος threefold + *-blast* + *-ic.*] *Biol. & Zoöl.* Having three primary germ layers.

trip-loi'dite (trĭp-loi'dīt), *n.* [See TRIPLITE; -OID.] *Min.* A yellowish or reddish brown mineral similar to triplite, containing hydroxyl instead of fluorine.

trip'lum (trĭp'lŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *triplus* triple.] *Medieval Music.* **a** The third voice part in polyphony, counting upward from the tenor inclusive; the treble. **b** A composition for three voice parts.

tri'ply (trĭp'lĭ), *adv.* of TRIPLE.

trip'mad'am (trĭp'măd'ăm), *n.* [F. *tripe-madame*: cf. F. *triquemadame.*] = PRICKMADAM.

tri'pod, *a.* Having, or supported on, three feet or legs; as, a *tripod* vase.

tri-po'di-al (trī-pō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Tripodal.

tri-po'di-an (-ăn), *n.* *Music.* An ancient stringed instrument; — from a resemblance to the Delphic tripod.

tri-pod'i-cal (trī-pŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = TRIPODIC. *Obs.*

tri-point'ed, *a.* Having three points.

tri-po'lar, *a.* *Biol.* Having three poles.

Trip'o-lis (trĭp'ō-lĭs). *Bib.*

trip'o-lite (trĭp'ō-līt), **trip'o-lith** (-lĭth), *n.* Tripoli.

‖ **tri'po'tage'** (trē'pō'tȧzh'), *n.* [F.] Medley: hotchpotch; intrigue; jobbery.

trip'pant (trĭp'ănt), *a.* [*trip*, v. + *-ant.*] *Her.* Tripping.

trippe. † TRIP.

trip'pet (trĭp'ĭt). Dial. Eng. of TRIVET.

trip'ping-ly, *adv.* of TRIPPING.

trip'ping-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

trip'ple (trĭp''l), *v. i.* = TRIP, to dance. *Scot.*

trip'ple, *n. & v. i.* [D. *trippelen.*] Amble. *So. Africa.*

trip'sill', *n.* A sill against which rest the bottoms of the planks closing a splash dam.

trip'sis (trĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρῖψις, fr. τρίβειν to rub.] *Med.* **a** Trituration. **b** Shampoo.

tript. Tripped. *Ref. Sp.*

trip'ter-ous (trĭp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Bot.* Three-winged, as certain fruits or seeds.

tri-pu'di-al, *a.* Tripudiary. *Obs.*

tri'py-re'nous (trī'pī-rē'nŭs), *a.* Having three seeds or kernels. *Rare.*

tri-que'tral (trī-kwē'trăl; -kwĕt'răl), *a.* Triquetrous.

tri-quet'ric (-kwĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, triquetra.

tri-qui'nate, *a.* [*tri-* + *quinate*, a.] *Bot.* Ternate with the divisions quinate.

tri-quin'o-yl, *n.* See TRI-, 2.

N O P Q R S T

A galley having three banks of oars. It was the usual type of warship in late times. See GALLEY, 2.

tri-rhom'bo-he'dral (trī-rŏm'bō-hē'drăl), *a.* *Cryst.* Pertaining to or designating a group of the hexagonal system, characterized by three different types of rhombohedrons.

tri'rhom-boi'dal (trī-rŏm-boi'dăl), *a.* Having three rhomboidal faces.

tri-sac'cha-ride (trī-săk'ȧ-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A complex sugar, as raffinose, yielding by hydrolysis three simple sugar molecules.

tri-sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an (-rȧ-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* *Eccl.* One who recognizes three sacraments, and no more, namely, baptism, the Lord's Supper, and penance. See SACRAMENT, 3.

Tris-ag'i-on (trĭs-ăg'ĭ-ŏn; -ā'gĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., Gr. τρισάγιος thrice holy; τρίς thrice + ἅγιος holy.] *Eccl.* **a** In the Eastern Church, a short hymn or respond, "Holy God, Holy and Mighty, Holy and Immortal, have mercy upon us." **b** Less properly, the Tersanctus, or Sanctus.

tri-sect' (trī-sĕkt'), *v. t.*; TRI-SECT'ED; TRI-SECT'ING. [*tri-* + L. *sectus*, p. p. of *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] **1.** To cut or divide into three parts.
2. *Geom.* To cut or divide into three equal parts.

tri-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *trisection.*] The division of a thing into three parts; specif., *Geom.*, the division of an angle into three equal parts.

tri-sec'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Math.* Used in, or pertaining to, the trisection of an angle; — said of certain cubic curves.

tri'seme (trī'sēm), *a.* [L. *trisemus*, Gr. τρίσημος; τρι- + σῆμα sign.] *Pros.* Equal to, or having the length of, three times, or moræ. — *n.* A syllable or foot of three moræ.

tri-sep'tate (trī-sĕp'tāt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having three partitions, or septa.

tri-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Arranged in three series; specif.: *Bot.* **a** Arranged in three vertical or spiral rows. **b** Having only three floral whorls, as some flowers. *L. H. Bailey.*

Tri-se'tum (trī-sē'tŭm), *n.* [NL. See TRI-; SETA.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of perennial tufted grasses having spikelets with several bisexual flowers, the flowering glume bearing a dorsal awn. Several species afford good pasturage and hay.

tris-kel'i-on (trĭs-kĕl'ĭ-ŏn), *or* **tris'kele** (trĭs'kēl), *n.* [Gr. τρισκελής three-legged. See TRI-; ISOSCELES.] A figure composed of three branches, usually curved, radiating from a center, as the figure composed of three human legs, with bent knees, which has long been used as a badge or symbol of Sicily and of the Isle of Man.

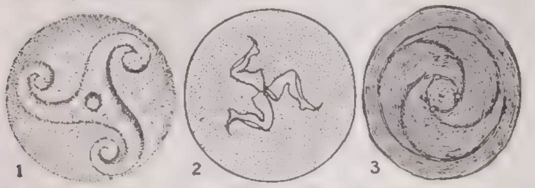
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Triskelion. 1 On Fragment of Bronze from Ireland; 2 On a Shield pictured on a Greek Vase from Sicily; 3 On a Shell Disk from a Mound in Tennessee.

tris'mus (trĭz'mŭs; trĭs'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρισμός gnashing of the teeth.] *Med.* The lockjaw.

tris-oc'ta-he'dral (trĭs-ŏk'tȧ-hē'drăl), *a.* *Geom.* Pertaining to, or formed like, a trisoctahedron; bounded by twenty-four equal faces.

tris-oc'ta-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [Gr. τρίς thrice + *octahedron.*] **1.** *Math.* A polyhedron of 24 congruent faces meeting on the edges of a (regular) octahedron.

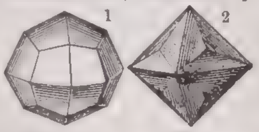
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1 Tetragonal, and 2 Trigonal, Trisoctahedron.

2. *Cryst.* The solid described in 1 (fig. 2), frequently called a **trigonal trisoctahedron** in distinction from a related solid, also belonging to the isometric system, bounded by 24 quadrilateral faces, the **tetragonal trisoctahedron**, or (more frequently) the **trapezohedron**.

Tris-ta'ni-a (trĭs-tā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jules Marie Claude *Tristan*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of myrtaceous trees and shrubs having small yellow or white flowers with numerous stamens united in five columns. The species are natives of Australia and the Indian Archipelago; many yield a hard and durable wood. See WATER GUM, RED BOX.

tris-tet'ra-he'dron (trĭs-tĕt'rȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. τρίς thrice + *tetrahedron.*] *Cryst.* A solid of the tetrahedral class of the isometric system having twelve triangular faces, related to the trapezohedron (tetragonal trisoctahedron) of the holohedral class; it is also called a **trigonal tristetrahedron** in distinction from the **tetragonal tristetrahedron**, which has twelve quadrilateral faces and is related to the (trigonal) trisoctahedron of the holohedral class.

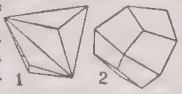
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1 Trigonal, and 2 Tetragonal, Tristetrahedron.

tris'tich (trĭs'tĭk), *n.* [Cf. Gr. τριστιχία. See TRISTICHOUS.] *Poetry.* A group or stanza of three lines.

tris'tich-ous (trĭs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. τρίστιχος in three rows; τρι- (see TRI-) + στίχος a row.] In three rows; specif., *Bot.*, arranged in three vertical rows.

Tris'tram (trĭs'trăm), *n.* [AF. & OF. *Tristran*, *Tristan*, fr. OW. *Trystan*, *Drystan*, which is fr. a Pictish name *Drostan*. The initial *t* was perh. due to influence of L. *tristis* sad.] **1.** Masc. prop. name.
2. The hero of a medieval romance originally not connected with the Arthurian cycle, but early incorporated into it as a knight of the Round Table. He was sent to Ireland by King Mark of Cornwall, his uncle, to fetch the king's bride, **Isolde the beautiful**, and on the return voyage he and Isolde were made to partake of a potion which rendered them permanently in love. According to the version adopted by Tennyson in his "Idylls of the King," Tristram was stabbed by King Mark, who surprised him with Isolde. According to that followed by Matthew Arnold in "Tristram and Iseult," he fled to Brittany, where he married another Isolde, called **Isolde of the white hand**. Being wounded, he sent for Isolde the beautiful to come and cure him. The messenger is to hoist a white sail if Isolde returns with him. He does so; but Tristram's wife tells him the sail is black, and at this he dies. In Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" there is only one Isolde, the wife of Mark. The lovers are discovered by the king, and Tristan lets himself be wounded by the king's squire, and then, in his castle, awaits the ship of Isolde. She comes, and he, desiring to meet her as when first he saw her, with bleeding wounds, tears off the bandage and dies in her arms. Isolde falls dead on his body. Swinburne also has treated the story in "Tristram of Lyonesse."

tri-sub'sti-tu'tion (trī-sŭb'stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Threefold substitution; substitution of three atoms or groups.

tri-sul'phide (trī-sŭl'fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **tri-sul'fid, tri-sul'fide, tri-sul'phid.** *Chem.* A sulphide containing three atoms of sulphur.

tri-sul'phone (-fōn), *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing three sulphone groups.

tris'yl-lab'ic (trĭs'ĭ-lăb'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *trisyllabus*, Gr. τρισύλλαβος; τρι- (see TRI-) + συλλαβή a syllable: cf. F. *trissyllabique.*] Of or pertaining to a trisyllable; having three syllables; as, "syllable" is *trisyllabic.* — **tris'yl-lab'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
tris'yl-lab'i-cal (-lăb'ĭ-kăl) }

tri-syl'la-ble (trĭ-sĭl'ȧ-b'l; trī-; 277), *n.* A word of three syllables; as, *his-to-ry.*

tri-tag'o-nist (trī-tăg'ō-nĭst; trĭ-), *n.* [Gr. τριταγωνιστής; τρίτος third + ἀγωνιστής actor.] *Gr. Drama.* The player of the third part in importance.

trite (trīt), *a.* [L. *tritus*, p. p. of *terere* to rub, to wear out; prob. akin to E. *throw*. See THROW; cf. CONTRITE, DETRIMENT, TRIBULATION, TRY.] **1.** Worn, as by rubbing. *Obs.*
2. Used until so common as to have lost novelty and interest; hackneyed; stale; as, a *trite* remark; a *trite* subject.
Syn. — Commonplace, stale, threadbare, stereotyped, vapid. — TRITE, HACKNEYED, BANAL. TRITE implies esp. lack of novelty or interest; that is HACKNEYED which is worn out, as it were, by constant use; BANAL (a recent word) suggests the vapid or commonplace; as, "a dreary expanse of *trite* sentiments and languid words" (*Sydney Smith*); "It is a *trite* but true observation, that examples work more forcibly on the mind than precepts" (*Fielding*); "the *hackneyed* comparison betwixt blank verse and rime" (*Smollett*); "language . . . worn and *hackneyed* out of all sense and meaning" (*Jane Austen*); "a simple person marvelously protected from vulgarity and the *banal*" (*T. E. Brown*); "just the sort of *banality*, you know, one does come out with" (*M. Arnold*). See COMMONPLACE, PETTY.
— **trite'ly**, *adv.* — **trite'ness**, *n.*

Trit'e-le'ia (trĭt'ē-lē'yȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. τέλειος complete; — from its trimerous flowers.] *Bot.* A genus of American liliaceous bulbous herbs, having grasslike leaves and umbels of white, blue, or violet flowers, with the stamens borne on the tube of the perianth in two series. *T. uniflora* is often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

tri-ter'nate (trī-tûr'nāt), *a.* *Bot.* Thrice ternate; ternately decompound. — **tri-ter'nate-ly**, *adv.*

tri'the-ism (trī'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. θεός God: cf. F. *trithéisme.*] The opinion or doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods. — **tri'the-ist**, *n.* — **tri'the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **tri'the-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

trith'e-mim'er-al (trĭth'ē-mĭm'ēr-ăl), *a.* [Gr. τρίτος third + ἡμιμερής half.] *Pros.* Of or pertaining to a group of three half feet, or a catalectic colon of one foot and a half.

tri'thing (trī'thĭng), *n.* [For *thriding*. See 1st RIDING.] = RIDING, an administrative division. *Eng.*

tri-thi'o-al'de-hyde (trī-thī'ō-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A compound formed by polymerization from three molecules of a simple thioaldehyde.

tri-thi'on-ate (-thī'ŏn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of trithionic acid. Potassium trithionate is formed by boiling a solution of acid potassium sulphite with sulphur.

tri'thi-on'ic (trī'thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unstable acid, $H_2S_3O_6$, known in solution and in the form of its salts, the trithionates.

Tri-thri'nax (trī-thrī'năks), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. θρῖναξ a three-pronged fork; — from the form of the leaves.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American fan palms having tough leaves with fibrous spiny sheaths, biconvex petiole, and prominent ligule. Also [*l. c.*], a palm of this genus.

trit'i-cin (trĭt'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [See TRITICUM.] *Chem.* A carbohydrate, similar to inulin, obtained from couch grass (*Agropyron*, syn. *Triticum*, *repens*).

Trit'i-cum (-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *triticum* wheat, perh. fr. *terere*, *tritum*, to grind.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of cereal grasses, the wheats, disting. by the 2-5-flowered flattened spikelets in a terminal cylindrical spike with a flexuous rachis. *T. sativum*, the common wheat, has given rise to many subspecies and cultivated varieties. See WHEAT.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The dried rhizome of the couch grass *Agropyrum repens*, used as a diuretic.

Tri'ton (trī'tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τρίτων.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A sea demigod, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, represented as having the lower part of his body fishlike. His special attribute is a trumpet made of a conch shell, which he blows to raise or calm the waves. Later mythology imagined a multiplicity of Tritons, attendants on the sea gods.
2. *Zoöl.* A large genus of tænioglossate gastropods having a stout spiral shell, often handsomely colored and ornamented with prominent varices. They mostly inhabit tropical seas, and some species are among the largest of gastropods. Also [*l. c.*], a shell of the genus *Triton* or family Tritonidæ.
3. *Zoöl.* A genus of aquatic salamanders, syn. of *Triturus*; hence [*l. c.*], any of various aquatic salamanders; a newt or eft. See NEWT, TRITURUS.

1/12

Triton (*T. variegatum*).

tri'tone' (trī'tōn'), *n.* [Gr. τρίτονος of three tones; τρι- tri- + τόνος a tone.] *Music.* An interval of three "tones;" an augmented fourth, long forbidden in old harmony.

Tri-to'ni-a (trī-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Triton*, taken in the sense of vane, weathercock, in allusion to the variable direction of the stamens in different species.] *Bot.* A genus of South African bulbous iridaceous plants having ensiform leaves and yellow, red, or orange flowers with a tubular perianth, bearing three stamens on the throat. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus. See MONTBRETIA.

tri'tu-ber'cu-lar (trī'tū-bûr'kū-lȧr), *a.* **a** Having or designating teeth with three cusps or tubercles; tricuspid. **b** Pertaining to tritubercully.

tri'tu-ber'cu-ly (trī'tū-bûr'kū-lĭ), *n.* [*tri-* + L. *tuberculum* tubercle.] *Zoöl.* A theory of the development of mammalian molar teeth. The primitive, or *haplodont*, stage is that of simple cones, as in reptiles. The simple cone (**protocone**) then developed a smaller cone in front (**paracone**) and another behind (**metacone**), this being the **triconodont** stage. Next, a cingulum was developed (see CINGULUM, 2 c) and the three cones became arranged in a triangle, the two smaller cusps having moved to the outer side in upper and to the inner in lower molars. This primitive triangle is called the **trigon** and this stage the **tritubercular** or **trigonodont**. The trigon being a cutting apparatus, an extension of the posterior part of the crown, the **talonid**, was developed in lower molars for crushing, and a smaller corresponding part, the **talon**, appeared in upper molars. Another large cone, the **hypocone**, then arose, usually from the cingulum, and took a place in the crown posterior to the protocone. In more complex forms, smaller intermediate cusps appeared and are designated by the ending **-conule**, as **metaconule**, etc. Other small cusps and elements derived from the cingulum are given the termination **-style**, as **parastyle**, etc. The crests, composed of several cusps and styles, are given the termination **-loph**, as **protoloph**, etc. The cusps, styles, crests, etc., of the lower jaw are distinguished from those of the upper by the termination **-id**, as **protoconid**, etc. Cf. MULTITUBERCULY.

trit'u-ra-ble (trĭt'ū-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being triturated.

trit'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; TRIT'U-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); TRIT'U-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *trituratus*, p. p. of *triturare* to thresh (grain), fr. *terere*, *tritum*, to rub, rub to pieces. See TRITE.] **1.** To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash.
2. To rub or grind to a very fine or impalpable powder; to pulverize and comminute thoroughly.

trit'u-rate, *n.* A triturated substance; *Pharm.*, a trituration.

trit'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *trituration*, L. *trituratio* a threshing of grain.] **1.** Act of triturating, or state of being triturated; comminution.
2. *Pharm.* A triturated powder; any powder made by triturating a substance with sugar of milk as a diluent.

trit'u-ra'tor (trĭt'ū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *triturator* a thresher. See TRITURATE.] One that triturates; specif., an apparatus that triturates drugs.

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trise. † TRICE.

tri-sect'ed (trī-sĕk'tĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Divided into three parts or segments by deep incisions.

triseen. † TRICE.

tri-se'mic (trī-sē'mĭk), *a.* *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Triseme.

tri-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + *sepal.*] *Bot.* Having three sepals.

tri-se'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of TRISERIAL.

tri-se'ri-ate (-sē'rĭ-āt), *a.* Triserial.

tri-se'ri-a'tim (-ā'tĭm), *adv.* In a triseriate manner.

tri-se'tose, *a.* Having three setæ.

tris-hag'i-on (trĭs-hăg'ĭ-ŏn; -hā'gĭ-ŏn). Var. of TRISAGION.

trish'trash', *n.* Nonsense. *Obs.*

tri-sil'i-cate (trī-), *n.* See SILICATE. [See SILICIC ACID.]

tri'si-lic'ic (trī'sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.*

Tris'me-gis'tian (trĭs'mē-jĭs'chăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Trismegistus. *Obs.* [See HERMES.]

Tris'me-gis'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L.]

tris-ni'trate (trĭs-nī'trāt), *n.* Gr. τρίς thrice + *nitrate.*] *Chem.* A trinitrate.

trispas. † TRESPASS.

tri'spast (trī'spăst), **tri-spas'ton** (trī-spăs'tŏn), *n.* [NL. *trispaston*, fr. Gr. τρίσπαστος drawn threefold; τρι- (see TRI-) + σπᾶν to draw.] A machine with three pulleys which act together for raising great weights.

tri-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] Three-seeded.

tri-sper'mum (-mŭm), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] A poultice formerly used, made with seeds of cumin, bay, and smallage.

tri-spher'i-cal, *a.* Composed of three spheres. *Obs.*

tri-splanch'nic (-splăŋk'nĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the three great splanchnic cavities (of the head, chest, and abdomen); designating the sympathetic nervous system.

tri-spor'ic (trī-spŏr'ĭk), **tri-spor'ous** (-spō'rŭs), *a.* *Biol.* Three-spored.

triss. † TRESS.

Tris'so'tin' (trēs'sō'tăN'), *n.* [F.] A pedantic poet and coxcomb in Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," satirizing the Abbé Cotin.

trissoure. † TRESSOUR.

trist, *n. & v.* Trust. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

trist, *a.* [F. *triste*, L. *tristis.*] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy. *Obs.*

trist (trĭst), *n.* **a** Melancholy. *Obs.* **b** Affliction; annoyance. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Obs.* *Scot.*]

trist, *v. t.* To trouble; afflict.

trist, *a.* [See TRUST, *v. & n.*] *Obs.* **a** Trusty. **b** Confident; bold. [Eng. vars. of TRYST.]

trist. triste *Obs.* or Scot. & dial.

tri-sta'chy-ous (trī-stā'kĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. στάχυς ear of corn.] *Bot.* Having three spikes.

Tris'tam (trĭs'tăm), **Tris'tan** (-tăn). Vars. of TRISTRAM.

triste. † THRIST, thirst; TRYST.

tri-ste'a-rate (trī-), *a.* [*tri-* + *stearate.*] A stearate from three molecules of stearic acid.

tri-ste'a-rin, *n.* = STEARIN, 1.

‖ **tris'tesse'** (trĭs'tĕs'), *n.* [F.] Sadness; also, dullness.

trist'ful, *a.* Sad; melancholy. — **trist'ful-ly**, *adv.*

tris-tif'i-cal (trĭs-tĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *tristificus.*] Saddening. *Obs.*

tris-tif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *tristificus* making sad.] To make sad. *Obs.*

tri'stig-mat'ic (trī'stĭg-măt'ĭk), *or* **tri-stig'ma-tose** (trī-stĭg'mȧ-tōs), *a.* [*tri-* + *stigma.*] *Bot.* Having three stigmas.

tristil. † TRESTLE.

trist'i-ly, *adv.* of TRISTY. *Obs.*

tris'ti-ma'ni-a (trĭs'tĭ-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *tristis* sad + *mania* madness.] Melancholia.

tris-tis'o-nous (trĭs-tĭs'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *tristis* sad + *sonus* sound.] Having a sorrowful sound.

tris-ti'ti-ate (trĭs-tĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *tristitia* sadness, fr. *tristis* sad.] To make sad. *Obs.*

tris-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *tristitia* sadness.] Sad. *Obs.*

tris'tive (trĭs'tĭv), *a.* Sad. *Obs.*

tris'tle. † TRESTLE.

trist'ly, *adv.* Trustfully. *Obs.*

trist'man, *n.* An informer. *Obs.*

Tristram Shandy. See SHANDY.

tristre. tristur, *n.* [OF. *tristre*. See TRYST.] A rendezvous; also, a post or station in hunting. *Obs.* [TRISTRAM.]

Tris'trem (trĭs'trĕm). Var. of

trist'y (trĭs'tĭ), *a.* Trusty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tri-sty'lous (trī-stī'lŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. στῦλος style.] *Bot.* Three-styled.

tri-sul' (trĭ-sōōl'), **tri-su'la** (-sōō'lȧ), *n.* [Skr. *triçūla.*] *Hindu Myth.* A trident or three-pointed emblem or ornament associated with the god Siva.

tri'sulc (trī'sŭlk), *n.* [L. *trisulcus*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *sulcus* a furrow.] Something having three prongs, as a trident. *Obs.*

tri'sulc, *a.* Three-forked. *Obs.*

tri-sul'cate (trī-sŭl'kāt), *a.* [*tri-* + *sulcate.*] Having three furrows, forks, prongs, or the like.

trit. *Abbr.* Triturate.

tri-tac'tic (trī-tăk'tĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch, or *tactus* a touching.] Tangent at three consecutive points.

tri'te (trī'tē), *n.* [Gr. τρίτη, fem. of τρίτος third.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

tri'the-ite (trī'thē-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *trithéite.*] A tritheist. *Obs.*

trit'i-cal (trĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Trite. *Obs.* — **trit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **trit'i-cal-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

trit'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Triteness, or a trite saying. *R.*

tri-tic'e-an (trĭ-tĭs'ē-ăn), *a.* [L. *triticeus.*] Wheaten. *Obs.*

trit'i-co-nu-cle'ic (trĭt'ĭ-kō-nū-klē'ĭk), *a.* [L. *triticum* wheat + E. *nucleic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a nucleic acid in the embryo of wheat.

trit'o-cone (trĭt'ō-kōn), *n.* *Zoöl.* The cusp of a mammalian premolar corresponding in position to the metacone of a true molar; the **trit'o-co'nid** of the lower jaw corresponds to the *metaconid*. See TRITUBERCULY.

Trit'o-ge-ne'ia (-jē-nē'yȧ), *a.* [Gr. Τριτογένεια.] See ATHENA.

Tri-to'ma (trī-tō'mȧ; trĭt'ō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρίτομος thrice cut; τρι- (see TRI-) + τέμνειν to cut; — so named from the trimerous flowers.] *Bot.* Syn. of KNIPHOFIA.

trit'o-mite (trĭt'ō-mīt), *n.* [G. *tritomit*, fr. Gr. τρίτομος thrice cut; — because on breaking it always shows three sides.] *Min.* A complex fluosilicate of calcium, thorium, cerium, yttrium, etc., containing also boron.

Tri'ton-ly, *adv.* As Triton (with his horn). *Obs.*

Tri'ton's horn. A triton shell.

trit'o-pine (trĭt'ō-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **-pin.** [G. *tritopin*; *tri-* + *opium*; — so called because it appeared as the third derivative.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{42}H_{54}O_7N_2$, occurring in opium and resembling laudanine.

tri'tor (trī'tŏr), *n.* [L., a grinder, fr. *terere* to grind.] *Zoöl.* A grinding surface developed on a tooth. — **tri'tor-al** (-ăl), *a.*

tri-to'ri-um (trī-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.] = TRITURIUM.

tri-tox'ide (trī-tŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [Gr. τρίτος third + *oxide.*] A trioxide. *Obsoles.*

tri'to-zo'oid (trī'tō-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. τρίτος third + ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* A zooid of the third generation in asexual reproduction.

trit'ti-chan (trĭt'ĭ-kăn), *n.* The oyster catcher. *Local. Eng.*

tri'tu-ber'cu-late (trī'tū-bûr'kū-lāt), *a.* Tritubercular.

tri'tu-ber'cu-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* *Zoöl.* Trituberculy.

trit'u-ral (trĭt'ū-răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Adapted for grinding.

Tri-tu'rus (trī-tū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. Τρίτων Triton + οὐρά tail.] A genus of salamanders comprising the typical newts.

Tri-tyl'o-don (trī-tĭl'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. τυλος knob + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of generalized mammals from the lower Mesozoic of Africa and Europe, scarcely distinguishable from reptiles, but usually included in the order Allotheria. They had tubercular premolars similar to the true molars.

Tri'um-fet'ta (trī'ŭm-fĕt'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. Battista *Trionfetti*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical tiliaceous herbs and shrubs, clothed with stellate hairs, and bearing yellow flowers with numerous stamens, succeeded by bristly capsules. Several species have mucilaginous properties and are used medicinally. *T. rhomboidea* and *T. semitriloba* yield valuable fiber. See BURBARK.

tri'umph (trī'ŭmf), *n.* [L. *triumphus*, OL. *triumpus*; orig. uncert.; cf. Gr. θρίαμβος a procession in honor of Bacchus: cf. F. *triomphe*. Cf. TRUMP at cards.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An imposing ceremonial in honor of a general who had gained a decisive victory over a foreign enemy. He was allowed to enter the city crowned with laurel, bearing a scepter in one hand, and a branch of laurel in the other, wearing a toga picta, and riding in a four-horse circular chariot of a peculiar form. He was preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, etc., and followed by his army in marching order. The procession advanced to the Capitoline Hill, where sacrifices were offered and the general was entertained with a public feast.

2. Hence, any triumphal procession or stately, esp. public, show or pageant. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. A state of joy or exultation for success.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milton.*

4. Victory; conquest: as, the *triumph* of knowledge.

5. A trump card; also, an old game at cards. *Obs.*

Syn. — See VICTORY.

tri'umph (trī'ŭmf; *also, until about* 1700, trī-ŭmf', *as in Dryden*), *v. i.*; TRI'UMPHED (-ŭmft); TRI'UMPH-ING. [L. *triumphare*: cf. F. *triompher*. See TRIUMPH, *n.*] **1.** To receive the honor of a triumph; hence, to celebrate victory or success with exultation; to exult boastfully.

Sorrow on thee and all the pack of you
That *triumph* thus upon my misery! *Shak.*
But now the blood of twenty thousand men
Did *triumph* in my face. *Shak.*

2. To obtain victory; to be successful; to prevail.

Triumphing over death, and chance, and thee, O Time. *Milton.*
On this occasion, however, genius *triumphed*. *Macaulay.*

3. To be prosperous; to flourish.

Where commerce *triumphed* on the favoring gales. *Trumbull.*

tri'umph, *v. t.* *Obs.* **a** To obtain a victory over; to conquer; also, to exult over. **b** To cause to triumph.

tri-um'phal (trī-ŭm'făl), *a.* [L. *triumphalis*: cf. F. *triomphal*.] Of, pert. to, or used in, a triumph; indicating, or in honor of, a triumph; as, a *triumphal* crown, arch, feast.

triumphal arch. **a** A form of memorial arch. **b** The great arch in an early (esp. basilican) church, leading into the choir or sanctuary; the chancel arch. — **t. column**, a monumental column commemorating a victor or a victory, as those of Trajan and Antonine in Rome, the Colonne Vendôme in Paris, and Nelson's Trafalgar Column in London.

tri-um'phal, *n.* A pæan; verse commemorating victory or peace; also, a token of victory. *Obs.* *Milton.*

tri-um'phant (-fănt), *a.* [L. *triumphans*, p. pr. of *triumphare*: cf. F. *triomphant*. See TRIUMPH, *v. i.*] **1.** Enjoying a triumph; also, of or pert. to a triumph; triumphal. *Obs.* "Captives bound to a *triumphant* car." *Shak.*

2. Rejoicing for, or celebrating, victory; expressive of joy for success; exultant; as, a *triumphant* shout.

3. Graced with conquest; victorious.

4. Of shining beauty; magnificent. *Obs.* "A *triumphant* grave." "A most *triumphant* lady." *Shak.*
— **tri-um'phant-ly**, *adv.*

tri'umph-er (trī'ŭm-fẽr; *cf.* TRIUMPH, *v. i.*), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One who was honored with a triumph.

2. One who triumphs, or rejoices for victory; a victor.

tri'umph-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRIUMPH. Hence: *a.* Having, celebrating, or pert. to, a triumph; triumphant. — **tri'umph-ing-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **tri-um'vir** (trī-ŭm'vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī), E. -VIRS (-vẽrz). [L., fr. *trium virorum*, of three men; *tres*, gen. *trium*, three + *vir* a man. See THREE; VIRILE.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of three men united in public office or authority. — **tri-um'vi-ral** (-vĭ-răl), *a.*

tri-um'vi-rate (-vĭ-rât), *n.* [L. *triumviratus*.] **1.** The office or term of a triumvir.

2. Government by three in coalition or association; the term of such a government.

3. A coalition or association of three in office or authority, esp. either of two which grasped the government of the Roman empire. Pompey, Julius Cæsar, and Crassus formed the **First Triumvirate** (60 B. C.); Mark Antony, Octavius (Augustus), and Lepidus, the **Second Triumvirate** (43 B. C.).

4. Any group, party, or association of three.

tri'une (trī'ūn), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *unus* one. See ONE.] Being three in one; —used of unity of the Trinity in the Godhead.

tri-un'gu-lin (trī-ŭŋ'gū-lĭn), *n.* [See TRI-; UNGULATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** The first larval stage of certain beetles which undergo hypermetamorphosis (oil beetles and blister beetles). It is active and of the campodeiform type, and, in many cases at least, parasitic, the best-known forms feeding on eggs of bees, wasps, or locusts. **b** The somewhat similar larva of strepsipterous insects, parasitic on larval Hymenoptera, or sometimes on Homoptera.

Triungulin of Blister Beetle (*Epicauta vittata*), much enlarged.

tri-u'ni-ty (trī-ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being triune; trinity. *Dr. H. More.*

Tri-u'ri-da'les (trī-ū'rĭ-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRIURIS; -ALES.] *Bot.* A small order of monocotyledonous plants found in the tropics of both hemispheres. They are white, yellow, or red leafless saprophytic herbs having star-shaped flowers with the perianth segments often fringed or tailed. *Triuris* and *Sciaphila* are the only genera.

Tri-u'ris (trī-ū'rĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. οὐρά tail; — in allusion to the appendages of the perianth.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the family Triuridaceæ.

tri'va'lent (trī'vā'lĕnt; trĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *valens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of three. — **tri'va'lence** (-lĕns), **tri'va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

triv'et (trĭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A knife for severing the loops of the pile threads of velvet, Wilton carpet, or the like; — formerly called *trevat*.

triv'et (trĭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [AS. *trefet*, fr. L. *tripes*, *-pedis*, three-footed; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See FOOT; cf. TRIPOD.] A three-legged stand or support, esp. one to hold a kettle or similar vessel near the fire; a tripod.

triv'i-al (trĭv'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *trivialis*, prop., that is in, or belongs to, the crossroads or streets; hence, that may be found everywhere, common, fr. *trivium* a place where three roads meet, a crossroad, the street; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *via* a way: cf. F. *trivial*. See VOYAGE.] **1.** Common; ordinary; commonplace; trite. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The *trivial* round, the common task. *Keble.*

2. Of little worth or importance; trifling; petty; paltry; as, a *trivial* affair; *trivial* arguments; also, rarely, of a person, trifling. "As a scholar . . . *trivial*." *De Quincey.*

3. Of or pertaining to the trivium.

4. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the trivium of an echinoderm.

Syn. — See PETTY.

trivial name. *Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** The specific name of an organism as disting. from the generic name. *Obs.* **b** The popular, or vernacular, name of an organism as disting. from the scientific name. *Rare.*

triv'i-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A trivial matter, utterance, method, etc.; a triviality. — **triv'i-al-ist**. *n.* *Carlyle.*

triv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *trivialité*, LL. *trivialitas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being trivial.

2. That which is trivial; a trifle.

triv'i-um (trĭv'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TRIVIA (-ȧ). [LL. See TRIVIAL.] **1.** The three "liberal" arts, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, so classified in medieval schools. See QUADRIVIUM.

2. *Zoöl.* In echinoderms, the three anterior rays collectively; — distinguished from *bivium*.

Triv'i-um Cha-ron'tis (kȧ-rŏn'tĭs). [L., lit., crossroads of Charon.] A nearly square darkish spot or marking on the northern hemisphere of Mars, toward which many canals converge, by some thought to be due to vegetation.

tri'week'ly (trī'wēk'lĭ; 87), *a.* Occurring or appearing every three weeks or three times a week; as, a *triweekly* newspaper.

tri'week'ly, *adv.* Three times a week.

-trix (trĭks). [L. *-trix*, as in *bellatrix* a female warrior.] A suffix of feminine agent nouns, corresponding to masculines ending in *-tor*; as in execu*trix*. See -TOR, -OR.

tri-zo'mal (trī-zō'măl), *a.* [Cf. TRI-; RHIZOME.] *Math.* Related to the sum of three square roots; as, the **trizomal curve** $\sqrt{aX}+\sqrt{bY}+\sqrt{cZ}=0$, where $X=0$, $Y=0$, $Z=0$ are three curves of a system.

tro'car (trō'kär), *n.* Also *trochar*. [F. *trocart* (or *troisquarts*, i. e., three quarters); *trois* three (L. *tres*) + *carre* the side of a sword blade; — so called from its triangular point.] *Surg.* A stylet, usually with a triangular point, used for exploring tissues or for inserting drainage tubes.

‖ **tro'cha** (trō'chä), *n.* [Sp., bypath, crossroad.] *Mil.* A line of fortifications, usually rough, constructed to prevent the passage of an enemy across a region. *Sp. Amer.*

tro-cha'ic (trō-kā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *trochaïcus*, Gr. τροχαϊκός or τροχαιϊκός. See TROCHEE.] *Pros.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a trochee or trochees; as, *trochaic* verse.

trochaic dactyl. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** A trochaic foot resembling a dactyl in having three syllables scanned ♩ ♫; — represented by the symbol - ω. Called also the *choreic dactyl*. **b** Sometimes, the cyclic dactyl.

tro-cha'ic, *n.* *Pros.* A trochaic measure or verse; as:

Wéstward, | wéstward | Hia | wátha
Sailed in | tó the | fiery | súnset.

tro'chal (trō'kăl), *a.* [From Gr. τροχος a wheel.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a wheel. — **trochal disk**, *Zoöl.*, the expanded, flat, or somewhat funnel-shaped disk at the anterior end of a rotifer's body. It serves to draw in food or to propel the animal. See ROTIFERA.

tro-chan'ter (trō-kăn'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τροχαντήρ, fr. τρεχειν to run.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* In many vertebrates, a rough prominence or process at the upper part of the femur serving for the attachment of muscles (in birds for articulation with the ilium). In mammals there are usually two, sometimes but one, though in some, as the horses and rhinoceroses, and rarely in man, there is a third. In man there are normally two, the *great* or *greater*, situated at the outer part of the upper end of the shaft at its junction with the neck, and the *lesser*, at the lower back part of the junction of the shaft and neck.

2. *Zoöl.* The second segment, counting from the base, of the leg of an insect. It is usually small and short. In some insects it consists of two distinct parts. Cf. TROCHANTIN, 1.

tro'chan-ter'ic (trō'kăn-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a trochanter or trochanters.

trochanteric fossa, *Anat.*, the digital fossa.

tro-chan'tin, **tro-chan'tine** (trō-kăn'tĭn), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* The proximal of the two segments into which the trochanter of the leg of an insect may be divided, often united with, and sometimes regarded as belonging to, the coxa.

2. *Anat.* The lesser trochanter of the femur. *Rare.*

tro'che (trō'kē; 277), *n.* [Gr. τροχος anything round or circular, a wheel, prop., a runner, fr. τρεχειν to run. Cf. TROCHEE.] *Pharm.* A medicinal tablet or lozenge, esp. one used as a demulcent, as for soreness or irritation in the throat; strictly, one of circular form.

tro'chee (trō'kē), *n.* [L. *trochaeus*, Gr. τροχαῖος (sc. πούς), fr. τροχαῖος running, fr. τρεχειν to run. Cf. TROCHE, TRUCK a wheel.] *Pros.* A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, as in the Latin word *ante*, or the first accented and the second unaccented, as in the English word *motion*; a choreus.

tro-chil'ic (trō-kĭl'ĭk), *a.* [See TROCHILICS.] Of or pertaining to rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round. "By art *trochilic*." *Camden.*

tro-chil'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. τροχιλία the sheaf of a pulley, roller of a windlass, fr. τρεχειν to run.] The science of rotary motion, or of wheelwork. *Wilkins.*

Tro-chil'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Trochilus* + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family of picarian birds consisting of the humming birds. — **tro-chil'i-dine** (-dĭn; -dīn; 183), *a.*

troch'i-line (trŏk'ĭ-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.* [See TROCHILUS.] Of or pertaining to the humming-bird family; trochilidine.

troch'i-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L. *trochilus* a kind of small bird, an annular molding, etc., Gr. τροχίλος, fr. τρεχειν to run.] **1.** **a** A crocodile bird. **b** Any of several Old World warblers, as the goldcrest or the willow warbler. **c** A humming bird.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of humming birds, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the common rubythroat and a few closely allied species.

3. *Arch.* = SCOTIA.

tro-chis'cus (trō-kĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CI (-kĭs'ī). [L., fr. Gr. τροχίσκος a small ball, dim. of τροχός a wheel. See TROCHE.] *Pharm.* A kind of tablet or lozenge; a troche.

troch'le-a (trŏk'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, Gr. τροχιλία. See TROCHILICS.]

1. *Mach.* A pulley. *Obs.*

2. *Anat.* A structure likened to a pulley, as the articular surface on the inner condyle of the humerus, which articulates with the ulna, or the fibrous ring, in the inner upper part of the orbit, through which the tendon of the trochlear muscle of the eye passes, or the smooth depression on the front of the femur between the condyles.

troch'le-ar (-lē-ȧr), *a.* [L. *trochlea* block or pulley.]

1. *Anat.* Shaped like, or resembling, a pulley; pertaining to a trochlea or to the trochlear muscle (see below).

2. *Bot.* Pulley-shaped; round, and narrow in the middle.

trochlear fossa, *Anat.*, the depression for the attachment of the trochlea of the superior oblique muscle. — **t. muscle**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the superior oblique muscle of the eye. See under OBLIQUE, 5 **b**. — **t. nerve**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a nerve of the fourth cranial pair. In man they are the smallest of the cranial nerves and are motor nerves supplying the superior oblique or trochlear muscle of the eye. They issue from the brain on the outer side of the crus cerebri.

trocho-. Combining form from Greek τροχός, *wheel*.

Troch'o-den-dra'ce-æ (trŏk'ō-dĕn-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *trocho-* + Gr. δένδρον tree; — from the verticillate leaves.] *Bot.* A small family of Japanese trees (order Ranunculales), distinguished from the Magnoliaceæ in having apetalous flowers and in not being aromatic. The three genera are **Troch'o-den'dron** (-dĕn'drŏn), the type, *Euptelea*, and *Cercidiphyllum*. — **troch'o-den-dra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

tro'choid (trō'koid), *n.* [Gr. τροχός a wheel + *-oid*: cf. F. *trochoïde*. See TROCHE.] *Geom.* A roulette (which see).

tro'choid, *a.* **a** *Anat.* Admitting of rotation on an axis, as certain joints. **b** Trochiform. **c** *Math.* Trochoidal.

tro-choi'dal (trō-koi'dăl), *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, a trochoid, or roulette.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Trochoid.

troch'o-sphere (trŏk'ō-sfēr), *n.* [*trocho-* + *sphere*.] *Zoöl.* A form of free-swimming larva occurring in various groups

trit'u-ra-ture (-rȧ-tūr), *n.* Act of wearing by friction. *Rare.*
trit'ure (trĭt'ūr), *n.* [L. *tritura*, fr. *terere*, *tritum*, to rub, rub to pieces.] Trituration. *Obs.*
tri-tu'ri-um (trĭ-tū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: cf. L. *terere*, *tritum*, to rub.] A vessel for separating liquids of different densities.
tri'tyl (trī'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. τρίτος third + *-yl*.] *Chem.* Propyl. *R.*
trit'yl-ene (trĭt'ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* Propylene. *Rare.*
tri'umf. Triumph. *Ref. Sp.*
tri-um'fal, **tri-um'fant**, **tri'umft**. Triumphal; triumphant; triumphed. *Ref. Sp.*
tri-um'phan-cy, *n.* State of being triumphant. *Obs.*
tri-um'phate, *a.* [L. *triumphatus*, p. p.] Triumphed over. *Obs.*
tri'um-pha'tor (trī'ŭm-fā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One who was granted a triumph. *Rare.*
triumver. † TRIUMVIR.
tri-um'vir, *v. i.* To act as triumvirs. *Obs.* [Triumvirate. *Obs.*
tri-um'vi-ry (trī-ŭm'vĭ-rĭ), *n.*
tri-un'gu-lus (trī-ŭŋ'gū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A triungulin. [ridaceous plant.
tri-u'rid (trī-ū'rĭd), *n.* A triu-
Tri-u'ri-da'ce-æ (-rĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants coextensive with Triuridales. — **tri-u'ri-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Triv'a-gant (trĭv'ȧ-gănt), *n.* = TERMAGANT, 1. *Obs.*
tri-val'er-in (trī-), *n.* = VALERIN.
tri'valve (trī'vălv), *or* **tri-valv'u-lar**, *a.* Having three valves.
triv'ant (trĭv'ănt), *n.* A truant. — **triv'ant-ly**, *a.* Both *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
trive, *v. t.* Short for CONTRIVE.
tri-ver'bi-al (trī-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *verbum* a word.] *Rom. Antiq.* Designating or pert. to the dies fasti. See PRÆTOR. [ble.
trivet table. A three-legged ta-
Triv'i-a (trĭv'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. See TRIVIAL.] *Rom. Myth.* Diana as the three-faced goddess, Hecate.
triv'i-al, *n.* One of the three liberal arts forming the trivium.
triv'i-al-ize, *v. t.* To make trivial. *Rare.*
triv'i-al-ly, *adv.* of TRIVIAL.
triv'i-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Triv'i-gant (trĭv'ĭ-gănt), *n.* = TERMAGANT, 1. *Obs.*
tri-vir'ga (trī-vûr'gȧ), *n.* [*tri-* + L. *virga* rod, stripe.] A marking composed of three lines, as in musical notation. — **tri-vir'gate** (-gāt), *a.*
tri-vol'tine (trī-vŏl'tĭn), *a.* [*tri-* + It. *volta* turn, time.] Designating a race of silkworms having three broods a year. — **tri-vol'tine**, *n.*
triwage. † TREWAGE.
triwe. † TRUE.
triwede. † TRUEHEAD.
triweliche. † TRULY.
triwes, **triws**. † TRUCE.
tro. † TROW, *v.*
troad. † TRODE, *n.*
Tro'ad (trō'ăd), *n.* [L. *Troas*, *-adis*, fr. Gr. Τρῳάς.] The region of which ancient Troy was capital, in northwestern Asia Minor, bordering the Hellespont and the Ægean Sea. Hissarlik is the modern name of the presumed site of Troy. [TREAD.
troade. † *trod*, pret. & p. p. of
Tro'as (trō'ăs). *Bib.*
troat (trōt), *v. i.* To cry, as a buck in rutting time. — **troat**, *n.* Both *Obs.* or *R.*
‖ **tro'ba-dor'** (trō'bȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Pr.] Troubadour
trobellion, *n.* [OF. *torbeillon*, *troubeillon*, a whirlwind, F. *tourbillon*.] A storm. *Obs.*
trobely. † TROUBLY.
trobilnes. † TROUBLENESS.
troble, **trobli**. † TROUBLE.
trobulere. † TROUBLER.
troch. † THROUGH.
troch (*Scot.* trŏk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TROUGH.
tro-cha'i-cal (trō-kā'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Trochaic. *Now R.* [TROCAR.
tro'char (trō'kär). Var. of
tro'chate (trō'kāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Trochal. **b** Trochiferous.
troch'e-am'e-ter (trŏk'ē-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τροχός wheel + *-meter*.] An instrument to count the revolutions of a wheel.
troched, *a.* Ornamented. *Obs.*
troched, *a.* [OF. *troché*.] Branched, as a stag's horn. *Obs.*
Troch'el-min'thes (trŏk'ĕl-mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROCHO-; HELMINTHES.] *Zoöl.* A phylum comprising Rotifera, Dinophilea, and Gastrotricha.
Troch'i-dæ (trŏk'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROCHUS.] *Zoöl.* The family comprising the top shells.
tro-chif'er-ous (trō-kĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. τροχός wheel + *-ferous*.] *Zoöl.* Having a trochal disk or organ.
tro'chi-form (trō'kĭ-fôrm; trŏk'ĭ-), *a.* [*Trochus* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a top or a top shell; pert. to the Trochidæ.
tro'chil (trō'kĭl; trŏk'ĭl), *n.* The trochilus, or scotia. *Obs.*
tro'chil (trō'kĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *trochile*. See TROCHILUS.] A crocodile bird. *Rare.*
Troch'i-li (trŏk'ĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROCHILUS.] *Zoöl.* The humming birds. [*Obs.*
tro-chil'ic, *n.* = TROCHILICS.
tro-chil'i-dist (trō-kĭl'ĭ-dĭst), *n.* [See TROCHILUS.] One who studies humming birds. *Rare.*
tro'ching (trō'kĭng), *n.* [OF. *troche* cluster, group; cf. F. *trochure* a surantler, *trochée* branches of a seedling, *trochet* cluster of flowers or fruits.] A small point of a stag's antler.
tro'chisk (trō'kĭsk), *n.* [Cf. F. *trochisque*.] A troche. *Obs.*
tro'chite (trō'kīt), *n.* [Gr. τροχος a wheel.] A wheel-like joint of the stem of a fossil crinoid. [ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Trochlear.
troch'le-ar'i-form (trŏk'lē-ăr'-
troch'le-a-ry (trŏk'lē-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Trochlear.
troch'le-ate (-āt), *a.* Trochlear.
troch'o-ceph'a-ly (-ō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*trocho-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] Rounded look of the head.
tro-choi'des (trō-koi'dēz), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. τροχοειδής round like a wheel; τροχός wheel + εἶδος form.] *Anat.* A pivot joint, as that of the odontoid.
tro-chom'e-ter (-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*trocho-* + *-meter*.] A trechometer; an odometer.
troch'o-phore (trŏk'ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*trocho-* + *-phore*.] *Zoöl.* A trochosphere.
Troch'o-sphær'i-da (-sfẽr'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROCHOSPHERE.] *Zoöl.* An order of tailless, globular rotifers, of one genus, **Troch'o-sphæ'ra** (-sfē'rȧ), having the trochal disk represented by an equatorial circlet of cilia.

of aquatic invertebrates, as many worms, rotifers, mollusks, etc., in typical cases having a bilaterally symmetrical, ovoid, or pyriform body with an equatorial preoral circlet of cilia. There are a mouth, an intestine, an anal opening, an apical sensory plate and sometimes nephridial tubes, also frequently a second ciliated band behind the mouth. — **troch′o-spher′i-cal** (trŏk′ō-sfĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

troch′o-zo′on (-zō′ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any one of the Trochozoa or of a hypothetical ancestral organism.

Tro′chus (trō′kŭs), *n.; pl.* TROCHI (-kī). [NL., fr. Gr. τροχός a wheel.] *Zoöl.* **a** The typical genus of top shells. See TOP SHELL, *Illust.* **b** [*l. c.*] A trochal disk.

tro′co (trō′kō), *n.* [Cf. It. *trucco* a kind of game with balls on a table, Sp. *truco* a game resembling billiards.] An old English game, supposed by some to have suggested billiards, played on a lawn with wooden balls and cues with spoon-shaped iron tips. Points are scored by sending the player's ball through an iron ring on a pivot in the center of the field or by caroming on the other balls. Called also *lawn billiards.*

troc′to-lite (trŏk′tō-līt), *n.* [G. *troktolit*, fr. Gr. τρώκτης a nibbler, a sea fish (taken as meaning trout) + λίθος stone.] *Petrog.* A variety of gabbro consisting principally of labradorite spotted by dark grains of olivine; — so called from its fancied resemblance to the speckled skin of a trout.

trog′lo-dyte (trŏg′lō-dīt), *n.* [L. *troglodytae*, pl., Gr. τρωγλοδύτης one who creeps into holes; τρώγλη a hole, cavern (fr. τρώγειν to gnaw) + δύειν to enter: cf. F. *troglodyte.*] **1.** *Ethnol.* One of any savage race that dwells in caves, natural or artificial; a cave dweller.
2. An anthropoid ape, as the chimpanzee.

Trog′lo-dy′tes (trŏg′lō-dī′tēz; trō-glŏd′ĭ-tēz), *n.* [NL. See TROGLODYTE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of wrens, in older and broader usage including the common European wren and many others, in restricted modern use limited to the American house wren and near allies. **b** Incorrectly, a genus of anthropoid apes containing the gorilla and chimpanzee.

trog′lo-dyt′ic (trŏg′lō-dĭt′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *troglodyticus*, Gr. **trog′lo-dyt′i-cal** (-dĭt′ĭ-kăl) } τρωγλοδυτικός.] Of or pertaining to a troglodyte, or dwelling in caves.

Trog′lo-dyt′i-dæ (-dĭt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Troglodytes* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the wrens, formerly including also the thrashers, mocking birds, and allied forms. As sometimes regarded, it is a subfamily of Timaliidæ called **Trog′lo-dy-ti′næ** (-dĭ-tī′nē).

tro′gon (trō′gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρώγων, p. pr. of τρώγειν to gnaw.] Any of numerous nonpasserine birds constituting the family Trogonidæ, noted for the brilliant color and luster of their plumage. They inhabit tropical forests in America, Africa, and India, but chiefly in America, where the most beautiful species (see QUETZAL) is found. They have a short, stout, dentate bill, and are unique in having heterodactylous feet. A common coloration is shimmering green on the back and rose pink and white on the under parts. The group constitutes an order, **Tro-go′nes** (trō-gō′nēz), coextensive with a family, **Tro-gon′i-dæ** (-gŏn′ĭ-dē). Also [*cap.*], the typical and largest genus of trogons, including most American species.

troi′ka (troi′kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *troyka*, fr. *tri* three.] A vehicle drawn by three horses abreast; also, a team of three horses abreast. *Russia.*

Tro′i-lus (trō′ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τρωΐλος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Priam, killed by Achilles. He is prominent in medieval Troy legend, and is the hero of Chaucer's "Troilus and Criseyde" and Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida." He seduces Cressida through her uncle Pandarus. She is the daughter of Calchas, the Trojan high priest, who deserted to the Greeks; and when she is sent to her father in exchange for Antenor, she deserts Troilus for the Greek Diomedes.

tro′i-lus butterfly (trō′ĭ-lŭs). [See TROILUS.] A large American butterfly (*Papilio troilus*). It is black, with yellow marginal spots on the front wings, and blue on the rear.

Troilus.

‖**trois′ point′** (trwȧ′pwăɴ′). [F. *trois* three.] *Backgammon.* The third point from the outer edge on each player's home table; the trey point.

Tro′jan (trō′jăn), *a.* [L. *Trojanus*, fr. *Troja*, *Troia*, Troy, fr. *Tros*, Gr. Τρώς, Τρωός, Tros, the mythical founder of Troy.] Of or pertaining to ancient Troy or its inhabitants, supposed to have been Phrygian immigrants into Asia, closely related to the Thracians and the Achæan Greeks.
Trojan War, in Greek legend, the ten years' war waged by the confederated Greeks under Agamemnon against the Trojans and their allies, caused by the carrying off of Helen by Paris and ending in the destruction of Troy. Its events are told in the Iliad, Odyssey, and Æneid, by the cyclic poets, in medieval romances, etc. See 1st PARIS, 1; ACHILLES.

Tro′jan (trō′jăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Troy.
2. One who shows the pluck, endurance, determined energy, or the like, attributed to the defenders of Troy; — used chiefly or only in the phrase *like a Trojan*; as, he endured the pain *like a Trojan*; he studies *like a Trojan.*
3. A gay or somewhat disreputable companion. *Old Slang.*
4. One opposed to introducing the study of Greek in English universities at the time of the Reformation. *Obs. or Hist.*

troll (trōl), *n.* [Icel. *troll*, akin to Sw. *troll*, Dan. *trold.* Cf. TRULL.] *Teut. Folklore.* A supernatural being, conceived sometimes as a dwarf, sometimes as a giant, fabled to inhabit caves, hills, and like places. See DWARF, 2; GIANT, 1.

troll (trōl), *v. t.*; TROLLED (trōld); TROLL′ING. [ME. *trollen* to roll, to wander; perh. fr. OF. *troller* to ramble, F. *trôler* to drag about, to ramble, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *trollen* to roll, ramble, sich *trollen* to be gone, MHG. *trollen* to run with short steps. Cf. TRAWL.] **1.** To move circularly; to revolve; turn; wag. *Obs. or Archaic.*

To dress, and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

2. To roll; wheel; bowl; trundle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To send about; to circulate, as a vessel in drinking.
4. a To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round or catch. **b** To sing loudly or freely. **c** To celebrate in song; to sing of. "That all tongues shall *troll* you." *Beau. & Fl.*
5. To angle for with a trolling line, or with a hook drawn along the water; hence, to allure; entice.
6. To angle in. "*Trolls* the finny deep." *Goldsmith.*

troll, *v. i.* **1.** To roll; to run about; to move around; to circulate; as, to *troll* in a coach and six. *Archaic.*
2. To wag, as the tongue. *F. Beaumont.*
3. To take part in trolling a song.
4. To fish, esp. by drawing the hook along or through the water, as with a long hand line behind a moving boat.

troll, *n.* **1.** Act of moving round; routine; repetition.
2. A song sung in parts successively; a catch; round.
3. A reel used on a fishing rod. *Now Rare.*
4. The lure, as a spoon, used in trolling.
5. (*pron.* trŏl) A trolley, or coster's cart. *Chiefly Eng.*
6. (*pron.* trŏl) A slovenly or loose woman; a trollop. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trol′ley, trol′ly (trŏl′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS, -LIES (-ĭz). [Cf. TROLL to roll.] **1.** *Local, Eng.* Any of various vehicles; as: **a** A kind of handcart or barrow. **b** A narrow cart drawn by an animal. **c** A market cart. **d** A low cart, also a kind of sledge, used in farming. **e** A kind of railroad dump car. **f** A low two-wheeled truck, as for moving lithographic stones in a shop.
2. Hence: *Mining.* A small truck used underground.
3. A wheeled carriage running on an overhead rail or track, as on a parcel railway in a shop or store; esp., the wheeled truck of a traveling crane or of a ropeway, from which the load is suspended. See CRANE, *Illust.*
4. *Elec. Railroads.* **a** The grooved wheel, fixed in bearings at the end of a flexible pole, pressed upwards in rolling contact with the overhead wire to take off the current; hence, any device for taking off current for electric cars or locomotives, as a wire bow (**bow trolley**) in sliding contact. **b** An electric car; a trolley car. *U. S. & Canada.*

trolley, *or* **trolly, lace**. [Flemish *trolle* (cf. D. *drol*) a kind of coarsely woven thread.] An English pillow lace copied from old Flemish patterns, having a net ground and a heavy twisted thread outlining parts of the design.

trol′ley-man, trol′ly-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who works on a trolley or electric car; esp., a motorman or conductor of an electric car.

Trol′li-us (trŏl′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Hung. *torolya*, name of the herb.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the globeflowers, natives of north temperate regions, having palmately lobed leaves, large yellow or lilac flowers with sepals and petals colored alike, and fruit consisting of a head of follicles.

trol′lop (trŏl′ŭp), *n.* [Cf. TROLL to roll, to stroll.] A slovenly woman; a slattern; also, a loose woman.

troll plate (trōl). *Mach.* A rotative disk with spiral ribs or grooves, by which several pieces, as the jaws of a chuck, can be moved radially in or out.

Trom-bid′i-um (trŏm-bĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of mites having the body divided into two regions, each of which bears two pairs of legs. It is the type of a family, **Trom′bi-di′i-dæ** (trŏm′bĭ-dī′ĭ-dē). See HARVEST TICK.

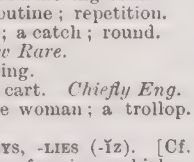
Trombidium (*T. irritans*). Much enlarged.

trom′bone (trŏm′bōn), *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba* a trumpet: cf. F. *trombone.* See TRUMP a trumpet.] *Music.* A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind, thought by some to be the ancient sackbut, consisting of a tube in three parts, bent twice upon itself and ending in a bell. The middle part, bent double, slips into the outer parts, as in a telescope, so that by change of the vibrating length any tone within the compass of the instrument (which may be bass or tenor or alto or even, in rare instances, soprano) is commanded. It can slide from note to note as smoothly as a violin. Softly blown, it has a rich and mellow sound.

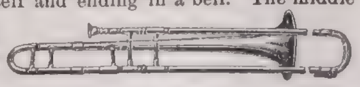
Trombone.

trom′mel (trŏm′ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *trommel* a drum.] *Mining.* A revolving buddle or sieve, shaped like a drum, barrel, or truncated cone, and used for separating, or sizing, ores.

tro-mom′e-ter (trō-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τρόμος trembling + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring or detecting minute earth tremors. — **trom′o-met′ric** (trŏm′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* — **tro-mom′e-try** (trō-mŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.*

trompe (trŏmp), *n.* [F. *trompe.* Cf. TRUMP a trumpet.] An apparatus, as for a Catalan forge, in which air is sucked through sloping holes in the upper end of a large vertical wooden tube by a stream of falling water. The water is discharged below, and the air is led to the furnace. A fall of 30 feet gives an air pressure of about 2 lbs. per square inch.

tro′na (trō′nȧ), *n.* [Said to be fr. Ar. name in Egypt.] *Min.* A gray white, or yellowish white, monoclinic combination of neutral and acid sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3 \cdot HNaCO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, in crystals or fibrous or columnar masses as a deposit from certain soda-brine springs and lakes; — called also *urao*, and by the ancients *nitrum.* It has an alkaline taste. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 2.11–2.14.

tron′age (trŏn′āj), *n.* [From TRONE a steelyard.] A medieval toll or duty for compulsory weighing of coarse goods, esp. wool, at the public trone; also, the act of weighing such goods, or the right of demanding the toll.

trone (trōn), *n.* [OF. *trone*, LL. *trona*, fr. L. *trutina* a balance; cf. Gr. τρυτάνη.] **1.** Often *pl.* Any of various weighing machines, specif. one for heavy wares, still used in some towns, having two horizontal bars crossing each other, and beaked at the extremities; also, sometimes, a spring balance. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. *Scot.* **a** = TRONE WEIGHT. **b** A market place, or market. *Obs.* **c** The pillory.

troop (trōōp), *n.* [F. *troupe*; cf. It. *troppa*, LL. *troppus*; orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *þorp* a hamlet, village, G. *dorf* a village, G. dial. *dorf* a meeting, Norw. *torp* a little farm, a crowd, E. *thorp.* Cf. TROUPE.] **1.** A collection of people or, formerly, also of things; a company; a number.

One large middle row or *troop* of small tenements. *Stow*

2. Soldiers, collectively; an armed force — generally in *pl.*; as, victorious *troops.* "The plumed *troop.*" *Shak.*
3. *Mil.* A body of cavalry, a division of a squadron, commanded by a captain; the unit of formation of cavalry, corresponding to the *company* in infantry. Formerly, also, a company of horse artillery; a battery. In the United States army four troops constitute a squadron, each troop consisting of 107 (formerly of 65 to 100) men. In the British army either three or four troops may constitute a squadron, and their numbers vary.
4. A company of actors; a troupe. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See COMPANY.
to get, receive, *etc.*, **one's troop**, *Mil.*, to be promoted to the captaincy, or command, of a troop.

troop, *v. i.*; TROOPED (trōōpt); TROOP′ING. **1.** To move or gather in crowds or troops; as, *trooping* to school.
2. To march on; to go forward, off, or away, esp. as one of a throng or number. *Shak.*
3. To associate; to go in company. *Obs. or Archaic.* "A snowy dove *trooping* with crows." *Shak.*

troop, *v. t.* To unite with, or form into, a troop or troops.
to troop the colors *or* **colours**, *Mil.*, in the British army, to perform a ceremony consisting essentially in carrying the colors, accompanied by the band and escort, slowly before the troops drawn up in single file and usually in a hollow square, as in London on the sovereign's birthday.

troop′er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *troupier* soldier.] **1.** A soldier in a body of cavalry; a cavalryman; also, his horse.
2. An army transport, or troopship. *Rare in U. S.*
3. A mounted policeman. *Australia.* The *black troopers* of Queensland are a regiment of aboriginal police, employed chiefly for dispersing aborigines from sheep runs.

troop′ship′ (trōōp′shĭp′), *n.* A vessel built or fitted for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

troost′ite (trōōst′īt), *n.* [After Dr. Gerard *Troost*, of Nashville, Tenn.] **1.** *Min.* See WILLEMITE.
2. *Metal.* A transition substance occurring in steel in the transformation stage whose limits are defined by the presence of martensite and osmondite respectively.

tro′pa-co′ca-ine (trō′pȧ-kō′kȧ-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [Trade name of *benzoylpseudotropeine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{19}O_2N$, obtained from a coca plant

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Troch′o-zo′a (-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *trocho-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A group of Invertebrata including all those whose early larval stage is normally a trochosphere, as the annelids and mollusks. — **troch′o-zo′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*
trock (trŏk), *n. & v.* = TROKE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
trockisk, trocyse. † TROCHISK.
trod (trŏd), *n.* [AS. *trod* a track.] **1.** A track; a road or pathway. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Footstep; tread. *Obs.*
3. Course of action. *Dial. Eng.*
trod (trŏd), *pret. & p. p.* of TREAD. [track. *Obs. or Scot.*
trod (trŏd), *v. t.* To trace; to
trodde. † TROD.
trod′den (trŏd′'n), *p. p.* of TREAD. [TREAD.
trode (trōd). Archaic. pret. of
trode, *n.* [AS. *trod* a track, fr. *tredan* to tread. See TREAD.] Track; path; footprint. *Obs.*
trod′-gate′, *n.* [*trod* a track + *gate* a way.] Track; path. *Obs.*
trod′n. Trodden. *Ref. Sp.*
troe′ger-ite, trö′ger-ite (trû′gẽr-īt), *n.* [G. *trögerit.*] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of uranium, $(UO_2)_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, occurring in lemon-yellow crystals.
Trœ-ze′ni-an (trē-zē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Τροιζήνιος.] Of or pertaining to Trœzen, a city of ancient Argolis. — *n.* One of the people of Trœzen.
trof. Trough. *Ref. Sp.*
trofle, trofulle. † TRIFLE.
trog (trŏg), *n. & v.* [Cf. TRUCK change.] Barter; bargain. *Scot.*
trog′ger (trŏg′ẽr), *n.* A peddler; a dealer in old clothes; a vagrant. *Scot.* [wares. *Scot.*
trog′gin (-ĭn), *n.* Peddlers'
trogh. † THROUGH, TROUGH.
trog′lo-dyt′ish (trŏg′lō-dīt′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. [See -ISM.
trog′lo-dyt-ism (-dīt-ĭz'm), *n.*
tro′gon-oid (trō′gŏn-oid), *a.* [*trogon* + *-oid.*] Like, or pertaining to, the trogons.
trogs, troggs (trŏgz), *n. pl.* Troth. *Scot.* [*Scot.*
trogs, troggs, *n. pl.* Clothes.
trogue (trōg), *n.* [Cf. G. *trog* trough, E. *trough.*] *Mining.* A wooden trough, forming a drain. *Local, Eng.* [-gĭl′ĭ-ŭm). *Bib.*
Tro-gyl′li-um (trō-jĭl′ĭ-ŭm;
Tro′ic (trō′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Troicus*, Gr. Τρωικός, fr. Τρώς. See TROJAN.] Of or pert. to Troy, the Troad, or Trojan War; Trojan.
troich. † TROUGH.
troil, *v. t.* [OF. *troillier* to deceive.] To beguile; deceive. *Obs.*
tro′i-lite (trō′ĭ-līt), *n.* [After Dominico *Troili*, an Italian of the 18th century.] *Min.* Native ferrous sulphide, FeS, occurring in meteorites. Some regard it as identical with pyrrhotite.
‖ **Tro′ja fu′it.** [L.] = FUIT ILIUM.
troke (trōk), *n.* [Cf. TRUCK exchange.] *Scot.* **a** Barter; an exchange; a bargain. **b** Petty wares; trash. **c** Business dealings; a piece of business.
troke, *v. t. & i.* To barter; traffic; exchange; also, to deal or negotiate. — **trok′er** (trōk′ẽr). — **trok′ing** (-ĭng), *vb. n.* *All Scot.*
trol′le-ite (trŏl′ē-īt), *n.* [After H. G. *Trolle*-Wachtmeister.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of aluminium.
troll′er, *n.* One who trolls.
trol′ley, *v. t. & i.* To convey by, or to ride on, a trolley car. *Colloq.* [LACE.
trol′ley, *n.* Short for TROLLEY
trolley catcher. *Electric Cars.* A spring ratchet device for checking and holding the trolley rope when the trolley jumps the wire, while permitting gradual movements of the rope.
trolley harp. *Elec. Railways.* The metal piece in which a trolley wheel is mounted.
trolley retriever. *Electric Cars.* A trolley catcher with a supplementary movement to pull down the pole.
troll′flow′er (trōl′flou′ẽr), *n.* A flower or plant of the genus *Trollius*; globeflower.
troll′mad′am, troll′my-dames′, *n.* † TROU MADAME.
trol lol′ (trŏl′ŏl′), *v. t. & i.* To troll, as a song.
trol′lop (trŏl′ŭp), *v. i.* [Cf. TROLLOP, *n.*] To work, walk, or act in a slovenly or, sometimes, wanton manner. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Dial.*
trol′lop, *v. t.* To beat; thrash.
trol′lop-ee′ (trŏl′ŭp-ē′), *n.* A loose dress for women. *Obs.*
trol′lop-ish, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a trollop; slovenly.
trol′lops (trŏl′ŭps), *n.* A sloven; slattern. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
trol′lop-y (-ŭp-ĭ), *a.* Trollopish. [sloven. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
trol′ly (-ĭ), *n.* A trollop; a
trol′ly. Var. of TROLLEY.
trolly lace. Var. of TROLLEY LACE. [old songs. *Obs.*
trol′ly-lol′ly, *n.* A burden in
‖ **trom′ba** (trŏm′bȧ; *It.* trōm′bā), *n.; pl.* TROMBE (-bā). [It.] *Music.* A trumpet.
trombe. Var. of TROMPE.
trom′blon′ (trŏɴ′blôɴ′), *n.* [F.] *Mil. Antiq.* A kind of blunderbuss fired from a rest.
trom′bone, *v. t. & i.* To sound like a trombone. *Rare.*
trombone coil. A continuous steam or hot-water coil in which each intermediate section of pipe is connected at its ends by return bends to the parallel section on either side.
trom′bon-ist (trŏm′bōn-ĭst), *n.* A player on the trombone
trome, *n.* [AS. *truma.*] A troop; company; array. — *v. t.* To array in order of battle. *Both Obs.*
trom′o-ma′ni-a (trŏm′ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρόμος trembling + *mania.*] *Med.* Delirium tremens.
tromp, trompe. † TRUMP.
tromp. Var. of TROMPE.
tromp′er. † TRUMPER, a trumpeter.
tromperye. † TRUMPERY.
trompet, trompeter. † TRUMPET, TRUMPETER.
tromp′il (trŏm′pĭl), *n.* [F. *trompilles*, pl.] An aperture in a trompe. [weighing machine.
tron (trŏn). Scot. var. of TRONE,
tron, *pret.* of TRINE, to go. *Obs.*
tro-na′tor (trō-nā′tŏr), *n.* [LL. See TRONAGE.] An old-time London official who weighed wool and collected the tronage. *Obs.*
tron′cheon, tronchon, tronchoun. † TRUNCHEON.
troncke. † TRUNK.
tron′çon-né′ (trôɴ′sō-nā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Broken, but preserving the general outline.
trone. † THRONE, *n. & v.*
trone (trōn), *n.* A trench; a small drain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
trone (trōn), *n.* [Cf. TRANT, *v. i.*] Truant — *v. i.* To play truant. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
trone, *v. t.* To pillory. *Obs. Scot.*
trone weight. An old standard of weight used in Scotland. The pound contained 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois.
tronly, *a.* [*trone*, obs. var. of *throne* + *-ly.*] *Angelology.* Of the nature of the thrones. *Obs.*
tron′on-né′, *n.* Tronçonné; — erroneous. [TRUMPET.
tronpette. Obs. corrupt. of
tronsoun. † TRUNCHEON.
trontes, *n. pl.* Perh., truants. *Obs.*
tron weight. Var. of TRONE WEIGHT.
troo′lie, *or* **troo′ly, palm** (trōō′lĭ). [Galibi *turluri.*] Bussu palm.
troon. † TRONE, throne.
troop′fowl′ (trōōp′foul′), *n.* The scaup duck. *Local, U. S.*
troop′i-al (trōōp′ĭ-ăl). Var. of TROUPIAL.
troop′meal′, *adv.* [*troop* + *-meal.*] By crowds. *Obs.*
troopt. Trooped. *Ref. Sp.*
troosh′lach (trōōsh′lăᴋ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *trusdar*, *trusdaireachd.*] Rubbish; trash. *Scot.*
trop. † TRAP.
trop. *Abbr.* Tropic; tropical.
Tro-pæ′o-la′ce-æ (trō-pē′ō-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See TRO-

of Java, resembling cocaine, but much less poisonous. It is a local anæsthetic used esp. in diseases of the eye.

tro-pæ'o-lin, tro-pe'o-lin (trō-pē'ō-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of orange-red dyestuffs produced from certain complex sulphonic acid derivatives of azo and diazo compounds of the aromatic series; — so called because resembling the shades of the flowers of the nasturtium (*Tropæolum*). See DYE.

Tro-pæ'o-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. τρόπαιον trophy. See TROPHY. So named because the climbing plant was considered as representing ancient trophies, with its shield-shaped leaves and its flowers suggesting gilded helmets spattered with blood and punctured with lances.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American diffuse or climbing pungent herbs constituting the family Tropæolaceæ (order Geraniales). They have lobed or dissected peltate leaves and showy, variously colored flowers succeeded by a fruit composed of three distinct rugose carpels. *T. majus* is the well-known Indian cress, or garden nasturtium. *T. peregrinum* is the canary-bird flower. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus. Cf. NASTURTIUM, 2.

Tropæolum (*T. majus*).

-tropal. A combining form denoting *turning*. See -TROPIC.

tro-pa'ri-on (trō-pā'rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. τροπάριον.] *East. Ch. Hymnody.* A stanza, esp. one in an *ode* (see ODE, 2), and patterned upon a model stanza, or *hirmos*. It is printed as a single prose sentence, but is divided into rhythmic clauses by its cæsuras.

trope (trōp), *n.* [L. *tropus*, Gr. τρόπος, fr. τρέπειν to turn. Cf. TROPHY, TROPIC.] **1.** *Rhet.* The use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it, for giving life or emphasis to an idea; a figure of speech. Also, the word or expression so used. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: *metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche*, and *irony*. Some make *figure* the genus, of which *trope* is a species; others make them different things, defining *trope* to be a change of sense, and *figure* to be any ornament, except what becomes so by such change.

2. *Greek Music.* A succession of tones comprising two octaves, such as those corresponding to the white keys from A to a'. It could be transposed, the term thus practically corresponding with the modern *key*.

3. *Medieval Music.* Any one of certain melodic formulas gradually developed in church music, occasionally employed at the close of psalms and responses.

4. *R. C. Ch.* Formerly, a verse sung before or after or sometimes in the middle of the introit. Tropes were discontinued at the revision of the missal under Pope Pius V.

5. *Math.* A multiple or other geometric singularity reciprocal to a node.

-trope (-trōp). [Gr. τροπή a turning, or τρόπος turn, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] A combining form used to signify *turner, one that turns*; as in helio*trope*, eido*trope*.

tro-pe'ine (trō-pē'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial esters of the alkaloid tropine. They are crystalline bases.

tro-pe'sis (trō-pē'sĭs), *n.* [Formed fr. *tropism*, fr. Gr. τρόπος turn.] In the philosophy of Haeckel, the rudimentary will or tendency to action possessed by all substance.

tro'phi (trō'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τροφός a feeder.] *Zoöl.* **a** The mouth parts of an insect, collectively, including the labrum, labium, maxillæ, mandibles, and lingua, with their appendages. **b** The masticating organs of a rotifer, including the incus and the two mallei.

troph'ic (trŏf'ĭk), *a.* Also, rarely, **troph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [Gr. τροφικός nursing. See TROPHI.] *Physiol. & Plant Physiol.* Pertaining to nutrition; as, *trophic* nerves, those believed to influence nutrition. — **troph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

troph'o- (trŏf'ō-). [Gr. τροφός feeder, or τροφή nutrition, fr. τρέφειν to nourish.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *nutrition*.

troph'o-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* A special layer of ectodermic tissue developed on the outer surface of the blastodermic vesicle of many mammals. It destroys the tissues of the uterus with which it comes in contact, and is supposed to supply nutrition to the embryo and to secure the attachment of the egg to the wall of the uterus. In later stages it degenerates and mostly disappears. — **troph'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

troph'o-neu-ro'sis (trŏf'ō-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.; *tropho-* + *neurosis*.] *Med.* A neurosis which interferes with nutrition. — **troph'o-neu-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Tro-pho'ni-an (trō-fō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Trophonianus*, fr. *Trophonius*, Gr. Τροφώνιος.] *Gr. Myth.* Of or pert. to Trophonius, said to have built the first temple of Apollo at Delphi. He was worshiped after death at a celebrated cave in Bœotia, where inquirers went for purificatory and mystic experience giving knowledge of the future world. The oracle was probably under Orphic influence.

tro-phop'a-thy (-fŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disorder of nutrition.

troph'o-plasm (trŏf'ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* **a** The nutritive or vegetative cell substance; — disting. from the *idioplasm*. **b** The less active substance of the cytoplasm; — disting. from the *kinoplasm* or *archoplasm*.

troph'o-tax'is (trŏf'ō-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tropho-* + *-taxis.*] *Physiol.* A form of chemotaxis in which the stimulating agent may serve as food to the organism; trophotropism.

tro'phy (trō'fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [F. *trophée* (cf. It. & Sp. *trofeo*), L. *tropaeum*, *trophaeum*, Gr. τρόπαιον, strictly, a monument of the enemy's defeat, prop., neut. a., fr. τροπή a turn, esp., a turning about of the enemy, a putting to flight or routing him, fr. τρέπειν to turn. See TROPE.]
1. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A memorial of a victory raised on the field of battle, or, in case of a naval victory, on the nearest land, and sometimes in the chief city either of the victorious or the conquered people. It consisted originally of armor, weapons, etc., of the defeated enemy fixed to the trunk of a tree or to a post on an elevated site, with an inscription, and a dedication to a divinity. The Romans often erected them in the Capitol.

2. The representation of such a memorial, as on a medal; esp., *Arch.*, an ornament representing a group of arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive.

3. Anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards, etc.

4. Any evidence or memorial of victory or conquest; as, the *trophies* of the chase.

5. Anything kept as a memento of something gained; also, any memorial or memento; as, *trophies* of an earlier civilization. "On every grave a lying *trophy*." *Shak.*

-trophy. [NL. *-trophia*, fr. Gr. -τροφία (as in ἀτροφία atrophy), fr. τρέφειν to nourish.] A combining form used to signify *nutrition, nourishment, nurture*; as in a*trophy*, eu*trophy*, pedo*trophy*, etc.

trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*atropine* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, known in three optically different modifications. It is a phenyl derivative of hydracrylic acid. The inactive form is got by decomposition of atropine and certain other alkaloids.

trop'ic, *n.* [ME. *tropik*, L. *tropicus* of or belonging to a turn, i. e., of the sun, Gr. τροπικός of the solstice, τροπικός (sc. κύκλος) the tropic or solstice, fr. τρέπειν to turn: cf. F. *tropique*. See TROPE.] **1.** Either of the solstitial points. *Obs.*

2. *Astron.* Either of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, on each side of and parallel to the equator, at a distance of 23½°, which the sun reaches at its greatest declination north or south. The northern circle is called the **tropic of Cancer**, and the southern the **tropic of Capricorn**, from the two signs at which the tropics touch the ecliptic.

3. *Geog.* **a** Either of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics, and called by the same names. **b** *pl.* The region lying between these parallels of latitude, or near them on either side.

trop'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tropics; tropical.

tropic bird, any of several totipalmate birds constituting the genus *Phaëthon*, found chiefly in tropical seas, often far from land. They have some resemblance to terns, but are more nearly allied to the frigate bird and the gannets. The plumage is of a satinlike texture and mostly white with a few black markings. The central pair of tail feathers is greatly elongated and the bill is bright-colored. The **yellow-billed tropic bird** (*P. flavirostris*), the **red-billed tropic bird** (*P. æthereus*), and the **red-tailed tropic bird** (*P. rubricauda*) are the principal species.

Yellow-billed Tropic Bird (*Phaëthon flavirostris*).

-tropic, -tropous, -tropal. [Gr. -τροπος (as in ἄτροπος inflexible, atropous), τρόπος a turn, fr. τρέπειν to turn: cf. F. *-tropique*.] Combining forms used to signify *turning, rotating, pertaining to a turning*; as in ana*tropous*, ana*tropal*, dex*tropic*, dexio*tropous*, plagio*tropic*, etc.

trop'i-cal (trŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See TROPIC, *n.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or incident to, the tropics: being within the tropics; as, *tropical* latitudes, heat, fruits.

2. [L. *tropicus*, Gr. τροπικός, orig., of turning. See TROPE.] Rhetorically changed from its exact original sense; being of the nature of a trope; figurative; metaphorical.

tropical apricot. See MAMMEA. — **t. boil**, *Med.*, Aleppo boil. — **t. duckweed**, the water lettuce. — **t. dysentery**. See AMŒBIC DYSENTERY. — **t. month**. See MONTH, 1 **b**. — **t. ulcer**. See ADEN ULCER. — **t. year**, the solar year; the period occupied by the sun's center in passing from one equinox to the same again, having a mean length of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.5 seconds. It is 20 minutes, 23.5 seconds shorter than the sidereal year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes. — **T. zone**, *Biogeog.*, in America, the zone lying next below the Austral and occupying chiefly the region between the tropics. It is locally divided into humid and arid sections.

Trop'i-ca'li-a (-kā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROPICAL.] *Zoogeog.* The marine realm that includes all tropical coral-reef seas, or those within the isocrymal lines of 68° F. — **Trop'i-ca'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

trop'i-dine (trŏp'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [See TROPINE.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}N$, obtained by the chemical dehydration of tropine, as an oily liquid having a coninelike odor. Like tropine, it is a pyridine derivative.

tro'pine (trō'pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **-pin**. [From ATROPINE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_8H_{15}ON$, formed by hydrolysis of atropine and other solanum alkaloids.

tro'pism (trō'pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. τροπή a turning, τρέπειν to turn + *-ism.*] *Biol.* The innate tendency of an organism to react in a definite manner to external stimuli. Tropisms are esp. characteristic of plants and lower animals and are supposed largely to govern their behavior. Chemotropism, chemotaxis, phototropism, geotropism, etc. are examples.

-tropism, -tropy. [See -TROPIC; -ISM; 1st -Y.] Suffixes of nouns corresponding to adjectives ending in *-tropic, -tropal*, or *-tropous*.

trop'ist (trŏp'ĭst), *n.* [See TROPE.] One who deals in tropes; specif., one who avoids the literal sense of the language of Scripture by explaining it as mere tropes.

trop'o-log'ic (trŏp'ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. τροπολογικός. See
trop'o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } TROPOLOGY.] Characterized or varied by tropes; tropical. — **trop'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tro-pol'o-gize (trō-pŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To use in a tropological sense, as a word; to make a trope of. *Rare.*

tro-pol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. τροπολογία; τρόπος a trope + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *tropologie*.] **1.** A tropologic, or figurative, mode of speech; also, a method of interpreting Scripture in which great stress is laid on the tropical, or figurative, sense of the language.

2. A treatise on tropes.

tro-poph'i-lous (trō-pŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. τροπή turn, change + *-philous.*] *Phytogeog.* Thriving under alternating periods of dryness and moisture or of heat and cold; adapted to seasonal changes; as, *tropophilous* vegetation.

trop'o-phyte (trŏp'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. τροπή turn, change + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A tropophilous plant, as the deciduous trees of temperate regions, which drop their leaves in winter, and those of the tropics which are without foliage in the dry season. — **trop'o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

-tropous. Combining form denoting *turning*. See -TROPIC.

‖ **trop'po** (trôp'pō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Too much.

trop-tom'e-ter (trŏp-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* *Mech.* An instrument for measuring the angular distortion of a bar or piece undergoing a torsion test.

trot (trŏt), *v. i.*; TROT'TED; TROT'TING. [ME. *trotten*, OF. *troter*, F. *trotter*; prob. of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *tread*; cf. OHG. *trottōn* to tread. See TREAD.] **1.** To ride, drive, or proceed at a trot. See TROT, *n.*, 1.

2. To run; jog; hurry. *Franklin.*

3. To use a trot, or "pony," in study. *Slang, U. S.*

trot, *v. t.* **1.** To drive, ride, or cause to move at a trot.

2. To move, ride, or drive around or along at a trot; as, to *trot* the show ring.

3. To use a trot, or "pony," in studying. *Slang, U. S.*

4. To chaff; joke; to make sport of. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

to trot out, to lead or bring out, as a horse, to show his paces; hence, to bring forward, as for exhibition. *Slang.*

trot, *n.* [F. See TROT, *v. i.*] **1.** A gait of the horse and other quadrupeds in which the legs move in diagonal pairs. In a fast trot all four feet are off the ground twice during each stride. See GAIT, *n.*, 3.

2. A jogging pace, as of one hurrying; hence, *Colloq.*, brisk movement; as, servants on the *trot* all day.

3. A toddler; a child; a tot. *Now Rare.*

4. An old woman; — in contempt. *Archaic or Dial.*

5. A translation; a "pony." *Slang, U. S.*

6. *Fishing.* A trot-line (which see) or one of the short lines with hooks which are attached to it at intervals.

troth (trŏth; trōth; 205, 277), *n.* [A variant of *truth*; ME. *trowþe*, *trouthe*. See TRUTH.] **1.** Faith; belief. *Obs.*

2. Faith; fidelity; pledged faith; as, plighted *troth*.

3. Truth; verity; veracity; as, by my *troth*. *Shak.*

4. Betrothal. *Archaic.*

troth, *v. t.* **1.** To trust; believe. *Obs.*

2. To pledge; to betroth.

trot'-line' (trŏt'-), *n.* *Fishing.* A stout line reaching across a stream or for some distance from one bank, bearing at frequent intervals single hooks hung by short lines.

trot'ter (trŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that trots; esp., a horse trained to be driven in trotting matches.

2. The foot of an animal, esp. when used for food; as, pig's *trotters*; also, humorously, the human foot.

trou'ba-dour (trōō'bȧ-dōōr), *n.* [F. *troubadour*, fr. Pr. *trobador*, fr. *trobar* to find, to compose (poetry); cf. F. *trouver*, It. *trovare*; perh. fr. L. *turbare* to disturb (hence perh. to search through, search for, find); or perh. fr. (assumed) LL. *tropare* (cf. LL. *contropare* to compare), perh. to invent, origin uncert.; cf. also L. *tropus* a trope, a song, Gr. τρόπος a turn, a trope, in LGr. a ruse, stratagem, E. TROPE, CONTRIVE. Cf. DISTURB, TROUBLE, TROUVÈRE, TROVER.] One of a class of lyric poets who flourished from the 11th to the end of the 13th century, chiefly in Provence, the south of France, and the north of Italy. They often were knightly amateurs, and cultivated a lyrical poetry intricate in meter and rime, and usually of a romantic amatory strain.

trou'ble (trŭb''l), *v. t.*; TROU'BLED (-'ld); TROU'BLING (-lĭng). [F. *troubler*, OF. *trobler*, *trubler*, *tourbler*, fr. (assumed) LL. *turbulare*, L. *turbare* to disturb, or L. *turbula* a disorderly group, a little crowd; both fr. *turba* a

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PÆOLUM. — **tro-pæ'o-la'ceous** (trō-pē'ō-lā'shŭs), *a.*

tro-pa'ion (trō-pā'yŏn; -pī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. τρόπαιον.] *Antiq.* = TROPHÆUM.

tro-pe'ic (trō-pē'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τρόπις keel.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a keel.

tropel, *n.* [OF., F. *troupeau.*] [A troop. *Obs.*]

tro'per (trō'pẽr), *n.* [OF. *tropier.*] *R. C. Ch.* A book containing the tropes; also, prob., a book containing sequences. *Obs.*

tro-phæ'um (trō-fē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PHÆA (-*ȧ*). [L. See TROPHY.] *Class. Antiq.* A monument commemorating a victory.

trophe. † TROPHY.

tro-phe'al (trō-fē'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a trophy. *Obs.*

troph'e-sy (trŏf'ē-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. τροφή nourishment.] *Med.* Defect in nutrition due to disorder of the trophic nerves. — **tro-phe'si-al** (trō-fē'zĭ-ăl), *a.*

tro-phe'um (trō-fē'ŭm), *n.* [L. *trophaeum*. See TROPHY.] A trophy. *Obs.*

tro'phied (trō'fĭd), *a.* Adorned [with trophies.]

Troph'i-mus (trŏf'ĭ-mŭs). *Bib.*

tro-phol'o-gy (trō-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-logy.*] *Physiol.* The science of nutrition.

troph'o-ne'ma-ta (trŏf'ō-nē'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tropho-* + Gr. νῆμα thread.] *Zoöl.* In some elasmobranchs, long filaments, developed from the inner uterine surface, which secrete a nutritive fluid for the embryo.

Tro-pho'ni-ad (trō-fō'nĭ-ăd), *n.* *Gr. Relig.* A devotee of Trophonius. [TROPHONIAN.]

Tro-pho'ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] See

troph'o-phore (trŏf'ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* One of certain amœboid cells giving rise to gemmules in sponges. — **tro-phoph'o-rous** (trō-fŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

troph'o-plast (trŏf'ō-plăst), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* A plastid. *Obs.*

troph'o-some (-sōm), *n.* [*tropho-* + 2d *-some.*] The nutritive zooids of a hydroid, collectively. — **troph'o-so'mal** (trŏf'ō-sō'măl), *a.*

troph'o-sperm (-spûrm), *or* **troph'o-sper'mi-um** (-spûr'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-sperm.* See TROPHI.] *Bot.* Placenta. *Obs.*

troph'o-sphere, *n.* [*tropho-* + *sphere.*] *Embryol.* The trophoblast of the hedgehog.

troph'o-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to trophotropism, or trophotaxis.

tro-phot'ro-pism (trō-fŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-tropism.*] **1.** *Physiol.* Trophotaxis. **2.** *Plant Physiol.* Chemotro-[pism.]

troph'o-zo'oid (trŏf'ō-zō'oid), *n.* [*tropho-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* An imperfect zooid or individual of the sexual generation of certain free-swimming tunicates. It never becomes sexually mature or detached from its parent.

tro'phy, *v. t.* To place trophies on or in. *Rare.*

trophy cress, *or* **tro'phy-wort'** (-wûrt'), *n.* The Indian cress.

trophy money. An annual tax for militia equipment by housekeepers. *Obs. Eng.*

trop'i-cal'i-ty (trŏp'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being tropical.

trop'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a tropical manner; esp., figuratively.

trop'i-co-pol'i-tan (-kō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [*tropic* + Gr. πολίτης citizen.] Inhabiting all tropical countries. — *n.* Any tropicopolitan animal.

tropik. † TROPIC.

tro-pil'i-dene (trō-pĭl'ĭ-dēn), *n.* [See TROPINE.] *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, C_7H_8, obtained by the dry distillation of tropine with quicklime.

tro-pol'o-get'i-cal-ly, *adv.* By [tropes. *Obs.*]

tro-pom'e-ter (trō-pŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τροπή turn, turning + *-meter.*] *Med.* A device to measure the eyeball's rotation.

trop'o-phil (trŏp'ō-fĭl), *a.* *Phytogeog.* Tropophilous.

trop'o-ster'e-o-scope' (trŏp'ō-), *n.* [Gr. τροπή turn, turning + *stereoscope.*] A stereoscope essentially of two adjustable tubes side by side, provided with caps to hold the images observed.

-tropy. See -TROPISM.

trosche. † TROCHISK.

trosse. † TRUSS.

tros'sers. † TROUSERS.

trost, troster, etc. † TRUST, TRUSTER, etc.

tros'tel, *n.* Trestle. *Obs.*

trostily. † TRUSTILY.

tros'tle (trŏs''l). Dial. Eng. corrupt. of THRESHOLD.

trostlike, *adv.* [Cf. TRUST; -LY.] Trustily. *Obs.*

‖**Tros Ty'ri-us'que mi'hi nul'lo dis-cri'mi-ne a-ge'tur** (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nē). [L.] Trojan and Tyrian shall be treated by me with no discrimination. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, I. 574).

trot'co'zy (trŏt'kō'zĭ), *n.* A covering for the head and shoulders worn when riding. *Scot.*

trote. † TROUT.

trotevale, *n.* Trifling; idle [talk. *Obs.*]

troth'ing, *n.* Belief; troth. *Obs.*

troth'less, *a.* Faithless. *Obs. or Archaic.*

troth'plight', *v. t.* To betroth. — *n.* Betrothal. — *a.* Betrothed; pledged. *All Obs., Scot., or Dial.*

troth'plight'ed, *a.* Betrothed; engaged. *Obs. or Scot.*

troth'plight-tide', *n.* Betrothal. [*Obs.*]

troth ring. A betrothal ring. *Rare.*

troth'tell'ing, *n.* Truthtelling. [*Obs.*]

trot'tles (trŏt''lz), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A kind of comfrey. **2.** Sheep's dung.

‖ **trot'toir'** (trŏt'wär'), *n.* [F., fr. *trotter* to trot. See TROT.] A footpath; pavement; sidewalk. *Now Rare.*

Trot'wood, Miss (Mrs.) Betsy (trŏt'wŏŏd). The abrupt, severe, and eccentric but kindhearted aunt of the hero in Dickens's "David Copperfield."

trou. † TROW.

trouage. † TREWAGE.

trou'bla-ble (trŭb'l-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Causing trouble. *Obs.*

trou'blance, *n.* Pain. *Obs. Scot.*

disorder, tumult, crowd ; akin to Gr. τύρβη, and perh. to E. *thorp* ; cf. Skr. *tvar*, *tur*, to hasten. Cf. TURBID.] **1.** To put into confused motion ; to disturb ; agitate.

An angel . . . *troubled* the water. *John* v. 4.

2. To agitate mentally or spiritually ; to disturb ; worry.

Now is my soul *troubled*. *John* xii. 27.
Take the boy to you ; he so *troubles* me
'T is past enduring. *Shak.*

3. To put to exertion, inconvenience, or the like ; — used in polite phraseology ; as, I will not *trouble* you to do it.

Syn. — Disturb, perplex, afflict, distress, grieve, harass, annoy, tease, vex, molest.

troubled vein, *Mining*, a disturbed or faulted vein. — **t. waters**, fig., a state of agitation, discord, or the like.

trou'ble (trŭb''l), *v. i.* **1.** To become turbid, as water. *Obs.* **2.** To take trouble, or pains, or make an effort ; as, it was kind of him to *trouble* to call.
3. To worry or be agitated ; as, do not *trouble* about it.

trou'ble, *n.* [F. *trouble*, OF. also *tourble*. See TROUBLE, *v. t.*] **1.** State of being troubled; uneasiness; annoyance; also, an instance of distress, annoyance, or the like.

Lest the fiend . . . some new *trouble* raise. *Milton.*

2. That which causes disturbance, annoyance, or the like.

Alack, what *trouble*
Was I then to you ! *Shak.*

3. Exertion ; labor ; pains ; as, he took the *trouble* to call.
4. A condition of ill health, physical distress, or the like ; as, lung *trouble* ; specif., *Dial. Eng.*, labor in childbirth.
5. *Mining.* A fault or obstruction in a stratum.

Syn. — Affliction, disturbance, perplexity, annoyance, molestation, vexation, calamity, misfortune, adversity, embarrassment, anxiety, sorrow, misery. See EFFORT.

trou'ble-some (trŭb''l-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Giving trouble or anxiety ; disturbing ; vexatious ; burdensome ; wearisome.

This *troublesome* world. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. Characterized by disturbance ; turbulent. *Archaic.*

Syn.—Vexatious, harassing, annoying, irksome, afflictive, burdensome, tiresome, wearisome, importunate.

— **trou'ble-some-ly**, *adv.* — **trou'ble-some-ness**, *n.*

trou'blous (trŭb'lŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *troubleus.*] **1.** Full of trouble ; troubled ; afflicted ; hence, agitated.

A tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas. *Spenser.*

2. Causing trouble ; turbulent ; disturbing. "My *troublous* dream." *Shak.*
3. Restless ; unquiet. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Spenser.*

‖ **trou'-de-loup'** (trōō'dē-lōō'), *n.* ; *pl.* TROUS-DE-LOUP (trōō'-). [F., fr. *trou* hole + *de* of + *loup* wolf.] *Mil.* A pit in the form of an inverted cone or pyramid, having a pointed stake in the middle, and forming one of a group constructed as an obstacle to the movements of an enemy ; — usually in *pl.* The pits are called also *trapholes.*

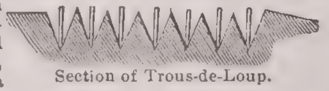
Section of Trous-de-Loup.

trough (trôf ; 205), *n.* [ME. *trough*, *trogh*, AS. *trog*, *troh* ; akin to D., G., & Icel. *trog*, Sw. *trăg*, Dan. *trug* ; prob. originally meaning, made of wood, and akin to E. *tree.* See TREE ; cf. TRUG.] **1.** Any of various vessels or receptacles ; esp.: **a** A large, usually fixed, vessel, long and comparatively shallow, as one used to hold water or fodder for cattle. **b** A conduit for water, etc., as a walled drain, a wooden channel forming the headrace of a mill, a gutter for rain water under the eaves of a roof, etc. **c** A bowl or basin, usually of wood, in which dough is kneaded.
2. A boat or canoe shaped somewhat like a trough for cattle ; esp., a dugout ; also, a cradle. *Obs.*
3. Any long, comparatively narrow or shallow channel or depression, as between waves ; as, the *trough* of the sea.
4. Specif., in technical senses : **a** A fire-clay box in which iron bars are subjected to the cementation process. **b** *Elec.* The partitioned chamber of a trough battery. **c** *Electroplating.* The vessel containing the metallic solution. **d** *Mining.* A buddle or other vessel in which slimes are sorted in water. **e** *Chem.* A pneumatic trough.
5. *Meteor.* The section of a cyclonic area transverse to the direction of onward motion at the place where the barometric pressure has reached its lowest point.

trough battery. *Elec.* A voltaic battery contained in a vessel divided into cells by partitions. In one form the elements, copper and zinc plates, form the partitions.

trough fault. *Geol.* The rock between two faults with parallel outcrops but whose planes dip toward each other.

trounce (trouns), *v. t.* ; TROUNCED (trounst) ; TROUNC'ING (troun'sĭng). [Cf. F. *tronce*, var. of *tronche*, a stump, piece of wood. See TRUNCHEON.] To punish or beat severely ; to whip smartly ; to flog ; castigate.

troupe (trōōp), *n.* [F., troop. See TROOP.] A company or troop, esp. of performers on the stage.

troup'i-al (trōōp'ĭ-al), *n.* [F. *troupiale.*] In a broad sense, any bird of the family Icteridæ, including the American blackbirds, grackles, and orioles. More usually, one of the larger brilliant yellow-and-black or orange-and-black orioles of Central and South America ; esp., *Icterus icterus*, of northern South America, naturalized in the West Indies.

trou'ser-ing (trou'zẽr-ĭng), *n.* Material for trousers.

trou'sers (-zẽrz), *n. pl.* ; *sing.*, *Rare*, TROUSER. [OF. *trousses* breeches for pages, fr. *trousse*, *trosse*, bundle, truss. See TRUSS.] **1.** An outer garment of men or boys, extending from the waist to the knee or, oftener and almost always with men, to the ankle, and covering each leg separately. Orig. they were of the nature of long hose or tight drawers.

Besides the clothes in which you see me, I have scarcely a decent *trouser* in my wardrobe. *Stevenson.*

2. Pantalets. *Obs.*

‖ **trousse** (trōōs), *n.* [F. See TRUSS ; cf. TROUSSEAU.] A case for small implements ; as, a surgeon's *trousse.*

trous'seau' (trōō'sō'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *trossel*, dim. of *trousse* a bundle, truss. See TRUSS.] **1.** A bundle. *Obs.*
2. The collective personal outfit of a bride, including clothes, jewelry, and the like.

trout (trout), *n.* [AS. *truht*, L. *tructa*, *tructus* ; cf. Gr. τρώκτης a sea fish with sharp teeth, from τρώγειν to gnaw.] **1.** Any of certain fishes of the salmon family and genus *Salmo* (and in America also of the genera *Salvelinus* and *Cristivomer*), averaging much smaller in size than the salmons, and highly esteemed by anglers on account of their gameness, finely flavored and rich flesh, and handsome (usually mottled or speckled) coloration. Most of them live all the year in fresh water, many requiring clear cold streams and lakes, but others are anadromous. Authorities are not agreed in regard to the number of forms (esp. of the genus *Salmo*) deserving recognition as species. Two species, the river or brown trout *Salmo fario*, inhabiting fresh water, and the sea trout *S. trutta*, which is anadromous, are usually recognized in Great Britain. In western North America, among many forms of the genus *Salmo*, the cutthroat, steelhead, and rainbow trouts are the most important. The most widely distributed trout of eastern North America is the brook, or speckled, trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). It is finely and irregularly barred with dark olive or black above and has small round red spots on the sides. The Dolly Varden trout of the Pacific slope is an allied species. See also NAMAYCUSH, OQUASSA.

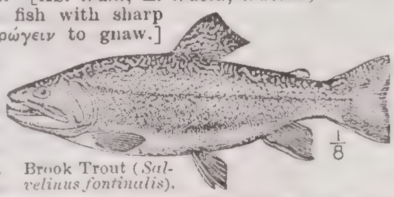
Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). 1/8

2. Any of various other fishes, as, in Australia and New Zealand, certain troutlike fishes of the family Galaxiidæ ; in Louisiana, the large-mouthed black bass ; in the valleys of the Colorado and Gila Rivers, a cyprinoid fish (*Gila elegans*). Cf. SEA TROUT, ROCK TROUT.

trout'-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured** (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* White, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel ; as, a *trout-colored* horse.

Trou'ton's law (trou'tŭnz). [After F. T. *Trouton*, English physicist.] *Phys. Chem.* The principle that the molecular heats of vaporization of different substances are proportional to their absolute boiling points.

trout perch. Either of two small American fresh-water fishes : **a** *Percopsis guttatus* of the central and eastern United States. **b** *Columbia transmontana* of the Columbia River basin, having an adipose fin like the Salmonidæ, but in other characters resembling the perches.

trout'y (trout'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing many trout, as a stream.
2. Resembling a trout, as in color or markings.

trou'vère' (trōō'vâr') } *n.* [F. *trouveur*, old obj. case, OF.
trou'veur' (trōō'vûr') } *troveor*, *trouvère*, old nom. case, fr. *trouver* to find, compose (poetry). See TROUBADOUR.] One of a school of poets who flourished in northern France from the 11th to the 14th century. Their works, which are typically the chansons de geste, are of a prevailingly narrative character. Cf. TROUBADOUR.

tro'ver (trō'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *trover* to find, F. *trouver* ; inf. as n. See TROUBADOUR ; cf. CONTRIVE, RETRIEVE, TREASURE-TROVE.] *Law.* **a** Lit., a finding ; hence, any coming into possession. **b** Orig., an action of trespass on the case to recover damages against one who found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand ; hence, in modern common law, an action which lies in any case to recover the value of goods wrongfully converted by another to his own use. In this case the *finding*, though necessary to be alleged, is an immaterial fact or a fiction and not necessary to be proved, the conversion or wrongful detention being considered to be the gist of the action.

trow (trō), *n.* [Cf. AS. *trog* a boat. Cf. TROUGH.] **a** Also *pl.* A kind of catamaran or double boat, through the opening in the center of which salmon are speared. *Obs. or R. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A fishing boat with an open well amidships for keeping fish alive. **c** Any of various kinds of barges and smacks. *Brit.*

trow (trō), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *trowen*, AS. *trūwian* or *trēowan* to trust, believe, akin to *trēow* trust, *trēowe* true, faithful. See TRUE.] **1.** To believe ; trust. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To think or suppose. *Archaic.*

A better priest, I *trow*, there nowhere none is. *Chaucer.*

☞ *I trow*, or *trow*, was formerly sometimes added to questions to express contempt or indignant surprise.

What is the matter, *trow?* *Shak.*

trow'el (trou'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *truel*, OF. *troele*, *truele*, F. *truelle*, LL. *truella*, dim. of L. *trua* a ladle (cf. L. *trulla* a trowel) ; prob. akin to Gr. τορύνη a stirrer, ladle, G. *quirl* a stirrer, MHG. *twirel*, OHG. *dwiril*, Icel. *þvara*, AS. *þwiril*. Cf. TWIRL.] Any of various hand tools or implements, consisting of a flat or, less commonly, curved blade with a handle, used esp. by bricklayers, plasterers, molders, and others, to spread, shape, and smooth loose or plastic material ; also, a scooplike or flat-bladed gardening implement, for taking up and setting small plants, etc.

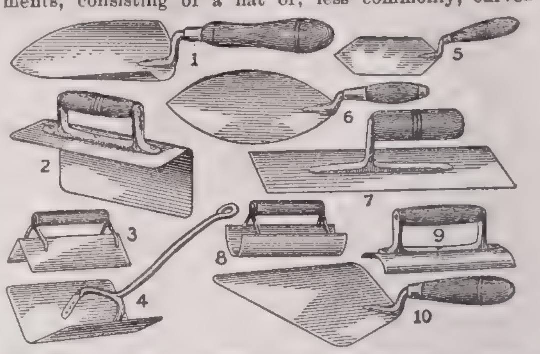

Trowels. 1 Garden ; 2 Curbing ; 3 Corner (outside) ; 4 Guttering ; 5 Pointing ; 6, 10 Brick ; 7 Plastering ; 8 Circle, or Cove (inside) ; 9 Radius.

trow'el (trou'ĕl), *v. t.* ; TROW'ELED OR TROW'ELLED (-ĕld) ; TROW'EL-ING OR TROW'EL-LING. To smooth, dress, shape, mix, or apply with a trowel ; as, *troweled* stucco.

troy (troi), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the system of weights (**troy weights**) commonly used in England and the United States for gold, silver, etc. ;—so named from Troyes in France. In this system —

1 pound (*lb.*) = 12 ounces (0.82286 lb. av. or 373.2509 g.)
1 ounce (*oz.*) = 20 pennyweights (1.09714 oz. av. or 31.1035 g.)
1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) = 24 grains (0.87771 dr. av. or 1.5552 g.)

The ounce, however, is now preferably divided decimally. The troy pound thus contains 5,760 grains. It became well known in England during the 14th and 15th centuries and in 1527 replaced the Tower pound (5,400 grains) as the legal mint standard. The troy pound, or more correctly the troy ounce, is also the basis of apothecaries' weight. The **Scotch troy weight**, *or* **Dutch weight**, was a system of weights formerly used in parts of France, the Netherlands, and Scotland. In it the stone contained 16 pounds ; the pound (7,609 grains or 493 grams) contained 16 ounces. It was prohibited at the "Union," but long continued in use for weighing iron, lead, hemp, flax, meal, meat, etc.

troy, *n.* Troy weight.

tru'an-cy (trōō'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Act or habit of playing truant, or state of being truant ; as, addicted to *truancy.*

tru'ant (-ănt), *n.* [OF. *truant* a vagrant, beggar, F. *truand* ; of Celtic origin ; cf. W. *tru*, *truan*, wretched, miserable, *truan* a wretch, Ir. *trogha* miserable, Gael. *truaghan* a poor, distressed, or wretched creature, *truagh* wretched.] **1.** A vagrant ; a vagabond. *Obs.*
2. One who stays away from business or any duty ; esp., one who stays out of school without leave.

I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shak.*

tru'ant, *a.* [Cf. OF. *truant.*] **1.** Wandering from business or duty, idle, and shirking duty ; esp., absent from school without leave ; as, a *truant* boy.
2. Like, or characteristic of, a truant ; as, a *truant* mood.

Syn. — See VAGRANT.

tru'ant, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *truander.*] To idle away time, esp. while shirking some duty ; to play truant. *Shak.*

tru'bu (trōō'bōō), *n.* [Malay *terŭboq.*] The roe (used as food after salting and drying) of an East Indian fish, *Alosa toli*, of the herring family. Also, the fish.

truce (trōōs), *n.* [ME. *trewes*, *triwes*, *treowes*, pl. of *trewe* a truce, properly, pledge of fidelity, truth, AS. *tréow* fidelity, faith, troth (cf. *tréowe* true, faithful) : cf. OF. *trives*, pl., truce, fr. a kindred Teutonic word. See TRUE.] **1.** *Mil.* A suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of opposing forces, esp. one of considerable duration ; a temporary cessation of hostilities ; an armistice.

It is hardly possible to draw a clear line of distinction between suspensions of arms, *truces*, and armistices, though in their more marked forms they are readily to be distinguished. See Vattel (liv. iii. ch. xvi. § 233), Halleck (ii. 342-7), Bluntschli (§§ 688-9), and Calvo (§ 2130). *W. E. Hall* (*Footnote*).

2. Hence, intermission of action, pain, or contest ; temporary cessation ; brief quiet. *Milton.*

Truce [*also l. c.*] **of God**, the cessation of hostilities between armies or man and man during part of the week, as from Wednesday evening to Monday morning and during certain holy seasons, enjoined, and imperfectly enforced, by the church from 1027 A. D. to as late as the 13th century. Existing with this was the institution, established in 989, of the **Peace of God** (*Pax Dei*), or **Peace of the Church** (*Pax Ecclesiæ*), which withdrew from private feudal warfare the unarmed ecclesiastic and the husbandman or laborer.

truck (trŭk), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *trochus* an iron hoop, Gr. τροχός a wheel, fr. τρέχειν to run. See TROCHEE ; cf. TRUCKLE, *v. i.*] **1.** A small wheel, as of a vehicle ; specif., a small strong wheel, as of wood or iron, for a gun carriage.
2. Any of numerous vehicles for transporting heavy articles ; esp. : **a** A kind of handbarrow or handcart consist-

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trou'ble (trŭb''l), *a.* [OF. & F.] **1.** Troubled; turbid; dark; gloomy. *Obs.* **2.** Troublesome. *Dial. Eng.*
trou'bled-ly (trŭb''ld-lĭ), *adv.* In a troubled manner. *Obs.*
trou'ble-house', *n.* One who disturbs a household. *Obs.*
trou'ble-ment (trŭb''l-mĕnt), *n.* State of trouble. *Colloq. or Dial.*
trou'ble-mirth', *n.* A spoilsport. *Obs. or R.*
trou'ble-ness, *n.* State of being troubled; also, injury. *Obs.*
trou'bler (trŭb'lẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *trobleor*, F. *troubleur.*] One that troubles.
trou'ble-rest', *n.* A disturber of people's rest. *Obs.*
trou'ble-state', *n.* A disturber of the public peace. *Obs.*
trou'ble-town', *n.* A person who is a public nuisance. *Obs.*
trou'bly (trŭb'lĭ), *a.* Troubled; disturbed; also, stormy. *Obs.*
trouch'man. ☩ TRUCHMAN.
trouflynge. ☩ TRIFLING.
trough, *v. i.* To feed like a pig. *Rare.*
trough, *v. t.* To make into, or shape like, a trough.
trough gutter. *Arch.* A trough-like gutter of rectangular or V-shaped section, usually one hung below the eaves of a house.
trough roof. **a** An M roof. See under M, *a.* **b** A roof of hollowed-out split logs, laid from ridge to eaves. *U. S. & Can.*
trough room. A room with troughs for fish culture.
trough shell. Any bivalve shell of the genus *Mactra*
Trough'ton lev'el (trou'tŭn; trô'tŭn). [After Edward *Troughton* (1753-1835), English instrument maker.] = DUMPY LEVEL.
troul. ☩ TROLL, *v.* & *n.*
trou' ma'dame' (trōō' mȧ'dȧm'). [F. *trou-madame.*] See BAGATELLE, 2.
troump. ☩ TRUMP.
trounce (trouns ; trôns), *n.* A long tiring ramble or journey. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To ramble, tramp, or take a tedious journey. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
troup. ☩ TROOP.
trous-de-loup', *pl.* of TROU-DE-LOUP.
trouse (trouz), *n.* Trews. *Obs.*
trouse (trous), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tros* leaves and twigs used as fuel, Norw. dial. *tros*, Sw. *tras* brush-wood.] Trimmings of a hedge. Cf. TRASH. — *v. t.* To trim a hedge. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
troused (trouzd), *a.* Trousered. *Obs.*
trou'sered (trou'zẽrd), *a.* Wearing trousers : hence, masculine.
trou'ser-less, *a.* See -LESS.
trouss (trōōs), *n.* & *v.* [See TRUSS.] Tuck. *Scot.* [*Obs.*
troussage, *n.* [OF.] A bundle.
‖ **trousse'queue'** (trōōs'kû'), *n.* [F.] A crupper.
trout. ☩ TROT, woman ; TRUANT ; TRUTH.
trout, *v. i.* & *t.* To fish for trout.
trout'bird' (trout'bûrd'), *n.* American golden plover. *Local, U. S.*
trout flower. The erythronium. [*U. S.*
trout'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
trouthe. ☩ TROTH, TRUTH.
trout'less, *a.* See -LESS.
trout'let, **trout'ling**, *n.* A little trout.
trout lily. = TROUT FLOWER.
trout shad. The squeteague. *Local, U. S.*
‖ **trou'vaille'** (trōō'vȧ'y'), *n.* [F.] A lucky find or windfall.
trouwe. ☩ TROW.
trove, *v. t.* [OF. *trover*, F. *trouver.*] To find out. *Obs.*
trove (trōv), *n.* [OF. *trové*, p.p. See TROVER.] A thing found. *R.*
trow. ☩ TREE.
trow (trō). Scot. & dial. Eng. [of TROUGH.
trow (trō ; trou), *n.* [Cf. TROLL, in this sense.] *Folklore.* A malignant or malevolent spirit : an elf : goblin : also, a devil or the Devil. *Chiefly Scot.*
trow'a-ble, *a.* Credible. *Obs.*
trowage. ☩ TREWAGE. [*Obs.*
trowandise, *n.* = TRUANDISE.
trowane, *n.* [See TRUANT.] An evildoer ; a rogue. *Obs. Scot.*
trowant. ☩ TRUANT.
trowbel. ☩ TROUBLE.
trowbelous. ☩ TROUBLOUS.
trowch. ☩ TROUGH.
trowe. ☩ TROUGH, TROW.
trow'el bay'o-net (trou'ĕl). = SPADE BAYONET. See BAYONET, *Illust.*
trow'el-beak', *n.* A broadbill (bird).
trow'el-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
trowet, *n.* [See TROTH.] Troth. [*Obs.*
trowis. ☩ TRUCE.
trowl (*dial.* trōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TROLL.
trowle. ☩ TRULL.
trowles'worth-ite (trōlz'wûrth-īt), *n.* [From *Trowlesworthy* in Devonshire.] *Petrog.* An altered granite chiefly of fluorite, orthoclase, and tourmaline.
trow'ly. ☩ TRULY.
trowse, **trowsed.** ☩ TROUSE, TROUSED.
trow'sers (trou'zẽrz). Var. of TROUSERS.
trowt. ☩ TROUT.
trowth (trōth), *n.* [See TROTH, TRUTH.] Troth ; truth. *Obs. or Scot.* — *interj.* In truth. *Scot.*
trowthelaes. ☩ TROTHLESS.
Troyan. ☩ TROJAN.
Troy'no-vant' (troi'nō-vănt'). Var. of TRINOVANT.
troy'ounce', *n.* A troy ounce.
Troy'town', *n.* A place or state of confusion *Dial. Eng.*
trs. *Abbr.* Transpose ; trustees.
tru. ☩ TROW, TRUE.
truage, *n.* [OF.] Lordship; dominion; also, tribute; presents. Cf. TREWAGE. *Obs.*
tru'and. ☩ TRUANT.
truandise, *n.* [OF.] *Obs.* **a** Fraudulent begging. **b** Idleness.
tru'ant, *v. t.* To idle away. *R.*
tru'ant-cy (trōō'ănt-sĭ), *n.* = TRUANCY. *Rare.*
tru'ant-ly, *a.* Truant.
tru'ant-ly, *adv.* of TRUANT.
tru'ant-ry (trōō'ănt-rĭ), *n.* Truancy. *Rare.*
tru'ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
trub (trŭb), *n.* [Cf. TRUFFLE.] A truffle. *Obs.*
trubellus. ☩ TROUBLOUS.
tru'bl, **tru'bld**, **tru'blous**, **tru'bl-sum.** Trouble : troubled; troublous; troublesome. *Ref. Sp.*
trubly. ☩ TROUBLY.
trub'tail', *n.* [E. dial. *trub* slut; cf. Sw. *trubbig* stumpy.] A short squat woman. *Obs.*
truce'break'er, *n.* One who violates a truce.
truce'less, *a.* See -LESS.
truch'man (trŭch'măn), *n.* [F. *trucheman*, of Ar. orig. See DRAGOMAN.] Interpreter. *Obs.*
‖ **Truch'sess** (trōōk'sĕs), *n.* ; *pl.* -SESSEN (trōōk-sĕs'ĕn). [G.] The grand master of a king's or prince's household.
tru'ci-date (trōō'sĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *trucidatus*, p. p. of *trucidare* to slaughter.] To kill. *Obs.* — **tru'ci-da'tion** (trōō'sĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trucidatio.*] *Obs.*
truck. Var. of TRUKE, *v.*
truck, *v. i.* To be employed on a truck for carting goods.

ing essentially of a strong, braced frame terminating in a pair of handles at one end and supported on a pair of small heavy wheels with broad rim (fig. 1 in *Illust.*). **b** A small heavy rectangular frame supported on four small wheels,

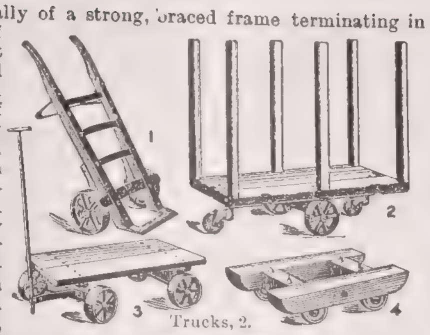

Trucks, 2.

used instead of rollers for moving heavy objects, as on a floor (fig. 4 in *Illust.*). **c** Any of various small flat-topped cars for pulling or pushing by hand, with or without a handle and sometimes with stakes or vertical ends to prevent the load from falling off (figs. 2 and 3), used in shops, railroad stations, etc., for moving heavy articles. **d** Any strong heavy cart or wagon, horse-drawn or self-propelled, for heavy hauling. **e** An open railroad freight car; a railway goods wagon; — disting. esp. from a *van*. *Brit.* **f** = RUBBLE CAR. *U. S.*

3. A swiveling carriage, consisting of a frame with one or more pairs of wheels and the necessary boxes, springs, etc., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or a railroad or street car, etc.; — sometimes called *bogie* in England. Trucks are necessary in turning sharp curves.

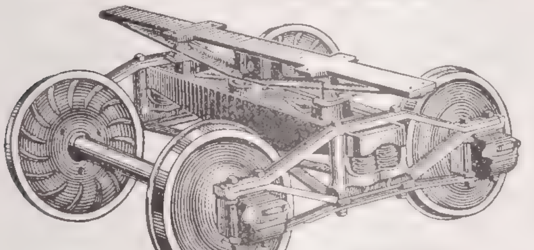
Railway Truck.

4. A small, usually circular wooden disk, variously used; specif.: A small wooden cap at the summit of a flagstaff or a masthead, usually having holes in it for reeving flag or signal halyards.

truck (trŭk), *v. t.*; TRUCKED (trŭkt); TRUCK'ING. To transport on a truck or trucks.

truck, *v. t.* [ME. *trukken*, F. *troquer*; akin to Sp. & Pg. *trocar*; of uncert. orig.; cf. Flem. *trok* wages, pay, sale, akin to Flem. *trokken* to draw, D. *trekken* (cf. TRIGGER, of a gun).] To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter; as, to *truck* knives for gold dust; also, rarely, to peddle.

truck, *v. i.* To exchange commodities; to barter; traffic.
To *truck* and higgle for a private good. *Emerson.*

truck (trŭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *troc.*] **1.** Barter. *Hakluyt.* **2.** Intercourse; dealing; association; as, he would have no *truck* with such people. *Colloq. & Dial.*
3. Commodities appropriate for barter, or for small trade; small commodities; esp., in the United States, vegetables raised for the market; as, garden *truck*.
4. Payment of wages in goods instead of cash. In England it is now forbidden, except in husbandry, by the Truck Acts, 1831 to 1896. See TRUCK SYSTEM.
5. Small articles of little value; hence, rubbish. *Colloq.*

truck'age (trŭk'āj), *n.* Money paid for the conveyance of goods on a truck; freight; also, conveyance by trucks.

truck'age, *n.* Exchange; barter; truck. *Milton.*

truck farm. A farm on which vegetables are raised, esp. in large quantities, for the market. *U. S.* — **truck farmer.** — **truck farming.**

truck house. A storehouse for goods used for or received in barter, as formerly in the trading of settlers with Indians in America. Also called **trucking house.**

truck'le (trŭk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *truck* a wheel; or from the kindred L. *trochlea* a block, sheaf containing one or more pulleys. See TRUCK a wheel.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A small wheel, as a pulley wheel or caster; a trundle. *Hudibras.* **2.** A small barrel-shaped cheese. **3.** A truckle-bed.

truck'le, *v. i.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). [From *truckle* in *truckle-bed*.] **1.** To sleep in a truckle-bed. *Obs.*
2. [In allusion to the fact that the *truckle-bed* on which the pupil slept was rolled under the large bed of the master.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to show servility. "Small, *truckling* states." *Burke.*
Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*
3. To truck; barter; deal. *Obs.* *Quarles.*

truck'le, *v. t.* To roll or move on truckles; to trundle.

truck'le-bed', *n.* [*truckle*, n. or v. t. + *bed.*] A low bed on wheels, that may be pushed under another bed; a trundle-bed. "His standing bed and *truckle-bed*." *Shak.*

truck'man (trŭk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From TRUCK barter.] One who does business in the way of barter.

truck'man, *n.* [From TRUCK a carriage.] One who drives a truck, or whose business it is to convey goods on trucks.

truck system. The system of paying wages in goods instead of cash or money. Cf. 5th TRUCK, 4.
On the whole when this so-called *truck system* prevails in any trade in an old country, we may fairly assume that the real rate of wages is lower than the nominal. *Alfred Marshall.*

truc'u-lence (trŭk'ū-lĕns; trōō'kū-) } *n.* [L. *truculentia.*]
truc'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ; 277) } Quality or state of being truculent; savageness, as of manners; ferociousness. "The . . . *truculency* of her attitude." *Hawthorne.*

truc'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *truculentus*, fr. *trux*, gen. *trucis*, wild, fierce: cf. F. *truculent.*] **1.** Fierce; savage; ferocious; barbarous; as, *truculent* native tribes; a *truculent* mien; *truculent* speech.
2. Ruthless; destructive. "*Truculent* plagues." *Harvey.*
Syn. — See FEROCIOUS.
— **truc'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **truc'u-lent-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

trudge (trŭj), *v. i.*; TRUDGED (trŭjd); TRUDG'ING (trŭj'ĭng). [Perh. of Scand. origin, and orig. meaning, to walk on snowshoes; cf. dial. Sw. *truga*, *trudja*, a snowshoe, Norw. *truga*, Icel. *þrūga*; or cf. F. *trucher* to beg.] To walk or march on foot, esp. toilsomely or wearily.
And *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet. *Dryden.*

trudg'en stroke (trŭj'ĕn). *Swimming.* A racing stroke in which a double over-arm motion is used; — so called from its use by an amateur named Trudgen, but oftener erroneously written *trudgeon*.

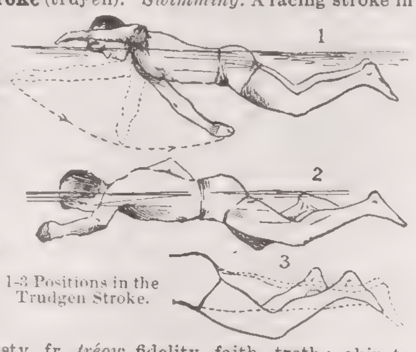

1-3 Positions in the Trudgen Stroke.

true (trōō), *a.*; TRU'ER (trōō'ẽr); TRU'EST. [ME. *trewe*, AS. *trēowe* faithful, trusty, fr. *trēow* fidelity, faith, troth; akin to OFries. *triuwe*, adj., *treuwa*, n., OS. *triuwi*, adj., *trewa*, n., D. *trouw*, adj. & n., G. *treu*, adj., *treue*, n., OHG. *gitriuwi*, adj., *triuwa*, n., Icel. *tryggr*, adj., Dan. *tro*, adj. & n., Sw. *trogen*, adj., *tro*, n., Goth. *triggws*, adj., *triggwa*, n., *trauan* to trust, OPruss. *druwis* faith. Cf. TRIG, *a.*, TROW, TRUST, TRUTH.] **1.** Steady in adhering to friends, promises, allegiance, or the like; faithful; loyal; not false, fickle, or perfidious; as, a *true* friend; a *true* charge, etc.
2. Honest; just; upright; as, a *true* man. *Archaic.*
3. Actual; not counterfeit, adulterated, or pretended; genuine; as, *true* balsam; a *true* Christian.
4. Conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things; correct, not false, erroneous, inaccurate, or the like; as, a *true* relation or narration; a *true* history; a declaration is *true* when it states the facts; — often used elliptically for *it is true*.
5. Constant in telling truth; truthful.
Dare to be *true*: nothing can need a lie. *Herbert.*
6. Conformable to a standard, rule, or pattern; exact; accurate; correct; as, a *true* copy; a *true* likeness of the original; a gallop is called *true* when the horse gallops on the right foot when turning to the right, on the left foot in turning to the left; the corner of the square is not *true*.
Making his eye, foot, and hand keep *true* time. *Scott.*
7. Legitimate; rightful; as, the *true* owner.
8. To be relied upon; certain; as, a *true* indication.
9. *Biol.* Genuine; real; not deviating from the essential characters of a class; as, a lizard is a *true* reptile; a whale is a *true*, but not a *typical*, mammal. Cf. TYPICAL, *a.*, 2.
Syn. — See REAL.

a true bill, *Law*, a bill of indictment returned by the grand jury so indorsed. See INDICTMENT, 2. — **t. anomaly.** See ANOMALY, 2 (1). — **t. as steel, the gospel, touch** (i. e., touchstone), etc., absolutely true, to be relied on, etc. — **t. blue.** See in the *Vocabulary*. — **t. course**, *Navig.*, the angle of a ship's track with the true meridian. — **t. daffodils.** See NARCISSUS, 1. — **t. discount.** See DISCOUNT, *n.*, 1 **b**. — **t. error.** See ERROR, *n.*, 6. — **t. fresco.** See FRESCO, 2 **a**. — **t. horizon**, that great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is at right angles to the plumb line; the geometric horizon. — **T. Inspiration Congregation.** See AMANA SOCIETY. — **t. magnetizing current.** See MAGNETIZING CURRENT. — **t. nuclein.** See NUCLEIN. — **t. pelvis.** *Anat.* See PELVIS, 1 **a**. — **t. place of a star** *or* **planet**, its apparent position with the effects of aberration, refraction, parallax, and light equation eliminated. — **t. plane**, in workshop parlance, a plane surface (of metal) made by repeated scraping with a scraper and testing with a surface plate smeared with red ochre and oil. — **t. power.** *Elec.* See POWER, 11 **a**. — **t. ribs**, *Anat.*, ribs whose costal cartilages connect directly with the sternum, in man the first seven pairs. — **t. ruby.** See RUBY, *n.*, 1. — **t. skin**, *Anat.*, the derma. — **t. stitch**, a stitch taken through material and alike on both sides. — **t. time**, apparent solar time as reckoned from the transit of the sun's center over the meridian. — **t. vein**, *Mining*, a fissure vein. *Western U. S.* — **t. vocal cords.** *Anat.* See VOCAL CORDS.

true, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with truth; truly. *Shak.*
2. Faithfully; loyally. *Obs.*
3. *Biol.* Conformably to parental type; purely; without change; as, a variety comes *true* from seed.

true (trōō), *n.* [AS. *trēow*. Cf. TRUCE.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Fidelity. **b** Compliance; agreement; compact. **c** A truce; a respite. **d** Truth. **e** A true or trusty person; a truelove; specif. [*cap.*], Christ.
2. State of being true or accurate, as in alignment, adjustment, or the like; — used in phrases; as, *in true*, *out of true*.

true (trōō), *v. t.*; TRUED (trōōd); TRU'ING (trōō'ĭng) or TRUE'ING. **1.** To verify. *Obs.*
2. To make true; to bring to its exact and correct condition as to form, place, angle, adjustment, or the like; — often with *up*; as, to *true* up a board, i. e., to make one or more of its surfaces a true plane; to *true* up work in a lathe.

true blue. 1. Orig., some especially fast blue dye or color, prob. that of Coventry blue.
2. The blue color adopted by the Covenanters, or Scotch Presbyterians; hence, Presbyterianism; also, thoroughgoing or uncompromising orthodoxy, loyalty, or fidelity.

true'-blue' (87), *a.* Of strict Presbyterian faith; hence, of inflexible fidelity; of unchanging loyalty to a party, movement, or the like; as, a *true-blue* Tory.

true'-blue', *n.* A true-blue person.

true'-bred', *a.* **1.** Of a genuine or right breed. *Shak.*
2. Being of real breeding or culture; — used of persons.

true'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless. — **true'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

true'love' (trōō'lŭv'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *trēowlufu* faithful love.] **1.** One truly beloved or loving; a sweetheart.
2. An unexplained word in Chaucer, meaning, perhaps, an aromatic sweetmeat for sweetening the breath. *Obs.*
Under his tongue a *truelove* he bore. *Chaucer.*
3. The plant *Paris quadrifolia*.
4. A lover's symbol, prob. a truelove knot. *Obs.*

truelove knot. A complicated knot not readily untying, emblem of mutual love; — called also *true-lover's knot*.

Truelove Knots.

true'ness, *n.* [AS. *trēowness.*] Quality of being true; reality; genuineness; faithfulness; sincerity; exactness; truth.

truf'fle (trŭf''l; trōōf''l; trōōf'-f'l; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [OF. *truffle*, *truffe*, F. *truffe*; akin to Sp. *trufa*; orig. uncert.; perh. fr. L. *tuber* tumor, knob, truffle. Cf. TUBER, TRIFLE.] **a** Any of various European edible subterranean fungi of the genus *Tuber*. Truffles are commonly oblong, with a warty or rugose blackish surface. They are highly esteemed as a delicacy. *T. melanosporum* yields the best French truffles. **b** Any of several related fungi of the genus *Terfezia*, etc. See TUBER, 1 **b**.

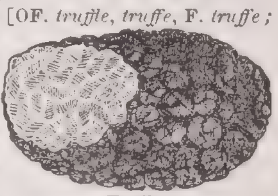
Truffle.

☞ Walker (c. 1800) recognizes only trōōf''l, long the preferred pron.; Smart (c. 1840) has trōōf''l; trŭf''l is recent, but apparently prevails in present good usage.

tru'ism (trōō'ĭz'm), *n.* [From TRUE.] An undoubted or self-evident truth; — opposed to *falsism*.
Syn. — See COMMONPLACE.

‖ **trui'té'** (trwē'tā'), *a.* [F., fr. *truite* trout.] Having a delicately crackled surface; — applied to porcelain, etc.

trull (trŭl), *n.* [Cf. G. *trolle*, *trulle*; perh. akin to Dan. *trold* an elf, imp, Sw. *troll* a goblin, Icel. *troll* a giant, fiend, demon. Cf. TROLL.] **1.** A trollop; strumpet.
2. A girl; wench; lass. *Obs.*
3. An untidy person, esp. a woman. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Trul'lan (trŭl'ăn), *a.* [LL. *trullus* dome; cf. Gr. τροῦλλος dome, τροῦλλα dome, cup, ladle, L. *trulla* ladle, scoop.] *Eccl. Hist.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, two church councils held in the *trullus*, a domed apartment of the imperial palace at Constantinople. The first Trullan Council was held in 680-681, and is known as the sixth Ecumenical Council. The second Trullan Council or Synod was held in 692, and is regarded as ecumenical by the Greeks, but not by the Latins. It is also called the *Quinisext Council*.

tru'ly (trōō'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *trēowlīce*. See TRUE.] **1.** In a true manner; as: **a** Sincerely; honestly; faithfully; as, to be *truly* attached to one; *truly* sorry. **b** In agreement with fact; with truth; as, to state facts *truly*. **c** Exactly; accurately; justly; as, to estimate *truly* the evidence. "A pageant *truly* played." *Shak.* **d** Conformably to law; legally; legitimately.
His innocent babe [is] *truly* begotten. *Shak.*
2. In fact; in deed; in reality; in truth; — often used for emphasis or interjectionally; as, *truly*, she is fair.

‖ **tru'meau'** (trü'mō'), *n.* [F.] *Medieval Arch.* A central pillar in some large doorways, supporting the tympanum.

trump (trŭmp), *n.* [ME. *trumpe*, *trompe*, F. *trompe*; cf. OHG. *trumpa*, *trumba*, trumpet, which is perh. fr. L. *triumphus* triumph; but cf. E. DRUM. Cf. TRIUMPH, TROMBONE, TROMP, TRUMP at cards, TRUMPET, TRUNK a proboscis.] **1.** A tube; specif., the trachea (of a crane). *Obs.*
2. A wind instrument of music; a trumpet, or sound of a trumpet. *Chiefly Poetic or Archaic.*
The wakeful *trump* of doom. *Milton.*
3. A trumpeter. *Obs.* *Sir Beris.*
4. A jew's-harp. *Scot. & Ir.*

trump, *v. i. & t.*; TRUMPED (trŭmpt); TRUMP'ING. [OF. *tromper*. See TRUMP a trumpet.] To sound, or proclaim by, a trumpet. *Obs.*

trump, *n.* [A corruption of *triumph*, F. *triomphe* a triumph, a game of cards, a trump. See TRIUMPH; cf. TRUMP a trumpet.] **1.** *Card Playing.* One of a particular suit

truck car. = RUBBLE CAR.
Truck'ee (trŭk'ē), *n.* A river of California and Nevada. — **Truckee pine.** = JEFFREY PINE. — **T. trout**, the Lake Tahoe trout. [deceiver *Scot.*
truck'er (trŭk'ẽr), *n.* A rogue;
truck'er, *n.* One who trucks goods, or one who pushes, pulls, or drives a truck. [or barters.
truck'er, *n.* **1.** One who trucks, **2.** A truck farmer. *U. S.*
truck'ing, *n.* Process or business of carting goods on trucks.
truck'ing, *n.* Truck farming.
truck'l. Truckle. *Ref. Sp.*
truck'ld. Truckled. *Ref. Sp.*
truck'ler (trŭk'lẽr), *n.* One who truckles.
truck'mas'ter, *n.* An officer in charge of trade with Indians, esp. among the early English settlers. *U. S.*
truck'ster (trŭk'stẽr), *n.* [*truck* + *-ster*.] A grower of, or dealer in, truck for market. *Rare.*
truckt. Trucked. *Ref. Sp.*
truc'u-len'tal, *a.* Truculent. *Obs.* [(-dē). = TRULLO.
trud'do (trōōd'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DI
trudge, *n.* A tramp or walk, esp. a weary one.
trudge'man (trŭj'măn), *n.* = TRUCHMAN. *Obs.*
trudgeon stroke. See TRUDGEN STROKE. [HOUSE. *Obs.*
trudg'ing house. = TRUGGING
‖ **tru'di-tur di'es di'e.** [L.] Day is pushed forth by day; one day hurries on another. *Horace* (*Odes*, II. xviii. 15). [*Cant.*
trudmouldy, *n.* A slattern. *Obs.*
true'-born', *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to a title.
true'-de-rived' (-dē-rīvd'), *a.* Legitimate. *R.* [fully. *Obs.*
truefully, *adv.* Truly; faith-
true'head', *n.* Truthfulness; fidelity. *Obs.*
truel. ✝ TREWEL. [low.
true'pen'ny, *n.* An honest fel-
tru'er (trōō'ẽr), *n.* One that trues; a tool for truing.
true'ship, *n.* Truthfulness. *Obs.*
true'-ta'ble, *n.* A table used in playing hazard. *Obs.*
truff (trōōf: trŭf). Dial. Eng. var. of TROUGH. [TURF.
truff (trŭf). Obs. or Scot. var. of
truff (trŭf), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *trufer* to deceive.] To steal. *Scot.*
truff, *n.* [OF. *trufe*, *truffe*.] A trick. *Obs.* *Scot.*
‖ **truffes** (trüf), *n. pl.* [F.] Truffles.
truffle. ✝ TRIFLE.
truf'fled (trŭf''ld; trōōf'-), *a.* Cooked, stuffed, garnished, or the like, with truffles.
truffle worm. The larva of a fly of the genus *Leiodes*, injurious to truffles.
truffure, *n.* [OF. *trufeor*, fr. *trufer* to deceive.] A deceiver. *Obs.* *Scot.*
trufle. ✝ TRIFLE, TRUFFLE.
trug (trŭg; *dial. also* trōōg), *n.* [Cf. TROUGH.] *Obs., Dial., or Cant.* **1.** A trough, or tray. **2.** A kind of coarse basket made of strips of wood. **3.** A milk pail. [See MEASURE.] **4.** An old measure of wheat.
trug (trŭg), *n.* A wench; prostitute. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
trug'ging house. Also **trug'ging place.** A brothel. *Obs.*
tru'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
tru'is-mat'ic (trōō'ĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to truisms. *Rare.*
tru-is'tic (trōō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*
truit, *n.* [Cf. OF. *trutain* an impostor.] A ruse. *Obs.*
‖ **truite** (trwēt), *n.* [F.] Trout.
truke, **truck** (*dial.* trōōk), *v. i.* [AS. *trucian*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To fail: to be lacking. *Obs.* **2.** To truckle. [going dry.
3. To abate; — said of a cow
truke, *n.* [Cf. TRUKE, *v.*] Failure: lack. *Obs.*
trukie. ✝ TRUCK.
trukier. ✝ TRUCKER.
trull (*dial.* trŭl, trōōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TROLL.
trulle. ✝ TREWEL.
Trul'li-ber, Parson (trŭl'ĭ-bẽr). A coarse, brutal, uncharitable clergyman in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews." [*Obs.*
trul'li-bub, *n.* = TRILLIBUB.
trul'li-za'tion (trŭl'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-), *n.* [L. *trullissatio*, fr. *trullissare* to trowel, plaster.] Act of laying on plaster with a trowel.
trul'lo (trōōl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lē). [It. dial.] *Archæol.* A kind of rough stone building of unknown date, found in southern Italy, akin to the nuraghe.
tru'ly (trōō'lĭ; trŭ'lĭ), *n.* In phr. *by my truly*, on my word. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
trumbill. ✝ TREMBLE.
trume. ✝ TROME.
trum'mel (trŭm''l), *n.* [D. *trommel* drum, tin box.] A round tin box for cake or bread. *Local, U. S.* [ringlet. *Obs.*
trumme'let (trŭm'lĕt), *n.* A
trump, *n.* A thing of little or no value; trifle. *Obs. Scot.* [*Scot.*
trump, *v. i.* To tramp; march.

(usually determined by chance for each deal) any card of which takes any card of the other suits; also, loosely, the suit so distinguished; as, clubs are *trumps*.
2. An old card game like whist; — called also *ruff*. *Dekker.*
3. A good fellow (man or woman). *Slang.*
trump (trŭmp), *v. i.* To play a trump card when one of another suit has been led.
trump, *v. t.* To take or play upon by trumping.
trump, *v. t.* [F. *tromper* to deceive, OF. *soi tromper de* to mock; perh. same word as OF. *tromper* to blow a trumpet (cf. TRUMP trumpet).] **1**. To impose on; deceive. *Obs.*
2. To impose unfairly; to palm off. *Rare.*
to trump up, to devise; to concoct or construct with unfairness; to fabricate; as, *to trump up* a charge.
trump card. The card turned up as trump; also, any card of the trump suit; hence, the most important means of obtaining one's end in any matter; as, the production of the missing letter proved a *trump card*.
trump'er-y (trŭm'pēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *tromperie* deceit, fr. *tromper* to deceive. See TRUMP to trick.] **1**. Deceit; fraud. *Obs.*
2. Something deceptively showy; hence, things of no value; rubbish; trash.
trump'er-y, *a.* Deceptively showy; trashy; worthless.
trump'et (trŭm'pĕt; -pĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *trumpete*, F. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe*. See TRUMP a trumpet.] **1**. *Music.* **a** A wind instrument consisting of a long metallic tube, commonly once or twice curved, with cup-shaped mouthpiece, and ending in a bell.

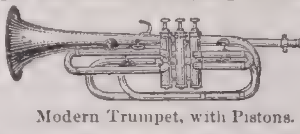

Modern Trumpet, with Pistons.

It is typical of the well-known and ancient family of instruments giving their tones by the vibration of the player's lips against the mouthpiece of a long tube. Besides its fundamental tone, a series of harmonics can be produced by varying the force of blowing and the embouchure. Other tones are variously secured, as by means of finger holes and keys, as in the obsolete key bugle and serpent; of a slide, as in the trombone; or of valves, as in the modern cornet-à-pistons, which last give easily all the scale tones of its compass, though with some loss of purity.

The [orchestral] *trumpet* differs from the horn by having a tube that is cylindrical instead of conical, except for the bell at the end. . . . Its mouthpiece, too, is a shallow hemispherical cup, and not a tapering cone. This difference . . . is of great importance in giving the *trumpet* tones their martial quality. The tube of the *trumpet* is just half the length of that of the horn, and in consequence its tones sound an octave higher. *A. Elson.*

b An 8-ft. organ reed stop with a trumpetlike tone.
2. A trumpeter; hence, one who praises or acts as the mouthpiece of renown. *Archaic.* *Dryden.*
3. A sound as of a trumpet; esp., an elephant's cry.
4. *Mach.* A funnel, or short flaring pipe, used as a guide or conductor, as for yarn in a knitting machine.
5. A trumpet-shaped instrument for collecting, directing, or intensifying sounds; as, an ear or speaking *trumpet*.
6. *Math.* = LITUUS.
7. *pl.* Any of several pitcher plants having long trumpet-shaped leaves, esp. *Sarracenia flava*. *Southern U. S.*
trumpet marine, *Music*, a medieval variety of monochord, with long tapering wooden body, a thick gut string, sounded with a bow, and stopped with the thumb so as to produce the harmonic tones; — so called because its scale was that of the natural trumpet, and it resembled externally the large speaking trumpet used on Italian vessels.
trump'et, *v. t.*; TRUMP'ET-ED; TRUMP'ET-ING. [Cf. F. *trompeter*.] **1**. To publish by or as if by sound of trumpet; to noise abroad; to proclaim; as, to *trumpet* good tidings.
2. To make flaring like the bell of a trumpet.
trump'et, *v. i.* To sound loudly, or with a tone like a trumpet; to utter a trumpetlike cry, as elephants.
trumpet call. A call sounded on a trumpet; hence, any loud or urgent summons.
trumpet creeper. An American bignoniaceous climbing plant (*Tecoma radicans*) having pinnate leaves and large red trumpet-shaped flowers.
trump'et-er (-ēr), *n.* **1**. One who sounds or plays a trumpet.
2. One who proclaims, publishes, or announces.
3. **a** Any of several large long-legged and long-necked South American birds of the genus *Psophia*, esp. *P. crepitans* of Guiana and Brazil, called also *agami*. They are forest dwellers, highly gregarious and easily domesticated, often kept, in Brazil, to protect poultry. The head and beak are very fowl-like, the soft plumage mostly blackish with yellowish green or purplish iridescence on neck and breast. Their cry is loud, clear, and prolonged. *P. leucoptera* has the wings partly white; *P. ochroptera* has the same parts ochraceous. **b** The trumpeter swan. **c** One of a breed of domestic pigeons originating in Russia and having a shell crest and heavily feathered feet.

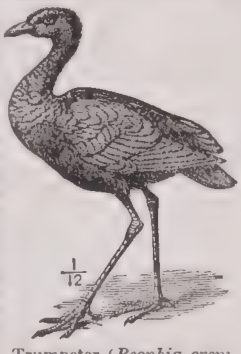

Trumpeter (*Psophia crepitans*). 1/12

4. **a** A choice food fish (*Latris hecateia*) of Australian and New Zealand seas. It is silvery with olive longitudinal bands, and reaches a weight of sixty to eighty pounds. **b** The trumpeter perch. **c** A marine food fish (*Pomadasis hasta*) allied to the trumpeter perch. *Queensland.*
trumpeter swan. A North American wild swan (*Olor buccinator*) noted for its sonorous voice. It is found chiefly from the Mississippi Valley westward, but is becoming rare. It is pure white and has no yellow on the lores.
trumpet flower. Any plant having trumpet-shaped flowers; also, the flower of such plant. Specif.: **a** The trumpet creeper. **b** The trumpet honeysuckle. **c** The cross vine. **d** The datura.
trumpet honeysuckle. An American honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with tubular coral-red or orange flowers.
trump'et-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TRUMPET. Hence, as *n.*:
1. Act of one that trumpets.
2. *Mining.* A channel or passage partitioned off from a shaft or left behind the lining, usually running along one corner of the latter. *Chiefly Local, Eng.*
trumpet lily. **a** The garden lily *Lilium longiflorum*, or its flower. Cf. EASTER LILY **b**. **b** The calla.
trump'et-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* *Bot.* Tubular with the limb dilated.
trumpet shell. Any large marine univalve shell belonging to *Triton* or an allied genus.
trumpet vine. **a** The trumpet creeper. **b** The trumpet honeysuckle.

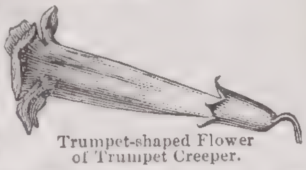

Trumpet-shaped Flower of Trumpet Creeper.

trump'et-weed' (trŭm'pĕt-wēd'; trŭm'pĭt-), *n.* **a** Joe-pye weed. **b** = SEA TRUMPET, 1.
trump'et-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* A tropical American moraceous tree (*Cecropia peltata*) having hollow stems, used for wind instruments, and large peltate leaves.
trun'cal (trŭŋ'kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the trunk, or body.
trun'cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *truncatus*, p. p. of *truncare* to cut off, mutilate, fr. *truncus* maimed, cut short. See TRUNK.]
1. To cut off; to lessen by cutting; to lop.
2. *Min.* To replace, or cut off, by a plane, as an edge, esp. when equally inclined to the adjoining faces.
trun'cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *truncatus*, p. p.] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* **a** Having the end square or even as if cut off. **b** *Zoöl.* Lacking the apex; — said of certain spiral shells in which the apex of the young shell breaks off naturally.

Truncate Shell (*Truncatella truncatula*). *a* Adult; *b* Young Shell

trun'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of TRUNCATE. Hence: *a.* **1**. Cut off or cut short; lopped off; maimed.
2. *Min.* Cut off by a plane. See TRUNCATE, *v. t.*, 2.
3. *Her.* Of a tree, cut off smoothly at the top and bottom.
4. *Zoöl.* Truncate.
truncated cone *or* **pyramid**, *Geom.*, the part left of a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane, usually parallel to the base.— **t. cube**, *Math.*, a solid bounded by six equal regular octagons and eight equal regular triangles, formed by cutting off the corners of a cube, — one of the 13 Archimedean solids. — **t. icosahedron**, *Math.*, a polyhedron of 20 regular hexagonal and 12 regular pentagonal faces, formed by cutting off the corners of a regular icosahedron. — **t. icosidodecahedron**, *Math.*, an Archimedean solid formed of 62 regular faces, 30 equal squares, 30 equal hexagons, 12 equal decagons, by cutting off the corners of the icosidodecahedron. — **t. octahedron**, *Math.*, an Archimedean solid having as faces 6 equal squares and 8 equal regular hexagons, formed by cutting off the corners of a regular octahedron; tessarescædecahedron.

Truncated Pyramid.

trun-ca'tion (trŭŋ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *truncatio*.] **1**. Act of truncating, or state of being truncated.
2. *Min.* The replacement of an edge or solid angle by a plane, esp. one equally inclined to the adjoining faces.

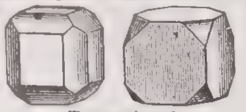

Truncation, 2.

trun'cheon (trŭn'shŭn; -chŭn; 277), *n.* [ME. *tronchoun* the shaft of a broken spear, broken piece, OF. *tronchon*, var. of *tronçon*, F. *tronçon*, LL. (assumed) *truncio*, fr. L. *truncus* stem, trunk. See TRUNK.]
1. A trunk or stem, esp. one with branches lopped off, to hasten growth. *Obs.*
2. A short staff; a spear shaft; a club. *Archaic.*
3. A baton, or staff of command or authority.
trun'cheon, *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon. *Shak.*
trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *n.* [For *trendle*, AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, disk; prob. influenced by *trundle*, v.] **1**. (*pron. also* trŭn'l, tro͞on'd'l, tro͞on''l.) *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.* A round or circular object; a trindle; specif.: **a** A little wheel, as of a barrow; a caster. **b** A hoop, as a playing hoop, or the iron hoop of a wheel. **c** A round or oval wooden tub. **d** A neck ruffle. See TRINDLE, *n.*, 1.
2. A kind of low-wheeled cart or truck.
3. A trundle-bed.
4. A motion or sound as of something moving upon little wheels or rollers; a rolling motion or the sound due to such.
5. *Mach.* A lantern pinion, or any of its bars.
6. *Her.* A quill of gold thread, as borne by the Embroiderers' Company.
7. *Music.* A roller transmitting movement in the draw-stop action of an organ. See STOP, *Illust.*
trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *v. t.*; TRUN'DLED (-d'ld); TRUN'DLING (-dlĭng). [Prob. fr. OF. *trondeler* to roll, of Teut. orig., and akin to E. *trend*. See TREND, *v.*] **1**. To roll (a thing) on little wheels; as, to *trundle* a bed or a gun carriage.
2. To cause to roll or revolve; to roll along; as, to *trundle* a hoop or a ball; also, more rarely, to twirl.
trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *v. i.* **1** To go or move on or as if on small wheels; as, a bed *trundles* under another.
2. To roll, or go by revolving, as a hoop; also, to twirl.
trun'dle-bed', *n.* A low bed, usually on trundles, that can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed.
trun'dle-head' (trŭn'd'l-hĕd'), *n.* **1**. *Gearing.* One of the disks forming the ends of a lantern wheel or pinion.
2. The drumhead of a capstan; esp., the drumhead of the lower of two capstans on the same axis.
trun'dle-shot', *n.* *Ordnance.* A projectile in the shape of an iron bar with sharp ends and a lead ball near each extremity, which turned over in flight. *Obs.*
trun'dle-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A curly or curled-up tail; also, a dog with such a tail. *Shak.*
trunk (trŭŋk). *n.* [F. *tronc*, L. *truncus*, fr. *truncus* maimed, mutilated. Cf. TRUNCATE, TRUNCHEON.] **1**. The main stem, or body, of a tree, apart from limbs and roots.
2. The body of an animal or of man, apart from the head and limbs.
3. The main body of anything as distinguished from offshoots, appendages, or the like; as, the *trunk* of an artery.
4. *Arch.* The shaft of a column or pilaster. *Obs.*
5. *Zoöl.* The thorax of an insect.
6. [For *trump*, fr. F. *trompe* proboscis, trumpet. See TRUMP a trumpet.] The long, muscular, tubular extension of the nose of the elephant, having the nostrils at its tip; the proboscis. It serves as a prehensile organ, either by coiling about the object to be seized, or by the use of a small movable grasping process at its tip. It is used to convey food to the mouth, in drinking (water being sucked up and blown into the mouth), as a weapon, and otherwise. Also, less often, the proboscis of some other animal.
7. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A speaking tube. **b** A telescope. **c** A long tube through which pellets of clay, peas, etc., were driven by the breath. **d** A tank or pool for keeping fish alive.
8. *pl.* Trunk hose; also, close-fitting short breeches, worn by athletes, swimmers, etc.
9. A long, large box, pipe, or conductor, of plank or metal plates, for various uses, as for conveying air to a mine or to a furnace, water to a mill, grain to an elevator, etc.
10. A box or chest, usually covered with leather or cloth, or sometimes made of hide, or metal, for containing clothes or other goods, esp. one used to convey the effects of a traveler; — in England called *box*.
11. A box or boxlike receptacle or conductor; as: *Mining.* **a** A wooden box, sometimes on sledge runners, for conveying débris from a small heading. **b** A wooden box conduit for carrying air to mine workings. **c** A long box or launder for conveying slimes, etc. **d** A long box or sluice in which ores are separated from slimes.
12. *Mach.* See TRUNK ENGINE.
13. *Naut.* **a** The roof, and the upper part of the sides, of a cabin projecting above the upper deck of a vessel. **b** A box or funnel around an opening in the bottom of a vessel, rising inside above outside water level, as for a centerboard. **c** The casing around a hatch continued between two decks to a hatch above or below, making a shaft. When it extends above the upper deck its top is called a *trunk deck*.
14. *pl.* Nineholes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
15. See ISOETES.
trunk (trŭŋk), *v. t.*; TRUNKED (trŭŋkt); TRUNK'ING. [Cf. F. *tronquer*. See TRUNCATE.] **1**. To lop off; to curtail; truncate; maim. *Obs.* "The *trunked* stock." *Spenser.*
2. *Mining.* To separate (slimes, etc.) by means of a trunk, for further treatment.
3. *Shipbuilding.* To inclose in a trunk. See TRUNK, 13 **c**.
trunk, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a main railroad, telegraph, telephone, or other line, esp. all of any such line between two termini or principal terminals; as, *trunk* call (in telephony), operator, wire, working, etc.
trunk'back' (-băk'), *n.* The leatherback turtle.
trunk cabin. *Naut.* A cabin with a trunk, to give more head-room. See TRUNK, 13 **a**.
trunked (trŭŋkt), *a.* **1**. Having (such) a trunk.
Thickset with strong and well-*trunked* trees. *Howell.*
2. *Her.* **a** With trunk of specified tincture. **b** Truncated.
3. Truncated; having the head cut off. *Obs.*
trunk engine. *Mach.* **a** A steam engine the piston rod of which is a pipe (called a *trunk*) of sufficient diameter to enable one end of the connecting rod to be attached to the crank and the other end to pass within the pipe and be pivoted to the piston, giving compactness. **b** An engine having a trunk piston, as most internal combustion engines.
trunk'fish' (trŭŋk'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several plectognath fishes, of warm seas, constituting the family Ostraciidæ, having an angular body covered with a rigid integument of bony plates, leaving only the jaws, fins, eyes, and tail free to move. *Ostracion* and *Aracana*, having the carapace of four-angled cross section, and *Lactophrys*, having it three-angled, are the chief genera. Cf. COWFISH, 2.

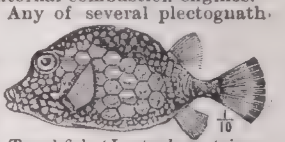

Trunkfish (*Lactophrys triqueter*). 1/10

trunk hose. Full breeches reaching just below the thighs, or to the knees, worn chiefly in the 16th and 17th centuries.
trunk line. A or the main line, as of a railroad, canal, telegraph or telephone system, or other like route.
trunk piston. In a single-acting engine, an elongated hollow piston, open at the end, in which the end of the connecting rod is pivoted. The piston rod, crosshead and stuffing box are thus dispensed with.
trunk steamer. A freight steamer having a high hatch coaming extending almost continuously fore and aft, but not of whaleback form at the sides. Cf. TURRET STEAMER.
trun'nion (trŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *trognon* a core, stalk; orig. uncert.] Either of two opposite pivots, journals, or gudgeons, usually cylindrical and horizontal, projecting one from each side of a piece of ordnance, the cylinder of an

trump'er, *n.* [OF. *trompeor*.] Trumpeter. *Obs.*
trump'er (trŭm'pēr), *n.* [F. *tromper* to deceive: cf. *trompeur* a deceiver.] A deceiver. *Scot.*
trumpet animalcule. Any trumpet-shaped infusorian of *Stentor* or allied genus.
trumpet ash. The trumpet creeper. *Eng.*
trumpet conch. A trumpet shell.
trumpeter perch. A small striped food fish (*Terapon quadrilineatus*) of Australia.
trumpet fish. **a** = BELLOWS FISH **a**. **b** A flutemouth.
trumpet fly. A botfly.
trump'et-leaf', *n.* = TRUMPETS.
trumpet major. *Mil.* Chief trumpeter of a band or regiment.
trumpet milkweed. The wild lettuce, in allusion to its hollow stem and milky juice.
trumpet plant. Trumpets. See TRUMPET, 7.
trump'et-ry (trŭmp'ĕt-rĭ), *n.* Trumpets, or their sound. *R.*
trump'et-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a powerful voice.
trumpet tree. The trumpet-wood.
trump'et-voiced' (-voist'), *a.* Trumpet-tongued.
trum-phat'ic (trŭm-făt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Scot. *trumph* a trump.] Of or pert. to trump: chief. *Obs. Scot.*
trum'pie (trŭm'pĭ). *n.* A jaeger gull. *Orkney I.*
trumpour. ✝ TRUMPER.
trump signal. *Whist.* The play of an unnecessarily high card, followed by a lower one of the same suit, when not attempting to win the trick.
trumpt. Trumped. *Ref. Sp.*
Trun'ca-tel'la (trŭŋ'kȧ-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *truncatus*, p. p.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate gastropods having a small somewhat cylindrical shell, truncate in the adult, and the ctenidium replaced by a pulmonary sac. It is the type of a family, **Trun'ca-tel'li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). See TRUNCATE, *Illust.*
trunch (trŭnch), *n.* [Cf. F. *tronche* block, and E. TRUNCHEON.] A stake; post. *Obs.*
trun'cheoned (trŭn'shŭnd; -chŭnd), *a.* Having a truncheon.
trun'cheon-eer' (trŭn'shŭn-ēr'; -chŭn-ēr'), **trun'cheon-er** (-ēr), *n.* A person armed with a truncheon. *Obs.*
truncheour. ✝ TRENCHER.
trunch'er (trŭn'chēr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TRENCHER.
trun'dlers (trŭn'dlērz), *n. pl.* Peas. *Obs. Cant.*
trun'dling, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TRUNDLE. — **trundling chest**, a wheeled vehicle; a cart or coach. *Old Thieves' Cant.*
trune. ✝ TRINE.
trunk deck. *Shipbuilding.* The top of a hatchway trunk that projects several feet above the upper deck; often, also, several such tops joined or adjoining so as to form a kind of deck. See TRUNK, 13 c.
trunk dial. A spring-driven clock with the case continued some way below the large dial to accommodate a long pendulum.
trunk'ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.
trunk'-hatch', **trunk'-hatch'-way**, *n.* A hatch connected with one above or below by a trunk. See TRUNK, 13 **c**.
trunk'nose' (trŭŋk'nōz'), *n.* The sea elephant.
trunk piston. *Mach.* See TRUNK ENGINE.
trunk sleeve. A style of sleeve having a part, usually the upper part, made wide and full, like trunk hose. *Obs.*
trunk turtle. The leatherback turtle.
trunk valve. *Steam Engines.* An old form of D valve (see SLIDE VALVE) long enough to cover direct steam ports placed near the ends of the cylinder.
trunk'way', *n.* = TRUNK, 13 **c**.
trunk whale. The sperm whale.
trunk'work', *n.* Work done on a trunk. *Obs.*
trun'nel (trŭn''l). Var. of TREENAIL.
trun'nel (trŭn''l; tro͞on''l). Dial. Eng. var. of TRUNDLE.
Trun'nion, Commodore Hawser (trŭn'yŭn). An eccentric character in Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle." He is retired from service because of injuries, but retains his nautical and military habits, keeping garrison in his house, obliging his servants to sleep in hammocks and to take turns on watch, etc. He is a great swearer.
trunnion band. *Ordnance.* In built-up guns, the band to which the trunnions are attached.
trunnion carriage. *Ordnance.* The top carriage of a mortar.
trunnion chain. *Mil.* A chain

oscillating engine, a molding flask, a converter, etc., and supported by bearings, to provide a means of swiveling or turning. Trunnions are sometimes made hollow, as in the oscillating engine for the supply and exhaust of steam.

No gun, in our [U. S. naval] service, over 8 inches in caliber has *trunnions*. *Fullam-Hart.*

trunnion cradle. *Ordnance.* A part of the carriage of certain cannon, having branching arms, in the ends of which the trunnions of the gun rest.

truss (trŭs), *v. t.*; TRUSSED (trŭst); TRUSS'ING. [ME. *trussen*, F. *trousser*, OF. also *tourser*, prob. fr. OF. *tros* bit, piece, stump, stalk, fr. L. *thyrsus* stalk, stem, Gr. θύρσος. Cf. THYRSUS, TORSO, TROUSERS, TROUSSEAU.] **1.** To pack into a bundle or bundles; to bundle; hence, to make ready by packing; — often with *up*; as, to *truss* up tents, utensils, etc. **2.** Hence, to bind, tie, or fasten in any manner; to secure closely or tightly; — often with *up*.
3. Specif.: **a** To arrange; to dress, as hair. *Obs.* **b** To fasten or arrange the clothing of; esp., to tighten and tie, as laces, strings, etc.

Enter Honeysuckle, in his nightcap, *trussing* himself. *J. Webster* (1607)

c To fasten by or as by a skewer, as a fowl's wings to its body in cooking; to skewer; — often with *up*.
4. To take fast hold of; to seize and hold firmly; also, to seize and bear off, as a bird its prey. *Obs. or R.*
5. *Chiefly Arch. & Engin.* To support by a truss; to strengthen or stiffen, as a beam or girder, by a brace or braces, esp. so as to constitute a truss. See TRUSS, *n.*, 7.
6. To hang; — usually with *up*. *Slang.* *Scott.*
7. To betake (one's self); — used reflexively. *Obs.*

truss, *v. i.* To be off; to depart; to go. *Obs.*

truss (trŭs), *n.* [ME. *trusse*, F. *trousse*, OF. also *tourse*; fr. *trousser*. See TRUSS, *v. t.*] **1.** A bundle; pack; package.

Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back. *Spenser.*

2. A measured quantity of hay or straw. In England it is regulated by statute as 56 lbs. of old or as 60 lbs. of new hay, or as 36 lbs. of straw, but in usage it varies locally.
3. *Surg.* A bandage or apparatus consisting of an elastic belt or a spring encircling the body and pressing a pad firmly against the part, — used, in cases of hernia, to hold up the reduced parts, hinder further protrusion, etc.
4. A padded garment worn under armor, to protect the body from friction; also, *Rare*, a woman's stomacher. *Obs.*
5. *pl.* Tight drawers or breeches. *Obs.*
6. *Hort.* A compact flower cluster at the top of a stem.
7. *Arch. & Engin.* An assemblage of members, such as beams, bars, rods and the like, so combined as to form a rigid framework; that is, one which cannot be deformed by the application of exterior force without deformation

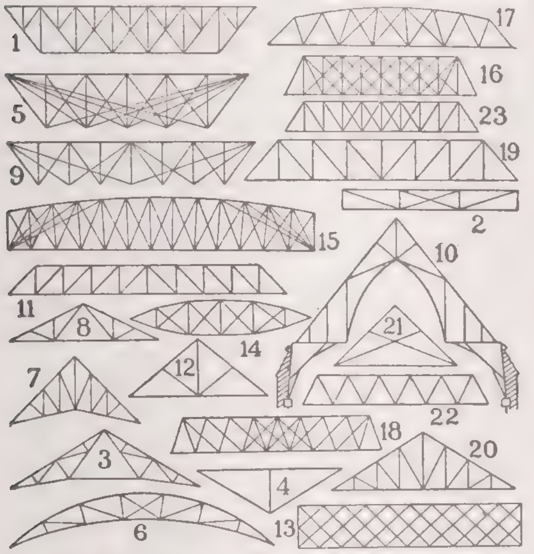

Trusses, 7 b. 1 Baltimore; 2 Bedstead; 3 Belgian or French; 4 Belly Truss or Belly Brace; 5 Bollman; 6 Bowstring; 7 English; 8 Fan; 9 Fink; 10 Hammer Beam; 11 Howe; 12 King; 13 Lattice; 14 Lenticular; 15 McCallum; 16 Panel; 17 Pegram; 18 Post; 19 Pratt; 20 Queen; 21 Scissors or Scissors-beam; 22 Warren, or Zigzag, Girder or Truss; 23 Whipple. All these trusses are strictly **compound frames.**

of one or more of its members. Properly, a truss should be in the form of a triangle or of a combination of triangles, because this is the only polygon whose shape cannot alter without changing the length of its sides. When so designed, the only strains in the members will be those of tension and compression. A truss of considerable length, as compared to its width or height, is frequently called a *girder*.
8. *Naut.* An iron band around a lower mast, with a pivoted attachment to a lower yard at the center, to keep the yard in position and allow it to be braced around; formerly, a rope connection serving the same purpose.

trussed (trŭst), *a.* **1.** Provided with a truss, as a bridge.
2. *Her.* Depicted with wings closed; — said of birds.

truss'ing (trŭs'ĭng), *vb. n.* of TRUSS. Hence: *n. Arch. & Engin.* **a** The members forming a truss. **b** Trusses in general, or the trusses and framework of any structure. **c** Stiffening or bracing with struts, ties, etc., as in a truss.

truss'ing, *p. pr.* of TRUSS. Hence: *a.* That trusses; specif., *Her.*, depicted as seizing or holding (its prey); — said of a bird of prey; as, a falcon *trussing* a duck.

trust (trŭst), *n.* [ME. *trust*, *trost* (also *trist*, *trest*; cf. TRUST, *v.*), prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *traust* confidence, security, Dan. & Sw. *tröst* comfort, consolation; akin to G. *trost*, Goth *trausti* a convention, covenant; cf. also AS. *trūwian* to trust, Icel. *trūa*, and LL. *trustis* trust, protection; all akin to E. *true*. See TRUE.] **1.** Assured reliance on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle, of another; confidence; faith; belief.

Most take things upon *trust*. *Locke.*

2. Assured anticipation; dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual; hope.

Such *trust* have we through Christ. 2 *Cor.* iii. 4.

3. The person or thing on which confidence is reposed; ground of reliance, faith, or hope.

O Lord God, thou art my *trust* from my youth. *Ps.* lxxi. 5.

4. State or quality of being reliable; trustworthiness. *Obs.*
5. Custody; care; charge; keeping.

Who will commit to your *trust* the true riches? *Luke* xvi. 11.

6. Credit given; esp., reliance on future payment for merchandise or other property delivered; as, to sell on *trust*.
7. The condition, obligation, or right of one to whom anything is confided; responsible charge or office.

[I] serve him truly that will put me in *trust*. *Shak.*

8. That which is committed or intrusted to one; specif.: **a** A duty, task, or charge imposed in faith or confidence or by any relation; as, parenthood imposes a *trust*. **b** That committed or intrusted to one to be used or cared for in the interest of another; as, public office is a public *trust*.
9. An equitable right or interest in property distinct from the legal ownership thereof; a use (as it existed before the Statute of Uses); also, a property interest held by one person for the benefit of another. Trusts are *active*, or *special*, *express*, *implied*, *constructive*, etc. See these terms. In a **passive trust** the trustee simply has title to the trust property, while its control and management are in the beneficiary.
10. A business organization or combination consisting of a number of firms or corporations operating, and often united, under an agreement creating a trust (in sense 9), esp. one formed mainly for the purpose of regulating the supply and price of commodities, etc.; often, opprobriously, a combination formed for the purpose of controlling or monopolizing a trade, industry, or business, by doing acts in restraint of trade; as, a sugar *trust*. A trust may take the form of a corporation or of a body of persons or corporations acting together by mutual arrangement, as under a contract or a so-called gentlemen's agreement. When it consists of corporations it may be effected by putting a majority of their stock either in the hands of a board of trustees (whence the name *trust* for the combination) or by transferring a majority to a holding company. The advantages of a trust are partly due to the economies made possible in carrying on a large business, as well as the doing away with competition. In the United States severe antitrust statutes have been passed by the Federal government and in many States, with elaborate statutory definitions.

Syn. — TRUST, CONFIDENCE, RELIANCE, DEPENDENCE, ASSURANCE. TRUST is an absolute and assured resting on that which is its object, and is often more instinctive, less reasoned, than CONFIDENCE, which is apt to suggest somewhat definite grounds of assurance; as, "O God . . . in thee is my *trust*" (*Ps.* cxli. 8); "He was a gentleman on whom I built an absolute *trust*" (*Shak.*); "those in whom we had no *confidence*, and who reposed no *confidence* in us" (*Burke*); "No subterfuge or pleading shall win my *confidence* again" (*Cowper*). RELIANCE and DEPENDENCE are commonly more objective than *trust* and *confidence*, and suggest the act or state as well as the feeling; as, no *reliance* (or *dependence*) can be placed on his word; he acted in *reliance* (or *dependence*) on the promise that had been made. ASSURANCE, as here compared (see CONFIDENCE), adds to *trust* the element of certitude; as, "Faith is the *assurance* of things hoped for, a conviction of things not seen" (*Heb.* xi. 1, *Am. R. V.*). See DEPENDENCE, BELIEF, RELIABLE.

trust fund doctrine. *Law.* = AMERICAN DOCTRINE.

trust (trŭst), *v. t.*; TRUST'ED; TRUST'ING. [ME. *trusten*, *trosten*, also *tristen*, *tresten*; cf. Icel. *treysta*, reflexive, to trust, rely, fr. *traust*, n. See TRUST, *n.*; cf. TRYST a meeting.] **1.** To place confidence in; to rely on, to confide, or repose faith, in; as, I cannot *trust* him or his word.
2. To give credence to; to believe; credit.

Trust me, you look well. *Shak.*

3. To hope or expect confidently; — usually with a phrase or infinitive clause as object; as, I *trust* we may meet.

I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. 2 *John* 12.

4. To invest with a trust; to commission confidentially; to intrust; — used with *with* before that intrusted.

Whom, with your power and fortune, sir, you *trust*. *Dryden.*

5. To commit, or consign, as to one's care; to confer as a trust; as, he *trusted* his wealth to my care.
6. To allow to be or go somewhere or to do something without fear or misgiving; to venture confidently.

To *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*

7. To give credit to; to sell to in confidence of future payment; as, most merchants *trust* their customers.

trust, *v. i.* **1.** To have trust, or confidence; to rely.

More to know could not be more to *trust*. *Shak.*

2. To be confident, as of something future; to hope.

I will *trust* and not be afraid. *Is.* xii. 2

3. To sell or deliver on trust; to give credit.
to trust to *or* **unto**, to depend or rely on.

trust, *a.* Held in trust; as, *trust* property; *trust* funds.

trust company. Any corporation formed for the purpose of acting as trustee. Such companies usually do more or less of a banking business.

trust deed. *Law.* A deed conveying in trust.

trus-tee' (trŭs-tē'), *n.* *Law.* A person, whether real or juristic, to whom property is legally committed in trust; one intrusted with property for another; one in whose hands the effects of another are attached by the trustee process.

trus-tee', *v. t.* *Law.* **a** To commit (property) to the care of a trustee; as, to *trustee* an estate. **b** To attach by the trustee process. See GARNISHMENT, *n.*, 2 **b.** *U. S.*

trustee process. *Law.* The process of attachment by garnishment (which see). Cf. EQUITABLE GARNISHMENT. *U. S.*

trustee stock. *Finance.* High-grade stock in which trust funds may be legally invested. *Colloq.*

trust'er (trŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who trusts, or credits; specif.: **a** One who believes or accepts a thing as true. **b** One who gives credit; a creditor.
2. *Scots Law.* One who creates a trust; — correl. of *trustee*.

trust'ful (trŭst'fōōl), *a.* **1.** Full of trust; confiding.
2. Worthy of trust; faithful; trustworthy. *Obs. or R.* — **trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

trust'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRUST. Hence: *a.* Having trust; trustful. — **trust'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **trust'ing-ness**, *n.*

trust'less, *a.* That may not be trusted; not worthy of trust; unfaithful. — **trust'less-ness**, *n.*

trust'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; reliable. — **trust'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*
Syn. — See RELIABLE.

trust'y (trŭs'tĭ), *a.*; TRUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); TRUST'I-EST. **1.** Admitting of being safely trusted; justly deserving confidence; trustworthy; reliable; as, a *trusty* servitor.
2. Reposing trust or confidence; trustful; confiding. *Obs.*
3. Involving trust; as, a *trusty* business. *Rare.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See RELIABLE.

trust'y, *n.* A trusty or trusted person; specif., a convict considered trustworthy and allowed special privileges.

truth (trōōth), *n.*; *pl.* TRUTHS (trōōthz; trōōths). [ME. *treuthe*, *trouthe*, *treowpe*, AS *trēowð*. See TRUE; cf. TROTH, BETROTH.] Quality or state of being true; hence:
1. Fidelity; constancy; steadfastness; faithfulness.

Whispering tongues can poison *truth*. *Coleridge.*

2. Troth; pledge; agreement; promise. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Sincerity; genuineness; specif.: **a** Veracity; conformity to truth in character, action, and speech; sincerity and genuineness in expressing feeling or belief.

If this will not suffice, it must appear
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shak.*

b In architecture, avoidance of deceits and imitations; in art, conformity with nature or conviction.
4. **a** Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. Truth is a character of things, of propositions, or of beliefs. As a character of things, it is the same as fact or reality, and by the Schoolastics was termed **transcendental truth.** Certain modern philosophers maintain that reality is properly that which the mind is compelled — by heredity or experience — to approve as a basis for conduct, and that this is also precisely what we mean by *truth*. The older view assumes *truth* to be a conformity of the mind with external things, while its expression is a proposition or judgment which may be described as *true of* some reality or object. Such *truth*, when in relation to the human mind, is **logical truth**, when in relation to the divine mind, **ontological truth.** Distinction is also drawn between **real truth**, or the agreement of a judgment with its object, and **formal truth**, or the agreement of reasoning with logical principles. As a character of belief, *truth* is called **ethical truth**, and it consists of conformity of statement or action to the speaker's or actor's belief, and resolves largely into sincerity and faithfulness. *Truth*, as an attribute of the divine mind, is similarly viewed in this light, as the steadfast fulfillment of the divine intention or promise.

Truth is not the agreement of knowledge with an object beyond itself, and therefore ex hypothesi unknowable, but the agreement of our judgments with the objects of our knowledge. *Thos. Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

The . . . character of *truth* is its capability of enduring the test of universal experience, and coming unchanged out of every possible form of fair discussion. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Necessary truths are those in which we not only learn that the proposition is true, but see that it must be true; in which the negation of the *truth* is not only false, but impossible; in which we cannot, even by an effort of imagination, or in a supposition, conceive the reverse of that which is asserted. *Whewell.*

In the treatise De Veritate, St. Anselm distinguishes three kinds of *truth*, — veritas enunciationis, veritas cogitationis, and veritas voluntatis. A proposition is true when it expresses the relation existing between things; a thought is true when we judge (cogitamus) that to be which is, and that not to be which is not; the will is true when we will what we ought to will. The *truth* of the will is moral rectitude. In fact, *truth* of whatever kind is rectitude: *truth* may, therefore, be defined "Rectitudo sola mente perceptibilis." *Wm Turner.*

b Conformity with higher, more advanced, or ideal ideas of civilization.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again:
The eternal years of God are hers. *Bryant.*

5. *Philos. of Hegel.* The fully realized result. The *truth* of the acorn is the oak tree, the *truth* of being is becoming (that is, the body is made by the soul for the soul's use). *W. T. Harris.*
6. Conformity to rule; exactness; close correspondence with an example, mood, object of imitation, or the like.

Plows, to go true, depend much on the *truth* of the ironwork. *Mortimer.*

7. *Mech.* Accuracy or correctness of formation, adjustment, or position; — chiefly in phr. *out of truth*. *Eng.*
8. That which is true; as: **a** Real state of things; fact; reality; actual being or nature. *Shak.* **b** A true statement or proposition; an established principle, fixed law, or the like; as, the great *truths* of morals.

Even so our boasting . . . is found a *truth*. 2 *Cor.* vii. 14.

9. Righteousness; true religion.

Grace and *truth* came by Jesus Christ. *John* i. 17.
Sanctify them through thy *truth*; thy word is *truth*. *John* xvii. 17.

Syn. — TRUTH, VERACITY, VERITY, VERISIMILITUDE. TRUTH is in general conformity to fact or reality; VERACITY is (esp. habitual) observance of the truth; as, "An honest mind and plain, he must speak *truth*" (*Shak.*); "This same *truth* is a naked and open daylight" (*Bacon*); "Ye shall know the *truth*, and the *truth* shall make you free" (*John* viii. 32); "to vindicate [Geoffrey's] *veracity* as an historian" (*Pope*); "a man of perfect *veracity* in thought, word, and deed" (*Carlyle*); "It [Tennyson's charm] lay in a great *veracity* of soul" (*T. Watts-Dunton*). VERITY is the quality of being true or real; the word often denotes an assured tenet; as, "I could almost as soon doubt the Gospel *verity* as his *veracity*" (*Coleridge*); the eternal *verities*. VERISIMILITUDE is resemblance to truth or reality; as, "There is no *verisimilitude* in the characters, but there is *verisimilitude* in the thoughts; they are true to life, and are always passing through our minds" (*Jowett*); "Scott . . . satisfied himself with seeking *verisimilitude* rather than antiquarian accuracy" (*Walter Raleigh*). See REAL, HONEST.
in truth, in reality; in fact. — **of a t.**, in reality; certainly.

truth'ful (trōōth'fōōl), *a.* Full of, or habitually speaking, truth; veracious. — **truth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **truth'ful-ness**, *n.*

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by which a gun is slung by the trunnions, as under a cart.
trun'nioned (-yŭnd), *a.* Having trunnions. [TRUNNION BAND.]
trunnion hoop. *Ordnance.* =
trun'nion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
trunnion plate. *Ordnance.* **a** = RIMBASE **a.** **b** A metal plate lining the bearings, or recesses, in which the trunnions rest.
trun'nle. Dial. var. of TRUNDLE.
trunscheman. † TRENCHMAN.
trunscheour. † TRENCHER.
trunsioune. † TRUNCHEON.
truont. † TRUANT.
truse † TRUCE, TRUSS.
trush. † TRUSS.
tru'sion (trōō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *trudere*, *trusum*, to thrust, shove: cf. F. *trusion*.] Act of pushing or thrusting. *Rare.*
truss beam. A beam reënforced by a truss (rod) or formed of straight or cambered pieces joined by trussing.
truss bow (bō). *Naut.* A semicircular jointed portion of a truss holding the center of a lower yard to the mast
trus'sel, *n.* [OF. *tro(u)ssel*. Cf. TROUSSEAU.] A bundle. *Obs.*
trus'sel (trŭs''l; trōōs''l), **trus'sel-tree'**. Vars. of TRESTLE, etc.
trus'sell, *n.* [OF. *troussel*.] The upper or reverse die used in coining. *Obs.* *Scot.*
truss'er, *n.* One that trusses.
truss'er-y, *n.* [Cf. TRUSSEL a bundle, TRUSS.] Luggage. *Obs.*
truss hoop. **1.** *Naut.* The band of a truss, encircling the mast; also, one of the truss bands which encircle a yard.
2. A stout iron hoop used in barrel making to grasp the staves in position. [bed *Obs.*]
truss'ing-bed', *n.* A takedown
truss'ing-cof'fer, *n.* A basket for large parcels of goods. *Obs.*
trussing machine. A machine for forcing truss hoops on casks.
truss rod. A diagonal rod for trussing a wooden beam, or a tie-rod in a truss.
truss'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work consisting of trusses.
trust'a-ble (trŭs'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **trust'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
trustee bank, trustee savings bank. See SAVINGS BANK.
trus-tee'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
trus'tice, *n.* [Cf. TRUST, *n.*] Trusting; negotiation. *Obs.*
trust'i-ly (trŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TRUSTY. See -LY.
trust'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
trus'tle (trŭs''l; trōōs''l). Dial. Eng. var. of TRESTLE.
trust'ly, *adv.* Trustily. *Obs.*
trute. † TROUT.
truth, *v. t.* To assert as true; to declare; affirm. *R.* [*Obs.*]
truth'a-ble, *a.* Genuine; actual.
truthe † TROTH, TRUTH.
truthеplith. † TROTHPLIGHT.
Truthful James. A character in short poems of F. Bret Harte, often as the supposed speaker.
truthhede, *n.* [See TRUTH; -HEAD.] Truth. *Obs.*
truth'i-ness (trōōth'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [**truth'less-ness**, *n.*]
truth'less, *a.* See -LESS. —

trux-il'lic (trŭk-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating either of two white crystalline acids, $(C_9H_8O_2)_2$, regarded as polymers of cinnamic acid and derivatives of tetramethylene, and distinguished as *α-truxillic acid* (melting at 274° C.) and *β-truxillic acid* (melting at 206° C.), respectively produced by decomposition of α- and β-truxilline.

trux-il'line (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. *Chem.* Either of two isomeric, white, amorphous alkaloids, $C_{38}H_{46}O_8N_2$, obtained from Truxillo (Trujillo, Peru) coca and distinguished by the prefixes α- and β-. The mixture of the two was originally named *cocamine.*

try (trī), *v. t.*; TRIED (trīd); TRY'ING. [ME. *trien* to select, pick out, F. *trier* to cull, to pick out, perh. fr. LL. *tritare* to triturate (hence the sense to thresh, to separate the grain from the straw, to select), L. *terere* to rub, bruise, grind, thresh (cf. TRITE).] **1.** To cull out or separate as being proved the best, most useful, or the like; to separate, as one sort from another; to choose; select; — often with *out;* as, to *try* out the wild corn from the good.

The laste science of the thre . . .
The vertu *tryeth* fro the vice. *Gower.*

2. To purify or refine, as metals; also, to melt out, and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, lard, etc.; to render; — often with *out;* as, to *try* out whale oil from the blubber.

The words of the Lord are pure words: as silver *tried* in a furnace of earth, purified seven times. *Ps. xii. 6.*

3. To test, prove, or make trial of, by or as by actual experiment for determining relative truth, usefulness, accuracy, strength, or other quality; to put to proof: to test; prove; as, life *tries* all.

Let the end *try* the man. *Shak.*

4. To settle; determine; specif., to decide by an appeal to arms; as, to *try* rival claims by a duel; to *try* conclusions.

Left I the court, to see this quarrel *tried.* *Shak.*

5. *Law.* To examine or investigate judicially; to examine by witnesses or other judicial evidence and the principles of law; to conduct the trial of; as, to *try* a criminal.

6. a To use experimentally; to experiment with; as, to *try* a new remedy or a new horse. "To ease her cares the force of sleep she *tries.*" *Swift.* **b** To experiment or practice upon; to treat experimentally; as, to *try* a sick child with various remedies; to *try* a convalescent's appetite with dainties. **c** To subject to afflictions or trials; to afflict.

These are the times that *try* men's souls. *Thos. Paine.*

7. To experience; to gain knowledge of by experience.

Or *try* the Libyan heat or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

8. To essay; attempt; endeavor; undertake.

Let us *try* . . . to found a path. *Milton.*

9. To strain; to subject to excessive and harmful uses or tests; as, the light *tries* his eyes.

10. To invite; to request the presence of. *Obs. & R.*

11. *Carp. & Mech.* To fit or finish with accuracy; specif., to plane with the trying plane; — usually with *up.*

to try a fall, to try a bout at wrestling. *Shak.* — **to t. on. a** To put on, as a garment, to ascertain whether it fits the person. **b** To attempt; to undertake. *Slang. Dickens.*

try (trī), *v. i.* **1.** To endeavor; to make an effort or attempt. **2.** To prove something by experiment; to make trial. **3.** To do; fare; as, how do you *try?* *Dial. Eng.* **4.** *Naut.* To lie, in a gale, head to the wind under very little canvas. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Syn. — TRY, ATTEMPT, ESSAY, ENDEAVOR. TRY is the general and familiar word; ATTEMPT is more formal, and commonly implies a certain degree of effort; ESSAY is somewhat bookish, and emphasizes the idea of experiment or tentative action; ENDEAVOR heightens the implication of striving or exertion, sometimes suggesting high or aspiring effort. See TRIAL, EFFORT.

to try back, to return over a course; hark back; revert. *Rare.*

try, *n.; pl.* TRIES (trīz). **1.** Act of trying; attempt; experiment; trial; test. *Shak.* **2.** A screen, or sieve, for grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3.** In Rugby and Northern Union football, a score (counting three points) made by grounding the ball on or behind the opponent's goal line; — so called because it entitles the side making it to a place kick for a goal (counting two points more if successful). Cf. TOUCHDOWN.

try cock. **a** *Steam Boilers.* In steam boilers, any of two or more cocks arranged one above the other to ascertain the water level; a gauge cock. **b** A cock for withdrawing a small quantity of liquid, as for testing.

try'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRY. Hence: *a.* Fitted for, or used in, trying; specif., of a nature to try, or put to severe trial; severe; afflictive; as, a *trying* occasion.

trying plane, the largest plane used by carpenters, following the jack plane to produce a truly plane surface. See 4th PLANE, 2, *Illust.* — **t. square.** = TRY-SQUARE. *Rare.*

try'ma (trī'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. τρῦμα hole.] *Bot.* A nutlike drupe, in which the exocarp and mesocarp separate as a somewhat fleshy or leathery rind from the hard 2-valved endocarp. The walnut and hickory nut are examples.

Tryp'a-no-so'ma (trĭp'ȧ-nō-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρυπανον an auger + σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* A genus of parasitic flagellate protozoans having the anterior flagellum expanded into delicate undulating membrane which runs down the side of the body and sometimes projects as a second flagellum behind; also [*l. c.*], a parasite of this genus. They infest the blood of various animals, including man, being usually transferred by the bite of some species of insect which is an intermediate host of the parasite, and some cause serious or fatal disease. *Trypanosoma gambiense* (transmitted by the fly *Glossina palpalis*), causing the sleeping sickness of Africa; *T. evansi*, causing surra; and *T. brucei* (transmitted by the tsetse fly), causing nagana (very fatal to domestic animals in parts of Africa), are examples. — **tryp'a-no-so'mal** (trĭp'ȧ-nō-sō'măl), *a.*

tryp'a-no-so-mi'a-sis (-sō-mī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRYPANOSOMA; -IASIS.] *Med.* Presence of trypanosomes in the blood; disease due to infection by trypanosomes.

tryp'sin (trĭp'sĭn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. τρύειν to rub down, wear out (hence, to digest) + *pepsin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A proteolytic enzyme present in the pancreatic juice, differing from pepsin in acting in a neutral or alkaline medium and in producing a more thorough decomposition of the protein substances. **b** Any of several similar enzymes, occurring in other animal juices and in various plants.

tryp-sin'o-gen (trĭp-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*trypsin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol.* The antecedent of trypsin, a substance contained in the cells of the pancreas and giving rise to the trypsin.

tryp'tic (trĭp'tĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Relating to trypsin or to its action; produced by trypsin; as, *tryptic* digestion.

tryp'to-phane (-tō-fān), **tryp'to-phan** (-făn), *n.* [G. *tryptophan;* cf. TRYPTONE, and Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Physiol. Chem.* A product of tryptic digestion which gives a red or violet color on oxidation. It is an amino acid derived from indol.

try'sail' (trī'sāl'; *naut.*, trī's'l), *n.* *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail, bent to a gaff, hoisted on a lower mast or a small mast called the *trysail mast* close abaft, and usually connected to, a lower mast, and used chiefly as a storm sail. Called also *spencer* when at the foremast or mainmast.

try'–square', *n.* An instrument used by carpenters, joiners, etc., for laying off right angles, and testing whether work is square.

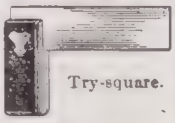
Try-square.

tryst (trĭst; trīst; 277: *in Scot. & Dial.* trist *only*), *n.* [ME. *trist, triste, tristre*, OF. *triste, tristre*, a place for watching or waiting (in hunting), an ambush, F. *titre;* perh. of Scand. orig. Cf. TRUST, *v. & n.*] **1.** A post in hunting. *Obs.* **2.** An appointment to meet; a meeting; also, an appointed place of meeting; a trysting place; as, to keep *tryst.* **3. a** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A market or fair; esp., a fixed annual cattle market; as, the *tryst* of Falkirk. **b** A meeting or gathering of people, esp. for merrymaking. **4.** A journey undertaken by two or more persons in company; — esp. in phrase *tryst's end.* *Obs. Scot.* **5.** A betrothal; engagement. *Scot.*

tryst, *v. t.*; TRYST'ED; TRYST'ING. [See TRYST, *n.*] **1.** To agree to meet at a certain time or place; to make tryst with. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** *Scot.* **a** To appoint; fix; engage; esp., to fix a time for. **b** To afflict; visit. **c** To engage for marriage; to betroth. **d** To invite; beguile.

tryst, *v. i.* To agree upon a meeting. *Chiefly Scot.*

tryst'ing, *n.* An appointment; tryst.

trysting day. An arranged day of meeting or assembling.

trysting place. An agreed meeting place; rendezvous.

tset'se (tsĕt'sē), *n.* [Cape D. *tsetse*, fr. Sesuto *ntsintsi* fly.] A muscid fly (*Glossina morsitans*) of central and southern Africa, which by its bite conveys to various animals, as cattle, horses, and goats, the parasite (*Trypanosoma brucei*) that causes nagana, and renders certain districts uninhabitable for these domestic animals during certain seasons. A closely related species (*G. palpalis*) is the carrier of the trypanosome which produces the sleeping sickness.

Tsetse Fly (*Glossina morsitans*). × 1½.

tsetse fly disease, nagana. *Africa.*

tsu'ba (tsōō'bȧ), *n.* [Jap.] The flat plate forming the guard of the sword formerly worn by all Japanese military men.

Tsu'ga (tsū'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Jap. *tsuga* larch.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, the hemlocks or hemlock spruces, distinguished by the drooping branches, linear leaves with persistent petiole bases, and reflexed cones. Two species occur on the Atlantic coast of North America, two on the Pacific coast, and two in Asia. See HEMLOCK, 2.

Tsung'–li' Ya'men (tsŏŏng'lē' yä'mĕn). [Chin. *tsung*^{3} general + *li*^{3} managing + *ya*^{2}*men*^{2} office.] The Chinese board or department of foreign affairs through which, from its establishment in 1861 until 1901, communications to the throne and the Six Departments of the government were addressed by the foreign ministers. See WAI WU PU.

tsung' tu' (tsŏŏng' tōō'). [Chin. *tsung*^{3} *tu*^{1}.] A viceroy or governor-general, the highest provincial official in China, with civil and military authority over one or more provinces.

Tua'reg (twä'rĕg), *n.* One of the Berber nomads of the western Sahara, perhaps descendants of the ancient Gaetulians. Their chief industry is the escort of caravans or the plundering of those which refuse this service. They have preserved their Hamitic speech in great purity, as also their alphabet, derived probably from the Punic, but have adopted the Mohammedan religion. See BERBER.

tu'a-ta'ra (tōō'ȧ-tä'rȧ), *n.* [Maori *tuatàra; tua* on the farther side (the back) + *tara* spine.] A large iguanalike reptile (*Sphenodon punctatum*) formerly common in New Zealand, but now confined to certain islets near the coast. It is the only surviving rhynchocephalian. It reaches a length of two and a half feet, is dark olive-green with small white or yellowish specks on the sides, and has yellow spines along the back, except on the neck.

Tuatara. (⅛)

Tu'a-tha De Da-nann' (tōō'ȧ-hȧ dā dȧ'nän'). [OIr., tribe or folk of the goddess Danu.] In Irish legend, the divine race, children of Danu, which invaded Ireland, overthrew the Firbolgs and the Fomors, and were finally conquered by the Milesians, by whom, however, they were worshiped as gods. Cf. ANGUS, BRIGIT, DAGDA, NUADA.

tub (tŭb), *n.* [ME. *tubbe;* of D. or LG. origin; cf. LG. *tubbe*, D. *tobbe;* perh. fr. L. *tubus* a pipe, tube. See TUBE.] **1.** An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; a kind of short cask, half barrel, or firkin. **2.** The amount which a tub will hold; the contents of a tub; as, a *tub* of butter. **3.** Something shaped like, or likened to, a tub; as: **a** An old form of pulpit. **b** A slow-moving boat or vessel. *Slang.* **4.** A small cask; esp., a keg or cask holding about four gallons, formerly used by smugglers; as, a *tub* of gin. **5.** A vessel to contain water for bathing or tubbing; a bathtub; hence, the act or process of bathing or tubbing; as, a morning *tub.* *Colloq.* **6.** A sweating in a tub; a tub fast. *Obs. Shak.* **7.** *Mining.* **a** A box or bucket in which coal or ore is sent up a shaft. **b** A keeve. **c** A tram used underground. **8.** *Naut.* **a** A cylindrical band attached to a gaff or yard and sliding on the mast as the spar is hoisted or lowered. *Rare.* **b** A pair-oared gig with a place for a coach in the stern. *Brit.* **c** A rack for topsail halliards. See 8th RACK, 8e. **9.** The top of a malt kiln. *Dial. Eng.* **10.** = TUBFISH. *Dial. Eng.* **11.** An old-fashioned hand-drawn fire engine. *Local, U. S.*

tub, *v. t.*; TUBBED (tŭbd); TUB'BING. **1.** To plant or set in a tub; as, to *tub* a plant. **2.** To wash or bathe in a tub. **3.** *Mining.* To line with tubbing; to keep back (water) by tubbing (sometimes with *off*). See TUBBING, 1 b.

tub, *v. i.* To use a bathing tub; to take a bath. *Colloq.*

tu'ba (*Span. & Eng. pron.* tōō'bä; *Tagalog*, tōō-bä'), *n.* [Tag.] A beverage consisting of the sap from flower clusters of certain palms, esp. the coconut, nipa, and jaggery palms. Also, a strongly alcoholic liquor distilled from the sap when fermented.

tu'ba (tū'bȧ), *n.* [L., trumpet.] *Music.* **a** An ancient trumpet. **b** A large deep-toned saxhorn with three to five valves, giving all the chromatic tones of nearly four octaves. Important varieties are the *bass tuba, bombardon*, and tenor tuba, or *euphonium.*

Bass Tuba

tub'age (tūb'āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *tubage.*] **1.** *Ordnance.* Act or process of inserting in a gun, usually a smoothbore gun of large caliber, a tube of wrought iron or steel, increasing the strength but decreasing the caliber of the gun. It is now rarely done. **2** *Surg.* Intubation.

tub'al (tūb'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tube, esp. a Fallopian tube.

tub'ate (-āt), *a.* Having or forming a tube or tubes; tubiform; tubular; as, a *tubate* gland.

tub'bing (tŭb'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TUB. Hence: *n.* **1. a** The making of tubs; also, materials for making tubs. **b** *Engin. & Mining.* A lining of timber or metal for a shaft; esp., a water-tight shaft lining consisting of a series of cast-iron cylinders bolted together, used in sinking through water-bearing strata. See KIND-CHAUDRON PROCESS. **2.** Act or practice of rowing in a tub. **3.** Act of using a tub, as for bathing.

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truth'-lov'er (-lŭv'ẽr), *n.* One who loves the truth.
truth'ness, *n.* Truth. *Obs.*
truth'tell'er, *n.* One who tells the truth. — **truth'tell'ing.**
truth'y (trōōth'ĭ), *a.* Veracious. *Obs. or R.*
tru'ti-nate (trōō'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *trutinatus*, p. p. of *trutinari* fr. *trutina* a balance.] To weigh; balance; consider. *Obs.* — **tru'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
trut-ta'ceous (trŭ-tā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *trutta* a trout, L. *tructa.* See TROUT.] Pert. to or like a trout. [weaver's knife. *Eng.*
truv'at (trŭv'ăt), *n.* = TRIVET,
truwage. † TRUAGE.
truwandise. † TRUANDISE.
truwes. † TRUCE.
trwe. † TRUE.
try, trye. † TRIE, *a.*
try'a-ble. Var. of TRIABLE.
trybyan, *n.* [It. *trebbiano*, vulgarly *tribbiano*, L. *Trebulanus* of *Trebula*, name of a town near Naples.] A kind of wine. *Obs.*
trychour. † TREACHER.
tryed, trye, tryet. † TRIED.
Try-gon'i-dæ (trī-gŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [L., a sting ray, fr. Gr. τρυγών a kind of fish with a prickle in the tail.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of DASYATIDÆ. See STING RAY.
try gun. A model gun with a stock capable of being altered, used by gunsmiths in making guns of special build to order.
try'-house', *n.* A house for trying blubber or lard.
trylybubble, *n.* = TRILLIBUB, tripe. *Obs.*
trymle. † TREMBLE.
tryms (trĭmz). Var. of THRYMSA.
tryne. † TRAIN, TRENE.
try'pa (trī'pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρῦπα hole.] A pore in the front wall of the zoœcium of a polyzoan. — **tryp'i-ate** (trĭp'ĭ-āt), *a.*
tryp'a-no-so-mat'ic (trĭp'ȧ-nō-sō-măt'ĭk), **tryp'a-no-som'a-tous** (-sŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -sō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Trypanosomal.
tryp'a-no-some' (trĭp'ȧ-nō-sōm'), *n.* *Zoöl.* A protozoan parasite, of *Trypanosoma* or allied genus.
Try-phe'na (trī-fē'nȧ), *n.* [Gr. Τρύφαινα, perh. through L. *Tryphaena.*] Lit., delicate; luxurious: — fem. prop. name.
Try'phon (trī'fŏn). *Bib.*
Try-pho'sa (trī-fō'sȧ), *n.* [Gr. Τρυφῶσα, perh. through L. *Tryphosa.*] Lit., luxurious; dainty; — fem. prop. name.
try plane. = TRYING PLANE.
tryp'o-graph (trĭp'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. τρυπᾶν to pierce through + *-graph.*] A kind of mimeograph. — **tryp'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*
try'-pot', *n.* A metallic pot used on whalers or on shore for rendering blubber.
tryp'tase (trĭp'tās), *n.* *Chem.* Any enzyme of the trypsin type.
tryp'tone (-tōn), *n.* [G. *trypton*, fr. Gr. τρύειν to rub down + *pepton* peptone.] A peptone formed by tryptic digestion.
trysail mast. A small mast abaft of, and joined to, a lower mast, on which a trysail is hoisted.
tryst. † TRUST. [*Obs.*
trystel-tree, *n.* A trysting tree.
tryster, *n.* = TRYST, 1 & 2. *Obs.*
tryst'er, *n.* One who trysts.
tryst'i-ly. † TRUSTILY.
trysting tree. A tree used as a trysting place. *Scot.*
try't (trīt). Scot. var. of TRIED.
trywe. † TRUE.
try'-works', *n.* A brick furnace in which try-pots are placed; also, the furnace with the pots.
T. S., *or* **t. s.** *Abbr.* Tasto solo (*Music*); tensile strength; tub-sized (paper). [= SADHE.
tsa-de' (tsä-dā'). [Heb. *tsādē.*]
tsar (tsär), **tsar'e-vitch**, **tsa-ri'na**, etc. See CZAR, etc.
tsat'lee' (tsăt'lē'), *n.* [Dial. form of Chin. *Ch'i*^{1} *li*^{3}, lit., seven li, a place noted for silk producing.] Raw Chinese silk from the province of Hupeh, formerly considered the finest.
Tsche-bi'cheff's, *or, more properly*, **Che-by'shev's straight'-line' mo'tion** (chĕ-bĭ'shĕfs). [After Prof. Pafnuti Lvovich *Chebyshev* (1821–94), the inventor, Russian mathematician.] See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION.
Tscher-kess' (chĕr-kĕs'), *n.* = CIRCASSIAN.
Tsech (tsĕk). Var. of CZECH.
tse're (tsā'rĕ; -rā), *n.* [Heb. *tsērī.*] *Heb. Gram.* A vowel point (..) written below its consonant, indicating Hebrew long *e*, pronounced as Eng. ā in *āle.*
tses'se-be, tses'se-by (tsĕs'ĕ-bĭ). Vars. of SASSABY.
Tshi (chē), *a.* Designating a linguistic stock of Negroes of the Gold Coast of West Africa, comprising the Ashanti, Fanti, and other tribal groups.
tsia. † TEA.
tsien (chyĕn), *n.* [Chin. *ch'ien*^{2}.] **a** A Chinese coin. See 3d CASH, 1 b. **b** Var. of CHIEN = MACE (the weight). See WEIGHT.
Tsim'shi-an (tsĭm'shĭ-ăn), *n. & a.* See CHIMMESYAN.
tsine (tsēn), *n.* [Burmese *tsoing.*] The banteng. [MEASURE.
tsing (tsĭng). Var. of CHING. See
T slot. See T, *a.*
Tso-ne'can (tsō-nā'kăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the linguistic stock of South American Indians comprising the Tehuelches.
T square. See T, *a.* [reserve.
T. S. R. *Abbr.* Traveling stock
tsu'bo (tsōō'bō), *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE. [See MEASURE.
tsun (tsōōn), *n.* [Chin. *ts'un*^{4}.]
T. S. V. P. *Abbr.* Tournez s'il vous plaît (F., please turn over).
TT. See 3d SHOT, 2 c.
T. T. *Abbr.* Telegraphic transfer; Trinity term
tu. Var. of TEW. [THOU, TO.
tu. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
tu (tōō), *n.* [Chin.] See MEASURE.
Tu. *Abbr.* Tungsten (no period, *Tu*); Tuesday.
T. U. *Abbr.* Trade-union.
tu'a (tōō'ä), *n.* A bignoniaceous Philippine tree (*Dolichandrone spathacea*), used as a dyewood.
tua, tuae. † TWO.
tuaile. † TOWEL.
Tu'a-ma'tef (tōō'ä-mä'tĕf), *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* See AMENTI.
Tu'a-mo'tu (-mō'tōō), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES.
tu'an (tū'ăn). Var. of TAGUAN.
tu-an' (tōō-än'), *n.* [Malay *tuan*, *tuwan.*] Lord; master; — the equivalent of *sahib.* *Malay Archipelago.*
‖ **tu'ant'** (tü'äɴ'), *a.* [F.] Killing; sharp. *Obs.*
tuarn, *n.* See 5th TEW.
tu'art (tōō'ẽrt), *n.* Also *tooart, touart*, and *tewart.* [Native name.] The white gum (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) of western Australia. [TUATARA.
tu'a-te'ra (tōō'ä-tā'rä). Var. of
tu'ath (tōō'ȧ), *n.* [Ir.] *Irish Hist.* A tribe.
tuay. † TWAY.
tu'ba (tōō'bä), *n.* [Tag.] The physic nut. *Phil. I.*
Tu'bal (tū'băl). *Bib.*
Tu'bal-cain' (-kān'), *n.* *Bib.* Son of Lamech, a teacher of artificers in brass and iron. *Gen. iv. 22.*
tubaron. † TIBURON.
tubbe. † TUB.
tub'beck (tŭb'ĕk), *n.* [Burmese *tapak* shawl.] A sash, usually red, worn by women. *Burma.*
tub'ber (tŭb'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *tubbal*, TWIBIL.] *Mining.* A kind of beele, or pickax.
tub'ber, *n.* **a** One that tubs. **b** A cooper. *Local, Eng.*
tub'bish, *a.* Like a tub. [*Obs.*
tub'bist, *n.* = TUB-PREACHER.

tub′by (tŭb′ĭ), *a.* Resembling or suggesting a tub; as: **a** Like a tub in shape; round, thick, and clumsy. **b** Sounding dull and without resonance, like a tub; wanting elasticity or freedom of sound; as, a *tubby* violin.

tube (tūb), *n.* [L. *tubus*; akin to *tuba* a trumpet: cf. F. *tube*.] **1.** A hollow cylinder, of any material, to convey liquids or gases or for some other purpose; a pipe; as, a fire *tube*; a water *tube*; a condenser *tube* (see CONDENSER, 2 **e**); the *tubes* of a tubular bridge; a friction *tube*; the *tube* of a musical instrument; bronchial *tube*; a priming *tube*, etc.

☞ The word *tube* is arbitrarily associated with certain articles or devices not customarily called *pipes*, and vice versa, although *tube* and *pipe* are practically synonymous mechanically; as, iron *pipe*; glass or rubber *tube*; gas *pipe*; boiler *tube*.

2. Specif.: **a** Something with a tube or tubelike part as its chief feature, as a gun or a telescope. "Glazed optic *tube*." *Milton.* **b** *Elec. & Magnetism.* A space, usually assumed to be tubular in form, bounded by lines of force or induction; — called specif. *tube of force*.

This suggests a systematic mode of drawing lines of force. We can describe a small closed curve at some point near the magnet, and can imagine lines of force drawn through each point of this curve; these lines, if continued, will of course be found to start from a north pole of a magnet and end on a south pole; so they thus form a hollow *tube* leading from one pole to the other, whose cross section is small near each end, but greater at a distance. If the initial small curve is taken of exactly the proper size, this *tube* is called a "unit *tube*." *J. S. Ames.*

c *Ordnance.* The inner cylinder of a built-up gun, usually extending from the inner face of the breechblock to the muzzle. It carries the rifling on its inner surface and is surrounded by the jacket and hoops, if any are used. **d** *Bot.* The narrow basal portion of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx; also, the united part of a monadelphous andrœcium.

3 *Zoöl.* **a** A more or less cylindrical, sometimes crooked or spirally twisted, case secreted or constructed by many annelids, larval insects, and other animals, for protection or concealment. **b** One of the siphons of a bivalve mollusk.

4. *Elec. Railways.* A tunnel for a tube railway; also, *Colloq.*, a tube railway. *Chiefly Eng.*

tube of a vector, *Math.*, a tubular surface formed by all the lines of a vector that pass through a given closed contour. — **tubes of Bel-li′ni** (bĕl-lē′nē) [after Lorenzo *Bellini*, Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, the large excretory ducts of the uriniferous tubules of the kidney opening on the free surface of the papillæ. — **t. of Fer′rein′** (fĕ′răN′) [after A. *Ferrein* (1693–1769), French anatomist], *Anat.*, the tubes which form the pyramids of Ferrein of the kidney. See under PYRAMID. — **t. of Mie′scher** (mē′shẽr). *Zoöl. & Med.* = MIESCHER'S TUBES. See SARCOCYSTIDEA.

tube, *v. t.*; TUBED (tūbd); TUB′ING (tūb′ĭng). To furnish with, or inclose in, a tube or tubes; as, to *tube* a well; to *tube* media in bacteriology; also, to form into a tube; to make tubular; as, to *tube* yarn.

tube casts. *Med.* Casts of the tubules of the kidney found in the urine, fibrinous, granular, hyaline, etc.

tube foot. *Zoöl.* One of numerous small tentaclelike flexible tubular processes of starfishes, sea urchins, and most holothurians, bearing at the end an adhesive sucker and employed like small legs in crawling, or in holding on to objects, and serving also in respiration and as tactile organs. Their cavity is part of the water-vascular system.

tube′-nosed′ (tūb′nōzd′), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the nostrils prolonged in the form of horny tubes, as in the petrels.

tu′ber (tū′bẽr), *n.* [L., a hump, knob, truffle; prob. akin to *tumere* to swell. Cf. TUMID.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A short fleshy underground stem or shoot bearing minute scale leaves with buds or "eyes" in their axils, as the potato and the Jerusalem artichoke. **b** [NL.] [*cap.*] A large genus of fungi, the truffles, typifying the family Tuberaceæ, and characterized by the warty peridium and rounded or ovoid asci. See TRUFFLE.

2. *Anat.* A tuberosity, tubercle, or protuberance.

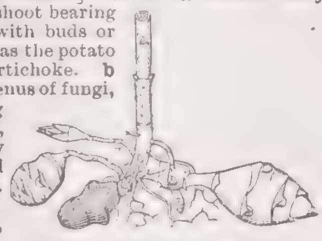
Tubers of Jerusalem Artichoke.

Tu′ber-a′ce-æ (tū′bẽr-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUBER.] *Bot.* A family of fungi typifying the order Tuberales, having outwardly dehiscent ascocarps formed of several labyrinthine passages. — **tu′ber-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

tube railway. An underground railway.

Tu′ber-a′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of subterranean ascomycetous fungi; the truffles. They have a tuberlike thallus varying in size from that of an acorn to that of a large apple, and having the asci collected in a wholly inclosed hymenial layer. There are two families.

‖ **tu′ber ci-ne′re-um** (tū′bẽr sĭ-nē′rē-ŭm). [L., ashy hump.] *Anat.* An eminence of gray matter on the lower surface of the brain between the optic tracts and in front of the corpora albicantia. Its upper surface forms part of the floor of the third ventricle. Its lower surface bears the infundibulum to which the pituitary body is attached.

tu′ber-cle (tū′bẽr-k'l), *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*: cf. F. *tubercule*, OF. also *tubercle*. See TUBER.] **1.** Any of various small knoblike prominences or excrescences, esp. on some part of an animal or plant; specif.: **a** *Bot.* (1) A nodule on the roots of leguminous plants. (2) A small tuber. (3) A tuberous root which bears adventitious buds, simulating a tuber. **b** *Anat. & Zoöl.* (1) A prominence on the crown of a molar tooth. (2) A small rough prominence (smaller than a tuberosity) on a bone, for the attachment of one or more muscles or ligaments, as that on the front of the head of the tibia for the ligamentum patellæ, that on the femur at the upper part of the junction of the neck and great trochanter, that on the ulna at the base of the coronoid process, etc. (3) An eminence near the head of a rib which articulates with the transverse process of a vertebra.

2. *Med.* A small rounded morbid growth somewhat larger than a papule, in the substance of an organ or in the skin; esp., the specific lesion of tuberculosis, which is a translucent grayish nodule of the size of a millet seed, consisting of a collection of lymphocytes, endothelioid or epithelioid cells, and giant cells.

tubercle of Dar′win. *Anat.* = DARWINIAN TUBERCLE. — **t. of Ro-lan′do** (rō-lăn′dō), *Anat.*, the enlarged upper end of the funiculus of Rolando.

tubercle bacillus. *Bacteriol. & Med.* A minute vegetable organism (*Bacillus*, properly *Bacterium*, *tuberculosis*), which is the exciting cause of tuberculosis. It was discovered in 1882 by the German physician and bacteriologist Robert Koch.

Tubercle Bacillus.

tu′ber-cled (tū′bẽr-k'ld), *a.* Tuberculated.

tu-ber′cu-lar (tū-bûr′kū-lȧr), *a.* Of, pert. to, like, or of the nature of, a tubercle or tubercles; having tubercles; tuberculated; specif., *Med.*, characterized by the presence of tubercles; sometimes, affected with tuberculosis; tuberculous; as, a *tubercular* growth, leprosy, patient.

tubercular meningitis. *Med.*, acute hydrocephalus.

tu-ber′cu-lar-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [*tubercular* + *-ize*.] *Med.* To infect with tuberculosis. — **tu-ber′cu-lar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

tu-ber′cu-late (-lāt), *a.* [NL. *tuberculatus*.] Tuberculated; also, tubercular.

tu-ber′cu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Having, or characterized by, a tubercle or tubercles; as, a *tuberculated* surface. — **tu-ber′cu-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

tu-ber′cu-lin (-lĭn), *n.* Also **tu-ber′cu-line** (-lĭn; -lēn; 184). A sterile liquid containing the growth products of the tubercle bacillus. It was put forth as a cure for tubercular diseases by Koch about 1890. It failed as a remedy, but is used in the diagnosis of tuberculosis of cattle. The **tuberculin test** consists in the hypodermic injection of tuberculin, having little or no effect with healthy cattle, but causing a marked rise in temperature in tuberculous animals.

tu-ber′cu-lo-ci′din (-lō-sī′dĭn), *n.* [*tuberculum* + root of L. *caedere* to kill.] *Physiol. Chem.* A special substance contained in tuberculin, supposed to be the active agent of the latter freed from various impurities.

tu-ber′cu-loid (tū-bûr′kū-loid), *a.* [*tuberculum* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling a tubercle.

tu-ber′cu-lo′sis (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TUBERCLE; -OSIS.] *Med.* An infectious disease the exciting cause of which is the tubercle bacillus and which is characterized by the production of tubercles (see TUBERCLE, 2); specif., this disease when seated in the lungs; pulmonary phthisis, or consumption. Among the most frequent seats of tuberculosis are the lungs, the intestinal tract, the lymphatic glands, the serous membranes, the bones, the skin, the brain, the Fallopian tubes, the uterus, and the spleen. The symptoms vary with the localization. The disease affects, besides men, many of the lower animals, as cattle, hogs, dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, and guinea pigs.

tu-ber′cu-lous (tū-bûr′kū-lŭs), *a.* Having, or characterized by, tubercles; tubercular; hence, *Med.*, affected with, or of the nature of, tuberculosis.

tu′ber-in (tū′bẽr-ĭn), *n.* [From TUBER.] *Physiol. Chem* A globulin, the typical proteid of the potato tuber.

tube′rose′ (tūb′rōz′; tū′bẽr-ōs′; 277), *n.* [Cf. G. *tuberose*, F. *tubéreuse*, NL. *Polianthes tuberosa*. See TUBEROUS.] A Mexican bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (*Polianthes tuberosa*), commonly cultivated in gardens for its spike of fragrant white lilylike single or double flowers.

tu′ber-os′i-ty (tū′bẽr-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being tuberous.

2. An obtuse prominence; specif., *Anat.*, any of certain large prominences on bones, usually serving for the attachment of muscles or ligaments, as the two (distinguished as *greater* and *lesser*) near the upper end of the humerus, the lateral eminences of the head of the tibia, the rough eminence on the lower back part of the ischium on which the body rests when sitting, that on the inner front aspect of the radius for the attachment of the biceps tendon, or any of certain prominences on the cuboid and navicular bones of the foot. Also, the tubercle of a rib.

tu′ber-ous (tū′bẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tuberosus*: cf. F. *tubéreux*. See TUBER; cf. TUBEROSE.] **1.** Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences; knobbed.

2. *Bot.* Consisting of, bearing, or resembling, a tuber, or tubers.

tuberous begonia. See BEGONIA, 2. — **t. pea**, the heath pea. — **t. root**, a thick fleshy root resembling a tuber, but having no buds or scale leaves. Tuberous roots are often fascicled, as in the dahlia. — **tu′ber-ous-root′ed**, *a.*

Tuberous Roots of Dahlia.

tube worm. Any annelid building, and living in, a tube, as a serpulid.

tu-bic′o-lous (tū-bĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tubus* a tube + E. *-colous*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Inhabiting a tube. **b** Spinning a tubular web; as, *tubicolous* spiders.

tu′bi-form (tū′bĭ-fôrm), *a.* Tubular in form; tubeform.

tub′ing (tŭb′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TUBE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of making tubes.

2. A series of tubes; tubes, collectively; a length or piece of a tube; material for tubes; as, leather *tubing*.

Tü′bing-en (tü′bĭng-ĕn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named from, Tübingen, Germany, the seat of an ancient university; of or pert. to the Tübingen school; as, *Tübingen* theology.

Tübingen school. *Theol.* **a** A school of theology founded by Gottlob Christian Storr, professor of theology at Tübingen 1777–97, which stood for Biblical supernaturalism. **b** Esp., a school of theology founded by Ferdinand Christian Baur, professor of theology and church history at Tübingen 1826–60. Baur subjected the New Testament to radical treatment, making out, by applying the Hegelian dialectic to church history and the New Testament, an original Petrine or Jewish party, an opposing Pauline or Gentile party, and a reconciling Johannine party in the primitive church, and maintaining that most of the New Testament was written in the 2d century. **c** A school of liberal Roman Catholic theology, founded by Johann Adam Möhler, professor of theology and church history at Tübingen, 1826–35. Möhler endeavored to promote among Roman Catholic theologians a better understanding of the Reformation and of the divergences between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, and to promote friendly relations.

tu′bo- (tū′bō-). A combining form from Latin *tubus*, E. *tube*, used specif. in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *relation to the Fallopian tubes.*

tub′-sized′ (tŭb′sīzd′), *a.* Designating paper sized by passing when only partly dried through a tub or vat containing a solution of gelatin.

tu′bu-lar (tū′bū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* a tube, or pipe. See TUBE.] **1.** Having the form of a tube, or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; as, a *tubular* snout; a *tubular* calyx. Also, containing, or provided with, tubes.

2. Of, pert. to, or sounding as if produced through, tubes.

tu′bu-lar-arch′ bridge, a bridge consisting primarily of tubes, built in an arched form. — **tubular boiler.** See BOILER, 3. — **t. breathing**, *Med.*, a kind of respiratory sound heard on auscultation over the lungs in certain cases of disease, resembling that due to the air passing through the trachea. — **t. girder**, a plate girder having two or more vertical webs with a space between them. — **t. lock**, a rim lock with the tumblers contained in a fixed tube which usually projects through the door. — **t. saw**, a crown saw, esp. one having considerable length compared to its diameter; a tube saw.

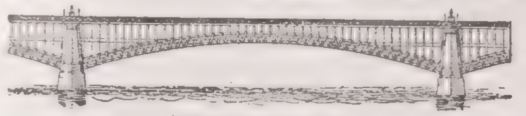
Tubular-arch Bridge.

Tu′bu-la′ri-a (tū′bū-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gymnoblastic hydroids having the hydranths with two circles of tentacles at the summits of long, slender, usually simple stems. The gonophores are adelocodonic, of small size, and cluster at the bases of the outer tentacles. It is the type of a large and widely distributed family, **Tu′bu-la-ri′i-dæ** (-lȧ-rī′ĭ-dē).

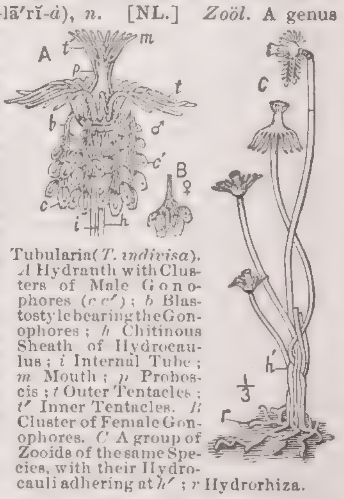

Tubularia (*T. indivisa*). *A* Hydranth with Clusters of Male Gonophores (*c c′*); *b* Blastostyle bearing the Gonophores; *h* Chitinous Sheath of Hydrocaulus; *i* Internal Tube; *m* Mouth; *p* Proboscis; *t* Outer Tentacles; *t′* Inner Tentacles. *B* Cluster of Female Gonophores. *C* A group of Zooids of the same Species, with their Hydrocauli adhering at *h′*; *r* Hydrorhiza.

tu′bu-late (tū′bū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To form into, or to provide with, a tube or a tubulure; as, a *tubulated* bottle or retort.

tu′bu-late (-lāt), **tu′bu-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* **a** Provided with a tube. **b** Having the form of a tube.

tu′bu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of shaping or making a

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tub′drub ber, *n.* = TUB-PREACHER. *Obs.*
tube compass. See COMPASS, *n.*, 8.
tube coral. An organ-pipe coral or allied fossil coral.
tube door. A door in the smoke chamber of some boilers to permit of access to the fire tubes.
tube flower. An East Indian shrub (*Clerodendron siphonanthus*) having white flowers with a long slender corolla tube.
tube flue. = FIRE TUBE.
tube′form′ (tūb′fôrm′), *a.* Tubiform.
tube head = TUBE PLATE.
tube ignition. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.
tube′less, *a.* See -LESS.
tube mill. A grinding mill consisting of a long revolving tube containing flints or the like.
tube plate *or* **sheet.** *Engin.* A plate or sheet perforated with plain or screwed holes for the reception of tubes, as in a boiler.
tube pouch. *Mil.* A pouch containing priming tubes.
Tu-ber′cu-la′ri-a (tū-bûr′kū-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Tuberculariaceæ.
Tu-ber′cu-la′ri-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large, mainly saprophytic, family of Fungi Imperfecti of the order Moniliales. They have the hyphæ conglutinate in a tubercular mass, and cause certain destructive plant diseases. — **tu-ber′cu-la′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
tu′ber-cule (tū′bẽr-kūl), *n.* [F.] *Bot.* **a** Any form of tuberous root. *Lindley.* **b** A tubercle.
tu-ber′cu-lide (tū-bûr′kū-līd; -lĭd), *n.* [F.] *Med.* Any lesion of the skin of tuberculous nature.
tu-ber′cu-li-form′ (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Resembling a tubercle.
tu-ber′cu-lin-ize, *v. t.* *Med.* To treat with tuberculin.
tu-ber′cu-lin-ose′ (-ōs′; -ōz′), *n.* A modified form of tuberculin.
tu-ber′cu-lize (tū-bûr′kū-līz), *v. t.* To infect with tuberculosis; also, to treat with tuberculin. — **tu-ber′cu-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
tu-ber′cu-lo-pho′bi-a (-lō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TUBERCLE; -PHOBIA.] *Med.* Morbid dread of tuberculosis. [Tuberculate.]
tu-ber′cu-lose (-bûr′kū-lōs), *a.*
tu-ber′cu-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CULA (-lȧ). [L., dim. of *tuber* a swelling.] A tubercle.
tu′ber-if′er-ous (tū′bẽr-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*tuber* + *-ferous*.] Producing or bearing tubers.
tu′ber-i-form′ (tū′bẽr-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* *Bot.* Shaped like a tuber.
tuber moth. The potato moth.
tu′ber-oid. *a.* [*tuber* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Resembling a tuber.
tuberon. ÷ TIBURON.
tu′ber-ose (tū′bẽr-ōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* Tuberous.
tu′ber-ous-ly, *adv.* of TUBEROUS.
tu′ber-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **tu′ber pos-ti′cum** (tū′bẽr pŏs-tī′kŭm) [L., posterior knob] *or* **tu′ber val′vu-læ** (văl′vū-lē). [NL. Cf. TUBER; VALVULA.] *Anat.* The posterior division of the inferior cerebellar vermis.
tube saw. = TUBULAR SAW.
tube sheet. = TUBE PLATE.
tube shutter. *Nav.* The shutter closing the outboard end of a submerged torpedo tube.
tube spinner *or* **weaver.** Any of various spiders that construct a flat web connected with a tubular nest in which the spider hides. They belong to *Tegenaria*, *Agelena*, and other genera.
tube well. = DRIVEN WELL.
tube wrench. = PIPE WRENCH.
tub fast. An old treatment for the pox, by sweating in a close place, or tub, and fasting. *Obs.*
tub′fish′, *n.* The sapphirine gurnard. *Dial. Eng.*
tub′ful (tŭb′fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). See -FUL.
tub′hunt′er, *n.* A parasite. *Obs.*
Tu′bi-a′nites (tū′bĭ-ā′nīts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
tu′bi-cen (tū′bĭ-sĕn), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A trumpeter.
tu-bic′i-nate (tū-bĭs′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *tubicen* a trumpeter.] To blow a trumpet. *Rare.*
Tu-bic′o-læ (-bĭk′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [L. *tubus* tube + *colere* inhabit.] *Zoöl.* **a** = SEDENTARIA **a**. **b** A division of spiders that construct tubular nests. [lous. *R.*]
tu-bic′o-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Tubico-
tu′bi-corn (tū′bĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *tubus* tube + *cornu* horn: cf. F. *tubicorne*.] *Zoöl.* Hollow-horned. — *n.* A hollow-horned ruminant.
tu′bi-corn′ous (-kôr′nŭs), *a.* Tubicorn. [*Bib.*]
Tu′bi-e′ni (tū′bĭ-ē′nī), *n. pl.*
tu′bi-fa′cient (-fā′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *tubus* tube + E. *-facient*.] *Zoöl.* Secreting or constructing a tube.
tu′big (to͞o′bĭg), *n.* [Tag.] Water. *Phil. I.*
tu′bi-lin′gual (tū′bĭ-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* [L. *tubus* tube + *lingua* tongue.] *Zoöl.* Having a tubular tongue, as honey eaters.
Tu′bi-lus′tri-um (-lŭs′trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The feast of trumpets, held on March 23 and again May 23, when the battle horns, tubæ, were consecrated. See MARS, 1.
Tu′bi-na′res (-nā′rēz; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.: L. *tubus* tube + *nares* nostrils.] A suborder coextensive with *Procellariiformes*.
tu′bi-na′ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), **tu′bi-na′rine** (-rīn; -rĭn), *a.* [See TUBINARES.] *Zoöl.* With nostrils tubular; pert. to the Tubinares.
tu-bip′a-rous (tū-bĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *tubus* tube + E. *-parous*.] *Zoöl.* Secreting material for forming a tube, as certain glands of some annelids, etc.
Tu-bip′o-ra (-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *tubus* tube + *porus* passage, pore.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the organ-pipe coral. It constitutes a family, **Tu′bi-por′i-dæ** (tū′bĭ-pŏr′ĭ-dē). — **tu′bi-pore** (tū′bĭ-pōr; 201), *a.* & *n.*
tub′man (tŭb′măn), *n.* *Eng. Law.* One of the two most experienced barristers in the (former) Court of Exchequer; — so called from the tub, used as a measure, beside which he took his stand. Cf. 2d POSTMAN.
tu′bo-ab-dom′i-nal (tū′bō-ăb-dŏm′ĭ-năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the oviduct and the abdomen.
tu′bo-cu-ra′rine (-ko͞o-rä′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [G. *tubocurarin*, fr. *tubocurare* curare shipped in bamboo reeds (tubes).] *Chem.* See CURARE, 1.
tub′-preach′er, *n.* A ranting dissenting preacher. *Obs.*
tu-brugge, *n.* [Cf. AS. *tyge* a pull, pulling, drawing, and E. BRIDGE.] A drawbridge. *Obs.*
tub′ster, *n.* A tub-preacher. *Obs.*
Tu′bu-la′ri-æ (tū′bū-lā′rĭ-ē; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ANTHOMEDUSÆ. — **tu′bu-la′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
Tu′bu-lar′i-da (-lăr′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ANTHOMEDUSÆ. [being tubular.]
tu′bu-lar′i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of
tu′bu-lar-ly, *adv.* of TUBULAR.

N O P Q R S T

tube, or of providing with a tube; arrangement of tubes; also. a tube or tubulure; as, the *tubulation* of a retort.

tu'bule (tū'būl), *n.* [F. *tubule*, or L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* a tube, a pipe.] A small pipe or fistular body; a little tube.

tu'bu-li-flo'rous (-bū-lĭ-flō'rŭs), *a.* [*tubulus* + *-florous*.] *Bot.* Having all the perfect florets of a head with tubular corollas; — said of asteraceous plants.

Tu'bu-lip'o-ra (-lĭp'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. TUBULE, TUBIPORA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cyclostomatous polyzoans having tubular calcareous calicles. — **tu'bu-li-pore'** (tū'bū-lĭ-pōr'; 201), *n.*

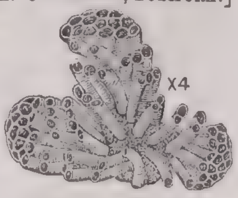

Tubulipora (*T. serpens*)

tu'bu-lose (tū'bū-lōs) } *a.* [See
tu'bu-lous (tū'bū-lŭs) } TUBULE.] Like, or in the form of, a tube; specif.: *Bot.* **a** Tubular. **b** Having, or made up of, tubular florets; as, a *tubulose* head.

tubulous boiler. See BOILER, 3.

tu'bu-lure (-lūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *tubulure.*] *Chem.* A short tubular opening, as at the top of a retort; a tubulation.

tuck (tŭk), *v. t.*; TUCKED (tŭkt); TUCK'ING. [ME. *tukken*, LG. *tukken* to pull up, tuck up, entice; akin to OD. *tocken* to entice, G. *zucken* to draw with a short and quick motion, and E. *tug*. See TUG.] **1.** To draw, turn, or gather up tightly, neatly, or the like; to make snug or close by or as by folding or gathering; — often with *up*, *in*, *around*, etc.; as, to *tuck* in the bedclothes; to *tuck up* one's sleeves. **2.** To put, press, or shove into or as into a snug, close place; to cram; as, to *tuck* a book under one's arm. **3.** To cover closely or neatly, as with wraps, bedclothes, or the like; to wrap snugly; as, to *tuck* children in bed. **4.** To make a tuck or tucks in; as, to *tuck* a dress. **5.** To take (fish) from a net with a tuck-seine. **6.** To nip or pinch, as with the finger nail. *Obs. Slang.*

to tuck up, to hang (a person). *Slang.*

tuck, *v. i.* **1.** To draw up or together in or as in folds. **2.** To make tucks, as in sewing. **3.** To eat; esp., to eat greedily; to stuff. *Slang.*

tuck, *n.* **1.** A sewed fold made, as in a garment, either in a cluster, as for decoration, or singly, as for shortening. **2.** *Bookbinding.* A flap on the edge of a cover to be tucked into the opposite edge. **3.** A small net for taking fish from a larger one. *Dial. Eng.* **4.** *Shipbuilding.* The part of a vessel where the ends of the lower planks meet under the stern. **5.** *Naut.* Act of tucking a strand or rope between or under other strands; also, the joint so made. **6.** Food; pastry; sweetmeats; also, appetite. *Slang.* **7.** Clothing; garments; esp., an article of dress made by wrapping or folding, as a turban. *Obs.* **8.** A pinafore. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **9.** A nip or pinch, as with the finger nail. *Obs. Slang.*

tuck'a-hoe (tŭk'ȧ-hō), *n.* [North American Indian; cf. Natick *petukqunneg* a cake, bread in a cake, *petukqui* round, Cree *pitikwaw* made round.] **1.** Either of the American araceous plants *Peltandra virginica* and *Orontium aquaticum*; also, the rootstock of either, which was cooked and eaten by the Indians. Called also *Indian bread* or *loaf*. *Obs.* **2.** A subterranean fungus (*Pachyma cocos*) growing on tree roots in the southern United States. Its edible thallus is white and dense, with a hard, brown, barklike surface. The fructification is unknown.

tucked (tŭkt), *p. p.* of TUCK. — **tucked up,** contracted; appearing as if drawn in or up; — said specif. of the flanks or walls of the abdomen of a horse or other animal.

tuck'er (tŭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tucks; specif., an instrument or device with which tucks are made. **2.** A narrow piece of linen, lace, or the like, folded across the breast, or attached to the gown at the neck, — worn by women in the 17th century and later. **3.** [See TUCK, to full.] A fuller. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **4.** [Cf. TUCK, *n.*, 6.] Daily food; meals; board; also, food in general. *Slang or Colloq.*

tuck'er, *v. t.*; TUCK'ERED (-ẽrd); TUCK'ER-ING. [Cf. E. dial. *tucked up* hampered for room, exhausted from overwork.] To tire; weary; — usually with *out*. *Colloq., U. S.*

tuck'er, *n.* A state of weariness or exhaustion. *Local, U. S.*

Tuck'er cir'cle. [After Robert *Tucker*, the discoverer.] *Math.* The circle through the six intersections with the sides of a triangle of the parallels to the sides through the symmedian.

tuck'et (tŭk'ĕt), *n.* [It. *toccata* a prelude, fr. *toccare* to touch. See TOCCATA.] A trumpet flourish or fanfare. *Obs.*

tuck'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TUCK. Hence: *n.* A tuck, or tucks collectively; also, cloth having tucks, either woven in or sewed in; — often in *pl.*

tuck pointing. *Masonry.* The finishing of joints along the center lines with a narrow ridge of putty or fine lime mortar.

tu'co tu'co (tōō'kō tōō'kō), **tu'cu tu'cu** (-kōō). [Amer. Sp. *tuco-tuco*, from the bell-like cry uttered underground.] Any South American octodont burrowing rodent of the genus *Ctenomys*; esp., *C. brasiliensis*. They resemble the North American pocket gophers, but lack cheek pouches.

tu'cum (tōō'kŭm), *n.* [Tupi *tucumá*.] A Brazilian palm (*Astrocaryum vulgare*), the young leaves of which yield a fine strong fiber used for cordage, bowstrings, etc.

tu'cu-ma' (tōō'kōō-mä'; *as Lat.* tū'kū-mȧ), *n.* [Tupi *tucumá*.] A Brazilian palm (*Astrocaryum tucuma*) allied to the tucum, yielding an inferior fiber and an edible fruit.

-tude. [F. *-tude*, or L. *-tudo*, *-tudinis*, a termination of feminine abstract nouns.] A suffix of nouns expressing *quality*, *state*, and the like; as, ampli*tude*, pleni*tude*, recti*tude*, alti*tude*, forti*tude*, grati*tude*, multi*tude*. Cf. 1st -TH, -NESS.

Tu'dor (tū'dẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a royal family of England descended from Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine, the widow of Henry V. The reigning members (1485–1603) were Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Tudor arch, a four-centered, obtusely pointed arch, characteristic of English architecture of the Tudor period. See ARCH, *Illust.* (10). — **T. architecture** *or* **style,** the latest variety of English Gothic, that under the Tudors, characterized by flat four-centered arches, shallow moldings, and a profusion of paneling on the walls; the Perpendicular style. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.* — **T. flower,** a trefoil flower used in the decorations of the late English Gothic art. — **T. rose,** the red rose of Lancashire and the white rose of Yorkshire united to form the royal badge of England on the marriage of Henry VII. of Lancaster to Elizabeth of York in 1486 at the close of the civil war.

Tues'day (tūz'dā), *n.* [ME. *Tewesday*, AS. *Tiwes dæg* the day of *Tiw* the god of war; akin to OHG. *Zio*, Icel. *Týr*, L. Jupiter, Gr. Ζεύς; cf. OHG. *Ziostac* Tuesday (G. *Dienstag* is not exactly the same word), Icel. *Týsdagr*. See DEITY; cf. JOSS an idol, JOVIAL, JUPITER.] The third day of the week, following Monday and preceding Wednesday.

tu'fa (tōō'fȧ), *n.* [It. *tufo* soft, sandy stone, L. *tofus*, *tophus*. Cf. TOPHUS, TOPH.] **1.** A porous rock formed as a deposit from springs or streams; — usually applied to calcareous deposits (travertine), in the phrase *calcareous tufa*. **2.** A rock composed of the finer kinds of volcanic detritus, usually more or less stratified, and in various states of consolidation; — called also *tuff*. There are many varieties.

☞ Many geologists prefer to apply the term *tuff* to the volcanic rock, restricting *tufa* to sense 1.

tu-fa'ceous (tōō-fā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. It. *tufaceo*, L. *tofaceus*, *tofacius*. See TUFA.] Of, pert. to, or like, tufa.

tuff-a'ceous (tŭf-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, tuff.

tuft (tŭft), *v. t.* To beat, as a covert, for deer. *Obs.*

tuft (tŭft), *n.* [ME. *tuft*, F. *touffe*; prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *zopf* a weft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree. Cf. TOP summit.] **1.** A small cluster of elongated flexible parts or outgrowths, as hairs, feathers, blades of grass, arising close together, but free at their opposite ends. **2.** More broadly, a cluster; clump; as, a *tuft* of plants.

Green lake, and cedar *tuft*, and spicy glade. *Keble.*

3. Something likened to a tuft; as: **a** A goatee. *Colloq.* **b** A crest. *Obs.* **4.** The gold tassel formerly worn by titled undergraduates at Cambridge and Oxford universities, England; hence, *Eng. Slang*, the wearer of such a tuft.

tuft, *v. t.*; TUFT'ED; TUFT'ING. **1.** To separate into tufts. **2.** To provide with a tuft or tufts; esp., to tack at various places, as in upholstery, and attach buttons or tufts.

tuft, *v. i.* To grow in, or form, a tuft or tufts.

tuft'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a tuft or tufts. **2.** Growing in tufts or clusters; tufty.

The *tufted* crowtoe, and pale jessamine. *Milton.*

Tufted Coquette (*Lophornis ornatus*).

tufted columbine, a European meadow rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*), with columbinelike leaves. — **t. coquette,** a Central American humming bird (*Lophornis ornatus*) having a large crest and cervical tufts; also, any of various allied species. — **tufted duck.** **a** An Old World duck (*Marila fuligula*) having a tufted head, but in most characters similar to the scaup ducks. **b** The ring-necked duck. *Local, U. S.* — **t. hair grass.** = TUSSOCK GRASS. — **t. loosestrife,** a primulaceous plant (*Naumburgia thyrsiflora*) of the United States and Europe, related to the loosestrifes. It has small yellow flowers in heads or close racemes. — **t. pochard,** the tufted duck. — **t. puffin.** See PUFFIN, 1. — **t. titmouse,** a titmouse (*Bæolophus*, or *Parus*, *bicolor*) ashy gray in color with a pointed crest, found in the eastern United States, chiefly south of New England.

tuft'er (tŭf'tẽr), *n.* [1st *tuft* + *-er*.] *Hunting.* A hound used to drive deer out of cover.

tuft'hunt'er (tŭft'hŭn'tẽr), *n.* A hanger-on of noblemen, or persons of quality, esp. in English universities; loosely, any toady or sycophant. — **tuft'hunt'ing,** *n.*

tuft'y (tŭf'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with tufts. *Drayton.* **2.** Growing in tufts or clusters.

Where *tufty* daisies nod at every gale. *W. Browne.*

tug (tŭg), *v. t.*; TUGGED (tŭgd); TUG'GING (tŭg'ĭng). [ME. *toggen*, *tuggen*; prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *toga* to draw, *tog* a rope, line; akin to E. *tow* to draw through water. Cf. TOW, *v. t.*, TUCK to draw up.] To pull or draw with great effort; to drag; haul; as, to *tug* a loaded cart.

There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*

tug, *v. i.* **1.** To pull with great effort; to strain in labor; as, to *tug* at the oar; to *tug* against the stream. **2.** To labor; strive; struggle. *Shak.*

tug, *n.* **1.** A laborious pulling or straining; hence, a supreme effort; a severe stress or strain, as of a contest.

At the *tug* he falls,
Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls. *Dryden.*

2. A vehicle for conveying timber, etc. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** *Naut.* A strongly built, powerful steam vessel, whose engines, bunkers, and stokehole occupy practically all the room except that needed for the crew's quarters, used to tow vessels; — called also *steam tug*, *tugboat*, and *towboat*. **4.** A trace, or drawing strap, of a harness; any rope, chain, etc., used in pulling something along. **5.** *Mining.* An iron hook of a hoisting tub, to which a tackle is affixed.

tug of war. **a** An athletic sport in which a number of men, esp. four on a side, pull on a rope against an equal number. **b** Hence, any violent contest.

Tuile'ries' (twēl'rē'; *Angl.* twē'lẽr-ĭz), *n.* A royal palace in Paris, begun under Catherine de Medici in 1564, enlarged by Henry IV. and Louis XIV., and later connected by wings with the Louvre. It was famous as the scene of revolutionary incidents. In 1871 it was burned by the Commune.

tuille (twēl), *n.* [Cf. F. *tuile* a tile.] In plate armor, one of two hinged plates before the thigh. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

tu-i'tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *tuitio* protection, guarding, fr. *tueri*, p. p. *tuitus*, to see, watch, protect: cf. F. *tuition*. Cf. TUTOR.] **1.** Protection; care; esp., the care of a tutor or guardian over a pupil or ward; guardianship. *Obs.* **2.** Act or business of teaching; instruction; as, *tuition* in Latin; his *tuition* was thorough. **3.** The price or payment for instruction. **4.** A teaching or monition.

The inquiry leads us to that source, at once the essence of genius, of virtue, and of life, which we call spontaneity or instinct. We denote this primary wisdom as intuition, whilst all later teachings are *tuitions*. *Emerson.*

Syn. — See INSTRUCTION.

tu-i'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to tuition.

Tul-bagh'i-a (tŭl-băg'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Ryk *Tulbagh*, Dutch governor of Cape Colony, 1751–71.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of African ornamental liliaceous plants having thick basal leaves and tall scapes bearing umbels of blue or purple flowers. See AGAPANTHUS, 2. **b** Syn. of OMENTARIA.

tu'le (tōō'lā), *n.* [Mex.] Either of two large bulrushes (*Scirpus lacustris* and *S. tatora*) growing abundantly on overflowed land in the southwestern United States, esp. in California, at the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, where large tracts are known as **tule lands**.

tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* [F. *tulipe*, OF. also *tulipan*; cf. It. *tulipano*, *tulipa*; fr. Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend*, lit., a turban, Per. *dulband*; — so called from the resemblance of the flower to a turban. See TURBAN.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Tulipa*, or its flower or bulb. Tulips have been so long in cultivation that the common garden types are not referable to any existing wild species, though the dwarf early-blooming varieties, as the Duc van Thol race, are commonly classed as *Tulipa suaveolens*, while the later tall forms are considered to belong to *T. gesneriana*. Holland

tu'bu-la'ture (tū'bū-lā'tūr), *n.* *Chem.* A tubulure.

Tu'bu-li-bran'chi-a'ta (-lĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *tubulus* a little tube + *branchia* a gill.] *Zoöl.* An artificial group of gastropod mollusks including those having a tubular shell, as the genus *Vermetus*. — **tu'bu-li-bran'chi-an** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **tu'bu-li-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.*

Tu'bu-li-den-ta'ta (-dĕn-tā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUBULE; DENTATE.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or superfamily of edentates consisting of the aard-varks, with teeth composed of a cluster of upright parallel vasodentine columns traversed by individual pulp canals. — **tu'bu-li-den'tate,** *a.*

Tu'bu-lif'er-a (-lĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUBULE; -FEROUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** In some classifications, a tribe of Hymenoptera comprising the families Proctotrupidæ and Chrysididæ, or the Chrysididæ alone, which have a tubular ovipositor. **b** A suborder or other division of Thysanoptera, including those which have the last segment of the abdomen tubular. — **tu'bu-lif'er-an** (-ăn), *n.*

tu'bu-lif'er-ous (tū'bū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Tubulus* + *-ferous*.] *Zoöl.* Having a tubule or tubules; — said esp. of some insects having a tubular ovipositor.

tu'bu-li-form' (tū'bū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Like a small tube.

tu'bu-lus (tū'bū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BULI (-lī). [L., a small tube. See TUBULE.] **1.** A tubule. **2.** *Zoöl.* A tubular extensile ovipositor of certain flies and bees. **3.** *Bot.* **a** In certain basidiomycetous fungi (Polyporaceæ), one of the tubes or hymenial pores. **b** In some ascomycetous fungi, the neck. **c** A hornlike projection upon the valve of a diatom.

Tu'bus (tū'bŭs), *n.* Also *Tubus Astronomicus*. = TELESCOPIUM.

tub wheel. **1.** = DANAÏDE. **2.** A drum, used like a tumbling barrel, for washing skins, etc.

tu-can' (tōō-kän'), *n.* [Error for *toçan* or *tuçan*, the Mexican name: cf. Sp. *tucán*.] An unidentifiable Mexican rodent, prob. a pocket gopher.

Tu-ca'na (tū-kā'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] = TOUCAN, 2.

tu'cet (tū'sĕt), *n.* = TUCKET, a steak. *Obs.*

tuch. Obs. or ref. sp. of TOUCH.

tu'chit (tū'kĭt). Var. of TEUCHIT, lapwing.

tucht, tuch'y Touched; touchy. *Ref. Sp.*

tuck (tŭk; tŏŏk), *n.* [Cf. F. *touche* a touching, *toucher* to touch, to strike, OF. also *toquier*. Cf. TOUCH.] **a** A blow; stroke. **b** Beat of a drum. *Obs. or Scot.* **c** A flourish, fanfare, or blast, as of trumpets; a tucket. *Scot.*

tuck, *v. t.* [Orig., to beat: cf. OF. *toquier*, var. of OF. *touchier*, F. *toucher*, to touch, strike (cf. TOUCH).] **1.** To beat or sound, as a drum or trumpet. *Scot.* **2.** [Perh. a different word.] To full, as cloth. *Dial. Eng.*

tuck, *v. i.* To sound, as a drum. *Scot.*

tuck (tŭk), *n.* [F. *estoc*, fr. It. *stocco*; of G. origin, and akin to E. *stock*.] A rapier. *Obs. or Hist.*

tuck, *n.* A tusk. *Dial. Eng.*

tuck, *n.* The father-lasher. *Dial. Eng.*

Tuck, Friar. See FRIAR TUCK.

tuckavee. † TAKAVI.

tuck'er (*dial.* tŭk'ẽr; tŏŏk'-), *n.* A fuller of cloth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Tuck'er Act. The act of March 3, 1887, enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, previously enlarged by the **Bowman Act** of March 3, 1883.

tuck'et (tŭk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] An unripe ear of Indian corn, or maize. *Local, U.S.*

tuck'et, *n.* [Cf. It. *tocchetto* a ragout of fish, meat, fr. *tocco* a large piece, morsel; also LL. *tucetum*, *tuccetum*, a thick gravy.] A steak; collop. *Obs.*

tuck'-in', *n.* A meal; feast. *Slang or Dial.*

tuck'-net', *n.* = TUCK, *n.*, 3.

tuck'-out', *n.* A tuck-in. *Slang or Dial.*

tuck plate. *Shipbuilding.* = OXTER PLATE.

tuck'-seine', *n.* A seine about 70 fathoms long, very deep in the middle, used to take fish from a larger seine.

tuck'shell (tŭk'shĕl; tŏŏk'-), **tuck'sel** (-sĕl), *n.* [Cf. TUSK a tooth.] A tusk. *Dial. Eng*

tuck'shop' (tŭk'shŏp'), *n.* A pastry cook's shop. *Slang, Eng.*

tuckt. Tucked. *Ref. Sp.*

tu'cum oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

tud'der. Dial. Eng. of TOTHER.

tu-dic'u-late (tū-dĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *tudiculatus*, p. p. of *tudiculare* to stir about.] To pound or work with a hammer. *Obs.*

tue. Var. of TUI.

tue (tū; tü). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TEW.

tu-e'bor (tū-ē'bŏr). [L.] I will defend.

tuechit. † TEWIT.

tue'fall' (tū'fôl'), *n.* *Arch.* = TO-FALL, *n.*, 2. *Dial. Eng.*

tuele, tueil. † TWICE, TOWEL.

tue'-i'ron (tū'ī'ŭrn), *n.* [See TUYERE.] **1.** = TUYERE. **2.** *pl.* A pair of blacksmith's tongs.

tueit. † TWIT.

tuel, tuell. † TEWEL.

tuelf, tuelff, tuelve. † TWELVE.

tuelf, tuelfte. † TWELFTH.

tuelmoth. † TWELVEMONTH.

tuen, tuene. † TEE, draw; TEEN, *v.*

tuenti. † TWENTY.

Tues. *Abbr.* Tuesday.

tu'et (tū'ĕt). Var. of TEWIT.

tuf. Obs. or ref. sp. of TOUGH.

tu-fan' (tōō-fän'), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *tūfān*. See TYPHOON.] A violent storm. *India.*

tufe † TOUGH

tuf'en, tuf'end. Toughen; toughened. *Ref. Sp.*

tuff, *n.* A turban. *Obs.*

tuff. † TUFT.

tuff (tŭf), *n.* [F. *tuf*. See TUFA.] See TUFA, 2.

tuffe. † TOUGH.

tuf'fet (tŭf'ĭt; -ŭt). Dial. var. of TUFT.

tuff'ing, *n.* Wadding; tow; oakum. *Obs. Scot.*

tuf'fle, *v. t.* To ruffle. *Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tuf'fold (tŏŏf'ŭld), *n.* A small shed. *Dial. Eng.*

tuffon, tuffoon, tufon. † TYPHOON.

tuff-taf'fa-ty, tuff-taf'fa-ta, *n.* † TUFTAFFETA.

tuff'y (tŏŏf'ĭ), *n.* = SWEET WILLIAM a. *Dial. Eng.*

tu'fit (tū'fĭt). Var. of TEUFIT. *Dial. Eng.*

tuft (tŭft). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TOFT.

tuf-taf'fe-ta (tŭf-tăf'fē-tȧ), *n.* [See TUFT; TAFFETA.] A silk fabric formerly in use, having a nap or pile. *Obs. or Hist.*

tuft'-mock-a'do, *n.* Tufted mockado. *Obs.*

tu-gan' (tōō-gän'). Var. of TUCAN.

tug'boat', *n.* = TUG, *n.*, 3.

tugd. Tugged. *Ref. Sp.*

tugen. Pret. pl. of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

tugge, tuggen. † TUG.

tug'ger (tŭg'ẽr), *n.* One that tugs.

tug'gill, tug'gle, *v. t.* & *i.* [Freq. of *tug*.] To pull by jerking; also, to strive (with). *Obs. Scot.*

tug'ging-ly (tŭg'ĭng-lĭ) *adv.* of *tugging*, p. pr.

tugh. † TOUGH.

tughen. Pret. pl. of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

tug iron. An iron hook or button to which a tug or trace may be attached, as on a wagon shaft.

tug'mut'ton, *n.* = MUTTONMONGER. *Obs.*

tugure, *n.* [L. *tugurium*: cf. F. *tugure* (Cotgrave).] A hut. *Obs.*

tugwith, *n.* A sledge. *Obs.*

tuhen. Pret. pl. of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

tu'i (tōō'ē), *n.* [Maori.] The parson bird.

tuich. † TOUCH, TOUGH.

tuies. † TWICE.

tuigh, *n.* [Cf. AS. *twéo* a doubt, *twéogan* to doubt.] Prob., suspicion; doubt. *Obs. Scot.*

tuik (*dial.* tūk; tük). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *took*.

tuil. † TEWEL.

tuill, *n.* [Cf. TUILYIE.] Trouble. *Obs. Scot*

tuil-lette' (twē-lĕt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *tuilette* a small tile.] A small tuille, for protecting the hip.

tuil'yie (tōōl'yĭ), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. OF. *tooillier* to pull or drag about. Cf. TOIL, *v.*] Quarrel; struggle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tuilyour, *n.* A quarreler. *Obs.*

tuim (tūm; tüm) Dial. Eng. var. of TOOM.

tuin, tuis. † TWIN, TWICE.

tuine, *n.* Kind of large fish. *Obs.*

tu'ism (tū'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *tu* thou + E. *-ism*.] The theory that thought centers in an ideal or second self, or other person.

tuist. † TWIST.

tuit. † TEWIT, lapwing.

tuith (tōōĭth; tūth). Obs. or dial. Eng. of TOOTH.

tu-i'tion-al (tū-ĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Tuitionary.

tuive, *v. i.* To rise, as from leavening; also, to ferment, as yeast. *Obs. Scot.*

tuk (*dial.* tŏŏk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. pret. & p. p. of TAKE.

tuke, *v. t.* [AS. *tucian* to afflict.] To afflict; punish. *Obs.*

tukkar, tukken. † TUCKER, TUCK.

tu'ko tu'ko (tōō'kō tōō'kō). Var. of TUCO TUCO.

tul (tōōl; t'l). Dial. Eng. var. of TILL, *prep.* & *conj.*

tul. † TILL, to.

Tu-la'lip (tōō-lä'lĭp), *n.* One of a tribe of Salishan Indians occupying a reservation on Tulalip Bay, Washington.

tu'la met'al (tōō'lȧ). An alloy of silver, copper, and lead made at Tula in Russia, used in making niello.

tu'la-si (tōō'lȧ-sē), *n.* [Tamil *tūlasī*.] = TOOLSI.

tulce. † TOOLSI.

tul'chan (tŭl'kăn), **tul'chin** (-kĭn), *n.* A stuffed calfskin, used to induce a cow to give milk. Hence, **tulchan bishop,** one appointed to a bishopric that he might turn over to a secular the chief part of the church revenue. *Scot. Obs. or Hist.*

tulde, *pret.* of TELD. *Obs.*

tu'le mint (tōō'lē). The Canada mint. *California.*

tu'le root. Wapatoo.

tu'le wren. A marsh wren (*Telmatodytes palustris paludicola*) of the western United States.

tu'li-ac (tū'lĭ-ăk), *n.* The skua gull. *Local, Eng.*

tuliban. † TURBAN.

tulie. † TILL, *v.*

is still the center of tulip cultivation (see TULIPOMANIA), though attempts have been made to raise bulbs for the market in the United States. By growers tulips are classified as follows: (1) **Selfs**, or **mother tulips**, with flowers of a solid color; these are not constant, but "break" after a few years into variegations. (2) **Bizarres** (bĭ-zärz′), with a yellow center and orange or red markings. (3) **By′bloe′mens** (bī′blōō′mĕnz), white marked with various dark colors, as purple, brown, etc. (4) **Roses**, with variegated rose-pink, red, or scarlet flowers. Most of these occur in both single and double forms. Many wild species, as *Tulipa greigi*, *T. oculus-solis*, *T. clusiana*, *T. præcox*, etc., are also cultivated.

Tulip.

2. *Ordnance*. The swell of the metal at the muzzle of an old-fashioned gun. *Obs. or R.*

Tu′li-pa (tū′lĭ-pȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of European and Asiatic liliaceous plants, the tulips, having coated bulbs, linear or broadly lanceolate leaves, and commonly a single showy flower, with six equal perianth segments and six hypogynous stamens. See TULIP, *Illust.*

tulip mold *or* **mould**. A destructive mold fungus (*Sclerotinia parasitica*) which attacks cultivated tulips, forming olive-brown, minutely velvety patches on the stem, leaves, and flowers.

tu′lip-o-ma′ni-a (tū′lĭp-ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*tulip*+*mania*; — said to have been coined by Ménage.] A mania for acquiring or growing tulips, specif. that which seized on all classes in Holland about the year 1634. Tulip marts were set up in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other towns, where bulbs were sold and resold at fabulous prices. The ruinous speculation was finally ended by governmental interference. — **tu′lip-o-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

tulip root. A disease of oats due to a small nematode worm (*Tylenchus devastatrix*) which causes a swelling in the stem somewhat like a tulip bulb.

tulip shell. Any of various large, handsomely colored, marine rachiglossate gastropods of the family Fasciolariidæ, esp. *Fasciolaria tulipa*, which is found on the coast of the southern United States.

1/4

Tulip Shell.

tulip tree. **1**. A tall North American magnoliaceous timber tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) having truncate, somewhat lobed leaves, and large tuliplike red and yellow flowers. Its soft white wood (*whitewood*, *poplar*, or *yellow poplar*) is much used for cabinetwork, woodenware, etc.

2. Any of various other trees with tulip-shaped flowers; as: **a** In the West Indies, the majagua. **b** In East India, the malvaceous tree *Thespesia populnea*. **c** The Asiatic magnoliaceous tree *Michelia fuscata*. Called also *Chinese tulip tree*. **d** In Australia: (1) The waratah. (2) The malvaceous tree *Lagunaria pattersonii*.

1/4

Tulip Tree, 1.

tu′lip-wood′ (tū′lĭp-wŏŏd′), *n.* **1**. Wood of the tulip tree; whitewood.

2. The handsome striped or variegated wood of any of several trees, or any of the trees themselves: **a** The rose-colored wood of a Brazilian lythraceous tree (*Physocalymma scaberrimum*), much used by cabinetmakers for inlaying. **b** In Australia: (1) The wood of the sapindaceous tree *Harpullia pendula*, often distinguished as *Queensland tulipwood*. (2) The wood of the emu apple, or sour plum.

tulle (tōōl; *F.* tül), *n.* [F.; — from the town of *Tulle*, in France.] A thin, fine silk net, plain or dotted, used for veils, hats, dresses, etc.

Tul′li-an (tŭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Tullianus*, from *Tullius*, the name of a Roman gens.] Belonging to, or in the style of, Tully (Marcus Tullius Cicero); Ciceronian.

tul′li-bee (tŭl′ĭ-bē), *n.* [Of Amer. Ind. orig., and said by the giver of the name to be from Cree *otoneemish* whitefish. Perh. fr. the Montagnais word for whitefish; cf. Montagnais (not Cree) *namesh* fish.] A whitefish (*Argyrosomus tullibee*) found in the Great Lakes and other waters of northern North America.

Tul′li-ver, Mag′gie (măg′ĭ tŭl′ĭ-vẽr). The imaginative passionate heroine, a miller's daughter, of George Eliot's "The Mill on the Floss." She is a victim of the respectability of the commonplace well-meaning people about her, and is drowned in a flood together with her selfish, unimaginative, and uncompromising brother Tom, to whom she is lovingly devoted.

Tu-lu′nid (tōō-lōō′nĭd), *n.* A Mohammedan dynasty which established itself in Egypt sometime in the 9th century; — so called from its founder, Ahmed ben Tulun, the son of a freedman.

tum (tŭm), *v. t.*; TUMMED (tŭmd); TUM′MING. *Woolen Manuf.* To card (wool) as a preliminary to finer carding; to open or tease out (wool) before carding; also, sometimes, to mix (various grades or colors of wool).

Tum (tōōm), *n.* [Egypt. *Tumū*, *Atūmū*, perh. prop. the unknown, or the creator.] *Egypt. Relig.* A sun god, regarded as the "closer" of the day, or the night sun, and often as the creator of the world. He wears the pschent and carries the ankh and a scepter. Cf. RA.

tu′ma′ta-ku′ru (tōō′mä′tä-kōō′rōō), *n.* Also *tumatukuru* and *tomatakuru*. [Maori.] A New Zealand rhamnaceous shrub or tree (*Discaria toumatou*) having stout, sharp spines used by the Maoris for tattooing; — called also *matagory* and *wild Irishman*.

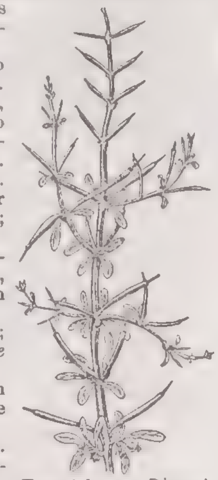

Tumatakuru (*Discaria toumatou*). (1/4)

tum′ble (tŭm′b'l), *v. i.*; TUM′BLED (-b'ld); TUM′BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *tumblen*, freq. of *tumben*, *tomben*, to dance, to jump, AS. *tumbian* to turn heels over head, to dance violently; cf. D. *tuimelen* to fall, Sw. *tumla*, Dan. *tumle*, Icel. *tumba*. Cf. TUMBRIL.] **1**. To roll over, or to and fro; to roll or toss about; as, to *tumble* and toss in pain.

2. To turn end over end, as a tumbler pigeon in falling, etc.; specif., *Gunnery*, to turn end over end in the air, as a projectile.

3. To fall suddenly and violently; to be precipitated; as, to *tumble* from a scaffolding.

4. To move, go, come, pass, etc., in a hasty disorderly manner; as, the dogs came *tumbling* at his call.

5. To perform acrobatic feats, esp. without apparatus, such as somersaults, springs, etc.

6. To dance. *Obs.*

7. To understand; comprehend; — often with *to*. *Slang.*

to tumble home, *Shipbuilding*, to incline inward, above the water line or greatest breadth; — said of the sides of a ship. Cf. WALL-SIDED. — **to t. in.** **a** To tumble home. **b** To go to bed. *Colloq.* — **to t. up.** **a** To get out of bed; to rise. *Slang or Colloq.* **b** *Naut.* To go or come quickly on deck.

tum′ble, *v. t.* **1**. To turn over; to turn or throw about, as for examination or search; — sometimes with *over*, *about*, etc.; as, to *tumble* books about; to *tumble* papers.

2. To disturb; rumple; disorder; as, to *tumble* a bed.

3. To cause to tumble, or fall; to roll over or down; to precipitate; pitch; fling; to throw down; as, to *tumble* one in wrestling; to *tumble* a hare with a shot.

4. To whirl in a tumbler or tumbling barrel, as for polishing (metal goods), softening (leather goods), etc.

tum′ble, *n.* **1**. Act of tumbling, in any sense; as, to take a *tumble*, or fall; an acrobatic *tumble*, or the like.

2. A confused condition; bewilderment; also, a confused pile or mass. *Colloq. or Dial.*

3. **a** = TUMBLING BARREL. **b** = LICKER-IN.

4. A kind of toy, usually a figure of a person, so formed and weighted as to rock or tumble at a slight touch.

tum′ble-bug′ (-bŭg′), *n.* Any of various scarabæoid beetles (as species of the genera *Scarabæus*, *Canthon*, *Copris*, and *Phanæus*) which form globular masses of dung, which they roll and bury in holes excavated in the ground. The balls serve as food for them or their larvæ, the eggs being deposited in them.

Tumblebug (*Phanæus carnifex*).

tum′ble-down′ (-doun′), *a.* Ready to fall; dilapidated; ruinous, as a shanty. *Colloq.*

tum′bler (tŭm′blẽr), *n.* **1**. One who tumbles; esp., one who performs acrobatic tricks, as somersaults, etc.

2. [*cap.*] A Dunker; — a derisive nickname alluding to the baptismal ceremony of the Dunkers, in which the person is thrice plunged face forward into the water.

3. Any of certain domestic pigeons having the habit of tumbling, or somersaulting backward in flight. The **short-faced tumblers** rarely tumble, being bred mainly for color, carriage, shape, etc. They have a very short bill, a high bulging forehead, and a strutting carriage. Cf. ALMOND TUMBLER. The common tumblers and the rollers have a longer bill and head, and are bred for their aërial performances.

4. A tumbling barrel or box, a tub wheel for washing or softening leather, or the like.

5. A movable obstruction in a lock, consisting of a lever, latch, wheel, slide, pin, or the like, which must be adjusted to a particular position by a key or other means before the bolt can be thrown. See LOCK, *Illust.*

6. *Firearms.* A piece attached to, or forming part of, the hammer of a gunlock, on which the mainspring acts and in which are the notches for the sear point to enter.

7. *Mach.* **a** A projecting piece on a revolving shaft or rockshaft, for actuating another piece, as the click which moves the rack in a striking mechanism for a clock. See ROCKSHAFT. **b** The movable part of a tumbler gear.

8. *Weaving.* In certain looms, one of the levers from which the harness is suspended; a tippler.

9. One of a breed of dogs formerly used in coursing rabbits.

10. A drinking glass without a foot or stem, originally made with a pointed or convex base.

11. A kind of cart; a tumbrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

12. *Naut.* A pin, or one of a pair of pins, engaging the ends of a ring stopper and shank painter.

13. [*cap.*] A member of one of the ruffianly London bands of the early 18th century. Cf. MOHOCK, *n.*, 2. *Obs. or Hist.*

tumbler bearing. *Mach.* Any of the intermediate swiveling or pivoted bearings for a square shaft (with fixed end bearings), which can be knocked aside by a traveling crab or the like moving along, and gearing with, the square shaft, as in a gantry, etc.

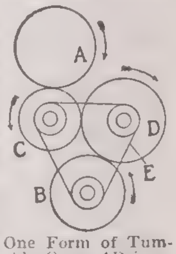

One Form of Tumbler Gear. *A* Driver; *B* Driven Wheel; *C* *D* Idle Wheels (all indicated by their Pitch Circles); *E* Rocking Frame. Directions of rotation are indicated by arrows. Gear is reversed by swinging *E* over so that *D* gears with both *A* and *B*, and *C* is out of gear entirely.

tumbler gear. *Mach.* Any of various reversing gears, used esp. in modern machine tools, in which reversing is accomplished by one or more idle wheels journaled in a swinging frame. — **tumbler gearing**.

tum′ble-weed′ (tŭm′b'l-wēd′), *n.* In the western United States, any plant which habitually breaks away from its roots in the autumn, and is driven by the wind, as a light, rolling mass, over the fields and prairies. The commonest tumbleweeds are the bugseed, the winged pigweed, *Psoralea lanceolata*, and species of *Amaranthus* (as *A. albus*).

tum′bling (-blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TUMBLE, *v.* — **tumbling barrel**, a revolving cask or barrel in which nails, etc., are polished, as by mutual attrition, or in which small castings are put to break out their cores; — called also *rattle barrel*, *rattler*, *rumble*, *rumbler*, etc. — **t. bay**, an overfall, or weir, in a canal. — **t. box**, a revolvable receptacle in which small objects are polished by attrition with emery powder or some other abrasive. — **t. rod**, *Mach.*, a rod having a cam or lever rigidly attached to transmit an intermittent motion. — **t. shaft**, *Mach.*, a cam shaft or way shaft. Cf. TUMBLING ROD. — **t. verse**, *Pros.*, an irregular form of early English verse, roughly equivalent to a four-stressed anapæstic verse, but with much displacement of the light syllables.

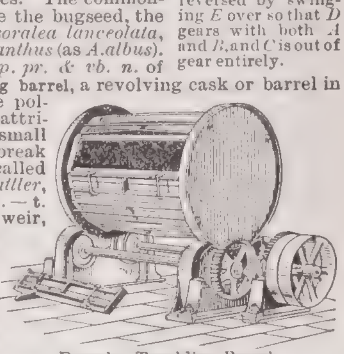

Foundry Tumbling Barrel.

tum′bly (-blĭ), *a.* Uneven or lumpy, as of material tumbled in confusedly on a sea or river bottom.

Tum-bo′a (tŭm-bō′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the native name, *tumbo*, at Mossamedes, Portuguese West Africa.] *Bot.* A genus of gnetaceous plants consisting of a single species, *T. bainesii* (better known as *Welwitschia*), of the South African desert region. It has a trunk or caudex less than a foot high, but often six feet in circumference, bearing two persistent leaves which grow at the base and die at the apex. It bears conelike inflorescences.

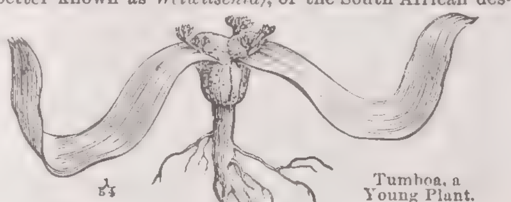

Tumboa, a Young Plant.

tum′brel (tŭm′brĕl) } *n.* [ME. *tomerel*, *tumerel*, OF. *tomberel*, *tumerel*, a tip cart, F. *tombereau*; cf. *tomber* to fall, to tumble, OF. to dance, tumble (cf. also OF. *tumer*); prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *tūmōn*, *tūmulōn*, to turn around, G. *taumeln* to reel, stagger, *tummeln* to turn around, or AS. *tumbian* to dance, tumble, Icel. *tumba*. Cf. TUMBLE.]
tum′bril (tŭm′brĭl) }

1. A farmer's dump cart or wagon, esp. one of a rude type used for manure; — also applied to the vehicles used to convey condemned persons to the guillotine during the French Revolution, from the fact that common manure carts were sometimes used.

2. A wheeled cucking stool. See CUCKING STOOL.

3. *Mil.* A two-wheeled cart accompanying troops, to convey tools, cartridges, etc. *Archaic.*

4. A kind of basket or cage of osiers, willows, or the like, to hold hay and other food for sheep. *Local, Eng.*

5. A porpoise. *Obs. & R.*

tu′me-fa′cient (tū′mē-fā′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *tumefaciens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *tumefacere* to tumefy; *tumere* to swell + *facere* to make.] *Med.* Producing swelling; tumefying.

tu′me-fac′tion (tū′mē-făk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *tuméfaction*.] **1**. Act of tumefying, or state of being tumefied.

2. A tumor; swelling. *Arbuthnot.*

tu′me-fy (tū′mē-fī), *v. t.*; TU′ME-FIED (-fīd); TU′ME-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *tuméfier*, fr. L. *tumere* to swell + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. L. *tumefacere* to tumefy. See TUMID; -FY.] To swell; to cause to swell, or puff up.

To swell, *tumefy*, stiffen, not the diction only, but the tenor of the thought. *De Quincey.*

tu′me-fy, *v. i.* To rise in a tumor; to swell.

tu′men-ol (tū′mĕn-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Trade name; prob. fr. *bitumen* + 3d *-ol*.] *Pharm.* A dark-colored liquid or semisolid prepared from bituminous shale oil by the action of fuming sulphuric acid, used in treating skin diseases.

tu-mes′cent (tū-mĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *tumescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *tumescere* to swell up, v. incho. fr. *tumere* to swell.] Slightly tumid or swollen. — **tu-mes′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

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tu′li-pant′, *n.* [See TULIP, TURBAN.] A turban. *Obs.*

tu′lip-eared′ (-ērd′), *a.* Having erect, pointed ears: — said of certain dogs.

tu′lip-ist, *n.* One devoted to growing tulips.

tu-lip′pa, *n.* [Cf. It. *tulipa*. See TULIP.] The tulip. *Obs.*

tulip poplar. = TULIP TREE, 1.

tulip poppy. A cultivated perennial poppy (*Papaver glaucum*), having cup-shaped scarlet flowers.

tu-lip′py, *n.* [See TULIP.] The tulip. *Obs.*

tu′li-san′ (tōō′lē-sän′), *n.*; *pl.* -SANES (-sä′nās). [Tag.] A bandit; outlaw. *Phil. I.*

tulk, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *tūlka* to interpret, Dan. *tolke*, Sw. *tolka*, Lith. *tulkanti*, *tulkōti*, Russ. *tolkovat'*.] To address. *Obs.*

tulk, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tūlkr* interpreter, spokesman. Cf. TULK to address.] A man; soldier; knight. *Obs.*

Tul′king-horn′, **Mr.** (tŭl′kĭng-hôrn′). A silent, discreet old bachelor lawyer in Dickens's "Bleak House," who has a large clientage among the nobility and knows many family secrets.

tull. † TILL, to entice.

tulle. † TOLL.

tul′li-hoo (tŭl′ĭ-ōō), *n.* Commotion. *Scot.*

Tul′ly (tŭl′ĭ), *n.* [From *Tully*, town near Syracuse, New York.] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the American Upper Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

tul′si (tōōl′sĭ). Var. of TOOLSI.

tulthe. † TILTH.

Tu′lu (tōō′lōō), *n.* One of a Dravidian people of Mangalore; also, their language. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

tu′lu-cu′na oil (tōō′lōō-kōō′nȧ). Kundah oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

tul-war′ (tŭl-wär′; -wôr′), *n.* Also *tulwaur*. [Hind. *talwār*, *tarwār*, fr. Skr. *taravāri*.] A curved saber or scimitar used in the Orient, esp. in northern India.

tu′ly (tū′lĭ; tōō′lĭ). Var. of TEWLY. *Dial. Eng.*

tu′ly, *n.* [Perh. orig. from the name of a place.] A scarlet dye or color. *Obs.*

tu′ly. Dial. Eng. var. of TEWLY.

tulye. † TOIL; TILL, *v.*

tul′yie, **tul′zie** (tōōl′yĭ; *cf.* CAPERCAILLIE). Var. of TUILYIE, *n.* & *v.*

tum. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOOM.

tum (tŭm), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made by plucking a musical string, as a banjo.

tum (tōōm), *n.* [Sw.] See MEASURE.

tumain. † TOMAN.

tu-ma′sha. † TAMASHA.

tumb. † TOMB.

tumb, *v. i.* [AS. *tumbian*. Cf. TUMBLE.] Tumble; dance. *Obs.*

tum′bak. Var. of TOMBAC.

tum-bak′ (tŭm-băk′), **tum-bak′i** (-ĭ), *or* **tum-bek′** (-bĕk′), **tum-bek′i** (-ĭ), *n.* [From *tambak*, *tambako*, *tambakan*, names of tobacco in many Malayan and (East) Indian languages; from the European word. Cf. TOBACCO.] A coarse Persian tobacco

tumbe. † TOMB.

tum-beck′. † TOMBAC.

tumbester, *n.* [ME. *tomben*, *tumben*, to dance. See TUMBLE; -STER.] A female dancer. *Obs.*

tum′bl, **tum′bld**. Tumble; tumbled. *Ref. Sp.*

tumble cart *or* **car**. A rough dump cart with wheels solid and made fast to the axle. *Obs.*

tum′ble-dung′. = TUMBLEBUG.

tumble home. *Shipbuilding.* An inward inclination of the sides of a ship above the water line or greatest breadth.

tumbler cart. = TUMBLE CART.

tumbler file. See FILE, tool.

tum′bler-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

tumbler switch. *Elec.* A switch that turns on or off with a snap when a small projecting thumbpiece or tumbler is pushed over.

tumbour. † TAMBOUR.

tumde. Obs. pret. of TEEM.

tume. † TIME.

tume (*dial.* tūm; tüm). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOOM.

tumen. † TOMAN.

tumerel. † TUMBREL.

tum′fie (tŭm′fĭ), *n.* A stupid or awkward person. *Scot.*

tu′mid (tū′mĭd), *a.* [L. *tumidus*, fr. *tumere* to swell; cf. Skr. *tumra* strong, fat. Cf. THUMB.] **1.** Swollen, enlarged, or distended; as, a *tumid* leg; *tumid* flesh.
2. Rising above the level; protuberant.

So high as heaved the *tumid* hills. *Milton.*

3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; inflated; bombastic; turgid; as, a *tumid* expression or style.
Syn. — See TURGID.
— **tu′mid-ly**, *adv.* — **tu′mid-ness**, *n.*

tu-mid′i-ty (tū-mĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tumiditas.*] Quality or state of being tumid.

Tu′mi-on (tū′mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., prob. for *Thumion*, fr. Gr. θύμιον a kind of yew.] *Bot.* A genus of taxaceous trees having 2-ranked linear leaves, often ill-scented, and a large, ovoid, drupaceous fruit. Of the four species, one, the stinking cedar, is confined to Florida; another, the California nutmeg, to California; a third to China; a fourth to Japan.

tu′mor, *or* **tu′mour** (tū′mẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *tumere* to swell: cf. F. *tumeur*, OF. also *tumour*. See TUMID.] **1.** An abnormal mass of tissue, not inflammatory and independent in character, arising without obvious cause from cells of preëxistent tissue, possessing no physiologic function, and characteristically unrestrained in growth and structure.
2. A swelling or protuberance of any kind; also, swelling words or expressions; bombast. *Rare.* *De Quincey.*

tum′-tum′ (tŭm′tŭm′), *n.* [Perh. imitative of the sound of beating.] A dish made in the West Indies by beating boiled plantain quite soft in a wooden mortar.

tu′mu-lar (tū′mū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *tumulus* a mound: cf. F. *tumulaire*. See TUMULUS.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

tu′mu-lose (-lōs; *see* -OSE), **tu′mu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tumulosus*, fr. *tumulus* a mound.] Full of small hills or mounds.
— **tu′mu-los′i-ty** (-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tu′mult (-mŭlt), *n.* [L. *tumultus*; prob. akin to Skr. *tumula* noise, noisy, and perh. to L. *tumere* to swell, E. *tumid*: cf. F. *tumulte.*] **1.** The commotion or agitation of a multitude, usually with great uproar and confusion of voices.

What meaneth the noise of this *tumult?* 1 *Sam.* iv. 14.

2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; turbulence; as, the *tumult* of the elements.
3. Irregular or confused motion; agitation; high excitement; as, the *tumult* of the spirits or passions.
Syn. — Uproar, ferment, disturbance, turbulence, disorder, confusion, noise, bluster, hubbub, bustle, brawl, riot.

tu-mul′tu-a-ry (tū-mŭl′tū-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *tumultuarius*: cf. F. *tumultuaire.*] Attended or characterized by, or producing, tumult or agitation; confused; tumultuous.

A *tumultuary* attack of the Celtic peasantry. *Macaulay.*

— **tu-mul′tu-a-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **tu-mul′tu-a-ri-ness**, *n.*

tu-mul′tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tumultuosus*: cf. F. *tumultueux.*] **1.** Full of, characterized by, or conducted with, tumult or uproarious disorder; turbulent; as, a *tumultuous* assembly or meeting.

The flight became wild and *tumultuous.* *Macaulay.*

2. Agitated, as with conflicting passions; disturbed.

His dire attempt, which, nigh the birth
Now rolling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast. *Milton.*

Syn. — Disorderly, irregular, noisy, confused, turbulent, violent, agitated, disturbed, boisterous, lawless, riotous.
— **tu-mul′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tu-mul′tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

tu′mu-lus (tū′mū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a mound, a sepulchral mound, prob. fr. *tumere* to swell. Cf. TUMID.] An artificial hillock or mound, as over a grave, esp. over the grave of a person buried in ancient times; a barrow.

tun (tŭn), *n.* [ME. *tonne*, *tunne*, a tun, AS. *tunne* a tun, tub, a large vessel; akin to G. & F. *tonne* a ton, tun, LL. *tunna* a tun; all perh. of Celtic orig.; cf. Ir. & Gael. *tunna* a tun, OIr. *tond*, *tonn*, skin. Cf. TON, TUNNEL.] **1.** A large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or puncheon, and girt with hoops; a wine cask.
2. Hence, the capacity of a tun as a varying liquid measure (formerly legal at two pipes or 252 wine gallons).
3. Any vessel for liquids, as a pitcher, jar, etc. *Obs.*
4. *Brewing.* A fermenting vat.
5. A chimney, or a chimney pot. *Dial. Eng.*
6. A drunkard, or a large paunch. *Jocose.* *Shak.*

tun, *v. t.*; TUNNED (tŭnd); TUN′NING. **1.** To put into a tun or tuns, as wine.
2. To put into liquor in tuns, as to flavor or preserve it.
3. To store or fill, as a tun with liquor.

tun, *v. i.* To work in a vat, as malt in brewing.

tu′na (tū′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the Carib name in the Antilles.] The prickly pear (*Opuntia tuna*), or its fruit; also, any of various other flat-jointed species of *Opuntia*, as *O. engelmanni*, resembling it.

tun′a-ble (tūn′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being tuned, or made harmonious; hence, harmonious; musical; tuneful.

And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*

— **tun′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **tun′a-bly**, *adv.*

tun′dra (tōōn′drȧ), *n.* [Russ.] One of the level or undulating treeless plains characteristic of northern arctic regions in both hemispheres. The tundras mark the limit of arborescent vegetation; they consist of black mucky soil with a permanently frozen subsoil, but support a dense growth of mosses and lichens, as the reindeer moss, and dwarf cespitose herbs and shrubs, often showy-flowered.

tune (tūn), *n.* [ME. *tun*, *tune*, OF. *ton*, F. *ton* tone. See TONE.] **1.** A sound; note; tone. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
2. *Music.* **a** A rhythmical, melodious, symmetrical series of tones for one voice or instrument, or for voices or instruments in unison, or one of two or more such series forming parts in harmony; a melody; air; as, a merry *tune.* See AIR, 10. **b** The state or capacity of giving tones of proper pitch; just intonation; harmonious accordance; pitch of the voice or an instrument; adjustment of an instrument so as to harmonize with itself or with others; as, the piano is not in *tune.*
3. Order; harmony; concord; of a person, fit disposition, temper, or humor; right mood.

A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune*, as when he . . . is dragged unwilling to [his task]. *Locke.*

4. *Physics.* By extension, harmony or accordance as regards vibrations other than sound; as, to place the receiver of a system of wireless telegraphy in *tune* with the transmitter so as to respond to impulses given out by the latter.
to the tune of, to the amount of. *Colloq.*

tune (tūn), *v. t.*; TUNED (tūnd); TUN′ING (tūn′ĭng). [From TUNE, *n.*; cf. ENTUNE, *v.*] **1.** To adjust (a voice or instrument) to a given musical pitch or temperament; to cause to be in tune; as, to *tune* a piano or a violin.
2. To give tone to; to attune; to adapt in style of music; to make harmonious.

For now to sorrow must I *tune* my song. *Milton.*

3. To express with melody or harmony; to utter musically.

Fountains, and ye, that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise. *Milton.*

4. To put into a proper state or disposition.
5. *Elec.* To bring (a circuit) into tune with another by adjusting its inductance or capacity (see TUNE, *n.*, 4).

tune (tūn), *v. i.* **1.** To sound in harmony; to be in tune.
2. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice; to sing without pronouncing words; to hum. *Rare.*
to tune up. a To adjust instruments for playing together. **b** To begin to sing or play. *Colloq.*

tune′ful (-fōōl), *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical; as, *tuneful* birds. — **tune′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **tune′ful-ness**, *n.*

tune′less, *a.* **1.** Without tune; inharmonious.
2. Not employed in making music; as, *tuneless* harps.
3. Not expressed in music or poetry; unsung. *Rare.*

tun′er (tūn′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tunes; esp., one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.
2. A device for tuning an organ flue pipe, consisting of an adjustable flap or opening near its top, by which the vibrating length of the air chamber may be changed.
3. *Elec.* An instrument for tuning an electric circuit.

tung′sten (tŭng′stĕn), *n.* [Sw. *tungsten* (cf. Dan. *tungsteen*, G. *tungstein*); *tung* heavy (akin to Dan. *tung*, Icel. *þungr*) + *sten* stone. See STONE.] **1.** *Chem.* A rare element of the chromium group found combined in certain minerals, as wolframite and scheelite. Symbol, *W*; **at. wt.**, 184.0. As commonly obtained the metal is grayish, hard, and brittle but when pure is white and ductile, and has a sp. gr. of 18.8. It melts only at 3400° C. (6150° F.), whence its wide use for electric-light filaments. It is also used for alloying steel (see TUNGSTEN STEEL) and for other purposes. Chief valences, 2, 4, 5, and 6.
2. *Min.* Scheelite, or calcium tungstate. *Obs.*

tungsten lamp. An electric glow lamp having filaments of metallic tungsten. Such lamps, owing to the refractory nature of the metal, may be maintained at a very high temperature and require an expenditure of only about 1.25 watts per candle power.

tungsten steel. *Metal.* A steel containing a small amount of tungsten, noted for tenacity and hardness, even under a considerable degree of heat. Magnets made of it are said to be highly permanent. It often contains manganese. See SELF-HARDENING.

tung′stic (-stĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tungsten; wolframic. — **tungstic acid. a** Tungsten trioxide, WO_3, got as a heavy yellow powder; — properly called **tungstic anhydride** or **tungstic oxide. b** Any of various acids corresponding to the above oxide; specif., the monohydrate, H_2WO_4 (called also **orthotungstic acid**), analogous in composition to chromic acid and got as a yellow solid. See METATUNGSTIC. — **t. ocher** *or* ochre, tungstite.

tung′stite (-stīt), *n.* *Min.* Native tungsten trioxide, WO_3, a yellow or yellowish green pulverulent mineral.

tung tree (tŭng). [Chin. *t′ung*[2] or yu[2] *t′ung*[2] Aleurites cordata.] **a** A Chinese euphorbiaceous tree (*Aleurites cordata*) grown for the oil (*tung oil*) of its seeds and used for varnishes and paints. **b** A large East Indian dipterocarpaceous tree (*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*) yielding a wood oil (also called *tung oil*), gurjun balsam, and a fine hard timber.

Tun-gus′ (tōōn-gōōz′), *n.*; *pl.* TUNGUS (-gōōz′) or TUNGUSES (-gōōz′ĕz). A member of any of a group of tribes of Ural-Altaic stock ranging Siberia east of the Yenisei River. They are cheerful, trustworthy, self-reliant, and inured to hardship. Some are of the orthodox Russian faith.

The *Tungus* of northeast Siberia tills the land in the fertile Amur basin, tends the herd farther north, hunts and fishes in still higher latitudes. *A. H. Keane.*

Tun-gus′ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Tungus; designating, or pert. to, the division of the Ural-Altaic languages spoken by the Tungus. — *n.* The language of the Tungus.

tu′nic (tū′nĭk), *n.* [L. *tunica*: cf. F. *tunique*, and AS. *tunece*, fr. L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An undergarment worn by both sexes, with or without sleeves, reaching to or below the knees, and girdled at the waist.
2. Any similar garment worn by ancient or Oriental peoples; also, any of various loose-fitting garments.
3. In technical uses: **a** *Eccl.* = TUNICLE, 2. **b** *Mil.* A fatigue coat, esp. as worn by British soldiers. **c** *Bot.* A natural integument; as, the *tunic* of a seed. **d** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A mantle, as of a mollusk or tunicate; a tunica.

Tu′ni-ca (tū′nĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL. See TUNIC.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of delicate European and Asiatic silenaceous herbs having small pink, white, or purple flowers with a tubular 5- or 15-ribbed calyx. *T. saxifraga* is often cultivated in rock gardens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* An enveloping or covering membrane or layer of tissue; as, ‖ **tu′ni-ca ad′ven-ti′ti-a** (ăd′vĕn-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) = ADVENTITIA; ‖ **t. al′bu-gi′ne-a** (ăl′bū-jĭn′ē-ȧ), the close fibrous investment or capsule of the testicle, also of certain other organs; ‖ **t. in′ti-ma** (ĭn′tĭ-mȧ), the inner coat of a vessel (see INTIMA); ‖ **t. me′di-a** (mē′dĭ-ȧ), the middle coat of a vessel (see MEDIA, 2); ‖ **t. va′gi-na′lis** (văj′ĭ-nā′lĭs), a pouch of serous membrane covering the testis, derived from the peritoneum during the descent of the testis.

Tu′ni-ca′ta (-kā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUNICATE.] *Zoöl.* A class of marine animals comprising the ascidians, salpas, and allied forms, formerly regarded as mollusks or included in the Molluscoida, but now considered, chiefly on account of their tadpolelike larvæ, as degenerate descendants of the same ancestors which produced the vertebrates, and hence included in the phylum Chordata, of which they constitute a subphylum Urochorda (see ASCIDIAN). The class comprises a great variety of forms, both permanently attached (in the adult stage) and free-swimming, some simple, others reproducing by budding as well as by eggs, and forming large colonies. Among the characteristics more important and usually found are: clefts (*stigmata*) in the walls of the pharyngeal region, these walls usually containing blood vessels and serving as gills; the secretion of a thick outer covering (or *test*) for the body, often containing a celluloselike substance (*tunicine*); the reduction of the nervous system to little more than a single dorsally placed ganglion; and a heart which so changes its contractions as to reverse the direction of the blood flow at intervals. The class Tunicata comprises the orders Ascidiacea, Thaliacea, and Larvacea.

tu′ni-cate (tū′nĭ-kāt), *n.* One of the Tunicata.

tu′ni-cate (tū′nĭ-kāt) } *a.* [L. *tunicatus*, p. p. of *tunicare*
tu′ni-cat′ed (-kāt′ĕd) } to clothe with a tunic, fr. *tunica* a tunic.] **1.** *Bot.* Covered with a tunic; coated with layers; specif., having numerous concentric coats or layers, as an onion; — applied to bulbs of this type.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** Having a tunic, or mantle; of or pertaining to the Tunicata. **b** Having each joint buried in the preceding funnel-shaped one, as in certain antennæ of insects.

tu′ni-cin (tū′nĭ-sĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance in the test, or body covering, of many tunicates, much like the cellulose of plants.

tu′ni-cle (tū′nĭ-k′l), *n.* [L. *tunicula* a little tunic, coat, or membrane, dim. of *tunica* a tunic: cf. OF. *tunicle.*]
1. A slight natural covering; an integument.
2. *Eccl.* A short close-fitting vestment, somewhat smaller than the dalmatic, worn by subdeacons or epistlers, and in the Roman Catholic Church also worn under the dalmatic (and generally of the same size as the dalmatic) by bishops when they pontificate; a tunic.

tun′ing (tūn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TUNE.
tuning cone, *Music*, a brass cone used in tuning open organ pipes. It is driven point down into the top of a pipe to raise its pitch, and point upward over the top to lower its pitch. — **t. fork**, *Music*, a steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone. It is useful for tuning instruments, and for ascertaining a standard pitch, since its tone is nearly free from harmonics, and is not affected by moderate differences of temperature. — **t. hammer**, *Music*, a hammer-shaped wrench with heads hollowed to fit over the tuning pins, used in tuning pianos. — **t. hole**, *Music*, a small hole in the lower tapering part of an organ pipe, made by curling outward a strip of the metal till the desired pitch is had. — **t. horn**, *Music*, a tuning cone. — **t. key**, *Music*, a tuning hammer. — **t. lever**, *Music*, a tuning hammer. — **t. peg** *or* **pin**, *Music*, a pin to which the strings are fastened, as in pianos and in instruments of the violin family. — **t. slide.** See SLIDE, *n.*, 10 **c**.

Tuning Fork.

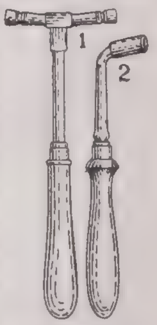

1, 2 Forms of Tuning Hammer.

Tu-nis′i-an (tū-nĭs′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tunis or its inhabitants, mostly Berbers and Arabs, with some French and Italians. — *n.* The North Arabic dialect of Tunis.
Tunisian crochet. = TRICOT STITCH.

tun′nel (tŭn′ĕl), *n.* [F. *tonnelle* a semicircular, wagon-headed vault, a tunnel net, an arbor; cf. OF. *tonnel* a tun, F. *tonneau*; dim. of *tonne* a tun; — from resembling a tun in shape. See TUN.] **1.** A chimney opening for the passage of smoke; a flue; funnel.
2. = FUNNEL, *n.*, 1. *Rare or Dial.*
3. Short for TUNNEL NET.
4. A subterranean passageway, esp. one horizontal and open at both ends as to provide a path for a road, railroad, canal, etc., or for a sewer or drain. Cf. SUBWAY, TUBE, *n.*, 4.
5. Specif.: *Mining.* A level or nearly level subterranean passage; adit; drift; esp., a passage driven across the measures, or at right angles to the veins desired to reach; — disting. from *drift*, or *gangway*. Cf. ADIT, 1. See MINE, *Illust.*

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tumland. Obs. p. pr. of TUMBLE.
tumlare. ✝ TUMBLER.
tumlit. Obs. pret. & p.p. of TUMBLE.
tum′mals, **tum′mels** (tŭm′′lz), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *tomals.*] A great quantity or heap. *Cornwall.*
tum′mel (tŭm′′l; tōōm′′l). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of TUMBLE.
tum′mer (tŭm′ẽr), *n.* **a** *Woolen Manuf.* One that tums; a scribbler. **b** *Cotton Manuf.* A small drum similar to the doffer for transferring the cotton from the first to the second cylinder in double carding.
tum′mock (tŭm′ŭk), *n.* A hillock. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tummyll. ✝ TUMBLE.
tu′mored, **tu′moured** (tū′mẽrd), *a.* Distended; swollen. *R.*
tu′mor-ous (tū′mẽr-ŭs), *a. Rare.* [L. *tumorosus* inflated.] **a** Swelling. **b** Inflated; bombastic.
tump (tŭmp; tōōmp), *n.* [Cf. W. *twmp*, *twm*, a round mass or heap, a hillock.] **a** A hillock. **b** A heap. **c** An earthwork. **d** A clump of trees on a height.
tump, *v. t.* To form a mass of earth or a hillock about; as, to *tump* teasel. *Dial. Eng.*
tump, *v. t.* To draw or drag, as a slain deer. *Local, U. S.*
tump′et (tŭm′pĭt), *n.* A little mound of earth; esp., an ant hill or mole hill. *Dial. Eng.*
tump′line′ (tŭmp′līn′), *n.* A strap across the forehead to assist in carrying a pack on the back. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*
tump′y (tŭm′pĭ; tōōm′pĭ), *a.* Having many tumps, or hillocks; uneven. *Dial. Eng.*
tumrelle. ✝ TUMBREL.
tum′tum (tŭm′tŭm), *n.* [Perh. corruption of E. *tandem.*] A dogcart. *Anglo-Ind.*
tu′mu-la-ry (tū′mū-lā-rĭ). Var. of TUMULAR.
tu′mu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *tumulatus*, p. p. of *tumulare* to tumulate. See TUMULUS.] To cover with a mound. *Obs.*
tu′mu-late, *v. i.* To swell. *Obs.*
tu′mu-li, *n.*, *pl.* of TUMULUS.
tu-mult′ (tū-mŭlt′), *v. i.* To make a tumult. *Obs.*
tu-mult′er (tū-mŭl′tẽr), *n.* A maker of tumults. *Obs.*
tu-mul′tu-ate (-tū-āt), *v. i.* [L. *tumultuatus*, p. p. of *tumultuari* to make a tumult.] To make a tumult. *Obs.* — **tu-mul′tu-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
tumyllere. ✝ TUMBLER.
tun. Ton. *Ref. Sp.*
tun (tōōn), *n.* [AS. *tūn*. See TOWN.] *A.-S. Hist.* A town.
tun. ✝ TUNE.
tu′na (tōō′nȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *atún*, E. TUNNY.] The tunny, esp., on the California coast, the great or common tunny.
tu′na-cle (tū′nȧ-k′l). Var. of TUNICLE.
tunag, *n.* A short mantle for women. *Scot. Obs. or R.*
tun′-bel′ly, *n.* A pot-belly. — **tun′-bel′lied**, *a.* Both *Obs. or R.*
tunbrugge. ✝ TUBRUGGE.
tun′ca (tŭŋ′kȧ), *n.* [Hind. *tankhwāh.*] *India.* **1.** An assignment on the revenue of a locality in favor of an individual. **2.** The wages of a servant hired by the month.
tun′car, **tun′caw** ✝ TUNCA.
tund (tŭnd), *v. t.* [L. *tundere.*] To pound or bruise, as in a mortar. *Obs.* — **tun-da′tion** (tŭn-dā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
tund, *v. t. & i.* To beat. *Slang, Winchester College, Eng.*
tun′der (*dial.* tōōn′dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tundr*. See TINDER, *n.*] Tinder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tun′-dish′ (*dial.* tŭn′-; tōōn′-), *n.* A funnel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tun′dre. ✝ TUNDER.
tun′dun (tŭn′dŭn), *n.* = BULL-ROARER.
tune. ✝ TOWN; TINE, to shut.
tune′a-ble (tūn′ȧ-b′l). Var. of TUNABLE. — **tune′a-bly**, *adv.* — **tune′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
‖ **tu ne ce′de ma′lis.** [L.] Do not thou yield to evils. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, vi. 95).
tunfolk. ✝ TOWNFOLK.
tung. Obs. or ref. sp. of TONGUE.
tun′gah. ✝ TANGA.
tungd. Tongued. *Ref. Sp.*
tunge. ✝ TONGUE, TONG.
tung oil (tŭng). [See TUNG TREE.] See OIL, *Table I.*
tun′-great′, *a.* Having the circumference of a tun. *Obs.*
tung′state (tŭng′stāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of tungstic acid.
tung-sten′ic (tŭng-stĕn′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tungsten.
tung′sten-if′er-ous (tŭng′stĕn-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS; TUNGSTEN.
tungsten ocher *or* **ochre.** *Min.* Tungstite.
tung′sto-si-lic′ic (tŭng′stō-sĭ-lĭs′ĭk), *n.* *Chem.* Silicotungstic; specif., designating a white crystalline acid to which the formula $H_8SiW_{12}O_{42} \cdot 20H_2O$ has been assigned. — **tung′sto-sil′i-cate** (-sĭl′ĭ-kāt) [see -ATE, 3 **b**], *n.*
Tun-gu′si-an (tōōn-gōōz′ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* = TUNGUSIC.
tungy. ✝ TONGUEY, talkative.
tun′hoof′ (tŭn′ōōf′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *tūn* inclosure, E. ALEHOOF.] Ground ivy. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **tu′ni-cæ**, **tu′ni-cæ va′gi-na′les** (tū′nĭ-sē văj′ĭ-nā′lēz), etc., *pls.* of TUNICA, TUNICA VAGINALIS, etc.
tu′ni-ca-ry (tū′nĭ-kā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *tunica* a tunic.] *Zoöl.* A tunicate. *Obs.*
tun′ist (tūn′ĭst), *n.* A tuner. *R.*
tunk (tŭŋk), *n. & v. t. & i.* Rap; thump. *Dial. or Colloq.*
tunkaw. ✝ TANGA.
Tun′ker (tŭŋ′kẽr), *n.* *Eccl.* = DUNKER.
tun′na (tōōn′nä), *n.* [Sw., a barrel, cask.] See MEASURE.
tun′nage. Var. of TONNAGE.
tunne. ✝ TON, TUN.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

6. *Shipbuilding.* The tubelike water-tight passage, through which the propeller shaft passes, between the stern tube and either the afterpeak bulkhead or a dwarf bulkhead terminating a small chamber called the *stuffing-box recess.* **7.** *Sulphuric-Acid Manuf.* A tube of sheet lead, connecting adjoining leaden chambers when a series is used. **8.** A long wire-covered passageway forming a snare into which partridges and the like were decoyed. *Obs.*
tunnel of Corti. *Anat.* See ORGAN OF CORTI.
tun′nel (tŭn′ĕl), *v. t.*; TUN′NELED (-ĕld) or TUN′NELLED; TUN′NEL-ING or TUN′NEL-LING. **1.** To form into or like a tunnel. **2.** To catch in a tunnel net. **3.** To make an opening, or a passageway, through or under; as, to *tunnel* a mountain; to *tunnel* a river.
tun′nel, *v. i.* To cut, blast, or otherwise make, a tunnel.
tun′nel-er, tun′nel-ler (tŭn′ĕl-ẽr), *n.* One that tunnels; specif.: **a** A machine used in tunneling, as one used in mining to cut a drift, or an annular groove so that the drift may easily be made, in a single operation. **b** One that uses a tunnel to catch birds. See TUNNEL, *n.*, 8. *Obs.*

Tunnel Stern.

tunnel stern. A design of motor boat stern, for use in shallow waters, in which the propeller is housed in a tunnel and does not extend below the greatest draft.
tun′ny (tŭn′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [F. *thon*; cf. Pr. *thon*, It. *tonno*; fr. L. *thunnus*, *thynnus*, Gr. θυννος, θύνος.] Any of several oceanic fishes of the mackerel family, esp. the common, or great, tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*) of all warm seas. It sometimes weighs a thousand pounds or more,

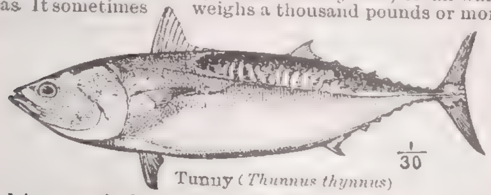

Tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*)

and is extensively caught in the Mediterranean. On the Atlantic coast of America it is called *horse mackerel*; on the Pacific coast, where it is much sought for as a game fish, it is called *tuna*. The flesh is coarse and oily, but is often eaten; the oil is sometimes used in currying. The **little tunny** (*Gymnosarda alleterata*) of the Mediterranean and North Atlantic, and the **long-finned tunny**, or albacore (see ALBACORE **a**), are smaller species.
tun shell. Any of numerous marine tænioglossate gastropods belonging to the genus *Dolium*.

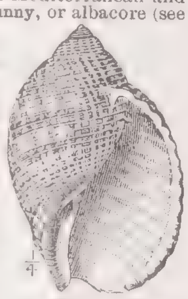
Tun Shell (*Dolium perdix*).

tup (tŭp), *v. t.*; TUPPED (tŭpt); TUP′PING. [ME. *tuppe*; perh. akin to *top* summit, head.] **1.** To butt, as a ram does. *Local, Eng.* **2.** To cover; — said of a ram. *Shak.* **3.** To beat or upset with a tup; specif., to upset (a piece too long for forging under a power hammer) by a tup or monkey slung from the roof and swung like a battering ram.
tup, *n.* **1.** A ram (male of the sheep). **2.** Any of various devices acting by impact; as: **a** The ram or monkey, or falling weight, of a pile driver, drop hammer, etc.; specif., the heavy head of a steam hammer in which the upper pallet is secured. **b** A pavior's mallet.
tu′pe-lo (tū′pē-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). *Bot.* A North American tree (*Nyssa multiflora*) having brilliant, glossy foliage, acid red berries, and hard, cross-grained wood. Also, any of several related species of *Nyssa*. See BLACK GUM **a**.
tupelo gum. Any tupelo or sour gum; specif., the tree *Nyssa aquatica*, which has softer wood than *N. multiflora*.
Tu′pi (tōō′pē), *n.* An Indian of the tribe from which the Tupian stock takes its name, dwelling, at the advent of the Portuguese, about the mouth of the Amazon. Also, their language, which is the basis of the Indian trade language of the Amazon.
Tu′pi-an (-pĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of South American Indians comprising the most important Brazilian tribes. Agriculture, pottery, and stone working were practiced by them at the time of the conquest. The Tupi and the Guarani were originally the most powerful of the stock, which is hence also called *Tupi-Guaranian*.
Tup-pe′ri-an (tŭ-pē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to M. F. Tupper (1810–89), author of "Proverbial Philosophy," a long series of trite moralizings in blank verse; hence, uninspired; commonplace. — **Tup′per-ism** (tŭp′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.*
tuque (tūk), *n.* [Canadian F. See TOQUE.] A kind of warm cap for winter wear, made from a knit bag with closed tapered ends, by pushing one end up in the other.
tu′ra-cin (tū′rȧ-sĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An amorphous reddish violet pigment containing copper, obtained from certain feathers of several species of touraco.
Tu-ra′ni-an (tū-rā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Tur*, in Persian legend, one of the three brothers from whom sprang the races of mankind.] Of, pert. to, or designating, the languages now commonly called the *Ural-Altaic languages*; also, of, pert. to, or designating, the people who speak them.
Tu-ra′ni-an, *n.* *Ethnol.* **a** A member of any of the peoples of Ural-Altaic stock; vaguely, a member of any division of a supposed nomadic people who preceded the Aryans in Europe and Asia. *Obsoles.* **b** A member of any tribe or nationality of Turkic or Tataric stock. *Rare.*

tur′ban (tûr′băn), *n.* [Formerly *turband*, *turbant*, *tolibant*, F. *turban*, OF. *tolliban*; cf. It. *turbante*; fr. Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend*, fr. Per. *dulband*. Cf. TULIP.] **1.** A headdress worn by men in the Levant and by most Mohammedans of the male sex, consisting of a cap, with a sash, scarf, or shawl, usually of cotton or linen, wound about it, and sometimes hanging down the neck. **2.** A headdress likened to an Oriental turban; as: **a** A headdress resembling a turban fashionable among women in Europe and America in the early 19th century.

One form of Turban, 1.

b A bandanna, or square of cotton cloth, worn by negro women in the West Indies and the southern United States. **3.** A kind of woman's or child's hat with no brim or with brim turned up close to the crown. **4.** A turban squash. **5.** *Cookery.* A drum-shaped case for entrées, fillets, etc.
tur′baned (tûr′bănd), *a.* Wearing a turban.
turban lily. A European lily (*Lilium pomponium*) cultivated for its deep red, spotted, turban-shaped flowers.
turban squash. A variety of squash in which the fleshy receptacle does not extend over the ovary, which therefore protrudes like a cap or turban.
turban stone. A round stone pillar with a turban carved at the top: — a common form of Mohammedan tombstone.
tur′ba-ry (tûr′bȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *turbaria* a place for digging peat, fr. *turba* peat; cf. OF. *torberie* See TURF.] *Eng. Law.* An easement to dig turf or peat on another's land; also, the ground where turf is dug.
Tur′bel-la′ri-a (tûr′bĕ-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *turbellae* a bustle, stir, dim. fr. *turba* disturbance; — so named because the cilia cause tiny currents in the water.] *Zoöl.* The class of flatworms consisting of the planarians. It formerly included the nemerteans also.

One of the Turbellaria (*Macrostomum auritum*). *a* Otolith; *m* Mouth; *n* Body Cavity containing Food; *c c′ d* Male Organs; *e e′* Ovaries

tur′bel-la′ri-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Turbellaria. — *n.* A turbellarian worm.
tur′bid (tûr′bĭd), *a.* [L. *turbidus*, fr. *turbare* to disturb. See TROUBLE; cf. DISTURB, PERTURB.] **1.** Having the lees or sediment disturbed; roiled; hence, loosely, muddy; not clear; — used of liquids; as, *turbid* water or wine. **2.** Disturbed; confused; disordered. "Such *turbid* intervals that use to attend close prisoners." *Howell.*
Syn. — TURBID, MUDDY. Anything is TURBID when its clearness is disturbed, esp. by the stirring up of sediment of any sort; that is MUDDY which is turbid with mud; both words are used fig. (*muddy* being the stronger) of that which is confused, disturbed, or cloudy; as, "the *turbid* ebb and flow of human misery" (*M. Arnold*); "Joubert had far less smoke and *turbid* vehemence in him than Coleridge" (*id.*); "'*Turbid* ecstasy' is surely not . . . good. . . . *Turbid* rather suits the *muddy* kind of inspiration which London porter confers" (*Lamb*); his thinking is *muddy*. See DARK.
— **tur-bid′i-ty** (tûr-bĭd′ĭ-tĭ), **tur′bid-ness,** *n.* — **tur′bid-ly,** *adv.*

tur′bi-nal (tûr′bĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *turbo*, *turben*, *-inis*, a top, whirl.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Rolled in a spiral; scroll-like; turbinate; — applied to the thin, plicated, bony or cartilaginous plates covered with olfactory and mucous membrane borne on the walls of the nasal chambers. There are usually several of these plates in each nasal chamber. The turbinals of man are commonly called **turbinated bones.** In fishes *turbinal* has been applied to bones otherwise called *nasals*.
tur′bi-nal, *n.* A turbinal bone or cartilage.
tur′bi-nate (-bĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *turbinatus*, fr. *turbo*, *turben*, *-inis*, a whirl, top.] **1.** Whirling in the manner of a top. **2.** *Bot.* Shaped like a top, or inverted cone; narrow at the base and broad at the apex. **3.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Turbinal. **4.** *Zoöl.* Spiral with whorls decreasing rapidly from base to apex; — said of certain shells.

Turbinate, 2 Capsule of Ludwigia.

tur′bi-nat′ed bone (tûr′bĭ-nāt′ĕd). *Anat.* A turbinal bone or process. In man there are three such bones or processes, borne on the outer wall of the nasal fossa on each side. The *inferior* and largest is a separate curved bony plate, horizontally placed and separating the inferior and middle meatuses in the nose. The *middle* and *superior* turbinated bones are merely processes of the ethmoid.

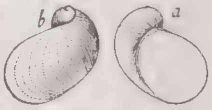

Turbinate, 4. Shell of *Marsenina prodita*. *a* Front view; *b* Dorsal view. Natural size.

tur′bi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *turbinatio* a pointing in the form of a cone. See TURBINATE.] **1.** Act of spinning, or whirling, as a top. **2.** A turbinate or whorled formation, as a shell.
tur′bine (tûr′bĭn; -bīn), *n.* [L. *turbo*, *-inis*, that which spins or whirls round, whirl, akin to *turba* a crowd, *turbare* to disturb. Cf. TROUBLE.] **1.** A whirlwind. *Obs.* **2.** A rotary motor actuated by the reaction, impulse, or both, of a current of water under pressure. A turbine usually consists of a series of curved vanes arranged to rotate on a central spindle, the whole being inclosed by a casing permitting the inlet and outlet of the water in a desired manner. Turbines are usually classified according to the manner in which the water flows through them, as: **parallel-flow,** *or* **axial-flow, turbine,** in which water enters the turbine through fixed guide blades, passing axially and spirally through the passages and discharges in a direction parallel or axial to the turbine spindle, as in the **Jonval turbine**; **outward-flow turbine,** in which water flows axially into the machine, passing through it radially, and discharging radially outward from the rim, as in the **Fourneyron turbine**; **inward-flow turbine,** in which water enters from the circumference, passing radially inwards, and escaping axially, as in the **Thomson turbine** or **Francis turbine**; **mixed-flow turbine,** combining the inward-flow and parallel-flow types, as in the **Schiele turbine.** This classification applies to reaction or to reaction-and-impulse turbines. In turbines working solely by impulse, as the **Girard turbine,** parallel flow is universally adopted, and the water passages are only partly filled, contrasting with reaction turbines, which are only at their best efficiency with "drowned" passages. Cf. PELTON WHEEL, WATER WHEEL. **3.** A form of steam engine analogous in construction and action to the water turbine described above. There are

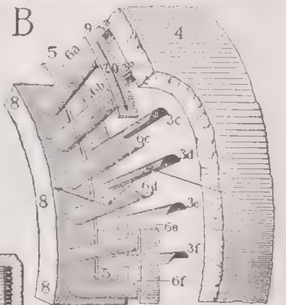

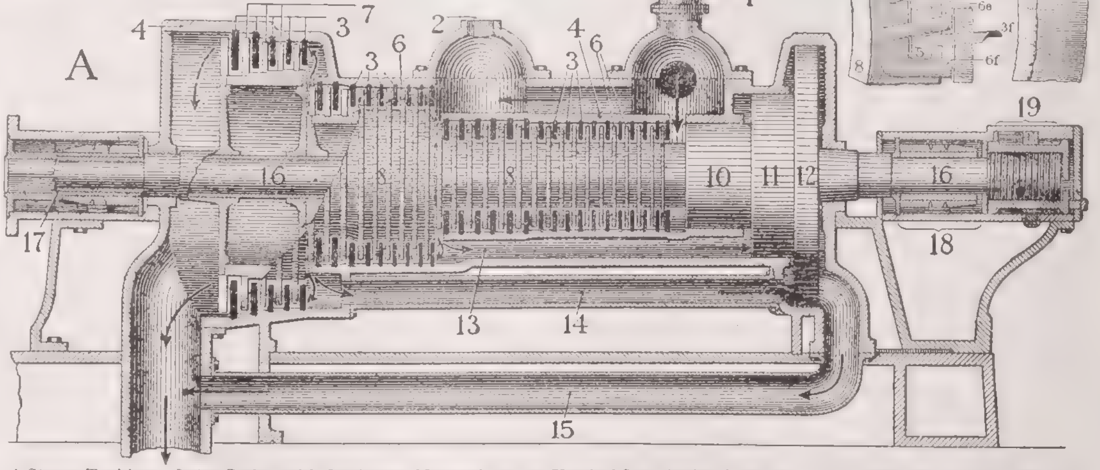

A Steam Turbine. Outer Casing with Stationary Vanes shown in Vertical Longitudinal Section; Inner Revolving Barrel with Attachments shown in the round at the right, and in section at the left. The steam at its highest pressure acts on the short Vanes at the right, and as its pressure decreases it meets the longer Vanes on the larger parts of the Barrel. Black Vanes are stationary; light, are moving in all cases. Arrows show the course of the Steam. 1, 2 Main and Secondary Admission Pipes; 3 Edges of Stationary Vanes fastened to and projecting inward from Casing (4). [In detailed drawing *B*, 3 *a* & 3 *b* are Stationary Vanes held between Casing (4) and Retaining Ring (5); 3 *c*, 3 *d*, 3 *e*, 3 *f*, Similar Vanes shown in section and broken away from Casing.] 6 Retaining Rings surrounding Moving Vanes; 7 Moving Vanes shown in section attached to, and projecting outward from, Moving Barrel (8). [In fig. *B*, 6 *a*, 6 *b*, 6 *e*, 6 *f*, are Moving Vanes between Barrel (8) and Retaining Ring (9); 6 *c*, 6 *d*, Moving Vanes with Retaining Ring removed.] 10, 11, 12 Balancing Pistons against which the steam is brought by Equalizing Pipes (13, 14, 15), to offset the thrust effect; 16 Shaft; 17, 18 Journal Bearings; 19 Thrust Bearing. *B* A Row of Stationary Vanes (black), and Moving Vanes (light) revolving in direction of Arrow 20. *C* Diagram showing cross section of Vanes and of the course of the Steam.

tunnel disease. *Med.* **a** Caisson disease. **b** Ankylostomiasis.
tun′neled, tun′nelled (tŭn′ĕld), *a.* Having a tunnel.
tunnel head. *Metal.* The top of a smelting furnace where the materials are put in.
tunnel kiln. A limekiln using coal for fuel, as disting. from a *flame kiln*, using wood or peat.
tun′nel-ler. Var. of TUNNELER.
tunnel net. A fishing net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.
tunnel vault. *Arch.* = BARREL [VAULT.
tunnel weaver. Any territelarian spider.
tun′ner (tŭn′ẽr; tōōn′ẽ(r), *v. t.* To put (ale, etc.) in tuns or casks. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
tun′ning-mele′, *n.* A funnel.
tun′ny-back′, *n.* The stickleback. *Dial. Eng.*
tunny oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
tun′y (tūn′ĭ), *a.* Tuneful; melodious. *Colloq.*
tuo, tuone. † TWO, TEEN.
tuom. Dial. Eng. var. of TOOM.
tup, *v. i.* **1.** To butt, as a ram. **2.** To copulate, as a ram.
tupace. † TOPAZ.
Tu-pa′ia (tū-pā′yȧ), *n.* [NL., of Malay origin. See TANA, the animal.] *Zoöl.* The principal genus of squirrel shrews, type of a family, **Tu′pa-i′i-dæ** (tū′pā-ī′ĭ-dē). [Maori.] The tutu.
tu′pa-ki′hi (tōō′pä-kē′hē), *n.*
tu-pa′ra (tōō-pä′rȧ), *n.* [Maori corruption of E. *two-barrel.*] A double-barreled gun. *Dial. New Zealand.* [TYPHOON.
tu-phan′ (tōō-fän′). Var. of
tup′-head′ed, *a.* Sheep-headed; stupid. *Rare.* [TUPIAN.
Tu′pi-Gua-ra′ni-an, *a.* See
tup′man (tŭp′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who breeds, or deals in, tups. *Dial. Eng.*
Tup′man, Tra′cy (trā′sĭ). In Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," a member of the Pickwick Club, who is very amorous.
tuppe. † TUP. [TWOPENCE.
tup′pence (tŭp′ĕns). Var. of
tup′see (tŭp′sē), *n.* [Hind. *tapsī-macch.*] A threadfish (*Polydactylus risua* or allied species) of the Ganges.
tu′pu-na (tōō′pōō-nä), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Maori.] An ancestor or parent. *New Zealand.*
tuquheit. † TEWIT.
tu′qui (tōō′kē), *n.* A kind of yam (*Dioscorea sativa*). *Phil. I.*
‖ **tu quo′que.** [L.] Thou also: — a retort charging an adversary with being or doing the same as one's self.
‖ **tu quo′que, Bru′te!** [L.] = ET TU, BRUTE.
tur. † TOWER.
tur (tōōr), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *tur* urus.] Any of several Caucasian wild goats, as *Capra cylindricornis* of the eastern, *C. severtzowi* of the western, and *C. caucasica* of the central, Caucasus.
tu′ra-co′, tu′ra-cou′, tu′ra-koo′. Vars. of TOURACO.
tu′ra-co-ver′din (tōō′rȧ-kō-vûr′dĭn), *n.* [See TOURACO; VERDANT.] A green pigment found in feathers of the touraco.
Tu′ra-cus (tū′rȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL. See TOURACO.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of touracos, including those with feathered nostrils.
tu-ran′ose (tū-răn′ōs; tōō-rän′ōs), *n.* [G. *turanos*, fr. *Turan* Turkestan, because got from Turkestan manna.] *Chem.* A sugar of the disaccharide class, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, resulting from the partial hydrolysis of melezitose.
turat. † TURRET.
turb, *n.* [OF. *to(u)rbe*, L. *turba.*] A multitude. *Obs.*
tur′band. † TURBAN.
tur′ban-less, *a.* See -LESS.
turban shell. A sea urchin when deprived of its spines; — popularly so called from a fancied resemblance to a turban.
turbant. † TURBAN.
tur-ban′to, *n.* A turban. *Obs.*
tur′ban-top′, *n.* An edible ascomycetous fungus (*Gyromitra esculenta*) with a wrinkled somewhat globular pileus.
tur′bat. † TURBAN.
turbation, *n.* [OF., or L. *turbatio.*] Disturbance: disquieting; also, fear; trouble. *Obs.*
tur′beh (tōōr′bĕ), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *turbah.*] A small domelike edifice over a Mohammedan tomb, esp. over the tomb of a person of rank or importance.
tur′bel. † TURBLE.
tur′ben. † TURBINE. [BOT.
tur′bet. Obs. or Scot of TUR-
tur′beth. † TURPETH.
tur′bil. † TURBLE.
tur-bil′lion (tŭr-bĭl′yŭn). Var. of TOURBILLION.
tur′bi-na′ceous (tûr′bĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* [See TURBARY.] Of or pert. to peat, or turf. *Rare.*
tur′bi′nage′ (tür′bē′nȧzh′; tûr′bĭ-nāj), *n.* [F.] *Sugar Manuf.* Process of separating sugar crystals and molasses by turbines or centrifugals.
tur′bi-nate (tûr′bĭ-nāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To spin or fashion like a top; to whirl. *Rare.* [binate.
tur′bi-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Tur-

practically only two distinct kinds, and they are typified in the de Laval and the Parsons and Curtis turbines. The **de Laval turbine** is an impulse turbine, in which steam impinges upon revolving blades from a flared nozzle. The flare of the nozzle causes expansion of the steam, and hence changes its pressure energy into kinetic energy. An enormous velocity (30,000 revolutions per minute in the 5 H. P. size) is requisite for high efficiency, and the machine has therefore to be geared down to be of practical use. Some recent developments of this type include turbines formed of several de Laval elements compounded as in the ordinary expansion engine. The **Parsons turbine** is an impulse-and-reaction turbine, usually of the axial type. The steam is constrained to pass successively through alternate rows of fixed and moving blades, being expanded down to a condenser pressure of about 1 lb. per square inch absolute. The **Curtis turbine** is somewhat simpler than the Parsons, and consists of elements each of which has at least two rows of moving blades and one row of stationary. The bucket velocity is lowered by fractional velocity reduction. Both the Parsons and Curtis turbines are suitable for driving dynamos and steamships directly. In efficiency, lightness, and bulk for a given power, they compare favorably with reciprocating engines.

Turbinella (*T. pyrum*), Ceylon. 1/3

Tur′bi-nel′la (tûr′bĭ-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *turbo, -inis,* a top.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large marine rachiglossate gastropods having a thick, heavy, pear-shaped shell, with conspicuous folds on the columella. It is the type of a family, **Tur′bi-nel′li-dæ** (-nĕl′ĭ-dē).

tur-bin′i-form (tŭr-bĭn′ĭ-fôrm; tûr′bĭ-nĭ-fôrm′), **tur′bi-noid** (tûr′bĭ-noid), *a.* [See TURBO; -FORM; -OID.] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a shell of the genus *Turbo.*

tur′bit (tûr′bĭt), *n.* One of a breed of fancy pigeons derived from the owl pigeons and having a short head and beak, a frilled breast, and a peak or a shell crest. The wings, except the quills, are variously colored; the rest of the bird is white.

tur′bit-teen′ (tûr′bĭ-tēn′), *n.* [See TURBIT.] One of a breed of Oriental frilled pigeons having a short bill, rounded head, white body, and colored shoulders and head markings.

Turbo. *a T. marmoratus*; *b c* Operculum of *T. smaragdus.* 1/6 1/2

Tur′bo (tûr′bō), *n.* [L. *turbo, -inis,* a top. See TURBINE.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A large genus of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods, usually having a heavy turbinate shell, pearly inside, with a rounded aperture and a calcareous operculum.

2. [*l. c.*] A shell of this genus or of the family Turbinidæ.

tur′bo- (tûr′bō-). A combining form for *turbine,* meaning: **a** Coupled directly to a driving turbine; as, **tur′bo-al′ter-na′tor** (an alternator coupled directly to a driving turbine), **tur′bo-blow′er, tur′bo-com-pres′sor, tur′bo-dy′na-mo, tur′bo-fan′, tur′bo-gen′er-a′tor, tur′bo-pump′,** etc. **b** Consisting of a turbine; as, **tur′bo-ma-chine′** (a machine of the nature of a turbine), **tur′bo-mo′tor,** etc.

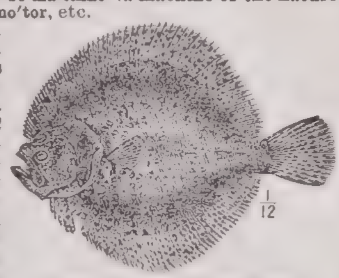

Turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*). 1/12

tur′bot (-bŏt), *n.* [F., OF. *torbout*; — perh. so named from its shape, and fr. L. *turbo, -inis,* a top, a whirl. The ending *-ot* or *-bot* is not fully explained.] **a** A large European flounder (*Scophthalmus maximus*) highly esteemed as a food fish. It often weighs from thirty to forty pounds. Its color on the upper side is brownish with small scattered tubercles. The lower, or blind, side is white. **b** Any of numerous flounders more or less like the true turbot, as the American plaice, or summer flounder (see FLOUNDER, 1), the halibut, *Hypsopsetta guttulata* in California and *Ammotretis guntheri* in New Zealand. **c** Locally, as in the West Indies, any of several trigger fishes and filefishes.

tur′bu-lence (tûr′bū-lĕns), *n.* [L. *turbulentia*: cf. F. *turbulence.*] Quality or state of being turbulent; a disturbed state; tumult; disorder; as, the *turbulence* of a mob.

The years of . . . warfare and *turbulence* which ensued. *Southey.*

Syn. — Agitation, commotion, tumult, tumultuousness, unruliness, insubordination, rioting.

tur′bu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *turbulentus,* fr. *turba* disorder, tumult: cf. F. *turbulent.* See TURBID.] **1.** Aroused to violent commotion; violently agitated; tumultuous; as, the *turbulent* ocean.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now tossed and *turbulent.* *Milton.*

2. Disposed to insubordination and disorder; restless; unquiet; refractory; as, *turbulent* spirits.

Sagacious, bold, and *turbulent* of wit. *Dryden.*

3. Producing commotion; disturbing; exciting.

Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

Syn. — Disturbed, agitated, tumultuous, riotous, seditious, insubordinate, refractory, unquiet.

Tur′co (tûr′kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). [F., prob. fr. Russ. *Turka,* a collective noun, used of enemies, prop., Turks. The Turcos are said to have been so called by the Russians in the Crimean War, and the term was applied by the Russians to the Japanese during the war with Japan. Cf. also It. *Turco* a Turk.] *Mil.* A member of the force of French Algerian infantry, composed of natives with a sprinkling of French, the chief officers being French. Their uniform has been of the zouave type. The technical name is *Algerian tirailleurs.*

Tur′co- (tûr′kō-). Combining form for *Turkish,* or for *Turkic, Turki.* See TURKO-.

Tur′co-phobe (tûr′kō-fōb), **Tur-coph′o-bist** (tŭr-kŏf′ō-bĭst), *n.* [See TURCO-; -PHOBE; -IST.] A person opposed to the Turks or their policy, customs, etc.

Tur′di-dæ (tûr′dĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TURDUS.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed family of singing birds containing the true thrushes and a greater or less number of allied groups, often including the bluebirds, wheatears, stonechats, Old World warblers, Old World redstarts, solitaires, and water ouzels, and the mocking birds and thrashers. In the above broad sense it includes many subfamilies, the true thrushes constituting the subfamily **Tur-di′næ** (tŭr-dī′nē). The Old World warblers (subfamily Sylviinæ), water ouzels (Cinclinæ), and mocking birds and thrashers (Miminæ) are often made separate families. — **tur′dine** (-dĭn; -dīn; 183), *a.*

tur′di-form (tûr′dĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *turdus* a thrush + E. *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Having the form or structure of a thrush.

Tur′dus (tûr′dŭs), *n.* [L., a thrush.] *Zoöl.* A genus of thrushes formerly including most of the Turdidæ, but now restricted to Old World species, as the missel thrush, fieldfare, redwing, and song thrush.

tu-reen′ (tŭ-rēn′), *n.* [F. *terrine,* L. *terra* earth. See TERRACE.] A large, deep vessel to hold soup, etc., at the table.

turf (tûrf), *n.*; *pl.* TURFS (tûrfs), *Obs. or R.* TURVES (tûrvz). [AS. *turf*; akin to D. *turf* peat, G. *torf,* OHG. *zurba* turf, Sw. & Icel. *torf* turf, peat, Dan. *törv,* Skr. *darbha* a kind of grass, a tuft of grass.] **1.** The upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to form a kind of mat; sward; sod; also, a piece of this upper stratum cut or pulled off; a sod.

2. Peat, esp. when prepared for fuel. See PEAT.

the turf, horse racing; the race course. *Cowper.*

turf, *v. t.*; TURFED (tûrft); TURF′ING. To cover with turf or sod; as, to *turf* a bank or border.

turf ant. A small European ant (*Formica flava*) which makes small ant hills on heaths and commons.

turf′en (tûr′f′n), *a.* Made of turf; covered with turf.

turf′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TURF. — **turfing iron,** *or* **turfing spade,** an implement for cutting and paring off turf.

turf′man (tûrf′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A votary of the turf, or horse racing.

turf′y (tûr′fĭ), *a.*; TURF′I-ER (-fĭ-ẽr); TURF′I-EST. **1.** Abounding with turf; made of, or covered with, turf. **2.** Having the nature or appearance of turf. **3.** Of or pertaining to the turf, or horse racing.

tur′gent (tûr′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *turgens, -entis,* p. pr. of *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Rising into a tumor, or a puffy state; swelling; tumid; as, *turgent* humors.

2. Inflated; bombastic; turgid; pompous. *Obs. or R.*

tur-gesce′ (tŭr-jĕs′), *v. i.*; TUR-GESCED′ (-jĕst′); TUR-GESC′ING (-jĕs′ĭng). [L. *turgescere,* v. incho. fr. *turgere* to swell.] To become turgid; to swell or be inflated. *Rare.*

tur-ges′cence (-jĕs′ĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *turgescence.* See TUR-
tur-ges′cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } GESCENT.] **1.** Act of swelling, or state of being turgescent; *Plant Physiol.,* turgor.

2. Pompousness; inflation; bombast; turgidity.

tur-ges′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *turgescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *turgescere*: cf. F. *turgescent.* See TURGESCE.] Becoming turgid or inflated; swelling; growing big.

tur′gid (tûr′jĭd), *a.* [L. *turgidus,* fr. *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Distended abnormally by some internal agent or expansive force; swollen; bloated; inflated; tumid; — esp. applied to a part of the body; as, a *turgid* limb.

2. Swelling in style or language; vainly ostentatious; bombastic; pompous; as, a *turgid* style of speaking.

Syn. — TURGID, TUMID, BOMBASTIC, GRANDIOSE, GRANDILOQUENT, MAGNILOQUENT. TURGID and TUMID imply inflation of style; BOMBASTIC is stronger, and suggests extravagance or rant; as, "My poems have been rightly charged with . . . a general *turgidness.* I have . . . used my best efforts to tame the swell and glitter both of thought and diction" (*Coleridge*); "Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here, to *turgid* ode and *tumid* stanza dear?" (*Byron*); "a theatrical, *bombastic,* windy phraseology" (*Burke*). GRANDIOSE, as here compared (see GRAND), implies pompousness of speech; GRANDILOQUENT and MAGNILOQUENT suggest an affectedly large and lofty utterance; as, "Marlowe . . . pushes *grandiosity* to the verge of *bombast*" (*Lowell*); "F. was . . . *grandiloquent,* yet courteous. His delivery of the commonest matters of fact was Ciceronian" (*Lamb*); "She was a trifle more *magniloquent* than usual, and entertained us with stories of colonial governors" (*Thackeray*). See REDUNDANCY, OSTENTATIOUS.

turgid wheat, rivet wheat.

— **tur-gid′i-ty** (tŭr-jĭd′ĭ-tĭ), **tur′gid-ness** ((tûr′jĭd-nĕs), *n.* — **tur′gid-ly,** *adv.*

tur′gite (tûr′jīt), *n.* [From *Turginsk,* name of certain copper mines in Russia.] *Min.* An iron ore intermediate between hematite and limonite, consisting of hydrous ferric oxide, $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$; — called also *hydrohematite.*

tur′gor (tûr′gŏr), *n.* [L., a swelling, turgidity, fr. *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Turgescence.

2. *Plant Physiol.* A state of normal tension or rigidity in living plant cells, caused by pressure of the water contents against the elastic cell membranes. It is essential to growth and the movements of growing organs. Its loss, popularly known as *wilting,* results when the water supply is cut off; if this be prolonged, death ensues.

Turk (tûrk), *n.* [F. *Turc*; cf. It. *Turco*; fr. Per. *Turk*; probably of Tatar origin.] **1.** A member of any of various Turki peoples of Asia and Europe, esp. one of the dominant race in Turkey; an Osmanli.

2. A native or inhabitant of Turkey.

3. A Mohammedan, esp. one living in Turkey.

4. A person exhibiting cruelty, sensuality, duplicity, rudeness, or the like, such as is attributed to Turks. *Colloq.*

5. [*l. c.*] A scimitar or sword. *Obs.*

6. A Turkish horse.

7. [*l. c.*] The plum curculio.

Turkey Cock, strutting. 1/26

tur′key (tûr′kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). [So called because it was formerly erroneously believed that it came originally from *Turkey*: cf. F. *Turquie* Turkey. See TURK.] **1.** Either of two species of large American birds of the pheasant family, one of which (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is of wide range in North America, represented by several varieties in different regions, and is widely kept in domestication in most parts of the world. It formerly occurred wild from southern Mexico to New England and Canada, but now is hardly found north of Virginia. It has handsome plumage with a bronze luster, a naked carunculated head, and whitish tips to the upper tail coverts and tail feathers in the typical variety (that of Mexico), or chestnut tips to the same in the northern varieties. The male is fond of strutting with the feathers puffed out and the tail spread. The domesticated turkeys are derived from the Mexican variety. Several color varieties are bred (bronze, buff, slate, pure white, etc.). The other wild species is the ocellated turkey (which see).

1/24

Northern variety of Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*).

2. In Australia: **a** A bustard (*Eupodotis australis*). **b** A brush turkey (which see).

Tur′key (tûr′kĭ), *n.* [Cf. TURKEY the bird.] An empire in the southeast of Europe and southwest of Asia.

Turkey berry. = PERSIAN BERRY. — **T. carpet,** a superior kind of one-piece carpet made in Asia Minor and adjoining countries, having a deep pile and composed of pure wool with a weft of different material. It is distinguishable by its coloring and patterns from similar carpets made in Persia, India, and elsewhere. — **T. coffee,** Mocha coffee. — **T. Company.** = LEVANT COMPANY. — **T. gum.** See GUM ARABIC. — **T. hone,** Turkey stone. — **T. morocco,** morocco made in Turkey, or made as in Turkey. — **T. oak,** in Europe, a species of oak (*Quercus cerris*), which grows throughout the Levant. — **T. oilstone,** Turkey stone. — **T. red. a** A brilliant, durable red produced upon cotton by means of alizarin (or, formerly, madder) in connection with an aluminium mordant and oil or other fatty matter. **b** Cloth dyed with this red. — **T.-red bleach,** a process of bleaching cotton cloth preparatory to dyeing with Turkey red. The successive operations are: washing, boiling in water, boiling in caustic soda solution (lye boil), steeping in dilute sulphuric acid (sour), and final washing. — **T.-red oil.** *Dyeing.* **a** An inferior grade of olive oil used in producing Turkey red. **b** = SULPHATED OIL. — **T. rhubarb.** *Pharm.,* the roots of *Rheum emodi.* — **T. sponge,** a superior variety or quality of sponge obtained in the Adriatic or Mediterranean. — **T. stone** *or* **slate,** a kind of whetstone or oilstone from Turkey; novaculite. — **T. umber.** See UMBER. — **T. wheat,** Indian corn.

turkey berry. a In the West Indies: (1) Either of two solanaceous plants (*Solanum mammosum* and *S. torvum*) or their fruit. (2) The boraginaceous tree *Cordia collococca* or its berry; — called also *turkey-berry tree.* **b** The coralberry. *Local, U. S.*

Turkey Buzzard. 1/15

turkey buzzard. An American vulture (*Cathartes aura*) common in South and Central America and in the southern United States, but rare north of Pennsylvania. It is blackish brown, with the nearly naked wrinkled skin of the head and foreneck red. It is about five feet in spread of wings and very graceful in flight. It feeds on carrion only. The variety of the United States is *C. aura septentrionalis.*

turkey gnat. A small black fly (*Simulium meridionale*) that attacks and injures poultry in the southern and western United States.

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tur′bined (tûr′bĭnd: -bīnd), *a.* Having, or propelled by, a turbine or turbines.

turbine interrupter. = JET INTERRUPTER.

tur-bin′e-ous (tŭr-bĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *turbo, -inis,* whirlwind.] Pert. to, or like, a whirlwind. *Obs.*

Tur-bin′i-dæ (tŭr-bĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Turbo* is the type.

tur′bit. ✝ TURBOT, TURPETH.

tur′bith (tûr′bĭth), *n.* [ME. *turbyte,* OF. *turbit,* F. *turbith,* fr. Ar. & Per. *turbad.* Cf. TURPETH.] = TURPETH.

turble, *n. & v.* [OF. *to(u)rble,* n., *to(u)rbler,* v.] Trouble. *Obs.*

tur′bu-len-cy (tûr′bū-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Turbulence.

tur′bu-lent-ly, *adv.* of TURBULENT.

tur′bu-lous, *a.* [Cf. TURBULENT.] Turbulent. *Obs.*

tur′but. ✝ TURBOT.

turbyte. ✝ TURBITH.

turcas, turches, turchis. ✝ TURQUOISE.

Tur′cism (tûr′sĭz′m). Var. of TURKISM.

Türck's′ col′umn (türks). *Anat.* = DIRECT PYRAMIDAL TRACT.

tur′co (to͞or′kō), *n.* [Sp. (in Chile) *El Turco,* lit., the Turk.] A small short-tailed South American clamatorial bird (*Hylactes megapodius*). *Chile.*

Tur′co-man (tûr′kō-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). **a** Var. of TURKOMAN. **b** A Turcoman carpet.

Turcoman carpet *or* **rug.** A kind of carpet or rug supposed to be made by the Turkomans.

Tur′co-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *Turco-* + *mania.*] Mania for Turkish customs, ideas, etc.

Tur′co-phile (tûr′kō-fĭl; -fīl), *n.* [*Turco-* + *-phile.*] A person, not a Turk, who favors the Turks or their policy. — **Tur-coph′i-lism** (tŭr-kŏf′ĭ-lĭz′m), *n.*

tur′co-po-lier′ (tûr′kō-pō-lēr′), *n.* [OF. *turcopolier, turcoplier,* fr. *turcople* a kind of light-armed soldier, LL. *turcopulus, -polus,* LGr. τουρκόπολος, lit., son of a Turk.] The Conventual Bailiff of England, of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, ex officio the commander of the cavalry.

turculony, *n.* An old dance. *Obs.*

turcum, *n.* A clot of dirt or filth. *Obs. Scot.*

turd (tûrd), *n.* [AS. *tord.*] Ordure; filth; also, a piece of dung. *Now Low.*

turd′e-fy, *v. t.* To befoul with ordure. *Obs.*

turdion, *n.* [F. *tordion.*] A kind of gay dance. *Obs.*

turd′ling, *n.* Dimin. of TURD. *Obs.*

tur′doid (tûr′doid), *a.* [*Turdus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Thrushlike.

ture. ✝ TOWER.

tu-reen′ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.

turelle, *n.* [OF. *tourele,* F. *tourelle.*] A turret. *Obs.*

turf, *v. i.* To gather turfs. *Dial. Eng.*

turf. *n.* Pouch; bag. *Obs. Scot.*

turf′a-ry (*dial.* tẽr′fȧ-rĭ; tûf′ȧ-), *n.* A place where turf, or peat, may be got. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

turf′er, *n.* A plowman. *Obs.*

turf′i-ness (tûr′fĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

turf′ite (tûrf′īt), *n.* A votary of horse racing; hence, sometimes, a blackleg. *Colloq.*

turf′less, *a.* See -LESS.

turf moss. Turfy or peaty land.

turf spade. A special long narrow spade to cut and dig turf.

turf webworm. Grass webworm.

tur′gent-ly, *adv.* of TURGENT.

tur-ges′ci-ble (tŭr-jĕs′ĭ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.

turgh. ✝ THROUGH.

tur′gid-ous, *a.* Turgid. *Obs.*

turgy, *n.* White magic; intercourse with good spirits. *Obs.*

tu′ri-ca′ta (to͞o′rē-kä′tä), *n.* [Sp. (in Mexico).] A venomous Mexican tick (*Ornithodoros turicata*).

Tu′rin (tū′rĭn; tū-rĭn′), *n.* A city in Italy. — **T. grass.** = COUCH GRASS **a.** — **T. nut,** *Paleobot.,* a fossil walnut in Upper Tertiary deposits near Turin.

tu′ri-o (tū′rĭ-ō), *or* **tu′ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [L. *turio* a shoot, sprout, tendril.] *Bot.* A scaly shoot developed from a bud on a subterranean rootstock. — **tu′ri-on-if′er-ous** (-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.*

Turk. *Abbr.* Turkey; Turkish.

Tur-ka′na (to͞or-kä′nä), *n. pl.* A tribe of the Masai living between Lake Rudolf and the Nile, East Africa. See MASAI.

Tur′kas. ✝ TURKEIS.

tur′kas, tur′kes, *n. pl.* [OF. *turcaises, turquoises,* F. *tricoises,* prop. Turkish.] Pincers; nippers. *Scot., Obs. or R.*

tur′keis. ✝ TURQUOISE.

Tur′keis, Tur′kes, *a.* [Cf. TURQUOISE.] Turkish. *Obs.*

tur′ken (tûr′kĕn), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *torquer,* L. *torquere.*] To turn or twist about. *Obs.*

Tur′kes. ✝ TURKEIS.

tur′kes, *n.* See TURKAS.

Turk′ess, *n.* A female Turk.

tur′key, *n.* A lumberman's kit. *Slang or Cant, U. S.*

tur′key-back′, *n.* The greater yellowlegs, esp. one of large size. *Local, U. S.*

turkey beard. Any American melanthaceous plant of the genus *Xerophyllum.*

turkey bird. The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*

turkey blossom. A zygophyllaceous weed (*Tribulus cistoides*).

turkey bur. The common burdock.

turkey claw. Coralroot.

turkey cock. A male turkey.

turkey corn. The squirrel corn.

turkey gobbler. A turkey cock.

turkey louse. A mallophagous louse (*Goniodes stylifer*) that often infests turkeys and eats their feathers.
turkey oak. **a** The Spanish oak. *U. S.* **b** The oak *Quercus catesbæi*, characteristic of dry, sandy barrens in the southern United States. It has shining leaves with three to five falcate, bristle-tipped lobes suggesting turkey's toes.
Turk Gregory. Pope Gregory VII. (the belligerent Hildebrand); — so nicknamed because of his aggressive assertion of the temporal sovereignty of the church.
Tur'ki (tōōr'kē), *a.* [Turk. *turkī*, fr. Tatar *Turk*, name of the race.] **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, the groups of Turkic languages, including Jagatai in Central Asia and Turkish, or Osmanli, in Turkey. See URAL-ALTAIC.
2. Designating, or pert. to, the peoples of Turki speech, including the Osmanlis and Chuvashes in Europe, the Usbegs, Turkomans, and other Tatar tribes in Asia. Though mostly Mohammedans, their religion is little more than a veneer over the native heathenism of the Central Asiatic tribes.
The *Turki* branch proper is thus found to cut obliquely across the heart of the continent from the Lena and Amur basins to the Bosphorus, interrupted here and there by Mongol, Iranian, and other elements, but everywhere showing remarkable linguistic uniformity amid all the transitions between the Mongolic and Caucasic physical types. *A. H. Keane.*
Turk'ic (tûr'kĭk), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pert. to, an extensive subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages (which see), or the peoples speaking them, esp. the Turki groups.
2. Loosely, equivalent to TURKISH.
Turk'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to Turkey or the Turks. — *n.* The language spoken by Turks, esp. by people of Turkey; Osmanli. It is the only Turkic language besides Jagatai having a literature. The modern Turkish alphabet of 34 letters is Arabic with several Persian characters.
Turkish bath, a kind of bath, orig. introduced from the East, in which a profuse perspiration is induced in a superheated room, after which the body is washed, rubbed, kneaded, etc. — **T. carpet.** = TURKEY CARPET. — **T. geranium oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* — **T. manna,** trehala. — **T. pound,** a Turkish gold coin, the lira. See COIN. — **T. rocket,** a European cress (*Bunias orientalis*), used as a pot herb. — **T. tobacco,** a very aromatic tobacco grown in Syria, Roumelia, Karamania, and about the Persian Gulf, used in cigarettes. — **T. towel,** *or* **T. toweling** *or* **towelling,** a cotton towel or towel fabric having a long thick nap cut or in loops. — **T. wheat,** maize.
— **Turk'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Turk'ish-ness,** *n.*
Turk'ism (tûr'kĭz'm), *n.* A Turkish idiom or expression; also, in general, a Turkish mode or custom.
Tur'ko-, Tur'co- (tûr'kō-). Combining form for *Turkic* or *Turki*, as in *Turko*-Tatar, or for *Turkish*, as in *Turco*phobe.
Tur'ko-I-ra'ni-an, *a.* *Ethnol.* Designating, or pert. to, a mixed racial type represented by the Baluch, Brahui, and Afghans, and characterized chiefly by stature above mean, fair complexion, dark, or sometimes gray, eyes, brachycephaly, and very long, prominent, and moderately narrow nose. — *n.* A member of any race of this type.
Tur'ko-man (tûr'kō-măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). A member of any of a group of tribes of East Turki stock dwelling between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral and the Amu River. They were formerly noted for predatory raids. They number half a million or more, in nine chief tribes.
Turk's'-cap' lil'y (tûrks'kăp'). Either of two lilies having nodding flowers with strongly revolute perianth segments: **a** The garden lily *Lilium martagon*, with rather small, dull purple flowers. **b** The American wild species *Lilium superbum*, with black-spotted orange-colored flowers resembling those of the tiger lily.
Turk's'-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A knot of turbanlike form worked on a rope with a piece of small line.
2. **a** The melon cactus **a.** *West Indies.* **b** Any of several species of *Echinocactus.* *California.*
3. A long-handled, round-headed broom for sweeping ceilings, etc. *Colloq. or Dial.*
tur'mer-ic (tûr'mēr-ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *terre-mérite*, NL. *terramerita*, *turmerica*, also LL. *terre meritum*, *terameritum*, *terrae meritum*, produce of the earth; perh. a corruption of Ar. *kurkum*. Cf. CURCUMA.] **1.** An East Indian zinziberaceous plant (*Curcuma longa*); also, its aromatic rootstock, in commerce usually in the form of powder. It is largely used in India as a condiment, esp. in curry powders; elsewhere as a yellow dye, esp. for compound shades, in preparing turmeric paper, and as a medicine. See CURCUMIN. Also, any closely related species yielding similar products.
2. Any of several other plants yielding colored juices or dye products; as: **a** Bloodroot. **b** Either of the Australian rutaceous trees *Acronychia baueri* and *Zieria smithii*, whose bark is used for tanning and dyeing.
tur'mer-ic, *a.* Of or pert. to, or obtained from, turmeric; specif., noting an acid got by oxidation of turmerol.
turmeric paper, *Chem.*, paper impregnated with turmeric, used as a test for alkaline substances, which turn it from yellow to brown, and for boric acid, which turns it red-brown.
tur'moil (tûr'moil; *formerly also* tûr-moil'), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. OF. *tremouille* the hopper of a mill; cf. L. *tremere* to tremble; influenced by E. *turn* and *moil*.] Harassing labor; trouble; more loosely, worrying confusion or disturbance; tumult; agitation; turbulence.
And there I 'll rest, as after much *turmoil*,
A blessed soul doth in Elysium. *Shak.*
tur-moil', *v. t.* To harass; disquiet; worry. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
tur-moil', *v. i.* **1.** To be confused or agitated. *Obs.*
2. To toil; labor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
turn (tûrn), *v. t.;* TURNED (tûrnd); TURN'ING. [ME. *turnen*, *tournen*, AS. *turnian* (or *tyrnan*), combined with OF. *torner*, *tourner*, F. *tourner*; both fr. LL. *tornare*, fr. L. *tornare* to turn in a lathe, to round off, fr. *tornus* a lathe, Gr. τόρνος a turner's chisel, a carpenter's tool for drawing circles; prob. akin to E. *throw*. See THROW; cf. ATTORNEY, RETURN, TOUR, TOURNAMENT.] **1.** To cause to revolve about, or as if about, a center; to rotate; as, to *turn* a wheel or a spindle.
2. Specif.: **a** To revolve mentally; to consider from various aspects; to think over; to ponder; — often with *over*, as, to *turn* a project or to *turn* a project over in one's mind. **b** To perform or execute by revolving, as handsprings.
3. To form in a lathe; to shape or fashion (anything) by applying a cutting tool to it while revolving; as, to *turn* the legs of tables; to *turn* ivory or metal; hence, to shape or mold; to fashion; adapt; as, to *turn* a neat phrase.
His limbs how *turned*, how broad his shoulders spread. *Pope.*
4. To cause to change position, as if by revolving; to move around partially or wholly so as to present other sides in given directions; as, to *turn* one's back; to *turn* a lamp on the table; to *turn* the leaves of a book.
The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope.*
5. Specif.: **a** To reverse in position; to make outermost or uppermost what is inmost or undermost; as, to *turn* an hourglass; to *turn* a cake on a griddle; to *turn* a coat or a dress. **b** Hence, to alter the arrangement, disposition, or the like, of (in some undesirable way denoted by an adverb or adverbial phrase); as, to *turn* things topsy-turvy, inside out, etc.
Behold, the Lord maketh the earth empty, . . . and *turneth* it upside down. *Is.* xxiv. 1.
6. To cause to have another course, direction, tendency, or inclination; to alter or divert the course or direction of; to deflect; as, to *turn* the eyes to heaven; to *turn* one from his purpose; hence, to direct; as, to *turn* one's attention to business; to *turn* a hose on a fire.
The weight of a hair will *turn* the scales. *Shak.*
7. Specif.: **a** To direct or give over to another's possession; to deliver over; to transfer; — now usually with *over;* as, when you get through with it, *turn* it over to him.
[He] *turned* the kingdom unto David. 1 *Chron.* x. 14.
b To direct to a specified use; to use or employ for a certain purpose or in a certain way; to devote; apply; as, to *turn* one's hand to farming; to *turn* all things to account.
c To stretch out; to put forth. *Archaic.*
He said to his chariot man, *Turn* thine hand that thou mayest carry me out of the host; for I am wounded. 2 *Chron.* xviii. 33.
d To bend, or incline, up, down, over, or the like; as, to *turn* a razor edge; to *turn* one's coat collar up or down.
8. To change the form, quality, aspect, or effect of; to alter; metamorphose; convert; transform; — often with *to* or *into* before the word denoting the effect or product; as, to *turn* a tadpole into a frog; to *turn* green to blue; to *turn* prose into verse; to *turn* a Whig into a Tory.
And David said, O Lord, I pray thee, *turn* the counsel of Ahithophel into foolishness. 2 *Sam.* xv. 31.
Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever. *Jer. Taylor.*
9. Specif.: **a** To ferment; to make acid or sour; to curdle, etc.; as, to *turn* cider or milk. **b** To translate; construe; as, to *turn* Latin into English.
10. To distress; trouble; now esp., to sicken; nauseate; as, the sight of food *turned* his stomach.
Behold, O Lord; for I am in distress: my bowels are troubled: mine heart is *turned* within me. *Lam.* i. 20.
11. To derange; unsettle; as, sorrow has *turned* his brain.
12. To cause to be in a stated condition; to bring or put into a given state (expressed by a qualifying word or phrase); as, to *turn* one sick; fright *turned* her pale; the news *turned* him from sorrow to joy.
The flame will *turn* him to no pain. *Shak.*
13. To make a turn about or around (something); to go or pass around by turning; as, to *turn* a corner or stake boat; to *turn* a hill instead of tunneling it.
14. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To impose upon; to deceive. **b** To overthrow; overturn. **c** To return; to give or render back. **d** To close; shut.
15. *Arch.* To construct (an arch) on a temporary centering.
not to turn a hair, to show no sign of discomposure. — **to be turned** *or* **to be turned of,** to be advanced in age beyond; as, *to be turned of* sixty-six. *Dial.* — **to turn a,** *or* **the, cold shoulder to,** to treat with neglect or indifference. — **to t. a deaf ear,** to refuse to listen. — **to t. a flange,** *Mech.*, to form a flange on, as around a metal sheet or boiler plate, by stretching, bending, and hammering, or rolling the metal. — **to t. against.** **a** To direct against. **b** To make unfavorable or hostile to. — **to t. a hostile force, to t. the enemy's flank,** or the like, *Mil.*, to pass round it, and take an attacking position behind it or upon its side; to flank. — **to t. a penny,** *or* **to t. an honest penny,** to make a small profit by trade, or the like. — **to t. around one's finger,** to have complete control of the will and actions of; to be able to influence at pleasure. — **to t. back.** **a** To return, esp. in rejecting.
We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchants,
When we have soiled them. *Shak.*
b To cause to return or retrace one's steps: hence, to drive back or away; to repel. — **to t. down.** **a** To fold or double down; as, *to turn down* one's coat collar. **b** To turn over so as to conceal the face of; as, *to turn down* cards. **c** To lower, or reduce in size, by turning a valve, stopcock, or the like; as, *turn down* the lights. **d** To snub, ignore, or repel. *Slang, U. S.* — **to t. head,** to turn the face or front; to face around. *Obs.* — **to t. in.** **a** To fold or double under; as, *to turn in* the edge of cloth. **b** To direct inward; as, *to turn* the toes *in* when walking. **c** To contribute; to deliver up; to hand over; as, he *turned in* his expense account. *Colloq.* **d** *Bell Ringing.* To ring in. — **to t. off.** **a** To dismiss; discharge. **b** To give over; reduce; consign. *Obs.* **c** To divert; deflect; as, *to turn off* the thoughts from serious subjects. **d** To accomplish; execute, as a piece of work. **e** *Mech.* To remove, as a surface, by the process of turning; to reduce in size by turning. **f** To shut off, or stop the passage of, as a fluid, by a valve, stopcock, or other device; to shut (a faucet, etc.) so as to prevent flow through; as, *to turn off* the water or the gas; *to turn off* the faucet, or the tap. **g** To hang, as a criminal; also, humorous, to marry. *Slang.* — **to t. on,** to cause to flow by turning a valve, stopcock, or the like; to give passage to; as, *to turn on* steam. — **to t. one's coat,** to change one's uniform or colors; to go over to the opposite party. — **to t. one's goods, money,** or the like, to exchange in the course of trade; to keep in exchange or circulation. — **to t. one's hand to,** to adapt or apply one's self to; to engage in. — **to t. on fire,** to set on fire. *Obs. & R.* — **to t. out.** **a** To drive out; to expel; as, *to turn* a man *out* of office or *out* of a lodging. **b** To put to pasture, as cattle or horses. **c** To produce as the result of labor or any process of manufacture; to furnish in a completed state. **d** To reverse, as a pocket, bag, etc., so as to bring the inside to the outside. **e** To cause to cease, or to put out, by turning a stopcock, valve, or the like; as, *to turn out* the lights. **f** To abandon, as worn-out land. *Western U. S.* — **to turn over.** **a** To change or reverse the position of; to overset; overturn; to cause to roll over. **b** To transfer; as, *to turn over* business to another hand. **c** To read or examine, as a book, while turning the leaves. **d** To handle in business; to do business to the amount of; as, he *turns over* millions a year. *Colloq.* **e** To hang. *Obs. Slang.* — **to t. over a new leaf,** to make a radical change, usually for the better, in one's way of living or doing. *Colloq.* — **to t. tail,** to run away; to flee. — **to t. the back,** to go away; to flee. — **to t. the back on** *or* **upon,** to treat with contempt; to reject or refuse unceremoniously. — **to t. the cat in the pan,** to turn a thing right about. *Obs.* — **to t. the corner,** to pass the critical stage; hence, to begin to improve, or to succeed. — **to t. the die** *or* **dice,** to change fortune. — **to t. the edge** *or* **point of,** to bend over the edge or point of so as to make dull; to blunt. — **to t. the head** *or* **brain of,** to make giddy, wild, insane, or the like; to infatuate. — **to t. the scale,** *or* **balance,** to change the preponderance; to decide or determine something doubtful. — **to t. the tables,** to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; — from the changes of fortune in gaming. — **to t. tippet,** to make a change. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.* — **to t. to profit, advantage, etc.,** to make profitable or advantageous. — **to t. under,** *Agric.*, to put, as soil, manure, etc., underneath from the surface by plowing, digging, or the like. — **to t. up.** **a** To turn so as to bring the bottom side on top; as, *to turn up* the trump; *to turn up* one's coat collar. **b** To bring from beneath to the surface, as in plowing, digging, etc.; hence, fig., to disclose; discover. **c** To give an upward curve to; to tilt; as, *to turn up* the nose in disdain. **d** To raise or increase by turning a valve, stopcock, or the like; as, *to turn up* a light. — **to t. upon,** to retort; to throw back; as, *to turn* one's arguments *upon* himself. — **to t. up one's toes,** to die. *Slang.*
turn (tûrn), *v. i.* **1.** To move about or as if about an axis or pivot; to revolve; rotate; as, a wheel *turns* on its axis.
The gate . . . on golden hinges *turning*. *Milton.*
2. Hence, to revolve as if upon a point of support; to hinge; depend; as, the decision *turns* on a single fact.
3. To change position, as if by revolving about an axis; to whirl or wheel around; as, a man *turns* on his heel.
4. To take a different direction or tendency; to be directed otherwise; to be deflected; loosely, to have or take a specified direction; as, to *turn* from the road where it *turns* to the north; to *turn* to the third chapter.
5. Specif.: **a** *Mil. & Nav.* To execute a turn. See TURN, *n.*, 3 **a** & **b.** **b** To change one's course of action, policy, etc.; esp., to change from submission to resistance or opposition; to rebel; as, the worm will *turn.* **c** To become inclined in the other direction; — said of scales. **d** To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb; — said of the tide.
6. To be changed, altered, or transformed; to become transmuted; also, to become by a change or changes; to grow; as, water *turns* to ice; to *turn* Mohammedan.
Cygnets from gray *turn* white. *Bacon.*
7. Specif.: **a** To become acid, rancid, or putrid; to sour, as milk. **b** Of the head or brain, to become giddy or dizzy.
I 'll look no more;
Lest my brain *turn.* *Shak.*
c To be nauseated; — said of the stomach.
8. *Obstetrics.* To bring down the feet of a child in the womb, in order to facilitate delivery.
9. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To retrace one's way; return. *R.* **b** To flee; retreat; desert. *R.* **c** To be fickle; vacillate.
10. To result or terminate; to come about; to issue.
Afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*
11. To undergo turning on a lathe; as, ivory *turns* well.
12. *Print.* To use inverted type of the same thickness as a temporary substitute for a sort which is exhausted.
13. To practice or perform gymnastic exercises.
to turn about, to face to another quarter; to turn around. — **to t. again,** to come back after going; to return. *Shak.* — **to t. against,** to become unfriendly or hostile to. — **to t. in.** **a** To bend inward. **b** To enter for lodgings or entertainment. **c** To go to bed. *Colloq.* — **to t. into,** to enter by making a turn; as, *to turn into* a side street. — **to t. off,** to be diverted; to deviate from a course; as, the road *turns off* to the left. — **to t. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To turn against; to confront suddenly in hostility or anger. **b** To depend on; as, the result *turns on* one condition. — **to t. out.** **a** To move from its place, as a bone. **b** To bend or point outward; as, his toes *turn out.* **c** To rise from bed. *Colloq.* **d** To come or go out; to attend; as, not many *turned out* to the fire. *Colloq.* **e** To prove in the result; to issue; result; as, the crops *turned out* poorly. — **to t. over,** to turn from side to side; to roll; tumble. — **to t. round.** **a** To change position so as to face in another direction. **b** To change one's opinion; to change from one view or party to another. — **to t. to.** **a** To tend or trend toward. **b** To apply one's self to; to have recourse to; to refer to. "Helvicus's tables may be *turned to* on all occasions." *Locke.* **c** To set to work; to act vigorously. — **to t. to account, profit, advantage,** or the like, to be made profitable or advantageous; to become worth the while. — **to t. to windward,** *Naut.*, to beat to windward. *Rare.* — **to t. turtle,** *Naut.*, to capsize bottom upward; — said of a vessel; hence, loosely, to overturn; as, an automobile *turned turtle.* — **to t. under,** to bend, or be folded, downward or under. — **to t. up.** **a** To bend, or be doubled, upward. **b** To happen or be revealed. *Colloq.*
turn (tûrn), *n.* [Cf. OF. & F. *tour*, for older *torn*, fr. the v. See TURN, *v.*] **1.** Act of turning; movement or motion about or as if about a center or axis; revolution; rotation; as, the *turn* of a wheel.
2. Change of direction, course of movement, or tendency, or the point at which such change occurs; a turning or turning point; also, a deflection or deviation due to such change; a winding; bend; as, matters took a bad *turn;* the *turn* of the tide; a *turn* in the road. *Pope.*
The *turns* and varieties of all passions. *Hooker.*
3. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* A drill maneuver in which troops in line change direction without preserving their alignment. The pivot file faces in the new direction, and the others move up and place themselves in succession in the new line. Cf. WHEEL. **b** *Nav.* A change of course of 90 degrees. **c** A marked change in condition, as one due to a sudden attack of, or relapse in the course of, a disease, or the like; as, his illness took a bad *turn;* esp., *Colloq.*, a nervous start

turkey grass. Cleavers. *Dial. Eng.*
turkey mullein. A prostrate soft-leaved euphorbiaceous annual weed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*) of California and Oregon, on the small black seeds of which turkeys are said to fatten.
turkey pea. *U. S.* **a** Squirrel corn. **b** The hoary pea.
turkey pod. The mouse-ear cress.
tur'key's-beard'. Var. of TURKEY BEARD. [buzzard.]
turkey vulture. The turkey
turkie, *n.* Turquoise. *Obs.*
turkis. *v. t.* = TURKEN. *Obs.*
tur'kis (tûr'kĭs), *n.* Turquoise. *Obs.* or *R.* [Turkish. *Obs.*]
Turk'ished (tûr'kĭsht), *a.* Made
tur'kle (tûr'k'l), *n.* A turtle. *Obs.* or *Illiterate.*
Turk'man, *n.* A Turkoman.
Turk'me'ni-an (tûrk-mē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the Tatar name of the people, *Turkmen*.] Of or pert. to the Turkomans or their country. — *n.* A Turkoman.
Tur'ko. Var. of TURCO.
tur-kois'. ‡ TURQUOISE.
Turk's'-cap', *n.* **a** Short for TURK'S-CAP LILY. **b** A tulip. **c** Melon cactus **a.** [FOOT, 1 **a.**]
Turk's'-tur'ban, *n.* **a** = CROW-**b** The tube flower.
tur'ky, *n.* Turquoise. *Obs.*
turl. turle. ‡ TRULL, TURTLE.
tur'lough (tûr'lŏk), *n.* [Ir. *turloch.*] A temporary pond or pool on low land. *Ireland.*
Tur'lu-pin (tûr'lŭ-pĭn), *n.* [F.] *Fr. Eccl. Hist.* A member of a sect of the 13th and 14th centuries, identical with or like the Brethren of the Free Spirit; — a nickname.
tur'lu-pin'ade, *n.* A low or dry jest. *Obs.* [gar. *Obs.*]
tur'ly-god. *n.* A bedlam beg-
turm (tûrm), *n.* [L. *turma.*] A troop; company. *Archaic.*
tur'ma (tûr'mȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A subdivision of the cavalry complement of a legion, originally containing a tenth part, or 30 men, and later 32 men.
tur'ma-line (tûr'mȧ-lĭn). *Min.* Var. of TOURMALINE.
tur'ment. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TORMENT. [MENT. *Obs.*]
turment. *n.* Short for TOURNA-
turmentille. turmentise. turmentour. turmentrie. ‡ TORMENTIL, TORMENTISE, TORMENTOR, TORMENTRY.
turmeric root. **a** Bloodroot. **b** Orange-root.
turmeric tree. = TURMERIC, 2 **b.**
tur'mer-ol (tûr'mēr-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*turmeric* + 2d -*ol.*] *Chem.* Turmeric oil, an oil extracted from turmeric by ligroine.
tur'mit (tûr'mĭt), **tur'met** (-mĕt), *n.* A turnip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [ly. *Obs.*]
tur-moil'ing-ly, *adv.* Toilsome-
tur-moil'ous, *a.* Troublous. *Obs.*
tur'mut. Var. of TURMIT.

or shock, as from surprise; as, his sudden appearance gave me a *turn*. **d** A deviation from the right, usual, or expected course of procedure; an artifice; trick; stratagem.
4. A tourney. *Obs.*
5. A short walk, ride, or drive, esp. over a certain course and back; as, a *turn* in the park. *Dryden.*
6. A single trip including the return, as one made in hauling logs, taking grist to a mill, etc.; also, the quantity carried or work done during such a trip. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*
7. A service, deed, office, or the like, esp. one performed out of the usual course; an incidental or opportune deed, good or bad; as, to do one a good or ill *turn*.
Hadde I not done a freendes *torn* to thee. *Chaucer.*
8. Opportunity enjoyed by alternation with or as with another or others; the chance or time which comes in order to each of several engaged in the same pursuit or activity; alternate time, occasion, or opportunity.
His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*
9. A period affording opportunities of a specified kind, as for work; a spell; as, to get a *turn* of work on the harvest; also, by extension, a job, task; work. *Dial. or Colloq.*
10. A special occasion or exigency; particular need or requirement; as, mere money will not serve his *turn*. *Shak.*
11. Special ability or aptitude; inclination; bent; as, a *turn* for mechanics or languages.
12. Special form or style; cast; shape; fashion; a man of an evil *turn* of countenance; a *turn* of thought.
The Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addison.*
13. A short theatrical act or piece of any kind, as dramatic, acrobatic, or musical, esp. one for a variety show.
14. A hanging;—so called from the practice of causing the criminal to stand on a ladder which was turned over. *Obs.*
15. A round, wind, twist, or coil, of a rope, cord, wire, or the like, as about a pin, post, or core.
16. *Eng. Law.* The circuit of the sheriff to hold a court of record twice a year (within a month after Easter and Michaelmas) in every hundred in his county; also, the court so held. It was abolished by the Sheriff's Act, 1887, sec. 18.
17. A transaction; also, opportunity for doing business, making money, etc.; as, a good *turn* in real estate. *Colloq.*
18. *Stock Exchange.* **a** A complete transaction, that is, one involving a purchase and sale of securities, or vice versa. **b** The difference between the stock jobber's buying and selling prices. *Colloq., Eng.*
19. *Music.* An embellishment or grace (marked thus, ∼), commonly consisting of a principal tone with two auxiliary tones, usually those respectively a step above and a half step below. See *Illust.* The turn may be inverted so as to begin with the lower note, in which case the sign is either placed on end thus ≀, or drawn thus ∽.

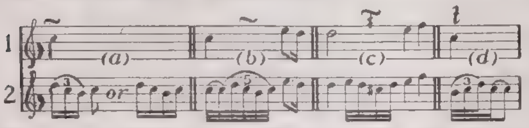

Turn, 19. 1 As written; 2 As performed. *a* With Sign over the note; *b* With Sign following; *c* With Chromatic; *d* Back Turn.

20. *pl.* Monthly courses; menses. *Colloq.*
21. A lathe; now, a watchmaker's lathe.
22. *Furriery.* A bundle of 60 skins.
23. *Print.* A type placed bottom up, as in the space needed for one not at hand, or an inverted letter or group.
24. *pl.* Shoes made by sewing the upper and sole together on the wrong side and turning, formerly done in all the finer shoes, but now rarely, except in slippers. *Cant.*
25. A bout; set-to; trial; contest; as, a *turn* at wrestling.
26. *Lead Mining.* A pit sunk in some part of a drift. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — TURN, TWIST, CAST are all more or less familiar or colloq. TURN (with *to* or, more commonly, *for*) suggests bent, tendency, or inclination; it may also denote characteristic form of expression; TWIST is colloq. for *bias*; CAST is more general, and suggests stamp, mold, style, or the like; it is often equivalent to *tinge, shade, dash* (see VEIN, COLOR, TASTE); as, "He told his father . . . that he had 'no *turn* to economy;' but a thief might as well plead that he had 'no *turn* to honesty'" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "I never had the least *turn* for dress" (*id.*); "That is your Whiggish *twist*" (*G. Eliot*); "New situations give a different *cast* of habit, inclination, temper, taste" (*Cowper*); "what there is of a religious *cast* in the volume" (*id.*); "The laughter of Milton soon assumed a wry, Puritanical *cast*" (*Landor*). See BENT, TENDENCY, GIFT, PREDILECTION.
by turns. **a** One after another; alternately; in succession. **b** At intervals. "[They] feel *by turns* the bitter change." *Milton.* — **in turn**, in due order of succession. — **on the t.**, in course of turning, or at the point of turning. — **the t. of a hair**, the narrowest chance, or closest approach without contact. — **to a t.**, exactly; perfectly; as, done *to a turn*; — from the practice of cooking on a revolving spit. — **to take turns**, to alternate in due order. — **turn about**, *or* **turn and turn about**, by equal alternating periods, as of service or duty; by turns. — **t. of life**, *Med.*, change of life.
turn'a-bout' (tûrn'*a*-bout'), *n.* **1**. A merry-go-round.
2. A person who changes or advocates change; a radical.
3. *Veter.* A disease of cattle due to inflammation of the brain, characterized by trembling, gritting the teeth, giddiness, staggering, and coma.
turn'buck'le (-bŭk'l), *n.* *Mech.* **a** A loop or sleeve with a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other, or a right-and-left screw link, used for tightening a rod, stay, etc. **b** A gravitating catch, as for fastening a shutter, the end of a chain, or a hasp.

One form of Turnbuckle.

Turn'bull's blue (tûrn'bo͝olz). *Chem.* A dark blue amorphous substance having a coppery luster, formed as a precipitate when potassium ferricyanide and a ferrous salt are brought together in solution, and used in dyeing, calico printing, etc. It is regarded as ferrous ferricyanide, $Fe_3(FeC_6N_6)_2$. Cf. PRUSSIAN BLUE.
turn'cap' (tûrn'kăp'), *n.* A chimney cap which turns with the wind so as to present its opening to the leeward.
turn'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* One who forsakes his party or his principles; a renegade; apostate. *Bunyan.*
turn'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* **1**. A stopcock with a plug which is turned in opening or closing.
2. A person employed to turn on or off water supplied intermittently, as to dwellings, tanks, etc. *Cant.*
turn'down' (-doun'), *a.* **1**. Capable of being turned down; specif., *Elec.*, designating, or pertaining to, an incandescent lamp with a small additional filament which can be made incandescent when only a small amount of light is required.
2. Made to wear with the upper part turned down; as, a *turndown* collar.
turned (tûrnd), *pret. & p. p.* of TURN. — **turned comma**, *Print.*, a comma inverted, appearing in reversed form at the top of the line. — **t. trump**, *Whist*, a card, belonging to the dealer, turned to determine the trump suit. Cf. DECLARED TRUMP.
turn'er (tûr'nẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *tourneur*.] **1**. One that turns, as a utensil for turning cakes in cooking, a device in a sawmill for turning over logs, etc.
2. *pl.* Furniture made by turning in a lathe. *Obs. Wycliffe.*
3. One whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe.
4. A variety of tumbler pigeon.
5. One employed by the copyists of manuscript texts to insert the elaborate initials and capitals. *Obs. or Hist.*
turn'er (tûr'nẽr; *G.* to͞or'nẽr), *n.* [G., fr. *turnen*, v., fr. F. *tourner*.] Lit., a person who practices athletic or gymnastic exercises; specif., a member of a Turnverein.
Tur'ner-a (tûr'nẽr-*a*), *n.* [NL., after William Turner (d. 1568), English herbalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American plants typifying the family Turneraceæ. They are herbs and shrubs having alternate leaves and solitary axillary yellow flowers, the peduncle and petiole often coherent. The drug damiana is yielded by several species.
Tur'ner-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or shrubs (order Hypericales) having flowers with five stamens, three styles, and a free ovary. There are 6 genera and about 90 species, mostly tropical American. — **tur'ner-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
turn'er-y (tûr'nẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *tournerie*.] **1**. Art or process of fashioning solid bodies into cylindrical or other forms by means of a lathe.
2. Ornamentation or, collectively, things or forms made by a turner or in the lathe.
Chairs of wood, the seats triangular, the backs, arms, and legs loaded with *turnery*. *Walpole.*
3. A machine shop, esp. one containing lathes.
‖ **Turn'hal'le** (to͞orn'häl'ĕ), *n.* Also Anglicized, **turn'-hall'** (tûrn'hôl'). [G., fr. *turnen* to exercise gymnastics + *halle* hall.] A building used as a school of gymnastics.
Tur-nic'i-dæ (tûr-nĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TURNIX; -IDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the button quails or hemipodes (genus *Turnix*, which see). It is the chief family of a suborder (**Tur-ni'ces** [tûr-nī'sēz]) of gallinaceous birds. — **tur'ni-cine** (tûr'nĭ-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.*
turn'ing (tûr'nĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TURN. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act or course of one that turns; specif.: **a** A winding; bend; flexure; as, the *turnings* of the road. **b** Deviation from the way or proper course. *Harmar.* **c** *Mil.* A maneuver by which an enemy or a position is turned. **d** *Obstetrics.* Act of bringing down the feet of the child to facilitate delivery. **e** Act of walking to and fro; a stroll; turn.
2. The place of a turn; an angle or corner, as of a road.
3. Turnery (in sense 1); specif., act of shaving dried pottery on a lathe before baking, with a thin steel tool.
4. *pl.* The pieces, or chips, detached in the process of turning from the material turned.
5. A part, as of cloth, turned under to prevent a raw edge.
turning and boring mill. = BORING MILL. — **t. arbor**, *Horol.*, an arbor on which pieces are mounted for turning in a lathe. — **t. bridge**. See DRAWBRIDGE. — **t. engine**, an engine lathe. — **t. pair**. *Kinematics.* See PAIR, *n.*, 7. — **t. pendant**, *Horol.*, a device to keep the bow of a watch case from twisting off. — **t. piece**, a board template used instead of a built-up centering in turning a small arch. — **t. point**. **a** The point or place of turning, in any sense; as, the *turning point* of a disease or of a man's career. **b** *Surv.* In differential leveling, a point, the height of which is determined before the leveling instrument is moved, used to determine the height of the instrument after the resetting. — **t. saw**. = COMPASS SAW. — **t. spur**, *Railroads*, a spur track with a curved branch returning to the main line, so arranged that a locomotive or train may turn about by leaving the main track and returning to it facing in the opposite direction. — **t. traverse**, *Fort.*, a traverse in a trench not connected with the parapet and so allowing passing around it.
tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* [Formerly *turnep*; perh. fr. *turn*, or F. *tour* a turn, turning lathe + ME. *nepe* a turnip, AS. *næp*, L. *napus*. Cf. TURN, *n. & v.*; NAVEW.] **1**. The thick edible root of either of two brassicaceous plants (*Brassica rapa* and *B. campestris*); also, one of these plants. The first species has hairy leaves and greatly flattened roots, much broader than long. The second species includes forms more properly called *Swedish turnip*, or *rutabaga*. Turnips are eaten boiled and are also grown, esp. in Great Britain, as food for stock. The young leaves are eaten as greens.
2. With a qualifying word, any of several plants having turniplike roots, as Indian *turnip*, wild *turnip*, etc.
3. A watch; esp., a large inferior watch. *Slang.*
tur'nip-root'ed, *a.* Having a round, flattened, turniplike root. — **turnip-rooted cabbage**, the rutabaga. — **turnip-rooted celery**, the celeriac.
turnip sawfly. A sawfly (*Athalia spinarum*) which cuts slits on the margin of turnip leaves in which to lay its eggs. Its larvæ are called *black niggers* or *blackjacks*.
turnip shell. Any of several large, thick, marine rachiglossate gastropod shells of *Rapa* and allied genera.
Tur'nix (tûr'nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *coturnix* a quail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small three-toed gallinaceous birds of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, often called *button quails*, or *hemipodes*. They have many anatomical peculiarities and show relationship to the plovers and sand grouse. They are mostly buffy or brown, variously striped, barred, and vermiculated with black. They are chiefly solitary and live on grassy plains. Also [*l. c.*], a bird of this genus; a hemipode.

Turnix.

turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.* **1**. A person who has charge of the keys of a prison; a warder.
2. *Dentistry.* An obsolete instrument with a hinged claw, used for extracting teeth by turning with a twist like a key.

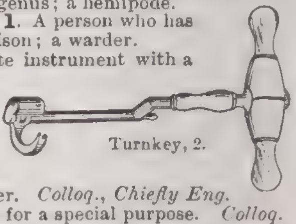

Turnkey, 2.

turn'out' (-out'), *n.* **1**. Act of coming forth; *Dial. Eng.*, a stroll; a walk.
2. A labor strike or striker. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.*
3. A gathering of persons for a special purpose. *Colloq.*
4. Act of turning out or getting up (from bed); also, the appointed time for turning out. *Colloq.*
5. An equipage; a coach or carriage together with the horses, attendants, etc.; as, a stylish *turnout*. *Colloq.*
6. *Railroads.* A siding or switch, as on a single-track line.
7. Net quantity of produce yielded; output; product.
turn'o'ver (-ō'vẽr), *n.* **1**. Act or result of turning over; an upset; spill; as, a bad *turnover* in a carriage.
2. *Econ.* The amount of capital temporarily invested during a period of production or business which the owner expects to get back before he begins counting profits. *Brit.*
3. A semicircular pie or tart made by turning one half of a circular crust over the other, inclosing the fruit, etc.
4. An apprentice in any trade who is handed over from one master to another to complete his time. *Eng.*
5. = SLICE, *n.*, 2 **g**.
6. A small shawl to fold across the shoulders. *Dial. Eng.*
turn'o'ver, *a.* Admitting of being turned over; made with a part turned over; as, a *turnover* collar, etc.
turnover hinge, a hinge designed so that the door to which it is attached can be swung open flat against the wall.
turn'pike' (-pīk'), *n.* [*turn* + *pike* a sharp point, or *pike* a weapon.] **1**. A revolving frame with pikes, used as a cheval-de-frise; also, a turnstile. *Obs. or Hist. B. Jonson.*
2. A tollbar or tollgate; also, a turnpike road.
3. A winding stairway. *Scot.* *Scott.*
turn'pike' (tûrn'pīk'), *v. t.*; -PIKED' (-pīkt'); -PIK'ING (-pīk'-ĭng). To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw into a rounded form, as the path of a road.
turnpike road. A road that has, or had formerly, turnpikes, or tollgates, established by law to collect from users tolls to defray the cost of building, repairing, etc.
turn'plow', **turn'plough'** (tûrn'plou'), *n.* A plow with a moldboard to turn the soil; — disting. from *shovel plow*.
turn'sole' (-sōl'), *n.* [F. *tournesol*, It. *tornasole*; *tornare* to turn (LL. *tornare*) + *sole* the sun, L. *sol*. See TURN, SOLAR, *a.*; cf. HELIOTROPE.] **1**. **a** Any of several plants whose flowers or stems are supposed to follow the movement of the sun; specif.: (1) The heliotrope. (2) The sunflower. (3) The sun spurge. **b** A European euphorbiaceous plant (*Chrozophora tinctoria*) the juice of which is turned blue by ammonia.
2. A purple dye obtained from the turnsole (1 **b**).
turn'spit' (-spĭt'), *n.* **1**. One who turns a spit.
2. A breed of small dogs with long body and short crooked legs, formerly used to turn a spit.
turn'stile' (-stīl'), *n.* **1**. Orig., a post with four arms pivoted on the top, set in a passageway of any kind so that a person may pass only by turning the arms. Their original use was to prevent the passage of cattle, horses, etc.
2. A similar device, as at a doorway, to register the number of persons passing through, etc.

Turnstile, 1.

turn'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A migratory shore bird of the genus *Arenaria*, ploverlike in form and habits, but allied also to the sandpipers. The common turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), widely distributed in the Old World and occurring in Alaska, has the upper parts variegated with black and chestnut, the breast black, and the abdomen white. A very similar subspecies of this (*A. i. morinella*) replaces it in most parts of America. The black turnstone (*A. melanocephala*), which has the head and breast brownish black with no chestnut, is chiefly confined to the North American Pacific coast.

Common Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).

turn'ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A revolvable platform; as: **a** A

tur-na'do. ✝ TORNADO.
turn'-a-gain'-gen'tle-men, *n.* = TURK'S-CAP LILY **a**. *Dial. Eng.*
turnaien, **turnay**. ✝ TOURNEY.
tur'na-ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *to(u)rnement* a turning, a rolling.] *Obs.* **1**. Metamorphosis.
2. A revolving engine.
turn'back', *n.* *Harness.* A strap that connects the hames and the hip strap. *Local, U. S.*
turn beam. *Mining.* Either of the beams on which a kind of self-acting hoisting machine turns. *Dial. Eng.*
turn'bout', *n.* = TURNBUCKLE **a**.
turn bridge. A pivot bridge.
turn'broach', *n.* A turnspit. *Obs.* — **turn'broach'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
turnd. Turned. *Ref. Sp.*
turnement. ✝ TOURNAMENT.
tur'nep (*dial.* tû(r'nĕp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TURNIP.
tur'ner, *n.* [F. *tournois*.] See COIN.
turn'er harp. A harp seal three years old. *Newfoundland.*
turner hood. A hooded seal three years old. *Newfoundland.*
tur'ner-ite (tûr'nẽr-īt), *n.* [After C. H. *Turner*, English chemist and mineralogist.] *Min.* A variety of monazite, in small yellow or brown crystals.
Tur'ner's yel'low (tûr'nẽrz). A variety of patent yellow.
tur'ney (tûr'nĭ). Dial. aphetic form of ATTORNEY.
tur'ney. ✝ TOURNEY.
tur'ney, *n.* [See TOURNOIS.] A copper coin current in Ireland about 1300; — from its relation to the French *tournois* coinage.
turn'gid'dy, *n.* Vertigo. *Obs.*
turn'greys', *n.* [Cf. TURN; GRECE, GREE, a step.] A winding staircase. *Obs. Scot.*
turnian. ✝ TURN.
Tur'ni-co-mor'phæ (tûr'nĭ-kō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TURNIX; -MORPHOUS.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily equiv. to Turnices. — **tur'ni-co-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*
turn'ing-ness, *n.* The quality of turning; instability. *Obs.*
turn'ing-tree', *n.* **a** Gallows. *Obs.* **b** A stick for stirring. *Scot.*
turnip bean. The yam bean.
turnip cabbage. **a** The kohlrabi. **b** The rutabaga.
turnip flea, *or* **turnip flea beetle**. See FLEA BEETLE.
turnip fly. **a** The turnip flea. **b** A two-winged fly (*Anthomyia radicum*) whose larvæ live in turnip roots. **c** Turnip sawfly.
turnip jack. A turnip flea.
turnip leaf miner. The maggot of a small fly (*Scaptomyza flaveola*) imported into America from Europe, and destructive to turnips and allied vegetables.
turnip maggot. The larva of the turnip fly. See TURNIP FLY **b**.
turnip parsnip. A kind of parsnip with a turnip-shaped root.
turnip radish, **tur'nip-root'ed rad'ish**. A race of radish with somewhat spherical roots.
tur'nip-stemmed' cab'bage (-stĕmd'). = TURNIP CABBAGE **a**.
tur'nip-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The Australian rosewood. Its fresh bark smells like a rutabaga.
tur'nip-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a turnip. *R.*
turnpike man. A man who collects tolls at a turnpike.
turn'pin', *n.* *Plumb.* A tapered hardwood pin or spike used to open the ends of lead pipe, etc.
turn'plate', *n.* A turntable.
turn'poke', *n.* A large fighting cock. *Obs.*
turns, *n.* = TURN, a lathe.
turn'screw', *n.* A device to turn a screw; a screw driver or wrench.
turn'sick', *a.* Affected with vertigo. *Obs.*
turn'-sick', *n.* *Veter.* Gid.
turn'skin', *n.* One able to change into an animal, as a werewolf: — rendering L. *versipellis*.
turn'sol' (tûrn'sŏl'). Var. of TURNSOLE. *Obs.*
turn'some, *a.* Easily turned or influenced. *Obs.*
turn stitch. = 3d PURL, 3.
turn'tail', *n.* A term coined to express the supposed literal meaning of the term *culvertage*.

round table, flush with the floor or ground, carrying track rails, and turning on a central vertical pivot, used for turning locomotives, cars, wagons, etc., usually so as to run on another track. **b** Any swiveling platform supporting a swing bridge, a pile driver, etc.

‖ **Turn′ver-ein′** (tōōrn′fĕr-īn′), *n.* [G.; *turnen* to exercise + *verein* a union.] A company or association of gymnasts and athletes. Cf. TURNHALLE.

turn′wrest′ (tûrn′rĕst′), **turn′wrist′** (-rĭst′), *a.* [*turn* + *rest*, var. of *reest* plowshare.] Designating a plow with a reversible moldboard. It turns a furrow to either side.

Tu-ro′ni-an (tū-rō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Turones* a people in Gaul, whence F. *Tours*, a town in France, *Touraine*, an old province of France.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Upper Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Tu-ro′ni-an**, *n.*

tur′pen-tine (tûr′pĕn-tīn), *n.* [OF. *turbentine*, *tourbentine*, *terbentine*, F. *térébenthine*; cf. Pr. *terebentina*, *terbentina*, It. *terebentina*, *trementina*; fr. L. *terebinthinus* of the turpentine tree, fr. *terebinthus* the turpentine tree, Gr. τερέβινθος, τέρμινθος. Cf. TEREBINTH, TEREBENTHENE.] **1. a** A semifluid or fluid oleoresin, the exudation of the terebinth tree; — called specif. *Chian turpentine*. **b** An oleoresin derived from various coniferous trees. American turpentine is the product of various pines, esp. of the long-leaved pine (*Pinus palustris*) and the loblolly (*P. tæda*). Canada turpentine or Canada balsam is yielded by the balsam fir; Venice, Venetian, or Swiss turpentine, by the European larch; Strassburg turpentine, by the silver fir; French or Bordeaux turpentine, by the cluster pine; Russian, Swedish, Carpathian, etc., turpentines, by various other European pines. When turpentine is distilled with steam, the essential oil (**oil**, *or* **spirits**, **of turpentine**) passes off, leaving behind a resin known as rosin, or colophony. This oil is a thin, colorless, inflammable liquid, of characteristic odor, consisting of terpenes. It is widely used in the arts, as in varnishes, paints, etc., and also in medicine.
2. Popularly, oil of turpentine.

tur′pen-tine, *v. t.*; -TINED (-tīnd); -TIN′ING (-tīn′ĭng). **1.** To saturate or rub with turpentine; to apply turpentine to.
2. To extract turpentine from (a tree). *Southern U. S.*

turpentine tree. **a** The terebinth tree. **b** In Australia and New Zealand, any of several trees, as *Syncarpia laurifolia*, yielding a resinous fluid. See TARATA, TALLOWWOOD.

tur′peth (tûr′pĕth), *n.* Also *turbeth*, *turbith*. [NL. *turpethum*. See TURBITH.] **1.** The root of a tropical Asiatic and Australian convolvulaceous plant (*Ipomœa turpethum*), formerly used in medicine as a purgative; — also called *vegetable turpeth* and *Indian jalap*. Also, the plant.
2. A basic mercuric sulphate, $Hg_3O_2SO_4$, obtained as a heavy yellow powder by the action of hot water on the normal sulphate; — called also **turpeth mineral**. It is sometimes used in medicine as a purgative.

tur′pi-tude (tûr′pĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *turpitudo*, fr. *turpis* foul, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; shameful wickedness; depravity.

turps (tûrps), *n.* Oil or spirits of turpentine. *Cant.*

tur-quoise′ } (tûr-koiz′; tûr′kwoiz; 277), *n.* Formerly
tur-quois′ } also *turcois*, *turkois*. [F. *turquoise*; prop. fem. of OF. *turcois*, *turquois*, *turqueis*, Turkish; — because first brought from *Turkey*. See 1st TURKEY.] *Min.* A blue, bluish green, or greenish gray hydrous phosphate of aluminium, $Al_2(OH)_3PO_4 \cdot H_2O$, containing a little copper. It usually is in reniform masses with a botryoidal surface. H., 6. Sp. gr., 2.60-2.83. It takes a high polish, and when bright blue is valued as a gem. The most famous mines are in Persia. It is also found elsewhere, as in Arizona and New Mexico. Its fault is its liability to assume a green tint.

tur-quoise′, *a.* Having a fine light blue color, like that of choice mineral turquoise. — **turquoise green**, a bluish green color like that of some turquoise.

tur′ret (tŭr′ĕt), *n.* [ME. *toret*, OF. *torete*, *tourete*, dim. of *tour* a tower, L. *turris*. See TOWER.] **1.** *Arch.* A little tower, often a merely ornamental structure at one of the angles of a larger structure.
2. *Mil. Antiq.* A movable tall building, often of a square form, sometimes having as many as twenty stories, usually moved on wheels, and carrying soldiers, engines, rams, ladders, casting bridges, and other necessaries for breaching or scaling a wall or firing over it into a besieged place.
3. *Nav. & Mil.* A tower, or towerlike structure, heavily armored and usually revolving, within which heavy guns are mounted. Turrets are used on vessels of war and, less commonly, in land fortifications. On war vessels turrets are always of the revolving type, usually containing two guns of not less than 6 or, in the United States navy, 8, inches caliber. The first practical example of the type was the turret of the U. S. S. *Monitor*, designed by John Ericsson in 1862.

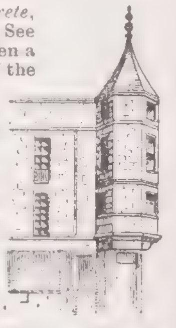
Turret ("Tourelle de Marat") of Marat's house in Paris.

A *turret* is essentially a circular armored structure which protects the breech portion of the guns and revolves with them, and in which elliptical ports are cut . . . ; while the armor of a barbette is fixed, the whole of the gun when in its firing position being above it and unprotected, the barbette armor protecting the loading and other machinery only. *Encyc. Brit.*

4. *Railroads.* The elevated central portion of the roof of a passenger car. Its sides are pierced for light and air.
5. *Her.* **a** A small tower on top of a larger. **b** = TIRRET.
6. A holder for several tools; specif., *Mach.*, a pivoted tool holder in a machine tool, by which each of various tools can be presented in quick succession to the work; — called also *turret head*. See 2d LATHE, *n.*, 1.
7. A small metal ring, as a terret. *Obs. or R.*

turret captain. *Nav.* In the United States navy, a first-class petty officer appointed to the command of a turret crew, ranking next to the officer while in a turret.

turret deck. A narrow superstructure running from stem to stern on the upper deck of a steam cargo vessel having a rounded gunwale and sides curved inward convexly.

tur′ret-ed, *a.* **1.** Furnished with a turret or turrets; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Designating shells in which the whorls form a high conical spiral. **b** *Her.* Towered.
2. Shaped like a turret. *Bacon.*

Turreted Shell (*Trophon clathratus gunneri*). Nat. size.

turret spider. Any wolf spider that builds a tube of twigs and mud to lengthen its burrow, as the American species *Lycosa nidifex*.

turret steamer. A whaleback steamer with a hatch coaming, usually about seven feet high, extending almost continuously fore and aft.

tur′ri-cal (tŭr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a turret, or tower.

tur-ric′u-late (tŭ-rĭk′ū-lāt), **tur-ric′u-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *turricula* small tower, turret.] **a** Having, or formed like, a small turret or turrets. **b** *Zoöl.* Of shells, turreted.

tur′ri-lite (tŭr′ĭ-līt), *n.* [L. *turris* tower + Gr. λίθος stone: cf. F. *turrilite*.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (**Tur′ri-li′tes** [-lī′tēz]) of Cretaceous ammonoid cephalopods having a spiral, sinistral, turreted shell with the later whorls more or less separate. By some the genus is regarded as the type of a family, **Tur′ri-lit′i-dæ** (-lĭt′ĭ-dē).

⅛ Turrilite (*Turrilites catenatus*).

Tur′ri-tel′la (-tĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. irreg. dim. fr. L. *turris* tower.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine tænioglossate gastropods having an elongated turreted shell, composed of many whorls with a rounded aperture, and a horny multispiral operculum. It is the type of a family, **Tur′ri-tel′li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any shell of this genus or family. — **tur′ri-tel′loid** (-oid), *a.*

Turritella (*T. imbricata*). Nat size.

tur′tle (tûr′t'l), *n.* [ME. & AS. *turtle*, L. *turtur*; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. TURTLE the tortoise.] A turtledove.

tur′tle, *n.* [Prob. same word as the word preceding, and used (prob. by sailors) for Sp. *tortuga* tortoise, turtle, or Pg. *tartaruga*. Cf. TORTOISE.] **1.** Orig., any marine reptile of the order or subclass Chelonia; a sea turtle; now, any reptile of that group; a tortoise, in the broadest sense of that word. Besides the bony shell (composed of an upper convex shield, or *carapace*, and a lower flattened shield, or *plastron*) which incloses the trunk, and into which in many species the head, limbs, and tail may be withdrawn, and the toothless horny beak, the Chelonia have many anatomical peculiarities and form a group which was already differentiated in the Triassic. It now occurs in most parts of the world except the colder regions, and comprises land, fresh-water, and marine forms. All are oviparous, and most of them bury their eggs in beaches and sand banks, the young digging their way out when they hatch. Turtles develop slowly, and some live to a great age. Some are herbivorous, but the majority are carnivorous. The flesh of many, as the green turtle and diamond-back terrapins, is esteemed as food. Some writers have tried to restrict the term *turtle* to the aquatic Chelonia (a few even to the marine forms only, as originally), calling the others *tortoise*. Usage does not warrant this, though sea turtles are rarely called *tortoise*, and land turtles oftener *tortoise* than *turtle*. Cf. TERRAPIN.

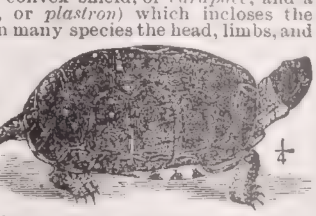
¼ Spotted Turtle (*Chelopus guttatus*).

2. *Print.* A curved plate holding the form in a type-revolving cylinder press; hence, a table on which a newspaper page is made up and wheeled into the stereotype room.
3. *Railroads.* A tie plate. *U. S. & Canada.*

tur′tle (tûr′t'l), *v. i.*; TUR′TLED (-t'ld); TUR′TLING (-tlĭng). To catch turtles, esp. as an occupation.

tur′tle-back′ (-băk′), *n.* **1.** *Archæol.* A celt whose form suggests the back of a turtle. See CELT, *Illust.*
2. *Shipbuilding.* A convex deck at the bow or stern, rarely extending from bow to stern, of a vessel, so made to shed the seas quickly. Also called *turtle deck*.
3. A helmet shell (*Cassis tuberosa*). *Jamaica.*

tur′tle-dove′ (-dŭv′), *n.* [See 1st TURTLE.] **1.** Any Old World wild dove of *Turtur* or other allied genus, esp. the common European species (*T. turtur*), noted for its plaintive cooing and affectionate disposition. It is mostly cinnamon brown with a white-bordered back patch on each side of the neck and white-tipped outer tail feathers. The turtledove of Scripture is believed to be *Stigmatopelia senegalensis*, or possibly the ringdove (*T. risorius*).
2. a The mourning dove. *Local, U. S.* **b** A small Australian dove (*Geopelia cuneata*) of terrestrial habits.

1/7 Turtledove (*Turtur turtur*).

turtle grass. **a** Eel grass. **b** A West Indian marine scheuchzeriaceous plant (*Thalassia testudinum*).

tur′tle-head′ (tûr′t'l-hĕd′), *n.* Any American scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Chelone*, esp. *C. glabra*; — called also *snakehead*, *shell flower*, and *balmony*.

turtle peg. A sharp steel spear attached to a cord, used in taking sea turtles. — **turtle pegging**.

turtle stone. *Geol.* A calcareous concretion divided in the interior by cracks partly or wholly filled by crystallized minerals; a septarium; — so called from its resemblance when polished to the back of a turtle.

Tus′can (tŭs′kăn), *a.* [L. *Tuscanus*, *Tuscus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Tuscany in Italy.
2. *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, one of the five classical orders. It is of late Roman origin and is rudely plain in style. See ORDER, *n.*, 5 **b** & *Illust.*

Tus′can, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tuscany; also, the standard dialect of Italian. See ITALIAN, *n.*, 2.

Tus′ca-ro′ra (tŭs′kȧ-rō′rȧ), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly living on the Neuse and Tar Rivers in North Carolina. It was conquered in 1713, and the remnant joined the Five Nations, forming the Six Nations. It is now settled about equally in New York and Ontario.

tusch′e (tōōsh′ĕ), *n.* Also **tushe**, **tousche**, etc. [G. *tusche*, fr. F. *toucher* to touch.] A lithographic drawing or painting material of the same nature as lithographic ink. It is also used as a resistant in the biting-in process. One variety is made by melting together yellow wax, 2 parts; mutton tallow, 2; Marseilles soap, 6; shellac, 3; lampblack, 1-2.

Tus′cu-lan (tŭs′kū-lăn), *a.* [L. *Tusculanus*.] Of or pert. to the ancient Tusculum, about fifteen miles southeast of Rome on a mountain. It had numerous villas of Romans (Pompey, Brutus, Cicero, etc.).

tush (tŭsh), *n.* [ME. *tusch*, AS. *tusc*; akin to OFries. *tusk*, *tusch*, and perh. to AS. *tōð* tooth. Cf. TOOTH, TUSK.] A long, pointed tooth; a tusk; specif., a horse's canine.

tush (tŭsh), *interj.* An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or in contempt; as, *tush, tush!* do not speak of it.

tush, *v. i.*; TUSHED (tŭsht); TUSH′ING. To express contempt, disdain, or rebuke, by exclaiming "Tush!"

tushed (tŭsht), *a.* [From TUSH, *n.*] Having tushes; tusked.

tusk (tŭsk), *n.* [ME. *tusk*, *tux*, AS. *tux*, var. of *tusc*. See TUSH a tooth.] **1.** In many animals, as the elephant, walrus, narwhal, wild boar, etc., an elongated greatly enlarged tooth which projects when the mouth is closed and serves to dig up food, as a weapon, etc. Most tusks are canine teeth; those of elephants are incisors.
2. Hence, any long protruding tooth.
3. *Carp.* A kind of small tenon. See TUSK TENON.
Syn. — See TOOTH.

tusk, *v. t.*; TUSKED (tŭskt); TUSK′ING. To dig or turn up with the tusk; also, to gash or gore with the tusk.

tusked (tŭskt), *a.* **1.** Furnished with or having tusks.
2. *Her.* Having teeth or tusks of a specified tincture.

tusk′er (tŭs′kẽr), *n.* An elephant, or a wild boar, having large tusks.

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on the erroneous assumption that it came through French from Latin *culus* rump, tail, and *vertere* to turn. [*Obs.*
turn′tale′, *n.* = TURNWAY.
turn′tip′pet, *n.* A turncoat. *Obs.* [lass drum. *Local, Eng.*
turn′-tree′, *n. Mining.* A wind-
turn′up′ (-ŭp′), *a.* Turned up or straight; made or fitted to be turned up; as, a *turnup* collar. Cf. TURNDOWN, 2. — **turnup bed**, a folding bed.
turn′up′, *n.* *Colloq. or Slang.* **1.** A disturbance. **2.** One that comes into prominence or appears suddenly.
Tur′nus (tûr′nŭs), *n.* [L.] In Vergil's "Æneid," the chief of the Rutuli, an Italian tribe, and a rival of Æneas for Lavinia.
Tur′nus but′ter-fly. [See TURNUS.] The northern yellow form (*Papilio glaucus turnus*) of the tiger swallowtail. [*Obs.*
turn′way′, *n.* An apostrophe.
turp (tûrp), *v. t.* To turpentine. *Slang or Cant.*
turpayl. † TURPEIL.
turpeil, **turpel**, *n.* [OF. *trepeil.*] Disturbance; quarrel. *Obs.*
turpentine moth. Any of several small tortricid moths whose larvæ eat the tender shoots of pine and fir trees, causing an exudation of pitch or resin.
turpentine oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
turpentine pine. Georgia pine.
Turpentine State. North Carolina, producing much turpentine.
tur′pen-tin′ic (tûr′pĕn-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to turpentine.
tur′pi-fy, *v. t.* [L. *turpis* base + E. *-fy*: cf. L. *turpificatus* made foul.] To make unclean or base; to calumniate. *Obs.*
tur′pin (tûr′pĭn), *n.* [Cf. TERRAPIN.] A terrapin. *Obs.*
Turpin, Archbishop. A celebrated knight of the Charlemagne romances, who died by the side of Roland. He bears little or no resemblance to the historical Archbishop Turpin.
‖ **tur′pis cau′sa**. [L.] *Law.* A base or immoral cause or consideration, such a one not being sufficient to support a contract.
‖ **tur′pis con-trac′tus** (tûr′pĭs kŏn-trăk′tŭs). [L.] *Law.* An immoral contract.
turquen. † TURKEN.
tur-quet′, *n.* [Cf. F. *turquet*, a kind of little dog; prop., a little Turk.] A puppet in Turkish attire. *Obs.* [mon's-seal.
tur-quoise′-ber′ry, *n.* The Solo-
turquoise matrix. See MATRIX JEWELRY. [var. of TURF.
turr (tōōr). Scot. & dial. Eng.
turr (*dial.* tûr, tū), *v. i.* To butt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
turr (tûr), *n.* [Burmese *tūriya*, fr. Pali *turiya*, Skr. *tūrya* a musical instrument.] *Music.* A Burmese three-stringed viol.
tur′rel (tŭr′ĕl), *n.* A certain tool used by coopers.
turret clock. A large clock for a turret or tower, having dials separate from the movement.
turret drier. *Leather Manuf.* A wooden building of several, usually five, stories, with ventilating and heating devices, used for drying leather.
turret gun. A gun of large caliber designed to be mounted in a revolving turret.
turret head. See TURRET, *n.*, 6.
turret lathe. See 2d LATHE, *n.*, 1.
turret ship. A war vessel, on which heavy guns are mounted within one or more armored turrets, revolvable so that the guns may bear in any required horizontal direction. [TURBAN.
tur′ri-bant (tŭr′ĭ-bănt). †
turrible. † THURIBLE.
tur′ri-cle (tŭr′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *turricula*.] A little tower. *Obs.*
tur-ric′u-la (tŭ-rĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a little tower.] *Art.* Any tower-shaped utensil, as a candlestick, esp. in ornamental design.
tur-rif′er-ous (tŭ-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *turris* tower + E. *-ferous*.] Bearing towers.
turrion. † TORRION.
tur′rit-ed. † TURRETED.
turruf. Var. of TARAF.
turry. † TERAI. [*Scot.*
turs′a-ble, *a.* Portable. *Obs.*
turse, *v. t.* [Cf. TRUSS, *v. t.*] To carry hastily. *Obs. Scot.*
turse (tûrs), *n.* [Cf. TRUSS, *n.*] A bundle; load. *Scot.* — *v. t. & i.* To truss; to pack up or off; to send; carry. *Obs. or Scot.*
tur′si-o (tûr′sĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., the specific name, fr. L., a kind of fish like the dolphin.] The bottle-nosed dolphin of the North Atlantic, the best-known species of a genus, **Tur′si-ops** (-ŏps).
turson, *n.* The tursio. *Obs.*
turss. † TRUSS.
tur′ter, *n.* One of the first set of gatherers of grapes. *Obs.*
turtille. † TURTLE.
tur′tl. Turtle. *Ref. Sp.*
turtleback scale. The common broad scale of the orange. See ORANGE SCALE, *Illust.*
turtle bloom. The turtlehead, or balmony.
turtle cowrie. A large handsome cowrie (*Cypræa testudinaria*): the turtle shell; — from a fancied likeness to a tortoise.
turtle crawl. The trail of a tortoise between its nest and the water. [TURTLEBACK, 2.
turtle deck. *Shipbuilding.* =
tur′tle-foot′ed, *a.* Slow-footed.
turtle plate. = TURTLE, *n.*, 2.
tur′tler (tûr′tlẽr), *n.* One who hunts turtles or their eggs.
turtle shell. Turtle cowrie.
tur′tlet (tûr′tlĕt), *n.* A young turtle. *Rare.*
tur′tling (-tlĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TURTLE.
turtor, **turtre**, **turture**. † TURTOUR. [African oak.
tur-to′sa (tŭr-tō′sȧ), *n.* The
tur′tour, *n.* [OF. *t(o)urtre*, F. *tourtre*, or L. *turtur*.] A turtledove. *Obs.*
Tur′tur (tûr′tŏr), *n.* [L.] The typical genus of turtledoves, one of several closely allied Old World genera constituting a subfamily, **Tur′tur-i′næ** (-ī′nē).
turuf. Var. of TARAF.
turve (tẽrv; tûf). Dial. Eng. var. of TURF.
turves. Obs. pl. of TURF.
Tur′vey-drop (tûr′vĭ-drŏp), *n.* A selfish old dandy in Dickens's "Bleak House." He made himself up with a false complexion, teeth, whiskers, etc., and lived on the earnings of his son, a dancing master, who revered him as a model of deportment.
tur-war′ (tŭr-wär′). Var. of TULWAR.
tur′war (tŭr′wȧr), *n.* [Hind. *tarwar*.] A tanbark yielded by the East Indian shrub *Cassia auriculata*.
tus. † THUS.
tus. *Abbr.* Tussis, a cough.
Tu-sa′yan (tōō-sä′yăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the Hopi pueblos or Indians inhabiting them.
Tus′ca-loo′sa se′ries (tŭs′kȧ-lōō′sȧ). [From *Tuscaloosa*, county and city of Alabama. *Geol.* The Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous) system of Alabama and adjacent States.
Tus′can-ism (tŭs′kăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Literary style of, or considered like that of, the Italians who made Tuscan their standard.
Tus′can-ize, *v. t. & i.* To conform to Tuscan. *Obs. or R.*
tusch. † TUSH, a tooth.
tusche, *n.* [Cf. F. *tissu* a ribbon, a belt, E. TISSUE.] A girdle; scarf; cord. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*
tush, *v. t.* To cut up (a barbel).
tush (tŭsh; tōōsh), *v. t. & i.* To shove or drag. *Dial. Eng*
tushe. Erron. for TUSCHE.
tusk (tŭsk), *n.* [Cf. TUSSOCK.] A tuft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
tusk (tŭsk), *n.* [See TORSK.] See CUSK **a**. *Scot.* [teeth. *Obs.*
tusk, *v. i.* To bare or gnash the
tusk, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *tuskast* to wrangle, Norw. dial. *tuska* to make a noise, to tumble about.] *Hunting.* To beat (woods). *Obs.*
tus′kar (tŭs′kẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *Torfskeri* a turf cutter, *torfskurðr* cutting turf or peat.] A peat spade. *Scot., Shet. & Ork. I.*
tus′kin, *n.* A dish of meat balls made of pork and eggs, and boiled in a thick spiced broth. *Obs.*
tusk′less, *a.* See -LESS.

N O P Q R S T

tusk tenon. *Carp.* A tenon strengthened by one or more smaller tenons (**tusks**) underneath forming a steplike outline.

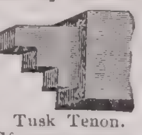

Tusk Tenon.

tus′sah } (tŭs′ȧ), *n.* Also *tussa*, *tussar*, **tus′seh** } *tusser*, *tussur*, etc. [Prob. fr. Hind. *tasar* a shuttle, Skr. *tasara*, *trasara*.] An undomesticated East Indian silkworm (*Antheræa mylitta*), that feeds on the leaves of the oak and other plants. Cf. TUSSAH SILK.

Tussah Moth (*Antheræa mylitta*).

tussah, (*or* **tusseh**,) **silk**. Also *tussa*, *tusser*, *tussur*, etc. The strong, coarse fiber produced by various undomesticated Asiatic silkworms, as the tussah (*Antheræa mylitta*) and *A. pernyi* of China; also cloth which is woven from it. It takes dye poorly and is, therefore, usually woven in its natural dark fawn color.

tus′sal (tŭs′ăl), *a.* [L. *tussis* cough.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or manifested by, cough.

tus-sic′u-lar (tŭ-sĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *tussicularis*, fr. *tussicula*, dim. of *tussis* a cough.] Of or pert. to a slight cough.

tus′sis (tŭs′ĭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A cough.

tus′sive (-ĭv), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or caused by, a cough.

tus′sle (tŭs′'l), *v. i.*; TUS′SLED (-'ld); TUS′SLING (-lĭng). [Prob. freq. of ME. *tusen* (in comp.). Cf. TOUSE, TOUSLE.] To struggle, as in sport; to scuffle; wrestle.

tus′sle, *v. t.* To struggle or scuffle with. *Rare.*

tus′sle, *n.* A struggle; scuffle.

tus′sock (tŭs′ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *tuss* a wisp or handful of hay.] **1.** A tuft, as of grass, twigs, hair, or the like; esp., a dense tuft or bunch of grass or sedge.

2. Tussock grass.

tussock grass. **a** A tall, stout, cespitose strong grass (*Dactylis cæspitosa*), valuable for fodder, introduced into Scotland from the Falkland Islands. **b** The Australian grass *Poa cæspitosa*. **c** The great bulrush. **d** Any sedge (*Carex*) which forms dense tufts in wet meadows or bog lands.

tussock moth. Any of numerous dull-colored moths of the family Lymantriidæ whose larvæ (**tussock caterpillars**) are covered with long tufts or brushes of hair. Some of the larvæ, esp. those of the white-marked tussock moth (*Hemerocampa leucostigma*), eat the leaves of various shade and fruit trees and often become serious pests. In most of the common species the females are wingless.

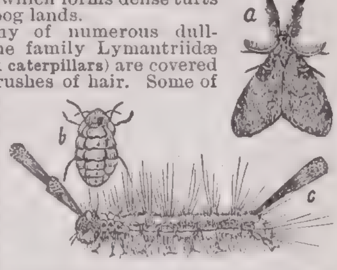

Tussock Moth (*Hemerocampa leucostigma*). *a* Male; *b* Female; *c* Larva. Nat. size.

tus′sock-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the form of tussocks; full of, or covered with, tussocks or tufts.

tut (tŭt), *n.* [Cf. OF. & F. *tout* all, L. *totus*, and E. TOTE the whole.] Piece; — in the phrase, *by the tut*, or *by tut* (i. e. by tutwork). *Dial. Eng.*

tut (tŭt), *interj.* Be still; hush; — an exclamation used for checking or rebuking any one.

tut, *v. i.*; TUT′TED; TUT′TING. To express disdain, impatience, rebuke, or the like, by exclaiming "Tut!"

tu-ta′ni-a (tū-tā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A silver-white alloy of tin with certain other metals, as antimony and copper, used for tableware. Varieties are known as *English*, *German*, *Spanish*, etc., *tutania*, differing much in composition.

tu-te′la (tū-tē′lȧ), *n.* [L. See TUTELAGE.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* The right or power of a tutor over his ward, or his relation to the ward or pupil. The kinds of *tutela* correspond to those of the *tutor* (which see).

2. [*cap.*] See GENIUS, 1.

tu′te-lage (tū′tē-lāj), *n.* [L. *tutela* protection, fr. *tutus* safe, fr. *tueri* to watch, defend. Cf. TUITION.] **1.** Act of guarding or protecting; guardianship; protection; as, the king's right of seigniory and *tutelage*.

2. State of being under a guardian or tutor; also, the right or power of a tutor over his pupil; tutela; the care or protection enjoyed. *V. Knox.*

tu′te-lar (tū′tē-lȧr) } *a.* [L. *tutelaris*: cf. F. *tutélaire*. See **tu′te-la-ry** (-lā-rĭ) } TUTELAGE.] **1.** Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting; as, *tutelary* goddesses.

2. Of or pertaining to a guardian; as, *tutelar* authority.

tu′te-la-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A tutelary deity.

tu′te-nag (tū′tē-năg), *n.* Also **tu′te-nague**. [F. *toutenague*; cf. Pg. *tutenaga*, *tutanaga*. Cf. TUTTY.] *Com.* Crude zinc; also, an alloy rich in zinc, as paktong or bidri.

tu′tor (tū′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *tutour*, L. *tutor*, fr. *tueri* to watch, defend: cf. F. *tuteur*. Cf. TUITION.] **1.** A guard or keeper; a guardian. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Piers Plowman.*

2. *Roman & Civil Law.* One who has the charge of the person and estate of a pupil, or child under the age of puberty (which see). Cf. CURATOR, 1; GUARDIAN, 2. There are three main classes of tutors: the **tutor testamentary** or **nominate**, L. ‖ **tu′tor tes′ta-men-ta′ri-us** (tū′tôr tĕs′tȧ-mĕn-tā′rĭ-ŭs), one nominated by the father by will; the **tutor at law**, **tutor legitim**, or **legitimate tutor**, L. ‖ **tu′tor le-gi′ti-mus** (lē-jĭt′ĭ-mŭs), one becoming tutor by operation of law; and, failing either of these, the **tutor dative**, L. ‖ **tu′tor da-ti′vus** (dā-tī′vŭs), one appointed by a magistrate. See DATIVE, 3 c. At Roman law originally only a male agnate could be a tutor at law, but Justinian allowed cognates also to be tutors. In the Scots common law only male relatives on the father's side can become tutors.

3. One who has charge of the instruction of another in any branch, or in various branches, of learning; specif.: **a** A private teacher or instructor. **b** *Eng. Univs.* One of a class of university officers directly supervising the study, discipline, etc., of undergraduates. **c** In American universities, colleges, etc., a teacher ranking below a professor and usually appointed only for a year or term of years.

tu′tor (tū′tẽr), *v. t.*; TU′TORED (-tẽrd); TU′TOR-ING. **1.** To have the guardianship, tutelage, or care of.

2. To teach; instruct.

3. To treat sternly, as a tutor might.

tu′tor, *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of a tutor, or instructor; esp., *Colloq., U. S.*, to give private instruction as a tutor.

2. To be tutored, or instructed, esp. privately. *Colloq., U. S.*

tu′tor-age (-āj), *n.* Office of a tutor; tutorship.

tu-to′ri-al (tū-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *tutorius*.] Of or pert. to, or exercised by, a tutor. — **tu-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

tu′tor-ship, *n.* Office, duty, care, function, or practice, of a tutor; guardianship; tutelage.

tu′tor-y (tū′tẽr-ĭ), *n.* Tutorage; tutelage. *Chiefly Scot.*

tut′san (tŭt′săn), *n.* [F. *toutesaine*; *tout*, *toute*, all + *sain*, *saine*, healthy.] A European St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum androsæmum*), from which a healing salve is made in Spain. Hence, any other species of this genus.

‖ **tut′ti** (tōōt′tē), *n. pl.* [It.] *Music.* All; — a direction for all the singers or players to perform together. — *a.* For all voices or instruments together, as opposed to *solo*.

tut′ti-frut′ti (tōōt′tē-frōōt′tē), *n.* [It., lit., all fruits.] A confection consisting of different kinds of preserved fruits. — *a.* Flavored with, or containing, various fruits.

tut′ty (tŭt′ĭ), *n.* [F. *tutie*; cf. Sp. *tutia*, *atutia*, LL. *tutia*; all fr. Ar. & Per. *tūtiyā*; cf. Skr. *tuttha* blue vitriol.] A yellow or brown amorphous substance obtained as a sublimation product in the flues of smelting furnaces of zinc, and consisting of a crude zinc oxide.

tu′tu (tōō′tōō; *colloq.* tōōt), *n.* [Maori abbr. of *tutupakihi*.] A New Zealand coriariaceous shrub (*Coriaria ruscifolia*) having angled branches and drooping panicles of handsome flowers. It is said to be destructive to cattle; the fruit is also poisonous, though its juice is harmless.

Tutu (*Coriaria ruscifolia*). *a* Pistillate Flower; *b* Staminate Flower. (¼)

tutu′ed (tōōt′ĕd), *a.* Poisoned by tutu. *New Zealand.*

tut′work′ (tŭt′wûrk′), *n.* [See TUT piece.] Piecework. *Dial. Eng.* Specif.: *Mining.* In Cornwall, excavation paid for by measure or by weight, an extra credit being usually allowed for timberwork and a debit charged for certain sundries, as candles, explosives, tools, etc., supplied by the mine owner. — **tut′work′er** (-wûr′kẽr), *n.* — **tut′work′man** (-wûrk′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Cf. TRIBUTE, *n.*, 5.

tu-whit′ (tōō-hwĭt′) } *n.* & *interj.* Words imitating **tu-whoo′** (tōō-hwōō′) } notes of the owl. — *v. i.* To utter the cry *tu-whit* or *tu-whoo*.

tu′yère′ (twē′yâr′), *n.* [F.; akin to *tuyau* a pipe; of Teutonic origin. Cf. TEWEL.] A nozzle through which the air blast is delivered to a forge, blast furnace, etc.

Twad′dell (twŏd′'l), *n.*, **Twad′dell's hy-drom′e-ter** (-'lz). [After one *Twaddell*, its inventor.] A form of hydrometer for liquids heavier than water, graduated with an arbitrary scale such that the readings when multiplied by .005 and added to unity give the specific gravity.

twad′dle (twŏd′'l), *v. i.* & *t.*; TWAD′DLED (-'ld); TWAD′DLING (-lĭng). [See TWATTLE.] To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate; prattle; gabble.

twad′dle, *n.* Silly talk; gabble; fustian; also, a twaddler.

The cant and *twaddle* that's talked of boxing. *T. Hughes.*

twain (twān), *a.* & *n.* [ME. *twein*, *tweien*, *tweyne*, AS. *twēgen*, masc. See TWO.] Two. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him *twain*. *Matt.* v. 41.

in twain, in halves; into two parts; asunder. *Dryden.*

twang (twăng), *v. i.*; TWANGED (twăngd); TWANG′ING (twăng′ĭng). [Of imitative origin; cf. TANG a sharp sound.] **1.** To sound with a quick, harsh, ringing noise, as that made by a tense bowstring suddenly released.

2. To produce a twang or twangs, as from a musical instrument played by plucking the tense strings.

3. To speak with or have a nasal twang, as a person's voice.

4. To make a shot with or as with a bow; hence, by extension, to make a guess or conjecture; to surmise. *Rare.*

twang, *v. t.* **1.** To make to sound with a twang.

Sounds the tough horn, and *twangs* the quivering string. *Pope.*

2. To utter, express, or pronounce with or as with a twang or twanging instrument.

twang, *n.* **1.** A harsh, quick, ringing sound, like that of a tense bowstring pulled and suddenly released.

2. Hence: **a** A sharp vibrant nasal tone; — often called *nasal twang*. "A *twang* in his discourse." *Arbuthnot.* **b** A sound likened to or suggesting the nasal twang or the twang of a bowstring, as the croak of a bullfrog. — **twang′y** (twăng′ĭ), *a.*

twat′tle (twŏt′'l), *v. i.*; TWAT′TLED (-'ld); TWAT′TLING (-lĭng). [Cf. TATTLE, TWADDLE.] To talk much and idly; to prate; chatter; twaddle; as, a *twattling* gossip.

twat′tle, *v. t.* **1.** To tell or repeat foolishly. *Obs. or R.*

2. To make much of; to fondle, as a pet. *Dial. Eng.*

twat′tle, *n.* Act of prating; idle talk; twaddle.

tway′blade′ (twā′blād′), *n.* [See TWAY, BLADE; cf. TWYBLADE, TWIBIL.] Any of several orchids having a pair of leaves; esp., any species of *Listera* or of *Ophrys*.

tweak (twēk), *v. t.*; TWEAKED (twēkt); TWEAK′ING. [ME. *twikken*, orig. the same word as *twicchen*; cf. LG. *twikken*. See TWITCH.] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch; as, to *tweak* the nose. *Shak.*

tweak, *n.* **1.** A sharp pinch or jerk; a twist or twitch; as, a *tweak* of the nose. *Swift.*

2. Trouble; distress. *Obs.*

tweed (twēd), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *twills*. See TWILL.] A soft flexible fabric for men's wear, of wool except in some inferior kinds, dyed, often in two colors, before weaving.

twee′dle-dum′ and twee′dle-dee′ (twē′d'l-dŭm′, -dē′). Two things practically alike; — a phrase coined by John Byrom in his satire "On the Feuds between Handel and Bononcini."

Tweed Ring (twēd). *U. S. Hist.* A group of Tammany Hall politicians under the leadership of William M. Tweed, who about 1870 got control of the finances of New York City and robbed it of many millions of dollars. It was broken up in 1871, Tweed being convicted and imprisoned.

tweeze } (twēz), *n.* [For *twees*, *etwees*, pl. of *etwee*, fr. F. **tweese** } *étui* a case, sheath, box, OF. *estui*; cf. OF. *es-*

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tusk′-shell′, *n.* A toothshell.
tusk′y (tŭs′kĭ), *a.* Having tusks.
tusmose. † TUZZIMUZZY.
tus′sa. Var. of TUSSAH. [grass.
tus′sac grass (tŭs′ŭk). Tussock
tus′sar (tŭs′ȧr). Var. of TUSSAH.
tus-seel′dar′. † TAHSILDAR.
tus′seh (tŭs′ē), **tus′ser** (-ẽr), **tus′sur**. Vars. of TUSSAH.
tussh. † TUSH, tusk.
Tus′si-la′go (tŭs′ĭ-lā′gō), *n.* [L., coltsfoot.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs consisting of the single species *T. farfara*, the coltsfoot (which see).
tus′sock-er (tŭs′ŭk-ẽr), *n.* A tramp; sundowner. *New Zealand.* [GRASS e.
tussock sedge. = TUSSOCK
tus′sol (tŭs′ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [L. *tussis* cough + 3d *-ol*.] *Pharm.* A salt of antipyrine employed in whooping cough.
tus′sor (tŭs′ẽr), **tus′sore**, **tus′sur**. Vars. of TUSSAH.
tus′suck. Var. of TUSSOCK.
tut. † TOUT, the buttocks.
tut (*dial.* tōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TOOT, peep.
tut (tŭt), *n.* A hassock. *Dial. Eng.*
tut (*dial.* tŭt, tōōt), *n.* A game of ball, as rounders; also, a base in rounders. *Obs. or Dial.*
tu′tage (tū′tāj), *n.* [Appar. fr. L. *tueri*, *tutus*, to defend, or the derived *tutari*.] Tutelage. *Obs.*
tu′ta-ment, *n.* [L. *tutamentum*.] Protection. *Obs.*
tu′ta-nag. † TUTENAG.
tut′ball′ (tŭt′bôl′; tōōt′-), *n.* [See TUT a game.] Stoolball; rounders. *Dial. Eng.* [TOUCH.
tutch. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
tutch′stone′. † TOUCHSTONE.
tute. † TIT, a teat.
tute (tūt). Var. of TOOT, peep.
tutel, *n.* The beak; mouth; lip. *Obs.* [tattle. *Obs.*
tutel, *v. i.* To whisper; talk;
tu′tele (tū′tēl), *n.* [L. *tutela*: cf. F. *tutelle*. See TUTELAGE.] Tutelage; also, a guardian. *Obs.*
tuteler. † TITTLER, TUTLER.
Tu-te′lo (tōō-tā′lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). One of a tribe of Siouan Indians dwelling successively upon the Roanoke and Dan Rivers in Virginia and North Carolina, in central Pennsylvania, and finally in New York and Canada with the Cayugas.
tute-mowitt. † TUT-MOUTHED. *Obs. Scot.*
tuth (tōōth, tŏŏth). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TOOTH.
tuthe. † TOOTH; TITHE, to grant. [Dial. Eng. of TOTHER.
tuth′er (tŭth′ẽr; tōōth′-).
tu′thi-nag. † TUTENAG. [*Obs.*
tutia. *n.* [See TUTTY.] Tutty.
tu′ti-or-ism (tū′shĭ-ŏr-ĭz'm; tū′tĭ-), *n.* [L. *tutior*, compar. of *tutus* safe.] See PROBABILISM, 2. — **tu′ti-or-ist**, *n.* [*Scot.*
tutivillar, *n.* A wrongdoer. *Obs.*
Tu′ti-vil′lus (tū′tĭ-vĭl′ŭs), *n.* In old legend, a famous demon who collected the fragments of words which the priests skipped over or mutilated in the service, and bore them to hell.
tut′ler, *n.* A tattler; talebearer; a person of evil tongue. *Obs.*
tutleship, *n.* [Cf. F. *tutelle*, L. *tutela*. See -SHIP.] Protection. *Obs.* [ing; a blast. *Obs. Scot.*
tutling, *n.* [Cf. TOOT.] Toot-
tut′man, *n.* [From TUT a piece.] A tutworker. *Dial. Eng.*
tut money. Pay for tutwork, overtime, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
tut′-mouthed′ (tŭt′mouthd′; -moutht′), *a.* Prognathous. *Obs.*
tut′-nose′, *n.* A snub nose. *Obs.*
‖ **tu′toie′ment′** (tü′twȧ′y'-mäN′), *n.* [F.] The use of the second person singular of pronouns and verbs in familiar address, in place of the polite or formal second person plural.
tu′tor-ess, *n.* A woman tutor; an instructress. *Rare.*
‖ **tu′tor et ul′tor**. [L.] Protector and avenger. [ship. *R.*
tu′tor-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Tutor-
tu′tor-ize, *v. t.* To act as tutor to. *Rare.* [a tutor. *Obs.*
tu′tor-ly, *a.* Pert. to or befitting
tutour. † TUTOR.
tu′tress. † TUTORESS.
tu′trix (tū′trĭks), *n.* [L. See TUTOR.] A tutoress. *Rare.*
‖ **tut′ta** (tōōt′tä), *a.* [It., fem.] All; whole.
‖ **tut′ta for′za** (fôr′tsä). [It.] *Music.* With full force.
tut′ti-man, **tut′ty-man** (tŭt′ĭ-măn), *n.* Tithingman. *Dial. Eng.*
Tut′tle's com′et (tŭt′'lz). [After Horace P. *Tuttle* (b. 1839), Amer. astronomer.] See COMET.
Tut′tle tooth (tŭt′'l). See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.* [gay. *Dial. Eng.*
tut′ty (tŭt′ĭ), *n.* Flower; nose-
tu′tu-lus (tū′tū-lŭs), *n.* [L.] *Class. Archæol.* A woman's coiffure, Etruscan in origin, in which the hair is plaited in conical form above the forehead.
tuty. † TUTTY.
‖ **tu′um** (tū′ŭm), *n.* [L.] Thine; — used in the phrase *meum and tuum*. See MEUM.
‖ **tu′um est**. [L.] It is thine: it is thy part, duty, etc. [*Obs.*
tuwen. Pret. pl. of TEE, draw.
tux. † TUSK.
Tux-e′do coat, *or* **Tux-e′do** (tŭk-sē′dō), *n.* A dinner coat (which see); — so named after a fashionable country club at Tuxedo Park, New York. *U. S.*
tuxl, *n.* [AS.] A tusk. *Obs.*
tuye. † TWIE.
tuyère arch. Tuyère notch.
tuyère box. An air belt or air chamber from which air is supplied to the tuyères in a Bessemer converter, etc.
tuyère notch. An opening in the wall of a furnace hearth or crucible for a tuyère. [*Obs.*
tuyre, *v. t.* Perh., to destroy.
tuz (tŭz), *n.*; *pl.* TUZZES. [Cf. TOUSE.] A lock of hair. *Obs.*
tu′za (tōō′sä; *as Lat.* tū′zȧ), *n.* A pocket gopher. *Mexico.*
tuz′zi-muz′zy, **tuz′zy-muz′zy** (tŭz′ĭ-mŭz′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. dial. *tuzzy* ruffled, ragged, disheveled, and E. *touse*.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A nosegay. **b** The feathered hyacinth. [var. of TOUSLE.
tuz′zle (tōōz′'l). Dial. Eng.
Tvash′tar (twăsh′tȧr; twŭsh′tȧr), *n.* [Skr. *Tvashṭar*.] *Vedic Myth.* The divine artificer; creator of gods and men and all manner of objects of skill.
Tw. *Abbr.* Twaddell.
twa (*Scot.* twä). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TWO.
twad′dl. Twaddle. *Ref. Sp.*
Twad′dle. Erron. for TWADDELL.
twad′dle-ment (twŏd′'l-mĕnt), *n.* Twaddle. *R.* [twaddles.
twad′dler (-lẽr), *n.* One who
twad′dle-some (-'l-sŭm), *a.* See -SOME. [*n.* of TWADDLE.
twad′dling (-lĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb.*
twad′dly (-lĭ), *a.* Twaddling. *R.*
twad′dy (twŏd′ĭ), *n.* Idle trifling; twaddle. *Rare.*
twae (twā), **twae′some** (-sŭm). Scot. vars. of TWO, TWOSOME.
twa′fauld′ (twä′fôld′; -fäd′). Scot. var. of TWOFOLD.
twag. *n.* A word to announce success. *Thieves' Cant.* *Obs.*
twag′ger (twăg′ẽr; -ē), *n.* A lamb. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
twaile. † TOWEL.
twain, *v. t.* [Cf. TWAIN, *a.*] To separate; sunder. *Obs.*
twain cloud. Cumulo-stratus.
twaite (twāt). Var. of THWAITE.
twaite (twāt), *n.*, *or* **twaite shad**. See SHAD. *Local, Eng.*
twal, **twall** (twâl; twôl; twŏl). Scot. var. of TWELVE.
twal′pen′nies, *n.* A shilling Scots, equivalent to a penny sterling. *Obs. Scot.* — **twal′pen′ny-worth′**, *n.* *Obs. Scot.* [*Scot.*
twalt (twȧlt; twôlt), *a.* Twelfth.
twam. Obs. dative of TWO.
twane. Obs. pret. of TWINE.
twang (twăng; twȧng), *n.* = TANG, a flavor, taste. *Dial. Eng.*
twang (twăng; twȧng), *n.* A twinge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twangd. Twanged. *Ref. Sp.*
twang-dil′low (twăng-dĭl′ō), *n.* Harping. *Obs.*
twange. † THONG.
twan′gle (twăŋ′g'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [Freq. of *twang*.] To twang. *R.*
twan′gle, *n.* A twang. *Rare.*
twan′gler (twăŋ′glẽr), *n.* One that twangles.
twank (twăŋk; twȧŋk), *v. t.* To beat or strike. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* **a** To twang. **b** To sigh; to complain. *Dial. Eng.*
twank. *n.* A twang. *Rare.*
Twan′kay tea (twăŋ′kā). [Chin. *t'un k'i*, name of a rivulet in West Chekiang province, whence it comes.] See TEA, 1 b.
twan′kle (twȧŋ′k'l), *v. t.* To twang on a musical instrument. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
twank′y (twăŋk′ĭ; twȧŋk′ĭ), *a.* Peevish. *Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*
twa′part′. Var. of TWO-PART.
twarl′y (twä′lĭ), *a.* [Perh. akin to *quarrel*.] Peevish. *Dial. Eng.*
'twas (twŏz). A contraction of *it was*. [SOME.
twa′some. Scot. var. of TWO-
twat, *n.* Some part of a nun's garb. *Erron. use.* *Browning.*
twa′ther (twä′thẽr). Var. of TWO-THREE. *Scot. & Dial.* [*Obs.*
twat′ter, *v. i.* To talk; to chat.
twat′ter-light′, *n.* Twitterlight; twilight. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
twat′tle. *a.* Trifling; petty.
twat′tle-bas′ket. *n.* A prattler. *Obs. Cant.* [who twattles.
twat′tler (twŏt′lẽr), *n.* One
twat′tling (-lĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TWATTLE. Hence: *a.* Gossiping; also, trivial. *R.* — *n.* Gossiping chatter; idle talk. *R.*
tway (twā), *a.* & *n.* [ME. *twei*. See TWAIN.] Two. *Obs. or Scot.*
twaz′zy (twȧz′ĭ), *a.* Peevish. *Dial. Eng.*
tweag (twēg), *n.* Perplexity; distress. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To tweak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tweak (twēk), *n.* A harlot. *Obs.*
tweakt. Tweaked. *Ref. Sp.*
tweane. † TWAIN.
tweche. † TOUCH.
twee′dle (twē′d'l). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of TWIDDLE.
twee′dle-dee (twē′d'l-dē), *n.* An unskillful fiddler. *Scot.*
tweeg (twēg), *n.* [From North Amer. Indian.] The hellbender.
tweel (twēl). Scot. var. of TWILL.
tweel′ie (twēl′ĭ), **tweel′zie** (-zĭ; -yĭ; -ĭ). Scot. vars. of TUILYIE.
'tween (twēn), *prep.* A contr. of BETWEEN. [amencephalon.
'tween′-brain′, *n.* *Anat.* Thal-
'tween′-deck′, *a.* Located or carried between decks, as cabins. [TWEEN-DECKS.
'tween′-decks′, *n.* & *adv.* = BE-
tween′y (twēn′ĭ), *n.* ['*tween* + 2d *-y*.] A servant whose work supplements that of the cook and the housemaid. *Dial. Eng.*
tweesh (twēsh), **tweest** (twēst), *prep.* Between. *Scot.*
tweet (twēt), *n.* A low chirping note. — *v. i.* To utter a tweet.
tweeze (twēz), *v. i.* & *t.* To wrench; squeeze; twist. *Scot.* & *Dial.*

tuier, estoier, to inclose, put in a case; orig. uncert. Cf. ETUI, TWEEZERS.] **1**. A surgeon's case of instruments.
2. *pl.* Tweezers.

tweez′er (twēz′ẽr), *v. t.;* TWEEZ′ERED (-ẽrd); TWEEZ′ER-ING. To draw with or as with tweezers. — *v. i.* To use tweezers.

tweez′ers (twēz′ẽrz), *n. pl.* [See TWEEZE.] **1**. A small pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting.
2. A tweeze, or surgeon's instrument case.

twelfth (twĕlfth), *a.* [For *twelft*, ME. *twelfte*, AS. *twelfta*. See TWELVE.] **1**. Next in order after the eleventh; coming after eleven; — the ordinal of *twelve*.
2. Constituting one of twelve equal parts into which anything is, or may be, divided.
twelfth nerve, *Anat.*, the hypoglossal nerve.

twelfth, *n.* **1**. The quotient of a unit divided by twelve; one of twelve equal parts of one whole.
2. The next in order after the eleventh.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval comprising an octave and a fifth. **b** A tone at this interval from another. **c** An organ stop giving tones at this interval above the normal pitch of the keys struck.

twelfth′-cake′, *n.* A cake made for a Twelfth-night celebration, containing a bean or sometimes a coin. Pieces are allotted to the company, the person getting the bean acting as master (or mistress) of ceremonies.

Twelfth′-night′, *n.* The evening before Epiphany (**Twelfth-day**), the twelfth day after Christmas. It was formerly a time of merrymaking. See EPIPHANY; cf. TWELVE NIGHTS.

twelfth′-sec′ond, *n.* *Physics.* A unit for the measurement of small intervals of time, such that 10^{12} (ten trillion) of these units make one second.

Twelfth′tide′ (-tīd′), *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; Epiphany; — called also *Twelfth-day*.

twelve (twĕlv), *a.* [ME. *twelve*, *twelf*, AS. *twelf;* akin to OFries. *twelf*, *twelef*, *twilif*, OS. *twelif*, D. *twaalf*, G. *zwölf*, OHG. *zwelif*, Icel. *tōlf*, Sw. *tolf*, Dan. *tolv*, Goth. *twalif*, from the root of E. *two* + the same element as in the second part of E. *eleven*. See TWO; ELEVEN.] One more than eleven; two and ten; twice six; a dozen.
Twelve Apostles, the. **a** *Bib.* See APOSTLE, 1. **b** *Mormon Ch.* See APOSTLE, 5. — **T. Apostles of Ireland, the**, twelve Irish prelates of the 6th century, who appear to have exercised a jurisdiction or superintendence over other ecclesiastics, or "saints," of the time. They were disciples of St. Finnian (d. 550) of Clonard. — **t.-men's morris.** See 2d MORRIS. — **T. Nights**, *Teutonic Folklore*, the twelve nights from Christmas to Epiphany, on which was orig. the old heathen festival of the winter solstice, when the gods, esp. Woden and his wife, Frigg, with the good spirits, held their procession. It is the time of the Wild Hunt (which see) and of the activity of Holda, Perchta, etc. — **T. Peers** (*or* **Paladins**) **of France**, the douzepers (which see, def. 1). — **T. Prophets**, the Minor Prophets. See OLD TESTAMENT. — **T. Tables**, *Rom. Hist.*, a celebrated body of Roman laws, framed 451-449 B. C. The first ten of the tables were framed by patrician decemvirs elected in 452. They took office in 451, and their laws were published on ten bronze tables in 450. Then their powers were extended a year or new decemvirs were elected, and framed more laws, which were probably the source of the two additional tables published under the consuls Valerius and Horatius in 449. The laws were largely declaratory of previously existing customary secular law, and applied to patricians and plebeians alike. In them religious rules and sanctions are secondary. The tradition that they were based on the report of commissioners sent to Greece seems to be unauthentic.

twelve, *n.* **1**. The number next after eleven; the sum of ten and two; twice six; twelve units or objects; a dozen.
2. A symbol representing twelve units, as 12, XII, or xii.
3. *pl.* = DUODECIMO.
4. Something having as an essential feature twelve units or members, as a domino with twelve spots, or pips.
5. Short for *twelve o'clock*, etc.
the Twelve, *Bib.*, the Twelve Apostles. *Matt.* xxvi. 20.

twelve′fold′ (twĕlv′fōld′), *n.* An amount twelve times as many or as much.

twelve′fold′, *a.* Consisting of twelve things or parts; twelve times as much or as many; as, a *twelvefold* division.

twelve′fold′, *adv.* In twelvefold degree; twelve times.

twelve′month′ (-mŭnth′), *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

twen′ti-eth (twĕn′tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth; 151), *a.* [From TWENTY; cf. AS. *twentigoða*. See TWENTY.] **1**. Next in order after the nineteenth; tenth after the tenth; — the ordinal of *twenty*.
2. Constituting, or being, one of twenty equal parts into which a (whole) thing is, or may be, divided.
twentieth-century cut *or* **brilliant.** See BRILLIANT, *n.*, 1.

twen′ti-eth, *n.* **1**. The next in order after the nineteenth; one coming after nineteen others.
2. The quotient of a unit divided by twenty; one of twenty equal parts of one whole.

twen′ty (-tĭ), *a.* [ME. *twenty*, AS. *twēntig*, *twentig;* akin to OFries. *twintich*, OS. *twēntig*, D. & LG. *twintig*, OHG. *zweinzug*, G. *zwanzig*, Goth. *twai tigjus*, two tens. See TWAIN, TWO, TEN.] **1**. One more than nineteen; twice ten.
2. An indefinite number more or less than twenty. *Shak.*

twen′ty, *n.; pl.* TWENTIES (-tĭz). **1**. The number next following nineteen; the sum of twelve and eight, or twice ten; twenty units or objects; a score.
2. A symbol representing twenty units, as 20, XX, or xx.
3. Something having as an essential feature twenty units or members; specif.: **a** A squad or company of twenty men. **b** *pl.* A size of yarn of which twenty thicknesses will just fill a half-inch tube.

twen′ty-fold′ (twĕn′tĭ-fōld′), *a.* Twenty times as many.

twen′ty-four′mo (-fōr′mō; 201), *a.* Having twenty-four leaves to a sheet; as, a *twenty-fourmo*, or 24mo, book. — *n.* A book composed of sheets so folded, the page being usually about $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches.

twi- [See TWICE.] A prefix from the Anglo-Saxon *twi-*, akin to E. *twice*, *two*, and meaning *two*, *double;* as in *twi*light.

twi′bil′ (twī′bĭl′), *n.* [AS. *twibill;* *twi-* (in comp.) two + *bill*, *bil*, an ax, hoe, bill. See TWICE; BILL a cutting instrument.] **1**. A double-headed battle ax. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A kind of mattock, or ax; esp., a tool like a pickax, but having, instead of the points, flat terminations, one parallel to the handle, the other perpendicular to it.
3. A tool for making mortises. *Obs.*
4. A reaping hook, esp. for cutting beans. *Local, Eng.*
5. = ROARING BOY. *Obs.*

twi′billed′ (-bĭld′), *a.* Armed or provided with a twibil.

twice (twīs), *adv.* [ME. *twies* (where the *s* is the adverbial ending; see -WARD), *twie*, AS. *twigea*, *twiga*, *twiwa;* akin to *twi-* (in comp.) two, G. *zwie-*, OHG. *zwi-*, Icel. *tvī-*, L. *bi-*, Gr. δι-, Skr. *dvi-*, and E. *two*. See TWO.]
1. Two times; once and again; as, he tried *twice*.
2. Doubly; in twofold quantity or degree; as, *twice* the sum; he is *twice* as fortunate as his neighbor.
at twice. *Archaic or Dial.* **a** At two different times or operations; as, to pay a debt *at twice*. **b** At the second time or operation; as, to succeed *at twice*.

twice′-told′, *a.* Told twice, or repeatedly; hence, trite; hackneyed; as, a *twice-told* tale.

twid′dle (twĭd′'l), *v. t.;* TWID′DLED (-'ld); TWID′DLING (-lĭng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. Norw. dial. *tvidla* to stir. Cf. TWEEDLE, QUIDDLE.] To touch lightly, or play with; to twirl; as, to *twiddle* one's thumbs; to *twiddle* a watch key.

twid′dle, *v. i.* **1**. To play or trifle with anything; hence, to be busied with trifles; to act triflingly.
2. To quiver or shake lightly, as a pendant ornament; to tremble; vibrate.

twid′dle (twĭd′'l), *n.* A slight twist or twirling motion with or as with the fingers.

twid′dling line (twĭd′lĭng). *Naut.* **a** A small rope used to steady or secure the wheel. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A cord attached to a gimbal and leading out through the binnacle, by which the compass can be jerked free if caught.

twig (twĭg), *v. t.;* TWIGGED (twĭgd); TWIG′GING (twĭg′ĭng). [Gael. *tuig*, or Ir. *tuigim* I understand.] *Slang.* **1**. To understand the meaning of; to comprehend.
2. To observe slyly; also, to perceive; discover. *Foote.*
As if he were looking right into your eyes and *twigged* something there which you had half a mind to conceal. *Hawthorne.*

twig, *n.* [AS. *twig;* akin to D. *twijg*, OHG. *zwig*, *zwī*, G. *zweig*, and perh. to E. *two*.] **1**. A small shoot or branch; a portion of stem of no definite length or size.
The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outside with hides. *Raleigh.*
2. A divining rod.

twig, *v. t.* To beat, as with a twig or twigs; to switch.

twig′gy (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a twig or twigs; full of twigs. "*Twiggy* trees." *Evelyn.*

twig pruner. Any of numerous small beetles whose larvæ bore in twigs of trees, esp. when pruned, as *Elaphidion parallelum*, which infests the apple, plum, and oak in America.

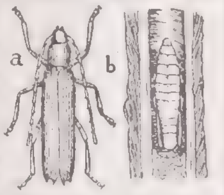

Twig Pruner (*Elaphidion parallelum*). *a* Imago; *b* Section of Twig containing Pupa. × 1¼

twig rush. Any rushlike sedge of the genus *Cladium*, most of the species of which have harsh-edged or prickly-marged leaves.

twi′light′ (twī′līt′), *n.* [ME. *twilight*, AS. *twi-* (see TWICE) + *lēoht* light; hence the sense of doubtful or half light; cf. LG. *twelecht*, G. *zwielicht*. See LIGHT.] **1**. The light perceived before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun (or when the sun is less than about 18° below the horizon), due to the illumination of the earth's atmosphere by the direct rays of the sun and their reflection on the earth.
After the sun has set, its rays continue for a time to pass through parts of the atmosphere above the spectator's horizon, and the scattered light from these is called *twilight*. . . . The more complex phenomena of *twilight*, such as the "afterglow," etc., probably depend upon the precipitation of moisture on the dust particles as the air becomes gradually cooler. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. Hence, a faint light; a dubious, obscure, or uncertain medium through which anything is viewed.
The *twilight* of probability. *Locke.*
Twilight of the Gods. = RAGNAROK.

twi′light′, *a.* **1**. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the twilight; as, *twilight* dews; *twilight* thoughts; also, appearing in, or haunting, the twilight; as, a *twilight* bat.
2. Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure.
O'er the *twilight* groves and dusky caves. *Pope.*

twill (twĭl), *v. t.;* TWILLED (twĭld); TWILL′ING. [Prob. fr. LG. *twillen* to make double, akin to MHG. *zwilhen* to weave with two threads, G. *zwillich* twilled cloth, MHG. *zwilich*, prop. a., of two threads, formed with prefix *twi-*, MHG. *zwi-*, after L. *bilix* two-threaded. Cf. TWICE; DRILLING a fabric.] To weave, as cloth, so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs on the surface.

twill (twĭl), *n.* [See TWILL, *v. t.*] **1**. An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics by passing the weft threads over one and under two or more warp threads, instead of over one and under the next.
2. A fabric woven with a twill.

twilled (twĭld), *a.* Perhaps, covered with reeds or sedges; reedy; sedgy; or, having ridges; ridgy. The meaning in Shakespeare's "Tempest," IV. i. 64, is in dispute.

twin (twĭn), *v. t. & i.* To part; sever; sunder. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "Ere that we farther *twin*." *Chaucer.*

twin, *a.* [ME. *twin* double, AS. *getwinne* two and two, pl., twins; akin to D. *tweeling* a twin, G. *zwilling*, OHG. *zwiniling*, Icel. *tvennr*, *tvinnr*, two and two, twin, and to AS. *twi-* two. See TWICE, TWO.] **1**. Twain; two. *Obs.*
2. Made up of two distinct, nearly related, and equal members; double; twofold.
3. Specif.: **a** Consisting of, or being, twins, or a pair; as, *twin* boys. **b** *Bot.* Didymous.
4. Standing in the relation of a twin; esp., being one of two born at a birth; as, a *twin* brother or sister.
5. *Cryst.* Of the nature of a twin; formed by twinning.
twin boat, *or* **twin ship**, *Naut.*, a vessel whose deck and upper works rest on two parallel hulls, sometimes with a single paddle wheel between them, as in some river steamers. — **T. Brethren**, *or* **Brothers**, Castor and Pollux. See DIOSCURI and GEMINI, 1 **a**. — **t. colors** *or* **colours**, the two colors of a dichroic substance. — **t. equatorial**, *Astron.*, two telescopes, often a reflector and a refractor, mounted on the two ends of the declination axis. — **t. mill**, *Mech.*, either of a pair of straddle mills. — **t. ship.** See TWIN BOAT. — **T. Stars**, Castor and Pollux. — **t. stock**, *Bee Keeping*, a beehive containing two colonies of bees. — **t. suns**, *Astron.*, a binary, or double star, whose components are nearly equal in magnitude. — **t. tap**, in a surface carburetor, a mixing chamber having two valves, one to regulate the air supply to dilute the mixture from the carburetor proper, and the other the supply of mixture to the engine. — **t. valve**, a valve with one supply and two discharge openings.

twin, *n.* **1**. A couple; a pair; two. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. One of two persons or things closely related by ties of birth, resemblance, or the like; specif., one of two produced at a birth, esp. by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at a birth; — chiefly *pl.* and applied to the young of beasts as well as to human young.
3. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GEMINI, 1.
4. *Cryst.* A compound crystal composed of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other. The relative position of the parts of a twin may be explained by supposing one part to be re-

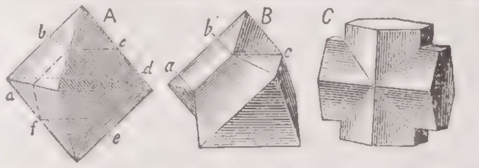

Twins, 4. *A* Octahedron showing the Twinning Plane *a b c d e f*. *B* Twinned Octahedron (Contact Twins). *C* Penetration (Cruciform) Twin of Staurolite.

volved 180° about a certain axis (the **twinning axis**), this axis being normal to a plane (the **twinning plane**) which is usually one of the fundamental planes of the crystal. This revolution brings the two parts into parallel position, or vice versa. A **contact twin** is one in which the parts are united by a plane surface, called the **composition face**, usually the same as the twinning plane. A **penetration twin** is one in which the parts interpenetrate each other, often very irregularly. Twins are also called, according to form, *cruciform*, *geniculated*, etc. When more than two simple crystals are involved, the twinning is said to be *repeated*. **Polysynthetic twinning** is repeated twinning in parallel, which sometimes, as in the case of the triclinic feldspars, is shown as a series of striations on the surface. Repeated twinning not in parallel, i.e., in which the successive twinning planes are inclined to one another, tends to produce cyclic forms, which often resemble simple crystals of another system.

twin (twĭn), *v. i.;* TWINNED (twĭnd); TWIN′NING. **1**. To bring forth twins. *Tusser.*
2. To be mated, or coupled, with another; specif., to be born at the same birth.

twin, *v. t.* To couple; to cause to be twins, or like twins, in any way; as, eye and hand are *twinned* in action.

twin′ber′ry (twĭn′bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A shrubby honeysuckle of the western United States (*Lonicera involucrata*), with purple involucrate flowers. **b** Partridge berry **a**.

twin′born′ (-bôrn′), *a.* Born at the same birth.

twine (twīn), *n.* [AS. *twīn*, properly, a twisted or double thread; akin to D. *twijn*, Icel. *tvinni*, G. *zwirn* thread, E. *twist*, and prob. to AS. *twi-*. Cf. TWICE, TWIST.] **1**. A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together, used for various purposes, as for binding small parcels, making nets, and the like.

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tweez′er (twēz′ẽr), *n.* American merganser. *Local, U. S.*
twei. † TWEY.
tweien, twein. † TWAIN.
tweil (twēl), *v. i.* To struggle. *Dial. Eng.* [TUILYIE.]
tweil′lie (twēl′ĭ). Scot. var. of
tweire. Obs. genitive of TWO.
tweis. † TWICE. [of TWELVE.]
twel (twĕl). Obs. or dial. Eng.
twelf, twelfe. † TWELVE.
twelf′hyn′de (twĕlv′hĭn′dĕ), *n.* See HYNDE. — **twelf′hyn′de-man**, *n.* [TIDE.]
Twelfth′-day′, *n.* = TWELFTH-
twelfth′ly, *adv.* of TWELFTH.
twel′lie (twĕl′ĭ). Scot. var. of TUILYIE.
twelmond. † TWELVEMONTH.
twelv. Twelve. *Ref. Sp.*
twelve′-day′ writ. *Eng. Law.* A writ in a certain summary procedure on negotiable paper.
twelve′hyn′de, *n.* Twelfhynde. See HYNDE. — **twelve′hyn′de-man**, *n.*
twelve′mo (-mō), *a. & n.* = DUODECIMO.
twelve′pence (-pĕns), *n.* The sum of twelve pence; a shilling.
twelve′pen-ny (-pĕn-ĭ), *a.* Sold for, worth, or costing, a shilling.
twelve′score, *n. & a.* Twelve times twenty.
Twelve′tide′, *n.* = TWELFTHTIDE. *Obs.* [separate. *Obs.*]
tweme, *v. t.* [AS. *twǣman.*] To
twenge, *v. t.* [See TWINGE.] To press tightly; to twinge. *Obs.*
twen′ti-eth-ly, *adv.* of TWENTIETH.
twen′ty-eight′, *n.* [So named from its note.] A West Australian yellow-collared parrakeet (*Barnardius semitorquatus*).
twen′ty-ounce′, *n.* A large, showy, striped winter apple.
twen′ty-sec′ond, *n.* *Music.* **a** An interval of three octaves. **b** A tone at this interval.
tweolf, tweolfte. † TWELVE, TWELFTH. [Doubt. *Obs.*]
tweon, *n. & v.* [AS. *twēonian*, v.]
't were (twûr; *cf.* WERE). A contraction of *it were*.
twey, *a.* [See TWO.] Two. *Obs.*
tweye. † TWICE.
tweyen, tweyne. † TWAIN.
twey′fold′, *a.* Twofold. *Obs.*
tweyne. † TWINE.
twicchen. † TWITCH.
twice, *a.* Happening twice. *Obs.*
twice′-born′, *a.* **1**. See CASTE, 2. 2. Having been born again in the religious sense, or regenerated; also, believing in the necessity of regeneration. *Colloq.*
twic′er (twīs′ẽr), *n.* [From TWICE.] One that does a thing twice, or that does two things; esp., in English trade cant, a printer who works both as compositor and pressman.
twicet (twīst). Dial. var. of TWICE. [TWITCH.]
twich. Obs. var. & ref. sp. of
twich. † TOUCH, TOUGH.
twi′child (*dial.* twĭch′īld; -ĭl; -'l), *n.* [Cf. TWI-; CHILD.] Second childhood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
twichild, *a.* Passing through second childhood. *Obs.*
twicht. Twitched. *Ref. Sp.*
twick (twĭk), *n. & v.* [Cf. TWEAK.] Twist; twitch; tweak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
twid′dle (twĭd′'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TWEEDLE.
twid′dle (twĭd′'l), *n.* A pimple. *Dial. Eng.*
twie (twē), *adv.* [See TWICE.] Twice. *Obs.* [TUYERE.]
twi′er (twī′ẽr). Corrupt. of
twies. † TWICE.
twi′-faced′ (twī′fāst′), *a.* [*twi-* + *faced.*] Two-faced. *Obs.*
twi′-fal′low, *v. t.* [*twi-* + *fallow.*] To till for the second time. *Obs.* — **twi′fal′low**, *n.*
twi′fold′ (twī′fōld′), *a. & adv.* [AS. *twifeald*. See TWICE; cf. TWOFOLD.] Twofold. *Obs.*
twi′-forked′ (twī′fôrkt′), *a.* Bifurcated. *Obs.*
twi′-formed′ (-fôrmd′), *a.* Formed of two elements.
twig (twĭg), *v. i.* To understand. *Slang.* [work hard. *Obs.*]
twig, *v. i.* To be energetic; to
twig, *n. & v.* [Cf. TWEAK.] Pull; twitch; tweak. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Slang, Eng. & Ir.*]
twig, *n.* Fashion; mode; style.
twi′-gat′ed (twī′gāt′ĕd), *a.* [*twi-* + *gate* + *-ed*.] Having two gates. *Obs.*
twig blight. Pear blight.
twig borer. Any of certain small beetles, or their larvæ, or the larvæ of small moths, which bore in twigs of trees or shrubs, as the *apple-twig borer*, *peach-twig borer* (see these terms).
twig′gen (twĭg′ĕn), *a.* Made of twigs. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
twig′ger (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that is active, or energetic.
2. A fornicator. *Obs.*
twig′ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* **a** A bed of osiers. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Twigs. *R.*
twig girdler = GIRDLER, 3.
twighes. † TWICE.
twight. Obs. p. p. of TWITCH.
twight, *v. t.* To twit. *Obs.*
twig insect. A stick insect.
twig′less, *a.* See -LESS.
twig′let, *n.* A small twig. *Rare.*
twig′some (twĭg′sŭm), *a.* See -SOME.
twik, *v.* = TWITCH. *Obs.*
twikken. † TWEAK. [*Ref. Sp.*]
twil, twild. Twill; twilled.
twi′light′, *v. t.* To illuminate faintly. *Rare.*
twilight arch. *Meteorol.* A pinkish band along the eastern horizon, at and after sunset, which slowly rises as the sun descends, and forms an arch with a dark bluish area beneath, being the earth's shadow on the sky.
twi′light′ing, *n.* Evening. *Obs.*
twilight parallel. The small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the horizon and 18° below it, on the sun's crossing which twilight ceases or dawn begins.
twill (twĭl), *prep.* Until. *Dial.*
twill, *n.* [Perh. fr. *quill.*] A quill; reed; spool. *Dial. Eng.*
twill, *v. t.* To quill, or flute, as cloth. *Rare.*
't will Contraction of *it will*.
twil′ly (twĭl′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. WILLY.] A willy for cleansing or loosening wool, etc.; — called also **twilly devil**. [woolen stuff. *Obs.*]
twilly, *n.* A kind of coarse
twilt (twĭlt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of QUILT, *n. & v.*
twilt (twĭlt), *v. t.* [Cf. QUILT to flog.] To thrash; beat. *Dial. Eng.* [restive. *Dial. Eng.*]
twi′ly (twī′lĭ), *a.* Restless;
twin′dle-pip′pin, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial *trinnling* twin, E. dial. *twindle*, *twinnel*, and E. TWIN.] A double pippin. *Obs.*
twine (twĭn). Var. of TWIN, to part. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Act of twining, or winding, round; a twining.
3. A twist, as formed by winding; a convolution. *Rare.*
Typhon huge, ending in snaky *twine.* *Milton.*
4. An entwining, or interlacing; hence, a snarl, or tangle.
5. A peculiar ocean ripple preceding a southeast gale on the coast of Great Britain; — locally so called.

twine (twīn), *v. t.*; TWINED (twīnd); TWIN′ING (twīn′ĭng). [ME. *twinen*, fr. AS. *twīn* a twisted thread; akin to D. *twijnen* to twine, Icel. & Sw. *tvinna*, Dan. *tvinde.* See TWINE, *n.*] **1.** To twist together; also, to form by twisting or winding of threads; loosely, to weave; as, fine *twined* linen.
2. To twist; turn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To wind, as one thread around another, or as any flexible substance around another body; to wreathe. "Let me *twine* mine arms about that body." *Shak.*
4. To wind about; to embrace; entwine; encircle.
Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine.* *Pope.*
5. To prolong; to stretch out. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
6. To interweave; intermingle; mingle; mix. *Obs. or R.*

twine, *v. i.* **1.** To be wound, woven, or twisted together; to intertwine; twist.
2. To wind; bend; turn; also, to coil or curl, as a vine.
As rivers, though they bend and *twine,*
Still to the sea their course incline. *Swift.*
3. To turn round; to revolve. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
4. To warp; to bend out of shape. *Obs.*

twin′er (twīn′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that twines; esp., a plant that climbs by twining about a support, as the morning-glory.
2. = TWINE REELER.

twine reeler. A kind of machine for twisting twine, esp. twofold yarns; a kind of mule, or spinning machine.

twinge (twĭnj), *v. t.*; TWINGED (twĭnjd); TWING′ING (twĭn′jĭng). [ME. *twengen*, AS. *twengan* to pinch, squeeze; akin to ME. *twingen* to pain, afflict; cf. OFries. *thwinga, twinga, dwinga*, to constrain, D. *dwingen*, OS. *thwingan*, G. *zwingen*, OHG. *dwingan, thwingan*, to press, oppress, overcome, Icel. *þvinga*, Sw. *tvinga* to subdue, constrain, Dan. *tvinge*, and AS. *þȳn* to press, OHG. *dūhen.* Perh. influenced by *twitch.*]
1. To afflict; oppress; constrain. *Obs.*
2. To pull with a twitch; to tweak; twitch. *Rare.* "He would willingly *twinge* the cheeks of all nine." *Leigh Hunt.*
3. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains.
The gnat . . . *twinged* him [the lion] till he made him tear himself, and so mastered him. *L'Estrange.*

twinge, *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen, darting, or shooting pain.

twinge, *n.* **1.** A pinch; tweak; twitch. *Rare.*
2. A sudden sharp pain; a darting local momentary pain; as, a *twinge* in the arm; a *twinge* of conscience.
Syn. — See PANG.

twin′kle (twĭŋ′k'l), *v. i.*; TWIN′KLED (-k'ld); TWIN′KLING (-klĭng). [ME. *twinklen*, AS. *twinclian*; akin to ME. *twinken* to blink, wink, G. *zwinken, zwinkern*, and perh. to E. *twitch.*] **1.** To open and shut the eye rapidly or twitchingly; to blink; wink; also, of the eyelids, to open and close rapidly and twitchingly.
The owl fell a moping and *twinkling.* *L'Estrange.*
2. To shine with an intermittent light; to flash at intervals; to sparkle; scintillate; as, a star that *twinkles.*
The white sun *twinkling* like the dawn. *Shelley.*
3. To appear at intervals while moving rapidly to and fro or backward and forward; as, feet *twinkling* in a dance.

twin′kle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to twinkle; to blink; wink.
2. To discharge in quick intermittent gleams; as, fireflies *twinkle* a faint light.
3. To affect or influence by or as if by twinkling. *Rare.*

twin′kle (twĭŋ′k'l), *n.* **1.** A closing or opening, or a quick motion, of the eye; a wink or sparkle of the eye.
2. A brief flash or gleam; a glimmer; sparkle.
3. The time occupied by a single wink; a twinkling.

twin′kling (twĭŋ′klĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that twinkles; a quick movement of the eye; a wink; twinkle.
2. A momentary variation in brightness of a star, due to the refraction of the atmosphere; scintillation.
3. The time occupied by a single wink; a moment.
In a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye. 1 *Cor.* xv. 52.

twin′ning (twĭn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TWIN. Hence: *n.*
1. Production of a pair instead of one, as of nut kernels.
2. *Cryst.* The assemblage of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other in accordance with some law, called a **twinning law**; also, a similar assemblage, called **secondary twinning**, produced by external conditions, sometimes artificial, as by pressure in a rock mass, after formation of the mineral.

twin′-screw′, *a.* *Shipbuilding.* Having two propeller screws, one on each side of the plane of the keel, one right-handed and one left-handed.

twirl (twûrl), *v. t.*; TWIRLED (twûrld); TWIRL′ING. [Cf. AS. *þwiril* a churn staff, a stirrer, flail, *þweran, āþweran*, to agitate, twirl, G. *zwirlen, quirlen, querlen*, to twirl, to turn round or about, *quirl* a twirling stick, OHG. *dweran* to twirl, stir, Norw. dial. *tvirla* to twirl. Cf. TROWEL.] To move or turn round rapidly; to whirl round; to move and turn rapidly with the fingers.
Taught with dexterous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodsley.*
Syn. — TWIRL, WHIRL. To TWIRL is to turn lightly and rapidly, esp. with the fingers; WHIRL implies greater velocity or energy of rotation; as, "whirligigs *twirled* round by skillful swains" (*Pope*); "The great brand . . . flashing round and round, and *whirled* in an arch, shot like a streamer of the northern morn" (*Tennyson*). See REVOLVE.

twirl (twûrl), *v. i.* To revolve rapidly; to be whirled round.

twirl, *n.* **1.** Act of twirling; a rapid circular motion; a whirl or whirling; quick rotation.
2. A twist; coil; convolution.
3. A device for twirling, as, in *Soap Manuf.*, a mechanical stirring and steam-heating device sometimes used.

twist (twĭst), *v. t.*; TWIST′ED; TWIST′ING. [ME. *twisten* to twist, to strip of leaves, AS. *twist* (in comp.) a rope, as made of two (twisted) strands; cf. also ME. *twist* a twist, tendril, twig, AS. *twist* a branch; akin to D. *twist* a quarrel, dissension, G. *zwist*, Dan. & Sw. *tvist*; cf. Icel. *tvistr* the deuce in cards, *tvistr* distressed. See TWINE, *n.*] **1.** To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another; to form by or as by twining or winding separate threads, strands, or the like, into a single thread; as, to *twist* yarn or thread; to *twist* wool or cotton.
Was it not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shak.*
The smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb. *Shak.*
2. Hence, to wreathe; twine; wind; encircle. "Longing to *twist* bays with that ivy." *Waller.*
3. To wrench; turn; contort; specif.: **a** To crook spirally; to writhe; convolve. **b** To distort, as a solid body, by turning one part relatively to another about an axis passing through both; to subject to torsion; as, to *twist* a shaft. **c** To compress, constrain, or bring by or as by torsion; to wring; press; hence, *Obs. or Fig.*, to wring; torment; torture.
I felt death mine heart *twist.* *Chaucer.*
And with a dexterous jerk soon *twists* him down. *Cowper.*
d To turn from the true form or meaning; to pervert; as, to *twist* a passage cited from an author.
4. To wind into; to insinuate; — used reflexively; as, avarice *twists* itself into all human concerns.
5. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To strip of leaves; prune; lop. Also *Dial. Eng.* **b** To nauseate. **c** To compel; constrain. *Chaucer.* **d** To hang.
to twist round one's finger *or* **little finger**, to influence (a person) at will. — **to t. the lion's tail**, to speak or act with the purpose of arousing British resentment. *Slang, U. S.*

twist, *v. i.* **1.** To be united by being twisted or wound together; to be intertwined.
2. To coil; wind; wreathe.
3. To be contorted or distorted by or as if by torsion; specif.: **a** To curve in the form of a spiral; to be bent or turned; hence, to writhe. **b** To move with a turning motion; to revolve in motion; as, a slow *twisting* ball.
4. To be or become parted or divided; to separate. *Obs.*

twist, *n.* [See TWIST, *v.*] **1.** That which is formed by twisting, convoluting, or winding together parts; specif.: **a** A cord, thread, or anything flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other. **b** A kind of closely twisted, strong sewing silk, used by tailors, saddlers, etc. **c** A kind of cotton yarn, of several varieties. **d** A roll of twisted dough, baked. **e** Tobacco in the form of a thick twisted roll. **f** *Weaving.* One of the threads of a warp, usually more tightly twisted than the filling.
2. Coarse cloth made with double threads. *Obs.*
3. A twig, branch, tendril, or spray. *Obs.*
4. The bifurcated part of the human frame; the fork. *R.*
5. In cattle, the hind part of the thigh where the direction of the hair changes.
6. Act or manner of twisting, or state of being twisted; specif.: **a** The manner of twisting or twining together strands or flexible substances; interlacing or interweaving; hence, a knot, web, or the like, formed by twisting.
He found fault with the length . . . and the *twist.* *Arbuthnot.*
b A bending; convolution; flexure; contortion; turning.
Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibers of any one animal which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*
c Act of imparting a turning or twisting motion, as to a pitched ball; also, the motion thus imparted; as, the *twist* of a billiard ball. **d** A wrenching or distorting; a twisting, turning, or straining out of place; a wrench; as, he fell and gave his knee a bad *twist.* **e** A strong individual tendency, or bent; a marked inclination; a bias; — often implying tendency in a peculiar or unusual direction; as, a *twist* toward religious fanaticism.
7. *Mech.* **a** Torque or torsional stress applied to a body, as a rod or shaft. **b** Torsional strain.
8. *Firearms.* **a** A material for gun barrels, consisting of iron and steel twisted and welded together; as, Damascus *twist.* **b** The spiral course of the rifling of a barrel.
By *twist* of rifling is meant the inclination of the groove, at any point, to the axis of the gun. When this inclination is constant, the *twist* is said to be uniform; when it increases gradually from the breech, the *twist* is said to be increasing.
U. S. Coast Artillery Drill Regs.
9. An appetite. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*
10. A hinge. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
11. A beverage made by mixing liquors. *Slang, Eng.*
Syn. — See TURN.

Twist, Oliver. The lovable hero of Dickens's novel of this name, a poor boy, born and brought up in the workhouse of an English village, starved, beaten, and abused, but remaining honest and pure under the worst influences. He is tenderly cared for and is educated by some kind people, a relation of whom he turns out to be. See FAGIN.

twist drill. A drill with the body (between the shank and the point) twisted or cut deeply in one or more helical curves. See DRILL, *Illust.*

twist′ed. *pret. & p. p.* of TWIST. — **twisted cartesian**, *Geom.*, the locus of a point whose distances from three fixed points are connected by two linear relations. — **t. cubic**, *Math.*, a cubic curve in space, cut by every plane in three points, real or imaginary, of which two or even three may be coincident. — **t. curve**, *Geom.*, a curve having no four consecutive points in the same plane. — **t. eglantine**, the common honeysuckle of Europe (*Lonicera periclymenum*). *Milton.* — **t. gear, wheel**, etc., *Mach.*, a screw wheel, esp. one having its axis parallel to another wheel that meshes with it. — **t. pine. a** A small pine (*Pinus contorta*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. **b** The ocote. — **t. surface**, *Geom.*, a surface described by a straight line moving according to any law so that two consecutive positions of the line shall in general not be in one plane; a skew; scroll.

twist′er (twĭs′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who twists; specif.: **a** *Weaving.* The person who joins warp threads by twisting. **b** One who grossly exaggerates or who lies. *Colloq., Eng.*
2. One that twists, or a device operated by twisting; specif.: **a** A ball with a combined onward and spinning motion, as in *Baseball* a curve, in *Cricket* a break or swerve, in *Billiards* a ball with english, or side, etc. **b** A machine for twisting or folding together threads, as in making fancy yarns. **c** = SPANISH WINDLASS. **d** A turnwrest plow. **e** A tornado, waterspout, sand spout, or dust whirl, in which the rotatory ascending movement of a column of air is specially apparent. *Local, U. S.*
3. A grossly exaggerated tale; a lie. *Colloq., Eng.*
4. *Carp.* A girder. *Obs.*
5. The inner part of the thigh, the proper place to rest upon when on horseback. *Craig.*

twist′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TWIST. — **twisting machine**, a machine for twisting, as thread into fancy yarn, rope strands into cordage, etc.; specif., *Silk Manuf.*, a machine similar to the spinner but twisting the silk in the opposite direction from the spinning. — **t. pair.** See PAIR, *n.*, 7.

twit (twĭt), *v. t.*; TWIT′TED; TWIT′TING. [ME. *atwiten*, AS. *ætwītan* to reproach, blame; *æt* at + *wītan* to reproach, blame; originally, to observe, see, hence, to observe what is wrong (cf. the meanings of E. *animadvert*); akin to G. *verweisen* to censure, OHG. *firwīzan*, Goth. *fraweitan* to avenge, L. *videre* to see. See VISION, WIT.] To reproach, taunt, or upbraid, esp. by reminding of a fault, defect, misfortune, or the like; to taunt; — now usually followed by *with*; as, to *twit* one with low birth, a youthful offense.
Æsop minds men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what is amiss. *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — See RIDICULE.

twit, *n.* A taunting allusion or reminder; a taunt.

twitch (twĭch), *v. t.*; TWITCHED (twĭcht); TWITCH′ING. [ME. *twicchen*, fr. AS. *twiccian*; akin to AS. angel*twicce* a worm used for bait, literally, a hook twitcher, LG. *twikken* to tweak, G. *zwicken.* Cf. TWEAK.] **1.** To pull with a jerk or quick motion; to snatch; pluck; as, to *twitch* one by the sleeve; to *twitch* off grapes.
Thrice they *twitched* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*
2. Hence, to draw or pluck distractingly; to distract; perplex; confuse. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
3. To fasten or tie tightly; to squeeze; nip. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. *Logging.* To skid (logs). *Northern U. S. & Canada.*

twitch, *v. i.* **1.** To move jerkily or spasmodically; as, muscles *twitch* nervously.
2. To give a short quick tug or tugs; to pick; pluck; as, his fingers *twitched* at the bedclothes.
3. To utter taunts; to twit; carp. *Rare.*
4. *Mining.* = PINCH, *v. i.*, 5. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

twitch, *n.* **1.** Act of twitching; a pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; as, a *twitch* at the sleeve.
2. A short spastic contraction of the fibers or muscles; a simple muscular contraction; as, convulsive *twitches.*
3. A pair of tweezers. *Obs.*
4. A stick with a hole in one end through which passes a loop, to be drawn tightly over the upper lip or an ear of a horse. The stick is twisted to force the animal to keep quiet during a slight surgical operation.
5. *Mining.* = PINCH, *n.*, 7. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

twit′ter (twĭt′ẽr), *v. i.*; TWIT′TERED (-ẽrd); TWIT′TER-ING. [ME. *twiteren*; of imitative origin; cf. G. *zwitschern*, OHG. *zwizzirōn*, D. *kwetteren*, Sw. *qvittra*, Dan. *qviddre.*] **1.** To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises.
The swallow *twittering* from the straw-built shed. *Gray.*
2. To titter; giggle.
3. [Perhaps influenced by *twitch.*] To have a slight trembling of the nerves; to be excited or agitated.

twit′ter, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a twitter.
2. To spin unevenly, as thread. *Dial. Eng.*

twit′ter, *n.* **1.** Act of twittering; a small, tremulous, intermitted noise, as that made by a swallow.
2. A half-suppressed laugh; a titter; giggle.
3. A slight trembling or agitation of the nerves.

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twine (twīn), *n. & v.* Whine. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twine (twīn), *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *twinnen* to separate, and E. TWIN.] To part; sunder. *Obs. or Scot.* — *v. i.* To fall. *Obs.*
twine′bush′, *n.* An Australian shrub (*Hakea flexilis*).
twin′flow′er (twĭn′flou′ẽr), *n.* The plant *Linnæa borealis.*
twin′gle (twĭŋ′g'l; -'l), *v. i. & t.* To turn; wind. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twin′gle-twan′gle (twĭŋ′g'l-twăŋ′g'l; twĭng′'l-twăng′'l), *n. & v.* Twang.
twin′ing-ly (twīn′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *twining*, p. pr.
twink (twĭŋk), *n.* The chaffinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
twink, *v. i. & t.* Twitter; chirp. [*R.*]
twink, *v. i.* To tinkle. *Obs.*
twink (twĭŋk), *n. & v.* [See TWINKLE.] Wink; twinkle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
twinkin, *a.* [See TWIN, *a.*; KIN kindred.] Of two kinds. *Obs.*
twin′kl, twin′kld. Twinkle; twinkled. *Ref. Sp.*
twin′kler (twĭŋ′klẽr), *n.* One that twinkles.
twin′leaf′, *n.* The plant *Jeffersonia diphylla.*
twinlepi, *a.* [Cf. TWIN, *a.*; ONLEPY.] Twofold. *Obs.*
twin′ling, *n.* [*twin* + 1st *-ling.*] **a** A twin. *Obs. or R.* **b** One that bears twins. *Obs.*
twinned (twĭnd), *a.* *Cryst.* Formed by twinning.
twin′ner (twĭn′ẽr), *n.* One that bears twins.
twin′ning, *n.* [Cf. TWIN to separate, TWIN, *a.*] Separation. *Obs.*
twinning axis, twinning plane. [See TWIN, *n.*, 4.]
twin′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
twint, *n.* [Cf. OD. *twint* nothing, not a jot, LG. *twint, twink*, a blinking of the eye, a mere nothing.] A jot; a particle. *Obs.*
twin′ter (twĭn′tẽr; -tē), *n.* [AS. *twiwintre* of two years.] A sheep two years old; — also applied to cattle and horses. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twin′y (twĭn′ĭ), *a.* Peevish; fretful. *Dial. Eng.*
twire (twīr), *n.* [Cf. D. *tweern*, G. *zwirn*, and E. *twine.*] A twisted filament; a thread. *Obs.*
twire, *v. t.* To curl or twist. *Obs.*
twire, *v. i.* [Cf. MHG. *zwieren.*] **a** To glance obliquely; to peer; leer. *Obs.* **b** To gaze earnestly. *Dial. Eng.* **c** To twinkle; glance; gleam. *Obs.*
twire, *n.* An oblique or sly look. *Obs.*
twi′rea′son, *n.* [*twi-* + *reason.*] [A twofold reason. *Obs.*]
twirede, *a.* [AS. *twirǣde.* See REDE counsel.] Of varying opinions. *Obs.*
twire′-pipe′, *n.* One who peeps [or pries. *Obs.*]
twirk (twûrk), *v. t. & n.* Twitch or twirl. *Obs. or R.*
twirld. Twirled. *Ref. Sp.*
twirl′er, *n.* One that twirls, as a ball. *Colloq.* [*Scot.*]
twiscar, *n.* = TUSKAR. *Obs.*
twis′il, twis′sel, *a.* [AS *twisel* (in comp.): cf. *twislian* to fork. Cf. TWI-.] Double. *Obs.* — *n.* Anything double. *Obs.*
twisil-tunge, *n.* [See TWISSEL; TONGUE.] A double tongue. —
twisil-tunged, *a.* *Both Obs.*
twispeche, *n.* [Cf. AS. *twisprǣc.* See SPEECH.] Innuendo. *Obs.*
twiss. ÷ TWICE.
twissel. ÷ TWISIL.
twis′sle (twĭs′'l). Var. of TWIZZLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twist′a-ble (twĭs′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
twist bit. A boring bit like the twist drill. See BIT, *Illust.*
twist′ed-flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* Any apocynaceous plant of the genus *Strophanthus.* [tree.]
twist′ed-horn′, *n.* The screw
twist′ed-stalk′, *n.* Any convallariaceous plant of the genus *Streptopus.*
twist′ened (twĭs′t'nd), *a.* Twisted; tangled. *Dial. Eng.*
twist′er (twĭs′tẽr), *v. t.* To twist; wind. *Dial. Eng.*
twist′i-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Crooked; hence, perverse. *Slang, U. S.*
twist′ing-ly, *adv.* of TWISTING.
twis′tle (twĭs′'l), *n. & v.* [See TWIST.] Twist; wrench. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twist stitch. An embroidery stitch made by twisting the thread over and over a straight thread fastened on the material. Called also *cord stitch.*
twist′y (twĭs′tĭ), *a.* Twisted; fidgety; fretful. *Dial. Eng.*
twist′y, *n.* The screw tree.
twit (twĭt), *v. i. & n.* Twitter; chirp. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
twit, *n.* An entanglement or unevenness in yarn, usually formed in spinning or drawing.
twit, *v. i.* To develop twits.
twitch, *n.* Twitch grass.
twitch′box′, *n.* [Cf. TOUCHBOX.] A touch-box. *Obs.*
twitch′el (twĭch′'l), *n.* A cord or rope about a horse's nose to quiet it. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To tie up with or as with a twitchel. *Dial. Eng.*
twitch′el, twitch′ell (twĭch′'l), *n.* A narrow alley. *Dial. Eng.*
twitch′el-ing, *n.* A crease in the lower face of a horseshoe in which the nail holes are placed.
twitch′er (twĭch′ẽr), *n.* **a** One that twitches. **b** *pl.* Tweezers.
Twitch′er, Jemmy. a A cunning robber in Gay's "Beggar's Opera." **b** John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718–92); — so called from his use of bribery and political jobbery.
twitch′et-y (twĭch′ĕt-ĭ; -ĭt-ĭ), *a.* Fidgety; restless. *Colloq.*
twitch grass. [See QUITCH GRASS.] Couch grass.
twitch′y (twĭch′ĭ), *a.* Fidgety; irritable. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*
twitch′y, *a.* Made of, or abounding in, twitch, or couch grass. *Dial. Eng.*
twite (twīt), *v. i.* [See THWITE.] To cut; hack. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
twite, *v. t.* To taunt; twit. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
twite, twite′-finch′, *n.* A linnet (*Linota flavirostris*) of northern Europe and Great Britain.
twit′lark′, *n.* [*twit*, an imitative syllable + *lark.*] The meadow pipit. *Local, Eng.*
twit′ter (twĭt′ẽr), *n.* [From TWIT.] One who twits.
twit′ter, *n.* *Hort.* A disease of carnations induced by insects.
twit′ter, *n.* [Cf. QUITTOR.] The refuse of the case of a sperm whale after the oil is pressed out; also, the thick tough tissue lining the case. *Whaling Cant.*
twit′ter (twĭt′ẽr; -ē), *n.* Thin-spun thread; hence, anything slender or feeble; also, *pl.* (*Obs.*), fragments. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

twit′ter-ing (twĭt′ẽr-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that twitters.
2. A slight nervous excitement or agitation, such as is due to desire, expectation, or suspense.

A widow, who had a *twittering* towards a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estrange.*

two (tōō), *a.* [ME. *two, twa*, properly fem. & neut., *twei, twein, tweien*, properly masc. (whence E. *twain*), AS. *twā*, fem. & neut., *twēgen*, masc., *tū*, neut.; akin to OFries. *twēne*, masc., *twā*, fem. & neut., OS. *twēne*, masc., *twā*, fem., *twē*, neut., D. *twee*, OHG. *zwēne, zwō, zwei*, G. *zwei*, Icel. *tveir, tvær, tvau*, Sw. *två*, Dan. *to*, Goth. *twai, twōs, twa*, Lith. *du*, Russ. *dva*, Ir. & Gael. *da*, W. *dau, dwy*, L. *duo*, Gr. δύο, Skr. *dva*. Cf. BALANCE, BAROUCHE, BETWEEN, BI-, COMBINE, DEUCE two in cards, DOUBLE, DOUBT, DOZEN, DUAL, DUET, DYAD, TWAIN, TWELVE, TWENTY, TWICE, TWILIGHT, TWINE, *n.*, TWIST.] One and one; twice one. "*Two* great lights." *Gen.* i. 16. "*Two* black clouds." *Milton.*

two-bodies problem, *Physics*, the problem of determining the previous or subsequent motion, and the data for computing the places at any time, of two bodies, when given the Newtonian law of gravitation, and the masses of two bodies with their positions and motions at any moment. — **t. estates**, *Eng. Hist.*, the lords and commons. See ESTATE. — **t. knights' defense.** See 1st CHESS, 1. — **t. leg.** = MIDDLE AND LEG. — **t.-part time.** See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**. — **T.-Seed Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.*, 2. — **t.-woods bow.** See 6th BOW, 2.

two (tōō), *n.* **1.** The sum of one and one; the number next greater than one; two units or objects.
2. A symbol representing two units, as 2, II, or ii.
3. Something having as an essential feature two units or members; as: **a** A card, domino, etc., with two spots, or pips. **b** In various games or sports, a side or team of two. **c** A group of two individuals; a pair.
4. Short for *two o'clock*, etc.

in two, asunder; into two parts; in halves; in twain; as, to cut *in two*. — **t. for his heels**, *Cribbage*, a peg of two points for a jack turned up as a starter, — made before playing.

two′-cen′tered, *or* **-cen′tred** (-sĕn′tẽrd), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having, two centers. — **two-centered**, *or* **-centred**, **arch**, an arch with intrados curve described from two centers. See ARCH, *Illust.*, (4), (5).

two′-col or, *or* **-col′our**, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a photomechanical process in which printing in two colors, as black and red, is used. Cf. COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

two′-cy′cle, *n.* *Thermodyn.* A two-stroke cycle for an internal-combustion engine. — **two′-cy′cle**, *a.*

two′-edged′ (-ĕjd′; -ĕj′ĕd), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as, a *two-edged* sword.

two′-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Having two faces; hence, double-dealing; false. — **two′-fac′ed-ly** (-fās′ĕd-lĭ; -fāst′lĭ), *adv.* — **two′-fac′ed-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

two′-feed′er, *n.* *Print.* Fed by two persons; as, a *two-feeder* press or machine, having a cylinder that receives two sheets in immediate succession in each revolution, from opposite directions.

two′fold′ (-fōld′), *a.* [Cf. TWIFOLD.] Double; duplicate; multiplied by two; as, a *twofold* nature; a *twofold* sense.

twofold purchase, a purchase of two double blocks, the standing part of the rope being fast to that from which the hauling part comes. — **t. tackle.** See TACKLE, *n.*, 1.

two′fold′, *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

two′-foot′, *a.* Measuring two feet; two feet long, thick, or wide; as, a *two-foot* rule.

two′-forked′ (-fôrkt′), *a.* Divided into two parts, somewhat after the manner of a fork; dichotomous.

two′-hand′ed, *a.* **1.** Having two hands; — often equivalent to *large, stout*, or *strong*. "*Two-handed* sway." *Milton.*
2. Used with both hands; as, a *two-handed* sword.
3. Using either hand equally well; ambidextrous.
4. Requiring two persons for operation, as some saws.

two-handed crack, a tête-à-tête. *Scot.*

two′-head′ed, *a.* Having, or controlled by, two heads or two chiefs; as, a *two-headed* commission. — **two-headed snake**, a small harmless blunt-tailed snake (*Charina bottæ*) of the family Boidæ found in the moister regions of western North America. It reaches a length of about one foot.

two′-high′, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a rolling mill with two rolls, one over the other. Cf. THREE-HIGH.

two′-line′, *a.* *Print.* Having the depth of two lines (of the size of type named); as, *two-line* brevier; — sometimes disting. from *double* as designating a type that lines with the letter of the second of two lines placed at its side, *double* denoting type of the same size with its normal shoulder. *Double* is not now much used, the type being named by its number of points (see POINT SYSTEM) except with reference to use of a letter as an initial, which for two lines is always called *two-line*. For larger sizes similar adjectives are used, as **three-line**, **four-line**, **ten-line**.

two′-lipped′ (-lĭpt′), *a.* Having two lips; *Bot.*, bilabiate.

two′-name′, *a.* *Banking.* Having or bearing two names; as, **two-name paper**, that is, negotiable paper on which at least two persons are severally liable as separate makers, or, usually, one as maker and one as indorser. *Colloq.*

two′-part′, *a.* Having two parts, as a founder's flask.

two′-part′ time. *Music.* See TIME, 13 **a**.

two′pence (tŭp′ĕns; 277: *in England pron'd* tōō pĕns *only when two words*), *n.* The sum of two pence; also, a small silver coin of this value, now issued only for maundy money.

two′pen-ny (tŭp′ĕn-ĭ; *cf.* TWOPENCE), *a.* Of the value of twopence; hence, cheap; mean. — **twopenny grass**, the moneywort. — **T. Tube**, the Central London Railway, an underground electric road or "tube" in London, Eng., on which a uniform fare of twopence was charged. *Colloq.*

two′-ply′ (tōō′plī′), *a.* **1.** Consisting of two thicknesses.
2. Woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating two sets of warp thread and two of weft.
3. Of two strands or filaments; as, *two-ply* cord.

two′-point′, *a.* Having, or concerned with, two points.

two-point perspective. See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **t. problem**, *Surv.*, a problem in plane-table surveying in which two points are mapped on the paper and a third is occupied on the ground, to do which a fourth point is occupied temporarily.

two′-port′, *a.* Having two ports: specif.: Designating a type of two-cycle internal-combustion engine in which the admission of the mixture to the crank case is through a suction valve. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE, *Illust.* Cf. THREE-PORT.

two′-sid′ed (-sīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 87), *a.* Having two sides; hence: **a** Double-faced; hypocritical. **b** *Law.* Bilateral; as, a *two-sided* contract. — **two′-sid′ed-ness** (-sīd′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

two′some (tōō′sŭm), *a.* Consisting of, or done by, two.

two′-speed′, *a.* Adapted for producing or for receiving either of two speeds; — said of a power-transmitting device.

two′-step′, *n.* A kind of round dance in march or polka time; also, a piece of music for this dance. *U. S.*

two′-throw′ (tōō′thrō′), *a.* *Mach.* **a** Capable of being thrown or cranked in two directions, usually opposite to one another; as, a *two-throw* crank; a *two-throw* switch. **b** Having two cranks set near together and opposite to one another; as, a *two-throw* crank shaft.

two′-to-one′, *a.* *Mach.* Designating, or pert. to, a gear for reducing or increasing a velocity ratio two to one.

two′-up′, *n.* A gambling game somewhat like pitch and toss. Two coins are tossed from a small piece of wood called a kip, and bets are laid on their both falling heads or tails, no other fall counting. *Australia.*

two′-way′, *a.* Lit., having two ways; in *Math.*, having two ways of variation; as, a *two-way* series. Specif.: *Mech.* Designating a cock or valve that will connect a pipe or channel with either of two others at will.

-ty. [F. *-té*, L. *-tas.*] A suffix forming abstract nouns of *quality, state, condition*, and the like, in words from French or Latin, as in beau*ty*, pie*ty*, liber*ty*. Cf. 1st -TH.

-ty. [AS. *-tig.* See TEN.] A suffix in numbers, denoting *tens, times ten*; as, twen*ty*, thir*ty*, fif*ty*, etc. In ordinal numbers *-ty* appears as *-ti-*; as, twen*ti*eth, for*ti*eth.

Ty′burn (tī′bûrn), *n.* A former small tributary of the Thames in London; also, a former place of public execution on it near where is now the Marble Arch, Hyde Park.

Tyburn ticket [in allusion to *Tyburn*, the former place of execution], *Eng. Law*, a certificate given to one who prosecutes a felon to conviction, which (by 10 & 11 Wm. III. c. 23) exempted him or his first assignee from parish and ward offices where the crime was committed. It is now obsolete. — **T. tippet**, a hangman's rope or halter. *Obs.*

Ty′che (tī′kē), *n.* [Gr. Τύχη.] *Gr. Myth.* Goddess of fortune. Each city, especially in later times, had its own Tyche, similar to the Roman *Genius Loci*. Cf. FORTUNA.

Tyche, Fortune, might be, to the uninitiated, the Patron, the Good Luck of any and every city, but to the mystic . . . she was the inner Fate of his life and soul. *J. E. Harrison.*

ty′chism (tī′kĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. τύχη fortune, chance + *-ism.*] Any theory which conceives chance as an objective reality; esp., a theory of evolution which considers that variation may be purely fortuitous.

ty′chite (tī′kīt), *n.* [Gr. τύχη chance; — in reference to its chance discovery.] *Min.* A rare mineral crystallizing in regular octahedrons and having the composition $2MgCO_3 \cdot 2Na_2CO_3 \cdot Na_2SO_4$. Hardness, 3.5–4; sp. gr., 2.59.

Ty-chon′ic (tī-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tycho Brahe, or his system of astronomy.

ty-coon′ (tī-kōōn′), *n.* [Jap. *taikun*, fr. Chin. *ta*[4] great + *chün*[1] sovereign.] A title of the shogun. See SHOGUN.

tye (tī), *n.* **1.** Obs. or archaic var. of TIE.
2. *Naut.* A chain or rope, one end of which passes through the mast, or through a block called the **tye block**, and is made fast to the center of a yard, the other end being attached to a tackle, by means of which the yard is hoisted or lowered.
3. *Mining.* A kind of launder for washing ores. *Eng.*

Ty′ler-ism (tī′lẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrinal system of Bennet Tyler (1783–1858), professor of theology at East Windsor, Conn. (1833–57), who represented in general the theology of Edwards; — opposed to *Taylorism*.
2. *U. S. Politics.* Policy or action like President Tyler's (1841–45) in opposing the Whig party which elected him.

Ty′ler-ite (-īt), *n.* One who practices or upholds Tylerism.

Ty′ler-ize (-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). *U. S. Politics.* To practice Tylerism. *Obs. or Hist.*

ty-lo′sis (tī-lō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. τύλος a lump, knot.] **1.** *Bot.* An intrusive growth from one cell into the cavity of another, sometimes forming there an irregular mass of cells. Tyloses block up the tracheal cavities during the transformation of sapwood to heartwood.
2. *Med.* A thickening and hardening; callosity.

tymp (tĭmp), *n.* [Cf. TYMPAN.] In an open-front iron blast furnace, the stone or the water-cooled iron casting protecting the top of the opening through which molten slag and iron continually pass into the forehearth, the slag flowing over the dam, while the iron is tapped through a lower opening in the dam. In modern practice the blast furnace has a closed front, and slag and iron are tapped periodically through separate openings, thus doing away with the tymp and the forehearth.

tym′pan (tĭm′păn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tympanum* a kettledrum, a panel of a door. See TYMPANUM; cf. TYMP.] **1.** A drum. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* A panel; a tympanum.
3. *Printing Presses.* The sheet of paper, cloth, or other material, placed between the impression surface (platen, impression cylinder, or the like) and the paper to be printed. In hand presses the tympan is double and consists of two sheets, usually of parchment, stretched on the **tympan frame** (consisting of the **inner tympan frame** over which the tympan is drawn, and an **outer tympan frame** holding the tympan in place). Between the sheets is placed the packing of blankets, rubber, or the like. *Tympan* is sometimes applied to the tympan frame. In power presses the tympan is a sheet stretched over the platen, as in a job press, or over the impression cylinder, as in a rotary press or in a perfecting press, and covers packing, make-ready, etc. Often a tympan is considered to include also the accompanying backing, the outside sheet then being distinctively called the **draw sheet** or **top sheet**. In perfecting presses the tympan over the second impression surface receives the offset (set-off) of the first side printed and is variously devised, as by changing the sheet (**shifting**, or **traveling**, **tympan**), to avoid soiling the printed paper. In lithographic presses the tympan is a sheet of blanket or leather or of thin metal (as zinc or copper) placed between the paper to be printed and the scraper or other impressing surface.

tym-pan′ic (tĭm-păn′ĭk), *a.* [See TYMPANUM.] **1.** Like a tympanum, or drum; as, a *tympanic* membrane.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the tympanum in any sense; designating, or pert. to, the tympanic bone.

tympanic antrum, the mastoid antrum. — **t. bone**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, in mammals, a bone of the skull which incloses a part of the tympanum and supports the tympanic membrane. In man it is represented by the *tympanic plate*, which in the adult becomes fused with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, though forming a distinct incomplete ring in the fetus. In many mammals it bears a rounded enlargement, the *bulla tympani*. In the other vertebrates the term has been applied to several bones regarded as representing the above. — **t. bulla.** *Zoöl.* = BULLA TYMPANI. — **t. cavity**, *Anat.*, the tympanum or cavity of the middle ear. — **t. membrane**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a thin membrane closing externally the cavity of the middle ear, like the head of a drum. See 1st EAR, 1. In mammals it is deeply located at the bottom of the external auditory canal, in birds and reptiles more superficially, and in frogs and toads on the surface. — **t. nerve.** *Anat.* **a** A branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve arising from the petrous ganglion and distributed to the walls of the tympanum of the ear, where it takes part in forming a plexus, the *tympanic plexus*. **b** A branch of the facial nerve to the stapedius muscle. — **t. plate.** *Anat.* See TYMPANIC BONE.

tym-pan′ic, *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* A tympanic bone, nerve, etc.

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twit′ter-a′tion (twĭt′ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* A twitter. *Colloq.*
twit′ter-boned′, *a.* [Cf. QUITTOR.] Having an excrescence on the hoof. *Obs.*
twit′terd Twittered. *Ref. Sp.*
twit′ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *twittering*, p. pr.
twit′ter-light′, *n.* [Cf. TWITTER, *v. i.*, 3.] Twilight. *Obs.*
twit′ter-ly, *a.* Nervous; trembling. *Colloq.*
twit′ting-ly, *adv.* of *twitting*, [p. pr.]
twit′tle, *v. i.* [Cf. TWITTER, *v. i.*] To chatter; also, to twitter. *Obs.*
twit′tle-twat′ (twĭt′'l-twŏt′), *n.* A chatterer. *Obs.*
twit′tle-twat′tle (-twŏt′'l), *n.* = TITTLE-TATTLE. *Obs.*
twit′-twat′ (twĭt′twŏt′), *n.* The house sparrow.
twit′ty (twĭt′ĭ), *a.* Having twits; uneven; — said of yarn.
'twixt (twĭkst). For BETWIXT. *Poet., Colloq., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
'twixt′-brain′, *n.* *Anat.* The [thalamencephalon.]
twiz′zened (twĭz′'nd). Dial. Eng. var. of TWISTENED.
twiz′zle (twĭz′'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. TWISTLE.] Twist; twirl. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twoad (twō′ŭd; twŭd). Dial. [Eng. of TOAD.]
two′-bag′ger (tōō′băg′ẽr), *n.* *Baseball.* A hit that even if well fielded enables the batter to reach second base. *Cant.*
two′-block′, *v. t.* *Naut.* To haul up (an article) so that the two blocks of the tackle are chockablock. [CHOCKABLOCK.]
two′-blocks′, *adv.* *Naut.* =
two′-course′, *a.* *Eng. Hist.* See THREE-FIELD.
twod (twŭd). Dial. Eng. var. [of TOAD.]
two′-deck′er. *n.* An old-time war vessel with guns on two decks.
two′-deck′ ves′sel. See DECK, 2.
two′-field′, *a.* *Eng. Hist.* See THREE-FIELD, *a.*
two′fold′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
two′-hand′, *a.* Employing two hands. See DACTYLOLOGY.
two′-leaved′ (-lēvd′), *a.* Having two leaves. — **t.-leaved Solomon's-seal**, the bead-ruby.
two′-leg′ged (-lĕg′ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd′), *a.* Having two legs.
twolf, twolve. † TWELVE.
two′ling, *n.* [*two* + 1st *-ling.*] A twin crystal. *Rare.*
twon. Obs. p. p. of TWINE.
two′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
twonty. † TWENTY. [*Scot.*]
twoot. Contr. of *thou wilt*. *Obs.*
two′-part′, *n.* Two thirds. *Scot.*
two′-part′ed, *a.* Bipartite.
two′-phase′, *a.*, **two′-phas′er** (-fāz′ẽr), *n.* *Elec.* = DIPHASE, DIPHASER. See PHASE, *n.*, 3.
two′-piece′ bow. See 6th BOW, 2.
two′-pin′ es-cape′ment. See ESCAPEMENT, 3. [Distichous.]
two′-ranked′ (-răŋkt′), *a.* *Bot.*
twort (twôrt). Dial. Eng. var. of THWART.
two′some (twä′sŭm), *a.* [*two* + 1st *-some.*] Double; twofold; two. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A couple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
two′-three (tōō′thrī; tō′-; *Scot.* twä′-), *a.* Lit., two or three; — used for a few, or, sometimes, a number. *Scot. & Dial.*
two′-tongued′ (-tŭngd′), *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful.
twoward. † TOWARD.
two′-wheel′er. *n.* A two-wheeled vehicle; specif., a two-wheeled cab or hansom. *Colloq.*
twp. *Abbr.* Township.
twud (twŭd; twōōd). Dial. Eng. var. of TOAD.
twy, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *twēon* to hesitate, doubt.] To turn back. *Obs.*
twy, *adv.* Twice. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
twy-. For various words beginning *twy-*, see forms in TWI-.
twy′blade′ (twī′blād′). Var. of TWAYBLADE.
twyble. † TWIBILL.
twy′er (twī′ẽr). Var. of TUYÈRE.
twy′hyn′de (twü′hĭn′dĕ; twē′-), *n.* See HYNDE. — **twyhynde man.**
Twyne's case (twīnz). The early leading case (3 *Co.* 80) on fraudulent conveyances.
twynne. † TWAIN, TWIN.
TX. *Abbr.* Tax; — as used on the tape of the stock ticker.
ty. † THY. [of TIE.]
ty (tī). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.
Ty (tü; tē). Var. of TIU, TYR.
ty′-all′. Var. of TIAL. *Obs. or Scot.*
tyar. † TIARA.
Tyb′alt (tĭb′ălt), *n.* [F. *Thibaut*, OF. also *Tibaut, Tiebaut*, of G. origin: see THEOBALD.] **1.** Masc. prop. name.
2. A fiery nephew to Lady Capulet in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." He kills Mercutio and is slain by Romeo in a duel.
tyberiade, *n.* [OF. *tiberiade.*] = TOPOGRAPH. *Obs.*
Ty-bur′ni-an (tī-bûr′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tyburnia (so called from the Tyburn), a fashionable quarter of London to the north and east of Hyde Park. — **Ty-bur′ni-an**, *n.*
Tych′i-cus (tĭk′ĭ-kŭs). *Bib.*
Ty′cho's star (tī′kōz; tü′-). *Astron.* A new or temporary star in Cassiopeia, first seen by Tycho Brahe in November, 1572, which became as bright as Venus, being even visible by day, but not now known, even as a telescopic star.
ty-con′na (tī-kŏn′ȧ). Var. of TAHKHANA.
ty-coon′ate (tī-kōōn′āt), *n.* The shogunate.
tydd′yn (tŭth′ĭn), *n.* [W.] *Old Cymric Law.* A homestead.
Ty′deus (tī′dūs; tĭd′ē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τυδεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the "Seven against Thebes" (which see).
Ty-di′des (tĭ-dī′dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τυδείδης.] Son of Tydeus; — a patronymic of Diomedes.
tye (tī), *n.* [Cf. AS. *téag* a tie, band, inclosure, and E. TIE, *n.*] A large pasture or common. *Dial. Eng.*
tye, *n.* [Cf. AS. *tīg*, and also OF. *teie*, F. *taie* pillowcase, L. *theca* a case, Gr. θήκη.] A case or casket for jewels. *Obs.*
tye, *v. t.* *Mining.* To wash (ores) in a tye. *Eng.* [salmon.]
ty′ee′ (tī′ē′), *n.* The quinnat
tye-ka′na (tī-kä′nȧ). Var. of TAHKHANA.
tyene, tyeni. † TEEN.
ty′er (tī′ẽr). Var. of TAYIR.
ty-foon′. † TYPHOON.
tyg. Var. of 2d TIG.
tygury, *n.* [L. *tugurium.*] Cottage. *Obs.* [of TIE.]
ty′ing (tī′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.*
tyiss. † TICE.
tyke. Var. of TIKE, *n.*
tyk′en (tĭk′ĕn), **tyk′ing** (-ĭn), *n.* Ticking. *Scot.*
ty′la-rus (tī′lȧ-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LARI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. τύλη a cushion.] One of the pads on the under surface of birds' toes.
tyle′ber′ry (tīl′bĕr′ĭ), *n.* The coral plant. [*Obs. or Archaic.*]
ty′ler (tī′lẽr). Var. of TILER.
Ty′ler's Re-bel′lion (tī′lẽrz). See PEASANTS' REVOLT.
tylie † TILL, *v.*
tyl′i-on (tĭl′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. τύλη a swelling, a pad.] *Craniol.* The point on the anterior edge of the optic groove at the median line of the skull.
Tyll Eulenspiegel. See EULENSPIEGEL, TYLL.
ty-lo′ma (tī-lō′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. τύλωμα.] *Med.* = TYLOSIS.
Ty-lop′o-da (tī-lŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τύλη a cushion + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* The superfamily, Cameloidea, constituted by the family Camelidæ (which see). — **ty′lo-pod** (tī′lō-pŏd), *n.* — **ty-lop′o-dous** (tī-lŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.*
Ty′lo-sau′rus (tī′lō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τύλος knob, callus + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large pythonomorphous reptiles from the Upper Cretaceous of Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas. They have a short body, long tail, and pentadactyl, paddlelike limbs. [sis.]
ty′lose (tī′lōs), *n.* *Bot.* A tylo-
ty-los′ter-e′sis (tī-lŏs′tẽr-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τύλος callus + στέρησις deprivation.] *Surg.* The removal of a callus.
ty′lo-style (tī′lō-stīl), **ty′lo-sty′lus** (-stī′lŭs), *n.* [NL. *tylostylus*; Gr. τύλος knob + στῦλος pillar.] *Zoöl.* A uniradiate pointed sponge spicule with a knob at the blunt end. — **ty′lo-sty′lar** (-stī′lȧr), *a.* — **ty′lo-sty′lote** (-lōt), *a.*
Ty′lo-su′rus (tī′lō-sū′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τύλος callus + οὐρά tail; — in allusion to the caudal keel.] *Zoöl.* See NEEDLEFISH.
ty′lo-tate (tī′lō-tāt), *a.* [See TYLOTE.] *Zoöl.* Knobbed at both ends, as a tylote.
ty′lote (tī′lōt), **ty-lo′tus** (tī-lō′tŭs), *n.* [NL. *tylotus*, fr. Gr. τυλωτός knobbed, τύλος knob.] *Zoöl.* A slender elongate sponge spicule with a knob at both ends.
ty-lot′ic (tī-lŏt′ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or marked by, tylosis.
ty′lo-tox′e-a (tī′lō-tŏk′sē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τυλωτός knobbed + ὀξύς sharp.] *Zoöl.* A rodlike sponge spicule tapering toward the ends, one sharp, one knobbed. — **ty′lo-tox′e-ate** (-āt), *a.*
tylthe. † TILT.
ty′lus (tī′lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TYLI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. τύλος knob.] *Zoöl.* A central prominence on the upper front side of the head of some Hemiptera. [TIMBAL, 1.]
tym′bal (tĭm′băl). Var. of
tym′ba-lon (tĭm′bȧ-lŏn). Erron. for TIMBAL, 1.
tym′ber. † TIMBER, TIMBRE.
tymbestere, *n.* A pseudo-archaic form of TYMPANISTER.
tyme. † THYME, TIME.
tymerous. † TIMOROUS.
tymiame, *n.* [L. *thymiama*, fr. Gr. θυμίαμα.] Incense. *Obs.*
tymor, *n.* A song bird. *Obs.*
tym′pa-nal (tĭm′pȧ-năl), *a. & n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Tympanic.
tympan frame. See TYMPAN, 3.
tym′pa-ni, *n.*, *pl.* of TYMPANO.
tym′pa-ni-chord′ (tĭm′pȧ-nĭ-kôrd′; tĭm-păn′ĭ-), *n.* The chorda tympani.
tym-pan′i-form (tĭm-păn′ĭ-fôrm; tĭm′pȧ-nĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [*tympanum* + *-form.*] Resembling a tympanum.
tym′pan-ing. *n.* *Print.* Material used in making a tympan.

tym′pa-ni′tes (tĭm′pȧ-nī′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. τυμπανίτης, fr. τύμπανον a kettledrum.] *Med.* A distention of the abdomen, due to air or gas accumulating in the intestinal tract or peritoneal cavity; meteorism. Cf. BLOAT, *n.*, 2.

tym′pa-nit′ic (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *tympaniticus* one afflicted with tympanites.] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, tympanites. — **tympanitic resonance**, the sound produced by percussion of a distended abdomen.

tym′pa-ni′tis (-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TYMPANUM; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear.

tym′pa-no- (tĭm′pȧ-nō-). A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the tympanum.*

tym′pa-no-hy′al (-hī′ăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the hyoid arch; designating the proximal segment in the hyoidean arch, becoming a part of the styloid process of the temporal bone in adult man. — **tym′pa-no-hy′al**, *n.*

tym′pa-num (tĭm′pȧ-nŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -NUMS (-nŭmz), L. -NA (-nȧ). [L., a kettledrum, a drum or wheel in machines, the triangular area in a pediment, the panel of a door, Gr. τύμπανον, τύπανον, fr. τυπτειν to strike, beat. See TYPE; cf. TIMBREL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The eardrum, or middle ear. See 1st EAR, 1. **b** The tympanic membrane.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the naked inflatable air sacs on the neck of the prairie chicken and other grouse. **b** = TRACHEAL TYMPANUM (see TRACHEA, 1). **c** *Entomol.* A thin tense membrane covering an organ of hearing in a leg or other part of an insect.

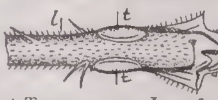

t Tympanum on Leg of a Grasshopper. Much enlarged.

3. *Arch.* **a** The recessed face of a pediment within the frame made by the upper and lower cornices, being usually a triangular space or table. **b** The space within an arch, and above a lintel or a subordinate arch, spanning the opening below the arch.
4. A water-raising wheel resembling a kind of Persian wheel. See PERSIAN WHEEL, *Illust.*, 1.
5. *Elec.* The diaphragm of a magneto-telephone.

tym′pa-ny (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -PANIES (-nĭz). [Gr. τυμπανίας, fr. τύμπανον a kettledrum. See TYMPANITES.] **1.** Inflation; distention; hence, conceit; bombast; turgidness. "Thine 's a *tympany* of sense." *Dryden.*
2. *Med.* Tympanites; wind dropsy.

Tyn′dal-li-za′tion (tĭn′dăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [After John *Tyndall*, British physicist.] Sterilization effected by repeated heating to a temperature sufficiently high to destroy the developed germs; intermittent or fractional sterilization. — **Tyn′dal-lize** (tĭn′dăl-īz), *v. t.*

Tyn-da′re-us (tĭn-dā′rē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τυνδάρεος, also Τυνδάρεως.] *Gr. Myth.* The husband of Leda. See LEDA, 1.

Tyn-dar′i-des (tĭn-dăr′ĭ-dēz), *n.; pl.* -IDÆ (-dē). [L., fr. Gr. Τυνδαρίδης.] A male descendant, or a child, of Tyndareus.

Tyn′wald, *n.*, *or* **Court of Tyn′wald** (tĭn′wŏld; tĭn′-). [Cf. Icel. *þingvöllr*, lit., parliament field. See 1st THING.] The legislature of the Isle of Man, composed of: (1) a lieutenant governor, representing the sovereign, and a council which acts as the upper house, and (2) the House of Keys.

typ′al (tīp′ăl), *a.* Relating to a type or types; belonging to types; serving as a type; typical.

type (tīp), *n.* [F. *type*, fr. L. *typus* a figure, image, a form, type, character, Gr. τύπος the mark of a blow, impression, form of character, model, fr. the root of τύπτειν to beat, strike; cf. Skr. *tup* to hurt.] **1.** The mark or impression of something; a distinctive stamp; sign; emblem.

> The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
> Short blistered breeches, and those *types* of travel. *Shak.*

2. A figure or representation of something to come; a token; sign; symbol; — correlative to *antitype.*

> A *type* is no longer a *type* when the thing typified comes to be actually exhibited. *South.*

3. That which serves or may serve as an example or pattern; that which possesses or exemplifies characteristic qualities; a model; standard; exemplar. Specif.: **a** *Biol.* A general form or plan of structure common to a number of individuals; hence, the ideal representation of, or the most perfect exemplification of, a natural group; esp., a type specimen, type species, or type genus (which see). **b** *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a group of animals having a certain type of structure; — practically equiv. to *phylum.*

> *Type* stands apart from all other general terms in ethnological nomenclature It is not a race, a tribe, or a family, or any concrete division whatsoever; but is rather in the nature of an abstraction, a model or pattern to which all possible divisions are referable. . . . *Type* necessarily resolves itself into a question of averages; individuals possessing most of the characters peculiar to a group are said to be typical members of that group, and even this only in a relative sense. *A. H. Keane.*
>
> Since the time of Cuvier and Baer . . . the whole animal kingdom has been universally held to be divisible into a small number of main divisions or *types.* *Haeckel.*

c *Fine Arts.* The original object, or class of objects, scene, face, or conception, which becomes the subject of a copy; esp., *Numis.*, the pattern or design on either side of a medal or coin. **d** *Chem.* A simple compound, used as a model or pattern to which other compounds are conveniently regarded as being related, and from which they may be actually or theoretically derived. The fundamental types used to express the simplest and most essential chemical relations are hydrochloric acid, HCl; water, H_2O; ammonia, NH_3; and methane, CH_4. **e** *Produce Markets.* A sample of the quality, crop, or the like, dealt in when grain, coffee, sugar, or other produce is sold "to arrive."
4. *Print.* **a** A rectangular block, usually of metal or wood, having its face so shaped as to produce, by the process of printing, a letter, figure, or other character. **b** Such blocks, or the letters or characters impressed, collectively.

> Movable *types* . . . were probably used for Babylonian and Assyrian seals, and were undoubtedly employed long before the Christian Era by the potters of Thasos. . . . They were again invented in China in the 10th century A. D., and were also used about the same time for stamping the legends on the coins of Tibet. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet)*

In making ordinary type, a steel punch or die is first prepared by an expert cutter, and from this, by means of a stamping machine, a copper matrix is made, which is fitted to a mold. The type is then cast from type metal, the jet of surplus metal is broken off, and the rough surface is planed and grooved. In the cut, *a* is the *body*; *b*, the *face*, or part from which the impression is taken; *c*, the *shoulder*, or top of the body; *d*, the *counter*; *e*, *serifs*; *f*, *stem*; *g*, *beard*; *h*, the *nick*; *i*, the *groove* made in the process of finishing; *j*, the *feet.* The nicks (see *Illust.*), of which there are on each type from one to four variously grouped, assist the compositor in distinguishing front from back, and also one font from another. The type provided for composition of an ordinary book consists of roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, points, reference, accent, and diacritical marks, and a few signs and other characters, in all more than two hundred characters. Besides the ordinary roman and *italic*, some of the most important of the varieties are:

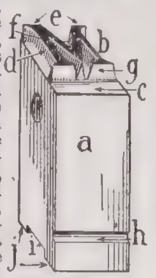

Metal Type, 4.

Old English. Black Letter. **Boldface.**
Gothic. Antique. Clarendon.
Caslon Old Style. French Elzevir.
Typewriter. *Script.*

According to its width, type is referred to as *extracondensed, condensed, lean, standard, fat, expanded*, and *extended.* The following line illustrates these seven varieties:

M M M M M M M

The following table shows all the sizes of type common in book work; the column of black squares shows the sizes of the corresponding em quad, and the numbers refer to the nearest equivalent in the point system in use in *America.* See POINT SYSTEM.

Common Name	Specimen	Em quad	Point
Diamond . . .	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	■	4½
Pearl	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	■	5
Agate	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx	■	5½
Nonpareil . .	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw	■	6
Minion . . .	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv	■	7
Brevier . . .	abcdefghijklmnopqrstu	■	8
Bourgeois . .	abcdefghijklmnopqrs	■	9
Long Primer .	abcdefghijklmnopqr	■	10
Small Pica . .	abcdefghijklmnop	■	11
Pica	abcdefghijklmn	■	12
English . . .	abcdefghijklm	■	14
Columbian . .	abcdefghijk	■	16
Great Primer .	abcdefghij	■	18

Excelsior and **brilliant** are smaller than diamond; they are seldom used. Sizes larger than great primer are **paragon** (or two-line long primer), **double small pica** (or two-line small pica), **double pica** (or two-line pica), **double English** (or two-line English), **double great primer** (or two-line great primer), **double paragon** (or two-line paragon), **canon** (or two-line double pica). Above this the sizes are called **five-line pica, six-line pica**, and so on. As a result of the use of the point system, the arbitrary names given above are falling into disuse. In *England*, owing to lack of a point system, there is some confusion as to the exact dimensions of sizes, but the above account is substantially correct for that country. *Agate*, however, is called *ruby* in England, where also a size intermediate between nonpareil and minion is employed, called **emerald**. The standard height of type, technically called **height to paper**, is, in England, 0.9175 inch; in the United States it is 0.9186 inch. Height formerly varied from 0.9166 to 0.9186.
☞ For ordinary printed matter the *number of words* to the square inch of the different type bodies is approximately as follows, the first figure showing the number for matter set solid, the second for that which is leaded: Diamond, 80 and 60; pearl, 69 and 50; agate, 57 and 42; nonpareil, 47 and 34; minion, 38 and 27; brevier, 32 and 23; bourgeois, 28 and 20; long primer, 21 and 16; small pica, 17 and 14; pica, 14 and 11; English (solid), 10; columbian (solid), 7.
5. *Cryst.* A form of structure common to a group of crystals; also, the group having this form. See SYMMETRY.
6. *Math.* The simplest of the forms equivalent with respect to a group.
Syn. — See EMBLEM.

type (tīp), *v. t.*; TYPED (tīpt); TYP′ING (tīp′ĭng). **1.** To represent by a type or symbol beforehand; to prefigure. *Rare.*
2. To produce a copy of; to represent; typify.

> Let us *type* them now in our own lives. *Tennyson.*

3. To typewrite. *Colloq.*

-type (-tīp). [See TYPE, *n.*] A combining form signifying *impressed form, stamp, print, type, typical form, representative*, as in stereo*type*, photo*type*, ferro*type*, mono*type.*

type genus. *Biol.* That genus of a family or subfamily from which the name of the family or subfamily is formed (see FAMILY, 7; SUBFAMILY). In practice, the type genus has more often been selected because it was the largest, best-known, or earliest described genus, or the one first used as the basis of a family or subfamily name, rather than (as is theoretically preferable) because its structure was most representative of the family as a whole.

type metal. An alloy used in making type, stereotype plates, etc., and in backing up electrotype plates. It consists essentially of lead and antimony (commonly in the proportion of four to one), often with a little tin, nickel, or copper. It expands slightly on cooling, thus preserving in all its sharpness the form of the mold.

type′set′ter (tīp′sĕt′ẽr), *n.* One that sets type; specif.: **a** A compositor. **b** A machine for setting type.

type′set′ting, *n.* Act or process of setting type.

typesetting machine. Any of various keyboard machines for automatically setting or composing printers' types; — called also *composing machine.* Of recent kinds, one sets up actual types, and the other sets up matrices and casts the type in the operation (cf. LINOTYPE).

type species. *Bot. & Zoöl.* That species of a genus upon which the generic name depends, theoretically the one most perfectly exemplifying the characters of the genus; a genotype. If the genus originally contained but one species, that species is the type species. Recent authors in describing new genera usually designate a type species for each, but many of the earlier authors described genera of many species without designating one as the type, and much disagreement of later authors has resulted.

type specimen. The specimen or individual on which the original scientific description of a given species or subspecies is based. Cf. COTYPE, TOPOTYPE, PARATYPE.

type theory. *Chem.* The theory that chemical compounds, esp. organic ones, are derived by replacement from a limited number of type compounds. The older type theory of Dumas (1839) placed too much emphasis on the arrangement of the atoms and too little on their nature; the newer type theory of Laurent and Gerhardt (1846–) was less mechanical and included the conception of radicals or residues; it developed into the unitary theory.

type wheel. A wheel with raised characters on its periphery, used in typewriters, printing telegraphs, etc.

type′write′ (tīp′rīt′), *v. t. & i.* To write with a typewriter.

type′writ′er (-rīt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of various instruments or machines for writing in characters similar to those produced by printers' types. In the prevailing designs the characters are produced by striking the paper through an inked ribbon by steel types, the latter being actuated by corresponding keys on a keyboard (see TYPE BAR, TYPE WHEEL). The paper is clipped to a platen which is automatically traversed along with a carriage when a key is struck.
2. One who operates a typewriter.
3. *Print.* A style of type imitating typewriting.

type′writ′ing (-rīt′ĭng), *n.* Act or art of using a typewriter; also, a print made with a typewriter.

Ty′pha (tī′fȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τύφη cat-tail.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the family Typhaceæ (order Pandanales). They are tall erect herbs with sword-shaped leaves and monœcious flowers in dense spikes, the staminate being uppermost. The species are natives of fresh and salt marshes in both hemispheres. They are known as *cat-tail, reed mace, flag*, etc..

typh-lit′ic (tĭf-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, typhlitis.

typh-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τυφλός blind, closed (of the cæcum) + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cæcum.

Ty-pho′eus (tī-fō′ūs), *n.* [Gr. Τυφωεύς, Τυφώς.] *Class. Myth.* A monster, according to Hesiod, a son of Tartarus and Gæa, or of Hera alone, having a hundred heads with fearful eyes and voices. He begot the unfavorable or dangerous winds and tried to gain the sovereignty of gods and men, but was conquered by Zeus with a thunderbolt and buried in Tartarus under Mt. Etna. Later he is identified with Typhon (which see).

ty′pho-gen′ic (tī′fō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*typhus* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Producing typhus.

ty′phoid (tī′foid), *a.* [*typhus* + *-oid*: cf. F. *typhoïde*, Gr. τυφώδης. See TYPHUS.] *Med.* Of or pert. to typhus; resembling typhus; of a low grade, like typhus; as, *typhoid* symptoms. — *n.* Typhoid fever.
typhoid fever, *Med.*, an infectious febrile disease caused by a bacillus (*Bacillus typhosus*) introduced into the system

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tym′pa-nism (tĭm′pȧ-nĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* A flatulent distention of the belly; tympanites.

tym′pa-nism, *n.* Execution by cudgeling, as with drumsticks. *Obs.*

tym′pa-nist (-pȧ-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. τυμπανιστής: cf. L. *tympanista.*] One who beats a drum. *R.*

tym′pa-nis′ter, *n.* [L. *tympanistria.*] A female player on the timbrel. *Obs.*

tym′pa-nit′i-cal, *a.* Tympanitic. *Obs.*

tym-pan′i-ty (tĭm-păn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tympanites. *Obs.*

tym′pa-nize (tĭm′pȧ-nīz), *v. i.* [L. *tympanizare* to beat a drum, Gr. τυμπανίζειν.] To drum. *Obs.*

tym′pa-nize, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To make into a drum.
2. To drum upon.

tym′pa-no (tĭm′pȧ-nō), *n.; pl.* TYMPANI (-nē). Var. of TIMPANO.

tym′pa-no-cer′vi-cal (-sûr′vĭ-kăl), *a.* See TYMPANO-.

tym′pa-no-Eu-sta′chi-an, *a.* See TYMPANO-.

tym′pa-no-mal′le-al, *a.* *Anat.* See TYMPANO-.

tym′pa-no-man-dib′u-lar, *a.*, **tym′pa-no-mas′toid**, *a.*, **tym′pa-no-max′il-la-ry**, *a.* See TYMPANO-.

tym′pa-non (tĭm′pȧ-nŏn), *n.* [Gr. τύμπανον. See TYMPANUM.] *Gr. Antiq.* A kettledrum; — a frequent attribute of Cybele.

tym′pa-no-per′i-ot′ic, *a.* *Zoöl.* See TYMPANO-. — **tym′pa-no-per′i-ot′ic**, *n.*

tym′pa-no′sis (-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Tympanites.

tym′pa-no-squa-mo′sal, *a.*, **tym′pa-no-tem′po-ral**, *a.* See TYMPANO-.

tym′pa-not′o-my (tĭm′pȧ-nŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*tympano-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the tympanic membrane.

tym′pan sheet. *Print.* A sheet on or in a tympan, as, formerly, a sheet pasted on the tympan to serve as a guide in laying the sheets evenly for printing, a sheet used in underlaying, or the outer sheet of a tympan.

Tym-pan′u-chus (tĭm-păn′ū-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τύμπανον (see TYMPANUM, 2) + ἔχειν to have.] *Zoöl.* The genus of American grouse consisting of the prairie chickens.

tympill. † TEMPLE.

tynd (tĭnd; tīn). Scot. var. of TINE, prong.

Tyn′dale's Bi′ble (tĭn′dălz). See BIBLE, 2.

Tyn-dar′i-dæ (tĭn-dăr′ĭ-dē), *n.*, *pl.* of TYNDARIDES.

tyne. Var. of TINE.

tyne. † TINY.

Tyne′wald (tīn′wŏld). Var. of TYNWALD.

tyng. † THING.

tynke. † THINK.

tynt. † TENT.

typ. *Abbr.* Typographer; typographical; typography.

typ-ar′chi-cal (tīp-är′kĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to rulers over type or printing. *Nonce Word.*

type. † TIP.

type bar. **1.** In a typewriting machine, a bar, or one of a number of bars, bearing type for producing a printed impression.
2. A bar, or slug, cast with a line of type on its face, as by the linotype machine.

type class. *Math.* The assemblage of all order types (or ordinals) corresponding to a given transfinite cardinal.

type cutter. An engraver of punches for making type. — **type cutting**.

Ty′pees (tī′pēz), *n. pl.* A warlike tribe of Nukahiva, described by Herman Melville.

type founder. One who casts or makes type. — **type founding**. — **type foundry**.

type′-high′, *a.* *Print.* Exactly as high as type.

type holder. *Bookbinding* A pallet to hold type for stamping by hand.

typ′er (tīp′ẽr), *n.* A typist. *Colloq.*

type′script′, *n.* Typewritten copy.

type slug. *Print.* = TYPE BAR, 2.

typet. † TIPPET.

type wash. *Print.* A wash, as of benzine, for type or plates.

typewriting telegraph. A telegraph system using apparatus similar to a typewriter as transmitter or receiver, or both.

Ty-pha′ce-æ (tī-fā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See TYPHA. — **ty-pha′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ty-phæ′mi-a, **ty-phe′mi-a** (tī-fē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Typhus.

typh′fe′ver (tīf′fē′vẽr), *n.* Typhus or typhoid fever. *Rare.*

ty′phic (tī′fĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to typhus; also, typhoid.

ty-phin′i-a (tī-fĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *typhine*, the bacillus of typhoid fever.] *Med.* = RELAPSING FEVER.

typh′lo-en′ter-i′tis (tĭf′lō-ĕn′tẽr-ī′tĭs), *n.* [Cf. TYPHLITIS, ENTERITIS.] = TYPHLITIS.

Typh-lop′i-dæ (tĭf-lŏp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the specific name *typhlops*, Gr. τυφλώψ blind + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed family of small burrowing snakes having the whole body covered with uniform cycloidal scales, the eyes concealed, the mouth not distensible, and the teeth restricted to the upper jaw. The typical and best-known genus is **Typh′lops** (tĭf′lŏps). The Glauconiidæ were formerly included in this family. — **typh-lop′id** (tĭf-lŏp′ĭd), *n.*

typh-lo′sis (tĭf-lō′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. τύφλωσις.] *Med.* Blindness.

typh′lo-sole (tĭf′lō-sōl), *n* [Gr. τυφλός blind + σωλήν channel.] *Zoöl.* A longitudinal fold of the wall projecting into the cavity of the intestine in bivalve mollusks, some annelids, starfishes, and other animals. — **typh′lo-so′lar** (-sō′lȧr), *a.*

typh-lot′o-my (tĭf-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. τυφλός blind, closed (as applied to the cæcum) + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the cæcum.

ty′pho-æ′mi-a, **ty′pho-e′mi-a** (tī′fō-ē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Typhus. *Rare.*

Ty-pho′ë-an (tī-fō′ē-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Typhoeus.
☞ Sometimes incorrectly written and pronounced *Ty-phæ′an*, or *Ty-phe′an* (tī-fē′ăn).

N O P Q R S T

with the food or drinking water, and characterized by catarrh of the intestine, enlargement and necrosis of the Peyerian glands (which see), enlargement of the spleen and mesenteric glands, (usually) a peculiar eruption appearing on the seventh, eighth, or ninth day and consisting of small, slightly elevated, rose-colored spots, which disappear on pressure and come out in successive crops, and, often, diarrhea with discharges resembling pea soup in appearance; enteric fever; ileotyphus. See BACTERIA, *Illust.* (5). — **typhoid spine**, *Med.*, a painful state of the spine occurring sometimes after typhoid fever. — **t. state**, a condition in many diseases, characterized by profound prostration and other symptoms like those of typhus.

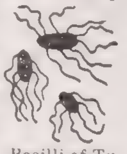
Bacilli of Typhoid Fever.

ty-phoi'dal (tī-foi'dăl), *a.* *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, typhoid fever.
ty'pho-ma-la'ri-al (tī'fō-mȧ-lā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to both typhoid fever and malaria; as, *typhomalarial* fever.
ty'pho-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TYPHUS; MANIA.] *Med.* A low delirium common in typhus fever.
Ty'phon (tī'fŏn), *n.* [Gr. Τυφῶν. Cf. TYPHOON.] *Class. Myth.* A monster, according to Hesiod, the son of Typhoeus and the father by Echidna of Cerberus, the chimæra, the Sphinx, and other monsters. Later he is identified with Typhoeus and by the Greeks with the Egyptian Set.
ty-phon'ic (tī-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a typhoon.
ty-phoon' (tī-fōōn'), *n.* [Earlier *tuffoon, tuffon*, Pg. *tufão*, Ar. *ṭūfān* a violent storm; prob. fr. Gr. τυφῶν, τυφῶς, a violent whirlwind, and not fr. Chin. *ta⁴ fêng¹* a great wind: cf. F. *typhon.*] A violent whirlwind; specif., one occurring in the Chinese seas. Cf. HURRICANE, 1.

In the warm Atlantic tropical belt north of the equator, violent storms begin and move toward the American coast, along which they pass in their course, which is then usually northeastward across the Atlantic. . . . In the North Pacific similar storms occur, which are known as *typhoons*. *R. S. Tarr.*

ty'pho-tox'ine (tī'fō-tŏk'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*typhoid* + *toxic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A basic substance, $C_7H_{17}O_2N$, formed by growth of typhoid bacilli. It induces in small animals lethargy and liquid dejecta.
ty'phous (tī'fŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *typheux.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to typhus; of the nature of typhus.
ty'phus (-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τῦφος smoke, cloud, stupor arising from fever; akin to τύφειν to smoke, Skr. *dhūpa* smoke.] *Med.* A contagious continued fever lasting from two to three weeks, attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder, and marked by a copious eruption of red spots on the body. Also called *jail fever, famine fever, putrid fever, spotted fever*, etc. See JAIL FEVER.
‖ **ty'phus ab-do'mi-na'lis** (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nā'lĭs), typhoid fever.
typ'i-cal (tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *typicus*, Gr. τυπικός, fr. τύπος type: cf. F. *typique.* See TYPE.] **1.** Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematic; prefigurative. "The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the Christian." *Atterbury.*
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** Combining or exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group; of the nature of a type. **b** Conforming to a type; as, a *typical* species or specimen.
Syn. — See REGULAR.
— **typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **typ'i-cal-ness**, *n.*
typ'i-con (tĭp'ĭ-kŏn) } *n.*; *pl.* -CA (-kȧ). [NL., fr. Gr.
typ'i-cum (tĭp'ĭ-kŭm) } τυπικόν, prop. neut. of τυπικός typical.] *East. Ch.* **a** A book containing rules and rubrics for divine service. **b** *pl.* Verses selected from the Psalter.
typ'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; TYP'I-FIED (-fīd); TYP'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*type* + *-fy.*] **1.** To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance; to prefigure.

Our Savior was *typified*, indeed, by the goat that was slain, and the scapegoat in the wilderness. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To embody the essential or salient characteristics of; to be the type of; as, the genus *Rosa typifies* the family Rosaceæ, which in turn *typifies* the series Rosales.
typ'i-fy (tĭp'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*type* + *-fy.*] To put in print. *R.*
typ'ist (tīp'ĭst), *n.* A person who operates a typewriting machine; a typewriter.
typo-. [See TYPE.] Combining form from Greek τύπος, *type, image, model.*
ty'po-graph (tī'pō-grȧf), *n.* [*typo-* + *-graph.*] *Print.* A composing machine, formerly made, by which lines of matrices are set and impressed on metal blanks, cast by the machine, from which type bars for printing are cast.
ty-pog'ra-pher (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fẽr; tĭ-), *n.* [See TYPOGRAPHY.] A printer, or one who designs or arranges printing.
ty'po-graph'i-a (tī'pō-grăf'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Matters of information or interest about typography.
ty'po-graph'ic (tī'pō-grăf'ĭk; tĭp'ō-) } *a.* [Cf. F. *typo-*
ty'po-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl; 277) } *graphique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the act or art of representing by types or symbols; emblematic; figurative; typical. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to typography, or printing; as, the *typographic* art; a *typographical* error.
— **ty'po-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ty-pog'ra-phy (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ; tĭ-), *n.* [*typo-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *typographie.*] **1.** Act or art of expressing by types or symbols; emblematic representation. *Obs.*
2. Art of printing with type; use of type to produce impressions on paper, vellum, etc.
ty'po-li-thog'ra-phy (tī'pō-lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*typo-* + *lithography.*] A branch of lithography in which impressions from printers' types are transferred to stone for reproduction. — **ty'po-lith'o-graph'ic** (-lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*
ty-pol'o-gy (tī-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*typo-* + *-logy.*] *Theol.* The doctrine of types or symbols; specif., the doctrine that things in the Christian dispensation are symbolized or prefigured by things in the Old Testament, as the sacrifice of Christ and the Eucharist by the sacrifice of the Paschal Lamb. — **ty'po-log'i-cal** (tī'pō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ty-pol'o-gist** (tī-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
Ty'po-the'ri-a (tī'pō-thē'rĭ-ȧ; tĭp'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. τύπος type + θηρίον animal.] *Paleon.* An order or suborder of small South American Tertiary and Pleistocene mammals somewhat allied to the rodents, the toxodonts, and the Hyracoidea, and usually classified with the ungulates. They possessed clavicles, were mostly five-toed, and had simple, persistently growing teeth. The leading family is **Ty'po-the-ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rī'ĭ-dē).
ty-poth'e-tæ (tī-pŏth'ē-tē; tī'pō-thē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *typo-* + Gr. τιθέναι to put, set.] Printers; — used in the names of associations of master printers in the United States and Canada.
Tyr, Tyrr (tēr), *n.* [Icel. *Týr.* Cf. TUESDAY.] *Teut. Myth.* A sky and war god of ancient Teutonic peoples. His name has been connected with Zeus, Jupiter, and the cognate Dyaus. Possibly once the supreme deity, his worship was still widespread in the historic period, though he was subordinate, esp. in Scandinavia. At Ragnarok Tyr slays, and is slain by, the Garm. *Tuesday* is named for him. See ÆSIR.
ty-ran'ni-cal (tĭ-răn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *tyrannicus*, Gr. τυραννικός: cf. F. *tyrannique.* See TYRANT.] Of or pertaining to a tyrant; befitting a tyrant; unjustly severe in government; despotic; arbitrary; as, a *tyrannical* prince, rule, act. — **ty-ran'ni-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ty-ran'ni-cal-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See DESPOTIC.
ty-ran'ni-cide (-ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *tyrannicidium* the killing of a tyrant, *tyrannicida* killer of a tyrant; *tyrannus* tyrant + *caedere* to kill: cf. F. *tyrannicide.*] Act of killing a tyrant; also, one who kills a tyrant. — **ty-ran'ni-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.* **the Tyrannicides**, Harmodius and Aristogiton, who were associated in slaying Hipparchus; also, a marble group in the Museo Nazionale at Naples representing them and copied probably from the group by Critius and Nesiotes which stood in the market place at Athens.
Ty-ran'ni-dæ (tĭ-răn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *tyrannus* tyrant + *-idæ.* See TYRANT.] *Zoöl.* A large exclusively American family of clamatorial passerine birds, most numerous in South and Central America, but well represented in the United States and Canada; the American flycatchers or tyrant flycatchers. Most of the species are strictly insectivorous and take their prey on the wing. The bill is flattened, often hooked at the tip, and usually bristly at the gape. The typical subfamily, **Tyr'an-ni'næ** (tĭr'ă-nī'nē), includes the well-known kingbirds, phœbe, etc. — **tyr'an-nine** (tĭr'ă-nĭn; -nīn), *a.* — **tyr'an-noid** (-noid), *a.*

One of the Tyrannidæ, the Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*).

tyr'an-nize (tĭr'ă-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *tyranniser*, Gr. τυραννίζειν to take the part of tyrants.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; — often with *over;* as, no habit could *tyrannize* over him.
tyr'an-nize, *v. t.* **1.** To treat tyrannically; to oppress.
2. To make tyrannical or oppressive, as a law. *Obs.*
Ty-ran'no-sau'rus (tĭ-răn'ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τύραννος lord + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of theropod dinosaurs from the Triassic rocks of Montana, closely related to *Ceratosaurus*. The only known species (*T. rex*) reached a length of about 35 feet and is the largest carnivorous dinosaur.
tyr'an-nous (tĭr'ă-nŭs), *a.* Tyrannical; unjustly severe; despotic. — **tyr'an-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **tyr'an-nous-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See DESPOTIC.
tyr'an-ny (tĭr'ă-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *tirannye*, OF. *tirannie*, F. *tyrannie*; cf. Gr. τυραννία, τυραννίς, L. *tyrannis*. See TYRANT.] **1.** The government or authority of a tyrant in the ancient Greek sense; the office, tenure, or system of administration of an absolute ruler called a tyrant (which see). Cf. AUTOCRACY, 3.
2. Hence, arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government; a tyrannical government; despotism.

Where law ends *tyranny* begins. *Wm. Pitt.*

3. A tyrannical act; an instance of cruel or despotic government or discipline; as, petty *tyrannies* of a master.
4. Severity; rigor; inclemency.

The *tyranny* of the open night 's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shak.*

ty'rant (tī'rănt), *n.* [ME. *tirant, tiraunt, tyraunt*, OF. *tiran, tirant* (prob. fr. confusion with the p. pr. of verbs), F. *tyran*, L. *tyrannus*, Gr. τύραννος, orig., an absolute sovereign, but afterwards, a severe or cruel ruler.] **1.** An absolute ruler, a sovereign unrestrained by law or constitution; a usurper of sovereignty.

Free governments [in Greece] having superseded the old hereditary sovereignties (βασιλεῖαι), all who obtained absolute power in a state were called τύραννοι, *tyrants*, or rather despots; — for the term rather regards the irregular way in which the power was gained, whether force or fraud, than the way in which it was exercised, being applied to the mild Pisistratus, but not to the despotic kings of Persia. However, the word soon came to imply reproach, and was then used like our *tyrant*. *Liddell & Scott.*

2. Specif., a monarch, or other ruler or master, who exercises absolute power oppressively or brutally; a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful or oppressive manner; one who by taxation, injustice, or cruel punishment, or the demand of unreasonable services, imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control which law and humanity do not authorize, or which the purposes of government do not require; a cruel master; an oppressor. "This false *tyrant*, this Nero." *Chaucer.*

Love, to a yielding heart, is a king, but to a resisting, is a *tyrant*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Short for TYRANT FLYCATCHER.
ty'rant, *v. i.* To act the tyrant; to tyrannize. *Obs.*
tyrant flycatcher. A flycatcher of the family Tyrannidæ; an American flycatcher.
tyrant wren. A small yellow crested South American bird (*Tyrannulus elatus*), formerly included in the Tyrannidæ, but now referred to the Cotingidæ.
Tyr'i-an (tĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Tyrius*, fr. *Tyrus* Tyre, Gr. Τύρος.] **1.** Of or pert. to Tyre or its people. See PHŒNICIAN.
2. Being of the color called Tyrian purple.
Tyrian alphabet, the Moabite alphabet, which prevailed in Phœnicia during the ascendancy of Tyre. — **T. Cynosure**, the constellation Ursa Minor, the guide of the sailors of Tyre. — **T. purple**, or **T. dye**, a celebrated purple dye used by the Greeks and Romans, prepared from the adrectal glands of certain mollusks. See ADRECTAL.
Tyr'i-an, *n.* [L. *Tyrius.*] A native of Tyre.
ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.*; *pl.* TYROS (tī'rōz). [L. *tiro* a newly levied soldier, a beginner.] A beginner in learning; one who is in the rudiments of any branch of study; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject; a novice.
Syn. — See NOVICE.
tyro-. Combining form from Greek τυρός, *cheese.*
tyr'o-sine (tĭr'ō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin**. [Gr. τυρός cheese.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white crystalline amino acid, $C_9H_{11}O_3N$, formed in quantity from the decomposition of protein matter by various means, as by pancreatic digestion, by putrefaction as of cheese, by boiling acids, etc. Chemically, it is a hydroxy-phenyl derivative of alanine.
tyr'o-tox'i-con (tĭr'ō-tŏk'sĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.; *tyro-* + Gr. τοξικόν. See TOXIC.] *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous substance in putrid cheese and other dairy products, producing symptoms similar to cholera infantum; — so named by Vaughan, according to whom it is identical, in chemical and physiological behavior, with diazobenzene butyrate.
Tyr-tæ'an (tẽr-tē'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of, the Spartan poet Tyrtæus, noted as a writer of spirited martial and patriotic songs in the 7th century B. C.
tzar (tsär), *n.* [See CZAR.] The emperor of Russia.
tza-ri'na (tsä-rē'nȧ) } *n.* [See CZARINA, CZARITZA.] The
tza-rit'za (tsä-rĭt'sȧ) } empress of Russia. See CZARINA.

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typhon. † TYPHOON.
ty-pho'ni-a (tī-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = TYPHOMANIA.
Ty-pho'ni-an (tī-fō'nĭ-ăn), **Ty-phon'ic** (tī-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, Typhon; — usually with reference to the Egyptian Typhon, i. e., Set.
ty-phoon'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
ty'pho-pneu-mo'ni-a (tī'fō-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Pneumonia with typhoid symptoms.
ty'phos (tī'fŏs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Typhus. *Obs.*
ty-pho'sis (tī-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Typhoid state.
typ'ic (tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Typical. *Obs* or *R.*
typ'i-cal'i-ty (tĭp'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Typicalness. *Rare.*
typ'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of typifying.
typ'i-fi'er (tĭp'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that typifies.
ty'po (tī'pō), *n.* [Abbr. *typographer.*] A compositor. *Colloq.*
ty'po-bar' (tī'pō-bär'), *n.* *Print.* A composing machine that assembles matrices in a line and impresses the line on a bar of soft metal.
ty'po-cos'my (tī'pō-kŏz'mĭ; tĭp'ō-), *n.* [*typo-* + Gr. κόσμος the world.] A system of terms, names, etc., purporting to cover all used in business, art, science, etc., in the world; a universal nomenclature or terminology. *Rare.*
typog. *Abbr.* Typographical; typography.
ty-pog'ra-fer, ty'po-graf'i-cal, ty-pog'ra-fy. Typographer, typographical, typography. *R. Sp.*
ty-pog'ra-phist (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A student of the art and history of printing. *Rare.*
typ'o-lite (tĭp'ō-līt), *n.* [*typo-* + *-lite:* cf. F. *typolithe.*] A stone bearing an impression or figure of a plant or animal.
ty'po-ma'ni-a (tī'pō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A mania for writing for publication. *Nonce Word.*
ty-pom'e-try (tī-pŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*typo-* + *-metry.*] *Print.* The measurement of types.
ty'po-nym (tī'pō-nĭm), *n.* [*typo-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A name based on an indication of a type specimen or type species, not on a description or diagnosis. — **ty-pon'y-mal** (tī-pŏn'ĭ-măl), **ty'po-nym'ic** (tī'pō-nĭm'ĭk), *a.*
ty'po-ra'ma (tī'pō-rä'mȧ), *n.* [*typo-* + Gr. ὅραμα a sight, a spectacle.] A facsimile model or representation. *Rare.*
ty'po-tel'e-graph, *n.* A printing telegraph.
typ-tol'o-gy (tĭp-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τύπτειν to beat, strike + *-logy.*] Theory or lore of spirit rappings. — **typ'to-log'i-cal** (tĭp'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **typ-tol'o-gist** (tĭp-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
ty'ran (tī'răn), *n.* & *v.* & *a.* = TYRANT. *Obs.*
tyrandise, *n.* [OF. *tirandise*], **tyrandry**, *n.* [cf. OF. *tyrannerie*], **tyrandy**, *n.* [cf. OF. *tirannidie*], **ty'ran-ism**, *n.*, **ty-ran'i-ty**, *n.* [cf. OF. *tirannité*]. Tyranny. *Obs.*
tyranne. † TYRAN.
tyrannequeller, *n.* [See TYRANT; QUELL.] A tyrannicide. *Obs.*
tyr'an-ness, *n.* A female tyrant. *Obs.*
ty-ran'nic (tī-răn'ĭk), *a.* Tyrannical.
ty-ran'ni-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. TYRANNOUS.] Tyrannical. *Obs.* — **ty-ran'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
tyr'an-nish (tĭr'ă-nĭsh; tī'răn-), *a.* Tyrannical. *Obs.*
ty-ran'nism (tī-răn'ĭz'm), *n.* Morbid propensity to exercise cruelty; sometimes, Sadism.
tyr'an-niz'er (tĭr'ă-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One that tyrannizes.
Ty-ran'nus (tī-răn'ŭs). *Bib.*
Ty-ran'nus, *n.* [NL. See TYRANNIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Tyrannidæ, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the kingbird and closely allied species.
tyr'an-ry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tyrannerie.*] Tyranny. *Obs.*
ty'ran-ship, *n.* [See TYRANT; -SHIP.] Tyranny. *Obs.*
tyranson, *n.* [F. (Rabelais).] A sandpiper with red feet or shanks. *Obs.*
ty'rant, *a.* Tyrannical. *Obs.*
tyrant bird. A tyrant flycatcher.
ty'rant-ly, *adv.* As a tyrant. *Obs.*
ty'rant-ry, *n.* [Cf. TYRANRY.] Tyranny. *Obs.*
tyr'a-sole. Erron. for KITTYSOL.
tyraunt. † TYRANT.
tyre (tīr). Var. of TAYIR.
tyre. Var. of TIRE (of a wheel). *Chiefly Eng.* [*Obs.*
tyre, *n.* A kind of sweet wine.
Tyre. *Bib.*
ty-rem'e-sis (tī-rĕm'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τυρός cheese + ἔμεσις vomiting.] *Med.* Vomiting of cheesy matter.
tyrettis, *n. pl.* [Cf. TIRRET, TORET.] Fastenings for a hawk's leash on the feet. *Obs.*
tyr'i-an'thine (tĭr'ĭ-ăn'thĭn; -thīn), *a.* [Gr. τυριάνθινος: cf. F. *tyrianthin.*] Having a purple color. *Obs.*
ty-ri'a-sis (tī-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tyro-* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* **a** Elephantiasis. **b** Alopecia.
tyrly tyrlowe. The words of an old refrain. *Obs.*
tyrment. Obs. aphetic form of INTERMENT.
tyrne, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *tyrnan* to turn. See TURN.] To flay. *Obs.*
ty'ro-cin-y (tī'rō-sĭn-ĭ; tī-rŏs'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *tirocinium* first service or trial.] Tirocinium. *Obs.*
Ty-rog'ly-phus (tī-rŏg'lĭ-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; *tyro-* + Gr. γλύφειν to carve.] *Zoöl.* An important genus of mites, most of which feed on animal substances, as the cheese mite, etc. It is the type of a family, **Ty'ro-glyph'i-dæ** (tī'rō-glĭf'ĭ-dē). — **ty-rog'ly-phid** (tī-rŏg'lĭ-fĭd), *n.*
Tyr'o-lese' (tĭr'ō-lēz'; -lēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tirol or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of Tirol.
Ty'ro'lienne' (tē'rō'lyĕn'), *n.* [F., prop., fem. of *tyrolien* Tyrolese.] A Tyrolese peasants' dance, or the song or melody for it, characterized by the yodel.
tyr'o-lite (tĭr'ō-līt), *n.* [From *Tirol*, where it occurs.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of copper occurring in pale green or bluish green crystalline masses.
ty-rol'o-gy (tī-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*tyro-* + *-logy.*] Instruction for tyros.
ty-ro'ma (tī-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tyro-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* Any cheesy matter or growth.
tyr'o-man'cy (tĭr'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*tyro-* + *-mancy:* cf. Gr. τυρόμαντις one who divines from cheese.] Divination by means of cheese. *Obs.*
ty-rone' (tī-rōn'), *n.* [Cf. It. *tirone.* See TYRO.] A tyro. *R.*
ty'ro-nism (tī'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* The state of a tyro; amateurishness.
ty-roph'a-gus (tī-rŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [Gr. τυροφάγος.] An eater of cheese. *Obs.*
ty'ro-sin-ase (tī'rō-sĭn-ās; tī-rŏs'ĭ-nās), *n.* An enzyme capable of oxidizing tyrosine.
ty'ro-si-nu'ri-a (tī'rō-sĭ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tyrosine* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of tyrosine in the urine.
ty'ro-tox'ine (-tŏk'sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-in**. A ptomaine got from cheese, like curare in its effects.
tyrpeyl. † TURPEIL.
Tyrr. See TYR.
Tyr'rell's case (tĭr'ĕlz). The case (*Dyer*, 155 *a*) that held that there could not be a use upon a use.
tyrrement. Obs. for INTERMENT.
Tyr-rhe'ni-an (tĭ-rē'nĭ-ăn).
Tyr'rhene (tĭr'ēn; tĭ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *Tyrrhenus.*] Etruscan. — **Tyrrhenian Transition region.** *Zoögeog.*, a division almost equivalent to the Mediterranean subregion.
ty-run'cu-lus (tī-rŭŋ'kū-lŭs), *n.* [L. *tirunculus*, dim. of *tiro.* See TYRO.] A tyro. *Obs.*
Ty'rus (tī'rŭs). *Bib.*
tysan. † PTISAN.
Tysday. † TUESDAY.
ty'son-ite (tī'sŭn-īt), *n.* [After S. T. *Tyson.*] *Min.* A fluoride of the cerium metals occurring in hexagonal crystals of a pale yellow color, and in masses.
Ty'son's glands (tī'sŭnz). = GLANDS OF TYSON.
tyste, *adv.* [Cf. TIGHT, *a.*] Tight. *Obs.*
tys'te, tys'tie (tīs'tĭ, tĭs'-), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þeist, þeisti*, the sea pigeon.] The black guillemot. *Scot.*
tyt, tyte, *adv.* See TITE.
tythe, tyth'ing † TITHE, TITHING.
tyt'i-ri, *n. pl.* [Gr. Τίτυρος, equiv. to Σάτυρος.] Satyrs. *Obs.*
ty'we (tü'wĕ; tē'-), *n.* [Cf. AS. *tyge* a pull, a dragging, a leading.] *O. Eng. Law.* In the customal of Bleadon, Somersetshire, England, an extra plowing in Lent.
tyxt. † TEXT
Tzen-tal' (tsĕn-täl'), *n.* An Indian of an ancient nation of Mayan stock and civilization, of the States of Tabasco and Chiapas, Mexico. They claim to have built Palenque.
tze'ran (tsē'răn). Var. of DZEREN.
tze'tze. Var. of TSETSE.
tzi'ga-ne, tzi'ga-ny (tsē'gä-nē). Vars. of CZIGANY.
tzirid. † JEREED.
Tzonecan. Var. of TSONECAN.

U

U (ū). **1**. The twenty-first letter and fifth vowel of the English alphabet. It is a cursive form of the letter V, with which it was formerly used interchangeably, both letters being used either as vowel or consonant (like I and J: cf. J). As early as the 10th century, however, V came to be used by preference as the capital initial form, and U as the uncial or cursive medial form. The consonantal sound usually occurring initially and the vowel or semivowel sound medially, V gradually became specialized to represent the former and U the latter, but small U and small V were used interchangeably as late as the 15th century. In dictionaries of English U and V were not given separate alphabetical positions until about 1800. The vowel sound of U, in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe, that of long *oo*, as in *tool*, and short *oo*, as in *wood*, but in modern English U has various sounds. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 240. Etymologically U is most closely related to *o*, *y* (vowel), *w*, and *v*; as in t*w*o, d*u*et, d*y*ad, t*w*ice; t*o*p, t*u*ft; s*o*p, s*u*p; au*s*pice, a*v*iary. Cf. V, W, Y.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The twentieth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the twenty-first in a series; twentieth (or twenty-first) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral twenty or twenty-one. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Uranium. **c** *Math.* The versor part of a quaternion; — prefixed; as, *U*q.

3. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **U.**: Various proper names, as Ulysses, Uriah, Ursula; Uhr (G., hour), o'clock; uncle; Unionist; upper. **b** In the form **u.**: und (G., and).

U *or* **u** (ū), *n.*; *pl.* U's or Us (ūz). **1**. The letter U, u, or its sound.

2. Something shaped like the letter U.

U, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **U**; as, **U** bar or **U**-bar, **U** bolt or **U**-bolt, **U** hanger, **U** iron, **U** pin, **U** plate, **U** section, **U** trap, **U** tube, **U** valley, etc.

u'ber-ous (ū'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uber.*] Fruitful; copious.

u-bi'e-ty (ū-bī'ē-tĭ), *n.* [NL. *ubietas*, fr. L. *ubi* where.] Quality or state of being in a place; as: **a** The state of being placed in a definite local relation; position; location. **b** The abstract quality of being in position; whereness. The Schoolmen distinguished: *circumscriptive ubiety*, in which a body occupies space in such a manner that its parts correspond to the parts of the space it occupies; *definitive ubiety*, in which a body occupies space so that the whole of it is in every part of the space occupied, as the soul was supposed to occupy the body; and *repletive ubiety*, in which a body absolutely fills space, as God in his omnipresence, without distinction of part.

U'bi-quist (ū'bĭ-kwĭst) } *n.* [L. *ubique* every-
U-biq'ui-ta'ri-an (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn) } where; cf. F. *ubiquiste*, *ubiquitaire*. See UBIQUITY.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a school of Lutheran divines which held that, as Christ is omnipresent, his body is everywhere, esp. in the Eucharist. — **U-biq'ui-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

u-biq'ui-tous (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* [See UBIQUITY.] Existing or being everywhere at the same time; omnipresent.
Syn. — See OMNIPRESENT.
— **u-biq'ui-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **u-biq'ui-tous-ness**, *n.*

u-biq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ubique* everywhere, fr. *ubi* where, for *cubi*, *quobi* (cf. *alicubi* anywhere), and akin to E. *who*: cf. F. *ubiquité*.] **1**. Presence in more than one place, or in an indefinite number of places, at the same time; omnipresence; as, the *ubiquity* of God.

> The arms of Rome . . . were impeded by . . . the wide spaces to be traversed and the *ubiquity* of the enemy. — *C. Merivale.*

2. *Theol.* The doctrine, as formulated by Luther, that Christ's glorified body is omnipresent.

3. Situation; locality. *Obs.* — *B. Jonson.*

U'chee (ū'chē), *n.* A member of a tribe of North American Indians belonging to the Creek confederation, but forming a distinct linguistic stock. They are supposed to have been the autochthones of Georgia, absorbed by the encroaching Muskhogean tribes. See CREEK. — **U-che'an** (ū-chē'ăn), *a.*

Uck'e-wal'list (ŭk'ē-wŏl'ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of Anabaptists which originated in 1637. Its tenets were essentially Mennonistic. They held also that Judas and the murderers of Christ were saved. So called from the founder of the sect, Ucke Wallis, a native of Friesland.

ud'der (ŭd'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *uddyr*, AS. *ūder*; akin to D. *uijer*, G. *euter*, OHG. *ūtar*, *ūtiro*, Icel. *jūgr*, Sw. *jufver*, *jur*, Dan. *yver*, L. *uber*, Gr. οὖθαρ, Skr. *ūdhar*. Cf. EXUBERANT.] A mammary gland or milk gland, when large, pendent, and provided with two or more nipples or teats, as in cows.

> A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry. — *Shak.*

ud'dered (-ẽrd), *a.* Having an udder or udders.

ud'der-less, *a.* Destitute or deprived of an udder; hence, lacking a mother's nourishment; motherless. *Poetic.*

u-dom'e-ter (ū-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *udus* wet, moist + E. *-meter*.] *Meteor.* A rain gauge. — **u'do-met'ric** (ū'dō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **u-dom'e-try** (ū-dŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

u-dom'o-graph (ū-dŏm'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*udo*meter + *-graph*.] *Meteor.* A self-registering rain gauge.

ugh (ōō; ŭ; ŭκ), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disgust, horror, or recoil; — usually accompanied by a shudder.

ug'li-ly (ŭg'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

ug'li-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being ugly. In æsthetics, *ugliness* is the opposite of beauty. The ugly has, however, been conceded to possess æsthetic value by various writers, either as enhancing beauty by contrast or as true to life and so a necessary factor in the presentation of beauty. Cf. GROTESQUE.

ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *a.*; UG'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); UG'LI-EST. [ME. *ugly*, *uglike*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *uggligr* fearful, dreadful; *uggr* fear (akin to *ugga* to fear) + *-ligr* (akin to E. *-ly*, *like*).] **1**. Frightful; terrible; horrible. *Obs.*

2. Offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; of disagreeable or loathsome aspect; unsightly; hideous.

> Like the toad, *ugly* and venomous. — *Shak.*

3. Hideous or offensive from a moral aspect; repulsive; as, *ugly* crimes; *ugly* habits.

4. Ill-natured; cross-grained; quarrelsome; as, an *ugly* temper; to feel *ugly*. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

5. Unpleasant; disagreeable; likely to cause trouble or loss; as, an *ugly* rumor; an *ugly* customer. *Colloq.*

6. *Naut.* Threatening; — applied to the weather.

ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* UGLIES (-lĭz). **1**. A shade for the face, projecting from the bonnet, worn about the middle of the 19th century; also, a large sunbonnet. *Colloq.*, *Eng.*

2. An ugly person or animal. *Colloq. or Dial.*

U'go-li'no del'la Ghe'rar-des'ca (ōō'gō-lē'nō dĕl'lä gā'rär-dĕs'kä). A Pisan noble and partisan leader of the 13th century. Having been defeated in a battle with the Ghibellines under Archbishop Ruggieri, he was imprisoned, with two sons and two nephews, in the tower of the Gualandi (afterwards — it was pulled down in 1655 — called the **Tower of Hunger**), and left to starve. Dante has immortalized his name and sufferings, representing him as voraciously devouring the head of Ruggieri in hell, where they are frozen up together in a lake of ice.

U'gri-an (ōō'grĭ-ăn; ū'-), *n.* A member of the eastern division of the Finno-Ugric peoples, which includes the Magyars, Voguls, and Ostyaks. — **U'gri-an**, *a.*

U'gric (-grĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the languages of the Ugrians. See FINNO-UGRIC.

U'gro- (ōō'grō-; ū'grō-). Combining form for *Ugric* or *Ugrian*, as in *Ugro*-Altaic (see URAL-ALTAIC), *Ugro*-Aryan, *Ugro*-Finnic (see FINNO-UGRIC), etc.

uh'lan (ōō'län; ōō-län'; 277), *n.* [G. *uhlan*, *ulan*, Pol. *ulan*, *hulan*, fr. Turk. *oghlān* a youth, lad; of Tatar origin. Cf. ICHOGLAN.] **1**. One of a certain kind of Tatar militia.

2. *Mil.* One of a kind of lancers of Tataric origin, first introduced into European armies in Poland, but especially prominent in the Prussian armies, notably in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. They are armed with lances, pistols, sabers, and, recently, carbines, and are employed chiefly as skirmishers and scouts. Their Oriental dress has been gradually abandoned.

Ui'gur (wē'gōōr), *n.* A member of a Turkic people of East Turkestan; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC. The Uigurs formed a powerful nationality in the earlier centuries of the Christian Era, and developed a considerable culture under the joint influences of the Chinese, of Buddhistic missionaries, and of Nestorian Christians, from whom they adopted the Syriac alphabet, spreading it throughout the Mongol empire during the 12th and 13th centuries. Later, with their conversion to Islamism, they adopted the Arabic alphabet, now the chief one in use in the khanates. See HUN. — **Ui-gu'ri-an** (wē-gōō'rĭ-ăn) *a.*

u-in'tah-ite } (ū-ĭn'tȧ-īt), *n.* [From the *Uinta* Mountains,
u-in'ta-ite } Utah.] *Min.* A black lustrous kind of asphalt, occurring on a large scale in Utah; — called also *gilsonite*. It is useful in the arts.

U-in'ta-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Uinta* County, Wyoming + *-therium*.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct Eocene ungulates of the group Amblypoda, closely related to, if distinct from, *Dinoceras* (which see). It is made the type of a family, **U-in'ta-the-ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rī'ĭ-dē). — **u-in'ta-there** (ū-ĭn'tȧ-thēr), *n.*

u-kase' (ū-kās'), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *ukaz*, lit., a command.] **1**. In Russia, a published proclamation or imperial order, having the force of law.

2. Hence, any official decree or proclamation.

-ula. A diminutive suffix. See -ULUS.

ul'cer (ŭl'sẽr), *n.* [F. *ulcère*, L. *ulcus*, gen. *ulceris*, akin to Gr. ἕλκος, Skr. *arças* hemorrhoids.] **1**. *Med.* A solution of continuity occurring upon the surface of the skin or any of the mucous membranes and causing gradual disintegration and necrosis of the tissues; a sore discharging pus. It originates generally in a constitutional disorder. It is distinguished from an *abscess*, which has its beginning, at least, in the depth of the tissues.

2. Fig.: Anything that festers and corrupts like an open sore; a vice in character.

ul'cer-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; UL'CER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); UL'CER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *ulceratus*, p. p. of *ulcerare* to make sore, fr. *ulcus* ulcer.] To affect with or as with an ulcer or ulcers; as, *ulcerated* sore throat; his heart was *ulcerated* by rage.

ul'cer-ate, *v. i.* To undergo ulceration.

ul'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ulceratio*: cf. F. *ulcération*.] *Med.* The process of forming an ulcer, or of becoming ulcerous; state of being ulcerated; also, an ulcer.

ul'cer-a-tive (ŭl'sẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to ulcers.

ul'cered (ŭl'sẽrd), *a.* Ulcerous; ulcerated.

ul'cer-ous (ŭl'sẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ulcerosus*: cf. F. **ulcéreux**.] **1**. Having the nature or character of an ulcer.
2. Affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated.
— **ul'cer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ul'cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

-ule. [L. *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum*: cf. F. *-ule*.] A suffix forming diminutives; as, plum*ule*, spic*ule*, etc. Cf. -ULUS.

u'le-ma' (ōō'lĕ-mä'), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *'ulamā* the wise or learned men, pl. of *'ālim* wise, learned.] *Mohammedanism.* A college or body composed of the hierarchy (the imams, muftis, and cadis). That of Turkey alone now has political power; its head is the sheik ul Islam.

u-ler'y-the'ma (ū-lĕr'ĭ-thē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὐλή scar + *erythema*.] *Med.* A peculiar skin disease marked by erythema and infiltration of serum with some fibrin, followed by linear atrophy, leaving scars.

U'lex (ū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a kind of shrub.] *Bot.* A genus of European and Asiatic fabaceous spiny shrubs, as common furze, usually destitute of true leaves, having solitary or racemose yellow flowers with a 2-lipped, colored calyx.

U

ua-. For various words beginning *ua-*, see corresponding forms beginning VA-, WA-.

u/a. *Abbr.* Underwriting account (marine insurance).

ua-ka'ri (wä-kä'rē). Var. of OUAKARI.

ua-la' (wä-lä'). [Tag.] There is not: — used to express the nonexistence of anything. *Phil. I.*

‖ **u'a ma'u ke e'a o ka a'i-na i ka po'no** (ōō'ä mä'ōō kā ā'ä ō kä ä'ē-nä ē kä pō'nō). The life of the land is established in righteousness; — the motto of Hawaii.

uanwite. † WANWIT.

Ua-ray'cu (wä-rī'kōō), *n.* One of an Amazonian tribe of Indians of western Brazil known for the severity of the initiatory rites for its youth.

Ua'u-pé' (wä'ōō-pā'), *n.* An Indian of a group of agricultural tribes, prob. of Arawakan origin, of southeastern Colombia.

U. B. *Abbr.* Upper Bench.

U bar, *or* **U-bar**, *n.* See U, *a.*

Ub'ben-ite (ŭb'ĕn-īt), **Ub'bon-ite** (ŭb'ŏn-), *n.* = OBBENITE.

ubbly. † OBLEY.

u-be' (ōō-bē'). Var. of UBI.

u-be'i-ty (ū-bē'ĭ-tĭ). Var. of UBIETY.

u'ber-ate (ū'bẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *uberare* to be fruitful.] To make uberous. *Obs.*

u'ber-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **u-ber'ri-ma fi'des** (ū-bĕr'ĭ-mȧ fī'dēz). [L.] *Law.* The most perfect good faith. Cf. BONA FIDE.

u'ber-ty (ū'bẽr-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ubertas*.] Fruitfulness; plenty. *Obs.*

u-bi' (ōō-bē'), *n.* [Malay.] = UVI YAM. *Phil. I.*

‖ **u'bi be'ne, i'bi pa'tri-a**. [L.] Where (one is) well off, there (is) one's country.

u'bi-ca'tion (ū'bĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *ubicatio*, fr. L. *ubi* where.] Whereness. *Rare.*

U'bi-i (ū'bĭ-ī), *n. pl.* See ISTVÆONES.

‖ **u'bi jus, i'bi re-me'di-um.** [L.] *Law.* Where there is a right, there is a remedy.

‖ **u'bi jus in-cer'tum, i'bi jus nul'lum.** [L.] *Law.* Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.

‖ **u'bi lap'sus?** [L.] Where (am I) fallen?

‖ **u'bi li-ber'tas, i'bi pa'tri-a.** [L.] Where liberty (is), there (is my) country.

‖ **u'bi mel, i'bi a'pes** (ā'pēz). [L.] Where honey (is), there (are) the bees.

u'bi-qua'ri-an (ū'bĭ-kwā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Ubiquitous. *Rare.*

U'bi qua'ri-an, *n.* A Ubiquist.

‖ **u-bi'que** (ū-bī'kwē). [L.] Everywhere; anywhere.

u-biq'ui-ous (ū-bĭk'wĭ-ŭs), *a.* Ubiquitous. *Obs.*

ubiquitair, *a.* [Cf. F. *ubiquitaire*.] Ubiquitary. *Obs.*

u-biq'ui-ta'ri-an (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* **1**. Omnipresent. **2**. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* Of or pert. to the Ubiquitarians.

u-biq'ui-ta-ry (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ubique* everywhere. See UBIQUITARIAN.] Ubiquitous. — **u-biq'ui-ta-ri-ness** (-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*

u-biq'ui-ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Rare.* **a** One who exists everywhere. **b** [*cap.*] A Ubiquist.

U-biq'ui-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* Ubiquitarianism. *Rare.* — **U-biq'ui-tist**, *n.*

‖ **u'bi su'pra.** [L.] Where above (mentioned).

uble. † OBLEY.

U bolt, *or* **U-bolt**, *n.* See U, *a.*

u'bus-sú' (ōō'bōō-sōō'), *n.*, *or* **ubussú palm**. [Tupi *ubu-ussú*.] A Brazilian palm (*Manicaria saccifera*), remarkable in having almost entire leaves.

U. C., *or* **u. c.** *Abbr.* Una corda (It., on one string) (*Music*); University College; Upper Canada; upper case (*Print.*).

U'cal (ū'kăl). *Bib.*

U-cal'e-gon (ū-kăl'ē-gŏn), *n.* [L. *Ucalegon*, Gr. Οὐκαλέγων.] In Trojan legend, one of the ancient counselors who sat with Priam on the wall. Æneas speaks of the flames reaching Ucalegon's house, next to that of Anchises, before he fled from the city. Hence, a next-door neighbor, or a neighbor whose house is on fire. See JAM PROXIMUS ARDET UCALEGON.

uch, **uche**, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ȳlc*, var. of *ǣlc*. See EACH.] = EACH. *Obs.*

ucha, *a.* [See UCH each; ILKA each.] = ILKA, each. *Obs.*

U-cha'ti-us bronze, **U-cha'ti-us met'al** (ū-kā'shĭ-ŭs; ōō-kät'sĭ-ōōs). [After Franz, Baron *Uchatius*, Austrian general and inventor.] = STEEL BRONZE.

uche. † OUCH, *n.*

uchon, **uchone**, *pron.* [See UCH each; ONE.] Each one. *Obs.*

uck'i-a (ŭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *wuqqiah*.] See WEIGHT.

U. C. L. *Abbr.* University College, London.

u'cu-hu'ba fat (ōō'kōō-ōō'bä). [Tupi *ucu-uva*, for *oca-cara*, lit., native fat, house fat.] See OIL, *Table I.*

u'cu-hu'la nut (-ōō'lä). [See UCUHUBA FAT.] The round or oval seed of a South American species of nutmeg (*Myristica surinamensis*).

ud (ŭd). Dial. var. of *had*, pret. of HAVE.

'Ud (ŭd), *interj.* 'Od; — chiefly possessive and in composition; as, *'Udsfoot*, *'Udsblood*, etc.

u'dal (ū'dăl; ōō'dăl), *n.* & *a.*, **u'dal-born'**, **u'dal-er**, **u'dal-man**, etc. Vars. of ODAL, etc. *Obs.*, exc. in Shetland and the Orkney Islands, where *udal* designates land held in fee simple without any charter and free of any feudal character.

u-da'lut. Var. of ADAWLUT.

u-da'si (ōō-dä'sē), *n.* [Skr. *udāsī*, fr. *udāsa* indifferent, stoical.] A mendicant Sikh sect. *India.*

ud'der (*dial.* ŭd'ẽr, ōōd'-). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OTHER.

ud'der-ful, *a.* Having the udders full.

ude. † ODE, went.

u-dell' (ū-dĕl'), *n.* [Cf. ALUDEL.] An aludel.

uder. † UDDER.

uder, **uderis**. † OTHER, OTHERS.

udimia. † ŒDEMA.

U-dol'pho (ū-dŏl'fō), *n.* In Mrs. Ann Radcliffe's (1764–1823) novel "The Mysteries of Udolpho," a medieval castle in the Apennines, where all sorts of strange horrors, later naturally explained, occur.

U-dol'pho-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

'Uds (ŭdz). See 'UD.

ue-. For various words in *ue-*, see the forms in VE-.

ue'ba (wē'bȧ). Var. of WHIBA.

uede. † FEED.

U. E. I. C. *Abbr.* United East India Company.

U'el (ū'ĕl). *Bib.*

U. F. C. *Abbr.* United Free Church (of Scotland).

ufel. † EVIL, *a.* & *n.*

ufenan. † OVENON.

u'fer. Var. of UPHER.

ufere. † OVER.

uffler. † HUFFLER.

ug (*dial.* ŭg, ōōg), **ugge**, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *ugga* to fear. See UGLY.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To shudder. *Obs.* **b** To feel fear, disgust, or nausea. **c** To vomit.

ug, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *uggr* fear.] **a** Fear. *Obs.* **b** Repulsion; nausea; also, anything nauseous. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

uge. † HUGE.

uggeli. † UGLY.

ug'ging, *n.* [See UG.] Horror. *Obs.*

ug'gle-some, *a.* [Cf. UGLY; 1st -SOME.] Horrible. *Obs.*

ug'gur oil (ŭg'ŭr). [Hind. *ager*, *agur*, agallochum, fr. Skr. *aguru*.] See OIL, *Table I.*

ugh'ten, *n.* [AS. *ūhta*.] Also **ugh'ten-ing**, *n.* Morning twilight. *Obs.*

ug'li-fy (ŭg'lĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*ugly* + *-fy*.] To make ugly. — **ug'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

uglike. † UGLY.

ug'li-og'ra-phize (ŭg'lĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fīz), *v. i.* To write uncouthly. *Nonce Word.*

ug'ly, *v. t.* To make ugly. *Obs. or R.*

ug'ri-ness, *n.* [Cf. UGLY, *a.*] Terror; horror. *Obs.*

U'gro-Al-ta'ic (ōō'grō-ăl-tā'ĭk; ū'-), *a.* [See UGRIAN; ALTAIC.] = URAL-ALTAIC.

U'groid (ōō'groid; ū'-), *a.* Like the Ugrians in type or qualities.

ug'some (*dial.* ŭg'sŭm; ōōg'-), *a.* [See UGLY.] Frightful; abhorrent. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* — **ug'some-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **ug'some-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **u-gua'le** (ōō-gwä'lā), *a.* [It.] Equal.

U hanger, *or* **U-hanger**, *n.* See U, *a.*

uhten. † UGHTEN.

uhtentide, *n.* [AS. *ūhtantīd*.] Ughten. *Obs.*

uhtsong, **uhtensang**, *n.* [AS. *ūhtsang*; *ūht* ughten + *sang* song. Cf. UGHTEN; SONG.] Nocturns or matins. *Obs.*

ui-. For various words in *ui-*, see the forms in VI-, WI-.

u. i. *Abbr.* Ut infra (L., as below).

uile. † OIL.

Ui'len-spie'gled, *p. a.* Branded as a Tyll Eulenspiegel. *Obs.*

uin. † WIN, WINE.

uinemens. Obs. pl. of OINTMENT.

U-in'ta (ū-ĭn'tȧ), *n.* [Fr. *Uinta* Mountains, Utah.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the nonmarine Eocene of the Cordilleran region.

Ui'ra-co'cha (wē'rä-kō'chä). Var. of VIRACOCHA.

U iron, *or* **U-iron**, *n.* See U, *a.*

‖ **uit'land'er** (oit'lȧn'dẽr; ût'-), *n.* [D. Cf. OUTLANDER.] A foreigner; outlander. *So. Africa.*

uit-span' (oit-spȧn'; -spăn'; ût-), *v. t.* & *i.* [See OUTSPAN.] To outspan. *South Africa.*

U. J. D. *Abbr.* Utriusque Juris Doctor (L., Doctor of Both Laws, i. e., of the Canon and the Civil Law).

u'ji (ōō'jĭ), *n.* [Jap., maggot.] A silkworm disease in Japan due to the parasitic larva of a tachina fly, the **uji fly** (*Ugimyia sericaria*).

U. K. *Abbr.* United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Ireland).

U. K. A. *Abbr.* Ulster King-of-Arms, United Kingdom Alliance.

uke (ūk). Scot. var. of WEEK.

U'khat (ōō'κät), *n.* [Assyrian *ukhātu*, lit., a wailing woman.] See EABANI.

Uk'naz (ŭk'năz). *Bib.*

U-krain'i-an (ū-krān'ĭ-ăn), *n.* Of or pert. to the Ukraine. — *n.* An inhabitant of the Ukraine.

u'ku (ōō'kōō), *n.* A food fish (*Aprion virescens*) of Hawaii.

ul-. For various words beginning *ul-*, see corresponding forms beginning FL-.

u-læ'mor-rha'gi-a (ū-lē'mŏ-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* Hemorrhage from the gums.

U'lai (ū'lī; ū'lā-ī). *Bib.*

U'lam (ū'lăm). *Bib.*

u'la-ma' (ōō'lȧ-mä'). Var. of ULEMA.

u-lan'. Var. of UHLAN.

u'la-tro'phi-a (ū'lȧ-trō'fĭ-ȧ), **u-lat'ro-phy** (ū-lăt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [NL. *ulatrophia*; Gr. οὖλον gum + ἀτροφία atrophy.] *Med.* Atrophy of the gums.

ul'cer, *v. i.* & *t.* To ulcerate. *R.*

ul'cer-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ulche, *a.* [Cf. UCH.] Each. *Obs.*

ul'chen (ŭl'chĕn), *n.* The eulachan.

ul'cus-cle (ŭl'kŭs-'l), **ul-cus'cule** (ŭl-kŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *ulcusculum*, dim. of *ulcus*. See ULCER.] A little ulcer. *Rare.*

‖ **ul'cus tan'ge-re.** [L.] To touch a sore spot. — *Terence* (*Phormio*, IV. iv. 9).

ulde. † ELD, *n.*

uldre. † ELDER, older.

ule. † OWL.

u'le (ōō'lā), *n.*, *or* **ule tree**. [Sp. *ule*, fr. a native American name, *ulé* in Bolivia.] The Central American rubber tree.

U'len-spie'gel (ōō'lĕn-shpē'gĕl), *n.* [G.] = EULENSPIEGEL.

u-let'ic (ū-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. οὖλον a gum.] Of or pert. to the gums.

u-lex'ine (ū-lĕk'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [See ULEX.] *Chem.* Cytisine, which occurs in common furze (*Ulex europæus*).

u'lex-ite (ū'lĕk-sīt; ū-lĕk'sīt), *n.* [After a Ger. chemist.] *Min.*

ul′lage (ŭl′âj), *n.* [OF. *eullage, ouillage* (or the kindred modern Pr. *ulhage, oulhage*), the filling up of a cask, fr. *ouillier, oillier, euillier, aouillier*, to fill a wine cask; properly, to fill up to (OF. *a*, L. *ad*) the bunghole, lit., eye, F. *œil* eye, opening, fr. L. *oculus* eye. Cf. EYE.] **1.** *Com.* The amount which a vessel of liquor, as a cask, lacks of being full; wantage; deficiency.
2. Liquor dregs or lees, stored until drinkable. *Dial. Eng.*

Ul-ma′ce-æ (ŭl-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ULMUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs, the elm family (order Urticales), distinguished by the alternate stipulate leaves and small apetalous perfect or unisexual flowers. There are about 13 genera (as *Ulmus, Celtis, Trema*, and *Planera*), and 140 species. — **ul-ma′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ul′mus (ŭl′mŭs), *n.* [L., an elm.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the elms, typifying the family Ulmaceæ, of wide distribution in temperate regions. They have serrate leaves and often drooping branches; the fascicled perfect flowers unfold before the leaves and are succeeded by orbicular samaras. Most species are valuable ornamental trees. See ELM.

ul′na (ŭl′nȧ), *n.* [L., the elbow. See ELL.] **1.** An ell.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The postaxial or inner one of the two bones of the forearm or like part of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes. In man, the ulna and the humerus form the elbow joint, the ulna articulating with the humerus by a deep cavity, the **greater sigmoid cavity**, and with the side of the head of the other bone of the forearm (the *radius*) by a laterally placed articular surface (the **lesser sigmoid cavity**). The ulna extends beyond the elbow joint, forming a large process (**olecranon process**). In front of the elbow joint is the much smaller **coronoid process**. The distal and smaller end is called the *head*. The ulna serves as a pivot in rotation of the hand. In many animals the ulna is fused with the radius, and is then often much reduced. **b** The hypercoracoid bone of a fish. *Owen.*

ul′nar (ŭl′nȧr), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the ulna; on the same side of the forearm as the ulna.
ulnar artery, the larger of the two terminal branches of the brachial artery. It runs along the ulnar side of the forearm, giving off the anterior and posterior **ulnar recurrent arteries** (small branches to structures of the upper forearm and elbow region) near its origin. — **u. nerve**, *Anat.*, a large nerve arising from the inner part of the brachial plexus and passing down the inner side of the arm and forearm, resting upon the internal condyle of the humerus at the elbow. — **u. vein**, *Anat.*, any of several veins of the forearm. The *anterior* and *posterior ulnar veins* run up the anterior and posterior aspects respectively of the inner side of the forearm and open into the median basilic vein (either separately, or after uniting to form a short single trunk, the *common ulnar vein*), forming with it the basilic vein.

ul-na′re (ŭl-nā′rē; 115), *n.*; *pl.* ULNARIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [NL. See ULNA.] *Zoöl.* The third (counting from the radial side) carpal bone or element of the proximal row; — in *Human Anat.* termed the *cuneiform*. The so-called *ulnare*, or **ulnar carpal**, of birds probably represents both ulnare and centrale.

ul′no- (ŭl′nō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the ulna.*

U′lo-thrix (ū′lō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL. See ULOTRICHI.] *Bot.* A genus of green algæ typifying the family Ulotrichaceæ. The species are common in ponds, etc.; they consist of simple filaments with band-shaped chromatophores.

U-lot′ri-cha′les (ū-lŏt′rĭ-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of green algæ (class Chlorophyceæ), including the so-called confervoid algæ and the sea lettuces. They have a multicellular thallus, consisting usually of simple or branched filaments. Asexual reproduction is effected by zoöspores and sexual by fusion of planogametes or of differentiated egg and sperm cells. They grow in fresh or salt water. There are four families, including the Ulotrichaceæ (the type) and the Ulvaceæ.

U-lot′ri-chi (ū-lŏt′rĭ-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐλόθριξ, οὐλότριχος, woolly-haired; οὖλος woolly + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Anthropol.* The races having woolly or crispy hair. See HAIR, 2. — **u-lot′ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

ul′ster (ŭl′stẽr), *n.* **1.** A long, loose overcoat, worn by both sexes, orig. made of frieze from Ulster, Ireland.
2. [*cap.*] *Her.* Short for ULSTER KING-OF-ARMS.

ul-te′ri-or (ŭl-tē′rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., comp. of *ultra, ultro*, beyond, on the other side, properly cases of an old adjective, formed with a comparative suffix, akin to OL. *uls* beyond, L. *olim* formerly, hereafter, orig., at that time, OL. *olle, ollus*, that (cf. L. *ille*). Cf. OUTRAGE.] **1.** Situated beyond, or on the farther side; thither; — correl. of *hither*.
2. Further; remoter; more distant; succeeding; as, *ulterior* demands or propositions; *ulterior* views.

ul-te′ri-or, *n.* The ulterior side or part. *Rare. Coleridge.*

‖ **ul′ti-ma** (ŭl′tĭ-mȧ), *a.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] Most remote; farthest; final; last.
ul′ti-ma ra′ti-o (rā′shĭ-ō) [L.], the last or final argument; the last resort, as force; — often with modifying words, as: **ul′ti-ma ra′ti-o re′gum** (rē′gŭm) (of kings), i. e., use of military weapons; force; war; **u. r. re′rum** (rē′rŭm) (of things); **u. r. po′pu-li** (pŏp′ū-lī) (of the people or commonalty), i. e., forcible resistance. **Ultima ratio regum** was made by Louis XIV. an inscription on French cannon.

ul′ti-ma (ŭl′tĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] *Gram. & Pros.* The last syllable of a word.

ul′ti-mate (-māt), *a.* [LL. *ultimatus* last, extreme, fr. L. *ultimare* to come to an end, fr. *ultimus* the farthest, last, superl. from the same source as *ulterior*. See ULTERIOR; cf. ULTIMATUM.] **1.** Farthest; most remote in space or time; extreme; last; final; as, man's *ultimate* destiny.

> Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*

2. Last in a train of progression or consequences; tended toward by all that precedes; arrived at as the last result.

> Those *ultimate* truths and those universal laws of thought which we cannot rationally contradict. *Coleridge.*

3. Incapable of further analysis, division, or separation; elemental; as, an *ultimate* particle or constituent.
4. *Mech.* Maximum; as, *ultimate* strain, strength, etc., or that at the instant of breaking or rupture.
ultimate analysis. *Chem.* See ANALYSIS, 2 **b**. — **u. belief**, a first principle incapable of proof; an intuitive truth; an intuition. *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **u. ratio**, *Math.*, the limiting value of a ratio, or that value toward which a ratio tends, and which it does not permanently finitely pass.
Syn. — Final, conclusive. See LAST.

ul′ti-mate (-māt), *v. t. & i.*; -MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); -MAT′ING (-māt′ĭng). To bring or come to an end or issue; to eventuate; end. *Rare.*

ul′ti-mate-ly (-māt-lĭ), *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.

ul′ti-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* State of being ultimate, or that which is ultimate; ultimatum. *Rare.*

ul′ti-ma′tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tȧ). [NL. See ULTIMATE.] A final proposition, concession, or condition; esp., the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered by either of the parties in a diplomatic negotiation; the best terms that a negotiator will offer, the rejection of which usually ends negotiations.

‖ **ul′ti-mo** (ŭl′tĭ-mō), *adv.* [L. *ultimo* (*mense*) in the last month.] In the month preceding the present; — usually abbreviated to *ult.* Cf. INSTANT, *a.*, 2; PROXIMO.

ul′ti-mo-gen′i-ture (ŭl′tĭ-mō-jĕn′ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *ultimus* last + *genitura* a begetting.] *Law.* A system of inheritance by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate, as borough-English in England; — opposed to *primogeniture*. — **ul′ti-mo-gen′i-ta-ry** (-tā-rĭ), *a.*

ul′tra (ŭl′trȧ), *a.* [L. *ultra*, adv. & prep., beyond, on the other side. See ULTERIOR.] Going beyond others, or beyond due limit; extreme; fanatical; uncompromising; as, an *ultra* reformer; *ultra* measures.

ul′tra, *n.* An ultraist; extremist; radical.

ul′tra- (ŭl′trȧ-). [See ULTRA, *a.*] A prefix signifying: **a** *Beyond, on the other side;* as in *ultra*marine, *ultra*montane, *ultra*mundane, *ultra*tropical. **b** *Excessively, exceedingly, beyond what is common, ordinary, natural, right, proper*, or the like; as in *ultra*conservative, *ultra*democratic, *ultra*despotic, *ultra*liberal.
☞ The reference "See ULTRA-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *ultra-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

ul′tra–a-tom′ic, *a.* *Chem.* Desig., or pert. to, particles smaller than atoms. See ELECTRON, 2.

ul′tra-bas′ic (-bās′ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Extremely basic; — applied to certain igneous rocks, as limburgite, which are very low in silica and rich in ferromagnesian minerals.

ul′tra-cen′te-na′ri-an (-sĕn′tē-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A person more than a hundred years old. — **ul′tra-cen′te-na′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

ul′tra-gas′e-ous (-găs′ē-ŭs; *cf.* GASEOUS), *a.* *Physics.* Having the properties exhibited by gases under very low pressures (one millionth of an atmosphere or less). Matter under this condition (which has been termed the **fourth state of matter**) is sometimes called *radiant matter*. See under RADIANT.

ul′tra-ism (ŭl′trȧ-ĭz′m), *n.* [See ULTRA-.] The principles of those who advocate extreme measures, as radicalism.

ul′tra-ist, *n.* An extremist; radical; ultra.

ul′tra-le-gal′i-ty (-lē-găl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A condition of extreme legality, or regulation of rights by laws. *Maine.*

ul′tra-ma-rine′ (-mȧ-rēn′), *a.* Beyond the sea.

ul′tra-ma-rine′, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ultramarino*. So called because the lapis lazuli was originally brought from beyond the sea, from Asia.] **a** A costly pure blue pigment, prepared by powdering lapis lazuli. **b** An artificial pigment resembling the above in composition and color, but having commonly a tinge of violet. It is prepared, by one method, from kaolin, silica, soda, sulphur, and charcoal by fusion, roasting, and powdering. It is inexpensive and is used in painting, calico printing, bluing, etc. Called also *new blue, French blue, Gmelin's blue*, etc. **c** Any of several pigments, most of which are produced by modifications of the above process; as, green *ultramarine*, purple *ultramarine*.

ultramarine ash *or* **ashes**. *Paint.* A delicate gray or bluish gray pigment got as a residuum from lapis lazuli after the extraction of ultramarine. The old masters used it as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies.

ultramarine blue. The color of ultramarine: also, the pigment itself.

ul′tra-mi′cro-scope (ŭl′trȧ-mī′krō-skōp), *n.* *Optics.* An apparatus for rendering visible, by reflected light, particles too small to be perceived by the ordinary microscope. It consists of an arc light and lenses for throwing a concentrated pencil of light upon the solid or liquid to be examined, and a compound microscope for viewing it. The limit of visibility by ordinary microscopic methods is equal to half a wave length of light, or about 0.2 μ (0.0002 mm.), since the light waves bend around a particle of smaller diameter and reunite after passing it. By reflected light much smaller particles, as those of gold in ruby glass, show as points of light in a dark field.

ul′tra-mi′cro-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Too small to be
ul′tra-mi′cro-scop′ic-al (-ĭ-kăl) } seen with a microscope.
2. Of or pertaining to an ultramicroscope.

ul′tra-mon′tane (-mŏn′tān), *a.* [LL. *ultramontanus*; L. *ultra* beyond + *montanus* belonging to a mountain, from *mons, montis*, mountain: cf. F. *ultramontain*, It. *oltramontano*. See ULTRA-; MOUNTAIN.] Beyond the mountains; esp., beyond the Alps. Specif.: **a** Orig., beyond the Alps from Italy, i. e., north of them; of or pert. to the countries north of the Alps; tramontane. **b** With reference to the countries north of the Alps, situated south of the Alps; Italian; hence, of or pert. to the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church; esp., of or pert. to ultramontanism or ultramontanes; supporting ultramontanism. See ULTRAMONTANE, *n.*, 2, ULTRAMONTANISM.

ul′tra-mon′tane, *n.* **1.** One who lives beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps; a foreigner.
2. Specif.: **a** Formerly, one who lived north of the Alps; hence, one who maintained the rights of the northern churches, such as the Gallican, against the papal supremacy; one opposed to papal supremacy. **b** One who lives south of the Alps; hence, one identified with the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church, which favored papal supremacy; now, one who maintains such supremacy. See ULTRAMONTANISM.

ul′tra-mon′ta-nism (-tā-nĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *ultramontanisme*.] The principles of the ultramontanes, or those in the Roman Catholic Church who favor the Pope's supremacy, in opposition to those favoring national churches. Cf. GALLICANISM. The Vatican Council of 1869–70 virtually made to be dogmas of the Church the principles of ultramontanism, according to which the Pope is superior to, and independent of the decrees of, general councils, and is the source of all jurisdiction. — **ul′tra-mon′ta-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

ul′tra-mun′dane (-mŭn′dān), *a.* [L. *ultramundanus*. See ULTRA-; MUNDANE.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

ul′tra-trop′i-cal (-trŏp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Beyond the tropics; extratropical; also, having or designating an excessively tropical temperature; warmer than the tropics.

ul′tra–vi′o-let (-vī′ō-lĕt), *a.* *Physics.* Outside the visible spectrum at its violet end; — said of rays more refrangible than the extreme violet rays. See SPECTRUM, 2.

‖ **ul′tra vi′res** (vī′rēz). [Law Latin, fr. L. *ultra* beyond + *vires*, pl. of *vis* strength.] Beyond power; transcending authority; esp., beyond or exceeding legal power or authority; — used often in relation to acts by corporations in excess of their chartered or statutory rights, or in a more extended sense of the acts of the directors or other agents of the corporation in excess of their powers as such. An act ultra vires in the first sense is void even if unanimously agreed to by all the corporators; an act ultra vires in the second sense does not bind the dissenting members, but may be ratified by them.

> The doctrine of *ultra vires*, when invoked for or against a corporation, should not be allowed to prevail, where it would defeat the ends of justice or work a legal wrong. *96 U. S. 258.*

ul′tra-zo-di′a-cal (-zō-dī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* *Astron.* Outside the zodiac; having a path not confined to the zodiac proper, as Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and many other asteroids.

ul′u-lant (ŭl′ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *ululans*, p. pr.] Howling; wailing.

ul′u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; UL′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); UL′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *ululatus*, p. p. of *ululare* to howl, howl forth, shriek.] To howl, as a dog or a wolf; to wail; as, *ululating* jackals; also, to hoot, as an owl.

A hydrous borate of sodium and calcium, in white rounded crystalline masses. H., 1. Sp. gr., 1.65. [LAGONE. *Ir.*

ul′i-can (ŭl′ĭ-kăn). Var. of UL-

u-lig′i-nose (ū-lĭj′ĭ-nōs), **u-lig′i-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, fr. *uligo, -inis*, moisture, akin to *uvere* to be moist, *udus* wet.] Muddy; oozy; swampy; also, growing in muddy places.

u′li-kan, u′li-kon (ū′lĭ-kăn; -kŏn), *n.* The eulachan.

u-li′tis (ū-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖλον gum + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the gums.

ulke. † ILK. [WILL, *v.*

ull (ŭl). Dial. Eng. var. of

Ull (ōōl), **Ullr** (ōōl′r), *n.* [Icel. *Ullr.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the Æsir, worshiped chiefly in Sweden, a stepson of Thor, skillful with the bow and ski.

Ul′la (ŭl′ȧ). *Bib.*

ul′laged (ŭl′ĭjd), *a.* Stored or bottled as ullage. *Dial. Eng.*

ul′la-gone′ (ŭl′ȧ-gōn′), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *uailleaghadh* a wailing.] A cry of sorrow; a dirge. *Ir.* — *v. i.* To wail; lament. *Ir.*

ul′la-lul′la (ŭl′ȧ-lŭl′ȧ), *interj.* [Cf. Ir. *uaill* a wailing.] A dirge, or lament for the dead. *Ir.*

ul′let (ōōl′ĕt). Dial. Eng. var. of HOWLET.

ul′ling (ŭl′ĭng), *n.* Act of fitting the ullage of a vessel.

ull′mann-ite (ŭl′măn-īt), *n.* [After J. C. *Ullmann* (1771–1821), German chemist.] *Min.* Nickel sulphantimonide, NiSbS, usually containing a little arsenic, and massive, with steel-gray color and metallic luster.

Ullr. Var. of ULL.

ul-lu′co (ū-lū′kō), *n.* [Quichua *ullucu.*] = MELLUCO.

ulm, *n.* [L. *ulmus.*] = ELM. *Obs.*

Ul-ma′ri-a (ŭl-mā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. medieval name of the goatsbeard, and this named from the resemblance in form of its leaves to elm leaves. See ULMUS.] Syn. of FILIPENDULA.

ul′mate (ŭl′māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of ulmic acid.

ul′mic (ŭl′mĭk), **ul′mous** (-mŭs), *a.*, **ul′min** (ŭl′mĭn), *n.* [L. *ulmus* an elm.] See HUMUS.

ul′mo (ŭl′mō), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Sp. *olmo* elm, L. *ulmus.*] The muermo.

ul′nage (ŭl′nāj), **ul′nag-er** (-nā-jẽr). † ALNAGE, ALNAGER.

ul′nar, *n.* *Zoöl.* = ULNARE.

ul′no-car′pal (ŭl′nō-kär′păl), *a.* Pert. to the ulna and carpus.

ul′no-ra′di-al (-rā′dĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to the ulna and radius.

U′lo-bor′i-dæ (ū′lō-bŏr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Uloborus*, genus name, fr. Gr. οὐλοβόρος with deadly bite.] *Zoöl.* A family of spiders having a cribellum and calamistrum and spinning a regular web. The triangle spider (*Hyptiotes cavatus*) is an example. The type genus is **U-lob′o-rus** (ū-lŏb′ō-rŭs). — **u-lob′o-rid** (-rĭd), *a.* & *n.*

u′lo-car′ci-no′ma (ū′lō-kär′sĭ-nō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖλον gum + *carcinoma.*] *Med.* Carcinoma of the gums.

u-lock′. † OOLAK.

u′loid (ū′loid), *a.* [Gr. οὐλή scar + *-oid.*] *Med.* Scarlike.

U′lo-na′ta (ū′lō-nā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of insects nearly equivalent to Orthoptera.

U′lo-pho-ci′næ (-fō-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr. οὖλος woolly, curly, twisted, and φώκη seal.] *Zoöl.* The fur seals.

u′lor-rha′gi-a (ū′lō-rā′jĭ-ȧ), **u-lor′rha-gy** (ū-lŏr′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [NL. *ulorrhagia*, fr. Gr. οὖλον gum + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the gums.

u′lor-rhe′a, u′lor-rhœ′a (ū′lō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖλον gum + *-rhea.*] Bleeding from the gums.

U-lot′ri-cha′ce-æ (ū-lŏt′rĭ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ULOTRICHALES. — **u-lot′ri-cha′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

u-lot′ri-chan (ū-lŏt′rĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Ulotrichi. — *n.* One of the Ulotrichi.

U-lot′ri-ches (-kēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See ULOTRICHI.] See HAIR, 2.

Ul′ri-ca (ŭl′rĭ-kȧ), *n.* [Fem. in L. form of G. *Ulrich* (cf. Sw. *Ulrik*), OHG. also *Uolrīch, Uodalrīch*; OHG. *uodil, uodal*, inheritance, home (akin to AS. *ēðel*, and *æðelo* nobility, noble family) + *rīhhi* rich, powerful, G. *reich.*] **1.** Lit., rich: — fem. prop. name. F. *Ulrique* (ül′rēk′); It. *Ulrica* (ōōl-rē′kä); G. *Ulrike* (ōōl-rē′kē).
2. A hideous old sibyl in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." She is the daughter of a Saxon thane and had been the victim of Front de Bœuf's father.

Ul′ster cus′tom (ŭl′stẽr), **Ulster tenant right**. [From *Ulster*, Ireland.] See TENANT RIGHT.

ul′stered (ŭl′stẽrd), *a.* Wearing an ulster.

Ul-ste′ri-an (ŭl-stē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* [From *Ulster* County, New York.] *Geol.* Designating a division of the American Middle Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

ul′ster-ing (ŭl′stẽr-ĭng), *n.* Cloth for making ulsters. *Cant.*

Ulster King-of-Arms. *Her.* See KING-OF-ARMS.

ult. *Abbr.* Ultimately; ultimo.

ul-te′ri-or-ly, *adv.* of ULTERIOR.

ul′ti-ma′ta (ŭl′tĭ-mā′tȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of ULTIMATUM.

ul′ti-mate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ul′ti-ma Thu′le (ŭl′tĭ-mȧ thū′lē). [L.] See THULE.

ul′time (ŭl′tĭm), *a.* [OF., or L. *ultimus.*] Ultimate. *Obs.* — **ul-tim′i-ty** (ŭl-tĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *ultimitas.*] *Obs.*

‖ **ul′ti-mum va′le.** [L.] A last farewell; a final parting.

‖ **ul′ti-mus he′res** *or* **hæ′res.** [L.] *Law.* The last heir; — in feudal law often applied to the lord, as the king, taking property when other capable heirs fail. [last of kings.

‖ **ul′ti-mus re′gum.** [L.] The

‖ **ul′ti-mus Ro′ma-no′rum.** [L.] The last of the Romans.

ul′tion (ŭl′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ultio*: cf. OF. *ulcion.*] Vengeance; revenge. *Obs.*

ult. præsc. *Abbr.* Ultimo præscriptus (L., the last ordered).

ul′tra-ag-nos′tic, *a.*, **ul′tra-brach′y-ce-phal′ic**, *a.*, **ul′tra-brach′y-ceph′a-ly**, *n.*, **ul′tra-clas′si-cal**, *a.*, **ul′tra-con-serv′a-tism**, *n.*, **ul′tra-con-serv′a-tive**, *a.*, **ul′tra-cos′mo-pol′i-tan**, *a.* See ULTRA- **b**.

ul′tra-crit′i-cal, *a.* **1.** Exceedingly or excessively critical.
2. *Math.* Invariant; — of algebraic forms and functions.

ul′tra-dem′o-crat′ic, *a.*, **ul′tra-des-pot′ic**, *a.*, **ul′tra-dol′i-cho-ce-phal′ic**, *a.*, **ul′tra-dol′i-cho-ceph′a-ly**, *n.* See ULTRA- **b**.

ul′tra-el-lip′tic, *a.* Hyperelliptic.

ul′tra-e′qui-noc′tial, *n.* A dweller beyond the equator. *Obs.*

ul′tra-fash′ion-a-ble, *a.*, **ul′tra-fas-tid′i-ous**, *a.*, **ul′tra-fed′er-al-ist**, *n.* See ULTRA- **b**.

ul′tra-Gan-get′ic (ŭl′trȧ-găn-jĕt′ĭk), *a.* Beyond (east of) the river Ganges. See ULTRA- **a**.

ul′trage (ŭl′trāj), *n.* Outrage. *Obs.*

ul′tra-in′tel-lec′tu-al, *a.*, **ul′tra-lib′er-al**, *a.* See ULTRA- **b**.

‖ **ul′tra li′ci-tum** (lĭs′ĭ-tŭm). [L.] Beyond what is allowable or lawful.

ultramarine green. Green ultramarine.

ultramarine yellow. Lemon yellow. See BARIUM CHROMATE.

ul′tra-ma-ter′nal, *a.* See ULTRA- **b**.

ul′tra-Nep-tu′ni-an, *a.* *Astron.* Beyond Neptune. See ULTRA- **a**.

ul′tra-nom′i-nal-is′tic, *a.*, **ul′tra-par′ti-san**, *a.* See ULTRA- **b**.

ul′tra-paul′ine, ul′tra-Paul′ine, *a.* See ULTRA- **a**.

ul′tra-phys′i-cal, *a.*, **ul′tra-pos′i-tiv-is′tic**, *a.*, **ul′tra-pre-ci′sion** (-prē-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.*, **ul′tra-prot′es-tant**, *a.* & *n.*, **ul′tra-prot′es-tant-ism**, *n.*, **ul′tra-pur′ist** (-pūr′ĭst), *n.*, **ul′tra-rad′i-cal**, *a.* See ULTRA- **b**.

ul′tra-red′, *a.* Infra-red.

ul′tra-re-fined′, *a.*, **ul′tra-re-li′gious** (-rē-lĭj′ŭs), *a.*, **ul′tra-ro-man′ti-cist**, *n.*, **ul′tra-sci′en-tif′ic**, *a.*, **ul′tra-sen′su-al**, *a.*, **ul′tra-sen′ti-men′tal**, *a.*, **ul′tra-spir′it-u-al**, *a.*, **ul′tra-spir′it-u-al-ism**, *n.* See ULTRA- **b**.

ul′tra-stel′lar (-stĕl′ȧr), *a.* Being or reaching beyond the stars.

ul′tra-the′o-log′i-cal, *a.* See ULTRA- **b**.

‖ **ul′tra va-lo′rem** (ŭl′trȧ vȧ-lō′rĕm). [L.] *Law.* Beyond the value.

ul′tra-vir′tu-ous, *a.* Excessively virtuous; — sometimes with implication of hypocrisy.

ultrice, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *ultrix*, fem. of *ultor.*] A female avenger. *Obs.*

ul-tro′ne-ous (ŭl-trō′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ultroneus.*] Spontaneous; voluntary. — **ul-tro′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ul-tro′ne-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

ul'u-la'tion (ŭl'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ululatio.*] A howling, as of a dog or wolf; a wailing.

ulus, -ula, -ulum. [L. masc., fem., and neut. diminutive endings.] Noun suffixes forming diminutives, as in *modulus, tubulus,* gastr*ula,* siphon*ula,* dors*ulum,* sept*ulum.*

Ul'va (ŭl'vȧ), *n.* [NL., L., sedge.] *Bot.* A genus of green seaweeds typifying the family Ulvaceæ; the so-called *sea lettuces.* They have a thin, flat thallus like a lettuce leaf; it is sometimes eaten. See LAVER.

Ul-va'ce-æ (ŭl-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of green seaweeds (order Chlorophyceæ) of several marine genera, of wide distribution. They have either a flat or a hollow tubular thallus, and reproduce by the conjugation of planogametes or of zoöspores. — **ul-va'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

U-lys'ses (ū-lĭs'ēz), *n.* [L., better *Ulixes,* Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς.] **1.** Lit., a hater; — masc. prop. name.
2. Odysseus; — generally so called in English.

um'be (ŭm'bē), *prep. & adv.* Also, in shortened form, **um.** [AS. *ymbe, ymb, embe;* akin to OHG. *umbi,* G. *um.* Cf. AMBI-.] About; around; after; — often used in composition; as, *umbeclad,* clad about; *umbefold,* to fold or drape about; *umclip,* to clip or hold fast, to surround. *Obs.*

um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n.* [L. *umbella* a little shadow, umbrella, dim. of *umbra* shade. See UMBRELLA.] *Bot.* A form of racemose inflorescence in which the axis is very much contracted, so that the pedicels (known as *rays*) appear to spring from the same point, and are all of equal length, forming a flat or rounded flower cluster. The typical **simple umbel** characterizes many milkweeds (Asclepiadaceæ) and other plants. A **compound umbel** is one in which each pedicel or ray bears a smaller or secondary umbel, as in most members of the celery family (Apiaceæ).

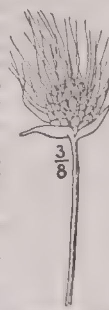

Umbel of Wild Garlic (*Allium vineale*).

um'beled } (ŭm'bĕld), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing or
um'belled } producing umbels; umbellate.

um'bel-late (-bĕl-āt), *a.* [NL. *umbellatus.*] *Bot.* Bearing, or consisting of, umbels; umbel-like; arranged in umbels. — **um'bel-late-ly,** *adv.*

um-bel'lic (ŭm-bĕl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or got from, certain umbellifers. — **umbellic acid. a** Anisic acid. *Obs.* **b** A dihydroxy derivative, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH{:}CHCO_2H$, of cinnamic acid got as a yellow powder by warming umbelliferone with caustic potash solution.

um-bel'li-fer (ŭm-bĕl'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLIFEROUS.] Any plant of the celery family (Apiaceæ).

Um'bel-lif'er-æ (ŭm'bĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See UMBELLIFEROUS.] *Bot.* The family Apiaceæ.

um'bel-lif'er-one (-ōn), *n.* [G. *umbelliferon;* — so named as derived from *Umbelliferæ* and as being isomeric or polymeric with quin*one.*] *Chem.* A tasteless white crystalline substance, $C_9H_6O_3$, found in the bark of the mezereon and also obtained by the distillation of certain resins from various umbellifers as galbanum, asafetida, etc., and in other ways. It is a hydroxy derivative of coumarin.

um'bel-lif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*umbel* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* **a** Producing umbels. **b** Pertaining to the Umbelliferæ.

um-bel'li-form (ŭm-bĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of an umbel.

Um-bel'lu-la (ŭm-bĕl'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLULE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of deep-sea Alcyonaria consisting of a cluster of large flowerlike polyps at the summit of a long, slender stem which stands upright in the mud, supported by a bulbous base. It is the type of a family, **Um'bel-lu'li-dæ** (ŭm'bĕ-lōō'lĭ-dē).

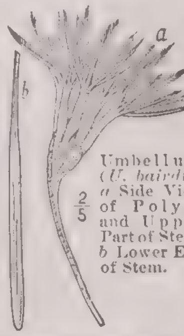

Umbellula (*U. bairdii*). *a* Side View of Polyps and Upper Part of Stem; *b* Lower End of Stem.

Um-bel'lu-la'ri-a (ŭm-bĕl'ū-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLULE.] *Bot.* A genus of lauraceous trees consisting of a single species (*Umbellularia californica*), the California laurel.

um-bel'lu-late (ŭm-bĕl'ū-lāt), *a.* Disposed in umbellules.

um'bel-lule (ŭm'bĕl-ūl; ŭm-bĕl'ūl), *n.* [NL. *umbellula,* dim. of *umbella.* See UMBEL.] *Bot.* One of the small or secondary umbels in a compound umbel.

um'ber (ŭm'bẽr), *n.* [F. *ombre,* L. *umbra.* Cf. UMBRA, UMBRAGE.] **1.** Shade; shadow; also, a shade or spirit.
2. The European grayling.
3. [Cf. UMBRERE.] An umbrere. *Obs.*
4. Also **umber bird.** [Cf. NL. *scopus umbretta,* F. *ombrette;* prob. fr. L. *umbra* shade, in allusion to its dark brown color, or fr. F. *ombre* umber the pigment (see UMBER a pigment).] The umbrette.

um'ber (ŭm'bẽr), *n.* [F. *ombre, terre d'ombre,* It. *terra d'ombra,* prob. orig., earth from *Umbria,* fr. L. *Umbria,* but confused with It. *ombra* shade, F. *ombre,* L. *umbra.*] A brown earth highly valued by artists as a permanent pigment and used either in the *raw* state, or calcined or *burnt,* in which latter case it has a slight reddish hue. Its color is due to oxides of manganese and of iron. The best variety comes from Cyprus and is called *Turkey umber.*

um'ber (ŭm'bẽr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, umber; olive-brown; dark brown; dark; dusky. *J. R. Drake.*

um'ber, *v. t.;* UM'BERED (-bẽrd); UM'BER-ING. To color with umber; to shade or darken; as, to *umber* one's face.

um'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to umber; like umber.

um-bil'ic (ŭm-bĭl'ĭk), *n.* [L. *umbilicus:* cf. F. *ombilic,* formerly also *umbilic.* See NAVEL.] **1.** The navel; the center. *Obs.* "The *umbilic* of the world." *Sir T. Herbert.*
2. *Geom.* = UMBILICUS, 5 **b.**

um-bil'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *ombilical.* See UMBILIC, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an umbilicus, or umbilical cord.
2. Pertaining to the center; central. *Rare.* *De Foe.*
umbilical arteries, *Anat. & Embryol.,* a pair of arteries arising from the internal iliac arteries of the fetus of mammals, which pass through the umbilical cord to the placenta, to which they carry the impure blood from the fetus. These arteries, with the corresponding *umbilical vein* or *veins* (which see), pertain to, or at least accompany, the allantois in the early stages. With the assumption of the nutritive function by the placenta, these vessels supersede in function those of the yolk sac. The parts of these arteries within the body of the fetus are called the *hypogastric arteries.* — **u. cord. a** *Anat. & Embryol.* The cord or stalk arising from the navel, which connects the fetus of a mammal with the placenta, and contains the two *umbilical arteries* and the *umbilical vein* through which blood circulates between the fetus and the placenta; the navel string. In man it attains an exceptional length (about twenty inches) and a thickness of nearly half an inch, and consists, in the later stages of pregnancy, of little more than the above-mentioned vessels embedded in a mass of gelatinous embryonic connective tissue (the so-called *jelly of Wharton*), invested by an epiblastic epithelium, the other structures present in it in the early stages having become obliterated. **b** *Bot.* The funicle. — **u. fissure,** *Anat.,* the anterior part of the longitudinal fissure on the under surface of the liver, which lodges the umbilical vein in the fetus. — **u. hernia,** *Med.,* hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus. — **u. point.** *Geom.* = UMBILICUS, 5. — **u. region.** *Anat.* See ABDOMINAL REGIONS, *Illust.* — **u. vein,** *Anat. & Embryol.,* a vein, passing through the umbilical cord to the fetus, returning the purified and nutrient blood from the placenta to the fetus. In the human fetus it discharges most of the blood into the portal vein, some directly into the liver, and some (by the *ductus venosus*) into the inferior vena cava. Two are present in early stages, one afterwards disappearing. After birth, the part in the body degenerates, becoming the round ligament of the liver. — **u. vesicle,** *Embryol.,* in the embryo of most mammals, the yolk sac, or, more strictly (since yolk is almost wanting in the egg of most mammals), a sac containing fluid, and representing the yolk sac of oviparous vertebrates. Its cavity communicates, for a time at least, with the embryonic alimentary canal through the umbilicus, by the **vitelline duct.**

um-bil'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *umbilicatus.* See UMBILIC.] Depressed in the middle, like a navel; navel-shaped; having an umbilicus; as, an *umbilicate* smallpox vesicle.

um-bil'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **a** A navel-like depression, or dimpling. **b** The state of being umbilicated.

um'bi-li'cus (ŭm'bĭ-lī'kŭs; *popularly* ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kŭs; 277), *n.* [L. See UMBILIC.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The scar on the middle of the abdomen where the umbilical cord or the yolk sac was attached; the navel; hence, *Vertebrate Embryol.,* the place (which the navel of the adult marks) where the extra-embryonic structures are continuous with those of the body proper of the embryo.
2. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An ornamental ball or boss at each end of the stick on which manuscripts were rolled.
3. *Bot.* **a** The hilum. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of crassulaceous plants now merged in *Cotyledon.* **c** A rootlike attachment of the thallus in certain lichens.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** A depression or pit in the center of the base of many spiral shells around which the whorls coil. **b** A minute pit or depression on the shaft of a feather where the vane begins. **c** The opening at the basal end of a feather.
5. *Geom.* **a** A focus. *Obs.* **b** A point of a surface at which the curvatures of all normal sections are equal, or the indicatrix is a circle.

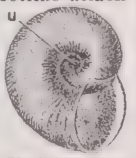

u Umbilicus (4 **a**).

um-bil'i-form (ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*umbilicus* + *-form.*] Shaped like an umbilicus, or navel.

um'ble pie (ŭm'b'l). [See UMBLES.] A pie made of umbles.

um'bles (ŭm'b'lz), *n.* [See NUMBLES.] Numbles. *Obs.*

um'bo (ŭm'bō), *n.; pl.* L. UMBONES (ŭm-bō'nēz), E. UMBOS (ŭm'bōz). [L.] **1.** The boss of a shield, at or near the middle, having, sometimes, a sharp spike.
2. Any elevation suggestive of the boss; a rounded elevation (often accompanied by a corresponding depression on the opposite surface), in a plate, disk, or membrane, as in the tympanic membrane of the ear where the malleus is attached, or as in the cone scales of certain pines.
3. *Zoöl.* One of the lateral prominences just above the hinge of a bivalve shell; a beak of a shell. It is the first formed part of the valve.

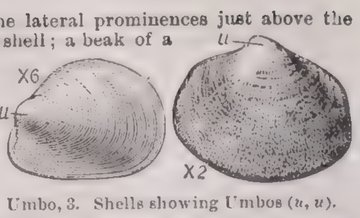

Umbo, 3. Shells showing Umbos (*u, u*).

um'bo-nal (ŭm'bō-năl), *a.* Pert. to, or like, an umbo or umbos.

um'bo-nate (ŭm'bō-nāt), *a.* [NL. *umbonatus.* See UMBO.] Having a conical or rounded bosslike protuberance.

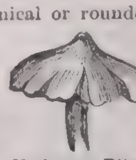
Umbonate Pileus of Mushroom.

um'bra (ŭm'brȧ), *n.; pl.* UMBRÆ (-brē). [L., a shadow. Cf. UMBER, the fish, UMBRAGE.] **1.** A shade or shadow; in optics, the complete shadow, within which no light is received from a given source; — distinguished from *penumbra* (which see).
2. Specif.: *Astron.* **a** The conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite the sun, within which a spectator could see no portion of the sun's disk. Cf. PENUMBRA, 1. **b** The central dark portion, or nucleus, of a sun spot. **c** The fainter part of a sun spot; — now called *penumbra.*
3. Usually in *pl.* *Math.* A symbolic coefficient; — so called by Sylvester as being the mere shadow of a quantity.
4. [L.] Any of several sciænoid food fishes of the genus *Umbrina,* esp. the Mediterranean species (*U. cirrhosa*), which is much esteemed as a market fish.

Umbra (*Umbrina cirrhosa*).

5. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the mud minnows.
6. *Rom. Antiq.* = SHADOW, *n.,* 13.

um-brac'u-lif'er-ous (ŭm-brăk'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *umbraculum* umbrella (dim. of *umbra* shade) + E. *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing an umbrellalike organ or part.

um-brac'u-li-form' (ŭm-brăk'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *umbraculum* umbrella (dim. of *umbra* a shade) + E. *-form.*] Having the form of anything that serves to shade, as a tree top, an umbrella, and the like; specif., *Bot.,* having the form of an umbrella; as, an *umbraculiform* pileus.

um'brage (ŭm'brāj), *n.* [F. *ombrage* shade, suspicion, umbrage, L. *umbraticus* of shade, fr. *umbra* a shade. Cf. 1st UMBER, UMBRELLA, UMBRATIC.] **1.** Shade; shadow; obscurity; hence, that which affords a shade, as foliage. *Archaic or Poetic.* *Milton.*
2. Disfavor; disesteem; disgrace. *Now Rare.* "He stood some years in *umbrage.*" *Naunton.*
3. Shadowy resemblance; shadow; also, a shade, or spirit. *Obs.* "No . . . *umbrage* of reason." *Woodward.*
4. The feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; hence, suspicion of injury or wrong; offense; resentment; as, to take *umbrage* at another's advancement.
Syn. — See PIQUE.

um-bra'geous (ŭm-brā'jŭs; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *ombrageux* shy, skittish, suspicious, in OF. also, shady. See UMBRAGE.] **1.** Forming or affording a shade, or being shaded; shady; shaded; as, *umbrageous* trees, foliage, caves. *Milton.*
2. Obscure, as if from being shaded. *Obs.*
3. Feeling jealousy or umbrage; taking, or disposed to take, umbrage; suspicious.
— **um-bra'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **um-bra'geous-ness,** *n.*

um'bral (ŭm'brăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an umbra.
umbral notation, *Math.,* any notation in which symbols are used that have no meaning in themselves, but only in connection with other symbols omitted; as where (*ks*) is written for the constituent in the *k*th column and *s*th row of a matrix, as by Vandermonde (1735–96) and Sylvester.

um'bra tree (ŭm'brȧ). A phytolaccaceous tree (*Phytolacca dioica*), native of South America, and cultivated in southern Europe. It has large dark leaves, and a somber aspect. The juice of its berries is used for coloring wine.

um-brel'la (ŭm-brĕl'ȧ), *n.* [It. *ombrella,* fr. *ombra* a shade, L. *umbra;* cf. L. *umbella* a sunshade, a parasol. Cf. UMBEL, UMBRAGE.] **1.** A shade, screen, or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering one from rain, sun, etc. It is of silk, cotton, or other fabric, extended on strips of steel, or other elastic material, fastened to a rod or stick, usually by pivots or hinges so as to allow of being opened and closed with ease. See PARASOL.
2. *Zoöl.* The bell-shaped or saucer-shaped structure composed chiefly of jellylike mesoglœa which forms the chief part of the body of most jellyfishes. By its contractions,

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ul'u-la-tive, *a.* [See ULULATE.] Howling; yelling. *Obs.*
Ul'va (ōōl'vä), *n.* An Indian of any of a group of tribes of eastern Nicaragua constituting a linguistic stock. They are boatmen, lumbermen, and agriculturists.
ul-vose' (ŭl-vōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *ulvosus.*] Full of sedge. *Obs.*
uly, *a.* [Cf. F. *huilé,* p. p., oiled, E. OILY, OIL.] Oily. *Obs. Scot.* — *n.* Oil. *Obs. Scot.*
ul'yie (ŭl'yĭ; -ĭ), **ul'zie** (-yĭ; -zĭ; -ĭ; *cf.* CAPERCAILZIE), *n.* [Cf. OF. *oeille, oille, huile.* See OIL.] Oil. *Scot.*
um, *prep.* = UMBE. *Obs.*
Um (ōōm), *interj. & n.* See OM.
um (ŭm), *pron.* [See 'EM them, HEM them.] Them. *Dial. Eng.*
um. *Abbr.* Unmarried.
U'ma (ōō'mä), *n.* [Skr. *umā,* lit., light.] See DEVI.
umage. ☩ HOMAGE.
umaist, umast. ☩ UMEST.
u-man'gite (ōō-mäŋ'gīt; ū-măŋ'-), *n.* [From the Sierra de *Umango,* mountains in Argentina.] *Min.* A selenide of copper, $CuSe \cdot Cu_2Se$, in dark red masses. H., 3. Sp. gr., 5.62
U'ma-til'la (ū'mȧ-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* An Indian of a small Shahaptian tribe of northeastern Oregon.
um-bar'ry (ŭm-băr'ĭ). Var. of AMBAREE, howdah
um'be-braid', *n. & v. t.* [See UMBE.] = UMBRAID. *Obs.*
um'be-cast', *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To surround; to wrap round; to consider. *Obs.*
um'be-clad', *p. a.* See UMBE.
um'be-clap', *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To surround; invest; embrace. *Obs.*
um'be-clip', *v. t.* [AS. *ymbeclyppan.* See UMBE; CLIP.] To embrace; encircle. *Obs.*
um'be-close', *v. t.,* **um'be-delve',** *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*
um'be-draw', *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To withdraw. *Obs.*
um'be-fold', *v. t.,* **um'be-gang',** *v. t.,* **um'be-gild',** *v. t.,* **um'be-grip',** *v. t.,* **um'be-grown',** *p. a.* See UMBE. *Obs.*
um'be-lap', *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To wrap round; enfold; beset; entrap. *Obs.*
um'be-lay', *v. t.,* **um'be-lie',** *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*
um-bel'la (ŭm-bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [See UMBEL.] *Bot.* An umbel.
Um'bel-la'les (ŭm'bĕ-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the umbellifers and allies. — **um'bel-lal** (ŭm'bĕl-ăl), *a.*
um'bel-lar (ŭm'bĕl-ȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to an umbel; umbellate.
um'bel-lat'ed (ŭm'bĕ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Umbellate.
um'bel-let, *n.* *Bot.* An umbellule.
um'bel-li-flo'rous (ŭm'bĕ-lĭ-flō'rŭs), *a.* [*umbel* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having umbellate flowers.
um'bel-loid (ŭm'bĕl-oid), *a.* [*umbel* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling an umbel.
um-bel'lu-lif'er-ous (ŭm-bĕl'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*umbellule* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing umbellules.
um'be-look', *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *ymblōcian.*] See UMBE. *Obs.*
um'bel-wort' (ŭm'bĕl-wûrt'), *n.* [*umbel* + *wort.*] An umbellifer.
umbely. ☩ HUMBLY.
umbepight, *p. a.* Bordered; purfled. *Obs.*
umberauch, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *ymbe* around, and *rǣcan* to reach.] To encompass. *Obs.*
umberere. ☩ UMBRERE.
um'ber-ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *nombrement.* For the loss of *n* cf. UMPIRE.] Number. *Obs.*
um'be-row', *v. t.* [*umbe* + *row.*] To row around. *Obs.*
um'ber-sor'row, *a.* Hardy; rugged; rude. *Obs. Scot.*
umb'es-chew', *v. t.* [Cf. UMBE; see ESCHEW.] To eschew. *Obs.*
um'be-set', *v. t.* [AS. *ymbsettan.*] To encompass; besiege. *Obs.*
um'be-shear', *v. t.,* **um'be-shine',** *v. t.,* **um'be-siege',** *v. t.,* **um'be-stand',** *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*
umbestound, umbestoundes, *adv.* [AS. *ymbe, ymb, embe,* at, about + *stund* time; orig. two words (*embe stunde*).] At times; sometimes; also, at one time. *Obs.*
umbetee, *v. t.* [AS. *tēon* to draw, lead. See UMBE.] To inclose. *Obs.*
um'be-think', *v. t. & i.* [See UMBE.] To bethink one's self; consider; recollect. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
um'be-vi'ron, *v. t.* [Cf. UMBE; ENVIRON.] In *p. p. umbeweround,* environed. Cf. UMVIRON. *Obs.*
um'be-walt', *pret.* [Cf. UMBE, and AS. *wealdan* to wield, rule.] Surrounded. *Obs.*
um'be-weave', *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To inclose. *Obs.*
um'be-wend', *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *ymbwendan* to turn round, E. WEND.] To go round. *Obs.*
um'be-wet', *v. t.* [See WET, *v.*] To water round about. *Obs.*
um'be-while', *adv.* [See UMWHILE.] = UMWHILE. *Obs.*
umbeyede, *pret.* [AS. *ymbēode.* See UMBE; YODE.] Surrounded. *Obs.*
umbi. ☩ UMBE. *Obs.*
umbigoon, *p. p.* of UMBEGANG.
um-bil'ic (ŭm-bĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Umbilical.
um-bil'i-cal'i-ty (-ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being in the middle. *Obs.*
um-bil'i-cat'ed (ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Umbilicate.
um'bi-lic'i-form (ŭm'bĭ-lĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *umbilicus* navel + E. *-form.*] Navel-like.
umbilouk, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *lūcan* to close, conclude, lock.] To sum up; summarize. *Obs.*
umble, umblesce, umbly ☩ HUMBLE, HUMBLESSE, etc.
umblete, *n.* [OF. *humbleté.*] Humility. *Obs.*
um'bo-nat'ed (ŭm'bō-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Umbonate.
um-bo'nes (ŭm-bō'nēz), *n.,* L. *pl.* of UMBO.
um-bon'ic (-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* Umbonal.
um-bon'u-late (ŭm-bŏn'ū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *umbonate.*] Diminutively or slightly umbonate.
um'bo-nule (ŭm'bō-nūl), *n.* A small umbo. *Rare.*
umbra. ☩ OMRAH.
um'bra-cle (ŭm'brȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *umbraculum.*] That which shades. *Obs.*
um-brac'u-lum (ŭm-brăk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., umbrella.] *Bot.* An umbrella-shaped appendage.
um'brage (ŭm'brāj), *v. t.* To shade. *Rare.*
um-braid', *v. t.* [Cf. UMBE; UPBRAID.] To reproach. *Obs.* — *n.* **a** Reproach. *Obs.* **b** Strife. *Obs.*
umbrakle. ☩ UMBRACLE.
um-bra'na, *n.* [Cf. It. *ombrina,* E. UMBRINE, UMBER, the fish.] The grayling. *Obs.*
um'brate (ŭm'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *umbratus,* p. p. of *umbrare* to shade.] To shadow or foreshadow. *Obs.* — **um-bra'tion** (ŭm-brā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
um'brate, *a.* [L. *umbratus,* p. p.] Shaded; shady. *Obs.*
um-brat'ic (ŭm-brăt'ĭk), **um-brat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *umbraticus,* fr. *umbra* shade. See UMBRAGE.] *Obs.* Of or pert. to shade or darkness; as: **a** Shadowy; unreal. **b** Secluded.
um'bra-tile (ŭm'brȧ-tĭl), *a.* [L. *umbratilis.*] Umbratic. *Obs.*
um-brat'i-lous, *a.* Umbratic. *Obs.*
um-bra'tious (ŭm-brā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *umbra* a shade.] Disposed to take umbrage. *Obs.*
umbrawe. ☩ OMRAH.
um'bre. ☩ OMBRE, UMBER.
um'bre, *n.* Rain. *Obs.*
umbreide. ☩ UMBRAID.
um-brel' (ŭm-brĕl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *ombrelle* parasol.] **a** Umbrella. *Obs. or Colloq.* **b** An umbrere.

due to muscular ectodermal cells lining its lower (concave) surface, it serves as a swimming organ.
3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of umbrella shells.

umbrella ant. The sauba ant, so called because it sometimes carries bits of leaves over its back when taking them to its nest for food.

umbrella bird. Any of several South and Central American cotingine birds of the genus *Cephalopterus*; esp., *C. ornatus* of Guiana and Brazil. It is about the size of a jackdaw and the male is entirely black with a radiating crest curving forward over the head and a long feathered lappet depending from the breast.

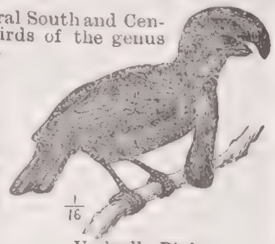
Umbrella Bird.

umbrella grass. Any of several plants having outspread inflorescence; as: **a** Australian millet. **b** An Australian grass (*Aristida ramosa*). **c** A cyperaceous plant of the genus *Fuirena*.

umbrella leaf. An American berberidaceous herb (*Diphylleia cymosa*), with large peltate and lobed basal leaves.

umbrella palm. **a** A pinnate-leaved palm (*Hedyscepe canterburyana*) native of Lord Howe's Island, but common in cultivation. It has a crown of gracefully recurved leaves. **b** The umbrella plant (*Cyperus alternifolius*).

umbrella pine. A tall Japanese pinaceous tree (*Sciadopitys verticillata*), having a handsome symmetrical crown, and often cultivated. The needle-shaped leaves are borne in umbrellalike whorls at the ends of the twigs.

umbrella plant. An African sedge (*Cyperus alternifolius*), bearing large terminal whorls of slender leaves. It is often cultivated as an ornamental aquatic, like the papyrus, which it resembles.

umbrella pulley. *Mach.* A pulley having a skeleton semispherical projecting boss, so as to be easily cottered to, or removed from an overhanging gudgeon journaled permanently in a hanger or the like.

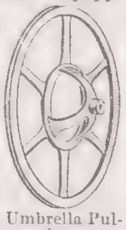
Umbrella Pulley.

umbrella shell. A marine tectibranchiate gastropod belonging to *Umbrella* or related genus. They have a large thick foot, small head, and small, external, limpetlike shell which only partly covers the body.

umbrella tree. **a** An American magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*), having large leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. **b** In Australia: (1) An araliaceous tree (*Brassaia actinophylla*) with digitate leaves arranged like the ribs of an umbrella. (2) The umbrella bush. **c** Any of various other trees so called from the shape of their leaves or the position of their crown of foliage, as *Cornus alternifolia*, *Thespesia populnea*, etc.

um-brere′ (ŭm-brēr′), *n.* [OF. *ombrière* a sunshade. Cf. UMBRELLA.] In medieval armor, a projection like the peak of a cap, sometimes with a face guard. *Obs.*

um-brette′ (ŭm-brĕt′), *n.* [F. *ombrette*.] An African wading bird (*Scopus umbretta*) allied to the storks and herons. It is about two feet long and has a large head, a heavy bill, and a thick crest on the back of the head. Its color is uniform brown except a few purplish bars on the tail. It builds a bulky nest of sticks with an entrance in the side and sometimes several chambers.

Umbrette.

Um′bri-an (ŭm′brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Umbria, in central Italy, or its inhabitants; as, the *Umbrian* school of painting, in which Raphael studied under Perugino.

Um′bri-an, *n.* One of the people of Umbria or a member of the Umbrian race of ancient Italy (see ITALIAN); also, the language of the ancient Umbrians (see INDO-EUROPEAN), an Italic tongue having an alphabet of 18 letters, 16 being Phœnician (cf. EUGUBINE).

um-brif′er-ous (ŭm-brĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *umbrifer*; *umbra* a shade + *ferre* to bear.] Casting or making a shade; umbrageous. — **um-brif′er-ous-ly,** *adv.*

u′mi-ak (ōō′mĭ-ăk), *n.* [See OOMIAK.] A large Eskimo boat of skins. = OOMIAK.

Umiak.

um′laut (ōōm′lout), *n.* [Ger., from *um* about + *laut* sound.] **1.** *Philol.* The change of a root vowel sound by the influence of a vowel, as *u*, or esp. *i*, in a following syllable, the modifying vowel being now generally lost or altered (cf. CONCEALED UMLAUT); vowel mutation. Umlaut, though occurring in other Indo-European languages, is esp. characteristic of the Teutonic languages. It was common in Anglo-Saxon and is highly developed in Icelandic. In German the umlauted vowels resulting from *a*, *o*, *u*, followed by old *i*, are written *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, or *ae*, *oe*, *ue*; as, *männer* or *maenner*, men, from *mann*, man. Examples of forms in modern English resulting from umlaut are: *geese*, pl. of *goose*; *men*, pl. of *man*, etc. Vowels sometimes undergo both umlaut and ablaut.

Theodor Jacobi (1843) . . . explained the phenomenon of *umlaut* as due to a psychological anticipation of the vowel of the suffix. *Oertel.*

2. Loosely, the two dots used in German to indicate a vowel affected by umlaut.

um′laut, *v. t.* *Philol.* To affect, form, or sound with umlaut; — said of vowels.

um′pir-age (ŭm′pīr-āj; ŭm′pĭ-rāj), *n.* [From UMPIRE.] **1.** The office of an umpire; the power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide.
2. The act of umpiring; arbitrament. *Bp. Hall.*

um′pire (ŭm′pīr), *n.* [ME. *nompere*, *noumpere*, fr. OF. *nomper*, *nonper*, uneven, F. *non-pair*; hence the meaning, uneven, i. e., third, person; *non* not + OF. *per* even, equal, peer, F. *pair*; cf. L. *impar* uneven, unequal. The loss of initial *n* is due to preceding *a*, confused with *an*. See NON-; PEER, *n.*] **1.** A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; esp., one chosen to rule on the plays of a game, as cricket, baseball, or the like. Cf. REFEREE, *n.*, **c**.

A man, in questions of this kind, is able to be a skillful *umpire* between himself and others. *Barrow.*

2. *Law.* A third person who is to decide a matter submitted to arbitrators in case of their disagreement.

Syn. — Judge, arbitrator, arbiter, referee.

um′pire, *v. t.*; UM′PIRED (-pīrd); UM′PIR-ING (-pīr-ĭng). **1.** To decide as umpire; to arbitrate, as a dispute.

Judges appointed to *umpire* the matter in contest. *South.*

2. To perform the duties of umpire in or for. *Colloq.*

um′pire, *v. i.* To act as umpire.

un- (ŭn-; *see note below*). [ME. *un-*, AS. *un-*, *on-*, the unaccented form of the accented prefix *and-* (cf. ANSWER); akin to D. *ont-*, G. *ent-*, OHG. *int-*, Goth. *and-*. Cf. ANTI-.] An inseparable verbal prefix, added: **a** To verbs to express the contrary, and not the simple negative, of the action of the verb to which it is prefixed; as in *unbend*, *uncoil*, *undo*, *unfold*. **b** To nouns to form verbs expressing privation of the thing, quality, or state expressed by the noun; as in *unfrock*, *unman*, *unsex*. Sometimes participles and participial adjectives formed with this prefix coincide in form with compounds of the negative prefix *un-* (see 2d UN-); as in *undone* (from *undo*) meaning unfastened, ruined, and *undone* (from 2d *un-* and *done*) meaning not done, not finished. *Un-* sometimes merely intensifies a negative already expressed in a word, as in *unloose*.

☞ Usually unaccented or under secondary accent only, but the accent, or the emphasis, esp. in direct contrast, is often stronger than in 2d *un-*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 87.

un- (ŭn-; *see note below*). [ME. & AS. *un-*; akin to OFries. *un-*, D. *on-*, OS., OHG., & G. *un-*, Icel. *ō-*, *ū-*, Sw. *o-*, Dan. *u-*, W. *an-*, L. *in-*, Gr. ἀν-, ἀ-, Skr. *an-*, *a-*. Cf. A- not, IN- not, NO, *adv.*] An inseparable prefix, signifying *not*; *in-*; *non-*. *Un-* may be attached to almost any adjective or adverb, and (though less freely) to nouns, from which it may be desired to form a corresponding negative. No attempt is here made to enter all the compounds of *un-* in the *Vocabulary*. Of those entered such as are merely negations of the word (which may be coined from another root word and some simple suffix such as *-able*) are in general referred here, as being sufficiently explained by prefixing *not* to the latter. Definitions are given for: **a** Such as have acquired an opposing or contrary meaning, instead of a merely negative one; as, *unfriendly*, *ungraceful*, *unpalatable*, *unquiet*, *unbelief*, *unrest*, etc.; or else a special intensive sense; as, *unending*, *unparalleled*, *undisciplined*, *undoubted*, *unsafe*, etc. **b** Such as have the value of independent words, the simple words being used either not at all, or relatively little; as, *unconscionable*, *undeniable*, *unspeakable*, *unprecedented*, *unruly*, etc.; or the compound being used in a different sense from the usual meaning of the primitive, or esp. in one of the significations of the latter; as, *unaccountable*, *unalloyed*, *unbelieving*, *unpretending*, *unreserved*, etc.; or the compound being so frequently and familiarly used that it is hardly felt to be of negative origin; as, *uncertain*, *uneven*, etc. **c** Such as need a definition for some special reason, as because of being anomalous or provincial, etc.; as, *unpure* for *impure*, *unsatisfaction* for *dissatisfaction*, etc.

☞ The reference "See UN-, not" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *un-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

☞ The accent in compounds of *un-* often varies with the position of the word, as an *un′born′* child, a child *unborn′*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 87.

un-a′ble (ŭn-ā′b'l), *a.* Not able; incapable; also, *Rare or Poetic*, impotent; helpless; as, *unable* to bear fatigue.

Sapless age and weak *unable* limbs. *Shak.*

Syn. — See INCAPABLE.

U′na boat (ū′nȧ). *Naut.* A catboat; — so called in English usage because *Una* was the name of the first boat of this kind taken to England.

un′ab-sorb′a-ble (ŭn′ăb-sôr′bȧ-b'l), *a.* Not absorbable; specif., *Physiol.*, not capable of absorption; unable to pass by osmosis into the circulating blood.

un′ac-cept′a-ble (-ăk-sĕp′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; unpleasant. — **un′ac-cept′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un′ac-cept′a-bly,** *adv.*

un′ac-count′a-bil′i-ty (ŭn′ă-koun′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being unaccountable; also, esp. in *pl.*, that which is unaccountable.

un′ac-count′a-ble (-koun′tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not accountable or responsible; free from control. *South.*
2. Not to be accounted for; inexplicable; not consonant with reason or rule; strange; mysterious.
3. Specif.: **a** Excessive. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Countless. *Obs.*
— **un′ac-count′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un′ac-count′a-bly,** *adv.*

un′ac-cus′tomed (ŭn′ă-kŭs′tŭmd), *a.* **1.** Not used; not habituated; unfamiliar; unused; — with *to*.

Chastened as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jer. xxxi. 18.*

2. Not usual; uncommon; strange; new.

What *unaccustomed* cause procures her hither? *Shak.*

‖ **u′na cor′da** (ōō′nä kôr′dä). [It.] *Music.* Lit., one string; — a direction in pianoforte music to use the soft pedal, which, in some early instruments, shifts the hammers so that they strike only one of the three strings for each tone. In modern grand pianos the shifted hammers strike two strings, but the old term is retained.

un′ac-quaint′ance (ŭn′ă-kwān′tăns), *n.* Quality or state of being unacquainted; want of acquaintance; ignorance.

un′ac-quaint′ed (-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Unusual; strange. *Obs.*
2. Not acquainted.

‖ **u′ña de ga′to** (ōō′nyä dā gä′tō). [Sp., lit., cat's claw.] Any of various shrubs or trees of the southwestern United States or the West Indies having sharp recurved prickles or thorns, as *Pithecolobium unguiscati*, *Acacia greggii*, etc.

un′ad-vised′ (ŭn′ăd-vīzd′), *a.* **1.** Not prudent; indiscreet.
2. Done without due consideration; rash; inconsiderate.
3. Not having been advised.
— **un′ad-vis′ed-ly** (-vīz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un′ad-vis′ed-ness,** *n.*

un′af-fect′ed (ŭn′ă-fĕk′tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not affected, influenced, or moved; specif., *Obs. or R.*, lacking in sensibility.
2. Free from affectation; plain; simple; natural; real; sincere; genuine; as, *unaffected* sorrow.
— **un′af-fect′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un′af-fect′ed-ness,** *n.*

un′al-lied′ (ŭn′ă-līd′), *a.* Not allied; having no connection or relation; as, *unallied* species or genera.

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umbrella bush. A small Australian acacia (*Acacia oswaldi*), used for hedges.
um-brel′laed (ŭm-brĕl′ȧd), *a.* Provided with, or sheltered by, an umbrella. *Colloq.*
umbrella fern. The common brake.
umbrella fir. The umbrella pine.
um-brel′la-wort′ (ŭm-brĕl′ȧ-wûrt′), *n.* Any species of *Allionia*.
um-brel′lo. † UMBRELLA.
umbridawe, *n.* Ember day. *Obs.*
Um′bri-el (ŭm′brĭ-ĕl), *n.* **1.** In Pope's "Rape of the Lock," a "dusky, melancholy sprite," to whom Spleen supplies a bag of "sighs, sobs, and cross words" and a vial of "soft sorrows, melting grief, and flowing tears."
2. *Astron.* See URANUS.
um-briere′. † UMBRERE.
um′bril. † UMBREL.
um′brine (ŭm′brīn; -brĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ombrine*.] Umbra (fish).
um-briph′i-lous (ŭm-brĭf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *umbra* shade + E. *-philous*.] Loving shade. *Obs.*
um-bro′sant, *a.* [See UMBROSE; -ANT.] Umbrose. *Obs.*
um-brose′ (ŭm-brōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *umbrosus*.] Shady; umbrageous. — **um-brose′ness,** *n.* — **um-bros′i-ty** (-brŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *All Obs.*
um-bro′sous, *a.* Umbrose. *Obs.*
Um-bun′du (ŭm-bōōn′dōō), *n.* The language of the Bunda Bantus, used as the lingua franca of the southwest coast of Africa.
umby. † UMBE.
um-clap′, *v. t.* = UMBECLAP. *Obs.*
um-clip′, *v. t.* = UMBECLIP. *Obs.*
um-close′, *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*
u-meen′ (ŭ-mēn′). Var. of AMEEN.
umest, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ufemest*, *yfemest*, or *ymest*.] Uppermost. *Obs.*
um-fold′, *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*
umgang, *n.* Also **umganging.** [AS. *ymbgang*.] Circuit; circumference. *Obs.*
umgive, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *omgeven*, G. *umgeben*. See UMBE; GIVE.] To place around. *Obs.*
um-gripe′, *v. t.* = UMBEGRIP. *Obs.*
umhede, *v. i.* [See UMBE; HEED, *v.*] To look about. *Obs.*
umhild, *pret.* [Cf. UMBE; HILL to hide.] Covered up. *Obs.*
u′mi-ack. Var. of UMIAK.
um-lap′, *v. t.* = UMBELAP. *Obs.*
um-lay′, *v. t.*, **um-look′,** *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*
umlouk, *v. t.* [AS. *lūcan* to close, conclude, lock. See UMBE; LOCK a fastening.] To inclose. *Obs.*
Um′mah (ŭm′ȧ). *Bib.*
umor, umour. † HUMOR.
umpeer. † EMPIRE.
umph (ŭmf), *interj.* = HUMPH.
um′pire-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
um′ple, *n.* [Cf. OF. *omple* sort of cloth.] Fine gauze or lawn. *Obs.*
umpra. † OMRAH.
um′press (ŭm′prĕs), *n.* A female umpire. *Obs.*
ump′tek-ase′ (ōōm′tĕk-āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
ump′tek-ite (ōōm′tĕk-īt), *n.* [From *Umptek*, mountain in the Kola Peninsula, Russ.] *Petrog.* A syenite chiefly of alkalic feldspars and arfvedsonite.
um-quhile′ (ŭm-hwīl′; -hwĭl′), **um-quhill′** (-hwĭl′), **um-quile′** (-hwīl′; -hwĭl′). Obs. or Scot. vars. of UMWHILE.
um-see′, *v. i.*, **um-siege′,** *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*
um-shad′ow, *v. t.* To overshadow. *Obs.*
um-sought′, *a.* [Cf. UMBE; SOUGHT, *p. p.*] Searched after. *Obs.*
um-stound′, *adv.* = UMBESTOUND. *Obs.*
um-strid′, *adv.* [Cf. UMSTRIDE, but also dial. *humpstridden* astride.] Astride. *Obs.*
um-stride′, *v. t.* [*um*, *umbe* + *stride*.] To bestride. *Obs.*
umstroke, *n.* [*um*, *umbe* + *stroke*.] Edge; boundary. *Obs.*
um-think′, *v. i.* = UMBETHINK. *Obs.*
u′mu (ōō′mōō), *n.* [Maori.] A native oven. *Australia.*
umuest. † UMEST, uppermost.
umviron, *v. t.* For ENVIRON. *Obs.*
um-while′ (ŭm-hwīl′), *adv.* *Obs. exc. Scot.* [Orig. two words. See UMBE; WHILE, *n.*] **1.** At times; sometimes. *Obs.*
2. At one time; once; formerly.
3. At some time; later. *Obs.*
um-while′ (ŭm-hwīl′), *a.* [See UMWHILE, *adv.*] *Obs. exc. Scot.*
1. Former; of old.
2. Late; deceased.
umwilles, *n.* [AS. *unwilles* unwillingly, gen. of *unwil(l)* dislike.] Unwillingness. *Obs.*
un (ŭn). Obs. or dial. Eng. of ON.
un. Colloq. & dial. var. of ONE.
un, *a.* Not any. *Obs.* *Scot.*
UN. *Abbr.* Unified (bonds, etc.); — on the tape of stock tickers.
U′na (ū′nȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *unus* one.] A lovely lady in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," intended as a personification of Truth. The name refers to the singleness of purpose characteristic of Truth, or to the unique excellence of the lady's character. See REDCROSS KNIGHT.
un′a-ban′doned, *a.*, **un′a-based′** (-ȧ-bāst′), *a.*, **un′a-bashed′,** *a.*, **un′a-bash′ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un′a-bat′ed** (-ȧ-bāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′a-bat′ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un′a-bat′ing** (-bāt′ĭng), *a.*, **un′ab-bre′vi-at′ed,** *a.*, **un′a-bet′ted,** *a.*, **un′a-bid′ing** (-ȧ-bīd′ĭng), *a.*, **un′a-bid′ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un′a-bid′ing-ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
un′a-bil′i-ty, *n.* Inability; also, formerly, disability. *Rare.*
un′ab-jured′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-a′ble, *v. t.* [Cf. 1st UN-.] To disable; to incapacitate. *Obs.*
un-a′ble-ness, *n.* Inability. *Obs.*
unablete, *n.* [See UNABLE; 1st -TY.] = UNABILITY. *Obs.*
un-a′bly, *adv.* Without ability.
un′a-bol′ish-a-ble, *a.*, **un′a-bol′ished,** *a.*, **un′ab-rad′ed** (ŭn′ăb-rād′ĕd), *a.*, **un′a-bridged′** (-ȧ-brĭjd′), *a.*, **un-ab′ro-gat′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ab-solv′a-ble, *a.* That one cannot be absolved from. *Obs.*
un′ab-solved′ (-ăb-sŏlvd′), *a.*, **un′ab-sorbed′** (-sôrbd′), *a.*, **un′ab-sorb′ent,** *a.*, **un′ab-surd′,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unabulyeit, *a.* [OF. *abillier* to dress, F. *habiller*. See UN- not.] Undressed. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un′a-bun′dant, *a.*, **un′a-bused′** (-ȧ-būzd′), *a.*, **un-ac′a-dem′ic,** *a.*, **un′ac-cel′er-at′ed,** *a.*, **un′ac-cent′ed,** *a.*, **un′ac-cen′tu-at′ed,** *a.*, **un′ac-cept′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*, **un′ac-cept′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ac-cess′i-ble, *a.* Inaccessible. — **un′ac-cess′i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un′ac-cess′i-bly,** *adv.*
un′ac-cli′mat-ed, *a.*, **un′ac-cli′ma-tized,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ac-com′mo-dat′ed, *a.* Not accommodated or adapted; also, not having accommodations.
un′ac-com′mo-dat′ing, *a.*, **un′ac-com′pa-nied,** *a.*, **un′ac-com′plished,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ac-com′plish-ment, *n.* State of being unaccomplished. *Obs.*
un′ac-cord′ant, *a.*, **un′ac-cord′ed,** *a.*, **un′ac-cord′ing,** *a.*, **un′ac-count′ed,** *a.*, **un′ac-cred′it-ed,** *a.*, **un′ac-cu′mu-la-ble,** *a.*, **un′ac-cu′mu-lat′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ac′cu-rate, *a.* Inaccurate. — **un-ac′cu-rate-ness,** *n.*
un′ac-cursed′ (ŭn′ȧ-kûrst′; -kûr′sĕd), *a.*, **un′ac-cus′a-bly** (-kūz′ȧ-blĭ), *adv.*, **un′ac-cus′tomed-ness,** *n.*, **un′a-chiev′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′a-chieved′,** *a.*, **un-ach′ing** (ŭn-āk′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
unachteled, *a.* [Cf. AS. *æht*, *eaht*, valuation, estimation, and Icel. *ætla* to think, guess.] Untold; innumerable. *Obs.*
un′ac-knowl′edged, *a.*, **un′ac-knowl′edg-ing,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ac-quaint′, *a.* Unfamiliar; unacquainted. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un′ac-quaint′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un′ac-quir′a-ble (ŭn′ȧ-kwīr′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′ac-quir′a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un′ac-quired′** (-kwīrd′), *a.*, **un′ac-quit′ted,** *a.*, **un-act′a-ble,** *a.*, **un-act′ed,** *a.*, **un′ac-tin′ic,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ac′tive, *v. t.* To make inactive, or incapable. *Rare.*
un-ac′tive, *a.* Inactive. — **un-ac′tive-ly,** *adv.*, **un-ac′tive-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
un-ac′tu-at′ed (-ăk′tū-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′ad-dict′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ad-di′tion-a-ble (ŭn′ȧ-dĭsh′ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not worthy of being added. *Obs.*
un′ad-di′tioned (-dĭsh′ŭnd), *a.* Not having an addition, or title; untitled. *Obs.*
un′ad-he′sive, *a.*, **un-ad′jec-tived,** *a.*, **un′ad-judged′,** *a.*, **un′ad-just′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′ad-just′ed,** *a.*, **un′ad-min′is-tered,** *a.*, **un-ad′mi-ra-ble,** *a.*, **un′ad-mire′,** *v. t.*, **un′ad-mired′,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ad-mis′si-ble, un′ad-mit′ta-ble, *a.* Inadmissible. *Rare.*
un′ad-mit′ted, *a.*, **un′ad-mon′ished,** *a.*, **un′a-dopt′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′a-dopt′ed,** *a.*, **un′a-dored′,** *a.*, **un′a-dorned′,** *a.*, **un′a-dul′ter-ate, un′a-dul′ter-at′ed,** *a.*, **un′a-dul′ter-ate-ly,** *adv.*, **un′a-dul′ter-ous,** *a.*, **un′a-dul′ter-ous-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′ad-vanced′, *a.* Not advanced; specif., unbeneficed.
un′ad-van′tage-a-ble, *a.* Disadvantageous. *Obs.*
un′ad-van′taged, *a.*, **un′ad-ven′tur-ous,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ad-vis′a-bil′i-ty (ŭn′ăd-vīz′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inadvisability. *R.*
un′ad-vis′a-ble (-vīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Inadvisable. — **un′ad-vis′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un′ad-vis′a-bly,** *adv.* *All Rare.*
un-a′ër-at′ed (ŭn-ā′ēr-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′æs-thet′ic, un′es-thet′ic,** *a.*, **un-af′fa-ble,** *a.*, **un′a-feared′** (-ȧ-fērd′), *a.*, **un′af-fect′ing,** *a.*, **un′af-fec′tion-ate,** *a.*, **un′af-fi′anced,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′af-fied′ (ŭn′ȧ-fīd′), *a.* Not affianced or allied. *Rare.*
un′af-filed′ (-fīld′), *a.* [Cf. OF. *afiler* to sharpen, to prepare.] Untrained. *Obs.*
un′af-fil′i-at′ed (-fĭl′ĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′af-firmed′** (-fûrmd′), *a.*, **un′af-flict′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unaffrayit, *a.* [See UN- not; AFRAID.] Fearless. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un′af-fright′ed, *a.*, **un′a-fraid′,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un′a-gaist′, *a.* [*un-* + *aghast*.] Unfrightened. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un-ag′gra-vat′ed (ŭn-ăg′rȧ-vāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-ag′i-tat′ed** (-ăj′ĭ-tāt′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
‖ **u′na go-lon-dri′na no ha′ce ve-ra′no** (ōō′nä gō′lōn-drē′nä nō ä′thā vā-rä′nō). [Sp.] One swallow does not make a summer.
un′a-gree′a-ble, *a.* **1.** Disagreeable. *Rare.*
2. Unsuitable.
— **un′a-gree′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un′a-gree′a-bly,** *adv.*
un-aid′a-ble, *a.*, **un-aid′ed,** *a.*, **un-aid′ing,** *a.*, **un-ail′ing,** *a.*, **un-aimed′,** *a.*, **un-aim′ing,** *a.*, **un-aired′,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unait. † UNNAIT.
un′a-kin′, *a.*, **un′a-larmed′,** *a.*, **un′a-larm′ing,** *a.*, **un′a-lert′,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unalchemy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-. *Obs.*
un-al′ien-a-ble (ŭn-āl′yĕn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Inalienable. — **un-al′ien-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-al′ien-a-bly,** *adv.*
un-al′ien-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* See 1st & 2d UN-.
u′na-list, *n.* [L. *unus* one.] *Eccl.* A holder of but one benefice. *Obs.*
un′al-layed′, *a.* Unalloyed; also, undiminished. *Obs.*
un′al-leged′ (ŭn′ȧ-lĕjd′), *a.*, **un′al-le′vi-at′ed** (-lē′vĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′al-li′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′al-lot′ted,** *a.*, **un′al-low′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′al-lowed′,** *a.* See UN- not.

un′al-loyed′ (ŭn′ă-loid′), *a.* Not alloyed; unmixed; unqualified; pure; as, *unalloyed* metals; *unalloyed* happiness.
un′-A-mer′i-can, *a.* Not American; not characteristic of, or consistent with, American customs, principles, etc.
‖ **U′nam Sanc′tam** (ū′năm săṇk′tăm). [L.] Lit., one holy [church]; hence, a bull (named from its opening words) issued by Pope Boniface VIII. in 1302, during his quarrel with Philip IV. of France, asserting that the Pope is the sole head of the church and that the temporal power of the monarch is borne only at his will and by his permission.
un′a-neled′ (ŭn′ă-nēld′), *a.* Not aneled; not having received extreme unction. *Archaic.* *Shak.*
u′na-nim′i-ty (ū′nȧ-nĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *unanimitas*: cf. F. *unanimité*.] State or quality of being unanimous.
u-nan′i-mous (ū-năn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *unanimus*, *unanimis*; *unus* one + *animus* mind. See UNIT; ANIMATE.]
1. Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion, design, or determination; consentient; as, the assembly was *unanimous*; the members of the council were *unanimous*.
2. Formed with or indicating unanimity; having the agreement and consent of all; as, a *unanimous* opinion, vote.
— **u-nan′i-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **u-nan′i-mous-ness**, *n.*
un-an′swer-a-ble (ŭn-ăn′sẽr-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Not answerable; irrefutable; conclusive; decisive. — **un-an′swer-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-an′swer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-an′swer-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-an′swered (-sẽrd), *a.* **1.** Not answered; not replied to; as, an *unanswered* letter or request. *Gower.*
2. Not refuted; as, an *unanswered* argument.
3. Not responded to in kind, as affection; unrequited.
un′ap-peal′a-ble (ŭn′ă-pēl′ȧ-b′l), *a.* **1.** Not appealable; that cannot be carried to a higher tribunal by appeal.
2. Not to be appealed from, as a judge or a judgment that cannot be overruled.
We submitted to a galling yet *unappealable* necessity. *Shelley.*
— **un′ap-peal′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′ap-peal′a-bly**, *adv.*
un′ap-pro′pri-ate (ŭn′ă-prō′prĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *appropriate*, v. t.] To take from private possession; to restore to the possession or right of all, as a monopoly. *Rare.*
un′ap-pro′pri-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *appropriated*.]
1. Not specially appropriate; of no special application.
2. Not appropriated. Specif.: **a** Not granted to any one to the exclusion of others, as lands. **b** Not granted for, or applied to, any specific purpose, as moneys.
un′ap-proved′ (ŭn′ă-prōōvd′), *a.* **1.** Not approved.
2. Not proved. *Obs.*
un-apt′ (ŭn-ăpt′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Inapt; slow; dull. *Bacon.*
2. Unsuitable; inappropriate; as, an *unapt* citation.
3. Not accustomed and not likely; not disposed.
I am a soldier and *unapt* to weep. *Shak.*
— **un-apt′ly**, *adv.* — **un-apt′ness**, *n.*
un-ar′gued (ŭn-är′gūd), *a.* **1.** Not argued or debated.
2. Not argued against; undisputed. *Milton.*
3. Not censured; — a Latinism. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
un-arm′ (ŭn-ärm′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *arm*.] To disarm.
un-armed′ (ŭn-ärmd′; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *armed*.]
1. Not armed or armored; having no arms or weapons.
2. *Nat. Hist.* Having no hard and sharp projections, as spines, prickles, spurs, claws, etc.
unarmed tapeworm. See TAPEWORM.
un-art′ful (ŭn-ärt′fōōl), *a.* Lacking art or craft; artless; also, lacking skill; inartistic. — **un-art′ful-ly**, *adv.*

un-as′pi-rat′ed (ŭn-ăs′pĭ-rāt′ĕd), *a.* Having no aspirate.
un′as-sent′ed (ŭn′ă-sĕn′tĕd), *a.* Not assented; — said specif. of stocks or bonds the holders of which refuse to deposit them by way of assent to an agreement altering their status, as in a readjustment.
un′as-sum′ing (-sūm′ĭng), *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not arrogant or presuming; modest; retiring.
un′as-sured′ (ŭn′ă-shōōrd′), *a.* **1.** Not to be trusted. *Obs.*
2. Not assured; not bold or confident.
3. Not insured against loss; as, *unassured* goods.
un′at-tached′ (ŭn′ă-tăcht′), *a.* **1.** Not attached; not adhering; having no engagement; free.
2. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* Not assigned to any specific duty; awaiting orders. **b** *Law.* Not attached; not taken or arrested.
un-au′thor-ized (ŭn-ô′thŏr-īzd), *a.* Not authorized.
unauthorized clerk, *London Stock Exchange*, an attendant to a member on the floor of the exchange, to check bargains, etc., having no power to represent the member.
un′a-void′a-ble (ŭn′ȧ-void′ȧ-b′l), *a.* **1.** Not avoidable; incapable of being shunned or prevented; inevitable.
2. Not voidable; incapable of being made null or void.
Syn. — See INEVITABLE.
unavoidable casualty *or* **accident.** = INEVITABLE ACCIDENT. — **u. hemorrhage**, *Med.*, hemorrhage produced by the afterbirth, or placenta, being over the mouth of the womb so as to require detachment before the child can be born.
— **un′a-void′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′a-void′a-bly**, *adv.*
un′a-ware′ (ŭn′ȧ-wâr′), *a.* Not aware; not noticing; giving no heed; thoughtless; inattentive.
Whom, like Actæon, *unaware* I found. *Dryden.*
un′a-wares′ (-wârz′), } *adv.* Without design or prepara-
un′a-ware′ (-wâr′) } tion; without premeditation; unexpectedly. "Mercies lighting *unawares*." *J. H. Newman.*
at unawares, *or* **at unaware**, unexpectedly; by surprise.
un-backed′ (ŭn-băkt′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Never mounted by a rider; unbroken. "*Unbacked* colts." *Shak.*
2. Not supported or encouraged; unaided. *Daniel.*
3. Not moved back.
un-bag′ (ŭn-băg′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bag*.] To pour, or take, or let go, out of a bag or bags.
un-baked′ (-bākt′; 87), *a.* Not baked; hence, immature.
un-bal′anced (ŭn-băl′ănst), *a.* [In senses 1 and 2, *un-* not + *balanced*; in sense 3, 1st *un-* + *balance*.] **1.** Not balanced; specif., not in equipoise; having no counterpoise, or having insufficient counterpoise. Also fig.; as, an *unbalanced* character.
2. *Com.* Not adjusted or brought to an equality of debt and credit; as, an *unbalanced* account; *unbalanced* books.
3. Being, or being thrown, out of equilibrium; hence, disordered or deranged in sense; as, an *unbalanced* mind.
un-bal′last (ŭn-băl′ăst), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *ballast*.] To free from ballast; to discharge ballast from.
un-bal′last-ed, *a.* [P. p. of *unballast*.] Freed from ballast; having discharged ballast.
un-bal′last-ed, *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not steadied by ballast; unsteady; as, *unballasted* vessels, wits.
Unballasted by any sufficient weight of plan. *De Quincey.*
un-bank′ (ŭn-băṇk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bank*.] **1.** To remove a bank from, as to permit a stream to overflow.
2. To remove ashes banked over (a fire).
un-bar′ (ŭn-bär′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bar*.] To remove a bar or bars from; to unbolt; to open. — **un-bar′**, *v. i.*

un-bark′ (ŭn-bärk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bark* rind.] To deprive of the bark; to decorticate; to strip; as, to *unbark* a tree.
un-bar′ri-cade′ (ŭn-băr′ĭ-kād′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *barricade*.] To unbolt; unbar; open.
un-bat′ed (ŭn-bāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Not bated or lessened; also, not blunted, as a sword without a button. *Shak.*
un-bear′ (ŭn-bâr′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bear* to support.] To remove or loose the bearing rein of (a horse).
un′be-com′ing (ŭn′bē-kŭm′ĭng), *a.* [*un-* not + *becoming*.] Not becoming; unsuitable; unfit; indecorous; improper.
Syn. — See IMPROPER.
— **un′be-com′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un′be-com′ing-ness**, *n.*
un′be-got′ (-gŏt′) } *a.* Not begot or generated; also,
un′be-got′ten (-′n) } having never been generated; self-existent; eternal.
un′be-gun′ (-gŭn′), *a.* Not yet begun; also, existing without a beginning.
un′be-lief′ (-lēf′), *n.* [*un-* not + *belief*: cf. AS. *ungeléafa*.]
1. Withholding of belief; incredulity; skepticism.
2. Disbelief; esp., disbelief of divine revelation, or of the truths of religion.
Syn. — UNBELIEF, DISBELIEF, INCREDULITY. UNBELIEF may suggest a mere withholding of belief; DISBELIEF implies a positive rejection of what is stated or asserted; as, an attitude of general *unbelief*, with reference to a given rumor, may be changed by evidence to one of absolute *disbelief*. In Biblical usage, however, *unbelief* has the stronger sense of disbelief in divine revelation; as, "He upbraided them with their *unbelief*" (*Mark* xvi. 14); "They could not enter in because of *unbelief*" (*Heb.* iii. 19). INCREDULITY implies indisposition to believe, or (often) a skeptical frame of mind; as, "the stare of petulant *incredulity*" (*Johnson*). See BELIEF, CREDENCE, INFIDEL.
un′be-liev′er (-lēv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who does not believe; an incredulous person; a doubter; a skeptic.
2. A disbeliever; esp., one who does not believe in some given divine revelation; an infidel.
Syn. — See INFIDEL.
un′be-liev′ing, *a.* **1.** Not believing; incredulous; doubting; distrusting; skeptical.
2. Believing some given alleged thing not to be true; disbelieving; esp., disbelieving some given divine revelation.
— **un′be-liev′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un′be-liev′ing-ness**, *n.*
un-belt′ (ŭn-bĕlt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *belt*.] To remove or loose the belt of; to ungird; also, to remove, by loosing the belt, as a sword. — **un-belt′**, *v. i.*
un-bend′ (ŭn-bĕnd′), *v. t.*; UN-BENT′ (-bĕnt′); UN-BEND′ING. [1st *un-* + *bend*.] **1.** To free from flexure; to make, or allow to become, straight; to loosen; as, to *unbend* a bow.
2. To remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; to relax; as, to *unbend* the mind from study.
You do *unbend* your noble strength. *Shak.*
3. *Naut.* **a** To unfasten, as sails, from the spars or stays. **b** To cast loose or untie, as a rope.
un-bend′, *v. i.* **1.** To cease to be bent; to become straight or relaxed, as a bow.
2. To relax in severity, stiffness, austerity, or the like; hence, to give one's self to affability, mirth, or amusement.
un-bend′ing, *a.* [*un-* not + *bending*.] Not bending; unyielding; specif., unyielding in will; not subject to persuasion or influence; inflexible; resolute. — **un-bend′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bend′ing-ness**, *n.*

un′al-lured′ (ŭn′ă-lūrd′), *a.*, **un-al-lur′ing** (-lūr′ĭng), *a.*, **un′al-lur′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-al′ter-a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-al′ter-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-al′ter-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-al′ter-a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unalmsed, *a.* Not having received alms. *Obs. & R.*
un-al′ter-ate, *a.* Unalterable. *Obs.*
un-al′tered (ŭn-ôl′tẽrd), *a.* **1.** Not altered or changed.
2. Not alterable. *Obs.*
un-al′ter-ing, *a.*, **un′a-mal′gam-a-ble**, *a.*, **un′a-mal′ga-mat′ed**, *a.*, **un′a-mazed′** (ŭn′ȧ-māzd′), *a.*, **un-am′bi-gu′i-ty**, *n.*, **un′am-big′u-ous**, *a.*, **un′am-big′u-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un′am-big′u-ous-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′am-bi′tion (ŭn′ăm-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Lack of ambition. *Rare.*
un′am-bi′tious (-ŭs), *a.*, **un′am-bi′tious-ly**, *adv.*, **un′am-bi′tious-ness**, *n.*, **un′a-me′na-ble**, *a.*, **un′a-mend′a-ble**, *n.*, **un′a-mend′ed**, *a.*, **un′a-merced′** (ŭn′ȧ-mûrst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′-A-mer′i-can-ize, *v. t.* To render un-American.
un-a′mi-a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-a′mi-a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* — **un-a′mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-a′mi-a-bly**, *adv.*
un′a-mus′a-ble (ŭn′ȧ-mūz′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un′a-mused′** (-mūzd′), *a.*, **un′a-mus′ing** (-mūz′ĭng), *a.*, **un′a-mus′ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′a-mu′sive (-mū′zĭv; -sĭv), *a.* Not amusing. *Rare.*
un-an′a-log′i-cal (-ăn′ȧ-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un′a-nal′o-gous** (ŭn′ȧ-năl′ō-gŭs), *a.*, **un-an′a-lyt′ic**, *a.*, **un-an′a-lyt′i-cal**, *a.*, **un-an′a-lyz′a-ble** (ŭn-ăn′ȧ-līz′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un-an′a-lyzed** (-līzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-an′ces-tried (-ăn′sĕs-trĭd), *a.* Having no notable ancestry.
un-an′chor, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *anchor*.] To loosen from the anchor or anchorage. *Rare.*
un-An′gli-cized, *a.*, **un-an′gu-lar**, *a.*, **un-an′i-mal-ized**, *a.* See UN-, not.
u-nan′i-mate (ū-năn′ĭ-māt), *a.* Unanimous. *Obs.* — **u-nan′i-mate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-an′i-mate, *a.* Inanimate. *Rare.*
un-an′i-mat′ed, *a.* Inanimate; also, not enlivened; dull.
un-an′i-mat′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
unanime, *a.* [F.] Unanimous. *Obs.*
‖ **u′na-ni′mi-ter** (ū′nȧ-nĭm′ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* *Law.* Unanimously.
un′an-nealed′, *a.*, **un′an-nexed′**, *a.*, **un′an-ni′hi-la-ble**, *a.*, **un′an-nounced′**, *a.*, **un′an-noyed′**, *a.*, **un′an-nulled′**, *a.*, **un′a-noint′ed**, *a.*, **un′an-tic′i-pat′ed** (ŭn′ăn-tĭs′ĭ-pāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′a-poc′ry-phal**, *a.*, **un-ap′os-tol′ic**, *a.*, **un-ap′os-tol′i-cal**, *a.*, **un′ap-palled′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ap-par′el, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *apparel*.] To undress. *Obs.*
un′ap-par′eled (ŭn′ă-păr′ĕld), *a.* **1.** *p. a.* of UNAPPAREL.
2. See UN-, not.
un′ap-par′ent, *a.*, **un′ap-peal′ing**, *a.*, **un′ap-peas′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′ap-peas′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′ap-peased′**, *a.*, **un′ap-pend′aged**, *a.*, **un-ap′per-ceived′**, *a.*, **un-ap′pe-tiz′ing**, *a.*, **un′ap-plaud′ed**, *a.*, **un′ap-plaud′ing**, *a.*, **un′ap-plau′sive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ap-pli′a-ble, *a.*, *or* **un-ap′pli-ca-ble**, *a.* Inapplicable. *Rare.*
un′ap-plied′, *a.*, **un′ap-point′ed**, *a.*, **un′ap-por′tioned**, *a.*, **un-ap′po-site**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ap-pre′ci-a-ble, *a.* Inappreciable. — **un′ap-pre′ci-a-bly**, *adv.*
un′ap-pre′ci-at′ed, *a.*, **un′ap-pre′ci-at′ing**, *a.*, **un′ap-pre′ci-a-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ap′pre-hend′a-ble, *a.* That cannot be apprehended. *Obs.*
un-ap′pre-hend′ed, *a.*, **un-ap′pre-hen′si-ble**, *a.*, **un-ap′pre-hen′si-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-ap′pre-hen′sive, *a.* Not apprehensive or fearful; not ready at apprehending or understanding; not cognizant. — **un-ap′pre-hen′sive-ness**, *n.*
un′ap-prised′ (ŭn′ă-prīzd′), *a.*, **un′ap-proach′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′ap-proach′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′ap-proach′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′ap-proached′**, *a.*, **un′ap-pro′pri-a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ap-pro′pri-ate, *a.* [*un-* not + *appropriate*, a.] *Rare.* **1.** Inappropriate; unsuitable.
2. Not appropriated.
un′ap-prov′ing (ŭn′ă-prōōv′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′ap-prov′ing-ly**, *adv.*
un′a-quit′, *a.* [*un-* not + ME. *aquit*, p. p., requited. Cf. ACQUIT.] Unrequited. *Obs.*
unaraced, *a.* [See ARACE to tear up.] Not torn away. *Obs.*
un-ar′chi-tec′tur-al, *a.*, **un-ar′gu-men′ta-tive**, *a.*, **un′a-ris′en** (ŭn′ȧ-rĭz′′n), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ark′, *v. i.* To disembark from the ark. *Obs.*
un-ar′mored, *or* **-ar′moured**, *a.* Not armored; specif.: *Naval.* Not protected against gun fire by metal armor plates.
un′ar-raigned′ (ŭn′ă-rānd′), *a.*, **un′ar-ranged′** (-rānjd′), *a.*, **un′ar-rayed′**, *a.*, **un′ar-rest′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′ar-rest′ed**, *a.*, **un′ar-rived′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-art′ed, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Ignorant or destitute of the arts.
2. Not artificial; plain.
un′ar-tic′u-lat′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ar′ti-fi′cial (ŭn-är′tĭ-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* Inartificial. — **un-ar′ti-fi′cial-ly**, *adv.*
un′ar-tis′tic, **un′ar-tis′ti-cal**, *a.* Inartistic.
un′as-cend′a-ble, *a.*, **un′as-cend′ed**, *a.*, **un-as′cer-tain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-as′cer-tained′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′a-scried′ (ŭn′ȧ-skrīd′), *a.* [Cf. ASCRY.] Not descried. *Obs.*
un′a-served′ (-sûrvd′), *a.* [Cf. ASSERVE.] Not served; also, undeserved. *Obs.*
un′a-shamed′, *a.*, **un-asked′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′as-pec′tive, *a.* [L. *aspicere*, *aspectum*, to look at.] Oblivious; inattentive. *Obs.*
un′as-pir′ing (ŭn′ăs-pīr′ĭng), *a.*, **un′as-pir′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′as-sail′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′as-sail′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′as-sailed′**, *a.*, **un′as-sault′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′as-sault′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-sayed′**, *a.*, **un′as-sem′bled**, *a.*, **un′as-sert′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-ser′tive**, *a.*, **un′as-sess′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′as-sessed′**, *a.*, **un′as-sib′i-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-sign′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′as-sign′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′as-signed′**, *a.*, **un′as-sim′i-la-ble**, *a.*, **un′as-sim′i-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-sim′i-lat′ing**, *a.*, **un′as-sist′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-sist′ing**, *a.*, **un′as-so′ci-at′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-sort′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-suaged′** (ŭn′ȧ-swājd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-as′sue-tude (ŭn-ăs′wē-tūd), *n.* Unaccustomedness.
un′as-sumed′, *a.*, **un′as-ton′ished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unastrenyet, *a* [F. *astreindre* to oblige.] Unforced. *Obs.*
un′a-ton′a-ble (ŭn′ȧ-tōn′ȧ-b′l), *a.* **1.** Inexpiable.
2. Not to be brought into harmony; irreconcilable. *Obs.*
un′a-toned′, *a.*, **un′at-tack′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′at-tacked′**, *a.*, **un′at-tain′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*, **un′at-tain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′at-tain′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′at-tain′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′at-tained′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′at-taint′ed, *a.* Not attainted: hence, impartial.
un′at-tem′pered, *a.*, **un′at-tempt′ed**, *a.*, **un′at-tempt′ing**, *a.*, **un′at-tend′ed**, *a.*, **un′at-tend′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′at-ten′tive, *a.* Inattentive.
un′at-ten′u-at′ed, *a.*, **un′at-test′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′at-tire′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *attire*.] To undress. *Rare.*
un′at-tired′ (-ȧ-tīrd′), *p. a.* of UNATTIRE.
un′at-tired′, *a.*, **un′at-tract′ed**, *a.*, **un′at-trac′tive**, *a.*, **un′at-trac′tive-ly**, *adv.*, **un′at-trac′tive-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
u-nau′ (ū-nô′; ōō-nou′), *n.* [From the name used on the Marañón River, Omagua *apeyohne*.] The two-toed sloth *Cholœpus didactylus*. See SLOTH, 3.
un-au′di-enced (ŭn-ô′dĭ-ĕnst), *a.* Not given an audience; not received or heard. *Rare.*
un-au′dit-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-Au′du-boned (ŭn-ô′dōō-bōnd), *a.* [*un-* not + J. J. *Audubon*, American ornithologist.] Unclassified: unnamed; — said of a bird. *Nonce Word.*
un′aug-ment′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′aus-pi′cious (ŭn′ôs-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Inauspicious. *Rowe.*
un′au-ten′ti-cal, *a.* Unauthentic. *Obs.*
un′au-then′tic, **un′au-then′ti-cal**, *a.*, **un′au-then′ti-cat′ed**, *a.*, **un-au′then-tic′i-ty**, *n.*, **un′au-thor′i-ta-tive**, *a.*, **un′au-thor′i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′au-thor′i-ted, *a.* Unauthorized. *Obs.*
un-au′thor-ize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *authorize*.] To disown the authority of; repudiate.
un′au-tor′i-tied, *a.* Unauthorized. *Obs.*
un′a-vail′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*, **un′a-vail′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′a-vail′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′a-vail′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′a-vailed′**, *a.*, **un′a-vail′ing**, *a.*, **un′a-vail′ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′a-val′u-a-ble, *a.* [OF. *avaluer* to value.] Beyond estimation. *Obs.*
unavanced, *a.* [See ADVANCE, *v.*] Unpromoted. *Obs.*
un′a-venged′, *a.*, **un-av′er-aged**, *a.*, **un′a-vert′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unavesy, *a.* [Cf. F. *avisé* advised.] Unadvised. *Obs.*
un′a-vised′, *a.* Unadvised. *Obs.*
un′a-vise′ly, *adv.* Unadvisedly. *Obs.*
‖ **u′na vo′ce.** [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
un′a-void′ed, *a.* **1.** Not avoided.
2. Unavoidable; inevitable. *Obs.*
un′a-vouched′ (ŭn′ȧ-voucht′), *a.*, **un′a-vowed′**, *a.*, **un′a-vow′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un′a-wak′ened** (ŭn′ȧ-wāk′ĕnd), *a.*, **un′a-wak′ened-ness**, *n.*, **un′a-ward′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unawarnistly, *adv.* Unwarnedly. *Obs.*
un-awed′, *a.*, **un-awned′**, *a.*, **un-baf′fled**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bagged′ (ŭn-băgd′; *see* UN-), *p. a.* of UNBAG.
un-bagged′, *a.*, **un-bail′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-bailed′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bain′ (*dial.* ōōn-bān′), *a.* [*un-* not + *bain* willing, ready.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Disobedient: unready. *Obs.*
2. Uncivil.
3. Inconvenient; out of the way.
un-bait′ed, *a.* **1.** Not baited.
2. Unopposed. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un-baized′ (ŭn-bāzd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not covered with baize.
un-bal′ance, *n.* Want of balance: derangement. — *v. t.* To put out of balance.
unbald. † UNBOLD.
unbalden, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; BOLD.] To discourage. *Obs.*
un-bal′last, *a.* Not ballasted. *Obs.*
un-band′aged (ŭn-băn′dājd), *a.*, **un-band′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-band′ed [1st *un-* + *band* + *-ed*], *a.* Unfastened. *Obs.*
un-bane′. Var. of UNBAIN.
un-bank′a-ble, *a.*, **un-ban′nered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′bap-tized′, *a.* Not baptized; heathenish; profane.
un-bar′ba-rized, *a.* Civilized. *Obs.*
un-barbed′ (ŭn-bärbd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Unsheared; not shorn. *Obs.*
2. Not having a barb or barbs.
un-bar′bered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bare′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bare*, v.] To strip; uncover.
un-bark′, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *bark* the vessel.] To disembark. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-barred′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bar′rel, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *barrel*.] To remove or release from a barrel or barrels.
un-bar′rel-a-ble, *a.*, **un-bar′ri-ca′doed** (ŭn-băr′ĭ-kā′dōd), *a.*, **un-base′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bashed′, *a.* Unabashed. *Obs.*
un-bash′ful, *a.* (*Rare*), **un-bathed′** (ŭn-bāthd′), *a.*, **un-bat′tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bay′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bay* to dam.] To free of restraint. *Obs.*
unbd. *Abbr.* Unbound.
un-be′, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *be*.] To make not to be; cease to be. *Obs.*
un-bear′a-ble, *a.*, **un-bear′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-bear′a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-beard′ed, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungebyrd*.] Having no beard.
un-bear′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-beast′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *beast*.] To deliver from the form or nature of a beast. *Obs. or R.*
unbeast, *n.* [*un-*, intensive + *beast*; cf. D. *ondier*; G. *unt(h)ier*.] Wild beast: monster. *Obs.*
un-beat′a-ble, *a.*, **un-beat′en**, *a.*, **un-beau′te-ous**, *a.*, **un-beau′te-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-beau′ti-fied**, *a.*, **un-beau′ti-ful**, *a.*, **un-beau′ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-bea′vered (ŭn-bē′vẽrd), *a.* Without a beaver or hat; with the helmet beaver open. *Hist.*
un′be-cloud′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-come′, *v. t.* To not become; to misbecome. *Obs.*
un′be-com′ing, *n.* A passing from existence into nonexistence; dissolution. *Rare.*
un-bed′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bed*.] To raise or rouse from bed. *R.*
un′be-daubed′ (ŭn′bē-dôbd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bed′ded, *a.* Not bedded; as: **a** Not brought to the marriage bed, as a bride. **b** Not being in beds or layers.
un′be-decked′ (ŭn′bē-dĕkt′), *a.*, **un′be-dewed′** (-dūd′), *a.*, **un′be-dinned′** (-dĭnd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-beened′, *p. a.* [1st *un-* + *been*, p. p.] Made to cease to be. *Obs.*
un′be-fit′ting, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-fool′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *befool*.] To deliver from fatuity; to awaken the mind of; undeceive. *Rare.*
un′be-friend′, *v. t.* To fail to befriend. *Rare.*
un′be-friend′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-get′, *v. t.* To undo the begetting of. *Obs.*
un′be-gilt′, *a.* Not gilded; hence, not rewarded with gold. *Rare.*
un′be-gin′ning, *a.* Having no beginning. *Obs.*
un′be-girt′, *a.* See UN-, not.
unbegrippe. † UMBEGRIP.
un′be-guile′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *beguile*.] To set free from the influence of guile; to undeceive. *Rare.*
un′be-guiled′ (ŭn′bē-gīld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-held′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-hold′en, *a.* Not seen.
un′be-hoof′, *n.* Disadvantage. *Obs.*
un′be-hov′a-ble (ŭn′bē-hōōv′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Not needful; not profitable. *Obs.*
un′be-hove′ly (-hōōv′lĭ), *a.* Unprofitable; unseemly. *Obs.*
un′be-hov′ing (-hōōv′ĭng), *n.* State or quality of not deserving.
unbein. † UNBAIN.
un-be′ing, *a.* Not existing. *Obs.*
unbeing, *n.* Death. *Obs.*
unbeist. † UNBEAST, *n.*
un′be-jug′gled (ŭn′bē-jŭg′′ld), *a.* Not deceived by trickery.
un′be-known′ (-nōn′), *a.*, **un′be-knownst′** (-nōnst′), *a. & adv.* Unknown. *Dial.*
unbelappe. † UMBELAP.
unbelde, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; BOLD.] To discourage. *Obs.* — *a.* [AS. *unbeald*. See UN- not; BOLD.] Timid. *Obs.*
un′be-lief′ful, *a.* Unbelieving. — **un′be-lief′ful-ness**, *n.* Both *Obs.*
un′be-liev′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′be-liev′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
un′bel-lig′er-ent (ŭn′bē-lĭj′ẽr-ĕnt), *a.*, **un′be-loved′** (ŭn′bē-lŭvd′), *a.*, **un′be-moaned′** (-mōnd′), *a.*, **un-bend′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-bend′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bend′ed, *a.* Unbent; relaxed. *Obs.*
un-bend′er, *n.* One that unbends. *Obs.*
un-bend′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of UNBEND. — Hence, *a.* Devoted to relaxation or amusement. *R.*
unbene, *a.* [Cf. UNBAIN.] Unpleasant; disagreeable. *Obs.*
un-ben′e-ficed (ŭn-bĕn′ē-fĭst), *a.*, **un-ben′e-fi′cial** (fĭsh′ăl), *a.*, **un-ben′e-fit′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-nev′o-lence, *n.* Absence or want of benevolence; ill will.
un′be-nev′o-lent, *a.*, **un′be-nev′o-lent-ly**, *adv.*, **un′be-night′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′be-seem′ (ŭn′bē-sēm′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *beseem.*] To be unbecoming or not befitting to ; to misbecome.
un′be-seem′ing, *a.* Not beseeming; not befitting. — **un′be-seem′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un′be-seem′ing-ness**, *n.*
un-bi′as (ŭn-bī′ăs), *v. t.* ; -BI′ASED (-ăst) or -BI′ASSED; -BI′AS-ING or -BI′AS-SING. [1st *un-* + *bias.*] To free from bias or prejudice.
un-bi′ased, un-bi′assed (-ăst), *a.* [*un-* not + *biased.*] Free from bias ; esp., unprejudiced ; impartial.
Syn. — See FAIR.
— **un-bi′ased-ly, un-bi′assed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bi′ased-ness, un-bi′assed-ness**, *n.*
un-bid′ (ŭn-bĭd′) } *a.* [Cf. AS. *unbeden* unasked.] **1.** Not
un-bid′den (-′n) } bidden ; not commanded.
2. Uninvited ; as, *unbidden* guests. *Shak.*
3. Without having prayed. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
un-bind′ (ŭn-bīnd′), *v. t.* ; UN-BOUND′ (-bound′) ; UN-BIND′-ING. [AS. *unbindan.* See 1st UN- ; BIND.] To remove a band from ; to free from shackles or fastenings ; to untie ; unfasten ; loose ; as, *unbind* your fillets ; to *unbind* a load.
un-bish′op (ŭn-bĭsh′ŭp), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bishop.*] To deprive, as a city, of a bishop ; to deprive, as a clergyman, of episcopal dignity or rights.
un-bitt′ (ŭn-bĭt′), *v. t.* ; UN-BITT′ED ; UN-BITT′ING. [1st *un-* + *bitt.*] *Naut.* To remove the turns of (a rope or cable) from the bitts.
un-blem′ished (-blĕm′ĭsht), *a.* Not blemished ; pure ; spotless ; as, an *unblemished* reputation or life.
un-blessed′ } (ŭn-blĕst′; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *blessed,*
un-blest′ } *blest.*] Not blest ; excluded from benediction ; hence, accursed ; wretched. — **un-bless′ed-ness**, *n.*
un-blood′y (-blŭd′ĭ), *a.* Not bloody. — **un-blood′i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **unbloody sacrifice. a** A sacrifice in which no victim is slain. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The Mass.
un-blush′ing (ŭn-blŭsh′ĭng), *a.* Not blushing ; shameless. — **un-blush′ing-ly**, *adv.*
un-bod′y (ŭn-bŏd′ĭ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *body.*] To free from the body ; to disembody.
Her soul *unbodied* of the burdenous corse. *Spenser.*
un-bod′y, *v. i.* To leave the body ; to become disembodied ; — said of the soul or spirit. *Rare.*
un-bolt′ (ŭn-bōlt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bolt.*] To withdraw a bolt from ; to unfasten ; to unbar ; to open. *Shak.*
un-bolt′, *v. i.* To draw a bolt ; to open ; fig., to explain.
un-bone′ (ŭn-bōn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bone.*] **1.** To deprive of bones, as meat ; to bone.
2. To twist about, as if boneless. *Rare.* *Milton.*
un-bon′net (ŭn-bŏn′ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st UN-.] To take a bonnet from; to take off one's bonnet; to uncover.
un-bon′net-ed, *a.* Having no bonnet (or cap, etc.) on ; uncovered; bareheaded. In Shakespeare's "Othello," I. ii. 23, it would in this sense mean *with courtesy and humility.* But it is sometimes explained as *without the bonnet* (which was the badge of aristocratic rank at Venice).
un-booked′ (ŭn-bo͝okt′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not written in a book ; unrecorded. "*Unbooked* English life." *Masson.*
2. Unbookish. *Rare.*
un-born′ (ŭn-bôrn′ ; *see* UN-), *a.* Not born ; not yet brought into life ; still to appear ; future ; as, *unborn* generations.
Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb. *Shak.*

un-bos′om (ŭn-bo͞oz′ŭm ; *cf.* BOSOM), *v. t.* ; UN-BOS′OMED (-ŭmd) ; UN-BOS′OM-ING. [1st *un-* + *bosom.*] To disclose, as thoughts or secrets ; to confess ; — often reflexively; as, to *unbosom* one's self. — *v. i.* To make a disclosure.
un-bound′ed, *a.* Having no bound or limit ; as, *unbounded* space ; an *unbounded* ambition ; hence, unrestrained. — **un-bound′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bound′ed-ness**, *n.*
un-bowed′ (ŭn-boud′ ; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *bowed.*] Not bent or arched ; not bowed down ; hence, unsubdued.
un-brace′ (ŭn-brās′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To free from tension ; to relax ; loose ; as, to *unbrace* a drum, the nerves.
2. Specif. : **a** To carve ; disjoint. *Obs.* **b** To free from concealment ; to set forth. *Obs.*
un-braid′ (-brād′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *braid.*] To separate the strands of ; to undo, as a braid ; to unravel.
un-breathed′ (ŭn-brētħd′ ; 87), *a.* **1.** Not breathed, as air.
2. Not exercised ; unpracticed. "Their *unbreathed* memories." *Shak.*
un-bred′ (ŭn-brĕd′ ; 87), *a.* **1.** Not begotten; unborn. *Obs.*
2. Not taught or trained ; — with *to.* *Rare.*
3. Not well-bred ; ill-bred. *Obs.* *Locke.*
un-breech′ (ŭn-brēch′; *cf.* BREECH), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *breech.*]
1. To remove the breeches of; to divest or strip of breeches.
2. To free the breech of, as a cannon, from fastenings. *R.*
un-bri′dle (ŭn-brī′d′l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bridle.*] To free or loose from the bridle ; to set loose.
un-bri′dled (-d′ld), *a.* [*un-* not + *bridled.*] Not confined by the bridle; hence, unrestrained; licentious; violent; as, *unbridled* passions, speech. "*Unbridled* floods." *Wordsworth.*
— **un-bri′dled-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bri′dled-ness**, *n.*
un-bro′ken (-brō′k′n), *a.* Not broken ; specif. : **a** Whole ; intact **b** Unsubdued ; as, an *unbroken* colt. **c** Not interrupted. — **un-bro′ken-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bro′ken-ness**, *n.*
un-buck′le (ŭn-bŭk′′l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *buckle.*] To loose the buckles of ; to unfasten ; as, to *unbuckle* a shoe.
un-buck′le, *v. i.* To loosen buckles ; hence, to relax.
un-build′ (ŭn-bĭld′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *build.*] **1.** To demolish ; to raze. "To *unbuild* the city." *Shak.*
2. To decrease ; — said of magnetization.
un-build′ing, *n.* *Elec.* Loss of magnetization by a dynamo.
un-bun′dle (ŭn-bŭn′d′l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bundle.*] To release, as from a bundle ; to disclose.
un-bur′den (ŭn-bûr′d′n), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To relieve from a burden ; also, to throw off, as a burden ; unload.
un-bur′row (ŭn-bŭr′ō), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *burrow.*] To force from a burrow ; to unearth. *Rare.*
un-bur′y (ŭn-bĕr′ĭ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bury.*] To disinter ; to exhume ; fig., to disclose.
un-but′ton (ŭn-bŭt′′n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *button.*] To loose the buttons of ; to unfasten by loosing the buttons.
un-but′toned (-′nd), *p. p.* of UNBUTTON. Hence : *a.* Not under constraint ; free and easy. *G. Meredith.*
un-cage′ (ŭn-kāj′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cage.*] To loose, or release, from or as from a cage.
un-called′-for′, *a.* Not called for or needed ; gratuitous ; wanton ; as, an *uncalled-for* rebuff.
Syn. — See GRATUITOUS.
un-camp′ (ŭn-kămp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *camp.*] To break up the camp of ; to dislodge from camp. *Rare.* *Milton.*

un-can′dor, *or* **-can′dour** (ŭn-kăn′dẽr), *n.* Want of candor.
un-can′ny (ŭn-kăn′ĭ), *a.* Not canny ; hence : unearthly; ghostly; mysterious ; eery ; weird. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See WEIRD.
— **un-can′ni-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-can′ni-ness**, *n.*
un-can′on-ize (ŭn-kăn′ŭn-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *canonize.*]
1. To deprive of canonical authority.
2. To reduce from the rank of a canonized saint.
un-cap′ (ŭn-kăp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cap.*] **1.** To remove a cap or cover from.
2. Specif. : *Beekeeping.* To remove the covering of (a honeycomb or its cells) preparatory to extracting the honey.
un-cap′, *v. i.* To remove the cap or hat, as in salutation.
un-cape′ (-kāp′), *v. t. & i.* To remove the cape or hood (from), as in hawking. In Shakespeare's "Merry Wives," *uncape* has been variously explained : (1) by Warburton, *dig out the fox when earthed* ; (2) by Capell, *turn the dogs off* ; (3) by Steevens, *turn the fox out of the bag* ; (4) by Nares, *throw off the dogs,* i. e., begin the hunt. *Dyce.*
un-cared′-for′ (-kârd′fôr′), *a.* Not cared for ; unheeded.
un-car′nate (ŭn-kär′nāt), *a.* Not fleshly ; specif., not made flesh ; not incarnate. *Rare.*
un-case′ (ŭn-kās′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *case.*] **1.** To take out of, or free from, a case or covering ; to uncover ; disclose.
2. To strip ; flay. *Obs.*
3. *Mil.* To display, or spread to view, as the colors.
un-cas′tle (ŭn-kås′′l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *castle.*] **1.** To take a castle from ; to turn out of a castle.
2. To render not a castle. *Rare.*
un-caused′ (ŭn-kôzd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Having no antecedent cause ; uncreated ; self-existent ; eternal. *A. Baxter.*
un-cau′tious (ŭn-kô′shŭs), *a.* Incautious. — **un-cau′tious-ly**, *adv.*
un-ceas′ing (-sēs′ĭng), *a.* Not ceasing ; unintermittent ; incessant. — **un-ceas′ing-ly**, *adv.*
un-cer′tain (ŭn-sûr′tĭn), *a.* [*un-* not + *certain.* Cf. INCERTAIN.] Not certain ; specif. : **1.** Not having certain knowledge ; not assured ; as, *uncertain* of the truth.
Man, without the protection of a superior Being, . . . is *uncertain* of everything that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*
2. Not known ; indefinite ; problematical. *Milton.*
From certain dangers to *uncertain* praise. *Dryden.*
3. Not sure ; liable to fail or err ; fallible ; insecure.
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim. *Dryden.*
4. Irresolute ; inconstant ; untrustworthy; unsteady ; variable ; fitful ; as, an *uncertain* person ; an *uncertain* breeze.
Syn. — See PRECARIOUS.
— **un-cer′tain-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cer′tain-ness**, *n.*
un-cer′tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being uncertain ; lack of certainty.
2. That which is uncertain ; something unknown.
un-chain′ (ŭn-chān′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *chain.*] To free from chains or slavery ; to let loose. *Prior.*
un-chanc′y (ŭn-chån′sĭ), *a.* [*un-* not + Scot. *chancy* fortunate, safe.] *Chiefly Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Happening at a bad time ; unseasonable ; inconvenient.
2. Ill-fated ; unlucky.
3. Unsafe to meddle with ; dangerous.
un-charge′ (ŭn-chärj′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *charge.*] **1.** To free from a charge or load ; to unload. *Wycliffe.*
2. To free from accusation or charge ; to acquit. *Shak.*

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un′be-nign′ (ŭn′bē-nīn′), *a.*, **un′be-nig′nant-ly** (-nĭg′nănt-lĭ), *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′be-numb′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *benumb.*] To relieve of numbness. *R.*
un′be-queathed′ (-bē-kwētħd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [bereft. *Rare.*
un′be-reav′en (-rēv′′n), *a.* Un-
un′be-reft′, *a.* Not bereft.
un′be-rev′en (ŭn′bē-rēv′′n). Var. of UNBEREAVEN.
un′be-seen′, *a.* [See BESEE to provide.] Devoid. *Obs.*
un′be-set′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-sieged′ (ŭn′bē-sējd′), *a.*, **un′be-sought′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-speak′, *v. t.* To revoke or annul. *Rare.*
un′be-spo′ken, *a.*, **un′be-starred′** (-stärd′), *a.*, **un′be-stowed′**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-bet′, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *beten* to improve, mend, make amends, AS. *bētan.*] Unbettered : unatoned. *Obs.*
un′be-think′. Dial. Eng. var. of UMBETHINK.
un′be-think′, *v. i.* To forget ; — used reflexively. *Dial. Eng.*
un′be-tide′, *v. i.* To fail to betide or happen.
un′be-trayed′, *a.*, **un′be-trothed′** (-trŏtht ; -trŏtħd′), *a.*, **un-bet′ter-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-bet′tered**, *a.*, **un′be-wailed′**, *a.*, **un′be-wail′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-wares′, *adv.* Unawares. *Obs.*
un′be-wil′dered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-willed′ (ŭn′bē-wĭld′), *a.* Not calling the will into play.
un′be-witch′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bewitch.*] To free from a spell ; to disenchant. *Rare.*
un-bib′li-cal, *a.* See UN-, not.
unbicomelich, *a.* [ME. *bicumelich* suitable, proper. Cf. BECOME, *v.*] Uncomely. *Obs.*
un-bid′da-ble (ŭn-bĭd′*a*-b′l), *a.* Intractable. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
unbide. † ONBIDE. [stay. *Obs.*
un-bide′, *v. i.* Not to bide or
‖ **un bien′fait′ n'est ja′mais′ per′du′** (ŭN byăN′fĕ′ nĕ zhä′mĕ′ pĕr′dü′). [F.] A kindness is never lost, a good action always has its reward.
un-big′ot-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unbileave, unbileve. † UNBELIEF. [not.
un-bi′o-graph′i-cal, *a.* See UN-,
un-bird′ly, *a.* Unlike or unworthy of a bird. *Obs. or R.*
unbiseiness, *n.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *besee* + *-ness.*] Heedlessness ; inattention. *Obs.*
un-bish′oped (ŭn-bĭsh′ŭpt), *a.* Unconfirmed; deprived of bishopship. *Obs.*
un-bit′, *a.* Unbitten.
un-bit′ted, *a.* Not bitted or bridled : uncontrolled.
un-bit′ten, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-blade′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To cause to cease to be a "blade," or roaring boy. *Obs.*
un-blam′a-ble (ŭn-blām′*a*-b′l), *a.*, **un-blam′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-blam′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-blamed′** (-blāmd′), *a.*, **un-blast′ed**, *a.*, **un-bla′zoned** (ŭn-blā′z′nd), *a.*, **un-bleached′** (-blēcht′), *a.*, **un-bleach′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unblecked, *a.* [ME. *blecken* to blacken.] Unstained. *Obs.*
un-bleed′ing, *a.*, **un-blem′ish-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-blem′ish-ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-blenched′ (-blĕncht′; 140), *a.* Not disconcerted ; undaunted.
un-blench′ing, *a.*, **un-blend′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bless′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bless.*] To deprive of happiness. *Obs.*
un-blest′, *a.* [See BLESS to wound.] Unwounded. *Obs.*
un-blest′ful, *a.* Unhappy. *Obs.*
un-blight′ed, *a.*, **un-blind′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-blind′ (ŭn-blīnd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *blind.*] To free from blindness. *Rare.*
unblindfelle, *v. t.* [See 1st UN- ; BLINDFOLD, *v.*] To strip off a bandage from (the eyes). *Obs.*
un-blind′fold′, *v. t.* [See UN-.] To set free from blindfolding.
un-blink′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bliss′ful, *a.* Unhappy.
un-blithe′ (ŭn-blītħ′), *a.* Sad ; joyless. — **un-blithe′ly**, *adv.*
un-block′, *v. i.* *Card Playing.* To play a needlessly high card in one's partner's suit so as to retain one that he can take later.
un′block-ad′ed (ŭn′blŏk-ād′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-blood′ed, *a.* Not blooded ; specif., not thoroughbred
un-blood′ied, *a.*, **un-blos′som-ing**, *a.*, **un-blot′ted**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-blown′, *a.* Not blown ; specif. : **a** Not blown, inflated, etc., by wind. **b** Not sounded, as a wind instrument. [som.
un-blown′, *a.* Not yet in blos-
un-blunt′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unboand, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *bow* bend.] = UNBOWSOME. *Obs.* — **unboandness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un-boast′ed, *a.*, **un-boast′ful**, *a.*, **un-boast′ful-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unbocle. † UNBUCKLE.
un-bod′ied (ŭn-bŏd′ĭd), *a.* Having no body, as: **a** Incorporeal. **b** Disembodied. [UN-, not.
un-bod′ing (-bōd′ĭng), *a.* See
un-bod′kined (ŭn-bŏd′kĭnd), *a.* Not fastened by a bodkin.
unboght. † UNBOUGHT.
un-boiled′, *a.* See UN-, not.
unbokel. † UNBUCKLE.
un-bold′, *a.* [AS. *unbeald.*] Timid; cowardly; humble. *Obs. or R.*
un-bolt′ed, *a.* Not fastened by bolts ; freed from fastening by bolts.
un-bolt′ed, *a.* Not bolted or sifted ; hence, *Obs. or R.*, unrefined ; coarse ; gross.
‖ **un bon′ chien′ n'at′trape′ ja′mais′ un bon′ os′** (ŭN bôN′ shyăN′ nȧ′trȧp′ zhȧ′mĕ′ ŭN bôN′-nŏs′). [F.] A good dog never gets a good bone.
un-boned′ (ŭn-bōnd′), *a.* [See 1st UN-.] Having the bones removed. [*Scot.*
un-bon′ny, *a.* Ugly; unhealthy.
un-book′ish, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-book′learned′ (ŭn-bo͝ok′-lûrnd′; -lûr′nĕd), *a.* Illiterate. *R.*
un-boot′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *boot.*] To take off the boots from.
un-boot′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-boot′ly, *a.* Irremediable. *Obs.*
un-bor′dered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bor′dered, *p. a.* See 1st UN-.
unbore, unboren. † UNBORN.
un-bor′rowed (ŭn-bŏr′ōd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bos′om-er (-bo͞oz′ŭm-ẽr ; *cf.* BOSOM), *n.* One who unbosoms, or discloses.
un-bot′tomed (-bŏt′ŭmd), *a.* [See 1st UN-.] Deprived of a bottom.
un-bot′tomed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bought′ (-bôt′ : *see* UN-), *a.* [AS. *unboht.*] Not bought : **a** Unsold. **b** Unbribed.
unboun, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *boun,* v.] To undress. *Obs.*
un-bound′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bound′, *pret. & p. p.* of UNBIND. [ly. *Obs.*
un-bound′a-bly, *adv.* Infinite-
un-bound′en, *p. a.* Unbound or set free; hence, unwedded. *Obs*
un-boun′te-ous, *a.* Illiberal.
un-bow′ (ŭn-bō′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bow.*] To unbend. *Rare.*
un-bow′a-ble (-bō′*a*-b′l), *a.* Not to be bowed or bent. *Rare.*
un-bow′el (ŭn-bou′ĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bowel.*] To disembowel. *R.* — **un-bow′eled, -elled**, *p. a.*
un-bow′ered (-bou′ẽrd), Not shaded. *Rare.*
un-bow′some, *a.* [See UN-, not; BUXOM.] Unbending; inflexible. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **un-bow′some-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un-box′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *box.*] To remove from a box or boxes.
unboxome. † UNBUXOM.
un-boy′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *boy.*] To divest of the traits of a boy. *R.*
un-boy′ish, *a.*, **un-boy′like**, *a.*, **un-braced′** (ŭn-brāst′), *a.*, **un-braced′ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-brained′ (ŭn-brānd′), *a.* [See UN-, not.] Not having brains ; deprived of brains. *R.*
un-brained′, *a.* [See UN-, not ; BRAIN, *v.*] Not brained ; not having the brains dashed out.
un-branched′ (ŭn-brȧncht′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-branch′ing, *a.*, **un-brand′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [Not burst. *Obs.*
unbrasten, *a.* [See UNBROSTEN.]
un-break′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-breast′, *v. t.* To unbosom. *R*
un-breath′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-breeched′ (ŭn-brēcht′ ; -brĭcht′), *p. a.* of UNBREECH.
un-breeched′ (-brēcht′), *a.* See UN-, not. [burnt.
un-brent′ (-brĕnt′), *a.* Un-
un-brewed′ (ŭn-bro͞od′), *a.* Not brewed; unmixed ; genuine. *R.*
un-brib′a-ble (-brīb′*a*-b′l), *a.*, **un-bribed′** (-brībd′), *a.*, **un-bridge′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-bridged′**, *a.*, **un-bright′ened**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unbrizzed, *a.* [Cf. BRUISE, *v.*] Unbruised. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-broached′ (ŭn-brōcht′), *a.*
un-broi′den, *a.* [*un-* not + *broiden,* old p. p. of *braid.*] Unbraided. *Obs.* [chaic.
un-broke′, *a.* Unbroken. *Ar-*
unbrosten, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of *breste* burst.] Unburst. *Obs.*
un-broth′er-like′, **un-broth′er-ly**, *a.*, **un-broth′er-li-ness**, *n.*, **un-bruised′** (-bro͞ozd′), *a.*, **un-brushed′** (-brŭsht′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-brute′, *v. t.* To dispossess of, or free from, the character of a brute. *R.* [Profitless. *Obs.*
unbryche, *n.* [AS. *unbrȳce.*]
un-buck′ramed (ŭn-bŭk′rȧmd), *a.* Not lined with buckram ; hence, not stiff.
un-bud′ded, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-built′ (87), *a.* Not built ; not yet constructed. [UNBIND.
unbun. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
un-bung′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bung.*] To remove the bung from.
un-buoyed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bur′dened, *a.* Not burdened; also, relieved of burden. [not.
un-bur′den-some, *a.* See UN-,
unburely, *a.* [Cf. BURLY.] Unhandsome ; rough. *Obs.*
un-bur′i-a-ble (ŭn-bĕr′ĭ-*a*-b′l), *a.* Not ready or not proper to be buried.
un-bur′ied (-ĭd), *a.*, **un-burn′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-burned′**, **un-burnt′**, *a.*, **un-burn′ing**, *a.*, **un-bur′nished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bur′then (ŭn-bûr′tħ′n). Var. of UNBURDEN.
un-bus′ied (-bĭz′ĭd), *a.* Unemployed ; not busy. *Rare.*
un-busi′ness-like′ (-bĭz′nĕs-līk′), *a.*, **un-bus′kined** (-bŭs′kĭnd), *a.*, **un-bus′y** (-bĭz′ĭ), *a.*, **un-but′tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bux′om, *a.* Disobedient — **un-bux′om-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bux′om-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
unbuxumhede, *n.* = UNBUXOMNESS. *Obs.*
unc, *pron.* [AS., dat. & acc. dual.] Us two. *Obs.*
‖ **un ca-bel′lo ha′ce su som′bra en el sue′lo** (o͞on kä-bĕl′yō ä′thā so͞o sōm′brä ĕn ĕl swā′lō). [Sp.] One hair makes its shadow on the ground ; — var. of CADA CABELLO, etc.
un-ca′bled (ŭn-kā′b′ld), *a.* Not secured by a cable.
un-ca′denced (-dĕnst), *a.*, **un-cal′ci-fied**, *a.*, **un′cal-cined′** (ŭn′kăl-sīnd′; ŭn-kăl′sĭnd), *a.*, **un-cal′cu-lat′ed** (ŭn-kăl′kū-lāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-cal′cu-lat′ing**, *a.*, **un-cal′en-dered**, *a.*, **un-called′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-calk′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-. *Obs.*
un-cal′low, *n.* = CALLOW, *n.*, 2. — *v. i.* To remove the callow. *Both Dial. Eng.*
un-calm′ (ŭn-käm′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To disturb; disquiet. *R.*
un′ca-lum′ni-at′ed (ŭn′kȧ-lŭm′nĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-can′cel-a-ble**, **un-can′cel-la-ble**, *a.*, **un-can′celed**, **un-can′celled**, *a.*, **un-can′did**, *a.*, **un-can′did-ly**, *adv.*, **un-can′did-ness**, *n.*, **un′ca-non′ic**, *a.*, **un′ca-non′i-cal**, *a.*, **un′ca-non′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un′ca-non′i-cal-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-can′on-ized (-kăn′ŭn-īzd), *p. a.* of UNCANONIZE. [ized.
un-can′on-ized, *a.* Not canon-
un-can′o-pied (-ō-pĭd), *a.*, **un-can′vassed** (-kăn′vȧst), *a.* See UN-, not. [**un-ca′pa-ble-ness**, *n.*
un-ca′pa-ble, *a.* Incapable. —
un′ca-pac′i-tate, *v. t.* To incapacitate. *Obs.*
un-capped′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cap′per (ŭn-kăp′ẽr), *n.* An instrument for removing a cap from a cartridge shell.
un′cap-siz′a-ble (ŭn′kăp-sīz′*a*-b′l), *a.*, **un-cap′tious**, *a.*, **un-cap′ti-vat′ed**, *a.*, **un-cap′ti-vat′ing**, *a.*, **un-card′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-car′di-nal, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To degrade from the cardinalship. *Rare.*
un-care′ful, *a.* **1.** Having no care. **2.** Not producing care. *Obs.*
un′ca-ressed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
Un-ca′ri-a (ŭŋ-kā′rĭ-*a* ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uncus* hook.] *Bot.* Syn. of OUROUPARIA.
un-car′nate, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *carnate.*] To unflesh. *Rare.*
un′car-niv′o-rous, *a.*, **un-car′pet-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cart′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To take or discharge from a cart ; unload. *Rare.*
un-cart′a-ble, *a.* Unfit for the passage of a cart. *Obs.*
un-carved′, *a.* See UN-, not.
Un′cas (ŭŋ′kȧs), *n.* The "Last of the Mohicans" in Cooper's novel of that name, a young Delaware chief of great courage and nobility, called by the French "Le Cerf agile" (i. e., the agile deer). See CHINGACHGOOK.
un-case′, *v. i.* To remove the case or cases; undress. *Obs. or R.*
un-cast′, *v. t.* To cast or throw open ; to undo. *Obs.*
un-cast′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cas′tled (ŭn-kås′′ld), *p. a.* of UNCASTLE.
un-cas′tled, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cas′trat-ed (-kăs′trāt-ĕd), *a.*, **un-cat′a-logued**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-catch′, *v. t.* To let loose ; relax. *Obs.*
un′cate (ŭŋ′kāt), *a.* [L. *uncatus* hooked.] Hooked ; uncinate.
un-cat′e-chized, -chised (-kăt′ē-kīzd), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-cat′e-chiz′ed-ness, -chis′ed-ness** (ŭn-kăt′ē-kīz′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* *Obs.*
un′ca-the′draled, un′ca-the′dralled (ŭn′kȧ-thē′drăld), *a.* Lacking cathedrals. *Rare.*
un-cath′o-lic, *a.*, **un-caught′**, *a.* See UN-, not. [unwary. *Obs.*
un-cau′te-lous, *a.* Incautious;
un-cau′ter-ized, *a.* See UN-, not.
unccioun. † UNCTION.
unce, *n.* † OUNCE a weight.
unce, *n.* [L. *uncus* hook.] A claw. *Obs.*
un-ceas′a-ble (ŭn-sēs′*a*-b′l), *a.* Not capable of being ended ; unceasing. *Rare.*
un-ced′ed (-sēd′ĕd), *a.*, **un-cel′e-brat′ed**, *a.*, **un′ce-les′tial**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ce-ment′, *v. t.* To dissever (something cemented, or so thought of). — **un′ce-ment′ed**, *a.*
un-cen′sured, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cen′ter, un-cen′tre, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To throw from its center.
un-cen′tu-ry, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove from its century. *R.*
un-cer′e-mo′ni-al, *a.*, **un-cer′e-mo′ni-ous**, *a.*, **un-cer′e-mo′ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-cer′e-mo′ni-ous-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
uncersabile. † UNSEARCHABLE.
un-cert′, *a.* [Cf. OF. *cert* certain, L. *certus.*] Uncertain. *Obs.*
un-cer′tain, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *certain* ; or fr. *uncertain,* a.] To make uncertain. *Obs.*
un′cer-tif′i-cat′ed, *a.*, **un-cer′ti-fied**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ces′sant, *a.* Incessant. — **un-ces′sant-ly**, *adv.* — **un-ces′sant-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
unch. † INCH. [UN-, not.
un-chafed′ (ŭn-chāft′), *a.* See
un-chained′, *p. a.* of UNCHAIN.
un-chained′, *a.*, **un-chalked′**, *a.*, **un-chal′lenge-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-chal′lenge-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-chal′lenged**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′chance′, *n.* [See UN-, not.] Mischance. *Obs.*
un-change′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*, **un-change′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-change′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-change′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-changed′** (-chānjd′), *a.*, **un-chang′ed-ness** (-chān′jĕd-nĕs), *n.*, **un-chang′ing** (-chān′jĭng), *a.*, **un-chang′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-chan′neled, un-chan′nelled**, *a.*, **un-chant′ed**, *a.*, **un-chap′er-oned** (ŭn-shăp′ẽr-ōnd ; -ŏnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-chap′lain, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove from a chaplaincy. *R.*
un-char′ac-ter-is′tic, *a.*, **un-char′ac-ter-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-char′ac-ter-ized**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-charged′ (ŭn-chärjd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not charged: **a** Not loaded. **b** Unassaulted. *Rare.*
un-char′i-ot (ŭn-chăr′ĭ-ŏt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *chariot.*] To throw out of a chariot.
un-char′i-ta-ble (-ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious. — **un-char′i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-char′i-ta-bly**, *adv.*
un-char′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Uncharitableness. *Rare.*
un-char′nel (ŭn-chär′nĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *charnel.*] To remove from a charnel house or the grave; exhume. *R.*
un-char′tered (-tẽrd), *a.* Not chartered; unrestricted.
un-char′y (-chȃr′ĭ; -chā′rĭ), *a.* Not chary or frugal; incautious.
un-chaste′ (ŭn-chāst′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not chaste; specif.: **a** Not continent; lewd. **b** Not chaste in style or taste. — **un-chaste′ly**, *adv.* — **un-chaste′ness**, *n.*
un-chas′ti-ty (ŭn-chăs′tĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being unchaste; lewdness; incontinence.
un-chris′ten (-krĭs′'n), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To annul the baptism of; hence, to profane, or deprive of Christian sanctity. *Obs.*
un-chris′tened (-'nd), *a.* [*un-* not + *christened.*] Not christened; as, an *unchristened* child.
un-chris′tian (-chăn), *a.* [*un-* not + *Christian*: cf. AS. *uncristen.*] Not Christian; specif.: **a** Not of the Christian faith; heathen; pagan. **b** Contrary to Christianity or the Christian spirit or character; not like or becoming to a Christian; as, *unchristian* conduct. **c** Not according with Christian civilization; uncivilized; barbarous; — often, *Colloq.*, applied hyperbolically; as, an *unchristian* price.
un-chris′tian-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *Christianize.*] To make unchristian; to turn from Christianity.
un-church′ (ŭn-chûrch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *church.*] **1.** To expel, or cause to separate, from a church; to excommunicate. **2.** To deprive of the character, privileges, and authority of a church; to deny the name or character of church to.
un-churched′ (-chûrcht′; *see* UN-), *a.* [UN- not + *churched.*] Not belonging to or connected with any church.
un′ci-a (ŭn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* UNCIÆ (-ē). [L. See OUNCE a measure of weight.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A twelfth part; specif.: **a** A twelfth of the libra; an ounce. See WEIGHT. **b** A twelfth of the pes; an inch. **c** A twelfth of the jugerum. See MEASURE, *Table.* **2.** *Alg.* A numerical coefficient of any particular term of the binomial expansion. *Obs.*
un′ci-al (ŭn′shĭ-ăl; -shăl; 7), *a.* [L. *uncialis* amounting to the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot, from *uncia* the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot, an ounce, an inch: cf. F. *oncial.* See INCH a measure.] Of, pert. to, or designating, a certain style of letters used in ancient manuscripts, a form of majuscule script, disting. from capital majuscules and opposed to the later minuscule or cursive script. They are somewhat rounded, usually with a slight inclination. They were used as early as the 1st century B. C., seldom after the 10th century A. D., being superseded by the minuscule or cursive.

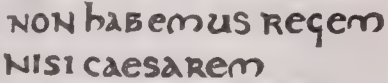

Uncial Letters from a Latin Bible.

The term *uncial* . . . arose out of a misconception, *uncial* letters not being necessarily so very large, and rarely an inch in height, as the name implies. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*

un′ci-al, *n.* **1.** An uncial letter, or uncial writing. **2.** A manuscript written in the uncial style.
un′ci-form (ŭn′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uncus* a hook + E. *-form.*] Hook-shaped; in *Anat. & Zoöl.*, designating specif. a bone (called also *os hamatum*) of the ulnar side of the distal row of the carpus of mammals. It represents the fourth and fifth distal carpal bones fused together. — **unciform process.** *Anat.* **a** A process of the palmar surface of the unciform bone. **b** The uncinate process of the ethmoid bone.
un′ci-form, *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* The unciform bone.

un′ci-nal (ŭn′sĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *uncinus* a hook + E. *-al.*] Uncinate; hooklike.
Un′ci-na′ta (-nā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See UNCINATE.] *Zoöl.* A division of marine chætopod annelids furnished with uncini, as the serpulids and sabellids.
un′ci-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *uncinatus*, fr. *uncinus* a hook, *uncus* a hook.] Hooked; bent at the tip like a hook.

Uncinate Prickles of Smilax.

uncinate convolution, *Anat.*, the hippocampal convolution, or its curved anterior end. — **u. process.** **a** *Zoöl.* A backwardly directed, often somewhat curved, process on many ribs of birds, in such a position that it crosses or overlaps one or more other ribs, serving to stiffen the walls of the thorax. Called also *epipleura.* **b** *Anat.* An irregular downwardly and backwardly directed process of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. It articulates with the inferior turbinated bones.
Un-cin′u-la (ŭn-sĭn′ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *uncinus* hook.] *Bot.* A genus of mildew fungi (Erysibaceæ) having the appendages of the perithecia hooked or coiled at the apex. The common powdery grape mildew is *U. spiralis.*
un-ci′nus (ŭn-sī′nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* UNCINI (-nī). [L., a hook.] *Zoöl.* A small hooklike structure or process; specif.: **a** One of the minute chitinous hooks found in large numbers in the tori of certain tubicolous annelids. **b** One of the hooklike lateral teeth of the radula of a gastropod. **c** A hooked cilium of certain infusorians.

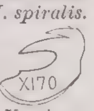

Uncinus of Annelid (*Amphitrite*).

un-cir′cum-cised (-sûr′kŭm-sīzd), *n.* Not circumcised; hence, not of the Israelites. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 26.
un-cir′cum-ci′sion (-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** Absence or want of circumcision; uncircumcised condition. **2.** *Bib.* People not circumcised; the Gentiles.
un-cir′cum-stan′tial (-stăn′shăl), *a.* **1.** Not circumstantial; not entering into minute particulars. **2.** Not important; not pertinent; trivial. *Obs.*
un-civ′il (ŭn-sĭv′ĭl), *a.* Not civil; specif.: **a** Not civilized; savage; barbarous; uncivilized.

Men cannot enjoy the rights of an *uncivil* and of a civil state together. *Burke.*

b Not civil, or courteous; ill-mannered; impolite; rude; as, *uncivil* treatment. **c** Unsuitable; unusual.
un-civ′i-lized (ŭn-sĭv′ĭ-līzd), *a.* **1.** Not civilized or characteristic of civilization; not reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage; as, *uncivilized* tribes, manners. **2.** Not civil; coarse; clownish. *Obs. or R.* *Addison.*
un-clasp′ (ŭn-klȧsp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clasp.*] To loose the clasp of; to open, as something fastened with or as with a clasp; as, to *unclasp* a book, the hands, one's heart.
un′cle (ŭŋ′k'l), *n.* [ME. *uncle*, OF. *oncle*, *uncle*, F. *oncle*, fr. L. *avunculus* a maternal uncle, dim. of *avus* a grandfather; akin to Lith. *avynas* uncle, Goth. *awō* grandmother, Icel. *āi* great-grandfather; cf. also AS. *ēam* uncle, G. *oheim*, *ohm.* Cf. AVUNCULAR, EME.] **1.** The brother of one's father or mother; also, one's aunt's husband; — the correlative of *aunt* in sex, and of *nephew* and *niece* in relationship. *Uncle* is sometimes used as a kindly or familiar title for an elderly man, and, esp. in the southern United States, for a worthy old negro; as, "*Uncle* Remus." Cf. AUNT, 1, and AUNTIE.

Plain old *uncle* as he [Socrates] was, with his great ears, — an immense talker. *Emerson.*

2. A pawnbroker; — so called as jokingly likened to a rich uncle, as a source of financial aid. *Slang.*
un-clean′ (ŭn-klēn′; *see* UN-), *a.* [AS. *unclǣne.* See UN-, not; CLEAN.] **1.** Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy. **2.** Ceremonially impure; needing ritual cleansing. **3.** Morally impure. "*Unclean* affections." *Perkins.*
unclean animals, *Bib.*, animals which the Israelites were forbidden to use for food. See *Lev.* xi. and *Deut.* xiv. 4-20. — **u. spirit**, *Bib.*, a wicked spirit; a demon. *Mark* i. 27.

un-clean′ly (ŭn-klĕn′lĭ), *a.* [AS. *unclǣnlic.*] Not cleanly; filthy; also, unchaste. — **un-clean′li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*
un-clinch′ (-klĭnch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clinch.*] To cause to be no longer clinched; to open; as, to *unclinch* the fist.
un-cloak′ (ŭn-klōk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cloak.*] To remove a cloak or cover from; hence, to unmask; reveal.
un-cloak′, *v. i.* To remove, or take off, one's cloak.
un-clog′ (ŭn-klŏg′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clog.*] To disencumber of a clog, or of difficulties and obstructions.
un-clois′ter (ŭn-klois′tẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cloister.*] To release from a cloister or confinement; to set free.
un-close′ (-klōz′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *close.*] **1.** To open. **2.** To disclose; to lay open; to reveal.
un-close′, *v. i.* To open; expand; to be laid open.
un-closed′ (ŭn-klōzd′; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *closed.*] Not closed; specif.: **a** Not separated by inclosures; open. **b** Not finished; not concluded; not settled. **c** Not sealed.
un-clothe′ (ŭn-klōth′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clothe.*] To strip of clothes; fig., to divest or strip of anything.
un-cloud′ (ŭn-kloud′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cloud.*] To free from clouds; to unveil; to clear from obscurity, gloom, sorrow, or the like.
un-clutch′ (-klŭch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clutch.*] **1.** To unclinch. **2.** *Mech.* To disengage, as a clutch.
un-cock′ (ŭn-kŏk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cock.*] To remove the hammer of (a firearm) from the position of *cock*, as to prevent accidental discharge.
un-cock′, *v. t.* To let down the brim of (a cocked hat).
un-cock′, *v. t.* To spread from a cock, or heap, as hay.
un-coil′ (ŭn-koil′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *coil.*] To unwind or open the coils (of), as hair, a rope, etc.
un-coined′ (-koind′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not coined, or minted. **2.** Not fabricated; not artificial or counterfeit; natural.
un-come′ly (ŭn-kŭm′lĭ), *a.* Not comely; also, unbecoming; unsuitable; indecent. — **un-come′li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*
un-com′fort-a-ble (ŭn-kŭm′fẽr-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not comfortable; specif.: **a** Feeling discomfort; uneasy; ill at ease, bodily or mentally. **b** Affording no comfort; causing discomfort; unpleasant; as, an *uncomfortable* seat, season, position, predicament. — **un-com′fort-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-com′fort-a-bly**, *adv.*
un′com-mer′cial (ŭn′kŏ-mûr′shăl), *a.* Not commercial; specif.: **a** Not engaged in, or related to, commerce. **b** Not conformable to commercial principles.
un-com′mon (ŭn-kŏm′ŭn), *a.* Not common; unusual; infrequent; rare; hence, remarkable; strange; as, an *uncommon* degree of cold or heat; *uncommon* courage.
Syn. — Rare, scarce, infrequent, unwonted.
— **un-com′mon-ly**, *adv.* — **un-com′mon-ness**, *n.*
un′com-mu′ni-ca-ble (ŭn′kŏ-mū′nĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not to be told; incommunicable. **2.** Not talkative; uncommunicative. *Rare.*
un′com-mu′ni-cat′ed (-kāt′ĕd), *a.* **1. a** Not told, as a secret. **b** Not imparted, as a disease. **2.** Not having partaken of the Communion.
un′com-mu′ni-ca-tive (-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Illiberal. *Obs.* **2.** Not disposed to talk or to impart information; reserved. — **un′com-mu′ni-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **un′com-mu′ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*
un′com-pound′ed (-kŏm-poun′dĕd), *a.* Not united in, or not being, a compound; unmixed; also, not involved or adorned; simple. — **un′com-pound′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un′com-pound′ed-ness**, *n.*
un-com′pre-hen′sive (ŭn-kŏm′prē-hĕn′sĭv), *a.* **1.** Not comprehensive; not including much. **2.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Unable to comprehend. **b** Incomprehensible.
un-com′pro-mis′ing (ŭn-kŏm′prō-mīz′ĭng), *a.* Not making or admitting of compromise; making no truce or concessions; unyielding; inflexible. — **un-com′pro-mis′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-com′pro-mis′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-charm′, *v. t.* To disenchant. *R.*
un-charm′a-ble, *a.*, **un-charm′ing**, *a.*, **un-charred′** (-chärd′), *a.*, **un-chart′ed**, *a.*, **un-chas′tened** (ŭn-chās′'nd), *a.*, **un′chas-tis′a-ble** (ŭn′chăs-tīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′chas-tised′** (-tīzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
unchauk, *v. t.* To uncalk. *Obs.*
unche. † INCH.
un-cheat′ed, *a.*, **un-check′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-checked′**, *a.*, **un-check′ered**, *a.*, **un-cheered′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cheer′ful, *a.* Not cheerful; grudging. — **un-cheer′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cheer′ful-ness**, *n.*
un-cheer′y, *a.*, **un-cher′ished**, *a.*, **un-chewed′**, *a.*, **un-chid′** (ŭn-chĭd′), *a.*, **un-chid′den** (-'n), *a.*, **un-chid′ed** (-chīd′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-child′ (ŭn-chīld′), *v. t.* *R.* **1.** To bereave of children. **2.** To divest of childlike characteristics. [ish.
un-child′ish, *a.* **1.** Not child- **2.** Not fit for children. *Obs.*
un-chilled′ (-chĭld′), *a.*, **un-chipped′** (-chĭpt′), *a.*, **un-chis′eled**, **un-chis′elled** (-chĭz′'ld), *a.*, **un-chiv′al-ric** (ŭn-shĭv′ăl-rĭk; ŭn′shĭ-văl′rĭk), *a.*, **un-chiv′al-rous** (ŭn-shĭv′ăl-rŭs), *a.*, **un-chol′er-ic**, *a.*, **un-chopped′** (-chŏpt′), *a.*, **un-cho′sen** (-chō′z'n), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-chris′tian, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To make unchristian. *Obs.* [not.
un-chris′tian-like′, *a.* See UN-,
un-chris′tian-ly, *a.* Unchristian. *Obs.* [CHRISTIAN.
un-chris′tian-ly, *adv.* of UN-
un-chris′tian-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-chris′ti-ness (ŭn-krĭs′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Unchristianness. *Obs.*
unchut. † UNCOUTH.
un′ci (ŭn′sī), *n.*, *pl.* of UNCUS.
un′ci-al-ize, *v. t.* To make uncial in form. *Rare.*
‖ **un′ci-a′tim** (ŭn′shĭ-ā′tĭm), *adv.* [L.] Ounce by ounce.
un-cif′er-ous (ŭn-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uncus* hook + E. *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing a hook or hooklike structure.
un-cil′i-at′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
Un′ci-na′ri-a (ŭn′sĭ-nā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uncinus* hook, barb.] A genus of nematode worms. See AGCHYLOSTOMA.
un′ci-na-ri′a-sis (-nȧ-rī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See UNCINARIA; -IASIS.] Anæmia due to loss of blood caused by parasitic worms (*Uncinaria*) in the intestines.
un′ci-nat′ed (ŭn′sĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Uncinate. [*a.* See UN-, not.
un-cinc′tured (ŭn-sĭŋk′tûrd),
uncioun. † UNCTION. [*Obs.*
un-ci′pher, *v. t.* To decipher.
un-cir′cu-lar, *a.*, **un-cir′cu-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un-cir′cum-scribed′** (ŭn-sûr′kŭm-skrībd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [cumscribed. *Obs. or R.*
un-cir′cum-script, *a.* Not cir-
un-cir′cum-spect, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-cir′cum-spect′ly**, *adv.*
un′ci-ros′trate (ŭn′sĭ-rŏs′trāt), *a.* [L. *uncus* a hook + E. *rostrate.*] Having a hooked bill. *Rare.* [UN-, not.
un-cit′ed (ŭn-sĭt′ĕd), *a.* See
un-cit′y (ŭn-sĭt′ĭ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *city.*] To deprive of the status of a city. *Obs.*
un-civ′ic, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ci-vil′i-ty, *n.* Incivility. *Obs.*
un-civ′i-li-za′tion (ŭn-sĭv′ĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* State of being uncivilized: savagery or barbarism. *Rare.* [civil.
un-civ′i-lize, *v. t.* To render un-
un-civ′il-ly, *adv.* of UNCIVIL.
un-civ′il-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un′cl. Uncle. *Ref. Sp.*
un-clad′, *a.* Unclothed.
un-claimed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
unclainte. Obs. pret. UNCLENCH.
un-clamp′, *v. t.* To loosen the clamp of; to free from a clamp.
un-clar′i-fied, *a.*, **un-classed′**, *a.*, **un-class′i-ble**, *a.*, **un-clas′sic**, *a.*, **un-clas′si-cal**, *a.*, **un-clas′si-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-clas′si-fi′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-clas′si-fied**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-clean′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-cleans′a-ble (-klĕn′zȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-cleansed′** (-klĕnzd′), *a.*, **un-clear′**, *a.*, **un-cleared′**, *a.*, **un-clear′ness**, *n.*, **un-cleav′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cleft′, *a.* Not cleft.
un-clench′ (ŭn-klĕnch′; 140). = UNCLINCH.
Un′cle Re′mus (rē′mŭs). The pretended narrator of popular tales by Joel Chandler Harris (1848-1908). He is represented as an old plantation darky with a great store of stories and songs illustrative of negro folklore and dealing mainly with "Brer [i. e., Brother] Rabbit," "Brer Fox," and other animal characters.
un-cler′gy-a-ble (ŭn-klûr′jĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-cler′i-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un-clerk′like′, *a.* Unclerical.
Uncle Sam. The United States government. *Colloq.*
☞ According to a story which lacks proof, the name arose from the circumstance that the initials U. S. (United States) marked on certain casks of provisions at Troy, N. Y., purchased for the American army in the war of 1812, were facetiously interpreted as "Uncle Sam," the nickname of Mr. Samuel Wilson, a government inspector.
un′cle-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
uncleth, unclethe. † UNCLOTHE.
Un′cle To′by (tō′bĭ). The real hero of Sterne's novel "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent.," — represented as a retired captain, wounded at the siege of Namur. He is celebrated for kindness, courage, gallantry, and simplicity, no less than extreme modesty, his love passages with the Widow Wadman, and his military tastes, habits, and discussions. Cf. TRUNNION, COMMODORE HAWSER.
Uncle Tom. The hero of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a negro slave, of unaffected piety and fidelity. See LITTLE EVA.
un-clew′, *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *clew.*] To unwind: fig., *Obs.*, undo.
un-climb′a-ble (ŭn-klīm′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-climbed′** (-klīmd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cling′, *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *cling.*] To cease from clinging. *Obs.*
un-clipped′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-close′ (ŭn-klōs′), *a.* Unreserved. *Obs.*
un-clothed′ (ŭn-klōthd′; 87), *p. a.* of UNCLOTHE. — **un-clothed′**, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-cloth′ed-ly** (-klōth′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* *Obs.*
un-clot′ted, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cloud′ed, *p. a.* of UNCLOUD. — **un-cloud′ed**, *a.*, **un-cloud′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un-cloud′y**, *a.*, **un-clo′ven**, *a.* See UN- not.
un-cloyed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-club′ba-ble, un-club′a-ble, *a.* Not clubbable; unsocial.
un-clue′. Var. of UNCLEW.
uncnut. † UNKNIT.
un′co (ŭŋ′kō), *a.* [Scot. The same word as E. *uncouth.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Strange; specif.: **a** Unknown; foreign. **b** Uncanny; weird. **c** Shy; awkward. **d** Uncommon; extraordinary. — *adv.* Remarkably; uncommonly; extremely. *Scot. & Dial Eng.* — *n.* Anything strange, wonderful, or new; hence: **a** Excitement; wonder. *Scot.* **b** A stranger. *Obs. Scot.* **c** *pl.* Tidings; news. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-coach′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coach.*] To remove from a coach. *Obs.*
un-coached′ (-kōcht′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′co-act′ed, *a.* [*un-* not + L. *coactus*, p. p. of *cogere* to compel.] Voluntary. *Obs.*
un′co-ag′u-la-ble, *a.*, **un′co-ag′u-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un-coat′ed**, *a.*, **un′co-erced′** (ŭn-kō-ûrst′), *a.*, **un-cof′fined** (ŭn-kŏf′ĭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cof′fer, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coffer.*] To remove from a coffer. *R.*
un-cof′fle (-kŏf′'l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To release from a coffle.
un-coft′ (ŭn-kŏft′), *a.* [OD. *gecoft*, p. p. of *copen* to buy, D. *koopen.*] Unbought. *Obs. Scot.*
un-co′gent, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cog′i-ta-ble (ŭn-kŏj′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Unthinkable. *Obs. or R.*
un′cog-nos′ci-ble (ŭn′kŏg-nŏs′ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un′co-he′sive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-coif′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coif.*] To deprive of the coif or cap. — **un-coifed′** (ŭn-koift′; 87), *p. a.*
un-coifed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-coin′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coin.*] To deprive (metallic money) of its character as coin. *Rare.*
un′co-like′, *a.* Strange. *Scot.*
un′col-laps′i-ble, *a.*, **un-col′lared**, *a.*, **un′col-lat′ed** (ŭn′kō-lāt′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′col-lect′ed, *a.* Not collected; specif.: **a** Not gathered into one place or body. **b** Not yet collected; payable, but not paid. **c** Not self-composed; disconcerted. — **un′col-lect′ed-ness**, *n.*
un′col-lect′i-ble (ŭn′kō-lĕk′tĭ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be collected.
un-col′o-nized, *a.*, **un-col′ored** *or* **-col′oured**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-colt′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *colt.*] To unhorse. *Obs. or R.*
un′co-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* [*unco* + *-ly.*] = UNCO. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-combed′ (ŭn-kōmd′), *a.* Not combed; unkempt.
uncomber. † UNCUMBER.
un′com-bin′a-ble (ŭn′kŏm-bīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′com-bin′a-bly**, *adv.*
un′com-bine′, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *combine.*] To separate. *Rare.*
un′com-bined′ (ŭn′kŏm-bīnd′), *p. a.* of UNCOMBINE.
un′com-bined′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′com-bust′, *p. p.* [*un-* not + *combust.*] Unburned. *Obs. Scot.*
uncome. † ANCOME.
un-come′ (ŭn-kŭm′), *p. a.* Not arrived. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un′come-at′a-ble (ŭn′kŭm-ăt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Inaccessible. *Colloq.* — **un′come-at′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un-come′ly, *adv.* Unbecomingly; unsuitably. *Obs.*
un-com′fort, *n.* Discomfort. *Ir.*
un-com′fort-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-com′fort-ing, *a.* Not comforting; rarely, discomforting.
un-com′ic, *a.*, **un′com-mand′ed**, *a.*, **un′com-mem′o-rat′ed**, *a.*, **un′com-mend′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′com-mend′ed**, *a.*, **un′com-men′su-ra-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′com-mer′cia-ble (ŭn′kō-mûr′shȧ-b'l), *a.* Not marketable. *Rare.* [COMMERCIAL.
un′com-mer′cial-ly, *adv.* of UN-
un′com-mis′er-at′ed, *a.*, **un′com-mis′sioned**, *a.*, **un′com-mit′ted**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′com-mixed′, *a.* Unmingled. *Obs.* [ly. *Dial.*
un-com′mon, *adv.* Uncommon-
un-com′mon-a-ble, *a.*, **un′com-mu′ni-cat′ing**, *a.*, **un′com-mut′ed** (ŭn′kō-mūt′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not. [*a.* Incompact.
un′com-pact′, **un′com-pact′ed**,
Un′com-pah′gre (ŭn′kŏm-pä′grē), *n.* An Indian of Ute tribe, formerly on the Uncompahgre River, now on the Uncompahgre Reservation in Utah.
un-com′pa-nied (ŭn-kŭm′pȧ-nĭd), *a.* **1.** Unaccompanied. **2.** Having no fellow or match.
un′com-pan′ion-a-ble, *a.*, **un′com-pan′ioned**, *a.*, **un-com′passed**, *a.*, **un′com-pas′sion-ate**, *a.*, **un′com-pas′sioned**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′com-pat′i-bly, *adv.* Incompatibly. *Obs.*
un′com-pel′la-ble, *a.*, **un′com-pelled′**, *a.*, **un-com′pen-sat′ed**, *a.*, **un′com-pet′i-tive**, *a.*, **un′com-plain′ing**, *a.*, **un′com-plain′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′com-plaint′**, *n.*, **un-com′plai-sant′**, *a.*, **un-com′plai-sant′ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
uncomple, *v. t.* [For UNCOUPLE.] To set loose, as hounds. *Obs.*
un′com-plete′, *a.* Incomplete. *R.*
un′com-plet′ed (ŭn′kŏm-plēt′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′com-pli′a-ble, *a.* Not complying readily. *R.* [*Obs. or R.*
un′com-pli′ant, *a.* Intractable;
un-com′pli-cat′ed, *a.*, **un-com′pli-men′ta-ry**, *a.*, **un-com′pli-ment′ed**, *a.*, **un′com-ply′ing**, *a.*, **un′com-pos′a-ble**, **un′com-pose′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′com-posed′ (ŭn′kŏm-pōzd′), *a.* Not composed; formerly also, simple; not elaborated.
un-com′pre-hend′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To fail to comprehend. *Obs.*
un-com′pre-hend′ed, *a.*, **un-com′pre-hend′ing**, *a.*, **un-com′pre-hen′si-ble**, *a.*, **un′com-pressed′** (ŭn′kŏm-prĕst′), *a.*, **un′com-prised′** (-prīzd′), *a.*, **un-com′pro-mised** (ŭn-kŏm′prō-mīzd), *a.*, **un′com-put′ed** (ŭn′kŏm-pūt′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unconand, *a.* = UNCUNNING. *Obs.* — **unconandly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
unconanscipe. A form for *uncunningship*, ignorance. *Obs.*
un′con-ceal′a-ble, *a.*, **un′con-cealed′**, *a.*, **un′con-ceal′ing**, *a.*, **un′con-ced′ed** (ŭn′kŏn-sēd′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′con-ceiv′a-ble, *a.* Inconceiv-

un'con-cern' (ŭn'kŏn-sûrn'), *n.* Want of concern; absence of interest; freedom from solicitude; indifference.
Syn. — See INDIFFERENCE.
un'con-cerned' (-sûrnd'), *a.* Not concerned; not anxious or solicitous; easy in mind; indifferent; as, to be *unconcerned* about the future. — **un'con-cern'ed-ly** (-sûr'nĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un'con-cern'ed-ness**, *n.*
un'con-di'tion-al (-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Not conditional, limited, or conditioned; made without conditions; absolute; unreserved; as, an *unconditional* surrender, offer.
unconditional right. *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 b. *Cit.* — **U. Surrender Grant.** General U. S. Grant (1822–85), eighteenth President of the United States; — so called from his demand for "unconditional surrender" at the fall of Fort Donelson (1862).
— **un'con-di'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un'con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **un'con-di'tion-al-ness**, *n.*
un'con-di'tioned (-dĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not conditioned or subject to conditions; unconditional. Specif.: *Metaph.* Not subject to limitations; infinite; absolute; hence, inconceivable; incogitable. — *n.* *Philos.* With *the*, that which is inconceivable and beyond the realm of reason; whatever is inconceivable under logical forms or relations; specif., in Sir Wm. Hamilton's philosophy, the Absolute, conceived as the unconditionally limited, and the Infinite, conceived as the unconditionally unlimited. Cf. CONDITIONED, *n.*
un'con-form'a-bil'i-ty (ŭn'kŏn-fôr'mȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being unconformable; unconformableness.
2. *Geol.* = UNCONFORMITY, 2.
un'con-form'a-ble (-fôr'mȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conformable; not agreeable; not conforming; specif., *Geol.*, exhibiting unconformity. — **un'con-form'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'con-form'a-bly**, *adv.*
un'con-form'i-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Want of conformity; incongruity; inconsistency. *South.*
2. *Geol.* **a** Want of continuity between strata in contact, corresponding to a gap in the geological record. It is often, but not always, marked by want of parallelism of the strata of the two series. **b** The surface of contact between unconformable strata. In general, the surface below the unconformity was exposed and suffered erosion before the deposition of the formations above.

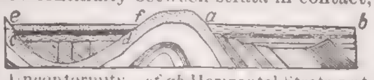

Unconformity. *ef ab* Horizontal Strata resting upon the Inclined Strata beneath; *cd* are also Unconformable to these Strata, both above and beneath.

un'con-gen'ial (ŭn'kŏn-jēn'yăl), *a.* Not congenial. — **un'con-ge'ni-al'i-ty** (-jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; -jēn-yăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un'con-gen'ial-ly** (-jēn'yăl-ĭ), *adv.*
un'con-nect'ed (-kŏ-nĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Not connected; specif.: **a** Not joined or linked together; separate. **b** Having no family or other personal ties or connections. **c** Not coherent; disconnected; rambling; desultory. **d** *Math.* Having no common element; without connection; — said of aggregates, or assemblages. — **un'con-nect'ed-ly**, *adv.*
un-con'quer-a-ble (ŭn-kŏng'kẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conquerable; indomitable. — **un-con'quer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-con'quer-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-con'scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not conscionable; unreasonable; inordinate; extravagant; as, an *unconscionable* demand or bargain.
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides. *Milton.*
2. Not guided or controlled by conscience.
Ungenerous as well as *unconscionable* practices. *South.*
—**un-con'scion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**un-con'scion-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not conscious; in a state unaccompanied by conscious experience; as, a person in a swoon is *unconscious*. Also, with *of*, not realizing or appreciating; not aware of; as, an ox *unconscious* of the yoke; *unconscious* of his error.
2. Not known or apprehended by consciousness, esp. by self-consciousness; as: **a** Not present in attention; pertaining to liminal consciousness or to subconsciousness; as, *unconscious* inference. **b** Not realized; not brought home to the intelligence; as, an *unconscious* mistake. **c** Not directly affecting consciousness; — said of stimulations or processes which fail of their normal effect on consciousness.
3. Nonconscious; not possessed of mind or consciousness; as, metals are *unconscious* substances.
4. *Philos.* Having mental traits or effects, yet lacking memory, intelligence, and awareness of self; as, conscious ideas are connected by *unconscious* mental excitations.
the Unconscious, in the philosophy of E. von Hartmann, the absolute principle of the universe. Cf. PANPNEUMATISM.
— **un-con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **un-con'scious-ness**, *n.*
un-con'so-nant (ŭn-kŏn'sō-nănt), *a.* Incongruous; inconsistent. "A thing *unconsonant*." *Hooker.*
un-con'sti-tu'tion-al (-stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Not constitutional; not according to, or consistent with, the terms of a constitution of government; contrary to the constitution; as, an *unconstitutional* law. — **un-con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
un'con-strain'a-ble (ŭn'kŏn-strān'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not constrainable.—**unconstrainable coördinate**, *Math.*, a generalized coördinate. See COORDINATE, *n.*, 2.
un'con-straint' (-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from constraint.
un'con-trol'la-ble (-trōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being controlled; ungovernable; as, an *uncontrollable* temper.
2. Indisputable; as, an *uncontrollable* title. *Obs.*
— **un'con-trol'la-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un'con-trol'la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'con-trol'la-bly**, *adv.*
un'con-trolled' (-trōld'), *a.* Not controlled; specif.: **a** Not governed; free. **b** Unrestrained; uncontrollable. **c** Not disproved or refuted. *Obs.*
un'con-ven'tion-al (-vĕn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Not bound by, or accordant with, convention; free from conventionality. — **un'con-ven'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un'con-ven'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
un'con-vert'ed (-vûr'tĕd), *a.* Not converted; specif.: **a** Not exchanged. **b** Not changed, esp. in opinion or action; specif., not having been led to accept a religious faith; esp., *Theol.*, not having yet accepted Christianity or abandoned a state of sin; impenitent; unregenerate.
un-cork' (ŭn-kôrk'), *v.t.* [See 1st UN-.] To draw a cork from.
un-cou'ple (ŭn-kŭp''l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *couple.*] To loose, as dogs, from their couples; also, to disconnect (something coupled); as, to *uncouple* railroad cars.
un-coursed' (-kōrst'; 201), *a.* Not laid or placed in courses; — said esp. of masonry.
un-couth' (-kōōth'; 87), *a.* [ME. *uncouth*, AS. *uncūð* unknown, strange; *un-* (see UN- not) + *cūð* known, old p. p. of *cunnan* to know. See CAN to be able; cf. UNCO, UNKID.]
1. Unknown. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. Unacquainted; also, unknowing; ignorant. *Obs.*
3. *Obs.* Unfamiliar or strange; uncommon. Specif.: **a** Rare; wonderful; exquisite. "Harness . . . so *uncouth* and so rich." *Chaucer.* **b** Foreign; hence, mysterious; uncanny; dreadful. "An *uncouth* fear." *Shak.*
4. Awkwardly strange; awkward; clumsy; boorish; as, *uncouth* ways. "*Uncouth* in guise and gesture." *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — See AWKWARD.
— **un-couth'ly**, *adv.* — **un-couth'ness**, *n.*
un-cov'e-nant-ed (-kŭv'ē-năn-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not covenanted; not granted or entered into under a covenant.
2. Not having joined in a league, or assented to a covenant or agreement, as the Solemn League and Covenant of the Scottish people in the times of the Stuarts.
Grudged their allegiance to an *uncovenanted* king. *Sir T. E. May.*
3. *Theol.* Not having entered into relationship with God through the appointed means; also, not assured by the divine promises or conditions; as, *uncovenanted* mercies.
4. Designating, or pert. to, the East Indian civil service of employees (chiefly natives) not subject to statutory restrictions as to examination, leaving the service, etc., and not pensioned on retirement; — opposed to *covenanted*. This service is now mostly replaced by the *provincial service.*
un-cov'er (ŭn-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.*; UN-COV'ERED (-ẽrd); UN-COV'ER-ING. [1st *un-* + *cover.*] **1.** To take the cover from; to divest of covering; as, to *uncover* a box, bed, shed.
2. Specif.: To divest of the hat or cap; to bare the head of; as, to *uncover* one's head; to *uncover* one's self.
3. To show openly; to disclose; reveal. *Milton.*
4. *Mil.* To expose successively (lines of troops when deploying) by the moving to right or left of the leading lines.
un-cov'er, *v. i.* To remove a cover or covering. Specif.:
1. To take off the hat or cap in token of respect.
2. To remove the covers from dishes, or the like. *Shak.*
un-cov'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Not covered; specif.: **a** Devoid of covering; bare. **b** Not covered by collateral, as a note.
un-cowl' (ŭn-koul'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cowl.*] **1.** To divest or deprive of a cowl; hence, to deprive (a monk) of his membership in a religious order. *Pope.*
2. To remove the cowl, or the like, from, as the face.
un'cre-ate' (ŭn'krē-āt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *create.*] To deprive of existence; to annihilate. *Milton.*
un'cre-ate', *a.* [*un-* not + *create*, a.] Uncreated.
un'cre-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *created.*] **1.** Not yet created or existent; as, misery *uncreated*. *Milton.*
2. Not existing by creation; self-existent; eternal. *Locke.*
un-crown' (ŭn-kroun'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *crown.*] To deprive of a crown; hence, to discrown; dethrone, lit. or fig.
unc'tion (ŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *unccioun, uncioun*, OF. *oncion, onction, unccion*, F. *onction*, fr. L. *unctio*, fr. *ungere, unctum*, to anoint. See UNGUENT.] **1.** Act of anointing, as with oil or ointment, esp. for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration; as, king by sacred *unction*.
2. That which is used for anointing; an unguent; an ointment; hence, anything soothing or lenitive.
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul. *Shak.*
3. That quality in language, address, or the like, which expresses or excites sober and fervent emotion; esp., religious fervor and tenderness; sometimes, a simulated or factitious fervor or emotional gush; unctuousness.
unc'tu-os'i-ty (ŭŋk'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *onctuosité.*] Quality or state of being unctuous.
unc'tu-ous (ŭŋk'tū-ŭs), *a.* [F. *onctueux*, OF. *onctueus, unctueus*, or LL. *unctuosus*, fr. L. *unctus* an ointment, fr. *ungere, unctum*, to anoint. See UNGUENT.] **1.** Of the nature or quality of an unguent or ointment; fatty; oily; greasy. "The *unctuous* cheese." *Longfellow.*
2. Having a smooth, greasy feel, as certain minerals.
3. Bland; suave; also, fervid; as, an *unctuous* speech; esp., insincerely suave or gushing.
Syn. — See SUAVE.
—**unc'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **unc'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*
What we call unction would undoubtedly seem to him [a Frenchman] *unctuousness* — especially should he listen to some of our professional elocutionists, who bear on so hard as to make the tenderer sentiments fairly squeak. *W. C. Brownell.*
un-curl' (ŭn-kûrl'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *curl.*] To straighten out, as anything curled.
un-cur'rent (ŭn-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* Not current; specif., not

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able. — **un'con-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.* *All Rare.*
un'con-ceived' (ŭn'kŏn-sēvd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-ceiv'ing, *a.* Not conceiving; *Obs.*, thoughtless.
un'con-cern'ing, *a.* Not concerning or belonging; uninteresting. *Obs.*
un'con-cern'ment, *n.* Unconcernedness. *Obs.*
un'con-cert'ed, *a.*, **un'con-cert'ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un'con-cil'i-a-to-ry**, *a.*, **un'con-clud'ed** (ŭn'kŏn-klōōd'ĕd), *a.*, **un'con-clud'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-clud'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Inconclusive. *Obs.*
un'con-clud'ing (-ĭng), *a.* Inconclusive. — **un'con-clud'ing-ness**, *n.* *Both R.*
un'con-clu'sive, *a.* Inconclusive. *R.*
un'con-coct'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-cur'rent, *a.* Not concurrent or agreeing. *Obs. or R.*
un'con-dem'na-ble, *a.*, **un'con-demned'**, *a.*, **un'con-den'sa-ble**, *a.*, **un'con-den'sa-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un'con-dit'ed (ŭn'kŏn-dĭt'ĕd), *a.* [See CONDITE, *a.*] Unseasoned. *Obs.*
un'con-di'tion-ate, *a.* Unconditional. *Obs.*
un'con-duc'ing (ŭn'kŏn-dūs'ĭng), *a.* Not conducive. *Rare.*
un'con-duct'ed, *a.*, **un'con-duc'tive**, *a.*, **un'con-fed'er-at'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-ferred'**, *a.*, **un'con-fessed'**, *a.*, **un'con-fess'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-con'fi-dence, *n.* Want of confidence. *R.*
un'con-fin'a-ble (ŭn'kŏn-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'con-fined'** (ŭn'kŏn-fīnd'), *a.*, **un'con-fin'ed-ly** (-fīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un'con-fin'ed-ness**, *n.*, **un'con-firmed'**, *a.*, **un'con-fis'ca-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-form', *a.* Unlike. *Obs.*
un'con-formed', *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-form'ist, *n.* A nonconformist. *Obs.*
un'con-found', *v. t.* To prevent or free from being confounded. *Obs.* — **un'con-found'ed**, *p. a.*
un'con-found'ed, *a.* [*un-* not + *confounded.*] Not confounded.
un'con-fused' (ŭn'kŏn-fūzd'), *a.*, **un'con-fus'ed-ly** (-fūz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un'con-fut'a-ble** (-fūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'con-fut'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-geal', *v. i.* [See 1st UN-.] To thaw; melt.
un'con-geal'a-ble, *a.*, **un'con-gealed'**, *a.*, **un'con-grat'u-lat'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-jec'tured**, *a.*, **un'con-joined'**, *a.*, **un-con'ju-gal**, *a.*, **un-con'ju-gat'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-junc'tive**, *a.*, **un-conned'** (ŭn-kŏnd'), *a.*, **un'con-niv'ing** (ŭn'kŏ-nīv'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
unconnyng. † UNCUNNING.
un-con'quered, *a.* Not conquered; also, *Obs.*, unconquerable.
un-con'sci-en'tious, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-con'sci-en'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-tious-ness**, *n.*
un-con'se-crate, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of consecration; desecrate. *Obs.*
un-con'se-crate, *a.* Unconsecrated. *Obs.*
un-con'se-crat'ed, *a.*, **un-con'se-crat'ed-ness**, *n.*, **un'con-se-cra'tion**, *n.*, **un'con-sec'u-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-sent', *v. i.* To withhold consent. *Obs.*
un'con-sent'ed, *a.*, **un'con-sent'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-con'se-quen'tial (ŭn-kŏn'sē-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* Inconsequential. *Obs. or R.*
un'con-serv'a-tive, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-sid'er-ate, *a.* Inconsiderate. *Obs.* — **un'con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un'con-sid'ered, *a.* Not considered, thought of, or attended to.
un'con-sid'er-ing, *a.*, **un'con-signed'** (ŭn'kŏn-sīnd'), *a.*, **un'con-soled'** (-sōld'), *a.*, **un'con-sol'i-dat'ed** (-sŏl'ĭ-dāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'con-sol'ing** (-sōl'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-spic'u-ous (-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Inconspicuous. *Rare.*
un'con-spir'ing (-spīr'ĭng), *a.*, **un'con-spir'ing-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-con'stan-cy, *n.* Inconstancy. *Obs.*
un-con'stant, *a.* Inconstant. — **un-con'stant-ly**, *adv.* — **un-con'stant-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un'con-strained', *a.*, **un'con-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un'con-strict'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-struct'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-struc'tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-sult', *v. t.* To neglect to consult. *Obs.*
un'con-sult'ed, *a.*, **un'con-sult'ing**, *a.*, **un'con-sum'a-ble** (-sūm'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'con-sumed'** (-sūmd'), *a.*, **un'con-sum'ing** (-sūm'ĭng), *a.*, **un'con-sum'mate** (-sŭm'ĭt), *a.*, **un-con'sum-mat'ed** (ŭn-kŏn'sŭ-māt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-tain'a-ble, *a.* That cannot be contained or repressed.
un'con-tam'i-nate, *a.* Not contaminated. *Obs. or Archaic.*
un'con-tam'i-nat'ed, *a.*, **un'con-temned'** (ŭn'kŏn-tĕmd'), *a.*, **un-con'tem-plat'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous**, *a.*, **un'con-tend'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-tend'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-tent'ed, *a.* Discontented. — **un'con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*
un'con-tent'ing-ness, *n.* Quality or state of not contenting. *Obs.*
un'con-test'a-ble, *a.* Incontestable. *Obs. or R.*
un-con'ti-nent, *a.* Incontinent. *Obs.*
un'con-test'ed, *a.*, **un'con-tract'ed**, *a.*, **un-con'tra-dict'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-con'tra-dict'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-trast'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-con'trast'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-con'trite (*for pron. see* CONTRITE), *a.* Impenitent. *Obs.*
un'con-triv'ing (ŭn'kŏn-trīv'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-trol'led-ly (ŭn'kŏn-trōl'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of UNCONTROLLED.
un-con'tro-ver'sial, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-con'tro-ver'so-ry, *a.* Not involving controversy. *Obs.*
un-con'tro-vert'a-bly, *adv.* Incontrovertibly. *Obs.*
un-con'tro-vert'ed, *a.*, **un-con'tro-vert'ed-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-con'tro-vert'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Incontrovertible. — **un-con'tro-vert'i-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-con've-na-ble, *a.* Unsuitable. *Obs.*
un'con-ven'a-ble (ŭn'kŏn-vēn'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'con-vened'** (-vēnd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-ven'ient (ŭn'kŏn-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* Unseemly; inconvenient. — **un'con-ven'ient-ly**, *adv.* *Both Rare or Dial. Eng.*
un'con-vers'a-ble (-vûr'sȧ-b'l; *cf.* CONVERSABLE), *a.* Not helpful to, inclined to, or suited to, conversation or sociability. *R.*
un-con'ver-sant, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-vers'ing, *a.* Uncompanionable. *Obs.*
un'con-ver'sion (ŭn'kŏn-vûr'shŭn), *n.* State of being unconverted; impenitence. *Rare.*
un'con-vert'i-ble, *a.*, **un'con-veyed'** (-vād'), *a.*, **un'con-vict'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-vinced'** (-vĭnst'), *a.*, **un'con-vinc'ing** (-vĭn'sĭng), *a.*, **un'con-vinc'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un'con-vulsed'** (-vŭlst'), *a.*, **un-cooked'** (ŭn-kŏŏkt'), *a.*, **un'co-or'di-nat'ed**, *a.*, **un-cop'i-a-ble** (ŭn-kŏp'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-cop'ied**, *a.*, **un'co-quet'tish**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cord', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cord.*] To release from cords; to loosen the cord or cords of. — **un-cord'ed**, *p. a.*
un-cor'dial, *a.* See UN-, not.
uncordual, *a.* [Cf. ACCORD; perh. confused with *cordial.*] Incongruous. *Obs. Scot.*
uncore. † UNCOVER.
un-cored' (ŭn-kōrd'; 201), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-corked', *p. a.* of UNCORK.
un-corked', *a.* See UN-, not.
un'corn', *n.* [*un-* not + *corn* grain.] Wild oats. *Obs. Scot.*
un'cor-rect', *a.* Incorrect. *Rare.*
un-cor'o-net'ed, *a.*, **un-cor'pu-lent**, *a.*, **un'cor-rect'ed**, *a.*, **un-cor're-lat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cor're-spond'en-cy, *n.* State of being not correspondent. *Obs. or R.* — **un-cor're-spond'ent**, *a.*
un-cor'ri-gi-ble (ŭn-kŏr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Incorrigible. *R.*
un'cor-rob'o-rat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
uncorrumped, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of *corrump.*] Uncorrupted. *Obs.*
un'cor-rupt', *a.* Incorrupt. *R.*
un'cor-rupt'ed, *a.*, **un'cor-rupt'ed-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un'cor-rupt'i-ble, *a.* Incorruptible. *Rare.* — **un'cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
un'cor-rup'tion, *n.* Incorruption. *Obs.*
un'cor-rup'tive, *a.*, **un'cor-rupt'ly**, *adv.*, **un'cor-rupt'ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
uncorsaid, *a.* [Cf. UN- not; COURSE, *v. & n.*] Unridden. *Obs.*
un-cor'set-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
uncortoyse. † UNCOURTEOUS.
uncorven, *a.* [*un-* + ME. *corven*, p. p., AS. *corfen*, p. p. of *ceorfan*. See CARVE.] Not cut or trimmed. *Obs.*
uncost, *n.* [*un-* not + *cost* manner.] Vice. *Obs.*
un-cost'ly, *a.* See UN-, not. *Rare.*—**un-cost'li-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
un-coth' (ŭn-kŭth'). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UNCOUTH.
un-coun'sel-a-ble, **un-coun'sel-la-ble**, *a.* Inadvisable. *Rare.*
un-coun'seled, **un-coun'selled**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-count'a-ble, *a.* Unaccountable. *Obs.*
un-count'a-ble, *a.* Innumerable.
un-count'ed, *a.* Not counted; also, innumerable.
un-coun'te-nanced, *a.*, **un-coun'ter-act'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-coun'ter-feit, *a.* Unfeigned. *R.*
un-coun'ter-mand'a-ble, *a.*, **un-coun'ter-mand'ed**, *a.*, **un-coun'ter-vailed'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cou'ple, *v. i.* To have free course, as a hound released from couplings. *Obs.*
un-cou'pled (ŭn-kŭp''ld), *p. a.* of UNCOUPLE.
un-cou'pled, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-court'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cour'te-ous (ŭn-kûr'tē-ŭs; -kōrt'yŭs), *a.* Discourteous. — **un-cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cour'te-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
un-cour'te-sy, *n.* Lack of courtesy; discourtesy. *Obs.*
un-court'ier-like' (-kōrt'yẽr-līk'), *a.*, **un-court'li-ness**, *n.*, **un-court'ly**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'cous (ŭŋ'kŭs), *a.* [L. *uncus.*] Hooklike; hooked. *Obs.*
un-cous'in-ly, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-couth' (*dial.* ŭn-kōōth'; -kōōth'), *n.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. A stranger. 2. A wonder; an unfamiliar event.
un-couth'some, *a.* Uncouth. *Obs.*
un-couth'y, *a.* Afraid; frightened; also, fearsome; uncanny; hence, rarely, unseemly; disagreeable. *Obs. or R. Scot.*
un-cov'e-na-ble (ŭn-kŭv'ē-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Unsuitable; inconvenient; also, uncivil. *Obs.*
un-cov'ert, *a.* Not covert. *Obs.*
un-cov'et-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'cow (*dial.* ŭŋ'kō; -kŭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UNCO.
un-cracked' (ŭn-krăkt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cra'dle, *v. i.* To outgrow the cradle. *Obs.*
un-craft'y, *a.* **1.** Not crafty. 2. Disingenuous. *Obs.*
un-cramped' (-krămpt'), *a.*, **un-cran'nied**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-crazed' (-krāzd'), *a.* Sound.
un'cre-at'a-ble (ŭn'krē-āt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cred'i-ble, *a.* Incredible; incredulous. *Obs.* — **un-cred'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
un-cred'it, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] Discredit. *Obs.*
un-cred'it-a-ble, *a.* Discreditable. *Obs.* — **un-cred'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un-cred'it-ed, *a.*, **un-crest'ed**, *a.*, **un-cried'**, *a.*, **un-crip'pled**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cris'ten, *a.* [AS. See UN-, not; CHRISTENDOM.] Unchristian. *Obs.* — **un-cris'ten-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-crit'i-cal, *a.*, **un-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-crit'i-ciz'a-ble**, **un-crit'i-cis'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-crit'i-cized**, **un-crit'i-cised**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-crook', *v. t.* To unbend; open.
un-crooked' (ŭn-krŏŏkt'), *p. a.* of UNCROOK.
un-crooked' (ŭn-krŏŏkt'; -krŏŏk'ĕd), *a.*, **un-cropped'** (-krŏpt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cross', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cross.*] To change so as no longer to be crossed.
un-cross'a-ble, *a.*, **un-crossed'**, (-krŏst'), *a.*, **un-crowd'ed**, *a.*, **un-crowned'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-crowned', *p. a.* of UNCROWN.
un-crud'ded, *a.* [See UN-, not; CURD.] Not curdled. *Obs.*
un-crush'a-ble, *a.*, **un-crushed'**, *a.*, **un-crust'ed**, *a.*, **un-crys'tal-line**, *a.*, **un-crys'tal-liz'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unct, *v. t.* [L. *unctus*, p. p. of *ungere.*] To anoint. *Obs. Scot.*
unc'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
unc'tious (ŭŋk'shŭs), *a.* Unctuous.— **unc'tious-ness**, *n.* *Both R.*
unc-to'ri-an (ŭŋk-tō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *unctor* an anointer.] Pertaining to anointing. *Obs.*
unc-to'ri-um (ŭŋk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), **unc'tu-a'ri-um** (ŭŋk'tū-ā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *unctorium.*] = ELÆOTHESIUM.
unc'ture (ŭŋk'tūr), *n.* [L. *unctura* unction.] Unguent. *Obs.*
un-cuck'old-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'cu-lar (ŭŋ'kū-lȧr), *a.* Avuncular. *Rare.*
un-culled' (ŭn-kŭld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cul'pa-ble (-kŭl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* Inculpable. *Obs. or R.*
un-cult', *a.* [*un-* not + L. *cultus*, p. p. cultivated.] Not cultivated; rude; illiterate. *Obs.*
un-cul'ti-va-ble, *a.*, **un-cul'ti-vat'ed**, *a.*, **un-cul'ti-va'tion**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-cul'ture, *n.* Want of culture. *Rare.*
un-cul'tured, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cum'ber, *v. t.* To cease to cumber. *Obs.*
un-cum'bered, *a.* Unencumbered.
un-cum'ly. † UNCOMELY.
uncunnand, *a.* = UNCUNNING. *Obs.* — **uncunnandly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-cun'ning, *a.* Ignorant; stupid. — **un-cun'ning-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cun'ning-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-cun'ning, **un-cun'ning-ship**, *n.* Ignorance. *Obs.*
un-cur'a-ble (ŭn-kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incurable. — **un-cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-cur'a-bly**, *adv.*
un-curb', *v. t.* To free from a curb.
un-curb'a-ble, *a.*, **un-curbed'**, *a.*, **un-cur'dled**, *a.*, **un-cured'**, *a.*, **un-cu'ri-ous**, *a.*, **un-cu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-curled'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-curled', *p. a.* of UNCURL.
un-cur'ried, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-curse', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *curse.*] To free from a curse. *Rare.*
un-cursed', **un-curst'**, *a.*, **un'cur-tailed'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cur'tain, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cur-*

N O P Q R S T U

passing in common payment; not receivable at par or full value; as, *uncurrent* notes. *Shak.*

un′cus (ŭŋ′kŭs), *n.; pl.* UNCI (ŭn′sī). [L.] *Zoöl. & Anat.* A hook or claw; specif.: **a** *Anat.* The anterior curved end of the hippocampal convolution. **b** *Zoöl.* In rotifers, the head of the malleus of the mastax, which is often hooked, or bears one or more teeth. **c** *Zoöl.* A median beaklike plate or process dorsal to the copulatory apparatus of male Lepidoptera.

un-cus′tomed (ŭn-kŭs′tŭmd), *a.* **1**. Not subject to, or not having paid, customs duties. *Smollett.*
2. Unaccustomed; unwonted. *Obs. & R.*

un-cut′ (ŭn-kŭt′; 87), *a.* **1**. Not cut; not separated by cutting or otherwise; specif., *Binding*, of books, periodicals, etc., not having the leaves separated by trimming. Among booksellers, librarians, etc., such a book is said to be *uncut* even if the leaves have been separated.
2. Not ground, or otherwise cut, into a certain shape; as, an *uncut* diamond.
uncut velvet, a fabric woven like velvet, but with the loops of the warp threads uncut.

un-damped′ (ŭn-dămpt′), *a.* *Elec.* Not damped; — said esp. of an oscillation. See OSCILLATION, 3.

un-dat′ed (ŭn-dāt′ĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *dated.*] Not dated; having no date; as, an *undated* letter.

un-daunt′a-ble (ŭn-dän′tȧ-b'l; ŭn-dôn′-), *a.* Incapable of being daunted; intrepid; fearless; indomitable.

un-daunt′ed (ŭn-dän′tĕd; -dôn′tĕd), *a.* Not daunted; specif., *Obs.*, not subdued; untamed.
Syn. — Bold, fearless, brave, courageous, intrepid.
— **un-daunt′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-daunt′ed-ness**, *n.*

un′dé, un′dée (ŭn′dā), *a.* [F. *ondé.*] *Her.* Waving or wavy; — applied to ordinaries, or division lines.

un-dec′a-gon (ŭn-dĕk′ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven + Gr. *γωνία* an angle.] *Geom.* A figure having eleven angles and eleven sides.

un′de-ceive′ (ŭn′dē-sēv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deceive.*] To free from deception, fraud, fallacy, or mistake.

un′de-cen′na-ry (ŭn′dē-sĕn′ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *undecim* eleven (*unus* one + *decem* ten) + *-ennary*, as in *decennary*. Cf. UNDECENNIAL.] Undecennial. *E. Stiles.*

un′de-cen′ni-al (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See UNDECENNARY; cf. DECENNIAL.] Occurring or observed every eleventh year; belonging to, or continuing, a period of eleven years; undecennary; as, an *undecennial* festival.

un′de-cid′ed (-sīd′ĕd), *a.* **1**. Not yet determined.
2. Wavering; inconstant; unsettled.
— **un′de-cid′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un′de-cid′ed-ness**, *n.*

un′de-ci′pher-a-ble (-sī′fẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Indecipherable. — **un′de-ci′pher-a-bly**, *adv.*

un′de-ci′sive (-sī′sĭv), *a.* Indecisive. — **un′de-ci′sive-ly**, *adv.*

un-decked′ (ŭn-dĕkt′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1**. Not decked; unadorned.
2. Not having a deck; as, an *undecked* vessel.

un′de-col′ic (ŭn′dē-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*undecylenic* + *propiolic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_2$, of the propiolic acid series, obtained indirectly from undecylenic acid as a white crystalline substance.

un′de-creed′ (-krēd′), *a.* [*un-* not + *decreed.*] Not decreed.

un′de-creed′, *a.* [1st *un-* + *decree.*] Reversed or nullified by decree, as something previously decreed. *Obs. or R.*

un′de-cyl (ŭn′dē-sĭl), *n.* [*undecane* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** Hendecyl. **b** The radical $C_{11}H_{21}O$, of undecylic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

un-dec′y-len′ic (ŭn-dĕs′ĭ-lĕn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{20}O_2$, homologous with acrylic acid, obtained by distilling castor oil.

un′de-cyl′ic (ŭn′dē-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Related to, derived from, or containing, undecyl; specif., designating a member of the fatty acid series, $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$, prepared artificially as a white crystalline substance.

un-deed′ed (ŭn-dēd′ĕd), *a.* Not famed for great deeds. *Obs.*

un-deed′ed, *a.* Not deeded or transferred by deed.

un′de-fin′a-ble (ŭn′dē-fīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Indefinable. — **un′de-fin′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′de-fin′a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

un-de′i-fy (ŭn-dē′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deify.*] To degrade from the state of deity.

un′de-mon′stra-tive (ŭn′dē-mŏn′strȧ-tĭv), *a.* Restrained or reserved as to expression of feeling; not effusive. — **un′de-mon′stra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **un′de-mon′stra-tive-ness**, *n.*

un′de-ni′a-ble (ŭn′dē-nī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Incapable of denial; palpably true; indisputable; as, *undeniable* evidence.
2. Unquestionably excellent; as, a person of *undeniable* connections. *Colloq.* *G. Eliot.*
— **un′de-ni′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′de-ni′a-bly**, *adv.*

un′de-nom′i-na′tion-al (-nŏm′ĭ-nā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Without restriction to a denomination; unsectarian. — **un′de-nom′i-na′tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

un′der (ŭn′dẽr), *prep.* [AS. *under*, prep. & adv.; akin to OFries. *under*, OS. *undar*, D. *onder*, G. *unter*, OHG. *untar*, Icel. *undir*, Sw. & Dan. *under*, Goth. *undar*, L. *infra* below, *inferior* lower, Skr. *adhas* below. Cf. INFERIOR.]
1. Below or beneath, with the idea of being covered; at a point or position lower (esp. vertically lower) than; — opposed to *over*; as, he stood *under* a tree; the carriage is *under* cover; a cellar *under* the house; land *under* water.
2. Hence, denoting various analogous relations; as: **a** Weighed upon, oppressed, or controlled by, either (1) physically; as, to travel *under* a heavy load; or (2) as by affliction, subjection, government, authority, obligation, liability, or the like; as, brave *under* trials; England *under* the Tudors; *under* the penalties of the law; the condition *under* which one enters office; *under* a vow.

Both Jews and Gentiles . . . are all *under* sin. *Rom.* iii. 9.

b Hence, beneath simply as sustaining, receiving, or undergoing, as treatment, authorization, influence, or the like; as, a bill *under* discussion; *under* an operation; *under* leave or favor; *under* a charge. **c** Inferior or subordinate to, or exceeded by, in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, age, or the like; falling short of; hence, at, with, or for, less than; as, to sell a horse *under* sixty dollars; a son *under* age. Specif.: *London Stock Exchange.* One thirty-second less than; as, *under* $\frac{1}{2}$ means $\frac{15}{32}$.

It was too great an honor for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*

d Beneath, with reference to category, division, class, etc.; as, items *under* this head. **e** Beneath, with reference to cover, pretext, guise, etc.; as, *under* an incognito.
Syn. — See BELOW.
under metal, *Gun.*, having the muzzle depressed below the line of a level axis. *Rare.* — **u. sail.** See under SAIL, *n.*

un′der (ŭn′dẽr), *adv.* In a lower position, or in a subject or subordinate condition; — used chiefly in a few idiomatic phrases; as, to *bring under*, to reduce to subjection; to subdue; to *keep under*, to keep in subjection; to control; *to go under*, to be unsuccessful; to fail.

un′der, *a.* Lower in position, intensity, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate; — used esp. in comp. See UNDER-.
under bevel. See BEVEL, 1. — **u. color** *or* **colour**, the color of basal parts of the hair or feathers of mammals or birds.

un′der- (ŭn′dẽr-; *see note below*). The preposition, adverb, or adjective *under* used in composition. Thus: **a** The preposition (with any of its various senses); as in, *under*body, *n.*; *under*ground, *adv. & a.*; *under*hand, *adv. & a.*, etc. **b** The adverb, esp. with the specif. senses: (1) *from below; on the lower* part; as, to *under*mine, *under*prop, *under*line; (2) *below the normal; insufficiently*; as, *under*bred; to *under*state. **c** The adjective, meaning: (1) *lower in position*; as in *under*tow; (2) *lower in degree* or *rank*; *subordinate*; as in *under*sheriff; (3) *lower in intensity*; as in *under*tone; *lesser* (in amount); as in an *under*load; sometimes, *of insufficient intensity*, etc.; as in *under*dose.
☞ The accentuation in compounds of *under-*, esp. the adjectives, often varies somewhat with the sense and the position of the word: as, *un′der-done′* meat, the meat is *un′der-done′*; *un′der-hand′ed* acts, the act was *un′der-hand′ed*. Corresponding adverbs, and nouns in *-ness*, usually have slightly stronger accent on the second element; as, *un′der-hand′ed-ly*, *un′der-hand′ed-ness*. Cf. OVER-, *Note*, and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 87.
☞ The reference "See UNDER-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *under-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

un′der-ac′tion (ŭn′dẽr-ăk′shŭn; ŭn′dẽr-ăk′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Subordinate action; a minor action incidental or subsidiary to the main story; an episode.
2. Subnormal or insufficient action.

un′der-arm′ (ŭn′dẽr-ärm′), *a.* **1**. Placed under, or on the under side of, the arm; as, *underarm* seams.
2. *Cricket.* Underhand; — sometimes used adverbially.

un′der-back′ (ŭn′dẽr-băk′), *n.* *Brewing.* A vessel which receives the wort as it flows from the mashing tub.

un′der-bear′ (ŭn′dẽr-bâr′), *v. t.* [AS. *underberan.* See UNDER; BEAR to support.] *Obs.* **1**. To support; endure.
2. To line; guard; face.

un′der-bid′ (-bĭd′), *v. t.* To bid less than, when a contract or service is offered to the lowest bidder; to offer to contract, sell, or do for a less price than.

un′der-bite′ (-bīt′), *v. t.* *Etching.* **a** To etch insufficiently. **b** To eat under, so as to leave without proper support; — said of the action of acid on the lines, etc., of the printing surface. — **un′der-bit′ten** (ŭn′dẽr-bĭt′'n), *a.*

un′der-brace′ (-brās′), *v. t.* To brace, fasten, or bind underneath or below.

un′der-braced′ (ŭn′dẽr-brāst′), *a.* Not sufficiently braced; specif., designating a truss that depends upon some of its joints for its rigidity, as a simple queen-post truss.

un′der-bred′ (ŭn′dẽr-brĕd′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1**. Not of pure breed; as, an *underbred* dog.
2. Not of, or marked by, good breeding; ill-bred.

un′der-bright′ (ŭn′dẽr-brīt′), *n.* A streak of very bright light occasionally seen below clouds near the horizon.

un′der-brush′ (-brŭsh′), *n.* Shrubs, bushes, small trees, etc., growing beneath large trees in a wood or forest; brush.

un′der-burn′ (ŭn′dẽr-bûrn′), *v. t.* **a** To burn up. *Obs.* **b** To burn insufficiently. **c** To burn, as clay, at a less than normal temperature.

un′der-buy′ (-bī′), *v. t.* **1**. To buy at less than the real value or worth.
2. To buy cheaper than; as, to *underbuy* a rival.

un′der-cast′ (ŭn′dẽr-kȧst′), *n.* *Mining.* A passage for air carried under a road or floor.

un′der-charge′ (-chärj′), *v. t.* **1**. To charge less than is usual or suitable for; as, to *undercharge* goods or services; also, to charge (a person) too little for something.
2. To load with too small a charge, as a gun.

un′der-charge′ (ŭn′dẽr-chärj′), *n.* A charge that is less than is usual or suitable.

un′der-clay′ (-klā′), *n.* A stratum of clay beneath a coal bed, often containing roots of coal plants, esp. *Stigmaria.*

un′der-cliff′ (-klĭf′), *n.* A terrace or subordinate cliff on a shore, consisting of material fallen from the cliff above.

un′der-clothed′ (ŭn′dẽr-klōthd′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Insufficiently clothed.

un′der-clothes′ (-klōthz′; *colloq.* -klōz′), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others, esp. those worn next the skin.

un′der-coat′ (-kōt′), *n.* **1**. A coat worn under another.
2. A growth of short hair or fur partly concealed by a longer growth; as, a dog's *undercoat.*

un′der-col′ored, *or* **-col′oured** (-kŭl′ẽrd; *see* UNDER-), *a.*
1. Having less color than needed or proper.
2. (*pron.* ŭn′dẽr-kŭl′ẽrd) Having, or pertaining to, under color.

un′der-cool′ (-kōōl′), *v. t. & i.* *Phys. Chem.* To supercool.

un′der-croft′ (ŭn′dẽr-krŏft′; 205), *n.* [*under* + *croft* a vault.] *Arch.* A subterranean room of any kind; esp., a vaulted chamber under a church (see CRYPT), or one used as a chapel or for any sacred purpose.

un′der-cur′rent (-kŭr′ĕnt), *n.* **1**. A current below the upper currents or surface of water, air, etc.
2. Hence, fig., a tendency of feeling, opinion, or the like, more or less hidden, and often contrary to that publicly shown; as, an *undercurrent* of sentiment in favor of one.
3. *pl.* In placer mining, broad branch sluices, set at small-

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tain.] To remove a curtain from: reveal; unveil. — **un-cur′tained**, *p. a.*
un-cur′tained, *a.* See UN-, not.
uncurtass. † UNCOURTEOUS.
uncurtese. † UNCOURTEOUS.
un-cush′ioned (ŭn-kōōsh′ŭnd), *a.*, **un-cus′tom-a-ble** (-kŭs′tŭm-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-cus′tom-a-ri-ly**, *adv.*, **un-cus′tom-a-ri-ness**, *n.*, **un-cus′tom-a-ry**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cut′ed, *a.* Not mixed with cuit. *Obs.*
un-cuth′ (*dial.* -kŭth′; -kōōth′). Obs. or dial. Eng. of UNCOUTH.
uncweme. † UNQUEME.
undaftiness, *n.* Ineptness. *Obs.*
undalline, *a.* [Cf. UN- not, and AS. *dolfen*, p. p. of *delfan* dig, whence ME. *delven* dig, bury, E. *delve.*] Unburied. *Obs. Scot.*
un-dam′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dam.*] To free from a dam, mound, or the like. [See UN-, not.
un-dam′aged (ŭn-dăm′ājd), *a.*
un-dam′ni-fied, *a.* [See DAMNIFY.] Uninjured. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-damp′ned, *a.* Uncondemned.
un-dan′gered (ŭn-dān′jẽrd), *a.* Not endangered. *Obs.*
un-dan′ger-ous, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-dan′ger-ous-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
un-dark′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dark.*] To dispel the darkness of. *Obs.*
un-dark′ened, *a.* See UN-, not.
undarn. † UNDERN.
un-dashed′, *a.* Not dashed; specif., *Obs.*, undaunted.
un′date (ŭn′dāt), **un′dat-ed** (-dāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *undatus*, fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE.] *Bot.* Wavy; undulate. *Rare.*
un-da′tion (ŭn-dā′shŭn), *n.* A flowing or rising of waves. *Obs.*
un-daugh′ter-ly, *a.* Unbecoming a daughter.
un-dawn′ing, *a.*, **un-dazed′** (-dāzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-daz′zle, *v. i.* [See 1st UN-.] To recover from a daze. *R.*
un-daz′zled, *p. a.* of UNDAZZLE.
un-daz′zled, *a.*, **un-daz′zling**, *a.* See UN-, not. [wave. *Obs.*
unde, *n.* [F. *onde*, L. *unda.*] A
un-dead′, *a.* See UN-, not. *Rare.*
un-dead′ly, *a.* Immortal. *Obs.* — **un-dead′li-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

un-deaf′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deaf.*] To free from deafness. *Obs.*
un-dealt′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-dean′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dean.*] To deprive of deanship.
un-dear′, *a.* [AS. *undéore.*] Not dear; disesteemed. *Obs.*
un′de-barred′ (ŭn′dē-bärd′), *a.*, **un′de-based′** (-bāst′), *a.*, **un′de-bat′a-ble** (-bāt′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′de-bat′ed** (-ĕd), *a.*, **un′de-bauched′** (-bôcht′), *a.*, **un′de-bil′i-tat′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-cane (ŭn′dē-kān), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven.] *Chem.* = HENDECANE. [*a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-cayed′, *a.*, **un′de-cay′ing**,
un′de-ceiv′a-ble, *a.* **1**. That cannot be deceived
2. Not deceitful. *Obs.* [CEIVE.
un′de-ceived′, *p. a.* of UNDE-
un′de-ceived′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-de′cen-cy, *n.* Indecency. *Obs.*
un-de′cent, *a.* Indecent. — **un-de′cent-ly**, *adv.* — **un-de′cent-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un′de-cep′tive, *a.*, **un′de-cid′a-ble** (ŭn′dē-sīd′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-cide′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *decide.*] To reverse or recant, as a previous decision. *Obs. or R.*
un′de-cid′u-ous, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-dec′i-mole (ŭn-dĕs′ĭ-mōl), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven, or *undecimus* eleventh Cf. SESTOLE.] *Music.* A group of eleven notes to be given the time of eight.
un′de-ci′phered (ŭn′dē-sī′fẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not. [nament. *R.*
un-deck′, *v. t.* To divest of or-
un′de-clar′a-ble (ŭn′dē-klâr′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′de-clared′** (-klârd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-clin′a-ble (-klīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Indeclinable. [rejected.
2. That cannot be refused or
un′de-clined′ (-klīnd′), *a.*, **un′de-clin′ing** (-klīn′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Chem.* Undecylic.
un′de-co′ic (ŭn′dē-kō′ĭk), *a.*
un-de′com-pos′a-ble (ŭn-dē′kŏm-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-de′com-posed′** (-pōzd′), *a.*, **un-dec′o-rat′ed** (-dĕk′ō-rāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′de-cor′ti-cat′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

undede. † UNDEAD.
undede. † *undid*, pret. of UNDO.
un-ded′i-cate (*Poetic*), **un-ded′i-cat′ed**, *a.*, **un′de-duc′i-ble** (ŭn′dē-dūs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-deemed′, *a.* [See DEEM, *v.*] Unjudged; uncensured. *Obs.*
un-deem′ous, *a.* [*un-* not + dial. form of *doom* + *-ous.*] Incalculable; excessive; extraordinary. *Scot.* — **un-deem′ous-ly**, *adv.* *Scot.*
un′deep′, *n.* A shallow. *Obs.*
un′de-face′a-ble, *a.*, **un′de-faced′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-fat′i-ga-ble, *n.* Indefatigable. *Obs.* [ble. *Obs.*
un′de-fea′si-ble, *a.* Indefeasi-
un′de-feat′a-ble, *a.*, **un′de-feat′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-def′e-cat′ed (ŭn-dĕf′ĭ-kāt′ĕd), *a.* Unpurged. *Obs. or R.*
un′de-fend′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-fen′sa-ble, *a.* Indefensible. *Rare.* [*a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-fensed′, *a.*, **un′de-ferred′**,
undefesit, *a.* Without acquittance. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un′de-fied′ (ŭn′dē-fīd′), *a.*, **un′de-filed′** (-fīld′), *a.*, **un′de-fil′ed-ly** (-fīl′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′de-fine′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To make indefinite. *Rare.*
un′de-fined′ (-fīnd′), *p. a.* of UNDEFINE. [*a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-fined′, *a.*, **un′de-flect′ed**,
undefloir, *a.* [Cf. F. *déflorée* deflowered.] Virgin. *Obs.*
un′de-flow′ered (ŭn′dē-flou′ẽrd), *a.*, **un′de-formed′** (-fôrmd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-fouled′, *a.* [See DEFOUL, DEFILE to make foul.] Undefiled; also, undefeated. *Obs.*
un′de-fraud′ed, *a.*, **un′de-frayed′** (-frād′), *a.*, **un-deft′**, *a.*, **un′de-gen′er-ate**, **un′de-gen′er-at′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
undegest. † UNDIGEST.
un′de-grad′ed (ŭn′dē-grād′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
undegraid, *a.* [See DEGREE.] Without degrees or limits. *Obs.*
undeid. † UNDEAD.
un-de′i-fied (ŭn-dē′ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* of UNDEIFY.

un-de′i-fied, *a.*, **un′de-ject′ed**, *a.*, **un′de-lay′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′de-layed′**, *a.*, **un′de-lay′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [delay. *Rare.*
un′de-lay′ed-ly, *adv.* Without
un′de-lec′ta-ble, *a.*, **un-del′e-gat′ed**, *a.*, **un′de-lib′er-ate**, *a.*, **un′de-lib′er-at′ed**, *a.*, **un′de-lib′er-ate-ness**, *n.*, **un′de-lib′er-at′ing**, *a.*, **un′de-lib′er-a-tive**, *a.*, **un′de-lib′er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*, **un′de-li′cious** (ŭn′dē-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-light′, *n.* Want of delight; unhappiness. *Rare.*
un′de-light′ed, *a.*, **un′de-light′ful**, *a.*, **un′de-light′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un′de-lim′it-ed**, *a.*, **un′de-lin′e-at′ed**, *a.*, **un′de-liv′er-a-ble**, *a.*, **un′de-liv′ered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
undelt † UNDEALT.
un′de-lud′ed (ŭn′dē-lūd′ĕd), *a.*, **un-del′uged** (ŭn-dĕl′ūjd), *a.*, **un′de-lu′sive**, *a.*, **un′de-lu′sive-ly**, *adv.*, **un-delved′**, *a.*, **un′de-mand′ed**, *a.*, **un′de-mised′** (ŭn′dē-mīzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
undemit. † UNDEEMED.
un-dem′o-crat′ic, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-moc′ra-tize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *democratize.*] To cause to cease to be democratic. *Rare.*
un′de-mol′ished, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-mon′stra-ble, *a.* Indemonstrable. — **un′de-mon′stra-bly**, *adv.* [not.
un-dem′on-strat′ed, *a.* See UN-,
undenayed, *p. p.* [OF. *deneier* to deny. See DENY, *v.*] Undenied *Obs.* [UN-, not.
un′de-nied′ (ŭn′dē-nīd′), *a.* See
‖**un′de ni′hil ha′bet.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., whence she has nothing; — the name of an old writ (so beginning) open to a widow to whom dower had not been assigned.
un′de-not′ed (ŭn′dē-nōt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′de-nounced′** (-nounst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
undeore. † UNDEAR. [ble. *Obs.*
un′de-part′a-ble, *a.* Insepara-
un′de-pend′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′de-pend′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un′de-pend′ing, *a.* Not depending; specif., independent.
un′de-phleg′mat-ed, *a.*, **un′de-plored′**, *a.*, **un′de-pos′a-ble** (ŭn′dē-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′de-posed′**, *a.*, **un′de-praved′**, *a.*, **un′de-pre′ci-at′ed**, *a.*, **un′de-pressed′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′de-priv′a-ble (ŭn′dē-prīv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. That cannot be deprived; not deposable. [of.
2. That one cannot be deprived
un′de-prived′, *a.*, **un′de-put′ed** (ŭn′dē-pūt′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
under. † UNDERN.
un′der-act′, *v. t.* To act feebly, as a dramatic part. *R.* [actor.
un′der-ac′tor, *n.* A subordinate
un′der-age′, *a.* Immature. *Obs.*
un′der-a′gent, *n.* A subordinate agent. [destinely. *Obs.*
un′der-aid′, *v. t.* To aid clan-
un′de-ranged′ (ŭn′dē-rānjd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [b (1).
un′der-arch′, *v. t.* See UNDER-
un′der-bear′er, *n.* One who supports or sustains; esp., a pallbearer. *Obs.*
un′der-bill′, *v. t.* *Com.* To bill at less than the real amount.
un′der-bind′, *v. t.* To bind beneath. *Rare.*
un′der-bit′, *n.* A semicircular cut in an animal's ear, serving as a mark of ownership. *U. S.*
un′der-board′, *adv.* Under the board, or table; hence, clandestinely: underhand. *Obs.* [a.
un′der-bod′y, *n.* **1**. See UNDER-
2. A corset cover. *Dial. U. S.*
un′der-borne′, *p. a.*, **un′der-bought′**, *p. a.* See UNDER- **b**.
un′der-bowed′ (ŭn′dẽr-bōd′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* *Archery.* Using a bow that is too weak.
un′der-branch′, *n.* A lower branch. *Obs.* [utterance. *R.*
un′der-breath′, *n.* Suppressed
un′der-breed′ing, *n.* Condition or quality of being underbred.
un′der-bridge′, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.
un′der-brush′, *v. t. & i.* To clear of underbrush; to cut or clear away underbrush. *Colloq.*
un′der-build′er, *n.* A subordinate or assistant builder.
un′der-build′ing, *n.* = SUBSTRUCTION.
un′der-burned′, **un′der-burnt′**, *p. a.* See UNDER- b(2). [BRUSH.
un′der-bush′, *n. & v.* = UNDER-

un′der-but′ter, *n.* Butter of second skimmings. *Dial. Eng*
un′der-cap′tain, *n.* See UNDER- c (2).
un′der-car′riage, *n.* The supporting framework under the body of a carriage or wagon.
un′der-car′ried, *p. a.* See UNDER- b (1). [low *Obs. or R.*
un′der-carved′, *a.* Carved be-
un′der-cas′ing, *n.* See UNDER- c. [b (1).
un′der-cast′, *v. t.* See UNDER-
un′der-cel′lar-er, **un′der-cham′ber-lain.** See UNDER- c (2).
un′der-chant′er, *n.* = SUBCHANTER. [chaps or jaw.
un′der-chaps′, *n. pl.* The lower
un′der-charged′ (-chärjd′), *p. a.* of UNDERCHARGE. *Mil.* Containing less than the proper explosive charge. — **undercharged mine**, *Mil.*, a mine whose crater is not so wide at top as it is deep.
un′der-clear′er, *n.* See UNDER-.
un′der-clerk′, *n.* See UNDER- c. — **un′der-clerk′ship**, *n.*
un′der-cloth′ing (-klōth′ĭng), *n.* = UNDERCLOTHES. [DER-.
un′der-clutch′, *n. & v.* See UN-
un′der-coat′, *v. t. & i.* To fester under (a superficially healed scurf); — of a sore. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un′der-col′or, *or* **-col′our.** = *under color*, under UNDER, *a.*
un′der-con′duct, *n.* A lower or subterranean conduit. *Obs.*
un′der-con′sta-ble, *n.* See UNDER- c (2).
un′der-con-sump′tion, *n.* Consumption of less than is produced; consumption of less than the usual amount. *F. A. Walker.*
un′der-cook′, *v. t.* See UNDER- b (2). [DER-.
un′der-cov′er, *n. & v.* See UN-
un′der-craft′, *n.* A sly trick. *Obs.*
un′der-creep′, *v. i.* [AS. *undercréopan.*] To creep secretly. *Obs.*
un′der-crest′, *v. t.* To support or bear as a crest. *Obs.*
un′der-crust′, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.
un′der-cry′, *v. i.* To cry aloud. *Obs.* [DER- **b**.
un′der-curled′, *p. a.* See UN-
un′der-cur′rent, *a.* Running under the surface; hidden. *R.*

er inclination, into which water carrying fine gold is diverted from the main sluice to lessen the velocity of flow in order to promote the settling. See SLUICE, *Illust.*

un′der-cut′ (ŭn′dẽr-kŭt′), *v. t. & i.* To cut away or shape, as the under part of the side of an object, so as to leave an overhanging portion, as in carving and sculpture.

un′der-cut′ (ŭn′dẽr-kŭt′), *p. a.* Cut away below.

un′der-cut′ (-kŭt′), *n.* **1**. The lower or under side of a sirloin of beef; the fillet; the tenderloin.
2. A part that is cut away below: as, the *undercut* of a vehicle; specif., in felling trees, the notch cut in the base of the tree to determine the direction of falling.

un′der-ditch′ (-dĭch′), *v. t.* To dig an underground ditch or ditches in (a field or farm), so as to drain the surface.

un′der-do′ (-dōō′), *v. t.* **1**. To put under. *Obs.*
2. To do less thoroughly than one can, or less than is requisite; specif., to cook insufficiently, as meat.

un′der-done′ (ŭn′dẽr-dŭn′; ŭn′dẽr-dŭn′; *see* UNDER-), *p. a.* of UNDERDO. Specif.: Cooked for a comparatively short or an insufficient time; rare.

un′der-dose′ (ŭn′dẽr-dōs′), *n.* A dose less than is required; an insufficient dose.

un′der-dose′ (-dōs′), *v. t. & i.* To give an underdose or underdoses; to practice giving insufficient doses.

un′der-drain′ (ŭn′dẽr-drān′), *n.* A concealed drain, as in wet soils, with openings through which the water may percolate from above. — **un′der-drain′age** (-āj), *n.*

un′der-drain′ (-drān′), *v. t.* To drain by forming an underdrain or underdrains in: as, to *underdrain* land.

un′der-drawn′ (ŭn′dẽr-drôn′), *p. a.* of UNDERDRAW. Specif.: *Arch.* **a** Covered beneath, as by plasterwork; — said of a previously exposed floor. **b** Designating a floor or set of beams so placed beneath the roof as to form a garret.

un′der-es′ti-mate (-ĕs′tĭ-māt), *v. t. & i.* To set too low a value on; to estimate below the truth.

un′der-es′ti-mate (-māt), **un′der-es′ti-ma′tion** (-mā′shŭn), *n.* Act of underestimating; too low an estimate.

un′der-ex-pose′ (-ĕks-pōz′), *v. t.* To expose, as in photography, less than is needed. — **un′der-ex-po′sure** (-pō′zhŭr), *n.*

un′der-feed′ (-fēd′), *v. t.* To feed with too little food.

un′der-feed′ (ŭn′dẽr-fēd′), *a.* *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, a machine or device, as a mechanical stoker, in which the feed is undermost or from below upwards.

un′der-foot′ (-fŏŏt′), *adv.* Under the feet; underneath.

un′der-frame′ (ŭn′dẽr-frām′), *n.* The lower or lowermost of two or more superimposed frames; a frame supporting a superstructure, esp. the body of an automobile, railroad car, or the like; the frame of a chassis or truck. — **un′der-fram′ing** (-frām′ĭng), *n.*

un′der-fringe′ (-frĭnj′), *n.* A fringe underneath something, as of beard beneath the chin. *Tennyson.*

un′der-fur′ (-fûr′), *n.* The thick soft fur lying beneath the longer and coarser hair of an animal, esp. of a fur-bearing animal, as a beaver. Cf. UNDERCOAT, 2.

un′der-fur′row (-fŭr′ō), *v. t.* To cover as under a furrow; to plow in; as, to *underfurrow* seed or manure.

un′der-gar′ment (ŭn′dẽr-gär′mĕnt), *n.* A garment to be worn under another, esp. under the outer clothing.

un′der-gird′ (-gûrd′), *v. t.* To gird below or round the bottom. "*Undergirding* the ship." *Acts* xxvii. 17.

un′der-glaze′ (ŭn′dẽr-glāz′), *a.* *Ceram.* Applied under the glaze, that is, before the glaze is put on: fitted to be so applied; — said of colors in porcelain painting.

un′der-go′ (-gō′), *v. t.*; *pret.* UN′DER-WENT′ (-wĕnt′); *p. p.* -GONE′ (-gŏn′; 205); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GO′ING. [Cf. AS. *undergān* to undermine, ruin, *undergangan* to undergo (cf. GANG go). See UNDER; GO.] **1**. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To go or move below or under. **b** To be the bearer of; partake of. **c** To undertake; to engage in. "To *undergo* with me an enterprise." *Shak.* **d** To be subject to; to underlie. *Shak.*
2. To be subjected to; to bear up against; to pass through; to endure; suffer; sustain; as, to *undergo* fatigue, pain, grief, an operation; food *undergoes* digestion.

un′der-gown′ (ŭn′dẽr-goun′), *n.* A gown worn under another, or under some other article of dress.

un′der-grad′u-ate (-grăd′ū-āt), *n.* A member of a university or a college who has not taken his first degree; a student in any school who has not completed his course.

un′der-grad′u-ate (ŭn′dẽr-grăd′ū-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to an undergraduate or the body of undergraduates.

un′der-ground′ (ŭn′dẽr-ground′), *n.* The place or space beneath the surface of the ground; subterranean space.

un′der-ground′, *a.* **1**. Being below the surface of the ground; as, an *underground* story or apartment.
2. Fig.: Done or occurring out of sight; secret. *Colloq.*

underground insurance, wildcat insurance. — **u. railroad** *or* **railway**. **a** A railroad or railway running through a tunnel, as beneath the streets of a city. **b** Formerly, a system of coöperation among certain active antislavery people in the United States, by which fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach Canada. [In the latter sense *railroad* only was used.] Often abbrev., humorously, to *U. G. R. R.*

un′der-ground′, *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

un′der-grown′ (ŭn′dẽr-grōn′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Of small stature; not grown to full height or size.

un′der-growth′ (ŭn′dẽr-grōth′), *n.* That which grows under trees; specif., underbrush.

un′der-hand′ (ŭn′dẽr-hănd′), *a.* **1**. Secret; sly; clandestine; hence, mean; unfair; fraudulent.
2. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* Done, as pitching, with the hand lower than the shoulder, or, as bowling, with the whole movement of the arm approximately in a vertical plane below the shoulder, the ball being delivered after the hand has passed the lowest point of its swing.
Syn. — See SECRET.

underhand stope. *Mining.* See STOPE, *n.*, **a**, *Cit.*; MINE, *Illust.*

un′der-hand′ (-hănd′), *adv.* **1**. In hand; in subjection. *Obs.*
2. By secret means; in a clandestine manner; slyly; hence, by fraud; unfairly. *Dryden.*
3. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* In an underhand manner; — said of pitching or bowling.

un′der-hand′ed (87), *a.* **1**. Underhand; clandestine.
2. Insufficiently provided with hands or workers; short-handed; *Obs. or R.*, sparsely populated. *Coleridge.*
— **un′der-hand′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un′der-hand′ed-ness**, *n.*

un′der-hang′man (ŭn′dẽr-hăng′măn), *n.* An assistant or deputy hangman.

un′der-hew′ (-hū′), *v. t.* To hew less than usual or proper; specif., to hew (a piece of timber which should be square) so that it appears to contain more cubic feet.

un′der-hung′ (ŭn′dẽr-hŭng′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1**. *Carp.* Resting on a track at the bottom, instead of being suspended; — said of a sliding door.
2. Projecting beyond the upper jaw; — said of the lower jaw. Also, having the lower jaw projecting; undershot.

un′der-laid′ (-lād′), *a.* Laid or placed underneath; also, having something laid or lying underneath.

un′der-lap′ (-lăp′), *v. i. & t.* To project under the edge or end of something; as, the forward end of each plank *underlaps* the overlapping rear end of the next.

un′der-lay′ (-lā′), *v. t.* [AS. *underlecgan*. See UNDER; LAY, *v. t.*] **1**. To lay beneath; to put under.
2. Specif.: **a** To raise or support by something laid under; as, to *underlay* a cut, plate, or the like, for printing. **b** To put a tap on (a shoe). *Obs.*
3. To lie beneath. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

un′der-lay′, *v. i.* *Mining.* To incline from the vertical; to hade; — said of a vein, fault, or lode.

un′der-lay′ (ŭn′dẽr-lā′), *n.* **1**. *Mining.* The inclination of a vein, fault, or lode from the vertical; hade.
2. *Print.* A thickness of paper or the like, placed under type, etc., to bring it to the height for printing.

un′der-lay′er (-lā′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that underlays.
2. *Mining.* A perpendicular shaft sunk to cut the lode at any required depth.

un′der-lease′ (ŭn′dẽr-lēs′), *n.* *Law.* A lease by a tenant or lessee; esp., one for only a part of his term or, sometimes, for only a part of the premises: a sublease.

un′der-let′ (-lĕt′), *v. t.* **1**. To let below the real value.
2. To grant an underlease of; to sublet.

un′der-lie′ (-lī′), *v. t.* [AS. *underlicgan*. See UNDER; LIE to be prostrate.] **1**. To lie or be situated under; as, a stratum of clay *underlies* the surface gravel.
2. To be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; to support; as, a doctrine *underlying* a theory.
3. To be subject or amenable to. *Obs. or R.*

The knight of Ivanhoe . . . *underlies* the challenge of Brian de Bois Guilbert. *Scott.*

4. *Finance.* To exist as a claim or security anterior and prior to another: as, a first mortgage *underlies* a second.

un′der-line′ (ŭn′dẽr-līn′), *v. t.* **1**. To mark with a line below, as words in a manuscript; to underscore.
2. To announce in advance by or as if by an underline; as, his book is *underlined* for publication next month.
3. To influence secretly. *Obs.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

un′der-line′ (ŭn′dẽr-līn′), *n.* A line underneath; specif.: **a** *Theat.* A line announcing a performance shortly to follow, under the notice of a current performance. **b** The lower border of the flank of a domestic animal, as a sheep.

un′der-ling (-lĭng), *n.* [AS. See UNDER; 1st -LING.] An inferior person; one who is under another's orders; a subordinate; — used esp. with implication of meanness or servility; hence, a mean, sorry fellow.

un′der-load′ (-lōd′), *n.* A too small load.

underload starter. *Elec.* A motor starter provided with an underload switch.

underload switch. *Elec.* A switch which opens a circuit when the current falls below a certain predetermined value, used to protect certain types of motors from running at excessive speed upon decrease of load.

un′der-ly′ing (-lī′ĭng; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1**. Lying under or beneath; fundamental; as, *underlying* strata; *underlying* principles.
2. *Finance.* Anterior and prior in claim; as, an *underlying* mortgage.

un′der-man′ (-măn′), *v. t.* *Chiefly Naut.* To furnish with an inadequate force of men, so as to leave short-handed: as, it should be a felony to *underman* a ship.

un′der-mast′ed (ŭn′dẽr-mås′tĕd; -tĭd; *see* UNDER-), *a.* *Naut.* Having masts too small for the proper sails.

un′der-mine′ (-mīn′), *v. t.* **1**. To excavate the earth beneath, or the under part of, esp. for the purpose of causing to fall or be overthrown; to form a mine under; to sap; as, to *undermine* a wall.
2. Fig.: To subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly; as, to *undermine* one's health; to remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means; to ruin in an underhand way; as, to *undermine* reputation.

un′der-most (ŭn′dẽr-mōst), *a.* [From UNDER; cf. AFTERMOST.] Lowest, as in place, rank, or condition.

un′dern (ŭn′dẽrn; *dial. also* ōōn′-), *n.* [AS. *undern* the third hour of the day; akin to OS. *undorn*, OHG. *untarn*, *untorn*, Icel. *undorn* mid afternoon, mid forenoon, Goth. *undaúrnimats* the midday meal; perh. orig. the time when it is not dark; cf. AS. *undierne*, *undyrne*, not hidden, manifest, fr. *un-* not + *dierne*, secret, hidden, evil. Cf. UNDERMEAL, UNDERTIME.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
1. Nine in the morning; morning, esp. the latter part of the forenoon; also, midday; noon. *Obs.*
2. Afternoon; the time from noon to sundown.
3. A lunch in the middle of the morning or afternoon.

un′der-neath′ (ŭn′dẽr-nēth′; -nēth′), *adv.* [ME. *undernethe*. See UNDER; BENEATH.] Beneath; below; in a lower place.

Or sullen mole, that runneth *underneath*. *Milton*

un′der-neath′, *prep.* Under; beneath; below.

un′dern-song′ (ŭn′dẽrn-sŏng′; 205), *n.* *Eccl.* An office sung at the third hour of the day; — an old name for tierce.

un′der-part′ (ŭn′dẽr-pärt′), *n.* A subordinate part. *Rare.*

un′der-pass′ (-pås′), *n.* A passage beneath, as where a road goes under a railroad.

un′der-pay′ (-pā′), *v. t.* To pay inadequately. — **un′der-pay′ment** (-pā′mĕnt), *n.*

un′der-pick′ (ŭn′dẽr-pĭk′), *a.* Of a loom or picking motion, having the picking arm, or shuttle-driving device, under the shuttle boxes. Cf. OVERPICK, *a.*

un′der-pick′, *n.* An underpick loom or picking motion; also, the mode of picking used in one.

un′der-pin′ (-pĭn′), *v. t.*; UN′DER-PINNED′ (-pĭnd′); UN′DER-PIN′NING. **1**. To lay stones, masonry, etc., under, as the sills of a building, on which it is to rest.
2. To support by a foundation; to place struts, props, or the like, underneath for support, as when foundations are temporarily removed. Hence, fig., to prop; support.

un′der-pin′ning (ŭn′dẽr-pĭn′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of UNDERPIN. Hence: *n.* (*pron.* ŭn′dẽr-pĭn′ĭng). **a** *Arch.* (1) That by which a building is underpinned; the material and construction used for support, introduced beneath a wall

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un′der-curved′ (-kûrvd′), *p. a.* See UNDER- **b**.

un′der-cut′ter, *n.* One that undercuts or makes undercuts.

un′der-daub′er, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.

un′der-deal′ing, *n.* Underhanded dealing. *Obs.*

un′der-deck′ ton′nage. See TONNAGE, 2.

un′der-de-greed′, *a.* Of inferior degree. *Obs.*

un′der-delve′, *v. t.* [AS. *underdelfan*.] = UNDERDIG. *Obs.*

un′der-dig′, *v. t.* To undermine. *Obs.*

un′der-do′ (-dōō′), *v. i.* To do less than one can, or than is requisite or proper. — **un′der-do′er** (-dōō′ẽr), *n.*

un′der-dolv′en, *p. p.* of UNDERDELVE. *Obs.*

un′der-draw′, *v. t.* **1**. To draw under.
2. To draw or depict inadequately.

un′der-draw′ers, *n. pl.* = DRAWER, 2 **b**.

un′der-dress′, *v. t.* To dress less well or fully than is fit. — **un′der-dressed′** (-drĕst′), *p. a.*

un′der-drive′, *v. t.* To drive from beneath.

un′der-driv′en, *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERDRIVE. Specif.: *a. Mach.* See OVERDRIVEN.

undere. † UNDEAR.

underearth, *a.* Also **underearthly**. Subterranean. *Obs.*

un′der-eat′en, *a.* Eaten or worn away from beneath.

un′der-ex′er-cise, *v. i. & t.* To exercise too little. — *n.* Too little exercise.

un′der-eye′, *n.* See UNDER- **a**.

un′der-fac′tion, *n.* A subordinate or inferior faction. *Obs.*

un′der-fac′ul-ty, *n.* A subordinate faculty. *Obs. or R.*

un′der-fall′, *n.* A lower mountain slope; — usually in *pl.*

un′der-fang′ (-făng′), *v. t.* [AS. *underfangen*, p. p. of *underfōn* to receive, undertake; *under* under + *fōn* to take. See FANG to seize.] *Obs.* **1**. To undertake.
2. To take: accept: receive.
3. To admit; conceive; understand.
4. To insnare: circumvent: entrap.
5. To sustain: support; guard.

un′der-farm′er, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.

un′der-fel′low, *n.* A low fellow. *Obs.*

underfenge. Obs. pret. of UNDERFANG.

un′der-fill′ing, *n.* The filling below or beneath; the under part of a building.

un′der-find′, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *onderrinden* to find out.] Find out; understand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

un′der-fire′, *v. t.* **1**. *Ceram.* To fire insufficiently.
2. To fire from beneath.

un′der-fit′tings, *n. pl.* See UNDER-.

un′der-flame′, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.

un′der-fleece′, *n.* The short thick fleece under the outer fleece of any woolly animal.

un′der-floor′, *n. & v.*, **un′der-floor′ing**, *vb. n.* See UNDER-.

un′der-flow′, *n.* A flowing under, or that which flows under.

underfo, *v. t.* = UNDERFANG, to undertake: to receive. *Obs.*

un′der-fol′low, *v. t.* To follow closely after. *Obs.*

underfong. † UNDERFANG.

un′der-foot′, *a.* Low; base; abject: downtrodden.

un′der-foot′, *v. t.* To support beneath: to prop: underpin.

un′der-fur′nish, *v. t.* To furnish insufficiently.

un′der-gang′, *v. t.* [AS. *undergangan*.] To undergo: to endure. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un′der-gang′ing, *n.* Humiliation. *Obs.*

un′der-gear′, *n.* **1**. Gear placed below, or under something else
2. Undergarments. *Colloq.*

un′der-get′, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *undergitan* to understand. See GET.] To understand; perceive. *Obs.*

un′der-gird′er, *n.* See UNDER-.

un′der-girth′, *n.* The band or rope used in undergirding.

un′der-go′, *v. i.* To endure. *R.*

un′der-god′, *n.* A lower or inferior god: a demigod.

un′der-go′ing, *a.* Enduring; patient. *Obs.*

un′der-gore′, *v. t.* To gore underneath.

un′der-grade′, *a.* *Railroads.* **a** Below the grade of the track. **b** Designating a (deck) bridge.

un′der-grad′u-ate-ship, *n* See -SHIP.

un′der-groan′, *v. t.* To groan beneath. *Obs.*

un′der-grope′, *v. t.* To conceive; understand. *Obs.*

un′der-ground′, *v. t.* To lay underground, as wires. *Colloq.*

un′der-grove′, *n.* A grove of shrubs or low trees under taller ones.

un′der-grow′, *a.* Undergrown. *Obs.*

un′der-grow′, *v. i.* To grow to an inferior, or less than the usual, size or height. *Rare.*

un′der-growl′, *n.* A subdued growl or grumbling *Rare.*

un′der-grub′, *v. t.* To undermine. *Dial. Eng.*

un′der-hang′, *v. t. & i.* To suspend. *R.*

un′der-head′, *n.* **1**. A stupid person. *Obs.*
2. See UNDER- **c**.

un′der-heave′, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *underhebban*.] To heave or lift from below. *Obs.*

underhile, *v. t.* To spread forth; suffuse. *Obs.*

un′der-hived′ (-hīvd′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* See UNDER- **b** (2).

un′der-hold′, *n.* *Wrestling.* A hold in which the opponent is grasped under his arms.

un′der-hole′, *v. t. & i.* *Mining.* To cut away the lower portion of, or to cut under (a coal seam). *Local, U. S.*

un′der-hon′est (-ŏn′ĕst), *a.* Not entirely honest. *Rare.*

un′der-horsed′ (-hôrst′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* See UNDER- **b**.

un′der-house′maid′, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.

un′de-rived′ (ŭn′dē-rīvd′), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′de-riv′ed-ness** (-rīv′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

un′der-jack′et, *n.*, **un′der-jaw′**, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.

un′der-jawed′ (-jôd′; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Having the under jaw prominent. *Rare.*

un′der-join′, *v. t.* To subjoin. *Obs.*

un′der-keep′, *v. t.* To keep under: suppress. *Obs.*

un′der-keep′er, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.

un′der-kind′ (-kīnd′), *n.* An inferior kind. *Rare.*

un′der-king′, *n.* A subordinate king: formerly also, a viceroy. — **un′der-king′dom**, *n.*

un′der-la′bor-er, **-la′bour-er**, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.

un′der-lain′, *p. p.* of UNDERLIE.

un′der-laugh′, *v. i.* To laugh secretly. *Obs.*

un′der-leaf′, *n.* A kind of apple. *Obs.*

un′der-lease′, *v. t. & i.* To underlet.

un′der-let′, *n.* *Brewing.* A pipe for introducing liquid into the mash tun from beneath.

un′der-let′ter (-ẽr), *n.* A tenant who underlets property to another (the **un′der-les-see′**).

un′der-lie′. = UNDERLAY, *n.*, 1.

un′der-lie′, *v. i.* To lie below or under.

un′der-life′, *n.* Life beneath the surface, or concealed from common knowledge. *Rare.*

un′der-line′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

un′der-lin′en, *n.* Linen underclothes: loosely, any underwear, esp. of cotton.

un′der-lip′, *n.* See UNDER- **c**.

un′der-live′ (-lĭv′), *v. t.* To live at a lower cost than. *Rare.*

un′der-load′, *v. t.* To load too lightly or under a proper or usual amount.

un′der-lock′, *n.* A lock of wool hanging from a sheep's belly.

un′der-look′er, *n.* An underviewer.

un′der-lout′, *a.* [AS. *underlūtan*, v. i., submit, p. p. *underloten*.] *Obs.* Subjected; vanquished; also, obedient: submissive.

un′der-lout′, *n.* Underling; subject; servant. *Obs.*

un′der-ly (ŭn′dẽr-lĭ), *a.* Poor; inferior. *Dial. Eng. or U. S.*

un′der-lye′, *n.* *Soap Making.* The lye beneath the layer of soap in the kettle.

un′der-mark′ing, *n.* See UNDER- **c** (1).

un′der-mas′ter (-mås′tẽr; *see* MASTER), *n.* See UNDER- **c** (2)

un′der-match′, *n.* One who falls short of being a match. *Obs.*

un′der-meal′, *n.* [ME. *undermel*, AS. *undernmǣl*, *undermǣl*, morning time. See UNDERN; MEAL a repast.] The afternoon, or undern: also, afternoon meal or nap. *Obs.*

un′der-men′tioned (ŭn′dẽr-mĕn′shŭnd), *a.* Mentioned below or hereafter.

un′der-mind′ (-mīnd′), *v. t.* [See UNDERMINE.] To undermine. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

un′der-mind′ed, *a.* Underhand; deceitful; mean *Dial. Eng.*

un′der-mine′, *n.* *Obs.* **a** A military mine. **b** A cave.

un′der-min′er (-mīn′ẽr), *n.* One who undermines.

un′der-min′is-ter, *v. t.* To serve as a subordinate. *Obs.* — **un′der-min′is-try**, *n.* *Obs.*

un′der-mirth′, *n.* Concealed mirth. *Obs.*

un′der-mon′ied, *a.* Bribed. *Obs.*

un′der-mow′, *v. t.* [See MOW, *v. & n.*, grimace.] To mock with a grimace; sneer at. *Obs.*

un′der-mus′lin (ŭn′dẽr-mŭz′lĭn), *n.* Muslin underwear.

un′der-named′ (-nāmd′), *a.* Named below.

un′dern-bell′, *n.* The dinner bell. *Obs.*

underne, *a.* [AS. *undierne*, *undyrne*.] Not secret. *Obs.*

un′der-nean′ (ŭn′dẽr-nēn′), *adv. & prep.* Underneath. *Dial. Eng.*

undernemer. † UNDERNIMER.

undernethe † UNDERNEATH.

un′der-nice′ness, *n.* A want of niceness; indelicacy.

un′der-nim′, *v. t.*; *pret.* UN′DER-NAM′, *pl.* -NO′MEN; *p. p.* -NUMEN, -NOMEN. [ME. *undernimen*, AS. *underniman*. See NIM.] *Obs*
1. To take; seize; capture.
2. To perceive: to understand.
3. To take upon one's self; to undertake; examine.
4. To blame; rebuke; reprove — **undernimer**, *n.* *Obs.*

undernmel, *n.* [See UNDERMEAL.] A morning rest: a siesta. *Obs.*

un′der-note′, *n.* Low or subdued note; undertone.

un′der-not′ed (-nōt′ĕd), *a.* Noted below.

un′dern-tide′, *n.* Also **un′dern-time′**. [AS. *underntīd*.] = UNDERN. *Obs.*

un′der-of′fi-cer, *n.* See UNDER- **c** (2).

un-der′o-gat′ing (ŭn-dĕr′ō-gāt′ĭng), *a.*, **un′de-rog′a-to-ry**, *a.* See UN-, not.

underon. † UNDERN.

un′der-part′, *v. t.* To make into smaller parts *Obs. or R.*

un′der-peep′, *v. t.* To peep under. *Rare.*

un′der-peer′, *v. t.* To peer under. *Rare.*

un′der-peo′pled (-pē′p'ld; *see* UNDER-), *a.* See UNDER- **b** (2).

un′der-pet′ti-coat, *n.* See UNDER- **c** (2).

underpicchen. † UNDERPITCH

un′der-picked′ (ŭn′dẽr-pĭkt′), *a.* Underpick; — of a loom.

un′der-pier′, *v. t.* See UNDER- **b** (1).

un′der-pight′. Obs. pret. & p. p. of UNDERPITCH.

N O P Q R S T U

already constructed. (2) The foundation, esp. of a frame house. *Local, U. S.* **b** A method of lining a shaft by supporting the upper section of brickwork on a curb by shores or props, excavating below and building up to this curb from another curb inserted lower down, and so on.

un′der-pitch′ (ŭn′dẽr-pĭch′), *a.* *Arch.* Designating a groining or vault formed by the incomplete intersection of unequal, usually cylindrical, vaults. See VAULT, *Illust.*

un′der-plant′ (-plȧnt′), *v. t.* ; UN′DER-PLANT′ED ; UN′DER-PLANT′ING. To plant under ; specif., *Forestry*, to plant (young trees) under an existing stand.

un′der-play′ (-plā′), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To play in an inferior manner ; to underact a part.

2. *Card Playing.* To play a losing card when holding a winning one, in the hope of a future advantage.

un′der-play′ (ŭn′dẽr-plā′), *n.* Act of underplaying.

un′der-plot′ (-plŏt′), *n.* **1.** A series of events in a play, collateral with the main story but subservient.

2. A clandestine scheme ; a trick. *Addison.*

un′der-pro-duc′tion (-prō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* *Pol. Econ.* The production of less than is demanded, or of less than the usual supply.

un′der-proof′ (ŭn′dẽr-prōōf′ ; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Containing less alcohol than proof spirit (which see).

un′der-prop′ (-prŏp′), *v. t.* To prop up from below; underpin ; fig., to uphold ; support.

un′der-pro-por′tioned (-prō-pōr′shŭnd ; 201), *a.* Of inadequate or inferior proportions ; small ; poor.

un′der-quote′ (-kwōt′), *v. t.* To quote at a lower price than another; to quote a lower price than.

un′der-rate′ (-rāt′), *v. t.* To rate too low ; to rate below the value ; to undervalue.

un′der-ream′er (ŭn′dẽr-rēm′ẽr), *n.* A reamer for operating under the tube or standpipe of a borehole, as for a well, to enlarge the hole for the reception of the tube, and contrived so as to be readily retracted.

un′der-run′ (-rŭn′), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *underirnan.* See RUN.] To run or pass under ; esp., *Naut.*, to pass along and under, as in a boat under a cable or net, for the purpose of taking it in, or of examining it.— **to underrun a hose**, *Naut.*, to lift it up at one end, then walk along shifting one hand after another so that the water will run out. — **to u. a tackle**, *Naut.*, to separate its parts and put them in order.

un′der-score′ (-skōr′ ; 201), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under ; to underline. — *n.* An underscored line.

un′der-sec′re-ta-ry (-sĕk′rē-tā-rĭ), *n.* A subordinate or assistant secretary. — **un′der-sec′re-ta-ry-ship′**, *n.*

un′der-sell′ (-sĕl′), *v. t.* To sell articles at a lower price than ; to sell cheaper than.

un′der-set′ (-sĕt′), *v. t.* **1.** To put under subjection. *Obs.*

2. To prop or support. *Bacon.*

3. To underlet ; sublet. *Eng.*

un′der-set′ter (ŭn′dẽr-sĕt′ẽr), *n.* One that undersets ; specif. : **a** A prop ; support ; pedestal. *Obs. or R.* **b** One who sublets. *Eng.*

un′der-sher′iff (-shĕr′ĭf), *n.* A sheriff's deputy ; specif., one on whom the sheriff's powers devolve in case of the latter's incapacity or a vacancy in the office.

un′der-shirt′ (-shûrt′), *n.* A shirt worn next the skin, under another shirt.

un′der-shoot′ (-shōōt′), *v. t.* To shoot short of (a mark).

un′der-shot′ (ŭn′dẽr-shŏt′), *a.* **1.** Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones when the mouth is closed, as in a bulldog ; also, of persons, underhung.

2. Moved by water passing beneath ; — said of a water wheel (**undershot wheel**).

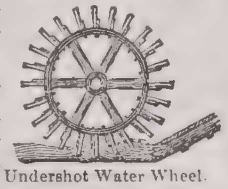

Undershot Water Wheel.

un′der-shriev′al-ty (-shrēv′ăl-tĭ), *n.* The office or position of an undersheriff.

un′der-shrub′ (-shrŭb′), *n.* A low shrub; a low woody plant, whether growing beneath trees or in open ground ; a subshrub.

un′der-shut′ (-shŭt′), *a.* Shut from beneath ; — said esp. of a valve that shuts by being lifted against a seat.

un′der-sign′ (-sīn′), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or any legal instrument. **the un′der-signed′** (-sīnd′), the person whose name is signed, or the persons whose names are signed, at the end of a document ; the subscriber or subscribers.

un′der-sized′ (ŭn′dẽr-sīzd′ ; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1.** Of a size less than is common or proper.

2. *Paper Making.* Not sufficiently sized ; — said of paper.

un′der-skirt′ (-skûrt′), *n.* A petticoat ; the skirt worn under a dress or outside skirt.

un′der-sky′ (-skī′), *n.* The lower region of the sky. *Rare.*

un′der-sleeve′ (-slēv′), *n.* A sleeve worn under another.

un′der-soil′ (-soil′), *n.* Soil beneath the surface ; subsoil.

un′der-song′ (-sŏng′ ; 205), *n.* **1.** The burden of a song ; an accompanying strain ; a refrain.

2. Hence, fig., underlying meaning ; undertone.

In the very best [poetry] there is often an *undersong* of sense which none beside the poetic mind . . . can comprehend. *Landor.*

un′der-sparred′ (ŭn′dẽr-spärd′ ; *see* UNDER-), *a.* *Naut.* Having spars too small to spread the proper amount of canvas.

un′der-sphere′ (-sfēr′), *n.* **1.** A sphere smaller than, and in its movements subject to, another ; a satellite.

2. An inferior sphere, or field of action. *Rare.*

un′der-stand′ (ŭn′dẽr-stănd′), *v. t.* ; *pret. & p. p.* UN′DER-STOOD′ (-stōōd′), and *Archaic* UN′DER-STAND′ED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UN′DER-STAND′ING. [ME. *understanden*, AS. *understandan* to understand, lit., to stand under; cf. AS. *forstandan* to understand, G. *verstehen.* The development of sense is not clear. See UNDER ; STAND.] **1.** To apprehend the meaning of ; to grasp the idea of ; to comprehend ; as, to *understand* a problem in Euclid ; to *understand* a proposition ; the jury *understands* the witness ; to *understand* a wink.

A tongue not *understanded* of the people. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. To be apprised of ; to learn ; to be informed of ; to hear ; as, I *understand* that the bill has passed.

3. To recognize or hold as being or signifying ; to suppose to mean ; to interpret ; explain.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

4. To imply tacitly ; to take for granted ; to assume ; as, conditions expressed or *understood ;* to take as meant, though not expressed ; as, in " measures, not men " a verb is *understood.*

5. To stand under ; to support. *Jocose & Rare.* *Shak.*

to give one to understand, to cause one to know.

un′der-stand′, *v. i.* **1.** To have the use of the intellectual faculties ; to be an intelligent being.

2. To be informed ; to have or receive knowledge

I came to Jerusalem, and *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did for Tobiah. *Neh* xiii 7

3. To give heed. *Obs.*

un′der-stand′ing, *p.pr.* of UNDERSTAND. Hence: *a.* Knowing; intelligent ; skillful ; as, he is an *understanding* man.

un′der-stand′ing, *n.* [AS.] **1.** Act of one who understands a thing, in any sense of the verb ; knowledge, discernment, comprehension, interpretation, or explanation.

2. An agreement of opinion or feeling ; adjustment of differences ; anything mutually understood or agreed upon ; as, to come to an *understanding* with another.

He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people *Clarendon.*

3. Power to understand ; the intelligence ; the rational powers taken collectively ; the power to distinguish truth from falsehood, and to adapt means to ends.

There is a spirit in man : and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them *understanding.* *Job* xxxii. 8.

The power of perception is that which we call the *understanding.* Perception, which we make the act of the *understanding*, is of three sorts : 1. The perception of ideas in our mind ; 2. The perception of the signification of signs ; 3. The perception of the connection or repugnancy, agreement or disagreement, that there is between any of our ideas. All these are attributed to the *understanding*, or perceptive power, though it be the two latter only that use allows us to say we understand. *Locke.*

In its wider acceptation, *understanding* is the entire power of perceiving and conceiving, exclusive of the sensibility ; the power of dealing with the impressions of sense, and composing them into wholes . . . ; and in its most comprehensive meaning it includes even simple apprehension. *Coleridge*

4. Specifically, the discursive faculty ; the faculty of knowing by the medium or use of general conceptions or relations. The distinction between *understanding* and *reason* is essentially that between *discursive* or *applied reasoning*, in which the mind passes from relation to relation or from thought to thought, and *insight*, or direct apprehension of the total rationality of a system of thought. The distinction was drawn by Plato under the terms *νοησις* (reason) and *διανοια* (understanding), the model of the latter being mathematical deduction. Aristotle, with empirical or practical applications in view, substituted for the latter term *τεχνη*, empirical rationality, though he also uses *διάνοια*. The Schoolmen preserved the distinction under the terms *intellectus* (reason) and *ratio* (understanding). This use of *ratio* is responsible for the use of *reason* in English in both senses. In Germany, Kant and Hegel emphasized the distinction, employing *Vernunft* (reason) and *Verstand* (understanding). (See REASON, 6 ; VERNUNFT ; VERSTAND.)

The point of view which we have been considering — that of reflection and relativity — is the point of view which has been distinguished by Kant and Hegel as the standpoint of the *understanding.* It is not separable in kind from the mode of consideration which the same thinkers have designated by the term reason *B. Bosanquet.*

I use the term *understanding*, not for the noëtic faculty, intellect proper, or place of principles, but for the dianoetic or discursive faculty in its widest signification, for the faculty of relations or comparisons : and thus in the meaning in which " Verstand " is now employed by the Germans. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Syn. — Sense, intelligence, perception. See REASON.

— **un′der-stand′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un′der-stand′ing-ness**, *n.*

un′der-state′ (-stāt′), *v. t. & i.* To state or represent as less, or less strongly, than may be done truthfully.

un′der-state′ment (ŭn′dẽr-stāt′mĕnt), *n.* Act of understating, or a statement below the truth.

un′der–stim′u-lus, *n.* A stimulus which fails to produce its proper effect upon consciousness because of lack of sufficient intensity.

un′der-stock′ (-stŏk′), *v. t.* To supply insufficiently with stock of any kind, as a farm or store.

un′der-strap′per (ŭn′dẽr-străp′ẽr), *n.* A petty fellow ; an inferior agent ; an underling.

un′der-stra′tum (ŭn′dẽr-strā′tŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* L. **-TA** (-tȧ), E. **-TUMS** (-tŭmz). A substratum ; esp., the stratum or layer of earth on which the mold, or soil, rests ; subsoil.

un′der-stud′y (-stŭd′ĭ), *v. t. & i.* *Theater.* To study another actor's part, in order to be his substitute in an emergency. — *n.* One who is prepared to act another's part.

un′der-suit′ (-sūt′), *n.* A suit worn under another suit ; a suit of underclothes.

un′der-take′ (-tāk′), *v. t.* ; *pret.* UN′DER-TOOK′ (-tŏŏk′) ; *p. p.* UN′DER-TAK′EN (-tāk′'n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UN′DER-TAK′ING (-tāk′ĭng). [*under* + *take.*] **1.** To take upon one's self ; to engage in ; to enter upon ; to take in hand ; set about ; attempt ; as, to *undertake* a task, a journey.

2. Specif., to take upon one's self solemnly or expressly ; to lay one's self under obligation, or to enter into stipulations, to perform or to execute ; to covenant ; contract.

I 'll *undertake* to land them on our coast. *Shak.*

3. Hence, to guarantee ; be surety for ; promise.

And he was not right fat, I *undertake.* *Chaucer.*

4. To engage with, as in a duel or combat. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. To take or have the charge of. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. In various *Obs.* senses : **a** To reprove ; chide. **b** To have knowledge of ; hear. **c** To assume, as a character.

un′der-take′, *v. i.* **1.** To take upon one's self, or assume, any business, duty, or province. *Now Rare.*

O Lord, I am oppressed ; *undertake* for me. *Is.* xxxviii. 14.

2. To venture ; hazard. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. To give a promise or guarantee ; to be surety.

un′der-tak′er (-tāk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who undertakes ; one who engages in any project or business ; one who takes the risk and management of business ; an entrepreneur.

2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another ; a contractor. *Now Rare.* *Evelyn.*

3. (*pron.* ŭn′dẽr-tāk′ẽr ; ŭn′dẽr-tāk′ẽr.) Specif. : One whose business is to prepare the dead for burial and to take the charge and management of funerals.

4. In *Obs.* senses : **a** One who reproves ; a rebuker. **b** One who is surety for another ; a sponsor.

5. [*Usually cap.*] **a** *Irish Hist.* One of those English settlers, as Raleigh and Spenser, to whom were transferred the lands (declared forfeited in 1586) of the Earl of Desmond. Although no part of the lands was to be conveyed to the native Irish, they, proving to be the more profitable tenants, ultimately reoccupied nearly all. **b** *Scot. Hist.* One of a body of gentlemen, chiefly proprietors in Fife, who by the authority of James VI. undertook to colonize and civilize some of the Hebrides **c** *Eng. Hist.* One of those leaders of the Parliament of 1614, as Bacon and Sir Henry Neville, who undertook to secure the return of candidates favorable to James I., and to induce the Commons to grant liberal supplies by offering some small concessions on the king's part.

un′der-tak′ing (-tāk′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who undertakes, or engages in, any project or business ; specif., the business of an undertaker (in sense 3), or the management of funerals.

2. Anything undertaken ; any business, work, or project which one engages in, or attempts ; an enterprise.

3. A promise or pledge ; a guarantee ; specif., any promise or security required by law, as in judicial proceedings.

un′der-ten′ant (ŭn′dẽr-tĕn′ănt), *n.* The tenant of a tenant ; one who holds lands or tenements by an underlease or sublease. — **un′der-ten′an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

un′der-time′, *n.* [AS. *underntīma.*] **1.** Undern. *Obs.*

2. The latter part (of the year). *Rare.* *Spenser.*

un′der-timed′ (ŭn′dẽr-tīmd′ ; *see* UNDER-), *a.* *Phot.* Allowed too little time, as an exposure ; underexposed.

un′der-tone′ (-tōn′), *n.* **1.** A low or subdued tone or utterance ; a tone less loud than usual.

2. A subdued color ; specif. : **a** The color of a pigment thinly laid on a white or light-colored ground. **b** A color seen through and modifying another or other colors.

un′der-toned′ (-tōnd′), *a.* **1.** Low or subdued in sound.

2. Low in physical tone or vigor.

un′der-tow′ (-tō′), *n.* The current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach when waves are breaking upon the shore.

un′der-trump′ (-trŭmp′), *v. t. & i.* *Card Playing.* To play (on a trick already trumped) a trump lower than one previously played on that trick.

un′der-type′ (ŭn′dẽr-tīp′). *a.* *Elec.* Designating, or pert. to, a dynamo having the armature under the field magnets.

un′der-val′u-a′tion (-văl′ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of undervaluing ; also, a rate or value not equal to the real worth.

un′der-val′ue (-văl′ū), *v. t.* **1.** To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth ; to depreciate.

2. To esteem lightly ; to treat as of little worth.

un′der-val′ue (ŭn′dẽr-văl′ū ; ŭn′dẽr-văl′ū), *n.* **a** A rate or price less than the real worth. **b** Undervaluation.

un′der-vest′ (ŭn′dẽr-vĕst′), *n.* An undershirt.

un′der-view′er (ŭn′dẽr-vū′ẽr), *n.* *Coal Mining.* A subordinate viewer or overseer.

un′der-waist′ (-wāst′), *n.* A waist for wear under another.

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un′der-pitch′, *v. t.* [ME. *underpicchen.* See UNDER ; PITCH to throw, fix.] To fill underneath ; to stuff. *Obs.* [c (1).
un′der-plain′, *n.* See UNDER-
un′der-plate′, *n.* See UNDER- c (2).
un′der-poise′, *v. t.* To rate below what is due. *Obs.*
un′der-pole′, *v. t.* *Metal.* To pole insufficiently. *Underpoled* copper contains more oxide than is desirable. See POLING, 3.
un′der-pop′u-lat′ed (-pŏp′ū-lāt′ĕd), *a.* See UNDER- b (2).
un′der-pos-ses′sor, *n.* See UNDER- c (2). *Obs. or R.*
un′der-pow′ered (-pou′ẽrd), *a.*,
un′der-praise′, *v. t.* See UNDER- b (2). [c (2).
un′der-pre′fect, *n.* See UNDER-
un′der-priced′ (-prīst′ ; *see* UNDER-), *a.*, **un′der-prize′**, *v. t.* See UNDER- b (2).
un′der-prop′per, *n.* One that underprops ; a support for a ruff.
un′der-pull′, *v. i.* To exert one's influence secretly. *Obs.* — **un′der-pull′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
un′der-put′, *n.* A leman. *Obs.*
un′der-put′, *v. t.* To put or set under ; to subjugate. *Obs.*
un′der-rate′, *a.* Inferior. *Obs.*
un′der-rate′, *n.* A price less than the value. *R.* [ravish. *Obs.*
un′der-rav′ish, *v. t.* To steal ;
un′der-reach′, *v. t.* To reach under ; to clear under (a log, etc.), as to pass a chain.
un′der-reach′, *n.* A pole used to lever up a bogged log, etc.
un′der-reck′on, *v. t.* Underrate.
un′der-rec′om-pensed, *a.* See UNDER- b (2). [c (1).
un′der-re′gion, *n.* See UNDER-
under-rere, *v. t.* [See REAR to lift.] To lift from beneath. *Obs.*
un′der-ripe′ (ŭn′dẽr-rīp′ ; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Not fully ripe.
un′der-roof′, *n.* A roof under or below another roof. *Rare.*
un′der-round′, *v. t.* *Phon.* To pronounce (a vowel) with less lip rounding than is usual or to be expected.
un′der-run′ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of UNDERRUN. Hence : *n.* A method of trawling in which the hooks are cleared of the fish and baited in one operation.
un′der-sail′, *v. i.* To sail under the lee of the shore. *Obs.*
un′der-sailed′, *a.* Equipped with too small or too few sails.
un′der-sat′u-rat′ed (-săt′ū-rāt′ĕd), *a.* See UNDER- b (2).
un′der-say′, *v. t.* To say in derogation or contradiction. *Obs.*
un′der-search′ing, *a.* Looking under. *Rare.*
un′der-seek′, *v. t.* [AS. *undersēcan.* See SEEK.] To examine *Obs.* [undersells.
un′der-sell′er, *n.* One who
un′der-sense′, *n.* A subconsciousness ; an inner awareness.
un′der-serv′ant, *n.*, **un′der-serv′ice**, *n.* See UNDER- c (2).
un′der-set′, *n.* *Naut.* = UNDERCURRENT.
un′der-set′ting, *n.* Something set or built under as a support.
un′der-set′tle, *n.* [Cf. AS. *setla* (in comp.) a dweller.] *O. Eng. Hist.* One of a class of hired laborers under the peasant holders. *F. W. Maitland.*
un′der-shap′en (-shāp′'n ; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Under the usual shape or size ; dwarfish. *Rare.*
un′der-sher′iff-ry, *n.* Undershrievalty. *Obs.*
un′der-shore′, *v. t.* To shore up.
un′der-shrieve′, *n.* An undersheriff. *Obs.* [shrievalty. *Obs.*
un′der-shriev′er-y, *n.* Under-
undershrife. † UNDERSHERIFF
un′der-shrub′, *a* Partly shrublike.
un′der-side′, *n.* See UNDER- c (1).
un′der-sing′ing, *n.* The singing of a second part. *Obs.*
un′der-size′, *n.* See UNDER- c (3).
un′der-skink′er, *n* An undertapster *Obs.* [b (2).
un′der-sleep′, *v. i.* See UNDER-
un′der-sluice′, *n.* See UNDER- c (1).
un′der-slung′, *a.* See UNDER- b.
un′der-spend′, *v. t.* To spend less than. *Obs.*
un′der-spin′, *n.* A backward spin, as of a golf ball.
un′der-spore′, *v. t.* To raise as with a spar. *Obs.*
un′der-spread′ (ŭn′dẽr-sprĕd′ ; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Spread under.
un′der-stairs′, *n.* The basement or cellar. [*Obs.*
understand, *n.* Understanding.
understand, *a.* Persuaded or minded. *Obs.*
un′der-stand′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
understandandly, *adv.* Understandingly ; advisedly. *Obs.*
un′der-stand′ant, *a.* Understanding. *Obs.* — *n.* A man of understanding. *Obs.*
un′der-stand′ed. Obs. or archaic pret. & p. p. of UNDERSTAND [understands. *Rare*
un′der-stand′er, *n.* One who
understipren, *v. t.* Also **understipen.** [AS. *stīpan* to raise, build up ; cf. AS *stīpere* a support, prop.] To underprop. *Obs.*
un′der-stood′, *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERSTAND.
un′der-strap′ping, *a.* Becoming an understrapper ; subservient
un′der-stroke′, *v. t.* To underline or underscore.
un′der-stum′ble, *v.* To understand *Obs.* [c (1).
un′der-sur′face, *n.* See UNDER-
un′der-tak′a-ble (ŭn′dẽr-tāk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [c (2).
un′der-tap′ster, *n.* See UNDER-
un′der-taxed′ (ŭn′dẽr-tăkst′ ; *see* UNDER-), *a.* See UNDER- b (2).
un′der-teach′er, *n.* See UNDER- c (2).
un′der-teamed′ (ŭn′dẽr-tēmd′ ; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Not sufficiently supplied with plow teams.
un′der-thew′, *v. t.* [AS. *þēow(i)an*, *þȳw(i)an*, to press, oppress.] To subject. *Obs.*
un′der-thing′, *n.* Something inferior or of little worth. *Obs*
un′der-throat′ing, *n.* *Arch.* The cove of an outside cornice used as a drip. [Undern. *Obs.*
un′der-tide′, *n.* [AS. *underntīd.*]
un′der-tint′, *n.* A subdued tint.
undertoc. † *undertook*, pret.
un′der-took′ (-tŏŏk′), *pret.* of UNDERTAKE. [b (2).
un′der-trained′, *a.* See UNDER-
un′der-treas′ur-er (-trĕzh′ūr-ẽr), *n.* See UNDER- c (2).
un′der-treat′ed, *a.* Slightingly treated. *Rare.*
un′der-trick′ (-trĭk′), *n.* *Solo Whist.* A trick needed to make the number declared, but not taken. [wear under another.
un′der-tu′nic, *n.* A tunic for
un′der-turn′, *v. t.* To turn upside down; subvert. *Obs.* [c (2).
un′der-tu′tor, *n.* See UNDER-
un′der-twig′, *n.* Lit., underwood; fig., an undercurrent. *Obs.*
un′der-val′ue-ment, *n.* Undervaluation. *Rare.*
un′der-val′u-er, *n.* One who undervalues. [FANG.
underveng. Obs. pret. of UNDER-
un′der-verse′, *n.* A verse following another. *Obs.* [c (2).
un′der-war′den, *n.* See UNDER-

un′der-wear′ (ŭn′dẽr-wâr′), *n.* That worn under the outside clothing; underclothes.

un′der-wing′ (-wĭng′), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the posterior wings of an insect.

2. Any of numerous noctuid moths belonging to *Catocala* and allied genera, in which the hind wings are banded with red and black or other conspicuous colors.

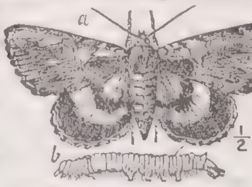

Red Underwing (*Catocala ultronia*). *a* Adult; *b* Larva.

un′der-wit′ted (-wĭt′ĕd; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Weak in intellect; half-witted.

un′der-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* Undergrowth; underbrush; — formerly used in *pl.*

un′der-work′ (-wûrk′), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* UN′DER-WORKED′ (-wûrkt′) or UN′DER-WROUGHT′ (-rôt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UN′DER-WORK′ING. **1.** To injure, destroy, or overthrow by clandestine measures; to undermine. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

2. a To expend too little work upon; as, to *underwork* a painting. **b** To exact too little work from.

3. To do like work at a less price than; as, one mason may *underwork* another.

un′der-work′, *v. i.* **1.** To work or operate in secret or clandestinely. *Obs. or R.*

2. To do less work than is proper or suitable.

3. To do work for a less price than current rates.

un′der-work′ (ŭn′dẽr-wûrk′), *n.* Inferior or subordinate work; petty business.

un′der-world′ (-wûrld′), *n.* **1.** This lower or inferior world; the world which is under the heavens; the earth.

2. The place of departed souls; Hades.

3. The side of the globe opposite to one, or the regions below one's horizon; as, a friend from the *underworld.*

4. The lower, debased, or criminal portion of humanity.

un′der-write′ (-rīt′), *v. t.; pret.* UN′DER-WROTE′ (-rōt′), *Obs.* UN′DER-WRIT′ (-rĭt′); *p. p.* UN′DER-WRIT′TEN (-rĭt′n), *Obs.* UN′DER-WRIT′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UN′DER-WRIT′ING (-wrīt′ĭng). [Cf. AS. *underwrītan* to sign.] **1.** To underscore. *Obs.*

2. To write under something else; to subscribe.

What addition and change I have made I have here *underwritten.* *Bp. Sanderson.*

3. To write one's name under, or set one's name to (a slip or policy of insurance, orig. marine insurance), for the purpose of thereby becoming answerable for a designated loss or damage, on consideration of receiving a certain premium per cent; hence, to insure on life or property; also, to assume (a certain sum or risk) by way of insurance.

4. To submit to. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

5. a To agree to purchase on a fixed date at a fixed price (normally the entire amount, but in exceptional instances a portion, of an issue to be made of bonds, capital stock, or the like). **b** Sometimes, loosely, to guarantee, or subscribe to (any large business enterprise).

un′der-write′, *v. i.* To do the business of an underwriter.

un′der-writ′er (ŭn′dẽr-rīt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who underwrites a slip or policy of insurance; an insurer.

2. *Finance.* One who underwrites or shares in underwriting a loan, stock issue, or the like.

underwriter's door, floor, etc., a style of door, floor, etc., indorsed by insurance companies as effective against fire.

un′der-writ′ing (-ĭng), *n.* The business of an underwriter.

un′de-sign′ing (ŭn′dē-zīn′ĭng), *a.* Having no artful, ulterior, or fraudulent purpose; sincere; artless; simple.

un′de-ter′mined (-tûr′mĭnd), *a.* Not yet determined or settled; also, indeterminate.

un-dine′ (ŭn-dēn′; ŭn′dēn), *n.* A glass vessel used by physicians for nasal douches.

Undine.

un-dine′ (ŭn-dēn′; ŭn′dēn), *n.* [G. *undine,* or F. *ondine,* fr. L. *unda* a wave, water.] **1.** One of a class of fabled female water spirits who might receive human souls by intermarrying with mortals; — so called by Paracelsus, who conceived them as the elementary beings of water. Cf. 1st GNOME; SYLPH, 1; NIX; SALAMANDER, 2.

2. (*G. pron.* ōōn-dē′nĕ.) [*cap.*] Such a being, the heroine of a romance of this name by De la Motte Fouqué. She was a changeling in the hut of a fisherman, where Sir Huldbrand fell in love with her and married her. But he soon neglected his wife for the lady Bertalda, and Undine was carried away by her sisters into the sea. She returned on the day of her husband's wedding with Bertalda, and gave him a fatal kiss.

un′di-rect′ed (ŭn′dĭ-rĕk′tĕd), *a.* [In senses 1 and 2, *un-* not + *directed;* in sense 3 properly p. p. of *undirect.*]

1. Not directed; not guided; left without direction.

2. Not addressed; not superscribed, as a letter.

3. Misdirected; misled; led astray. *Rare.*

un′dis-pensed′ (ŭn′dĭs-pĕnst′), *a.* **1.** Not dispensed.

2. Not freed by dispensation. *Rare.* *Tooker.*

un′dis-posed′ (-pōzd′), *a.* Not disposed; specif.: **a** Disinclined. **b** Indisposed as to health; poorly. *Rare.* **c** Not disposed (of); not distributed, placed, sold, or otherwise assigned to a use. — **un′dis-pos′ed-ness** (-pōz′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

un′dis-tinc′tive (-tĭŋk′tĭv), *a.* Not distinctive; also, making no distinctions; not discriminating; impartial.

un′dis-tin′guished (-tĭŋ′gwĭsht), *a.* Not distinguished; esp.: **a** Not recognized as distinct. *Shak.* **b** Receiving no special respect. **c** Having no special fame, honor, or the like. **d** Not distinguished in appearance.

un′dis-trib′ut-ed (-trĭb′ū-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not distributed.

2. *Logic.* Not having the logical quantity or denotation properly indicated. The *fallacy of the undistributed middle* is a fallacy of the syllogism in which the quantity of the middle term differs in the major and minor premises, thus rendering the conclusion doubtful or false. Thus, if it be agreed: All monarchists are conservatives, X is a conservative, therefore X is a monarchist: the conclusion is not necessarily true, the middle term, "monarchist," not being legitimately distributed in the major premise. If this premise were, None but monarchists are conservatives, the syllogism would be valid.

undistributed cost. See 3d COST, 6.

un′di-vid′ed (ŭn′dĭ-vīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; continuous; whole.

2. Not set off or made actually separate by division, as the share of a partner in a continuing business or the share of a tenant in common of real estate; as, an *undivided* interest.

3. Not directed or given to more than one object; as, *undivided* attention or affection. *Shak.*

4. *Bot.* Not lobed, cleft, or branched; entire.

5. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, property held by two or more persons by the same title, whether their rights be equal or unequal in quantity or value.

6. *Hindu Law.* Of or pertaining to, or not separated from, a joint family; as, an *undivided* brother, sister, etc. — **un′di-vid′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un′di-vid′ed-ness,** *n.*

un-do′ (ŭn-dōō′), *v. t.* [AS. *undōn, ondōn.* See 1st UN-; DO to perform.] **1.** To reverse, as what has been done; to annul; to bring to naught.

What's done cannot be *undone.* *Shak.*

2. To unfasten; to take to pieces; to loose; untie; hence, to unravel; solve; as, to *undo* a knot, a riddle; hence, *Obs.*, to explain, describe, or reveal. *Chaucer.*

Pray you, *undo* this button. *Shak.*

3. To cut up (game); to break; — a hunting term. *Obs.*

4. To bring to ruin, disaster, or destruction; to ruin, as in property, reputation, morals, hopes, or the like.

That quaffing and drinking will *undo* you. *Shak.*

5. To render futile; to baffle. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. *London Stock Exchange.* To cover (a transaction) by a purchase or sale with another; — said esp. of a jobber.

un-do′er (ŭn-dōō′ẽr), *n.* **1.** An interpreter. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

2. One who undoes anything; esp., one who ruins another.

un-dog′ (-dŏg′; 205), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dog.*] To loose from a fastening dog, or catch; as, to *undog* a door.

un-do′ing (-dōō′ĭng), *n.* **1.** The reversal of what is done.

2. Ruin. "The utter *undoing* of some." *Hooker.*

un′do-mes′ti-cate (ŭn′dō-mĕs′tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *domesticate.*] To deprive of, or turn from, domestic life or habits; to make wild.

un-doubt′ed (ŭn-dout′ĕd), *a.* Not doubted or called in question; indubitable; as, *undoubted* proof; an *undoubted* hero. — **un-doubt′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un-doubt′ed-ness,** *n.*

un-drape′ (-drāp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *drape.*] To strip of drapery; to uncover or unveil.

un-draw′ (-drô′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *draw.*] To draw aside or open; to draw back, as a curtain.

un-dreamed′ (ŭn-drēmd′) } *a.* Not dreamed, or dreamed **un-dreamt′** (ŭn-drĕmt′; 87) } of; not thought of; not imagined; — often with *of.* "*Undreamed* shores." *Shak.*

un-dress′ (ŭn-drĕs′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dress.*] **1.** To divest of clothes; to strip.

2. To divest of ornaments or formal garments; to disrobe.

3. *Med.* To take the dressing or covering from; as, to *undress* a wound.

un-dress′, *v. i.* To take off one's clothes; to strip.

un′dress′ (ŭn′drĕs′; ŭn-drĕs′), *n.* **1.** A loose, informal dress, as for resting or lounging.

2. Ordinary dress, as distinguished from *full dress;* specif., *Mil. & Nav.*, an authorized uniform of officers and soldiers, but not full-dress uniform. The term is no longer officially used in the United States army.

un-dressed′ (ŭn-drĕst′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not dressed.

undressed kid, kid leather in the preparation of which the dressing of flour and the yolk of eggs, usually employed to impart a smooth finish, is omitted.

undress parade. *Mil.* A substitute for dress parade, allowed in bad weather, the companies forming without arms, and the ceremony being shortened.

un-due′ (ŭn-dū′; ŭn′dū; 87), *a.* **1.** Not due; not yet owing; as, an *undue* debt, note, or bond.

2. Not right; not lawful or legal; violating legal or equitable rights; improper; as, an *undue* proceeding. *Bacon.*

3. Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; excessive; immoderate; inordinate; as, an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigor in the execution of law.

undue influence, *Law,* such influence over another as destroys his free agency in the eye of the law; such influence as prevents a person from exercising his own will and substitutes in its place the will of another, as by constraint, machination, urgency of persuasion, or otherwise.

What is known in English law as *undue influence* . . . consists in acts which, though not [necessarily] fraudulent, amount to an abuse of the power which circumstances have given to the will of one individual over that of another. *T. E. Holland.*

un′du-lant (ŭn′dū-lănt), *a.* Undulating.

un′du-late (ŭn′dū-lāt), *a.* [L. *undulatus* undulated, wavy, a dim. a. fr. *unda* a wave; cf. AS. *ȳð*, Icel. *unnr;* perh. akin to E. *water.* Cf. ABOUND, INUNDATE, REDOUND, SURROUND.] Undulated; wavy; bending in gradual curves, as the margin of a leaf. Cf. REPAND, SINUATE.

un′du-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* UN′DU-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); UN′DU-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To cause to move backward and forward, or up and down, in undulations or waves.

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un′der-wa′ter, *n.* **a** Underground water. **b** = UNDERTOW. *R.*

un′der-wa′ter, *a.* That is below the surface of the water. [*Obs.*

un′der-weave′, *v. t.* To subjoin.

un′der-ween′, *v. t.* To undervalue. *Obs.* [(1).

un′der-weft′, *n.* See UNDER- c

un′der-went′, *pret.* of UNDERGO.

un′der-wit′, *v. t.* [Cf AS. *wītan* to see to, akin to E *wit.*] Perceive; understand. *Obs.*

un′der-witch′, *n.* An inferior witch. *Obs.* [underworks.

un′der-work′er, *n.* **1.** One who

2. An inferior or subordinate workman. [DER- c (2).

un′der-work′man, *n.* See UN-

un′der-wrought′, *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERWORK. [gate *Obs.*

un′der-yoke′, *v. t.* To subju-

un′de-scend′i-ble, un′de-scend′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′de-scrib′a-ble (ŭn′dē-skrīb′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Indescribable. *Rare.*

un′de-scribed′ (-skrībd′), *a.*, **un′de-scried′** (-skrīd′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′de-serve′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deserve.*] To fail to deserve *Obs.* — **un′de-serv′er,** *n.* *Obs.*

un′de-served′ (-zûrvd′), *a.*, **un′de-serv′ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un′de-serv′ed-ness,** *n.*, **un′de-serv′ing,** *a.*, **un′de-serv′ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not. [undissevered. *Obs.*

un′de-sev′ered, *a.* Unseparated;

un-des′ig-nat′ed (ŭn-dĕs′ĭg-nāt′ĕd; -dēz′-), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′de-signed′ (ŭn′dē-zīnd′), *a.* Not designed. — **un′de-sign′ed-ly** (-zīn′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un′de-sign′ed-ness,** *n.*

un′de-sir′a-ble (-zīr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not desirable. — **un′de-sir′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **un′de-sir′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un′de-sir′a-bly,** *adv.*

un′de-sired′ (-zīrd′), *a.*, **un′de-sir′ed-ly** (-zīr′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un′de-sir′ing** (-zīr′ĭng), *a.*, **un′de-sir′ous** (-zīr′ŭs), *a.*, **un′de-sist′ing** (-zĭs′tĭng; -sĭs′tĭng), *a.* See UN-, not

un′des-kant′ed, *a.* [See UN- not; DESCANT.] Untalked of. *Obs.*

un′de-spair′ing, *a.*, **un′de-spair′ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un′de-spatched′,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un′des-pit′e-ous (ŭn′dĕs-pĭt′ē-ŭs), *a.* Not without feeling. *Obs.*

un′de-spoiled′, *a.*, **un′de-spond′ent,** *a.*, **un′de-spond′ent-ly,** *adv.*, **un′des-pot′ic,** *a.*, **un-des′tined,** *a.* See UN-, not. [structible.

un′de-stroy′a-ble, *a.* Inde-

un′de-stroyed′, *a.*, **un′de-tach′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′de-tached′,** *a.*, **un′de-tailed′,** *a.*, **un′de-tect′ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un′de-ter′mi-na-ble (ŭn′dē-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Indeterminable.

un′de-ter′mi-nate, *a.* Indeterminate. — **un′de-ter′mi-nate-ness,** *n.* *Both Rare*

un′de-ter′mi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Indetermination. *Rare.*

un′de-terred′ (-tûrd′), *a.*, **un′de-test′ing,** *a.*, **un′de-throned′,** *a.*, **un′de-vel′op-a-ble,** *a.*, **un′de-vel′oped,** *a.* See UN-, not.

‖ **un′de vi′** (ŭn′dē vī′). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Lit., whence by force; — applied to an interdict for protecting a person illegally ejected by force from property occupied by him.

un-de′vi-at′ed (ŭn-dē′vĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-de′vi-at′ing,** *a.*, **un-de′vi-at′ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un-dev′il, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *devil.*] To free from diabolical possession. *Obs.*

un-de′vi-ous, *a.*, **un′de-vised′** (ŭn′dē-vīzd′), *a.*, **un′de-vot′ed** (-vōt′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′de-vo′tion, *n.* Want of devotion. *Rare.*

un′de-vo′tion-al, *a.*, **un′de-voured′,** *a.*, **un′de-vout′,** *a.*, **un′de-vout′ly,** *adv.*, **un′de-vout′ness,** *n.*, **un-dex′ter-ous, -dex′trous,** *a.*, **un-di′a-demed** (ŭn-dī′ȧ-dĕmd), *a.*, **un′di-aph′a-nous** (ŭn′dī-ăf′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-did′, *pret.* of UNDO.

un-dif′fer-enced (ŭn-dĭf′ẽr-ĕnst), *a.* Undifferentiated. *Rare.*

un-dif′fer-enc-ing (-ĕn-sĭng), *a.* Not marking any difference; impartial. *Obs.*

un-dif′fer-ent, *a.*, **un-dif′fer-en′ti-at′ed** (ŭn-dĭf′ẽr-ĕn′shĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′dif-fused′** (ŭn′dĭ-fūzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-dig′e-nous (ŭn-dĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unda* a wave + E. *-genous.*] Generated by water. *Rare*

un′di-gest′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′di-gest′i-ble (ŭn′dĭ-jĕs′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Indigestible. *R.* [*Obs.*

un′di-ges′tion, *n.* Indigestion.

un-dight′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dight.*] To put off; to lay aside. *Obs.*

un-digne′, *a.* Unworthy *Obs.*

un-dig′ni-fied, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-dig′ni-fy, *v. t.* To take dignity from. *Rare.*

un-diked′ (ŭn-dīkt′), *a.*, **un′di-lat′ed** (ŭn′dī-lāt′ĕd; ŭn′dĭ-), *a.*, **un-dil′i-gent,** *a.*, **un-dil′i-gent-ly,** *adv.*, **un′di-lut′ed** (ŭn′dĭ-lūt′ĕd; ŭn′dī-), *a.*, **un′di-lu′tion** (-lū′shŭn), *n.* See UN-, not.

un′di-mid′i-at′ed (-mĭd′ĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.* [See UN-, not; DIMIDIATE, *a.*] Unhalved. *Obs. or R.*

un′di-min′ish-a-ble, *a.*, **un′di-min′ish-a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un′di-min′ish-a-bly,** *adv.*, **un′di-min′ished,** *a.*, **un′di-min′ish-ing,** *a.*, **un-dimmed′,** *a.* See UN-, not

undinge. † UNDIGNE.

un-dint′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-di′o-cesed (ŭn-dī′ō-sēst; -sĕst), *a.* Unprovided with a diocese: having no diocese. *Rare.*

un-dip′lo-mat′ic, *a.*, **un-dipped′, un-dipt′,** *a.* See UN-, not.

undir. † UNDER

un′di-rect′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *direct,* v. t.] To misdirect *Obs.*

un′di-rect′, *a* Indirect. *Rare.*

un′di-rect′ly, *adv* Indirectly. *Rare.*

undirfang. † UNDERFANG.

undirn. † UNDERN.

undirta † UNDERTAKE.

un-dis′ap-point′a-ble, *a.*, **un-dis′ap-point′ed,** *a.*, **un′dis-band′ed,** *a.*, **un′dis-cerned′** (ŭn′dĭ-zûrnd′), *a.*, **un′dis-cern′ed-ly** (-zûr′nĕd-lĭ), *adv.* See UN-, not.

un′dis-cern′i-ble, un′dis-cern′a-ble, *a.* Indiscernible — **un′dis-cern′i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un′dis-cern′i-bly,** *adv.* [cernment. *R.*

un′dis-cern′ing, *n.* Want of dis-

un′dis-cern′ing, *a.*, **un′dis-cern′ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un′dis-charged′,** *a.*, **un′dis-ci′pled** (ŭn′dĭ-sī′p'ld), *a.*, **un-dis′ci-plin-a-ble** (ŭn-dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-dis′ci-plined** (-plĭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′dis-close′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To keep close or secret *Obs*

un′dis-closed′, *a.*, **un′dis-col′ored, -col′oured,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un′dis-com′fit, *a.* Undismayed; fearless. *Obs.*

un′dis-com′fit-ed, *a.*, **un-dis′-con-cert′ed,** *a.*, **un′dis-cord′ant,** *a.*, **un′dis-cord′ing,** *a.*, **un′dis-cour′aged,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un′dis-coursed′ (ŭn′dĭs-kōrst′; 201), *a.* Not subjected to or making discourse or talk. *Rare.*

un′dis-cov′er-a-ble, *a.*, **un′dis-cov′ered,** *a.*, **un′dis-cred′it-ed,** *a* See UN-, not.

un′dis-creet′, *a.* Indiscreet. — **un′dis-creet′ly,** *adv.* — **un′dis-creet′ness,** *n.* *All Rare.*

un′dis-cre′tion (ŭn′dĭs-krĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Indiscretion. *Rare.*

un′dis-crim′i-nat′ed, *a.*, **un′dis-crim′i-nat′ing,** *a.*, **un′dis-crim′i-na-tive,** *a.*, **un′dis-cussed′,** *a.*, **un′dis-eased′** (ŭn′dĭ-zēzd′), *a.*, **un′dis-fig′ured,** *a.*, **un′dis-gorged′** (ŭn′dĭs-gôrjd′), *a.*, **un′dis-graced′** (-grāst′), *a.*, **un′dis-guis′a-ble** (-gīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′dis-guised′** (-gīzd′), *a.*, **un′dis-guis′ed-ly** (-gīz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un′dis-heart′ened,** *a.*, **un′dis-hon′ored, -hon′oured,** *a.*, **un-dis′il-lu′sioned** (ŭn-dĭs′ĭ-lū′zhŭnd), *a.*, **un′dis-in′te-grat′ed,** *a.*, **un′dis-joined′,** *a.*, **un′dis-mayed′,** *a.*, **un′dis-mem′bered,** *a.*, **un′dis-missed′,** *a.*, **un-dis′o-blig′ing** (ŭn-dĭs′ō-blīj′ĭng), *a* See UN-, not.

un-dis′o-nant (ŭn-dĭs′ō-nănt), *a.* [L *unda* wave + *sonans, -antis,* sounding.] Making a noise like waves *Obs.* [not.

un′dis-or′dered, *a.* See UN-,

un′dis-paired′, *a.* Unimpaired. *Obs.*

un′dis-par′aged, *a.*, **un′dis-patched′,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un′dis-pen′sa-ble, *a* *Obs.* **a** Indispensable. **b** Unavoidable; inevitable. **c** Not to be freed by dispensation. [pensing.

un′dis-pens′ing, *a.* **1.** Not dis-

2. Indispensable *Obs*

un′dis-persed′ (ŭn′dĭs-pûrst′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′dis-played′, *a.*, **un′dis-pleased′,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un′dis-pose′, *v. t.* Indispose. *R.*

un′dis-pri′va-cied (ŭn′dĭs-prī′vȧ-sĭd), *a.* Not deprived of privacy. [Unexpunged. *Obs.*

un′dis-punged′ (-pŭnjd′), *a.*

un-dis′pu-ta-ble (ŭn-dĭs′pū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Indisputable. — **un-dis′pu-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-dis′pu-ta-bly,** *adv.*

un′dis-put′ed (ŭn′dĭs-pūt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′dis-put′ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un′dis-qui′et-ed,** *a.*, **un′dis-sect′ed,** *a.*, **un′dis-sem′bled,** *a.*, **un′dis-sem′bling,** *a.*, **un′dis-sem′i-nat′ed,** *a.*, **un′dis-sev′ered,** *a.*, **un-dis′si-pat′ed,** *a.*, **un′dis-solv′a-ble,** *a.*, **un′dis-solved′,** *a.*, **un′dis-solv′ing,** *a.* See UN-, not. [NANT.

un-dis′so-nant. † UNDISO-

un′dis-tained′, *a.* Unstained *Obs.*

un′dis-tem′pered, *a.*, **un′dis-tend′ed,** *a.*, **un′dis-tilled′,** *a.* See UN-, not. [tinctly. *Rare.*

un′dis-tinct′ly, *adv.* Indis-

un′dis-tin′guish-a-ble, *a.* Indistinguishable. — **un′dis-tin′guish-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un′dis-tin′guish-a-bly,** *adv.*

un′dis-tin′guish-ing, *a.*, **un′dis-tort′ed,** *a.*, **un′dis-tract′ed,** *a.*, **un′dis-tract′ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un′dis-tract′ed-ness,** *n.*, **un′dis-tract′ing,** *a.*, **un′dis-traught′,** *a* See UN-, not.

un′dis-treined′, *a.* [See UN- not; DISTRAIN.] Uncompelled. *Obs.*

un′dis-tressed′, *a.* See UN-, not. [ABLE.

undistriable. † UNDESTROY-

un′dis-turb′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′dis-turb′ance, *n.* State of being free from disturbance.

un′dis-turbed′, *a.*, **un′dis-turb′ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un′dis-turb′ed-ness,** *n.*, **un′dis-turb′ing,** *a.* See UN-, not. [turbed. *Obs.*

un′dis-tur′bled, *a.* Undis-

undit, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dit* to close.] To unfasten; open. *Obs.*

un-ditched′, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′di-ver′si-fi-cat′ed (ŭn′dĭ-vûr′sĭ-fĭ-kāt′ĕd), *a.* Undiversified. *Obs.*

un′di-ver′si-fied (-fīd), *a.*, **un′di-vert′ed,** *a.*, **un′di-vert′i-ble,** *a.*, **un′di-vest′ed,** *a.*, **un′di-vest′ed-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un′di-vid′a-ble (ŭn′dĭ-vīd′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Indivisible.

un′di-vid′u-al (-vĭd′ū-ăl), *a.* Indivisible *Obs.*

un′di-vin′a-ble (-vīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′di-vine′,** *a.* See UN, not.

un′di-vis′i-ble (ŭn′dĭ-vĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Indivisible.

un′di-vorced′ (-vōrst′; 201), *a.*, **un′di-vulged′** (-vŭljd′), *a.*, **un-diz′zied** (ŭn-dĭz′ĭd), *a.* See UN-, not. [not done. *Rare.*

un-do′ (-dōō′), *v. t.* To leave

undocht, *n.* [*un-* not + Scot. *docht,* p. p. of *dow* to be valiant.] A worthless cowardly fellow. *Obs. Scot.*

un-doc′il, *a.* Not docile. *Obs.*

un-dock′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dock.*] *Naut.* To take out of dock

un-doc′tor, *v. t.* To make unlike a doctor. *Rare.*

un′dog-mat′ic, *a.*, **un′do-mes′tic,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un′do-mes′ti-cat′ed (ŭn′dō-mĕs′tĭ-kāt′ĕd), *p. a* of UNDOMESTICATE. [UN-, not.

un′do-mes′ti-cat′ed, *a.* See

un′do-mes′ti-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* A making, or state of being, undomesticated *R.*

un-done′ (ŭn-dŭn′), *p. a.* of UNDO.

un-done′, *a.* [*un-* not + *done.*] Not performed; neglected.

un-doomed′, *a.* See UN-, not.

undorne. † UNDERN.

un′dose (ŭn′dōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *undosus* wavy.] Undulate; undulated *Rare.*

un-dou′ble (ŭn-dŭb′'l), *v. t* [1st *un-* + *double.*] To unfold, or render single.

un-doubt′a-ble, *a.* Indubitable. — **un-doubt′a-bly,** *adv.* [ly. *Obs.*

un-doubt′ed, *adv.* Undoubted-

un-doubt′ful, *a.*, **un-doubt′ful-ly,** *adv.*, **un-doubt′ing,** *a.*, **un-doubt′ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un-doubt′ly, *adv.* Undoubtedly. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

un-doubt′ous, *a.* Undoubting.

undought. † UNDOCHT.

un-dow′ered, *a.*, **un-drain′a-ble,** *a.*, **un-drained′,** *a.*, **un′dra-mat′ic,** *a.*, **un′dra-mat′i-cal,** *a.*, **un-dram′a-tized** (ŭn-drăm′ȧ-tīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-draped′ (-drāpt′), *p. a.* of UNDRAPE.

un-draped′, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-drawn′, *p. a.* of UNDRAW.

un-drawn′, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-dread′ed, *a.*, **un-dread′ing,** *a.* See UN-, not. [Impatient. *Obs.*

undreghe, *a.* [See DREE, *a.* & *v.*]

undren. † UNDERN.

un-drenched′, *a.* See UN-, not.

undreset. † UNDERSET.

undrestonde. † UNDERSTAND.

un-dressed′, *p. a* of UNDRESS.

un-dried′, *a.*, **un-drill′a-ble,** *a.*, **un-drilled′,** *a.*, **un-drink′a-ble,** *a.*, **un-driv′en,** *a.* [Cf. AS. *undrifen.*] See UN-, not.

undrone, undroune. † UNDERN.

un-droop′ing, *a.*, **un-dross′y,** *a.*, **un-drowned′,** *a.*, **un-drugged′,** *a.*, **un-drunk′en,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-dry′, *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *dry.*] To become wet. *Obs.*

‖ **und so wei′ter** (ŏŏnt zō vī′tẽr). [G.] And so forth or on; et cetera; — abbr. *u. s. w.*

un-dubbed′, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-du′bi-ta-ble (ŭn-dū′bĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Indubitable. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

un-du′bi-tate, *a.* Undoubted.

unduchtie. † UNDUGHTY.

un-due′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

undughty, *a.* [Cf. UN- not; DOUGHTY.] Unprofitable; cowardly; unworthy. *Obs.*

un-duke′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *duke.*] To deprive of dukedom. *Rare*

un′du-la-ry (ŭn′dū-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* [See UNDULATE.] Moving like waves; undulatory. *Obs.*

un'du-late (ŭn'dṳ-lāt), *v. i.* To move in, or have, undulations or waves; to wave; as, *undulating* air.
Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.

un'du-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Resembling, or in the nature of, waves; having a wavy surface; undulatory. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Undulate.

un'du-lat'ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* Rising and falling like waves; resembling wave form or motion; undulatory; rolling; wavy; as, *undulating* ground. — **un'du-lat'ing-ly,** *adv.*
undulating current, *Elec.*, an undulatory current.

un'du-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ondulation.*] **1.** Act of undulating; a waving motion.
2. A wavy appearance or outline; waviness.
3. *Music.* **a** The tremulous tone produced by a peculiar pressure of the finger on a string; a vibrato or tremolo. **b** The pulsation caused by the vibrating together of two tones not quite in unison; — called also *beat.*
4. *Physics.* A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid or elastic medium, propagated continuously among its particles, but with little or no permanent translation of the particles themselves in the direction of the propagation; a vibration; a wave.
5. *Geom.* Coincidence of four (or any higher even number of) consecutive points, and therefore of three (or any higher odd number of) consecutive tangents, of a plain curve, so that the one tangent does not cross the curve.

un'du-la'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of the undulatory theory.

un'du-la-tive (ŭn'dṳ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Consisting in, or accompanied by, undulations; undulatory.

un'du-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *ondulatoire.*] Of or pert. to undulation; moving in the manner of undulations; resembling the motion or appearance of waves.
undulatory current, *Elec.*, a current of undulating or gradually changing strength, whether continuous or alternating. — **u. theory.** See LIGHT, *n.*, 1 c (2). — **u. winding,** *Elec.*, a method of winding alternator armatures in which the convolutions zigzag forward instead of lapping over as in lap winding; — called also *wave winding, continuous winding.*

un'du-lous (ŭn'dṳ-lŭs), *a.* Undulating; undulatory.

un-dy'ing (ŭn-dī'ĭng), *a.* Not dying; unending; immortal. — **un-dy'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-dy'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-earned' (ŭn-ûrnd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not earned; not gained by labor or service.
unearned increment, *Econ.*, an increase in the value of land or other property subject to a natural monopoly due to no labor or expenditure on the part of the owner, but to natural causes making an increased demand for it, such as the increase of population or the general progress of society. Some hold that this should belong to the state.

un-earth' (ŭn-ûrth'), *v. t.*; UN-EARTHED' (-ûrtht'); UN-EARTH'ING. [1st *un-* + *earth.*] To drive or draw from the earth or from underground; to exhume; hence, to bring from concealment; to bring to light, as a secret.

un-earthed' (-ûrtht'), *a.* **1.** *p. a.* of UNEARTH.
2. *Elec.* Not earthed or grounded, as a circuit, etc.

un-earth'ly, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural; hence, weird; appalling; terrific; as, an *unearthly* sight or sound. — **un-earth'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-eas'y (ŭn-ēz'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Not easy; difficult. *Now Rare.*
Things . . . so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood. *Boyle.*
2. Restless or disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like; disquieted; perturbed; as, *uneasy* about one's health.
Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shak.*
3. Not easy in manner; constrained; stiff; awkward; not graceful; as, an *uneasy* bearing.
4. Occasioning want of ease; constraining; cramping; disagreeable. "His *uneasy* station." *Milton.*
A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Addison.*

un-eath' (ŭn-ēth'; -ĕth'), *a.* [AS. *unēaðe*; *un-* not + *ēaðe* easily, easy; akin to OS. *ōði* easy, OHG. *ōdi.*] Not easy; difficult; hard. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

un-eath', *adv.* [AS. *unēaðe.*] Not easily; with difficulty; hardly; scarcely. *Obs.* *Shak.*

un'em-bar'rassed (ŭn'ĕm-băr'ăst), *a.* Not embarrassed; specif., free from perplexity or mental confusion, from pecuniary difficulties, or from perplexing connection. — **un'em-bar'rass-ment** (-ăs-mĕnt), *n.*

un'em-bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* [See 1st UN-.] Disembodied. *R.*

un'em-bod'ied, *a.* Not embodied; not collected into a body; not yet organized; as, *unembodied* militia.

un'e-mo'tion-al (-ē-mō'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Not showing, or, sometimes, not inducing, emotion. — **un'e-mo'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **un'e-mo'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

un'em-ployed' (-ĕm-ploid'), *a.* **1.** Not accompanied with employment; as, his lazy, *unemployed* existence.
2. Not employed in manual or other labor; having no regular work; specif., not employed at any paid labor.
3. Not invested or used; as, *unemployed* capital.

un'em-ploy'ment (-ploi'mĕnt), *n.* Quality or state of being not employed; — used esp. in economics, of the condition of various social classes when temporarily thrown out of employment, as those engaged for short periods, those whose trade is decaying, and those least competent.

un'en-cum'bered (ŭn'ĕn-kŭm'bĕrd), *a.* Not encumbered; specif., *Law,* free from any temporary estate or interest, as a mortgage, lien, or dower right, in the nature of a lien, burden, or charge; free from any encumbrance.

un-e'qual (ŭn-ē'kwăl), *a.* [Cf. INEQUAL.] **1.** Not equal; not matched; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, or the like; as, the fingers are of *unequal* length; peers and commoners are *unequal* in rank.
2. Ill balanced or matched; uneven; as, an *unequal* fight; hence, *Now Rare,* not equitable; partial; unfair.
Jerome, a very *unequal* relator of the opinion of his adversaries. *John Worthington.*
To punish me for what you make me do
Seems much *unequal.* *Shak.*
3. Not uniform; not equable; irregular; uneven; as, *unequal* pulsations; an *unequal* poem.
4. Not adequate or sufficient; — with *to*; as, the man was *unequal* to the task; timber *unequal* to the strain.
5. *Bot.* Asymmetrical.
unequal counterpoint, *Music,* counterpoint in which the voice parts differ in value or duration of their component notes. — **u. temperament.** *Music.* See TEMPERAMENT, 5. — **u. voices,** *Music,* voices differing in quality or compass; also, mixed voices.

un-e'qualed / **un-e'qualled** (-kwăld), *a.* Not equaled; unmatched; unparalleled; unrivaled; surpassing.

un-e'qual-ly (-kwăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an unequal manner.
unequally pinnate, *Bot.*, odd-pinnate.

un'e-quiv'o-cal (ŭn'ē-kwĭv'ō-kăl), *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; not ambiguous; clear; sincere; plain; as, *unequivocal* evidence; *unequivocal* words. — **un'e-quiv'o-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **un'e-quiv'o-cal-ness,** *n.*

un-err'ing (ŭn-ûr'ĭng; -ĕr'ĭng), *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error or failure; certain; sure; unfailing; as, his *unerring* insight. — **un-err'ing-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — See INFALLIBLE.

un'es-sen'tial (ŭn'ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Not essential; not indispensable; unimportant; also, *Rare,* void of essence, or real being. — *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not indispensable or, loosely, important.

un-e'ven (ŭn-ē'v'n), *a.* [AS. *unefen.* See UN- not; EVEN, *a.*] **1.** Not even; not level; not uniform; rough; as, an *uneven* road or way; *uneven* ground.
2. Not equal; not of equal length.
Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*
3. Not divisible by two without a remainder; odd; — said of numbers; as, 3, 7, and 11 are *uneven* numbers.
4. Full of difficulties; perplexing. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. Not matching well; unsuitable; badly assorted. *Obs.*
— **un-e'ven-ly,** *adv.* — **un-e'ven-ness,** *n.*

un'ex-act' (ŭn'ĕg-zăkt'), *a.* Inexact.

un'ex-am'pled (-zăm'p'ld; -zȧm'p'ld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; unprecedented; unparalleled.

un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; beyond reproach; as, an *unexceptionable* character, witness. — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

un'ex-cep'tive (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Not exceptive; not including, admitting, or being, an exception.

un'ex-pect'ed (ŭn'ĕks-pĕk'tĕd), *a.* Not expected; coming without warning; sudden. — **un'ex-pect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un'ex-pect'ed-ness,** *n.*

un'ex-pe'ri-enced (-pē'rĭ-ĕnst), *a.* **1.** Not experienced; being without experience; inexperienced.
2. Untried; — applied to things. *Cheyne.*

un'ex-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Not expressive; not having the power of utterance; inexpressive.
2. Inexpressible; ineffable. *Obs.*
The fair, the chaste and *unexpressive* she. *Shak.*

un-fail'ing (ŭn-fāl'ĭng), *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; inexhaustible; certain; sure. *Dryden.* — **un-fail'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-fail'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-fair' (-fâr'; 87), *a.* [AS. *unfæger* unlovely. See UN-, not; FAIR, *a.*] **1.** Not comely; unseemly. *Obs. or R.*
2. Not fair in act or character; disingenuous; using or involving trick or artifice; dishonest; unjust; inequitable.
3. *Mech.* Causing undue distortion, or exceeding the elastic limit, as a stress; causing such a stress, as a load; caused by such a stress, as a strain.
unfair competition, *Law,* competition effected by acts which violate the legal or equitable rights of the competitor or the public, such as acts in effect a fraud on the public.
— **un-fair'ly,** *adv.* — **un-fair'ness,** *n.*

un-faith' (ŭn-fāth'), *n.* Absence or want of faith; faithlessness; distrust; unbelief.

un-faith'ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; not performing a function or duty; as, an *unfaithful* subject, agent, or servant
2. Not possessing faith; infidel. *Rare.* *Milton.*
3. Inaccurate; untrustworthy; as, an *unfaithful* copy.
— **un-faith'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un-faith'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-fal'cat-ed (ŭn-făl'kāt-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not falcated.
2. Having no deductions; not curtailed. *Obs.* *Swift.*

un'fa-mil'iar (ŭn'fȧ-mĭl'yẽr), *a.* Not familiar; not well known or not knowing well; as, the place is *unfamiliar* to me; I am *unfamiliar* with the place. — **un'fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty** (-ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ; -yăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un'fa-mil'iar-ly,** *adv.*

un-fash'ion-a-ble (-făsh'ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** That cannot be fashioned. **b** Unshapely; distorted.
2. Not in accord with current fashion.
— **un-fash'ion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-fash'ion-a-bly,** *adv.*

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un'du-late-ly, *adv.* of UNDULATE.
un'dule (ŭn'dūl), *n.* [OIt. *undula.* Cf. UNDULATE.] A wavelike marking. *Obs.*
un-dull', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dull.*] To remove the dullness of. *Obs.*
un-dull', *a.* Not dull. *Obs.*
un'du-lose (ŭn'dṳ-lōs; *see* -OSE), *n.* Undulous. *R.*
un-du'ly (ŭn-dū'lĭ), *adv.* of UNDUE.
un-dumped', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-dump'ish, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To relieve from the dumps. *Obs.*
undur. † UNDER, UNDERN.
un-dur'a-ble (-dūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-dur'a-bly,** *adv.*
undure, *a.* [See DURE hard.] Soft; crumbled. *Obs.*
undurne. † UNDERN.
undurstonde. † UNDERSTAND.
un-dust', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dust.*] To free from dust. *Obs.*
undut. *p. p.* of UNDIT. *Obs.*
un-du'te-ous, *a.*, **un-du'ti-a-ble,** *a.*, **un-du'ti-ful,** *a.*, **un-du'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.*, **un-du'ti-ful-ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
undutte, *pret.* of UNDIT. *Obs.*
un-dwell'a-ble, *a.* Uninhabitable. *Obs.*
un-dwelt', *a.* Not lived (in); — with *in.*
un'dy (ŭn'dĭ), *a.* *Her.* Undé.
un-dyed', *a.* See UN-, not.
une (ūn; ōōn). Scot. var. of OVEN.
une, *adv.* Even; quite; completely. *Obs.*
une, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *unir,* L. *unire.*] To make one; to unite. *Obs.*
‖ **une af'faire' flam'bée'** (ün ȧ'fâr' flăN'bā'). [F.] A lost or ruined affair or enterprise.
un-ea'ger, *a.*, **un-ear'nest,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-eared', *a.* [Cf. AS. *unered.*] Untilled. *Obs.*
un-ease' (ŭn-ēz'), *n.* Uneasiness. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To make uneasy. *Obs.*
un-eased' (-ēzd'), *a.* Disturbed; troubled. *Obs.*
un-ease'ful, *a.* Restless; toilsome. *R.*
un-eas'i-ly (-ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of UNEASY.
un-eas'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-eat'a-ble, *a.*, **un-eat'a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un-eat'en,** *a.*, **un-ebb'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-eaths', *adv.* = UNEATH. *Obs.*
un-e'bri-ate (ŭn-ē'brĭ-āt), *a.* That does not intoxicate; also, not intoxicated. *Rare.*
un'ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal, *a.*, **un-ech'o-ing,** *a.*, **un'e-clipsed',** *a.*, **un-e'co-nom'ic,** *a.*, **un-e'co-nom'i-cal,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-edge', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *edge.*] To deprive of the edge; blunt.
un-ed'i-ble, *a.* Inedible.
un-ed'i-fied, *a.*, **un-ed'i-fy'ing,** *a.*, **un-ed'it-ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ed'u-cate, *v. t* To annul the education of. *Obs.*
un-ed'u-cate, *a.* Uneducated.
un-ed'u-cat'ed, *p. a.* of UNEDUCATE.
un-ed'u-cat'ed, *a.*, **un'ef-faced',** *a.*, **un'ef-fect'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unees. † UNEATHS.
un'ef-fec'tu-al, *a.* Ineffectual. *R.*
un'ef-fem'i-nate, *v. t.* To remove the effeminacy from. *Obs.*
unefne. † UNEVEN.
‖ **une fois n'est pas cou'tume'** (ün fwȧ' nē pä kōō'tüm'). [F.] Once is not a habit; a single act does not count: — often used as an excuse.
unegal, *a.* [Cf. F. *inégal.*] Unequal. *Obs. Scot.*
un'e-gest'ed, *a.* Undischarged; unvoided. *Obs.*
uneis, uneiss. † UNEATHS.
un-eith'. † UNEATH.
un'e-lab'o-rate, *a.*, **un'e-lapsed',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'e-las'tic (ŭn'ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Inelastic. — **un-e'las-tic'i-ty** (ŭn-ē'lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
un'e-lat'ed (ŭn'ē-lāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-el'bowed,** *a.*, **un'e-lect'ed,** *a.*, **un'e-lec'tive,** *a.* See UN-, not.
uneled, *a.* [AS. *ǣlan* to burn, to bake.] Unbaked. *Obs.*
un-el'e-gant, *a.* Inelegant. — **un-el'e-gant-ly,** *adv.*
un-el'e-vat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not
un-el'i-gi-ble (ŭn-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Ineligible.
un'e-lim'i-nat'ed, *a.*, **un'e-lu'ci-dat'ed,** *a.*, **un'e-lud'ed** (ŭn'ē-lūd'ĕd), *a.*, **un'e-lu'sive,** *a.*, **un'e-ma'ci-at'ed,** *a.*, **un'e-man'ci-pat'ed,** *a.*, **un'e-mas'cu-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un'em-balmed',** *a.*, **un'em-bel'lished,** *a.*, **un'em-bit'tered,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'em-bod'i-ment, *n.* Absence of embodiment. *Rare.*
un'em-bow'ered, *a.*, **un'em-braced',** *a.*, **un'e-mend'a-ble,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'e-mo'tioned, *a.* Impassive. *Rare.*
un'em-phat'ic, *a.*, **un'em-phat'i-cal,** *a.*, **un'em-phat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*, **un'em-pir'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*, **un'em-ploy'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'em-pow'ered,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-empt', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *empt.*] To empty. *Dial. Eng.*
un-emp'ti-a-ble, *a.*, **un-emp'tied,** *a.*, **un'en-a'bled,** *a.*, **un'en-am'ored, -am'oured,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'e-nar'ra-ble, *a.* That may not be told. *Obs.*
un'en-chant'ed, *a.*, **un'en-closed',** *a.*, **un'en-com'passed,** *a.*, **un'en-coun'tered,** *a.*, **un'en-cour'aged,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'en-cum'ber, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *encumber.*] To disencumber.
un'en-cum'bered, *p. a.* of UNENCUMBER.
un'en-cum'bered, *a.*, **un'en-dan'gered,** *a.*, **un'en-deared',** *a.* See UN-, not
un-end'ed, *a* Not ended: endless.
un-end'ing, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-end'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-end'ing-ness,** *n.*
un-end'ly, *a.* [*un-* not + *end* + *-ly.*] Unending; endless. *Obs.*
un-end'ly, *adv.* Infinitely. *Obs.*
un'en-dorsed' (ŭn'ĕn-dôrst'), *a.*, **un'en-dowed'** (-doud'), *a.*, **un'en-dur'a-ble** (-dūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'en-dur'ing,** *a.*, **un'en-fee'bled,** *a.*, **un'en-force'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'en-forced',** *a.*, **un'en-fran'chised** (-frăn'chīzd; -chĭzd), *a.*, **un'en-gaged'** (-gājd'), *a.*, **un'en-gag'ing** (-gāj'ĭng), *a.*, **un-Eng'lish,** *a.*, **un-Eng'lished,** *a.*, **un'en-grossed'** (ŭn'ĕn-grōst'), *a.*, **un'en-joy'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'en-joyed',** *a.*, **un'en-joy'ing,** *a.*, **un'en-larged',** *a.*, **un'en-light'ened,** *a.*, **un'en-liv'ened** (ŭn'ĕn-lĭv''nd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unenpeched, *p. a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *impeach.*] Unhindered. *Obs.*
un'en-riched' (ŭn'ĕn-rĭcht'), *a.*, **un'en-rolled'** (-rōld'), *a.*, **un'en-slaved'** (-slāvd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'en-tan'gle (-tăŋ'g'l), *v. t* [See 1st UN-.] Disentangle. *R.*
un'en-tan'gled (-g'ld), *p. a.* of UNENTANGLE.
un'en-tan'gled, *a.*, **un-en'tered,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-en'ter-ing, *a.* Not entering; making no impression. *Obs.*
un-en'ter-pris'ing, *a.*, **un-en'ter-pris'ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un-en'ter-tain'ing,** *a.*, **un-en'ter-tain'ing-ness,** *n.*, **un'en-thralled'** (ŭn'ĕn-thrôld'), *a.*, **un'en-thu'si-as'tic,** *a.*, **un'en-tire',** *a.*, **un'en-tombed'** (ŭn'ĕn-tōōmd'), *a.*, **un'en-tranced'** (-trȧnst'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'en-tranced', *p. a.* Disentranced. *Obs. or R.*
un'e-nu'mer-at'ed, *a.*, **un-en'vi-a-ble,** *a.*, **un-en'vi-a-bly,** *adv.*, **un-en'vied,** *a.*, **un-en'vi-ous,** *a.*, **un-en'vy-ing,** *a.*, **un-ep'i-logued** (ŭn-ĕp'ĭ-lŏgd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'e-pis'co-pal, *a.* Not episcopal; without bishops.
un-ep'i-taphed (-tăft), *a* See UN-, not.
un-e'qua-ble, *a.* Inequable. — **un-e'qua-bly,** *adv.*
un-e'qual-a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. *R.*
un-e'qual-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-e'qui-axed (ŭn-ē'kwĭ-ăkst), *a.* Not having equal axes; oblong *Rare.*
un'e-quipped' (ŭn'ē-kwĭpt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-eq'ui-ta-ble (ŭn-ĕk'wĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Inequitable. — **un-eq'ui-ta-bly,** *adv.*
un-eq'ui-ty, *n.* Inequity. *Obs.*
un'e-rad'i-ca-ble, *a.*, **un'e-rad'i-cat'ed,** *a.*, **un'e-rased'** (ŭn'ē-rāst'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unerdit, *a.* [*un-* not + dial. form of *earth* to bury.] Unburied. *Obs. Scot.*
unerely, *adv.* [See UN- not; EERIE, EERILY.] Without dismay. *Obs. Scot.*
un-er'ra-ble (ŭn-ĕr'ȧ-b'l; ŭn-ûr'-), *a.* Infallible. — **un-er'ra-ble-ness,** *n.* *Both Obs.*
un-er'ran-cy, *n.* Inerrancy.
un'es-cap'a-ble (ŭn'ĕs-kāp'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'es-chew'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'es-chew'a-bly,** *adv.*, **un'es-cutch'eoned** (ŭn'ĕs-kŭch'ŭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unese. † UNEATHS.
unesiliche. † UNEASILY.
un'es-pied', *a.*, **un'es-poused',** *a.*, **un'es-sayed',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-es'sence, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *essence.*] To take essential character from. *Rare.*
un'es-tab'lish, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *establish.*] To disestablish. *Obs.*
un-es'ti-mat'ed, *a.*, **un-etched',** *a.* See UN-, not.
uneth, unethe. † UNEATH.
unethes † UNEATHS.
un-eth'i-cal, *a.*, **un-eu'cha-ris'ti-cal,** *a.*, **un'e-vad'a-ble** (ŭn'ē-vād'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-e'van-gel'i-cal,** *a.*, **un'e-van'gel-ized,** *a.*, **un'e-vap'o-rat'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-e'ven, *adv.* Unevenly; unjustly. *Obs. or Illit.*
un-e'ven, *v. t.* To make uneven.
un-e'ven-ly, *a.* **a** Uneven; unequal. *Obs.* **b** Unsuitable; unjust. **c** Out of sorts. *Scot.*
un'e-vent'ful, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un'e-vent'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un'e-vent'ful-ness,** *n.*
un-ev'i-dent, *a.* Not evident; specif., obscure. *Rare.*
un-ev'i-ta-ble, *a* Inevitable. *Obs.*
un'e-volved', *a.*, **un'ex-act'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-act'ing,** *a.*, **un'ex-act'ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un'ex-ag'ger-a-ble,** *a.*, **un'ex-ag'ger-at'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-am'in-a-ble,** *a.*, **un'ex-am'ined,** *a.*, **un-ex'ca-vat'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-celled',** *a.*, **un-ex'cel-lent,** *a.*, **un'ex-cept'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-cep'tion-al,** *a.*, **un'ex-cep'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*, **un'ex-change'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'ex-changed',** *a.*, **un'ex-cised'** (ŭn'ĕk-sīzd'), *a.*, **un'ex-cit'ed** (-sīt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-cit'ing** (-sīt'ĭng), *a.*, **un'ex-clud'ed** (-klōōd'ĕd; 243), *a.*, **un'ex-clu'sive,** *a.*, **un'ex-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.*, **un'ex-cog'i-ta-ble** (ŭn'ĕks-kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-ex'com-mu'ni-cat'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-cul'pat-ed,** *a.* See UN-, not
un'ex-cus'a-ble (ŭn'ĕks-kūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Inexcusable — **un'ex-cus'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
un'ex-cused', *a.*, **un-ex'e-cut'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-ex'e-cut'ed,** *a.*, **un-ex'em-pla-ry,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-em'pli-fied, *a.* **a** See UN-, not. **b** Unexampled. *Obs.*
un'ex-empt', *a.*, **un'ex-empt'ed,** *a.*, **un-ex'er-cised,** *a.*, **un'ex-ert'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-haled'** (ŭn'ĕks-hāld'; -ĕgz-hāld'), *a.*, **un'ex-haust'ed** (-ĕg-zôs'tĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-haust'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Inexhaustible.
un'ex-hib'it-ed (-zĭb'ĭ-tĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-hil'a-rat'ed** (-zĭl'ȧ-rāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-ist'ent** (-zĭs'tĕnt), *a.*, **un'ex-ist'ing,** *a.*, **un'ex-on'er-at'ed** (-zŏn'ẽr-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-ex'or-cised** (ŭn-ĕk'sôr-sīzd; ŭn'ĕg-zôr'-), *a.*, **un'ex-pand'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-pan'sive,** *a.*, **un'ex-pect'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'ex-pect'ant,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ex'pec-ta'tion, *n.* Want of forethought. *Obs.*
un'ex-pect'ly, *adv.* Unexpectedly. *Obs.*
un'ex-pe'di-ent, *a.* Inexpedient.
un'ex-ped'i-tat'ed (ŭn'ĕks-pĕd'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-pelled',** *a.*, **un'ex-pend'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-pen'sive, *a.* Inexpensive. — **un'ex-pen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **un'ex-pen'sive-ness,** *n.*
un'ex-pe'ri-ence, *n.* Inexperience. *Obs.*
un'ex-pe'ri-ence, *v. t.* To lack experience of. *Obs.*
un'ex-pe'ri-ent, *a.* Inexperienced. *Obs.*
un'ex-per'i-men'tal, *a.*, **un'ex-per'i-ment-ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-pert', *a.* Inexpert. — **un'ex-pert'ly,** *adv.* — **un'ex-pert'ness,** *n.*
un'ex-pired', *a.*, **un'ex-plain'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'ex-plained',** *a.*, **un-ex'pli-cat'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-plic'it** (ŭn'ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.*, **un'ex-plod'ed** (-plōd'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-ploit'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-plor'a-tive,** *a.*, **un'ex-plored',** *a.*, **un'ex-plo'sive,** *a.*, **un'ex-port'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-posed',** *a.*, **un'ex-pound'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-press', *a.* Informal; casual.
un'ex-pressed', *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-press'i-ble, *a.* Inexpressible. *R.* — **un'ex-press'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'ex-press'i-bly,** *adv.*
un'ex-pres'sive-ly, *adv.* of UNEXPRESSIVE.
un'ex-pug'na-ble, *a.*, **un'ex-punged'** (ŭn'ĕks-pŭnjd'), *a.*, **un-ex'pur-gat'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-tend'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-ten'u-at'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-ter'mi-nat'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-tinct',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Inextinguishable. — **un'ex-tin'guish-a-bly,** *adv.*
un'ex-tin'guished, *a.*, **un-ex'tir-pat'ed** (ŭn-ĕks'tẽr-pāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-tort'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-tract'ed,** *a.*, **un'ex-trav'a-gant,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ex'tri-ca-ble, *a.* Inextricable. *Obs.*
un-ex'tri-cat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-eyed', *a.* Unseen. *Obs. or R.*
uneymable, *a.* [See AIM, *v.*] Incapable of reckoning. *Obs.*
un-fa'bled, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-face', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove the face from; unmask.
un-face'a-ble (ŭn-fās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Ugly. *Dial. Eng.*
un-fac'tious, *a.*, **un'fac-ti'tious** (ŭn'făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.*, **un-fac'tor-a-ble,** *a.*, **un-fad'a-ble** (ŭn-fād'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-fad'ed** (-ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fadg'ing, *a.* [See UN-, not; 1st FADGE.] Unsuitable. *Obs.*
un-fad'ing (ŭn-fād'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-fad'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-fad'ing-ness,** *n.*
un-fail'a-ble, *a.* Infallible. — **un-fail'a-ble-ness,** *n.* *Both Obs.*
un-fain', *a.* **a** Not fain; displeased. *Obs.* **b** Sad; sorry. *Obs.* **c** Reluctant; feeling dislike. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **un-fain'ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
un-faint'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fair', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fair.*] To deprive of fairness or beauty. *R.*
un-fair', *adv.* [AS. *unfægere* unpleasantly, terribly.] *Obs.* 1. Extremely; beyond measure. 2. Fiercely; terribly; horribly
unfaken, *a.* [AS. *unfǣcne.*] Not deceitful. *Obs.*
unfalde. † UNFOLD.
un-fall'en, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fal'li-ble, *a.* Infallible. — **un-fal'li-bly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*
un-fal'lowed, *a.*, **un-fal'si-fied,** *a.*, **un-fal'ter-ing,** *a.*, **un-fal'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un-famed',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fa'mous, *a.* Not famous; infamous. *Obs. or R.*
un-fan'cied, *a.*, **un-fanned',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-far'dle (ŭn-fär'd'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fardel.*] To unpack. *Obs.*
un-far'rowed, *a.* Without a farrow.
un-fas'ci-nat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fash'ion, *v. t.* To undo the fashioning of; to discompose.
un-fash'ion, *n.* Want of fashion. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un-fash'ioned, *a.* **1.** See UN-, not. 2. Unfashionable. *Obs.*
un-fast', *v. t.* To unfasten. *Obs.*
un-fast', *a.* [Cf. AS. *unfæst.*] See UN-, not.

un-fas'ten (ŭn-fás''n), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To make weak. *Obs.*
2. To loose; unfix; unbind; untie.
un-fas'ten, *v. i.* To become loosened or untied.
un-fa'thered (ŭn-fä'thērd), *a.* **1.** Having no father, fatherless; hence, born contrary to nature.
2. Having no acknowledged father; hence, illegitimate; spurious; bastard.
un-fa'vor-a-ble, -fa'vour-a-ble (ŭn-fā'vēr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not favorable; not propitious; adverse; contrary.
2. Repulsive in looks; ugly. *Obs.*
— **un-fa'vor-a-ble-ness, -fa'vour-a-ble-ness,** *n* — **un-fa'vor-a-bly, -fa'vour-a-bly,** *adv.*
un-feel'ing (ŭn-fēl'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Destitute of feeling; void of sensibility; insensible; insensate.
2. Without kind feelings; cruel; hard-hearted.
— **un-feel'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-feel'ing-ness,** *n.*
un-feigned' (-fānd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere; genuine. — **un-feign'ed-ly** (-fān'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-feign'ed-ness,** *n.*
un-fel'low (ŭn-fĕl'ō), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fellow.*] To separate from one's fellows; to dissociate. *Mrs. Browning.*
un-fence' (ŭn-fĕns'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fence.*] **1.** To strip of fence, or defense. *Obs.*
2. To remove a fence from.
un-fet'ter (ŭn-fĕt'ēr), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loose from fetters or from restraint; to unchain; unshackle; liberate.
un-fil'ial (ŭn-fĭl'yăl; -fĭl'ĭ-ăl; 7), *a.* Not observing, or according to, the obligations of a son or a daughter; undutiful; as, an *unfilial* child, act. — **un-fil'ial-ly,** *adv.*
un-fin'ished (-fĭn'ĭsht), *a.* Not finished; not brought to an end; imperfect; incomplete; as, an *unfinished* poem.
un-fit' (ŭn-fĭt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fit.*] To make unsuitable or incompetent; to disable; incapacitate; disqualify.
un-fit' (87), *a.* [*un-* not + *fit.*] Not fit; unsuitable.
Syn. — UNFIT, INCOMPETENT are sometimes interchangeable. UNFIT commonly implies inherent or natural want of suitability for something; INCOMPETENT suggests rather lack of the requisite qualifications for performing a given act, service, etc.; as, "Constitutionally *unfit* for violent exercise" (*J. A. Symonds*); "An Englishman is the *unfittest* person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery" (*Burke*); *incompetent* to manage a business; an *incompetent* teacher. See ABLE, FIT.
— **un-fit'ly,** *adv.* — **un-fit'ness,** *n.*
un-fix' (ŭn-fĭks'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fix.*] **1.** To loosen from a fastening; to detach from anything that holds; to unsettle; as, to *unfix* a bayonet; to *unfix* the mind or affections.
2. To make fluid; to dissolve. *Rare.* *Dryden.*
un-fledged' (ŭn-flĕjd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not fledged; not feathered; hence, not fully developed; immature.
un-flesh'ly (ŭn-flĕsh'lĭ), *a.* Not of the flesh; spiritual.
un-flinch'ing (ŭn-flĭnch'ĭng; 140), *a.* Not flinching or shrinking; unyielding. — **un-flinch'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-flinch'ing-ness,** *n.*
un-fold' (ŭn-fōld'), *v. t.* [AS. *unfealdan.* See 1st UN-; 1st FOLD.] **1.** To open the folds of; to expand; to spread out; as, to *unfold* a tablecloth.
Unfold thy forehead gathered into frowns. *Herbert.*
2. To open, as anything covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to bring out in the details, or by successive development; to display; disclose; reveal; as, to *unfold* one's designs; to *unfold* the principles of a science.
Unfold the passion of my love. *Shak.*
un-fold', *v. i.* **1.** To open; expand; to become disclosed or developed; as, buds *unfold* in the sun.
2. *Philol.* To develop a parasitic vowel by anaptyxis, or unfolding.
un-fold'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of unfolding, or state of being unfolded.
un'for-get'ta-ble (ŭn'fŏr-gĕt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not forgettable; enduring in memory. "*Unforgettable* truths." *Emerson.*
un-formed' (ŭn-fôrmd'; 87), *a.* Not formed; not arranged in regular shape, order, or relations; shapeless; amorphous; specif., *Biol.*, inorganized; as, an *unformed* ferment.
unformed stars, *Astron.*, sparsile stars.
un-for'tu-nate (ŭn-fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* Not fortunate; unsuccessful; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune; as, an *unfortunate* venture; an *unfortunate* man. — *n.* An unfortunate person.
unfortunate signs. *Astrol.* = NOCTURNAL SIGNS.
— **un-for'tu-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **un-for'tu-nate-ness,** *n.*
un-found'ed (ŭn-foun'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Unstable; untried. *Obs.*
2. Not founded; not built or established. *Milton.*
3. Having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle; as, *unfounded* expectations.
un-frame' (ŭn-frām'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *frame.*] **1.** To take apart, or destroy the frame of. *Obs.*
2. To take out of a frame, as a picture.
un-free' (ŭn-frē'; 87), *a.* Not free (in any sense of *free*).
The tenure [in early English feudal law] is *unfree* not because the tenant "holds at the will of the lord," in the sense of being removable at a moment's notice, but because his services, though in many respects minutely defined by custom, cannot be altogether defined without frequent reference to the lord's will . . . If the labor services are "uncertain," the tenure is *unfree*; and it is a test which condemns as *unfree* the great bulk of the tenures which obliged men to perform any considerable amount of agricultural labor for their lord. *Pollock & Mait.*
un-free'dom (-dŭm), *n.* Quality, state, or status of being unfree.
un'fre-quent'ed (ŭn'frē-kwĕn'tĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *frequented.*] Rarely visited; seldom or never resorted to by human beings; as, an *unfrequented* place, forest.
un-friend'ed (ŭn-frĕn'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* Having no friends; not befriended. — **un-friend'ed-ness,** *n.*
un-friend'ly (ŭn-frĕnd'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; hostile; as, an *unfriendly* nation.
2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object; as, weather *unfriendly* to health.
— **un-friend'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **un-friend'ly,** *adv.*
un-frock' (ŭn-frŏk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *frock.*] To deprive or divest of a frock; specif., to deprive of priestly character or privilege; as, to *unfrock* a priest.
un-fruit'ful (ŭn-frōōt'fōōl), *a.* Not producing fruit or offspring, or, fig., result; infertile; barren; as, an *unfruitful* tree or animal; *unfruitful* soil; an *unfruitful* effort. — **un-fruit'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un-fruit'ful-ness,** *n.*
un-fumed' (ŭn-fūmd'; 87), *a.* Not exposed to fumes; not fumigated; also, not distilled.
un-fund'ed (ŭn-fŭn'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* Not funded; floating; as, an *unfunded* debt.
un-furl' (ŭn-fûrl'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *furl.*] To loose from a furled state; to unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to *unfurl* sails; to *unfurl* a flag.
un-fur'nish (ŭn-fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *furnish.*] To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip.
un-gain'ly (-gān'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *ungeinliche*, adv., fr. *ungein* inconvenient. See UN- not; GAIN, *a.*; AGAIN.] **1.** Not gainly; clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as, an *ungainly* walk.
2. Unsuitable; unprofitable. *Obs.* *Hammond.*
Syn. — See AWKWARD.
un-gain'ly, *adv.* In an ungainly manner.
un-gear' (ŭn-gēr'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gear.*] To strip of gear; to unharness; to throw out of gear.
un-gen'er-ous (ŭn-jĕn'ēr-ŭs), *a.* Not generous; illiberal; exacting, harsh, mean, or the like.
The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. *Addison*
— **un-gen'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*
un-gen'tle (ŭn-jĕn't'l), *a.* **1.** Not of gentle birth. *Archaic.*
2. Not gentle; rude; rough; harsh.
Vicious, *ungentle*, foolish, blunt, unkind *Shak.*
That *ungentle* flavor which distinguishes nearly all our native and uncultivated grapes. *Hawthorne.*
— **un-gen'tle-ness,** *n.* — **un-gen'tly** (-tlĭ), *adv.*
un-gift'ed (ŭn-gĭf'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Being without gifts, esp. native gifts or endowments.
un-gird' (ŭn-gûrd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gird:* cf. AS. *ungyrdan.*] To loose the girdle or band of; to unbind.
un-glaze' (-glāz'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glaze.*] To remove the glass from, as a window.
un-glue' (ŭn-glōō'; 243), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glue.*] To part or open (anything fastened with or as with glue).
She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes. *Swift.*
un-god'ly (-gŏd'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Not godly; not having regard for God; disobedient to God; wicked; impious; sinful.
2. Marked by wickedness. "This *ungodly* day." *Shak.*
— **un-god'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-god'li-ness,** *n.*

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un-fas'tened (ŭn-fás''nd), *p. a.* of UNFASTEN.
un-fas'tened, *a.*, **un-fas'ten-er** (ŭn-fás''n-ēr), *n.*, **un-fast'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fast'ness, *n.* Porousness. *Obs*
un-fa'ther-ly, *a.*, **un-fath'om-a-ble** (ŭn-făth'ŭm-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-fath'om-a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un-fath'om-a-bly,** *adv.*, **un-fath'omed** (-ŭmd), *a.*, **un'fa-tigue'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'fa-tigued'** (-tȧ-tēgd'), *a.*, **un-fault'y,** *a.*, **un-fa'vored, -fa'voured,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fay', *a.* [AS. *unfǣge* not fey.] Unharmed. *Obs.*
unfeale. ✝ UNFELE.
un-feared', *a.*, **un-fear'ful,** *a.*, **un-fear'ful-ly,** *adv.*, **un-fear'ing,** *a.*, **un-fear'ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-fear'y, *a.* [Cf. FEERIE, UNFERE.] Lacking spirit; infirm. *Scot.* [See UN-, not.]
un-fea'si-ble (ŭn-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.*
un-feast'lich, *a.* [Cf. FEASTLY, FEAST, *n.*] Wanting cheer; jaded. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
un-feat', *a.* Not feat; not good.
un-feath'er (ŭn-fĕth'ēr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *feather.*] To deprive of feathers; to strip. *Rare.*
un-feath'ered (-ērd), *p. a.* of UNFEATHER.
un-feath'ered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-feat'ly, *a.* Unskillfully. *Obs*
un-fea'tured (ŭn-fē'tūrd), *a.* Having ill-formed features. *Obs.*
un-feat'y, *a.* [*un-* not + *feat*, a.] Unskillful; clumsy. *Obs.*
un-fec'un-dat'ed (ŭn-fĕk'ŭn-dāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-fed',** *a.*, **un-fed'er-al,** *a.*, **un-feed',** *a.*, **un-feed'a-ble,** *a.* See UN-, not. [UNFELE.]
un-feel'. Scot. & dial. Eng. of
un-feign'ing (-fān'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-feign'ing-ly,** *adv.*
un-fele', un-feel' (ŭn-fēl'), *a.* [AS. *unfǣle* evil.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Evil; improper; ungracious; uncivil. *Obs.*
2. Rough; rude; coarse; also, unpleasant; uncomfortable.
un'fe-lic'i-tat'ing (ŭn'fē-lĭs'ĭ-tāt'ĭng), *a.*, **un'fe-lic'i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*, **un-felled'** (-fĕld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fel'lowed, *a.* [See UN-, not; FELLOW, *v.*] Being without a fellow; unmatched; unmated.
un-fel'lowed, *p. a.* of UNFELLOW.
un-fel'on, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-felt', *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]
un-felt'ly, *adv.* Imperceptibly.
un-fem'i-nine, *a.*, **un-fenced'** (-fĕnst'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fenced', *p. a.* of UNFENCE.
un-fere', *a.* [AS. *unfēre.*] Infirm; feeble; frail. — *n.* Infirmity; sickness. — **un-fere'ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
un'fer-ment'a-ble, *a.*, **un'fer-ment'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unfers. ✝ UNFIERCE.
un-fer'tile (ŭn-fûr'tĭl; -tīl), *a.* Infertile. — **un-fer'tile-ness.**
un'fer-til'i-ty (ŭn'fēr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*a.* See UN-, not.]
un-fer'ti-lized (ŭn-fûr'tĭ-līzd),
un-fest'. ✝ UNFEAST.
un-fes'ti-val, *a.* Not in accord with a festival or festivals. *Rare.*
un-fes'tive, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fest'lich, *a* [See FEAST.] Unfit for a feast; hence, jaded; worn. *Obs* [UN-, not.]
un-fetched' (ŭn-fĕcht'), *a.* See
un-fete'. ✝ UNFEAT. [TER.]
un-fet'tered, *p. a.* of UNFETTER.
un-fet'tered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-feu'dal-ize (ŭn-fū'dal-īz), *v. t.* To defeudalize.
un-fe'vered, *a.*, **un-fe'ver-ish,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-few', *a.* Not few. *Obs.*
un-fierce', *a.* Not fierce; tame *Obs.* [See UN-, not.]
un-fight'ing, *a.*, **un-fig'ured,** *a.*
un-file', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *file.*] To take from a file or record. *Rare*
un-filed' (ŭn-fīld'), *p. a.* of UNFILE.
un-filed', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-filed', *a.* [*un-* not + *filed* rubbed.] Unpolished. *Obs.*
un-filed', *a.* [*un-* not + *filed*, p. p. of *file* to defile.] Undefiled; pure. *Obs.*
un-fill'a-ble, *a.* That cannot be filled; insatiable. *Obs.*
un-fill'and-like', *a.* [*un-* not + old p. pr. of *fill* + adj. suffix. See -LY, 1.] Insatiable. *Obs.* [not.]
un-filled' (ŭn-fĭld'), *a.* See UN-,
un-fil'let-ed, *a.* Not tied together. *Obs.*
un-filmed' (ŭn-fĭlmd'), *a.*, **un-fil'tered,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'fi-nan'cial (ŭn'fĭ-năn'shăl), *a.* *Trade-unions.* Of a member, not financially in good standing, by reason of being in arrears of dues, fines, or liabilities to the union. Cf. FINANCIAL, 2.
un-fine', *a.* Shabby. *Obs*
un-fin'gered (ŭn-fĭŋ'gērd), *a.* Having no fingers. *Obs. or R.*
un-fin'ish, *n.* Lack of finish.
un-fin'ish-a-ble, *a.*, **un-fired',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-firm' (ŭn-fûrm'), *a.* Infirm
un-fir'ma-ment'ed (ŭn-fûr'mȧ-mĕn'tĕd), *a.* Having no bounding firmament; unbounded.
un-firm'ness, *n.* Infirmness.
un-fist', *v. t.* To unhand; to release. *Obs.*
un-fit'ted, *a.*, **un-fit'ting,** *a.*, **un-fit'ting-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-fixed' (-fĭkst'), *p. a.* of UNFIX.
un-fixed', *a.*, **un-fix'ed-ness** (-fĭk'sĕd-nĕs), *n.*, **un-fix'i-ty** (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* See UN-, not.
un-flag', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *flag.*] To remove flagging from.
un-flag'ging (-flăg'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-flag'ging-ly,** *adv.*
un-flame', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *flame.*] To take the flame from. *Obs.*
un-flanked' (-flăŋkt'), *a.*, **un-flat'ed** (-flāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-flat'tered,** *a.*, **un-flat'ter-ing,** *a.*, **un-flat'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un-fla'vored, -fla'voured,** *a.*, **un-flawed** (-flôd'), *a.*, **un-flead'** (-flĕd'), *a.*, **un-flecked'** (-flĕkt'), *a.* See UN-, not
un-flesh' (ŭn-flĕsh'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of flesh; reduce to a skeleton. *Rare.*
un-fleshed' (-flĕsht'), *p. a.* of UNFLESH.
un-fleshed', *a.* Not fleshed; specif., not seasoned to blood; untried; as, an *unfleshed* hound.
un-flesh'y, *a.* Fleshless. *R.*
un-flex'i-ble (ŭn-flĕk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Inflexible.
un-flick'er-ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-flow'er (ŭn-flou'ēr), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To strip of flowers. *R.*
un-fluc'tu-at'ing (-flŭk'tū-āt'ĭng), *a.*, **un-flu'ent,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-flush', *v. i.* To lose its flush
un-flut'ed (ŭn-flōōt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-fo'cused, un-fo'cussed** (ŭn-fō'kŭst), *a.*, **un-foiled',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fold', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fold* an inclosure.] To release from a fold, or pen.
un-fold'ed, *a.* Not confined in a fold. *Obs.*
un-fold'ed, *p. a.* of UNFOLD.
un-fold'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fold'er, *n.* One that unfolds.
un-fold'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of UNFOLD. Specif.: *n.* *Phon.* Anaptyxis. [unfolds. *Obs.*]
un-fold'ress, *n.* A female who
un-fo'li-at'ed, *a.*, **un-fol'lowed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fool', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fool.*] To restore from folly, or from being a fool. *Obs.*
un-foot'ed, *a.* Untrodden. *Obs.*
un'for-bear'ing, *a.*, **un'for-bid',** *a.*, **un'for-bid'den,** *a.*, **un'for-bid'den-ness,** *n.*, **un-forced'** (ŭn-fōrst'; 201), *a.*, **un-forc'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un-for'ci-ble** (ŭn-fōr'sĭ-b'l; 201), *a.*, **un-ford'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-ford'ed,** *a.*, **un'fore-bod'ing** (ŭn'fōr-bōd'ĭng), *a.*, **un'fore-know'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'fore-known',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'fore-see', *v. t.* [From UNFORESEEN.] To fail to foresee. *R.*
un'fore-see'a-ble, *a.*, **un'fore-see'ing,** *a.*, **un'fore-seen',** *a.*, **un'fore-short'ened,** *a* See UN-, not
un-fore'skinned (ŭn-fōr'skĭnd), *a.* [1st *un-* + *foreskin* + *-ed.*] Circumcised. *Obs*
un'fore-thought', *a.*, **un'fore-told',** *a.*, **un'fore-warned',** *a.*, **un-for'feit-ed** (ŭn-fôr'fĭt-ĕd), *a.*, **un-forge'a-bil'i-ty** (ŭn-fōr'jȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; ŭn-fôr'-), *n.*, **un-forge'a-ble** (-jȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-forged'** (-fōrjd'; -fôrjd'), *a.*, **un'for-get'ful,** *a.*, **un'for-get'ting,** *a.*, **un'for-giv'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'for-giv'en,** *a.* [cf. AS. *unforgifen*]. See UN-, not.
un'for-giv'er, *n.* One who does not forgive. *Obs. or R.*
un'for-giv'ing, *a.*, **un'for-giv'ing-ness,** *n.*, **un'for-got', un'for-got'ten,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unforgult, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *forgulten* to make guilty.] Innocent. *Obs.* [UN-, not.]
un-forked' (ŭn-fôrkt'), *a.* See
unforlatit, *p. a.* [Cf UN- not; FOR-; LATE, *a.*] Fresh; new-drawn. *Obs. Scot.*
unforleyt, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *forleten* to forsake, AS. *forlǣtan*, p. p. *forlæten.*] Not forsaken. *Obs. Scot.*
un-form', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *form.*] To destroy the form of; to unmake. *Rare.*
un-for'mal, *a.* Informal. [not.]
un-for'mal-ized, *a.* See UN-,
un-formed', *a.* Uninformed. *Obs.*
un-for'mu-la-ble (ŭn-fôr'mū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be formulated.
un-for'mu-lat'ed (ŭn-fôr'mū-lāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'for-sak'en** (ŭn'fŏr-sāk''n), *a.*, **un-for'ti-fied** (-fôr'tĭ-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-for'ti-fy, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fortify.*] To remove the fortifications of. *R.* [nate. *Obs.*]
un-for'tun-a-ble, *a.* Unfortu-
un-for'tu-na-cy (ŭn-fôr'tū-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* Misfortune. *Obs.*
un-for'tune, *n.* Misfortune. *Obs*
un-for'tuned, *a.* Unfortunate *Obs.*
un-fos'sil-if'er-ous (ŭn-fŏs'ĭl-ĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.*, **un-fos'sil-ized** (-fŏs'ĭl-īzd), *a.*, **un-fos'tered** (ŭn-fŏs'tērd), *a.*, **un-fought',** *a.*, **un-fouled'** (-fould'), *a.* See UN-, not. [lish. *Obs.*]
un-found', *v. t.* To disestab-
un-found'ed-ly, *adv.* of UNFOUNDED. See -LY.
un-frac'tured (ŭn-frăk'tūrd), *a.*, **un-fra'grant,** *a.* See UN-, not
unfraisted, *a.* Untried. *Obs.*
un-fram'a-ble (ŭn-frām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-fram'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
un-frame', *n.* [*un-* not + ME. *frame* advantage: cf. Icel *fram* advancement, akin to AS. *fremu* advantage, E. *from*, *frame.*] Evil; disadvantage. *Obs.*
un-framed' (-frāmd'), *p. a.* of UNFRAME.
un-framed', *a.*, **un-fran'chised** (-frăn'chīzd; chĭzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fran'gi-ble (ŭn-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Infrangible *Obs.*
un-frank'a-ble, *a.*, **un-franked'** (-frăŋkt'), *a.*, **un'fra-ter'nal,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fraught' (-frôt'), *a.* **1.** [*un-* not + *fraught.*] Not fraught; not burdened.
un-fraught', *a.* [See 1st UN-.] Removed, as a burden; unloaded. *Rare*
un-free'dom, *n.* Slavery. *Obs*
un-free'ly, *a.* Ignoble; ungentle; ugly. *Obs.*
un-freez'a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not
un-freeze', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To thaw. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.]
un-freight'ed (ŭn-frāt'ĕd), *a.*
unfreind. ✝ UNFRIEND.
unfreme, *n.* [AS *unfremu.* Cf. UNFRAME evil.] Injury. *Obs.*
un-French', *v. t* [See 1st UN-.] To translate from French. *Obs.*
un-French', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fre'quen-cy (ŭn-frē'kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* Infrequency. *Rare.*
un'fre-quent', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To cease to frequent. *Obs.*
un-fre'quent, *a.* Infrequent — **un-fre'quent-ly,** *adv.*
un-fret', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fret.*] To smooth. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.]
un-fret'ted, *a.*, **un-fri'a-ble,** *a.*
un-friend', *n.* An enemy. — **un-friend'ship,** *n.* *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-fright', un-fright'ed, *a.* Unfrightened; fearless. *Obs.*
un-fright'ful, *a.*, **un-frilled'** (ŭn-frĭld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'frith, *n.* [AS. *unfriþ.*] Hostility; discord. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
un-frock'i-fy, *v. t.* To unfrock.
un-frost'ed, *a.*, **un-fro'ward-ly,** *adv.*, **un-fro'zen,** *a.*, **un-fruc'ted,** *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]
un-fruct'ful, *a.* Unfruitful.
un-fruc'tu-ous, *a.* Also **un-fruc'tous.** Unfruitful. *Obs.*
un-fru'gal, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fruit'and, *a.* Unfruitful. *Obs.*
un-fruit'ous, *a.* Unfruitful. *Obs.*
un-frus'tra-ble, *a.*, **un-fu'eled, un-fu'elled** (ŭn-fū'ĕld), *a.*, **un'ful-filled',** *a.*, **un-full',** *a.* See UN-, not.
unfulmaking, *n.* [See UN- not; FULL, *a.*; MAKE, *v.*] Imperfection. *Obs.*
unfulyeit. ✝ UNFOULED. [NISH.]
un-fur'nished, *p. a.* of UNFUR-
un-fur'nished, *a.*, **un-fur'ni-tured,** *a.*, **un-fur'row-a-ble,** *a.*, **un-fur'rowed,** *a.*, **un-fused'** (ŭn-fūzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fu'si-ble (ŭn-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a* Infusible. *Rare.*
un-gain' (ŭn-gān'), *a.* [ME *ungein.* See UNGAINLY; cf. GAIN, *a.*] *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
1. Perilous: dreadful
2. Inconvenient of access
3. Unsuitable or unfavorable.
4. Clumsy; inexperienced.
5. Intractable; disagreeable.
un'gain, *n.* In phrase *at ungain*, at an inconvenient time.
un-gain'a-ble, *a.*, **un-gained',** *a.*,
un-gain'ful, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gain'and, *a.* Inconvenient; awkward. *Obs.* [*n.* See -NESS.]
un-gain'li-ness (ŭn-gān'lĭ-nĕs),
un-gain'ness, *n.* Awkwardness *Obs.*
un'gain-said' (ŭn'gān-sĕd'; -gān'sĕd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'gain-say'a-bly, *adv.* Incontrovertibly. *Obs. or R.*
un'gain-stand'a-bly, *adv.* Irresistibly. *Obs.*
un-gal'lant (ŭn-găl'ănt; ŭn'gȧ-lănt'; *see* GALLANT, *a.*), *a.*, **un-gal'lant-ly,** *adv.*, **un-galled'** (ŭn-gôld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unganand, *a.* Unfit. *Obs. Scot.*
un-gar'bled (ŭn-gär'b'ld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gar'ment, *v. t.* To unclothe. *Rare.* — **un-gar'ment-ed,** *p. a.*,
un-gar'ment-ed, *a.*, **un-gar'nered** (-nērd), *a.*, **un-gar'nished** (ŭn-gär'nĭsht), *a.*, **un-gar'ri-soned** (ŭn-găr'ĭ-s'nd), *a.*, **un-gar'tered** (-gär'tērd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gast'ly. ✝ UNGHOSTLY.
un-gath'ered (ŭn-găth'ērd), *a.*,
un-gauged' (-gājd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [UNGAINLY.]
ungein, ungeinliche. ✝ UNGAIN,
un'ge-lat'i-nized (ŭn'jē-lăt'ĭ-nīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-geld' (ŭn-gĕld'), *n.* [AS. *ungilde, ungylde*, not entitled to wergild. See UN- not; GELD payment.] *A.-S. Law.* A person, as an outlaw, for a wrong to whom no wergild was payable.
un-gen'dered (ŭn-jĕn'dērd), *a.* Not engendered. *Obs.*
un-gen'er-aled, un-gen'er-alled (-ēr-ăld), *a.*, **un-gen'er-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-gen'er-a-tive,** *a.*,
un-ge'ni-al (ŭn-jē'nĭ-ăl; -jēn'yăl), *a.* See UN-, not
un-gen'i-tured (-jĕn'ĭ-tūrd), *a.* [*un-* not + *geniture.*] Without genitals; impotent. *Obs. or R.*
un'gen-teel', *a.* See UN-, not. — **un'gen-teel'ly,** *adv.* — **un'gen-teel'ness,** *n.*
un-gen'tle-man, *n.* One not a gentleman. *Obs.* — *v. t.* = UNGENTLEMANIZE. *Obs.*
un-gen'tle-man-ize, *v. t.* To render not a gentleman. *Rare.*
un-gen'tle-man-like', *a.*, **un-gen'tle-man-li-ness,** *n.*, **un-gen'tle-man-ly,** *a.*, **un-gen'u-ine** (ŭn-jĕn'ū-ĭn), *a.*, **un-gen'u-ine-ness,** *n.*, **un-ge'o-graph'ic** (-jē'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*, **un-ge'o-met'ri-cal,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unger. ✝ HUNGER
un-Ger'man, *a.*, **un-ger'mi-nat'ed** (ŭn-jûr'mĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not [UNBEGET. *Obs.*]
un-get', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *get.*] =
un-ghost'ly, *a.* See UN-, not
un'gi-cule, *n.* = UNGUICULE. *Obs.*
un-gild', *v. t.* To remove gilding from. — **un-gild'ed,** *p. a*
un-gild'ed, *a.* See UN-, not
un-gill' (ŭn-gĭl'), *v. t.* To remove from a gill net, as fish.
un-gilt', *v. t.* = UNGILD. *Obs.*
un-gilt', *a.* See UN-, not.
ungiltif. ✝ UNGUILTY. [UN-, not.]
un-ginned' (ŭn-jĭnd'), *a.* See
un-gird'ed, *p. a.* of UNGIRD.
un-gird'ed, *a.*, **un-girt',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-give' (ŭn-gĭv'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *give.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To yield; relax.
2. To melt; to thaw.
un-giv'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
ung'ka, ung'ka pu'ti (ŏŏng'kȧ pōō'tĭ), *n.* [Malay (in Sumatra) *ungko-pūtih*, lit., white gibbon.] A gibbon; esp., the siamang.
un-gla'ci-at'ed (ŭn-glā'shĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-glad',** *a.* [AS. *unglæd*], **un-glad'dened** (-glăd''nd), *a.*, **un-glad'ly,** *adv.*, **un-glad'ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
un-glazed' (-glāzd'), *p. a.* of UNGLAZE.
un-glazed', *a.*, **un-gleaned'** (-glēnd'), *a.*, **un-gloomed'** (-glōōmd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-glo'ri-fied (-glō'rĭ-fīd; 201), *p. a.* of UNGLORIFY.
un-glo'ri-fied, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-glo'ri-fy (ŭn-glō'rĭ-fī; 201), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glorify.*] To deprive of glory. *Rare.*
un-glo'ri-ous, *a.* Inglorious. *Obs.*
un-glosed' (-glōzd'), *a.* Var. of UNGLOZED. [See UN-, not.]
un-glossed' (ŭn-glŏst'; 205), *a.*
un-glove' (ŭn-glŭv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glove.*] To take off the glove or gloves of, as the hand.
un-gloved' (-glŭvd'), *p. a.* of UNGLOVE.
un-gloved', *a.*, **un-glozed',** *a.*,
un-glut'ted, *a* See UN-, not.
ungnede, *adv.* [See UN- not; GNEDE.] Not sparingly; richly; fairly. *Obs.*
ungnement. ✝ OINTMENT.
un-goad'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-goard'. ✝ UNGORED
ungod. ✝ UNGOOD.
un-god', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *god.*] *Obs.* **1.** = UNDEIFY.
2. To make godless or atheistic.
ungoderly, *a.* [Cf. UN- not; GOOD.] Bad; wicked. *Obs.*
un-god'like', *a.* See UN-, not
ungome, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-: GOME a man.] To clear of men. *Obs.*
un-gone', *a.* Not yet gone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

N O P Q R S T U

un-got′ (ŭn-gŏt′) } *a.* **1**. Not gotten ; not acquired.
un-got′ten (-'n) } **2**. Not begotten.

un-gov′ern-a-ble (ŭn-gŭv′ẽr-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Not governable ; not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained ; licentious ; wild ; unbridled ; as, *ungovernable* passions. — **un-gov′ern-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-gov′ern-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-gown′ (ŭn-goun′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gown.*] To strip of a gown ; to unfrock, as a priest.

un-grace′ful (ŭn-grās′fo͝ol), *a.* Not graceful ; inelegant ; awkward ; clumsy ; as, *ungraceful* manners or speech. — **un-grace′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-grace′ful-ness**, *n.*

un-gra′cious (ŭn-grā′shŭs), *a.* **1**. Not gracious ; not courteous ; rude ; as, an *ungracious* speech or act.
2. Having no grace ; graceless ; wicked. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Not well received ; offensive ; unpleasing.

Anything of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

— **un-gra′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **un-gra′cious-ness**, *n.*

un-grad′ed (ŭn-grād′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Not graded.—**ungraded school**, a school in which pupils are not classified by grades, usually because of too great differences in attainments.

un-grate′ful (ŭn-grāt′fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Not grateful ; not thankful for favors ; making no returns, or making ill return for kindness, attention, etc. ; ingrateful.
2. Unpleasing ; unacceptable ; disagreeable ; as, harsh sounds are *ungrateful* to the ear.
— **un-grate′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-grate′ful-ness**, *n.*

un′gual (ŭŋ′gwăl), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail, claw, hoof.] Pertaining to, resembling, or bearing, a nail, claw, or hoof.

un-guard′ed (ŭn-gär′dĕd ; -dĭd ; 151), *a.* Not guarded ; specif. : **a** Unprotected. **b** Incautious ; careless. — **un-guard′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-guard′ed-ness**, *n.*

un′guent (ŭŋ′gwĕnt), *n.* [L. *unguentum*, fr. *unguere*, *ungere*, to anoint : cf. F. *onguent.* See OINTMENT ; cf. UNCTION, UNCTUOUS.] A lubricant or salve for sores, burns, or the like ; an ointment. An *unguent* is stiffer than a *liniment*, but softer than a *cerate.*

un′guen-ta′ri-um (ŭŋ′gwĕn-tā′rĭ-ŭm ; 115), *n. ; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [From L. *unguentarius* pertaining to ointment. See UNGUENT.] *Class. Antiq.* A vessel used to hold unguents. Cf. ALABASTRUM, 1 ; AMPULLA, 1 ; ARYBALLUS ; LECYTHUS.

un′guen-ta-ry (ŭŋ′gwĕn-tâ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *unguentarius.*] Like an unguent, or partaking of its qualities.

un-guen′tous (ŭŋ-gwĕn′tŭs), *a.* Unguentary.

Un-guic′u-la′ta (-gwĭk′ū-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *unguiculus* finger nail.] *Zoöl.* The Mammalia having claws or nails, as disting. from hoofed animals (Ungulata) and cetaceans. It is no longer considered a natural group, though in use as a convenient collective designation.

un-guic′u-late (-gwĭk′ū-lāt) } *a.* **1**. Furnished with nails,
un-guic′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } claws, or hooks ; clawed ; specif., *Zoöl.*, pertaining to the Unguiculata.
2. *Bot.* Tapering below into a claw or a stalklike base ; — said of certain petals, as those of the pink, wallflower, etc.

un-guif′er-ous (ŭŋ-gwĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *unguis* nail or claw + E. *-ferous.*] Bearing a nail or claw ; clawed.

un′gui-nous (ŭŋ′gwĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unguinosus*, fr. *unguen*, *-inis*, fat, ointment.] Consisting of, or resembling, fat or oil ; oily ; unctuous ; oleaginous.

un′guis (ŭŋ′gwĭs), *n. ; pl.* UNGUES (-gwēz). [L., nail, claw, or hoof.] A nail, claw, or hoof ; hence : **a** That on a digit of a vertebrate. **b** One of the terminal chitinous hooks on the foot of an insect. **c** *Anat.* (1) Short for *os unguis* (the lachrymal bone). (2) The hippocampus minor. **d** *Bot.* A clawlike base of a petal.

un′gu-la (ŭŋ′gū-lȧ), *n. ; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a claw, hoof, fr. *unguis* nail, claw, hoof.] **1**. A hoof ; also, a claw, or nail.
2. *Geom.* A section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base; — so called from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.

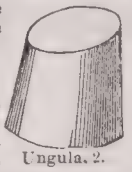

Ungula, 2.

3. *Bot.* = UNGUIS **d**.

Un′gu-la′ta (ŭŋ′gū-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ungula* hoof.] *Zoöl.* An extensive group consisting of the hoofed mammals, formerly ranked as an order and including only the suborders Artiodactyla (ruminants, swine, etc.) and Perissodactyla (horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses). Other extinct groups, — Condylarthra, Amblypoda, Ancylopoda, Typotheria, and Toxodonta, — have been discovered, and these connect the Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla so completely with the Proboscidea (elephants) and with the Hyracoidea (conies) that all these groups, living and extinct, are now included in the order Ungulata as suborders, or are treated as orders, Ungulata being made a superorder or abandoned as a group of classification, though kept as a convenient collective name. The Ungulata are mostly large or rather large; nearly all are exclusively herbivorous, and many have horns, being the only mammals so provided.

un′gu-late (ŭŋ′gū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ungulatus.* See UNGULA.]
1. Shaped like a hoof. *Rare.*
2. Furnished with hoofs ; of or pertaining to the Ungulata.

un′gu-late, *n.* Any hoofed quadruped ; one of the Ungulata.

un′guled (ŭŋ′gūld), *a.* [L. *ungula* a claw.] *Her.* Having hoofs of a specified tincture.

un-gyve′ (ŭn-jīv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gyve.*] To free from gyves or fetters ; to liberate.

un-hair′ (-hâr′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hair.*] To deprive (hides, etc.) of hair, as by scraping with a blunt two-handled knife, or by passing between drums rotating at different speeds, one of which is armed with spiral scrapers.

un-hal′low (-hăl′ō), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hallow.*] To profane ; desecrate. "Vanity *unhallows* the virtue." *L'Estrange.*

un-hal′lowed (-ōd), *a.* [*un-* not + *hallowed* : cf. AS. *unhālgod.*] Not consecrated ; hence, profane ; unholy.

un-hand′ (-hănd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hand.*] To loose from the hand or grasp ; to let go. *Coleridge.*

un-hand′some (ŭn-hăn′sŭm ; *cf.* HANDSOME, 277), *a.* **1**. Not handsome ; not beautiful ; not comely ; plain ; homely.
2. Wanting noble or amiable qualities ; mean ; indecorous ; as, *unhandsome* treatment or imputations.
3. Unhandy ; clumsy ; awkward ; inconvenient. *Obs.*
— **un-hand′some-ly**, *adv.* — **un-hand′some-ness**, *n.*

un-hand′y (-hăn′dĭ), *a.* Clumsy ; awkward ; inconvenient ; as, an *unhandy* man or implement.

un-hang′ (-hăng′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hang.*] **1**. To divest or strip of hangings, as a room.
2. To remove (something hanging or swinging) from that which supports it ; as, to *unhang* a gate.

un-hap′ (ŭn-hap′), *n.* Ill luck ; mishap. *Obs.*

un-hap′py (ŭn-hăp′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Not happy or fortunate ; unfortunate ; unlucky ; as, an *unhappy* event.
2. Not cheerful or glad ; sad ; sorrowful.
3. Marked by infelicity ; specif. : **a** Inauspicious ; calamitous. "This *unhappy* morn." *Milton.* **b** Not felicitous or apt ; inappropriate.
4. Mischievous ; wanton ; waggish. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **un-hap′pi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-hap′pi-ness**, *n.*

un-har′bored, -har′boured (-här′bẽrd), *a.* [*un-* not + *harbored.*] **1**. Having no harbor or shelter ; unprotected.
2. Affording no harbor or shelter. *Obs.* *Milton.*

un′har-mo′ni-ous (ŭn′här-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Inharmonious. — **un′har-mo′ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

un-har′ness (ŭn-här′nĕs), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *harness.*] **1**. To strip of harness ; to loose from harness or gear.
2. To disarm ; to divest of armor.

un-hasp′ (ŭn-hȧsp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hasp.*] To unloose the hasp of ; to unclose.

un-hat′ (-hăt′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *hat.*] To take off the hat of ; to remove one's hat, esp. as a mark of respect.

un-head′ (ŭn-hĕd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *head.*] **1**. To take out the head of ; as, to *unhead* a cask.
2. To decapitate ; to behead. *Obs.*

un-health′ (ŭn-hĕlth′), *n.* [AS. *unhǣlþ.*] Ill health ; unsoundness ; disease ; sickness.

un-health′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Not healthful ; causing ill health ; insalubrious. — **un-health′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-health′ful-ness**, *n.*

un-health′y (-hĕl′thĭ), *a.* Not healthy ; specif. : **a** Not in a state of health ; unwell. **b** Not evincing health ; as, an *unhealthy* complexion. **c** Not conducive to health ; unwholesome ; as, *unhealthy* locations, foods, habits. **d** Morally or spiritually unsound ; as, *unhealthy* ideas, fiction. — **un-health′i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-health′i-ness**, *n.*

un-heard′ (ŭn-hûrd′), *a.* **1**. Not heard ; not perceived by the ear; as, words *unheard* by those present.
2. Not granted a hearing ; not allowed to speak ; not having made a defense, or stated one's side of a question ; disregarded ; unheeded ; as, to condemn a man *unheard.*
3. Not known to fame ; not celebrated. *Rare.*

un-heard′-of′, *a.* Not heard of ; unprecedented.

un-helm′ (ŭn-hĕlm′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *helm.*] To deprive or relieve of the helm or helmet.

un-hes′i-tat′ing (-hĕz′ĭ-tāt′ĭng), *a.* Acting or done without hesitation. — **un-hes′i-tat′ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-hinge′ (ŭn-hĭnj′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hinge.*] **1**. To take from the hinges ; as, to *unhinge* a door.
2. To displace ; to unfix by violence.
3. To render unstable or wavering ; to unsettle ; as, to *unhinge* one's mind or opinions ; to *unhinge* the nerves.

un-hitch′ (ŭn-hĭch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hitch.*] To free from being hitched, or as if from being hitched ; to unfasten ; loose ; as, to *unhitch* a horse, or a trace.

un-hive′ (ŭn-hīv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hive.*] **1**. To drive or remove from a hive.
2. To deprive of habitation or shelter, as a crowd.

un-hoard′ (ŭn-hōrd′ ; 201), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hoard.*] To take or steal from a hoard ; to pilfer.

un-ho′ly (ŭn-hō′lĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *unhālig.*] Not holy ; unhallowed ; not consecrated ; hence, profane ; wicked ; impious. — **un-ho′li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-ho′li-ness**, *n.*

un-hood′ (ŭn-ho͝od′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hood.*] To remove a hood or disguise from.

un-hook′ (ŭn-ho͝ok′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *hook.*] To loose, or to become loosed, from a hook ; to loosen the hooks of.

un-hoop′ (ŭn-ho͞op′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hoop.*] To strip or deprive of hoops.

un-hoped′ (ŭn-hōpt′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not hoped or expected.

un-hopped′ (-hŏpt′), *a.* Made without hops, as wort.

un-horse′ (ŭn-hôrs′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *horse.*] To throw from a horse ; also, to take a horse or horses from ; as, to *unhorse* a rider ; to *unhorse* a carriage.

un-house′ (ŭn-houz′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1**. To drive from a house or habitation; dislodge; to deprive of shelter.
2. To dismantle, as a tent. *Obs.*

un-hu′man-ize (-hū′măn-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *humanize.*]
1. To render inhuman or barbarous.
2. To deprive of the study of the humanities, as a school.

un-husk′ (-hŭsk′), *v. t.* To take the husk from ; to husk.

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un′good′, *n.* Evil ; wickedness. *Obs.*
un-good′, *a.* [AS. *ungōd.*] Not good ; bad. — **un-good′li-ness**, *n.* — **un-good′ly**, *a. & adv.* *All Obs.*
un-gored′ (ŭn-gōrd′ ; 201), *a.*, **un-gorged′** (-gôrjd′), *a.*, **un-gor′geous** (-gôr′jŭs), *a.*, **un-gov′erned** (-gŭv′ẽrnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
[UNGOWN.
un-gowned′ (-gound′), *p. a.* of
un-gowned′, *a.*, **un-graced′** (-grāst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-grade′ly, *adv.* [*un-* not + *gradely.*] Needlessly ; uselessly ; also, unsuitably. *Obs.*
un-grad′u-at′ed (ŭn-grăd′ū-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-graft′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [grain of.
un-grain′, *v. t.* To remove the
un-grained′, *a.*, **un′gram-mat′ic**, **un′gram-mat′i-cal**, *a.*, **un′gram-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-grant′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-grant′ed**, *a.*, **un-grasp′a-ble** (ŭn-grȧs′pȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-grasped′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-grate′, *n.* An ingrate. *Obs.*
un-grate′, *a.* Displeasing ; ungrateful. — **un-grate′ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs* [See UN-, not.
un-grat′i-fied (ŭn-grăt′ĭ-fīd), *a.*
un-grave′, *p. a.* [See UN-, not ; 4th GRAVE.] Not engraved. *Obs.*
un-grave′, *a.* [*un-* not + *grave*, a.] Not serious ; light ; quick. *Obs. or R.*
un-grave′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + 4th *grave*, 2.] To disinter. *Obs.* — **un-graved′** (ŭn-grāvd′), *p. a.*
un-graved′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-grave′ly, *adv.* Not gravely ; indecently. *Rare.* [UN-, not.
un-grav′en (-grāv′'n), *a.* See
un-great′, *n.* [Cf AS. *grӯto* greatness. See UN- not ; GREAT, *a.*] Smallness. *Obs.*
un-Gre′cian (-grē′shăn), *a.*, **un-Greek′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gree′a-ble, *a.* Disagreeable. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-green′, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungrēne* not green.] Sere ; withered. *Obs.*
un-green′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **ungreenable black.** See ANILINE BLACK.
un-greened′ (ŭn-grēnd′), *a.*, **un-greet′ed**, *a.*, **un′gre-ga′ri-ous** (ŭn′grē-gā′rĭ-ŭs ; 115), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-greith′, *a.* Also **ungreithed.** [Cf. Icel. *ūgreiðr* unexpeditious.] Unready. *Obs.*
ungright, *adv.* [Cf. GRUTCH, GRUDGE.] Ungrudgingly. *Obs.*
un-gripe′, *v. t.* To loosen. *R.*
un-groan′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
ungrobbed, *a.* [See UN- not ; GRUB.] Not dug round ; — of plant roots. *Obs.*
un-grooved′ (ŭn-gro͞ovd′), *a.*, **un-ground′**, *a.*, **un-ground′ed**, *a.*, **un-ground′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un-ground′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un-grown′**, *a.*, **un-grudged′** (-grŭjd′), *a.*, **un-grudg′ing** (-grŭj′ĭng), *a.*, **un-grudg′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-grudg′ing-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-guard′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *guard.*] To remove the guard from. *R.*
un′gue-al (ŭŋ′gwē-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *onguéal.* See UNGUAL.] Ungual. *Rare.*
un′guen-ta′ri-an (ŭŋ′gwĕn-tā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* = UNGUENTARY. *Obs*
un′guen-ta-ry (ŭŋ′gwĕn-tā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *unguentarius.*] A dealer in unguents. *Obs.*
un-guen′to (ŭŋ-gwĕn′tō), *n.* [It.] An unguent. *Obs.*
un-guen′tum (ŭŋ-gwĕn′tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* An unguent.
un-guer′doned (ŭn-gûr′dŭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
ungues, *n., pl.* of UNGUIS.
un-guess′a-ble, *a.*, **un-guessed′** (-gĕst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-guest′like′, *adv.* In a manner not becoming a guest. *Rare.*
‖ **un′gui-bus et ros′tro.** [L.] With claws and beak.
un′gui-cal (ŭŋ′gwĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail or claw. Cf. UNGUAL.] Ungual. *Rare.*
un′gui-corn (ŭŋ′gwĭ-kôrn), *n.* [L. *unguis* nail, claw + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* The Gertrotheca.
un-guic′u-lar (ŭŋ-gwĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis* a nail.] Ungual.
un-guic′u-late (-lāt), *n.* One of the Unguiculata.
un′gui-cule, *n.* [F. (Rabelais), fr. L. *unguiculus.*] Finger nail. *Obs.*
un-guid′a-ble (ŭn-gīd′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-guid′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-guid′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′gui-form (ŭŋ′gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail or claw + E. *-form.*] Like a claw or nail.
un-guiled′ (ŭn-gīld′), *a.* Unbeguiled. *Dial. Eng.*
un-guil′lo-tined′ (ŭn-gĭl′ō-tēnd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-guilt′less, *a.* Innocent. *Obs.*
un-guilt′y, *a.* [AS. *ungyltig.*] See UN-, not. — **un-guilt′i-ly**, *adv.* — **un-guilt′i-ness**, *n.* [gual.
un′gui-nal (ŭŋ′gwĭ-năl), *a.* Un-
un′gui-ros′tral (-rŏs′trăl), *a.* [L. *unguis* nail, claw + E. *rostral.*] Having a horny nail at the end of the bill, as ducks.
‖ **un′guis in ul′ce-re.** [L.] A claw in the sore.
un′gu-lar (ŭŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a hoof ; ungual.
un′gu-li-grade′ (-lĭ-grād′), *a.* [L. *ungula* hoof + *gradi* to walk.] Having, or walking on, hoofs.
un′gu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [See UNGULA.] Ungulate ; like, or pertaining to, a hoof. *Rare*
un-gum′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gum.*] = STRIP, 4 f.
ungument. ✝ OINTMENT.
ungurd ✝ UNGIRT. [UNGYVE.
un-gyved′ (ŭn-jīvd′), *p. a.* of
un-gyved′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hab′ile, *a.* [*un-* not + *habile.*] Unfit; incapable; disabled; disqualified. *Obs.*
un-hab′it-a-ble, *a.*, **un-hab′it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-hab′it-ed**, *a.*, **un′ha-bit′u-al**, *a.*, **un-hacked′** (ŭn-hăkt′), *a.*, **un-hack′neyed** (-hăk′nĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-had′, *p. p.* Unobtained. *Rare.*
unhadien. ✝ UNHOOD.
un-hailed′ (ŭn-hāld′), *a.* Not saluted *Obs.*
un-hailed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-haired′ (-hârd′), *a.* Void of hair; beardless. *Obs.* [not.
un-hair′y (-hâr′ĭ), *a.* See UN-,
un-hale′. ✝ UNWHOLE.
un-hale′. Var. of UNHELE, *v. t.*
un-hale′, *a.* [AS. *unhāl.*] Unhealthy ; unsound. *Obs. or R.*
un-hale′some ✝ UNWHOLESOME.
un-hals′ed, **un-hals′it**, *p. a.* Not saluted. *Obs. Scot.* [halter of.
un-hal′ter, *v. t.* To loosen the
un-hal′tered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-halved′ (ŭn-hävd′), *a.*, **un-ham′pered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hand′i-ly (ŭn-hăn′dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of UNHANDY. See -LY.
un-hand′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-han′dled (-hăn′d'ld), *a.*, **un-hand′seled** (ŭn-hănd′sĕld ; ŭn-hăn′-), *a.*, **un-hanged′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hap′ly, *adv.* By ill chance. *Obs.* [bad. *Obs.*
un-hap′pen, *a.* Unfortunate ;
un-hap′py, *v. t.* To make unhappy. *Obs.* [UN-, not.
un-har′assed (-hăr′ăst), *a.* See
un-har′bor, -har′bour, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *harbor.*] To drive from harbor or shelter. [*Obs.*
un-hard′, *a.* Not hard ; easy.
unhardel, *v. t.* [OF. *hardelle* herd, troop. See 1st UN-.] To disperse. *Obs.*
un-hard′ened (-här′d'nd), *a.*, **un-har′dy** (-här′dĭ), *a.*, **un-harmed′**, *a.*, **un-harm′ful**, *a.*, **un-harm′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-harm′ing**, *a.*, **un-har′rowed**, *a.*, **un-har′vest-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hasp′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hasp.*] To disclose. *Obs.*
un-haste′, *n.* Want of haste.
un-hast′ing (-hās′tĭng), *a.*, **un-hast′y** (-tĭ), *a.*, **un-hatched′**, *a.*, **un-hatch′eled**, or **-elled** (-hăch′ĕld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-haunst′, *a.* [See UN- not ; HANCE, *v.*] Not exalted. *Obs.*
un-haunt′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unhaunty. ✝ UNHANDY.
un-haz′ard-ed, *a.*, **un-haz′ard-ous**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-head′, *v. t.* To decapitate. *Obs.* — **un-head′ed**, *p. a.*
un-head′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-heal′. Var. of UNHELE, *v. t.*
unheal, *n.* [AS. *unhǣlu.*] Sickness ; infirmity ; misfortune. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-heal′a-ble, *a.*, **un-healed′**, *a.*
un-hearse′, *v. t.* To take from the hearse (in sense 1). *Obs.*
un-heart′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *heart.*] To dishearten. *Obs.*
un-heart′some (-sŭm), *a.* Also **un-heart′y.** Without cheer ; sad ; also, unpleasant. *Scot.*
un-heat′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-heav′en, *v. t. & i.* To remove from heaven. *Obs.*
un-heav′en-ly, *a.*, **un-He′brew**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-heck′led, *a.* [Cf. HACKLE to dress, HACKLE a covering.] Untidy in dress. *Dial. Eng.*
un-hedged′ (-hĕjd′), *a.*, **un-heed′ed**, *a.*, **un-heed′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un-heed′ful**, *a.*, **un-heed′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-heed′ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-heed′ing**, *a.*, **un-heed′ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-heed′y, *a.* Heedless. — **un-heed′i-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs.*
un-heft′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unheind. ✝ UNHENDE. [no heir.
un-heired′ (ŭn-ârd′), *a.* Having
unhele. ✝ UNHEAL, *n.*
un-hele′, **un-heal′**, *v. t.* [AS. *unhelian.* See 1st UN- ; HELE to cover.] To uncover. — **un-hel′er**, *n.* *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-helmed′ (ŭn-hĕlmd′), *p. a.* of UNHELM.
un-helmed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hel′met, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *helmet.*] To deprive of the helmet.
un-helped′, *a.*, **un-help′ful**, *a.*, **un-help′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-help′ful-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
unhelthe. ✝ UNHEALTH.
unhemed, *a.* [See UN-, not; HEM, *v. t. & n.*] Unrestrained. *Obs.*
un-hemmed′ (-hĕmd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
unhende, *a.* [*un-* not + *hend*, a.] Discourteous; rude. — **un-hend′ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs.*
un-hent′, *a.* [See UN-, not ; HENT, *v.*] Uncaught. *Obs*
unhep. ✝ UNHAP.
un-hep′pen (o͞on-ĕp′ĕn), *a.* [*un-* not + *heppen.*] Ungainly ; awkward ; unskillful. *Dial. Eng.*
un-her′ald-ed, *a.*, **un′he-ral′dic**, *a.*, **un-her′it-a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unherly, *a.* [AS. *unhierlīc*, *unhӯrlīc.*] Dreadful ; monstrous. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un′he-ro′ic, **un′he-ro′i-cal**, *a.*
un-her′o-ism (ŭn-hĕr′ō-ĭz'm), *n.* Unheroic character or conduct : an unheroic act.
unhersomeness, *n.* [AS. *unhiersumness.*] Disobedience *Obs.*
unhese. ✝ UNEASE.
un-hewed′ (-hūd′), *a.*, **un-hewn′**, *a.*, **un-hid′**, *a.*, **un-hid′at-ed** (ŭn-hĭd′āt-ĕd), *a.*, **un-hid′den**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hide′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hide.*] To disclose ; discover. *Obs.*
un-hid′a-ble (-hīd′ȧ-b'l), **un-hide′a-ble**, *a.* That cannot be hidden.
un-hide′bound′, *a.*, **un-high′**, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unhéah.*] See UN-, not.
un-hight′ed, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p of *hight* to adorn.] Not beautified. *Obs.*
unhi'e. ✝ UNHELE, UNHILL.
un-hill′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN- ; HILL to hide.] To uncover ; disclose ; reveal. *Obs.*
unhind. ✝ UNHENDE.
un-hin′dered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hinge′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
un-hired′ (-hīrd′), *a.*, **un′his-tor′ic**, **un′his-tor′i-cal**, *a.*, **un′his-tor′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [i. e. unnamed. *Obs.*
un-hit′ A form for *unhight*,
un-hit′, *a.* See UN-, not.
unhol. ✝ UNWHOLE.
un-hold′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hold.*] To cease to hold ; release. *Obs.*
unhold, *a.* [AS.] Unfriendly ; unfaithful ; hostile. *Obs.*
unhold, *n.* An enemy. *Obs.*
unhole. ✝ UNWHOLE.
unholpe, **un-holp′en**, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *help.*] Unhelped. *Obs.*
unholsom. ✝ UNWHOLESOME.
un-home′like′, *a.*, **un-home′ly**, *a.*, **un′-Ho-mer′ic**, *a.*, **un-ho′mo-ge′ne-ous**, *a.*, **un-ho′mo-ge′ne-ous-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-hon′est (*dial.* ŭn-ŏn′ĭst), *a.* Dishonest ; dishonorable ; disreputable. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **un-hon′est-ly**, *adv*
un-hon′es-ty, *n.* Dishonesty ; improper behavior. *Obs. or Scot.*
un-hon′or, **un-hon′our**, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *honor.*] To dishonor. *Obs.*
un-hon′or-a-ble, **un-hon′our-a-ble**, *a.* Dishonorable. *R.*
un-hon′ored, **un-hon′oured**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hood′ed, *p. a.* of UNHOOD.
un-hood′ed, *a.*, **un-hooked′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hood′wink′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un-hooked′ (-ho͝okt′), *p. a.* of UNHOOK.
un-hoop′a-ble, *a.* Not to be confined ; unlimited. *Obs.*
unhope, *n.* Despair. *Obs.*
un-hoped′-for′, *a.* Unhoped.
un-hope′ful, *a.*, **un-hope′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-hop′ing** (ŭn-hōp′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-horned′, *a.* **1**. Not horned. **2**. = UNCUCKOLDED. *Obs.*
un-hosed′ (-hōzd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [b'l), *a.* Inhospitable.
un-hos′pi-ta-ble (ŭn-hŏs′pĭ-tȧ-
un-hos′tile, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-housed′ (ŭn-houzd′), *p. a.* of UNHOUSE.
un-housed′, *a.*, **un-hou′seled** (ŭn-hou′zĕld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hov′a-ble, *a.* [Cf. D. *onhoffelijk*, G. *unhöflich*, discourteous, D & G. *hof* court, AS. *hof* house.] Discourteous. *Obs.*
unhow, *n.* [Cf. AS *unhoga* unwise.] Discourtesy. *Obs.*
unhowine, *a.* Unbaptized. *Obs.*
unhuhtlic, *a.* [AS. *hyht* hope, joy. See UN-, not; -LY.] Wanting joy *Obs.*
unhule. ✝ UNHILL. [not.
un-hulled′ (-hŭld′), *a.* See UN-,
un-hu′man, *a.* **1**. Not human. **2**. Inhuman. *Rare.*
un-hum′bled (ŭn-hŭm′b'ld ; *cf.* HUMBLE, *a.*), *a.*, **un-hu′mored**, **un-hu′moured**, *a.*, **un-hung′**, *a.*, **un-hunt′ed**, *a.*, **un-hur′ried**, *a.*, **un-hurt′**, *a.*, **un-hurt′ful**, *a.*, **un-hurt′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-hurt′ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-hurt′ing**, *a.*, **un-hus′band-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hus′band-ing, *n.* Neglect of want of husbanding. *Obs.*
un-hushed′ (-hŭsht′), *a.*, **un-husked′** (-hŭskt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-husked′, *p. a.* of UNHUSK.
unhwate, *n.* [*un-* not + ME.

u'ni- (ū'nĭ-). [L. *unus* one. See ONE.] A prefix signifying *one, once*; as in *uni*axial, *uni*cellular. *Uni-* forms many adjective compounds denoting *consisting of*, or *having, but one* (of the thing implied by the second element); as, *uniarticulate*, single-jointed; *unicolorate*, of one color. ☞ The reference "See UNI-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *uni-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

u'ni-at (ū'nĭ-ăt) } *n.* [Russ. & Pol. *uniat*, fr. Russ. *uniya*
u'ni-ate (-āt) } (Pol. *unija*) union.] *Eccl.* One of the United Greeks.

u'ni-ax'i-al (ū'nĭ-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* [*uni-* + *axial*.] **1.** *Cryst.* Having but one optic axis, or line of no double refraction. In *uniaxial* crystals, the optic axis has the direction of the vertical crystallographic axis. All tetragonal and hexagonal crystals are *uniaxial*.
2. *Biol.* Having but one axis; developing along a single line.

u'ni-cam'er-al (-kăm'ēr-ăl), *a.* [*uni-* + LL. *camera* chamber. See CHAMBER.] Having, or consisting of, a single chamber; — said of a legislative assembly.

u'ni-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Biol.* Having, or consisting of, a single cell. — **unicellular animals**, the Protozoa.

u-nic'i-ty (ū-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *unicus* single. See UNIQUE.] State of being solitary in its kind; unity of singularity.
Not unity, but what the schoolmen call *unicity*. *De Quincey.*

u'ni-col'or, -col'our (-kŭl'ẽr), *a.* Of a uniform color.

u'ni-con'stant (-kŏn'stănt), *a.* Having, or characterized by, one constant; as, the *uniconstant* theory of isotropy, in which elastic structure is defined by Young's modulus.

u'ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* [ME. *unicorne*, F. *unicorne*, L. *unicornis*, lit., one-horned; *unus* one + *cornu* a horn; cf. L. *unicornuus* a unicorn. See ONE; HORN.] **1.** A fabulous animal with one horn; the monoceros; — often represented in heraldry as a supporter. See PURSUIVANT, 1.
2. A two-horned animal called *rĕ'ēm* in Hebrew; — the rendering of the Authorized Version of the Bible in Deut. xxxiii. 17 and elsewhere. See REEM.
3. Short for UNICORN BIRD, etc.
4. A team of three horses harnessed with one as leader to a pair; also, the whole equipage; a "spike" team.
5. *Mil.* A howitzer. *Obs.*
6. A Scottish gold coin of the 15th and 16th centuries, which was current at 23s. Scotch; — so called from the figure of a unicorn on the obverse.
7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = MONOCEROS, 3.

Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.

unicorn fish. **a** The narwhal. **b** Any of several squamipinnate fishes of the genus *Acanthurus* of the Pacific Ocean, related to the tangs, having a long, bony, hornlike projection extending forward from the skull above the eye. **c** Any of various filefishes having a long dorsal spine, esp. *Alutera scripta* of tropical seas.

unicorn moth. A notodontian moth (*Schizura unicornis*) whose caterpillar has a horn on its back.

unicorn plant. An annual American martyniaceous plant (*Martynia louisiana*) having large whitish or yellowish flowers mottled with purple or yellow within, and a capsule with a long curving beak.

unicorn root. **a** = COLICROOT a. **b** The blazing star *Chamælirium luteum*.

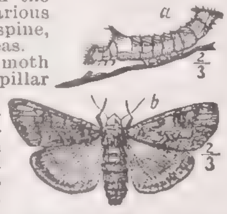

Unicorn Moth. *a* Larva; *b* Imago.

unicorn shell. Any of several marine gastropods having a prominent spine on the lip of the shell. Most of them belong to the genera *Monoceros* and *Latirus*.

u'ni-cos'tate (ū'nĭ-kŏs'tāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having a single rib; — applied to leaves having a prominent midrib, as disting. from those with two or more primary veins or ribs.

u'ni-cur'sal (-kûr'săl), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *cursus* a running, a course.] *Math.* Of a curve, having its coördinates expressible rationally through a single parameter, by letting which range in value from −∞ to +∞ we obtain all the points of the curve (each only once) in one continuous series, the coördinates being always real; a rational curve. Opposed to *bicursal*.

Unicorn Shell (*Latirus*, or *Leucozonia, cingulatus*).

u'ni-cy'cle (ū'nĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* A vehicle with only one wheel.

un'i-de'aed (ŭn'ī-dē'ȧd), *a.* Having no ideas; senseless.

un'i-de'al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Not ideal; unimaginative; material. **2.** Unideaed. *Rare.*

u'ni-di-men'sion-al (ū'nĭ-dĭ-mĕn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* *Math.* Having but one dimension.

u'ni-di-rect' (-dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* *Elec.* To cause to go in a single direction; to commutate.

u'ni-di-rec'tion-al (-rĕk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Having, or flowing only in, one direction. — **unidirectional current.** *Elec.* = CONTINUOUS CURRENT.

u'ni-face (ū'nĭ-fās), *a.* Having but one face; having a design on one side only; — said of coins.

u'ni-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [*uni-* + *-farious*, as in bi*farious*.] *Bot.* Being in a single rank or series; uniserial.

u'ni-fi'a-ble (ū'nĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being unified.

u-nif'ic (ū-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*uni-* + *-fic*.] Making one or unity; unifying.

u'ni-fi-ca'tion (ū'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See UNIFY.] Act of unifying, or state of being unified.

u'ni-fied (ū'nĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Made one; specif., *Finance*, consolidated; issued to take up and replace by a common debt previous issues; — said of stock or bonds.

u'ni-fi'lar (ū'nĭ-fī'lȧr), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *filum* a thread.] Having, or involving the use of, only one thread, wire, or fiber; as, *unifilar* suspension. — **unifilar magnetometer**, *Physics*, a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended at its center of gravity by a single thread.

u'ni-flag'el-late (-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a.* *Bacteriol. & Zoöl.* Bearing a single flagellum, as certain bacteria and infusoria.

u'ni-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [*uni-* + *-florous*.] *Bot.* Bearing one flower only; as, a *uniflorous* peduncle.

u'ni-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having only one leaf; — often used incorrectly for *unifoliolate*.

u'ni-fo'li-o-late (-fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Compound with but a single leaflet, as the leaf of the orange, barberry, etc. Such leaves are distinguishable from simple leaves by the basal joint.

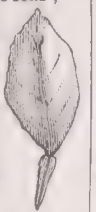
Unifoliolate Leaf of Orange.

U'ni-fo'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *unus* one + *folium* leaf; — because the first-named species, *U. bifolium*, has apparently but one leaf.] *Bot.* A small genus of convallariaceous plants including one Asiatic species and one (*U. canadense*) of eastern North America. See BEAD-RUBY.

u'ni-form (ū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uniformis*; *unus* one + *forma* form: cf. F. *uniforme*.] **1.** Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying or variable; unchanging; homogeneous; as, the dress of Asiatics has been very *uniform*; the temperature is *uniform*; a stratum of *uniform* clay.
The *uniform* order of phenomena, . . . what we have termed the routine of perceptions. *Karl Pearson.*
2. Of the same form with others; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode; consonant.
The only doubt is . . . how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies. *Hooker.*
Syn. — See EQUABLE.
uniform convergence, *Math.*, the property (of certain series whose sums are continuous functions of the variable of which their terms are continuous functions) that the number *n* of initial terms (which only need be taken out in order that the sum of any number of remaining terms be less than a preassigned arbitrary positive ε) is *uniform* for all values of the variable in the interval of such convergence. Called also *equable convergence*. — **u. function**, *Math.*, one that has only one value for any one value of its argument, no matter how the argument attains that value. — **u. magnetic field**, a field in which the magnetic force has everywhere the same value and direction and in which the lines of force are therefore straight and parallel. — **u. motion** *or* **velocity**, the motion or velocity of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal times. — **u. system**, *Photog.*, a system of diaphragm or stop marking, the numbers of which are proportional to the intensities of the light permitted to pass and hence to the times required for exposure. In it No. 1 corresponds to *f*/4, No. 2 to *f*/5.6, No. 4 to *f*/8, No. 64 to *f*/32, etc. Abbr. *U. S.* — **u. twist**, *Firearms*, a twist of which the spiral course has an equal pitch throughout. — **u. velocity.** See *uniform motion*, above.

u'ni-form, *n.* [F. *uniforme*. See UNIFORM, *a.*] A dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service, order, or the like, by means of which they have a distinctive appearance; as, the *uniform* of the artillery, of the police, of Knights Templars; a showy *uniform*.

u'ni-form, *v. t.* **1.** To make conformable. *Obs. Sir P. Sidney.*
2. To clothe with a uniform; as, to *uniform* soldiers.

u'ni-form'ism (-fôr'mĭz'm), *n.* [From UNIFORM.] *Geol.* The uniformitarian doctrine.

u'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an (-fôr'mĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the view or doctrine that existing causes, acting in the same manner and with essentially the same intensity as at present, are sufficient to account for all geological changes. Cf. CATASTROPHISM.

u'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-fôr'mĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* *Geol.* One who accepts uniformitarianism or its doctrine.

u'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Uniformism.
2. The theory that the world as a whole, in its mental and moral as well as in its physical aspects, is the result or embodiment of a single principle, or of a set of forces, or laws, of uniform operation.

u'ni-form'i-ty (ū'nĭ-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *uniformitas*: cf. F. *uniformité*.] Quality or state of being uniform, or unvarying, consistent, conformed to one pattern, etc.
uniformity of, *or* **in the course of, nature**, a phrase originating in the theory of J. S. Mill that the assumption of objective regularity or invariability is necessary to all inductive reasoning. The theory has been widely criticized, and the modern tendency is to regard natural uniformity as determined by the uniformities of our interests and needs, and as objectively real in the sense that the world is so constituted that it responds unfailingly to these interests and needs.
In the contemplation of that *uniformity in the course of nature* which is assumed in every inference from experience, one of the first observations . . . is, that the uniformity in question is not properly uniformity, but uniformities. *J. S. Mill.*
The *uniformity of nature* stands to induction as the axioms of syllogism do to syllogism; they are not premises, but conditions of inference, which . . . men use spontaneously. *Encyc. Brit.*

u'ni-fy (ū'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; U'NI-FIED (-fīd); U'NI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *unifier*. See UNI-; -FY.] To cause to be one or uniform; to make into a unit; to unite; to view as one.
Perception is thus a *unifying* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

u'ni-gen'i-tal (ū'nĭ-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *unigenitus* only-begotten.] Only-begotten.

u'ni-gen'i-ture (-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *unigenitus* only-begotten. See UNI-; GENITURE.] State of being the only-begotten.

U'ni-gen'i-tus (-jĕn'ĭ-tŭs). *Eccl. Hist.* A famous bull issued by Pope Clement XI., in 1713, against the "Moral Reflections on the New Testament" of Pasquier Quesnel, priest of the Oratory, and a celebrated Jansenist. It began with the Latin words "*Unigenitus Dei Filius*" (Only-begotten Son of God), hence the name given to it.

u'ni-glob'u-lar (-glŏb'ū-lȧr), *a.* Being or having one globe.

u-nij'u-gate (ū-nĭj'ōō-gāt; ū'nĭ-jōō'gāt; 243, 277), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *jugum* yoke, pair: cf. L. *unijugus* having one yoke.] *Bot.* Having but one pair of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf.

Unijugate Leaf.

u'ni-lat'er-al (ū'nĭ-lăt'ēr-ăl), *a.* One-sided; being on, or affecting, but one side. Specif.: **1.** *Law.* Designating, or pert. to, a contract or engagement by which an express obligation to do or forbear is imposed on but one party, as in a deed poll.
2. *Math.* Having only one side; — said of a surface (**unilateral surface**) on which a continuous path may be drawn from any point to any other point, even to the exactly opposite point through the surface, without piercing the surface or crossing its border, as in *Möbius's sheet* (which see).
3. *Phon.* Pronounced with the oral passage open on one side of the tongue only, as *l* in the pronunciation of some persons. Cf. DIVIDED, 2 **b**.
— **u'ni-lat'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **u'ni-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

u'ni-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ēr-ăl), *a.* Consisting of one letter only.

u'ni-lobed (ū'nĭ-lōbd), *a.* Having, or being of, a single lobe.

u'ni-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Having one cell or cavity only.

u'ni-mod'u-lar (-mŏd'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Math.* Having only one modulus. — **unimodular transformation**, *Math.*, a linear transformation whose determinant (modulus) is equal to 1.

un'im-pas'sioned (ŭn'ĭm-păsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not impassioned.
Syn. — See DISPASSIONATE.

un'im-peach'a-ble (-pēch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not impeachable; not to be called in question; exempt from liability to accusation; irreproachable; blameless; as, an *unimpeachable* reputation; *unimpeachable* testimony. *Burke.* — **un'im-peach'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un'im-peach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'im-peach'a-bly**, *adv.*

un'im-ped'ed (-pēd'ĕd), *a.* Not impeded; specif.: *Phon.* Uttered, as a vowel, without audible friction in the oral passage. *R. J. Lloyd.*

un'im-por'tance (-pôr'tăns), *n.* Want of importance; triviality. — **un'im-por'tant** (-tănt), *a.*

un'im-pris'on (-prĭz''n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *imprison*.] To release from or as if from prison.

un'im-proved' (-prōōvd'), *a.* **1.** Not improved.
2. Not used; not employed; esp., not used or employed for a valuable purpose; as, *unimproved* opportunities.
3. Not tilled, cultivated, or built upon, as land.
4. Untested; unproved. *Obs.* *Shak.*

un'in-cum'bered (ŭn'ĭn-kŭm'bẽrd), *a.* Not incumbered; not burdened; specif., *Law*, free from any temporary lien, burden, or other charge. = UNENCUMBERED.

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hwate omen, fortune, AS. *hwæt* augury, divination.] Misfortune. *Obs.*
un-hy'gi-en'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-ar-tic'u-late, *a.* See UNI-.
u'ni-ax'al, *a.* Uniaxial. — **u'ni-ax'al-ly**, *adv.*
u'ni-ax'i-al-ly, *adv.* of UNIAXIAL.
u'ni-ble (ū'nĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *unire* unite.] That may be unified. *R.*
u'ni-bran'chi-ate (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* See UNI-.
u-nic', *n.* [L. *unicus* sole, single.] = UNIQUE. *Obs.*
u'ni-cal (ū'nĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *unicus*. Cf. UNIQUE.] Unique. *Obs.*
u'ni-cam'er-ate, *a.*, **u'ni-cap'su-lar**, *a.* *Zoöl.* See UNI-.
u'ni-car'i-nate (-kăr'ĭ-nāt), *or* **u'ni-car'i-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Having one ridge or keel.
u'ni-cel'late (ū'nĭ-sĕl'āt), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *cella* cell.] *Zoöl.* Having a single prong, as a simple sponge spicule formed in a single mesoderm cell. [See UNI-.]
u'ni-celled' (ū'nĭ-sĕld'), *a.* *Biol.*
u'ni-cen'tral, *a.* *Biol.* Having a single center of growth.
u'ni-chord (ū'nĭ-kôrd), *n.* *Music.* A monochord.
u'ni-cil'i-ate, *a.* Uniflagellate.
u'ni-cli'nal (ū'nĭ-klī'năl), *a.* [*uni-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Geol.* Monoclinal.
u'ni-col'or-ate, *a.* See UNI-.
u'ni-col'ored, -col'oured, u'ni-col'or-ous (ū'nĭ-kŭl'ēr-ŭs), *a.* Unicolor.
unicorn beetle. Any of various large beetles having a hornlike prominence on the head or thorax, as some Scarabæidæ.
unicorn bird. The horned screamer. See SCREAMER, 1 **a**.
u'ni-cor'ne-al (ū'nĭ-kôr'nē-ăl), *a.* Having but one cornea.
u'ni-cor'nous (-kôr'nŭs), *a.* [See UNICORN.] Having a single horn. *Obs.* or *R.*
u'ni-corn's-horn', *n.* = UNICORN ROOT.
u'ni-cor-nut'ed (-kŏr-nūt'ĕd), *a.* Having only one horn.
unicorn whale. The narwhal.
u'ni-cot'y-le'don-ous (ū'nĭ-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Monocotyledonous.
unicunde, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungecynde* unnatural.] Alien. *Obs.*
u'ni-cus'pid, u'ni-cus'pid-ate (ū'nĭ-kŭs'pĭd, -āt), *a.* [*uni-* + *cusp*.] Having but one cusp, as a tooth. — *n.* A unicuspid tooth.
u'ni-dac'tyl, u'ni-dac'tyle, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having but one digit.
u'ni-dac'ty-lous, *a.* See UNI-.
un'i-de'al-ism (ŭn'ī-dē'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
u'ni-den'tate (ū'nĭ-dĕn'tāt), *a.*, **u'ni-den-tic'u-late**, *a.* See UNI-.
un'i-den'ti-fi'a-ble (ŭn'ī-dĕn'tĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'i-den'ti-fied** (-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-dig'i-tate (ū'nĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* See UNI-.
un-id'i-o-mat'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-di-rect'ed, *a.* Directed in only one way; unidirectional.
un-i'dle, *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-em'bry-o-nate, *a.* *Bot.* Having a single embryo.
uniemete. ✝ UNIMETE.
u'ni-fa'cial (-fā'shăl), *a.* [*uni-* + *facial*.] **1.** Having one face or principal surface, as corals with polyps on only one surface. **2.** *Math.* Having only one face. See UNILATERAL.
unifeie, *a.* [AS. *ungefēge*.] Unsuitable. *Obs.*
u'ni-fi-ca'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
u'ni-fi'er (ū'nĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that unifies.
u'ni-flo'ral, *a.* *Bot.* Uniflorous.
unifoh, *a.* [AS. *ungefōg*.] Immense; enormous. *Obs.*
u'ni-foil, *a.* [L. *unus* one + E. *foil* a leaf.] *Her.* Unifoliate. — *n.* A unifoliate leaf.
u'ni-fo'li-ar (ū'nĭ-fō'lĭ-ȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Unifoliate.
u'ni-fo'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *uni-* + L. *folium* leaf.] *Geom.* An oval quartic curve with only one depression.
u'ni-for'ma-ble, *a.* [See UNIFORM, *v.*] Uniform. *Obs.*
u'ni-for'mal, *a.* Uniform. *Obs.*
u'ni-form-ize, *v. t.* To make uniform. *Rare.*
u'ni-form'ly, *adv.* of UNIFORM.
u'ni-form'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
unigeneit. ✝ UNIGENIT.
u'ni-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*uni-* + *genesis*.] Asexual reproduction. — **u'ni-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*
u-nig'e-nist (ū-nĭj'ē-nĭst), *n.* = MONOGENIST. — **u'ni-ge-nis'tic** (ū'nĭ-jē-nĭs'tĭk), *a.*
unigenit, *a.* [L. *unigenitus*.] Only-begotten. *Obs.*
u-nig'e-nous (ū-nĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unigena*; *unus* one + *genere*, *gignere*, to beget.] *Biol.* Being of one and the same kind.
un'ig-nit'i-ble (ŭn'ĭg-nīt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
unihoded, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *hoden* to hood, provide with a hood.] Not ordained. *Obs.*
u-nij'u-gous (ū-nĭj'ōō-gŭs; 243), *a.* *Bot.* Unijugate.
u'ni-la'bi-ate, *a.* Having one lip only; as, a *unilabiate* corolla.
u'ni-lam'el-late (-lăm'ĕ-lāt; -lȧ-mĕl'āt), *a.*, **u'ni-lam'i-nar**, *a.*, **u'ni-lam'i-nate**, *a.* See UNI-.
uniliche, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *ungelīce* differently, diversely.] Uniquely; solely. *Obs.*
unilimp, *n.* [AS. *ungelimp*.] Misfortune. *Obs.*
un'il-lumed' (ŭn'ĭ-lūmd'), *a.*, **un'il-lu'mi-nat'ed** (-lū'mĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'il-lu'mined** (-mĭnd), *a.*, **un'il-lu'so-ry**, *a.*, **un'il-lus'trat-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-lo'bar, *a.* See UNI-.
u'ni-lobe (ū'nĭ-lōb), *n.* *Mach.* A unilobed gear wheel.
u'ni-loc'u-late (-lŏk'ū-lāt), *a.* Unilocular. *Rare.*
un'im-ag'i-na-ble (ŭn'ĭ-măj'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-bly**, *adv.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv), *a.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-tive-ness**, *n.*, **un'im-ag'ined** (-ĭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unimake, *n.* [AS. *ungemaca*.] One not an equal. *Obs.*
un'im-bat'tled, *a.* Without battlements. *Obs.*
un'im-bit'tered (ŭn'ĭm-bĭt'ẽrd), *a.*, **un'im-brued'** (-brōōd'), *a.*, **un'im-bued'** (-būd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unimet, *n.* [AS. *ungemet*.] Excess. *Obs.*
unimete, *a.* [AS. *ungemǣte*.] Immense; immoderate. — *adv.* Immoderately. — **unimetely**, *adv.* *All Obs.*
un-im'i-ta-ble (ŭn-ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Inimitable. — **un-im'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* Both *Obs.* or *R.*
un-im'i-tat'ed, *a.*, **un'im-mersed'**, *a.*, **un'im-mor'tal**, *a.*, **un'im-mor'tal-ized**, *a.*, **un'im-mured'**, *a.*, **un'im-pair'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'im-paired'**, *a.*, **un'im-part'ed**, *a.*, **un'im-pas'sion-ate**, *a.*, **un'im-pa'tient**, *a.*, **un'im-peached'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-im'pli-cate (ŭn-ĭm'plĭ-kāt), *a.* Not implicated.
un-im'pli-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'im-plic'it** (ŭn'ĭm-plĭs'ĭt), *a.*, **un'im-plored'** (-plōrd'; 201), *a.*, **un'im-port'ing**, *a.*, **un-im'por-tuned'** (ŭn-ĭm'pŏr-tūnd'), *a.*, **un'im-posed'** (ŭn'ĭm-pōzd'), *a.*, **un'im-pos'ing** (-pōz'ĭng), *a.*, **un'im-preg'na-ble**, *a.*, **un'im-preg'nat-ed**, *a.*, **un'im-pressed'** (-prĕst'), *a.*, **un'im-press'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*, **un'im-press'i-ble**, *a.*, **un'im-press'i-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un'im-pres'sion-a-ble**, *a.*, **un'im-pres'sive**, *a.*, **un'im-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.*, **un'im-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*, **un'im-prov'a-ble** (ŭn'ĭm-prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'im-prov'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un'im-prov'ing** (-prōōv'ĭng), *a.*, **un'im-pugn'a-ble** (-pūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'im-pugned'** (-pūnd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-mu'cro-nate, *a.* [*uni-* + *mucronate*.] *Bot.* Having a single point or tip.
u'ni-mus'cu-lar, *a.* [*uni-* + *muscular*.] *Zoöl.* Monomyarian.
un'in-car'cer-at'ed, *a.*, **un'in-car'nate**, *a.*, **un'in-censed'**, *a.*, **un-in'ci-den'tal**, *a.*, **un'in-cit'ed** (ŭn'ĭn-sīt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-closed'** (-klōzd'), *a.*, **un'in-cor'po-rat'ed**, *a.*, **un'in-creas'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'in-creased'**, *a.*, **un'in-cul'cat-ed**, *a.*, **un'in-dem'ni-fied**, *a.*, **un'in-dent'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'in-dent'ed**, *a.*, **un-in'dexed**, *a.*, **un-in'di-cat'ed**, *a.*, **un'in-dict'a-ble** (ŭn'ĭn-dīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'in-dif'fer-ent**, *a.*, **un-in'di-vid'u-al-ized**, *a.*, **un'in-dorsed'** (ŭn'ĭn-dôrst'), *a.*, **un'in-duced'** (ŭn'ĭn-dūst'), *a.*, **un'in-dulged'** (-dŭljd'), *a.*, **un'in-dul'gent** (-dŭl'jĕnt), *a.*, **un-in'du-rat'ed**, *a.*, **un'in-dus'tri-ous**, *a.*, **un'in-dus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un'in-dwell'a-ble, *a.* Uninhabitable. *Obs.*
un'in-e'bri-at'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
u'ni-nerv'ate, *a.*, **u'ni-nerved**, *a.* See UNI-.
un'in-fat'u-at'ed, *a.*, **un'in-fect'ed**, *a.*, **un'in-fec'tious**, *a.*, **un'in-feft'**, *a.*, **un'in-fest'ed**, *a.*, **un'in-flamed'** (ŭn'ĭn-flāmd'), *a.*, **un'in-flam'ma-bil'i-ty**, *n.*, **un'in-flam'ma-ble**, *a.*, **un'in-flat'ed** (ŭn'ĭn-flāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-flect'ed**, *a.*, **un-in'flu-enced**, *a.*, **un-in'flu-en'tial**, *a.*, **un'in-formed'**, *a.*, **un'in-fringed'** (ŭn'ĭn-frĭngd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'in-frin'gi-ble (-frĭn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* That may not be infringed.
un'in-gen'ious (ŭn'ĭn-jēn'yŭs), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'in-gen'u-ous (-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Disingenuous. — **un'in-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*
un'in-hab'it-a-bil'i-ty, *n.*, **un'in-hab'it-a-ble**, *a.*, **un'in-hab'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un'in-hab'it-ed**,

N O P Q R S T U

u'ni-nod'al (ū'nĭ-nōd'ăl), *a.* [*uni-* + *nodal.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a single node.

u'ni-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [*uni-* + *nominal.*] **1.** Consisting of, or pert. to, a single name or term; specif., noting a nomenclature in which objects have single names. **2.** Containing but one name, as a ballot.

un'in-tel'li-gence (ŭn'ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* Absence or lack of intelligence; unwisdom; ignorance.

un-in'ter-est-ed (ŭn-ĭn'tēr-ĕs-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not interested; not having any interest or property (in something); having nothing at stake; as, to be *uninterested* in any business. **2.** Not having the mind or feelings engaged; as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or play.

U'ni-o (ū'nĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *unio* unity, union, a single large pearl. See UNION.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A large genus of fresh-water mussels having a rather heavy, oblong shell pearly within, usually sculptured with coarse ridges, and covered with a greenish or blackish epidermis. It is very widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere, but its greatest development is in the central and southern United States. It formerly included many species now put in *Lampsilis*, *Obovaria*, *Plagiola*, *Pleurobema*, and other genera. **2.** [*l. c.*] Any mussel of *Unio* or a related genus.

U-ni'o-la (ū-nī'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L., a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of handsome North American grasses having ample panicles of 2-edged spikelets, the lowermost glumes of which are empty. Several species are sand binders.

un'ion (ūn'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *unio* oneness, union, a single large pearl, a kind of onion (in this sense perh. a different word), fr. *unus* one. See ONE; cf. ONION, UNIT.] **1.** Act of uniting or joining two or more things into one; state of being so united; junction; coalition; combination. **2.** Specif.: Any of various political changes effecting the political union of the different parts of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; as: that of 1835-36, uniting Wales to England; that of 1706, uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1, 1707; or that of 1800, uniting the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on and after Jan. 1, 1801. **3.** That which is united, or made one; something formed by a combination or coalition of parts or members; a confederation; a consolidated body; a league; as, the United States of America are often called "the *Union*." **4.** Specif.: **a** *Eng.* A union of local administration for rating, poor relief, etc., formed by uniting two or more parishes under the government of a body called the board of guardians. Their formation and government are now chiefly regulated by the Local Government Act of 1894. Called also *poor-law union.* Hence, also, a workhouse maintained by such a union. **b** = TRADE-UNION, 1. **c** A device emblematic of union, used on a national flag or ensign, sometimes, as in the military standard of Great Britain, covering the whole field; sometimes, as in the flag of the United States, and the British naval reserve and merchant flags, occupying the upper inner corner; also, by extension, the upper inner corner or canton of a flag, occupied by the union. The *union* of the United States ensign is a cluster of white stars, denoting the union of the States, and equal in number to that of the States, on a blue field. The *union* of the United States Revenue Marine ensign is the eagle of the national coat of arms and thirteen stars in blue on a white field. The *union* of the United States yacht ensign is a fouled anchor surrounded by thirteen stars in white on a blue field. See *Plate I.* The *union* of the British ensign is the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, in combination, denoting the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland, displayed on a blue field. See *Plate V.* **5.** A large, fine pearl. *Obs.* *Shak.* **6.** A textile fabric woven of two or more materials, as cotton, silk, wool, etc. **7.** *Mach.* Any of various devices for connecting machine parts, or the like, as the elastic pipe connecting a tender with the locomotive feed pipe; esp., a coupling for pipes, or pipes and fittings, facilitating connection or disconnection. **8.** *Brewing.* A trunnioned cask for fermentation.

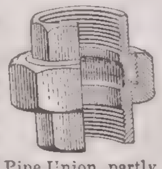

Pipe Union, partly cut away to show construction.

Syn. — UNION, UNITY. UNION suggests either the act of bringing two or more things together, or the resulting state; UNITY denotes state of being one, or property of oneness; it may be predicated either of what is simple, or of a close and intimate union in a complex whole; as, a *union* of interests resulting in a *unity* of aim; "Such harmony alone could hold all heaven and earth in happier *union*" (*Milton*); "How good . . . it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!*" (*Ps.* cxxxiii. 1); "Many a bard . . . has linked our names together . . . and our knights . . . have pledged us in this *union*" (*Tennyson*); "It was but *unity* of place that made me dream I ranked with him" (*id.*). See COMBINATION, JOIN.

Union American Methodist Episcopal Church. See METHODIST, *n.*, *Table.* — **u. by the first,** *or* **second, intention.** *Surg.* See *to heal by the first*, or *second, intention*, under INTENTION, 6. — **u. down,** *Naut.*, with the flag reversed, thus turning its union downward, a signal of distress at sea. — **u. jet burner,** gas burner in which two jets unite to produce a single flat flame. — **Union Labor party,** *U. S. Politics*, a party formed in 1887, which in 1888 nominated national candidates. — **U. of Kal'mar** *or* **Cal'mar** (käl'mär), *Hist.*, a union of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway into a single monarchy in 1397 under the Danish queen Margaret, dissolved in 1523.

un'ion-ism (ūn'yŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principle of union, or the sentiment of attachment to a union; specif. [*cap.*], attachment to the federal union of the United States. **2.** The principles, or the system, of combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade.

un'ion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who advocates or promotes union. **2.** Specif.: **a** A member or supporter of a trade-union. **b** [*usually cap.*] An adherent or supporter of the federal union of the United States, esp. at the time of the Civil War. **c** [*usually cap.*] In British politics, one who advocates maintaining the present union between Great Britain and Ireland, as opposed to an advocate of home rule.

un'ion-ist (ūn'yŭn-ĭst) } *a.* Of or pert. to union or unionists;
un'ion-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } promoting or preserving union.

un'ion-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*union* + *-ize.*] To cause to become a member of, or subject to the rules of, a trade-union; to organize in a trade-union or trade-unions; as, to *unionize* employees or a shop.

union jack. *Nav.* A jack consisting of the union of the national ensign. See JACK, *n.*, 11.

u-nip'a-rous (ū-nĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*uni-* + *-parous.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Producing but one egg or young at a time. **2.** *Bot.* Producing but one axis at each branching; — said of certain cymose inflorescences.

u'ni-par'tite (ū'nĭ-pär'tīt), *a.* **1.** Not divided into parts. **2.** *Math.* **a** Enumerating a single set of objects all of the same kind. **b** Having all its real points comprised in one series through finity or infinity; — said of curves.

u'ni-pe'ri-od'ic (-pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*uni-* + *periodic.*] Having a single period; specif., *Elec.*, pertaining to or designating an alternating current having a frequency of one, or completing a cycle in one second.

u'ni-per'son-al (-pûr'sŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Existing as one, and only one, person; as, a *unipersonal* God. **2.** *Gram.* Used in only one person, esp. only in the third person singular, as some verbs; impersonal.

u'ni-per'son-al-ist, *n.* *Theol.* One who believes that the Deity is unipersonal.

u'ni-per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Unipersonal character.

u'ni-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having only one petal.

u'ni-pla'nar (-plā'nȧr), *a.* [*uni-* + *planar.*] *Mech.* Lying or occurring in one plane; as, *uniplanar* motion.

uniplanar point (of a surface), *Math.*, a double point at which the proper cone of tangent lines degenerates into two coincident planes or one doubly laid plane.

u-nip'li-cate (ū-nĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* [*uni-* + *plicate.*] Having, or consisting of, but one fold.

u'ni-po'lar (ū'nĭ-pō'lȧr), *a.* [*uni-* + *polar.*] Having but one pole. Specif.: **a** *Physics.* Having, produced by, or acting by, one pole only. **b** *Anat.* Designating nerve cells supposed to have but one process.

unipolar armature. *Elec.*, an armature which does not reverse its polarity during a complete revolution. — **u. dynamo.** See HOMOPOLAR DYNAMO. — **u. induction,** *Elec.*, induction, as in a conducting circuit, by only one pole of a magnet. — **u. stimulation,** *Physiol.*, the stimulation sometimes produced when one electrode of an induction apparatus is applied to a nerve; — called also *unipolar induction action.*

u-nique' (ū-nēk'), *a.* [F. *unique*; cf. It. *unico*; from L. *unicus*, fr. *unus* one. See ONE.] **1.** Being without a like or equal; single in kind or excellence; sole. **2.** *Math.* Single-valued; admitting only one value for any one set of argument values, as a function.
Syn. — See SINGLE.
— **u-nique'ly,** *adv.* — **u-nique'ness,** *n.*

u'ni-sep'tate (ū'nĭ-sĕp'tāt), *a.* [*uni-* + *septate.*] *Bot.* Having but one septum, or partition, as a silicle.

u'ni-sex'u-al (-sĕk'shū-ăl; 250), *a.* [*uni-* + *sexual.*] Of one sex; esp., *Zoöl.*, either male or female; not hermaphrodite; specif., *Bot.*, diclinous. — **u'ni-sex'u-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **u'ni-sex'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

u'ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn; -zŭn; 277), *n.* [LL. *unisonus* having the same sound; L. *unus* one + *sonus* a sound: cf. F. *unisson*, It. *unisono.* See ONE; SOUND a noise.] **1.** Harmony; agreement; concord; union. **2.** *Music.* **a** Identity in pitch; the interval of a perfect prime, represented by the vibration ratio 1 : 1. **b** State of being so tuned or sounded. Parts played or sung in octaves are also loosely said to be in *unison*, esp. when in octaves between male and female voices, or between high-toned and low-toned instruments of the same class. A piece or passage is said to be sung or played in *unison* when all the voices or instruments perform the same part, as distinguished from performing in *harmony.* **c** A unison string. **3.** A single unvaried tone. *Rare.* *Pope.*

u'ni-son, *a.* [Cf. It. *unisono.*] **1.** Sounding alone. *Obs.* **2.** *Music.* Sounded alike in pitch; unisonant; unisonous.

unison string. *Music*, in pianos, any one of two or three strings that are tuned to the same pitch and are struck by one hammer.

u-nis'o-nal (ū-nĭs'ō-năl; 277), *a.* Being in unison; unisonant. — **u-nis'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

u-nis'o-nance (-năns), *n.* [See UNISONANT.] Accordance of sounds; unison.

u-nis'o-nant (-nănt), *a.* [*uni-* + *sonant.* See UNISON.] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness; sounded alike in pitch.

u-nis'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [See UNISON.] Being in unison; unisonant; also, sounding alone.

u'nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *unity.*] **1.** A single thing or person, or a group regarded as an individual member of a number of groups; as, the *units* of a military force; a system of government which makes the township the *unit.* **2.** Specif.: **a** *Arith.* The least whole number; one. **b** *Math.* A single thing, as a magnitude or number, regarded as an undivided whole. **c** Any determinate amount or quantity (as of length, time, heat, value) adopted as a standard of measurement for other amounts or quantities of the same kind. See *List of Units*, below. **3.** That which contains or produces a unit; as, an electric power station of three *units*; one *unit* was idle. **4.** An English gold coin first issued by James I., which was current at 20 shillings; — so called in reference to the union of England and Scotland. A variety on which the monarch's head appears, crowned with laurel, was called a *laurel.* Also called *unite.*

unit of value, the value of something taken as a standard by comparison with which to reckon the value of other things. — **u. of work,** *Physics*, the amount of work done by a unit force acting through a unit distance, or the amount required to lift a unit weight through a unit distance against gravitation. See ERG, FOOT POUND, KILOGRAMMETER. In *Physics*, units are; **fundamental units,** or those of mass, length, and time; and **derived units,** such as those of area, velocity, acceleration, etc., which are determined by reference to the fundamental ones. In electricity and magnetism, there are certain **absolute units,** and **practical units** derived from such of the former as are unsuitable for practical use.

LIST OF UNITS.

Physical Units.

A **physical unit** is a value or magnitude conventionally adopted as a unit or standard in physical measurement.

An **absolute unit** is one which has an unchanging value at all times and places.

An **absolute system of units** is one based on certain absolute units (specifically, the centimeter, gram, and second) arbitrarily taken as fundamental, and from which other units are derived.

A system is *consistent* when the units in it have such values that the formulæ expressing physical laws are correct without proportionality factors; thus, force *equals* mass times acceleration. In physics the units generally taken as fundamental are the units of *length*, *mass*, and *time*: that is, L, M, and T. The **centimeter-gram-second system,** known as the **C. G. S. system,** is a consistent system based on the centimeter as the unit of length, the gram as the unit of mass, and the second as the unit of time, these three units being taken as fundamental. (See CENTIMETER; 2d GRAM; 4th SECOND.)

The dimensions of a quantity in any system are found by expressing the quantity algebraically in terms of the fundamental units of that system; thus velocity is a length divided by a time, and in a length-mass-time system has the dimensions $L\,T^{-1}$.

The dimensions of a quantity indicate how its unit will be changed by any change in the fundamental units: thus, if the unit of length is changed from the centimeter to the meter, the unit of velocity is increased one hundred fold; if the unit of time is changed from the second to the minute, the unit of velocity is decreased as 1 : 60. Since quantities of like kind have the same dimensions, an equation containing physical quantities will be correct only when each term has the same dimensions.

Mechanical Units.

The derived mechanical units of the C. G. S. system are as follows. The dimensions of the physical quantity are given in parenthesis. — **unit acceleration,** $a = v \div T$, an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second ($L\,T^{-2}$). — **u. angle,** α = arc ÷ radius, an angle which subtends an arc equal to its radius. This unit is called a *radian.* Since an angle is a number expressing a ratio, independent of fundamental units, it has no dimensions. See RADIAN. — **u. angular velocity,** $\omega = \alpha \div T$, an angular velocity of one radian per second (T^{-1}). — **u. force,** $F = M \times a$, a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gram, increases its velocity at the rate of one centimeter per second (LMT^{-2}); the C. G. S. unit of force is called a *dyne.* (In engineering mechanics *force* is commonly considered as a fundamental quantity and *mass* as a quantity which is derived according to the relation $M = F \div a$. **u. mass** is then defined as a mass which when acted on by unit force for one second has its velocity changed at the rate of one centimeter per second.) — **u. kinetic energy,** $W = \frac{1}{2}Mv^2$, the energy of a mass of one gram moving with a velocity of one centimeter per second (L^2MT^{-2}); the C. G. S. unit is called an *erg.* See ERG. — **u. moment of inertia,** $M \times L^2$, the moment of inertia of one gram at a distance of one centimeter from the point with reference to which the moment is computed (L^2M). — **u. momentum,** $M \times v$, the momentum of one gram moving with a velocity of one centimeter per second (LMT^{-1}). — **u. power,** $P = W \div T$, the power when work is done at the rate of one erg per second (L^2MT^{-3}). — **u. pressure,** $F \div S$, a pressure of one dyne per square centimeter ($L^{-1}MT^{-2}$). — **u. surface,** $S = L \times L$, the area of a square centimeter (L^2). — **u. torque** *or* **moment,** $F \times L$, a torque or moment produced by a force of one dyne acting on a lever arm or radius of one centimeter (L^2MT^{-2}). — **u. velocity,** $v = L \div T$, a velocity of one centimeter per second (LT^{-1}). — **u. volume,** $V = L \times L \times L$, the volume of a cubic centimeter (L^3). — **u. work,** $W = F \times L$, the work done by a force of one

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a., **un'in-her'it-a-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-hib'it-ed,** *a.*, **un'in-i'ti-at'ed** (ŭn'ĭ-nĭsh'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-in'-jured,** *a.*, **un'in-ju'ri-ous,** *a.*, **un'-in-oc'u-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-quired'** (-ĭn-kwīrd'), *a.*, **un'in-quir'ing** (-kwīr'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'in-quis'i-tive, *a.* Not curious or inquisitive.

un'in-scribed' (ŭn'ĭn-skrībd'), *a.*, **un'in-sist'ent,** *a.*, **un'in-spired'** (ŭn'ĭn-spīrd'), *a.*, **un'-in-spir'ing** (-spīr'ĭng), *a.*, **un'-in-spir'it-ed** (-spĭr'ĭ-tĕd), *a.*, **un'in-stalled'** (-stôld'), *a.*, **un-in'sti-gat'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'sti-tut'-ed,** *a.*, **un'in-struct'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-struc'ti-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-struc'tive,** *a.*, **un-in'su-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-sult'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-sur'a-ble** (ŭn'-ĭn-shōōr'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'in-sured',** *a.*, **un-in'te-grat'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'-tel-lec'tu-al,** *a.*, **un'in-tel'li-gent,** *a.*, **un'in-tel'li-gent-ly,** *adv.*, **un'in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.*, **un'in-tel'li-gi-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-tel'-li-gi-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'in-tel'li-gi-bly,** *adv.*, **un'in-tend'ed,** *a.*, **un'-in-ten'tion-al,** *a.*, **un'in-ten'-tion-al'i-ty,** *n.*, **un'in-ten'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*, **un'in-ter'ca-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-cept'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'-ter-change'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-dict'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-in'ter-essed' (ŭn-ĭn'tēr-ĕst'), *a.* Uninterested. *Obs.*

un-in'ter-est-ing, *a.*, **un-in'ter-est-ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un-in'ter-est-ing-ness,** *n.*, **un-in'ter-fered'-with',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-in'ter-mis'sion, *n.* Want or failure of intermission. *Rare.*

un-in'ter-mis'sive, *a.*, **un-in'ter-mit'ted,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-mit'ted-ly,** *adv.*, **un-in'ter-mit'tent,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-mit'ting,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-mit'ting-ly,** *adv.*, **un-in'ter-mixed',** *a.*, **un'in-ter'po-lat'ed** (ŭn'ĭn-tûr'pō-lāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-ter'pret-a-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-ter'-pret-ed,** *a.*, **un'in-terred'** (ŭn'ĭn-tûrd'), *a.*, **un-in'ter-rupt'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-rupt'ed-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'in-thralled', *a.* Not enthralled. *Obs.*

un-in'ti-mat'ed, *a.*, **un'in-tim'-i-dat'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-tombed'** (ŭn'-ĭn-tōōmd'), *a.*, **un'in-tox'i-cat-ed,** *a.*, **un'in-tox'i-cat'ing,** *a.*, **un'in-trenched'** (ŭn'ĭn-trĕncht'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-in'tri-cat'ed (ŭn-ĭn'trĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Not involved or intricate. *Obs. or R.*

un-in'tro-duced', *a.*, **un-in'tro-spec'tive,** *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-nu'cle-ar, *a.* Uninucleate; mononuclear.

u'ni-nu'cle-ate, u'ni-nu'cle-at'-ed, *a.* Having but one nucleus.

un-in'un-dat'ed, *a.*, **un'in-ured'** (ŭn'ĭn-ūrd'), *a.*, **un'in-vad'ed** (-vād'ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-vent'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-vent'i-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'in-ven'tive,** *a.*, **un'in-ven'tive-ly,** *adv.*, **un'in-vert'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-vest'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-ves'ti-ga-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-ves'ti-gat'ed,** *a.*, **un'-in-ves'ti-ga-tive,** *a.*, **un'in-vid'-i-ous,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'in-vite', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To annul an invitation of. *Rare.* — **un'in-vit'ed** (ŭn'ĭn-vīt'ĕd), *p. a.*

un'in-vit'ed, *a.*, **un'in-vit'ing** (-ĭng), *a.*, **un-in-voked'** (-vōkt'), *a.*, **un'in-volved'** (-vŏlvd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-oc'u-lar, *a.* See UNI-.

union bow. See 6th BOW, 2.

union cord. A strong white cord made of cotton and linen, and used for stay laces.

un'ioned (ūn'yŭnd), *a.* [*union* + *-ed.*] United. *Rare.*

union grass. Any grass of the genus *Uniola*

U'ni-on'i-dæ (ū'nĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *unio* mussel, fr. L. *unio* a single large pearl + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A very large family of fresh-water mussels having a nacreous, often roughly sculptured shell with a thick epidermis. Their larvæ pass through a glochidium stage. The family is represented in nearly all parts of the world, but chiefly in North America. — **u'ni-on'id** (-ŏn'ĭd), *n.* — **u'ni-on'i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

un-i'on-ized (ŭn-ī'ŏn-īzd), *a.* See UN-, not.

union joint. *Mech.* **a** A joint formed by means of a union. **b** A piece of pipe made in the form of the letter T.

un'ion-nut', *n.* An Australian rutaceous tree (*Bosistoa sapindiformis*) yielding a useful cabinet wood.

union shop. A shop run according to the requirements of a trade-union.

union station. A station used jointly by two or more railroad companies. *U. S. & Canada.*

union suit. An undergarment combining undershirt and drawers in one piece. *Cant.*

union valve. A valve with a union on one side.

u'ni-o'val, *a.* Having but one egg.

u'ni-o'vu-lar, u'ni-o'vu-late, *a.* *Bot.* Having or bearing but one ovule.

u-nip'a-ra (ū-nĭp'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See UNIPAROUS.] A woman who has borne one child.

u'ni-ped (ū'nĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*uni-* + *-ped.*] Having only one foot.

u'ni-phase, *a.* [*uni-* + *phase*], **u'ni-phas'er** (-fāz'ẽr), *n.* *Elec.* = SINGLE-PHASE, SINGLE-PHASER.

u-niph'o-nous (ū-nĭf'ō-nŭs), *a.* [*uni-* + Gr. φωνή sound.] Having but one sound, as the drum.

u'ni-po-lar'i-ty (ū'nĭ-pō-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being unipolar.

u-nip'o-tent (ū-nĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* Having power in one way only. — **u-nip'o-tence** (-tĕns), *n.* *R.*

u-nique', *n.* A unique thing.

uniqueme, *a.* [AS. *ungecwēme.*] Displeasing; inconvenient. *Obs.*

u-niq'ui-ty (ū-nĭk'wĭ-tĭ; ū-nē'-kwĭ-), *n.* Uniqueness. *R.*

u'ni-ra'di-al, *a.*, **u'ni-ra'di-ate,** *a.*, **u'ni-ra'mose, u'ni-ra'mous,** *a.* See UNI-.

u'ni-reme (ū'nĭ-rēm), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *remus* oar.] *Class. Antiq.* Having but one bank, or tier, of oars, as a galley; single-banked.

unirimed, *a.* [AS. *ungerīmed*, fr. *rīm* number.] Innumerable. *Obs.*

un-irk'et, *a.* [*un-* not + dial. p. p. of *irk.*] Unwearied. *Obs. Scot.*

un-ir'ri-gat'ed, *a.*, **un-ir'ri-ta-ble,** *a.*, **un-ir'ri-tat'ed,** *a.*, **un-ir'ri-tat'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not.

unis. *Abbr.* Unison.

unisele, *a.* = UNISELI. *Obs.*

uniseli, *a.* [AS. *ungesǣlig.*] Unhappy; unfortunate. *Obs.*

uniselthe, *n.* [AS. *ungesǣlþ.*] Unhappiness. *Obs.*

u'ni-sep'al-ous, *a.* See UNI-.

u'ni-se'ri-al, *a.*, **u'ni-se'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*, **u'ni-se'ri-ate,** *a.*, **u'ni-se'-ri-ate-ly,** *adv.* See UNI-.

u'ni-ser'rate, *a.* *Bot.* Having only one row of serrations.

u'ni-ser'ru-late, *a.* *Bot.* Having one row of small serrations.

unisibbe, *n.* [AS. *ungesibb* not related, strange, not at peace. See SIB, *a.* & *n.*] Enmity. *Obs.*

u'ni-sil'i-cate, *n.* See SILICATE.

un-i'so-lat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

unisome, *a.* [AS. *ungesōm.*] Disunited; unreconciled. *Obs.*

u'ni-spi'ral (ū'nĭ-spī'răl), *a.* [*uni-* + *spiral.*] *Bot.* Having a single coil, as the elaters in some liverworts.

un-is'sued (ŭn-ĭsh'ūd), *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-styl'ist (ū'nĭ-stīl'ĭst), *n.* A person having but one style. *R.*

u'ni-sul'cate, *a.* [*uni-* + *sulcate.*] Having a single groove.

unisunde, *n.* = UNSUNDE. *Obs.*

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dyne acting through a distance of one centimeter ($L^2 M T^{-2}$); the C. G. S. unit of work is called an *erg*.

MAGNETIC AND ELECTRICAL UNITS.

There are primarily two systems founded on the C. G. S. units of length, mass, and time. They are: (1) **electromagnetic system**, based on the force exerted between two magnetic poles; (2) **electrostatic system**, based upon the force exerted between two quantities of electricity. In addition there is the **practical system**, the units of which are multiples or submultiples of the units in the electromagnetic and electrostatic systems. The principal units of these systems are given below; dimensions and defining equations are given in *Table I.* and *Table II.*

unit flux density, a unit flux per unit area: one line of force or one *maxwell* per square centimeter: the C. G. S. unit is called a *gauss*. See GAUSS. — **u. intensity of magnetic field** (**magnetic force** *or* **magnetizing force**), an intensity which acts on unit pole with the force of one dyne; a magnetizing force produced by unit magnetomotive force (one *gilbert*) per centimeter; the C. G. S. unit is called a *gauss*. — **u. intensity of magnetization**, the intensity of magnetization of a magnet with unit magnetic moment per unit volume (see note below under *susceptibility*). — **u. magnetic flux**, the flux produced by unit magnetomotive force through unit reluctance; one line of force; the C. G. S. unit is called a *maxwell*. See MAXWELL. — **u. magnetic moment**, the magnet moment of two unlike unit poles at a distance apart of one centimeter. — **u. magnetic pole**, a pole which in a nonmagnetic medium will repel with a force of one dyne another equal and like pole at a distance of one centimeter. — **u. magnetomotive force** (*or* **magnetic potential**), a magnetomotive force which will produce unit flux (one maxwell) through unit reluctance (one oersted); the magnetomotive force of $1 \div 4\pi$ C. G. S. units of current in one turn (0.7958 ampere turn); the C. G. S. unit is commonly called a *gilbert*, a name not yet authorized by any international electrical congress. See GILBERT. — **u. permeability**, the permeability of a nonmagnetic material (as air) in which a unit flux density is produced by unit magnetizing force — **u. reluctance**, the reluctance of a cubic centimeter of a material with unit permeability; a reluctance in which unit magnetomotive force produces unit magnetic flux; the C. G. S. unit is commonly called an *oersted*, a name not yet authorized by any international electrical congress. See OERSTED. — **u. reluctivity**, the reluctivity of a material with unit permeability. — **u. susceptibility**, the susceptibility of a substance which has unit intensity of magnetization. (The usage, common in early writing, of stating magnetic properties in terms of susceptibility and intensity of magnetization, has been largely abandoned. With the development of electrical engineering, it has become more usual to express such properties in terms of permeability and flux density.)

ELECTROMAGNETIC UNITS.

unit capacity, a capacity which is charged to unit potential by unit quantity. — **u. current**, a current which in passing through a conductor one centimeter in length bent in the arc of a circle one centimeter in radius creates at the center a unit magnetic field. — **u. electromotive force**, the electromotive force generated in a conductor cutting unit magnetic flux per second. This is also the unit of difference of potential. — **u. energy**, the energy expended in a circuit in which an unvarying unit electromotive force causes an unvarying unit current to flow for one second: the C. G. S. unit is called an *erg*. — **u. inductance**, an inductance such that unit electromotive force is induced by a current varying at the rate of one unit per second. — **u. power**, the power corresponding to an expenditure of unit energy per second. — **u quantity**, the quantity conveyed by unit current in one second. — **u. resistance**, a resistance through which unit electromotive force will cause unit current to flow.

ELECTROSTATIC UNITS.

unit capacity, a capacity charged to unit potential by unit quantity; a sphere one centimeter in radius has unit capacity. — **u. current**, a current conveying unit quantity in unit time (1 second). — **u. difference of potential**, a difference requiring expenditure of an erg of work to move a unit quantity from one point to another. This is also the unit of electromotive force. — **u. intensity of field**, the intensity of a field in which unit quantity is acted on by unit force. — **u. quantity**, a quantity which in a medium of unit specific inductive capacity (air) repels with a force of one dyne another equal and like quantity at a distance of one centimeter. — **u. resistance**, a resistance between the ends of which there will be unit difference of potential when unit current flows — **u. specific inductive capacity**, the inductive capacity of air.

☞ It has been proposed to name certain electromagnetic and electrostatic units by prefixing *ab* and *abstat*, respectively, before the name of the corresponding practical unit: thus *abvolt* is the C. G. S. electromagnetic, and *abstatvolt* the C. G. S. electrostatic, unit of electromotive force

PRACTICAL UNITS.

The units of the **practical system** are multiples of the C. G. S. units, established for convenience in practical use by the International Electrical Congress of 1881 (and later), and so related as to form a *consistent system* (see above): the *ohm* and the *ampere* were the practical units first established, the volt and other practical units being defined in terms of these two: and for definiteness the system might be designated the **ohm-ampere system**. Electrical formulæ are correct when units of any *one* system are used consistently throughout: thus, Ohm's law (current = electromotive force ÷ resistance), which is true in C. G. S. electromagnetic or electrostatic units, is also true in practical units, — the values of current, electromotive force, and resistance being expressed in amperes, volts, and ohms, — but it would not be true if, for example, the value of resistance were given in *megohms*. (*Practical unit* is often, less properly, used for *any* unit practically used, whether a unit of the practical system or not By this usage, a *megohm* would be *called* a practical unit.)

The fundamental units on which the practical system is based are: the *earth's quadrant* (10^9 centimeters) as unit of length, 10^{-11} *grams* as unit of mass, and the *second* as unit of time.

The *only* units of the practical system which have names and are used are given below; for other quantities the units of the C. G. S. system are more convenient.

1 ampere = 10^{-1} C. G. S. electromagnetic units of current.
= $10^{-1} \times (3 \times 10^{10}) = 3 \times 10^9$ C. G. S. electrostatic units

1 coulomb = 10^{-1} C. G. S. electromagnetic units of quantity.
= $10^{-1} \times (3 \times 10^{10}) = 3 \times 10^9$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 farad = 10^{-9} C. G. S. electromagnetic units of capacity.
= $10^{-9} \times (9 \times 10^{20}) = 9 \times 10^{11}$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 henry = 10^9 C. G. S electromagnetic units of inductance.
= $10^9 \div (9 \times 10^{20}) = \frac{1}{9} \times 10^{-11}$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 joule = 10^7 C G S. electromagnetic units of energy.
= 10^7 C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 ohm = 10^9 C G S. electromagnetic units of resistance.
= $10^9 \div (9 \times 10^{20}) = \frac{1}{9} \times 10^{-11}$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 volt = 10^8 C. G. S. electromagnetic units of potential
= $10^8 \div (3 \times 10^{10}) = \frac{1}{300}$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 watt = 10^7 C. G. S. electromagnetic units of power.
= 10^7 C. G. S. electrostatic units.

magnetic units of the practical system are not used. The International Electrical Congress of 1900 gave the name *maxwell* to the C. G. S. (electromagnetic) unit of magnetic flux and the name *gauss* to the C. G. S. unit of flux density. The C. G. S. unit of reluctance is commonly called *oersted*; the C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force, *gilbert*, — recommendations of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers which have not yet been adopted by an International Electrical Congress. See above. See GAUSS, GILBERT, OERSTED, MAXWELL.

MISCELLANEOUS UNITS.

units of light and illumination. See CANDLE POWER, BOUGIE DECIMALE, HEFNER, LUMEN, LUX, FOOT CANDLE

units of heat, *or* **thermal units**. See CALORIE & BRITISH THERMAL UNIT.

Board of Trade unit (B. O. T. unit, B. T. U. or simply a *unit*), a name used in England for one kilowatt hour.

rational units are a system of magnetic and electrical units, first suggested by O. Heaviside, in which unit magnetic pole is defined as a pole from which emanates unit magnetic flux.

MAGNETIC UNITS.* — TABLE I.

NAME OF QUANTITY.	SYMBOL AND EQUATION.	DIMENSIONS. Electro-magnetic.	DIMENSIONS. Electro-static.
Pole strength [a]	$m = \sqrt{F L^2 \mu}$	$L^{3/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} \mu^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2} M^{1/2} k^{-1/2}$
Magnetic moment [a]	$\mathcal{M} = m L$	$L^{5/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} \mu^{1/2}$	$L^{3/2} M^{1/2} k^{-1/2}$
Intensity of magnetization [a]	$\mathcal{I} = \frac{\mathcal{M}}{V}$	$L^{-1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} \mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-3/2} M^{1/2} k^{-1/2}$
Field intensity *or* magnetizing force [b]	$\mathcal{H} = \frac{F}{m}$	$L^{-1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} \mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-2} k^{1/2}$
Susceptibility [c]	$\kappa = \frac{\mathcal{I}}{\mathcal{H}}$	μ	$L^{-2} T^2 k^{-1}$
Permeability [c]	$\mu \begin{cases} = \frac{m^2}{FL^2} = \frac{\mathcal{B}}{\mathcal{H}} \\ = 1 + 4\pi\kappa \end{cases}$	μ	$L^{-2} T^2 k^{-1}$
Reluctivity [d]	$\nu = \frac{1}{\mu}$	μ^{-1}	$L^2 T^{-2} k$
Reluctance [d]	$\mathcal{R} = \frac{L}{S\mu}$	$L^{-1} \mu^{-1}$	$L T^{-2} k$
Magnetic flux [a]	$\phi = \mu \mathcal{H} S$	$L^{3/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} \mu^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2} M^{1/2} k^{-1/2}$
Flux density [a]	$\mathcal{B} = \frac{\phi}{S} = \mu \mathcal{H}$	$L^{-1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} \mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-3/2} M^{1/2} k^{-1/2}$
Magnetomotive force [b]	$\mathcal{F} \begin{cases} = \phi \mathcal{R} \\ = 4\pi N^{\dagger} I \\ = \mathcal{H} L \end{cases}$	$L^{1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} \mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2} M^{1/2} T^{-2} k^{1/2}$

* For magnetic quantities, the C. G. S. *electromagnetic* units are universal; the use of electrostatic units is rare (see note ** following *Table II.*). There are no magnetic units in the practical system.
† N = number of turns.

ELECTRIC UNITS.** — TABLE II.

NAME OF QUANTITY.	SYMBOL AND EQUATION.	DIMENSIONS. Electro-magnetic.	DIMENSIONS. Electro-static.
Electromotive force [a]	$E = \frac{\Phi}{T}$	$L^{3/2} M^{1/2} T^{-2} \mu^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} k^{-1/2}$
Current [b]	$I = \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{E}{R}$	$L^{1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} \mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2} M^{1/2} T^{-2} k^{1/2}$
Resistance [c]	$R = \frac{E}{I}$	$L T^{-1} \mu$	$L^{-1} T k^{-1}$
Quantity [b]	$Q \begin{cases} = \sqrt{FL^2 k} \\ = IT \end{cases}$	$L^{1/2} M^{1/2} \mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} k^{1/2}$
Capacity [d]	$C = \frac{Q}{E}$	$L^{-1} T^2 \mu^{-1}$	Lk
Inductance [c]	$L = E \frac{T}{I} = \frac{\Phi}{I}$	$L\mu$	$L^{-1} T^2 k^{-1}$
Capacity reactance [c]	$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$	$L T^{-1} \mu$	$L^{-1} T^2 k^{-1}$
Inductive reactance [c]	$X_l = -2\pi f^{\ddagger} L$	$L T^{-1} \mu$	$L^{-1} T k^{-1}$
Electric work *or* energy [e]	$W = EIT$	$L^2 M T^{-2}$	$L^2 M T^{-2}$
Electric power [e]	$P = EI$	$L^2 M T^{-3}$	$L^2 M T^{-3}$
Intensity of electric field (electric force) [a]	$e = \frac{F}{Q} = \frac{E}{L}$	$L^{1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-2} \mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} k^{-1/2}$
Surface density [b]	$\sigma = \frac{Q}{S}$	$L^{-3/2} M^{1/2} \mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} k^{1/2}$
Current density [b]	$\frac{I}{S}$	$L^{-3/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} \mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-2} k^{1/2}$
Conductance	$G = \frac{1}{R}$	$L^{-1} T \mu^{-1}$	$L T^{-1} k$
Resistivity (specific resistance) [c]	$\rho = \frac{S}{L} R$	$L^2 T^{-1} \mu$	$T k^{-1}$
Conductivity (specific conductance) [d]	$\gamma = \frac{1}{\rho}$	$L^{-2} T^{-1} \mu$	$T^{-1} k$
Specific inductive capacity [d]	$k = \frac{Q^2}{FL^2}$	$L^{-2} T^2 \mu^{-1}$	k
Displacement [b]	$D = \frac{k}{4\pi} e$	$L^{-3/2} M^{1/2} \mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} k^{1/2}$

** The dimensions of μ and of k alone are not known, but the product μk is known to have the dimensions of the reciprocal of the square of a velocity, $L^{-2} T^2$. Commonly μ and k are *suppressed* from the dimensional formulæ, it being assumed in the *electromagnetic* system that μ is a number without dimensions and that k has accordingly the dimensions $L^{-2} T^2$, and in the *electrostatic* system that k is a number without dimensions and that μ has the dimensions $L^{-2} T^2$. The velocity appearing in the ratio between the electrostatic and electromagnetic units has been found to be approximately 3×10^{10}, the velocity of light.

a The C.G.S electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit multiplied by 3×10^{10}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L^{-1} T \mu^{-1/2} k^{-1/2}$.

b The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit divided by 3×10^{10}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L T^{-1} \mu^{1/2} k^{1/2}$.

c The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit multiplied by 9×10^{20}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L^{-2} T^2 \mu^{-1} k^{-1}$

d The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit divided by 9×10^{20}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L^2 T^{-2} \mu k$.

e The C.G.S. electrostatic unit equals the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit. Electrostatic and electromagnetic dimensions are alike.

‡ f = frequency.

u-nit'a-ble (ū-nīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Also **u-nite'a-ble**. Capable of union, by growth or otherwise.

u'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [Cf. F. *unitaire*. See UNITARY, UNITY.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Theol. & Eccl.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person; a unipersonalist; also, one of a denomination of Christians holding this belief. The churches of the Unitarian denomination are congregational in polity, except in Hungary, where they are organized under a bishop. They have never issued any authoritative confession of faith, one of their most distinctive principles being the right of private judgment in theological matters. They formerly differed widely among themselves, the conservatives holding a belief in supernaturalism and in various doctrines modified from those of the orthodox Trinitarian bodies; the radical school rejected supernaturalism. Now there is virtual unity on the broad basis of the doctrines of "the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the leadership of Jesus, salvation by character, and the progress of mankind onward and upward forever." Unitarian views are held by the Hicksite Friends, by many Universalists, and some others. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*
2. One who rejects the principle of dualism; a monist.
3. A monotheist. *Rare.* *Fleming.*
4. An advocate of unity or a unitary system; specif., one who advocates centralization in government. *Rare in U.S.*

u'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* **1.** Unitary.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines.
3. *Polit. Sci.* Designating, or pertaining to, a form of government in which the general governmental powers are vested in one sovereign body; — opposed to *federal*.

In a *unitarian* or consolidated constitution, like that of Great Britain, organic changes may be effected with greater facility and safety than in a federal constitution such as that of the United States. *Quick & Garran.*

u'ni-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *unitairianisme.*]
1. [*cap.*] The doctrines of Unitarians.
2. Any unitarian or unitary system, as of government.

u'ni-ta-rism (ū'nĭ-tā-rĭz'm), *n.* State of being unitary; a unitary theory or system.

u'ni-ta-ry (ū'nĭ-tâ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *unitaire*. See UNITY.]
1. Of or pertaining to a unit or units; relating to, or characterized by, unity; as, the *unitary* method in arithmetic; a *unitary* or monistic tendency.
2. Of the nature of a unit; not divided; as, a *unitary* government.

unitary theory, *Chem.*, the modern theory which regards molecules as units whose parts are bound together in definite structure, with mutual and reciprocal influence on each other. Cf. BINARY THEORY, DUALISTIC SYSTEM OR THEORY.

u-nite' (ū-nīt'), *v. t.*; U-NIT'ED (-nīt'ĕd); U-NIT'ING (-nīt'ĭng). [L. *unitus*, p. p. of *unire* to unite, fr. *unus* one See ONE.] **1.** To put together so as to make one; to join, as two or more constituents, to form a single whole; to combine; connect; to cause to adhere; as, to *unite* bricks by mortar; to *unite* bars by welding; to *unite* two armies.
2. Hence, to join by a legal or moral bond, as families by intermarriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions; to join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like.
Syn. — Combine, consolidate, amalgamate. See JOIN.

u-nite', *v. i.* **1.** To become one; to be cemented or consolidated or incorporated together; to combine, as by adhesion or mixture; to coalesce; to grow together.
2. To join in an act; to act in concert; as, all parties *united* in signing the petition.

u-nit'ed (ū-nīt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Combined; joined; made one.
2. In agreement; harmonious; as, a *united* family.
3. *R. C. Ch.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various bodies of Oriental Christians acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope and in communion with the Church of Rome. Such bodies retain many local customs and rites.

United Armenians, *R. C. Ch.*, Armenian Christians who are in union with the Church of Rome. There have been such since the 14th century. They are found in various countries, and are under a patriarch whose residence is in Constantinople. — **U. Baptists**. *Eccl.* See BAPTIST, *n.*, 2. — **U. Brethren**. *Eccl.* See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2. — **U. Brethren in Christ**, *Eccl.*, an evangelical denomination resembling the Methodists in doctrine and polity, founded by Philip William Otterbein and Martin Boehm in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1800. It is now divided into the United Brethren in Christ, and the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution), differing as to the constitutionality of the act of the General Conference of 1885 creating a commission to revise the confession of faith and the constitution.

The *United Brethren in Christ* are sometimes confounded with the Unitas Fratrum or Moravian Brethren. *H. K. Carroll.*

— **U. Free Church of Scotland**. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **U. Greeks**, *Eccl.*, those Greek and other Eastern Christians who, in consequence of their acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Pope, are united to the Roman Catholic Church, but are allowed to use their own liturgies and to retain some of their ancient usages, such as the marriage of the lower clergy, Communion in both kinds, etc.; the Uniats. They include the Melchites, the Ruthenian Catholics, the Maronites, the Roumanian Catholics, etc., and are usually called Catholics of the Greek or Oriental Rite. — **U. Irishmen, Society of**, a society formed in Ireland in 1791 by Theobald Wolfe Tone, aiming to unite Protestants and Roman Catholics for the purpose of securing a repeal of the penal laws, an extension of the suffrage, etc. It failed of its object and was proclaimed. About 1795 it was reorganized as a secret society with the avowed aim of separating Ireland from the British empire, and was influential in bringing about the rebellion of 1798. — **U. Kingdom, the**, Great Britain and Ireland; — so named since January 1, 1801, when the Legislative Union went into operation. — **U. Methodist Free Churches**. See METHODIST, *n.*, 5. — **U. Norwegian Lutheran Church**. See LUTHERAN, *n.* — **U. Original Secession Church**. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **U. Presbyterian Church**. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **U. Provinces**, the seven provinces, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overÿssel, and Gelderland, which formed a union under the treaty of Utrecht in 1579, that led to the Netherland republic. — **U. Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing**. See SHAKER, 4. — **U. Synod in the South**. See LUTHERAN, *n.* — **U. Zion's Children**. See RIVER BRETHREN.

United States Christian Commission. An organization in the North, during the American Civil War, which supplied material comforts, reading matter, etc., to the Union soldiers, and performed services of a religious character in the field and in hospitals.

United States magazine rifle (model of 1903). *Mil.* A .30-inch caliber combined rifle and carbine adopted for all branches of the service by the United States government; — officially so designated. It is a magazine rifle of the general Mauser type, the magazine holding five cartridges and being loaded from a clip, but it has various modifications making it dis-

unit. ✝ UNITE, *a.* [tarianism.
Unit. *Abbr.* Unitarian; Uni-
u'nit-al (ū'nĭt-ăl), *a.* Unitary. *R.*
U'ni-ta'ri-an-ize, *v. t. & i.* To convert to Unitarian views.

‖ **U'ni-tas Fra'trum** (ū'nĭ-tăs frā'trŭm). [L.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., Unity of Brethren; — the official Latin title of the Moravian Church. See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2.

u'ni-ta'tion (ū'nĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*unit* + *-ation.*] Uniting. *Obs.*
unite. ✝ UNIT, UNITY.
unite. Var. of UNIT, *n.*, 4.
u-nite', *a.* [L. *unitus*, p. p. See UNITE, *v. t.*] United; joint.
u-nite'a-ble. Var. of UNITABLE.
u-nit'ed-ly (ū-nīt'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of UNITED. See -LY.
United States note. One of the legal-tender obligations of the United States commonly called greenbacks. *Official Name.*
unitee. ✝ UNITY.
u-nit'er (ū-nīt'ĕr), *n.* One that unites. [*a.* Not iterable.
un-it'er-a-ble (ŭn-ĭt'ĕr-ȧ-b'l)
u-ni'tion (ū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *unitio*, fr. L. *unire*. See UNITE, *v. t.*] Uniting; junction. *Obs.*

tinctively an American arm, including a cut-off and an extra strong bolt mechanism to provide for the increased velocity of 2,700 feet per second. The total weight is 9.69 pounds, including the bayonet. The length of barrel is 24 inches, and the knife bayonet with sharpened edge is 16 inches in length. It is provided with a wind-gauge sight graduated to 2,850 yards.

u′ni-tive (ū′nĭ-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *unitivus:* cf. F. *unitif.*] Having the power of uniting; causing, or tending to produce, union. — **u′ni-tive-ly**, *adv.*

unit rule. *U. S. Politics.* The rule, adopted by some delegations, that the entire vote of the delegation shall be cast as a unit for the person or side preferred by a majority vote.

u′ni-ty (ū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *unitee*, F. *unité*, L. *unitas*, fr. *unus* one. See ONE; cf. UNIT.] **1**. State of being one; oneness; individuality.

Whatever we can consider as one thing suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord; harmony; conjunction; agreement; uniformity; as, a *unity* of sentiment, proofs, doctrine.

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!* *Ps.* cxxxiii. 1.

3. *Math.* **a** Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation; thus, in a table of natural sines, the radius of the circle is regarded as *unity.* **b** That multiplier in any system multiplication by which leaves the multiplicand unchanged. It is not the same as *unit*, which enters into addition. In any system there may be many units, as 1 and *i* in complex numbers, yet only one if any unity. But the unit 1, when it is not applied to any particular thing, is generally called *unity.*

4. A totality of related parts; a complex or systematic whole.

5. Selfsameness; identity. **Æsthetic unity** is the single and harmonious effect of a direct presentation, as an image or sense impression. **Formal unity** is the unity which pertains to an individual in abstraction from the **material unity** which is what constitutes the individual substance; as, for example, the particular Gothic architecture of Notre Dame is its *formal unity*, the particular space it occupies and the material of which it is made constitute its *material unity*. **Functional unity** is the unity of that which operates to a single end or system of ends; it is teleological unity. **Logical unity** is the unity of mutually relevant propositions in reasoning. **Metaphysical unity** is that of a self-identical subject, the unity of an absolute individual. It is opposed to **numerical unity**, which is external rather than inherent, and, constituting a distinction of like from like, is relative and not absolute. **Moral unity** is the functional unity of a moral subject; it is unity of intention and conduct. **Negative unity**, in *Hegelianism*, is an including unity which annuls and absorbs the individuality or separate subsistence of the parts within it, as the ocean swallows up its waves; — applied to the deity of pantheism, or the ultimate force of Spencerianism. **Organic unity** is the unity of an organism (which see).

6. In literary and art criticism, a combination or ordering of parts such as to constitute a whole, or promote an undivided total effect; the reference of the elements of a composition to a single main idea or point of view; also, conformity to this principle, or the singleness of effect or symmetry and consistency of style and character secured by it. The *unities* of place, time, and action were principles governing the structure of drama derived by writers of the French classical school from Aristotle's "Poetics." As rigidly formulated they required that the action of a play should be represented as occurring in one place, within one day, and with nothing irrelevant to the plot.

7. *Law.* Any of the peculiar characteristics of any estate held by several in joint tenancy. They are fourfold: unity of *interest*, unity of *title*, unity of *time*, and unity of *possession;* in other words, joint tenants have one and the same interest, accruing by one and the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held by one and the same undivided possession. **Unity of possession** is also a joint possession of two rights in the same thing by several titles, as when a man, having a lease of land, afterward buys the fee simple, or, having an easement in the land of another, buys the servient estate.

Syn. — Oneness, junction; concord, harmony. See UNION.

at unity, at one; in harmony. — **u. in variety**, *Æsthetics*, the principle that æsthetic values involve a variety of elements sufficient to avoid lack of interest, and a unity of the object such that its effect may be single and impressive; that character which avoids monotony on the one hand, and chaos on the other. — **U. of Brethren**. See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2. — **u. of consciousness**, the self-identity joining together the successive experiences which form the life history of a mind. — **u. of God**, the doctrine that the distinctions, as of person or attribute, in the divine nature do not preclude its substantial unity.

u′ni-va′lent (ū′nĭ-vā′lĕnt; ū-nĭv′ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *valens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of one; monovalent. See VALENCE. — **u′ni-va′lence** (-lĕns), **u′ni-va′len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

u′ni-valve (ū′nĭ-vălv), *n.* [*uni-* + *valve.*] *Zoöl.* A mollusk shell consisting of one piece; also, any mollusk with a univalve shell; specif., any gastropod. Cf. BIVALVE, *n.*

u′ni-valve (ū′nĭ-vălv), **u′ni-valved** (-vălvd) *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having one valve only; as, a *univalve* shell.

u′ni-va′ri-ant (ū′nĭ-vā′rĭ-ănt; 115), *a.* [*uni-* + *variant.*] *Phys. Chem.* Having one degree of freedom or variability.

u′ni-ver′sal (-vûr′săl), *a.* [L. *universalis:* cf. F. *universel*, OF. also *universal*. See UNIVERSE.] **1**. Of or pert. to the universe; pert. to the whole or to all, either collectively or distributively; unlimited; general; all-reaching; all-pervading; as, *universal* ruin, suffrage, benevolence, indignation. "Anointed *universal* King." *Milton.*

The *universal* cause
Acts not by partial, but by general laws. *Pope.*

2. Constituting, or considered as, a whole; total; entire; whole; as, the *universal* world. *Shak.*

3. *Logic.* Forming the whole of a genus; relatively unlimited in extension; affirmed or denied of the whole of a class; as, a *universal* proposition; — opposed to *particular;* e. g., (*universal* affirmative) All men are animals; (*universal* negative) No men are omniscient.

4. *Mech. & Elec.* Adapted or adaptable to all or to various uses, shapes, sizes, etc.; as, a *universal* bevel, bevel protractor, bridge (for electrical measurements), drafting machine (replacing the T square and various instruments on the drawing board), driving shaft, gear cutter, grinder, milling machine, ratchet, (tilting) table (for machine tools), turner, switch, vise, etc.

5. *Roman & Civil Law.* Of or pert. to, or being, a universitas juris, or the totality of a person's rights and liabilities; as, a *universal* partnership. Cf. UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION.

Syn. — All, whole, total. See GENERAL.

universal affirmative. *Logic.* See def. 3, above, and MODE, 3 **b**, first figure. — **u. algebra**. *Math.* **a** The study of symbols and their combinations in accordance with laws derived by pure logic from a set of fundamental assumptions, entirely apart from any special interpretation of the symbols or the results of their combinations. **b** The theory of the multiplication of bilinear forms or matrices. — **u. arithmetic**, algebra. *Sir I. Newton.* — **U. Bishop**, a title first assumed in the Roman Church by Pope Boniface III. (Feb. 15–Nov. 12, 606). — **u. cause**, a cause which with one and the same efficiency concurs with others in producing different effects as God produces all sorts of results in one and the same manner. *Dict. of Philos.* — **u. chuck**. See 5th CHUCK, 4. — **u. church**, the whole body of Christian believers in the world; the catholic church (see CATHOLIC, *a.*, 3). — **u. compass**. See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **u. conversion**, *Logic*, conversion of a proposition into a universal proposition. — **u. coupling**. = UNIVERSAL JOINT. — **u. dial**, a sundial with an adjustable gnomon, by which the hour may be found in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole. — **U. Doctor**. [L. *Doctor Universalis.*] **a** Albertus Magnus (1193?–1280). **b** Thomas Aquinas (1225?–74?). **c** Alain de Lille (1114–1203?). — **u. geometry**, *Math.*, geometry in its most general aspects, as the doctrine of *n*-dimensional spaces or continua. — **u. glut**. See 5th GLUT, 2, *Cit.* — **u grammar**. See GRAMMAR, 1. — **u. instrument**, *Astron.*, a species of altazimuth. The object end of the telescope is sometimes placed at right angles to the eye end, with a mirror, or totally reflecting prism, at the angle between the two, and the eye end constitutes a portion of the horizontal axis. — **u. joint**, *Mach. & Mech.*, any of various joints or couplings permitting swiveling or turning at any angle within defined limits, as in the ball-and-socket joint (see under 1st BALL). For power transmission the single or double form of **Hooke's joint** is widely used, the former transforming a uniform into a variable motion, and the latter transmitting the motion unchanged. The single variety consists, in its simplest form, of a cross pivoted at its ends to the forked ends of the two shafts, the axes of which must, in every case, intersect.

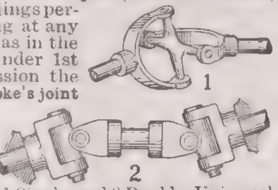

1 Single, and 2 Double, Universal Joint.

— **u. language**, any of various artificial languages designed for universal use, as by merchants, travelers, etc. They are characterized in common by phonetic spelling and simplicity of grammar and derivation. The most important are: Esperanto (which see); **Kosmos**, devised by Eugene A. Lauda, published at Berlin, 1894; **La Lingvo internacia** = ESPERANTO; **Lingua international** = MONDOLINGUE; **Mondolingue**, by J. Scott, Vienna, 1890; **Myrana**, by J. Stempfl Kempten, Germany, 1889; **Novilatiin**, by E. Beerman, Leipzig, 1895; **Spelin**, by G. Bauer, Agram, Hungary, 1888; **Universala**, by Eugene Heintzeler, Stuttgart, Germany, 1893; and **Volapük** (which see). — **u. lay** = LANG-LAY. — **u. legacy**, *Civil Law*, a legacy by which the testator gives to one or more persons (**u. legatees**) all his estate. — **u. mill**, a rolling mill in which the metal is acted upon by two sets of rollers, commonly horizontal and vertical, at each pass; — used in rolling girder and channel-bar sections, etc. — **u. negative**. *Logic.* See def. 3, above, & MODE, 3 **b**, first figure. — **u. partnership**, *Roman & Civil Law*, a partnership which includes all the property, present and future, of the partners and all burdens or losses which without fraud are incurred by either partner, whether by negligence or otherwise. Such a partnership includes profits, inheritances, legacies, gifts, etc., and it is liable for alimony, keeping up public offices, dowries of children, etc. It is exemplified by the community of property between husband and wife in Roman Dutch law and the Civil law. — **U. Postal Union**. See POSTAL UNION. — **u. postulate**, the criterion of truth proposed by Herbert Spencer, namely, that that must be true the negative of which is inconceivable. — **u. proposition**. *Logic.* See def. 3, above. — **u. right**. See RIGHT, *n.*, 2, 2d *Cit.* — **u. solvent**. *Alchemy.* = ALKAHEST. — **u. succession**, *Roman & Civil Law*, succession to the totality of a man's estate, including both his rights and liabilities, according to the principle that *heres est eadem persona cum defuncto*, "the heir is the same person as the deceased." The most important of the six modes of universal succession mentioned by Justinian are: *hereditas* (see HERES) and *bonorum possessio* (which see). Hence: **u. successor**. — **u. suffrage**, *Polit. Science*, suffrage of all; usually, specif., manhood suffrage. — **u. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a universal proposition. — **u. theorem**, *Math.*, a theorem that extends to any quantity without restriction. — **u. umbel**, *Bot.*, a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel; — opposed to *partial umbel*. It is often subtended by a **universal involucre**. — **u. whole**. See WHOLE.

u′ni-ver′sal (ū′nĭ-vûr′săl), *n.* **1**. The whole; the general system of the universe; the universe. *Obs.*

2. *Logic.* **a** A universal proposition. See UNIVERSAL, *a.*, 3.

In all induction the *universal* is the conclusion, in none a major premise, and in none the ground of either the being or the knowing of the particulars. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

b One of the five predicables, namely, genus, species, difference, property, accident, named collectively *the universals*. **c** A general concept or that in reality to which it corresponds; an abstraction or an abstract and general term, whether conceived as a mere word or name (the nominalist view), as a truth, or predicate which may be truly thought or affirmed of reality (the conceptualist view), or as an actual character of reality (the realist view).

The medieval controversy on the nature of *universals* derived its chief impetus from the importance of the problem in discussions of the nature of the Trinity. Extreme nominalists (as Roscelin), holding that only particular things can exist in nature, inferred the particularity and denied the unity of the persons of the Godhead; realists, recognizing universals as realities, maintained the essential unity of the divine nature. As a logical problem nominalistically treated, the controversy centered about the question of the reality of similarities or identities, classes being regarded as the only universals. The *universal* is that element of things which remains when all differences are abstracted — universals as classes being therefore mere factitious unities. Is it, then, an independent reality common to all the individuals of a given class? The nominalistic solution of this problem in Scholasticism was that there is no physical unity corresponding to the universal, although there are physical similarities, but that the *universal* has a conceptual reality, though by itself this cannot furnish a sufficient account of actuality, or concrete being. That Plato's Ideas and Aristotle's Entelechies, regarded as self-activities, suggested originally the standpoint of realism is assumed in Hegel's philosophy, who regards the universal as the self-determined in the phase of determiner, while the particular is the self-determined in the phase of result from the action of the universal upon itself, forming an antithesis or contrast of activity and its result. Cf. REALISM, 1 **a**. *W. T. Harris.*

3. *Metaph.* Any metaphysical being which preserves or evinces an identity of nature through a series of changes or as embodying different relations, as the ego or self.

Self-consciousness, wherein the *universal*, or self, is the organic total of the facts of consciousness. *Josiah Royce.*

u′ni-ver′sal-ism (ū′nĭ-vûr′săl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *universalisme.*] **1**. [*cap.*] *Theol.* The doctrine or belief that all men will eventually be saved, or restored to holiness and happiness.

2. The quality or state of being universal; universality.

u′ni-ver′sal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *universaliste.*] **1**. One who affects to understand all the particulars in statements or propositions. *Obs. & R.* *Bentley.*

2. [*cap.*] *Theol.* One who believes in Universalism; specif., one of a denomination of Christians holding this doctrine as their distinctive article of belief. The denomination is chiefly confined to America, its polity is a modified Presbyterianism, at the head of which is a general convention, and its conditions of fellowship are the acceptance of certain general principles, viz.: the universal fatherhood of God, the spiritual authority and leadership of Jesus Christ, the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God, the certainty of just retribution for sin, and the final harmony of all souls with God; also, the acknowledgment of the authority of the general convention and assent to its laws.

U′ni-ver′sal-ist, *a.* Of or pertaining to Universalism or its adherents.

u′ni-ver′sal-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to the whole; universal.

2. Of or pertaining to universalism or the universal; like, or tending toward, universalism.

3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Universalist church or doctrine; Universalist.

universalistic hedonism, the doctrine that the supreme good is the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

u′ni-ver-sal′i-ty (-vẽr-săl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *universalité.*] **1**. Quality or state of being universal.

But *universality* — concrete *universality* — is not, we must understand, antagonistic to individuality. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. Unrestricted versatility or power of adaptation or comprehension; as, the *universality* of Shakespeare's insight.

3. The universe. *Obs.*

u′ni-ver′sal-ize (-vûr′săl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *universaliser.*] To make universal. — **u′ni-ver′sal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

u′ni-verse (ū′nĭ-vûrs), *n.* [L. *universum*, fr. *universus* universal; *unus* one + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, that is, turned into one, combined into one whole: cf. F. *univers*. See ONE; VERSION.] **1**. All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the whole body of things, or of phenomena; the τὸ πᾶν of the Greeks, the *mundus* of the Latins; the world; creation; in a loose sense, all mankind or the world of human experience in general.

Our general conclusion as to the structure of the *universe* may be summed up in these four propositions: 1. The general form of the *universe* of stars to which our sun belongs is that of a flattened cylinder, or extreme oblate spheroid, as was supposed by Herschel and Struve. 2. The phenomenon of the Milky Way is not due alone to the fact that we see more stars in the equatorial regions of this spheroid, but to the fact that this region is occupied through its entire extent by a series of agglomerations of stars, within which space is richer in stars than in the interior where we are situated. 3. Our sun is situated near the central plane of the spheroid, but eccentrically so as to be nearer the boundary in a direction of perhaps 18 hours in right ascension, between the equator and 50° of south declination. 4. It is possible, but not yet certain, that we are so near the galactic stars in this region that we may soon be enabled to discover a proper motion among them. *Simon Newcomb.*

2. Any distinct field or province of thought or reality conceived as forming a closed system or self-inclusive and independent organization; often, specif. in logic, a universe of discourse (see below).

I regard the *universe* as made up of the sum of possibilities introduced into the question, whether these comprise combinations of the truth and falsity of what are called eternal, or only temporary propositions. *John Venn.*

universe of discourse, *Logic*, that collection of facts or ideas which is tacitly implied and understood in a given statement or discussion; thus, a proposition concerning "Americans" may be intended to apply only to American aborigines, or to citizens of the United States, it may include all North Americans, or be extended to South Americans as well, the *universe of discourse* in each case being determined by the sense in which the word is taken.

u′ni-ver′si-ty (-vûr′sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *universite*, F. *université*, L. *universitas* all together, the whole, the universe, a number of persons associated into one body, a society, corporation, fr. *universus* all together, universal. See UNIVERSE.] **1**. The universe; the whole. *Obs.*

2. A body or group, esp. of persons, treated as a unit in the law, as a corporation, guild, association, or the like, as in ancient Rome; a universitas. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. An institution organized for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and empowered to confer degrees in special departments, as theology, law, medicine, and the arts. The universities of Europe in the Middle Ages were in greater part the outgrowth of church schools. The most famous were those of Bologna and Paris, established in the 12th century, the former being devoted chiefly to law, the latter to theology. These and other great schools that had won general prestige were called *studia generalia* (L., general studies), as being resorts of scholars from all parts, the word *universitas* being originally used only of the scholastic guild or guilds within the *studium*. The teaching in the medieval universities was organized under four faculties, from which are descended the modern faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy. Matters of student organization and discipline were in the hands either of bodies known as "nations," or of endowed colleges for student residence. The former system was predominant in continental Europe, the latter in England. The two English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, are each made up of a number of colleges, which are each complete in its own organization, and providing lodging

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u′nit-ism (ū′nĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* = MONISM.
u′nit-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To unify.
u′ni-tooth′, *a.* *Elec.* Having one slot per pole per phase; — said of an alternator armature.
unit prism. See PRISM, 3.
unit pyramid. See PYRAMID, 5.
u′ni-tude (ū′nĭ-tūd), *n.* Unity; oneness. *Rare.*
u′ni-type′, *n.* Kind of type-setting machine for one operator.
Univ., *or* **univ.** *Abbr.* Universalist; universally; university.
u′ni-val′id, *a.* Univalent. *Rare.*
u′ni-valv′ate, *a.* Univalve. *R.*
U′ni-val′vi-a (ū′nĭ-văl′vĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of GASTROPODA.
u′ni-val′vu-lar, *a.* Univalve.
Ü′ni-ver-sa′la (ōō′nĭ-vĕr-sä′lä), *n.* See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.
u′ni-ver-sa′li-a (ū′nĭ-vẽr-sā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Logic.* Universals.
U′ni-ver-sa′li-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Universalism; Universalist. *Rare.* [VERSAL.]
u′ni-ver′sal-ly, *adv.* of UNI-
u′ni-ver′sal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
u′ni-ver-san′i-mous (ū′nĭ-vẽr-săn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *universus* universal + *animus* mind.] Being of one mind; unanimous. *R.*
universe vine. = BEARBERRY **a**.
universiel. † UNIVERSAL.
‖ **u′ni-ver′si-tas** (ū′nĭ-vûr′sĭ-tăs), *n.* [L. See UNIVERSITY.] *Law.* **a** *Roman & Civil Law.* Anything (whether composed of one or of more units) treated as an indivisible totality or whole by the law; as in: **u′ni-ver′si-tas ju′ris** (jōō′rĭs; 243), the totality of the rights and liabilities of a person. — **u′ni-ver′si-tas per′so-na′rum** (pûr′sō-nā′rŭm; 115), a number of persons treated as an individual entity at law, as a college or corporation, the state, etc. — **u′ni-ver′si-tas re′rum** (rē′rŭm), a totality of objects treated (in one or more respects) as a whole in law. **b** Short for *universitas personarum*.
universite. † UNIVERSITY.

and instruction for its students, but federated into a corporation which holds examinations and confers degrees. In the United States a university typically comprises a college besides one or more graduate or professional schools, although the name of *university* has suffered from inaccurate application to institutions of no more, sometimes even of less, scope and equipment than a college.
University Tests Act, an act of Parliament of 1871 abolishing subscriptions to the Thirty-nine Articles, all declarations and oaths respecting religious belief, and all compulsory attendance at public worship in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham.

university extension. Extension of university instruction by means of lectures and classes at various centers.

u-niv′o-cal (ū-nĭv′ō-kăl), *a.* [L. *univocus; unus* one + *vocare* to call, akin to L. *vox* voice. See ONE; VOICE.] **1**. Having one meaning only; — contrasted with *equivocal*. Hence, indubitable; unmistakable. See also *Citation*.
Those things are synonymous or *univocal* which bear the same name in the same sense (or with the same definition); while those are homonymous or equivocal which bear the same name in a different sense (or with different definition). Thus, a dog and a cat are *univocal* as coming under the term "animal" in the same sense; the constellation Ursa and a certain animal in the Zoölogical Gardens are equivocal, as both being called bear, but in a different sense. *J. Martineau.*
2. Unisonous in sound, as the octave in music. See UNISON, *n.*, 2 **b**.
3. Producing something of the same nature; as, *univocal* action; *univocal* generation. *Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*

u-niv′o-cal, *n.* **1**. *Aristotelian Logic.* A generic term; a term applicable in the same sense to all the species it embraces.
2. A word having but one meaning.

un-just′ (ŭn-jŭst′), *a.* **1**. Characterized by injustice; contrary to justice and right; wrongful; as, an *unjust* judge; an *unjust* sentence; an *unjust* demand or accusation.
2. Dishonest. *Obs.* *Shak.*
unjust enrichment, *Law*, acquisition of property under such circumstances that one is legally or equitably bound to make return of or for it, as in mistake of fact, injury by tortious act where the tort is waived, and default on a contract.
— **un-just′ly**, *adv.* — **un-just′ness**, *n.*

un-kempt′ (ŭn-kĕmpt′), *a.* [*un-* not + *kempt*, p. p. of *kemb*.] **1**. Not combed; disheveled; as, *unkempt* hair.
2. Fig.: Not smoothed; unpolished; rough. *Spenser.*
— **un-kempt′ness**, *n.*

un-ken′nel (ŭn-kĕn′ĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *kennel*.] **1**. To drive or take from a kennel or hole; as, to *unkennel* a fox.
2. Fig.: To discover; disclose.

un-kind′ (ŭn-kīnd′), *a.* [AS. *uncynde* unnatural. See KIND, *a.*] Not kind; specif.: **1**. Contrary to nature, or the law of kind or kindred; unnatural. *Obs.* "Such *unkind* abominations." *Chaucer.*
2. Wanting in kindness, sympathy, or the like; hence, cruel; harsh. "The most *unkindest* cut of all." *Shak.*
3. Ungrateful. *Obs. or R.* *Sir T. Elyot.*
— **un-kind′ly**, *adv.* — **un-kind′ness**, *n.*

un-kind′ly, *a.* **1**. Not kindly; ungracious; harsh.
2. Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. Unfavorable; uncongenial; malignant. *Obs. or R.*

un-knit′ (ŭn-nĭt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *knit*: cf. AS. *uncnyttan* to unknot, untie.] To undo or unravel (what is knitted together). "*Unknit* that threatening unkind brow." *Shak.*

un-know′a-ble (-nō′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not knowable; — in *Philos.* sometimes used substantively, esp. in the form *the Unknowable*, denoting that which it is beyond any human capacity to apprehend, and applied, sometimes, to a conceptual limit of attainment by knowledge, sometimes to presumed real or possible existence beyond the bourn of human intelligence. — **un-know′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **un-know′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-know′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-know′ing, *a.* **1**. Not knowing; ignorant.
2. Unmindful. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
— **un-know′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-know′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-known′ (ŭn-nōn′), *n.* One that is unknown.

un-known′ (ŭn-nōn′), *a.* Not known; as: **1**. **a** Not apprehended; not ascertained. **b** Incalculable; inexpressible.
2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Not knowing. **b** Not having had sexual intercourse. **c** Not disclosed. *Shak.*
Unknown Philosopher. See MARTINIST **c**. — **u. quantities**, *Alg.*, etc., quantities whose values are sought. They are usually denoted by the letters at the end of the alphabet, as *x, y, z*.
— **un-known′ly**, *adv. Rare.* — **un-known′ness**, *n. Rare.*

un-la′bored, -la′boured (ŭn-lā′bẽrd), *a.* **1**. Not produced by labor or toil. "*Unlabored* harvests." *Dryden.*
2. Not cultivated; untilled; as, an *unlabored* field.
3. Not laboriously produced, or not seeming so; natural; spontaneous; as, an *unlabored* style or work.

un-lace′ (ŭn-lās′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lace*.] **1**. To loose by undoing a lacing; as, to *unlace* a shoe.
2. To loose the dress of; to undress; hence, *Obs.*, to expose to disgrace; as, to *unlace* one's reputation. *Shak.*
3. *Naut.* To loose and take off (a bonnet from a sail), or to cast off or untie (any lacing in the rigging).
4. To carve. *Obs.*

un-lade′ (ŭn-lād′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lade*.] **1**. To take the load from; to take out the cargo of; as, to *unlade* a ship.
2. To unload; to remove, or to have removed, as a load or a burden; to discharge.
There the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts* xxi. 3.

un-laid′ (-lād′), *a.* **1**. Not laid or placed; not fixed.
2. Not allayed; not pacified; not laid finally to rest. *Rare.* "Stubborn, *unlaid* ghost." *Milton.*
3. Not laid out, as a corpse. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*
4. *Naut.* Not twisted; — said of a rope, or its strands.

un-lash′ (-lăsh′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lash*.] To loose, as that which is lashed or tied down.

un-latch′ (-lăch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *latch*.] To open or loose by lifting the latch. — *v. i.* To become so loosed or opened.

un-law′ (ŭn-lô′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *law*.] **1**. *Obs. or Hist.* **a** To outlaw. **b** To deprive of the character of a law.
2. *Scots Law.* To impose a fine upon; to fine.

un-law′ (ŭn-lô′), *n.* [AS. *unlagu* violation of law. See UN- not; LAW.] Violation of law; disregard of the restraints of law; lawlessness; illegality; also, a fine or amercement for a violation of law.
Times of "*unlaw*" alternate with times of law. *Pollock & Mait*

un-law′ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1**. Not lawful; contrary to law.
2. Born of an unlawful union; illegitimate.
unlawful assembly, *Law*, a meeting of three or more persons in pursuance of a common plan and in such a way as to cause a reasonable apprehension that they will disturb the peace tumultuously.
— **un-law′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-law′ful-ness**, *n.*

un-lay′ (ŭn-lā′), *v. t. & i.*; UN-LAYED′ (-lād′); UN-LAY′ING. [1st *un-* + *lay*.] *Naut.* To untwist, as a rope.

un-learn′ (ŭn-lûrn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *learn*.] **1**. To put out of memory (what has been learned); also, to learn the contrary of. "I had to *unlearn* everything." *Milner.*
2. To fail to learn. *Obs.* *Dr. H. More.*

un-learn′ed (-lûr′nĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *learned*.] **1**. Not learned; untaught; uneducated; ignorant; illiterate.
2. (*pron.* -lûrnd′) Not gained by study; not known.
3. Not exhibiting learning; as, *unlearned* verses.
Unlearned Parliament, *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliament of 1404, under Henry IV., to which no lawyers were admitted.
— **un-learn′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-learn′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-leash′ (ŭn-lēsh′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *leash*.] To free from a leash, or as from a leash; to release, as dogs.

un-leav′ened (-lĕv′'nd), *a.* Not leavened; containing no leaven; as, *unleavened* bread, which is usually mixed with water and salt only.

un-less′ (ŭn-lĕs′), *conj.* [Formerly, *onles, onlesse, onlesse that*, that is, in less, in a less case than. See ON; LESS.] Upon any less condition than (the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows); if not; supposing that not; if it be not; were it not that; as, we shall fail *unless* we are industrious.
☞ By omission of a verb *unless* was once often, and sometimes is still, used prepositionally in the sense of *except*.
Here nothing breeds *unless* the nightly owl *Shak.*

un-let′tered (ŭn-lĕt′ẽrd), *a.* Not lettered; also, illiterate.
Syn. — See IGNORANT.
— **un-let′tered-ness**, *n.*

un-licked′ (ŭn-lĭkt′), *a.* Not licked; hence, not properly formed; ungainly. Cf. *to lick into shape*.

un-like′ (ŭn-līk′; 87), *a.* **1**. Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance; as, the cases are *unlike*. *Unlike* may be used adverbially with the sense of *in a dissimilar manner;* as in "to behave *unlike* a soldier," where, by omission of *to*, it is sometimes construed as a preposition.
2. Not likely; improbable; unlikely. *Obsoles. or Dial.*
unlike charges, *Elec.*, charges of unlike nature, one being positive and the other negative. — **u. quantities**, *Math.*, quantities expressed by letters or combinations of letters that are different or of different powers, as *a, b, ab, bc*, a^2, a^3, x^n, and the like.

un-like′li-hood (-lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* Improbability.

un-like′li-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being unlikely.

un-like′ly, *a.* **1**. Not likely; improbable; not to be reasonably expected; as, an *unlikely* event.
2. Not holding out a prospect of success; likely to fail; unpromising; as, *unlikely* means; an *unlikely* venture.
3. Not such as to inspire liking; unattractive; disagreeable *Obs. or Dial.* "The *unlikely* eld of me." *Chaucer.*
4. Not resembling; not like. *Obs. or R.*

un-like′ly, *adv.* In an unlikely manner.

un-lim′ber (ŭn-lĭm′bẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *limber*.] *Mil.* To detach the limber from and so make ready; as, to *unlimber* a gun for action. — **un-lim′ber**, *v. i.*

un-lime′ (ŭn-līm′), *v. t.* **1**. To disunite; unfasten. *Obs.*
2. To remove lime from, as hides.

un-lim′it-ed (ŭn-lĭm′ĭ-tĕd), *a.* **1**. Not limited; having no bounds; boundless; as, an *unlimited* expanse of ocean.
2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions; as, *unlimited* terms; *unlimited* generalities.
3. Unconfined; unrestricted; as, *unlimited* power.
Ascribe not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*
unlimited function, *Math.*, one that within every interval of argument value has values greater and less (algebraically) than any preassigned finite values. — **u. problem**, *Math.*, a problem that admits of an infinite number of solutions. — **u. pump**, a kind of deep-well pump placed at water level and operated from above. — **u. quantity**, *Math.*, a system of quantity without absolute maximum or minimum, but such that for $A<B$ there are always $C<A$ and $D>B$.
— **un-lim′it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-lim′it-ed-ness**, *n.*

un-line′ (ŭn-līn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *line*.] To take the lining out of; hence, to empty; as, to *unline* one's purse.

un-link′ (ŭn-lĭŋk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *link*.] To separate or undo, as links; to uncoil; unfasten.

un-liq′ui-dat′ed (-lĭk′wĭ-dāt′ĕd), *a.* Not liquidated.

un-liq′uored (-lĭk′ẽrd), *a.* *Rare.* **a** Not moistened or lubricated with liquor; dry. **b** Not in liquor; sober.
Like an *unliquored* Silenus. *Milton.*

un-list′ed (ŭn-lĭs′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Not listed; specif., *New York Stock Exchange*, admitted to quotation in the unlisted department, that is, admitted to be dealt in on the floor, but not to the "regular list." See *to list a stock*, under 3d LIST.

un-live′ (ŭn-lĭv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *live*.] To live in a contrary manner, as a life; to live in a manner contrary to.

un-load′ (ŭn-lōd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *load*.] **1**. To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; to disburden; as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a beast.
2. Hence, to relieve from anything onerous.
3. To discharge or remove, as a load or a burden; as, to *unload* the cargo of a vessel.
4. To draw the charge from; as, to *unload* a gun.
5. To sell in large quantities, as stock; to get rid of. *Brokers' Cant, U. S.*

un-load′, *v. i.* To perform the act of unloading anything.

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u′ni-ver′si-ty-less. *a.* See -LESS.
university settlement. A social settlement conducted by university men and women.
u′ni-ver′so-log′i-cal (ū′nĭ-vûr′sō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to universology.
u′ni-ver-sol′o-gist (-vẽr-sŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* See -IST.
u′ni-ver-sol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*universe* + *-logy*.] Science of the universe.
u-niv′o-ca-cy (ū-nĭv′ō-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. UNIVOCAL; ADVOCACY.] Quality or state of being univocal. *Obs. or R.*
u-niv′o-cal-ly, *adv.* of UNIVOCAL.
u-niv′o-ca′tion (ū-nĭv′ō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *univocation*.] Agreement of name and meaning. *Obs.*
u′ni-vol′tine (ū′nĭ-vŏl′tĭn), *a.* [*uni-* + It. *volta* turn, time.] Producing one brood a year; — said of certain silkworms.
uniwar, *adv.* [Cf. UN- not; AWARE.] Unawares. *Obs.*
uniweald, *n.* [AS. *ungeweald*.] Impotence. *Obs.* — *a.* Impotent. *Obs*
uniwouh. ✝ UNIFOH.
uni-wrench, *n.* [Cf. UN- not; Y-; WRENCH, *n.*] An evil trick. *Obs.*
un-jack′et-ed, *a.*, **un-jad′ed** (ŭn-jād′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.*, **un-jarred′** (-järd′), *a.*, **un-jar′ring**, *a.*, **un-jaun′diced** (ŭn-jän′dĭst; jôn′-), *a.*, **un-jeal′ous**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-join′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *join*.] To disjoin.
un-joint′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *joint*.] To disjoint.
un-joint′ed, *a.* Disjointed; incoherent; — *p. a* of UNJOINT.
un-joint′ed, *a.*, **un-jolt′ed**, *a.*, **un-joy′ful**, *a.*, **un-joy′ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-joy′ous**, *a.*, **un-joy′ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-judged′** (-jŭjd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ju-di′cious (ŭn′jōō-dĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Injudicious. *Obs.*
un-jus′tice, *n.* Injustice. *Rare.*
un-jus′ti-fi′a-ble (ŭn-jŭs′tĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-jus′ti-fi′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-jus′ti-fi′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-jus′ti-fied** (-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-kamed′ (ŭn-kāmd′). Scot. [var. of UNKEMBED.
un′kard, **un′ked** (ŭŋ′kĕd; ŏŏŋ′-). Dial. Eng. of UNKID.
un-keeled′ (ŭn-kēld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-kembed′ (-kĕmd′), *a.* [See UNKEMPT.] Uncombed; unkempt. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-ken′, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. UNKENT.] Not to know. *Scot.*
unkende. ✝ UNKIND.
un-kenned′, **un-kend′** (-kĕnd′ or, *Scot.*, -kĕnt′), *a.* Unknown; strange. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-ken′some (-kĕn′sŭm), *a.* [Cf. UNKEN; -SOME.] Unknown. *Scot.*
un-kent′ (-kĕnt′), *a.* = UNKENNED. *Obs. or Scot.*
un-kept′, *a.*, **un-ker′chiefed** (-kûr′chĭft), *a.* See UN-, not.
unker, *pron.* [Cf. AS. *uncer* of us two, *incer* of you two. Cf. INKER.] Of you two. Cf. INKER. *Obs.*
un′kert (ŭŋ′kĕt; ŏŏŋ′-) Dial. Eng. var. of UNKID.
unkest. ✝ UNKISSED. [UNKED.
un′ket (ŭŋ′kĕt; ŏŏŋ′-). Var. of
un-keth′. ✝ UNCOUTH.
un-kev′el, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; KEVEL a gag.] To remove a gag from. *Obs.*
unkevere. ✝ UNCOVER.
un-key′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-. — **un-keyed′** (ŭn-kēd′), *p. a.* [not.
un-keyed′ (-kēd′), *a* See UN-,
un′kid (ŭŋ′kĭd; ŏŏŋ′kĭd), **un′ked** (-kĕd), *a.* [ME. *unkid*; *un-* not + AS. *gecȳdd*, *gecȳðed*, p. p. of *cȳðan* to make known, fr. *cūð* known. See UNCOUTH.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1**. Unknown; strange; odd.
2. Uncouth; awkward; — of persons. Also, uncomfortable; inconvenient.
3. Desolate; lonely.
4. Uncanny; weird; ghastly; ill-boding.
un-killed′ (-kĭld′), *a.*, **un-kin′dled** (-kĭn′d'ld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-kind′li-ness (-kīnd′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS
un-kin′dred, *a.* Not of the same kin. *Obs.* — **un-kin′dred-ly**, *a.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-kind′ship, *n.* Unkindness.
un-king′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *king*.] To cause to cease to be a king.
un-king′like′, *a.*, **un-king′ly**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-king′ship, *n.* Quality or state of being unkinged; abolition of monarchy. *Obs.*
un-kink′, *v.* See UN-, not.
un-kiss′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *kiss*.] To cancel by a kiss (what was sealed by a kiss). *Obs.* [UN-, not.
un-kissed′, **un-kist′**, *a.* See
un′kit (ŭŋ′kĭt; ŏŏŋ′-). Dial. Eng. var. of UNKID.
unkithe, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *cȳðan* to make known, *uncūð* unknown.] To be hidden. *Obs*
un′kle. ✝ UNCLE [KNOWN.
unknaun, **unknawen** ✝ UN-
un-knead′ed, *a.*, **un-knelled′** (ŭn-nĕld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
unknet. Obs. p. p of UNKNIT.
un-knew′, *pret.* of UNKNOW.
un-knight′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *knight*.] To deprive of knighthood.
un-knight′ly, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-knight′li-ness**, *n*
un-knit′ (-nĭt′), *v. i.* To become unraveled or undone. *R.*
un-knot′ (-nŏt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *knot*.] To free from knots; to untie. [See UN-, not.
un-knot′ted, *a*, **un-knot′ty**, *a.*
un-know′, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *know*.] To be or become ignorant (of). *Obs* [Unknown. *Obs.*
un-know′, *a* [See UNKNOWN.]
un-know′ing, *n.* Ignorance. *R.*
un-knowl′edged, *a.* Not acknowledged or recognized. *Obs*
un-knownst′ (ŭn-nōnst)′, *a.* Unknown. *Dial. Eng.*
unkonnynge. ✝ UNCUNNING
un-kouth′. ✝ UNCOUTH.
unkuinde ✝ UNKIND.
unkundede, *n.* Unkindness. *Obs.*
unkunnynge. ✝ UNCUNNING.
unkuthe. ✝ UNCOUTH.
unkyll. ✝ UNCLE.
un-la′beled, **-la′belled**, *a.*, **un-la′bi-al-ize**, *v. t.*, **un-la′bor-ing**, **-la′bour-ing**, *a.*, **un′la-bo′ri-ous**, *a.*, **un′la-bo′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-laced′** (ŭn-lāst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-laced′ (ŭn-lāst′), *p. a.* of UNLACE. [*Obs.*
un-lack′a-ble, *a.* Indispensable.
un-lack′eyed (-lăk′ĭd), *a.*, **un-lad′en** (-lād′'n), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lad′en, *p. a.* of UNLADE.
un-la′di-fied (-lā′dĭ-fīd), *a.* Having lost the status of a lady. *Rare.*
un-la′dy-like′, *a.*, **un′la-ment′ed**, *a.*, **un′lam-pooned′**, *a.* See UN-, not. [To deprive of lands.
un-land′, *v. t* [1st *un-* + *land*.]
un-lan′guaged (-lăŋ′gwājd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lap′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lap*.] To unfold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-lard′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unlast. ✝ UNLACED.
un-Lat′in, *a.* See UN-, not
un-lat′ined, *a.* Uninstructed in Latin *Obs.*
un-laugh′, *v. t* [1st *un-* + *laugh*.] To recall (what one has said in laughter). *Obs.*
un-launched′ (ŭn-länch t′; -lônch t′), *a.*, **un-laun′dered** (ŭn-län′dẽrd; -lôn′-), *a.*, **un-lau′reled**, **-lau′relled**, *a.*, **un-lav′ing** (ŭn-lāv′ĭng), *a.*, **un-lav′ished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-law′, *a.* Lawless. *Obs.*
un-lawed′ (ŭn-lôd′), *a.* Not lawed or expeditated; — said of dogs. See EXPEDITATE.
un-law′like′, *a.* Unlawful.
un-law′ly, *adv.* [AS. *unlagu* illegality. See UN-, not; LAW, *n.*; -LY.] Unlawfully. *Obs.*
unlawty, *a.* [*un-* not + AF. *laute* loyalty, OF *leauté*, *leiaute*, *loiauté*, F. *loyauté*.] Disloyalty. *Obs.* *Scot*
unlead. ✝ UNLEDE.
un-lead′ (ŭn-lĕd′), *v. t.* *Print* To remove leads from between the lines of (type).
un-lead′ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a* Stripped of lead. [not.
un-leafed′ (-lēft′), *a.* See UN-,
un-leal′, *a.* See UN-, not *R.*
un-lean′, *n.* Fat. *Obs. or R.*
un-learn′a-bil′i-ty, *n.* Inability to learn. *Obs.* [UN-, not.
un-leased′ (ŭn-lēst′), *a.* See
un-leave′, *v. t.* To strip of leaves. — *v. i.* To grow bare of leaves. *Rare.* [UNLEAVE.
un-leaved′ (-lēvd′), *p. a.* of
un-leaved′, *a.*, **un-lec′tured**, *a.*, **un-led′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unlede, *a.* [AS. *unlǣde*.] Wretched; wicked. *Obs.*
unlede, **unlead**, *n.* [AS *léod* people, country, *léod* a man. See UN-, not.] Aliens; an outlaw; a wicked person. *Obs.*
un-lee′ful, *a.* [*un-* not + *leeful*.] Unlawful; wrong; bad. *Obs.* — **un-lee′ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un-leek′. Obs. pret. of UNLOCK.
un-leel′ ✝ UNLEAL.
un-lee′some, *a.* [*un-* not + *leesome*.] Unlawful. *Obs* *Scot.*
unlefe ✝ UNLIEF.
unlefe, *a.* [Cf LEAVE permission, and AS. *unliefed* not allowed.] Improper. *Obs*
unlefful ✝ UNLEEFUL.
unleflich, *a* [Cf. AS. *ungeléaflic*.] Incredible. *Obs.*
un-left′, *a.*, **un-leg′a-cied** (-lĕg′ȧ-sĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unleill ✝ UNLEAL.
un-lei′sum (ŭn-lē′sŭm). Var. of UNLEESOME.
un-lei′sured (ŭn-lē′zhŭrd), *a.* Having no leisure. — **un-lei′sured-ness**, *n.* *Both Rare.*
unlek. Obs. pret of UNLOCK.
unlel. ✝ UNLEAL. [ity. *Obs.*
un-length′, *n.* Shortness; brev-
un-lent′, *a.* See UN-, not.
unleode. ✝ UNLEDE, *n.*
unlep ✝ UNLAP.
unlered, *a.* [*un-* not + *lered*.] Unlearned; untaught. *Obs.*
un-less′ened, *a.*, **un-les′soned**, *a.*, **un-let′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-let′ted, *a.* [See LET to hinder.] Unhindered. *Obs.*
unleute. ✝ UNLEWTY.
unlevand, *a.* [*un-* not + *levand*, old p. pr. See LEVE to believe.] Infidel. *Obs.*
unleveful. ✝ UNLEEFUL.
un-lev′el, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lev′el, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *level*.] To render not level. *Rare.* — **un-lev′eled**, **un-lev′elled**, *p. a.*
un-lev′eled, **un-lev′elled**, *a.*, **un-lev′ied**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unlewty, *n.* [*un-* not + *lewty*.] Disloyalty. *Obs.*
un-li′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*, **un-li′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′li-bid′i-nous**, *a.*, **un-li′censed** (ŭn-lī′sĕnst), *a.* See UN-, not.
unlich. ✝ UNLIKE.
un-lid′, *v. t.* [AS. *onhlīdan* to open, unclose.] To uncover.
un-lid′ded, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lief′, *a* [AS *unléof* not dear, odious.] Not dear; unpleasant; loathsome *Obs.*
un-lief′some-ly, *adv.* [Cf. UNLEESOME, LEAVE permission.] Unlawfully; unwarrantably. *Obs.* *Scot.*
unliered. ✝ UNLERED
un-life′like′, *a.*, **un-lift′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-light′, *adv.* Not lightly *Obs.*
un-light′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-light′some, *a.* Wanting light; gloomy. *Obs.*
un-lik′a-ble, **un-like′a-ble** (ŭn-līk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lik′en (ŭn-līk′'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *liken*.] To make unlike; to dissimilate *Obs.*
un-like′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-lik′ing, *a.* [See UN- not; LIKE, *v.*] Unfit; improper; scurvy. *Obs* [*Obs.*
un-limb′, *v. t.* To dismember.
un-lim′ber, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lim′it-a-ble, *a.* Illimitable.
unlimp, *n.* [AS *ungelimp*.] Evil; misfortune *Obs.*
un-lin′e-al, *a.*, **un-lined′** (ŭn-līnd′), *a.*, **un-lin′ger-ing** (-lĭŋ′gẽr-ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. [LINE.
un-lined′ (-līnd′), *p. a.* of UN-
un-linked′ (-lĭŋkt′), *p. a.* of UNLINK.
un-linked′, *a.*, **un-liq′ue-fi′a-ble** (-lĭk′wē-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-liq′ue-fied** (-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unlisible, *a.* [*un-* not + *lisible*.] Unlawful. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-lis′ten-ing (ŭn-lĭs′'n-ĭng), *a.*
un-list′y, *a.* [Cf. LIST desire, LIST to please.] Listless. *Obs.*
un-lit′, *a.*, **un-lit′er-a-ry**, *a.*, **un-lit′tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lit′tle, *a.* [AS. *unlytel*.] Not little; considerable. *Obs.*
un′li-tur′gi-cal, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lit′ur-gize (ŭn-lĭt′ŭr-jīz), *v. t.* To deprive of a liturgy. *Rare.*
un-liv′a-ble, **un-live′a-ble** (ŭn-lĭv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-live′ (-līv′), *v. t.* To deprive of life. *Obs.*
un-live′ly, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-live′li-ness**, *n.*
un-load′ed, *p. a.* of UNLOAD.
un-load′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-load′er, *n.* One that unloads.

un-lo'cat-ed (ŭn-lō'kāt-ĕd), *a.* **1**. Not located or placed. **2** Not surveyed, or designated by marks, limits, or boundaries, as appropriated; as, *unlocated* lands.

un-lock' (ŭn-lŏk'), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *unlūcan*. See 1st UN-; LOCK a fastening.] **1**. To unfasten, as what is locked; as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.
2. To open, in general; to lay open; to undo.
[Lord] *unlock* the spell of sin. *J. H. Newman*
3. Hence, to disclose; reveal.
4. To spread out. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

un-lodge' (ŭn-lŏj'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lodge.*] To dislodge; to deprive of lodgment.

un-looked' (ŭn-lo͝okt'), *a.* [*un-* not + *looked.*] Not observed or foreseen; unexpected; — generally with *for*, and when used attributively written **un-looked'-for'**; as, an *unlooked-for* guest. "*Unlooked* success." *Denham.*
She comes *unlooked* for, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

un-loose' (ŭn-lo͞os'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *loose.*] To make or become loose; loosen; to set, or become, free.

un-loos'en (-lo͞os''n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *loosen.*] To loosen; to unloose.

un-lord'ly (-lôrd'lĭ), *a.* Not lordly; specif., not arbitrary.

un-love'ly (ŭn-lŭv'lĭ), *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable; displeasing; unpleasant. — **un-love'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-luck'y (ŭn-lŭk'ĭ), *a.* **1**. Not lucky; not successful; unfortunate; ill-fated; — implying that the failure or unhappiness results from chance, rather than lack or feebleness of effort; as, an *unlucky* man; an *unlucky* adventure.
2. Bringing bad luck; ill-omened; inauspicious.
3. Mischievous; as, an *unlucky* wag. *Dial. or Archaic.*

un-lute' (ŭn-lūt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lute.*] To separate, as things cemented or luted; to take the lute or the clay from.

un'made-up', *a.* **1**. Not made, worked up, or manufactured into final form; as, an *unmade-up* satin.
2. Not made up, as with cosmetics, wigs, and the like.

un-make' (ŭn-māk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *make.*] **1**. To destroy the form and qualities of; to deprive of being; to uncreate. "God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments." *T. Burnet.*
2. To unfasten or unlock, as a door. *Dial. Eng.*

un-man' (ŭn-măn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *man.*] **1**. To deprive of the distinctive qualities of man, as reason, or the like. *R.*
2. To emasculate; to deprive of virility. *Rare.*
3. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or subdue the manly spirit in; to dishearten; to make womanish. "Let 's not *unman* each other." *Byron.*
4. To deprive of men; as, to *unman* a ship.

un-man'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Not manly; specif.: **a** Not having a man's character or qualities. **b** Unbecoming a man. — **un-man'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-manned' (-mănd'; *see* UN-), *pret. & p. p.* of UNMAN. Hence: *a.* Deprived of masculinity, virility, or manhood.

un-manned' (ŭn-mănd'), *a.* [*un-* not + *man* + *-ed.*] *Falconry.* Not tamed; not made familiar with, or subject to, man. *Obs.*
Hood my *unmanned* blood bating in my cheeks *Shak.*

un-manned', *a.* Not manned. See UN-, not.

un-man'ner-ly (ŭn-măn'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Not mannerly; rude. — *adv.* Uncivilly. — **un-man'ner-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-man'tle (-t'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mantle.*] To divest of a mantle; to uncover. *Scott.*

un-mask' (ŭn-măsk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mask.*] To strip of a mask or disguise; to lay open; to expose.

un-mask', *v. i.* To put off a mask or disguise, specif. at a certain stage in a masquerade party.

un-mean'ing (ŭn-mēn'ĭng), *a.* **1**. Having no meaning or signification; as, *unmeaning* words.
2. Not indicating intelligence or sense; senseless; expressionless; as, an *unmeaning* face.
— **un-mean'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-mean'ing-ness**, *n.*

un-meant' (-mĕnt'), *a.* Not meant; unintentional.

un-meet' (ŭn-mēt'), *a.* [AS. *unmǣte* immoderate, immense. See MEET, *a.*] **1**. Unmeasured; immense. *Obs.*
2. Not meet or fit; unbecoming; unsuitable; — usually followed by *for*. "*Unmeet* for a wife." *Tennyson.*
— **un-meet'ly**, *adv.* — **un-meet'ness**, *n.*

un-men'tion-a-bles (ŭn-mĕn'shŭn-ȧ-b'lz), *n. pl.* Breeches; trousers. *Jocose.*

un-mer'chant-a-ble (ŭn-mûr'chăn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* *Com.* Not merchantable; not fit for market; unsalable.

un-mer'ci-ful (-sĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* Not merciful; indisposed to mercy or grace; cruel; inhuman; merciless; unkind.
Unmerciful Parliament. = WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.
— **un-mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

un-mew' (ŭn-mū'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mew* to confine.] To release from confinement or restraint.

un-mil'i-ta-ry (-mĭl'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Not military in character; not in accordance with military standards.

un'mis-tak'a-ble (ŭn'mĭs-tāk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; plain; obvious; evident. — **un'mis-tak'a-bly**, *adv.*

un-mi'ter | **un-mi'tre** (ŭn-mī'tẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *miter.*] To deprive of a miter; to depose or degrade from the rank of a bishop.

un-mit'i-gat'ed (-mĭt'ĭ-gāt'ĕd), *a.* Not mitigated; not softened or lessened. — **un-mit'i-gat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

un-mold' | **un-mould'** (ŭn-mōld'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mold.*] To change the form of; to reduce from any form. *Milton.*

un-moor' (ŭn-mo͞or'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *moor.*] *Naut.* **a** To cause (a vessel) to ride with one anchor after having been moored by two or more anchors. **b** To loose (a vessel) from moorings or anchorage. See MOOR, *v. t.*, 2.

un-mor'al (ŭn-mŏr'ăl), *a.* Having no moral perception, quality, or relation; not involving morality; — disting from *moral* and *immoral*. — **un'mo-ral'i-ty** (ŭn'mṓ-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

un-mor'al-ized (ŭn-mŏr'ăl-īzd), *a.* **1**. Not restrained or tutored by morality. *Norris.*
2. Not having undergone moralizing.

un-mor'tise (ŭn-môr'tĭs), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loosen, unfix, or separate, as a mortise, or things mortised together.

un-mo'tived (ŭn-mō'tĭvd), *a.* Having no motive; not connected with, or contributing to, the motive or main action or purpose; as, an *unmotived* part of a work of art.

un-mount'ed (ŭn-moun'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Not mounted; specif.: **a** Not on horseback. **b** Not affixed to a mount, backing, or setting; as, an *unmounted* photograph.

un-moved' (ŭn-mo͞ovd'; 87), *a.* Not moved; firm; unshaken; calm; apathetic. — **un-mov'ed-ly** (-mo͞ov'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

un-muf'fle (ŭn-mŭf''l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *muffle.*] **1**. To take a covering from, as the face; to uncover.
2. To remove the muffling of, as a drum.

un-muz'zle (ŭn-mŭz''l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *muzzle.*] To loose from a muzzle; to remove a muzzle from.

un-nail' (ŭn-nāl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nail.*] To remove the nails from; to unfasten by removing nails.

un-napped', **un-napt'** (ŭn-năpt'), *a.* Not having a nap.

un-nat'u-ral (ŭn-năt'ū-răl), *a.* Not natural; specif.: **a** Contrary, or not conforming, to the order of nature; as, an *unnatural* picture. **b** Without, or acting contrary to, natural traits or instincts; as, an *unnatural* parent or child
Syn. — See FACTITIOUS.
— **un-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **un-nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.*

un-nec'es-sa-ry (ŭn-nĕs'ĕ-sā-rĭ), *a.* Not necessary; not required under the circumstances; useless; needless; as, *unnecessary* labor, care, or rigor. — **un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-nec'es-sa-ri-ness**, *n.*

un-neigh'bored, **-neigh'boured** (ŭn-nā'bẽrd), *a.* Being without neighbors.

un-neigh'bor-ly, **-neigh'bour-ly** (-bẽr-lĭ), *a.* Not neighborly; not friendly and courteous to a neighbor. — **un-neigh'bor-li-ness**, **-neigh'bour-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-nerve' (ŭn-nûrv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nerve.*] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; as, to *unnerve* the arm.
The *unnerved* father falls. *Shak.*
Syn. — UNNERVE, ENERVATE. To UNNERVE is to deprive of strength or to unman, esp. as by some calamity or sudden shock; ENERVATE implies relaxation of (esp. moral) fiber, under the influence of luxury, indolence, effeminacy, and the like; as, "Government was *unnerved*, confounded, and in a manner suspended" (*Burke*); "That beloved name *unnerved* my arm" (*M. Arnold*); he was completely *unnerved* by the accident; "those unhappy people whose tender minds a long course of felicity has *enervated*" (*Bolingbroke*); "The people sink into sloth, and luxury, and prostitution. [The kingdom] is *enervated* at home — becomes contemptible abroad" (*Fielding*); "The Reviews have *enervated* and made indolent men's minds" (*Keats*).

un-nest' (ŭn-nĕst'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nest.*] To eject from or as from a nest.

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un-lobed' (ŭn-lōbd'), *a.*, **un-lo'cal-ized**, *a.*, **un-locked'** (-lŏkt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-locked', *p. a.* of UNLOCK.
unlofsom. † UNLOVESOME.
un-logged' (ŭn-lŏgd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un-log'ic, *n.* Want of logic.
un-log'i-cal (ŭn-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Illogical. *Rare.*
unlokke. † UNLOCK.
unlondisshe, *a.* [*un-* not + *lond*, old var. of *land.*] Foreign. *Obs.*
un-look', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *look.*] To recall or retract, as a look.
un-looped' (ŭn-lo͞opt'), *a.*, **un-lopped'** (-lŏpt'), **un-lopt'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lord', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lord.*] To deprive of the rank or position of a lord.
un-lord'ed, *p. a.* of UNLORD.
un-lord'ed, *a.* [*un-* not + *lorded.*] Not raised to the rank of a lord.
un-los'a-ble (-lo͞oz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-lost'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unlose † UNLOOSE.
unlothness, *n.* [*un-* not; *loath*, *a.*; *-ness*] Innocence. *Obs.*
unlouken. † UNLOCK.
un-lov'a-ble, **un-love'a-ble** (-lŭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-love' (ŭn-lŭv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *love.*] To cease to love; to put out love for. *Rare.*
un'love (ŭn'lŭv), *n.* Absence of love; hate. [UN-, not.
un-loved' (ŭn-lŭvd'), *a.* See
un-lov'er-like', *a.* Unlike a lover. [ugly; hateful. *Obs.*
un-love'some, *a.* Unlovely;
un-lov'ing (ŭn-lŭv'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-lov'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-lov'ing-ness**, *n.* [*Scot.*
unlowable, *a.* See UN-. *Obs.*
unlowis. † UNLOOSE.
un-lu'bri-cat'ed, *a.*, **un-lu'cent**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-luck'ful, *a.* [*un-* not + *luck* + *-ful.*] Untoward; mischievous. *Obs.* [UNLUCKY.
un-luck'i-ly (-lŭk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
un-luck'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
unluded. Obs. pret. of UNLID.
un-lu'mi-nous, *a.*, **un-lu'nar**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lust', *n.* [AS. See LUST.] *Obs.* **1**. Listlessness; disinclination; displeasure; sorrow.
2. *pl.* Idle persons. [*Obs.*
un-lust'i-ly, *adv.* Slothfully.
un-lus'trous, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-lust'y, *a.* [*un-* not + *lusty.*] *Obs.* **1**. Idle; slothful.
2. Dull; listless; unhappy.
3. Weak; delicate; unmanly
4. Disagreeable. [SOME.
unlusum, **unlussum.** † UNLOVE-
un'lux-u'ri-ous, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ly-can'thro-pize (ŭn'lī-kăn'thrō-pīz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lycanthrope* + *-ize.*] To change back from the form or character of a wolf into that of a man. *Rare.*
un-lyr'i-cal, *a.*, **un-lyr'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un'mac-ad'am-ized** (ŭn'măk-ăd'ăm-īzd), *a.*, **un'ma-chin'a-ble** (ŭn'mȧ-shēn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mack'ly (ŭn-măk'lĭ), *a.* [Cf Scot. *makly* seemly, well-proportioned, AS. *macalīc* fit, suitable, and Icel. *makligr* meet, proper, becoming, E. *make* an equal, a mate.] Unshapely; deformed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-mad'dened, *a.*, **un-made'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-made', *p. a.* of UNMAKE.
unmagh, *n.* [AS. *unmaga.*] A needy person; dependent. *Obs.*
un-mag'is-te'ri-al, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mag'is-trate, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *magistrate.*] To divest of magistracy. *Obs.*
un'mag-net'ic, *a.*, **un-mag'ni-fied**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unmaht, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unmeaht* impossible. See UN- not; MIGHT power.] Impotent. *Obs.*
un-maid'en, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *maiden.*] To ravish; deflower. *Obs.*
unmaiden, *n.* One who has been married. *Obs.*
un-maid'en-ly, *a.*, **un-mail'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mailed', *a.* Dismailed. *Obs.*
un-maimed' (ŭn-māmd'), *a.*, **un'main-tain'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-mak'a-ble** (-māk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
unmaite. † UNMEET.
un-mak'er, *n.* A destroyer. *Obs.*
un'ma-li'cious (ŭn'mȧ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.*, **un-mal'le-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*, **un-mal'le-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-malt'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-man'a-cle, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To free from manacles.
un-man'age-a-ble, *a.*, **un-man'age-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-man'age-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-man'aged**, *a.*, **un-man'ful**, *a.*, **un-man'gled**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
unmanhede, *n.* Unmanhood.
un-man'hood, *n.* Absence or lack of manhood. *Obs.*
un-man'i-fest'ed, *a.*, **un'ma-nip'u-lat'ed**, *a.*, **un-man'like'**, *a.*, **un-man'nered**, *a.*, **un-man'u-fac'tured**, *a.*, **un-man'u-mit'ted**, *a.*, **un'ma-nured'** (ŭn'mȧ-nūrd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-man'u-mis'si-ble, *a.* Unredeemable. *Rare.*
unmanyeit, *a.* [Cf. MAIM, *v.*] Unmaimed. *Obs.*
un-mapped' (ŭn-măpt'), *a.*, **un-marked'** (-märkt'), *a.*, **un-mar'ket-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-marred'** (-märd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mar'ri-a-ble (ŭn-măr'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Unmarriageable. *R.*
un-mar'riage-a-ble (-ĭj-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-mar'riage-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-mar'ried**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mar'ry, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *marry.*] To divorce. *Obs.*
un-mar'shaled, **un-mar'shalled**, *a.*, **un-mar'tial**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mar'tyr, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *martyr.*] To degrade from the status of a martyr. *Obs. or R.*
un-mar'vel-ous, **un-mar'vel-lous**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mas'cu-late, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *masculate.*] To emasculate. *Obs.*
un-mas'cu-line, *a.*, **un-masked'** (ŭn-măskt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-masked', *p. a.* of UNMASK.
un-mas'ter-a-ble, *a.*, **un-mas'tered**, *a.*, **un-mas'ti-ca-ble**, *a.*, **un-mas'ti-cat'ed**, *a.*, **un-match'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-match'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-match'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-matched'** (ŭn-măcht'), *a.*, **un-matched'ness** (-măcht'nĕs; -măch'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*, **un-mat'ed** (-māt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.*, **un'ma-te'ri-al**, *a.*, **un'ma-te'ri-ate**, *a.*, **un'ma-ter'nal**, *a.*, **un'ma-tric'u-lat'ed**, *a.*, **un-ma'tron-like**, *a.*, **un-mat'ted**, *a.*, **un'ma-tured'** (ŭn'mȧ-tūrd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-maze', *v. t.* To disentangle or relieve, as from a maze. *Obs.*
un-meas'ur-a-ble, *adv.* Unmeasurably. *Obs.*
un-meas'ur-a-ble, *a.* Immeasurable. — **un-meas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*
unmeasure, *n.* [*un-* not + *measure.*] Excess. *Obs.*
unmeasure, *adv.* Immeasurably; immoderately. *Obs.*
un-meas'ured (ŭn-mĕzh'ūrd), *a.* **1**. Not measured.
2. Immeasurable. *Obs.*
un-meas'ure-ly, *adv.* Immoderately. *Obs.*
unmeble. † UNMEEBLE
un'me-chan'i-cal, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un'me-chan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
un-mech'a-nize (ŭn-mĕk'ȧ-nīz), *v. t.* To undo or put out of gear the mechanism of. *Rare.*
un-mech'a-nized (-nīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-med'dle, *v. t.* To repair or undo the effect of meddling. *R.*
un-med'dling, *a.*, **un-med'dling-ness**, *n.*, **un-me'di-at'ed**, *a.*, **un-med'i-cat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'me-dic'i-na-ble (ŭn'mē-dĭs'ĭ-nȧ-b'l; -mĕd'sĭn-ȧ-b'l: *cf* MEDICINABLE), *a.* **1**. Not able to cure. *Obs. or R.*
2. That cannot be cured.
un-med'i-tat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unmeeble, **unmeble**, *a. & n.* [*un-* not + ME. *meble*, *moeble*, movable, OF. *mueble* movable, movable property.] (Designating) unmovable or real property. *Obs*
un-meed'ful, *a.* Not deserving reward. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-meed'y, *a.* Without reward.
un-meek', *a.* Not meek; fierce; cruel; unkind *Obs. or R.*
un-meet', *adv.* Unmeetly. *Obs.*
un-meet'ly, *a.* Unfitting; unseemly. *Obs.* — **un-meet'ness**, *n.*
unmeik, **unmeke.** † UNMEEK.
un-mel'an-chol-y, *a.*, **un-mel'io-rat'ed** (ŭn-mēl'yō-rāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-mel'lowed**, *a.*, **un'me-lo'di-ous**, *a.*, **un'me-lo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*, **un-mel'o-dized** (ŭn-mĕl'ō-dīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-melt', *a.* Unmelted. *Obs.*
un-melt'a-ble, *a.*, **un-melt'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mem'ber, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *member.*] To deprive of membership, as in a church.
un-mem'o-ried (ŭn-mĕm'ō-rĭd), *a.*, **un-men'aced** (ŭn-mĕn'ăst), *a.*, **un-men'ac-ing** (-ă-sĭng), *a.*, **un-mend'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-mend'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs. or Dial.*
un-mense'ful, *a.* See UN-, not.
unmensk, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; MENSK, *n.*] To disgrace. *Obs.*
un-men'su-ra-ble (ŭn-mĕn'sho͝o-rȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-men'tion-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-men'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-men'tioned**, *a.*, **un-mer'ce-na-ry**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mer'ci-a-ble, *a.* [*un-* not + *merciable.*] Unmerciful *Obs.* — **un-mer'ci-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-mer'cied (ŭn-mûr'sĭd), *a.* Unmerciful. *Obs.*
un-mer'ci-less, *a.* [*un-* not (intensive) + *merciless.*] Merciless. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-mer'cy, *n.* Mercilessness.
un-mer'it-a-ble, *a.* Unmeritorious. *Obs. or R.*
un-mer'it-ed, *a.*, **un-mer'it-ed-ness**, *n.*, **un-mer'it-ing**, *a.*, **un-mer'i-to'ri-ous**, *a.*, **un-mer'ry**, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unmyrige* unpleasant.] See UN-, not.
unmesur. † UNMEASURE.
unmesurli. † UNMEASURELY.
un-met', *a.*, **un-met'aled**, **un-met'alled** (ŭn-mĕt'ăld), *a.*, **un'me-tal'lic**, *a.*, **un-met'a-phor'i-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unmete. † UNMEET.
un-met'ed (ŭn-mēt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-me'tered**, **-me'tred** (-mē'tẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-meth', *a.* [See UNMETH, *n.*] Immense; immoderate. — **un-meth'ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs.*
un-meth', *n.* [*un-* not + *methe*: cf. AS. *unmǣþ* transgression.] Want of moderation. *Obs.*
un'me-thod'i-cal, *a.*, **un-meth'od-ized**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-meth'ship, *n.* [*unmeth* + *ship.*] Immoderateness *Obs*
un-met'ri-cal, *a.*, **un-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unmevable. † UNMOVABLE.
un'might, *n.* [AS. *unmiht*, *unmeaht.*] Impotence; infirmity — **un-might'ful**, *a.* *Both Obs*
un-might'y, *a.* [AS. *unmihtig*, *unmehtig.*] See UN-, not.
un-mild', *a.* [AS. *unmilde.*] Not mild; cruel; fierce; rough; severe. *Obs. or R.* — **un-mild'ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
un-milked' (ŭn-mĭlkt'), *a.*, **un-milled'** (-mĭld'), *a.* See UN-, not
un-mind', *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungemyndig.*] Unmindful. *Obs.*
un-mind'ed, *a.*, **un-mind'ful**, *a.*, **un-mind'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-mind'ful-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-min'gle (ŭn-mĭŋ'g'l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To separate, as things mixed. — **un-min'gled**, *p. a.*, **un-min'gle-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-min'gled** (-g'ld), *a.*
un-min'is-te'ri-al, *a.*, **un-min'is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*, **un-mint'ed**, *a.*, **un'mi-rac'u-lous**, *a.*, **un'mi-rac'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-mirth'ful**, *a.*, **un-mir'y** (ŭn-mīr'ĭ), *a.*, **un'mis-led'**, *a.*, **un-missed'** (ŭn-mĭst'), *a.*, **un'mis-tak'en** (ŭn'mĭs-tāk''n), *a.*, **un'mis-tak'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un'mis-trust'ed**, *a.*, **un'mis-trust'ing** *a.* See UN-, not.
unmithe, *n.* [Cf. AS *unmǣþ* transgression, wrong.] Anger *Obs.*
un-mit'i-ga-ble, *a.*, **un-mit'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*, **un-mixed'**, **un-mixt'**, *a.*, **un-mix'ed-ly** (ŭn-mĭk'sĕd-lĭ; -mĭkst'lĭ), *adv.*, **un-moaned'** (-mōnd'), *a.*, **un-mocked'** (-mŏkt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mod'ern-ize, *v. t.* To render not modern; to make antique.
un-mod'ern-ized, *a.*, **un-mod'i-fi-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-mod'i-fi-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-mod'i-fied**, *a.*, **un-mod'ish** (ŭn-mŏd'ĭsh), *a.*, **un-mod'u-lat'ed**, *a.*, **un-moist'**, *a.*, **un-mois'tened** (-mois''nd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-moist'y, *a.* Unmoist *Obs.*
un-mold'ed, **un-mould'ed**, *p. a.* of UNMOLD.
un-mold'ed, **un-mould'ed**, *a.*, **un-mold'er-ing**, **-mould'er-ing**, *a.*, **un'mo-lest'ed**, *a.*, **un-mol'li-fi'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-mol'ten** (-mōl't'n), *a.*, **un-mo'men-ta-ry**, *a.*, **un'mo-men'tous**, *a.*, **un'mo-nas'tic**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mon'eyed, **un-mon'ied** (ŭn-mŭn'ĭd), *a.* Moneyless.
un-monk'ish, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'mo-nop'o-lize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *monopolize.*] To recover or release from the state of being monopolized. *Rare.* [not.
un'mo-nop'o-liz'ing, *a.* See UN-,
un-mor'al-iz'ing, *a.* **1**. See UN-, not.
2. Demoralizing *R.* [not.
un-mor'dant-ed, *a.* See UN-,
un-mor'rised (ŭn-mŏr'ĭst), *a.*, Not arrayed in the dress of a morris dancer. *Obs.*
un-mor'tared (ŭn-môr'tȧrd), *a.*, **un-mort'gaged** (ŭn-môr'gājd), *a.*, **un-mor'ti-fied**, *a.*, **un'-Mo-sa'ic**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-moth'ered (ŭn-mŭth'ẽrd), *a.* [1st *un-* + *mother.*] **1** Deprived of a mother; motherless.
2. Deprived of a mother's character or feelings. *Obs. or R.*
un-moth'er-ly, *a.* See UN-, not
unmoulded, **unmouldering**. Vars of UNMOLDED, UNMOLDERING.
un-mound'ed, *a.*, **un-mourned'**, *a* See UN-, not.
un-mov'a-ble (ŭn-mo͞ov'ȧ-b'l), *a* Immovable. — **un-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.* — **un-mov'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
un-mov'ing (-mo͞ov'ĭng), *a.*, **un-mown'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mud'dle, *v. t.* To straighten out from a muddle.
un-muf'fle, *v. i.* To take off a muffler. [not.
un-mulled' (-mŭld'), *a* See UN-,
un-mul'ti-ply, *v. t.* *Math.* To resolve into factors
un-mum'mied, *a.*, **un'mu-ni'tioned** (ŭn'mū-nĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unmurie. † UNMERRY.
un-mur'mured, *a.*, **un-mur'mur-ing**, *a.*, **un-mur'mur-ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-mus'cled, *a.* Flaccid. *Obs*
un-mus'cu-lar, *a.*, **un-mu'si-cal**, *a.*, **un-mu'si-cal'i-ty**, *n.*, **un-mu'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-mu'si-cal-ness**, *n.*, **un-mus'tered**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs. or R.*
un-mu'ta-ble, *a.* Immutable.
un-mu'tate, *v. t.*, **un-mu'ti-lat'ed**, *a.*, **un'mys-te'ri-ous**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-mys'ter-y, *v. t.* To divest of mystery. *R.* [thing *Obs.*
un-nait', *n.* A useless or idle
un-nait', *a.* [Cf. Icel. *ūneytr*] Vain; useless. — **un-nait'ly**, *adv.* — **un-nait'ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un-nait'ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs*
un-nam'a-ble, **un-name'a-ble** (ŭn-nām'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-named'**, (-nāmd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-nap'kined (ŭn-năp'kĭnd), *a.* Without a napkin. *Obs.*
un-na'tion-al (ŭn-năsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.*, **un-na'tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-nat'u-ral-ism, *n.* Unnaturalness. *Rare.*
un-nat'u-ral'i-ty (ŭn-năt'ū-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Unnaturalness. *R.*
2. Imbecility. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un-nat'u-ral-ize, *v. t.* To make unnatural. *Rare.* [not.
un-nat'u-ral-ized, *a.* See UN-,
un-na'ture, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To divest of its nature. *Obs.*
un-na'ture, *n.* [*un-* not + *nature.*] The contrary of nature; that which is unnatural. *Rare.*
un-nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty, *n.*, **un-nav'i-ga-ble**, *a.*, **un-nav'i-gat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not
unne, *v. t.* [AS. *unnan.*] To grant; give; favor. *Obs.*
un-near', *prep.* Not near. *Obs.*
unneathe † UNEATH [not.
un'ne-ces'si-tat'ed, *a.* See UN-,
un'ne-ces'si-ty, *n.* State of being unnecessary; also, something unnecessary. *Obs*
un-need'ed, *a.*, **un-need'ful**, *a.*, **un-need'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un'ne-go'ti-a-ble** (ŭn-nē-gō'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a* See UN-, not.
un-neigh'bor-ly, *adv* In an unneighborly manner. *Obs.*
unneite. † UNNAIT.
un-nerv'ate, *a.* Enervate. *Obs*
unnes. † UNEATHS.
un-nest', *v. i.* To go forth as from a nest. *Obs.*
un-nes'tle, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nestle.*] To turn from a nest. *Obs.*
unnet, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *neden* to compel, AS. *nīedan.*] Unconstrained. *Obs.*
unnet, *a.* [AS. *unnytt.*] Useless; unprofitable. *Obs.*
unneth, **unnethe** † UNEATH.
unnethes, **unnethis.** † UNEATHS
un-net'ted, *a.*, **un-neu'tral**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unnevened, *a* [See NEVEN.] Unnamed. *Obs* [with news. *Obs.*
un-newsed', *a.* Unprovided
Un'ni (ŭn'ī). *Bib.*
un-nicked' (ŭn-nĭkt'), *a.*, **un-nig'gard**, *a.*, **un-nig'gard-ly**, *a* See UN-, not.
un-nimbed' (-nĭmbd'), *a* Not having a nimbus. *Rare.*
un-no'ble, *v. t.* To deprive of nobility; to render ignoble. *R.*
un-no'ble, *a.* Ignoble. — **un-no'ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-no'bly**, *adv.*
unnobley, *n.* [*un-* not + *nobley* nobility.] Ignobleness. *Obs.*
un-nock', *v. t.* To free (an arrow) from the bowstring. *Obs.*
un-nom'i-nat'ed, *a* See UN-, not.
un-nooked' (-no͝okt'), *a.* Without nooks; hence, guileless. *Obs.*
un-notched' (-nŏcht'), *a.*, **un-not'ed** (-nōt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-note'ful, *a.* Useless. *Obs.*
un-no'tice-a-ble, *a.*, **un-no'tice-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-no'ticed**, *a.* See UN-, NOT.
un-no'ti-fy, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *notify.*] To withdraw a notice of.
un-nour'ished, *a.*, **un-nu'cle-at'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [able.
un-num'ber-a-ble, *a.* Innumer-

N O P Q R S T U

un-num′bered (ŭn-nŭm′bẽrd), *a.* Not numbered; not counted or estimated; innumerable.
un′ob-serv′ance (ŭn′ŏb-zûr′văns), *n.* Want or neglect of observance; inobservance; inattention.
un′ob-tru′sive (-trōō′sĭv), *a.* Not obtrusive: modest. — **un′ob-tru′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **un′ob-tru′sive-ness**, *n.*
u′node (ū′nōd), *n.* *Math.* A conical point of a surface, where the tangent cone flattens down into a doubly laid plane and the surface sharpens to an infinitely fine edge; a uniplanar point.
un′of-fen′sive (ŭn′ŏ-fĕn′sĭv), *a.* Inoffensive.
un-oil′ (ŭn-oil′), *v. t.* [1st *un-*+*oil.*] To remove the oil from.
U-no′na (ū-nō′nȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr *Uvaria*, its old name + *Annona*, name of a related genus.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African annonaceous trees or shrubs having flowers with flat spreading petals succeeded by moniliform fruits. The aromatic bark and fruit of several species are used medicinally; the unripe fruit of *U. discolor* yields a purple dye.
un-or′gan-ized (ŭn-ôr′găn-īzd), *a.* Not organized; without organic structure; specif., *Biol.*, not having the characteristics of a living organism.
unorganized ferment. See FERMENT, *n.*, 1 (2); ENZYME, 1.
un′o-rig′i-nal (ŭn′ô-rĭj′ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Not original.
2. Having no origin. *Rare.* *Milton.*
un′o-rig′i-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not originated; existing from all eternity; uncreated.
2. Not yet caused to be, or to be made.
un-owed′ (ŭn-ōd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Ownerless. *Obs.*
2. Not owed; as, to pay money *unowed.*
un-owned′ (ŭn-ōnd′), *a.* [*un-* not + (sense **a**) *owned* possessed, and (sense **b**) *owned* acknowledged.] Not owned; as: **a** Having no owner; as, an *unowned* dog. **b** Not acknowledged; not avowed; as, an *unowned* act.
un-pack′ (ŭn-păk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pack.*] **1.** To separate and remove, as things packed; to open and remove the contents of; as, to *unpack* a trunk.
2. To relieve of a pack or burden. *Rare.*
un-paid′ (ŭn-pād′; 87), *a.* **1.** Not paid; serving without pay.
2. Unrevenged. *Obs.*
un-paired′ (ŭn-pârd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not paired; specif., not matched. "Minds *unpaired.*" *Crabbe.*
2. *Zoöl.* Situated in the median plane of the body; having no mate on the opposite side.
unpaired fins, *Zoöl.*, the median (dorsal, anal, and caudal) fins of a fish.
un-par′a-goned (-păr′ȧ-gŏnd), *a.* Having no paragon or equal; matchless; peerless. *Rare.* *Shak.*

un-par′al-leled (ŭn-păr′ă-lĕld), *a.* Having no parallel, or equal; unequaled; unmatched.
The *unparalleled* perseverance of the armies of the United States, under every suffering and discouragement. *Washington.*
un-par′don-a-ble (ŭn-pär′d′n-ȧ-b′l), *n.* Not admitting of pardon or forgiveness; inexcusable.
unpardonable sin, *Bib.*, the sin against the Holy Spirit. See *Matt.* xii. 31, 32, and 1 *John* v. 16.
— **un-par′don-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-par′don-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-par′ent-ed (ŭn-pâr′ĕn-tĕd), *a.* Having no parent, or no acknowledged parent.
un-par′lia-men′ta-ry (ŭn-pär′lĭ-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Not parliamentary; contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies.— **un-par′lia-men′ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-par′lia-men′ta-ri-ness**, *n.*
un-pass′a-ble (ŭn-pȧs′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Impassable; also, not passable or current. — **un-pass′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un-pas′sion-ate (ŭn-păsh′ŭn-āt), *a.* Not passionate; dispassionate. — **un-pas′sion-ate-ly**, *adv.*
un-paved′ (ŭn-pāvd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not paved; not furnished with a pavement.
2. Castrated. *Obs.* "*Unpaved* eunuch." *Shak.*
un-ped′i-greed (ŭn-pĕd′ĭ-grēd), *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree.
un-peg′ (ŭn-pĕg′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *peg.*] To remove a peg or pegs from; to unfasten; open.
un-pen′ (ŭn-pĕn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pen*: cf. AS. *onpennian.*] To release from a pen or from confinement. "If a man *unpens* another's water." *Blackstone.*
un-peo′ple (ŭn-pē′p′l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *people.*] To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.
un-per′fect (-pûr′fĕkt), *a.* Not perfect or completed; imperfect.—**un-per′fect-ly**, *adv. R.*—**un-per′fect-ness**, *n. R.*
un-per′fo-rat′ed (-fō-rāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Not perforated. Specif.: *Philately.* = IMPERFORATE, 3.
un-pick′ (ŭn-pĭk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *pick.*] To pick out; to undo by picking; also, to open with a pick.
un-pin′ (ŭn-pĭn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pin.*] To loose from pins; to remove the pin or pins from; to unfasten: as, to *unpin* a frock; to *unpin* a frame; specif., to unbolt.
un-pin′ion (ŭn-pĭn′yŭn), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pinion.*] To loose from pinions or manacles; to free from restraint.
un-pit′ied (ŭn-pĭt′ĭd), *a.* **1.** Not pitied.
2. Pitiless; merciless. *Obs.* *Shak.*
un-placed′ (ŭn-plāst′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not placed; specif., *Horse Racing*, not winning one of the first three places.
un-plait′ (ŭn-plāt′; *cf.* PLAIT, *n.*), *v. t.* **1.** To unfold. *Obs.*
2. To undo the plaits of.

un-plant′ (ŭn-plănt′; *cf.* PLANT, *n.*), *v. t.* To remove or uproot (a plant); to strip or deprive of plants.
un-plant′ed, *a.* **1.** Not planted; specif., uncultivated; characterized by native or spontaneous growth.
2. *p. a.* of UNPLANT.
un-plat′ (ŭn-plăt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plat.*] To take out the folds or twists of, as something previously platted; to unfold; to unwreathe.
un-pleas′ant (ŭn-plĕz′ănt), *a.* Not pleasant; not amiable or agreeable; displeasing; disagreeable; offensive. — **un-pleas′ant-ly**, *adv.* — **un-pleas′ant-ness**, *n.*
un-pleas′ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Want of pleasantry. *Rare.*
2. A state of disagreement; a falling out. *Thackeray.*
3. Want of pleasantness; discomfort. *Rare.*
un-plume′ (ŭn-plōōm′; 243), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plume.*] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to humiliate.
un-poised′ (-poizd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not poised or balanced.
2. Not poised or weighed; hence, regardless of consequences; unhesitating. *Obs.* *Marston.*
un-pol′i-cied (ŭn-pŏl′ĭ-sĭd), *a.* **1.** Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government.
2. Impolitic; imprudent. *Obs.* *Shak.*
un′po-lite′ (ŭn′pô-līt′), *a.* Not polite; impolite; rude. — **un′po-lite′ly**, *adv.* — **un′po-lite′ness**, *n.*
un-polled′ (ŭn-pōld′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not polled. Specif.: **a** Not enumerated or registered; as, an *unpolled* vote or voter. **b** Not plundered. *Obs.* *Fanshawe.*
un-pope′ (-pōp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pope.*] **1.** To divest of the character, office, or authority of a pope.
2. To deprive of a pope. *Obs. or R.* *Fuller.*
un-prac′ti-ca-ble (ŭn-prăk′tĭ-kȧ-b′l), *a.* Impracticable.
un-prac′ti-cal (-kăl), *a.* Not practical; impractical. — **un-prac′ti-cal′i-ty** (-tĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-prac′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
un-preach′ (ŭn-prēch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *preach.*] To undo by preaching; also, to retract in preaching. *Rare.*
un-prec′e-dent-ed (ŭn-prĕs′ē-dĕn-tĕd), *a.* Having no precedent or example; novel; new; unexampled. — **un-prec′e-dent-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-prec′e-dent-ed-ness**, *n.*
un-prej′u-diced (-prĕj′ōō-dĭst; 243), *a.* **1.** Not prejudiced; free from undue bias, warp, or prepossession; impartial; as, an *unprejudiced* judge; an *unprejudiced* judgment.
2. Not prejudiced or impaired.
— **un-prej′u-diced-ly**, *adv.* — **un-prej′u-diced-ness**, *n.*
un′pre-med′i-tat′ed (ŭn′prē-mĕd′ĭ-tāt′ĕd), *a.* Not premeditated. — **un′pre-med′i-tat′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un′pre-med′i-tat′ed-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See EXTEMPORE.

un-nu′mer-a-ble, *a.* Innumerable. *Obs. & R.*
un-nun′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nun.*] To remove from the condition of being a nun. *Obs. or R.*
unnung, *vb. n.* of UNNE. *Obs.*
un-nur′tured, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′nu-tri′tious (ŭn′nū-trĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Innutritious. *Rare.*
‖ **u′no a′ni-mo** (ăn′ĭ-mō). [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
‖ **u′no a u′no** (ōō′nō ä ōō′nō). [It.] *Music.* One by one.
un′o-be′di-ence, *n.* Disobedience. *R.* — **un′o-be′di-ent**, *a. R.*
un′o-beyed′ (ŭn′ō-bād′), *a.*, **un′ob-ject′ed**, *a.*, **un′ob-jec′tion-a-ble**, *a.*, **un′ob-jec′tion-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′ob-jec′tion-al**, *a.*, **un′o-bliged′** (ŭn′ō-blījd′), *a.*, **un′o-blig′ing** (-blīj′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ob-lit′er-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be obliterated.
un′ob-nox′ious, *a.*, **un′ob-scured′** (ŭn′ŏb-skūrd′), *a.*, **un′ob-se′qui-ous**, *a.*, **un′ob-se′qui-ous-ness**, *n.*, **un′ob-serv′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′ob-serv′ant**, *a.*, **un′ob-served′**, *a.*, **un′ob-serv′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un′ob-serv′ing**, *a.*, **un′ob-struct′ed**, *a.*, **un′ob-struc′tive**, *a.*, **un′ob-tain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′ob-tained′**, *a.*, **un′ob-trud′ed** (ŭn′ŏb-trōōd′ĕd; 243), *a.*, **un′ob-trud′ing** (-ĭng), *a.*, **un-ob′vi-ous**, *a.*, **un′oc-ca′sioned**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-oc′cu-pied, *a.* Not occupied; specif., not busy; unemployed.
un′of-fend′ed, *a.*, **un′of-fend′ing**, *a.*, **un-of′fered**, *a.*, **un′of-fi′cial** (ŭn′ŏ-fĭsh′ăl), *a.*, **un′of-fi′cial-ly**, *adv.*, **un′of-fi′cious** (-shŭs), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′of-served′, *a.* Undeserved. *Obs.*
un-of′ten (ŭn-ŏf′′n; 205), *adv.* Not often.
un-oiled′, *p. a.* of UNOIL.
un-oiled′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-old′, *v. t.* To rejuvenate. *Obs.*
un-old′, *a.* Young.
un-o′pened, *a.*, **un-o′pen-ing**, *a.*, **un-op′er-at′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-op′er-a-tive, *a.* Inoperative. *Obs.*
un′o-per′cu-late, **un′o-per′cu-lat′ed**, *a.* Inoperculate.
un′op-posed′ (ŭn′ŏ-pōzd′), *a.*, **un′op-pressed′** (-prĕst′), *a.*, **un′op-pres′sive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
u′no-rail′, *n.* [L. *unus* one + E. *rail.*] = MONORAIL. *Obs.*
un′or-dained′, *a.* **a** Not ordained. **b** Inordinate. *Obs.*
un-or′der, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *order.*] To countermand an order for. *R.*
un-or′dered, *a.* Not ordered; specif.: **a** Disordered. **b** Uncommanded. **c** *Rare.* Not belonging to an order. *or R.*
un-or′der-ly, *a.* Disorderly. *Obs.*
un-or′di-nal, *a.* Inordinate. *Obs.*
un-or′di-na-ry, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-or′di-nate, *a.* Inordinate. *R.* — **un-or′di-nate-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
un-or′ganed (ŭn-ôr′gănd), *a.* Taken from the organism. *Obs.*
un-or′gan-iz′a-ble, *a.*, **un-o′ri-en′tal**, *a.*, **un-o′ri-ent-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′o-rig′i-nate (ŭn′ō-rĭj′ĭ-nāt), *a.* Unoriginated. — **un′o-rig′i-nate-ly**, *adv.* [-NESS.]
un′o-rig′i-nat′ed-ness, *n.* See
un-orn′, *a.* [AS. *unorne.*] *Obs.* **1.** Plain; poor; rude; coarse. **2.** Feeble; decrepit.
un-or′na-men′tal, *a.*, **un-or′na-ment′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-orn′ly, *adv.* Rudely. *Obs.*
un-or′tho-dox, *a.*, **un-or′tho-dox-y**, *n.*, **un-os′si-fied**, *a.*, **un-os′ten-ta′tious** (ŭn-ŏs′tĕn-tā′shŭs), *a.*, **un-os′ten-ta′tious-ly**, *adv.*, **un-os′ten-ta′tious-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
unothes. † UNEATHS.
unourne. † UNORN.
un′out-speak′a-ble, *a.* Inexpressible. *Obs.*
un-o′ver-come′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-o′ver-come′a-ble, *a.* Invincible. *Obs.* [perable. *Obs.*]
un-o′ver-pass′a-ble, *a.* Insu-
un-o′ver-ruled′ (ŭn-ō′vẽr-rōōld′), *a.*, **un-o′ver-tak′en** (-tāk′′n), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-o′ver-trow′a-ble, *a.* [Cf. ME. *ortrowien* to suspect, AS. *ortrūwian* to despair, *ortréowe* despairing, faithless.] Not to be suspected. *Obs.*
un-own′, *v. t.* To disown.
un-ox′i-da-ble (ŭn-ŏk′sĭ-dȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un-ox′i-dat′ed** (-dāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-ox′i-diz′a-ble** (-dīz′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un-ox′i-dized** (-dīzd) *a.*, **un-ox′y-gen-at′ed** (-ŏk′sĭ-jĕn-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-ox′y-gen-ized** (-īzd), *a.*, **un-pac′i-fi′a-ble** (-păs′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un′pa-cif′ic**, *a.*, **un-pac′i-fied**, *a.*, **un-packed′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-packed′, *p. a.* of UNPACK.
un-pack′er, *n.* One that unpacks.
un-pa′gan, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pa′gan-ize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *paganize.*] To divest of pagan character. *Rare.* [See UN-, not.]
un-pained′, *a.*, **un-pain′ful**, *a.*
un-paint′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *paint.*] To remove the paint from: to efface, as a painting. — **un-paint′ed**, *p. a.*
un-paint′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpais. † UNPEACE.
un-pal′at-a-ble, *a.*, **un-pal′at-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′pa-la′tial** (ŭn′pȧ-lā′shăl), *a.*, **un-palled′** (-pôld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-palped′ (-pălpt′), *a.* Destitute of a palp (see PALPUS).
un-pam′pered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pan′el, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *panel.*] To remove a panel from; specif., to unsaddle. [UN-, not.]
un-panged′ (-păngd′), *a.* See
un-pan′nel, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pannel.*] To unsaddle. *Obs.*
un-pan′o-plied (ŭn-păn′ō-plĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-par′a-dise, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *paradise.*] To deprive of paradise, or of happiness as of paradise; to render unhappy. *Rare.*
un-par′al-lel, *a.*, **un-par′al-lel-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-par′a-lyzed**, *a.*, **un-par′a-phrased**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-parch′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To render not parched. *Rare.*
un-parched′ (ŭn-pärcht′), *a.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *parched.*] Dried up; withered. *Obs.*
un-par′doned, *a.*, **un-par′don-ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unparegal, *a.* [*un-* not + *paregal.*] Unequal. *Obs.*
un-par′fit. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UNPERFECT.
un-par′rel, *v. t.* *Naut.* To remove a parrel or parrels from.
un-par′ri-a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-par′rot-ed, *a.* Not uttered by rote, as if by a parrot. *Rare.*
un-part′a-ble, *a.*, **un-part′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-par′tial, *a.* Impartial. — **un-par′ti-al′i-ty**, *n.* — **un-par′tial-ly**, *adv.* — **un-par′tial-ness**, *n.* All *Obs. or R.*
un′par-tic′i-pant (ŭn′pär-tĭs′ĭ-pănt; ŭn′pȧr-), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′par-tic′i-pate (-pāt), *a.* Not taking part. *Obs. or R.*
un′par-tic′i-pat′ed (-pāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′par-tic′i-pat′ing**, *a.*, **un′par-tic′u-lar**, *a.*, **un-par′ti-san**, **un-par′ti-zan**, *a.*, **un′par-ti′tioned** (ŭn′pär-tĭsh′ŭnd; -pȧr-), *a.*, **un-part′nered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pas′sage-a-ble, *a.* Impassible. *Obs.* [sionate. *Obs. or R.*]
un-pas′sion-at′ed, *a.* Dispas-
un-pas′sioned, *a.*, **un-pas′teur-ized**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pas′tor, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pastor.*] To deprive of pastorship. *R.*
un-pas′tor-al, *a.*, **un-pas′tured**, *a.*, **un-patched′** (ŭn-păcht′), *a.*, **un-pat′ent-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pathed′ (ŭn-păthd′), *a.* Not having a path.
un′pa-thet′ic, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-path′wayed′ (ŭn-păth′wād′), *a.* Pathless. *R.* [*Obs.*]
un-pa′tience, *n.* Impatience.
un-pa′tient, *a.* Impatient. *Obs.*
un-pa′tri-ot′ic, *a.*, **un-pa′tri-ot′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-pa′tri-ot-ism**, *n.*, **un-pat′ron-iz′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pat′ron-ized**, *a.*, **un-pat′terned**, *a.*, **un′pa-vil′ioned**, *a.*, **un-pawned′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pay′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + 2d *pay.*] To make undone. *Obs.*
un-pay′a-ble, *a.*, **un-pay′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-peace′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *peace.*] To disquiet. *Obs.*
un-peace′, *n.* Lack of peace. *Obs.*
un-peace′a-ble, *a.*, **un-peace′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-peace′ful**, *a.*, **un-peace′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-pecked′** (-pĕkt′), *a.*, **un-ped′a-gog′i-cal** (ŭn-pĕd′ȧ-gŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un′pe-dan′tic**, *a.*, **un-peeled′** (-pēld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-peeled′, *a.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *peel.*] Thoroughly stripped; pillaged. *Obs.*
un-peer′a-ble, *a.* Incapable of having a peer, or equal.
un-peered′ (ŭn-pērd′), *a.* Having no peer; unparalleled.
unpees. † UNPEACE.
un-pelt′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pen′, *v. t.* [Cf. PEN.] Prob., to deprive of plumage. *Obs.*
un-pen′ciled, **un-pen′cilled** (ŭn-pĕn′sĭld), *a.*, **un-pen′e-tra-ble**, *a.*, **un-pen′e-trat′ed**, *a.*, **un-pen′sioned**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pen′i-tent, *a.* Impenitent. *R.*
un-peo′pled (-pē′p′ld), *p. a.* of UNPEOPLE.
un-peo′pled, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pep′pered, *a.*, **un-pep′to-nized**, *a.*, **un′per-ceiv′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′per-ceiv′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′per-ceived′**, *a.*, **un′per-ceiv′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un′per-ceiv′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [tible. *Rare.*]
un′per-cep′ti-ble, *a.* Impercep-
un-perch′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *perch.*] To remove from a perch. *Obs. or R.* [*a.* See UN-, not.]
un′per-cussed′ (ŭn′pẽr-kŭst′),
unperegal. † UNPAREGAL.
un-per′fect, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *perfect.*] To mar or destroy the perfection of. *Obs.*
un-per′fect-ed, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′per-fect′ed-ness**, *n.*
un′per-fec′tion (ŭn′pẽr-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* Imperfection. *Obs.*
unperfite. † UNPERFECT.
un′per-formed′ (ŭn′pẽr-fôrmd′), *a.*, **un′per-form′ing**, *a.*, **un′per-fumed′** (-fūmd′), *a.*, **un-per′il-ous**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-per′ish-a-ble, *a.* Imperishable. *R.* — **un-per′ish-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-per′ished, *a.*, **un-per′ish-ing**, *a.*, **un-per′jured** (ŭn-pûr′jẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unperisshit, *a.* [Cf. L. *peritia* experience.] Untried. *Obs.*
un-per′ma-nent, *a.* Impermanent.
un′per-mis′si-ble, *a.*, **un′per-mis′sive**, *a.*, **un′per-mit′ted**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′per-plex′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To free from perplexity. *Rare.*
un′per-plexed′, **un′per-plext′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-per′se-cut′ed (ŭn-pûr′sē-kūt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-per′son-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-per′son-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-per′son-al**, *a.*, **un-per′son-al′i-ty**, *n.*, **un′per-spir′a-ble** (ŭn′pẽr-spīr′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un′per-suad′a-ble** (ŭn′pẽr-swād′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un′per-suad′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′per-suad′ed** (-ĕd), *a.*, **un′per-sua′si-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′per-sua′sion (ŭn′pẽr-swā′zhŭn), *n.* The state of not being persuaded; doubt. *Rare.*
un′per-sua′sive (-sĭv), *a.*, **un′per-sua′sive-ness**, *n.*, **un′per-turbed′** (-tûrbd′), *a.*, **un′per-turb′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un′pe-rused′** (ŭn′pē-rōōzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′per-vert′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pervert.*] To free from perversion; to reconvert. *Obs.*
un′per-vert′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpes. † UNPEACE.
unpetous. † UNPITEOUS.
un-pet′ri-fied, *a.* See UN-, not.
‖ **un peu′** (ŭN pû′). [F.] A little; somewhat.
un-phil′an-throp′ic, *a.*, **un-phil′o-log′i-cal**, *a.*, **un-phil′o-soph′ic**, **un-phil′o-soph′i-cal**, *a.*, **un-phil′o-soph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-phil′o-soph′i-cal-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′phi-los′o-phize (ŭn′fĭ-lŏs′ō-fīz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *philosophize.*] To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *R.*
un′pho-net′ic, *a.*, **un′pho-net′ic-ness**, *n.*, **un-phren′o-log′i-cal**, *a.*, **un-phys′i-cal**, *a.*, **un-phys′icked**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pick′, *v. i.* To pick out stitches.
un-pick′a-ble, *a.*, **un-picked′** (-pĭkt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′pic-to′ri-al, *a.*, **un-pic′tur-esque′** (ŭn-pĭk′tūr-ĕsk′), *a.*, **un-pic′tur-esque′ness**, *n.*, **un-pieced′** (-pēst′), *a.*, **un-pierce′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pierced′** (-pērst′), *a.*, **un-pig′ment-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpiked, *a.* Not fully or carefully arrayed. *Obs.*
un-piled′ (ŭn-pīld′), *a.*, **un-pil′laged** (-pĭl′ājd), *a.*, **un-pil′lared** (-ărd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pilled′ (ŭn-pĭld′), *a.* [See PILL.] Not pillaged. *Obs.*
un-pil′lowed, *a.*, **un-pi′lot-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [pained. *Obs.*]
unpined, *a.* [See PINE, *v.*] Not
un-pin′ioned (ŭn-pĭn′yŭnd), *p. a.* of UNPINION.
un-pin′ioned, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pinked′ (-pĭnkt′), *a.* Not pinked; specif., not pierced with eyelet holes. *Obs. or R.*
un-pinned′ (-pĭnd′), *a.* Loosed from pins or bolts.
un-pit′e-ous (ŭn-pĭt′ē-ŭs), **un-pitous**, *a.* **a** Impious; wicked. **b** Destitute of pity. — **un-pit′e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **un-pit′e-ous-ness**, *n.* All *Obs.*
un-pit′i-a-ble, *a.*, **un-pit′i-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-pit′i-ful**, *a.*, **un-pit′i-ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-pit′i-ful-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. [EOUS, etc.]
unpitous, **unpitously**. † UNPIT-
unpitousty, *n.* Impiety. *Obs.*
unpity, *n.* Want of piety. *Obs.*
un-pit′y-ing, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-pit′y-ing-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]
un-pla′ca-ble, *a.* Implacable.
un-place′, *v. t.* To displace.
un-plagued′ (ŭn-plāgd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [deprive of a plaid.]
un-plaid′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To
un-plain′, *a.* Not plain; dishonest. *Obs.* [lamented. *Obs.*]
un-plained′ (ŭn-plānd′), *a.* Un-
un-plane′, *a.* [L. *planus* even, plane, plain: cf. F. *planer* to make level.] Disguised; deceitful. *Obs.*
un-planned′ (-plănd′), *a.*, **un-plas′tered**, *a.*, **un-plas′tic**, *a.*, **un-plat′ed** (ŭn-plāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.*, **un-plau′si-ble**, *a.*, **un-plau′si-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-plau′sive (ŭn-plô′sĭv), *a.* Not approving. *Obs.*
un-play′a-ble, *a.*, **un-played′**, *a.*, **un-plead′a-ble** (-plĕd′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un-plead′ed** (-ĕd), *a.*, **un-pleas′a-ble** (-plēz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pleas′ance (-plĕz′ăns), *n.* [*un-* not + *pleasance.*] Displeasure; lack of pleasure. *Obs. or R.*
un-pleas′ant, *v. t.* To make unpleasant. *R.*
un-pleas′ant-ish, *a.* Somewhat unpleasant.
un-pleased′, *a.* **1.** Not pleased. **2.** Implacable. *Obs.*
un-pleas′ing, *a.* See UN-, not — **un-pleas′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-pleas′ing-ness**, *n.*
un-plea′sive (ŭn-plē′zĭv), *a.* Unpleasant. *Obs.*
un-pleas′ur-a-ble (ŭn-plĕzh′ūr-ȧ-b′l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-pleas′ur-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-pleat′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove the plaits of. [UN-, not.]
un-pledged′ (-plĕjd′), *a.* See
unplein. † UNPLAIN.
un-plen′ished, *a.*, **un-pli′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pli′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-pli′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-pli′ant**, *a.*, **un-pli′ant-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unplight, *n.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *plight* danger.] Peril. *Obs.*
un-plight′ (ŭn-plīt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plight* fold.] To unfold; explain. *Obs.*
un-pli′ta-ble, *a.* Intricate; complicated. *Obs.* [PLOWED.]
un-ploughed′. Var. of UN-
un-plowed′ (ŭn-ploud′), *a.*, **un-plucked′** (-plŭkt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-plug′, *v. t.* To take out a plug from. — **un-plugged′** (-plŭgd′), *p. a.*
un-plugged′, *a.*, **un-plumb′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-plumb′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plumb.*] To deprive of lead. *R.* — **un-plumbed′**, *p. a.*
un-plumbed′ (ŭn-plŭmd′), *a.*, **un-plun′dered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ply′, *v. t.* To unfold. *Obs.*
un′po-et′ic, **un′po-et′i-cal**, *a.*, **un′po-et′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un′po-et′i-cal-ness**, *n.*, **un-point′ed**, *a.*, **un-po′lar-ized**, *a.*, **un′po-lem′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-poi′son, *v. t.* To rid of poison. *Rare.*
un-pol′ish, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *polish.*] To deprive of polish; specif., to make impolite.
un-pol′ished, *a.*, **un-pol′ished-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-pol′i-tic, *a.* Impolitic. — **un-pol′i-tic-ly**, *adv.* Both *Rare.*
un′po-lit′i-cal, *a.*, **un′pol-lut′ed** (ŭn′pŏ-lūt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-pon′dered**, *a.*, **un-pop′u-lar**, *a.*, **un-pop′u-lar′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-pop′u-lar-ly**, *adv.*, **un-pop′u-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un-pop′u-lous**, *a.*, **un-pop′u-lous-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-port′a-ble, *a.* Not portable; specif., insupportable. *Obs.*
un-por′tioned, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-por′tu-nate (ŭn-pôr′tū-nāt), *a.* Importunate. *Obs.*
un-por′tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having no ports. *Obs.*
un-pos′i-tive, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′pos-sess′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To resign possession of. *Obs.*
un′pos-sessed′, *a.*, **un′pos-sess′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pos′si-ble, *a.* Impossible. — **un-pos′si-bil′i-ty**, *n.* Both *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial.* [See UN-, not.]
un-post′ed, *a.*, **un-po′ta-ble**, *a.*
unpouled. † UNPOLLED.
un-pow′dered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pow′er, *n.* Want of power. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [ful.]
un-pow′er-ful, *a.* Not power-
un-prac′ticed (ŭn-prăk′tĭst), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-prac′ticed-ness**, *n.*
un-prais′a-ble, *a.* Inestimable.
un-praise′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *praise.*] **1.** To withhold praise from: to deprive of praise. *R.* **2.** To dispraise. *Obs.*
un-praised′ (ŭn-prāzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pray′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pray.*] To recall or revoke by prayer. *R.*
un-pray′a-ble, *a.* Not to be influenced by prayers. *Rare.*
un-prayed′, *a.* Not prayed for: unsolicited: — with *for.* *Rare.*
un-preach′ing, *a.* Not preaching; specif., *Obs.*, not accustomed to preach.
un′pre-ca′ri-ous, *a.*, **un′pre-ced′ed** (ŭn′prē-sēd′ĕd), *a.*, **un-prec′e-den′tial** (ŭn-prĕs′ē-dĕn′shăl), *a.*, **un′pre-cise′**, *a.*, **un′pre-des′ti-nat′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [a prediction. *Obs.*]
un′pre-dict′, *v. i.* To retract
un′pre-dict′a-ble, *a.*, **un-pref′aced** (ŭn-prĕf′ĭst), *a.*, **un′pre-ferred′** (ŭn′prē-fûrd′), *a.*, **un-preg′nant**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpreiable, *a.* [See UN- not; PRAY, *v.*] Inexorable. *Obs.*
un′pre-ju′di-cate, *a.* Unprejudiced. — **un′pre-ju′di-cate-ness**, *n.* Both *Obs.* [judging. *Obs.*]
un′pre-ju′di-cat′ing, *a.* Not pre-
un-prej′u-dice, *n.* Freedom from prejudice.
un-prel′ate, *v. t.* To deprive of status as prelate. *Obs. or R.*
un′pre-lat′i-cal, *a.*, **un′pre-med′i-ta-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′pre-med′i-tate, *a.* Unpremeditated. *Obs.*
un′pre-med′i-ta′tion, *n.* Want of premeditation.
unprenable, *a.* [After OF. & F. *imprenable.*] Impregnable. *Obs.*
un′pre-oc′cu-pied, *a.* See UN-, not. [preparation.]
un-prep′a-ra′tion, *n.* Want of

un′pre-vent′ed (ŭn′prē-vĕn′tĕd), *a.* **1**. Not prevented or hindered; as, *unprevented* sorrows.
2. Not preceded by anything. *Obs.*

un-priced′ (ŭn-prīst′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not priced; being without a fixed or certain value; also, rarely, priceless.

un-prin′ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn′sĭ-p'ld), *a.* [*un-* not + *principled.*] Being without principles; esp., being without right moral principles; also, characterized by absence of principle. — **un-prin′ci-pled-ness**, *n.*

un-pris′on (ŭn-prĭz′'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *prison.*] To take or deliver from prison.

un′pro-duc′tive (ŭn′prō-dŭk′tĭv), *a.* Not productive. See PRODUCTIVE. — **un′pro-duc′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **un′pro-duc′tive-ness**, **un-pro′duc-tiv′i-ty** (ŭn-prō′dŭk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

un-prof′it-a-ble (ŭn-prŏf′ĭt-*á*-b'l), *a.* Not profitable; useless. — **un-prof′it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-prof′it-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-prom′is-ing (ŭn-prŏm′ĭ-sĭng), *a.* Not promising; not giving favorable promise.

un-prop′ (ŭn-prŏp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *prop.*] To remove a prop or props from; to deprive of support.

un′pro-pi′tious (ŭn′prō-pĭsh′*ŭ*s), *a.* Not propitious. — **un′pro-pi′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **un′pro-pi′tious-ness**, *n.*
unpropitious signs. *Astrol.* See NOCTURNAL SIGNS.

un′pro-tect′ed (ŭn′prō-tĕk′tĕd), *a.* Without protection or defense. — **un′pro-tect′ed-ness**, *n.*
unprotected cruiser. See CRUISER.

un-prot′es-tant-ize (ŭn-prŏt′ĕs-tănt-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *Protestantize.*] To render other than Protestant; to cause to change from Protestantism to some other form of religion; to deprive of some Protestant characteristic.
The attempt to *unprotestantize* the Church of England. *Froude.*

un′pro-vide′ (ŭn′prō-vīd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *provide.*] To deprive of necessary provision; to unfurnish. *R.* *Shak.*

un′pro-vid′ed (-vīd′ĕd), *a.* **1**. Not provided; unprepared.
2. Not foreseen. *Obs.* *De Imit. Chr.*

un-puck′er (ŭn-pŭk′ẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pucker.*] To smooth away the puckers or wrinkles of.

un-pursed′ (ŭn-pûrst′; 87), *a.* [1st *un-* + *purse* + *-ed.*]
1. Robbed of a purse, or of money. *Rare.*
2. Taken from the purse; expended. *Obs.*

un-puz′zle (-pŭz′'l), *v. t.* To puzzle out; to decipher.

un-qual′i-fied (ŭn-kwŏl′ĭ-fīd), *a.* Not qualified; specif.: **a** Not fit; not having requisite qualifications. **b** Not modified or restricted by reservations; as, an *unqualified* denial. — **un-qual′i-fied-ly**, *adv.* — **un-qual′i-fied-ness**, *n.*

un-quan′ti-fied (ŭn-kwŏn′tĭ-fīd), *a.* Not quantified.
unquantified proposition, *Logic*, an indefinite proposition.

un-ques′tion-a-ble (ŭn-kwĕs′ch*ŭ*n-*á*-b'l), *a.* **1**. Not questionable; as, an *unquestionable* title.
2. Averse to questions or conversation. *Rare.*
—**un-ques′tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**un-ques′tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-ques′tioned (ŭn-kwĕs′ch*ŭ*nd), *a.* **1**. Not called in question; not doubted.
2. Not interrogated; not examined or examined into.
3. Not to be opposed or disputed.
Their *unquestioned* pleasures must be served. *B. Jonson.*

un-qui′et (ŭn-kwī′ĕt), *a.* [*un-* not + *quiet.*] Not quiet; restless; uneasy; agitated; disturbed; also, disturbing. — **un-qui′et-ly**, *adv.* — **un-qui′et-ness**, *n.*

un-rat′ed (ŭn-rāt′ĕd), *a.* Not rated.
unrated bimetallism, a proposed system of so-called bimetallism in which there is free coinage and circulation of gold and silver without a fixed ratio.

un-rav′el (ŭn-răv′'l), *v. t.*; UN-RAV′ELED or UN-RAV′ELLED (-'ld); UN-RAV′EL-ING or UN-RAV′EL-LING. [1st *un-* (intensive) + *ravel.*] **1**. To disentangle; to disengage or separate the threads of; as, to *unravel* a stocking.
2. Hence, to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; solve; as, to *unravel* a plot.
3. To separate the connected or united parts of; to disorder; confuse. "Nature all *unraveled.*" *Dryden.*
—**un-rav′el-a-ble**, **un-rav′el-la-ble** (-*á*-b'l), *a.*—**un-rav′el-er**, **un-rav′el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.*—**un-rav′el-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

un-rav′el, *v. i.* To become unraveled, in any sense.

un-read′ (ŭn-rĕd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1**. Not read, as a book.
2. Not versed in literature; illiterate.

un-read′y (ŭn-rĕd′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Awkward; clumsy. *Obs. or R.*
2. Not ready or prepared; not prompt; slow.
3. Not dressed; undressed. *Obs.*
4. Lacking rede or counsel; — sometimes so explained as the epithet of Ethelred II. of England. *Freeman.*
— **un-read′i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-read′i-ness**, *n.*

un-re′al (ŭn-rē′*ă*l), *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; fanciful; ideal; visionary.

un-re′al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The contrary of realism.
If I have called the world to which he [Spenser] transports us a world of unreality, I have wronged him. It is only a world of *unrealism.* *Lowell*

un′re-al′i-ty (ŭn′rē-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. The quality or state of being unreal; want of reality.
2. Specif., visionariness.

un-re′al-ize (ŭn-rē′*ă*l-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *realize.*] To make unreal; to idealize.
His fancy . . . *unrealizes* everything at a touch. *Lowell.*

un-rea′son (ŭn-rē′z'n), *n.* [*un-* not + *reason.*] Want of reason; unreasonableness; irrationality; absurdity.

un-rea′son-a-ble (-*á*-b'l), *a.* Not reasonable; specif.: **a** Not conformable to reason; irrational; also, not governed or influenced by reason. **b** Beyond the bounds of reason or moderation, immoderate; exorbitant.
Syn. — See IRRATIONAL.
— **un-rea′son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-rea′son-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-rea′soned (ŭn-rē′z'nd), *a.* Not founded on reason or reasoning; unreasonable. "*Unreasoned* habits." *Burke.*

un′re-buk′a-ble, **un′re-buke′a-ble** (ŭn′rē-būk′*á*-b'l), *a.* Not deserving rebuke or censure; blameless.

un-re′con-struct′ed (ŭn-rē′kŏn-strŭk′tĕd), *a.* Not reconstructed; specif.: *U. S. Hist.* Not yet having undergone reconstruction (which see); also, *Colloq.*, of a secessionist, not reconciled to the political results of the Civil War.

un-reel′ (ŭn-rēl′), *v. t. & i.* To unwind from a reel; — often fig.; as, to *unreel* a long story.

un-reeve′ (ŭn-rēv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *reeve*, v. t.] *Naut.* To withdraw, or take out, (a rope) from a block, thimble, or the like. — *v. i.* To become unrove; — said of a rope.

un′re-gen′er-a-cy (ŭn′rē-jĕn′ẽr-*á*-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being unregenerate.

un′re-gen′er-ate (-āt) } *a.* Not regenerated; not re-
un′re-gen′er-at′ed (-āt′ĕd) } newed in heart; remaining or being at enmity with God. — **un′re-gen′er-ate-ly**, *adv.*

un-rein′ (ŭn-rān′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rein.*] To loosen the reins of; to remove restraint from.

un′re-lent′ing (ŭn′rē-lĕn′tĭng), *a.* Not relenting; unyielding; inexorable; rigorous; hard; stern; severe. — **un′re-lent′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un′re-lent′ing-ness**, *n.*

un′re-li′a-ble (-lī′*á*-b'l), *a.* Not reliable; untrustworthy. — **un′re-li′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′re-li′a-bly**, *adv.*
Alcibiades . . . was too unsteady, and (according to Mr. Coleridge's coinage) "*unreliable;*" or perhaps, in more correct English, too "unrelyuponable." *De Quincey.*

un′re-li′gious (-lĭj′*ŭ*s), *a.* **1**. Irreligious.
2. Having no connection with, or relation to, religion; involving no religious import or idea; nonreligious; as, *unreligious* education.

un′re-mit′ting (-mĭt′ĭng), *a.* Not remitting; incessant; persevering; as, *unremitting* exertions. — **un′re-mit′ting-ly**, *adv.* — **un′re-mit′ting-ness**, *n.*

un′re-port′ed (ŭn′rē-pōr′tĕd; 201), *a.* Not reported.
Unreported Parliament, *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliament that sat from 1768 to 1774; — so called with reference to a struggle with the press concerning the printing of reports of debates, surreptitiously obtained. The privilege, although forbidden, was tacitly conceded after 1771.

un′re-proved′ (-prōōvd′), *a.* **1**. Not reproved.
2. In *Obs.* uses: **a** Blameless. **b** Not disproved.
— **un′re-prov′ed-ly** (-prōōv′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un′re-prov′ed-ness**, *n.*

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un′pre-pared′ (ŭn′prē-pârd′), *a.*, **un′pre-par′ed-ly** (-pâr′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un′pre-par′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un-pre′pos-sessed′**, *a.*, **un-pre′-pos-sess′ing**, *a.*, **un-pre′sci-ent** (ŭn-prē′shĭ-ĕnt; -prĕsh′ĭ-), *a.*, **un′pre-scribed′** (ŭn′prē-skrībd′), *a.*, **un′pre-sent′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′pre-sent′ed**, *a.*, **un′pre-serv′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′pre-served′**, *a.*, **un-pressed′**, *a.*, **un′pre-sum′ing** (ŭn′prē-zūm′ĭng), *a.*, **un′pre-sump′tu-ous**, *a.*, **un′pre-tend′ing**, *a.*, **un′pre-tend′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′pre-ten′tious**, *a.*, **un′pre-ten′tious-ly**, *adv.*, **un′pre-ten′tious-ness**, *n.*, **un-pret′ti-ness**, *n.*, **un-pret′ty**, *a.*, **un′pre-vail′ing**, *a.*, **un-prev′a-lent**, *a.*, **un′pre-var′i-cat′ing**, *a.*, **un′pre-vent′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′pre-vent′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′pre-vent′a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [pride. *Obs.*

un-pride′, *v. t.* To divest of

un-priest′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *priest.*] To deprive of priesthood; to unfrock.

un-priest′ly, *a.*, **un-primed′** (ŭn-prīmd′), *a.*, **un-prim′i-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-prince′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *prince.*] To deprive of the status of a prince. *Obs. or R.*

un-prince′ly, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-prin′ci-ple, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *principle.*] To destroy the moral principles of. *Obs. or R.*

un-print′a-ble, *a.*, **un-print′ed**, *a.*, **un-priv′i-leged**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-priz′a-ble (ŭn-prīz′*á*-b'l), *a.* *Obs.* **a** Not prized, or without value. **b** Invaluable. [UN-, not.

un-prized′ (-prīzd′), *a.* See

un′prob′a-bly, *adv.* [*un-* not + *probably.*] Improbably.

un-prob′a-bly, *adv* [*un-* not + L. *probabilis* approvable, fr. *probare* to approve. Cf. PROBABLE.] In a manner not to be approved. *Obs. & R.*

un-probed′ (ŭn-prōbd′), *a.*, **un′pro-claimed′**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-pro′cre-ate, *a.* Not procreated. *Obs.*

un′pro-cur′a-ble (ŭn′prō-kūr′*á*-b'l), *a.*, **un′pro-cur′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′pro-cured′** (-kūrd′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′pro-duc′a-ble (ŭn′prō-dūs′*á*-b'l), *a.* **1**. = UNPRODUCIBLE. **2**. Unproductive *Obs. or R.*

un′pro-duced′ (-dūst′), *a.*, **un′pro-duc′i-ble** (-dūs′ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un′pro-faned′** (-fānd′), *a.*, **un′pro-fessed′** (-fĕst′), *a.*, **un′pro-fess′ing**, *a.*, **un′pro-fes′sion-al**, *a.*, **un′pro-fes′sion-al-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un′pro-fi′cien-cy (ŭn′prō-fĭsh′*ĕ*n-sĭ), *n.* Want of proficiency.

un-prof′it, *n.* Want of profit; unprofitableness. *Obs.*

un-prof′it-ed, *a.* Profitless. *Rare.* [*Obs. or R.*

un-prof′it-ing, *a.* Unprofitable.

un′pro-gres′sive, *a.*, **un′pro-gres′sive-ness**, *n.*, **un′pro-hib′it-ed**, *a.*, **un′pro-ject′ed**, *a.*, **un′pro-lif′ic**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-prom′ise, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *promise.*] To revoke or annul, as a promise.

un-prom′ised, *a.*, **un-prompt′ed**, *a.*, **un′pro-mul′gat-ed**, *a.*, **un′pro-nounce′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′pro-nounced′**, *a.*, **un-prop′a-gat′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-prop′er, *a.* Not proper: **a** Not peculiar. **b** Improper. — **un-prop′er-ly**, *adv.* Both *R.*

un-proph′et-a-ble. † UNPROFITABLE.

un-proph′e-sied, *a.*, **un′pro-phet′ic**, **un′pro-phet′i-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not.

unpropice, *a.* [See UN- not; PROPICE.] Unpropitious. *Obs.*

un′pro-pi′ti-a-ble (ŭn′prō-pĭsh′ĭ-*á*-b'l), *a.*, **un′pro-pi′ti-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′pro-por′tion-a-ble**, *a.*, **un′pro-por′tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′pro-por′tion-al**, *a.*, **un′pro-por′tion-ate**, *a.*, **un′pro-por′tioned**, *a.*, **un′pro-posed′** (-pōzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-propped′, *p. a.* of UNPROP.

un-propped′, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′pro-pri′e-ty, *n.* Impropriety. *Rare.*

un-pros′e-lyte, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To convert or recover from being proselyte. [prosperity.

un′pros-per′i-ty, *n.* Want of

un-pros′per-ous, *a.*, **un-pros′per-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-pros′per-ous-ness**, *n.*, **un-pros′trat-ed**, *a.*, **un′pro-test′ed**, *a.*, **un′pro-trud′ed** (ŭn′prō-trōōd′ĕd), *a.*, **un-prov′a-ble** (ŭn-prōōv′*á*-b'l), *a.*, **un-proved′** (-prōōvd′), *a.*, **un-prov′ed-ness** (-prōōv′ĕd-nĕs; -prōōvd′-), *n.*, **un-prov′en** (-prōōv′'n), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-prov′i-dent, *a.* Improvident. *R.* — **un-prov′i-dent-ly**, *adv.* *R*

un′pro-vin′cial, *a.*, **un-prov′ing** (-prōōv′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′pro-vised′, *a.* [Cf. IMPROVISE.] Sudden; unlooked for *Obs.* *Scot.*

un′pro-vis′ed-ly (ŭn′prō-vīz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Unadvisedly. *Obs.*

un′pro-voked′ (-vōkt′), *a.*, **un′pro-vok′ed-ly** (-vōk′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un′pro-vok′ing** (-ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.

unprow, *n.* [*un-* not + *prow* benefit.] Disadvantage; overthrow. *Obs.*

un-pru′dence, *n.* Imprudence. *Obs.* — **un-pru′dent**, *a.* *Obs.*

un′pru-den′tial (ŭn′prōō-dĕn′sh*ă*l), *a.* Imprudent. *Obs.*

un-pruned′ (ŭn-prōōnd′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-psy′cho-log′i-cal (ŭn-sī′kō-lŏj′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Not psychological; disregarding psychology; — applied by J. Martineau to studies of morals based on metaphysical or other prepossessions, not taking proper account of psychological factors.

un-pub′lic, *a.*, **un-pub′lish-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pub′lished**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-puff′, *v. t.* To humble. *Obs.*

un-pulled′ (ŭn-pōōld′), *a.* Not pulled; specif., *Obs.*, not plucked; not shredded.

un-pulped′ (-pŭlpt′), *a.*, **un-pul′ver-ized**, *a.*, **un-pum′meled**, **un-pum′melled**, *a.*, **un′punc-til′i-ous**, *a.*, **un-punc′tu-al**, *a.*, **un-punc′tu-al′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-punc′tu-al-ly**, *adv.*, **un-punc′tu-at′ed**, *a.*, **un-pun′ish-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pun′ish-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-pun′ished**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-pun′ish-ing, *n.* Impunity. *Obs.* [not.

un-pur′chas-a-ble, *a.* See UN-,

un-pure′, *a.* Not pure; impure. — **un-pure′ly**, *adv.* — **un-pure′ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*

un-purged′ (ŭn-pûrjd′), *a.*, **un-pu′ri-fied**, *a.*, **un-pur′posed**, *a.*, **un′pur-sued′**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′pur-veyed′, *a.* Unprovided. *R*

unpussible. † UNPOSSIBLE.

un-put′, *a.*, **un-pu′tre-fi′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pu′tre-fied**, *a.*, **un-quaffed′** (ŭn-kwăft′), *a.* See UN-, not.

unpynyoun. † OPINION. [*Obs.*

un-quailed′, *a.* Undaunted.

un-quail′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-quak′er-like′ (ŭn-kwāk′ẽr-līk′), *a.* Unlike a Quaker.

un-quak′ing (-ĭng), *a.*, **un-qual′i-fi′a-ble** (ŭn-kwŏl′ĭ-fī′*á*-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-qual′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *qualify.*] To disqualify. *R.*

un-qual′i-tied, *a.* [1st *un-* + *quality.*] Deprived of the usual faculties. *Obs.*

un-quar′rel-a-ble, *a.* Unimpugnable. *Obs.*

un-quart′, *v. t.* [Cf. QUART health, healthy.] To distress; harass. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.

un-quar′tered (-kwôr′tẽrd), *a.*

un-queen′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *queen.*] To divest of the rank or authority of queen.

un-quell′a-ble, *a.*, **un-quelled′** (-kwĕld′), *a.* See UN-, not.

unqueme, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *queme*, v.] To unsettle; to stir up. *Obs.*

un-queme′, *a.* [*un-* not + *queme*, a.] Unpleasant. — **un-queme′ly**, *or* **un-queme′ful-ly**, *adv.* Unpleasantly. *All Obs.*

un-quench′a-ble, *a.*, **un-quench′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-quench′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-quenched′** (ŭn-kwĕncht′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-quert′, *a.* [*un-* not + ME *quert* healthy.] Hurtful; hostile *Obs.* [*Obs.*

unquert, *n.* Distress; harm.

un-ques′tion-a-bil′i-ty, *n.* **a** Character of being unquestionable. **b** A thing not to be questioned. *Rare.*

un-ques′tion-ate, *a.* Unquestioned. *Obs.*

un-ques′tion-ing, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-ques′tion-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-ques′tion-ing-ness**, *n.*

un-ques′tion-less, *a.* Unquestionable. *Obs.*

unqueynte. † UNQUENCHED.

un-quick′, *a.*, **un-quick′ened**, *a.*, **un′qui-es′cence** (ŭn′kwī-ĕs′*ĕ*ns), *n.* See UN-, not.

un-qui′et, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *quiet.*] To disquiet. *Obs*

un-qui′e-tude (ŭn-kwī′ē-tūd), *n.* Uneasiness; inquietude. *R.*

un-quilt′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-quit′, *a.* **a** Not discharged *Obs.* **b** Unrequited; unpaid. *Obs or Scot*

un-quiz′za-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.

unquod, *a.* [Cf. UN- not; QUOTH.] Untold. *Obs.*

un-quot′a-ble (-kwōt′*á*-b'l), *a.*, **un-quot′ed** (-ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

unraced, *a.* [Prob. *un-* not + *race* to scratch.] Unbroken. *Obs.*

un-racked′ (-răkt′), *a.* See UN-, not.

unrad, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungerād* stupid, *unrǣd* evil counsel, folly.] Imprudent. *Obs.*

un-ra′di-at′ed (ŭn-rā′dĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-raised′** (-rāzd′), *a.*, **un-raked′** (-rākt′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-rake′, *a.* Unraked. *Obs.*

un-ram′, *v. t.* To undo the ramming of. *Rare.*

un-rammed′ (ŭn-rămd′), *a.*, **un-ranged′** (-rānjd′), *a.*, **un-ran′sacked**, *a.*, **un-ran′somed**, *a.*, **un-rap′tured**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-rased′ (ŭn-rāzd′), *a.* Not rased; unshorn. *Obs.*

un-rat′i-fied, *a.*, **un-ra′tion-al** (ŭn-răsh′*ŭ*n-*ă*l), *a.*, **un-rav′aged**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-rav′eled, **un-rav′elled**, *p. a.* of UNRAVEL. [See UN-, not.

un-rav′eled, **un-rav′elled**, *a.*

un-ray′, *v. t. & i.* To undress. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

un-razed′ (ŭn-rāzd′), *a.*, **un-ra′zored** (-rā′zẽrd), *a.*, **un-reached′** (-rēcht′), *a.*, **un-read′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-read′a-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.

un-read′y, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *ready.*] To undress. *Obs.*

un-re′al-iz′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-re′al-ized, *p. a.* of UNREALIZE.

un-re′al-ized, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-re′al-ly, *adv.* of UNREAL.

un-reaped′ (ŭn-rēpt′), *a.*, **un-reared′** (-rērd′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-rea′son, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *reason.*] To reason away or prove to be unreasonable. *Obs.*

un-rea′son-ing, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-rea′son-ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-reave′ (ŭn-rēv′), *v. t.* [Cf. 1st UN-; REAVE to tear, break.] To unwind; disentangle; loose. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un-reaved′ (-rēvd′), *a.* [*un-* not + *reave* to break.] Not torn to pieces. *Obs.*

un′re-bat′ed (ŭn′rē-bāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′re-buked′** (-būkt′), *a.*, **un′re-call′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-called′** (-kōld′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-call′ing, *a.* **a** Not recalling. **b** Not recallable. *Obs.*

un′re-cant′ed, *a.*, **un′re-ced′ing** (ŭn′rē-sēd′ĭng), *a.*, **un′re-ceipt′ed** (-sēt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′re-ceiv′a-ble** (-sēv′*á*-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-ceived′** (-sēvd′), *a.*, **un′re-cep′tive**, *a.*, **un′re-cip′ro-cat′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-cit′ed** (ŭn′rē-sīt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-recked′** (ŭn-rĕkt′), *a.*, **un-reck′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not

un-reck′less, *a.* Heedless. *Obs.*

un-reck′on-a-ble, *a.*, **un-reck′oned**, *a.*, **un′re-claim′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-claim′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′re-claimed′**, *a.*, **un′re-claim′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-clin′ing** (ŭn′rē-klīn′ĭng), *a.*, **un-rec′og-niz′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-rec′og-niz′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-rec′og-nized**, *a.*, **un-rec′om-mend′ed**, *a.*, **un-rec′om-pensed** (-rĕk′ŏm-pĕnst), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-compt′less, *a.* [See UN-, not; RECOUNT, *v.*] Indescribable. *Obs.*

un-rec′on-cil′a-ble (ŭn-rĕk′ŏn-sīl′*á*-b'l), *a.* Irreconcilable. — **un-rec′on-cil′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-rec′on-cil′a-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs or R.* [UN-, not.

un-rec′on-ciled (-sīld), *a.* See

un-rec′on-cil′i-a-ble, *a.* Unreconcilable. *Obs.*

un′re-cord′ed, *a.*, **un′re-count′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-cov′er-a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-cov′er-a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [covered.

un′re-cov′ered, *a.* **1**. Not re-

2. Irrecoverable. *Obs.*

un′re-cruit′a-ble, *a.*, **un′re-cruit′ed**, *a.*, **un-rec′ti-fied**, *a.*, **un′re-cum′bent**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*a.* Incurable. *Obs.*

un′re-cur′ing (ŭn′rē-kūr′ĭng),

un′re-cur′ring, *a.*, **un-red′**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-red′, *a.* [*un-* not + *red* for *read*, p. p. of *read*, v., taken in the sense of to count, tell.] Untold of. *Obs.*

unrede, *n.* [AS. *unrǣd.*] Evil counsel; folly; sin. *Obs.*

un′re-deem′a-ble, *a.*, **un′re-deemed′**, *a.*, **un′re-dressed′** (ŭn′rē-drĕst′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-drest′, *a.* Unsuccored; past help. *Obs.*

un′re-duced′, *a.*, **un′re-duc′i-ble** (ŭn′rē-dūs′ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-duc′i-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.

un′re-duct′. † UNREDUCED.

unredy. † UNREADY.

un-reel′a-ble, *a.*, **un-reeled′**, *a.*, **un′re-fer′ring**, *a.*, **un′re-fined′**, *a.*, **un′re-flect′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-flect′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-flect′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-flect′ing-ness**, *n.*, **un′re-flec′tive**, *a.*, **un′re-flec′tive-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-form′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-ref′or-ma′tion, *n.* State of being unreformed. *Obs.*

un′re-formed′, *a.*, **un′re-form′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un′re-fract′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-freshed′**, *a.*, **un′re-fund′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-fund′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-fus′a-ble** (ŭn′rē-fūz′*á*-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-fused′** (-fūzd′), *a.*, **un′re-fus′ing** (-fūz′ĭng), *a.*, **un′re-fut′ed** (-fūt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′re-gain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-re′gal**, *a.*, **un′re-gard′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-gard′ant**, *a.*, **un′re-gard′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-gard′ful**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-gen′er-a′tion, *n.* Unregeneracy. *Rare.*

un-reg′is-tered (ŭn-rĕj′ĭs-tẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-grat′ed, *a.* Not lamented or complained of. *Obs.* *Scot.*

un′re-gret′ful, *a.*, **un′re-gret′ful-ness**, *n.*, **un′re-gret′ted**, *a.* See UN-, not. [& *Dial.*

un-reg′u-lar, *a.* Irregular. *Scot.*

un-reg′u-lat′ed, *a.*, **un-re′ha-bil′i-tat′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-hearsed′** (ŭn′rē-hûrst′), *a.* See UN-, not

un-reign′, *v. i.* To be without sway. *Obs.*

un-reined′ (ŭn-rānd′), *p. a.* of UNREIN.

un-reined′, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-ject′ed, *a.*, **un′re-joiced′** (ŭn′rē-joist′), *a.*, **un′re-joic′ing** (-jois′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.

unreken, *a.* [Cf. AS. *recen* ready, prompt, swift. See UN- not.] Perh., unnumbered. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

unrekenly, *adv.* Very quickly.

un′re-lat′ed (ŭn′rē-lāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′re-lat′ed-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*, **un-rel′a-tive**, *a.*, **un-rel′a-tive-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-laxed′** (ŭn′rē-lăkst′), *a.*, **un′re-lax′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-leased′** (ŭn′rē-lēst′), *a.*, **un′re-leas′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*

un′re-lent′a-ble, *a.* Unrelenting.

un′re-lent′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-li′a-bil′i-ty, *n.* Untrustworthiness.

un′re-liev′a-ble, *a.*, **un′re-lieved′**, *a.*, **un′re-liev′ed-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [Irreligion. *R.*

un′re-li′gion (ŭn′rē-lĭj′*ŭ*n), *n.*

un′re-lin′quish-a-ble (-lĭŋ′kwĭsh-*á*-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-lin′quish-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′re-lin′quished** (-kwĭsht), *a.*, **un-rel′ish-a-ble**, **un-rel′ished**, *a.*, **un-rel′ish-ing**, *a.*, **un′re-luc′tant**, *a.*, **un′re-luc′tant-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-mark′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-marked′**, *a.* See UN-, not. [able. *Rare.*

un′re-me′di-a-ble, *a.* Irremedi-

un-rem′e-died (ŭn-rĕm′ē-dĭd), *a.*, **un′re-mem′ber-a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-mem′bered**, *a.*, **un′re-mem′ber-ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-mem′brance, *n.* Want of remembrance; forgetfulness.

un′re-mind′ed, *a.*, **un′re-mit′ta-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-mit′ted**, *a.*, **un′re-mit′ted-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-mit′tent**, *a.*, **un′re-morse′ful**, *a.*, **un′re-morse′ful-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not

un′re-morse′less, *a.* Remorseless. *Obs.*

un′re-mote′ly, *adv.*, **un′re-mov′a-ble** (ŭn′rē-mōōv′*á*-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-mov′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′re-mov′a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un′re-moved′ (-mōōvd′), *a.* **a** Not removed. **b** Irremovable *Obs.*

un′re-mu′ner-at′ed (-mū′nẽr-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′re-mu′ner-a-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-nav′i-ga-ble, *a.* That one cannot navigate in returning *Obs. & R.*

un-ren′dered, *a.*, **un′re-newed′** (ŭn′rē-nūd′), *a.*, **un′re-nounce′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-nounced′** (-nounst′), *a.*, **un-ren′o-vat′ed** (ŭn-rĕn′ō-vāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′re-nowned′** (ŭn′rē-nound′), *a.*, **un-rent′**, *a.*, **un-rent′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-paid′**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-pair′, *n.* Want of repair

un′re-pair′a-ble, *a.* Irreparable. *Rare.*

un′re-paired′, *a.*, **un′re-peal′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-pealed′** (ŭn′rē-pēld′), *a.*, **un′re-peat′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-pelled′** (-pĕld′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-pent′a-ble, *a.* That cannot repent or be repented of. *Rare.* [tence. *Rare.*

un′re-pent′ance, *n.* Impeni-

un′re-pent′ant, *a.*, **un′re-pent′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-pent′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-pent′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-pined′** (ŭn′rē-pīnd′), *a.*, **un′re-pin′ing** (-pīn′ĭng), *a.*, **un′re-pin′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-placed′** (-plāst′), *a.*, **un′re-plen′ished**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-pli′a-ble, *a.* That cannot be replied to. *Obs* — **un′re-pli′a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

un′re-port′a-ble, *a.*, **un′re-pose′**, *n.*, **un′re-posed′** (ŭn′rē-pōzd′), *a.*, **un′re-pos′ing** (-pōz′ĭng), *a.*, **un-rep′re-sent′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-rep′re-sen′ta-tive**, *a.*, **un-rep′re-sent′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-pressed′** (ŭn′rē-prĕst′), *a.*, **un′re-press′i-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-priev′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-prieved′** (-prēvd′), *a.*, **un-rep′ri-mand′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not

un′re-proach′a-ble, *a.* Irreproachable. — **un′re-proach′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′re-proach′a-bly**, *adv.*

un′re-proached′, *a.*, **un′re-proach′ful**, *a.*, **un′re-proach′ing**, *a.*, **un-re′pro-duc′i-ble** (ŭn-rē′prō-dūs′ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-prov′a-ble** (-prōōv′*á*-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-prov′ing** (-ĭng), *a.*, **un′re-pub′li-can**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′re-pug′na-ble (ŭn′rē-pŭg′n*á*-b'l; -pūn′*á*-b'l), *a.* Incontrovertible. *Obs.*

un′re-pug′nant, *a.*, **un′re-puls′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-puls′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [ble. *Rare.*

un-rep′u-ta-ble, *a.* Disreputa-

un′re-put′ed (ŭn′rē-pūt′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not. [(a request). *Obs.*

un′re-quest′, *v. t.* To withdraw

un′re-quest′ed, *a.*, **un′re-quired′** (ŭn′rē-kwīrd′), *a.*, **un-req′ui-site** (ŭn-rĕk′wĭ-zĭt), *a.*, **un′re-quit′a-ble** (ŭn′rē-kwīt′*á*-b'l), *a.*, **un′re-quit′ed** (-ĕd), *a.*,

un′re-serve′ (ŭn′rē-zûrv′), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; communicativeness.

un′re-served′ (-zûrvd′), *a.* Not reserved; as: **a** Not kept back, or withheld in part; unrestricted, as in devotion. **b** Not reserved in manner or speech; frank; open. — **un′re-serv′ed-ly** (-zûr′vĕd lĭ), *adv.* — **un′re-serv′ed-ness**, *n.*

un′re-sist′ed (-zĭs′tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not resisted; unopposed. **2.** Resistless; as, *unresisted* fate. *Obs.*

un-rest′ (ŭn-rĕst′), *n.* Want of rest or repose; uneasiness; disquietude. "The cause of your *unrest*." *Chaucer.*

un-rev′er-end (ŭn-rĕv′ẽr-ĕnd), *a.* **1.** Not reverend. **2.** Disrespectful; irreverent. *Obs.* *Shak.*

un-rid′dle (ŭn-rĭd′'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *riddle.*] **1.** To read the riddle of; to solve or explain; as, to *unriddle* a mystery. **2.** To explain a riddle to. *Rare.*

un-rig′ (ŭn-rĭg′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rig.*] *Chiefly Naut.* To strip of rigging; as, to *unrig* a ship.

un-right′eous (ŭn-rī′chŭs), *a.* [ME. *unrightwis*, AS. *unrihtwīs*. See UN- not; RIGHTEOUS.] **1.** Not righteous; evil; wicked; sinful; as, an *unrighteous* man, act. **2.** Specif., contrary to equity; unjust; as, an *unrighteous* decree or sentence.
— **un-right′eous-ly**, *adv.* — **un-right′eous-ness**, *n.*

un-ringed′ (ŭn-rĭngd′; 87), *a.* Not having or wearing a ring.

un-rip′ (ŭn-rĭp′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To rip; to cut open.

un-ripe′ (ŭn-rīp′), *a.* [AS. *unrīpe.*] **1.** Not ripe; not yet mature; as, *unripe* fruit. **2.** Precocious; premature; also, unseasonable. *Obs. or R.*

un-ri′valed, un-ri′valled (-rī′văld), *a.* Having no rival; without a competitor; peerless.

un-riv′et (ŭn-rĭv′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rivet.*] To take out, or loose, the rivets of, as of boiler plates.

un-robe′ (ŭn-rōb′), *v. t.* & *i.* [1st *un-* + *robe.*] To disrobe; to undress; to take off one's robes.

un-roll′ (ŭn-rōl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *roll.*] **1.** To open, as what is rolled, as cloth. **2.** Fig., to display; reveal. **3.** To remove from a roll or register, as a name. *Now R.*

un-roll′, *v. i.* To become unrolled; to unfold.

un-Ro′man-ized (ŭn-rō′măn-īzd), *a.* **a** Not subjected to Roman arms or customs. **b** *Eccl.* Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman Catholic Church.

un-roof′ (ŭn-rōōf′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *roof.*] To strip off the roof or covering of, as a house.

un-root′ (ŭn-rōōt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *root.*] To tear up by the roots; to eradicate; uproot.

un-round′ (ŭn-round′), *v. t.* *Phon.* To pronounce (a naturally rounded vowel) without lip rounding, or with less than normal rounding.

un-ruf′fle (ŭn-rŭf′'l), *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *ruffle.*] To cease from being ruffled or agitated.

un-ruf′fled (-'ld), *a.* [*un-* not + *ruffled.*] Not ruffled or agitated; calm; tranquil; as, an *unruffled* mind.

> Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea. *Addison.*

un-ruled′ (ŭn-rōōld′), *a.* **1.** Not governed or controlled. **2.** Unruly. *Obs.* **3.** Not ruled or marked with lines; as, *unruled* paper.

un-rul′y (ŭn-rōōl′ĭ), *a.* [*un-* not + *rule.* Cf. RULY.] Not submissive to rule or restraint; turbulent; ungovernable; refractory; as, an *unruly* boy; *unruly* conduct.
Syn. — See OBSTINATE.
— **un-rul′i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-rul′i-ness**, *n.*

un-rum′ple (ŭn-rŭm′p'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rumple.*] To free from rumples; to spread or lay even.

un-sad′dle (-săd′'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *saddle.*] **1.** To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from, as a horse. **2.** To throw from the saddle; to unhorse.

un-sal′a-ble, un-sale′a-ble (ŭn-săl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not salable; unmerchantable. — That which cannot be sold. — **un-sal′a-bil′i-ty, un-sale′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **un-sal′a-ble-ness, un-sale′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

un-sat′u-rat′ed (ŭn-săt′ū-rāt′ĕd), *a.* Not saturated; as: **a** Capable of absorbing or dissolving to a greater degree; as, an *unsaturated* solution. **b** *Chem.* Capable of taking up, or of uniting with, certain other elements or compounds, without the elimination of any side product; thus, aldehyde, ethylene, and ammonia are *unsaturated*.
unsaturated vapor *or* **vapour**, superheated vapor, which can be further compressed or cooled without condensation.

un-sat′u-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being unsaturated.

un-sa′vor-y, un-sa′vour-y (ŭn-sā′vẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Foolish. *Obs.* **2.** Not savory; insipid; tasteless. **3.** Unpleasant to taste or smell; fig., morally offensive.
— **un-sa′vor-i-ly, un-sa′vour-i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-sa′vor-i-ness, un-sa′vour-i-ness**, *n.*

un-say′ (ŭn-sā′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *say*: cf. AS. *onsecgan* to renounce, abjure.] To make as if not said; to recant, recall, or retract. *Goldsmith.*

un-scale′ (ŭn-skāl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *scale.*] To divest of scales; to remove scales from. *Milton.*

un-screw′ (ŭn-skrōō′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *screw.*] To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; also, to loosen or withdraw (anything, as a screw) by turning it.

un-scru′pu-lous (ŭn-skrōō′pū-lŭs), *a.* Not scrupulous; unprincipled. — **un-scru′pu-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **un-scru′pu-lous-ness**, *n.*

un-seal′ (ŭn-sēl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seal.*] **1.** To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed, as a letter. **2.** To disclose, as a secret. *Obs.* *The Coronation.*

un-seam′ (ŭn-sēm′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seam.*] To open the seam or seams of; to rip; to cut open.

un-search′a-ble (ŭn-sûr′chȧ-b'l), *a.* Not searchable or explorable; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. — **un-search′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-search′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-sea′son (ŭn-sē′z'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *season.*] To deprive of seasoning; to impair the seasoned fitness of.

> Why do I send this rustic madrigal,
> That may thy tuneful ear *unseason* quite? *Spenser.*

un-sea′son-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not seasonable; being, done, or occurring, out of the proper season; ill-timed; untimely; too early or too late; as, *unseasonable* advice, cold, food. — **un-sea′son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-sea′son-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-sea′soned (-z'nd), *a.* **1.** Not seasoned. **2.** Not in season; formerly also, specif., untimely. **3.** Intemperate. *Obs.*

un-seat′ (ŭn-sēt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seat.*] **1.** To throw from one's seat; to deprive of, or remove from, a seat. **2.** Specif., to deprive of the right to sit in a legislative or like body, as for fraud in election. *Macaulay.*

un-sec′ond-ed (ŭn-sĕk′ŭn-dĕd), *a.* **1.** Not seconded; not supported, aided, or assisted; as, the motion was *unseconded*; the attempt was *unseconded*. **2.** Not exemplified a second time. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*

un-seem′ly (ŭn-sēm′lĭ) *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent. "An *unseemly* outbreak of temper." *Hawthorne.*
Syn. — See IMPROPER.

un-seen′ (ŭn-sēn′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not seen or discovered; sometimes, specif., invisible. **2.** Unskilled; inexperienced. *Obs.* *Clarendon.*

un-sep′tate (ŭn-sĕp′tāt), *a.* Not septate or partitioned.

un-set′ting (ŭn-sĕt′ĭng), *n.* *Civil Engin.* A method of supporting, by buttresses resting on inverts, the opposite masonry walls of a cutting through loose strata.

un-set′tle (ŭn-sĕt′'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *settle.*] To move or loosen from a settled position or state; to make unstable; to unfix; displace; disorder.

un-set′tle, *v. i.* To become unsettled or unfixed; to be disordered. "His wits begin to *unsettle*." *Shak.*

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un′re-quit′ed-ly (-kwīt′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un′re-quit′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-scind′ed**, *a.*, **un-res′cued**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-search′a-ble, *a.* Unsearchable. *Obs.*
un′re-sem′blant, *a.*, **un′re-sent′ed** (ŭn′rē-zĕn′tĕd), *a.*, **un′re-sent′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-signed′** (-zīnd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-sist′a-ble (-zĭs′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Irresistible. *R.*
un′re-sist′ance (-tăns), *n.* Nonresistance.
un′re-sist′ed-ly, *adv.* of UNRESISTED. See -LY.
un′re-sist′i-ble, *a.* Irresistible.
un′re-sist′ing, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′re-sist′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un′re-sist′ing-ness**, *n.*
un-res′o-lute, *a.* Irresolute. *Obs.*
un′re-solv′a-ble (ŭn′rē-zŏl′vȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-solve′, *v. i.* [See 1st UN-.] To revoke a resolution. *Obs.*
un′re-solved′ (-zŏlvd′), *a.*, **un′re-solv′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un′re-solv′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unresonable. † UNREASONABLE.
un′re-sound′ing (ŭn′rē-zoun′dĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-spect′, *n.* Disrespect. *Obs.* [or *R.*]
un′re-spect′a-ble, *a.*, **un′re-spect′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-spect′ful**, *a.*, **un′re-spect′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′re-spec′tive, *a.* Inconsiderate; also, unheeded; common *Obs.* [thoughtless. *Obs.*]
un′re-spect′less, *a.* Careless;
un′re-spir′a-ble (ŭn′rē-spīr′ȧ-b'l; ŭn-rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-res′pit-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not
un′re-spon′sal, *a.* Irresponsible. *Obs.*
un′re-spon′si-ble, *a.* Irresponsible. — **un′re-spon′si-ble-ness**, *n.*
un′re-spon′sive, *a.*, **un′re-spon′sive-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-spon′sive-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-rest′, *v. t.* To disturb. *Obs.*
un-rest′ed, *a.* **1.** Not rested. **2.** Out of the rest. *Obs.*
un-rest′ful, *a.*, **un-rest′ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-rest′ing**, *a.*, **un-rest′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-rest′ing-ness**, *n.*, **un′re-stored′**, *a.*, **un′re-strain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-strain′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′re-strained′**, *a.*, **un′re-strain′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-strain′ed-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′re-straint′, *n.* Freedom from restraint; license.
un′re-strict′a-ble, *a.*, **un′re-strict′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-strict′ed-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-rest′y, *a.* Restless. *Obs.*
unresun. † UNREASON.
un′re-tard′ed, *a.*, **un′re-ten′tive**, *a.*, **un-ret′i-cent**, *a.*, **un′re-tract′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-tract′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-trieved′**, *a.*, **un′re-triev′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′re-turn′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-turned′**, *a.*, **un′re-turn′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unreulfull. † UNRULEFUL.
un′re-vealed′, *a.*, **un′re-veal′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un′re-veal′ing**, *a.*, **un′re-venged′** (ŭn′rē-vĕnjd′), *a.*, **un′re-venge′ful**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rev′e-nued (ŭn-rĕv′ē-nūd), *a.* Not having a revenue. *Rare.*
un′re-vered′ (ŭn′rē-vērd′), *a.*, **un-rev′er-enced** (ŭn-rĕv′ẽr-ĕnst), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]
un-rev′er-ence, *n.* Irreverence.
un-rev′er-ent, *a.* Irreverent. — **un-rev′er-ent-ly**, *adv.* *Both R.*
un′re-versed′ (ŭn′rē-vûrst′), *a.*, **un′re-vers′i-ble**, *a.*, **un′re-vert′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-viewed′** (ŭn′rē-vūd′), *a.*, **un′re-vised′** (-vīzd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]
un-rev′o-ca-ble, *a.* Irrevocable.
un′re-voked′ (ŭn′rē-vōkt′), *a.*, **un′re-ward′ed**, *a.*, **un′re-ward′ing**, *a.*, **un′rhe-tor′i-cal** (ŭn′rē-tŏr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rhymed′ (ŭn-rīmd′). Var. of UNRIMED.
un-rhyth′mic (ŭn-rĭth′mĭk; -rĭth′mĭk), **un-rhyth′mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-richt′ (ŭn-rĭкt′). Scot. var. of UNRIGHT.
un-rid′a-ble (-rīd′ȧ-b'l) *a.*, **un-rid′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-rid′den** (-rĭd′'n), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rid′dle-a-ble (ŭn-rĭd′'l-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Inexplicable. *Rare.*
un-rid′dler (-lẽr), *n.* One who unriddles
unride, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungerȳde* rough, violent.] *Obs.* **1.** Immense; enormous; hence, cumbersome; unwieldy; numerous. **2.** Cruel; harsh; sharp; rough. — **unridely**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-ride′a-ble, *a.*, **un-ride′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′ri-dic′u-lous**, *a.*, **un-ri′fled** (ŭn-rī′f'ld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rigged′ (-rĭgd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-right′, *a.* [AS. *unriht.* See UN- not; RIGHT.] Not right; wrong; unjust. *Obs. or Scot.*
un-right′, *adv.* Wrongly. *Obs.*
un-right′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *right.*] To make wrong. *Obs.*
un-right′, *n.* [Cf. AS. *unriht.*] **1.** Wrong; injustice. *Obs.* **2.** A wrong. *Obs or R.*
un-right′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unrightes, *n.* Unrighteousness. *Obs.*
un-right′ful, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-right′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-right′ful-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*]
un-right′ly, *a.* Wrong; false.
unrightwis † UNRIGHTEOUS.
un-right′wise′, *a.* Unrighteous. — **un-right′wise′ly**, *adv.* — **un-right′wise′ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un-rimed′ (ŭn-rīmd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [rind from *Obs.*]
un-rind′, *v. t.* To remove the
un-ring′, *v. t.* To deprive of a ring or rings. [UN-, not.]
un-rinsed′ (ŭn-rĭnst′), *a.* See
un-ri′ot-ed, *a.* Free from rioting. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.]
un-rip′ened (ŭn-rīp′'nd), *a.*
un-ripe′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-rip′pled, *a.*, **un-ris′en** (ŭn-rĭz′'n), *a.* See UN-, not.
unristi. † UNRESTY.
unrith. † UNRIGHT.
un-ri′val-a-ble, *a.*, **un-riv′en** (ŭn-rĭv′'n), *a.* See UN-, not.
unro, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ūrō*; or AS. *un-* not, *rōw* rest, quiet.] Want of rest; disquiet; trouble. *Obs.*
un-roast′ed, *a.*, **un-robbed′** (ŭn-rŏbd′), *a.*, **un-robed′** (-rōbd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rock′it, *a.* Reckless. — *adv.* Recklessly. *Both Obs. Scot.*
unroful, *a.* Restless; turbulent. *Obs.* [UN-, not.]
un-rolled′ (ŭn-roild′), *a.* See
un-roll′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
un′ro-man′tic, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′ro-man′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
unroned, *a.* [ME. *ronen* to console; orig. uncert.] Desolate. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
un-ron′ing-ness, *n.* Desolation.
un-roofed′ (ŭn-rōōft′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-roost′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *roost.*] To drive from the roost.
un-root′, *v. i.* To be uprooted.
un-rope′, *v. t.* To remove a rope or ropes from.
un-ro′tat-ed (-rō′tāt-ĕd; cf. ROTATE, *v.*), *a.*, **un-rot′ted**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rough′ (ŭn-rŭf′), *a.* **a** Not rough. **b** Specif., smooth-faced; unbearded. *Obs.* *Shak.*
un-round′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-roused′ (-rouzd′), *a.*, **un-rout′a-ble** (-rout′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-rout′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-row′ (ŭn-rō′), *v. i.* *Naut.* To cease rowing and lay the oars out of the rowlocks. *Rare.*
un-roy′al, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-roy′al-ist, *n.* A person not of royal blood. *Rare.*
un-roy′al-ly, *adv.* of UNROYAL.
un-rubbed′ (-rŭbd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [Not rude; polished.]
un-rude′, *a.* [*un-* not + *rude*].
un-rude′, *a.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *rude.*] **1.** Excessively rude. *Obs.* **2.** Monstrous; vile. *Obs.* *Scot*
un-rue′ful-ly, *adv.* **a** Not ruefully. **b** Without mercy. *Obs*
unrufe, *n.* [Cf. AS *rōw* quiet, rest.] Trouble; toil. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un-ru′in-a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ru′in-ate (ŭn-rōō′ĭ-nāt), *a.* Unruinated. *Obs.*
un-ru′in-at′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Not ruined or destroyed. *Obs.* [not.]
un-ru′ined (-ĭnd), *a.* See UN-,
unrule, *n.* Misrule. *Obs.*
un-rule′ful, *a.* Ungovernable. *Scot.* [*n.* Unruliness. *Obs.*]
un-rul′i-ment (ŭn-rōōl′ĭ-mĕnt),
un-rul′y (-ĭ), *adv.* In unruly or irregular manner. *Obs.*
un-rup′tured (ŭn-rŭp′ṭūrd), *a.*, **un-sac′er-do′tal** (-săs′ẽr-dō′tăl), *a.*, **un-sacked′** (-săkt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sac′ra-ment, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sacrament.*] To deprive of status as a sacrament. *Obs.*
un-sa′cred, *a.*, **un-sac′ri-fi′cial** (-săk′rĭ-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sad′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sad.*] To divest of sadness *Obs.*
un-sad′, *a.* [AS. *unsæd* unsated. See UN- not; SAD.] Unsteady; unsettled; fickle. *Obs.*
un-sad′den, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sadden.*] To free from sadness. *R.*
un-sad′dle, *v. i.* To remove the saddle from a horse or horses.
un-sad′ness, *n.* [From UNSAD.] Infirmity; weakness *Obs.*
un-safe′, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-safe′ly**, *adv.* — **un-safe′ness**, *n.*
un-safe′ty, *n.* Want of safety; insecurity.
un′sa-ga′cious (ŭn′sȧ-gā′shŭs), *a.*, **un-sage′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unsaght, unsahte. † UNSAUGHT
un-said′ (-sĕd′), *a.*, **un-sail′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-saint′, *v. t.* To deprive of status as a saint. *Obs.* [a saint.]
un-saint′ly, *a.* Unbecoming to
unsaked, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unsac* free from any charge, *sacan* to contend, to accuse. Cf. SAKE.] Guiltless. *Obs.* [recklessly. *Obs.*]
unsakrely, *adv.* Heedlessly;
un-sal′a-ried, *a.* See UN-, not.
unsale, unsall. † UNSEL.
un-sale′a-ble, etc. Vars. of UNSALABLE, etc.
un-salt′ed, *a.*, **un′sa-lut′ed** (ŭn′sȧ-lūt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′sa-lut′ing**, *a.*, **un-sal′va-ble** (ŭn-săl′vȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-salved′** (ŭn-sălvd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [To alter. *Obs.*]
un-same′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.]
un-samen, *adv.* [Cf. UN- not, and AS. *somen*, *tōsamne* together.] Not together; apart. *Obs.*
un-sanc′ti-fi-ca′tion, *n.* Absence or lack of sanctification.
un-sanc′ti-fied (ŭn-săŋk′tĭ-fīd), *a.*, **un-sanc′ti-fy′ing**, *a.*, **un-sanc′tioned** (-shŭnd), *a.*, **un-san′daled**, *a.*, **un-sane′**, *a.*, **un-san′guine**, *a.*, **un-san′i-ta-ry**, *a.*, **un-san′i-tat′ed**, *a.*, **un-san′i-ty**, *n.*, **un′sa-pon′i-fi′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′sa-pon′i-fied**, *a.*, **un-sapped′** (ŭn-săpt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
unsarkonly, *adv.* Fiercely; unsparingly. *Obs.* [UN-, not.]
un-sat′ed (ŭn-sāt′ĕd), *a.* See
un-sa′ti-a-ble (-sā′shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Insatiable. — **un-sa′ti-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-sa′ti-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-sa′ti-a-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs. or R.*
un-sa′ti-ate (-āt), *a.* Unsatiated; insatiate. *Obs. or R.*
un-sa′ti-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-sa′ti-at′ing** (-āt′ĭng), *a.*, **un-sat′ing** (-sāt′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. [faction. *Obs. or R.*]
un-sat′is-fac′tion, *n.* Dissatis-
un-sat′is-fac′to-ri-ly, *adv.*, **un-sat′is-fac′to-ri-ness**, *n.*, **un-sat′is-fac′to-ry**, *a.*, **un-sat′is-fi′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-sat′is-fied** (ŭn-săt′ĭs-fīd), *a.*, **un-sat′is-fied-ness**, *n.*, **un-sat′is-fy′ing**, *a.*, **un-sat′is-fy′ing-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-sat′u-ra-ble (-săt′ū-rȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not saturable. **2.** Insatiate. *Obs.* *Scot*
unsau. † ONSAW.
unsaught, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ūsātt* disagreement. Cf. UN- not; SAUGHT, *n.*] Discord *Obs.*
unsaught, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *ūsāttr.* Cf. UN- not; SAUGHT, *a.*] At strife or out of accord. *Obs* — **unsaughtly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
unsaughte. † UNSOUGHT.
un-saved′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sa′vor-ly, *adv.* With an ill taste; unpleasantly. *Obs.*
un-sa′vour-y. Var. of UNSAVORY. [UN-, not.]
un-sawed′, *a.*, **un-sawn′**, *a.* See
unsawin. † UNSOWN.
un-say′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
unsayne. † UNSEEN.
un-scal′a-ble (ŭn-skāl′ȧ-b'l), **un-scale′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-scaled′** (-skāld′), *a.*, **un-scal′ing** (-skāl′ĭng), *a.*, **un-scalped′**, *a.*, **un-scal′y** (-skāl′ĭ), *a.*, **un-scan′na-ble** (-b'l), *a.*, **un-scanned′**, *a.*, **un-scant′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-scap′a-ble (ŭn-skāp′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be escaped. *Obs.*
un-scared′ (-skârd′), *a.*, **un-scarred′** (-skärd′), *a.*, **un-scathed′** (-skātħd′; -skătht′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-scathe′ful, *a.* Harmless. *Obs.*
un-scat′tered, *a.* See UN-, not
un-scent′, *v. t.* To deprive of scent.
un-scent′ed, *a.* See UN-, not
un-scep′tered, un-scep′tred (ŭn-sĕp′tẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not
un-scep′tered, un-scep′tred, *p. a.* [1st *un-* + *scepter.*] Deprived of a scepter [TICAL.]
un-scep′ti-cal. Var. of UNSKEP-
un-sched′uled (-skĕd′ūld; *cf* SCHEDULE, *n.*), *a* See UN-, not
unschet, unschette. † UNSHUT.
un-schol′ar, *n.* One not a scholar. *Obs.*
un-schol′ar-like′, *a.*, **un-schol′ar-ly**, *a.*, **un′scho-las′tic** (ŭn′skō-lăs′tĭk), *a.*, **un-schooled′** (ŭn-skōōld′), *a* See UN-, not
un-sci′ence (ŭn-sī′ĕns), *n.* Ignorance *Obs.*
unscil. † UNSKILL.
un-sci′en-tif′ic (ŭn-sī′ĕn-tĭf′ĭk), *a.*, **un-scin′til-lat′ing** (-sĭn′tĭ-lāt′ĭng), *a.*, **un-scis′sored** (-sĭz′ẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unscod. † UNSHOD
unscomed, *a* Not scummed. *Obs.*
un-sconced′ (ŭn-skŏnst′), *a.*, **un-scorched′** (-skôrcht′), *a.*, **un-sco′ri-fied**, *a.*, **un-scorned′**, *a.*, **un-scorn′ful**, *a* See UN-, not.
un-scotch′, *v. t.* To take a scotch from under, as a wheel.
un-scot′ti-fy (ŭn-skŏt′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To render not Scotch.
un-scoured′ (-skourd′), *a.*, **un-scourged′** (-skûrjd′), *a.*, **un-scratched′** (-skrăcht′), *a* See UN-, not.
un-screen′, *v. t.* To remove the screen from; unveil. *Obs. or R*
un-screened′ (-skrēnd′), *a.*, **un-scrib′bled** (-skrĭb′'ld), *a.* See UN-, not. [scrip *Obs.*]
un-scrip′, *v. t.* To deprive of a
un-scrip′tur-al (-skrĭp′ṭūr-ăl), *a.*, **un-scrip′tur-al-ly**, *adv.*, **un-scrip′ture-ly** (-ṭūr-lĭ), *adv* See UN-, not. [*Rare.*]
un-scru′ta-ble, *a.* Inscrutable.
un-scru′ti-nized (ŭn-skrōō′tĭ-nīzd), *a.*, **un-scru′ti-niz′ing**, *a.*, **un-sculp′tur-al**, *a.*, **un-sculp′tured**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-scutch′eoned (-skŭch′ŭnd), *a.* Lacking an escutcheon. *Rare*
un-sealed′ (-sēld′), *p. a.* of UNSEAL.
un-sealed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-seal′er, *n.* One that unseals.
un-search′a-ble, *n* An unsearchable thing.
un-searched′ (ŭn-sûrcht′), *a.*, **un-search′ing**, *a.*, **un-seared′** (-sērd′), *a.*, **un-sea′son**, *n* See UN-, not
un-sea′soned, *p. a.* of UNSEASON.
unseaulich, *a.* [Cf. AS. *un(ge)sewenlīc* invisible, *ungesewen* unseen.] Unsightly; unseemly. *Obs*
un-sea′wor′thy, *a.* See UN-, not — **un-sea′wor′thi-ness**, *n*
un-se′cret, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *secret.*] To disclose. *Obs.*
un-se′cret, *a.*, **un′sec-ta′ri-an**, *a.*, **un′sec-ta′ri-an-ism**, *n.*, **un-sec′u-lar**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sec′u-lar-ize, *v. t* [See 1st UN-.] To cause to become not secular.
un′se-cure′, *a* Insecure. *Rare.*
un′se-cured′ (-kūrd′), *a.*, **un-sed′en-ta-ry**, *a.*, **un′se-duced′** (ŭn′sē-dūst′), *a.*, **un′se-duc′tive**, *a.*, **un-see′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-seed′ed**, *a.*, **un-see′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-seel′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seel.*] To open, as the seeled eyes of a hawk; hence, to enlighten. *Obs.*
un-see′ly. † UNSELY.
un-seem′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seem.*] Not to seem. *Obs* [seemly. *Obs.*]
un-seem′ing, *a.* Unfitting; un-
un-seem′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-seem′ly, *adv.* Not seemly.
unseethe † UNSITH.
un-seg′ment-ed, *a.*, **un-seg′re-gat′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unsehelich, *a.* [Cf UNSEAULICH.] Invisible. *Obs.*
unsein, unseiene. † UNSEEN.
unseinede. † UNSIGNED.
un-seiz′a-ble, *a.*, **un-seized′**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs* or *R.*]
un-seize′, *v. t.* To let go of.
unsekernes. † UNSICKERNESS.
un′sel, *a.* [Cf. AS *unsǣle* wicked, *unsǣl* unhappiness, *unsǣlig* unhappy.] Unhappy; worthless; wicked. *Obs.*
un′sel, *n.* *Obs* **a** Unhappiness; wretchedness **b** A bad, unhappy, or useless person
un-sel′dom, *adv.*, **un′se-lect′**, *a.*, **un′se-lect′ed**, *a.*, **un′se-lect′ing**, *a* See UN-, not.
unseled. † UNSEELED.
un-self′, *v. t.* To do away with selfhood or selfishness in.
un′self-con′scious, *a.*, **un′self-con′scious-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-self-delicious, *a.* Not self-indulgent. *Obs*
un-self′ish, *a.*, **un-self′ish-ly**, *adv.*, **un-self′ish-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-self′ly, *adv.* Not as self-existent. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
un-self′ness, *n.* Unselfishness.
unselth, *n.* [AS. *unsǣlþ.*] Misfortune; disadvantage. *Obs.*
un-se′ly, *a.* [AS. *unsǣlig.* See UN- not; SILLY.] Not blessed or happy; wretched; miserable. *Obs.* — **un-se′li-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
unselyeable, *a.* [See UN- not; ASSAIL; -ABLE.] Unassailable. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un-sem′i-nared (ŭn-sĕm′ĭ-nârd), *a.* [See 1st UN-; SEMEN.] Deprived of seminal energy. *Obs*
unsen, unsene. † UNSEEN. [not.]
un′sen-sa′tion-al, *a.* See UN-,
un-sense′, *v. t* To render insensible. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*
un-sensed′ (ŭn-sĕnst′), *a.* Wanting a distinct meaning. *Rare.*
un-sen′si-ble, *a.* **1.** Not sensible; insensible; senseless; nonsensical. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** Imperceptible *Obs*
un-sen′si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-sen′su-al-ize, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To elevate from the domain of the senses; to purify.
un-sent′, *a.* See UN-, not
un-sen′tenced (ŭn-sĕn′tĕnst), *a.* **1.** Not sentenced. **2.** Not pronounced, as a sentence or judgment.
un-sent′-for′, *a* Not sent for.
un′sen-ten′tious (ŭn′sĕn-tĕn′shŭs), *a.*, **un-sen′ti-ent** (ŭn-sĕn′shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), *a.*, **un-sen′ti-men′tal**, *a.*, **un-sen′ti-neled, un-sen′ti-nelled** (-tĭ-nĕld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sep′a-ra-ble, *a.* Inseparable. *Obs.* — **un-sep′a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-sep′a-ra-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-sep′a-rat′ed, *a.* See UN-, not
un-sep′tat-ed, *a.* Unseptate
un-sep′ul-chered, un-sep′ul-chred (ŭn-sĕp′ŭl-kẽrd), *a.*, **un-se′quenced** (-sē′kwĕnst), *a.*, **un′se-ques′tered** (ŭn′sē-kwĕs′tẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
‖ **Un′ser Fritz′** (ōōn′zẽr frĭts′). [G.] Lit., Our Fritz; — a nickname of Prussian soldiers for Crown Prince Frederick William (1831-88), afterwards Frederick III. of Germany
un-served′ (ŭn-sûrvd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [of service. *Obs.*]
un-serv′ice, *n* Want or neglect
un-serv′ice-a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-serv′ice-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-serv′ice-a-bly**, *adv*
un-serv′ice-like′, *a* Unlike those who would render service. *Obs.*
unsese. † UNSEIZE.
unseson. † UNSEASON.
unset. † ONSET. [ting of.]
un-set′, *v. t* To undo the set-
un-sot′, *a.* See UN-, not.
unsete, *a.* [*un-* not + *sete.*] Not proper or suitable *Obs.*
un-set′ting, *p a* of UNSET.
un-set′ting, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-set′tled, *a.*, **un-set′tled-ly**, *adv.*, **un-set′tled-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-set′tle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
un-sev′en, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seven.*] To render other than seven. *Obs.*

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un-sew′ (ŭn-sō′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sew.*] To undo, as something sewn, or something inclosed by sewing; to rip apart; to take out the stitches of.

un-sex′ (ŭn-sĕks′), *v. t.*; UN-SEXED′ (-sĕkst′); UN-SEX′ING. [1st *un-* + *sex.*] To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming one's sex; esp., to make unfeminine in character, manners, occupation, or the like; as, to *unsex* a woman.

un-shack′le (ŭn-shăk′'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shackle.*] To loose from shackles or bonds; to set free from restraint.

un-shape′ (ŭn-shāp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shape.*] To deprive of shape, or of proper shape; to disorder; derange. *R.*

un-shaped′ (ŭn-shāpt′; 87) } *a.* [See UN- not.] Not shaped;
un-shap′en (ŭn-shāp′'n) } shapeless; misshapen.

un-sheathe′ (ŭn-shēth′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sheath.*] To draw or remove from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword.

un-shed′ (ŭn-shĕd′; 87), *a.* **1.** Not parted or divided, as the hair. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. Not given off, let fall, thrown off, etc.; as, *unshed* tears.

un-shell′ (ŭn-shĕl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shell.*] To strip the shell from; to take out of the shell; specif., to hatch.

un-ship′ (ŭn-shĭp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *ship.*] **1.** To take out of a ship or vessel; as, to *unship* goods.
2. *Naut.* To remove or detach, as an oar, tiller, etc., from its proper position or connection when in use.

un-shroud′ (ŭn-shroud′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shroud.*] To remove the shroud from; to uncover.

un-shut′ter (ŭn-shŭt′ẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shutter.*] To open or remove the shutters of.

un-sight′ (ŭn-sīt′), *a.* [Cf. UNSIGHTED.] Not sighted or seen; not seeing or examining. *Obs.*, exc. in the colloquial phrase **unsight, unseen**; as, to buy a thing *unsight, unseen*, that is, without seeing it.

un-sight′ed, *a.* **1.** Not sighted, or seen.
2. Not aimed by means of a sight; as, an *unsighted* shot; also, not furnished with a sight; as, an *unsighted* cannon.

un-skilled′ (ŭn-skĭld′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not skilled; not having, displaying, or embodying skill.
unskilled labor *or* **labour**, labor which (as regards any specific state of facts) is not dependent upon training and experience for its efficacy. See SKILLED, *a.*, 2.

un-skill′ful, un-skil′ful (ŭn-skĭl′fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not skillful; inexperienced; awkward; as, an *unskillful* surgeon.
2. Lacking discernment; injudicious. *Archaic.* "Though it make the *unskillful* laugh." *Shak.*
3. Unreasonable; unseemly. *Obs.* *Langland.*
— **un-skill′ful-ly, un-skil′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-skill′ful-ness, un-skil′ful-ness**, *n.*

un-slaked′ (ŭn-slākt′; *cf.* SLAKE, *v.t.*), **un-slacked′** (-slăkt′), *a.* Not slaked or slacked; as, *unslacked* lime.

un-sling′ (ŭn-slĭng′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sling.*] **a** To take (a thing) from where it has been slung; as, to *unsling* a rifle. **b** *Naut.* To take off the slings of, as a yard, a cask, or the like; to release from slings.

un-sluice′ (ŭn-slo͞os′; 243: *cf.* SLUICE), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To sluice; to open the sluice or sluices of; to let flow.

un-so′cia-ble (ŭn-sō′shȧ-b'l), *a.* Not sociable; not inclined to society or conversation; solitary; reserved; as, an *unsociable* person or temper. — **un-so′cia-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **un-so′cia-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-so′cia-bly**, *adv.*

un-sol′der (ŭn-sŏd′ẽr; *cf.* SOLDER, *n.*), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *solder.*] To separate or disunite (what has been soldered); hence, to divide; sunder.

un-sol′dier-like′ (-sōl′jẽr-līk′) } *a.* Not characteristic of,
un-sol′dier-ly (ŭn-sōl′jẽr-lĭ) } or befitting, a soldier.

un-sol′emn (ŭn-sŏl′ĕm), *a.* **1.** Not solemn; not solemnized by formalities.
Solemn admissions, or admissions in judicio . . . ; and *unsolemn* admissions, extra judicium. *Greenleaf.*
An *unsolemn* war is when two nations slip into a war without any solemnity. *Charles Molloy.*
2. Not celebrated; obscure. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

un′so-phis′ti-cat′ed (ŭn′sō-fĭs′tĭ-kāt′ĕd), *a.* Not sophisticated; pure; innocent; genuine. — **un′so-phis′ti-cat′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un′so-phis′ti-cat′ed-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See SIMPLE.

un-sor′rowed (ŭn-sŏr′ōd), *a.* Not sorrowed for; unlamented.

un-sort′ed (ŭn-sôr′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Not sorted; not classified; as, a lot of *unsorted* goods.
2. Not well selected; ill-chosen. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

un-sound′ (ŭn-sound′; 87), *a.* Not sound; not healthy or whole; not valid or true; not solid or firm. — **un-sound′ly**, *adv.* — **un-sound′ness**, *n.*

un-spar′ing (ŭn-spâr′ĭng), *a.* [*un-* not + *sparing*, p. pr.]
1. Not sparing; liberal; profuse; as, *unsparing* praise.
2. Not merciful or forgiving; hard. *Rare.* *Milton.*
— **un-spar′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-spar′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-speak′ (ŭn-spēk′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unsay.

un-speak′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See UN- not.] Not speakable; inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; as, *unspeakable* grief or rage; sometimes, specif.: unspeakably bad; as, the *unspeakable* Turk.
Ye rejoice with joy *unspeakable* and full of glory. 1 *Pet.* i. 8.
Syn. — See INEFFABLE.
— **un-speak′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-speak′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-spe′cial-ized (ŭn-spĕsh′ăl-īzd), *a.* Not specialized; esp., *Biol.*, not adapted, or modified, for any particular purpose or function.

un-sphere′ (ŭn-sfēr′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sphere.*] To remove, as a planet, from its sphere. *Shak.*

un-spin′ (ŭn-spĭn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spin.*] To untwist, as something spun.

un-spleened′ (ŭn-splēnd′; *see* UN-), *a.* [1st *un-* + *spleen.*] Deprived or devoid of a spleen.

un-spot′ted (ŭn-spŏt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Not spotted; free from spot or stain; esp., free from moral stain; immaculate; as, an *unspotted* reputation. — **un-spot′ted-ness**, *n.*

un-sta′ble (ŭn-stā′b'l), *a.* [Cf. INSTABLE.] Not stable; not firm, fixed, or constant; subject to change or overthrow. — **un-sta′ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-sta′bly**, *adv.*
unstable equilibrium. See EQUILIBRIUM, 1.

un-stack′ (ŭn-stăk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stack.*] To remove from a stack; to undo the stacked condition of.

un-stalked′ (ŭn-stôkt′; 87), *a.* Not having a stalk or stalks.
unstalked hydatid. *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI **b.**

un-starch′ (ŭn-stärch′), *v. t.* [*un-* + *starch.*] To free from starch; to make limp or pliable.

un-state′ (ŭn-stāt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *state.*] **1.** To deprive of state or dignity. "Cæsar will *unstate* his happiness." *Shak.*
2. To deprive of statehood. *Rare.*

un-steel′ (ŭn-stēl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *steel.*] To render not steel-like; to disarm; soften.

un-step′ (ŭn-stĕp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *step.*] *Naut.* To remove, as a mast, from its step.

un-sting′ (ŭn-stĭng′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sting.*] To disarm of a sting; to remove the sting of. *Rare.* *J. M. Mason.*

un-stitch′ (ŭn-stĭch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stitch.*] To open by picking out stitches; to take out, or undo, the stitches of.

un-stock′ (ŭn-stŏk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stock.*] To deprive of a stock, to remove the stock from, or to remove from a stock or stocks.

un-stop′ (-stŏp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stop.*] **1.** To take the stopple or stopper from; as, to *unstop* a bottle or a cask.
2. To free from any obstruction; to open.
3. To draw out the stops of (an organ).

un-stopped′ (ŭn-stŏpt′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not stopped; specif., *Phon.*, of consonants, open; continuant.

un-stow′ (ŭn-stō′), *v. t.* *Chiefly Naut.* To empty of cargo or contents; to unload.

un-stowed′ (ŭn-stōd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not stowed; specif.: *Naut.* **a** Not stowed carefully, but lying loose on deck or in the hold; as, *unstowed* cargo. **b** Unloaded; not filled with stowed cargo. **c** Emptied of cargo or contents.

un-strained′ (ŭn-strānd′; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *strain*, for senses 1 & 2.] Not strained. Specif.: **1.** Not cleared or purified by straining; as, *unstrained* oil or milk.
2. Not forced; natural; as, an *unstrained* deduction.

un-strat′i-fied (ŭn-străt′ĭ-fīd), *a.* *Geol.* Not stratified; —

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un′se-vere′, *a.*, **un-sev′ered** (ŭn-sĕv′ẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sewed′ (-sōd′), *p. a.* of UNSEW.
un-sewed′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sew′ered (-sū′ẽrd), *a.* Not provided with a sewer, or drain.
un-sewn (-sōn′), *p. a.* of UNSEW.
un-sewn′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sex′u-al, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shack′led (-shăk′'ld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shad′ed (-shād′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.*, **un-shad′ow-a-ble** (-shăd′ō-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-shad′owed** (-ōd), *a.*, **un-shad′y** (-shād′ĭ), *a.*, **un-shak′a-ble**, **un-shake′a-ble** (-shāk′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-shak′a-bly**, **un-shake′a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-shaked′ (ŭn-shākt′), *a.* Unshaken. *Obs.*
un-shak′en (-shāk′'n), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-shak′en-ly**, *adv.*
un-shale′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shale.*] To strip the shale from. *Obs.*
un-sham′a-ble, **un-shame′a-ble** (ŭn-shām′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-shamed′** (-shāmd′), *a.*, **un-shame′faced′** (-shām′fāst′), *a.*, **un-shame′faced′ness** (-fāst′nĕs; -fās′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See UN-, not.
un-shame′fast, *a.* [AS. *unsceamfæst.*] Shameless; immodest. — **un-shame′fast-ly**, *adv.* — **un-shame′fast-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un-shame′ful, *a.* Without shame: immodest. — **un-shame′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-shame′ful-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un-shap′a-ble, **un-shape′a-ble** (ŭn-shāp′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-shape′ly**, *a.*, **un-shared′**, *a.*, **un-sharp′ened**, *a.*, **un-shat′tered**, *a.*, **un-shav′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unshave, *a.* Unshaven. *Obs.*
un-shave′a-ble, *a.*, **un-shaved′**, **un-shav′en** (ŭn-shāv′'n), *a.*, **un-sheet′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shel′ter-a-ble, *a.* Not shelterable; also, not to be sheltered from.
un-shel′tered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shelve′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove from or as from a shelf.
un-shent′, *a.* See UN-, not
un-sher′iff, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sheriff.*] To depose from the office of sheriff. *Rare.*
un-shet′. † UNSHUT.
un-shield′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shift′a-ble, *a.* **a** That may not be shifted. **b** Shiftless; helpless. *Obs.*
un-shift′ed, *a.*, **un-shift′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shift′i-ness (ŭn-shĭf′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Shiftlessness.
un-ship′ment, *n.* Act of unshipping, or state of being unshipped; displacement. *Rare.*
un-shipped′ (-shĭpt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ship′wrecked′, *a.*, **un-shirt′ed**, *a.*, **un-shiv′ered** (-shĭv′ẽrd), *a.*, **un-shiv′er-ing**, *a.*, **un-shocked′** (-shŏkt′), *a.*, **un-shod′**, *a.* [AS. *unscōd.*] See UN-, not.
un-shoe′ (ŭn-sho͞o′), *v. t.* To remove a shoe or shoes from.
un-shook′, *a.* Unshaken. *Obs.*
un-shop′, *v. t.* To deprive of a shop: to put out of employment.
un-shore′, *a.* Unshorn. *Obs.*
un-shored′ (ŭn-shōrd′; 201), *a.*, **un-shorn′** (-shōrn′; 201), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-short′ed, *a.* Unabridged. *Obs.*
un-short′ened, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shot′, *a.* [*un-* not + *shot.*] Not hit by a shot; also, not discharged or fired off.
un-shot′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shot.*] To remove the shot from, as from a shotted gun; to unload.
un-shout′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shout.*] To recall (a shout). *Obs.*
un-show′ered (ŭn-shou′ẽrd), *a.*, **un-shown′**, *a.*, **un-shrined′** (-shrīnd′), *a.*, **un-shrink′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-shrink′ing**, *a.*, **un-shrink′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-shrived′** (ŭn-shrīvd′), *a.*, **un-shriv′eled**, **un-shriv′elled** (-shrĭv′'ld), *a.*, **un-shriv′en** (-'n), *a.*, **un-shroud′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shrubbed′ (ŭn-shrŭbd′), *a.* Being without shrubs.
un-shrunk′, *a.*, **un-shun′na-ble**, *a.*, **un-shunned′** (ŭn-shŭnd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shun′ning, *a.* Inevitable. *Obs.*
un-shunt′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-shut′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shut.*] **1.** To open; disclose. *Obs.*
2. To unyoke or unharness (a team). *Dial. Eng.*
un-shut′, *a.*, **un-shy′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unsib, *n.* [AS.] Enmity; disagreement. *Obs.*
unsib, *a.* Not akin. *Obs.*
un-sick′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sick′er, *a.* [*un-* not + *sicker*, *a.*] Unsure; deceptive. — **un-sick′er-ly**, *adv.* — **un-sick′er-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot.*
un-sick′led (ŭn-sĭk′'ld), *a.* Uncut by the sickle.
un-sift′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sighed′ (ŭn-sīd′), *a.* See UN-, not; — with *for*.
unsight, *n.* The want of seeing (what is not present). *Obs.*
un-sight′a-ble, *a.* Invisible. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-sight′ful-ly, *adv.* Invisibly. *Obs.*
un-sight′li-ness, *n.*, **un-sight′ly**, *a.*, **un′sig-mat′ic**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-sign′a-ble (ŭn-sīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **a** Not signable. **b** That cannot be brought to sign. *Obs.*
un-sig′nal-ized (-sĭg′năl-īzd), *a.*, **un-signed′** (-sīnd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′sig-nif′i-cant, *a.* Insignificant. — **un′sig-nif′i-cant-ly**, *adv.*
un-sig′ni-fy′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
unsiker. † UNSICKER.
un-si′lenced, *a.* **1.** Not silenced. **2.** Not to be silenced. *Obs.*
un-sil′ly. † UNSELY.
un-sil′vered (-sĭl′vẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sim′i-lar, *a.* Dissimilar.
un-sim′ple, *a.* See UN-, not
un′sim-plic′i-ty (ŭn′sĭm-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lack of simplicity; artfulness.
un-sim′u-lat′ed (ŭn-sĭm′ū-lāt′ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not
un-sin′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sin.*] To recall or undo (a sin).
un′sin-cere′, *a.* Insincere. — **un′sin-cere′ness**, *n.* — **un′sin-cer′i-ty** (ŭn′sĭn-sĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *All Rare.*
un-sin′ew (ŭn-sĭn′ū), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sinew.*] To deprive of sinews or of strength. *Rare.*
un-sin′ew-y (-ĭ), *a.*, **un-sin′ful**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sing′, *v. t.* To recant (what has been sung). *Obs. or R.*
un-sing′a-ble (ŭn-sĭng′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-singed′** (-sĭnjd′), *a.*, **un-sin′gled** (-sĭŋ′g'ld), *a.*, **un-sink′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-sink′ing**, *a.*, **un-sin′ning**, *a.*, **un-sin′ning-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-sis′ter, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sister.*] To separate, as sisters. *Rare.*
un-sis′tered (ŭn-sĭs′tẽrd), *a.*, **un-sis′ter-li-ness**, *n.*, **un-sis′ter-ly**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sist′ing, *a.* Prob., unresisting. *Obs.*
unsith, *n.* [AS. *unsīþ.*] Mishap; misfortune. *Obs.*
un-sit′ting, *a.* Unsuitable. *Obs.* — **un-sit′ting-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-siz′a-ble, **un-size′a-ble** (-sīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-sized′** (-sīzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-skaith′d′ (ŭn-skātht′), *a.* Unscathed; unhurt. *Scot.*
unskard. † UNSCARED.
un-skep′ti-cal, **un-scep′ti-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-skil′ful, **un-skil′ful-ly**, **un-skil′ful-ness**. Vars. of UNSKILLFUL, etc.
un-skill′, *n.* Want of skill or reason: ignorance; folly. *Obs.*
unskilwise, *a.* Unreasonable; irrational: inordinate; foolish. *Obs.* — **unskilwisely**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-skimmed′ (ŭn-skĭmd′), *a.* See UN-, not. Specif.: *Plastering.* Not covered with a skim coat.
un-skinned′ (-skĭnd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-skir′mished, *a.* Unengaged in skirmishing. *Obs.*
un-skirt′ed, *a.*, **un-slack′ened**, *a.*, **un-slain′**, *a.*, **un-slak′a-ble**, **un-slake′a-ble** (ŭn-slāk′ȧ-b'l; *cf.* SLAKE, *v. t.*), *a.*, **un-slan′dered**, *a.*, **un-slaugh′tered** (ŭn-slô′tẽrd), *a.*, **un-sleek′**, *a.*, **un-sleep′ing**, *a.*, **un-sleep′y**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unslei. † UNSLY.
un-slept′, *a.* Having been without sleep.
un-sliced′ (ŭn-slīst′), *a.*, **un-slip′ping**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-slit′, *a.* Not slit.
unslogh, *a.* Perh., horrible. *Obs.*
unslokened, *a.* Unslaked. *Obs.*
un-slow′, *a.*, **un-slum′ber-ing**, *a.*, **un-slum′ber-ous**, **un-slum′brous**, *a.*, **un-slurred′** (ŭn-slûrd′), *a.* See UN-, not
un-sly′, *a.* Not sly; specif., unskillful; unwary; careless. — **un-sly′ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or R.*
un-smart′, *a.* **1.** Not smart. **2.** Slack; limp. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un-smelt′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unsmethe. † UNSMOOTH.
un-smil′ing (ŭn-smīl′ĭng), *a.*, **un-smil′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-smirched′** (ŭn-smûrcht′), *a.*, **un-smirk′ing** (-smûr′kĭng), *a.*, **un-smit′ten**, *a.*, **un-smoked′** (ŭn-smōkt′), *a.*, **un-smooth′** (-smo͞oth′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-smote′, *a.* Unsmitten. *Rare.*
un-smoth′er-a-ble (ŭn-smŭth′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-smug′gled**, *a.*, **un-smut′ty**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-snare′, *v. t.* To release from a snare or snares.
un-snared′ (ŭn-snârd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-snarl′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *snarl.*] To undo the entanglement of.
un-sneck′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sneck.*] To unlatch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-sned′, *a.*, **un-snubbed′** (ŭn-snŭbd′), *a.*, **un-soaked′** (-sōkt′), *a.*, **un-soaped′** (-sōpt′), *a.*, **un-so′ber**, *a.*, **un-so′ber-ly**, *adv.*, **un-so′cial** (ŭn-sō′shăl), *a.*, **un-so′cial-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*, **un-so′cial-is′tic**, *a.*, **un-so′ci-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* See UN-, not.
un-sock′et, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loose or take from a socket.
un′-So-crat′ic, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sod′, *a.* Not seethed. *Obs.*
un-sod′den, *a.* [AS. *unsoden.*] See UN-, not.
unsoder. † UNSOLDER.
un-soft′, *a.* Not soft. *Rare.*
un-soft′, *adv.* [AS. *unsōfte*. See UN- not; SOFT.] Not softly. *Obs.*
un-sof′tened (ŭn-sôf′'nd; 205), *a.* See UN-, not.
unsoght. † UNSAUGHT, UNSOUGHT.
un-soil′, *v. t.* To strip the top layer of soil or mold from.
un-soil′, *v. t.* To remove the soil, as in opening a deposit of clay for brickmaking.
un-soil′a-ble, *a.* [From *soil* to absolve, refute, prop., to solve (a question), for *assol*. See ASSOIL.] Unanswerable. *Obs.*
un-soiled′ (ŭn-soild′), *a.*, **un-sold′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sol′dered (ŭn-sŏd′ẽrd; *cf.* SOLDER, *n.*), *a.* See UN-, not
un-sol′diered (ŭn-sōl′jẽrd), *a.* Unsoldierly. *Obs.*
un-sol′em-nize, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To divest of solemnity.
un′so-lic′it-ed (ŭn′sō-lĭs′ĭ-tĕd), *a.*, **un′so-lic′it-ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un′so-lic′it-ous** (-tŭs), *a.*, **un′so-lic′it-ous-ness**, *n.*, **un-sol′id**, *a.*, **un′so-lid′i-fied**, *a.*, **un′so-lid′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-sol′id-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-sol′u-ble (ŭn-sŏl′ū-b'l), *a.* Insoluble. *Rare.*
un-solv′a-ble, **un-solv′i-ble**, *a.*, **un-solved′**, *a.* See UN-, not
unsome, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungesōm* at variance, *unsōm* disagreement.] Unfriendly; at variance. *Obs.*
un-son′, *v. t.* To render not a son. *Rare.*
un-so′na-ble, *a.* [*un-* not + L. *sonabilis* sounding.] That cannot be sounded. *Obs.*
un-son′cy, **un-son′sie**. Vars. of UNSONSY.
un-son′sy (ŭn-sŏn′sĭ), *a.* [*un-* not + *sonsy.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Boding or causing misfortune; fatal. **b** Mischievous. **c** Ill-favored: also, slovenly.
unsoote. † UNSWEET.
un-soothed′ (ŭn-so͞othd′), *a.*, **un-sooth′fast′**, *a.*, **un′so-phis′ti-cal** (ŭn′sō-fĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′so-phis′ti-cate (-kāt), *a.* Unsophisticated. *Obs. or Archaic.*
un′so-phis′ti-ca′tion (-tĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Lack of, or freedom from, sophistication.
‖ **un sot′ à tri′ple é′tage′** (ŭN sō′tȧ trē′pl′ ā tȧzh′). [F.] Lit., a fool to the third degree; i. e., a great blockhead.
un-sought′ (ŭn-sôt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-soul′, *v. t.* To deprive of soul or spirit. *Obs. or R.*
un-sound′, *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.* — *adv.* Sorrowfully. *Obs.*
un-sound′a-ble, *a.*, **un-sound′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-sound′y, *a.* Unsound. *Obs.*
un-soured′ (ŭn-sourd′), *a.*, **un-sowed′** (ŭn-sōd′), *a.*, **un-sown′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unsowmyd. † UNSUMMED.
unspaned, **unspaynd**, *a.* [*un-* not + *spane.*] Unweaned. *Obs.*
un-span′gled, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spar′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spar.*] To take the spars, stakes, or bars from. *Obs. or R.*
un-spar′a-ble (ŭn-spâr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be spared. *Obs.*
un-spared′ (-spârd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spare′ly, *adv.* Unsparingly. *Obs.*
un-spar′kling, *a.*, **un-sparred′** (ŭn-spärd′), *a.*, **un-spa′tial** (ŭn-spā′shăl), *a.*, **un-spa′ti-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un-speak′ing**, *a.*, **un′spe-cif′ic** (ŭn′spē-sĭf′ĭk), *a.*, **un-spec′i-fied** (ŭn-spĕs′ĭ-fīd), *a.*, **un-spe′cious** (ŭn-spē′shŭs), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-specked′, *a.* **1.** Not specked. **2.** Unblemished. *Obs.*
un-speck′led, *a.*, **un-spec′ta-cled** (ŭn-spĕk′tȧ-k'ld), *a.*, **un-spec′u-la-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-sped′, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Unsuccessful. **2.** Not performed
unspede. † UNSPED, UNSPEED
unspeed, *n.* [AS. *unspēd* want, penury.] *Obs.* **1.** Misfortune; unsuccessfulness. **2.** Hindrance; disadvantage.
un-speed′ful, *a.* Unsuccessful; inefficacious. *Obs.*
un-speed′y, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spell′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spell.*] To break the power of, or release from, a spell
un-spell′a-ble, *a.*, **un-spelled′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unspenne, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spenne*, v.] To unyoke. *Obs.*
unspere, **unsperre**, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; SPAR to bolt.] To unbolt; to open. *Obs.*
unsperre. † UNSPAR.
un-spi′a-ble (ŭn-spī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be espied. *Obs.*
un-spied′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spike′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spike.*] To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.
un-spill′a-ble, *a.*, **un-spilled′** (ŭn-spĭld′), **un-spilt′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spir′it, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spirit.*] To dispirit. *Obs.*
un-spir′it-u-al (ŭn-spĭr′ĭt-ū-ăl), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-spir′it-u-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-spir′it-u-al-ly**, *adv.*
un-spir′it-u-al-ize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spiritualize.*] To deprive of spirituality.
un-splashed′ (ŭn-splăsht′), *a.*, **un-splayed′** (-splād′), *a.*, **un-spliced′** (-splīst′), *a.*, **un-split′**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-spoil′, *v. t.* **1.** To despoil; to undress. *Obs.* **2.** To restore from being spoiled.
un-spoil′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-spoil′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un-spoiled′ (-spoild′), **un-spoilt′** (-spoilt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spo′ken (ŭn-spō′k'n), *a.*, **un′spon-ta′ne-ous** (ŭn′spŏn-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.*, **un-sport′ful**, *a.*, **un-sports′man-like′**, *a.*, **un-spread′**, *a.*, **un-spright′ly** (ŭn-sprīt′lĭ), *a.*, **un-sprin′kled** (ŭn-sprĭŋ′k'ld), *a.*, **un-sprung′**, *a.*, **un-spun′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-spured, *a.* [See UN- not; SPERE to ask.] Unasked. *Obs.*
un-spurn′, *v. t.* To kick open. *Obs.*
un-squan′dered (ŭn-skwŏn′dẽrd), *a.*, **un-squared′** (-skwârd′), *a.*, **un-squeezed′** (-skwēzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-squire′, *v. t.* To deprive of status as squire. *Obs. or R.*
un′sta-bil′i-ty (ŭn′stȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Instability. *Rare.*
un-sta′bled (ŭn-stā′b'ld), *a.*, **un-stab′lished** (ŭn-stăb′lĭsht), *a.*, **un-staid′**, *a.*, **un-staid′ness**, *n.*, **un-stain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-stained′** (-stānd′), *a.*, **un-stamped′** (ŭn-stămpt′), *a.*, **un-stanch′**, **un-staunch′** (ŭn-stánch′; -stänch′; 140), *a.*, **un-stanch′a-ble**, **un-staunch′a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-stanched′**, **un-staunched′** (-stáncht′; -stäncht′), *a.*, **un-stand′ard-ized**, *a.*, **un-starched′** (-stärcht′), *a.*, **un-starred′** (ŭn-stärd′), *a.*, **un-star′tled**, *a.*, **un-stat′ed** (ŭn-stāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-states′man-like′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unstathelfast, *a.* [AS. *unstaþolfæst.*] Unsettled; unstable. *Obs.*
un-sta′tioned (ŭn-stā′shŭnd), *a.*, **un-stat′u-ta-ble** (-stăt′ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-stat′u-ta-bly**, *adv.*, **un-stayed′**, *a.*, **un-stead′fast**, *a.*, **un-stead′fast-ly**, *adv.*, **un-stead′fast-ness**, *n.*, **un-stead′ied** (ŭn-stĕd′ĭd), *a.*, **un-stead′i-ly**, *adv.*, **un-stead′i-ness**, *n.*, **un-stead′y**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-steck′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *steck.*] To unfasten. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-steeped′ (-stēpt′), *a.*, **un-steered′** (-stērd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
unsteke. † UNSTECK.
un-stemmed′ (-stĕmd′), *a.*, **un-ster′co-rat′ed** (ŭn-stûr′kō-rāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-ster′i-lized** (-stĕr′ĭ-līzed), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-stern′, *a.* [*un-* not (intensive) + *stern.*] Stern; fierce. *Obs.* — **un-stern′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-stick′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stick.*] To release, as something stuck.
un-sti′fled (ŭn-stī′f'ld), *a.*, **un-stig′ma-tized**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-still′, *a.* [AS. *unstille*. See UN- not; STILL, *a.*] Not still. *R.*
un-stilt′ed, *a.*, **un-stim′u-lat′ed** (ŭn-stĭm′ū-lāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-stint′ed**, *a.*, **un-stint′ing**, *a.*, **un-stint′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-stir′ra-ble** (ŭn-stûr′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-stirred′** (-stûrd′), *a.*, **un-stir′ring**, *a.*, **un-stitched′** (-stĭcht′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-stith′, *a.* [*un-* not + *stith*, *a.*] Unsteady; unsafe. *Obs.*
un-stock′inged (ŭn-stŏk′ĭngd), *a.* **a** [*un-* not + *stocking.*] Lacking stockings. **b** [1st *un-* + *stocking.*] Deprived of stockings.
un-sto′i-cize (ŭn-stō′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To deprive of stoic character.
un-sto′ken, *p. a.* [*un-* not + ME. *stoken*, p. p. of *steken* to fix, fasten, close. Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] Unstecked; unbarred; opened. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-sto′len (ŭn-stō′l'n), *a.*, **un-stoop′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-stop′per, *v. t.* To remove the stopper from.
un-stop′ple, *v. t.* To remove a stopple from.
un-sto′ried (ŭn-stō′rĭd: 201), *a.*, **un-stormed′** (-stôrmd′), *a.*, **un-storm′y**, *a.*, **un-stout′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-strain′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *strain.*] To relieve from a strain.
un-strait′ened, *a.*, **un-strange′**, *a.*, **un-stran′gu-la-ble** (ŭn-străŋ′gū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-strap′, *v. t.* To remove or loose a strap from, as a box. — **un-strapped′** (-străpt′), *a.*

N O P Q R S T U

applied to massive rocks, as granite, porphyry, etc., and also to deposits of loose material, as the glacial till, which occur in masses without layers or strata.

un-stressed′ (ŭn-strĕst′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not stressed; specif., not pronounced with stress; unaccented.

un-string′ (ŭn-strĭng′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *string.*] **1.** To deprive of a string or strings; also, to take from a string; as, to *unstring* beads.

2. To loosen the string or strings of; as, to *unstring* a harp.

3. To relax the tension of; to loosen. "His garland they *unstring.*" *Dryden.* Also fig.; as, nerves *unstrung* by fear.

un-striped′ (ŭn-strīpt′; strīp′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Not striped or striated. — **unstriped muscle**, *Anat.*, nonstriated muscle.

un-stud′ied (ŭn-stŭd′ĭd), *a.* **1.** Not studied; not acquired by study; unlabored; natural.

2. Not skilled; unversed; — followed by *in.*

3. Not spent in study. *Obs.* *Milton.*

un′sub-stan′tial (ŭn′sŭb-stăn′shăl), *a.* Wanting matter or substance; visionary; flimsy. — **un′sub-stan′ti-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un′sub-stan′tial-ly**, *adv.*

un′sub-stan′tial-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *substantialize.*] To make unsubstantial. *Rare.*

un′sub-stan′ti-a′tion (-shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [1st *un-* + *substantiation.*] A divesting of substantiality.

un′suc-cess′ (ŭn′sŭk-sĕs′), *n.* Want of success; failure.

un′suc-cess′ful (-fōōl), *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; meeting with, or resulting in, failure. — **un′suc-cess′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un′suc-cess′ful-ness**, *n.*

un-swad′dle (ŭn-swŏd′'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *swaddle.*] To take a swaddle from; to unswathe.

un-swathe′ (ŭn-swāth′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *swathe.*] To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.

un-swear′ (ŭn-swâr′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *swear.*] To recant or recall (an oath), esp. by a second oath; to abjure.

un′sym-met′ric (ŭn′sĭ-mĕt′rĭk) }
un′sym-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) } *a.* Wanting in symmetry; asymmetric.

unsymmetrical carbon atom, an asymmetric carbon atom.

un-tack′ (ŭn-tăk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tack.*] To separate (what is tacked); to disjoin; release, as from care.

un-tack′le (-tăk′'l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unhitch; unharness.

un-tan′gle (ŭn-tăŋ′g'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tangle.*] To loose from tangles or intricacy; to disentangle; fig., to resolve.

un-teach′ (ŭn-tēch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *teach.*] To cause to disbelieve, or to believe the opposite of (what one has been taught); to teach the contrary of (something specified or understood); — taking either the person or thing taught as object. "Experience will *unteach* us." *Sir T. Browne.*

un-tem′per (ŭn-tĕm′pẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *temper.*] To deprive of temper, or of the proper temper; to make soft.

un-tent′ed (ŭn-tĕn′tĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *tented*, p. p. of *tent* to probe.] Not tented. See 2d TENT, 2.

The *untented* woundings of a father's curse. *Shak.*

un-think′ (ŭn-thĭŋk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *think.*] To retract in the mind, as a thought; to change the mind about.

un-think′ing, *a.* **1.** Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; as, *unthinking* youth.

2. Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.

With earnest eyes, and round *unthinking* face. *Pope.*

— **un-think′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-think′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-thought′-of′ (ŭn-thôt′ŏv′), *a.* Not thought of; not considered; not imagined; also, now less commonly, unthought-on; unremembered.

un-thread′ (-thrĕd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *thread.*] **1.** To draw or take out a thread from, as a needle.

2. To deprive of ligaments; to loose the ligaments of.

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints. *Milton.*

3. To make one's way through; to traverse, as a trail.

un-thrift′i-ly (ŭn-thrĭf′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Not thriftily.

2. Poorly. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

un-thrift′y (-tĭ), *a.* Not thrifty; as: **a** Profuse; prodigal. **b** Profitless; foolish. *Now Rare.* **c** Not thriving or prospering. *Now Rare.* **d** Characterized by unthrift; as, *unthrifty* destruction. *Spenser.*

un-throne′ (ŭn-thrōn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *throne.*] To remove from or as from a throne; to dethrone.

un-ti′dy (ŭn-tī′dĭ), *a.* **1.** Unseasonable; untimely.

2. Not tidy or neat; careless; slovenly.

— **un-ti′di-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-ti′di-ness**, *n.*

un-tie′ (ŭn-tī′), *v. t.* [AS. *untīgan.* See 1st UN-; TIE, *v. t.*] **1.** To loosen, as something interlaced or knotted; to disengage the parts of; as, to *untie* a knot.

2. To free from fastening or restraint; to let loose; unbind.

The evils of an *untied* tongue. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To resolve; to unfold; to clear.

un-tie′, *v. i.* To become untied or loosed.

un-tied′ (-tīd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not tied; also, fig., unrestrained; dissolute.

un-til′ (ŭn-tĭl′), *prep.* [ME. *until, ontil*; *un-* (as in *unto*) + *til* till; cf. Dan. *indtil*, Sw. *intill.* See UNTO, TILL, *prep.*] **1.** To; unto; also, towards. *Obs.*

Taverners *until* them told the same. *Piers Plowman.*

2. To; up to; till; — used in reference to time; as, to remain *until* evening or *until* the end of the month.

He and his sons were priests to the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity. *Judg.* xviii. 30.

☞ In ordinary use as well as in contracts and other legal documents the question as to whether *until* is inclusive or exclusive of the date mentioned generally depends upon the connection or circumstances in which the word is used. The weight of judicial decisions is that *until* is prima facie exclusive (111 N. Y. 621; 120 Mass. 94; 66 Kan. 512; 10 Neb. 524; 64 Vt. 566; 44 Fed. 369; 119 Ind. 72; 82 Ind. 498).

un-til′ (ŭn-tĭl′), *conj.* As far as; to the place or degree that; esp., to the time that; till.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems joined unto the sky. *Dryden.*

But the rest of the dead lived not again *until* the thousand years were finished. *Rev* xx. 5

un-time′ly (ŭn-tīm′lĭ), *a.* Not timely; done or happening at an unnatural, unusual, or improper time; unseasonable; premature; inopportune; as, *untimely* frosts; *untimely* remarks; an *untimely* death.

un-time′ly, *adv.* Out of the natural or usual time; inopportunely; prematurely; unseasonably. *Shak.*

un-ti′tled (ŭn-tī′t'ld), *a.* **1.** Not titled; having no title, or appellation of dignity or distinction.

2. Being without title or right; not entitled.

un′to (ŭn′tōō), *prep.* [ME. *unto*; *un-* (only in *unto, until*) unto, as far as + *to* to; this *un-* is akin to AS. *ōð* until, OFries. *und*, OS. *und* until, conj. (cf. OS. *untō* unto, OHG. *unzi*), Goth. *und* unto, until. See TO; cf. UNTIL.] **1.** To; — now used only in antiquated or formal style.

2. Until; till; — sometimes as a conjunction. *Obs.* "*Unto* the death of the high priest." *Num.* xxxv. 25.

un-told′ (ŭn-tōld′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not told; not related; not revealed; as, *untold* secrets.

2. Not numbered or counted; hence, too great for computation; vast; as, *untold* wealth.

un-tomb′ (ŭn-tōōm′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tomb.*] To take from the tomb; to exhume; to disinter.

un-to′ward (ŭn-tō′ẽrd; -tôrd′), *a.* [*un-* not + *toward.*] **1.** Froward; perverse. "Save yourselves from this *untoward* generation." *Acts* ii. 40.

2. Awkward; ungraceful. "*Untoward* manner." *Swift.*

3. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unlucky; unfortunate; as, an *untoward* wind or accident.

— **un-to′ward-ly**, *adv.* — **un-to′ward-ness**, *n.*

un-to′ward-ly, *a.* Perverse; froward; untoward. *Locke.*

— **un-to′ward-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-trace′ (ŭn-trās′), *v. t.* To loose from a trace or traces.

un-trad′ed (ŭn-trād′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Not dealt with in trade; not visited for purposes of trade. *Obs.* *Hakluyt.*

2. Unpracticed; inexperienced. *Obs.* *Udall.*

3. Not traded in or bartered; hence, formerly, not hackneyed; unusual; not common.

un-trained′ (ŭn-trānd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not trained.

2. Not trainable; indocile. *Obs.* *Herbert.*

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un-streng′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *streng*, v.] To weaken. *Obs.*

un-strength′, *n.* Want of strength; weakness. *Obs.*

un-strength′ened (ŭn-strĕng′th'nd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-stretch′, *v. t. & i.* To relax.

un-strewed′ (ŭn-strōōd′; -strōd′; cf. STREW, *v. t.*), *a.*, **un-stri′at-ed** (-strī′āt-ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not

un-stride′, *v. t.* To dismount from (a horse or the like). *Obs.*

un-strike′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unstring (a hawk's hood). *Obs.* [See UN-, not.

un-stringed′ (ŭn-strĭngd′), *a.*

un-stripped′ (-strĭpt′), **un-stript′**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-strong′, *v. t.* To enfeeble. *Obs.*

un-strong′, *a.* [AS. *unstrang.*] Infirm; feeble. *Obs. or R.*

un-struck′, *a.*, **un-struc′tur-al** (-strŭk′tūr-ăl), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-strung′, *p. a.* of UNSTRING.

un-strung′, *a.*, **un-stud′ded**, *a.*, **un-stu′di-ous**, *a.*, **un-stuffed′** (-stŭft′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-stuff′, *v. t.* To empty. *Obs.*

un-stum′bled (-stŭm′b'ld), *a.* Not stumbling; firm. *Obs.*

un-stunned′ (-stŭnd′), *a.*, **un-stunt′ed**, *a.*, **un-styl′ish-ness**, *n.*, **un′sub-du′a-ble** (ŭn′sŭb-dū′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′sub-dued′** (-dūd′), *a.*, **un-sub′ject**, *a.*, **un′sub-ject′ed**, *a.*, **un-sub′ju-gate**, **un-sub′ju-gat′ed**, *a.*, **un′sub-limed′** (ŭn′sŭb-līmd′), *a.*, **un′sub-merge′a-ble**, **un′sub-merg′i-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′sub-mis′sion, *n.* Want of submission. *Rare.*

un′sub-mis′sive, *a.*, **un′sub-mis′sive-ly**, *adv.*, **un′sub-mis′sive-ness**, *n.*, **un′sub-mit′ting**, *a.*, **un′sub-or′di-nate** (ŭn′sŭb-ôr′dĭ-nāt), **un′sub-or′di-nat′ed** (-nāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′sub-orned′** (-sŭb-ôrnd′), *a.*, **un′sub-scribed′** (-sŭb-skrībd′), *a.*, **un′sub-scrib′ing** (-skrīb′ĭng), *a.*, **un-sub′si-dized** (ŭn-sŭb′sĭ-dīzd), *a.*, **un′sub-stan′ti-at′ed** (ŭn′sŭb-stăn′shĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′sub-vert′ed**, *a.*, **un′sub-vert′i-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′suc-ceed′a-ble, *a.* Not able or likely to succeed. *Obs. or R.*

un′suc-ceed′ed, *a.*, **un′suc-ces′sive**, *a.*, **un-suc′cor-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-suc′cored**, *a.*, **un-suc′cu-lent**, *a.*, **un-sucked′** (ŭn-sŭkt′), *a.*, **un-suck′led** (-sŭk′'ld), *a.*, **un-sued′** (-sūd′), *a.* See UN-, not

un-suf′fer-a-ble, *a.* Insufferable — **un-suf′fer-a-bly**, *adv.* Both *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*

un-suf′fered, *a.* Insufferable.

un-suf′fer-ing, *n.* Insufferableness. *Obs.*

un′suf-fi′cience (ŭn′sŭ-fĭsh′ĕns), **un′suf-fi′cien-cy** (-fĭsh′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Insufficiency. — **un′suf-fi′cient** (-ĕnt), *a.* — **un′suf-fi′cient-ly**, *adv.* All *Obs. or R.*

un′suf-fic′ing (-fĭs′ĭng; -fĭz′-), *a.*, **un′suf-fic′ing-ness**, *n.*, **un-suf′fo-cat′ed**, *a.*, **un-sug′ared** (ŭn-shŏŏg′ẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.

unsuget, unsugettid. † UNSUBJECT, UNSUBJECTED.

un′sug-ges′tive, *a.* See UN-, not

un-suit′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *suit.*] Not to suit; to be unfit for. *Obs.*

un-suit′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*, **un-suit′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-suit′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-suit′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-suit′ed**, *a.*, **un-suit′ing**, *a.*, **un-sul′lied** (ŭn-sŭl′ĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-summed′ (-sŭmd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Uncounted; unnumbered. *Obs. or R*

un-sum′mered, *a.* Deprived of, or wanting the character of, summer. *Rare.* [*a.* See UN-, not.

un-sum′moned (ŭn-sŭm′ŭnd),

unsunde, *n* [Cf. UNSOUND.] Death; destruction. *Obs.*

un-sung′, *a.*, **un-sunk′**, **un-sunk′en**, *a*, **un-sunned′** (ŭn-sŭnd′), *a.*, **un-sun′ny**, *a.*, **un′su-per′flu-ous**, *a.*, **un-su′per-scribed′**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-supped′ (ŭn-sŭpt′), *a.* Supperless. *Rare.*

un′sup-plant′ed, *a.*, **un-sup′ple**, *a.*, **un′sup-pli′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′sup-plied′**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′sup-port′a-ble, *a.* Insupportable. — **un′sup-port′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′sup-port′a-bly**, *adv.*

un′sup-port′ed, *a.*, **un′sup-port′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un′sup-port′ing**, *a.*, **un′sup-pressed′**, *a.*, **un-sup′pu-ra-tive**, *a.*, **un-sure′**, *a.*, **un-sure′ly**, *adv.*, **un-sure′ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*

un-sured′, *a.* Not made sure.

un-sure′ty, *n.* Want of surety; uncertainty; insecurity. *Obs.*

un-sur′feit-ed, *a.*, **un-sur′gi-cal** (ŭn-sûr′jĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un-surg′ing** (-sûr′jĭng), *a.*, **un′sur-mised′** (ŭn′sŭr-mīzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′sur-mount′a-ble, *a.* Insurmountable.

un′sur-mount′ed, *a.*, **un′sur-pass′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′sur-pass′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′sur-passed′**, *a.*, **un′sur-ren′dered**, *a.*, **un′sur-ren′der-ing**, *a.*, **un′sur-round′ed**, *a.*, **un′sur-veyed′** (ŭn′sŭr-vād′), *a.*, **un′sus-cep′ti-bil′i-ty** (ŭn′sŭ-sĕp′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un′sus-cep′ti-ble** (-sĕp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*

un′sus-pect′, *a.* Unsuspected

un′sus-pect′a-ble, *a.* Not to be suspected. *Obs. or R.*

un′sus-pect′ed, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′sus-pect′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un′sus-pect′ed-ness**, *n.*

un′sus-pect′ing, *a.* Not suspecting. — **un′sus-pect′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un′sus-pect′ing-ness**, *n.*

un′sus-pend′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′sus-pi′cion (ŭn′sŭs-pĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Want of suspicion.

un′sus-pi′cious (-ŭs), *a.*, **un′sus-pi′cious-ly**, *adv.*, **un′sus-pi′cious-ness**, *n.*, **un′sus-tain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′sus-tained′**, *a.*, **un′sus-tain′ing**, *a.*, **un-swal′lowed** (ŭn-swŏl′ōd), *a.* See UN-, not.

unsware. † ANSWER.

un-sway′a-ble, *a.*, **un-swayed′** (ŭn-swād′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-swayed′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un-sway′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-sweat′ (ŭn-swĕt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sweat.*] To relieve from perspiration; to ease or cool after exercise or toil. *Rare.*

un-sweat′ing, *a.*, **un-sweep′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-sweet′**, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unswēte.*] See UN-, not.

un-sweet′en, *v. t.* To render not sweet.

un-sweet′ened, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-swell′, *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *swell.*] To subside. *Obs.*

un-swept′, *a.* See UN-, not.

unswere. † ANSWER.

unswere, *a.* [See UN- not; SWEER, *a.*] Diligent. *Obs.*

un-swerved′ (ŭn-swûrvd′), *a.*, **un-swerv′ing**, *a.*, **un-swerv′ingly**, *adv.*, **un-swilled′** (-swĭld′), *a.*, **un-switched′** (-swĭcht′), *a.*, **un-sworn′** (-swōrn′; 201), *a.*, **un-swung′**, *a*, **un-syl′la-bled** (-sĭl′ȧ-b'ld), *a.*, **un-syl′lo-gis′ti-cal** (-ō-jĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un′sym-bol′ic** (ŭn′sĭm-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* See UN-, not.

un′sym-met′ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of UNSYMMETRICAL. [metry

un-sym′me-try, *n.* Want of sym-

un-sym′pa-thet′ic, *a.*, **un-sym′pa-thiz′a-bil′i-ty** (ŭn-sĭm′pȧ-thīz′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un-sym′pa-thiz′a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-sym′pa-thiz′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-sym′pa-thy, *n.* Absence or lack of sympathy.

un-sys′tem-at′ic (ŭn-sĭs′tĕm-ăt′ĭk), **un-sys′tem-at′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un-sys′tem-at′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-sys′tem-a-tized** (-sĭs′tĕm-ȧ-tīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.

untache, *v. t.* [Prob. 1st *un-* + *tach* to fasten.] To carve (a fowl). *Obs.*

un-tagged′ (ŭn-tăgd′), *a.*, **un-taint′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-taint′ed, *a.* **1.** Not tainted **2.** Unattainted. *Obs.* — **un-taint′ed-ly**, *adv* — **un-taint′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-taint′ing, *a.*, **un-tak′en** (ŭn-tāk′'n), *a.* See UN-, not.

untald. † UNTOLD.

untalelich, *a.* [AS. *talian* to reckon, enumerate. Cf. UN- not; -LY.] Innumerable. *Obs.*

un-talked′-of′ (ŭn-tôkt′ŏv′), *a.* Not talked about; not mentioned.

un-tal′ent-ed, *a.*, **un-talk′a-tive** (ŭn-tôk′ȧ-tĭv), *a.*, **un-talked′** (-tôkt′), *a.*, **un-tam′a-ble** (-tām′ȧ-b'l), **un-tame′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-tam′a-ble-ness**, **un-tame′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-tame′**, *a.*, **un-tamed′** (ŭn-tāmd′), *a.*, **un-tamed′ness**, *n.* See UN-, not

un-tan′gi-ble (ŭn-tăn′jĭ-b'l), *a* Intangible. *R.* — **un-tan′gi-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-tan′gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-tan′gi-bly**, *adv.*

un-tanned′ (-tănd′), *a.*, **un-tapped′** (-tăpt′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-tap′pice, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tappice.*] To drive (game) out of concealment — *v. i.* To come out of concealment. Both *Obs.*

un-tar′, *v. t.* To extract tar from; to take a covering of tar from.

un-tar′nish-a-ble, *a.*, **un-tar′nished**, *a.*, **un-tasked′** (ŭn-táskt′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-taste′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *taste.*] To deprive of a taste. *Rare*

un-tast′ed (ŭn-tās′tĕd), *a.*, **un-taste′ful**, *a.*, **un-tast′ing**, *a.*, See UN-, not.

un-taught′, *p. a.* of UNTEACH.

un-taught′, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-tax′, *v. t.* To take a tax or taxes from. [UN-, not.

un-taxed′ (ŭn-tăkst′), *a.* See

un-teach′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-teach′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

un-team′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *team.*] To unyoke a team from. *Rare.*

un-tear′a-ble (-târ′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-tech′ni-cal** (-tĕk′nĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un-teem′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-teid′, **un-teld′.** † UNTIED, UNTOLD. [as if not told.

un-tell′, *v. t.* To render not or

un-tell′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-tell′ing, *a.* Innumerable; indescribable. *Obs. or Scot.*

untement. † OINTMENT.

un-tem′per-ate, *a.* Intemperate — **un-tem′per-ate-ly**, *adv.* Both *Obs. or R.*

un-tem′pered, *a.* See UN-, not

un-tem′per-ing, *a.*, **un-tempt′a-ble** (ŭn-tĕmp′tȧ-b'l), **un-tempt′i-ble**, *a.*, **un-tempt′a-bil′i-ty**, **-i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un-tempt′a-bly**, **-i-bly**, *adv.*, **un-tempt′ed**, *a.*, **un-tempt′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [a tempter. *Obs.*

un-tempt′er, *n.* One who is not

un-ten′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*, **un-ten′a-ble** (ŭn-tĕn′ȧ-b'l; *cf.* TENABLE), *a.*, **un-ten′a-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.

un-ten′ant, *v. t* [1st *un-* + *tenant.*] To remove a tenant or tenants from *Rare.*

un-ten′ant-a-ble, *a.*, **un-ten′ant-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-ten′ant-ed**, *a.*, **un-tend′ed**, *a.*, **un-ten′der**, *a.*, **un-ten′dered**, *a.*, **un-ten′der-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un-tent′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tent.*] To bring out of a tent. *Rare.*

un-tent′ed, *a.* [*un-* not + *tent* a covering.] Having no tent or tents, as a soldier or a field.

un-tent′ie, **un-tent′y** (ŭn-tĕn′tĭ), *a.* [See UN- not; TENTY.] Inattentive; incautious. *Scot.*

un-termed′, *a.* Interminable. *Obs.*

un-ter′mi-nat′ed (ŭn-tûr′mĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′ter-res′tri-al**, *a.*, **un′ter-rif′ic**, *a.*, **un-ter′ri-fied**, *a.*, **un-test′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-test′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

untetche, *n.* [Cf UN- not; TECHY, TACHE a habit.] A disgraceful action. *Obs.*

un-teth′er (ŭn-tĕth′ẽr), *v. t.* To loose from a tether. — **un-teth′ered** (-ẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-tewed′, *a.* [Cf. TEW to taw.] Uncombed; undressed. *Obs*

un-thank′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To recall thanks given to. *Obs.*

un-thank′, *n.* [AS. *unþanc.* See UN- not; THANK.] Ingratitude; displeasure; also, a curse. *Obs.*

un-thanked′ (ŭn-thăŋkt′), *a.* See UN-, not.

unthankes, *adv.* [AS. *unþances* unwillingly, gen. case of *unþanc* displeasure.] Unwillingly *Obs.*

un-thank′ful, *a.* [cf AS. *unþancfull*], **un-thank′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-thank′ful-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. [thatching of.

un-thatch′, *v. t.* To remove the

un-thatched′ (ŭn-thăcht′), *a.*, **un-thawed′** (-thôd′), *a.*, **un′the-at′ri-cal** (ŭn′thē-ăt′rĭ-kăl), *a* See UN-, not.

unthee, *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *thee* to thrive; or cf. UNTHENDE.] Not to thrive; to come to grief. *Obs*

un′the-mat′ic, *a.* See UN-, not.

unthende, *a* [*un-* not + old p. pr. (AS. *þéonde*) of *thee* to thrive.] Not thriving or prosperous; poor; miserable *Obs.*

untheode, *n.* [AS. *un-* not + *þéod* people, country.] = UNLEDE, aliens, an outlaw. *Obs.*

un-the′o-log′i-cal, *a.*, **un-the′o-ret′ic**, **-ret′i-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not.

unthew, *n.* [AS. *unþéaw.*] Fault; vice; bad manner. *Obs*

un-thewed′, *a.* Wrongly disposed; ill-behaved. *Obs.*

un-thew′ful, *a.* Vicious. *Obs.*

un-thick′ened, *a.*, **un-think′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-think′a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-think′er, *n.* [*un-* not + *thinker.*] A person who does not think. *Rare.* [UN-, not.

un-thinned′ (ŭn-thĭnd′), *a.* See

un-thirl′a-ble, *a.* [*un-* not + *thirl* + *-able.*] Impenetrable. *Obs.*

un-thirst′y, *a.* See UN-, not

untholand, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. pr. of *thole* to endure; cf. AS. *unþoligendlīc* intolerable.] Intolerable. *Obs.* — **untholandlike**, *a* *Obs.*

un-thole′a-ble (ŭn-thōl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Intolerable. *Scot.* — **un-thole′a-bly**, *adv* *Scot.*

untholemodness, *n.* [AS. *unþolemōdness.*] Unwillingness to endure. *Obs.*

unthonc. † UNTHANK.

un-thorn′y, *a.*, **un-thought′**, *a* See UN-, not.

un-thought′ed, *a* Unintended; unexpected. *Obs. or R.* — **un-thought′ed-ly**, *adv.* *Dial.*

un-thought′ful, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-thought′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-thought′ful-ness**, *n.*

un-thrashed′ (ŭn-thrăsht′), *a*, **un-thread′a-ble** (ŭn-thrĕd′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-threat′ened** (-thrĕt′'nd), *a.*, **un-threshed′** (-thrĕsht′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-thrift′, *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Extravagance; wastefulness; also, an extravagant person. **b** Worthlessness; folly. *Obs.* [extravagant. *Obs.*

un-thrift′, *a.* Unthrifty; lavish;

un-thrift′ful-ly, *adv.* Unthriftily. *Obs.* [ness. *Obs*

un-thrift′i-head, *n.* Unthrifti-

un-thrift′i-hood (ŭn-thrĭf′tĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* Unthriftiness *Rare.*

un-thrift′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un-thrilled′ (ŭn-thrĭld′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-thriv′and, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-thriv′and-ly**, *adv* Both *Obs*

un-thrive′, *v. i.* To be unsuccessful; to fail to thrive. *Obs.*

un-thriv′ing (ŭn-thrīv′ĭng), *a.*, **un-thrown′**, *a.*, **un-thumbed′** (-thŭmd′), *a.*, **un-thwart′ed**, *a* See UN-, not. [ble. *Obs.*

unthwyvond, *a.* Perh., invinci-

un-tick′led (ŭn-tĭk′'ld), *a.* See UN-, not.

‖ **un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux "tu l'auras"** (ŭN tyăN′ vō myû′ kē dû′ tü′ lō′rȧ′). [F.] One "possess" is better than two "thou shalt have it;" a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

untiffed, *a.* [*un-* not + p p. of *tiff* to deck.] Unadorned. *Obs.*

untight, *n.* [*un-* not + ME. *tiht* discipline, conduct, usage, AS *tyht.*] Vice. *Obs*

un-tight′en, *v t.* [1st *un-* + *tighten.*] To make less tight.

un-tild′, *a.* Uncovered. *Obs.*

un-tile′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tile.*] To take the tiles from

untiled. † UNTILLED.

un-tiled′ (ŭn-tīld′), *a.*, **un-till′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-tilled′** (ŭn-tĭld′), *a.*, **un-tilt′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-til′ward, *prep.* Unto. *Obs*

un-tim′bered, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-time′, *n.* [AS. *untīma.* See UN- not; TIME.] An unseasonable time. *Obs.*

un-time′a-ble, *a.* Unseasonable; untimely. *Obs.*

un-time′less, *a.* Untimely. *Obs.*

un-time′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un-time′ous, *a.* Also **un-tim′ous.** Untimely. — **un-time′ous-ly**, *adv.* Both *Obs. or Scot*

un-tin′, *v. t.* To deprive of tin; to remove tin from. [See UN-, not.

un-tinc′tured (ŭn-tĭŋk′tūrd), *a.*

un-tine′ (ŭn-tīn′), *v. t.* [... AS. *untȳnan.*] To unfasten; open *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

un-tinged′ (-tĭnjd′), *a.*, **un-tint′ed**, *a.*, **un-tir′a-ble** (ŭn-tīr′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-tired′** (-tīrd′), *a.*, **un-tir′ing** (-tīr′ĭng), *a.*, **un-tir′ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un-Ti′taned, *a.* Sunless.

un-tith′a-ble (-tīth′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-tithed′** (-tīthd′), *a.* See UN-, not.

untment. † OINTMENT.

un′to, *conj.* Until; till. *Obs.*

un-tog′gle, *v. t.* *Chiefly Naut.* To unfasten, or loose, by removing a toggle from its ...

un-toiled′, *a.* Unworked. *Rare*

un-toil′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-tol′er-a-ble, *a.* Intolerable. *Obs.* [of UNTOMB.

un-tombed′ (ŭn-tōōmd′), *p. a.*

un-tombed′, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′to-nal′i-ty (ŭn′tō-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of tonality. *R.* [*Obs.*

un-toned′, *a.* Put out of tone

un-tongue′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tongue.*] To deprive of a tongue, or of voice. *Obs.*

un-toom′ly, *adv.* [*un-* not + *toomly* leisurely.] Hurriedly.

un-tooth′ (ŭn-tōōth′), *v. t* [See 1st UN-.] To take out the teeth of.

un-tooth′some (ŭn-tōōth′sŭm), *a.*, **un-tooth′some-ness**, *n.*, **un′tor-ment′ed**, *a*, **un-torn′** (ŭn-tōrn′; 201), *a.*, **un-tor′tured** (-tôr′tūrd), *a.*, **un-tossed′** (-tŏst′), *a.*, **un-touch′a-ble** (-tŭch′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-touched′** (-tŭcht′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-to′ward, *prep.* [*unto* + *-ward.*] Toward. *Obs.*

untowe, untowen, *a.* [*un-* not + ME. *towen*, p. p., AS. *getogen*, p. p. of *téon* to draw, bring up, educate; cf. AS. *ungetogen* uneducated.] Untrained. *Obs.* — **untowely**, *adv.* *Obs.*

un-tow′ered (ŭn-tou′ẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.

untoweship, *n.* [*untowe* + *-ship.*] Rudeness; impropriety. *Obs.*

un-trace′a-ble (ŭn-trās′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-traced′** (-trāst′), *a.*, **un-tracked′** (-trăkt′), *a.*, **un-tract′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-tract′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-tract′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-tract′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-trad′ing** (ŭn-trād′ĭng), *a.*, **un-trag′ic** (-trăj′ĭk), **un-trag′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a* See UN-, not.

un-traist′, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *treysta* to make trusty, to trust to.] Unexpected. *Obs.* *Scot.*

un-tram′meled, **un-tram′melled** (ŭn-trăm′ĕld), *a.*, **un-tram′pled**, *a.*, **un-tran′quil** (ŭn-trăŋ′kwĭl), *a.*, **un-tran′quil-ized** (-īzd), *a.*, **un′tran-scribed′** (ŭn′trăn-skrībd′), *a.*, **un′trans-fer′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′trans-ferred′** (-fûrd′), *a.*, **un′trans-formed′** (-fôrmd′), *a.*, **un′trans-gressed′** (-grĕst′), *a.*, **un′trans-lat′a-bil′i-ty** (-trăns-lāt′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un′trans-lat′a-ble** (-lāt′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′trans-lat′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′trans-lat′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′trans-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-trans′mi-grat′ed** (ŭn-trăns′mĭ-grāt′ĕd),

un-trav′eled, un-trav′elled (ŭn-trăv′ĕld), *a.* **1.** Not traveled; not trodden by passengers; as, an *untraveled* forest. **2.** Not having traveled, esp. in foreign countries; not having gained breadth of view or culture by travel.

un-treas′ure (ŭn-trĕzh′ŭr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *treasure.*] **1.** To bring forth or exhibit, as treasures. "He *untreasured*, as by rote, the stores of his memory." *J. Milford.* **2.** To rob or deprive of a treasure. *Rare.* *Shak.*

un-treat′a-ble (ŭn-trēt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being treated; specif., not practicable.

un-true′ (ŭn-trōō′; 87), *a.* [AS. *untréowe.*] Not true; as: **a** False; contrary to fact. **b** Not accordant with a standard of correctness; as, an *untrue* note in singing. **c** Not true to one's obligation; not faithful; disloyal.

untrue wool, wool fiber in which the diameter varies in thickness, as from poor feeding or sickness.

un-truss′ (ŭn-trŭs′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *truss.*] To loose from a truss, or as from a truss; to untie or unfasten; to let out; to undress; hence, rarely, to unload. *Gower.*

un-trust′ful (ŭn-trŭst′fōōl), *a.* **1.** Not trustful or trusting. **2.** Not to be trusted; not trusty. *Rare.* *Scott.*

un-truth′ (-trōōth′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *untréowþ* bad faith.] **1.** Quality of being untrue; falsehood; want of veracity; also, treachery; faithlessness; disloyalty. **2.** That which is untrue; a false assertion; a falsehood; a lie; also, an act of treachery or disloyalty.

Syn. — Lie, falsehood. See FALSITY.

un-truth′ful (-fōōl), *a.* Not truthful; unveracious; not in accord with the truth or the fact. — **un-truth′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-truth′ful-ness**, *n.*

un-tuck′ (ŭn-tŭk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tuck.*] To unfold or undo, as a tuck; to release from a tuck or fold.

un-tune′ (-tūn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tune.*] To put out of tune; to make incapable of harmony or harmonious action.

un-turn′ (ŭn-tûrn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *turn.*] To turn in a reverse way, esp. so as to open something, as a key.

un-tu′tored (ŭn-tū′tĕred), *a.* Not tutored; specif., not educated in schools or by an instructor.

Syn. — See IGNORANT.

un-twine′ (ŭn-twīn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *twine.*] To undo (that which is twined); to disentangle; untie; unwind; as, to *untwine* the ties of custom. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

un-twine′, *v. i.* To become untwined.

un-twist′ (ŭn-twĭst′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *twist.*] To separate and open, as twisted threads; to turn back, as that which is twisted; to untwine; disentangle.

un-used′ (ŭn-ūzd′; 87), *a.* **1.** Not used; as, an *unused* room. **2.** Not habituated; unaccustomed.

> *Unused* to bend, impatient of control. *Thomson*

3. Not usual; unwonted. *Rare.*

un-u′su-al (ŭn-ū′zhŭ-ăl), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare; as, an *unusual* season; *unusual* learning. — **un-u′su-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-u′su-al-ly**, *adv.* — **un-u′su-al-ness**, *n.*

un-ut′ter-a-ble (ŭn-ŭt′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not utterable; inexpressible; ineffable; unspeakable; as, *unutterable* anguish.

> Sighed and looked *unutterable* things. *Thomson.*

— **un-ut′ter-a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-ut′ter-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-ut′ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-val′ued (ŭn-văl′ūd), *a.* **1.** Not valued or appraised; also, not valued, or prized; hence, disregarded; as, an *unvalued* estate. "*Unvalued* persons." *Shak.* **2.** Having inestimable value; invaluable. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

un-var′nished (-vär′nĭsht), *a.* Not varnished; hence, not embellished; as, the *unvarnished* truth.

un-veil′ (ŭn-vāl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *veil.*] To remove a veil from; to divest of a veil; to uncover; to disclose to view; to reveal; as, she *unveiled* her face.

un-veil′, *v. i.* To remove a veil; to reveal one's self.

un-voice′ (ŭn-vois′), *v. t.* *Phon.* To deprive of voice, or vocal tone; — said of voiced sounds.

un-voice′, *v. i.* *Phon.* To lose voice, or vocal tone; to become voiceless; — said of voiced sounds.

un-voiced (-voist′; 87), *pret. & p. p.* of UNVOICE. Hence: *a.* Deprived of its vocal quality; — said of voiced sounds.

un-voiced′, *a.* *Phon.* Voiceless.

un-vow′eled, un-vow′elled (ŭn-vou′ĕld), *a.* Having no vowel sounds or signs.

un-vul′gar-ize (-vŭl′gȧr-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vulgarize.*] To divest of vulgarity; to make not vulgar.

un-war′rant-a-ble (ŭn-wŏr′ăn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible; not justifiable. — **un-war′rant-a-bil′i-ty** (-tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-war′rant-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-war′rant-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-war′rant-ed, *a.* Not warranted; being without warrant, authority, or guaranty. — **un-war′rant-ed-ly**, *adv.*

un-wa′ry (ŭn-wā′rĭ; 115), *a.* [Cf. UNWARE. See UN-, not; WARY.] **1.** Not vigilant against danger; not wary or cautious; unguarded; precipitate; heedless; careless. **2.** Unexpected. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

un-wash′en (ŭn-wŏsh′'n), *a.* Not washed. *Archaic.*

un-wa′ter (ŭn-wô′tẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *water.*] *Mining.* To free from water by draining, pumping, or hoisting.

un-wea′ried (ŭn-wē′rĭd), *a.* Not wearied; hence, indefatigable. — **un-wea′ried-ly**, *adv.* — **un-wea′ried-ness**, *n.*

un-weath′ered (ŭn-wĕth′ẽrd), *a.* Not weathered; not changed by exposure to air or weather, as rock dust.

un-weave′ (ŭn-wēv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *weave.*] To unfold; undo; ravel, as what has been woven.

un-well′ (ŭn-wĕl′; 87), *a.* **1.** Not well; indisposed; not in good health; somewhat ill; ailing. **2.** *Med.* Specif., ill from menstruation; menstruant. **3.** Evil; wicked. *Obs.* *King Alisaunder.*

un-whole′ (ŭn-hōl′; 87), *a.* [AS. *unhāl.* See UN- not; WHOLE.] Not whole; sick; imperfect; unsound. *Obs.*

un-wield′y (ŭn-wēl′dĭ), *a.* Not easily wielded or carried; unmanageably bulky or ponderous. — **un-wield′i-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-wield′i-ness**, *n.*

un-will′ (ŭn-wĭl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *will.*] To reverse the will in regard to.

un-willed′ (-wĭld′; 87), *a.* [1st *un-* + *will.*] Deprived of the faculty of will or volition.

un-willed′, *a.* Not willed.

un-will′ing (ŭn-wĭl′ĭng), *a.* Not willing; loath; reluctant; also, rarely, involuntary; as, *unwilling* ears. — **un-will′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-will′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-wind′ (ŭn-wīnd′), *v. t.*; UN-WOUND′ (-wound′); UN-WIND′ING. [AS. *unwindan.* See 1st UN-; WIND to coil.] To wind off; to loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved, as a ball of yarn; hence, *Rare*, to disentangle.

un-wind′, *v. i.* To be, become, or admit of being, unwound.

un-wis′dom (ŭn-wĭz′dŭm), *n.* [AS. *unwīsdōm.*] Want of wisdom; unwise conduct or action; folly.

> We smile at the *unwisdom* which could expect to regulate private habits and manners by statute. *J. A. Froude.*

un-wise′ (ŭn-wīz′; *see* UN-), *a.* [AS. *unwīs.* See UN- not; WISE, *a.*] Not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious; foolish; as, an *unwise* man, king, measure.

un-wise′ly, *adv.* [AS. *unwīslīce.*] In an unwise manner, degree, etc.; injudiciously; foolishly.

un-wit′ting (ŭn-wĭt′ĭng), *a.* [Cf. AS. *unwitende.*] **1.** Unknown. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Not knowing; unconscious; ignorant.

un-wont′ed (ŭn-wŭn′tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice; as, a child *unwonted* to strangers; *unwonted* customs. **2.** Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare; as, *unwonted* changes. "*Unwonted* lights." *Byron.* — **un-wont′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-wont′ed-ness**, *n.*

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a., **un′trans-mis′si-ble**, *a.*, **un′trans-mit′ted**, *a.*, **un′trans-mut′a-ble** (-mūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′trans-mut′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′trans-par′ent, *a.* Opaque.
un′trans-pass′a-ble, *a.*, **un′tran-spired′** (ŭn′trăn-spīrd′), *a.*, **un′trans-plant′ed**, *a.*, **un′trans-port′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′trans-port′ed**, *a.*, **un′trans-posed′** (-pōzd′), *a.*, **un-tran′sub-stan′ti-at′ed** (ŭn-trăn′sŭb-stăn′shĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-trapped′** (-trăpt′), *a.*, **un-trav′ers-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-trav′ersed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
untrawthe. † UNTROTH.
un-tread′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tread.*] To tread back; to retrace.
un-treas′ured, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-treat′a-ble, *a.* Inexorable. *Obs.*
un-treat′ed, *a.*, **un-treed′**, *a.*, **un-trem′bling**, *a.*, **un-trem′bling-ly**, *adv.*, **un-trem′u-lous**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-trenched′ (ŭn-trĕncht′), *a.* **a** Not trenched. **b** Intact. *Obs.*
un-trend′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *trend* to turn.] To unroll. *Obs.*
un-trend′, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of *trend* turn.] Not rolled up. *Obs.*
un-tres′pass-ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-tressed′ (ŭn-trĕst′; 87), *a.* Not tied up in tresses, as the hair.
untrewe. † UNTRUE. [UN-, not.
un-tricked′ (ŭn-trĭkt′), *a.* See
un-tried′ (-trīd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not tried. **2.** Not noted or examined. *Obs.*
un-tri′fling, *a.*, **un-trig′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-trill′, *v. t.* See 1st UN- — **un-trilled′** (-trĭld′), *a.* See UN-, not
un-trim′, *v. t.* To strip of trimming; to put in disorder.
un-trimmed′ (-trĭmd′), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-trimmed′ness**, *n.*
un-triped′ (-trīpt′), *a.* Disemboweled. *Obs.*
untrist, *n. & v.* = UNTRUST. *Obs.*
un-trist′y, *a.* = UNTRUSTY. *Obs.*
un-trit′u-rat′ed, *a.* See UN-, not. [ting no triumph. *Obs.*
un-tri′umph-a-ble, *a.* Admit-
un′tri-um′phant, *a.* See UN-, not. [ing triumphed.
un-tri′umphed, *a.* **1.** Not hav- **2** Not triumphed over *Obs.*
un-trod′ (ŭn-trŏd′), **un-trod′den** (-'n), *a.*, **un-trolled′** (-trōld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-troth′, *n.* [See TROTH.] Untruth; unfaithfulness. *Obs.*
un-trou′ble, *v. t.* To free from trouble. *Obs.*
un-trou′bled (-trŭb′'ld), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-trou′bled-ness**, *n.*
un-trow′a-ble, *a.* Incredible. *Obs.*
un-trowed′, *a.* [See UN- not; TROW.] Unbelieved; unheard of. *Obs.* [out truce. *Obs.*
un-truced′ (ŭn-trōōst′), *a.* With-
un-true′, *adv.* Untruly. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)
un-true′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-tru′ism (ŭn-trōō′ĭz'm), *n.* Something obviously not true. Cf. TRUISM. *Nonce Word.*
un-tru′ly, *adv.* of UNTRUE.
un-trum′, *a.* [AS.] Infirm. *Obs.* — **un-trum′ness**, *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-trum′, *v. t.* To enfeeble.
un-trump′et-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-trunked′ (ŭn-trŭŋkt′), *a.* [1st *un-* + *trunk.*] Separated from its trunk. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-truss′, *n.* = UNTRUSSER.
un-trussed′ (ŭn-trŭst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-truss′er, *n.* One who untrusses in order to flog. *Obs.*
un-trust′, *n.* Distrust; diffidence. *Obs.* [dence. *Obs.*
un-trust′, *v. t.* To want confi-
un-trust′, *a.* Untrusty. *Obs.*
un-trust′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-trust′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-trust′wor′thi-ly, *adv.*, **un-trust′wor′thi-ness**, *n.*, **un-trust′wor′thy**, *a.*, **un-trust′y**, *a.* See UN-, not. [Having no tucker on.
un-tuck′ered (ŭn-tŭk′ẽrd), *a.*
untudery, *a.* [AS. *tūd(d)or* product, fruit.] Barren. *Obs.*
un-tuft′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
untuled, untumbed. † UNTILLED, UNTOMBED. [UN-, not.
un-tum′bled (-tŭm′b'ld), *a.* See
un′tu-mul′tu-at′ed (ŭn′tū-mŭl′tū-āt′ĕd), *a.* Undisturbed. *Obs.*
un′tu-mul′tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.*, **un-tun′a-ble** (ŭn-tūn′ȧ-b'l), **un-tune′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-tun′a-bly**, **un-tune′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-tun′a-ble-ness**, **un-tune′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-tuned′** (-tūnd′), *a.*, **un-tune′ful**, *a.*, **un-tune′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-tur′baned**, *a.*, **un-tur′bid**, *a.* See UN-, not. [from.
un-turf′, *v. t.* To take the turf
un-turn′a-ble, *a.*, **un-turned′**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-twain′, *adv.* In twain. *Obs.*
un-twilled′ (ŭn-twĭld′), *a.*, **un-twin′kling**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-twirl′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *twirl.*] To untwist; to undo.
un-twist′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-twit′ten, *a.* Not carped at. *Obs.*
un-ty′, *v. t.* † UNTIE.
un-typ′i-cal, *a.* See UN-, not.
U-nuk′ al Hay′ (ū-nŭk′ ăl hā′ *or* hī′) [Ar. *'unq al ḥayyah* the neck of the snake], *or* **Cor Ser-pen′tis.** See STAR.
‖**u′num quid.** [L., lit., one thing.] A single thing, as various charges treated as a lump sum.
un-un′der-stand′a-ble, *a.*, **un-un′der-stood′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
U-nun′gun (ōō-nōōŋ′gōōn), *n. pl.* See ALEUT.
un-u′ni-fi′a-ble (ŭn-ū′nĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-u′ni-form**, *a.*, **un-u′ni-form′ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′u-nit′ed (ŭn′ū-nīt′ĕd), *a.* Disunited.
un-u′ni-ver′si-ty, *v. t.* To deprive of status as a university. *Obs. or R.*
un′up-braid′ed, *a.*, **un′up-braid′ing**, *a.*, **un′up-held′**, *a.*, **un′up-lift′ed**, *a.*, **un-urged′** (ŭn-ûrjd′), *a.*, **un-urned′** (-ûrnd′), *a.*, **un-us′a-ble** (ŭn-ūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. [usage. *Obs.*
un-us′age, *n.* Want or lack of
un-us′ed-ness (ŭn-ūz′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
un-use′ful, *a.*, **un-use′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-use′ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-u′ti-liz′a-ble** (ŭn-ū′tĭ-līz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-u′ti-lized** (-līzd), *a.*, **un-ut′tered**, *a.*, **un-va′cat-ed** (-vā′kāt-ĕd), *a.*, **un-vac′ci-nat′ed** (ŭn-văk′sĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-vac′il-lat′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-vail′. † UNVEIL.
un-vain′, *a.*, **un-val′iant**, *a.* See UN-, not. [able. *Obs.*
un-val′u-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Invalu- **2.** Not valuable. *Rare.*
un-vamped′ (-vămpt′), *a.*, **un-van′quish-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-van′quished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-van′taged (ŭn-văn′tājd), *a.* Having no advantage. *Obs.*
un-va′ri-a-ble, *a.* Invariable. — **un-va′ri-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-va′ri-ant, *a.*, **un-va′ried**, *a.*, **un-va′ri-e-gat′ed** (ŭn-vā′rĭ-ĕ-gāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-va′ry-ing**, *a.*, **un-va′ry-ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unvarnystly. † UNWARNISTLY.
un-vas′sal, *v. t.* To set free from vassalage.
un-vault′ed, *a.*, **un-veiled′** (ŭn-vāld′), **un-veil′ed-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-veil′er, *n.* One who unveils.
unvele. † UNFELE, UNWELL.
un-vend′i-ble, *a.*, **un-ven′er-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-ven′er-at′ed** (ŭn-vĕn′ẽr-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-ve′ni-al**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unvenkusable, *a.* [See VANQUISH.] That cannot be vanquished. *Obs.*
un-ven′omed (ŭn-vĕn′ŭmd), *a.*, **un-ven′om-ous**, *a.*, **un-vent′ed**, *a.*, **un-ven′ti-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un-ven′tured**, *a.*, **un-ven′tur-ous**, *a.*, **un′ve-ra′cious** (-rā′shŭs), *a.* See UN-, not. [Want of veracity.
un′ve-rac′i-ty (-răs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
un-ver′dant, *a.*, **un-ver′i-fi′a-ble** (ŭn-vĕr′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-ver′i-fied** (-fīd), *a.*, **un-ver′i-ta-ble**, *a.*, **un-versed′** (ŭn-vûrst′), *a.*, **un-ver′si-fied**, *a.*, **un-ver′ti-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unvesten. † UNFASTEN.
unvette. † UNITE. [UN-, not.
un-vexed′ (ŭn-vĕkst′), *a.* See
un-vic′ar, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vicar.*] To deprive of the position or office of a vicar. *Rare.*
un-vi′cious (ŭn-vĭsh′ŭs), *a.*, **un′vic-to′ri-ous**, *a.*, **un-vict′ualed, un-vict′ualled** (ŭn-vĭt′'ld), *a.*, **un-viewed′** (-vūd′), *a.*, **un-vig′i-lant** (-vĭj′ĭ-lănt), *a.*, **un-vig′or-ous**, *a.*, **un-vig′or-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-vin′di-cat′ed**, *a.*, **un′vin-dic′tive**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-vi′o-la-ble, *a.* Inviolable. *Rare.* [UN-, not.
un-vi′o-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* See
un-vir′tue, *n.* Want of virtue.
un-vir′tu-ous, *a.*, **un-vir′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unvised, *a.* Unintentional. *Obs.*
un-vis′i-ble, *a.* Invisible. — **un-vis′i-bly.** *Both Obs. or R.*
un-vi′sioned (ŭn-vĭzh′ŭnd), *a.*, **un-vis′it-ed**, *a.*, **un-vis′ored**, (ŭn-vĭz′ẽrd; -vī′zẽrd), *a.*, **un-vi′tal**, *a.*, **un-vi′ti-at′ed** (-vĭsh′ĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-vit′ri-fi′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-vit′ri-fied**, *a.*, **un-viv′i-fied** (ŭn-vĭv′ĭ-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-viz′ard, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vizard.*] To take the vizard, or mask, from; to unmask. *Obs.*
un-vo′cal, *a.*, **un-voice′ful**, *a.*, **un-void′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-vol′a-til-ized**, *a.*, **un′vo-li′tioned** (ŭn′vō-lĭsh′ŭnd), *a.*, **un′vo-lup′tu-ous**, *a.* See UN-, not. [tary. *Obs.*
un-vol′un-ta-ry, *a.* Involun-
unvonded, *a.* [AS. *fandian* to try. See UN-, not.] Untried; untempted *Obs*
unvorgulde, *a.* [AS *unforgolden.* Cf. FORYELDE.] Unrewarded. *Obs.*
un-vote′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vote.*] To reverse or annul by vote, as something previously voted.
un-vouched′ (ŭn-voucht′), *a.*, **un-vowed′** (ŭn-voud′), *a.*, **un-voy′age-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-vul′can-ized**, *a.*, **un-vul′gar**, *a.*, **un-vul′gar-ly**, *adv.*, **un-vul′ner-a-ble**, *a.* (*Obs.*), **un-wad′ded**, *a.*, **un-waft′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-waged′ (ŭn-wājd′; 87), *a.* Without wages. *Obs.*
un-wait′ed, *a.*, **un-waked′** (ŭn-wākt′), *a.*, **un-wake′ful**, *a.*, **un-wake′ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-wak′ened** (-wāk′'nd), *a.* See UN-, not
unwaker, *a.* [*un-* not + ME. *waker* watchful, AS. *wacor.* Cf. WAKE, *v.*] Unwatchful. *Obs.*
un-walk′a-ble, *a.* Unfit for walking. *R.* [walking. *R.*
un-walk′ing, *a.* Not given to
un-walled′ (-wôld′), *a.* See UN-, not. [from a wallet.
un-wal′let, *v. t.* To remove
un-wan′der-ing, *a.*, **un-wan′ing** (ŭn-wān′ĭng), *a.*, **un-want′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wap′pered, *a.* Not made tremulous. *Obs.*
un-ward′ed, *a.* Not warded; unguarded. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*
un-ware′, *adv.* = UNWARES.
un-ware′, *a.* [AS. *unwær* unwary. Cf. UNWARY.] *Obs.* **1.** Unaware or unwary; unsuspicious. **2.** Happening unexpectedly; unforeseen; unknown. — **un-ware′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **un-ware′ness**, *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-wares′, *adv.* Unexpectedly.
un-wa′ri-ly (ŭn-wā′rĭ-lĭ; 115), *adv.* of UNWARY. See -LY.
un-wa′ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-wa′ring-ly, *adv.* Unguardedly; unwittingly. *Obs. or R.*
un-war′like′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-warm′, *v. i.* [1st *un-*.] To lose warmth. [UN-, not.
un-warmed′ (-wôrmd′), *a.* See
un-warned′ (-wôrnd′), *a.* [AS. *unwarnod.*] See UN-, not. — **un-warn′ed-ly**, *adv.*
un-war′nished, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *warnischen* to furnish, OF. *warnir*, var. of *garnir*, to furnish, warn. See GARNISH.] Unfurnished. *Obs.*
unwarnist, *a.* [Cf. UNWARNISHED.] Unwarned — **unwarnistly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. Scot*
un-warp′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *warp.*] To restore from a warped state.
un-warped′ (ŭn-wôrpt′), *a* See UN-, not.
un-war′rant, *v. t.* Not to warrant; to disallow. *Rare.*
unwarrayed, *a.* [OF. *werreier*, var. of *guerreier* to make war, to attack, F *guerroyer.*] Not attacked. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-warred′, *a.* Free from war.
un-war′ren, *v. t.* To divest of status as a warren. *Obs.*
unwaryit, *a.* [See WARY to curse.] Not cursed. *Obs. Scot.*
un-washed′ (ŭn-wŏsht′), *a.*, **un-wash′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un-wast′ed** (ŭn-wās′tĕd; -tĭd: 151), *a.*, **un-waste′ful**, *a.*, **un-waste′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-wast′ing** (-wās′tĭng), *a.*, **un-wast′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-watch′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-watched′**, *a.*, **un-watch′ful**, *a.*, **un-watch′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-watch′ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-wa′tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wa′ter-y, *a.* [cf. AS *unwæterig*], **un-wa′vered** (-wā′vẽrd), *a.*, **un-wa′ver-ing**, *a.*, **un-wa′ver-ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-wav′ing** (ŭn-wāv′ĭng), *a.*, **un-waxed′** (-wăkst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wayed′ (ŭn-wād′), *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Not used to travel. **2.** Having no ways or roads.
un-weak′ened, *a.*, **un-wealth′y**, *a.*, **un-weaned′** (-wēnd′), *a.*, **un-weap′oned** (-wĕp′ŭnd), *a.*, **un-wear′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-wea′ri-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-wea′ri-a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not
un-wea′ry, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To relieve of weariness. *Obs.*
un-wea′ry, *a.* [cf. AS. *unwērig*], **un-wea′ry-ing**, *a.*, **un-wea′ry-ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unweather, unweder, *n.* Bad weather; storm. *Obs.*
un-weath′er-ly, *a.*, **un-weath′er-wise**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-web′, *v. t.* To unravel the web of. *Rare.* — **un-webbed′** (ŭn-wĕbd′), *a.*, **un-wed′**, **un-wed′ded**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wedge′a-ble, *a.* Not to be split with wedges. *Obs. or R.*
un-weed′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-weel′ (ŭn-wēl′), *a.* Unwell. — **un-weel′ness**, *n.* *Both Scot.*
un-weened′ (-wēnd′), *a.*, **un-weep′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-weet′ing, *a.* [See UN- not; WEET, WIT.] Unwitting. *Obs.* — **un-weet′ing-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-weigh′a-ble (ŭn-wā′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-weighed′** (-wād′), *a.*, **un-weigh′ing**, *a.*, **un-weight′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unweirdit, *a.* [See UN- not; WEIRD fate.] Ill-fated. *Obs. Scot.* [cordially. *Rare.*
un-wel′come, *v. t.* To greet un-
un-wel′come, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-wel′come-ly**, *adv.* — **un-wel′come-ness**, *n.*
unwelde, *a.* Impotent; unmanageable; helpless. *Obs.*
unwelde, *n.* [Cf. AS. *geweald*, *geweold*, *gewild*, power, strength.] Weakness. *Obs.*
un-weld′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-weld′ed, *a.* Unwieldy. *Obs.*
unweldy. † UNWIELDY.
unwell, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wel*, adv., well, *wela* weal, prosperity.] Evil; hardship. *Obs.*
un-well′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-wel′some-ness, *n.* [Cf. UN- not; WELL, *adv.*; -SOME; -NESS.] Ill success. *Obs.*
unwelth, *n.* [See UN- not; WEALTH.] Impotency; misfortune. *Obs*
un-wemmed′ (ŭn-wĕmd′), *a.* [AS.] Not blemished. *Obs.*
unweote. † UNWIT, a fool.
unwepned. † UNWEAPONED.
un-wept′, *a.* See UN-, not.
unweried. † UNWEARIED.
unwerred, *a.* [Cf. UN- not; WAR.] Unassailed. *Obs.*
un-wet′, *a.*, **un-wet′ta-ble**, *a.*, **un-wet′ted**, *a.*, **un-whet′ted**, *a.*, **un-whipped′**, **un-whipt′**, *a.*, **un-whirled′** (ŭn-hwûrld′), *a.*, **un-whit′ened** (ŭn-hwīt′'nd), *a.*, **un-white′washed′**, *a.*, **un-whole′some**, *a.*, **un-whole′some-ly**, *adv.*, **un-whole′some-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-wide′, *adv.* [AS. *wīde* widely, far, fr. *wīd* wide.] Not far off. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-wid′ened (ŭn-wīd′'nd), *a.*
un-wield′some, *a.* Unwieldy. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-wife′like′, *a.*, **un-wife′ly**, *a.*
unwight, *n.* [See UN- not (intensive); WIGHT a being.] Fiend; wretch. *Obs.* — *a.* Monstrous; frightful. *Obs.* [not.
un-wild′ (ŭn-wīld′), *a.* See UN-,
un-wild′ (-wīld′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wild.*] To tame; subdue. *Obs.*
un-wild′y, *a.* [See UN- not; WILD, *a.*] Docile; tractable. *Obs.*
un-wil′ful. Var. of UNWILLFUL.
unwill, *n.* Also **unwille.** [AS. *unwil(l)*, *unwilla.*] Displeasure; disinclination. *Obs.*
unwille, *a.* Reluctant. *Obs.*
un-will′ful, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-will′y, *a.* [*un-* not + ME. *willy* willing.] Unwilling. *Obs.*
un-wil′y (ŭn-wīl′ĭ), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un-wim′ple, *v. t.* To unveil.
unwin, unwinne, *n.* [ME also *unwunne*; *un-* not + *wunne*, *winne*, delight, pleasure, AS. *wynn.* Cf. WINSOME.] Sorrow; sadness. *Obs.* [*a.* See UN-, not.
un-win′dowed (ŭn-wĭn′dōd),
unwine, *n.* [AS.; *un-* not + *wine* friend.] An enemy. *Obs.*
un-winged′ (ŭn-wĭngd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wink′, *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *wink*, v.] To open (the eyes). *Obs.*
un-wink′ing, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-wink′ing-ly**, *adv.*
unwinly, *adv.* [See UNWIN sorrow; -LY.] Sorrowfully; sadly; unpleasantly. *Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*
un-win′na-ble, *a.* Impregnable.
unwinne, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unwynsum* unpleasant.] Unpleasant. *Obs.*
unwinne. † UNWIN.
un-win′ning, *a.*, **un-win′nowed** (ŭn-wĭn′ōd), *a.*, **un-win′some**, *a.*, **un-wiped′** (ŭn-wīpt′), *a.* See UN-, not. [wire from.
un-wire′, *v. t.* To remove the
un-wish′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wish.*] To wish not to be; to destroy by wishing. *Obs.* [UN-, not.
un-wished′ (ŭn-wĭsht′), *a.* See
un-wist′ (ŭn-wĭst′), *a.* [See UN- not; cf. WISE to inform.] *Obs.* **1.** Not known; unknown. **2.** Not knowing; unwitting.
un-wit′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wit.*] To deprive of wit. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-wit′, *v. i.* To be ignorant.
un-wit′, *n.* [*un-* not + *wit.*] Want of wit or understanding. *Obs.*
un′wit′, *n.* [AS. *unwita.*] An ignoramus; a fool. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-wit′and-ness, *n.* Ignorance.
un-witch′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *witch.*] To free from enchantment.
unwiteness, *n.* [Cf. UNWIT, UNWITTER.] Want of judgment. *Obs.*
un′with-draw′ing, *a.*, **un′with-drawn′**, *a.*, **un-with′ered** (ŭn-wĭth′ẽrd), **un-with′er-ing**, *a.*, **un′with-held′**, *a.*, **un′with-hold′ing**, *a.*, **un′with-stand′ing**, *a.*, **un′with-stood′**, *a.*, **un-wit′less**, *a.*, **un-wit′nessed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wit′ter, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *ūvitr* foolish, E. UNWIT fool.] Ignorant. — **un-wit′ter-ly**, *adv.* — **un-wit′ter-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un-wit′ti-ly, *adv.* of UNWITTY.
un-wit′ting, *n.* [*un-* not + *witting*, n.] Ignorance. *Obs.* [TING.
un-wit′ting-ly, *adv.* of UNWIT-
un-wit′ty, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unwittig* without understanding.] See UN-, not.
un-wived′ (ŭn-wīvd′), *a.* Without, or bereaved of, a wife. *Obs.*
un-woe′ful, *a.* See UN-, not.
unwolde, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungewealden* not under control.] Unwieldy; stiff in motion. *Obs.*
un-wom′an (ŭn-wōōm′ăn), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *woman.*] To deprive of womanly qualities. *Rare.*
un-wom′an-like′, *a.*, **un-wom′an-li-ness**, *n.*, **un-wom′an-ly**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wom′an-ly, *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a woman. [not.
un-won′ (ŭn-wŭn′), *a.* See UN-,
unwon, *a.* [*un-* not + ME. *wone* accustomed, AS. *gewun*, *gewuna.*] Unwonted. *Obs.*
un-won′a-ble, *a.* Not to be won. *Obs.* [WIND.
un-wond′. Obs. pret. of UN-
un-won′der (ŭn-wŭn′dẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wonder.*] To divest of the quality of wonder or mystery; to explain. *Obs. or R.*
un-won′der-ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
unwondid. † UNWOUNDED.
un-wont′ (ŭn-wŭnt′), *a.* Unwonted. *Obs. or Archaic.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

un-work' (ŭn-wûrk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *work.*] To undo or destroy, as work previously done.

un-world'ly (ŭn-wûrld'lĭ), *a.* Not worldly; spiritual. — **un-world'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-wormed' (-wûrmd'; 87), *a.* Of a dog, not wormed; not having had the worm, or lytta, under the tongue cut out.

un-wor'thy (ŭn-wûr'thĭ), *a.* **1.** Not worthy. Specif.: **a** Wanting merit, value, or the like; — said of persons or things. **b** Not deserving something; — often with *of;* as, men *unworthy* of respect. **c** Not fit or suitable; unbecoming; — usually with *of;* as, an act *unworthy* of man.
2. Undeserved. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
— **un-wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

un-wrap' (ŭn-răp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wrap.*] To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded.

un-wrap', *v. i.* To become unwrapped or undone.

un-wreathe' (ŭn-rēth'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wreathe.*] To untwist, uncoil, or untwine, as anything wreathed.

un-wrin'kle (ŭn-rĭŋ'k'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wrinkle.*] To reduce from a wrinkled state; to smooth.

un-writ'ten (ŭn-rĭt''n), *a.* [AS. *unwriten.*] **1.** Not written; not reduced to writing; oral; traditional; as, *unwritten* agreements, knowledge, doctrines.
2. Containing no writing; blank; as, *unwritten* paper.
unwritten law. **a** *Law.* Law not committed to writing at its origin, but originated in custom or otherwise than as formally made and declared by the sovereign legislative power, as the common law of England or the United States. See WRITTEN LAW. **b** The assumed rule or custom that a measure of immunity shall be given to those guilty of certain criminal acts of revenge (cf. SELF-HELP), esp. in avenging injury to family honor arising from seduction or adultery, often referred to as existing in communities where persons guilty of such acts escape punishment by reason of a public sentiment justifying their acts.

un-yoke' (ŭn-yōk'), *v. t.* [AS. *ungeocian.* See 1st UN-; YOKE.] **1.** To loose or free from a yoke, as oxen.
2. To part; disjoin; disconnect.

un-yoked' (ŭn-yōkt'; 87), *a.* Not yet yoked; not having worn the yoke.

un-yoked', *p. a.* **1.** Freed or loosed from a yoke.
2. Licentious; unrestrained. *Obs.* *Shak.*

un-zoned' (ŭn-zōnd'; 87), *a.* **1.** Not zoned; not girdled.
2. Not confined to a zone; unrestricted. *Obs.*

up (ŭp), *adv.* [AS. *up, upp, ūp;* akin to OFries. *up, op,* D. *op,* OS. *ūp,* OHG. *ūf,* G. *auf,* Icel. & Sw. *upp,* Dan. *op,* Goth. *iup,* and prob. E. *over.* See OVER.] **1.** In or toward a higher position; above; aloft; in a direction contrary to that of gravity; — the opposite of *down.* That in respect to which *up* denotes the higher position is often to be understood from the context; thus, he gets *up,* that is, out of bed; the sun is *up,* that is, above the horizon.
But they presumed to go *up* unto the hilltop. *Num.* xiv. 44.
2. At, towards, or to any point thought of as higher; — often with a preposition; as, to go *up* to London; esp., indicating a higher point or degree of age, rank, amount, pitch, etc.; as, to train a child *up;* he was well *up* in his class; prices are *up;* to sing *up* to high C.
I am afflicted and ready to die from my youth *up.* *Ps.* lxxxviii. 15.
Those that were *up* themselves kept others low. *Spenser.*
3. Specif.: **a** In action; as, to set *up* vibrations; — often in the sense of *roused* (as, his blood was *up*) or of *in progress.* "The hunt is *up.*" *Shak.*
Let us, then, be *up* and doing. *Longfellow.*
b In prominence or consideration; in view; as, a missing trinket turns *up;* to bring *up* a matter for discussion.
His name was *up* through all the adjoining provinces. *Milton.*
c Before a magistrate on a criminal charge; as, to be *up* for assault. *Colloq.* **d** In gambling, at stake; as, money *up* on a game. *Colloq.* **e** *Baseball.* At bat; as, he had three hits in four times *up.* **f** *Naut.* Towards the point from which the wind blows; into the wind; as, to keep a ship *up.*
4. To or in a position of equal advance or equality; not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, or the like; — usually followed by *to* or *with;* as, to be *up* to the chin in water; to come *up* with the enemy; to live *up* to engagements; to bring an account *up* to date.
As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*
5. Hence, in the position of being prepared, informed, or competent; as, to be *up* in heraldry.
6. To or in a state of completion, often one resulting from, or involving, motion upwards; wholly; quite; as, to shrivel *up;* eat *up;* drink *up;* burn *up;* sum *up;* etc.; to sew *up* a rent. Also, to or at an end; as, his time is *up.*
☞ Some phrases of this kind are now obsolete or dialect; as, to spend *up* (*Prov.* xxi. 20); to kill *up* (*B. Jonson*).
7. Aside, so as not to be in use; by; as, to lay *up* riches; put *up* your weapons.
☞ *Up* is elliptical for *get up, rouse, lift up,* etc., and with *with* often has the force of a verb. "*Up,* and let us be going." *Judg.* xix. 28. In colloq., dial., or illit. speech *up* is sometimes inflected as a verb; as, he *ups* with his gun.
Up, up, my friend! and quit your books. *Wordsworth.*
to be up to. **a** To be equal or competent to, or prepared for; as, he *is up to* the business, or the emergency. *Colloq.* **b** To be engaged in; to purpose, or be on the point of, doing; — often with a bad sense; as, I don't know what mischief he *'s up to.* *Colloq.* **c** To be incumbent on; as, it *'s up to* you to prove it. *Slang.* — **up and coming**, alert; capable; smart. *Dial. U. S.* — **up and down.** **a** With rising and falling motion; to and fro; hither and thither from one state or position to another. "Let them wander *up and down.*" *Ps.* lix. 15. **b** Vertical in position or direction; specif., *Naut.*, perpendicular; — said of the cable when the anchor is under, or nearly under, the bow. **c** In every point or particular. *Obs.* **d** In blunt or downright fashion. *Colloq.* — **up oars**, *Naut.*, a command at which the oars, that have been lying in the boat, are raised smartly to a vertical position, in line, with blades fore and aft.

up (ŭp), *prep.* **1.** From a lower to a higher place on or along; at a higher place upon; toward, near, or at the top of.
In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary. *Bacon.*
2. From the coast towards the interior of, as a country; from the mouth towards the source of, as a stream; as, to journey *up* the country; to sail *up* the Hudson.
3. On or upon. *Obs.* "*Up* pain of death." *Chaucer.*
up guess, at a guess. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.* — **up one's sleeve**, held secretly in reserve; as, to have a political surprise *up one's sleeve;* — from the swindling gambler's trick of having an extra card in the sleeve.

up, *a.* **1.** Inclining up; tending or going up; upward; specif., being or going in the direction of a large city; as, an *up* look; an *up* grade; the *up* draft; *up* train; an *up* shoot (see CURVE, *n.*, 4).
2. *Golf.* **a** In advance of one's opponent; as, to be one *up;* — opposed to *down.* **b** On the green; as, the ball was well *up.*
3. In various games, necessary for winning; as, the game is 11 points *up.*

up, *n.* State of being up or above; a state of elevation, prosperity, or the like. *Colloq., & Rare,* exc. in: *ups and downs,* alternate states of prosperity and adversity.
They had their *ups and downs* of fortune. *Thackeray.*

up-. The adverb, adjective, or preposition *up* used in composition; as: **a** The adverb, esp. in the specific senses: (1) In or to an elevated position; aloft; on high; as, *up*bear; *up*raise. (2) Thoroughly; completely; wholly; — often used merely intensively; as, *up*bind; *up*tear. (3) At, towards, or to a higher point or degree of age, rank, education, amount, pitch, etc.; as, *up*breed. (4) Aside, so as not to be in use; as, to *up*lay riches, i. e., to hoard. **b** The adjective with the sense, locating, tending, or inclining up; upward; as, *up*blast, an upward blast. **c** The preposition, esp. in the specific senses: (1) From a lower to a higher place on, upon, or along; upward or aloft in or on; as, *up*hill; *up*street. (2) From the coast towards the interior of, or from the mouth towards the source of, or the like; as, *up*country; *up*stream.
☞ The reference "See UP-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *up-,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

up'-and-down', *a.* **1.** In an upward and a downward direction alternately; as, an *up-and-down* movement.
2. *Colloq.* **a** Downright; plain-spoken. **b** Alternately high and low in fortune, etc.

U-pan'i-shad (ōō-păn'ĭ-shăd), *n.* [Skr., lit., a sitting down (at the feet of another to listen to his words), esoteric doctrine.] One of a class of speculative treatises, concerned with the nature of man and the universe, forming a part of the Vedic literature. The fundamental doctrine of these treatises is pantheism involving transmigration and the emanation of creation from the universal ego, or world soul, which comprises in its being all individual souls. The earliest of the Upanishads, of which there are an indefinite number, dates probably from the 6th century B. C.

u'pas (ū'pȧs), *n.* [Malay *pūhn-ūpas; pūhn* a tree + *ūpas* poison.] **1.** **a** A tall Javanese moraceous tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*), yielding an intensely poisonous milky juice, which is used as an arrow poison. It was formerly reputed to destroy any living thing that approached it. Called also *bohun upas.* **b** A loganiaceous shrub or tree (*Strychnos tieuté*), of the same region, also yielding an arrow poison.
2. The sap or juice of either of these trees. That of *Antiaris* is **upas antiar**; that of *Strychnos*, **upas tieuté**.

up-braid' (ŭp-brād'), *v. t.;* UP-BRAID'ED; UP-BRAID'ING. [ME. *upbreiden;* AS. *upp, ūp,* up + *bregdan* to draw, twist, weave; perh. influenced in sense by a kindred Scand. word; cf. Icel. *bregða* to draw, brandish, braid, deviate from, change, break off, upbraid, also AS. *ūpgebrēdan* to upbraid. See UP; BRAID to weave.] **1.** To reproach with something wrong or disgraceful; to charge, accuse, or reprove, reproachfully; — followed by *with* or *for,* and formerly *of,* before the thing imputed.
And *upbraided* them with their unbelief. *Mark* xvi. 14.
2. To be, or to act as, a reproach to; to put to shame.
How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness. *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. To urge as a matter of reproach; to cast up; — with *to* before the person reproached. *Obs.*
Syn. — Reproach, blame, censure, condemn. See REPROVE.

up-braid', *v. i.* To utter upbraidings.

up-braid', *n.* Upbraiding; reproach; contumely. *Obs.*

up-braid'ing, *n.* Act or utterance of one who upbraids; a reproof or reproach.

up-break' (ŭp-brāk'), *v. i.* To break upwards; to force a way to the surface. — **up'break'**, *n.*

up-build' (ŭp-bĭld'), *v. t.* To build up, in any sense. *Rare.* — **up-build'ing**, *vb. n.* — **up-build'er**, *n.*

up'burst' (ŭp'bûrst'), *n.* Act of bursting upwards; a breaking through to the surface, as of molten matter.

up'cast' (ŭp'kȧst'; 87), *a.* Cast up; directed upward; as, with *upcast* eyes or glance.

up'cast' (ŭp'kȧst'), *n.* Act of casting upward, or state of being cast up; also, anything cast up. Specif.: **a** *Bowling.* A cast; throw. **b** *Chiefly Mining.* The ventilating shaft up which the air passes after circulation. Cf. DOWNCAST, 3. **c** An upset, as from a carriage. *Scot.* **d** A taunt; reproach; also, a jest or jesting; repartee. *Scot.*

up'coun'try (ŭp'kŭn'trĭ), *adv.* In an upcountry direction; as, to live *upcountry.* *Colloq.*

up'coun'try, *a.* Living or lying remote from the seacoast; being in the interior; as, an *upcountry* residence. *Colloq.* — *n.* The interior of the country. *Colloq.*

up-end' (ŭp-ĕnd'), *v. t.* To set on end, as a cask.

up'growth' (ŭp'grōth'), *n.* The process of growing up; progress; development; also, that which grows up.
The new and mighty *upgrowth* of poetry in Italy. *J. R. Green.*

up-heav'al (ŭp-hēv'ăl), *n.* An upheaving; state of being upheaved; esp., an elevation of part of the earth's crust.

up-heave' (ŭp-hēv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath; to raise. — *v. i.* To rise.

u'pher (ū'fẽr), *n.* [D. *juffer,* prob. the same word as *juffer, juffrouw, jufvrouw,* young woman; *jong* young + *vrouw* woman. Cf. EUPHROE, YOUNG, 1st FROW.] A fir pole of from 4 to 7 inches diameter, and 20 to 40 feet long, sometimes roughly hewn, used for scaffoldings, etc. *Eng.*

up-hill' (ŭp-hĭl'), *adv.* Upwards on or as on a hillside.

up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'; 87), *a.* Ascending; going up; as, an *uphill* road; hence, laborious; difficult; as, *uphill* work.

up-hold' (ŭp-hōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold up; to raise.
2. To keep erect; to support; sustain; maintain.
Honor shall *uphold* the humble in spirit. *Prov.* xxix. 23.
3. To aid by approval or encouragement; to countenance.

up-hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* [*up* + *holder.* Cf. UPHOLSTERER.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** One who holds things up for sale; a broker or auctioneer. **b** A tradesman; a retail dealer. **c** An undertaker, or provider for funerals. **d** An upholsterer.
2. One that upholds; a supporter; defender.

up-hol'ster (ŭp-hōl'stẽr), *v. t.* [See UPHOLSTERER.] To furnish (rooms, carriages, bedsteads, chairs, etc.) with hangings, coverings, cushions, etc.; to adorn with furnishings in cloth, silk, etc.; as, to *upholster* a couch.

un-wooed' (ŭn-wōōd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-woof', *v. t.* To take the woof from.
un-word'a-ble (ŭn-wûr'dȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-word'a-bly**, *adv.*
un-word'ed. *a.* Not worded; also, not speaking.
un-word'y, un-word'i-ly. Scot. vars. of UNWORTHY, UNWORTHILY.
unwork. *n.* [See UN- not; WORK, *n.*] A misdeed. *Obs.*
un-work'a-ble (ŭn-wûr'kȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-work'ing**, *a.*, **un-work'man-like'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-work'man-ly, *adv.* Unworkmanlike. *Obs. or R.*
un-world', *v. t.* To render not of, or of the nature of, the world. *Rare.*
un-worm'wood'ed, *a.* Not embittered. *Obs.*
un-worn' (ŭn-wōrn'; 201), *a.*, **un-wor'ried** (-wûr'ĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wor'ship (ŭn-wûr'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *unweorþscipe* dishonor. See UN- not; WORSHIP.] Lack of worship or honor; discredit. *Obs.*
un-wor'ship, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To dishonor; discredit. *Obs.*
un-wor'shiped, un-wor'shipped (-shĭpt), *a.*, **un-wor'ship-ful**, *a.*, **un-wor'ship-ing, un-wor'ship-ping**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wor'ship-ly, *adv.* Disrespectfully. *Obs. or R.*
un-worth', *n.* Unworthiness.
un-worth', *a.* [AS. *unweorð.*] Worthless; valueless; unworthy. — **un-worth'ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **un-worth'ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
unworthhede, *n.* [*unworth,* a. + old form of *-head.*] Unworthiness. *Obs.*
un-wor'thy, *v. t.* To render not worthy.
un-wound' (ŭn-wound'), *p. a.* of UNWIND.
un-wound', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wound'a-ble (-wōōn'dȧ-b'l; -woun'dȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-wound'ed**, *a.*, **un-wo'ven** (ŭn-wō'v'n), *a.* See UN-, not.
unwrast. † UNWREST.
un-wrath'ful. *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-wrath'ful-ly**, *adv.*
un-wray', *v. t.* = UNWRY. *Obs.*
unwreah, *pret.* of UNWRY. *Obs.*
un-wreaked' (ŭn-rēkt'), *a.* Not wreaked or revenged. *Obs.*
un-wreak'en, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *wreak.*] Unrevenged. *Obs.*
un-wrecked' (-rĕkt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unwrench. *n.* [AS. *unwrenc.*] A trick. *Obs.*
un-wrenched' (ŭn-rĕncht'; 140), *a.* See UN-, not.
unwrest, *a.* [AS. *unwrǣst* weak, wretched; *un-* not + *wrǣst* delicate, excellent.] *Obs.* **a** Feeble; worthless. **b** Deceitful; wicked.
un-wrest'ly, *adv.* [AS. *unwrǣstlīce* weakly, absurdly.] Feebly; also, wickedly. *Obs.*
un-wrest'ship. *n.* Feebleness; also, wickedness. *Obs.*
unwrie. † UNWRY.
un-wrin'kled (ŭn-rĭŋ'k'ld), *a.*, **un-writ'a-ble** (ŭn-rīt'ȧ-b'l), **un-write'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-write', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *write.*] To cancel or erase, as writing. *R.*
un-writ'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wro'gen, *p. p.* of UNWRY. *Obs.*
unwroken, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *wreak;* cf. AS. *unwrecen.*] Unrevenged. *Obs.*
un-wronged' (ŭn-rŏngd'), *a.*, **un-wrought'** (-rôt'), *a.*, **un-wrung'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wry', *v. t.* [AS. *unwreon.*] To uncover; discover. *Obs.*
unwry, *a.* [ME. *unwrien, unwreon,* to discover, p. p. *unwrien,* AS. *unwrēon* uncover.] Uncovered; disclosed. *Obs.*
unwunne. † UNWIN.
un-wunt'ed. Unwonted. *Sp. Ref.*
unwurth. † UNWORTH.
uny, *v. t.* [F. *unir* (cf. p. p. *uni*), L. *unire.*] To unite; join. *Obs.*
un-yark', *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *gearcian* prepare.] To unfasten. *Obs.*
unyement. † OINTMENT.
unyeoun. † ONION.
un-yield'ed, *a.*, **un-yield'ing**, *a.*, **un-yield'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-yield'ing-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-yoke', *v. i.* To become loosed from or as from a yoke.
unyolden, *a.* Not yielded, as to a foe; also, unreturned. *Obs.*
unyon. † ONION.
un-youth'ful, *a.* See UN-, not.
unyth. † UNEATH.
un-zeal'ous. *a.* See UN-, not.
uo-. For various words in *uo-,* see forms in VO-.
up, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *yppan* to rise, *yppan, uppan,* to bring up or forth, to disclose.] To raise up; to bring to notice. *Obs.*
up, *v. i.* To arise; to get up. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*
U. P. *or* **u. p.** *Abbr.* United Presbyterian; under proof (of spirits).
upalland. † UPLAND.
up'a-long', *adv.* Upward; esp., up the street. *Dial. Eng.*
u'pa-na'ya-na (ōōp'ȧ-nŭ'yȧ-nȧ), *n.* Also **u-pa'na-ya** (ōō-pŭn'ȧ-yȧ) and corruptly **u-pin'ia-ny** (ōō-pĭn'yȧ-nĭ). [Skr.] The ceremonial in which a Hindu of the "twice-born" castes is invested with the sacred thread. See CASTE, 2.
U'pa Pu-ra'na (ōōp'ȧ pōō-rä'nȧ). [Skr. *upapurāṇa.*] See PURANA.
up'a-ris'ing, *n.* Resurrection. *Obs.*
upas tree. = UPAS, 1.
upaventure, *conj.* [See UP; ADVENTURE.] In case. *Obs.*
up-band', *v. t.* To band, or bind, up. *Obs.*
up-bank' (87), *a. & adv.* Uphill. *Dial. Eng.* — **upbank thaw**, a thaw on hills while the frost is unbroken in the valley below.
up-bar', *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a bar. *Rare.*
2. To unbar, as a gate. *Obs.*
up-bear', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). — **up-bear'er**, *n.* *R.*
up-bind' (ŭp-bīnd'), *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up'blast', *n.* See UP- **b**.
up-blaze', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-blow', *v. t.* To inflate. *Obs.*
up-blow', *v. i.* To blow up.
up-bolt', *v. t.* To shoot up; to rise. *Obs.* *Scot.*
up-borne', *a.* See UP- **b**.
up-botch', *v. t.* To patch up; to put together. *Obs.*
up-brace', *v. t.* To inclose; to pack up. *Obs.*
up'braid', *n.* An upward stroke. *Obs.*
up-braid', *v. t.* [AS. *upp, ūp,* up + *bregdan* to draw.] To draw up, as a bridge. *Obs.*
up-braid', *v. i.* To rise up; to ascend, as a flame. *Obs.*
up-braid'er. *n.* One that upbraids.
up-braid'ing-ly, *adv.* of *upbraiding,* p. pr.
upbrast, *pret.* Burst open. *Obs.*
up-bray', *n. & v.* = UPBRAID. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
up-breathe', *v. t.* To breathe up or out; to exhale. *Obs.*
up-breed', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (3). *Obs.*
upbreiden. † UPBRAID.
up-bring', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (3). *Obs or Poetic.* — **up'bring'ing**, *n.* *Colloq.*
up-brought', *pret. & p. p.* of UPBRING. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
upbrud. *n.* = UPBRAID. *Obs.*
up-bulg'ing (ŭp-bŭl'jĭng), *n.* See UP- **b**.
up-bull'er, *v. t.* To cause to boil up. *Obs.* *Scot.*
up-buoy'ance, *n.* See UP- **a** (2). *Rare.*
up'by' (ŭp'bī'), **up'bye'**, *adv.* Up yonder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
U. P. C. *Abbr.* United Presbyterian Church.
up-cast', *v. t.* **1.** To cast or throw up; to turn upward. *Obs.*
2. To raise. *Obs or Scot.*
3. To reproach. *Scot. & Dial.* *Eng.*
up'caught' (ŭp'kôt'; 87), *a.* See UP- **a** (1).
upchaunce, *adv.* Peradventure; perchance. *Obs.*
up-cheer', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
up-climb' (-klīm'), *v. t. & i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-coil', *v. t. & i.* See UP- **a** (2).
up'come', *n.* **a** A coming up; ascent; also, growth. *Scot.* **b** Outcome; upshot. *Dial. Eng.*
up'com'ing (ŭp'kŭm'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of coming up. — *a.* Coming up.
up-curl', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up'curve', *n.* See UP- **b**. — **up-curved**, *a.*
up-dart', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
updaw, *v. i.* [*up* + ME. *dawen, dagen,* to dawn, AS. *dagian.* See DAWN.] To dawn. *Obs.* *Scot.*
up-delve', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.*
up-dive', *v. i.* To spring upward; to rise. *Rare.*
updost, *a.* [D. *dossen* to dress, fr. *dos* dress, in OD. peltry; cf. It. *dossi* peltry, pl. of *dosso* back, L. *dorsum.*] Decked; dressed. *Obs. Scot.*
up-drag', *v. t.*, **up-draw'**, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-dress', *v. t.* To set up. *Obs.*
up-dry', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
upe. † UP, UPPEN.
u-pey'gan (ōō-pā'găn), *n.* [Native Mashona name.] The borele, or black rhinoceros.
upfeng, *v. t.* [See UP; FANG, *v.*] To take up. *Obs.*
up-fill', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
up-flare', *v. i.*, **up-flash'ing**, *a.*, **up-fling'**, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-flood'ing, *a.* See UP- **a** (3).
up-flow', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (3). — **up'flow'**, *n.*
up-flung', *a.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-fold'ed, *a.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-fold'en, *a.* Upfolded. *Obs.*
up'gang', *n.* [AS., a going up.] Ascent; passage upwards. *Obs.* *Scot.*
up-gath'er, *v. t. & i.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-gaze', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-gird', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-give', *v. t.* To give or deliver up or out; to yield. *Obs.*
up-glean', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up'go'ing, *n.*, **up'go'ing**, *a.*, **up'grade'**, *n.*, **up'grade'**, *a. & adv.* See UP- **b**.
up-grow', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (3). *Rare.*
up-gush', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). — **up'gush'**, *n.*
up-haf'. Obs. pret. of UPHEAVE.
uphald. † UPHOLD.
up-hale', *v. t.*, **up-hance'**, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Both Obs.*
up'hand', *a.* **a** Marked by a raising of the hand; as, *uphand* emphasis. **b** Lifted by the hand, or by both hands. *Rare.*
uphang, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.*
up-hap', *conj.* [Prop. two words, *up happe* upon chance, perchance.] Perhaps. *Obs.*
u-phar'sin (ū-fär'sĭn). *Bib.* See MENE.
up-hasp', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Rare.*
up-haud' (ŭp-hôd'). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of UPHOLD.
U'phaz (ū'făz). *Bib.*
up-heap', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
up-heav'en. Archaic p. p. of UPHEAVE.
up-held', *pret. & p. p.* of UPHOLD.
up-helm', *v. i.* *Naut.* To put the helm to windward.
uphent, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
up-hie', *v. t.* [*up* + ME. *hien, heien,* to raise high, AS. *hēan* to raise, *hēah* high.] To raise; exalt. *Obs.* *Scot.*
uphield, uphild. † *upheld,* pret. & p. p.
up'hill', *n.* An ascent; rising ground. *Rare.*
up-hilt', *v. t.* To plunge in to the hilt. *Obs.*
uphint. † UPHENT.
up-hoard', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*

up-hol′ster-er (ŭp-hōl′stẽr-ẽr), *n.* [From *upholster, upholdster* for older *upholder,* in ME. tradesman. See UPHOLDER, -STER.] One who provides upholstery; one who upholsters.

up-hol′ster-y (-ĭ), *n.* Furniture or interior fittings, as hangings, cushions, curtains, coverings, etc., covered or made with textile materials, leather, and the like; also, the art or business of an upholsterer.

up′keep′ (ŭp′kēp′), *n.* Act of keeping up, or maintaining; maintenance; also, state of being kept up; repair.

Small outlays for . . . *upkeep* of buildings. *A. R. Colquhoun.*

up′land (ŭp′lănd), *n.* **1.** High land; ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers, near the sea, or between hills.

2. The country, as distinguished from populous districts, or the neighborhood of towns. *Obs.*

up′land, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to uplands; being on upland.

2. Of or pert. to the country, as disting. from the neighborhood of towns; rustic; also, rude; unpolished. *Obs.*

upland boneset, a kind of thoroughwort (*Eupatorium sessilifolium*) closely related to the true boneset. — **u. cotton,** a variety of short-staple cotton derived chiefly from *Gossypium herbaceum,* and cultivated in some parts of the United States. — **u. cress,** any of several cresses of the genus *Barbarea,* esp. *B. barbarea* and *B. præcox.* — **u. goose,** a Patagonian wild goose (*Chloëphaga magellanica*). — **u. moccasin.** See MOCCASIN, 2. — **u. plover,** a large sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) of eastern North America, which frequents fields and uplands; — so called because it resembles a plover in its short bill and general appearance, and in habits. It is a fine game bird and has already been nearly exterminated in some States. — **u. sumac,** the smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*). — **u. willow oak,** a willow-leaved oak (*Quercus brevifolia*) of the southern United States.

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Upland Plover.

up′land-er (ŭp′lăn-dẽr), *n.* **1.** One dwelling in the upland; hence: **a** A rustic. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** The upland plover. *Local, U. S.*

up-lift′ (ŭp-lĭft′), *v. t.*; *pret.* -LIFT′ED; *p. p.* -LIFT′ED, *Obs. or Poetic* -LIFT′; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -LIFT′ING. **1.** To lift or raise aloft; to raise; elevate; as, to *uplift* the arm, the head; to *uplift* a rock.

Satan, talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave. *Milton.*

2. To collect; lift, as rents, bonds, etc. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

Rents not *uplifted* by the apparent heir belonged to his executors. *Erskine's Principles.*

up′lift′ (ŭp′lĭft′), *n.* An elevation; esp., *Geol.,* upheaval.

up′most (ŭp′mōst), *a.* [Cf. UPPERMOST.] Uppermost.

up-on′ (ă-pŏn′), *prep.* [AS. *uppan, uppon; upp* up + *on, an,* on. See UP; ON.] On; — in all its senses. See ON.

The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson. *Judg.* xvi. 9.
He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*
This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of firearms. *Addison.*
He had abandoned the frontiers, retiring *upon* Glasgow. *Scott.*
Philip swore *upon* the Evangelists. *Landor.*

☞ For phrases, as *upon the whole, to set upon,* etc., see under the nouns, verbs, etc.

Syn. — See ABOVE.

up-on′, *adv.* On; hereupon; thereon. *Obs.*

up′-o′ver, *a. Mining & Civil Eng.* Designating a method of shaft excavation by drifting to a point below, and then raising instead of sinking.

up′per (ŭp′ẽr), *a.*; *comp. of* UP. **1.** Being farther up, lit. or fig.; higher in place, position, rank, dignity, or the like; superior; as, the *upper* lip; the *upper* side of a thing; the *upper* house of a legislature.

2. Specif. [*cap.*]: *Geol.* Designating a later period or formation (of a specified period); — so called because the strata are normally above those of the earlier formations; as, *Upper* Cambrian, Cretaceous, Jurassic, Silurian, etc.

the upper hand, the advantage; as, to have, or get, *the upper hand* of another, i. e., to get the better of him. — **u. band,** *Firearms,* the band about a rifle nearest to the muzzle. — **U. Barren Coal Measures,** *Geol.,* a series of sandstones and shales overlying the Coal Measures proper and belonging to the Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **U. Bench,** *Eng. Hist.,* the highest court of common law (continuing the King's Bench) during the Commonwealth. — **u. case,** the top one of a pair of compositor's cases. See 2d CASE, *n.,* 4. — **U. Chalk,** *Geol.,* a subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous in Britain. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **upper deck,** *Naut.,* the topmost full-length deck of any vessel; — also sometimes applied to a partial deck above the main deck. — **u. leather,** leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes; also, vamps and quarters collectively. — **u. pharyngeal.** See PHARYNGOBRANCHIAL. — **u. platform.** See DECK, *n.,* 2. — **U. Sonoran.** See SONORAN **a.** — **u. ten thousand,** *or* (abbreviated) **upper ten,** the ten thousand, more or less, who are highest in position or wealth; the upper class; the aristocracy. *Colloq.* — **u. topsail,** *Naut.,* the upper sail of a double topsail. — **u. transit,** *Astron.,* the passage of a heavenly body across any part of the meridian above the visible pole. — **u. works,** *Naut.,* all those parts of the hull of a vessel that are above the load water line; — called also *deadworks.* — **u. world,** the surface of the earth, abode of the living, as distinguished from the lower, under, or nether world.

up′per (ŭp′ẽr), *n.* **1.** The upper leather for a shoe; a vamp.

2. *pl.* Gaiters of cloth buttoned over the ankle.

to be on one's uppers, lit., to have worn out one's shoe soles; hence, to be at the end of one's means or in hard luck.

up′per-cut′ (ŭp′ẽr-kŭt′), *n.* In boxing, a short-arm swinging blow directed upward. *Slang or Cant.*

up′per-cut′, *v. t. & i.* In boxing, to strike, or hit, with an uppercut. *Slang or Cant.*

up′per-most (ŭp′ẽr-mōst), *a.* [From UP, UPPER; formed like *aftermost.* Cf. UPMOST.] Highest in place, position, rank, power, or the like; upmost; topmost.

Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost.* *Swift.*

up′pish (ŭp′ĭsh), *a.* [From UP.] **1.** Proud; arrogant; assuming; putting on airs of superiority. *Colloq.*

2. Drunk; intoxicated. *Obs. Slang.*

— **up′pish-ly,** *adv.* — **up′pish-ness,** *n.*

up′right (ŭp′rīt; *formerly also* ŭp-rīt′; 87), *a.* [AS. *upriht, upprihht.* See UP; RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** Erect in position or posture; perpendicular; vertical, or nearly vertical; pointing upward; as, an *upright* tree.

With chattering teeth, and bristling hair *upright.* *Dryden.*

2. Morally erect; having rectitude; honest; just.

And that man [Job] was perfect and *upright.* *Job* i. 1.

3. Conformable to moral rectitude; right.

Conscience rewards *upright* conduct. *J. M. Mason.*

4. *Golf.* Designating a club in which the head is approximately at a right angle with the shaft.

upright drill, *Mach.,* a drilling machine with a vertical spindle. — **u. piano.** See under PIANO, 1. — **u. shave,** *Basketwork.* = UPRIGHT, *n.,* 3.

up′right, *adv.* **1.** Vertically.

2. Flat on the back, face upward. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

up′right′ (ŭp′rīt′), *n.* **1.** State of being upright or vertical; as, a pillar out of *upright.*

2. Something standing upright, as a piece of timber in a building or the wall down the middle of a brick clamp.

3. *Basketwork.* A tool made from a flat strip of steel with chisel edges at both ends, bent into horseshoe shape, the opening between the cutting edges being adjustable, used for reducing splits to skeins. Called in full *upright shave.*

up′right′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being upright.

Syn. — See RECTITUDE.

up-rise′ (ŭp-rīz′), *v. i.* **1.** To rise, as from sleep; to get up; to appear by ascending above the horizon.

2. To swell up; to increase in size; to rise

3. To have an upright direction or inclination.

Uprose the mystic mountain range. *Tennyson.*

4. To ascend; as, the smoke *uprose.*

up′rise′ (ŭp′rīz′; ŭp-rīz′), *n.* **1.** Act or process of rising; rising or ascent; a rise. "The sun's *uprise.*" *Shak.*

2. An insurrection; uprising. *Obs.*

up-ris′ing (ŭp-rīz′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of rising; also, a steep place; ascent. "The steep *uprising* of the hill." *Shak.*

2. An insurrection; a revolt.

up′roar′ (ŭp′rōr′; 87, 201), *n.* [D. *oproer;* akin to G. *aufruhr,* Dan. *opror,* Sw. *uppror;* D. *op* up + *roeren* to stir; akin to AS. *hrēran* to stir, *hrōr* stirring, active, G. *rühren* to stir, OHG. *ruoren,* Icel. *hræra,* Dan. *röre,* Sw. *röra.* Cf. REREMOUSE.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; noisy confusion; bustle and clamor.

But the Jews . . . set all the city on an *uproar.* *Acts* xvii. 5.

up-roar′ (ŭp-rōr′; 201), *v. t.* To throw into uproar or confusion. "I should *uproar* the universal peace." *Shak.*

— *v. i.* To make uproar. *Both Obs. or R.*

up-roar′i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Making, or accompanied by, uproar, or noise and tumult; as, *uproarious* merriment. — **up-roar′i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **up-roar′i-ous-ness,** *n.*

up-root′ (ŭp-rōōt′), *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by or as by the roots; hence, to remove utterly; to eradicate; extirpate. "Trees *uprooted* left their place." *Dryden.*

up-set′ (ŭp-sĕt′), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* UP-SET′ or (esp. in sense 6) UP-SET′TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UP-SET′TING. **1.** To set up or raise; to put upright. *Obs.* *R. of Brunne.*

2. To refund or repair, as a loss; also, to recover from, as from an injury. *Obs. or Scot.*

3. To overturn, overthrow, or overset; as, to *upset* a carriage; to *upset* an argument; to *upset* the situation.

4. Hence, to discompose; to disturb the self-possession of; as, the fright *upset* her. *Colloq.*

5. *Mech.* **a** To thicken and shorten, as a heated piece of iron, by hammering on the end; to jump; swage. **b** To shorten (a tire) in the process of resetting, as by cutting it and hammering on the ends or by treating in a special machine without cutting.

6. *Basketwork.* To turn upwards the outer ends of (stakes) so as to make a foundation for the side of a basket or the like; also, to form (the side) in this manner.

Syn. — See OVERTURN.

up-set′, *v. i.* **1.** To become upset or overturned.

2. *Basketwork.* To upset the stakes.

up′set′ (ŭp′sĕt′), *a.* Set up; fixed; determined; — used chiefly or only in the phrase **upset price,** i. e., the price fixed on as the minimum for property offered in a public sale, or, the price at which property is set up or started by an auctioneer, and the lowest price at which it will be sold.

up′set′, *n.* **1.** Act of upsetting, or state of being upset; an overturn; as, the wagon had an *upset.*

2. In technical uses: **a** *Basketwork.* The rods plaited or woven around the bottoms of the stakes immediately after upsetting, to keep them in position. See BASKET, *Illust.* **b** *Mech.* A swage used in upsetting; a jumper. See UPSET, *v. t.,* 5 **a.** **c** *Carp.* Buckling of wood fibers due to crushing.

up-set′ting (ŭp-sĕt′ĭng), *a.* **1.** That upsets or disconcerts, or that may be upset; as, an *upsetting* affair.

2. Conceited; assuming; as, an *upsetting* fellow. *Scot.*

upsetting thermometer, a thermometer by merely inverting which the temperature may be registered. The column of mercury is broken and, as it remains so until the instrument is reset, the reading may be made at leisure.

up′shot′ (ŭp′shŏt′), *n.* [*up* + *shot,* equivalent to *scot* share, reckoning. Cf. the phrase *to cast up an account.*] Final issue; conclusion; the sum and substance; the end, result, or consummation; as, the *upshot* of the matter.

We account it frailty that threescore years and ten make the *upshot* of man's pleasurable existence. *De Quincey.*

up′side′ (-sīd′), *n.* The upper side; the uppermost part.

upside down [a corruption of ME. *up so down,* lit., up as down], with the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy. *Shak.*

These that have turned the world *upside down.* *Acts* xvii. 6.

ŭp′si-lon (ŭp′sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὒ ψιλόν bare, mere, simple *y.*] The 20th letter (Υ, υ) of the Greek alphabet, a vowel having originally the sound of ōō as in *room,* becoming before the 4th century B. C. that of French *u* or Ger. *ü.* Its equivalent in English is *u* or *y.*

up-stairs′ (ŭp-stârz′), *adv.* Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story; as, she is *upstairs;* go *upstairs.*

up′stairs′ (ŭp′stârz′; 87), *a.* Being above stairs; pertaining to the upper story; as, an *upstairs* room. — *n.* The portion of a building above the ground story.

up-stare′ (ŭp-stâr′), *v. i.* **1.** To stare upward.

2. To rise, or raise one's self, upward; hence, to be uplifted, erect, or conspicuous. "Rearing fiercely their *upstaring* crests." *Spenser.*

up′start′ (ŭp′stärt′), *n.* **1.** One who has risen suddenly, as from humble position to wealth, power, or honor, esp. such a one who presumes on his success; a parvenu.

2. The meadow saffron. *Dial. Eng.*

up′start′, *a.* Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence; characteristic of, or of the nature of, a parvenu. "A race of *upstart* creatures." *Milton.*

up′stroke′ (ŭp′strōk′), *n.* An upward stroke; esp., a stroke or line made by a pen, or the like, moving upward.

up′take′ (ŭp′tāk′), *n.* **1.** Act of taking up; a lifting.

2. Understanding; apprehension. *Scot.*

3. **a** *Steam Boilers.* The pipe leading upward from the smoke box of a steam boiler to the chimney, or smokestack; a flue leading upward. **b** A shaft or tube up which a current of air passes, esp. for ventilation; upcast.

4. A take-up, esp. for a loom.

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up·hol′ster, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A broker.
2. An upholsterer.
upholsterer bee. A leaf-cutting bee.
up·howd′ (ŭp-ōd′; -oud′). Dial. Eng. of UPHOLD.
u′phroe (ū′frō; ū′vrō) Var. of EUPHROE.
up′hung′ (ŭp′hŭng′; 87), *a.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.*
up-hurl′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
U pin, *or* **U′-pin′,** *n.* See U, *a.*
u-pin′la-ny. See UPANAYANA.
U′pis (ū′pĭs), *n.* [Gr. Οὖπις.] *Gr. Relig.* Artemis, so called in Lacedæmonia, Trœzen, Rhamnus, Ephesus, etc.; in early times, a goddess of childbirth; later, the goddess who watches over the deeds of men.
up′ish. ✝ UPPISH. *Rare.*
up-jet′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-land′ish (ŭp-lăn′dĭsh; ŭp′lăn-dĭsh), *a.* [Cf. AS. *uplendisc* rural.] *Obs.* **1.** Of or pert. to uplands; living on high lands.
2. Rude; uncivilized. *Obs. or R.*
U plate, *or* **U′-plate′,** *n.* See U, *a.*
up-lay′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (4). *Obs.*
up-lead′ (ŭp-lēd′), *v. t.* See UP- **a** (3). *Obs.*
up-lean′, *v. i.* To lean on anything. *Obs.*
up-leap′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.*
uplesit, *p. p.* [AS. *lesan* to gather, collect. See UP.] Recovered. *Obs. Scot.*
up-lift′, *a.* Uplifted. *Obs., Archaic, or Poetic.*
up′lift′er, *n.* One that uplifts.
up-light′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Rare.*
up-lim′ber, *v. i.* *Mil.* To limber up. *Brit. Rare.*
up-lock′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
uploup, *v. i.* [Cf. LOUP to leap.] To ascend. *Obs. Scot.*
uplond ✝ UPLAND.
up-look′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.* — **up-look′ing,** *n.*
up′ly′ing (ŭp′lī′ĭng), *a.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′mak′ing (ŭp′māk′ĭng), *n.* **a** Act of making up; make-up. **b** Material for making or filling up, as courses of planks between the bilgeways and a ship's bottom before launching.
up′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
uponland. ✝ UPLAND.
upponon, *adv.* [See UP; ANON.] At once; immediately. *Obs.*
up-on′-write′, *v. t.* To write upon; to inscribe. *Obs.*
up′pard (ŭp′ẽd; ōōp′-). Obs. or dial. Eng. of UPWARD.
uppassing, *n.* A rising up. *Obs. Scot.*
uppe ✝ UP. *Obs.*
up-peak′, *v. i.* To rise in a peak.
uppemore, *adv.* [*up* + *more,* adv.] Higher. *Obs.*
uppen, uppe, *prep.* [AS. *uppan* upon.] Over. *Obs.*
up-pent′, *a.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
up′per-est, *a.* Obs. superl. of UP.
up′per-more, *adv.* [*upper* + *more,* adv.] Higher up. *Obs.* — *a.* Upper. *Dial. Eng.* *Obs.*
up′per-stocks′, *n. pl.* Breeches.
up′per-ten′dom (-tĕn′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM; UPPER TEN (THOUSAND). *Colloq.*
up-pile′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′ping (ŭp′ĭng), *n.* [From UP.] Act or process of marking a swan or swans by cuts on the beak. See SWAN-UPPING.
upplane. ✝ UPLAND.
up-plight′, *p. p.* [*up-* + *plight,* p. p. of *plitch.*] Plucked up. *Obs.*
up-plow′, up-plough′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Rare.*
up-pluck′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.* *Rare.*
up-poise′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
uppon. ✝ UPON.
up-po′woc (ŭ-pō′wŏk), *n.* [American Indian (Natick) *ŭhpŭonk.*] Tobacco.
up-pricked′ (ŭp-prĭkt′), *a.* Upraised, as an animal's ears. *R.*
up-prop′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′-put′ (*Scot.* ŭp′pŭt′), *n.* Also **up′-put′ting.** Lodging and entertainment. *Scot.*
uprais. Obs. pret. of UPRISE.
up-raise′ (ŭp-rāz′), *v. t.* See UP-, **a** (1). — **up-rais′er,** *n.*
up′raise′, *n.* *Mining.* = RAISE, *n.,* 2.
up′rais′ing, *n.* Upbringing; rearing. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*
up-rape′, *v. i.* [Cf. RAPE to hasten, Icel. *hrapa.*] To start up. *Obs.*
upras, *n.* [*up* + ME. *ras* a rush, course. See RACE a running.] Uprising; resurrection. *Obs.*
up-rax′, *v. t.* [*up* + *rax,* v.] To erect. *Obs. Scot.*
up′reach′, *n.* See UP- **b.** *Rare.*
up-rear′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-reft′, *p. p.* [Cf. REFT bereft.] Taken up. *Obs.*
upreill, *v. t.* [*up* + Scot. *reil* to whirl, to roll (cf. REEL to whirl).] To raise or lift up. *Obs. Scot.*
up-rend′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
up-rend′, *v. t.* = UPRENDER. *Obs. Scot.*
up-ren′der, *v. t.* To surrender; give up. *Obs.*
uprevin, *p. p.* [See RIVE, *v.*] Torn up. *Obs. Scot.*
up-ridged′ (ŭp-rĭjd′), *a.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-right′eous-ly (ŭp-rī′chŭs-lĭ), *adv.* [See RIGHTEOUS.] Uprightly. *Obs.*
up′right′ing, *n.* Act or process of making upright, or of insuring uprightness; specif.: *Horol.* The process of securing such position of the pivot holes in the plates of a timepiece that the arbors shall be perpendicular to the plates.
up′right′ly, *adv.* of UPRIGHT.
uprightman, *n.* The chief of a beggar band. *Obs. Cant.*
up-rights′, *adv.* Upright. *Obs.*
up-ris′al (ŭp-rīz′ăl), *n.* An uprising or arising. *R.*
up-rise′ment, *n.* See -MENT. *R.*
up-rist′, *n.* [AS. *rist* or perh. *rist* (in comp.) a rising.] Uprising; resurrection. *Obs.*
up-rist′. Obs. present & pseudo archaic pret. of UPRISE.
up-rist′, *a.* [Cf. ME. *uprist* a rising, resurrection, *rist* a rising.] Uprisen. *Obs.*
up′riv′er, *a. & adv.* See UP- **c** (2).
up-roll′ (ŭp-rōl′), *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-root′al, *n.* Act of uprooting; state of being uprooted. *R.*
uprore. ✝ UPROAR.
up-rouse′ (ŭp-rouz′), *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-run′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (3).
up-rush′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). — **up′rush′,** *n.*
upsedoun. ✝ UPSODOWN.
up′see (ŭp′sē). [D. *op zijn,* lit., in its, as *op zijn Friesch* in good Frisian manner.] In the manner of; as: — chiefly in composition, as *upsee-Dutch, upsee-English, upsee-Freeze* (Frisian), jocose terms for tippling; as, a frolic *upsee-Freeze.* *Obs. Slang.*
up′see-free′sy (ŭp′sē-frē′zĭ), *a.* [See UPSEE.] Tipsy. *Obs.*
up-seek′, *v. i.* To seek or strain upward. *Rare.*
up-send′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-set′ment, *n.* See -MENT. *R.*
up′sett. Var. of UPSET.
up-set′ted, *pret. & p. p.* of UPSET, *v. t.* (sense 6).
up-set′ter, *n.* One that upsets, as a machine for upsetting tires.
up′sey. ✝ UPSEE.
upshette. Obs. p. p. of UPSHOOT.
up-shoot′, *v. i.* To shoot up.
up′shoot′, *n.* That which shoots up; specif., an offshoot.
up′sides′ (ŭp′sīdz′; ŭp-sīdz′), *adv.* On the same plane; as, to be *upsides* with, i. e., to be even with. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
up′si-lon-ism (ūp′sĭ-lŏn-ĭz′m), *n.* Marked or excessive use of Greek upsilon or its equivalents, as Eng. *u* or *y.*
up′sit′ting, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A lifting up.
2. A sitting up after accouchement. *Scot.*
3. Indifference; listlessness.
upskail, *v. t.* [*up* + *skail,* var. of *scale* to scatter.] To scatter upward, as dust. *Obs. Scot.*
up′skip′, *n.* An upstart. *Obs.*
up-snatch′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Rare.*
upsoackt, *a.* Suckled dry. *Obs.*
up-soar′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′so-down′, *adv.* [*up* + *so* as + *down.*] Upside down; topsy-turvy. *Obs.*
up-solve′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
up-spear′, *v. i.* To grow or shoot up in a way suggesting a spear, as grass. *Obs. or R.*
up-spear′, *v. t.* Prob., to root up; to destroy. *Obs.*
upspenne, *v. t.* = UNSPENNE. *Obs.*
up-spring′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′spring′, *n.* **1.** An upstart. *Obs.*
2. A spring or leap into the air. *Rare.*
up-spring′ant, *n.* Ascendant. *Obs.*
up′spurn′er, *n.* A spurner; a scoffer. *Obs.*
up-stanch′, *n.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
up-stand′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs., Poetic, or Dial. Eng.*
up-stand′er (ŭp-stăn′dẽr), *n.* A parish minister. *Shetland & Orkney I.* *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
up-start′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′start′ism, *n.* See -ISM.
up-staunch′. See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
up-stay′, *v. t.* To sustain. *Obs.*
up-stent′, *p. p.* [Cf. STEND, *v.* & *n.*] Erected. *Obs. Scot.*
upsterte. Obs. pret. & p. p. of UPSTART.
up′stir′, *n.* Tumult; commotion. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
up-stour′, *v. i.* [Cf. STOUR, *v.*] To rise turbulently. *Obs. Scot.*
up′straight′ (ŭp′strāt′; 87), *a.* Erect. *Rare.*
up-straught′, *pret.* [*up* + old pret. of *stretch.*] Stretched up. *Obs. Scot.*
up stream′, *a. & adv.* See UP- **c** (2).
up-stream′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *R.*
up′street′, *adv.* See UP- **c** (1).
up-sty′, *v. i.* [*up* + *sty* to ascend.] To ascend; rise. *Obs.* — **upsty,** *n.* [AS. *upstige.*] *Obs.*
up′sun′, *n.* *Scots Law.* The time between sunrise and sunset.
up-sup′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *R.*
up-surge′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *R.*
up-swarm′, *v. i. & t.* To rise, or cause to rise, in a swarm or swarms. *Rare.*
up-sway′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Rare.*
up′sweep′, *n.* See UP- **b.** *Rare.*
up-swell′, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up′sy-tur′vy, *adv.* [Cf. *upside down,* under UPSIDE; TOPSY-TURVY.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. *Obs.*
up′tails′ all′. Revelry; also, revelers. *Obs.*
up′take′ (*dial.* ŭp′tāk′; ōōp′-; ōōp-tāk′), *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To take or draw up. **b** To collect; levy. *Obs. Scot.* **c** To help; support; succor. *Obs.* **d** To comprehend.
up-tak′er, *n.* **1.** One who helps or supports. *Obs.*
2. A collector. *Scot.*
up-tear′ (ŭp-târ′), *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-throw′, *v. t.* To throw or raise aloft.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

up′throw′ (ŭp′thrō′), *n.* **1.** Upheaval; a casting up. **2.** *Mining.* See 4th THROW, 9.
up′thrust′ (-thrŭst′), *n.* An upward thrust; specif., *Geol.*, an uplift of part of the earth's crust.
up′–to–date′, *a.* Extending to the present time; abreast of the times in style, manners, information, or other qualities. "A general *up-to-date* style of presentment." *Nature.*

I must prefer to translate the poet in a manner more congenial if less *up-to-date.* *Andrew Lang.*

up-town′ (ŭp-toun′), *adv.* To or in the upper part of a town; as, to go *uptown.* *Colloq., U. S.*
up′town′ (ŭp′toun′), *a.* Situated in, or belonging to, the upper part of a town or city; as, an *uptown* street, shop, etc.; *uptown* society. *Colloq., U. S.*
up-turn′ (ŭp-tûrn′), *v. t. & i.* To turn up, to throw up.

A sea of *upturned* faces. *D. Webster.*

up′ward (ŭp′wẽrd) } *adv.* [AS. *upweard, upweardes.* See
up′wards (ŭp′wẽrdz) } UP; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** In a direction from lower to higher; toward a higher place; — opposed to *downward;* as, to tend or look *upward.*
2. Toward the source or origin; as, to explore a river from the mouth *upward.*
3. In the upper parts; above.

Dagon his name, sea monster, *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton.*

4. Toward a higher, or greater, age, degree, rank, or the like; onward; up; as, from his youth *upward;* from a clerkship *upward;* from five dollars *upward.*
5. Indefinitely more; above; over.

Fourscore and *upward.* *Shak.*

upward of, *or* **upwards of. a** More than; in excess of; above. **b** *Erron. & Dial.:* (1) Not quite as much or as many as; approaching. (2) About; not exactly.
up′ward, *a.* [AS *upweard.* See UP; -WARD.] Directed toward a higher place; ascending; as, an *upward* course.
ur- (ōōr-). [G.] A prefix (also used as an adjective) signifying *primitive, original;* as, *Ur*-Hamlet.
u′ra-chus (ū′rȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖρον urine + ἔχειν to hold.] *Anat.* A cord or band of fibrous tissue extending from the bladder to the umbilicus. It is the functionless remnant of a part of the duct of the allantois of the embryo, the basal part of the duct forming the bladder. — **u′ra-chal** (-kăl), *a.*
u′ra-cil (ū′rȧ-sĭl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical compound, derivatives of which are formed when aceto-acetic ester acts on urea, thiourea, etc.

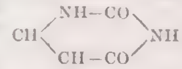

Uracil.

u-ræ′mi-a, u-re′mi-a (ū-rē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖρον urine + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Accumulation in the blood of constituents which should have been eliminated in the urine, producing a toxic condition. It is due to insufficient secretion of urine. — **u-ræ′mic, u-re′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
u-ræ′us (ū-rē′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uraeus* pertaining to a tail, Gr. οὐραῖος, fr. οὐρά tail.] *Egypt. Antiq.* The representation of the sacred asp appearing on the headdress of rulers, esp. just over the forehead, as a symbol of sovereignty.

Uræus (from an Egyptian Relief).

U′ra-go′ga (ū′rȧ-gō′gȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. οὖρον urine + ἀγωγός leading; — in allusion to some medicinal virtue.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical rubiaceous herbs and shrubs, having flowers in close heads with involucral, often highly colored, bracts. *U. ipecacuanha* yields ipecacuanha.
U′ral (ū′răl), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the Urals, a mountain range running north and south on the eastern border of Russia, or a river of southeastern Russia.
-ural. Combining form from Gr. οὐρά, *tail.* See -UROUS.
U′ral–Al-ta′ic (ū′răl-ăl-tā′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Urals and the Altai; as, the *Ural-Altaic* customs.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, a great linguistic family (the **Ural-Altaic languages**), or the peoples whose mother tongues are comprised in it. Physically these peoples vary from the pure Mongolian type of eastern Siberia to the Caucasian Finn and Magyar, the tribes of western Siberia and central Asia presenting every degree of variation between these two. The Ural-Altaic languages comprise most of the agglutinative languages of Europe and northern Asia. They vary in structure from the primitive and amorphic agglutination of the Mongolic to the complex elaboration of the Turkish and the developed inflection of Finnish. They are characterized by vowel harmony and by the constancy of stress upon the first syllable, which is always the root or stem. They are also called *Ugro-Altaic, Finno-Tatar, Scythian, Turanian,* etc. (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES). They may be grouped as follows:

URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

SUB-FAMILY.	BRANCH.	LANGUAGES.	CHIEF LOCALITY
FINNO-UGRIC.		See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.	
TURKIC *or* TATARIC.	East Turki *or* Uigurian.	Uigur, Jagatai, Usbeg, Kara-Kalpak, Turkoman.	Central Asia, Northern Persia, Asiatic Turkey.
	West Turki, Seljuk, *or* Osmanli.	Turkish (Azerbaijani); Chuvash.	Turkish Empire, part of Persia, Province of Kazan, in Russia.
	Kipchak.	Coman (extinct), Kazan Tatar, Kirghiz, Nogai, Kumyk.	Central Asia, the Pamir, West Siberian steppes, the lower Volga, Crimea, Caucasus, etc.
	Siberian Tatar.	Teleut, Koibal, Soyot, Kotta, Bashkir, Mescheryak.	From the Altai to the Ural Mountains.
	Yakut.	Yakut.	Northeast Siberia.
SAMOYEDIC.		Yurak, Yenisei, Tavghi, Kamasin	From the White Sea to the Yenisei and Khatanga Rivers, in Siberia
TUNGUSIC.		Tungus, Lamut, Manchu, Gold.	From the Yenisei River to Manchuria and the Pacific Ocean.
MONGOLIC.		East Mongolian or Sharra, Siberian Mongolian or Buriat, Kalmuck.	Mongolia, Lake Baikal region, lower Don and Volga, in Russia.

U-ra′li-an (ū-rā′lĭ-ăn) } *a.* Of or relating to the Ural Moun-
U-ral′ic (ū-răl′ĭk) } tains or the Ural River.
Uralian emerald. = DEMANTOID.
u′ral-ite (ū′răl-īt), *n.* [G. *uralit;* — so called because first observed in the *Ural* Mountains.] **1.** *Min.* Amphibole, usually fibrous and dark green, resulting from alteration of pyroxene, not uncommon in massive eruptive rocks.
2. A fireproof material, chiefly of asbestos. *Trade Name.* — **u′ra-lit′ic** (ū′rȧ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
u-ral′i-tize (ū-răl′ĭ-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). *Min.* To alter (pyroxene) so as to form uralite. — **u-ral′i-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
u-ram′il (ū-răm′ĭl), *n.* [G. See UREA; AMMONIA.] *Org. Chem.* A nitrogenous substance, $CO:(NHCO)_2:CHNH_2$, obtained from alloxantin and other urea derivatives in colorless crystals which redden on exposure. Chemically, it is an amino derivative of barbituric acid (malonyl urea). Called also *murexan.* — **u′ra-mil′ic** (ū′rȧ-mĭl′ĭk), *a.*
U-ra′ni-a (ū-rā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Οὐρανία, i. e., the Heavenly, οὐράνιος heavenly, οὐρανός heaven.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** The Muse of astronomy. **b** An epithet of Aphrodite.
2. Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Uranie* (ü′rȧ′nē′).
3. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large, brilliantly colored moths, native of the West Indies and South America. Their bright-colored and tailed hind wings and their diurnal flight cause them to resemble butterflies.
U-ra′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus, next beyond Saturn; as, the *Uranian* year.
2. [*l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, the heavens, or the science of astronomy; astronomical.
u-ran′ic (ū-răn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven.] Of or pert. to the heavens; celestial; astronomical. *Carlyle.*
u-ran′ic, *a.* [From URANIUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, uranium; specif., designating those compounds in which uranium has a valence higher than in *uranous* compounds.
uranic acid. a An acid of uranium, H_2UO_4, obtained as a yellow powder by boiling a solution of uranyl nitrate, $UO_2(NO_3)_2$, and by other methods. **b** By extension, any of various other acids corresponding to uranic oxide, UO_3, known only in their salts, as $H_2U_2O_7$, $H_2U_3O_{10}$, etc.
u-ran′i-nite (-ĭ-nīt), *n.* *Min.* A mineral commonly occurring in black octahedrons with a hardness of 6.6 and a specific gravity as high as 9.7 when unaltered. It consists largely of uranium and is regarded as a uranate of uranyl, but it contains also thorium, the cerium and yttrium metals, and lead; further, it often yields when heated a gas consisting chiefly of helium. *Bröggerite, cleveite,* and *nivenite* are varieties. *Pitchblende* is regarded as a massive and altered form, of lower hardness and specific gravity. The recent discovery of radium in these minerals has given them great importance (see RADIUM).
u′ra-nite (ū′rȧ-nīt), *n.* [Cf. G. *uranit,* F. *uranite.*] *Min.* A general term for the uranium phosphates, autunite, or lime uranite, and torbernite, or copper uranite, formerly classed as a single species. The **uranite group** includes these and a few related minerals. — **u′ra-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*
u-ra′ni-um (ū-rā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Uranus* the planet. See URANUS.] *Chem.* An element of the chromium group, found in combination in pitchblende and certain other rare minerals, and reduced as a heavy, hard, nickel-white metal. Symbol, *U* or *Ur;* at. wt., 238.2. It was discovered by Klaproth in 1789. It has several valences, but the chief ones are four (uranous compounds) and six (as in the uranyl compounds). The metal is used to a small extent as a constituent of steel, and compounds of it are used in coloring porcelain and glass, in photography, etc. It is radioactive, disintegrating (by a process far slower than in the case of radium) as follows: uranium → **uranium X** → **uranium** X_2 → **uranium 2** → ionium → radium. See RADIUM.
u′ra-nog′ra-phy (ū′rȧ-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανογραφία; οὐρανός heaven + γράφειν to write.] A description or chart of the heavens and the heavenly bodies; the construction of celestial maps, globes, etc.; uranology. — **u′ra-no-graph′ic** (-nō-grăf′ĭk), **u′ra-no-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **u′ra-nog′ra-phist** (-nŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.*
u′ra-nol′o-gy (ū′rȧ-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-logy.*] A discourse or treatise on the heavens and the heavenly bodies; the study of the heavens; uranography.
u′ra-nom′e-try (-nŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-metry.*] *Astron.* **a** A chart or catalogue of fixed stars, esp. of stars visible to the naked eye. **b** The measurement of the heavens.
u′ra-no′so- (ū′rȧ-nō′sō-), *a.* *Chem.* Combining form for *uranous;* as in *uranoso*-uranic oxide.
u′ra-nous (ū′rȧ-nŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing uranium; designating those compounds in which uranium has a lower valence as contrasted with the *uranic* compounds.
U′ra-nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L. *Uranus,* Gr. Οὐρανός Uranus, οὐρανός heaven, sky. Cf. URANIUM.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The personification of Heaven, son or husband of Gæa (Earth) and father of the Titans, the Hecatoncheires, the Cyclops, the giants, the Furies, etc. He hated his offspring and confined them in Tartarus, but, at the instigation of Gæa, his son Cronus attacked him and dethroned him.
2. *Astron.* One of the major planets, the most remote known (1909) except Neptune. It is nearly 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, about 32,000 miles in diameter, and its period of revolution round the sun is about 84 of our years. See PLANET, 1. It is sometimes called *Herschel,* from Sir William Herschel, who discovered it in 1781, and named it *Georgium Sidus,* in honor of George III. Uranus has four satellites, *Ariel, Umbriel, Titania,* and *Oberon,* which move in a plane nearly perpendicular to the ecliptic. Symbol, ♅.
u′ra-nyl (ū′rȧ-nĭl), *n.* [*uranium* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical UO_2, which behaves as an element in many uranium compounds.
ur′ban (ûr′băn), *a.* [L. *urbanus* belonging to the city or town, refined, polished, fr. *urbs, urbis,* a city: cf. F. *urbain.* Cf. URBANE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a city or town; as, an *urban* population; *urban* customs; *urban* life.
2. = URBANE, 2. *Obs.*
3. *Roman & Civil Law.* Belonging, or having relation, to buildings, as being characteristic of towns or cities; — opposed to *rural.*
urban quæstor. See QUÆSTOR, 1. — **u. servitude.** See SERVITUDE, *n.*, 7.
ur-bane′ (ûr-bān′), *a.* [See URBAN: cf. URBANITY.] **1.** Of or pert. to a city or town. = URBAN, 1.
2. Courteous in manners; polite; suave; refined; elegant.
Syn. — See CIVIL.
Ur′ban-ist (ûr′băn-ĭst), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* One of the Poor Clares, or Franciscan nuns, living under the mitigated rule approved by Pope Urban IV., 1264. See CLARE, *n.*
2. *Eccl. Hist.* A partisan of Pope Urban VI. (1378–1389) against the antipope Clement VII. (1378–1394), whose election began the Great Schism.
ur-ban′i-ty (ûr-băn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *urbanitas:* cf. F. *urbanité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being urbane; courtesy of manners; politeness; suavity; refinement.

Urbanity, the tone of the city, of the center, the tone which always aims at a spiritual and intellectual effect, and, not excluding the use of banter, never disjoins banter itself from politeness, from felicity. *M. Arnold.*

2. Polite wit; facetiousness. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

Raillery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of *urbanity,* good humor falters. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — Politeness, suavity, affability, courtesy.

up-thrust′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Rare.*
up-thun′der, *v. i.* See UP- **a** (2). *R.*
up-tie′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.*
up-till′, *prep.* To; against. *Obs.*
up-tilt′, *v. t.,* **up-tilt′ed,** *p. a.,*
up-toss′, *v. t.,* **up-tossed′, up-tost′,** *p. a.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-trace′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-train′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (3). *Obs.*
up-trill′, *v. t.* To trill in a high voice.
up′turn′, *n.* Upheaval.
up-twight′, *p. p.* [*up* + old p. p. of TWITCH.] Twitched up. *Obs.*
U′pu-pa (ū′pū-pȧ), *n.* [L., the hoopoe.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the true hoopoes, the type of a family **U-pu′pi-dæ** (ū-pū′pĭ-dē). — **u′pu-poid** (ū′pū-poid), *a.*
up-vom′it, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). [*Obs.*]
up-waft′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-wall′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Rare.*
up′ward, *n.* The upper part; [the top. *Obs.*]
up′ward-ly, *adv.* of UPWARD.
up-warp′, *v. t. & i.* [*up-* + *warp,* v.] **1.** To cast up. *Obs.* *Scot.* **2.** See UP- **b**
up-wax′, *v. i.; p. p.* UP-WAX′EN. To grow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
up′ways′ (ŭp′wāz′), *adv.* Upward. *Colloq.*
up-well′, *v. i.,* **up-wheel′,** *v. t.,*
up-whirl′, *v. t. & i.* See UP- **a** (1). [UP- **a** (2).]
up-wind′ (ŭp-wīnd′), *v. t.* See
up′with (ŭp′wĭth), *a.* [Cf. WITH, *prep.*] Uphill. *Obs. Scot.* — *adv.* Upwards. *Scot.* — *n.* An ascent.
up′wound′, *a.* Knotted. *Obs.*
up-wreath′ (ŭp-rēth′), *v. i.* To curl upward, as smoke.
up-yield′, *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
ur (*dial.* ōōr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OUR.
Ur (ûr), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** The father of one of David's valiant men. **2.** A city of Chaldea, the home of Abraham.
Ur. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [no period, *Ur*]. Uranium.
U R. *Abbr.* Under the rule; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
U. R. *Abbr.* Uti rogas.
ur-. For various words in *ur-,* see forms in FR-.
uraca. † ARRACK.
uracan. † HURRICANE.
U′rai (ū′rī; ū′rā-ī). *D. Bib.*
u′ral (ū′răl), *or* **u-ra′li-um** (ū-rā′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Prob. fr. *urethane* + *chloral.*] *Pharm.* A bitter crystalline substance, a compound of chloral and urethane, used as a hypnotic.
u-ra′li (ōō-rä′lē), *n.* [See WOURALI.] See CURARE.
U-ra′lo-Al-ta′ic (ū-rā′lō-ăl-tā′ĭk), *a.* = URAL-ALTAIC.
u′ran (ū′răn), *n.* [Ar. *waran,* pl. *awrān.* Cf. VARAN.] A monitor lizard.
u′ra-nal′y-sis (ū′rȧ-năl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* Chemical analysis of urine.
u′ra-nate (ū′rȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of uranic acid.
U-ra′ni-an (ū-rā′nĭ-ăn), *n.* A hypothetical inhabitant of the planet Uranus.
U-ra′ni-cen′tric (ū-rā′nĭ-sĕn′trĭk), *a.* *Astron.* Referred to Uranus as a center.
U-ran′i-dæ (ū-răn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Οὐρανίδαι.] *Gr. Myth.* Descendants of Uranus.
u′ra-nif′er-ous (ū′rȧ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*uranium* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding uranium.
u′ra-nin (ū′rȧ-nĭn), *n.* [From the yellowish green fluorescence (resembling that of *uranium* glass) of its solution.] See FLUORESCEIN.
u-ra′ni-on (ū-rā′nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [G., prob. fr. Gr. οὐρανός heaven.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument, invented by Buschmann in 1810, consisting of a series of pieces of wood, sounded by being pressed against a revolving wheel.
u′ra-nis′co-plas′ty (ū′rȧ-nĭs′kō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανισκος top of a tent, palate (fr. οὐρανός sky) + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Process of forming an artificial palate.
u′ra-nis-cor′a-phy, u′ra-nis-cor′rha-phy (-nĭs-kŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανισκος the top of a tent, the palate (fr. οὐρανός sky) + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of the palate. See STAPHYLORAPHY.
u′ra-nism (ū′rȧ-nĭz′m), *n.* Urningism.
uranium glass. A fluorescent yellow glass colored by adding uranium compounds. [RAYS.]
uranium rays. = BECQUEREL
uranium yellow. A uranate of sodium used as a yellow pigment for painting on glass, etc., and in making uranium glass.
u′ra-no-cir′cite (ū′rȧ-nō-sûr′sīt), *n.* [G. *uranocircit,* fr. *uranit* uranite + Gr. κίρκος falcon (from *Falkenstein* in the Saxon Vogtland, where found).] *Min.* A hydrous barium uranyl phosphate in yellow-green crystals.
u-ran′o-lite (ū-răn′ō-līt), *n.* Also **u-ran′o-lith.** [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-lite.*] A meteorite or aërolite. *Rare.*
u′ra-no-met′ri-a (ū′rȧ-nō-mĕt′rĭ-ȧ; -nŏm′ē-trī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A uranometry.
u-ran′o-phane (ū-răn′ō-fān), *n.* [G. *uranophan,* fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of uranium and calcium in yellow fibrous masses. Sp. gr., 3.81–3.90.
u′ra-no-pho-tog′ra-phy (ū′rȧ-nō-fō-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός sky + *photography.*] The photography of the heavens.
u′ra-no-plas′ty (ū′rȧ-nō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [See URANISCOPLASTY.] *Surg.* The plastic operation for closing a fissure in the hard palate. — **u′ra-no-plas′tic,** *a.*
u′ra-nor′rha-phy (ū′rȧ-nŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός palate + *-rhaphy.*] = STAPHYLORAPHY.
u′ra-nos′chi-sis (-nŏs′kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὐρανός palate + σχίσις cleavage.] *Med.* Fissure of the palate; cleft palate.
U′ra-no-scop′i-dæ (ū′rȧ-nō-skŏp′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See URANOSCOPY.] *Zoöl.* The family of fishes constituted by the stargazers. The type genus is **U′ra-nos′co-pus** (-nŏs′kō-pŭs).
u′ra-nos′co-py (-nŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός + *-scopy.*] Observation of the heavens or heavenly bodies.
u′ra-no-sphæ′rite (-nō-sfē′rīt), *n.* [G. *uranosphaerit,* fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. σφαῖρα ball.] *Min.* A hydrous uranate of bismuth, $(BiO)_2U_2O_7·3H_2O$, occurring in orange-yellow to brick-red, half-globular aggregates.
u′ra-nos′pi-nite (-nŏs′pĭ-nīt), *n.* [G. *uranospinit,* fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. σπίνος siskin; — from its green color.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of calcium and uranium, in green tabular crystals.
u′ra-no-thal′lite (-nō-thăl′īt), *n.* [G. *uranothallit,* fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. θαλλός green shoot; — from its color.] *Min.* A hydrous carbonate of calcium and uranium in green crystalline aggregates.
u′ra-no-tho′rite (-thō′rīt; 201), *n.* *Min.* A uraniferous variety of thorite.
u′ran-u′tan (ōō′rȧn-ōō′tȧn). Var. of ORANG-UTAN.
uranyl carbonate. = RUTHERFORDINE.
u-ra′o (ōō-rä′ō), *n.* [Sp.] *Min.* Trona, esp. a pure form. See TRONA. [See CURARE.]
u-ra′re, u-ra′ri (ōō-rä′rē), *n.*
u′ra-tæ′mi-a, u′ra-te′mi-a (ū′rȧ-tē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *urate* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Accumulation of urates in the blood.
u′rate (ū′rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *urate.*] *Chem.* A salt of uric acid.
u-rat′ic (ū-răt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, urates.
u′ra-to′ma (ū′rȧ-tō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *urate* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A concretion formed by urates.
u′ra-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *urate* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Deposition of urates in the body tissues.
u′ra-zine (ū′rȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [G. *urazin;* *urin* urine + *hydrazin.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline, basic compound,

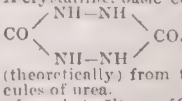

of the tetrazine class, derivable (theoretically) from two molecules of urea.
u′ra-zole (-zōl), *n.* [G. *urazol;* 1st *uro-* + *hydrazin* + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline acid compound, $C_2H_3O_2N_3$, of the triazole class, got by heating urea with hydrazine sulphate and in other ways; also, a derivative of it.
ur′ban, *n.* A dweller in a city or town. *Rare.*
Ur′ban (ûr′băn), *n.* [L. *Urbanus.* See URBANE.] Lit., of the town; courteous; — masc. prop. name. L. *Urbanus* (ûr-bā′nŭs); F. *Urbain* (ür′băN′); It. *Urbano* (ōōr-bä′nō); G. *Urbanus* (ŏŏr-bä′nŏŏs), *Urban* (ŏŏr′bän).
Ur′ban, Syl-va′nus, Gent. (sĭl-vā′nŭs). [See SYLVAN; URBAN.] The fictitious name under which the Gentleman's Magazine (London) was edited, intended to indicate that it was concerned with town and country affairs.
Ur′bane (ûr′bān), *n.* *Bib.* Var. of URBAN.
ur-bane′ly, *adv.* of URBANE.
ur-bane′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ur-ban′i-cal (ûr-băn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Urbane. *Obs.*

ur′ban-ize (ûr′băn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To render urban; to cause to have the characteristics of a city; as, electric railways *urbanize* rural districts.
2. To render urbane; to refine; polish. *Howells.* — **ur′ban-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
ur-bic′o-lous (ûr-bĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *urbs, urbis,* city + E. *-colous.*] Dwelling in a city or cities; urban. *Rare.*
ur′ce-o-late (ûr′sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *urceolus,* dim. of *urceus* a pitcher or waterpot.] Urn-shaped; gibbous below and contracted at the orifice.

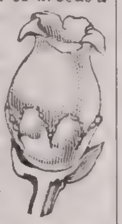

Urceolate Corolla of Vaccinium.

ur′ce-ole (ûr′sē-ōl), *n.* [L. *urceolus* a little pitcher.] *R. C. Ch.* A vessel for water for washing the hands; also, one to hold wine or water; a cruet.
Ur′ce-o-li′na (-ō-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. a genus *Urceola,* fr. L. *urceolus* (see URCEOLE); — from the shape of the flowers.] *Bot.* A genus of South American ornamental amaryllidaceous plants, cultivated under the name *urnflower,* having urceolate flowers, usually yellow and green, and broad leaves produced from a bulb.
ur′chin (ûr′chĭn), *n.* [ME. *urchon, irchon,* hedgehog, OF. *irechon,* var. of *ireçon, heriçon,* F. *hérisson,* deriv. of L. *ericius,* fr. *er* a hedgehog, for *her;* akin to Gr. χήρ, and prob. to E. *horrid.* Cf. HERISSON, HORRID.] **1.** A hedgehog.
2. A sea urchin.
3. A mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog. "*Urchins,* ouphes, and fairies." *Shak.*
4. A pert or roguish child, now usually a boy.
You did indeed dissemble, you *urchin* you; but where's the girl that won't dissemble for an husband? *Goldsmith.*
5. Either of a certain two of the small card cylinders around the large drum of a carding engine.
ur′chin, *a.* **1.** Elfish; mischief-making. *Rare. Milton.*
2. Trifling. *Obs.*
-ure. [F. *-ure,* L. *-ura.*] A suffix denoting: **a** *Act, process,* or *being;* as in censure, culture, exposure. **b** *Result* (of an act), *state, rank,* etc., as in picture, prefecture, signature.
u′re-a (ū′rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See URINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A very soluble, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $CO(NH_2)_2$, the chief solid constituent of the urine of man and other mammals; — called also *carbamide.* It is also present in the urine of other animals and in small quantity in blood, serous fluids, lymph, the liver, etc. It can be made by various methods, as by the transformation of ammonium cyanate on heating, first performed by Wöhler in 1828. It unites with acids, bases, and salts to form crystalline compounds, as urea nitrate. By hydrolysis it yields ammonium carbonate. Urea is the main product of the katabolism of protein matter in the body, and about 35 grams of it is excreted daily by a man of average weight. **b** Hence, any of various derivatives of the above compound; as, alkylized *ureas.*
u′re-al (ū′rē-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to urea; containing, or consisting of, urea; as, *ureal* deposits.
u′re-am′e-ter (ū′rē-ăm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*urea* + *-meter.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An apparatus for determining the amount of urea in urine, in which the nitrogen evolved by the action of certain reagents on a given volume of urine is measured, and the urea calculated. — **u′re-am′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*
u′re-ase (ū′rē-ās; -āz), *n.* [*urea* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme by the agency of which urea is hydrolyzed and converted into ammonium carbonate. It is present in the alkaline fermentation of urine and is produced by many bacteria, esp. *Bacterium ureæ* and *Micrococcus ureæ.*
U-red′i-na′les (ū-rĕd′ĭ-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See UREDO.] *Bot.* An order of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi known as rusts, or rust fungi, from the rustlike spots or pustules they produce on various leaves and stems. Many are heterœcious, developing two or more spore stages, each on a different host. The order includes four families, of which the Pucciniaceæ is most important. See ÆCIUM, PYCNIUM, TELIUM, UREDINIUM; also CHLAMYDOSPORE.
u′re-din′i-um (ū′rē-dĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *uredo* blight.] *Bot.* The sorus of the second spore stage in the life cycle of many rust fungi. It bears uredospores.
u-red′i-nous (ū-rĕd′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Of the nature of a uredo; belonging to the *Uredinales.*
2. *Med.* Affected with, or of the nature of, uredo.
u-re′do (ū-rē′dō), *n.* [L., a blast, blight, a burning itch, fr. *urere* to burn, to scorch.] **1.** *Bot.* One of the stages in the life history of many rust fungi (Uredinales), regarded at one time as a distinct genus. It is a summer stage preceding the teliostage (which see).
2. *Med.* Nettle rash. See URTICARIA.
u-re′do-spore (-dō-spōr), *n.* *Bot.* One of the thin-walled summer spores developed by the uredinia of a rust fungus. They produce a vegetative mycelium immediately on germination. In some rust fungi the æciospores (which see) function as uredospores. Cf. TELIOSPORE. — **u-re′do-spor′ic** (ū-rē′dō-spŏr′ĭk), *a.*

a, a Uredospores; *b* Teliospore

u′re-ide (ū′rē-ĭd; -īd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Any of various compounds derived from urea and an acid or aldehyde by eliminating water. Those from one molecule of urea, as alloxan, are *monureides;* those derived from two, as uric acid, *diureides.*
U-re′na (ū-rē′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam *uren,* name of one species.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical malvaceous herbs or shrubs having small yellow flowers with five connate bracts, and fruit with hooked bristles. They yield a medicinal mucilaginous juice, and a useful fiber.
-u-ret (-ū-rĕt). [For earlier *-ure* (after Latinized forms in *-uretum*), fr. F. *-ure,* in *sulfure* (fr. L. *sulphur*), *phosphure, carbure,* used to express compounds with metals.] A suffix with the same meaning as *-ide.* See -IDE. *Obsoles.*
u-re′ter (ū-rē′tēr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐρητήρ. See URINE.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The duct which carries away the urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca. In man each ureter is a membranous epithelium-lined tube of the diameter of a goose quill, and about sixteen inches long, which opens above into the pelvis of the kidney and below into the back part of the bladder at a very oblique angle. In mammals except monotremes the ureters open into the bladder; in other vertebrates, into the cloaca (in fishes often after uniting and forming an expansion which serves as a bladder). In the lower vertebrates the ureters are mesonephric, not metanephric ducts, and often serve also as sperm ducts in the male. — **u′re-ter′ic** (ū′rē-tĕr′ĭk), *a.*
u-re′ter-i′tis (ū-rē′tēr-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See URETER; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the ureter.
u-re′ter-o- (ū-rē′tēr-ō-), **ureter-**. Combining form from Greek οὐρητηρ, *ureter.*
u-reth′ane (ū-rĕth′ān), *n.* [F. *uréthane.* See UREA; ETHER.] *Org. Chem.* Ethyl carbamate, $NH_2·COOC_2H_5$, a white crystalline substance produced by the action of ammonia on ethyl carbonate or by heating urea nitrate and ethyl alcohol. It is used as a hypnotic, antipyretic, and antispasmodic. Hence, any ester of carbamic acid.
u-re′thra (ū-rē′thrȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. οὐρήθρα. See URINE.] The canal which in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder and in the male serves also as a genital duct. In *Human Anat.,* in the male, it is considered as divided into three portions, called the *prostatic* where it passes through the prostate gland; the *membranous,* a short section of narrow diameter; and the *spongy,* in which it lies in the corpus spongiosum. The posterior part of the spongy portion, within the bulb of the corpus spongiosum, is called the *bulb* or *bulbous portion.* In the female the urethra is very short and not divisible into corresponding portions. — **u-re′thral** (-thrăl), *a.*
urethral fever, *Med.,* fever consequent upon operations on the urethra.
u′re-thri′tis (ū′rē-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See URETHRA; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the urethra. — **u′re-thrit′ic** (-thrĭt′ĭk), *a.*
u-re′thro- (ū-rē′thrō-), **urethr-**. Combining form from Greek οὐρήθρα, *urethra.*
u-re′thro-plas′ty (ū-rē′thrō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* An operation for the repair of an injury or a defect in the walls of the urethra. — **u-re′thro-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*
u-re′thro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the urethra.
u′re-thros′co-py (ū′rē-thrŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* Examination of the urethra by means of the urethroscope. — **u-re′thro-scop′ic** (ū-rē′thrō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*
u′re-throt′o-my (ū′rē-thrŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Any incision of the urethra, esp. for relief of stricture. — **u-re′thro-tom′ic** (ū-rē′thrō-tŏm′ĭk), *a.*
u-ret′ic (ū-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *ureticus,* Gr. οὐρητικός. See URINE.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to the urine; diuretic; urinary; as, *uretic* medicine.
urge (ûrj), *v. t.*; URGED (ûrjd); URG′ING (ûr′jĭng). [L. *urgere;* akin to E. *wreak.* See WREAK, *v. t.*] **1.** To force onward; to press; push; drive; impel.
Through the thick deserts headlong *urged* his flight. *Pope.*
2. To press hard upon; to follow closely. *Pope.*
3. To press the mind or will of; to ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity; as, to *urge* one to go or stay; to *urge* one to consent.
My brother never
Did *urge* me in his act; I did inquire it. *Shak.*
4. To present in an earnest or pressing manner; to press upon attention; to insist upon; as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* a petition; to *urge* the necessity of a case.
5. To provoke; to exasperate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Urge not my father's anger. *Shak.*
6. To ply hard; to treat forcibly; to take severe or violent measures with; as, to *urge* an ore with intense heat.
Syn. — Animate, incite, impel, instigate, stimulate.
urge (ûrj), *v. i.* **1.** To press on or forward. *Obs. or R.*
2. To declare, advance, or press earnestly a statement, argument, charge, or the like. *Shak.*
ur′gen-cy (ûr′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *urgence.* See URGENT.] Quality or state of being urgent; insistence; pressure as of necessity; as, the *urgency* of a petitioner, or of a need.
ur′gent (ûr′jĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *urgens,* p. pr. of *urgere.* See URGE.] Urging; pressing; plying with importunity; calling for immediate attention; instantly important; as, an *urgent* appeal. "The *urgent* hour." *Shak.*
Ur-gin′e-a (ûr-jĭn′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. name of an Arab tribe, *Ben Urgin,* in Algeria, near Bona, where it was first found.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants related to *Scilla,* but with a deciduous perianth and 3-angled capsule. They are natives of the Old World, esp. of the Mediterranean region. *U. maritima* is the squill of medicine. See SQUILL, 1.
-u′ri-a (-ū′rĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. -ουρια (as in δυσουρια dysuria), fr. οὖρον urine.] A combining form used, chiefly in medicine, to signify *urine,* esp. implying an abnormal or diseased condition, as in dys*uria,* poly*uria,* py*uria,* etc.
U-ri′ah (ū-rī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Ūrīyāh.*] **1.** Lit., light of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* A Hittite captain in the army of Israel who was at David's orders so exposed in battle as to be killed in order to give David Uriah's wife, Bath-sheba.
u′ric (ū′rĭk), *a.* [Gr. οὖρον urine: cf. F. *urique.* See URINE.] Of or pertaining to urine; obtained from urine.
uric acid, *Chem.,* a white, odorless and tasteless, nearly insoluble dibasic acid, $C_5H_4O_3N_4$, present in small quantity in the urine of man and most mammals and abundantly (in the form of urates) in the urine of birds, reptiles, and invertebrates, constituting their chief nitrogenous excretion. Traces of it are also found in the various organs of the body, and it is a common constituent, either as the free acid or as a urate, of urinary or renal calculi and of the so-called gouty concretions. From acid urine, uric acid is frequently deposited, on standing in a cool place, in the form of a reddish yellow sediment, nearly always crystalline. Chemically, uric acid is 2, 6, 8-trioxypurine. See PURINE. On heating it decomposes into urea, ammonia, carbon dioxide, etc. It can be prepared artificially in several ways. — **u.-acid diathesis,** *Med.,* morbid condition due to an excess of uric acid or urates in the blood.
U′ri-el (ū′rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Ūrīēl.*] **1.** Lit., flame of God, or God is a light; — masc. prop. name.
2. In Oriental angelology, one of the archangels. In the second book of Esdras he is represented as sent by God to answer the questions of Esdras. Milton makes him "regent of the sun," and calls him "the sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heaven."
U′rim (ū′rĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *ūrīm;* cf. Babylonian *urtu* command, order, decision.] Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament (*Ex.* xxviii. 30; 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 6; *Deut.* xxxiii. 8; *Ezra* ii. 63, etc.), usually in connection with the *Thummim,* as being used as mediums for the revelation of the will of God to his people or as being placed in the breastplate by the high priest on certain occasions.
The nature of the Urim and Thummim and their original use are conjectural; and their use is not mentioned in the historical narratives after David's time. Perhaps the more widely accepted view is that they were originally forms of lots used for obtaining oracular answers, which were in later times preserved as symbolizing the divine guidance of Israel through the priests.
u′ri-nal (ū′rĭ-năl), *n.* [ME. *urynal(e), orynal,* F. *urinal,* OF. also *orinal,* LL. *urinale,* prop. neut. of L. *urinalis,* a., fr. *urina* urine.] **1.** A vessel for holding urine; esp., a bottle or tube for holding urine for inspection.
2. A place or convenience for urinating purposes.
u′ri-na′ri-um (ū′rĭ-nā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [LL. *urinarium.*] *Agric.* A reservoir for urine, etc., for manure.
u′ri-na-ry (ū′rĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *urina* urine: cf. F. *urinaire.*] Pertaining to urine; pertaining to or designating the organs for the excretion and removal of urine.
urinary bladder, a distensible membranous sac forming part of the system of urinary organs of many vertebrates and serving for the temporary retention of the urine. In man it is situated in the pelvis in front of the rectum, and receives the urine from the two ureters, discharging it at intervals into the urethra through an orifice closed by a sphincter. It is lined with transitional hypoblastic epithelium, and develops from the proximal part of the allantois of the embryo. In the lowest mammals, and in birds, reptiles, and amphibians, the ureters and the bladder open separately into the cloaca. In fishes, if present, it is not homologous with that of the higher vertebrates, but is a dilatation of a ureter or of the united ureters. — **u. calculus,**

Ur-ba′nus (ûr-bā′nŭs). *D. Bib.*
‖ **ur′bem la′te-ri′ci-am in-ve′-nit, mar-mo′re-am re-li′quit** (lăt′ē-rĭsh′ĭ-ăm). [L.] He found the city (Rome) brick, he left it marble; — said of Augustus Cæsar. Altered from *Suetonius* (II. 29)
ur′bi-ca′ri-an (ûr′bĭ-kā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *urbicarius.*] Pertaining to a city. *Obs.*
Ur-bic′o-læ (ûr-bĭk′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See URBICOLOUS.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of HESPERIIDÆ.
‖ **ur′bi et or′bi.** [L.] To the city and the world; — used esp. in publishing papal bulls.
‖ **ur′bis et or′bis.** [L.] Of the city and the world.
ur′ce-o-lar (ûr′sē-ō-lȧr), *a.* Urceolate.
ur-ce′o-lus (ûr-sē′ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little pitcher.] **a** *Bot.* An urn-shaped organ or part. **b** *Zoöl.* The external tube of certain rotifers.
urchin fish. A porcupine fish.
ur′chon. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of URCHIN. [See NORN.]
Urd (ōōrd), *n.* Var. of URTH.
ur′dé, ur′dée (ûr′dā; -dē), *a.* *Her.* **a** = CLECHE. **b** Designating a line made up of two series of short equidistant parallel lines alternating and joined together by oblique crossing lines, forming a sort of dove-tail figure.
Ur′dhr (ōōr′th̵r). Var. of URTH.
Ur′du (ōōr′dōō), *n.* [Hind. *urdū* camp, *urdū-zabān* the language of the camp.] See HINDUSTANI, *n.*
ur′dy (ûr′dĭ), *a.* *Her.* Var. of URDÉ. [OUR.]
ure. † EURE, EWER, HOUR, ORE.
ure (ūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *ure.* See URUS.] The urus. *Obs. or R.*
ure, *n.* *Obs. Scot.* **a** Haze. **b** Sweat.
ure (ūr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *aurr* wet clay or loam.] Soil; esp., barren soil; clay. *Scot.*
ure (ūr), *n.* [ME. *ure,* OF. *oevre, uevre, euvre,* work, F. *œuvre,* L. *opera.* See OPERA, OPERATE; cf. INURE, MANURE.] Use; custom; practice; exercise. *Obs.*
ure, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *ovrer, ouvrer,* to work. See URE, *n.*] To exercise; inure; to accustom by practice. *Obs.*
ure, *v. i.* To be accustomed. *Obs.*
urea ferment. = UREASE.
u′re-chi′tin (ū′rē-kī′tĭn), *n.*, **u′re-chi-tox′in** (-kĭ-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Two white, crystalline, poisonous glucosides extracted from the leaves of the apocynaceous plant *Urechites suberecta.*
U′re-din′e-æ (ū′rē-dĭn′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of UREDINALES. — **u′re-dine** (ū′rē-dĭn), *a.*
u′re-din′e-ous (-dĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Of the Uredinales.
u-red′i-noid (ū-rĕd′ĭ-noid), *a.* [See UREDO; -OID.] *Bot.* Resembling the Uredinales.
u-re′do-go-nid′i-um (ū-rē′dō-gō-nĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A uredospore.
u-re′do-so′rus, *n.* [See UREDO; SORUS.] *Bot.* A uredinium.
u-re′do-spo-rif′er-ous (-spō-rĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing uredospores.
u-re′do-stage, u-re′do-form. *n.* [*uredo* + *stage, -form.*] = UREDO, 1.
ureison. † ORISON.
u-re′mi-a (ū-rē′mĭ-ȧ), **u-re′mic** (-mĭk). Vars of URÆMIA, URÆMIC.
urent, *a.* [L. *urens,* p. pr.] Burning; parching. *Obs.*
u′re-om′e-ter (ū′rē-ŏm′ē-tēr), **u′re-om′e-try** (-trĭ). Vars. of UREAMETER, UREAMETRY.
ures. † OURS.
u-re′sis (ū-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὔρησις, fr. οὐρεῖν to urinate.] *Physiol.* Urination.
uresun. † ORISON.
u-re′tal (ū-rē′tăl), **u-re′ter-al** (-tēr-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Ureteric
u-re′ter-al′gi-a (-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See URETERO-; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the ureter.
u-re′ter-ec′to-my (-ĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ureter* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a ureter.
u-re′ter-o-lith′, *n.* [*uretero-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion formed in the ureter. — **u-re′ter-o-lith′ic,** *a.*
u-re′ter-o-li-thot′o-my, *n.* [*uretero-* + *lithotomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of removing a calculus from the ureter.
u-re′ter-o-py-o′sis, *n.* [NL.; *uretero-* + *pyosis.*] *Med.* Purulent inflammation of the ureter.
u-re′ter-or-rha′gi-a (ū-rē′tēr-ō-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *uretero-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the ureter.
u-re′ter-or′rha-phy (-ŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*uretero-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of the ureter
u-re′ter-o-ste-no′ma (-ō-stē-nō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *uretero-* + Gr. στενωμα a narrow place.] *Med.* Stricture of the ureter
u-re′ter-os′to-my (-ŏs′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*uretero-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* Operation of forming a permanent artificial opening into the ureter
u-re′ter-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n* [*uretero-* + *-tomy.*] The operation of cutting into the ureter.
u-re′ter-o-u′ter-ine, *a.*, **u-re′ter-o-vag′i-nal,** *a.* See URETERO-.
urethr-. See URETHRO-.
u′re-thral′gi-a (ū′rē-thrăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *urethro-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the urethra.
u-re′thrism (ū-rē′thrĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* Irritability of the urethra.
u-re′thro-cele (-thrō-sēl), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A pouchlike protrusion of urethral mucous membrane in the female.
u-re′thro-cys-ti′tis, *n.* [NL.; *urethro-* + *cystitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of that part of the mucous membrane of the bladder which surrounds the internal urethral orifice, occurring as a result of urethritis.
u′re-throm′e-ter (ū′rē-thrŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the caliber of the urethral canal.
u-re′thro-pe′nile, *a.*, **u-re′thro-per′i-ne′al,** *a.*, **u-re′thro-rec′tal,** *a.* See URETHRO-.
u-re′thror-rha′gi-a (ū-rē′thrō-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *urethro-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the urethra.
u′re-thror′rha-phy (ū′rē-thrŏr′ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of the urethra.
u-re′thro-spasm (ū-rē′thrō-spăz′m), *n.* *Med.* Spasmodic contraction of the muscular fibers of the urethra
u-re′thro-ste-no′sis, *n.* [NL.; *urethro-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Stricture or narrowing of the urethra.
u-re′thro-tome, *n.* [*urethro-* + *-tome.*] An instrument for cutting a urethral stricture.
u-re′thro-vag′i-nal, *a.*, **u-re′thro-ves′i-cal,** *a.* See URETHRO-.
urf (ōōrf), *n.* A stunted person, esp. a child. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ur-gan′da (ōōr-găn′dä), *n.* In the original romance of "Amadis de Gaul," a fairy. In the Spanish romances relating to the descendants of Amadis she is a potent enchantress.
urge, *n.* Act of urging; impulse. [*Obs.*]
urge′ful (ûrj′fōōl), *a.* Urgent.
ur′gence (ûr′jĕns), *n.* Urgency.
ur′gent-ly, *adv.* of URGENT.
ur′gent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
urg′er (ûr′jēr), *n.* One that urges.
urge′won′der, *n.* [Corrupt. of F. *orge mondé* husked barley.] A kind of barley. *Obs.*
Ur-go′ni-an (ûr-gō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *urgonien,* named from a place near the Jura.] *Geol.* Designating the middle division of the European Lower Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
U′ri (ū′rī). *Bib.*
U-ri′a (ū-rī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Uriah Heep. See HEEP, URIAH.
u′ri-al (ōō′rĭ-ăl). Var. of OORIAL.
U′ri-an (ū′rĭ-ăn), *n* Masc. prop. name.
U′ri-an, Sir (ū′rĭ-ăn; ōō′rē-ăn). [G. *Urian.*] A designation formerly applied to one who was unknown or to one whose name it was thought improper to mention, and hence sometimes to the Devil. [URIAH.]
U-ri′as (ū-rī′ăs). *Bib.* Var. of
u′ric-ac′i-dæ′mi-a, *or* **-de′mi-a** (ū′rĭk-ăs′ĭ-dē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *uric acid* + *-æmia.*] A morbid condition due to accumulation of uric acid in the blood.
u′ri-dro′sis (ū′rĭ-drō′sĭs), *n* [NL.: Gr. οὖρον urine + ἱδροῦν to sweat.] *Med.* A morbid state in which constituents of the urine are excreted in the sweat.
U-ri′jah (ū-rī′jȧ). *Bib.*
urin-. See URINO-.
u′ri-næ′mi-a (ū′rĭ-nē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Med.* = URÆMIA.
u′ri-nal-ist, *n.* One who diagnoses diseases from inspection of urine.
u′ri-nal′y-sis (ū′rĭ-năl′ĭ-sĭs), *n* [NL. See URINO-; ANALYSIS.] *Med.* Analysis of the urine.
u′ri-nant (ū′rĭ-nănt), *a.* [L *urinans,* p. pr. of *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive.] *Her.* Depicted palewise with the head in base; — said of a fish. Cf. HAURIENT.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

Med. a concretion composed of some one or more crystalline constituents of the urine, liable to be found in any portion of the urinary passages or in the pelvis of the kidney. — **urinary pigments**, *Physiol. Chem.*, certain colored substances, *urochrome*, or *urobilin*, *uroerythrin*, etc., present in the urine together with *indican*, a colorless substance which by oxidation is convertible into colored bodies.

u′ri-na-ry (ū′rĭ-nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A urinarium; also, a urinal.

u′ri-nate (ū′rĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [LL. *urinare*.] To discharge urine; to make water. — **u′ri-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

u′rine (ū′rĭn), *n.* [ME. *urine*, F. *urine*, L. *urina*; akin to *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive, Gr. οὖρον urine; cf. Skr. *vār* water, Icel. *ūr* drizzling rain, AS. *wær* the sea; perh. ultimately akin to E. *wet*.] *Physiol.* In mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys; in birds and reptiles, a solid or semisolid excretion. In man, the urine is a clear, transparent fluid of an amber color and peculiar odor, with an average density of 1.02. The average amount excreted in 24 hours is from 40 to 60 ounces (about 1,200 cubic centimeters). Chemically, the urine is mainly an aqueous solution of urea, salt (sodium chloride), and uric acid, together with some hippuric acid and peculiar pigments. It usually has an acid reaction, owing to the presence of acid phosphates of soda or free uric acid. Normally, it contains about 960 parts of water to 40 parts of solid matter, and the daily average excretion is 35 grams (540 grains) of urea, 0.75 gram (11 grains) of uric acid, and 16.5 grams (260 grains) of salt. Abnormally, it may contain sugar as in diabetes, albumen as in Bright's disease, bile pigments as in jaundice, blood in diseases or injuries of the kidneys or urinary passages, or abnormal quantities of some one or more of the normal constituents.

u′ri-nif′er-ous (ū′rĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*urine* + *-ferous*.] Bearing or conveying urine; as, *uriniferous* tubules.

u′ri-nip′a-rous (-nĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*urine* + *-parous*: cf. F. *urinipare*.] *Physiol.* Producing or preparing urine; as, the *uriniparous* tubes in the cortical portion of the kidney.

u′ri-no- (ū′rĭ-nō-), **urin-**. Combining form from Latin *urina*, meaning *urine*.

u′ri-no-gen′i-tal (-nō-jĕn′ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to or designating the organs or functions of excretion (production or removal of urine) and reproduction; urogenital. **urinogenital ridge**, *Embryol.*, a pair of ridges out of which the urinogenital organs are developed. — **u. sinus**, *Zoöl. & Embryol.*, a pouch or cavity communicating with the exterior, or with the cloaca (of which it may be a part), and receiving the urinary and genital canals.

u′ri-nom′e-ter (-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*urino-* + *-meter*.] A small hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of urine. — **u′ri-nom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

u′ri-nose (ū′rĭ-nōs) | *a.* [Cf. F. *urineux*. See URINE.] Of,
u′ri-nous (ū′rĭ-nŭs) | pert. to, like, or having the qualities or odor of, urine.

urn (ûrn), *n.* [ME. *urne*, L. *urna*, prob. akin to *urceus* a pitcher, ewer: cf. F. *urne*.] **1.** A vessel of various forms, usually a vase furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for different purposes, as for holding liquids, for ornamental uses, now esp. for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation, and anciently for holding lots to be drawn.
2. Fig., any place of burial; the grave. *Shak.*
3. *Rom. Antiq.* = URNA, 2.
4. *Bot.* In mosses, the theca.
5. A kind of vessel for heating water at the table.
6. *Mining.* A water cistern for a stamp mill.

ur′na (ûr′nȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** An urn. *Obs.*
2. *Rom. Antiq.* A liquid measure. See MEASURE.

urn′al (ûr′năl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, an urn or urns.

urn′flow′er (ûrn′flou′ẽr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Urceolina*.

urn′ful (ûrn′fŏŏl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn.

urn moss. A true moss; — so called in allusion to the urn-shaped thecæ.

u′ro- (ū′rō-). Combining form from Greek οὖρον, *urine*.

u′ro-. Combining form from Greek οὐρα, *tail*.

u′ro-bi′lin (ū′rō-bī′lĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *bile* + *-in*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellow pigment in urine that has been exposed to light and air, formed from a colorless antecedent, **u′ro-bi-lin′o-gen** (-bī-lĭn′ō-jĕn). Cf. HYDROBILIRUBIN.

u′ro-bi′li-nu′ri-a (ū′rō-bī′lĭ-nū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *urobilin* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The presence of an excess of urobilin in the urine.

u′ro-cele (ū′rō-sēl), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* A swelling of the scrotum due to extravasation of urine into it.

u′ro-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *chord*.] *Zoöl.* The notochord of larval ascidians and of certain adult tunicates; — so called because chiefly confined to the caudal region. — **u′ro-chor′dal** (-kôr′dăl), *a.*

u′ro-chrome (-krōm), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-chrome*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellow pigment to which the yellow color of normal urine is principally due. It appears to be closely related to urobilin.

u′ro-dæ′um (-dē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. ὁδαῖος on the way, ὁδός way.] *Zoöl.* The part of the cloaca, esp. of a bird, into which the ureters and genital ducts empty.

U′ro-de′la (-dē′lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. δῆλος visible.] *Zoöl.* An order of Amphibia containing the salamanders, newts, Congo snake, and allies, having a long body, a long tail (retained through life), and short weak limbs. — **u′ro-de′lan** (-lăn), **u′ro-dele** (ū′rō-dēl), *a. & n.* — **u′ro-de′lous** (-dē′lŭs), *a.*

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One of the Urodela (*Desmognathus fuscus*).

u′ro-di-al′y-sis (-dī-ăl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *dialysis*.] *Med.* A partial and temporary cessation of the secretion of urine. It occurs in some acute diseases.

u′ro-e-ryth′rin (-ē-rĭth′rĭn; -ĕr-ĭth′-), *n.* [See 1st URO-; ERYTHRIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* A pink or reddish pigment found in the urine under many pathological conditions, and also frequently in normal urine in very small quantity. The red color of urinary sediments is due to this pigment.

u-rog′e-nous (ū-rŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [1st *uro-* + *-genous*.] *Med.* Producing urine.

U′ro-gle′na (ū′rō-glē′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. γλήνη socket, cavity.] *Zoöl.* A genus of flagellate protozoans in which many individuals are united in spherical, gelatinous, free-swimming colonies. Some species are said to cause a bad odor and taste in lake waters.

u′ro-hy′al (-hī′ăl), *a.* [2d *uro-* + *hyoid* + *-al*.] *Zoöl.* **a** In fishes, designating, or pert. to, a median posterior bony element of the hyoid arch attached between the hypohyals. The term has also been applied to the basibranchials. **b** In birds, designating, or pert. to, a median posterior process (or a separate piece) extending backward from the basihyal. It is a basibranchial element. — **u′ro-hy′al**, *n.*

u′ro-lith (ū′rō-lĭth), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-lith*.] *Med.* A urinary calculus. — **u′ro-lith′ic** (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.*

u-rol′o-gy (ū-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-logy*.] Medical science relating to the urine or the treatment of diseases of the urinary organs. — **u′ro-log′i-cal** (ū′rō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

u′ro-mel′a-nin (ū′rō-mĕl′ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *melanin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of various black pigments found in the urine in certain diseased conditions.

U′ro-my′ces (-mī′sēz), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + *-myces*.] *Bot.* A very large genus of pucciniaceous rust fungi having 1-celled teleutospores. The **beet rust** is caused by *U. betæ*; the **Windsor bean rust**, by *U. fabæ*; the **scarlet-runner bean rust**, by *U. appendiculatus*.

u′ro-pod (ū′rō-pŏd), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-pod*.] *Zoöl.* Any of the abdominal appendages of a crustacean or other arthropod, esp. one of the posterior ones when larger than the rest or different in structure, as in the lobster, where they form part of the tail fin. — **u-rop′o-dal** (ū-rŏp′ō-dăl), *a.*

u′ro-pyg′i-al (-pĭj′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See UROPYGIUM.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the uropygium. — **uropygial gland**, *Zoöl.*, a large gland opening on the back at the base of the tail feathers in most birds, secreting an oily fluid which the bird uses in preening its feathers. It is especially developed in waterfowl, its oil helping to make the plumage shed water.

u′ro-pyg′i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐροπύγιον, for ὀρροπύγιον; ὄρρος the end of the os sacrum + πυγή rump.] *Zoöl.* The fleshy and bony prominence at the posterior extremity of a bird's body, which supports the tail feathers. It contains the free caudal vertebræ and the pygostyle.

u′ro-sa′cral (ū′rō-sā′krăl), *a.* [2d *uro-* + *sacral*.] *Zoöl. & Anat.* Pert. to the caudal and sacral parts of the vertebral column; designating certain anterior caudal vertebræ of birds consolidated with the true sacral vertebræ and pelvic bones.

u-ros′co-py (ū-rŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-scopy*: cf. F. *uroscopie*.] The diagnosis of diseases by inspection of urine. — **u′ro-scop′ic** (ū′rō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **u-ros′co-pist** (ū-rŏs′kō-pĭst; ū′rō-skō′pĭst), *n.*

u′ro-sep′sis (ū′rō-sĕp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *sepsis*.] *Med.* Septic condition due to retention of urine and extravasation of the same into the tissues. — **u′ro-sep′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

u′ro-stege (ū′rō-stēj), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. στέγη roof.] *Zoöl.* One of the plates on the under side of the tail of a serpent. — **u-ros′te-gal** (ū-rŏs′tē-găl), *a. & n.*

u′ro-style (ū′rō-stīl), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Zoöl.* **a** A long, rodlike, unsegmented bone, representing a number of fused vertebræ, which forms the posterior part of the vertebral column of frogs and toads. **b** The hypural bone of a fish, or a similar bone formed by the fusion of two or more caudal vertebræ at the end of the tail in certain extinct turtles. — **u′ro-sty′lar** (-stī′lȧr), *a.*

u′ro-tox′ic (-tŏk′sĭk), *a.* [1st *uro-* + *toxic*.] *Physiol.* Of or relating to the toxicity of the urine; as, the *urotoxic* coefficient, that is, the number of urotoxies formed in twenty-four hours per kilogram of body weight.

u′ro-tox′y (ū′rō-tŏk′sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TOXIES (-sĭz). *Physiol.* The amount of urine required to kill an animal weighing one kilogram; — used as a unit in expressing the toxicity of urine. According to Bouchard 30-60 cubic centimeters of normal human urine injected into the veins of a rabbit weighing one kilogram will kill it.

u-rot′ro-pin (ū-rŏt′rō-pĭn) | *n.* [1st *uro-* + *tropine*.]
u-rot′ro-pine (-pĭn; -pēn; 184) | *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline substance obtained by action of ammonia gas on trioxymethylene, and used as a diuretic and a solvent for uric acid. Chemically, it is hexamethylene tetramine, $C_6H_{12}N_4$.

-urous, **-ural**. Combining forms from Greek οὐρά, *tail*; as in ornith*urous*, oxy*urous*, ep*ural*.

Ur′sa (ûr′sȧ), *n.* [L. *ursa* a she-bear, also, a constellation, fem. of *ursus* a bear. Cf. ARCTIC.] *Astron.* Either one of the Bears. See URSA MAJOR; URSA MINOR.

Ursa Major; *gen.* URSÆ MAJORIS (ûr′sē mȧ-jō′rĭs) [L.], the Great Bear, the most conspicuous of the northern constellations. It is situated near the pole, and contains the stars which form the *Dipper*, or *Charles's Wain*, two of which are the *Pointers*, or stars which point toward the North Star. — **U. Minor**; *gen.* URSÆ MINORIS (ûr′sē mī-nō′rĭs) [L.], the Little Bear (sometimes also the Little Dipper), the constellation including the north pole and the North Star, or polestar (Polaris), situated in the tip of the tail of the Bear.

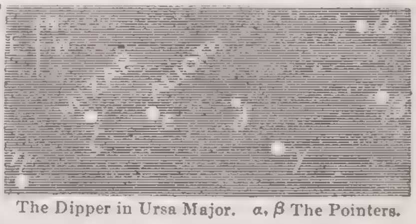

The Dipper in Ursa Major. α, β The Pointers.

Ur′si-dæ (ûr′sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Ursus* + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family of plantigrade carnivores consisting of the bears.

ur′sine (ûr′sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *ursinus*, fr. *ursus* a bear. See URSA.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a bear or the bear family; having bearlike characters or characteristics; arctoid. **ursine baboon**, the chacma. — **u. dasyure**, the Tasmanian devil. — **u. howler.** See HOWLING MONKEY. — **u. seal**, the fur seal *Otoes alascanus*.

Ursa Minor.

u′ri-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Provoking the flow of urine; uretic.

u′ri-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive.] One who dives under water for something, as pearls; a diver. *Rare.* [urinate *Obs.*]

u′rine, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *uriner*.] To

u′ri-nol′o-gist (ū′rĭ-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* *Med.* = UROLOGIST.

u′ri-nol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*urino-* + *-logy*.] *Med.* = UROLOGY.

u′ri-nos′co-py (-nŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* = UROSCOPY.

u′risk (ū′rĭsk), *n.* *Gaelic Folklore.* The offspring of a mortal and a fairy.

urisone, **urisun**. † ORISON.

u′rite (ū′rīt), *n.* [Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* One of the segments of the abdomen or postabdomen of arthropods. [YA.]

U-ri′ya (ŏŏ-rē′yä). Var. of ORI-

urke † IRK, *v.*

url, **urle**. † EARL.

urle, *v. t.* [OF. *orler*. Cf. ORLE.] To trim; border. *Obs.*

urled (ẽrld; ûld), *p. a.* Stunted; pinched with cold. *Dial. Eng.*

url′ing, *n.* Edge. *Obs.*

url′ing (ẽr′lĭn), *n.* A stunted creature. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ur′luch (ŏŏr′lăĸ), *a.* Dull; stupid. *Scot.*

ur-man′ (ŏŏr-măn′), *n.* [Russ., fr. Tatar *ūrmān* forest.] One of the large tracts of swampy coniferous forest in northern Siberia. [run. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*]

urn (ûn), *v. i.* [AS. *iernan*.] To

urn, *v. t. & i.* To torture or be tortured. *Obs. Scot.*

urn, *v. t.* To inclose in or as in an urn; to inurn. *Rare.*

urne. † RUN.

urnement. † ORNAMENT.

Ur′-nes′ (ŏŏr′nĕs′), *n.* *Egypt. Cosmology.* A river flowing in darkness around the earth, regarded as the source of the Nile.

urnest. † EARNEST.

Ur′ning (ŏŏr′nĭng), *n.* [G.] *Med.* A person having sexual desires for those of the same sex only. — **Ur′ning-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

urn′-shaped′ (ûrn′shāpt′), *a.* Shaped like an urn; as, the *urn-shaped* capsules of some mosses.

U′ro-cer′a-ta (ū′rō-sĕr′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. κέρας, -ατος, horn.] *Zoöl.* The Siricoidea. See HORNTAIL.

U′ro-cer′i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SIRICIDÆ. See HORNTAIL.

u′ro-chlo-ral′ic (-klō-răl′ĭk), *a.* [1st *uro-* + *chloral* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_8H_{11}O_7Cl_3$, found in the urine after administering chloral hydrate.

U′ro-chor′da (-kôr′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See UROCHORD.] *Zoöl.* A subphylum of Chordata consisting of the tunicates.

u′ro-chor′dal (-dăl), *a.* Pert. to the Urochorda; having a notochord in the tail region only.

u′ro-chor′date (-dāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a urochord.

u′rochs (ū′rŏks). † AUROCHS.

u′ro-cord. Var. of UROCHORD.

u′ro-cy-an′o-gen (ū′rō-sī-ăn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *cyano-*, 1 + *-gen*.] *Med.* A blue coloring matter occasionally found in the urine of cholera patients.

U-roc′y-on (ū-rŏs′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. κύων dog.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the American gray foxes. See FOX, *n.*, 1.

u′ro-cyst, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-cyst*.] *Anat.* The urinary bladder. — **u′ro-cys′tic** (ū′rō-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

U′ro-cys′tis (-sĭs′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὐρα tail + κυστις bladder.] *Bot.* A genus of tilletiaceous smut fungi having compound chlamydospores with few spore cells. There are numerous American species. *U. cepulæ* is the smut affecting onions.

u′ro-dyn′i-a (-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ; -dī′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Painful urination.

u′rœ-de′ma (ū′rē-dē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *œdema*.] *Med.* Swelling caused by extravasation of urine into the tissues.

u′ro-fus′co-hæ′ma-tin, or **-he′ma-tin** (ū′rō-fŭs′kō-hē′mȧ-tĭn; -hĕm′ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *fuscus* dark + Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] *Med.* A brown urinary pigment found in some diathetic diseases.

u′ro-gas′tric, *a.* [2d *uro-* + *gastric*.] *Zoöl.* Designating the posterior division of the gastric region of a crustacean, as a crab.

u′ro-gen′i-tal (-jĕn′ĭ-tăl), *a. & n.* [1st *uro-* + *genital*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* = URINOGENITAL.

u-ro-glau′cin (-glô′sĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *glaucus* bright.] *Physiol. Chem.* Indigo blue; — from its occurrence in urine under certain circumstances.

u′ro-gra-vim′e-ter, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *gravimeter*.] = URINOMETER.

u′ro-hæ′ma-tin, **-he′ma-tin**, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *hæmatin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A red pigment in urine.

u′ro-leu′cic (ū′rō-lū′sĭk), *a.* [G. *uroleucinsäure*; Gr. οὖρον urine + λευκός white.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_5$, found in certain abnormal urine.

u-rol′o-gist (ū-rŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* *Med.* One who practices, or is skilled in, urology.

u′ro-lu′te-in, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *lutein*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellowish pigment occasionally found in the urine.

u′ro-man′cy (ū′rō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-mancy*.] Divination by urine.

u-rom′e-lus (ū-rŏm′ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. μέλος limb.] *Terat.* A monster in which the lower limbs are more or less united, with but one foot.

u′ro-mere (ū′rō-mēr), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-mere*.] *Zoöl.* An abdominal segment of an arthropod. — **u′ro-mer′ic** (-mĕr′ĭk), *a.*

u-rom′e-ter (ū-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Med.* = URINOMETER.

u′ro-nol′o-gy (ū′rō-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-logy*.] = UROLOGY.

u′ro-pa-ta′gi-um, *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + *patagium*.] *Zoöl.* **a** The interfemoral membrane of a bat. **b** One of two plates bounding the sides of the anus in insects.

U′ro-pel′ti-dæ (ū′rō-pĕl′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. πέλτη shield + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of burrowing snakes of Ceylon and southern India having a short round body and short truncated tail, ending in a peculiar shield. *Uropeltis* and *Rhinophis* are the best-known genera.

u′ro-phæ′in (ū′rō-fē′ĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. φαιός gray, dun.] *Physiol. Chem.* A pigment present in urine, said to cause its peculiar odor.

u′ro-phthi′sis (-thī′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *phthisis*.] *Med.* Diabetes mellitus.

u′ro-poi-e′sis, *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-poiesis*.] The production or secretion of urine.

u′ro-poi-et′ic (ū′rō-poi-ĕt′ĭk),
u′ro-po-et′ic (-pō-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. ποιεῖν to make.] **a** *Med.* Favoring the production of urine. **b** *Anat.* Concerned in producing urine.

u-rop′sile (ū-rŏp′sĭl; -sīl), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. ψιλός bare, smooth.] *Zoöl.* A shrewlike mole (*Uropsilus soricipes*) of Tibet, allied to the desman, and the only species of its genus, **U′rop-si′lus** (ū′rŏp-sī′lŭs).

U′ro-py′gi (ū′rō-pī′jī), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. πυγή rump.] *Zoöl.* A division of Pedipalpi including those with a tail, as the whip scorpions.

u′ro-py-lor′ic, *a.* [2d *uro-* + *pyloric*.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, a posterior division of the stomach in certain crustaceans.

u′ro-ro′se-in (-rō′zē-ĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *roseus* rosy + *-in*.] A red pigment formed by the addition of mineral acids to certain abnormal kinds of urine.

u′ror-rha′gi-a (ū′rō-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-rhagia*.] *Med.* An excessive flow of urine.

u′ror-rhe′a, **u′ror-rhœ′a** (-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-rhea*.] *Med.* Enuresis.

u′ro-ru′bin, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *rubin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A red pigment found in urine.

u-ro′sis (ū-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Any disease of the urinary organs.

u′ro-some (ū′rō-sōm), *n.* [2d *uro-* + 2d *-some*.] **a** The tail region of a fish; that part of the body behind the vent. **b** The abdomen or postabdomen of an arthropod. — **u′ro-so-mat′ic** (-sō-măt′ĭk), *a.* *All Rare.*

u′ro-so′mite (-sō′mīt), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *somite*.] A uromere. — **u′ro-so-mit′ic** (-sō-mĭt′ĭk), *a.*

u′ro-ste′a-lith (ū′rō-stē′ȧ-lĭth), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. στέαρ fat + *-lith*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A peculiar fatty substance occasionally found in urinary calculi.

u-ros′te-gite (ū-rŏs′tē-jīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* A urostege.

u-ros′te-on (ū-rŏs′tē-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TEA (-ȧ), E. -TEONS (-ŏnz). [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] *Zoöl.* A median ossification back of the lophosteon in the sternum of some birds.

u′ro-ster′nite (ū′rō-stûr′nīt), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *sternum*.] *Zoöl.* The sternite of a uromere.

u′ro-sthene (ū′rō-sthēn), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any urosthenic animal.

u′ro-sthen′ic (-sthĕn′ĭk), *a.* [2d *uro-* + *sthenic*.] *Zoöl.* Having the posterior or caudal region much developed for locomotion.

u′ro-the′o-bro′mine, *n.* Also **-min**. [1st *uro-* + *theobromine*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Paraxanthine.

u′rous. † EUROUS.

u′rox (ū′rŏks), *n.* [See AUROCHS; cf. URUS.] † AUROCHS.

u-rox′a-nate (ū-rŏk′sȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of uroxanic acid.

u′rox-an′ic (ū′rŏk-săn′ĭk), *a.* [*uric* + *alloxan*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_5H_8N_4O_6$, obtained by the slow oxidation of uric acid in alkaline solution.

u′ro-xan′thin (ū′rō-zăn′thĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *xanthin*.] Indican.

u-rox′in (ū-rŏk′sĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. ὀξύς sharp, acid.] *Physiol. Chem.* Alloxantin.

urre. † IRRE, OUR.

ur-rho′din (ŭ-rō′dĭn; ū′rō-dĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. ῥόδον a rose.] A red pigment sometimes found in the sediment of pathological urines. It is probably a decomposition product of indican.

ur′ry (ŭr′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *uir*, *uireach*, mold, clay.] A sort of blue or black clay lying near a vein of coal. *Local, Eng.*

urs. † OURS.

ur′sal (ûr′săl), *n.* The fur seal (*Otoes alascanus*).

urself. † OURSELF.

Ur′sid (ûr′sĭd), *n.* [*Ursa* (Major or Minor) + 1st *-id*.] Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in Ursa Major or Ursa Minor.

ur′si-form (ûr′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ursus*, *ursa*, a bear + E. *-form*.] Having the shape of a bear.

ur′soid (ûr′soid), *a.* [*Ursus* + *-oid*.] Bearlike.

ur′sol D. (ûr′sōl; -sŏl). [G.; — trade name.] An oxidation product of paraphenylene diamine, got in black lumps, used to dye hair, fur, and wool. It causes inflammation on the human skin.

ur′son (ûr′sŏn), *n.* [F.; named by Buffon after Hudson, who discovered the country where it lives, and with allusion also to F. *oursin* sea urchin, to indicate its bristliness.] The Canada porcupine. See PORCUPINE, 1.

ur′son (ûr′sŏn), **ur′sone** (-sōn),

Ur′su-la (ûr′sŭ-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *ursa* she-bear.] Lit., she-bear; — fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Ursule* (ür′sül′); It. *Orsola* (ōr′sô-lä); Sp. *Ursola* (o͞or′sô-lä).

Ur′su-la, Saint. In Christian legend, a Cornish princess who, with her train of eleven thousand virgins, was martyred, while on a pilgrimage, by the Huns at Cologne.

Ursula butterfly. [NL. *Ursula*, fr. the proper name, L. *Ursula*.] A beautiful North American butterfly (*Basilarchia astyanax*). Its wings are purplish black with red and blue slight markings.

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Ursula Butterfly.

Ur′su-line (-lĭn; -līn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ursuline*.] *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of women, founded by St. Angela Merici, at Brescia, Italy, about 1537; — so called from its patron, St. Ursula. The order was introduced into Canada as early as 1639, and into the United States in 1727. Its work is chiefly educational. — **Ur′su-line**, *a.*

Ur′sus (ûr′sŭs), *n.* [L., a bear.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Ursidæ formerly coextensive with the family, but now commonly restricted to the European brown bear and its allies, including the American grizzly and black bears.

Ur-ti′ca (ûr-tī′kȧ; ûr′tĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L., a nettle.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed plants, the nettles, typifying the Urticaceæ. They have opposite stipulate leaves with stinging hairs, and small greenish tetramerous flowers.

Ur′ti-ca′ce-æ (ûr′tĭ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See URTICA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees, the nettle family, type of the order Urticales. They have small monœcious, diœcious, or polygamous apetalous flowers, the fruit being an achene. There are about 40 genera, including *Urtica*, *Adicea*, *Bœhmeria*, *Parietaria*, and *Urticastrum*, and 475 species. Many are noteworthy for the stinging hairs with which their foliage is covered. — **ur′ti-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ur′ti-ca′les (-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** A Lindleyan alliance of plants including the Urticaceæ and related families. **b** An order of archichlamydeous, dicotyledonous plants embracing the Urticaceæ, Ulmaceæ, and Moraceæ, characterized mainly by the free perianth. — **ur′ti-cal** (ûr′tĭ-kăl), *a.* *Obs.*

ur′ti-ca′ri-a (-kā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See URTICA.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by transient red pimples and by wheals surrounded by a red area, accompanied with a burning or stinging sensation and intense itching; hives; nettle rash; uredo. The cause may be external, such as the bite of insects or contact with certain plants, or it may follow ingestion of some foods, such as shellfish or strawberries. — **ur′ti-ca′ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Ur′ti-cas′trum (-kăs′trŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical urticaceous stinging herbs having broad alternate leaves and small diclinous flowers sessile in axillary cymes. *U. divaricatum* is the wood nettle.

ur′ti-cate (ûr′tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). To sting with or as with nettles; to irritate.

ur′ti-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Act or process of whipping or stinging with nettles, — as in treating paralysis.

u′rus (ū′rŭs), *n.* [L.; of Teutonic origin. See AUROCHS.] A large, long-horned, wild ox of the forests of Europe in the time of Julius Cæsar. Its supposed remains were later described under the name *Bos primigenius*. It was more like domestic cattle than the bison, and by some is thought to be the origin of European breeds. It is said that the Germans formerly called it *aurochs*.

ur′va (ûr′vȧ), *n.* [Nepalese *urvá*, *arvá*.] A mongoose (*Herpestes urva*) of India. The fur is black, annulated with white at the tip of each hair, and a white streak extends from the mouth to the shoulder.

us (ŭs), *pron.* [ME. *us*, AS. *ūs*; akin to OFries. & OS. *ūs*, D. *ons*, G. *uns*, Icel. & Sw. *oss*, Dan. *os*, Goth. *uns*, L. *nos* we, us, Gr. νώ, νῶϊ (dual), ἡμᾶς (pl.), Skr. *nas*. Cf. NOSTRUM, OUR.] The objective case of *we*, used: **1.** As dative of indirect object: **a** In connection with a direct object.

> Give *us* this day our daily bread. *Matt.* vi. 11.

b Designating the speaker's party as interested or concerned; — used as the "ethical dative." *Obs.*

> She looks *us* like a thing more made of malice. *Shak.*

c Reflexively. "Let's make *us* medicines." *Shak.*
2. As direct object of a verb or preposition; sometimes reflexively. "The world is too much with *us*." *Wordsworth.*
3. As *pl.* of royalty and editorially in the same way as *we*.

> What touches *us* ourself shall be last served. *Shak.*

4. For *me* as a "pl. of modesty;" as, Give *us* a bite. *Colloq.*
5. Ungrammatically for *we*. *Colloq. & Dial.*

☞ The constructions of *us* are analogous to those of *thee*, which is more fully treated. See THEE.

us′a-ble (ūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be used. — **us′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

us′age (ūz′āj; ūs′āj; 277), *n.* [ME., fr. F. *usage*, LL. *usaticum*. See USE, *n.*] **1.** Use; employment. *Obs.*
2. Act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment; as, good *usage*; ill *usage*; hard *usage*.
3. Manners; conduct; behavior. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
4. Long-continued practice; customary mode of procedure or action; custom; habitual use; method. Technically, in law, a usage is or becomes a common-law *custom* when it fulfills certain conditions. See CUSTOM, 3.
5. Customary use or employment, as of a word or phrase in a particular sense or signification.
6. Experience. *Obs.* "Wisdom and *usage*." *Chaucer.*
7. *pl.* *Eccl.* Certain ceremonies or ritual practices maintained by nonjurors in the Scottish Episcopal Church and Church of England, namely the mixed chalice, the invocation and oblation in the prayer of consecration, and the prayer for the departed. These practices were authorized in the Scottish Episcopal Communion office of 1764.

Syn. — Custom, use. See HABIT.

us′ance (ūz′ăns), *n.* [F. See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Use; employment. **b** Custom; practice; usage. **c** Interest paid for money; usury.
2. *Econ.* Income of benefits (derived from wealth).

> Another convenient term is the *usance* of wealth. It means the whole income of benefits of every kind which a person derives from the ownership of wealth, whether he uses it as capital or not. Thus it includes the benefits he gets from the use of his own piano, equally with those which a piano dealer would win by letting out a piano on hire. *Alfred Marshall.*

3. *Com.* The time allowed (exclusive of grace) for the payment of a bill of exchange, orig. as fixed by custom, now in some countries by law. On bills drawn in India, China, or Japan it is four (formerly six) months sight; the customary usances are now mostly given up. The time is sometimes modified by specifying in the bill that it shall be *double*, *treble*, or *half*, *usance*.

Us′beg (ŭs′bĕg) } *n.* A member of the most civilized of
Us′bek (ŭs′bĕk) } the Turkic peoples of Turkestan, who have largely abandoned nomadic life for agriculture and town life. About the close of the 15th century they became dominant in Turkestan, and they still furnish the principal contingent to the native army. Jagatai is their literary language.

use (ūz), *v. t.*; USED (ūzd); US′ING (ūz′ĭng). [ME. *usen*, OF. *user* to use, make use of, to be accustomed, F. *user*, v. i., to make use, v. t., use up, wear out, LL. *usare* to use, fr. L. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use, OL. *oeti*, *oesus*; of uncert. orig. Cf. UTILITY.] **1.** To make use of; to convert to one's service; to avail one's self of; to employ; as, to *use* a plow, a chair, a book; also, now rarely, to frequent or resort to; as, to *use* an inn.

> Time wasted is existence, *used* is life. *Young.*

2. To practice, esp. customarily; to make a practice of; as, to *use* diligence in business; to *use* haste.
3. To behave toward; to act with regard to; to treat; as, to *use* a beast cruelly. "I will *use* him well." *Shak.*
4. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice; to inure; — employed chiefly in the passive participle; as, men *used* to cold and hunger.

Syn. — USE, EMPLOY are often freely interchangeable. USE is commonly more direct than EMPLOY, which frequently means to make a particular use of; as, one *uses* words to convey one's meaning; one *employs* certain technical terms for the sake of precision. As applied to persons, *use* sometimes connotes undue passivity, as of a tool; *employ* seldom carries such an implication; as, he *used* his friend unscrupulously for his own ends; he *employed* him as his agent in certain confidential negotiations; to *employ* a workman. See EMPLOY.

to use one's self, to behave. *Obs.* "Pray, forgive me, if I have *used myself* unmannerly." *Shak.* — **to u. up.** **a** To consume or exhaust by using; to leave nothing of; as, *to use up* the supplies. **b** To exhaust; to leave no capacity of force or use in; as, he was *used up* by his toil. *Colloq.*

use (ūz), *v. i.* [See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** To be wont or accustomed; to be in the habit or practice; as, he *used* to ride daily; — now obsolete or archaic in the present tense.

> Fears *use* to be represented in an imaginary fashion. *Bacon.*
> Now Moses *used* to take the tent and to pitch it without the camp. *Ex.* xxxiii. 7 (*Rev. Ver.*).
> Men *use* to tell us that we love flattery. *Emerson.*

2. To be accustomed to go; to frequent; inhabit; dwell. *Obs. or Dial.* "Where never foot did *use*." *Spenser.*
3. To receive the sacrament of Communion. *Obs.*

use (ūs), *n.* [ME. *us*, F. *us* use, usage, L. *usus*, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use. See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of employing anything, or state of being employed; application; employment; as, the *use* of a pen; his machines are in *use*.

> Books can never teach the *use* of books. *Bacon.*

2. *Law.* That enjoyment of property which consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice; specif., *Roman & Civil Law*, a personal servitude consisting in a jus utendi, or right to make use of a thing, as distinguished from the *usufruct*. The usuary had only a personal right limited by his own necessities or those of his family. He was not entitled to any of the fruits or profits of the subject of the use, except where the use was of land, when the later Roman law allowed him to take vegetables, wood, etc., for his family needs. The use of money or other thing of which the use was the only profit arising from it was equivalent to the usufruct.

☞ This sense is not to be confused with sense 9, below.

3. Occasion or need to employ; necessity; — often with *for*; as, no further *use* for a book. "I have *use* for it." *Shak.*
4. Quality of being suitable for employment; capability of being used or of serving to promote an end; usefulness; utility; advantage; as, there is small *use* in anger.

> 'T is *use* alone that sanctifies expense. *Pope.*

5. Continued or repeated practice; customary employment; usage; custom; habit.

> How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable,
> Seem to me all the *uses* of this world! *Shak.*

6. Common occurrence; ordinary experience. *Rare.*

> O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*. *Shak.*

7. *Liturgics.* The special form of ritual or liturgy or of any liturgical form or observance, used in some particular church, diocese, etc.; as, the Roman or Anglican *use*; esp., one of the local forms of the liturgy which existed in various English dioceses before the Reformation; as, the Sarum, Salisbury, or Canterbury *use* (see LITURGY, 1, *b*); the York, Bangor, Hereford, and Lincoln *uses*.

> From henceforth all the whole realm shall have but one *use*.
> *Preface to Bk. of Com. Prayer (Ch. of Eng.).*

8. Premium for money; interest; usury. *Obs. or Dial.*
9. [Due to confusion with OF. *ues* profit, advantage, fr. L. *opus* need, business, employment, work (cf. OPERATE). The AF. *oes*, OF. *ues*, *oes*, would normally have produced an English *eece* (riming with *fleece*); it was prob. misunderstood by lawyers as a bad spelling of *us*(*e*), and so *use* was substituted for it in pronunciation and in spelling.] *Law.* Behalf; advantage; benefit; profit; specif., the benefit or profit of lands and tenements the legal title to which is given to a person other than the one entitled to the occupation or use (in sense 2); a trust of real estate. Deeds of land made to one person to, or for, the use of another appear to have been first commonly used in England by the friars to enable them to receive the benefit of land title to which by their vows they were unable to hold. The use imports a trust or confidence in the holder of the legal title, which, although not recognized by the common law, was protected by the chancellors in equity, many of whom were of the clergy. The statute of mortmain (which see) caused this to be perfected in the so-called **doctrine, or law, of uses**, by which the right of the cestui qui use (as the beneficiary was called) was recognized as an equitable title enforceable in chancery, distinct from the legal title vested in the trustee. By the Statute of Uses (27 Henry VIII., c. 10; 1535) the legal title was vested in certain cases in the cestui qui use, but the same object was again accomplished by the law of trusts, which was practically a refinement of the doctrine of uses. (See STATUTE, 2; MORTMAIN; TRUST, 9.) The law of uses became part of the common law of the United States, but has been expressly abolished in some States, as New York. See SHIFTING USE, SPRINGING USE.
10. A rough block of iron or steel suitable for working up into small, or for welding in making large, forgings.

Syn. — USE, USEFULNESS, UTILITY. USE, as here compared (see HABIT), is very general in sense, and occurs chiefly in certain familiar phrases; as, to be of *use*; there's no *use* in that; what's the *use*? USEFULNESS is employed chiefly of things in the concrete; UTILITY is more general and abstract; as, the *usefulness* of a tool, the *utility* of an invention. But the two words are often interchangeable.

in use. **a** In employment; in customary practice or observance. **b** In heat; — said especially of mares. *J. H. Walsh.* — **u. and wont**, customary practice; custom.

use′ful (ūs′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of use; producing, or having power to produce, good; serviceable for any end or object; helpful; capable of any beneficial use, as distinguished from that which is vicious or pernicious; having utility (which see); beneficial; advantageous; as, instruments *useful* in a hospital; books *useful* for study; *useful* knowledge or arts.

> To what can I be *useful*! *Milton.*

use′ful-ly, *adv.* In a useful manner or fashion.

use′ful-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being useful; conduciveness to an end; utility.

Syn. — Utility, value, profit. See USE.

use inheritance (ūs). *Evolution.* The inheritance by offspring of characters acquired by a parent. See LAMARCKISM.

use′less (ūs′lĕs), *a.* Having, or being of, no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no desired purpose; ineffectual; as, *useless* gifts, pity.

Syn. — USELESS, FRUITLESS, BOOTLESS, INEFFECTUAL. USELESS is the general word; that is FRUITLESS which is barren of result; that is BOOTLESS which is unavailing; INEFFECTUAL often implies futility or insufficiency; as, "*useless* lumber" (*Cowper*); "dying patriotism, which labored so *fruitlessly*" (*Hurd*); "*bootless* prayers" (*Shak.*); "the moonlight's *ineffectual* glow" (*Shelley*). See VAIN.

Useless Parliament, *Eng. Hist.*, the first Parliament under Charles I., sitting from June 18 to August 12, 1625.
— **use′less-ly**, *adv.* — **use′less-ness**, *n.*

us′er (ūz′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *user*, lit., to use, inf. as n.] *Law.* Enjoyment of property; use.

u-shab′ti (o͞o-shăb′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* USHABTIU (-tĭ-o͞o). [Egypt. *ushabti*, lit., answerer.] A mummylike figure deposited in a tomb with the mummy, generally bearing inscriptions from the Book of the Dead. The ushabtiu were expected to do certain agricultural labors required in the land of the dead.

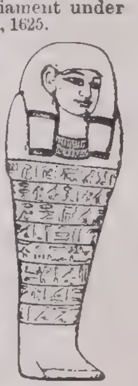

Ushabti.

U′-shaped′ (ū′shāpt′), *a.* Having the form of the letter U; specif., *Phys. Geog.*, of valleys, resembling a broad U in cross profile.

ush′er (ŭsh′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *ussher*, *uschere*, OF. *uissier*, *huissier*, F. *huissier*, LL. *ustiarius*, fr. *ustium*, L. *ostium*, door, entrance (cf. L. *ostiarius*). Cf. OSTIARY.] **1.** An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; hence, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. Also, one who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc. There are various ushers attached to the royal household in England, including the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. See BLACK ROD.
2. An under teacher, or assistant, in a school. *Brit.*

Usher of the Green Rod, an officer who attends the king and knights of the Order of the Thistle in chapter. *Eng.*

ush′er, *v. t.*; USH′ERED (-ẽrd); USH′ER-ING. To introduce or escort, as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger; to forerun; as, to *usher* in a stranger; to *usher* forth the guests.

> The stars that *usher* evening rose. *Milton.*

u′si-ta-tive (ū′zĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *usitari* to use often.] Denoting usual or customary action; as, the *usitative* aorist.

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n. [From the specific name of bearberry, *uva-ursi*, lit., bear's grape.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance in the leaves of ericaceous plants, as the bearberry.

‖ **Ur′spra′che** (o͞or′shprä′kē), *n.* [G.] A parent language; the original tongue, esp. primitive Aryan.

ur′suk (o͝or′so͝ok), *n.* [Eskimo *úrksuk*.] The bearded seal.

ur′tase′ (ûr′tāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Urth (o͞orth), **Ur′thr** (o͞or′th'r), *n.* [Icel. *Urðr*.] See NORN.

urthe, urthely. † EARTH, EARTHLY.

ur′ti-cant (ûr′tĭ-kănt), **ur′ti-cat′ing** (-kāt′ĭng), *a.* [L. *urtica* nettle.] *Zoöl.* Stinging; adapted for stinging. [*a.* Urticarial.

ur′ti-ca′ri-ous (-kā′rĭ-ŭs; 115),

ur′ti-cose (ûr′tĭ-kōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *urtica* nettle + E. *-ose*, l.] Abounding with nettles.

Uru. *Abbr.* Uruguay.

U′ru-bi-tin′ga (o͞o′ro͞o-bĭ-tĭŋ′gȧ), *n.* [Tupi *urubú tinga*, lit., white urubu.] *Zoöl.* A genus of mostly black and white buteonine hawks of tropical America. One species (*U. anthracina*) reaches the border of the United States. Also [*l. c.*], a hawk of this genus.

u′ru-bu′ (o͞o′ro͞o-bo͞o′), *n.* [Tupi *urubú*.] The black vulture (*Catharista atrata*).

u′ru-cu′ri, *or* **u′ru-cu′ry** (o͞o′ro͞o-ko͞o′rĭ), *n.* [Tupi.] A Brazilian palm (*Attalea excelsa*) whose large oily nuts are burned for their smoke in curing caoutchouc. — **u′ru-cu′ri i′ba** (ē′bä). [Tupi.] A Brazilian coco palm (*Cocos coronata*)

U′ru-guay po-ta′to (ū′ro͞o-gwā; o͞o′ro͞o-gwī′). A South American solanaceous plant (*Solanum commersonii*); also, its tuber, resembling the common potato.

U′ru-guay′an (ū′ro͞o-gwā′ăn; o͞o′ro͞o-gwī′ăn), *n.* A native or citizen of Uruguay, a large proportion of the inhabitants of which are of part Indian blood.

u′ru-shi (o͞o′ro͞o-shē), *n.* [Jap., lacquer.] **a** = JAPANESE VARNISH TREE. **b** Japanese lacquer.

u-ru′shic (o͞o-ro͞o′shĭk), *a.* [Jap. *urushi* the juice of the lac tree.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a poisonous acid in the juice of the lac tree (*Rhus vernicifera*).

u′ru-shi-ye (o͞o′ro͞o-shē-yē), *n.* [Jap., lit., lacquer picture.] *Japanese Art.* A color print in which the dark colors are printed with a lustrous medium, commonly considered to be lacquer.

u′ry (ū′rĭ), *n.* The needlebush. *Local, Australia.*

us. † USE.

U. S., *or* **u. s.** *Abbr.* Unconditional selection (*Queensland*); (*Photog.*) uniform system; United Service; United States; ut supra (L., as above).

U. S. A. *Abbr.* United States of America; United States Army.

us′a-ger (ūz′ā-jẽr), *n.* [F. *usager*.] **1.** One having the use of a thing in trust for another. *Obs.* **2.** [*often cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who maintained the "usages" in the Scottish Episcopal Church and among the English nonjurors. Cf. NONUSAGER.

U′sam-ba′ra vi′o-let (o͞o′säm-bä′rä). [From *Usambara*, district of German East Africa.] The African violet.

us′ant (ūz′ănt), *a.* [OF.] Using; accustomed. *Obs.*

usaunce. † USANCE.

U. S. C. *Abbr.* United States of Colombia.

uschear, uscher. † USHER.

uschew. † ISSUE.

use′a-ble, use′a-ble-ness. Vars. of USABLE, USABLENESS. [U, *a.*

U section *or* **U′-sec′tion**, *n.* See

us′ee′ (ūz′ē′), *n.* *Law.* One to or for whose use a thing is done or given. *Rare.*

usel. † ISEL. [*Scot.*

use money (ūs). Interest money.

us′er (ūz′ẽr), *n.* One that uses.

ush (ŭsh), *v. t.* To usher. *Obs.*

U′sha (o͞o′shä), *n.* See BANA.

U′shas (o͞o′shȧs; o͞o-shȧs′), *n.* [Skr., lit., dawn.] *Vedic Myth.* The goddess of the dawn, to whom are addressed some of the noblest hymns in the Vedas.

ush′er-ance (ŭsh′ẽr-ăns), *n.* Ushering; introduction. *Obs.*

ush′er-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

ush-e′ri-an (ŭsh-ē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or done by, ushers. *R.*

ush′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ush′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

U. S. I. *Abbr.* United Service Institution.

‖ **u′sine′** (ü′zēn′), *n.* [F.] A factory; — applied esp. to sugar works in the West Indies.

U-sip′e-tes (ū-sĭp′ē-tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] See ISTVÆONES.

u′si-tate (ū′zĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *usitatus*, p.p.] Usual; customary. *R.*

Us′kok (o͞os′kŏk), *n.* A Slav of a Dalmatian people originally fugitives from Turkish rule. Early in the 17th century they became pirates, but were suppressed by Venice. [Legation.

U. S. L. *Abbr.* United States

usle. † ISEL.

U. S. M. *Abbr.* United States Mail; United States Marine.

U. S. M. A. *Abbr.* United States Military Academy.

Us'ne-a (ŭs'nē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *oshnah, ashnah,* moss.] *Bot.* A genus of parmeliaceous lichens. Most of the species have a grayish or yellow, pendulous, freely branched thallus, whence they are called *tree mosses. U. barbata* is the common beard moss.

Usnea (*U. barbata*)
1 Apothecium.

us'que-baugh (ŭs'kwē-bä; -bô), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge beatha,* lit., water of life; *uisge* water + *beatha* life; akin to Gr. βίος life. Cf. WHISKY; QUICK, *a.*] **a** Whisky, as made in Ireland or Scotland. **b** A strong Irish cordial flavored with cinnamon, cloves, etc.

Us'ti-lag'i-na'ce-æ (ŭs'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See USTILAGO.] *Bot.* A family of fungi typifying the order Ustilaginales, and distinguished by having chlamydospores which develop a several-celled promycelium bearing spores at the ends of the cells. — **us'ti-lag'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Us'ti-lag'i-na'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi of two families, the Ustilaginaceæ and the Tilletiaceæ, comprising the widespread destructive smuts. They produce smutlike chlamydospores on ovaries and leaves, and turn the grains of corn, wheat, etc., into a black mass of greasy spores. See SMUT, 3 **a**.

us'ti-la-gin'e-ous (-lȧ-jĭn'ē-ŭs) } *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or char-
us'ti-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs) } acteristic of, the genus *Ustilago* or the order Ustilaginales.

Us'ti-la'go (-lā'gō), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *ustilago* a thistlelike plant.] *Bot.* A genus of smut fungi typifying the Ustilaginaceæ; the loose smuts. Cf. BURNT EAR, TILLETIA, SMUT, 3 **a**.

us'tu-late (ŭs'tū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ustulatus,* p. p. of *ustulare* to scorch, *urere* to burn.] Discolored as if burned.

us'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ustulation.*] **1**. Act of burning or searing. *Rare.* *Sir W. Petty.*
2. *Old Chem.* The operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur from ores, in a muffle.
3. *Pharm.* **a** The roasting or drying of moist substances to prepare them for pulverizing. **b** The burning of wine.
4. Lascivious passion; concupiscence. *Obs.*

u'su-al (ū'zhū-ăl), *a.* [L. *usualis,* fr. *usus* use: cf. F. *usuel.* See USE, *n.*] Such as is in common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; customary; ordinary; habitual; common.

Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual.* *Hooker.*

Syn. — Accustomed, common, wonted, ordinary, regular. — USUAL, CUSTOMARY, HABITUAL. USUAL, the general term, applies to whatever happens in the ordinary course of events; that is CUSTOMARY which is according to the usual practices, conventions, usages, and the like, whether of an individual or (esp.) of a community; HABITUAL implies settled practice or regularity of repetition, and has commonly personal or individual reference; as, "bid the main flood bate his *usual* height" (*Shak.*); "After the *customary* pause, Pontiac rose to speak" (*Parkman*); "an Englishman's *habitual* diffidence" (*Irving*). See COMMON, REGULAR, HABIT.

usual covenants. *Eng. Law.* **a** In conveyances, those covenants (called **covenants for, or of, title**) usually inserted in a deed conveying land to secure to the grantee the benefit of the title purported to be conveyed. They are: (1) The **covenant of seizin** (that the grantor is seized of the estate in question); (2) the covenant that the grantor has a good right to convey; (3) the **covenant for quiet enjoyment** (that the grantee's enjoyment of the conveyed estate shall not be interfered with by the grantor or by the lawful act of any one claiming under him); (4) the **covenant against encumbrances**; (5) the **covenant for further assurance** (that the grantor will make such further conveyances as may be necessary to perfect the grantee's title); and (6), in the United States, the **covenant of warranty** (which binds the covenantor to warrant and defend the title against any one claiming under paramount title an interest in the estate conveyed). Of these the 1st covenant is sometimes omitted, and in the United States the 6th often replaces the 3d. In some States the 6th covenant is the only one commonly used. **b** In the law of landlord and tenant, a covenant by the lessor for "quiet enjoyment" so far as concerns his own acts and those of persons claiming under or through him, and covenants by the lessee to pay rent, to pay taxes except those expressly payable by the lessor, to keep and deliver up the premises in repair, and to allow the lessor to enter and view the state of repair.
— **u'su-al-ly**, *adv.* — **u'su-al-ness**, *n.*

u'su-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* *Roman & Civil Law.* The beneficiary of a use. See USE, *n.*, 2.

u'su-ca'pi-on (ū'zū-kā'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *usucapio, -onis.*] *Roman Law.* The mode by which one acquired title to property by uninterrupted possession of it for a certain period (one year for movables, two for immovables) under a title acquired in good faith. Usucapion was a quiritary remedy and gave a quiritary title, while the *prescription* (which see) was a prætorian remedy, and originated only as a defense. In the later Roman law the two became merged.

u'su-capt (ū'zū-kăpt), *v. t.* *Roman Law.* To claim or acquire the title to by usucapion.

u'su-fruct (ū'zū-frŭkt), *n.* [L. *ususfructus, usus et fructus; usus* use + *fructus* fruit: cf. F. *usufruit.* See USE, *n.*; FRUIT.] *Roman & Civil Law.* The right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of an estate or other thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance. This right (called a **perfect usufruct**) is generally treated as a personal servitude, and includes both the use (**jus utendi**) and the enjoyment of the fruits (**jus fruendi**). Also, by extension, a similar right (an **imperfect**, or **quasi**, **usufruct**) allowed in things consumed in the using.

u'su-fruc'tu-a-ry (-frŭk'tū-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). [L. *usufructuarius.*] *Roman & Civil Law.* One having the usufruct of property.

u'su-fruc'tu-a-ry, *a.* *Law.* Of or pertaining to a usufruct; having the nature of a usufruct.

u'su-rer (ū'zhū-rẽr), *n.* [ME., F. *usurier,* LL. *usurarius.* See USURY; cf. USURARIOUS.] **1**. One who lends money and takes interest for it; a money lender. *Obs.*

If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as a *usurer.* *Ex.* xxii 25

2. One who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law or at an exorbitant rate.

u-su'ri-ous (ū-zū'rĭ-ŭs; ū-zhōō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From USURY.] **1**. Practicing usury; taking illegal or exorbitant interest for the use of money; as, a *usurious* person.
2. Partaking of or involving usury; as, a *usurious* contract. — **u-su'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **u-su'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

u-surp' (ū-zûrp'), *v. t.*; U-SURPED' (-zûrpt'); U-SURP'ING. [L. *usurpare, usurpatum,* to make use of, enjoy, get possession of, usurp; fr. *usus* use (see USE, *n.*) + (prob.) a derivative fr. the root of *rapere* to seize (cf. RAPID): cf. F. *usurper.*] To seize and hold in possession by force, or without right; — applied only to seizure of office, place, functions, powers, rights, etc.; as, to *usurp* a throne; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown; to *usurp* power; to *usurp* the right of a patron is to oust or dispossess him.

Syn. — USURP, ARROGATE, ASSUME. To ASSUME, as here compared (see ASSUME), is to take upon one's self, whether with or without right; to ARROGATE (see ARROGANT) is to assume unduly or with presumption; USURP implies forcible seizure, as of power, rights, functions, and the like, without right; as, "Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar . . . divided the government betwixt them, which none of them was able to *assume* alone" (*Dryden*); "By *arrogating* to himself too much, he was in danger of losing that degree of estimation to which he was entitled" (*Johnson*); "[He], still affecting fame, *usurped* a patriot's all-atoning name" (*Dryden*).

u-surp', *v. i.* To commit forcible seizure of place, power, functions, or the like, without right; to commit unjust encroachments; to be, or act as, a usurper.

The parish churches on which the Presbyterians and fanatics had *usurped.* *Evelyn.*

u'sur-pa'tion (ū'zûr-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *usurpatio* a making use, usurpation: cf. F. *usurpation.*] **1**. Act of usurping; an unauthorized arbitrary assumption and exercise of power, esp. as infringing on others' rights; specif., the illegal seizure of sovereign power; — commonly with *of,* sometimes with *on* or *upon*; as, the *usurpation* of a throne.

Manifest *usurpation* on the rights of other States. *D. Webster*

2. *Roman Law.* An interruption of use or possession, as in usucapion or in cohabitation.
3. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church, by a stranger presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted.
4. Use; usage; custom. *Obs.* *Bp. Pearson.*

u-surp'a-to-ry (ū-zûr'pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *usurpatorius.*] Marked by usurpation; usurping.

u-surp'er (-pẽr), *n.* One who usurps; esp., one who seizes illegally on sovereign power; as, the *usurper* of a throne.

u-surp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* Specif.: *p. a.* Holding by, or marked by, usurpation. — **u-surp'ing-ly**, *adv.*

u'su-ry (ū'zhū-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *usurie,* fr. *usure,* F. *usure,* L. *usura* use, usury, interest, fr. *uti,* p. p. *usus,* to use. See USE, *v. t.*] **1**. A premium or increase paid, or stipulated, for a loan of money or goods; interest. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Thou shalt not lend upon *usury* to thy brother: *usury* of money, *usury* of victuals, *usury* of anything. *Deut.* xxiii 19.

2. An unconscionable or exorbitant rate or amount of interest; specif., *Law,* interest in excess of a legal rate charged to a borrower for the use of money. In primitive societies the taking in return for a loan of money or goods of anything in excess of the loan appears always to have been a practice repugnant and in some cases unknown, due to the fact that in the early stages of civilization the thing loaned is not used as productive capital, but for consumption, generally by persons in want. The exaction then of a return seemed a taking advantage of the life necessities of another. Following the Jewish law, the taking of interest is prohibited by the common law, except under certain conditions. With the growth of commerce and manufactures usury became a practice carried on by various devices in evasion of the laws prohibiting it. With the Reformation legal sanction began to be given in European countries to the taking of interest up to a rate fixed by law; and to-day interest is allowed in all civilized countries, either unrestrictedly, except the prohibition of unconscionable or iniquitous bargains (as in Great Britain since 1854, and in parts of the United States), or with restriction to some legal rate of interest, with a penalty for exactions of more than that amount, as in various States of the United States. See INTEREST, 8; DRY EXCHANGE.
3. The taking, or practice of taking, usury (now usually, or always, in sense 2).

ut (ŭt; in *solmization,* ōōt), *n.* [L. *ut.* See SOLMIZATION; cf. GAMUT.] *Music.* The first note in Guido's musical scale, now usually superseded by *do.* See SOLMIZATION.

u'tas (ū'tăs), *n.* [OF. *huitieves, witieves, witaves,* pl. of *huitieve, witieve,* etc., eighth, L. *octava,* fem. of *octavus.* See OCTAVE, *n.*] **1**. *Eccl.* The octave of a feast.
2. A festive occasion; festivity; an octave. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Ute (ūt; ū'tē), *n.* An Indian of an important Shoshonean tribe formerly ranging through Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and adjacent regions, but now on reservations in Colorado and Utah. They were formerly of low industrial development.

u-ten'sil (ū-tĕn'sĭl; *formerly also* ū'tĕn-sĭl), *n.* [OF. *utensile,* F. *ustensile,* L. *utensile,* fr. *utensilis* that may be used, fit for use, fr. *uti,* p. p. *usus,* to use. See USE, *v. t.*] An instrument or vessel, esp. one used in a kitchen or dairy.
Syn. — See IMPLEMENT.

u'ter-al'gi-a (ū'tẽr-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See UTERO-; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the uterus; metralgia.

u'ter-ine (ū'tẽr-ĭn; -īn; 277), *a.* [L. *uterinus* born of the same mother, fr. *uterus* womb: cf. F. *utérin.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to the uterus, or womb.
2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

Walter Pope, *uterine* brother to Dr. Joh. Wilkins. *Wood.*

uterine artery, *Anat.*, an artery derived from the internal iliac artery which supplies the uterus (reaching it at the cervix) and adjacent parts, and, during pregnancy, the placenta. Its course lies between the layers of the broad ligament. The blood is returned by the **uterine plexus** of veins, which is tributary to the internal iliac vein. — **u. descent.** See MATRIARCHY. — **u. positor.** See POSITOR, 3.

u'ter-o- (ū'tẽr-ō-), **uter-**. Combining form for *uterus.* Cf. UTRO-, HYSTERO-, METRO-.

u'ter-o-ab-dom'i-nal (-ăb-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the uterus and abdomen.

u'ter-o-fix-a'tion (-fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* *Surg.* Surgical fixation of the uterus.

u'ter-o-ges-ta'tion (-jĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Gestation in the womb from conception to birth; pregnancy.

u'ter-o-ves'i-cal (-vĕs'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*utero-* + *vesical.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the uterus and bladder.

u'ter-us (ū'tẽr-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* UTERI (-ī). [L.] **1**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* In female mammals, an organ for containing, and usually for nourishing, the young during the development previous to birth; the womb. Considered morphologically it is a greatly modified and enlarged section of an oviduct (or of the two oviducts united). In many of the lower mammals there is a separate uterus on each side, continuous with each Fallopian tube, but more often they unite for some distance, the single uterus thus formed being **Y**-shaped. In the primates and a few others the coalescence is complete and the uterus is somewhat pear-shaped, opening below into the vagina by a narrow *neck,* or *cervix,* the larger portion being termed the *body,* and receiving the Fallopian tubes on each side. The uterus has thick walls, consisting of an external serous coat, a very thick muscular coat of nonstriated muscle, and a mucous coat containing numerous glands. During pregnancy the uterus undergoes a remarkable increase in size, and changes in the condition of its walls, which in the higher forms take part in the formation of the placenta (which see).
2. *Zoöl.* **a** A section or diverticulum of an oviduct of any of various animals (vertebrate or invertebrate) other than mammals, which is enlarged or modified to serve as a place of development of the eggs or of the young. **b** The glandular part of the oviduct, which secretes the eggshell.
3. *Bot.* In gastromycetous fungi, the peridium. *Rare.*

‖ **u'te-rus mas'cu-li'nus** (ū'tē-rŭs măs'kū-lī'nŭs) [L.], *Anat.*, the sinus pocularis.

u'tile (ū'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *utilis,* fr. *uti* to use: cf. F. *utile.* See USE, *v. t.*] Practical; profitable: useful. *Rare.*

It may have arisen as a *utile* agent, as means of preservation or an inducement to propagation. *H. B. Alexander.*

u-til'i-ta'ri-an (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See UTILITY.] **1**. Of, pert. to, or consisting in, utility; aiming at utility as distinguished from beauty, ornament, etc.; sometimes, derogatorily, evincing, or characterized by, a regard for utility of a lower kind, or marked by a sordid spirit; as, *utilitarian* narrowness, indifference to art.
2. Of or pert. to utilitarianism; supporting utilitarianism.

u-til'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in utilitarianism.

The *utilitarians* are for merging all the particular virtues into one, and would substitute in their place the greatest usefulness, as the alone principle to which every question respecting the morality of actions should be referred. *Chalmers.*

But what is a *utilitarian?* Simply one who prefers the useful to the useless: and who does not? *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The ideal of the *utilitarians,* or political moralists, is a secular

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U. S. N. *Abbr.* United States Navy.
U. S. N. A. *Abbr.* United States Naval Academy.
us'ne-a'ceous (ŭs'nē-ā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Usnea.*
us'nic (ŭs'nĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a yellow crystalline acid obtained from some lichens (*Usnea, Parmelia,* etc.).
U. S. P., *or* **U. S. Pharm.** *Abbr.* United States Pharmacopœia.
us'que (ŭs'kwĭ), *n.* Short for USQUEBAUGH. *Scot.*
‖ **us'que ad a'ras.** [L.] Even to the altars, i. e., in everything except what is contrary to one's religion. Cf. AMICUS USQUE AD ARAS.
‖ **us'que ad fi'lum a'quæ.** [L.] *Law.* As far as to the thread of the water. See FILUM AQUÆ.
‖ **us'que ad nau'se-am.** [L.] Even to nausea; even so far as to disgust.
U. S. R. *Abbr.* Usher of the Scarlet Rod.
uss. ✝ USE.
U. S. S. *Abbr.* United States Scouts; United States Senate; United States ship (or steamer).
U. S. S. Ct. *Abbr.* United States Supreme Court.
us'self. *pron.*; *pl.* USSELVEN. Ourselves. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
us-se's' (ŭz-sĕlz'), *pron.* Also **us-sens'** (ŭz-sĕnz'; ōōz-). Ourselves. *Dial. Eng.*
us-sel'ven, *pron. pl.* Ourselves. *Obs.*
ussh. ✝ ISH.
ussher. ✝ USHER.
ussue. ✝ ISSUE.
us'suk (ōōs'sōōk). Var. of URSUK.
ustilment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *ostillement* equipment, F. *outillement.*] A utensil. *Obs.*
us'tion (ŭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *ustio,* fr. *urere, ustum,* to burn: cf. F. *ustion.*] Act of burning, or state of being burned. *Rare.*
us-to'ri-ous (ŭs-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *urere, ustum,* to burn.] Having the quality of burning. *R.*
us'tu-late (ŭs'tū-lāt), *v. t.* To burn; also, to singe; curl. *Obs.*
usu. *Abbr.* Usual; usually.
u'su-al, *n.* That which is usual; esp. normal health. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
u'su-ca'pi-ent (ū'zū-kā'pĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *usucapiens, -entis,* p. pr.] *Roman Law.* One who claims title by usucapion.
‖ **u'su-ca'pi-o** (-pĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Usucapion.
u'su-cap'ti-ble (-kăp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* *Roman Law.* Capable of being acquired by usucapion.
u'su-cap'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *usucapere, usucaptum,* to acquire by long use; *usu* (abl. of *usus* use) + *capere* to take: cf. *usucapio* usucaption.] *Roman Law.* = USUCAPION.
u'su-fruit, *n.* Usufruct. *Obs.*
u-su'ra (ū-sū'rȧ), *n.* [L.] See INTEREST, *n.*, 8.
‖ **u-su'ræ u'su-a'rum** (-rē ū'sū-ā'rŭm). See INTEREST, *n.*, 8.
u'su-ra'ri-ous (ū'sū-rā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *usurarius* that serves for use, that pays interest. See USURER.] Usurious. *Obs.*
u'su-ra-ry (ū'zhū-rā-rĭ), *a.* Usurious. *Obs.*
u'sure (ū'zhūr); *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *usurer,* LL. *usurare.*] To practice usury. *Obs.*
u'sure, *n.* [F.] Usury. *Obs.*
usurie. ✝ USURY.
u'su-rous, *a.* Usurious. *Obs.*
u-surp'ant (ū-zûr'pănt), *a.* [L. *usurpans,* p. pr.] Usurping. *Obs.*
u-surp'a-tive (-pȧ-tĭv), *a.* Usurpatory; usurping.
u'sur-pa'tor, *n.* [L.] A usurper. *Obs.*
u'sur-pa'trix, *n.* [L.] A woman usurper. *Obs.*
u-surp'a-ture (ū-zûr'pȧ-tūr), *n.* Usurpation. *Rare.*
u-surp'ed-ly, *adv.* of *usurped,* p. p.
u-sur'press, *n.* A woman usurper. *R.*
‖ **u'sus** (ū'sŭs), *n.* [L., use.] *Rom. Law.* User; use.
‖ **u'sus bel'li-ci** (bĕl'ĭ-sī). [L.] Warlike uses.
‖ **u'sus lo-quen'di.** [L.] Usage in speaking.
U. S. V. *Abbr.* United States Volunteers.
u. s. w. *Abbr.* Und so weiter (G., and so forth).
us'ward (ŭs'wẽrd), *adv.* See TOWARD, *Note.* *Rare.*
ut. ✝ OUT.
Ut. *Abbr.* Utah.
U'ta (ū'tȧ). *Bib.*
U'tah (ū'tä), *n.* = UTE.
u'tah-ite (ū'tô-īt), *n.* [From *Utah,* where found.] *Min.* A hydrous orange-yellow basic sulphate of iron.
‖ **ut a-me'ris, a-ma'bi-lis es'to** (ȧ-măb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] That you may be loved, be worthy of love. *Ovid* (*Ars Amatoria,* II. 107).
‖ **ut a'pes ge'o-me'tri-am** (jē'ō-mĕt'rĭ-ăm). [L.] As bees (practice) geometry.
u'tas (ū'tăs) ✝ OUTAS, outcry.
u'tave ✝ OCTAVE.
ut-bidde, utcast. ✝ OUTBID, OUTCAST.
utch, utchy. Dial. vars. of I.
‖ **ut-cun'que pla-cu'e-rit De'o.** [L.] As it shall please God.
‖ **ut de fe'o-do.** [LL.] *Law.* As of fee.
‖ **ut dic'tum** [L.] As directed. Abbr. *ut dict.*
utdrawe. ✝ OUTDRAW.
ute. ✝ OUT, OUTE.
utebrast. ✝ OUTBURST.
u-tees' (ū-tēs'). Var. of ATIS.
utefar, *n.* [AS. *ūtfaru* (cf. *ūtfær*). See OUT; FARE, *n.*] A faring forth; expedition. *Obs.*
utelau ✝ OUTLAW.
utemest. ✝ UTMOST.
uten. ✝ OUTEN.
uteneme, *a.* Extraordinary. — **uteneme**, *adv.* Both *Obs.*
utenlad, *n.* [Cf. AS *ūtan* from without, and E. *lad.*] A foreigner. *Obs.*
u-ten'sile, *a.* [L. *utensilis.*] Useful. *Obs.*
utequat, *adv.* [Cf. OUT; WHAT, as in *somewhat.*] Outwardly. *Obs.*
uter-. See UTERO-.
uterance ✝ UTTERANCE.
u'ter-i, *n.*, *pl.* of UTERUS.
u'ter-in Uterine. *Ref. Sp.*
u'ter-i'tis (ū'tẽr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See UTERO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* = METRITIS.
u'ter-o-ma'ni-a (ū'tẽr-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *utero-* + *mania.*] = NYMPHOMANIA.
u'ter-o-o-va'ri-an, *a.*, **u'ter-o-pel'vic**, *a.*, **u'ter-o-vag'i-nal** (-văj'ĭ-năl; -vȧ-jī'năl), *a.* *Anat.* See UTERO-.
utescake. ✝ OUTSHAKE.
utetan. ✝ OUTTAKEN.
utetoke. Pret. of OUTTAKE. *Obs.*
utewandre, *v. i.* [Cf. AS *ūte* without, outside, and E. OUT, WANDER, *v.*] To wander away; to emigrate. *Obs.*
utewit, utewith. ✝ OUTWITH.
utewith, *adv.* [AS. *ūte* without, outside + *wið* toward. See OUT; WITH.] Beyond. *Obs.*
utewrang. Pret. of OUTWRING. *Obs.*
ut'fang-thief' (ŭt'făng-thēf'), *n.* Also **ut'fang-thef'**, **utfangenethef**, **utfangethef**, etc. [See OUT, FANG, *v. t.*, THIEF.] *O. Eng. Law.* See INFANGTHIEF.
utgang ✝ OUTGANG.
U'thai (ū'thī; -thā-ī). *Bib.*
uthalve, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *ūthealf* the outside. See OUT; HALF, *n.* & *a.*] On the outer part. *Obs.*
uthe. Pret. of UNNE. *Obs.*
uther ✝ OTHER.
U'ther (ū'thẽr), *n.* A legendary king of Britain, father of King Arthur. See IGRAINE.
uthest. ✝ OUTAS.
U'thi (ū'thī) *Bib.* Var. of UTHAI.
uthir. ✝ OTHER.
uthwite, *n.* [AS. *uþwita.*] A learned or wise person. *Obs.*
u-ti'a (ōō-tē'ȧ). Var. of HUTIA.
u'ti-ble, *a.* [L. *utibilis* that can be used.] That may be tried; profitable. *Obs.*
U'ti-ca (ū'tĭ-kȧ), *n.* [From *Utica,* New York.] A subdivision of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
u'tick (ū'tĭk), *n.* The whinchat. *Local, Eng.*
‖ **u'ti-le dul'ci.** [L.] The useful with the agreeable. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica,* 343).

N O P Q R S T U V

one — that of public prosperity. The ideal of the modern Platonist is a religious one . . . , of individuals to be made more perfect by personal care, in a social system which is the life of each one of them writ large. *Encyc. Brit.*

u-til′i-ta′ri-an-ism (ū-tĭl′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* *Ethics.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions, and that virtue is founded in utility, or that it is defined and enforced by its tendency to promote the highest happiness of mankind. *Utilitarianism* is essentially an English ethical system, having as its chief exponents Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) and James and John Stuart Mill. Henry Sidgwick (1838-1900) specifically distinguished utilitarianism, as *universalistic hedonism*, from the older, egoistic systems of hedonistic ethics. Sidgwick defines *utilitarianism* (as conceived by himself) as "the ethical theory that the conduct which, under any given circumstances, is objectively right, is that which will produce the greatest amount of happiness on the whole; that is, taking into account all whose happiness is affected by the conduct."

u-til′i-ty (ū-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *utilite*, L. *utilitas*, fr. *utilis* useful: cf. F. *utilité*. See UTILE.] **1**. Quality or state of being useful; usefulness; profitableness to some desired end; as, the *utility* of manures upon land; the *utility* of the sciences; the *utility* of medicines.

The *utility* of the enterprise was, however, so great and obvious that all opposition proved useless. *Macaulay.*

2. *Econ.* Power to satisfy human wants. "Wants are here reckoned quantitatively with regard to their volume and intensity; not according to any ethical or prudential standard" (*A. Marshall*). Modern economists distinguish the **total utility**, measured by the loss which would be involved in the entire deprivation of a commodity, from the **marginal utility**, or **final utility**, which would be involved in the loss of a small amount of it. Thus the *total utility* of water is infinitely great; but the *marginal utility* of a single quart of water is ordinarily very small, because a man or a community has usually so much water at command that one quart more or less makes very little difference.
3. Happiness; the greatest good or happiness of the greatest number, — the foundation of utilitarianism. *J. S. Mill.*
4. A useful thing, as a tool or device used as an adjunct to a more important machine in a machine shop.
Syn. — Usefulness, advantageousness, benefit, profit, avail, service. See USE.

utility man. **1**. *Theater.* An actor who performs minor parts and does odd jobs.
2. Hence, a member of a professional baseball team who plays various positions in the absence of regular players.

u′ti-liz′a-ble (ū′tĭ-līz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being utilized; as, the *utilizable* products of the gas works.

u′ti-li-za′tion (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *utilisation.*] Act of utilizing, or state of being utilized.

u′ti-lize (ū′tĭ-līz), *v. t.;* U′TI-LIZED (-līzd); U′TI-LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *utiliser.*] To make useful; to turn to profitable account or use; to make use of; as, to *utilize* the whole power of a machine; to *utilize* one's opportunities.

In former ages, the mile-long corridors, with their numerous alcoves, might have been *utilized* as . . . dungeons. *Hawthorne.*

‖ **u′ti pos′si-de′tis** (ū′tī pŏs′ĭ-dē′tĭs). [L., as you possess.] **1**. *Roman & Civil Law.* A species of interdict for deciding the right to the possession of immovables, and preserving things in statu quo pending the decision. At Roman law the party prevailed who was in actual possession at the time of the issue of the interdict and had not taken possession from his opponent by force, stealth, or with his permission. This interdict and utrubi finally became practically merged.
2. *Internat. Law.* Short for **principle of uti possidetis**; that is, the principle that a conclusion or treaty of peace between belligerents vests in them respectively as absolute property the territory under their actual control and things attached to it, and the movables then in their legal possession, except as otherwise stipulated.

ut′most (ŭt′mōst), *a.* [ME. *outemest*, *utmest*, *utemest*, AS. *ūtmest*, *ūtemest*, a superlative fr. *ūt*, *ūte*, out. See OUT; cf. AFTERMOST, OUTMOST, UTTERMOST.] **1**. Situated at the farthest point or extremity; most distant; extreme; last; as, the *utmost* limits of the land; the *utmost* extent of knowledge. "The *utmost* town in France." *Evelyn.*

Betwixt two thieves I spend my *utmost* breath. *Herbert*

2. Of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, number, or the like; greatest; as, the *utmost* assiduity, misery.

He shall answer to his *utmost* peril. *Shak.*
Six or seven thousand is their *utmost* power. *Shak.*

ut′most, *n.* The most possible; the farthest limit; the greatest power, degree, or effort; as, try your *utmost*.

We have tried the *utmost* of our friends. *Shak.*

U-to′pi-a (ū-tō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὐ not + τόπος a place.] **1**. An imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas More (1478–1535), in a work called "Utopia," as enjoying approximate perfection in politics, laws, etc.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, any place or state of ideal perfection; an impracticable scheme of social regeneration.
3. An imaginary country or locality. *Rare.*
4. Any romance or other work describing a Utopia, or ideal society or commonwealth.

U-to′pi-an (ū-tō′pĭ-ăn), *a.* **1**. Of, pert. to, or resembling, Utopia; hence [*often l. c.*], founded upon or involving imaginary perfections; ideal; chimerical; as, *Utopian* projects.
2. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to an imaginary locality.
Syn. — See VISIONARY.

U-to′pi-an, *n.* **1**. An inhabitant of Utopia.
2. Hence [*l. c.*], one who believes in the perfectibility of human society, a visionary; an idealist; an optimist.

u-to′pi-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The ideas, views, aims, etc., of a utopian; impracticable schemes of human perfection.

U′tra-quism (ū′trȧ-kwĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine of the Utraquists, or Calixtins.

u′tra-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* [L *uterque*, fem. *utraque*, both.] **1**. One who receives the Eucharist in both kinds; esp. [*cap.*], a Calixtin. See 2d CALIXTIN.
2. One who composes in both Latin and the vernacular.

u′tri-cle (ū′trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, a calycle, dim. of *uter*, *utris*, a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide: cf. F. *utricule.*] **1**. A little sac or vesicle, as the air cell of a fucoid seaweed, the bladder of *Utricularia*, etc.
2. *Bot.* **a** A small, 1-celled, usually indehiscent, 1-seeded or few-seeded fruit with thin, membranous pericarp, as that of the goosefoots (*Chenopodiaceæ*), amaranths (*Amaranthaceæ*), etc. **b** A perigynium. **c** A parenchyma cell. *Obs.*
3. *Biol.* A cell. *Obs.*

u-tric′u-lar (ū-trĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to a utricle, or utriculus; containing or having a utricle or utricles.
2. Resembling a utricle or bag, whether large or minute; — said esp. of certain substances, as sulphur, selenium, etc., when condensed from vapor and deposited on cold bodies, in small globules filled with liquid.

U-tric′u-la′ri-a (-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *utriculus* a small skin or leathern bottle.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of pinguiculaceous aquatic or bog plants, the bladderworts, with saclike ascidia which serve as animal traps. The aquatic species have floating stems with finely dissected leaves; the terrestrial forms usually bear a basal rosette of linear or subulate leaves. The scapose, often showy, flowers have a very irregular, spurred, bilabiate corolla.

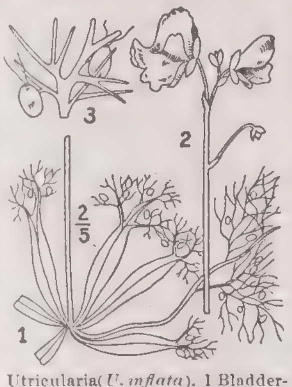

Utricularia (*U. inflata*). 1 Bladder-bearing Leaf; 2 Scape of Flowers; 3 Fragment of Leaf, showing two enlarged Bladders.

u-tric′u-late (ū-trĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* Resembling a bladder; swollen like a bladder; inflated; utricular.

u-tric′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., little womb or matrix, calycle.] A utricle; esp., the part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear into which open the semicircular canals. See 1st EAR, 1.

ut′ru-bi (ŭt′rōō-bī), *n.* [L., on which of two sides, where.] *Roman & Civil Law.* A species of interdict for deciding the right of possession of movables, and preserving things in statu quo pending the decision. At Roman law the party prevailed who had been in possession, acquired "nec vi, nec clam, nec precario" (i. e., without force, stealth, or his opponent's permission), for the longer period in the year preceding. See UTI POSSIDETIS.

ut′ter (ŭt′ẽr), *a.* [ME. *utter*, AS. *ūttra*, var. of *ūtera*, *ūterra*, a comparative adj.; fr. *ūte*, *ūt*, out; originally the same word as *outer*. See OUT; cf. OUTER, UTMOST.] **1**. Outer; as, an *utter* garment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. Situated on the outside, or extreme limit; remote, often most remote, from the center. *Obs.*

Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne. *Milton.*
The very *utter* part of Saint Adelmes point is five miles from Sandwich. *Holinshed.*

3. Complete; total; entire; absolute; as, *utter* ruin; *utter* darkness; *utter* strangers.
4. Peremptory; unconditional; unqualified; final; as, an *utter* refusal or denial. *Clarendon.*

utter bar. See BAR, *n.*, 13 **c**. — **u. barrister**. See BARRISTER, 1. — **u. loss**, *Marine Insurance*, an actual total loss, as distinguished from a *constructive loss*.

ut′ter, *adv.* Outside; farther out; also, utterly. *Obs.*

ut′ter, *v. t.;* UT′TERED (-ẽrd); UT′TER-ING. [ME. *outren*; cf. AS. *ūttor*, var. of *ūtor*, comparative adv. fr. *ūte*, *ūt*, out; and ME. *outen* to utter, put out, AS. *ūtian* to put out, eject, fr. *ūt* out. See OUT; cf. UTTER, *a.*] **1**. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To put forth or out; to pour, thrust, or reach out; to emit. **b** To vanquish. **c** To dispose of in trade; to sell or vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shak.*

4. To put in circulation, as money or currency; to cause to pass in trade; to put to use, or found upon, in dealing with others; to put upon the public; — often used, specif., of counterfeit notes or coins, forged or fraudulent documents, etc.

To *utter* and publish a document is to offer directly or indirectly, by words or actions, such document as good. *F. Wharton.*

5. To give public expression to; to disclose; publish; speak; pronounce. "Blest voices, *uttering* joy." *Milton.*

And the last words he *uttered* called me cruel. *Addison*

Syn. — Deliver, discharge, speak, pronounce; issue.

ut′ter-a-ble (ŭt′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being uttered. — **ut′ter-a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ut′ter-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

ut-ter-ance (ŭt′ẽr-ăns), *n.* [F. *outrance.* See OUTRANCE.] The last extremity; esp., the point of death. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ut′ter-ance, *n.* **1**. Act of uttering. Specif.: **a** Sale or disposal to the public. *Obs.* **b** Putting in circulation, as false coin or forged notes. **c** Vocal expression; articulation; speech; style or power of speaking.

At length gave *utterance* to these words *Milton.*
O, how unlike
To that large *utterance* of the early gods! *Keats.*

2. That which is uttered, or spoken or published.

ut′ter-ly, *adv.* In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; totally; as, *utterly* ruined; it is *utterly* vain.

ut′ter-most (-mōst), *a.* [From UTTER, *a.;* cf. UTMOST, OUTERMOST.] **1**. Farthest out; outside *Obs.*
2. Extreme; utmost; being in the farthest, greatest, or highest degree; as, the *uttermost* extent, distress.

ut′ter-most, *n.* The utmost; the highest or greatest degree; the farthest extent or reach.

So aid me Heaven when at mine *uttermost*. *Tennyson.*

u′tu (ōō′tōō; *colloq.* ōōt), *n.* [Maori *utu* vengeance.] **1**. In Maori law or custom, satisfaction for injuries received, as by retaliation in kind or by payment. *J. M. Moore.*
2. Hence, any compensation, as for services rendered; reward; wages; — often corrupted to *hoot*. *New Zealand.*

u′va grass (ōō′vä). An ornamental South American grass (*Gynerium saccharoides*) somewhat like pampas grass.

u-va′rov-ite (ōō-vä′rŏf-īt), *n.* [After Count S. S. *Uvarov* (1786-1855).] *Min.* An emerald-green variety of garnet containing chromium, which colors it. See GARNET, 1.

u′ve-a (ū′vē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uva* grape.] *Anat.* The posterior pigmented layer of the iris; also, the iris and ciliary body together with the choroid coat. — **u′ve-al** (-ăl), *a.*

u′ve-i′tis (-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *uvea* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvea; iritis. — **u′ve-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*

u′vi-ol glass (ū′vĭ-ōl; -ŏl). [*ultra-* + *violet.*] A special glass, particularly transparent to ultra-violet rays.

u-vit′ic (ū-vĭt′ĭk), *a.* [From L. *uva* a grape; — because producible indirectly from tartaric acid, found in the grape.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $CH_3C_6H_3(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by partial oxidation of mesitylene and otherwise; — called also *mesidic acid*. It is a methyl derivative of isophthalic acid.

u′vi-ton′ic (ū′vĭ-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_8H_7O_4N$, obtained by the action of ammonia on pyroracemic acid. It is a dicarboxylic derivative of α-picoline.

u′vu-la (ū′vū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *uva* a grape, the uvula.] *Anat.* **a** The pendent fleshy lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate. **b** A lobe of the vermiform process of the lower surface of the cerebellum, in front of the pyramid. **c** An elevation of the mucous membrane lining the lower anterior part of the bladder.

u′vu-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to the uvula; specif., *Phon.*, pronounced with the aid of the uvula, as by trilling it.

uvular, *or* **velar**, r, a pronunciation of *r* in which the uvula is trilled instead of the tip of the tongue; — common in France, Germany, etc., and called also *r grasseyé*. Cf. 3d BURR, 13.

U′vu-la′ri-a (-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., so called because used in diseases of the throat. See UVULA.] *Bot.* A small genus of melanthaceous herbs, the bellworts, of the eastern United States, having erect stems, sessile or perfoliate leaves, and yellowish drooping bell-shaped flowers.

u′vu-la-tome (ū′vū-lȧ-tōm), *n.* [*uvula* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for removing the uvula.

u′vu-lat′o-my (-lăt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*uvula* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of removing the uvula.

u′vu-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *uvula* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvula.

ux-or′i-cide (ŭk-sŏr′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *uxor* wife + E. *-cide.*] The murder of a wife by her husband; also, one who murders his wife. — **ux-or′i-cid′al** (-sīd′ăl), *a.*

ux-o′ri-ous (ŭk-sō′rĭ-ŭs; ŭg-zō′-; 201), *a.* [L. *uxorius*, fr. *uxor* a wife.] Excessively or dotingly fond of, or submissive to, a wife. — **ux-o′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ux-o′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

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u-til′i-ta′ri-an-ize, *v. t.* To treat from a utilitarian standpoint; to render of utility.
u′ti-nam (ū′tĭ-năm), *n.* [L., would that!] Wish; desire. *R.*
‖ **u′ti-nam nos′ter es′set.** [L.] Would that he were ours.
‖ **ut in′fra.** [L.] As below.
‖ **u′ti ro′gas.** [L.] *Rom. Law.* As you ask; — in voting yes, or aye.
u′tis (ū′tĭs). † OCTAVE, UTAS.
utlagare. † OUTLAWRY.
utlage. † OUTLAW.
utland. † OUTLAND.
utlarie, utlary. † OUTLAWRY.
utlaw. † OUTLAW.
utleche, *adv.* [See OUT; -LY.] Utterly. *Obs.*
ut′le ga′tion (ŭt′lē-gā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *utlagatio.* See OUTLAW.] Outlawry. *Obs.*
utlepe. † OUTLEAP.
utlete. † OUTLET.
ut′mer, *a.* Outer. *Obs.*
utmest. † UTMOST.
Ut′-na-pish′tim (ōōt′nä-pĭsh′tĭm), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* In the Gilgamesh Epic, a hero who by the special favor of the gods has secured immortal life, and to whom Gilgamesh applies for the secret of immortality. He is the hero of the Babylonian deluge myth. He and his household are sole survivors of the deluge.
ut-nummen. † OUTNUMEN.
U′to-Az′tec-an (ū′tō-ăz′tĕk-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians including the Shoshonean and Nahuatlan and some intermediate stocks; — a family proposed by Brinton.
u-to′pi-an-ist, *n.* A utopian; an optimist.
U-to′pi-an-iz′er (ū-tō′pĭ-ăn-īz′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who constructs a Utopian scheme.
2. [*l. c.*] = UTOPIAN, *n.*, 2. *Rare.*
u-to′pi-ast (-ăst), *n.* A utopian. *Rare.*
U-top′i-cal (ū-tŏp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Utopian *Obs.*
u′to-pism (ū′tō-pĭz′m), *n.* Utopianism. *Rare.* — **u′to-pist**, *n.*
utouth. † OUTWITH.
‖ **ut pig′nus a′mi-ci′ti-æ** (ăm′ĭ-sĭsh′ĭ-ē). [L.] As a pledge of friendship.
‖ **ut pro′sim.** [L.] That I may be of use.
utrageous. † OUTRAGEOUS.
U′trecht vel′vet (ū′trĕkt). See FURNITURE PLUSH.
utreli. † UTTERLY.
u-tric′u-lif′er-ous (ū-trĭk′ū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*utriculus* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or producing utricles.
u-tric′u-li-form′ (ū-trĭk′ū-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [*utriculus* + *-form.*] **a** *Biol.* Like a utricle. **b** *Bot.* Utricular
u-tric′u-loid (-loid), *a.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, a calycle + *-oid.*] Resembling a bladder; utricular.
u-tric′u-lose (-lōs), *a.* *Bot.* Utricular.
‖ **u-tri′cu-lus ho′mi-nis** (ū-trĭk′ū-lŭs hŏm′ĭ-nĭs), *or* **u-tri′cu-lus mas′cu-li′nus.** [L.] The sinus pocularis.
u′tri-form (ū′trĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uter*, *utris*, leather bottle + E. *-form.*] Having the form of a leather bottle.
u′trum, *n.* Short for ASSIZE OF UTRUM.
utschute, *n.* [Cf. AS. *ūtscyte* an outshoot, an outlet, a place where one stream or road runs into another.] Outbreak; excess. *Obs.*
ut′suk (ōōt′sŏŏk). Var. of URSUK.
‖ **ut sup.** *Abbr.* Ut supra (L., as above.
‖ **ut su′pra.** [L.] As above.
utt (ŭt; ōōt). Dial. Eng. of IT.
ut-takyn. † OUTTAKEN.
Ut′ta-ra Mi-mam′sa (ōōt′ȧ-rȧ). See MIMAMSA.
‖ **ut ten′si-o sic vis.** [L.] As the extension so the force; the extension is proportional to the force.
ut′ter, *adv.* [AS. *ūttor*, *ūtor*. See UTTER, *a.*] = OUTER. *Obs.*
ut′ter, *n.* The utmost degree, extent, or the like. *Rare.*
ut′ter-er, *n.* One who utters.
ut′ter-est, *a.* Uttermost; utmost. *Obs.*
ut′ter-less, *a.* That cannot be uttered. *Obs.*
ut′ter-ly, *a.* Outward. *Obs.*
ut′ter-more′, *a.* [Cf. UTTERMOST.] Further; outer. *Obs.*
ut′ter-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
utterquidaunce. † OUTRECUIDANCE.
utterside, *n.* Outside. *Obs.*
utteward. † OUTWARD
uttrage. † OUTRAGE.
uttre, uttren. † UTTER.
U′tu (ōō′tōō), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* A sun god, probably the same as Shamash.
U tube, *or* **U′-tube′**, *n.* See U, *a.*
u′tum (ū′tŭm), *n.* [Said to be fr. a Singhalese name.] A small owl (*Ketupa ceylonensis*) of southern Asia.
utward. † OUTWARD.
utwith. † OUTWITH.
uu-. For various words beginning *uu-*, see corresponding forms beginning *uv-*, *vu-*.
uutyede. Obs. pret. of OUTGO.
u′va (ū′vȧ), *n.* [L., a grape.] *Bot.* A pulpy indehiscent fruit having a central placenta, of which the grape is a typical example.
u′val (ū′văl), *a.* Pert. to the grape or vine. *Obs.*
U valley, *or* **U′-val′ley**, *n.* See U, *a.*
u′vate (ū′vāt), *n.* [L. *uva* grape.] A conserve made of grapes.
u′va-ur′si (ū′vȧ-ûr′sī), *n.* [NL.; L. *uva* grape + *ursus* bear, gen. *ursi.*] The bearberry.
u-ve′. Var. of UBI.
uvel. † EVIL.
uvemest. † OVEMEST.
uvenen. † OVENON.
u′ve-ous (ū′vē-ŭs), *a.* [See UVEA.] Resembling a grape. *Obs.*
uvere. † OVER
u′vic (ū′vĭk), *a.* [L. *uva* grape.] Pyrotritartaric.
u′vid (ū′vĭd), *a.* [L. *uvidus.*] Moist; wet. *Obs.*
u-vif′er-ous (ū-vĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uvifer*; *uva* grape + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing grapes. *Obs.*
uviol lamp. *Elec.* A mercury vapor lamp using uviol glass, used esp. for medical purposes.
u-vi′ yam (ōō-vē′). [Fiji *uvi.*] A Polynesian species of yam (*Dioscorea alata*) having an unarmed winged stem, and widely cultivated for its enormous edible roots.
u′vrou (ū′vrou). Var. of EUPHROE.
u′vu-lar-ly, *adv.* With thick utterance, as when the uvula is too long.
u′vu-lop-to′sis (ū′vū-lŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *uvula* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Med.* A relaxed condition of the uvula.
uv′ver (ŏŏv′ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OVER.
u-wa′row-ite (ōō-vä′rŏf-īt). Var. of UVAROVITE.
ux. *Abbr.* Uxor (L., wife).
ux-o′ri-al (ŭk-sō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See UXORIOUS.] *Rare.* **1**. Uxorious.
2. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a wife.
Uz (ŭz). *Bib.*
U′zai (ū′zī; -zā-ī). *Bib.*
U′zal (-zăl). *Bib.*
Uz′beg, Uz′bek. Vars. of USBEG, etc.
uze, *v.* Use. *Ref. Sp.*
u′zi-fur, *n.* [Cf. Ar. *zunjufr* cinnabar.] The cinnabar made of sulphur and mercury. *Obs.*
u′zu-al. Usual. *Ref. Sp.*
Uz′za (ŭz′ȧ). *Bib.*
Uz′zah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
uz′zard (ŭz′ẽrd; ŏŏz′ẽd). Dial. Eng. var. of IZZARD.
Uz′zen-she′rah (ŭz′ĕn-shē′rȧ). *Bib.*
Uz′zi (ŭz′ī). *Bib.*
Uz-zi′a (ŭ-zī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Uz-zi′ah (-ȧ), *n.* *Bib.* Son of Amaziah and king of Judah during a part of the 8th century B. C.
Uz-zi′el (ŭ-zī′ĕl; ŭz′ĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *'Uzzīēl* my strength is God.] An angel in Milton's "Paradise Lost," next in power to Gabriel.
Uz-zi′el-ites (ŭ-zī′ĕl-īts; ŭz′ĭ-ē′līts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* See KOHATHITE.
uz′zit (ŏŏz′ĭt). Dial. Eng. var. of IZZARD.
uz′zle (ŏŏz′'l). Dial. Eng. var. of OUSEL.

V

V (vē). **1**. The twenty-second letter of the English alphabet. It is a labiodental, or lip-teeth, consonant, the voiced, or sonant, correlative of *f*. V and U are varieties of the same character, U being the cursive form, while V is better adapted for engraving, as in stone. The two letters were formerly used indiscriminately (see U). The letter *w*, a doubled *v* called "double *u*," is a survival of this use. V does not occur in the oldest English texts, its sound being represented medially by *f*, as in *heofon*, *ofer*. The letter was probably introduced by French scribes, as was also *w*, and it occurs in Middle English for *w*, and initially in many words now beginning with *f*. V is from the Latin alphabet, where it was used both as a consonant (about like English *w*) and as a vowel. The Latin derives it from a form (V) of the Greek Y (see Y), this Greek letter being either from the same Semitic letter as the digamma F (see F), or else added by the Greeks to the alphabet which they took from the Semitic. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically *v* is most nearly related to *u*, *w*, *f*, *b*, *p*; as in *vine*, *wine*; avoirdupois, habit, have; *safe*, *save*; trover, troubadour; receive, recipient. Cf. U, F, W. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 255 ff.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** *Chem.* (1) [*cap.*] Vanadium. (2) Vicinal. **b** [*cap.*] Volume. **c** Velocity. **d** *Elec.* Volt. **e** *Math.* Vector.
3. As a *numeral*, V stands for 5, being the upper half of the symbol for 10, viz., X; $\bar{V}$ stands for 5,000.
4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **V.**: Various proper names, as Valentine, Victor, Victoria, etc.; Venerable; Viscount; Vision; Volunteers; Vorhand [without period, *V*]. **b** In the form **v.** or **V.**: valve; ventral; verb; verse; version; versus; verte, L., or volti, It., for, turn over (*Music*); very; vicar; vice-; vide (L., see); village; violin, or violino (It., violin); vocative; volume or volumes; voce (It., voice); in names, von (G., of).

V, *or* **v**, *n.*; *pl.* V's or Vs (vēz). **1**. The letter V, v, or its sound. **2**. Something shaped like the letter V; specif.: *Mach.* A rib or guiding strip having sloping sides like an inverted V; as, the *V's* on the bed of a turning lathe on which the carriage slides. **3**. A five-dollar bill. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

V, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter V; as, **V gear** or **V-gear**, a herringbone gear; **V hook** or **V-hook**, a kind of gab for steam engines; **V thread** or **V-thread**, see SCREW, *Illust.*; **V tool** or **V-tool**, a chisel for cutting triangular grooves; **V vat** or **V-vat**, a funnel box; also, having a groove or grooves of triangular section; as, a **V block** or **V-block**. — **V bob**, *or* **V-bob**, *Mining*, a strong frame shaped like an isosceles triangle, and turning on a pivot at its apex, used as a bell crank to change the direction of a main rod.

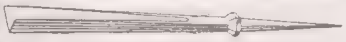

V Tool.

va'can-cy (vā'kăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See VACANT.] **1**. Quality or state of being vacant; specif.: **a** Emptiness. **b** Freedom from occupation; hence, idleness; listlessness.
All dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Sir H. Wotton.*
c Emptiness of mind; vacuity.
2. That which is vacant. Specif.: **a** Empty space; vacuum.
How is 't with you,
That you do bend your eye on *vacancy*? *Shak.*
b An open or unoccupied space between bodies or things; an interruption of continuity; chasm; gap; as, a *vacancy* between buildings; a *vacancy* between sentences or thoughts. **c** An unemployed or unoccupied interval of time; leisure time; vacation. *Now Rare or Archaic.*
Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet. *Dryden.*
d A place or post unfilled; an unoccupied office or position; as, a *vacancy* in the senate, in a business house, etc.

va'cant (vā'kănt), *a.* [ME. *vacaunt*, F. *vacant*, fr. L. *vacans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *vacare* to be empty, to be free or unoccupied, to have leisure, also *vocare*; akin to *vacuus* empty, *vanus* vain, and prob. to E. *void*. Cf. EVACUATE, VOID, *a.*] **1**. Without contents; not filled; empty; devoid; as, a *vacant* room.
Being of those virtues *vacant*. *Shak.*
2. Unengaged with business or care; characterized by freedom from occupation; leisure; unemployed; unoccupied; disengaged; free; as, *vacant* hours; *vacant* amusements. "*Vacant* shepherds piping in the dale." *Thomson.*
At leisure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *Dr. H. More.*
3. Not filled or occupied by an incumbent, possessor, or officer; as, a *vacant* throne, parish, office.
4. Empty of thought or reflection; thoughtless; hence, lacking, or characterized by or evidencing the lack of, intelligence; inane; vacuous; as, a *vacant* mind; a *vacant* stare.
In *vacant* or in pensive mood. *Wordsworth.*
5. *Law.* **a** Not occupied or put to use, as land. **b** Of an estate or the like, abandoned; having no heir or claimant; as, a *vacant* estate; a *vacant* succession. **c** Not granted away, as State lands. *Local, U. S.* **d** *Insurance.* Not lived in, or occupied by, the owner or a tenant.
Syn. — Void, devoid, free, unemployed, disengaged, unencumbered, uncrowded, idle. See EMPTY.

va'cant-ly (vā'kănt-lĭ), *adv.* In a vacant manner; idly; inanely.

va'cate (vā'kāt; 277), *v. t.*; VA'CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); VA'CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *vacare*, *vacatum*, to be empty. See VACANT.] **1**. To make vacant; to leave empty; to cease from filling or occupying; as, to *vacate* a throne or house. **2**. To annul; to make void; to deprive of force; to make of no authority or validity; as, to *vacate* a charter. **3**. To render useless, ineffectual, or hollow. *Rare.*
He *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden.*

va'cate, *v. i.* To vacate anything; also, *Colloq.*, to leave.

va-ca'tion (vā-kā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *vacacioun*, F. *vacation*, fr. L. *vacatio* a being free from a duty, service, etc., fr. *vacare*. See VACATE.] **1**. Act of vacating; as: **a** Act of leaving empty or unoccupied, as an office. **b** Act of making void or of no force, as a charter.
2. Intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or the like; a period of leisure or rest; a holiday; also, formerly, freedom from occupation; leisure.
It was not in his nature . . . to take any *vacation* from controversy. *Palfrey.*
3. Hence, specif.: **a** *Law.* Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; nonterm; recess. See TERM, *n.*, 7. **b** The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of an educational institution between terms; holidays; as, the spring *vacation*. **c** Vacancy of an office, esp. of a see, or other spiritual dignity. *Rare.*

va-ca'tion-ist, *n.* A person taking a vacation, esp. one who is traveling for pleasure.

vacation school. A school held during a season, as the summer months, commonly observed as a school vacation.

vac'ci-nal (văk'sĭ-năl), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to vaccinia or vaccination.

vac'ci-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [See VACCINE.] To inoculate with a vaccine, esp. that of cowpox, to prevent or mitigate an attack of smallpox; hence, sometimes, loosely, to inoculate with any virus as a preventive measure.

vac'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act, art, or practice of vaccinating. Vaccination is performed by pricking or scarifying the skin and applying the lymph to the wounded surface.

vac'ci-na'tion-ist, *n.* *Med.* One who advocates the practice of vaccination.

vac'ci-na'tor (văk'sĭ-nā'tēr), *n.* One who vaccinates, or an instrument used in vaccinating.

vac'cine (văk'sĭn; -sēn; 277), *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, fr. *vacca* a cow; cf. Skr. *vaçā*.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, cows; — in technical use; as, *vaccine* lymph, matter, or virus; the *vaccine* disease.
2. Of or pertaining to vaccinia or vaccination.

vac'cine, *n.* **1**. The virus of cowpox, or vaccinia, used in vaccination. Two varieties are used: **vaccine bovine**, now obtained from a vaccinated calf, and **humanized vaccine**, from a vaccinated child. The lymph is collected on bone, ivory, or quill points (**vaccine points**), and dried or taken up into capillary tubes, which are then hermetically sealed. **2**. In general, any substance for preventive inoculation.

vac'ci-nel'la (văk'sĭ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A spurious form of vaccinia.

vac-cin'i-a (văk-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See VACCINE.] *Med.* Cowpox; vaccina. See COWPOX.

Vac-cin'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Ericales), including the genera *Vaccinium*, *Gaylussacia*, and *Orycoccus*, comprising the huckleberries, cranberries, etc. It is distinguished from Ericaceæ chiefly by the inferior ovary, which forms in fruit a many-seeded berry or drupe. — **vac-cin'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

vac'cin-ist (văk'sĭ-nĭst), *n.* A vaccinator.

Vac-cin'i-um (văk-sĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., the blueberry, or whortleberry.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of shrubs, the blueberries, typifying the family Vacciniaceæ, disting. by the 4-5-celled ovary, the baccate fruit, and the urn-shaped or nearly globose corolla. See BLUEBERRY, 1.

vac'ci-ni-za'tion (văk'sĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Vaccination by repeated inoculation with the virus.

va'chette' clasp (vȧ'shĕt'). [Cf. F. *vachette* cowhide leather used for ligatures.] *Veter.* A piece of strong steel wire with the ends curved and pointed, used on toe or quarter cracks to bind the edges together and prevent motion. It is clasped into two notches, one on each side of the crack, burned into the wall with a cautery iron.

vac'il-lant (văs'ĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *vacillans*, p. pr. of *vacillare*: cf. F. *vacillant*. See VACILLATE.] Vacillating. — **vac'il-lance** (-lăns), *n.* — **vac'il-lan-cy** (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* *All Rare.*

vac'il-late (văs'ĭ-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *vacillare*, *vacillatum*; cf. Skr. *vañc*.] **1**. To move one way and the other, as in reeling; to stagger; waver.
[A spheroid] is always liable to shift and *vacillate* from one axis to another. *Paley.*
2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver.
Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.

vac'il-lat'ing (văs'ĭ-lāt'ĭng), *p. a.* Inclined to fluctuate; wavering. *Tennyson.* — **vac'il-lat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

vac'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vacillatio*: cf. F. *vacillation*.] **1**. Act of vacillating; as: **a** A moving one way and the other; a wavering; staggering. **b** Act of wavering in conduct or purpose.
His *vacillations*, always exhibited most pitiably in emergencies. *Macaulay.*
2. Unsteadiness of purpose; changeableness; irresolution.

vac'il-la-to-ry (văs'ĭ-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Inclined to vacillate; wavering; irresolute. *Hawthorne.*

vac'u-ist (văk'ū-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *vacuiste*.] One who holds that there are empty spaces in nature.

va-cu'i-ty (vȧ-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vacuitas*. See VACUOUS.] **1**. Emptiness; vacancy. *Now Rare.*
Hunger is such a state of *vacuity* as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; emptiness; void; vacuum.
God . . . alone can . . . fill every *vacuity* of our soul. *Rogers.*
3. Want of reality; nihility. *Rare.* *Glanvill.*
4. Emptiness, or lack, of intelligence, intelligent expression, or the like; as, the *vacuity* of his face, speech.
5. Freedom from occupation; vacancy; idleness. *Archaic.*

vac'u-o-lat'ed (văk'ū-ō-lāt'ĕd), *a.* *Biol.* Containing one or more vacuoles. — **vac'u-o-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

vac'u-ole (-ōl), *n.* [L. *vacuus* empty: cf. F. *vacuole*.] *Biol.* **a** A small cavity or space in the tissues of an organism, containing air or fluid. **b** In modern usage, a cavity or vesicle in the protoplasm of a cell, containing a watery fluid. They are especially characteristic of plant cells and of the protozoans, but occur also in cells of higher animals. In plants (where they may occupy the greater part of the cell) they contain the cell sap; in protozoans they may contain secretions of the protoplasm or substances about to be excreted, or food in various stages of digestion and assimilation. See CONTRACTILE VACUOLE, FOOD VACUOLE.

vac'u-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*vacuum* + *-meter*.] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for the comparison of barometers. **b** An apparatus for the measurement of low pressures.

vac'u-ous (văk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vacuus*. See VACANT.] **1**. Empty; unfilled; void; vacant.
Boundless the deep, because I am who fill
Infinitude; nor *vacuous* the space. *Milton.*
2. Free from occupation; idle; vacant.
That the few may lead selfish and *vacuous* days. *J. Morley.*
3. Empty of, or lacking, intelligence or intelligent expression; stupid; inane; as, a *vacuous* stare; a *vacuous* play.
Syn. — See EMPTY.

vac'u-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -A (-ȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *vacuus* empty. See VACUOUS.] **1**. A space entirely devoid of matter (called specif. *absolute vacuum*); hence, a space, as the interior of a closed vessel, exhausted to a high or the highest degree by an air pump or other artificial means (called specif. *partial vacuum*).
2. The degree of rarefaction of a partial vacuum, measured by reduction of pressure from that of the atmosphere.

vacuum brake. A kind of continuous brake. The air is exhausted from an appliance under each car and the brakes work by atmospheric pressure. Cf. WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE.

vacuum cleaner. A machine for cleaning carpets, tapestry, upholstered work, etc., by suction.

vacuum pan. A kind of large closed metallic retort for boiling down sirup, milk, or the like. A partial vacuum formed in it allows the evaporation and concentration to take place at a lower pressure and temperature, largely obviating danger of burning, and shortening the process.

vacuum pump. **a** A pump in which water is forced up a pipe by the difference of pressure between the atmosphere and a partial vacuum. Cf. *atmospheric engine* (under STEAM ENGINE); PULSOMETER, 1. **b** A pump for creating a partial vacuum in a closed space. Cf. AIR PUMP, 2.

vacuum tube. *Elec.* A sealed tube containing highly rarefied air or other gas, for exhibition or examination of phenomena of electric discharge between metallic electrodes projecting into the tube from the outside. Cf. BRAUN TUBE, CROOKES TUBE, GEISSLER TUBE, etc.

‖ **va'de me'cum** (vā'dē mē'kŭm). [L., go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; hence, a manual; a handbook.

va'di-um (vā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *vas*, *vadis*, bail.] *Law.* Pledge; security; bail; — used esp. in ‖ **va'di-um mor'tu-um** (môr'tū-ŭm), a mortgage; and ‖ **va'di-um vi'vum** (vī'vŭm), lit., a living pledge, which exists where an estate is granted until a debt is paid out of its proceeds.

va'dose (vā'dōs), *a.* [L. *vadum* a shallow, ford.] *Geol.* Of or pert. to, or due to, circulation of liquids and solutions in the earth's crust as far down as the level of ground water.

V

v-. For various words beginning *v-*, followed by a vowel, see the forms in F-, or W-.
va. † FOE, WOE.
‖ **va** (vä), *v.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., Go on; as, *va crescendo*, continue increasing in loudness; *va rallentando*, etc.
Va. *Abbr.* Virginia.
V. A., *or* **v. a.** *Abbr.* Verb active; Vicar Apostolic; Vice Admiral; Victoria and Albert, Order of; Volunteer Artillery.
vaag'mer' (väg'mĕr'), *n.* Also **vaag'mær'**, **vaag'mar'** (-mär'). [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *vāgmeri* a kind of flounder, lit., wave mare.] A dealfish.
vaal. † VALE.
vaal (väl; *S. Afr. D.* fäl), *n.* [S. African D., D. *val*, fr. F.] A valley. *South Africa.*
vaal'are' (väl'âr'), *n.*, **vaal'ase'** (-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
vaal'ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Vaal* River, South Africa.] *Min.* A kind of vermiculite.
Vaal'pen (väl'pĕn), *n.* [Prop., *vaalpens*, fr. D. *vaal* pale, colored + *pens* belly; — so called from their dirty bodies.] A half-breed Bantu Bushman of Kalahari.
Vac (väch), *n.* [Skr. *Vāc*.] *Hindu Myth.* A goddess personifying speech, or the Word, celebrated in one Vedic hymn and later identified with Sarasvati.
vacabonde. † VAGABOND.
vacacioun. † VACATION.
va'cance (vā'kăns), *n.* [F.] A vacancy; a vacation. *Scot.*
‖ **va-can'ti-a bo'na** (vā-kăn'shĭ-ȧ bō'nȧ). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Goods without an owner or claimant; specif., the inheritance of a deceased person when there is no one able and willing to enter.
va'cant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
va-ca'tion-al (vā-kā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a vacation, or holiday.
vacation barrister. See BARRISTER, 1.
vacatione. † VOCATION.
va-ca'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
va-ca'tur (vā-kā'tŭr), *n.* [NL., it is made void, fr. L. *vacare* to be empty. See VACANT.] *Law.* An order of court vacating a proceeding.
vacaunt. † VACANT.
vac'ca-ry (văk'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *vaccarium*, or *vaccaria*, fr. L. *vacca* cow. Cf. VACHERY.] A cow house, dairy house, or cow pasture. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
vacche. † FETCH, WATCH.
vac-cig'e-nous (văk-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*vaccine* + *-genous*.] *Med.* Producing vaccine.
vac'cin. Vaccine. *Ref. Sp.*
vac-ci'na (văk-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Vaccinia.
vaccine farm. *Med.* A farm where vaccine virus is systematically produced and collected.
vac-cin'e-ous (văk-sĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to cows. *Obs.*
vac-cin'i-fer (-ĭ-fēr), *n.* [*vaccine* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Med.* **a** The person or animal that is the source of vaccine. **b** A vaccine point.
vac-cin'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* *Med.* Resembling vaccinia.
vac'ci-no-syph'i-lis (văk'sĭ-nō-sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* *Med.* Syphilis transmitted by vaccination.
vach. † WATCH.
Vach (väch). Var. of VAC.
‖ **vache** (*F.* vȧsh), *n.* [F.] A cow.
‖ **va'cher'** (vȧ'shā'), *n.* [F., fr. *vache* a cow, L. *vacca*. Cf. VAQUERO.] A vaquero; herder. *Rare. Southwestern U. S.*
vach'er-y (văsh'ēr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *vacherie*, fr. *vache* a cow, L. *vacca*. Cf. VACCARY.] Inclosure for cows; also, a dairy. *Obs.*
va'cive (vā'sĭv), *a.* [L. *vacivus*.] Void; empty. *Obs.* — **va-civ'i-ty** (vȧ-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
vackel. † VAKIL.
vac'ouf (vȧk'ōōf). Var. of WAKF.
vac'u-a, *n.*, *pl.* of VACUUM.
vac'u-al (văk'ū-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or approximating, a vacuum.
vac'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vacuatus*, p. p. of *vacuare* to empty, fr. *vacuus* empty. See VACANT.] To make void, or empty. — **vac'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Both R.*
Va-cu'na (vȧ-kū'nȧ), *n.* [L., akin to *vacuus* unoccupied.] *Rom. Myth.* A Sabine goddess, variously interpreted as a goddess of victory, agriculture, woods, and hunting.
vac'u-o-lar (văk'ū-ō-lȧr), *a.* *Biol.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vacuole.
vac'u-o-late (-lāt), *a.* = VACUOLATED.
vac'u-ol'i-za'tion (-ōl'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-), *n.* *Biol.* Vacuolation.
vac'u-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vacuum fan. A fan for creating suction or a partial vacuum.
vacuum gauge *or* **gage.** A gauge for measuring absolute pressure in a partial vacuum, as of a steam engine condenser. Cf. BOURDON GAUGE, DIAPHRAGM GAUGE.
vac'u-um-ize, *v. t.* To exhaust of air, etc., so as to cause a partial vacuum.
vacuum still. A still operated like a vacuum pan.
vacuum valve. = SAFETY VALVE b.
vad. † FADE, *a.*
va'da-ble (vā'dȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *vadabilis*, fr. L. *vadare* to ford.] Fordable. *Obs.*
Vad'dah. † VEDDA.
vade (vād), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *vadden*. See FADE, *v.*] To fade; wither; vanish; evade. *Obs.*
‖ **va'de in pa'ce.** [L.] Go in peace.
vader. † FATHER.
vaderlease. † FATHERLESS.
vad'i-mo'ni-um (văd'ĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭm), **vad'i-mo-ny** (-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *vadimonium*.] *Old Law.* A bond or pledge for appearance before a judge on a certain day.
Va'di'us' (vȧ'dē'üs'), *n.* A grave, dull pedant in Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes."
vad'mel (wŏd'mĕl). Var. of WADMOL.
vad'mell. † WADMOL.

N O P Q R S T U V

vag′a-bond (văg′ȧ-bŏnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vagabundus*, fr. *vagari* to stroll about, fr. *vagus* strolling. See VAGUE.] **1.** Moving from place to place without a settled habitation; wandering; as, a *vagabond* people; sometimes, strolling and worthless or vicious; as, the *vagabond* classes.
2. Floating or borne about without any certain direction; driven to and fro. *Milton.*
3. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, one wandering without settled habitation, whether worthless or vicious or not; vagrant; as, a *vagabond* life. "*Vagabond* exile." *Shak.*
Syn. — See VAGRANT.

vag′a-bond, *v. i.*; VAG′A-BOND′ED; VAG′A-BOND′ING. To play the vagabond; to wander like a vagabond; to stroll.
On every part my *vagabonding* sight
Did cast, and drown mine eyes in sweet delight. *Drummond.*

vag′a-bond, *n.* One who wanders from place to place, having no fixed dwelling, or, if he has one, not abiding in it; a wanderer; esp., such a person who is lazy and generally worthless and without means of honest livelihood; vagrant; tramp; hence, *Colloq.*, a worthless person; scamp; rascal. In legal usage *vagabond* was formerly used literally to denote a strolling, idle, worthless person, belonging, as described in old English statutes, to "such as wake on the night and sleep on the day, and haunt customable taverns and alehouses, and rout about; and no man wot from whence they came, nor whither they go." Now the term has no technical use in the United States, but is retained in various English statutes, as the Vagrancy Act of 1824 (5 G. IV. c. 83), by which the term is applied to certain offenders against good order specifically mentioned, who are not necessarily persons leading "a wandering and vagabond life." It was held in 28 Tex. App. 562 that the term was not equivalent to *vagrant*.
A fugitive and a *vagabond* shalt thou be. *Gen.* iv. 12.

vag′a-bond′age (-bŏn′dāj), *n.* [Cf. F. *vagabondage.*] The condition of a vagabond; state or habit of wandering about in idleness; vagrancy.

vag′a-bon-dis′mus (-bŏn-dĭz′mŭs; -dĭs′mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A condition in which the skin becomes discolored following long exposure to weather, irritation, and uncleanliness.

vag′a-bond-ize (-bŏn-dīz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). To play the vagabond; to wander in idleness.

va-ga′ri-ous (vȧ-gā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, vagaries; capricious; whimsical; crotchety.

va-ga′ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Formerly used also as a v., to wander, fr. L. *vagari* to stroll about; but perh. due partly to confusion with *vagrant*. See VAGUE.] **1.** A wandering or strolling. *Obs.*
2. Hence, a wandering of the thoughts; a wild or fanciful freak; a whim. "The *vagaries* of a child." *Spectator.*
Syn. — See CAPRICE.

va-gas′ (vä-gäs′), *n.* [Armenian.] *Armenian Ch.* A vestment resembling an amice, with a breastplate attached on which are the names or figures of the twelve apostles.

va-gi′na (vȧ-jī′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [L. *vagina* a scabbard or sheath.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A sheath or sheathlike part or tube; a theca. **b** Specif., in female mammals, a canal which leads from the uterus to the external orifice of the genital canal, or to the cloaca; — extended also to a canal of similar function or location in various other animals. That of mammals, like the uterus, is developed from the terminal part of both or one of the Müllerian ducts of the embryo. These unite to form a single median canal in all but some of the lowest mammals. In some marsupials the two vaginas are united at their anterior ends only, and from this point a median backward diverticulum, the **median vagina**, affords an additional passage (serving in parturition) to the urinogenital sinus.
2. *Bot.* The expanded or sheathing part of some leaf bases.
3. *Arch.* The shaft of a terminus, or its upper part, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise.

vag′i-nal (văj′ĭ-năl; vȧ-jī′năl; 277), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or pert. to, a sheath; thecal; as, a *vaginal* synovial membrane surrounding a tendon; the *vaginal* branches of the hepatic artery (which ramify in Glisson's capsule).
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or supplying, the vagina of the genital canal; as, the **vaginal arteries**, branches of the internal iliac artery, or the *vaginal* plexus of nerves or veins.
vaginal process. *Anat.* **a** A projecting lamina of bone (continuous with the tympanic plate) on the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **b** Either of a pair of projecting laminæ on the inferior surface of the sphenoid which articulate with the alæ of the vomer.

Vaginate Culm of Grass.

vag′i-nate (văj′ĭ-nāt), *a.* [See VAGINA.] Invested with or as with a sheath, or vagina.

Vag′i-nic′o-la (văj′ĭ-nĭk′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *vagina* sheath + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Infusoria which form minute vaselike or tubular cases in which they dwell.

Vaginicola (*V. cristallina*). Much enlarged.

vag′i-nif′er-ous (-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*vagina* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Having a sheath or theca.

vag′i-nis′mus (-nĭz′mŭs; -nĭs′mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A painful spasmodic contraction of the vagina.

vag′i-ni′tis (-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vagina or the genital canal.

vag′i-no- (văj′ĭ-nō-), **vagin-**. Combining form for *vagina*.

va′gran-cy (vā′grăn-sĭ), *n.* State of being a vagrant (which see); a wandering without a settled home; vagabondage.

va′grant (vā′grănt), *a.* [Prob. fr. OF. *waucrant*, *wacrant*, p. pr. of *waucrer*, *wacrer*, *walcrer* to wander, prob. of Teutonic origin (cf. MHG. *welkern*, v. i., to move, and E. WALK), but influenced by F. *vagant*, p. pr. of *vaguer* to stray, L. *vagari* (cf. VAGARY).] **1.** Moving hither and thither without certain object; wandering from place to place without settled habitation; as, a *vagrant* beggar, breezes, fancies.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, one who roves or wanders without fixed destination or settled habitation; unsettled; vagabond; erratic; as, his *vagrant* nature.
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took. *Prior.*
Syn. — VAGRANT, VAGABOND, TRUANT are here compared in their fig. senses. VAGRANT is often used of that which is roving or unsettled; VAGABOND heightens the implication of care-free wandering at will; TRUANT suggests more definitely a wandering or loitering away from where one ought to be; as, "He revolved through the family system like a *vagrant* comet in its orbit" (*Irving*); "curls blown *vagrant* in the wind" (*Keats*); "stray thoughts and *vagrant* fancies" (*Landor*); "I was overpowered by a host of conquering, *vagabond*, adventurous aspirations" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "a *truant* disposition" (*Shak.*); to recall one's *truant* thoughts. See WANDER, RANDOM, CAPRICE.

va′grant, *n.* One who strolls from place to place; an idle wanderer; specif., one who has no settled habitation; a vagabond. In statutory law, in Great Britain and in various States in the United States, *vagrant* is arbitrarily defined to include any of various offenders against good order or persons liable to become a menace to the public peace or a public burden. Cf. VAGABOND.

va′grom (vā′grŭm), *a.* A corruption of VAGRANT; — used by Dogberry in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing." *Humorous.* "The *vagrom* cat." *Harper's Mag.*

vague (vāg), *a.*; VA′GUER (vā′gẽr); VA′GUEST (-gĕst). [F. *vague*, or L. *vagus*. Cf. VAGUE, *v. i.*] **1.** Vagrant; vagabond. *Obs. or R.* "The *vague* villains." *Hayward.*
2. Not clearly defined, grasped, expressed, or the like; indefinite; not clear; as, a *vague* idea, unrest, accusation.
The poet turned away, and gave himself up to a sort of *vague* revery, which he called thought. *Hawthorne.*
3. Proceeding from no known authority; unauthenticated; uncertain; as, a *vague* report.
Some legend strange and *vague*. *Longfellow.*
4. Not thinking, seeing, perceiving, or the like, clearly; as, *vague* minds. "*Vague*, regardless eyes." *Keats.*
Syn. — Unsettled, indefinite, unfixed, ill-defined, ambiguous, hazy, shadowy, loose, lax, uncertain. See DARK.
vague year, a year of 365 days used by the ancient Egyptians, superseded by the Alexandrian year; — so called because in time any date in it passed through all the seasons.

vague, *n.* [Cf. F. *vague.*] An indefinite expanse. *Rare.*
The gray *vague* of unsympathizing sea. *Lowell.*

va′gus (vā′gŭs), *n.*, *or* **vagus nerve**. [L. *vagus* wandering.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The pneumogastric nerve. **b** In insects, a nerve arising in the head and running back along the upper surface of the alimentary canal, supplying branches to the viscera.

vail (vāl), *v. t.* [Aphetic form of AVALE.] **1.** To let fall; to allow or cause to sink. *Archaic.*
He look'd but once, and *vail'd* his eyes again. *Tennyson.*
2. To lower, or take off, in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, or the like; to doff.
France must *vail* her lofty-plumed crest! *Shak.*

vail, *n.* [Aphetic form of *avail*, n.] **1.** Avails; profit; return; proceeds. *Obs.* "Stolen *vails*." *Chapman.*
2. An unexpected gain or advantage; a windfall. *Obs.*
3. Money given to servants by visitors; a gratuity; — usually in the *pl.* *Now Rare.* *Dryden.*

vail, *v. i.* To avail; profit; benefit. *Archaic or Poetic.*

vain (vān), *a.*; VAIN′ER (-ẽr); VAIN′EST. [F. *vain*, L. *vanus* empty, void, vain, akin to *vacuus* empty. Cf. VACANT, VANISH, VANITY, VAUNT to boast.] **1.** Having no real substance, value, or importance; empty; void; idle; worthless; unsatisfying. "*Vain* pomp and glory." *Shak.*
Let no man deceive you with *vain* words. *Eph.* v. 6.
2. Without force or efficacy; effecting no purpose; fruitless; ineffectual; futile; as, *vain* toil; a *vain* attempt.
3. Hence, trifling; foolish; as, *vain* pursuits; *vain* fancies.
4. Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; having a high opinion of one's own appearance or accomplishments with slight reason; conceited; as, a *vain* man.
Vain of their art. *Dryden.*
5. Manifesting, or expressing, undue pride in one's attainments, etc.; self-complacent; as, a *vain* manner.
6. Showy; ostentatious.
Load some *vain* church with old theatric state. *Pope.*
Syn. — Empty, worthless, fruitless, ineffectual, idle, unimportant, trifling. — VAIN, FUTILE, NUGATORY. That which is VAIN is fruitless or without avail; FUTILE implies utter ineffectiveness; that which is NUGATORY is trifling or insignificant, or (often) inoperative; as, "that not a moth with *vain* desire is shriveled in a fruitless fire" (*Tennyson*); "*vain* hopes and idle fancies" (*Hazlitt*); "It was equally in *vain*, and he soon wearied of his *futile* vigilance" (*Stevenson*); "that obstinate silence which makes eloquence *futile*" (*Mary Wilkins*); "representing all titles . . . as *nugatory* and superfluous" (*Southey*); "They hope to render their proposition safe, by rendering it *nugatory*" (*Burke*). See IDLE, USELESS, EMPTY, PETTY, TRIFLE.
for vain, in vain. *Obs.* *Shak.* — **in v.**, to no good purpose; without success. "*In vain* doth valor bleed." *Milton.*

vain′glo′ri-ous (vān′glō′rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Feeling or indicating vainglory; elated by vanity; boastful. "Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression." *Sir M. Hale.* — **vain′glo′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vain′glo′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

vain′glo′ry (-rĭ), *n.* [*vain* + *glory.*] Excessive vanity over one's own performances, attainments, etc.; undue elation over anything pertaining to one's self; also, vain show.
The man 's undone forever; for if Hector break not his neck i' the combat, he 'll break 't himself in *vainglory*. *Shak.*

vair (vâr), *n.* [F. *vair*, fr. OF. *vair*, a., L. *varius* various, variegated. See VARIOUS; cf. MINIVER.] The skin of a species of squirrel, much used in the 14th century as fur for the costly dresses of kings, nobles, and prelates. It is usually represented in heraldry by a series of small shields placed close together, and alternately argent and azure unless other tinctures are specifically named. See *Illust.*

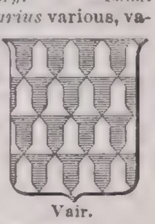
Vair.

Vaish′na-va (vīsh′nȧ-vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vaishṇava.*] *Hinduism.* A worshiper of the god Vishnu in any of his incarnations.

Vaish′na-vism (-vĭz′m), *n.* The worship of Vishnu.

val′ance (văl′ăns), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *avalant* descending, hanging down, p. pr. of *avaler* to go down, let down, descend (cf. AVALANCHE); but prob. from the town of *Valence* in France (cf. VALENCE).] **1.** A silk or silk-and-wool damask, used for furniture covering.
2. A curtain or curtains for a bed, window, or the like; esp., drapery around a bedstead, from the bed to the floor.

val′ance, *v. t.*; -ANCED (-ănst); -ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). To furnish with a valance; to decorate with hangings or drapery.

vale (vāl), *n.* [ME. *val*, F. *val*, L. *vallis*. Cf. AVALANCHE, VAIL to lower, VALLEY.] **1.** A tract of low ground, usually between hills; a valley. *Chiefly Poetic.*
Beyond this *vale* of tears there is a life above. *Montgomery.*
2. A channel, trough, or the like. *Rare.*
Syn. — Valley, dingle, dell, dale, glade, glen.

val′e-dic′tion (văl′ē-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *valedicere*, *valedictum*, to say farewell; *vale* farewell (imperative of *valere* to be strong or well) + *dicere* to say. See VALIANT; DICTION.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.
Syn. — VALEDICTION, VALEDICTORY. VALEDICTION has always been a learned word; VALEDICTORY is a learned word become popular, through its use in the sense of valedictory oration; as, "A *Valediction* forbidding Mourning" (*Donne*); to deliver the *valedictory* at a college commencement.

val′e-dic-to′ri-an (-dĭk-tō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory address; esp., in American colleges, etc., the student of the graduating class who pronounces the valedictory oration at commencement, usually the student who ranks first in scholarship.

val′e-dic′to-ry (-dĭk′tō-rĭ), *a.* Bidding farewell; suitable or designed for an occasion of leave-taking; as, Washington's *valedictory* address to his officers.

val′e-dic′to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A valedictory oration or address, esp. of a valedictorian, as in a college.
Syn. — See VALEDICTION.

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va′dy (vā′dĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of FADY.
va′dy, *n.* A vade mecum; — used for a traveling bag, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **væ** (vē; vī), *interj.* [L.] Alas!
vae (vā), *n.* = VOE. *Scot.*
vael. † FALL, *n.*
‖ **væ′ vic′tis.** [L.] Woe to the vanquished. *Livy* (V. 48).
vaf, vaff. † WAVE.
va′fri-ty (vā′frĭ-tĭ; văf′rĭ-), *n.* [L. *vafer* crafty; cf. *vafritia* craft.] Craft. *Obs.*
va′frous (vā′frŭs), *a.* [L. *vafer.*] Crafty; sly. — **va′frous-ness**, *n.* *Both Obs. or Archaic.*
vag (vȧg). Dial. Eng. var. of FAG.
vag (văg). Short for VAGABOND. *Colloq. & Cant.*
vag, *n.* A wall. *Obs. Scot.*
vag′a-bon′dag-er (vȧg′ȧ-bŏn′dā-jẽr), *n.* A vagabond. *Scot.*
vag′a-bond′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
vag′a-bond-ism (-bŏn-dĭz′m), *n.* Vagabondage.
vag′a-bond′ry, *n.* Vagabondage. *Obs.*
vag′a-bond's dis-ease′. *Med.* = VAGABONDISMUS.
vag′a-bone (văg′ȧ-bōn; vȧg′-). Scot. & dial. Eng. corrupt. of VAGABOND.
va′gal (vā′gȧl), *a.* [See VAGUS.] *Anat.* Pert. to the vagus; pneumogastric.
vagamund, *n.* A vagabond. *Obs.*
va′gan-cy (vā′găn-sĭ), *n.* [From L. *vagans*, p. pr. See VAGANT.] Wandering; *pl.*, extravagances. *Obs.*
va′gans (vā′gănz), *n.* [LL. *vox vagans*, lit., roaming voice: — so called because it may be at pleasure an alto, soprano, tenor, or bass.] *Music.* The quintus.
va′gant (vā′gănt), *a.* [L. *vagans*, p. pr.; cf. F. *vagant.*] Wandering; vagrant. *Obs.*
Va-ga′o (vȧ-gā′ō). *D. Bib.*
vagarent. † VAGRANT.
va-ga′ri-an (vȧ-gā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who has vagaries. *Rare.*
va-ga′rish (-rĭsh), *a.* Vagarious; also, wandering. *Rare.*
va-gar′i-ty (vȧ-găr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being vagarious.
va-ga′ry (vȧ-gā′rĭ; 115), *v. i.* To roam; stray. *Obs.*
va-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vagatio.*] Act of wandering about. *Obs.*
vage (vāg). Var. of VAGUE, *n.* & *v.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
vage. † WAGE.
vagoure, vager. † WAGEOUR, soldier.
vag′er (vāg′ẽr), **vaig′er**, *n.* [See VAGUE, *v. i.*] A wanderer; a vagabond. *Obs. Scot.*
va′gi (vā′jī), *n.*, *pl.* of VAGUS.
va′gi-ent (vā′jĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *vagiens.*] Crying like a child. *Obs.*
vagin-. See VAGINO-.
vag′i-na-li′tis (văj′ĭ-nȧ-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; NL. tunica *vaginalis* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis.
vag′i-nant (văj′ĭ-nănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *vaginant.*] Sheathing. *Obs.*
vag′i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To sheath. *Obs. or R.*
vag′i-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Vaginate.
vag′i-ner′vose (-nûr′vōs; -nẽr-vōs′: *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *vagus* wandering + E. *nervose.*] *Bot.* Having the nerves, or veins, placed in apparent disorder.
vag′i-nic′o-lous (văj′ĭ-nĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [*vagina* + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Secreting and inhabiting a theca, or sheath.
vag′i-ni-pen′nate (-nĭ-pĕn′āt), **vag′i-ni-pen′nous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vagina* a sheath + *penna* a feather, pl. *pennae* a wing.] Having wings protected by elytra, as the beetles.
vag′i-no-dyn′i-a (-nō-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ; -dī′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *vagino-* + *-odynia.*] Pain in the vagina.
vag′i-no-fix-a′tion (-fĭk-sā′shŭn), *n.* *Surg.* Surgical fixation of the vagina.
vag′i-no-pen′nous. Var. of VAGINIPENNOUS.
vag′i-not′o-my (-nŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*vagino-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the vagina.
Va-gin′u-la (vȧ-jĭn′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *vagina* sheath.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of sluglike pulmonate gastropods having the body covered by a thick coriaceous mantle beneath which the head may be retracted. It constitutes a family, **Vag′i-nu′li-dæ** (văj′ĭ-nū′lĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* A small theca, or sheath. **3.** [*l. c.*] *Bot.* **a** A tubular floret in a composite. *Obs.* **b** The sheath enveloping the foot of the sporophyte in bryophytes. — **va-gin′u-late** (vȧ-jĭn′ū-lāt), *a.*
vag′i-nule (văj′ĭ-nūl), *n.* A vaginula.
vag′is-sate (văj′ĭ-sāt), *v. i.* [Cf. L. *vagari* to stroll or wander.] To caper or frolic. *Obs.*
va-gi′tus (vȧ-jī′tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *vagire* to cry.] *Med.* The cry of the newborn child.
Vag′ner-a (văg′nẽr-ȧ), *n.* *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic convallariaceous plants, the false Solomon's-seals, having alternate leaves and terminal racemes or panicles of small white flowers succeeded by red, green, or black berries.
va′gous (vā′gŭs), *a.* [L. *vagus*. See VAGUE.] Wandering. *Obs.*
va′grance (vā′grăns), *n.* Vagrancy. *Rare.*
va′grant-ly, *adv.* of VAGRANT.
va′grant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vague (vāg), *v. i.* [F. *vaguer*, L. *vagari*, fr. *vagus* roaming.] To wander; roam; stray. — *n.* **a** A wandering; a vagary. *Obs.* **b** A wanderer; a vagabond. **c** Voyage; journey; errand. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
vague′ly, *adv.* of VAGUE.
vague′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Vai′dic (vā′dĭk; vī′-). Var. of VEDIC.
vaig (vāg), *n.* Vagabond. *Dial. Eng.*
vaige (vāg). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of VAGUE, *n.* & *v.*
vaik. † WAKE, *v.*
vaik, vake (vāk), *v. i.* [F. *vaquer*, L. *vacare.*] To be or become vacant; to be unoccupied. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To dismiss; withdraw from; be free from. *Scot.*
vail. † FAIL, *v.*; VEIL.
vail, vale, *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To move or slope downward; to descend. **2.** To give way; fail; sink; yield; recede; to give place. **3.** To salute, as by doffing one's cap.
vail, vale, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Decline; descent: also, downflow. **2.** Submission; abasement.
vail′a-ble, *a.* Serviceable; profitable; suitable. *Obs.*
vailant. † VALIANT.
vaile. † VAIL, VALE, VEIL.
vail′er, *n.* One who salutes or gives place. *Obs.*
vaillaunce. † VALIANCE.
vailliantise. † VALIANTISE.
vailyeand, -eant. † VALIANT.
vai′mure. † VAUNTMURE.
vain. † FAIN, VEIN.
vain, *v. t.* To render vain. *Obs.*
vain, *n.* Vanity; abuse. *Obs.*
vainesse, *n.* Vanity. *Obs.*
vain′ful (vān′fo͝ol), *a.* Vain; useless; fickle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
vain′glo′ry, *v. i.* To indulge or manifest vainglory. *Rare.*
vain′ly, *adv.* of VAIN. See -LY.
vain′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vair. † FAIR.
vai′ré′, vai′rée′ (vā′rā′; vā′rā), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Covered with a vair pattern of any specified tinctures.
vai′ry (vā′rĭ). *Her.* Var. of VAIRE.
vaiselle. † VESSEL.
Vai-se′shi-ka (vī-sā′shĭ-kȧ; vī-shā′-), *n.* [Skr. *vaiçēshika.*] A division of the Nyaya school of Hindu philosophy, from which it differs chiefly in its doctrine that eternal substances, such as time, space, soul, light, air, exist as atomic individualities.
Vai′shya. Var. of VAISYA.
vaist. † WASTE.
vaistie. † VASTY.
vaistour. † WASTER.
Vai′sya (vī′syȧ), *or* **Vai′shya** (vī′shyȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vaiçya.*] See CASTE, 2.
vait. † WIT, *v.*
vai′vode (vā′vōd), **vai′vode-ship.** Vars. of VOIVODE, VOIVODESHIP.
Va-jez′a-tha (vȧ-jĕz′ȧ-thȧ; văj′ĭ-zā′thȧ). *Bib.*
va-kas′, va-kass′ (vä-käs′). Vars. of VAGAS.
vake. Var. of VAIK. *Scot.*
va-kil′, va-keel′ (vȧ-kēl′; wȧ-), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Ar.) & Ar. *wakīl.*] A native ambassador, agent, representative, attorney, or the like; esp., an authorized native public pleader in a court of justice.
vak-kal′i-ga (vȧ-kŭl′ĭ-gȧ), *n.* A member of a Hindu caste, of the higher Sudra rank, numerous in Madras.
val. † FALL, VALE.
Val., *or* **val.** *Abbr.* Valenciennes (lace); valentine; value.
Va-la′chi-an (vä-lā′kĭ-ăn). Var. of WALLACHIAN.
va-lanche′ (vȧ-lȧnch′; vȧ′-länsh′), *n.* An avalanche. *Obs.*
Va′la-skjalf′ (vä′lä-skyälv′; wä′lä-), *n.* See ASGARD.
valay. † VALLEY.
vald. † *would*, form of WILL, *v.*
Val-den′ses (văl-dĕn′sēz; wŏl-dĕn′sĕs), **Val-den′sian** (văl-dĕn′shăn). Vars. of WALDENSES, etc.
vale. † FELE, VAIL, VALLEY, VEIL.
‖ **va′le** (vā′lē). [L.] Farewell; a farewell.
Va′le. *Norse Myth.* Var. of VALI.
‖ **va′le-at an′co-ra vir′tus.** [L.] Virtue avails as an anchor.
‖ **va′le-at quan′tum va′le-re pot′est.** [L.] Let it pass, or be taken, for what it is worth.
valeaunce. † VALIANCE.
valeaunte. † VALIANT, *adv.*
valeie. † VALLEY.
valeisa, *n.* Valise. *Obs.*
valence. Var. of VALANCE.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

va'lence (vā'lĕns), *n.* [L. *valens, -entis,* p. pr. of *valere* to have power, to be strong. See VALIANT.] **1.** *Chem.* The degree of combining power of an element (or radical) as shown by the number of atomic weights of hydrogen, chlorine, sodium, or the like, with which the atomic weight of the element (or the partial molecular weight of the radical) will combine, or for which it can be substituted, or with which it can be compared. An element or radical having a valence of one is said to be univalent or monovalent; of two, bivalent or divalent; of three, trivalent; of four, quadrivalent or tetravalent, etc. The valence of certain elements varies in different compounds; thus, nitrogen is trivalent in ammonia, NH_3, and pentavalent in ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl. Valence in degree may extend as high as seven or eight, as in the cases of iodine and osmium respectively. The doctrine of valence has been essential in distinguishing the equivalent from the atomic weight, and in explaining the chemical structure of compounds. Valence, according to the atomic theory, is a measure of the extent to which an atom is able to combine directly with others. It should not be confused with chemical affinity or activity (readiness to combine).
2. *Biol.* Morphological or taxonomic value or rank. *Rare.*

va-len'ci-a (vȧ-lĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Perh. fr. *Valence* in France.] **a** A kind of woven fabric for waistcoats, with weft of wool and warp of silk or cotton. **b** = VALANCE, 1.

Va'len'ciennes' (vȧ'läɴ'syĕn'; vȧ-lĕn'sĭ-ĕnz'; 277), *n.* [From *Valenciennes* in France.] **1.** Valenciennes lace.
2. *Mil.* A pyrotechnic mixture used for incendiary purposes, as of saltpeter, sulphur, antimony, and rosin.

Valenciennes lace. A rich kind of bobbin lace made orig. at Valenciennes, France, now mainly in Belgium. Each piece is made throughout by the same person and with the same thread, the pattern being worked in the net.

va'len-cy (vā'lĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Chem.* **a** Valence. **b** A unit of combining power; a bond. See BOND, *n.*, 12.

val'en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *valentin,* F. *valentine;* after St. *Valentine.*] A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day; also, a letter or missive of a sentimental or, by extension, of a comic or burlesque character, sent, usually anonymously, on St. Valentine's Day.

Val'en-tin'i-an (-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Valentinus, who taught at Alexandria and Rome 140 and 160 A. D. (see GNOSTICISM), or the system of Gnosticism (called **Valentinian Gnosticism**) taught by him. He reckoned thirty æons extending from the divine summit of being, which was an Eternal One above and apart from all created being. Nous, or reason, and truth are the first emanations. Nous was named the Only Begotten. From Nous and truth came Logos and life, and from Logos and life came man and the church. These, with depth and silence, form the first eight æons, the æon retaining its Greek sense of eternal and complete (borrowing the thought of Aristotle's Entelechy). Besides these eight æons ten more descended from Logos and life, and twelve from man and church, making thirty æons in all. From the lowest step of the æons there descends the undivine world to save which Nous and truth cause the emanation of Christ and the Holy Ghost, who work the salvation of the inhabitants of the terrestrial world. *W. T. Harris.*

Val'en-tin'i-an, *n.* An adherent of Valentinianism.

Val'en-tin'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Valentinian Gnosticism.

val'er-ate (văl'ēr-āt), *n.* Also **va-le'ri-an-ate** (vȧ-lē'rĭ-ăn-āt). *Chem.* A salt or ester of valeric acid.

va-le'ri-an (vȧ-lē'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *valeriana,* perh. from some person named *Valerius,* or fr. L. *valere* to be strong, powerful, from its medicinal virtues: cf. F. *valériane.*] **a** Any plant of the genus *Valeriana.* The common valerian is *V. officinalis.* **b** *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the dried rootstock and roots of *Valeriana officinalis,* used as a mild tonic and stimulant, esp. in nervous affections.

Va-le'ri-a'na (-ā'nȧ), *n.* [LL., valerian. See VALERIAN.] *Bot.* A large genus of perennial herbs, type of the family Valerianaceæ, having lobed or dissected leaves, and cymose white or pink flowers with spurless corollas. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions of both hemispheres. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Va-le'ri-a-na'ce-æ (-ȧ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs typifying the order Valerianales. They have opposite leaves and mostly cymose flowers, the corolla regular or irregular, and the anthers free. The fruit is an achene crowned with the persistent calyx border. There are about 8 genera and 275 species, natives of temperate regions. Most of them possess tonic or stimulant properties. — **va-le'ri-a-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Va-le'ri-a-na'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the two families Valerianaceæ and Dipsacaceæ (which see).

Va-le'ri-a-nel'la (-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See VALERIANA.] *Bot.* A large genus of valerianaceous herbs disting. by the variously appendaged but not pappose calyx. The species are mainly natives of the Old World, some occurring in the United States. Several are edible. See CORN SALAD.

Va-le'ri-a-no'des (-nō'dēz). [NL., prob. *Valeriana* + Gr. εἶδος form (see 1st -ODE)]. *Bot.* A genus of mostly tropical verbenaceous shrubs or herbs with solitary axillary flowers having two included stamens and two staminodia. *V. jamaicense* occurs as a weed in South Florida.

va-ler'ic (vȧ-lĕr'ĭk; -lē'rĭk), *n.* Also **va-le'ri-an'ic** (-lē'rĭ-ăn'ĭk). [See VALERIAN.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of four isomeric acids, $C_4H_9CO_2H$, of the fatty acid series. These are: (1) **Normal valeric acid,** or **propylacetic acid,** $CH_3(CH_2)_3CO_2H$, a liquid smelling like butyric acid and prepared artificially in various ways. B.P., 186° C. (2) **Isovaleric acid,** or **isopropylacetic acid,** $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CO_2H$, an oily liquid with an odor like old cheese. It occurs in many plants, as in valerian root, in certain animal oils, in perspiration, etc., and is also obtained by the oxidation of isoamyl alcohol from fusel oil. B. P., 176.3° C. (3) An acid, called also **methylethylacetic acid,** $CH(CH_3)(C_2H_5)CO_2H$, in the essential oil from the fruit of *Angelica archangelica,* in valerian root, etc., also prepared artificially. It is a liquid boiling at 177° C. (4) An acid, called also **trimethylacetic acid,** $C(CH_3)_3CO_2H$, prepared artificially. It melts at 35.5° C. and boils at 163.7° C. Ordinary valeric acid is considered to be a mixture of (1) with some of the dextro variety of (3).

va-ler'i-din (vȧ-lĕr'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{19}O_2N$, obtained by heating (iso)valeric acid with para-phenetidine, used as a nervous sedative.

val'er-o- (văl'ēr-ō-). *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) indicating *derivation from,* or *relation to, valeric acid;* as, *valero*lactone.

val'er-o-lac'tone (-lăk'tōn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, $C_5H_8O_2$, the lactone of a hydroxy derivative of valeric acid; pentanolide.

val'et (văl'ĕt; văl'ā; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [F. *valet,* OF. *vallet, varlet, vaslet.* See VARLET, VASSAL.] **1.** A manservant; now, one who attends a man, taking care of his clothes and assisting with his toilet, etc.; a valet de chambre; a body servant.
2. *Man.* A kind of goad or stick with a point of iron.
☞ The pron. văl'ĕt, given by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and later orthoëpists, still prevails in the best usage.

val'et, *v. t. & i.;* VAL'ET-ED (văl'ĕt-ĕd; văl'ād); VAL'ET-ING. To serve as a valet. *Beaconsfield.*

‖ **va'let' de cham'bre** (vȧ'lĕ' dẽ shäɴ'br'). [F.] A body servant, or personal attendant.

val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (văl'ē-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See VALETUDINARY.] Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; sickly; weakly; infirm.
The virtue which the world wants is a healthful virtue, not a *valetudinarian* virtue. *Macaulay.*

val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an, *n.* A person of a weak or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition of a valetudinarian; a state of feeble health; infirmity.

val'e-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *valetudinarius,* fr. *valetudo* state of health, health, ill health, *valere* to be strong or well: cf. F. *valétudinaire.* See VALIANT.] Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian.—**val'e-tu'di-na-ri-ness** (-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*
It renders the habit of society dangerously *valetudinary. Burke.*

val'e-tu'di-na-ry, *n.* A valetudinarian.

Val-hal'la (văl-hăl'ȧ), *n.* [Icel. *valhöll,* lit., hall of the slain; *valr* the slain (akin to AS. *wæl,* OHG. *wal* battlefield, *wuol* defeat, slaughter, AS. *wōl* pestilence) + *höll* a royal hall. See HALL; cf. WALHALLA.] **1.** *Norse Myth.* The hall of Odin, into which he receives the souls of heroes slain in battle. From its 540 gates each morning the warriors go to fight, and at night they return to feast with the gods, Valkyries being their servitors. See ASGARD.
2. A hall or temple adorned with statues or other memorials of a nation's heroes; esp., the Pantheon near Ratisbon, in Bavaria, consecrated to the illustrious dead of Germany.

val'ian-cy (văl'yăn-sĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being valiant; bravery; valor.

val'iant (văl'yănt), *a.* [ME. *valiant,* F. *vaillant,* OF. *vaillant,* var. of *valant,* orig. p. pr. of OF. & F. *valoir* to be worth, L. *valere* to be strong. See WIELD; cf. AVAIL, CONVALESCE, EQUIVALENT, PREVAIL, VALID, VALUE.] **1.** Vigorous in body; strong; sturdy; powerful. *Obs. Walton.*
2. Intrepid in danger; courageous; brave. *Shak.*
And Saul said to David, . . . be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. *1 Sam.* xviii. 17.
3. Performed with valor or bravery; heroic. "Thou bearest the highest name for *valiant* acts." *Milton.*
4. Brave or gay in appearance. *Obs.*
— **val'iant-ly,** *adv.* — **val'iant-ness,** *n.*

val'id (văl'ĭd), *a.* [F. *valide,* L. *validus* strong, fr. *valere* to be strong. See VALIANT.] **1.** Strong; powerful; efficient. *Obs. or R.* "*Valid* arms." *Milton.*
2. Founded on truth or fact; capable of being justified, supported, or defended; not weak or defective; well-grounded; sound; good; as, a *valid* argument; a *valid* objection.
An answer that is open to no *valid* exception. *I. Taylor.*
3. Specif.: *Law.* Having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities; legally sufficient or efficacious; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; as, a *valid* deed, covenant, title, marriage.
4. *Biol.* Founded on an adequate basis of classification; having distinctive characters of recognized importance; as, a *valid* species or genus.
Syn. — Efficacious, just, good, weighty, sufficient, sound.

val'i-date (văl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.;* VAL'I-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); VAL'I-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [Cf. LL. *validare.* See VALID.] To render valid; to give legal force to; to confirm.
Refusing to *validate* at once the election. *London Spectator.*

val'i-da'tion (văl'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *validation.*] Act of validating, or state of being validated.

va-lid'i-ty (vȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *validité,* L. *validitas* strength.] **1.** Quality or state of being valid; strength; force; esp., power to convince; justness; soundness; as, the *validity* of an argument, of proof, of an objection.
This incommensurability of the necessary and the contingent, the scientific and the historical, answers to the difference between *validity* and reality. *James Ward.*
2. *Law.* Legal strength, force, or authority; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity; legal sufficiency; as, *validity* of a will, contract, title.
3. Value. *Obs.* "Rich *validity.*" *Shak.*

va-lise' (vȧ-lēs'; 277), *n.* [F. *valise,* fr. It. *valigia;* cf. LL. *valisia, valesia;* of uncert. orig.] **1.** A case, usually of leather and designed to be carried in the hand, for the clothes, toilet articles, etc., of a traveler; a traveling bag.
2. *Mil.* A roll or case affixed to the saddle of an off horse of an artillery carriage to carry articles of the driver's equipment. It is now rarely used.

Val'jean', Jean (zhäɴ vȧl'zhäɴ'). The hero of Victor Hugo's novel "Les Misérables." He is an ex-convict of great strength and courage, whose life is changed for the better by the act of a good bishop who gives him food and lodging, and, after he has stolen his benefactor's plate, saves him from punishment. He afterwards rises to be a great manufacturer and a municipal officer; but, his former convict life having been discovered by the implacable detective Javert, he is bitterly persecuted and suffers much, which he endures with great heroism and patience. He finally dies in peace. See MARIUS, COSETTE.

Val-kyr'i-an (văl-kĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Valkyries; hence, relating to battle.

Val-kyr'ie (văl-kĭr'ĭ; -kī'rĭ), **Val-kyr'ia** (văl-kĭr'yȧ; *the Icelandic form [see the Etymology] was pron'd* wäl-kür'yä, *mod.* vȧl-kĭr'yȧ), *n.* [Icel. *valkyrja* (akin to AS. *wælcyrie*); *valr* the slain + *kjōsa* to choose. See VALHALLA; CHOOSE.] *Norse Myth.* One of the maidens of Odin, awful and beautiful, who hover over the field of battle choosing those to be slain, and conducting the worthy heroes to Valhalla (which see). Cf. BRUNNEHILDE, BRYNHILD.

val-la'tion (vă-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vallatio,* fr. *vallare* to surround with a rampart, fr. *vallum* rampart. See WALL, *n.*] A rampart or intrenchment; also, the act or art of laying out or erecting ramparts.

val-lec'u-la (-lĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -ULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *vallis, valles,* a valley.] **1.** *Anat.* A groove; a fossa, as one of the depressions between the base of the tongue and the epiglottis, the fossa on the under side of the cerebellum which separates the hemispheres containing the inferior vermiform process at its bottom, or the ‖ **val-le'cu-la Syl'vi-i** (vă-lĕk'ū-lȧ sĭl'vĭ-ī), the depression at the base of the brain from which the fissure of Sylvius begins.
2. *Bot.* A groove, channel, or depression, as one of those on the stem of *Equisetum,* on the fruit of an umbellifer, etc.

val-lec'u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Pert. to or designating a vallecula, or groove. — **vallecular canal,** *Bot.,* one of the large intercellular passages of the cortical parenchyma, alternating with the vascular bundles in the stems of *Equisetum.*

val-lec'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Having valleculæ.

val'ley (văl'ĭ), *n.* [ME. *vale, valeie,* OF. *valée, valede,* F. *vallée,* LL. *vallata,* fr. L. *vallis, valles.* See VALE.] **1.** An elongate depression, usually with an outlet, between bluffs, or between ranges of hills or mountains. A **river valley** is the depression made by the stream, and by the various processes which precede and accompany the development of the stream. A **structural valley** is a relatively long and narrow depression, produced by movements of the surface. Thus a down fold or a down warp produces a **synclinal valley,** while a **rift valley** is due to down faulting. The **valley flat** is the low flat land bordering a stream's channel.
2. *Arch.* The place of meeting of two slopes of a roof which form on the plan a reëntrant angle.
Valley of Humiliation, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the valley in which Christian defeated Apollyon. — **V. of the Shadow of Death,** in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the valley through which Christian was obliged to pass on his way to the Celestial City. "Now this valley is a very solitary place: the prophet Jeremiah thus describes it: 'A wilderness, a land of deserts and of pits, a land of drought, and of the Shadow of Death, a land that no man (but a Christian) passeth through, and where no man dwelt.'"

valley roof. *Arch.* A roof having one or more valleys.

valley train. *Phys. Geog.* The filling of gravel, sand, etc., deposited in a valley by drainage from glaciers.

Val'lis-ne'ri-a (văl'ĭs-nē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Antonio *Valisnieri* (1661–1730), Italian naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of submerged aquatic plants typifying the family Vallisneriaceæ. Of the two species, one is the tape grass.

Val'lis-ne'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family

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valence formula. See FORMULA, 5.
va-len'ci-a (vȧ-lĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* A thief tube; sampling tube. *Obs.*
va-len'ci-an-ite (-ăn-īt; -shăn-īt), *n.* An orthoclase feldspar similar to adularia. It is from a silver mine at Valencia, Mex.
Va-len'ci-a rai'sins (-shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *or* **Va-len'ci-as** (-ȧz; -shȧz), *n. pl.* [From *Valencia,* Spain.] Raisins dipped, before drying, in a mixture of hot lye, oil, and salt.
val'ens. † VALANCE.
va'lent (vā'lĕnt), *a.* [L. *valens, -entis,* p. pr.] **1.** Worth. *Obs.* **2.** Having valence: — only in comp.; as, bi*valent,* mono*valent,* etc. [of VALENCIA.]
va-len'ti-a (vȧ-lĕn'shĭ-ȧ). Var.
Val'en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn), *n.* [L. *Valentinus,* fr. *Valens,* proper name, fr. L. *valere,* p. pr. *valens,* to be strong.] **1.** Lit., strong; healthy; powerful: — masc. prop. name. L. *Valentinus* (văl'ĕn-tī'nŭs); F. *Valentin* (vȧ'läɴ'tăɴ'); It. *Valentino* (vä'lĕn-tē'nō); Sp. *Valentin* (vä'lĕn-tēn'); Pg. *Valentim* (vä'lĕɴ-tēɴ'); G. *Valentin* (vä'lĕn-tēn). **2.** A noble but too forgiving youth, one of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" in Shakespeare's play of that name. See SILVIA, 1. **3.** One of the twin heroes of the old romance of "Valentine and Orson," first printed in 1495. He is carried off by his uncle, King Pepin, and becomes a courtier. The other twin is Orson. **4.** [G. *Valentin.*] In Goethe's "Faust," the brother of Margaret. Maddened by his sister's shame, he attacks Faust and Mephistopheles when they are serenading her and is mortally wounded by Faust. He dies vehemently reproaching his sister.
Valentine Day, February 14. See ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.
val'en-tin-ite (văl'ĕn-tĭn-īt), *n.* [After Basil *Valentine,* Ger. 15th-century alchemist, who discovered the properties of antimony.] *Min.* Antimony trioxide, in orthorhombic crystals.
Val'en-tin's knife. *Microscopy.* A knife with two parallel adjustable blades, used to cut thin slices of fresh tissues.
val'er-al'de-hyde (văl'ēr-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Valeric aldehyde, C_4H_9CHO; any of four liquid aldehydes corresponding to the valeric acids.
val'er-am'ide (-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*valeric* + *amide.*] *Chem.* Any of the amides corresponding to the valeric acids. They are crystalline substances of the formula $C_4H_9CONH_2$.
Va-le'ri-a (vȧ-lē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *Valerius.*] Fem. prop. name. F. *Valérie* (vȧ'lā'rē'); It. *Valeria* (vä-lā'rē-ä); G. *Valerie* (vä-lā'rē-ĕ).
valerian oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
val'er-in (văl'ēr-ĭn), *n.* [*valeric* + *glycerin.*] *Chem.* A glyceryl ester ($C_{18}H_{32}O_6$) of valeric acid. It is an oil and is a constituent of certain animal fats.
val'er-one (-ōn), *n.* *Chem.* A ketone, $(C_4H_9)_2CO$, got as an oily liquid by distilling calcium valerate with quicklime
val'er-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*valeric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The hypothetical radical C_5H_9O, the radical of valeric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.
val'er-yl-ene (-ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, C_5H_8; pentine: specif., methyl ethyl acetylene, $CH_3C{:}CC_2H_5$.
‖ **va'let' de pied'** (vȧ'lĕ' dē pyā'). [F.] A footman.
‖ **va'let' de place'** (plȧs'). [F.] A valet who serves transient travelers or strangers, often, in Europe, acting as guide.
val'et-dom (văl'ĕt-dŭm; văl'ā-), *n.* See -DOM.
‖ **va-le'te ac plau'di-te.** [L.] Farewell and applaud.
val'et-ry (văl'ĕt-rĭ), *n.* Attendance or service of a valet. *Rare.*
val'e-tude, *n.* [L. *valetudo.*] Health; also, sickness. *Obs.*
val'e-tu-di-na'ri-a, *n., pl.* of VALETUDINARIUM
val'e-tu'di-na'ri-um (văl'ē-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] An infirmary; a hospital. *Chiefly Rom. Antiq.*
val'e-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Valetudinarian. *Obs.*
valew. † VALUE.
vale'ward (vāl'wērd), *adv.* See [-WARD.]
vale'-wa'ter, *n.* [Cf. F. *aval* downstream.] Water flowing downstream. *Obs. or R.* [VALUE.]
valewe. † FALLOW, to fade;
valey, valeye. † VALLEY.
va'li' (vä'lē'), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *wālī.*] A governor-general of a vilayet.
Va'li (vä'lē), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* One of the Æsir, son of Odin, and avenger of Balder. He survives Ragnarok.
val'iance (văl'yăns), *n.* [Cf. F. *vaillance.* See VALIANT.] **1.** Valiancy. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Esteem. *Obs.* **3.** A valiant deed. *Obs.*
val'iant, *adv.* Valiantly. *Obs.*
val'iant, *n.* A valiant person. *Obs.*
valiantise, *n.* [OF. & F. *vaillantise.*] Valiantness. *Obs.*
valiaunce. † VALIANCE.
val'id, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *valider* to validate.] To vouch for; to corroborate. *Obs.*
val'id-ly, *adv.* of VALID.
val'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
val'i-dol (văl'ĭ-dōl; -dŏl), *n.* *Pharm.* Menthol valerate, $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, a liquid of mild odor and cooling taste, used as an antiseptic and antihysteric.
val'i-dome. Var. of VALLIDOM.
val'inch (văl'ĭnch), *n.* [Cf. F. *avaler* to let down, drink up. Cf. AVALANCHE.] A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bunghole
valk. † WAKE. [KYRIE.]
Val'kyr, Val-kyr'i-a, *n.* = VAL-
vall. † WALL.
vall, *n.* [Cf. L. *vallis* valley, hollow.] A ditch. *Obs*
val-lan'cy (vă-lăn'sĭ), *n* [Cf. VALANCE.] A 17th-century wig. *Obs.*
val'lar (văl'ȧr), *a.* [L. *vallaris.*] Of or pert. to a rampart. *Archaic.*
val'lar, *n.* A vallar crown. — **vallar crown,** *Rom. Antiq.,* a gold crown with palisades, bestowed on the soldier who first surmounted the rampart and broke into the enemy's camp.
val'lar-y (-ĭ), *a.* Vallar; — used esp. in heraldry. — **vallary crown,** a vallar crown.
val'late (văl'āt), *a.* [L. *vallatus* surrounded with a rampart. See VALLATION.] Having a rim around a depression.
val'lat-ed (văl'āt-ĕd), *a.* Provided with a rampart.
val'la-to-ry (văl'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or for, a vallation. *Obs.*
valle. † FALL, *n. & v.*
valler. † WALLER.
Val'let's' pills (vȧ'lĕz'). [After Dr. *Vallet* of Paris.] *Med.* Pills containing sulphate of iron and carbonate of sodium, mixed with saccharine matter; — called also **Vallet's mass.**
valley board. *Arch.* A board for the reception of the lead gutter in the valley of a roof. The valley board and lead gutter are not usual in the United States.
val'ley-let, *n.* A little valley. *R.*
valley oak. California white oak (*Quercus lobata*), a lofty shade tree, with brittle wood.
valley quail, valley partridge. The California quail. See QUAIL.
valley rafter, *or* **valley piece.** *Arch.* The rafter which supports the valley.
val-lic'u-la (vă-lĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -ULÆ (-lē). [L., a little valley.] *Anat. & Bot.* Vallecula. — **val-lic'u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*
val'li-dom (văl'ĭ-dŭm), *n.* [Cf. VALUE; -DOM.] Value; worth; amount. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
vallies. † VALISE.

of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs (order Naiadales), distinguished by having flowers with the tube of the perianth more or less adnate to the ovary, and the carpels united in fruit. There are 4 genera and about 40 species, including several water weeds. — **val′lis-ne′ri-a′ceous** (văl′ĭs-nē′rĭ-ā′shŭs), *a.*

Val′lom-bro′san (văl′ŏm-brō′săn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Benedictine Congregation of Vallombrosa, Italy, founded in the 11th century and suppressed in 1866.

Val-lo′ta (vă-lō′tȧ), *n.* [NL., after Antoine *Vallot*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African amaryllidaceous bulbous plants distinguished by the long funnel-shaped perianth tube and the winged seeds. *V. purpurea*, the only species, is the Scarborough lily of florists.

val′lum (văl′ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. VALLA (-ȧ), E. VALLUMS (-ŭmz). [L. See WALL.] *Rom. Antiq.* A rampart; a wall, as in a fortified camp; esp., a rampart set with a palisade or stakes.

Va′lois′ (vȧ′lwä′), *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to the house of Valois, a French royal family reigning from 1328 to 1589. **Valois headdress**, an arrangement of the hair, for women, drawn back from the forehead into a roll.

va-lo′ni-a (vȧ-lō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It. *vallonia*, *vallonea*, fr. NGr. *βαλανιά*, *βαλανιδιά*, the holm oak, *βαλάνι*, *βαλανίδι*, an acorn, fr. Gr. *βάλανος*.] **1**. The immature dried acorn cups of the valonia oak. They contain from 25 to 40 per cent of tannin, and are used in tanning and dyeing, generally mixed with other substances. When ground they yield the so-called *valonia flour*. Cf. CAMATA.
2. [*cap.*] [NL., fr. It. *valonia;* perh. from its resemblance to an acorn.] *Bot.* A genus of marine green algæ constituting the family Valoniaceæ. The thallus is a single oval or cylindrical multinucleate cell, often an inch long.

valonia oak. A tall evergreen oak (*Quercus ægilops*) of southeastern Europe and Asia Minor. Its prickly acorn cups (valonia) and immature acorns (camata) are of commercial importance. The wood is used for furniture.

val′or, val′our (văl′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *valour*, OF. *valor*, *valur*, *valour*, F. *valeur*, LL. *valor*, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, or worth. See VALIANT.] **1**. Value; worth. *Obs.*
2. Strength of mind or spirit which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery; courage.
For contemplation he and *valor* formed. *Milton.*
3. A brave man; a man of valor. *Rare.* *Ld. Lytton.*
Syn.—Heroism, bravery, gallantry, boldness, intrepidity, fearlessness. See COURAGE.

val′or-i-za′tion (văl′ẽr-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Pg. *valorização.*] Act or process of attempting to give an arbitrary market value or price to a commodity by governmental interference, as by maintaining a purchasing fund, making loans to producers to enable them to hold their products, etc.; — used chiefly of such action by Brazil.

val′or-ous (văl′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *valeureux*, LL. *valorosus.*] **1**. Having value or worth. *Obs.*
2. Possessing, exhibiting, or characteristic of, valor; brave. — **val′or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **val′or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Val-sal′van (văl-săl′văn), *or, incorrectly,* **Val-sal′vi-an** (-vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Valsalva, an Italian anatomist of the 17th century. — **Valsalvan experiment**, *Med.*, the process of inflating the middle ear by closing the mouth and nostrils, and blowing so as to puff out the cheeks. — **V. sinuses**. = SINUSES OF VALSALVA.

val′u-a-ble (văl′ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Susceptible of being measured or estimated as to value; appraisable; as, treasures of character not *valuable* in money.
2. Of financial or market value, esp. in considerable degree; commanding or worth a good price; as, a *valuable* horse, farm, cargo, franchise.
3. Of considerable worth in any respect; worthy; estimable; precious; as, a *valuable* friend; *valuable* counsel.
Syn. — VALUABLE, PRECIOUS. That is VALUABLE which has either permanent worth or useful qualities; PRECIOUS implies high value, whether intrinsic or resulting from some association; as, a *valuable* property, a *valuable* citizen; "[Wisdom] is more *precious* than rubies" (*Prov.* iii. 15); "*precious* friends" (*Shak.*). See COSTLY, RICH, PRICE.
valuable consideration, *Law*, an equivalent or compensation having value given for a thing purchased, as money, marriage, services, etc. It may consist either in some right, interest, profit, or benefit accruing to one party, or some responsibility, forbearance, detriment, or loss, exercised by, or falling upon, the other party.

val′u-a-ble, *n.* A precious possession; a thing of value, esp. a small thing, as a jewel; — used mostly in *pl.*

val′u-ate (văl′ū-āt), *v. t.* To place a value on; to value. *Rare.*

val′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of valuing, or of estimating value or worth; act of setting a price; estimation; appraisement; as, a *valuation* of lands; a *valuation* of life.
2. Value set upon a thing, estimated value; as, the goods sold for more than their *valuation*.
3. *Life Insurance.* The determination of the present value of a policy as determined by the present value of all the premiums expected to be received on the policy; — called **gross valuation** when based upon the total premiums (net premiums, plus loading, etc.), and **net valuation**, or usually simply **valuation**, when based upon the net premiums, the value in the latter case being equal to the reserve (which see). The net valuation is the one actually used.

valuation survey. *Forestry.* The measurement or other detailed study of the stand upon an area. Two kinds are distinguished: **a** The **strip survey**, which comprises the measurement of the stand, or a given portion of it, upon strips usually 1 chain wide. **b** The **plot survey**, which comprises the measurement of the stand, or a given portion of it, upon isolated plots not in the form of strips.

val′u-a′tor (văl′ū-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who assesses, or sets a value on, anything; an appraiser. *Swift.*

val′ue (văl′ū), *n.* [OF. *value*, fr. *valoir*, p. p. *valu*, to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, to be worth. See VALIANT.] **1**. The property or aggregate properties of a thing by which it is rendered useful or desirable, or the degree of such property or sum of properties; worth; excellence; utility; importance.
That all the world he set at no *value*. *Chaucer.*
Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows. *Matt.* x. 31.
2. Specif.: *Economics.* **a** Efficiency in exchange; power which an object confers upon its possessor, irrespective of political compulsion or personal sentiment, to command the commodities and services of others; purchasing power in the abstract. **b** Concrete purchasing power; the specific quantity of another object for which a given object can be exchanged; a price which can be actually obtained. The value of an article depends, not upon its *total* utility, but upon its *marginal* utility (see under UTILITY), diminishing as the supply increases. It will usually be proportionate to the cost of production; because when the value of an article is above its cost producers will tend to increase the supply, while if its value is below its cost producers will tend to diminish the supply. **c** Proper price; the quantity of money, goods, or services which an article is likely to command in the long run, as distinct from its price in an individual instance; a legitimate price, as distinct from an unfair or extortionate one; — sometimes called *normal value*, in contrast to *market value*.
The commercial or competitive theory bases *value* upon what the buyer is willing and able to offer for an article; the socialistic theory bases it upon what the article has cost the seller in the way of toil and sacrifice. *A. T. Hadley.*
d The estimate which an individual places upon some of his possessions as compared with others, independently of any intent to sell; — sometimes called *subjective value*, or, less correctly, *value in use*, and employed in a loose sense as nearly equivalent to *utility*.
Value in use is utility, and nothing else, and in political economy should be called by that name and no other. *F. A. Walker.*
3. Precise signification; import; as, the *value* of a word.
4. Esteem; regard; also, estimated worth; valuation; as, one's *value* for a friend. *Obs. or R.* *Dryden.*
5. *Music.* The relative length or duration of a tone or note, answering to *quantity* in prosody; thus, a quarter note has the *value* of two eighth notes.
6. **a** That property of a color by which it is distinguished as bright or dark; luminosity. See COLOR, 1; LIGHT, 1 **c**. **b** Degree of lightness as conditioned by the presence of white or pale color, or their opposites. **c** Hence, in painting and other graphic arts, the relation of one part or detail in a picture to another with respect to light and shade, esp. as affected by considerations of brightness or shadow, of distance, surface texture, and atmospheric plane. Thus a detail is **out of value** when it is too light or too dark to preserve the relationship of tone which it should have in the given surroundings, distance, etc.
7. In form *valew*. Valor. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
8. *Math.* Any particular quantitative determination; as, a function's *value* for some special value of its argument.
9. A valuable consideration, as in **value received**, a phrase often used, esp. on negotiable paper, to denote that it was given for a valuable consideration.
10. *pl.* The valuable ingredients to be obtained by treatment from any mass or compound; specif., the precious metals contained in rock, gravel, or the like; as, the vein carries good *values;* the *values* on the hanging walls.
Syn. — See PRICE.
at value, *Com.*, at the value fixed by the ruling, or current, market price; — a phrase used where goods are sold subject to the price being fixed at some time later than the sale, as when shipment is made. — **v. of service**, *Railroad Transportation*, the highest sum which any particular class of shippers will pay rather than forgo sending their goods by the route charging it. Such imposition of transportation charges on this basis is called "charging what the traffic will bear." — **v. received**, a phrase usually employed in a bill of exchange or a promissory note, to denote that it was not given without a consideration, as if an accommodation note.

val′ue (văl′ū), *v. t.;* VAL′UED (-ūd); VAL′U-ING (-ū-ĭng). **1**. To estimate the value, or worth, of; to rate at a certain price or value; to appraise; also, now rarely, to reckon or regard with respect to number, power, amount, etc.; to rate; to estimate; as, to *value* a house at $10,000.
The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong. *Shak.*
2. To rate or regard highly; to have in high esteem; to appreciate; prize; esteem.
Which of the dukes he *values* most. *Shak.*
3. To raise to estimation; to cause to have value, either real or apparent; to enhance in value. *Obs.*
Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Sir W. Temple.*
4. To take note or account of; to regard; esp., to regard carefully or as of importance. *Now Rare.*
In sickness . . . the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*
5. To be worth; to be equal to in value. *Obs.*
The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost that did conclude it. *Shak.*
6. To represent as rich, trustworthy, or solvent. *Obs.*
Syn. — Compute, rate, appraise; esteem, respect, regard, prize, appreciate. See ESTIMATE.

val′ue, *v. i.* In the phrase: **to value upon**, *Com.*, to draw a bill on or against. *Eng.*

val′ued (-ūd), *pret. & p. p.* of VALUE; specif.: *a.* Highly regarded; esteemed; prized; as, a *valued* friend. — **valued policy**, *Fire Insurance*, a policy in which the value of the goods, property, or interest insured is specified; — opposed to *open policy*. — **v.-policy law**, *Fire Insurance*, a law requiring insurance companies to pay to the insured, in case of total loss, the full amount of the insurance, regardless of the actual value of the property at the time of the loss.

valv′al (văl′văl), **valv′ar** (văl′vȧr), *a.* [From VALVE.] *Biol.* Valvular. — **valval view**, *Bot.*, the view of a diatom in which the surface of one of the valves is next the observer; — called also *side view*. Opposed to *zonal view*.

Val-va′ta (văl-vā′tȧ), *n.* [NL. See VALVATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of fresh-water tænioglossate operculate gastropods having the gill attached only by its base, so that it forms a featherlike process outside the shell when extended. **b** An order of starfishes having on the dorsal surface plates covered with a mail of minute granules.

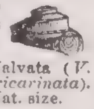

Valvata (*V. tricarinata*). Nat. size.

valv′ate (văl′vāt), *a.* [L. *valvatus* having folding doors. See VALVE.] **1**. Resembling, or serving as, a valve; consisting of, or opening by, a valve or valves; valvular.
2. *Bot.* **a** Meeting at the edges without overlapping; — said of sepals or petals in æstivation, and of leaves in vernation. **b** Opening as if by doors or valves, as most capsules, some anthers, etc.

valve (vălv), *n.* [L. *valva* the leaf, fold, or valve of a door: cf. F. *valve.*] **1**. A door; esp., one of a pair of folding doors, or one of the leaves of such a door.
2. *Mech.* Any of numerous devices by which the flow of liquid, air or other gas, loose material in bulk, etc., may be started, stopped, or regulated by a movable part which opens, shuts, or partially obstructs one or more ports or passageways; also, the movable part of such a device. Cf. 4th COCK, 6. The movable part may be a hinged lid or disk, a ball which lifts or rolls, a plug or disk with beveled edge fitting in a correspondingly shaped seat, a swiveling plate, any of many variously shaped sliding devices, a rocking or rotating plug or cylinder partly cut away to permit flow in certain positions, etc. Valves may be operated by the difference of fluid pressure on opposite sides of the movable part, by hand, or mechanically. They often close by their own weight or by a spring. See CHECK VALVE, EXPANSION VALVE, GATE VALVE, LIFT VALVE, PISTON VALVE, SAFETY VALVE, SLIDE VALVE, THROTTLE VALVE, etc.
3. *Elec.* Any device, as a kind of vacuum tube or of electrolytic cell, that permits a flow of current in one direction only, used esp. for rectifying alternating currents.
4. *Anat.* Any of various structures for temporarily closing a passage or orifice or for permitting a movement of fluid in one direction only. It may consist of a sphincter muscle or of two, sometimes three, membranous folds inclined in the normal direction of flow. Reversal of this direction causes their free edges to come together. Such valves are numerous in the veins and lymphatics. See also MITRAL, TRICUSPID, and SEMILUNAR VALVES.
5. *Bot.* **a** One of the segments or pieces into which a dehiscing capsule or legume separates. **b** The lidlike portion of certain anthers, as of the barberry. **c** One of the two silicified shells or incasing membranes of a diatom.
6. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the distinct pieces, usually movably articulated, of which the shell of lamellibranch mollusks, brachiopods, barnacles, and some other shell-bearing animals consists. **b** One of the pieces forming the sheath of the ovipositor or external genital organs of many insects.
7. *Music.* A device in instruments of the horn and trumpet class for quickly varying the tube length in order to change the fundamental tone by some definite interval. It is usually either a form of piston or rotary valve. On depressing its key, the valve deflects the air through a supplementary tube. Three valves are commonly used, lowering the tone respectively by a step, half step, and a step and a half. By their means the natural brass instruments are rendered chromatic, but this and their comparative ease and quickness of manipulation are somewhat offset by the inferiority of tone caused by the angles which they introduce into the air column.
valve of Bau′hin′ (bō′ăN′) [after G. *Bauhin*, French anatomist], *Anat.*, the ileocæcal valve. — **v. of Has′ner** (häs′nẽr) [after Joseph von *Hasner* (1819-92), Austrian oculist], *Anat.*, an imperfect valve at the opening of the nasal duct into the inferior meatus of the nose. — **v. of Vieus′sens′** (vyû′-säN′) [after R. *Vieussens* (1641-1715), French anatomist], *Anat.*, a thin lamina of white matter extending between the superior peduncles of the cerebellum, forming the roof of the upper or anterior part of the fourth ventricle. — **valves of Kerck′ring** (kĕrk′rĭng) [after Theodor *Kerckring* (1640-93), German physician], *Anat.*, the valvulæ conniventes.

valve chest. *Mach.* A chamber in which a valve works; specif., a steam chest.

valved (vălvd), *a.* Having a valve or valves; valvate.

valve gear. *Mach.* Any of numerous gears by which motion is given to the valve or valves of an engine, esp. of a steam engine; specif., such a gear for a steam engine by which the cut-off may be varied while the engine is running, and the engine started, stopped, or reversed. Cf. LOOSE ECCENTRIC. The link motion (which see) forms an important class of valve gears, and is simplified in the **radial gear** by replacing either or both of the eccentrics, and sometimes also the slotted link, by one or more radius rods, etc. **Hackworth's valve gear** (fig. 1 in *Illust.*) is a typical radial gear with one eccentric. Reversing is effected by tilting over the slotted link (*C*) to the dotted position. **Joy's valve gear** (fig. 2) takes its motion from the connecting rod (*D*), as do some others. **Marshall's valve gear** (fig. 3) has one eccentric and no slotted link. Reversing is accomplished by moving over the swinging link (not shown) which carries the pivoted support (*E*) of the radius rod. The **Corliss valve gear** is a trip gear in which a central wrist plate, moved by an eccentric rod, operates four rocking valves, one steam valve and one exhaust valve at each end of the cylinder.

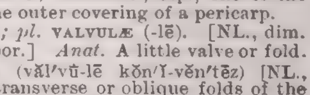

Valve Gears. *A* Valve Rod; *B* Eccentric.

valve′less, *a.* Having no valve or valves; specif., *Mach.*, having no separate valve, as a two-cycle engine in which the piston, in covering or uncovering port openings in the cylinder, acts as a valve to control admission and exhaust.

valve′let, *n.* A little valve; a valvule; esp., one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

val′vu-la (văl′vū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* VALVULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *valva* valve of a door.] *Anat.* A little valve or fold.
‖ **val′vu-læ con′ni-ven′tes** (văl′vū-lē kŏn′ĭ-vĕn′tēz) [NL., closing valves], *Anat.*, transverse or oblique folds of the mucous membrane lining the small intestine, which serve to detain the food and to increase the surface for secretion and absorption. They bear villi upon their surface. The two layers are bound together by submucous tissue. They become few and disappear in the lower part of the ileum.

val′vu-lar (văl′vū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *valvulaire.*] **1**. Of or pert. to a valve or valves; specif., *Med.*, of or pert. to the valves of the heart; as, *valvular* disease.
2. Containing, or opening by, valves; serving as a valve.

val′vu-li′tis (văl′vū-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See VALVULA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of a valve of the heart or of a vein.

val′yl-ene (văl′ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*val*erian + *-yl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* An unsaturated hydrocarbon, C_5H_6, related both to ethylene and acetylene. It is a volatile liquid with a garlic odor formed by action of alcoholic potash on valerylene dibromide.

vam′brace (văm′brās), *n.* [F. *avant-bras*, lit., forearm; *avant* fore + *bras* arm. Cf. VANTBRACE.] In medieval armor, the piece designed to protect the arm from the elbow to the wrist. See REREBRACE, *Illust.*

val-lo′ne oak (vă-lō′nĕ). Var. of VALONIA OAK.
val-lo′ni-a. Var. of VALONIA.
val′ly (văl′ĭ; väl′ĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of FELLOE.
Va-lo′ni-a′ce-æ (vȧ-lō′nĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See VALONIA, 2. — **va-lo′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
valop. † WALLOP.
val′or-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
val′our. Var. of VALOR.
valouwe. † FALLOW.
Val′pa-rai′so oak (văl′pȧ-rā′-zō). The cañon live oak. *Calif.*
vals, va′lse. † FALSE.
valse (väls), *n.* [F.] *Music.* = WALTZ, esp. a concert waltz.
valsen, valson. † FAUSEN.
valsere. † FALSER.
valsliche. † FALSELY.
valter. † FALTER, WATER.
val′u-a-bl. Valuable. *Ref. Sp.*
val′u-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
val′u-a-bly, *adv.* of VALUABLE.
val′u-a′tion-al (-ā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to valuation.
val′ue-less, *a.* See -LESS.
val′ue-less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
val′u-er (văl′ū-ẽr), *n.* One who values.
valure. † VALOR.
valure, *n.* Value; worth. *Obs.*
valurous. † VALOROUS.
valv. Valve. *Ref. Sp.*
val′va (văl′vȧ), *n.; pl.* VALVÆ (-vē). [L.] *Anat.* A valve.
val′va-sor (văl′vȧ-sôr). Var. of VAVASOR.
valve box. = VALVE CHEST.
valve casing. = VALVE CHEST.
valve *or* **valved coupling**. A pipe coupling containing a valve.
valve face. *Mach.* The part of the surface of a valve which comes in contact with the valve seat.
valve motion. = VALVE GEAR.
valve ring. = RELIEF FRAME.
valve view. = VALVAL VIEW.
val-vif′er-ous (văl-vĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*valve* + *-ferous.*] Having a valve or valves.
valv′i-form (văl′vĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like, or acting as, a valve.
val′vule (văl′vūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *valvule.*] A small valve or valvelike structure.
valyaunt. † VALIANT.
valye. † VAIL. [Dulcin.]
val′zin (văl′zĭn), *n.* *Pharm.*
vam′braced (văm′brāst), *a.* Wearing a vambrace.
va-mose′ (vȧ-mōs′; vä′mōs), **va-moose′** (vȧ-mōōs′), *v. i. & t.* [Sp. *vamos* let us go.] To depart quickly; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*

N O P Q R S T U V

vamp (vămp), *n.* [ME. *vampe, vaumpe, vauntpe,* F. *avantpied* the forefoot, vamp ; *avant* before, fore + *pied* foot, L. *pes.* See ADVANCE, VAN of an army ; FOOT.] **1.** A short hose coming to the calf, formerly sometimes worn over a stocking ; a sock. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. The part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt, and in front of the ankle seam ; an upper. See SHOE, *Illust.*
3. Any piece added to an old thing to make it look new.
4. *Music.* An accompaniment, generally improvised, consisting of a repeated succession of simple chords.

vamp, *v. t.* ; VAMPED (vămpt) ; VAMP'ING. **1.** To provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather ; hence, to piece, as any old thing, with a new part ; to patch ; — often with *up.*
I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift.*
2. *Music.* To make a vamp to ; to improvise.

vamp, *v. i.* *Music.* To play a vamp.

vam'pire (văm'pīr), *n.* Also *vampyre.* [F. *vampire* (cf. It. *vampiro,* G. *vampyr,* D. *vampir*), fr. Slavic ; cf. Servian *vampir* ; perh. ultimately connected with Turk. dial. *uber* witch.] **1.** A bloodsucking ghost or reanimated body of a dead person ; a soul or reanimated body of a dead person believed to come from the grave and wander about by night sucking the blood of persons asleep, causing their death. This superstition is now prevalent in parts of eastern Europe, and was esp. current in Hungary about 1730.
The persons who turn *vampires* are generally wizards, witches, suicides, and persons who have come to a violent end, or have been cursed by their parents or by the church. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. Fig. : One who lives by preying on others ; an extortioner ; a bloodsucker.
3. Also **vampire bat.** Any of certain bats so called because they are or were popularly (but in most cases incorrectly) supposed to suck the blood of animals ; esp. : **a** The **great** or **false vampire** (*Vampyrus spectrum*) and species of the genus *Phyllostoma,* which are large but probably entirely harmless South and Central American leaf-nosed bats. **b** Any of those, the true vampires, which actually suck the blood of animals, including men. They belong to the South American genera *Desmodus, Diæmus,* and *Diphylla,* of the family Phyllostomatidæ. Their incisor and canine teeth are modified for cutting, the stomach is small and tubular, and the intestine very short and not adapted for any food except blood. The best-known species (*Desmodus rufus*) is reddish brown, tailless, and not much over three inches long. Its bite is not dangerous. **c** Incorrectly, any of various Old World fruit bats.

Head of False Vampire (*Vampyrus spectrum*).

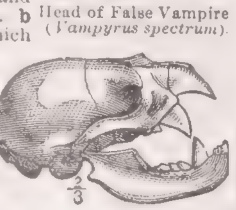

Skull of True Vampire (*Desmodus*).

vam-pir'ic (văm-pĭr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a vampire.

vam'pir-ism (văm'pīr-ĭz'm ; văm'pĭ-rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *vampirisme.*] **1.** Belief in vampires (the ghosts).
2. The actions of a vampire ; act or practice of bloodsucking ; also, fig., the practice of extortion or of preying upon others, esp. secretly.

vam'plate' (văm'plāt'), *n.* [F. *avant* before, fore + E. *plate.*] A round plate of iron on the shaft of a lance or tilting spear, to protect the hand.

van (văn), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *vanguard.*] The front of an army, fleet, or advancing body composed of individuals ; specif., in a military formation, the leading unit ; hence, the front or those at the front of any movement ; as, a nation in the *van* of progress.

van, *n.* [F., fr. L. *vannus* a van, or fan, for winnowing grain ; or dial. form of E. *fan.* Cf. FAN, WINNOW.] **1.** A fan or other winnowing device. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A shovel used in dressing ore. Cf. VANNER, 2. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A wing. *Archaic.* "Plumy *vans.*" *Milton.*

van, *v. t.* ; VANNED (vănd) ; VAN'NING. [Cf. F. *vanner* to winnow, to fan. See VAN a fan.] **1.** To fan or winnow. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To dress (ore) with a van or vanner. *Dial., S. W. Eng.*

van, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *caravan.*] **1.** A light wagon, either covered or open, used by tradesmen and others for the transportation of goods. *Eng.*
2. A large covered wagon, esp. one for moving furniture, etc., or one for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition.
3. A close railway car for baggage. See CAR, *n.*, 2. *Eng.*
4. In a lumber camp, a small general store, sometimes on wheels, at which clothing, tobacco, and other small articles for the crew are kept for sale. *Local, U. S. and Canada.*

van, *v. t.* To carry in a van.

van'a-date (văn'ȧ-dāt), *n.* Also **va-na'di-ate** (vȧ-nā'dĭ-āt). [Cf. F. *vanadate.*] *Chem.* A salt of vanadic acid.

va-nad'ic (vȧ-năd'ĭk ; -nā'dĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing vanadium ; specif., designating those compounds in which vanadium has a relatively higher valence than in the *vanadious* compounds ; as, *vanadic* oxide.
vanadic acid, *Chem.*, any of three oxyacids of vanadium, analogous to the three phosphoric acids and known respectively as *orthovanadic acid,* H_3VO_4, *metavanadic acid,* HVO_3, and *pyrovanadic acid,* $H_4V_2O_7$; specif., the ortho acid. Metavanadic acid is known as a golden-yellow crystalline solid, and is used as a pigment under the name of *vanadium bronze* or *yellow.* It lacks permanency.

va-nad'i-nite (-ĭ-nīt), *n.* *Min.* A mineral occurring in yellowish, brownish, and ruby-red hexagonal crystals. It consists of lead vanadate with a small proportion of lead chloride. H., 2.75-3. Sp. gr., 6.66-7.10.

va-na'di-ous (vȧ-nā'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing vanadium ; specif., designating compounds in which vanadium has a lower valence than in *vanadic* compounds.
vanadious acid, an acid, HVO_2, analogous to nitrous acid, known in the form of its salts, the *vanadites.*

va-na'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *Vanadīs,* a surname of the Scandinavian goddess Freya.] *Chem.* An element of the phosphorus group, found combined in many minerals, usually in small quantities, and isolated as a silver-white metal melting at about 1750° C. (3180° F.) and having a sp. gr. of 6.03. Symbol, *V* (rarely *Vd*) ; at. wt., 51.0. Vanadium was discovered by Del Rio in 1801 in vanadinite. The metal finds use as a constituent of vanadium steel. Chemically, vanadium is both basic and acid ; its valences are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the last being the most stable.

vanadium steel. Steel alloyed with vanadium (usually about 0.10 to 0.15%), an element which strengthens the steel and serves to remove oxygen and possibly nitrogen.

van'a-dyl (văn'ȧ-dĭl), *n.* [*vanadium* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical VO, conveniently regarded as present in certain vanadium compounds.

Van'cou-ve'ri-a (văn'kōō-vē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Fort *Vancouver,* California.] *Bot.* A genus of berberidaceous herbs containing two species, of western North America. They have dissected basal leaves and small panicled white flowers with numerous sepals and six petals. From their relationship to *Epimedium,* the plants have been called *American barrenworts.* See BARRENWORT.

Van'da (văn'dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Hind. *vandā* mistletoe, Skr. *vandā* a parasitic plant.] *Bot.* A genus of epiphytic orchids, distinguished by the loose racemes of large flowers with spreading perianth, the lip being saccate at the base. The species are natives of India and the Malayan region ; many are in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Van'dal (văn'dăl), *n.* [L. *Vandalus, Vandalius* ; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** One of a Germanic people anciently dwelling south of the Baltic between the Vistula and the Oder. In the 4th and 5th centuries they overran Gaul, Spain, and North Africa, and in 455 entered Italy and sacked Rome, destroying many monuments of art and literature. Their final stronghold, the Vandal kingdom of North Africa, was overthrown by Belisarius in 533.
2. [*often l. c.*] One who willfully destroys or mars a work of art or literature or wantonly mars anything beautiful.
And drove those holy *Vandals* off the stage. *Pope.*

Van'dal (văn'dăl), **Van-dal'ic** (văn-dăl'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Vandals or Vandalism ; — often *l. c.* in sense corresponding to VANDAL, *n.*, 2.

Van'dal-ism (văn'dăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The spirit or conduct of the Vandals ; hostility to, or willful destruction or defacement of, things of beauty, as works of art, literature, etc. ; — often *l. c.* in sense corresponding to VANDAL, *n.*, 2.

Van'de-mo'ni-an (văn'dē-mō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* Also **Van'die-me'ni-an** (-dē-mē'nĭ-ăn), **Van'die-mo'ni-an** (-mō'nĭ-ăn). [From *Van Diemen's* Land, after *Van Diemen,* a Dutch governor of Java.] A white inhabitant of Van Diemen's Land. *Obs.*, exc. specif. : *Colloq., Australasia.* A convict transported to Van Diemen's Land. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a Vandemonian ; hence, violent or ruffianly. *Obs. or Colloq., Australasia.*

Van-dyke' (văn-dīk'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the style of Van Dyck, or Vandyke, the painter ; used or represented by Van Dyck.
Vandyke beard, a trim, pointed beard, such as those often seen in pictures by Van Dyck. — **V. brown,** a deep brown pigment of uncertain identity, used by the painter Van Dyck ; hence, any of various brown pigments, as a natural earth resembling umber, a preparation of charred cork, a mixture of lampblack and Indian red, etc. — **V. collar** *or* **cape,** a broad collar or cape of fine linen and lace with a deep pointed or scalloped edge, worn lying on the shoulders ; — so called from its appearance in pictures by Van Dyck. — **V. edge,** an edge having large ornamental triangular points.

Van-dyke', *n.* **1.** A picture by Van Dyck.
2. One of several large points forming a border or edge, as on a collar, or on lace ; also, a Vandyke beard, collar, cape, or edge.

Van-dyke', *v. t.* ; VAN-DYKED' (-dīkt') ; VAN-DYK'ING (-dīk'ĭng). To fit or furnish with a Vandyke ; to form with points or scallops like a Vandyke.

vane (vān), *n.* [ME. *vane,* dial. form of *fane* weathercock, banner, AS. *fana* a banner, flag ; akin to D. *vaan,* G. *fahne,* OHG. *fano* cloth, *gundfano* flag, Icel. *fāni,* Sw. *fana,* Dan. *fane,* Goth. *fana* cloth, L. *pannus,* and perh. to Gr. πῆνος a web, πηνίον a bobbin, spool. Cf. FANON, PANE a compartment, panel.] **1.** A flag. *Obs.*
2. A contrivance attached to some elevated object so as to be moved by the wind, to show which way the wind blows ; a weathercock. It is usually a plate or strip of metal, or slip of wood, often cut into some fanciful form, and placed upon a perpendicular axis around which it moves freely. On a ship or other vessel it is usually a small streamer or a slender cone of cloth, placed at the masthead.
Aye undiscreet, and changing as a *vane.* *Chaucer.*
3. Any flat extended surface attached to an axis and moved by the wind ; as, the *vane* of a windmill ; hence, a similar fixture of any form moved in or by water, air, or other fluid ; as, the *vane* of a propeller, a fan blower, etc.
4. The web or flat expanded part of a feather, formed of the barbs and their appendages. See FEATHER, *n.*, 1.
5. *Surv.* **a** The target of a leveling staff. **b** One of the sights of a compass, quadrant, etc.

vaned (vānd), *a.* Having a vane or vanes.

Va-nes'sa (vȧ-nĕs'ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; orig. uncert.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of butterflies ; — properly applied to the genus (often called *Pyrameis*) to which the red admiral, painted beauty, etc., belong. **b** [*l. c.*] A butterfly of the genus *Vanessa.* — **va-nes'si-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *n.*

van'foss' (văn'fŏs'), *n.* [F. *avant-fossé* ; *avant* before + *fossé* ditch. Cf. FOSSE.] *Fort.* A ditch on the glacis close to the counterscarp, usually filled with water.

vang (văng), *n.* [D. *vang* a catch, *vangen* to catch, seize. See FANG.] *Naut.* One of two ropes extending from the peak of a gaff to steady it when the sail is not set.

van'guard' (văn'gärd'), *n.* [For *vantguard, avant-guard,* F. *avant-garde* ; *avant* before, fore + *garde* guard. See AVANT, AVAUNT, GUARD ; cf. ADVANCE, VAMP, VAN of an army, VAWARD.] *Mil.* The troops who march in front of an army ; the van ; specif., the more advanced part of an advance guard.

Van-gue'ri-a (văn-gwē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy *voavanguer.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical African and Asiatic rubiaceous trees or shrubs, having axillary clusters of small whitish flowers with five stamens and a 3-5-celled ovary. *V. madagascariensis* is the voa vanga (which see).

va-nil'la (vȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *vainilla,* dim. of Sp. *vaina* a sheath, a pod, L. *vagina* ; — because its grains, or seeds, are contained in little pods.] **1** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American climbing orchidaceous plants bearing fleshy, distichous leaves and numerous aërial roots. The flowers are in axillary racemes ; they have a spreading perianth, with the labellum united to the column. *V. planifolia,* the vanilla of commerce, occurs in Florida and throughout tropical America ; it is also widely cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
2. **a** The long podlike capsules of *Vanilla planifolia,* which when cured constitute an important article of commerce ; also, the capsules of any species similarly used. **b** A flavoring extract made from the capsules, extensively used in confectionery, perfumery, etc. It has a pleasant fragrance and taste. As a medicine, vanilla is supposed to possess powers analogous to valerian.

Vanilla, Flowering Branch and Pods.

vanilla bean. The long capsule of the vanilla plant.

vanilla plant. **a** The plant *Vanilla planifolia.* **b** The wild vanilla.

va-nil'late (vȧ-nĭl'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of vanillic acid.

va-nil'lic (-ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, vanilla or vanillin ; resembling vanillin. — **vanillic acid,** an odorless crystalline acid, $C_8H_8O_4$, formed by oxidation of vanillin and otherwise. — **v. alcohol,** a crystalline substance, $C_8H_{10}O_3$, obtained by reducing vanillin ; — called also *vanillyl alcohol.*

va-nil'lin (-ĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-ĭn ; -ēn). *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_8H_8O_3$, the fragrant constituent of vanilla. It is extracted from vanilla pods, and is also obtained by the decomposition of coniferin, by the oxidation of eugenol, and by other methods. Chemically it is the *m*-methyl derivative of protocatechuic aldehyde.

va-nil'lism (vȧ-nĭl'ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* **a** The morbid condition produced by prolonged exposure to the volatile principle of vanilla. **b** Dermatitis from handling vanilla.

Va'nir (vä'nēr ; *class. Icel.* wä'-), *n. pl.* [Icel., pl. of *Vanr.*] *Norse Myth.* Three deities, Njorth, Frey, and Freya, who forced the Æsir to allow them to share their sacrifices. They were wealthy gods of trade and commerce and came from the south. Some mythologists consider that the war with the Vanir rests upon some pre-historic invasion of Scandinavia from Germany, the invaders forcing the worship of their gods upon the natives. See ÆSIR.

van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *v. i.* ; VAN'ISHED (-ĭsht) ; VAN'ISH-ING. [ME. *vanissen,* OF. *vanir,* in OF. *envanir, esvanir* (cf. F. *évanouir,* OF. *esvanuir*), fr. L. *vanus* empty, vain ; cf. L. *vanescere, evanescere,* to vanish. See VAIN ; cf. EVANESCENT, 2d -ISH.] **1.** To pass from a visible to an invisible state ; to go out of sight ; to disappear ; to fade away.
Go ; *vanish* into air ; away ! *Shak.*
2. To be annihilated or lost ; to pass away ; as, his hopes of release *vanished* with the defeat of his rescuers.
3. To issue from the lips, as speech. *Nonce Use.* *Shak.*
4. *Math.* To assume the value zero.

van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *n.* *Phon.* The brief terminal part of a vowel, usually differing in quality from the main part ; as, *a* as in *ale* usually ends with a *vanish* of *i* as in *ill, o* as in *old* with a vanish of *oo* as in *foot.* Cf. *off-glide,* under GLIDE, *n.*, 3 *a.*

van'ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VANISH. — **vanishing fraction,** *Math.*, a fraction that takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$ for a particular value of the variable. — **v. line,** *Persp.*, one of the lines converging to a vanishing point. — **v. point.** *Persp.* See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **v. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4.

van'i-ty (văn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *vanite,* F. *vanité,* L. *vanitas,* fr. *vanus* empty, vain. See VAIN.] **1.** Quality or state of being vain, or empty ; want of substance to satisfy desire ; emptiness ; falsity.
Vanity of vanities ; all is *vanity.* *Eccl.* i. 2.
Here I may well show the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Sir J. Davies.*
2. An empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal appearance, attainments, or characteristics, esp. with an excessive desire for notice or approval, vainglory ; conceit ; also, sometimes, ostentation.
3. That which is vain, empty, visionary, or unsubstantial ; fruitless desire or effort ; empty pleasure ; vain pursuit ;

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vamp, *n.* A volunteer fireman. *Amer. Slang.*
vamp (vămp ; vȧmp), *v. t.* To tramp ; plod. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
vamp, *n. & v.* Pawn. *Obs. or R.*
vamp'er, *n.* One who vamps.
vamp'er (vȧm'pēr ; -pĕ), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *vamp,* and E. VAPOR, *v.*, VAUNT.] To boast ; to bluster ; to pose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
vamp'ey, *n.* = VAMP, 1. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To put a vampey on. *Obs.*
vam'pire, *a.* Vampiric.
vam'pir-ine (văm'pĭ-rīn ; -rĭn ; 183), *a.* Pert. to or like a vampire.
vam'plet † VAMPLATE.
vampt. Vamped. *Ref. Sp.*
vamp'y. † VAMPEY.
vam'pyre. Var. of VAMPIRE.
Vam'py-rus (văm'pĭ-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus which includes the great vampire. See VAMPIRE, 3.
va'mure. † VAUNTMURE.
vamward. † VANGUARD.
van. † *won,* pret.
van, *v. t.* To be in the van of ; [to lead. *R.*
van'a-dif'er-ous (văn'ȧ-dĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* Containing or yielding vanadium.
[VANADIOUS ACID.
van'a-dite (văn'ȧ-dīt), *n.* See
vanadium bronze, vanadium yellow. See VANADIC ACID.
van'a-dous (văn'ȧ-dŭs). Var. of VANADIOUS.
Va'na-heim' (vä'nä-hām' ; *cf.* VANIR), **Va'na-heimr** (-hām'r), *n.* [Icel. *Vanaheimar.*] *Norse Myth.* The home of the Vanir, one of the Nine Worlds.
van'cou-rier' (văn'kōō-rēr'), *n.* [F. *avant-courier.* See AVANT, VAN of an army, COURIER ; cf. AVANT-COURIER, VAUNT-COURIER.] Avant-courier ; precursor. *Obs.*
vand. † WAND.
vand. Obs. pret. of FIND.
Van'dal-is'tic (văn'dăl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Vandal ; vandalic. *Rare.*
Van-del'li-a (văn-dĕl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Domingos *Vandelli* (1730-1816), Portuguese scientist.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World scrophulariaceous herbs, distinguished from *Ilysanthes* by the four perfect stamens. Some are cultivated.
Van'de-mo'ni-an-ism (văn'dē-mō'nĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Ruffianly behavior ; blackguardism. *Colloq., Australasia.*
[VANDYKE.
Van-dyck' (văn-dīk'). Var. of
vane. † VAIN, VEIN.
vaneall. † VENIAL.
vanehope. † WANHOPE.
vaneist. Obs. p. p. of VANISH.
vane'less, *a.* See -LESS.
Va-nel'lus (vȧ-nĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *vanneau* lapwing, or It. *vanello.*] *Zoöl.* The genus of birds including the lapwings.
Van-es'sa (văn-ĕs'ȧ), *n.* [*Van,* in *Vanhomrigh* + *Essa,* dim. of *Esther.*] A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady who proposed marriage to him. How her declaration was received is told in Swift's poem of "Cadenus and Vanessa."
[FANG.
vang (văng). Dial. Eng. var. of
vange, *n.* [It. *vanga,* or L. *vanga* a kind of mattock.] A spade. *Obs.*
van'gee (văn'jē), *n.* *Naut.* A barrel fitted with cranks, used in pumping a vessel. *Obs. or R.*
vangelie, vangell. † EVANGEL.
van'glo, van'gloe (văŋ'glō), *n.* Sesame. *West Indies.*
van'guard', *v. i.* To serve as a vanguard. *Obs.*
vanhap. † WANHAP.
Va-ni'a (vȧ-nī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Va-ni'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
vanilla grass. = HOLY GRASS.
vanilla leaf. Any species of *Trilisa.*
[Vanillic.
van'il-lin'ic (văn'ĭ-lĭn'ĭk), *a.*
va-nil'loes (vȧ-nĭl'ōz), *n. pl.* An inferior kind of vanilla derived from *Vanilla pompona.*
va-nil'lyl (-ĭl), *n.* [*vanillic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_8H_9O_2$, of which vanillic alcohol is the hydroxide.
va-nil'o-quence (vȧ-nĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *vaniloquentia.*] Vain or foolish talk. *Obs.* —
va-nil'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* *Obs.*
van'ish, *v. t.* To cause to disappear ; to consume. *Obs.*
van'ish-er, *n.* One that vanishes.
[ING.
van'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of VANISH-
van'ish-ment, *n.* A vanishing.
van'isht. Vanished. *Ref. Sp.*
Van'ist (văn'ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts colony (1636-37), in his defense of Anne Hutchinson.
van'i-ta'ri-an-ism (văn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm ; 115), *n.* Absorption in matters of personal vanity. *Rare.*
‖ **va'ni-tas va'ni-ta'tum** (văn'ĭ-tăs văn'ĭ-tā'tŭm). [LL.] Vanity of vanities.
vanite. † VANITY.
van'i-tied (văn'ĭ-tĭd), *a.* Imbued with vanity.

idle show; anything regarded as trifling or frivolous; as, she was too ascetic for jewels, fans, and such *vanities.*
4. [*cap.*] **a** A stock character in old moralities and puppet shows. **b** A town in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."
Syn. — Egotism, emptiness, self-sufficiency. See PRIDE.

vanity box. A small box, usually jeweled or of precious metal and worn on a chain, containing a mirror, powder puff, and other small toilet articles for a woman.

Vanity Fair. **a** In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a fair which was held all the year long in the town of Vanity. "It beareth the name of Vanity Fair because the town where 't is kept is lighter than vanity [*Ps.* lxii. 9], and also because all that is there sold, or that cometh thither, is vanity." Hence, the world as a place where vanity and foolish ostentation obtain; the world of fashion. **b** The title of a satirical novel by Thackeray. See SHARP, BECKY.

van'ner (văn'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. VAN to winnow, VAN a fan.] **1.** A fanner. *Dial., S. W. Eng.*
2. *Mining.* One who vans with a shovel or pan; also, a machine for similarly dressing ore by means of a shaking motion and a current of water.

Van'nic (văn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vans,* pre-Armenian inhabitants of Armenia; as, *Vannic* monuments.

van'quish (văŋ'kwĭsh), *v. t.*; VAN'QUISHED (-kwĭsht); VAN'QUISH-ING. [ME. *venquishen, venquissen, venkisen,* OF. *vainquir* (cf. *venqui,* pret. of *veintre,* F. *vaincre*), var. of *veintre,* F. *vaincre,* fr. L. *vincere.* See VICTOR.] **1.** To conquer, overcome, or subdue in battle, as an enemy, hence, to overpower; prostrate; as, love *vanquished* pride.
2. To defeat in any contest; to get the better of; hence, to put down; to refute; confute.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the Bishop of Meaux's treatise. *Atterbury.*

3. To overcome or ruin the strength or properties of. *Obs.*
Syn. — Surmount, overcome, confute. See CONQUER.

van'quish, *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.

van'sire (văn'sīr), *n.* [F., fr. Malagasy *vontsira.*] An ichneumon or mongoose (*Herpestes galera*) of southern Africa and Madagascar. It is reddish brown or dark brown, grizzled with white.

van'tage (văn'tāj), *n.* [Aphetic for ME. *avantage,* fr. F. *avantage.* See ADVANTAGE.] **1.** Advantage; gain. *Obs. or R.*
2. Superior or more favorable situation or opportunity; advantage; vantage ground; also, formerly, opportunity.

I am unarm'd; forego this *vantage,* Greek. *Shak.*

3. *Tennis.* = ADVANTAGE, 5. See LAWN TENNIS.
of, *or* **to the, vantage,** in addition; to boot. *Obs. Shak.*

vantage ground. Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another. "The *vantage ground* of truth." *Bacon.*

van't Hoff's law (vänt hŏfs'). [After J. H. *van't Hoff,* Dutch physical chemist.] *Phys. Chem.* The generalization that: when a system is in equilibrium, of the two opposed interactions the endothermal is promoted by raising the temperature, the exothermal by lowering it. It is a particular case of Le Chatelier's law.

van'ward (văn'wẽrd), *a.* [*van* + *-ward.*] Being on, or towards, the van, or front; as, the *vanward* troop.

vap'id (văp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *vapidus* having lost its life and spirit, vapid; akin to *vappa* vapid wine, *vapor* vapor. See VAPOR.] Having lost its life and spirit; dead; insipid; flat; as, *vapid* beer; a *vapid* state of the blood; hence, dull; spiritless; unanimated; as, a *vapid* speech. — **va-pid'i-ty** (vȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **vap'id-ly,** *adv.* — **vap'id-ness,** *n.*

A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vapid* to their taste. *Burke.*

Syn. — See INSIPID.

va'por, va'pour (vā'pẽr), *n.* [ME. *vapour,* OF. *vapour, vapor, vapeur,* F. *vapeur,* L. *vapor;* prob. for *cvapor,* and akin to Gr. καπνός smoke, καπνεῖν to breathe forth, Lith. *kvepti* to breathe, smell, Russ. *kop* smoke, *kopot'* fine soot. Cf. VAPID.] **1.** Any visible diffused substance floating in the air and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, etc.

The *vapor* which that fro the earth glood [glided]. *Chaucer.*
Fire and hail; snow and *vapors.* *Ps.* cxlviii. 8.

2. *Physics.* Any substance in the gaseous state, thought of with some reference to the liquid or solid form; a gasified liquid or solid; a gaseous substance which is at a temperature below its critical point and therefore liquefiable by pressure alone. See GAS, *n.*, 1, *Cit.*

Vapor is any substance in the gaseous condition at the maximum of density consistent with that condition. *Nichol.*

3. Wind; flatulence. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
4. Subtle influence. *Obs. & R.* *Chaucer.*
5. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; unreal fancy; vain imagination.

For what is your life? It is even a *vapor,* that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. *James* iv. 14.

6. *pl.* **a** Hypochondria, or melancholy; the blues. *Archaic.* "A fit of *vapors.*" *Pope.* **b** Act or process of contradicting rudely or badgering a person to provoke a quarrel. *Obs.*
7. *Pharm.* A medicinal agent designed for administration in the form of inhaled vapor.

va'por, va'pour, *v. i.*; VA'PORED, VA'POURED (-pẽrd); VA'POR-ING, VA'POUR-ING. [From VAPOR, *n.*: cf. L. *vaporare.*] **1.** To pass off in fumes, or as a moist diffused substance, visible or invisible; to be exhaled; to steam; evaporate.
2. To emit vapor or fumes.

Running waters *vapor* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon.*

3. To talk idly; to boast or vaunt; to brag.

Poets used to *vapor* much after this manner. *Milton.*

va'por, va'pour (vā'pẽr), *v. t.* *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To send (off, out, forth, etc.) in or as in vapor; as, to *vapor* away a heated fluid. "*Vapor* forth his soul." *B. Jonson.*
2. To affect with vapors, or blues.
3. To badger; bully.

vapor, *or* **vapour, bath.** A bath in vapor; the application of vapor to the body, or to a part of it, in a close place; also, the bathing place itself.

vapor, *or* **vapour, density.** The relative weight of a gas or vapor as compared with some specific standard, usually hydrogen, but sometimes air.

vapor, *or* **vapour, engine.** An engine in which the working fluid is a vapor, esp. one other than steam.

va'por-er, va'pour-er (vā'pẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who vapors; esp., a braggart.

va'por-es'cence (vā'pẽr-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* [*vapor* + *-escence.*] Formation of vapor. — **va'por-es'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

va'por-if'ic (vā'pẽr-ĭf'ĭk; văp'ẽr-), *a.* [L. *vapor* vapor + *facere* to make.] Producing vapor; tending to pass, or to cause to pass, into vapor.

va'por-i-form' (vā'pẽr-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Existing in a vaporous form or state; as, steam is a *vaporiform* substance.

va'por-im'e-ter (vā'pẽr-ĭm'ē-tẽr; văp'ō-rĭm'-), *n.* [*vapor* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the volume or the tension of a vapor; specif., one used in alcoholometry.

va'por-ing, va'pour-ing (vā'pẽr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VAPOR. Hence: *p. a.* Braggart; vaunting. — **va'por-ing-ly, va'pour-ing-ly,** *adv.*

va'por-ish, va'pour-ish, *a.* **1.** Full of vapors; vaporous.
2. Affected by the vapors; given to fits of depression or hysteria. — **va'por-ish-ness, va'pour-ish-ness,** *n.*

va'por-i-za'tion (vā'pẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; văp'ō-rĭ-; -ī-zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *vaporisation.*] Act or process of vaporizing, or state of being vaporized; artificial formation of vapor; specif., conversion of water into steam, as in a steam boiler.

va'por-ize (vā'pẽr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. VAPORISER.] To convert into vapor, as by the application of heat, whether naturally or artificially.

va'por-ize, *v. i.* To become converted into vapor.

va'por-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One that vaporizes; specif., an apparatus for vaporizing a heavy oil, as petroleum, for the explosive charge of an internal-combustion engine. Also, sometimes, a simple form of carburetor. Cf. CARBURETOR.

va'por-ole (vā'pẽr-ōl), *n.* [*vapor* + *-ole.*] *Med.* A glass capsule which is easily friable, containing a volatile drug. It is crushed in the fingers so as to permit inhalation.

va'por-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being vaporous.

va'por-ous (vā'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vaporosus:* cf. F. *vaporeux.*] **1.** Having the form or nature of vapor. *Holland.*
2. Full of vapors, or exhalations. *Shak.*
3. Producing vapors; hence, windy; flatulent. *Bacon.*
4. Unreal; unsubstantial; vain; whimsical.

Such *vaporous* speculations were inevitable. *Carlyle.*

— **va'por-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **va'por-ous-ness,** *n.*

vapor, *or* **vapour, plane.** *Meteor.* The level at which convectional clouds begin to form.

vapor, *or* **vapour, pressure** *or* **tension.** *Physics.* The pressure or tension of a confined body of vapor. The pressure of a given saturated vapor is a function of the temperature only, and may be measured by introducing a small quantity of the substance into a barometer and noting the depression of the column of mercury.

va'por-y, va'pour-y (vā'pẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or of the nature of, a vapor or vapors; vaporous.
2. Hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.

‖ **va-que'ro** (vä-kā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp., cowherd, fr. *vaca* a cow, L. *vacca.* Cf. VACHER.] A herdsman; a cowboy. *Spanish America & Southwestern U. S.*

va'ra (vä'rä), *n.* [Sp. *vara* staff, wand, L. *vara* forked pole.] A Spanish and Portuguese measure of length and (**square vara**) of surface. See MEASURE.

var'ec (văr'ĕk), *n.* [F.; of Teutonic origin. Cf. WRACK seaweed, wreck.] The calcined ashes of any coarse seaweed used for the manufacture of soda and iodine; kelp; also, the seaweed itself. See WRACK.

var-gue'no (vär-gā'nō), *n.* [Said to be fr. *Vargas,* name of a village in Spain.] *Art.* A decorative cabinet, of a form originating in Spain, the body being rectangular and supported on legs or an ornamental framework and the front opening downwards on hinges to serve as a writing desk.

va'ri-a-bil'i-ty (vā'rĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; 115), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being variable; variableness.
2. *Biol.* The quality or attribute of animals and plants which causes them to exhibit variation; ability to vary, from whatever cause. Cf. VARIATION, 10.

va'ri-a-ble (vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l; 115), *a.* [L. *variabilis:* cf. F. *variable.*] **1.** Having the capacity of varying or changing; changeable; as, *variable* winds; a *variable* quantity.
2. Liable to vary; too susceptible of change; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant; as, passions are *variable.*

Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable.* *Shak.*

3. *Biol.* Not true to type; aberrant; inconstant; — said of a species or of a specific character.
Syn. — Changeable, mutable, fickle, unsteady, inconstant.
variable gear, *Mach.,* a gear wheel of irregular outline, which gears with a corresponding wheel so that the velocity ratio changes one or more times throughout a single revolution. Hence, **v. gearing.** — **v.-speed gear.** *Mach.* = CHANGE GEAR. — **variable stars,** *Astron.,* fixed stars which vary in their apparent magnitude, usually in more or less uniform periods, regarded as due either to internal changes or to external causes, such as eclipse by a dark companion.

va'ri-a-ble (vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *n.* **1.** That which is variable; that which varies, or is subject to change.
2. *Math.* **a** A quantity that may increase or decrease continuously or discontinuously; a symbol that admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression; as, in the equation of a circle $x^2 + y = r^2$, x and y are *variables.* **b** A symbol standing for any one of a class of things.
3. *Naut.* **a** A shifting wind, or one that varies in force. **b** *pl.* Those parts of the sea where a steady wind is not expected, esp. the parts between the trade-wind belts; sometimes, the doldrums.
4. *Astron.* A variable star.
variable of integration. See ARGUMENT OF INTEGRATION.

va'ri-ance (vā'rĭ-ăns; 115), *n.* [L. *variantia:* cf. OF. *variance.*] **1.** Act of varying, or state of being variant; change of condition; variation; deviation; alteration.
2. Variableness; fickleness. *Obs.*
3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord; dispute; quarrel.

That which is the strength of their amity shall prove the immediate author of their *variance.* *Shak.*

4. *Law.* A disagreement or difference between two parts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought to agree, as the writ and the declaration, or the allegation and the proof. Under modern code pleading variances that do not actually mislead the opposing party to his prejudice in maintaining his action or defense on the merits are generally considered immaterial or amendable.
at variance, in a state of difference; not in harmony or agreement; as, his acts are *at variance* with his words; hence, in a state of dissension or controversy; at enmity. "*At variance* with himself." *Milton.*

va'ri-ant (vā'rĭ-ănt; 115), *a.* [L. *varians,* p. pr. of *variare* to change: cf. F. *variant.* See VARY.] **1.** Varying in form, character, or the like, from something of the same general kind; different; diverse; as, a *variant* spelling.
2. Variable; changeable; fickle; restless. *Archaic.*

He is so *variant,* he abit [abides] nowhere. *Chaucer.*

va'ri-ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *variante.*] **1.** Something which differs in form from another thing, though essentially the same; as, a *variant* of a story, passage, word.
2. *Math.* A rational function of n linear functions (the determinant of whose n^2 constant coefficients is *not* 0) of n linearly unconnected particular solutions of a rational homogeneous linear differential equation, and in which all the n^2 coefficients are essential.
3. *Biol.* That which exhibits variation from type.

va'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; VA'RI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); VA'RI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *variatus,* p. p. of *variare.* See VARY.] To alter; to make or become different; to vary; diversify.

va'ri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *variatus,* p. p.] Varied; diversified.

va'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *variacioun,* F. *variation,* OF. also *-cion,* L. *variatio.* See VARY.] **1.** Act of varying; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of a thing; modification; alteration; mutation; diversity; deviation; as, a *variation* of color, size, language.

The essences of things are conceived not capable of any such *variation.* *Locke.*

2. Extent to which a thing varies; amount of departure from a position or state; amount or rate of change; as, great *variations* in temperature, speed, prices, etc.
3. Variance; difference; disagreement. *Obs.*
4. *Gram.* Change of form of words; inflection.
5. *Music.* Repetition of a theme or melody with embellishments or modifications, in time, tune, harmony, or key; the presentation of a musical thought in new and varied aspects, yet keeping the essential features of the original.
6. *Alg.* **a** One of the different linear arrangements that can be made of any number of objects taken from a set. **b** The sequence + — or — + in a row of such signs or of terms affected by them.
7. *Astron.* A change in the mean motion, mean orbit, etc., of a planet or other heavenly body; as, the *variation* of the moon depending on its angular distance from the sun.
8. *Magnetism.* = DECLINATION, *n.*, 8.
9. *Mach.* The maximum angular or phase displacement of the revolving member or armature of a machine from the position of uniform rotation. Cf. PULSATION, 5.
10. *Biol.* In an organism, divergence in characters from those typical or usual in the group (esp. the species) to which it belongs; also, divergence in the characters of the offspring from those of the parents producing it. Also, the concrete result or effect of such divergence; esp., an organism differing from a type or from its parents. *Variation* is often regarded as opposed to *heredity.* Variation is practically universal among organisms, and the solution of its causal relations is the chief problem of the study of evolution. Simple **individual variations,** or those arising in certain of the individuals of one parentage, were regarded by Darwin as **fortuitous,** or due to chance and subject to the operation of natural selection (which see). **Fluctuating,** or **continuous, variations** are essentially individual variations which occur with frequency and themselves vary within limits or around a mean. Sudden pronounced variations are **saltatory,** or **discontinuous, variations.** **Determinate,** or

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van-ja'ra (vŭn-jä'rä), *n.* = BRINJARRY, 1. [Colloq.
van'-John', *n.* Vingt et un.
van-lay', *n.* [Cf. AVANT, AVAUNT; RELAY, *n.*] A set of hounds first used. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t.* To hunt with vanlays. *Obs.*
van'most (văn'mōst), *a.* In the extreme front or advance. *Rare.*
vanmure. ✝ VAUNTMURE.
vanne. ✝ FAN.
van'ner (văn'ẽr), *n.* A horse used, or suitable for use, in hauling vans. *Cant, Eng.* [NER.
vanner. Dial. Eng. var. of FAN-
van'net (văn'ĕt), *n.* [F.] *Her.* A scallop shell depicted without ears and displaying the inside.
vanni. ✝ VAN, to winnow.
van'quish-a-ble (văŋ'kwĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [quishes.
van'quish-er, *n.* One that van-
van'quish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
van'quisht. Vanquished. *Ref. Sp.* [= VANIR.
Vans (wänz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* VAN.
vanshie ✝ VANISH.
vanston. ✝ FONT STONE.
vant. ✝ VAUNT, WANT.
vant (vănt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FONT.
van'tage (văn'tāj), *v. t.* [See ADVANTAGE, *v.*] To advantage; profit. *Archaic.* [geous. *Obs.*
van'tage-a-ble, *a.* Advanta-
vantage game. *Lawn Tennis.* The game next after a set is at deuce.
van'tage-less, *a.* See -LESS.
vantage loaf. The 13th loaf in a baker's dozen. *Obs. or R.*
vantage point. A point giving advantage; vantage ground.
vantage post. A vantage point.
vantance, *n.* [OF.] Boasting. *Obs.*
vant'brace (vănt'brās), **vant'-brass** (-brăs). ✝ VAMBRACE.
vant'che-mise', *n.* [See AVANT; CHEMISE.] A fore shirt. *Obs.*
vant'cou-rier', vant'cur-reur'. ✝ VANCOURIER.
vanterie, *n.* [F.] Boasting. *Obs.*
vantewarde, vant'guard'. ✝ VANGUARD. [VAUNTMURE.
vant'mure (vănt'mūr). ✝
vantones, vantonly, vantounly. ✝ WANTONNESS, WANTONLY.
van'tour. ✝ VAUNTER.
vantparler. ✝ VAUNTPARLER.
vant'plate'. ✝ VAMPLATE.
van'ward' (văn'wôrd'), *n.* = VANGUARD. *Obs.*
van'-winged' hawk (văn'wĭngd'). = 1st HOBBY. *Local, Eng.*
vap (văp), *n.* [Cf. L. *vappa* vapid wine. See VAPID.] The vapid part of liquor. *Obs.*
vapnys. Obs. pl. of WEAPON.
va'por-a-ble (vā'pẽr-ȧ-b'l; văp'ẽr-), *a.* Vaporizable. — **va'por-a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
va'po-ra'ri-um (vā'pō-rā'rĭ-ŭm; văp'ō-), *n.* [L., a steam pipe in a hot bath.] A vapor bath; specif., a Russian bath.
va'po-ra-ry (vā'pō-rā-rĭ; văp'ō-), *n.* A vaporarium. *Obs.*
va'po-rate (-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *vaporare, vaporatum.* See VAPOR.] To emit vapor; to evaporate. *R.*
va'po-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vaporation,* L. *vaporatio.*] Evaporation. *Rare.*
va'pord. Vapored. *Ref. Sp.*
va'pored, va'poured (vā'pẽrd), *a.* **1.** Wet with vapors; moist. **2.** Affected with the vapors. See VAPOR, *n.*, 6 **a.** [tussock moth.
vaporer, *or* **vapourer, moth.** A
va'por-if'er-ous (vā'pẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs; văp'ō-rĭf'-), *a.* [L. *vaporifer;* *vapor* vapor + *ferre* to bear.] Conveying or producing vapor. — **va'por-if'er-ous-ness,** *n.*
va'por-iz'a-ble (vā'pẽr-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [See -LESS.
va'por-less, va'pour-less, *a.*
va'por-ose (vā'pẽr-ōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* Full of vapor; vaporous. — **va'por-ose'ness,** *n.*
vapor, *or* **vapour, stove.** A stove, as a gasoline stove, for vaporizing and burning liquid fuel.
vapor, *or* **vapour, tension.** See VAPOR PRESSURE.
va'pour. Var. of VAPOR.
vappyn. ✝ WEAPON.
vap'u-late (văp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *vapulare* to be flogged.] To beat; to flog. — **vap'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **vap'u-la-to-ry** (văp'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* *All Obs.*
var. ✝ WAR, worse; WARE, aware; *were,* form of BE.
var. *Abbr.* Variant; variation; variety; various. [of VERY.
var'a (văr'ĭ). Dial. Eng. var.
var'an (văr'ăn), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *waran.*] A monitor lizard.
va-ran'da. ✝ VERANDA.
Va-ran'gi (vȧ-răn'jī), *n. pl.* [LL.] The Varangians.
Va-ran'gi-an (-jĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *Varangien,* LL. *Varingus,* LGr. Βάραγγος; of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *Væringi* a Varangian, a Scandinavian, prop., a confederate, fr. *vārar,* pl., pledge, troth.] One of the Northmen who founded a dynasty in Russia in the 9th century; also, one of the Northmen composing, at a later date, the imperial body guard at Constantinople.
Va-ran'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; see VARAN]. **Va-ra'nus** (-rā'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] See MONITOR, 5.
vard. ✝ WARD.
vardan, vardanry. ✝ WARDEN, WARDENRY. [DANT.
var'dant (vär'dănt). ✝ VER-
varde. ✝ FERD, host.
var'del. ✝ FARDEL. [DEN, 1.
Varden, Dolly. See DOLLY VAR-
var'din-gale. ✝ FARTHINGALE.
vardour. ✝ VERDURE.
vare. ✝ FARE, VEER.
vare (vâr), *n.* [See VARA.] A staff; a wand. *Obs.*
vare, *n.* [OF. *vair* variegated, gray. See VAIR.] A weasel. *Local, Eng.*
vare'-head'ed, *a.* Having a weasel-like head. — **vare-headed widgeon.** = VARE WIDGEON. *Local, Eng.*
va-rel'la (vȧ-rĕl'ȧ), *n.* Also **va-relle'** (vȧ-rĕl'). A pagoda or temple. *Obs.*
va'reuse' (vȧ'rûz'), *n.* [F.] A kind of blouse for men. *Southern U. S.*
vare widgeon. A female or young male smew. *Local, Eng.*
va'ri (vä'rĭ), *n.* [F. *vari,* fr. Malagasy *varika.*] The ruffed lemur (*Lemur varius*).
va'ri-a-bl. Variable. *Ref. Sp.*
va'ri-a-ble-ness, *n.* See NESS.
va'ri-a-bly, *adv.* of VARIABLE.
variacioun. ✝ VARIATION.
‖ **va'ri-æ lec'ti-o'nes** (vā'rĭ-ē lĕk'shĭ-ō'nēz) [L.] Various or variant readings. [*Obs.*
va'ri-al (vā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Variable.
va'ri-ate, *n.* A variant.
‖ **va'ri-a'ti-o de-lec'tat.** [L.] Variation (or variety) delights.

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definite variation is that supposed to follow certain fixed lines predetermined, according to various theories, by inherent tendencies, by accumulated hereditary impulses, or by environmental influences (see ORTHOGENESIS). **Geographic variation** is that in which the individuals of a given region possess common characters unlike those of the same stock in adjacent regions (see SUBSPECIES).

Syn. — Change, vicissitude, variety, diversity, deviation.

variation of a curve, *Math.*, the change of a curve between two fixed points *A* and *B* into another very near-lying curve between *A* and *B*, effected by changing slightly the parameter θ on which the coördinates *x* and *y* of any point of the curve depend (*Lagrange*); also, the curve itself produced by this variation, called also *varied curve.* — **v. of an integral**, *Math.*, the difference in value of the line integral $\int F(x, y, y')dx$ taken along a curve between two fixed points *A* and *B* and taken along any adjacent varied curve from *A* to *B*. — **v. of constants** or **parameters**, *Math.*, a method for solving a differential equation by first solving a simpler equation and then generalizing this solution properly so as to include the original equation by treating the arbitrary constants not as constants, but as variables.

variation compass. A compass of delicate construction for observing the variation of the magnetic needle.

va′ri-a-tive (vā′rĭ-ā-tĭv; 115), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or showing, variation. — **va′ri-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

va′ri-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One that variates: as, a speed *variator.* Specif.: *Elec.* A kind of joint that compensates for variations in length due to temperature changes.

var′i-cel′la (văr′ĭ-sĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. VARIOLA.] *Med.* Chicken pox.

var′i-cel′late (-sĕl′āt), *a.* [Dim. of *varix* + *-ate.*] *Zoöl.* Having small or indistinct varices; — said of certain shells.

var′i-cel′loid (-sĕl′oid), *a.* [*varicella* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling varicella; as, *varicelloid* smallpox.

var′i-co-cele′ (văr′ĭ-kō-sēl′), *n.* [*varix* a dilated vein + *-cele*: cf. F. *varicocèle.*] *Med.* A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord or of the veins of the scrotum. It is more common on the left side, and gives rise to the formation of a soft compressible tumor mass.

var′i-cose (-kōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *varicosus*, fr. *varix*, *-icis*, a dilated vein; cf. *varus* a blotch, pimple.] **1.** Irregularly swollen or enlarged; affected with, containing, or pert. to, varices or varicosities; as, a *varicose* nerve fiber, vein, ulcers. **2.** *Med.* Intended for the treatment of varicose veins; — said of elastic stockings, bandages, and the like.

var′i-co′sis (-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See VARIX; -OSIS.] *Med.* The formation of varices; varicosity.

var′i-cos′i-ty (-kŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being varicose; also, a varix.

var′i-cot′o-my (-kŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [See VARIX; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of a varicosity.

va-ric′u-la (vȧ-rĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., a small varix.] *Med.* Varicosity of the veins of the conjunctiva.

va′ried (vā′rĭd; 115), *p. a.* **1.** Changed; altered. **2.** Various; diversified; diverse; as, a *varied* experience; *varied* interests; *varied* scenery. **3.** Marked conspicuously or contrastingly with several colors, as many animals.

varied bunting, a bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) related to the nonpareil, found in eastern Mexico and southern Texas. The male is handsomely colored, with the plumage largely of shades of purplish and red. — **v. curve.** *Math.* See VARIATION OF A CURVE. — **v. thrush**, a thrush (*Ixoreus nævius*) of western North America similar in form and size to the robin, but rufescent or orange brown underneath, with black mark on the breast.

Varied Thrush. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

va′ri-e-gate (vā′rĭ-ē-gāt; 115), *v. t.*; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *variegatus*, p. p. of *variegare* to variegate; *varius* various + root of *agere* to move, make. See VARIOUS; AGENT.] To diversify in external appearance, esp. with different colors; to dapple; streak.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward.*

va′ri-e-gat′ed (-gāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Having marks or patches of different colors. — **variegated copper ore**, bornite. — **v. langur, v. monkey**, the douc. — **v. sheldrake**, the paradise duck. — **v. spider monkey**, a black, white, and yellow South American spider monkey (*Ateles variegatus*).

va′ri-e-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of variegating, or state of being variegated; diversity of colors or tints. **2.** *Bot.* The presence of two or more colors in leaves, stems, etc., often in irregular patches or markings, whether due to special pigments or (in the case of yellow or white foliage leaves) to their absence through etiolation.

va-ri′e-tal (vȧ-rī′ē-tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characterizing, a variety; constituting a variety, in distinction from an individual or species; subspecific.

va-ri′e-tal-ly, *adv.* In the manner or with the characters of a variety; subspecifically.

va-ri′e-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *varietas*: cf. F. *variété.* See VARIOUS.] **1.** State or quality of being various or varied; intermixture or succession of different things or qualities; diversity; multifariousness.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men. *Atterbury.*
Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite *variety.* *Shak.*

2. Act of varying; variation. *Obs.* **3.** That which is various; as: **a** A number or collection of different things; a varied assortment; as, a *variety* of silks. **b** Something varying or differing from others of the same general kind; one of a number of things that are akin; a sort; as, *varieties* of wood, land, rocks, etc. **c** *Biol.* A group of animals or plants related by descent, but distinguished from other similar groups only by characters considered too inconstant or too trivial to entitle it to recognition as a species, or whose distinguishing characters are dependent on breeding controlled by man for their perpetuation; often, any group of lower rank than a species. Cf. GEOGRAPHICAL VARIETY. Hybrids between varieties of the same species are generally easily produced and fertile. As used by Darwin, Asa Gray, and other naturalists, a *variety* indicated a group or association of individuals whose characters were too inconstant or too trivial to entitle it to specific rank, and which, unlike species, produced fertile offspring when intercrossed. In modern usage the category next below a species is termed a *subspecies* (which see), and there is a prevailing tendency to abandon the word *variety* on account of its indefiniteness in meaning. In botany *variety* is sometimes used to indicate a special differentiation of a species (cf. MUTATION, 6) correlated with environmental conditions. In horticulture it is still frequently applied to cultivated forms artificially produced (**cultural varieties**). Among domestic animals *variety* often designates a subdivision of breeds based on color or some other minor character. **d** *Min. & Petrog.* One of those forms in which a species or kind may occur, which differ in minor characteristics of structure, color, purity of composition, etc.; as, the sapphire is a blue *variety* of corundum. **4.** Such entertainment as is given in variety shows; the production of, or performance in, variety shows. *Cant.*

Syn. — VARIETY, DIVERSITY. VARIETY suggests the diversified character of the elements involved, rather than their absolute or essential difference; DIVERSITY implies more marked difference or even divergence; as, "Earth hath this *variety* from heaven of pleasure situate in hill and dale" (*Milton*); "when Babel was confounded, and the great confederacy . . . was split into *diversity* of tongues" (*Cowper*); "They had brought from their remote old homes all *varieties* of hereditary gifts" (*W. Pater*); "Even between people of the best taste there are *diversities* of opinion on the same subject" (*Cowper*). See DIFFERENCE, MANIFOLD, CHANGE.

variety show. A stage entertainment of successive separate performances, usually songs, dances, acrobatic feats, short dramatic sketches, exhibitions of trained animals, or any specialties. Often loosely called *vaudeville show.*

va′ri-form (vā′rĭ-fôrm; 115), *a.* [L. *varius* various + E. *-form.*] Having various forms; also, *Obs.*, ambiguous. — **va′ri-form′i-ty** (-fôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.*

va-ri′o-la (vȧ-rī′ō-lȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *varius* various. See VARIOUS.] *Med.* The smallpox.

va′ri-o-late (vā′rĭ-ō-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [See VARIOLA.] *Med.* To inoculate with the virus of smallpox.

va′ri-o-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Inoculation with the virus of smallpox.

va′ri-ole (vā′rĭ-ōl; 115), *n.* [Cf. F. *variole* smallpox. See VARIOLA.] **1.** A foveola. **2.** *Petrog.* A spherule of a variolite.

va′ri-o-lite (-ō-līt), *n.* [G. *variolit*, fr. LL. *variola* smallpox; — from its variegated color.] *Petrog.* A kind of diabase containing embedded whitish spherules.

va′ri-o-lit′ic (-ō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Thickly marked with small round specks; spotted. **2.** *Petrog.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, variolite.

va′ri-o-lit′i-za′tion (-lĭt′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [*variolite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into variolite; production of variolitic structure.

va′ri-o-loid (vā′rĭ-ō-loid; văr′ĭ-; 115, 277), *a.* [*variola* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling smallpox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

va′ri-o-loid, *n.* [Cf. F. *varioloïde.* See VARIOLOID, *a.*] *Med.* A modified mild form of smallpox, or variola, occurring in persons who have been vaccinated.

va-ri′o-lous (vȧ-rī′ō-lŭs), *a.* [LL. *variolosus*, fr. *variola* smallpox: cf. F. *varioleux.*] *Med.* Of or pert. to smallpox; having pits, or sunken impressions, like those of smallpox.

va′ri-om′e-ter (vā′rĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr; 115), *n.* [L. *varius* various + E. *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for comparing magnetic forces, esp. in the earth's magnetic field.

va′ri-o′rum (vā′rĭ-ō′rŭm; 115, 201), *a.* [L., abbr. fr. *cum notis variorum* with notes of various persons.] Containing notes by different persons; — applied to a publication; as, a *variorum* edition of Shakespeare's works. — *n.* A change; variation; diversion. *Scot. & Dial.*

va′ri-ous (vā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *varius.* Cf. VAIR.] **1.** Different; diverse; several; manifold; as, men of *various* names; *various* occupations; *various* colors.

So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable.

The names of mixed modes . . . are very *various.* *Locke.*

3. Having or manifesting varied characteristics; many-sided; diversiform; also, variegated; diversified.

A man so *various*, that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome. *Dryden.*
A happy rural seat of *various* view. *Milton.*

Syn. — See DIFFERENT.

— **va′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **va′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

va-risse′ (vȧ-rĭs′), *n.* [Cf. F. *varice* varix. Cf. VARIX.] *Far.* An imperfection on the inside of the hind leg in horses, different from a curb, but at the same height, and often growing to an unsightly size.

va′rix (vā′rĭks), *n.*; *pl.* VARICES (văr′ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** *Med.* A permanent uneven or tortuous dilatation of a vein due to local retardation of the venous circulation or relaxation of the walls; a varicose vein. Varices occur mostly in the superficial veins of the legs, esp. of pregnant women. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the prominent ridges or ribs across each whorl of certain univalves showing a former position of the outer lip of the aperture.

Shell of *Triton grandimaculatum*, with Varices, *v v*.

var′let (vär′lĕt), *n.* [OF. *varlet*, var. of *vaslet*, *vallet*, servant, young man, young noble, a dim. fr. source of *vassal.* See VASSAL; cf. VALET.] **1.** A knight's page; hence, attendant; servant; also, bailiff. *Obs.* **2.** A low fellow; scoundrel; knave. *Archaic.*

What a brazen-faced *varlet* art thou! *Shak.*

3. In a pack of playing cards, the court card now called the *knave*, or *jack.* *Obs.*

var′let-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Rabble; crowd; mob. *Rare.*

var′nish (vär′nĭsh), *v. t.*; -NISHED (-nĭsht); -NISH-ING. [ME. *vernisshen*, OF. *vernir* (cf. *vernicier*), fr. the n., OF. *verniz*, *vernis*, F. *vernis*, prob. fr. It. *vernice*, LL. *vernix*, *bernix*, prop., a kind of resin, perh. sandarac; prob. fr. the town of *Berenice*, Gr. Βερενίκη, in Cyrenaica (Libya); cf. LGr. βερνίκιον, βερενίκιον, natron. Cf. 1st VERONICA.] **1.** To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid which produces, when dry, a hard glossy surface; as, to *varnish* a table; to *varnish* a painting. **2.** To cover or conceal with something that gives a fair appearance; to gloss over; as, to *varnish* guilt. "Beauty doth *varnish* age." *Shak.*

Close ambition, *varnished* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

var′nish, *n.* [ME. *vernisch.* See VARNISH, *v.*] **1.** A more or less viscid liquid (usually a solution of resinous matter in an oil or a volatile liquid) which, when spread upon a surface, dries either by evaporation or chemical action, forming a hard lustrous coating capable of resisting more or less the action of air and moisture. **2.** That which resembles or suggests varnish by its gloss.

The *varnish* of the holly and ivy. *Macaulay.*

3. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss. *Shak.*
4. The glaze on pottery or porcelain.
5. *Lithography.* Thickened linseed oil, with which pigments are ground to form the ink used in printing.

var′nished (vär′nĭsht), *p. a.* Covered with or as if with varnish; specif., *Bot.*, vernicose.

var′nish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VARNISH, *v. t.* Hence: *n.* Materials for varnish. — **varnishing day**, at an exhibition of paintings, a day reserved for the painters to varnish or put on finishing touches. Critics are often admitted.

varnish tree. Any of various trees yielding a milky juice from which in some cases varnish or lacquer is prepared. Specif.: **a** The Japanese varnish or lacquer tree. **b** The black varnish tree. **c** The marking nut. **d** The ailanthus. **e** The tree *Koelreuteria paniculata.* See KOELREUTERIA.

‖ **Värn′plig′ti-ge** (vârn′plĭk′tĭ-gȧ), *n.* [Sw.] In the Swedish army, conscripts drawn by annual levies to serve between the ages of 21 and 40 years, constituting the *Beväring* during the first 12 years (during which they are assigned among army and navy divisions for training), and during the last 8 years the *Landstorm*, for coast defense.

‖ **var′so′vienne′** (vär′sô′vyĕn′), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *varsovien* pertaining to Warsaw, fr. *Varsovie* Warsaw, Pol. *Warszawa.*] **a** A kind of Polish dance. **b** Music for such a dance or having its slow triple time and characteristic strong accent beginning every second measure.

Var′u-na (văr′ōō-nȧ; vŭr′-), *n.* [Skr. *Varuṇa.*] *Hindu Myth.* In the Vedic period, the god of the heavens, creator and ruler of the world and bestower of rewards and punishments for good and ill. In later myth his sovereignty is restricted to the waters and the regions of the west. He is represented on a sea monster, holding in his hand a snaky cord or noose with which to bind offenders.

Varuna.

va′rus (vā′rŭs; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L., bent, grown inwards.] *Med.* A deformity in which the foot is turned inward. See TALIPES.

va′ry (vā′rĭ; 115), *v. t.*; VA′RIED (-rĭd); VA′RY-ING. [ME. *varien*, F. *varier*, L. *variare*, fr. *varius* various. See VARIOUS; cf. VARIATE.] **1.** To alter in form, appearance, substance, position, or the like; to make different by a partial change; to modify; as, to *vary* the proportions of a thing; to *vary* a posture; to *vary* one's ideas.

Shall we *vary* our device at will,
Even as new occasion appears? *Spenser.*

2. To make of different kinds; to make different or change from one another; as, to *vary* one's meals.

God hath *varied* their inclinations. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To diversify; variegate so that one part differs from another or so as to change from time to time; as, to *vary* one's diet.
4. *Music.* To embellish; to present under new aspects, as of form, key, measure, etc. See VARIATION, 5.

va′ry (vā′rĭ; 115), *v. i.* **1.** To alter, or be altered, in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to become different; to be modified; as, colors *vary* in different lights. **2.** To differ, or be different; to be unlike or diverse; as, the laws of France *vary* from those of England. **3.** To disagree; to be at variance or in dissension; as, men *vary* in opinion. *Obs., exc. as specif. use of* 2.

The rich jewel which we *vary* for. *Webster* (1623).

4. To deviate; depart; swerve; — followed by *from*; as, to *vary* from the law, or from reason. *Locke.*

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va′ri-a′tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to variation.

var′i-cat′ed (văr′ĭ-kāt′ĕd), *a.* Having varices.

var′i-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* The condition of having varices; also, a varix; a system of varices.

var′i-ces (văr′ĭ-sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of VARIX.

va-ric′i-form (vȧ-rĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*varix* + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling a varix.

var′i-co-bleph′a-ron (văr′ĭ-kō-blĕf′ȧ-rŏn), *n.* [*varicose* + Gr. βλέφαρον eyelid.] *Med.* A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

var′i-coid (văr′ĭ-koid), *a.* [See VARIX; -OID.] Like a varix.

va′ri-col′ored, **va′ri-col′oured** (vā′rĭ-kŭl′ẽrd; 115), *a.* Having various colors.

va′ri-col′or-ous (-kŭl′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Varicolored.

var′i-cose. *Obs.* [cose.

var′i-cous (văr′ĭ-kŭs), *a.* Vari-

va′ried-ly, *adv.* of VARIED.

va′ri-e-ga′tor (vā′rĭ-ē-gā′tẽr), *n.* One that variegates.

va′ri-er (vā′rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who varies.

‖ **va-ri′e-tas** (vȧ-rī′ē-tăs), *n.* [L.] *Biol.* Variety.

variety hybrid. A cross between varieties of the same species; a mongrel.

va′ri-formed (vā′rĭ-fôrmd; 115), *a.* Variform.

va′ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *varius* various + E. *-fy.*] To vary; variegate. *Obs.*

va′ri-gra-da′tion (vā′rĭ-grȧ-dā′shŭn; 115), *n.* [L. *varius* various + E. *gradation.*] *Phys. Geog.* Rhythm in the interaction of streams and their alluvial deposits whereby local phases of deposition and erosion alternate upstream. *Rare.*

Va-ri′na (vȧ-rī′nȧ), *n.* A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Waring, for whom in early life he professed an attachment.

var′ing-ase′ (vär′ĭng-āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

va-ri′o-lar (vȧ-rī′ō-lȧr), *a.* *Med.* [Variolous.

va′ri-o-late (vā′rĭ-ō-lāt; 115), *a.* Varioloid; also, marked with, or resembling, pits like those of smallpox.

va′ri-ol′ic (-ŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* [Variolous.

va-ri-ol′i-form (-ŏl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*variola* + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling smallpox.

va′ri-ol′i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* = VARIOLATION.

va′ri-o′rum (vȧ′rĭ-ō′rŭm), *n.* A medley; a diversion. *Scot.*

‖ **va′ri-o′rum no′tæ** (vā′rĭ-ō′rŭm nō′tē; 115, 201). [L.] The notes of various (commentators).

var′is-cite (văr′ĭs-īt), *n.* [From LL. *Variscia* the Voigtland (in Germany), fr. L. *Varisci* or *Varisti*, var. of *Naristi*, name of a Germanic tribe.] *Min.* A green hydrous phosphate of aluminium, $AlPO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

varisoune. † WARISON.

varite. † VERITY.

‖ **va′ri-um et mu-ta′bi-le sem′per fe′mi-na** (mū-tăb′ĭ-lē, fĕm′ĭ-nȧ). [L.] A fickle and changeable thing ever (is) woman. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, IV., 569, 570).

vark. † WERK, ache.

varld. † WORLD.

var. lect. *Abbr.* Varia lectio (L., different reading).

var′let-ess, *n.* A female varlet.

varlo, varlot. † VARLET.

varly. † WARELY.

varme. † WARM.

var′ment (vä(r)′mĕnt). Dial. [of VERMIN.

var′min (vä(r)′mĭn), **var′mint** (-mĭnt). Dial. vars. of VERMIN.

varnaunt. † VERNANT.

varnis. † WARNISH.

var′nish, *v. i.* To apply varnish.

var′nish-er, *n.* One that varnishes. [WARNISH.

varnist. varnysit. Obs. p. p. of

varnysoun. † WARNISON.

varp. † WARP.

varrand. † WARRANT.

varray. † WARRAY. [*Table.*

Var′ro. Era of (văr′ō). See ERA,

var′rok, *n.* The hoarse cry of the carrion crow. *Obs. Scot.*

Var-ro′ni-an (vă-rō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a person having the surname *Varro*, esp. Marcus Terentius Varro (116–27 B. C.).

var′sal (vär′s'l; vä′s'l), *a.* Dial. corrupt. of UNIVERSAL.

var′si-ty (vär′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Colloq. short form of UNIVERSITY.

var′so-via′na (vär′sō-vyä′nȧ), *n.* A varsovienne.

var′ta-bet (vär′tȧ-bĕt), **var′ta-bed** (-bĕd), *n.* [Armenian *vartabet* a doctor, master, preceptor.] *Eccl.* A doctor or teacher in the Armenian Church. Members of this order of ecclesiastics often have charge of dioceses, with episcopal functions. [VIRTUE.

var′tue. Obs. or dial. Eng. of

var′vel (vär′vĕl), **var′veled**, **var′velled** (-vĕld). Vars. of VERVEL, etc.

vary. † WARY, *v.*

va′ry, *a.* Variegated. *Obs.*

va′ry, *n.* Change. *Obs.*

5. To alter or change in succession; to alternate; as, one mathematical quantity may *vary* inversely as another.

> While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
> Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison.*

6. *Biol.* To exhibit or undergo variation. See VARIATION, 10.

Syn. — See CHANGE.

va′ry-ing hare, any of certain hares having white fur in winter, esp. *Lepus americanus*, a rather large species of northeastern North America, now rare or local south of northern New England. *L. timidus* is a somewhat similar European species. In the southern parts of their range individuals of varieties may remain brown or partly so in winter.

‖ **vas** (văs), *n.*; *pl.* VASA (vā′sȧ). [L., a vessel. See VASE.] *Anat.* A vessel; a duct. — **vas ab′er-rans** (ăb′ĕr-ănz); *pl.* VASA ABERRANTIA (-ăn′shĭ-ȧ). [L. *aberrans* deviating from.] *Anat.* **a** A blind tube or canal, occasionally present, lying parallel to the first part of the vas deferens, with which (or with the epididymis) it may communicate. **b** [*pl.*] Slender arteries, only occasionally present, connecting the axillary or brachial artery and the radial or other artery of the forearm. — **v. de′fer-ens** (dĕf′ĕr-ĕnz); *pl.* VASA DEFERENTIA (-ĕn′shĭ-ȧ) [L. *deferens* carrying down], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the excretory duct of a testicle; a spermatic duct; in man, a small but thick-walled tube about two feet long, formed by the union of the vasa efferentia. It is greatly convoluted in its proximal portion, where it forms the body and globus minor of the epididymis. It runs up in the spermatic cord, through the inguinal canal, and descends into the pelvis, joining the duct of the seminal vesicle to form the ejaculatory duct. — **v. spi-ra′le** (spī-rā′lē) [NL. *spirale* spiral], *Anat.*, a blood vessel in the connective tissue on the under surface of the basilar membrane of the cochlea.

‖ **va′sa** (vā′sȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of VAS. — **vasa aberrantia**, *pl.* of VAS ABERRANS. — **v. bre′vi-a** (brē′vĭ-ȧ) [L. *brevia*, neut. pl. of *brevis*, short], *Anat.*, short branches of the splenic artery and vein which run to the greater curvature of the stomach. — **v. deferentia**, *pl.* of VAS DEFERENS. — **v. ef′fe-ren′ti-a** (ĕf′ē-rĕn′shĭ-ȧ) [L. *efferentia*, neut. pl. of *efferens*, p. pr., bringing out or forth], *Anat.*, efferent vessels; specif., the tubes (12 to 20 in number) which lead from the rete of the testis to the vas deferens. Except near their commencement they are greatly convoluted, forming a mass (the *globus major*) which is a part of the epididymis. — **v. in′tes-ti′ni te′nu-is** (ĭn′tĕs-tī′nī tĕn′ū-ĭs) [L. *intestini tenuis* of the small intestine], *Anat.*, the branches (12 to 15 in number) of the superior mesenteric artery which supply the ileum and jejunum. — **v. va-so′rum** (vȧ-sō′rŭm; 201) [L. *vasorum* of the vessels], *Anat.*, small blood vessels which are distributed to the walls of the larger arteries and veins. They arise from a branch of the same vessel or from a neighboring vessel.

va′sa par′rot (vā′sȧ; vā′zȧ). [Malagasy *vàza*, lit., loud-voiced.] Any of several blackish brown Madagascan parrots of the genus *Coracopsis*, esp. *C. vasa*.

vas′cu-lar (văs′kū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *vasculum* a small vessel, dim. of *vas* vessel: cf. F. *vasculaire*. See VASE; cf. VESSEL.] *Biol., Med., etc.* **a** Of or pert. to a vessel or vessels for the conveyance of a fluid, esp. (in animals) a nutritive fluid, as blood or lymph, or (in plants) the sap; designating, or pertaining to, the entire system of vessels having this function. Cf. WATER-VASCULAR SYSTEM. **b** Supplied with, or containing, vessels or ducts, esp. blood vessels; as, a *vascular* tumor; the *vascular* layer of the skin.

vascular area. *Embryol.* = AREA VASCULOSA. — **v. bundle.** *Bot.* See BUNDLE, *n.*, 4. — **v. cryptogams**, *Bot.*, cryptogamous plants possessing vascular tissue, as the ferns. — **v. cylinder**, *Bot.*, the stele. — **v. plants**, *Bot.*, plants composed in part of vascular tissue, as the seed plants and ferns; — opposed to *cellular plants*. — **v. tissue**, *Bot.*, tissue composed of vessels or ducts. See TRACHEAL TISSUE, SIEVE TISSUE.

vas′cu-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Biol.* Quality or state of being vascular; also, a vascular growth.

vas′cu-lar-ize (văs′kū-lȧr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To render or to become vascular. — **vas′cu-lar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

vas′cu-li-form′ (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [*vasculum* + *-form*.] Shaped like a flowerpot.

vas′cu-lum (văs′kū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., a small vessel.] 1. *Bot.* = ASCIDIUM, *n.*, 1.
2. A tin box, commonly cylindrical or flattened and with a cover opening lengthways, used in collecting plants.

vase (vās; vāz; *or, esp. in British use*, väz; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [F. *vase*; cf. Sp. & It. *vaso*; fr. L. *vas*, or *vasum*. Cf. VASCULAR, VESSEL.] A vessel, usually rounded and of greater depth than width, commonly decorative and now used chiefly for ornament or for flowers, though also adapted for various domestic purposes, and used anciently in sacrifices; as, a porcelain *vase*; a Grecian *vase*.

☞ The pron. vās, like *case*, *base*, etc., given by most orthoëpists before Walker (c. 1800), prevails in America, though vāz, like *phase*, *phrase*, etc., given by Walker, is used by many; väz is the best British usage.

vase clock. *Art.* A clock whose decorative case has the general form of a vase, esp. one in which there is no dial of the usual form, but in which a part of a vase revolves while a single stationary indicator serves as a hand.

vas-ec′to-my (văs-ĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*vas* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Resection or excision of the vas deferens.

vas′e-line (văs′ē-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **vas′e-lin**. [Said by the manufacturer to be derived from G. *wasser* water + Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil.] A yellowish, translucent, semisolid petroleum product, used in ointments and pomades, as a lubricant, and in other ways. See PETROLATUM.

☞ *Vaseline* is a trade-mark name.

vas′i- (văs′ĭ-). Combining form from Latin *vas*, meaning *vessel*. See VASO-.

vas′i-fac′tive (văs′ĭ-făk′tĭv), *a.* [*vasi-* + L. *facere*, *factum*, to make.] Producing new blood vessels.

vas′i-form (văs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*vasi-* + *-form*.] *Biol.* Having the form of a vessel, or duct. — **vasiform tissue**, *Bot.*, vascular tissue. — **v. wood cell**, *Bot.*, a tracheid.

vas′o- (văs′ō-), **vas′i-** (văs′ĭ-). Combining forms from Latin *vas*, used in physiology, anatomy, etc., to signify the *vessels* of an organism; as, *vaso*formative, *vasi*factive, etc.

vas′o-con-stric′tor (-ō-kŏn-strĭk′tẽr), *a.* [*vaso-* + *constrictor*.] *Physiol.* Causing constriction of the blood vessels; as, the *vasoconstrictor* (also called *vasohypertonic*) nerves, stimulation of which causes constriction of the blood vessels to which they go.

vas′o-den′tine (-dĕn′tĭn), *n.* [*vaso-* + *dentine*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A modified form of dentine, permeated by blood capillaries; vascular dentine. It is common in the teeth of the lower vertebrates. — **vas′o-den′ti-nal** (-dĕn′tĭ-năl), *a.*

vas′o-di-la′tor (-dĭ-lā′tẽr; -dī-), *a.* [*vaso-* + *dilator*.] *Physiol.* Causing dilatation or relaxation of the blood vessels; as, the *vasodilator* nerves, stimulation of which causes dilatation of the blood vessels to which they go. These nerves are also called *vaso-inhibitory* and *vasohypotonic* nerves, since their stimulation causes relaxation and rest.

vas′o-form′a-tive (-fôr′mȧ-tĭv), *a.* [*vaso-* + *formative*.] *Biol. & Physiol.* Concerned in the development and formation of vessels, esp. blood vessels, and blood corpuscles; vasifactive; as, the *vasoformative* cells.

vas′o-mo′tion (-mō′shŭn), *n.* [*vaso-* + *motion*.] *Physiol.* A change in the caliber of a blood vessel.

vas′o-mo′tor (-mō′tẽr), *a.* [*vaso-* + L. *motor* that which moves, fr. *movere* to move.] *Physiol. & Anat.* Controlling the size of the blood vessels; designating those nerves (arising from centers the chief of which is in the medulla, but others in the spinal cord and sympathetic system) which are distributed to the muscle fibers in the walls of the blood vessels. By inducing contraction or dilatation of these fibers (and hence of the vessels) they control the amount of blood passing to the various parts or organs, and thus indirectly also their functional activity. The nerves comprise both vasoconstrictor and vasodilator fibers.

vas′sal (văs′ăl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *vassallus*, fr. LL. *vassus*; perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. & Corn. *gwas* a youth, page, servant, Bret. *gwaz* a man, a male. Cf. VALET, VARLET, VAVASOR.] 1. *Early Law.* One who has placed himself under the protection of another as his lord and has vowed homage and fealty; later, a feudal tenant; a feudatory.
2. A subject; dependent; servant; sometimes, a bondman; slave. "The *vassals* of his anger." *Milton.*

vas′sal, *a.* Like a vassal; servile; subservient.

vas′sal, *v. t.*; -SALED or -SALLED (-ăld); -SAL-ING or SAL-LING. To treat as, or reduce to the state of, a vassal; to vassalize; also, rarely, to dominate; rule.

vas′sal-age (-āj), *n.* [ME. *vassalage*, F. *vasselage*, LL. *vassallaticum*.] 1. Prowess; valor; courage. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. State or status of being a vassal, or feudatory; relation of a vassal to his lord, or the homage, fealty, or services due from the vassal.
3. Servitude; esp., political dependence; subjection; slavery; as, the Greeks were held in *vassalage* by the Turk.
4. Vassals, collectively; vassalry. *Rare.* *Shak.*
5. A territory held in vassalage.

vas-sal′ic (vă-săl′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vassal or vassalism.

vas′sal-ism (văs′ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* The practice, theories, or usages of the vassal system.

vas′sal-ize (văs′ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make a vassal or vassals of; as, to *vassalize* a people.

vast (våst), *a.*; VAST′ER (våst′tẽr); VAST′EST. [L. *vastus* empty, waste, enormous, immense; cf. F. *vaste*. See WASTE; cf. DEVASTATE.] 1. Waste; desert; lonely. *Obs.*

> The empty, *vast*, and wandering air. *Shak.*

2. Of great extent; also, huge in bulk; immense; enormous; as, *vast* mountains; a *vast* empire.

> Through the *vast* and boundless deep. *Milton.*

3. Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount; as, a *vast* army; a *vast* sum of money.
4. Very great in degree, intensity, range, or the like; as, *vast* labor; a matter of *vast* importance. "A *vast* process of evolution." *James Ward.*

Syn. — Huge, immense, mighty. See ENORMOUS.

vast, *n.* 1. A waste; a boundless compass or space; immensity. "The *vast* of heaven." *Milton.*

> The dead *vast* and middle of the night. *Shak.*

2. A great quantity, amount, or number; a vast deal; as, a *vast* of pleasure; a *vast* of rain, of people. *Dial. Eng.*

vas′ti-tude (văs′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *vastitudo*.] 1. Vastness; immensity; a vast extent or space; a vast.

> Systems ago, dead *vastitudes* afar. *W. E. Henley.*

2. Destruction; vastation. *Obs.* *Joye.*

vast′ly (våst′lĭ), *adv.* 1. To a vast extent or degree; immensely; *Colloq.*, very greatly; as, I shall be *vastly* obliged.
2. As a waste or desert. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

‖ **vas′tus ex-ter′nus** (văs′tŭs ĕks-tûr′nŭs). [NL. *vastus* (sc. *musculus*) *externus* great external (muscle).] *Anat.* A division of the quadriceps extensor muscle covering the outer anterior aspect of the femur, arising chiefly from that bone and inserted into the outer border of the patella by a flat tendon which blends with that of the other divisions of the muscle and sends an expansion to the knee capsule.

‖ **vas′tus in-ter′nus** (ĭn-tûr′nŭs). [NL. *vastus* (sc. *musculus*) *internus* great internal (muscle).] *Anat.* A division of the quadriceps extensor muscle covering the inner anterior aspect of the femur, arising chiefly from that bone and the adjacent intermuscular septum, and inserted into the inner border of the patella and into the tendon of the other divisions of the muscle, sending also a tendinous expansion to the capsule of the knee joint. It is closely united (in the upper part often inseparably) with the crureus muscle.

vast′y (våst′tĭ), *a.* [Fr. VAST.] 1. Vast; immense. *Archaic.*

> I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shak.*

2. Desolate; empty; waste. *Obs.* *Dunbar.*

vat (văt), *n.* [Dial. for *fat*, ME. *fat*, AS. *fæt*; akin to D. *vat*, OS. *fat*, G. *fass*, OHG. *faz*, Icel. & Sw. *fat*, Dan. *fad*, Lith. *pũdas* pot, and prob. to G. *fassen* to seize, contain, OHG. *fazzōn*, D. *vatten*. Cf. FAT a vat.] 1. A large vessel, cistern, or tub, esp. one for liquors in an immature state, preparations for dyeing or tanning, stock for handmade paper, etc.
2. [Cf. D. *vat*.] A measure of capacity, formerly of greatly varying value, as the old Dutch grain *vat* (about ¾ bushel), the old London coal *vat* (9 bu.), or the Amsterdam wine *vat* (241.6 wine gallons); now, in Belgium and Holland, a hectoliter (22.01 imperial, or 26.42 U. S., gallons).
3. *Metal.* **a** A wooden tub in which to wash ores and minerals. **b** A square hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is laid to dry.
4. *R. C. Ch.* A vessel for holding holy water.
5. *Dyeing.* A dyeing liquor containing reduced indigo and called, according to the agent used in preparing it, the copperas *vat*, woad *vat*, zinc *vat*, etc. When the dyed material is exposed to the air the indigo white is reoxidized, forming indigo blue. Also, a similar liquor prepared from some other dyestuff, as alizarin blue.

vat (văt), *v. t.*; VAT′TED (văt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); VAT′TING. To put into, or treat in, a vat.

Va-te′ri-a (vȧ-tē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Abraham *Vater* (1684–1751), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic dipterocarpaceous trees having entire coriaceous leaves and white or yellow flowers with about 15 stamens. Many species yield oils, resins, and varnishes. *V. indica* is the piney-varnish tree.

Vath′ek (văth′ĕk; *F.* vȧ′tĕk′), *n.* The hero of William Beckford's (1759–1844) novel of this name, written in French, of which the anonymous English translation has superseded the original. He is a haughty effeminate Mohammedan caliph, influenced by a giaour and an evil mother to commit all sorts of crimes, abjure his faith, and offer allegiance to Eblis, the Mohammedan Satan, in the hope of gaining the throne of the preadamite sultans. In the end he has no desire or capacity to enjoy the things promised and is doomed to eternal torment and remorse.

vat′ic (văt′ĭk), **vat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *vates* a prophet.] Of or pertaining to a prophet; prophetical; oracular.

Vat′i-can (-kăn), *n.* [L. *Vaticanus*, *mons*, or *collis*, *Vaticanus*, the Vatican hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber: cf. F. *Vatican*, It. *Vaticano*.] 1. The Pope's palace, an assemblage of buildings at Rome, beside the Church of St. Peter, including museums, art galleries, library, the Sistine Chapel, etc. Here was held the **Vatican Council** (1869–70), which promulgated the dogma of papal infallibility.
2. Elliptically, the papal authority or government.

Vatican Codex. = CODEX VATICANUS. — **V. Fragments**, *Roman Law*, portions of a compilation of Roman law discovered in 1823 and published in 1828 as **Fragmenta Vaticana**. They appear to be later than the Hermogenian Code.

vat′i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *vates* a prophet + E. *-cide*.] The murder, or the murderer, of a prophet. *Pope.*

va-tic′i-nate (vȧ-tĭs′ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.*; VA-TIC′I-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); VA-TIC′I-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *vaticinatus*, p. p. of *vaticinari* to prophesy, fr. *vaticinus* prophetical, fr. *vates* a prophet.] To prophesy; foretell.

va-tic′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vaticinatio*.] Prophesying; prediction; prophecy.

Vau-che′ri-a (vō-kē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jean Pierre Étienne *Vaucher* (1763–1841), Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of chlorophyceous algæ constituting the family Vaucheriaceæ. The thallus consists of a single elongated, irregularly branched cell attached to the substratum by rhizoids. Reproduction is both sexual and asexual. The species live on damp ground or in fresh or brackish water.

vaude′ville (vōd′vĭl; *F.* vōd′vēl′), *n.* [F., fr. *Vau-de-Vire*, lit., valley of Vire (a village in Normandy), where such songs were composed.] 1. A kind of lively song, often embodying a satire, sung to a familiar air in couplets with a refrain; a street song; a topical song. *Rare in English.*
2. A theatrical piece, usually comic, the dialogue or pantomime of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs, sometimes set to familiar airs, with dancing, etc. *Now Rare.*

> The early *vaudeville*, which is the forerunner of the opera bouffe, was light, graceful, and piquant. *Johnson's Cyc.*

3. Loosely, and now commonly, variety (in sense 4); as, to play in *vaudeville*; a *vaudeville* actor, show, etc.

vaude′vil-list (vōd′vĭl-ĭst), *n.* A vaudeville writer, actor, singer, or performer.

Vau-dois′ (vō-dwä′), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. Cf. WALDENSES.] **a** An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of the Swiss canton of Vaud; also, the dialect spoken there. **b** The Waldenses.

vault (vôlt; *the l, a later etymological insertion, was at first*

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vas. † WAS.
vas (văs), *n.* [L.] *Roman & Civil Law.* A pledge: a surety.
va′sal (vā′sȧl), *a.* [L. *vas* vessel.] *Biol.* Pert. to a vessel or vessels.
Vas′cons (văs′kŏnz), **Vas′co-nes** (-kō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Vascones*.] The Basques.
vas′cu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a vascular manner; by vessels.
vas′cu-lif′er-ous (văs′kū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*vasculum* + *-ferous*.] Having a seed vessel. [cular.]
vas′cu-lose (văs′kū-lōs), *a.* Vas-
vas′cu-lose, *n.* [*vasculum* + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A supposed constituent of vegetable tissue, differing from cellulose in solubility. *Now Rare.* [will hold.]
vase′ful, *n.* As much as a vase
vase′-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.* Formed like a vase, or, *Bot.*, like a common flowerpot.
Vash′ni (văsh′nī). *Bib.*
Vash′ti (-tī), *n.* *Bib.* In the story of Esther, the wife of Ahasuerus.
va-sif′er-ous (vȧ-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*vasi-* + *-ferous*.] Bearing a vessel.
vaskene. † VASQUINE.
vaslage † VASSALAGE.
‖ **va′so** (vä′zō), *n.* [It.] Vase. — **va′so a ca′li-ce, a cam-pa′na, a co′lon-net′te, a ro-tel′le** (ä kä′lē-chā, käm-pä′nä, kō′lŏn-nĕt′tā, rō-tĕl′lā). See CRATER.
vas′o-di-la′tor, *n.* [*vaso-* + *dilator*.] A nerve element or a drug that dilates blood vessels.
vas′o-hy′per-ton′ic, *a.* [See HYPER-; TONIC.] See VASOCONSTRICTOR.
vas′o-hy′po-ton′ic, *a.* [See HYPO-; TONIC.] See VASODILATOR.
vas′o in-hib′i-to-ry, *a.* *Physiol.* See VASODILATOR.
vas′o-mo-to′ri-al, **vas′o-mo′to-ry**, **vas′o-mo-tor′ic** (văs′ō-mō-tŏr′ĭk), *a.* = VASOMOTOR.
vas′quine′ (văs′kēn′), *n.* [F.] A skirt or petticoat. Cf. BASQUINE. *Obs. Scot.*
vas′sal-age, *v. t.* To reduce to vassalage. *Obs.*
vas′sal-ate, *v. t.* To reduce to vassalage. *Obs.* or *R.* — **vas′sal-a′tion** (văs′ăl-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
vas′sal-dom (văs′ăl-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [*Rare.*]
vas′sal-ess, *n.* A female vassal.
vas-sal′i-ty (vă-săl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Status of a vassal; vassalage.
vas′sal-less, *a.* See -LESS.
vas′sal-ry (văs′ăl-rĭ), *n.* Vassals collectively. *Rare.*
vas′sal-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
vassal state. A state under the suzerainty of another state.
vassand † WEASAND.
vas′sel. † VESSEL.
Vas′se ni (văs′ē-nī). *D. Bib.*
vast, *v. t.* To cast out; void. *Obs.*
vast. † FAST. [desert. *Obs.*]
vas′ta-cy (văs′tȧ-sĭ), *n.* Waste;
vas′tate (văs′tāt), *a.* [L. *vastatus*, p. p. of *vastare*, to lay waste.] Devastated. *Obs.*
vas-ta′tion (văs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vastatio*.] Devastation. *Obs.*
vas-ta′tor (văs-tā′tŏr), *n.* Devastator. *Obs.*
vaste. † FAST.
vas′tel. † WASTEL, bread.
vas-tid′i-ty (văs-tĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *vastité*, L. *vastitas*.] Vastness; immensity. *Obs.*
vastinge. † FASTING.
vas′ti-ty (văs′tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *vastitas*: cf. F. *vastité*.] Vastness; wasteness; a vast. *Obs. or R.*
vast′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vas′ture, *n.* Vastness. *Obs.*
Vat. *Abbr.* Vatican.
vat † FAT, WIT.
vat blue. *Dyeing.* Indigo blue. See VAT, *n.*, 5.
vate. † WAIT.
‖ **Va′ter-recht′** (fä′tẽr-rĕkt′), *n.* [G.] See PATRIARCHY, 2.
Va′ter's cor′pus-cles (fä′tẽrz). [After A. *Vater*. See VATERIA.] *Anat.* = PACINIAN CORPUSCLES.
‖ **va′tes** (vā′tēz), *n.*; *pl.* VATES. [L.] A soothsayer; prophet; seer; poet; bard.
vat′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
vath, **vathe**. † WATHE, harm.
Vat′i-can-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Ultramontanism; — used only by persons who are not Roman Catholics. — **Vat′i-can-ist**, *n.*
va-tic′i-nal (vȧ-tĭs′ĭ-năl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing prophecy; prophetic.
va-tic′i-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *vaticinans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Prophesying. *Obs. or R.*
va-tic′i-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] A prophet.
va-tic′i-na′tress (-trĕs), *n.* A prophetess. *Rare.*
va-tic′i-na′trix (-nā′trĭks), *n.* [L.] = VATICINATRESS.
vat′i-cine (văt′ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *vaticinium*.] A vaticination. *Obs.*
va-tic′i-ner (vȧ-tĭs′ĭ-nẽr), *n.* A vaticinator. *Obs.*
vat′i-cin′i-an (văt′ĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Prophetical. *Obs.*
va-tic′i-ny (vȧ-tĭs′ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *vaticinium*.] Vaticination. *Obs.*
vat paper. Handmade paper.
Vat′te-lut′tu (văt′ĕ-lōōt′ōō), *n.* See TAMIL.
vatten. † FATTEN.
vattir. † WATER.
vau (vô), *n.* [Heb. *vāv*.] **a** Also **waw**. The sixth letter [ו] of the Hebrew alphabet, a trilled liquid consonant, guttural or palatal. It is used as a heading of a section of Psalm cxix. As a numeral = 6. **b** A letter of the primitive Greek alphabet, of the same value as the digamma, and kept only as a numeral (= 6).
Vau-che′ri-a′ce-æ (vō-kē′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See VAUCHERIA. — **vau-che′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Vau-clain′ sys′tem (vô-klān′). A system of arranging four-cylinder compound locomotives, using a piston valve to each pair of cylinders, and no receivers.
vaude′vil. Var. of VAUDEVILLE.
Vau′dism (vō′dĭz′m), *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Vaudois, or Waldenses, or adherence to their principles.
vau′dou′, **vau′doux′** (vō′dōō′). Vars. of VOODOO.
vau′dy (vô′dĭ), *a.* Gay; cheerful; showy; gaudy; vain; also, great; unusual. *Scot.*

N O P Q R S T U V

prob. not pronounced ; cf. VAULT, *a leap*), *n.* [ME. *vawte*, var. of *vowte*, *voute*, OF. *vaute*, var. of *voute*, *volte*, F. *voûte*, LL. *volta*, fr. L. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn about. See VOLUBLE ; cf. VAULT a leap, VOLT a turn, VOLUTE.] **1**. An arched structure of masonry, usually forming a ceiling, or roof, but sometimes carrying a separate roof, a floor, staircase, or the like.

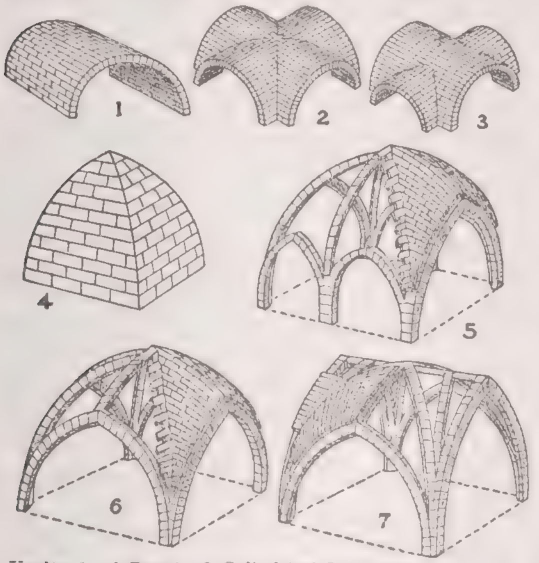

Vaults, **1**. 1 Barrel ; 2 Cylindrical Intersecting, or Cross ; 3 Welsh or Underpitch ; 4 Cloister (Coved) ; 5 Sexpartite ; 6 Quadripartite ; 7 Lierne 2 and 3 are Groin Vaults.

2. A room or space covered by a vault (def. 1), esp. when underground, as a part of a cellar devoted to a special purpose, as the storage of wine or valuables. By extension, such a compartment even when not covered by a vault, as below the street pavement in front of a building; also, a room for the safe keeping of valuables, and commonly built of steel. **3**. Fig.: The canopy of heaven ; the sky.

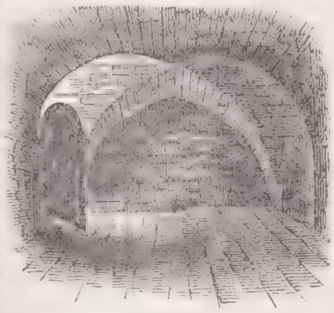

Vault, 2.

vault (vôlt), *v. t.* ; VAULT'ED; VAULT'ING. [Cf. ME. *vouten*, OF. *vouter*, F. *voûter* See VAULT an arch.] To form with, or to cover with, a vault ; to give the shape or the character of a vault to ; to arch ; as, to *vault* a roof or ceiling.

The shady arch that *vaulted* the broad green alley *Scott.*

vault (vôlt ; *the l was formerly often suppressed in pron. ; cf. 1st* VAULT, *n.*), *n.* [F. *volte*, prop., a turn, It. *volta*, the same word as *volta* an arch. See VAULT an arched structure.] A leap or bound. Specif. : **a** *Man.* The bound or leap of a horse ; a curvet. **b** A leap over or upon something, made by aid of the hands, or of a pole.

vault, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *volter*, fr. It. *voltare* to turn. See VAULT a spring.] **1**. To leap ; bound ; spring.

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*
Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. Specif.: To execute a vault (in sense **a** or **b**); also, now rarely, to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

vault, *v. t.* [See VAULT, *v. i.*] To leap over ; esp., to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole ; as, to *vault* a fence.

I will *vault* credit, and affect high pleasures. *Webster* (1623).

vault'ed, *a.* **1**. Built as a vault ; arched ; as, a *vaulted* roof ; covered with a vault ; as, a *vaulted* passage. **2**. Having a vault or vaults. **3**. *Bot.* Arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.

vault'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of 1st VAULT. Hence: *n.* Act, practice, or art of building vaults ; also, vaulted construction.

vaulting capital. *Arch.* The capital of a vaulting shaft.

vaulting cell. *Arch.* A compartment of a vault, contrived, as in ribbed structure, to allow of the building of an entire part at a time.

vaulting course. *Arch.* A course consisting of the springers of a vault, usually set with horizontal beds, and in projection or corbeled out.

vaulting shaft. *Arch.* A slender upright member, as a pilaster or column, from which springs a rib, or group of ribs, of a vault. It is commonly one of a cluster, or forms part of a larger pier.

vaulting tile. *Arch.* A tile for use in vaulting, esp. one of certain modern forms for light cheap masonry roofs.

vaunt (vänt ; vônt ; 277), *v. i.* ; VAUNT'ED ; VAUNT'ING. [F. *vanter*, LL. *vanitare*, fr. L. *vanus* vain. See VAIN.] To make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or the like ; to talk vaingloriously ; to brag ; boast.

Pride, which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Syn. — See BOAST.

vaunt, *v. t.* To boast of ; to make a vainglorious display of ; to put forward boastfully.

Charity *vaunteth* not itself, is not puffed up. *1 Cor. xiii. 4.*

vaunt, *n.* A vainglorious display of what one is, or has, or has done ; ostentation ; a boast ; brag. *Milton.*

vaunt'-cou-rier' (vänt'kōō-rēr'), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier.* See AVANT, VAN of an army, COURIER ; cf. AVANT-COURIER.] One sent in advance ; an avant-courier ; a precursor. *Obs.*

vav'a-sor (văv'ȧ-sôr), *n.* [ME. *vavasour*, OF. *vavassor*, *vavassour*, F. *vavasseur*, perh. fr. LL. *vassus vassorum* vassal of the vassals. Cf. VASSAL.] **1**. *Feud. Law.* Any of a certain class of feudal lords. What was the rank or dignity of the vavasors is not certainly known. They seem not to have been tenants of the king. In England they had jurisdiction of pleas concerning wer and wite over their own men and their own property and sometimes over trespassers who were other men's tenants. " A worthy *vavasour.*" *Chaucer.*

2. A jolly fellow, or a great man. *Derogatory. Obs.*

vav'a-so-ry (văv'ȧ-sō-rĭ), *n.* [F. *vavassorie.*] *Feud. Law.* The tenure of a fee, or the lands, held by a vavasor.

veal (vēl), *n.* [ME. *veel*, OF. *veel*, F. *veau*, L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus* a calf ; akin to E. *wether.* See WETHER ; cf. VELLUM, VITULINE.] **1**. A calf. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. The flesh of a calf used for food.

Veatch'i-a (vēch'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. A. *Veatch*, who found it at the New Idria mine, Cal.] *Bot.* A remarkable genus of anacardiaceous trees, of Lower California, distinguished from *Rhus* by accrescent petals and valvate sepals. The only species, *V. cedrosensis*, is the elephant wood.

vec'tor (vĕk'tŏr), *n.* [L., a bearer, carrier, fr. *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] **1**. = RADIUS VECTOR.
2. *Math.* A directed magnitude, as a line segment, a force, or a velocity ; the symbol of a definite translation from one point to another in space ; the magnitude whose addition to a point in space transposes that point to another definite point. Vectors are said to be equal when their directions are parallel and their lengths equal. Cf. SCALAR **a**.

vector addition. *Math.* Geometric addition.

vector function. *Math.* A function like a vector having both size and direction for every point of a certain region.

vec-to'ri-al (vĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* *Math.* Of or relating to a vector or vector quantity. — **vec-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

vectorial angle, *Math.*, the angle reckoned from the polar axis to the radius vector.—**v. coördinates**. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*

vector potential. *Math.* A vector quantity so distributed in space as to represent some natural quantity, when operated upon by the Hamiltonian operator.

vector quantity. *Math.* A quantity that has magnitude and direction, and so may be represented by a vector.

Ve'da (vā'dȧ ; vē'dȧ ; 277), *n.* [Skr. *vēda*, properly, knowledge, fr. *vid* to know. See WIT.] The most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, comprising more than one hundred books; also, one of these books, or one of the four collections or classes of them, which are : the **Rig-Veda**, the oldest and most important, comprising more than a thousand hymns; the **Yajur-Veda**, comprising liturgical and ritualistic formulæ in verse and prose; the **Sama-Veda**, hymns, many of which occur in the Rig-Veda, for which musical notation is added or indicated ; and the **Atharva-Veda**, in verse and prose, comprising charms, prayers, curses, spells, etc., as well as some theosophic and cosmogonic hymns, and written in a cruder and more popular style than the preceding. The Vedas, especially the Rig-Veda, display a vivid tendency to personify nature, and represent a stage of religion generally considered to have preceded Hinduism proper and probably to be that of the Aryan invaders of India (see ARYAN, *n.*, 1). The Vedic period is conservatively estimated at from about 1500 to 1000 B. C. The language of the Vedas is usually distinguished, as *Vedic*, from the *Classical* Sanskrit. See SANSKRIT ; cf. HINDUISM.

Vedalia (*V. cardinalis*). × 4

Ve-da'li-a (vē-dā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., said to be a coined name without significance.] **a** *Zoöl.* The genus in which the Australian ladybird (see LADYBIRD, 1) is usually placed. **b** [*l. c.*] Any ladybird of the above genus.

Ve-dan'ta (vā-dän'tȧ ; vē-dăn'tȧ ; 277), *n.* [Skr. *Vēdānta.*] *Hinduism.* A system of pantheistic philosophy, a branch of the Mimamsa school, primarily so called as being an investigation of the latter part of the Vedas, afterwards interpreted as embodying the ultimate aim or end of the Vedas. See MIMAMSA.

Ve-dan'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vedanta philosophy ; also, of or pertaining to the Vedas ; Vedic.

Ve-dan'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* Vedantic philosophy. — **Ve-dan'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

Ved'da } (vĕd'ȧ), *n.* One of a people of Ceylon character-
Ved'dah } ized by slender build and small stature (five feet for adult males), by dark complexion, and profuse wavy hair. Their culture is exceedingly primitive, except where brought under the influence of the Singhalese. They have been considered as a race intermediate between the Australian blacks and the Dravidians of Hindustan.

ve-dette' (vē-dĕt'), *n.* [F. *vedette*, It. *vedetta* ; cf. It. *vedere* to see, L. *videre.*] **a** *Mil.* A mounted sentinel, stationed in advance of the pickets, to watch an enemy, and give notice of danger. **b** *Nav.* A small vessel used to watch an enemy ; — usually called **vedette boat**.

Ve'dic (vā'dĭk ; vē'dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Vedas, the language in which they are written, or the period and culture which they represent.— **Vedic Sanskrit**. See SANSKRIT.

Ved'io-vis, **Ved'u-is**, **Vej'o-vis** (vĕd'yō-vĭs, -ū-ĭs, vĕj'ō-vĭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient underworld divinity, antitype of Jupiter as the god of the heavens, whose festival was the agonium of May 21. He was sometimes identified with Apollo as a death-dealing god.

veer (vēr), *v. i.* ; VEERED (vērd) ; VEER'ING. [F. *virer* (cf. Sp. *virar*, *birar*), LL. *virare* ; orig. uncert. Cf. ENVIRON.] **1**. To change direction ; to turn ; to shift.

" His *veering* gait." *Wordsworth.*

2. Specif. : *Naut.* **a** To wear ship ; to alter the course by turning away from the direction of the wind. **b** Of the wind, to change direction; to shift; — usually restricted to clockwise changes, as from north to northeast, to east, etc., and opp. to *back*. See HAUL, *v. i.*, 3.

Syn. — See CHANGE.

to veer and haul, *Naut.*, to vary the course or direction ; — said of the wind, which is said to *veer* aft and *haul* forward.

veer, *v. t.* To direct to a different course ; to turn ; to shift ; specif., *Naut.*, to wear ; as, to *veer*, or wear, a vessel.

to veer and haul, *Naut.*, to pay out and haul in alternately, or simultaneously on different parts. — **to v. away** *or* **out**, *Naut.*, to let out ; to slacken and let run ; to pay out ; as, *to veer away* the cable ; *to veer out* a rope.

veer'y (vēr'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* VEERIES (-ĭz). [Prob. imitative of one of its notes.] A thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) common in the eastern United States, light tawny brown above, pale buff below, rather indistinctly spotted with brown, and grayish white on the sides;—called also *Wilson's thrush.*

Ve'ga (vē'gȧ), *n.* [Ar. *wāqi'*, prop., falling : cf. F. *Wéga.*] A brilliant star of the first magnitude, the brightest in the constellation Lyra. It is a hydrogen star similar to Sirius, but differs in showing a little helium. Vega is about three times as remote as Sirius. See STAR.

‖ **ve'ga** (vā'gä), *n.* [Sp.] An open tract of ground ; a plain, esp. one moist and fertile. *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.*

veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ē-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *végétable* growing, capable of growing, formerly also, as a noun, a vegetable, fr. L. *vegetabilis* enlivening, fr. *vegetare* to enliven, quicken, *vegetus* enlivened, vigorous, *vegere* to quicken, to be lively, akin to *vigere* to be lively, to thrive, *vigil* watchful, awake, and prob. to E. *wake*, v. See VIGIL, WAKE, *v.*] Of or pertaining to plants ; having the nature of, or produced by, plants; as, a *vegetable* nature ; *vegetable* growths, juices, etc. ; consisting of plants ; as, the *vegetable* kingdom.

vegetable acid, an acid occurring in plants, as oxalic acid or citric acid ; an organic acid. — **v. alkali**. *Chem.* **a** Potash. *Obs.* **b** A vegetable alkaloid. — **v. anatomy**, plant morphology. See MORPHOLOGY, 1. — **v. antimony**, the common boneset. — **v. black**, lampblack, esp. a pure variety. — **v. brimstone**, lycopodium powder. — **v. bristles**, the fibers of the gomuti palm. — **v. butter**. **a** Any vegetable oil that is solid at ordinary temperatures, as cocoa butter, shea butter, etc. **b** The avocado. — **v. calomel**, the May apple. — **v. casein**, legumin. — **v. caterpillar**, the aweto. — **v. earth**, vegetable mold. — **v. egg**. **a** The eggplant. **b** The fruit of the marmalade tree. — **v. ethiops**, a variety of charcoal made by incinerating rockweed, formerly used as a remedy in scrofula. — **v. fibrin**, gluten (sense 2). — **v. flannel**, a textile material, manufactured in Germany from pine wool. — **v. fountain**, the water vine. — **v. gelatin** *or* **gelatine**, gliadin. — **v. hair**. **a** Pine wool. **b** A fibrous substance used for stuffing cushions, packing, etc., prepared in the southern United States from the long moss : also, the plant itself. **c** Vegetable horsehair. — **v. horsehair**, a fiber derived from the European dwarf fan palm (*Chamærops humilis*) and used to stuff cushions.—**v. ivory**. See IVORY NUT **a**.—**v. jelly**. See PECTIN. — **v. kingdom**, the primary division of living things

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vault'age, *n.* Vaulted work ; also, a vaulted place ; an arched cellar. *Obs.*
vault'er, *n.* One who vaults.
vaulting horse. A wooden horse used as a rest in vaulting.
vaulting house. A brothel. *Obs.*
vaulting pillar. = VAULTING SHAFT.
vault'y, *a.* [Cf. F. *voûté*, p. p.] Arched ; concave. *Obs.*
vaumbras. † VAMBRACE.
vaumpe. † VAMP
vaun. † VAN. [*Obs.*
vaunce (vôns), *v. i.* To advance.
vaunt (vônt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FONT.
vaunt (vônt), *n* [F. *avant* before, fore. See AVANT, VANGUARD.] The first part. *Obs.*
vaunt, *v. i.* To vault. *Obs.*
vauntage. † VANTAGE.
vauntbrace. † VAMBRACE.
vaunt'er, *n.* One who vaunts.
vaunt'er-y (vän'tēr-ĭ ; vôn'-), *n.* [See VANTERIE.] A vaunting; bravado. *Rare.*
vaunt'ful, *a.* Vaunting ; boastful ; vainglorious.
vauntguard. † VANGUARD.
vaunt'ing-ly, *adv.* of *vaunting*, p. pr.
vaunt-lay'. Var. of VANLAY.
vaunt'mure' (vänt'mūr'), *n.* [F. *avant-mur.*] *Fort.* A low work in front of the main wall, like a faussebraie. *Obs. or R.*
vauntparler, *n.* [OF. *avant parleur.*] A spokesman; also, a meddler. *Obs.*
vauntpe. † VAMP, VAMPEY.
vaunt'ry, *n.* [See VANTERIE.] Boasting. *Obs.* [AVANTLAY.
vauntulary. Obs. corrupt. of
vauntward. † VANGUARD.
vaunt'y (vôn'tĭ), *a.* Proud ; boastful : vain. *Scot.*
vaunwarde. † VANWARD.
vaupyn. † WEAPON.
vauque'lin-ite (vōk'lĭn-īt), *n.* [After the French chemist *Vauquelin* (d. 1829).] *Min.* A green to brown phosphate and chromate of lead and copper.
‖ **vau'rien'** (vō'ryăN'), *n.* [F.] A worthless fellow
vaustity. † VASTITY.
vaut. † FAULT, VAULT.
vauter. † VAULTER.
Vau'trin' (vō'trăN'), *n.* In several of the novels of Balzac and in his drama of this name, an iron-willed criminal who becomes a chief of secret police.
vauty. † VAULTY.
v. aux *Abbr.* Verb auxiliary.
Vaux-hall' (vŏks-hôl'), *n.* **a** Short for VAUXHALL GARDENS. **b** A quarter in London on the south bank of the Thames, in Lambeth.
Vauxhall Gardens. A former popular pleasure resort in London, on the south bank of the Thames above Lambeth. Laid out in 1661, it was at first known as the New Spring Gardens at Foxhall. It was finally closed in 1859. [Vars. of VAVASOR.
vav'a-sour, **vav'as-sor**, etc.
vavengeour, *n.* [Cf. OF. *vag(u)eur* roving.] A vagabond ; a straggler. *Obs. Scot.*
vaver. † WAVER.
vavoyd. † VOIVODE. [GUARD.
vaward, **vawewarde**. † VAN-
vawe. † FAIN, *a. & adv.*
vawenuge † FAWNING.
vawmure. Var. of VAUNTMURE.
vawt, **vawte**. † VAULT.
vawter. † VAULTER.
vax. † WAX, *n.*
vax-cayme. A form of WAXCOMB, honeycomb. *Obs. Scot.*
vay. † FAY, faith ; WAY.
vayage. † VOYAGE.
vaye. † WAY.
vayk. † WAIK, weak.
vaylant, **vayllaunt**, *a.* [OF. *vaillant*, p. pr See VALIANT.] Availing. *Obs.*
vayllable † VALUABLE. [ing.
vayn. † WAIN ; WANE, ween-
vaynd. † WONDE.
vayre. † FAIR. [HEAD, FAIRLY.
vayrhede, **vayrliche**. † FAIR-
vaysall. † VASSAL
vayth. † FAITH.
Va'yu (vä'yōō ; wä'-), *n.* [Skr. *Vāyu.*] *Hindu Myth.* Wind god.
vazier. † VIZIER.
Va-zim'ba (vȧ-zĭm'bȧ), *n.* A member of one of the Negro or Negroid peoples of Madagascar.
vb. *Abbr.* Verb.
vb-. For words beginning with *vb-*, see the forms in UB-.
V bend, *or* **V'-bend'**, *n.* See V, *a.*
V block, *or* **V'-block'**, *n.* See V, *a.*
vb. n. *Abbr.* Verbal noun.
V bob, *or* **V'-bob'**, *n.* See under V, *a.*
vc-. For words beginning with *vc-*, see the forms in UC-.
V. C. *Abbr.* Vice Chairman ; Vice Chancellor ; Vice Consul ; Victoria Cross; Volunteer Corps.
V croze, *or* **V'-croze'**, *n.* See V, *a.*
Vct. *Abbr.* Victor. [V, *a.*
V curve, *or* **V'-curve'**, *n.* See
vd. For words beginning with *vd-*, see the forms in UD-.
V. D. *Abbr.* Vapor density ; various dates.
v. def. *Abbr* Verb defective
v. dep. *Abbr.* Verb deponent.
V. D. L. *Abbr.* Van Diemen's Land.
V. D. M. *Abbr.* Verbi Dei Minister (L., Minister of the Word of God).
ve. † WE.
Ve, *n.* [Icel. *Vē.*] See VILI.
V E. *Abbr.* Votre Eminence (F., Your Eminence).
Ve'a-dar' (vē'ȧ-där' ; vā'-), *n.* [Heb. *ve-adar*, lit., second *Adar*, the month which it follows.] See JEWISH CALENDAR
veadore. † VEEDOR.
veage. † VOYAGE. [veal. *Cant.*
veal'er, *n.* A calf suitable for
veal'y (vēl'ĭ), *a.* Like or suggesting veal or a calf. *Colloq.*
vear. † FEAR.
veare. † VER.
vearye. † VERY. [of FEEZE.
vease (vēz ; vāz). Dial. Eng.
veast (vâst). Dial. Eng. var. of FEAST, a festival
‖ **veau** (vō), *n.* [F.] Veal; calf.
veawe. † FEW.
vebbe. † WEB.
vecche. † FETCH.
veche. † VETCH.
vecht. † WEIGHT.
veck, *n.* A hag. *Obs.*
ve-cor'dy, *n.* [L. *vecordia.*] Madness; folly; doting. *Obs*
vec-ta'ri-ous (vĕk-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vectarius.*] Pertaining to a carriage. *Obs.*
vec'ti-ble (vĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *vectabilis.*] That may be carried. *Obs.* [*Roman Hist.* See AGER.
vec-ti'gal (vĕk-tī'găl), *n.* [L.]
vec'tion (vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vectio*, fr. *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] Vectitation. *Obs.*
vec'tis (vĕk'tĭs), *n.* [L., pole, bar.] *Obstetrics.* An instrument with a curved blade used as a lever to assist in delivery.
vec'ti-ta'tion (vĕk'tĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vectitatus* borne about, fr. *vectare*, v. intens. fr. *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] A carrying, or being carried about. *Obs.*
vec-to'ri-an, *a.* [L. *vectorius.*] Serving for carriage. *Obs.*
vector sum. The sum obtained in vector, or geometrical, addition.
vec'ture (vĕk'tūr), *n.* [L. *vectura*, fr. *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry. Cf. VETTURA, VOITURE.] Conveyance ; carriage. *Obs.*
ve'da-na (vā'dȧ-nä), *n.* [Skr. *vēdanā.*] *Theos.* Sensation or sense knowledge.
Ve-dan'ga (vā-däN'gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vēdānga*, singular.] Six Sanskrit works designed to teach how to read, understand, and apply Vedic texts. [FEED.
vedde. † *fed*, pret. & p. p. of
veddir. † WETHER.
vedere. † FATHER, FEATHER.
vedette post. *Mil.* An outpost of two or more vedettes, one of whom is constantly on the alert.
vedhren. † FEATHER, *v.*
vedir. † WEATHER.
vedou. † WIDOW.
ve-dro' (vĕ-drō'), *n.* [Russ. *vedró*, lit., bucket.] See MEASURE.
vee (vē), *n.* = V, *n.*, 3.
ve'e-dor' (*Sp.* vā'ā-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.] A chief officer under the sovereign. *Obs.*
veele. † VEAL.
veen. † VAIN.
veen (vēn), *a.* [Manx *veen*, *veein*, small.] Little, — chiefly in endearment. *Isle of Man.*
veer. † VER.
veer'a-ble (vēr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Changeable; shifting. *Obs.*
veerce. † VERSE
veer'ing-ly, *adv.* of *veering*, p. pr. [delirium. *Obs. Scot.*
vees, *n.* A kind of disease or
veg (vĕg). Var. of VAIG.
veget, *a.* Vegete. *Obs.*
veg'e-ta-bil'i-ty (vĕj'ē-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vegetable. *Rare.* [*Sp.*
veg'e-ta-bl. Vegetable. *Ref.*

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which includes all plants. See PLANT, *n.*, 3. — **vegetable lamb.** = SCYTHIAN LAMB. — **v. leather.** **a** A shrubby West Indian spurge (*Euphorbia punicea*), with leathery foliage and crimson bracts. **b** An imitation of leather made of cotton waste. **c** A tough fabric made of linen cloth coated with India rubber. *Ure.* — **v. marrow.** **a** An egg-shaped gourd, commonly eight to ten inches long. It is noted for the very tender quality of its flesh, and is a favorite vegetable in England. It is one of the forms of *Cucurbita pepo.* **b** The avocado. — **v. mercury,** a Brazilian scrophulariaceous shrub (*Brunfelsia uniflora*) said to be used locally as a remedy for syphilis. — **v. mold** *or* **mould,** humus. — **v. naphtha,** wood naphtha. — **v. orange,** the chito melon. — **v. oyster,** the oyster plant. — **v. parchment.** = PARCHMENT PAPER. — **v. pathology,** the science of vegetable diseases. See PATHOLOGY, 1. — **v. pear,** the chayote. — **v. pomegranate,** the snake cucumber. — **v. rennet,** any plant which has the power of coagulating milk; specif.: **a** The butterwort. **b** A solanaceous shrub of Afghanistan (*Withania coagulans*), whose seeds are used in place of rennet. — **v. serpent,** the snake cucumber. — **v. sheep,** the sheep plant. — **v. silk,** a cottonlike fibrous material obtained from the coating of the seeds of a Brazilian malvaceous tree (*Chorisia speciosa*). It is used for stuffing cushions, etc. Also, the similar product of various related trees. Cf. SILK COTTON. — **v. soul.** See ANIMAL SOUL **a.** — **v. sponge,** the towel gourd. — **v. sulphur,** lycopodium powder. — **v. tallow,** any fatty tallowlike substance obtained from plants, as from the Chinese tallow tree, and used for burning, as a lubricant, in soap manufacture, etc. — **v. towel,** the dishcloth gourd. — **v. turpeth,** turpeth. — **v. wax,** any waxy product secreted by various plants, as palm wax, Chinese wax, etc. Wax is commonly secreted in thin flakes by the walls of the epidermal cells of leaves, fruits, etc., and sometimes forms a "bloom."

veg′e-ta-ble (vĕj′ē-tȧ-b'l), *n.* A plant; specif., in common usage, a plant cultivated for food, as the cabbage, turnip, potato, bean, etc.; also, the edible part or parts of such plants, as prepared for market or table. There is no well-drawn distinction between vegetables and fruits (see FRUIT, 2) in the popular sense; but it has been held by the courts that all those which, like potatoes, cabbage, carrots, peas, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, etc., are eaten (whether cooked or raw) during the principal part of a meal are to be regarded as *vegetables*, while those used only for dessert are *fruits.*

In horticultural usage a *vegetable* is an edible herbaceous plant or part . . . commonly used for culinary purposes. *L. H. Bailey.*

veg′e-tal (-tăl), *a.* [F. *végétal.* See VEGETABLE.] **1.** Pertaining to vegetables, or the vegetable kingdom; of the nature of a vegetable; vegetable. *Burton.*
2. *Biol.* Vegetative.

veg′e-ta′ri-an (vĕj′ē-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who holds that plants afford the only proper food for man. Strict vegetarians eat no butter, eggs, or milk.

veg′e-ta′ri-an, *a.* Of or pert. to vegetarianism; also, consisting wholly of vegetables; as, a *vegetarian* diet.

veg′e-ta′ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory or practice of living solely upon vegetables and fruits.

veg′e-tate (vĕj′ē-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *vegetatus*, p. p. of *vegetare* to enliven. See VEGETABLE.] **1.** To grow after the fashion of plants.

See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope.*

2. Hence, to lead a passive existence without initiative or exertion of body or mind; to do little but eat and grow.

Persons who . . . would have *vegetated* stupidly in the places where fortune had fixed them. *Jeffrey.*

3. *Med.* To grow exuberantly; to produce fleshy or warty outgrowths; as, a *vegetating* papule.

veg′e-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *végétation*, L. *vegetatio* an enlivening. See VEGETATE.] **1.** Act or process of vegetating, or growing as a plant does; vegetable growth.
2. Hence, inert existence.
3. The sum of vegetable life; vegetables or plants in general; as, luxuriant *vegetation.*
4. *Med.* An exuberant morbid outgrowth upon any part, esp. upon the valves of the heart.

vegetation of salts, *Old Chem.*, arborescent crystallization.

veg′e-ta-tive (vĕj′ē-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *végétatif.*] **1.** Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; pertaining to growth; designating functions (as metabolism, nutrition, etc.) most directly concerned with the maintenance of life; — often, esp. in *Bot.*, in specif. sense opposed to *reproductive*; as, a *vegetative* stage in the life history of a plant.
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants; as, the *vegetative* properties of soil.
3. Leading a passive existence; inert.

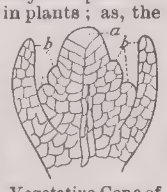

Vegetative Cone of *Equisetum* (diagrammatic). *a* Apical Cell; *b, b* Leaf Primordia.

vegetative cone, *Bot.*, the conical protuberance which commonly forms the apex of a growing shoot; the apical point. — **v. pole,** *Embryol.*, the part of an egg diametrically opposite to the animal pole (which see). Its protoplasm often contains more yolk, divides more slowly, and forms larger blastomeres than that about the animal pole, and gives rise to the hypoblast of the embryo.
— **veg′e-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **veg′e-ta-tive-ness,** *n.*

ve′he-mence (vē′hē-mĕns *or, esp. in British usage,* vē′ĕ-), *n.* [L. *vehementia*: cf. F. *véhémence.*] Quality or state of being vehement; as: **a** Impetuous force; impetuosity; violence; fury; as, the *vehemence* of the wind; to speak with *vehemence.* **b** Violent ardor; fervor, as of passion.
"Petitionary *vehemence.*" *Shak.*

ve′he-men-cy (-mĕn-sĭ), *n.* Vehemence. *Rare.* *Shak.*

ve′he-ment (-mĕnt), *a.* [L. *vehemens*, prob. fr. *vehere* to carry: cf. F. *véhément.* Cf. VEHICLE.] **1.** Acting with great force; furious; violent; impetuous; as, a *vehement* wind; a *vehement* torrent; a *vehement* fire or heat.
2. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; passionate. "*Vehement* instigation." *Shak.* "*Vehement* desire." *Milton.*
Syn. — See IMPETUOUS.

ve′hi-cle (vē′hĭ-k'l *or, esp. in British usage,* vē′ĭ-), *n.* [L. *vehiculum*, fr. *vehere* to carry; akin to E. *way, wain.* See WAY, *n.*; cf. INVEIGH.] **1.** That in or on which any person or thing is or may be carried, esp. on land, as a coach, wagon, car, bicycle, etc.; a means of conveyance.
2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication; as, matter is the *vehicle* of energy. "A simple style forms the best *vehicle* of thought." *Wirt.* Specif.: **a** *Pharm.* A substance in which medicine is taken, usually a sirup to render it more palatable. **b** *Paint.* The liquid medium, as oil, with which a pigment is applied. See FRESCO, 2 **a**; 4th DISTEMPER, etc. **c** *Photog.* A liquid used to spread sensitive salts upon glass, paper, etc.

ve-hic′u-lar (vē-hĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *vehicularis.*] Of or pertaining to a vehicle; also, serving as a vehicle; as, a *vehicular* contrivance; *vehicular* travel.

‖ **Vehm′ge-richt** (fām′gē-rĭkt), *n.*; *pl.* -GERICHTE (-rĭk′tē). [G. *vehm, fehm*, criminal tribunal + *gericht* court, judgment. Cf. VEHMIC.] One of certain late medieval tribunals common in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia. They developed into bodies of "free judges," who met in secret and usurped many functions of government, but served to maintain a measure of order and justice in a period of robber barons, petty courts, and weak regular government.

veh′mic (fā′mĭk; vā′-; 277), *a.* [G. *vehm, fehm, fehme*, a secret tribunal of punishment, MHG. *veime, veme*: cf. F. *vehmique.*] Of or pert. to the Vehmgericht.

veil (vāl), *n.* [ME. *veile*, OF. *veile*, F. *voile*, L. *vela*, pl. of *velum* a sail, covering, curtain, veil, prob. for *vexlum*; cf. *vexillum* banner, flag. Cf. REVEAL.] **1.** A fabric hung up, or spread out, to intercept the view, and hide an object; a curtain; esp., a piece of stuff, usually diaphanous, worn as a screen to hide or protect the face.

The *veil* of the temple was rent in twain. *Matt.* xxvii. 51.
She, as a *veil* down to the slender waist,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore. *Milton.*

2. Hence, a cover; disguise; mask; pretense.

[I will] pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty from the so-seeming Mistress Page. *Shak.*

3. Specif.: **a** *Eccl.* A covering for a person or thing; as, a nun's *veil*; a paten *veil*; an altar *veil.* **b** *Bot.* (1) In fungi, the velum. (2) In mosses, the calyptra. **c** *Zoöl.* A velum. **d** *Singing.* A slight obscuration of the voice, as from a peculiarity of the larynx, breathiness, huskiness, or the like. A voice characterized by a veil is called *veiled voice, voce velata*, or *voix sombrée.* **e** A caul.

within the veil, within the Holy of Holies, concealed by the veil in the temple at Jerusalem. Fig., in heaven; beyond the veil of sense perception.

veil (vāl), *v. t.*; VEILED (vāld); VEIL′ING. [ME. *veilen*; cf. OF. *veler* (3d sing. pres. *veile*), F. *voiler*, L. *velare.* See VEIL, *n.*] **1.** To throw a veil over; to cover with a veil.
2. To cover; hide; conceal; cloak; mask.

To keep your great pretenses *veiled.* *Shak.*

veiled (vāld), *pret. & p. p.* of VEIL. Hence: *a.* **1.** Covered by or as by a veil; hidden. "A *veiled* meaning." *Earle.*
2. *Singing.* Characterized by a veil. See VEIL, *n.*, 3 **d.**

veiled plate, *Photog.*, a fogged plate. — **V. Prophet of Kho′rassan′** (kō′rä-sän′), the hero and title of a tale in Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh," based on the history of Hakim or Ata, surnamed Mokanna, i. e., "the Veiled," the founder of an Arabian sect in the 8th century. He pretended to be a god, and wore a veil to hide the (alleged) dazzling brightness of his countenance, but in fact to conceal disfigurements received in battle. — **v. wool,** wool in which the fibers do not unite into distinct staples, but overlap so that the curves are intermixed and hardly discernible.

veil′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VEIL. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of covering with a veil.
2. A veil; a thin covering; also, gauzy material, as for veils.

vein (vān), *n.* [ME. *veine*, F. *veine*, L. *vena.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the system of tubular branching vessels (arising by the union of the capillaries in the various organs and tissues) which carry the blood back to the heart. In man and the higher animals they resemble the arteries in structure, but are thinner-walled, and often have valves at intervals to prevent reflux of the blood, which flows in a steady stream and in most veins is impure and dark-colored. Many of the arteries in their course are accompanied by veins, the larger by a single vein, smaller ones oftener by two veins, called the **venæ comites.** In many invertebrates having arteries distinct veins are wanting, the blood returning to the heart by cavities or spaces between the organs or in the tissues. See CIRCULATION, 4 **a.**
2. *Bot.* One of the vascular bundles forming the framework or fibrous tissue of a leaf; — called also *nerve.* The veins may represent several separate steles arising from a polystelic stem, or one or more partial steles (meristeles) from the single stele of the stem. They differ much in arrangement, mode of branching, etc. See VENATION.
3. *Zoöl.* One of the thickened ribs, nervures, or nerves which serve to stiffen the wings of insects.
4. *Geol. & Mining.* **a** A crack in rock filled by mineral matter deposited from solution by underground water. **b** A comparatively narrow sheet of igneous rock injected into a crevice in rock; — called specif. an *eruptive*, or *intrusive*, *vein* (really a thin *dike*). It may vary from the size of a thread to a breadth of several yards. When large, it is usually called a *dike.* **c** A lode. See LODE, *n.*, 4 and *Note.* **d** A bed; as, a *vein* of coal.
5. A fissure or cavity, as in the earth or other substance.

Let the glass of the prisms be free from *veins.* *Sir I. Newton.*

6. A streak or wave of different color or shade, appearing in wood, and in marble and other stones; variegation.
7. Anything of distinctive character considered as running through something else; a strain; as, a *vein* of humor; a particular disposition or turn of mind, or a peculiar manner of speech or conduct expressive of it; as, a satirical *vein.*

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

Syn. — Strain, touch, tinge, shade, smack, tang. — VEIN, STREAK, SPICE, DASH. VEIN and (*Colloq.*) STREAK denote a particular strain, turn, or cast (esp.) of mind or disposition; SPICE and DASH suggest a slight admixture or infusion, esp. such as gives zest, relish, or pungency; as, "thy humorous *vein*" (*Prior*); "In Swift he discovered an inimitable *vein* of irony" (*Johnson*); "He had always had a *vein* of childish obstinacy" (*Mary Wilkins*); a stubborn *streak*; "There was a *spice* of obstinacy about Miss Dale" (*Trollope*); "A king of England should have a *spice* of the devil in his composition" (*Smollett*); "Sévigné . . . lover of Montaigne, and with a *spice* of his free thought and speech" (*E. FitzGerald*); "He is a man with a *dash* of genius in him" (*M. Arnold*); "Godwin . . . has a *dash* of affectation" (*Lamb*); cf. "an all-pervading *dash* of the coxcomb" (*Carlyle*). See BENT, TURN, COLOR, TASTE.

veins of Ga′len (gā′lĕn) [after Claudius *Galen*, Roman physician], *Anat.*, veins in the velum interpositum, discharging by one or two main trunks into the straight sinus.

vein (vān), *v. t.*; VEINED (vānd); VEIN′ING. To form or mark with veins; to fill or cover with veins. *Tennyson.*

veined (vānd), *a.* Full of veins; showing venation; streaked; variegated. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having veins, or vascular fibers. **b** Ingrained; running in the blood. *R.* "Thy *veined* follies." *Ford.*

vein′er (vān′ēr), *n.* A kind of small V gouge used in wood carving, etc.; — called also *veining tool.*

vein′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VEIN. Hence: *n.* **1.** A system or pattern of veins; venation.
2. A streak or streaking; as: **a** *Weaving.* A stripe due to a lapse in the warp. **b** A streaked or variegated surface.

vein′let, *n.* A small vein.

vein quartz. Quartz occurring as gangue in a vein.

vein′stone′ (vān′stōn′), *n.* *Mining.* Valueless material surrounding the ore in a lode; gangue; lodestuff; matrix.

vein′y (vān′ĭ), *a.*; VEIN′I-ER (-ĭ-ēr); VEIN′I-EST. [From VEIN: cf. F. *veiné.*] Full of veins; veined, as marble.

ve′la (vē′lȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of VELUM. [L.] Specif. [*cap.*]: *Astron.* A subdivision of the constellation Argo; the Sails.

ve-la′men (vē-lā′mĕn), *n.*, *pl.* VELAMINA (vē-lăm′ĭ-nȧ). [L.] **1.** *Anat.* A membrane; a velum.
2. *Bot.* The thick whitish or greenish corky epidermis covering the aërial roots of epiphytic orchids. The air-containing tracheids of which it is composed are capable of condensing and absorbing atmospheric moisture.

ve′lar (vē′lȧr), *a.* [See VELUM.] **1.** Of or pert. to a velum; esp., of or pert. to the velum of the palate (the soft palate).
2. *Phon.* Formed with the place of articulation, or narrowing, between the back of the tongue and the soft palate; guttural; back; as, the *velar* consonants, such as *k* and hard *g*; the *velar*, or back, vowels, as *ō, o͞o.*

velar r. = UVULAR R.

ve-la′ri-um (vē-lā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., covering.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An awning over a theater or amphitheater.
2. The velum which occurs in certain Scyphozoa (some Cubomedusæ). It differs from that of hydrozoa in containing endoderm-lined canals.

ve′late (vē′lāt), *a.* [L. *velatus*, p. p. of *velare* to veil. See VEIL.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a veil or velum.

ve-la′tion (vē-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *velatio* a veiling. See VELATE.] **1.** Act or process of veiling, or state of being veiled; hence, concealment; secrecy.
2. The formation of a velum.

veldt (fĕlt; vĕlt), *n.* Properly, **veld.** [D. *veld.* Cf. FIELD, *n.*] In South Africa, a tract of land not forested or thinly forested; grass country; esp.: **a** In Cape Colony, the plains which, barren or thinly covered with brushwood and divided by small mountain chains, lie between Great Karroo and the Orange River; — called also **bush veldt.** **b** In the Transvaal and Natal, the high almost treeless plateaux which afford pasturage to numerous flocks and herds; — called also **high veldt.**

veldt sore. *Med.* An infective sore, occurring mostly on the hands and feet, often contracted in walking on the veldt and apparently due to a specific microörganism.

Ve-lel′la (vē-lĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *velum* a veil, a sail.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of floating oceanic Siphonophora widely distributed in warm seas. It is closely akin to *Porpita*, but has an oblique crest which acts as a sail and often causes the animal to be drifted to coasts remote from its natural habitat. The common species (*V. vulgaris*) of the Atlantic and Mediterranean is bright blue and grows two inches long. **b** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

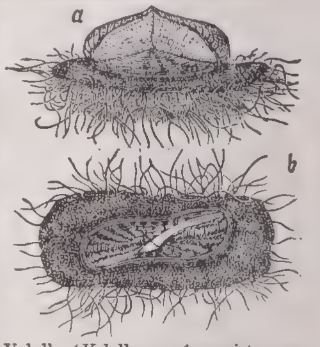

Velella (*Velella*, or *Armenista, mutica*). *a* Side View; *b* Dorsal View. (⅓)

ve′lic (vē′lĭk), *a.* [L. *velum* sail.] Of or pertaining to a ship's sail. — **velic point.** = CENTER OF EFFORT.

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veg′e-tal (vĕj′ē-tăl), *n.* [F. *végétal.*] A vegetable. *Rare.*
veg′e-tal′i-ty (-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being vegetal. *Rare.*
veg′e-tate, *v. t.* To make vegetate. *Rare.*
veg′e-ta-tiv. Vegetative. *Ref. Sp.*
ve-gete′ (vē-jēt′), *a.* [L. *vegetus.* See VEGETABLE.] Lively; active; sprightly. *Obs. or R.*
veg′e-tive (vĕj′ē-tĭv), *a. & n.* [See VEGETATE, *v. t.*, VEGETATIVE.] Vegetable. *Obs.*
veg′e-to-al′ka-li (-tō-ăl′kȧ-lī), *n.* = VEGETABLE ALKALI.
veg′e-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *vegetus.*] = VEGETE. *Obs.*
veg′i-tive. † VEGETIVE.
ve′he-ment-ly, *adv.* of VEHEMENT. See -LY.
ve′hi-cl. Vehicle. *Ref. Sp.*
ve′hi-cle, *v. t.* To convey in or by means of a vehicle. *Rare.*
ve-hic′u-la-ry (vē-hĭk′ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Vehicular. *Rare.*
ve-hic′u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To convey, or to ride, in a vehicle. *Rare.* — **ve-hic′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
ve-hic′u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Vehicular. *Rare.*
ve-hic′u-lum (vē-hĭk′ū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] Vehicle. *Obs.*
‖ **Vehm** (fām), ‖ **Vehme** (fā′mē), *n.*; *pl.* VEHME (fā′mē). = VEHMGERICHT.
veht. † FIGHT
Vei (vī; vā), *n.* A Negro of a pagan Mandingan tribe of the west coast of Africa from Monrovia northward.
veiage. † VIAGE, voyage.
veid. † WEED, garment.
veie. † FAY, to fit; FEY, *a.*
veighment. † VEHEMENT.
veild. Veiled. *Ref. Sp.*
veildar. † WIELDER.
veil′er, *n.* One that veils.
veilfare. † WELFARE.
veill † WELL.
veillane. † VILLAIN.
veille, *n.* [OF. *veille*, prop., a watching, L. *vigilia.*] A watcher. *Obs.*
veil′less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **veil′leuse′** (vĕ′yûz′), *n.* [F.] A shaded night lamp.
veillfair. † WELFARE.
vein. † FAIN, *a. & adv.*; VAIN.
vein′age (vān′āj), *n.* Venation; veins collectively. *Rare.*
vein′al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to veins; venous. *Rare.*
veind. Veined. *Ref. Sp.*
veine. † FAIN, *v.*; VAIN.
vein′i-ness (vān′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
veining tool. See VEINER.
vein′less, *a.* See -LESS.
vein′ling, *n.* A small vein.
vein′ous (vān′ŭs), *a.* [See VEIN; cf. VENOUS.] Veiny or veined. Also, venous.
vein′stuff′, *n.* *Mining.* **a** The material in a vein; ore with its gangue. **b** Veinstone.
vein′ule (vān′ūl), *n.* [Dim. of *vein*: cf. F. *veinule.*] A small vein; a veinlet.
veir. † FAIR, *a. & n.*; VAIR, fur; VER; WEAR; WEIRD; *were*, form of BE.
veirs. † VERSE.
veiunge. † FAYING, joining.
veize. † FEEZE.
ve-keel′. † VAKIL.
vekke. † VECK. [skin; WELL.
vel. † *fell*, pret. of FALL; FELL,
vel. *Abbr.* Vellum.
velacco. † VILIACO.
velaghe. † FELLOW.
vel′a-men′tous (vĕl′ȧ-mĕn′tŭs), *a.* **a** Pertaining to or resembling a velamen. **b** Like a sail.
vel′a-men′tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a veil.] = VELAMEN.
velane, velany. † VILLAINY.
velanie. † VILLAINY.
ve-la′ni oak (vē-lä′nĭ). Var. of VALONIA OAK.
velans. † VILENS, villainous.
ve′lar-y (vē′lȧr-ĭ), *a.* Velic.
velasour Obs. corrupt. of VAVASOR.
‖ **ve-la′ta** (vā-lä′tä), *a.* [It.] *Singing.* See VOCE VELATA.
ve′lat-ed (vē′lāt-ĕd), *a.* Veiled; velate. *Obs. or R.*
vel′a-tu′ra (vĕl′ȧ-to͞o′rȧ), *n.* [It.] An early Italian method of glazing a painting by rubbing on color with the hand.
velcom. † WELCOME.
‖ **veld** (fĕlt; vĕlt), *n.* The veldt (which see). *South Africa.*
velde. † FIELD; FELT, *n.*; WIELD; also, obs. pret. & p. p. of FEEL, FILL.
veld′schoen′, *n.* = VELDTSCHOEN. [*South Africa.*
veldt cornet. = FIELD CORNET.
veldt′schoen′ (fĕlt′sho͞on′; vĕlt′-), *n.*; *pl.* VELDTSCHOENS (-sho͞onz′) or D. VELDTSCHOENEN (-sho͞o′nĕn). Also **veld′schoen′.** [D. *veld* field + *schoen* shoe, pl. *schoenen.* Cf. VELDT; SHOE.] A low-cut blucher shoe, cheaply made for farmers' use. *South Africa.* [VEAL; VEIL.
vele. † FEEL; FELE, many;
vele, *n.* [F. (Rabelais) *vele*, L. *velum.*] A sail. *Obs.*
veleni, velenly. † VILLAINY, VILLAINLY.
velewet. † VELVET.
ve-lif′er-ous (vē-lĭf′ēr-ŭs), *a.*

vel'i-ger (vĕl'ĭ-jẽr), *n.* [NL.; L. *velum* a veil + *gerere* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum. See VELUM, 2.

ve'lite (vē'līt), *n.* [L. *veles, velitis.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A light-armed foot soldier, one of a skirmishing corps first attached to the legion at the siege of Capua, 211 B. C.

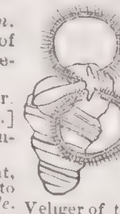
Veliger of the Gastropod *Vermetus.* Much enlarged.

vel-le'i-ty (vĕ-lē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *velleitas*, fr. L. *velle* to will, to be willing: cf. F. *velléité.*] The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition.

Velleity, which is only a conditionate, faint, imperfect volition of an end, without regard to the means. *T. Gale.*

vel'li-cate (vĕl'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *vellicatus*, p. p. of *vellicare* to twitch, fr. *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To twitch; also, to cause to twitch.

vel'li-cate, *v. i.* To move spasmodically; to twitch.

vel'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vellicatio.*] Act of twitching, or of causing to twitch; also, *Med.*, a local twitching, or convulsive motion, of a muscular fiber, esp. of the face.

vel'li-ca-tive (vĕl'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching; causing vellication.

‖ **vel-lón'** (vĕl-yōn'), *n.* [Sp.] Spanish copper money; — also used somewhat like the English word *sterling* in the phrase *real de vellón.* See 2d REAL.

Vel-lo'zi-a (vĕ-lō'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See VELLOZIACEÆ.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical African and Brazilian arborescent perennials, typifying the family Velloziaceæ. They have branching stems clothed with the bases of the stiff, linear, pointed leaves. Some species are cultivated for their handsome bell-shaped flowers under the name of *tree lily.*

Vel-lo'zi-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., after José *Velloso* Xavier (1742-1811), Brazilian botanist.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Liliales), of 2 genera and about 60 species, distinguished from Amaryllidaceæ by woody stems, one-flowered peduncles, commonly persistent perianth, and more numerous stamens. — **vel-lo'zi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

vel'lum (vĕl'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *velim*, OF. *veelin*, F. *vélin*, orig. a., fr. OF. *veel* calf. See VEAL.] **1.** A fine parchment, usually of calfskin, made clear and white, for writing upon, binding books, etc.; hence, a vellum manuscript. **2.** A membrane. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

vellum cloth. A fine kind of cotton fabric, made very transparent, and used as a tracing cloth.

vellum paper. Parchment paper; papyrin.

ve'lo (vē'lō), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *velocity.*] *Mech.* A velocity of one foot per second, a proposed unit of velocity.

‖ **ve-lo'ce** (vā-lō'chā), *adv.* [It., swift.] *Music.* With rapidity and dash.

vel'o-cim'e-ter (vĕl'ō-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *velox, -ocis*, rapid + E. *-meter.*] An apparatus for measuring speed, as of machinery or vessels, or esp. of projectiles.

ve-loc'i-pede (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pēd), *n.* [L. *velox, -ocis*, swift + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *vélocipède.* See VELOCITY; FOOT.] Any of various relatively light vehicles propelled by the rider or riders; — applied esp. to early forms of bicycle and tricycle, and later to a form of railroad hand car. Cf. DRAISINE. See HAND CAR, *Illust.*

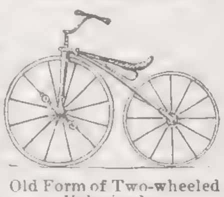
Old Form of Two-wheeled Velocipede.

ve-loc'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *velocitas*, fr. *velox, -ocis*, swift, quick: cf. F. *vélocité.*] **1.** Quickness of motion; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity; — said chiefly of inanimate things; as, the *velocity* of wind, a bullet, light, sound. **2.** *Mech.* Time rate of motion, esp. in a given direction and sense. Average velocity equals the total distance passed over, divided by the whole time taken. When the motion is uniform, i. e., when indefinitely small equal distances are passed over in equal times, this quotient represents the actual velocity at each instant. When the motion is not uniform the velocity at a given point is the limiting value of the fraction representing the average velocity over a space including the point when the numerator and denominator of this fraction are taken indefinitely small.

Syn. — Speed, rapidity, swiftness, quickness. — VELOCITY, CELERITY. VELOCITY (which is here compared in its popular sense only; for its scientific use see defs.) is employed chiefly of the movement of inanimate objects, or of voluntary movements regarded merely as motion; CELERITY applies to such movements or (esp.) actions of living beings as suggest promptitude or dispatch; as, the *velocity* of a bullet; "His momentum depended on *velocity* of stroke" (*Carlyle*); "They [eaves swallows] dive downwards with such *velocity*" (*Richard Jefferies*); "The dinner . . . was dispatched with uncommon *celerity*" (*T. L. Peacock*); "some loitering fiddler . . . making up for lost time by traveling over a passage with prodigious *celerity*" (*Irving*). See HASTE, FAST.

velocity ratio. *Mach.* The ratio at any instant of time of the velocity of a piece to that of a piece that directly or indirectly drives it.

ve-lours' (vē-lo͞or'), *n.* [F. Cf. VELURE.] One of many textile fabrics having a pile like that of velvet.

‖ **ve-lou'té'** (vē-lo͞o'tā'), *n.*, *or* **sauce velouté** (sôs; *F.* sōs). [F. *velouté*, lit., velvety.] *Cookery.* A white sauce or stock made by boiling down ham, veal, beef, fowl, bouillon, etc., then adding soup stock, seasoning, vegetables, and thickening, and again boiling and straining.

ve'lum (vē'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VELA (-lȧ). [L., an awning, a veil. See VEIL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A membrane or membranous partition likened to a veil or curtain; specif.: **a** The soft palate. **b** In hydromedusans and a few other jellyfishes (Cubomedusæ), an annular membrane projecting inward from the margin of the umbrella. **c** A delicate membrane bordering the mouth of some infusorians.

2. *Zoöl.* A larval swimming organ especially well developed in the later larval stages of many marine gastropods, but occurring also in those of many lamellibranchs and other mollusks, but not in cephalopods. It is developed from the preoral ciliated ring of the trochosphere stage, the ring of cilia becoming raised on a more or less prominent and contractile collarlike ridge, which in typical cases is produced into large lateral lobes bordered with long cilia. The velum probably serves also for respiration.

3. *Bot.* **a** In many agaricaceous fungi, a thin membrane which in young sporophores extends from the stipe to the margin of the pileus or which envelops the whole plant. The former (**ve'lum par'ti-a'le** [pär'shĭ-ā'lē]) is ruptured by the growth of the pileus and remains as a ring of tissue (**annulus**) surrounding the stipe. The latter (**ve'lum u'ni-ver-sa'le**, or **vol'va** [ū'nĭ-vẽr-sā'lē, vŏl'vȧ]) is also ruptured by growth, but does not remain as an annulus. See VOLVA. **b** In *Isoetes*, the thin membrane which envelops a sporocarp.

‖ **ve'lum in'ter-po'si-tum** (ĭn'tẽr-pŏz'ĭ-tŭm) [NL., membrane interposed], *Anat.*, a vascular membrane formed by a prolongation of the pia mater into the brain through the middle part of the transverse fissure. It separates the under part of the body and posterior pillars of the fornix from the third ventricle, of which it forms the roof. Laterally it covers the inner part of the optic thalamus. Its free margins form the choroid plexuses of the lateral ventricles; those of the third ventricle lie on its under surface.

vel'ure (vĕl'ūr), *n.* [F. *velours*, OF. *velous*, fr. L. *villosus* hairy. Cf. VELVET.] **1.** Velvet, or some fabric resembling it, esp. one of linen, silk, or jute, used as drapery. **2.** A silk or plush pad used as a brush for silk hats; a lure.

vel'ure, *v. t.*; VEL'URED (-ūrd); VEL'UR-ING (-ūr-ĭng). To brush with a velure; as, to *velure* a hat.

Vel'u-ti'na (vĕl'ū-tī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See VELVET.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate marine gastropods having a shell with few whorls and a thick periostracum. **2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

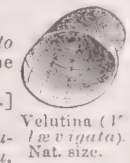
Velutina (*V. lævigata*). Nat. size.

ve-lu'ti-nous (vē-lū'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [It. *velluto* velvet. See VELVET.] Covered with a fine and dense silky pubescence; velvety.

vel'ver-et' (vĕl'vẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [From VELVET.] A kind of velvet having a cotton back.

vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt; -vĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *velouette, veluet, velwet*, n. & a., a dim. of OF. *velu*, n. & a., LL. *vellutum* (cf. It. *velluto*), fr. (assumed) LL. *villutus* shaggy, fr. L. *villus* shaggy hair; akin to *vellus* a fleece, and E. *wool.* See WOOL; cf. VILLOUS.] **1.** A silk fabric having a short close nap of erect threads forming a thick soft pile. It is called **pile velvet** when the loops of the pile are uncut, and **cut velvet** when the loops are cut so that the pile is of single threads. Inferior qualities are made with a silk pile on a cotton or linen back.

2. The soft and highly vascular skin which envelops and nourishes the antlers of deer during their rapid growth, but later peels off or is rubbed off by the animal.

to be, play, *etc.*, **on velvet**, in gambling or speculation, to have, or operate with, money previously won. *Slang.*

vel'vet, *a.* Like or suggesting velvet; velvety.

velvet ant, any species of solitary fossorial wasp of *Mutilla* or an allied genus, constituting the family Mutillidæ, in which the female is wingless, thus resembling an ant. They usually have the body covered with fine soft hair, often bright red or of some other conspicuous color or colors. They are able to sting, and, in many cases at least, are parasitic in the nests of bees or other Hymenoptera and feed while young on the larvæ of their hosts. — **v. bean**, a cultivated form (*Stizolobium pruriens utile*) of the cowhage, grown for forage and green manure in the southern United States; also, its seed, which is sometimes ground and fed to cattle. See COWHAGE. — **v. bur**, a tropical American verbenaceous herb (*Priva echinata*) the fruiting calyx of which is beset with small, hooked bristles. — **v. carpet**, a carpet having a cut pile; esp., more fully **tapestry velvet carpet**, a kind of carpet made like tapestry Brussels, but having the pile longer and cut so that the surface resembles that of Wilton carpet. — **v. cork**, the best kind of cork bark, supple, elastic, and not woody or porous. — **v. dock**, the common mullein. — **v. duck**, the velvet scoter. — **v. finish.** *Leather Manuf.* See OOZE LEATHER. — **v. flower**, love-lies-bleeding. — **v. grass**, a tall European grass (*Holcus lanatus*) with velvety stem and leaves. It is naturalized in the United States, and yields inferior forage. — **velvet guard**, velvet trimming, or one wearing it. *Obs.* — **v. osier.** See OSIER, 1. — **v. moss**, a North European lichen (*Gyrophora murina*), used in dyeing. — **v. plant.** **a** The common mullein, native of Europe, but at one time cultivated in England and called *American velvet plant.* **b** A Javanese asteraceous plant (*Crassocephalum aurantiacum*) with handsome velvety leaves. — **v. runner**, the European water rail. See RAIL. *Local, Eng.* — **v. scoter**, a large scoter (*Oidemia fusca*) of northern Europe and Asia, closely resembling the white winged scoter (*O. deglandi*) of America, to which the name is also extended. — **v. sponge**, a fine soft commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *meandriniformis*) found in Florida and the West Indies. — **v. tamarind**, a West African cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Dialium guineënse*); also, its velvety black pod, used as food in Sierra Leone. — **v. violet**, the pansy violet.

Velvet Grass.

vel'vet-een' (vĕl'vĕ-tēn'), *n.* [See VELVET.] **1.** A kind of cloth, usually of twilled cotton, sometimes ribbed, imitating velvet; cotton velvet. **2.** A velvety fabric made of mixed silk and cotton.

vel'vet-ing, *n.* The fine shag or nap of velvet; a piece of velvet; velvet goods.

vel'vet-leaf' (vĕl'vĕt-lēf'), *n.* Any of several plants which have soft, velvety leaves, as *Cissampelos pareira*, the Indian mallow, *Tournefortia argentea*, the tree mallow, the common mullein, etc.

vel'vet-y (vĕl'vĕ-tĭ), *a.* **1.** Velvetlike; soft and smooth in appearance or to the touch. **2.** Mild; smooth to the taste; as, *velvety* rum; hence, giving a contact like that of velvet; as, a *velvety* touch of a pianoforte player.

‖ **ve'na** (vē'nȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* VENÆ (-nē). [L.] *Anat.* A vein. **ve'na a-scen'dens** (ȧ-sĕn'dĕnz) [L. *ascendens* ascending], *Embryol.*, the ductus venosus. — **v. a'zy-gos ma'jor** *and* **mi'nor** (ăz'ĭ-gŏs). See AZYGOUS VEINS. — **v. ca'va** (kā'vȧ), *pl.* VENÆ CAVÆ (-vē) [L. *cava* hollow], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, one of the large veins by which in air-breathing vertebrates the blood is returned to the right auricle of the heart. They develop in part from, and replace in function, the cardinal veins and ducts of Cuvier of the embryo. Commonly two *anterior* venæ cavæ (returning blood from the head and fore limbs) and one *posterior* vena cava (returning blood from the posterior parts of the body and the viscera) are present. In man they are called respectively *superior* and *inferior* venæ cavæ, and but one superior (formed by the junction of the innominate veins) is present. The inferior vena cava is formed by the junction of the common iliac veins opposite the fifth lumbar vertebra, and passes up the front of the spinal column on the right side of the aorta, receiving the renal and hepatic veins and smaller tributaries in its course. — **v. co'mes** (kō'mēz), *Anat.*, *sing.* of VENÆ COMITES. See VEIN, 1. — **v. con-trac'ta** (kŏn-trăk'tȧ) [L. *contracta* contracted], *Hydraul.*, any of the contracted parts of minimum size of a jet of fluid discharging from an orifice or aperture; — usually restricted to the one nearest the orifice. — **v. por'tæ** (pōr'tē; 201), *pl.* VENÆ PORTÆ [L., lit., vein of the entrance], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the portal vein of the liver. See under PORTAL. — **v. sal'va-tel'la** (săl'vȧ-tĕl'ȧ) [NL. *salvatella*, dim. of L. *salvare* to save], the superficial vein on the back of the hand, coming from the little finger. The ancients considered bleeding from this vein very efficacious in curing disease.

‖ **ve'næ** (vē'nē), *n.*, *L. pl.* of VENA. — **ve'næ co'mi-tes** (kŏm'ĭ-tēz), *pl.*; *sing.* VENA COMES. [L. *comites* companions.] *Anat.* See VEIN, 1. — **v. The-be'si-i** (thē-bē'shĭ-ī), small veins which return the blood from the muscular substance of the heart to the right auricle. — **v. vor'ti-co'sæ** (vôr'tĭ-kō'sē) [L. *vorticosus*, *verticosus*, lit., full of whirlpools], the veins of the outer layer of the choroid coat of the eye.

ve'nal (vē'năl), *a.* [L. *venalis*, fr. *venus*, *venum*, sale, akin to Gr. ὦνος price, Skr. *vasna*: cf. F. *vénal.*] **1.** Capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; made matter of trade or barter; salable; mercenary; purchasable; as, *venal* services.

The *venal* cry and prepared vote of a passive senate. *Burke.*

2. Originating in, or characterized by, venality.

Syn. — Hireling, vendible. See MERCENARY.

ve-nal'i-ty (vē-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *venalitas*: cf. F. *vénalité.*] Quality or state of being venal, or purchasable; mercenariness; prostitution of talents, offices, or services, for reward; as, the *venality* of a corrupt court or judge.

ve-nat'ic (vē-năt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *venaticus*, fr. *venatus* hunting, fr. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt.]
ve-nat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pert. to, or used in, hunting; also, fond of, or living by, hunting. — **ve-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ve-na'tion (vē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vena* a vein.] The arrangement or system of veins, as in the wing of an insect; veins, collectively. Specif.: *Bot.* The arrangement and disposition of the veins or vascular bundles in the green tissue of a leaf blade; — called also *nervation.* The venation follows the same type of development as the leaf; thus a palmate leaf has palmate venation, and a pinnate leaf pinnate venation. In **parallel venation**, characteristic of most monocotyledons, several primary veins follow a nearly parallel course from base to apex; in **reticulate venation**, found in most dicotyledons, a central vein, the midrib, gives off numerous branches, which in turn subdivide and form a fine anastomosing network. There are numerous modifications of these primary types.

ve-na'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to venation.

vend (vĕnd), *v. t. & i.*; VEND'ED; VEND'ING. [F. *vendre*, L. *vendere*, fr. *venum dare*; *venus*, *venum*, sale + *dare* to

[L. *velifer*; *velum* a sail + *ferre* to bear.] Carrying or bearing sails. *Obs.*

ve-lif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Velifical *Obs.*

ve-lif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *velificus.*] Done with sails full spread. *Obs.*

ve-lif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *velificari, -re.*] To make sail; to sail. *Obs.* — **vel'i-fi-ca'tion** (vĕl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

vel'i-form (vĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *velum* veil + E. *-form.*] Resembling a velum.

ve-lig'er-ous (vē-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a velum or veil-like organ, as a veliger.

velim. † VELLUM. [VALINCH.]

vel'inche (vĕl'ĭnch). Var. of

veling. † FEELING.

‖ **ve'lis et re'mis.** Var. of REMIS VELISQUE.

vel'i-ta'tion (vĕl'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *velitatio*, fr. *velitari, -tatus*, to skirmish, fr. *veles, -itis*, light-armed soldier.] A dispute or slight contest; skirmish. *Obs.*

ve-liv'o-lant (vē-lĭv'ō-lănt), *a.* [L. *velivolans*; *velum* a sail + *volare* to fly.] Sailing. *Obs.*

vell (vĕl), *v. t.* [Perh. fr. *fell* a skin.] To cut the turf from, as for burning. *Dial. Eng.*

vell, *n.* [Cf. FELL a skin.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A membrane; a film. **2.** The salted stomach of a calf, used in making cheese; a rennet bag.

vel-la'la (vĕ-lä'lȧ), *n.* A member of a Tamil caste of the highest Sudra rank numerous in Madras, chiefly landowners and cultivators.

vellam. † VELLUM.

vellanage. † VILLEINAGE, VILLAINAGE.

velle. † FELL, FILL.

vel'le-da moth (vĕl'ē-dȧ; 115). [NL. *velleda*, fr. L. *Veleda*, a German prophetic virgin.] A lappet moth (*Tolype velleda*) having the body chiefly white and wings dusky gray with white markings. Its larva feeds on the apple, poplar, and other trees. See LAPPET MOTH, *Illust.*

vellenage. † VILLAINAGE.

vel'let (vĕl'ĕt), *n.* Velvet. *Obs.*

vellonye. † VILLAINY.

vel'loped (vĕl'ŭpt; -ō-pĕd), *a.* *Her.* Having wattles of specified tincture, different from that of the body, as a cock.

vel-lo'sine (vĕ-lō'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** *Chem.* A white, crystalline, very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{28}O_4N_2$, in the bark of *Geissospermum vellosii.*

vellum form. A frame covered with fine brass wirework, on which vellum paper is made.

vellum point. Lace worked on a pattern drawn on vellum; hence, any of various needle-point laces. [bling vellum.]

vel'lum-y (vĕl'ŭm-ĭ), *a.* Resem-

vel'lus, *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vellus* a fleece.] Stipe of a fungus. *Obs.*

ve-loc'i-man (vē-lŏs'ĭ-măn), *n.* [L. *velox, -ocis*, swift + *manus* hand.] An obsolete hand-driven vehicle like a velocipede.

ve-loc'i-pe-de'an (-pē-dē'ăn; -pē'dē-ăn), **ve-loc'i-ped'ist** (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pēd'ĭst), *n.* One who rides a velocipede.

ve'lo-drome (vē'lō-drōm), *n.* [F. *vélodrome.* Cf. VELOCIPEDE; HIPPODROME.] A building with a specially designed cycle track.

ve'lo-graph (-grăf), *n.* [L. *velox, -cis*, swift + E. *-graph.*] A kind of autographic tachometer.

ve-lom'e-ter (vē-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *velox, -cis*, swift + E. *-meter.*] A kind of governor for marine engines. [VALONIA, 1.]

ve-lo'ni-a (vē-lō'nĭ-ȧ). Var. of

velonie. † FELONY.

velouet. † VELVET.

velte (vĕlt), **velt**, *n.* [F. *velte.*] See MEASURE.

velt'fare' (vĕlt'fâr'), *n.* Dial var. of FIELDFARE. *Eng.*

velthe † FILTH.

veltht. † WEALTH.

velthy. † WEALTHY.

ve-lu'men (vē-lū'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* VELUMINA (-mĭ-nȧ). [L., fleece.] The velvety covering of certain parts of plants or animals.

velunge. † FEELING.

vel'verd (vĕl'vẽrd). Dial. var. of FIELDFARE. [*Rare.*]

vel'vet, *v. i.* To paint velvet.

vel'vet, *v. t.* To make like, or cover with, velvet. *Rare.*

vel'vet-breast' (-brĕst'), *n.* The American merganser. *Connecticut.*

vel'vet-ed, *a.* Covered with velvet; rendered velvetlike.

velvet paper. Flock paper.

vel'vet-seed', *n.* A small rubiaceous tree (*Guettarda elliptica*) of the West Indies and Florida.

velvet tips. Sprouting horns; — alluding to cuckolding. *Obs.*

vel'vet-weed', *n.* The Indian mallow, or velvetleaf.

vel'vet-work' (vĕl'vĕt-wûrk'), *n.* Embroidery on or with velvet.

velwet. † VELVET.

velyarde, *n.* [F. *vieillard*, OF. also *villart.*] An old man; a dotard. *Obs.*

velye † VAIL.

vem. † WEM, spot.

veme. † FOAM.

vemen. Obs. pl. of WOMAN.

ven (vĕn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEN. [Venice.]

Ven., *or* **ven.** *Abbr.* Venerable;

ve-na'da (vĕ-nä'dȧ), *n.* [Sp. *venado* a deer, stag.] The pudu.

ve'nal (vē'năl), *a.* [L. *vena* a vein.] Venous. *Rare.*

ve'nal-i'tious (vē'năl-ĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *venalicius.*] Pertaining to the sale of slaves. *Obs.*

ven'all. Scot. var. of VENNEL.

ve'nal-ly, *adv.* of VENAL.

ve'nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

venamuse. † VENOMOUS.

Ve-nan'tes (vē-năn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *venans* hunting.] *Zoöl.* The hunting spiders.

venare, venary. † VENERY.

ven'a-ry (vĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *venarius*, fr. L. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt.] Venatic. *Obs.*

ve-nat'i-ca (vē-năt'ĭ-kȧ). † VINATICO.

ve-na'tion (vē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *venatio*, fr. *venari* to hunt.] Hunting; also, state of being hunted. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ve-na'tor, *n.* [L.] A huntsman.

ven'a-to'ri-al (vĕn'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), **ven'a-to'ri-ous** (-ŭs), **ven'a-to-ry** (vĕn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *venatorius.*] Venatic. *Rare.*

vench. † WENCH.

vencows. † VANQUISH. [QUISH.]

vencusche, vencuss. † VAN-

vend. † FIEND, WEND.

vend. † *weened*, pret. of WEEN.

vend, *n.* [From VEND, *v.*] Market; sale. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Vend (vĕnd). Var. of WEND.

N O P Q R S T U V

give. See VENAL; DATE time.] To transfer to another for a pecuniary equivalent; to make an object of trade, esp. by hawking or peddling; to sell; as, to *vend* fruit.
Syn. — See SELL.

vend (vĕnd), *n.* Act of vending; sale; specif., the total sales of a colliery, esp. as restricted by annual agreement. *Eng.*

ven′dace (vĕn′dās), *n.* [Cf. F. *vandoise* dace, OF. also *vendoise, vendese.*] A whitefish (*Argyrosomus vandesius*) native of certain lakes in Scotland and England.

vend-ee′ (vĕn-dē′), *n.* The person to whom a thing is vended, or sold; — correl. of *vendor*, and chiefly in legal usage.

vend′er (vĕn′dẽr), *n.* [From VEND: cf. F. *vendeur*, OF. *vendeor.* Cf. VENDOR.] **1.** One who vends; a seller; vendor. **2.** A vending machine.

ven-det′ta (vĕn-dĕt′ȧ), *n.* [It.] A feud for blood revenge; a blood feud. In Corsica, where this ancient custom has continued to recent times, the obligation of the nearest relatives of a dead or injured man to take vengeance on the offender, or if he escape, on his nearest relatives, is regarded as especially sacred, but sometimes the feud is harmonized by mediators and an oath taken to forgo vengeance. Analogous customs exist among the mountaineers of Kentucky and vicinity, in Montenegro, and elsewhere.

vend′i-bil′i-ty (vĕn′dĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vendible.

vend′i-ble (vĕn′dĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vendibilis:* cf. OF. *vendible*, F. *vendable.*] Capable of being vended; that may be sold; salable. — *n.* A vendible article; — usually in *pl.*
Syn. — VENDIBLE, MARKETABLE. VENDIBLE is the general term; MARKETABLE often applies to that which is proper or fit for market under the laws or customs of a given place. See SELL, MERCENARY, COMMERCIAL.
— **vend′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **vend′i-bly**, *adv.*

vend′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VEND. — **vending machine**, a slot machine for commodities.

ven-di′tion (vĕn-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *venditio:* cf. F. *vendition.*] Act of vending, or selling; sale.

vend′or (vĕn′dŏr; *in contrast with vendee often* vĕn-dôr′), *n.* [See VENDER.] A vender; seller; — the correlative of *vendee*, and chiefly in legal usage.

ven′dor's li′en (vĕn′dŏrz). *Law.* An implied lien (one not created by mortgage or other express agreement) given in equity to a vendor of lands for unpaid purchase money.

ven-due′ (vĕn-dū′), *n.* [OF. *vendue*, fr. F. *vendre*, p. p. *vendu*, to sell.] A public sale of anything, by outcry, to the highest bidder; an auction.

ve-neer′ (vĕ-nēr′), *v. t.*; -NEERED′ (-nērd′); -NEER′ING. [G. *furnieren, fourniren*, fr. F. *fournir* to furnish. See FURNISH.] To overlay or plate, as a common sort of wood, with a thin layer of finer wood for outer finish or decoration; as, to *veneer* furniture with mahogany; hence, to coat or face with any material giving a superior surface. Also fig.

As a rogue in grain
Veneered with sanctimonious theory. *Tennyson.*

ve-neer′, *n.* [Cf. G. *furnier* or *fournier.* See VENEER, *v. t.*] **1.** A thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one, esp. such a thin leaf of wood to be glued to a cheaper wood.
2. Specif.: **a** A protective or ornamental facing of brick, stone, or the like, for a wall. **b** Highly glazed colored paper boards, made from thin pulp or fiber, used for veneering. **c** Superficial or meretricious show; gloss.

veneer grafting. *Hort.* Grafting by chamfering the surfaces of scion and stock and applying the one to the other.

ven′er-a-ble (vĕn′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *venerabilis:* cf. F. *vénérable.*] **1.** Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration or honor and respect; — generally implying an advanced age; as, a *venerable* magistrate, parent. *Venerable* is used in the churches of the Anglican Communion as a title for an archdeacon. In the Roman Catholic Church *venerable* is applied to those who have attained to the lowest of the three recognized degrees of sanctity, but are not among the *beatified* or the *canonized.*

Venerable men [veterans of the Revolution]! you have come down to us from a former generation. *D. Webster.*

2. Rendered sacred by religious, historic, or other associations; that should be regarded with awe and treated with reverence; as, the *venerable* walls of a temple or a church.
3. Claiming veneration or respect through age.

The sanguine codes of *venerable* crime. *Shelley.*

Syn. — See AUGUST, *a.*, OLD.

Venerable Doctor [L. *Doctor Venerabilis*], Guillaume de Champeaux (d. 1121), a scholastic philosopher noted as an advocate of realism. — **Venerable Initiator** [L. *Venerabilis Inceptor*], William Ockham (d. 1349?), an English scholastic philosopher.

ven′er-ate (vĕn′ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; VEN′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); VEN′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *veneratus*, p. p. of *venerari* to venerate; akin to *Venus* Venus, Skr. *van* to like, to wish, and E. *win*some. See WINSOME.] To regard with reverential respect, or with admiration and deference as being hallowed or as having nobility, esp. if accompanied with age; to reverence; revere; as, we *venerate* noble parents.

And seemed to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

I do not know a man more to be *venerated* for uprightness of heart and loftiness of genius. *Scott.*

Syn. — Reverence, revere, adore, respect.

ven′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *veneratio:* cf. F. *vénération.*] **1.** Act of venerating, or state of being venerated; the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with awe, excited by the dignity, wisdom, or superiority of a person, by sacredness of character, by consecration to sacred services, or by hallowed associations.

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves about us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

2. Act of expressing reverent feeling; worship.
3. *Phren.* The venerative faculty.
4. An object of veneration (in sense 1). *R. Browning.*
Syn. — Awe, respect. See REVERENCE.

ven′er-a-tive (vĕn′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to veneration; reverent; as, a *venerative* sentiment; a *venerative* man.

ve-ne′re-al (vĕ-nē′rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *venereus, venerius*, fr. *Venus, Veneris*, Venus, the goddess of love. See VENERATE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual love; relating to sexual intercourse; as, *venereal* desire.
2. *Med.* **a** Of diseases or morbid affections, arising from sexual intercourse with an infected person; as, *venereal* disease, virus. **b** Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; as, *venereal* medicines.
3. Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac.
4. Consisting of, or pert. to, copper. See VENUS, 4. *Obs.*
venereal wart. = FIG WART.

Ve-ner′i-dæ (vĕ-nĕr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See VENUS; -IDÆ.] *Zoöl.* A family of bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia, mostly having a solid equivalve shell, short siphons, and a narrow foot. In some forms the shell is handsomely sculptured. *Venus*, containing the quahog, or round clam, is the type genus.

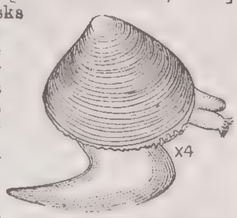

One of the Veneridæ (*Gemma gemma*).

ven′er-y (vĕn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *Venus, Veneris*, the goddess of love.] Sexual intercourse; coition.

ven′er-y, *n.* [ME. *venerie*, F. *vénerie*, fr. OF. *vener* to hunt, L. *venari.* See VENISON.] **1.** Art, act, or practice of hunting; the sports of the chase; hunting.
2. Animals that are hunted; game. *Obs.*
3. A kennel for dogs used in hunting. *Obs.*

ve′ne-sec′tion (vē′nē-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* [NL. *venaesectio*; L. *vena* vein, gen. *venae* + *sectio* a cutting.] *Med.* Act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; phlebotomy.

Ve-ne′tian (vĕ-nē′shăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *Vénitien*, It. *Veneziano.*] Of or pertaining to Venice in Italy.
Venetian ball, a ball of glass made decorative by colored patterns or by objects inclosed within its mass, usually a modern toy or paper weight. — **V.**, *or* **v.**, **blind**, a blind (capable of being raised or lowered), or a shutter, having numerous thin parallel wooden slats placed horizontally one above another which are capable of being set simultaneously at any desired angle to admit varying amounts of light or air, or of being made to overlap one another to exclude light, etc. — **V. carpet**, an inexpensive carpet, used for passages and stairs, having a woolen warp which conceals the weft, the pattern being therefore commonly made up of simple stripes. — **V chalk**, a white compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, etc. — **V. cloth.** = VENETIAN, *n.*, 2 **e**. — **V. dentil**, *Arch.*, one of a series of cubical projections alternating with splayed surfaces. They may be formed along the edge of a projecting band by cutting bevels at intervals to produce notches with the dentils between; also, the ornament so produced. — **V. door**, *Arch.*, a door having long, narrow windows or panes of glass on the sides. — **V. embroidery**, a kind of cut work done on linen, batiste, or net, with buttonhole and other lace stitches. — **Venetian flat point**, needle-point lace which has delicate designs and no prominent raised work. — **V. glass**, a kind of glass made by the Venetians, for decorative purposes, by the combination of pieces of glass of different colors fused together and wrought into various ornamental patterns. — **V. mallow**, the bladder ketmie. — **V. pearl**, an imitation pearl made of solid glass. — **V. raised point.** = RAISED POINT. — **V. red**, an earthy variety of hematite (ferric oxide), used as a red pigment; now, usually, a red pigment artificially prepared by calcining ocher or copperas or by treating waste iron liquors with lime and calcining the precipitate. — **V. rose point.** = ROSE POINT. — **V. sauce**, allemande sauce flavored with tarragon and nutmeg. — **V. soap**, a kind of soap essentially the same as Castile soap. — **V. sumac**, the European smoke tree (*Cotinus cotinus*), which yields the yellow dyewood known as *young fustic* (which see). — **V. swell**, *Music*, an organ swell with blinds patterned on Venetian blinds closing the swell box. — **V. white**, a pigment consisting of a mixture of equal parts of white lead and barite. — **V. window**, *Arch.*, a window consisting of a main window with an arched head, having on each side a long and narrow window with a square head.

One form of Venetian Dentil.

ve-ne′tian (vĕ-nē′shăn), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of Venice.
2. Any of various things suggesting, or named in allusion to, Venice; as: **a** *pl.* Galligaskins. *Obs.* **b** A Venetian blind. *Colloq.* **c** *pl.* A heavy kind of tape or braid used especially on Venetian blinds. **d** A domino, or robe for masquerade. **e** A fine twilled woolen cloth used for suiting; — called also *Venetian cloth.* **f** = SEQUIN, 1. *Obs.*

venge′ance (vĕn′jăns), *n.* [F. *vengeance*, fr. *venger* to avenge, L. *vindicare* to claim, defend, avenge, fr. *vindex* a claimant, defender, avenger, the first part of which is of uncertain origin, and the last part akin to *dicere* to say. See DICTION; cf. AVENGE, REVENGE, VINDICATE.] **1.** Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense; retribution; often, also, passionate or unrestrained revenge.

To me belongeth *vengeance* and recompense. *Deut.* xxxii. 35.
To execute fierce *vengeance* on his foes. *Milton.*

2. Harm; mischief; evil. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See REQUITAL.
what a (*or* **the**) **vengeance**, what! — emphatically. *Obs.* or *R.* "But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly!" *Hudibras.* "*What the vengeance!* Could he not speak 'em fair?" *Shak.* — **with a v. a** With great violence, force, or the like; as, to strike *with a vengeance.* **b** Extremely. **c** In great or excessive amount. "Here are . . . materials enough *with a vengeance.*" *M. Arnold.*

venge′ful (vĕnj′fo͝ol), *a.* Revengeful. "*Vengeful* ire." *Milton.* — **venge′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **venge′ful-ness**, *n.*

ve′ni-al (vē′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [OF. *venial*, F. *véniel*, L. *venialis*, fr. *venia* forgiveness, pardon, grace, favor, kindness; akin to *venerari* to venerate. See VENERATE.] **1.** Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable; as, a *venial* sin.

So they do nothing, 't is a *venial* slip. *Shak.*

2. Allowed; unobjectionable. *Obs.* *Milton.*
Syn. — VENIAL, PARDONABLE. VENIAL applies esp. to faults, and is often virtually equivalent to *trifling, allowable;* PARDONABLE (cf. the implications of *unpardonable*) retains more of its primary significance; as, "those who imagine that the sins, of which a deep sense was upon his mind, were merely such little *venial* trifles as pouring milk into his tea on Good Friday" (*Boswell*); "the *venial* indiscretions of youth" (*Southey*); *pardonable* pride, a *pardonable* error. For the theological sense of *venial* see def. of VENIAL SIN. See EXCUSE.
venial sin, *R. C. Theol.*, a sin which weakens, but does not wholly destroy, sanctifying grace, as do deadly sins.

ve-ni′re fa′ci-as (vē-nī′rē fā′shĭ-ăs), *or* **ve-ni′re**, *n.* [L., make, or cause, to come.] *Law.* **a** A judicial writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a certain number of qualified persons to appear in court at a specified time, to serve as jurors in said court; — called in full ‖ **ve-ni′re fa′ci-as ju′ra-to′res** (jo͞o′rȧ-tō′rēz). **b** A writ in the nature of a summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statute to appear. *Eng. Law.* — **ve-ni′re fa′ci-as**, *or* **ve-ni′re, de no′vo**, a new writ of venire facias issued to summon a jury anew on some irregularity or defect in the proceeding under the first venire.

ven′i-son (vĕn′ĭ-z'n *or, esp. in British usage,* vĕn′z'n; 277: *cf.* MEDICINE, *n.*), *n.* [ME. *veneison, veneson, venison*, OF. *veneison*, F. *venaison*, L. *venatio* hunting, the chase, game, fr. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt; perh. akin to OHG. *weidinōn, weidenen*, to pasture, to hunt, G. *weide* pasturage, OHG. *weida* hunting, AS. *wāð.* Cf. GAIN to acquire,

vend′a-ble, *a.* Vendible. *Obs.*
vendage, *n.* Vintage. *Obs.*
‖ **ven′da-val′** (vĕn′dä-väl′), *n.* [Sp., prop., a strong southwest wind.] An autumnal thunder-squall on the coast of Mexico.
ven′dax, *n.* [L. *vendax* fond of selling.] A female seller. *Obs.*
Ven-de′an (vĕn-dē′ăn), *n.* Of or pert. to Vendée, France. — *n.* One of the people of Vendée.
Ven′dé′miaire′ (väɴ′dā′myâr′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vindemia* vintage.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
ven′di-cate. † VINDICATE.
ven′di-cate (vĕn′dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *vendicare* for *vindicare.* See VINDICATE.] To claim; require. *Obs.* — **ven′di-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
vendicatife. † VINDICATIVE.
Ven′di-dad′ (vĕn′dĕ-däd′; -dŏd′), *n.* [Modern Parsi pronunciation of Pahlavi *vī-daevō-dātem* (law) created against the *devas* or demons.] See AVESTA.
ven′dis (vĕn′dĭs). Var. of VENDACE.
ven′di-tate (vĕn′dĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *venditare, venditatum*, to offer again and again for sale, v. freq. of *vendere.* See VEND.] To cry up as if for sale; to blazon; to display. *Obs.* — **ven′di-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
ven′di-tor, *n.* [L.] A vendor. *Obs.* or *R.*
vendonging, *n.* Vendage; sale. *Obs.*
vene. † VEIN; WEEN; WENE, [weening.
venecreke. † FENUGREEK.
Ven′e-do′tian (vĕn′ē-dō′shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Venedotia, the chief of the early states of Wales; as, the *Venedotian* code of early Welsh laws.
ve-neerd′. Veneered. *Ref. Sp.*
ve-neer′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VENEER, *v. t.* Specif.: *n.* Thin material used as a veneer.
veneer moth. Any of various small moths of the family Crambidæ. Their mottled colors resemble those of some veneering. [ficious. *Obs.*
ve-nef′ic (vĕ-nĕf′ĭk), *a.* Vene-
ve-nef′ic, *n.* A poisoner. *Obs.*
ve-nef′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *veneficus.*] Veneficious. *Obs.*
ven′e-fice (vĕn′ē-fĭs), *n.* [L. *veneficium*, fr. *veneficus* poisoning; *venenum* poison + *facere* to make: cf. F. *vénéfice.*] Act or practice of poisoning. *Obs.*
Ven′e-fi′cial (-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *Venus* + E. *-ficial*, as in *beneficial.*] Pert. to the works of Venus. *Obs.*
ven′e-fi′cial, **ven′e-fi′cious** (-fĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Acting by poison; used in poisoning or in sorcery. — **ven′e-fi′cious-ly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*
ve-nef′ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*
ve-nef′i-cous (vĕ-nĕf′ĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *veneficus.*] Veneficious. *Obs.*
venegre. † VINEGAR.
veneison. † VENISON.
venemoste, *n.* [OF. *venemosité, venimosité.*] Venomousness. *Obs.*
ven′e-mous. † VENOMOUS.
ven′e-nate (vĕn′ē-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *venenatus*, p. p. of *venenare* to poison, fr. *venenum* poison. Cf. VENOM.] To poison. *Rare.*
ven′e-nate, *a.* Poisoned; poisonous. *Rare.*
ven′e-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* **a** Act of poisoning. *Rare.* **b** Poison; venom. *Obs.*
ve-nene′, *a.* Poisonous. *Obs.*
ven′e-nif′er-ous (vĕn′ē-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *venenum* poison + E. *-ferous.*] Bearing poison. *Obs.* — **ven′e-nif′er-ous-ness**, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
ven′e-nif′ic (vĕn′ē-nĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *venenum* poison + *facere* to make.] Producing poison.
ven′e-nose′ (vĕn′ē-nōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *venenosus.*] Poisonous. *Obs.* — **ven′e-nos′i-ty** (-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
ven′e-nous (vĕn′ē-nŭs), *a.* [See VENENOSE.] Poisonous. *Rare.* — **ven′e-nous-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
‖ **ve-ne′num in au′ro bi′bi-tur** (bĭb′ĭ-tŭr). [L.] Poison is drunk from a golden vessel. *Seneca* (*Thyestes*, 453).
ven′er-a-bil′i-ty (vĕn′ẽr-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Venerableness.
ven′er-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ven′er-a-bly, *adv.* of VENERABLE. See -LY.
Ven′er-a′ce-a (vĕn′ẽr-ā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See VENUS.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or superfamily of bivalve mollusks of which the Veneridæ and Petricolidæ are the chief families. — **ven′er-a′cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.* — **ven′er-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Ven′er-a′li-a (-ā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See VENUS, 1.
ven′er-ant (vĕn′ẽr-ănt), *a.* [L. *venerans, -antis*, p. pr.] Reverent. *Rare.*
ven′er-ate (-āt), *a.* **a** Reverent. *Obs.* **b** Revered; venerable. *R.*
ven′er-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who venerates. [venerate. *Obs.*
venere, *v. t.* [F. *vénérer.*] To
ve-ne′re-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ve-ne′re-an (vĕ-nē′rē-ăn), *a.* [ME. *venerien*, F. *vénérien.*] *Obs.* **a** Born under the influence of the star Venus; amorous. **b** Devoted to the offices of Venus or love; venereal. **c** Aphrodisiac; also, attractive; handsome.
ve-ne′re-an, *n.* A libidinous person; profligate. *Obs.*
ve-ne′re-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To render libidinous. *Obs.* or *R.*
ve-ne′re-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *venereus.*] *Obs.* or *R.* **a** Lustful; lascivious. **b** Venereal; aphrodisiac. *Obs.* — **ve-ne′re-ous-ness**, *n.*
ven′er-er (vĕn′ẽr-ẽr), *n.* [See 2d VENERY.] A follower of venery; a huntsman.
venerie. † VENERY.
venerien. † VENEREAN.
venerious. † VENEREOUS.
‖ **ve-ne′ro** (vĕ-nā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] A spring of water.
ven′er-ous (vĕn′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *venereux.*] Venereous. *Obs.*
ven′e-sect′ (vĕn′ē-sĕkt′), *v. t. & i.* [See VENESECTION.] To phlebotomize.
veneson, venesoun. † VENISON.
venesum. † VENOMSOME.
Venet. *Abbr.* Venetian.
Ven′e-tes (vĕn′ē-tēz), *or* **Ven′e-ti** (-tī), *n. pl.* [L. *Veneti.*] An ancient Gaulish tribe, conquered by Cæsar B. C. 56. Vannes in Brittany is named from them.
Ve-ne′tianed (vĕ-nē′shănd), *a.* Having Venetian blinds.
ve-ne′ti-a′no, *n.* [It. *Veneziano.*] *Coins.* A Venetian sequin. *Obs.*
Ve-net′ic (vĕ-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Veneticus.*] Of or pert. to the ancient Veneti; as, the **Venetic alphabet** of northeastern Italy, derived from the Elean.
‖ **ve-neur′** (vĕ-nûr′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *venator* a hunter.] A superintendent of the chase, esp. of hounds, — an important officer under the French kings.
venew. † VENUE.
venewed. † FINEWED.
veney. † VENNY.
ve′ne-zo-la′no (vā′nā-sō-lä′nō; 268), *n.* [Sp., properly adj., pert. to Venezuela.] See COIN.
Ven′e-zue′lan (vĕn′ē-zwē′lăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Venezuela or its people. — *n.* A native or citizen of Venezuela.
veng. Obs. pret. of FANG, begin.
vengance. † VENGEANCE.
venge. † FENGE.
venge (vĕnj), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *vengier*, F. *venger.* See VENGEANCE.] To avenge; to revenge. *Obs.*
venge′a-ble (vĕn′jȧ-b'l), *a.* *Obs.* **a** Able or apt to take vengeance; vindictive. **b** Bringing vengeance; mischievous; destructive. **c** Deserving or requiring to be revenged. **d** Very great; tremendous; extraordinary.
venge′a-bly, *adv.* Revengefully. *Obs.* [very. *Obs.*
venge′ance, *adv.* Extremely;
venge′ance-ly, *adv.* Extremely; excessively. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
venge′anc-er, *n.* An avenger.
venge′ant (vĕn′jănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] Avenging. *Rare.*
venge′ment, *n.* [OF. *vengement.*] Avengement. *Obs.*
venge′ous-ly, *adv.* Revengefully. *Obs.*
ven′ger (vĕn′jẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *vengeor*, F. *vengeur.*] An avenger. *Obs.*
ven′ger-ess, *n.* [F. *vengeresse.*] A female avenger. *Obs.*
vengesour, *n.* [Cf. OF. *vengeison* vengeance.] Avenger. *Obs.*
veng′i-ble, *a.* = VENGEABLE. *Obs.* — **veng′i-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
vengit. † WINGED.
‖ **ve′ni-a æ-ta′tis.** [L.] *Civil Law.* The privilege of age, sometimes granted a minor, entitling him to the rights and liabilities of a person of full age.
veniable. † VENGEABLE.
ve′ni-a-ble (vē′nĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *veniabilis.*] Venial; pardonable. *Obs.* — **ve′ni-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
ve′ni-al, *n.* A venial sin. *Obs.*
ve′ni-al′i-ty (vē′nĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Venialness.
ve′ni-al-ly, *adv.* of VENIAL.
ve′ni-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
veniance. † VENGEANCE.
‖ **ve′ni-a ne-ces′si-ta′ti da′tur.** [L.] Indulgence is given to necessity; necessity knows no law.
Ven′ice (vĕn′ĭs), *n.* A city (built on many small islands in lagoons off the Adriatic), a province, and formerly a republic, of northern Italy. — **Venice glass, mallow, soap, sumac,** Venetian glass, etc. — **V. of the North.** Stockholm; — sometimes so called, although its aspect is very different. — **V. treacle** *Old Med.* = THERIACA, 1. — **V. turpentine.** See TURPENTINE, 1 b. — **V. white.** Venetian white.
‖ **Ve′ni, Cre-a′tor Spi′ri-tus** (spĭr′ĭ-tŭs), *or, sometimes,* **Veni Creator.** [L.] *Eccl.* Come, creator Spirit; — a medieval Latin hymn, ascribed to Gregory the Great. It contains a pronounced statement of the procession of the Holy Spirit from both the Father and the Son, and is used in the Roman Catholic Church at Whitsuntide, at ordinations, and on the most solemn occasions. An English version is used in Anglican churches at ordinations of priests and bishops.
venie, *n.* [L. *venia* pardon.] Supplication for pardon. *Obs.*
venie. † VENNY. [VENOM.
ven′im. Obs. or Scot. var. of
ven′im-ous. † VENOMOUS.
ven′in (vĕn′ĭn; vē′nĭn), *n.* [L. *venenum* poison.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of toxic substances in snake venom; also, a toxic substance, supposedly of the same nature, got by cleavage of an albumose.
venions. † VENGEANCE.
ve-ni′re-man (-măn), *n.* *Law.* A juror summoned by a venire.
‖ **Ve′ni, Sanc′te Spi′ri-tus** (spĭr′ĭ-tŭs). [L.] *Eccl.* Come, Holy Spirit; — a medieval Latin hymn ascribed to Robert II., King (996–1031) of France. It is used as a sequence by the Roman Catholic Church.

venation.] **1.** **a** The flesh of any edible beast of the chase or a game bird. *Obs.* **b** The flesh of an animal of the deer kind.
2. A beast or beasts of the chase. *Obs.*
‖**Ve-ni′te** (vē-nī′tē), *n.* [L., come, imperative 2d person pl. So called from its opening word in the Latin version.] *Eccl.* The 95th Psalm, which is said or sung regularly in the public worship of many churches. Also, a musical composition adapted to this psalm.
ven′om (vĕn′ŭm), *n.* [ME. *venim*, OF. *venim*, *venin*, F. *venin*, LL. (assumed) *venimen*, for L. *venenum* poison, perh. orig. a love potion, and fr. *Venus* Venus. Cf. VENENATE, VENERATE.] **1.** Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison in general. *Archaic.*
2. Specif., the poisonous matter which certain animals, such as serpents, scorpions, bees, etc., secrete in a state of health, and communicate by biting or stinging.
2. That which poisons, embitters, or blights; spite; malice; malignity. "The *venom* of such looks." *Shak.*
3. Dyeing matter; dye. *Obs.*
Syn. — Virus, bane, poison.
ven′om-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *venimous*, F. *venimeux*. See VENOM; cf. VENENOSE.] **1. a** Full of venom; noxious to animal life by means of venom; poisonous; as, a *venomous* sting. **b** Virulent; baneful; as, a *venomous* doctrine.
2. *Zoöl.* Having a gland or glands for the secretion of venom; able to inflict a poisoned bite, sting, or wound.
3. Mischievous; malignant; spiteful; as, a *venomous* writer.
Syn. — See POISONOUS.
— **ven′om-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ven′om-ous-ness**, *n.*
ve′nose (vē′nōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [See VENOUS.] Venous; specif., *Bot.*, having numerous or conspicuous veins; veiny.
ve-nos′i-ty (vē-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being venous or venose.
2. *Med.* A condition in which the arterial blood exhibits venous qualities; also, general congestion of the veins.
ve′nous (vē′nŭs), *a.* [L. *venosus*, fr. *vena* a vein. See VEIN.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a vein or veins.
2. *Physiol.* Designating blood which has passed through the capillaries and given up oxygen for the tissues and become charged with carbon dioxide, and hence must pass through the respiratory organs (lungs or gills) for purification and oxygenation; — opposed to *arterial*. Venous blood in the higher animals is dark red. It is so termed because most of the veins contain blood in this condition.
3. Marked with veins; veined. *Rare.*
venous hum. *Med.*, a hum, or bruit, heard during auscultation of the veins of the neck in anæmia.—**v. pulse.** *Med.* See 2d PULSE, 1. — **v. sinus.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A large vein or passage for venous blood, as in the dura mater. **b** = SINUS VENOSUS **a**.
vent (vĕnt), *n.* [Sp. *venta* sale.] A brand indicating the sale of the animal branded, sometimes a special mark, sometimes a bar across the seller's brand. *Western U. S.*
vent, *v. t.* To cancel by a vent (brand). *Western U. S.*
vent, *n.* [ME. *fente* a slit, F. *fente* a slit, cleft, fissure, fr. *fendre* to split, L. *findere*; prob. confused with F. *vent* wind, L. *ventus*. See FISSURE; cf. VENT to snuff.] **1.** A small aperture; a hole or opening for passage or escape, as of air, a gas, or a fluid; as, the *vent* of a cask; the *vent* of a mold; a volcanic *vent*; the *vent* of a flute.

Look, how thy wounds do bleed at many *vents*. *Shak*

2. Specif.: **a** (1) The anus. *Obs. exc in Zoöl.* (2) *Zoöl.* The opening of the cloaca or of the intestine on the surface of the body, esp. that of the lower vertebrates, as fishes. **b** *Ordnance.* The opening at the breech of a gun through which fire is communicated to the powder. In muzzle-loading guns it was a hole from the top of the breech to the chamber. In modern breech-loading guns it is usually in the axis of the breechblock. See BREECHBLOCK, *Illust.* **c** An opening or slit in a garment. *Obs. or R.*
3. Opportunity of escape or passage; outlet, as from confinement or privacy; passage; escape; hence, utterance, expression, or publication; as, to give *vent* to one's wrath. "The *vent* of words." *Milton.*

When Peter's next new book found *vent*. *Shelley*

4. A discharge or emission. *Obs.*
5. The place where an otter comes up to breathe. *Eng.*
vent, *v. t.*; VENT′ED; VENT′ING. **1.** To let out at a vent, or small aperture; to give passage or outlet to.
2. To let out; to pour forth; to utter; report; publish; as, to *vent* passion; to *vent* a grievance.

The queen of heaven did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden*
Thou hast framed and *vented* very curious orations. *Barrow.*

3. To furnish with a vent; to make a vent in, as a mold.
4. To relieve by giving vent; as, to *vent* one's self in grief.
vent, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *venter* to blow, *vent* wind (see VENTILATE); but prob. influenced by E. *vent* an opening.] **1.** To snuff; to breathe or puff out; to snort. *Obs.*
2. To have draft; to draw; as, the chimney *vents* well.
3. To come to the surface to breathe, as the otter. *Eng.*
vent′age (vĕn′tāj), *n.* A small hole, as a flute stop; a vent.
ven′tail (vĕn′tāl), *n.* [OF. *ventaille*, F. *ventail*. See VENTILATE; cf. AVENTAIL.] The movable front of a helmet, for the admission of air, sometimes in the visor.

ven′ter (vĕn′tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The belly; the abdomen; specif., in insects, the lower surface of the abdomen; — sometimes applied to any large cavity containing viscera. **b** A belly, or protuberant part; as, the *venter* of a muscle. **c** A broad shallow concavity; as, the **venter of the ilium**, the iliac fossa; and the **venter of the scapula**, the slightly concave anterior surface of the scapula.
2. *Law.* Womb (of wife or mother); as, A has a son B by one *venter*, and a daughter C by another *venter*.
3. *Bot.* In vascular cryptogams, the swollen basal portion of an archegonium, in which the egg is developed.
vent′hole′ (vĕnt′hōl′), *n.* *Ordnance.* A vent.
ven′ti-duct (vĕn′tĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ventus* wind + *ductus* a leading, conduit, fr. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead.] A passage or pipe for wind or air, as for ventilating apartments.
ven′til (vĕn′tĭl; *G.* vĕn-tēl′), *n.* [G. See VENTILATE.] A valve in various wind instruments, etc. See VALVE, 7.
ven′ti-la-ble (vĕn′tĭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of ventilation.
ven′ti-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; VEN′TI-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); VEN′TI-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *ventilatus*, p. p. of *ventilare* to toss, brandish in the air, to fan, to winnow, fr. *ventus* wind; akin to E. *wind*. See WIND rushing air.] **1.** To winnow; fan; as, to *ventilate* wheat. *Rare.*
2. To change or renew (air), as in a room. *Obs. or R.*
3. To cause fresh air to circulate through (to replace foul air simultaneously removed), as a room, mine, etc.
4. To purify by subjecting to fresh air; to oxygenate; as, the blood is *ventilated* by the lungs. *Obs. or R.*
5. To sift and examine; to bring out and expose to scrutiny and discussion; as, to *ventilate* questions of policy.
6. To give vent to; to utter; to make public.

Macaulay took occasion to *ventilate* one of those startling, but not very profound, paradoxes *J. C. Shairp.*

7. To provide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc.; as, to *ventilate* a mold, or a water-wheel bucket.
ven′ti-lat′ing (-lāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VENTILATE.
ventilating brick, a cored-out brick providing an air passage as for ventilation. — **v. millstone**, a millstone having a device for inducing a strong current of air through its grooves. — **v. saw**, a saw with a perforated blade or disk.
ven′ti-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ventilatio*: cf. F. *ventilation*.] Act of ventilating, or state of being ventilated; as: **a** Fanning; winnowing. *Archaic.* **b** Supplying with fresh air. **c** Oxygenation, as of the blood. *Obs. or R.* **d** Free discussion; public exposition. **e** Utterance; vent. *Obs. or R.*
ven′ti-la-tive (vĕn′tĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to ventilation; adapted to secure ventilation; ventilating.
ven′ti-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *ventilateur*, L. *ventilator* a winnower.] One that ventilates; esp., a contrivance, as a shutter device forming an adjustable aperture, for the inlet of fresh air, or a machine for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air, or for introducing fresh air.
ven′tral (vĕn′trăl), *a.* [L. *ventralis*, fr. *venter* the belly; perh. akin to G. *wanst*: cf F. *ventral*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the belly; abdominal; hence, in *Zoöl. & Anat.*, designating, pert. to, or situated on or towards, that surface of the body which in man is anterior, but in most vertebrates, arthropods, and other elongated animals is normally the lower surface; hæmal; — the opposite of *dorsal* (which see).
2. *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to or designating that surface of a carpel, petal, etc., which faces toward the center of a flower. **b** Pertaining to the lower side or surface of a dorsiventral organ or thallus; — opposed to *dorsal*.
ventral canal cell, *Bot.*, a small cell which is cut off from the central cell of an archegonium just below the neck. — **v. fin.** *Zoöl.* **a** In fishes, one of that pair of fins which correspond to the hind limbs of quadrupeds; a pelvic fin. In the less specialized fishes they are situated on the abdomen some distance behind the pectoral fins, but in many fishes are farther forward, and under the pectoral fins, or even under the throat. See FIN, 1. **b** An anal fin. *Rare.* — **v. segment.** *Physics.* See LOOP, *n.*, 3 **b**, and NODE, 7, *Illust.*
ven′tral, *n.* *Zoöl.* A ventral fin of a fish.
ven′tri-. Combining form from Latin *venter*, *ventris*, meaning *belly*. Cf. VENTRO-.
ven′tri-cle (vĕn′trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ventriculus* the stomach, a ventricle, dim. of *venter* the belly: cf. F. *ventricule*. See VENTRAL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cavity of an organ; esp.: **a** The chamber, or one of the chambers, of the heart which receives the blood from an auricle, and from which it is forced into the arteries. See HEART, 1. **b** In the brain, one of the system of communicating cavities which are continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord, and like it are derived from the medullary canal of the embryo. The cavities are lined with epithelium called *ependyma*, and contain a serous fluid. Those of the adult human brain are four (see BRAIN, 1), the so-called fifth ventricle being merely a part of the longitudinal fissure which has become closed off. **c** The fossa or pouch of each side of the larynx between the false vocal cords above and the true vocal cords below, also called **ven′tri-cle of Mor-ga′gni** (mŏr-gän′yē). In some apes they become very large.
2. *Obs. or R.* Any cavity of organic function; as: **a** The womb. **b** The stomach. *Obs.*

ven′tri-cose (vĕn′trĭ-kōs), **ven′tri-cous** (vĕn′trĭ-kŭs), *a.* [NL. *ventricosus*, fr. L. *venter* belly.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bellied; inflated; swelling out on one side or unequally. — **ventricose shell.** *Zoöl.* **a** A spiral shell having the body whorls rounded or swollen in the middle. **b** A bivalve shell in which the valves are strongly convex.

Ventricose Shell.

ven-tric′u-lar (vĕn-trĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* **a** Pert. to a ventricle. **b** Bellied; bulging out.
ven-tric′u-lite (-līt), *n.* [See VENTRICULUS.] A fossil sponge of *Ventriculites* or an allied genus. — **ven-tric′u-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
Ven-tric′u-li′tes (vĕn-trĭk′ū-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. See VENTRICULUS.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil, often vase-shaped or mushroom-shaped, hexactinellid sponges characteristic of the Cretaceous period, having a latticelike skeleton in which the nodes formed by the crossing of the spicular threads are perforated. It is the type of a family **Ven-tric′u-lit′i-dæ** (-lĭt′ĭ-dē).
ven-tric′u-lus (vĕn-trĭk′ū-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., belly, dim. fr. *venter* belly.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* An internal cavity; a ventricle; specif., *Zoöl.*, in certain animals with a compound stomach, a division of that organ posterior to the proventriculus; in birds, the gizzard; in insects, the digestive stomach.

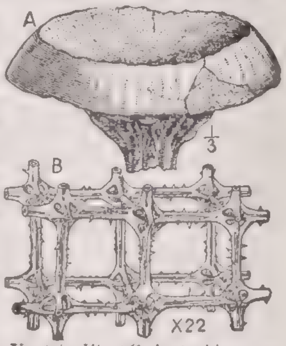

Ventriculite (*Cœloptychium sebachi*). A Side View; B Part of the Skeleton.

ven′tri-lo′qui-al (vĕn′trĭ-lō′kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or using, ventriloquism. — **ven′tri-lo′qui-al-ly**, *adv.*
ven-tril′o-quism (vĕn-trĭl′ō-kwĭz'm), *n.* [From L. *ventriloquus* a ventriloquist; *venter* the belly + *loqui*, p. p. *locutus*, to speak. See VENTRAL; LOQUACIOUS.] Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come from some source other than the vocal organs of the speaker. Voice cannot be produced in the stomach or elsewhere other than in the larynx. In ventriloquism the speaker takes a full breath, keeps the muscles of the chest, neck, lower jaw, and lips as motionless as possible, and speaks with the mouth almost closed and the glottis narrowed, not allowing the air to escape through the nose. The lower lip is slightly retracted and rested against the upper teeth, and the tongue articulations are greatly altered. Much of the deception depends on suggestion as to the source of the sounds.
ven-tril′o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, ventriloquism.
ven-tril′o-quis′tic (-kwĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to ventriloquism or ventriloquists.
ven-tril′o-quize (-kwīz), *v. i.*; -QUIZED (-kwīzd); -QUIZ′ING (-kwīz′ĭng). To practice ventriloquism.
ven-tril′o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *ventriloquie*.] Ventriloquism.
ven′tro- (vĕn′trō-). [L. *venter* belly.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the abdomen* or *the ventral side*. Cf. VENTRI-.
ven′tro-fix-a′tion (-fĭk-sā′shŭn), *n.* [*ventro-* + *fixation*.] *Surg.* Operation of fixing a viscus to the abdominal wall.
ven′tro-lat′er-al (-lăt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*ventro-* + *lateral*.] On one side of the ventral region. — **ven′tro-lat′er-al-ly**, *adv.*
ven-trot′o-my (vĕn-trŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*ventro-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation of opening the abdominal cavity; laparotomy.
ven′ture (vĕn′tūr), *n.* [Aphetic form of ME. *aventure*. See ADVENTURE.] **1.** An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with certainty; a hazard; risk; specif., a business speculation; as, a mining *venture*.
2. An event that is not, or cannot be, foreseen; also, chance; hap; contingency; luck. *Now Rare.*
3. The thing put to hazard; a stake; a risk; esp., something sent to sea in trade.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted *Shak.*

Syn. — See DANGER.
at a venture (orig. *at aventure*), at hazard, without seeing the end or mark; without foreseeing the issue; at random.

A certain man drew a bow *at a venture*. 1 *Kings* xxii. 34

ven′ture, *v. t.*; VEN′TURED (-tūrd); VEN′TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). [See VENTURE, *n.*, ADVENTURE, *v.*] **1.** To expose to hazard; to risk; hazard; as, to *venture* one's person in a balloon.
2. To undertake the risk of; to brave; dare, as a voyage.
3. To put or send on a venture or chance, as a business speculation; as, to *venture* a horse to the West Indies.
4. To confide in; to rely on; to trust. *Rare.* *Addison.*
5. To advance or put forward, or to expose to criticism or refutation, as an opinion or statement.
ven′ture, *v. i.* **1.** To hazard one's self; to have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to dare; as, I *venture* to contradict the statement.

ven′i-son-iv′o-rous (vĕn′ĭ-z'n-ĭv′ō-rŭs; *cf.* VENISON), *a.* [*venison* + *-vorous*.] Eating venison; given to eating venison. *Rare.*
‖ **ve′ni, vi′di, vi′ci.** [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered; — the words in which Julius Cæsar (*Suetonius*, I. 37) announced to the Senate his defeat of Pharnaces, King of Pontus, near Zela, B. C. 47.
venjable, *a.* ✝ VENGEABLE.
venje, *v. t.* = VENGE. *Obs.* —
venjer, *n.* *Obs.*
venk. Obs. pret. of FANG, begin.
venke. ✝ FENK.
venkisen. ✝ VANQUISH.
venkud. Obs. p. p. of FENK.
venliche. ✝ FENLICH.
venn (vĕn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEN.
ven′nel (vĕn′'l), *n.* [F. *venelle* lane.] A lane; alley; also, gutter; sewer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ven′ner (vĕn′ẽr; -ē), *v. i.* To snarl; scowl. *Dial. Eng.*
Ven′ner, El′sie (ĕl′sĭ vĕn′ẽr). The heroine and title of a novel by Oliver Wendell Holmes. A little before Elsie's birth her mother was bitten by a rattlesnake, and the girl inherited snakish characteristics which lent a certain horrible fascination to her beauty.
‖ **ven-noot′schap** (vĕ-nōt′skäp), *n.* [D.] Partnership.
vennum. ✝ VENOM.
ven′ny (vĕn′ĭ), *n.* = VENUE, a bout; a thrust. *Obs.*
ven′om, *a.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng* **a** Venomous. **b** Dry; harsh.
ven′om, *v. t.* [ME. *venimen*, OF. *venimer*. See VENOM, *n.*] To infect with venom; to envenom; poison. *Now Rare.*
ven′om, *v. i.* To become envenomed. *Obs.*
ven′om-er, *n.* One who venoms.
ven′o-mo-sal′i-va-ry (vĕn′ō-mō-săl′ĭ-vā-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of the nature of venom and saliva; designating the salivary glands of certain animals that secrete venom instead of saliva.
venomoushede, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Venomousness. *Obs.*
ven′om-some (vĕn′ŭm-sŭm), *a.* Venomous. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
venorye. ✝ VENERY.
ve-no′sal (vē-nō′săl), *a.* Venous; of the nature of a vein.
ve′nous-ly, *adv.* of VENOUS.
ve′nous-ness, *n.* Venosity.
venques, venquise. ✝ VANQUISH.
vent. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FENT; WENT, a way.
vent, *n.* [Sp. *venta* a poor inn. sale, market.] Inn; tavern. *Obs.*
vent, *n.* [F. *vente*, fr. L. *vendere*, *-ditum*, to vend.] *Obs. or R.* Sale; specif.: **a** Act of selling. **b** Opportunity to sell; market.
vent, *v. t. & i.* To vend. *Obs.*
vent, *n. & v. t.* [F. *vent* wind, scent, L. *ventus* wind: cf. F. *venter* to blow.] *Hunting.* Scent; smell. *Obs.*
‖ **ven′ta** (vĕn′tä), *n.* [Sp.] An inn.
ventage. ✝ VINTAGE. *Obs.*
ventailet, *n.* = AVENTAIL.
ven-tan′na, *n.* [Sp. *ventana*.] Window. *Obs*
ventel, *v. i.* [OF. *venteler* to flutter in the wind.] To spread sail to the wind. *Obs.*
venter. ✝ VENTURE.
vent′er, *n.* One that vents.
venter, *n.* [Sp. *ventero*.] A taverner or innkeeper. *Obs.*
venter-point, *n.* [Cf. VENTURE.] A game played by children. *Obs.*
vent feather. *Zoöl.* A crissal feather.
ven′ti-late, *a.* Ventilated; discussed. *Obs.*
ventilet, *n.* [OF. *ventelet*.] A small puff or blast of wind. *Obs.*
ventin, *n.* [OD. *vintijn*, *vintyn*, fr. Pg. *vintem*.] = VENETIANO. *Obs.*
venting hole A venthole. *Obs.*
‖ **ven′tis se-cun′dis.** [L.] With favorable winds.
vent′less, *a.* See -LESS.
ven-tom′e-ter (vĕn-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *ventus* wind + E. *-meter*.] An instrument for indicating the velocity of the wind, esp. as designed for use on target ranges Cf. ANEMOMETER.
ven′tose (vĕn′tōs; vĕn-tōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *ventosus* windy.] Flatulent; windy. *Obs.* — **ven-tose′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
ven-tose′, *n.* A ventouse. *Obs.*
ven-tose′, *v. t.* [LL. *ventosare*, or OF. *vento(u)ser*.] To bleed. *Obs.*
‖**Ven′tôse′** (väɴ′tōz′), *n.* [F. See VENTOSE, *a.*] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
ven-tos′i-tous (vĕn-tŏs′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Ventose. *Obs.*
ven-tos′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ventositas*: cf. F. *ventosité*. See VENTOSE *a.*] *Obs.* **a** Flatulence; colic. **b** A gust or blast of wind. **c** Vain pride or boasting.
ven-touse′, *n.* [F.] A cupping glass. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To cup. *Obs.*
ventoy, *n.* [Cf. OF. *ventail*.] A fan. *Obs.*
ventpiece, *n.* *Ordnance.* = 4th BUSH **b**; also, a breechblock.
vent pipe. Any pipe for venting or ventilating.
ven′trad (vĕn′trăd), *adv.* [L. *venter* belly + 1st *-ad*.] *Anat.* Toward the ventral side; ventrally.
ven′tral-ly, *adv.* In a ventral direction or position.
ven′tral-most (-mōst), *a.* See -MOST.
ven′tral-ward (-wẽrd), **ven′tral-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* [*ventral* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the ventral surface.
ventre. ✝ VENTURE.
‖ **ven′tre à terre′** (väɴ′tr' ȧ târ′). [F.] Lit., belly to the ground; at very great speed.
ven′tric (vĕn′trĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the belly. *Rare.*
ven′tri-cl. Ventricle. *Ref. Sp.*
ven′tri-cos′i-ty (-trĭ-kŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition of being ventricose.
ven-tric′u-lose (vĕn-trĭk′ū-lōs), *a.* [See VENTRICULOUS.] Ventricose in a slight degree. *Rare.*
ven-tric′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *ventriculosus* of the belly.] = VENTRICULAR **b**.
ven′tri-cum′bent, *a.* [*ventri-* + *cumbent*.] Lying with the ventral surface downward; prone.
ven′tri-duct, *v. t.* [*ventri-* + L. *ductus* a leading.] To turn or draw toward the belly.
ven-trif′lu-ous (vĕn-trĭf′lōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ventrifluus*.] Laxative. *Obs.*
ven′tri-lat′er-al, *a.* Ventrolateral.
ven′tri-lo-cu′tion (vĕn′trĭ-lō-kū′shŭn), *n.* [See VENTRILOQUISM.] Ventriloquism.
ven′tri-loque (vĕn′trĭ-lōk), *a.* [F.] Ventriloquial. *Rare.*
ven-tril′o-quous (vĕn-trĭl′ō-kwŭs), *a.* Ventriloquistic.
ven′tri-mes′on (vĕn′trĭ-mĕs′ŏn), *n.* [NL. See VENTER; 1st MESON.] *Anat.* The median line of the ventral surface. — **ven′tri-mes′al** (-ăl), *a.*
ven-trip′o-tent (vĕn-trĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* [*ventri-* + L. *potens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *posse* to be able.] Having a large belly. — **ven-trip′o-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
ven′tro-dor′sal, *a.* [*ventro-* + *dorsal*.] Extending from the belly to the back. — **ven′tro-dor′sal-ly**, *adv.*
ven′tro-in′gui-nal (-ĭŋ′gwĭ-năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the abdomen and groin.
ven′trose (vĕn′trōs; vĕn-trōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* [LL *ventrosus* bellied.] = VENTRICOSE *Rare*
ven-tros′i-ty (vĕn-trŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See VENTROUS.] Abdominal obesity. *Rare.*
ven′trous. ✝ VENTUROUS.
ven′trous, *a.* [LL. *ventrosus*; cf. L. *ventriosus*. See VENTRAL.] Corpulent. *Obs.*

2. To make a venture ; to run a risk ; to take the chances.

Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas. *J. Dryden, Jr.*

to venture at, *or* **to venture on** *or* **upon,** to dare to engage in ; to attempt without any certainty of success ; as, it is rash *to venture upon* such a project. "When I *venture at* the comic style." *Waller.*

ven'tur-er (vĕn'tūr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who ventures, or puts to hazard ; an adventurer. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. A strumpet ; a prostitute. *Obs.* *J. Webster.*

ven'ture-some (-tūr-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to venture ; venturous ; daring ; as, a *venturesome* boy or act.
Syn. — See RASH.
— **ven'ture-some-ly,** *adv.* — **ven'ture-some-ness,** *n.*

Ven-tu'ri me'ter (vĕn-too'rē). [After G. B. *Venturi* (1746–1822), Italian physicist.] A water meter in which the flow is ascertained from the increase in velocity and consequent loss of pressure caused by a reduction in the cross-sectional area of the pipe through which the water flows. Cf. PITOMETER. — **Venturi tube,** etc.

ven'tur-ous (vĕn'tūr-ŭs), *a.* [Aphetic form of ME. *aventurous.* See ADVENTUROUS, VENTURE, *n.*] Daring ; bold ; hardy ; fearless ; venturesome ; adventurous. *Milton.*
Syn. — See RASH.
— **ven'tur-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ven'tur-ous-ness,** *n.*

ven'ue (vĕn'ū), *n.* [F. *venue* a coming, arrival, fr. *venir* to come, L. *venire.* See COME ; cf. VENEW.] **1.** A coming ; arrival. *Obs.*
2. *Obs.* **a** A thrust, hit, or lunge, as in fencing. **b** An encounter, bout, or match, as in fencing or cudgel play.
3. *Law.* **a** The place or county in which the alleged events from which an action arises took place ; also, the place from which the jury is taken, and where the trial is held, in the action. In certain cases, to further justice, the court can change the place of obtaining the jury and holding trial. **b** The statement in a pleading, usually at the side or beginning, laying the place for the trial ; also, sometimes, the clause in an affidavit indicating the place where it was sworn to. The term *venue* is omitted from the codes of procedure of some States, as New York.

ven'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *venula,* dim. fr. *vena* vein.] A small vein ; a veinlet ; specif., *Zoöl.,* one of the small branches of the veins of the wings in insects. — **ven'u-lar** (-ū-lȧr), *a*

ven'u-lose (-ū-lōs), **ven'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Full of venules.

Ve'nus (vē'nŭs), *n.* [L. *Venus, -eris,* the goddess of love, the planet Venus. Cf. VENERATE.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of bloom and beauty, protectress of gardens, whose worship was early introduced into Rome. She was later identified with the Greek *Aphrodite,* whose famous cult at Eryx, Sicily, was the source of the worship of **Ve'nus Er'y-ci'ne** (ĕr'ĭ-sī'nē), to whom a temple was founded in Rome 217 B. C. In 114 B. C., as expiation for loss of chastity of three vestals, a temple to **Ve'nus Ver'ti-cor'di-a** (vûr'tĭ-kôr'dĭ-ȧ) was founded on April 1, and this day became the chief festival of Venus, the **Ven'e-ra'li-a** (vĕn'ē-rā'lĭ-ȧ). The worship of **Ve'nus Fe'lix,** goddess of fortune, was inaugurated by Sulla, who made **Ve'nus Pom'pe-ia'na** (pŏm'pē-yā'nȧ ; -ā'nȧ) the tutelary of his colony, Pompeii. **Ve'nus Vic'trix,** goddess of victory, was popular in the military provinces of the empire ; but the most important form of the goddess was **Ve'nus Gen'e-trix** (jĕn'ē-trĭks), to whom, as mother of Æneas and ancestress of his family, Cæsar dedicated a temple 46 B. C. See DI ; cf. ADONIS, 1.
2. *Astron.* One of the most important of the planets, moving in an orbit between that of Mercury and that of the earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles (for other elements see PLANET, *Table*). Venus passes through phases similar to those of the moon, and at its brightest is far more brilliant than any fixed star. As morning star, it was called by the ancients *Lucifer ;* as evening star, *Hesperus.* Venus is surrounded by an atmosphere, doubtless abounding in clouds. Its period of rotation is probably about 225 days. The last two transits of Venus occurred in 1874 and 1882 ; coming transits occur in 2004, 2012, 2117, and 2125. See TRANSIT, 4 **b**.
3. Sexual intercourse ; venery. *Obs.*
4. *Alchem.* The metal copper ; — prob. so designated from the ancient use of the metal in making mirrors, a mirror being still the astronomical symbol of the planet Venus.
5. *Her.* Vert (green), in blazoning by the heavenly bodies.
6. *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks comprising the quahog, or round clam, and numerous related species. They have a thick, oval, usually inflated shell, often with prominent concentric ridges, the lunule is well marked, and the internal margins are finely denticulate.
7. [*l. c.*] Any shell of *Venus* or an allied genus.
Ve'nus ac'crou'pie' (ȧ'kroo'pē') [F. *accroupie,* fem. p. p. of *s'accroupir* to crouch], a representation of Venus crouching undraped as if bathing, as in the Hellenistic marble statue in the Gabinetto della Maschere of the Vatican. — **V. An'a-dy-om'e-ne** (ăn'ȧ-dī-ŏm'ē-nē) [see ANADYOMENE], a representation of Venus arising at birth from the sea undraped and usually accompanied by a dolphin, represented by a famous lost painting of Apelles, and an attempted reproduction of the latter by Botticelli in the Accademia delle Belle Arti at Florence. — **V., Bor-ghe'se** (bôr-gā'sā), a marble statue by Canova (1805) in the Villa Borghese at Rome, representing as Venus Pauline Borghese (the sister of Napoleon I.), reclining on a chaise longue. — **V. Cal'li-py'ge, Cal'li-py'gus,** *or* **Kal'li-py'gos** (kăl'ĭ-pī'jē ; -gŭs ; -gŏs), the Callipygian Venus — **V. de' Me'di-ci** (dā mĕd'ē-chē) [after Cosmo *de' Medici* III., who brought the statue to Florence], a statue of Greco-Roman times in Parian marble, representing Venus looking toward the left, her hands disposed in affected modesty, found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli and brought about 1680 to Florence, where it stands in the Uffizi Gallery. The signature of Cleomenes on the base is considered a modern forgery. — **V. Gen'e-trix** (jĕn'ē-trĭks) [L. *genetrix* she that produces], a representation of Venus as the goddess of fecundity, usually holding an apple and raising the transparent, clinging drapery from her shoulder, represented by several ancient statues, the finest being in the Louvre. — **Venus of Arles** (ärlz ; *F.* ärl), a Praxitelean marble statue, found in the ancient theater at Arles and now in the Louvre, representing Venus undraped above the thighs, looking toward her extended left hand while the right is raised and drawn aside. — **V. of Cap'u-a** (kăp'ū-ȧ ; *It.* kä'pwä), a marble statue found in the 18th century in the amphitheater at Capua, now in the Museo Nazionale at Naples, representing Venus undraped above the thighs, wearing a stephane, and looking down, her left foot on a helmet. The Greek original was a bronze, probably of the 4th century B. C. — **V. of Cni'dus** (nī'dŭs), a marble statue of Venus nude and shrinking as her drapery falls from her left hand on a hydria. The original by Praxiteles, which stood in the temple at Cnidus, is reproduced on the coins of Cnidus and in many replicas, of which the best is in the Vatican. — **V. of Mi'lo** (mē'lō), *or* **Me'los** (mē'lŏs), a Hellenistic marble statue, found on Melos in 1820 and now in the Louvre, representing Venus undraped above the thighs. Her arms are lost, and the mode of restoration is not agreed upon.

Venus of Milo.

The *Venus of Melos,* . . . considered by many . . . to be the most beautiful of all the statues that have survived from antiquity. *E. A. Gardner.*

— **V. of the Capitol,** a Hellenistic statue of Parian marble, since 1752 in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, representing Venus nude, bending slightly forward and shielding herself with both hands. — **V. U-ra'ni-a** (ū-rā'nĭ-ȧ) [Gr. *Οὐρανία,* lit., the heavenly one], a representation of Venus as the goddess of heavenly or spiritual love, represented by the lost statue by Phidias at Elis. — **V. Vic'trix** (vĭk'trĭks) [L. *victrix* victorious], a representation of Venus as victorious or as a goddess of victory, as in the Venus of Capua.

Ve'nus-berg (vē'nŭs-bûrg ; *G.* vā'noos-bĕrk). [G., Mountain of Venus.] The Hörselberg between Eisenach and Gotha in Germany, in a cave of which, according to medieval legend, Venus held her court, enticing persons into it and by music, revelry, and sensuous pleasures keeping them from ever returning. The name was also given to various other mountains. See TANNHÄUSER, and ECKHARDT, FAITHFUL.

Venus's-Flower-Basket (*Euplectella aspergillum*).

Ve'nus's-comb' (vē'nŭs-ĭz-), *n.* **a** = LADY'S-COMB. **b** A species of *Murex* (*M. tenuispina*) having a long tubular canal, with a row of long slender spines along both of its borders, and rows of similar spines on the body of the shell.

Ve'nus's-fan', *n.* A reticulated, fan-shaped gorgonia (*Gorgonia flabellum*) native of Florida and the West Indies. When fresh the color is purple or yellow, or a mixture of the two.

Ve'nus's-flow'er-bas'ket, *n.* An elegant tubular or cornucopia-shaped hexactinellid sponge of the genus *Euplectella,* native of the East Indies and the eastern coast of Asia. It consists of glassy, transparent siliceous fibers interwoven so as to form a firm network, and has long, slender, divergent anchoring fibers at the base, by means of which it stands erect in the soft mud at the bottom of the sea. The best-known species is *E. aspergillum* of the East Indies.

Ve'nus's-fly'trap', *n.* The insectivorous plant *Dionæa muscipula.* See DIONÆA.

Ve'nus's-gir'dle, *n.* A ctenophore of the genus *Cestus* in which the body is greatly compressed transversely and

Venus's-Girdle (*Cestus pectinalis*), from the Maldive Islands.

elongated in a sagittal plane so that it is ribbonlike, with the mouth at the middle of one border. The best-known species is *C. veneris* of the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

Ve'nus's-gold'en-ap'ple, *n.* An East Indian rutaceous shrub or tree (*Atalantia monophylla*) having a golden yellow fruit similar to a lime ; also, the fruit itself.

Ve'nus's-hair', *n.* A delicate maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) having a slender black and shining stipe and branches.

Ve'nus's-hair'stone', *n.* *Min.* Quartz penetrated by acicular crystals of rutile.

Ve'nus's-look'ing-glass', *n.* Any campanulaceous plant of the genus *Specularia,* esp. *S. speculum.*

Ve'nus's-na'vel-wort', *n.* Any boraginaceous herb of the genus *Omphalodes.* Cf. NAVELWORT.

ve-ra'cious (vē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *verax, -acis,* fr. *verus* true. See VERY.] **1.** Observant of truth ; habitually speaking truth ; truthful ; as, a *veracious* historian.
2. Characterized by truth ; true ; as, a *veracious* story.

ve-rac'i-ty (-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *véracité,* LL. *veracitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being veracious, or true ; specif.: **a** Habitual observance of truth ; truthfulness. **b** Power of conveying truth ; correctness ; as, *veracity* of vision. **c** Conformity with truth ; trueness ; as, the *veracity* of a judgment.
2. That which is true ; a truth ; the truth.
Syn. — See TRUTH.

ve-ran'da, ve-ran'dah (vē-răn'dȧ), *n.* [A word brought by the English from India ; of uncertain origin ; cf. Skr. *varaṇḍa,* Pg. *varanda,* Sp. *baranda,* Malay *baranda.*] *Arch.* An open gallery or portico, usually roofed, attached to the exterior of a building, used for sitting out of doors ; — in the United States often called a *piazza.* See LOGGIA.

ve-ra'tric (vē-rā'trĭk ; -răt'rĭk), *a.* [See VERATRUM.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_4$, in sabadilla seed and also formed by decomposition of veratridine and other alkaloids. It is the dimethyl ether of protocatechuic acid.

ve-rat'ri-dine (vē-răt'rĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{53}O_{11}N$, occurring in sabadilla seed ; — called also *amorphous veratrine.*

ve-ra'trine (vē-rā'trĭn ; -trēn ; 184, 277), *n.* Also **ve-ra'trin, ver'a-tri'na** (vĕr'ȧ-trī'nȧ), **ve-ra'tri-a** (vē-rā'trĭ-ȧ). [Cf. F. *vératrine.* See VERATRUM.] **1.** *Pharm.* A mixture of alkaloids obtained as a white or grayish powder from sabadilla seeds and used as a counterirritant in neuralgia and arthritis. It is an intense local irritant and a powerful muscle poison.
2. *Chem.* **a** An alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{53}O_{11}N$, of sabadilla seed. **b** Cevadine.

ve-ra'trize (vē-rā'trīz), *v. t. ;* VE-RA'TRIZED (-trīzd) ; VE-RA'TRIZ-ING (-trīz-ĭng). To treat or drug with veratrine, as animals.

ve-ra'trol (vē-rā'trōl ; -trŏl) }
ve-ra'trole (vē-rā'trōl) } *n.* [*veratric* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* The dimethyl ether of pyrocatechin, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)_2$, obtained by distilling veratric acid with barium oxide. It melts at 15° C.

Ve-ra'trum (vē-rā'trŭm), *n.* [L. *veratrum* hellebore.] *Bot.* A small genus of coarse melanthaceous herbs, the white or false hellebores. They have short poisonous rootstocks, large plicate clasping leaves in three vertical ranks, and panicled flowers with the perianth segments adnate to the ovary. The rootstocks of the American false hellebore, or Indian poke (*V. viride*), and of the European species (*V. album*), are used as a cardiac and muscular sedative ; in large doses they are very poisonous. See VERATRINE.

verb (vûrb), *n.* [F. *verbe,* L. *verbum* a word, verb (cf. Gr. *ῥῆμα* word, verb). See WORD.] **1.** A word ; a vocable. *Obs.*
2. *Gram.* A word which affirms or predicates something ; the part of speech expressing some kind of action or mode of being. The verb in its various predicating forms is called *finite* in distinction from the *infinitive* and other *verbals,* and is distinguished for voice, mood, tense, person, and number. Verbs are commonly classed by their meanings as *transitive* and *intransitive ;* also as *active, neuter,* and *passive,* or simply as *active* and *neuter,* some as *auxiliary, reflexive,* and *reciprocal.* By their forms verbs are classed according to conjugations, as *strong* and *weak, regular* and *irregular,* etc. *Deponent* verbs are so classed by both form and meaning. See these terms.

ver'bal (vûr'băl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *verbalis.* See VERB.] **1.** Of or pert. to words ; consisting in, or having to do with, words only ; esp., dealing with words rather than with the ideas to be conveyed ; as, *verbal* art ; a *verbal* critic ; *verbal* change.

And loses, though but *verbal,* his reward. *Milton.*
Verbal refinements, instead of substantial knowledge. *Whewell.*

2. Expressed in words, whether spoken or written, but commonly in spoken words ; hence, by confusion, spoken ; oral ; not written ; as, a *verbal* contract ; *verbal* testimony. See ORAL, *Syn.*

Made she no *verbal* question ? *Shak.*

3. Having word answering to word ; word for word ; literal ; as, a *verbal* translation.
4. *Physiol. Psychol.* Pertaining to the function of speech or to the physiological centers concerned with it.
5. *Gram.* Of or pert. to a verb ; as, a *verbal* group ; derived directly from a verb ; like a verb in sense and constructions ; as, a *verbal* noun ; used in forming verbs ; as, a *verbal* prefix.
Syn. — See ORAL.
verbal definition, a definition which merely repeats in other words the general meaning of the term defined, without the differentiæ necessary to true definition. — **v. fallacy.** See FALLACY, 2. — **v. inspiration.** *Theol.* See INSPIRATION, 2. — **v. note,** *Diplomatics,* an unsigned memorandum serving as an informal reminder of an unanswered question, request, or the like. — **v. noun,** *Gram.,* a noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem ; specif., such a noun partaking of the sense and constructions of a verb, as the *infinitive, gerund,* and *supine.* In English the term is applied esp. to the nouns in *-ing,* meaning in general the act or process of doing something, with related concrete senses, as that of the agent or product. See -ING, 2. — **v. proposition,** *Logic,* an essential proposition.

ver'bal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Verbal expression : **a** Something expressed verbally. **b** (1) An empty form of words ; a wordy expression of little meaning. (2) Wordiness.

ver'bal-ist, *n.* A literal adherent to, or a minute critic of, words ; a literalist.

ver-bal'i-ty (vẽr-băl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being verbal ; mere words ; bare literal expression. *Rare.*
2. Excessive nicety in the making of verbal distinctions.

ver'bal-ize (vûr'băl-īz), *v. t. ;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *verbaliser.*] To convert into a verb ; to verbify. — **ver'bal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ver'bal-ize, *v. i.* To be verbose.

ver-ba'ri-um (vẽr-bā'rĭ-ŭm ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *verbum* word.] A game in which letters on blocks are formed into words, or one in which letters from a given word are used to make other words ; logomachy.

Ver-bas'cum (vẽr-băs'kŭm), *n.* [L., mullein.] *Bot.* A very large genus of coarse scrophulariaceous herbs of wide distribution, the mulleins, having large mostly woolly leaves and terminal spikes of yellow, white, or purplish flowers with a rotate corolla and five perfect stamens. A few species, as *V. phlomoides* and *V. olympicum,* are handsome in cultivation ; the majority are of weedy appearance.

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ven'tur-ine (vĕn'tūr-ĭn), *n.* [See AVENTURINE.] *Japanning.* Gold powder for varnished surfaces.
ventuse. † VENTOUSE.
ventuser, *n.* [Cf. OF. *ventouseor.*] = CUPPER, 2. *Obs.*
vent wire. *Founding.* A pointed wire for making vents in molds.
ven'u-la (vĕn'ū-lȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L. See VENULE.] A small vein.
venum, venummys. † VENOM, VENOMOUS.
ve-nun'date (vē-nŭn'dāt), *v. t.* [L. *venundare, venumdare.*] To sell. *Obs.* — **ven'un-da'tion** (vĕn'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
venure, venurie. † VENERY.
Ve-nu'si-an (vē-nū'sĭ-ȧn), *a.* Relating to the planet Venus.
Ve'nus's-ba'sin, Ve'nus's-bath', *n.* The wild teasel ; — so called because the connate leaf bases form a receptacle for water, formerly collected for the toilet.
Ve'nus's-bas'ket, *n.* A Venus's-flower-basket.
Ve'nus's-cup', *n.* **a** Either of the yellow lady's-slippers (*Cypripedium hirsutum* and *C. parviflorum*). **b** The wild teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*).
Ve'nus's-ear', *n.* = SEA-EAR.
Ve'nus's-nee'dle, *n.* The lady's-comb.
Ve'nus's-pride', *n.* The bluet.
Ve'nus's-purse', *n.* A Venus's-flower-basket.
Ve'nus's-shell', *n.* **a** Any species of *Cypræa ;* a cowrie. **b** = VENUS'S-COMB. **c** = VENUS, 7.
Ve'nus's-shoe', *n.* Any American species of *Cypripedium.*
Ve'nus's-slip'per, *n.* **a** The lady's-slipper. **b** Any heteropod shell of the genus *Carinaria.*
Ve'nus's-su'mac, *n.* = VENETIAN SUMAC.
ve-nust', *a.* [L. *venustus,* fr. *Venus* the goddess of love.] Beautiful ; pleasant. — **ve-nus'ti-ty** (vē-nŭs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ve-nust'ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
ve-nus'tate, *v. t.* [L. *venustare.*] To make beautiful. *Obs.*
ven'ville (vĕn'vĭl), *n.* *Eng. Law.* A certain tenure peculiar to Dartmoor forest, of which the chief incidents are : situation in an ancient village ; suit at the lord's court ; certain rights of common ; payment of fines.
venyng. † WEENING.
veo. † FEE, FEW.
veol. † *fell,* pret. of FALL.
veolauliche. † FELLOWLY.
veolauredden. † FELLOWRED.
veole. † FELE.
veolthe. † FILTH.
veond. † FIEND.
veor. † FAR.
veorlich. † FERLY.
veorren. † FERREN.
vepe. † WEEP.
vepne. † WEAPON.
vep're-cose' (vĕp'rē-kōs'), *a.* Full of briers. *Obs.*
vep'ri-co'sous (vĕp'rĭ-kō'sŭs), *a.* [L. *vepres* thorn bush.] Full of thorns and briers. *Obs.*
Vep'se (vĕp'sĕ), *n.* The language of the Finns of the region of Lakes Onega and Ladogo. See FINNO-UGRIC.
ver. † FIR ; FIRE ; FOR ; VERRE ; WAR, worse ; WER, a man ; *were,* form of BE.
ver, *v. t.* [See AVER, *v.*] To aver ; declare. *Obs.*
ver. *Abbr.* Verse ; verses.
ver, *n.* [L. : cf. OF. *ver.*] Spring (of the year). *Obs.*
vera (vĕr'ȧ ; vär'ȧ), *a. & adv.* Very. *Scot.*
‖ **ve'ra cau'sa** (vē'rȧ kô'zȧ) ; *pl.* VERÆ CAUSÆ (vē'rē kô'zē). [L.] A true cause.
ve-ra'cious-ly, *adv.* of VERACIOUS.
‖ **ve'ra da poz'zo** (vā'rä dä pôt'sō). [It. dial. (Venice) *vera* ferrule, parapet.] One of the stone or marble cistern heads common in Venice.
verade. † FERREDE, WERED.
veral. † VERY.
verally. † VERILY.
‖ **ve'ra in-ces'su pa'tu-it de'a** (păt'ū-ĭt). [L.] By her gait the true goddess was disclosed. *Vergil* (*Æ.,* I. 405).
veraly. † VERILY.
ver'a-ment. † VERIMENT.
ve-ran'daed (vē-răn'dȧd), *a.* Having a veranda.
ve-ra'trate (vē-rā'trāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of veratric acid.
ve-ra'tri-a (-trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Veratrine.
‖ **ve-ra'trum vi'ri-de** (vē-rā'trŭm vĭr'ĭ-dē). [L., green hellebore.] *Pharm.* The dried rootstock and roots of the American false hellebore. See VERATRUM.
veray, veraye. † VERY.
‖ **ver'ba ge'ne-ra'li-a** (vûr'bȧ jĕn'ē-rā'lĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* General words or terms.
ver'bal, *n.* *Gram.* A verbal noun ; loosely, a participle.
ver'bal-ly, *adv.* of VERBAL.
ver-ba'ri-an (vẽr-bā'rĭ-ȧn ; 115), *a.* Verbal. *Rare.*
ver-ba'ri-an, *n.* A coiner of words. *R.*
ver-bas'co (vẽr-băs'kō), *n.* [See VERBASCUM.] The mullein.

ver-ba'tim (vẽr-bā'tĭm), *adv.* [LL., fr. L. *verbum* word.] **1**. Word for word; in the same words; verbally; as, to tell a story *verbatim* as another has related it.
2. In speech; verbally; orally. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ver-be'na (-bē'nȧ), *a.* [L. See VERVAIN.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs or subshrubs typifying the family Verbenaceæ, all but two (*V. officinalis* and *V. supina*) being American. They have bracted flowers in heads or spikes, a regular corolla with a 5-lobed limb, and 4-linear 1-seeded nutlets.
2. A garden plant of the genus *Verbena*, of numerous varieties, with large, often fragrant flowers ranging from white through pink and red to blue and purple, or sometimes variegated. The garden verbena is a hybrid derived from *V. incisa*, *V. phlogiflora*, *V. teucrioides*, and *V. chamædrifolia*. Also, a flower or flower cluster of this plant.

Ver'be-na'ce-æ (vûr'bē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Polemoniales), the verbena family, distinguished by the opposite leaves, chiefly irregular flowers, and entire ovary. There are 67 genera and about 750 species of wide distribution, largely tropical. Many genera yield species attractive in cultivation, as *Verbena*, *Clerodendron*, *Lantana*, *Callicarpa*; a few are medicinal, and some, as the teak (*Tectona*), are valuable timber trees. — **ver'be-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ver'be-nate (vûr'bē-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *verbenatus* crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs. See VERBENA.] To crown with verbena, or vervain, as in certain Roman public rites.

ver'ber-ate (-bẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *verberatus*, p. p. of *verberare* to beat.] To beat; strike. *Rare.*

ver'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *verberatio*: cf. F. *verbération*.] A verberating; a beating or striking; specif., the impulse of a body which causes sound. *Rare.*

Ver'be-si'na (vûr'bē-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. OIt. (at Bologna) *forbesina*, *verbesina*, perh. fr. L. *verbena* (see VERBENA); — from a resemblance in the leaves of the type species.] *Bot.* A large genus of American asteraceous herbs and, rarely, shrubs, the crownbeards, having corymbose or solitary heads of both tubular and radiate yellow or white flowers, the rays sometimes wanting.

ver'bi-age (vûr'bĭ-āj), *n.* [F. *verbiage*, fr. OF. *verbier* (assumed), var. of *verboier* to chatter, talk much, fr. *verbe* a word. See VERB.] The use of many words without necessity, or with little sense; verbosity; wordiness.
Verbiage may indicate observation, but not thinking. *Irving.*
Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

verb'i-fy (vûr'bĭ-fī), *v. t.*; VERB'I-FIED (-fīd); VERB'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*verb* + *-fy*.] To make into a verb; to use as a verb; to verbalize. — **verb'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ver-big'er-ate (vẽr-bĭj'ẽr-āt), *v.i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *verbigerare*, *verbigeratum*, to talk, chatter.] **1**. To talk; chat. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* To repeat a word or sentence, in speaking or writing, without wishing to do so or in spite of efforts to cease. — **ver-big'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ver-bose' (vẽr-bōs'), *a.* [L. *verbosus*, fr. *verbum* a word. See VERB.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; tedious by a multiplicity of words; prolix; wordy; as, a *verbose* speaker; a *verbose* argument. — **ver-bose'ly**, *adv.* — **ver-bose'ness**, *n.*

ver-bos'i-ty (-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *verbositas*: cf. F. *verbosité*.] State or quality of being verbose; use of more words than are necessary; prolixity; wordiness.
The extreme diffuseness and *verbosity* of his style. *Jeffrey.*
Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

ver'dan-cy (vûr'dăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being verdant.

ver'dant (-dănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *verdoyant*, p. pr. of *verdoyer* to be verdant, to grow green, OF. *verdoier*, *verdeier*, or OF. & F. *verdir* to grow green; both fr. *verd*, *vert*, green, fr. L. *viridis* green, fr. *virere* to be green. Cf. FARTHINGALE, VERDURE, VERJUICE, VERT.] **1**. Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh; as, *verdant* fields or grass.
2. Unripe in knowledge or judgment; unsophisticated; raw; green; as, a *verdant* youth. *Colloq.*

verd' an-tique' (vûrd' ăn-tēk'). [F. *vert antique* a kind of marble; *verd*, *vert*, green + *antique* ancient: cf. It. *verde antico*.] **a** A green mottled or veined serpentine marble, or calcareous serpentine, much used for indoor decoration, esp. by the ancient Romans; ophicalcite. **b** An andesite porphyry showing crystals of feldspar in a dark green ground mass; — called *Oriental verd antique*.

ver'der-er } (vûr'dẽr-ẽr), *n.* [For *verder*, fr. F. *verdier*,
ver'der-or } LL. *viridarius*, fr. L. *viridis* green.] *Early Eng. Forest Law.* A judicial officer having charge of the king's forest, who is sworn to preserve the vert and venison, keep the assizes, and to view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses.

Ver'det's' con'stant (vĕr'dĕz'). [After Marcel Émile *Verdet* (1824-66), French mathematician.] *Physics.* A constant representing specific magnetic rotatory power. It is the angle (expressed in radians) through which the plane of polarization is rotated by a layer of the given substance of unit length, under the action of unit magnetic field. It is approximately in inverse proportion to the square of the wave length of the light employed.

Ver'det's' law (vĕr'dĕz'). *Physics.* The principle that in a given medium the rotation of the plane of a light ray by a magnetic field is proportional to the difference of magnetic potential between the points of entrance and exit.

ver'dict (vûr'dĭkt), *n.* [ME. *verdit*, OF. *veirdit*, prop. two words, *veir dit*, *voir dit*, a true saying; *veir*, *voir*, true, L. *verus* + *dit* a saying, L. *dictum* a thing said; cf. LL. *verdictum*, *veredictum*. See VERY; DICTUM.] **1**. *Law.* The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their examination and determination; the finding or decision of a jury on the matter legally submitted to them in the course of the trial of a cause. The ordinary comprehensive verdict in civil actions is "for the plaintiff" or "for the defendant," in criminal actions "guilty" or "not guilty," and these are each called a **general verdict**. A verdict of "not guilty" is conclusive at the common law. When a jury, whether at the direction of the court or otherwise, find the facts of the case, leaving to the court the application of the law to them, it is called a **special verdict**. In cases where the judge is not ready to receive the jury's verdict at the time of their arriving at a conclusion, he may authorize them to write, sign, and deliver it to the proper officer for custody until they shall be convened in court to announce it. This is called a **sealed verdict**. The decision of a judge or referee, upon an issue of fact, is not called a *verdict*, but a *finding*, or a *finding of fact*.
2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced; as, to be condemned by the *verdict* of the public.

ver'di-gris (vûr'dĭ-grēs), *n.* [ME. *verdegrees*, *verdegrece*, *vertegrece*, OF. *vert de Grice*, *vert de Grece*, lit., green of Greece, F. *vert-de-gris*; cf. LL. *viride grecum*.] **1**. **a** A green or greenish blue poisonous pigment and drug, obtained by the action of acetic acid on copper, consisting of one or more basic copper acetates. The essential constituent of blue verdigris has the formula $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot Cu(OH)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$. Green verdigris consists chiefly of $2Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot Cu(OH)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$. Verdigris is less used as a pigment than formerly, being liable to fade, blacken, and react with other substances. It is used in dyeing and calico printing and in the preparation of other copper pigments. In medicine it is used externally, as in the form of an ointment, but is no longer an official remedy. **b** Normal copper acetate, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$, a dark green salt sometimes used as a glazing color; so-called distilled verdigris.
2. Basic carbonate of copper, formed as a green or bluish rust on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces. *Colloq.*

verdigris green. A clear bluish green, as of verdigris.

ver'di-ter (vûr'dĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *vert-de-terre*, lit., green of earth.] **a** Verdigris. *Obs.* **b** Either of two basic carbonates of copper used as pigments, and prepared either by grinding the mineral azurite (giving *blue verditer*) and the mineral malachite (giving *green verditer*) or artificially; bice. Green verditer is fairly permanent in oil, but deficient in body; blue verditer is inferior to cobalt blue, etc.

verditer blue. A pale greenish blue color, like that of blue verditer.

ver'dure (vûr'dūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *viridis* green. See VERDANT.] **1**. Greenness; esp., greenness and freshness of vegetation; also, such vegetation itself; a green growth.
A wide expanse of living *verdure*, cultivated gardens, shady groves, fertile cornfields, flowed round it like a sea. *Motley.*
2. Tapestry representing chiefly foliage, green trees, etc.
3. Taint; mold. *Obs.*

ver'dur-ous (-dūr-ŭs), *a.* Clothed with the fresh green of vegetation; verdured; verdant; as, *verdurous* pastures.

‖ **Ver-ein'** (fĕr-īn'), *n.* [G.] A union or society; — used in names of German organizations; as, Turn*verein*.

Ver'e-til'lum (vĕr'ē-tĭl'ŭm), *n.* [L., dim. of *veretrum* the private parts.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of club-shaped pennatulaceans with zooids distributed irregularly all round the rachis. They occur at moderate depths in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. **b** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Veretillum (*V. cynomorum*).

verge (vûrj), *n.* [F. *verge*, L. *virga*.] **1**. A rod or staff, or something of the form of one, carried as an emblem of authority or as a symbol of office.
2. The stick or wand with which persons were formerly admitted tenants, they holding it and swearing fealty. Such tenants were called *tenants by the verge*. *Eng.*
3. *Early Eng. Law.* The area or limit within which the peace (which see) of a lord was enforced; specif., the compass, twelve leagues in circumference, of the court of Marshalsea and the Palace court, within which the lord steward and the marshal of the king's household had special jurisdiction; — so called from the verge, or staff, which the marshal bore. Cf. KING'S PEACE.
4. A virgate; a yardland. *Obs.*
5. A yard measure. *Obs.*
6. The shaft of a column, or a small ornamental shaft.
7. *Horol.* The spindle of a watch balance, esp. one with pallets, as in the old vertical escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
8. An accent mark. *Obs.*
9. The penis; esp., *Zoöl.*, the male intromittent organ of any of various invertebrates.
10. A border, limit, or boundary of a space; an edge, margin, or brink; as, on the horizon's *verge*; to be on the *verge* of tears or laughter; beyond the *verge* of possibility.
11. A circumference; hence, an inclosing or encircling thing, as a circlet or ring.
The inclusive *verge*
Of golden metal that must round my brow. *Shak.*
12. Specif.: **a** The edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof. *Encyc. Brit.* **b** *Hort.* (1) The edge or outside of a bed or border. (2) A slip of grass adjoining gravel walks and dividing them from the borders in a parterre.
13. The space within a boundary; room; scope. *Now Rare.*
14. *Print.* In a linotype machine, a triggerlike device that permits the release of only one matrix at a time from the magazine. Also called *trigger*.
Syn. — Edge, rim, brim, margin, brink. See BORDER.

verge (vûrj), *v. i.*; VERGED (vûrjd); VERG'ING (vûr'jĭng). [L. *vergere* to bend, turn, incline; cf. Skr. *vṛj* to turn.] **1**. To be on the verge, or border; as, *verging* on tears.
2. To tend; incline; as, a hill *verges* to the north.
I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labor and sorrow. *Swift.*

ver'gen-cy (vûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1**. Act of verging, or approaching; tendency; approach. *Rare.*
2. *Optics.* The reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, used as a measure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays. *Rare.* *Humphrey Lloyd.*

ver'ger (vûr'jẽr), *n.* [F. *verger*, fr. *verge* rod. See 1st VERGE.] One who carries a verge, or emblem of office. Specif.: **a** An attendant on a bishop, a dean, a justice, etc. *Eng.* **b** An official who takes care of the interior of a church building. **c** A master of ceremonies. *Obs. or R.* — **ver'ger-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Ver-gil'i-an (vẽr-jĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Vir-gil'i-an**. [L. *Vergilianus*, improperly *Virgilianus*.] Of or pertaining to Vergil; esp., resembling the style of Vergil.

ve-rid'i-cal (vē-rĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *veridicus*; *verus* true + *dicere* to say, tell.] Truth-telling; truthful; veracious. **veridical hallucination**, a hallucination corresponding with or indicating some real event, as when the apparition of an image of an absent person is coincident with his death.

ve-rid'i-cal'i-ty (-ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being veridical; also, a veridical statement.

ver'i-fi'a-ble (vĕr'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being verified; confirmable. — **ver'i-fi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ver'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vérification*.] Act of verifying, or state of being verified; confirmation; authentication: specif.: *Law.* **a** Confirmation by evidence. **b** An averment used in concluding a plea, stating that the pleader is prepared to prove his allegations.

ver'i-fi-ca-tive (vĕr'ĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to verify; verifying; authenticating; confirming.

ver'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; VER'I-FIED (-fīd); VER'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *vérifier*, LL. *verificare*, fr. L. *verus* true + *-ficare* to make. See VERY; -FY.] **1**. To prove to be true; to establish the truth of; to confirm, as by comparison with facts; to substantiate, as by reasoning; as, to *verify* an account or a statement; to *verify* a theory. *Lydgate.*
This is *verified* by a number of examples. *Bacon.*
2. To confirm the truth or truthfulness of.
So shalt thou best fulfill, best *verify*,
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton.*
3. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, as by examination or competent evidence; to authenticate; specif., *Law*, to confirm or substantiate by oath or proof; to add the verification to (a pleading or petition).
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To make appear true. **b** To maintain; affirm. **c** To support; second; back, as a friend.
Syn. — See CONFIRM.

ver'i-ly (vĕr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From VERY.] **1**. In very truth; beyond doubt or question; in fact; certainly. *Bacon.*
Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and *verily* thou shalt be fed. *Ps.* xxxvii. 3
2. Truly; confidently; really; as, I *verily* think so.

ver'i-sim'i-lar (-sĭm'ĭ-lȧr), *a.* [L. *verisimilis*, *veri similis*; *verus* true, gen. *veri* + *similis* like. See VERY; SIMILAR.]

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verbena oil. An essential oil of perfumery obtained from various species of verbena or from other verbenaceous plants. The commercial product is chiefly lemon-grass oil. See OIL, *Table I*.
Ver'be-na'ri-us (vûr'bē-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [L.] See FETIALES.
ver-bene' (vẽr-bēn'; vûr'bēn), *n.* A verbena. *Lindley.*
ver'ber-a-ble (vûr'bẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *verberabilis*.] Fit to be beaten. *Obs.*
ver'bi-cide (vûr'bĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *verbum* word + E. *-cide*.] Perversion of a word, or one who perverts a word. *Humorous.*
ver'bi-cul'ture (-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *verbum* word + E. *culture*.] Cultivation or coinage of words. *R.*
verbill. † WERBLE.
ver'bo-ma'ni-ac, *n.* [L. *verbum* word + E. *maniac*.] One inordinately interested in words.
‖ **ver-bruik'leen'ing** (vẽr-brûk'lān'ĭng), *n.* [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* The contract of mutuum.
‖ **ver'bum sat sa'pi-en'ti** (est). [L.] A word to the wise (is) sufficient: — abbrev. to **verbum sap.** or **verbum sat.**
verce. † VERSE.
ver-chok' (vẽr-shŏk'), *n.* [Russ. *vershók*.] See MEASURE.
verd. † FERD, WORD.
verd (vûrd), *n.* [F. *verd*, better *vert*. See VERT.] **1**. Green; greenness; freshness. *Obs.*
2. *Eng. Forest Law.* = VERT.
ver'dant-ly, *adv.* of VERDANT.
ver'dant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
verde. † FERD
verde. Obs. pret. of FERE, fare.
ver-de'a (vẽr-dē'ä), *n.* [It.] An Italian white grape; also, a Tuscan wine made from it.
‖ **ver'de an-ti'co** (vâr'dā än-tē'kō). [It.] Verd antique.
‖ **ver'de di Cor'si-ca** (dē kôr'sē-kä). [It., Corsica green.] See EUPHOTIDE b.
‖ **ver'de di Pra'to** (vâr'dā dē prä'tō). [It., Prato green.] A variety of verd antique, or ophicalcite, quarried at Prato, Italy
‖ **ver'dée'** (vĕr'dā'), *a.* *Her.* = VERDOY.
verdegrece, **-grees**, **-grese**. † VERDIGRIS.
verdekyn † FIRKIN.
ver'der. † VERDURE.
ver-det', *n.* Also **ver-det'to**. [It. *verdetto*.] Verdigris. *Obs.*
verdeur, *n.* [F.] Tartness; harshness; freshness; — of wine. *Obs.*
Ver'dhan-di (vĕr'thän-dē) Var. of VERTHANDI. See NORN.
ver'di-gris, *v. t.* To cover, or coat, with verdigris. *Rare.*
ver'din (vûr'dĭn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *verdino* bright green, F. *verdin* yellow-hammer.] A very small yellow-headed titmouse (*Auriparus flaviceps*) found from Texas to California and southward. It builds a large globular nest.
ver'din-gale, **ver'din-gall**. † FARTHINGALE.
ver'dit. Obs. or dial. Eng. of VERDICT.
verdjuice. † VERJUICE.
verdour. † VERDURE.
ver'doy (vûr'doi), *a.* [F. *verdoyer* to become green, p. p. *verdoyé*.] *Her.* Charged with leaves, fruits, flowers, etc.; — with *of*, said of a border.
verdugal, *n.* [OF. *verdugale*, *verdugade*. See FARTHINGALE.] A farthingale. *Obs.*
ver-du'go, *n.* [Sp.] A hangman. [*Obs.*]
ver-du'go-ship, *n.* Hangmanship. *Nonce Word.*
ver'dun' (vĕr'dŭN'), *n.* [From *Verdun*, France.] A long rapier used in the 16th century.
ver-du'que (vẽr-dōō'kā). Var. of BELDUQUE.
ver'dured (vûr'dūrd), *a.* Covered with verdure.
ver'dure-less, *a.* See -LESS
ver'dur-er (-dūr-ẽr) Var. of VERDERER.
ver'dus, *a.* Pungent. *Obs. Scot.*
ver'dy (vûr'dĭ). *Her.* Var. of VERDOY.
vere. † FERE, FIRE, VEER, VER.
vere, *v. t.* To lift; turn. *Obs.*
‖ **ve're a-dep'tus**. [LL.] A true adept. *Obs. or R.*
ver'e-cund (vĕr'ē-kŭnd), **ver'e-cun'dus** (-dŭs), *a.* [L. *verecundus*.] Bashful; modest. — **ver'e-cun'di-ty** (-dĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ver'e-cund'ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
ver'e-cun'di-ous (-kŭn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *verecundia* modesty.] Verecund. *Obs.*
veree. † FIRE.
verefy. † VERIFY.
verejouse. † VERJUICE.
verel, **verelle**. † FERULE.
verely. † VERILY.
verement. † VERIMENT.
ve-ren'da (vē-rĕn'dȧ), *n. pl.* [L., the private parts, prop. neut. pl. fut. pass. p. of *vereri* to fear, respect.] Privacies. *Obs.*
vererund, *a.* Erron. for *verund* [L. *verendus*] terrible. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **ve're sci're est per cau'sas sci're**. [L.] To know truly is to know through causes.
verey † VERY.
ver'ga-lieu, **ver'ga-loo** (vûr'gȧ-lōō). Vars. of VIRGALIEU.
ver'gan-tine'. † BRIGANTINE.
verge, *n.* Vergency. *Obs.*
verge, *v. t.* To border. *Rare.*
verge'board', *n.* [*verge* + *board*. Cf. VERGE, *n.*, 10.] = BARGEBOARD
verge escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
vergelt. † WERGILD.
‖ **ver'gens ad in-o'pi-am**. [L.] *Scots Law.* Coming to penury.
ver'gent (vûr'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *vergens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *vergere* to incline.] Approaching an end; drawing to a close. *Rare.* — **ver'gent-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
vergeous. † VERJUICE.
verge paper. *Philately.* Laid paper in which the watermark lines run obliquely.
ver'ger (vûr'jẽr), *n.* [F.] A garden or orchard. *Obs.*
ver'ger-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ver'ger-y (-jẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See VERGER, an official.] A sacristy. *R.*
Ver'ges (vûr'jĕz), *n.* An ingeniously absurd headborough in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing." He is a companion of Dogberry.
vergesse. † VERJUICE.
ver'get-té' (vĕr'zhĕ-tā'), *a.* [F. *vergeté*.] *Her.* Covered with pallets.
ver-gette' (vẽr-jĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Her.* A pallet.
ver'gi (vĕr'gē), *n.* [Turk. *vērgī*.] A tax on houses and lands and on incomes. *Turkey.*
‖ **Ver-gi'li-um vi'di tan'tum** (vẽr-jĭl'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Vergil I merely saw. *Ovid* (*Tristia*, IV. x. 51).
‖ **ver'glas'** (vĕr'glȧ'), *n.* [F.] A glaze of ice on the ground, on rocks, etc
vergobert, *n.* [F. (Cotgrave), L. *vergobretus*, title of a Celtic chief magistrate.] A mayor or burgomaster. *Obs.*
vergoyne, *n.* [OF *vergoigne*.] Shame; abashment. *Obs.*
vergoynous, *a.* [OF. *vergoignos*, F. *vergogneux*.] Ashamed; abashed. *Obs.*
‖ **ver-gun'ning** (vẽr-gŭn'ĭng), *n.* [D.] Permission, as by the owner of a farm to another to prospect on his property.
vergust. † VERJUICE.
vergynte. † VIRGINITY.
verhede. † FERREDE.
ve-rid'ic (vē-rĭd'ĭk), *a.* Veridical.
ve-rid'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of VERIDICAL.
ve-rid'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ve-rid'i-cous (vē-rĭd'ĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *veridicus*.] Veridical. *Rare.*
verie. † FERRY, *v.*
verifiance, *n.* Verification. *Obs.*
ve-rif'i-cate (vē-rĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *verificare*.] To prove to be true. *Obs.*
ve-rif'i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Verificative.
ver'i-fi'er (vĕr'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that verifies.
ver'i-form, *a.* [F. (Rabelais) *veriforme* true.] True. *Obs*
ve-ril'o-quent (vē-rĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *verus* true + *loquens* speaking.] Veridical. *Obs.*
ver'i-lo'qui-ous (vĕr'ĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *veriloquus*.] Veriloquent. *Obs.*
ve-ril'o-quy (vē-rĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *veriloquium*.] Etymology. *Obs.*
veriment, *adv.* [ME. *verrayment*, OF. *veraiement*, F. *vraiment*.] Truly. *Obs.*
veriment, *n.* [See VERY.] Verity; truth. *Obs.*
ver'ine (vĕr'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [From *veratrine*.] *Chem.* A yellow amorphous base formed, with veratric acid, by the hydrolysis of veratridine.
veriour. † WARRIOR.
verious. † VERJUICE.
ver'i-scope (vĕr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [L. *verus* true + E. *-scope*.] A cinematograph.

Having the appearance of truth ; probable; likely. "How *verisimilar* it looks." *Carlyle.* — **ver′i-sim′i-lar-ly**, *adv.*

ver′i-si-mil′i-tude (vĕr′ĭ-sĭ-mĭl′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo:* cf. OF. *verisimilitude.* See VERISIMILAR.] Quality or state of being verisimilar; appearance of truth; probability; likelihood; as, his tale has *verisimilitude*; also, that which is verisimilar.

Syn. — See TRUTH.

ver′i-ta-ble (vĕr′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *véritable.* See VERITY.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true; genuine. "The *veritable* Deity." *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **ver′i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ver′i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Ver′i-tas (vĕr′ĭ-tăs; *F.* vā′rē′tȧs′), *n.* [F. *véritas.* See VERITY.] An international institution, in the interest of maritime underwriters, for the survey and rating of vessels; — called also *Bureau Veritas.* Founded in Belgium in 1828, it was removed to Paris in 1832, and it is now represented all over the world. Also, any of several similar institutions; as, the Norske *Veritas* at Kristiania, Norway.

ver′i-ty (vĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *vérité,* L. *veritas,* fr. *verus* true. See VERY.] **1.** Quality or state of being true, or real; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing, with fact; truth; reality.

It is a proposition of eternal *verity,* that none can govern while he is despised. *South.*

2. That which is true; a truth; a reality.
3. Faithfulness; honesty. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — See TRUTH.

ver′juice′ (vûr′jōōs′; 243), *n.* [ME. *vergeous,* F. *verjus,* OF. *vert jus,* lit., green juice, juice of green fruits; *vert* green + *jus* juice. See VERDANT; JUICE.] **1.** The sour juice of crab apples, of green or unripe grapes, apples, etc.; also, an acid liquor made from such juice.
2. Tartness; sourness, as of disposition.

ver′meil (vûr′mĭl), *n.* [F., vermilion, fr. LL. *vermiculus,* fr. L. *vermiculus* a little worm, the coccus ilicis, fr. *vermis* a worm. See WORM; cf. VERMICULE.] **1.** Vermilion; also, the color of vermilion, a bright red. *Now Poetic.*

In her cheeks the *vermeil* red did show
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed. *Spenser.*

2. Gilded silver; also, gilded bronze or copper.
3. A red varnish applied to a gilded surface to give luster.
4. An orange-red garnet.

Ver′mes (vûr′mēz), *n. pl.* [L. *vermes,* pl. of *vermis* a worm.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an extensive and heterogeneous division (commonly a subkingdom or phylum) of the animal kingdom, containing the worms and various other groups included chiefly because they clearly did not belong in any of the other recognized divisions. As used by Linnæus, all the invertebrates except arthropods were included. As used by later authorities, it has been variously restricted, especially by the removal of the mollusks (and with them the brachiopods), the radiates, protozoans, etc., becoming in more recent usage approximately equivalent to the phyla Platyhelminthes, Nemathelminthes, Annulata, and Trochelminthes taken together. In the most recent and critical classifications it has been abandoned as unnatural.

Ver-me′tus (vẽr-mē′tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vermis* worm.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine tænioglossate gastropods. Their shells are regularly spiral when young, and the animal is free to creep about, but later the shell becomes permanently attached to some object, and the whorls developed later in life are separate and often irregularly bent and contorted like a worm tube. The genus is the type of a small family, **Ver-met′i-dæ** (-mĕt′ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] A mollusk of the above genus or family; a wormshell. — **ver′mete** (vûr′mēt), *n.*

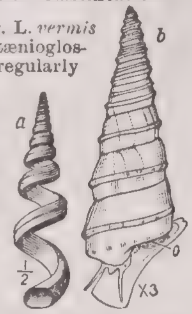

Vermetus. *a V. lumbricalis; b V. radicula,* Young Shell with the Animal; *o* Operculum.

ver′mi-cel′li (vûr′mĭ-sĕl′ĭ; -chĕl′ĭ; 277), *n.* [It., pl. of *vermicello,* lit., a little worm, dim. of *verme* a worm, L. *vermis.* See WORM; cf. VERMICULE, VERMEIL.] A paste of a hard small-grained wheat forced through small cylinders or pipes till it takes a slender, wormlike form. Macaroni and spaghetti (which see) and vermicelli are the same in composition, but ordinarily macaroni is in the form of a hollow tube, spaghetti is smaller and solid, and vermicelli solid and smaller still.

ver′mi-cide (vûr′mĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *vermis* worm + E. *-cide.*] Any of various substances which kill worms; esp., a drug to kill parasitic intestinal worms.—**ver′mi-cid′al** (-sīd′ăl), *a.*

ver-mic′u-lar (vẽr-mĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *vermiculus* a little worm, dim. of *vermis* a worm. See VERMICELLI.] **a** Resembling a worm in form or motion; vermiform. **b** Vermiculate, or vermiculated.

ver-mic′u-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* VER-MIC′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); VER-MIC′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *vermiculatus* inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, p. p. of *vermiculari* to be full of worms, *vermiculus* a little worm. See VERMICULAR.] To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or impressions resembling tracks of worms, or appearing as if formed by the motion of worms.— **vermiculated work,** *Arch.,* stonework so wrought as to have the appearance of convoluted worms, or of having been eaten into by, or covered with tracks of, worms.

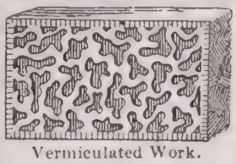

Vermiculated Work.

ver-mic′u-late (vẽr-mĭk′ū-lāt), *v. i.* To be infested with, or be eaten by, worms.

ver-mic′u-late (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Wormlike in shape; covered with wormlike elevations; marked with irregular fine lines of color, or with irregular wavy impressed lines like worm tracks; as, a *vermiculate* nut.
2. Crawling or creeping like a worm; hence, insinuating; sophistical. "*Vermiculate* logic." *R. Choate.*
3. Full of worms; worm-eaten.

ver-mic′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vermiculatio* a being worm-eaten.] **1.** Act or operation of moving like a worm; a writhing or twisting; as, the *vermiculation,* or peristaltic action, of the intestines (see PERISTALTIC, 1).
2. A narrow and wavy or tortuous marking, or system of such markings; vermicular ornamentation.
3. Act or art of vermiculating, or forming or inlaying so as to resemble the motion, track, or work of a worm.
4. Penetration by worms; state of being worm-eaten.

ver-mic′u-lite (-līt), *n.* [L. *vermiculus,* dim. of *vermis* worm.] *Min.* Any of a number of micaceous minerals, as kerrite, maconite, etc., which are hydrous silicates derived generally from the alteration of some kind of mica; — so called because the scales open out when heated, sometimes producing long, wormlike forms.

ver′mi-form (vûr′mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + E. *-form.*] Resembling a worm.

vermiform appendix, *Anat.,* a narrow, blindly ending tube usually about three or four inches long and of the diameter of a goose quill, which extends from the cæcum, or commencement of the large intestine, in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen in a direction which varies in different individuals. Its walls contain much lymphoid tissue, and its cavity normally communicates with that of the cæcum, of which it represents an atrophied terminal part. It has no useful function. Cf. APPENDICITIS. — **v. body,** *Bot.,* a scolecite. — **v. process.** *Anat.* **a** The part of the median lobe of the cerebellum which appears on the upper or lower surface of the cerebellum. These parts are specifically distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior* vermiform processes, the former slightly prominent, the latter sunk in the vallecula. **b** The median lobe or part of the cerebellum.

ver-mif′u-gal (vẽr-mĭf′ū-găl), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + *fugare* to drive away, fr. *fugere* to flee. See WORM; FUGITIVE.] *Med.* Tending to prevent, destroy, or expel, worms; anthelmintic.

ver′mi-fuge (vûr′mĭ-fūj), *n.* [Cf. F. *vermifuge.* See VERMIFUGAL.] *Med.* A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

ver-mil′ion (vẽr-mĭl′yŭn), *n.* [F. *vermillon.* See VERMEIL.]
1. The cochineal insect; also, the dye from it; vermeil. *Obs.*
2. A bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulphide (HgS) obtained from the mineral cinnabar or prepared in either the wet or the dry way. It varies from crimson when coarse-grained to nearly orange when finely divided. It is highly valued by painters, and is also much used in coloring sealing wax, in printing, etc. **Mock vermilion, American vermilion,** and **Austrian vermilion** consist of basic chromate of lead. Sometimes **American vermilion** is also applied to an eosin vermilionette on red lead. **Para vermilion** is an organic red precipitated on an inert base; **radium vermilion** is a red lead coated with an organic color; **antimony vermilion** (which see) is antimony trisulphide.
3. Hence, a red color like the pigment; a lively and brilliant red; as, cheeks of *vermilion.*
4. Vermilion-colored cloth. *Obs.*
5. = VERMEIL, 4.

ver-mil′ion, *v. t.;* VER-MIL′IONED (-yŭnd); VER-MIL′ION-ING. To color with vermilion, or as if with vermilion; to dye red; to cover with a delicate red.

ver-mil′ion, *a.* Of the color vermilion.

vermilion flycatcher, any of several American flycatchers of the genus *Pyrocephalus* having in the adult male bright scarlet and brownish gray or black plumage. One of them (*P. rubineus mexicanus*) is found as far north as southern Texas and Arizona. — **V. Sea,** the Gulf of California, formerly so called from its red color, due to infusoria.

Vermilion Flycatcher. (¼)

ver-mil′ion-ette′ (-ĕt′), *n.* [*vermilion* + *-ette.*] A substitute for the pigment vermilion, made by precipitating eosin or a similar dye upon a white base, as barium sulphate, or on a mixture of this with orange lead.

ver′min (vûr′mĭn), *n. sing. & pl.;* chiefly in *pl.* [ME. *vermine,* F. *vermine,* fr. L. *vermis* worm; cf. LL. *vermen* worm, L. *verminosus* full of worms. See VERMICULAR, WORM.] **1.** Any noxious, mischievous, or disgusting animal. *Obs.*
2. Specif.: Such an animal, or esp. such animals collectively, when of small size, of common occurrence, and difficult to control. Various insects, as flies, lice, bedbugs, fleas, etc., various mammals, as rats, mice, weasels, etc., and sometimes such birds as hawks and owls, are classed as *vermin.* "Cruel hounds or some foul *vermin.*" *Chaucer.*
3. Hence, in contempt, a noxious human being, or such persons collectively. "Base *vermin.*" *Hudibras.*

ver′mi-na′tion (vûr′mĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *verminatio* the worms, a disease of animals, a crawling, itching pain.] Infestation with worms; *Med.,* the diseased state due to this.

ver′min-ous (vûr′mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *verminosus,* fr. *vermis* a worm: cf. F. *vermineux.*] **1.** Consisting of vermin; of the nature of vermin; noxious; as, a *verminous* brood.
2. Tending to breed vermin; infested by vermin; as, *verminous* garbage; a dirty *verminous* cellar.
3. Caused by vermin; as, *verminous* disease.
— **ver′min-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ver′min-ous-ness,** *n.*

ver-miv′o-rous (vẽr-mĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + E. *-vorous.*] Feeding on worms.—**ver-miv′o-rous-ness,** *n.*

ver′muth, ver′mouth (vûr′mōōth), *n.* [F. *vermout;* cf. It. *vermut.*] A liqueur made from a fortified white wine, and flavored with wormwood and other substances.

ver-nac′u-lar (vẽr-năk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *vernaculus* born in one's house, native, fr. *verna* a slave born in his master's house, a native, prob. akin to Skr. *vas* to dwell, E. *was.*]
1. Belonging to the country of one's birth; one's own by birth or nature; native; indigenous; — now almost solely of language; as, English is our *vernacular* tongue; hence, of or pert. to one's native speech.

Which in our *vernacular* idiom may be thus interpreted. *Pope.*

2. Characteristic of a locality; local; as, a house of *vernacular* construction. "A *vernacular* disease." *Harvey.*

ver-nac′u-lar, *n.* The vernacular language; one's mother tongue; often, the common mode of expression in a particular locality, or, by extension, in a particular trade, etc.

ver-nac′u-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A vernacular word or idiom.
2. Use of vernacular language.

ver-nac′u-lar-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make vernacular; to vernaculate. — **ver-nac′u-lar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

ver′nal (vûr′năl), *a.* [L. *vernalis,* fr. *vernus* vernal, *ver* spring; akin to Gr. ἔαρ, Skr. *vasanta,* Icel. *vār,* and perh. to E. *Easter, east.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the spring; appearing or occurring in the spring; as, *vernal* bloom; the *vernal* migration of birds "*Vernal* flowers." *Milton.*
2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.

And seems it hard thy *vernal* years
Few *vernal* joys can show? *Keble.*

vernal equinox. *Astron.* See EQUINOX, 1. — **v. grass,** a slender European grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) producing narrow spikelike panicles in early spring. It is often planted with other grasses for the delicate fragrance (due to coumarin) which it yields when dry. Called also *sweet vernal grass.* — **v. point.** See EQUINOCTIAL POINTS.— **v. signs,** *Astron.,* the signs Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, in which the sun appears between the vernal equinox and summer solstice.—**v. whitlow grass.** = WHITLOW GRASS **a.**

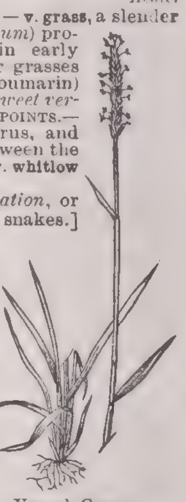

Vernal Grass.

ver-na′tion (vẽr-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *vernation,* or L. *vernatio* the sloughing of the skin of snakes.] *Bot.* The disposition or method of arrangement of foliage leaves within the bud; prefoliation. The principal types of vernation are designated by the adjectives *plicate, valvate, conduplicate, involute, revolute, convolute, reclinate, circinate.* See these, and cf. ÆSTIVATION.

Ver′ner's law (vĕr′nẽrz). *Philol.* A statement, propounded by the Danish philologist Karl Verner in 1875, which explains certain apparent exceptions to Grimm's law by the original position of the accent. Primitive Indo-European *k, t, p,* became first in Teutonic *h, th, f,* and appear without further change in old Teutonic, if the accent rested on the preceding syllable; but these sounds became voiced and produced *g, d, b,* if the accent was originally on a different syllable. Similarly *s* either remained unchanged, or it became *z* and later *r.* Example: Skt. *saptá* (accent on ultima), Gr. ἑπτά, Gothic *sibun* (seven). Examples in English are *dead* by the side of *death,* to *rise* and to *rear.*

ver′ni-er (vûr′nĭ-ẽr), *n.* [After Pierre *Vernier,* who invented it in 1631.] A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument, as the limb of a sextant, or the scale of a barometer, for indicating parts of divisions. It is so graduated that a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of the divisions of the in-

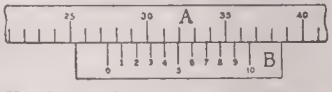

Vernier. *A* Regular Scale; *B* Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.

ver′i-sim′i-la-ry (-sĭm′ĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.,* **ve-ris′i-mile,** *a.,* **ver′i-si-mil′i-tu′di-na-ry** (vĕr′ĭ-sĭ-mĭl′ĭ-tū′dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.,* **ver′i-sim′i-lous** (-sĭm′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* Verisimilar. *All Obs.*

ver′i-si-mil′i-ty (-sĭ-mĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Verisimilitude. *Obs.*

verisore. Obs. compar. of FRESH.

ver′i-ta-bl. Veritable. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **ve′ri-tas cog-ni′ti-o′nis** (vĕr′ĭ-tăs kŏg-nĭsh′ĭ-ō′nĭs). [LL.] Truth of cognition; the conformity of knowledge with reality.

‖ **ve′ri-tas en′tis.** [LL., lit., truth of being.] Metaphysical truth. See TRUTH, 4 a.

‖ **ve′ri-tas o′di-um pa′rit.** [L.] Truth creates hatred. *Terence* (*Andria,* I. i. 41).

‖ **ve′ri-tas pro′po-si′ti-o′nis** (prŏp′ō-zĭsh′ĭ-ō′nĭs). [L.] The truth of a proposition; logical truth. See TRUTH, 4 a

‖ **ve′ri-tas sig′ni.** [L.] Truth of a symbol; the truth of an adequate representation.

‖ **ve′ri-tas tem′po-ris fi′li-a di′ci-tur** (fĭl′ĭ-ȧ dĭs′ĭ-tŭr). [L.] Truth is called the daughter of time.

‖ **ve′ri-ta′tis sim′plex o-ra′ti-o est** (vĕr′ĭ-tā′tĭs). [L.] The language of truth is simple.

‖ **vé′ri′té′ sans peur′** (vā′rē′tā′ sän pûr′). [F.] Truth without fear.

ver′i-tist (vĕr′ĭ-tĭst), *n.* [See VERITY.] One who insists on the truth. — **ver′i-tism** (-tĭz'm), *n. Rare.*

ver′juice (vûr′jōōs), *v. t.* To acidify with or as with verjuice.

verk. † WORK.

ver′let. † VARLET.

verliche. † FERLY.

verlichede. † FERLIHEAD.

verloffe. † FURLOUGH.

vermaill. † VERMEIL.

ver-meiled′, *a.* See VERMILED.

vermelet, *a.* [OF. *vermeillet.*] Red. *Obs.*

vermen. † VERMIN.

‖ **ver-meng′ing** (vĕr-mĕng′ĭng), *n.* [D., a mixing.] *Dutch Law.* Lit., mingling; — used to designate the extinction of a debt by the debtor and creditor becoming the same person, as where the debtor becomes the heir of the creditor.

ver′me-ol′o-gy (vûr′mē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *vermes* worms + E. *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* Helminthology. *Rare.* — **ver′me-ol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n. Rare.*

vermeon. † VERMILION.

ver′mi-an (vûr′mĭ-ăn), *a.* [See VERMES.] Like, or pertaining to, a worm or the Vermes.

ver-mi′cious, ver-mi′ceous (vẽr-mĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm.] Wormy. *R.*

ver′mi-cle (vûr′mĭ-k'l), *n.* = VERMICULE a.

vermicle, *n.* [L. (Vulgate) *vermiculus.*] Vermilion; red cloth. *Obs.*

vermicular work. = VERMICULATED WORK.

ver-mic′u-lat′ed (vẽr-mĭk′ū-lāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Vermiculate.

ver′mi-cule (vûr′mĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *vermiculus,* dim. of *vermis* a worm. See VERMICULAR.] **a** A small worm or insect larva; also, a wormlike body. *Rare.* **b** *Biol.* An oökinete.

ver-mic′u-lose (vẽr-mĭk′ū-lōs), **ver-mic′u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *vermiculosus.* See VERMICULE.] *Rare.* **a** Wormy. **b** Wormlike. —**ver-mic′u-los′i-ty** (-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ver′mi-for′mal (vûr′mĭ-fôr′măl), *a.* Vermiform. *Obs.*

Ver′mi-for′mi-a (-fôr′mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Molluscoida consisting of the genus *Phoronis* (which see).

ver′mi-for′mi-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being vermiform. *R.*

ver-mif′u-gous (vẽr-mĭf′ū-gŭs), *a.* Vermifugal. *Obs.*

ver′mi-grade (vûr′mĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *vermis* worm + *gradi* to step.] Creeping like a worm.

ver′mil. † VERMEIL.

ver′miled (vûr′mĭld), *a.* [See VERMEIL.] Adorned; flourished; vermiculated. *Obs.*

Ver′mi-lin′gui-a (vûr′mĭ-lĭŋ′gwĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Ver′mi-lin′gues** (-gwēz). [NL.; L. *vermis* worm + *lingua* tongue.] *Zoöl.* **a** A group containing the American anteaters alone or also the aard-varks and pangolins. **b** A division of lizards consisting of the chameleons. — **ver′mi-lin′gui-al** (-gwĭ-ăl), *a.*

ver-mil′lion, ver-mil′lion-ette′. Vars. of VERMILION, VERMILIONETTE.

ver′mi-ly (vûr′mĭ-lĭ), *n.* Vermeil. *Obs.*

ver′min, *v. t.* To free from vermin *Obs.*

ver′mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *verminare* to have worms, fr. *vermis* a worm.] To breed, or to become infested with vermin. — **ver′mi-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

ver′min-er, *n.* A dog that hunts vermin; specif., a terrier. *Obs.*

ver′mi-nif′er-ous (vûr′mĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*vermin* + *-ferous.*] Bearing, or breeding, vermin.

ver′min-ly, *a.* Like vermin. *Obs.*

ver-mip′a-rous (vẽr-mĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + E. *-parous.*] Producing worms. — **ver-mip′a-rous-ness,** *n. Obs. or R.*

‖ **ver′mis** (vûr′mĭs), *n.* [L.] **a** A worm. **b** *Anat.* = VERMIFORM PROCESS (of the cerebellum).

‖ **ver′mou′lu′** (vĕr′mōō′lü′), *fem.* **ver′mou′lue′** (-lü′), *a.* [F.] Worm-eaten.

‖ **ver-nac′cia** (vĕr-nät′chä), *n.* [It.] A strong, sweet, white wine of Italy, esp. Sardinia.

ver′na-cle (vûr′nȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *vernaculus* native.] A vernacular expression. *Rare.*

ver′na-cle (vûr′nȧ-k'l), *n.* Obs. or rare var. of VERNICLE.

ver-nac′u-lar′i-ty (vẽr-năk′ū-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = VERNACULARISM.

ver-nac′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of VERNACULAR. See -LY.

ver-nac′u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ver-nac′u-la-ry (vẽr-năk′ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Vernacular. *Obs.*

ver-nac′u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To express in, or to use, the vernacular idiom. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

vernacule, *a.* Vernacular.

ver-nac′u-lous (vẽr-năk′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *vernaculus.* See VERNACULAR.] **1.** Vernacular. *Obs.* **2.** [L. *vernaculi,* pl., buffoons, jesters.] Scoffing; scurrilous. *A Latinism* *Obs.*

ver′nage (vûr′nāj), *n.* [OF., fr. It. *vernaccia.*] A kind of Italian wine; vernaccia. *Obs.*

ver′nal-ly, *adv.* of VERNAL.

ver′nant (vûr′nănt), *a.* [OF. *vernant,* L. *vernans,* p. pr., deriv. of *ver* spring.] Flourishing, as in spring; vernal. *Obs.*

ver′nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [See VERNANT.] To become young. *Obs.*

‖ **ver-neuk′** (fẽr-nûk′), *v. t. & i.* [In South Africa, fr. Flemish & D. dial. *verneuken* to hinder, to cheat.] To humbug; — not used in the infinitive.— **ver-neuk′er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Both Colloq., So. Africa.*

ver′ni-cle (vûr′nĭ-k'l), *n.* [OF. *vernicle, veronicle, veronique.*] = 1st VERONICA. *Obs.*

ver′ni-cose (-kōs), *a.* [See VARNISH.] *Bot.* Brilliantly polished, as some leaves.

strument, so that parts of a division are determined by observing what line on the vernier coincides with a line on the instrument.

ver′ni-er (vûr′nĭ-ẽr), *a.* Having or comprising a vernier; — said of various instruments, as a **vernier caliper**, a caliper having a vernier; **vernier compass, vernier telescope**, etc.

vernier chronoscope. A chronoscope consisting essentially of two pendulums differing slightly in length. A small interval of time elapsing between the release of the first and that of the second is indicated by the number of swings necessary to bring them into (momentary) unison. The principle is that of the vernier, applied to time. See CHRONOSCOPE, *Illust*

ver′nile (vûr′nĭl; *see* -ILE), *n.* [L. *vernilis* servile. See VERNACULAR.] Suiting a slave; servile; obsequious. *Rare.* — **ver-nil′i-ty** (vẽr-nĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

Ver-no′ni-a (vẽr-nō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after William *Vernon*, who sent plants to Petiver from Maryland.] *Bot.* A huge genus of asteraceous herbs or shrubs, the ironweeds, having alternate leaves and terminal cymose heads of perfect tubular flowers, mostly red or purple, the pappus in several series. The species are widely distributed, chiefly in tropical regions, esp. in South America and Africa.

ver-no′ni-a′ceous (-ā′shŭs), *a.* Pert. to the genus *Vernonia* or the tribe, **Ver-no′ni-a′ce-æ** (-sē-ē), which it typifies.

‖ **Ver-nunft′** (fẽr-nŏŏnft′), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Philos.* Reason, conceived as the highest faculty of the mind, dealing with infinite and independent being; — disting. from *Verstand.*

Ve-ro′na (vē-rō′n*ȧ*; *It.* vā-rō′nä), *n.* A city of Italy. — **Verona brown**, a reddish brown pigment made by calcining a ferruginous earth. — **V. earth, V. green**, a kind of terre-verte found near Verona. — **V. serge**, a thin twilled cloth of worsted and cotton. — **V. yellow**, a variety of patent yellow.

Ver′o-nese′ (vĕr′ō-nēz′; -nēs′), *a.* [It. *Veronese.*] Of or pertaining to Verona, in Italy. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Verona. — **Veronese green**, viridian.

ve-ron′i-ca (vē-rŏn′ĭ-k*ȧ*), *n.* [LL.; — from *Veronica*, in an old legend the name of a woman who, as Christ carried the cross, wiped his face with a cloth which received an imprint of his countenance; *Veronica* is fr. Gr. Βερονικη, Βερενικη, dial. form (Macedonian) for Gr. Φερενικη, lit., carrying off victory, victorious, the same word as the name of the town *Berenice.* Cf. VARNISH.] A representation of the face of Christ on the alleged handkerchief of Saint Veronica, preserved at Rome; hence, a representation of this portrait, or a similar representation of Christ's face. Cf. SUDARIUM.

Ve-ron′i-ca, *n.* [NL. *Veronica, Vetonica*; confused with 1st VERONICA. Cf. BETONY.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs, and sometimes shrubs or trees, of wide distribution; the speedwells. They have small pink, white, blue, or purple flowers with a 4-lobed, rotate corolla, two stamens, and a compressed capsule. Several species, as *V. officinalis* and *V. serpyllifolia*, are almost cosmopolitan weeds; a few, esp. certain endemic shrubs of New Zealand, are cultivated.

ver-ru′ca (vĕ-rōō′k*ȧ*), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L. Cf. VERRUGAS.] **a** A wart. **b** *Zoöl.* A wartlike elevation on a surface.

Ver′ru-ca′no (vĕr′ōō-kä′nō), *n.* [It., fr. Mount *Verruca* near Pisa, where a similar conglomerate is found.] *Geol.* The rock constituting a series of strata in the Alps, the age of which is not well defined. The strata are Carboniferous in part, but the series seems to represent a peculiar local phase of deposition persisting through more than one period.

ver-ru′ci-form (vĕ-rōō′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *verruca* wart + E. *-form.*] Shaped like a wart or warts.

ver′ru-cose (vĕr′ōō-kōs), *a.* [L. *verrucosus*, fr. *verruca* a wart.] Covered with wartlike elevations; warty; as, a *verrucose* capsule. — **ver′ru-cose′ness** (-kōs′nĕs), *n.*

ver′ru-cos′i-ty (-kŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Med.* Condition of being covered with warts; also, a wart.

ver-ru′gas (vĕ-rōō′g*ȧ*s), *n. pl.* [Sp., warts. Cf. VERRUCA.] *Med.* An endemic disease occurring in the Andes in Peru, characterized by warty tumors which ulcerate and bleed. It is attended with febrile symptoms, is probably due to a special bacillus, and is often fatal. Called also *Oroya fever, Peruvian warts.* See FRAMBŒSIA.

ver′sant (vûr′s*ă*nt), *n.* [F.] The slope of a side of a mountain chain; hence, the general slope of a country; aspect.

ver′sa-tile (-s*ȧ*-tĭl; -tīl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *versatilis*, fr. *versare* to turn around, v. freq. of *vertere*: cf. F. *versatile.* See VERSION.] **1** Capable of being turned round. *Now Rare.* **2.** Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Attached at or near the middle, so as to swing freely; as, a *versatile* anther. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Capable of turning forward or backward; reversible; as, a *versatile* toe of a bird. (2) Capable of moving laterally and up and down, as antennæ. **3.** Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady; inconstant; as, a *versatile* disposition. *Now Rare.* **4.** Turning with ease from one thing to another; having aptitude for new tasks, or facility in various subjects; many-sided; as, *versatile* genius.

Versatile Anthers of Passion Flower

The quick and *versatile* [Charles] Montagu. *Macaulay.*

— **ver′sa-tile-ly**, *adv.* — **ver′sa-tile-ness**, *n.*

ver′sa-til′i-ty (vûr′s*ȧ*-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *versatilité.*] Quality or state of being versatile; versatileness.

verse (vûrs), *n.* [ME. *vers, fers*, AS. *fers*, combined with F. *vers* (in OF. also, a division of a poem, a stanza); both fr. L. *versus* a furrow, a row, a line in writing, and, in poetry, a verse, fr. *vertere, versum*, to turn, to turn round (akin to E. *worth* to become; see VERSION), or perh. fr. *verrere, versum*, to sweep, scrape, drag (cf. WAR).] **1.** *Pros.* **a** A line consisting of a certain number and disposition of metrical feet (see FOOT, *n.*, 14). A verse is described as *hexameter, pentameter*, etc., from the number of its feet; *iambic, dactylic*, etc., according to the kind of feet; *Alcaic, Archilochian*, etc., from the inventor of its particular form; *epic, heroic, stanzaic, stichic*, etc., from its use; *catalectic, rimed, alliterative, logaœdic*, etc., according to its structure. **b** Metrical arrangement and language; that which is composed in metrical form; versification; poetry.

Such prompt eloquence
Flowed from their lips in prose or numerous *verse.* *Milton.*

c A piece of poetry. "This *verse* be thine." *Pope.*

2. A short division of any composition. Specif.: **a** A stanza; a stave; as, a hymn of four *verses.* See *Syn.* **b** *Bib.* One of the short divisions of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments. The author of the division of the Old Testament into verses is not known. The New Testament was first divided into verses by Robert Stephens [or *Estienne*], a French printer, in an edition printed at Geneva, in 1551. **c** *Music.* A portion of an anthem or service to be performed by a single voice to each part.

Syn. — VERSE, STANZA. A VERSE is properly a single metrical line; a STANZA is a combination or arrangement (commonly recurrent) of verses. The popular use of *verse* in the sense of *stanza* is contrary to the best usage.

verse anthem. *Eng. Ch. Music.* An anthem for solo voices, as distinguished from a *full* anthem, for chorus. Also, an anthem beginning with a verse or a passage for solo voices.

versed (vûrst), *a.* [Cf. F. *versé*, L. *versatus*, p. p. of *versari, versare.* See VERSANT, *a.*] Acquainted or familiar, from experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled; practiced.

Deep *versed* in books and shallow in himself. *Milton.*

Syn. — See CONVERSANT.

versed, *a.* [L. *versus* turned, p. p. of *vertere.* See 1st VERSED.] *Math.* Turned. — **versed sine**, that part of the diameter of a unit circle beween the foot of the sine and the arc; the remainder on subtracting the cosine of an angle from 1. See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

verse′mon′ger (vûrs′mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* A writer of verses; esp., a writer of commonplace poetry; a poetaster.

verse service. *Eng. Ch. Music.* A service sung by solo voices. Cf. VERSE ANTHEM.

vers′et (vûr′sĕt; vẽr-sĕt′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A verse; versicle. *Obs.* **2.** *Music.* A short composition for the organ suited to serve as an interlude or prelude in a church service.

ver′si-cle (vûr′sĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus.* See VERSE.] A little verse; specif.: **a** *Liturgies.* A short verse or sentence said or sung in public worship by the priest or minister, and followed by a response from the people; — indicated by the sign ℣. **b** A line of poetry or a short poem; — usually derogatory.

ver′si-col′or, or **-col′our** (-kŭl′ẽr), *a.* [L. *versicolor*; *versare* to change + *color* color.] **1.** Having various colors; variegated; party-colored; as, *versicolor* flowers. **2.** Changeable in color; chameleonlike; iridescent; as, *versicolor* silk; antique *versicolor* glass.

ver-sic′u-lar (vẽr-sĭk′ū-l*ȧ*r), *a.* [See VERSICLE.] Of or pert. to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

ver′si-fi-ca′tion (vûr′sĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *versificatio*: cf. F. *versification.*] Act, art, or practice, of versifying, or making verses; metrical composition; prosody.

ver′si-fi′er (vûr′sĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who versifies, or makes verses; as, not every *versifier* is a poet. **2.** One who converts into verse; esp., one who versifies prose; as, Dr. Watts was a *versifier* of the Psalms.

ver′si-fy (-fī), *v. i.*; -SI-FIED (-fīd); -SI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [ME. *versifien*, F. *versifier*, L. *versificare*; *versus* a verse + *-ficare* to make. See VERSE; -FY.] To make verses.

I 'll *versify* in spite, and do my best. *Dryden.*

ver′si-fy, *v. t.* **1.** To turn into verse; to render into metrical form; as, to *versify* the Psalms. *Chaucer.* **2.** To relate or describe in verse; to compose in verse.

I 'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

ver′sion (vûr′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vertere, versum*, to turn, to change, to translate, akin to E. *worth* to become. See WORTH to become; cf. ADVERTISE, AVERSE, CONTROVERSY, CONVERT, DIVERS, INVERT, OBVERSE, PROSE, SUZERAIN, VERSE, VORTEX.] **1.** A change of form, direction, or the like; transformation; conversion; turning. *Obs. or R.*

The *version* of air into water. *Bacon.*

2. Act of translating from one language into another. *R.* **3.** A translation; that which is rendered from another language; specif., a translation or rendering of the Bible or a part of it. The most important of modern versions of the Old and New Testaments are mentioned under BIBLE. Important ancient versions are: **Alexandrian version**, the Septuagint. **Aramaic versions**, including the Targums, and others of minor importance. **Armenian version** (whole Bible), begun about 400 A. D., the Old Testament based on the Septuagint, and the New first made from Syriac and then revised by Greek texts. **Coptic versions**, including chiefly the *Sahidic, Bohairic*, and *Middle Egyptian* versions. Of these the New Testament versions seem to be based on some Greek text: the Old Testament is based on the Septuagint. It is thought that they date, in part at least, from the 2d century A. D., and that the Sahidic New Testament was translated first. **Ethiopic**, or **Geez, version** (whole Bible), based on a Greek original, probably the Septuagint for the Old Testament. It seems to have been completed before the 7th century. The Ethiopic Old Testament has from the earliest times been universally used in all branches of the Abyssinian Church. **Georgian version** (whole Bible), of the 5th or 6th century, made from the Greek. **Gothic version** (whole Bible), completed about 400 A. D., largely made by Bishop Ulfilas. Only fragments are extant. **Greek versions**, including the Septuagint (see SEPTUAGINT, below) and others; as: *Aquila's version* (Old Testament), in Greek, done in the 2d century by one Aquila of Pontus. *Symmachus's version* (Old Testament), in Greek, probably done in the 2d century A. D. Who Symmachus was is uncertain. **Italic version** (whole Bible), the Old Latin text or version revised by Jerome, and finally superseded by his new translation, the Vulgate. It is often called *Itala*, from a passage in Augustine ("de Doct. Christ." II 15), where he mentions a text or translation under that name. But just what Augustine referred to is not agreed. See *Latin versions*, below. **Latin versions**, including not only the Vulgate, but the previously existing versions, called *Old Latin versions.* These earlier ones have been divided into three groups, the *African, European*, and *Italian*, of which the African is supposed to be the earliest, and the European a later revision or a translation, and the Italian a revision of this. **Peshitta.** See *Syriac versions*, below. **Samaritan Pentateuch**, which is really the Hebrew text as preserved by the Samaritans; and the **Samaritan Targum**, a translation of this into the Samaritan dialect. These are said to have their origin as early as 400 B. C. **Septuagint** (Old Testament), in Greek, begun probably in the 3d century B. C., with the various versions that are based upon it. See SEPTUAGINT. **Slavonic versions** (whole Bible), begun about 864, found in both the Cyrillic and the Glagolitic alphabets. **Syriac versions**, including the Peshitta, or Syriac Vulgate (see PESHITTA, 1), and other versions, as: Tatian's *Diatessaron* (see DIATESSARON, 3), the **Evangelion da Mepharreshe**, lit., Gospel of the Separated (ones), a version of the four Gospels, probably made as early as the 2d century A. D. and sometimes called the **Separated Gospels** and **Curetonian version**. Its text is that of Cureton's Codex, and according to some that of the Codex Sinaiticus. **Philoxenian version**, or **Versio Philoxeniana** (New Testament, and parts of Old Testament), undertaken, about 508, by Philoxenus, bishop of Mabbogh. **Harclean version**, or **Versio Harklensis** (New Testament, except Revelation), a revision of the Philoxenian version made at Alexandria by Thomas of Harkel (Heraclea) about 616. "The text of the *Harclean version* is remarkable for its excessive literalness, and for the critical notes with which it is furnished." (*Encyc. Bibl.*) **Palestinian version** (New Testament), a version in the Western Aramaic dialect, closely akin to that of the later Galilean Jews, ascribed to a date not earlier than the 6th century. **The Targums.** See TARGUM. **Vulgate**, or **Latin Version**, of the early part of the 5th century. See VULGATE, 1.

4. An account or description from a particular point of view, esp. as contrasted with another account; as, he gave quite a different *version* of the affair.

5. *Med.* **a** A condition of the uterus in which its axis is deflected from its normal position without being bent upon itself. See ANTEVERSION, RETROVERSION, 2. **b** Act of turning the fetus in the uterus to aid delivery.

6. *Math.* Rotation determined in magnitude and direction by a vector function.

Syn. — See PARAPHRASE.

ver′sion-al (vûr′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a version (translation).

ver′so (vûr′sō), *n.* [L., abl. of *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *verso.*] **1.** The reverse, or left-hand, page of a book or a folded sheet of paper; — opposed to *recto.* **2.** The reverse, as of a coin; — opposed to *obverse.*

ver′sor (vûr′sŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vertere, versum*, to turn. See VERSION.] *Geom.* The turning factor of a quaternion; — denoted by U placed before the quaternion. The change of one vector into another is considered in quaternions as made up of two operations: 1st, the rotation of the first vector so that it shall be parallel to the second; 2d, the change of length so that the first vector shall equal the second. That which expresses in amount and direction the first operation is a *versor*, and is denoted geometrically by a line at right angles to the plane in which the rotation takes place, and proportioned in length to the amount of rotation. That which expresses the second operation is a *tensor.* Every quaternion, expressing such a total operation, is the product of one and only one such tensor by one and only one such versor. See QUATERNION, 5.

verst (vûrst), *n.* [Russ. *versta*: cf. F. *verste.*] A Russian measure of length. See MEASURE.

‖ **Ver-stand′** (fẽr-shtänt′), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Philos.* The understanding, conceived as dealing with finite relations and dependent being, and giving rise to general notions or concept of experience (G. *Begriffe*); — disting. from *Vernunft.*

ver′su-al (vûr′shōō-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a verse or verses, esp. of the Bible.

ver′sus (vûr′sŭs), *prep.* [L., toward, turned in the direction of, fr. *vertere, versum*, to turn. See VERSION.] Against; — used chiefly in legal or in sporting language; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe. Abbr., *v.* or *vs.*

vert (vûrt), *n.* [F., green, fr. L. *viridis.* See VERDANT; cf.

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vernier gauge *or* **gage.** = VERNIER CALIPER.

ver′nine (vûr′nĭn; -nēn; 143), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*vernal* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{20}ON_8$, extracted from the shoots of the vetch, red clover, sugar beet, etc. By decomposition it yields guanine.

vernisch, vernish, vernisshen. † VARNISH.

‖ **ver′nis′ Mar′tin′** (vĕr′nē′ mär′tăɴ′). [F. *vernis* varnish.] A preparation of green varnish with gold powder brought into use by the Martin family in France under Louis XV.; also, furniture polished with it.

‖ **ver′nix ca′se-o′sa** (vûr′nĭks kā′sē-ō′s*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., cheesy varnish.] *Med.* A fatty substance covering the skin of the newborn child

Ver′non, Di *or* **Di-an′a** (dī *or* dī-ăn′*ȧ* vûr′nŭn). The royalist heroine of Scott's "Rob Roy," a frank and spirited beauty, a daring shot and rider, carefully educated, but ignorant of the world See OSBALDISTONE.

ver′no-nin (vûr′nō-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A glucoside extracted from the root of a South African species of *Vernonia*, as a deliquescent powder.

‖ **ver non sem′per vi′ret.** [L.] Spring does not always flourish.

ver′nous (vûr′nŭs), *a* [L. *vernus.*] Vernal. *Obs.*

ver′o-nal (vĕr′ō-năl), *n.* *Med.* A white crystalline substance, used as a hypnotic. Chemically it is diethyl malonyl urea.

Ver′o-ne′sa, *n.* [It. *Veronese* of Verona.] A ship of Verona. *Obs.*

verquere, *n.* [OD. *verkeeren* to turn, pervert, play at tables, *verkeerspel* a game of tables.] An old game of tables. *Obs.*

verrailliche, verraly † VERIFY.

verraly, verrayely. † VERILY.

ver′ra-ment, verrayment. † VERIMENT.

verray. † VERY.

verre. † FAR, VERY.

verre (*F.* vâr), *n.* [F.] A glass *Obs. as Eng.*

verreilly. † VERILY.

ver′rel (vĕr′*ĕ*l). † FERRULE.

verrelay † VIRELAY.

verrely. † VERILY.

ver′ren. † FERREN.

verreur † WARRIOR.

verrey † VERY.

verreyment. † VERIMENT.

verri † FAR.

ver-ric′u-late (vĕ-rĭk′ū-lāt), **ver-ric′u-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *verriculum* a net, seine.] *Zoöl.* Having verricules.

ver′ri-cule (vĕr′ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *verriculum* net.] *Zoöl.* A close tuft of nearly parallel upright hairs, bristles, or other slender filaments.

verrour. † WARRIOR.

Ver′ru-ca′ri-a (vĕr′ōō-kā′rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n.* [NL., in L. a plant that drives away warts, fr. *verruca* a wart.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly rock-inhabiting crustaceous lichens, typifying the family **Ver′ru-ca′ri-a′ce-æ** (-ā′sē-ē), and having small immersed globular apothecia.

ver′ru-ca′ri-a′ceous (-shŭs), **ver′ru-ca′ri-ine** (-kā′rĭ-ĭn; -īn), **ver′ru-ca′ri-oid** (-oid), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, the genus *Verrucaria*, or the family of which it is the type.

ver′ru-cous (vĕr′ōō-kŭs), *a.* Verrucose.

ver-ru′cu-lose (vĕ-rōō′kū-lōs), *a.* [L. *verrucula*, dim. of *verruca* wart.] Minutely verrucose

verrule. † FERRULE.

ver′ry. † VERY. [VAIRE.]

ver′ry (vĕr′ĭ). *Her.* Var. of

vers. *n. sing. & pl.* [See VERSE.] A verse or verses. See VERSE, *n.* *Obs. as Eng.*

vers. *Abbr.* (without period, *vers*). Versed sine.

ver′sa-ble (vûr′s*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *versabilis.* See VERSATILE.] Capable of being turned. *Rare.* — **ver′sa-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ver′sa-ble-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

‖ **ver sa′crum.** [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A special offering of the firstlings of the spring, usually to fulfill a vow made in distress. It involved the going forth as colonists (when they were grown) of all children born in the sacred season. [*Obs.*]

ver′sal (vûr′s*ă*l), *a.* Universal.

versalle. † VERSLE.

ver′sant (vûr′s*ă*nt), *a.* [L. *versans*, p. pr. of *versari* to dwell, be situated, be occupied, passive of *versare* to turn. See VERSATILE.] Conversant. *Obs. or Scot.*

ver-sa′tion (vẽr-sā′shŭn), *n.* Turning; winding.

versch, versche. † FRESH.

‖ **vers′ de so′cié′té′** (vâr′ dē sō′-syā′tā′). [F.] Society verse.

verse. † WORSE.

verse, *v. t. & i.* [L. *versare.*] To turn; revolve; consider. *Obs.*

verse, *v. t.* To tell in verse, or poetry. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To make verses. *Obs.*

ver′sé′ (vĕr′sā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *verser* to turn.] = RENVERSÉ.

verse′-col′ored, *or* **-col′oured**, *a.* Versicolor.

verse′let, *n.* See -LET, *dim.*

verse′man, *n.* A versemonger.

vers′er (vûr′sẽr), *n.* A versifier. *Rare.* [*Slang, Obs.*]

vers′er, *n.* A card sharper.

vers-ette′ (vûr-sĕt′). Var. of VERSET, 2

verse′wright′, *n.* A versifier; — used in depreciation. *Rare.*

ver′si-cl. Versicle. *Ref. Sp.*

ver′si-cler, *n.* A writer of versicles; a poetaster. *Rare.*

ver′si-col′or-ate, *a.* Versicolor.

ver′si-col′ored, *or* **-col′oured**, *a.*,

ver′si-col′or-ous, *a.* Versicolor.

‖ **ver-sie′ra** (vĕr-syâ′rä), *n* [It., prop., devil's wife, for *avversiera, aversiera.* Cf. ADVERSARY.] *Geom.* = WITCH, *n.*, 5.

ver-sif′i-cate (vẽr-sĭf′ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *versificare, -catum*, to put into verse.] To make verses. *Obs.*

ver′si-fi-ca′tor (vûr′sĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] A versifier. *Rare.*

ver-sif′i-ca-to-ry (vẽr-sĭf′ĭ-k*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to versifying. *R.*

ver′si-fi-ca′trix (vûr′sĭ-fĭ-kā′trĭks), *n.* A female versifier.

versifien. † VERSIFY.

ver′si-form (vûr′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L *versiformis.* Cf. VERSION.] Varied or varying in form.

ver-sil′o-quy (vẽr-sĭl′ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *versus* verse + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in verse. *Rare.*

ver-sine′ (vẽr-zēn′), *n.* = VERZINO. *Obs.* [for VERSED SINE.]

ver′sine′ (vûr′sīn′), *n.* Short

‖ **Ver′si-o Hark-len′sis** (vûr′shĭ-ō härk-lĕn′sĭs). See VERSION.

ver′sion-ist, *n.* **a** One who makes a version; a translator. **b** One who favors some particular version, as of the Scriptures.

ver′sion-ize, *v. t.* To translate; paraphrase. *Rare.*

‖ **Ver′si-o Phi′lox-e′ni-a′na** (fĭl′ŏk-sē′nĭ-ā′n*ȧ*). See VERSION.

ver′si-pel (vûr′sĭ-pĕl), *n.* [L. *versipellis*, lit., changing the skin.] A creature capable of changing from one form to another, as a werewolf.

ver′sle, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *verseillier.*] To sing or recite (verses). *Obs.*

‖ **vers′ li′bre** (vâr′ lē′br′). [F.] Free verse; verse with no regular measure. See SYMBOLIST, 2 c.

versshe. † VERSE.

verst. † FIRST, WORST.

verst. Versed. *Ref. Sp.*

verste. † FIRST.

ver-sute′ (vẽr-sūt′), *a.* [L. *versutus*, fr. *vertere, versum*, to turn.] Crafty; wily. *Obs.*

ver′su-til′o-quent (vûr′sū-tĭl′ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *versutiloquus.*] Speaking craftily. *Obs.*

ver′su-til′o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* Talking craftily. *Obs.*

vert (vûrt), *n.* [L. *vertere* to turn.] A convert (from the point of view of the church entered) or pervert (from the point of view of the church left); — used esp. of Anglicans who become Roman Catholics. *Colloq.*,

N O P Q R S T U V

VERD.] 1. *Eng. Forest Law.* **a** Everything that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest, esp. great and thick coverts. **b** The right or privilege of cutting growing wood, or, *Rare*, of pasturing animals in a forest. **Over vert** is great woods, and **nether vert** is the under woods; **special vert** consisted of all trees growing in the king's own woods within the forest, and in other woods all trees that bore fruit on which deer fed. **2.** *Her.* The color green. See TINCTURE, *n.*, 2.

Vert, 2.

ver'te-bra (vûr'tē-brȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [L. *vertebra*, fr. *vertere* to turn, change. See VERSION.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the bony or (in primitive or young animals) more or less cartilaginous segments composing the spinal column or backbone. In some of the lower vertebrates each vertebra consists of several distinct elements or pieces which never become united. In the higher vertebrates a typical vertebra has a short, more or less cylindrical *body*, or *centrum*, whose ends articulate by means of disks or pads of elastic fibrous or cartilaginous tissue with the centra of the adjacent vertebræ. From the dorsal surface of the centrum a bony arch (the **neural arch**) arises, and forms, when the vertebræ are in place, part of the **spinal canal** through which the spinal cord runs. Two anterior (in man often called *superior*) and two posterior (*inferior* in man) **articular processes** project from the neural arch and articulate with the articular processes of the adjacent vertebræ. A median dorsal **spinous process**, or **neural spine**, projects from the summit of the neural arch, and a transverse process (or **diapophysis**) from each side of it. See TRANSVERSE PROCESS. Various additional processes, also articular facets for the ribs, may be present. Other bony elements (esp. short or rudimentary ribs, or, in the caudal region, hæmal arches or chevron bones) take part in the formation of some of the vertebræ of most animals. Cf. SPINAL COLUMN.

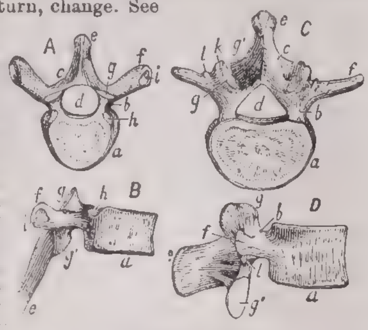

Vertebræ of Man.
A Sixth Dorsal Vertebra seen from above. *B* The same from the right side. *C* Third Lumbar Vertebra from above. *D* The same from the right side. *a* Centrum, or Body; *b* Pedicle forming the Side of the Neural Arch; *c* Lamina forming the Top of the Neural Arch; *d* Spinal Foramen; *e* Spinous Process; *f* Transverse Process; *g* Anterior Articular Process; *g'* Posterior Articular Process; *h* Facet for Head of Rib; *i* Facet for Tubercle of Rib; *k* Metapophysis; *l* Anapophysis.

2. *Zoöl.* One of the series of ossicles, shaped somewhat like the centrum of a vertebra, which form the axis of an arm of an ophiuran, formed by the union of lateral halves, which remain separate in a few deep-sea forms.

‖ **ver'te-bra pro'mi-nens** (prŏm'ĭ-nĕnz) [L. *prominens* jutting out], *Anat.*, the seventh cervical vertebra; — so called from its long spinous process.

ver'te-bral (-brăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *vertébral.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to a vertebra, vertebræ, or the vertebral column; spinal. **b** Composed of, or having, vertebræ.

vertebral aponeurosis, *Anat.*, a fascia of the back, separating the muscles which hold erect the spinal column and head from those which move the arm and shoulders. It extends from the spinous processes to the angles of the ribs. — **v. artery**, *Anat.*, a large branch of the subclavian which ascends through the foramina in the transverse processes of each of the cervical vertebræ (except the last one or two), and, entering the cranium through the foramen magnum, unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form the basilar artery. — **v. canal**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the spinal canal. — **v. column**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the spinal column; the backbone. — **v. ossicle**, *Zoöl.*, a vertebra of the arm of an ophiuran. — **v. plate.** **a** *Embryol.* In most embryos of craniate vertebrates, the part of the mesoblast near the notochord. It forms the primitive segments. **b** *Zoöl.* A neural plate (of a turtle). — **v. ribs**, *Anat.*, the floating ribs. — **v. vein**, *Anat.*, a tributary of the innominate vein formed by the union of branches which originate in the occipital region and form a plexus about the vertebral artery in its passage through the foramina of the cervical vertebræ. It receives various branches, the **anterior vertebral** and **posterior vertebral**, which join it near its termination, being the chief.

ver'te-brar-te'ri-al (-brär-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to a vertebra or vertebræ and an artery; — said of the foramina in the transverse processes of cervical vertebræ and of the canal which they form for the vertebral vessels.

Ver'te-bra'ta (-brā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A comprehensive division of animals, containing all those with a backbone, or segmented spinal column (which is represented in the embryo by a notochord), together with a few obviously related but more primitive forms in which the backbone is represented by a notochord throughout life. It contains the mammals (including man), birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, cyclostomes, and lancelets, and, though formerly ranked as a phylum, or even contrasted with all other animals (*Invertebrata*) collectively, is now usually made a subphylum of the only slightly more comprehensive phylum Chordata. The body of a typical vertebrate is somewhat elongate and bilaterally symmetrical externally, but not with respect to all the internal organs. The head at the anterior end bears the mouth and chief sense organs. The framework of the body and limbs is an internal skeleton which consists of articulated bones and cartilages, of which the spinal column, or backbone, in the median dorsal part of the body, forms the main axis. The main nerve cord is peculiar in being tubular. It lies dorsal to the axis of the spinal column and is enlarged within the head to form the brain. The body cavity containing most of the viscera is ventrally situated. Respiration in strictly aquatic forms is by gills in the walls of the pharynx, which is pierced by clefts for the circulation of water. Terrestrial forms breathe by lungs communicating with the pharynx, but the embryos of all have vestiges of gill apparatus, indicating descent from aquatic forms. Never more than two pairs of limbs are present. These are variously developed as legs, wings, or fins, according to the habits of the animal. The Vertebrata include the most highly organized as well as the largest animals, and the average size of the members is comparatively large. The group originated very early, and was already well differentiated in the Ordovician, but its earliest members were doubtless wormlike animals without hard parts, and are not likely to be found fossilized. Also, in a broader sense, equiv. to *Chordata*.

ver'te-brate (vûr'tē-brāt), *a.* [L. *vertebratus.*] **1.** Having a backbone, or spinal column; also, of or pertaining to the Vertebrata.
2. *Bot.* Contracted at intervals, so as to resemble the spine in animals. *Obs. or R.*

ver'te-brate, *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Vertebrata.

ver'te-brat'ed (-brāt'ĕd), *a.* **a** Vertebrate. **b** Composed of, or having, vertebræ or segments resembling vertebræ.

ver'te-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* Segmentation into vertebræ or divisions like vertebræ.

ver'te-bro- (vûr'tē-brō-). Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, a vertebra, vertebræ*, or *the vertebral column*; as in *vertebrocostal*.

ver'tex (vûr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. VERTEXES (-tĕk-sĕz; -sĭz; 151), L. VERTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L. *vertex, -icis*, a whirl, the pole of the heavens, top of the head, top, summit, fr. *vertere* to turn. See VERSION; cf. VORTEX.] **1.** The principal or highest point; top; summit; crown; apex.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The top of the head.
3. *Craniom.* The highest point on the skull.
4. *Math.* The point in any figure opposite to, and farthest from, the base; the top; the terminating point of some particular line or lines in a figure or a curve, as where the sides of an angle meet, or where a curve (or surface) meets its axis. The *principal vertex* of a conic section is, in the parabola, the vertex of the axis; in the ellipse, either end of either axis, usually the left-hand vertex of the transverse axis; in the hyperbola, either vertex, usually the right-hand vertex of the transverse axis.
5. *Astron.* **a** The zenith. **b** That point on the limb of a heavenly body farthest from the horizon.
Syn. — See CULMINATION.

ver'ti-cal (vûr'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *vertical.* See VERTEX.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the vertex; situated at the vertex, or highest point; directly overhead, or in the zenith.
2. Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb; as, a *vertical* line.
3. *Bot.* **a** Upright; perpendicular; at right angles to the plane of the supporting surface. **b** In the direction of the axis; lengthwise.
4. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Pert. to, or on, the vertex of the head. **b** Directed upwards or downwards at a right angle to the plane of the body or part or the surface of the earth.

Syn. — VERTICAL, PERPENDICULAR, PLUMB. *Vertical* and *perpendicular* agree in designating that which is situated at right angles to the plane of the horizon. A VERTICAL line is one on which, if produced, the zenith lies; a PERPENDICULAR line is one which, if produced, passes through the center of the earth; *vertical* often suggests direction upward, and is the more abstract term; *perpendicular* often suggests direction downward, and applies more frequently to concrete things; but the words are somewhat freely interchangeable. PLUMB is more familiar or colloq., and denotes accordance with the direction of a plumb line.

vertical angle. **a** *Math.* Either of two angles lying on the opposite sides of two intersecting lines or planes. **b** *Astron. & Geod.* An angle measured on a vertical circle, called an angle of *elevation*, or *altitude*, when reckoned from the horizon upward, and of *depression* when downward below the horizon. — **v. anthers**, *Bot.*, anthers which are basifixed at the apexes of the filaments. — **v. boiler.** See BOILER, *n.*, 3 **c**. — **v. circle.** **a** *Astron.* Any great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is perpendicular to that of the horizon; an azimuth circle. **b** *Geod.* A theodolite having a finely divided circle on its horizontal axis, for measuring altitudes. — **v. composition.** *Music.* = VERTICAL STRUCTURE. — **v. danger angle.** See DANGER ANGLE. — **v. diplopia.** See DIPLOPIA. — **v. engine**, an engine in which the piston moves vertically up and down, esp. one in which the crank shaft is below the cylinder. — **v. equation**, *Math.*, the equation (of a curve or surface) in which the vertex is the origin and the axis an axis of coördinates. — **v. escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **v. fins**, *Zoöl.*, the median fins of a fish; the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins. — **v. fire**, *Gun.*, high-angle fire; — erroneously so called. — **v. index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the height of the cranium to its length, usually expressed in hundredths of the length. — **v.-inverted type.** = STEAM-HAMMER TYPE. — **v. keel.** See FLAT KEEL, KEELSON **b**. — **v. leaves**, *Bot.*, leaves which present their edges to the earth and the sky, and their faces to the horizon, as those of most Australian eucalypts. — **v. limb**, a graduated arc attached to an instrument, as a theodolite, for measuring vertical angles. — **v. line.** **a** *Dialing.* A line perpendicular to the horizon. **b** *Conic Sections.* A right line drawn on the vertical plane, through the vertex of the cone. **c** *Surv.* The direction of a plumb line; a line normal to the surface of still water. **d** *Geom., Drawing, etc.* A line parallel to the sides of a page or sheet, in distinction from a *horizontal line*, parallel to the top or bottom. — **v. plane.** **a** *Conic Sections.* A plane through the axis of a cone. **b** *Projections.* Any plane that passes through a vertical line. **c** *Perspective.* The plane passing through the point of sight, and perpendicular to the ground plane and to the picture. — **vertical sash**, a sash sliding up and down. Cf. FRENCH SASH. — **v. slur**, *Music*, the arpeggio sign; — loosely so called. — **v. structure**, *Music*, composition in which the successive chords are viewed vertically as to their harmonic structure. It is distinguished from *horizontal structure*, in which the voice parts are viewed as to their melodic progression.

ver'ti-cal (vûr'tĭ-kăl), *n.* A vertical line, plane, or circle.

ver'ti-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vertical.

ver'ti-cil (vûr'tĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *verticillus*, dim. of *vertex* whirl: cf. F. *verticille.* See VERTEX.] **1.** *Bot.* A circle of foliar organs, flowers, or inflorescences about the same point on the axis; a whorl.
2. *Zoöl.* A circle or whorl of hairs, spines, or other parts. *Rare.*

Verticils, 1. *a* Verticillate Leaves of Woodruff. (½) *b* Verticillate Flowers of Black Horehound.

ver'ti-cil-las'ter (-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [NL.; L. *verticillus* a whirl + 2d *-aster.*] *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a pair of much condensed, nearly sessile cymes, disposed around the axis like a true verticil. It is found in many mints (Menthaceæ).

ver'ti-cil-las'trate (-ăs'trāt), *a.* *Bot.* Arranged or disposed in verticillasters.

ver-tic'il-late (vẽr-tĭs'ĭ-lāt; 277), *a.* [See VERTICIL.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Disposed in verticils; arranged in a transverse whorl or whorls like the spokes of a wheel; as, *verticillate* leaves; a *verticillate* shell. — **ver-tic'il-late-ly**, *adv.* — **ver-tic'il-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

ver-tig'i-nous (vẽr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigo* a whirling around, giddiness: cf. F. *vertigineux.* See VERTIGO.] **1.** Turning round; rotary; revolving.
Some *vertiginous* whirl of fortune. *De Quincey.*
2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.
They [the angels] grew *vertiginous*, and fell. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. Causing, or tending to cause, dizziness.
— **ver-tig'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **ver-tig'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

ver'ti-go (vûr'tĭ-gō; *formerly usually and still by some, as Lat.*, vẽr-tī'gō, *or* vẽr-tē'gō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GOES (-gōz), L. -TIGINES (vẽr-tĭj'ĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] **1.** *Med.* Dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head in which objects, though stationary, appear to move in various directions, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture. It results from changes in the blood supply of the brain and often precedes attacks of epilepsy or cerebral hemorrhage.
2. *Veter.* = GID
3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small land snails whose shell resembles that of the genus *Pupa*. It is usually included in the family Pupidæ.

Ver-tum'nus (vẽr-tŭm'nŭs) *or* **Vor-tum'nus** (vŏr-), *n.* [L., fr. *vertere* to turn.] *Rom. Relig.* A god (probably of Etruscan origin) of change, variously interpreted as god of the changing season, of developing vegetation, of trade, as the god capable of self-transformation, etc.

Ver'u-la'mi-an (vĕr'ōō-lā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Verulamium, an ancient town near the present St. Albans, England; hence, of or pertaining to St. Albans.
2. Of or pert. to Francis Bacon (1561–1626), Baron Verulam.

ver'u-mon-ta'num (vĕr'ōō-mŏn-tā'nŭm), *n.* Also **veru montanum.** [NL.; *veru* a spit + *montanum*, neut. a., mountainous.] *Anat.* An elevation in the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra where the seminal ducts enter.

ver'vain (vûr'vān), *n.* [ME. *verveyne*, F. *verveine*, fr. L. *verbena*, pl. *verbenae* sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a class of plants; cf. *verbenaca* vervain. Cf. VERBENA.] Any plant of the genus *Verbena*, esp. any species with small spicate flowers, as *V. officinalis*, the common vervain of Europe, or *V. hastata*, the common American vervain, etc.

vervain humming bird. A very small Jamaican humming bird (*Mellisuga minima*).

Vervain Humming Bird. (⅔)

vervain mallow. A European mallow (*Malva alcea*) with rose-colored flowers.

verve (vûrv), *n.* [F.] Vivacity of imagination, esp. such as animates a poet, artist, or musician, in composing or performing; enthusiasm; spirit.

ver'vet (vûr'vĕt), *n.* [F. *vervet*, fr. *vert* green + *grivet* (from its gray-green color; cf. F. *gris* gray, *vert* green), an earlier name for an African monkey; — because it has more green than that one.] A South African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*) allied to the grivet, but having the chin, hands, feet, etc., black.

1/16
Vervet.

ver'y (vĕr'ĭ), *a.*; VER'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), *Rare*; VER'I-EST. [ME. *verai, verray*, OF. *verai*, F. *vrai*, prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *veragius, veraius*, fr. [L.] *verus* true + root of *aio* I say (cf. ADAGE). L. *verus* is akin to OHG. & OS. *wār*, G. *wahr*, D. *waar*, OIr. *fīr*, Ir. *fior*; perh. orig., that is or exists, and akin to E. *was*. Cf. AVER, *v. t.*, VERACIOUS, VERDICT, VERITY.] **1.** True. *Obs.* "The *verray* god." *Wars of Alex.*
2. Truthful; veracious; as, *very* chronicles. *Obs.*

Eng. — *v. i.* To be or become a "vert." *Colloq., Eng.*
Vert. *Abbr.* Vertebrata.
‖ **ver'te** (vûr'tē), *imperative* of L. *vertere.* Turn; turn over; turn the leaf or page. See VOLTI.
ver'te-ber (vûr'tē-bẽr), *n.* [F. *vertèbre.*] A vertebra. *Obs.*
ver'te-bral, *n. Anat.* A vertebral artery or vein.
ver'te-bra-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ver'te-bral-ly, *adv.* *Anat.* At or with a vertebra or vertebræ; — disting. from *intervertebrally*.
ver'te-brate, *v. t.* To give a backbone or firmness to. *Rare.*
ver'te-bre. † VERTEBER.
ver'te-bro-ar-te'ri-al, *a.* Vertebrarterial.
ver'te-bro-bas'i-lar (vûr'tē-brō-băs'ĭ-lȧr), *a.* Pertaining to the vertebræ and base of the skull.
ver'te-bro-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* Pert. to the vertebræ and ribs.
ver'te-bro-il'i-ac (-ĭl'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Iliolumbar.
ver'te-bro-sa'cral, *a.* *Anat.* Sacrolumbar.
vertegrece. † VERDIGRIS.
ver'tent (vûr'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *vertens, -entis*, p. pr.] Turning; revolving. *Obs.*
verteous. † VIRTUOUS.
Ver'than-di (vĕr'thän-dē), *n.* [Icel. *Verðandi.*] See NORN.
verthe. † FOURTH.
verthinge. † FARTHING.
ver'ti-bil'i-ty (vûr'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Vertibleness.
ver'ti-ble (vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *vertibilis*, fr. L. *vertere* to turn.] That can be turned. — **ver'ti-ble-ness**, *n.*
ver'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of VERTICAL.
ver'ti-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ver'ti-ca-lure', *n.* The meridian circle. *Obs.*
ver'ti-cel. Erroneous var. of VERTICIL.
ver'ti-ces (vûr'tĭ-sēz), *n.*, *L. pl.* of VERTEX.
ver-tic'il-lat'ed (vẽr-tĭs'ĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Verticillate.
ver'ti-cil'lus (vûr'tĭ-sĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a whirl.] A verticil.
ver-tic'i-ty (vẽr-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *verticité.* See VERTEX.] Quality or power of turning; revolution; rotation. *Obs. or R.*
ver'ti-cle (vûr'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [See VERTICULE.] Turning point. *Obs.*
ver-tic'u-late (vẽr-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To turn round. *Obs.*
ver'ti-cule, *n.* [L. *verticula.*] A joint. *Obs.*
ver-tig'i-nate (vẽr-tĭj'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Turned round; giddy. *Rare.*
ver-tig'i-ne, *n.* Vertigo. *Obs.*
ver-tig'i-ny (vẽr-tĭj'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [See VERTIGINOUS.] Giddiness; vertigo. *Obs.*
ver-tig'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Vertiginous. *Obs.*
ver'ti-lin'e-ar (vûr'tĭ-lĭn'ē-ȧr), *a.* [*vertical* + *linear.*] Straight; rectilinear. *Rare.*
ver-til'lage (vẽr-tĭl'āj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *vertillier* to turn.] Turning up ground before sowing. *Obs.*
vertu. **a** † VIRTUE. **b** Var. of VIRTU.
vertues. † VIRTUOUS.
vertugal, *n.* [OF. *vertugale.*] Farthingale. *Obs.*
ver-tum'nal (vẽr-tŭm'năl), *a.* [Prob. fr. L. *Vertumnus*, the god of the changing seasons, confused with L. *ver* spring.] Of or pert. to the spring. *Obs.*
ver-tum'nals (-nălz), *n. pl.* [L. *Vertumnalia*, pl.] *Rom. Antiq.* Feasts to Vertumnus. *Obs.*
vertuous, **vertus**, **vertuus.** † VIRTUOUS.
verty, *a.* Prudent. Cf. AVERTY. *Obs.*
veruce, *n.* = VERRUCA. *Obs.*
ve-ru'gas. Var. of VERRUGAS.
Ver'u-la'me-an (vĕr'ōō-lā'mē-ăn). Var. of VERULAMIAN.
ver'uled (vĕr'ōōld), *a.* Viroled.
vervain sage. = WILD SAGE **a**.
vervecine, *a.* Also **vervecean.** [F. (Rabelais) *vervecin*, L. *vervecinus* of a wether.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a sheep or a sheepskin. *Obs.*
verveine. † VERVAIN.
ver'vel (vûr'vĕl), *n.* [F. *vervelle.*] A ring, usually one of several, attached to a bird's leg, for securing the latter to its perch.
ver'veled, **ver'velled** (-vĕld), *a.* Having one or more vervels on the foot; — said of a hawk or falcon.
ver-velle' (vẽr-vĕl'), *n.* [See VARVEL.] *Med. Armor.* A staple or small loop, esp. for lacing the camail to the headpiece.
ver-ve'ni-a (vẽr-vē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Any of several plants of the genus *Phacelia*. *Calif.*
vervens. † FERVENCE.
verveyne. † VERVAIN.
ver'vine (vûr'vĭn). Var. of VERVAIN.
ver'vise, *n.* [Cf. LL. *vervisa.*] A kind of coarse wool cloth. *Obs.*
vervorth. † FAR-FORTH.

3. Actual; veritable; real. *Archaic.* "Real and *very* justice." *Burke.*

Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not. *Gen.* xxvii. 21.
Was not my lord the *verier* wag of the two? *Shak.*
As *very* a Sir Oracle . . . as ever I saw. *Mary Johnston.*

4. Absolute; utter. "For *very* spite." *Milton.*

Turned into *very* beasts. *Davies.*

5. Peculiar; especial. "His *very* tree." *Hawthorne.*

The *very* essence of truth is plainness and brightness. *Milton.*

6. Identical; same.

That is the *very* thing that I was saying. *Shelley.*

7. Used intensively in a sense corresponding to *even, even the.* *Piers Plowman.*

The *very* rats instinctively have quit it. *Shak.*
Love's *very* pain is sweet. *Shelley.*
Yea even *very* they that auance themselves authours of lyke counsell. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

ver'y (vĕr'ĭ), *adv.* In a high degree; to no small extent; exceedingly; extremely; as, a *very* great mountain; a *very* bright sun; a *very* cold day; *very* rapidly; *very* much hurt. *Very* qualifies adjectives, participles used adjectively, and adverbs, but not verbs directly or past participles used predicatively, although such locutions as "I am *very* pleased" are common, and are supported by some authority. "He had been *very* exposed to weather." *Southey.*
very reverend. See REVEREND, 1.

Ver'y's, *or* **Ver'y, night signals** (vĕr'ĭz; vĕr'ĭ). [After Lieut. Samuel W. *Very,* who invented it in 1877.] *Naut.* A system of signaling in which balls of red and green fire are fired from a pistol, the arrangement in groups denoting numbers having a code significance.

ve-si'ca (vē-sī'kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L.] Bladder.
‖ **ve-si'ca pis'cis** (pĭs'ĭs). [L., fish bladder]. *Eccl. Art.* An aureole of pointed oval shape, typically of two arcs of circles and surrounding a sacred personage. See GLORY, *Illust.*

ves'i-cal (vĕs'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *vesica* bladder.] Of or pertaining to a bladder, esp., *Anat.,* the urinary bladder.
vesical arteries, arteries derived from the anterior trunk of the internal iliac artery and distributed to the urinary bladder and adjacent parts. They are distinguished as *superior, middle,* and *inferior.* The superior represents a part of the hypogastric artery of the fetus. — **v. triangle** *or* **trigone,** *Anat.,* the trigone of the bladder.

ves'i-cant (-kănt), *a. & n.* [L. *vesica* blister: cf. F. *vésicant.*] Vesicatory.

ves'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* VES'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); VES'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [See VESICANT.] *Med.* To raise little bladders or blisters upon; to blister.

ves'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vésication.*] *Med.* Process of vesicating, as for counterirritation; a blister.

ves'i-ca-to-ry (vĕs'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ; *formerly, and still by some,* vē-sĭk'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *vésicatoire.*] *Med.* Tending, or having power, to raise a blister.

ves'i-ca-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Med.* A blistering application or plaster; a vesicant; an epispastic.

ves'i-cle (vĕs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *vesicula,* dim. of *vesica* a bladder, blister: cf. F. *vésicule.*] A bladderlike vessel; a membranous cavity; a cyst; a cell; specif.: **a** *Bot.* A small bladderlike air cavity within the tissues. **b** *Med.* A small, and more or less circular, elevation of the cuticle, containing a clear watery fluid. **c** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cavity or sac, esp. one filled with fluid. **d** *Zoöl.* A small convex hollow prominence on the surface of a shell or a coral. **e** *Geol.* A small cavity in a mineral or rock, in many cases produced by the liberation of vapor in the molten mass.

ves'i-co- (vĕs'ĭ-kō-). Combining form denoting *connection with,* or *relation to, the bladder.*

ve-sic'u-lar (vē-sĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a vesicle or vesicles; specif., *Med.,* of or pert. to the air cells of the lungs; as, **vesicular breathing,** or normal breathing, in which the air freely enters the air cells of the lungs.
2. Having the form or structure of a vesicle.
3. Containing, composed of, or characterized by, vesicles or vesiclelike structures; covered with vesicles; vesiculate; as, *vesicular* lava; a *vesicular* leaf.
vesicular column. *Anat.* = COLUMN OF CLARKE. — **v. emphysema,** *Med.,* emphysema of the lungs, in which the air vesicles distend and their walls rupture. — **v. gland,** *Bot.,* a subepidermal gland containing essential oil, as those of orange peel, myrtle leaves, etc. — **v. mole,** *Veter.,* a disease of the mucous membrane of the uterus of animals, the villi becoming hypertrophied, degenerate, and causing formation of cysts containing fluid. — **v. murmur,** *Med.,* the sound, audible on auscultation of the chest, made by the air entering and leaving the air vesicles of the lungs in respiration.

Ve-sic'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See VESICLE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine ctenostomatous Polyzoa having delicate tubular cells clustered on slender flexible stems.

ve-sic'u-late (vē-sĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* **a** Containing, or covered with, vesicles. **b** = VESICULAR, 2.

ve-sic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To form vesicles in, as lava.

ve-sic'u-late, *v. i.* To become vesicular.

ve-sic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of having, or process of forming, vesicles; the presence or formation of vesicles.

ve-sic'u-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *vesicula* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a vesicle.

ve-sic'u-lo- (vē-sĭk'ū-lō-). Combining form for *vesicula* or *vesiculus.*

ves'per (vĕs'pẽr), *n.* [L., the evening, the evening star, the west; akin to Gr. ἕσπερος, ἑσπέρα, and perh. to E. *west:* cf. OF. *vespre* evening. Cf. HESPERIAN, VESPERS.]
1. The evening.
2. [*cap.*] The evening star; Hesper; Venus, as evening star.
3. A vesper prayer, hymn, or service; a vesper bell.

In *vesper* low or joyous orison. *Shelley.*

ves'per (vĕs'pẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the evening or the service of vespers; as, a *vesper* hymn; *vesper* bells.

ves'per-al (-ăl), *a.* Vesper; evening. *Rare.*

ves'pers (-pẽrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *vespres,* F. *vêpres,* LL. *vesperae,* fr. L. *vespera* evening. See VESPER, *n.*] *Eccl.* **a** The sixth and next to the last of the canonical hours; the office or service for this time, formerly said or sung at 6 P. M. In the Roman Catholic Church the office is daily recited by the clergy, and on Sundays and holy days, now in the late afternoon or evening, is chanted publicly. It consists chiefly of psalms, the hymn for the day, which varies according to season and solemnity, the Magnificat, and the collect for the day. In the Eastern Church vespers consist chiefly of the psalms, the hymn "Joyful Light," the prokeimenon, and the Nunc Dimittis. The evening prayer, or evensong, of the churches of the Anglican Communion, compiled from the ancient offices of vespers and compline, is sometimes called *vespers.* **b** In some other churches, a service, largely musical, on Sunday afternoon.

Ves'per-til'i-o (vĕs'pẽr-tĭl'ĭ-ō), *n.* [L., a bat.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Vespertilionidæ, formerly comprehensive, but now restricted to a single bicolored species (*V. murinus*) of Europe, or slightly extended to include the serotine and the American brown bats (*Eptesicus*).

Ves'per-til'i-o'nes (-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of bats, variously limited, but nearly equivalent to the family Vespertilionidæ.

Ves'per-til'i-on'i-dæ (-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Vespertilio* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A very large family of microchiropteran bats found in most parts of the world and including the majority of the common bats of temperate regions. They have separate ears with well-developed tragal lobes, a simple nose without appendages, and a tail extending to the border of the interfemoral membrane. The typical subfamily is **Ves'per-til'i-o-ni'næ** (-ō-nī'nē). — **ves'per-til'i-o-nine** (-tĭl'ĭ-ō-nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.*

ves'per-tine (vĕs'pẽr-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [L. *vespertinus.* See VESPER.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or happening or being in, the evening.
2. *Bot.* Blossoming in the evening.
3. *Zoöl.* Active or flying in early evening; crepuscular.
4. *Astrol.* Pert. to a heavenly body that sets during or just after the evening twilight.

ves'pi-a-ry (vĕs'pĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *vespa* a wasp; after E. *apiary.*] A nest of any of the social wasps, or the colony of wasps inhabiting it.

Ves'pi-dæ (vĕs'pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *vespa* wasp + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive and widely distributed family of wasps, containing most of the social wasps (including the hornets) which live in colonies like bees, and produce workers as well as perfect females and males. Their food is various, animal or vegetable, but most of them do not store up supplies, and the colony is destroyed by the cold season. Their nests generally consist of, or contain, one or more combs of paperlike material, usually horizontally placed, so that the cells are vertical, with the open end down. *Vespa,* containing the yellow jackets and hornets (see HORNET), and *Polistes* (which see) are the most important genera. — **ves'pid** (vĕs'pĭd), *a. & n.* — **ves'pi-form** (-pĭ-fôrm), *a.*

ves'sel (vĕs'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *vessel, vaissel,* F. *vaisseau,* fr. L. *vascellum,* dim. of *vasculum,* dim. of *vas* a vessel. Cf. VASCULAR, VASE.] **1.** A hollow or concave utensil for holding anything; a hollow receptacle of any kind, as a hogshead, barrel, firkin, bottle, kettle, cup, bowl, etc. *Chaucer.*
2. Hence: A person regarded as receiving or containing something; esp., in Scriptural language, one into whom something is conceived as poured, or in whom something is stored for use; as, *vessels* of wrath or mercy.
3. Vessels collectively; hence, plate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
4. Any structure, esp. a hollow one, made to float upon the water for purposes of navigation; a craft for navigation of the water, often, specif., one larger than a common rowboat; as, a war *vessel;* a passenger *vessel.*
5. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A tube or canal in which blood, lymph, or other fluid is contained and conveyed or circulated, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, etc.
6. *Bot.* A continuous tube formed of superposed cells, which have lost their end walls, and are usually marked with dots, pits, rings, or spirals. These tubes (tracheæ) collectively constitute *tracheal tissue* (which see).

ves'sic-non (vĕs'ĭk-nŏn) }
ves'sig-non (-ĭg-nŏn; -ĭ-nyŏn) } *n.* [F. *vessigon,* ultimately fr. L. *vesica* bladder, blister.] *Far.* A soft swelling on a horse's leg; a windgall.

vest (vĕst), *n.* [L. *vestis* a garment, vesture; akin to Goth. *wasti,* and E. *wear:* cf. F. *veste.* See WEAR to carry on the person; cf. DIVEST, INVEST, TRAVESTY.] **1.** An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment; a vestment; dress; robe. *Archaic.*

In state attended by her maiden train,
Who bore the *vests* that holy rites require. *Dryden.*

2. Any outer covering; array; garb.

Not seldom clothed in radiant *vest*
Deceitfully goes forth the morn. *Wordsworth.*

3. A garment for men, varying in style at different times; specif.: **a** A garment likened to a long cassock worn in the time of Charles II. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A waistcoat, or sleeveless body garment worn under the coat. *Colloq.*
4. A garment or part of a garment for women; specif.: **a** A kind of jacket. **b** An extra piece of facing or trimming to the front of a bodice or coat, somewhat resembling the front of a man's waistcoat. **c** A garment fashioned after a man's waistcoat. *Colloq.*
5. A knitted or woven undershirt, esp. one for women.

vest (vĕst), *v. t.;* VEST'ED; VEST'ING. [Cf. OF. *vestir,* F. *vêtir,* L. *vestire, vestitum.* See VEST, *n.*] **1.** To clothe with or as with a vestment or garment; to dress; robe; hence, to surround, or encompass closely.

Came *vested* all in white, pure as her mind. *Milton*

2. *Early Feudal Law.* To put (a person) into possession of land by the ceremony of investiture.
3. To clothe (with authority, power, or the like); to put in possession so as to give an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment; to invest; furnish; endow; — followed by *with* before the thing conferred; as, to *vest* a court with power to try cases of life and death.
4. To place or give into the possession or discretion of some person or authority; to commit to another; to give or grant, or cause to pass or take effect, an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment of; — often with *in;* as, an estate is *vested* in possession; power of life and death is *vested* in the courts.

vest, *v. i.* **1.** To put on vestments or garments. *Rare.*
2. To become vested; to be fixed; to take effect or pass, as a title or right so that there is a present right of enjoyment or a present fixed right of future enjoyment; — often followed by *in;* as, upon the death of the ancestor, the estate, or the right to the estate, *vests* in the heir at law.

Ves'ta (vĕs'tȧ), *n.* [L. *Vesta,* akin to Gr. Ἑστία Vesta, ἑστία the hearth of the house, and perh. to Skr. *vas* to dwell, and E. *was.*] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of the hearth and its fire, hence of the preparation of food. In the most ancient period she was the only goddess ranking with the foremost gods, and she was one of the few Roman divinities practically unaffected by Greek influence to the end of heathendom. Her temple was the oldest in Rome. It symbolized the hearth of the city, conceived as a larger household, and contained no image of the goddess, but a fire rekindled on the Roman New Year (March 1) by friction of wood and in charge of the vestal virgins. Only these and their representative, the Pontifex Maximus, had access to the temple except at Vesta's chief feast, the **Ves-ta'li-a** (vĕs-tā'lĭ-ȧ), June 9, when the Roman matrons were allowed to enter. In private worship Vesta was included among the Penates. See DI; cf. HESTIA, 1.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*
3. [*l. c.*] A short match with a shank of thin wax taper; also, later, a kind of short wooden match.

ves'tal (-tăl), *a.* [L. *Vestalis* belonging to Vesta, vestal. See VESTA.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Vesta.
2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a vestal virgin or a nun.

ves'tal, *n.* [L. *Vestalis* (sc. *virgo*): cf. F. *vestale.* See VESTAL, *a.*] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar. See VESTA, 1. During the historical period, there were six, conceived as one sacral person, represented by one called the **virgo Vestalis maxima.** They prepared from the first fruits of the harvest in May the sacrificial meal for the Lupercalia, Vestalia, and Ides of September. The vestals were subjected to rigid discipline, including bodily chastisement for faults, and, in case of loss of chastity, burial alive.
2. A virgin; a woman pure and chaste; also, a nun.

vest'ed (vĕs'tĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of VEST. Hence: *a.*
1. Clothed; robed; esp., wearing vestments or some ceremonial costume. "The *vested* priest." *Milton.*
2. *Law.* That has become a complete and consummated right; that has taken effect as an immediate fixed right to present or future enjoyment; as, *vested* interests, *vested* rights, a *vested* legacy, etc.
vested remainder, *Law,* an estate settled to remain to a determined person after the particular estate is spent, importing a present title in the remainderman to the remainder. — **v. school,** in Ireland, a national school which has been built by the aid of grants from the board of Commissioners of National Education and is secured for educational purposes by leases to the commissioners themselves, or to the commissioners and the trustees.

ves'ti-a-ry (vĕs'tĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to clothes, or vestments.

ves-tib'u-lar (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to a vestibule, in any sense; resembling, or of the nature of, a vestibule.

ves'ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* [L. *vestibulum,* of uncertain origin; cf. F. *vestibule.*] **1.** A passage, hall, or chamber between the outer door and the interior of a building; a porch, or entrance into a house; a lobby; hall; narthex.
2. Specif., the inclosed entrance to a passenger car, fitted with side doors for ingress to and egress from the train, and with a flexible side wall and roof attached to the end of the car. Cars with such vestibules (**vestibule cars**), when joined, form a **vestibule train,** in which there is free and protected passage from one end to the other.
3. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various cavities or fossæ; esp., one serving as, or resembling, an entrance to some other cavity or space; as: **a** The central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear; also, the parts of the membranous labyrinth (the utriculus and sacculus) contained in it. See 1st EAR, 1. **b** The space between the labia minora containing the orifice of the urethra. **c** The part of the left ventricle

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verye. † WEARY.
veryose. † VERJUICE.
‖ **ver-zi'no** (vĕr-dzē'nō), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It. *verzino.*] Brazilwood (*Cæsalpinia*). *Obs.*
ves. † WAS.
ves. *Abbr.* Vessel.
vesage. † VISAGE.
ve-sa'ni-a (vē-sā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Insanity. — **ve-san'ic** (-săn'ĭk), *a.*
ve-sa'nous (vē-sā'nŭs), *a.* [L. *vesanus.*] Mad; furious. *Obs.*
vesare. † VISOR.
vescel. † VESSEL
vesch. † WASH. [SEL.
veschale, -chall, -chel † VES-
veschell. † VASSAL.
vescounte. † VISCOUNT.
vese † FEEZE
veset. † VISIT.
ves'i-cl. Vesicle. *Ref. Sp.*
ves'i-co-cer'vi-cal (vĕs'ĭ-kō-sûr'vĭ-kăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the cervix of the uterus.
ves'i-co-pro-stat'ic (-prŏ-stăt'ĭk), *a.,* **ves'i-co-pu'bic,** *a.,* **ves'i-co-rec'tal,** *a.,* **ves'i-co-spi'nal,** *a.* See VESICO-.
ves'i-cot'o-my (vĕs'ĭ-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*vesico-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* Incision of the bladder.
ves'i-co-um-bil'i-cal, *a.,* **ves'i-co-u'ter-ine,** *a.,* **ves'i-co-vag'i-nal** (-văj'ĭ-năl; -vȧ-jī'năl), *a.* See VESICO-.
ve-sic'u-la (vē-sĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *vesica.*] *Anat. & Med.* A vesicle. — ‖**ve-si'cu-la pro-sta'ti-ca** (vē-sĭk'ū-lȧ prŏs-tăt'ĭ-kȧ). [NL.] = SINUS POCULARIS. [LAR.
ve-sic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of VESICU-
ve-sic'u-lase (vē-sĭk'ū-lās), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme from the prostate fluid of certain animals, capable of coagulating the contents of the seminal vesicles.
Ve-sic'u-la'ta (vē-sĭk'ū-lā'tȧ), **Ve-sic'u-la'tæ** (-tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See VESICLE.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CALYPTOBLASTEA.
ves'i-cule (vĕs'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *vésicule.*] A vesicle.
ve-sic'u-lif'er-ous (vē-sĭk'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*vesicula* + *-ferous.*] Bearing vesicles; vesiculate.
ve-sic'u-li-form' (vē-sĭk'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*vesicula* + *-form.*] Shaped like a vesicle; bladdery.
ve-sic'u-lo-cav'ern-ous (-ū-lō-kăv'ẽr-nŭs), *n.* *Med.* Both vesicular and cavernous; — said of a respiratory sound.
ve-sic'u-lose (vē-sĭk'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *vesiculosus:* cf. F. *vésiculeux.*] Vesiculate.
ve-sic'u-lo-tym'pa-nit'ic, *a.* *Med.* Both vesicular and tympanitic. [Vesiculose.
ve-sic'u-lous (vē-sĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.*
ve-sic'u-lus (vē-sĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] A vesicle
ve'si-er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *viseor* one who looks at.] Examiner; surveyor. *Obs. Scot.*
vesir. † VIZIER. [See VESPIDÆ.
Ves'pa (vĕs'pȧ), *n.* [L., wasp.]
vesper bird. = GRASS FINCH **a.**
ves-pe'ri-an (vĕs-pē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to evening or the evening star.
ves'per-ies (vĕs'pẽr-ĭz), *n. pl.* [LL. *vesperiae.*] Evening exercises or disputations (among the Sorbonists). *Obs.* [mouse.
vesper mouse. A white-footed
vesper sparrow. = GRASS FINCH **a.**
ves'per-tide', *n.* The time of vespers. [*a.* Vespertine.
ves'per-ti'nal (vĕs'pẽr-tī'năl),
ves-pil'lo (vĕs-pĭl'ō), *n; pl.* -LOES (-ōz). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One who carried out corpses of the poor at night for burial *Obs.*
ves'pi-lone', *n.* [Cf. OF *vespillon.*] A vespillo. *Obs.*
Ves-pi'na (vĕs-pī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [*Vespa* + 2d *-ina.*] *Zoöl.* The Diploptera. See also WASP.
ves'pine (vĕs'pīn; -pĭn; 183), *a.* Pert. to or resembling a wasp or wasps.
ves'poid (-poid), *a.* [*Vespa* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the wasps (specif., the Vespoidea).
Ves-poi'de-a (vĕs-poi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of Hymenoptera equivalent to the Diploptera together with the Pompilidæ, Mutillidæ, and other families.
vessale, vessall. † VESSEL.
vessche. † VETCH.
ves'sel, *v. t.* To put into a vessel. *Obs.*
ves'seled, ves'selled (vĕs'ĕld), *a.* Provided with vessels.
ves'sel-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
ves'sel-ing, ves'sel-ling, *n.* Vessels collectively. *Obs.*
ves'sel-ment, *n.* [OF. *vaisselement.*] Vessels; plate; furniture. *Obs.*
ves'ses (vĕs'ĕz), **ves'sets** (-ĕts), *n.* A kind of worsted; also, a worsted cloth. *Obs*
vest. † FAST, *a.;* FIST; WEST
ves'ta-ment. † VESTMENT.
Ves'tas (vĕs'tȧz), *n. pl.* *Stock Exchange.* Shares in the deferred stock of the Railway Investment Company. *Cant, Brit.*
veste. † FAST, FIST.
vestement. † VESTMENT.
vesten. † FAST, *v.;* FASTEN.
vestendawe. † FAST DAY.
ves'ter (vĕs'tẽr; -tĕ). Dial. Eng. var. of FESCUE.
vest'er, *n.* An investor. *Rare.*
vesterie. † VESTRY.
ves'ti-a'ri-an (vĕs'tĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Vestiary. *Rare.*
ves'ti-a-ry (vĕs'tĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *vestiarium.* See VESTRY.] **1.** A robing room; a vestry. *Obs. or R.*
2. Clothing; vestment. *Rare.*
3. A vestibule. *Obs.*
4. Any of various medieval officials or household officers; specif., in some cathedrals, an ecclesiastical dignitary charged with the robing of the canons.
ves'ti-ble, *n.* A vestibule. *Obs.*
ves-tib'u-la (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lȧ), *n.,* *pl.* of VESTIBULUM.
ves-tib'u-late (-lāt), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Having, or resembling, a vestibule.

N O P Q R S T U V

immediately below the aortic orifice. **d** The part of the mouth cavity outside the teeth and gums. **e** The part of the larynx above the false vocal cords. **f** In some infusorians, a more or less tubular depression leading to the mouth. In *Vorticella* the contractile and digestive vacuoles discharge into it. **g** In polyzoans, esp. those of the group Endoprocta, the space within the circle of tentacles.
Syn. — Hall, passage.

ves′ti-bule (vĕs′tĭ-būl), *v. t.*; VES′TI-BULED (-būld); VES′TI-BUL′ING (-būl′ĭng). **a** To furnish with a vestibule or vestibules. **b** To join (railroad cars) by vestibules.

ves′ti-buled (-būld), *a.* Having a vestibule or vestibules.

vestibuled car, train. = VESTIBULE CAR, TRAIN.

ves′ti-gate (vĕs′tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *vestigatus*, p. p. of *vestigare*. See VESTIGE.] To investigate. *Obs.* — **ves′ti-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

ves′tige (-tĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vestigium* footprint, trace, sign; orig. uncert. Cf. INVESTIGATE.] **1. a** The mark of the foot left on the earth; a track or footstep. *Now Rare.* **b** Hence, a trace, mark, or visible sign left by something which is lost, or has perished, or is no longer present; remains; as, the *vestiges* of ancient magnificence in Palmyra.

What *vestiges* of liberty or property have they left? *Burke.*

2. *Biol.* Specif., a small, degenerate, or imperfectly developed part or organ which has been more fully developed in an earlier stage of the individual or in a past generation.
Syn. — See TRACE.

ves-tig′i-al (vĕs-tĭj′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a vestige or remnant; like, or of the nature of, a vestige.

There are reasons for believing that *vestigial* structures are rarely, if ever, present in plants. *N. Int. Encyc.*

vest′ing (vĕs′tĭng), *n.* Cloth for vests.

vest′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VEST.

vesting order, *Law*, an order of a court, passing the legal title in lieu of a legal conveyance.

ves′ti-ture (vĕs′tĭ-tūr), *n.* [See VESTURE.] **1.** Investiture. *Obs.* **2.** The manufacture of cloth or clothing. *Rare.* **3.** *Zoöl.* That which covers a surface, as the scales, hairs, etc., of an insect's body or wings.

vest′ment (vĕst′mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *vestement*, *vestiment*, OF. *vestement*, *vestiment*, F. *vêtement*, fr. L. *vestimentum*, fr. *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment, clothing. See VEST.] **1.** A covering or garment; esp., a garment or robe of ceremony or office. "Royal *vestiment*." *Chaucer.* **2.** Specif.: *Eccl.* Any of the garments worn in addition to the ordinary dress by the clergy and their assistants, choristers, etc., when performing divine service; esp., any of the garments (**Eucharistic vestments**) so worn by the celebrant and his assistants during the celebration of the Eucharist; specif., the chasuble, as the characteristic Eucharistic robe. The chief Eucharistic vestments are the alb, amice, chasuble, girdle, maniple, and stole worn by the celebrant, and the dalmatic and tunicle worn by the deacon and subdeacon. Other vestments are the cassock, surplice, biretta, hood, cope, and, for bishops, the chimere, rochet, and miter.

ves′tral (vĕs′trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vestry.

ves′try (vĕs′trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [ME. *vestrye*, prob. for *vestery*, from (assumed) *vester*, fr. OF. *vestier*, fr. LL. *vestiarium*, in L. a clothespress, wardrobe, prop. neut. of *vestiarius* belonging to clothes, fr. *vestis* a garment. See VEST, *n.*; cf. VESTIARY.] **1.** A repository for clothes or vestments; a wardrobe. *Obs. or R.* *2 Kings* x. 22.
2. *Eccl.* **a** In liturgical churches, a room within or attached to a church building in which the vestments of the clergy, the altar linen and hangings, and the sacred vessels are kept; — now more usually called a *sacristy*. **b** In churches that are not liturgical, a room within, or a building attached to, a church building, used as a chapel, Sunday-school room, prayer-meeting room, etc.
3. In the Church of England and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a body of persons intrusted with the administration of the temporal affairs of a parish; — so called from the former custom of holding parish meetings in the vestry of the church; also, in England, a parish meeting or a meeting of a vestry. In England vestries anciently regulated all parochial affairs, ecclesiastical or civil, but now their duties are only to elect churchwardens, levy church rates, and receive accounts of church trustees. Their civil duties have been transferred to the parish councils, etc. Vestries are either **general** or **common**, composed of all ratepaying parishioners, or **select**, consisting of a representative committee, the number of which is fixed by custom or statute, chosen by the ratepayers. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the vestry is a body of representatives of the parish elected annually by the parish meeting and constituting with the churchwardens the body which manages the temporal affairs of the parish. They represent the parish in law, have care and charge of its property, collect and disburse its revenues, and when the rectorship is vacant act for the parishioners in taking steps to choose and call a rector and to provide for his support. The rector is ex officio a member of the vestry and is entitled to preside, if present, at all of its meetings.
4. Short for *vestry meeting*. *Obs.*

ves′try-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of a vestry.

ves′ture (vĕs′tūr), *n.* [OF. *vesture*, *vesteüre*, F. *vêture*, LL. *vestitura*, fr. L. *vestire* to clothe, dress. See VEST, *v. t.*; cf. VESTITURE.] **1.** That with which one is clothed; a garment or garments; a robe; dress; apparel; vestment.

Approach, and kiss her sacred *vesture's* hem. *Milton.*

2. That which invests or covers; a covering; an envelope.
3. *O. Eng. Law.* **a** The corn, grass, underwood, stubble, or other growth, except trees, with which land was covered; as, the *vesture* of an acre. **b** Investiture; seizin.

ves′ture (vĕs′tūr), *v. t.*; VES′TURED (-tūrd); VES′TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To cover with vesture; to clothe; envelop; — usually in *p. p.*

Ve-su′vi-an (vē-sū′vĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *Vésuvien*, It. *Vesuviano*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Vesuvius, the volcano near Naples.

ve-su′vi-an, *n.* [G. *vesuvian*. See VESUVIAN, *a.*] **1.** *Min.* Vesuvianite.
2. [See VESUVIAN, *a.*] A kind of match or fusee for lighting cigars, etc.

ve-su′vi-an-ite (-īt), *n.* [See VESUVIAN, *n.*, VESUVIAN, *a.*] *Min.* A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals, and also massive, of a brown to green color, rarely sulphur yellow and blue. It is a basic silicate of aluminium and calcium with some iron and magnesium, and is common at Vesuvius. Also called *idocrase*. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.35–3.45.

vetch (vĕch), *n.* [Also *fitch*, ME. *ficche*, *feche*, fr. OF. *veche*, var. of *vece*, F. *vesce*, fr. L. *vicia*.] **a** Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Vicia*, some species of which are valuable for fodder. The common vetch is *V. sativa*; the American vetch is *V. americana*. See VICIA. **b** Any of numerous other fabaceous plants of different genera, as the chickling vetch, horse vetch, kidney vetch, etc.

vetch′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*vetch* + 1st *-ling*.] Any small fabaceous plant of the genus *Lathyrus*, esp. *L. pratensis*.

vet′er-an (vĕt′ēr-ăn), *a.* [L. *veteranus*, fr. *vetus*, *veteris*, old; akin to Gr. ἔτος year, Skr. *vatsara*. See WETHER.] **1.** Grown old in experience; long exercised or practiced in anything, esp. in military life; as, a *veteran* officer.

Flattery of *veteran* diplomatists and courtiers. *Macaulay.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a veteran; as, *veteran* skill, steadiness, etc.

vet′er-an, *n.* [Cf. F. *vétéran*. See VETERAN, *a.*] **1.** One long exercised in any service or art, esp. in war; one who has had much experience in service or who has been specific service; as, Napoleon's *veterans*. The term has been used in various specific and technical senses, as in interpreting provisions of statutes, military orders, etc. (where it sometimes designates one who has reënlisted after a full term or terms of service), in determining eligibility to associations of *veterans*, so called, etc. The general and popular meaning, however, is one who has seen service, as distinguished from a recruit or a soldier in his first enlistment; as, a *veteran* of several battles, of several wars, of a specified war, etc.; a campaign like that of the Wilderness turned boy recruits into *veterans* in a week.
2. *Forestry.* Any tree over two feet in diameter, measured breast-high.

vet′er-i-na′ri-an (-ĭ-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [L. *veterinarius*. See VETERINARY.] One skilled in, or treating, diseases and injuries of domestic animals; a veterinary surgeon.

vet′er-i-na-ry (vĕt′ēr-ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *veterinarius* of or pert. to beasts of burden and draft, fr. *veterinus*, prob. orig., of or pert. to yearlings: cf. F. *vétérinaire*. See VETERAN, WETHER.] Of or pert. to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, etc.

vet′er-i-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A veterinarian.

vet′i-tive (vĕt′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *vetare*, *vetitum*, to forbid.] Prohibiting; having, or pert. to, the power of vetoing.

vet′i-ver (-vēr), *n.* [Tamil *vetti-ver*.] An East Indian grass (*Andropogon squarrosus*); also, its fragrant roots, much used for making mats and screens, and yielding an essential oil (**vetiver oil**). See OIL, *Table I.* Called also *kuskos*.

ve′to (vē′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [L. *veto* I forbid.] **1.** An authoritative prohibition or negative; interdiction.

This contemptuous *veto* of her husband's on any intimacy with her family *G. Eliot.*

2. Specif.: A right or power (often called the **veto power**) possessed by one department or branch of a government to forbid or prohibit finally or provisionally the carrying out of projects attempted by another department; esp., a power vested in the chief executive to prevent permanently or temporarily the enactment of measures passed by the legislature. This executive power is called an **absolute veto** when it is conclusive on the legislature, as in case of the tribune of the plebs in ancient Rome; a **qualified**, or **limited**, **veto**, when conclusive except against the vote of an extraordinary majority of the legislature on a reconsideration, as in case of the President of the United States; a **suspensive veto**, when the law is merely suspended until reconsidered by the legislature and becomes a law if repassed by an ordinary majority. (Also see POCKET VETO.) The veto power of the President of the United States arises from the provision of the Constitution (Art. I., sec. 7, cl. 2 & 3), which, however, does not use the word *veto*, and extends to all bills and to every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of both branches of legislature may be necessary. The veto power of the British crown is one of the residuary powers of the crown, but has not been exercised since 1708, and is now practically nominal. The power of one branch of a legislature to withhold its assent to any part or parts of a bill or measure initiated in the other branch and to assent to any other parts is often called the **veto in detail** or **power of veto in detail**; thus, to deprive a branch of the legislature of the power to amend money bills is to deprive it of the *veto in detail*.
3. The exercise of such authority; an act of prohibition or prevention; as, a *veto* is probable if the bill passes; also, *Chiefly U. S.*, a document or message (often called **veto message**) communicating the reasons of the executive for not officially approving a proposed law.

ve′to (vē′tō), *v. t.*; VE′TOED (-tōd); VE′TO-ING. To prohibit; negative; also, to refuse assent to, as a legislative bill, so as to prevent its enactment or cause its reconsideration.

Véto, M. et Mme. (mē-syû′, *or* m′-syû′, ā mȧ′dȧm′ vā′tō′). [F.] Louis XVI. and his queen, Marie Antoinette; — so called opprobriously by the French Revolutionists. The expression originated in the indignation of the people at the *veto* allowed the king on the resolves of the National Assembly. The name occurs in the celebrated song "La Carmagnole."

ve′to-ism (vē′tō-ĭz′m), *n.* Use or advocacy of the veto power, esp. for the chief executive. — **ve′to-ist**, *n.*

vex (vĕks), *v. t.*; VEXED (vĕkst) or, *Chiefly Rare or Poetic*, VEXT; VEX′ING. [L. *vexare*, *vexatum*, to vex, orig., to shake; perh. for *guegso* and akin to E. *quake*: cf. F. *vexer*.] **1.** To shake or toss about; to disquiet; disturb; agitate.

White curl the waves, and the *vexed* ocean roars. *Pope.*

2. By extension, to agitate; discuss; dispute; moot; — chiefly in such phrases as, *a vexed question, point*, etc.
3. To annoy or anger, as by petty provocations; to irritate; plague; as, *vexed* by ridicule; by extension, to trouble grievously; to harass; afflict.

Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart. *Prior.*

Syn. — See HARASS.

vex, *v. i.* To be irritated; to fret; worry. *Obs. or R.*

vex-a′tion (vĕk-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vexatio*: cf. F. *vexation*.] **1.** A vexing; state of being vexed; trouble; irritation.

Passions too violent . . . afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Specif., act of harassing, or vexing, by process of law.
3. Weariness; fatigue. *Obs.*
4. A cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth. *Shak.*

Syn. — VEXATION, CHAGRIN, MORTIFICATION. VEXATION implies displeasure and irritation; CHAGRIN connotes acute annoyance, coupled with a sense of dissatisfaction or disappointment; MORTIFICATION often adds to *chagrin* the implication of shame or humiliation; as, "All is vanity and *vexation* of spirit" (*Eccl.* i. 14); "In disappointments, where the . . . expectations [have been] sanguine . . . sorrow may degenerate into *vexation* and *chagrin*" (*Cogan*); "I hid myself a fortnight in the country, that my *chagrin* might fume away without observation" (*Johnson*); "There was . . . some reason for your previous vanity, as well as your present *mortification*" (*Stevenson*); cf. "He did not wish, as it seemed, to *mortify* me by an absolute refusal" (*De Quincey*). See HARASS, EMBARRASS.

vex-a′tious (-shŭs), *a.* [See VEXATION.] **1.** Causing vexation; annoying; also, troubling grievously; afflictive; as, a *vexatious* neighbor. "Continual *vexatious* wars." *South.*
2. Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; disturbed.

He leads a *vexatious* life. *Sir K. Digby.*

vexatious suit, *Law*, a suit instituted maliciously and without probable cause.
— **vex-a′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **vex-a′tious-ness**, *n.*

vex′il-lar (vĕk′sĭ-lȧr) | *a.* [Cf. F. *vexillaire*, L. *vexillarius* a standard bearer.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an ensign or standard.
vex′il-la-ry (-lā-rĭ) |
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to or designating the vexillum.

vexillary æstivation *or* **estivation**, *Bot.*, a mode of æstivation in which one large upper petal folds over, and covers, the other smaller petals, as in most papilionaceous plants.

vex′il-la-ry (vĕk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *vexillarius*: cf. F. *vexillaire*.] A standard bearer. *Tennyson.*

vex′il-late (-lāt), *a.* Having a vexillum or vexilla.

vex′il-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vexillatio*.] *Rom. Antiq.* A company of troops under one vexillum.

vex-il′lum (vĕk-sĭl′ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ILLA (-ȧ). [L., a standard, a flag.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A flag or standard. **b** A company of troops serving under one standard, esp. a company of privileged veterans connected with a legion.
2. *Eccl.* **a** A processional banner; also, a scarf attached to a crozier or pastoral staff immediately below the crook head. *Rare.* **b** A processional cross. *Rare.*
3. *Bot.* The large upper posterior petal in a papilionaceous flower; — in horticulture called also *banner* or *standard*.
4. The web or vane of a feather. See FEATHER, *n.*, 1.

vi′a (vī′ȧ; 277), *prep.* [L., ablative of *via* way. See WAY.] By the way of; as, to send *via* Queenstown to London.

‖ **vi′a**, *n.*; *pl.* VIÆ (-ē). [L. See WAY.] **1.** A way. Specif.: **a** *Roman Law.* The servitude constituted by the right to pass over the land of another, including: **iter**, or the right to pass on foot; and **actus**, or the right to drive beasts or vehicles across. **b** *Anat. & Med.* A passage; a vessel;

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vestibule car. See VESTIBULE, *n.*, 2.
vestibule latch A lock actuated from outside by a key and from inside by a knob (the outside knob being controlled by a stop), and with no dead bolt.
vestibule train. See VESTIBULE, *n.*, 2: cf. CORRIDOR TRAIN.
ves-tib′u-lum (vĕs-tĭb′ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] Vestibule.
ves-tig′i-a (vĕs-tĭj′ĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of VESTIGIUM.
‖ **ves-ti′gi-a nul′la re-tror′sum** (vĕs-tĭj′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] No footsteps backward. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. i. 73 and 74). See VESTIGIA TERRENT.
ves-tig′i-a-ry (vĕs-tĭj′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Vestigial.
‖ **ves-ti′gi-a ter′rent** (vĕs-tĭj′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] The footsteps frighten (me). Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. i. 73), where the reference is to the answer of the wary fox, in Æsop's fable, to the sick lion's invitation to enter his den, when the fox saw that all the footprints went inward. Cf. VESTIGIA NULLA RETRORSUM.
vestigie, *n.* A vestige. *Obs.*
ves-tig′i-um (vĕs-tĭj′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ) [L.] A vestige.
ves′ti-ment. † VESTMENT.
vestin. † WESTEN, *adv.*
vestinge. † FASTING.
Ves-tin′i-an (vĕs-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Vestini* a people of central Italy.] A Sabellian dialect.
ves′tis (vĕs′tĭs), *n.* [L., attire, vesture.] *Eccl.* The tunic or gown worn by a monk or a nun.
‖ **ves-ti′ta ma′nus** (vĕs-tī′tȧ mā′nŭs). *Feudal Law.* Vested hand, i. e., the right hand used in the ceremony of investiture.
ves-ti′tor (vĕs-tī′tŏr), *n.* [L.] A tailor. *Obs.*
ves′ti-tut′ed (vĕs′tĭ-tūt′ĕd), *a.* Vested; appareled. *Obs.*
vest′let, *n.* [Dim. of *vest*.] Any actinian of the genus *Cerianthus*, whose members secrete a tough tube about the body.
vestliche, vestnesse. † FASTLY, FASTNESS. [FAST, firm.]
vestluker. Obs. compar. of
vestni. † FASTEN.
vestoure. † VESTURE.
ves′tri-fy (vĕs′trĭ-fī), *v. t.* To cause to resemble a vestry, or to make a vestry of. *Rare.*
vestry board. = VESTRY, 3.
ves′try-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
vestschipe. † FAST-SHIP.
ves′tur-al (vĕs′tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to vesture, or clothing.
ves′tur-er (-ēr), *n.* [From VESTURE.] *Obs. or R.* *Eccl* **a** One in charge of church vestments. **b** A sacristan. **c** A sexton. **d** An undertreasurer of a collegiate church or a cathedral.
ve-su′vase′ (vē-sū′vāz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
ve-su′vi-ate (-vĭ-āt), *v. i.* To be in eruption, or to burst forth.
ve-su′vin (-vĭn), **ve-su′vine** (-vĭn; -vēn; 184), *n.* Bismarck brown. See DYE. [SUVIAN, 2.]
ve-su′vi-us (-vĭ-ŭs), *n.* = VE-
vesy. † VISIE.
vet (vĕt). † FAT, VAT
vet. Dial. Eng. var. of FET.
vet Obs. pl. of FOOT.
vet. Short for VETERAN, VETERINARIAN, or VETERINARY. *Colloq.* [Mountain sickness.]
ve′ta (vā′tä; vē′-), *n.* *Med.*
vetaile. † VICTUAL.
ve-tan′da (vē-tăn′dȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. gerundive of *vetare* forbid.] Things prohibited
ve-ta′tion (vē-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vetare* to forbid.] Forbidding; prohibition. *Obs.* [of FETCH.]
vetch (vĕch). Dial. Eng. var.
vetch′y (-ĭ), *a.* **a** Consisting of vetches or of pea straw. **b** Abounding with vetches.
veter. *Abbr.* Veterinary.
vet′er-an-ize, *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, a veteran *Colloq*
‖ **ve′te-ra sta-tu′ta** (vĕt′ē-rȧ stȧ-tū′tȧ). [L.] Lit., ancient statutes; — applied to the statutes from Magna Charta to those of the reign of Edw. II., inclusive.
vet′er-ate (vĕt′ēr-āt), *v. i.* [Cf. L. *veterare* to make old.] To grow old. *Obs.*
vet′er-a-to′ri-an (-ȧ-tō′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *veteratorius* crafty.] Experienced; expert. *Obs.*
vetere. † FETTER.
ve-ter′na-to-ry, *a.* [L. *veternus* lethargy.] Lethargic. *Obs.*
veth. Obs. pres indic. 3d pers. sing. of FEED. [FATHOM.]
vether, vethme. † FEATHER,
vetite, *a.* [L. *vetitus*, p. p. of *vetare* forbid.] Forbidden. *Obs.*
vet′i-ve′ri-a (vĕt′ĭ-vē′rĭ-ȧ), **vet′i-vert** (vĕt′ĭ-vûrt). = VETIVER.
ve′to-er (vē′tō-ēr), *n.* One who vetoes; sometimes, *Colloq.*, one who advocates the veto power for the chief executive.
vetre. † FETTER.
vette, vetten. † FAT, FATTEN.
vette. Obs. pret. of FET, fetch.
vet′ti-cost (vĕt′ĭ-kŏst). Var. of FETTICUS.
vet′ti-gale. † VECTIGAL.
vettles. † FETLES.
‖ **vet-tu′ra** (vĕt-tōō′rä), *n.*; *pl.* -TURE (-rā). [It. *vettura*, fr. L. *vectura* conveyance. Cf. VECTURE.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage; a hackney coach.
‖ **vet′tu-ri′no** (vĕt′tōō-rē′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -RINI (-rē′nē). [It.] One who lets or drives a vettura.
ve-tust′, *a.* [L. *vetustus* old, ancient.] Venerable from antiquity; ancient; old. *Obs.* — **ve-tust′ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
veu′glaire′ (vû′glâr′), *n.* [F.] A small 16th-century cannon having in its breech a movable chamber by which it was loaded.
veuve (vûv), *n.* [F., lit., widow.] Any whidah bird. [ER.]
veveri, vewar. † IVORY, VIEW-
vewe. † FEW, VIEW.
vew′ter. † FEWTERER.
vex. † WAX, *v.* [*Scot.*]
vex, *n.* A vexation; annoyance.
vex′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
‖ **vex-a′ta quæs′ti-o**; *pl.* VEXATÆ QUÆSTIONES. [L.] A vexed question.
vex-a′ti-ose′ (vĕk-sā′shĭ-ōs′; *cf.* -OSE), *a.* Vexatious. *Obs.*
vexed (vĕkst), *pret. & p. p.* of VEX. — **vex′ed-ly** (vĕk′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **vex′ed-ness**, *n*
vex′er, *n.* One that vexes.
vex′il (vĕk′sĭl), *n.* [See VEXILLUM.] *Bot.* A vexillum.
vex′il-la′tor (vĕk′sĭ-lā′tēr), *n.* A vexillary. *Obs. or R.*
vex′ing-ly, *adv.* of *vexing*, p pr.
vex′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vext. Archaic, poetic, or ref. sp. of VEXED.
veye. † WAY, WEIGH. [weening.]
veyn. † FEIGN; VAIN; WENE,
veynde. † WIND.
veynetlod, *n.* [See VEIN; BLOOD.] Bleeding at a vein. *Obs.*
veyr. † FAIR, WAR.
veyton, *n.* [Cf. WHITTEN, or OD. *witte-wijngaerd* the viburnum, lit., white sprout.] The water elder. *Obs.* *Scot.*
veze (vēz). Obs. or dial. Eng. of FEEZE. [ZIER, VIZIERATE.]
ve-zir′, ve-zir′ate. Var. of VI-
v. f. *Abbr.* Verba fecit.
vf-, vg-. For words beginning with *vf-*, or *vg-*, see the forms in UF-, UG-. [Vice Grand.]
V. G. *Abbr.* Vicar General;
V gear, *or* **V′-gear′**, *n.* See V, *a.* — **V gearing**, *or* **V′-gear′ing**, *n.*
V guideway, *or* **V′-guide′way′**, *n.* See V, *a.*
vheet. † WHIT.
V hook, *or* **V′-hook′**, *n.* See V, *a.*
vi. † VIE, life.
v. i. *Abbr.* Verb intransitive; vide infra (L., see below).

— usually in *pl.*; as, *viæ* naturales, the natural passages; *viæ* chyliferæ, the chyliferous vessels; primæ *viæ*.
2. Any one of a set of foreign drafts or bills of exchange drawn in duplicate or triplicate; — so called because each is commonly sent *via* a specified route.
☞ For phrases see in the *Vocabulary*.
vi′a-bil′i-ty (vī′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being viable; viableness.
vi′a-ble (vī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *vie* life, L. *vita*. See VITAL.] Capable of living; born alive and with such form and development of organs as to be normally capable of living; not born dead nor with a necessarily mortal infirmity or malformation; — said of a newborn infant. Unless an infant is born *viable*, it is considered as if it had never been born, and acquires no rights, and can have no heirs.
Vi′a Do′lo-ro′sa (dŏl′ō-rō′sȧ). [L., way of pain.] The road at Jerusalem leading from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha over which Jesus passed on his way to be crucified; — so called by Christians.
vi′a-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *via* a way + *-duct*, as in *aqueduct*: cf. F. *viaduc*. See 2d VIA; AQUEDUCT.] A bridge, esp. one resting on a series of narrow masonry arches, having high supporting towers or piers, for carrying a road or railroad over a valley, gorge, road, or the like. Also, esp. in the United States, a steel structure made up of short spans carried on high steel towers.

Viaduct of Masonry.

vi′al (vī′ăl), *n.* [ME. *viole*, var. of *fiole*, F. *fiole*. See PHIAL.] A small vessel for liquids; now, usually, a small glass bottle, as for medicines or chemicals; a phial.

> Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
> And this distilled liquor drink thou off. *Shak.*

to pour out the vials of wrath on *or* **upon**, to visit vengeance or anger on. "Go your ways, and *pour out the vials of* the *wrath* of God *upon* the earth." *Rev.* xvi. 1.
vi′al, *v. t.*; VI′ALED (-ăld) or VI′ALLED; VI′AL-ING or VI′AL-LING. To put into a vial or vials; to phial.
‖ **vi′a me′di-a** (mē′dĭ-ȧ). [L.] A middle way; a mean; esp., a view of the position of the Anglican Church as between the Roman Catholic Church and Protestantism.
vi′and (vī′ănd), *n.* [F. *viande* meat, food; cf. LL. *vianda*, *vivanda*, *vivenda*, but also OIt. *bidanda*; prob. fr. L. *vita* life, fr. *vivere* to live, akin to *vivus* living. See VITAL, VIVID; cf. VICTUAL.] An article of food; — chiefly in *pl.*, provisions; food; fare.
vi-at′ic (vī-ăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *viaticus*, fr. *via* a way. See VOYAGE.] Of or pert. to a journey or traveling.
vi-at′i-cum (vī-ăt′ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *viaticus*, a. Cf. VIATIC.] **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* An allowance, orig. of transportation and supplies, later of money for traveling expenses, made to those sent on duty into the provinces.
2. Provisions for a journey. *Now Rare.*
3. *Eccl.* The Communion, or Eucharist, when given to persons supposedly dying. Cf. EXTREME UNCTION.
vi-a′tor (vī-ā′tŏr), *n.*; *L. pl.* VIATORES (vī′ȧ-tō′rēz; 201). [L., fr. *viare* to journey, *via* way.] **1**. Traveler; wayfarer. *Obs.*
2. *Rom. Antiq.* A servant or messenger attendant upon, and executing the orders of, certain Roman magistrates.
vi-brac′u-lum (vī-brăk′ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VIBRACULA (-lȧ). [NL., dim. fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Zoöl.* One of the movable, slender, spinelike organs or parts with which certain polyzoans are furnished, regarded as specially modified zooids, of nearly the same nature as avicularia. See POLYZOA, 1. — **vi-brac′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

v v v Vibracula of *Cellularia ternata*; *a a* Avicularia; *o o* Oœcia; *s s* Shields in front of Zoœcia. × 16.

vi′bran-cy (vī′brăn-sĭ), *n.* State of being vibrant; resonance.
vi′brant (vī′brănt), *a.* [L. *vibrans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *vibrant*. See VIBRATE.] Vibrating; thrilling; tremulously agitated; as, *vibrant* feelings; esp., sounding as a result of vibration; hence, resonant; sonorous; resounding; as, a *vibrant* drum or voice.
vibrant stress. See STRESS, *n.*, 4.
vi′brate (vī′brāt), *v. t.*; -BRAT-ED (-brāt-ĕd); -BRAT-ING (-brāt-ĭng). [L. *vibratus*, p. p. of *vibrare*, v. t. & v. i., to shake, brandish, vibrate; akin to Skr. *vip* to tremble, Icel. *veifa* wave, vibrate. Cf. WAIVE.] **1**. To swing or move to and fro; to brandish; as, to *vibrate* a sword. *Obs. or R.*
2. To mark or measure by oscillation, or moving or swinging to and fro; as, a pendulum *vibrating* seconds.
3. To set in vibration. See VIBRATION, *n.*, 2.
vi′brate, *v. i.* **1**. To move to and fro, or from side to side, as a pendulum; to swing; oscillate.
2. To be in a state of vibration. See VIBRATION, *n.*, 2.
3. Hence: **a** To thrill; throb; as, his heart *vibrates* to the call. **b** To waver; fluctuate; as, to *vibrate* between two opinions.
4. To produce an oscillating or quivering effect of sound; as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear. *Pope.*
Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.
vi′bra-tile (vī′brȧ-tĭl), *a.* [Cf. F. *vibratile*.] Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion; vibratory; as, the *vibratile* organs of insects. — **vi′bra-til′i-ty** (-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
vi-bra′tion (vī-brā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vibratio*: cf. F. *vibration*.] **1**. Act of vibrating, or state of being vibrated, or in vibratory motion: oscillation, as of a pendulum.
2. *Physics.* A periodic motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions from the position of equilibrium, when that equilibrium has been disturbed, as when a stretched cord or other body produces musical tones, or particles of air transmit sounds to the ear. The path of the particle may be in a straight line, in a circular arc, or in any curve whatever. "One vibration" is commonly understood to mean the complete movement described by the particle during one period, or until the periodic motion begins to repeat itself, but sometimes one half of the periodic motion is so called.
vi-bra′tion-al (vī-brā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to vibration; having a periodic or harmonic motion. — **vibrational number** (of a tone), the number of vibrations per second.
‖ **vi-bra′to** (vē-brä′tō), *n.* [It., p. p. of *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Music.* A pulsation of tone, esp. in singing and violin playing, made by a rapid alternation of swells and softenings in the tone. Cf. TREMOLO **a**.
vi′bra-tor (vī′brā-tẽr), *n.* One that vibrates, or causes vibration or oscillation of any kind; specif.: **a** *Elec.* (1) A trembler, as of an electric bell. (2) A vibrating reed for transmitting or receiving pulsating currents in a harmonic telegraph system. (3) A device for vibrating the pen of a siphon recorder to diminish frictional resistance on the paper. (4) An oscillator. **b** An ink-distributing roller in a printing machine, having an additional vibratory motion. **c** *Music.* A vibrating reed, esp. in a reed organ. **d** *Weaving.* Any of various vibrating devices, as one for slackening the warp as a shed opens. **e** An attachment, usually pneumatic, in a molding machine to shake the pattern loose.
vi′bra-to-ry (vī′brȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *vibratoire*.] Consisting in, or causing, vibration or oscillation; vibrating.
vibratory current, *Elec.*, an oscillatory or pulsatory current.
Vib′ri-o (vĭb′rĭ-ō), *n.*; *L. pl.* VIBRIONES (-ō′nēz). [NL., fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate, to be in tremulous motion.] **a** *Bacteriol.* A genus of motile bacteria characterized by short slightly sinuous filaments and an undulatory motion. **b** [*l. c.*] Any individual of the genus *Vibrio*.
vib′ri-oid (-oid), *a.* [*vibrio* + *-oid*.] Like a vibrio. — **vibrioid body**, *Bot.*, one of certain slender cylindrical bodies found abundantly in the superficial layers of the cytoplasm of some fungi and algæ. They resemble in appearance and size certain common bacilli.
vib′ri-oid, *n.* A vibrioid body.
vi-bris′sa (vī-brĭs′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [L. *vibrissae*, pl., the hairs in the nostrils of man, fr. *vibrare* to vibrate.] **1** *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the stiff hairs which grow about the nostrils, or on other parts of the face, in many animals, as the so-called whiskers of the cat, and the hairs of the nostrils of man. Though not themselves sensitive, they often serve as tactile organs.
2. *Zoöl.* One of the bristlelike feathers near the mouth of many birds; — chiefly in *pl.* They occur chiefly in insectivorous birds and may help to prevent the escape of insects.
vi′bro-graph (vī′brō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *vibrare* to vibrate + E. *-graph*.] An instrument to observe and record vibrations.
vi′bro-scope (vī′brō-skōp), *n.* [L. *vibrare* to vibrate + E. *-scope*.] An instrument for observing or tracing vibrations; also, an instrument resembling the phenakistoscope. — **vi′bro-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*
Vi-bur′num (vī-bûr′nŭm), *n.* [L., the wayfaring tree.] *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed caprifoliaceous shrubs or trees, having simple leaves and white or rarely pink cymose flowers with a regular 5-lobed corolla, a 3-lobed style, and a 1-3-celled ovary, becoming in fruit a 1-seeded drupe. There are numerous American species, as the black haw (*V. prunifolium*), sheepberry (*V. lentago*), withe-rod (*V. cassinoides*), dockmackie (*V. acerifolium*), etc. The European species, *V. tinus*, the laurustine, *V. opulus*, the cranberry tree, and *V. lantana*, the wayfaring tree, certain American species, and *V. tomentosum* of China, are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
vic′ar (vĭk′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *vicar*, *viker*, *vicair*, F. *vicaire*, fr. L. *vicarius*. See VICARIOUS.] **1**. A substitute in office; a deputy. *Now Rare*, exc. specif.:
2. *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastic representing the Pope or an ordinary bishop and exercising jurisdiction in his name; — used with a qualifying word, as in *vicar-general*.
3. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The incumbent of an impropriated (or formerly appropriated) benefice; the priest of a parish the owner of the tithes of which is a layman (or formerly a spiritual corporation); any incumbent of a parish not a rector, as one formerly called a perpetual curate. Vicars receive a salary or, if they have tithes, usually the small tithes. Cf. RECTOR, 3 **a**; PARSON, 1; CURATE, 1.
4. *Prot. Epis. Ch.* **a** In certain large parishes, a clergyman who is the head of a chapel, which is his sole or chief charge. **b** A clergyman who has charge of a church or a mission as the deputy of the bishop or priest in charge.
vicar apostolic, *or* **apostolic v.** *R. C. Ch.* **a** Formerly: (1) A bishop or archbishop to whom the Pope delegated a portion of his jurisdiction. (2) Any ecclesiastic, acting under a papal brief or instructions from the Sacred Congregation, commissioned to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in a diocese in which the ordinary was partly incapacitated. **b** Now, an ecclesiastic, usually a titular bishop stationed in a country where there is no episcopal see, or where the succession has been interrupted. — **v. capitular**, *R. C. Ch.*, in England, one who is elected by the chapter, a week after a see is vacant, to govern the diocese until the election of a new bishop. — **v. choral**, *Ch. of Eng.*, in a cathedral, one of a number of minor clergy or laymen whose duty is to sing a portion of the music of the services. In some of the cathedrals of the Old Foundation they form a corporation often jointly with the priest vicars. They were formerly in some cathedrals in priest's orders. — **v. forane** [cf. LL. *foraneus* situated outside of the episcopal city, rural: see FORANE, FOREIGN], *R. C. Ch.*, a dignitary or parish priest appointed by a bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese. *Cath. Dict.* — **V. of Bray** (brā), a vicar of the parish of Bray, Berkshire, England, who is said to have been twice a Roman Catholic and twice a Protestant, in four successive English reigns, between 1520 and 1560. His name is variously given as Symonds, Alleyn, or Pendleton, and some place him at a later period. The designation is now commonly applied to one who deserts his party. — **Vicar of (Jesus) Christ**, *R. C. Ch.*, the Pope; — a title assumed with reference to his claim to represent Christ as head of the church on earth. — **V. of Wake′field′**, the hero of Goldsmith's novel of this name. See PRIMROSE.
vic′ar-age (vĭk′ẽr-âj), *n.* **1**. The benefice of a vicar. *Brit.*
2. The house or residence of a vicar. *Chiefly Brit.*
3. The office or function of a vicar; vicarship. *Chiefly Brit.*
vic′ar-gen′er-al, *n.* **1**. *Eng. Hist.* The king's ecclesiastical vicegerent. The only vicar-general was Thomas Cromwell.
2. *Ch. of Eng.* A lay legal officer who acts as deputy of the Archbishop of Canterbury or York in certain matters. In his court the bishops of the province are confirmed. He has jurisdiction over marriage licenses and institutions to benefices, etc. The chancellor of a bishop acts as his vicar-general and in some dioceses bears this title.
3. *R. C. Ch.* The deputy of a bishop in the discharge of his jurisdictional functions. He cannot exercise any functions which belong exclusively to the episcopal order.
vi-ca′ri-al (vī-kā′rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* [Cf. F. *vicarial*.] **1**. Of, pert. to, being, or acting as, a vicar; as, *vicarial* duties.
2. Vicarious; delegated; substitutional; as, *vicarial* power.
vicarial tithes. See TITHE, *n.*, 2.
vi-ca′ri-ate (-ât), *n.* [LL. *vicariatus*, or F. *vicariat*.] The office, authority, or jurisdiction of a vicar; vicarship; specif., the office or jurisdiction of a vicar apostolic.
vi-ca′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vicarius*, fr. *vicis* change, alternation, the place or office of one person as assumed by another; prob. akin to G. *wechsel* a change, E. *week*, and perh. to Gr. εἴκειν to yield, give, and E. *weak*. See WEEK; cf. VICE, *prep.*] **1**. Of or pert. to a vicar, substitute, or deputy; deputed; delegated; as, *vicarious* power or authority.
2. Acting on behalf of or as representing another; as, a *vicarious* agent or officer.
3. Performed or suffered in the place of another; substituted; substitutional; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice, punishment.
4. *Med.* Acting as or being a substitute; also, occurring in an abnormal situation; as, *vicarious* hemorrhage, a hemorrhage from an unusual part replacing a discharge from a usual part; *vicarious* menstruation, a discharge of blood from some part or organ other than the vagina, with suppression of the menses.
vicarious atonement. See ATONEMENT, 2 **a**.
— **vi-ca′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-ca′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*
vice (vīs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vitium*.] **1**. A moral fault or failing; esp., immoral conduct or habit, as in the indulgence of degrading appetites; as, the *vice* of gluttony.

> I do confess the *vices* of my blood. *Shak.*

2. State of being given up to evil conduct or habit; depravity; wickedness; corruption.

> When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway. *Addison.*

3. A physical defect, deformity, taint, or imperfection.
4. [*cap.*] The buffoon of old English moralities; — often named from some particular vice. Called also *Iniquity*.

> I would not give a rush for a *Vice* that has not a wooden dagger to snap at everybody he meets. *B. Jonson.*

5. Error; fault; mistake; also, blemish; imperfection; defect; as, the *vices* of a political constitution; a *vice* of form or style.

> Withouten *vice* of syllable or letter. *Chaucer.*

6. Viciousness; harmfulness. *Rare.*
7. In a horse, dog, etc., a failing, bad habit, or trick; as, timidity is a *vice* in a horse.
Syn. — Sin, iniquity, fault. See CRIME.
vice, *n.* [See VISE.] **1**. A vise. See VISE, 2 & 3.
2. A winding stairway; also, in a winding stairway, the central shaft. *Obs.*
3. A grip, or grasp. *Obs.* *Shak.*
vice, *v. t.*; VICED (vīst); VIC′ING (vīs′ĭng). To hold, force, or squeeze with or as if with a vice. *Rare.*
vi′ce (vī′sē), *prep.* [L., abl. of *vicis* change, turn. See VICARIOUS.] In the place of; in the stead of; as, A. B. was appointed postmaster *vice* C. D. resigned.
vi′ce (vī′sē), *n.* Place; stead. *Rare.*

> He held the church, not in his own right, but in the right or *vice* of his employers. *Erskine's Principles.*

vice (vīs), *a.* [Cf. F. *vice-*. See VICE, *prep.*] Denoting one who in certain cases may assume the office or duties of a superior whose title is the same as that qualified by the adjective, or the office of such a one; also, denoting one delegated to act as deputy or substitute for another, or the office of such a one; as, *vice* queen; *vice* regency; *vice* president; *vice* presidency; *vice* agent; *vice* consul, etc. Such terms are often printed as hyphened words; as, *vice*-queen, *vice*-regency, *vice*-president, etc.
vice admiral. [Cf. F. *vice-amiral*.] **a** See ADMIRAL, 3; SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **b** A civil officer, in Great Britain, its colonies and provinces, exercising admiralty jurisdiction within a particular district. — **v. admiralty**, the office of a vice admiral. — **v.-admiralty court**, *Eng. Law*, a branch of the High Court of Admiralty of the home government established in a colony beyond the seas, in which the governor of the colony, in his capacity as "vice admiral of the same," exercises his judicial authority for the trial of maritime causes of a civil nature. — **v. chamberlain**, a deputy of a chamberlain; esp., the deputy of the Lord Chamberlain of England, officer of the royal household — **v. chancellor.** **a** *Law.* A judge appointed to act for, or as the assistant of, the chancellor; as: (1) Formerly (prior to the Judicature Act of 1873), one appointed in the Chancery Court in England. (2) One appointed to assist the chancellor of the University of Oxford, Eng. (3) One in the chancery courts of New Jersey. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The cardinal at the head of the Chancery, that department of the Curia, or papal court, which drafts and expedites the papal bulls and briefs. There is no offi-

‖ **vi′a** (vē′ä), *interj.* [It.] Away! Begone!
‖ **vi′a a′mi-ca′bi-li** (vī′ȧ ăm′ĭ-kăb′ĭ-lī). [L.] In a friendly way; amicably. [Way.
‖ **Vi′a Ap′pi-a.** [L.] Appian
‖ **Vi′a Cru′cis** (kroo′sĭs). [L.] The way of the cross. See WAY.
‖ **vi′a cru′cis, vi′a lu′cis** (lū′sĭs). [L.] The way of the cross, the way of light.
viador. † VEEDOR.
‖ **vi′a fac′ti.** [LL., by way of deed.] In a forcible way; by violence.
‖ **Vi′a Fla-mi′ni-a** (flȧ-mĭn′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] The Flaminian Way.
vi′age. † VOYAGE.
vi′a-graph (vī′ȧ-grȧf), *n.* [L. *via* road + E. *-graph*.] An instrument for autographically recording the inequalities of a road surface.
‖ **vi′a-ja′ca** (vē′ä-hä′kä; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp., also *biajaca*.] A small Cuban fresh-water food fish (*Heros tetracanthus*) of the family Cichlidæ. [Milky Way.
Vi′a Lac′te-a. [L.] *Astron.* The
‖ **vi′a la-sci′vi-a** (lȧ-sĭv′ĭ-ȧ). See PALMISTRY, 1.
vialet. † VIOLET.
vi′al-ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.
vi-am′e-ter (vī-ăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *via* a way + E. *-meter*.] *Surv.* A kind of perambulator or odometer to measure distance on roads.
‖ **vi′a mi′li-ta′ris** (mĭl′ĭ-tā′rĭs; 115). [L.] A military road.
vi′and-er, *n.* [OF. *viandier*.] One who provides viands; a host. *Obs.* [Viands. *Obs.*
vi′and-ry, *n.* [*viand* + *-ry*.]
vi apple (vē). [Tahitian *vi*, name of the tree.] The Otaheite apple.
vi′a-ry (vī′ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *viarius*, fr. *via* a way, road.] Of or relating to a road or roads. *Obs.* *or Rare.* [VIA.
‖ **Vi′a Sa′cra.** [L.] See SACRA
vi-at′i-cals (vī-ăt′ĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* (*Chiefly Mil.* Baggage; impedimenta. *Rare.*
vi-at′i-cat′ed (-kāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *viaticatus*.] Equipped for a journey. *Obs.* [*n.* = VIAMETER.
vi′a-tom′e-ter (vī′ȧ-tŏm′ē-tẽr),
vi′a-to′ri-an (-tō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* Pert. to travel or a traveler. *Obs.*
‖ **vi′a tri′ta, vi′a tu′ta.** [L.] The beaten path (is) the safe path.
viaunce. Obs. pl. of VIAND.
viaunder. † VIANDER.
viaunt. † VIAND.
vi-bi′ces (vī-bī′sēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *vibix*, *-icis*, the mark of a blow.] *Med.* More or less extensive patches of subcutaneous extravasation of blood.
vi′bra-ble (vī′brȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be shaken. *Obs.*
vi-brac′u-la′ri-um (vī-brăk′ū-lā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A vibraculum. [trilled *r*.
vi′brant, *n.* *Phon.* A trill, as
vi-bra′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
vi-bra′ti-un′cle (vī-brā′shĭ-ŭŋ′k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *vibration*.] A slight vibration. *Rare.* — **vi-bra′ti-un′cu-la′tion** (-kū-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.* [bratory.
vi′bra-tive (vī′brȧ-tĭv), *a.* Vi-
vibrequin, *n.* A breast wimble. *Obs.*
vi-bris′sant (vī-brĭs′ănt), *a.* [L. *vibrissans*, p. pr.] Quivering; quavering. *Obs.*
Vic., *or* **vic.** *Abbr.* Vicar; vicarage; Victoria.
vicair. † VICAR.
‖ **vi′caire′** (vē′kâr′), *n.* [F.] *R. C. Ch.* A curate, or assistant to a rector; assistant pastor. *France & Canada.*
vicarage tithes. See TITHE, *n.*, 2.
vic′ar-ate (vĭk′ẽr-ât), *n.* A vicariate.
vic′ar-ess, *n.* A female vicar; also, a vicar's wife. [ar. *Obs.*
vi-ca′ri-an (vī-kā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* Vic-
vi-ca′ri-ate (-ât), *a.* Having delegated power, as a vicar; vicarious. [ar. *Obs.*
vicariship, *n.* The office of vic-
‖ **vi-ca′ri-us** (vī-kā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ī). [L.] A vicar.
vic′ar-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
vicary, *n.* [L. *vicarius*.] A vicar. *Obs.*
vice. † VIS, VISE.
vice, *n.* Short for VICE ADMIRAL, VICE CHAIRMAN, etc., according to context. *Colloq.*

cial called chancellor in this department. — **vice consul**. See CONSUL, 3. — **v. dean**, a subdean; in English cathedrals of the New Foundation, a canon elected annually to act in place of the dean in his absence. — **v. governor**, a deputy governor. — **v. king**, one who acts in the place of a king; a viceroy. — **v. legate**. [Cf. F. *vice-légat*.] See LEGATE. — **v. presidency**, the office of vice president. — **v. president** [cf. F. *vice-président*], an officer next in rank below a president, acting as president in case of that officer's absence or disability. The Vice President of the United States (who has no part in the executive function, but acts as president of the Senate) is elected at the same time and in the same way as the President. — **v. queen**. **a** A woman ruling as the deputy of a sovereign. **b** A viceroy's wife. — **v. regent**, a deputy regent. Hence **vice′-re′gent**, *a.* — **v. tenace**. *Whist.* See TENACE.

vice-ge′ral (vīs-jē′răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vicegerent.

vice-ge′rent (vīs-jē′rĕnt), *a.* [*vice*, a. + *gerent*: cf. F. *vice-gérant*.] Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of one delegating his power. *Milton.* — **vice-ge′ren-cy** (-rĕn-sĭ), *n.*

vice-ge′rent, *n.* An officer deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; vicar.

vic′e-na-ry (vĭs′ē-nā-rĭ; 277), *a.* [L. *vicenarius*, fr. *viceni* twenty each; akin to *viginti* twenty.] **a** Of or pertaining to twenty; consisting of twenty. **b** Using 20 as radix or base; — said of a system of notation.

vi-cen′ni-al (vī-sĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *vicennium* a period of twenty years; *viceni* twenty + *annus* year.] **a** Lasting or comprising twenty years. **b** Happening once in twenty years; as, a *vicennial* celebration.

vice′re′gal (vīs′rē′găl), *a.* [See VICEROY; REGAL.] Of or pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

vice′roy (vīs′roi), *n.* [F. *vice-roi*; *vice-* in the place of (L. *vice*) + *roi* a king, L. *rex*. See VICE, *prep.*; ROYAL.] **1.** The governor of a country or province who rules as the representative of his king or sovereign and has power to act generally in the name and behalf of his sovereign. The Viceroy of India is the representative of the British crown, and usually holds office for a term of five years. In the case of Musgrave *v.* Pulido (5 *App. Cas.* 102) it was held that a governor of a colony (in ordinary cases) cannot be regarded as a viceroy.

2. A handsome American butterfly (*Basilarchia archippus*), closely mimicking the monarch butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*) in coloration, but of smaller size. The larvæ feed on willow, poplar, and apple trees.

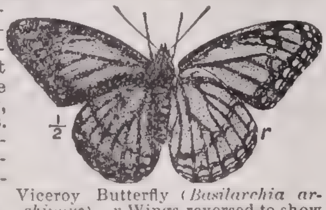

Viceroy Butterfly (*Basilarchia archippus*). *r* Wings reversed to show under side.

vice-roy′al-ty (vīs′-roi′ăl-tĭ), *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vi′chy wa′ter (vĭsh′ĭ; *F.* vē′shē′), or, [*also l. c.*] *Colloq.*, **Vi′chy**, *n.* A mineral water at Vichy, France, which is essentially an effervescent solution of sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates, with sodium and potassium chlorides; also, by extension, any artificial or natural water resembling in composition this Vichy water.

Vi′ci-a (vĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; vĭs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., vetch.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of fabaceous, often climbing herbs, the vetches, having pinnate leaves and blue, purple, or yellow flowers either solitary or in axillary racemes, the style usually beaked or tufted, and the ovary containing numerous ovules. See VETCH a, HAIRY VETCH.

vi′ci kid (vī′sī). [L. *vici* I have conquered.] Black, glazed, chrome-tanned kid; — prop. a trade-mark, but now used in the trade for any such kid.

vic′i-lin (vĭs′ĭ-lĭn), *n.* [See VICIA.] *Chem.* A globulin associated with legumin in the pea, lentil, broad bean, etc.; — so called because first recognized in the broad bean, often referred to the genus *Vicia*.

vic′i-nage (vĭs′ĭ-nāj), *n.* [F. *voisinage*, fr. F. *voisin* neighboring, a neighbor, OF. also *veisin*, L. *vicinus*: cf. OF. *visnage*. See VICINITY.] **1.** The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity; as, a jury must be of the *vicinage*.

2. *Early Eng. Law.* A certain right of common arising to neighboring tenants of the same barony and fee.

vic′i-nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *vicinalis*: cf. F. *vicinal*.] **1.** Neighboring; near-by. *Rare.*

2. *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups are adjacent, in the positions 1, 2, 3, or 1, 2, 3, 4; — called also *adjacent* or *consecutive*. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Symbol, *v*.

3. *Min.* Designating subordinate forms or faces on a crystal, which sometimes take the place of the fundamental ones, approaching them very closely in angle. They have in general very complex symbols.

vic′i-nism (-nĭz′m), *n.* *Bot.* The tendency toward variation exhibited by a species or variety under the influence of related forms in the immediate vicinity. *De Vries.*

vi-cin′i-ty (vĭ-sĭn′ĭ-tĭ; *formerly, and still by some, esp. in British usage, also* vī-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vicinitas*, fr. *vicinus* neighboring, near, fr. *vicus* a row of houses, a village; akin to Gr. οἶκος a house, Skr. *vēça* a house, *viç* to enter, Goth. *weihs* town: cf. OF. *vicinité*. Cf. DIOCESE, ECONOMY, PARISH, VICINAGE, WICK a village.] **1.** Quality or state of being near, or not remote; nearness; propinquity; proximity; as, towns in close *vicinity*.

A *vicinity* of disposition and relative tempers. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A region about, near, or adjacent; adjoining space or country; neighborhood; as, the *vicinity* of London.

Syn. — Vicinage. See NEIGHBORHOOD.

vi′cious (vĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [OF. *vicious*, F. *vicieux*, fr. L. *vitiosus*, fr. *vitium* vice. See VICE a fault.] **1.** Addicted to vice, or immorality; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; as, *vicious* men or conduct; a *vicious* act.

2. Characterized by vice, or defect; defective; faulty; imperfect; incorrect; as, *vicious* reasoning, pronunciation. "Some *vicious* mole of nature in them." *Shak.*

Though I perchance am *vicious* in my guess. *Shak.*

3. Impure; foul; noxious; as, *vicious* air, water, etc.

4. Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks; unruly; refractory; as, a *vicious* horse.

5. Spiteful; malignant; as, a *vicious* slander. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Corrupt, faulty, wicked, depraved.

vicious circle *or* **syllogism**, *Logic*, an argument in a circle. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 9. — **v. intromission**. See INTROMISSION, 2. — **vi′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vi′cious-ness**, *n.*

vi-cis′si-tude (vĭ-sĭs′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *vicissitudo* akin to *vicissim* in turn, *vicis* change, turn: cf. F. *vicissitude*. See VICARIOUS.] **1.** Regular change or succession from one thing to another; alternation; interchange; as, the *vicissitude* of night and day. *Obsoles.* *Milton.*

2. Irregular change; revolution; mutation.

This man had, after many *vicissitudes* of fortune, sunk at last into abject and hopeless poverty. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See CHANGE.

— **vi-cis′si-tu′di-na-ry** (-tū′dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* — **vi-cis′si-tu′di-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

Vick′ers′ gun (vĭk′ẽrz). *Ordnance.* One of a system of guns manufactured by the firm of Vickers' Sons, at Sheffield, England, now included in the *Vickers-Maxim guns*.

Vick′ers–Max′im automatic machine gun. An automatic machine gun in which the mechanism is worked by the recoil, assisted by the pressure of gases from the muzzle, which expand in a gas chamber against a disk attached to the end of the barrel, thus moving the latter to the rear with increased recoil, and against the front wall of the gas chamber, checking the recoil of the entire system.

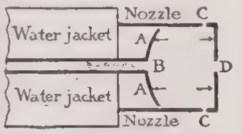

Vickers-Maxim Automatic Machine Gun. Longitudinal Section of Muzzle. *A A* Disk; *B* Muzzle of Barrel; *C C* Gas Vents; *D* Opening for Bullets. Arrows show direction of gas pressure.

Vickers–Maxim gun. *Ordnance.* One of a system of ordnance, including machine, quick-fire, coast, and field guns, of all calibers, manufactured by the combined firms of Vickers' Sons of Sheffield and Maxim of Birmingham and elsewhere, England.

vi-con′ti-el (vĭ-kŏn′tĭ-ĕl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *viscontal*. See VISCOUNT.] Of or pert. to the viscount or, later, the sheriff; vicecomital.

vicontiel rents, *Early Eng. Law*, certain royal farm rents paid by the viscount, later by the sheriff. — **v. writs**, *Early Eng. Law*, writs triable in the county court.

vic′tim (vĭk′tĭm), *n.* [L. *victima*, prob. akin to Goth. *weihs* holy, *weihan* to consecrate, G. *weihen* to consecrate, *weihnachten* Christmas: cf. F. *victime*.] **1.** A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a creature immolated, or made an offering of.

Led like a *victim*, to my death I'll go. *Dryden.*

2. A person or living creature injured, destroyed, or sacrificed, in the pursuit of an object, in the gratification of a passion, at the hands of another person, from disease, accident, or the like; as, a *victim* of ambition or jealous rage; a *victim* of a defaulter; a *victim* of the pestilence.

3. Hence, one who is duped, or cheated; a dupe; a gull; as, the *victim* of a gambler, of a jest. *Colloq.*

vic′tim-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; VIC′TIM-IZED′ (-īzd); VIC′TIM-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make a victim of, esp. by deception; to dupe; cheat. — **vic′tim-iz′a-ble** (-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **vic′tim-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

vic′tor (vĭk′tẽr), *n.* [L. *victor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wīg* war, battle, *wīgend* a warrior, *wīgan* to fight, OHG. *wīgant* a warrior, *wīgan* to fight, Icel. *vīg* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *fichim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. CONVINCE, EVICT, INVINCIBLE, VANQUISH.] **1.** The winner in a contest or in any struggle; esp., one who defeats an enemy in battle; a vanquisher; conqueror.

2. A destroyer. *Rare & Poetic.* *Pope.*

3. Victory. *Obs. Scot.*

Syn. — VICTOR, CONQUEROR. A VICTOR is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a CONQUEROR has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *victor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *victor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom.* viii. 37); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See CONQUER, VICTORY.

vic′tor, *a.* Victorious. "The *victor* Greeks." *Pope.*

Vic-to′ri-a (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [L., prop., victory. See VICTORY.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Victoire* (vēk′twär′); It. *Vittoria* (vēt-tō′rē-ä); G. *Victoria* (vĕk-tō′rē-ä).

2. [NL.] *Bot.* A remarkable genus of nymphæaceous plants. *V. regia*, the only species, is a native of Guiana and Brazil. Its large spreading leaves are often over 6 feet in diameter, with a rim from 3 to 8 inches high; its immense rose-white flowers (12-18 inches across) open for several successive evenings. The seeds are edible. The plant is often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus; — called also **vic-to′ri-a re′gi-a** (rē′jĭ-ȧ).

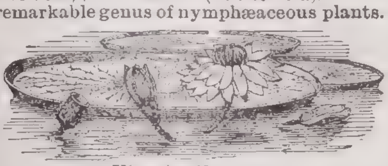

Victoria (*V. regia*).

Victoria, 3.

3. [*l. c.*] A kind of low four-wheeled pleasure carriage, with a calash top, designed for two passengers, with a raised seat in front for the driver.

4. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table*.

5. One of an American breed of medium-sized white hogs with a slightly dished face and very erect ears.

Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, an order instituted by Queen Victoria (1862) in memory of the Prince Consort. The membership comprises the queen, and a limited number of ladies of the royal family, of other European royal families, and of prominent families of the nobility and gentry of England. — **V. blue**. See DYE. — **V. crape**, a kind of cotton crape. — **V. Cross**, a bronze Maltese cross, awarded for remarkable valor to members of the British army or navy. The color of its ribbon is crimson for the army, dark blue for the navy. A bar is attached to its ribbon for each act that would secure the cross if not already possessed. It is the most highly prized decoration of Great Britain, and at the close of the Boer War of 1899-1901 had been awarded about 500 times. It was first bestowed in 1857, at the close of the Crimean War. — **V. Day**. See HOLIDAY, 3. — **V. green**. See DYE. — **V. lawn**. = BISHOP'S LAWN. — **V. lily**, the plant *Victoria regia*. — **V. orange**, **V. yellow**, an artificial orange or yellow dyestuff consisting of nitro derivatives of cresol and used for coloring butter, liqueurs, etc. It is poisonous. — **V. pigeon**, a crowned pigeon (*Goura victoria*). — **v. regia**. *Bot.* See VICTORIA, 2.

Victoria Cross.

Vic-to′ri-an (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Victoria or Victorius; specif., of or pert. to the reign of Queen Victoria of England (1837-1901); as, the *Victorian* poets.

2. Of or pertaining to Victoria, Australia, named for Queen Victoria (1851). — **Victorian bird cherry**, the Australian thymelæaceous shrub *Pimelea drupacea*. — **V. bottle tree**, one of the kurrajongs (*Sterculia diversifolia*). — **V. bower spinach**, an Australian aizoaceous climbing plant (*Tetragonia implexicoma*). — **V. cabbage tree**. = AUSTRALIAN CABBAGE TREE. — **V. cheesewood**, the shrub *Pittosporum bicolor*. — **V. dogwood**, a shrubby menthaceous plant (*Prostanthera lasianthos*). — **V. Gothic**, *Arch.*, a style of building belonging to the later Gothic Revival of Victoria's reign; specif., that combining French, Italian, and English elements, with a free use of party-colored materials. — **V. hedge hyssop**, any species of *Pittosporum*. — **V. laurel**, the shrub *Pittosporum undulatum*. Its fragrant leaves yield an essential oil. — **V. lilac**, an evergreen fabaceous twining shrub (*Hardenbergia monophylla*), with racemose blue flowers and an aromatic root used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. — **V. parsnip**, the apiaceous plant *Trachymene australis*. — **V. period**, the Dionysian period. — **V. whortleberry**, an Australian ericaceous prostrate shrub (*Wittsteinia vacciniacea*).

Vic-to′ri-an, *n.* A person living during the reign of Queen Victoria, esp. an author.

vic-to′ri-a′tus (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ā′tŭs; 201), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A silver coin normally worth three fourths of a denarius, issued from about 268 to 211 B. C. — **vic-to′ri-ate** (-āt), *a.*

vic′to-rine′ (vĭk′tō-rēn′), *n.* [Cf. F. *Victorine*, fem. name.] **1.** A woman's fur tippet with long ends.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* A regular canon or Benedictine monk of an order whose chief house was the former Abbey of St. Victor in Paris.

3. A kind of peach.

vic-to′ri-ous (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *victoriosus*: cf. F. *victorieux*. See VICTORY.] **1.** Having gained victory; being a victor; conquering; as, a *victorious* general or army.

2. Of, pertaining to, or symbolic of, victory.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths. *Shak.*

— **vic-to′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vic-to′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

vic-to′ri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after Queen *Victoria*.] *Chem.* A chemical element discovered by Crookes in 1898, by fractionation of yttrium salts. At. wt., about 117.

vic′to-ry (vĭk′tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *victorie*, L. *victoria*: cf. OF. *victorie*, *vitoire*, F. *victoire*. See VICTOR.] **1.** The overcoming of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in any contest; a gaining of the superiority in any struggle; conquest; triumph; — the opposite of *defeat*.

Death is swallowed up in *victory*. 1 *Cor.* xv. 54.

Victory may be honorable to the arms, but shameful to the counsels, of a nation. *Bolingbroke.*

2. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of victory, the personified attribute of Jupiter Feretrius. See JUPITER, 1; NIKE a.

Syn. — VICTORY, CONQUEST, TRIUMPH. VICTORY implies the defeat of one's opponents, CONQUEST, their subjugation; TRIUMPH, as here compared, denotes a brilliant or overwhelming victory or success; as, "that dishonest *victory* at Chæronea" (*Milton*); "stretch thy *conquests* over half the kind" (*Pope*); "'*Victory*,' said Nelson, 'is not a name strong enough for such a scene;' he called it a *conquest*" (*Southey*); "His [Wellington's] *triumph* will be sung . . . far on in summers that we shall not see" (*Tennyson*); a personal *triumph*, a *triumph* of art. See VICTOR, CONQUER.

vic′tress (-trĕs), *n.* [*victor* + *-ess*.] A female victor. *Rare.*

vict′ual (vĭt′'l), *n.* [ME. *vitaille*, OF. *vitaille*, F. *victuaille*, pl. *victuailles*, fr. L. *victualia*, neut. pl. of *victualis* belonging to living or nourishment, fr. *victus* nourishment, fr. *vivere*, *victum*, to live; akin to *vivus* living. See VIVID.] **1.** Food; specif., chiefly in *pl.*, food for human beings, esp. when prepared for eating; viands; — now chiefly *Colloq.* or *Dial.* "Then had we plenty of *victuals*." *Jer.* xliv. 17. "Lack of *victual*." *Knolles.*

2. Grain of any kind. *Scot.*

Syn. — See FOOD.

vict′ual, *v. t.*; -UALED (-'ld) or -UALLED; -UAL-ING or -UAL-LING (vĭt′'l-ĭng; vĭt′lĭng). [Cf. OF. *vitaillier*. See VICTUAL, *n.*] To supply with provisions for subsistence; to provide or store with food; as, to *victual* an army, a ship.

Vice Adm. *Abbr.* Vice Admiral.
vice cap. chuck, etc. = VISE CAP. VISE CHUCK, etc.
vi′ce-co′mes (vī′sē-kō′mēz), *n.*; *pl.* -COMITES (-kŏm′ĭ-tēz). [LL.] = VISCOUNT, 1. *Obs. or Hist.*
vi′ce-com′i-tal (-kŏm′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [LL. *vicecomitalis*.] Vicontiel.
viced (vīst), *a.* Having vices; — used in comp. *Obs.*
vice′man. Var. of VISEMAN.
vic′e-na′ri-ous (vĭs′ē-nā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Vicenary. *Obs.*
vicere, *n.* [It.] Viceroy. *Obs.*
vice′reine (vīs′rān; *F.* vēs′rân′), *n.* [F. *vice-reine*; *vice-* (see VICEROY) + *reine* queen.] A woman viceroy; also, the wife of a viceroy. *Rare.*
vice-roy′al (vīs-roi′ăl), *a.* Viceregal.
vice′roy-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
vi′ce-ty (vī′sē-tĭ), *n.* [From VICE fault.] Fault; defect. *Obs.*
‖ **vi′ce ver′sa** (vī′sē vûr′sȧ) [L.] The alternation or order being changed; the relations being reversed; conversely.
vi′ce-ver′sal-ly (vī′sē-vûr′săl-ĭ), *adv.* Vice versa. *Rare.*
vich. Corrupt. of EVERY. *Obs.*
Vich′ I′an Vohr′ (vĭk′ ē′ăn vōr′). Lit., Son of John the Great; — Highlanders' name for Fergus MacIvor. See MACIVOR.
vicht. † WIGHT, *a.*
‖ **vi′chy′** (vē′shē′), *n.* [F.] A cotton dress fabric, generally woven with two threads of different colors.
vi′ci-a′nin (vĭsh′ĭ-ā′nĭn), *n.* A glucoside in the seeds of the vetch (*Vicia angustifolia*), yielding hydrocyanic acid.
viciate. † VITIATE.
vicie, *v. t.* [F. *vicier*.] To vitiate; annul. *Obs. Scot.*
vic′ine (vĭs′ĭn), *a.* [L. *vicinus*.] Neighboring. *Obs.*
vic′ine (vĭs′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also -in. [L. *vicia* vetch.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid got from seeds of the vetch (*Vicia sativa*), beets, etc.
vi′ci-os′i-ty (vĭsh′ĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Vitiosity. *Obs. or R.*
vi-cis′si-ty (vĭ-sĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Vicissitude; alternation. *Obs.*
Vicks′burg (vĭks′bûrg), *n.* [From *Vicksburg*, Miss.] *Geol.* A formation of the Gulf States, sometimes classed as Upper Eocene, sometimes as Oligocene.
vick′sen. † VIXEN.
Vi-col′ (vē-kōl′; 133). Var. of BICOL.
vi-con′ti-els (vĭ-kŏn′tĭ-ĕlz), *n. pl.* [See VICONTIEL.] *Early Eng. Law.* Things of the viscount; esp., vicontiel rents.
vi′count, vicounte. † VISCOUNT.
vict, *a.* & *n.* [L. *victus*.] (One) conquered. *Obs.*
Vict. *Abbr.* Victoria.
victailer. † VICTUALER.
vic′tim-ate, *v. t.* [L. *victimatus*, p. p. of *victimare* to sacrifice.] To sacrifice; immolate. *Obs.*
vic′tim-ate, *n.* A victim. *Obs.*
vic′tim-hood. See -HOOD.
vic′tim-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who victimizes, as a swindler.
vic′tor, *n.* [L. *vietor*, *vitor*.] Cooper; also, basket maker. *Obs.*
victor, *v. i.* To act as victor. *R.*
vic′tor-are′ (vĭk′tẽr-âr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
vic′tor-ess, *n.* A victress. *Obs.*
vic-to′ri-al (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to victory. *Obs.*
vic′tor-ize, *v. t.* To make victorious. *Obs.*
victor metal. A noncorrosive alloy of copper (49.94 parts), zinc (34.27), nickel (15.40), aluminium (0.11), and iron (0.28).
victour, victoure. † VICTOR.
vic′trice (vĭk′trĭs), *n.* [OF.] A victress. *Obs.*
vic′trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A victress. *Rare.*
‖ **vic′trix cau′sa de′is** (*or* **di′is**) **pla′cu-it, sed vic′ta Ca-to′ni** (plăk′ū-ĭt). [L.] The victorious

vict'ual (vĭt''l), *v. i.* *Rare.* **a** To eat; feed. **b** To supply or take in stores of provisions.

vict'ual-er, vict'ual-ler (vĭt''l-ẽr; vĭt'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *vitaillier*, or *vitailleur*, F. *victuailleur*.] **1**. One who furnishes victuals or provisions; specif., one who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern keeper; innkeeper.

2. A vessel employed to carry provisions, usually for military or naval use; a provision ship.

3. One who deals in grain; a corn factor. *Scot.*

vict'ual-ing, vict'ual-ling (vĭt''l-ĭng; vĭt'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VICTUAL. — **victualing,** *or* **victualling, bill**, a list, given to the customs department, of bonded or drawback goods shipped for use as stores on a voyage. *Eng.* — **v. house**, an eating house. — **v. note**, *Nav.*, in the British navy, a paymaster's order authorizing the ship's steward to give a seaman food. — **v. office**, an office supplying stores and provisions to the navy. *Eng.* — **v. ship.** = VICTUALER, *n.*, 2. — **v. yard**, a yard for the storage and supply of naval stores. *Eng.*

Vict'uals Breth'ren *or* **Broth'ers** (vĭt''lz). *Hist.* Members of a privateering organization formed under the patronage of the Hanseatic League in its war with Waldemar IV., king (1340-75) of Denmark. When peace was restored, they, though soon ceasing to exist as a federation, became freebooters in the North and Baltic Seas and continued such until suppressed near the end of the 15th century.

vi-cu'ña (vĭ-kōōn'yȧ), *n.* [Sp. *vicuña*, fr. Quichua *huik'uña*. Cf. VIGONIA.] **1**. A wild ruminant (*Lama vicunna*) of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia, allied to the domesticated llama and alpaca. Its color is light brown, paler on the under parts and with light markings on legs and head. It is smaller than the guanaco, but, like it, lives in herds and is fleet-footed. It has been much hunted for its wool and is becoming scarce. **2**. Short for **vicuña cloth**, a very soft woolen fabric made from the wool of the vicuña, or an imitation of it made from fine merino wool.

1/30

Vicuña.

‖ **vi'de** (vī'dē), *imperative sing.* of L. *videre*, to see; — used to direct attention or refer; as: **vi'de an'te**, see before; **vi'de su'pra**, see above; **vi'de in'fra**, see below; **vi'de post**, see after this; **quod vi'de**, which see.

‖ **vi-del'i-cet** (vĭ-dĕl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *videre licet*, lit., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely; — often abbreviated to *viz.*

Vid'i-an (vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or named from, the Italian anatomist Guidi Guido, Latinized *Vidius* (?1500–69). **Vidian nerve**, *Anat.*, a nerve formed by the union of a branch from the geniculate ganglion of the facial nerve and one from the carotid plexus. It passes forward, in company with a branch (the **Vidian artery**) of the internal maxillary artery, through a canal (the **Vidian canal**) in the sphenoid bone, and joins the sphenopalatine ganglion.

vid'u-al (vĭd'ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *vidualis*, fr. *vidua* a widow: cf. OF. *vidual*. See WIDOW.] Of or pert. to viduage; widowed. *R.*

vid'u-ate (vĭd'ū-āt), *n.* [L. *viduatus* widowhood.] *Eccl.* Office or position of widow; also, the order of widows.

vie (vī), *v. i.*; VIED (vīd); VY'ING (vī'ĭng). [ME. *vien*, shortened fr. *envien*, OF. *envier* to invite, to challenge, a word used in gambling, L. *invitare* to invite; orig. uncert. Cf. INVITE, ENVY to vie.] **1**. To stake a sum on a hand of cards, as in the old game of gleek. See REVIE. *Obs.*

2. To strive for superiority; to contend; to use emulous effort, as in a race, contest, or competition.

While Waterloo with Cannæ's carnage *vies*. *Byron.*

Syn. — See EMULATE.

vie, *v. t.* **1**. To stake; wager. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

2. To do or produce in emulation or competition; to bandy. *Obs. or R.* "To *vie* wisdom with his Parliament." *Milton.*

vie, *n.* A contest for superiority; competition; rivalry; also, a challenge; wager. *Obs. or R.* *J. Fletcher.*

Vi-en'na (vē-ĕn'ȧ), *n.* A city of Austria-Hungary.

Vienna bread, orig., a kind of light, crusty bread, usually in the form of rolls, made in Vienna, with well-seasoned Hungarian flour and plenty of yeast, baked quickly in a hot oven containing steam; by extension, bread made elsewhere in a similar way. — **V. caustic**, Vienna paste. — **V. furniture.** See BENT-WOOD, *a.* — **V. green.** = PARIS GREEN. — **V. lake**, a crimson lake prepared from Brazilwood. — **V. lime**, Vienna white. — **V. opening.** See 1st CHESS, 1. — **V. paste**, *Pharm.*, a caustic application made up of equal parts of caustic potash and quicklime; — called also *Vienna caustic*. — **V. roll**, a roll of Vienna bread. — **V. white**, purified chalk, or calcium carbonate, used as a white pigment.

Vi'en-nese' (vē'ĕ-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Vienna or its people. — *n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant of Vienna.

view (vū), *n.* [OF. *veüe*, F. *vue*, fr. OF. *veoir* to see, p. p. *veü*, F. *voir*, p. p. *vu*, fr. L. *videre* to see. See VISION; cf. INTERVIEW, PURVIEW, REVIEW, VISTA.] **1**. Act of seeing or beholding; inspection by the eye; sight; look; survey.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer *view*. *Milton.*

2. Mental survey; intellectual perception or examination; as, a just *view* of the arguments or facts in a case.

3. Power of seeing, either physically or mentally; reach or range of sight; extent of prospect.

Still out of reach but never out of *view*. *Pope.*

4. That which is seen or beheld; sight presented to the natural or intellectual eye; scene; prospect.

'T is distance lends enchantment to the *view*. *Campbell.*

5. The pictorial representation of a scene; a sketch, either drawn or painted; as, a fine *view* of Lake George.

6. Mode of looking at anything; esp., manner of regarding any subject of thought; conception; opinion; judgment; as, to state one's *views* of a debated policy.

7. That which is looked towards, or kept in sight, as an object; as, he did it with a *view* of escaping.

No man sets himself about anything but upon some *view* or other which serves him for a reason. *Locke*

8. Appearance; show; aspect. *Obs.*

9. *Law.* An inspection by the jury of the place where a litigated transaction, as a crime or tort, occurred, or of premises or some object, as a corpse, involved in a litigation.

in view of, in regard to; in consideration of. — **on v.**, on exhibition; open to public inspection. — **v. of frankpledge.** *O. Eng. Law.* See FRANKPLEDGE.

view (vū), *v. t.*; VIEWED (vūd); VIEW'ING. **1**. To see; behold; esp., to look at with attention, or to examine; to examine with the eye; to inspect; explore. *Shak.*

2. To survey or examine mentally; to consider; as, to *view* the subject in all its aspects.

view, *v. i.* To look; examine. *Rare.*

view'er (vū'ẽr), *n.* One that views; specif.: **a** One who beholds; a spectator. **b** One who examines or inspects; an inspector; as: *Law*, a person appointed to inspect highways, fences, or the like, and to report on the same. **c** The superintendent of a coal mine. *Dial. Eng.*

view'less, *a.* Not perceivable by the eye; invisible; unseen. "*Viewless* winds." *Shak.* — **view'less-ly**, *adv.*

view'y (vū'ĭ), *a.* *Colloq.* **1**. Having peculiar views; fanciful; visionary; unpractical; as, a *viewy* person.

2. Spectacular; pleasing to the eye or the imagination.

A government intent on showy absurdities and *viewy* enterprises rather than solid work. *London Spectator.*

vi-ges'i-mal (vī-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *vigesimus* twentieth, *viginti* twenty.] **1**. Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts; proceeding by twenties.

2. *Math.* = VICENARY **b**.

vig'il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* [ME. *vigile*, OF. *vigile*, *vegile*, L. *vigilia*, fr. *vigil* awake, watchful, akin to *vigere* to be vigorous, *vegere* to rouse, excite, to be active, and prob. to E. *wake*. See WAKE, *v. i.*; cf. REVEILLE, SURVEILLANCE, VEGETABLE, VIGOR.] **1**. Act of keeping awake, or state of being awake, at times when sleep is customary or needed; wakefulness; sleeplessness; as, sick-room *vigils*.

2. Hence, a watching; watch; wakeful attention.

Be sober and keep *vigil*. *Neale* (*Rhythm of St. Bernard*).

3. Devotional watching; hence, *pl.*, evening or nocturnal devotions. "Their odes and *vigils* tuned." *Milton.*

4. *Eccl.* **a** Orig., the watch kept on the night before a feast, spent in prayer or other devotions. This exercise having degenerated, the custom was abandoned about the 12th century (cf. 4th WAKE, *n.*, 3). **b** Later, the eve of a feast; esp., an eve which is a fast. If the eve of a feast is Sunday, the vigil or fast day is kept on the prior Saturday. **c** A religious service on the eve of a feast. *Chaucer.*

5. A wake. See 4th WAKE, *n.*, 3. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

vig'i-lance (-ĭ-lăns), *n.* [L. *vigilantia*: cf. F. *vigilance*.] **1**. Wakefulness; sleeplessness; insomnia.

2. Quality or state of being vigilant; watchfulness in respect of danger or hazard; caution; circumspection.

3. A guard; watch. *Obs. & R.*

vigilance committee. A volunteer committee of citizens for the oversight and protection of any interest, esp. one organized to suppress and punish crime summarily, as when the processes of law appear inadequate. *U. S.*

vig'i-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *vigilans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *vigilare* to watch, fr. *vigil* awake: cf. F. *vigilant*. See VIGIL.] Alertly watchful as one keeping vigil; circumspect; alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; as, a *vigilant* treasurer; a *vigilant* sentinel.

Syn. — Wakeful, attentive, observant, circumspect, cautious, wary. — VIGILANT, WATCHFUL, ALERT, AGOG. WATCHFUL is the general word; VIGILANT implies keen, often wary, watchfulness; as, "the five *watchful* senses" (*Milton*); "like a lion that unheeded lay, dissembling sleep, and *watchful* to betray" (*Dryden*); "Be sober, be *vigilant*; because your adversary the Devil . . . walketh about, seeking whom he may devour" (1 *Pet.* v. 8); "As through dreams . . . some mystic hint accosts the *vigilant*" (*Emerson*); cf. "Nelson's . . . perpetual and all-observing *vigilance*" (*Southey*). ALERT implies wide-awake and active watchfulness or attention; AGOG (a familiar and humorous word) suggests eager readiness; as, "not only *watchful* in the night, but *alert* in the drowsy afternoon" (*W. Pater*); "I am as *alert* at thinking and deciding as I ever was" (*Scott*); "[Herbert's] poems are . . . vivid with *alertness* of eye" (*Athenæum*); "Are you ready? . . . More than ready, *alert*" (*Landor*); "all *agog* to dash through thick and thin" (*Cowper*). See PROMPT, ACTIVE, EAGERNESS.

— **vig'i-lant-ly**, *adv.* — **vig'i-lant-ness**, *n.*

vig'i-lan'te (vĭj'ĭ-lân'tĕ), *n.* [Sp., prop., vigilant.] A member of a vigilance committee. *U. S.*

Vig'na (vĭg'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Domenico *Vigna*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous vines or erect herbs of warm or tropical regions, having trifoliolate leaves and yellowish or purplish flowers with an auricled vexillum. The pod is linear and two-valved. *V. sinensis* is the cowpea.

vi-gnette' (vĭn-yĕt'; 277), *n.* [F. *vignette*, fr. *vigne* a vine. See VINE; cf. VINETTE.] **1**. Orig., a running ornament of vine leaves, tendrils, etc., as used in decoration.

2. Hence, now: **a** A relatively small decorative design or illustration of any kind put on or just before the title-page, at the beginning or end of a chapter, etc., of a manuscript or book. **b** Hence, as such pictures are often without a definite bounding line, any picture, as an engraving, a photograph, or the like, which shades off gradually into the surrounding ground or the unprinted paper.

3. In general, a picture, illustration, or depiction in words, esp. one of a small or dainty kind.

vi-gnette', *v. t.*; VI-GNET'TED (-yĕt'ĕd); VI-GNET'TING (-yĕt'ĭng). To finish as a vignette; to make a vignette of.

vi-gnet'ter (vĭn-yĕt'ẽr), *n.* **1**. A maker of vignettes.

2. *Photog.* A device for vignetting, as a screen with an aperture the edges of which insensibly become opaque.

vig'or, vig'our (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *vigour*, *vigor*, L. *vigor*, fr. *vigere* to be lively or strong: cf. OF. *vigor*, *vigueur*, F. *vigueur*. See VIGIL.] **1**. Active strength or force of body or mind; capacity for exertion, physical, intellectual, or moral; effective energy or power; strength; potency.

The *vigor* of this arm was never vain. *Dryden.*

2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action; as, a plant grows with *vigor*.

Syn. — See POWER.

vig'or, vig'our, *v. t.* To invigorate. *Obs.* *Feltham.*

vig'or-ite (-īt), *n.* [L. *vigor* strength.] A blasting explosive containing nitroglycerin and potassium chlorate.

‖ **vi'go-ro'so** (vē'gō-rō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Vigorous; energetic; with energy; — used as a direction.

vig'or-ous (vĭg'ŏr-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *vygorows*; cf. OF. *vigoros*, F. *vigoureux*, LL. *vigorosus*.] **1**. Possessing vigor; full of physical or mental strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust; as, a *vigorous* youth; a *vigorous* plant.

2. Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful; strong; forcible; energetic; as, *vigorous* exertions; a *vigorous* prosecution of a war; a *vigorous* protest.

Syn. — Strong, powerful, potent, forcible, effective, efficacious; zealous, vehement, eager. — VIGOROUS, ENERGETIC, STRENUOUS. VIGOROUS implies fullness of active strength or force; ENERGETIC connotes less reserve force than *vigorous*, and often suggests a somewhat bustling activity; STRENUOUS implies zealous, often urgent and pushing, activity; as, "The remainder [of the poem] is *vigorous*, direct, and enthusiastic" (*Landor*); "to be counted among the strong, and not the merely *energetic*" (*Lowell*); "to love bondage more than liberty — bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty" (*Milton*). See POWER, EAGERNESS.

— **vig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vig'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

vi-ha'ra (vē-hä'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vihāra*.] In ancient India, a pleasure garden, esp. the precincts and grounds of temples and monasteries devoted to the Buddhist and Jain religions; hence, the monastic buildings.

vi'king (vī'kĭng; vē'-; 277), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *víkingr*, perh. akin to Icel. *víg* a fight, battle, L. *vincere* to conquer. Cf. VICTOR.] One belonging to the pirate crews from among the Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8-10th centuries. *Viking* is often confounded with *sea king*. "The sea king was a man connected with a royal race, either of the small kings of the country, or of the Haarfager family, and who, by right, received the title of king as soon as he took the command of men, although only of a single ship's crew, and without having any land or kingdom." *Laing.*

vi'la-yet' (vē'lä-yĕt'), *n.* [Turk. *vilāyet*, fr. Ar. *wilāyat*.]

cause pleased the gods, but the vanquished one Cato. *Lucan* (I. 128).

vict'ual-age (vĭt''l-āj), *n.* Victuals; food; provisions. *Rare.*

vict'ual-less, *a.* See -LESS.

victual rent. *Scots Law.* A rent in grain, or its equivalent in money as ascertained by the fiars prices.

vi-cu'da (vē-kōō'dȧ; 146), *n.* [Amer. Sp. (in Mexico) *vicuda*.] A barracuda (*Sphyræna ensis*) of the western coast of Mexico.

vi-cu'gna (vē-kōōn'yȧ). Var. of VICUÑA.

vid (vĭd), *n.* *Math.* Any unit or its symbol in the linear algebras of Benjamin Peirce (1809-80).

vid. *Abbr.* Vide (L., see).

Vi'da (vē'dȧ), *n.* Fem. of DAVID; — fem. prop. name.

vid'a finch (vĭd'ȧ) [Cf. WIDOW BIRD.] A whidah bird.

vi'dal' black (vē'dál'). [After Léon *Vidal* (1833-1906), French scientist.] See DYE.

‖ **vi-dame'** (vē-dȧm'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *vice-dominus*, fr. L. *vice* + *dominus* master, lord.] *Fr. Feud. Law.* One of a class of temporal officers or advocates who originally represented the abbeys or bishops, but later erected their offices into fiefs.

‖ **vi-da'na** (vē-dä'nȧ), *n.* Also **vi-dan'** (vē-dän'). [Singhalese *vidāna*.] A village headman. *Ceylon.* *Obs.*

Vi'dar (vē'där), *n.* = VITHARR.

viddeful. † WIDDIFOW.

vide (vīd), *v. t.* [From DIVIDE.] To divide. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **vide** (vēd), *a.* [F.] *Music.* Open; — of strings.

‖ **vi'de et cre'de.** [L.] See and believe.

vi-den'dum (vĭ-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., neut. gerundive of *videre* to see.] Something that should be seen. *Rare.*

‖ **vi'de-o me'li-o'ra, pro-bo'que; de-te'ri-o'ra se'quor** (vĭd'ē-ō). [L.] I see and approve of the better things; I follow the worse. *Ovid* (*Metamorphoses*, VII. 20).

videruff, *n.* An old game at cards. *Obs.*

vi-dette' (vĭ-dĕt'), *n.* *Mil.* = VEDETTE.

‖ **vi-de'tur** (vĭ-dē'tŭr). [L.] It appears; it seems.

‖ **vi'de ut su'pra.** [L.] See as or what is stated or given above.

Vi'dharr (vē'thär). Var. of VITHARR.

‖ **vi'di-mus** (vĭd'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we have seen.] An inspection, as of documents; hence, an abstract, syllabus, or summary.

vi-do'ni-a (vĭ-dō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *vidonho* a vine branch or shoot.] A kind of wine. See CANARY, *n.*, 2.

Vi-dor'i-cum (vĭ-dŏr'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL.] A genus of East Indian sapotaceous trees now commonly treated as a synonym of *Illipe* (which see).

Vid'u-a (vĭd'ū-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See WIDOW BIRD.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical whidah birds. It is the type of a subfamily, **Vid'u-i'næ** (-ī'nē), of weaver birds. — **vid'u-ine** (-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

vid'u-age (-āj), *n.* [See VIDUAL.] Widowhood; also, widows.

vid'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* State of being widowed; bereavement. *R.*

viduid. † WIDOWHEAD.

vi-du'i-ty (vĭ-dū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *viduitas*: cf. F. *viduité*.] Widowhood. *Rare.*

vid'u-ous (vĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *viduus*. Cf. VIDUAL.] Widowed; bereaved. *Rare.*

vie. † FAY, to fit.

‖ **vie**, *n.* [F., L. *vita*.] Life.

vie, *n.* [Cf. It. *via* way, L. *via*.] Way; means. *Obs.*

viece. † VISS.

‖ **vie'ja** (vyā'hä; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp. (in Cuba), orig. Sp. *vieja mujer* old woman.] Any of various tropical American and West Indian parrot fishes.

vielle (vyĕl), *n.* [F. Cf. VIOL.] *Music.* **1**. A large and early form of the medieval viol. **2**. = HURDY-GURDY, 1 **a**.

viend. † FIEND.

vi'er (vī'ẽr; -ē). Dial. Eng. var. of FIRE.

vierge, *n.* [F.] A virgin. *Obs.*

‖ **vier'kleur'** (fēr'klûr'), *n.* [D., fr. *vier* four + *kleur* color, fr. F. *couleur*.] The four-colored (red, white, blue, and green) flag of the former South African Republic, or Transvaal.

vier'tel (fēr'tĕl), *n.* [Dan., fr. G. *viertel* a quarter.] See MEASURE.

‖ **vi' et ar'mis.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., with force and arms; — said of a trespass to person or property which is the immediate cause of damage.

view'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

viewd. Viewed. *Ref. Sp.*

view finder. = FINDER **b**.

view halloo. *Hunting.* The shout uttered by a hunter on seeing the fox break cover.

view'i-ness (vū'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. *Colloq.*

view'ly (vū'lĭ), *a.* Sightly. [*Dial. Eng.*]

view'point', *n.* Point of view; standpoint.

view'some (vū'sŭm), *a.* = VIEWLY. *Dial.*

vi-ez'zen-ase' (vē-ĕz'ĕn-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

vif. † WIFE, FIVE.

‖ **vif** (vēf), *fem.* **vive** (vēv). [F.] Living; lively; animated.

vif'da (vĭf'dȧ), **viv'da** (vĭv'dȧ), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *vifte* to fan (a fire), Sw. *vifta*.] Beef or mutton hung and dried, but not salted. *Orkney & Shetland I.*

vifgage, *n.* [F. *vif-gage*.] A vadium vivum. *Obs.*

vifte. † FIFTH.

vig (vĭg). Dial. Eng. var. of FIG.

vi-ges'i-ma'tion (vī-jĕs'ĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Rare.*

vi-ges'i-mo-quar'to (-mō-kwôr'tō), *a. & n.* [L., abl. of *vigesimus quartus* twenty-fourth. Cf. DUODECIMO.] = TWENTY-FOURMO.

vig'gle (vĭg''l). Var. of FIGGLE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

vight. † FIGHT, WIGHT.

vi-gi'a (vĭ-jē'ȧ; *Sp.* vē-hē'ä; 172), *n.* [Sp. *vigia* a watching, a lookout.] *Navig.* A mark on a chart indicating that a dangerous rock or shoal is thought to be near the spot indicated; — now used chiefly of Spanish charts.

vig'i-lan-cy (vĭj'ĭ-lăn-sĭ), *n.* Vigilance. *Rare.*

vig'i-late, *n.* Vigilance. *Obs.*

‖ **vi'gi-la'te et o-ra'te** (vĭj'ĭ-lā'tē). [L.] Watch and pray.

vigily, *n.* [L. *vigilia*.] Vigil. *Obs.*

vi'gin-tiv'i-rate (vĭ'jĭn-tĭv'ĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *vigintiviratus*, the office of the *vigintiviri* (fr. *viginti* twenty + *vir* a man).] The *vigintiviri*, a body of officers of government consisting of twenty men; their office. *Obs. or R.*

vigliacco. † VILIACO.

vigne. † VINE.

‖ **vi'gne-ron'** (vē'nyē-rôN'), *n.*; *pl.* -RONS (-rôN'). [F.] A wine grower; a viticulturist.

vi-gnet'ting glass (vĭn-yĕt'ĭng). *Photog.* A glass screen used in printing vignettes.

vignetting mask. *Photog.* A screen, usually of paper, used in printing vignettes.

vi-gnet'tist (vĭn-yĕt'ĭst), *n.* = VIGNETTER, 2.

vig'nin (vĭg'nĭn), *n.* [See VIGNA.] *Chem.* A globulin characteristic of the cowpea (*Vigna*, syn. *Dolichos*, *sinensis*).

vi-gno'ble (vē-nyō'bl'), *n.* [F.] Vineyard. *Obs.*

Vi-gnoles' rail (vĭn-yōlz'). [After C. B. *Vignoles*, Eng. engineer, who introduced it into Europe.] The **T**, or flange, rail. — Hence: **Vignoles section, track, type,** etc.

vignour, *n.* [OF. *vign(e)our*.] A vinedresser. *Obs.*

‖ **vi'gogne'** (vē'gō'ny'), *n.* [F.] = VICUÑA.

vigogne yarn. Yarn of cotton with an admixture of up to about 20% of wool or wool waste.

vi-gone' (vē-gōn'), *n.* [F. *vigogne*.] Vicuña; also, a hat made of it. *Obs.*

vi-go'ni-a (vĭ-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [F. *vigogne* vicuña, fr. Sp. See VICUÑA.] The vicuña.

Vi-go'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [After Joanne de *Vigo*.] Noting a certain salve for treating pox. *Obs.*

vigore. † FIGURE.

vig'or-ize, *v. t.* To invigorate. [*Obs.*]

vig'or-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Vi'go's pow'der (vē'gōz). Red oxide of mercury. See MERCURIC OXIDE.

vigour. † FIGURE.

‖ **vi'gueur' de des-sus'** (vē'gûr' dē dē-sü'). [F.] Strength from on high.

vi-gu'na (vē-gōō'nȧ). Var. of VICUÑA.

vihte. † FIGHT.

vikede, vikkid. † WICKED.

vikelare, *n.* [See FICKLE.] A flatterer. *Obs.*

viker, vikery. † VICAR, VICARY.

vi'king-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practices or characteristics of vikings.

Vik'ra-ma'dit-ya, Era of (vĭk'rȧ-mä'dĭt-yȧ). [Skr. *Vikramāditya*.] See ERA, *Table.*

vil. † WILL, *v.*; VILE; *fell*, pret. of FALL.

vil. *Abbr.* Village.

vilain. † VILLAIN, VILLEIN.

Vi-la'nes (vē-lä'nās; 133), *n. pl.* Var. of BILANES.

vilanie, vilany. † VILLAINY.

vilans, vilaunce. † VILENS, villainous.

vilarde, *n.* [F. *vieillard*.] An old man. *Obs.*

N O P Q R S T U V

One of the chief administrative divisions or provinces of the Ottoman Empire; — formerly called *eyalet.*

vile (vīl), *a.;* VIL′ER (vīl′ẽr); VIL′EST (vīl′ĕst). [ME. *vil*, F. *vil*, from L. *vilis* cheap, worthless, vile, base.] **1.** Of small account; low; mean; worthless; base.

The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abp. Abbot.*

2. Morally contaminated; befouled by or as if by sin; morally base or impure; wicked; evil; sinful.

Behold I am *vile*, what shall I answer thee? *Job* xl. 4.

3. Hence, unclean; filthy; repulsive; odious; — often used interjectionally to express abhorrence, disgust, etc. **4.** Great; exceeding; — used intensively with words of evil or hurtful meaning. *Obs. or Colloq.* "Divided the viser with a *vile* dynt." *Destr. of Troy.*

Syn. — See BASE.

— **vile′ly**, *adv.* — **vile′ness**, *n.*

vil′i-fi-ca′tion (vĭl′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of vilifying, or defaming; abuse.

vil′i-fy (vĭl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *vilis* vile + E. *-fy;* cf. L. *vilificare* to esteem of little value.] **1.** To make vile; debase; degrade. *Rare.*

When themselves they *vilified*
To serve ungoverned appetite. *Milton.*

2. To degrade or debase by report; to defame; traduce.

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

3. To treat as vile or despicable; to despise. *Obs.*

I do *vilify* your censure. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — Traduce, calumniate, upbraid, asperse. — VILIFY, REVILE. To VILIFY is to defame or traduce, to REVILE, to reproach or abuse, with opprobrious or scurrilous language; as, "With a malignant insanity, we oppose the measures, and ungratefully *vilify* the persons, of those whose sole object is our own peace and prosperity" (*Burke*); "They that passed by *reviled* him, wagging their heads" (*Matt.* xxvii. 39). See ASPERSE.

vil′i-fy, *v. i.* To utter or publish slander.

vil′i-pend (vĭl′ĭ-pĕnd), *v. t.;* VIL′I-PEND′ED; VIL′I-PEND′ING. [L. *vilipendere; vilis* vile + *pendere* to weigh, to value: cf. F. *vilipender.*] To hold or express a low opinion of; to depreciate; slight; despise. *Longfellow.*

vil′i-pend, *v. i.* To be disparaging or depreciatory.

vill (vĭl), *n.* [OF. *ville, vile*, a village, town, F. *ville* a town, city. See VILLA.] A village. *Now Chiefly Hist.*

vil′la (vĭl′*ȧ*), *n.* [L. *villa*, LL. also village, dim of L. *vicus* a village: cf. It. & F. *villa.* See VICINITY; cf. VILL, VILLAGE, VILLAIN.] **1.** *Early Eng. Hist.* A village.
2. Orig., a country property; as, Cicero had a *villa* at Baiæ; hence, a somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residence, often placed in extensive grounds.

vil′lage (-āj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *villaticus* belonging to a country house or villa. See VILLA; cf. VILLATIC.] **1.** *Early Eng. Hist.* A tract of land with some houses, forming a unit for purposes of national police and taxation. This tract corresponded to the present civil parish (see PARISH, 1 **a**). These villages were of two types: the one, now sometimes called the **nucleated village**, having a single cluster of houses in the midst of its fields; the other having houses scattered in small clusters, or hamlets. The first type was characteristic of the eastern part of England, and the second of the western part, where Celtic arrangements were not completely effaced. Both the area and the population varied widely (as in the civil parishes of the 19th century), there being a hundred or more households in some and only a dozen or less in others. The basis or reason for the divisions is not yet known.
2. Hence: Any small aggregation of houses in the country, being in general less in number than in a town or city and more than in a hamlet; specif.: **a** In the United States, such a collection incorporated as a municipality and governed by a board of three or more trustees and a president, locally elected, and having a treasurer, clerk, collector, and street commissioner. **b** Any of various territorial divisions incorporated as "villages" under statutory authority, as under various civil codes in the United States, in the Province of Quebec, etc., or officially or conventionally called "villages."

village community. A primitive organized agricultural community. The term *village community* varies with the historical theories of the writers using it. About the middle of the 19th century it was used to designate the free, autonomous, communistic group unit which in the mark system was considered to be the political unit at the base of modern states, and which was believed by the followers of that theory to be represented in the early self-dependent agricultural communities of England, Germany (the *mark*), India, Russia (the *mir*), etc. Later writers vary in holding to a modified form of this theory or in rejecting it altogether, varying in the interpretation of the established facts. Cf. THREE-FIELD SYSTEM; 2d MARK, 2.

vil′lag-er (-ā-jẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

vil′lain (-ĭn), *n.* In sense 1 now usually **vil′lein.** [ME. *vilein*, F. *vilain*, LL. *villanus*, fr. *villa* a village, L. *villa* a farm, country house. See VILLA.] **1.** Orig., apparently, any free common villager or village peasant of any of the classes lower in rank than the thegn, as enumerated in the Domesday Book; a churl; specif., in a restricted sense, a free peasant of a class lower than a sokeman and higher in rank than the cotters and bordars (and colliberts). These peasant freemen appear to have had a wergild of 200 Saxon shillings (£4) and a manbote of 30 shillings, to have had property rights in both real and personal property, and not to have been adscript to the soil. Later, by about the 13th century, the term *villein* was applied to a class of unfree peasants, or serfs, who as regards their lord were slaves, but were free in their legal relations with respect to all others. They appear to have had no rights against their lords, except that of protection from being maimed or killed, and were subject to be sold by their lords or removed from their lands at will. From this status they gradually improved in condition, becoming the free peasantry of later days, their precarious tenure of land generally developing into the customary copyhold tenures (see COPYHOLD). It was formerly erroneously supposed that *villein regardant* designated a peasant adscript to the soil, and *villein in gross* an absolute slave (see REGARDANT, *a.*, 1).
2. A baseborn or clownish person; a boor. *Obs. or R.*

Pour the blood of the *villain* in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman in another, what difference shall there be proved? *Becon.*

3. One capable or guilty of great crimes; a deliberate scoundrel; a knave; rascal; — often used playfully without evil implication; as, the little *villain* has stolen my hat.

Calm, thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix. *Pope.*

vil′lain (vĭl′ĭn), *a.* [F. *vilain.*] *Rare.* **a** Of, pert. to, or composed of, villains, or villeins. **b** Befitting a villain; as: (1) Clownish; loutish. (2) Wicked; scoundrelly; dastardly.

vil′lain-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *vileneus.*] **1.** Befitting a villain, or scoundrel; proceeding from, or revealing, great depravity; evil; as, a *villainous* assault.
2. Mean; bad; wretched; vile; as, *villainous* weather; a *villainous* jargon. "*Villainous* saltpeter." *Shak.*
— **vil′lain-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vil′lain-ous-ness**, *n.*

vil′lain-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LAINIES (-ĭz). [ME. *vilanie, vileinye, vilenie*, F. *vilenie*, OF. also *vilanie, vileinie.* See VILLAIN, *n.*] **1.** State of being a serf; serfdom. *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being villainous, or evil; extreme depravity or wickedness; as, the *villainy* of a seducer.
3. Abusive, discourteous, or foul speech. *Obs.*

He never yet no *vileinye* ne said. *Chaucer.*

4. Discourteous conduct; boorishness. *Obs.*
5. A villainous act; a deed of deep depravity; a crime.

‖ **vil′lan-ci′co** (vēl′yän-thē′kō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *villano* rustic.] *Music.* A kind of song in seven-lined stanzas, resembling the madrigal, popular in Spain in the 15th century. Also, a motet, the melodies of such songs often being worked into contrapuntal pieces.

vil′la-nel′la (vĭl′*ȧ*-nĕl′*ȧ*), *n.; pl.* -NELLE (-ē). [It., prop. fem. dim. See VILLAIN.] *Music.* **a** An old rustic dance, accompanied with singing. **b** An Italian rustic part song, unaccompanied and in free form, an early type of the stricter canzonet and madrigal.

vil′la-nelle′ (vĭl′*ȧ*-nĕl′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *villanella.*] A poem in a French verse form, typically of nineteen lines running on but two rimes, and in six stanzas, five of three lines, one of four. The first and third line of stanza one are repeated in alternation as the last line of stanzas two to five and as the last two lines of the poem. Cf. VIRELAY.

vil′lar (vĭl′*ȧ*r), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a vill.

vil-lat′ic (vĭ-lăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *villaticus* of a country house. See VILLAGE.] Of or pert. to a farm or a village; rural.

vil′lein (vĭl′ĭn), *n.* *Eng. Feudal Law.* One of a class of feudal tenants. See VILLAIN, 1.

vil′len-age (vĭl′ĕn-āj), *n.* [OF. *villenage, vilenage.* See VILLAIN.] *Feudal Law.* The status of a villein; tenure on the terms by which a villein held of his lord; tenure at the will of the lord by villein services.

vil′li-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*villus* + *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of villi; like the pile of velvet, either hard or soft; as, the teeth of perch are *villiform.*

vil-los′i-ty (vĭ-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being villous.
2. *Bot.* A coating of long, slender hairs.
3. *Anat.* A villus; also, a villous patch or area.

vil′lous (vĭl′ŭs), *a.* [L. *villosus:* cf. F. *villeux.* Cf. VELVET.] **1.** Covered with fine hairs, or a woolly substance; shaggy with soft hairs; nappy; specif., *Bot.*, pubescent with soft and not matted hairs.
2. *Anat.* Furnished, or clothed, with villi.

vil′lus (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* VILLI (-ī). [L., shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] **1.** *Anat. & Embryol.* A small slender vascular process; esp.: **a** One of the minute fingerlike processes which more or less thickly cover and give a velvety appearance to the surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine (including that of the valvulæ conniventes) and serve in the absorption of nutriment. Each has a central, blindly ending, lacteal surrounded by blood capillaries, and is covered with epithelium. **b** One of the branching processes of the surface of the chorion of the developing egg or blastodermic vesicle of most mammals. Over parts of the surface these villi become vascular and help to form the placenta.
2. *pl.* Fine straight hairs on plants, like the pile of velvet.

vim (vĭm), *n.* [L., accusative of *vis* strength.] Energetic or active power; force; energy; spirit; vigor. *Colloq.*

vi-ma′na (vē-mä′n*ȧ*), *n.* [Skr. *vimāna.*] *Indian Arch.* A pyramidal tower, roofing the central shrine of a Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, or Brahminic temple. Cf. GOPURA, SIKHRA.

vi′men (vī′mĕn), *n.; L. pl.* VIMINA (vĭm′ĭ-n*ȧ*). [L., a twig.] *Bot.* A long, slender, flexible shoot or branch.

vim′i-nal (vĭm′ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *viminalis* pertaining to osiers, fr. *vimen* a pliant twig, osier.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing, twigs.

Vim′i-na′ri-a (vĭm′ĭ-nā′rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vimen* a withe; — from its slender stalks and leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian fabaceous plants. The only species, *V. denudata*, is a leafless broomlike shrub having small orange-yellow flowers with a broad vexillum and connate keel petals; the pod is 1-seeded. It is known as the *swamp oak.*

vi-min′e-ous (vĭ-mĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vimineus*, fr. *vimen* pliant twig.] **1.** Of or pertaining to twigs; woven of pliant twigs. "In the hive's *vimineous* dome." *Prior.*
2. *Bot.* Of or producing long slender twigs or shoots.

vi′na (vē′nä), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *vīṇā.*] *Music.* An ancient Hindu instrument of the guitar type, still used in India. It has a long bamboo finger board with movable frets and a gourd resonator at each end, over which are seven metal strings.

Vina.

vi-na′ceous (vī-nā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *vinaceus.* See VINE.]
1. Pertaining to, or like, wine or grapes.
2. Of the color of wine, esp. of red wine.

vin′a-con′ic (vĭn′*ȧ*-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [G. *vinacon*säure, fr. *vinyl*malonsäure, its older name + *itacon*säure, with which it is isomeric. Cf. VINYL; ITACONIC.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline dibasic acid, $C_3H_4(CO_2H)_2$, derived from trimethylene and prepared indirectly from ethylene bromide and malonic acid. It was formerly regarded as a vinyl derivative.

vin′ai-grette′ (vĭn′ā-grĕt′), *n.* [F., fr. *vinaigre* vinegar.]
1. *Cookery.* A sauce, made of vinegar, oil, and other ingredients, used esp. on cold meats.
2. A small box, usually of silver or gold, with inner perforated cover, for holding aromatic vinegar in a sponge, smelling salts, or other pungent smelling drug.
3. A small two-wheeled vehicle, like a Bath chair, made to be drawn or pushed. *Rare.*

vi-nasse′ (vĭ-nȧs′), *n.* [F.] The residual liquid from the distillation of alcoholic liquors; specif., that remaining from the fermentation and distillation of beet-sugar molasses, valuable as yielding potassium salts, ammonia, etc.

Vin′ca (vĭŋ′k*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pervinca, vinca pervinca*, periwinkle.] *Bot.* A small genus of apocynaceous plants, the periwinkles, natives of the Old World. They are herbs, woody at the base, having solitary axillary flowers, usually of handsome colors. The stigma is plumose. *V. major* and *V. minor* are cultivated, and have become naturalized in many parts of the United States. See 2d PERIWINKLE.

Vin-cen′tian (vĭn-sĕn′shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Vincent de Paul, esp. founded by him, or having him as patron saint.

Vin-cen′tian, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* **a** One of the "Congregation of the Priests of the Mission," founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624 and devoted to conducting missions; a Lazarist. **b** A member of a sisterhood, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1634, for nursing the sick; a Sister, or Daughter, of Charity; a Sister of St. Vincent. **c** A member of a lay society for poor relief, founded at Paris in 1833 and having St. Vincent de Paul for its patron saint.

Vin′ce-tox′i-cum (vĭn′sē-tŏk′sĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *vincere* to conquer + *toxicum* poison. See TOXIC.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American asclepiadaceous vines, having cordate leaves and large purple or greenish cymose flowers, the corolla rotate and 5-parted, with an entire or lobed crown.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The root of swallowwort (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*), formerly esteemed as a counterpoison.

vin′ci-ble (vĭn′sĭ-b′l), *a.* [L. *vincibilis*, fr. *vincere* to vanquish, conquer. See VICTOR.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable; as, not *vincible* in spirit.
vincible ignorance, *Theol.*, ignorance within one's control, and for which, therefore, one is responsible before God.
— **vin′ci-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **vin′ci-ble-ness**, *n.*

vin′cu-lum (vĭŋ′kū-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-l*ȧ*). [L., fr. *vincire, vinctum*, to bind.] **1.** A bond of union; a tie.
2. *Math.* A straight, horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound quantity, equiv. to parentheses or brackets about them, as $a - \overline{b - c} = a - (b - c)$.

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vild. † WILD.
vild (*dial.* vĭld), *a.* [As if the p. p. of a verb to *vile.* See VILE, *a.*] Vile. — *adv.* Vilely. — **vild′ly**, *adv.* — **vild′ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
vile. † FILE.
vile. Obs. aphetic for REVILE.
vile, *adv.* Vilely. *Obs.*
vile, *n.* A vile or evil thing. *Obs.*
viled. † VILD.
vilein. † VILLAIN
vileinie, vilenie, vileinye, vilenye. † VILLAINY.
vilens, vileyns, *a.* [See VILLAIN.] Villainous. *Obs.* — **vilensly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
vilesse, *n.* [F. *vieillesse.*] Old age. *Obs.*
vilete. † VILITY.
vileyn, vileynliche. † VILLAIN, VILLAINLY.
vilfull. † WILLFUL.
vilhede, *n.* [See VILE, *a.;* -HEAD.] Vileness. *Obs.*
Vi′li (vē′lē), *n.* *Norse Myth.* One of the brothers of Odin, the other being **Ve**, who helped him slay the giant Ymir
vil′i-a′co (vĭl′ĭ-ä′kō; vĭl-yä′kō), *n.* [It. *vigliacco.*] Scoundrel; villain. *Obs.*
vil′i-cate (vĭl′ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To vilify; defame. *Obs.*
viliche. † VILELY.
vil′i-fi′er (vĭl′ĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that vilifies or defames.
vil′i-pend (vĭl′ĭ-pĕnd), *a.* Slanderous; calumniatory. *Rare or Scot.*
vil′i-pen′den-cy (-pĕn′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Disparagement; slight. *Obs.*
vil′i-pend′er (-pĕn′dẽr), *n.* One who vilipends.
vil′i-pen′sion (-shŭn), *n.* Vilification. *Obs. Scot.*
vil′i-ty (vĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *vilitas:* cf. F. *vileté*, ME. *vilte*, fr. OF. *vilté.*] Vileness; baseness. *Obs.*
vill. † FILL; WILL, *a.*
villache. † VILLAGE. [-DOM.
vil′la-dom (vĭl′*ȧ*-dŭm), *n.* See
village cart. = CART, *n.*, 4.
village reserve. Crown lands reserved as a site for a village. *Australia.* [lages. *Obs.*
vil′lage-ry (vĭl′āj-rĭ), *n.* Vil-
vil′lain, *v. t.* To debase; degrade; slight; abuse. *Obs.*
vil′lain-age, *n.* = VILLENAGE.
vil′lain-ess, *n.* A female villein. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*
vil′lain-ist, *n.* = VILLAINIZER.
vil′lain-ize. *v. t.* = VILLAIN. *Obs.* — **vil′lain-iz′er**, *n.* *Obs.*
vil′lain-ly, *adv.* Wickedly. *Obs.*
vil′lain-ous, *adv.* Villainously. *Obs.*
vil′la-kin (vĭl′*ȧ*-kĭn), *n.* *Rare.* **a** A little villa. **b** A little village.
vil′lan. Obs. or hist. var. of VILLAIN, VILLEIN. [AGE.
vil′lan-age. **1.** Var. of VILLEN-
2. Infamy; villainy. *Obs.*
vil′la-nel′ (vĭl′*ȧ*-nĕl′). † VILLANELLE.
vil′la-nette′ (-nĕt′), *n.* [Irreg. dim. of *villa.*] A small villa. *R.*
vil′lan-ist, vil′lan-ize, vil′lan-iz′er. † VILLAINIST, etc.
vil′lan-ous (vĭl′*ă*n-ŭs), **vil′lan-ous-ly**, etc. Vars. of VILLAINOUS, etc.
villayet. Var. of VILAYET.
‖ **vil-leg′gia-tu′ra** (vĭl-lā′jä-tōō′rä), *n.* [It.] Stay or sojourn at a villa; rarely, a country seat, or villa. [*a.*, a.
vil′lein (vĭl′ĕn), *a* = VILLAIN,
vil′lein-age (-āj), *n.* = VILLENAGE.
vil′lein-hold (-hōld), *n.* A tenement held by villein tenure.
vil′len-ous. † VILLAINOUS.
vil′li, *n.*, *pl.* of VILLUS. [ACO.
vil′li-a′co, vil′li-a′go † VILI-
vil′li-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vilicatio:* cf. OF. *vilication.*] *Early Eng. Hist.* The rule of husbandry under the master or owner of a manor.
villiche. † VILELY.
vil′lin-age. † VILLAINAGE.
Vil′li-plac′en-ta′li-a (vĭl′ĭ-plăs′ĕn-tā′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of mammals having an indeciduate villous placenta, and including ungulates, sirenians, and cetaceans. — **vil′li-pla-cen′tal** (-pl*ȧ*-sĕn′t*ă*l), *a.*
vil-li′tis (vĭ-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See VILLUS; -ITIS.] *Vet.* Inflammation of the soft part of the wall of a horse's hoof.
vil′loid (vĭl′oid), *a.* [*villus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pert. to, or consisting of, villi. [-OSE), *a.* Villous.
vil′lose (vĭl′ōs; vĭ-lōs′; *see*
vilm. † FILM. [LY, VILLAINY.
vilonisly, vilony. † VILLAINOUS-
vi′lous (vī′lŭs), *a.* [Cf. VILE, *a.*] Vile; base. *Obs.* — **vi′lous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
vilt. † VULT.
vilte. † VILITY.
vilthy. † FILTHY.
vily, *adv.* Vilely. *Obs.*
Vim′i-nal (vĭm′ĭ-n*ă*l), *n.* [L. *Viminalis.*] One of the seven hills of Rome. See SEVEN HILLS.
v. imp. *Abbr.* Verb impersonal.
‖ **vin** (văN), *n.* [F.] Wine.
vin′age (vĭn′āj), *n.* **1.** [OF.] An old indirect tax on wine.
2. [F.] Fortifying of wine.
‖ **vi′nai′gre** (vē′nâ′gr′), *n.* [F.] Vinegar.
vi-nai′gri-er (vĭ-nā′grĭ-ẽr; *F.* vē′nĕ′grē-ā′), *n.* [F., prop., a vinegar maker or seller.] A vinegarroon. *West Indies.*
vi-nai′grous (vĭ-nā′grŭs), *a.* [F. *vinaigre* vinegar.] Resembling vinegar; sour; hence, sour-tempered; crabbed. *Rare.*
vinaker. † VINEGAR.
Vi-na′li-a (vĭ-nā′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [L.] See JUPITER, 1.
vi-na′ri-an (vĭ-nā′rĭ-*ă*n; 115),
vi-na′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vinarius.*] Of or pert. to wine. *Obs.*
vi-na′ta (vē-nä′tȧ), *n.* An Italian vintage song.
vi-nat′i-co (vĭ-năt′ĭ-kō), *n.* [Pg. *vinhatico.*] The coarse, dark-colored wood of the East Indian lauraceous tree *Persea indica.*
vi′na-to′ri-an (vī′n*ȧ*-tō′rĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [Cf. LL. *vineator* one in charge of vines.] Pertaining to a vinedresser. *Obs.*
Vin′a-ya-pit′a-ka (vĭn′*ȧ*-y*ȧ*-pĭt′*ȧ*-k*ȧ*), *n.* See TRIPITAKA.
vin′cent (vĭn′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *vincens, -entis*, conquering.] Victorious. *Obs.*
Vin′cent (vĭn′sĕnt), *n.* [L. *vincens*, p. pr. of *vincere* to conquer: cf. F. *Vincent*, perh. for earlier *Vincenz*, indicating a L. *Vincentius.* Cf. VICTOR a conqueror.] Lit., conquering; — masc. prop. name. L. *Vincens* (vĭn′sĕnz); F. *Vincent* (văN′säN′); It. *Vincenzo* (vēn-chĕnt′sō); Sp. *Vicente* (vē-thĕn′tā; 138); Pg. *Vicente* (vē-sĕn′tā); G. *Vincenz* (vĭn′tsĕnts).
Vin-cen′ti-o (vĭn-sĕn′shĭ-ō), *n.* The Duke of Vienna in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure." He commits his sovereignty to Angelo, under pretext of a distant journey, and, disguised in a monk's hood, observes his people and his deputy's administration. See ANGELO.
‖ **vin′cet a′mor pa′tri-æ.** [L.] Love of country will prevail. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 823).
vin′ce-tox′in (vĭn′sē-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [See VINCETOXICUM.] *Chem.* An amorphous glucoside in white swallowwort root (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*).
‖ **vin′cit om′ni-a ve′ri-tas** (vĕr′ĭ-tăs). [L.] Truth conquers all things.
‖ **vin′cit qui pa′ti-tur** (păt′ĭ-tŭr). [L.] He conquers who endures.
‖ **vin′cit qui se vin′cit.** [L.] He conquers who conquers himself.
vinc′ture (vĭŋk′tūr), *n.* [L. *vinctura*, fr. *vincire, vinctum*, to bind.] A binding. *Obs.*
vin′cu-late (vĭŋ′kū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *vinculatus*, p. p. of *vinculare.*] To bind. *Rare.*
‖ **vin′cu-lum ma′tri-mo′ni-i** (măt′rĭ-mō′nĭ-ī). [L.] The bond of marriage. [VANQUISH.
vin′cus (vĭŋ′kŭs). Scot. var. of
Vin′cy, Ros′a-mond (vĭn′sĭ). See LYDGATE, DOCTOR.
vindage. † VENDAGE.
vinde. † FIND.
vin-de′mi-al (vĭn-dē′mĭ-*ă*l), *a.* [L. *vindemialis*, fr. *vindemia* a vintage. See VINTAGE.] Of or pertaining to a vintage. *Rare.*
vin-de′mi-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vin-*

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3. *Anat.* A uniting band or bundle of fibers; **frænum**; esp., in birds, a commissure uniting the two main tendons of the foot.

vin′di-ca-ble (vĭn′dĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vindicated; justifiable. — **vin′di-ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

vin′di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* VIN′DI-CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); VIN′DI-CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *vindicatus*, p. p. of *vindicare* to lay claim to, defend, avenge. See VENGEANCE.] **1**. To lay claim to; to assert a right to; to claim. *Rare.* *Pope.*
2. *Roman & Civil Law.* To assert one's legal right to (a thing); to recover by legal process.
3. To defend or secure against assault of any kind; to maintain; defend. *Obs. or R.*
[He] that *vindicates* his country from a tyrant. *Massinger.*
4. To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; to free from all suspicion of wrong, dishonor, invalidity, or the like; to sustain; justify; as, to *vindicate* one's honor; to *vindicate* a claim, right, or title; to *vindicate* an official or an official act.
5. To avenge; punish. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
Syn. — Defend, maintain, assert, claim; absolve, excuse, exculpate, exonerate. — VINDICATE, JUSTIFY. To JUSTIFY, as here compared (see JUSTIFY), is esp. to maintain the right, justice, or propriety of something, and may or may not suggest an attitude of defense or apology; VINDICATE commonly carries more definitely the implication of successful defense, as against some charge, denial, or censure; as, "Her thought was trying to *justify* her delight in the colors by merging them in her mystic religious joy" (*G. Eliot*); "So does he *vindicate* Pompilia's fame" (*R. Browning*); "that . . . I may assert eternal Providence, and *justify* the ways of God to men" (*Milton*); "Laugh where we must, be candid where we can; but *vindicate* the ways of God to man" (*Pope*). See ASSERT, EXCULPATE, EXCUSE.

vin′di-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vindicatio* a laying claim, defense, vindication.] Act of vindicating, or state of being vindicated; specif., defense; justification against denial or censure; as, the *vindication* of one's honor.

vin-dic′a-tive (vĭn-dĭk′ȧ-tĭv; vĭn′dĭ-kā-tĭv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *vindicatif.* Cf. VINDICTIVE.] **1**. Tending to, or intended to, vindicate; vindicating; as, a *vindicative* policy.
2. *Obs.* **a** Revengeful; vindictive. **b** Punitive.
— **vin-dic′a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **vin-dic′a-tive-ness**, *n.*

vin′di-ca-to-ry (vĭn′dĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Tending or serving to vindicate; of or pert. to the act of vindicating; specif., justificatory; vindicative.
2. Inflicting punishment; avenging; punitive. *Obs. or R.*

vin-dic′tive (vĭn-dĭk′tĭv), *a.* [For *vindicative*, confused with L. *vindicta* revenge, punishment, fr. *vindicare* to vindicate. See VINDICATE; cf. VINDICATIVE.] **1**. Disposed to revenge; prompted or characterized by revenge; retaliatory; as, a *vindictive* spirit, punishment, man.
2. Punitive. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Syn. — VINDICTIVE, REVENGEFUL are often interchangeable; but REVENGEFUL is commonly the stronger term; as, "There was nothing *vindictive* in his nature; but, if revenge came his way, it might as well be good" (*Stevenson*); "Read the cardinal's malice and his potency together . . . You know his nature, that he 's *revengeful*, and I know his sword hath a sharp edge" (*Shak.*). See AVENGE, REQUITAL.
vindictive damages. See EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.
— **vin-dic′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **vin-dic′tive-ness**, *n.*

vine (vīn), *n.* [F. *vigne*, L. *vinea* a vineyard, vine, fr. *vineus* of or belonging to wine, *vinum* wine, grapes. See WINE; cf. VIGNETTE.] **1**. A grapevine.
2. Any plant whose stem requires support, and which climbs by tendrils or other means, or which trails or creeps along the ground; as, a squash *vine;* a honeysuckle *vine.* Also, the stem of such plant. Cf. CLIMBER **a**.
And one went out into the field to gather herbs, and found a wild *vine*, and gathered thereof wild gourds. 2 *Kings* iv. 39.
vine of Sodom, a plant mentioned in the Bible (*Deut.* xxxii. 32), now thought to be identical with the apple of Sodom.

vine, *v. i.;* VINED (vīnd); VIN′ING (vīn′ĭng). To form a vine; to grow after the manner of a vine.

vine beetle. Any of several beetles injurious to the leaves or branches of the grapevine. Among the more important are the grapevine fidia (see FIDIA), spotted pelidnota, vine flea beetle (*Haltica chalybea*), rose beetle, vine borer, and several species of *Colaspis* and *Anomala.*

vine borer. **a** Any of several beetles whose larvæ bore in the wood or pith of the grapevine, especially *Sinoxylon basilare*, a small species the larva of which bores in the stems, and *Ampeloglypter sesostris*, a small reddish brown weevil (called also **vine weevil**), which produces knotlike galls on the branches. **b** A clearwing moth (*Memythrus polistiformis*), whose larva bores in the roots of the grapevine and is often destructive.

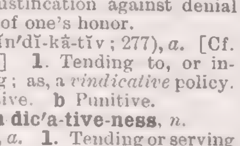

Vine Borer (*Sinoxylon basilare*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Imago.

vine′dress′er (vīn′drĕs′ẽr), *n.* One who cultivates, prunes, or cares for, grapevines. *Is.* lxi. 5.

vin′e-gar (vĭn′ē-gẽr), *n.* [ME. *vinegre*, F. *vinaigre; vin* wine (L. *vinum*) + *aigre* sour. See WINE; EAGER, *a.*] A sour liquid used as a condiment, or as a preservative, and obtained by the fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids, as wine, cider, or beer. Vinegar may be made, as cider vinegar usually is, by keeping the liquid in a warm place in contact with air, often with the addition of "mother." The **Orleans process** for wine vinegar is continuous, wine being added in installments to vinegar in a large oak cask, and vinegar drawn off from time to time. In the **quick vinegar process** the liquid, which is allowed to trickle slowly over shavings or other porous material placed in a tall vat, collects at the bottom as vinegar. This process is usually employed for malt, beer, and spirit vinegar. The characteristic sourness of vinegar is due to acetic acid, of which it ordinarily contains three to nine per cent, though the so-called **vinegar essence**, or **double vinegar**, made from spirits, contains as high as fourteen per cent. Wine vinegar is pale yellow to red, contains also tartaric acid, and has a highly valued aroma. Cider vinegar is brownish, contains malic acid, and has an odor of apples. Malt and beer vinegars are brown, and contain various dissolved substances. Spirit vinegars, which naturally have little color or aroma, are often colored and flavored, and imitation vinegar is made from pyroligneous acid. Vinegar was once largely used in pharmacy as a menstruum, as in **vinegar of opium**, etc., but, on account of its tendency to decomposition, it has been replaced by dilute acetic acid.
vinegar of opium, *Pharm.*, a solution of opium in diluted acetic acid; black drop.

vinegar eel. A minute nematode worm (*Anguillula aceti*), often found in great numbers in vinegar, sour paste, and other fermenting vegetable substances; also, sometimes, one of other species of the family Anguillulidæ.

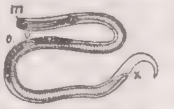

Vinegar Eel, Female, much enlarged. *m* Mouth; *o* Eggs; *v* Genital Opening; *x* Anus.

vinegar fly. Any of several fruit flies, esp. *Drosophila ampelopophila*, which breed in imperfectly sealed preserves and in pickles.

vin′e-gar-roon′ (vĭn′ē-gȧ-rōōn′), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *vinagre* vinegar. Cf. VINAIGRIER.] A whip scorpion, esp. a large Mexican species (*Thelyphonus giganteus*) popularly supposed to be very venomous; — so called from the odor that it emits when alarmed.

vinegar tree. The staghorn sumac, whose acid berries have been used to intensify the sourness of vinegar.

vin′e-gar-y (vĭn′ē-gẽr-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of vinegar; hence, sour; unamiable; crabbed.

vine hawk moth. Any of several hawk moths whose larvæ feed on grapevine leaves, esp. *Pholus achmeon* and *Ampelophaga myron.* See HOG CATERPILLAR.

vine maple. A maple (*Acer circinatum*) of the northwestern United States, whose stems are often prostrate and strike root freely, forming dense thickets.

vin′er (vīn′ẽr), *n.* **1**. A vinedresser; also, a vineyard. *Obs.*
2. A member of the Vintners. (See VINTNER, *n.*, 2.) *Hist.*
3. A machine in which fresh peas are separated from the pods and vines by means of beaters.

vin′er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. [OF. *vignerie.*] A vineyard. *Obs.*
2. A structure, usually inclosed with glass, for rearing and protecting vines; a grapery.
3. A mass or dense growth of vines.

vine sawfly. A small black sawfly (*Selandria vitis*) whose larva feeds on the leaves of the grapevine.

vine scale. The scale *Pulvinaria innumerabilis.*

vine′yard (vĭn′yẽrd), *n.* [ME. *vynȝerde*, for *winyard*, AS. *wīngeard;* influenced by E. *vine*, F. *vigne.* See WINE, YARD an inclosure; cf. VINE.] Lit., an inclosure or yard for grapevines; commonly, a plantation of grapevines.

vine′yard-ist, *n.* One who cultivates a vineyard.

‖ **vingt′ et′ un′** (văɴ′-tā′ ûɴ′). [F., twenty and one.] A game at cards, played by two or more persons with the entire pack. The aim of each player is to obtain from the dealer such cards that the sum of their pips, or spots, is as near as possible to twenty-one, without exceeding it.

vi′nic (vī′nĭk; vĭn′ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *vinum* wine.] Of, pertaining to, or occurring in, wine; as, *vinic* acohol.

vin′i-cul′ture (vĭn′ĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + E. *culture.*] Cultivation of the vine; viticulture. — **vin′i-cul′tur-al** (-kŭl′tūr-ăl), *a.* — **vin′i-cul′tur-ist**, *n.*

vi-nif′er-ous (vī-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vinum* wine + E. *-ferous.*] Yielding or producing wine; as, a *viniferous* region.

vin′i-fi-ca′tion (vĭn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + E. *-fication.*] The conversion of a fruit juice or other saccharine solution into alcohol by fermentation.

vin′i-fi-ca′tor (vĭn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* An apparatus for condensing escaping alcohol vapors in vinous fermentation.

‖ **vin′ or′di′naire′** (văɴ′-nōr′dē′nâr′). [F., lit., common wine.] A cheap claret, used as a table wine.

vi-nos′i-ty (vī-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *vinositas:* cf. F. *vinosité.*] Quality or state of being vinous.

vi′nous (vī′nŭs), *a.* [L. *vinosus*, fr. *vinum* wine: cf. F. *vineux.* See WINE.] **1**. Of or pertaining to wine; having the qualities of wine; as, a *vinous* taste.
2. Wine-colored; vinaceous; — designating certain birds.
3. Habitually given to wine; also, affected by wine.

vin′tage (vĭn′tāj), *n.* [Corrupted by influence of *vintner*, *vintry*, fr. ME. *vindage*, *vendage*, for *vendange*, OF. *vendenge*, F. *vendange*, fr. L. *vindemia; vinum* wine, grapes + *demere* to take off; *de* + *emere*, originally, to take. See WINE, REDEEM; cf. VINDEMIAL.] **1**. Act or time of gathering the crop of grapes, or of making the wine for a season.
2. The produce of the vine for one season, in grapes or, now usually, in wine; as, the *vintage* is abundant; the *vintage* of France; wine of the *vintage* of 1840.
3. Wine. *Rare.*

vin′tag-er (vĭn′tā-jẽr), *n.* [From VINTAGE: cf. F. *vendangeur.*] One who gathers the vintage.

vintage wine. A fine wine made from selected grapes of a good year, kept separate and sold as wine of that year.

vin′tag-ing (-tā-jĭng), *n.* Act of gathering the vintage.

vint′ner (vĭnt′nẽr), *n.* [ME. *vintener*, *viniter*, OF. *vinetier*, *vinotier;* cf. OF. *vinet*, *vinot*, dim. of *vin* wine, LL. *vinetarius* a vintner; all ultimately fr. L. *vinum* wine. See WINE.] **1**. One who deals in wine; a wine seller, or wine merchant, esp. at wholesale.
2. *pl.* [*cap.*] One of the great companies of London, England, incorporated in 1365. See COMPANY, *n.*, 6.

‖ **vi′num** (vī′nŭm), *n.; pl.* VINA (-nȧ). [L. See WINE.] Wine; — chiefly used in *Pharmacy* in the name of solutions of some medicinal substance in wine; as: **vina medicata**, medicated wines; **vinum opii**, wine of opium.

vin′y (vīn′ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, vines; producing, or abounding in, vines.

vi′nyl (vī′nĭl), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + E. *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical CH_2:CH, of which ethylene is the hydride. It is isomeric with ethenyl.

vi′ol (vī′ŏl), *n.* Also *voyal*, *voyol.* *Naut.* A large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor. *Totten.*

vi′ol, *n.* [F. *viole*, prob. fr. Pr. *viola*, *viula;* cf. Sp., Pg., & It. *viola;* of uncert. orig.; perh. fr. a dim. of L. *vivus* lively (cf. VIVID), or perh. akin to E. *fiddle.* Cf. VIELLE, 1st VIOLA, VIOLIN.] *Music.* A stringed instrument, typically made up of a hollow resonance box, or *body*, with one or two sound holes in its belly, a neck, with finger board, terminating in a head which holds pegs by which are controlled the tension and pitch of the strings, these being stretched from the bottom of the body over a bridge and along the finger board, and sounded by means of a bow. Specif., a medieval variety of this type, having a flat tapering back, a broad fretted neck, low-arched bridge, and, usually, six strings. It was made in four sizes, treble, alto, bass, and contrabass, the predecessors respectively of the modern violin, viola, violoncello, and double-bass viol.
‖ **viol da braccio**, **viol d'amore**, etc. *Music.* = VIOLA DA BRACCIO, VIOLA D'AMORE, etc.

vi-o′la (vē-ō′lȧ; vī-; *It.* vē-ô′lä; 277), *n.* [It. See 2d VIOL.] A viol instrument, intermediate in size and compass between the violin and violoncello, tuned a fifth lower than the former, thus: c, g, d′, a′ (see 5th PITCH, 12). Its strings are rather thick, the lower two being wire-wound, and have a somber elegiac quality of tone. It is a permanent member of the string quartet and the orchestra.
‖ **vi-o′la bas-tar′da** (bäs-tär′dä) [It., bastard viola], *Music*, a viola da gamba or bass viol, provided with strings for sympathetic vibration as in the viola d'amore. — ‖ **v. da brac′cio** (dä brät′chō) [It., viol for the arm], the tenor viol, an old form of the viola, having properly six strings. — ‖ **v. da gam′ba** (dä gäm′bä) [It., viol for the leg], an old form of the violoncello, having properly six strings. — ‖ **v. d'a-mo′re** (dä-mō′rā) [It., viol of love: cf. F. *viole d'amour*], a larger form of the viola, common in the 17th and 18th centuries, having usually seven gut strings, with seven or more wire strings passing under the finger board and sounding sympathetically as the first were played. Its tone was peculiarly soft and silvery. — ‖ **v. da spal′la** (dä späl′lä). [It., viol for the shoulder.] = VIOLA DA BRACCIO. — ‖ **v. di bor-do′ne** (dē bōr-dō′nā) [It., bass viol], the viola bastarda.

Vi′o-la (vī′ō-lȧ; vē-ō′lȧ; vī-ō′-; *the first follows the L. accent, the others the It.*), *n.* [L. *viola* a violet. See VIOLET.] **1**. Fem. prop. name. L. *Viola* (vī′ō-lȧ); F. *Violette* (vyō′-lĕt′); It. *Viola* (vē-ô′lä); Sp. & Pg. *Violante* (vē′ō-län′tā); G. *Viola* (vē-ō′lä), *Viole* (vē-ō′lē).
2. In Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," a fair and gentle lady who disguises herself as a page and enters the service of Duke Orsino, with whom she falls in love. He employs her to carry love messages to the Lady Olivia, but finally marries Viola. See OLIVIA, 2 **a**.
3. (*pron.* vī′ō-lȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A very large genus of low herbs or rarely undershrubs, the violets, typifying the family Violaceæ. They are either acaulescent or leafy-stemmed with alternate stipulate leaves and solitary axillary purple, yellow, or white flowers, often (as in the pansy) marked or variegated with some other color. The corolla is irregular and often spurred; the sepals are auricled at the base. The pansy (*V. tricolor*) is the most familiar cultivated species. *V. odorata* of Europe is the common sweet violet of the florists. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions; they are extremely variable, and are probably in an active state of mutation (which see).

vi′o-la-ble (vī′ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *violabilis:* cf. F. *violable.* See VIOLATE.] That may be violated. — **vi′o-la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **vi′o-la-bly**, *adv.*

Vi′o-la′ce-æ (-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See VIOLA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Hypericales),

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demiare. See VINDEMIAL.] To gather the vintage. *Obs.* — **vin-de′mi-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
vin de′mi-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *vindematorius.*] Vindemial. *Obs.*
Vin-de mi-a′trix (-ā′trĭks), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *vindemiator* a star in the constellation Virgo, lit., a grape gatherer.] See STAR.
vindemy, *n.* [L. *vindemia.*] A vintage. *Obs.*
vin′dex (vĭn′dĕks), *n.; L. pl.* VINDICES (-dĭ-sēz). [L.] A vindicator.
‖ **vin′dex in-ju′ri-æ**. [L.] An avenger of injury.
vin′di-cate, *a.* Vindicated. *Obs.*
vin′di-ca′tor (vĭn′dĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* [LL., an avenger.] One that vindicates.
vin′di-ca′tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female vindicator.
vin-dict′, *n.* [L. *vindicta* revenge.] Vengeance. *Obs.*
‖ **vin-dic′ta**, *interj.* [L., revenge.] Vengeance; — used in Elizabethan drama as a cry of ghosts. *Obs.*
vin-dic′tiv. Vindictive. *Ref. Sp.*
vindo. ✝ WINDOW.
vin′e-al (vĭn′ē-ăl), *a.* [L. *vinealis.*] Of or pertaining to vines; containing vines. *Obs.*
vin′e-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *vineaticus.*] Pertaining to vines.
vine bark louse. **a** = VINE SCALE. **b** *Pulvinaria vitis* of Europe. **c** A small round scale (*Aspidiotus uvæ*).
vine black. A bluish black pigment of charred vine shoots.
vine bower. An ornamental virgin's-bower (*Clematis viticella*) of Europe.
vine cactus. = OCOTILLO **a**.
vine chafer. **a** = ROSE CHAFER. **b** Spotted pelidnota.
vine′-clad, *a.* Covered with vines.
vined (vīnd), *a.* Having, or ornamented with, vine leaves or leaves like those of the vine.
vine disease *or* **pest.** = PHYLLOXERA, 2.
vine dragon. A vine branch too old to bear. *Obs.*
vine forester. Any of several moths belonging to *Alypia* and allied genera, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of the grapevine.
vine fretter. A plant louse, esp. the phylloxera, that injures the grapevine.
vin′e-gar, *v. t.* **1**. To make into or like vinegar. *Obs.* **2**. To treat with vinegar; to apply vinegar to. *Colloq.*
Vinegar Bible. See BIBLE, 2.
vinegar essence. See VINEGAR.
vin′e-gar-ette′ (vĭn′ē-gẽr-ĕt′), *n.* = VINAIGRETTE, *n.*, 2.
vin′e-gar-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
vinegar lamp. An apparatus for oxidizing alcohol to acetic acid by means of platinum black.
vinegar maker. A vinegarroon.
vinegar plant. Mother of vinegar. See 1st MOTHER, *n.*, 2.
vinegar weed. A California mint (*Trichostema lanatum*). *Calif.*
vinegar worm. = VINEGAR EEL.
vin′e-ge-rone′ (vĭn′ē-gē-rōn′) Var. of VINEGARROON.
vinegre. ✝ VINEGAR.
vine hopper. A grape leaf hopper.
vine′land, *n.* **1**. Land on which vines are grown. **2**. [*cap.*] = VINLAND.
vine leaf folder, **vine leaf roller.** = GRAPE LEAF FOLDER.
vine leek. A European species of *Allium* (*A. ampeloprasum*) allied to leek.
vine louse. The phylloxera.
vine mildew = GRAPE MILDEW.
vine peach. The chito melon.
vine pest. = PHYLLOXERA, 2.
vine slug. The black larva of a sawfly (*Selandria vitis*), which feeds on grapevine leaves.
vine sorrel. A climbing vitaceous plant (*Cissus acida*) of Florida and the West Indies. It has acid leaves.
vine sphinx. = VINE HAWK MOTH.
vi-net′, *n.* = VIGNETTE, 2. *Obs.*
vine tie. A soil-binding grass (*Ampelodesmos tenax*) of the Mediterranean region.
vinetree. ✝ VINTRY.
‖ **vi-net′ta** (vē-nĕt′tä), *n.* A vintage ditty.
vi-nette′ (vĭ-nĕt′), *n.* [Cf. VIGNETTE.] A sprig or branch. *Archaic.*
vinew. ✝ FINEW.
vin′ewed (vĭn′ūd). ✝ FINEWED.
vine weevil. See VINE BORER **a**.
vin′ew-y (-ū-ĭ), *a.* Moldy. — **vin′ew-i-ness**, *n.* *Both Obs.*
vine′yard-ing, *n.* Cultivation of a vineyard. *Rare.*
vingre. ✝ FINGER.
vingt′un′ (văɴ′tûɴ′), *n.* Short for VINGT ET UN.
vin′i-pot′er (vĭn′ĭ-pŏt′ẽr), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + (prob.) *potor* a drinker.] A winebibber. *Obs.*
viniter. ✝ VINTNER.
vin′i-ter-y. ✝ VINTRY.
vin′i-to′ri-an (vĭn′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *vinitorius.*] Pert. to the husbandry of vineyards. *Obs.*
Vin′land (vĭn′lănd), *n.* A portion of the coast of North America visited, and so called, according to Snorri Sturluson, by Norse voyagers about the year 1000. It was well wooded, and produced agreeable fruits, esp. grapes. It has been variously located from Labrador to New Jersey.
vin′net. ✝ VINET, vignette.
vin′newed (vĭn′ūd). ✝ FINEWED. — **vin′newed-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
vinnoware. ✝ WINNOWER.
vin′ny (vĭn′ĭ), *a.* [AS. *fynig.* See FINEW.] Moldy; mildewed. — **vin′ny**, *v. t. & i.* *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
vi′no (vē′nō), **bi′no** (vē′nō; 133), *n.* [Sp. *vino* wine.] A strong liquor distilled from a fermented mixture of nipa-palm sap and sugar-cane juice. *Phil. I.*
vin′o-lent (vĭn′ō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *vinolentus*, fr. *vinum* wine.] Given to wine; drunken. — **vin′o-lence** (-lĕns), *n.* — **vin′o-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **vin′o-lent-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
vin-om′e-ter (vĭn-ŏm′ē-tẽr; vī-nŏm′-), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + E. *-meter:* cf. F. *vinomètre.*] A hydrometer for determining the strength or purity of wine; an œnometer, or alcoholometer.
vi′nose (vī′nōs; vī-nōs′; *cf.* -OSE), *a.* Vinous. *Rare.*
vinour. ✝ VINER.
vi′nous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vinow. ✝ FINEW.
vin′quish (vĭŋ′kwĭsh), *n.* *Far.* See VANQUISH, *n.*
vint (vĭnt), *v. t.* [Prob. back formation fr. *vintage.*] To make (wine).
vin′ta (vēn′tä), *n.* [Sp.] Among the Moros, a baroto, sometimes used with a sail. *Phil. I.*
vin′tage, *v. t.* To gather as in a vintage. *Obs.*
vintaine, *n.* [OF., F. *vingtaine*, a score.] A military division containing twenty soldiers. *Obs.*
vintener. ✝ VINTNER.
vin′ter, *n.* A vintner. *Obs.*
vin′tin, **vin′ton.** Obs. corrupts. of VENETIANO.
vin′ti-ner (vĭn′tĭ-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *vintenier.*] The commander of a section of twenty soldiers. *Obs. or Hist.*
vint′ner-y (vĭnt′nẽr-ĭ), *n.* The trade of a vintner. *Rare.*
vint′ress (vĭn′trĕs), *n.* A woman vintner. *Rare.*
vint′ry (-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *viniterie*, fr. OF. *vinotier*, *vinetier.* See VINTNER.] A place where wine is sold. *Obs. or R.*
vin′yard. Vineyard. *Ref. Sp.*
vinyl benzene. *Chem.* Styrene.
vi′o-form (vī′ō-fôrm), *n.* *Med.* A tasteless, nearly odorless, derivative of quinoline, used as a substitute for iodoform.

the violet family, having pentamerous mostly irregular flowers and a 1-celled ovary containing three parietal placentæ. There are 15 genera and about 350 species, of wide distribution, *Viola* being much the largest genus.

vi′o-la′ceous (vī′ō-lā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *violaceus*, fr. *viola* a violet.] **1.** Of the color of violets; bluish purple. **2.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the family Violaceæ. — **vi′o-la′ceous-ly**, *adv.*

vi′o-late (vī′ō-lāt), *v. t.;* VI′O-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); VI′O-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *violatus*, p. p. of *violare* to violate, fr. *vis* strength, force. See VIOLENT.] **1.** To treat roughly or harshly; to abuse.

His wife Boadicea *violated* with stripes. *Milton.*

2. To do violence to (anything that should be held sacred or respected); to profane; desecrate.

Oft have they *violated*
The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts. *Milton.*

3. To trench or infringe on; to disturb; also, to break or disregard, as a promise. "To *violate* sleep." *Milton.*

Violated vows
'Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shak.*

4. To commit rape on; to ravish; outrage.

Syn. — Injure, disturb, interrupt, infringe, transgress, profane; deflower, debauch, dishonor.

vi′o-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *violatio:* cf. F. *violation.*] Act of violating, or state of being violated; specif.: **a** Infringement; transgression; nonobservance; as, the *violation* of law, covenants, promises, etc. "The *violation* of my faith." *Shak.* **b** An act of irreverence or desecration; profanation; as, the *violation* of a church. **c** Interruption, as of sleep or peace; disturbance. **d** Ravishment; rape.

vi′o-lence (vī′ō-lĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *violentia.* See VIOLENT.] **1.** Strength or energy actively displayed or exerted; vehement or forcible action; force; impetuosity; vehemence; of persons, vehement or unrestrained eagerness; highly excited or animated force or energy; as, the *violence* of an attack or storm; to denounce with *violence*. **2.** Injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; profanation; infringement; unjust force; outrage; assault. "The tyrant's *violence*." *Shak.*

Do *violence* to no man. *Luke* iii. 14.

3. Broadly, exertion of any physical force considered with reference to its effect on another than the agent, as in effecting an entrance into a house in burglary. Sometimes, in law, the overcoming or prevention of resistance by threats of violence is held to be constructive violence. **4.** Ravishment; rape.

Syn. — Vehemence, outrage, fierceness, eagerness; violation, infraction, transgression, oppression. See FORCE.

vi′o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *violentus*, fr. *vis* strength, force; prob. akin to Gr. ἴς a muscle, strength; cf. Skr. *vayas* strength, youth, L. *vir* man (cf. VIRILE).] **1.** Moving, acting, or characterized, by physical force, esp. by extreme and sudden or by unjust or improper force; furious; vehement; as, a *violent* storm or wind; a *violent* attack.

Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphrey's life. *Shak.*

2. Marked by, or due to, strong mental excitement; vehement; passionate; as, *violent* speech; *violent* reproaches. **3.** Produced or effected by force; not spontaneous or natural; unnatural; abnormal; as, a *violent* death.

These *violent* delights have *violent* ends. *Shak.*
No *violent* state can be perpetual. *T. Burnet.*

4. Acting with or exerting great force on the mind, or as evidence; nearly conclusive; as in the phrase, often used in legal contention, *violent* presumption. **5.** Great; extreme; — used intensively; as, a *violent* contrast in colors; *violent* pain, passion, etc.

Syn. — Fierce, vehement, outrageous, boisterous, turbulent, impetuous, passionate, severe, extreme.

violent profits, *Scots Law*, rents or profits of an estate obtained by a tenant wrongfully holding over after warning. They are recoverable in a process of removing.

vi′o-les′cent (-lĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *viola* a violet + E. *-escent.*] Tending to a violet color.

vi′o-let (vī′ō-lĕt), *n.* [ME. *violett, vyolette*, OF. *violete*, F. *violette* a violet, dim. of OF. *viole* a violet, L. *viola;* akin to Gr. ἴον. Cf. IODINE.] **1.** Any plant or flower of the genus *Viola* (which see). The common purple, or hooded, violet of the Eastern U. S. is *V. cucullata.* **2.** The color of violets, or that color found at the higher end of the visible spectrum, typically at wave length about 420 millimicrons; bluish purple. **3.** Any pigment or dye which imparts the above color. **4.** Any of numerous small violet-colored butterflies of *Cyaniris, Rusticus*, and allied genera of the family Lycænidæ.

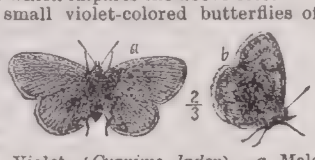

Violet (*Cyaniris ladon*). *a* Male Imago; *b* Side View.

vi′o-let, *a.* [ME. *vyolette*, fr. the n.; cf. OF. & F. *violet.* See VIOLET, *n.*] Of the color violet; bluish purple.

violet blindness. *Med.*, a form of color blindness in which there is inability to perceive violet tints. — **v. cress**, an annual brassicaceous cruciferous plant (*Tonopsidium acaule*) native of Spain and Portugal, having pink or purple flowers. — **v. shell** *or* **v. snail**, any species of the genus *Ianthina.* — **v. wood**, any of several hard purplish or reddish woods, as kingwood or myall wood; also, a tree yielding such wood.

vi′o-let-ear′, *n.* Any tropical humming bird of the genus *Petasophora*, having violet or bluish purple ear tufts.

Violet-tip.

vi′o-let-tip′, *n.* A handsome American butterfly (*Polygonia interrogationis*). Its wings are mottled with various shades of red and brown and have violet tips.

vi′o-lin′ (vī′ō-lĭn′ *or, esp. in British usage*, vī′ō-lĭn), *n.* [It. *violino*, dim. of *viola.* See 2d VIOL.] **1.** *Music.* The modern treble instrument of the viol class, distinguished in its developed form from the typical *viol* (which see) by having the back scooped out and slightly rounded like the belly, a low bridge, ʃ-shaped sound holes, thick but narrow handle, acute corners, and four strings tuned to g, d′, a′, and e″ (see 5th PITCH, 12); — called also colloquially *fiddle.* It is made of carefully chosen maple and pine, and in superior instruments every detail, as of the adjustment between bridge, sound post, and sound holes, and of the model, jointing, and varnish, is studied to bring about the utmost sonority and refinement of tone. Violin making was brought to its highest perfection by the masters of Cremona, in northern Italy, esp. by Nicola Amati, Stradivari, and Guarneri. The violin is unique for varied, rich, and expressive tone quality, and has the first place in the orchestra. **2.** A violin player; as, the first *violin.*

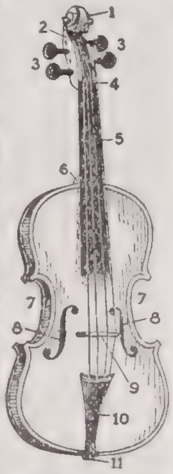

Violin (Stradivarius). 1 Scroll; 2 Peg Box; 3,3 Pegs; 4 Nut; 5 Finger board; 6 Neck Plate; 7, 7 Bouts; 8, 8 Sound Holes; 9 Bridge; 10 Tailpiece; 11 Button.

vi′o-lin′ist (-lĭn′ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *violiniste, violoniste*, It. *violinista.*] A player on the violin.

Violle's standard (vyōlz), *or* **Violle** (vyōl), *n.* [Named after Jules *Violle*, a French physicist, who proposed it.] A photometric unit, being the light emitted by a square centimeter of platinum at the temperature of solidification about equal to 18.5 British standard candles.

vi′o-lon-cel′list (vē′ō-lŏn-chĕl′ĭst; vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *violoncelliste*, It. *violoncellista.*] A player on the violoncello; — often shortened to *cellist.*

vi′o-lon-cel′lo (-chĕl′ō; -sĕl′ō; 277), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [It. *violoncello*, dim. of *violone* a bass viol. See VIOLONE; cf. CELLO.] *Music.* A bass violin, the modern form of the viola da gamba, with its four strings tuned an octave lower than the modern viola; — commonly shortened to *cello* or *'cello.* In playing, the performer rests it vertically on the floor between his knees. Its tone combines the sonority and expressiveness of the violin with a deeper, masculine quality.

Violoncello.

vi′o-lon-cel′lo pic′co-lo, a miniature violoncello of the same shape and tuning, used formerly esp. for solos.

‖ **vi′o-lo′ne** (vē′ō-lō′nā), *n.* [It. *violone*, augment. of *viola* a viol. See 2d VIOL.] *Music.* The contrabass; also, an organ stop of similar tone.

vi′o-lu′ric (vī′ō-lū′rĭk), *a.* [*violet* + *barbituric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline substance, $C_4H_3O_4N_3$, obtained by the action of hydroxylamine on alloxan, and in other ways. It is an isonitroso derivative of barbituric acid, and forms characteristic yellow, blue, and violet salts.

vi′per (vī′pẽr), *n.* [L. *vipera:* cf. F. *vipère.* Cf. WIVERN, WEEVER.] **1.** Any of certain venomous snakes of the Old World, usually placed in the genus *Vipera*, syn. *Pelias* (see below); an adder; esp., *V. berus*, a species becoming about two feet long, and varying in color from red, brown, or gray, with dark markings, to black. It is found from England, where it was formerly abundant, across Europe and Asia to Sakhalin. Its bite is often very severe, but rarely fatal to man. In southern Europe other closely related species of the same genus occur. Also, any of the snakes of several Old World genera, as *Daboia*, *Bitis*, and *Cerastes*, closely related to the above, which constitute the family Viperidæ, in the narrow sense of that word. In broader sense, the pit vipers (Crotalinæ) are also included, the typical Viperidæ then forming the subfamily Viperinæ. See PIT VIPER. Loosely or popularly various venomous or supposedly venomous snakes are called *vipers.* It is claimed that *Coluber* (which see) should be retained as the generic name of the vipers instead of (as usual) for that of certain harmless snakes. According to this view the family name *Viperidæ* must be replaced by *Colubridæ*, and certain other changes from the nomenclature of snakes adopted in this dictionary necessarily follow.

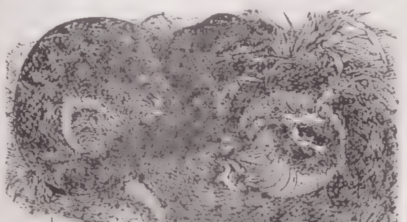

Common European Viper.

2. A dangerous, treacherous, or malignant person.

Who committed
To such a *viper* his most sacred trust. *Milton.*

viper fish. A small, slender, phosphorescent deep-sea fish (*Chauliodus sloanei*). It has long very long, sharp teeth, long ventral and dorsal fins, a large mouth, and very long, sharp teeth. Also, any of various other related fishes.

vi′per-ine (vī′pẽr-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.* [L. *viperinus.*] Of or pertaining to a viper or vipers; resembling a viper.

viperine snake. **a** Any viper or snake of the family Viperidæ or subfamily Viperinæ. **b** A small harmless snake (*Natrix viperinus*) colored much like the viper, found in southern Europe and Morocco.

vi′per-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as, a *viperous* tongue. "This *viperous* slander." *Shak.* — **vi′per-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vi′per-ous-ness**, *n.*

vi′per's grass (vī′pẽrz). A perennial cichoriaceous herb (*Scorzonera hispanica*) with narrow, entire leaves, and solitary heads of yellow flowers. The long, white, carrot-shaped roots are eaten in Spain and elsewhere.

vi-ra′go (vĭ-rā′gō; vi-; 277), *n.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [L. *virago, -inis*, fr. *vir* a man. See VIRILE.] **1.** A woman of great stature, strength, and courage; a woman with masculine qualities of body and mind. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Hence, a turbulent woman; a termagant; vixen.

vire (vēr), *n.* [OF. *vire*, fr. *virer* to turn. Cf. VEER, VIRETON.] **1.** An arrow feathered so as to acquire a rotary motion, formerly used with a crossbow. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** *pl. Her.* Concentric annulets, usually three in number.

vir′e-lay (vĭr′ĕ-lā), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. & F. *virelai*, earlier *vireli;* influenced by *lai* lay.] A poem in an old French verse form, wholly in two rimes, and composed in short lines, with a refrain. Also, one of indeterminate length composed of longer and shorter lines, those of each kind riming together in each stanza, and each succeeding stanza having as its long-line rime the short-line rime of the preceding, while the last stanza took as its new rime the unrepeated one of the first.

vir′e-o (vĭr′ĕ-ō), *n.; pl.* -OS (-ōz). [L., a species of bird.] **a** Any of certain small insectivorous oscine American birds belonging to a family **Vir′e-on′i-dæ** (vĭr′ĕ-ŏn′ĭ-dē). They are plainly but delicately colored, chiefly in olivaceous and grayish shades. In many species the bill is hooked. They are sweet singers and usually build pensile nests of much beauty. Common species of the eastern United States are the **red-eyed vireo** (*Vireosylva olivacea*), the **warbling vireo** (*V. gilva*), the **solitary**, or **blue-headed, vireo** (*Lanivireo solitarius*), and the **white-eyed vireo** (*Vireo griseus*). They are called also *greenlet.* **b** [*cap.*] The typical genus of vireos. — **vir′e-o-nine** (vĭr′ĕ-ō-nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.*

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireosylva olivacea*).

vi-res′cence (vī-rĕs′ĕns), *n.* *Bot.* State or condition of becoming green through the development of chloroplasts in organs normally white or colored, as petals.

vi-res′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *virescens*, p. pr. of *virescere* to grow green, verb incho. fr. *virere* to be green.] Beginning to be green; slightly green; greenish.

vir′gate (vûr′gāt), *a.* [L. *virgatus* made of twigs, fr. *virga* a twig, rod. See VERGE a rod.] *Bot.* Having the form of a rod; wand-shaped.

vir′gate, *n.* [LL. *virgata, virgata terrae*, so much land as *virga terrae*, a land measure, contains, fr. L. *virga* a twig, rod.] *Early Eng. Law.* A measure of land equal to one quarter of an acre or, as more commonly used, one quarter of a hide; a yard or yardland. As equal to one quarter of a hide, a virgate was normally equal to 30 acres, but varied with the variation in the extent of the hide, this sense arising from the fact that in apportioning the hide among the four tenants usually holding it, each tenant was often or usually given one quarter of each acre in the hide.

Vir-gil′i-a (vẽr-jĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *virga* a switch.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of South African fabaceous trees having pinnate leaves and rose-purple flowers succeeded by a coriaceous 2-valved pod. *V. capensis* is the only species. **2.** [*l. c.*] Any of several trees belonging to allied genera, as the yellowwood, the Kentucky coffee tree, etc.

vir′gin (vûr′jĭn), *n.* [L. *virgo, -inis;* orig. uncert.: cf. OF. *virgine, virgene, virge, vierge*, F. *vierge.*] **1.** A woman who has had no sexual intercourse; a maid. **2.** A male who has not had sexual intercourse. Cf. MAID, 2. *Archaic.* *Rev.* xiv. 4. **3.** [*cap.*, usually with *the*] The Virgin Mary. **4.** State of being a virgin; virginity. *Obs.*

Vi′o-la′les (-lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the violets, passion flowers, stonecrops, and many other families. — **vi′o-lal** (vī′ō-lăl), *a.*

violand, *n.* A violin. *Obs.*

vi′o-lan′i-line (vī′ō-lăn′ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*violet* + *aniline.*] One of the indulines. See DYE, INDULINE.

vi′o-lan′tin (-tĭn), *n.* [See VIOLURIC.] A yellowish crystalline derivative, $C_8H_6O_9N_6{\cdot}4H_2O$, of barbituric acid.

vi′o-la-quer′cit-rin (vī′ō-lȧ-kwûr′sĭt-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline glucoside got from the pansy, and decomposing into glucose and quercitrin.

vi′o-las′cent (-lăs′ĕnt), *a.* Violescent. *Rare.*

vi′o-las′ter (vī′ō-lăs′tẽr), *n.* [From an OF. form of F. *violâtre* purplish.] A kind of violet-colored diamond of India. *Obs.*

violat. † VIOLET.

vi′o-la-tive (vī′ō-lā-tĭv), *a.* Violating, or tending to violate.

vi′o-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that violates.

vi′o-la-ture (vī′ō-lȧ-tūr), *n.* Violation. *Rare.*

viol block. *Naut.* A block with swallow large enough to admit a hawser, or viol.

viole. † FIOLE, VIAL.

viole, *v. t.* To violate. *Obs.*

vi′o-lence, *v. t.* To assault; injure; also, to bring by violence; to compel. *Obs.*

vi′o-len-cy (vī′ō-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Violence. *Obs.*

vi′o-lent, *v. i.* To be violent; to act violently. — *v. t.* **a** To violate. **b** To urge with violence. — **vi′o-lent**, *n.* **a** Violence. **b** An assailant. *All Obs.*

vi′o-lent-ly, *adv.* of VIOLENT.

vi′o-lent-ness. See -NESS. [*Obs.*]

vi′o-len′to, *n.* A violent person.

vi′ol-er, *n.* A player on the viol; also, a fiddler. *Obs.*

vi′o-let, *n.* *Music.* Viola d'amore.

violet root. Orris root; — a trade name.

vi′o-lin′, *v. t.* To influence or effect by violin playing. *Obs.*

vi′o-li′na (vē′ō-lē′nȧ), *n.* [From VIOLIN.] *Music.* An organ stop with narrow metal pipes, usually of octave pitch, and a stringlike quality of tone.

violin clef. *Music.* The G clef. [See CLEF.]

violin diapason. *Music.* An organ stop of narrow scale and string quality of tone.

vi′o-line (vī′ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [See VIOLET.] **1.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, said to have been extracted from the root and foliage of the violet (*Viola*). **2.** Mauve aniline.

vi′o-lin-ette′ (vī′ō-lĭn-ĕt′), *n.* [Dim. of *violin.*] *Music.* A violino piccolo or a kit.

‖ **vi′o-li′no** (vē′ō-lē′nō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A violin.

vi′o-li′no pic′co-lo. [It. *piccolo* small.] *Music.* A small violin having the same proportions as the ordinary violin, and usually tuned a third higher.

violin piano. A harmonichord.

vi′ol-ist (vī′ŭl-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *violiste.*] A viol player. [*Obs.*]

vi′o-lous (vī′ō-lŭs), *a.* Violent.

Vi′per-a (vī′pẽr-ȧ), *n.* [L., a viper.] *Zoöl.* The genus in which the typical vipers are usually placed. See VIPER.

vi′per-ess, *n.* A female viper.

viper grass. = VIPER'S GRASS.

Vi-per′i-dæ (vī-pĕr′ĭ-dē), **Vi′per-i′næ** (vī′pẽr-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See VIPER. — **vi′per-id** (vī′pẽr-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

vi′per-i-form′ (vī′pẽr-ĭ-fôrm′; vī-pĕr′-), *a.* [*viper* + *-form.*] Like a viper.

Vi′per-i′na (vī′pẽr-ī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = VIPEROIDEA.

vi′per-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

Vi′per-oi′de-a (-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See VIPER; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A division of serpents equivalent to Viperidæ in its broad sense. — **vi′per-oid**, *a.*

viper's bugloss. = BLUEWEED **a**.

vipros. † VIPEROUS. [*Obs. Scot.*]

vir (vĭr; vēr), *n.* Vigor; activity.

Vi′ra-co′cha (vē′rä-kō′chä), *n.* [Quichua.] The supreme god of the ancient Quichua of Peru, perhaps same as Pachacamac.

vir′a-gin (vĭr′ȧ-jĭn), *n.* [OF. *viragine*, L. *virago, -ginis.*] A virago. — **vir′a-gin′i-an** (-jĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* — **vi′ra-gin′i-ty** (-jĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **vi-rag′i-nous** (vĭ-răj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *All Rare.*

vi-ran′da. † VERANDA.

vi′ra-son′ (vē′rȧ-sōn′), *n.* [Sp. *virazón.*] A sea breeze. *Obs.*

virbiasses, *n. pl.* [LL. *virbius* being twice a man, raised from the dead.] Revivals of persons buried alive. *Obs.*

Vir′bi-us (vûr′bĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] See DIANA, 2.

virchippe. † WORSHIP.

vire. † WIRE; VEER, *v.*

vire (*dial.* vīr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FIRE.

‖ **vi′re-lai′** (vēr′lĕ′), *n.* [F.] = VIRELAY.

vi′rent (vī′rĕnt), *a.* [L. *virens*, p. pr. of *virere* to be green.] Green; not withered. *Rare.*

‖ **vi′res** (vī′rēz), *n., pl.* of VIS.

‖ **vi′res ac-qui′rit e-un′do** [L.] It gains strength by going, i. e., in its course; — said of Fame or of Rumor. Adapted from *Vergil* (*Æneas*, IV. 175).

vireton, *n.* [F. Cf. VIRE.] = VIRE, 1. *Obs.*

‖ **vir et ux′or**. [L.] Husband and wife.

Virg. *Abbr.* Virgil; Virginia.

vir′ga (vûr′gȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** A twig; wand. Cf. VERGE. **2.** *Medieval Music.* See NEUME.

vir′gal (-găl), *a.* [L. *virga* twig.] Made of twigs.

vir′ga-lieu, **ver′ga-lieu**, **vir′ga-loo**, **ver′ga-loo** (vûr′gȧ-lōō), *n.* [F. *virgouleuse*, from the village of *Virgoulée*, near Limoges.] The white doyenné pear.

vir′gate (vûr′gāt), *v. i.* *Geol.* To form a system of diverging fault lines. — **vir-ga′tion** (vẽr-gā′shŭn), *n.*

vir′gat-ed (-gāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *virgatus* striped.] = VIRGATE. *Obs.*

vir′gat-er (-ẽr), *n.* *Early Eng. Law.* A holder of a virgate.

virge, **virger**. † VERGE, VERGER.

Vir-gil′i-an (vẽr-jĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [= VERGILIAN.]

vir′gin, *v. t.* To act the virgin; to live a virgin; — with *it.* *Obs.*

5. Any female animal that has not copulated.
6. *Zoöl.* A female which reproduces parthenogenetically.
7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = VIRGO.

vir′gin (vûr′jĭn), *a.* **1.** Being a virgin; chaste; of, pert. to, or befitting, a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty; as, a *virgin* blush. "*Virgin* modesty." *Milton.*
2. Pure; undefiled; unsullied. "*Virgin* snow." *Shak.*
3. Undisturbed; fresh; new; unadulterated; unalloyed; as, *virgin* soil; *virgin* gold. "*Virgin* Dutch." *G. W. Cable.*
virgin dip. See DIP, *n.*, 13. — **v. forest**, a forest consisting of the original growth of trees and from which no timber has been cut. — **v. honey**, honey that flows freely from the uncapped comb at ordinary temperature. — **v. moth.** = WHITE MILLER **b**. — **v. oil**, the fine oil got by the first light pressing of olives or of oil-bearing seeds. — **v. parchment**, fine parchment made from the skins of newborn lambs and kids. — **V. Queen, the**, Elizabeth, queen (1559-1603) of England; — popularly so called, perh. from a passage in a speech delivered Feb. 10, 1559, when answering an official deputation requesting her in the name of the nation to marry. She said that for herself it would be enough "that a marble stone should declare that a queen, having reigned such a time, lived and died a virgin." — **v. rosin**, pale yellow rosin made from the first turpentine that exudes after the tree is boxed. — **v. soil**, soil which has never been under cultivation. — **v. spawn**, *Agric.*, mushroom spawn made by mixing the fresh spores directly with the nutritive material of which the bricks are made.

vir′gin-al (vûr′jĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *virginalis*: cf. F. *virginal.*] Of, pert. to, or befitting, a virgin; maidenly; pure. "Honor *virginal.*" *Spenser.* — **virginal generation**, *Biol.*, parthenogenesis. — **v. membrane**, the hymen. — **vir′gin-al-ly**, *adv.*

vir′gin-al, *n.* [Cf. F. *virginale*; — prob. so called from being used by young girls, or *virgins.*] **1.** *Music.* A small rectangular spinet, without legs, having only one wire to a note. It was popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also *pl.*, and sometimes called a *pair of virginals.*
2. A young woman; sometimes, a virgin. *Obs.*

Vir-gin′i-a (vẽr-jĭn′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [L. *Virginia*, better *Verginia*, fem. of *Verginius*, sometimes spelt *Virginius.*] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Virginie* (vẽr′zhē′nē′); It. *Virginia* (vêr-jē′nyä); G. *Virginia* (vêr-gē′nyä).
2. In Roman legend, the innocent daughter of the centurion Lucius Virginius. Her beauty having excited the lust of the decemvir Appius Claudius, he instigated one of his clients to seize her and claim her as his slave. When, however, Appius was about to give judgment in his client's favor, Virginius, seizing a butcher's knife, slew his daughter. This so aroused the city and camp that the decemvirs were deprived of their power. Virginius, being made tribune, put Appius in prison, where he took his own life.
3. See PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
4. One of the United States. Hence: **Virginia cowslip**, *Mertensia virginica*, or American lungwort. — **V. creeper**, a common North American vitaceous tendril climber (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), having palmately 5-foliate or 7-foliate leaves and bluish black berries. It is widely cultivated. Called also *woodbine* and *American ivy. U. S.* — **V. date plum**, the persimmon. — **V. deer**, the white-tailed deer; in a more specific sense, the typical form of it (*Odocoileus virginianus*) which inhabits the eastern United States north of Florida and Louisiana. — **V. fence**, a worm fence. — **V. goat's-rue**, the American goat's-rue or hoary pea. — **V. hemp.** = WATER HEMP **a**. — **V. juniper**, the red cedar.

Virginia Creeper.

— **V. lungwort**, the Virginia cowslip, or American lungwort. — **V. mallow**, a malvaceous plant (*Sida napæa*), native of the eastern United States, having white flowers and maplelike leaves. — **V. nightingale**, the cardinal bird. — **V. pine. a** The Georgia pine. **b** The loblolly. — **V. poke. a** The common poke. **b** The Indian poke, or false hellebore. — **V. quail**, the bobwhite. — **V. rail**, an American long-billed rail (*Rallus virginianus*), resembling in color the king rail, but scarcely larger than the sora. — **V. rail fence**, a worm fence. — **V. reel**, the common name throughout the United States for a certain old English country-dance. Cf. ROGER DE COVERLEY. — **V. Resolutions**, *U. S. Hist.*, resolutions drawn by Madison and passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1798, similar to the Kentucky Resolutions (which see). — **V. sarsaparilla**, the wild sarsaparilla. — **V. silk. a** The common milkweed. **b** A South European vine (*Periploca græca*) of the same family. — **V. snakeroot**, the birthwort *Aristolochia serpentaria*. — **V. stock.** = MAHON STOCK. — **V. stonecrop**, the ditch stonecrop. — **V. strawberry**, a species of strawberry. See STRAWBERRY **b**. — **V. sumac**, the staghorn sumac. — **V. thorn**, the Washington thorn. — **V. thyme**, the mountain mint *Kœllia virginica*. — **V. tobacco**, a variety of tobacco with long pointed leaves. It is of light grade and loses but little in drying, and is esp. adapted for cigarettes. — **V. trumpet flower**, the trumpet creeper. — **V. wake-robin**, the green arrow arum. See ARROW ARUM. — **V. willow.** See ITEA.

Vir-gin′i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Virginia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Virginia.

vir-gin′i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *virginitee*, F. *virginité*, L. *virginitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being a virgin; maidenhood.
2. The unmarried life; celibacy. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. State of being virgin, or fresh, new, or the like.

Virgin Mary. The mother of Jesus Christ. According to pious tradition she remained a virgin to her death. Called also *St. Mary the Virgin*, the *Blessed Virgin*, etc. — **Virgin-Mary's-cowslip, -honeysuckle, -milkdrops**, the common lungwort of Europe. *Dial. Eng.* — **Virgin-Mary's-thistle.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** The milk thistle. **b** The blessed thistle.

vir′gin's-bow′er (vûr′jĭnz-bou′ẽr), *n.* Any climbing species of *Clematis* having small flowers in ample panicles, as *C. vitalba* in Europe, *C. virginiana* and related species in the United States, and *C. dioica* in the West Indies.

Vir′go (vûr′gō), *n.*; *gen.* VIRGINIS (-jĭ-nĭs). [L. *virgo* a virgin, the constellation Virgo in the zodiac. See VIRGIN.] *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation, containing the bright star Spica, situated on the celestial equator, due south of the handle of the Dipper; the Virgin. It is represented pictorially by the figure of a woman holding in her left hand a spike of grain (cf. SPICA). **b** The sixth sign of the zodiac. See SIGN, *n.*, 8.

Vir′gu-la′ri-a (vûr′gū-lā′rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *virgula* a small rod.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pennatulaceans having a long rodlike rachis inclosing a slender, round or square calcareous axis. The polyps are arranged in transverse rows or clusters on short fleshy transverse processes borne on each side of the rachis for nearly its whole length. It is the type of a family, **Vir′gu-la-ri′i-dæ** (-lȧ-rī′ĭ-dē). — **vir′gu-la′ri-an** (-lā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.*

vir′gu-late (vûr′gū-lāt), *a.* Rod-shaped.

vir′gule (vûr′gūl), *n.* [F. *virgule*, fr. L. *virgula*, dim. of *virga*. See VERGE a rod.] **1.** A comma (the mark of punctuation), orig. a short slanting stroke or mark. *Rare.*
2. *Horol.* A form of escapement somewhat like the horizontal and the verge. *Obs.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

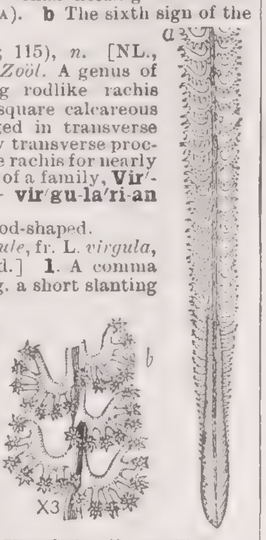

Virgularia (*V. mirabilis*) *a* Lower Part of Stem, nat. size; *b* A portion enlarged.

vir′i-al (vĭr′ĭ-ăl), *n.* [G., fr. L. *vis*, pl. *vires*, strength.] *Physics.* Half the product of the stress due to the attraction or repulsion between two particles in space times the distance between them, or in the case of more than two, half the sum of such products taken for the entire system. The term was introduced by Clausius in discussing the kinetic theory of gases.

vir′i-des′cent (-dĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *viridescens*, p. pr. of *viridescere* to grow green.] Slightly green; greenish. — **vir′i-des′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

vi-rid′i-an (vĭ-rĭd′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [See VIRID.] A bluish green pigment consisting of chromic hydroxide; Veronese green.

vi-rid′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *viriditas*, fr. *viridis* green. See VERDANT.] Greenness; verdure; the color of grass or foliage; hence, quality of being fresh or sound; freshness.

vir′ile (vĭr′ĭl; vī′rĭl; *or, esp. in British usage*, vī′rīl; 277: *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *virilis*, fr. *vir* a man; akin to AS. *wer*, and perh. to L. *vis* strength (cf. VIOLENT): cf. F. *viril.* See WEREWOLF, WORLD; cf. DECEMVIR, VIRAGO, VIRTUE.] **1.** Having the nature, properties, or qualities, of an adult man; characteristic of developed manhood; specif., capable of procreation; — opposed to *womanly*, *feminine*, and *puerile*; as, *virile* age; *virile* power; *virile* organs.
2. Hence, masterful; forceful; as, a *virile* monarch.
Syn. — See MALE.

vi-ril′i-ty (vĭ-rĭl′ĭ-tĭ; vī-), *n.* [L. *virilitas*: cf. F. *virilité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being virile; developed manhood; manliness; specif., the power of procreation
2. Hence, manly vigor; power; force; as, *virility* of action or speech. "*Virility* of visage." *Holland.*

vi-role′ (vĭ-rōl′), *n.* [F. See FERRULE.] A ferrule; specif., *Her.*, a ring surrounding a bugle or hunting horn. Cf. VIRE.

vi-roled′ (-rōld′), *a.* *Her.* Having a virole or viroles of specified tincture; — said of a horn or bugle.

vi′rose (vī′rōs; vī-rōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *virosus.* See VIRUS.] **a** Virulent; poisonous. **b** Malodorous; fetid.

vir-tu′ (vĭr-tōō′; vûr′tōō; 277), *n.* [It. *virtù* virtue, excellence, fr. L. *virtus.* See VIRTUE.] **1.** Character of being rare, curious, or beautiful; artistic quality; — chiefly in *article*, or *piece, of virtu.* Also, objects of art collectively; as, a display of *virtu.*
2. A love of, or a taste for, curios or objects of art.
3. Virtue; excellence. *Literary.*

vir′tu-al (vûr′tū-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *virtuel.* See VIRTUE.] **1.** Of or relating to a real force or virtue (see VIRTUE, *n.*, 2); having the power of invisible efficacy without the agency of the material element; potential; energizing.

Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition, without communication of substance. *Bacon*

2. Being in essence or effect, but not in fact; as, the *virtual* presence of a man in his agent or substitute.

Suddenly . . . they [the Romans] became the actual or *virtual* rulers of the entire circuit of the Mediterranean. *J. A. Froude.*

Syn. — See CONSTRUCTIVE.
virtual amperes. See under VIRTUAL VOLTS, below. — **v. axis.** *Kinematics.* = INSTANTANEOUS AXIS. — **v. center** *or* **centre.** *Kinematics.* = INSTANTANEOUS CENTER. — **v. displacement**, *Mech.*, a hypothetical displacement, usually infinitesimal, of a point or system of points, such that the equations of equilibrium of the system are not violated. Virtual displacements are assumed in analysis to facilitate the investigation of mechanical problems. — **virtual eccentric.** = EQUIVALENT ECCENTRIC. — **v. focus.** *Physics.* = FOCUS, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **v. image.** *Optics.* See IMAGE, *n.*, 6 **a**. — **v. moment** (of a force), *Mech.*, the product of the force times the virtual velocity of its point of application; — also called *virtual work.* — **v. radius**, *Kinematics*, the radius from a point to the virtual (instantaneous) center. — **v. value** (of pressure, or current), *Elec.*, the virtual volts, or amperes (of an alternating current). See below. — **v. velocity**, *Mech.*, in any system of forces holding a material system in equilibrium, the projection, on the line of any force, of any infinitesimal displacement of the point of application of the force, such as leaves the equilibrium undisturbed, — a conception first used by John Bernoulli. Strictly speaking, it is not a velocity, but a length. — **v. volts**, *or* **v. amperes**, *Elec.*, the volts, or amperes, of an alternating current, indicated by a voltmeter or an ammeter, being equal to the root-mean-square of the instantaneous values of the volts, or amperes. The **virtual value** of the current is equal to the value of an unvarying continuous current producing the same heating effect. — **v. work.** *Mech.* See VIRTUAL MOMENT.

vir′tu-al′i-ty (vûr′tū-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *virtualité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being virtual, or existing in essence or effect, but not in fact.
2. Potentiality; efficacy; potential existence. *Obs.*

vir′tue (vûr′tū), *n.* [ME. *vertu*, F. *vertu*, L. *virtus* strength, courage, excellence, virtue, fr. *vir* a man. See VIRILE; cf. VIRTU.] **1.** Manly strength or courage; valor. *Obs.*
2. Active quality or power; capacity or power adequate to the production of a given effect; energy; strength; potency; efficacy; as, the *virtue* of a medicine.

Jesus, immediately knowing in himself that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *Mark* v. 30.

A man was driven to depend for his security against misunderstanding, upon the pure *virtue* of his syntax. *De Quincey.*

3. Excellence of any kind; merit; worth; value; as, to make *virtue*, or a *virtue*, of necessity, i. e., to make a merit of what cannot be helped, to yield to necessity. "I can sing, weave, sew, and dance, with other *virtues.*" *Shak.*
4. Moral practice or action; conformity to the standard of right; moral excellence; integrity of character; uprightness of conduct; rectitude; morality. Also, a particular moral excellence; as, the *virtue* of temperance, of charity, etc. "The very *virtue* of compassion." *Shak.* Socrates identified *virtue* with wisdom, which he conceived to be knowledge of the good, holding it to be incredible that any man could know and yet not act in accordance with the good. Plato distinguished four **cardinal virtues**, wisdom or prudence, courage or fortitude, temperance, and justice or righteousness. Aristotle regarded *virtue* as a habit implying the choice of excellence in conduct, the excellence being realized in a mean between excess and defect. He divided the virtues into the *moral*, having to do with practical life, and the *intellectual*, the virtues of wisdom and insight; and in this he was followed by the medieval writers. St. Augustine conceived charity as the source of all virtue, and he distinguished as cardinal virtues (following Plato), prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice. Christian moralists considered these the **natural virtues**, and further distinguished from them the **supernatural, theological**, or **Christian virtues** of faith, hope, and charity, these being infused by God into human nature. Patience and humility are sometimes added to the cardinal virtues by Christian writers. According to Mencius (Meng tse) the cardinal virtues comprise wisdom, humanity, justice, propriety.

Virtue is not to be considered in the light of mere innocence, or abstaining from harm, but as the exertion of our faculties in doing good. *Bp. Butler.*

5. Specif.: Chastity; purity; esp., the chastity of women.
6. A work of great power or efficacy, as a miracle. *Obs.*
7. *pl.* One of the celestial orders. See ANGEL, 1.
8. Thrift; industry. *Scot.*
Syn. — See GOODNESS.
in, *or* **by, virtue of**, through the force of; by authority of. "This they shall attain, partly *in virtue of* the promise made by God, and partly *in virtue of* piety." *Atterbury.*

vir′tu-os′i-ty (-tū-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Virtuosos, collectively. *Carlyle.*
2. Quality or state of being a virtuoso; also, great technical skill in the practice of the fine arts, esp. in music.
3. An art or study affected by virtuosos.

vir′tu-o′so (vĭr′tōō-ō′sō; vûr′-), *n.*; *pl.* E. -SOS (-sōz), It. -SI (-sē). [It. (in sense 2 & 3). See VIRTUOUS.] **1.** An empiricist; an experimental philosopher. *Obs.*
2. One devoted to virtu; one skilled in, or having a taste for, the fine arts, antiquities, curios, and the like; a collector or ardent admirer of curios or objects of art.

Being in correspondence with most *virtuosi* of his time. *Scott.*

3. One who excels in the technic of an art, esp., *Music*, such a performer, as on the violin or the piano.

vir′tu-ous (vûr′tū-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *vertuous*, OF. *vertuos*, *vertuous*, F. *vertueux*, L. *virtuosus.* See VIRTUE; cf. VIRTUOSO.] Having or exhibiting virtue. Specif.: **a** Valorous; valiant; brave. *Obs.* **b** Efficacious; potent. *Obs. Milton.* **c** Morally excellent; righteous; as, a *virtuous* action. **d** Chaste; pure; — now applied esp. to women. **e** Having worth or value; precious; valuable; as, *virtuous* stones. *Obs.* **f** Industrious; thrifty. *Obs. Scot.*
— **vir′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vir′tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

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vir′gin-al, *v. i.* To tap with the fingers, as if on a virginal. *Obs.*
Vir′gin-al, *n.* [LL.] The book of the offices of the Virgin Mary.
Vir′gi-na′le (vûr′jĭ-nā′lē), *n.* = VIRGINAL.
vir′gi-nal′i-ty (-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Maidenliness. *Rare.*
vir′gin-born′, *a.* **1.** Born of a virgin; — said of Jesus. **2.** *Zoöl.* Parthenogenetic.
vir-gin′e-al (vẽr-jĭn′ē-ăl), **vir-gin′e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *virgineus.*] Virginal. *Obs.*
vir′gin-head, *n.* [*virgin* + *-head.*] Virginity. *Rare.*
vir′gin-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
vir-gin′i-al (vẽr-jĭn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Virginal. *Obs.*
‖ **vir-gi′ni-bus pu′er-is′que** (vẽr-jĭn′ĭ-bŭs pū′ẽr-ĭs′kwē). [L.] For girls and boys; — title of a group of essays by R. L. Stevenson.
vir′gi-nid (vûr′jĭ-nĭd), *n.* [See VIRGO; 1st -ID.] Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Virgo.
Vir′gi′nie′ (vẽr′zhē′nē′), *n.* [F.] See PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
Vir′gi-nis, *n.* See VIRGO.
virginitee. † VIRGINITY.
Vir-gin′i-us (vẽr-jĭn′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] See VIRGINIA.
virgin knot. Virginity; — alluding to the Greek and Roman virgin's girdle, which was unloosed at marriage. *Obs. Shak.*
vir′gin-ly, *a.* Befitting a virgin; maidenly; chaste; pure. *Rare.* — **vir′gin-ly**, *adv.*
vir′gin-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*
vir′gin's milk. An old cosmetic consisting either of the tincture of benzoin or some balsam, or of subacetate of lead, precipitated by addition of water.
‖ **vir′go Ves-ta′lis max′i-ma** (vûr′gō vĕs-tā′lĭs măk′sĭ-m*ȧ*). See VESTAL, *n.*
vir′gu-la (vûr′gū-l*ȧ*), *n.* [L., a small rod, dim. of *virga* rod.] *Paleon.* The axis of a graptolite.
virgult, *n.* Virgultum. *Obs.*
vir-gul′tum (vẽr-gŭl′tŭm), *n.* [L.] A twig, shoot, or sprout.
vir′id (vĭr′ĭd), *a.* [L. *viridis.* See VERDANT.] Green. *Obs.*
vir′i-da′ri-um (vĭr′ĭ-dā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [L.] A garden or small private park. *Rare.*
vir′i-date (vĭr′ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *viridare.*] To make green. *Obs.*
vir′i-dig′e-nous (vĭr′ĭ-dĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *viridis* green + E. *-genous.*] Producing greenness.
vir′i-dine (vĭr′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [L. *viridis* green.] *Chem.* A greenish yellow nitrogenous oil in coal tar.
vir′id-ness, *n.* Viridity.
vir′ile-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vir′i-les′cence (vĭr′ĭ-lĕs′ĕns), *n.* *Zoöl.* The acquiring of characters more or less like those of the male, often observed in barren or old females. — **vir′i-les′cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*
‖ **vi-ril′i-a** (vĭ-rĭl′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] The male genitals.
vi-rip′o-tent (vĭ-rĭp′ō-tĕnt; vī-), *a.* [L. *vir* man + *potens* fit for.] Marriageable; — said of a woman. *Obs.*
viritoot, *n.* An obscure word in Chaucer, connoting briskness or enterprise. *Obs.*
virk. † WORK. [FIRK.]
virk (vĭrk). Dial. Eng. var. of
virl (vẽrl), *n.* & *v.* [F. *virole*, *n.*, *viroler*, *v.*] Ferrule; ring. *Obs. or Scot.*
virly. † VIRELAY. [WOOD.]
virm, virmet. † WORM, WORM-
vir-mil′ion (vẽr-mĭl′yŭn). Var. of VERMILION.
virne, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *vironner.*] To environ. *Obs.* [ba wax.]
vir′o-la tal′low (vĭr′ō-l*ȧ*). Ocu-
viron, *n.* [OF. See ENVIRON.] Circuit. *Obs.*
vironry, *n.* Environment. *Obs.*
vi′rous (vī′rŭs), *a.* = VIROSE.
v. irr. *Abbr.* Verb irregular.
virre. † VIR, VERRE.
virrok. † WYROCK.
virry. † WORRY, *v.*
‖ **vir sa′pit qui pau′ca lo′qui-tur** (lŏk′wĭ-tŭr). [L.] The man is wise who speaks few words.
virschepe, -schip. † WORSHIP.
virste. † FIRST, ceiling; FRIST.
vir′tu-al-ize (vûr′tū-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To cause to be virtuous. *Rare.*
vir′tu-al-ly, *adv.* of VIRTUAL.
vir′tu-ate, *v. t.* To give virtue or efficacy to. *Obs.*
vir′tue, *v. t.* To discipline. *Obs.*
vir′tued (vûr′tūd), *a.* Endued with virtue. *Obs.*
vir′tue-fy (-tū-fī), *v. t.* [*virtue* + *-fy.*] To endue with virtue. *R.*
vir′tue-less, *a.* See -LESS.
vir′tue-proof′, *a.* Invulnerable through virtue. *Obs.*
vir′tu-o′sa (vĭr′tōō-ō′sä; vûr′-), *n.*; It. *pl.* -SE (-sā). [It.] A female virtuoso. [*a.* Virtuosic. *Rare.*]
vir′tu-ose′ (vĭr′tōō-ōs′; vûr′-),
vir′tu-ose′ (vûr′tū-ōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* Virtuous. *Obs.* — **vir′tu-ose′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
vir′tu-o′sic (vĭr′tōō-ō′sĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a virtuoso. *R.*
vir′tu-o′so-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **vir′tus** (vûr′tŭs), *n.* [L.] Virtue. — **vir′tus a-ri′e-te for′ti-or** [L.], virtue (is) stronger than a battering-ram. — **v. in ac′ti-o′ne con-sis′tit** [L.], virtue consists in action. — **v. in ar′du-is** [L.], virtue or valor in difficulties. — **v. in-cen′dit vi′res** [L.], virtue kindles strength. — **v. lau-da′tur et al′get** [L.], virtue is praised, and starves. Cf. PROBITAS LAUDATUR, etc. — **v. mil′li-a scu′ta** [L.], virtue (is) a thousand shields. — **v. sem′per vi′ri-dis** (vĭr′ĭ-dĭs) [L.], virtue (is) ever flourishing. — **v. so′la no-bi′li-tat** (nō-bĭl′ĭ-tăt) [L.], virtue alone ennobles. — **v. vin′cit in-vi′di-am** (ĭn-vĭd′ĭ-ăm) [L.], worth overcomes ill will.
‖ **vir-tu′te** (vẽr-tū′tē), ablative of L. VIRTUS. — **vir-tu′te et fi′de** [L.], by or with virtue and faith. — **v. et la-bo′re** [L.], by or with virtue and labor. — **v., non as-tu′ti-a** [L.], by virtue, not by craft. — **v., non ver′bis** [L.], by virtue, not by words. — **v., non vi′ris** [L.], by virtue, not by men. — **v. of-fi′ci-i** (ŏ-fĭsh′ĭ-ī) [L.], by virtue of office. — **v. qui′es** (kwī′ēz) [L.], rest in or from virtue. — **v. se-cu′rus** [L.], secure through virtue.
‖ **vir-tu′ti** (vẽr-tū′tī), dative of L. VIRTUS. — **vir-tu′ti non ar′mis fi′do** [L.], I trust to virtue, not to arms.
‖ **vir-tu′tis** (vẽr-tū′tĭs), genitive of L. VIRTUS. — **vir-tu′tis a-mo′re** [L.], from love of virtue. — **v. for-tu′na co′mes** (kō′mēz) [L.], good fortune (is) the companion of virtue or valor.

vir′u-lence (vĭr′ŏŏ-lĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *virulence*, L. *virulen-*
vir′u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } *tia* an offensive odor, a stench.]
1. Quality or state of being virulent or venomous.
2. Extreme bitterness or malignity of temper ; malignancy. "Refuted without satirical *virulency*." *Barrow.*

vir′u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *virulentus*, fr. *virus* poison ; cf. F. *virulent*. See VIRUS.] **1**. Extremely poisonous or venomous ; noxious ; deadly ; as, a *virulent* disease.
2. Bitter in enmity ; malignant ; as, a *virulent* invective.
Syn. — See POISONOUS.
— **vir′u-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **vir′u-lent-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

vi′rus (vī′rŭs), *n.* [L., a slimy or poisonous liquid, poison, stench ; akin to Gr. ἰός poison, Skr. *visha*. Cf. WIZEN, *v. t.*] **1**. *Med.* The poison or contagium of an infectious disease ; the specific poison introduced into a human or animal organism with the exciting agent of an infectious disease, and by which the disease is communicated or transmitted ; as, the *virus* of smallpox ; also, vaccine virus.
2. Hence : **a** Any morbid corrupting quality in intellectual or moral conditions ; something that poisons the mind or the soul ; as, the *virus* of licentiousness. **b** Malignity ; malice ; virulence. *Now Rare.*

‖ **vis** (vĭs), *n. ; pl.* VIRES (vī′rēz). [L.] Force ; — used esp. in various Latin phrases (which see in the *Vocabulary*).

vi′sa (vē′zȧ ; vē-zä′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *visa*, fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *visus*, p. p. of *videre* to see.] A visé.

vi′sa, *v. t. ;* VI′SAED (vē′zȧd ; vē-zäd′) ; VI′SA-ING. To visé.

vis′age (vĭz′āj), *n.* [F. *visage*, fr. L. *vis* face, L. *visus* a seeing, a look, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see. See VISION.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or an animal ; — chiefly applied to the human face ; hence, aspect ; appearance ; semblance. "A *visage* of demand." *Shak.*
His *visage* was so marred more than any man. *Is.* lii. 14.
Syn. — See FACE.

vis′aged (-ājd), *a.* Having (such) a visage ; — usually in composition. "Grim-*visaged* war." *Shak.*

‖ **vis′-à-vis′** (vē′zȧ-vē′), *n.* [F., opposite, face to face.] **1**. One that is face to face with another ; esp., one who faces another in dancing.
2 A carriage in which persons sit face to face.
3. A kind of S-shaped couch or double chair in which persons seated in the opposite sides are face to face.

‖ **vis′-à-vis′**, *adv. & a.* Face to face ; opposite.

Vi-sa′yan (vē-sä′yăn), *or* **Bi-sa′yan** (bē- ; 133), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *Bisayo* a Visayan.] A member of the most numerous of the native races of the Philippines, occupying the Visayan Islands and the northern coast of Mindanao ; also, their language (see MALAYO-POLYNESIAN). The Visayans possessed a native culture and alphabet.

vis-ca′cha, **viz-ca′cha** (vĭs-kä′chȧ ; 268), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quichua *huisk′acha.*] A burrowing South American rodent (*Viscaccia chilensis*) allied to the chinchillas, but much larger. Its fur is soft and rather long, mottled gray above, white or yellowish white beneath, with a white band across the muzzle and a dark one on each cheek. It inhabits grassy plains in colonies called ‖ **vis′ca-che′ras** (vĭs′kä-chā′räs).

Vis-ca′ri-a (vĭs-kā′rĭ-ȧ ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *viscum* mistletoe, birdlime ; — so named from its viscous stem.] *Bot.* A small genus of boreal or alpine silenaceous herbs, having erect stems, narrow leaves and terminal cymose flowers with the calyx not inflated and the petals appendaged. *V. alpina* is the red alpine campion.

vis′cer-a (vĭs′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl. ; sing.* (rarely used) VISCUS (-kŭs). [L.] The internal organs, esp. those of the cavities of the body or trunk, as the heart, liver, intestines, etc.

vis′cer-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *viscéral*, LL. *visceralis.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the viscera ; splanchnic ; as, the **visceral layer** of a serous membrane, that part reflected over the organs contained in the cavity it lines. Cf. PARIETAL, 1.
visceral arches. *Zoöl. & Embryol.* **a** In the skeleton of vertebrates, a series of bony or cartilaginous inverted arches developed in the walls of the mouth cavity and pharynx. In typical cases a visceral arch consists of a curved segmented bar or rod on each side, meeting its fellow of the opposite side (either directly or with the intervention of a median piece) at the ventral end. The first, anterior, or *mandibular* arch, is greatly modified, to form or take part in the formation of the skeleton of the jaws ; the second or hyoid arch is also modified for particular functions (see HYOID **a**, **b**). The succeeding ones are collectively termed *branchial* arches, as their chief function is to support the gills of water-breathing vertebrates, and are best developed in fishes, but vestiges of one or more are present even in all land vertebrates. **b** In a looser sense, designating the above skeletal elements together with the structures surrounding and supported by each. — **v. clefts**, *Zoöl. & Embryol.*, furrows or clefts (which may or may not extend through from the exterior to the cavity of the mouth and pharynx) on each side of the neck region between successive visceral arches. That between the mandibular and hyoid arches is usually entirely closed and obliterated in the adult, though persisting as the *spiracle* in certain primitive fishes. The remaining ones are the *branchial clefts*. — **v. ganglia**, *Zoöl.*, in most mollusks, a pair of ganglia which in some cases lie close to, or are fused with, the pleural ganglia, in other cases lie much farther back, but connected with the pleural ganglia by *pleurovisceral* connectives. They are also connected with each other by a commissure, thus forming with the pleurovisceral connectives a loop, known as the *visceral loop*. This loop is twisted like a figure 8 in the streptoneurous gastropods. It gives off branches to the gill or gills, osphradium, parts of the mantle, and various viscera. — **v. loop.** *Zoöl.* See VISCERAL GANGLIA. — **visceral nerves**, *Zoöl.*, nerves supplying viscera; specif., in mollusks, nerves forming the visceral loop.

vis′cer-ate (vĭs′ẽr-āt), *v. t. ;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To eviscerate. — **vis′cer-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

vis′cer-i- (vĭs′ẽr-ĭ-), **vis′cer-o-** (vĭs′ẽr-ō-). Combining forms for *viscera*.

vis′cid (vĭs′ĭd), *a.* [L. *viscidus*, fr. *viscum* the mistletoe, birdlime made from the berries of the mistletoe ; akin to Gr. ἰξός.] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency ; viscous ; glutinous ; sticky ; as, tar, gums, etc., are more or less *viscid*.

vis-cid′i-ty (vĭ-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being viscid ; stickiness ; also, viscid matter ; glutinous concretion.

vis-coi′dal (vĭs-koi′dăl), *a.* [See VISCOUS ; -OID.] Somewhat viscous. Cf. MOBILE, *a.*, 2 **c**.

vis′cose (vĭs′kōs), *n.* [L. *viscosus* viscous.] A viscid solution of cellulose thiocarbonates made by treating cellulose with caustic alkali, carbon disulphide, and water. By the action of heat and of certain salts it regenerates cellulose. It is used for artificial silk, sizing and glazing, and as a cement.

vis′co-sim′e-ter (vĭs′kō-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*viscosity* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the degree of viscosity of liquids, as solutions of gum. — **vis′co-si-met′ric** (-sĭ-mĕt′rĭk), **vis′co-si-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

vis-cos′i-ty (vĭs-kŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *viscosité*, LL. *viscositas.*] **1**. Quality or state of being viscous.
2. *Physics.* **a** Resistance offered by a fluid to the relative motion of its particles ; internal friction. **b** Capability possessed by a solid of yielding continually under stress.

vis′count′ (vī′kount′), *n.* [ME. *vicounte*, OF. *visconte*, *vezconte*, F. *vicomte*, LL. *vicecomes* ; L. *vice* (see VICE, *a.*) + *comes* a companion, LL., a count. See COUNT.] **1**. An officer who formerly acted in place of the count, or earl. In England his duties were later mostly transferred to the sheriff (who represented the king); hence, erron., the sheriff.
2. A nobleman next below an earl or count and next above a baron. The title became hereditary, with tenure of land, under the feudal system, but now carries simply noble rank As such it was first conferred in England by Henry VI.

vis′count′ess (vī′koun′tĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *vicomtesse*, LL. *vicecomitissa.*] **1**. A viscount's wife ; also, a lady holding corresponding rank in her own right.
2. A size of slate. *Brit.* See SLATE, 3, *Table.*

vis′cous (vĭs′kŭs), *a.* [L. *viscosus*. See VISCID.] **1**. Adhesive or sticky, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency ; viscid ; glutinous ; as, a *viscous* juice.
2. *Physics.* Possessing, or characterized by, viscosity.
viscous fermentation, fermentation resulting in a viscous or gummy product. — **v. hysteresis**, *Physics*, a slight slow increase of magnetism under a constant magnetizing force ; — called also *magnetic creeping*. Cf. STATIC HYSTERESIS.
— **vis′cous-ly**, *adv.* — **vis′cous-ness**, *n.*

Vis′cum (vĭs′kŭm), *n.* [L., mistletoe.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of Old World mistletoes distinguished by the clustered axillary bracted flowers with adnate anthers. *V. album* is the common European mistletoe.
2. [*l. c.*] Birdlime, which is often made from the berries of the European mistletoe.

vise, **vice** (vīs), *n.* [ME. *vis*, *vice*, *vyce*, a winding stair, OF. *vis*, *viz*, F. *vis* a screw, winding stair, fr. L. *vitis* a vine, pl. *vites* ; prob. akin to E. *withy.*] **1**. A screw. *Obs.*
2. Any of various tools or devices having two jaws, closing by a screw, lever, cam, or the like, for holding work, as in filing.

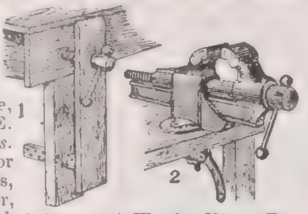
1 Carpenter's Wooden Vise : 2 Parallel Swivel Bench Vise.

3. A tool for drawing lead into cames for casements.

vise, **vice**, *v. t. ;* VISED OR VICED (vīst) ; VIS′ING OR VIC′ING (vīs′ĭng). To hold, force, or squeeze, with or as if with a vise. *Rare.*

‖ **vi-sé′** (vē-zā′), *n.* [F. *visé*, p. p. of *viser* to put a visa to. See VISA.] **1**. An indorsement made on a passport by the proper authorities, denoting that it has been examined, and that the bearer is permitted to proceed.
2. A signature of formal approval by any superior upon a document requiring approval as to form, contents, or the like ; as, all telegrams had to bear the *visé* of the general.

vi-sé′ (vē-zā′), *v. t. ;* VI-SÉED′ (-zād′) ; VI-SÉ′ING. To examine and indorse for approval, as a passport.

Vish′nu (vĭsh′nōō), *n.* [Skr. *Vishṇu*, fr. *vish* to pervade.] *Hindu Myth.* The second god of the Hindu Trimurti, or trinity, called the preserver, in contrast to Brahma, the creator, and Siva, the destroyer. He is regarded by the Vaishnavas as the supreme deity. In early Hinduism he was a sun god. Vishnu has many avatars, or incarnations, the earliest being as the giant fish which saved from the flood the ancestor of mankind (Brahma is also credited with this act). His most important avatars are as Rama and Krishna, under which forms he has millions of worshipers.

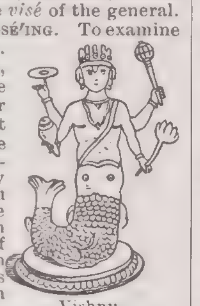
Vishnu.

vis′i-bil′i-ty (vĭz′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *visibilitas* : cf. F. *visibilité.*] **1**. Quality or state of being visible.
2. A thing visible. *Obs.*

vis′i-ble (vĭz′ĭ-b′l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *visibilis*, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see. See VISION.] Perceivable by the eye ; capable of being seen ; perceptible ; as, a *visible* star ; hence, apparent ; discoverable ; as, no *visible* means of support.
Maker of heaven and earth, and of all things *visible* and invisible. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
visible church. *Theol.* = CHURCH VISIBLE. — **v. horizon.** = APPARENT HORIZON. — **v. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM, 2. — **v. speech**, *Phon.*, a system of characters invented by Prof. Alexander Melville Bell to represent all sounds that may be uttered by the vocal organs, and intended to be suggestive of the position of the organs in uttering them. — **v. supply**, *Com.*, the total of what is known to be available, as of stocks of grain in elevators and shipped for marketing.

Vis′i-goth (vĭz′ĭ-gŏth), *n.* [L. *Visegothae*, pl. Cf. WEST ; GOTH.] One of the West Goths. See GOTH, 1. — **Vis′i-goth′ic** (-gŏth′ĭk), *a.*

vi′sion (vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [ME. *visioun*, F. *vision*, fr. L. *visio*, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see ; akin to Gr. ἰδεῖν to see, οἶδα I know, and E. *wit*. See WIT, *v.* ; cf. ADVICE, CLAIRVOYANT, ENVY, *n.*, EVIDENT, PROVIDE, REVISE, SURVEY, VIEW, VISAGE, VISIT.] **1**. The sense by which light and color are apprehended. The organ of vision is the eye (which see), which is so constructed as to serve as a camera obscura for the projection of images upon the retina, thus enabling perception of form (see CAMERA, 2), while the action upon the retina of light of different wave lengths gives rise to color discriminations (see COLOR, *n.*, 1 ; LIGHT ; cf. AFTERIMAGE, COLOR BLINDNESS).

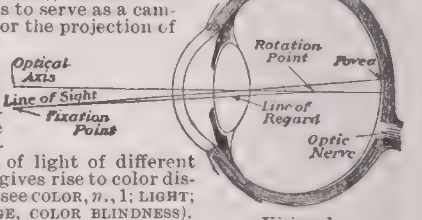

Vision, 1.

The cerebral center of visual sensation is in the occipital region of the brain (see under BRAIN, 1), and excitation of this area produces visual sensation even when the eye is not stimulated. It was formerly supposed that the eye perceived objects by means of a pencil of rays, **visual rays**, diverging from the eye so as to cover the field of vision, and that through these the qualities of the objects were transmitted to the mind. Vision is either *monocular* or *binocular*, the latter having a slightly extended field of vision and being especially adapted to the perception of three-dimensional space.
2. Act of seeing external objects ; actual sight ; perception.
Faith here is turned into *vision* there. *Hammond.*
3. Act or power of perceiving mental images, as those formed by the imagination ; as, a poet's *vision*.
The *vision* and the faculty divine. *Wordsworth.*
4. That which is seen ; an object of sight ; as, she was a *vision* of delight ; a hideous *vision*. *Shak.*
5. Esp., that which is seen otherwise than by the ordinary sight ; an imaginary, supernatural, or prophetic sight ; an apparition ; as, *visions* of wealth ; the *visions* of Isaiah.
Your young men shall see *visions*. *Joel* ii. 28.
Syn. — See DREAM.

vi′sion, *v. t. ;* VI′SIONED (-ŭnd) ; VI′SION-ING. **1**. To see in or as if in a vision ; to dream, fancy, imagine, or the like.
For them no *visioned* terrors daunt. *Scott.*
2. To manifest to the sight, esp. as if in a vision.
So think the anger of God apparently *visioned* or shown unto thee in the knitting of my brows. *Nash.*

vi′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vision ; hence, unreal ; imaginary. — **vi′sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

vi′sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *visionnaire.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to a vision or visions ; characterized by, or favorable for, visions. "The *visionary* hour." *Thomson.*
2. Disposed to see visions ; given to reverie, fancy, or the like ; dreamy ; imaginative ; hence, apt to accept and act on fancies as if realities ; impractical.
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope.*
3. Of the nature of a vision ; existing in imagination only ; fanciful ; hence, having no solid foundation ; impracticable ; chimerical ; as, a *visionary* scheme or project. *Swift.*
Syn. — Fanciful, fantastic, unreal, unfounded, vain, wild, deceitful, delusive ; ideal, romantic. — VISIONARY, CHIMERICAL, UTOPIAN, QUIXOTIC. VISIONARY, as here compared, applies to that which is merely fanciful, or which can never be realized in fact ; that is CHIMERICAL which is wildly or fantastically visionary or unreal ; as, "Goldsmith had long a *visionary* project, that . . . he would go to Aleppo, in order to acquire a knowledge . . . of any arts peculiar to the East, and introduce them into Britain" (*Boswell*) ; "This was a *visionary* scheme, . . . a project far above his skill" (*Swift*) ; "This is all mere Utopia . . . the *chimerical* system of Plato's commonwealth" (*Fielding*) ; "They have annexed to every species of knowledge some *chimerical* character of terror and inhibition" (*Johnson*). That is UTOPIAN which is visionary or chimerical in its assumption of an ideal perfection ; QUIXOTIC implies extravagantly chivalrous devotion to visionary ideals ; as, "a danger . . . lest . . . we should unwarily conclude friendship a false ideal good, a mere *utopian* pleasure" (*Cowper*) ; "to play adroitly either on her affectionate ardor or her *quixotic* enthusiasm" (*G. Eliot*) ; "His moral attitude to his fellow creatures was that of one who was . . . *quixotically* high-minded" (*J. M. Robertson*). See FANCIFUL, ENTHUSIAST, IMAGINARY, FABULOUS.

vi′sion-a-ry, *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1**. One who sees visions, or phantoms.
2. One who relies, or tends to rely, on visions, or impractical ideas, projects, or the like ; an impractical person.

vi′sioned (vĭzh′ŭnd), *a.* Having the power of seeing visions ; inspired ; also, seen in visions.

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vir′u-lent-ed, *a.* Made virulent. *Obs.*
vir′u-lif′er-ous (vĭr′ŏŏ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See VIRULENT, VIRUS ; -FEROUS.] *Med.* Containing or producing a specific virus.
vis. † VISE.
vis, *n* [OF.] Face ; look. *Obs.*
vis, **viss** (vĭs), *n.* [Cf. Telugu & Tamil *visam.*] See WEIGHT.
Vis. *Abbr.* Viscount.
‖ **vis′ a fron′te.** [L.] A propelling force from before. Cf. VIS A TERGO.
vis′age (vĭz′āj), *v. t.* **1**. To face ; confront. *Obs.*
2. To present or treat (a matter) under a certain aspect. *R.*
vis′ard (vĭz′ȧrd). Var. of VIZARD.
vi-sar′ga (vē-sär′gȧ ; vē-sŭr′-), *n.* [Skr.] *Phon.* A breath sound in Sanskrit, as final *h* in *manaḥ*, uttered with the vocal organs in the same articulative position as for the preceding vowel. [from behind.]
‖ **vis′ a ter′go.** [L.] A force
Vi-sa′ya (vē-sä′yä), *n.* **a** Var. of VISAYAN. **b** The alphabet of the Visayans. See MALAYAN ALPHABETS. [countess.]
Visc. *Abbr.* Viscount ; Vis-
Vis-cac′ci-a (vĭs-kăk′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the viscacha.
vis′cat-ed (vĭs′kāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *viscatus*, p. p.] Smeared with birdlime. *Obs*
vis′cer-al′gi-a (vĭs′ẽr-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. : *visceri-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the viscera.
vis′cer-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* That which is disemboweled. *Obs.*
vis′cer-i-per′i-car′di-al, *a.* [*visceri-* + *pericardial.*] *Zoöl.* Designating the body cavity of cephalopod mollusks, which is incompletely divided into an upper cavity containing the heart and a lower one containing the viscera
vis′cer-o-. = VISCERI-.
vis′cer-o-mo′tor (vĭs′ẽr-ō-mō′tẽr), *a.* *Physiol* Carrying motor impulses to a viscus.
vis′cer-o-pa-ri′e-tal (-pȧ-rī′ē-tăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the visceral ganglia of lamellibranch mollusks, generally situated in contact with the posterior adductor muscles.
vis′cer-o-per′i-car′di-al, *a.* = VISCERIPERICARDIAL.
vis′cer-o-pleu′ral (-plōō′răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pleurovisceral.
vis′cer-op-to′sis (-ŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *viscero-* + Gr πτῶσις a falling.] *Med.* Splanchnoptosis.
vis′cer-ous (vĭs′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Visceral. *Obs.*
vis-cid′u-lous (vĭ-sĭd′ū-lŭs), *a.* [*viscid* + *-ulous*, as in *acidulous.*] Slightly viscid.
vis′cin (vĭs′ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A clear, viscous, tasteless substance from the mucilaginous sap of the mistletoe (*Viscum album*), holly, etc. Cf. BIRDLIME.
vis-com′e-ter (vĭs-kŏm′ē-tẽr), **vis′co-met′ri-cal** (vĭs′kō-mĕt′rĭ-kăl). = VISCOSIMETER, VISCOSIMETRICAL.
vis-com′e-try (vĭs-kŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [See VISCOUS ; -METRY.] The measurement of viscosity.
vis′cose (vĭs′kōs ; vĭs-kōs′ : *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *viscosus.*] Viscous.
vis′count′cy (vī′kount′sĭ), *n.* The dignity or jurisdiction of a viscount
vis′count′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
vis′count′y (vī′koun′tĭ), *n.* [F. *vicomté*, OF. *visconté.*] Rank or office of a viscount.
vis′cu-ous (vĭs′kū-ŭs), *a.* Viscous. *Obs.* [CERA.]
vis′cus (-kŭs), *n.*, *sing.* of VIS-
vise. † VICE, WISE. [vise. *Obs.*]
vise. *v. t.* [See ADVISE.] To ad-
vise. *v. t.* [F. *aviser.* Cf. VISE to advise.] To behold ; heed ; consider. *Obs.*
vise, *or* **vice**, **cap.** Either of a pair of guards of soft material, as of lead, fitting over the jaws of a metal worker's vise.
vise, *or* **vice**, **chuck.** See 5th CHUCK, 4. [PLING.]
vise coupling. = WEDGE COU-
visely. † WISELY.
vise′man, **vice′man** (vīs′măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who works at a vise.
vise′ment. *n.* [See ADVISEMENT.] Wisdom ; foresight. *Obs.*
visenage, *n.* [Cf. OF. *visnage* vicinity, resemblance, character.] A vicious or evil person. *Obs.*
visenomy. † PHYSIOGNOMY.
visere, **viset.** † VISOR, VISIT.
Vish′nu-ism (vĭsh′nōō-ĭz′m), *n.* = VAISHNAVISM
visiar. † VIZIER.
vis′i-bl Visible. *Ref. Sp.*
vis′i-ble, *n.* That which may be seen. *Rare.*
vis′i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vis′i-bly, *adv.* of VISIBLE
visicion. † PHYSICIAN.
vis′ie (vĭz′ĭ ; vē′zĭ), *n.* [F. *visée* direction of sight, aim, *viser* to aim.] *Scot.* **1**. A careful look or sight, as of aim.
2. A front sight of a gun.
vis′ie (vĭz′ĭ ; vē′zĭ), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *viser* to look at.] To look at closely ; visit. *Obs. Scot.*
vis′ie, *v. i.* To aim. *Obs. Scot.*
vi-sier′. Var. of VIZIER.
visike. † PHYSIC.
‖ **vis im-pres′sa** (vĭs ĭm-prĕs′ȧ). [L.] Impressed force.
‖ **vis in-er′ti-æ** (ĭn-ûr′shĭ-ē). [L., lit., power of inactivity.] *Mech.* Inertia.
visiognomy. † PHYSIOGNOMY.
vi′sion-a-ri-ness (vĭzh′ŭn-ā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
vi′sion-ist, *n.* A visionary.
vi′sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
vision purple. *Physiol.* See VISUAL PURPLE.

vis′it (vĭz′ĭt), *v. t.*; VIS′IT-ED; VIS′IT-ING. [ME. *visiten*, F. *visiter*, L. *visitare*, fr. *visere* to go to see, to visit, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see. See VISION.] **1.** To go or come to see, as for friendship, business, curiosity, etc., to make a visit to; as, to *visit* Niagara Falls; to *visit* a friend.
2. Specif.: **a** To go or come to see in an official capacity for examining, correcting abuses, etc.; to inspect; as, a bishop *visits* his diocese. **b** To go and see professionally as a physician; to attend; as, to *visit* one's patient.
3. To come to or upon with some special purpose or action specified or understood; specif.: **a** To come to or upon with reward or comfort; hence, to benefit; bless.

[God] hath *visited* and redeemed his people. *Luke* i. 68.

b To come to or upon with trouble, or affliction; to afflict; as, *visited* by disease, pestilence, etc. **c** To come to or upon with punishment; to punish; as, *visited* by a fine.

Now will he . . . *visit* their sins. *Hosea* viii. 13.

vis′it, *v. i.* To make a visit or visits; to be a guest; to call or sojourn as a guest for a short time; as, to *visit* with one's friends or in a strange city.

vis′it, *n.* [Cf. F. *visite*. See VISIT, *v. t.*; cf. VISITE.] **1.** Act of visiting a person or thing; a short stay of business, friendship, ceremony, curiosity, or the like, usually longer than a call, sometimes involving brief residence; as, a *visit* of civility; a *visit* to a friend, to Alaska.
2. Act of going to view, inspect, or attend; an official or formal call or inspection; visitation; as, the *visit* of a trustee or inspector; a *visit* from a physician.
3. *Marine Law.* The act of a naval officer of one state in boarding a neutral merchant vessel of another state in the exercise of the right of search (which see).

Syn. — VISIT, VISITATION. VISIT is the general word; VISITATION denotes the act of visiting, or a formal or official visit, and often suggests a special dispensation, esp. of an afflictive character; in the latter sense it frequently has a humorous connotation; as, "who gave the ball or paid the *visit* last" (*Pope*); "I . . . return *visit* for *visit* punctually every week" (*Tatler*); "Ye gentle *visitations* of calm thought" (*Shelley*); "They neglected his commandments . . . till at the length he published to hold a *visitation*, and them cited thither" (*Spenser*); "In the time of their *visitation* they shall be cast down" (*Jer.* viii. 12); "That going to see people may have different effects is shown in our use of the words '*visit*' and '*visitation*.' Whether a *visit* shall seem like a *visitation* depends a good deal on the visitor" (*S. M. Crothers*). See VISITOR.

visit to the Blessed Sacrament, *R. C. Ch.*, a visit to a church or chapel to pray silently before the Sacrament; also, the office for this.

vis′it-a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Subject to, or allowing, visitation or inspection; as, *visitable* institutions in a city.
2. Socially acceptable. "*Visitable* families." *G. Eliot.*

vis′it-ant (-ĭ-tănt), *n.* [L. *visitans*, *-antis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *visitant*.] **1.** One who visits; a guest; visitor. *Scott.*

When the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

2. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A nun of the Order of the Visitation.
3. *Ornith.* A bird not resident in a given region at any season, but which appears there at regular or irregular intervals for a limited period; as, a winter *visitant*.

Syn. — See VISITOR.

vis′it-ant, *a.* Visiting.

vis′it-a′tion (vĭz′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *visitacioun*, F. *visitation*, L. *visitatio*.] **1.** Act of visiting, or state of being visited; a visit. "To give thee nightly *visitation*." *Shak.*
2. Specif.: The act of a superior or superintending officer who officially visits a corporation, college, church, or the like, to inspect the manner in which it is conducted, and see that its laws and regulations are observed and executed; as, the *visitation* of a diocese by a bishop.
3. An official personal inquiry made by a herald at different times to examine the rights of the people within his heraldic province to bear arms, etc.; also, a document containing a record of such an inquiry. *Gr. Brit.*
4. *Marine Law.* = VISIT, *n.*, 3.
5. The object of a visit. *Rare.* *Milton.*
6. Special dispensation of divine favor and goodness, or, more usually, of divine wrath; retributive calamity; judgment; hence, any unusual event, either pleasurable or painful, likened to such a special dispensation. *Is.* x. 3.
7. *Zoöl.* A migration of birds, mammals, or other animals at an unusual time or in unusual numbers.
8. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* A festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elisabeth, mother of John the Baptist, celebrated on the 2d of July.

Syn. — See VISIT.

Order of the Visitation of Our Lady, *or* **of the Blessed Virgin Mary**, *R. C. Ch.*, a religious order for women founded under the direction of St. Francis de Sales in 1610, at Annecy, Savoy, for visiting the poor and the sick. It spread in Europe, and was introduced into the United States in 1808. It has been devoted to the education of girls.

vis′it-a-to′ri-al (-ĭt-*ȧ*-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Also **vis′i-to′ri-al**. [Cf. LL. *visitator* a visitor.] Of or pert. to visitation, or a judicial visitor or superintendent; as, *visitatorial* power.

vis′it-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of VISIT. — **visiting book**, a book containing a record of visits received, made, and to be made. — **v. card**, a small card bearing the name, and sometimes the address, of a person, for presentation, as when visiting or calling.

vis′i-tor (vĭz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *visiteur*.] **1.** One who makes a visit; one who comes or goes to see a person or place, as for friendship, business, curiosity, pleasure, etc.
2. Specif., a superior, or a person lawfully appointed for the purpose, who makes formal visits of inspection.

The king is the *visitor* of all lay corporations. *Blackstone.*

3. *Zoöl.* A visitant.

Syn. — VISITOR, VISITANT, GUEST. VISITOR is the general word; a VISITANT is esp. one who, or that which, visits one as if from without one's own sphere; as, to entertain *visitors*, a frequent *visitor* at his friend's house; a supernatural *visitant*; "At the sound of this the *visitant* returned. . . . Markheim . . . thought he bore a likeness to himself: and always, like a lump of living terror, there lay in his bosom the conviction that this thing was not of the earth" (*Stevenson*); "The cottagers . . . beheld with wondering awe their fleeting *visitant*" (*Shelley*). As compared with *visitor*, GUEST emphasizes the idea of hospitable entertainment; as, "For now her father's chimney glows in expectation of a *guest*" (*Tennyson*). See VISIT.

‖ **vis ma′jor.** [L. *major* greater.] *Law.* A superior force which under certain circumstances is held to exempt from contract obligations; inevitable accident; — a civil-law term used as nearly equivalent to, but broader than, the common-law term *act of God* (which see).

vis′or, viz′or (vĭz′ẽr; vī′zẽr; 277), *n.* [ME. *visere*, F. *visière*, fr. OF. *vis* face. See VISAGE, VISION.] **1.** A mask for the face; hence, a disguise or mask, lit. or fig. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* "My very *visor* began to assume life." *Shak.*
2. The visage; face. *Obs.*
3. The front piece of a helmet, esp. an upper piece, arranged so as to lift or open, and so show the face. The openings for seeing and breathing are generally in it.
4. The projecting fore piece of a cap, to protect the eyes.

vis′or, viz′or, *v. t.*; VIS′ORED, VIZ′ORED (vĭz′ẽrd; vī′zẽrd); VIS′OR-ING, VIZ′OR-ING. To cover with a visor; to mask.

Visored falsehood and base forgery. *Milton.*

vis′ta (vĭs′t*ȧ*), *n.* [It., sight, view, fr. *vedere*, p. p. *visto*, *veduto*, to see, fr. L. *videre*, *visum*. See VIEW, VISION.] **1.** A view, or prospect, commonly more or less distant and through or along an avenue, as between rows of trees; also, the trees or other objects forming the avenue.

The . . . tower which now forms a *vista* from his window. *Scott.*
The finished garden to the view
Its *vistas* opens. *Thomson.*

2. A mental view, or prospect, extending over a series of events, thoughts, or the like; as, the news opened up a long *vista* of hopes; *vistas* of memory or of future years.

vis′u-al (vĭzh′ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *visus* a seeing, sight: cf. F. *visuel*, OF. also *visual*, L. *visualis*. See VISION.] **1.** Of or pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as, the *visual* nerve. *Milton.*
2. That can be seen; visible; as, *visual* objects.

visual angle, the angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the center of the eye. — **v. axis** *or* **line**. = LINE OF VISION. — **v. cone**, *Persp.*, a cone formed by lines joining the points in the field of vision with the point of sight, or the eye. — **v. field**, *Optics*, that portion of the image thrown on the retina which falls within the region of distinct vision; that part of the scene confronting an observer which can be distinctly perceived without moving the eye. — **v. plane**, any plane passing through the point of sight; in binocular vision, the plane in which lie the visual axes of the two eyes. — **v. point**, the point at which the visual rays unite; the position of the eye. — **v. purple**, *Physiol. Chem.*, a purple-red pigment contained in the retinal rods of human eyes and those of most animals. It is quickly bleached by light, passing through the colors, red, orange, and yellow, and is also easily destroyed by heat and chemical reagents. Its function is not understood. Also called *rhodopsin*, or **visual red**. See OPTOGRAPHY. — **v. ray**, a line or ray from an object to the eye, or point of sight. See VISION, *n.*, 1. — **v. white**, *Physiol.*, the final product in the action of light on visual purple. It is reconverted into visual purple by the regenerating action of the choroidal epithelium. — **v. yellow**, *Physiol.*, a product, between visual purple and visual white, formed in photochemical action of light on visual purple.

vis′u-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being visual, or visible; visibility.
2. A mental image or picture; a view; glimpse. *Carlyle.*

vis′u-al-i-za′tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or power of forming visual images or mental representations of objects not present to the sense.
2. A mental image or representation formed by visualizing.
3. In literature, the quality of suggesting vivid or distinct visual images of whatever is described.

vis′u-al-ize (vĭzh′ū-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make visual, or visible; esp., to form a mental image of (something not before the eye); to image or picture mentally; as, to *visualize* the face of one absent.

vis′u-al-ize, *v. i.* To form a mental image of something not present before the eye at the time.

vis′u-al-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who visualizes or is proficient in visualization; esp., *Psychol.*, one whose mental imagery is prevailingly visualization. Cf. AUDILE, MOTILE.

‖ **vis vi′va** (vĭs vī′v*a*). [L. *viva* living.] *Mech.* Living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work, in distinction from *vis mortua*, or dead force; kinetic energy. As formerly used it was equivalent to the product of the mass into the square of the velocity, that is, double the value now denoted by *kinetic energy*. The term is not usually understood to include that part of the kinetic energy of the body due to vibration of its molecules.

Vi-ta′ce-æ (vī-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See VITIS.] *Bot.* A family of woody or herbaceous vines (order Rhamnales), having simple, palmate, or pinnate leaves, the stems usually tendril-bearing, and small, greenish, clustered flowers succeeded by a berrylike, several-seeded fruit. There are 11 genera (including *Vitis*, the grape, *Parthenocissus*, the Virginia creeper and the Japanese ivy, and *Cissus*) and about 450 species. — **vi-ta′ceous** (vī-tā′shŭs), *a.*

vi′tal (vī′tăl), *a.* [L. *vitalis*, fr. *vita* life; akin to *vivere* to live: cf. F. *vital*, It. *vitale*. See VIVID.] **1.** Belonging or relating to life, either animal or vegetable; as, *vital* energies; *vital* functions; *vital* actions.
2. Contributing or necessary to life; as, *vital* blood, food.

And *vital* virtue infused, and *vital* warmth. *Milton.*

3. Containing life; living. "Spirits that live throughout, *vital* in every part." *Milton.*
4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; hence, rarely, fundamentally affecting life; mortal; as, a *vital* wound; the wound was in a *vital* part.
5. Hence, fundamentally affecting the value, efficiency, or the like, of anything; fundamental; as, a *vital* error in reasoning; loosely, highly important; essential.

A competence is *vital* to content. *Young.*

6. Capable of living; viable. *Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*

vital air, oxygen gas; — so called because essential to animal life. *Obs.* — **v. capacity**, *Physiol.*, the breathing capacity of the lungs, expressed by the number of cubic inches of air which can be forcibly exhaled after a full inspiration. — **v. force**, *Physiol.*, that form of energy which is manifested in the phenomena of life, esp. when regarded as distinct from other forces of nature (mechanical, chemical, etc.). The vital forces, according to Cope, are nerve force (*neurism*), growth force (*bathmism*), and thought force (*phrenism*), all under the direction and control of the vital principle. Cf. LIFE, 3. — **v. functions**, *Physiol.*, those functions of the body on which life is directly dependent, as the circulation of the blood, digestion, etc. — **v. principle**, an immaterial force, to which when present in organized matter the functions peculiar to living beings have been ascribed. — **v. spirit**. See SPIRIT, 1 (2). — **v. statistics**, statistics respecting the duration of life and the circumstances affecting its duration in a community. — **v. tripod**, *Physiol.* = TRIPOD OF LIFE.

vi′tal-ism (vī′tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* The doctrine that the functions of a living organism are due to a vital principle or force distinct from physical forces. — **vi′tal-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

vi′tal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in vitalism. Cf. PHYSICIST, 3.

vi-tal′i-ty (vī-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *vitalitas*: cf. F. *vitalité*.] State or quality of being vital; specif.: **a** Vital force or animation; the principle of life; as, the *vitality* of eggs. **b** Power of enduring or continuing; as, the *vitality* of slang. **c** Quality of being lifelike; lifelikeness. *Rare.*

vi′tal-ize (vī′tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *vitaliser*.] To endow with life, or vitality; to give life to; to make alive; as, *vitalized* blood; to *vitalize* the patriotism of a people. — **vi′tal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **vi′tal-iz′er** (vī′tăl-īz′ẽr), *n.*

vi′tals (vī′tălz), *n. pl.* **1.** Organs that are most necessary for life; esp., the heart, lungs, and brain.
2. Hence: The parts essential to the life, health, or soundness of anything; as, the *vitals* of a state.

vit′el-la′ri-an (vĭt′ĕ-lā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to a vitellarium.

vit′el-la′ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-*ȧ*). [NL. See VITELLUS.] *Zoöl.* In many flatworms and rotifers, a modified part of the ovary which produces yolk-filled cells serving to nourish the true eggs; — disting. from *germarium*.

vit′el-lig′e-nous (-lĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*vitellus* + *-genous*.] *Zoöl.* Producing yolk; — designating, specif., certain cells formed in the ovaries of many insects, and supposed to supply nutriment to the developing ova.

vi-tel′lin (vĭ-tĕl′ĭn; vī-), *n.* [Cf. F. *vitelline*. See VITELLUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A protein in the yolk of egg, formerly regarded as a globulin, now as a nucleoalbumin; — called specif. *ovovitellin*. As ordinarily prepared it contains lecithin. **b** Any of several related substances in the seeds of plants, in the crystalline lens, etc.

vi-tel′line (-ĭn), *a.* [L. *vitellus* the yolk of an egg.] *Embryol.* & *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the yolk of an egg.

vitelline artery, *Embryol.*, in vertebrate embryos, an artery arising from the aorta, or one of the aortic trunks of the embryo, and distributed by numerous branches over the yolk sac. There are usually two main vitelline arteries. Cf. VITELLINE VEINS. — **v. duct**, *Embryol.*, the duct by which the yolk sac or umbilical vesicle remains connected with the alimentary tract. — **v. gland.** *Zoöl.* = VITELLARIUM. — **v. membrane**, *Embryol.*, a membrane inclosing the egg proper and corresponding to the cell wall of an ordinary cell; — so called because in the hen's egg it is represented by the membrane inclosing the ball of yolk. In many invertebrates it is not present until the egg is fertilized, but is then immediately secreted by the egg, thus preventing other spermatozoa from entering. — **v. veins**, *Embryol.*, in vertebrate embryos, the veins which return the blood from the yolk sac or umbilical vesicle to the heart, or later to the portal vein, of the embryo. In mammals their function of bringing nutriment to the embryo is soon superseded by that of the umbilical veins or vein.

vi-tel′lus (-ŭs), *n.* [L., the yolk of an egg.] *Embryol.* The yolk of an egg. Also, in older usage, when yolk and protoplasm were not clearly distinguished, the entire cell contents of an egg cell. See YOLK.

Vi′tex (vī′tĕks), *n.* [L., the chaste tree.] *Bot.* A large genus of verbenaceous shrubs and trees having divided leaves and forking cymes of small flowers with a short tube and bilabiate limb. The species are widely distributed in warm regions. Several, as *V. agnus-castus*, the chaste tree, are cultivated. Many yield valuable timber.

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visioun, **visiun**. † VISION.
‖ **vi-si′ta** (vē-sē′tä), *n.* [Sp., visit.] *R. C. Ch.* A village or outlying district, ecclesiastically dependent on the parish church of its largest neighbor and visited by its minister or priest; a clerical outpost.
visitacioun. † VISITATION.
Vis′i-tan′dine (vĭz′ĭ-tăn′dĭn; -dēn), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A nun of the Order of the Visitation of Our Lady; — the French name.
vis′i-ta-tive (vĭz′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to visitation.
vis′i-ta′tor (-tā′tẽr), *n.* [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* An official visitor.
vi-site′ (vē-zēt′), *n.* [F. See VISIT, *n.*] A cape or short cloak of silk or lace formerly worn by women in summer.
vis′it-er. Var. of VISITOR.
vis′it-ment, *n.* Visitation. *Obs.*
vis′i-to′ri-al, *a.* Visitatorial.
vis′i-tress (vĭz′ĭ-trĕs), *n.* A female visitor. *Rare.*
vi′sive (vī′sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *visif*, LL. *visivus*.] Visual. *Obs.*
‖ **vis me′di-ca′trix na-tu′ræ** (mĕd′ĭ-kā′trĭks). [NL.] The healing power of nature.
‖ **vis mor′tu-a.** [L.] *Mech.* Dead force; force not producing motion.
vis-na′ga (vĭs-nä′g*ȧ*; 133). Var. of BISNAGA.
vis′ne (vĭs′nĕ), *n.* [Russ. *vishnya* cherry.] A kind of cherry brandy containing tent wine.
visne (vēn; vē′nĕ), *n.* [OF. *visné*, *visené*, neighborhood, LL. *vicinatus*, fr. L. *vicinus* neighboring, a neighbor. See VICINITY.] *Law.* Vicinage; venue. See VENUE, 3 **a**. *Obsoles.*
vis′no-my (vĭz′nō-mĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. for PHYSIOGNOMY.
vi′son (vī′sŏn), *n.*, **vison weasel.** [F. or NL. *vison*.] The American mink.
vi′sor, *n.* [L. or LL.] A messenger sent to view or spy a thing; a spy. *Obs.*
vis′or-less, **viz′or-less**, *a.* See -LESS.
visorne, *n.* [See VISOR.] A mask; visor. *Obs. Scot.*
vi′so-ry (vī′sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] Visual. *Obs.*
Vis′pe-red (vēs′pĕ-rĕd), *n.* [Avestan *vīspe ratavō*, lit., all the chiefs.] See AVESTA.
‖ **vis pre′ser-va′trix** (prĕz′ẽr-vā′trĭks). [NL.] Preserving power or force.
viss. † WISE.
viss, *n.* [See VIS a weight.] See WEIGHT.
viss. † FISH, VICE.
vissabil. † VISIBLE.
visse. † VICE.
visse, *v. t.* [Cf. VISIE to look at.] To view. *Obs. Scot.*
vissere. † FISHER.
vissill, *v. t.* = WRIXLE, to exchange. *Obs. Scot.*
vist. † *wist*, form of WIT, *v.*
vis′taed (vĭs′t*ȧ*d), *a.* Having or forming a vista. *Rare.*
‖ **vis′ta-men′te** (vēs′tä-mĕn′tā), *adv.* Also **vis′to** (vēs′tō). [It.] Very quickly.
vis′ta-scope, *n.* [*vista* + *-scope*.] A camera-obscura apparatus raised in the air by kites and viewed from the ground by a field glass, used for observing distant objects, etc.
vis′to (vĭs′tō), *n.* [See VISTA.] A vista; a prospect. *Obs.*
Vis-tu′li-an (vĭs-tū′lĭ-*ă*n), *a.* [From the river *Vistula*.] *Ethnol.* In Deniker's classification, designating a fair, mesocephalic, short race including many of the Poles and Kashoubs.
vis′u-al-ly, *adv.* of VISUAL.
vi′suel′ (vē′zwĕl′), *n.* [F. type *visuel* visual type.] *Psychol.* = VISUALIZER. *Obs.*
vi-su′ri-en-cy, *n.* Beholding.
‖ **vis vi′tæ**, *or* ‖ **vis vi-ta′lis.** [L.] Vital force.
vit. † WIT.
‖ **vi′ta bre′vis, ars′ lon′ga.** = ARS LONGA, VITA BREVIS.
vi′ta-graph (vī′t*ȧ*-grăf), *n.* [L. *vita* life + E. *-graph*.] A cinematograph.
vitail, **vitaile**, **vitaill**, **vitaille**. † VICTUAL.
vitailler. † VICTUALER.
vitaillous, *a.* [From ME. *vitaille* victuals. See VICTUAL.] Serving for food. *Obs.*
vi-tal′ic (vī-tăl′ĭk), *a.* Vital. *R.*
vi′tal-ly, *adv.* of VITAL.
vi′tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **vi′tam im-pen′de-re ve′ro.** [L.] To devote one's life to the truth. *Juvenal* (IV. 91).
vi′ta-scope (vī′t*ȧ*-skōp), *n.* [L. *vita* life + E. *-scope*.] A cinematograph.
‖ **vi′ta si′ne lit′te-ris mors est.** [L.] Life without literature is death.
vi-ta′tion (vī-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vitatio*.] Evitation. *Obs.*
vi′ta-tive-ness (vī′t*ȧ*-tĭv-nĕs), *n.* *Phrenol.* Love of life.
‖ **vite** (vēt), *adv.* [F.] *Music.* Quickly; lively.
vitel. *Abbr.* Vitellus (L., yolk).
vit′eld Obs. p. p. of VICTUAL.
vit′el-er. † VICTUALER.
vit′el-la-ry (vĭt′ĕ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [See VITELLUS.] *Biol.* Vitelline. *R.*
vi-tel′lo-gene (vĭ-tĕl′ō-jēn; vĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *cellule vitellogène*. See VITELLUS; -GEN.] *Zoöl.* A vitellarium.
vit′el-log′e-nous (vĭt′ĕ-lŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* = VITELLIGENOUS.
vi-tel′lo-in-tes′ti-nal, *a.* *Embryol.* Pertaining to the intestine and yolk sac; — designating the vitelline duct.
vi-tel′lose (vĭ-tĕl′ōs; vĭt′ĕ-lōs), *n.* [*vitellin* + *-ose*.] *Physiol.* A proteose formed in digestion and hydrolysis of vitellin.
Vi′tharr (vē′thär), *n.* [Icel. *Víðarr*.] *Norse Myth.* One of the Æsir, a son of Odin, who avenges his parent by slaying Fenris at Ragnarok.
vithele. † FIDDLE.
vi′ti-a-ble (vĭsh′ĭ-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Corruptible. *Obs.*
vi′ti-al (vĭsh′ĭ-*ă*l), *a.* [L. *vitium* fault.] Vicious. *Obs.*
Vi′ti-an (vē′tē-*ă*n). Var. of FIJIAN.
vi′ti-ate (vĭsh′ĭ-āt), *a.* Vitiated. *Obs.*

N O P Q R S T U V

vi′ti-ate (vĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; VI′TI-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); VI′TI-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *vitiatus*, p. p. of *vitiare* to vitiate, fr. *vitium* a fault, vice. See VICE a fault.] **1.** To make vicious, faulty, or defective; to injure the substance or quality of; to contaminate; spoil; corrupt; as, exaggeration *vitiates* a style of writing; sewer gas *vitiates* the air.
2. To render ineffective, either wholly or in part; to destroy the validity or force of, as of an instrument or transaction; to invalidate; as, fraud *vitiates* a contract.
vi′ti-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *p. a.* Made vicious, defective, ineffective, etc.; contaminated; invalidated.
Syn. — See CORRUPT.
vi′ti-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vitiatio.*] Act of vitiating, or state of being vitiated; as: **a** Depravation; corruption; as, the *vitiation* of the blood. "The *vitiation* that breeds evil acts." *G. Eliot.* **b** Invalidation, as of a contract.
vit′i-cul′ture (vĭt′ĭ-kŭl′tŭr), *n.* [L. *vitis* vine + E. *culture.*] The cultivation of the vine; grape growing. — **vit′i-cul′tur-al** (-kŭl′tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **vit′i-cul′tur-ist**, *n.*
vit′i-li′go (vĭt′ĭ-lī′gō), *n.* [L., a kind of tetter.] *Med.* A skin disease, most common in negroes, consisting in the development on various parts of the body of smooth, milk-white spots, due to disappearance of the natural pigment.
vi′ti-os′i-ty (vĭsh′ĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vitiositas.* See VICIOUS.] Viciousness; depravity; also, an act of depravity.

The perverseness and *vitiosity* of man's will. *South.*

Vi′tis (vī′tĭs), *n.* [L., a vine.] *Bot.* A large genus of climbing shrubs, the grapevines, typifying the family Vitaceæ. They have simple or lobed leaves and small polygamously diœcious flowers, the petals united in a cap that falls away entire from the hypogynous disk. See GRAPE, 2.
vit′rage (vĭt′rāj; *F.* vē′trȧzh′), *n.* [F., prop., glazing, glass window.] A curtain of light and translucent material intended to be secured directly to the woodwork of a French casement window or a glazed door.
vit′re-o-den′tine (vĭt′rē-ō-dĕn′tĭn), *n.* [L. *vitreus* of glass + E. *dentine.*] *Anat.* A form of dentine characterized by its extreme hardness. — **vit′re-o-den′ti-nal** (-tĭ-năl), *a.*
vit′re-ous (vĭt′rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vitreus*, fr. *vitrum* glass.] **1.** Resembling glass; colorless or transparent like glass; glassy; as, *vitreous* rocks.
2. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, glass.
vitreous body. *Anat.* See VITREOUS HUMOR, below. — **v. copper,** chalcocite. — **v. electricity,** electricity of the kind excited by rubbing glass with silk; positive electricity. See ELECTRICITY, 1; POSITIVE ELECTRICITY. — **v. fusion,** gradual fusion not showing a sharp melting point. — **v. humor** *or* **humour,** *Anat.*, the clear colorless transparent jelly which fills the posterior chamber of the eyeball (see EYE, 1). It is inclosed by a delicate membrane, the *hyaloid membrane*. In the adult it is nearly homogeneous, but in the fetus is pervaded by fibers with minute nuclei at their points of junction. — **v. silver,** *Min.*, argentite. — **v. sponge,** a glass sponge.
vi-tres′cent (vĭ-trĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [See VITREOUS; -ESCENT.] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass. — **vi-tres′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*
vi-tres′ci-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *vitrescible.*] Capable of becoming glassy, or glass; vitrifiable.
vit′ric (vĭt′rĭk), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] Of the nature and quality of glass; glasslike; — disting. from *ceramic*.
vit′rics (vĭt′rĭks), *n.* [See VITRIC.] **1.** The art or study of the manufacture and decoration of glassware.
2. *pl.* Articles of glassware; glassware in general.
vit′ri-fac′ture (-rĭ-făk′tŭr), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *facere*, *factum*, to make.] Manufacture of glass and glassware.
vit′ri-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vitrification.* See VITRIFY.] Act, art, or process, of vitrifying; state of being vitrified. Also, a vitrified body.
vit′ri-form (vĭt′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass + E. *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of glass; glasslike.
vit′ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; VIT′RI-FIED (-fīd); VIT′RI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *vitrifier*; L. *vitrum* glass + *-ficare* to make. See VITREOUS; -FY.] To convert into, or cause to resemble, glass or a glassy substance, by heat and fusion.
vit′ri-fy, *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.
Vi-tri′na (vĭ-trī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vitrum* glass.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pulmonate land snails having a very thin translucent spiral shell with a large aperture. — **vit′ri-noid** (vĭt′rĭ-noid), *a.*

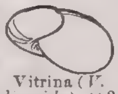

Vitrina (*V. limpida*). × 2

vit′rine (vĭt′rĭn), *n.* [F.] A glass show case for displaying fine wares, specimens, etc.
vit′ri-ol (vĭt′rĭ-ŭl), *n.* [ME. *vitriole*, F. *vitriol*; cf. Pr. *vitriol*, *vetriol*, It. *vitriuolo*; fr. L. *vitreolus* of glass, dim. of *vitreus* vitreous. See VITREOUS.] **1.** *Chem.* **a** A sulphate of any one of various metals, as copper (blue vitriol), iron (green vitriol), zinc (white vitriol), etc. So called on account of the glassy appearance or luster of many of these salts. **b** Oil of vitriol. See SULPHURIC ACID **b**.
2. Hence, anything likened to vitriol as caustic.

He bears the *vitriol* of solitude well. *Emerson.*

vit′ri-ol (vĭt′rĭ-ŭl), *v. t.*; -OLED (-ŭld) *or* -OLLED; -OL-ING *or* -OL-LING. [From VITRIOL, *n.*] **1.** *Metal.* To dip in dilute sulphuric acid; to pickle.
2. = VITRIOLIZE, *v. t.*, 2. *Colloq.*
vit′ri-o-late (-ō-lāt), *v. t.*; VIT′RI-O-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); VIT′RI-O-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). *Old Chem.* **a** To convert into, or change to, a vitriol; to make into sulphuric acid or a sulphate. **b** To subject to the action of, or impregnate with, vitriol. — **vit′ri-o-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*
vit′ri-ol′ic (-ŏl′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *vitriolique.*] Of or pertaining to vitriol; derived from, or resembling, vitriol; hence, caustic; biting; as, a *vitriolic* temper; a *vitriolic* pen.
vitriolic acid, *Old Chem.*, sulphuric acid.
vit′ri-ol-ize (vĭt′rĭ-ŭl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *vitrioliser.*] **1.** To vitriolate.
2. To injure (a person) with vitriol, or sulphuric acid, as by throwing it upon the face to disfigure it.
— **vit′ri-ol-iz′a-ble** (-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **vit′ri-ol-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **vit′ri-ol-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*
vit′ro-di-tri′na (vĭt′rō-dē-trē′nȧ), *n.* [It. *vetro di trina* glass of lace.] A kind of Venetian glass or glassware in which white threads are embedded in transparent glass with a lacelike or netlike effect. Cf. MILLEFIORI.
Vi-tru′vi-an (vĭ-trōō′vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a Roman architect of the age of Augustus, whose works had great influence in the Renaissance. Cf. PALLADIAN.
Vitruvian scroll, *Arch.*, a scroll of convolved undulations, esp. in friezes of the composite order.

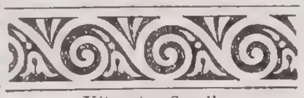

Vitruvian Scroll.

vit′ta (vĭt′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-ē). [L. *vitta* ribbon, fillet.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A headband or fillet.
2. *Bot.* One of the oil tubes in the fruits of umbellifers. They occur commonly in the grooves between the ridges, and their number and position vary greatly, affording important diagnostic characters in this group.
3. *Zoöl.* A stripe of color.
Vit-ta′ri-a (vĭ-tā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical polypodiaceous ferns known as *grass ferns* from their narrow grasslike fronds. They have the linear marginal sori in continuous lines. Most of the species are epiphytic. *V. lineata* occurs on palmettos in Florida.
vit′tate (vĭt′āt), *a.* [L. *vittatus* bound with a fillet, fr. *vitta* fillet.] **1.** *Bot.* Bearing or containing vittæ.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Striped longitudinally.
vit′u-lar (vĭt′ū-lȧr) } *a.* [L. *vitulus* a calf.] *Vet.* Pertaining to a calf or to calving; vituline.
vit′u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ) }
vitular apoplexy, apoplexy of cows occurring at calving.
vit′u-line (vĭt′ū-lĭn; -līn; 277), *a.* [L. *vitulinus*, fr. *vitulus* a calf. See VEAL.] Of, pert. to, or like, a calf or veal.
vi-tu′per-a-ble (vī-tū′pẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vituperabilis*: cf. F. *vitupérable.*] Liable to or deserving vituperation.
vi-tu′per-ate (vī-tū′pẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *vituperatus*, p. p. of *vituperare* to blame, vituperate; prob. fr. *vitium* a fault + *parare* to prepare. See VICE a fault; PARE, *v. t.*] To abuse in words; to censure severely or abusively; to berate.
vi-tu′per-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vituperatio*: cf. OF. *vituperation*. See VITUPERATE.] Act of vituperating; wordy abuse; severe censure; railing.

When a man becomes untractable and inaccessible by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him. *Donne.*

Syn. — See ABUSE.
vi-tu′per-a-tive (-tū′pẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Uttering censure; containing, or characterized by, wordy abuse; scolding; abusive; railing. — **vi-tu′per-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*
‖ **vi′va** (vē′vä), *interj.* [It.] Lit., (long) live; — an exclamation expressing good will, well wishing, etc. — *n.* The word *viva* as a shout or salute.
‖ **vi-va′ce** (vē-vä′chā), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Brisk; vivacious; with spirit; — used as a direction.
vi-va′cious (vī-vā′shŭs; vĭ-; 277), *a.* [L. *vivax*, *-acis*, fr. *vivere* to live. See VIVID.] **1.** Having vigorous powers of life; tenacious of life; long-lived. *Archaic.* *Fuller.*
2. Lively in temper or conduct; sprightly; as, a *vivacious* poet. "*Vivacious* nonsense." *V. Knox.*
Syn. — Sprightly, active, animated, sportive, gay, merry, jocund, light-hearted. See LIVELY.
— **vi-va′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-va′cious-ness**, *n*
vi-vac′i-ty (-văs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vivacitas*: cf. F. *vivacité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being vivacious; specif.: **a** Vital force; natural vigor; also, tenacity of life; longevity. *Obs. Fuller.* **b** Animation; sprightliness; as, the *vivacity* of a discourse; a lady of great *vivacity*.
2. A vivacious act or expression.
Syn. — Liveliness, gayety, sprightliness.
‖ **vi′van′dier′** (vē′väN′dyā′), *n.* [OF. & F. *vivandier*, fr. LL. *vivanda*, *vivenda*, provisions. Cf. VIAND.] In Continental armies, esp. the French, a sutler.

‖ **vi′van′dière′** (vē′väN′dyâr′), *n.* [F., fem. of OF. & F *vivandier*. See VIVANDIER.] Formerly, in Continental armies, esp. in the French army, a woman accompanying troops, who sold provisions and liquor to the soldiers; a female sutler.
‖ **vi′vant′** (vē′väN′), *n.* [F., p. pr., living.] In mort, bridge, and similar games, the partner of dummy.
vi-va′ri-um (vī-vā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *vivarius* belonging to living creatures, fr. *vivus* alive, living. See VIVID.] A place arranged for keeping or raising animals, more usually one for terrestrial or partly terrestrial animals, as disting. from an *aquarium*.
‖ **vi′va vo′ce** (vī′vȧ vō′sē). [L.] By word of mouth; orally; as, *viva-voce* voting.
Vi-ver′ra (vī-vĕr′ȧ; vĭ-), *n.* [L., a ferret.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Viverridæ, or civets, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the common African civet (*V. civetta*) and closely allied species.
Vi-ver′ri-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of small or medium-sized catlike carnivores of Asia and Africa, including the civets in a broad sense. They are mostly long-bodied and short-legged and provided with glands secreting civet or a similar scent. Besides the true civets (subfamily **Viv′er-ri′næ** [vĭv′ĕr-ī′nē]), the genets, linsangs, foussa, binturong, palm civets, and mongooses are included. — **vi-ver′ri-form** (vī-vĕr′ĭ-fôrm; vĭ-), *a.*
vi-ver′rine (-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.* Of or pert. to the Viverridæ, or civet family. — *n.* A civet; one of the Viverridæ.
viverrine cat, the fishing cat. — **v. otter,** a fish-eating mammal (*Cynogale bennetti*) of Sumatra, Borneo, and the Malay Peninsula, resembling an otter, but of the civet family.
vives (vīvz), *n.* [OF. *vives*, F. *avives* (cf. Sp. *abivas*, *adivas*), fr. Ar. *ad-dhība*. Cf. AVIVES, FIVES vives.] *Far.* Inflammatory swelling of the submaxillary glands of a horse.
Viv′i-an (vĭv′ĭ-ăn), **Viv′i-en** (-ĕn), *n.* [OF. *Vivienne*, *Viviane*; perh. orig. a mistake for *Niniane*, of Celtic origin.] **1** Fem. prop. name. F. *Vivienne* (vē′vyĕn′); It. *Viviana* (vē-vy′ä′nä).
2. In Arthurian legend, the mistress of Merlin; — also called *Lady of the Lake* (which see, under LADY). Tennyson introduces her into his poem "Merlin and Vivien," in the "Idylls of the King."
viv′i-an-ite (vĭv′ĭ-ăn-īt), *n.* [After the English mineralogist J. G. *Vivian*.] *Min.* A hydrous ferrous phosphate, $Fe_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$, colorless when unaltered, or blue to green, growing darker on exposure. It occurs in monoclinic crystals, also fibrous, massive, and earthy. H., 1.5–2. Sp. gr., 2.58–2.68.
viv′id (vĭv′ĭd), *a.* [L. *vividus*, fr. *vivere* to live; akin to *vivus* living. See QUICK, *a.*; cf. REVIVE, VIAND, VICTUAL, VITAL.] **1.** Having the appearance of vigorous life or freshness; animated; spirited; clear; fresh; lively; as, a *vivid* sketch or portrait; esp., of colors, brilliant; intense; bright; as, a cloak of *vivid* red; the *vivid* lightning.
2. Producing, or tending to produce, distinct and lifelike mental images; as, a *vivid* description or phrase.
3. Acting with distinctness and force; lively; active; — said esp. of a mental faculty; as, a *vivid* imagination.
Syn. — Clear, strong, striking, lively. See GRAPHIC.
— **viv′id-ly**, *adv.* — **viv′id ness**, *n.*
vi-vif′i-cate (vī-vĭf′ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *vivificatus*, p. p. of *vivificare*. See VIVIFY.] **1.** To give life to; to animate; revive; vivify. *Rare.*

God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world. *Dr. H. More.*

2. *Chem.* To bring back to the metallic form, as from an oxide or solution; to reduce. *Obs.*
viv′i-fi-ca′tion (vĭv′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vivificatio*: cf. F. *vivification.*] **1.** Act of vivifying, or state of being vivified; restoration of life; revival.
2. *Physiol.* One of the changes of assimilation, in which proteid matter which has been transformed, and made a part of the tissue or tissue cells, is endowed with life, and thus enabled to manifest the phenomena of irritability, contractility, etc. *McKendrick.*
3. *Chem.* Act or process of vivificating. *Obs.*
viv′i-fy (vĭv′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; VIV′I-FIED (-fīd); VIV′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *vivifier*, L. *vivificare*. See VIVID, -FY; cf. VIVIFICATE.] To endue with life; to quicken; animate.
viv′i-fy, *v. i.* To impart life; to quicken. *Rare.*
Vi-vip′a-ra (vī-vĭp′ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vivipara*, fem. sing. of *viviparus* viviparous.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of fresh-water tænioglossate gastropods having a turbinate operculate shell, which is usually green and more or less banded with brown. The young are born alive and with a well-developed shell. The genus is the type of a family, **Viv′i-par′i-dæ** (vĭv′ĭ-păr′ĭ-dē).
viv′i-par′i-ty (vĭv′ĭ-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* State or quality of being viviparous.
2. *Bot.* **a** The development of separable vegetative shoots upon or among the reproductive organs of a plant, as in

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vi′ti-a′tor (vĭsh′ĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that vitiates.
vit′i-ce′tum (vĭt′ĭ-sē′tŭm), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. L. *vitis* vine.] A growth or plantation of vines.
vi-tic′o-lous (vī-tĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *vitis* vine + E. *-colous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Growing or living on the grapevine.
vi-tic′u-lose (-ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *viticula*, dim. of *vitis* vine.] *Bot.* Sarmentose. *Rare.*
vit′i-cul′tur-al-ist, *n.* A viticulturist.
vi-tif′er-ous (vī-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vitifer.*] Bearing vines. *Obs.*
vit′i-gin′e-ous (vĭt′ĭ-jĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vitigineus.*] Produced by the vine. *Obs.*
‖ **vi′ti-is ne′mo si′ne nas′ci-tur** (vĭsh′ĭ-ĭs). [L.] No one is born without faults. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. iii. 68).
vi-til′i-gate (vĭ-tĭl′ĭ-gāt), *v. i.* To litigate; to carp. *Obs.*
vit′i-li-goi′de-a (vĭt′ĭ-lĭ-goi′dē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *vitiligo* a kind of tetter + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Med.* = XANTHOMA.
vit′i-lit′i-gate (-lĭt′ĭ-gāt), *v. i* [L. *vitilitigare* to quarrel disgracefully; *vitium* vice + *litigare* to quarrel.] To litigate caviliously or vexatiously. *Obs.* — **vit′i-lit′i-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n. Obs.*
vit′i-li-tig′ious (-lĭ-tĭj′ŭs), *a.* Given to vitilitigating. *Obs.*
vi′ti-ose′ (vĭsh′ĭ-ōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *vitiosus.*] Vicious. *Obs.*
vi′tious, vi′tious-ly, vi′tious-ness, etc. Obsoles. vars. of VICIOUS, etc.
vitius. † VICIOUS.
vit′i-vert (vĭt′ĭ-vûrt). Var. of VETIVER.
vit′ler. † VICTUALER.
vi′tre, *n.* [OF., F., a pane of glass.] Glass. *Obs.*
vit′re-al (vĭt′rē-ăl), *a.* Vitreous; glassy. *Obs.*
vit′re-an (-ăn), *a.* = VITREOUS. *Obs.*
vi-trel′la (vĭ-trĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *vitrum* glass.] *Zoöl.* A retinophore.
vit′re-o-e-lec′tric, *a.* [See VITREOUS; ELECTRIC.] *Physics.* Electrically positive. See POSITIVE ELECTRICITY.
vit′re-o-graph (vĭt′rē-ō-grăf), *n.* [L. *vitreus* of glass + E. *-graph.*] A writing or printing, esp. photographic, on glass.
vit′re-os′i-ty (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being vitreous.
vit′re-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vi-tres′cen-cy (vĭ-trĕs′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Vitrescence.
vit′re-um (vĭt′rē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vitreus* glassy.] *Anat.* The vitreous humor.
vit′ri-fac′tion (vĭt′rĭ-făk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. VITRIFICATION.] Vitrification.
vit′ri-fi′a-ble (vĭt′rĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **vit′ri-fi′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
vi-trif′i-ca-ble (vĭ-trĭf′ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Vitrifiable. *Obs.*
vi-trif′i-cate (-kāt; vĭt′rĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To vitrify. *Obs.*
vit′ri-fied (vĭt′rĭ-fīd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of VITRIFY. — **vitrified fort** *or* **wall**, ancient masonry remains, apparently of defensive works, found esp. in Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany, the siliceous stones of which have been converted into a hard glasslike material by the action of fire, whether intentionally or not is uncertain.
vit′rine (vĭt′rĭn), *a.* = VITREOUS. *Obs.*
vit′ri-o-late (-rĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* Vitriolated. *Rare.*
vit′ri-o-late, *n.* *Old Chem.* A sulphate.
vit′ri-o-line (vĭt′rĭ-ō-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Vitriolic.
vit′ri-ol-ous (vĭt′rĭ-ŭl-ŭs; vĭt′rĭ-ŏl′ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *vitrioleux.*] Vitriolic *Obs.*
vit′rite (vĭt′rīt), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] A difficultly fusible glass used as an electric insulator.
vit′ro-phyre (vĭt′rō-fīr), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass + E. *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* Porphyritic glassy rock. — **vit′ro-phy′ric** (-fī′rĭk), *a.*
vi-trose′ (vĭ-trōs′), *a.* Vitreous. *Obs.*
vit′rum (vĭt′rŭm), *n.* [L.] Glass. *Obs.*
vittallar. † VICTUALER.
vittelour. † VICTUALER.
vit′ter-ing, vit′ter-ly. † WITTERING, WITTERLY.
vit′ting. † WITTING.
vit′tle (vĭt′'l). Obs. or Scot & dial. var. of VICTUAL
vit′ty. † WITTY.
vit′ty (vĭt′ĭ). *Dial. Eng.* Var of FITTY.
vit′u-late (vĭt′ū-lāt), *v. i.* [L *vitulari.*] To rejoice; celebrate. *Obs.* — **vit′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n. Obs.*
vi-tu′per-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who vituperates or reviles.
vitupere, *v. t.* [F. *vitupérer.*] To vituperate; objurgate. *Obs.*
vitupere, *n.* Vituperation. *Obs*
vi′tu-pe′ri-ous (vī′tū-pē′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Vituperative; shameful. *Obs.* — **vi′tu-pe′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*
vi-tu′per-y (vī-tū′pẽr-ĭ), *n.* Vituperation. *Obs.*
vi-u′va (vē-ōō′vȧ), *n.* [Pg., widow.] A California rockfish (*Sebastodes ovalis*) of a reddish olivaceous color with small black spots on the dorsal fins.
viv. *Abbr. Music.* Vivace.
‖ **vi′va-cis′si-mo** (vē′vä-chēs′sē-mō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Very lively or vivacious.
‖ **vi′vant rex et re-gi′na** [L.] Long live the king and queen.
vi′va-ry (vī′vȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A vivarium.
‖ **vi′vat** (vī′văt; *F.* vē′vȧ′). [L. & F.] Lit., may he or she live; hurrah: a viva.
‖ **vi′vat re-gi′na.** [L.] Long live the queen.
‖ **vi′vat res-pu′bli-ca** (rēz-pŭb′lĭ-kȧ). [L.] Long live the republic.
‖ **vi′vat rex.** [L.] Long live the king.
viv′da (vĭv′dȧ). Var of VIFDA.
vive. † FIVE.
vive (vīv), *a.* [L. *vivus*; cf. F *vif.* See VIVID.] **a** Lively; living; hence, forcible. *Obs.* **b** Lifelike; vivid. *Scot*
‖ **vive** (vēv). [F., subjunctive sing pres. fr. *vivre* to live, L. *vivere.*] Long live, that is, success to; as in *vive le roi* — **vive′ly**, *adv.* *Obs. or Scot.*
‖ **vive′ la ba′ga′telle′** (vēv′ lȧ bȧ′gȧ′tĕl′). [F.] Long live trifles or frivolity.
‖ **vive′ la reine′** (rân′). [F.] Long live the queen.
‖ **vive′ la ré′pu′blique′** (rā′pü′blēk′). [F] Long live the republic.
‖ **vive′ l'em′pe-reur′** (läN′-prûr′). [F.] Long live the emperor.
‖ **vive′ le roi′** (lĕ rwä′). [F.] Long live the king
‖ **vive′ l'im′pé′ra′trice′** (lăN′pā′rȧ′trēs′). [F.] Long live the empress.
‖ **vi′ve me′mor le′thi** *or* **le′ti.** [L.] Live mindful of death. *Persius* (V. 153).
vi′ven-cy (vī′vĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *vivens*, p. pr. of *vivere* to live.] State of being alive; being. *Obs.*
viver, *n.* [OF. *vivre*, F. *vivre*. Cf. WEEVER, WIVER.] The sea dragon. *Obs.*
vi′ver (vē′vẽr), *n.* *Early English Law* A fish pond.
vivere, *n.* [OF & F. *vivier.*] = VIVARY *Obs.*
‖ **vi′ve-re sat vin′ce-re.** [L.] To conquer is to live enough.
vi′vers (vē′vẽrz), *n. pl.* [F. *vivres*, pl. of *vivre*, orig., to live.] Victuals; food. *Scot.*
‖ **vi′ve ut vi′vas.** [L.] Live that you may live.
‖ **vi′ve, va′le.** [L.] Live, farewell! *Horace* (*Epis.*, I., vi. 67).
Viv′i-an (vĭv′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [F. *Vivien.*] Masc. prop. name. F. *Vivien* (vē′vyăN′); G *Vivian* (vē′vē-än).
‖ **vi′vi-da vis** (vĭv′ĭ-dȧ). [L.] Lively or living force; — from the phrase *virida vis animi* (lively force of soul). *Lucretius* (I. 72).
vi-vid′i-ty (vĭ-vĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Vividness. *Rare.* **2.** Vitality. *Obs.*
vi-vif′ic (vĭ-vĭf′ĭk), **vi-vif′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *vivifique*, L. *vivificus*. See VIVIFY.] Vivifying; reviving; enlivening. *Rare.*
vi-vif′i-cate (vĭ-vĭf′ĭ-kāt), *a.* Brought to life. *Obs.*
vi-vif′i-ca-tive (vĭ-vĭf′ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to vivify; vivifying. *Rare.*
vi-vif′i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Vivific. *Obs.*
viv′i-fi′er (vĭv′ĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that vivifies.
Vi-vip′a-ra (vī-vĭp′ȧ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The mammals. *Obs.*

the proliferous flower clusters of some agaves, the growth of bulblets in the flower cluster of an onion, etc. **b** The germination of an embryo before the fall of the seed.

vi-vip′a-rous (vī-vĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *viviparus; vivus* alive + *parere* to bear, bring forth.] **1.** Producing living young (instead of eggs) from within the body, as nearly all mammals, many reptiles, and a few fishes; — opposed to *oviparous*. The distinction is not fundamental, as viviparous animals also produce eggs, but these develop (and, if provided with a shell or membrane, hatch) within the parent's body, instead of after being laid. Cf. OVOVIVIPAROUS.
2. *Bot.* **a** Germinating while still attached to the parent plant, as the seed of the mangrove. **b** Proliferous.
viviparous shell, any snail of the family Viviparidæ.
— **vi-vip′a-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-vip′a-rous-ness**, *n.*

viv′i-sect′ (vĭv′ĭ-sĕkt′; vĭv′ĭ-sĕkt), *v. t.*; VIV′I-SECT′ED; VIV′I-SECT′ING. To perform vivisection on; to dissect alive.

viv′i-sect′, *v. i.* To practice vivisection.

viv′i-sec′tion (-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vivus* alive + E. *section*: cf. F. *vivisection*. See VIVID; SECTION.] The dissection of, or operation on, a living animal, for physiological or pathological investigation. — **viv′i-sec′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

viv′i-sec′tion-ist, *n.* One who practices or advocates vivisection; a vivisector.

vix′en (vĭk′s'n), *n.* [Dial. form of *fixen*, fr. AS. *fyxen*, fem. of *fox*. See FOX.] **1.** A she-fox.
2. A shrewish ill-tempered person; — formerly used of either sex, now only of a woman.
She was a *vixen* when she went to school. *Shak.*

vix′en-ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vixen; resembling a vixen; ill-tempered; shrewish.

vix′en-ly, *a.* Like a vixen; vixenish.

viz′ard (vĭz′ẽrd), *n.* [See VISOR.] Mask; visor. *Archaic.*
To mislead and betray them under the *vizard* of law. *Milton.*

vi-zier′ (vĭ-zēr′; vĭz′yẽr; 277), *n.* Also **vi-zir′** (vĭ-zēr′). [Turk. *vezīr* (fr. Ar.), or Ar. *wezīr, wazīr*, prop., a bearer of burdens, porter, fr. *wazara* to bear a burden: cf. F. *vizir, visir*. Cf. ALGUAZIL.] A high executive officer of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of the Turkish empire; a minister or councilor of state. Cf. GRAND VIZIER.

vi-zier′ate (-āt), *n.* Also **vi-zir′ate**. [Cf F. *vizirat*.] The office, dignity, or authority of a vizier.

vi-zier′i-al (vĭ-zēr′ĭ-ăl), **vi-zir′i-al**, *a.* [Cf. F. *vizirial*.] Of, pert. to, or issued by, a vizier.

vlei (flā; flī), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *vallei* valley. See VALLEY.] Low-lying land where water collects in the wet season; a marsh; a temporary lake. *So. Africa.*

Vo′and-ze′ia (vō′ănd-zē′yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy *voandzou*.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical fabaceous plants. The only species, *V. subterranea*, is a creeping herb with trifoliolate leaves and small axillary flowers of two kinds, the fertile ones being cleistogamous. The edible 1-seeded pod ripens beneath the ground like the peanut. It is known as the *Bambara groundnut* or *Madagascar peanut*.

vo′ca-ble (vō′kȧ-b'l; vŏk′ȧ-), *n.* [L. *vocabulum* an appellation, designation, name, fr. *vocare* to call, akin to *vox, vocis*, a voice, a word: cf. F. *vocable*. See VOICE.] A word; term; name; specif., a word regarded as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning.
Swamped . . . in a tide of ingenious *vocables*. *Carlyle.*

vo-cab′u-la-ry (vō-kăb′ū-lā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *vocabularium, vocabularius*: cf. F. *vocabulaire*. See VOCABLE.] **1.** A list or collection of words, usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined; a dictionary or lexicon, either of a whole language, a single work or author, a branch of science, or the like; a wordbook.
2. A sum or stock of words employed by a language, people, class, individual, or the like; scope of language.
His *vocabulary* seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business. *Macaulay*
Syn. — See DICTION.

vo-cab′u-list (-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *vocabuliste*.] **1.** The writer or maker of a vocabulary; a lexicographer.
2. A lexicon; vocabulary. *Obs.*

vo′cal (vō′kăl), *a.* [L. *vocalis*, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice: cf. F. *vocal*. See VOICE; cf. VOWEL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the voice or speech; having voice; endowed with utterance; full of voice, or voices; as, *vocal* expression.
To hill or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song. *Milton.*
2. Uttered or modulated by the voice; oral; voiced; as, *vocal* melody; *vocal* prayer. "*Vocal* worship." *Milton.*
3. *Phon.* **a** Consisting of, or characterized by, voice, or tone produced in the larynx; voiced; sonant; intonated. Cf. VOICED, 2. **b** Of or pertaining to a vowel; having the character of a vowel; vowel.
vocal bands, vocal cords. — **v. chink**, the glottis. — **v. cords**, *Anat.*, either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane which project into the cavity of the larynx. Their free edges are toward the middle line and extend dorsoventrally. The upper pair (**superior**, or **false, vocal cords**) are thick and are not directly concerned in the production of voice. They inclose the superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments. The lower pair (**inferior**, or **true, vocal cords**) inclose the inferior thyro-arytenoid ligaments, and extend from the inside surface of the thyroid cartilage near the median line to the **vocal processes** (or angles of the base) of the arytenoid cartilages. The passage of the breath between the edges of these folds when drawn tense and approximated together produces the voice. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 29. — **vocal fremitus**, *Med.*, the perceptible vibration of the chest wall produced by transmission of the sonorous vibrations in vocalization. — **v. lips**, vocal cords. — **v. music**, music made by, or prepared for, the human voice, with or without accompaniment; — disting. from *instrumental music*. — **v. resonance**, *Med.*, the sound transmitted to the ear when auscultation is made while the patient is speaking.

vo′cal (vō′kăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *vocal*, L. *vocalis*. See VOCAL, *a.*] *Phon.* A vocal sound; specif.: **a** An element of speech, consisting of pure vocal tone; a vowel or diphthong; a tonic; — disting. from *subvocal* and *nonvocal*. **b** A liquid or vowel-like consonant, as *l* or *n*.

vo-cal′ic (vō-kăl′ĭk), *a.* [See VOCAL, *n.* & *a.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, vowel sounds.
The Gaelic language being uncommonly *vocalic*. *Scott.*
The *vocalic* nature of *r*. *J. Peile.*

vo′cal-ism (vō′kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Exercise of the vocal organs in song or speech; vocalization.
2. *Phon.* **a** A vocalic sound. **b** A system of vowels.
The subject of my book is the *vocalism* and consonantism of Old English or Anglo-Saxon. *A. L. Mayhew.*

vo′cal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *vocaliste*.] A singer, or vocal musician; — in distinction from *instrumentalist*.

vo-cal′i-ty (vō-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *vocalitas* euphony.] Quality or state of being vocal as, the *vocality* of a sound.

vo′cal-i-za′tion (vō′kăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of vocalizing, or state of being vocalized.

vo′cal-ize (vō′kăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *vocaliser*.] **1.** To form into voice; to make vocal or sonant; to give intonation or resonance to.
2. To change into, or use as, a vowel; as, to *vocalize* w.
3. To furnish with vowels or vowel points, as in Arabic.

vo′cal-ize, *v. i.* To utter vocal sounds, as in singing.

vo-ca′tion (vō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vocatio* a bidding, a calling, invitation, fr. *vocare* to call, akin to *vox, vocis*, voice: cf. F. *vocation*. See VOCAL.] **1.** A calling; a summons; a call; specif.: **a** Convocation, as of an assembly. *Obs.* **b** A calling to a particular state, business, or profession.
Not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble. *Dryden.*
c *Theol.* A call or invitation given by God to the Christian life or to some particular service or state, as, esp., that of an ecclesiastic or religious.
2. Regular or appropriate employment; calling; occupation; profession; as, to change one's *vocation*.
Syn. — VOCATION, AVOCATION, HOBBY. VOCATION denotes one's regular calling or profession; an AVOCATION is something which calls one away from one's ordinary pursuits; the word commonly suggests a subsidiary or minor occupation, and its employment in the sense of *vocation* is contrary to good usage; as, "men not contented with their own *vocations*" (*Hooker*); "as if his whole *vocation* were endless imitation" (*Wordsworth*); "The season of the year brings with it so many *avocations* into the garden . . . that I have little or no leisure for the quill" (*Cowper*); "interrupted eternally with these petty *avocations*" (*Scott*); "A comparatively small part of the book has to do with the work for which the writer will be remembered. Much of it is a record rather of his *avocations* and secondary enthusiasms" (*Atlantic Monthly*). A HOBBY is a favorite avocation; the word often connotes a mildly indulgent attitude towards what is regarded as extreme or disproportionate; as, "Yet John was not without his *hobby*. The fiddle relieved his vacant hours" (*Lamb*); to ride one's *hobby* too hard. See OCCUPATION.

vo-ca′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to vocation. — **vocational school**, a school the main purpose of which is to provide training for the occupations, or vocations, whether in the professions, commerce, or trades; a trade school. — **vo-ca′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

voc′a-tive (vŏk′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *vocativus*, fr. *vocare* to call.] Of or pertaining to calling; used in calling; specif., *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, the case denoting that which is addressed; as, *Domine*, O Lord.

voc′a-tive, *n.* [L. *vocativus* (sc. *casus*): cf. F. *vocatif*.] *Gram.* The vocative case, or a word in that case. Also, the relation of object of address denoted by that case.

‖ **vo′ce** (vō′chā), *n.* [It.] Voice. — **vo′ce di pet′to** (dē pĕt′tō), chest voice. — **v. di tes′ta** (tĕs′tä), head voice. — **v. mi′sta** (mē′stä), mixed voice. — **v. ve-la′ta** (vā-lä′tä), veiled voice. See VEIL, *n.*, 3 *d.*

Vo′chy (vō′kĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *vochy*, name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of South American trees and shrubs typifying the family Vochyaceæ. They have handsome fragrant flowers with a single stamen; the wood is valuable. See COPAIYE WOOD.

Voch′y-a′ce-æ (vŏk′ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of South American trees and shrubs (order Geraniales), having large irregular flowers, often with a single petal or stamen, and a 3-angled capsular fruit. Many species are resinous. There are 7 genera and about 130 species. — **voch′y-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

vo′ci-cul′tur-al (vō′sĭ-kŭl′tūr-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, voice training.

vo-cif′er-ant (vō-sĭf′ẽr-ănt), *a.* [L. *vociferans*, p. pr.] Crying out noisily; clamorous. — **vo-cif′er-ance** (-ăns), *n.*

vo-cif′er-ant, *n.* One who is vociferant.

vo-cif′er-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *vociferatus*, p. p. of *vociferari* to vociferate; *vox, vocis*, voice + a derivative of *ferre* to bear. See VOICE; BEAR to carry.] To cry out loudly or violently; to bawl; clamor.

vo-cif′er-ate (vō-sĭf′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice; to shout out.

vo-cif′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vociferatio*: cf. F. *vociferation*.] Act of vociferating; outcry; clamor.
Violent gesture and *vociferation* naturally shake the hearts of the ignorant. *Spectator.*

vo-cif′er-ous (vō-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *vocifère*.] Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, *vociferous* heralds.
Syn. — Noisy, bawling, brawling, turbulent. — VOCIFEROUS, CLAMOROUS, OBSTREPEROUS, BLATANT. VOCIFEROUS implies a loud outcry; CLAMOROUS suggests urgent or persistent vociferousness; OBSTREPEROUS commonly adds the implication of turbulence or unruliness; that is BLATANT which is offensively loud or clamorous; as, "watermen, fishwomen, oysterwomen, and . . . all the *vociferous* inhabitants of both shores" (*Fielding*); "I will be . . . more *clamorous* than a parrot against rain" (*Shak.*); "the mingled roar of *obstreperous* merriment" (*Johnson*); "this peevishly *obstreperous* little bell" (*Hawthorne*); "They were heretics of the *blatant* sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded" (*Expositor*). See TALKATIVE.
— **vo-cif′er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-cif′er-ous-ness**, *n.*

vod′ka (vŏd′kȧ), *n.* [Russ., lit., little water.] A Russian distilled alcoholic liquor commonly made from rye, sometimes from potatoes, and rarely from barley. Sometimes, in Russia, any kind of whisky, brandy, etc.

vogue (vōg), *n.* [F. *vogue* a rowing, vogue, fashion, It. *voga*, fr. *vogare* to row, to sail; cf. Pr. *vogar*; perh. fr. OHG. *wagōn* to move, and akin to E. *way*. Cf. WAY.]
1. The way or fashion of people at any period; temporary mode, custom, or practice; style; mode; as, a word now in *vogue*. "Another kind of *vogue*." *Hawthorne.*
2. Popular repute or acceptation for a time; as, a custom that had a great *vogue*.
3. Common report; rumor. *Rare.*
Syn. — See FASHION.

voice (vois), *n.* [ME. *voice, vois, voys*, OF. *vois, voiz*, F. *voix*, L. *vox, vocis*, akin to *vocare* to call, Gr. ἔπος a word, ὄψ a voice, Skr. *vac* to say, to speak, G. *erwähnen* to mention. Cf. ADVOCATE, ADVOWSON, AVOUCH, CONVOKE, EPIC, VOCAL, VOUCH, VOWEL.] **1.** Sound uttered by the mouth of living beings, esp. that uttered by human beings in speech or song, crying, shouting, etc.; sound thus uttered considered as possessing some special quality or character; as, the human *voice*; a pleasant *voice*; a manly *voice*. Specif., vocal sound of the kind or quality heard in the vowels and in such consonants as *b, v, d*, etc.; sonant or intonated utterance; tone; — distinguished from mere *breath* sound as heard in *f, s, sh*, etc., and also from *whisper*. See BREATH, 10; WHISPER. Voice, in this latter sense, is produced by action of the vocal cords, not like the strings of a stringed instrument, but as a pair of membranous lips which, being continually forced apart by the expired breath, and continually brought together again by their own elasticity and muscular tension, break the breath current into a series of puffs, or pulses, sufficiently rapid to cause the sensation of tone. The *power*, or loudness, of such a tone depends on the force of the separate pulses, and this is determined by the pressure of the expired air, together with the resistance on the part of the vocal cords. Its *pitch* depends on the number of pulses within a given time, that is, on the rapidity of their succession. Cf. 5th PITCH, 12; and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 29. *Male voices* are divided into tenor, barytone, bass; *female voices* into soprano, mezzo-soprano, contralto. Male and female voices differ chiefly in pitch, the lowest female tone being an octave or more higher than the lowest male voice, and the highest female tone about an octave above that of the male; but they are also distinguished by their quality, the female voice being softer. The compass of the human voice is, in general, about three octaves, reaching from the D of the deep bass to the B flat of the upper soprano, but an individual voice rarely has a compass, for singing, of more than two octaves. *Voice* forms the basis of articulate *speech*, being rendered articulate by action of the vocal organs above the glottis. It is possessed by all animals in which the lungs and larynx (or syrinx in the case of birds) exist, but is disting. from mechanical *noises*, as stridulation, etc., sometimes called voice. Fishes are dumb, as far as true vocal utterance is concerned, though they sometimes emit various noises from their throats (see DRUMFISH, GRUNT, *n.*, 3, etc.). The general name for the voice of animals is *cry*, and such cries are given many distinctive names, according to their quality; as, *bark, bleat, bray, gobble, squeal, trumpet*, etc. In animals other than man, the voice reaches its highest development in certain birds, as the singing birds, the parrot, raven, etc. See TENOR, 5 *a*; 3d BASS, 2; BARYTONE, 1; CONTRALTO; SOPRANO; MEZZO-SOPRANO; 2d REGISTER, 7 **a**.
Her *voice* was ever soft,
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shak.*
2. The faculty or power of utterance; speech; utterance; as, anger gave him *voice*.
3. Any sound regarded as, or likened to, vocal utterance.
The floods have lifted their *voice*. *Ps. xciii. 3.*
4. Anything likened to human speech as an instrument or medium of expression; also, signification of feeling or opinion through a medium conceived of as like human speech; as, the *voice* of the people; the *voice* of nature. "My *voice* is in my sword." *Shak.*
I, now the *voice* of the recorded law,
Pronounce a sentence on your brother's life. *Shak.*

Vi-vip′a-rus (vī-vĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of VIVIPARA (genus of gastropods).
viv′i-sec′tor (vĭv′ĭ-sĕk′tẽr), *n.* One who practices vivisection.
viv′i-sec-to′ri-um (-sĕk-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.] A place for performance of vivisections.
viv′i-sep′ul-ture (vĭv′ĭ-sĕp′ŭl-tūr; -sē-pŭl′tūr), *n.* [L. *vivus* alive + E. *sepulture*.] Act or practice of burying alive.
‖ **vi′vit post fu′ne-ra vir′tus.** [L.] Virtue survives death.
vi′vo (vē′vō), *a.* [It., alive, lively.] *Music.* = VIVACE.
vivre, *n.* [F. *vivré*.] *Her.* A barrulet or cotise dancetté. *Obs.*
‖ **vi′vum va′di-um.** [LL.] *Law.* = LIVING PLEDGE.
‖ **vix** (vĭks), *adv.* [L.] Scarcely.
vix′en, *a.* Vixenish. *Rare.*
‖ **vix-e′re for′tes an′te A′ga-mem′no-na** (ăg′ȧ-mĕm′nō-nȧ), [L.] Brave men lived before Agamemnon.
Horace (*Odes*, IV. ix. 25).
vi-yel′la flan′nel (vī-yĕl′ȧ). A soft, all-wool, twilled flannel of fine quality, used for waists, wrappers, etc.
viz. *Abbr.* Videlicet (L., namely: to wit).
vi′za-ment (vī′zȧ-mĕnt). *Obs.* corrupt. of ADVISEMENT.
viz′ard-ed, *a.* Wearing a vizard; masked.
viz-ca′cha. Var. of VISCACHA.
‖ **vi-zier′-a-zem′, vi-zir′-a-zem′** (vĭ-zēr′ȧ-zĕm′), *n.* [Turk. *vezīr-a′zem* greater or greatest vizier.] A grand vizier.
vi-zier′ship, vi-zir′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
viz′or, viz′or-less, etc. Vars. [of VISOR, etc.
vizrea, *n.* Viceroy *Obs.*
vizroi, vizroy. † VICEROY.
viz′y. Var. of VISIE, *n.* *Scot.*
vl. *Abbr. Music.* Violin.
vl-. For various forms beginning *vl-*, see forms in FL- or -UL-.
V. L. *or* **v. l.** *Abbr.* Vice Lieutenant; *Masonic*, vraie lumière (F., true light): varia lectio (L., variant reading).
Vlach (vlăk), *a.* & *n.* [See WALLACHIAN.] = WALLACHIAN.
vlaie. = VLEI.
vlanck. † WLONK.
vlank′er (vlăŋk′ẽr). Var. of FLANKER, a spark.
vleau. Obs. pret. of FLOW.
vledde † *fled*, pret. of FLEE.
vleh. Obs. pret. of FLEE.
vleih. † FLY, *n.* [FLEAM.
vlem (vlĕm). Dial Eng. var. of
vleoten. † FLEET.
vless. † FLESH
vlexe. † FLAX. [*Africa.*
‖ **vley.** Var. of VLEI. *So.*
vlie vlige. † FLY.
vlihte. † FLIGHT.
V. L. O. *Abbr.* Volunteer land order. *Australia*
vlod. vlode. † FLOOD.
vlonke. † WLONK
vluht. † FLIGHT.
vly, *n.* [Cf. VLEI, FLY.] **1.** (*pron.* vlī) A creek. *New York State.* **2.** (*pron.* flā: flī) Var. of VLEI. *South Africa.*
vm-, vn-. For forms beginning *vm-* or *vn-*, see forms in UM-, UN-.
V. M. D. *Abbr.* Veterinariæ Medicinæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine).
v. n *Abbr.* Verb neuter; vicario nomine (L., as representative or substitute). [page).
vo. *Abbr.* Verso (left-hand
vo, voaman. † FOE, FOEMAN.
voar (vōr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vār*.] Spring (of the year). *Scot.*
vo′a van′ga (vō′ä väŋ′gä). [Malagasy.] A rubiaceous tree of Madagascar (*Vangueria madagascariensis*); also, its edible drupaceous fruit.
voc. *Abbr.* Vocative.
vocab. *Abbr.* Vocabulary.
vo-cab′u-la′tion (vō-kăb′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* Selection or use of words. *Rare.*
vo-ca′li-on (vō-kā′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *vocal* + *-ion*, as in *accordion*.] *Music.* A developed kind of harmonium, with broad reeds and organlike tone.
vo′cal-ly, *adv.* of VOCAL.
vo′cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vocate. † ADVOCATE.
vo′a-tiv. Vocative. *Ref. Sp.*
voche. † VOUCH.
Vo-chi′si-a, Vo-chy′si-a (vō-kĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; -kĭs′ĭ-ȧ). [NL. See VOCHY.] *Bot.* Syns. of VOCHY.
Vo-chi′si-a′ce-æ, Vo-chy′si-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syns. of VOCHYACEÆ. — **vo-chis′i-a′ceous, vo-chys′i-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
vo-cif′er-a′tor (vō-sĭf′ẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who vociferates.
vo-cif′er-ize (-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To vociferate. *R.* [ciferousness.
vo-cif′er-os′i-ty (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Vo-
vo′ci-tate, *v. t.* [L. *vocitare*: cf. F. (Rabelais) *vociter*.] Call. *Obs.*
voc′u-lar (vŏk′ū-lȧr), *a.* **a** Of or pert. to a vocule. **b** Vocal. *R.*
voc′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Modulation of the voice in pronunciation. *Obs. or R.*
voc′ule (vŏk′ūl), *n.* [L. *vocula*, dim. of *vox, vocis*, voice.] *Phon.* A faint sound in speech, as that heard on separating the lips in pronouncing *p* or *b*. *Rush.*
vod. † WOOD.
vod′der. † FODDER.
vode. † FOOD, VOID.
vodur, vodure. † VOIDER.
voe (vō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vāgr*.] An inlet, bay, or creek. *Orkney & Shetland Is.*
Vo-ë′tian (vō-ē′shăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pert. to Gysbertus Voëtius (d. 1676), professor of theology at Utrecht, a Calvinistic opponent of Arminianism, Cocceianism, and Cartesianism. — *n.* A follower of Voëtius.
‖ **voet′sac′** (fŏŏt′săk′), *interj.* Be off! get out! *South Africa.*
voful. † WOEFUL.
vo′ge-site (vō′gē-sīt), *n.* [G. *vogesit*, fr. *Vogesen* the Vosges mountains.] *Petrog.* A dark basic rock largely of hornblende and augite in reciprocally varying amounts, together with orthoclase, and commonly in narrow dikes and sheets.
vo′gie (vō′gĭ: vŏg′ĭ), *a.* Proud; vain; also, elated: merry. *Scot.* — *n.* Vanity: pride. *Obs. Scot.*
vo′gle (vō′g'l), *n.* [See VUGG.] *Mining.* = VUG.
vo′glite (vō′glīt), *n.* [After J. F. Vogl, Ger. mineralogist.] A green, hydrous carbonate of uranium, calcium, and copper.
‖ **vogue′ la ga′lère′!** (vōg′ lȧ gȧ′lâr′). [F.] Lit., row the galley; let us pursue our point, or keep on, whatever may happen.
Vo′gul (vō′gŏŏl), *n.* One of a Finno-Ugrian tribe of the northern Ural mountains, short of stature and often with blond traits. They are hunters and herdsmen and nominally Christians. Also, their language or any dialect of it. — *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a group of Ugric languages. See FINNO-UGRIC.

N O P Q R S T U V

5. Wish, choice, or opinion more or less formally expressed; as, his *voice* was for war; also, the right to express a wish, choice, or opinion; suffrage; vote; as, to have no *voice* in the matter.
6. Unverified report; rumor; also, fame; reputation. *Obs.* "Whereof the common *voice* arose." *Gower.*
7. One who speaks; a speaker. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*
8. *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb, or a particular system of verbal inflections, to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses; also, the relation so indicated. The Latin has different inflections for two voices, the *active* and the *passive*; the Greek has three voices, *active*, *middle*, and *passive*, the two latter having identical forms in some tenses. English verbs are inflected only for the active, the passive being wholly made up of verbal phrases with an auxiliary.
in voice, having the voice in good condition, as for singing. — **with one v.**, unanimously. *Acts* xix. 34.

voice (vois), *v. t.*; VOICED (voist); VOIC′ING (vois′ĭng). **1.** To give utterance or expression to; to utter; also, to announce; divulge; rumor; as, to *voice* the sentiments of the nation.

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet *Bacon.*

2. *Phon.* To utter with sonant or vocal tone; to pronounce with voice. See VOICE, *n.*, 1.
3. *Music.* **a** To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ. **b** To write the voice parts of.
4. To appoint by or as by voting; to elect. *Obs.* *Shak.*

voice, *v. i.* To speak; esp., to give one's opinion or vote. *R.*

voiced (voist), *a.* **1. a** Furnished with a voice; — usually in comb.; as, sweet-*voiced*. **b** Expressed by the voice.
2. *Phon.* Uttered with voice, or vocal tone; sonant; vocal; — said esp. of certain consonants, as *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, etc., contrasted with others, called *voiceless*, pronounced without voice or vocal tone, as *p*, *t*, *k*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 29.

voice′ful (vois′fo͝ol), *a.* Having a voice or vocal quality; having a loud voice or many voices; vocal; sounding.

Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey
Rise to the swelling of the *voiceful* sea. *Coleridge.*

voice′less, *a.* **1.** Having no voice, utterance, or vote; silent; mute; dumb. "A most *voiceless* thought." *Byron.*
2. *Phon.* Not sounded with voice; as, a *voiceless* consonant, a *voiceless* glide; surd. Cf. VOICED, *a.*, 2. — **voice′less-ly**, *adv.* — **voice′less-ness**, *n.*

voice part. *Music.* A melodic part for one voice or instrument in a harmonic or concerted composition.

voic′ing (vois′ĭng), *n.* Act of one that voices; specif.: **a** *Phon.* Act of making vocal or giving voice to. **b** Regulation of the tone of organ pipes to secure proper power, pitch, and quality; also, the resultant tone of such regulation.

void (void), *a.* [ME. *voide*, OF. *voit*, *voide*, dial. form of *vuit*, *vuide*, F. *vide*, fr. (assumed) LL. *vocitus*, fr. L. *vocare*, an old form of *vacare* to be empty, or a kindred word. Cf. VACANT, AVOID.] **1.** Containing nothing; empty; vacant.

The earth was without form, and *void*. *Gen.* i. 2.

2. Having no incumbent, tenant, holder, or the like; unoccupied; vacant; — said of offices and the like.
3. Unoccupied with business, work, or the like; unemployed; idle; leisure; as, *void* hours. *Obs.*
4. Of a person, empty-headed; foolish. *Obs.*

He is *voide* and withoute kunnynge. *Wycliffe*

5. Being without; destitute; wanting; devoid; — usually with *of*; as, *void* of learning, or of common sense.

A conscience *void* of offense toward God. *Acts* xxiv 16.

6. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; vain; useless.

I will make *void* the counsel of Judah. *Jer.* xix. 7.

7. *Law.* **a** Properly, of no legal force or effect (and hence incapable of confirmation or ratification); null. **b** Improperly, voidable. Cf. VOIDABLE, 2.
Syn. — See DEVOID.
void end, *Bowls*, an end in which neither side scores a cast. — **v. of course**, *Astrol.*, separated from, and not forming any aspect with, other planets; — said of the moon or a planet while in any particular sign. — **v. space**, *Physics*, a vacuum.

void, *n.* **1.** That which is void; an empty or unfilled space; an opening; a vacuum.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defense,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope*

2. A dish or course eaten just before leaving the table. *Obs.*
3. *Skat.* A card having no counting value. The sevens, eights, and nines are *voids*.

void, *v. t.*; VOID′ED; VOID′ING. [OF. *voidier*, *vuidier*, F. *vider*. See VOID, *a.*] **1.** To make or leave void, vacant, or empty; to clear; also, to vacate; leave; as, to *void* a table. "*Void* anon her place." *Chaucer.*
2. To throw or send out; to evacuate; to emit; to discharge; as, to *void* excrements.
3. To send, drive, or chase away; to dismiss; to get rid of; to do away with; to remove; scatter; destroy. *Obs.*

To *void* the nightes sorrow. *Lydgate.*
Her helm was *voided* from her head. *Lydgate.*

4. To render void; to make to be of no validity or effect; to vacate; annul; nullify. "After they had *voided* the obligation of the oath." *Bp. Burnet.*
5. To avoid; shun. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The vengeance of this victor to *void*. *Wars of Alexander.*

void, *v. i.* **1.** To go away or out; to depart. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To have an evacuation; also, to be evacuated. *Rare.*
3. To become void or vacant. *Obs.*

void′a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being voided.
2. Specif.: *Law.* Capable of being avoided, or of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force; capable of being either avoided or confirmed. A *voidable* contract may be ratified and confirmed; to render it null, it must be *avoided*.

void′ance (-*ă*ns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *voidance*, *vuidance*, separation, departure, emptying.] **1.** Act of voiding, or of emptying, ejecting, evacuating, casting away, or removing.
2. *Eccl.* An ejection from a benefice.
3. State of being void; vacancy, as of a benefice.
4. a Deliverance. *Obs.* **b** Evasion; subterfuge. *Obs.*

void′ed, *a.* Having a void or opening; specif., *Her.*, having the inner part cut away, or left vacant, a narrow border being left at the sides, the tincture of the field being seen in the vacant space; — said of a charge.

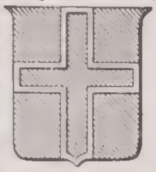
Cross Voided.

void′er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *voideor*, *vuideor*.] **1.** One that voids, or empties, vacates, or annuls.
2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A tray or basket for that which is voided, or cleared away, esp. one for receiving or carrying off the remains of a meal; sometimes, a basket for household articles, as clothes, etc. **b** A servant whose business is to void, or clear away, a table after a meal. **c** A dispeller. *Obs.*
3. That by which something is avoided; hence: **a** A screen or arbor. *Obs.* **b** *Medieval Armor.* A contrivance, commonly of chain mail, for covering any part of the body not protected by the plate armor.
4. *Her.* One of the subordinaries, much like the flanch, but less rounded and therefore smaller.

voile (vwål; voil), *n.* [F., a veil.] A thin dress material of cotton or woolen, similar to etamine.

‖ **voir dire** (vwär dēr). [OF., to say the truth, fr. L. *verus* true + *dicere* to say. Cf. VERDICT.] *Law.* An oath administered to a witness, usually before being sworn in chief, requiring him to speak the truth, or make true answers, in reference to matters inquired of to ascertain whether he is rendered incompetent to give evidence by reason of having an interest in the cause.

voi′vode (voi′vōd), *n.* Also **voi′vod.** [Russ. *voevoda*, or Pol. *woiewoda*; properly, a leader of an army, a leader in war.] Orig., the title of a military commander in various Slavonic countries; later, the title of governors of towns or provinces. It was assumed for a time by the rulers or princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, later called *hospodars*, and has been given to some inferior Turkish administrative officers. — **voi′vode-ship**, **voi′vod-ship**, *n.*

vo′lant (vō′lănt), *a.* [L. *volans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *volare* to fly: cf. F. *volant*.] **1.** Passing through the air upon wings, or as if upon wings; flying; hence, *Obs.*, passing from place to place; current. "Gold *volant*." *Fuller.*
2. Nimble; light and quick. "His *volant* touch." *Milton.*
3. Capable of flying; volitant.
4. *Her.* Represented as if flying, as a bird.
volant piece, in medieval armor, an adjustable piece for guarding the throat, etc., in a just.

‖ **vo-lan′te** (vȯ-län′tā), *n.* [Sp., prop., flying.] A two-wheeled carriage formerly much used in Cuba. The body is in front of the axle, and the driver rides on the horse.

Vo′la-pük′ (vō′lȧ-pük′), *n.* Literally, world's speech; a language, intended to be universal, invented by Johann Martin Schleyer, of Konstanz, Baden, about 1879. Cf. UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE. — **Vo′la-pük′ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

vol′a-tile (vŏl′*ȧ*-tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [F. *volatil*, L. *volatilis*, fr. *volare* to fly. Cf. VOLLEY.] **1.** Passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere; flying; having the power to fly; volant; volitant. *Obs.*
2. Easily wasting away by evaporation; readily vaporizable; as, *volatile* oils or liquids; —often disting. from *fixed*.
3. Light-hearted; airy; lively; hence, changeable; fickle. "As giddy and *volatile* as ever." *Swift.*
4. Transitory; fleeting. *Obs. or R.*
volatile alkali, *Old Chem.*, ammonia. — **v. liniment**, a liniment composed of sweet oil and ammonia; — so called from the readiness with which the latter evaporates.— **v. oil**, an oil that is volatile; specif., an essential oil. See under ESSENTIAL. — **v. salt.** = SAL VOLATILE.

vol′a-tile, *n.* [OF. *volatille*, F. *volatile*.] **1.** A winged animal; a bird; a wild fowl. *Obs.*
2. A volatile substance.

vol′a-til′i-ty (-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *volatilité*.] Quality or state of being volatile.
Syn. — See LIGHTNESS.

vol′a-til-i-za′tion (-tĭl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *volatilisation*.] Act or process of volatilizing, or state of being volatilized.

vol′a-til-ize (vŏl′*ȧ*-tĭl-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng) [Cf. F. *volatiliser*.] To render or become volatile; to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor.

vo-la′tion (vȯ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *volare*, *volatum*, fly.] Act or power of flying; flight; volitation.—**vo-la′tion-al** (-*ă*l), *a.*

‖ **vol′-au′-vent′** (vȯ′lȯ′väɴ′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A case of light puff paste with a raised border, filled, after baking, with a ragout of meat, fowl, game, fish, or the like.

vol-can′ic (vŏl-kăn′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *volcanique*, It. *vulcanico*.] **1.** Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a volcano.

A drinker of black, strong, *volcanic* wines *Tennyson.*

2. Produced, influenced, or changed by a volcano or by volcanic agencies; made of materials from volcanoes.
volcanic ash, *or* **ashes.** See ASHES, 3. — **v. bomb.** = BOMB, *n.*, 5. — **v. cone**, a conical hill built up of cinders, tufa, or lava, by volcanic eruptions. — **v. foci**, the subterranean centers of volcanic action; the points beneath volcanoes where the causes producing volcanic phenomena are most active. — **v. glass**, natural glass produced by the cooling of molten lava too rapidly to permit of crystallization. See OBSIDIAN, PITCHSTONE, PUMICE. — **v. mud**, mud formed by the mixture with water of volcanic ashes or disintegrated volcanic rocks. — **v. neck**, *Geol.*, a column of igneous rock formed by congelation of lava in the conduit of a volcano and later exposed by the removal of surrounding rocks. — **v. rocks**, *Geol.*, igneous rocks solidified on or near the surface, as basalt and obsidian. See IGNEOUS ROCKS. — **v. wind**, *Meteorol.*, a wind associated with a volcanic outburst and due to the eruption or to convection currents over hot lava.

vol′can-ic′i-ty (vŏl′kăn-ĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *volcanicité*.] Quality or state of being volcanic; volcanism.

vol′can-ism (vŏl′kăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Volcanic power or action; volcanicity. As used in physical geography and geology, the term ordinarily includes all natural processes resulting in forming volcanoes, lava fields, laccoliths, stocks, dikes, etc.

vol′can-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *volcaniste*, *vulcaniste*.] One versed in the study of volcanic phenomena; also, a Plutonist.

vol′can-ize (vŏl′kăn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [See VOLCANIC; cf. VULCANIZE.] To subject to, or cause to undergo and be affected by, volcanic heat. — **vol′can-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

vol-ca′no (vŏl-kā′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOES or -NOS (-nōz). [It. *volcano*, *vulcano*, fr. L. *Vulcanus* Vulcan, the god of fire. See VULCAN.] A vent in the earth's crust from which hot rock, steam, etc., issue; also, a hill or mountain composed wholly or in part of the ejected material. Such a mountain is more or less conical in form, and often has a depression or crater at its top. A volcano is called **active** while it is in eruption, **dormant** during a long cessation of activity, and **extinct** after eruptions have altogether ceased. Most volcanoes are in the sea or near it, and many are in groups or linear series. Volcanoes include many of the most conspicuous and lofty mountain peaks of the earth, as Vesuvius in Italy (4,267 ft.), Mauna Loa in Hawaii (13,671 ft.), and Cotopaxi in South America (19,693 ft.), which are still active; and Popocatepetl in Mexico (17,883 ft.), Shasta in California (14,380 ft.), and Rainier in Washington (14,363 ft.), which are either dormant or extinct. The character of volcanic eruptions varies from the quiet outpouring of fluid lava, as in Hawaii, to violent explosions like that of Krakatao in 1883.

vol′can-ol′o-gy (vŏl′kăn-ŏl′ȯ-jĭ), *n.* [*volcano* + *-logy*.] The science treating of volcanic phenomena. — **vol′can-o-log′i-cal** (-ȯ-lŏj′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.*—**vol′can-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ȯ-jĭst), *n.*

vole (vōl), *n.* [From dial. *volemouse*; cf. Norw. dial. *voll* field. Cf. WOLD.] Any of numerous mouselike or ratlike rodents constituting the genus *Microtus*, syn. *Arvicola*, typical of the subfamily Microtinæ of the family Muridæ, and various allied genera, as *Evotomys* and *Synaptomys* (see LEMMING MOUSE). The typical voles (genus *Microtus*), the smaller kinds of which are called also **meadow mice** and **field mice**, have a stout body, rather blunt nose, short tail, and short ears. They inhabit both moist meadows and dry uplands and often do much damage to crops. Well-known British species are the **water vole** (*M. amphibius*), frequenting wet places, and the **field vole**, or common field mouse (*M. agrestis*), a small species common in grainfields, etc. In eastern North America *M. pennsylvanicus*, with many subspecies, is the common **meadow mouse.**

1/3
American Vole, or Meadow Mouse.

vole (vōl), *n* [F.] *Card Playing.* A winning of all the tricks in a deal; a slam; hence, fig., the whole range or gamut.

Who is he? — why, he has gone the *vole* — has been soldier, ballad singer, traveling tinker, and is now a beggar. *Scott*

vole, *v. i.* *Card Playing.* To make a slam. *Pope.*

vol′er-y (vŏl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *volerie* a flying (cf. *volière* a large bird cage), fr. *voler* to fly, L. *volare*. See VOLATILE.] **1.** A large bird cage; an aviary.
2. A flight or flock of birds. *Rare.* *Locke.*
3. A place adapted to the requirements of aërial craft, for launching, repairs, etc.

vo-let′ (vȯ-lĕt′; *F.* vȯ′lĕ′), *n.* **1.** [OF.] A flowing veil worn by women in the Middle Ages.
2. (*pron.* vȯ′lĕ′.) [F.] *Paint.* Either of the folding side compartments or wings of a triptych.

vol′i-pres′ence (vŏl′ĭ-prĕz′ĕns), *n.* [See VOLITION; PRESENCE.] *Theol.* The potential presence of the human nature of Christ in the eucharistic elements.

vol′i-tant (vŏl′ĭ-t*ă*nt), *a.* [L. *volitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *volitare* to flit.] Flying; able to fly; volant.

vol′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *volitare*, *volitatum*, to fly to and fro, v. freq. fr. *volare* to fly.] Act or power of flying; flight; volation. — **vol′i-ta′tion-al** (-*ă*l), *a.*

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voice box. *Phon.* The larynx
voice′ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS
voice glide. See GLIDE, *n.*, 3 a.
voice glottis. = CORD GLOTTIS.
voice pipe. A speaking tube.
voic′er (vois′ẽr), *n.* One who voices; specif., *Music*, one who voices organ pipes.
voice stop. *Phon.* A voiced stop.
voice thrill. = VOCAL FREMITUS.
voice tube. A speaking tube.
void′a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
voidee, *n.* = VOID, *n.*, 2. *Obs*
void′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VOID, *v.* — **voiding knife**, a knife used in gathering fragments of food to put them into a voider. *Obs.* — **v. lobby**, a lobby for receiving those who are voided, or sent out, from within; anteroom. *Obs.*
void′less, *a.* See -LESS.
void′ly, *adv* of VOID. See -LY.
void′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **voi′là′** (vwȧ′lȧ′). [F.] Lit., see there: behold.
‖ **voi′là′ tout′** (to͞o′). [F.] [That's all.
‖ **voi′lier′** (vwȧ′lyā′), *n.* [F., prop., a sailmaker, a sailor.] = SAILFISH a.
voine ✝ FOIN.
‖ **voir′ le des-sous′ des cartes′** (vwȧr′ lē dē-so͞o′ dā kärt′). [F.] To see the under side of the cards; to be in the secret.
vois. ✝ VOICE.
voisdie, *n.* [OF.] Cunning; wile. *Obs.* [hood. *Obs.*
voi′si-nage, *n.* [F.] Neighbor-
‖ **voi′ture′** (vwȧ′tür′), *n.* [F., fr. L *vectura* a carrying, conveying. Cf. VETTURA.] A carriage.
voi′tur′ette′ (-ĕt′), *n.* [*voiture* + *-ette*.] A small carriage.
‖ **voi′tu′rier′** (vwȧ′tü′ryā′), *n.* [F.] One who lets carriages.
voi-vo′da. ✝ VOIVODE.
‖ **voix′ cé′leste′** (vwä′ sā′lĕst′). [F.] *Music.* Vox cælestis.
‖ **voix′ som′brée′** (sôɴ′brā′). [F.] Veiled voice. See VEIL, *n.*, 3 d.
vokate, **voket**, **vokette.** ✝ ADVOCATE. [Scot.
vo′kie (vō′kĭ). Var. of VOGIE.
vol. ✝ FULL, VOLE, WOOL.
vol (vŏl), *n.* The iron block into which fits the shoe of a stamp in a stamp battery.
vol, *n.* [F. *vol* flight.] *Her.* A charge consisting of two wings displayed and conjoined
vol. *Abbr.* Volume; volunteer.
vol′a-ble (vŏl′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *volable* flying, winged, L. *volare* to fly.] Nimble-witted; — an affected word. *Shak*
vo-la′cious (vȯ-lā′sh*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *volare* to fly.] Apt or fit to fly. *R.*
‖ **vo′là-dor′** (vō′lä-dōr′), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A flying fish of California (*Cypselurus californicus*). **b** The Atlantic flying gurnard (*Cephalacanthus volitans*).
vo′lage′ (*F.* vō′lȧzh′), *a.* [F.] Light; giddy; fickle; volatile; fleeting. *Obs. or French.*
vo-la′geous, *a.* = VOLAGE *Obs Scot.*
‖ **vo′laille′** (vō′lä′y'), *n.* [F.] Poultry; fowl; chicken
Vo′lans (vō′lănz), *n.* [L] The constellation Piscis Volans.
vo′lant, *n.* **1.** A shuttlecock; hence, a trimmer. *Obs.*
2. A flounce *Obs. or R.*
‖ **vo-lan′te** (vȯ-län′tā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Flying; moving with light rapidity.
vo′lar (vō′l*ȧ*r), *a* [L. *vola* palm of the hand, sole of the foot.] *Anat.* Pert. to the palm of the hand or sole of the foot.
vol′a-ry ✝ VOLERY.
vo-la′ta (vȯ-lä′tä), *n.* [It] *Music.* A run, roulade, or other rapid series of notes
vo-lat′ic (vȯ-lăt′ĭk), *a.* Also **vo-lat′i-cal** [L. *volaticus*.] Fleeting; transitory. *Obs or R*
vol′a-til. Volatile. *Ref. Sp.*
vol′a-tile-ness, *n.* See -NESS
vol′a-til-iz′a-ble (vŏl′*ȧ*-tĭl-īz′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
vo-lat′i-lous (vȯ-lăt′ĭ-l*ŭ*s), *a.* Volatile. *Obs.*
‖ **vo-la′tor** (vȯ-lā′tŏr), *n.* [NL.] = VOLADOR a.
vol′borth-ite (vŏl′bôr-thīt), *n.* [After *Volborth*, who first discovered it.] *Min.* A hydrous vanadate of copper, barium, and calcium, occurring in small, green or yellow, six-sided tabular crystals or in globular forms.
volc, **volk.** ✝ FOLK.
volc. *Abbr.* Volcano
Vol′ca-na′li-a (vŏl′k*ȧ*-nā′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [L.] See VULCAN, 1
vol-ca′ni-an (vŏl-kā′nĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Volcanic *Rare.*
vol-can′i-cal-ly (vŏl-kăn′ĭ-k*ă*l-ĭ), *adv* of VOLCANIC
vol-can′i-ty (-tĭ), *n* Quality or state of being volcanic *Rare.*
vol-ca′no-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
Vol-ca′nus (vŏl-kā′n*ŭ*s). Var. of VULCANUS
vold, **volde**, **voldo.** ✝ FOLD, WOULD, FULLDO [ley; flight.
‖ **vo′lée′** (vō′lā′), *n.* [F.] Vol-
vol′e-mite (vŏl′ē-mīt), *n.* A colorless, crystalline, heptahydric alcohol, $C_7H_9(OH)_7$, in the mushroom *Lactarius volemus*
‖ **vo′lens et po′tens.** [L.] Willing and able.
vo′lent, *a.* [L. *volens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Willing. *Obs.* — *n.* Will. *Obs.* [VOLENTE.
‖ **vo-len′te De′o.** [L.] See DEO
‖ **vo-len′ti non fit in-ju′ri-a.** [L.] *Law.* Lit, no injury is done to one who consents; — referring to the same principle on which is based the defense of leave and license
vo′lent-ly, *adv* Willingly *Obs. or R*
volewen. ✝ FOLLOW
voley, *n.* In phrase *on the voley* (F. *à la volée*), at random. *Obs.*
volf ✝ WOLF.
Vol′ga-Bal-ta′ic (vŏl′g*ȧ*-bôl-tā′ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a group of Finnic languages See FINNO-UGRIC
volge (vŏlj), *n* [L *volgus*, *vulgus*.] The common sort of people; the crowd. *Obs.*
vol-giv′a-gant (vŏl-jĭv′*ȧ*-g*ă*nt), *a.* [L. *vulgivagus*, *volg-*, rambling, vagrant + E *-ant*.] Pert to the common people; base; mean; inconstant. *Obs.*
volible, *a.* [Cf. OF. *volible* flighty, inconstant, *voluble* movable, mobile, fickle, E. VOLUBLE.] Capable of revolving *Obs.*
volier, *n.* [F. *volière*.] = VOLERY, an aviary. *Obs.*
vol′i-ta-b'e (vŏl′ĭ-t*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Volatilizable. *Obs.*
vol′i-tate, *v. t.* [See VOLITATION.] To flutter or run hither and thither *Obs.*

vo-li′tient (vō-lĭsh′ĕnt), *a.* [See VOLITION.] Exercising the will; acting from choice; willing, or having power to will. *Mrs. Browning.* — **vo-li′tien-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

vo-li′tion (-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volo* I will, *velle* to will, be willing. See VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Act of willing or choosing; act of forming a purpose; exercise of the will.

Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of the man, by employing it in, or withholding it from, any particular action. *Locke.*

2. The termination of an act or exercise of choosing or willing; a state of decision or choice. This is the more exact sense of *volition*, as distinguished from *will*.

3. The power of willing or determining; will.

Syn. — Choice, preference, determination. See WILL.

vo-li′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to volition.

volitional tremor, *Med.*, a trembling of the entire body during voluntary effort, occurring esp. in multiple sclerosis.

vol′i-tive (vŏl′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See VOLITION.] **1.** Of or pert. to the will; originating in the will; having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. *Gram.* Used in expressing a wish or permission.

‖ **Volks′lied′** (fōlks′lēt′), *n.; pl.* VOLKSLIEDER (-lē′dẽr). [G.] A folk song, or national air. See LIED.

vol′ley (vŏl′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). [F. *volée* a flight, a volley, or discharge of several guns, fr. *voler* to fly, L. *volare.* See VOLATILE.] **1.** A flight of missiles, as arrows, bullets, or the like; the simultaneous, or nearly simultaneous, discharge of a number of missile weapons.

2. Hence: A burst or emission of many things at once; as, a *volley* of words.

This *volley* of oaths. *B. Jonson.*

3. *Sports.* **a** *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* The flight of the ball, or its course before striking the ground; hence, a return of the ball before it touches the ground. **b** *Cricket.* A full pitch. **c** *Rugby & Association Football.* A kick of the ball before it rebounds.

at, *or* **on the, volley,** at random; in passing. *Obs.* "What we spake *on the volley* begins to work." *Massinger.*

vol′ley, *v. t.;* VOL′LEYED (-ĭd); VOL′LEY-ING. **1.** To discharge in or as in a volley.

2. *Sports.* **a** *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* To return (the ball) while on the volley. **b** *Cricket.* To bowl (a ball) straight at the wicket without hitting the ground. **c** *Rugby & Association Football.* To kick (the ball) before it rebounds.

vol′ley, *v. i.* **1.** To be discharged in a volley, or as if in a volley; also, to make a volley or volleys.

2. To make a loud simultaneous sound or noise; to sound loudly and continuously or repeatedly, as thunder.

3. *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* To return the ball while on the volley; to make a volley.

volley ball. A game played by volleying a large inflated ball with the hands over a net 7 ft. 6 in. high.

vo′lost (vō′lŏst), *n.* [Russ. *volost′.*] In the greater part of Russia, a division for local government consisting of a group of mirs, or village communities; a canton.

Vol′sci (vŏl′sī), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of ancient Italy dwelling between the Latins and Samnites. They and their territory became part of the Roman republic about 450 B. C.

Vol′scian (vŏl′shăn), *a.* [L. *Volsci* the Volscians.] Of or pert. to the Volsci or their language. — *n.* One of the Volscians; also, their language, closely akin to Umbrian.

Vol′sung (vŏl′sōōng), *n.* [Icel. *Völsungr.*] *Norse Myth.* A king of the Huns, great-grandson of Odin; also, any of his descendants, as his grandson Sigurd.

Vol′sun-ga Sa′ga (vŏl′sōōn-gä sä′gä). [Icel. *Völsunga saga.*] An Icelandic saga, probably of Norwegian origin, which preserves in a variant form the legend embodied in the Nibelungenlied. See BRYNHILD: SIGURD.

volt (vōlt), *n.* [F. *volte*, fr. It. *volta* a turn. See VAULT a spring.] **1.** *Man.* **a** A tread or gait in which a horse going sideways makes a turn round a center. **b** A circle traced by a horse in this movement. **c** The ground marked for the first turn, or volt.

2. *Fencing.* A leaping movement to avoid a thrust.

volt, *n.* [After Alessandro *Volta*, the Italian electrician.] *Elec.* The unit of electromotive force; — defined by the International Electrical Congress in 1893 and by United States statute as: that electromotive force which steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm will produce a current of one ampere. It is practically equiv. to 10^8 C. G. S. electromagnetic units. Cf. STANDARD CELL.

☞ By the above definition, the *volt* is dependent upon the *ohm* and the *ampere*, as confirmed, after much discussion, by the International Conference on Electrical Units and Standards, 1908.

‖ **vol′ta** (vōl′tä), *n.; pl.* -TE (-tā). [It. *volta* turn, turning, time. See VOLT tread.] **1.** An old dance, the lavolta.

2. *Music.* A turning; a time; — chiefly used in phrases signifying that the part is to be repeated; as, *una volta*, once. *Seconda volta*, second time, points to certain modifications in the close of a repeated strain.

3. *Man.* = 1st VOLT, 1.

Vol′ta ef-fect′ (vŏl′tȧ). *Elec.* Difference of potential observable between two metals joined on an open circuit.

volt′age (vōl′tāj), *n.* *Elec.* Electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts; as, the *voltage* of a current.

vol-ta′ic (vŏl-tā′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *voltaïque*, It. *voltaico.*] **1.** Of or pert. to, or discovered by, Alessandro Volta, who first devised apparatus for chemically developing electric currents, and established this branch of electric science.

2. Of or pertaining to voltaism, or voltaic electricity; galvanic; as, *voltaic* induction; the *voltaic* arc.

voltaic arc. = ARC, *n.*, 5. — **v. battery.** = BATTERY, 8 **a.** — **v. cell.** = CELL, 4. — **v. circuit** *or* **circle.** = CIRCUIT, *n.*, 8 **a.** — **v. couple.** = COUPLE, *n*, 6. — **v. electricity.** See ELECTRICITY, 1 **b.** — **v. pile.** See 2d PILE, 5 **a.** — **v. protection of metals,** the protection of a metal from corrosion by associating it with a metal which is positive to it, as when iron is galvanized.

Vol-tair′i-an (vŏl-târ′ĭ-ăn) } *a.* [Cf. F. *voltairien.*] Of,
Vol-tair′e-an (-ē-ăn) } pert. to, like, or characteristic of, Voltaire. — *n.* An advocate of Voltaire's theories or practices. — **Vol-tair′i-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

vol′ta-ism (vŏl′tȧ-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *voltaïsme.* See 2d VOLT.] Voltaic or current electricity; also, the branch of electrical science dealing with this. See ELECTRICITY, 1; cf. GALVANISM, 1.

vol-tam′e-ter (vŏl-tăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*voltaic* + *meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced, as by measuring the gases generated from acidulated water, or by weighing the copper deposited from a solution of copper sulphate. — **vol′ta-met′ric** (vŏl′tȧ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

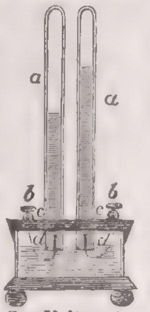

Gas Voltameter
a a Glass Tubes to collect the gases produced by electrolysis; *b b* Binding Screws; *c c* Electrodes; *d d* Conducting Wires.

volt-am′me′ter (vōlt-ăm′mē′tẽr), *n.* [2d *volt* + *ammeter.*] *Physics.* A wattmeter.

volt ampere [2d *volt* + *ampere.*] *Elec.* A unit of electric measurement equal to the product of a volt and an ampere. For direct current it is a measure of power and is the same as a watt; for alternating current it is a measure of apparent power.

Vol′ta's law (vŏl′tȧz). *Elec.* The law that when a number of metals are in contact in series, the total electromotive force of the extremes of the series is equal to the algebraic sum of the electromotive forces at the several junctions.

‖ **vol′ti** (vōl′tē), *imperative.* [It., prop. pres. subj., fr. *voltare* to turn. See VOLT a tread.] *Music.* Turn, that is, turn over the leaf; as, **vol′ti su′bi-to** (sōō′bē-tō) (abbr. *v. s.*), turn over quickly.

‖ **vol′ti′geur′** (vōl′tē′zhûr′), *n.* [F., fr. *voltiger* to vault, It. *volteggiare.*] **1.** A tumbler; a leaper or vaulter.

2. *Mil.* A member of any of various French organizations of light infantry, often sharpshooters. *Obs. or Hist.*

volt′me′ter (vōlt′mē′tẽr), *n.* [2d *volt* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* Any instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit. Voltmeters are always connected in parallel with the circuit the voltage of which is to be measured. The common type is a galvanometer having a high-resistance coil.

voltz′ite (vōlts′īt), *n.* Also **voltz′ine** (-ĭn). [After *Voltz*, a French engineer.] *Min.* An oxysulphide of zinc, Zn_5S_4O, occurring in implanted spherical globules of a yellowish or reddish color. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 3.66-3.80.

vol′u-bil′i-ty (vŏl′ū-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *volubilitas:* cf. F. *volubilité.*] Quality or state of being voluble.

vol′u-ble (vŏl′ū-b′l), *a.* [L. *volubilis*, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn round; akin to Gr. εἰλύειν to infold, to inwrap, ἑλύειν to roll, G. *welle* a wave: cf. F. *voluble.* Cf. WELL of water, CONVOLVULUS, DEVOLVE, INVOLVE, REVOLT, VAULT an arch, VOLUME, VOLUTE.] **1.** Easily rolling or turning; easily set in motion; apt to roll; rotating; revolving; as, *voluble* particles of matter.

2. Moving with ease and smoothness in utterance; of ready or rapid speech; glib; as, a *voluble* tongue; — formerly used without any derogatory suggestion.

A grave and *voluble* eloquence. *Bp. Hacket.*

3. Changeable; unstable; fickle. *Obs.*

4. *Bot.* Having the power or habit of twining.

Syn. — See TALKATIVE.

— **vol′u-ble-ness,** *n.* — **vol′u-bly,** *adv.*

vol′u-crine (vŏl′ū-krīn; -krĭn), *a.* [L. *volucris* a bird.] Pertaining to birds.

vol′ume (vŏl′ūm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volumen* a roll of writing, a book, volume, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** A roll; a scroll; a written document rolled up for keeping or use, in the manner of the ancients. *Obs.*

The papyrus, and afterward the parchment, was joined together [by the ancients] to form one sheet, and then rolled upon a staff into a *volume* (*volumen*). *Encyc. Brit.*

2. Hence, a collection of printed sheets bound together, whether a single work, a part of a work, or more than one work; a book; tome; esp., that part of an extended work bound up together in one cover. "An odd *volume* of a set of books." *Franklin.*

Volume, a book distinguished from other books or other *volumes* of the same work by having its own title, paging and register. This is the bibliographic use of the word, sanctioned by the British Museum rules. That is, it is in this sense only that it applies to all the copies of an edition as it comes from the printer. But there is also a bibliopegic and bibliopolic use, to denote a number of pages bound together, which pages may be several *volumes* in the other sense, or a part of a *volume* or parts of several *volumes*. *C. A. Cutter.*

3. Anything of a rounded or swelling form suggesting a roll, or scroll; a turn; convolution; coil. *Now Rare.*

Undulating billows rolling their silver *volumes*. *Irving.*

4. Space occupied, as measured by cubic units, i. e., cubic inches, feet, etc.; compass; hence, loosely, a mass; bulk; as, the *volume* of an elephant's body; a *volume* of gas.

5. *Music.* Fullness or quantity of tone.

Syn. — See BULK.

vol′ume, *v. i.* To roll or rise in volume or volumes.

vol′ume, *v. t.* To collect or gather in or as in a volume.

vol′umed (vŏl′ūmd), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a volume, or roll; in rounded masses; as, *volumed* mist.

2. Having volume, or bulk; massive; great.

3. Having (such or so many) volumes.

vol′u-me-nom′e-ter (-ū-mē-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *volumen* volume + E. *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the volume (and hence, indirectly, the specific gravity) of a body, especially a solid, by means of the difference in tension caused by its presence and absence in a closed air space. — **vol′u-me-nom′e-try** (vŏl′ū-mē-nŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.*

vo-lu′me-scope (vō-lū′mē-skōp), *n.* [*volume* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument consisting essentially of a glass tube provided with a graduated scale, for exhibiting to the eye the changes of volume of a gas or gaseous mixture resulting from chemical action, and the like.

vo-lu′me-ter (vō-lū′mē-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *volumètre.* See VOLUMETRIC.] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for measuring volumes, as of gases or liquids directly, or of solids by displacement of a liquid. **b** A form of hydrometer.

vol′u-met′ric (vŏl′ū-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* [*volume* + *metric.*] Of
vol′u-met′ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } or pertaining to the measurement of volume. — **vol′u-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

volumetric analysis, *Chem.*, quantitative analysis by the use of definite volumes of standardized solutions of reagents; also, analysis of gases by volume, as by the eudiometer.

vo-lu′mi-nos′i-ty (vō-lū′mĭ-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being voluminous.

vo-lu′mi-nous (vō-lū′mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *voluminosus* full of folds.] Of or pertaining to volume or volumes. Specif.: **a** Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions.

But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast *Milton.*

b Of great volume, or bulk; large; swelling. *B. Jonson.* **c** Consisting of many volumes or books; as, *voluminous* collections. **d** Having written much, or produced many volumes; copious; as, a *voluminous* writer. — **vo-lu′mi-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **vo-lu′mi-nous-ness,** *n.*

Vö′lund (vû′lōōnd), *n.* [Icel. *Völundr.* See WAYLAND.] *Norse Myth.* A king of the elves and a wonderful smith in Teutonic legends and even in those of Romanized France.

King Nithothr, who had been robbed of his treasures, cut the sinews of *Völund's* knees and confined him in a forge on an island, but Völund killed the king's two sons, violated the king's daughter, and escaped by flying. His adventures are told in the "Song of Völund" in the Elder Edda. See WAYLAND.

vol′un-ta-rism (vŏl′ŭn-tȧ-rĭz′m), *n.* *Philos.* Any theory which conceives will to be the dominant factor in experience or in the constitution of the world; — contrasted with *intellectualism.* Schopenhauer and Fichte are typical exponents of the two types of metaphysical voluntarism, Schopenhauer teaching that the evolution of the universe is the activity of a blind and irrational will, Fichte holding that the intelligent activity of the ego is the fundamental fact of reality.

On the whole, his [Wundt's] *voluntarism*, though like that of Schopenhauer and Hartmann, is not the same; not Schopenhauer's, because the ideating will of Wundt's philosophy is not a universal irrational will; and not Hartmann's, because, although ideating will, according to Wundt's phenomenalism, is supposed to extend through the world of organisms, the whole inorganic world remains a mere object of unitary experience. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.)*

vol′un-ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* An adherent of voluntarism.

vol′un-ta-ris′tic (-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to voluntarism.

vol′un-ta-ry (vŏl′ŭn-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *voluntarius*, fr. *voluntas* will, choice, fr. the root of *velle* to will, p. pr. *volens;* akin to E. *will.* See WILL, *v. t.;* cf. BENEVOLENT, VOLITION, VOLUNTEER.] **1.** Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice; as, *voluntary* action.

2. Unconstrained by interference; unimpelled by another's influence; spontaneous; acting of one's self or itself; free.

Our *voluntary* service he requires. *Milton.*

3. Done by design or intention; intentional; purposed; intended; not accidental; as, *voluntary* manslaughter.

4. Of or pertaining to the will; subject to, or regulated by, the will; as, the *voluntary* motions or muscles.

5. Able to will; free; as, man is a *voluntary* agent.

6. *Law.* Acting, or done, of one's own free will without valuable consideration; acting, or done, without any present legal obligation to do the thing done, or any such obligation that can accrue from the existing state of affairs.

7. Of or pertaining to voluntaryism; as, a *voluntary* church, in distinction from an established or state church.

Syn. — VOLUNTARY, INTENTIONAL, DELIBERATE are here compared in their ordinary uses. VOLUNTARY (for legal uses see defs.) emphasizes the idea of freedom from constraint, and is often opposed to *accidental;* INTENTIONAL heightens the implication of design; that is DELIBERATE which is done advisedly or after consideration; as, *voluntary* confession or manslaughter, an *intentional* insult, a *deliberate* falsehood. See WILL, INTENTION, SPONTANEOUS.

voluntary affidavit *or* **oath,** *Law*, an affidavit or oath made in an extrajudicial matter. — **v. conveyance,** *Law*, a conveyance without valuable consideration. — **v. escape.** *Law.* See 4th ESCAPE, 2. — **v. jurisdiction,** *Eng. Eccl. Law*, jurisdiction in cases not admitting of contentious litigation. — **v. manslaughter.** *Law.* See MANSLAUGHTER, 2. — **v. muscles,** *Anat.*, muscles under control of the will; hence often, specif., the striated muscles of the higher animals. — **v. oath.** See VOLUNTARY AFFIDAVIT, above. — **v. school,** in England and Wales, one of a class of elementary schools, supported by voluntary subscription and usually carried on by a religious body. — **v. waste.** See WASTE, *n.*, 5.

vol′un-ta-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer. *Rare.* *Shak.*

2. One who advocates voluntaryism.

3. Something done voluntarily; a voluntary action or piece of work.

4. *Music.* A piece, esp. an organ prelude, played often extemporarily, according to the musician's fancy; specif., an organ solo played before, during, or after divine service.

vol′un-ta-ry-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Voluntary principle; the system of supporting or doing anything by voluntary action; specif.: **a** In education, the system of voluntary schools or of supporting schools by voluntary subscriptions. **b** *Eccl.* The principle of supporting a religious system and its institutions by voluntary association and effort, rather than by state aid or patronage. — **vol′un-ta-ry-ist,** *n.*

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vo-li′tion-al′i-ty (vō-lĭsh′ŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being volitional.

vo-li′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of VOLITIONAL.

vo-li′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Volitional.

vo-li′tion-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To exercise volition; will.

vo-li′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

volk (*dial.* vōk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FOLK.

‖ **Volk′ der Dich′ter und Den′ker** (fōlk′ dēr dĭк′tẽr ōōnt dĕŋ′kẽr). [G.] Nation of poets and thinkers; — of the Germans.

‖ **volks′raad′** (fōlks′rät′), *n.* [D. See FOLK; RAAD.] A legislative assembly or parliament, esp. that of the former South African Republic, or the Transvaal, or that of the former Orange Free State. *So. Africa.*

vollage. † VOLAGE.

volle. volnesse. † FULL, FULLNESS.

vollenge. Corrupt. of VALANCHE.

vollere. † FULLER.

volley gun. *Ordnance.* A mitrailleuse or machine gun which shoots so rapidly as to give the effect of a volley.

volliche. † FULLY.

vol′lier (vŏl′yẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of FOLLOWER.

‖ **vo′lo, non va′le-o.** [L.] I am willing, (but) I am unable.

volorie. † VOLERY.

vol′ow (vŏl′ō), *v. t.* [Var. of ME. *folewen*, *folwen*, *fulwen*, AS. *fulwian.* Cf. FULL to baptize.] To baptize; — used in contempt by the Reformers. *Obs.*

Vol-po′ne (vŏl-pō′nĕ), *n.* [It., old fox.] A crafty hypocritical old Venetian nobleman in Ben Jonson's comedy of this name.

Vols. *Abbr.* Volumes.

vol-sel′la (vŏl-sĕl′ȧ), *n.* = VULSELLUM.

volt. † VAULT, VULT.

vol′ta-e-lec-tric′i-ty (vŏl′tȧ-ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Voltaic electricity. See ELECTRICITY, 1. — **vol′ta-e-lec′tric,** *a.*

vol′ta-e-lec-trom′e-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure electric currents; a voltameter. — **vol′ta-e-lec′tro-met′ric,** *a.*

voltage coil. = POTENTIAL COIL.

vol-tag′ra-phy (vŏl-tăg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*voltaic* + *-graphy.*] Art of copying forms or patterns by electrodeposition of metal. *Rare.*

Vol-taire′ chair (vŏl-târ′). A kind of armchair, having a low seat and a back high enough to support the head.

Vol-tair′ism (-târ′ĭz′m), *n.* The theories or practice of Voltaire; skepticism, esp. in regard to Christianity as a revealed religion; infidelity.

vol′ta-ite (vŏl′tȧ-īt), *n.* [See 2d VOLT.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, potassium, and aluminium, in dark green, brown, or black crystals.

voltameter law. = FARADAY'S LAWS **a.**

vol′ta-plast (vŏl′tȧ-plăst), *n.* [*voltaic* + Gr. πλαστός molded.] A voltaic battery suitable for use in electrotyping.

Vol′ta's pile (vŏl′tȧz). = 2d PILE, 5 **a.**

vol′ta-type (vôl′tȧ-tīp), *n.* [*voltaic* + *type.*] Electrotype. *R.*

volt′-cou-lomb′ (vōlt′kōō-lŏm′). *Elec.* A unit of electrical energy equal to 1 × 10^7 ergs or one joule.

‖ **volte** (vōlt), *n.* [F.] *Man. & Fencing.* = 1 VOLT, 2.

‖ **volte′-face′** (vōlt′fȧs′), *n.* [F.] A change of front; a facing about.

vol′ti-ger (vŏl′tĭ-jẽr), *n.* Voltigeur. *Obs.*

vol-tiv′i-ty (vŏl-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From 2d VOLT.] Electric force.

vol′tize (vŏl′tīz), *v. i.* To dance the volta, or lavolta. *Rare.*

‖ **vol′to** (*It.* vōl′tä), *n.* [It. *volta.*] A vault. *Obs. or Alien.*

vo-lu′bi-late (vō-lū′bĭ-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* = VOLUBLE, 4.

vol′u-bile (vŏl′ū-bĭl), *a.* [See VOLUBLE.] **1.** = VOLUBLE, 1. *Obs.* **2.** *Bot.* = VOLUBLE, 4.

volume integral. See under INTEGRAL, *n.*, 3.

volume resistivity. See RESISTIVITY, 1.

vo-lu′mi-nal (vō-lū′mĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to volume.

vol′um-ist (vŏl′ū-mĭst), *n.* One who writes a volume. *Obs.*

vol′un-ta-ri-ly (vŏl′ŭn-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of VOLUNTARY. See -LY.

vol′un-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

vol′un-ta′ri-ous, *a.* [L. *voluntarius.*] Voluntary; free. *Obs.* — **vol′un-ta′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

vol′un-tar′i-ty (vŏl′ŭn-tăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Voluntariness. *Obs.*

vol′un-ta-ry, *adv.* Voluntarily. *Obs.*

N O P Q R S T U V

vol′un-teer′ (vŏl′ŭn-tēr′), *n.* [F. *volontaire*, orig. a., OF. also *voluntaire*, L. *voluntarius*. See VOLUNTARY, *a.*] **1.** One who enters into, or offers himself for, any service of his own free will.

2. *Mil.* One who enters into service voluntarily, but who is then subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers; — opposed to *conscript*. Specif., in the United States, a member of the national guard as distinguished from the standing army, or one who enlists in troops specially raised by the government in time of war or emergency; in Great Britain, a member of an enrolled organization for home defense who is called upon for only occasional drill and military exercises; — since 1907–1908 a member of the *territorial army*.

3. *Law.* **a** A voluntary actor, performer, or agent in any transaction (see VOLUNTARY, *a.*, 6). **b** The grantee in a voluntary conveyance; one to whom a conveyance is made without valuable consideration.

4. Short for VOLUNTEER PLANT, TREE, etc.

Volunteers of America, a religious and philanthropic organization, similar to the Salvation Army, founded in 1896 by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

vol′un-teer′, *a.* Of or pertaining to a volunteer or volunteers; consisting of volunteers; voluntary; as, *volunteer* companies; *volunteer* advice. — **volunteer crop, plant**, etc., *Agric.*, one that has come from self-sown seed.

vol′un-teer′, *v. t.*; VOL′UN-TEERED′ (-tērd′); VOL′UN-TEER′-ING. To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion; as, to *volunteer* one's services.

vol′un-teer′, *v. i.* To enter into, or offer one's self for, any service of one's own free will, without solicitation or compulsion; as, he *volunteered* in that undertaking.

volunteer navy. A navy of vessels fitted out and manned by volunteers who sail under the flag of the regular navy and subject to naval discipline. Prussia in 1870, in the Franco-German war, organized such a navy, which was commanded by merchant seamen with temporary commissions, with the claim (in which England acquiesced) that it did not come within the meaning of the term *privateer*.

vo-lup′tu-a-ry (vō-lŭp′tū-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *voluptuarius* or *voluptarius*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one who makes luxury and the gratification of sensual appetites his chief care; a sensualist.

A good-humored, but hard-hearted, *voluptuary*. *Scott.*

vo-lup′tu-a-ry, *a.* Voluptuous; luxurious. *Now Rare.*

vo-lup′tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *voluptueus*, F. *voluptueux*, L. *voluptuosus*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure, *volup* agreeably, delightfully; prob. akin to Gr. ἔλπεσθαι to hope, ἐλπίς hope, and to L. *velle* to wish. See VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Full of delight or pleasure, esp. that of the senses; ministering to, pertaining to, inclining to, or arising from, sensuous or sensual gratification; luxurious; sensuous.

Music arose with its *voluptuous* swell. *Byron.*
Sink back into your *voluptuous* repose. *De Quincey.*

2. Given to, or spent in, enjoyments of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratifications. "*Voluptuous* livers." *Atterbury.*

Softened with pleasure and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

Syn. — See SENSUOUS.

— **vo-lup′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-lup′tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

vo-lute′ (vō-lūt′), *n.* [F. *volute* (cf. It. *voluta*), L. *voluta*, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** *Arch.* A spiral scroll-shaped ornament, esp. that which forms the chief feature of the Ionic capital, and which, on a much smaller scale, is a feature in the Corinthian and Composite capitals. See CAPITAL and ORDER, *Illusts.*

2. *Zoöl.* A turn, or whorl, of a spiral shell.

3. Any of numerous marine rachiglossate gastropods of *Voluta* and allied genera of the family Volutidæ. Their shell is usually rather thick, has a short spire, wide aperture, conspicuous columellar folds, and commonly is inoperculate. They occur in all warm seas, but esp. in the Indian and South Pacific Oceans. Many of the species are ornamented with plaits, spines, ridges, etc., or are handsomely colored. Cf. MUSIC SHELL.

Volute, 3 (*Voluta imperialis*). 1/4

vo-lute′, *a.* [L. *volutus*, p. p. See VOLUTE, *n.*] Rolled up; voluted.

volute compass. See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **v. spring**, a spring formed of a spiral coil of plate, rod, or wire, extended or extensible in the direction of the axis of the coil, in which direction its elastic force is exerted. See SPRING, *Illust.*

vo-lut′ed (vō-lūt′ĕd), *a.* Having a volute, or spiral scroll.

vo-lu′tion (vō-lū′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *volutio* an arch, vault. See VOLUTE.] **1.** A rolling; revolving; a twist; a spiral turn or wreath; a convolution.

2. *Zoöl.* A whorl of a spiral shell; a volute.

vol′va (vŏl′vȧ), *n.* [L. *volva*, *vulva*, covering.] A membranous sac inclosing the young sporophore of many agaricaceous fungi, as *Amanita*. It is ruptured by the expanding pileus and remains usually as a cup at the base of the stipe. Its presence or absence is often an important distinguishing character. Cf. VELUM, 3 **a**; see DEATH CUP, *Illust.*

Vol′va (vŏl′vȧ), **Völ′va** (vûl′wä), *n.*; *Icel. pl.* VÖLUR (vû′lŏŏr). [Icel. *völva.*] *Norse Folklore.* A woman skilled in magic and soothsaying or having prophetic or clairvoyant powers.

vol′vate (vŏl′vāt), *a.* *Bot.* Provided with, or characterized by, a volva.

vol-velle′ (vŏl-vĕl′), *n.* Also **vol-vell′**. [Perh. fr. L. *volvere* to roll (cf. REVOLVE), through OF., or assumed LL. *volvella* or *volvellum*.] **a** An old contrivance for ascertaining the time of the rising and setting of the moon and sun, the time of high and low tide, etc.; — called also *lunary*. It consists of one or more movable circles with pointers and figures of the moon and sun, etc., which are placed upon several graduated and figured circles drawn on the leaf of a book. **b** Any similar contrivance for showing variations.

Vol′vox (vŏl′vŏks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *volvere* to roll.] *Bot.* A genus of minute, pale green, globular organisms, about one fiftieth of an inch in diameter, found rolling though water, the motion being produced by minute colorless flagella. It has been considered as belonging to the flagellate Infusoria, but is generally considered a vegetable, and each globule a colony of many individuals. The commonest species is *Volvox globator*, often called *globe animalcule*.

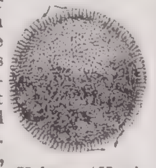

Volvox (*V. globator*). × 25.

vol′vu-lus (-vū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *volvere* to turn about, to roll.] *Med.* **a** Spasmodic contraction of the intestines causing colic. **b** Any twisting or displacement of the intestines causing obstruction; ileus. See ILEUS.

vo′mer (vō′mẽr), *n.* [L., a plowshare.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** A bone of the skull of most vertebrates, situated below the ethmoidal region. It develops from lateral halves which remain separate in some animals. In man it forms a vertical plate, pointed in front and expanding at the upper back part into lateral alæ, or wings, whence the name **plowshare bone**. It forms part of the nasal septum. The vomer of teleost fishes forms the front part of the roof of the mouth and often bears teeth.

2. The pygostyle.

vo′mer-ine (vō′mẽr-ĭn; vŏm′ẽr-), *a.* Pert. to the vomer.

vom′i-ca (vŏm′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L., an abscess, perh. fr. *vomere* to discharge, vomit.] *Med.* **a** An abscess cavity in the lungs. **b** An abscess in any other parenchymatous organ.

vom′it (-ĭt), *n.* [L. *vomitus*, fr. *vomere*, *vomitum*, to vomit; akin to Gr. ἐμεῖν, Skr. *vam*, Lith. *vemti*. Cf. EMETIC, VOMITO.] **1.** That which is vomited; esp., matter ejected from the stomach through the mouth.

2. That which excites vomiting; an emetic. *Shak.*

3. *Paper Making.* The hood or cover of a rag boiler by which the liquid forced up by the steam from the central steam pipe is distributed over the boiler.

vom′it, *v. i.*; VOM′IT-ED; VOM′IT-ING. [Cf. L. *vomere*, *vomitum*, and v. freq. *vomitare*. See VOMIT, *n.*] **1.** To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke; spew.

2. To be ejected or emitted; to come forth violently.

vom′it, *v. t.* **1.** To throw up; to eject from the stomach through the mouth; to spew; — often with *up* or *out*.

The fish . . . *vomited* out Jonah. *Jonah* ii. 10.

2. Hence, to eject violently from any hollow place; to belch forth; as, volcanoes *vomit* lava.

vom′it-ing, *n.* Spasmodic ejection of matter from the stomach through the mouth; also, matter vomited; vomit.

vom′i-tive (vŏm′ĭ-tĭv), *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *vomitif*.] Emetic. — **vom′i-tive-ness**, *n.*

vom′i-to (vŏm′ĭ-tō; *Sp.* vō′mē-tō), *n.* [Sp. *vómito*, fr. L. *vomitus*. See VOMIT, *n.*] *Med.* The yellow fever in its worst form, usually attended with black vomit (which see).

vom′i-to-ry (vŏm′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *vomitorius*.] Causing vomiting; emetic; vomitive.

vom′i-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An emetic.

2. [L. *vomitorium*.] *Rom. Arch.* A principal entrance of a theater or amphitheater. *Gibbon.*

vom′i-tu-ri′tion (-tū-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vomiturition*.] *Med.* **a** Repeated ineffectual attempts at vomiting; retching. **b** The vomiting of but little matter; also, that vomiting which is effected with little effort.

von Baer's law (fōn bârz′). [After K. E. *von Baer*, German embryologist.] *Biol.* The principle that the development of an organism is a progress from the general to the special, and that the embryos belonging to various classes closely resemble one another in their earlier stages, but diverge more and more as development proceeds.

voo′doo (vōō′dōō; vōō-dōō′), *n.* [Perh. (through Creole French *vaudoux* a negro sorcerer) of African origin; cf. Ashanti *obosōm* tutelary spirit, fetish, or a dial. form (at Whydah, according to Sir Richard Burton) *vodun* a fetish; or perh. fr. F. *Vaudois* Waldensian, because the Waldenses were accused of sorcery.] **1.** = VOODOOISM.

2. One who practices voodooism; a negro sorcerer.

voo′doo, *a.* Of or pertaining to voodooism or a voodoo.

voo′doo (vōō′dōō; vōō-dōō′), *v.t.*; VOO′DOOED (-dōōd; -dōōd′); VOO′DOO-ING. To affect by voodoo sorcery; to bewitch.

voo′doo-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [See VOODOO.] A degraded form of superstition and sorcery, said to include human sacrifices and cannibalism in some rites. It is prevalent among the negroes of Haiti, and to some extent in the United States, and is regarded as a relic of African barbarism.

vo-ra′cious (vō-rā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *vorax*, *-acis*, fr. *vorare* to devour; akin to Gr. βορά meat, food, βιβρώσκειν to devour, Skr. *gar*. Cf. DEVOUR.] Greedy in eating; very hungry; ravenous; gluttonous; rapacious; as, a *voracious* man or appetite; a *voracious* gulf or whirlpool. *Dampier.*

Syn. — See GREEDY.

— **vo-ra′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-ra′cious-ness**, *n.*

vo-rac′i-ty (vō-răs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *voracitas*: cf. F. *voracité*.] Quality of being voracious; voraciousness.

vo-rag′i-nous (vō-răj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *voraginosus*, fr. *vorago* an abyss, fr. *vorare* to swallow up.] Pertaining to a gulf; full of gulfs; hence, devouring. *Rare.* *Mallet.*

vo′rant (vō′rănt; 201), *a.* [L. *vorans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] *Her.* Depicted as if swallowing its prey whole.

vo-raz′ (vō-răs′; 268), *n.* [Sp., voracious.] A West Indian snapper (*Aprion macrophthalmus*) having the body rose-red above and silvery below.

-vorous. [L. *-vorus* (as in *carnivorus* carnivorous), fr. *vorare* to devour.] A combining form signifying *eating*, *feeding on*, *consuming*; as in herbivorous. Cf. -PHAGOUS.

vor′tex (vôr′tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TEXES (-tĕk-sĕz), L. VORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L. *vortex*, var. of *vertex*, *-icis*, fr. *vortere*, *vertere*, to turn. See VERTEX.] **1.** A mass of fluid, esp. of a liquid, having a whirling or circular motion tending to form a cavity or vacuum in the center of the circle, and to draw towards this bodies subject to its action; the form assumed by a fluid in such motion; a whirlpool; eddy.

2. A supposed collection of particles of very subtile matter, endowed with a rapid rotary motion around an axis which was also the axis of a sun or a planet. Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe, and the movements of the bodies composing it, by a theory of vortexes.

3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small rhabdocœlous Turbellaria. They have the mouth ventral and near the anterior end of the body, the pharynx cask-shaped, and the generative opening single.

4. *Naut.* A whirlwind. *Rare.*

vortex of the heart, *Anat.*, the spiral arrangement of the muscular fibers at the apex of the heart.

vortex filament. A vortex tube of infinitesimal cross section.

vortex fringe. The region immediately surrounding a disk moving flatwise through air; — so called because the air has a cyclic motion as in a vortex ring.

vortex line. A line, within a rotating fluid, whose tangent at every point is the instantaneous axis of rotation at that point of the fluid.

vortex plate. A thin plate of metal or other elastic material for the illustration of the modes of vibration of sounding bodies, as in sonorous figures (which see).

vortex ring. *Physics.* A ring-shaped mass of moving fluid which, by virtue of its motion of rotation around an axis disposed in circular form, attains a more or less distinct separation from the surrounding medium and has many of the properties of a solid.

vortex sheet. An imaginary surface or layer within a rotating fluid, made by drawing the vortex lines through every point of any given line within the fluid.

vortex theory. *Chem. & Physics.* The theory, advanced by Thomson (Lord Kelvin) on the basis of investigations by Helmholtz, that the atoms are vortically moving ring-shaped masses (or masses of other forms having a similar internal motion) of a homogeneous, incompressible, frictionless fluid. Various properties of such atoms (**vortex atoms**) can be mathematically deduced.

vortex tube. *Physics.* An imaginary tube within a rotating fluid, formed by drawing the vortex lines through all points of a closed curve.

vor′ti-cal (vôr′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vortex or vortexes; resembling a vortex in form or motion; whirling; as, a *vortical* motion. — **vor′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

vortical motion, motion of a fluid in which infinitesimal rectilinear elements rotate about an axis, or in which the velocity curl does not equal 0.

Vor′ti-cel′la (-sĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *vortex*. See VORTEX.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of Infusoria having a more or less bell-shaped body with a circle of vibrating cilia around the oral disk, supported on a slender, contractile stem. They occur both in salt and fresh water, usually in colonies on a submerged object. *Vorticella* and many closely allied genera constitute a family, **Vor′ti-cel′li-dæ** (-sĕl′ĭ-dē).

2. [*l. c.*] L. *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). Any species of *Vorticella* or of the family Vorticellidæ.

Vorticella, much enlarged.

vol′un-ta-tive (vŏl′ŭn-tā-tĭv), *a.* Voluntary.

voluntee. ✝ VOLUNTY.

vol′un-teer′ly, *adv.* As a volunteer.

vol′un-to-mo′to-ry (vŏl′ŭn-tō-mō′tō-rĭ), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or connected with, voluntary motor influence.

volunty, *n.* [OF. *volonté*, *volenté*, F. *volonté* will.] Free will. *Obs.*

voluntyn. ✝ VALENTINE.

voluper, *n.* [Cf. OF. *volepoir*, or *envelopeur*, a covering, E. ENVELOPE.] A woman's cap or hood. *Obs.*

vo-lup′ta-ble (vō-lŭp′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Delightful; pleasurable. *Obs.* — **vo-lup′ta-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

volupte, **voluptee.** ✝ VOLUPTY.

volupteously, **-ness.** ✝ VOLUPTUOUSLY, -NESS.

vol′up-tif′ic (vŏl′ŭp-tĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *voluptificus*.] Pleasing. *Obs.*

vo-lup′tu-ate (vō-lŭp′tū-āt), *v. t.* To make voluptuous. *Obs.*

vo-lup′tu-os′i-ty (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Voluptuousness. *Obs.*

voluptuouste, *n.* [Cf. OF. *voluptueuseté*, *voluptuosite*.] Pleasure. *Obs.*

vo-lup′ty, *n.* [F. *volupté* pleasure.] Voluptuousness. *Obs.*

Völ′u-spa (vûl′ŏŏ-spä), *n.* [Icel. *Völuspā*.] **1.** Lit., the song of the prophetess, or sibyl; — one of the Eddic poems, treating of the origin of the world, the meetings of the gods, the war of the Æsir and Vanir, the final struggle and catastrophe, and the restoration and return of the gods in a new existence.

2. [*l. c.*] Erroneously, in the form *voluspa*, a Norse prophetess or sibyl. *Scott.*

vo-lu′ta (vō-lū′tȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* VOLUTÆ (-tē). [L., a spiral scroll. See VOLUTE.] **1.** = VOLUTE.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods. See VOLUTE, *n.*, 3.

vol′u-tate (vŏl′ū-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *volutare* to roll, wallow, verb freq. fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] To roll; to wallow. — **vol′u-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.*

Vo-lu′ti-dæ (vō-lū′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Voluta* is the type. See VOLUTE, 3. — **vol′u-toid** (vŏl′ū-toid), *a. & n.*

voluwe. ✝ FOLLOW.

volvand. ✝ WALLOWING.

volve, *v. t.* [L. *volvere* to turn.] To turn over; to consider. *Obs.*

volvelle. ✝ FULFILL.

‖ **vol-ven′ti-bus an′nis.** [L.] With revolving years; when years have rolled round. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 234).

vome, *n. & v.* [F. *vomir*, v., or L. *vomere*.] Vomit. *Obs.*

vome. ✝ FOAM. [Vomit. *Obs.*]

voment, *n.* [See VOMIT, *n.*]

vomentacioun. ✝ FOMENTATION.

vom′er-o-na′sal (vŏm′ẽr-ō-nā′zăl), *a.* Pert. to the vomer and nasal region; designating, or pert. to, Jacobson's organ.

vom′i-cine (vŏm′ĭ-sĭn), *n.* Also -cin. [From nux *vomica*.] *Chem.* Brucine.

vom′ic nut (vŏm′ĭk). [Cf. F. *noix vomique*.] = NUX VOMICA.

vom′it-er, *n.* **1.** Emetic. *Obs.* **2.** One that vomits.

vom′it-ing-ly, *adv.* of *vomiting*, p. pr.

vo-mi′tion (vō-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *vomitio*.] Act or power of vomiting.

vomit nut. Nux vomica.

‖ **vo′mi-to′ri-um** (vŏm′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Arch.* = VOMITORY, 2.

vom′it-wort′ (vŏm′ĭt-wûrt′), *n.* The Indian tobacco. *U. S.*

vomman. ✝ WOMAN.

von. Obs. pl. of FOE.

von Behr trout (fōn bâr′). The European brown trout (*Salmo fario*).

vond. ✝ WOUND.

vond. ✝ *found*, pret. & p. p. of FIND.

vonden, vondi. ✝ FAND, *v.*

vond-si′ra (vŏnd-sĭ′rȧ), *n.* = VANSIRE.

vone. ✝ WONE.

vonge. ✝ FANG.

voo. ✝ WOE.

vocde. ✝ WOOD.

voog. Var. of VUG.

vool. ✝ FOOL.

voolish. ✝ FOOLISH.

voor. ✝ FURROW.

‖ **voor′loop′er** (fōr′lōp′ẽr), *n.* [D. See FORELOOPER.] = FORELOOPER. *South Africa.*

Voph′si (vŏf′sī). *Bib.*

vor. ✝ FORTH, FOUR.

vor (vôr). Obs. or dial. Eng. of FOR.

vorage, *n.* [Cf OF *vorage*.] = VORAGO. *Obs.*

vo-ra′geous, *a.* [OF. *voragieux*.] Whirling. *Obs.*

vo-rag′i-net (vō-răj′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [OF. *voragine*.] Abyss. *Obs.*

vo-ra′go (vō-rā′gō), *n.* [L.] A gulf; an abyss. *Obs.*

vo-ran′da. ✝ VERANDA.

vo-ra′tion (vō-rā′shŭn), *n.* Act of devouring. *Obs.*

vorb-. For words beginning with *vorb-* see forms in FORB-.

vorbeoden. ✝ FORBID.

vorbode. Obs. p. p. of FORBID.

vorbroide, *a.* [See *forbroiden*, p. p. of FORBREIDE.] Disfigured; monstrous. *Obs.*

vord, **vorde.** ✝ FORD, WORD.

vordhward. ✝ FORTHWARD.

vordruwede. obs. pret. of FORDRY.

vordrye. ✝ FURTHER.

vore (*dial.* vōr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FORE.

vorespeche. ✝ FORESPEECH.

voreward. ✝ FOREWARD.

vorfare. ✝ FORFARE.

vorgeme. ✝ FORYEME.

vorgit. ✝ FORGET.

vorgivelich, *a.* [See FORGIVE; -LY.] Pardonable. *Obs.*

vorgo. ✝ FORGO.

vorgulte. ✝ FORGUILT.

Vor′hand′ (fōr′hänt′), *n.* [G., lit., fore hand.] *Skat.* The player or position on the left of the dealer; the age. On the Vorhand's left is **Mittelhand**. The other player in that hand is **Hinterhand**.

vorheaved. ✝ FOREHEAD.

vorhete. ✝ FORHIGHT.

vorhore. ✝ FORWHORE.

vorhote, *v. t.* [AS. *forhātan*.] To renounce; forsake. *Obs.*

vorhwou. ✝ FORWHY.

vorie. ✝ AVOWRY.

vorkeorven. ✝ FORCARVE.

vorkest. ✝ FORCAST.

vorlay. ✝ FORLIE.

vorleas. Obs. pret. of FORLESE.

vor′offe. ✝ FURLOUGH.

vorlonging, *n.* Longing. *Obs.*

vor′loop′er (fōr′lōp′ẽr), *n.* = FORELOOPER.

vorlore, vorlorene. Obs. p. p. of FORLESE.

vorlyese. ✝ FORLESE.

vorme. ✝ FORME.

vormeste. ✝ FOREMOST.

vorre. ✝ *worn*, p. p. of WEAR.

vorolded. Obs. p. p. of FOROLD.

vo′ron-dre′o (vō′rŏn-drā′ō), *n.* [Malagasy.] The kirombo.

vor-ri′del, *n.* [AS. *forrīdel*.] A precursor. *Obs.*

vorrote. ✝ FORROT.

vorsake. ✝ FORSAKE.

vorschuppe. ✝ FORSHAPE.

vorschuppild, *n.* [AS. *forsceppan* to transform.] A transformer. *Obs.*

vorslewe. ✝ FORSLOW.

‖ **Vor′spiel′** (fōr′shpēl′), *n.* [G.] *Music.* A prelude; an overture.

vorst. ✝ FIRST, FROST.

‖ **Vor′stel′lung** (fōr′shtĕl′ŏŏng), *n.*; *pl.* -LUNGEN (-ĕn). [G.; *vor* before + *stellen* to place.] A mental presentation, esp. of sensuous image or idea.

vorswoluwen. ✝ FORSWALLOW.

vorte. ✝ FORTO.

vortex atom. See VORTEX THEORY.

vortex wheel. A kind of water turbine.

vorth. ✝ FORTH, WORTH.

vorth-. For words beginning with *vorth-* see forms in FORTH-.

vorthmore, *adv.* [See FORTH; MORE, *adv.*] Furthermore. *Obs.*

vorthriht. ✝ FORTHRIGHT.

vorthui. ✝ FORTHY.

vor′ti-cel (vôr′tĭ-sĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *vorticelle*. See VORTEX.] *Zoöl.* A vorticella.

vor·tic'i·ty (vŏr-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [See VORTEX.] The half curl of a vector; — so called because in a fluid rotating rigidly round an axis the angular velocity equals half the curl of the velocity vector.

vor'ti·cose (vŏr'tĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *vorticosus*.] Vortical; whirling; as, a *vorticose* motion.

vor·tig'i·nous (vŏr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. VERTIGINOUS.] Moving rapidly round a center; vortical. *Rare.* *Cowper.*

vo'ta·ress (vō'tȧ-rĕs), *n.* [See VOTARY.] A woman votary.

vo'ta·rist (-rĭst), *n.* A votary. *Milton.*

vo'ta·ry (-rĭ), *a.* [From L. *votum* a vow. See VOTE, VOW.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised. "*Votary* resolution." *Bacon.*

vo'ta·ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One devoted, consecrated, or engaged, by a vow or promise; hence, esp., one devoted, given, or addicted, to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life; as, a *votary* of science.

vote (vōt), *n.* [L. *votum* a vow, wish, will. See VOW, *n.*] **1.** An ardent wish or desire; a vow; a prayer. *Obs.* **2.** A wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or a body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way, as by a ballot or viva voce; the formal expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, esp. where the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a person to office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, etc.; a suffrage; also, the right to such a wish, choice, or expression of will. **3.** That by means of which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions, as the voice, a ball, a ballot, a ticket, a voting paper; as, a written *vote.* **4.** Expression of judgment or will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number; as, the *vote* was unanimous; a *vote* of confidence. **5.** Votes, collectively; as, the Prohibition *vote.*

vote (vōt), *v. i.;* VOT'ED (vōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); VOT'ING (vōt'ĭng). To express or signify the mind, will, or preference, either viva voce or by ballot, etc., as a means of deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others; to cast or give a vote. — **to vote plump,** to vote a straight ticket. *Obs. U. S.*

vote, *v. t.* **1.** To enact, establish, grant, determine, bring about, effect, etc., by a formal vote; as, the legislature *voted* the resolution; to *vote* a candidate into office.

Parliament *voted* them one hundred thousand pounds. *Swift.*

2. To declare by general opinion or common consent, as if by a vote; as, he was *voted* a bore. *Colloq.* — **to vote down,** to put down or defeat by voting; to give a general decision against. — **to v. in,** to put in, or choose, by voting; to elect.

vot'er (vōt'ẽr), *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to vote, or give his suffrage; an elector; a suffragist.

vo'tive (vō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *votivus,* fr. *votum* a vow: cf. F. *votif.* See VOW.] **1.** Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a vow; consecrated by a vow; devoted; as, *votive* offerings.

Embellishments of flowers and *votive* garlands. *Motley.*

2. Done or observed in fulfillment of a vow. *Rare.* — **votive mass,** *R. C. Ch.,* a special mass in honor of a saint said on days besides that on which the feast is celebrated; also, a mass for a particular intention, different from that prescribed for the day, which may be said on certain occasions, when the rubrics permit. — **v. medal,** a medal struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event. — **v. offering,** an offering in fulfillment of a religious vow; specif., *Jew. Antiq.,* a peace offering in fulfillment of a vow. — **vo'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **vo'tive·ness,** *n.*

vo·tom'e·ter (vō-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*vote* + *-meter.*] An apparatus for recording and counting votes or ballots.

Vou'a·ca·pou'a (vōō'ȧ-kȧ-pōō'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *vuakapu.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American fabaceous trees having odd-pinnate leaves, showy lilac flowers, and 1-seeded fleshy pods. See WORM BARK.

vouch (vouch), *v. t.;* VOUCHED (voucht); VOUCH'ING. [ME. *vouchen,* OF. *vochier* to call, fr. L. *vocare* to call, akin to *vox, vocis,* voice. The E. word is in part a shortening of *avouch.* See VOICE; cf. AVOUCH.] **1.** To call; summon; esp., to call to witness. *Obs. or Archaic.* "*Vouch* the silent stars." *Dryden.* **2.** To vow. *Obs.* **3.** To warrant; to maintain by affirmation; to answer for; to attest; to bear witness to; to affirm; avouch; as, to *vouch* the truth of a tale. **4.** To back; support; confirm; second. *Rare.*

Such bold words *vouched* with a deed so bold. *Milton.*

5. *Law.* **a** To call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery. *Obs.* **b** To support or maintain, as a claim, by producing witnesses or vouchers. *Obs.,* exc. specif.: To authenticate, as a claim, by vouchers.

To *vouch* an avayment of his vainglory. *Cleanness.*

Syn. — VOUCH, ATTEST are often used with little distinction. But in ordinary usage to VOUCH (often *for*) is esp. to guarantee or stand surety for; to ATTEST is to affirm or certify to; as, "I . . . will *vouch* the truth of it" (*Shak.*); to *vouch* for one's honesty; "The pleader . . . had witness ready to *attest* . . . that every article was true" (*Swift*); "My diligence and accuracy were *attested* by my own conscience" (*Gibbon*). See AFFIRM.

vouch (vouch), *v. i.* **1.** To make invocations; to pray. *Obs.* **2.** To make a vow; to resolve. *Obs.* **3.** To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.

He will not believe her until the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she has . . . affirmed. *Swift.*

4. To make assertion; to affirm. *Shak.*

vouch, *n.* Warrant; attestation. *Obs. or Archaic.*

vouch·ee' (-ē'), *n.* *Early Law.* The person vouched into court, as in a fine and recovery.

vouch'er (vouch'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *vochier* to call, inf. as n.] *Early Law.* Act of vouching a person to make good his warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery.

vouch'er, *n.* **1.** One who vouches, or gives witness or full attestation, to anything, or acts as a surety.

The great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator.*

2. A book, paper, or other thing which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specif., any receipt or the like showing payment of a debt; as, paid checks are his *vouchers.* **3.** [Cf. AF. *vocheur.*] *Early Law.* One who vouches another to establish his warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery; the tenant in a writ of right.

vouch·safe' (vouch-sāf'), *v. t.;* VOUCH-SAFED' (-sāft'); VOUCH-SAF'ING (-sāf'ĭng). [*vouch* + *safe,* that is, to vouch or answer for as safe; orig. two words.] **1.** To guarantee as safe; to assure; guarantee. *Obs.* **2.** To condescend to grant; to concede; bestow.

Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? *Shak.*

3. To receive or accept in condescension. *Obs.* *Shak.*

vouch·safe', *v. i.* To condescend; to deign; yield.

Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Syn. — See CONDESCEND.

vouch·safe'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension.

vouge, **voulge** (vōōzh), *n.* [F. *vouge,* OF. *voouge.*] A long-handled halberdlike weapon of the later Middle Ages, having both a point and a cutting edge.

vous'soir' (vōō'swär'), *n.* [F., akin to *voûte* an arch, a vault.] *Arch.* Any of the tapering or wedge-shaped pieces of which an arch or vault is composed. The middle one is usually specifically called the *keystone.* See ARCH, *Illust.* (3).

vow (vou), *n.* [ME. *vou,* OF. *vou, veu,* F. *vœu,* fr. L. *votum,* orig. p. p. neut. of *vovere, votum,* to vow. Cf. AVOW, DEVOUT, VOTE.] **1.** A solemn promise, esp. one made to God or to some deity; an act by which one consecrates or devotes himself, absolutely or conditionally, wholly or in part, for a longer or shorter time, to some act, service, or condition; a devotion of one's self or one's possessions; as, a baptismal *vow;* a *vow* of poverty. The canon law in the *R. C. Ch.* recognizes solemn vows and simple vows, a **solemn vow** being one which makes an absolute and irrevocable surrender and has been accepted by lawful authority, all other vows being **simple vows.** Under the canon law a *simple vow* of religious life makes marriage unlawful and deprives the person who has made it of the right to use his property; a *solemn vow* of such life makes marriage invalid and takes away all dominion over property. **2.** A promise of fidelity or constancy; a pledge of love or affection; as, the marriage *vow.* **3.** A solemn assertion; an asseveration. *Obs.* **4.** A votive offering. *Obs.*

vow (vou), *v. t.;* VOWED (voud); VOW'ING. [ME. *vouen,* OF. *vouer, voer,* F. *vouer,* LL. *votare.* See VOW, *n.*] **1.** To bind one's self to do, give, or the like, by a solemn promise to God or to some deity; to promise solemnly; to devote.

[Men] that *vow* a long and weary pilgrimage. *Shak.*

2. To assert solemnly; to asseverate; swear.

vow, *v. i.* To make a vow; to asseverate.

Better is it that thou shouldest not *vow,* than that thou shouldest *vow* and not pay. *Eccl.* v. 5.

vow'el (vou'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *vouel,* F. *voyelle,* L. *vocalis* (sc. *littera*), from *vocalis* sounding, from *vox, vocis,* a voice, sound. See VOCAL.] *Phon.* A voiced, or sometimes a whispered, sound uttered with but slight obstruction in the oral passage, not sufficient to cause the audible friction or stoppage characteristic of a consonant, each separate vowel sound being given its distinctive quality or character by a certain definite position of the organs; — disting. from a *consonant.* Cf. CONSONANT, *n.* Also, a letter or character which represents such a sound. In English, the written vowels are *a, e, i, o, u,* and sometimes *w* and *y.* The spoken vowels are far more numerous. See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 49–70.

vow'el, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

vow'el, *v. t.* To furnish with vowels. *Dryden.*

vowel flame. A sensitive gas flame, which falls and rises according as vowels pronounced near it are high or lower in pitch; — so called by Tyndall, who devised it.

vowel harmony. *Philol.* A principle, seen in the Ural-Altaic languages, in accordance with which the vowel of the suffix is made to belong to the same class of vowels as that of the root, the vowels being divided into two classes, "heavy" or "strong" (as *a, o, u*) and "light" or "weak" (as *e, i, ü*), or guttural (back) and palatal (front).

vow'el·ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To furnish with vowel signs; as, to *vowelize* a Hebrew text.

vow'el–like', *a.* *Phon.* Partaking of the nature of a vowel; capable of forming a syllable; — said of certain consonants, as *l, n, r.* — *n.* A vowel-like consonant. *H. Sweet.*

vowel point. In Hebrew, and certain other Eastern languages, a mark placed above or below a consonant, or attached to it as in Ethiopic, representing the vowel sound which precedes or follows the consonant sound. The form of punctuation in which the vowel points are placed above the consonants is called **supralinear,** or **Babylonian, punctuation** (see PUNCTUATION, 2, *Cit.*).

vowel system. The system of vowels or vowel sounds of a language or dialect; as, the English *vowel system.*

‖ **vox** (vŏks), *n.; pl.* VOCES (vō'sēz). [L. See VOICE.] Voice. ☞ For phrases beginning with *vox* see the *Vocabulary.*

‖ **vox' an·gel'i·ca** (vŏks' ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kȧ). [L. *angelica* angelic.] *Music.* An organ stop of delicate stringlike quality, having for each finger key a pair of pipes, of which one is tuned slightly sharp to give a wavy effect to their joint tone.

‖ **vox' hu·ma'na** (hū-mā'nȧ). [L., human voice.] *Music.* An organ reed stop made to give a sound imitative of the human voice.

voy'age (voi'āj; *obs. or dial.* vī'āj), *n.* [ME. *veage, viage,* OF. *veage, viage, veiage, voiage,* F. *voyage,* LL. *viaticum,* fr. L. *viaticum* traveling money, provision for a journey, fr. *viaticus* belonging to a road or journey, fr. *via* way, akin to E. *way.* See WAY, *n.;* cf. CONVEY, DEVIATE, DEVIOUS, ENVOY, TRIVIAL, VIADUCT, VIATICUM.] **1.** Formerly, a passage either by sea or land; a journey, in general; now, only, a passing or journey by sea or water from one place, port, or country, to another; esp., a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. The time of beginning and end of a voyage vary legally according to the circumstances or purposes contemplated; thus it may, as in case of a voyage policy, be held to include the time of preparation at a home port, or it may be held to begin with the time of sailing; the terminating may be at the time of anchoring safely in the port of destination or may be at the time of completing the discharge of cargo. **2.** The act or practice of traveling. *Obs.* *Bacon.* **3.** Course; way; expedition; enterprise. *Obs.*

voy'age, *v. i.;* -AGED (-ājd); -AG·ING (-ā-jĭng). [Cf. F. *voyager.*] To take, make, or traverse by, a voyage; to travel.

A mind forever
Voyaging through strange seas of thought alone. *Wordsworth.*

voy'ag·er (voi'ā-jẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *voyager* traveling.] One who voyages; one who sails or passes by sea or water.

‖ **voy'a/geur'** (vwȧ'yȧ'zhûr'), *n.; pl.* -GEURS (*F. pron.* -zhûr'). [F., fr. *voyager* to travel. See VOYAGE.] A traveler; in Canada, specif., a man employed by the fur companies in transporting goods and men by the streams and across the land between streams, to and from the remote stations in the Northwest; also, by extension, any boatman and trapper of those regions.

‖ **vrai'sem'blance'** (vrĕ'säN'bläNs'), *n.* [F.] The appearance of truth; verisimilitude.

V'–shaped' (vē'shāpt'), *a.* Having the general shape of the letter **V** or resembling a **V** in cross section.

vug, vugg, vugh (vŭg; vōōg), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *vooga* a cavern.] *Mining.* A small unfilled cavity in a lode or in the rock, usually lined with a crystalline layer or druse; — sometimes written *voog.* — **vug'gy** (-ĭ), *a.*

Vor·tic'i·dæ (vŏr-tĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Vortex* is the type.
vor·tic'u·lar (-tĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Vorticose.
Vor'ti·gern (vôr'tĭ-gẽrn), or **Vor'ti·ger** (-gẽr), *n.* Seneschal of Constans (a mythical king of Britain), and usurper of the throne after Constans had been killed by his subjects through Vortigern's contrivance. He is said to have invited the Jutes to Britain to aid him against the Picts and to have married Hengist's daughter Rowena.
Vor·tum'nus (vŏr-tŭm'nŭs), *n.* See VERTUMNUS.
vorty. † FORTY.
vorverde, *pret.* of FORFARE. [*Obs.*
vorvret. † FORFRET.
vorward. † FOREWARD.
vorwe. † FURROW.
vorwerde. † FOREWARD.
vorworpen. † FORWERPE.
vorwurthen. † FORWORTH.
vory. † AVOWRY.
vory-, vorz-. For words in *vory-, vorz-,* see forms in FORY-, FORS-.
vose. † VOCE, voice.
vostre. † FOSTER.
vot. † FOOT.
vot'a·ble, vote'a·ble (vōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable, or having the right, of voting. *Rare.*
vo'tal (vō'tȧl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or involving, a vow or promise.
‖ **vo'ta vi'ta me'a.** [L.] My life is devoted; — motto of the Earl of Meath.
vote, *v. t.* To devote. *Obs. Scot.*
Vo'te (vō'tā), *n.* A Finnic dialect. See FINNO-UGRIC.
vo·teen' (vō-tēn'), *n.* [Cf. DEVOTEE.] A religious devotee. *Ir.*
vote'less, *a.* See -LESS.
vother. † FOTHER.
Vo'tiak (vō'tyăk). Var. of VOTYAK.
vot'ing (vōt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VOTE. — **voting machine.** = VOTOMETER. — **v. trust,** a trust created by a transfer of shares in a corporation by shareholders to trustees, to hold and vote on them for a specified period, in order to secure a certain line of corporate actions.
‖ **vo'ti re'us.** [L.] One bound by a vow.
vo'tist (vō'tĭst), *n.* One who makes a vow. *Obs.*
vo'tress (vō'trĕs), *n.* A votaress. *Obs.*
‖ **vo'tum cas'ti·ta'tis.** [L.] A vow of chastity.
Vo'tyak (vō'tyăk), *n.* A member of a Finno-Ugrian tribe living between the Vetluga and Kama, tributaries of the Volga, Russia; also, their language. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.
vou. † VOW.
voubet. † WOOBUT.
voucheous, *a.* Boastful. *Obs.*
vouch'ment, *n.* A solemn assertion. *R.*
vouch'or (vouch'ŏr), *n.* = 2d VOUCHER, 3.
voucht. Vouched. *Ref. Sp.*
voude. † WOOD, mad.
vou'doo, vou'dou (vōō'dōō; vōō-dōō'), **vou'doo·ism** (-ĭz'm), etc. Vars. of VOODOO, etc.
vouh. † FAW, FEE, property.
voul, voulhede, voulliche. † FOUL, FOULNESS, FOULLY.
voult. † VAULT.
vound. † FOUND, WOUND.
vounder. † WONDER.
vour (*dial.* vōr). Obs. or dial. Eng. of FOUR.
vour, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *vorer.* See DEVOUR.] To devour. *Obs.*
vourd. † WORD.
vour'er, *n.* A devourer. *Obs.*
vourtene. † FOURTEEN.
vourti. † FORTY.
vous. † FOUS.
‖ **vous' l'a'vez' vou'lu'** (vōō' lȧ'vā' vōō'lü'). [F.] You have wished it; it's your own fault. *Molière* (*George Dandin,* i. 9).
vous'soir', *v. t.* To construct or supply with voussoirs.
voust (vōōst), *n. & v.* Boast; vaunt. — **voust'er,** *n.* — **voust'y** (vōōs'tĭ), *a.* *All Scot.*
‖ **vous' y per'drez' vos' pas'** (vōō'-zē pĕr'drā' vō' pä'). [F.] You will lose your labor there.
vout (vout), *n.* [OF. *voute.* See 1st VAULT.] Vault; hole. *Obs. or Scot.*
voute. † VAULT, VULT.
voutour. † VULTURE.
voutre, voutur. † VULTURE.
voutrier, *n.* [Cf. AVOUTRER, AVOUTER.] Adulteress. *Obs.*
voutsafe. † VOUCHSAFE.
vow (vou), *interj.* Noting admiration, surprise, sorrow. *Scot.*
voward. † VAWARD, vanguard.
vowche. † VOUCH.
vowel. † FOWL.
vowelere. † FOWLER.
vowel gradation. *Phil.* Ablaut.
vow'el·ish (vou'ĕl-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
vow'el·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Use of vowels. *Rare.*
vow'el·ist, *n.* One given to using vowels.
vow'el·less, *a.* See -LESS. — **vow'el·less·ness,** *n.*
vow'el·ly, *a.* Full of, or marked by, vowels.
vowel mutation. = MUTATION, *n.,* 2.
vow'er (vou'ẽr), *n.* One who makes a vow.
voweson. † ADVOWSON.
vow'ess, *n.* A woman who has taken a vow. *Rare.*
vow'less, *a.* See -LESS.
vowre. † VOUR.
vowsty. † VOUSTY.
vowt. † VAULT, VULT.
vowtre. † VULTURE.
vowtsafe. † VOUCHSAFE.
vowtur. † VULTURE.
vox. † FOX.
vox. Obs. pret. of WAX.
‖ **vox' an'te·ce'dens** (ăn'tē-sē'dĕnz). [L. *antecedens* antecedent.] *Music.* In canon and fugue, the subject or theme.
‖ **vox' cæ·les'tis** (sē-lĕs'tĭs). [L. *caelestis* heavenly.] *Music.* = VOX ANGELICA.
‖ **vox' clan'des·ti'na** (klăn'dĕs-tī'nȧ). [L.] Whisper.
‖ **vox' con'se·quens** (kŏn'sē-kwĕnz). [L. *consequens* following.] *Music.* In canon and fugue, the answer or consequent.
‖ **vox', et præ·te're·a ni'hil.** [L.] A voice and nothing more, that is, sound without sense.
‖ **vox' fau'ci·bus hæ'sit.** [L.] The voice (or words) stuck in the throat. *Vergil* (*Æn.,* II. 774).
‖ **vox' po'pu·li, vox' De'i** (pŏp'ū-lī). [L.] The voice of the people (is) the voice of God.
‖ **vox' quin'ta** (kwĭn'tȧ). [L.] *Medieval Music.* The quintus, or fifth voice part, independent of the others, though either corresponding in compass with one of them or reënforcing different ones successively (*vox vagans*).
voy'age·a·ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
voy'al, voy'ol. Vars. of 1st VIOL.
voy'ance (voi'ȧns), *n.* = CLAIRVOYANCE.
‖ **vo'yeuse'** (vwȧ'yûz'), *n.* [F.] A chair, like a conversation chair, with a back like a lyre, used chiefly in the card room.
voys. † VOICE.
voy·vo'da. † VOIVODE.
vp-. For words beginning *vp-,* see the forms in UP-.
V. P. *Abbr.* Vice President.
V point. V'-point', *n.* See V, *a.*
V. R., or **v. r.** *Abbr.* Verb reflexive; village reserve (*Australia*); Victoria Regina (L., Queen Victoria).
vr-. For various words beginning *vr-,* see forms in FR-, UR-.
vrack (vrȧk). Scot. var. of WRACK, of the sea.
‖ **vrai** (vrĕ), *a.* [F.] True.
vrai' ré'seau' (rā'zō'). [F.] *Lace Making.* True network ground, that is, ground made with the needle or with bobbins.
vram. † FROM.
vrang. † WRONG.
V. R. C. *Abbr.* Volunteer Rifle Corps.
vrech. † FRECK.
vreche. † WREAK.
vrechid, vrechit. † WRETCHED.
vreck (vrĕk). Scot. var. of WRACK, of the sea.
vreine. † FRAYNE.
vreit. † WRIT.
vreith. † WRATH, *v.*
vreke. † WREAK.
vremvol. † FREMEFUL.
vrend. † FRIEND.
vrendrede. † FRIENDREDE.
vrenss. † FRENCH.
vreo. † FREE.
vreoleic, *n.* [See FREE; cf. Icel. *-leikr, -leiki,* suffix forming abstract nouns.] Nobleness. *Obs.*
vreomede. † FREMD.
vreomien. † FREME.
vreond. † FRIEND.
vreoschipe. † FREESHIP, liberality.
vrete. † FRET.
vrethie. † FRITH.
V. R. et I., or **V. R. I.** *Abbr.* Victoria Regina et Imperatrix (L., Victoria Queen and Empress).
V. Rev. *Abbr.* Very Reverend.
vri. † FREE.
vricht (vrĭkt). Scot. var. of WRIGHT.
vrid'dhi (vrĭd'hĭ; 147). [Skr. *vrddhi* increase.] *Skr. Gram.* Lengthening of the *guna* forms *a, ē* (earlier *ai*), *ō* (earlier *au*), *ar* to *ā, āi, āu, ār,* by prefixing an *a* element. See GUNA, *n.,* 1.
Vridei. † FRIDAY.
vridom. † FREEDOM.
vriliche. † FREELY.
vrind. † FRIEND.
vriniht. † FRINIGHT.
vrit. † WRITE.
Vrit'ra (vrĭt'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Vṛtra.*] *Vedic Myth.* Demon of drought, whom Indra forces to release the rain.
vrocht (vrŏkt). Scot var. of WROUGHT.
vrommard. † FROMWARD.
vroth. † WROTH.
vroucht. † WROUGHT.
‖ **vrouw** (vrou; *S. Af. pron.* frou), *n.* [D. See 1st FROW.] A woman; a housewife; a frow.
vrovre. † FROVER.
V. R. P. *Abbr.* Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas (L., Your Very Reverend Paternity).
vrumthe. † FRUMTH.
vry. † FREE.
vs-. For words beginning *vs-,* see the forms in US-.
vs. *Abbr.* Versus (L., against).
v. s. *Abbr.* Vide supra (L., see above); volti subito (It., turn over quickly).
V. S. *Abbr.* Veterinary Surgeon.
V. S. C. *Abbr.* Volunteer Staff Corps.
VSS. *Abbr.* Versions.
vt-. For words beginning *vt-,* see the forms in UT-.
V. T., or **v. t.** *Abbr.* Verb transitive, Vetus Testamentum (L., Old Testament).
Vt. *Abbr.* Vermont.
V thread. V tool, V tooth, V type. See V, *a.*
vu-. For words beginning in *vu-,* see the forms in UV-.
vuel. Obs. sp. of EVIL.
Vuel'ta to·bac'co (vwĕl'tä). Tobacco grown in the Vuelta Abajo, Cuba, generally considered to be the finest grade.

Vul′can (vŭl′kăn), *n.* [L. *Vulcanus, Volcanus*; cf. Skr. *ulkā* firebrand, meteor. Cf. VOLCANO.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The god of the fiery element, esp. in its fearful aspects, whose cult, according to tradition, was brought to Rome by the Sabine king Titus Tatius. Later he was identified with the Greek *Hephæstus* and was hence represented as consort of Venus and god of metal working. His earlier consort was *Maja* or *Majesta*, to whom an offering was made on May first. The feast of Vulcan was the Volcanalia, Aug. 23, celebrated in imperial times with games at the Circus. See DI.
2. *Astron.* A hypothetical intramercurial planet the existence of which has not yet been established by observation.
3. [*l. c.*] A volcano. *Obs.*
Vul-ca′ni-an (vŭl-kā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Vulcanius.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made by, Vulcan; hence, of or pertaining to works in iron or other metals.
2. [*l. c.*] Volcanic.
3. Of or pertaining to Plutonism; Plutonic.
vul′can-ite (vŭl′kăn-īt), *n.* Hard rubber produced by vulcanizing with much sulphur. See EBONITE.
Hard rubber, *vulcanite*, or ebonite, is usually made from the cheaper grades of rubber, especially that from Borneo and Java, and contains a large amount of filling material. From 25 to 50 per cent of sulphur is added. *F. Thorp.*
vul′can-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [See VULCAN.] **1.** Act or process of imparting to caoutchouc, guttapercha, or the like, greater elasticity, durability, or hardness by heating with sulphur, sulphides, or oxides, or by soaking the material in a solution of sulphur chloride. In the latter case the action is superficial only.
2. Act or process of heating timber under pressure to increase its toughness, hardness, and durability. Products are formed which fill up the pores of the wood.
vul′can-ize (vŭl′kăn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To subject to the process of vulcanization.
2. Hence, to treat in various other ways, as for hardening; as, to *vulcanize* paper by immersing in a strong solution of zinc chloride.
Vulcan powder. A dynamite composed of nitroglycerin (30 parts), sodium nitrate (52.5), charcoal (10.5), and sulphur (7), used in mining and blasting.
vul′gar (vŭl′gȧr), *a.* [L. *vulgaris*, fr. *vulgus* the multitude, the common people; cf. Skr. *varga* group, body of men, OIr. *folc* abundance, W. *gwala* sufficiency, Bret. *gwalc′h* satiety: cf. F. *vulgaire.* Cf. DIVULGE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the common people, or general public; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, vernacular.
Leave them as naked as the *vulgar* air. *Shak.*
It might be more useful to the English reader . . . to write in our *vulgar* language. *Bp. Fell.*
2. Belonging or relating to the common people as distinguished from the cultivated or educated; pertaining to common life; plebeian. "Like the *vulgar* sort of market men." *Shak.* "Low and *vulgar* life." *Addison.*
3. Hence, lacking cultivation or refinement; unrefined; boorish; also, offensive to good taste or refined feelings; low; coarse; as, *vulgar* language; *vulgar* ostentation.
Be thou familiar, but by no means *vulgar.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See COMMON, COARSE.
Vulgar Era, the Christian Era. See ERA, *Table. Obsoles.* — **v. establishment.** See ESTABLISHMENT, 5. — **v. fraction.** = COMMON FRACTION. — **v. purgation.** See PURGATION, 2. — **v. substitution.** *Roman Law.* See SUBSTITUTION, 3 **a** (1).
vul′gar, *n.* **1.** One of the vulgar, or common, people. *Obs.*
These vile *vulgars* are extremely proud. *Chapman.*
2. The vernacular, or common language. *Archaic.*
the vulgar, the common people as a body or class.
vul-ga′ri-an (vŭl-gā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A vulgar, or coarse, unrefined person; esp., a rich or pretentious person of vulgar ideas and standards.
vul′gar-ism (vŭl′gȧr-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *vulgarisme.*] **1.** Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity.
2. A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial, or, esp., in unrefined or low, speech.
Syn. — VULGARISM, VULGARITY. A VULGARISM (see CANT) is a phrase or expression which is in common, but not in good, use; the word does not necessarily connote coarseness; VULGARITY denotes coarseness or lack of refinement in manners or speech; as, "The use of 'aggravating' for 'provoking,' in my boyhood a *vulgarism* of the nursery, has crept into . . . many books" (*J. S. Mill*); "*Vulgarisms* are often only poetry in the egg" (*Lowell*); "that artless simplicity which once obtained the name of coarseness and *vulgarity*" (*V. Knox*); "the reprobate *vulgarity* of the frequenters of Bartholomew fair" (*Gifford*).
vul-gar′i-ty (vŭl-găr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *vulgarité*, L. *vulgaritas* the multitude.] **1.** Quality or state of being vulgar; mean condition of life; the state of the lower classes of society; commonness. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language; absence of refinement; coarseness; also, an instance of this.
3. The common people; the vulgar. *Obs.*
Syn. — See VULGARISM.
vul′gar-i-za′tion (vŭl′gȧr-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* A vulgarizing, or making vulgar; specif.: **a** A making commonly or widely known or familiar; popularization. *Now Rare.* **b** A making coarse or common, or a product of such an act.
vul′gar-ize (vŭl′gȧr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; VUL′GAR-IZED (-īzd); VUL′GAR-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *vulgariser*, LL. *vulgarizare.*] To make vulgar (in any sense).
Exhortation *vulgarized* by low wit. *V. Knox.*
vul′gar-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To produce vulgarity.
2. To act vulgarly. *Obs.*
Vul′gate (-gāt), *n.* [LL. *vulgata editio*, fr. L. *vulgatus* usual, common, p. p. of *vulgare* to make general, or common, to publish, fr. *vulgus* the multitude: cf. F. *vulgate.* See VULGAR, *a.*] **1.** A Latin version of the Scriptures made by Jerome at the close of the 4th century; — so called from its common use in the Latin Church. The Old Testament was translated mostly from the Hebrew and Aramaic, with conformity to the Septuagint, and the New Testament revised from older Latin versions with the aid of Greek manuscripts. Jerome's Latin is nearest to that of the Italian family of Old Latin versions, which is a revision of the European family, which in turn is an independent version from, or an early revision of, the African family, believed by many to include the oldest Latin versions. See VERSION. This is the only Latin version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic. See DOUAY BIBLE.
2. [*l. c.*] Any vulgate text, as of the writings of Æschylus.
He worked upon a *vulgate*, or textus receptus [of Homer], which nearly all our MSS. represent. *James Gow.*
3. [*l. c.*] The vulgar tongue; unrefined speech. *Rare.*
vul′gate, *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or the old Latin version of the Scriptures.
2. Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a *vulgate* text.
vul′gus (vŭl′gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. VULGUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L.] **1.** The common people; the vulgar. *Obs.*
2. In some English schools, a short exercise consisting of a composition of a minimum number of lines in Latin or Greek verse on a given subject.
vul′ner-a-bil′i-ty (vŭl′nēr-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerableness.
vul′ner-a-ble (vŭl′nēr-ȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis* wounding, injurious, fr. *vulnerare* to wound, *vulnus* a wound: prob. akin to Gr. οὐλή scar: cf. F. *vulnérable.*] **1.** Wounding; capable of inflicting wounds. *Obs. & R.*
2. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds; as, the *vulnerable* heel of Achilles.
3. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable; as, a *vulnerable* reputation. *Macaulay.*
— **vul′ner-a-bly**, *adv.* — **vul′ner-a-ble-ness**, *n.*
vul′ner-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *vulnerarius*: cf. F. *vulnéraire.*] **1.** Wound-inflicting; productive of a wound. *Obs. & R.*
2. Used for or useful in healing wounds; as, *vulnerary* plants, remedies.
vul′ner-a-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *vulnéraire.*] A vulnerary remedy.
Vul-pec′u-la (vŭl-pĕk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *vulpes* fox.] *Astron.* A small constellation between Sagitta and Cygnus; the Little Fox; — called also *Vulpecula cum Ansere* (the Little Fox with the Goose).
vul-pec′u-lar (vŭl-pĕk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fox, esp. a young one; vulpine.
Vul-pec′u-lid (-lĭd), *n.* [*Vulpecula* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* One of a meteor stream appearing from the 13th of June to the 7th of July, radiating from a point in Vulpecula.
Vul′pes (vŭl′pēz), *n.* [L., a fox.] *Zoöl.* The genus including the common red fox and closely allied species (see FOX, 1; cf. FENNEC, GRAY FOX), typical of a subfamily, **Vul-pi′næ** (vŭl-pī′nē), including the foxes generally.
vul′pic (vŭl′pĭk), *a.* Also **vul-pin′ic** (vŭl-pĭn′ĭk). *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a yellow crystalline acid, $C_{19}H_{14}O_5$, occurring in the lichen *Cetraria vulpina*, and yielding pulvic acid on decomposition.
vul′pi-cide (vŭl′pĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *vulpes* a fox + E. *-cide.*] In England, one who kills a fox, except in hunting; also, the act of so killing a fox.
vul′pine (vŭl′pĭn; -pīn; 183, 277), *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, fr. *vulpes* a fox.] Of or pertaining to a fox; resembling, or characteristic of, a fox; foxy; cunning; crafty; artful.
vulpine opossum, phalanger, phalangist, an Australian somewhat foxlike phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpecula*). It is gray with yellowish under parts and a blackish prehensile tail.
vul′pin-ism (vŭl′pĭ-nĭz′m), *n.* Quality of being cunning like the fox; craft; artfulness. *Rare.*
He was without guile, and had no *vulpinism* at all. *Carlyle.*
vul′pi-nite (-pĭ-nīt), *n.* [From *Vulpino*, in Italy.] *Min.* A scaly granular grayish white variety of anhydrite.
vul′ture (vŭl′tūr), *n.* [ME. *voutur, vultur*, OF. *voltor, vouteur*, F. *vautour*, L. *vulturius*, fr. *vultur*; cf. *vellere* to tear, to pluck.] Any of certain large raptorial birds of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the hawks, eagles, and falcons, but having weaker claws, and the head usually naked. They subsist chiefly or entirely on carrion. They constitute two families, the Vulturidæ, or Old World vultures, which are only slightly distinguished from the hawks, and the Cathartidæ (which see). Among them are some of the largest birds of flight, and nearly all are very graceful on the wing. See BLACK VULTURE, CONDOR, EGYPTIAN VULTURE, KING VULTURE, LAMMERGEIER, TURKEY BUZZARD.
vulture hock. In fancy poultry, a cluster of stiff feathers growing on the thighs and projecting backward, considered a defect in cochins and similar breeds.
Vul-tu′ri-dæ (vŭl-tū′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the Old World vultures, sometimes ranked as a subfamily, **Vul′tu-ri′næ** (vŭl′tū-rī′nē), of the Falconidæ. See VULTURE.
vul′tur-ine (vŭl′tūr-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *vulturinus.*] Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a vulture.
The *vulturine* nose, which smells nothing but corruption, is no credit to its possessor. *C. Kingsley.*
vulturine eagle, a South African eagle (*Aquila verreauxi*), having the lower back and rump white and the rest of the plumage black. — **v. guinea fowl**, a large long-tailed East African guinea fowl (*Acryllium vulturinum*) having a naked head and lanceolate blue, black, and white feathers on the neck, breast, and shoulders. The back is mostly black, spotted with white, the abdomen bluish, becoming purple on the sides. — **v. sea eagle**, an African fish-eating eagle (*Gypohierax angolensis*) with a bare space round the eyes, and plumage mostly white except black wings and tail.
vul′tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Characteristic of a vulture; rapacious.
vul′va (vŭl′vȧ), *n.* [L. *vulva, volva*, fr. *volvere* to roll.] **a** *Anat.* The external parts of the female genital organs; sometimes, the opening between the projecting parts of the external organs. **b** *Zoöl.* The orifice of the oviduct of an insect or other invertebrate.
vul′var (-vȧr), *a.* *Med. & Anat.* Of or pert. to the vulva.
vul-vi′tis (vŭl-vī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See VULVA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vulva.
vul′vo- (vŭl′vō-), **vulv-.** Combining form for *vulva.*
vul′vo-u′ter-ine (-ū′tēr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the vulva and the uterus.
vul′vo-vag′i-nal (-văj′ĭ-năl; -vȧ-jī′năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina.
vul′vo-vag′i-ni′tis (-văj′ĭ-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vulva and vagina.

W

W (dŭb′′l-ū). **1.** The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. The sound of W is usually a consonant as in *we*, a voiced bilabial fricative formed by raising the back of the tongue as for ōō while rounding the lips so much as to cause a slight friction of the breath. If the rounding is insufficient to cause this consonantal friction the resulting sound is the vowel or vowel glide forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few, how*, to which its use as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see ALPHABET, *Illust.*) dates back to the time when U and V had not been fully differentiated (see U, V). The form *vv* occurs in English as early as the 11th century, later becoming *w*, replacing wyn (see WYN). Etymologically W is most closely related to V and U. See V, and U. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 256.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Wolfram (tungsten). **b** *Elec.* Watt.
3. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **W.**: Various proper names, as Walter, Wilhelmina, William, etc.; Wales; Warden; Warehousing; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh; West; Western; Western Postal District, London; in *Wigwagging*, word. **b** In the form **w.** or **W.**: wanting; week or weeks; in the log book, wet or heavy dew (*Naut.*); wicket or wickets (*Cricket*); wife; with.
W, *or* **w**, *n.*; *pl.* W's or Ws (dŭb′′l-ūz). The letter W, w, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter W.
W, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **W.**

‖ **vuide** (vēd), *n.* [OF., empty, F. *vide.*] A void; a gap. *Obs.*
vu-keel′. Var. of VAKIL.
Vul. *Abbr.* Vulgate.
Vul′ca-na′li-a (vŭl′kȧ-nā′lĭ-ȧ). Var. of VOLCANALIA. See VULCAN, 1. [NIAN.]
Vul-ca′ne-an. Var. of VULCA-
Vul-can′ic (vŭl-kăn′ĭk), *a.* Vulcanian. [tĭ), *n.* Volcanicity.]
vul′can-ic′i-ty (vŭl′kăn-ĭs′ĭ-
vul′can-ism (vŭl′kăn-ĭz′m), *n.* Volcanism; also, Plutonism.
vul′can-ist, *n.* **1.** A worker in metals, like Vulcan. *Obs.* [ist.]
2. a = VOLCANIST. **b** A Pluton-
vulcanite pavement. A pavement with a wearing surface of asphalt and coal tar mixed.
vul′can-iz′a-ble (vŭl′kăn-īz′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE. [vulcanizes.]
vul′can-iz′er (-īz′ēr), *n.* One that
vul-ca′no, *n.* A volcano. *Obs.*
vul′can-ol′o-gy (vŭl′kăn-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [See VULCAN; -LOGY.] = VOLCANOLOGY. — **vul′can-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **vul′can-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
Vul-ca′nus (vŭl-kā′nŭs), *n.* [L.] = VULCAN. [*Dial. Eng.*]
vulch (vŭlch). Var. of FULK.
vuldere. † ELDER.
vulede. Obs. pret. of FOLLOW.
Vulg., *or* **vulg.** *Abbr.* Vulgar; vulgarly; Vulgate.
vul′gar-ist, *n.* A user, or an advocate of the use, of vulgarisms.
vul′gar-iz′er (vŭl′gȧr-īz′ēr), *n.* One that vulgarizes.
vul′gar-ly. *adv.* of VULGAR.
vul′gar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vul-giv′a-gant, *a.* = VOLGIVAGANT. *Obs.*
‖ **vul′go**, *adv.* [L.] Commonly.
vull. † FULL.
vuln (vŭln), *v. t.* [L. *vulnus* wound, or *vulnerare* to wound: cf. OF. *vulnerer.*] *Her.* To wound; — said of the pelican *vulning* herself (depicted as picking her breast so that the blood drips).
vul′ner-al (vŭl′nēr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to wounds. *Obs.*
vul′ner-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vulneratus*, p. p. of *vulnerare* to wound.] To wound; hurt. *R.* — **vul′ner-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*
vul′ner-a-tive (vŭl′nēr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Vulnific. *Obs.*
vul′ner-ose (-ōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* Full of wounds; wounded.
vul-nif′ic (vŭl-nĭf′ĭk), **vul-nif′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *vulnificus*; *vulnus* a wound + *facere* to make.] Causing wounds; inflicting wounds; wounding.
vul′nose (vŭl′nōs; vŭl-nōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* Vulnerose. [*Obs.*]
vul-pec′u-lar-y, *a.* Vulpecular.
vul′pi-na-ry (vŭl′pĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Crafty. *Obs.* — **vul′pi-na-ri-ness** (-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Obs.*
vul-sel′la (vŭl-sĕl′ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *volsella, vulsella*, a kind of pincers.] *Surg.* = VULSELLUM.
vul-sel′lum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vulsella.*] *Surg.* A kind of forceps with serrated, clawlike, or hooked blades; also, a hook with a clawlike end.
vul′sion (vŭl′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vulsio* a plucking.] A pulling or twinging. *Obs.*
vult, *n.* [L. *vultus*: cf. OF. *vout, volt, vult.*] Aspect; countenance; mien; expression. *Obs.*
vul′tern. † VULTURN.
vul′tu-ose′ (vŭl′tū-ōs′; *see* -OSE), *a.* Haughty-looking. *Obs.*
vul′tu-o′sous, *a.* [L. *vultuosus* of an expressive countenance, grimacing.] Of a grave or sad countenance. *Obs.*
Vul′tur (vŭl′tŭr), *n.* [NL. See VULTURE.] *Zoöl.* A Linnæan genus of vultures, orig. comprehensive, but now restricted to certain Old World species.
vul′tur-ase′ (vŭl′tōōr-āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
vulture raven. Either of two large African ravens of the genus *Corvultur*; — so called on account of the thick arched bill.
vul′tur-ish (vŭl′tūr-ĭsh), *a.* Vulturous.
vul′tur-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality or state of being like a vulture; rapaciousness.
vul′turn (vŭl′tŭrn), *n.* [Cf. VULTURE.] The Australian brush turkey (*Catheturus lathami*).
vul-tur′nus (vŭl-tûr′nŭs), *n.* [L. *Vulturnus* ventus, the wind from *Vultur*, a mountain in Apulia.] A southeast wind. *Obs.*
‖ **vul′tus est in′dex a′ni-mi** (ăn′ĭ-mī). [L.] The face is the index of the soul or mind.
vulv-. See VULVO-.
vul′vate, *a.* Vulvar; vulviform.
vul′vi-form (vŭl′vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*vulva* + *-form.*] Of the shape of the vulva; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Oval, with a middle cleft and projecting lips. **b** *Bot.* Like a cleft with projecting edges.
vum (vŭm), *v. i.* Equiv. of *vow* or *swear.* *Dial. U. S.*
vun. † *won*, pret. & p. p. of WIN.
vunde. † *found*, pret. & p. p.
vung, *n. & v.* Hum. *Obs. Scot.*
vurthere. † FURTHER.
vuste. † FIST.
vus′tle (vŭs′′l; vōōs′′l). Dial. Eng. of FUSTLE.
vv. *Abbr.* Verses; first and second violins (*Music*).
V. V. *Abbr.* Vice versa.
V vat, *or* **V′-vat′**, *n.* See V, *a.*
vv. ll. *Abbr.* Variæ lectiones.
V. W. *Abbr.* Very Worshipful.
V weld. See V, *a.*
v. y. *Abbr.* Various years.
vyalette. † VIOLET.
vyce. † VIS, VICE.
vyce (vīs), *n.* [Cf. VISE.] *Coopering.* A kind of clamp with gimlet points for holding a barrel head while the staves are being closed around it.
vyde. † WIDE.
vyf. † WIFE.
vygorowe. † VIGOROUS.
vyhte. † FIGHT.
vy′ing (vī′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VIE. — **vy′ing-ly**, *adv.*
vylayne. † VILLAIN.
vylde. † VILD.
vylte. † VILITY.
vyn. † WIN.
vynd. † WIND.
vyne. † WINE.
vynk. † WINK.
vyolete. † VILITY.
vyolette. † VIOLET.
vyrelle. † FERULE.
vyse. † VISS.
vyse. Var. of VISE, a screw.
vyt. † WIT.
vytch. † WITCH.
vytouten. † WITHOUTEN.
vyve. † WIFE.

W

W. *Abbr.* West; Western; — on the tape of stock tickers.
wa. † WHO. [*terj.*]
wa (wȧ; wä). Var. of WHA, in-
wa (wā). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WAY, WE, WOE. [MEASURE.]
wa (wä). Var. of WAH. See
Wa (wä), *n.* A member of an Indo-Chinese tribe of Upper Burma; also, their language (see INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES).
Wa. *Abbr.* Walter; Walther.
Wa-. See BANTU. [WALL. *Scot.*]
wa′ (wô; wä). Contraction of
W. A. *Abbr.* West Africa; West Australia.

wab′ble, wob′ble (wŏb′'l), *v. i.*; WAB′BLED, WOB′BLED (-'ld); WAB′BLING, WOB′BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. Fries. & LG. *wabbeln* to wabble.] **1**. To move staggeringly or unsteadily from one side to the other; to vacillate; to move in the manner of a rotating disk when the axis of rotation is inclined to that of the disk; as, a top *wabbles*.
2. To vacillate; tremble; as, his voice *wabbled*. *Colloq.*
wab′ble, wob′ble, *v. t.* To cause to wabble. *Colloq.*
wab′ble, wob′ble, *n.* A hobbling unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung; a staggering to and fro.
wab′bler, wob′bler (-lẽr), *n.* **1**. One that wabbles; specif.: *Mach.* An elliptic cutter head placed on a shaft at such an angle as to correspond with an oblique section of a right circular cylinder; — called also *drunken cutter*.
2. *Rolling Mill.* Either of the grooved ends, more or less resembling either a trilobate or a quadrilobate gear wheel in cross section, that project beyond the housings and transmit power to a roll from the coupling boxes.
wab′bly, wob′bly (-lĭ), *a.* Inclined to wabble; wabbling.
wack′e (wăk′ĕ), *n.* [G. *wacke*, MHG. *wacke* a large stone, OHG. *waggo* a pebble.] *Geol.* Rock similar to sandstone in texture, but derived from disintegrated, though but partially decomposed, basic rocks. It is similar to arkose, except that the latter was not derived from basic rock.
wad (wŏd), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *vadd* wadding, Dan. *vat*, D. & G. *watte*, F. *ouate*, It. *ovatta*; properly the cotton or silk obtained from the Syrian swallowwort, formerly cultivated in Egypt; perh. fr. some Ar. word.] **1**. A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow. *Holland.*
2. Specif.: A relatively soft plug or stopper, to retain a charge of powder, to keep the powder and shot close, or to avoid windage, in a muzzle-loading cannon or gun or in a shot cartridge. In old-fashioned muzzle-loading cannon the wad was usually a small mass of flexible material such as hemp or tow rammed down upon the charge. In shot cartridges it is usually a disk of felt or paper.
3. A soft mass, esp. of some loose fibrous substance, variously used, as to stop an aperture, pad a garment, etc.
4. A roll or personal supply of paper money. *Slang, U. S.*
5. *Ceram.* A piece of clay used for various purposes, as a strip of moist clay laid around the rim of a seggar to form a bed for a superimposed seggar in the kiln.
wad, *v. t.*; WAD′DED (wŏd′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); WAD′DING. **1**. To form into a wad, or mass, or into wadding; as, to *wad* tow.
2. To insert or crowd a wad into; to hold in by a wad; as, to *wad* a gun or bullet; also, to stuff or line with some soft substance, or wadding, as cotton; to pad, as a cloak.
wad } (wŏd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1**. Graphite; black lead;
wadd } also, a lead pencil. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. An amorphous dull brown or black mineral substance occurring usually in low places and consisting chiefly of oxides of manganese, with varying amounts of copper oxide, cobalt oxide, silica, etc., and water. It is commonly very soft, but sometimes hard and compact. It is used in making chlorine and as a pigment. Called also *black ocher*.
wad′ding (wŏd′ĭng), *n.* [See WAD a little mass.] **1**. Wads collectively, or material for making wads.
2. Any soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing or padding garments, esp. prepared sheets of carded cotton.
wad′dle (wŏd′'l), *v. i.*; WAD′DLED (-'ld); WAD′DLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *wade*. See WADE.] To walk with short steps, swaying from one side to the other, like a duck; to move clumsily and totteringly along, as a baby; to toddle.
She drawls her words, and *waddles* in her pace. *Young.*
wad′dle, *v. t.* To trample or tread down, as high grass, by walking through it. *Rare.*
wad′dle, *n.* Act of waddling; a toddle.
wad′dy (wŏd′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Thought by some to be a corruption of E. *wood*.] *Australia.*
1. An aboriginal war club.
2. A piece of wood; a stick; a peg; also, a walking stick. *Vogan.*
wad′dy, *v. t.*; WAD′DIED (-ĭd); WAD′DY-ING. To attack or beat with a waddy. *Australia.*
wad′dy-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* An Australian pittosporaceous tree (*Pittosporum bicolor*); also, its wood, used in making waddies.
wade (wād), *v. i.*; WAD′ED (wād′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); WAD′ING (wād′ĭng). [ME. *waden* to wade, go, AS. *wadan* go, proceed, wade; akin to OFries. *wada*, D. *waden*, G. *waten*, OHG. *watan*, Icel. *vaða*, Sw. *vada*, Dan. *vade*, L. *vadere* to go, walk, *vadum* a ford. Cf. EVADE, INVADE, PERVADE, WADDLE.] **1**. To go; pass; penetrate. *Obs.*
Alas, too deep will the venom *wade*. *Chaucer.*
2. To move by stepping in or through a medium, as water, mud, sand, that offers more resistance than air.

Waddies.

3. Hence, to move, pass, go, or get forward with difficulty or labor; to proceed slowly among things that constantly hinder or embarrass; as, to *wade* through a dull book.
And *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way. *Dryden.*
4. Of the sun or moon, to appear as if passing through clouds by which it is partially obscured; as, the sun *wades*, and we shall have rain. *Scot. & Dial.*
wade (wād), *v. t.* To pass or cross by wading; as, he *waded* the rivers and swamps.
wade, *n.* Act of wading; also, a place to be passed by wading; a ford. *Colloq.*
wad′er (wād′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that wades.
2. Any of many long-legged birds that wade in water in search of food, including the shore birds, as sandpipers and snipe, and the inland water birds, as cranes, herons, etc.
3. *pl.* High waterproof boots for wading.
wa′di, wa′dy (wä′dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* WADIES (-dĭz). [Ar. *wādī* a valley, a channel of a river, a river.] In the Levant, a valley; a river; a ravine through which a stream flows; the channel or bed of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season; also, an oasis.
wad′mol (wŏd′mŏl), *n.* Also **wad′mal, wad′moll**, etc. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vaðmāl* a woolen stuff (for *vāðmāl*; *vāð* stuff + *māl* measure), Dan. *vadmel*. Cf. WEED garment; MEAL repast.] An old kind of coarse hairy woolen cloth.
wad′set′ (wŏd′sĕt′), *n.* [Scot. *wad* a pledge; akin to Sw. *vad* a wager.] *Scots Law.* A mortgage; also, a pledge or pawn.
wad′set′, *v. t.* *Scots Law.* To mortgage; to pledge. — **wad′set′ter** (-ẽr), *n.*
wa′fer (wā′fẽr), *n.* [ME. *wafre*, OF. *waufre*, var. of *gaufre*, F. *gaufre*; of Teutonic origin; cf. LG. & D. *wafel*, G. *waffel*, Dan. *vaffel*, Sw. *våffla*; all akin to G. *wabe* a honeycomb, OHG. *waba*; — named from the likeness to a honeycomb. G. *wabe* is perh. akin to E. *weave*. See WEAVE; cf. WAFFLE, GOFFER.] **1**. *Cookery.* A thin cake or biscuit, apparently formerly identical with or similar to the modern waffle.
Wafers piping hot out of the gleed. *Chaucer.*
A woman's oaths are *wafers* — break with making. *B. Jonson.*
2. *Eccl.* A thin cake or piece of bread (commonly unleavened, circular, and stamped with a crucifix or with the sacred monogram — see XP) used in the Eucharist, as in the Roman Catholic Church
3. An adhesive disk of dried paste, made of flour, gelatin, isinglass, or the like, and coloring matter, used as a seal.
4. *Ordnance.* A kind of old-time primer. *Obs. or Hist.*
5. *Med.* A thin sheet of unleavened bread or the like, used to fold over and inclose powders that are to be taken internally; also, a flat vaginal suppository.
wa′fer, *v. t.*; WA′FERED (-fẽrd); WA′FER-ING. To seal, close, or fasten with a wafer.
waff (wȧf), *n.* [See WAFT, WAVE to waver.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A wavering; a wave; waft; puff; gust; whiff; an odor. **b** A slight attack or affection. **c** A glimpse. **d** A wraith.
waff, *v. t. & i.* To wave; flutter; wag; flap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
waff, waf (wȧf), *a.* [Cf. WAIF.] *Scot.* **1**. Stray. *Obs.*
2. Solitary; woebegone.
3. Worthless; disreputable; lowborn; paltry; inferior.
waff, *n.* A vagrant; a low, worthless fellow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
waf′fle (wŏf′'l), *n.* [D. *wafel*. See WAFER.] A soft but crisped indented batter cake cooked in a waffle iron.
waffle iron. A utensil for cooking waffles, having two iron parts hinged together and shutting upon each other, with projecting studs on the insides.
waft (wȧft), *v. t.*; WAFT′ED; WAFT′ING. [Prob. orig. pret. & p. p. of *wave*, v. t. See WAVE to waver.] **1**. To cause to move or go by or as by the impulse of waves, as of water or air; to bear along on or as on, or send or convey through or as through, a buoyant medium; as, a balloon was *wafted* over the channel.
Waft a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*
2. To cause to float; to keep from sinking; to buoy. *Obs.*
3. To signal to, or summon, as by waving the hand; to beckon. *Obs.* "Who *wafts* us yonder?" *Shak.*
4. To turn; direct; as, to *waft* the eyes. *Obs. Shak.*
waft, *v. i.* To be moved, or to pass, on or as on a buoyant medium; to float.
And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryden.*
waft, *n.* **1**. Act of wafting; a signal made by waving something, as a flag, in the air; a beckoning.
2. A floating; waving; a wave or current, as of wind; a puff; gust. "Every *waft* of the air." *Longfellow.*
3. A fleeting odor or taste; a whiff. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
4. Cf. WAFF. **a** A glimpse. *Scot.* **b** A wraith. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Naut.* Also *weft* and more often *wheft*. A pennant or a flag, usually stopped or knotted, used, now rarely, in signaling or sometimes to show the direction of the wind to the steersman; also, the knot in such a flag.
waft′age (wȧf′tāj), *n.* **1**. Act of wafting, or state of being wafted; conveyance on or through a buoyant medium.
Boats prepared for *waftage* to and fro. *Drayton.*
2. Pay or fare for being wafted or conveyed; ferriage. *R.*
Of him no *waftage* greedy Charon got. *Drummond.*
waft′er (wȧf′tẽr), *n.* **1**. One that wafts; specif., *Mach.*, a kind of revolving disk or fan for a blower.
2. A transport, or passenger, boat or its master. *Obs.*
3. A blunt sword, as used by sword dancers. *Dial. Eng.*
waf′ture (wȧf′tūr), *n.* Act of wafting or waving; a wavelike motion; a waft; a beckoning. *Shak.*
wag (wăg), *v. t.*; WAGGED (wăgd); WAG′GING (wăg′ĭng). [ME. *waggen*; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *vagga* to rock a cradle, *vagga* cradle, Icel. *vagga*, Dan. *vugge*; akin to AS. *wagian* to move, wag, *wegan* to bear, carry, G. & D. *bewegen* to move, and E. *weigh*. See WEIGH.] **1**. To sway or swing shortly to and fro, esp. from side to side, with jerky or quick turns, as a small body attached to a larger body; as, a dog *wags* its tail. To *wag* the head, finger, etc., is often expressive of buffoonery or derision.
They . . . reviled him, *wagging* their heads. *Matt.* xxvii. 39.
No discerner durst *wag* his tongue in censure. *Shak.*
2. To nudge. *Obs.*
3. To beckon; — usually with *of* or *on*. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wag, *v. i.* **1**. To move one way and the other; to be shaken to and fro; to vibrate; oscillate; sway.
The resty sieve *wagged* ne'er the more. *Dryden.*
2. To be in action or motion; to move; stir. *Obs. or Colloq.*
"Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world *wags*." *Shak.*
3. To go; depart; to pack off. *Colloq.* *Shak.*
4. Of the tongue, to keep moving in chatter or gossip; as, his tongue *wags* incessantly. *Colloq.*
wag, *n.* [From WAG, *v.*] **1**. Act of wagging; a shake; as, a *wag* of the head or hand. *Colloq.*
2. [Perh. shortened fr. *wag-halter* a rogue.] One full of sport and humor; a wit; a joker.
We wink at *wags* when they offend. *Dryden.*
3. A fellow; — used somewhat derogatorily or playfully.
wage (wāj), *v. t.*; WAGED (wājd); WAG′ING (wāj′ĭng). [ME. *wagen*, OF. *wagier*, var. of *gagier*, to pledge, promise, F. *gager* to wager, lay, bet; cf. LL. *wadium* a pledge; of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. *wadi* a pledge, *gawadjōn* to pledge, akin to E. *wed*, G. *wette* a wager. See WED; cf. GAGE, WAGER a contract.] **1**. To pledge; gage; hence, to hazard on the event of a contest or undertaking; to stake; bet; lay; wager. *Archaic, Dial., or Hist.* *Hakluyt.*
My life I never held but as a pawn
To *wage* against thy enemies. *Shak.*
2. To bind one's self to; to engage to abide the event of; as, to *wage* battle or trial by battle; to *wage* one's law (see WAGER OF LAW). *Obs. or Hist.*
3. To expose one's self to, as a risk; to incur, as a danger; to venture; hazard; attempt. *Obs.*
To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shak.*
4. To engage in, as a contest, as if by previous gage or pledge; to carry on, as a war.
I *wage* not any feud with death. *Tennyson.*
5. To adventure, or let out, for hire or reward; to hire out. *Obs.* "*Wage* thy works for wealth." *Spenser.*
6. To put upon wages; to engage; hire; employ; to pay wages to. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
7. *Ceramics.* To work, knead, or temper, as clay.
wage, *v. i.* **1**. To put one's self under pledge; to bind one's self; to engage. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. To engage in, or carry on, war; to contend. *Rare. Shak.*
3. To be a pledge for something else. *Rare.*
4. To pay wages. *Obs.*
5. To be equivalent as a stake. *Obs.*
The commodity *wages* not with the danger. *Shak.*
wage, *n.* [ME. *wage*, OF. *wage*, var. of *gage*, guarantee, engagement. See WAGE, *v. t.*] **1**. A gage; pledge; a pledge or security that one will do something or will abide by the result of something, as a duel or combat. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. State of being pledged; pledge; pawn; as, to lay one's life in *wage*. *Obs. or R.* *Douglas.*
3. In general, that which is given as a recompense or requital; usually, a reward. *Obs.*
I shall thee give to thy *wage*
A mantle white so [as] milk. *Sir Beues of Hamtoun.*
For with the hook he wounded is so sore,
That he his *wages* hath for evermore. *Chaucer.*
4. That which is pledged or paid for work or other services; hire; pay; — now chiefly in the *pl.*
Churchmen, in whose esteem their blessed employ
Is odious, and their *wages* all their joy. *Cowper.*
Pay them a *wage* in advance, and guarantee them a share in the future profits. *J. Morley.*
5. Fig., produce; yield.
Till harvest come in with his greater *wage*. *Palladius.*
The niggard *wages* of the earth. *Shelley.*
6. Service; hire. *Obs.* *Four Sons of Aymon.*
☞ The plural form *wages* was formerly often, and is still sometimes, construed as a singular; as, "The *wages* of sin is death." *Rom.* vi. 23.
waged (wājd), *a.* Receiving wages; hired.
A *waged* slave of the Devil. *Scott.*
wage, *or* **wages, fund**. That part of the capital of the community which is destined for the support of laborers. — **wage-fund**, *or* **wages-fund, theory**, a theory generally held by economists from 1830 to 1860, that the rate of wages de-

waa-. For words beginning *waa-*, see forms in WA-.
waag (wäg), *n.* [Abyssinian (Tigre) *wāg* or *woāg*.] An African monkey, the grivet.
waar. † WARE, beware.
waar. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WARE, seaweed.
waas. † WASH.
wab (wȧb). Scot. var. of WEB.
wab, *n. & v.* Gab. *Dial. Eng.*
wa-ba′io, wa-ba′yo (wä-bä′yō). Vars. of OUABAIO.
wab′ber (wŏb′ẽr), *n.* [Ar. *wabr*, *wobr*.] The daman.
wab′ble (-'l), *n.* [Cf. WARBLE a tumor.] The larva of a botfly (*Cutiterebra emasculator*) which infests squirrels, and destroys their testicles.
wab′ble, *or* **wob′ble, saw**. = DRUNKEN SAW.
wab′bling, wob′bling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WABBLE, WOBBLE, *v. t.* — **wabbling**, *or* **wobbling, disk** *or* **disc**. = SWASH PLATE. — **wab′bling-ly, wob′bling-ly**, *adv.*
wa′bron (wā′brŭn), **wa′bron-leaf′**, *n.* Also **wa′ber-an-leaf′**, **wa′berf-leaf′**, **way′ber-ry**, **way′-bread′**, etc. [Cf. WAYBREAD.] The common plantain. *Scot.*
wab′ster (wȧb′stẽr; wŏb′-). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WEBSTER.
wacand. † VACANT.
wacche. † WATCH.
wace. † WAS.
wace. Scot. & dial. Eng. of WAX.
wach. Watch. *Ref. Sp.*
Wa-cha′ga (wä-chä′gä), *n. pl.* An important Bantu people inhabiting the southern slopes of Kilimanjaro. [wave.
wache. † WATCH; WAUGH,
wachet. † WATCHET.
wach′na, *n.*, **wach′na cod** (wäk′-nä). [Russ. *vakhnya*.] A small codfish (*Eleginus navaga*) of Kamchatka and Alaska.
wacht. Watched. *Ref. Sp.*
wacht, *n.* [Prob. var. of WEIGHT.] Strength. *Obs. Scot.*
wack (wăk; wȧk). Dial. Eng. of WHACK.
wack (wȧk), *a.* [Cf. D. *wak* moist.] Damp; clammy. *Scot.* — **wack′ness**, *n.* *Scot*
wack′en (*dial.* wȧk′ĕn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WAKEN.
wack′er (wȧk′ẽr; -ĕ). Dial. Eng. var. of QUAKER, *v.*
wack′er (wȧk′ẽr; -ĕ), *a.* [AS. *wacor*.] Watchful; alert; wakeful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [WACKE.
wack′y (wăk′ĭ). Var. of
Wa′co (wā′kō; wä′-), *n.* One of a small tribe of Caddoan Indians, formerly near the site of Waco, Texas, later incorporated with the Wichita.
wacse. † WAX.
wad. † WHAT. [var. of WOAD.
wad (wȧd). Obs. or dial. Eng.
wad (wäd; wȧd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WED, WOULD.
wad′a-ble, wade′a-ble (wād′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
wad′dent (wȧd′'nt). Short for *would not*. *Dial.*
wad′der. † WEATHER.
wad′die (wŏd′ĭ). Var. of WADDY. [WADEN, *a.*
wad′din (wȧd′ĭn). Var. of
wad′ding (wȧd′ĭn). Scot. var. of WEDDING. [Eng. of WATTLE.
wad′dle (wŏd′'l; wȧd′-). Dial.
wad′dle, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wāðol*, usually explained as full moon, or as a wandering.] The wane of the moon. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
wad′dler (wŏd′lẽr), *n.* One that waddles.
wad′dling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WADDLE, *v.* — **wad′dling-ly**, *adv.*
wade. † WOAD.
Wa′de (wä′dĕ), *n.* *Teut. Myth.* A giant, regarded as a storm or sea demon.
wade′a-ble. Var. of WADABLE.
wa′den (wā′dĕn), *a.* Active; supple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wadge (wȧj). Dial. Eng. var. of WEDGE. [wage. *Dial. Eng.*
wadge (wăj), *v. t.* To wager; to
wad hook. *Ordnance.* A wormer. *Obs. or Hist.*
wad′ing (wād′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WADE. — **wading bird**. See WADER, 2. [WADMOL.
wad′mal (wŏd′mȧl). Var. of
Wad′man, Wid′ow (wŏd′mȧn). A lady in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," with whom Uncle Toby is in love. [WADMOL.
wad′meal (wŏd′mēl). Var. of
wad′na (wȧd′nȧ; wŭd′-). Short for *would not*. *Scot.*
wa′dy (wä′dĭ). Var. of WADI.
wae. † WAUGH, wave.
wae (*dial.* wā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOE.
wæde. † WEED, dress.
wæ′dle, *v. i.* [AS. *wǣdlian*.] To be needy; beg. *Obs.* — *n.* A poor, needy person. *Obs.*
wae′fu′, wae′ful (wā′fŏŏ). Scot. vars. of WOEFUL.
waeg (wāg), *n.* The kittiwake gull. *Shetland I.*
wæl. † WAL, slaughter; WELL.
wæld. † WEALD.
wælle. † WELL, *n.*
wælslaht, *n.* [AS. *wælsleaht*.] Slaughter; carnage. *Obs.*
wæne. † WEEN.
wae′ness, *n.* Sadness. *Scot.*
wæpne. † WEAPON.
wær, wære. † WARE, *a.*
wæs, *pres. imper.* = BE. *Obs.*
wæs. † WAS. [of WASE.
waese (wāz; wās). Scot. var.
wae′some (wā′sŭm). Scot. var. of WOESOME.
wæstme. † WASTME.
wae′suck (wā′sŭk), **wae′sucks** (-sŭks), *interj.* [Dial. *wae* woe + (perh.) a slurred form of *sake*, *sakes*.] Alas. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wæter † WATER.
wae worth (wā wû(r)th), *phr.* Woe befall; — in imprecation. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
waf. Var. of WAFF.
wafe. † QUAFF.
wafer ash. The hop tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*), in allusion to its thin samaras.
wafer bread. *Eccl.* Eucharistic bread in the form of wafers.
wafer cake. A wafer (senses 1 & 2).
wa′ferd. Wafered. *Ref. Sp.*
wa′fer-er, *n.* A dealer in the cakes called wafers. *Obs.*
wafer irons *or* **tongs**. *Cookery.* A contrivance having flat plates, or blades between which wafers are baked.
wafer woman. A woman who sold wafer cakes, often employed as a go-between in amours. *Obs.*
wa′fer-y (wā′fẽr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a wafer, as in thinness.
waff. † WAVE. [WAUGH, *a.*
waff (wȧf). Dial. Eng. var. of
waff (wȧf), *n. & v.* Bark; yelp; snarl. *Dial. Eng.*
W. A. F. F. *Abbr.* West African Frontier Force.
‖**Waf′fen-rock′** (väf′ĕn-rŏk′), *n.* [G.: *waffe* weapon + *rock* coat.] *Armor.* A jupon or tabard.
waf′fle (wȧf′'l), *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *waff* to wave.] To flutter; to flap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
waf′fle, *n. & v. i.* [Freq. of *waff* to bark.] Bark; yap. *Dial. Eng.*
waffle ingot. An ingot of aluminium about 3 inches square and ¼ of an inch thick.
waf′fly (-lĭ), *a.* Easily blown about; unsteady; vacillating. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
waff′ness (wȧf′nĕs), *n.* [From WAFF, *a.*] Shabbiness. *Scot.*
waffore, *n.* Perh., wasp. *Obs.*
W. Afr. *Abbr.* West Africa.
wa′fre. † WAFER.
wafrere. † WAFERER.
wafrestre, *n.* [See -STER.] A female waferer. *Obs.*
wafrie, *n.* Wafers; pastry. *Obs.*
waft (wȧft). Scot. var. of WEFT.
waft. Obs. or archaic pret. & p. p. of WAVE.
wa′ful. † WOEFUL.
Wa-gan′da (wä-gän′dä), *n.* Var. of BAGANDA. [of WAYGANG.
wa′′gang′, *or* **wa′-gang′**. Var.
wagd. Waged. *Ref. Sp.*
wage. † WAUGH, wave.
wage′dom (wāj′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

pended on the ratio between the amount of capital available and the number of laborers. It has been abandoned because an amount of capital divided by a number of laborers cannot, in the nature of things, give a *rate* of wages.

wa′gen-boom′ (vä′gĕn-bōōm′), *n.* [D., lit., wagon tree.] A South African proteaceous tree (*Protea grandiflora*); also, its tough wood, used for making wagon wheels.

wa′ger (wā′jẽr), *n.* [ME. *wager*, *wajour*, OF. *wageüre*, var. of *gageüre*, F. *gageure* (cf. OF. *gagiere* a pledge), fr. *wagier*, v.; but cf. also sense 3 below. See WAGE, *v. t.*] **1.** A gage, or pledge. *Obs.*
2. That which is risked on an uncertain event; a stake; prize; bet
3. Act of wagering, or betting; a bet. At the early common law a wager was not invalid as such, but was rendered invalid by any circumstance connected with it rendering its enforcement contrary to public policy, as where it was as to the sex of a person, or in restraint of marriage, or upon the outcome of a trial in court. A wager may take the form of a contract, called a **wagering**, or **gambling**, **contract**. Contracts of this nature include various common forms of valid commercial contracts, as contracts of insurance, contracts dealing in futures, options, etc. Other wagering contracts and bets are now generally made illegal by statute against betting and gambling, and wagering has in many cases been made a criminal offense.
4. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet. *Rare.*
5. [Perh. fr. OF. *wagier*, var. of *gagier*, inf. as n. Cf. WAGER a bet, *gager* giving a gage.] Act of gaging, or giving a pledge, to do something or to abide the event of something; as, *wager* of battle; *wager* of law (see below). *Obs. or Hist.*
wager of law, *Early Eng. Law*, the act of a party having the negative, usually the defendant, in an action in giving a pledge, or in binding himself, to resort to and abide the event of an attempt to prove his case by the oath of himself and the required number of oath helpers, or compurgators. In early times various causes civil and criminal were so settled, and the required number of oath helpers varied both with the rank of the parties and the nature of the offense or default. The procedure survived into modern times as a peculiarity of the actions of detinue and debt. It was abolished in England by 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 42, § 13, having already been long practically obsolete.

wa′ger, *v. t.*; WA′GERED (-jẽrd); WA′GER-ING. To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; to lay; stake; bet.
And *wagered* with him
Pieces of gold 'gainst this which then he wore. *Shak.*

wa′ger, *v. i.* To make a bet; to lay a wager.

wa′ger-ing, *p. a.* Hazarding; pertaining to the act of one who wagers; betting.— **wagering contract**. See WAGER, *n.*, 3.

wa′ges (wā′jĕz; -jĭz; 151), *pl.* of WAGE, *n.* (see WAGE, *n.*, *Note*). Specif.: **1.** Pay given for labor, usually manual or mechanical, at short stated intervals, as distinguished from salaries or fees.
2. *Theoretical Economics.* The share of the annual product or national dividend which goes as a reward to labor, as distinct from the remuneration received by capital in its various forms. This economic or technical sense of the word *wages* is broader than the current sense, and includes not only amounts actually paid to laborers, but the remuneration obtained by those who sell the products of their own work, and the **wages of superintendence** or **management**, which are earned by skill in directing the work of others.
Syn. — WAGES, HIRE, SALARY, STIPEND, PAY, EMOLUMENT. WAGES and HIRE (the latter somewhat archaic in this sense) denote the price paid for labor, esp. by the day or week; as, a day laborer's, carpenter's, cook's *wages;* "The laborer is worthy of his *hire*" (*Luke* x. 7). SALARY and STIPEND (the latter Scottish or archaic for a clergyman's salary) denote a fixed compensation, commonly paid at longer intervals than *wages*, for services (often professional) which require training or ability; as, the *salary* of a minister, a teacher, a bank president, a consul. PAY, which is often general in its sense, may be equivalent esp. to *wages* (as in *pay* day, *pay* roll, etc.); more specifically, it is used with reference to soldiers; as, an officer on half *pay*. EMOLUMENT applies to whatever profits arise from office or employment; as, "the *emoluments* of a profession" (*Gibbon*); "A worthier successor wears his dignity and pockets his *emoluments*" (*Hawthorne*). See PAY.
wages of management *or* **superintendence**. = EARNINGS OF MANAGEMENT. See EARNING, 2.

wage′work′er, *n.* One who works for wages.

wag′ger-y (wăg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* WAGGERIES (-ĭz). [From WAG.] The manner or action of a wag; mischievous merriment; pleasantry; jocularity; waggishness. *Locke.*

wag′gish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Like, or characteristic of, a wag; sportively or good-humoredly mischievous or roguish; frolicsome. "A company of *waggish* boys." *L'Estrange.*
2. Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport; sportive; humorous; as, a *waggish* trick.
— **wag′gish-ly**, *adv.* — **wag′gish-ness**, *n.*

wag′gle (wăg′'l), *v. i.*; WAG′GLED (-'ld); WAG′GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *wag*; cf. D. *waggelen*, G. *wackeln.*] To reel, sway, or move from side to side; to wag.
Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so? *L'Estrange.*

wag′gle, *v. t.* **1.** To move frequently one way and the other; to wag; as, a bird *waggles* his tail.
2. To get the better of; to beat; defeat. *Slang.*

wag′gle, *n.* A waggling or wagging; specif., *Golf*, the preliminary swinging of the club head back and forth over the ball in the line of the proposed stroke.

Wag-ne′ri-an (väg-nē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, characterized by or resembling the theories or style of, Richard Wagner (1813–1883), German composer of opera and music drama.

Wag′ner-ism (väg′nẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Richard Wagner's theory and practice in the composition of opera, or, esp., music drama, his chief aim being to free opera from the conventions of the Italian school, and make dramatic fitness dominate the ensemble of text, music, action, and scene.

wag′ner-ite (väg′nẽr-īt; wăg′nẽr-), *n.* [G., after an official *Wagner.*] *Min.* A fluophosphate of magnesium, $(MgF)MgPO_4$, occurring in yellow monoclinic crystals, and also in massive forms.

wag′on, *or, chiefly British*, **wag′gon** (wăg′ŭn), *n.* [D. *wagen.* See WAIN.] **1.** A kind of four-wheeled vehicle, esp. one used for carrying freight or merchandise. In the United States light *wagons* are used for the conveyance of persons and light commodities.
2. *Brit.* Usually in the spelling *waggon.* A four-wheeled vehicle for transporting goods on a railway; — corresponding in general to the American *freight car*, but usually of much smaller capacity. Open *waggons* correspond to *gondolas*, and *covered* or *box waggons* to *box cars.*
3. A chariot. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
4. A car used in a mine for carrying ore, etc.
5. A tool used by goldbeaters and others to cut and trim gold leaf. It is formed like a miniature sledge with runners of Malacca reed which form the cutting edges.
6. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The Dipper, or Charles's Wain.

wag′on, **wag′gon**, *v. t.*; WAG′ONED, WAG′GONED (wăg′-ŭnd); WAG′ON-ING, WAG′GON-ING. To transport in a wagon or wagons; as, goods are *wagoned* from city to city.

wag′on, **wag′gon**, *v. i.* To wagon goods as a business.

wag′on-age, **wag′gon-age** (-āj), *n.* **1.** Money paid for carriage or conveyance in a wagon.
2. A collection of wagons; wagons, collectively.
Wagonage, provender, and a piece or two of cannon. *Carlyle.*

wagon, *or* **waggon**, **ceiling**. *Arch.* A ceiling formed by a wagon vault.

wag′on-er, **wag′gon-er** (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *wagenaar.*] **1.** One who conducts or drives a wagon, esp. as a business.
2. A charioteer. *Obs.*
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** Auriga. **b** Charles's Wain.

wag′on-ette′, **wag′gon-ette′** (-ĕt′), *n.* [*wagon* + *-ette.*] A kind of pleasure wagon, with two facing seats along the sides back of a transverse seat in front. It is designed to carry six or more.

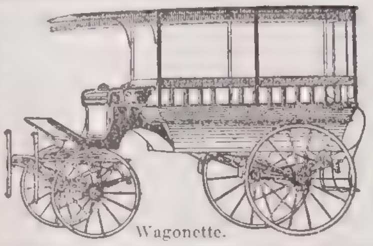
Wagonette.

wag′on-head′ed, **wag′gon-head′ed**, *a.* Having a top, or head, shaped like the top of a covered wagon, or in section or outline like an inverted U; as, a *wagon-headed* ceiling.

wag′on-load′, **wag′gon-load′** (-lōd′), *n.* A wagonful.

wagon, *or* **waggon**, **master**. An officer or person in charge of one or more wagons, esp. of those used for transporting freight, as the supplies of an army, and the like.

wagon, *or* **waggon**, **roof**. *Arch.* A roof formed by, or consisting of, a wagon vault.

wag′on-roofed′, **wag′gon-roofed′** (-rōōft′), *a.* Having a roof, or top, shaped like an inverted U; wagon-headed.

wagon, *or* **waggon**, **top**. *Mach.* **1.** A top, esp. a permanent covering, for a wagon.
2. The enlarged rear part of the shell of a locomotive boiler, over the furnace. See LOCOMOTIVE, *Illust.*

wag′on-wright′, **wag′gon-wright′** (wăg′ŭn-rīt′), *n.* A maker and repairer of wagons; a wainwright.

wag′tail′ (wăg′tāl′), *n.* **1.** **a** Any of numerous mostly Old World birds of the subfamily *Motacillinæ* allied to the pipits. They have a trim slender body and a very long tail which they habitually jerk up and down. Well-known species are the pied wagtail, the white wagtail, and the yellow wagtail, the last of which is represented by a variety in Alaska. **b** Any bird resembling a wagtail, as an American water thrush or an Australian fantail (see FANTAIL, 2 **b**), esp. the wagtail flycatcher.
2. In contempt, a person; esp., a harlot. *Obs.*

Wa-ha′bi, **Wa-ha′bee**, **Wah-ha′bi** (wä-hä′bē), *n.* [Ar. *wahhābī.*] A follower of Mohammed ibn' Abdu'l-Wahhab (1691–1787), Mohammedan reformer. — **Wa-ha′bi-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
In the 17th century a new sect of Muhammadan purists arose in Arabia who rejected the glosses of the Imams and denied the authority of the Sultan, made comparatively light of the authority of Muhammad, forbade the offering of prayers to any prophet or saint, and insisted on the necessity for waging war against all infidels. They were called *Wahabis* after their founder, Muhammad Wahab of Nejd. *Census of India*, 1901.

wa-hoo′ (wä-hōō′; wä′hōō), *n.* Any of various American trees or shrubs; specif.: **a** A celastraceous shrub (*Evonymus atropurpureus*), having purple capsules which in dehiscence expose the scarlet-ariled seeds; — called also *burning bush.* **b** The wing elm; also, the cork elm. **c** The cascara buckthorn. **d** The basswood (*Tilia*).

wa-hoo′, *n.* A dark blue scombroid food fish (*Acanthocybium solandri* or *petus*) of Florida and the West Indies.

waif (wāf), *n.* [ME., OF. *waif*, var. of *guaif*, *gaif*, adj., lost, unclaimed, *chose gaive* a waif; cf. LL. *wayvium*; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *veif* anything flapping or waving. See WAIVE, *v.*] **1.** **a** *Eng. Law.* Stolen goods thrown away by a thief in his flight. They belong to the king, or to the lord of the manor if the king has granted to him the franchise of waif, unless the owner makes fresh suit. If the owner prosecutes the thief to conviction he has a right to receive back his goods. **b** *Early Law.* A woman who is waived. See WAIVE, *v. t.*, 3 **b**. *Obs.*
2. Hence, anything found, or without an owner; that which is blown in by wind or driven in by water or which comes along, as it were, by chance; a stray thing or article. "Rolling in his mind old *waifs* of rime." *Tennyson.*
3. A wanderer; castaway; a stray person or beast, as a homeless child or a lost sheep. *Cowper.*

waif, *v. t.* To throw up or cast away as a waif.
He hath right of life and death over all stranded and *waifed* on his coast. *Ld. Lytton.*

wail (wāl), *v. t.*; WAILED (wāld); WAIL′ING. [ME. *wailen*, *weilen*, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *væla*, also Icel. *væ*, *vei*, interj., woe, and ME. *wai*, *wei*, fr. Scand. Cf. WOE.] To lament; bewail; to grieve over; as, to *wail* one's death.

wail, *v. i.* To express sorrow audibly; to make mournful outcry; to lament; weep.
Therefore I will *wail* and howl. *Micah* i. 8

wail, *n.* Act of wailing; loud lamentation; a mournful cry or sound. "The *wail* of the forest." *Longfellow.*

wail′er (wāl′ẽr), *n.* One who wails, or laments.

wail′ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Sorrowful; mournful; wailing. "*Wailful* widows." *Spenser.* "*Wailful* sonnets." *Shak.*
2. = WAILSOME. *Obs.*

wain (wān), *n.* [ME. *wain*, AS. *wægn*: akin to D. & G. *wagen*, OHG. *wagan*, Icel. & Sw. *vagn*, Dan. *vogn*, and E. *way.* See WAY, WEIGH; cf. WAGON.] **1.** A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, produce, etc.; a wagon or cart. *Archaic or Dial.*
2. [*cap.*, with *the.*] *Astron.* Charles's Wain.
3. A chariot. *Obs.*

wain′scot (wān′skŏt; -skŏt; *formerly commonly, still often in British usage*, wĕn′skŭt), *n.* [D. *wagen-schot* oaken board, OD. *waeghe-schot*, akin to LG. *wagenschot*; the first part is of uncert. orig., the second is D. *schot* a covering of boards (akin to E. *shot*, *shoot*).] **1.** **a** In British usage, a fine grade of oak imported for woodwork. **b** Hence, a wooden lining of an interior wall, usually paneled.
2. Any of various European and American noctuid moths belonging to the genus *Heliophila.* They are reddish or yellowish, streaked or lined with black and white. The **false wainscot** (*H. pseudargyria*) and the **lesser wainscot** (*H. minorata*) are American examples.

wain′scot, *v. t.*; WAIN′SCOT-ED or WAIN′SCOT-TED; WAIN′SCOT-ING or WAIN′SCOT-TING. To line with or as with boards or panelwork; as, to *wainscot* a hall.
The other is *wainscoted* with looking-glass. *Addison.*

wain′scot-ing, **wain′scot-ting**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WAINSCOT. Hence: *n.* The material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole; panelwork.

waist (wāst), *n.* [ME. *wast*; originally, growth, akin to AS. *weaxan* to grow; cf. AS. *wæstm* growth, also Icel. *vöxtr* growth, stature, Sw. *växt*, Dan. *vext.* See WAX to

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wag′el (wăg′ĕl). Var. of WAGGEL.
wage′less, *a.* See -LESS. [GULL.]
wag′el gull. Var. of WAGGEL
wage′ling, *n.* [*wage* + 1st *-ling.*] A hireling; a mercenary. *Obs.*
wageour. ‡ WAGER
wageour, *n.* [See WAGES.] A mercenary soldier. *Obs.*
wa′ger, *v. i.* To stumble; reel; vacillate. *Obs.*
wa′gerd. Wagered. *Ref. Sp.*
wa′ger-er, *n.* One who wagers.
wages fund. = WAGE FUND.
wa′ges-man′ (wā′jĕz-; -jĭz-; 151), *n.* A wageworker. *Rare.*
waget. ‡ WATCHET. [wages.]
wage′work′, *n.* Work done for
wagge. ‡ WAG.
wag′gel, **wag′gel gull** (wăg′ĕl), *n.* A black-backed gull in immature plumage. *Local, Eng.*
wag′gie (-ĭ), *n.* [See WAG, *v.*] A wagtail; esp., the pied wagtail. *Local, Brit.*
wag′gon, **wag′gon-er**, **wag′gon-way′**, etc. Vars. of WAGON, etc. *Chiefly Eng.*
wag′-hal′ter, *n.* [*wag* + *halter.*] A rogue; a rascal; one likely to be hanged. *Obs.* [WOUGH, wall.]
waghe. ‡ WAUGH, wave; WEY;
waghenscot. ‡ WAINSCOT.
wag′ing board *or* **ta′ble**. (wāj′ĭng). *Ceram.* The shelf or table on which clay is tempered.
wag′l. Waggle. *Ref. Sp.*
wag′ld. Waggled. *Ref. Sp.*
wagmoire. ‡ QUAGMIRE.
Wag′ner (väg′nẽr), *n.* Faust's pedantic famulus in Goethe's "Faust" and Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus."
Wag-ne′ri-an-ism (väg-nē′rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* = WAGNERISM.
Wag′ner-ist (väg′nẽr-ĭst), *n.* *Music.* A Wagnerite.
Wag′ner-ite (-īt), *n.* An adherent of Wagnerism.
Wa-go′go (wä-gō′gō), *n. pl.* A widespread Bantu nation of the Unyamwezi highlands, German East Africa, somewhat assimilated to the Masai in manners and customs. [box.]
wagon, *or* **waggon**, **bed**. Wagon
wagon, *or* **waggon**, **boiler**. An early form of steam boiler. See BOILER, 3. [of a wagon.]
wagon, *or* **waggon**, **box**. Body
wagon, *or* **waggon**, **breast**. *Mining.* A breast, or room, into which wagons can be taken.
wag′on-er, *n.* [After Lucas Janszen *Waghenaer*, Dutch cartographer of the 16th century.] A book of charts. *Obs.*
wag′on-et (wăg′ŭn-ĕt: wăg′ŭn-ĕt′). Var. of WAGONETTE.
wag′on-ess, **wag′gon-ess**, *n.* A female driver. [See -FUL.]
wag′on-ful, **wag′gon-ful**, *n.*
wagon, *or* **waggon**, **hammer**. The bolt to attach the doubletree to the tongue of a vehicle.
wagon, *or* **waggon**, **lock**. Any device, as a chain or a shoe, for locking a wagon wheel.
wag′on-ry, **wag′gon-ry**, *n.* Conveyance in wagons. *Obs.*
wagon, *or* **waggon**, **shoe**. A skid, or shoe, for retarding the motion of a wagon wheel; a drag.
wagon, *or* **waggon**, **train**. A train of wagons.
wagon, *or* **waggon**, **tree**. = WAGENBOOM. [BARREL VAULT.]
wagon, *or* **waggon**, **vault**. =
wag′on-way′, **wag′gon-way′**, *n.* A way or road for wagons.
wag′past′ie, *n.* Rogue. *Obs.*
wag′ship, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Waggishness.
2. Status as a wag. [gish. *R.*]
wag′some (wăg′sŭm), *a.* Wag-
wag′start′, **wag′stert**, *n.* [See START a tail.] A wagtail. *Obs.*
wag′tail′, *v. i.* To flutter. *Obs.*
wagtail flycatcher. An Australian black-and-white flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*). Cf. FANTAIL, 2 **b**.
wag′wag′, *n.* A polishing device used by watch and clock makers, in which the polisher has a to-and-fro motion. *Cant.*
wag′wal′let, *n.* Prob., thief. *Obs.*
wag′want′ (wăg′wŏnt′), **wag′wan′ton** (-wŏn′tŭn), *n. pl.* Quaking grass. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wag′wit′, *n.* A wag.
wah. ‡ WOUGH, wall.
wah (wä), *n.* [Siamese *wa.*] See MEASURE.
wah (wä), *n.* [Native name in Nepal *wha*, from the sound it makes.] The panda.
Wa-hab′bi. Var. of WAHABI.
Wa-ha′bit (wä-hä′bĭt), **Wa-ha′bite** (-bīt), *n.* A Wahabi. — **Wa-ha′bit-ism** (-bĭ-tĭz'm: -bĭ-), *n.*
wa-ha′he (wä-hä′hā), *n.* A meliaceous New Zealand tree (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), the leaves of which are used by the natives medicinally; — called also *kohe*, *kohekohe.*
Wa′ha Lake trout (wä′hä). A small black spotted trout (*Salmo bouvieri*) of Waha Lake, Idaho.
wahan. ‡ WHEN.
Wah-ha′bi, **Wah-ha′bite**, etc. Vars. of WAHABI, etc.
wa-hi′ne (wä-hē′nā), *n.* [Maori.] A woman. *New Zealand.*
Wahl′en-ber′gi-a (wäl′ĕn-bûr′-jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Göran *Wahlenberg* (1780–1851), Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of PLATYCODON. [SIOUX, *n.*]
Wah′pe-ton (wä′pĕ-tŏn), *n.* See
‖ **Wahr′heit und Dich′tung** (vär′hīt ŏŏnt dĭĸ′tŏŏng). [G.] Erroneous subtitle of Goethe's autobiography, introduced by his secretary Riemer, and now become a household word. See DICHTUNG UND WAHRHEIT.
Wa-hu′ma (wä-hōō′mä), *n.* A pastoral Hamitic people of Uganda, of Galla descent, who form a noble or ruling class with respect to the conquered Bantus.
wai. ‡ WAY.
Wai′bling (vī′blĭng), *n.* [G., fr. OHG. *Weibilinga*, name of a place; cf. OHG. *Wibilinga.*] = GHIBELLINE.
waid. ‡ WOOD, to grow mad.
waide. Obs. pret. of WEIGH.
waif (wāf). Scot. var. of WAFF.
waif. ‡ WAVE. [*Obs.*]
waif, *v. i.* To wander; to stray.
waifrer. ‡ WAFERER.
waift (wāft), *n.* = WAIF, unclaimed goods. *Obs.*
waige. ‡ WAGE.
waight. ‡ WAIT, WEIGHT.
waightie. ‡ WEIGHTY.
wai′gle (wā′g'l: wĕg′'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WAGGLE.
Wai-gu′li (wī-gōō′lē), *n.* See KAFIR, *n.*, 2.
Wai′i-lat-pu′an (wī′ē-lăt-pōō′ăn), *a.* Designating a small linguistic stock of North American Indians of northwestern Oregon, the Cayuse being the only noteworthy tribe
waik. ‡ VAIK, WAKE, WALK, WATCH, WEAK, *v.*
waik (wāk), *a.* Weak. — **waik′ly**, *adv.* — **waik′ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
waik′en, *v.* = WEAKEN. *Obs.*
waik′rife. ‡ WAKERIFE.
wail. ‡ VAIL, VEIL.
wail. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WALE, choice, choose.
wail, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *völr*, E. WALE a streak or stripe.] A wand; a rod *Obs. Scot.*
waild. Wailed. *Ref. Sp.*
waile-a-way. ‡ WELLAWAY.
wail′er. Var. of WALER. *Mining.*
wail′er-ess, *n.* = WAILSTER. *Obs.*
wail′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WAIL. — **wail′ing-ly**, *adv.*
waill. ‡ VAIL, VALE, WALE.
waillant. ‡ VALIANT.
wail′ment, *n.* [*wail* + *-ment.*] Lamentation. *Obs.*
wail′some, *a.* Deplorable. *Obs.*
wail′ster, *n.* A female mourner. *Obs.*
wailye. ‡ VAIL.
waim. ‡ WHOM.
wai′ment. ‡ WAYMENT.
wain, *n.* ‡ GAIN, remedy; VAIN; WON, dwelling. [of WEAN, *v.*]
wain. ‡ WEAN, *v.*; Scot. var.
wain. Obs. or dial. var. of WANE.
wain, *v. t.* [Cf. WAIN, *n.*] To convey; remove; fetch. *Obs.*
wain′a-ble, *a.* [OF. *waaignable*, var. of *gaaignable*. Cf. GAINABLE, in this sense.] Arable: tillable. *Obs.*
wain′age (wān′āj), *n.* [OF. *waaignage.*] *Early Feudal Law.* Implements of husbandry. See GAINAGE, *n.*
Wäi′nä-möi′nen (wī′ĕ-nĕ-mû′ĕ-nĕn), *n.* Hero of the Finnish epic, the "Kalevala." His deeds include a journey to the land of the dead.
wain′bote′, *n.* *Early Law.* Bote of wood for repair of wagons.
wain′clout′, *n.* A piece of iron for strengthening the axletree of a wagon *Obs.*
waind. ‡ WONDE.
waine. ‡ WANE, WEAN, WEEN.
waine. Obs. pret. of WIN.
wain′man, *n.* A wagoner. *Obs.*
wain′rope′, *n.* A cart rope. *R.*
wainscot oak. The cerris.
waint. ‡ VAUNT.
waint (wĕnt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WENT, a way.
wain′wright′ (wān′rīt′), *n.* [*wain* a wagon + *wright.*] A wagonwright.
wai-pi′ro (wī-pē′rō), *n.* [Maori *wai-piro*; *wai* water + *piro* stinking.] Spirituous liquor; spirits. *New Zealand.*
wair. ‡ FAIR, VER, WERE.
wair (wâr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WARE.
wair (wâr), *n.* *Carp.* A piece of plank two yards long and a foot broad. [WARD, WEIRD.]
waird. Obs. or Scot. var. of
wa′i-re′po (wä′ē-rā′pō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand sting ray (*Dasybatis brevicaudatus*).
wais ‡ WAS.
waische, **waisshe**. ‡ WASH.
waische. Obs. pret. of WASH.
waise. ‡ OOZE.
waist. ‡ WASTE, *n.*

N O P Q R S T U V W

grow.] **1**. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; the small part of the body between the thorax and hips. *Chaucer.*

I am in the *waist* two yards about. *Shak.*

2. A garment, or that part of a garment, which covers the body from the neck or shoulders to, or about to, the waist line. Specif.: **a** The bodice, or upper part, of a woman's dress. **b** An undergarment for children, worn similarly, to which other clothing may be buttoned.

3. That part of anything which corresponds in position to, or resembles in some way, the human waist; the middle or central part; as, the *waist* of a boiler, saddle, violin, etc.

4. *Naut.* That part of a vessel's deck between the quarter-deck and forecastle; the middle part of the ship.

5. A girdle or belt for the waist. *Obs.* *Shak.*

waist′band′ (wāst′bănd′; -bănd), *n.* **1**. The band which encompasses the waist, esp. one on the upper part of breeches, trousers, pantaloons, skirts, or the like.

2. A sash worn by women around the waist. *Rare.*

waist′belt′ (-bĕlt′), *n.* A belt for the waist; sometimes, esp. in military garb, disting. from a belt over the shoulder.

waist boat. *Naut.* A boat carried in a vessel's waist; specif., *Whaling*, that on the port side, usually commanded by the second mate.

waist′cloth′ (wāst′klŏth′; 205), *n.* **1**. A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist; esp., such a garment worn about the hips and passing between the thighs.

2. *Naut.* A covering for the hammocks, stowed in the nettings in the waist; — called *hammock cloth* in the United States navy. *Obs. or R.*

waist′coat (wāst′kōt; *colloq.* wĕs′kŭt; wās′-; 277: *the second pron., formerly almost universal, is still usual in England and frequent in the U. S.*), *n.* **a** A man's garment of ornamental character, formerly worn under the doublet. **b** A sleeveless garment for men, worn under the coat, now extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist. It was formerly worn quite long and of rich and much ornamented materials. It is now usually of the same material as the coat, though often of white for evening dress and of white or colored material for informal wear. **c** A similar garment at times worn by women, esp. as a part of fashionable costume.

It was only when the *waistcoat* was worn without a gown or upper dress that it was considered the mark of a mad or profligate woman. *Nares*

waist′coat-eer′ (-ēr′), *n.* One wearing a waistcoat; esp. a woman wearing one without a gown or upper dress; hence, a strumpet; a harlot. *Obs.*

waist′coat-ing, *n.* A fabric designed for waistcoats, esp., one in which there is a pattern in differently colored yarns.

waist′ed (wās′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Having a waist; — usually in composition; as, short-*waisted*.

waist′er (-tẽr), *n.* *Naut.* A seaman, usually a green hand or a broken-down man, stationed in the waist of a whaler or, formerly, of a vessel of war; hence, sometimes used as an opprobrious epithet. *Now Rare.*

waist′-high′, *a. & adv.* High as the waist.

waist′ing, *n.* Material for waists.

waist′line′ (wāst′līn′), *n.* A line surrounding, or thought of as surrounding, the waist where it is most contracted.

wait (wāt), *v. i.*; WAIT′ED; WAIT′ING. [ME. *waiten* to watch, wait, OF. *waitier*, var. of *guaitier*, *gaitier*, to watch, attend, F. *guetter* to watch, to wait for, of Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. *wahta* a guard, watch, G. *wacht*, fr. OHG. *wahhēn* to watch, be awake. See WAKE, *v. i.*] **1**. To watch; observe; look; lie in wait. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To look (mentally); to be in expectation; — usually with *for*, equivalent to *expect* or *look forward to*.

Joseph of Arimathea, . . . which also *waited* for the kingdom of God. *Mark* xv. 43.

3. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary or inactive, as till the arrival of some person or event or of the proper or favorable time for action; to rest in patience; to stay; not to depart.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait*. *Job* xiv. 14.
They also serve who only stand and *wait*. *Milton.*

4. To be or remain ready to serve or execute orders; to be in waiting; to act as attendant or servant; esp., to attend or wait upon persons at table; to serve.

to wait after, to wait for. *Obs. Caxton.* — **to w. on** *or* **upon**. **a** To attend as a servant; to perform services for; to supply the wants of; to serve; as, *to wait on* a gentleman; *to wait on* the table. "Authority and reason *on* her *wait*." *Milton.* **b** To attend; to go and see; to visit on business or for ceremony. **c** To follow as a consequence; to be connected or associated with; to attend. "That ruin that *waits on* such a supine temper." *Dr. H. More.* **d** To watch; guard; to look watchfully at; to observe. *Obs.* "It is a point of cunning *to wait upon* him with whom you speak with your eye." *Bacon.* **e** To attend to; to perform. "Aaron and his sons . . . shall *wait on* their priest's office." *Num.* iii. 10. *Obs.* **f** To look for; to expect. *Obs.* **g** To escort or accompany; to act as bridesmaid or groomsman to; to court. *Colloq.* **h** *Falconry.* To fly above its master, waiting till game is sprung; — said of a hawk. *Encyc. Brit.* **i** To wait or stay for. *Dial.*

wait, *v. t.* **1**. To watch; observe; to look for; expect. *Obs.*

2. To search or look for; to seek after or out. *Obs.*

3. To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of; to await; as, to *wait* orders; to *wait* a guide.

4. To attend on; accompany; escort; esp., to attend with ceremony or respect; as, to *wait* a funeral. *Obs.*

5. To attend as a consequence; to follow upon. *Obs.*

6. To cause to wait; to defer; postpone; — said of a meal; as, to *wait* dinner. *Colloq.*

to wait attendance, to remain in attendance; to be ready to serve or execute orders. *Obs.* *Shak.*

wait (wāt), *n.* [ME. *waite* watchman, OF. *waite*, var. of *guaite*, *gaite*, watchman, orig. a watching (cf. also OF. *wait*, *guait*, *gait*, F. *guet*, a watching, fr. the v.), fr. OHG. *wahta* watch, or fr. the F. v. See WAIT, *v. i.*] **1**. One who watches; a watchman; sentinel; spy. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*

2. One of a band of musical watchmen or musicians in England, esp. in the 17th century; a musician who sings or plays at night or in the early morning, esp. at Christmas time; a serenader; also, a piece of music sung by such a band or serenaders.

3. The old form of hautboy, or oboe, played by town musicians; — chiefly in the *pl.* *Obs.*

4. Watchfulness; also, expectation. *Obs.*

5. Ambush; trap; snare. *Obs.* except in *to lie in wait*.

6. Act of waiting; a delay; halt; also, time or interval of waiting, as between acts of a play.

wait′-a-bit′, *n.* Any of several plants bearing thorns or stiff hooked appendages, which catch and tear the clothing; as: **a** The bush lawyer of New Zealand. **b** The greenbrier. **c** Any of various species of hawthorn. **d** In South Africa, one of numerous acacias and mimosas. **e** The grapple plant. **f** The prickly ash.

wait′-a-while′, *n.* **a** One of the Australian wattle trees (*Acacia colletioides*), so called from the impenetrability of the thicket which it makes. **b** = WAIT-A-BIT.

wait′er (wāt′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *waitere*; cf. OF. *waiteor*, *guaiteor*, nom. *waitiere*, *guaitiere*, a watcher, F. *guetteur*. See WAIT, *v. i.*] **1**. A watcher; watchman; spy; waylayer. *Obs.* exc. in composition, as in tide*waiter*.

2. One who waits; specif.: **a** One who waits for or awaits something. **b** An attendant; a servant in attendance, as, formerly, a man who did household work, or a waiting woman; now, esp., a man who waits at table, esp. a public table.

3. A vessel or tray on which something is carried, as dishes, etc.; a salver.

wait′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WAIT. — **in waiting**, in attendance; as, lords *in waiting*. See under LORD and LADY. *Eng.* — **w. gentlewoman**, a woman who waits on a person of rank. — **w. maid**, **w. woman**, a maid or woman who waits on another as a personal servant. — **w. man**, a man who waits on another as a personal servant; esp., a valet. — **w. vassal**, an attendant. *Obs.* — **w. woman**. See WAITING MAID.

waiting room. A room for the use of persons waiting, as at a railroad station or other public place.

wait′ress (wāt′rĕs), *n.* A female waiter or attendant at table, esp. at a public table.

waive (wāv), *v. t.*; WAIVED (wāvd); WAIV′ING. [ME. *waiven*, *weiven*, to set aside, remove, AF. *weyver*, OF. (assumed) *wever*, var. of *guever* to abandon, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *veifa* to wave, to vibrate, Goth. *biwaibjan* to wind about, AS. *wǣfan* to wrap up. Cf. VIBRATE, WAIF.] **1**. To put, turn, swing, cast, or set aside; remove; cast off; reject; leave; vacate; desert. *Obs.*

The night com, and the chamber is *weyved*. *Gower.*

2. To put away, or give up, a claim to; to relinquish; abandon; forsake; forgo.

He *waiveth* milk, and flesh, and all. *Chaucer.*

3. *Law.* **a** To throw away; to relinquish voluntarily, as a right which one may enforce if he chooses. **b** *Early Eng. Law.* To abandon or forsake. In very early times a woman could not be outlawed, because she was never *in law*; but later, in Bracton's day, essentially the same result was accomplished by waiving her.

Syn. — See RELINQUISH.

waive, *v. i.* **1**. To turn aside; to twist away; deviate. *Obs.*

2. To leave off; to cease; also, to refuse. *Obs.* *Gower.*

waive, *n.* [See WAIF, WAIVE, *v. t.*] A waif; castaway. *Obs.*

waiv′er (wāv′ẽr), *n.* [AF. *weyver*, inf. as n. See WAIVE, *v.*] *Law.* Act of waiving something; act of waiving, or intentionally relinquishing or abandoning, some known right, claim, or privilege. Cf. ACQUIESCENCE.

Wai Wu Pu (wī wōō pōō). [Chinese *wai*^{4} foreign + *wu*^{4} affairs + *pu*^{4} office.] The Department of Foreign Affairs in the Chinese government.

The Tsung-li Yamen, or Foreign Office, created by a decree of January 19, 1861, was in July, 1902, superseded by the formation of a new Foreign Office called the *Wai Wu Pu*, . . . with precedence before all other boards. *J. Scott Keltie.*

Wa-kash′an (wä-kăsh′ăn), *a.* [Nootka Indian *waukash* good. When heard by Cook at Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, it was supposed to be the name of a tribe.] Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians of the regions around Vancouver. They are expert seamen, build plank houses, and were formerly slaveholders.

wake (wāk), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vök* a hole, opening in ice, Sw. *vak*, Dan. *vaage*, also Icel. *vökr* moist, perh. akin to E. *humid*.] **1**. An open space of water surrounded by ice. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. The passage cut through ice for a vessel. *Obs. or R.*

3. The track left by a vessel in the water; by extension, any track; as, the *wake* of an army.

This effect followed immediately in the *wake* of his earliest exertions. *De Quincey.*

4. A line or roll of hay. *Dial.*

in the wake of, *Naut.*, in line with, or having the same direction as; also, at or near to.

wake, *v. i.*; WAKED (wākt) or WOKE (wōk); WAK′ING (wāk′ĭng). [ME. *waken* (pret. *wok*, *wook*, p. p. *waken*), AS. *wacan* to wake, be born (pret. *wōc*, p. p. *wacen*), combined with the kindred ME. *wakien* (pret. & p. p. *waked*) to watch, be awake, AS. *wacian* (pret. *wacode*), var. of *wæccan* to watch, be awake; akin to OFries. *waka*, OS. *wakōn*, D. *waken*, G. *wachen*, OHG. *wahhēn*, Icel. *vaka*, Sw. *vaka*, Dan. *vaage*, Goth. *wakan*, v. i., *uswakjan*, v. t., AS. *weccan*, v. t., D. *wekken*, G. *wecken*, Icel. *vekja*, Skr. *vājay* to rouse, to impel. Cf. VIGIL, WAIT, *v. i.*, WATCH, *v. i.*] **1**. To be or to continue awake; not to sleep; specif., to watch; to keep watch or vigil, as over a corpse; to hold a wake.

The father *waketh* for the daughter. *Ecclus.* xlii. 9.
Though wisdom *wake*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

2. To sit up late for festivities or revel. *Obs.*

The king doth *wake* to-night, and takes his rouse. *Shak.*

3. To be roused from sleep; to awake; — often with *up*.

Woke up at the sound of the concluding doxology. *G. Eliot.*

4. To be excited or roused up; to be stirred up from a dormant, torpid, or inactive state; to awake.

Then *wake*, my soul, to high desires. *Keble.*

5. To become alive again; to undergo resurrection.

wake (wāk), *v. t.* **1**. To rouse from sleep; to awake.

The angel . . . came again and *waked* me. *Zech.* iv. 1.

2. To put in motion or action; to arouse; excite.

Lest fierce remembrance *wake* my sudden rage. *Milton.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death; to reanimate; revive; as, to *wake* sad memories.

4. To watch, or sit up with, at night, as a dead body; to hold a wake over.

wake, *n.* **1**. Act of waking, or being awaked; also, state of being awake. *Obs. or Poetic.*

Making such difference 'twixt *wake* and sleep. *Shak.*

2. State of forbearing sleep, especially for solemn or festive purposes; a vigil. *Milton.*

3. *Ch. of Eng.* An annual parish festival formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church. Orig., prayers were said on the evening before, and hymns sung during the night, in the church; later, these vigils were discontinued, and the festival degenerated into a fair or market, often lasting several days, and marked by excess and riot.

4. The sitting up of persons with a dead body, often attended with a degree of festivity, chiefly among the Irish. "Blithe as shepherd at a *wake*." *Cowper.*

wake current. *Naut.* A current caused by, and moving in the same direction with, a vessel, due to friction.

wake′ful (wāk′fōōl), *a.* **1**. Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; affected with insomnia; hence, watchful; vigilant.

Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright. *Dryden.*

2. That wakes; awakening. *Now Rare.* "The *wakeful* trump of doom." *Milton.*

— **wake′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wake′ful-ness**, *n.*

wak′en (wāk′′n), *v. i.*; WAK′ENED (-′nd); WAK′EN-ING. [ME. *waknen*, AS. *wæcnan*, or *wæcnian*; akin to Goth. *gawaknan*. See WAKE, *v. i.*] To wake: **a** To become awake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

Early, Turnus *wakening* with the light. *Dryden.*

b To continue awake; to keep watch or vigil; to watch.

wak′en, *v. t.* **1**. To excite or rouse from sleep; to wake.

2. To excite; rouse; to move to action; to awaken.

Venus now wakes, and *wakens* love. *Milton.*

wak′en-ing, *n.* **1**. Act of one who wakens; an awakening.

2. *Scots Law.* Revival of an action, or the process for it.

wak′er (wāk′ẽr), *n.* One who wakes; specif.: **a** One who rouses from sleep. **b** One who keeps watch or vigil; a watcher. **c** One who takes part in a wake.

wake′-rob′in, *n.* **a** Any species of *Arum*; esp., in England, the cuckoopint. **b** In America, any of various species of *Trillium*; also, the jack-in-the-pulpit.

wakf (wŭkf), *n.* [Ar. *waqf*.] *Moham. Law.* The granting or dedication of property in trust for a pious purpose, that is, to some object that tends to the good of mankind, as to support a mosque or caravansary, to provide for support of one's family, kin, or neighbors, to benefit some particular person or persons and afterward the poor, etc.; also, the trust so created, or the property in trust.

wa′kif (wä′kĭf), *n.* [Ar. *wāqif*.] *Moham. Law.* The person creating a wakf.

wak′ing (wāk′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WAKE. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of one that wakes; state, fact, or period of being awake.

2. A watch; also, a watching; a vigil. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

Wal′chi-a (wăl′kĭ-ȧ; wôl′-), *n.* [NL., after Johann E. I. *Walch* Ger. mineralogist.] *Paleobot.* A genus of pinaceous fossil trees, having short, triangular, spirally arranged falcate leaves and ovate cones with persistent ovate scales. It is characteristic of the Permian, but ranges through the Trias, and is closely related to the genus *Araucaria*.

Wal-den′ses (wŏl-dĕn′sēz), *n. pl.* [LL. *Waldenses*, *Valdenses*.] *Eccl.* A sect of dissenters from the system of the Roman Catholic Church, founded about 1170 by Petrus Waldus, or Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons. Waldo and his followers were devoted to Bible reading and public preaching, and sought to revive primitive pureness of living. They desired to remain in the Roman Catholic Church, but were forced to become a separate body. Their polity was a modified episcopacy and their theology had features resembling Protestantism, esp. in rejecting purgatory and in cultivating Scripture knowledge. Coming into connection with the Bohemian Brethren in the 15th, and the Reformation in the 16th century, they were led to profess Protestant principles. Their chief seats were the alpine valleys of the old provinces of Dauphiné and Provence in France and Piedmont in Italy, in which last they still survive in considerable numbers. They were formerly subjected to many and great persecutions on the part of the ecclesiastical and political authorities, notably in 1655, when they were so severely treated that Cromwell called upon the Protestant nations to interfere in their behalf.

Wal-den′sian (-shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Waldenses. — *n.* One of the Waldenses.

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waist anchor. *Naut.* A sheet anchor. See ANCHOR, *n.*, 1.

waist board. *Naut.* Temporary planking in the waist, esp. in the gangway to protect against seas.

waist boater. *Whaling.* The officer commanding the waist boat, usually the second mate.

waist′less, *a.* Without waist; unshapely.

waistour. † WASTER.

waist′rel. Var. of WASTREL. *Dial. Eng.*

waist tree. *Naut.* Formerly, a rough spar placed on the rail in the waist of a ship.

wait. † WET, WIT, *v.*

wait (wāt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOT, know.

wai′ter (wā′tẽr; -tẽ). Dial. Eng. var. of WATER.

wait′er-age (wāt′ẽr-ĭj), *n.* Service of a waiter; attendance.

wait′er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

wait′er-ing, *n.* Service or employment as a waiter.

wait′-fee′, *n.* *Early Feudal Law.* A commutation paid in lieu of **wait′-serv′ice**, or watching at the lord's castle.

waith. † WATHE.

waith, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vāð* piece of cloth, garment, E. WEED garment.] Cloth made into a garment, as in a woman's plaid. *Obs.* *Scot.*

waith, *a.* Wandering; roaming. — *v. i.* To wander. — *n.* Anything astray and unclaimed. Cf. WAIF, *n.*, 2. *All Obs.* *Scot.*

waith′man, *n.* Wanderer; hunter; traveler; fugitive. *Obs. Scot.*

wait′ing-ly, *adv.* of WAITING.

waits′men, *n. pl.* [See WAIT, *n.*] Musicians. *Obs*

waiv. Waive. *Ref. Sp.*

waivd. Waived. *Ref. Sp.*

waiv′er-y (wāv′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Early Eng. Law.* The act of depriving a woman of the protection of the law by waiving her.

wai′vod, **wai′vode** (wā′vōd). Vars. of VOIVODE.

waiv′ure (wāv′ūr), *n.* Waiver. *Obs. or R.*

wai′wode (wā′wōd), **wai′wode-ship**, etc. Vars. of VOIVODE, etc.

wak. † WAKE, WEAK.

wak. Var. of WACK, damp.

Wa-kam′ba (wä-käm′bä), *n. pl.* A Bantu people of British East Africa somewhat assimilated to the Hamites in customs.

wa-kan′ (wä-kän′), *or* **wa-kan′da** (-dä), *n.* Natural magic; supernatural or divine power in nature; — Siouan for *manito*.

wake. Var. of WAIK, weak.

wake, *v. i.* [Cf. L. *vacare* to be vacant.] To be vacant. *Obs. Scot*

wa-keel′. Var. of VAKIL.

Wake knot. See HERALDIC KNOT.

wake′man, *n.* A watchman. *Obs.*

wak′en (wāk′′n), *a.* Awake; alert. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wak′en-er (wāk′′n-ẽr), *n.* One that wakens.

wake′ness, *n.* State or period of being awake. *Obs.*

waker. † WACKER.

waker, *a.* [AS. *wacor*.] Wakeful; watchful; vigilant. *Obs.*

wake′rife (wāk′rīf), *a.* [See WAKE, *v.*; RIFE, *a.*] Wakeful; watchful; alert. — **wake′rife-ly**, *adv.* — **wake′rife-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wakerly, *adv.* [*waker*, *a.* + *-ly*; cf. AS. *wacorlīce*.] Wakefully. *Obs.*

wakess, *n.* [Cf. WAKE, in this sense.] A wake; a feast. *Obs.*

wake′time′, *n.* Time during which one is awake. *Rare.*

wakie. † WOKIE.

wakien. † WAKE, *v.*

wa′ki-ki (wä′kē-kē), *n.* Shell money. *South Sea Islands.*

wa-kil′. Var. of VAKIL.

wak′ing (wāk′ĭng), *p. pr. & p. a.* of WAKE.

wak′i-up. Var. of WIKIUP.

wak′ken (*dial.* wak′′n). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WAKEN.

Wak′ker's hyacinth germ. See HYACINTH BACTERIOSIS.

wakne. † WAKEN.

wakrong, *a.* [See WAKER, *a.*] Wakeful. *Obs.*

Wa-kwa′fi (wä-kwä′fē), *n. pl.* [Swahili, fr. the pl. sign *wa* + a Masai word designating a country.] Masai who have abandoned nomadic life and established agricultural communities, in British East Africa.

wak′y (wāk′ĭ), *a.* Wakeful.

wal. † WALL.

wal, *n.* [AS. *wæl*.] Slaughter; carnage. *Obs.*

Wal. *Abbr.* Walloon.

Wal′ach (wŏl′ăk). Var. of WALLACH.

Wa-la′chi-an (wŏ-lā′kĭ-ăn). Var. of WALLACHIAN.

Wa′la-pi (wä′lä-pī), *n.* One of a tribe of Yuman Indians dwelling on the Colorado River in northwestern Arizona, mainly stock raisers.

walaway. † WELLAWAY.

walc. † WALK, *n.*

wald. † WOLD, WOULD.

wald, *n.* [AS. *weald*, *geweald*.] Power; sway; rule. *Obs.*

wald, *v. t.* [AS. *wealdan*.] To possess; govern; rule. *Obs.*

waldeged. † WALL-EYED.

N O P Q R S T U V W

wald'grave (wôld'grāv), *n.* [G. *waldgraf*. See WALD; MARGRAVE.] In the old German empire, the head forest keeper; also, formerly, in the Rhine districts, a noble of a certain rank; a kind of count.

Wald-hei'mi-a (wôld-hī'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. F. v. *Waldheim* (1771–1853), German entomologist and paleontologist.] *Zoöl.* A genus of brachiopods closely resembling *Terebratula* but having longer brachial loops. Many species are found as fossils, and a few still exist in the deep sea.

Waldheimia. *a W. flavescens*. Interior showing Loop. *b W. cranium*.

Wald-stein'i-a (-stīn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Count Franz Adam von *Waldstein* (1759–1823), Austrian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous perennial herbs with the aspect of strawberries (*Fragaria*), but having yellow flowers with terminal styles, and few carpels, seated on a short hairy receptacle. They are natives of temperate regions, and are known as *barren strawberries*.

wale (wāl), *n.* [ME. *wale*; cf. Icel. *val* choice, akin to G. *wahl* choice, Goth. *waljan* to choose, and E. *will*.] A choosing; a choice; also, the choicest or best; the pick. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wale, *v. t.* [ME. *walen*. See WALE choice.] **1.** To choose; select; hence, to woo or court. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To pick out the refuse of (coal) by hand. *Dial. Eng.*

wale (wāl), *n.* [ME. *wale* a wale or weal, a gunwale, AS. *walu* a mark of stripes or blows, prob. orig., a rod; akin to Icel. *völr* a round stick, Goth. *walus* a rod, staff. Cf. WEAL a wale.] **1.** A streak or mark made on the skin by a rod or whip; a stripe; a wheal. *Holland.*
2. A ridge or streak rising above the surface, as of cloth; hence, texture, as of cloth; grain.

> Thou 'rt rougher far,
> And of a coarser *wale*, fuller of pride. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A timber bolted to a row of piles; a wale piece.
4. *Naut.* **a** The side of a ship or boat. *Obs.* **b** *pl. Shipbuilding.* Certain strakes of the outside planking of a vessel; the bends; as, channel *wales*, or strakes along the spar deck, etc. Cf. STRAKE, 3, *Note*. **c** = WALL KNOT. *Rare.*
5. *Basketwork.* A finishing-off course of weaving consisting of four rods worked alternately. See BASKET, *Illust.*

wale, *v. t.*; WALED (wāld); WAL'ING (wāl'ĭng). **1.** To mark with wales, or stripes.
2. To fasten, secure, or protect, with a wale or wale piece.
3. *Basketwork.* To furnish with a wale or wales.
4. *Chiefly Fort.* To weave the web of, as a gabion, esp. with two or more rods at once.

wale piece. Any piece, as a beam, timber, etc., intended to ward off dangerous impact from masonry or the like, as the stringpiece of a pier where shipping is received.

Wal'er (wāl'ẽr), *n.* [From *Wales*, i. e., New South Wales.] A horse, esp. for cavalry, imported from New South Wales; also, any Australian horse. *Colloq.*
☞ The term originated in India, whither many horses are exported from Australia (esp. New South Wales).

wal'ing (wāl'ĭng), *vb. n.* of WALE; also, a wale, as for piles, or wales collectively; material for wales.

walk (wôk), *v. i.*; WALKED (wôkt); WALK'ING. [ME. *walken*, pret. *welk* (cf. also ME. *walkien*, pret. *walkede*, to walk, to full, as cloth), fr. AS. *wealcan*, pret. *wéolc*, to roll, turn, revolve; akin to D. *walken* to felt hats, to work a hat, G. *walken* to full, OHG. *walchan* to beat, to full, Icel. *vālka* to roll, to stamp, Sw. *valka* to full, to roll, Dan. *valke* to full; cf. Skr. *valg* to spring; perh. influenced by AS. *weallian* to roam, go as a pilgrim, akin to G. *wallen*, OHG. *wallōn*.] **1.** To roll; toss. *Obs.*
2. To roll by; pass. *Obs.*

> An hundred winter *welken*. *Genesis & Exodus.*

3. To be in motion; to go; hence, of the tongue, to move incessantly; wag; roll. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
4. To go forth or about; to roam; ramble; wander. *Obs.*

> To *walken* in the wodes wilde. *Chaucer*

5. Specif.: To go restlessly about contrary to the normal course of nature, as a somnambulist or a specter.

> I have heard, but not believed, the spirits of the dead
> May *walk* again. *Shak.*

6. To move along on foot; to advance by steps; to go at a moderate pace; specif., of two-legged creatures, to proceed without running, or lifting one foot entirely before the other touches the ground; of four-legged creatures, to proceed with a gait in which at least two feet are always on the ground (see GAIT, 3); sometimes, specif., to move or go on foot for exercise or amusement.

> Now riden this folk and *walken* on fote
> To seche that seint in selcouthe londis. *Piers Plowman.*

7. To move off; to depart. *Obs. or Colloq.*

> He will make their cows and garrans to *walk*. *Spenser.*

8. To behave; to pursue a course of life; to conduct one's self. "We *walk* perversely with God." *Jer. Taylor.*
9. To move in a manner likened to walking, as a chimney or other masonry swaying through the action of winds, alternate expansion and contraction, or the like.
to walk into, to attack; to give a thrashing or verbal lashing to; also, to eat greedily of; to devour. *Colloq. or Vulgar.*

> He *walks into* us all as if it were our faults. *T. Hughes.*

— **to w. over**, in racing, to go over a course at a walk; — said of a horse when there is no other starter; hence, *Colloq.*, to gain an easy victory in any contest. — **to w. Spanish**, to walk on tiptoe involuntarily through another's lifting one by the seat of the trousers, etc., as in boy's sport; hence, to walk gingerly; to be forced by another to act or proceed; also, to get discharged. *Colloq., U. S.*

> If in his presence we had dared talk Greek we should certainly have *walked Spanish*. *J. Jefferson.*

— **walk about**, *Mil.*, an expression used by British officers to notify a sentry that they waive salutes.

walk (wôk), *v. t.* **1.** To pass through, over, or upon; to traverse; to perambulate; as, to *walk* the streets.

> As we *walk* our earthly round. *Keble.*

2. To cause to walk; to lead, drive, or ride, with a slow pace; as, to *walk* one's horses. *Shak.*
3. [AS. *wealcan* to roll. See WALK to move on foot.] To full, as cloth or yarn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. To take for a walk; to guide in a walk.
5. To move in a manner likened to walking. *Colloq.*

> She *walked* a spinning wheel into the house, making it use first one and then the other of its own spindling legs to achieve progression rather than lifting it by main force. *C. E. Craddock.*

6. *Sporting.* To put or keep (a puppy) in a walk; to train (puppies) in a walk. *Cant.*
to walk one's chalks, to make off; to take French leave. *Slang.* — **to w. Spanish**, to cause to walk Spanish. See the *v. i. Colloq.* — **to w. the chalk**, *or* **the chalk mark** *or* **line**, to act always with strict propriety; to keep "straight;" — from the testing of a man's sobriety by making him try to walk on a straight line chalked on the floor. *Colloq.* — **to w. the plank**, to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark of a ship, until one overbalances it and falls into the sea, — a method of disposing of captives practiced by pirates; hence, to vacate an office or position under compulsion. — **to w. up**, *Hunting*, to force (game) to rise or break cover by walking towards it.

walk, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gewealc* a rolling, motion. See WALK, *v.*] **1.** Act of walking, or moving on the feet at a slow pace or without running.
2. Act of walking for recreation or exercise; as, a morning *walk*; an evening *walk*.
3. Manner of walking; gait; as, to know one at a distance by his *walk*. In the walk of quadrupeds there are always at least two feet on the ground. See GAIT, *n.*, 3.
4. Conduct; course of action; behavior; manner of living.
5. Habitual or proper place, range, or sphere of action; province; as, the *walk* of the historian.

> He opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

6. That in or through which one walks, or a place designed for walking; specif.: **a** One's accustomed place for walking; hence, a haunt. **b** A path specially arranged or paved for walking; as, a graveled *walk* in a garden; sometimes, a sidewalk. **c** An avenue for promenading; a promenade; esp., an avenue in a park or woods; hence, *Obs.*, *pl.*, a park; pleasure grounds. *Shak.*
7. In coffee, coconut, and other plantations, the space between two rows of trees; also, the rows of trees with the space between them.
8. A place or region in which animals may graze or exercise; place of wandering or pasture; range; pasture land.

> He had *walk* for a hundred sheep. *Latimer.*

9. Specif.: *Sporting.* **a** A place for keeping and training puppies. **b** An inclosed area of some extent to which a gamecock is confined to prepare him for fighting.
10. The route or district regularly served by a vender; as, a milkman's *walk*. *Eng.*
11. A hunting district in a park or forest. *Obs.*
12. A procession. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
13. A village fair. *Dial. Eng.*

walk'er (wôk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who walks (in any sense); specif., a pedestrian.

> A very close and gracious *walker* he has been. *C. Kingsley.*

2. That with which one walks; a foot or leg. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** One who wanders about, as by night; a prowler. **b** *Eng. Forest Law.* A forester. **c** [AS. *wealcere*. See WALK, *v. t.*, 3.] A fuller of cloth.
4. A stick insect or similar orthopteran.

walk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WALK. Hence: *a.* Of agricultural implements, designed to be drawn by animal power and guided or operated by a man on foot.
walking beam, *Mach.*, any oscillating lever or beam (see BEAM, *n.*, 10) for transmitting power, as in a beam engine, one form of oil derrick, or the like; a working beam. — **w. boat** *or* **scow**, *Engin.*, a scow moved by "walking" it on spuds which are lowered and lifted as required for this purpose, used esp. for laying pipe, etc., in swift rivers. — **w. crane**, *Mach.*, a light crane traveling on an overhead channel iron and a single rail vertically beneath this in the floor. — **w. delegate**, *Trade-unions*, an official appointed by a union to ascertain whether its rules are observed by its members and their employers and to represent the union in dealing with employers. — **w. fern.** = WALKING LEAF **a**. — **w. fish**, any of numerous Asiatic fishes of the family Ophiocephalidæ which are able to travel about on land. They have a special cavity over the gills lined with a spongy membrane which is supposed to retain moisture to aid in respiration. They construct a curious nest for their young. Some of the species, as *Ophiocephalus marulius*, become more than four feet long. — **w. gentleman** *or* **lady**, *Theater*, an actor or actress engaged for parts of little importance where good appearance is desired. *Obsoles.* — **w. leaf. a** Any fern of the genus *Camptosorus*, esp. *C. rhizophyllus*. See CAMPTOSORUS. **b** A leaf insect. — **w. line**, in stair building, the imaginary line upon which the widths of the treads are set out, used esp. where there are winders. It is generally taken at about 18 inches from the inside of the handrail. Called also *line of travel*. — **w. mort**, a vagrant woman who travels on foot. *Old Thieves' Cant.* — **w. papers**, *or* **w. ticket**, an order to leave; dismissal, as from office. *Colloq.* — **w. pipe**, a pipe for supplying water under pressure to portable hydraulic machines, esp. riveting machines. — **w. scow.** = WALKING BOAT. — **W. Stewart** (stū'ẽrt), John Stewart (1749–1822), an English traveler, who walked through Hindustan, Persia, Nubia, Abyssinia, the Arabian Desert, Europe, and the United States. — **w. stick. a** A stick or staff carried in the hand habitually when walking; a cane. **b** A stick insect, as *Aplopus mayeri*, common in America. — **w.-stick palm**, a slender Australian pinnate-leaved palm (*Bacularia monostachya*). — **walking straw**, a stick insect, esp. a large Australian species (*Cyphocrana titan*) which reaches a length of six or eight inches. — **w. sword**, a very light sword formerly worn as a part of a gentleman's civil costume. — **w. toad**, the natterjack. — **w. twig**, a stick insect. — **w. tyrant**, a stout-legged crested tyrant flycatcher (*Machetornis rixosa*), of South America. — **w. wheel**, *Mach.*, a prime mover consisting of a wheel driven by the weight of men or animals walking either in it or on it; a treadwheel.

walk'out' (wôk'out'), *n.* A labor strike. *Colloq., U. S.*

walk'-o'ver, *n.* In racing, the going over a course by a horse which is the only starter; any race in which all but one of those entered fail to appear; hence, *Colloq.*, a one-sided contest; an uncontested, or an easy, victory.

wall (wôl), *n.* A wall knot. — **wall and crown**. See 2d KNOT, 1.

wall, *v. t.* To make a wall knot on the end of (a rope).

wall (wôl), *n.* [AS. *weall*, fr. L. *vallum* a wall set with palisades; cf. *vallus* a stake, pale, palisade; akin to Gr. ἧλος a nail. Cf. INTERVAL.] **1.** A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, raised to some height, and intended for defense or security, or for an inclosure; esp.: **a** A solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, a park, a town, etc. **b** One of the upright inclosing parts of a building or a room.
2. A defense; rampart; a means of protection; in *pl.*, fortifications, in general; works for defense.

> To rush undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*

3. Something that is like, or suggestive of, a wall.
4. *Mining.* **a** The side of a level or other mine working. **b** The country rock bounding a vein laterally.
5. The bounding side or inside surface of a natural or artificial cavity or vessel; as, the *walls* of a boiler.
the wall, the right or privilege of walking next to the wall or inner side of a sidewalk or pavement, as when meeting others or walking with another; — a privilege regarded as of value in former times of narrow or no footways because it afforded a safer or cleaner passage, and hence now by courtesy given by a gentleman to a lady walking with him. — **to drive, push**, *or* **thrust to the w.**, to force or push aside or to an extreme position; to compel to give way; to get the advantage of, or mastery over; to crush; as, he was *driven to the wall* by his inefficiency.

wall (wôl), *v. t.*; WALLED (wôld), WALL'ING. **1.** To inclose with a wall or as with a wall; to provide with walls.
2. To defend by walls or as if by walls; to fortify.

> The terror of his name that *walls* us in. *Denham.*

3. To close or fill with a wall, as a doorway.
4. To hinder or restrain as by a wall.

wal'la-ba (wŏl'ȧ-bȧ), *n.* [Arawak.] A cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Eperua falcata*) of Demerara, with pinnate leaves and clusters of red flowers. The reddish brown wood is used for palings and shingles; the bitter bark is medicinal.

wal'la-by (-bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [In the language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin, *wolabā* a kind of kangaroo.] Any of various small and medium-sized kangaroos, including many of the genus *Macropus* (except the large plain-colored species) and several allied genera. The large wallabies (brush kangaroos), as the red-necked wallaby (*M. ruficollis*), are more brightly colored and much smaller than the typical kangaroos. Many wallabies, as the hare wallaby, pademelon, etc., are no larger than a hare. See ROCK WALLABY, NAIL-TAILED WALLABY.
on the wallaby, *or* **on the wallaby track**, on a wandering or aimless course suggestive of the rambling track of the wallaby in the bush. *Colloq., Australia.*

Wal'lace's line (wŏl'ās-ĭz). [After Alfred R. *Wallace*, who defined it.] *Zoögeog.* An imaginary line separating the Oriental and Australian regions. It passed between Bali and Lombok, between Celebes and Borneo, and to the eastward of the Philippines. Recent authors contend that it should pass east rather than west of Celebes. The faunas on either side of the line are remarkably distinct.

Wal-la'chi-an (wŏ-lā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [G. *Wallache*, *Walache*, a Wallachian, OHG. *Walah*, *Walh*, a speaker of a Romance language, orig. a Celt; cf. LGr. Βλάχος (ultimately fr. G.) a Wallachian. See WELSH, WALNUT.] Of or pert. to Wallachia, a former principality, now part of the kingdom, of Roumania. — **Wallachian embroidery**, a kind of solid embroidery done in buttonhole stitch. — **W. sheep**, one of a breed of domestic sheep of southeastern Europe and western Asia having very long upright spirally twisted horns.

Wal-la'chi-an, *n.* One of the people whose original home was Wallachia, though many are now settled in Hungary and throughout the Balkans; also, their language, the original alphabet of which, a modified form of Cyrillic, is now generally replaced by Roman characters. See ROUMANIAN.

wall arcade. *Arch.* An arcade built as part of, or against, a wall, usually a blind arcade chiefly for ornament.

wall barley. A European annual grass (*Hordeum murinum*) resembling barley, but found as a weed in waste ground along roadsides, hedgerows, etc.

wall box. *Mach.* A frame set in a wall to receive a pillow block or bearing for a shaft passing through the wall.

wall creeper. A small bird (*Tichodroma muraria*) of the family Certhiidæ, inhabiting cliffs in the mountains of southern Asia, Europe, and northern Africa and, in migration, frequenting walls about towns. It is mostly gray, black, and white, but has a bright crimson wing patch.

wall cress. a Any cress of the genus *Arabis*, exclusive of the tower mustard. **b** The mouse-ear cress.

Wall Creeper.

wald'flute' (wŏld'flōōt'; vält'-), *n.* [G. *wald* in *waldflöte* + E. *flute*.] *Music.* An organ flute stop of soft but resonant tone.
wald'gra-vine (wôld'grȧ-vēn), *n.* [Fem. of *waldgrave*; cf. LANDGRAVINE.] The wife of a waldgrave.
wald'horn' (wŏld'hôrn'; vält'-), *n.* [G., lit., forest horn.] *Music.* The natural horn; the old valveless hunting horn. Cf. FRENCH HORN.
wale. † VALLEY; VEIL; WAIL, [*v.*; WAL, slaughter.
wale, *a.* [Cf. AS. *weallan* to well up, E. WELL, *v. i.*] Eddying; surging. *Obs.* [*Obs. or R.*
wale knot. *Naut.* = WALL KNOT.
wal'er (wāl'ẽr), *n.* One who wales, or produces wales on the skin. *Colloq.*
wal'er, *n.* *Coal Mining.* One who picks out refuse from coal in the cars. *Local, Eng.*
walet. † WALLET.
walew. † WALLOW.
wale'wort' (wāl'wûrt'). Var. of WALLWORT.
Wal-hal'la (wŏl-hăl'ȧ; wäl-häl'lä), *n.* [Cf. G. *Walhalla*.] = VALHALLA.
wa'li (wä'lē), *n.* [Ar. *wālī*.] Governor or prefect, as of a Turkish province.
wal'ie (wāl'ĭ). Var. of WALLY, excellent; large; a toy, etc.
wal'ing (wāl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WALE. [var. of VALISE.
wa-lise' (wȧ-lēs'). Obs. or Scot.
walish. † WELSH. [*Obs. Scot.*
walit, *p. a.* = WALE, choice.
walk. † WELK.
walk (wŏk). Scot. var. of WAKE.
walk'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
walk'-a-bout', *n.* A tramp, or vagrant. *Obs.*
walkane. † WAKEN, *a.*
walk'-a-round', *n.* A dance, or a part of a dance, in which the dancers walk around in a large circle or the like, as among negroes; also, the music for such.
walkene. walkne. † WELKIN.
walk'er, *or* **hook'ey walk'er** (hŏŏk'ĭ wŏk'ẽr), *interj.* An exclamation of incredulity or the like. *Slang, Eng.*
Walker Tariff. See TARIFF, 1 c.
walking fan. A large fan used to protect the face from the sun when walking out of doors.
walking foot. One of the legs of a crustacean, or other arthropod, fitted for walking.
walk'ist, *n.* A walker.
walk'mill', *n.* A fulling mill. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
walk'rife. Var. of WAKERIFE, *a.*
wa'kt. Walked. *Ref. Sp.*
Wal'kyr, Wal-kyr'i-an, etc. = VALKYR, VALKYRIAN, etc.
wal-kyr'ie, *n.* [AS. *wælcyrie*.] **1.** [*cap.*] = VALKYRIE.
2. A witch; a sorceress. *Obs.*
wall (*dial.* wâl), *n.* **a** A wave. *Obs.* **b** [Cf. Fries. *walle*. See WALL to boil.] A spring; a well. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wall (*dial.* wâl), *v. i.* [AS. *weallan*. Cf. WELL, *v.*] To boil; well up; seethe. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To boil. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wall, *v. i.* [Cf. WELD, *v.*] To be consonant. *Obs. Scot.*
Wall. *Abbr.* Wallachian.
wal'la (wŏl'ȧ). Var. of WALLAH.
wal'la, *n.* Kennerly's salmon.
wallaby acacia. The shrub *Acacia rigens*. *Australia.*
wallaby bush. A Tasmanian evergreen euphorbiaceous shrub (*Beyeria viscosa*). [*Table II.*
wallaby grass. See GRASS,
Wal'lach. Wal'lack (wŏl'ăk), *n. & a.* = WALLACHIAN.
wal'lah (wŏl'ȧ), *n.* Also *walla*. [Hind. *wālā*; properly an adjectival affix equivalent to L. *-arius*, and denoting agent, doer.] Agent; a master or owner; a servant or worker; also, *Colloq.*, a person, a fellow. Cf. COMPETITION WALLAH. *Anglo-Ind.*
wall anchor. = BEAM ANCHOR.
wal'la-roo' (wŏl'ȧ-rōō'), *n.* [In the language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin, *wolarū* mountain kangaroo.] Any of several kangaroos of the genus *Macropus*, esp. *M. robustus*.
Wal'la-wal'la (wŏl'ȧ-wŏl'ȧ), *n.* One of a small tribe of Shahaptians of Washington and Oregon. Since 1855 they have been on the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon. They were Christianized by Jesuits about 1840, and are now farmers and stock raisers.
wallaway. † WELLAWAY.
wall'bird', *n.* The spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*
wall bracket. *Mach.* A bracket for supporting a bearing and designed to be fastened to a wall.
wall crane. A crane fixed to a wall, often a form of pillar crane.

walled (wôld), *a.* Furnished or inclosed with a wall or walls; fortified. — **walled plains**, *Astron.*, crateriform depressions on the moon, the interiors of which are nearly level and 40 to 150 miles in diameter. They are usually surrounded by an intricate system of mountain ranges, separated by valleys, crossed by ravines, and united at various points by cross walls and buttresses.

Wal-le′ri-an (wŏ-lē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, Dr. A. V. Waller, an English physiologist (1816-70). **Wallerian degeneration**, *Med.*, the degeneration of nerve fibers which follows injury or disease of a nerve and progresses from the seat of injury along the axon away from the neurone while the part between the seat of injury and the neurone remains intact. — **W. law**, the law underlying Wallerian degeneration. — **W. method**, the method of identifying tracts of nerve fibers, esp. in the spinal cord, by observing the direction of degeneration after section.

wal′let (wŏl′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *walet*, perh. the same word as ME. *watel* a bag. Cf. WATTLE.] **1.** A bag or sack for carrying about the person, as for holding the necessaries for a journey, in one form long, open at the middle, and closed at the ends; a knapsack; a pack.

Time hath, my lord, a *wallet* at his back,
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion *Shak.*

2. Anything hanging loose like a bag. Cf. WATTLE, *n.*, 4. *Obs.* "*Wallets* of flesh." *Shak.*
3. A flat leather bag with a top opening closed by a flap or the like, used for carrying tools, etc.; a tool bag.
4. A pocketbook, esp. one of some size for papers, paper money unfolded, etc., with a flap fastened by a clasp or strap; also, a small flat bag or purse for coins carried on the person.
5. *Angling.* An outfit of small tools, materials, etc., likely to prove useful on a trip.

wall′-eye′, *n.* [See WALL-EYED.] **1.** An eye, as of a horse, in which the iris is very light gray or whitish.
2. Any of various fishes; as: **a** The wall-eyed perch or pike. **b** The wall-eyed surf fish. **c** The alewife, 1. **d** The wall-eyed pollack.

wall′-eyed′, *a.* [ME. *wawileȝid*; cf. Icel. *vagleygr*; fr. *vagl* a beam, a beam in the eye (akin to Sw. *vagel* a roost, a perch, a sty in the eye) + *eygr* having eyes (fr. *auga* eye). See EYE.] **1.** Having a very light gray or whitish eye.
2. Glaring-eyed; fierce-eyed. "*Wall-eyed* wrath." *Shak.* **wall-eyed herring**, the alewife, 1. — **w. perch** or **pike**, an American fresh-water food fish (*Stizostedion vitreum*) having

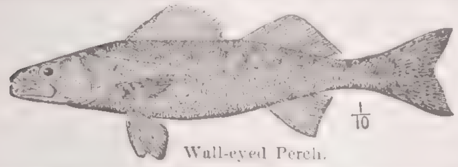
$\frac{1}{10}$ Wall-eyed Perch.

large and prominent eyes. — **w. pollack**, a large sooty-black pollack (*Theragra fucensis*) of the Pacific coast of North America from Monterey northward. — **w. surf fish**, a common California fish (*Hyperprosopon argenteus*), of a nearly uniform sooty color with traces of silvery on the sides.

wall fern. The common polypody.

wall′flow′er (wôl′flou′ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any species of *Cheiranthus*; esp., *C. cheiri*, a perennial brassicaceous plant, with sweet-scented flowers varying from yellow to orange and deep red. In Europe it is common on old walls.
2. In Australia, a species of *Gastrolobium* (*G. grandiflorum*); desert poison bush; — called also *native wallflower*.
3. A woman or man who remains by the wall as a spectator at a dance. *Colloq.*

wall fruit. Fruit borne by trees trained against a wall.

wall gecko. Any of several Old World geckos which live in or about buildings and run over walls, clinging by suckers on the feet.

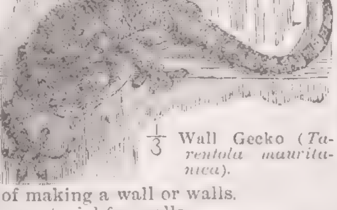
$\frac{1}{3}$ Wall Gecko (*Tarentola mauritanica*).

wall germander. The common germander (*Teucrium chamædrys*).

wall hawkweed. The European hawkweed *Hieracium murorum*; — so called from its habit.

wall′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making a wall or walls.
2. Walls, collectively; material for walls.

walling wax. Wax used by etchers to make a bank, or wall, round the edge of a plate to hold the etching acid, etc.

wall knot. [Cf. WALE knot.] *Naut.* A kind of knot, single or double, crowned or double crowned, made by interweaving the unlaid strands at the end of a rope. See 2d KNOT, 1.

wall lizard. A common lizard (*Lacerta muralis*) of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa, which frequents houses and lives in the chinks and crevices of walls.

Wal-loon′ (wŏ-lōōn′), *n.* [Cf. F. *Wallon.*] One of a people, primarily of Celtic or Alpine race, inhabiting southern Belgium, esp. Hainaut, Namur, Liége, and Luxemburg, and about one third of Brabant; also, their language, Belgian French. — **Wal-loon′**, *a.*

Walloon Church. A Protestant church in the Netherlands, the members of which are descendants of refugees from France and Flanders in 1581 and later. They use French in their services, and the Geneva Catechism.

wal′lop (wŏl′ŭp), *v. i.*; -LOPED (-ŭpt); -LOP-ING. [Prob. imitative. Cf. GALLOP boil.] To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling, with noise. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wal′lop, *v. t.* To beat soundly; flog; thrash. — *n.* A blow; resounding stroke. *Both Scot., Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

wal′lop (wŏl′ŭp), *v. i.* [OF. *waloper*, var. of *galoper*. See GALLOP.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To move quickly, but with great effort; to gallop.
2. To move in a rolling, cumbersome manner; to tumble over or about; to flounder; to waddle.

Sleek sea beasts who roared and rolled and *walloped* in the spouting surges. *Kipling.*

3. To be slatternly.
4. To dangle, flutter, or flap, as rags.

wal′lop, *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To dance violently. **b** To move fast; to throw or tumble over; to kick about; to wag, as the tongue.

wal′lop, *n.* **1.** A quick, rolling movement; a gallop. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A beat or palpitation; a throb. *Obs.* *Scot.*
3. A leap, jump, or plunge. *Scot.*

wal′low (wŏl′ō), *v. i.*; WAL′LOWED (-ōd); WAL′LOW-ING. [ME. *walwen*, AS. *wealwian*; akin to AS. *wielwan*, v. t., to roll, Goth. *walwjan* (in comp.) to roll, L. *volvere*; cf. Skr. *val* to turn. Cf. VOLUBLE, WELL, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** To roll one's self about, as in mire; to tumble or roll about; to move lazily or heavily in any medium; to welter; to flounder; as, swine *wallow* in the mire.

I may *wallow* in the lily beds. *Shak.*

2. To live or continue in brutish satisfaction in some, usually vicious or degraded, condition or mode of life.

God sees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity. *South.*

Syn. — See GROVEL.

wal′low, *v. t.* To roll, as in something unclean. *Rare.*

wal′low, *n.* **1.** Act of wallowing.
2. A kind of rolling walk or gait. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
3. A place to which an animal comes to wallow; also, the depression made by its wallowing; as, a buffalo *wallow*.

wal′low-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wallows.
2. *Mach.* A lantern pinion; a trundle.

wall paper. Paper for walls of rooms; paper hangings.

wall pellitory. A European urticaceous plant (*Parietaria officinalis*), of diuretic properties, growing on old walls.

wall pennywort. A European crassulaceous plant (*Cotyledon umbilicus*) having rounded fleshy leaves.

wall pepper. The common stonecrop (*Sedum acre*).

wall plate. **a** *Arch.* A continuous plate on a wall to support posts, joists, etc. See PLATE, *n.*, 4 **a** (1), & ROOF, *Illust.* **b** *Mining.* A vertical timber of a set, placed along the wall of a shaft. **c** *Mach.* A metal plate or bracket secured flat against the wall to support a bearing, machinery, etc.

wall rib. In a medieval ribbed vault, a rib next to, and in a plane parallel to, the longitudinal wall; a formeret.

wall rock. *Mining.* The rock through which a vein runs; the country rock next to the vein.

wall rocket. A European brassicaceous herb (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*).

wall rue. A small delicate spleenwort (*Asplenium ruta-muraria*) found on walls, cliffs, etc., in Europe and America.

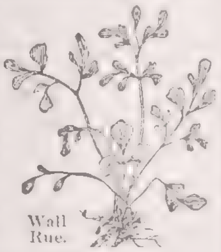
Wall Rue.

wall saltpeter *or* **saltpetre.** Calcium nitrate, found as an efflorescence on walls exposed to decaying nitrogenous matter.

wall′-sid′ed (-sīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* *Naut.* Of a vessel, having sides nearly perpendicular. Cf. BANK-SIDED.

wall spring. A spring issuing from stratified rocks.

Wall Street. A street towards the southern end of the borough of Manhattan, New York City, extending from Broadway to the East River; — so called from the old wall which extended along it when the city belonged to the Dutch. It is the chief financial center of the United States, hence the name is often used for the money market and the financial interests of the country.

wall tent. A tent with upright cloth sides corresponding to the walls of a house.

wall tower. A tower forming an essential part of a wall, esp. in old fortifications.

wall tree. *Hort.* A fruit tree trained against a wall, as is often done in European horticulture.

wall vase. *Art.* A vase intended to hang against a wall, esp. one having the design and character of an ordinary vase, but with one side entirely flat.

wall wasp. A common European solitary wasp (*Odynerus parietus*) which makes its nest in the crevices of walls.

wall′wort′ (wôl′wûrt′), *n.* Any of several wall-inhabiting plants, as danewort, the wall pellitory, the wall pepper, etc.

wal′nut (wôl′nŭt; wŏl′-), *n.* [ME. *walnot*, AS. *wealhhnutu* a Celtic or foreign nut, a walnut; *wealh* foreign, strange, n., a Welshman, Celt (akin to OHG. *Walh*, properly, a Celt, from the name of a Celtic tribe, in L. *Volcae*) + *hnutu* a nut; akin to D. *walnoot*, G. *walnuss*, Icel. *valhnot*, Sw. *valnöt*, Dan. *valnöd*. See NUT; cf. WELSH.] **1. a** The fruit or nut of any tree of the genus *Juglans*, esp. that of *J. regia*, commonly distinguished in the United States as the *English walnut*. **b** A tree of this genus or its wood. The walnuts are ornamental shade trees, and the wood of several species, notably the black walnut, is valuable for furniture, indoor finishings, etc. See JUGLANS; also ENGLISH WALNUT, BLACK WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, 1.
2. The shagbark hickory or its nut. *Local, U. S., esp. New Eng.*

walnut borer. **a** A blue-winged longicorn beetle (*Gaurotes cyanipennis*) whose larva bores into the wood of the black walnut. **b** Any of several ambrosia beetles that bore under the bark or in the wood of the black walnut, esp. *Monarthrum pyri*, *Xyleborus dispar*, and *X. xylographus*.

walnut brown. A deep warm brown color, like that of the heartwood of the black walnut.

walnut case bearer. *Zoöl.* A small moth (*Mineola juglandis*) whose larva lives in a portable case on the walnut.

walnut moth. Any of numerous moths whose larvæ eat the foliage of the walnut; esp.: **a** The regal moth. **b** The imperial moth. **c** The luna moth. **d** Any of several red underwings of the genus *Catocala*. **e** A dagger moth (*Acronycta*, syn. *Apatela*, *americana*), found also on the maple. **f** Either of three species of arctiid moths of the genus *Halisidota* (*H. caryæ*, *H. tessellaris*, and *H. maculata*). **g** *Datana ministra*, whose hairy gregarious larva defoliates also the hickory, birch, oak, chestnut, linden, and apple.

walnut spanworm. The larva of a geometrid moth (*Coniodes plumigeraria*) which sometimes defoliates the English walnut in California.

walnut sphinx. A large brown-and-gray sphinx (*Cressonia juglandis*) whose larva feeds on the leaves of the black walnut and hickory.

walnut weevil. A weevil (*Conotrachelus juglandis*) similar to the plum weevil, whose larvæ live in green walnuts.

walnut worm. The larva of any walnut moth, esp. that of the regal moth (which see) and of *Datana ministra*.

Wal-pur′gis (väl-pōōr′gēs), *n.* A female saint (8th century) of English birth who is reputed to have converted the Saxons to Christianity. Her festival, "Walpurgis Night," the evening before May Day, was believed, in German superstition, to be the occasion for a witches' Sabbath on the Brocken, a peak of the Harz Mountains.

wal′rus (wôl′rŭs; wŏl′-; 277), *n.* [D. *walrus*; of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *valros*, *hvalros*, Sw. *vallross*, Norw. *hvalros*; lit., whale horse; akin to Icel. *hrosshvalr*, AS. *horshwæl*. See WHALE; HORSE.] A very large marine mammal (*Odobenus rosmarus*) of the Arctic Ocean, allied to the seals but forming a distinct family, Odobenidæ. In the male the upper canine teeth form greatly elongated protruding tusks and the neck and shoulders are very thick and heavy.

$\frac{1}{80}$ Walrus.

Individuals often weigh over a ton. The female has smaller, slenderer tusks. The skin makes valuable leather, the tusks are fine ivory, and the blubber yields oil. The animals have been much hunted, and are now rare except in the far north. The walrus of Bering Sea and northward is larger than the Atlantic animal and is usually regarded as a variety or distinct species (*O. obesus*).

Wal-to′ni-an (wŏl-tō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Izaak Walton (1593-1683), author of "The Compleat Angler." — *n.* A disciple of Walton; an angler. *Lockhart.*

waltz (wôlts), *n.* [G. *walzer*, or its source *walzen* to roll, revolve, dance, OHG. *walzan* to roll; akin to AS. *wieltan*. See WELTER.] **a** A kind of round dance performed to music in triple time by dancers in couples, the partners going through a series of steps which cause them to whirl around and at the same time advance round the room. **b** Music for this dance, or having its rather quick triple time.

waltz, *v. i.*; WALTZED (wôltst); WALTZ′ING. [Cf. G. *walzen*. See WALTZ, *n.*] **1.** To dance a waltz or in a waltz movement or step.
2. To move nimbly or quickly as in a waltz. *Slang.*

waltz′er (-ẽr), *n.* A person who waltzes.

wam′ble (wŏm′'l; wăm′-), *v. i.* [ME. *wamlen*; cf. Dan. *vamle*, and *vammel* squeamish, ready to vomit, Icel. *væma* to feel nausea, *væminn* nauseous, and E. dial *wamble*, *wammel*, to roll, to walk unsteadily, to feel sick.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To rumble; — said of the stomach in nausea.
2. To move unsteadily. Specif.: **a** To writhe; wriggle; twist. **b** To quiver; shake. **c** To revolve; spin. **d** To stagger; totter. **e** To turn topsy-turvy; to tumble. **f** To ramble. **g** To rise in seething; — said of water.

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walle. † WELL, *v.*
walled (wôld), *a.* [See WALL-EYED.] Lacking in color or form; — said of an eye. *Colloq. or Dial.*
walleheved. † WELLHEAD
wall engine. A vertical engine bedded flat against a wall, usually with the crank shaft above the cylinder or cylinders.
wall′er, *n.* [G.] The wels.
wall′er (wôl′ẽr), *n.* One who builds walls.
wallet. † VALET.
wal′let-eer′, *n.* One who carries a wallet, as a traveler *Obs.*
wal′let-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
wall frame. = WALL BOX.
wall gillyflower. Wallflower, 1.
wall grenade. *Mil.* A grenade larger than a hand grenade, to be thrown from a wall.
wall′hick′, *n.* [Cf. HICKWALL.] The lesser spotted woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
wal′lie (wŏl′ĭ). A valet. *Scot.*
wall ink. European brooklime.
wal-lise′ (wȧ-lēs′). Dial. var. of VALISE
wall′-less, *a.* See -LESS.
wall lettuce. A European wild lettuce (*Lactuca muralis*).
wall lichen. A rock lichen (*Parmelia parietaria*).
wall link. = WALKING LEAF **a**.
wall louse. = WOOD LOUSE **b**.
wall moss. **a** Any moss that grows on a wall. **b** Wall lichen **c** Common stonecrop. *Dial. Eng.*
wall net. A fishing net set vertically to inclose a space.
wall newt. Wall lizard.
Wal′lon′ (wȧ′lôɴ′). Var. of WALLOON.
wal-loon′ (wŏ-lōōn′), *n.* *Agric.* A disease of tobacco.
Walloon guard. Formerly, the bodyguard of the Spanish monarch, consisting of Walloons.
wal′lop-er. *n.* One that wallops.
wal′lop-er. *n.* = WHOPPER, something enormous. *Dial.* — **wal′lop-ing.** *a.* *Dial.*
wal′lop-ing. *a.* Large; strong; bouncing; whopping. *Dial.*
wal′low (wăl′ē; wŏl′ē), *n.* The alder. *Dial. Eng.*
wal′low. *v. t.* To roll. *Obs.*
wal′low (*dial.* wăl′ē; wŏl′-), *v. i.* [AS. *wealwian.*] To fade; wither. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wal′low, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wealg* lukewarm, tepid, Norw. dial. *valg* insipid, D. *walg* loathing, repugnance.] Tasteless; insipid; also, nauseous. *Dial. Eng.*
wal′low-ish. *a.* [*wallow*, a. + *-ish.*] Flat; insipid; nauseous; mawkish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **wal′low-ish-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
wall pie. Wall rue.
wall piece. A flat timber secured to a wall as a bearing for the upper end of a shore, etc.
wall′-plat′ (wôl′plăt′), *n.* The spotted flycatcher. It builds its nest on walls. *Local, Eng.*
wall spleenwort. The wall rue.
wall string *Stair Building.* The string (of a staircase) that is next to the wall.
wallure. *n.* [See WALL.] Walls. [*Obs.*]
wall-wight, *a.* [Cf. WELL, *adv.*, or perh. WALE to choose; WIGHT, *a.*] Excellently wight, or valiant. *Obs.*
wal′ly (wăl′ĭ). Var. of WALY, [*interj.*]
wal′ly, *v. t.* Fondle; indulge. *Obs.*
wal′ly (wăl′ĭ), *a.* [ME *wale*, a. & n., choice. Cf. WALE choose.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Excellent; fine. **b** Ample; large; robust. **c** Pleasant; jolly.
wal′ly, *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Good fortune; prosperity. *Obs.* **2.** An ornament or toy; a gewgaw; *pl.*, finery.
wal′ly-drag′ (wăl′ĭ-drăg′; wŏl′ĭ-), *n.* Also **wal′ly-drai′gle** (-drā′g'l). A feeble, undergrown, or slovenly creature; the youngest of a brood. *Scot.*
wal′ly-gowd′y (wăl′ĭ-gŏŏd′ĭ; -gōōd′ĭ), *n.* [Dial. *wally* excellent. Cf. WALE choose; GAUD ornament.] Precious jewel or ornament; — in endearment. *Scot.*
walm, *v. i.* [AS. *weallan*; cf. *wælm* billow.] To boil up; to seethe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
walm, *n.* [AS. *wælm.*] A boiling and bubbling; bubbling water; a spring. *Obs.*
walnot. † WALNUT.
walnut oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
walnut scale. A round scale (*Aspidiotus juglansregiæ*) which infests the English walnut.
walour. † VALOR.
wal-pur′gite (wŏl-pûr′jīt; -gīt), *n.* *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of bismuth and uranium, in thin yellow crystals.
walrus bird. The pectoral [sandpiper.]
walrus oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
Walsh. † WELSH.
walsh (wălsh; wŏlsh), *a.* = WALLOWISH. — **walsh′ness**, *n.* *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Walsheman. † WELSHMAN.
Walsh nott. † WALNUT.
walspere, *n.* [AS. *wælspere.*] A spear used in battle. *Obs.*
walt (wălt; wŏlt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WELT, *n.*
walt, *v. t.* Overthrow; cast down. [*Obs.*]
walt, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unwealt* not given to rolling, steady.] Apt to turn; unsteady; crank. *Obs.*
walt (wŏlt; wălt), *v. i.* [ME. *walten* to roll, overturn. Cf. WELTER, *v. i.*] **1.** To roll; overturn; tumble; totter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To rush; pour; flow. *Obs.*
walter. † WATER. [*Obs. Scot.*]
walt′er. *n.* An upset; disorder.
walt′er (wŏl′tẽ(r), *v. i.* [ME. *walteren*, akin to *weltren*. See WELTER.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To roll or toss about; to welter; as: **a** To grovel; wallow. **b** To wamble. *Obs.* **c** To reel; stagger; tumble. **d** To surge.
Wal′ter (wŏl′tẽr), *n.* [OF. *Waltier*, a dial. form of *Gualtier*, *Gautier*, F. *Gautier*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Walther*, OHG. *Walthere*, *Walthari*; cf. G. *walten* to rule, OHG. *waltan*, and G. *heer* army, OHG. *hari.*] Lit., ruling the host; — masc. prop. name. L. *Gaulterus* (gwăl-tē′rŭs); F. *Gauthier*, *Gautier* (gō′tyā′); It. *Gualtiero* (gwäl-tyā′rō); Sp. *Gualterio* (gwäl-tā′rē-ō); G. *Walther* (väl′tẽr). — Dim. *Walt*, *Wat* (*Wat′kin*, obs.).
wal′ter-er, *n.* One who overturns. *Obs.*
walterot. *n.* Absurdity. *Obs.*
walth (wălth). Scot. of WEALTH.
Wal′ton's Pol′y-glot (wôl′tŭnz). See POLYGLOT, *n.*, 2.
wal′tron (wŏl′trŭn), *n.* A walrus. *Obs.*
waltrot. † WALTEROT.
wal′ty (wŏl′tĭ), *a.* [Cf. WALTER to roll.] Liable to roll; crank. *Rare.*
waltz, *v. t.* To move nimbly or turn rapidly. *Slang.*
walue. † VALUE.
walwa † WELLAWAY.
walwe. † WALLOW.
walwort. † WALLWORT.
walx. † WAX.
wal′y (wăl′ĭ). Scot. var. of [WALLY.]
wal′y (wăl′ĭ; wŏl′ĭ), *interj.* [Cf. WELLAWAY.] An exclamation, usually of grief. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A lament. *Scot.*
wal′y-coat′ (wăl′ĭ-kōt′). Var. of WYLIECOAT.
wam. † WHOM.
wa′ma-ra′ (wä′mä-rä′), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *guamacá*, name of a Cuban tree.] The brown ebony of British Guiana.
wamb. wambe. † WOMB.
Wam′ba (wŏm′bȧ), *n.* The self-sacrificing clown, or jester, of Cedric in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

N O P Q R S T U V W

wam'ble (wŏm′'l; wȧm′-), *n.* A rumbling or similar disturbance of the stomach; a feeling of nausea. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wam-pee′ (wŏm-pē′), *n.* [Chin. *huang² p'i²*, lit., yellow skin.] *Bot.* **a** An Asiatic rutaceous tree (*Clausena wampi*); also, its fruit, which is about the size of a large grape, and has a hard rind and a peculiar flavor. **b** = PICKEREL WEED **a**. *Southern U. S.*

wam′pum (wŏm′pŭm; wôm′-; 277), *n.* [Algonquian *wampompeag*; *wamp* (fr. *wab* white) + *ompe* a string (of shell beads) + *ak* or *ag*, a sign for the plural number. Cf. PEAG.] Beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, as ceremonial pledges, or as ornaments. They were polished and strung together in belts or sashes. There were two kinds, black, or dark purple, and white, the black having double the value of the white. From its convenience in the fur trade with the Indians, wampum was largely used by the earlier settlers of the Eastern colonies, as far south as Virginia, and imitation wampum of white porcelain was made for sale to the Indians.

wam′pum-peag′ (-pēg′), *n.* [See WAMPUM; PEAG.] Strictly, the white kind of shell beads used as money, etc., by the aborigines of North America; hence, by extension, any shell money used by them; wampum; peag.

wan (wŏn), *a.* [ME. *wan* wan, pale, faint, perh. fr. the idea of discolored, not having its proper color, AS. *wann, wonn, wan, won*, dark, lurid, livid.] **1.** Dark; gloomy; dusky; black; — now used chiefly of water. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. Having a pale or sickly hue; pale; pallid.

My color . . . [is] *wan* and of a leaden hue *Chaucer*
With the *wan* moon overhead. *Longfellow.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Sad; sorrowful. **b** Frightful; huge; severe.

Syn. — See PALE.

wan, *n.* Quality of being wan; wanness. *Rare.*

Tinged with *wan* from lack of sleep *Tennyson.*

wan, *v. i. & t.*; WANNED (wŏnd); WAN′NING. To grow or make wan; to become or make pale or sickly in looks. "All his visage *wanned*." *Shak.*

wan-. [AS. *wan-, wana*, wanting, lacking, akin to E. *wane*, v. i.] An obsolete prefix used in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English as a particle of negation meaning *deficient, wanting*. It was frequently interchanged with *un-*, not.

wand (wŏnd), *n.* [ME. *wand, wond*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vöndr*, akin to Dan. *vaand*, Goth. *wandus*; perh. orig., a pliant twig, and akin to E. *wind* to turn.] **1.** A twig; a small branch. *Obs.* Cf. YARD.

2. A small stick; switch; rod.

With good smart blows of a *wand* on his back. *Locke.*

3. A rod for some special purpose, as: **a** A staff of authority; a verge. **b** A rod used by conjurers, diviners, magicians, etc. **c** A fishing rod or pole. *Scot.* **d** *Scots Law.* A baton or staff which, with the blazon, constitutes the insignia of a messenger of a court, which he must show in executing a caption; — called also **wand of peace.**

4. An osier; a wicker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wan′der (wŏn′dẽr), *v. i.*; WAN′DERED (-dẽrd); WAN′DERING. [ME. *wandren, wandrien*, AS. *wandrian*; akin to G. *wandern* to wander; fr. AS. *windan* to turn. See WIND to turn.] **1.** To ramble here and there without any certain course or with no definite object in view; to range about; to stroll; rove; roam; stray.

They *wandered* about in sheepskins and goatskins. *Heb. xi. 37.*

2. To go away; to depart; to stray off; deviate; err; to go astray; as, a writer *wanders* from his subject.

O, let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Ps. cxix. 10.*

3. To be delirious; not to be under guidance of reason; to rave; as, the mind *wanders*; he *wanders* in fever.

4. To lose one's self or one's way. *Scot. or Dial.*

Syn. — Range, ramble, roam, rove, stroll. — WANDER, STRAY. TO WANDER is to roam or ramble, esp. without definite course; STRAY suggests more positively deviation from a fixed course, or unsettled or vagrant wandering; as, "I *wandered* lonely as a cloud" (*Wordsworth*); "We *wandered* to the Pine Forest" (*Shelley*); "or *wanders* thoughtful in the silent wood" (*Pope*); "We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways like lost sheep" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "fallows gray, where the nibbling flocks do *stray*" (*Milton*); "Wild it *strays* through the old garden ground of boyish days" (*Keats*); "[Here] it might be possible for the student to *wander*, perhaps even to *stray*, at his own pleasure" (*A. T. Balfour*). See RAMBLE, SAUNTER, DEVIATE, VAGRANT, RANDOM.

wan′der (wŏn′dẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To travel over without a certain course; to traverse; to roam or stroll through. "[Elijah] *wandered* this barren waste." *Milton.*

2. To lose or get lost; also, to bewilder. *Scot. or Dial.*

wan′der, *n.* Act of wandering; a rambling; a stroll.

Our mother took her two little boys by the hand, for a *wander* about the fields. *Borrow.*

wan′der-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wanders; a rambler; one who roves; hence, one who deviates from duty.

2. A planet. *Obs.*

Wanderer, 3 a. *r* Left Wings reversed

3. a A brown-and-black American butterfly (*Feniseca tarquinius*) of the family Lycænidæ. Its larva feeds on woolly aphids of the genus *Schizoneura*, esp. on the alder blight. **b** A wandering spider.

wan′der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WANDER. — **wandering albatross,** a large black-winged white albatross (*Diomedea exulans*), widely distributed in southern oceans. See ALBATROSS, *Illust.* — **w. cell,** *Anat.*, a leucocyte, esp. one which has passed into, and moves about in, the substance of a tissue or organ. — **w. dervish.** See DERVISH, 1. — **W. Jew. a** In a widespread medieval legend, locally surviving, a Jew whom Christ, on his way to the crucifixion, condemned to wander undying upon the earth until Christ's second coming. In the commonest version the Jew is a cobbler before whose house Christ stopped to rest. The Jew, named Joannes Buttadeus, drove him away, saying, "Why dost thou tarry here?" Jesus replied, "I go away, but tarry thou till I come again." According to one account his name was Cartaphilus, but was changed afterwards to Joseph on his conversion. In Germany, his name is made Ahasuerus. **b** (1) Any of several trailing or creeping commelinaceous plants of cultivation, as *Zebrina pendula, Tradescantia fluminensis*, and *Commelina nudiflora*. The common Wandering Jew of the florists is *Zebrina pendula*. See ZEBRINA. (2) The beefsteak saxifrage; also, the Kenilworth ivy. *Local, Eng.* — **w. kidney,** *Med.*, a morbid condition in which one kidney, or, rarely, both kidneys, can be moved in certain directions; — called also *floating kidney, movable kidney*. — **w. liver,** *Med.*, a morbid condition of the liver, similar to wandering kidney. — **w. spider,** any of a tribe of spiders (*Vagabundæ*) that wander about in search of their prey. — **w. star,** a planet. *Obs.* — **w. tattler,** a shore bird (*Heteractitis incanus*) of the coast and interior of Alaska and many Pacific islands. It is similar in form and size to the yellowlegs, but the color of the upper parts is a uniform slaty gray. — **W. Willie,** in Scott's "Redgauntlet," a blind vagabond fiddler, named Steenson, who tells a tale about his grandfather. See STEENSON, STEENIE.

wan′der-oo′ (-ōō′), *n.* [Singhalese *wandurā*: cf. Skr. *vānara* monkey.] **a** Any of several species of langurs. **b** Erron., the lion-tailed monkey.

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Wanderoo b, Male.

wane (wān), *v. i.*; WANED (wānd); WAN′ING (wān′ĭng). [ME. *wanien*, AS. *wanian, wonian*, fr. *wan, won*, deficient, wanting; akin to D. *wan-*, G. *wahnsinn*, insanity, OHG. *wan, wana-*, lacking, *wanōn* to lessen, Icel. *vanr* lacking, Goth. *wans*; cf. Gr. εὖνις bereave l, Skr. *ūna* wanting, inferior. Cf. WANT lack, WANTON.] **1.** To be diminished; to decrease; — contrasted with *wax*, esp. of the moon (meaning its illuminated portion).

Like the moon, aye wax ye and *wane*. *Chaucer*

2. To decline; fail; sink.

Land and trade . . . *wane* together. *Sir J. Child.*

wane, *v. t.* To decrease. *Obs.*

wane, *n.* [ME. *wane*, AS. *wana*. See WANE, *v.*] **1.** Want; lack. *Obs.*

2. Decrease; decline; failure; diminution; declension.

Though the year be on the *wane*. *Keble.*

3. The apparent decrease of the illuminated part of the moon from full to new.

4. The natural curvature of a log or of the edge of a board sawed from a log; the beveled edge of a board or plank as sawed from an unsquared log.

want (wônt; wŏnt; 277), *n.* [Orig. an adj., fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *vant*, neuter of *vanr* lacking, deficient. See WANE, *v. i.*] **1.** State or fact of not having; state or fact of being without anything; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; lack; dearth; as, *want* of power, food.

From having wishes in consequence of our *wants*, we often feel *wants* in consequence of our wishes. *Rambler.*

2. Specif., absence or lack of necessaries; destitution; poverty; penury; indigence; as, to be in *want*.

3. That which is needed or desired; a thing of which the loss is felt or that is indispensable; what is not possessed, and is necessary for use or pleasure; a necessity.

Habitual superfluities become actual *wants*. *Paley.*

4. A vacant space or place; a gap. *Obs.*

5. *Coal Mining.* A barren interval in a coal seam, not attended by a dislocation of the strata. *Eng.*

6. A time of want. *Obs.*

7. A defect in intelligence. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See LACK, POVERTY.

want, *v. t.*; WANT′ED; WANT′ING. **1.** To be without; to be destitute of, or deficient in; not to have; to lack; as, to *want* knowledge; to *want* food.

The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richardson.*

2. To dispense with; to do without. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

3. To have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite; to require; need; as, in winter we *want* a fire.

4. To feel need of; to wish or long for; to desire; crave. "What *wants* my son?" *Addison.*

Syn. — See DESIRE.

want, *v. i.* [ME. *wanten*; cf. Icel. *vanta* to be wanting. See WANT a lack.] **1.** To be absent, deficient, or lacking; to fail, or fall or come short; to lack; — often used impersonally with *of*; as, it *wants* ten minutes of four.

2. To be in a state of destitution; to be needy; to lack.

You have a gift, sir (thank your education),
Will never let you *want*. *B. Jonson.*

want′age (wôn′tȧj; wŏn′-), *n.* That which is wanting; amount lacking; deficiency.

want′er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wants or is in need.

2. A man wanting a wife, or a woman wanting a husband; an unmarried person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

want′ing, *a.* **1.** Absent; lacking; missing; deficient; as, one of the oars is *wanting*; not *wanting* in zeal.

2. Destitute; needy. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

wan′ton (wŏn′tŭn), *a.* [ME. *wantoun*, contr. fr. *wantowen*; *wan-* wanting (see WANE, *v. i.*), hence expressing negation + *towen*, p. p., AS. *togen*, p. p. of *tēon* to draw, to educate, bring up; hence, properly, ill-bred. See TUG, TOW to draw through water.] **1.** Undisciplined; unrestrained; hence, loose; free; wild; luxuriant; roving; playful; sportive. "In woods and *wanton* wilderness." *Spenser.*

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

2. Wandering from moral rectitude; perverse; dissolute. "Men grown *wanton* by prosperity." *Roscommon.*

3. Specif.: Deviating from the rules of chastity; lewd; lustful; lascivious; libidinous; lecherous.

Not with *wanton* looking of folly. *Chaucer*

4. Reckless; heedless; malicious; as, *wanton* mischief.

Syn. — See GRATUITOUS.

wan′ton, *n.* **1.** One brought up without restraint; an undisciplined person; a pampered pet; a frolicsome trifler; — used rarely as a term of endearment.

I am afeard you make a *wanton* of me. *Shak.*

2. A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.

Not to knit my soul to an approved *wanton*. *Shak.*

wan′ton, *v. i.*; WAN′TONED (-tŭnd); WAN′TON-ING. **1.** To rove, ramble, or frolic without rule or restraint; to revel.

Nature here *wantoned* as in her prime. *Milton.*

2. To sport in lewdness; to play the wanton.

wan′ton, *v. t.* **1.** To make wanton. *Obs.*

2. To pass or waste wantonly.

3. To express wantonly, or lightly. *Rare.*

Whose warbling tunes might *wanton* out my woes. *Th. Brabine.*

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wam′bling-ly, *adv.* With wambling, or nausea. *Obs.*

wam′bly (wŏm′lĭ; wȧm′-), *a.* Faint; squeamish, as from hunger; also, unsteady; shaky. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Wam-but′ti (wäm-bŭt′ē), *n. pl.* A Pygmy people of equatorial Africa, discovered by Stanley in the great forest along the Ituri. They are among the shortest of the Pygmies

wame (wām), *n.* [See WOMB.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** The womb. **b** The belly; stomach. **c** Fig.: A hollow; room.

wamed, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wā, wéa*, woe (see WOE), *wéamōd* angry.] Angry. *Obs.*

wame′fou, wame′fu′ (wām′fōō), **wame′ful** (wām′fōōl; -fōō), *n.* A bellyful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wam′el (*Scot.* wŏm′'l, wȧm′-). Obs. or Scot. var. of WAMBLE.

wament. † WAYMENT.

wame′tow′, wame′towe′ (wām′tō′; -tou′), *n.* [E. dial. *wame* belly + *tow*. See WOMB; TOW a rope.] A horse's girth or bellyband. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wam′len, wam′mel. † WAMBLE.

wam′mer-ah (wŏm′ẽr-ä). Var. of VOMERAH. [Var. of WAMBLE.

wam′mle (*dial.* wŏm′'l, wȧm′-).

wamp (wŏmp), *n.* [Perh. orig. white. Cf. Natick *wómpi*, Narraganset *wómpatuck*, a goose. Cf. WAMPUM.] The common American eider. *Local, U. S.*

Wam′pa-no′ag (wŏm′pȧ-nō′ăg), *n.* An Indian of an important Algonquian tribe formerly holding the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay. They were nearly exterminated in King Philip's War, and have been extinct since the 18th century.

wampe. † VAMP.

wamp′ish (wŏm′pĭsh), *v. i.* To fluctuate; to swing. — *v. t.* To brandish; flourish. *Both Obs Scot.*

wam′ple (wŏm′p'l; wȧm′-), *v. t. & i.* To wind; intertwine. *Scot.*

wampum snake. A horn snake.

wan. † WANE; WHAN, whom; WHEN. [of WAND, a stick.

wan (wȧn). Scot. & dial. Eng.

wan (wȧn). Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of WIND.

wan (wän). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of WIN.

wan, *a.* [AS. See WANE, *v. i.*] Wanting; absent; deficient; small; weak. *Obs.*

wa′na. † IGUANA.

wan′a-gan. Var. of WANIGAN.

wanbeleve, *also* **wanbeleveness,** *n.* [See WAN-; BELIEF.] *Obs.* Want of belief. — **wanbelever,** *n.*

wan-chan′cy (wŏn-chȧn′sĭ), *a.* [See WAN-; CHANCE.] Dangerous; unlucky. Cf. UNCHANCY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wand (wȧnd). Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of WIND. [wands. *Obs.*

wand, *v. t.* To inclose with

wand, *n.* [Cf. *wande* to turn aside.] Hesitation. *Obs.*

wand, *v. i.* To wander. *Obs. Scot.*

wan-da′li-an, *n.* A vandal *Obs.*

wande. † WONDE.

wande, *v. i.* [AS. *wandian.*] To turn aside; shrink; recoil. *Obs.*

wandel. † VANDAL.

wandelard, *n.* [AF.] Vagabond; thief. *Obs.*

wan′der. † WONDER.

wan′der, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vandr* difficult.] = WANDRETH. *Obs. Scot.*

wan′der-ing-ly, *adv.* of WANDERING.

‖ **Wan′der-jahr′** (vän′dẽr-yär′), *n.*; *pl.* WANDERJAHRE (-yä′rē). [G.] Traveling year, as of a journeyman.

‖ **Wan′der-lust′** (-lōōst′), *n.* [G.] Strong or unconquerable longing for, or impulse toward, wandering or traveling.

wan′der-ment, *n.* Act of wandering, or roaming. *Rare.*

wand flower (wŏnd). Any iridaceous plant or flower of the genus *Sparaxis* (which see).

W & H. *Abbr.* = W H.

wan′dle (wȧn′d'l; -'l), *a.* [Cf. WAND a rod.] Supple; lithe; agile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

W. & M. *Abbr.* William and Mary (King and Queen).

wan′doo′ (wŏn′dōō′), *n.* [Native name.] The white gum tree (*Eucalyptus redunca*) of western Australia. It yields a hard, tough, durable wood.

Wan′do-ro′bo (wän′dō-rō′bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOS (-bōz). One of a dwarfish wild people of Masailand, British East Africa, probably related to the Pygmies.

wandought, *a.* [Cf. WAN-; DOUGHTY.] Feeble; inactive; contemptible. — *n.* A silly, puny, or worthless creature. *Both Obs. Scot.*

wandrecht. † WANDRETH.

wandren † WANDER.

wandreth, *n.* [From Scand.: cf. Icel. *vandræði.*] Distress; trouble; misery; peril. *Obs.*

wandrien. † WANDER.

wand′some-ly, *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *vandr* difficult: E. -SOME; -LY.] Sorrowfully. *Obs.*

wand′y (wŏn′dĭ), *a.* Like a wand; flexible; agile; slim; tall. *Dial. Eng.*

wane. † FAIN; GAIN, remedy; VAIN; WAIN; WAN; WEEN; WENE, weening; WHEN; WIN; WON, abode; WONE, plenty; WONE, wail, misery.

wane, *a.* [AS *wan*, or *wana.*] Wanting; deficient. *Obs.*

wane, *v. t.* To cause to wane; lessen; take away. *Obs.*

wanearthly, *a.* [See WAN-.] Preternatural. *Obs. Scot.* [cloud.

wane cloud. A cirro-stratus

wanehope. † WANHOPE.

wanen. † WHENNE, whence.

wanescot. † WAINSCOT.

waneweird. † WANWEIRD.

wanewyt. † WANWIT.

wane′y (wān′ĭ). Var. of WANY.

wang (wăng), *n.* [ME. *wange*, AS. *wange, wonge*, cheek, jaw; akin to D. *wang*, OS. & OHG. *wanga*, G. *wange.*] **a** A cheek. *Obs.* **b** A jaw, jawbone, or cheek bone. *Obs.* **c** A molar tooth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [meadow.

wang (wȧng). Var. of WONG, a

wang. Dial. Eng. var. of WHANG, bang. [of VANGLO.

wan′ga-la (wăŋ′gȧ-lȧ). Var.

wan′gan (wŏn′găn), **wan′gin** (-gĭn), **wan′gun** (-gŭn). Vars. of WANIGAN.

wangelist, wangell Obs. aphetic for EVANGELIST, EVANGEL.

wang′er, *n.* [AS. *wangere*. See WANG the jaw.] A pillow, esp. for the cheek. *Obs.*

wang-hee′ (wăng-hē′), *n.* [Chin. *hwang* a sort of bamboo.] One of several Chinese bamboos of the genus *Phyllostachys*. The slender stems are much used for walking sticks.

wan′gle (wȧn′g'l; -'l), *v. i.* [Cf. WANKLY.] To totter; to dangle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [erang.

wang′o (wăng′ō), *n.* A boom-

wangrace, *n.* [*wan-* + *grace.*] Wickedness *Obs.*

wang′tooth′ (*dial.* wȧng′-tōōth′), *n.* [AS. *wangtōð.*] A molar. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wan′hap (wȧn′hăp; wŏn′-), *n.* [*wan-* + *hap.*] Misfortune; mishap. *Scot.*

wan′hope′ (wŏn′hōp′), *n.* [AS. *wan, won*, deficient, wanting + *hopa* hope: cf. D. *wanhoop*. See WANE, *v.*; HOPE.] Want of hope; despair; also, faint or delusive hope; delusion. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To despair. *Obs.* [ingly. *Obs.*

wan′hope′ful-ly, *adv.* Despair-

wan′hope′ly, *a.* Desperate. *Obs.*

wan′horn′ (wŏn′hôrn′), *n.* [Corruption fr. Siamese *wanhom.*] = GALANGAL **a**.

waniand, *n.* [ME., prop. p. pr. of *wanien* to wane.] The waning moon, regarded as unlucky. *Obs.*

wanie. † WANE, *v.*

wan′i-gan (wŏn′ĭ-găn), *or* **wan′gan** (wŏn′găn). [American Indian.] *Logging.* A kind of house boat for sleeping, eating, storage, etc. *U. S.*

wan′ion (wŏn′yŭn), *n.* [Prob. for *waniand.*] A plague; a vengeance; — vaguely imprecatory in phr. *with a wanion*. *Obs.*

wanite. † VANITY.

wank. Obs. pret. of WINK.

wan′ka-pin (wŏŋ′kȧ-pĭn), *n.* [Perh. corrupted fr. Illinois *micoupena*, Ojibwa *makopin*, the American lotus.] The water chinkapin.

wan′kle (wăŋ′k'l; wȧŋ′-), *a.* [AS. *wancol.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Unsteady; unstable; also, fickle; irresolute. **2.** Sickly; feeble.

wank′ly (wăŋk′lĭ; wȧnk′-), *a.* Weak; feeble. *Dial. Eng.*

wanlas, *n.* [Cf. WINDLASS a roundabout course, and AF. *wanelace, wenelaz*, trickery, deception.] A winding in the chase; a shift; a circuitous course. Cf. WINDLASS. *Obs.*

wanlasour, *n.* One who drives game. *Obs.* [DLE *Scot.*

wan′le (wȧn′'l) Var. of WAN-

wan′less (*Scot.* wȧn′lĕs; wŏn′-), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *vān* hope (akin to E. *ween*, v.), and E. -LESS.] Poor; miserable; hopeless. *Obs. or Scot.*

wan′ly, *adv.* of WAN.

wanmol, *a.* [Cf. WAN-, and Icel. *māl* speech.] Ineloquent. *Obs.*

wan′na′nishe′ (wȧ̸nȧ′nēsh′). Var. of OUANANICHE.

wanne. † WANE, WHEN.

wanne. † *won*, pret. [-NESS.

wan′ness (wŏn′nĕs), *n.* See

wannion. † WANION. [-ISH.

wan′nish (wŏn′ĭsh), *a.* See

wan′ny (wȧn′ĭ; wŏn′ĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *wannihт* livid.] Wan; pale. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wan-rest′ (wȧn-rĕst′; wŏn-), *n.* [*wan-* + *rest.*] Unrest; disquietude. *Scot.* [Restless. *Scot.*

wan-rest′ful (-fōōl; -fōō), *a.*

wanrufe, *n.* [*wan-* + *rufe.*] Disquietude. *Obs. Scot.*

wan-rul′y (wȧn-rōōl′ĭ), *adv.* [*wan* + *ruly.*] Unruly. *Scot.*

wanse, *v. i.* [AS. *wansian* to diminish.] To wane; decrease; pine away. *Obs.*

wanshape, *n.* [Cf. WAN-; SHAPE.] Deformity. *Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*

wan-shap′en, *a.* Deformed.

wansith, *n.* [AS. *wansīð* unhappy undertaking.] Misery. *Obs.*

wan′some (wŏn′sŭm), *a.* [Cf. WANDSOMELY.] Unhappy; miserable. *Obs.*

wansonsy, *a.* [*wan-* + *sonsy.*] Mischievous *Obs. Scot.*

wan′speed′, *n.* [AS. *wanspēd* poverty.] Ill fortune *Obs.* — **wan′speed′y,** *a. Obs.* [*Scot.*

wansucked, *a.* Ill-nurtured. *Obs*

want. † VAUNT.

want (wŏnt), *n.* [AS. *wand* a mole: cf. G. dial. *wond, wonne*, Norw. *vond*, Sw. dial. *hvann.*] A mole. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

want, *a.* Missing; lacking. *Obs.*

wa′n't (wônt; wŏnt). Illit. for *was not*.

wantage. † VANTAGE.

wantage rod. *Gauging.* A graduated rod used by gaugers to determine the wantage in the contents of a cask, etc. [son. *Obs.*

want′grace′, *n.* A graceless per-

want′hill′ (wŏnt′hĭl′), *n.* A molehill. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wan-thrift′, *n.* Unthriftiness. *Obs.* [thriven. *Scot.*

wan′thriv′en, *a.* Stunted; ill

want′less, *a.* Having no want; abundant; fruitful. *Rare.*

Wantley, Dragon of. See DRAGON OF WANTLEY. [*Obs.*

wan′ton-head′, *n.* Wantonness.

wan′ton-ing, *n.* A wanton. *Obs.*

wan′ton-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To play or act wantonly; to frolic. *Obs.*

wan′ton-ly, *adv.* of WANTON.

wan'y, wane'y (wān'ĭ), *a.* [From WANE, *n.*] **1.** Waning or diminished in some parts; not of uniform size throughout; — said esp. of sawed boards or timber when tapering or uneven, from being cut too near the outside of the log. **2.** Partly unsound; — said of timber. *Dial. Eng.*

wap'en-take (wăp'ĕn-tāk; wŏp'-; 277), *n.* [AS. *wǣpengetæc, wǣpentac*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *vāpnatak*, lit., a weapon taking or weapon touching, hence an expression of assent ("si displicuit sententia fremitu aspernantur; sin placuit frameas concutiunt." *Tacitus*, "Germania," xi.). See WEAPON; TAKE. This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the hundreder, or chief, entered on his office.] In Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Nottinghamshire, a division corresponding to the *hundred* and *ward* of other English counties. *Obs. or Hist.*

wap'in-schaw (wăp'ĭn-shô), *n.* [Scot. See WEAPON; SHOW.] An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the individual, formerly made at certain seasons in each district; an armed display. *Scot.*

wap'i-ti (wŏp'ĭ-tĭ; wăp'-), *n.* [Cree *wāpitew* brown-colored, pale, whitish.] The American stag or elk (*Cervus canadensis*), allied and similar to the European red deer, but considerably larger. The antlers have a long, heavy, subcylindrical beam with brow, bez, trez, surroyal, and simply forked terminal tines, but no palmations or cuplike crown. The body is light reddish buff, becoming dark brown on the head and limbs and blackish on the belly. The short tail and large rump patch are buffy white. Though formerly distributed over most of the United States, it is now rare except in reservations. Several varieties or subspecies have been distinguished, as *C. merriami, C. nannodes*, and *C. roosevelti*.

Wapiti, Male.

wapp (wăp), *n.* [Cf. ME. *wappen* to wrap.] *Naut.* **a** A fair-leader. **b** A lanyard used for setting taut the shrouds. *Rare.*

war (wôr), *n.* [ME. & (late) AS. *werre*, fr. OF. *werre*, var. of OF. & F. *guerre*, of Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. *werra* scandal, quarrel, sedition, *werran* to confound, mix, D. *warren*, G. *wirren*, verwirren, to embroil, confound, disturb; cf. LL. *verrere* to sweep, drag away, Gr. ἔρρειν to come to harm, perish, disappear; perh. akin to E. *worse*. Cf. GUERRILLA, WARRIOR.] **1.** The state or fact of exerting violence or force against another, now only against a state or other politically organized body; esp., a contest by force between two or more nations or states, carried on for any purpose; armed conflict of sovereign powers; declared and open hostilities. As commonly classified war between nations, or states, is a **public**, or **international, war**, and this is called a **perfect war** when between whole states, and **imperfect war** when limited as to places, persons, and things. When begun by a formal declaration it is a **solemn war**. When between a state and a part of it in rebellion it is a **civil war**. The United States Constitution (Art. I., § 8, cl. 11) provides that Congress shall have power "to declare war, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water."

War is said to be that state in which a nation prosecutes its right by force (the Prize Cases, 2 Black. 635, 673). *Cooley.*

Every contention by force between two nations in external matters, under the authority of their respective governments, is not only *war*, but public *war*. 4 *U. S.* (*Dall.*) 37, 42.

2. A state of opposition or contest; an act of opposition; an inimical contest, act, or action; hostility; strife; contention. "Raised impious *war* in heaven." *Milton.*

The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but *war* was in his heart. *Ps* lv. 21.

3. The profession of arms or art of war; as, a man of *war*. **4.** Forces; army; also, instruments of war. *Poetic.*

War of Jen'kins's Ear (jĕŋ'kĭn-zĭz), a war between England and Spain in 1739, precipitated by the cutting off of the ear of Robert Jenkins, master mariner, by a Spanish captain. — **W. of Liberation**, the war (1813-14) carried on by Germany and allies to free herself and Europe from the rule of Napoleon I. — **Wars of the Roses**, *Eng. Hist.*, wars (1455-85) between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the *white rose* being the badge of the House of York, and the *red rose* of the House of Lancaster. — **war to the knife**, mortal combat; a conflict carried to the last extremity.

war (wôr), *v. i.;* WARRED (wôrd); WAR'RING. **1.** To make or wage war; to carry on hostilities.

Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy? *Shak.*

2. To contend; to strive violently; to fight. "Lusts which *war* against the soul." 1 *Pet.* ii. 11.

war (wôr), *v. t.* **1.** To make war upon; to fight. *Rare.*

To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel.*

2. To carry on, as a contest; to wage. *Rare.*

That thou . . . mightest *war* a good warfare. 1 *Tim.* i. 18.

war'a-tah' (wŏr'ȧ-tä'), *n.* [Native name.] Any Australian proteaceous plant of the genus *Telopea*, esp. *T. speciosissima* or *T. oreades*, the latter often distinguished as *Gippsland waratah*. They bear heads of handsome crimson flowers.

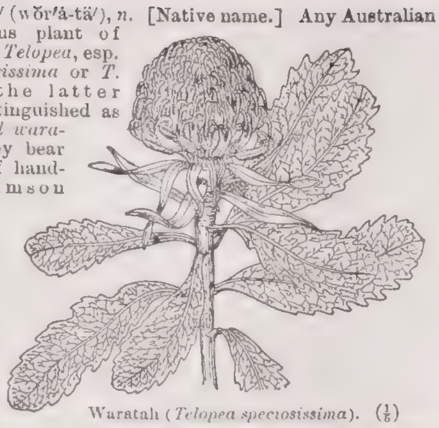
Waratah (*Telopea speciosissima*). (1/2)

war'ble (wôr'b'l), *v. t.;* WAR'BLED (-b'ld); WAR'BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *werbelen*, OF. *werbler* to sing, play on a musical instrument, of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *wirbeln* to turn, to warble, D. *wervelen*, akin to E. *whirl*. See WHIRL.] **1.** To sing or utter in a trilling, quavering, or vibratory manner; to modulate with turns or variations; to trill; as, certain birds *warble* their songs. **2.** To utter musically; to modulate; to carol.

Warbling sweet the nuptial lay. *Trumbull.*

3. To cause to quaver or vibrate. "And touch the *warbled* string." *Milton.*

war'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To sing in a trilling manner, or with many turns and variations, as some birds. *Milton.* **2.** To be quavered or modulated; to sound in a tremulous, quavering, or softly melodious manner; to quaver.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

3. To yodel. *U. S.*
4. To shake; quaver; wabble. *Obs.*

war'ble, *n.* Act of warbling; a quavering modulation of the voice; a musical trill; a song; a carol; any melodious succession of low and pleasing sounds.

war'ble, *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. WORMIL.] **1.** *Far.* **a** A small hard tumor on the back of a horse, due to the heat or pressure of the saddle. **b** A small tumor caused by the maggot of the warble fly in the backs of horses, cattle, etc. **2.** The maggot of the warble fly; a wormil.

warble fly. Any of several dipterous flies of the family Œstridæ whose larvæ live under the skin of cattle and other mammals. The **ox warble flies** (*Hypoderma lineata* and *H. bovis*) are the most important species. The adult lays its eggs on the feet and legs of cattle, whence they are licked off and hatch in the mouth or esophagus. The larvæ then burrow through the tissues to the skin and beneath it to the back of the animal, where they live until ready to pupate. They cause large painful swellings, known as **warbles**, which are not dangerous, but interfere with the animal's nutrition and injure the hide for use as leather.

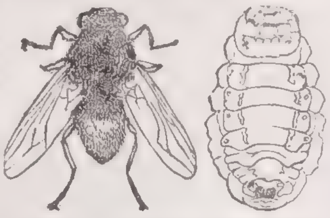
Warble Fly. Adult and Larva, slightly enlarged.

war'bler (wôr'blẽr), *n.* **1.** One that warbles; a singer; songster; — applied chiefly to birds. **2.** Any of numerous small Old World singing birds of the family Sylviidæ, many of which are noted songsters. The bluethroat, whitethroat, blackcap (in senses **a** & **e**), reed warbler, and sedge warbler (see these terms) are well-known species. They are allied to the thrushes more closely than to the American warblers, being represented in the United States only by the kinglets and gnat catchers. **3.** Any of about a hundred species (collectively called **wood warblers**) of mostly very small and bright-colored American singing birds constituting the family Mniotiltidæ. They are insectivorous, highly migratory, and chiefly arboreal; their song is generally weak and unmusical, but very characteristic for each species. Their common names are mostly descriptive of color, as: **black-and-white warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*), **blackpoll warbler** (*Dendroica striata*), **black-throated blue w.** (*D. cærulescens*), **chestnut-sided w.** (*D. pennsylvanica*), **redpoll w.** (*D. palmarum*), **yellow w.** (*D. æstiva*), **golden-winged w.** (*Helminthophila chrysoptera*), **orange-crowned w.** (*H. celata*), and **hooded w.** (*Wilsonia citrina*). See also CHAT, WATER THRUSH **a**, YELLOWTHROAT, REDSTART, 2. **4. a** In Australasia, any of numerous small birds, esp. of the genus *Malurus* and family Sylviidæ, and of the genus *Gerygone* and family Muscicapidæ. **b** In New Zealand, a bird of the genus *Pseudogerygone*, as *P. igata*. **5.** In bagpipe music, a group of ornamental notes introduced as a rapid flourish between any two successive notes.

First-rate pipers succeed in introducing a "*warbler*" of eleven notes between the last up beat and the first down beat of a bar. *Warblers* of seven notes are common, and of five usual. *Grove.*

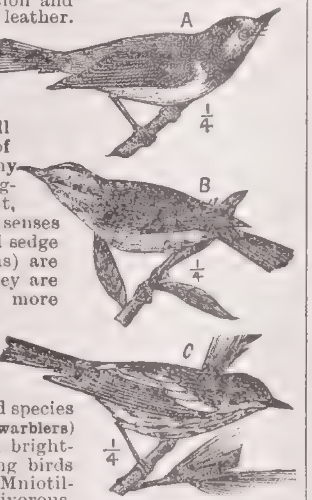

Warblers, 3. *A* Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*). *B* Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*). *C* Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). All Male.

war cry. A cry used by a body of fighters in war to encourage each other, to disconcert or terrify the enemy, etc.; a battle cry; as, the Indian *war cry*.

ward (wôrd), *v. t.;* WARD'ED; WARD'ING. [ME. *wardien*, AS. *weardian* to keep, protect; akin to OS. *wardōn* to watch, take care, OFries. *wardia*, OHG. *wartēn*, G. *warten* to wait, wait on, attend to, Icel. *varða* to guarantee, defend, Sw. *vårda* to guard, to watch; cf. OF. *warder*, F. *garder*, of G. origin. See WARD a warder, keeper; cf. WARD a guarding, AWARD, GUARD, *v.*, REWARD, WARDEN.] **1.** To keep in safety; to watch; guard; defend; protect; as, to *ward* one from peril; to *ward* the gates. *Shak.* **2.** To act as guardian to; to rule; govern. *Obs.* **3.** In the imperative, cause to take care; beware; in the indicative, to warn; counsel. *Obs.*

I *warde* ye bide at hame. *Percy's Reliques.*

4. To place or keep under care or watch, as in prison. **5.** To fend off; to repel; to turn aside, as something dangerous that approaches; — often followed by *off*.

Now *wards* a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*
The pointed javelin *warded* off his rage. *Addison.*

ward, *v. i.* *Obs.* or *R.* **1.** To keep guard; watch. **2.** To act on the defensive with a weapon. *Sir P. Sidney.*

ward (wôrd), *n.* [AS. *weard*, masc., a warder, watchman; akin to OS. *ward*, OHG. *wart* (in comp.), G. *wart*, Icel. *vörðr*, Goth. *-wards* in *daúrawards* a doorkeeper, and E. *ward* a guarding, *ward*, v., and *wary*. See WARD, *v. t.*, WARE, *a.*, WARY.] One who guards; a warder; guard; keeper; warden; defender; protector. *Obs.* or *R.*

ward, *n.* [AS. *weard*, fem., a guarding, watch, body of men keeping watch, akin to G. *warte* a watching, OHG. *warta*, and to AS. *weard*, masc., a warden, watchman, guardian, *weardian* to guard; cf. OF. *warde* a guardian, var. of *guarde, garde*, F. *garde*, fr. G. See WARD one who guards, WARD to guard; cf. GUARD protection.] **1.** Act of guarding; watch; guard; keeping; protection; care; guardianship; formerly, esp., guarding in the daytime. (See 3d WATCH, *n.*, 2, & *watch and ward*, under WATCH.) Specif., *Early Eng. Feud. Law*, castle-guard.

Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and *ward*. *Spenser.*

2. A body of guarding or defending persons, as soldiers; a garrison; the watch. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **3.** Means of guarding; defense; protection.

For want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard. *Dryden.*

4. A guarding or defensive position, post, or station, as a watchtower of a castle. *Obs.* *Sir Ferumbras.*

Ward over against *ward*. *Neh.* xii. 24.

5. A guarding or defensive motion or position, in fencing, etc.; guard. "Thou knowest my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore my point." *Shak.* **6.** State of being under guard or guardianship; confinement under guard; also, place of such confinement; jail; prison; custody; specif., condition or status of a minor or other person under protection of a court, esp. when a guardian is appointed. See def. 8.

And he put them in *ward* in the house of the captain of the guard. *Gen.* xl. 3.

7. Specif.: *Eng. Feudal Law.* Wardship. **8.** A person who is under guard or protection; specif.: **a** *Feudal Law.* (1) A minor who is subject to wardship (which see). (2) Short for WARDHOLDING. *Obs.* **b** A person who, by reason of minority, lunacy, or other incapacity, is under the protection of a court, either directly or through a guardian appointed by the court; — often called **ward of court**, or, where under the protection of the chancery court, as in England and in various States of the United States, **ward in chancery**. **9.** A division, perhaps regarded as under some special leadership; specif.: **a** A division of an army; a battalion. *Obs.* **b** In some counties, a division answering to the *hundred* and *wapentake* of other counties. *Scot., or Obs. or Hist., Eng.* **c** A division, district, or quarter of a town or city, esp. the latter, for representative, executive, or magisterial purposes. *Wards* are often merely or chiefly the divisions of a city for election purposes, and as such are in the larger cities subdivided into precincts. **d** A division or separate apartment of a hospital; as, a fever *ward*. **10.** [In this sense fr. OF. *warde*.] *Locksmithing.* A projecting ridge of metal in a lock casing or keyhole, or any of several, permitting only the insertion of keys with corresponding notches; also, a corresponding notch in a key.

-ward (-wẽrd; *formerly* -ẽrd, *now vulgar, dial., or, as in eastward, windward, etc., naut.*), **-wards** (-wẽrdz). [AS. *-weard, -weardes;* akin to OS. & OFries. *-ward*, OHG.

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wan'ton-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wantoun. † WANTON.
wantour. † VAUNTER, VENTURE.
wantowen. † WANTON.
wantroke, *v. i.* [*wan-* + ME. *troken, trukien*, to fail, AS. *trucian*.] To lack; to want. *Obs.*
wantroth, *n.* [See WAN-; TROTH.] Incredulity. *Obs.*
wantrust, *n.* [*wan-* + *trust*.] Distrust. *Obs.*
want'some, *a.* [*want* + 1st *-some*.] Poor. *Obs.*
want'wit', *n.* One wanting wit; fool. *Obs.*
want'y, *n.* [Dim. of *want* a mole.] = WANT, a mole. *Obs.*
wan'ty (wŏn'tĭ; -tĭ), *n.* [Perh. for *wame tie*, that is, bellyband. See WAME, WOMB; TIE.] A bellyband, girth, or surcingle; also, a leather tie; a short cart rope. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
wanweird, *n.* [*wan-* + *weird* fate.] Unhappy fate; adversity. *Scot.*
wanwit, *n.* [*wan-* + *wit*.] Lack of wit; folly. *Obs.*
wanwitty, *a.* Foolish. *Obs.*
wan'worth, *n.* [*wan-* + *worth*.] A low price; a bargain; also, anything worthless. *Scot.*
wan-wor'thy, *a.* Unworthy; worthless. *Obs.*
Wa'nyam-we'zi (wä'nyäm-wā'zē), *n. pl.* The dominant nation of Unyamwezi, German East Africa, a Bantu people with many subordinate tribes.
wanye. † WANE.
Wa-nyo'ro (wä-nyō'rō), *n. pl.* A Bantu people of British East Africa, formerly ferocious slave hunters and forming the kingdom of Unyoro. They are skilled iron workers, potters, and weavers, and mostly Mohammedans.
wanyse. † VANISH.
wanze. † WANSE.
wap. Var. of WAPP, WHAP, *n.* & *v.*
wap (*Scot.* wăp, wŏp), *v. t.* [ME. *wappen*.] To wrap or fold up; bind. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wap, *v. i.* To have sexual intercourse. *Obs.*
wap (wŏp), *v. i.* [ME. *wappen*; perh. imitative.] To bark; to yelp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wap (wăp; wŏp), *n.* *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A wrapping; hence, a thread wound about anything; a turn of string about a rope or other string. **2.** Of straw, a bundle or truss.
wap'a-cut (wŏp'ȧ-kŭt), *n.* [Montagnais *wapŭkŭlu* the white owl.] An owl of northern North America, prob. the snowy owl.
wap'a-too (wŏp'ȧ-to͞o), **wap'a-ta** (-tä), *n.* [Cree *wāpatowa* white mushroom.] The edible tuber of a species of arrowhead (*Sagittaria latifolia*); — so called by the Indians of Oregon.
waped (wāpt), *a.* [Cf. dial. *wape* pale, *wape*, v., to feel low-spirited, *wapes* the vapors.] Dismayed; dejected. *Obs.*
wa'pen, wa'pin. † WEAPON.
wap'en-shaw. Var. of WAPINSCHAW.
wap'in-schaw'ing, *n.* Wapinschaw. *Scot.*
wap'men. Obs. pl. of WEPMAN.
Wa'po-ko'mo (wä'pō-kō'mō), *n. pl.* The most important Bantu people of eastern British East Africa. They are agriculturists, mainly along the Tana River.
wapour. † VAPOR.
wap'pa-to, wap'pat-to. Vars. of WAPATOO.
wappe. † WHAP.
wap'pened (wŏp''nd), *a.* Prob., worn out; stale. *Shak.*
wap'pen-schaw, wap'pen-shaw. Vars. of WAPINSCHAW.
wap'per (wăp'ẽr; wŏp'-), *n.* A gudgeon. *Prov. Eng.*
wap'per (wăp'ẽr; wŏp'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHOPPER.
wap'per (wŏp'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. WAP, *v.*, in various senses, and dial. G. *wappern, wippern*, to move up and down, to rock.] To shake; totter. *Obs.*
wap'per-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having restless or bleared eyes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wap'per-jaws', *n. pl.* A wry mouth; crooked jaws. *Dial.*
wap'pet (wŏp'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. ME. *wappen* to bark.] A small yelping dog. *Dial. Eng.*
wap'pin. † WEAPON.
wap'ping (wăp'ĭn; wŏp'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHOPPING.
wap'ple-way' (wŏp''l-wā'), *n.* A bridle path. *Dial. Eng.*
wap'pon. † WEAPON.
waps, wapse (wŏps). Dial. Eng. var. of WASP.
wapure. † VAPOR.
war. † WHERE.
war. Obs. or Scot. var. of *were*, form of BE.
war. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WARE, goods; WARE, beware.
war (wär), *adv. & a.* [Cf. Icel. *verri*, a., *verr*, adv. Cf. WAUR.] Worse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To worst; overcome; surpass; also, requite. *Scot.*
War. *Abbr.* Warwickshire.
warand, warant. † WARRANT.
warantise. † WARRANTISE.
war bird. The scarlet tanager. *Local, U. S.*
war'bl. Warble. *Ref. Sp.*
war'bld. Warbled. *Ref. Sp.*
war'ble, *v. t.* *Falconry.* To bring together or cross (the wings) upon the back.
war'blet (wôr'blĕt), *n.* = WARBLE, a tumor.
war'bling. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WARBLE. — **war'bling-ly**, *adv.* — **warbling vireo.** See VIREO **a**.
War'burg's tinc'ture (wôr'bûrgz). *Pharm.* A preparation containing quinine, aloes, rhubarb, angelica seed, elecampane, saffron, fennel, and other ingredients, often used in malarial affections. It was invented by Dr. Warburg of London.
war cart. *Mil.* A heavy four-wheeled wagon formerly used, mounting two cannon.
warch (*dial.* wä(rch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WARK, pain.
war'craft', *n.* Art of war. *Obs.*
ward. † WORD.
ward (wä(rd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WORLD.
ward. Warred. *Ref. Sp.*
ward, *n.* [OF. *warde*, var. of *garde*. Cf. WARD a guarding, a watch.] Dread; fear. *Obs.*
ward'age (wôr'dāj), *n.* Money paid for keeping guard.
ward'an. † WARDEN.

N O P Q R S T U V W

-wert, G. *-wärts*, Icel *-verðr*, Goth. *-vairþs*, L. *vertere* to turn, *versus* toward, and E. *worth* to become. See WORTH, *v. i.*; cf. VERSION. The *s* in *-wards* (AS. *-weardes*) was orig. a genitive ending.] Suffixes denoting *course or direction to; motion* or *tendency toward*. They are added to adverbs and prepositions, as in back*ward*, back*wards*, up*ward*, up*wards*, etc.; and to nouns indicating a direction or terminal point, as in east*ward*, east*wards*, home*ward*, home*wards*, etc. The forms in *-ward* are often used as adjectives as well as adverbs; as in down*ward*, home*ward*.

☞ Some writers have tried to make distinctions of usage between for*ward*, back*ward*, down*ward*, etc., and the corresponding forms in *-wards*; but the choice between them is in general influenced simply by euphony, sometimes perhaps by the fact that *-wards* is adverbial only. The forms in *-ward* have in most cases been longer in use, although those in *-wards* are equally good etymologically.

☞ The reference "See -WARD, -WARDS" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ward*, *-wards*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffixes and the root word.

war dance. A dance among savages preliminary to war.

Ward'–Bur'ton magazine rifle (wôrd'bûr'tŭn). An early American bolt gun from which were developed the Kropatschek and Lebel rifles. It had a tubular magazine, with spring and follower under the barrel, the cartridges being inserted through an opening under the receiver and raised by a rocking carrier. A cut-off was provided.

ward'en (wôr'd'n), *n.* [ME. *wardein*, OF. *wardein*, for orig. *wardenc*, var. of *guardenc*, F. *gardien*. See WARD guard; cf. GUARDIAN, -ING, 3.] **1.** A keeper; guardian; watchman; guard; warder.

He called to the *wardens* on the . . . battlements *Scott.*

2. Specif., an officer who keeps or guards; a chief executive officer: **a** A regent; also, a viceroy or lord lieutenant. *Obs. Barbour.* **b** A chief or principal keeper; as, the *warden* of a prison. **c** [*cap.*] In full, *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.* The governor of the Cinque Ports. **d** *Eccl.* A churchwarden; — more common than the full word in the United States; as, senior and junior *wardens*. **e** The head of a college, guild, or conventual church. *Eng.* **f** In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough. **g** [*cap.*] *Freemasonry.* Either of two officers (called *Junior Warden* and *Senior Warden*) in a symbolic lodge, whose duty is to assist the Worshipful Master. **h** The head of the county council of the Province of Quebec. **i** In Australia, an officer appointed under the Mining Act with judicial functions in regard to mining matters within a defined district.

warden of the standards, since 1866, an officer of the Board of Trade, who has custody of the imperial standards of weights and measures. *Eng.*

ward'en-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The office, jurisdiction, or district of a warden.

ward'or (-dēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *wardeor*. See WARD, *v.*] One who wards, or keeps; a keeper; guard. "The *warders* of the gate." *Dryden.*

ward'er, *n.* [ME. *wardere*; perh. fr. OF. *wardére*, nom. of *wardeor*. See WARDER a keeper.] A truncheon or staff formerly carried by a king or a commander in chief, and used in signaling his will. "Wafting his *warder* thrice about his head." *Drayton.*

ward'robe' (wôrd'rōb'), *n.* [ME. *warderobe*, OF. *warderobe*, F. *garderobe*; of German origin. See WARD, *v. t.*; ROBE.] **1.** Orig., an apartment where clothes were kept or stored, and also, sometimes, made and repaired; now, a kind of portable closet for clothes.

2. Wearing apparel, in general; articles of dress; (one's) clothes or clothing.

Flowers that their gay *wardrobe* wear. *Milton.*

3. A privy. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

ward'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The space in a war vessel allotted for living quarters to the commissioned officers, above the rank of ensign, and excluding the captain, who has quarters to himself. Ensigns serving as regular watch and division officers are also quartered in it.

2. A room used by the citizens of a city ward, for meetings, political caucuses, elections, etc. *Rare. U. S.*

ward'ship (wôrd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Office of a ward or keeper; care and protection of a ward; guardianship; right of guardianship; specif., *Early Eng. Feudal Law*, the right to the custody of the body of an infant heir of a tenant by knight's service or military sergeanty, by socage, or by copyhold, and to the custody of the ward's property. The wardship belonged to the lord (to the king in case the dead man was a tenant in capite) in case of a military tenure; in case of socage tenure, in general, to the next of kin to whom the property could not descend. In both cases it originally carried with it the right to dispose of the ward in marriage and to retain the rents and profits of his land subject to the ward's right to suitable support. The guardian in socage, however, early became responsible to the ward for the rents and profits and lost the right to sell the ward's marriage, and his guardianship terminated when the ward reached 15 years of age. In case of copyhold tenure, the lord was guardian, but accountable like the guardian in socage. Wardships of military tenures ceased with the abolition of military tenures. A similar right of wardship existed in the Scots feudal law.

2. State of being under a guardian; pupilage. *B. Jonson.*

ware (wâr), *a.* [ME. *war*, AS. *wær*. In the sense aware prob. shortened fr. *aware*. See WARY.] **1.** Aware; cognizant; conscious. *Obs. or Archaic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Wary; cautious; prudent; discreet. Cf. BEWARE, *v.i. Obs.*

She was *ware* and knew it bet [better] than he *Chaucer.*

ware, *v. t.* [AS. *warian*.] **1.** To make ware or aware. *Obs.*

2. To take heed of or to; to beware of; to guard or take precautions against; to put (one's self) on guard; to guard or defend (one's self); — now only *Dial.* or used interjectionally in the imperative; as, *ware* the dog.

God . . *ware* you fro the sin of avarice. *Chaucer.*

ware, *v. i.* To beware. *Obs.* *Hoccleve.*

ware, *n.* [ME. *ware*, AS. *waru*; akin to D. *waar*, G *waare*, Icel. & Sw. *vara*, Dan. *vare*; and prob. to E. *worth*, *a.* See WORTH, *a.*] Articles of merchandise; the sum of articles of a particular kind or class; style or class of manufactures; goods; commodities; merchandise; — orig. a collective *sing.*, now usually in the *pl.*, exc. in composition (as, hard*ware*, tin*ware*, etc.). "Retails his *wares* at wakes." *Shak.* "To . . . sell them their *ware*." *Chaucer.*

ware'house' (wâr'hous'), *n.* **1.** A storehouse for wares, or goods; a receiving house. The term is broadly used, and may include any structure used to store goods in.

2 A wholesale shop, or store, or sometimes a large retail establishment. *Chiefly Eng.*

ware'house' (-houz'), *v. t.*; WARE'HOUSED' (-houzd'); WARE'HOUS'ING (-houz'ĭng). To deposit or secure in a warehouse; esp., to place in the government or customhouse stores, or bonded warehouse, to be kept until duties are paid.

warehousing system, the system of storing imported goods in government or bonded warehouses until the duty is paid or they are reëxported.

ware'house'man (-hous'măn), *n*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who keeps, or is employed in, a warehouse.

2. *Print.* A workman in charge of storage of paper stock, its distribution, etc.

ware'room' (wâr'rōōm'), *n.* A room in which goods are stored or exhibited for sale.

war'fare' (wôr'fâr'), *n.* [*war* + ME. *fare* a journey, a passage, course, AS. *faru*. See FARE, *n.*] **1.** Military operations between enemies; armed contest; hostilities; war.

The Philistines gathered their armies together for *warfare*, to fight with Israel. *1 Sam.* xxviii. 1.

2. Hence, contest; struggle.

war'fare', *v. i.*; WAR'FARED' (-fârd'); WAR'FAR'ING (-fâr'ĭng). To carry on war; to engage in hostilities; to fight.

war hammer. A hammerlike weapon having a heavy head, usually with one blunt and one spiked extremity, esp. one with a long handle for use by infantry, used in medieval warfare, esp. for breaking armor.

war head. *Nav.* The forward section of a torpedo, containing the wet guncotton or other explosive. It is stored by itself and affixed only in preparation for battle. In practice an *exercise head* filled with water is used.

war horse. A horse used in war; esp., a powerful horse for military service; a charger. *Now Rhetorical.*

war'i-an'gle (wôr'ĭ-ăŋ'g'l), *n.* [ME. *wariangle*, *weryangle*; perh. a dim. with AS. suffix *-incel* of AS. *wearg* scoundrel, criminal, akin to OHG. *warg*, *warch*, Goth. *wargs* (in comp.); cf. G. *würgengel*, i. e., destroying angel, destroyer, killer.] The red-backed shrike. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

war'like' (wôr'līk'), *a.* **1.** Fit or disposed for, or fond of, war; bellicose; as, a *warlike* state; a *warlike* disposition.

Old Siward, with ten thousand *warlike* men. *Shak.*

2. Belonging or relating to war; military; martial.

3. Presaging or threatening war; belligerent; hostile.

4. Befitting war or a soldier; soldierly. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Soldierly; hostile, belligerent. See MARTIAL.

war'ling (-lĭng), *n.* Perh., one often quarreled with; — a word used to rime with *darling*. *Obs.*

An old man's darling and a young man's *warling*. *Breton*

war'lock (wôr'lŏk), *n.* [ME. *warloghe* a deceiver, a name for the Devil, AS. *wǣrloga* a belier or breaker of his word; *wǣr* covenant, troth (akin to L. *verus* true; see VERY) + *loga* a liar (in comp.), fr. *léogan* to lie. See LIE to speak falsely.] **1.** A breaker of his covenant or word; a liar; deceiver; traitor; scoundrel. *Obs. Wars of Alex.*

2. A witch or wizard; also, a magic spell or incantation.

3. A monster. *Obs.*

warm (wôrm), *a.*; WARM'ER (wôr'mẽr); WARM'EST. [AS. *wearm*; akin to OS., OFries., D., & G. *warm*, Icel. *varmr*, Sw. & Dan. *varm*, Goth. *warmjan* to warm; perh. akin to Lith. *virti* to cook, boil; or perh. rather to Skr. *gharma* heat, L. *formus* warm, Gr. θερμός. Cf. FORCEPS, FURNACE, THERMOMETER.] **1.** Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; as, *warm* milk; *warm* blood. *Shak.*

Warm and still is the summer night. *Longfellow.*

2. Having a sensation of heat, esp. of gentle heat; heated; glowing; flushed; as, *warm* from exercise.

3. a Sending out or imparting warmth; productive of a sensation of moderate heat; as, a *warm* fire; also, serving to make or keep one warm; as, *warm* furs; *warm* houses. **b** Affording pleasure likened to, or suggestive of, the sensation of warmth; genial; grateful.

And odors *warm* and fresh fell from her hair. *Shelley.*
In the *warm* shadow of her loveliness. *Shelley.*

4. Subject to high, or comparatively high, climatic temperature; marked by the prevalence of moderate heat, or little or no cold weather, as, the *warm* climate of Florida.

5. Heated or apt to grow heated with passion; as: **a** Passionate; also, lively; sprightly. "*Warm* imagination." *Pope.*

Mirth, youth, and *warm* desire. *Milton.*

b Not indifferent, lukewarm, or the like, in spirit or temper; zealous; ardent; fervent.

I had been none of the *warmest* of partisans. *Hawthorne.*

c Excited or excitable; irritable.

They say he's a *warm* man and does not care to be made mouths at. *Addison.*

d Arduous; strenuous; also, exciting.

We shall have *warm* work on't. *Dryden.*

6. Disagreeable; unpleasant; hot; as, the place became too *warm* for him.

7. In *Colloq.* uses: **a** Well off as to property; moderately rich. **b** Comfortably or well placed or established; at home. *Now Rare.* **c** In children's games, being near the object sought for; hence, being close to the discovery of some person, thing, or fact concealed. **d** Indelicate, or verging on indelicacy.

8. *Fine Arts.* Producing a sense of warmth; — said of red, orange, or yellow colors or tones, in contrast with *cool*.

9. Newly made; fresh; — said of a scent or trail.

Syn. — Ardent, zealous, fervent, glowing, enthusiastic, cordial, keen, violent, furious, hot.

warm, *v. t.*; WARMED (wôrmd); WARM'ING. [Cf. AS. *wyrman*, *wearmian*. See WARM, *a.*] **1.** To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to render warm; to supply or furnish heat to; as, a stove *warms* an apartment.

He will take thereof [an ash tree] and *warm* himself. *Is.* xliv. 15.

2. To make engaged or earnest; to interest; engage; to excite ardor or zeal in; to enliven; to make glow; flush.

I formerly *warmed* my head with reading controversial writings. *Pope.*

Bright hopes, that erst the bosom *warmed*. *Keble.*

3. To flog; beat; punish. *Colloq. & Dial.*

4. To occupy; as, to *warm* a chair. *Obs. or Colloq.*

to warm one's jacket, to flog one. *Colloq.*

warm (wôrm), *v. i.* [AS. *wearmian*.] **1.** To become warm, or moderately heated; to warm one's self; as, the earth soon *warms* in a clear day in summer.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at. *Is.* xlvii. 14.

2. To become ardent, animated, or interested; — often with *up*; as, the speaker *warms* up as he proceeds.

warm'-blood'ed, *a.* **1.** Having warm blood; hæmatothermal; specif., designating those animals, as birds and mammals, which have a relatively high and constant body temperature, usually considerably above that of the surrounding medium; — opposed to *cold-blooded*.

2. Fervent or ardent in temper or spirit; warm-hearted; also, irascible; quick-tempered.

warm'-heart'ed (-här'tĕd), *a.* Having or indicating strong affection; of an affectionate or friendly disposition; cordial; hearty; sympathetic. — **warm'-heart'ed-ness**. *n.*

warm'house' (-hous'), *n.* *Hort.* A greenhouse kept at a high temperature; a stove.

warm'ing pan. A long-handled covered pan into which live coals are put, formerly much used for warming beds.

war'mouth (wôr'mouth), *n.* A fresh-water sunfish (*Chænobryttus gulosus*) of the eastern United States, chiefly west of the Alleghenies.

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ward'an-ry. † WARDENRY.
wardatour, *n.* [LL. (assumed) *wardator*. Cf. WARDER.] One having ward over land of a minor. *Obs. Scot.*
war'day (wär'dā; wä'-; -dē), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *hverdag* a working day, Sw. *hvardag*.] A week day; lit., a work day. *Dial. Eng.*
ward'corn' (wôrd'kôrn'), *n.* [*ward* + F. *corne* horn, L *cornua*, pl. of *cornu*.] *Early Eng. Law.* The duty of keeping watch and ward with a horn to be blown on occasion of surprise.
ward'corse', *n.* [OF. *wardecors*. See WARD, *v.*; CORSE.] *Obs.* **a** Bodyguard. **b** Cloak.
ward'ed, *a.* *Locksmithing.* Having wards, as a lock or key.
wardein. † WARDEN.
war'del. Var. of WORDLE, world.
ward'en (wôr'd'n), *n.* [ME. *wardun*, *wardone*; orig. uncert.] A variety of winter pear.
warden pie. A pie made of warden pears. *Obs.*
ward'en-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ward'er-er, *n.* = 2d WARDER. *Pseudo-archaic.*
warderere. Prob., a form for *ward* (or beware the) *rear*. *Obs.*
ward'er-house', *n.* Pantry. *Obs.*
warderobe. † WARDROBE.
wardestour, *n.* [Cf. WARNESTURE.] A storeroom. *Obs.*
ward'hold'ing, *n.* *Scots Feudal Law.* Tenure by military service (abolished by 20 Geo. II. c. 50), orig. at the need of the lord.
Ward'i-an case (wôr'dĭ-ăn). [After the inventor, Nathaniel B. *Ward* (1791–1868), English botanist.] Portable case with glass top and sides and metal or earthen base, for ferns, mosses, and other moisture-loving plants.
wardie. † WARD, *v.*
ward'ing, *a.* *Locksmithing & Mech.* Suitable for cutting wards of keys, slots for cotters, etc.: — said specif. of a kind of file. See 4th FILE, 1.
war'dle (wär'd'l). Var. of WORDLE, world.
War'dle, Mr. (wôr'd'l). In Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," a genial, hearty English squire, at whose home, Manor Farm, Dingley Dell, Mr. Pickwick and his party spent Christmas.
ward'ly. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WORLDLY
ward'mote', *n.* Anciently, an assembly of the inhabitants of a ward; specif., a court formerly held in each ward of London having supervision of matters relating to the watch, police, weights and measures, etc
wardon. † WARDEN.
wardour. † VERDURE.
ward'pen'ny, *n.* Wardage. *Obs.*
wardraipper. † WARDROBER.
wardrere. † WARDER, a staff.
ward'rob'er (wôrd'rōb'ẽr), *n.* A keeper of the wardrobe. *Obs. or Hist.*
wardroom country. *Nav.* = COUNTRY, 8 b. *U. S.*
wardrope. † WARDROBE.
-wards (-wẽrdz). See -WARD.
wards'man (wôrdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who keeps guard. *Rare.*
ward'staff', *n.* = WARDER, a staff. *Obs.*
wardun. † WARDEN, a pear.
ward'wit', *n.* *Early Eng. Law.* State of being quit of giving money for keeping ward in a borough or town.
ware. † VER; WEAR, to veer; *were*, form of BE; WHERE.
ware. Var. of WHARE.
ware. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & Scot. p. p. of WEAR.
ware, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *varri* the watery substance of the blood, Sw. *var* pus.] Pus. *Obs.*
ware, *n.* Wer, or wergild. *Obs.*
ware, *n.* [Cf. WARE to spend.] Valuation. *Obs. Scot.*
ware (wâr), *n* [AS. *wār*. Cf. ORE seaweed.] Any of several seaweeds or kelps. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ware, *n.* [AS. *waru* heed.] Heed; caution. *Obs.*
ware, *n. pl.* [AS. *waru* (in comp.)] Inhabitants; people; host. *Obs.*
ware (*dial* wār), *v. t.* [ME. *waren*; cf. WARE articles of merchandise, or Icel. *verja* to invest money, to lay out.] *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* **a** To spend; bestow. **b** To squander; waste.
war eagle. The golden eagle.
ware'ful (wâr'fōōl), *a.* Wary. *Obs.* — **ware'ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
wa-re'ga fly (wȧ-rē'gȧ; wȧ-rā'-). [From a native name at Cantagallo, Brazil.] A Brazilian fly whose larvæ live in the skin of man and animals.
ware goose. The common brant. It feeds on ware, or seaweed. *Local, Eng.*
wa're-ho'u (wä'rā-h ō'ōō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand stromateoid fish (*Seriolella brama*).
ware'house'ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.
ware'house'man's itch. *Med.* A form of eczema occurring on the hands of warehousemen.
wareine. † WARREN.
ware'less, *a.* [See WARE heed.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** Unwary. **2.** Unaware; also, making one unconscious; numbing. *Obs.*
ware'ly, *a.* [AS. *wærlīc*.] Wary. *Obs.* — *adv* [AS. *wærlīce*.] Warily. *Obs.*
war'ence (wŏr'ĕns), *n.* [OF. *warance*, F. *garance*.] Madder
ware'ness, *n.* Wariness *Obs.*
warenten † WARRANT.
warentice. † WARRANTISE.
warentment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *warnement*, var. of *garnement*, equipment, garment. Cf. GARMENT.] Military apparel. *Obs*
wares (wârz), *n. pl.* See WARE, merchandise.
ware'ship, *n.* Wariness. *Obs.*
waresone. † WARISON.
waret, *p. p.* [Cf WARE to spend.] Acted; dealt. *Obs*
warewis. † WHEREWITH
wareyne. † WARREN.
war'far'er (wôr'fâr'ẽr), *n.* One engaged in warfare. *Rare.*
war'far'ing, *n.* Warfare.
war'field', *n* Field of battle. *R.*
war flail. = FLAIL, 2.
war flame. A balefire used as a signal in war.
warfor. † WHEREFORE.
war fork. A medieval weapon, a long pole with metal prongs.
war'ful, *a.* Bellicose. *Obs.*
war game. Kriegspiel.
war'gus (wär'gŭs), *n* Latinized form of AS. *wearg*, a criminal. *Obs.*
war'ha'ble (wôr'hā'b'l), *a.* [*war* + *hable*.] Fit for war. *Obs.*
war'-hawk', *n.* A bailiff. *Rare.*
wari. † WARY, *n.*
wa'ri-a-ble, *a.* [*wary*, v. + *-able*.] Execrable; reproachable. *Obs.*
wariance, *n.* [Cf. WARY, *v.*; -ANCE.] Quarrelsomeness. *Obs.*
wariand. † VARIANT.
warie. † WARY, *v.*
wa'ried, *p. p.* of WARY. Accursed *Obs.*
wariedhed, *n.* [*waried* + *-hed* (see -HOOD).] Malignancy; accursedness. *Obs.*
wa'ri-er (wā'rĭ-ẽr; wâr'ĭ-), *n.* [See WARY, *v.*] A curser; maligner; detractor.
wa'ri-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of WARY.
wa'ri-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Wariness. *Obs.*
warinar. † WARRENER.
wa-rine' (wȧ-rēn'), *n.* [F. *ouarine*, a misreading of *ouarive* (i. e. *ouarire*), fr. Tupi *guariba*. Cf. GUARIBA.] *Zoöl.* A South American monkey, one of the sapajous.
wa'ri-ness (wā'rĭ-nĕs; wâr'ĭ-), *n.* See -NESS.
war'in-gin (wŏr'ĭn-jĭn), *n.* [Javanese.] A kind of fig (*Ficus benjamina*) resembling the banyan.
war'ish (wâr'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *warir*, F. *guérir* to cure; of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *werian*, *weren*, to protect, to hinder. See GARRET, WEIR.] *Obs.* **1.** To heal or be healed; cure; recover. **2.** To protect; defend.
war'ish, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wearr* callosity.] Callus. — *v. i.* To become callous. *Obs.*
war'i-son (wăr'ĭ-s'n), *n.* [OF. *warison* safety, supplies, cure, F. *guérison* cure. See WARISH, *v. t.*; cf. GARRISON.] *Obs.* **1.** Protection; safety; security. **2.** Remedy; cure. **3.** Reward; requital; award. **4.** Treasure; property. *Archaic.* **5.** A note of assault. *Pseudo-archaic.*
waritreo. † WARYTREE.
wark (wärk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WORK.
wark, *n.* & *v.* [AS. *wærc*, n., or *wærcan*, v.] Pain; ache; throb. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
war'ka-moo'wee (wär'kä-mōō'wē), *n.* An outrigged sailing canoe of Ceylon.
wark'loom', **wark'lume'**. Scot. of WORKLOOM.
warl' (wärl). Contr. of WARLD, world. *Scot*
war'lagh. † WARLOCK.
warld (*dial.* wärld, wärl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WORLD.
war'less, *a* See -LESS
warliche. † WARELY.
war'like'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
war'lock. *a.* Of or befitting warlocks; impish.
war'lock, *v. t.* [ME. *warloke*, n., fr AS. *waru* care, custody + *loca* or *loc*, a lock.] To fetter *Obs*
war'lock' (wôr'lŏk'), *n.* A fetterlock. *Obs.*
war'lock-ry (wâr'lŭk-rĭ), *n.* Sorcery; impishness. *Scot.*
warloghe, warlow. † WARLOCK.
warlot. † VARLET.
warl'y (wär'lĭ) Scot. form of WORLDLY.
war'ly (wôr'lĭ), *a.* Warlike. *R.*
warm, *n.* **1.** Warmth; heat. *Obs.* **2.** Act of warming, or state of being warmed; a warming; a heating. *Colloq.*
warm'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
war'man, *n.* Warrior. *Rare.*
warmd. Warmed *Ref. Sp.*
warm'er, *n.* One that warms.
warm'ful, *a.* Full of or affording warmth. *Obs.*
warm'-head'ed, *a.* Excitable; enthusiastic.
warming house. *Eccl.* A calefactory.
warming stone A piece of stone used as a foot warmer
warm'ish, *a.* See 1st -ISH c.
warm'ly, *adv.* of WARM.
warm'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
war'mon'ger (wôr'mŭŋ'gẽr), *n* A mercenary *Obs.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

warmth (wôrmth), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being warm; gentle heat; as, the *warmth* of the sun; vital *warmth.*
2. A state of lively and excited interest; zeal; ardor; fervor; passion; enthusiasm; warm-heartedness; cordiality; as, the *warmth* of love or piety; also, temper; as, he replied with much *warmth.* "Spiritual *warmth.*" *Jer. Taylor.*
3. *Paint.* A glowing effect such as is produced by the use of warm colors.
Syn. — Zeal, ardor, fervor, fervency, heat, glow, earnestness, cordiality, animation, excitement, vehemence.

warn (wôrn), *v. t.;* WARNED (wôrnd); WARN′ING. [ME. *warnen, warnien,* AS. *warnian, warenian, wearnian,* to take heed, to warn; akin to AS. *wearn* denial, refusal, OS. *warnian, wernian,* to refuse, OHG. *warnen,* G. *warnen* to warn, OFries. *warna, werna,* Icel. *varna* to refuse.] **1.** To put on guard; to give notice, information, or intimation to beforehand (of approaching or probable danger or evil, or the like); to caution.
2. To notify or apprise in advance; to make ware or aware; to inform; to give notice to; to notify; hence, to notify or summon by authority; to bid; command; as, to *warn* a tenant out of a house.

Cornelius the centurion . . . was *warned* from God by an holy angel to send for thee. *Acts* x. 22.

3. To admonish; advise; as, to *warn* a boy to obey.
Syn. — WARN, CAUTION. WARN, as here compared, is the stronger and more general term, and often implies admonitory notification; to CAUTION is esp. to put one on one's guard (against something) or to suggest precautions; as, to *warn* of impending danger, to *warn* one against the consequences of one's folly, to *warn* one off the premises; to *caution* one against unwarranted expectations, to *caution* one to avoid overheating. See ADVICE, REPROVE.

warn′ing, *p. pr.* of WARN. — **warning color** (*or* **colour**) *or* **coloration,** any color or arrangement of colors possessed by an animal otherwise defended, which serves to make it conspicuous and thus warn a possible enemy against an attack. See APOSEMATIC. — **w. piece,** *Horol.,* a projecting piece that holds the striking train between warning and striking. — **w. wheel,** *Horol.,* the next to the last wheel of a striking train, which carries a pin restrained by the warning piece and so controls the train.

warn′ing, *n.* [AS. *wearnung, war(e)nung.*] **1.** Previous notice.

A great journey to take upon so short a *warning.* *L'Estrange.*

2. Previous notice or intimation of the consequence of a course of conduct; caution, as against danger, or against faults or practices which incur danger; admonition.

Could *warning* make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*

3. That which warns, or serves to give notice or admonition; as, his life will be a *warning* to others.
4. A calling; summons.
5. A notice from one or the other of two parties to some business relation, as that of landlord and tenant, that it will be terminated at a certain time.
6. *Horol.* The partial unlocking of a striking train.

War Office. a In Great Britain, the office of the Secretary of State for War. It corresponds to the War Department in the United States. **b** In the United States, the War Department. *Rare.*

warp (wôrp), *v. t.;* WARPED (wôrpt); WARP′ING. [ME. *warpen,* fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *varpa* to throw, cast, *varp* a casting, fr. *verpa* to throw (akin to Dan. *varpe* to warp a ship, Sw. *varpa*); but prob. combined with the kindred ME. *werpen* to throw, twist (pret. *warp*), AS. *weorpan* (pret. *wearp*) to cast, throw, akin to OS. *werpan,* OFries. *werpa,* D. & LG. *werpen,* G. *werfen,* Goth. *waírpan;* cf. Skr. *vṛj* to turn.] **1.** To throw; cast; hurl; hence, to throw out, as words, to utter; ejaculate. *Obs.*
2. To turn or twist out of shape; esp., to twist or bend out of a flat plane by contraction or otherwise.

Walter *warped* his mouth at this. *Tennyson*

3. To turn aside from the true direction; to bend; pervert.

This first avowed, nor folly *warped* my mind. *Dryden.*

4. To weave; fabricate. *Rare.*

While doth he mischief *warp.* *Sternhold.*

5. In technical uses: **a** *Naut.* To move (a vessel, etc.) by hauling on a line, or warp, attached to a buoy, anchor, or other fixed object. **b** *Agric.* To let the tide or other water in upon (low-lying land), for fertilizing, by a deposit of warp, or slimy substance. **c** *Rope Making.* To run off the reel into hauls to be tarred, as yarns. **d** *Weaving.* To arrange (yarns) on a warp beam.
6. To cast prematurely, as young; — said of cattle, sheep, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

warp (wôrp), *v. i.* **1.** To turn, twist, or be twisted out of shape; esp., to be twisted or bent out of a flat plane; as, a board *warps* in seasoning or shrinking.
2. To turn from a straight or proper course; to swerve.

There is our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp.* *Shak.*

3. To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects. *Milton.*
4. To cast the young prematurely; to slink; — said of cattle, sheep, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Weaving.* To wind yarn off bobbins for forming the warp of a web; to wind a warp on a warp beam.
6. *Naut.* To warp a vessel; to move by a warp. *Rare.*

warp, *n.* [AS. *wearp* a warp in weaving; akin to G. *werft,* OHG. *warf,* Icel. *varp* a casting, throwing, Sw. *varp* the draft of a net, Dan. *varp* a towline. In some senses fr. the *v.* See WARP, *v.*] **1.** A throw; a cast. *Obs.*
2. A set of four in counting; specif., a cast of herrings, oysters, etc., usually four, but sometimes three or two. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. A premature casting of young; also, the young one so cast; — said of cattle, sheep, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
4. *Weaving.* The threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof. The warp is usually stouter and harder twisted than the woof.
5. *Naut.* A rope used in hauling or moving a vessel, one end being attached to an anchor, a post, or other fixed object; a warping hawser.
6. *Agric.* Sediment deposited by water, as when alluvial soil is formed.
7. State of being warped or twisted, as of a board.

war paint. 1. Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by savages, as a token of going to war. "Wash the *war paint* from your faces." *Longfellow.*
2. Official dress or costume, regalia, or the like; (one's) best clothes or finery. *Slang, U. S.*

war′path′ (wôr′påth′), *n.* The route taken by a party of American Indians going on a warlike expedition; also, the expedition itself. *Rare.* — **on the warpath,** on a hostile expedition; hence, *Colloq.,* ready to fight, or fighting.

warp beam. A roller on which warp is wound in a loom.

warped (wôrpt), *pret. & p. p.* of WARP. — **warped surface,** *Geom.,* a skew; a scroll.

warp′er (wôr′pẽr), *n.* One that warps; specif.: **a** One who throws. *Obs.* **b** A weaver. *Obs.* **c** One that warps, or twists out of shape. **d** One that forms yarn or thread into warps or webs for the loom.

warp land. *Agric.* Land fertilized by warp.

warp′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WARP. — **warping bank,** *Agric.,* a bank of earth raised round a field to retain the water used in warping. See WARP, *v. t.,* 5 **b**. — **w. chock,** *Naut.,* a chock of timber or metal in a port or in the bows, through which a warp, hawser, or line is run. — **w. hook,** a hook on which to hang yarn, used by rope makers when warping the yarn into hauls for tarring.

warp knitting. A kind of knitting in which a number of threads are interchained each with one or more contiguous threads on either side; — also called *warp weaving.*

war′ra-gal (wŏr′ȧ-găl), **war′ri-gal** (-ĭ-găl), *n.* [Native name *wirrangin,* among the Swan Hill tribe in Australia.] *Australia.* **1.** The dingo.
2. A wild aboriginal Australian; also, a wild horse.

war′ra-gal, war′ri-gal, *a.* [See WARRAGAL the dingo.] Wild; untamed; savage; as, a *warragal* horse. *Australia.*

war′rant (wŏr′ănt), *n.* [ME. *warant,* OF. *warant* a warrant, a defender, protector, F. *garant,* originally a p. pr. of G. origin, fr. OHG. *werēn* to grant, warrant, G. *gewähren;* akin to OFries. *wera.* Cf. GUARANTEE.] **1.** That which defends or protects; safeguard, defense; protection. *Obs.*
2. Safety; refuge; also, place of safety; a refuge. *Obs.*
3. That which vouches for or insures anything; guaranty; security; voucher; attestation.

His worth is *warrant* for his welcome hither. *Shak.*

4. Authorization; sanction; justification; right; as, appearances gave him *warrant* for the charge.
5. That which warrants or authorizes; a commission or document giving authority to do something; an act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do, thus securing him from loss or damage; commission; authority. Specif.: **a** A writing which authorizes a person to pay or deliver to another and the other to receive money or other thing; as, a *warrant* on a city treasurer; a dividend *warrant.* **b** A form of receipt given to a person who has deposited goods in a warehouse, by assignment of which the title to the goods is transferred; as, a dock *warrant.* *Eng.* **c** *Law.* A precept or writ issued by a competent magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search, or to do other acts incident to the administration of justice; as, a *warrant* of arrest or attachment; a bench *warrant;* a search *warrant;* — often used alone as short for *warrant of arrest, search warrant,* or the like.

The term *warrant,* in the case of any foreign state, includes any judicial document authorizing the arrest of a person accused or convicted of crime. *Eng. Extradition Act* (33 & 34 *Vict.* ch. 52).

d *Mil. & Nav.* An official certificate of appointment issued to an officer of lower rank than a commissioned officer. See WARRANT OFFICER.
warrant of attorney, *Law,* written authority given by one person to another empowering him to transact business for him; specif., written authority given by a client to his attorney to appear for him in court, and to suffer judgment to pass against him by confession in favor of some specified person, esp. as used in connection with a note or bond accompanied by a defeasance. — **w. to sue and defend. a** *Early Eng. Law.* A special warrant from the crown, authorizing a party to appoint an attorney to sue or defend for him. **b** A special authority given by a party to his attorney to commence a suit, or to appear and defend a suit in his behalf. This warrant is now disused.

war′rant (wŏr′ănt), *v. t.;* WAR′RANT-ED; WAR′RANT-ING. [ME. *waranten, warenten,* OF. *warantir,* var. of *garantir, guarantir, garentir, garandir,* F. *garantir* to warrant, fr. OF. *warant,* var. of *garant, guarant,* a warrant, a protector, a defender, F. *garant.* See WARRANT, *n.*] **1.** To protect; defend; safeguard; guard; save. *Obs.* *Partenay.*
2. To make secure; to give assurance against harm; to give authority or power to do, or forbear to do, anything, by which the person authorized is secured, or saved harmless, from any loss or damage by his action.

I'll *warrant* him from drowning *Shak.*

3. To declare or maintain with little or no fear of being contradicted or belied; to assert as certain or presumably so; as, I *warrant* it will be so.

Chewing a Hebrew text, . . . I *warrant.* *Hawthorne.*

4. To give a warrant or warranty to; also, to assure as if by giving a warrant to.

[My neck is] as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Estrange.*

5. *Law.* **a** To secure to, as a grantee, an estate granted; to assure. **b** To secure to, as a purchaser of goods, the title to the same; to indemnify against loss. **c** To secure to, as a purchaser, the quality or quantity of the goods sold, as represented; to secure (a purchaser or grantee) by a warranty. See WARRANTY, *n.,* 2. **d** To assure, as a thing sold, to the purchaser; that is, to engage that the thing is what it appears, or is represented, to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it.
6. To support by authority, ground, or proof; to justify; authorize; sanction; as, his need *warrants* the expenditure; the facts *warrant* the statement.
Syn. — See INSURE, JUSTIFY.

war′rant-a-ble (wŏr′ăn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being warranted; justifiable; as, a *warrantable* outlay.
2. *Hunting.* Old enough to be hunted, as a stag.
— **war′rant-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **war′rant-a-bly,** *adv.*

war′ran-tee′ (-ăn-tē′), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a warrant or warranty is made.

warrant officer. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** In the United States army, a noncommissioned officer, holding his appointment from the regimental or battalion commander. *Rare.* **b** In the United States navy, a subordinate officer appointed, or *warranted,* by the President, whose duties are, in general, indicated by his title, such as gunner, boatswain, carpenter, machinist, pharmacist, or sailmaker. A commissioned officer receives a commission from the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. A warrant officer receives his warrant without such advice and consent. After serving as warrant officers for six years, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, machinists, and sailmakers (no more sailmakers will be appointed) may be commissioned chief boatswain, chief gunner, etc., to rank with, but after, an ensign. The term *commissioned officers* does not, however, usually include the chief warrant officers. **c** In the British navy, a subordinate officer of similar standing.

war′ran-tor′ (wŏr′ăn-tôr′), *n.* *Law.* One who warrants.

war′ran-ty (-ăn-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *warantie,* F. *garantie.* See WARRANT, *n.;* cf. GUARANTY.] **1.** *Real Estate Law.* Orig., the undertaking or obligation of a feudal lord to defend his vassal tenant in the possession of the land held of him as lord (whether originally received by the lord by commendation or not), or to give the tenant lands of equal value; hence, a covenant real whereby the grantor of an estate of freehold and his heirs were bound to warrant and defend the title, and, in case of eviction by title paramount, to yield other lands of equal value in recompense. A warranty imposed upon an heir of lands which had not, and could not have, descended from the warranting ancestor was a **collateral warranty,** as where a father granted with warranty lands held by him only by the right of curtesy. Such warranties were annulled by the statute of 4 Anne c. 16. This warranty has long since become obsolete, and its place supplied by personal covenants for title. Among these is the **covenant of warranty,** often called a *warranty* simply, which runs with the land, and is in the nature of a real covenant, breach of which gives a claim for damages only. In some jurisdictions this warranty is implied, without being expressly stated, in statutory short forms of conveyance.
2. *Law.* A collateral engagement or undertaking, express or implied, that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is expressly or impliedly declared or promised to be. Breach of such an engagement does not avoid the contract, but renders the warrantor liable for damages. In sales of chattels by persons in possession, there is now (though not at the early common law, when sales were generally in market overt) an *implied warranty of title,* but, as to the quality of goods, the general rule is, "Caveat emptor."
3. *Insurance Law.* A statement or engagement expressly or impliedly made in a policy by the party insured, that a certain fact relating to the subject of insurance or the risk exists or shall exist, or that some act relating thereto has been done or shall be done. It must be literally true or fulfilled or the policy is void, it operating essentially as a condition precedent to the insurance, and it is distinguished from a *representation,* which is an inducement and need be only substantially true or fulfilled.
4. Justificatory mandate or precept; authority; justification; warrant; as, he had no *warranty* for his act. *R.* *Shak.*
5. Security; warrant; guaranty. *Obs. or Scot.*
war′ran-ty in pre-sen′ti (prē-zĕn′tī), *Insurance,* an affirmative warranty.

war′ran-ty, *v. t.;* WAR′RAN-TIED (-tĭd); WAR′RAN-TY-ING (-tĭ-ĭng). **1.** To defend; save. *Obs.* *Old Eng. Misc.*
2. To warrant; guarantee. *Now Rare.*

war′ren (wŏr′ĕn), *n.* [ME. *wareyne,* OF. *warenne,* var. of *garene,* F. *garenne,* fr. OF. *warer, garer,* to beware, to take care; of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *warōn* (in comp.), OS. *warōn,* to take care, to observe, akin to E. *wary.*] **1.** *Eng. Law.* **a** A place privileged, by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping certain animals (as hares, conies, partridges, pheasants, etc.) called beasts and fowls of *warren.* **b** A privilege, often called a **free warren,** which one has in lands, by royal grant or prescription, of hunting and taking wild beasts and birds of *warren,* to the exclusion of any other person not entering by his permission. The *warren* is next below a *park* in dignity.
2. A piece of ground for the breeding of rabbits, etc.; a place abounding in rabbits.
3. A place in a river for keeping fish.
4. A milldam. *Dial. Eng.*

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warmth′less, *a.* See -LESS.
warn. † *were,* form of BE.
warn, *v. t.* [ME. *wernen,* AS. *wiernan, wyrnan,* fr. *wearn* refusal. Cf. WARN to admonish.] *Obs.* **a** To repel; keep off. **b** To prevent; hinder. **c** To refuse; deny. **d** To forbid; oppose.
warn, *n.* Denial; refusal. *Obs.*
warn, *conj.* [Prop., were (it) not.] Unless. *Obs.*
warn, warnd (wärn(d; wän(d). Shortened forms of WARRANT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
warnage, *n.* [Cf. OF. *warnir,* var. of *garnir* (see GARNISH).] Provisions. *Obs.*
warn′er, *n.* One that warns.
warn′er, *n.* A miser. *Obs. Scot.*
warn′er, *n.* A warrener. *Obs.*
warn′er (*dial.* wän′ẽ(r), *n.* [Prob. fr. *warden.*] A beadle; warden. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
warnesture, *n.* [OF. *warnesture,* var. of *garnesture,* provisions, supplies. Cf. GARNITURE.] *Obs.* **1.** Store; supply, esp. for a garrison. **2.** Storehouse: stronghold; garrison.
warnesture, *v. t.* To store; to furnish with provisions. *Obs.*
warn′ing-ly, *adv.* of WARNING.
warnish, warniss, *v. t.* [OF. *warnir,* var. of *garnir.* See GARNISH.] To provision; fortify. Cf. GARNISH, *v. t.,* 1. *Obs.*
warnison, *n.* [OF. *warnison,* var. of *garnison.* Cf. GARRISON, GARNISON.] *Obs.* **a** Provision; store. **b** Garrison.
warniss, warnish. *v. t.* [OF. *warnir* to furnish, prepare, warn. Cf. WARNISH to furnish.] To warn. *Obs. or Scot.*
war nose. See NOSE, 6 **h**.
war′noth′, *n.* *Early Eng. Law.* The obsolete custom by which a tenant who fails of payment on a set day is to pay double, and on a second failing treble.
warnstor. † WARNESTURE.
warp′age (wôr′pāj), *n.* Act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbors.
warp fabric. Fabric produced by warp knitting.
warp frame. A machine for making warp lace, using a number of needles and a thread for each needle.
warping mill. A machine for warping yarn.
warping post. A strong post used in warping rope yarn.
warp lace, *or* **warp net.** Lace having a warp crossed by weft threads.
war′ple (wär′p'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. WRAPLE.] To twist; intertwine; wriggle. *Scot.*
warp′-net′ frame. Warp frame.
war proof. Valor tried by war. *R.*
warp stitch. *Embroidery.* An ornamental stitch worked on warp threads left by drawing out the weft of the material, as in some drawn work.
warp weaving. = WARP KNITTING.
warr. Var. of WAR, worse.
war′ram-bool (wŏr′ăm-bōōl), *n.* [Native name in northwestern Queensland *wārumbūl* a watercourse.] A cowal or similar depression. *Local, Australia.*
war′rand. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WARRANT.
war′ran-dice (wŏr′ăn-dĭs; -dīs), *n.* [OF. *warandise.* See WARRANTISE.] *Scots Law.* The obligation, or the clause, by which a grantor binds himself that the right conveyed shall be effectual.
war′rant (wär′ănt), *n.* *Coal Mining.* Underclay. *Dial. Eng.*
war′rant-er (wŏr′ăn-tẽr), *n.* One that warrants.
war′ran-tise. war′ran-tize (-tĭz), *n.* [OF. *warentise,* var. of *garantise.* See WARRANT, *n.*] Warrant; surety; security; guarantee. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To warrant; guarantee; protect; defend. *Obs.*
warrant machinist. *U.S. Navy.* = MACHINIST, *n.,* 4. *Obs.*
war′ra-tau (wŏr′ȧ-tou). Var. of WARATAH.
War′rau (wär′rou), *n.* An Indian of a group of debased tribes of Venezuela and British Guiana, related to Arawakan stock.
war′ray (wŏr′ā), *v. t.* [OF. *werreier,* var. of *guerroier,* F. *guerroyer,* fr. OF. *werre* war, F. *guerre.* See WAR.] To make war upon; to oppose; contradict. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To wage war; to struggle; contend. *Obs.*
warre. † *were,* form of BE.
warre. † WAR; WARE; obs. or dial. Eng. of WAR, worse.
warre, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wearr* a callosity.] A knot; a gnarl. *Obs.*
war rebel. See *Citation.*

"*War rebels* are persons within an occupied territory who rise in arms against the occupying or conquering army, or against the authorities established by the same. If captured, they may suffer death . . . They are not prisoners of war." *Instructions for Govt. of Armies of U. S.*

war-ree′ (wä-rē′), *n.* [Name among English colonists in British Guiana, prob. fr. native *javari,* fr. Sp. *jabalí* boar.] The white-lipped peccary.
warren. † *were,* form of BE.

N O P Q R S T U V W

war'ren-er (wŏr'ĕn-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *warennier.*] The keeper of a warren; a gamekeeper.

war'rin (wŏr'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. native name *jarin* in Victoria.] An Australian lorikeet (*Trichoglossus multicolor*) having mostly greenish upper parts, a blue belly, and variegated breast.

war'rior (wŏr'yẽr; -ĭ-ẽr; wŏr'ĭ-ẽr; 7, 277), *n.* [ME. *werriour, werraiour,* OF. (assumed) *werreieor,* var. of *guerroieur,* fr. *werreier, guerroyer,* to make war, fr. *werre, guerre,* war. See WAR.] **1.** A man engaged or experienced in war, or in military life; a soldier. *Now Chiefly Hist. or Rhet.*

The stern joy which *warriors* feel
In foemen worthy of their steel. *Scott.*

2. A South American humming bird of the genus *Oxypogon* having a helmetlike crest.

3. The wallflower *Cheiranthus cheiri.* *Dial. Eng.*

warrior ant. A reddish ant (*Formica sanguinea*), native of Europe and America. It is one of the species which capture and enslave other ants.

war'saw (wôr'sô), *n.* [See GUASA.] **a** The black grouper (*Garrupa nigrita*) of the southern coasts of the United States. **b** The jewfish (*Promicrops itaiara*).

war'ship' (-shĭp'), *n., or* **war vessel.** A government vessel employed for war purposes, esp. one armed for attack.

wart (wôrt), *n.* [ME. *werte,* AS. *wearte;* akin to D. *wrat,* G. *warze,* OHG. *warza,* Icel. *varta,* Sw. *vårta,* Dan. *vorte;* perh. akin to L. *verruca* wart, and AS. *wearr* a callosity; cf. Skr. *varshman* tip, top.] **1.** *Med.* A small tumor on the skin, usually hard, formed by enlargement of its vascular papillæ and thickening of the epidermis which covers them.

2. An excrescence or protuberance more or less resembling a true wart; specif., *Bot.*, a glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants.

wart'ed, *a.* Having warts; verrucose.

warted gourd, a variety of winter squash (*Cucurbita verrucosa*) having a warted rind. — **w. grass,** an Australian grass (*Chloris ventricosa*). — **w. spurge,** the sun spurge.

wart hog. Any African wild hog of the genus *Macrocephalus,* syn. *Phacochœrus,* esp. *M. æthiopicus* of South Africa and *M. africanus* of northeast Africa, having two pairs of rough warty excrescences on the face and large protruding tusks.

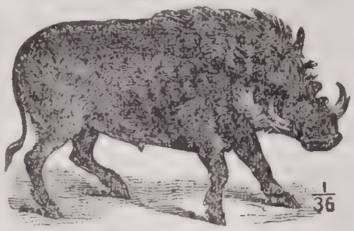

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Wart Hog (*Macrocephalus æthiopicus*).

wart snake. Any of several nonvenomous East Indian snakes of the family *Acrochordidæ,* covered with wartlike tubercles or spinose scales, and usually lacking cephalic plates and ventral scutes.

wart'wort' (wôrt'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any lichen of the family Verrucariaceæ, having a warty thallus. **b** = WARTWEED.

wart'y (wôr'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Having warts; full of warts; covered with warts; verrucose; as, a *warty* leaf.

2. Of the nature of, or resembling, a wart.

warty egg, a marine univalve shell (*Ovulum verrucosum*), with wartlike elevations. — **w.-faced honey eater,** any of several Australian honey eaters; esp., the wattlebird.

wart'y-back', *n.* An American fresh-water mussel (*Quadrula pustulosa*) whose shell is used in making buttons.

war whoop. A war cry, esp. that of American Indians.

war'wolf' (wôr'wŏŏlf'), *n.* [*war,* n. + *wolf.*] *Mil.* A kind of engine for throwing stones, etc., used in the Middle Ages.

wa'ry (wā'rĭ; wâr'ĭ; 115), *a.;* WA'RI-ER (wā'rĭ-ẽr; wâr'ĭ-); WA'RI-EST. [From ME. *war,* AS. *wær;* akin to Icel. *varr,* Dan. & Sw. *var,* Goth. *wars,* G. *gewahr* aware, OHG. *wara* notice, attention, Gr. ὁρᾶν to see, L. *vereri* to fear. Cf. AWARE, BEWARE, GARMENT, GARNISH, PANORAMA, REVERE, WARD, *v. t.,* WARE, *a.*] **1.** Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; timorously or suspiciously prudent; circumspect; scrupulous; careful. "Bear a *wary* eye." *Shak.*

We should be *wary,* therefore, what persecution we raise against the living labors of public men. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by caution; guarded; careful; chary.

It behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*

3. Prudent; wise. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Cautious, circumspect, watchful. See CAREFUL.

was (wŏz). [AS. *wæs,* 2d pers. *wǣre,* 3d pers. *wæs,* pl. *wǣron,* with the inf. *wesan* to be; akin to D. *wezen,* pret. *was,* OHG. *wesan,* pret. *was,* G. *wesen,* n., a being, essence, *war* was, Icel. *vera* to be, pret. *var,* Goth. *wisan* to be, to dwell, to remain, pret. *was,* Skr. *vas* to remain, to dwell. Cf. VERNACULAR, WASSAIL, WERE, *v.* (pret.).] A verb form supplying the first and third persons singular of the verb *be,* in the indicative mood, preterit (imperfect) tense. See BE.

wa'sa-bi (wä'sä-bē), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese brassicaceous herb (*Eutrema wasabi*); also, its thick greenish root, which is grated like horse-radish and eaten with fish, etc.

wash (wŏsh), *v. t.;* WASHED (wŏsht) or WASHT; WASH'ING. [ME. *waschen,* AS. *wascan, wæscan;* akin to D. *wasschen,* G. *waschen,* OHG. *wascan,* Icel. & Sw. *vaska,* Dan. *vaske,* and perh. to E. *water.*] **1.** To cleanse by ablution, or by dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing in water; to apply water or other liquid, steam, air, etc., to for the purpose of cleansing; as, to *wash* the hands; to *wash* garments; to *wash* sheep or wool; hence, to free, as from ceremonial or moral defilement, by ablution with water or something likened to it in action or effect; to cleanse or purify in the religious sense.

Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity. *Ps. li. 2.*

2. To cover with water or any liquid or moisture; to wet; hence, to overflow against or over; to lave; as, waves *wash* the shore. "Roses *washed* with dew." *Milton.*

3. To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion; as, heavy rains *wash* a road or an embankment.

4. To remove by the use of water; to clear, carry, take, or put (away, off, out, etc.) by or as if by the action of water; to cause to be (in a specified place or condition) by the force of water or other liquid; as, to *wash* dirt from the hands; a man *washed* overboard; to *wash* food down with a drink. "The tide will *wash* you off." *Shak.*

Arise, and be baptized, and *wash* away thy sins. *Acts xxii. 16.*

5. To cover with a thin or watery coat of color; to tint lightly and thinly.

6. To overlay with a thin coat of metal; as, steel *washed* with silver.

7. *Mining.* To subject, as earth, gravel, or crushed ore, to the action of water to separate the valuable material from the worthless or less valuable; as, to *wash* gold.

8. To dephosphorize (molten pig iron) by adding substances containing iron oxide, and sometimes manganese oxide.

9. To pass (a gas or gaseous mixture) through or over a liquid for the purpose of purifying it, esp. by removing soluble constituents. See SCRUBBER, 2 (1).

to wash down, *Mech.,* to work to a thin edge or featheredge. *Scot.* — **to w. the hands of,** to disclaim or renounce interest in, responsibility for, or connection with; as, *to wash one's hands of* a business. *Matt. xxvii. 24.*

wash (wŏsh), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of ablution.

2. To clean anything by rubbing or dipping it in water; to perform the operation of cleansing clothes, ore, etc., in water. "She can *wash* and scour." *Shak.*

3. To move with a lapping or swashing sound, or the like; to lap; splash; as, to hear the water *washing.*

4. To bear without injury the operation of being washed; as, some calicoes do not *wash;* hence, *Colloq.,* to undergo successfully submission to a testing or proving; to bear or stand investigation; as, his story will not *wash.*

5. To be eroded or worn away by the action of water, as by a stream or by the sea; — said of a road, a beach, etc.

6. To use washes, as for the face or hair.

wash, *n.* **1.** Act of washing; an ablution; a cleansing, wetting, or dashing with water.

2. A collection or aggregation of articles, as of clothing, in process of being washed or cleansed, or a quantity washed at one time; a washing.

3. The flow, dash, rush, swash, or breaking of a body of water, as a wave; also, the sound of this.

4. The backward current or disturbed water caused by the action of oars, or of a steamer's screw or paddles, etc.

5. A piece of ground washed by the action of a sea or river, or sometimes covered and sometimes left dry; the shallowest part of a river, or arm of the sea; also, a bog; marsh; fen; as, the *washes* in Lincolnshire.

The *Wash* of Edmonton so gay. *Cowper.*

6. Substances collected and deposited by the action of water; as, the *wash* of a sewer, of a river, etc.

7. Waste liquid, refuse food, etc., from a kitchen, often used as food for pigs. *Shak.*

8. *Distilling.* **a** Fermented wort from which spirit is distilled. **b** A mixture of dunder, molasses, water, and scummings, used in the West Indies for distillation.

9. That with which anything is washed, or wetted, smeared, tinted, etc., upon the surface; specif.: **a** A liquid cosmetic, dentifrice, medical lotion, or the like. **b** *Paint.* A thin coat of color, esp. water color. **c** A thin coat of metal laid on anything for beauty or preservation.

10. *Mining.* Wash dirt. *Australia.*

11. *Western U. S.* **a** Gravel and other rock débris transported and deposited by running water; coarse alluvium. **b** An alluvial cone. **c** The dry bed of an intermittent stream, sometimes at the bottom of a cañon; as, the Amargosa *wash;* the Diamond *wash;* — called also *dry wash.*

12. Urine, esp. stale urine, formerly used in washing clothes. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

13. The blade of an oar. *Rare.*

14. A varying measure for oysters and whelks. *Dial. Eng.*

15. Short for WASH SALE.

16. *Arch.* The upper surface of a member or material when given a slope to shed water (= WEATHERING, *n.,* 3). Hence, a structure or receptacle shaped so as to receive and carry off water, as a carriage *wash* in a stable.

wash, *a.* **1.** Washy; weak. *Obs.*

Their bodies of so weak and *wash* a temper. *Beau & Fl.*

2. Capable of being washed without injury; washable; as, *wash* goods. *Colloq.*

wash'a-ble (wŏsh'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be washed, esp. without damage. — **wash'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

wash'ba'sin (wŏsh'bā's'n), *n.* A basin for toilet use.

wash'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A fluted, or ribbed, board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them.

2. = BASEBOARD.

3. *Naut.* A broad thin plank fixed along a gunwale to keep out the sea, or a plank on the sill of a lower deck port for that purpose; — called also *wasteboard* or *washstrake.*

4. See QUADRULA.

wash'bowl' (wŏsh'bōl'), *n.* **1.** A washtub. *Obs.*

2. A large bowl for water to wash one's hands, face, etc.

wash dirt. *Mining.* Earth washed for gold; washing stuff.

wash drawing. *Art.* In water-color painting, work in, or a work done chiefly in, washes, as distinguished from that done in stipple, in body color, etc.

washed (wŏsht), *a.* **1.** That has undergone washing.

2. Overlaid with a thin layer of different color; — said of the colors of certain animals.

3. Of an inferior quality due to exposure to rain before burning; — said of bricks.

washed metal, iron treated by the Bell-Krupp process so as to remove most of the silicon and phosphorus and not too much of the carbon. — **w. sale.** = WASH SALE.

wash'er (wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that washes.

2. A ring of metal, leather, or other material, or a perforated plate, used for various purposes, as around a bolt or screw to form a seat for the head or nut, or around a wagon axle to prevent endwise motion of the hub and relieve friction, in a joint as a packing, etc.

Washer, 2.

3. A similar ring used for decorative purposes.

4. *Plumbing.* A fitting, usually having a plug, for a cistern, tub, sink, or the like, forming the outlet opening.

5. *Paper Making.* A washing engine.

6. A machine for washing, as clothes, or coal in mining.

7. An apparatus in which gases are washed; a scrubber.

8. **a** The raccoon. **b** The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

wash'er, *v. t.* To furnish with washers.

wash'er-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who works at washing clothes, esp. for hire.

wash'er-wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 151). **1.** A woman who works at washing clothes.

2. The pied wagtail; — so called from the up-and-down motion of its tail. *Local, Eng.*

wash'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place at which wool, ore, or (esp.) coal, is freed from impurities by washing.

wash gravel. *Mining.* Gravel washed to extract gold.

wash'house' (wŏsh'hous'), *n.* A house or building for washing, esp. one for washing clothes; a laundry.

wash'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WASH. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that washes; ablution.

2. The clothes or other articles washed or to be washed, esp. at one time; a wash.

3. *Mining.* Gold dust procured by washing; also, a place where this is done; a washery.

4. A thin covering or coat; as, a *washing* of silver.

5. *Stock Exchanges.* The operation of simultaneously buying and selling the same stock for the purpose of manipulating the market. The transaction is fictitious, and is prohibited by stock-exchange rules.

6. *Pottery.* The covering of a piece with an infusible powder, which prevents it from sticking to its supports, while receiving the glaze.

washing bottle. *Chem.* **a** A bottle or flask fitted with glass tubes passing through the cork, so that on blowing into one of the tubes a stream of water issuing from the other may be directed upon anything to be washed or rinsed. **b** A bottle for use in washing gases by passing them through liquid contained in it. See BOTTLE, *Illust.*

washing crystals. Washing soda, $Na_2CO_3 10H_2O$, in the form of crystals. See SODIUM CARBONATE.

washing engine. *Paper Making.* A vat in which rags, etc., are washed by a stream of water, and also drawn into fiber by revolving bars or knives.

washing fluid. A liquid used as a cleanser, consisting usually of alkaline salts resembling soaps in their action.

washing soda. Sodium carbonate.

washing stuff. *Gold Mining.* Any earthy deposit containing gold enough to pay for washing it.

Wash'ing-ton (wŏsh'ĭng-tŭn), *n.* **1.** The first President of the United States.

2. The capital city of the United States.

3. The most northwestern State of the United States.

Washington cedar, the big tree of California. — **W. elm,** a famous elm tree in Cambridge, Mass., under which Washington took command of the Continental Army in 1775. — **W. lily,** a large white-flowered lily (*Lilium washingtonianum*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. — **W. Monument,** a white marble obelisk erected as a national memorial of Washington in Washington, D. C. It is 555 feet high and 55 feet square at the base. The corner stone was laid in 1848, but the monument was not completed until 1884. — **W. palm,** the fan palm *Neowashingtonia filamentosa.* See NEOWASHINGTONIA. — **W. pie,** layer cake with a cream filling or with a fruit-jam filling. *Local, U. S.* — **W. thorn,** a hawthorn (*Cratægus cordata*) of the eastern United States, cultivated, esp. near Washington, D. C., for its bright red fruit and handsome autumn foliage.

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war'ren-er (wŏr'ĕn-ẽr), *n.* [Tasmanian *warrenah* Turbo.] = MARINER (a shell).

War'ren gird'er *or* **truss** (wŏr'ĕn). See TRUSS, *n.,* 8 b.

war'rer (wŏr'ẽr), *n.* One who wars.

war'ri-an'gle. † WARIANGLE.

war'rick (wâr'ĭk). Dial. Eng. var. of WARROK.

war'rie. † WARY, *v.*

war'ri-gal (wŏr'ĭ-găl). Var. of WARRAGAL.

War'ring-ton, George (wôr'ĭng-tŭn). In Thackeray's "Pendennis," the brusque and melancholy, but generous and steadfast, friend of Pendennis.

warrior bush. = CURRANT BUSH b.

war'rior-ess, *n.* A female warrior. *Obs.*

war'rish (wôr'ĭsh), *a.* Militant.

war'ri-war'ri (wŏr'ĭ-wŏr'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. *yarri-yarri* the lancewood tree in a native language of Guiana.] A fan made by the natives from the leaves of a palm (*Astrocaryum aculeatum*).

war'rok (*dial.* wâr'ŭk), *n. & v.* [Perh. connected with an OF. var. of the source of *garrot* a tourniquet.] Girth; strap; rope. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

war'ry. † WARY, *v.*

warrybreed, *n.* [Cf. G. dial. *wern, werr, werrle,* warble, wormil.] The warble, or wormil. *Obs.*

warryn, *a.* [Cf. FIRREN.] Of the pine tree. *Obs. Scot.*

War'saw for-ma'tion (wôr'sô). [From *Warsaw,* Illinois.] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the Mississippian system along the Mississippi River.

warschen † WARISH.

warschipe. † WARESHIP.

war scythe. An ancient weapon like a scythe with the blade in line with the handle.

warse (*dial.* wärs, wäs). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WORSE.

wars'en (wär's'n; wä'-). Dial. Eng. var. of WORSEN.

warsill. † WRESTLE.

warsipe. † WARESHIP.

war'sle, wars'tle (wär's'l; wä'-), *n. & v.* Wrestle; struggle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

war song. A song of or pert. to war; esp., among the American Indians, a song at the war dance, inciting to military ardor.

warst (wärst). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WORST.

warstly. † WRESTLE.

wart. † *wert,* form of BE.

wart cress. The swine's-cress.

warte. † WARD, warden.

wart grass. The sun spurge.

warth (wä(r)th). Dial. Eng. var. of WATH, ford.

warth (wärth). Scot. var. of WRAITH.

warth. Obs. pret. of WORTH, *v.*

warth, *n.* Wardage. *Obs.*

warth (*dial* wäth, wŏth), *n.* [AS. *waroð, wearoð,* shore, strand.] A shore; a flat meadow; a coast. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wart'-herb', *n.* Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Dolicholus.*

wart'less, *a.* See -LESS

warto. † WHERETO.

war traitor. See *Citation.*

"A *war traitor* is a person in a place or district under military government who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy, or holds intercourse with him." *Instructions for Govt. of Armies of U. S.*

wart spurge. The sun spurge.

wart'weed', *n.* *Dial. Eng.* A plant thought to cure warts. Specif.: **a** The sun spurge. **b** = DEVIL'S-MILK a. **c** = CELANDINE a. **d** The nipplewort.

wart'y-well' (wär'tĭ-wĕl'; wôr'-), *n.* [Cf. D. *wortel* root, OD. *nijdrel* hangnail, G. dial. *neidwurzel*] A hangnail. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Wa-ru'a (wä-rōō'ä), *n. pl.; sing.* RUA. A Bantu people of the Kongo Free State, east of Lake Tanganyika, known both for their cruel customs and their artistic craft.

warve. Var. of WHARVE.

war vessel. A warship.

war'wit'. † WARDWIT.

warwolf. † WEREWOLF.

war'worn', *a.* Worn with military service.

wary. † VARY.

wary, *v. t.* [AS. *wergian, wyrgean, wiergean.*] To curse; execrate; condemn; defame. *Obs.*

wary, *n.* [AS. *wearg.*] Wretch; scoundrel. *Obs.*

warytree, *n.* The cursed tree; gallows. *Obs.*

was. † WASH, WHOSE.

wasa. † WHOSO.

Wa'sa-ga'ra (wä'sä-gä'rä), *n.pl.* A Bantu people, the chief nation of the Usagara highlands, German East Africa.

Wa'san-da'wi (wä'sän-dä'wē), *n. pl.* A people of East Africa, between Victoria Nyanza and Kilimanjaro, apparently related to the Hottentots.

Wa'sat (wä'sät), *n.* [Ar. *al wasat* the middle.] See STAR.

Wa'satch (wô'săch; wô-săch'), *n.* [From the *Wasatch* Mountains, Utah.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Eocene in western North America. See GEOLOGY.

Was'co (wăs'kō), *n.* One of a tribe of Chinookan Indians of northern Oregon, now civilized and engaged in farming on the Warmspring Reservation.

wase. † WAS.

wase (*dial.* wāz, wâz), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *vase* a sheaf.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A wisp or bundle of hay or straw. **b** A pad, as of straw, to support a burden on the head. **c** A torch. *Obs.*

wasel, *v. i.* [From AS. *wāse* ooze, slime. See OOZE mud.] To sink into ooze or mire. *Obs.*

Wash. *Abbr.* Washington.

wash'a-way', *n.* A washout. *R.*

wash ball. A ball of toilet soap.

wash barrel. *Fisheries.* A barrel in which split mackerel are washed with salt water to extract the blood before salting.

wash basket. A basket for holding the clothes of a washing.

wash bear. A raccoon.

wash bottle. = WASHING BOTTLE.

wash'brew', *n.* Sowens; flummery. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wash bulkhead. A longitudinal bulkhead in a deck ballast tank.

wash'dish', *n.* **1.** A washbowl. **2.** The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

wash'down' clos'et. A water-closet with a nearly vertical back, thus affording a clear drop into the trap. It is usually provided with a flushing rim.

wash'en (wŏsh''n). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of WASH.

washer wife. A washerwoman. *Rare or Scot.*

wash'er-wom'an's itch. Eczema of the hands and arms, occurring among washerwomen.

wash gilding. Water gilding.

wash gourd. Dishcloth gourd.

wash'i-ness (wŏsh'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

washing bear. The raccoon.

washing pot. = WASHPOT.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

Wash'ing-to'ni-an (wŏsh'ĭng-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, George Washington.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, a total abstinence society (the Washington Temperance Society) and movement started in Baltimore in 1840, on the principle of moral suasion. Its force was spent by 1843. *Colloq.*
3. Of or pertaining to the city or the State of Washington.
wash leather. Split sheepskin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois, and used for dusting, cleaning, etc.; also, alumed, or buff, leather for soldiers' belts.
wash'man (wŏsh'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A man who does washing, as in tin-plate making.
2. A beggar shamming lameness, illness, etc. *Obs. Cant.*
Wash'oe proc'ess (wŏsh'ō). [From the *Washoe* district, Nevada.] The process of treating silver ores by grinding in pans or tubs with the addition of mercury, and sometimes of chemicals such as blue vitriol and salt.
wash'out' (wŏsh'out'), *n.* The washing out or away of earth, etc., esp. in the bed of a road or railroad by rain or a freshet; also, a place where the earth is washed away.
wash plate. *Shipbuilding.* Any of several plates sometimes fitted in a vessel's bottom to prevent great motion of bilge water when the vessel is rolling or pitching.
wash'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot or vessel in which anything is washed; hence, *Tin-Plate Manuf.*, a pot containing melted tin into which the plates are dipped to be coated.
wash sale. *Stock Exchanges.* A sale made in washing.
wash'stand' (wŏsh'stănd'), *n.* **1**. A stand holding pitcher, basin, and other requisites for washing the person; also, the modern set washbowl.
2. In stables, a place in the floor prepared so that carriages may be washed there and the water run off. *Cant.*
wash'strake' (-strāk'), *n.* *Naut.* An additional strake added above the gunwale of a boat or a deeply laden vessel. In a small boat the rowlocks are cut in it.
wash'tub' (-tŭb'), *n.* A tub in which clothes, etc., are washed; also, *Dial. Eng.*, a swill tub.
wash'y (wŏsh'ĭ), *a.;* WASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); WASH'I-EST. [From WASH.] **1**. Watery; damp; soft. *Obs. or R.* *Milton.*
2. Lacking substance, strength, or the like; weak; thin; diluted; feeble; as, *washy* tea; *washy* sentiment.
A polish . . . not over thin and *washy*. *Sir H. Wotton.*
3. Not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely from slight exertion; as, a *washy* horse. *Cant.*
wasp (wŏsp), *n.* [ME. *waspe*, AS. *wæps*, *wæfs*; akin to D. *wesp*, G. *wespe*, OHG. *wafsa*, *wefsa*, Lith. *vapsa* gadfly, Russ. *osa* wasp, L. *vespa*, and perh. to E. *weave.*] **1**. Any of numerous aculeate hymenopterous insects generally characterized by having a slender body, the abdomen attached by a narrow stalk or petiole, well-developed wings, and (in the workers and females) a more or less formidable sting. They belong to many different families and include species of social as well as of solitary habits. Wasps exhibit great variety in their nesting habits and food, but, unlike the bees, are largely carnivorous, in many cases provisioning their nests with caterpillars, insects, or spiders, killed or paralyzed by stinging, for their larvæ to feed on. The wasps are commonly divided into two superfamilies, Diploptera, syn. *Vespina* (containing the typical wasps; see VESPIDÆ), and Fossores, syn. *Sphecina* (see DIGGER WASP).

1/5
Nest of Wasp (*Vespa maculata*), cut open to show internal structure.

2. A waspish person.
Wasp of Twick'en-ham (twĭk''n-ăm), Alexander Pope, who had a villa at Twickenham.
wasp'ish, *a.* **1**. Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist, like a wasp; of the waist, slender.
2. Quick to resent a trifling affront; characterized by snappishness; irascible; petulant; snappish; spiteful.
He was naturally a *waspish* and hot man. *Bp. Hall.*
Syn. — Irritable, choleric, testy, peevish, captious.
— **wasp'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **wasp'ish-ness**, *n.*
was'sail (wŏs'ĭl; -āl; wăs'-), *n.* [ME. *wæs hæil*, lit., be thou well, fr. AS. *wes* be thou (or an Old Scand. equiv. word) + a Scand. word for well. See WAS; HAIL to salute.] **1**. An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive occasion, esp. when drinking a health to some one.
2. An occasion on which such good wishes are expressed in drinking; a drinking bout; carouse. "In merry *wassail* he . . . peals his loud song." *Scott.*
3. The liquor used for a wassail; esp., a beverage formerly much used in England at Christmas and other festivals, made of ale (or wine) flavored with spices, sugar, toast, roasted apples, etc.; lamb's wool.
4. A festive or drinking song or glee. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

was'sail (wŏs'ĭl; -āl; wăs'-), *v. i.;* WAS'SAILED (-ĭld; -āld); WAS'SAIL-ING. **1**. To hold a wassail; to carouse.
2. To sing carols, etc., from house to house, usually at Christmas time; — esp. in *to go a-wassailing*. *Dial. Eng.*
was'sail, *v. t.* To drink to the health or success of; as, to *wassail* the apple trees, an old English custom.
wassail bowl. A bowl in which wassail was mixed and served; also, the beverage itself. *J. Fletcher.*
was'sail-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wassails; specif.: **a** One who engages in festivity, esp. in drinking; a reveler. *Milton.* **b** One who goes about singing carols, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
wast (wŏst). A verb form supplying the second person singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, imperfect tense; — now used only in elevated style. See WAS.
wast'age (wās'tāj), *n.* **1**. Loss by use, decay, evaporation, leakage, or the like; waste.
2. A waste place. *Scot.*
3. Wasting; laying waste; desolating. *Rare. J. L. Allen.*
waste (wāst), *a.* [ME. *wast*, OF. *wast*, var. of *guast*, *gast*, fr. L. *vastus*, influenced by a kindred G. word; cf. OHG. *wuosti*, G. *wüst*, OS. *wōsti*, D. *woest*, AS. *wēste*. Cf. VAST.] **1**. Desolate; devastated; desert; hence, bare; empty; void; also, dreary; dismal; gloomy; cheerless.
The *waste* darkness of futurity. *Scott.*
2. Lying unused; unproductive; worthless; valueless; useless; refuse; rejected; as, *waste* land, paper.
3. Vain; idle; purposeless. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
But his *waste* words returned to him in vain. *Spenser.*
4. Wasteful; lavish. *Obs.*
And strangled with her *waste* fertility. *Milton.*
waste steam. **a** Steam which escapes from a safety valve, or leaks from the machinery into the air. **b** Exhaust steam. — **w.-wax process**, the cire-perdue process. See CIRE-PERDUE.
waste, *v. t.;* WAST'ED (wās'tĕd; -tĭd; 151); WAST'ING (wās'tĭng). [ME. *wasten*, OF. *waster*, var. of *guaster*, *gaster*, F. *gâter* to spoil, L. *vastare* to devastate, to lay waste, fr. *vastus* waste, desert, uncultivated, ravaged, vast, but influenced by a kindred G. word; cf. OHG. *wuosten*, G. *wüsten*, AS. *wēstan*. See WASTE, *a.*] **1**. To lay waste; to devastate; to bring to ruin; (*Obs.*), to defeat.
2. To wear away or impair gradually; to diminish by constant loss; to use up; consume; spend; to wear out.
Until your carcasses be *wasted* in the wilderness. *Num.* xiv. 33.
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*
3. To spend or expend unnecessarily, carelessly, or without valuable result; to apply to useless ends; to squander.
The younger son gathered all together, and . . . *wasted* his substance with riotous living. *Luke* xv. 13.
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And *waste* its sweetness on the desert air. *Gray.*
4. *Law.* To cause or suffer waste to (an estate).
5. *Stonecutting.* To reduce roughly to a flat surface by chipping; — usually with *off*.
waste, *v. i.* **1**. To be diminished; to lose bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like, gradually; to be consumed; to dwindle; to grow less.
The time *wasteth* night and day. *Chaucer.*
The barrel of meal shall not *waste*. 1 *Kings* xvii. 14.
2. *Sporting.* To procure or sustain a reduction of flesh; — said of a jockey in preparation for a race, etc.
waste, *n.* [ME. *waste;* cf. OF. *wast*, var. of *guast*, *gast*. See WASTE, *a.* & *v.*] **1**. That which is waste, or desolate; a devastated or deserted place or region; a desert; a wilderness. "The gloomy *waste* of waters." *Bancroft.*
2. A plot or tract uncultivated or bare of vegetation.
3. Act of wasting, or state of being wasted; a squandering; needless destruction; useless consumption or expenditure; loss without equivalent gain; gradual loss or decrease, by use, wear, or decay; as, a *waste* of time, labor, words, etc.
Little *wastes* in great establishments, constantly occurring, may defeat the energies of a mighty capital. *L. Beecher.*
4. A wasting disease; consumption. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. *Law.* Spoil, destruction, or injury, done to houses, woods, fences, lands, etc., by a tenant of a particular estate (i. e., for life or for years) to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is **voluntary** when done by the willful destructive act of the tenant, as by pulling down buildings or plowing up a lawn; **permissive**, when due to neglect of proper care, as by suffering the buildings to fall for want of necessary repairs; **equitable**, when treated as waste in equity though within the common-law rights of the tenant.
6. That which has no original value or no value for the ordinary or main purpose of manufacture; remnants not fit for the use for which the stuff is made or intended; superfluous or rejected matter; refuse. Specif.: **a** Remnants of cops, etc., from the working of cotton, wool, hemp, and the like, used for wiping machinery, absorbing oil, as in axle boxes of railroad cars, etc. **b** Fluid, as steam, allowed to escape without being utilized. **c** Iron castings fit only for scrap.
7. *Mining.* Refuse or **goaf**; old or abandoned workings.
8. Useless talk; trash; rubbish. *Obs.*
9. *Phys. Geog.* Material derived by mechanical and chemical erosion from the land, carried by streams to the sea.
10. Wastefulness; extravagance; lavishness. *Obs.*
11. Short for WASTE PIPE, etc.
Syn. — Prodigality, diminution, loss, dissipation, destruction, devastation, havoc, desolation, ravage.
in waste, in vain; to no purpose. *Obs.* *G. Douglas.*

waste'bas'ket (wāst'bȧs'kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* A basket for waste paper, etc.
waste book. *Bookkeeping.* A daybook. *Chiefly Brit.*
waste'ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1**. Full of, occasioning, or involving, waste; destructive; ruinous; as, *wasteful* practices.
2. Expending, or tending to expend, property, or that which is valuable, in a needless or useless manner; lavish; prodigal; squandering; as, a *wasteful* person or habits.
3. Waste; desolate; unoccupied; uninhabited. *Obs.*
In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts strayed. *Spenser.*
Syn. — Lavish, profuse, prodigal, extravagant.
— **waste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **waste'ful-ness**, *n.*
waste'less, *a.* **1**. Inexhaustible. *Obs.*
2. Yielding little or no waste; as, a *wasteless* battery zinc.
waste'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being waste; a desolate state or condition; desolation. *Now Rare.*
A day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness*. *Zeph.* i. 15.
waste pipe. A pipe for carrying off waste, or superfluous, fluid. Specif.: **a** *Mach.* An escape pipe. **b** *Plumbing.* The outlet pipe at the bottom of a bowl (not of a water-closet — see SOIL PIPE), tub, sink, or the like.
wast'er (wās'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *wastour*, OF. *wasteor*. See WASTE, *v. t.*] **1**. One that wastes; one who squanders, consumes, or expends extravagantly; a prodigal; also, *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*, a good-for-nothing person.
He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great *waster*. *Prov.* xviii. 9.
2. One that lays waste; a desolater; devastator. "The . . . *wastoure* of Ynde [India]." *Wars of Alex.*
3. A vagabond thief. *Obs.*
4. An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to waste; — called also a *thief*.
5. Something wasted; that which is useless or defective and therefore to be wasted or thrown on the scrap heap; a manufactured article so imperfect that it is comparatively useless, as a defective iron casting, etc.
6. An animal that does not thrive or that is thin, as a lamb or chicken. *Colloq. or Cant.*
waste'weir' (wāst'wēr'), *n.* An overfall, or weir, for the escape, or overflow, of superfluous water from a canal, reservoir, pond, or the like, as during a flood.
wast'ing (wās'tĭng), *p. a.* **1**. Laying waste; devastating.
2. Causing waste or wasting; enfeebling; as, a *wasting* disease.
3. Undergoing waste; as, a *wasting* fortune.
wasting palsy, *Med.*, progressive muscular atrophy.
wast'ing, *vb. n.* of WASTE; specif., consumption; tabes.
wast'rel (wās'trĕl), *n.* [Cf. WASTER.] **1**. Any waste thing or substance; specif.: **a** Waste land or common land, or a piece of such land. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Carew.* **b** Anything, as a manufactured article, cast away as bad or useless, as an imperfect brick, etc.; a waste product.
2. One who wastes; a waster; spendthrift; also, a profligate; good-for-nothing person; vagabond; waif.
3. An emaciated or thin animal or person; a worthless, unsound animal; a waster. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
wast'y (wās'tĭ), *a.* **1**. Full of waste; specif.: **a** Having much waste space; hence, empty; desolate. *Obs. or R.*, or *Dial. Eng.*
Great houses, costly and *wasty*. *Wycliffe.*
b Containing or yielding much waste; as, *wasty* wool.
2. Consumptive. Cf. WASTE, *n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*
watch (wŏch), *v. i.;* WATCHED (wŏcht); WATCH'ING. [ME. *wacchen*, AS. *wæccan*, later *wacian*, akin to *wacan*. See WAKE, *v. i.;* cf. WATCH, *n.*] **1**. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep; to wake; to keep vigil.
Couldest thou not *watch* one hour? *Mark* xiv. 37.
2. To be attentive or vigilant; to give heed; to be on one's guard or on the lookout.
Take ye heed, *watch* and pray. *Mark* xiii. 33.
3. To keep guard; to act as guard.
The Son gave signal high
To the bright minister that *watched*. *Milton.*
4. To be expectant; to look with expectation; to wait.
They that *watch* for the morning. *Ps.* cxxx. 6.
5. To remain awake in attendance on the sick during the night; as, to *watch* with a man in a fever.
6. *Naut.* To float properly in its place; — said of a buoy.
to watch out, to look out; to be vigilant. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to w. over**, to be cautiously observant of; to inspect; to superintend and guard.
watch, *v. t.* **1**. To tend; guard; to have in keeping.
And flaming ministers, to *watch* and tend
Their earthy charge. *Milton.*
2. To give heed to; to observe the actions or motions of, for any purpose; to keep in view; as, to *watch* a rogue.
I must cool a little, and *watch* my opportunity. *Landor.*
3. To await; to wait for. *Obs. or R.*
4. To catch or detect by watching or lying in wait. *Obs.*
"Beldam, I think we *watched* you." *Shak.*
5. *Falconry.* To keep (a hawk) from sleep for the purpose of taming it by tiring it.
6. *Nav.* To divide into, or assign to, watches.
watch, *n.* [ME. *wacche*, AS. *wæcce*. See WATCH, *v. i.*, WAKE, *v. i.*] **1**. State of being awake; watching; also, wakefulness; sleeplessness. *Obs.* *Capgrave.*
Watch truly is most agreeable to the day, . . . but sleep to the night. *J. Jones.*
2. A keeping awake for purposes of guarding, protecting, attending, or the like; watching; preservative or preven-

Wash'ing-to'ni-a (wŏsh'ĭng-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of NEOWASHINGTONIA. **b** Syn. of SEQUOIA. **c** A genus of American and Asiatic white-flowered umbellifers, the sweet cicelies, with decompound leaves.
Wash'ing-to'ni-an (-ăn), *n.* **1**. A member of the Washington Temperance Society. *Colloq.*
2. An inhabitant of the city or of the State of Washington.
Wash'i-ta (wŏsh'ĭ-tô), *n.* [From Fort *Washita*, Texas.] The uppermost subdivision of American Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous) in Texas. See GEOLOGY.
wash mill. A device in which materials for cement are washed mechanically with water.
Wa-sho'an (wô-shō'ăn), *a.* [North Amer. Indian *wol-oshu* red man, Indian.] Designating a small tribe of the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, west of Reno and Carson City, Nev. They constitute a distinct linguistic stock.
wash'-off', *a.* *Calico Printing.* Capable of being washed off; — said of colors not fixed.
washout brush. A brush used in the washout process.
washout process. See GELATIN PROCESS b.
wash port. = FREEING PORT.
washt. Washed. *Ref. Sp.*
wash'tail', *n.* The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*
wa'si (wȧ'sē), *n.* [Ar. *waçī*.] *Moham. Law.* A person appointed by will to manage the deceased person's estate for those beneficially interested. The term is usually translated *executor*, but the title does not vest in the wasi, as it does in an executor.
wasith. † WOSITH.
wa'si-um (wā'zhĭ-ŭm; -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Wasa*, or *Vasa*, the name of a former Swedish royal family.] *Chem.* A supposed rare element announced by Bahr in 1862, but in fact a mixture.
waslage. † VASSALAGE.
wasp ant. A velvet ant.
wasp bee. A cuckoo bee.
wasp beetle. Any black-and-yellow longicorn beetle of the genus *Cyllene*, like a wasp.
wasp fly. Any of various wasplike syrphid flies.
wasp kite. A honey buzzard.
wasp spider. Any spider that resembles a wasp in form.
wasp'-waist'ed, *a.* Having the waist very slender.
wasp'y (wŏs'pĭ), *a.* Waspish.
wasp'y, *n.* A wasp. *Obs.*
wassalage. † VASSALAGE.
wasse. † WAS, WASH.
was'sel. Var. of WASSAIL.
wasselage. † VASSALAGE.
was'ser-man, *n.* [G. *wassermann*, lit., waterman.] A sea monster with man's form. *Obs.*
was'sie (wŏs'ĭ), *n.* *Jewelry.* A large cleavage of a crystal split for cutting, as an octahedron divided in two. *Trade Term.*
wast. † WAIST, WASTE.
wast (wȧst). Scot. var. of WEST.
wast'a-ble (wās'tȧ-b'l), *a.* **a** Subject or liable to waste. **b** Wasteful. *Obs.* **c** Desert. *Obs.*
wastcoateer. † WAISTCOATEER.
waste. † WAIST. [BOARD, 3.]
waste'board', *n.* *Naut.* = WASH-
wasted. † WAISTED.
waste gate. A gate by which the superfluous water of a reservoir, or the like, is discharged.
waste'good', *n.* A prodigal. *Obs.*
was'tel, **was'tell**, *n.* [OF. *wastel*, var. of *gastel*, F. *gâteau*, LL. *wastellus*, prob. of Teutonic orig.; cf. MHG. *wastel* a kind of bread, OHG. & AS. *wist* food.] A cake of wastelbread; also, a kind of oatmeal cake. *Obs.*
was'tel-bread', *n.* Bread made of very fine flour. *Obs.*
wastel cake. Wastel. *Obs.*
wastelful, *n.* A basketful; a walletful. *Obs.*
waste'ly, *adv.* In vain. *Obs.*
waste pallet. = 4th PALLET, 4 g (2).
wast'er (wās'tẽr; wâs'-), *v. i.* To waste; squander. *Scot.*
wast'er, *a.* Wasteful. *Obs.*
wast'er (wās'tẽr), *n.* **1**. A kind of wooden sword or cudgel used for practice by the common people. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Salmon spear; leister. *Scot.*
wast'er-ful (wās'tẽr-fōōl; -fŏŏ), *a.* Wasteful. — **wast'er-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wast'er-ful-ness**, *n.* *All Scot.* [desert place. *Obs.*]
wast'ern, *n.* [Cf. WASTINE.] A
wast'er-y. Var. of WASTRY.
waste'thrift', *n.* A spendthrift. *Obs.* [a play on *pastime*. *Obs.*]
waste'time', *n.* Diversion; —
waste trap. A trap for a waste pipe, as of a sink.
waste'way', *n.* A conduit for waste water, etc. [WELL.]
waste well. = ABSORBING
wastilbrede. † WASTELBREAD.
wastine, **wasteyn**, *n.* [OF. *wastine*, var. of *g(u)astine*.] A waste; a desert. *Obs.*
wast'ing-ly, *adv.* of WASTING.
wastme, **westme**, *n.* [AS. *wæstm*.] Growth; stature; fruit. *Obs.* — **wastmeless**, *a.* *Obs.*
wastnes. Corrupt. pl. of WASTINE. *Obs.*
wastor, **wastour**. † WASTER.
wastorel. † WASTREL. [*Scot.*]
wast'rife, *a.* & *n.* = WASTRY. *Obs.*
wast'ry (wās'trĭ; wâs'trĭ), *n.* Also **wast'rie**. Waste; prodigality. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Wasteful; prodigal. *Scot.*
wastum, *n.* [See WASTME.] Fruit; growth; also, figure; stature. *Obs.* [destroy. *Obs.*]
wast'y, *v. t.* To make waste;
wasum. † WHOSOME.
Wa'swa-hi'li (wä'swä-hē'lē) *n.*, *pl.* of SWAHILI.
wat. † WHAT.
wat. Obs. or Scot. var. of WET.
wat (*dial.* wät, wŏt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WOT, know.
wat, *pret.* of WITE. *Obs.*
wat, *n.* A person of importance. *Obs.*
wat, *n.* A man; a fellow. *Obs.*
Wat, **Watt** (wŏt), *n.* **1**. Dim. of WALTER. [*Dial. Eng.*]
2 [*also l. c.*] A hare. *Obs. or*
wa-tap' (wȧ-tăp'), **wa-ta'pe** (-tä'pē), **wa-ta'peh** (-pē), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *wattáp*.] The stringy roots of certain coniferous trees, used by the Indians for sewing canoes, etc.
watch, *n.* Person; — with possessive pronouns; as, her *watch*,

tive vigilance; vigil; formerly, esp., a watching or guarding by night. See WARD, 1; WATCH AND WARD.

Shepherds keeping *watch* by night. *Milton.*

Watch is properly applicable to the night only. *Blackstone.*

3. A lying in wait; an ambush; ambuscade. *Obs.*

Over all things, make many *watches.* *Secreta Secretorum.*

4. A wake (revel). See 4th WAKE, 3. *Obs.* *Richard the Redeless.*

5. Wakeful or vigilant attention; vigilance.

6. One who watches, or those who watch, for purposes of guarding, protecting, or the like; a watchman, or a body of watchmen; a sentry; sentinel; guard.

Pilate said unto them, Ye have a *watch*; go your way, make it as sure as ye can. *Matt. xxvii. 65.*

7. The place where a guard is posted; corps de garde.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch.* *Shak.*

8. The time during which a guard does duty; the time from the placing of a sentinel or body of sentinels until his or their relief; hence, anciently, a definite division of the night. The Jews divided the night into three watches; the Romans, into four equal ones from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M.

9. *Naut.* **a** An allotted portion of time, usually four hours, for standing watch, or being on deck ready for duty. The **first watch** extends from the hour of 8 P. M. to midnight; the **midwatch**, or **middle watch**, from midnight to 4 A. M.; the **morning watch**, from 4 A. M. to 8 A. M.; the **forenoon watch**, from 8 A. M. to 12 M. (noon); the **afternoon watch**, from 12 M. to 4 P. M.; the **first dogwatch**, from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.; and the **second dogwatch**, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Cf. DOGWATCH. **b** That part, usually one half, of the officers and crew, who together attend to the working of a vessel during the same watch. There are two such watches, designated as the **port**, formerly **larboard, watch**, and the **starboard watch**, each of which is alternately on duty.

10. Something which measures or shows the progress of time; specif.: **a** A candle marked out into sections, each of which burned a known length of time. *Obs. Shak.* **b** A timepiece: (1) A clock. *Obs. Shak.* (2) A small timepiece, or chronometer, with a spring-driven movement, and of a size to be carried in the pocket.

11. *Ceram.* A trial piece of clay placed in the kiln, to be withdrawn and examined from time to time as an index to the condition of the ware being fired.

12. *Falconry.* A flock, as of nightingales.

to be on the watch, to be looking steadily and carefully or closely; to be on the lookout. — **w. and ward**, *or* **watching and warding**, orig., the act of keeping guard by night (watch) and by day (ward); hence, continuous, unbroken vigilance and guard. Formerly, in English and Scots feudal law, service of watch and ward in towns and cities was due from certain tenants, as in case of burgage tenure in Scotland; and later, this being abolished, the term was applied to the constabulary service. — **w. and watch**, *Naut.*, the regular alternation in being on and off watch of the two watches into which a crew is commonly divided.

watch bill. *Naut.* A list of the officers and crew of a ship as divided into watches.

watch′case′ (wŏch′kās′), *n.* **1.** A sentry box. *Obs.* **2.** The case, or outside covering, of a watch; also, a case for holding a watch, or in which it is kept.

watch′dog′ (wŏch′dŏg′; 205), *n.* A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property.

watch′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who watches; specif.: **a** One who sits up or continues awake. **b** An observer, esp. a diligent one. **c** A spy; a scout. *Obs.* **d** One who keeps awake for the purpose of guarding or attending, as a watchman; esp., one who attends on the sick at night.

watch fire. A fire lighted at night, as a signal, or for the use of a watch or guard.

watch′ful (wŏch′fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Wakeful; sleepless; causing wakefulness; spent in watching. *Obs.* "Many a *watchful* night." *Shak.*
2. Full of watch, or vigilance; vigilant; attentive; cautious; on the watch; — with *of* before a thing to be regulated or guarded; as, *watchful* of one's behavior; and with *against* before a thing to be avoided; as, *watchful* against enemies or vicious habits. "Happy *watchful* shepherds." *Milton.*

Syn. — Attentive, cautious, observant, circumspect, wakeful, heedful. See VIGILANT.

— **watch′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **watch′ful-ness**, *n.*

watch glass. **1.** A concavo-convex glass for covering the face of a watch; a watch crystal.
2. A sandglass for measuring the time of a watch; *Naut.*, a half-hour glass to measure the time of a watch on deck.

watch gun. *Naut.* A gun sometimes fired on shipboard at 8 P. M., when the first watch begins. In the United States navy no watch gun is fired, but flagships in port fire a gun at tattoo, or 9 P. M., and sometimes at reveille.

watch′mak′er (wŏch′māk′ẽr), *n.* One who makes and repairs watches. — **watch′mak′ing** (-ĭng), *n.*

watch′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). One set to watch; a guard; sentinel; specif., one who guards a building, or, formerly, one who guarded the streets of a city, by night.

watch mark. *Nav.* A strip of white tape worn by an enlisted seaman to indicate to which watch he belongs, worn on the right arm if to the starboard watch, and on the left arm if to the port watch. Enlisted men of the engineer's force wear a similar mark of red. Petty officers have a rating badge on the proper arm and do not wear watch marks.

watch night. The last night of the year; — so called by the Methodists, Moravians, and others, who observe it by holding religious meetings lasting until after midnight.

watch officer. *Nav.* An officer who stands a watch on deck during which he is (subject to orders from the captain and executive officer) in charge of the ship. When on duty his title is *officer of the deck.* In the United States navy he is, properly, a lieutenant or ensign.

watch tackle. A kind of two-sheave tackle; — so called because used, commonly as a luff upon luff, by the watch on shipboard to handle yardarms, etc., which ordinarily require all hands. Called also *handy-billy, jigger.*

watch′word′ (wŏch′wûrd′), *n.* **1.** A secret word used as a signal by which a person shows a right to pass a guard, a countersign; password.
2. Something watched for as a signal for action or note of warning; an intimation; hint. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. A sentiment or motto as embodying a principle or guide to action, esp. one used as a rallying cry or a signal.

Nor deal in *watchwords* overmuch. *Tennyson.*

4. A watchman's or sentinel's call. *Obs.*

watch′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* The wheelwork of or for a watch; any similar small wheelwork. Cf. CLOCKWORK.

wa′ter (wô′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *water, wæter, weter*, AS. *wæter*; akin to OS. *watar*, OFries. *wetir, weter*, LG. & D. *water*, G. *wasser*, OHG. *wazzar*, Icel. *vatn*, Sw. *vatten*, Dan. *vand*, Goth. *watō*, OSlav. & Russ. *voda*, Gr. ὕδωρ, Skr. *udan* water, *ud* to wet, and perh. to L. *unda* wave. Cf. DROPSY, HYDRA, OTTER, WET, WHISKY.] **1.** The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, etc. Pure water consists of hydrogen (11.186 per cent by weight) and oxygen (88.814 per cent), H_2O, and is an odorless, tasteless, transparent liquid, which is very slightly compressible. It has a slight blue color which is observable only in thick layers of the liquid. At its maximum density, 39° Fahr. or 4° C., it is the standard for specific gravities, one cubic centimeter weighing one gram. It is also the standard for specific heats. Its own specific heat is very great. It freezes at 32° Fahr. or 0° C. and boils at 212 Fahr. or 100° C. (see ICE, 1; STEAM, 1). Pure water is an extremely poor conductor of the electric current, though many aqueous solutions are conductors. See ELECTROLYTE. Water is the most important of solvents, dissolving many gases, liquids, and solids. Natural waters of the earth, as those of springs, rivers, or the ocean, contain more or less dissolved matter, which is mostly removed by distillation. Rain water is nearly pure. See HARDNESS, 3; LIMEWATER; MINERAL WATER; OCEAN, 1. Water is important chemically as a solvent and dissociating agent, as a catalytic agent, and often as one of the substances taking part in a reaction. It is essential to the life of animals and plants. Water passes by evaporation into the state of vapor; hence, there is always water vapor in the atmosphere, whence by condensation are formed the clouds, and rain, snow, etc.
2. A form, variety, or aspect of the fluid; specif.: **a** Rain. **b** A mineral water; as, to take the *waters* at Karlsbad. **c** A wave; a flood; — usually in the *pl.* "The peril of *waters*, winds, and rocks." *Shak.* **d** Dew. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A body of water, standing or flowing; a lake, river, sea, stream, or other body of water. *Now Rare*, exc. *Scot. & Dial.*, or as used in proper names.

Remembering he had passed over a small *water* a poor scholar when first coming to the university, he kneeled. *Fuller.*

4. The district bordering a river. *Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. *pl.* A watering place; — with *the.* *Dial. Eng.*
6. Any organic liquid, secretion, effusion, humor, or the like, resembling or likened to water, as tears, sweat, a rheum, serous or synovial effusion or exudate, etc.; esp.: **a** Urine. **b** *pl.* The amniotic fluid (see AMNION, 1 a).
7. A distilled fluid, essence, or the like.

All distilled goods, . . . as aniseed, clove, cinnamon, or any other *water.* *G. Smith (1725).*

8. *Pharm.* A solution in water of a gaseous or readily volatile substance; as, ammonia *water.* Cf. AQUA.
9. The limpidity and luster of a precious stone, esp. a diamond; as, a diamond of the first *water*, that is, perfectly pure and transparent. Hence, **of the first water**, that is, of the first excellence.
10. A wavy lustrous pattern or decoration such as is imparted to linen, silk, metals, etc. See WATER, *v. t.*, 3.
11. *Finance.* An addition to the shares or other securities issued by a stock company not representing a corresponding increase in assets, the effect being to increase the par value of the shares, but diminish, or "dilute," the actual value per share. *Cant.*

above water, floating; hence, out of difficulty or embarrassment, as of a financial nature. — **under w.**, below the surface of the water. — **w. bewitched**, drink much diluted, as weak tea or grog; hence, any flat or insipid compound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **w. of Ayr, w.-of-Ayr stone**, Ayr stone. — **w. of crystallization**, *Chem.*, water which is regarded as present (chemically combined) in many crystallized substances, and which is expelled from them by heat, usually with loss by the substance of its crystalline properties. Thus, while pure copper sulphate, $CuSO_4$, is a white amorphous substance, blue vitriol, the crystallized form, $CuSO_4·5H_2O$, contains five molecules of water. Sometimes such a substance breaks down by stages and a certain proportion of water may be held more tenaciously than the rest. This water is often called **water of constitution**, but it does not differ in nature from other water of hydration. — **water of hydration**, *Chem.*, water chemically combined with some substance to form a hydrate. — **w. of imbibition**, *Physics*, the maximum amount of water which a substance can imbibe, or absorb, and hold, as a sponge removed from water; specif., the maximum amount of water which can be held by a rock or earth above the zone of ground water. — **w. of life.** **a** *Bib.* That which gives to a person spiritual or eternal life; spiritual refreshment, or the like; salvation. *Rev. xxii. 1.* **b** Brandy, whisky, or other alcoholic drink; — a translation of various non-English names, as *eau de vie, usquebaugh*, or *aqua vitæ.* — **w. on the brain**, *Med.*, hydrocephalus. — **w. on the chest**, *Med.*, hydrothorax. — **w. on the knee**, *Med.*, an accumulation of inflammatory exudate in the knee joint, often following an injury. — **w. scavenger beetle**, any water beetle of the family Hydrophilidæ. — **w. white oak**, the overcup oak.

wa′ter (wô′tẽr), *v. t.*; **WA′TERED** (-tẽrd); **WA′TER-ING.** [AS. *wæterian.*] **1.** To wet or supply with water or watery fluid; to moisten, sprinkle, or soak with water; to overflow with water; to irrigate; as, to *water* the street; to *water* flowers. "With tears *watering* the ground." *Milton.*
2. To supply with water for drink; to cause or allow to drink; as, to *water* cattle and horses.
3. To wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines; to diversify with wavelike lines; as, to *water* silk. Cf. WATER, *n.*, 10.
4. To add water to (anything), thus increasing quantity while reducing strength; to dilute; weaken.
5. *Finance.* To add to the aggregate par value of (stock or other securities) without a corresponding addition to the assets represented by it.

wa′ter, *v. i.* **1.** To shed, secrete, or fill with, water or liquid matter; as, the mouth *waters*; his eyes *water.*
2. To get or take in water; specif., usually of animals, to drink water; as, the ship put into port to *water.*

While their horses *watered.* *Sir T. Browne.*

water adder. **a** The water moccasin. **b** The common, harmless American water snake (*Natrix sipedon*).

water arum. The *Calla palustris.* See CALLA, 1.

water ash. **a** Any of several North American ashes, as *Fraxinus nigra, F. floridana*, etc.; specif., *F. caroliniana*, of river swamps of the southern United States. **b** Box elder.

water back. A back (water cistern) used in brewing.

water back. A water heater set in the back of a stove or fireplace.

water bailiff. **1.** An officer of the customs, whose duty it is to search vessels. *Eng.*
2. Any of various former British officials having certain jurisdiction over the water; as: **a** Any of several London officials, superseded in 1771, having jurisdiction over fishing on the Thames. **b** Any of certain officials, done away with in 1885, in the Isle of Man having jurisdiction over fishery and certain maritime jurisdiction.

water ballast. *Naut.* Water in specially constructed compartments in a vessel's hold, to serve as ballast.

water bar. **1.** *Road Making.* A ridge made across a hill road to divert rain water to one side.
2. A bar inserted in a joint, as between the wood and stone sills of a window, to prevent passage of water. *Eng.*

water barometer. *Physics.* A barometer containing, in place of mercury, a column of water, which requires to be about thirty-three feet in height.

water battery. **1.** *Elec.* A voltaic battery in which the electrolyte is water.
2. *Mil.* A battery nearly on a level with the water.

water bear. A tardigrade.

water bearing. *Mach.* A bearing lubricated by water forced continuously between the bearing surfaces.

water bed. A waterproof mattress filled with water, sometimes used for bedridden patients.

water beech. **a** American hornbeam. **b** The plane tree.

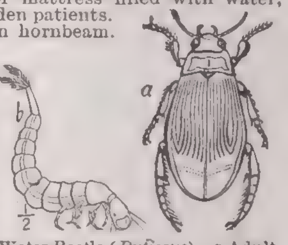

Water Beetle (*Dytiscus*). *a* Adult, nat. size; *b* Larva.

water beetle. Any of numerous aquatic beetles belonging to *Dytiscus* and allied genera of the family Dytiscidæ and to various genera of the closely related families Amphizoidæ, Haliplidæ, Gyrinidæ (see *whirligig beetle*), and Hydrophilidæ, the last belonging to the clavicorn beetles, the others to the adephagous series. In form they are all much alike, being oval and flattened; and they are usually black or dark colored and highly polished. They swim with great agility, their fringed hind legs acting together as oars.

water bird. Any aquatic bird; a swimming or wading bird; a waterfowl.

water bottle. **1.** A bottle, as of rubber or glass, for containing water.
2. A specially constructed vessel for collecting samples of water at any desired depth.

wa′ter bou′get (bo͞o′jĕt). **1.** Formerly, a leather bag for carrying water, as for soldiers' use, suspending one at each end of a pole or yoke.
2. *Her.* A conventional representation of a pair of the foregoing, used as a charge.

Water Bouget, 2.

water brain. *Veter.* Gid.

water buck. **a** A large, long-haired reddish or grayish brown antelope (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*)

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the woman spoken of; our *watch*, ourselves, us; my *watch*, myself. Cf. NABS. *Old Cant.*

watch bell. **a** Prob., a bell to alarm the watch. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* A bell struck each half hour: — now called *ship's bell.*

watch′birth′, *n.* Midwife. *Obs.*

watch box. A sentry box.

watch cap. A knitted close-fitting navy blue cap worn by enlisted men in the United States navy in cold or storm.

watch clock. **1.** Something that awakes; an alarm. *Obs.* **2.** = WATCHMAN'S CLOCK.

watch coat. Rarely, **watch cloak.** [Delaware Indian *wachgútey* petticoat, watchcoat.] *Chiefly Naut.* A heavy overcoat worn in rough or cold weather, as by a watch officer; also, a pea-jacket or reefer.

watch′ed (wŏch′ĕd; -ĕt), **watch′et** (-ĕt). Dial. Eng. vars. of WET-SHOD.

watch′et, *a. & n.* [ME. *wachet*; cf. OF. *wachet* a sort of stuff (cloth), *wache* a sort of stuff, *gachiér* a coarse cloth.] Designating a pale or light blue color, cloth, or angling fly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

watch guard. A chain, cord, or the like, by which a watch is attached to the person.

watch header. *Naut.* An officer in charge of a watch. *Obs.*

watch′-house′, *n.* **a** A house in which a watch or guard is placed. *Obs. or R.* **b** A place where persons under temporary arrest are kept; a police station. *Obs. or Scot.*

watch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WATCH.

watch light. A light used by watchers.

watch′mak′er's cramp. *Med.* A spasm of the finger muscles, peculiar to watchmakers.

watchman beetle. The European dorbeetle.

watch′man's clock. A telltale clock for watchmen, esp. one (called **watchman's detector**) in which the apparatus for recording the times of visiting several stations is contained in a single clock.

watchman's rattle. An instrument having at the end of a handle a revolving arm, which by the action of a strong spring on cogs produces in motion a loud, harsh, rattling sound.

watch′mate′, *n.* A man on duty in the same watch with another.

watch meeting. A religious meeting in the closing hours of the year. See WATCH NIGHT.

watch′ment, *n.* State or period of watching. *Obs.*

watch paper. An old-fashioned ornament for the inside of a watchcase, made of paper fancifully cut or printed.

watch pole. A watchman's club. *Obs.*

watch spring. A mainspring for a watch.

watch′tow′er, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed.

watch′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* = CLOCKWISE.

wate. ✝ WAIT, WET, WHATE, WIT.

wate (wāt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOT, know. [= WADE.

Wa′te (wä′tĕ), *n.* *Norse Mythol.*

watel. ✝ WATTLE.

watelful, *n.* [ME. *watel* basket. Cf. WATTLE, WALLET.] A basketful. *Obs.*

water. ✝ WAITER.

wa′ter-age (-āj), *n.* Money paid for transportation of goods, etc., by water. *Eng.*

water agrimony. Bur marigold.

water aloe (ăl′ō). = WATER SOLDIER.

water anchor. *Naut.* A sea anchor. *Rare.*

water antelope. A water buck.

water apple. = CUSTARD APPLE, 1 a.

water arch. A water-filled chamber or cluster of pipes forming the lintel of a furnace mouth, as of a brick-set boiler, and replacing the usual fire-brick arch.

water avens. The purple avens.

water bag. **1.** A bag to hold water. **2.** The reticulum, or second stomach, of a camel or animal of the camel family. **3.** *Her.* A variety of the water bouget.

wa′ter-bail′age, *n.* Bailage on goods transported by water. *Obs.*

wa′ter-bank′, *n.* A shore. *Obs.*

water bath. See BATH, *n.*, 6.

water bean. Water chinquapin.

wa′ter-bear′, *v. t.* To bear or carry by water.

Wa′ter Bear′er. *Astron.* Aquarius.

water bellows. = TROMPE.

water bells. The white water lily. *Dial. Eng.*

water betony. An English figwort (*Scrophularia aquatica*).

water birch. Any of several American birches, as *Betula nigra, B. occidentalis*, etc.

water biscuit. A biscuit or cracker made of flour and water.

water bitternut. The water hickory.

water blackbird. The European water ouzel. *Scot. & Ir.*

water blast. A blast of air produced by means of a stream of water; also, the apparatus producing this. Cf. TROMPE.

water blink. = WATER SKY.

water blinks. = BLINKS.

water blister. *Hort.* A local injury of a plant caused by sunlight converging through a drop of water or a bubble in glass.

water blob. Any of various aquatic or marsh plants, as the marsh marigold, the white or yellow water lily, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

water block. A hollow box or block of iron, through which water is circulated, to protect part of a furnace wall.

water blue. Soluble blue. See DYE.

water boa. = ANACONDA, 2.

wa′ter-board′, *n.* A board set up to windward in a boat, to keep out water.

water boatman. A boat bug.

wa′ter-bok′, *n.* [D.] Water buck.

water bottom. The space between the outer and inner bottom plating in merchant ships; — sometimes so called because used to carry water ballast. *R.*

water bough. An adventitious shoot from a tree trunk; a sucker. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

water brake. A railroad-car brake working by water pressure.

water brash. *Med.* Pyrosis.

water break, *or* **wa′ter-break′**, *n.* **1.** A ripple in water. *Rare.* **2.** = WATER BAR, 1.

wa′ter-breath′, *n.* Vapor. *Obs.*

wa′ter breath′er (brēth′ẽr). Any animal breathing by gills.

water bridge. *Steam Boilers.* A bridge wall forming a water space at the back of the furnace.

wa′ter-broo′ (wä′tẽr-bro͞o′; wā′tẽr-; wô′ẽr-), *n.* Water gruel. *Scot.*

wa′ter-brose′ (-brōz′), *n.* Brose of meal and water. *Scot.*

water buckler. Water shield.

water budget. Water bouget.

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of Central Africa. It frequents river banks and is a good swimmer. **b** Any of various other antelopes, esp. certain kobs and reedbucks.

Head of Water Buck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*).

water buffalo. The common Indian buffalo. See BUFFALO, 1 **a**; CARABAO.

water bug. **a** The Croton bug. **b** Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects, esp. those belonging to *Belostoma*, *Benacus*, *Zaitha*, and other genera of the family Belostomatidæ (see FISH KILLER). Their hind legs are long and fringed and act like oars. **c** Also, the boat bug, a back swimmer, a water scorpion, or any of numerous others, some of which walk about on the surface of the water or on the soft mud at the margin of the water and cannot swim.

water butt. **a** A large open-headed cask, set up on end, to contain water. **b** *Arch.* Any receptacle for water, as for a fountain, lavatory, or the like.

water carriage. **1**. Transportation or conveyance by water.
2. Means of conveyance by water, as boats. *Obs. or R.*
3. Conveyance or conduction of water.

water cell. A cell containing water; one of the cells or chambers in which water is stored in a camel's stomach.

water chat. **a** Any of numerous South American tyrant flycatchers of the genus *Fluvicola* and allied genera; a water cap. **b** A bird of the family Henicuridæ; a forktail.

Water Chat (*Fluvicola climacura*). (⅓)

water chestnut. **a** Any plant of the genus *Trapa*, esp. *T. natans* and *T. bicornis*; also, their edible, nutlike, spiny-angled fruit. See TRAPA. **b** A Chinese sedge (*Eleocharis tuberosa*) or its edible tuber.

water chevrotain. A West African chevrotain (*Dorcatherium aquaticus*). It has a larger body and shorter legs than the kanchils and napus.

water chinquapin *or* **chinkapin**. The American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*); also, its edible, nutlike seed, which has the flavor of chinquapins. See NELUMBO, LOTUS, 3 **a**.

water clock. An instrument or machine to measure time by the fall, or flow, of a quantity of water, as a clepsydra.

wa'ter–clos'et. *n.* A closet, compartment, or room, containing a hopper for defecation fitted with some device for flushing the bowl with water; also, the hopper itself, with its accessories. Sometimes, loosely, any privy.

water cock. A large gallinule (*Gallicrex cinerea*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. In the breeding season the male is black and has a fleshy red caruncle, or horn, on the top of its head.

water color *or* **colour**. *Paint.* **1**. A pigment ground with water and some binding material, as gum or glycerin, and applied with water as a vehicle; — so called in distinction from *oil color*, etc. *Dry water colors* are prepared in the form of solid cakes, *moist water colors* in a semifluid or pasty state in metal tubes or pans.
2. The art or method of painting with water colors.
3. A picture or design executed in water colors.

wa'ter–col or·ist, **-col our·ist**, *n.* One who paints in water colors.

wa'ter–cool'. *v. t.*: WA'TER-COOLED'; WA'TER-COOL'ING. *Mach.* To cool by water, as circulating water, esp. in a water jacket; as, a *water-cooled* gas-engine cylinder.

water cooling. The process of cooling anything, as an engine cylinder, by circulating water. Cf. AIR COOLING.

water core. *Founding.* A hollow core through which water circulates in a mold, used for cooling the interior of a casting more rapidly than the outside while the metal is solidifying, as in casting a cannon.

wa'ter–course' (wô'tẽr-kōrs'; 201), *n.* **1**. A stream of water; a river or brook. *Is.* xliv. 4.
2. A natural channel for water; also, a canal for the conveyance of water, esp. in draining lands.
3. *Law.* A living stream of water usually running in a definite channel or bed and discharging into another body of water. A *watercourse* may be dry during unusual droughts, but the term does not apply to a stream depending for its flow merely upon surface drainage.
4. *Shipbuilding.* One of the holes in floor or other plates to permit water to flow through.

water crake. **a** The water ouzel. **b** The spotted crake. See CRAKE, 2, *Illust.* **c** The water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). *Local, Eng.*

water crane. **1**. A gooseneck apparatus to supply water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive.
2. A hydraulic crane.

water cress, *or* **wa'ter·cress'**, *n.* A perennial cress (*Rorippa nasturtium*) growing usually in clear running or spring water. The pungent leaves are used for salad and as an antiscorbutic. Also, by extension as a book name, any other species of *Rorippa*.

water crow. [So called in allusion to its dark plumage.] **a** The water ouzel. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* **b** The European coot. *Local, Eng.* **c** The American snakebird. *Local, U. S.*

water crowfoot. Any aquatic crowfoot or buttercup; specif.: **a** In England, the white-flowered *Batrachium aquatile*, used as food for cattle. **b** In the United States, *Ranunculus delphinifolius*, having yellow flowers.

water culture. *Plant Physiol.* An experimental method of growing plants in distilled water, to which nutritive salts in certain definite proportions are added.

water cure. **1**. *Med.* Hydropathy; hydrotherapeutics.
2. A form of torture consisting in forcing large quantities of water into a person's stomach. *Slang.*

water curtain. **1**. *Mining.* A section from top to bottom in a mine, which is kept soaked by means of water continually poured down from above, as a protection against fire.
2. In a theater, a sheet of water which may be formed from above, as at the proscenium arch, as a screen to prevent spread of fire from or to the stage. *Cant.*

water cycle. Any of various more or less experimental water craft propelled by treadles after the manner of a bicycle. — **wa'ter–cy'cle**, *v. i.*

water deer. **a** A small Chinese deer (*Hydropotes inermis*). Both sexes are destitute of antlers. The male has descending canine tusks. **b** The water chevrotain.

water devil. **a** The rapacious larva of a large water beetle (*Hydrophilus piceus*), and of other similar species. See WATER BEETLE, *Illust.* **b** The hellgramite.

water dock. A tall coarse dock growing in wet places. The American water dock is *Rumex britanica*, the European is *R. hydrolapathum*.

water dog. **1**. A dog accustomed to the water, or trained to retrieve waterfowl, as retrievers and water spaniels.
2. **a** Any of various large salamanders; esp., the hellbender. **b** The otter.
3. Any small cloud supposed to indicate rain. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A sailor; esp., an old sailor; an old salt. *Jocose or Rhet.*

water dressing. *Med.* The treatment of wounds or ulcers by the application of water; also, a dressing saturated with water only, for application to a wound or an ulcer.

water dropper. *Elec.* A collector of atmospheric electricity, consisting essentially of an insulated vessel holding water which drops from a projecting tube, used with an electrometer to indicate changes in the potential of the air. The vessel is joined by an insulated wire to the needle of the electrometer or to one of the pairs of quadrants.

water dropwort. A European poisonous apiaceous plant (*Œnanthe crocata*), having a yellow juice which stains the skin, yellow flowers, and celerylike foliage. Also, any other species of *Œnanthe*, as *Œ. fistulosa*.

water dust. Particles of water composing clouds or fog.

water elm. Any of several ulmaceous trees: **a** In the United States: (1) The common or American elm; also, the wing elm. (2) The planer tree. **b** The Japanese tree *Zelkova acuminata*, of graceful habit and foliage.

water equivalent. *Physics.* The product of the mass of a body by its specific heat, equal numerically to the mass of water which is equivalent in thermal capacity to the body in question; the weight of water which would be heated to the temperature attained in a calorimeter by the heat absorbed by the instrument.

wa'ter–er (wô'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One that waters.

wa'ter–fall' (-fôl'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wætergefeall*.] **1**. A fall, or perpendicular or very steep descent, of the water of a stream; a cascade; cataract. Cf. CATARACT, 3; CASCADE, 1.
2. *Colloq.* **a** A chignon likened to a waterfall. **b** A neck scarf with long pendant ends, formerly worn.

water fennel. **a** A European apiaceous plant (*Œnanthe phellandrium*). **b** Water starwort (*Callitriche palustris*).

water fern. **a** Any fern ally of the order Salviniales. **b** A fern of the genus *Osmunda*, esp. *O. regalis*.

water figwort. The water betony.

water flannel. A floating mass formed in pools by the entangled filaments of a European fresh-water green alga (*Cladophora crispata*).

water flea. Any of numerous small aquatic Entomostraca belonging to the genera *Cyclops*, *Daphnia*, etc.; — so called because they swim with sudden leaps, or starts.

water flounder. The windowpane (*Lophopsetta maculata*). *Local, U. S.*

wa'ter–fowl' (-foul'), *n.* Any bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, etc., or on or near the sea; esp., a swimming bird; collectively, the swimming game birds as disting. from upland game birds and shore birds.

water frame. Arkwright's first power spinning machine; — so called because driven by water power.

water fringe. Any plant of the genus *Limnanthemum*.

water front. **1**. Land, or land with buildings, fronting or abutting on a body of water.
2. A water heater set in the front of a stove.

water fungus. **a** A fungus of the order Saprolegniales (which see). **b** Any phycomycetous fungus.

water furrow. *Agric.* A deep furrow for conducting water from the ground and keeping the surface soil dry.

wa'ter–fur'row, *v. t.* To make water furrows in; to drain by water furrows.

water gall. [Cf. 2d GALL.] **1**. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water; a washout. *Obs. or R.*
2. A watery look in the sky, accompanying a rainbow; a secondary or broken rainbow. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

water gap. A pass in a mountain ridge through which a stream runs; as, the Delaware *Water Gap*.

water gas. A gas made by forcing steam over incandescent carbon (coke or anthracite), whereby there results a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, according to the reaction: $C + H_2O = H_2 + CO$. It is sometimes used as a fuel, but usually is carbureted with illuminating constituents prepared from oil and used as illuminating gas. The gas not carbureted burns with a pale blue or colorless flame. It is much more poisonous than coal gas. See GAS, 2 **b**.

water gate. **1**. A gate or gateway for the passage of water; also, a gate or valve to control the flow of water; a floodgate. Cf. FLOODGATE, 1; GATE VALVE.
2. A gate permitting access to a body of water.

water gate. A natural channel for water; a watercourse, esp. one dry in summer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

water gauge *or* **gage**. An instrument to measure or find the depth or quantity of water, or to indicate the height of its surface, esp. in a steam boiler.

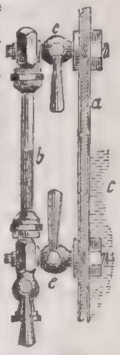

Water Gauge. *a* Wall of Boiler; *b* Glass Tube of Water Gauge in which the Water stands at the Level of that (*c*) in the Boiler; *e e* Cocks.

water germander. A European mint (*Teucrium scordium*) found in marshy places.

water gilding. Act or process of gilding metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of gold amalgam and then volatilizing the mercury by heat; — called also *wash gilding*. — **water gilder**.

water glass. **1**. A clepsydra.
2. A substance consisting of silicates of sodium or potassium, or of both ("double" water glass), found in commerce as a glassy mass, a stony powder, or dissolved in water as a viscous sirupy liquid; — called also *soluble glass*. It is extensively used for rendering fabrics and wood incombustible, as a cleansing agent for linen, etc., and hence as an addition to laundry soap, as a fixing agent for dyes, as a vehicle in fresco painting, in making artificial stone, in the preparation of immovable surgical dressings, etc.
3. An instrument consisting of an open box or tube with a glass bottom, used for examining objects in the water, as upon the sea bottom in shallow places.
4. A water gauge for a steam boiler, etc.

wa'ter–glass' paint'ing. Water-color fresco painting on plaster soaked with solutions of ferrous silicic acid and potassium water glass. The pigments are set with a fixative, as a solution of flint, sprayed or brushed over them after they have dried.

water grass. **a** A tall marsh perennial grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*) of the southern United States and the American tropics. **b** Manna grass. **c** The grass *Chloris elegans*. **d** *Dial. Eng.* (1) Velvet grass. (2) The water cress. (3) One of various horsetails (*Equisetum*).

water gum. **a** In Australia, any one of several myrtaceous trees (of the genera *Tristania*, *Eugenia*, etc.) which grow near water. The principal water gum is *Tristania laurina*. **b** In the United States, the sour gum or tupelo.

water gut. A common widely distributed green alga (*Ulva enteromorpha*) or one of its varieties, the narrow fronds of which resemble intestines.

water hammer. *Physics.* **1**. A vessel partly filled with water, exhausted of air, and hermetically sealed, so that when reversed or shaken the water strikes in solid mass with a sound as of a hammer.
2. The concussion or sound of concussion of moving water against the sides of a containing pipe or vessel on a sudden stoppage or flow, esp. that made by water in a steam pipe.
3. A metal hammer used when heated, as by dipping in hot water, to blister the skin, as for counterirritation.

water hemlock. **a** A poisonous apiaceous plant (*Cicuta virosa*) of Europe; also, any of several American species of *Cicuta*, as *C. maculata*. **b** Water dropwort. **c** Water fennel.

Water Hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*). *A* Fruit; *B* Section of Seed; *C* Section of Root.

water hemp. **a** Any species of *Acnida*, a genus of amaranthaceous, decumbent, glabrous herbs. **b** The hemp agrimony.

water hen. Any of various ralline birds, as a coot or gallinule; esp.: **a** The moor hen. See GALLINULE. *Eng.* **b** The American coot. *U. S.* **c** Any of certain species of the genus *Tribonyx*. *Australia.*

water hickory. A hickory (*Hicoria aquatica*) of the southern United States, having many narrow leaflets and rather bitter nuts; — called also *bitter pecan*.

water hole. A natural hole or hollow containing water, specif. one in the dry bed of an intermittent river; in Australia, also, any pool, pond, or small lake.

water horehound. Any mint of the genus *Lycopus*.

water hyacinth. A tropical pontederiaceous floating aquatic plant (*Piaropus crassipes*) having spikes of large blue flowers and roundish leaves with inflated bladderlike petioles. It has become a serious pest in several of the rivers of Florida, having escaped from cultivation.

water hyssop. A small creeping scrophulariaceous herb (*Bacopa monniera*) of wide distribution. In India it is used medicinally.

water ice. **1**. = ICE, *n.*, 2.
2. Massive ice formed by the direct freezing of water, and not by the compacting of snow.

water inch. *Hydraulics.* The discharge from a circular sharp-edged orifice one inch in diameter, with a head of one line above the top edge, commonly estimated at fourteen pints per minute, an old unit of hydraulic measure. Called also *inch of water*. The so-called **miner's inch** is a similar unit which varies in different localities. When taken as the flow through a hole one inch square, in a two-inch plank, under a head of four inches above the top edge of the hole, it is about nine gallons per minute.

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wa'ter-bug', *n.* [Cf. F. *bouge* a kind of small cask.] A cask to carry water. Cf. WATER BOUGET, 1. *Obs.*
water bush. An Australian myoporaceous timber tree (*Myoporum viscosum*).
water buttercup. **a** Any aquatic species of *Ranunculus* or *Batrachium*. **b** The marsh marigold.
water cabbage. The white water lily.
water calamint. The corn mint.
water caltrop. **a** See TRAPA. **b** Either of two pondweeds (*Potamogeton crispus* and *P. densus*).
water can. The yellow water lily; — from the shape of the seed vessel. *Dial. Eng.* [1.]
water canker. See CANKER, *n.*,
water cap. **1**. An obsolete device to prevent water or sand entering shells, used with spherical projectiles in ricochet firing.
2. A water chat.
water cart. A cart carrying water, esp. water for sale, or for sprinkling streets, gardens, etc.
water cask. A light cask for water, esp. drinking water.
wa'ter-cast'er (wô'tẽr-), *n.* A physician or quack diagnosing by urine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
water cat. The common Indian otter (*Lutra nair*). *Local, India.*
water cavy. The capybara.
water celery. **a** Cursed crowfoot. **b** Tape grass. [ment.]
water cement. Hydraulic ce-
water centiped. The hellgramite. *Local, U. S.*
water check. **a** A check valve for regulating water supply. **b** A water bar, as for a window sill.
water chicken. The Florida gallinule. *Local, U. S.*
water chickweed. = BLINKS.
water clam. Any large spondylus shell which contains closed cavities filled with water.
water colly. The water ouzel. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
water couch grass. The knotgrass *Paspalum distichum*.
water cow. **a** A female water buffalo. **b** A sea cow, or manatee.
water crack. A crack, larger than a check, produced in steel in hardening.
water cracker. **1**. A water biscuit.
2. A Prince Rupert's drop. *Cant.*
water craft. Any vessel or boat; vessels and boats, collectively.
wa'ter-cup', *n.* **a** The marsh pennywort. **b** The trumpet leaf.
wa'terd. Watered. *Ref. Sp.*
water deck. A covering of painted canvas for the equipments of a dragoon's horse. *Eng.*
water deerlet. The water chevrotain.
water doctor. *Med.* **a** One of a former school of practitioners who professed to be able to divine diseases by inspection of the urine alone. **b** A physician who treats diseases with water; a hydropathist. *Colloq.*
water dragon. See DRAGON, 9.
water drill. A power drill which has a stream of water flowing through the bit.
water eagle. The osprey.
water elder. The guelder-rose.
water elephant. Hippopotamus.
water engine. A water-pumping engine; specif., a fire engine; also, a hydraulic engine.
water eryngo, **water eringo**. One of the button snakeroots (*Eryngium aquaticum*).
wa'ter-e'vil, *n.* Catarrh. *Obs.*
wa'ter-fast', *a.* Water-tight. *Obs.*
water feather, *or* **water featherfoil**. The featherfoil.
wa'ter-fin'ished, *a.* Designating paper highly glazed by supercalendering while moist.
water fire. A European acrid elatinaceous weed (*Bergia ammannioides*).
wa'ter-fit' (wä'tẽr-; wä'-; wô'-ẽr-), *n.* A river mouth. *Scot.*
water flag. The yellow flag.
water flaxseed. The large duckweed: — from the shape of the fronds.
wa'ter-flood' (-flŭd'), *n.* [AS. *wæterflōd*.] A flood of water; an inundation. *Obs. or Archaic.*
water flow. A flow of water.
wa'ter-flow'ing, *a.* Flowing like water. *Rare.*
water fly. A stone fly.
water football. Water polo. *Scot.*
water fox. The carp: — from its supposed cunning. *Obs.*
wa'ter-front'er, *n.* One who lives on the water front.
water gang. A passage for water, as a mill race or a gate in a sea wall to drain marshes. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
water gavel. *Early Eng. Law.* A gavel or rent paid for a privilege in some river or water.
water gillyflower. Featherfoil.
water gladiole. Flowering rush.
water gland. *Bot.* A group of cells situated immediately below a hydathode, serving to regulate the excretion of water.
wa'ter-gram' de-gree'. A small calorie. [mite. *Local, U. S.*]
water grampus. The hellgra-
water grate. A furnace grate with hollow water-cooled bars.
water gruel. A liquid food of water and a small portion of meal, or other farinaceous substance, boiled and seasoned.
water guard. A guard whose duty is to police a harbor or river; esp., a body of customs officers detailed to watch ships to prevent smuggling, etc.
water hair grass. A widely distributed perennial grass (*Catabrosa aquatica*) of the north temperate zone.
wa'ter-ham'mer pulse. *Med.* A pulse marked by a quick powerful beat collapsing suddenly.
wa'ter-hard'ened, *a.* *Fish Culture.* Made tense and hard by absorbed water; — said of eggs.
water hare. The swamp rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*).
water haul. A haul of the net which catches no fish; fig., fruitless effort. *Colloq.* [pondweed.]
water hawthorn. The Cape
wa'ter-heap', *n.* A billow. *Obs.*
water hoarhound. Var. of WATER HOREHOUND.
water hog. **a** The capybara. **b** An African river hog.
water hook. A checkhook. *Dial. or Local, U. S.*
wa'ter-horse', *n.* Salted fish heaped up to drain; a horse pile. — *v. t.* To pile up (salted fish) to drain. *Both Local, U. S.*
water horsetail. A stonewort.
wa'ter-house', *n.* A ship. *Obs.*
wa'ter-ie (wô'tẽr-ē), *n.* A wagtail; the pied wagtail. [-NESS.]
wa'ter-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

wa'ter-ing (wô'tẽr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WATER. — **watering call**, *Mil.*, a sound of trumpet or bugle summoning cavalry soldiers to assemble to water their horses. — **w. bridle**, a bridle with a snaffle bit and rings and toggles or snaps to attach to the halter, for training purposes, riding to water, and exercise. — **w. eye**, a symptom in any inflammatory condition of the eye or any disease of the tear glands or duct which interferes with the normal flow of tears.
watering place. **a** A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, etc. **b** A place where there are medicinal springs, or a place by the sea, or by some large body of water, which is a resort for bathing, boating, etc.
watering pot. A vessel, esp. a can with a spout having a rose at the end, to sprinkle water on plants, clothes, etc.
wa'ter-ing-pot' shell. Any of several marine bivalve shells of the genus *Brechites*, syn. *Aspergillum*. The valves

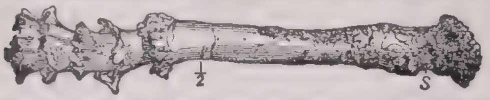

Watering-pot Shell (*Brechites vaginiferus*). *s* Valves of Shell.

are small, and consolidated with the capacious calcareous tube which incases the entire animal. The tube is closed at the anterior end by a convex disk perforated by many pores, or tubules, like the rose of a watering pot.
watering trough. **1**. A drinking trough for horses, etc. **2**. *Railroads.* A long, broad, shallow metal trough, from which water is scooped by an express locomotive in motion.
wa'ter-ish, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, abounding in, or resembling, water; thin; weak; watery; insipid; flat; rarely, juicy; succulent. "*Waterish* diet." *Shak.*
water jacket. An outer casing holding water, or through which water circulates, to cool the interior. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE, 3d *Illust.* — **wa'ter-jack'et**, *v. t.*
wa'ter-laid', *a.* Having a left-hand twist; — said of cordage; as, a *water-laid*, or left-hand, rope.
Wa'ter-land'er (-lăn'dẽr) } *n.* [From *Waterland*, a
Wa'ter-land'i-an (-lăn'dĭ-ăn) } district in North Holland.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a liberal body of Dutch Mennonites, which separated from the conservative Mennonites in the 16th century, took the name *Baptist Persuasion*, and later were reunited with the liberalized older body.
wa'ter-leaf' (wô'tẽr-lēf'), *n.* **1**. Any plant of the family Hydrophyllaceæ (which see). See HYDROPHYLLUM.
2. Handmade paper in its initial stage of manufacture, consisting of pulp spread and evened by shaking in the hand mold, and pressed between felts.
3. [Usually *water leaf.*] *Gr. Art.* A peculiar form of leaf ornament, probably representing an ivy leaf.
water lemon. The edible fruit of either of two species of passion flower (*Passiflora laurifolia* and *P. maliformis*), also, the plant yielding such fruit. *West Indies.*
water lens. *Optics.* A lens whose refrangent medium is water contained in a suitably shaped vessel of glass or other transparent material.
wa'ter-less (wô'tẽr-lĕs), *a.* [AS. *wæterléas.*] **1**. Destitute of or without water; dry; *Obs.*, out of the water. *Chaucer.*
2. Specif., not water-cooled; — said esp. of an (air-cooled) internal-combustion engine.
water lettuce. A tropical floating araceous plant (*Pistia stratiotes*) forming a rosette of spongy wedge-shaped leaves.
water level. **1**. The surface of still water; specif., *Hydraulics*, a water table (which see).
2. An instrument to show the level by means of the surface of water in a trough, or in the legs of a U tube.
3. *Mining.* A slightly inclined level for draining.
water lily. **a** Any plant of the genus *Castalia* (which see). **b** In general, as a book name, any plant of the family Nymphæaceæ.

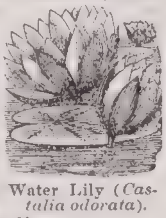

Water Lily (*Castalia odorata*).

water lime. **1**. Hydraulic lime.
2. *Geol.* A Silurian limestone formation overlying the Salina proper of New York. Hydraulic lime is made from it.
water line *or* **wa'ter-line'**, *n.* **1**. *Shipbuilding.* Any one of certain lines of a vessel, model, or plan, parallel with the surface of the water at various heights from the keel. In a half-breadth plan, the water lines are outward curves showing the horizontal form of the ship; in a sheer plan, they are projected as straight lines.
2. *Naut.* Any one of several lines marked upon the outside of a vessel, corresponding with the surface of the water when she is afloat on an even keel. The lowest line indicates the vessel's proper submergence when not loaded, and is called the *light water line;* the highest, called the *load water line*, indicates her proper submergence when loaded.
3. A line produced as a watermark in paper.
wa'ter-line' mod'el. *Shipbuilding.* A model formed of boards shaped according to the water lines in the plans and laid upon each other to form a solid model.
water lizard. **a** Any aquatic lizard of the genus *Varanus*. See MONITOR, *n.*, 5. **b** = WATER DOG, 2 **a**.
water locust. A species of honey locust (*Gleditsia aquatica*), found in swamps and bottom lands of the southern United States. Its dark heavy wood takes a good polish.
wa'ter-logged' (-lŏgd'), *a.* Filled or saturated with water, or the like, so as to be heavy, unmanageable, or loglike; — said esp. of a vessel.
Wa'ter-loo' (wô'tẽr-lōō'), *n.* [In allusion to the defeat of Napoleon at *Waterloo*, Belgium, June 18, 1815.] A decisive or disastrous defeat or reverse.
water maize. The royal water lily (*Victoria regia*). Its edible seeds somewhat resemble kernels of maize.

wa'ter-man (wô'tẽr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A man who works, or chiefly lives, on the water; specif., *Obs.*, a sailor; mariner. *Morte Arthure.*
2. A man who plies for hire, esp. as a boatman or ferryman, on rivers, canals, or the like, or in harbors, in distinction from a seaman who is engaged on the high seas; a man who manages small craft for hire.
3. An attendant on cab stands, etc., who supplies water to the horses. *Eng.* *Dickens.*
4. A water demon. *Tylor.*
wa'ter-man-ship', *n.* **a** The business or skill of a waterman. **b** Art of, or skill in, rowing; oarsmanship; specif., skill in managing the blade in the water, as distinguished from managing arms, body, etc., in the stroke.
water marigold. A North American aquatic asteraceous plant (*Bidens beckii*) having finely dissected leaves and heads of yellow flowers.
wa'ter-mark' (wô'tẽr-märk'), *n.* **1**. A mark indicating the height to which water has risen, or at which it has stood; esp., a tide mark.
2. A marking produced in paper by pressure of a projecting design on the dandy roll, in the mold, etc. This makes the paper thinner where it comes in contact with the design, and causes the watermark to be visible when the paper is held up to the light. Cf. FOOLSCAP, 3; see PAPER.
3. *Naut.* = WATER LINE, 2. *Obs.*
wa'ter-mark', *v. t.* To mark (paper) with a watermark; to impress (a given design) as a watermark.
water meadow. *Agric.* A meadow, or piece of low, flat land, capable of being kept in fertility by being overflowed from some adjoining stream.
wa'ter-mel'on (wô'tẽr-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* **a** The large oblong or roundish fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Citrullus citrullus*) of many varieties. It has a hard green rind, usually striped or variegated, and a pink or red pulp with a copious sweet watery juice. **b** The plant or vine which bears this fruit, native of tropical Africa, but widely cultivated.
water milfoil. Any aquatic plant of the genus *Myriophyllum*, in allusion to the finely pinnate submersed leaves.
water mill. A mill whose machinery is moved by water.
water mint. A European true mint (*Mentha aquatica*) growing in wet places, and sometimes having a perfume resembling bergamot.
water mite. Any of many aquatic mites of the family *Hydrachnidæ*, usually having the legs fringed and adapted for swimming. They are often red or red and black, and while young are parasites of fresh-water insects and mussels.
water moccasin. **a** A poisonous snake (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*) of the southern United States closely related to the copperhead. Above, it is dull dark chestnut brown, barred with black; beneath, it is black, blotched with yellowish white. It reaches a length of about four feet, is found in or near the water, and feeds largely on fishes. **b** Any harmless water snake (see WATER SNAKE **a**) confounded with the true water moccasin.

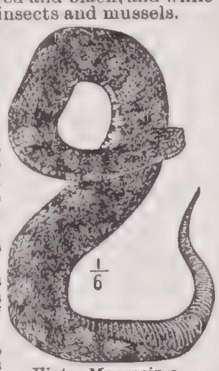

Water Moccasin **a**.

water monitor. A very large lizard (*Varanus salvator*) of India. It frequents the borders of streams and swims actively. It becomes five or six feet long. Also, any of various other aquatic monitors.
water monkey. A jar or bottle, as of porous earthenware, in which water is cooled by evaporation.
water moth. **a** Any of many small pyralid moths belonging to *Nymphula*, *Hydrocampa*, and allied genera, whose larvæ live beneath the surface of fresh waters, usually in cases. **b** Any small moth of the genus *Acentropus*, whose larvæ live under water. **c** Any caddis fly.
water mouse. Any of several somewhat aquatic Australian mice of the genus *Hydromys*.
water net. Any fresh-water alga of the genus *Hydrodictyon*. See HYDRODICTYON.
water newt. Any of many aquatic salamanders; a triton.
water nymph. **1**. *Class. Myth.* A goddess of any body of water, as one of the naiads, Nereids, or Oceanids.
2. **a** A water lily. **b** A plant of the genus *Najas*.
3. A dragon fly.
water oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus nigra*) of the southeastern United States. It has obovate leaves, generally cuneate at the base, and hard coarse-grained wood. It is commonly planted for shade in southern cities. **b** Any of several other American oaks, as the shingle oak, pin oak, etc.
water ordeal. Any form of ordeal in which water is the testing agent, as that of plunging the bare arm into boiling water, innocence or guilt being held to be proved by the arm's condition, or that of casting an accused person, bound hand and foot, into a river or pond, sinking or floating being evidence respectively of innocence or guilt.
wa'ter ou'zel (ōō'z'l). Any of several birds of the genus *Cinclus;* esp., the European water ouzel (*C. aquaticus*), and the American water ouzel (*C. mexicanus*). Although allied to the thrushes and not web-footed, they have the peculiar habit of diving into swift mountain streams and walking on the bottom in search of food. Called also *dipper*.

European Water Ousel.

wa'ter pad'da (păd'*a*). [Cf. D. *pad*, *padde*, toad. See 1st PADDOCK.] A South African toad (*Breviceps gibbosus*) of the family Engystomatidæ.
water parsnip. Any plant of the genus *Sium*.
water parting. *Phys. Geog.* A summit or boundary line separating the drainage districts of two streams or coasts; a divide or watershed.
water pepper. **a** Any of several acrid plants of the genus *Polygonum*, esp. *P. hydropiper*. **b** = WATERWORT **a**.
water pheasant. **a** The pintail. See PINTAIL **a**. **b** A merganser; esp., the goosander, the hooded merganser, or the American merganser. **c** The pheasant-tailed jacana.
water pine. Either of the two Chinese pinaceous coniferous trees *Glyptostrobus heterophyllus* and *G. pendulus*, which grow in wet places and are commonly planted around the edges of rice fields.
water pipe. **a** A pipe to convey water. **b** A smoking pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water. See HOOKAH; HUBBLE-BUBBLE, 1; NARGHILE. **c** A waterspout. *Archaic.*
water pitcher. **a** A pitcher for water. **b** A pitcher plant.
water plane. **a** The plane of the surface of a body of water. **b** *Shipbuilding.* The plane of a given water line.
water plantain. A plant of the genus *Alisma*, esp. *A. plantago*, in allusion to its acrid, plantainlike leaves.
water pocket. A water hole in the bed of an intermittent stream, esp. the bowl at the foot of a cliff over which the stream leaps when in the flood stage. *Western U. S.*
water polo. A game played in a swimming tank by teams of swimmers with an association football.
water poppy. An aquatic butomaceous plant (*Hydrocleys nymphoides*) of tropical America, frequently cultivated for its showy poppylike yellow flowers.
water pore. **1**. *Zoöl.* A pore by which the water tubes of various invertebrates open externally.
2. *Bot.* An opening or stoma for the excretion of water. They are at the apexes of the leaf veins of certain plants.
wa'ter-pot' (wô'tẽr-pŏt'), *n.* A vessel for holding or conveying water; also, a watering pot.
water power. The power of water employed to move machinery, etc.; also, a fall of water which may be used to drive machinery; loosely, a water privilege for a mill.
water pox. *Med.* A variety of chicken pox, or varicella.
wa'ter-proof' (wô'tẽr-prōōf'; 87), *a.* Impervious to water; specif., covered or coated with a material, as a solution of rubber, to prevent permeation by water.
wa'ter-proof', *n.* Something made waterproof, as cloth coated or interlined with rubber; specif., a cloak or other outer garment made of waterproof cloth.
wa'ter-proof', *v. t.*; WA'TER-PROOFED' (-prōōft'); WA'TER-PROOF'ING. To make waterproof, esp. by an application of some material, as rubber solution, impervious to water.
wa'ter-proof'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who waterproofs, as roofs, or garments; also, a waterproofing material, as for roofs.
wa'ter-proof'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WATERPROOF. Hence: *n.* Material applied to something else to make it waterproof.
water purslane. An onagraceous marsh plant (*Ludwigia palustris*) slightly resembling purslane.
water radish. Any of several cresses of the genus *Rorippa*, esp. *R. amphibia*.
water rail. **a** Any of many rails of the genus *Rallus*, esp. *R. aquaticus*. See 1st RAIL **a**. **b** The moor hen **b**. *Local, Eng.*
water rat. **1**. **a** A large European vole (*Microtus amphibius*). **b** The muskrat. **c** A beaver rat.
2. A vagabond or thief who loafs or thieves on the water or about water fronts. *Cant or Slang.*
water rate *or* **rent**. A rate or tax for supply of water.
water rattle. } The diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ada-*
water rattler. } *manteus*); — so called from its preference for damp places near water.
water reed. Any coarse reedlike grass of the genus *Arundo* or of the related genera *Arundinaria* and *Phragmites*.
water rocket. **a** A yellow-flowered cress (*Rorippa sylvestris*). **b** A kind of firework to be discharged in water.
wa'ter-rolled' (-rōld'), *a.* Worn round, or smooth, through being rolled by water; as, *water-rolled* gravel.
water sail. *Naut.* A small sail sometimes set under a lower studding sail or under a driver boom, and reaching nearly to the water, now rarely used.
water sapphire. [Equiv. to F. *saphir d'eau.*] A deep blue variety of iolite, sometimes used as a gem; — called also *saphir d'eau*.
wa'ter-scape' (wô'tẽr-skāp'), *n.* [Cf. LANDSCAPE.] A water or sea view; a seascape; — disting. from *landscape*.
water scorpion. Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects belonging to *Nepa*, *Ranatra*, and allied genera. Their front legs are fitted for seizing and holding their prey, and the end of their abdomen bears a long, taillike breathing tube formed by two appressed grooved bristles.

Water Scorpion (*Nepa apiculata*), somewhat enlarged.

wa'ter-shed' (wô'tẽr-shĕd'), *n.* [Cf. G. *wasserscheide; wasser* water + *scheide* a place of separation, fr. *scheiden* to separate.] **1**. = WATER PARTING.

> The boundary line between one drainage area and others is rightly termed the *watershed*, but . . . it is better to call it water parting, or, as in America, divide. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. The whole region or area contributing to the supply of a river or lake; drainage area; catchment basin.
3. That which sheds or throws off water, as from a roof.
water shield. **a** An American nymphæaceous plant (*Brasenia peltata*) having floating oval leaves, with a jellylike coating, and small dull purple flowers. **b** Any plant of the related genus *Cabomba;* — called also *fish grass*.

wa'ter-ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wa'ter-jack'et-ed, *a.* Provided with a water jacket.
water joint. **a** In a stone pavement, a joint that is slightly raised to prevent water from settling therein. **b** = DRIP JOINT.
water junket. The European sandpiper. *Local, Eng.*
wa'ter kale (*Scot.* wä'tẽr; wā'-; wô'ẽr). Vegetable broth without meat. *Scot.*
water kelpie. = KELPIE.
wa'ter-kind (wô'tẽr-kīnd), *n.* Water considered as an element. *Obs.*
water kingfisher. See KINGFISHER, 1.
water koodoo. A sitatunga.
water ladder. *Logging.* An incline of poles for raising water barrels.
wa'ter-lade' (wô'tẽr-), *n.* [Cf LADE a mill race.] A gutter; drain. *Obs.*
water language. Raillery without offense. *Obs.*
water laverock. The common sandpiper. *Scot.*
wa'ter-lead'er (-lēd'ẽr), *n.* A water carrier. *Obs.*
wa'ter-leech', *n.* A horseleech. *Obs.*
water leg. = LEG, *n.*, 6 **c**.
water lentil *or* **lentils**. The lesser duckweed. *Obs.*
wa'ter-lil'y tree. An American magnolia (*Magnolia fraseri*); — from the shape of its flowers.
wa'ter-lined' (-līnd'), *a.* Having water lines, as paper.
water liverwort. = WATER CROWFOOT **b**.
water lot. A lot of ground covered with water or in a swamp.
water lotus. The Indian lotus.
water lung. The respiratory tree of a holothurian.
wa'ter-ly, *a.* Waterish. *Obs.*
water maple. **a** The red maple. **b** The silver maple.
water measure. A measure formerly used for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, etc. The water-measure bushel was three gallons larger than the Winchester bushel.
water measurer. Any of many water insects; the water strider.
wa'ter-meat', *n.* Gruel. *Obs.*
water mold *or* **mould**. Any aquatic fungus, as certain phycomycetes.
water mole. **a** The desman. **b** The duckbill.
water motor. Any prime mover driven by water; specif., a small water wheel or turbine driven by water from a street main.
water myrtle. = WATER GUM.
water nixie. = NIXIE.
water nut. The water chestnut *Trapa natans*.
water oat. Wild rice.
wa'ter-ol'o-ger (wô'tẽr-ŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* [See WATER, 6 **a**; -LOGY.] = UROLOGIST. *Obs.*
water opal. Hyalite.
water opossum. See OPOSSUM, 1.
water organ. *Music.* A hydraulic organ.
water oven. A double-walled drying oven with water between the walls, limiting the rise of temperature to 100° C. (212° F.).
water ox. A water buffalo.
water parsley. **a** Any of several bog or aquatic umbellifers. *Eng.* **b** The Mexican clover.
water partridge. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
water pennywort. Marsh pennywort.
water persicaria. An aquatic plant of the genus *Polygonum* (*P. amphibium*).
water pewit. A phœbe.
wa'ter-phone, *n.* [*water* + *-phone*.] = HYDROPHONE, 1.
water piet. Water ouzel. *Scot.*
water pig. **a** Capybara. **b** Gourami.
water pillar. Waterspout. *Obs.*
water pimpernel. Brookweed.
water pipit. A common European pipit (*Anthus aquaticus*).
wa'ter-pit', *n.* [AS. *wæterpyt.*] A well. *Obs.*
water plate. A plate having under it a receptacle for hot water to keep it warm.
water platter. The royal water lily (*Victoria regia*).
water plug. = FIRE PLUG.
water poa. Reed meadow grass.
Water Poet, the. John Taylor, an English poet (1580-1653), who for a long time followed the occupation of a waterman on the Thames: — so self-styled.
water poise. = HYDROMETER, 1.
water press. = HYDROSTATIC PRESS.
water privilege. The right to use water, esp. as a mechanical power; also, place where water is, or may be, so used.
water propeller. Rotary pump. *Rare.*
wa'ter-pur'pie (-pûr'pĭ), *n.* The brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*. *Dial. Scot.*
wa'ter-quake', *n.* A disturbance of water by volcanic action. *Obs.*
water qualm. Pyrosis.
wa'ter-quenched' (-kwĕncht'; 140), *a.* Quenched with water. See QUENCH, *v. t.*, 2.
water rabbit. = SWAMP RABBIT.
water ram. = HYDRAULIC RAM.
water ranny. The European water shrew. *Dial. Eng.*
water reserve. A tract of land reserved for feeding streams which are utilized for water supply, as in parts of Australia.
wa'ter-ret', *v. t.* To water-rot.
water rice. The wild rice.
water robin. An Asiatic turdine bird (*Rhyacornis fuliginosa*).
water rose. The white or the yellow water lily.
wa'ter-rot', *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water, as hemp or flax.
wa'ter-rug', *n.* [Cf. RUG.] A kind of dog. *Obs.*
water saligot. = WATER CHESTNUT **a**.
water screw. = ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW.
water seal. A seal formed by water to prevent the passage of gas. — **wa'ter-seal'**, *v. t.*
wa'ter-sea'son, *v. t.* To season (timber) by immersing for about two weeks in running water to dissolve and extract the sap, finally drying gradually.
water sengreen. The water soldier.
water serpent. **a** A water snake. **b** A sea snake.
water shamrock. Buck bean.
wa'ter-sheep', *n.* A roach. *Obs.*

wa'ter-shoot' (wô'tẽr-shōōt'), *n.* **1.** [Usually two words.] A shoot or sucker from the root of a plant.
2. *Arch.* A drip, dripstone, or the like.
3. A trough for discharging water.

water shrew. Any of several aquatic shrews having fringed feet. The common European species is *Neomys fodiens.* The common American water shrew, or marsh shrew, is *Sorex* (*Neosorex*) *palustris.*

wa'ter-side' (wô'tẽr-sīd'), *n.* The land bordering a body of water, as the seaside or a riverside.

water sky. Dull neutral-colored sky near the horizon, caused by the reflection of the color of the sea, and so indicating open water when seen over an ice-covered sea.

wa'ter slat'er (slāt'ẽr). Any fresh-water isopod of the genus *Asellus* or an allied genus.

water smartweed. An American smartweed (*Polygonum punctatum*) somewhat like water pepper (*P. hydropiper*).

water snail. **1.** Any aquatic pulmonate gastropod of *Planorbis, Limnæa,* or an allied genus; a pond snail.
2. *Mech.* The Archimedean screw. *Rare.*

water snake. **1. a** Any of numerous snakes of the genus *Natrix* (syn. *Tropidonotus*) which live more or less in fresh water and feed largely on aquatic animals. Some species reach a length of four feet, are savage in appearance and disposition, and can inflict a severe, but not poisonous, bite. **b** Any of various East Indian and Australian strictly aquatic opisthoglyphic snakes of the family *Homalopsidæ* having valvular nostrils and often a compressed tail.
2. [*caps.*] = HYDRUS **b.**

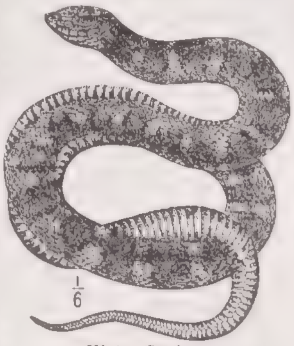
1/6
Water Snake (*Natrix fasciata sipedon*).

water snowflake. An Asiatic menyanthaceous floating plant (*Limnanthemum indicum*) having starlike white flowers.

wa'ter-soak', *v. t.* To soak in water; to fill the interstices of with water.

water soldier. **a** A European aquatic vallisneriaceous plant (*Stratiotes aloides*) with bayonet-shaped leaves. **b** A somewhat similar floating aroid (*Pistia stratiotes*).

water spaniel. Either of two large curly-haired breeds of spaniels, naturally fond of the water. The English breed is now nearly extinct, but the Irish is used for retrieving.

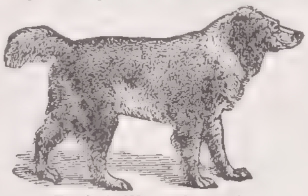
English Water Spaniel.

water speedwell. A kind of speedwell (*Veronica anagallis*) found in wet places in Europe and America.

water spider. **a** An aquatic European spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*) which constructs beneath the surface of the water a bell-shaped structure of silk, open beneath and filled with air which the spider carries down in the form of small bubbles. **b** A water mite. **c** Any spider that habitually lives on or about the water, esp. the large American species (*Dolomedes lanceolatus*) which runs rapidly on the surface of water.

1/2
Water Spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*). *a* Spider about to descend with a Bubble of Air; *b* Spider diving; *c* Spider filling its Nest (*d*) with Air.

water spike. Any species of *Potamogeton;* — so called in allusion to the erect, usually emersed spikes of flowers.

wa'ter-spout' (wô'tẽr-spout'), *n.* **1.** A pipe, duct, or orifice from which water is spouted: specif., a pipe or duct for conveying water from a roof gutter to the ground or to a cistern.
2. A slender funnel-shaped or tubular cloud extending from the under side of an ordinary cumulus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by whirling winds from the surface of an ocean or lake. It moves along in rapid rotation, and is sometimes straight and vertical and sometimes inclined and tortuous. The spout or funnel cloud, like the cumulus cloud of which it is a part, is of fresh water.

water sprite. A sprite supposed to inhabit or haunt the water; a water nymph. Cf. KELPIE, NIXIE, NAIAD, NEREID.

water star grass. A grassy-leaved pontederiaceous plant (*Heteranthera dubia*) with yellow star-shaped blossoms.

water strider. Any long-legged bug of the family Hydrobatidæ, which moves about on the surface of fresh waters; a water skipper.

Water Strider (*Hygrotrechus conformis*). (⅔)

water supply. A supply of water; water collected and conveyed for use in a city, mill, or the like.

water tabby. A kind of watered tabby. See TABBY, *n.*, 1.

water table. **1.** *Arch.* A stringcourse or similar member when projecting so as to throw off the water; esp., in the United States, the first table above the ground, at the top of the foundation and beginning of the upper wall.
2. *Hydraulic Engin.* The upper limit of the portion of the ground wholly saturated with water. This may be very near the surface or many feet below it.

water telescope. **1.** *Optics.* A telescope in which the medium between the objective and the eyepiece is water instead of air, used in certain experiments in aberration.
2. A telescope devised for looking into a body of water.

water tender. *Nav.* In the United States navy, a first-class petty officer in charge in a fireroom. He "tends" water to the boilers, sees that fires are properly cleaned and stoked, etc. There is also a rating of *chief water tender,* who is a chief petty officer.

water thrush. **a** Any of several North American warblers of the genus *Seiurus,* allied to the ovenbird and usually found in the vicinity of streams. The plumage is olivaceous above and streaked below. The **small-billed water thrush** is *S. noveboracensis.* The **large-billed,** or **Louisiana, water thrush** is *S. motacilla.* **b** The European water ouzel. **c** The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

Large-billed Water Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*). (¼)

wa'ter-tight', *a.* So tight as to be impermeable to water. — **wa'ter-tight'ness,** *n.* — **wa'ter-tight' deck.** See DECK, *n.*, 2.

water tower. **1.** A tower or standpipe serving as a reservoir to deliver water at a required head, as to a fountain.
2. Specif.: A portable fire-extinguishing apparatus having a vertical metal pipe which can be coupled up to various heights, and supplied with water under great pressure, as by several fire engines. It is used to deliver water at heights unattainable by the ordinary apparatus.

water tree. **a** A climbing dilleniaceous shrub (*Tetracera alnifolia*) of western Africa, which yields a watery sap from the freshly cut stem. **b** In Australia, any of several trees, esp. *Hakea leucoptera,* from which water may be obtained by cutting the bark or roots.

water tube. **1.** Any tube for passing or holding water; specif., in some steam boilers, a tube in which water circulates and steam is generated. Cf. FIELD TUBE, GALLOWAY TUBE. See BOILER, 3.
2. *Zoöl.* One of a system of tubular excretory organs in many invertebrates, having external openings, believed to be analogous in function to the kidneys of vertebrates.

water twist. Yarn made by the water frame.

wa'ter-vas'cu-lar, *a.* *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, certain vessels which develop in many invertebrates and contain a nutritive fluid mixed with water.
water-vascular system, *Zoöl.,* a system of vessels in many worms and other invertebrates, containing a circulating watery fluid analogous to blood. In some cases the so-called water-vascular system is the excretory apparatus (see WATER TUBE, 2), in others it is a true vascular system and contains blood, and in others it is a system of tubes filled with the cœlomic fluid. See ECHINODERMATA.

water vine. Any Asiatic or African icacinaceous climbing plant of the genus *Phytocrene.* Their stems yield a copious and refreshing watery sap.

water wagtail. **a** A wagtail; esp., the pied wagtail or some other species of the restricted genus *Motacilla.* **b** A water thrush. *Local, U. S.*

water wave. **1.** Lit., a wave of water.
2. A mode of dressing the front hair in flattened scallops.

wa'ter-way' (wô'tẽr-wā'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wæterweg.*] **1.** A way or channel for water; also, a way of water; a navigable body of water; specif., the fairway.
2. Amount of opening for the passage of water.
3. *Mech.* The full-open passage area in a cock or valve.
4. *Shipbuilding.* Heavy planking or timbering extending fore and aft the whole of a vessel's length at the junction of the deck with the sides, forming a channel to the scuppers, which are cut through it. In iron vessels a gutter takes the place of a waterway.

water weed. Any aquatic plant with inconspicuous flowers, as the pondweed, riverweed, etc.; specif., an American vallisneriaceous plant (*Philotria canadensis*) with elongated branching stems and small opposite or verticillate leaves. It is naturalized in parts of Europe, as England, and there often called *Babington's-curse.*

water weevil. *Zoöl.* A weevil (*Lissorhoptrus simplex*) whose larva feeds on the roots of the rice plant when under water. The imago feeds on the rice leaves. *Southern U. S.*

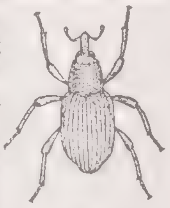
Water Weevil. × 4

water wheel. **1.** Any wheel made to rotate by direct action of water; esp., a vertical wheel on a horizontal shaft moved at a comparatively low velocity by the action or weight of the water on or in floats or buckets on its rim. A turbine operated by water is often called a **water wheel;** hence, one in which the direction of the flow of the water is radial is sometimes called a **radial water wheel,** etc. See BREAST WHEEL; OVERSHOT WHEEL; PONCELET WHEEL; TURBINE, *n.*, 2; UNDERSHOT WHEEL.
2. The paddle wheel of a steam vessel.
3. A wheel for raising water, as a noria.

water whip. *Naut.* A gun-tackle purchase hooked to a yard and used in hoisting in moderate weights.

wa'ter-white', *a.* Colorless and transparent like water.
water-white oil. See KEROSENE.

water willow. An American acanthaceous plant (*Dianthera americana*) with long willowlike leaves, and spikes of small purplish flowers.

water wing. *Arch. & Engin.* A wall forming a wing to the abutment of a bridge or pier, and extending laterally along the shore on either side as a protection from the current.

water withe. A West Indian vitaceous climbing shrub (*Vitis caribæa*) yielding an abundant watery juice.

wa'ter-work' (wô'tẽr-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Painting in distemper, on canvas or walls; hence, a fabric decorated thus.
2. Chiefly *pl.* A hydraulic apparatus, or a system of works or fixtures, by which a supply of water is furnished for useful or ornamental purposes, including dams, sluices, pumps, aqueducts, distributing pipes, fountains, etc.
3. A marine scene. *Obs.*
4. Chiefly *pl.* The source of tears; hence, tears. *Slang.*
Sneaking little brute, . . . clapping on the *waterworks* just in the hardest place. *T. Hughes.*

wa'ter-wort' (wô'tẽr-wûrt'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wæterwyrt* water fennel.] **a** Any plant of the family Elatinaceæ. **b** A plant of the family Philydraceæ.

wa'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* [AS. *wæterig.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or connected with, water. "The *watery* god." *Dryden.* "Fish within their *watery* residence." *Milton.*
2. Containing or discharging water: wet; hence, tearful.
3. Resembling or suggesting water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; weak; vapid; pale; as, *watery* humors.
4. Hence, soft, soggy, flabby, or the like, as the flesh of some fish, inferior vegetables, etc.
5. Watering from craving. *Obs.* "*Watery* palate." *Shak.*
watery eye. *Med.* = EPIPHORA, 1. — **w. fusion,** *Chem.,* the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization. — **w. sky,** a sky threatening rain.

Wat'ling Street (wŏt'lĭng). **1.** A Roman road extending across South Britain in a general northwesterly direction. Beginning at Richborough, or Dover, it ran through Canterbury to London, and thence to Chester.
2. The Milky Way, or Galaxy. *Obs.*

watt (wŏt), *n.* [After James *Watt,* Scottish inventor.] *Physics.* A unit of power or activity equal to 10^7 C. G. S. units of power, or to work done at the rate of one joule a second or to the rate of work represented by a current of one ampere under a pressure of one volt; a volt ampere. An English horse power is approximately equal to 746 watts. For a continuous current the value in watts is equal to the product of the voltage and amperage; for an alternating current, the same product gives only the *apparent watts,* or *apparent power;* the *true watts* or *power* may be found by further multiplying by the cosine of the angle of lag, or directly by a wattmeter. The ratio of true to apparent watts or power is called the **power factor.**

watt'age (wŏt'āj), *n.* *Elec.* Amount of electric power expressed in watts.

Wat-teau' (wä-tō'; vȧ-tō'), *a.* Of or pert. to Antoine Watteau, the French painter (1684–1721); of a kind represented in Watteau's pictures; — said esp. of women's garments.
Watteau back, a style of back for a woman's gown, in which one or more very broad folds are carried from the neck to the floor without being held in at the waist, while the front and sides of the gown are shaped to the person.

watt hour. The work done by one watt acting for one hour, — a unit of energy.

watt'-hour' me'ter. *Elec.* A device to record electric energy, usually in kilowatt hours; an integrating wattmeter; — often erroneously called *wattmeter.* See 3d METER, 2.

wat'tle (wŏt''l), *n.* [AS. *watel, watul, watol,* interwoven twigs, wattle; cf. ME. *watel* a bag. Cf. WALLET.] **1.** A twig or flexible rod; a withe; wand; hence, a framework or hurdle made of such rods.
2. *pl.* Rods laid on a roof to support the thatch.
3. Material consisting of wattled twigs, withes, etc., used for walls, fences, etc. *Frances Macnab.*
4. a A naked, fleshy, and usually wrinkled and highly colored, process of the skin hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. **b** A barbel of a fish. **c** A flap of loose hanging flesh on either side of the throat of some swine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. a In Australia, any tree of the genus *Acacia;* — so called from the *wattles,* or hurdles, which the early settlers made of the long, pliable branches or of the split stems of certain species. **b** = WATTLE BARK.
wattle and dab (*or* **daub**). *Building.* = STUD AND MUD.

Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*).

wat'tle (wŏt''l), *v. t.*; WAT'TLED (-'ld); WAT'TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To bind, fence, etc., with wattles; to hurdle.
2. To twist or interweave, one with another, as twigs; to form a network with; to plat.
3. To form by interweaving or platting twigs. *Milton.*
4. To beat or flog with or as with a twig. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

wattle bark. The astringent bark derived from various Australian acacias, used in tanning; mimosa bark.

wat'tle-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** Any of several Australasian honey eaters of the genus *Anthochæra* having fleshy pendulous ear wattles. The common Australian species (*A. carunculata*) is mostly grayish brown with white shaft stripes on the feathers of the upper parts and a white-tipped tail. An allied species (*A. inauris*) inhabits Tasmania. Formerly called also *wattled crow.* **b** A wattle crow. **c** The Australian brush turkey.

wattle crow. Any long-tailed slaty gray corvine bird of the genus *Glaucopis* having a subcircular fleshy wattle on each side of the base of the lower mandible. *G. cinerea,* of the South Island of New Zealand, has orange wattles; *G. wilsoni,* of the North Island, has blue.

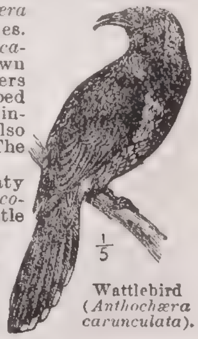
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Wattlebird (*Anthochæra carunculata*).

wat'tled (wŏt''ld), *a.* Furnished with wattles, or pendent fleshy processes; specif., *Her.,* velloped. "*Wattled* cocks." *Longfellow.*

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wa'ter-shut', *n.* A rill; channel for irrigation. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
water silvering. Silvering done with silver amalgam
wa'ter-skin', *n.* A vessel of skin to hold water.
water skipper. = WATER STRIDER.
water slide. A flume used in logging, etc.
water socks. White water lily (*Castalia alba*) of Europe. *Obs.*
water sorrel. The water dock.
water sparrow. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **a** Reed warbler. **b** Reed bunting.
water spinner. = WATER SPIDER **a.**
water sprout. See DEFERRED SHOOT.
water stair *or* **stairs.** Stairs leading to the water, as at a boat landing.
wa'ter-stand'ing, *a.* Tear-filled. *Rare.*
water stang. A pole, or poles, across a stream, serving for a bridge. *Dial. Eng.*
water star. The starfruit.
water starwort. Any plant of the genus *Callitriche.*
wa'ter-stead' (wô'tẽr-stĕd'), *n.* Bed of a stream. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wa'ter-stock', *n.* A stoup for holy water. *Obs.*
water stoma. *Bot.* A water pore.
wa'ter-stoup' (wä'tẽr-; wā'-; wô'ẽr-), *n.* A bucket for water. *Scot.*
wa'ter-struck', *a.* Designating brick in which water instead of sand was used to prevent sticking in the mold.
water swallow. **1.** The water wagtail.
2. = SINK, *n.*, 5. *Dial. Eng.*
water target. The water shield.
water thermometer. *Physics.* A thermometer filled with water instead of mercury, for ascertaining the precise temperature (about 39° F. or 4° C.) at which water is most dense.
water thief. Pirate. *Obs. or R.*
water thistle. An Old World thistle (*Carduus palustris*).
water thyme. The water weed *Philotria canadensis.*
water tick. = WATER MITE.
water tiger. = WATER DEVIL **a.**
water torch. The cat-tail, or reed mace, the spike of which makes a good torch when soaked in oil.
water trefoil. The buck bean.
wa'ter-tube' boil'er See BOILER, 3.
water tupelo. A species of sour gum, or tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*), growing in swamps in the southern United States.
water turkey. = ANHINGA **a.**
water tuyère. A water-jacketed tuyère.
water violet. The featherfoil.
water viper. Water moccasin.
water vole. The water rat, 1 **a.**
water witch. **a** Dabchick. **b** Stormy petrel. *Local, Eng.*
wa'ter-wood' (wô'tẽr-wŏŏd'), *n.* A West Indian rubiaceous tree (*Chimarrhis cymosa*).
wa'ter-worn' (-wōrn'; 201), *a.* Worn, smoothed, or polished by the action of water
water yam. The lattice plant; — from its farinaceous rootstock.
water yarrow. The featherfoil. *Dial. Eng.*
wath (wȧth), *n.* [Cf. Icel *vað.*] Ford. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wath, *a.* Dangerous. *Obs.*
wathe. † WOTHE.
wathe, *n.* [AS. *wāþ* hunting.] Hunting; game; prey. *Obs.*
wathe, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vāði* danger.] *Obs.* **a** Danger; peril. **b** Injury; harm; hurt. **c** Evil; wrong; sin. — **wathely,** *adv.* *Obs.*
wath'er (wȧth'ẽr). Scot. var. of WEATHER.
wath'stead' (wȧth'stĕd'), *n.* [*wath* + *stead.*] Ford. *Dial. Eng.*
watkin. † WHATKIN.
watschood. † WET-SHOD.
watt. Var. of WAT, a hare.
watte. † WIT, *v.*
wat'ter (wät'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WATER.
wat'tis, *n. pl.* [From *wat,* dial. of *welt.*] Shoe welts. *Obs. Scot.*

wattled bee eater, a wattlebird **a**. — **w. bird of paradise**, a bird of paradise (*Paradigalla carunculata*) having an erect yellowish wattle in front of each eye and a bluish pendent one at each angle of the mouth. — **w. crow**, a wattlebird **b**. — **w. honey eater**, a wattlebird **a**. — **w. lapwing**, a wattled plover. — **w. plover**, any of various plovers of the subfamily *Lobrianellinæ*, of the warmer parts of the Old World. They resemble the lapwings, but the face, esp. between the eye and the bill, has variously colored fleshy wattles. — **w. stare** *or* **starling**, a bird (*Creadion carunculatus*), native of New Zealand, allied to the huia. It has small wattles.

watt′less (wŏt′lĕs), *a. Elec.* Without any power (cf. WATT); — said of an alternating current or component of current when it differs in phase by ninety degrees from the electromotive force which produces it, or of an electromotive force or component thereof when the current which it produces differs from it in phase by ninety degrees. Cf. ENERGY COMPONENT. — **wattless component**, the component of an alternating current or electromotive force, producing no power; — disting. from *energy component*. — **w. volt amperes**, the product of the wattless component of current by voltage, or wattless component of voltage by current. — **w. watts**, wattless volt amperes; — a misnomer.

wat′tling (wŏt′lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WATTLE. Hence: *n.* Act or process of binding with or interweaving twigs; also, the network so formed.

watt′me′ter (wŏt′mē′tẽr), *n.* [*watt* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* **a** An instrument for measuring electric power in watts. **b** A watt-hour meter; — a common misnomer.

wave (wāv), *v. i.;* WAVED (wāvd); WAV′ING (wāv′ĭng). [ME. *waven*, AS. *wafian* to wave (prob. the same word as *wafian* to look with wonder, to be amazed); akin to *wæfre* wavering, restless, MHG. *wabern* to be in motion, Icel. *vafra* to hover about; cf. Icel. *vāfa* to vibrate. Cf. WAFT, WAVER.] **1.** To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; flutter; undulate.

His purple robes *waved* careless to the winds. *Trumbull.*

2. To be moved to and fro as a signal; to signal in this way.
3. To waver; vacillate. *Obs.*
4. To be sinuous like a wave; to curve alternately in and out or up and down.

wave, *v. t.* **1.** To move one way and the other; to swing, sway, brandish, or the like; as, to *wave* a sword.
2. To cause to have sinuosities; to raise into ridges and furrows; to give an undulating form or surface to.
3. To carry by waves or wavelike movements; to waft. *Obs.*
4. To call attention to, or give a direction or command to, by a waving motion, as of the hand; to beckon; signal.

Look, with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground. *Shak.*

5. To water, as silk.
to wave the bloody shirt, to incite to revenge; — used esp. of an effort, as in a speech, to stir up again for political purposes the issues and sectional animosities of the Civil War period in the United States; hence, to attempt to inflame sectional or racial animosity. The expression is said to allude to a Corsican vendetta custom of waving a murdered man's bloody shirt as an incitement to revenge.

wave, *n.* [From WAVE, *v.*; or due to confusion of *wave*, v. i., with ME. *wawe*, *waghe*, a wave, which is prob. akin to E. *wag* to move. See WAVE, *v. i.*] **1.** A ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea, having normally a forward motion distinct from the oscillatory motion of the particles which successively compose it; an undulation. Minute waves, or ripples, are largely dependent on surface tension, those of larger size on the force of gravity. The chief cause of waves on lakes or seas is the friction between wind and water. Waves once formed are propagated for long distances, but on reaching shallows, being retarded below, curl over and form breakers.
2. *Physics.* A vibrational disturbance propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium, as in the transmission of sound, light, etc.; an assemblage of vibrating particles in all phases of a vibration, with no phase repeated; an undulation. Cf. LIGHT, 1 **c**; 7th SOUND, 2; VIBRATION, 2.
3. Water; a body of water. *Poetic.* "Deep drank Lord Marmion of the *wave*." *Scott.*
4. A salient curved unevenness, or one of a series of such, in a surface; an undulation; ridge; swell. *Sir I. Newton.*
5. A waving or undulating motion; a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, etc.
6. The undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered, or calendered, or on damask steel.
7. *Math.* Any of a number of similar sections into which a summation may be divided.
8. Something resembling or likened to a water wave, as in rising unusually high, in being of unusual extent, or in progressive motion; a swelling or excitement, as of feeling or energy; a tide; flood; a period of intensity, unusual activity, or the like; as, a *wave* of enthusiasm.

Syn. — WAVE, BILLOW, BREAKER. WAVE is the general word; a BILLOW (often elevated or poetical for *wave*) is esp. a great surge or swell; a BREAKER is a heavy wave which breaks into foam, esp. against rocks or over reefs or shoals.
wave of contraction, *Physiol.*, the visible onward contraction of a muscle from the point where the stimulus is applied.

waved (wāvd), *a.* Exhibiting a wavelike form or outline; specif.: **a** Undulating; indented; wavy; as, a *waved* edge. **b** Having a wavelike appearance; marked with wavelike lines of color; as, *waved*, or watered, silk.
waved wheel. = WAVE WHEEL.

wave front. *Physics.* **a** A surface composed at any instant of all the points just reached by a vibrational disturbance in its propagation through a medium. **b** A surface so drawn as to pass through those parts of a wave where the distortion, or the displacement, of the medium through which the wave passes is everywhere the same.

wa′vel-lite (wā′vĕl-īt), *n.* [After Dr. Wm. *Wavel*, the discoverer.] *Min.* A basic phosphate of aluminium, usually in hemispherical radiated aggregates varying from white to yellow, green, or black. H., 3.25-4. Sp. gr., 2.32-2.34.

wave molding *or* **moulding**. *Arch.* **a** A molding with a pattern suggesting a row of breaking waves, seen in profile. Cf. VITRUVIAN SCROLL. **b** A molding with a wavelike profile.

wave motion. Vibrational motion characterized by waves.

wa′ver (wā′vẽr), *v. i.;* WA′VERED (-vẽrd); WA′VER-ING. [ME. *waveren*; cf. AS. *wæfre* wavering, restless. See WAVE, *v. i.*] **1.** To play or move to and fro; to sway one way and the other; to wave; hence, to totter; reel; also, to quiver or flicker like a ray of light.

Banners and pennons *wavering* with the wind. *Ld. Berners.*

2. To be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined; to fluctuate; as, to *waver* in judgment.

Let us hold fast . . . without *wavering*. *Heb.* x. 23.

3. To wander. *Obs. Scot.* *Barbour.*
Syn. — Reel, totter, vacillate. See FLUCTUATE.

wa′ver, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To make to move to and fro or one way and the other; to wave.
2. To be undetermined or irresolute about; to hesitate at.

wa′ver, *n.* An act of wavering, quivering, or the like.

wav′er (wāv′ẽr), *n.* One that waves; specif., in large printing presses, a roller that finally smooths and distributes the ink on the inking tables.

wave shell. *Physics.* An imaginary shell or layer, in any medium traversed by a wave, such that the vibrating motion of the particles constituting the layer is everywhere in the same phase. The wave shell is bounded by the wave front; and in isotropic media it is spherical and everywhere normal to the wave path.

wave surface. **1.** *Physics.* A wave front; also, a combination of wave fronts developed simultaneously from a single center, as in uniaxial and biaxial crystals. Thus, the wave surface for a uniaxial doubly refracting substance consists of a sphere inclosing, or inclosed by, an ellipsoid of revolution. The form of the wave surface formed by light from a point within a uniaxial or biaxial crystal has been described by Fresnel for many typical cases. See also HUYGENS'S WAVE SURFACE.
2. *Geom.* The envelope of a system of simultaneous plane wave fronts, or the locus of all points simultaneously reached by an undulatory agitation set up at any center. In general it is of fourth degree and enwraps the center twice.

wav′y (wāv′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Rising or swelling in waves; abounding in waves. "The *wavy* seas." *Chapman.*
2. Playing or moving to and fro with an undulating motion; as, *wavy* flames. "*Wavy* corn." *Prior.*
3. a *Bot.* Undulate. **b** *Her.* Waved. = UNDÉ.
wavy hair grass, a wiry perennial grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*) of temperate regions.

wax (wăks), *v. i.; pret.* WAXED (wăkst); *p. p.* WAXED, *Obs. or Poetic* WAX′EN (wăk′s′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAX′ING. [AS. *weaxan*; akin to OFries. *waxa*, D. *wassen*, OS. & OHG. *wahsan*, G. *wachsen*, Icel. *vaxa*, Sw. *växa*, Dan. *voxe*, Goth. *wahsjan*, Gr. αὐξάνειν to increase, Skr. *vaksh*, *uksh*, to grow. Cf. WAIST.] **1.** To increase in size; to grow; to become larger or fuller; — opposed to *wane*.

Truth's treasures . . . never shall *wax* ne wane. *Piers Plowman.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To spring; to arise. **b** To grow up.
3. To pass from one state to another; to become; grow; as, to *wax* strong; to *wax* old; to *wax* well. *Milton.*

wax, *n.* [AS. *weax*; akin to OFries. *wax*, D. *was*, G. *wachs*, OHG. *wahs*, Icel. & Sw. *vax*, Dan. *vox*, Lith. *waszkas*, Russ. *vosk*.] **1.** A substance secreted by bees by special glands on the under side of the abdomen, and used by them, after mastication and mixture with the secretion of the salivary glands, for constructing the honeycomb; — called specif. *beeswax*. It is a dull yellow solid of agreeable odor, plastic when warm, and melting at 62-64° C. (142-148° F.). Sp. gr., 0.964-0.970 at 15° C. On purification and bleaching it becomes white, odorless, tasteless, and comparatively brittle. It is a mixture chiefly of cerotic acid and myricyl palmitate, insoluble in water, partially soluble in boiling alcohol, ether, etc., and miscible in all proportions with oils and fats. It is used variously in the arts, as in candles, in modeling, and in cerates, ointments, etc.
2. Hence, any of various substances resembling beeswax. Specif.: **a** *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of natural substances composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and consisting chiefly of esters other than those of glycerin, or of free fatty acids, or both. In this class are included, besides beeswax, spermaceti, Chinese wax, carnauba wax, etc., and sometimes certain oily liquids, as sperm oils. Hence, any wax-forming ester, as cetyl palmitate. **b** *Physiol.* Cerumen, or earwax. See CERUMEN. **c** *Bot.* Any waxlike product secreted by plants. See VEGETABLE WAX. **d** *Zoöl.* A substance similar to beeswax, secreted by several species of scale insects, as the Chinese wax. See WAX INSECT. **e** A pliable composition for uniting surfaces, for excluding air, or for some other purpose; as, sealing *wax*, grafting *wax*, etching *wax*, etc. **f** A resinous composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. **g** Ozocerite; — called specif. *mineral wax*; also, solid paraffin. These substances differ chemically from the true waxes in containing no oxygen. **h** Thick sirup or a taffylike confection made by boiling down maple sirup and then cooling it. *Local, U. S.* **i** Chewing gum. *Local, U. S.*
3. *Mining.* Plastic clay used for dams, etc.
4. Dung of animals. *Dial. Eng. & Western U. S.*

wax (wăks), *v. t.;* WAXED (wăkst); WAX′ING. To treat with wax; to smear, rub, stop up, etc., with wax; as, to *wax* a thread, a table, a floor, etc. — **waxed end**, a thread formed of a number of filaments rubbed with shoemaker's wax, and usually pointed with a bristle, used in sewing leather in which holes have been made, as for boots, shoes, and the like; — called also *wax end*.

wax bean. One of a race of snap or string beans with tender golden yellow pods; — called also *butter bean*.

wax′ber-ry (wăks′bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The wax-covered fruit of the wax myrtle, or bayberry; also, the shrub itself. **b** = SNOWBERRY **a**.

wax′bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* Any of numerous Old World birds of the weaver-bird family having white, pink, or reddish bills of a waxy appearance, esp. those of the genus *Estrelda*. Many are common cage birds, as the Java sparrow, the amadavat, strawberry finches, etc.

wax butter. An oleaginous substance distilled from wax.

wax cluster. An ericaceous shrub (*Gaultheria hispida*) of Tasmania and eastern Australia, with waxlike edible berries used in cookery.

wax′en (wăk′s′n), *a.* **1.** Made of wax; as, a *waxen* cell.
2. Covered with wax; waxed; as, a *waxen* tablet.
3. Resembling wax; waxy; hence, soft; yielding.

Men have marble, women *waxen*, minds. *Shak.*

waxen chatterer. The Bohemian waxwing. See WAXWING.

wax′flow′er (wăks′flou′ẽr), *n.* **a** An asclepiadaceous climbing plant (*Stephanotis floribunda*) having fragrant white flowers. **b** A clusiaceous parasitic shrub (*Clusia insignis*) of British Guiana. **c** The wax plant *Hoya carnosa*.

wax gourd. A tropical Asiatic cucurbitaceous plant (*Benincasa cerifera*); also, its edible fruit, which somewhat resembles a pumpkin, covered with a waxy pulverulent coat. Called also *tallow gourd* and *gourd melon*.

wax insect. a Any of several scale insects of the family Coccidæ, which secrete from their bodies a waxlike substance, esp. the Chinese wax insect (*Ericerus pela*) which yields much of the commercial Chinese wax. **b** Any of several homopterous insects of the family Fulgoridæ which secrete a wax used by the Chinese for candles, etc.

Wax Palm
(*Ceroxylon andicola*).

wax moth. The bee moth.

wax myrtle. Any shrub or tree of the genus *Myrica*, esp. *M. cerifera* or *M. caroliniana* of the eastern United States. They have evergreen leaves and small hard berries (often called *bayberries*) having a thick coating of white wax gathered for candles.

wax opal. Opal of a yellow color and waxy luster.

wax painting. Encaustic painting.

wax palm. a A pinnate-leaved palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*) of the Andes, the stem of which yields a resinous wax, which, when mixed with tallow, makes

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wat′tle-faced′, *a.* Thin-faced. *Obs.*
wattle gum. Australian gum.
wattle jaws. Long thin jaws.
wattle turkey. The Australian brush turkey.
wat′tle-work′ (wŏt′′l-wûrk′), *n.* Wickerwork.
Watt's diagram (wŏts). A graph showing corresponding changes of pressure and volume of a substance. Cf. INDICATOR DIAGRAM.
Watt's governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.
Watt's principles The principles stated by Watt as underlying the construction and operation of the economical steam engine. See STEAM ENGINE.
Watt's straight-line, *or* **parallel, motion**. See STRAIGHT-LINE, 1.
Wat′ Ty′ler's Re-bel′lion (wŏt′ tī′lẽrz). = PEASANTS' REVOLT.
Wa-tu′si (wä-tōō′sĭ), *n. pl.* A branch of the Wahuma.
watz. † WAS.
wau. † WOUGH, wall.
wau-been′ (wô-bēn′), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *guabina*, fr. a native name in Cuba.] Any of several South American fresh-water characinoid fishes of *Erythrinus* and allied genera.
wau′ble (wô′b′l; wä′b′l). Scot. of WARBLE.
wauch. Var. of WAUGH.
wau′chle (wô′ĸ′l), *v. i. & n.* Stagger; waddle; struggle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
waucht, **waught** (*Scot.* wäĸt; wôĸt: *dial. Eng.* wäft), *n.* [Cf. QUAFF.] A copious draft. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t. & i.* To drink deeply; to quaff. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wauf, **wauff** (wôf; wäf). Var. of WAFF.
waugh (wäf), *v. i.* = WAFF, to bark. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
waugh (wôf), *a.* [Cf. WALLOW tasteless.] Insipid; nauseous; damp and stale; also, faint; weak. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
waugh, **wawe**, *n.* [ME. *wawe*, *waghe*; prob. akin to E. *wag*. Cf. WAVE, *n.*] A wave. *Obs.*
waugh, **wawe**, *v. i.* [AS. *wagian* to move.] To move about. *Obs.*
waugh, **waw**, *a.* Wavering; uncertain. *Obs. Scot.*
waught. Var. of WAUCHT.
waugh′y (wôf′ĭ), *a.* Clammy; boggy; also, feeling faint or weak; wan. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wauk (wôk; wäk). Scot. var of WAKE.
wauk. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WALK.
wauk′en (wôk′′n; wäk′′n). Scot. var. of WAKEN.
wauk′it (wôk′ĭt), *a.* [Cf. AS. *wealcan* to roll, to turn, E. WALK.] Horny; callous. *Scot.*
wauk′rife. Var. of WAKERIFE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
waul. Var. of WAWL, wail.
waul, *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. AS. *wealwian* to roll, wallow.] To roll (the eyes); to look wildly. *Obs. Scot.*
wauld. † WALD, power; WOLD.
waulter. † WALTER, *v.*
waum′ble (wôm′′l). Scot. var. of WAMBLE.
waunden. Obs. p. p. of WIND.
waun-man, *n.* A wagoner. *Obs.*
wauns (wänz; wônz), *interj.* = ZOUNDS. *Scot.*
waunton. † WANTON. [*a. & v.*]
waur (wôr; wär). Var. of WAR, WALT.
waus. † WAS.
waut (wôt). Dial. Eng. var. of WALT.
wauve (wôv). Var. of WHAUVE.
wave. † WAIVE, *v. t.*
wave action. *Gunnery.* The theoretical action of inflamed gases in the chamber of a gun when abnormally high pressures occur without corresponding effect on the projectile.
wave breast. *Jew. Antiq.* A breast of an animal used as a wave offering.
wave length. See WAVE.
wave′less, *a.* See -LESS.
wave′let, *n.* Little wave; ripple.
wave line. *Shipbuilding.* A line, of a vessel's hull, shaped in accordance with a system or theory (the **wave-line system** or **theory**) which takes into account the shape of a wave in designing. It was promulgated by J. Scott Russell about 1840.
wave loaf. *Jew. Antiq.* A loaf used as a wave offering.
wave meter. *Elec.* An instrument for determining the wave form of alternating currents. Cf. OSCILLOGRAPH.
wave moth. Any of many small geometrid moths of *Acidalia* and allied genera; — from the color markings.
wave motor. A prime mover actuated by waves of water.
wavengeour. † VAVENGEOUR.
wave number. *Physics.* The number of individual waves passing a given point in a unit of time (customarily a second).
wave offering. See OFFERING, 3.
wave path. *Physics.* The line or set of lines indicating the direction of propagation of a wave or wave train.
wa′ver (wā′vẽr; -vē), *n.* [Prob fr. WAVE, *v.*, or WAVER, *v.*] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A gentle breeze. **2.** A sapling among felled trees; a twig growing from a stump.
wa′ver-er, *n.* One who wavers.
wave resistance. *Naut.* See RESISTANCE, 5 **c**.
wa′ver-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WAVER. — **wa′ver-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **wa′ver-ing-ness**, *n.*
Wa′ver-ley, Edward. The hero of Scott's first novel, "Waverley," which gave its name to the whole series known as the "Waverley Novels." He is a young captain in the British army, who becomes involved in the uprising in the Highlands at the time of Charles Edward Stuart's invasion of England (1745). See MACIVOR, FLORA; BRADWARDINE, BARON.
Wa′ver-ly, *n.* [From *Waverly*, Ohio.] *Geol.* A shale and sandstone series of the Mississippian (Subcarboniferous) in Ohio and adjacent States.
wa′ver-ous (wā′vẽr-ŭs), **wa′ver-y** (-ĭ), *a.* Wavering. *Rare.*
wave sheaf. *Jew. Antiq.* A sheaf used as a wave offering.
wave′son (wāv′sŭn), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *flotaison* (see FLOTSAM) with E. *wave* for the first part (cf. F. *flot* wave); or cf. WAIVE.] *Early Eng. Law.* Goods which, after shipwreck, appear floating on the waves, or sea.
wave telegraphy. = WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
wave telephony. = WIRELESS TELEPHONY.
wave theory. See LIGHT, *n.*, 1 **c**.
wave train. *Physics.* A system of waves, each similar to its forerunner, from any single source of periodic disturbance.
wave wheel. *Mach.* A rope pulley with a groove of wavy outline to increase the grip on the rope; also, a wheel of similar shape used as a cam, to give a reciprocating movement.
wave winding. *Elec.* Undulatory winding.
wav′ey (wāv′ĭ), *n.* A snow goose.
wav′i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WAVY
wav′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wav′y (wāv′ĭ). Var. of WAVEY, *n.*
waw. Var. of WOW, *n. & v.*
waw, † WAUGH, wave, wavering.
waw. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WOUGH, wall.
waw. Var. of VAU.
wa′wah (wä′wä). Var. of WOU-WOU.
waward, **wawart**. † VAWARD, vanguard.
wa-was′keesh (wȧ-wŏs′kēsh). *n.* [From an Indian name.] The wapiti, or American elk.
wawd. † WOULD.
wawe. † WOWE, woe; **WAUGH**, wave, to move about.
wawer † WAVER.
wawgh. † WAUGH, wave.
wa'-wight. † WALL-WIGHT.
wawl (wôl), *n. & v.* Wail; howl; squall. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wawl. † WAUL.
wawl′y (wôl′ĭ). Var. of WALLY. *Scot.*
waw′-waw′ (wô′wô′), *n.* [American Sp. (Cuba) *guaguá*, fr. a native word.] A West Indian dioscoreaceous twining vine (*Rajania pleioneura*).
wawy, *a.* Wavy. *Obs.*
wax, *n.* [See WAX to grow.] Growth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wax, *n.* A rage; passion. *Slang.*
wax, *v. t.* To get the better of; to beat soundly or badly, as in a game. *Colloq., U. S.*
wax′and, *a.* Waxing; crescent. [*Obs.*
wax′bird′, *n.* A waxwing.
wax′bush′, *n.* The waxweed.
wax′comb′, *n.* Honeycomb. *Obs.*
wax end. A waxed end.
wax′er (wăk′sẽr), *n.* One that waxes something, as floors.
wax etching. See WAX PROCESS.
wax′i-ness (wăk′sĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
wax′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WAX. — **waxing kernels**, *Med.*, small tumors formed by enlargement of the lymphatic glands, esp. in the groins of children, popularly supposed to be connected with the growth of the body.
wax′ing-ly, *adv.* of WAXING.
wax light. Wax candle or taper.

excellent candles; also, any other species of *Ceroxylon*. **b** A Brazilian palm (*Copernicia cerifera*) the young leaves of which are covered with a waxy secretion. See PALM WAX.

wax paper. Paper with a coating of white wax and other ingredients.

wax pine. Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Dammara*.

wax plant. **a** The Indian pipe. **b** A well-known cultivated asclepiadaceous twiner (*Hoya carnosa*) with glossy, succulent leaves and umbels of pink and white star-shaped flowers. **c** Any of several begonias with shining foliage.

wax pocket. *Zoöl.* One of the cavities on the ventral abdominal surface in which wax is secreted by a honeybee.

wax process. An electrotyping process, in which the design is drawn, photographed, or impressed upon a thin coating of wax on a metal plate and is then cut through with gravers to the metal; cerotype; — called also, in England, *wax etching*.

wax scale. **a** A scale insect that secretes wax, as the **Florida wax scale** (*Ceroplastes floridensis*), the **Indian wax scale** (*Ceroplastes ceriferus*), etc. **b** One of the small flakes of wax secreted in a wax pocket of a honeybee.

wax tree. Any tree yielding wax; specif.: **a** In Japan, a sumac (*Rhus succedanea*); the Japanese wax tree. **b** In China: (1) A kind of privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) the twigs of which become incrusted with white wax as the result of insect punctures. (2) An ash (*Fraxinus chinensis*) yielding a similar product. **c** A Colombian rubiaceous tree (*Elaeagia utilis*). **d** The wax myrtle.

wax′weed′ (wăks′wēd′), *n.* A small purple-flowered lythraceous plant (*Cuphea petiolata*) of eastern North America, having a viscid pubescence.

wax′wing′ (wăks′wĭng′), *n.* Any of several American and Asiatic passerine birds of the genus *Bombycilla* (syn. *Ampelis*), chiefly brown, with a showy crest and velvety plumage. The secondaries have small red waxlike tips. The Bohemian waxwing, or chatterer (*B. garrula*), and the cedar bird are the best-known species.

wax′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Work made of wax; esp., a figure or figures formed wholly or partly of wax, in imitation of living beings. **2.** *pl.* An exhibition of wax figures, or the place of exhibition. **3.** The false bittersweet.

Bohemian Waxwing. (¼)

wax′work′er (-wûr′kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works in wax; one who makes waxwork. **2.** A bee that makes or produces wax.

wax worm. The larva of the bee moth.

wax′y (wăk′sĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling wax, as in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft; hence, yielding; pliable; impressible. "*Waxy* to persuasion." *Bp. Hall.* **2.** Made of, or abounding in, wax. **3.** Designating, or affected with, amyloid degeneration.

way (wā), *n.* [ME. *wey*, *way*, AS. *weg*; akin to OS., D., OHG. & G. *weg*, Icel. *vegr*, Sw. *väg*, Dan. *vei*, Goth. *wigs*, L. *via*, & AS. *wegan* to move, L. *vehere* to carry, Skr. *vah*. Cf. INVEIGH, VEHICLE, VIA, VOYAGE, WAG, WAGON, WEE, WEIGH.] **1.** Direction of motion, progress, facing, pointing, etc.; route; line of tendency of action; as, to show the *way*.

If that *way* be your walk, you have not far. *Milton.*

2. That along which one passes or progresses to reach some place; the track a person or thing travels or has traveled in his or its progress or passage; a course from one place to another; a passage, road, street, track, or path of any kind. "To find the *way* to heaven." *Shak.*

I shall him seek by *way* and eke by street. *Chaucer.*
The *way* seems difficult, and steep to scale. *Milton.*

3. Length of space; distance; as, a great *way*; a long *way*.
4. A moving; passage; progression; journey.

I prythee, now, lead the *way*. *Shak.*

5. Manner; method; mode; fashion; style; as, the *way* of expressing one's ideas.
6. The means by which anything is reached or accomplished; scheme; device; plan.

My best *way* is to creep under his gaberdine. *Shak.*

7. An aspect or feature; respect; point; — with *in* expressed or understood; as, a plan good in every *way*.
8. Regular course; habitual method of life or action. "Having lost the *way* of nobleness." *Sir P. Sidney.*

When men lived in a grander *way*. *Longfellow.*

9. Line of business; occupation; calling. *Colloq.*
10. Condition, as of health; as, in a bad *way*. *Colloq.*
11. Determined course; resolved mode of action or conduct; as, to have one's *way*.
12. Sphere, scope, or range of observation. *Jer. Taylor.*

The public ministers that fell in my *way*. *Sir W. Temple.*

13. Advance; progress; as, the plan has made no *way*.
14. *Naut.* Progress; motion through the water; headway; as, a ship on starting gathers *way*.
15. *pl. Mach.* The longitudinal guides, or guiding surfaces, on the bed of a planer, lathe, or the like, along which a table or carriage moves.
16. *pl. Shipbuilding.* The inclined structure, generally of timber, upon which a vessel is built. Between the vessel and the ways are *bilge logs* secured to the ways and to each other. When ready for launching the bilge logs are wedged up, the ways lubricated, and a timber holding the bilge logs is sawed in two and the vessel is free to slide down the ways on the bilge logs. Called also *launching ways*.
17. *Law.* A right of way.

Syn. — WAY, ROAD, HIGHWAY, STREET, AVENUE, LANE, ALLEY are here compared in their ordinary senses; for special uses see defs. WAY is generic, and denotes any line or route for passage or conveyance; a ROAD is a way, esp. for horses or vehicles, between one place and another; a HIGHWAY is a main, often much traveled, road; a STREET, orig. a paved way, is a thoroughfare in a city, town, or village; an AVENUE, as here compared, is a broad street, often planted with trees; the word suggests a certain degree of stateliness, but is often loosely applied; a LANE is a narrow passage or byway, esp. between hedges, fences, or walls; an ALLEY is a narrow passageway between buildings in a town or city, as distinguished from a public street. See MANNER.

by the way. See under BY, *prep.* — **by w. of**. **a** According to. *Obs.* "*By wey of* kind [nature]." *Chaucer.* **b** As an instance or example of; in the way of; for the purpose of; as being; in character of. **c** On the point of; just about to. *Colloq., Eng.* **d** Through; via. — **by w. of being, doing**, etc., in the condition of being, doing, etc. *Eng.* — **in the w.** **a** On or along the path or road. **b** In such a position as to obstruct, hinder, or the like; obstructive or constituting or forming an obstruction or obstacle. **c** At hand; present or within reach. *Obs. or R.* — **in the w. of**. **a** So as to meet or fall in with; in a position to get, do, or the like. **b** In the matter of; as regards; by way of. — **on the w.**, traveling or going; hence, in progress; advancing; as, *on the way* to this country; *on the way* to success. — **out of the w.** **a** Out of the path or road. **b** In such a position as not to meet with or obstruct a person or thing; — with *of*, so as not to obstruct or hinder. **c** Out of the beaten track; on one side; hard to reach or find; secluded; hence, unusual; extraordinary; remarkable. **d** Out of the proper course; not in a position to attain one's aim; astray; hence, improper; unusual; wrong; — with *of*, not in the way of attaining. **e** Not in the usual or proper place; hence, mislaid; lost. — **the W.**, *Bib.*, the Christian religion; Christianity. *Acts* xix. 9, xxiv. 14 (*Rev. Ver.*). — **under w.**, *Naut.*, through the water; in motion; — said of a vessel starting out; hence, making progress or having started in any sense. — **w. enough**, *Naut.*, an order to a crew to stop rowing. — **W. of**, or **to**, **St. James**, the Milky Way; — an English name. — **w. of the cross**, *Eccl.*, the course taken in visiting in succession the stations of the cross; also, a series of devotions used in this exercise. — **w. of the rounds**, in a fortified town, a narrow covered way along the counterscarp to facilitate keeping watch and to allow the patrol to make the rounds beyond the ditch. — **ways and means**, methods and resources for accomplishing something, esp. for defraying expenses; specif., *Legislation*, methods of raising the necessary revenues for the expenses of the state. In the British House of Commons a committee of the whole house sits as a *Committee on Ways and Means* to consider all matters connected with taxation, etc. In the United States House of Representatives the *Committee on Ways and Means* is a standing committee of seventeen members with the leader of the dominant party in the house as its chairman, to which are referred matters connected with the raising of revenue, as, notably, all matters connected with the rates of tariff on imports.

way′bill′ (wā′bĭl′), *n.* A list of passengers in a public vehicle; also, and now more commonly, a document containing a description of, and the shipping directions for, goods transported by a common carrier on a land route.

way′bung′ (-bŭng′), *n.* An Australian corvine bird (*Corcorax melanorhamphus*) noted for the curious actions of the male during the breeding season. It is black with a white patch on each wing.

way′fare′ (wā′fâr′), *v. i.* [ME. *weifarende* wayfaring, AS. *wegfarende*; *weg* way + *farende*, p. pr. of *faran* to go. See WAY; FARE to go.] To journey; to travel; — now only in *p. pr.* or *vb. n.*

A certain Laconian, as he *wayfared*, came unto a place where there dwelt an old friend of his. *Holland.*

way′far′er (-fâr′ẽr), *n.* A traveler, esp. on foot.

way′far′ing, *p. a.* Traveling, esp. on foot; passing; being on a journey. "A *wayfaring* man." *Judg.* xix. 17.
wayfaring tree. **a** A European caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum lantana*) having large ovate leaves and dense cymes of small white flowers, common along waysides. **b** In the United States, the closely related *V. alnifolium*, distinguished as *American wayfaring tree*. See HOBBLEBUSH.

way′go′ing (-gō′ĭng), *a.* Going away; departing; of or pert. to one who goes away.—**waygoing crop**, a crop which a tenant for years is under certain conditions entitled by custom to remove after the end of his tenancy; emblements.

way′lay′ (wā′lā′; wā′lā′; 277), *v. t.*; WAY′LAID′ (-lād′; -lād′); WAY′LAY′ING. [*way* + *lay*.] **1.** To lie in wait for in the way; to take steps to meet or encounter in the way, esp. with a view of taking by surprise, seizing, robbing, or killing; to beset in ambush; as, he was *waylaid* by thieves.

She often contrived to *waylay* him in his walks. *Scott.*

2. To beset, as a path, with an ambush; to ambuscade. *R.*

way passenger. A passenger taken up, or set down, at a way station on a line of travel. *U. S.*

-ways (-wāz). A suffix formed from *way* by adding adverbial *-s* (see -WARD, -WARDS), often used interchangeably with *-wise*; as, *edways* or *edwise*; *noways* or *nowise*, etc.

way′side′ (wā′sīd′), *n.* The side of the way; the edge or border of a road or path. — **way′side′**, *a.*

way station. An intermediate station between principal stations on a line of travel, esp. on a railroad. *U. S.*

way train. A train which stops at the intermediate, or way, stations; for passengers, an accommodation train.

way′ward (wā′wẽrd), *a.* [ME. *weiward*, for *aweiward*, i. e., turned away. See AWAY; -WARD.] **1.** Taking one's own way; disobedient; froward; as, a *wayward* child.

Wilt thou forgive the *wayward* thought? *Keble.*

2. Fluctuating; irregular; unsteady; as, a *wayward* course.

Syn. — Capricious, unruly, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn, refractory, intractable. — WAYWARD, WILLFUL, PERVERSE, FROWARD, HEADSTRONG. One is WAYWARD who takes one's own way; the word often connotes caprice; WILLFUL is commonly stronger, and sometimes suggests stubborn self-will; as, "My wife is in a *wayward* mood to-day" (*Shak.*); "I have been wild and *wayward*" (*Tennyson*); "where rivulets dance their *wayward* round" (*Wordsworth*); "a wave . . . down whose green back the short-lived foam . . . bursts gradual, with a *wayward* indolence" (*Keats*); "To *willful* men, the injuries that they themselves procure must be their schoolmasters" (*Shak.*); "sportive outbreaks of *willful* humor" (*Thackeray*); "to confound [will] with its irritable and purposeless counterfeit, *willfulness*" (*Lowell*); "her bright audacity, her ardor and her *willfulness*" (*M. Hewlett*). One is PERVERSE who is willfully cross-grained or wrong-headed; FROWARD belongs to Biblical or literary use; as, "still so *perverse* and opposite, as if they worshiped God for spite" (*S. Butler*); "my politics being as *perverse* as my rimes" (*Byron*); "the dark, stormful indignation of a Byron, so *wayward* and *perverse*" (*Carlyle*); "A *froward* man soweth strife" (*Prov.* xvi. 28); "a *froward* child, that must be played with and humored a little to keep it quiet" (*Temple*). HEADSTRONG implies violent self-will or a refractory disposition; as, "the Jews, a *headstrong*, moody, murmuring race" (*Dryden*); "the *headstrong* passions of Benvenuto Cellini" (*Gibbon*). See OBSTINATE, CONTUMACIOUS, CAPRICE, PEEVISH.
— **way′ward-ly**, *adv.* — **way′ward-ness**, *n.*

way′worn′ (wā′wōrn′; 201), *a.* Wearied by traveling.

we (wē), *pron.*; *pl.* of I; *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *obj.* US (ŭs). See I. [AS. *wē*; akin to OS. *wī*, OFries. & LG. *wi*, D. *wij*, G. *wir*, Icel. *vēr*, Sw. & Dan. *vi*, Goth. *weis*, Skr. *vayam*.] The personal pronoun of the 1st person pl., nominative case. *We* is used: **1.** Of a number or company of which the speaker or writer is one; frequently for people in general, including the speaker.

When *we* mind labor, then only, *we* 're too old. *R. Browning.*

2. For the singular *I*: **a** By kings and other sovereigns. This plural style is said to have been begun by King John of England, whose example the German and the French sovereigns followed about A. D. 1200.

Our sometime sister . . . have *we* . . . taken to wife. *Shak.*

b By editors and other writers to keep an impersonal character, or to avoid the egotistical sound of a repeated *I*.
3. Ungrammatically for *us*, esp., *Colloq.*, when separated from its verb, and, *Dial.*, as an emphatic objective. *Eng.*

To poor *we* thine enmity 's most capital. *Shak.*

weak (wēk), *a.*; WEAK′ER (-ẽr); WEAK′EST. [Prob. fr. ME. *weik*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *veikr*, Sw. *vek*, Dan. *veg* soft, flexible, pliant, AS. *wāc* weak, soft, pliant, D. *week*, G. *weich*, OHG. *weih*; all from the verb seen in Icel. *vīkja* to turn, veer, recede, AS. *wīcan* to yield, give way, G. *weichen*, OHG. *wīhhan*, akin to Skr. *vij*, and perh. to E. *week*, L. *vicis* a change, turn, Gr. εἴκειν to yield, give way. Cf. WEEK, VICISSITUDE.] **1.** Lacking physical strength. Specif.: **a** Deficient in strength of body; feeble; infirm; debilitated; enfeebled; exhausted; as, *weak* with toil.

A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despised old man. *Shak.*

b Not able to sustain or exert a great weight, pressure, or strain; having small capability of exerting force or of resistance or endurance; as, a *weak* timber, rope, bridge.

From love's *weak* childish bow she lives unharmed. *Shak.*

c Easily impressed, molded, or the like; pliable; sometimes, soft; as, a mind as *weak* as wax to any impression.

The saucy boat
Whose *weak* untimber'd sides but even now
Corivaled greatness. *Shak.*

d Not able to resist external force or onset; easily subdued or overcome; as, a *weak* fortress.

How *weak* the barrier of mere nature proves. *Cowper.*

e Lacking force of utterance or sound; not sonorous; low; small; feeble; faint.

A voice not soft, *weak*, piping, and womanish. *Ascham.*

f Not thoroughly or abundantly impregnated with the usual or required ingredients, or with stimulating and nourishing substances; of less than the usual strength; as, *weak* tea, broth, or liquor; a *weak* decoction.

As a *weak* solution is contemplated, the wet method is equally efficient. *U. S. Disp. (19th Edition).*

g Lacking in power to perform properly a function or office; as, *weak* eyes; a *weak* stomach.
2. Not possessing or manifesting mental, logical, intellectual, moral, or political strength, vigor, etc. Specif.: **a** Mentally or intellectually deficient; lacking judgment or discernment; of mind, feeble; simple; foolish.

To think everything disreputable is proof of a *weak* mind. *Beattie.*

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wax pink. Portulaca. [wax.
wax′-red′, *a.* Red like sealing
wax′shot′, *n.* Also **wax′scot′**. Money paid to provide lights, as in churches. *Obs.*
wax shrub. The wax myrtle.
wax′-stitched′ (-stĭcht′), *a.* Stitched with waxed threads.
waxt. Waxed. *Ref. Sp.*
wax′y, *a.* Vexed; angry. *Obs. or Slang, Eng.* [ural beeswax.
wax yellow. Dull yellow of nat-
way. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WEE, WEIGH, WOE.
way (wā), *adv.* Aphetic for AWAY. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*
way, *interj. & n.* A call to horses to stop. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [to journey. *Obs.*
way, *v. i.* To go on one's way;
way, *v. t.* To go in or through.
wa-ya′ka (wä-yä′kä), *n.* [Fiji.] The yam bean. *Polynesia.*
way baggage. Baggage for a way station. *Local, U.S.* [*Eng.*
way barley. Wall barley. *Dial.*
way′beam′, *n.* A beam supporting a way or ways, as either of two longitudinal beams, carried on transverse girders, on which are sometimes laid the rails of a road in crossing a bridge.
way′-beat′en, *a.* Wayworn; fatigued. *Obs.* [barley.
way bennet. **way bent**. Wall
way′ber-ry, *n.* = WARRON.
way′bill′, *v. t.* To enter in a waybill; to send accompanied by a waybill. [*Rare.*
way′bird′, *n.* A bird of omen.
way′bread′ (-brĕd′), *n.* [AS. *weybræde*, lit., way breadth: as growing all along the way. See WAY; BREADTH.] The common plantain. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
waye. † WEIGH, WEY.
wayed (wād), *p. a.* *Obs. or R.* 1. Traversed; frequented. 2. Broken or trained to the road; — said of horses.
wayer, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gayoir* a horsepond, *gaer*, *waer*, to plunge in water, to water (a horse).] A pond. *Obs.* [eler. *Obs.*
wayfarand, *n.* Wayfarer; trav-
way′fare′, *n.* Act or course of journeying. *Obs. or Archaic.*
wayfe. † WAIVE. [*Obs.*
way′flee′ing, *n.* Departure.
way freight. Freight for a way station: also, a freight train stopping to put off goods at way stations. *U. S.*
way′gang′, *n.* Also **way′gang′ing**. Leave-taking. *Scot.*
way′gate′, *n.* Path; also, the tailrace of a mill. *Dial. Eng.*
way′go′er, *n.* A traveler. *Obs.*
way′gone′ (wā′gŏn′), *a.* Wayworn. *Rare.* [GOOSE.
way′goose′. Var. of WAYZ-
way grass. Knotgrass. *Dial. Eng.*
wayk, **wayken**. † WEAK.
waykling. † WEAKLING.
Way′land (wā′lănd), *n.* [Cf. AS. *Wēland*, akin to OHG. *Wielant*, Icel. *Völundr*, and prob. to Icel. *vēl* artifice, craft, *vēla* to trick. Cf. VÖLUND.] A supernatural and invisible smith of English legend, identical with the Norse Völund. He is introduced by Scott into "Kenilworth." A cromlech in the Vale of White Horse in Berkshire is called **Wayland Smith's Cave**. According to the legend, if a traveler ties his horse near by, leaving money for a fee, and retires from sight, he finds his horse shod on his return. [lays.
way′lay′er, *n.* One who way-
way′leave′ (wā′lēv′), *n.* Permission to cross, or a right of way across, land; also, rent, called in full **wayleave rent**, paid for such right. *Eng.*
way′less, *a.* See -LESS.
wayleway. † WELAWAY.
waylore. † VALUE.
wayloway. † WELLWAY.
way′mak′er (wā′māk′ẽr), *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor. *R.* [to guide in traveling.
way′mark′ (-märk′), *n.* A mark
way′ment (wā′mĕnt), *v. i.* [ME. *waymenten*, OF. *waimenter*, var. of *gaimenter*, *guaimenter*, fr. *wai*, *guai*, woe! (of Teutonic origin; see WOE) and L. *lamentari* to lament. See LAMENT.] To lament; grieve; wail. *Obs.* — **way′men-ta′tion** (-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
way′ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *guaiment.*] Grief; lamentation. *Obs.*
wayn. † VAIN, VEIN.
waynage. † WAINAGE.
wayne. † WAIN; WEAN; WONE, plenty. [ly weaned.
wayner. † WEANER, one new-
waynt. † QUAINT.
wayoure. † WAYER.
way′post′, *n.* A guidepost.
wayr. † WARE, seaweed.
way shaft. *Mach.* Var. of WEIGH SHAFT, a rockshaft.
way shaft. *Mining.* An interior shaft, usually one connecting two levels.
way′slid′ing (-slīd′ĭng), *n.* A turning aside; a going astray. *R.*
wayte. † WAIT.
way′-this′tle, *n.* Canada thistle.
way′thorn′, *n.* The European buckthorn *Rhamnus cathartica*.
way traffic. *Railroad.* Traffic concerning way stations; local traffic. *U. S.* [highways. *Eng.*
way′ward′en, *n.* A surveyor of
way′-wise′ (-wīz′), *a.* Skillful in finding the way; wise from having traveled; hence, *Dial. Eng.*, experienced; sharp.
way′wis′er (-wīz′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *wegwijzer* or G. *wegweiser* a waymark, a guide; or cf. E. dial. *wise* to direct, guide.] An odometer, pedometer, or perambulator. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
way′wode, **way′wode-ship** (wā′wōd-). Vars. of VOIVODE, VOIVODESHIP.
wayz′goose′ (wāz′go͞os′), *n.* [*wase* stubble + *goose*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. A stubble goose. 2. A printers' annual holiday or entertainment. [IER.
wa-zir′ (wȧ-zēr′). Var. of VIZ-
Wa-zir′ (wȧ-zēr′), *n.*; *pl.* WAZIRS (-zērz′) or WAZIRIS (-zē′rĭz). One of a tribe of hardy and warlike mountaineers of the Northwest Frontier Province of India. They resemble the Afghans in culture and physique.
W. B., *or* **w. b.** *Abbr.* Warehouse book; water ballast; water board; waybill.
W. C., *or* **w. c.** *Abbr.* Water-closet; Wesleyan Chapel; Western Central (Postal District, London); without charge.
W. C. T. U. *Abbr.* Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
W. D. *Abbr.* War Department; Works Department.
We. *Abbr.* Wednesday. [man.
we. † WEE; WELL, *adv.*; WIE,
we, *interj.* Ah. *Obs.*
wea. † WEE. [WOE.
wea (wĕȧ). Dial. Eng. var. of
We′a (wā′ä), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquians, orig. a division of the Miamis, the remnant of which dwells in the northeast part of Oklahoma. [mad.
wead. Dial. Eng. var. of WOOD,
We′-A-dar′. Var. of VEADAR. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
weade. † WEED, dress.
weair. † WAR.
weak, *n. & v.* Squeak; chirp; whimper; scream. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
weak, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ME. *way-*

N O P Q R S T U V W

b Resulting from, or indicating, lack of judgment, discernment, or firmness; unwise; hence, foolish.

If evil thence ensue,
She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*

c Not having full conviction; not decided; vacillating; wavering. "Him that is *weak* in the faith." *Rom.* xiv. 1. **d** Not able to withstand temptation, urgency, persuasion, etc.; easily impressed, moved, or overcome; as, *weak* resolutions; *weak* virtue. **e** Not equal to the need or emergency; ineffective; impotent; feeble. "*Weak* prayers." *Shak.* **f** Not having power to convince; not supported by force of reason or truth; as, a *weak* argument or case. "Convinced of his *weak* arguing." *Milton.* **g** Wanting in point or vigor of expression; as, a *weak* sentence; a *weak* style. **h** Lacking in elements of political strength; not wielding or having authority or energy; as, a *weak* monarch; a *weak* government or state.

3. *Gram.* As opposed to *strong:* **a** Pert. to or designating a verb or its conjugation which forms the preterit and past participle by adding to the present the suffix *-ed*, *-d*, or the variant *-t;* as in *abash*, *abashed; abate*, *abated; deny*, *denied; feel*, *felt.* **b** Pert. to or designating a noun or adjective form, or its declension in Anglo-Saxon, German, etc., having the less full case inflection characteristic of stems in *-n;* as in, *oxa*, *oxan*, *oxena*, *oxum*.

4. Lacking in amount, quantity, quality, degree, or the like; inconsiderable; slight. *Rare.*

5. *Phon.* **a** Light; not strong; as, *weak* stress. **b** Of sounds or syllables, unstressed; as, *a* in so′*fa* is *weak.* **c** Designating the less sonorous vowels of some vowel systems, as, in Spanish, *i* and *u*. Cf. STRONG, 18.

6. *Pros.* Designating a verse ending in which the accent falls on a word naturally unstressed, esp. one where it falls on a word (such as *of*, *as*, *to*) which in utterance tends to connect itself with the beginning of the next line. In this restricted sense a *weak* ending is sometimes distinguished from a *light* ending, which falls on a light word (such as a pronoun or auxiliary verb) which may be slightly dwelt on.

7. *Stock Exchange.* Tending toward a lower price or lower prices; as, wheat is *weak;* a *weak* market.

8. *Card Playing.* Lacking in good cards; deficient as to number or trick-taking power; as, a hand *weak* in trumps.

9. *Photog.* Lacking contrast; thin; as, a *weak* negative.

Syn. — WEAK, FEEBLE, DECREPIT, INFIRM, DEBILITATED. *Weak* and *feeble* are often used with little distinction. But FEEBLE often implies great weakness, as of age or infirmity, and is more apt than WEAK to connote pity or contempt; as, "The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is *weak*" (*Matt.* xxvi. 41); "Thou, though strong in love, art all too *weak* in reason" (*Wordsworth*); "the old, *feeble*, and day-wearied sun" (*Shak.*); "the *feeble* onset of a pygmy rush" (*Cowper*). One is INFIRM who is frail or feeble from age; one is DECREPIT who is worn out, or broken down, with infirmities; as, "a poor, *infirm*, weak, and despised old man" (*Shak.*); "Such is its misery and wretchedness, that it resembles a man in the last *decrepit* stages of life" (*Fielding*); "two or three wooden-bottom chairs, exceedingly *decrepit* and *infirm*" (*Hawthorne*). DEBILITATED implies enfeeblement, or impaired strength or vitality; as, "The *debilitated* frame of Mr. Bertram was exhausted by this last effort" (*Scott*). See POWERLESS, LASSITUDE.

weaker vessel, woman; — now applied humorously. "Giving honor unto the wife, as unto the *weaker vessel.*" 1 *Peter* iii. 7. — **weak side** *or* **point**, the side, aspect, or feature of a person's character or disposition through which he is most easily influenced, esp. for the worse. — **w. sore** *or* **ulcer**, *Med.*, a sore covered with pale, flabby, sluggish granulations.

weak′en (wēk′′n), *v. t.;* WEAK′ENED (-'nd); WEAK′EN-ING. **1**. To make weak or weaker; to lessen the strength of; to enfeeble; as, to *weaken* the body; to *weaken* an argument.

Their hands shall be *weakened* from the work. *Neh.* vi. 9.

2. To reduce in quality, strength, or spirit; as, to *weaken* tea: to *weaken* any solution or decoction.

weak′en, *v. i.* **1**. To become weak or weaker; esp., to lose strength, spirit, or determination; to become less positive or resolute; as, the patient *weakened*, body and mind. **2**. *Phon.* To change from a complex to a simple sound, as from a diphthong to a long vowel, or from a strong to a weak sound.

weak′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* Any of several marine sciænoid food fishes of the genus *Cynoscion;* — so called from their tender flesh. The **common weakfish** (*C. regalis*) (called also *squeteague* or *sea trout*) occurs along the eastern and southern coasts of the United States from Cape Cod to Mobile. The **spotted weakfish** (*C. nebulosus*) (called also *salmon*, *spotted squeteague*, *spotted sea trout*, etc.) and the **bastard, or white, weakfish** (*C. nothus*) (called also *white trout* and *silver squeteague*) occur on the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

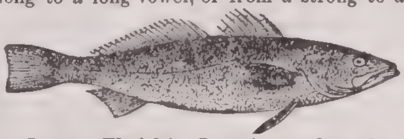
Common Weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*). (⅛)

weak′-heart′ed (87), *a.* Of little courage; faint-hearted.

weak′-kneed′ (-nēd′), *a.* Having weak knees: hence, easily yielding; lacking will power or resolution; irresolute.

weak′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*weak* + 1st *-ling.*] A weak or feeble creature. *Shak.* — **weak′ling**, *a.*

weak′ly (wēk′lĭ), *a.;* WEAK′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); WEAK′LI-EST. Not strong or robust; feeble; weak; as, a *weakly* woman.

weak′-mind′ed (87), *a.* Having, or indicating, a weak mind; feeble-minded. — **weak′-mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

weak′ness, *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being weak; want of strength or firmness; lack of vigor; feebleness.

2. That which is a mark of lack of strength or resolution; a fault; a defect.

Syn. — Feebleness, debility, languor, imbecility, infirmness, infirmity, decrepitude, frailty, faintness.

weal (wēl), *n.* [ME. *wele*, AS. *wela*, *weola*, wealth, weal, fr. *wel* well. See WELL, *adv.;* cf. WEALTH.] **1**. Wealth; riches. *Obs.* *Morte Arthure.*

2. A sound, healthy, or prosperous state of a person or thing; well-being; prosperity; happiness; welfare. *Archaic or Rhetorical.* "The public *weal.*" *Macaulay.*

God . . . grant you *wele* and prosperity. *Chaucer.*

3. The body politic; the state; commonweal. *Obs.*

The special watchmen of our English *weal.* *Shak.*

weald (wēld), *n.* [ME. *wæld*, var. of *wald*, *wold*, fr. AS. *weald.* See WOLD.] A wold; an open country; — often used in place names; as, The *Weald* (see *Gaz.*) "Fled . . . by glimmering waste and *weald.*" *Tennyson.*

Weald′en (wēl′d'n), *a.* [See WEALD. So called because this formation occurs in The *Weald*, England.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the lowest division of the European Lower Cretaceous, esp. in England. The *Wealden* formation comprises the *Hastings sands* (and clays) below and the *Weald clay* above. — **Weald′en**, *n.*

wealth (wĕlth), *n.* [ME. *welthe*, fr. *wele.* See WEAL prosperity.] **1**. Weal; welfare; good. *Obs.* "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's *wealth.*" 1 *Cor.* x. 24.

2. Large possessions; a comparative abundance of things which are objects of human desire; esp., abundance of worldly estate; affluence; riches; — also formerly in the *pl.*

I have little *wealth* to lose. *Shak.*

3. *Econ.* **a** In the private sense, all property which has a money value. **b** In the public sense, all objects, esp. material objects, which have economic utility. **c** Specif. called **personal wealth**. Those energies, faculties, and habits directly contributing to make people industrially efficient.

Syn. — Riches, affluence, opulence, abundance.

wealth′y (wĕl′thĭ), *a.;* WEALTH′I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); WEALTH′I-EST. **1**. Having wealth; having large possessions, as of lands, goods, money, or securities; opulent; affluent; rich.

A *wealthy* Hebrew of my tribe. *Shak.*

2. Characterized by abundance; rich; ample; full; abundant. "A *wealthy* place." *Ps.* lxvi. 12.

3. Well-fed; — said of cattle. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See RICH.

wean (wēn), *v. t.;* WEANED (wēnd); WEAN′ING. [ME. *wenen*, AS. *wenian* to accustom, wean, akin to D. *wennen* to accustom, G. ge*wöhnen*, OHG. *giwennan*, Icel. *venja*, Sw. *vänja*, Dan. *vænne*, Icel. *vanr* accustomed, wont; cf. AS. ā*wenian* wean, G. ent*wöhnen.* See WONT, *a.*] **1**. To accustom (a child or other young animal) to loss of mother's milk; to cause to cease to depend on the mother for nourishment.

2. Hence, to detach or alienate the affections of, as from some object of desire; to reconcile to the deprivation or loss (of anything). "*Wean* them from themselves." *Shak.*

The troubles of age were intended . . . to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life. *Swift.*

wean′ing brash. *Med.* A severe form of diarrhea which sometimes attacks children just weaned.

wean′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*wean* + 1st *-ling.*] A child or animal newly weaned. — *a.* Recently weaned.

weap′on (wĕp′ŭn; *formerly also* wē′p'n, *now dial. only*), *n.* [ME. *wepen*, AS. *wǣpen;* akin to OS. *wāpan*, OFries. *wēpin*, *wēpen*, D. *wapen*, G. *waffe*, OHG. *waffan*, *wāfan*, Icel. *vāpn*, Dan. *vaaben*, Sw. *vapen*, Goth. *wēpna*, pl.; of uncertain origin. Cf. WAPENTAKE.] **1**. An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with; anything used, or designed to be used, in destroying, defeating, or injuring an enemy, as a gun, a sword, a shield, etc.

2. Hence: Any means or instrument with which one contends against another; as, argument was his only *weapon.* "Woman's *weapons*, water drops." *Shak.*

Syn. — See ARMS.

weap′oned (wĕp′ŭnd), *a.* Furnished with weapons, or arms; armed; equipped.

wear (wâr), *v. t.* [AS. *werian.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. To defend; protect; guard; also, to ward or keep off.

2. To oppose; stop. *Destruction of Troy.*

3. To collect and drive, as into an inclosure.

wear, *v. t.;* *pret.* WORE (wōr; 201); *p. p.* WORN (wōrn; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAR′ING. Before the 15th century *wear* was a weak verb, the *pret. & p. p.* being WEARED. [ME. *weren*, *werien*, AS. *werian* to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes; akin to OHG. *werien*, *weren*, to clothe, Goth. *wasjan*, L. *vestis* clothing, *vestire* to clothe, Gr. ἑννύναι, Skr. *vas.* Cf. VEST.] **1**. To carry or bear upon the person as an article of clothing, decoration, warfare, bondage, etc.; to have as a covering or accessory of one's body or a part of it; to have on; as, to *wear* a coat, a sword, a collar, a shackle, a jewel.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore.* *Pope.*

2. To use or affect in dressing or personal adornment; to carry on one's person customarily; as, she cannot *wear* white; she *wears* her hair in a braid and her dresses short.

3. To have or exhibit an appearance of, as an aspect or manner; to bear; carry; show; as, she *wears* a smile on her lips. "He *wears* the rose of youth upon him." *Shak.*

4. To use up by wearing, in sense 1; hence, to consume, use up, or cause to deteriorate by use, esp. personal use; as, to *wear* clothes rapidly: a *worn* hat.

5. To impair, waste, or diminish by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, or the like; to consume or waste gradually; hence, to exhaust or lessen the strength of; fatigue; weary; use up; as, to be *worn* with disease.

The waters *wear* the stones. *Job* xiv. 19.

6. To cause or make by friction or wasting; as, to *wear* a channel; to *wear* a hole.

7. To make to disappear, as if by friction; to efface. *Rare.*

8. To bring or lead gradually, as by continued or repeated action, practice, experience, contact, or the like.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what, possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*

9. *Naut.* To cause to go about, as a vessel, by putting the helm *up*, instead of *down* as in tacking, so that the vessel's bow is turned away from, and her stern is presented to, the wind, and she turns till her sails fill on the other side and she is brought by the wind on the new tack.

Wearing is called gybing when the vessel is fore-and-aft rigged and carries a boom mainsail which is not taken in or lowered during the operation. *Encyc. Brit.*

to wear away, to consume; to impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or decay. — **to w. horns**, to be a cuckold. See HORN, *n.*, 10. — **to w. off**, to diminish or remove by attrition or slow decay; as, *to wear off* the nap of cloth. — **to w. on** *or* **upon**, to wear. *Obs.* — **to w. one's heart upon one's sleeve**, to expose one's feelings, emotions, etc., freely; to lack reserve. — **to w. out**. **a** To consume, or render useless, by attrition or decay; as, *to wear out* a coat or a book. **b** To consume tediously. "*To wear out* miserable days." *Milton.* **c** To harass; tire; exhaust. "[He] shall *wear out* the saints of the Most High." *Dan.* vii. 25. **d** To efface; erase. — **to w. the breeches**, to have the controlling authority in a household; — said chiefly of a wife who usurps it. *Colloq.*

wear (wâr), *v. i.* **1**. To be commonly worn or used; to be fashionable. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. To become adapted as clothes do to the wearer. *Rare.* "So *wears* she to him." *Shak.*

3. To endure or suffer use; to last under use; to bear the consequences of use; as, a coat *wears* well or ill; — hence, sometimes applied to character, qualifications, etc.; as, a man *wears* well as an acquaintance.

4. To be wasted, consumed, or diminished by being used; to suffer injury, loss, or extinction by use or time; to decay, be spent, or pass gradually; — often with *out*, *off*, *on*, etc.; as, the day *wore* on. "Thus *wore* out night." *Milton.*

Thou wilt surely *wear* away, both thou and this people that is with thee. *Ex.* xviii. 18.

5. To grow; become. *Obs. or Scot.*

6. *Naut.* To go about by turning the head away from the wind; — said of a vessel. See 2d WEAR, 9.

wear, *n.* **1**. Act of wearing, or state of being worn; use; consumption in wearing; as, clothes for everyday *wear.*

2. Material for garments, etc. *Obs. or R.*

3. The thing or things worn or proper to be worn; the fashion. "Motley 's the only *wear.*" *Shak.*

4. The result of wearing or use; consumption, diminution, or impairment due to use, friction, or the like; as, the *wear* of this coat has been good.

wear and tear, the loss or injury to which anything is subjected by, or in the course of, use.

wear′a-ble (wâr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being worn; suitable to be worn. — *n.* A garment; — usually in *pl.*

wear′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that wears or carries something as a covering or accessory of the body; as, the *wearer* of a cloak or sword; the crown and its *wearer.*

2. That which wears, or impairs, as by use or friction.

wea′ri-ful (wē′rĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding in that which causes weariness; tedious. Also, *Scot. & Dial. Eng.:* **a** Dismal; sad. **b** Vexatious; painful. — **wea′ri-ful-ly**, *adv.*

wea′ri-ness (-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *wērigness.*] Quality or state of being weary; fatigue; tiredness; tedium; ennui.

wear′ing (wâr′ĭng), *vb. n.* of WEAR. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of one that wears, or manner in which a thing wears.

2. That which is worn; clothes; garments. *Obs.*

Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shak*

3. The effect of wearing or using; wear.

wear′ing, *p. pr.* of WEAR. Hence: *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, or designed for, wear; as, *wearing* apparel.

2. Subjecting to, or inflicting, wear; impairing; fatiguing; as, a *wearing* journey.

wea′ri-some (wē′rĭ-sŭm), *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; as, a *wearisome* march, book, work.

Syn. — Fatiguing, annoying, vexatious. See IRKSOME.

— **wea′ri-some-ly**, *adv.* — **wea′ri-some-ness**, *n.*

wea′ry (-rĭ), *a.;* WEA′RI-ER (-rĭ-ẽr); WEA′RI-EST. [ME. *weri*, AS. *wērig;* akin to OS. *wōrig*, OHG. *wuorag;* of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *wōrian* to ramble.] **1**. Having the strength much impaired by toil or exertion; worn out in respect to strength, endurance, etc.; tired; fatigued.

I care not for my spirits if my legs were not *weary.* *Shak.*

2. Exhausted by suffering; sad; grieved; mentally or spiritually fatigued; as, this *weary* heart.

3. Having one's patience, tolerance, pleasure, liking, or the like, exhausted; impatient of the continuance of; — usually with *of;* as, *weary* of reading, study, confinement, society. *Gower.*

I grow *weary* to behold
The selfish and the strong still tyrannize. *Shelley.*

4. Expressing, or characteristic of, weariness; as, *weary* tears.

The *weary* sound and the heavy breath. *Shelley.*

5. Causing weariness of body or spirit; tiresome; tedious; as, *weary* work; a *weary* journey. "*Weary* way." *Spenser.* "*Weary* time." *Coleridge.*

How *weary*, stale, flat and unprofitable,
Seem to me all the uses of this world. *Shak.*

6. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Bad; grievous; sad; unfortunate; disastrous. **b** Sickly; puny; weak.

Syn. — Fatigued, tired; tiresome, irksome, wearisome.

wea′ry, *v. i.;* WEA′RIED (-rĭd); WEA′RY-ING. [ME. *werien*, v. i. & t., AS. *wērigian*, v. i.] **1**. To become weary, tired, or fatigued; as, she *wearies* easily.

2. To become weary, or exhausted in patience, liking, tolerance, or the like; — usually with *of;* as, to *weary* of a game, a task, a companion.

3. To long; to wish for something greatly. *Scot. & Dial.*

wea′ry, *v. t.* **1**. To reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; to tire; fatigue.

So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers. *Shak.*

2. To make mentally or spiritually weary; to exhaust in

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ken to grow weak. See WEAK, *a.*] To weaken. *Obs. or Scot.*
weak′end. Weakened. *Ref. Sp.*
weak′en-er, *n.* One that weakens.
weak′-hand′ed, *a.* **1**. Having weak hands; hence, dispirited. **2**. Having a weak or insufficient number of employees. *Cant.*
weak′-hinged′ (-hĭnjd′), *a.* Lit., having weak hinges: *Colloq.*, not well balanced or founded.
weak′ish, *a.* Somewhat weak.— **weak′ish-ness**, *n.* [See -NESS.]
weak′li-ness (wēk′lĭ-nĕs), *n.*
weak′ly, *adv.* of WEAK.
weak′-spir′it-ed (87), *a.* Having a weak spirit; pusillanimous.
weak′y (wēk′ĭ), *a.* Wet; damp. *Dial. Eng.* [WEEL, a trap.
weal (wēl). Dial. Eng. var. of
weal (wâl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WALE, choice, choose.
weal (wēl). Var. of WALE, stripe, *n. & v.* [of. *Obs.*
weal, *v. t.* To promote the weal
wealde. † WALD, power.
wealdent, *n.* [AS. *wealdend.*] Ruler; governor. *Obs.*
weald′ish, *a.* Of or pert. to a weald, esp. The Weald. *Obs.*
weal′ful, *a.* [See WEAL prosperity; -FUL.] Prosperous: happy.— **weal′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **weal′ful-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
wealk. † WHELK.
weall. † WALL, *v. i.* [wealth. *Obs.*
weal′pub′lic, *n.* Common-
weals′man (wēlz′mȧn), *n.* [*weal* + *man.*] A statesman; a politician. *Obs.*
weal′some (wēl′sŭm), *a.* Prosperous; well. *Obs.* — **weal′some-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
wealt. † WELT, *n.*
wealth′ful, *a.* Prosperous. *Obs.* — **wealth′ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
wealth′i-ly (wĕl′thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WEALTHY. See -LY.
wealth′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wealth′ling, *n.* A child of wealth. *Obs.* [WAME, belly.
weam (wâm; wēm). Var. of
weam. † WEM, spot.
weamod. † WEMOD.
wean (wēn), *n.* A weanling; infant; child. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wean. † WANE.
wean′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
weand. Weaned. *Ref. Sp.*
wean′ed-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being weaned. [*Obs.*
wean′el (wēn′ĕl), *n.* Weanling.
wean′er (wēn′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that weans; specif., a device for weaning animals.
2. A weaned lamb not yet a hogget. The age varies from 5 to 13 months, according to locality. *Australasia.* [*Scot.*
wean′ie (wēn′ĭ), *n.* A baby.
weap′on, *v. t.* To arm. *Obs.*
weap′on-less, *a.* See -LESS.
weap′on-ry (wĕp′ŭn-rĭ; wē′p'n-), *n.* Weapons. *Obs.*
weapon salve. A salve superstitiously supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. *Obs.*
weaponshaw, weaponshow, weapondshowing. Vars. of WAPINSCHAW, WAPINSCHAWING.
wear. † *were*, form of BE.
wear (wâr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WARE, goods; WEIR.
wear, *n.* Defense; guard. *Scot.*
weare. † *were*, form of BE.
wea′ri-a-ble (wē′rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
wea′ried (-rĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of WEARY. [unwearying.
wea′ri-less, *a.* Unwearied or
wea′ri-ly, *adv.* of WEARY.
wear iron *or* **plate**. An iron plate to take the wear; esp., a rub plate for a vehicle, or, in England, a railroad tie plate.
wear′ish (wâr′ĭsh; wĕr′-), *a.* **1**. Unsavory; insipid. **2**. Sickly or sickly-looking. **3**. Weak; faint; squeamish. — **wear′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **wear′ish-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wearne. † WARN, to repel, etc.
wearp. Obs. pret. of WARP.
weart. † *wert*, form of BE.
wearth. Obs. pret. of WORTH.
wear′y. † WARY, *a.*
wea′ry (wē′rĭ), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wearg* a villain, *wearg* accursed, *wyrg(e)an*, *wierg(e)an*, to curse.] A curse; plague; — in mild imprecation. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

patience, liking, tolerance, or the like; as, the play *wearied* him; *wearied* with flattery or importunity. *Milton.*

Syn. — Jade, tire, fatigue, fag, exhaust.

to weary out, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue or something tedious or irksome.

The zeal . . . which had been *wearied out* by barren scholastic methods. *J. Martineau.*

wea′sand (wē′zănd), *n.* [ME. *wesand*, AS. *wǣsend*, var. of *wāsend*; akin to OFries. *wāsende, wāsande*; cf. OHG. *weisunt*.] The windpipe.

Cut his *weasand* with thy knife. *Shak.*

wea′sel (wē′z'l), *n.* [ME. *wesele*, AS. *wesle, weosule, wesulæ*; akin to D. *wezel*, Ger. *wiesel*, OHG. *wisala*, Icel. *hreysivīsla*, Dan. *væsel*, Sw. *vessla*; orig. uncert.] **1.** Any of certain small slender-bodied carnivorous mammals of the genus *Putorius*, allied to the minks and true polecats. They are very active, bold, and bloodthirsty, killing many small mammals and birds and great numbers of mice, rats, and other vermin. They are mostly reddish brown with white or yellowish under parts and a black-tipped tail, but the species of northern Europe, Asia, and America (see ERMINE, 1) turn white in winter. The common European species, so called in distinction from the stoat or ermine, is *P. vulgaris*. American species are: **New York weasel** (*P. noveboracensis*), **long-tailed weasel** (*P. longicauda*) of the Great Plains, **bridled weasel** (*P. frenatus*) of Mexico, and **least weasel** (*P. rixosus*) of northern North America. The southern American species are brown at all seasons.

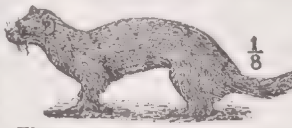

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Weasel (*Putorius noveboracensis*) in Summer Pelage.

2. Any of certain slender-bodied animals not akin to the weasels; — chiefly used with a qualifying expression; as: **Malacca weasel,** or rasse; **fitchet weasel,** or European polecat.

weath′er (wĕth′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *weder*, AS. *weder*; akin to OS. *wedar*, OFries. *weder*, D. *weder, weêr*, G. *wetter*, OHG. *wetar*, Icel *veðr*, Dan. *veir*, Sw. *väder* wind, air, weather, and perh. to OSlav. *vedro* fair weather; or perh. to Lith. *vetra* storm, Russ. *vyeter, vyetr*, wind, and E. *wind*. Cf. WITHER.] **1.** State of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena; meteorological condition of the atmosphere; as, warm, cold, wet, dry *weather*. **Cf.** CLIMATE, 3.

Fair *weather* cometh out of the north. *Job xxxvii. 22.*

2. Foul weather or disagreeable atmospheric conditions; specif.: **a** Storm; tempest; wind. *Obs. or Dial.*

What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presage. *Dryden.*

b A light rain; a shower. *Obs. Wycliffe.* **c** Cold and wet; as, clothing to keep out the *weather*. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. Vicissitude of season; meteorological change; alternation of the state of the air; hence, fig., vicissitude of fortune; — chiefly in *pl.* *Now Rare.* *Bacon.*

4. Of a sail of a windmill, obliquity, or the angle which it makes with its plane of revolution.

under the weather, ill; also, financially embarrassed. *Colloq., U. S.*

weath′er (wĕth′ẽr), *v. t.*; WEATH′ERED (-ẽrd); WEATH′ER-ING. **1.** To expose to the air; to air; to season, dry, injure, or alter in any way by exposure to air.

[An eagle] soaring through his wide empire of the air
To *weather* his broad sails. *Spenser.*

2. *Naut.* **a** To sail or pass to the windward of; as, to *weather* a cape or another ship. **b** To make headway against or come safely through (a storm or hard blow); as, the vessel could not *weather* the gale and was beached.

3. Hence, of persons or things on land, to bear up against and come safely through (any storm or stress of weather, or, by extension, any stress or peril); to sustain without disaster; as, the house has *weathered* many bitter winters.

You will *weather* the difficulties yet. *F. W. Robertson.*

4. To slope, as a roof, so that it will shed water.

5. *Falconry.* To tether (a hawk) unhooded in the open air.

to weather a point, to pass a point of land to windward; — said of a vessel; hence, to gain or accomplish anything against opposition. — **to w. out,** to weather, or meet and come through successfully, to the end.

weath′er, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *wederian* to be good or bad weather.] To undergo or endure the action of the atmosphere; to suffer meteorological influences; sometimes, to wear away, or alter, under atmospheric influences.

The organisms . . . seem indestructible, while the hard matrix in which they are embedded has *weathered* from around them. *H. Miller.*

weath′er, *a.* *Naut.* Being toward the direction from which the wind blows; windward; — opposed to *lee*; as, *weather* bow, braces, gauge, etc.

weather anchor, *Naut.*, when a vessel has two anchors down, that anchor to which at the moment she is riding. — **w. gauge** *or* **gage.** **a** *Naut.* The position of a ship to the windward of another, giving an advantage in maneuvering. See GAUGE, *n.*, 4 **a**. **b** Hence: A position of advantage or superiority; advantage in position.

To veer, and tack, and steer a cause
Against the *weather gauge* of laws. *Hudibras.*

— **w. helm.** *Naut.* **a** A tendency of a sailing vessel to come up into the wind, making it necessary to put the helm up, that is, toward the weather side. **b** The condition of the helm when put or held slightly toward the weather side. — **w. tide.** = WINDWARD TIDE. — **w. wheel.** See LEE WHEEL.

weath′er–beat′en, *a.* Beaten by the weather; worn or toughened by exposure to the weather.

weath′er-board′ (wĕth′ẽr-bōrd′; 201), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** That side of a vessel which is toward the wind; the weather side. *Obs.* **b** A piece of plank placed in a porthole, or other opening, to keep out rain. *Now Rare.*

2. *Arch.* A board used to form the outside protective covering of part of a building; specif., a board shaped so as to be especially adapted to shed water by forming lapped joints with the boards above and below; a clapboard.

weath′er-board′, *v. t.* *Arch.* To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, to exclude rain, snow, etc.

weath′er-board′ing, *n.* *Arch.* **a** The covering or siding of a weatherboarded building. **b** Boards collectively adapted or intended for such covering or siding.

weath′er–bound′, *a.* Kept in port or at anchor by bad weather; as, a *weather-bound* vessel.

Weather Bureau. A bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, established under Act of Congress of Oct. 1, 1890 (26 U. S. Stat., 653). It is charged especially with the collection of reports of weather conditions as a basis for predictions and statistical records. Its duties were previously performed by the signal service (**b**).

weather cloth. *Naut.* Any canvas or tarpaulin to shield a part of the deck, etc., from rain, wind, etc.; specif., painted canvas to cover the hammocks stowed in the nettings.

weath′er-cock′ (wĕth′ẽr-kŏk′), *n.* **1.** A vane, originally often in the figure of a cock, turning, as on the top of a spire, with the wind, and showing its direction.

As a *wedercok* that turneth his face with every wind. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, any thing or person that turns easily and often; one who veers with every change of current opinion.

weath′er-cock′, *v. t.* To supply with a weathercock; also, to serve as a weathercock for.

weath′er–driv′en, *a.* Driven by winds or storms.

weath′ered (wĕth′ẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of WEATHER. Hence: *a.* **1.** Seasoned by exposure to the weather.

2. *Arch.* Made sloping, so as to throw off water.

3. Altered in color, texture, composition, or form, by exposure to the weather; also, of woodwork, artificially given the appearance caused by weathering, as fumed oak.

weather eye. An eye humorously regarded as specially used in observing the weather; — used in the phrase to **keep one's weather eye open,** to be watchful.

weath′er-glass′ (wĕth′ẽr-glȧs′), *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, esp. changes of pressure, and hence of weather, as a barometer or baroscope.

weather house. A mechanical contrivance, in the form of a house, which indicates changes in atmospheric conditions by the appearance or retirement of toy images.

weath′er-ing, *n.* [Cf. AS *wederung* weather.] **1.** Weather; esp., fair weather. *Obs.*

2. The action of the elements in altering the color, texture, composition, or form of exposed objects; also, alteration so effected.

3. *Building.* Slope given, as to a sill, to throw off water.

weath′er-ly (wĕth′ẽr-lĭ), *a.* *Naut.* Able to sail close to the wind with little leeway. — **weath′er-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

weather map. A map or chart showing the principal meteorological elements at a given hour and over an extended region. Such maps usually show the height of the barometer, the temperature of the air, the relative humidity, the state of the weather, and the direction and velocity of the wind. Isobars and isotherms outline the general distribution of temperature and pressure, while shaded areas indicate the sections over which rain has just fallen. Other lines inclose areas where the temperature has fallen or risen markedly. In tabular form are shown changes of pressure and of temperature, maximum and minimum temperatures, and total rain for each weather station since the last issue, usually 12 hours. See ISOBAR, *Illust.*

weath′er-most (wĕth′ẽr-mōst), *a.* Farthest to windward.

weather plant. Any plant whose leaves are sensitive to atmospheric influences and are thus supposed to indicate weather changes; specif., the Indian licorice.

weath′er-proof′ (wĕth′ẽr-prōōf′), *a.* Proof against weather; able to withstand exposure to weather without sensible depreciation.

weather prophet. A weather forecaster; also, anything indicating a change in the weather. *Colloq.*

weather signal. Any signal giving information about the weather. The system used by the United States Weather Bureau includes temperature, cold wave, hot wave, rain or snow, wind direction, storm, and hurricane signals.

weather station. *Meteor.* A station for taking meteorological observations, making weather forecasts, or disseminating such information. Such stations are of the **first order** when they make observations of all the important elements either hourly or by self-registering instruments; of the **second order** when only important observations are taken; of the **third order** when simpler work is done, as to record rainfall and maximum and minimum temperatures.

weather stone. A stone changing its color before rain, as a kind of stone occurring in Finland which turns dark, and is said to be a fossil containing clay, niter, and rock salt.

weather strip. A strip of material to cover the joint of a door, window, etc., with the sill, casing, or threshold, to exclude rain, drafts, etc. — **weath′er–strip′,** *v. t.*

weath′er-worn′ (wĕth′ẽr-wōrn′; 201), *a.* Worn by the action of the weather.

weave (wēv), *v. t.*; *pret.* WOVE (wōv); *p. p.* WO′VEN (wō′v'n), WOVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAV′ING. The regular *pret. & p. p.*, WEAVED (wēvd), is rarely used [ME. *weven*, AS. *wefan* (pret. *wæf*); akin to D. *weven*, G. *weben*, OHG. *weban*, Icel. *vefa*, Sw. *väfva*, Dan. *væve*, Gr. ὑφαίνειν, v., ὕφος web, Skr. *ūrṇavābhi* spider, lit., wool weaver. Cf. WAFER, WAFFLE, WEB, WEEVIL, WEFT, WOOF.] **1.** To unite, as threads of any kind, so as to form a texture; to entwine or interlace into a fabric; as, to *weave* wool, silk, etc.; hence, to unite, entwine, or the like as if by such weaving.

This *weaves* itself, perforce, into my business. *Shak.*
And for these words, thus *woven* into song. *Byron.*

2. To form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; to compose, as a texture, by putting together textile materials; as, to *weave* broadcloth; hence, to form into a fabric; to compose; fabricate; as, to *weave* the plot of a story.

Her starry wreaths the virgin jasmin *weaves*. *Ld. Lytton.*

weave (wēv), *v. i.* **1.** To make cloth, etc., by interlacing yarns, threads, etc.

2. To interlace or entwine itself; to become interwoven.

weave, *n.* A particular method or pattern of weaving; as, cassimere, plain, satin, twill, etc., *weave*.

weav′er (wēv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who weaves, or whose occupation is weaving. "*Weavers* of linen." *P. Plowman.*

2. a A weaver bird. **b** A whirligig beetle. **c** The weever (fish). **d** A spider that spins a web.

weaver bird. Any of many Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds of the family Ploceidæ, resembling finches in general appearance, but having ten instead of nine primaries. Their habits and coloration vary widely, but the name applies especially to species that construct elaborate nests of interlaced grass and other vegetation, some pensile with an entrance at the bottom or on the side, and others large, dome-shaped, and inhabited by many pairs of birds. See AMADAVAT, STRAWBERRY FINCH, JAVA SPARROW, SOCIABLE WEAVER BIRD, and WHIDAH BIRD.

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Baya Weaver Bird (*Ploceus baya*), and Nests.

weav′er's knot (wēv′ẽrz). A sheet bend. See 2d KNOT, 1.

web (wĕb), *n.* [ME. *web*, AS. *webb*; akin to D. *web*, *webbe*, OHG. *weppi*, G. *gewebe*, Icel. *vefr*, Sw. *väf*, Dan. *væv*, and E. *weave*. See WEAVE.]

1. That which is woven, esp. in a loom; a texture; textile fabric.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devised a *web* her wooers to deceive. *Spenser.*

2. Any piece of textile or similar material, of considerable length, fair breadth, and little thickness; as: **a** Carded fiber before conversion into slivers for spinning. **b** Paper from the roll in a printing press, or in process of manufacture in a paper-making machine. **c** A band of webbing to regulate the extension of a carriage hood.

3. *Mach. & Engin.* A plate or thin portion, sometimes lightened, as by perforations, often between stiffening ribs or flanges; as: **a** The vertical plate or portion connecting the upper and lower flanges or parts of a girder, rail, etc. See 4th RAIL, *Illust.* **b** A disk or solid or perforated construction connecting rim and hub in some wheels. **c** The part of a blacksmith's anvil between the face and base.

4. A thin metal sheet, plate, or strip, as of lead, as the blade of a sword (*Obs.*), a saw, etc., the thin sharp part of a colter, the bit of a key, the rim of a horseshoe.

The sword, whereof the *web* was steel. *Fairfax.*

5. Any of several arrangements of interwoven strips or straps; specif., *Fort.*, the wickerwork of a gabion or hurdle.

6. The texture of very fine thread spun by a spider for catching insects as its prey; a cobweb; also, a similar texture spun by various other insects. *Shak.*

7. Any complicated fabrication, arrangement, or contrivance; an involved scheme; as, the *web* of destiny; the *web* of a country's railroads; also, tissue; texture.

The somber spirit of our forefathers, who wove their *web* of life with hardly a . . . thread of rose-color or gold. *Hawthorne.*

Such . . . ingenuity of commentators that it is difficult to extricate the truth from the *web* of conjectures. *Irving.*

8. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The membrane uniting fingers or toes, either at their bases, as in man, or for a greater part of their length, as in many water birds and amphibians.

9. *Zoöl.* The series of barbs implanted on each side of the shaft of a feather; the vane or vexillum.

10. An affection of the eye, characterized by a film; — called also *webeye*. See PIN AND WEB. *Obs.* *Shak.*

11. *Math.* A tangential net. See NET, 4 **b**.

web (wĕb), *v. t.*; WEBBED (wĕbd); WEB′BING. [Cf. AS. *webbian* to weave, contrive.] To unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web; to envelop; entangle.

webbed (wĕbd), *a.* **1.** Provided with a web.

2. *Zoöl. & Anat.* Having, or designating, toes or fingers united by a web; as, *webbed* feet of aquatic fowls.

web′bing (wĕb′ĭng), *n.* **1.** The membrane or membranes forming a web or webs, as of a bird's foot; palmation.

2. A stout close-woven tape, usually made of hemp thread, used for reins, bed bottoms, girths on printing presses, etc.; hence, a strap or girth for a hand press.

webbing moth. A clothes moth (*Tineola*, or *Tinea, bisselliella*) whose larva attacks carpets, tapestry, and other woolen goods, forming a web in which it lives.

web′by (wĕb′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a web or webs; like a web; filled or covered with webs.

Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move. *Crabbe.*

2. Of wool, having light staples, with delicate and straight fibers and wide and indistinct curves. Such wool is of very little value. *Hawkesworth.*

Web-e′ri-an (wĕb-ē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or named after, the German physiologist and anatomist Ernst Heinrich Weber (1795–1878).

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wea′ry, *n.* Weariness. *Obs.*

wear′y-ish, *a.* = WEARISH, sickly. *Obs.*

wea′sand-pipe′, *n.* The weasand. *Obs.*

wease (wēz). Var. of WASE. [*Dial. Eng.*

wease′-al′lan (-ăl′ăn). Var. of WEESE-ALLEN.

weasel cat. A linsang.

weasel coot *or* **duck.** A female or young male of the smew; — so called from the resemblance of the head to that of a weasel.

wea′sel-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Having a thin, sharp face, like a weasel.

wea′sel-fish′, *n.* = WHISTLEFISH.

weasel lemur. A small sportive lemur (*Lepilemur mustelinus*), reddish brown above, grayish brown below, with white throat.

wea′sel-ling′, *n.* [*weasel* + 2d *ling*.] A rockling (*Gaidropsarus mediterraneus*) of the European coasts.

wea′sel-mon′ger, *n.* A rat catcher; — esp. in contempt. *Obs.*

wea′sel-snout′ (-snout′), *n.* The yellow dead nettle (*Lamium luteum*); — in allusion to the shape of the corolla.

weasel spider. Any of the Sol-[pugida.

wea′ser (wē′zẽr), *n.* Also **weaser sheldrake.** The American merganser. *Local, U. S.*

wea′si-ness (wē′zĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being weasy. *Obs.*

wea′son (wē′zŭn). Scot. & [dial. var. of WEASAND.

wea′sy (wē′zĭ), *a.* Given to gluttony or other sensuality. *Obs.*

weat. Dial. Eng. var. of WIT, *v.*

weate. † WET.

weater. † WATER.

weath′er. † WETHER.

weath′er-bitt′, *v. t.* *Naut.* To take an additional turn with (a cable) around the bitts.

weath′er-bit′ten, *a.* Worn by exposure to the weather.

weather box. = WEATHER HOUSE.

weath′er-break′, *n.* Wind-[break. *Southern U.S.*

weather breeder. A fine day, said to presage foul weather.

weather cast. A weather forecast. — **weather caster.**

weather chart. A weather map.

weather contact. *Elec.* A contact or leakage due to poor insulation during wet weather.

weather cross. *Elec.* A cross connection between wires due to wet weather.

weather deck. *Shipbuilding.* A deck exposed to the weather.

weather dog. A fragmentary rainbow. *Dial. Eng.*

weather door. a Storm door. *U. S.* **b** *Mining.* Trapdoor.

weath′er-fast′, *a.* *Naut.* = WEATHER-BOUND.

weath′er-fend′, *v. t.* To defend from the weather; shelter. *Rare.*

weath′er-fish′, *n.* Thunderfish.

weather gall *or* **gaw.** [Cf. G. *regengalle, wassergalle.* See WEATHER; cf. WATER GALL, 2d GALL.] 1. A fragmentary rainbow; a sun dog.

2. A weather breeder.

weath′er-gleam′, *n.* A clearing or lightening of the sky near the horizon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

weath′er-head′, *n.* A secondary rainbow. *Dial. Eng.*

weath′er-head′ed, *a.* Prob., having a sheepshead; foolish. *Obs.*

weathering stock. A post to which hawks are fastened by a leash. *Obs.*

weather lights. Heat lightning.

weather molding *or* **moulding.** = DRIP, *n.*, 2 **a**.

weath′er-ol′o-gy (wĕth′ẽr-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Meteorology. *Colloq.*

weather spy. One who foretells the weather. *Rare.*

weather tile. Any of a series of tiles covering a wall, etc., and overlapped like shingles. Cf. WEATHERBOARD, 2.

weather tint. A weather stain.

weather vane. = VANE, 2.

weath′er-wise′ (wĕth′ẽr-wīz′), *a.* Skillful in forecasting the changes of the weather.

weath′er-wis′er (-wīz′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. WAYWISER.] Something that foretokens the weather. *Obs.*

weathle. † WAEDLE.

weav. Weave. *R. Sp.* [-ABLE.

weav′a-ble, weave′a-ble, *a.* See

weave, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *wǣfan* to wrap.] To move or cause to move; wave; waft; float. *Obs.*

weav′er-ess, *n.* A female weaver. *Rare.*

weaver finch. A weaver bird.

weav′er-fish′, *n.* [See WEEVER.] = WEEVER.

weaver shell. A shuttle shell.

weav′ers′-shut′tle, *n.* An East Indian shuttle shell (*Radius volva*). See SHUTTLE SHELL.

wea′zand. † WEASAND.

wea′zen (wē′z'n). Obs. or dial. var. of WIZEN. [wizen. *Dial.*

wea′zen-y (-ĭ), *a.* Somewhat

webbe. † WEB.

webbe, *n.* [AS. *webba.* See WEAVE.] A weaver. *Obs.*

web′ber, *n.* A weaver. *Obs.*

webbester. † WEBSTER.

Webb's system. [Introduced by F. W. *Webb*, Eng. engineer.] *Locomotives.* The system of compounding two outside high-pressure cylinders with one inside low-pressure cylinder.

webd. Webbed. *Ref. Sp.*

we′ber (vā′bẽr; wē′bẽr), *n.* [After Prof W. E. *Weber*, German electrician.] *Elec.* Formerly, a coulomb; later, a maxwell. *Obs.*

We′ber for-ma′tion (wē′bẽr). [From *Weber* Cañon, Utah.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Carboniferous in Colorado and adjacent States.

Weberian apparatus, *Zoöl.*, the entire set of structures, including the Weberian ossicles, their ligaments, etc., by which the air bladder of ostariophysans is connected with the ear. — **W. ossicle**, *Zoöl.*, one of the small bones in the series which extends from the dorsal wall of the air bladder to the region of the ear in ostariophysal fishes.
We'ber's law (vā'bẽrz). [See WEBERIAN.] *Psychophysics.* The law or generalization that the least noticeable increase of a stimulus is a constant proportional of the original stimulus. For example, if the least noticeable increment to a ten-candle-power light is one candle, the least noticeable difference from a hundred-candle-power light would be ten candles. Weber's law holds only approximately and of stimuli neither very great nor very small.
web'-fin'gered, *a.* Having the fingers united by a web for a considerable part of their length.
web'foot' (wĕb'fo͝ot'), *n.; pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). **1.** A foot the toes of which are connected by a membrane.
2. Any web-footed bird or other animal.
web'-foot'ed (87), *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped; as, a duck is a *web-footed* fowl. — **web'-foot'ed-ness**, *n.*
web frame. *Shipbuilding.* A frame of heavy scantling made by riveting a wide plate to a frame and stiffening the plate by riveting two reverse frames to its inner edge.
web glazing. Act or process of glazing paper in an ordinary calender having alternate rolls of polished iron and highly compressed cotton or paper. Cf. PLATE-GLAZED.
web press. A printing press using a paper roll or rolls. One with special attachments, as for folding, pasting, and counting, is called specif. a **web perfecting press**.
Web-ste'ri-an (wĕb-stē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Webster, esp. Daniel Webster, the statesman (1782–1852), or Noah Webster, the lexicographer (1758–1843).
Web'ster's con-dens'er (wĕb'stẽrz). An early form of substage condenser for microscopes. It is a combination of a simple biconvex lens with a smaller achromatic lens.
web'worm' (wĕb'wûrm'), *n.* Any of various caterpillars which are more or less gregarious and spin large webs in which they feed or rest. The **fall webworm** is the larva of a white or spotted arctiid moth (*Hyphantria cunea*) and is very destructive to leaves of various trees. The **vine webworm** is the larva of a geometrid moth (*Eustroma diversilineata*). The **garden webworm**, the larva of a pyralid moth (*Loxostege similalis*), is not gregarious, but each caterpillar spins its own web near the roots of cultivated plants. The **beet, or sugar-beet, webworm** (*Loxostege sticticalis*) resembles the garden webworm in habits and food. See also TENT CATERPILLAR and LYDA WEBWORM.
wed (wĕd), *n.* [AS. *wedd.* See WED, *v.*] A person or thing given or deposited as a pledge; pawn; gage; wager; forfeit. *Obs., Hist., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
wed, *v. t.; pret.* WED'DED; *p. p.* WED'DED or WED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WED'DING. [ME. *wedden* to wed, to pledge, AS. *weddian* to covenant, promise, to wed, marry, fr. *wedd* a pledge; akin to OFries. *weddia* to promise, D. *wedden* to wager, to bet, G. *wetten*, Icel. *veðja*, Dan. *vedde*, Sw. *vädja* to appeal, Goth. *gawadjōn* to betroth, also to OFries. *wed* a pledge, OD. *wedde*, OHG. *wetti*, G. *wette* a wager, Icel. *veð* a pledge, Sw. *vad* a wager, an appeal, Goth. *wadi* a pledge, Lith. *vadůti* to redeem (a pledge), L. *vas*, *vadis*, bail, security, *vadimonium* security. Cf. GAGE a pledge, WAGER, *n.*] **1.** To pledge; engage; also, to wager; pawn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To take for husband or for wife by a formal ceremony; to marry; espouse.

With this ring I thee *wed.* *Bk. of Com. Prayer*

3. To join in marriage; to give in wedlock. "Adam, *wedded* to another Eve." *Milton.*
4. Fig.: To unite as if by the affections or the bond of marriage; to attach firmly or indissolubly.

Thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shak.*

5. To take to one's self and support; to espouse. *Obs.*

They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

wed, *v. i.* To contract matrimony; to marry. *Shak.*
to wed over the mixen [see MIXEN, dunghill], to marry a neighbor. *Dial. Eng.* — **to w. over the moor**, to marry some one from a distant place. *Dial. Eng.*

"Well, better *wed* over the mixen than *over the moor*," said Laban Tall, turning his sheep. *T. Hardy.*

— **to w.,** *or* **marry, with a rush ring**, to go through a mock form of marrying, in jest or fraud.
wed'ded, (wĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of WED. Hence: *a.* **1.** Pledged; secured by a pledge. *Obs.*
2. Joined in wedlock; married; as, the *wedded* pair.
3. Of or pert. to wedlock. "*Wedded* love." *Milton.*
4. Closely united; joined.
wed'ding (-ĭng), *n.* [AS. *weddung.*] Nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities; marriage; nuptials.

☞ Anniversaries of the wedding day are named from a custom of giving certain kinds of presents when the anniversary is celebrated. Thus the first is called the *paper* wedding; the second, *straw*; third, *candy*; fourth, *leather*; fifth, *wooden*; seventh, *floral*; tenth, *tin*; twelfth, *linen*; fifteenth, *crystal*; twentieth, *china*; twenty-fifth, *silver*; thirtieth, *pearl*; thirty-fifth, *coral*; fortieth, *emerald*; forty-fifth, *ruby*; fiftieth, *golden*; seventy-fifth (or sixtieth), *diamond*.

Syn. — See MARRIAGE.
wedding flower. **a** An iridaceous plant (*Moræa robinsoniana*) of New South Wales, with large white flowers. **b** A South African bright-flowered sterculiaceous tree (*Dombeya natalensis*). — **W. of the Adriatic.** See under MARRIAGE.
Wed'dle's rule (wĕd''lz). *Math.* A closely approximate rule for areas, similar to Simpson's rule (which see). It is: Area $= \frac{3}{10}h[(y_1+y_3+y_5+y_7)+y_4+5(y_2+y_4+y_6)]$, where the *y*'s are the lengths of the several ordinates and *h* is the distance between any consecutive two of them.
wedge (wĕj), *n.* [ME. *wegge*, AS. *wecg*; akin to OD. *wegghe*, OHG. *wecki*, G. *weck* a (wedge-shaped) loaf, Icel. *veggr* a wedge, Dan *vægge*, and prob. to Lith. *vagis* a peg; cf. Sw. *vigg*, D. *wig*, *wigge*. Cf. WIG.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, etc., tapering to a thin edge, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc., in raising heavy bodies, and the like. See SIMPLE MACHINE.

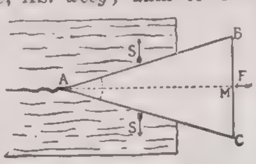

Wedge, 1. Splitting force = $\frac{AB \times \text{force of blow}}{BC}$, or $\frac{\csc \frac{1}{2} BAC}{2} \times$ force of blow.

2. Anything in the form of a wedge; as, a body of troops drawn up in a *wedge*. "*Wedges* of gold." *Shak.*
3. *Geom.* A solid of five faces, having a rectangular base, two rectangular or trapezoidal faces meeting in an edge, and two triangular ends.
4. The wedge-shaped stroke in cuneiform characters.
wedge of emersion *or* **immersion**, *Nav. Arch.*, the wedge-shaped volume of a vessel that emerges from the water or is immersed when the vessel is inclined or heeled.
wedge, *v. t.;* WEDGED (wĕjd); WEDG'ING (wĕj'ĭng). **1.** To cleave or separate with a wedge or wedges, or as with a wedge; to rive. "My heart, as *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain." *Shak.*
2. To force or drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd.

Among the crowd in the abbey where a finger
Could not be *wedged* in more. *Shak.*
Wedged in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast. *Dryden.*

3. To fasten with a wedge, or with wedges; as, to *wedge* a scythe on the snath; to *wedge* a rail in place.
4. *Pottery.* To cut, as clay, into wedgelike masses, and work by dashing together, as to expel air bubbles.
5. *Logging.* To overthrow (a tree) by driving wedges into the kerf.
6. To form in wedge shape.
wedge, *v. i.* To push or be forced as or as if a wedge; — with *in* or *into*.
wedge'bill' (wĕj'bĭl'), *n.* **1.** An Australian crested bird (*Sphenostoma cristatum*) having a wedge-shaped bill. It is allied to the coachwhip bird.
2. Any South American humming bird of the genus *Schistes*, as *S. albigularis*, having a very thick, tapered bill.
wedge bone. *Zoöl.* One of the small unpaired bones which often occur on the ventral side of the spinal column between the centra of the cervical vertebræ of lizards.
wedge gauge *or* **gage.** A wedge with a graduated edge, to measure the width of a space into which it is thrust.
wedge gear. *Mach.* A friction gear wheel with wedge-shaped circumferential grooves. — **wedge gearing.**
wedge photometer. *Astron.* An instrument used in comparing the brightness of stars, consisting essentially of a wedge of stained glass of neutral tint arranged to be passed gradually over the field of view of the telescope. The respective thicknesses of the wedge just sufficient to extinguish the light from the stars under observation afford a measure of their relative intensities.
wedge shell. Any of numerous small marine bivalves belonging to *Donax* and allied genera in which the shell is wedge-shaped.

Wedge Shell (*Donax variabilis*) Side View.

wedge'-tailed', *a.* Having a tail which has the middle pair of feathers longest, the rest successively and decidedly shorter, all more or less attenuate; — said of certain birds. See WOOD HOOPOE, *Illust.*
wedge-tailed dove *or* **pigeon**, any of various Asiatic pigeons of the genus *Sphenocercus.* — **w. eagle**, an Australian eagle (*Uroaëtus audax*). — **w. gull**, Ross's gull. — **w. shearwater**, a Pacific shearwater (*Puffinus cuneatus*).
wedg'ing (wĕj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WEDGE. Hence: *n.* *Pottery.* The act or process of ridding the paste of air bubbles, by throwing part of the mass forcibly upon another and then striking the whole gently to bring the parts closer together; — called also *beating*.
wedging crib *or* **curb.** *Mining.* A curb of close-fitting planks behind which wedges, moss, etc., are driven in to make a water-tight packing between the tubbing in a shaft and the rock walls.
Wedg'wood' ware (wĕj'wo͝od'). *Ceram.* **a** The fine hard porcelainlike ware first produced by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95) of England. It consists characteristically of a tinted clay ground with small cameo reliefs in white paste, applied before firing. The reliefs are typically of classical design and of delicately minute detail. **b** Hence, ware made in imitation of true Wedgwood.
wedg'y (wĕj'ĭ), *a.* Like a wedge; shaped like, or capable of being used as, a wedge.
wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* [ME. *wedlok*, *wedlac*, AS. *wedlāc* a pledge, betrothal; *wedd* a pledge + *lāc* a gift, an offering, and prob. also play, sport; cf. AS. *lācan* to play, Icel. *leikr* play, sport, *-leikr*, *-leiki*, forming abstract nouns, Goth. *laiks* dance. See WED, *n.*; cf. LAKE, *v. i.*] **1.** The ceremony, or the state, of marriage; matrimony. *Chaucer.*
2. A wife; a married woman. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — See MARRIAGE.
Wednes'day (wĕnz'dā; *in British usage, esp. in the north, also* wĕd''nz-dā), *n.* [ME. *wednesdai*, *wodnesdei*, AS. *Wōdnes dæg*, i. e., Woden's day (a translation of L. *dies Mercurii*); fr. *Wōden* the highest god of the Teutonic peoples, but identified with the Roman god Mercury; akin to OS. *Wōdan*, OHG. *Wuotan*, Icel. *Ōðinn*, D. *woensdag* Wednesday, Icel. *ōðinsdagr*, Dan. & Sw. *onsdag*.] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.
wee (wē), *a.* [ME. *we* a bit, in *a little we*, prob. orig. meaning, a little way, *we* for *wei* being finally taken as synonymous with *little*. See WAY.] Very small; little. *Colloq.*

A little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard. *Shak.*

wee (wē), *n.* A little; a bit, as of space, time, or distance; as, bide *a wee!* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
weed (wēd), *n.* [ME. *wede*, *weed*, AS. *wǣde*, *wǣd*; akin to OS. *wādi*, *giwādi*, OFries. *wēde*, *wēd*, OD. *wade*, OHG. *wāt*, Icel. *vāð*; cf. Skr. *vā* to weave.] **1.** A garment; esp., an upper or outer garment. "Lowly shepherd's *weeds*." *Spenser.*
2. A costume; garb; dress; *Obs.*, armor; — formerly collective, but now commonly in *pl.* and used esp. of a widow's mourning garments; as, a widow's *weeds*.

In a mourning *weed*, with ashes upon her head. *Milton.*

3. Hence, a band of crape or heavy black cloth worn on a man's hat as a sign of mourning. *Colloq. or Dial.*
weed, *n.* [ME. *weed*, *wēod*, AS. *wēod*, akin to OS. *wiod*, D. *wieden* to weed, OS. *wiodōn*.] **1.** Wild growth in the nature of rank grass, undergrowth, or the like. *Archaic.*

One rushing forth out of the thickest *weed*. *Spenser.*
A wild and wanton pard . . .
Crouched fawning in the *weed*. *Tennyson.*

2. Any plant growing in cultivated ground to the injury of the crop or desired vegetation, or to the disfigurement of the place; an unsightly, useless, or injurious plant.

A *weed* is a plant that is not wanted. There are, therefore, no species of *weeds*, for a plant that is a *weed* in one place may not be in another. *L. H. Bailey.*

3. Something, esp. an animal, as a horse, of little value; specif., *Stock Breeding*, an animal unfit to breed from.
4. *Colloq.* **a** Tobacco; esp., tobacco prepared for use; — usually with *the*; as, to forswear the *weed*. **b** A cigar. "Come up and have a *weed*." *T. Hughes.*
weed, *v. t.;* WEED'ED; WEED'ING. [AS. *wēodian*. See 2d WEED.] **1.** To free from noxious plants; to clear of weeds; as, to *weed* corn or onions; to *weed* a garden.
2. To free from anything that is hurtful or offensive; also, *Colloq.*, to dispose of the less desirable portions of; as, to *weed* a stock of goods or a stable of horses.

He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana. *Howell.*

3. To remove as being a weed or weeds; hence, to take away as harmful or superfluous; as, to *weed* plantains from a lawn; to *weed* duplicate books from a library; — often with *out* or *up*. "*Weed* up thyme." *Shak.*

Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to *weed* it out. *Bacon.*

4. *Stock Breeding.* To reject as unfit for breeding purposes.
weed, *v. i.* To remove weeds or something harmful.
weed, weid (wēd), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] **1.** A sudden illness or relapse, often attended with fever, which attacks women in childbed. *Scot.*
2. *Vet.* Lymphangitis in the horse, accompanied by fever, and marked by swelling of the legs; — called also *milk leg*.
weed'er (wēd'ẽr), *n.* One that weeds; any of various devices for freeing gardens, etc., from weeds.
weed'y (-ĭ), *a.;* WEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); WEED'I-EST. **1.** Pert. to, or consisting of, weeds. "*Weedy* trophies." *Shak.*
2. Abounding with weeds; as, a *weedy* garden. *Bryant.*
3. Like a weed; scraggy; ill-shaped; ungainly; — said esp. of colts or horses, and also of persons. *Colloq.*
weed'y, *a.* Dressed in weeds, or mourning. *Colloq.*

She was as *weedy* as in the early days of her mourning. *Dickens.*

week (wēk), *n.* [ME. *weke*, *wike*, AS. *weocu*, *wicu*, *wucu*; akin to OS. *wika*, OFries. *wike*, D. *week*, G. *woche*, OHG. *wohha*, *wehha*, Icel. *vika*, Sw. *vecka*, Dan. *uge*, Goth. *wikō*, prob. orig. meaning, a succession or change, and akin to G. *wechsel* change, L. *vicis* turn, alternation, and perh. to E. *weak*. Cf. VICISSITUDE, WEAK.] **1.** A period of seven days, usually reckoned from one Sabbath or Sunday to the next. The week did not enter into the calendar of the Greeks, and was not introduced at Rome till after the reign of Theodosius, but it has been used from time immemorial in most Eastern countries. (*Encyc. Brit.*)
2. Hence: **a** Sometimes, as in calculating wages, the six days on which work is usually done; the week without Sunday. **b** Any of the four periods into which, in railroad accounting, a month is usually divided in reporting gross earnings. The first three are of seven days each and the fourth week includes the remaining days of the month.
week about, every other week. — **w. of Sundays**, seven Sundays; a week that seems as if each day were seven; hence, a tediously long while. *Colloq.*
week day. Any day of the week except Sunday; a working day.
week'-end', *n.* The end of the week; specif., though loosely, the period observed commonly as a holiday, from Saturday noon or Friday night to Monday; as, to visit a friend for a *week-end*; also, a house party during a week-end.
week'ly (wēk'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a week or week days.
2. Coming, happening, or done once a week; hebdomadary; as, a *weekly* payment; a *weekly* gazette.
week'ly, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.
week'ly, *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A publication issued weekly.
weel (wēl), **weel'y** (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A wickerwork or slotted trap for fish. *Dial. Eng.*

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we'ber-me'ter (vā'bẽr-; wē'bẽr-), *n.* [*weber* + *-meter.*] An ammeter, or ampèremeter. *Obs.*
web'eye' (wĕb'ī'), *n.* *Med.* = PTERYGIUM.
web'less, *a.* Having no web.
web machine. = WEB PRESS.
web saw. = FRAME SAW.
web'ster (wĕb'stẽr), *n.* [AS. *webbestre.* See WEB, WEAVE; -STER.] A weaver; originally, a female weaver. *Obs. or Scot.*
web'ster-ase' (wĕb'stẽr-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
web'ster-ite (-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Webster* (1773-1884), the geologist.] *Min.* Aluminite.
web'-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* Web-footed.
web wheel. A wheel having a web instead of arms connecting hub and rim.
web'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Having wings formed by membranes extended between digits, as bats.
wecche. † WATCH.
wecche, *v. t.* [AS. *weccan.* Cf. WAKE, *v. i.*] Rouse; excite. *Obs.*
wech. † WITCH.
wecht. † WEIGHT, WIGHT.
wecht (*Scot.* wĕkt). Var. of WEIGHT, a hoop.
weck. † WEAK.
wed (wĕd) Obs. or dial. Eng. [of WOULD.
wed. † WEED; WOOD, mad.
Wed. *Abbr.* Wednesday.
wed'bed', *n* Marriage bed. *Obs.*
wed'bed'rip' (wĕd'bĕd'rēp'), *n.* *Early Eng. Law.* A covenant by which a tenant was bound to do bedrip for his lord.
wed'break', *n.* An adulterer. *Obs.*
wed'broth'er, *n.* A sworn brother. *Obs.*
Wed'dah. Var. of VEDDAH.
wedde. † WED, a pledge.
wedde, *pret.* of WEDE, to grow mad.
wed'-deed', *n.* Mortgage. *Obs.*
wedde-fere, *n.* [See WED, *n.* & *v.*; FERE a mate.] Husband. *Obs.*
wed'der (wĕd'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WEATHER, WETHER.
wed'ding-er (wĕd'ĭn-ẽr), *n.* One present at a wedding, esp. a guest. *Scot. & Dial.*
wedding favor *or* **favour.** A marriage favor.
wedding flight. = MARRIAGE FLIGHT.
weddir. † WEATHER, WETHER.
weddow. † WIDOW.
wede. † WEED.
wede, *v. i.* To fade; vanish. [*Obs.*
wede, *v. i.* [AS. *wēdan*, fr. *wōd* mad. See WOOD mad.] To go mad; to rage. *Obs.*
wede, *n.* Madness. *Obs.*
weder. † WEATHER, WETHER.
wedercoc. † WEATHERCOCK.
Wederdoper, *n.* [D. *wederdooper.*] An Anabaptist. *Obs.*
wederling, *n* A kind of apple. *Obs.* *Scot.*
wedew. † WIDOW.
wedewer. † WIDOWER.
wedfie, *n.* [Cf. WED, *n.*; FEE a payment.] A wager; a stake; also, a reward. *Obs.*
wedge, *n.* The person whose name stands lowest on the list of the classical tripos; — so called after a person (Wedgewood) who occupied this position on the first list of 1828. *Cant, Cambridge Univ., Eng.*
wedge'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
wedge characters. Cuneiform characters.
wedge coupling. A shaft coupling that grips with a wedgelike action.
wedged (wĕjd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Wedge-shaped; cuneiform or cuneate.
wedge'-formed' (-fôrmd'), *a.* Wedge-shaped; cuneiform.
wedge micrometer. A delicate wedge gauge.
wedge'-shaped', *a.* Having the shape of a wedge; cuneate; cuneiform. See CUNEIFORM.
wedge'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a wedge.
wedge writing. Cuneiform writing.
Wedg'wood's scale (wĕj'wo͝odz). A scale of temperatures devised by Josiah Wedgwood, for measuring the heat of kilns. The zero is 580° C.
wed'hood, *n.* Wedlock. *Obs.*
weding. † WEDDING.
wedir. † WEATHER.
wedirwyn. † WITHERWINE.
wedlaik, *n.* = WEDLOCK. *Obs.*
wedlak. † WEDLOCK.
wed'lock, *v. t.* To marry; to wed. *Obs. or R.*
wed'lock-a-ble, *a.* Marriageable. *Obs.*
Wednesdai. † WEDNESDAY.
wedo. † WIDOW.
wedonynpha, *n.* = WEED, a disease. *Obs. Scot.*
wedow. † WIDOW.
wedre. † WEATHER.
wedring † WEATHERING.
wed'set' (wĕd'sĕt'). Obs. or Scot. var. of WADSET.
wedur. † WEATHER.
wedye. † WITHY.
wedyr. † WHETHER.
wee. † WHY; WIE, man.
wee (*dial.* wē) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WOE.
weech elm. † WYCH ELM.
weeder clips. Shears used in weeding.
weed'er-y (wēd'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Weeds; also, a place full of weeds. *Rare.*
weed'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*
weed'hook' (-ho͝ok'), *n.* An attachment to a plow for bending weeds so that the furrow slice will cover them.
weed'i-ness (wēd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
weed'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WEED. — **weeding chisel**, a tool with a divided chisel-like end, for cutting roots of weeds underground. — **w. rim** [dial. *rim* to remove. Cf. REAM to widen], a kind of implement for tearing up weeds. *Local, Eng.*
weed'less, *a.* See -LESS.
weeft. † WEFT.
weeg. † WEDGE.
weehee, *n.* & *v.* Neigh; whinny. [*Obs.*
week (wēk). Var. of WICK, a corner. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
weeke. † WEAK.
week'meal', *adv.* [*week* + *-meal.*] By weeks. *Obs.*
week's day. The corresponding day of the preceding or following week. *Now Rare.*
week'wam (wēk'wŏm). Rare var. of WIGWAM.
week work. *Early Eng. Feudal*

2. *Her.* A conventionalized representation of such a trap.

ween (wēn), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *wenen*, AS. *wēnan*, fr. *wēn* hope, expectation, opinion; akin to D. *waan*, OFries. *wēn*, OS. & OHG. *wān*, G. *wahn* delusion, Icel. *vān* hope, expectation, Goth. *wēns*, and D. *wanen* to fancy, G. *wähnen*, Icel. *væna* to hope, Goth. *wēnjan*, and perh. to E. *winsome*, *wish*.] To suppose; think; believe; imagine; also, formerly, to expect. *Archaic.*

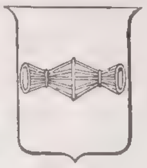
Weel, 2

I have lost more than thou *wenest*. *Chaucer.*
Though never a dream the roses sent . . .
I *ween* they smelt as sweet *Mrs. Browning*

weep (wēp), *n.* The lapwing; — so called from its cry.

weep, *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* WEPT (wĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEEP'ING. [ME. *wepen*, AS. *wēpan* (pret. *wēop*), akin to *wōp* lamentation, OFries. *wēpa* to lament, OS. *wōp* lamentation, OHG. *wuof*, Icel. *ōp* a shouting, crying, OS. *wōpian* to lament, OHG. *wuoffan*, *wuoffen*, Icel. *œpa*, Goth. *wōpjan*.] **1.** Formerly, to express sorrow, grief, or anguish, by outcry; to lament; in modern use, to show grief or other passions by shedding tears; to shed tears; to cry.

And they all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck. *Acts* xx. 37.
And they *wept* together in silence. *Longfellow.*

2. To complain with lamenting. *R.* "They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh, that we may eat." *Num.* xi. 13.
3. To flow in drops; to run in drops. *Poetic.*

The blood *weeps* from my heart. *Shak.*

4. To drop water, or the like; to drip; as, *weeping* skies; also, formerly, to exude moisture; to be soaked, as clay.
5. *Plant Physiol.* To exude water under pressure; to bleed, as the stem of a plant.
6. To discharge matter; to run; — of sores. *Colloq. or Dial.*
Syn. — See CRY.
to weep Irish, to wail as a professional Irish mourner, or keener, does.

weep, *v. t.* **1.** To weep for; to lament; bewail; bemoan. "I *weep* bitterly the dead." *A. S. Hardy.*
2. To shed, or pour forth, as tears; to shed drop by drop, as if tears; as, to *weep* tears of joy.

Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and balm. *Milton.*

3. To affect in a specified way by, or to spend in, weeping; as, to *weep* one's eyes dry; to *weep* one's life away.
to weep millstones, to be unmoved at what would cause most people to weep. *Obs.*

weep, *n.* **1.** Weeping or a fit of weeping. *Obs. or Colloq.* "There was a scene — a *weep* or two." *Kipling.*
2. Exudation of moisture, or the like; a leaking.

weep'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who weeps; one who sheds tears; esp., a professional mourner.
2. **a** A white band or border formerly worn as a cuff on the sleeve in token of mourning. **b** A long black mourning hatband, formerly worn by men. **c** Usually in *pl.* The black mourning veil of a widow. *All Colloq. & Now Vulgar.*
3. Hence, a streamer of moss hanging from a tree.
4. *Zoöl.* A capuchin monkey.
5. = SPARGE PIPE.

weep hole. A hole in a retaining wall to drain off water.

weep'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WEEP; specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Lamenting; shedding tears. "*Weeping* eyes." *I. Watts.*
2. Exuding liquid in drops or very slowly; surcharged with moisture. "*Weeping* grounds." *Mortimer.*
3. Having slender, pendent branches; — said of trees; as, a *weeping* willow. Many horticultural varieties of well-known trees exhibit this habit, as the **weeping ash** (*Fraxinus excelsior pendula*); **weeping birch** (*Betula alba pendula*); **weeping black cherry** (*Prunus serotina penduliformis*).
weeping cross, a cross erected on or by the highway, esp. for the devotions of penitents; hence, formerly, **to return, or to come home, by the weeping cross**, to experience defeat, humiliation, or penitence. — **w. grass**, an Australian grass (*Microlæna stipoides*) with a drooping panicle. — **w. gum**, in Tasmania, the white gum. — **w. lantana**, a cultivated trailing plant (*Lantana sellowiana*). — **w. monkey**, a capuchin monkey. — **w. myall.** See MYALL, 2 **a**. — **w. oak.** **a** The valley oak. **b** A variety of the European white oak with pendulous branches. — **w. palm**, the Washington palm. See NEOWASHINGTONIA. — **W. Philosopher**, Heraclitus of Ephesus (500 B. C.); — so called because of his gloomy views of life. Cf. LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER. — **w. pipe**, a pipe from which water falls in drips, as to supply a water seal in a trap. — **w. Polly grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **w. rock**, a porous rock from which water percolates or oozes. — **w. sinew**, a ganglion. See GANGLION, *n.*, 2. *Colloq.* — **w. spring**, a spring that discharges water slowly. — **w. spruce**, a tall spruce of California and Oregon (*Picea breweriana*), with slender pendulous branches. Its wood is soft, but heavy and close-grained. — **w. tree.** **a** Any tree having pendulous branches. **b** A tree from which honeydew or other liquid secretions of insects drip in considerable quantities, esp. one infested by the larvæ of any species of the genus *Ptyclus*, allied to the cuckoo spits, which in tropical countries secrete large quantities of a watery fluid. — **w. willow**, an Asiatic willow (*Salix babylonica*) familiar in cultivation, from which it often escapes. Its branches droop perpendicularly.

weet (wēt), *n.* [Imitative.] **a** The call of any of several birds, as of the wryneck or of the European sandpiper. **b** The bird itself.

weet'-weet' (wēt'wēt'), *n.* [Native name in Victoria.] A tarowing toy, or implement, of the Australian aborigines, consisting of a cigar-shaped stick fastened at one end to a flexible twig. It weighs in all about two ounces, and is about two feet long.

wee'ver (wē'vẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *wivre*, F. *vive*. See WIVERN.] Any of several edible marine fishes of the genus *Trachinus*, or family Trachinidæ. They have a broad spinose head, with the eyes looking upward. The long dorsal fin is supported by many strong sharp spines which cause painful wounds. The British species are: the **great**, or

Great Weever (*Trachinus draco*). $\frac{1}{6}$

greater, weever (*Trachinus draco*), which becomes a foot long; and the **lesser weever** (*T. vipera*), about half as large.

wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* [ME. *wivel*, *wevil*, AS. *wifel*, *wibil*; akin to OD. *wevel*, OHG. *wibil*, G. *wiebel*, *wibel*, and prob. to Lith. *vabalas* beetle, and E. *weave*. See WEAVE.] **a** Any of numerous snout beetles of the division Rhynchophora, in which the head is elongated, and usually curved downward, to form a kind of snout bearing the jaws at the tip.

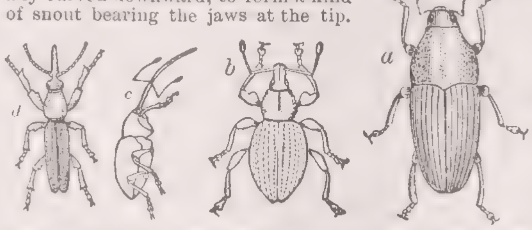

Weevils *a Ampeloglypter sesostris*, × 7; *b Otiorhynchus sulcatus*, × 2; *c Balaninus rectus* ($\frac{3}{4}$); *d Eupsalis minuta*, × 1½. *c* and *d* infest the oak.

The antennæ are usually geniculate and the covering of the body is rough and hard. Although most species are of small size, many are very injurious. The larvæ of some live in nuts, fruit, and grain by eating out the interior, as the plum weevil, or curculio, the nut weevils, and the grain weevil. The larvæ of others bore under the bark and into the pith of trees and other plants, as the pine weevils, palm weevils, and strawberry crown borer. See also FLOUR BEETLE, PEA WEEVIL, RICE WEEVIL, SEED WEEVIL, etc. **b** Any of several other insects which damage stored grain, as the grain moth, wheat midge, and drug-store beetle.

wee'viled, wee'villed (wē'v'ld), *a.* Infested by weevils.

wee'vil-y, wee'vil-ly (wē'v'l-ĭ), *a.* Weeviled.

weft (wĕft), *n.* [AS. *weft*, *wefta*, fr. *wefan* to weave. See WEAVE.] **1.** In weaving, the threads that cross the warp; the thread carried by the shuttle; woof; shoot; filling.
2. A web; a thing woven.

Wei'er-stras'si-an (vī'ẽr-străs'ĭ-ăn; vī'ẽr-shträs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the German mathematician Karl Theodor Weierstrass (1815–97) or his work.

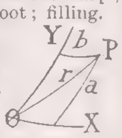

Weierstrassian Coördinates

Weierstrassian coördinates (in the plane), *Math.*, coördinates proposed by Weierstrass for the study of the non-Euclidean plane, passing over into Cartesians for $k = \infty$. In the figure, OX and OY are lines at right angles, a and b perpendiculars from P on OX and OY, OP is r; then the Weierstrassian coördinates are $p = \cos\frac{r}{k}$, $x = k \sin\frac{a}{k}$, $y = k \sin\frac{b}{k}$, connected by the relation $k^2p^2 + x^2 + y^2 = k^2$, where k is the space constant. These coördinates are extended to n-dimensional space. — **W. curve**, Weierstrass's curve. — **W. function**, *Math.*, a continuous but not differentiable function, as that depicted by Weierstrass's curve; any of several functions devised by Weierstrass.

Wei'er-strass's curve (vī'ẽr-shträs-ĭz). *Math.* A certain curve devised by K. Weierstrass. It is used to prove and illustrate Riemann's proposition that a function may be everywhere continuous and nowhere differentiable in a given interval It is defined by the equation $y = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} b^n \cos(a^n x \pi)$, where a is an odd integer, b a positive < 1, and $ab > 1 + \frac{3\pi}{2}$. It is infinitely zigzag, like a sinusoidal saw with infinitely fine teeth, and the arc is not finite between any two points no matter how near together.

Wei-ge'la (wī-gē'lȧ; wī'gĕl-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. E. *Weigel* (1748–1831), Swedish physician.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs; — now commonly merged in *Diervilla*. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any Asiatic species of *Diervilla*, esp. *D. florida*. See BUSH HONEYSUCKLE, DIERVILLA.

weigh (wā), *v. t.; WEIGHED* (wād); WEIGH'ING. [ME. *weien*, *weyen*, *weghen*, to weigh, bear, set free, AS. *wegan* to bear, move, to weigh; akin to D. *wegen* to weigh, G. *wägen*, *wiegen*, to weigh, *bewegen* to move, OHG *wegan*, Icel. *vega* to move, carry, lift, weigh, Sw. *väga* to weigh, Dan. *veie*, Goth. *gawigan* to shake, L. *vehere* to carry, Skr. *vah*. See WAY; cf. WEY.] **1.** To bear up; raise; lift. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in *to weigh anchor*. "*Weigh* the vessel up." *Cowper.*
2. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of.

Weighed in the balances, and . . . found wanting. *Dan.* v. 27.

3. To examine or test as if by the balance; to ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; to balance.

We cannot *weigh* our brother with ourself. *Shak.*
Without sufficiently *weighing* his expressions *Scott.*

4. To consider as worthy of notice; to regard; esteem. *Obs. or Archaic.* "I *weigh* not you." *Shak.*

All that she so dear did *weigh* *Spenser.*

5. To burden; depress; to weigh down. *Rare.*
to weigh down. **a** To overbalance. **b** To oppress with weight; to depress. "*To weigh* thy spirits *down*." *Milton.*

weigh, *v. i.* **1.** To weigh anchor.
2. To have weight; to be heavy; to have a certain weight; as, he *weighs* 200 pounds.
3. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance; to carry weight.

Your vows to her and me . . . will even *weigh*. *Shak.*

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart. *Shak.*

5. To judge; estimate; consider.

Could not *weigh* of worthiness aright. *Spenser.*

to weigh down, to sink by its own weight. — **to w. in** or **out**, to be weighed at the end or beginning respectively of a contest, as a test of qualification, as a jockey in a race.

weigh'age (wā'āj), *n.* *Eng. Law.* A duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise.

weigh'bridge' (wā'brĭj'), *n.* A platform scale, flush with the roadway, for weighing vehicles, cattle, etc.

weigh'er (wā'ẽr), *n.* One that weighs; specif., an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities or test weights. — **weigh'er-ship**, *n.*

weigh'-house', *n.* A building at or within which goods, and the like, are weighed.

weigh'lock' (wā'lŏk'), *n.* A lock, as on a canal, in which boats are weighed and their tonnage is settled.

weigh'mas'ter (-màs'tẽr; *cf.* -MASTER), *n.* One whose business it is to weigh ore, hay, merchandise, etc.; one licensed as a public weigher.

weight (wāt), *n.* [ME. *weght*, *wight*, AS. *wiht*, *gewiht* akin to D. *gewigt*, G. *gewicht*, Icel. *vætt*, Sw. *vigt*, Dan *vægt*. The vowel is due to influence of the v. See WEIGH, *v. t.*] **1.** The quality of being heavy; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth; the effect of gravitative force, esp. when expressed in certain units or standards, as pounds, grams, etc. *Weight* constitutes a measure of the force of gravity, and, being the resultant of all the forces exerted by gravity upon the different particles of the body, it is proportional to the mass of the body.
2. The quantity of heaviness; comparative tendency to the center of the earth; the quantity of matter as estimated by the balance, or expressed numerically with reference to some standard unit; as, a mass of stone having the *weight* of 500 pounds.
3. Hence, pressure; burden; as, the *weight* of care or business. "The *weight* of this sad time." *Shak.*
4. Importance; consequence; moment; power; influence; as, a consideration which is of vast *weight*; men of *weight*.

In such a point of *weight*, so near mine honor *Shak.*

5. A mode of estimating weight or mass; a system of simply related units used for this purpose; as, avoirdupois *weight*; troy *weight*; apothecaries' *weight*.
6. A ponderous mass; something heavy; as, a clock *weight*; a paper *weight*; a shuffleboard *weight*.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands. *Bacon.*

7. A definite mass of iron, brass, platinum, or other material, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; as, an ounce *weight*.
8. A unit of weight or mass; as, a table of *weights*.

☞ See TABLE OF WEIGHTS, on p. 2318.

9. *Mining.* A pennyweight; — chiefly in *pl.* *Australia.*
10. *Alg.* The degree which an algebraic expression would have if to each of the symbols entering into it were assigned a degree fixed by any rule; esp., the degree which a function of the coefficients of a quantic would have if each of these coefficients were regarded as having a degree equal to the exponent of a selected variable (say x) in the term of the quantic in which that coefficient appears.

Law. The customary weekly service of labor due from a villein or unfree tenant to his lord, usually 2 or 3 days during the greater part of the year and 4 or 5 in summer. [WEAL.]
weel Scot. & dial Eng. var. of
weel (wēl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WELL, *adv. & a*
weel, *n.* [AS. *wēl* deep water.] A whirlpool; an eddy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
weeldlesse. † WIELDLESS.
weele. † WEAL, WE 'LL.
weel'fared'. Dial. var. of WELL-FARED, *a.*
weel'-gaun' (wēl'gôn'), *a.* A form for *well going*, working well or smoothly. *Scot*
weel'som. † WEALSOME.
wee'ly, *n.* = WEEL, fish trap.
weel'y (wēl'ĭ), *a.* Designating barren or stony ground. *Obs.*
weem (wēm). Dial Eng. var. of WEM, spot.
weem, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *uaimh*, MIr. *uaim.*] A cave; specif., a Picts' house. *Obs. or Hist. Scot*
ween. † WENE.
weend. Weened. *Ref. Sp*
weende. † WEND.
ween'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WEEN. Hence: *n.* Supposition: thought; expectation. *Obs. or R.*
wee'nong (wē'nŏng). *n.* [Jav. *winong.*] Jungle bendy. *Java.*
weent. † WENT, course
wee'ny (wē'nĭ), *a.* Tiny *Dial or Childish.*
weep Obs. pret. of WEEP
weep'a-ble, *a.* Lamentable *Obs.*
weep'ful, *a* Full of weeping; grieving. *Obs.*
weep'ing-ly, *adv.* of WEEPING
weep'ing-ripe', *a.* Ripe for weeping; ready to weep. *Obs*
weep'ly, *a.* Tearful. *Obs.*
weep'y (wēp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Weeping; mournful. *Colloq.*
2. Oozing; seepy; moist; as, *weepy* ground. *Dial. Eng.*
weer † WAR, WEIR, WERE.
weer. Dial. Eng. var. of WER, our.
weerd. Scot var. of WEIRD.
weere. † VER.
weerely. † WARLY, *a.*
weer'ish (wēr'ĭsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WEARISH.
wees † WAS.
weese (wēz). Var. of WASE, a wisp, etc.; WEEZE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
weese'-al'lan, **weese'-al'len** (wēz'ăl'ĕn), *n.* The parasitic jaeger. *Orkney I.*
wee'sel, *n.* † WEASEL
weesh (wēsh; wĕsh). Scot. pret. of WASH.
weeshe † WISH
weesh'y (wēsh'ĭ), *a.* Tiny; very small. *Ir.*
weet. Dial. Eng of WIGHT, *a.*
weet (*dial.* wēt). Obs. or dial. Eng of WIT, *v.* [Eng of WET.]
weet (wēt). Obs or Scot. & dial
weet'-bird', *n.* The wryneck; — from its cry. *Local, Eng.*
weete. † WET.
weet'ing. † WITTING.
weet'ing-ly † WITTINGLY.
weet'less. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of WITLESS
weet'-weet', *n.* [Imitative.] **a** The common European sandpiper. *Local, Eng* **b** The spotted sandpiper *Local, U. S.*
wee'wow' (wē'wou'; -wô'), *a.* [Cf AS. *wōh.*] Crooked; irregular; unsteady. — *n.* Crooked or unsteady state or motion. — *v. i.* To sway; twist. *All Dial*
weeze (wēz). Var. of WASE, wish, etc. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng*
weeze, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *wēsan* to steep, soak, and E. OOZE juice.] To moisten; soak. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
weeze, *v. i.* To ooze. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wee'zel. † WEASEL.
wee'zen (wē'z'n). Scot & dial. var of WIZEN.
wef. weffe. † WHIFF.
weft (wĕft) Obs. or dial Eng. of WAFT; obs. pret. & p. p. of WAVE.
weft, *n.* [Cf. WAIF.] A waif *Obs.*
weft, *n.* *Naut.* = WAFT, a knot.
weft'age, *n.* Texture. *Obs.*
weft fork. *Weaving.* **a** A weighted lever formerly used as a faller in a loom. **b** A device to lay in a filling or weft of stiffening, as whalebone.
We'ga (wē'gȧ), *or* **Ve'ga** (vē'gȧ), *n* [See VEGA.] See STAR
Wegg, Silas (sī'lȧs wĕg'). In Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," a seller of ballads, gingerbread, etc., "a literary man with a wooden leg," and a precious rascal, employed by the ignorant and upright Mr. Boffin to read to him from the "Decline-and-Fall-Off-the-Rooshan-Empire."
wegge † WEDGE
wegh. † WIE, a man.
weghen, weght † WEIGH, WEIGHT.
weght (*Scot.* wĕKt) Var of WEIGHT, a hoop.
we'go-tism (wē'gō-tĭz'm), *n* [From *we*, in imitation of *egotism*.] Excessive use of the editorial *we*. *Humorous.*
wehe † WEEHEE
wehr'geld' (wār'gĕld'), **wehr'gelt'** (-gĕlt'). † WERGILD
wehr'lase' (vār'lāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
wehr'lite (-līt), *n.* [After A. *Wehrle*, Austrian metallurgist.] **1.** A telluride of bismuth occurring in foliated form. Sp. gr., 8.4 **2.** *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite consisting of olivine, augite, and usually some hornblende.
wehr'wolf' (wār'wŏŏlf'). Var of WEREWOLF
weht † WHAT.
wei. † WAY, WEIGH, WOE.
weib'ye-ite (vīb'yē-īt), *n* [After Prof. P. C. *Weibye.*] *Min.* A fluocarbonate of the cerium metals allied to bastnäsite.
weich'sel-wood' (wīk'sĕl wŏŏd'), *n* [Cf G *weichselholz.*] Mahaleb wood, used for tobacco pipes; also, the tree.
weid (wēd). Scot. var. of WEED, a disease
weid † WEDE, rage.
weie † WAY, WEY, WEIGH.
weif. † WEAVE
weife † WIFE.
weig. † WIE, man.
Wei-ge'li-a (wī-jē'lĭ-ȧ; -gē'lĭ-ȧ) Erron form of WEIGELA.
Wei'gert's meth'od (vī'gĕrts). A method of tracing the course of medullated nerve fibers by hardening the tissues in Müller's fluid and staining the sections with **Weigert's stain**, which consists of: **a** A saturated aqueous solution of copper acetate **b** A solution of hæmatoxylin, alcohol, and water.
weigh (wā), *n* *Naut* A corruption of WAY, used only in the erroneous phrase, *under weigh*
weigh. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of WEY, a measure.
weigh'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
weigh'balk' (-bôk') Var. of WEIGHBAUK *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
weigh'bar' shaft *Mach.* A rockshaft, esp in a radial gear *Eng*
weigh'bauk' (wā'bôk'), *n.* [See BALK beam; cf WEIGHBEAM.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** = SCALEBEAM **b** *pl.* Scales **c** The beam of a beam engine. *Obs. or R.*
weigh'beam', *n.* A kind of large steelyard
weigh'board', *n.* Clay intersecting a vein. *Obs.*
weigh can A can connected to a weighing apparatus so that any desired weight of its liquid contents can be drawn off.
weighed (wād), *p. p.* of WEIGH, *v. t* Specif, tested; tried: hence, experienced *Now Rare*
weigh'ing, *n.* Act of one that weighs; also, a quantity weighed as one lot.
weigh'man (wā'măn), *n.; pl* -MEN. One who weighs
weigh'mas'ter's beam = WEIGHBEAM.
weigh'ment, *n.* See -MENT
weigh'shaft', *n.* = ROCKSHAFT.
weight. † WIGHT, *n. & a.*
weight (*Scot.* wĕKt), *n.* *Scot & Dial Eng.* **1** A leather-covered hoop, like a sieve, but without holes, for winnowing grain **2.** A kind of tambourine. *Obs.*

11. *Archery.* The power or "pull" required to bend a bow to the full, or proper, extent, measured in pounds.
Syn. — Ponderousness, gravity, heaviness, pressure, burden, load; importance, power, influence, efficacy, consequence, moment, impressiveness.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

Pounds or ounces are avoirdupois unless otherwise stated.

Name.	Place: Native Equiv., etc.	Values. British: U.S.	Values. Metric.
abbas	Persia: for pearls	2.25 gr.	0.146 g.
abbassi	Persia: 5 sir	0.809 lb.	366.85 g.
abucco	Burma	.42–.46 lb.	.19–.21 kg.
adarme	Spain: 1/16 onza	1.016 dr.	1.80 g.
adpao	India: varying	0.246 lb.[1]	112 g.[1]
almena	East Indies	2 1/3 lb.	1.06 kg
amat	Java: 20 gantangs	271 lb.	123 kg.
arratel	Port., Brazil: = LIBRA	1.012 lb.	459.0 g.
arroba *	Spain, Mexico, etc.	25.36 lb.	11.51 kg
arroba	Portugal, Brazil	32.38 lb.	14.61 kg.
as	Anc. Rome: = LIBRA	0.722 lb.	327.45 g.
bahar	See 1st CANDY, Vocab.		
barge	Gt. Britain: = KEEL	21.2 tons.	20.86 M.T.
bat	Siam: = TICAL	233.3 gr.	15.12 g.
batman	Turkey, Persia, etc.: varying *	6.49 lb.[2]	2.94 kg.[2]
behar	See 1st CANDY, Vocab.		
bekah	Hebrew: 1/2 shekel		
berkovets, berkowitz	Russia: 10 poods	361.13 lb.	163.81 kg.
bes	Anc. Rome: 2/3 as	7 oz. troy	218.3 g.
bismerpund	Denmark, Norway	13.2 lb.	6.0 kg.
blank	Moneyer's wt.: 1/24 perit: obs.	1/230400 gr.	0.00028 mg.
buncal	East Indies: 1/20 catty	1.49 oz. troy[3]	46.5 g.[3]
candareen	China, etc: 1/10 mace	5.833 gr.[4]	0.378 g.[4]
candy	East Indies: varying.*		
cantar(o)	Var. of KANTAR.		
carat	Precious stones *	3 1/6 gr	205.5 mg.
carga	Spain	175–350 lb.	80–160 kg.
carga	Mexico	300 lb.	136.4 kg.
carga	Colombia: 250 libras	275.6 lb.	125 kg.
castellano	Spain, etc.: 1/50 gold marco	71 gr.	4.60 g.
catty	E.Ind., China, etc.: 16 taels	1 1/3 lb.[4]	604.8 g.[4]
catty	Siam: = CHANG	2 2/3 lb.	1.210 kg.
cental	Great Britain	100 lb.	45.36 kg.
centigram	Metric system	0.15432 gr.	0.01 g.
centner *	Germany, Denmark, etc.	110.23 lb.	50 kg.
centner	Gt. Britain: = CENTAL	100 lb.	45.36 kg.
centner	Metric	220.46 lb.	100 kg.
chang	Siam	2 2/3 lb.	1.210 kg.
chapah	North Borneo	1.8 lb.	816.5 g.
chee	Straits Settlements: = MACE	58.33 gr.[4]	3.78 g.[4]
cheke	Turkey: varying	498 lb.[5]	226 kg.[5]
cheki	Arabia: 100 miskals	1.25 lb. troy	466.58 g.
ch'ien	China: = MACE	58.33 gr.[4]	3.78 g.[4]
chin	China: = CATTY	1 1/3 lb.[4]	604.8 g.[4]
chinanta	Philippines: 10 catties	13.33 lb.[4]	6.048 kg.[4]
chittak, chittack	India: 1/16 ser	900 gr.[6]	58.32 g.[6]
clove	Wool, cheese, etc.: old	7–10 lb.	3.2–4.5 kg.
decagram(me)	Metric system	0.3527 oz.	10 g.
decigram(me)	Metric system	1.5432 gr.	0.1 g.
derham	= DIRHEM		
dhan	Calcutta: 4 panks	0.45 gr.	29.2 mg.
diobol, diobolon	Anc. Greece: 2 oboli	22.4 gr.[7]	1.45 g.[7]
dirhem	Arabia, Turkey, etc.*	48.15 gr.[8]	3.120 g.[8]
dodrans	Anc. Rome: 9 unciæ	8.66 oz.	245.6 g.
dola, dolia	Russia: 1/96 zolotnik	0.686 gr.	0.04444 g.
drachma	Anc. Greece *	67.3 gr.[7]	4.36 g.[7]
drachma	Modern Greece: for gold	15.433 gr.	1 g.
drachma	Germany: old	57.5 gr.	3.73 g.
drachma, dram	Turkey	49.6 gr.	3.21 g.
dram	Avoirdupois weight	27.34 gr.	1.772 g.
dram	Apothecaries' weight	60 gr.	3.888 g.
droit	Moneyers' weight: obs.	1/480 gr.	0.135 mg.
drop	Scotch: 1/16 ounce: obs.	{ 29.72 gr.[18] / 37.59 gr.	1.926 g.[18] / 2.436 g.
esterlin, esterling, or estelin	Belgium, Holland, France: 1/20 ounce: obs.	23.74 gr. troy	1.538 g.
fan	China, etc.: = CANDAREEN	5.833 g.[4]	0.378 g.[4]
fangot	Eng.: for raw silk, etc.: obs.	1–3 cwt.	150–450 kg.
faraslah, farazlah	Vars. of FARSALAH.		
fardo	Philippines: tobacco, etc.	33.5 lb.	15.2 kg.
farsalah, farzil	Arabia: varying	29.3 lb.[17]	13.3 kg.[17]
farsalah	Zanzibar	c. 35 lb.	c. 15.9 kg.
fen	China: = CANDAREEN	5.833 gr.[4]	0.378 g.[4]
ferasla	Abyssinia: for ivory	40 lb.	18.1 kg.
firkin	Gt. Britain: for butter	56 lb.	25.40 kg.
fun	Japan: 1/10 momme	5.80 gr.	0.376 g.
funt	Russia: 32 lot	0.90283 lb.	409.526 g.
gandum	Persia: 1/4 nakhod	0.74 gr.	0.048 g.
gantang	E. Indies: varying	13.6 lb.[16]	6.15 kg.[16]
gisla	Zanzibar: for rice	360 lb.	163 kg.
grain	Gt. Britain and U. S.*	1/7000 lb.	0.0648 g.
grain	For pearls, etc.: 1/4 carat	0.79 gr.	0.0514 g.
gram, gramme	Metric system *	15.432 gr.	1.00 g.
grano	Spain	c. 0.75 gr.	c. 0.05 g.
gros	France: 1/8 ounce: obs.	59.0 gr.[9]	3.82 g.[9]
habbah	Egypt: 1/3 carat	1.0 gr.	65 mg.
haikwan tael	China: 1/16 catty	1 1/3 oz.	37.801 g.
hao	China: 1/10 li	.058 gr.[4]	3.78 mg.[4]
hectogram(me)	Metric system	3.527 oz.	100 g.
hubba	Calcutta: 1/8 ratti	0.225 gr.[10]	14.5 mg.[10]
hundredweight	Gt. Britain: commonly	112 lb.	50.80 kg.
h'dweight	U.S.: commonly	100 lb.	45.36 kg.
kantar *	Egypt: 100 rotls	99.0492 lb.	44.93 kg.
kantar	Malta	174.4 lb.	79.14 kg.
kantar	Tunis: 100 rotls	111 lb.	50.4 kg.
kantar	Turkey: 44 okas	124.6 lb.	56.54 kg.
karat	Var. of CARAT		
karwar	Persia: 100 Tabriz mans	649 lb.	294.4 kg.
kat	Anc. Egypt	146 gr.	9.46 g.
kati, katty	Vars. of CATTY.		
keel	Gt. Britain: for coal	21.2 tons	20.86 M.T.
kella, kellah	Arabia	c. 4.25 lb.	c. 1.93 kg.
kerat	Turkey: 1/16 dirhem	3.09 gr.	0.200 g.
kharvar	Persia: = KARWAR	649 lb.	294.4 kg.
kileh	Turkey: 20 okas	56.6 lb.	25.6 kg.
kilogram(me)	Metric system	2.2046 lb.	1000 g.
kin	China: = CATTY	1 1/3 lb.	0.6048 kg.
kin	Japan: 160 momme.	1.325 lb.	0.601 kg.
kintal	Var. of QUINTAL.		
kintar	Morocco: varying	168 lb.[11]	76.2 kg.[11]
kon	Korea: = CATTY.		
korrel	Netherlands	1.543 gr.	0.1 g.
koyan (common)	Straits Set.: 40 picul	5333 1/3 lb.	2419 kg.
koyan (Malay)	Straits Set.: 40 picul	5705 lb.	2587 kg.
kvint	Denmark: = QUINTIN	77.16 gr.	5.00 g.
kwan	Japan: 1000 momme	8.2817 lb.	3.7565 kg.
kyat	Burma: 1/100 paiktha	255.6 gr.	16.57 g.
last	Various: see Vocab.		
li	China: 1/10 candareen	0.583 gr.[4]	37.8 mg.[4]
liang	China: = TAEL, Vocab.	1 1/3 oz.[7]	37.801 g.[7]
libbra	Italy: old, varying	0.7477 lb.[12]	339.1 g.[12]
libbra	Italy: metric	1.102 lb.	500 g.
libra	{ Anc. Rome: 12 unciæ	0.718 lb.	325.8 g
	" " (est. from coins)	0.722 lb.	327.45 g.
libra	Portugal, Brazil	1.012 lb.	459.0 g.
libra	Spain, Chile, Peru, Uruguay	1.0143 lb.	460.09 g.
libra	Argentina	1.0127 lb.	459.8 g.
libra	Central America	1.043 lb.	473.1 g.
libra	Colombia	1.102 lb.	500 g.
libra	Cuba, Porto Rico, Venezuela	1.016 lb.	460.9 g
libra	Mexico	1.01465 lb.	450.25 g.
lispound	Northern Europe *	12–30 lb.	5.4–13.6 kg.
livre	France: old	1.079 lb.[13]	489 g.[13]
livre	France: metric	1.1023 lb.	500 g.
livre	Greece	1.05 lb.	476 g.
lod	Denmark: gold & silver	225.3 gr.	14.60 g.
lod	Norway: gold & silver	203.1 gr.	13.16 g.
lod	Norway: ordinary	205.0 gr.	13.28 g.
lood	Netherlands	154.33 gr.	10.00 g.
lot	Russia: 1/32 pound[19]	0.451 oz.	12.80 g.
lot, loth	Germany: new	154.33 gr.	10.00 g.
maasha	Var. of MASHA.		
mace	China, etc.: 1/10 tael	58.33 gr.[4]	3.78 g.[4]
man	See MAUND, Vocab.		
maneh, manah	See MINA, Vocab.		
mangelin	India, Ceylon: obs.	1/2–2 carats	0.1–0.4 g.
marc	France: old, varying	c. 7.86 oz. troy	c. 245 g.
marco	Spain, Mexico, Bolivia, etc.: 1/2 libra	0.507 lb. or 7.40 oz. troy	230 g
mark	Prussia	7.52 troy oz.	233.9 g.
mark	Sweden, Norway	6.77 oz. troy	210.7 g.
mark	Vienna	9.02 oz. troy	280.7 g.
masha	India: for gold, etc.	14.3–18.5 gr.	0.93–1.20 g.
mast	English: obs.	2.5 lb. troy	933 g
mat	Burma: 1/4 kyat	63.9 gr.	4.14 g.
maund	India, etc.: varying *	100 lb. troy[6]	37.327 kg.[6]
metric ton	Common Eng. equiv. for F. *tonne*, or *millier*	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg
millier	= METRIC TON	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
milligram	Metric system	0.01543 gr.	0.001 g.
mina	See Vocab.		
miskal, miscal	Persia: 24 nakhods	71 gr.	4.59 g.
miskal, miscal	Turkey: 1 1/2 dirhem	74.2 gr.	4.81 g.
mite	Moneyers' weight	0.05 gr.	0.00324 g.
mitka	Morocco: see MISKAL.		
mna	Greece: see MINA, Vocab.		
mo	Japan: 1/10 rin	0.058 gr.	3.76 mg
momme	Japan: 10 fun	0.1325 oz.	3.7565 g.
myriagram(me)	Metric system	22.046 lb.	10 kg.
nail	Wool, cheese, etc.: = CLOVE	7–10 lb.	3.1–4.5 kg.
nakhod	Persia: 1/24 miskal	2.96 gr.	0.19 g.
obole, -lus	Pharm., etc.: obs.	10.12 or 14 gr.	.65–.91 g.
obolus, -los	Anc. Greece: 1/6 drachma	11.2 gr.[5]	0.73 g.[5]
obolus, -los	Mod. Greece: metric	1.54 gr.	0.1 g.
ocha	Var. of OKA.		
ochava	Spain, etc.: 1/8 onza	55.6 gr.	3.60 g.
oitava	Portugal, Brazil	55.34 gr.	3.586 g.
oka, oke	Turkey, Bulgaria, etc.	2.83 lb.	1.28 kg.
oka, oke	Egypt, Arabia	2.75 lb.	1.25 kg
oka, oke	Greece	2.82 lb.	1.28 kg.
oka, oke	Ionian Islands	2.70 lb.	1.23 kg.
okieh	Egypt	1.32 oz.	37.4 g.
onça	Portugal, Brazil: 1/16 libra	442.8 gr.	28.69 g.
once	France: 1/16 livre: obs.	472.1 gr.[9]	30.59 g.[9]
oncia	Italy: 1/16 libbra: old	436.2 gr.[12]	28.26 g.[12]
onza *	Spain, etc.: 1/16 libra	444.6 gr.	28.81 g.
onze	Netherlands: 1/10 pond	3.5275 oz.	100 g
ort	Denmark: 1/1000 pund	7.72 gr.	0.5 g
ort	Sweden: 1/100 pund: old	65.6 gr.	4.25 g.
ounce	Avoirdupois: 1/16 pound	437.5 gr.	28.3502 g.
ounce	Troy weight: 1/12 pound	480 gr.	31.1035 g.
ounce	See also ONÇA, ONCE, ONCIA, ONZA, ONZE, TAEL, UCKIA, UNCIA.		
outava	Var. of OITAVA		
packen	Russia: 3 berkovets	1083.4 lb.	491.4 kg.
paiktha	Burma: 100 kyats	3.65 lb.	1.657 kg.
pank	Calcutta: 1/4 dhan	0.11 gr.	7.3 mg.
para	North Borneo	90 lb.	40.8 kg.
pecul	Var. of PICUL.		
pennyweight	Troy weight: 1/20 oz.*	24.00 gr.	1.555 g.
perit	Moneyers' weight: obs.	1/9600 gr.	0.007 mg.
pfund	Germany	1.1023 lb.	500 g.
pice	India	156–277 gr.	10.1–17.9 g.
picul	Philippines	140 lb.	63.50 kg.
picul *	China, Japan, Singapore, etc.	133 1/3 lb.[4]	60.48 kg.[4]
pikol	Var. of PICUL.		
piso	Guinea	124 gr.	8.0 g.
pollam	Madras: 3 tolas	1.234 oz.[6]	34.99 g.[6]
pond	Java, etc. (old Dutch)	1.09 lb.	2.40 kg.
pond	Netherlands	2.2046 lb.	1 kg.
pood	Russia: 40 funt	36.113 lb.	16.38 kg.
pound	Avoirdupois: 16 oz	7000 gr.	453.59 g.
pound	Troy wt.: 12 oz.	5760 gr.	373.251 g.
pound	Tower: obs.	5400 gr.	349.92 g.
pound	See also FUNT, LIBBRA, LIBRA, LIVRE, PFUND, POND, PUND[19].		
pud	Var. of POOD		
pund	Denmark: 100 quintins	1.1023 lb.	500 g.
pund	Sweden: 100 ort: old	0.937 lb.	425.1 g.
quarter *	United States: 1/4 ton	500 or 560 lb.	226.8 or 254.0 kg.
quarter	Gt. Britain, U. S.: 1/4 cwt.	25 or 28 lb.	11.34 or 12.70 kg.
quartern	Gt. Britain: 1/4 stone	3.50 lb.	1.588 kg.
quintal	Spain, etc.: 100 libras	101.43 lb.	46.09 kg
quintal	Metric system	220.46 lb.	100 kg.
quintal	Port., Brazil	129.46 lb.	58.752 kg.
quintal	Colombia: 100 libras	110.23 lb.	50 kg.
quintal	Gt. Britain, U. S. = HUNDREDWEIGHT	100 or 112 lb.	50.80 or 45.36 kg.
quintal	Turkey: = KANTAR	124.6 lb.	56.54 kg.
quintal	Egypt: = KANTAR	99.0492 lb.	44.93 kg.
quintal	Morocco: = KINTAR	168 lb.[11]	76.2 kg.[11]
quintin, quint	Denmark: 1/100 pund	77.16 gr.	5.00 g.
ratel	See ROTL, Vocab.		
ratti, rati	India: 4 dhan *	1.80 gr.[10]	116 mg.[10]
rin	Japan: 1/10 fun	0.58 gr.	37.57 mg.
rotl	See Vocab.		
rotal, rotolo, rottolo	Vars. of ROTL.		
ruttee	Var. of RATTI.		
saga	Singapore, etc.	4.33 gr.	0.28 g.
salung	Siam: 1/4 tical	58.3 gr.	3.78 g.
sarpler	See Vocab		
score	England: local	20 or 21 lb.	9.1 or 9.5 kg.
scripulum	Var. of SCRUPULUS.		
scruple	Apoth. wt.: 1/24 ounce	20 gr.	1.296 g.
scrupulus, -lum	{ Anc. Rome: 1/24 uncia	17.47 gr.	1.132 g
	" " (est. from coins)	17.55 gr.	1.137 g.
seer	Var. of SER.		
ser, seer	India: varying *	2.057 lbs.[6]	0.933 kg.[6]
shekel	See Vocab.		
ship pound	See Vocab.		
sir	Persia: 16 miskals	2.588 oz.	73.37 g.
skålpund	Sweden: = PUND	0.937 lb.	425.1 g.
skeppund	Sweden: 400 pund	375 lb.	170.0 kg.
skippund	Denmark: 320 pund	352.7 lb.	160.0 kg.
solotnik	Var. of ZOLOTNIK.		
stone	Gt. Britain *	14 lb.	6.35 kg.
tael	China: 10 mace *	1 1/3 oz[4]	37.80 g.[4]
talent	See Vocab.		
tan	China: = PICUL	133 1/3 lb.[4]	60.48 kg.[4]
tank	India: 4 mashas	57.2–74.0 gr.	3.72–4.80 g.
tcheke, tcheki	Vars. of CHEKE		
tical	Siam: 4 salungs	233.3 gr.	15.12 g.
ticul, tical	Burma: = KYAT	255.6 gr.	16.57 g.
tod	England: for wool: old	28 lb.	12.70 kg.
tola	India: 1/5 chittak	180 gr.[6]	11.664 g.[6]
toman, tomand	Arabia: for grain	187.2 lb.[17]	84.90 kg.[17]
tomin	Spain: 1/3 adarme	9.26 gr.[14]	0.60 g.[14]
ton	See Vocab.		
tonelada (old)	Spain, etc.: 20 quintals	c. 2028 lb.	922 kg.
tonelada (metric)	Spain, etc.: = METRIC TON	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
tonelada	Port., Brazil: 13 1/2 quintals	c. 1748 lb.	793 kg.
tonne, tonneau	France: (metric ton)	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
tovar	Bulgaria, Servia: 100 okas	282.9 lb.	128.3 kg.
troy ounce	= OUNCE (troy weight)	480 gr.	31.1035 g.
tsien	Var. of CH'IEN = MACE		
uckia	Algiers	1.204 oz.	34.13 g.
uckia	Egypt	1.308 oz.	37.07 g.
uckia	Tripoli	1.077 oz.	30.52 g.
uckia	Tunis	1.117 oz.	31.68 g.
uncia	{ Anc. Rome: 1/12 libra	419.0 gr.	27.15 g.
	" " (est. from coins)	421.1 gr.	27.29 g.
vis, viss	S. India: varying	3–6 lb.	1.4–2.7 kg.
vis, viss	Burma: = PAIKTHA	3.65 lb.	1.657 kg.
wigtje	Netherlands	15.43 gr.	1.00 g.
yin	China: 2 catties	2 2/3 lb.[4]	1.210 kg.[4]
Zollpfund	Germany	1.1023 lb.	500 g.
zolotnik	Russia: 96 dolas	65.83 gr.	4.266 g.

1 At Bombay.
2 At Tabriz.
3 At Malakka.
4 Value varies locally; that given is based on value of the haikwan tael, or customs tael of China, established by treaty.
5 For wood.
6 Government standard
7 Attic standard.
8 Egyptian customs value.
9 At Paris
10 At Calcutta.
11 Usual value for produce
12 At Rome.
13 Bourbon standard.
14 For silver.
15 At Naples.
16 At Batavia.
17 At Mocha.
18 The upper figures are for Scotch troy weight; the lower ones for tron weight.
19 *Pound* is often used to translate the names of European weights of cognate origin or representing the L. *libra*.
* Further information will be found at the vocabulary entry of the name of the weight.

weight for age, *Horse Racing*, a weight apportioned to a horse according to its age, irrespective of any other penalties or allowances; — often used attributively; as, a *weight-for-age* race. — **w. of a comitant**, *Math.*, the exponent of the modulus of transformation, in the equation of the comitant; as, in $\phi(A, X) = M^p\phi(a, x)$, where ϕ is the comitant, p is the *weight*. — **w. of a reciprocant**, *Math.*, the weight of its term having the highest weight. — **w. of a resultant**, *Math.*, the continued product of the degrees of the equations of which it is the resultant. — **w. of a symmetric function** of the roots of an equation, *Math.*, the degree in *all* the roots of any term of the function. — **w. of a term of a reciprocant**, *Math.*, the sum of the exponents of the derivatives in it, each exponent multiplied by the order (of the derivative) less two. — **w. of metal**, *Gun.*, the total weight of the projectiles which can be fired from a single gun in a given time, or of those which can be fired simultaneously from any assemblage of guns, as those of a war vessel or battery. *Now Rare.* — **w. of observations**, *Astron. & Physics*, a number expressing the most probable relative value of each observation in determining the result of a series of observations of the same kind or element. — **w. of wind**, the pressure of air supplied by organ bellows to a stop or group of stops.

weight (wāt), *v. t.;* WEIGHT'ED; WEIGHT'ING. **1**. To load with a weight or weights; to make heavy; to attach weights to; as, to *weight* a horse in a race; to *weight* a whip handle.

The arrows of satire, . . . *weighted* with sense. *Coleridge.*

2. *Dyeing.* To load (fabrics), as with barite, to increase the weight, etc.
3. *Astron. & Physics.* To express by a number the probable accuracy of. See WEIGHT OF OBSERVATIONS.
4. To feel the weight of; heft. *Scot. & Dial.*
5. To oppress, as with a burden; weigh down. *Scot. & Dial.*

weight'y (wāt'ĭ), *a.;* WEIGHT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); WEIGHT'I-EST. **1**. Having much weight; heavy; ponderous; hence, fig., burdensome; as, a *weighty* body; a *weighty* responsibility. **2**. Having much importance, moment, consequence, or the like; momentous; serious; also, expressing seriousness or gravity; as, a *weighty* bearing or countenance.

Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

3. Having much force, influence, authority, or the like; as, *weighty* men. "Sundry *weighty* reasons." *Shak.*
4. Severe. *Obs. & R.* "Our *weightier* judgment." *Shak.*
Syn. — Ponderous, burdensome, onerous; forcible, momentous, efficacious, impressive, cogent. See HEAVY.

Weil's disease (wīlz). *Med.* An acute infectious febrile disease, resembling typhoid fever, with muscular pains, grave disturbance of the digestive organs, jaundice, etc.

Wein'gar'ten sur'face (vīn'gär'tĕn). [After Julius *Weingarten* (b. 1836), German mathematician.] *Math.* A surface in which the two principal radii of curvature are functions of each other.

weir (wēr), *n.* [ME. *wer*, AS. *wer;* akin to G. *wehr*, AS. *werian* to defend, protect, hinder, G. *wehren*, Goth. *warjan;* cf. Skr. *vṛ* to check, hinder. Cf. GARRET.] **1**. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for the purpose of conducting it to a mill, forming a fishpond, or the like.

weight carrier One that carries weight: esp., a race horse that can run well with a heavy impost. *Colloq.*
weight cloths. *Horse Racing.* Weighted saddlecloths.
weight'i-ly (wāt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WEIGHTY.
weight'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
weigoer. † WAYGOER, traveler.
weihe, *n.* [AS. *wǣge*. Cf. WEY, *n.*] A balance. *Obs.*
weiht. † WEIGHT, WIGHT.
weike. † WEAK, WICK.
weil (wēl). † WEAL, WELL: Scot. var. of WALE, choice, choose; var. of WEEL, whirlpool.
weilang, *adv.* Long. *Obs. Scot.*
weilawey. † WELLAWAY.
weild. † WILD, WIELD.
weile, etc. † WAIL, WEAL, etc.
weilfair. † WELFARE.
weill. † WALE, *n.* & *a.*, choice; WELL; FELE, *a.*
weillaway. † WELLAWAY.
weilot, *n.* [Cf. AS. *weggelǣte*, *weg gelǣte*.] A crossway. *Obs.*
weil'sum. † WAILSOME, woeful.
weily. † WELLY.
weind. † WEND; WENT, a way.
weine. † WEEN.
weing. † WING.
wein'scot. † WAINSCOT.
weir. † VER; WAR; WEAR; WERE, doubt.
weir'an'gle. Var. of WARIANGLE.

2. A fence of stakes, brushwood, or the like, set in a stream, tideway, or inlet of the sea, for taking fish.
3. A long notch with a horizontal edge, as in the top of a vertical plate or plank, through which water flows, used in measuring the quantity of flowing water.

weird (wērd), *n.* [ME. *wirde, werde*, AS. *wyrd* fate, fortune, fr. *weorðan* to be, to become; akin to OS. *wurd* fate, OHG. *wurt*, Icel. *urðr*. See WORTH to become.] **1.** Fate; destiny; lot; fortune. *Obs. or Archaic or Scot.*
2. [*cap.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **a** Fate personified. **b** *pl.* The Fates, or Norns.
3. *Obs. or Scot.* **a** A prophecy; prediction. **b** A spell; charm. **c** A soothsayer. **d** A fateful tale.
4. An occurrence; something which actually takes place; — chiefly in the proverb, *after word comes weird. Scot.*

weird, *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or dealing with, fate or the Fates, or destiny. "*Weird* women we!" *Scott.*
2. Of or pertaining to witchcraft; caused by, or suggesting, magical influence; hence, unearthly; uncanny; wild; as, a *weird* appearance, look, sound, etc.

Low tones, that seemed like a *weird* incantation. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — WEIRD, EERIE, UNCANNY. WEIRD is used of that which is strange, wild, or unearthly; EERIE suggests esp. an undefined dread, uneasiness, or "creepiness;" that is UNCANNY, as here compared, which is vaguely or unpleasantly mysterious; all three words, but esp. *weird*, have become of late somewhat hackneyed: — "'*Weird*' is 'played out long ago,' as Mr. Swinburne says; it is smeared over the coarse palette of the descriptive reporter" (*Sat. Rev.*; cited by *A. S. Hill*).

The ordinary reader . . . becomes chilled and daunted in the *eerie* regions to which Poe carries him. . . . Now, the effective vindication of Poe . . . is that, *weird* and bizarre and abnormal as are the themes he affected, he is essentially a realist in his method. . . . "The Telltale Heart" and . . . "The Cask of Amontillado" have had a psychological basis in the perversities of a disturbed imagination; hence the *uncanny* fascination of these and other stories of his in a similar taste. *J. M. Robertson.*

Weird Sisters. **a** The Fates. *Scot.* **b** Three witches in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." Cf. NORN.

The *Weird Sisters*, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land. *Shak.*

weird, *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot.* **a** To assign to a certain fate; to destine. **b** To foretell or assign as a fate; to predict. **c** To warn (of something foreseen).

Weis'mann-ism (vīs'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* The theories and teachings as to heredity propounded by the German biologist August Weismann, esp. in regard to germ plasm as the basis of heredity and the impossibility of transmitting acquired characteristics; — often called *Neo-Darwinism.*

weiss beer (vīs). [G. *weissbier* white beer.] A light-colored highly effervescent beer made by the top-fermentation process. See BREWING, 1.

Weit'spek-an (wĭt'spĕk-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising a group of tribes on the lower Klamath River, northwestern California. They are industrious and enterprising laborers, skilled in basketry, and formerly were noted canoe builders.

we'jack (wē'jăk), *n.* [From Amer. Indian; cf. Ojibwa *otchig*, Cree *otchek*, Montagnais *utshek*, on Hudson Bay *woodshock*, *wejack*. Cf. WOODCHUCK.] The fisher, or pekan.

we'ka (wā'kä; wē'kȧ), *n.* [Maori.] Any of several flightless New Zealand rails of the genus *Ocydromus*. The short wings each have a spur used in fighting. The birds are mischievous and thievish. Called also *wood hen.*

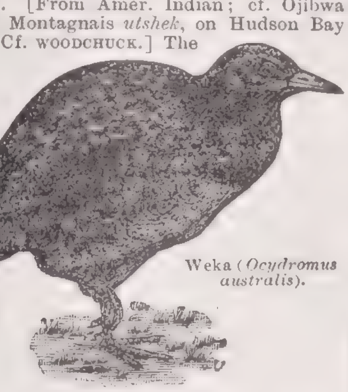
Weka (*Ocydromus australis*). 1/4

wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *a.* [ME. *welcome, welcume, wilcume*, AS. *wilcuma* a welcome guest, fr. *wil-*, as a prefix (akin to *willa* will, and *wel* well) + *cuma* a comer, fr. *cuman* to come; hence, properly, one who comes so as to please another's will; prob. influenced by ME. *wel* well; cf. Icel. *velkominn* welcome, G. *willkommen*, D. *welkom*. See WILL, *n.*; COME.] **1.** Received gladly into one's presence or companionship; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment, or company; as, a *welcome* visitor; — used elliptically, in salutation, for *you are welcome.*

When the glad soul is made Heaven's *welcome* guest. *Cowper.*

2. Giving pleasure; grateful; pleasing; as, *welcome* news. "O, *welcome* hour!" *Milton.*
3. Free or willingly permitted, as to do, to have, or enjoy anything; as, you are *welcome* to the use of my library; you are *welcome* to enter; — sometimes implying scornful indifference; as, you are *welcome* to your opinion.

wel'come, *n.* Act of welcoming or of saluting or treating as welcome; a cordial or kindly greeting to, or reception of, a guest or newcomer; as, we found a ready *welcome.*

wel'come, *v. t.*; WEL'COMED (-kŭmd); WEL'COM-ING (-kŭm-ĭng). [AS. *wilcumian.*] To greet (a visitor, or the like) with cordiality or courtesy; to receive and entertain hospitably and gladly; to make welcome; as, to *welcome* a visitor. "I *welcome* you to land." *Addison.*

weld (wĕld), *n.* Also *woald, wold*, and *would.* [ME. *welde*; akin to Scot. *wald*, G. *wau*, formerly *waude*, Dan. & Sw. *vau*, D. *wouw*.] **1.** The dyer's weed.
2. A yellow coloring matter extracted from this plant. It is used as a dye for silk, and to a limited extent for wool.

weld, *v. t.*; WELD'ED; WELD'ING. [Prob. orig. the same word as *well* to spring up, to gush; perh. fr. the Scand.; cf. Sw. *välla* to weld, *uppvälla* to boil up, to spring up, Dan. *vælde* to gush, G. *wellen* to weld. See WELL to spring.] **1.** To press or beat, as the ends of two iron bars, into intimate and permanent union, usually while softened by heat; also, to unite or form by a fusing heat, as bars or a joint in electric *welding*. *Welding* in the common way is extensively practiced with iron, and to a less extent with platinum, horn, and tortoise shell. **Electric welding**, in which the parts to be joined are heated to fusion by an electric arc (**arc welding**) or by passage of a large current through the junction, is used in uniting steel rails, making steel tubing, etc. See THERMITE; cf. 1st BRAZE, 1; SOLDER, 1.
2. To unite closely or intimately; to join closely; as, to *weld* the links in a chain of logic.

Two women faster *welded* in one love. *Tennyson.*

weld, *v. i.* To be, or be capable of being, welded.

weld, *n.* State of being welded; also, a welded joint.

weld'er (wĕl'dẽr), *n.* One that welds; specif., a step-down transformer specially constructed for electric welding.

Wel'don proc'ess (wĕl'dŭn). [After the inventor, Walter *Weldon* (1832–85), English chemist.] A process for the recovery or regeneration of manganese dioxide in making chlorine, by means of milk of lime and the oxygen of the air. The regenerated product, which is called **Weldon mud**, is a slime containing manganites of calcium and manganese, and yields chlorine when treated with hydrochloric acid.

wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* [*well* + *fare* to go. Cf. FAREWELL.] **1.** State of faring, or doing, well; state or condition in regard to well-being; esp., condition of health, happiness, prosperity, or the like; negatively, exemption from evil or calamity; as, the *welfare* of troops in the field; to care for the moral *welfare* of a child.

How to study for the people's *welfare*. *Shak.*

In whose deep eyes
Men read the *welfare* of the times to come. *Emerson.*

2. Good cheer; material plenty; also, a good thing. *Obs.*

We'lin breech mechanism (wā'lĭn). A modification of the interrupted-screw system having the threaded sectors arranged in steps at different distances from the center of rotation, so that the threaded area can be made to cover a larger proportion of the surface of the block.

welk (wĕlk), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *welken*; cf. D. & G. *welken* to wither, G. *welk* withered, OHG. *welc* moist. See WELKIN; cf. WILT.] **1.** To fade; dry up. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To decrease; to wane or cause to wane. *Obs.* "When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west." *Spenser.*

wel'kin (wĕl'kĭn), *n.* [ME. *welkene, welkne, wolcne, weolcne*, AS. *wolcen*, pl. *wolcnu*, a cloud, or *wolcne* a cloud; akin to D. *wolk*, OFries. *wolken*, OS. *wolkan*, G. *wolke*, OHG. *wolchan*, and prob. to G. *welk* withered, OHG. *welc* moist, Russ. & OSlav. *vlaga* moisture, Lith. *vilgyti* to moisten.] The vault of heaven; the sky. *Archaic or Dial.*

On the *welkne* shoon the sterres lyght. *Chaucer.*

☞ Used adjectively by Shakespeare, in the phrase "Your *welkin* eye," with uncertain meaning.

well (wĕl), *n.* [ME. *welle*, AS. *wella, wiella, wylla*; cf. also *wielle, wiell*; all akin to D. *wel* a spring or fountain, AS. *wyllan* to boil, *wielm, wylm*, surging water, Icel. *vella* to well over, to boil, G. *welle* a wave, OHG. *wella*, AS. *weallan* to well up, to boil, OFries. *walla*, OS. & OHG. *wallan*, G. *wallen*; cf. L. *volvere* to roll, Gr. *εἰλύειν* to inwrap, roll, Skr. *ūrmi* a wave. Cf. WELL, *v. i.*, VOLUBLE, WALLOW, WELD (of metal).] **1.** An issue of water from the earth; a spring; a fountain.

Begin, then, sisters of the sacred *well*. *Milton*

2. A pit or hole sunk into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, generally of a cylindrical form, and often walled with stone, bricks, tubbing, etc., to prevent the earth from caving in.
3. A shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, gas, etc.
4 A source of supply; fountain; wellspring. "This *well* of mercy." *Chaucer.* "A *well* of serious thought." *Keble.*

Dan Chaucer, *well* of English undefiled. *Spenser.*

5. Any of various hollowed vessels; as, an ink*well*.
6. Any space so inclosed, partially inclosed, or otherwise constructed or shaped, as to suggest, or be likened to, a well for water; specif., in English law courts, a space before the judges' bench, usually for lawyers, esp. solicitors.
7. *Naut.* **a** An inclosure in the middle of a vessel's hold, around the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve the pumps from damage and facilitate their inspection. **b** A compartment in the hold of a fishing vessel, tight at the sides, but having holes in the bottom to let in water to keep fish alive. **c** A vertical passage in the stern into which an auxiliary screw propeller may be drawn up. **d** The cockpit. *Rare.* **e** That part of the main deck between the raised forecastle and the poop of a well-decked vessel. **f** A vertical passage in the bow of some old-style monitors in which the anchor is stowed.
8. In technical uses: **a** *Mil.* A shaft or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries; a shaft. **b** *Arch.* An opening through floors, as for a staircase or an elevator; a wellhole. **c** *Metal.* The lower part of a furnace, into which the metal falls. **d** *Engin.* A hollow cylinder of masonry sunk to form a foundation.
9. A whirlpool; a dangerous eddy; — esp. applied to eddies near the northern coast of Scotland.
10. The dark center of a diamond cut too thick.

well (wĕl), *v. i.*; WELLED (wĕld); WELL'ING. [ME. *wellen* to well up, boil, melt, AS. *wyllan*, fr. *weallan.* See WELL, *n.*; cf. WELD, *v. t.*] To issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; spring; as, tears *welling* from the eyes; the song *welled* from her lips. *Bryant.*

well, *v. t.* **1.** To boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To pour forth from or as if from a well. *Spenser.*

well, *adv.*; *compar.* BET'TER (bĕt'ẽr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst). [ME. *wel*, AS. *wel*; akin to OS., OFries., & D. *wel*, G. *wohl*, OHG. *wola, wela*, Icel. & Dan. *vel*, Sw. *väl*, Goth. *waila*; originally meaning, according to one's will or wish; cf. Skr. *vara* best, as n., wish. See WILL, *v. t.*; cf. WEALTH.]
1. In such manner as is desirable or pleasing; as one could wish; satisfactorily; favorably; fortunately; as, the venture resulted *well*; to dine *well*. "Fair sir, you are *well* o'erta'en." *Shak.* "It boded *well* to you." *Dryden.*

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

2. In a good or proper manner; justly; rightly; worthily; not ill; hence, excellently; as, to cook, sing, talk, etc., *well*. "*Well* done, good and faithful servant." *Matt.* xxv. 23.
3. To a good, proper, or suitable degree; suitably; abundantly; fully; adequately; as, to eat *well*; to be *well* satisfied or pleased.

Lot . . . beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was *well* watered everywhere. *Gen.* xiii. 10.

We are *well* able to overcome it. *Num.* xiii. 30.

4. Hence, in accordance with the occasion, the circumstances, one's condition, or the like; with reason, propriety, or the like; properly; as, I cannot *well* refuse.

Know
In measure what the mind may *well* contain. *Milton.*

5. To the full degree or extent; fully; quite; as, he was *well* out of sight; he arrived before dinner had *well* begun; — also, used formerly of numbers, quantities, etc. "*Well* nine and twenty in a company." *Chaucer.*

Jesus is not dead; he is very *well* alive. *Emerson.*

6 To a considerable extent; considerably; not a little; far; as, he reached *well* forward; he rode *well* in advance.

Old and *well* stricken in age. *Gen.* xviii. 11.

7. Very; much. *Obs.* "*Wel* few." *Piers Plowman.*

☞ *Well* is sometimes used elliptically for *it is well*, as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done, and sometimes it expresses concession, or is merely expletive; as, *well*, the work is done; *well, well*, be it so.

well enough, well or good in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration. — **w. in**, having made purchases of stocks which have risen in value; — said of a speculator; hence, in a general sense, prosperous; well off. *Colloq., Australia.* — **w. nigh**, almost; very nearly. — **w. off**, in good condition; esp., in good condition as to property or any advantages; thriving; prosperous. — **w. to do**, well off; prosperous; also, indicative or characteristic of prosperity; — attributively usually **well-to-do.** "The class *well to do* in the world." *Newman.* — **w. to live**, well off; well to do. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*

well, *a.* **1.** In accordance with desire or advantage; good or desirable in any way; fortunate; advantageous; satisfactory; suitable; proper; — now only predicative; as, it is *well* for him that he came; all is *well*; the sport is *well* enough for boys; it is not *well* to anger him.

It was *well* with us in Egypt. *Num.* xi. 18.

2. Being in health; sound in body and mind; not ailing, diseased, or sick; healthy; as, a *well* man.

Is your father *well*? *Gen.* xliii. 27.

3. Being in satisfactory condition or circumstances; well off; as, he will not change while he is as *well* where he is.
4. Being in favor; favored. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
5. *Marine Insurance.* Safe; as, a ship warranted *well* at a certain day and place.

well'a-day' (wĕl'ȧ-dā'), *interj.* [Corrupted fr. *wellaway.*] Alas! Wellaway! *Shak.*

well'a-way' (-wā'), *interj.* [ME. *weilawey* (cf. *walawa*, fr. AS.); *wei* wo! (fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *vei*, akin to AS. *wā*) + *la* lo! (AS. *lā*) + *wei* wo! cf. AS. *wā lā wā*. See WOE.] An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret.

well'a-way', *n.* Woe; lamentation. *Obs.*

well'-be'ing, *n.* State or condition of being well; welfare; as, virtue is essential to the *well-being* of men.

well'-born' (87), *a.* [Cf. AS. *welboren.*] Born of a family of good, or, formerly, of noble or high, standing.

well'-bred' (87), *a.* **1.** Having good breeding; refined in manners; polite; cultivated.

I am as *well-bred* as the earl's granddaughter. *Thackeray.*

2. Of good breed, as an animal; also, formerly, having a good pedigree; well-born, as a person.

well'-con-duct'ed (87), *a.* **1.** Well led or managed.
2. Of good conduct or behavior.

well deck. *Naut.* A space on the main deck of a vessel inclosed by the bulwarks and by partial decks forward and aft; — chiefly used attributively of a vessel having such a deck space; as, a *well-deck* steamer. See DECK, *n.*, 2.

well'-do'er (wĕl'dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does well; specif.: **a** One who lives correctly or performs good deeds. **b** One who prospers or is well to do. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **well'-do'ing**, *n. & a.*

Wel'ler, Sam'u-el (wĕl'ẽr). Mr. Pickwick's man in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," remarkable for his shrewdness, humor, easy impudence, coolness, and shiftiness in an emergency, for his fidelity to his master's interests, and for his intimate knowledge of London low life. He speaks the cockney dialect, and uses many odd comparisons. His

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weird'less, *a.* Ill-fated; also, improvident; worthless. *Scot.*
weird'ly, *adv.* of WEIRD.
weird'ly (wērd'lĭ), *a.* Weird; ghostly; happy; fortunate. *Scot.*
weird'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
weire. † WEAR, to defend.
weir'ly. † WARELY; WARLY, *a.*
weir'ly, *adv.* Warily. *Obs. Scot.*
weise (wīz). Scot. var. of WISE, *v.*
weisith. † WOSITH. [TISM.
we'ism (wē'ĭz'm), *n.* = WEGO-
Weiss'nicht-wo' (vīs'nĭkt-vō'), *n.* See TEUFELSDRÖCKH, HERR.
weit (wēt). † WAIT, WIT; Scot. var. of WET, *a. & v.* [ER.
weith'er. † WEATHER, WETH-
weive. † WAIVE.
wei-verinde. † WAYFARAND.
wei'ward. † WAYWARD.
weiwode. † VOIVODE.
weize (wīz). Scot. var. of WISE, *v.*
we'kau (wē'kô), *n.* [Maori *whekau.*] The laughing owl.
weke. † WEAK, WEEK, WICK.
weke, *a. & n.* [Cf. OLG. *weke* a moist spot, Icel. *vökva, vökvi*, moisture.] Wet. *Obs.*
weked. † WICKED.
we-keen' (wē-kēn'), *n.* The meadow pipit. *Local, Brit.*
weket. † WICKET.
wekit. † WICKED.
wel. Well. *Ref. Sp.* [WHEEL.
wel. † WAL, slaughter; WEAL;
wel. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WELL, *adv. & a.*
welany. † VILLAINY.
welanys. † VILLAINOUS.
wel'a-way'. Var. of WELLAWAY.
wel'a-wo. † WELLAWAY.
wela-wylle, *a.* [Cf. WELL, *adv.*, and Icel. *villa* a going astray, *villr* wild, bewildered.] Very lonesome: desert. *Obs.*
wela-wynne, *a.* [Cf. WELL, *adv.*, and AS. *wyn(n)* delight, pleasure.] Very joyous. *Obs.* — **wela-wynnely**, *adv.* *Obs.*
wel'-be-gone', *a.* [See WELL; BEGO.] Contented; happy. *Obs.*
welbesein. † WELL-BESEEN.
Welch, welch'er, etc. Vars. of WELSH, WELSHER, etc.
wel'come-ly, *adv.* of WELCOME.
wel'come-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wel'com-er, *n.* One who welcomes. [etc. *Ref. Sp.*
wel'cum, wel'cumd. Welcome,
weld (wĕld). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WIELD.
weld. Welled. *Ref. Sp.*
weld, *a.* Weldable; specif., made without complete fusion; as, *weld* iron (wrought iron, *Obsoles.*); *weld* steel (*Now Rare*). See IRON, *n.*, 1.
weld'a-ble (wĕl'dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **weld'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [WOULD.
welde. † FIELD, WEALD, WIELD,
welde, *n.* [AS. *gewyld.*] Power; dominion. *Obs.* [benefit. *Obs.*
weldeed, *n.* [AS. *weldǣd.*] A
welden. † WIELD.
weldent. † WEALDENT.
welder. † WIELDER, governor.
weld'ing pow'der. A powder used as a flux in welding.
weld'less, *a.* See -LESS.
weld'-seed' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
weld'y. † WIELDY.
wele. † WEAL; WEEL, whirlpool; WELL; WILL, *v.*
wele, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *velja*, akin to E. *wale* to choose.] To choose; pick out. *Obs.*
wele-a-way. † WELLAWAY.
weleful. † WEALFUL.
welethe. † WEALTH. [wither.
welew. † WILLOW; WALLOW,
Welf (wĕlf). Var. of GUELPH.
wel'fare, *v. i.* To thrive; prosper. *Obs.*
wel'ful, *a.* † WEALFUL. *Scot.*
welgest, *superl.* of WELL, *a.* *Obs.*
weli, *a.* [AS. *welig.*] Wealthy; opulent. *Obs.*
welk, *n.* A whelk. *Now Rare.*
welk, welke. Obs. pret. of WALK.
welked (wĕlkt). Var. of WHELKED.
welkene, welkne. † WELKIN.
well. † WILL, *v.*
well, *n.* Weal; well-being. *Obs.*
well, *v. t.* [ME. *wellen* to melt, weld.] To forge; weld. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [shall.
we'll. Short for *we will* or *we*
well'a-neer', *interj.* = WELLADAY. *Obs.*
well'-ap-point'ed, *a.* **1.** Having good and complete equipment. **2.** Auspicious. *Obs.* — **well'-ap-point'ed-ness**, *n.*
wel'lat (wĕl'ȧt), *n.* [Tasmanian *welleetya.*] The king parrakeet.
well'-a-year', *interj.* Welladay. *Obs.*
well'-be-gone', *a.* Happy; prosperous. *Obs.*
Well'-Be-lov'ed, the. See BIEN-AIMÉ, LE. [comely. *Obs.*
well'-be-seen', *a.* Seemly;
well boat. = WELL SMACK.
well'-breathed' (-brĕtht'), *a.* Having good breathing capacity; strong-lunged.
well'-carse', *n.* [AS. *wyllecærse.* See WELL, *n.*; CARSE, CRESS.] Water cress. *Obs.*
well decker. A well-deck vessel.
well drain. **a** A well or pit for draining wet land. **b** A drain discharging into a well.
well'-drain', *v. t.* To drain (land) by well drains from which the water is pumped out.
wel'ler, *n.* A welder of metal. *Obs.* [O's.
wellesay, *interj.* = WELLAWAY.
well'-eye', *n.* The orifice of a well; a pool or spring. *Scot.*

father, Tony Weller, is a fat, broad-brimmed, great-coated, many-waistcoated, mottled-faced English stage coachman.

well'-fa'vored, *or* **-fa'voured** (87), *a.* Handsome ; of fine favor, or appearance ; pleasing to the eye.

Rachel was beautiful and *well-favored.* *Gen* xxix. 17.

well'-found' (87), *a.* **a** Found well or good ; tried and approved ; also, commendable. *Obs.* **b** Well or thoroughly found, or provided ; as, a *well-found* ship.

well'head' (wĕl'hĕd'), *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.

At the *wellhead* the purest streams arise. *Spenser.*

well'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* **a** The open space in a floor, to accommodate a staircase. **b** The open space about which a stair turns, or between it and the floor.
2. *Mach.* A cavity for movement of a counterbalance, etc.

wel'ling-ton (wĕl'ĭng-tŭn), *n.* **1.** A Wellington boot.
2. *Engin.* A traveler on legs to clear obstructions, used on gantries, etc.
3. *Card Playing.* See NAPOLEON, 2.

Wellington boot. [After the Duke of *Wellington.*] A riding boot for men, the front of which came above the knee ; also, a similar shorter boot worn under the trousers.

well'-knit' (87), *a.* Firmly constructed, compacted, or framed ; as, a *well-knit* athlete ; a *well-knit* argument.

well'-known' (87), *a.* Fully known ; generally known or acknowledged ; as, a *well-known* fact.

A church well known with a *well-known* rite. *M. Arnold.*

well'-nigh', *adv.* Almost ; nearly. *Chaucer.*

well'-read' (wĕl'rĕd' ; 87), *a.* Of extensive reading; deeply versed through reading ; — often followed by *in.*

well room. **1.** A room where a well or spring is situated, esp. one built over a mineral spring.
2. *Naut.* A depression in the bottom of a boat, into which water may run, to be then bailed out. *Rare.*

well shrimp. Any of various crustaceans, usually blind and white, living in subterranean waters, often in wells.

wells'ite (wĕlz'īt), *n.* [After Prof. H. L. *Wells* (b. 1855), American chemist.] *Min.* A silicate of aluminium, calcium, barium, and potassium, $(Ba,Ca,K_2)Al_2Si_3O_{10}\cdot3H_2O$, of the phillipsite group, occurring in glassy colorless or white monoclinic crystals. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 2.28-2.37.

well'-spo'ken (87), *a.* [*well* + *speak*, p. p. *spoken.* See SPEAK.] **1.** Speaking well ; speaking with fitness or grace ; speaking kindly. "A knight *well-spoken.*" *Shak.*
2. Spoken with propriety ; as, *well-spoken* words.

well'spring' (wĕl'sprĭng'), *n.* [AS. *wyllspring, welsprynge.* See WELL, *n.* ; SPRING, *n.*] A fountainhead ; a spring. *Obs.* except, fig., in sense of : a source of continual supply.

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life unto him that hath it ; but the instruction of fools is folly. *Prov.* xvi. 22.

well'-tem'pered (-tĕm'pẽrd ; 87), *a.* Tuned in equal temperament ; — used in the English title of J. S. Bach's famous "Wohltemperirtes Clavier," a collection of preludes and fugues, finished in 1744, and written in all the major and minor keys in order to exhibit the system of equal temperament, which was then new.

well'-tim'bered (-tĭm'bẽrd ; 87), *a.* **1.** Having a good quantity of growing timber, as a tract of land.
2. Well braced or strengthened by timbers, as a house or mine ; hence, strongly put together.

well'-to-do' (-tōō-dōō'), *a.* Prosperous. See *well to do*, under WELL, *adv.*

well'-worn' (87), *a.* **1.** Showing the effects of having been much used or worn ; as, *well-worn* shoes ; hence, made stale or threadbare by use ; as, a *well-worn* quotation.
2. Worn well or properly. *Rare.*

Wels'bach (wĕlz'băk ; -bäk ; G. vĕls'bäk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Auer von Welsbach or the incandescent gas burner invented by him. — **Welsbach burner**, a burner in which the combustion of a mixture of air and gas or vapor is employed to heat to incandescence a mantle composed of thoria and ceria. The mantle is made by soaking a "stocking" (see STOCKING, *n.*, 2 **b**) in a solution of nitrates of thorium and cerium (approx. 99 : 1), drying, and igniting to burn the thread and convert the nitrates into oxides, which remain as a fragile ash. The light far exceeds that obtained from the same amount of gas with the ordinary fishtail burner, but has a slightly greenish hue.

welsh (wĕlsh), *v. t. & i.* ; WELSHED (wĕlsht) ; WELSH'ING. **a** To cheat by avoiding payment of bets ; — said esp. of an absconding bookmaker at a race track. *Slang.* **b** To avoid dishonorably the fulfillment of a pecuniary obligation. *Slang.*

Welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* [AS. *wælisc, welisc*, fr. *wealh* a stranger, foreigner, not of Saxon origin, a Welshman, a Celt, Gael ; akin to OHG. *walh*, whence G. *wälsch* or *welsch*, Celtic, Welsh, Italian, French, foreign, strange, OHG. *walhisc* ; from the name of the Celtic tribe. See WALNUT ; cf. WALLACHIAN.] Of or pert. to Wales or its inhabitants. Welsh, *or* Scotch, bait, letting a horse stop to rest at the top of a hill. — **W. Calvinistic Methodist Church.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **W. Calvinistic Methodist Connexion.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **W. cattle**, one of several breeds or strains of large hardy beef cattle allied to the Sussex and Devon. The best types are black. — **W. drake**, the gadwall. *Local, U. S.* — **W. flannel**, a fine kind of flannel made from the fleece of the sheep of the Welsh mountains, and largely manufactured by hand. — **W. glaive** *or* **hook**, a weapon of the halberd or poleax type, with a hook opposite the blade, used in former times by the Welsh. — **W. groining**, underpitch groining. — **W. harp**, *Music*, a large triple harp, with two rows of strings tuned diatonically in unison, the third supplying the chromatic sharps and flats ; — originally used in Wales. — **W. medlar**, the azarole. — **W. mortgage**, *Law*, a species of mortgage in which the mortgagee may keep the rents and profits without account, in satisfaction of interest, but cannot enforce payment of the principal, and the mortgagor can redeem at any time by payment of the principal. It is now obsolete. Cf. LIVING PLEDGE. — **W. mountain sheep**, one of a breed of pure white, horned sheep bred in Wales and noted for their mutton (**Welsh mutton**). — **W. onion**, a Siberian species of *Allium* (*A. fistulosum*) having hollow inflated stalks and leaves, but scarcely any bulb. It is said to have been introduced from Germany, and to have derived its name from the German word *wälsch*, foreign. — **W. parsley**, hemp, or a hangman's halter of hemp. *Obs. & Jocular.* — **W. poppy**, a papaveraceous plant (*Meconopsis cambrica*) of western Europe. — **W. Presbyterian Church**, in the United States, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church. — **W. rabbit**, a dish, variously made, of melted or toasted cheese, usually mixed with ale or beer, poured over toasted bread or crackers ; — sometimes erroneously called *Welsh rarebit.* — **W. runt**, one of the Welsh cattle. — **W. soup**, pig's-head soup. — **W. terrier**, one of a breed of black-and-tan wire-haired terriers of about twenty pounds weight. — **W. vault**, an underpitch vault.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *n.* **1.** The language of Wales, or of the Welsh people. See CELTIC, *n.* It possesses an extensive literature in prose and poetry, dating according to tradition from the 6th century, although authentic documents date mostly from the 12th and succeeding centuries.
2. (Used only as a *pl.*) The natives or inhabitants of Wales. The Welsh call themselves *Cymry*, a Welshman *Cymro*, their country *Cymru* (of which the adjective is *Cymreig*), and their language *Cymraeg.* Cf. CELT.

welsh'er (wĕl'shẽr), *n.* One who welshes ; esp., one who at a race track makes bets or receives money to be bet, and absconds without paying his losses or returning the money intrusted to him. *Slang.*

Welsh'man (wĕlsh'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A native or inhabitant of Wales ; one of the Welsh.
2. [*l. c.*] **a** A squirrel fish. **b** The large-mouthed black bass. *Southern U. S.*

welt (wĕlt), *n.* [ME. *welte*, perh. fr. W. *gwald* a hem, a welt, *gwaldu* to welt or to hem, or cf. ME. *welten* to overturn (cf. WELTER).] **1.** That which, being sewed or otherwise fastened to an edge or border, serves to guard, strengthen, or adorn it ; as : **a** A small cord covered with cloth, sewed on a seam or border to strengthen it ; or an edge of cloth folded on itself, usually over a cord, and sewed down. **b** A hem, border, or fringe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** In shoemaking, a narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole. **d** In steam boilers and sheet-iron work, a strip riveted upon the edges of plates that form a butt joint. **e** *Carp.* A strip of wood fastened over a flush seam or joint, or an angle, to strengthen it. **f** In machine-made stockings, a strip, or flap, knitted on the stocking after forming.
2. *Her.* A narrow border, as of an ordinary, but not extending around the ends.
3. A wale, or ridge raised on the flesh or skin by a blow ; a blow, esp. one that may raise a wale. *Colloq. or Dial.*

welt, *v. t.* ; WELT'ED ; WELT'ING. **1.** To furnish with a welt ; to sew or fasten a welt on ; as, to *welt* a boot, seam.
2. To beat or lash, esp. so as to raise a welt. *Colloq.*

‖ **Welt'an'schau'ung** (vĕlt'än'shou'ōōng), *n.* ; *pl.* WELTANSCHAUUNGEN (-ĕn). [G.] Lit., world view ; a conception of the course of events in, and of the purpose of, the world as a whole, forming a philosophical view or apprehension of the universe ; the general idea embodied in a cosmology.

wel'ter (wĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* ; WEL'TERED (-tẽrd) ; WEL'TER-ING. [ME. *weltren* (cf *walteren*, freq. of ME. *walten* to roll over), freq. of ME. *welten* to overturn, AS. *wieltan* to roll ; akin to LG. *weltern*, G. *walzen* to roll, to waltz, sich *wälzen* to welter, OHG. *walzan* to roll, Icel. *velta*, Dan. *vælte*, Sw. *vältra, välta* ; cf. Goth. *waltjan* ; prob. akin to E. *wallow*, *well*, v. i. See WELL, *v. i.* ; cf. WALTZ.] **1.** To tumble about or wallow, as a hog in mire ; to roll while prostrate, esp. in a liquid ; hence, fig., to wallow in something regarded as sinful or degraded.

When we *welter* in pleasures and idleness. *Latimer.*

2. To rise and fall tumultuously, or roll, toss, or tumble, as waves ; as, the people's passions *weltered* in revolution. "*Weltering* waves." *Milton.* "*Weltering* sea." *Trench.*
3. To move unsteadily ; to reel ; stagger. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See GROVEL.

wel'ter (wĕl'tẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To roll or roll over ; upset. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To effect or accomplish with or by weltering. *Rare.* "*Weltering* your way." *Carlyle.*

wel'ter, *n.* Act or motion of weltering ; a rising and falling tumultuously or a rolling or tumbling, as of waves ; hence, confusion ; turmoil ; as, the *welter* of the tempest.

The foul *welter* of our . . . controversies. *Carlyle.*

wel'ter, *a.* *Horse Racing.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a race in which welterweights are carried.

wel'ter-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* **1.** *Horse Racing.* A weight of 28 pounds (one of 40 pounds is called a *heavy welterweight*) sometimes imposed in addition to weight for age, chiefly in steeplechases and hurdle races.
2. A boxer or wrestler whose weight is intermediate between that of a lightweight and that of a middleweight.

welt'ing, *n.* **1.** A sewed, ribbed, or quilted or otherwise thickened edging ; a welt ; also, material for welts.
2. A beating, such as might raise welts. *Colloq.*

‖ **Welt'schmerz'** (vĕlt'shmĕrts'), *n.* [G., fr. *welt* world + *schmerz* pain. See WORLD ; SMART, *v. i.*] Sorrow or sadness over the present or future evils or woes of the world in general ; sentimental pessimism.

A new, a different, and alas ! a more real sadness has taken its place — the modern world sadness, the *Weltschmerz*, which infects all we do and are. *William Watson.*

wen (wĕn), *n.* [AS. *wenn* ; akin to D. *wen*, LG. *wene.*] **a** *Med.* An indolent, encysted tumor of the skin ; esp., a sebaceous cyst. **b** *Veter.* = CLYER **a**.

wench (wĕnch ; 140), *n.* [ME. *wenche*, for *wenchel* child, AS. *wencel, wincel*, child ; perh. akin to AS. *wancol* unstable, wavering, and E. *wink.*] **1.** A child of either sex. *Obs.*
2. A girl or maiden ; damsel. *Now Dial. or Archaic.*

A pretty, buxom, blue-eyed little *wench.* *W. Black.*

3. A female servant ; a serving maid ; as, a kitchen *wench.*
4. A lewd woman ; a strumpet.

She shall be called his *wench* or his leman. *Chaucer.*

5. A colored woman, esp. a servant. *Colloq., U. S.*

wench, *v. i.* ; WENCHED (wĕncht ; 140) ; WENCH'ING. To consort with wenches ; esp., to commit fornication ; also, *Dial. Eng.*, to go courting.

wend (wĕnd), *v. i.* ; WEND'ED, *Obs.* WENT ; WEND'ING. [AS. *wendan* to turn, to go, caus. of *windan* to wind ; akin to OS. *wendian*, OFries. *wenda* to turn, D. *wenden*, G. *wenden*, Icel. *venda*, Sw. *vända*, Dan. *vende*, Goth. *wandjan.* See WIND to turn ; cf. WENT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To turn round. **b** To shift ; change ; alter. **c** To proceed on one's way ; to depart. **d** To disappear ; to pass away ; to vanish. **e** To go ; pass ; to move about.

And thurgh the strete men mighte ryde or *wende.* *Chaucer.*

2. To betake one's self or direct one's course ; to travel. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.*

To Athens shall the lovers *wend.* *Shak.*

wend, *v. t.* **1.** To turn round or over ; to shift. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Cursor Mundi.*
2. *Obs.* **a** To change ; alter ; convert. *Dan Michel.* **b** To translate. **c** To overthrow ; strike down.
3. To direct ; to proceed on ; — used esp. in, *to wend one's way. Chiefly Poetic.* "Great voyages to *wend.*" *Surrey.*

Wend (wĕnd), *n.* One of a Slavic people of eastern Germany, chiefly peasants of Lusatia. Cf. SORB.

Wend'ish (wĕn'dĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Wends or their language. — *n.* The language of the Wends. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Wên'-li' (wŭn'lē'), *n.* [Chin. *wên2 li3.*] The higher literary idiom of Chinese, that of the canonical books and of all composition pretending to literary standing. It employs a classical or academic diction, and a more condensed and sententious style than the Mandarin, from which it differs also in the doubling and arrangement of words.

Wen'lock (wĕn'lŏk), *n.* *Geol.* The middle subdivision of the Upper Silurian in Great Britain ; — so named from the typical locality in Shropshire, England.

wen'nish (-ĭsh) / **wen'ny** (-ĭ) } *a.* [From WEN.] Having the nature of a wen ; resembling a wen.

went (wĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of WEND ; — now used only as a preterit of *go.* See GO.

wen'tle-trap' (wĕn't'l-trăp'), *n.* [D. *wenteltrap* a wind-

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well'fare'. † WELFARE.
well'fared', *a.* Also **well'-faured'**. = WELL-FAVORED *Scot.* — **well'fared'ly.** *adv. Scot.*
well'-fixed', *a.* Well-to-do ; prosperous. *Dial. or Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*
well'-giv'en, *a.* Given to well-doing. *Obs.*
well'-graced' (-grāst'), *a.* Well liked ; popular.
well grass. Water cress. *Scot.*
well'-groomed' (-grōōmd'), *a.* Of a person, well-dressed and scrupulously neat.
well house. A house or room built around a well, as for dairy purposes.
well'ing, *n.* Act of that which wells, or flows.
Wel'ling-to'ni-a (wĕl'ĭng-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the Duke of *Wellington.*] Syn. of SEQUOIA.
wellit, *p. p.* Mixed ; blended. *Obs. Scot.*
well'-left', *a.* Left well-to-do by the death of some one. *Obs. or R.*
well'-less, *a.* See -LESS.
well'-lik'ing, *a.* In good condition or of a good appearance ; good-looking ; clever. *Obs.*
well'-looked', *a.* Good-looking. *Obs.*
well'-man'nered (-măn'ẽrd ; 87), *a.* Polite ; well-bred.
well'more', *adv.* Much more. *Obs.*
well'most, *adv.* Well-nigh ; almost. *Obs.*
well'-na'tured (-nā'tŭrd ; 87), *a.* Good-natured.
well'near', *adv.* Almost; nearly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
well'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wel'low (wĕl'ō), *v. i.* [See WALLOW to wither.] To fade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wellqueme, *n.* [AS. *wel*, adv., well + *cwēme* pleasing.] Pleasure. *Obs.*
well'-seen', *a.* Having seen much ; hence, accomplished ; experienced. *Obs.*
well'-set', *a.* **1.** Properly or firmly set. **2.** Well put together ; having symmetry of parts.
Wells lamp (wĕlz). A flare lamp of great brilliancy, burning tar oil converted into gas by passing through the heated burner. The oil is forced into the burner by air pressure, created over the oil in the receiver by a hand air pump.
well smack. *Naut.* See 1st SMACK.
well'soon', *adv.* Very soon. *Obs.*
well'-sped' (87), *a.* Having good success.
well staircase, stairs, etc. *Arch.* A staircase or stairs having a wellhole.
well'strand' (wĕl'strănd'), *n.* A stream from a spring. *Scot.*
well sweep. = SWEEP, *n.*, 11.
well'-thewed' (-thūd' ; 87), *a.* Having good thews ; well-knit ; also, *Obs.*, having good mental or moral characteristics.
well'-to-live', *a.* Also **well'-to-pass'**. = WELL-TO-DO. *Scot.*
well tomb. A tomb the entrance to which is a well-like shaft.
welluwe. † WELLOW.
well'-wared' (wĕl'wârd' ; -wârd'), *a.* Well-spent ; also, well-earned. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
well'-willed', *a.* Well-disposed ; generous. *Scot.*
well'-will'er, *n.* A well-wisher. *Obs. or Scot.*
well'-will'ing. well'-will'y, *a.* = WELL-WILLED. *Obs. or Scot.*
well'will'ing, *n.* Good will. *Obs.*
well'-wish', *n.* A good or kindly wish. *Obs. or Scot.*
well'-wished', *a.* Held in good will ; given with good will *Obs.*
well'-wish'er, *n.* One who wishes another well.
well'y (wĕl'ĭ), *adv.* Well-nigh. *Dial. Eng.*
welm, *n.* [AS *welm, wielm, wylm.*] Spring ; fountain ; also, boil ; tumor. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To well or boil up. *Obs.*
welme, *v. t.* [Cf. WHELM.] To reverse. *Obs.*
welneere, welner. † WELLNEAR.
welnyegh. † WELL-NIGH.
weloo. *interj.* An exclamation expressing grief. *Obs.*
welowe. † WALLOW, WILLOW.
welp, welplich. † WHELP, WHELPLY.
wels (vĕls), *n.* [G.] The sheatfish.
welschap. A form for *well shape*, beauty of figure. *Obs.*
welsche. † WALLOWISH, insipid.
welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* = WALLOWISH. *Dial. Eng.*
Welsh'land, *n.* Wales. *Rare.*
welsh'nut', *n.* [Cf. WELSH, NUT ; cf. WALNUT.] A walnut. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
welsom. A form for WEALSOME, prosperous. *Obs.*
welt. † WALT.
welt (wĕlt). Dial. Eng. var. of WILT, *v.*
welt, *n.* Quilt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
welt, *v. i.* [See WELTER.] To turn ; roll ; overturn ; upset. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **Welt'an'sicht** (vĕlt'än'zĭkt), *n.* [G.] A world view ; an aspect in which the universe is regarded ; a special view or apprehension of reality as a whole.
welte. Obs. pret. of WIELD.
welt'ed, *a* Ropy ; stringy.
welt'ed, *a.* Quilted or wadded, esp. in narrow strips.
wel'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. WILT, *v. i.*] To wither ; wilt. *Rare.*
‖ **Welt'geist'** (vĕlt'gīst'), *n.* [G.] World spirit ; anima mundi.
welth, welth'y. Obs. or ref. sp. of WEALTH, WEALTHY.
‖ **Welt'li'te-ra-tur'** (vĕlt'lĭt'ē-rȧ-tōōr'), *n.* [G.] Lit., world literature ; universal literature.
welwel. A form for *wellwell*, very well. *Obs.*
welwet. † VELVET.
welwilling, *a.* [Cf. AS. *welwillende.*] Benevolent. *Obs.*
welwin. † WALLOW.
Wel-witsch'i-a (wĕl-wĭch'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Friedrich *Welwitsch* (1806-72).] *Bot.* Syn. of TUMBOA.
welworth, *a.* Very worthy. *Obs.*
welwot. † VELVET.
wely, *a.* [AS. *welig* wealthy. Cf. WEAL prosperity.] Happy. *Obs.*
wem (wĕm), *n.* [AS. *wam, wamm*, but influenced by the v. See WEM, *v.*] **1.** Spot ; stain ; flaw. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** Harm ; hurt. *Obs.*
wem, *v. t.* [AS. *wemman*, fr. *wamm* a spot, stain.] To stain ; harm ; corrupt. *Obs.*
wem. Obs. or dial. Eng. of WAME.
wemb. † WOMB.
wem'ble (wĕm''l). Dial. Eng. of WHEMMEL.
weme (wēm). Dial. Eng. of WHEEM, *a.*
wemel. † WAMBLE.
wemen. Obs. or dial. pl. of WOMAN.
wem'less, *a.* Having no blemish ; spotless. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wemmand, *n.* [AS. *wemmend.*] Fornicator ; adulterer. *Obs.*
wemme. † WEM.
wem'my, *a.* Blemished ; tainted. *Obs.*
wem'my, *v. t.* = WEM. *Obs.*
wemod, *a.* [AS. *wēamōd* ; *wēa* woe, evil, malice + *mōd* mind.] Angry ; peevish ; sullen. *Obs.* — **wemodness**, *n.* *Obs.*
wemytacion. † WAYMENTATION.
wen (wān), *n.* = WYN.
wen. † WHEN.
Wen'chau' (wĕn'chou'), *n.* A dialect of Chinese. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
wench'el, *n.* [See WENCH.] A maid ; also, a child. *Obs.*
wench'en. † WINCE.
wench'er, *n.* One who wenches
wench'less, *a.* See -LESS.
wencust. Obs. pret. & p. p. of VANQUISH.
wend, *v. i.* To wane ; decrease. *Obs.*
wend, *n.* *Eng. Law.* In early records, a large extent of ground ; a perambulation ; a circuit. *Obs.*
wende Obs. pret. of WEEN.
Wend'ic (wĕn'dĭk), *a. & n.* = WENDISH.
wene, *n.* [AS. *wēn.* See WEEN, *v.*] *Obs.* **1.** Weening ; hope ; expectation ; inclination. **2.** Supposition ; opinion ; conjecture ; doubt.
wene, *a.* [AS. *wēne* (in comp.).] Hopeful. *Obs.*
wene. † WEAN, *v.* ; WEEN.
weneth. Obs. corrupt. of UNEATH.
weng. wenge. † VENGE, WING.
wenim. † VENOM.
wenion. † WANION.
wenliche, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wēnlīc* fair, comely. See WENE hope.] Hopeful ; pleasant ; good. *Obs.*
wenne. † WEN, WHEN, WHENNE, WHENCE, WINNE.
wen'nel (wĕn''l), *n.* = WEANEL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Wens'ley-dale' (wĕnz'lĭ-dāl'), *n.* [From *Wensleydale*, Yorkshire, England.] One of an English breed of white sheep largely descended from crosses of Teeswater with Leicester.
went. Obs. pret. & p. p of WEEN.
went, *n.* [Cf. WEND, *v.*, and AS. *wend* a course, an alternative.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Course ; progress ; travel *Obs.* **b** Way ; device. *Obs* **c** A crossroad ; a road ; lane ; passageway ; an alley.
wen'tle, *v. i.* To turn or toss about. *Obs.*
wenyal. † VENIAL.
wenyand. † WANIAND.
wen'zel (vĕn'tsĕl), *n.* [G.] A knave ; jack ; *Skat*, a jack when the four jacks are trumps.
Wen'zel Bi'ble. See BIBLE, 2.
weob. † WEB.
weod. † WEED.
weofed. † WEVED.
weofod-sceat A form for *weredsheet*, altar cloth. *Obs.*
weol, *pret.* of WALL, *v. i.* *Obs.*
weolcne. † WELKIN.
weole. † WEAL, WHEEL.
weolewe. † WALLOW.
weoli. † WELI, *a.*
weolthe. † WEALTH.
weope. † WEEP.
weopmon. † WEPMAN.
weorc. † WORK.
weord. † WERD, to harm ; WORD.
weore. † WER, a man ; *were*, form of BE.
weored. † WERED.
weoreld, weorld. † WORLD.
weoreldshipe. † WORLDSHIP.
weorne. † WARN, to repel, etc

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ing staircase ; cf. G. *wendeltreppe*.] Any of numerous elegant, usually white, marine shells of the genus *Scalaria*, or the family Scalariidæ, esp. *Scalaria pretiosa*, which was formerly highly valued.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Wentletrap (*Scalaria pretiosa*)

wer (wûr; wĕr), *n.* [AS. *wer*; akin to OS. & OHG. *wer*, Goth. *wair*, L. *vir*, Skr. *vīra*. Cf. WERGILD, WEREWOLF.] **1.** A man; a husband ; a warrior ; a vassal. *Obs.*
2. A man's wergild. *Obs. or Hist.*

were (wûr ; *also, esp. in British usage*, wâr ; 277). [AS. *wǣre* (thou) wast, *wǣron* (we, you, they) were, *wǣre* imp. subj. See WAS.] A verb form supplying the preterit indicative plural, and preterit subjunctive singular and plural, of the verb *be*. See BE.

were′wolf′ (wēr′wo͝olf′ ; wûr′-), *n.; pl.* -WOLVES (-wo͝olvz′). [AS. *werewulf* for *werwulf*; *were*, late AS. form for *wer* man + *wulf* a wolf ; cf. G. *wärwolf*, *währwolf*, *wehrwolf*, a werewolf, MHG. *werwolf*. See WER a man, WOLF ; cf. VIRILE, VIRTUE, WORLD.] *Folklore.* A person transformed into a wolf in form and usually in appetite, temporarily or permanently, or a person capable of assuming a wolf's form ; a lycanthrope. Belief in werewolves is ancient and widespread, appearing in the literature of many races. The original transformation is often imposed as a diabolical bewitchment. In other cases the wolf's form is assumed voluntarily, as to gratify a craving for human flesh. One who was a werewolf by choice could in general resume human form at will.

wer′gild′ (wûr′gĭld′; wĕr′-), **were′gild′** (wēr′gĭld′; wĕr′-), *n.* [AS. *wergild*; *wer* a man, value set on a man's life + *gild*, *gield*, payment of money ; akin to G. *wehrgeld*. See WER a man ; GELD, *n.*] *Law.* Among the Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic races, the value set upon a man's life ; the fixed price which must be paid by the kindred of a manslayer to the kindred of the slain person by way of composition to avoid the blood feud. In early times for a freeman it was 1,200 Saxon shillings, or £24; for a villein, 200 shillings, or £4 ; for a serf or slave, 40 pence. A fixed scale of values was established, varying from that of the churl to that of the king. The liability for the wergild fell upon the kindred in the same proportion as they received it, the larger part upon the paternal kindred. Acceptance of the wergild by the kindred, originally optional, later became compulsory, and finally it could not be demanded nor the blood feud waged, the slayer being left to public justice. Similar methods of composition have existed among many primitive peoples. Cf. BOTE, 3 ; WITE, 1 ; ERIC ; CRO.

Wer-ne′ri-an (wĕr-nē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to A. G. Werner (1750–1817), a German mineralogist and geologist, who classified minerals according to their external characters, and advocated the theory that the strata of the earth's crust were formed by depositions from water ; designating, or according to, Werner's system or theory; Neptunian.— *n.* A supporter of Werner's theory ; a Neptunist.

Wer′ner-ism (vĕr′nĕr-ĭz′m), *n.* *Geol.* The Wernerian or Neptunian theory or system.

wert (wûrt). A verb form supplying the second person singular, preterit subjunctive, of the verb BE. It is a modern formation from *were*, with the ending *-t*, after the analogy of *wast*. Now used only in solemn or poetic style.

Wer′ther (vĕr′tĕr), *n.* [G.] The hero of Goethe's sentimental romance *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers* ("The Sorrows of Werther"), a young man who falls in love with Lotte, the wife of a friend, and, being unable to overcome his passion, takes his own life.

Wer-the′ri-an (vĕr-tē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, Werther ; hence, morbidly sentimental. See WERTHER. — **Wer′ther-ism** (vĕr′tĕr-ĭz′m), *n.*

Wes′ley-an (wĕs′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Wesley family or a member of it ; specif., of or pertaining to John Wesley (1703–91), the founder of Methodism or the Methodist denomination ; of or pertaining to Wesleyanism or the Wesleyan Methodists. — **Wesleyan Methodists.** See METHODIST, 5.

Wes′ley-an, *n.* *Eccl.* A follower of John Wesley ; one who adopts the principles of Wesleyanism ; a Methodist ; esp., a Wesleyan Methodist.

Wes′ley-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Theol.* The system of theology taught by John Wesley, which was essentially Arminian ; Wesleyan or Methodist Arminianism; Arminian Methodism ; the system of doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists. See METHODIST, *n.*, 5.

west (wĕst), *n.* [AS. *west*, adv. ; akin to D. *west*, G. *west*, *westen*, OHG. *westan*, Icel. *vestr*, Sw. *vest*, *vester*, *vestan*, Dan. *vest*, *vesten*, and perh. to L. *vesper* evening, Gr. ἑσπέρα. Cf. VESPER, VISIGOTH.] **1.** The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to set at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth ; that one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is in a direction at right angles to that of north and south, and on the left of a person facing north ; the point opposite to east ; one of the two points whose horizon and prime vertical intersect.

And fresh from the *west* is the free wind's breath. *Bryant.*

2. A quarter, region, locality, country, section, or the like, which, with regard to the speaker or some particular place, is situated in the direction toward the west (in sense 1) ; as, the peoples on the *west* ; also, a portion of a country lying toward the west ; as, the *west* of Europe.
3. [*cap.*] Specif.: **a** The Western Hemisphere, or the New World so called, it having been discovered by sailing westward from Europe ; the Occident. **b** *U. S. Hist. & Geog.* Formerly, that part of the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains ; now, commonly, the whole region west of the Mississippi River, esp. that part north of Arkansas, New Mexico, etc. ; — usually with the definite article.
4. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The Western Church.
west by north, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, north of due west ; N. 78° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **w. by south**, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, south of due west ; S. 78° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD.— **w. northwest**, *Navig. & Surv.*, two points, or 22° 30′, north of due west ; N. 67° 30′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **w. southwest**, *Navig. & Surv.*, two points, or 22° 30′, south of due west ; S. 67° 30′ W.

west (wĕst), *a.* **1.** Lying toward the west ; situated at the west, or in a western direction from the point of observation or reckoning ; proceeding toward the west ; western ; as, a *west* course is one toward the west; an east-and-*west* line.
2. Coming from the west ; — said chiefly of the wind.
3. *Eccl.* Designating, or situated in, that part of a church opposite to, and farthest from, the east (see EAST, *a.*, 2).
West End, the western portion of London, Eng., esp. that part just west of Portland Place and Regent St., including the fashionable shopping district and the aristocratic residence sections of Mayfair and Belgravia. See EAST END. — **W. Goth.** See GOTH, 1. — **W. Syrian Church.** See JACOBITE CHURCH. — **W. Syrian liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, I.

west, *adv.* [AS. *west.*] To or toward the west ; westward.

west′er (wĕs′tĕr), *v. i.* To turn or move westward.

The wan sun *westers*, faint and slow. *W. E. Henley.*

west′er-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to the west ; situated in or towards, or proceeding or having a direction towards, the west ; facing the west ; also, coming from the west.

west′er-ly, *adv.* Toward the west ; westward.

west′er-ly, *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A wind blowing from the west ; as, the *westerlies* of the temperate zones.

west′ern (-tĕrn), *a.* [AS. *westerne.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the west ; situated in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west ; as, the *western* shore of France.

Far o'er the glowing *western* main. *Keble.*

2. [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a region specifically called the West, as the Occident or the western portion of the United States ; as, *Western* as opposed to Oriental civilization ; *Western* life ; *Western* prairies.
3. Directed, tending, or the like, toward the west ; as, the ship is on a *western* course.
4. Coming from the west ; — said chiefly of the wind.
5. Of the sun, appearing in the west ; hence, near its setting ; hence, pert. to the end ; declining ; as, *western* years.
☞ *Western*, as applied to names of American animals or plants, usually designates species or subspecies which closely resemble corresponding Atlantic coast forms, but whose geographical distribution is west of the Mississippi.
Western Caliphate. See CALIPH.— **W. Church**, the church of the countries once comprised in the Western Roman Empire ; the Roman, or Latin, Church in distinction from the Eastern, or Greek, Church (which see) ; — in modern usage sometimes interpreted to include the Anglican as well as the Roman Catholic Church, or, in the widest sense, all the churches of Western Christendom.—**W. Fish**, *Astron.*, in the Northern Hemisphere, the right-hand fish in Pisces. —**W. Hemisphere.** See HEMISPHERE, 2.—**W. Land.** = HESPERIA, 1. —**W. Ocean**, among the ancients, the ocean lying to the west of the then known world. — **W. Reserve**, a tract of about 3,500,000 acres near Lake Erie, reserved by the State of Connecticut at the time of the cession of the Northwest Territory to the United States, and now forming a part of the State of Ohio. — **W. Roman Empire**, *or* **W. Empire.** See ROMAN EMPIRE. —**W. sandpiper**, a small sandpiper (*Ereunetes occidentalis*) very closely allied to the semipalmated sandpiper, which it chiefly replaces in western North America. It frequently occurs also along the Atlantic coast. — **W. schism**, the Greek schism. — **W. text.** See TEXT, 2.

west′ern, *n.* **1.** A westerner.
2. [*cap.*] A member of the Western Church.

West′ern, Squire. An eccentric English country gentleman in Fielding's "Tom Jones." "*Squire Western* stands alone ; imitated from no prototype, and in himself an inimitable picture of ignorance, prejudice, irascibility, and rusticity, united with natural shrewdness, constitutional good humor, and an instinctive affection for his daughter." *Scott.*

west′ern-er (wĕs′tĕr-nĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west, esp. [*cap.*] of the West in the United States.

west′fal-ite (wĕst′fôl-īt), *n.* A blasting explosive composed of ammonium nitrate and resin.

West India, West Indian. Of or pert. to the West Indies.
West Indian birch, the gumbo limbo.— **W. I. cherry**, the Barbados cherry. — **W. I. corkwood.** = CORKWOOD, 2 **b**. — **W. I. gherkin**, the bur cucumber (*Cucumis anguria*). — **W. I. goldenrod**, an asteraceous herb (*Neurolæna lobata*) having flower heads somewhat resembling those of *Solidago*. — **W. I. ivy**, any climbing plant of the genus *Marcgravia*. — **W. I. kino.** See KINO. — **W. I. laurel**, a West Indian plum (*Laurocerasus occidentalis*) bearing a finely flavored fruit. — **W. I. locust**, a cæsalpiniaceous tree of large size (*Hymenæa courbaril*). It has hard brown wood used for building, bijugate leaves, white flowers, and woody pods containing an edible pulp. It yields animé gum. — **W. I. marigold**, a fleshy annual asteraceous plant (*Stemmodontia carnosa*) with yellow heads of flowers.— **W. I. mastic**, the gumbo limbo.— **W. I. muskwood**, a meliaceous timber tree (*Guarea grandifolia*). — **W. I. seal**, a large earless seal (*Monachus tropicalis*) inhabiting the West Indies and now nearly extinct. — **W. I. spikenard**, a West Indian fragrant menthaceous shrub (*Mesosphærum suaveolens*). — **W. I. tea**, a shrubby scrophulariaceous plant (*Capraria biflora*) the leaves of which are sometimes used in the West Indies for tea. — **W. I. tulip**, the majagua.

West Indian. A native of, or a dweller in, the West Indies.

west′ing, *n.* *Navig. & Surv.* Departure in a westerly direction. See DEPARTURE, 6 **a** & 7.

West′ing-house′ brake (wĕs′tĭng-hous′). [After George *Westinghouse*, American inventor.] *Railroads.* A kind of continuous brake worked by compressed air from a pump on the engine. The later variety acts automatically when a car coupling disconnects. The brake cylinders are charged, and the brakes released, by a triple valve (which see).

West′min′ster Ab′bey (wĕst′mĭn′stĕr). The Collegiate Church of St. Peter, in the borough of Westminster, London, reconstructed from a church built (1049–65) by Edward the Confessor. It was originally the abbey church of a monastery founded in the 8th century. It is the national sanctuary and burial place, the sovereigns being crowned there and the remains of many sovereigns, statesmen, soldiers, poets, etc., being interred under its pavement.

Westminster Assembly. An assembly, consisting chiefly of divines (hence called **Assembly of Divines**), which by act of Parliament assembled July 1, 1643, and remained in session some years. It framed the "**Westminster Confession of Faith**," the "Larger Catechism" and the "Shorter Catechism," the "Directory of Public Worship," and the "Directory for Church Polity and Discipline," collectively called the "Westminster Standards," a name also often used for the first three as a group. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*

Wes′ton cell (wĕs′tŭn). [After Edward *Weston* (b. 1850), American electrician.] *Elec.* A standard cell the electrodes of which are mercury, covered with a paste of mercurous sulphate and cadmium, surrounded by a paste of cadmium sulphate. Its E. M. F. at 20° C. is 1.0186 volts.

Wes′ton's pul′ley block (wĕs′tŭnz). *Mach.* A kind of pulley tackle consisting of a fixed upper block containing two pulleys of different diameters fixed together on the same axis, a single movable pulley, and an endless chain passing round the pulleys. There is a large loss by friction, but this friction is useful as serving to sustain the weight when the chain is released by the hand.

Weston's Pulley Block. *a*, *a* Guides.

West′phal bal′ance (wĕst′fôl). A form of balance used in determining the specific gravity of liquids, mineral fragments, etc.

West-pha′lian (wĕst-fā′lĭ-ăn), *n.* Of or pertaining to the province of Westphalia in Prussia, the ancient Saxon duchy of the same name, or the Napoleonic kingdom of Westphalia (1807–13). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Westphalia.

West′ Point′er. A cadet, or graduate, of the United States Military Academy at West Point, esp. as distinguished from an army officer commissioned from civil life or the ranks. *U. S.*

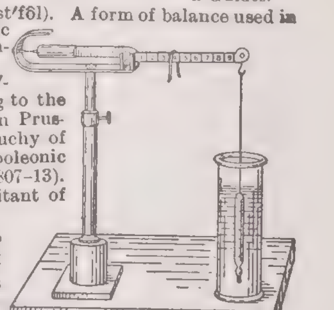
Westphal Balance.

weorpen. † WARP, *v.*
weorre. † WAR.
weorreur. † WARRIOR.
weorthe. † WORTH, *v.*
weos. † *was*, form of BE.
weosch. Obs. pret. of WASH.
weoved. † WEVED.
weox. Obs. pret. of WAX.
wepe, wepeable, wepeful, wepely. † WEEP, etc.
wepen. † WEAPON, WEEP.
wepentake. † WAPENTAKE.
wepman, *n.* [AS. *wǣpmann*, *wǣpenmann*. Cf. WEAPON; MAN.] A man. *Obs.*
wepmankin, *n.* The male sex. [*Obs.*
wepne, wep′pen. † WEAPON.
wep′on. Weapon. *Ref. Sp.*
wept (wĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of WEEP.
wepyntaille, *n.* Wapentake. *Obs.*
wer. Scot. var. of WARE, *a.*
wer. Obs. or dial. Eng. or ref. sp. of *were*, form of BE.
wer. † FAR; VER; WAR, worse; WEAR, to defend; WEIR; WERE, doubt; WHERE. [& *Dial. Eng.*
wer (wĕr; wĕ), *pron* Our. *Scot.*
weray. † VERY.
werayour. † WARRIOR.
werbi. † WHEREBY.
werble, *n. & v.* Warble.
werch. † WORK, WRETCH.
werd. † WEIRD, WERED, WORLD. [harm ; injure. *Obs.*
werd, *v. t.* [AS. *wyrdan.*] To
werdoune. † GUERDON.
werdour. † VERDURE. *Scot.*
werdy. † WORTHY.
were. † VEER; VER; WAR; WARE, wary ; WEAR ; WER, a man ; WHERE ; WIRE.
were (wĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of WER, our. [WEIR.
were. Obs. or dial. Eng. of
were. Obs. equiv. of WERT.
were. *n.* [Cf. AS. *werian* to ward off, defend.] A guard; defense; a troop; host; band. *Obs.*
were, *n.* [Cf. OLG. *were* disorder, disquiet.] *Obs.* **1.** Doubt; perplexity ; uncertainty.
2. Difficulty ; peril.
3. Dread ; apprehension.
were′bear′ (wēr′bâr′ ; wĕr′-), *n.* A man in bear's form. Cf. WEREWOLF.
wered, *n.* [AS. *weorod.*] A band ; troop ; host. *Obs.*
werefore. † WHEREFORE.
werege. † WARY, *v.*
were′geld′, were′gelt′, were′gild′. Vars. of WERGILD.
werelbone. † WHIRLBONE.
wereld. † WORLD.
werely. † VERILY ; WARLY, *a.*
wer′en. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of *were*, form of BE. [*Scot.*
werena (wĕr′nä). Were not.
wer′est. † *wert*, form of BE.
were′wall′, *n.* [Cf. dial. *wer(e)* war ; and E. WALL.] A bulwark. *Obs.*
werewe. † WORRY, *v.*
were′wolf′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
were′wolf′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
werfore. † WHEREFORE.
werge. † WEARY. [WERGILD.
wer′geld′, wer′gelt′. Vars. of
werhte. † WRIGHT.
weri. † WARY, *n.*; WEARY.
we′ri (wā′rē), *n.* [Cf. Maori *weri* a fibrous root, a feeler, the smaller centipede.] The aweto.
werid. † WEIRD [fend.
werie. † WARRY; WEAR, to de-
werien. † WARY, *v.*; WEAR.
werinesse. † WEARINESS.
wering, *n.* [Cf. AS. *werian* to check, restrain, ward off, defend.] Military force. *Obs.*
weriour. † WARIER, WARRIOR.
werir. † WEAR, *v.*
werison. † WEARISOME
werk (*dial.* wĕrk, wŭk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WORK.
werk, *n. & v.* [AS. *wærc.*] Pain; ache. *Obs.*
werklume. † WORKLOOM.
werlau. † WARLOCK. [LOCK.
werlaugge, werlaughe. † WAR-
werld. † WORLD.
werling. † WHIRLING.
werlot. † VARLET.
werly. † WARLY, warlike.
werm. † WORM.
werme, wermthe. † WARM, WARMTH.
wermestore. † WARNESTURE.
wermethe, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wyrmǣte.*] Worm-eaten. *Obs.*
wermode, *n.* Wormwood *Obs.*
wern, werne. † WARN.
wernard, *n.* [Cf. OF. *guernart.*] Deceiver; liar. *Obs.*
werne. † *were*, form of BE.
wer′ner-ite (wûr′nĕr-īt), *n.* [See WERNERIAN.] = SCAPOLITE **a**.
Wer′nick-e's prism (vĕr′nĭ-kēz). *Optics.* A direct prism for projection.
werousness, *n.* [From WERE doubt.] Anxiety. *Obs.*
wer′o-wance (wĕr′ō-wăns), *n.* [Cf. Delaware *wojauwewit* he is a chief.] A chief of the Indians of Virginia or Maryland.
werp. † WARP.
werraiour. † WARRIOR.
werrally, werraly. † VERILY
werrament. † VERIMENT
werray. † VERY, WARRAY.
werre. † WAR.
werrely. † WARLY, *adv.*
werren. † *were*, form of BE.
werreour. † WARRIOR.
wer′ret, wer′rit (wŭr′ĭt). Vars. of WORRIT.
werrey. † WARRAY. [RIOR.
werriour, werroure. † WAR-
wer′ry † VERY. [of WORRY.
wer′ry. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
werryde. Obs. pret. of WEAR.
wers. † VERSE, WORSE.
werset. † VERSET. [WEARISH.
wersh (wĕrsh) Scot. var. of
wersill. † WRESTLE.
werslete, *n.* Prob., a quiver. *Obs.*
wersom. † WEARISOME.
werst. † FIRST ; VERST ; *wert*, form of BE; WORST.
werstillare. † WRESTLER.
werte. † WART, WORT.
werth. † WORTH.
wertow, wertu. † VIRTUE.
wertuous † VIRTUOUS.
wertwale, wertwall, *n.* [Cf. WARTYWELL.] Flesh growing over the nail. *Obs.*
werun. † *were*, form of BE.
wervel, *n.* = VARVEL.
wer′wolf′. Var. of WEREWOLF.
wery. † VERY; WARY, *v.*; WEARY; *were*, form of BE; WORRY.
wer′y-an′gle. † WARIANGLE.
weryauns. † VARIANCE.
weryfy. † VERIFY.
werysomnesse. † WEARISOMENESS.
werysse. † WEARISH.
wes. † *was*, form of BE; WASH.
wesage. † VISAGE.
wesand, wesant. † WEASAND.
wesar. † VISOR.
weschail, weschale. † VESSEL.
weschcraft. † WITCHCRAFT.
wesche. † WISH.
wesche. Obs. pret. of WASH.
weschel, weschell. † VESSEL.
wese. † OOZE, *v.*; WASH
we′se. Short for *we shall*. *Obs.*
we′sel (wē′z′l), **we′sil** (-zĭl), *n.* = WEASAND. *Obs.*
wesele. † WEASEL.
wesh (wĕsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. of WASH.
we′-ship, *n.* A mock title for one using the editorial "we." *Obs.*
wesill. † WEASEL.
wesound. † WEASAND.
wesp. † WISP.
wessayle. † WASSAIL.
wesse. † WASH.
wesse. † *was*, form of BE.
wessel. † VESSEL. [ward. *Scot.*
wes′sel (wĕ′s′l), *adv.* West-
west, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *wēstan* to lay waste.] To lay waste. *Obs.*
west, *v. i.* To turn or move to the west. *Obs. or R.*
West. *Abbr.* Westminster.
west′-a-bout′, *adv.* Toward the west ; westwardly.
west′ar, *n.* [Cf. WEST to waste.] = WASTER. *Obs. Scot.*
weste, *a. & n.* [AS. *wēste*, a.; cf. AS. *wēsten* a desert.] Waste; desert. *Obs*
westemente. † VESTMENT.
west′en, *adv.* Western ; from the west. *Obs.*
west′en, *n.* Waste; desert. *Obs.*
west′er (wĕs′tĕr), *a.* Western. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
west′ern, *n.* [AS. *wēstern.*] Wilderness. *Obs* [TOM.
Western, Sophia. See JONES,
west′ern-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A characteristic, practice, or idiom of the west or people living in the west.
west′ern-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
west′ern-most (-mōst), *a.* Situated the farthest towards the west ; most western.
west′lin (wĕst′lĭn), **west′lins** (-lĭnz), *a. & adv.* Also **west′lines** (-lĭnz). Western; westerly; westward. *Archaic or Scot.*
west′ling, *n.* A westerner. *Obs.*
Westm. *Abbr.* Westminster.
westme. † WASTUM.
west′ment. † VESTMENT.
Westminster, Provisions of. *Eng. Hist.* Various provisions or laws enacted by the barons and consented to by the king in 1259 ; — called also *Provisions of the Barons*. They supplemented the Provisions of Oxford.
west′most (wĕst′mōst), *a.* Westernmost.
Wes-tra′li-an (wĕs-trā′lĭ-ăn ; -trāl′yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Westralia, or Western Australia.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Westralia ; also, *Cant, in pl.*, shares of Westralian mining stock.
West Saxon. A dialect of Anglo-Saxon. See ANGLO-SAXON, 3.

west′ward (wĕst′wẽrd ; *see* -WERD), *a.* [Cf. AS. *westeweard.*] Lying or facing toward the west.
west′ward (-wẽrd) } *adv.* [AS. *westweard.* See WEST ; **west′wards** (-wẽrdz) } -WARD.] Toward the west ; as, to ride or sail *westward.*

Westward the course of empire takes its way. *Berkeley.*

wet (wĕt), *a.* ; WET′TER (-ẽr) ; WET′TEST. [ME. *wet, weet,* AS. *wǣt* ; akin to OFries. *wēt,* Icel. *vātr,* Sw. *våt,* Dan. *vaad,* and E *water.* See WATER.] **1.** Consisting of, covered with, or soaked with, water or other liquid ; soaked with moisture ; having water or other liquid upon the surface ; as, *wet* land ; a *wet* cloth. "*Wet* cheeks." *Shak.* **2.** Rainy ; esp., abounding in rains ; as, the *wet* season ; *wet* weather. "*Wet* October." *Milton.* **3.** *Chem., etc.* Employing, or done by means of, or in the presence of, water or other liquid ; as, the *wet* extraction of copper, in distinction from *dry* extraction, in which dry heat or fusion is employed ; the *wet* process or way. **4.** Soaked with liquor ; drunk. *Obs. Slang. Prior.* **5.** Not prohibiting, or marked by the prohibition of, the sale of intoxicating liquors ; — opposed to *dry* ; as, a *wet* town or county ; a *wet* Sunday. *Slang, U. S.* **6.** *Sheep Raising, etc.* Secreting or yielding milk ; suckling ; as, a *wet* ewe.

Syn. — Humid, damp, moist.

wet bargain. = DUTCH BARGAIN. — **w. blanket,** a person or thing that dampens enthusiasm, pleasure, or the like. — **w. boat,** *Naut.,* a boat, or vessel, that ships water readily. — **w. bob,** a boy who goes in especially for rowing and water sports ; — contrasted with *dry bob* (which see, under DRY). *Eton College, Eng.* — **w.-bulb thermometer,** *Physics,* that one of the two similar thermometers of a psychrometer the bulb of which is moistened ; also, the entire instrument. See PSYCHROMETER. — **w. cooper,** a cooper who makes barrels, etc., to hold liquids. — **w. cupping.** See CUPPING, *n.* — **w. dock,** a dock where the water is shut in and kept at a given level, to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships. — **w. feet.** *Hort.* = COLD FEET. — **w. goods,** *Com.,* liquid goods in casks or bottles, as paints, oils, beer, spirits, etc. ; specif., *Slang,* intoxicating liquors. — **w. meter.** See 3d METER, 2. — **w. norther.** See ANTICYCLONE **b.** *Southwestern U. S.* — **w. nurse,** a nurse who suckles a child. Cf. DRY NURSE. — **w.-plate process,** *Photog.,* a form of the collodion process. See COLLODION PROCESS. — **w. provisions,** *Naut.,* molasses, vinegar, etc., or beef or pork in brine. — **w. pudding.** See PUDDLING, 2. — **w. rot,** any decay or decomposition of plant tissues resulting from excessive moisture, which encourages the growth of various parasitic fungi. — **w. steam,** steam mixed with free water particles. — **w. wind,** *Meteor.,* any one of the winds at any given place which are most frequently followed by rain or snow.

wet, *n.* [AS. *wǣta,* or *wǣte.* See WET, *a.*] **1.** Water or wetness ; moisture.

Have here a cloth and wipe away the *wet.* *Chaucer.*

2. Rainy or drizzly weather ; rain. **3.** A dram ; a drink. *Slang.* **4.** One in favor of allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors ; — opposed to *dry.* *Slang, U. S.*

wet, *v. t.* ; WET or WET′TED ; WET′TING. [AS. *wǣtan.*] **1.** To make wet ; to fill, soak, or moisten, with water or other liquid ; to dip or soak in a liquid ; as, to *wet* a sponge ; to *wet* the hands ; to *wet* cloth. "[The scene] did draw tears from me and *wetted* my paper." *Burke.* **2.** To take a drink or treat to drink in celebration or honor of ; as, to *wet* a bargain ; to *wet* a commission. *Slang.*

to wet one's clay, to drink. *Humorous. Lowell.* — **to w. one's whistle,** to take a drink of liquor. *Colloq. Chaucer.*

Let us drink the other cup *to wet our whistles.* *Walton.*

wet, *v. i.* *Chiefly Dial.* To exude or diffuse water or other moisture; as: **a** To rain. **b** To sweat. **c** To urinate.

weth′er (wĕth′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *wether,* AS. *weðer* ; akin to OS. *wethar, withar,* a ram, D. *weder,* G. *widder,* OHG. *widar,* Icel. *veðr,* Sw. *vädur,* Dan. *vædder,* Goth. *wiþrus* a lamb, L. *vitulus* calf, Skr. *vatsa,* L. *vetus* old, Gr. ἔτος year, Skr. *vatsara* ; — originally meaning, a yearling. Cf. VEAL, VETERAN.] A ram, esp. a castrated ram.

wet′ness, *n.* [AS. *wǣtness.*] **1.** The quality or state of being wet. **2.** Short for WETNESS FRACTION.

wetness fraction. *Steam Engin.* A fraction expressing the ratio of the weight of free water particles to that of the whole in a quantity of wet steam. Cf. DRYNESS FRACTION.

wet′-nurse′, *v. t.* **1.** To care for and suckle as a wet nurse. **2.** To care for with extreme tenderness or as if helpless ; — used contemptuously.

wet′ting (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of WET. Hence : *n.* **1.** Act of one that wets, or state of being wet ; as, to get a *wetting.* **2.** A liquid used to make something wet, or to moisten it ; as, to use milk as the *wetting* for dough. **3.** A small drink of liquor ; a nip ; a drop. *Scot.* **4.** Lant ; urine. *Obs. or R.*

wet′tish (wĕt′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat wet ; moist ; humid.

wey (wā), *n.* [ME. *weye,* AS. *wǣge, wǣg,* weight. See WEIGH.] A certain quantity estimated by weight ; any of various local English measures of weight.

whack (hwăk), *v. t.* ; WHACKED (hwăkt) ; WHACK′ING. [Perh. partly imitative. Cf. THWACK.] **1.** To strike, esp. with a smart or resounding blow ; also, to make, effect, or accomplish, with whacks. *Colloq.*

Rodsmen were *whacking* their way through willow brakes. *G. W. Cable.*

2. To get the better of ; beat, as in a game ; excel. *Colloq. & Dial.* **3.** To divide into shares ; as, to *whack* the spoils of a robbery ; — often with *up.* *Slang.*

whack, *v. i.* **1.** To strike anything with a smart or resounding blow or blows. *Colloq.* **2.** To make division ; — often with *up.* *Slang.*

whack, *n.* **1.** A smart or resounding blow. *Colloq.* **2.** A stroke ; an attempt or trial ; as, it looks difficult, but I'll take a *whack* at it. *Slang.* **3.** A portion ; share ; allowance. *Slang.*

out of whack, out of order. *Slang.*

whack′er (-ẽr), *n.* *Colloq* **1.** One who whacks. **2.** Anything uncommonly large ; specif., a great lie.

whack′ing, *p. a.* Very large ; whopping ; — also used adverbially ; as, a *whacking* big lie. *Colloq.*

whale (hwāl), *n.* [ME. *whal,* AS. *hwæl* ; akin to D. *walvisch,* G. *wal, walfisch,* OHG. *wal,* Icel. *hvalr,* Dan. & Sw. *hval, hvalfisk* ; cf. also G. *wels* a shad. L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish. Cf. NARWHAL, WALRUS.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of numerous aquatic mammals of the order Cetacea (or Cete), esp. those of large size, in distinction from the smaller species mostly called porpoises and dolphins. Whales, while fishlike in form, are true air-breathing, warm-blooded, viviparous mammals and suckle their young. The

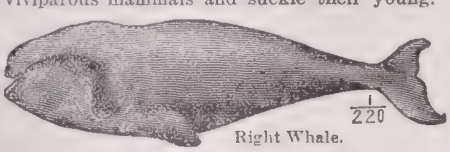

Right Whale. $\frac{1}{220}$

fore limbs are paddle-shaped, the hind limbs rudimentary and internal, the tail (flukes) fishlike but horizontal. The skin is smooth and hairless, sometimes with a few bristles on the muzzle. The single or double nostrils open far back on the head. The act of spouting, or blowing, is the exhalation of air from the lungs, the appearance of the spout being caused mostly by condensation of moisture in the breath. Owing to pursuit for oil and whalebone, many whales are nearing extinction. There are three groups : the whalebone whales (Mystacoceti or Mysticete), including the baleen or right whales, sulphur-bottom, etc., which have no teeth in the adult, but plates of baleen suspended from the upper jaw ; the toothed whales (Odontoceti or Odontocete), including porpoises, dolphins, rorquals, killers, narwhals, belugas, blackfish, humpbacks, sperm whales, etc., which have numerous simple conical teeth; the extinct zeuglodonts (Archæoceti or Zeuglodonta), with teeth of different kinds corresponding to the incisors, canines, and molars of most mammals. The largest whale is the sulphur-bottom, known to become 89 feet long. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CETUS.

whale, *v. i.* ; WHALED (hwāld) ; WHAL′ING (hwāl′ĭng). To engage in whale fishing.

whale′back′ (hwāl′băk′), *n.* *Naut.* A form of steam vessel having sides curving in towards the ends, a spoon bow, and a very convex upper deck, much used on the Great Lakes, esp. for carrying grain.

whale barnacle. Any of several barnacles of *Coronula* and allied genera, parasitic on whales.

whale bird. **1.** Any of several gregarious sea birds which follow whaling vessels to feed on oil and offal; esp., a petrel of the genus *Prion* of southern oceans. They have a peculiar broad lamellate bill. **2. a** The turnstone. *Hudson Bay.* **b** A phalarope. *Labrador.* **c** The ivory gull.

whale′boat′ (hwāl′bōt′), *n.* *Naut.* A long narrow boat with a bold sheer, sharp and raking at both ends, and often steered with an oar, originally used by whalemen and now carried by many large merchant and war vessels.

whale′bone′ (hwāl′bōn′), *n.* **1.** A horny substance from the upper jaw of right whales ; baleen. It is used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, whips, etc. It is chiefly obtained from the bowhead, or Greenland, whale, and the Antarctic, or southern, right whale. It is softened by boiling, and dyed black. **2.** An article made of whalebone, as a whip, a strip of stiffening in a corset, or the like.

Whalebone, or Baleen. A single plate showing articulation with upper jaw. Much reduced.

whale fishery. The occupation of taking whales, or a region where whales are pursued.

whale line. A strong rope carefully made, such as is used in whaling, as a harpoon line or tow line. It varies in size up to about four inches in circumference.

whale louse. Any of several degraded amphipod crustaceans of the genus *Cyamus,* parasitic on cetaceans, esp. *C. ceti.*

Whale Louse (*Cyamus delphini*). Dorsal View.

whale′man (hwāl′măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed in the whale fishery.

whal′er (hwāl′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel or person employed in the whale fishery. **2.** A strolling bushman ; a swagman ; a sundowner ; esp., a swagman who keeps near some large river, ascending on one bank and descending on the other. *Cant, Australia.*

whale shark. **a** A harmless shark (*Rhineodon typicus*) of tropical parts of the Pacific Ocean but often found in other seas. It grows to a length of 60 feet, but has very small teeth. **b** The basking, or liver, shark.

whal′ing (hwāl′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of WHALE. Hence : *n.* The occupation of catching whales. — **whaling gun,** a gun or any device for discharging a harpoon, bomb, or other projectile at a whale. — **w. master,** a captain of a whaling vessel, or a man in charge of a whaling station. — **w. port,** a port where many whalers are owned or registered. — **w. rocket,** a rocket carrying a bomb lance or the like, fired into a whale.

whang (hwăng ; *dial. also* wăng, wȧng), *v. t.* **1.** To beat ; thrash ; bang. *Dial. or Colloq.* **2.** To throw, hurl, or fling about, violently. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** To slice, esp. in large pieces ; to chop. *Scot.*

whang, *n.* **1.** A blow ; whack ; bang. *Dial. or Colloq.* **2.** A large piece or slice ; a chunk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** Formerly, a house-cleaning party. *Local, U. S.*

whap (hwŏp ; *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* wŏp, wȧp), **whop,** *v. i.* [Prob. partly imitative ; cf. ME. *quappen* to palpitate, E. *awhape, wap.* Cf. QUAP, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To strike quickly. **2.** To hurry past; to move quickly. **3.** To throw or plump one's self ; to flop. *Chiefly U. S.*

whap, *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To beat ; strike ; thrash ; shake. **2.** To thrust or seize quickly ; to dash ; cast. **3.** To flap ; flutter. **4.** To surpass. **5.** To turn suddenly and heavily ; to flop.

whap, *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial., Chiefly U. S.* **1.** A stroke ; a blow ; a knock. **2.** A bump ; a fall. **3.** The noise of a blow ; also, a riotous quarrel. **4.** An instant ; a moment ; also, a glimpse.

wha′pu-ku (hwä′pōō-kōō ; *colloq.* hwä-pōō′-),*n.* Also **wha′pu-ka** (-kä), **wha′pu-kee** (-kē). [Maori.] A large edible marine serranoid fish (*Polyprion oxygeneios*) of New Zealand waters, closely related to the European stone bass.

wharf (hwôrf), *n.* ; *pl.* in the United States usually WHARVES (hwôrvz) ; in English usage more commonly WHARFS (hwôrfs). [ME. *wharf(e), wherf,* AS. *hwerf, hwearf,* a bank, shore, prob. orig. a turn, turning, hence a place of activity, fr. *hweorfan* to turn, turn about, go about ; akin to D. *werf* a wharf, G. *werft,* Sw. *varf* a shipbuilder's yard, Dan. *verft* wharf, dockyard, G. *werben* to enlist, to engage, woo, OHG. *werban* to turn about, go about, be active or occupied, Icel. *hverfa* to turn, Goth. *hwairban, hwarbōn,* to walk. Cf. WHIRL.] **1.** A structure of timber, masonry, iron, earth, or other material, built on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, or the like, and usually extending from the shore to deep water, so that vessels may lie close alongside to receive and discharge cargo, passengers, etc. ; a pier.

Commerce pushes its *wharres* into the sea. *Bancroft.*
Out upon the *wharfs* they came. *Tennyson.*

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west′ward, *n.* The western regions or countries ; the west.
west′ward-ly, *adv.* of WESTWARD.
west′y, *a.* [AS. *wēstig.*] Waste; desert. *Obs.*
west′y (wĕs′tĭ), *a.* Dizzy; confused; giddy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wesy. ✝ VISIE.
wet. ✝ WHAT.
wetale. ✝ VICTUAL.
wet′bird′, *n.* The chaffinch, whose cry is said to foretell rain. *Local, Eng.*
wetch. ✝ WATCH.
wetch′ed (wĕch′ĕd), **wetch′et** (-ĕt;-ĭt). Dial. Eng. of WET-SHOD.
wete. ✝ WET, WHEAT.
wete. Obs. or dial. Eng. of WIT.
weter. ✝ WATER.
weterly. ✝ WITTERLY.
wetewold. ✝ WITTOL.
wethe, *a.* [AS. *wēðe.*] Soft ; pleasant. *Obs.*
wethebonde. ✝ WOODBINE.
wethen. ✝ WHETHEN.
weth′er. ✝ WHITHER, WITHER.
weth′er (wĕth′ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of WHETHER.
weth′er, weth′erd. Obs. or ref. sp. of WEATHER, WEATHERED
weth′ered. ✝ WITHERED.
weth′er-hog (wĕth′ẽr-ŏg ; -ŏg), *n.* A wether of the second season. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wetherwine. ✝ WITHERWINE.
wethle. ✝ WAEDLE.
wethy. ✝ WITHY.
wet′ly, *adv.* of WET. See -LY.
wet′-my-lip′, *n.* [From its note.] The European quail. *Local, Eng.*
wet′-sea′son, *v. t.* = WATER-SEASON.
wet′-shod′, *a.* Having one's [shoes wet.
wette. ✝ WHET, WIT.
wet′ter. ✝ WATER.
wet′ter, *n.* One that wets.
wet′ter dy′na-mite (vĕt′ẽr). [G. *wetterdynamit.*] A kind of dynamite containing soda and producing no flame on explosion.
wet′ter-off′, *n.* *Glassmaking.* A worker who detaches the blown glass from the pipe by touching it with a wet tool.
wet′ty. ✝ WITTY.
wet′ty (wĕt′ĭ), *a.* Rainy. *Scot.*
wetynge. ✝ WITTING.
weu. ✝ WHEW, *interj.*
weuch. ✝ WOGH, harm.
we′-uns (wē′ŭnz), *pron.* We or us. *Dial. Southern U. S.*
weve. ✝ WEAVE.
weve, *v. t.* To give. *Obs.*
weve, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *wǣfan* to wrap up, clothe.] To move ; lift ; shake ; twist. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To move ; to go. *Obs.*
weved, *n.* [AS. *wēofod, wīobud, wīgbed.*] An altar. *Obs.*
wever. ✝ WAVER. [VIL.
we′vil (wē′v'l). Var. of WEE-
weware. ✝ WEAVER.
wex. ✝ VEX.
wex. Obs. infin. & pret. of WAX.
wexacion. ✝ VEXATION.
wexe. ✝ WAX, WEX. [of WHY.
wey (wā ; wī). Dial. Eng. var.
wey (wā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WE, WAY, WEIGH, WEE.
wey, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *vei,* interj., woe.] To lament for ; bewail. *Obs. Scot.* [move; agitate. *Obs.*
wey, *v. t.* [AS. *wegan.*] To
weyage. ✝ WEIGHAGE.
weyand. ✝ *weighing,* p. pr.
weybrede. ✝ WAYBREAD.
weye. ✝ WAY; WEIGH ; WIE, a man.
weyere. ✝ WEIGHER.
weyffe. ✝ WIFE.
weyke. ✝ WEAK, WICK.
wey e. ✝ WAIL.
wey′eway. ✝ WELLAWAY.
weyme. ✝ WAME.
wey′ment. ✝ WAYMENT.
Wey′mouth pine (wā′mŭth) White pine *Pinus strobus.* *Eng*
weyn. ✝ VAIN. [*v.* ; WENE.
weyne. ✝ VEIN ; WAIN ; WANE,
weyn′scot. ✝ WAINSCOT
weyr. ✝ WERE, doubt.
weyre. ✝ WEAR.
weyte. ✝ WHITE.
weyve ✝ WAIVE.
weyves. Obs. pl. of WAIF.
we′zand. ✝ WEASAND.
we-zeer′. ✝ VIZIER.
We′zen (wā′ ĕn). *n.* [Cf. Ar. *wazn* weight, balance.] See STAR.
we′zil. ✝ WEASEL.
We′zn (wā′z'n), *n.* See STAR.
w. f. *Abbr.* Wrong font ; — used on printers' proofs.
W. G., *or* **w. g.** *Abbr.* White granite ; wire gauge.
W. G. C. *Abbr* Worthy Grand Chaplain (or Conductor).
W. G. G. *Abbr.* Worthy Grand Guardian ; Worthy Grand Guide. [Herald.
W. G. H. *Abbr.* Worthy Grand
W. G. M. *Abbr.* Worthy Grand Marshal [Sentinel.
W. G. S. *Abbr.* Worthy Grand
WH., *or* **W. H.** *Abbr.* Westcott and Hort's critical Greek text of the New Testament, 1881.
wh. A consonantal digraph. See *Guide to Pron.,* § 258.
wha (*Scot.* hwȯ, hwä). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of WHO.
wha (wä), *interj.* Why ! *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [curlew.
whaap (hwäp). Var. of WHAUP,
whack (hwȧk). Scot. form of QUACK. [Eng. of QUAKER, *v.*
whack′er (wăk′ẽr ; -ē). Dial.
whaddie. ✝ WADDY.
whadragesima ✝ QUADRAGESIMA. [var. of WHO.
whae (hwā). Scot. & dial. Eng.
whæm. ✝ WHOM.
whær. ✝ WHERE.
whæte. ✝ WHEAT.
whæther ✝ WHETHER.
whætte. ✝ WHET.
whaff (wȧf). Dial. Eng. of WAFF.
whaghe. ✝ WAUGH. [WAHOO.
wha-hoo′ (hwä-hōō′). Var. of
whai. ✝ WHY.
whaiet. ✝ QUIET.
whaint. ✝ QUAINT.
whaire. ✝ WHERE.
whai′sle (hwā′z'l), **whai′zle.** Scot. vars. of WHEEZLE.
whake. ✝ QUAKE.
wha e (hwāl), *v. t.* [Cf. WALE.] To lash so as to mark with stripes ; to wale ; thrash ; drub. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*
whale′bone′, *v. t.* To shape, stiffen, etc., with whalebone.
whalebone tree. An urticaceous tree (*Pseudomorus brunoniana*), of Norfolk Island.
whale′-built′, *a.* Built on the lines of a whaleboat
whale feed *or* **food.** = BRIT **b.**
whale fin. Whalebone, esp. in original form. *Trade Cant.*
whale fisher A man, or vessel, engaged in whaling.
whale′head′, *n.,* *or* **whale′-head′ed stork.** The shoebill.
whale iron. A harpoon.
whale oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
whal′er (hwāl′ẽr), *n.* One who whales, or beats ; hence, anything extraordinary, esp. in size : a whopper. *Slang, U. S.*
whal′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* **a** The business of whaling. **b** A whaling establishment. [*or R.*
whale shot. Spermaceti. *Obs.*
whale's′-tongue′ (hwālz′tŭng′), *n.* A marine worm of the genus *Balanoglossus.*
whale ta low. See OIL, *Table II.*
whal′ing (hwāl′ĭng), *vb. n.* A thrashing ; a beating. *Slang.*
whal′ing, *a* Extraordinary of its kind, esp. in size; whacking; whopping. *Slang.*
whal′ing-man (-măn), *n.* A whaleman. *Obs. or R.*
whall (hwôl), *n* [See WALL-EYED.] A light color of the iris in horses ; wall-eye. *Obs.*
whallabee. ✝ WALLABY.
whall′y (hwôl′ĭ), *a.* Having the iris of light color ; — said of horses' eyes. *Obs*
whalme. ✝ QUALM.
whal′y (hwāl′ĭ), *a.* Of, like, pert to, or characteristic of, whales. *Rare.*
wham (hwŏm). *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hvammr* a grassy slope or vale.] Swamp ; marsh. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wham, whame. ✝ WHOM.
wham′ble (hwȧm′'l). Var. of WHEMMEL, *n.* & *v.* [fly.
whame (hwām), *n* A breeze
whamire. ✝ QUAGMIRE.
wham′mel (hwȧm′ĕl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHEMMEL.
whamp (wȧmp), *n.* A wasp. *Dial. Eng.* [WAMPEE.
wham-pee′ (hwŏm-pē′). Var. of
wham′ple (hwäm′p'l), *n.* A blow ; stroke. *Rare. Scot.*
whan (*dial.* hwän, hwȧn). Obs. or Scot. var. of WHEN.
whan, *pron.* Whom. *Obs.* [WIN.
whan. ✝ *won,* pret. & p. p. of
whang (hwăng), *n.* [Cf. THONG.] A thong, esp. one of leather, as a shoelace or a whiplash ; also, any cheap, tough leather used for thongs. *Dial. or Colloq.*
whang′am (hwăng′ăm), *n.* A name coined by Goldsmith for some animal represented as eating grasshoppers.
whang′doo′dle (-dōō′d'l), *n.* An imaginary creature, of undefined character. *Slang.*
whang-hee′ (hwăng-hē′). Var. of WANGHEE.
whanhope. ✝ WANHOPE
whank (wȧnk), *v.* & *n.* = WHANG, bang, cut, etc. *Scot & Dial. Eng*
whanne. ✝ WHEN.
whannes. ✝ WHENCE. [*Obs.*
whannow, *interj.* What now.
whantite. ✝ QUANTITY.
whap, whappe ✝ WAP, to wrap.
whap (hwŏp ; wŏp), *adv.* Violently or abruptly with a bump, knock, or flop *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
whap′per. Var. of WHOPPER.
whap′pet (hwŏp′ĕt), *n.* A cur. *Obs.* [WHOPPING.
whap′ping (-ĭng). Var. of
whar, whare ✝ WARE, aware; *were,* form of BE.
whar. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. (*pron.* hwär) var. of WHERE.
wha′re (hwä′rā ; *colloq.* hwŏr′ē), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori hut or house ; also, any temporary hut in the New Zealand bush ; *Colloq.,* a house. *Australia.*
wharefore ✝ WHEREFORE.
wha′re-pu′ni (hwä′rā-pōō′nē), *n.* Among the Maoris, a large meeting house or tribal assembly lodge, used in cold weather as a sleeping house. [THROUGH.
wharethurgh. ✝ WHERE-
whareto ✝ WHERETO.

N O P Q R S T U V W

2. The bank of a river, or the shore of the sea. *Obs.* "The fat weed that roots itself in ease on Lethe *wharf.*" *Shak.*

wharf (hwôrf), *v. t.*; WHARFED (hwôrft); WHARF'ING (hwôr'fĭng). **1.** To guard or secure by a firm wall of timber or stone constructed like a wharf. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To furnish with a wharf or wharves. **3.** To place upon a wharf; to bring to a wharf.

wharf'age (hwôr'fāj), *n.* **1.** The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf; pierage; quayage. **2.** A place's wharves, collectively; wharf accommodations.

wharf boat. **1.** A boat moored at a bank of a river or in a like situation, used for a wharf, where the height of the water is so variable that a fixed wharf is impracticable. *U. S.* **2.** A boat employed about wharves.

wharf'ing, *n.* **1.** Something serving as a wharf; the materials of a wharf; also, wharves collectively. **2.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A mode of facing sea walls and embankments with sheet piling secured by ties.

wharf'in-ger (hwôr'fĭn-jẽr), *n.* [For *wharfager.*] An owner or keeper of a wharf; specif., one who runs a wharf equipped with cranes and other appliances for loading and unloading vessels, and having sheds, etc., for storage.

wharf'man (hwôrf'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man working on or about a wharf.

wharf'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A wharfinger. *Chiefly U. S.*

Wharrow Spindle (*Her.*).

wharf rat. **1.** The common brown rat. **2.** A man or boy who loafs, or, sometimes, lives, around wharves, sometimes with intent to steal from vessels, warehouses, etc. *Slang or Cant.*

whar'row spin'dle (hwăr'ō). A spindle formerly used to spin while walking.

wharve (hwôrv), **warve** (wôrv), *n.* [AS. *hweorfa.* See WHORL.] *Spinning.* Orig., the small fly or flywheel on the lower end of a spindle used for momentum in hand spinning; in modern spinning machinery, the small grooved pulley on a spindle, by which the spindle is driven; — called also *whirl, whorl,* etc.

what (hwŏt), *pron. & a.* [AS. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwā* who; akin to OS. *hwat* what, OFries. *hwet*, D. & LG. *wat*, G. *was*, OHG. *waz, hwaz*, Icel. *hvat*, Sw. & Dan. *hvad*, Goth. *hwa.* See WHO.] A pronominal word used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural. It is: **1.** An interrogative, referring to the nature or identity of an object or matter in question, and used only adjectively of persons; as, *what* is this? *what* did you say? *what* child is lost? "*What* manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him!" (*Matt.* viii. 27). In certain cases, however, *what* is used substantively of a person, where the reference is esp. to his character, occupation, or position rather than to his identity. "*What* is that Barnardine?" *Shak.*

What is man, that thou art mindful of him? *Ps.* viii. 4.

☞ Originally, *what, when, where, which, who, why,* etc., were interrogatives only, and it is often difficult to determine whether they are used as interrogatives or relatives.

2. An exclamatory word, used: **a** Absolutely, often with the force of an uncompleted question, as, *what?* for "what do you mean?" etc., and frequently introducing a question. Formerly often expressing a summons, or as a mere expletive, like *well!* "*What*, Jessica!" *Shak.* "*What!* welcome be thou." *Chaucer.*

What, could ye not watch with me one hour? *Matt.* xxvi. 40.

b Adjectively, meaning *how remarkable*, or *how great*; as, *what* folly! *what* eloquence! *what* courage!

What a piece of work is a man! *Shak.*

What in this use has *a* or *an* between itself and its noun if the qualitative or quantitative importance of the object is emphasized. **c** Sometimes adverbially prefixed to adjectives, as nearly equivalent to *how*; as, *what* happy boys!

What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*

3. A compound relative, equivalent to *which* with an antecedent demonstrative. It is used of both persons and things: **a** Substantively, for *that which*, or *those* [persons] *who*, or *those* [things] *which.*

With joy beyond *what* victory bestows. *Cowper.*

I'm thinking Captain Lawton will count the noses of *what* are left before they see their whaleboats. *Cooper.*

I know well . . . how little you will be disposed to criticize *what* comes to you from me. *J. H. Newman.*

But what has the force of *who*, or *that*, . . . *not*; as, "He never had any money *but what* he absolutely needed," i. e., that he did not need. **b** Adjectively, for the . . . *which* or who; *the sort* or *kind of* . . . *which*; *such* . . . *as.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colors. *Bacon.*

To restrain *what* power either the Devil or any earthly enemy hath to work us woe. *Milton.*

We know *what* master laid thy keel.
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel. *Longfellow.*

Rarely also for, *the* . . . *on*, or *at, which*; *at the* . . . *when*, as in the poetic "*what* time."

What time the mighty moon was gathering light. *Tennyson.*
What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee. *Ps.* lvi. 3.

4. An indefinite relative: Whatever; whatsoever; what thing soever. "*What* after so befall." *Chaucer.*

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, . . . or *what* it was. *Bacon.*

5. A simple relative: that; which. *Obs. or Dial.*

That *what* is extremely proper in one company may be highly improper in another. *Chesterfield.*

6. An indefinite pronoun: **a** Something; anything; — now only in such phrases as *I tell you what*, where *what* anticipates the following statement, being elliptical for *what I think, what it is, how it is,* etc.

I tell thee *what*, corporal Bardolph, I could tear her. *Shak.*

b A thing; portion. *Obs.*

Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne. *Spenser.*

what all, what it all might be; as, a jumble of chairs, dishes, and I don't know *what all.* *Colloq.* — **what an if, what if.** *Obs.* — **what dones,** lit., of what make, by analogy with *what kinnes*: of what kind. *Obs.* — **w. for,** an indirect locution meaning a whipping; punishment; as, I 'll give him *what for.* *Dial. or Colloq., Eng.* — **w. for a** [cf. G. *was für ein?*], what sort of; — in questions; as, *what* is he *for a* fighter? *Obs. or Dial.* — **w. for no?** why not? *Scot.* — **w. ho!** an exclamation of calling. — **w. if,** what will it matter if; what will or would happen or be the result if. "*What if* it be poison?" *Shak.* — **w. is thee?** what is the trouble with thee? *Obs.* — **w. not** (with the force of, "what might I not mention, say, do," or the like) is often used elliptically at the close of an enumeration of several particulars or articles, implying others such as the context indicates or which are not considered worth specifying. "Men hunt, hawk, and *what not.*" *Becon.* "Some dead puppy, or log, or *what not.*" *C. Kingsley.* "Battles, tournaments, hunts, and *what not.*" *De Quincey.* It is often used with the force of a substantive, equivalent to *anything you please, a miscellany,* etc. — **w. of?** what do you say or think of? as, watchman, *what of* the night? — **w. of this? that? it?** etc., what follows from this, that, it, etc., often with the force of *what matters*, implying that it is of no consequence. "All this is so; but *what of this*, my lord?" *Shak.* "The night is spent, why, *what of that?*" *Shak.* — **w. that,** whatever. *Obs.* — **w. though,** even allowing that; supposing it true that; what matter that. "*What though* the rose have prickles, yet 't is plucked." *Shak.* — **w. 's what,** an indirect locution meaning, a correct idea of things; which is which; as, that will teach him *what 's what.*

what (hwŏt), *adv.* **1.** Why? *Obs.* "*What* should I stay?" *Shak.* **2.** How? in what respect? as, *what* does it benefit him? Formerly also with exclamatory and intensive force: how great; to what degree. **3.** In part; partly; somewhat; — followed by a preposition, esp. *with*, and often repeated with distributive force.

What for lust [pleasure] and *what* for lore. *Chaucer.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk. *Shak.*

what, *conj.* **1.** As much as; so far as; as, he helped them *what* he could. *Now Rare.* **2.** That; — in *but what*, but that; that . . . not.

Her needle is not so absolutely perfect in tent and cross stitch but *what* my superintendence is advisable. *Scott.*

Never fear but *what* our kite shall fly as high. *Ld. Lytton.*

wha'ta (hwä'tȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A storehouse, usually thatchroofed, built on posts capped with inverted cones to prevent rats from getting in; — called also *futtah.* *New Zealand.*

what-ev'er (hwŏt-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* An indefinite relative: All that; no matter what. It is used: **1.** Substantively: Anything soever which.

Whatever Earth, all-bearing mother, yields. *Milton.*
Whatever be its intrinsic value. *J. H. Newman.*

2. Adjectively: Of any kind soever that it may be; — often following its noun; as, no food *whatever.*

Whatever fortune stays him from his word. *Shak.*

what'not' (hwŏt'nŏt'), *n.* [See *what not*, under WHAT, *pron. & a.*] A piece of furniture having shelves on which to keep anything, as bric-a-brac, etc.; an étagère.

what'so (-sō), *indef. relative pron., adv., & a.* Whatsoever; whosoever; of whatever sort; anything that. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Lay Folks Catechism.*

Whatso he were, of high or low estate. *Chaucer.*
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*

what'so-ev'er (-ĕv'ẽr), *pron. & a.* A more formal or intensive form of *whatever.* "In *whatsoever* shape he lurk." *Milton.* "*Whatsoever* God hath said unto thee, do." *Gen.* xxxi. 16. As an adjective it is sometimes divided by tmesis. "*What* things *soever* ye desire." *Mark* xi. 24.

whaup (hwäp; hwôp), *n.* [From one of its notes.] A European curlew; the **great whaup** is the common large species; the **little whaup** is the whimbrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wheal (hwēl), *n.* [ME. *whele*, AS. *hwele* (doubtful word, perh.) putrefaction, akin to *hwelian* to putrefy, or inflame; cf. Lettish *kwēle* inflammation of a wound. Cf. WHELK a pustule.] **1.** A pustule; a whelk. **2.** *Med.* A flat burning or itching eminence on the skin, such as is produced by a mosquito bite, or in urticaria.

wheal, *n.* [Prob. confused with *weal* a wale. Cf. WHEAL pustule.] A more or less elongated mark raised by a stroke; also, a like mark made in any way; a weal; wale.

wheal. *v. t.*; WHEALED (hwēld); WHEAL'ING. To make or cause a wheal or wheals upon.

wheal'worm' (hwēl'wûrm'), *n.* The harvest mite; — so called from the *wheals* caused by its bite.

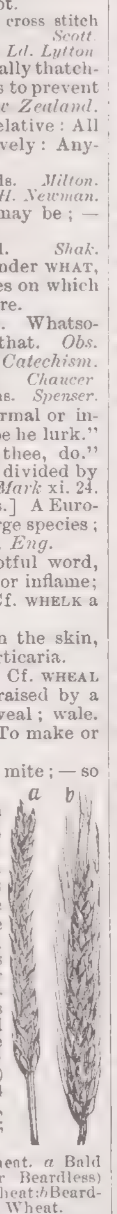
Wheat. *a* Bald (or Beardless) Wheat; *b* Bearded Wheat.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* [ME. *whete*, AS. *hwǣte*; akin to OS. *hwēti*, G. *weit*, G. *weizen*, OHG. *weizzi*, Icel. *hveiti*, Sw. *hvete*, Dan. *hvede*, Goth. *hwaiteis*, and E. *white.* See WHITE.] **1.** A well-known cereal grain, the most important food of temperate climates and next to rice the most largely used of any grain. It yields a fine white flour, which is made into bread, cakes, pastry, etc., of all kinds (see FLOUR). Wheat is also largely used coarsely ground, rolled, or crushed. From the hard wheats macaroni, spaghetti, and similar pastes are made. Wheat is highly nutritious; it contains more starch and protein than corn. Flour milled from the whole or nearly whole grain (called *Graham flour*, and *entire-wheat*, or *whole-wheat, flour*) contains about 2 per cent more proteins and 4 per cent less carbohydrates than ordinary flour, from which the husk of the grain is removed; experiments have proved, however, that the latter is the more digestible. The secondary products of milling wheat, as bran, middlings, etc., also inferior grades of flour, are largely used as food for stock. **2.** The grass which yields this grain. Common wheat, including all the many varieties cultivated in the great wheat-raising areas of North America, Europe, and Australia, is *Triticum sativum* (see TRITICUM, 1). It is closely related to rye and barley, having a dense 4-sided spike; the flowering glumes may be awned or awnless (bearded or beardless wheats); the grain varies greatly in color. Besides common wheat, two other species (*T. polonicum* and *T. monococcum*) are cultivated. See POLISH WHEAT, ONE-GRAINED. The origin of wheat is unknown, and it no longer occurs in a wild state. It was an important food crop in ancient Egypt and in Palestine, also among the lake dwellers of Switzerland, wheat grains being found commonly in various archæological remains. At the present time the United States exceeds all other countries in the total annual output, but the largest yield of wheat per acre is produced by Great Britain. **3.** A field or crop of wheat. See 1st CORN, 3.

wheat of Turkey, Turkey wheat.

wheat aphid, or **wheat aphis.** Any of several plant lice of the family Aphididæ, which suck the sap of growing wheat, as *Macrosiphum granaria* and *Siphocoryne avenæ.*

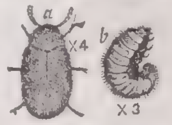

Wheat Beetle (*Anobium paniceum*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

wheat beetle. **a** A small, slender, rusty brown beetle (*Silvanus surinamensis*) whose larvæ feed upon wheat, rice, and other grains. **b** A very small, reddish brown, oval beetle (*Anobium paniceum*) whose larvæ eat the interior of grains of wheat. **c** A grain beetle or flour beetle.

wheat bug. Any true bug that damages wheat, as *Miris tritici* or an allied species.

wheat bulb worm. The larva of a small fly which infests the stalk of wheat, as *Meromyza americana* in North America or *Hylemyia arctica* in Europe.

wheat chafer. Any beetle that feeds on growing wheat, esp. *Anisoplia austriaca*, often a pest in parts of Europe.

wheat cutworm. Any lepidopterous larva that cuts off the stalk of wheat at the base, as the fall army worm and several true cutworms.

Wheatear.

wheat'ear' (hwēt'ēr'), *n.* [Prob. for *white-ear*, where *ear* is perh. fr. ME. *ers* rump (cf. ARSE), mistaken as a pl. Cf. WHITE-EAR, WHITETAIL.] A small bird (*Saxicola œnanthe*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America, allied to the stonechat and whinchat. The male has a bluish gray back, buffy breast, white rump and belly, blackish wings, and a black line through the eye. It inhabits rocky places chiefly. The white rump is conspicuous in flight.

wheat'en (hwēt''n), *a.* [AS. *hwǣten.*] Of, pertaining to, or made of, wheat; as, *wheaten* bread, straw. *Cowper.*

wheat fly. **a** The wheat midge. **b** The wheat gallfly. **c** The Hessian fly. **d** Any of several flies of the genus *Oscinis*, as *O. soror* and *O. carbonaria*, whose larvæ live in the stems of wheat.

wheat gallfly. The imago of the jointworm.

wheat grass. Any grass of the genus *Agropyron*, esp. *A. caninum*, of Europe and North America, often distinguished as *bearded wheat grass.*

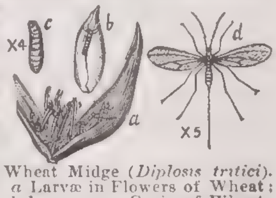

Wheat Midge (*Diplosis tritici*). *a* Larvæ in Flowers of Wheat; *b* Larva on a Grain of Wheat; *c* Larva; *d* Female Imago.

wheat midge. **a** A small two-winged fly (*Diplosis tritici*) which is very destructive to growing wheat, both in Europe and America. The female lays her eggs in the flowers of wheat, and the larvæ suck the juice of the young kernels and when grown change to pupæ in the earth. **b** The Hessian fly.

wheat mildew. **a** In England, wheat rust. **b** In the United States, a disease of wheat, etc., caused by a true mildew fungus (*Erysiphe graminis*); also, the fungus.

wheat moth. Any moth whose larvæ devour the grains of wheat, chiefly after it is harvested; a grain moth, flour moth, or meal moth. See ANGOUMOIS MOTH.

Wheat Pest. × 5

wheat pest. A small midge (*Oscinis vastator*) that does great damage to wheat in Europe.

wheat rust. A disease of wheat and other grasses caused by the rust fungus *Puccinia graminis*; also, the fungus itself. Throughout the summer it spreads by means of uredospores, which as they develop cause rusty patches on the leaves and stems. Toward fall the fungus produces teliospores which survive the winter; in the following spring they germinate, forming a promycelium with sterigmata from which basidiospores are abstricted; these develop only upon the leaves of the common barberry, on which they produce æcia, or "cluster cups." The spores now arising (æciospores) in turn affect wheat, thus completing the fungal life cycle. The barberry phase in the life cycle is often absent, as in Australia, parts of the United States, etc. See RUST, *n.*, 2 **a**; UREDINALES.

Wheat Sawfly (*Cephus pygmæus*). × 1⅓

wheat sawfly. **a** A small European sawfly (*Cephus pygmæus*) whose larva does great injury to wheat by boring in the stalks. **b** Any of several small American sawflies of the genus *Dolerus*, as *D. sericeus* and *D. arvensis*, whose larvæ injure the stems or heads of wheat. **c** *Pachynematus extensicornis*, whose larvæ feed principally on the blades of wheat; — called also *grass sawfly.*

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whar'frae (hwär'frā), *adv.* [Dial. *whar* where + *frae* from.] Wherefrom. *Scot.*
wharf spike. = DOCK SPIKE.
wharl, wharle. † QUARREL, bolt.
wharl, wharle (hwärl; wärl; wäl). Dial. Eng. vars. of WHIRL.
wharl (hwärl), *n.* A guttural pronunciation of the letter *r*; a burr. See 3d BURR, 13.
wharl, *v. t. & i.* To utter as or with a wharl.
wharp (hwôrp), *n.* A kind of fine sand from the banks of the Trent, used in polishing. *Eng.*
wharre (wär; vä), *n.* [Cf. W. *chwerw* bitter.] The crab apple. *Dial. Eng.*
whar'row (hwăr'ō), *n. Obs.* **a** A ball or pulley for a spindle thread. **b** A wharrow spindle.
whar'ry (hwŏr'ĭ). Var. of WHARE. [dial. Eng. of QUART.
whart (*dial.* hwärt). Obs. or
whart'full. † QUARTFUL.
wharto. † WHERETO.
Whar'ton's duct (hwôr'tŭnz). See DUCT OF WHARTON.
Whar'ton's jel'ly. *Anat.* See JELLY OF WHARTON.
whas. † WAS, WHOSE.
whasche. † WASH. [WHEEZLE.
wha'sle (hwā'z'l). Scot. var. of
what, *a.* [AS. *hwæt* bold, brave. Cf. WHET, *v.*] Quick; active; bold. *Obs.*
what'a-bouts' (hwŏt'ȧ-bouts'), *n.* The things with which one is busied. *Colloq. & Rare.*
whatche. † WATCH.
whatch'et. † WATCHET.
whate, *n.* [AS. *hwæt* augury.] Fortune; fate; omen. *Obs.*
what-e'er (hwŏt-âr'; -ār'; 115), *pron.* Contr. of WHATEVER; — used in poetry.
what'en. Var. of WHATTEN.
whatez. † WAS.
what'kin (hwŏt'kĭn), *a.* What kind of. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
what'like', *a.* Of what sort or kind: — used as an indefinite relative. *Dial. or Illit.*
what'n (hwŏt''n), **what'na** (hwŏt'nȧ). Vars. of WHATTEN.
what'ness, *n.* The bare quality or content of a somewhat; quiddity.
what'so-e'er' (hwŏt'sō-âr'; -ār'; 115), *pron.* Contr. of WHATSOEVER; — used in poetry.
what'some (hwŏt'sŭm), *a. & pron.* Whatever. *Obs.*
what'som-ev'er (*dial.* wŏt'sŭm-ĕv'ẽr), *a. & pron.* = WHATSOEVER. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
whatt, *pret.* [Cf. THWITE.] Whittled. *Obs. Scot.*
what'ten (hwŏt''n), *pron. & a.* What: what kind of. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
what'tie (hwŏt'ĭ), *n.* The European whitethroat. *Scot.*
what-time, *adv.* Whenever. *Obs.*
whauk (hwäk; hwôk). Scot. var. of WHACK.
whaul (hwôl). † WHALL.
whaup (hwäp; hwôp), *n.* Pod; also, lout; scoundrel. *Scot.*
whaup, *n.* Outcry; fuss. *Scot.*
whaup, *v. i.* To make a noisy fuss: to whistle or whine. *Scot.*
whaur (hwôr; hwär), *adv.* Where. *Scot.* [WHATTIE.
whau'tie (hwô'tĭ). Var. of
whauve (wôv), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *hvelfa* to arch, to turn upside down.] To cover, as by turning upside down: to hang or lean over. *Dial. Eng.*
whawl (wôl). Var. of WAUL.
whay. Obs. or dial. Eng. of WHEY.
whayme. † WHOM.
whaynt. † QUAINT.
whayte. † WAIT.
whe † WE; WIE, a person.
wheal (wēl), *n.* [Cornish *hwel.*] *Mining.* A mine. *Cornwall, Eng.*
wheal, *v. i.* To suppurate; swell. *Obs. or R.*
wheam. Var. of WHEEM, *a.*
wheamow. *a.* Nimble. *Obs.*
wheare. † WHERE.
whea'ry (hwē'rĭ), *n.* European goldcrest. *Scot.* [cal, Eng.
wheat'bird', *n.* Chaffinch. *Lo-*
wheat duck. American widgeon. *Western U. S.*
wheat eel. The wheatworm.
wheat eelworm. The wheatworm. [WORM.
wheat jointworm. See JOINT-
wheat'land. *n.* Land sown, or to be sown, with wheat.
wheat louse. Any wheat aphid.
wheat maggot. The larva of any wheat fly, esp. of a wheat midge.
wheat mite. A flour mite.
wheat plant louse. Wheat aphid.
wheat'sel bird (hwēt's'l). [*wheat* + *sele* time, season.] The male chaffinch. *Local, Eng.*
wheat smut. The loose smut of wheat (*Ustilago tritici*).

N O P Q R S T U V W

wheat States. Those States of the United States producing the main crop of wheat. They include: **spring-wheat States**, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin; **winter-wheat States**, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas.

Wheat′stone's bridge }
Wheat′stone bridge } (hwēt′stŏnz; stŏn). *Elec.* A device for the measurement of resistances, so called because the balance between the resistances to be measured is indicated by the absence of a current in a certain wire forming a bridge or connection between two branches of the circuit. It was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone, an English physicist.

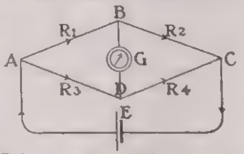

Diagram of Wheatstone's Bridge. R_1, R_2 Resistances to be compared; R_3, R_4 Known Resistances, which can be varied; G Galvanometer; E Battery. When G shows no current, $R_1 : R_2 = R_3 : R_4$.

Wheatstone's net. *Elec.* A system of electric circuits in multiple with each other or partly in multiple and partly in series. The simplest form is a Wheatstone's bridge.

Wheatstone's rods. *Acoustics.* Flexible rods the periods of vibration of which in two planes at right angles are in some exact ratio to one another. When one end of such a rod is fixed, the free end describes in vibrating the corresponding Lissajous figure. So called because devised by Sir Charles Wheatstone.

wheat thrips. Any of numerous thysanopterous insects which infest wheat and damage the grain, as in America *Euthrips* (or *Thrips*) *tritici* or *L. gramineæ* and in Europe *L. denticornis*, *L. cerealium*, or *Anthothrips aculeata*.

wheat weevil. **a** The grain weevil. **b** The rice weevil when found in wheat. **c** The wheat thrips.

wheat′worm′ (hwēt′wûrm′), *n.* A small nematode worm (*Tylenchus tritici*) which attacks wheat, advancing through the stem to the grains in the ear.

whee′dle (hwē′d'l), *v. t.*; WHEE′DLED (-d'ld); WHEE′DLING (-dlĭng). [Cf. AS. *wǣdlian* to be in want, to beg, *wǣdl* poverty.] **1.** To entice by soft words or the like; to cajole; flatter; coax.

And *wheedle* a world that loves him not. *Tennyson.*

2. To gain, or get away, by flattery or coaxing; as, to *wheedle* permission from a parent.

Syn. — See COAX.

whee′dle, *v. i.* To flatter; coax; cajole.

wheel (hwēl), *n.* [ME. *wheel*, *hweol*, AS. *hwéol*, *hweogul*, *hweowol*; akin to D. *wiel*, Icel. *hvēl*, Gr. κύκλος, Skr. *cakra*, and prob. to W. *pel* a ball, a sphere, L. *colus* a distaff, Gr. πόλος axis (cf. 1st POLE), Icel. *hjōl* a wheel, Dan. *hiul*, Sw. *hjul*. Cf. CYCLE, CYCLOPEDIA.] **1.** A disk, or a circular frame or body, whether solid or built up, capable of turning on a central axis; as, a cart *wheel*; a cog*wheel*; a fly*wheel*; a spur *wheel*. The common vehicle wheel usually consists of a central *nave* or *hub*, in which the axle is inserted, connected by radial *spokes* with *fellies* over which is shrunk the iron *rim* or *tire*. Wheels are used to lessen friction, and hence to diminish tractive force, esp. when supporting a vehicle. When provided with cogs or teeth on the rim, or more rarely on the face, wheels are largely used to transmit and modify force and motion in machinery, etc. For other uses, see BALANCE WHEEL, FLYWHEEL, etc.

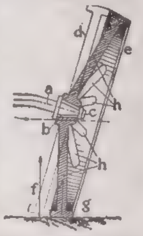

Dished Cart Wheel. *a* Axle, bent to bring bottom of the tapered Spindle (*b*) horizontal, so as to prevent crowding of Spindle Box against the Nut *c*. The Wheel is thus swung out of the perpendicular, and if flat, as at *d f*, it would bear against the ground obliquely, as at *f*. By dishing it, the Rim takes the shape and position *e g*, which brings it fairly against the ground, and the Spokes (*h*) come in turn to the perpendicular, as each is brought to bear.

2. Anything resembling or likened to a wheel (def. 1); specif.: **a** *Naut.* A circular frame having handles on the periphery, and an axle so connected with the tiller as to form a means of controlling the rudder for steering. Usually the axle is prolonged in a barrel around which the tiller or wheel ropes are wound, and the larger the wheel the greater the leverage and hence the power obtained. When steam steering gear is used, as in most large vessels, the wheel usually operates ropes connected to the valve of the steering engine which in turn moves the tiller. **b** A firework which revolves while burning. Cf. PIN WHEEL **b**. **c** *Needlework.* A circular design with radiating bars, in imitation of a cart wheel or a spider's web. **d** Any of various things shaped like an orb or disk. *Chiefly Poetic.*

3. An instrument or device in which the chief essential consists of a wheel or wheels; specif.: **a** Short for POTTER'S WHEEL, SPINNING WHEEL, PADDLE WHEEL, etc. *Jer.* xviii. 3. **b** A wheeled vehicle; as: (1) A chariot or car. *Poetic.* (2) A bicycle, or, rarely, a tricycle. *Colloq.*

4. An instrument used in an old mode of torture or execution in which the victim was fastened to a cart wheel, or a frame somewhat resembling one, with his legs and arms extended, and his limbs were broken by striking them with an iron bar. Also, the punishment itself.

5. The emblematic wheel of the personified Fortune, symbolizing the rapid alternations of human fate; as, each turn of Fortune's *wheel* seemed to bring him better things.

6. A turn or revolution; rotation; compass. "The common vicissitude and *wheel* of things." *South.*

[He] throws his steep flight in many an aëry *wheel*. *Milton.*

7. *Mil. & Nav.* A movement of troops or vessels in line in which the units preserve alignment and relative positions but change direction, pivoting on a unit at the end of the line or upon an imaginary point beyond it.

8. *pl.* Fig: The machinery which propels or operates anything; the moving power or elements; as, the *wheels* of government; money oils the *wheels* of life.

9. The refrain or burden of a song. See BOB, *n.*, 11. *Obs.*

a wheel within a wheel, *or* **wheels within wheels,** a complication of circumstances, motives, etc. — **w. and axle,** *Mech.*, a device consisting of a grooved wheel (turned by a cord or chain) with a rigidly attached axle (for winding up a weight by a cord or chain), together with the supporting standards. Cf. SIMPLE MACHINE. — **w. of fortune.** **a** = WHEEL, *n.*, 5, above. **b** A gambling or lottery device consisting of a wheel which is spun horizontally, articles or sums to which certain marks on its circumference point when it comes to rest being distributed according to varying rules. — **w. of life,** a zoetrope.

wheel (hwēl), *v. t.*; WHEELED (hwēld); WHEEL′ING. **1.** To convey or move on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle; as, to *wheel* a load; to *wheel* a piano into place; to *wheel* a wheelbarrow.

2. To cause to turn or revolve; to rotate; revolve; as, to *wheel* one's horse in a circle; to *wheel* a regiment.

3. To make or perform in a circle; to make circular in form. "The beetle *wheels* her droning flight." *Gray.*

4. To put wheels on; as, to *wheel* a wagon.

5. *Tanning.* To treat by revolving in a pin wheel.

6. To shape on a potter's wheel.

7. To subject to torture by the wheel. *Obs.*

wheel, *v. i.* **1.** To turn on or as on an axis; to revolve.

The moon carried about the earth always shows the same face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*

2. To change direction as if revolving upon an axis or pivot; to turn; as, the troops *wheeled* to the right; he *wheeled* completely around in his opinion.

3. To go round in a circuit; to fetch a compass.

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies *Pope.*

4. To roll forward.

5. To ride on a bicycle or tricycle. *Colloq.*

wheel barometer. A siphon barometer with a float, from which a cord passes over a pulley and moves an index.

wheel′bar′row (hwēl′băr′ō), *n.* Any of various small vehicles with handles and one or more wheels, for conveying small loads, esp. one with a single wheel pivoted between the ends of a pair of shafts formed into handles at the other end, and supporting the body of the vehicle.

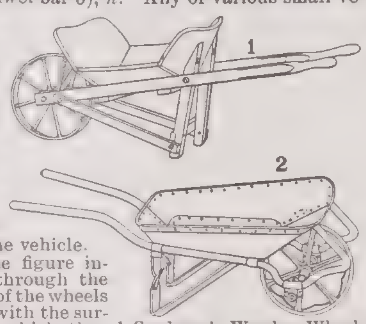

1 Gardener's Wooden Wheelbarrow; 2 Steel Foundry Wheelbarrow.

wheel base. The figure inclosed by lines through the points of contact of the wheels of a vehicle, etc., with the surface or rails on which they run; more esp., the length of this figure between the points of contact of the two extreme wheels on either side.

wheel bug. A large North American hemipterous insect (*Arilus cristatus*) which sucks blood of other insects; — so called from a high serrated crest on its prothorax.

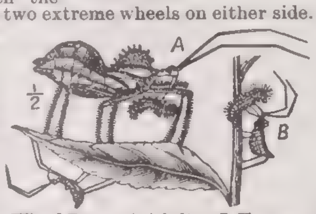

Wheel Bug. *A* Adult; *B* Young.

wheel chair. A chair mounted on wheels, usually to be pushed or pulled by an attendant, as a Bath chair.

wheel′er (hwēl′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wheels, in any sense.

2. A maker of wheels; a wheelwright. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. That which has wheels, as a vehicle or vessel; — used only in compounds; as, a side-*wheeler*; a four-*wheeler*.

4. A wheel horse.

5. A worker on sewed muslin. *Eng.*

6. The European nightjar. *Local, Eng.*

wheel horse. A horse, or one of the horses, nearest to the wheels, as opposed to a leader, or forward horse; hence, fig., one in any labor or enterprise who does especially steady and effective work; as, a *wheel horse* of a party.

wheel′house′ (hwēl′hous′), *n. Naut.* **a** A small house on or above deck, containing the steering wheel. **b** A paddle box.

wheel′ing (hwēl′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of conveying anything, or traveling, on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle.

2. Act or practice of using a cycle; cycling. *Colloq.*

3. Condition of a road, or roads, which admits of passing on wheels; as, it is good *wheeling*, or bad *wheeling*.

4. A turning, or circular movement.

wheel lock. **a** A former kind of gunlock in which sparks were struck from a flint, or piece of iron pyrites, by a revolving wheel. **b** = LETTER LOCK. **c** = 2d LOCK, 6 **b**.

wheel′man (hwēl′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A wheelsman. *Now Rare.*

2. One who rides a bicycle or tricycle; a cycler, or cyclist.

wheel ore. The mineral bournonite; — so called when occurring in wheel-shaped twin crystals.

wheel rope. *Naut.* A rope leading from the axis or barrel of a steering wheel, or from a steering engine, to the tiller, enabling the rudder to be moved by revolving the wheel. Chains are now more commonly used on large vessels.

wheels′man (hwēlz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A steersman; strictly, one who steers by turning a wheel.

wheel stitch. *Needlework.* A stitch resembling a spider's web, worked on the material, not over an open space.

wheel tree. **a** The paddlewood. **b** An Australian proteaceous tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*) having the flowers in a circular cluster.

wheel window. *Arch.* A circular window having radiating mullions like the spokes of a wheel. Cf. ROSE WINDOW.

wheel′work′ (hwēl′wûrk′), *n.* *Mach.* Wheels in gear, and their connections, etc., in a machine or mechanism.

wheel′wright′ (-rīt′), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles.

wheeze (hwēz), *v. i.*; WHEEZED (hwēzd); WHEEZ′ING (hwēz′ĭng). [ME. *whesen*, AS. *hwēsan* (cf. Icel. *hvæsa* to hiss, Sw. *hväsa*, Dan. *hvæse*); akin to AS. *hwōsta* a cough, D. *hoest*, G. *husten*, OHG. *huosto*, Icel. *hōsti*, Ir. *casacht*, W. *pas*, Lith. *kosti* to cough, Skr. *kās*.] To breathe hard, and with an audible piping or whistling sound, as persons affected with asthma. "*Wheezing* lungs." *Shak.*

wheeze, *n.* **1.** A piping or whistling sound caused by difficult respiration.

2. *Phon.* An ordinary whisper exaggerated so as to produce the hoarse sound known as the "stage whisper." In its production there is narrowing of the glottis, and also contraction of the upper glottis. *H. Sweet.*

wheez′y (hwēz′ĭ), *a.* Wheezing, or making or having a sound like wheezing; as, a *wheezy* melodeon.

whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* [ME. *welk*, *wilk*, AS. *weoloc*, *weloc*, *wiloc*; cf. D. *wulk*.] Any of numerous large marine gastropods belonging to *Buccinum* and allied genera; esp., *Buccinum undatum*, common on the coasts both of Europe and North America, and much used as food in Europe.

Whelk (*Buccinum tottenii*)

whelk, *n.* [ME. *whelke*, AS. *hwylca*, a dim., akin to OD. *welcke*. See WHEAL a pustule.] A papule; a pustule; acne. "His *whelks* white." *Chaucer.*

whelked (hwĕlkt), *a.* Having whelks; whelky; as, *whelked* horns. *Shak.*

whelm (hwĕlm), *v. t.*; WHELMED (hwĕlmd); WHELM′ING (hwĕl′mĭng). [ME. *hwelmen* to turn over, prob. due to confusion of AS. *helmian* to cover (perh. akin to *helmet*), with ME. *whelven*, AS. *hwelfan*, *hwylfan*, in *āwhylfan*, *āwhelfan*, to overwhelm, cover over, akin to OS. *bihwelbian*, D. *welven* to arch, G. *wölben*, OHG. *welben*, Icel. *hvelfa* to overturn; cf. Gr. κόλπος bosom, a gulf.] **1.** To turn upside down; overturn; upset. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To put or throw (anything) over a thing so as to cover it. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion; to overwhelm; engulf.

She is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all! *Shak.*

4. Fig.: To cover or engulf completely and disastrously; to overwhelm; as, to *whelm* one in sorrows.

whelm, *v. i.* To pass, roll, or descend so as to engulf, overwhelm, or crush something.

The *whelming* weight of crime. *J. H. Newman.*

whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* [AS. *hwelp*; akin to D. *welp*, G. & OHG. *welf*, Icel. *hvelpr*, Dan. *hvalp*, Sw. *valp*.] **1.** One of the young of a dog or a beast of prey; a puppy; a cub.

2. A youth; child; "cub;" — used in contempt. Also, sometimes, any person regarded as contemptible.

That awkward *whelp* with his money bags. *Addison.*

3. *Mach.* **a** Any of the longitudinal ribs or ridges on the barrel of a capstan, windlass, etc.; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *whelps* of a windlass. **b** = SPROCKET, 1 **a**.

4. A kind of ship. *Obs.*

whelp, *v. i.*; WHELPED (hwĕlpt); WHELP′ING. To bring forth young; — said of the female of the dog or of some beasts of prey.

whelp, *v. t.* To bring forth, as cubs or young; hence, fig., in contempt, to give birth to.

Did thy foul fancy *whelp* so black a scheme? *Young.*

when (hwĕn), *adv.* [ME. *when*, *whan*, *whenne*, *whanne*, AS. *hwænne*, *hwanne*, *hwonne*; akin to OS. *hwan*, OD. *wan*, OHG. *wanne*, G. *wann* when, *wenn* if, when, Goth. *hwan* when, and to E. *who*. See WHO.] **1.** At what time; — used interrogatively.

When shall these things be? *Matt.* xxiv. 3.

2. At what time; at, during, or after the time that; at, or just after, the moment that; — used relatively; as, let me know *when* he comes; come *when* you please.

Book lore ne'er served, *when* trial came,
Nor gifts, *when* faith was dead. *J. H. Newman.*

3. At which time; as, he refused until he saw your letter, *when* he at once consented; — also used for, the time at which; as, I know *when* he will come.

4. While; whereas; although; — used in the manner of a conjunction to introduce a dependent adverbial sentence or clause, having a causal, conditional, or adversative relation to the principal proposition; as, he turned thief *when* he might have continued honest; he removed the tree *when* it was the best in the grounds; how can he buy it *when* he has no money?

Wheatstone transmitter. An automatic telegraph transmitter using a perforated tape engaging with one end of a marking rod or lever, the other end of which opens and closes the circuit.
wheat thief. Gromwell, which is a weed troublesome to wheat.
wheche. ‡ WHICH.
whed′der (hwĕd′ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of WHETHER. [ER.
whed′er. ‡ WHETHER, WHITH-
whederward. ‡ WHITHERWARD.
whedirsome ever. A form for WHETHERSOMEVER, whichever. *Obs. Scot.* [Eng. of QUEY.
whee (*dial.* wē). Obs. or dial.
whee′dle, *n.* Act or an instance of wheedling: a wheedler. *R.*
whee′dler (hwē′dlẽr), *n.* One that wheedles. [-SOME.
whee′dle-some (-d'l-sŭm), *a.* See
wheel (wēl). Var. of WEEL, *n.*
wheel. Var. of WHEAL, *n.*
wheel′age (hwēl′ĭj), *n.* A tax or toll for allowing wheeled vehicles to pass.
wheel animal, *or* **wheel animalcule.** A rotifer. [wheel
wheel′band′, *n.* The tire of a
wheel bearer. A rotifer. [*Obs.*
wheel′bed′, *n.* A trundle-bed.
wheel′bird′, *n.* The European nightjar. *Local, Eng.*
wheel case. A case filled with pyrotechnic composition, for attaching to the rim of a pinwheel or other revolving piece.
wheel chain. *Naut.* A chain used as a wheel rope.
wheel colter. A sharp-edged wheel used as a colter.
wheel cultivator. *Agric.* A cultivator with blades on the periphery of a wheel.
wheel′-cut′, *a.* Cut on a revolving wheel; — of (cut) glass.
wheeld. Wheeled. *Ref. Sp.*
wheeled (hwēld), *a.* Having a wheel or wheels. [OR, *n.*, 5.
wheel governor. See GOVERN-
wheel hoe. A wheel cultivator, esp. one worked by hand.
wheel′less. *a.* See -LESS.
wheel organ. *Zoöl.* The trochal disk of a rotifer.
wheel pen. See 3d PEN, 5.
wheel pit. A pit in which the lower part of a flywheel runs.
wheel plate. = QUADRANT PLATE.
wheel race. The place in which a water wheel is set.
wheel rod. *Naut.* A length of metal rod taking the place of a portion of a wheel chain or rope.
wheel′swarf′, *n.* = SWARF **a**.
wheel urchin. *Zoöl.* Any sea urchin having a round, flat shell.
wheel′way′, *n.* A way for wheels or vehicles; esp., a railway, trackway, etc.
wheel′y (hwēl′ĭ), *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation. *Colloq.*
wheem (hwēm; wēm), *a.* = QUEME. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* —
wheem′ly, *adv.* *Dial. Eng.*
wheen (hwēn), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hwēne*, *hwǣne*, a little, somewhat, *hwōn* little, few.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A few.
2. A division; a group.
3. Quite a little; a quantity.
wheen, *a.* Few. *Obs. Scot.*
wheen′cat′, *n.* [Dial. *wheencat*, *queancat*. See QUEAN.] A female cat. *Local, Eng.*
wheene. ‡ QUEEN. [of WHIP.
wheep (hwēp). Scot. & dial. Eng.
whee′ple (hwē′p'l), *n.* & *v.* Also
wheep. Whistle; — chiefly of the cry of a curlew or plover. *Scot.* [WHERE.
wheer (wēr). Dial. Eng. var. of
wheer (*dial.* wēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WHERE, whether.
wheer′i-kins (hwēr′ĭ-kĭnz), *n. pl.* The posteriors. *Scot.*
whee′rum (hwē′rŭm), *n.* & *v.* Trifle. *Scot.*
wheesht (hwēsht). Scot. & dial var. of WHIST, silence.
Whee′son. ‡ WHITSUN.
wheet′ie-why′ (hwēt′ĭ-hwī′), *n.* The European whitethroat. *Scot.*
wheez, wheezd. Wheeze; wheezed. *Ref. Sp.*
wheez′er (hwēz′ẽr), *n.* One that wheezes. [WHEEZY.
wheez′i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
whee′zle (hwē′z'l), *n.* & *v. i.* Wheeze. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wheft (hwĕft). Var. of WAFT, *n.*, 5.
wheill. ‡ WHEEL.
whein (*dial.* wēn). Obs. or dial. of QUEAN.
wheint. ‡ QUAINT.
whe′kau (hwā′kou). Var. of WEKAU.
whele. ‡ WHEAL, a pustule; WHEEL; WHILE. [*Dial. Eng.*
whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* & *v.* Thump.
whelk tingle. A dog whelk.
whelk′y (hwĕl′kĭ), *a.* Prob., pert. to, or like, the shell of whelks. *Rare.*
whelk′y (hwĕl′kĭ), *a.* Having whelks (pustules).
whelle. ‡ QUELL. [*Obs.*
whelp′ing, *n.* A little whelp.
whelp′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
whelp′less, *a.* Having no whelps; esp., bereft of whelps.
whelp′ly, *adv.* As a whelp. *Obs.*
whels. ‡ WHILES. [*n.* & *v.*
whelt (wĕlt). Dial. var. of WELT.
whelve (*dial.* wĕlv), *v. t.* [Cf. AS *āhwylfan* to cover over, and E. WHELM.] To roll; to turn upside down; to cover as with a hollow vessel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
whem ‡ WHOM.
wheme. ‡ QUEME, *n.*
whemen. Obs. pl. of WOMAN.
whem′mel, whem′mle (hwĕm′'l; wĕm′'l), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. WAMBLE.] Overturn; upset; tumble; toss. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
when, *adv.* = WHENNE, whence.

5. Which time ; then ; — used elliptically as a noun.

I was adopted heir by his consent ;
Since *when*, his oath is broke *Shak.*

☞ *When* was formerly used as an exclamation of surprise or impatience, like *what!*

Come hither ; mend my ruff :
Here, *when!* thou art such a tedious lady ! *J. Webster.*

when as, when that, at the time that ; when. *Obs.*

When as sacred light began to dawn. *Milton*
When that mine eye is famished for a look. *Shak.*

when/as′ (hwĕn/ăz′), *conj. Archaic.* **1**. When. "*Whenas* in silks my Julia goes." *Herrick.*

2. Whereas ; while.

Whenas, if they would inquire into themselves, they would find no such matter. *Barrow.*

whence (hwĕns), *adv.* [ME. *whennes*, *whens* (with adverbial *s*, properly a genitive ending ; — see -WARD, -WARDS), also *whenne*, *whanene*, AS. *hwanan*, *hwanon*, *hwonan*, *hwanone.* See WHEN ; cf. HENCE, THENCE.] **1** From what place ; hence, from what or which source, origin, antecedent, premise, or the like ; — used interrogatively.

Whence hath this man this wisdom ? *Matt.* xiii. 54.
Whence and what art thou ? *Milton.*

2. From what or which place, source, material, cause, etc. ; — used relatively, and sometimes with a redundant *from*, formerly also with *of*.

Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good
Descends. *Milton.*
From *whence* come wars and fightings among you ? *James* iv. 1.

whence/so-ev′er (hwĕns/sō-ĕv′ẽr), *adv. & conj.* From what place soever ; from what cause or source soever.

when-ev′er (hwĕn-ĕv′ẽr), *adv. & conj.* At whatever time.

when/so-ev′er (hwĕn/sō-ĕv′ẽr), *adv. & conj.* At what time soever ; at whatever time ; whenever. *Mark* xiv. 7.

where (hwâr), *adv.* [ME. *wher*, *whar*, AS. *hwǣr* ; akin to D. *waar*, OS. *hwār*, OHG. *hwār*, *wār*, *wā*, G. *wo*, Icel. and Sw. *hvar*, Dan. *hvor*, Goth. *hwar*, and E. *who* ; cf. Skr. *karhi* when. See WHO ; cf. THERE.] **1**. At or in what place ; hence, in what situation, position, or circumstances ; — used interrogatively ; as, *where* can we expect to find a welcome, if not among our kin ?

God called unto Adam, . . . *Where* art thou ? *Gen.* iii. 9.

2. At or in which place ; at the place in which ; hence, in the case or instance in which ; — used relatively.

That place *where* first she was so happy. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Where your treasure is, there will your heart be. *Matt.* vi. 21.
Where one on his side fights, thousands will fly. *Shak.*

3. To what or which place ; hence, to what goal, result, or issue ; whither ; — used interrogatively and relatively.

But *where* does this tend ? *Goldsmith.*
Lodged in sunny cleft,
Where the cold breezes come not. *Bryant.*

4. From what place or source ; as, *where* did he get his suspicions ? "Showing their births and *where* they did proceed." *Shak.*

☞ *Where* is often used pronominally with or without a preposition, in elliptical sentences for *a place in which*, *the place in which*, or *what place*.

The star . . . stood over *where* the young child was. *Matt.* ii. 9.
The Son of man hath not *where* to lay his head. *Matt.* viii. 20.
Within about twenty paces of *where* we were. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — See WHITHER.

where away? *Naut.*, in what direction ? — a query in response to a call from a lookout that something, as land, has been sighted.

where, *conj.* Whereas.

And fight and die is death destroying death :
Where fearing dying pays death servile breath. *Shak.*

where, *n.* Place ; situation. *Obs. or Colloq.*

Finding the nymph asleep in secret *where*. *Spenser.*

where′a-bout′ (hwâr′ȧ-bout′) } *adv.* **1**. About where ; near what or which place ; — used interrogatively and relatively, usually in the form *whereabouts* ; as, *whereabouts* did you meet him ?
where′a-bouts′ (-ȧ-bouts′) }

2. Concerning which ; about which. "The object *whereabout* they are conversant." *Hooker.*

where′a-bouts′, *n. sing.* Also **where′a-bout′**. The place where a person or thing is ; as, they knew his *whereabouts*.

A puzzling notice of thy *whereabout*. *Wordsworth.*

where-as′ (hwâr-ăz′), *conj.* **1**. Considering that ; it being the case that ; since ; — implying a recognition of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent ; and often used to introduce a preamble, as to laws, contracts, etc., which is the basis of declarations, affirmations, commands, requests, or the like, that follow.

2. When in fact ; while on the contrary ; the case being in truth that ; — implying opposition to something that precedes ; as, he claimed victory, *whereas* he was defeated.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant ? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat.*

3. Where. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*

Home she came, *whereas* her mother blind
Sat in eternal night. *Spenser.*

4. Although. *Obs. & R.* *Gen.* xviii. 27 (*Douay Ver.*).

where-at′ (-ăt′), *adv.* **1**. At which ; upon which ; whereupon ; — used relatively.

They vote ; *whereat* his speech he thus renews. *Milton.*

2. At what ; — used interrogatively ; as, *whereat* are you offended ?

where-by′ (-bī′), *adv.* **1**. By which ; — used relatively. "The means *whereby* I live." *Shak.*

2. By what ; how ; — used interrogatively. *Now Rare.*

Whereby shall I know this ? *Luke* i. 18.

where′fore (hwâr′fōr ; 201), *adv. & conj.* [*where* + *for.*] **1**. For which reason ; so ; — used relatively.

[The Lord] rested the seventh day : *wherefore* the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it. *Ex.* xx. 11.

2. For what reason ; why ; — used interrogatively.

But *wherefore* that I tell my tale. *Chaucer.*
Wherefore didst thou doubt ? *Matt.* xiv. 31.

Syn. — See THEREFORE.

where′fore (hwâr′fōr), *n.* The reason ; cause. *Colloq.* "The whys and *wherefores* of her sister's moods." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

where-from′ (hwâr-frŏm′), *adv.* [*where* + *from.*] From which ; from which or what place ; as, an event *wherefrom* sprang great results.

where-in′ (-ĭn′), *adv.* **1**. In which ; in which place, thing, time, respect, or the like ; — used relatively.

Her clothes *wherein* she was clad. *Chaucer.*
There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious. *Swift.*

2. In what ; — used interrogatively.

Yet ye say, *Wherein* have we wearied him ! *Mal.* ii. 17.

3. In so far as (with implication of compensation). *Obs.*

Wherein our entertainment shall shame us
We will be justified in our loves. *Shak.*

where/in-to′ (hwâr/ĭn-tōō′), *adv.* **1**. Into which ; — used relatively. *Emerson.*

2. Into what ; — used interrogatively.

where′ness (hwâr′nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of having a place ; ubiety ; situation ; position.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*. *Grew*

where-of′ (hwâr-ŏv′ ; -ŏf′), *adv.* **1**. Of which ; of whom ; formerly, also, with or by which ; — used relatively.

Edward's seven sons, *whereof* thyself art one. *Shak.*
Let it work like Borgias' wine,
Whereof his sire, the Pope, was poisoned *Marlowe.*

2. Of what ; — used interrogatively.

Whereof was the house built ? *Johnson.*

3. Whereto ; to what end or purpose. *Obs.* *Langland.*

where-on′ (-ŏn′), *adv.* **1**. On which ; — used relatively.

O fair foundation laid *whereon* to build. *Milton.*

2. On what or, formerly, on whom ; — used interrogatively ; as, *whereon* do we stand ?

3. Whereof ; — used relatively. *Obs.* *Lydgate.*

where/so-ev′er (hwâr/sō-ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *swā hwǣr swā.*] In, to, or, formerly, from, whatsoever place ; wherever.

where-through′ (hwâr-thrōō′), *adv.* Through, by, or, rarely, by means of, which. "*Wherethrough* that I may know." *Chaucer.*

Windows, . . . *wherethrough* the sun
Delights to peep, to gaze therein on thee. *Shak.*

where-to′ (-tōō′), *adv.* **1**. To which ; — used relatively. "*Whereto* we have already attained." *Phil.* iii. 16.

Whereto all bonds do tie me day by day. *Shak.*

2. To what ; to what place, purpose, end, or the like ; — used interrogatively. "*Whereto* tends all this ?" *Shak.*

where-un′der (-ŭn′dẽr), *adv.* Under which.

where/up-on′ (hwâr/ŭ-pŏn′), *adv.* **1**. Upon which ; in consequence of, or after, which ; whereon ; — used relatively.

The townsmen mutinied and sent to Essex ; *whereupon* he came thither *Clarendon.*

2. Whereon ; — used interrogatively.

wher-ev′er (hwâr-ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* At, to, in, or, with *from*, from, whatever place ; wheresoever ; as, *wherever* he is or goes ; *wherever* he comes from.

where-with′ (hwâr-wĭth′ ; -wĭth′ ; *cf.* HEREWITH) } *adv.*
where/with-al′ (hwâr/wĭth-ôl′) }

1. With which ; — used relatively.

The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me. *John* xvii. 26.

2. With what ; — used interrogatively.

Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way ? *Ps.* cxix. 9.

where/with-al′, *n.* Also, less commonly, **wherewith**. That with which anything can be purchased or done ; — generally with *the* ; as, he had n't the *wherewithal* for a dinner.

[The builders of Babel], still with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*
The *wherewith* to meet excessive loss by radiation. *H. Spencer*

wher′ry (hwĕr′ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* Any of various light boats ; as : **a** A long light rowboat, sharp at both ends, used, esp. in England formerly, to transport passengers on rivers and about harbors. **b** A narrow open racing or exercise boat rowed by one person with sculls. **c** A large light barge, lighter, or fishing boat varying in type in different parts of Great Britain ; specif., a broad-beamed light-draft cargo or passenger boat with sharp stem and stern, little freeboard, and, usually, a single gaff sail without a boom ; — called also *Norfolk wherry*. *Eng.*

wher′ry, *v. t. & i.* ; WHER′RIED (-ĭd) ; WHER′RY-ING. To carry in, or to sail or propel, a wherry.

whet (hwĕt), *v. t.* ; WHET′TED ; WHET′TING. [AS. *hwettan* ; akin to D. *wetten*, G. *wetzen*, OHG. *wezzen*, Icel. *hvetja*, Sw. *vättja*, and AS. *hwæt* vigorous, brave, OS. *hwat*, OHG. *waz* (also *was*) sharp, Icel. *hvatr* bold, active, Sw. *hvass* sharp, Dan. *hvas*, Goth. *hwassaba* sharply, and perh. to Skr. *cud* to impel, urge on.] **1**. To sharpen by rubbing on or with some substance, as a piece of stone ; to sharpen by attrition ; as, to *whet* a knife or scythe.

The mower *whets* his scythe. *Milton.*
Here roams the wolf, the eagle *whets* his beak. *Byron.*

2. To make sharp, keen, or eager ; to excite ; stimulate ; as, to *whet* the appetite, the courage, anger.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar. *Shak.*

3. To preen (the wings). *Rare.*

to whet on, to w. forward, to urge on or forward ; to instigate. — **to w. one's whistle**, to wet one's whistle. *Obs.*

whet, *n.* **1**. Act of whetting.

2. That which whets or sharpens ; esp., an appetizer, as a drink of liquor. "Sips, drams, and *whets*." *Spectator.*

3. A turn or spell of work between two whettings of the scythe in mowing ; hence, an attempt ; try ; also, a time ; occasion. *Dial. Eng.* "I 'll bear it this *whet*." *C. Brontë.*

wheth′er (hwĕth′ẽr), *pron. & a.* [ME. *whether*, AS. *hwæðer* ; akin to OS. *hweðar*, OFries. *hweder*, OHG. *hwedar*, *wedar*, G. *weder*, conj., neither, Icel. *hvārr* whether, Goth. *hwaþar*, Lith. *katras*, L. *uter*, Gr. *κότερος*, *πότερος*, Skr. *katara*, from the interrogative pronoun, in AS. *hwā* who. See WHO ; cf. EITHER, NEITHER, OR, *conj.*] **1**. Which (of two) ; which one (of two) ; — used interrogatively and relatively. *Archaic.*

Now choose yourself *whether* that you liketh. *Chaucer.*
Whether of them twain did the will of his father ? *Matt.* xxi. 31.

2. Either (of two). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Whether had he no helm ne hawbergh. *Sir Gawain.*

the whether, nevertheless. *Obs.* *Scot.* — **w. or no**, in either case ; in any case ; as, I will go *whether or no.*

wheth′er, *conj.* A particle used to indicate that what follows is an alternative. Its correlative, indicating a second or contrasting alternative, is *or* or *or whether.* When this contrasting alternative is the negative of the first, it is sometimes expressed simply by *not* or *no* after the correlative, and sometimes omitted as being implied by the *whether* of the first. *Whether* is used : **1**. To introduce a direct question. *Obs.*

Whether is not this the sone of a carpenter ? *Wycliffe.*

2. To introduce an indirect question, or a clause of indirect discourse. "You have said ; but *whether* wisely or no, let the forest judge." *Shak.*

And now who knows
But you, Lorenzo, *whether* I am yours ? *Shak.*

3. To introduce alternative condition ; — here having the force of : in case ; if.

For *whether* we live, we live unto the Lord ; and *whether* we die, we die unto the Lord. *Rom.* xiv. 8.

But *whether* thus these things, or *whether* not ;
Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun, . . .
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton.*

whet slate. A variety of slate used for sharpening cutting instruments ; novaculite.

whet′stone′ (hwĕt′stōn′), *n.* [AS. *hwetstān.*] A stone, natural or artificial, for whetting edge tools. Some are used dry ; others are lubricated with water or oil.

The dullness of the fool is the *whetstone* of the wits. *Shak.*

to give, get, *etc.*, the whetstone, to give, get, etc., a prize for extravagance in lying. *Obs.*

whew (hwū ; hū), *n. & interj.* A sound like a half-formed whistle, usually expressing astonishment, scorn, etc.

whew, *v. i.* **1**. (*pron.* hwū, wū) To whistle with a shrill pipe, like a plover. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

2. To utter the interjection *whew.*

whey (hwā), *n.* [AS. *hwæg* ; cf. D. *wei*, *hui*, Fries. *weye*, LG. *wey*, *waje.*] The serum, or watery part, of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, or curd, esp. in the process of making cheese.

whey′ey (hwā′ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, whey ; resembling whey ; wheyish.

whey′face′ (-fās′), *n.* A face pale or pallid, as from fear, or one having such a face. — **whey′faced′** (-fāst′), *a.*

which (hwĭch), *pron. & a.* [ME. *which*, *whilk*, AS. *hwilc*, *hwylc*, *hwelc*, from the root of *hwā* who + *līc* body ; hence properly, of what sort or kind ; akin to OS. *hwilik* which, OFries. *hwelik*, D. *welk*, G. *welch*, OHG. *welīh*, *hwelīh*, Icel. *hvīlīkr*, Dan. & Sw. *hvilken*, Goth. *hwileiks*, *hwēleiks* ; cf. L. *qualis.* See WHO, LIKE, *a.* ; cf. SUCH.] An indeclinable pronominal word, used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural, and for either persons or things. It is : **1**. An interrogative, used both in direct and indirect questions, to ask for or concerning one or more of a group or number, esp. among several individuals of a class ; as, *which* man is it ? *which* is the house ? he asked *which* route he should take ; *which* is best, to live or to die ? "*Which* of you convinceth me of sin ?" *John* viii. 46. Formerly also : What sort of ? "*Whiche* lordes beth this shrewes [are these rascals] !" *Langland.*

2. A simple relative, introducing an added qualification or statement, sometimes a restriction of its antecedent. See under 1st THAT, 3. It is used : **a** For *who* or *whom*, referring to persons. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Our Father, *which* art in heaven. *Matt.* vi. 9.

b Now referring chiefly to animals, things, or ideas, its antecedent being sometimes a phrase or clause.

And when thou fail'st — as God forbid the hour ! —
Must Edward fall, *which* peril heaven forfend ! *Shak.*
The temple of God is holy, *which* temple ye are. 1 *Cor.* iii. 17.
The snow was three inches deep and still falling, *which* prevented him from taking his usual ride. *Irving.*

c Sometimes with its antecedent following.

And, *which* is worse, all you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son. *Shak.*

d Formerly sometimes : (1) Adjectively : Of what sort or kind. "And *which* they weren and of what degree." *Chaucer.* (2) Together with a personal pronoun, as, "*which* . . . he" = "*who* ;" and "*which* . . . *his*" = "*whose* ;" as in "The kynges dere sone, . . . *which* alwey for to don wel is *his* wone." *Chaucer.* Cf. 1st THAT, 3 **a**. (3) In the phrase *the which*, and, by way of definiteness or emphasis, in *which that*, *the which that*, *which as*.

That worthy name by *the which* ye are called ? *James* ii. 7.

e Dialectically, as an expletive, merely introductory ; as in, "*Which* the same I would rise to explain." *Bret Harte.*

☞ *Which*, referring to a series of preceding sentences, or members of a sentence, may have *all* joined to it adjectively. "All *which*, as a method of proclamation, is very convenient." *Carlyle.*

3. A compound relative or indefinite pronoun, standing for *any one which*, *whichever*, *that which*, *those which*, *the . . . which*, and the like ; as, take *which* you will.

Syn. — See WHO.

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whence-ev′er (hwĕns-ĕv′ẽr), *adv. & conj.* Whencesoever. *R.*
whence/forth′ (hwĕns/fōrth′), *adv.* Whence. *Obs.*
whench. † QUENCH.
whene. † QUEEN, QUEME.
when-e'er′ (hwĕn-âr′ ; -âr′ ; 115), *adv. & conj.* Contr. of WHENEVER.
when issued. See *out*, under COMING, *n.*
whenne. † WHEN.
whenne, *adv. & conj.* Whence. *Obs.*
whennes, whennus. † WHENCE.
whense. Whence. *Ref. Sp.*
when′-so′, *adv.* Whensoever. *Obs. or R.*
wheoder. † WHETHER, WHITHER.
wheol. † WHEEL.
wher. † *were*, form of BE ; WHERE.
wher. Var. of WHERE, whether. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wherble. † WARBLE.
wherbole. † CUIR-BOUILLI.
where (*dial.* wär, wẽr), *pron., adv., & conj.* [See WHETHER.] Whether. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
where. † CHOIR ; WAR ; *were*, form of BE. [which. *Obs.*
where′a-gainst′, *conj.* Against which. *Obs.*
where′a-way′, *adv.* Whereabouts. *Scot. & Dial.*
wher-e'er′ (hwâr-âr′ ; -âr′ ; 115), *adv.* Wherever ; — a poetical contraction. [*Obs.*
where′hence′, *adv.* Whence. *Obs.*
where-in/so-ev′er (hwâr-ĭn/sō-ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* In whatever matter, respect, or the like. [*R.*
wheremid, *adv.* Wherewith. *Obs.*
whereoffen, *adv.* Whereof. *Obs.*
where-out′, *adv.* Out of which ; whence. *Now Rare.* [*R.*
where-o′ver, *adv.* Over which. *R.*
where′so (hwâr′sō), *adv.* Wheresoever. *Archaic.*
where/so-e'er′ (-âr′ ; -âr′ ; 115), *adv.* Wheresoever ; — a poetical contraction. [*Obs.*
where′some, *adv.* Wherever. *Obs.*
where′som-ev′er (hwâr′sŭm-ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* Wheresoever. *Obs. or Dial.* [THROUGH. *Obs.*
wherethorough, *adv.* = WHERETHROUGH. *Obs.*
where-til′, *adv.* To what end ; why. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial.*
where/un-til′, *adv.* Whereto. *Obs. or Dial.*
where/un-to′ (hwâr/ŭn-tōō′ ; hwâr-ŭn′tōō), *adv.* Whereto. *Archaic.* [*Obs.*
where′up, *adv.* Whereupon. *Obs.*
wherf. † WHARF.
wherl′i-cote. † WHIRLICOTE.
wher′ret, wher′rit (wĕr′ĭt). Obs. or dial. Eng. of WORRIT.
wher′ret (*dial.* wẽr′ĭt), *n.* A box on the ear ; a thump. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wher′ry-man (hwĕr′ĭ-măn), *n.* One who rows passengers in a wherry for hire. *Eng.*
wherso, *pron.* Whichever. *Obs.*
whert. † QUART, health.
wherve. Var. of WHARVE.
wherve, *v. t.* [AS. *hwierfan*, *hwerfan*, *hwyrfan*, fr. *hweorfan* to turn.] To turn ; change. *Obs.*
whes. † WHOSE.
whese. † WHEEZE.
whest. † QUEST.
whestion. † QUESTION.
whete. † WET, WHEAT.
wheth′en, *adv.* Whence. *Obs.*
wheth′er. † WHITHER.
wheth′er-ing (hwĕth′ẽr-ĭng), *n.* The retention of the afterbirth in cows. *Dial. Eng.*
wheth′er-so (-sō), **wheth′er-some** (-sŭm), *pron.* Whichever. *Obs.*
whet′ile (hwĕt′ĭl), *n.* [Cf. WHITILE, WITWAL.] The green woodpecker. *Dial. Eng.*
whetstone slate. Whet slate.
whet′ten (hwĕt′'n), *v. t.* To whet ; to sharpen. *Obs.*
whet′ter (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that whets. [whets. *Obs.*
2. A tippler ; one who drinks
wheugh (hwū). Var. of WHEW.
whew. † HUE.
whew (hwū ; *dial. Eng. also* wū), *v. i.* **1**. To move quickly ; to fly. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To bustle about. *Dial. U. S.*
whew duck. The widgeon. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
whew′ell-ite (hū′ĕl-īt), *n.* [After Prof. W. *Whewell* of Cambridge, Eng.] *Min.* Calcium oxalate, $CaC_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$, in colorless or white monoclinic crystals.
whew′er (hwū′ẽr ; wū′-), *n.* [Cf. WHEW to whistle.] The European widgeon. *Local, Eng.*
whewt (wūt), *n. & v.* Whistle ; shout ; whine. *Dial. Eng.*
whey (wā ; wī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of QUEY.
whey′beard′ (-bērd′), **whey′bird′**, *n.* The European whitethroat. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
whey cure. Treatment with whey as a drink and in baths.
whey′ish. *a.* Somewhat like whey. — **whey′ish-ness**, *n.*
whey whig. A drink of whey made aromatic with herbs and usually fermented. *Dial. Eng.*
whey′worm′, *n.* A kind of pimple or pustule. *Obs.* — **whey′wormed′**, *a.* *Obs.*
whf. *Abbr.* Wharf.
whi. † WHY ; WIE, person.
whi, *n.* Neigh. Cf. WEEHEE. *Obs.*
whi′ba (hwī′bȧ ; wī′bȧ), *n.* [Ar. *waibah.*] See MEASURE.
whib′lin. † QUIBLIN.
whicche, whiche, *n.* = HUTCH, a chest, box, ark. *Obs.*

which is which? which is the particular one spoken of? — a colloquial phrase common when one is unable to distinguish between two or more objects, and also used relatively; as, you say these men are John and James. *Which is which?* I do not know *which is which.*

which-ev'er (hwĭch-ĕv'ẽr) } *pron. & a.* Whether one or
which'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr) } another; whether one or the other; that one (of two or more) which; as, *whichever* road you take, it will lead you to town.

whid'ah bird, whid'ah finch (hwĭd'ȧ). [Alteration of *widow bird*, on assumption that it was properly named from *Whydah* in Dahomey.] Any of various African weaver birds of the subfamily Viduinæ. The males, though not larger than a canary, have drooping tail feathers often a foot in length. They are mostly black with white or buffy markings. Many are kept as cage birds, as the **paradise whidah bird** (*Vidua*, or *Steganura, paradisea*).

1/8
Paradise Whidah Bird (*Vidua paradisea*). Male.

whiff (hwĭf), *n.* Any of various flounders, as in Europe the marysole (*Lepidorhombus whiffjagonis*) or in the West Indies several species of the genus *Platophrys.*

whiff (hwĭf), *n.* [ME. *weffe* vapor, whiff, prob. of imitative origin; cf. Dan. *vift* a puff, gust, W. *chwiff* a whiff, puff.] **1.** A quick puff or slight gust of air, esp. one conveying some odor. "The rank *whiffs* from their skins." *Sir John Chardin.*

With the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword
The unnerved father falls. *Shak.*

2. A sudden expulsion of tobacco smoke, or the like, from the mouth.

The skipper, he blew a *whiff* from his pipe. *Longfellow.*

3. An inhalation of tobacco smoke or the like; a "drinking" of tobacco; hence, sometimes, a drink (of liquor). *Obs.*
4. A hasty glimpse; also, an instant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. A kind of narrow, open, wooden, usually outrigged sculling boat. *Local, Eng.*

whiff, *v. t.*; WHIFFED (hwĭft); WHIFF'ING. **1.** To expel or puff out in a whiff or whiffs; to exhale, as tobacco smoke; hence, to smoke (a pipe, cigar, or the like).
2. To carry or convey by a whiff, or as by a whiff; to puff or blow away; as, the breeze *whiffed* the fog away.
3. To inhale or draw in, as air or tobacco smoke; to "drink" (tobacco); also, to drink (liquor). *Obs.*

whiff, *v. i.* **1.** To emit whiffs, as of smoke; to puff.
2. To fish with a hand line, with the bait near the surface.

whif'fet (hwĭf'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* **1.** A little whiff or puff.
2. A small or insignificant person. *Colloq., U. S.*

whif'fle (hwĭf''l), *v. i.*; WHIF'FLED (-'ld); WHIF'FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *whiff* to puff.] **1.** To blow unsteadily or in gusts; to shift, turn, or veer about; — said of the wind.
2. To change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to vacillate; to be fickle.

A person of *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind. *I. Watts*

3. To idle; trifle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

whif'fle, *v. t.* **1.** To disperse, emit, or expel with or as if with a whiff or puff; to scatter.
2. To wave or shake quickly. *Rare.*
3. To cause to whiffle, or vacillate. *Rare.*

whif'fler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; an idle talker; an idler; trifler.

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat who frequents the chocolate house shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

2. The golden-eye. *Local, U. S.*

whif'fle-tree' (-'l-trē'), *n.* [*whiffle*, v. i. + *tree.* Cf. WHIPPLETREE.] A whippletree.

Whig (hwĭg), *n.* [Said to be from *whiggam*, a term used in Scotland in driving horses, *whiggamore* a Scotch Presbyterian (see WHIGGAMORE, 1), contr. to *whig.*] **1.** [*l. c.*] A Scotch Presbyterian or Covenanter. *Contemptuous. Obs.*
2. *Eng. Politics.* One of a political party which grew up in England in the 17th century, in the reigns of Charles I. and II., during the great contests respecting the royal prerogatives and the rights of the people. Those who supported the king in his high claims were called *Tories*, and the advocates of popular rights, of parliamentary power over the crown, and of toleration to Dissenters, were, after 1679, called *Whigs.* In later times the points of difference between the parties frequently changed, but the names were retained until changed from *Tory* to *Conservative* and from *Whig* to *Liberal* (see LIBERAL, *a.*, 7). The *Whigs* may be loosely described as the party of change toward democracy and the *Tories* as the party of conservatism.
3. *Amer. Hist.* **a** A friend and supporter of the American Revolution; — opposed to *Tory* and *Royalist.* **b** One of a political party in the United States formed about 1834 from a fusion of the National Republicans and other elements opposed to the Democrats. It elected William Henry Harrison, 1840, and Zachary Taylor, 1848, to the presidency. About 1856 it became hopelessly disrupted over the slavery issues.

Whig, *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, Whigs.

whig'ga-more (hwĭg'ȧ-mōr; 201), *n.* [See WHIG.] *Scot.* **1.** Orig., a drover, esp. one of the inhabitants of the southwestern part of Scotland who used to drive to Leith for supplies; hence [*also cap.*], one of a band composed largely of these people that in 1648 marched to Edinburgh to oppose the king, Duke of Hamilton, and court party.
2. Later, one opposed to the court party, or, by extension, any Scotch Presbyterian; — used in contempt.

Whig'ger-y (hwĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The principles or practices of Whigs, esp. of the English Whigs; Whiggism.

Whig'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Whigs, in any sense; partaking of, or characterized by, the principles of Whigs. — **Whig'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **Whig'gish-ness**, *n.*

Whig'gism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or characteristics of Whigs, esp. of the English Whigs.

while (hwīl), *n.* [AS. *hwīl*; akin to OS. *hwīl*, *hwīla*. OFries. *hwīle*, D. *wijl*, G. *weile*, OHG. *wīla*, *hwīla*, *hwīl*, Icel. *hvīla* a bed, *hvīld* rest, Sw. *hvila*, Dan. *hvile*, Goth. *hweila* a time, and prob. to L. *quies* rest, and perh. to Gr. καιρός the proper time or season. Cf. QUIET, WHILOM.] **1.** A space of time, esp. when short and marked by some action or happening; a time; as, one *while* we thought him innocent. "All this *while.*" *Shak.*

This mighty queen may no *while* endure. *Chaucer.*
[Some guest that] hath outstaid his welcome *while.* *Coleridge.*
I will go forth and breathe the air a *while.* *Longfellow.*
Woven in one noontide's *while.* *Daniel Rock.*

2. Time used in doing something; labor; pains; — now only in the phrase *worth while*, or *worth one's while.*

Satan . . . cast him how he might quite her *while.* *Chaucer.*

at whiles, at times; at intervals.

And so on us *at whiles* it falls, to claim
Powers that we dread. *J. H. Newman.*

— **the while**, **the whiles**, in or during the time that; meantime; while. *Tennyson.*

What shall I do *the while?* where bide? how live? *Shak.*

while, *conj.* [See WHILE, *n.*] **1.** During the time that; as long as; whilst; as, *while* I write, you sleep. "*While* I have time and space." *Chaucer.*
2. At the same time that; — often used with much the adversative force of *although*; as, *while* respected, he is not liked; *while* a great musician, he is a greater painter.
3. Until; till. *Obs. or Dial.*

Fast, and welcome, sir, *while* hunger make you eat. *Marlowe.*

while as, **while that**, during or at the time that; while. *Obs.*

while, *prep.* Until; till. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

while, *v. t.*; WHILED (hwīld); WHIL'ING (hwīl'ĭng). [Perh. due to confusion with *wile.*] To cause to pass away, esp. pleasantly or without irksomeness; to spend or pass; — usually followed by *away.*

The lovely lady *whiled* the hours away. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — WHILE, BEGUILE are here compared with reference to the passing of time. To WHILE (usually *away*) is to cause to pass (esp.) pleasantly; BEGUILE commonly suggests relief from tedium or irksomeness; as, "They can *while* away an hour very agreeably at a card table" (*Lamb*); "and, skilled in legendary lore, the lingering hours *beguiled*" (*Goldsmith*); "Others . . . *beguiled* the little tedium of the way with penny papers" (*Hawthorne*). See AMUSE, ALLURE.

whiles (hwīlz), *adv.* [See WHILE, *n.*, -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** Meanwhile; meantime. *Rare.*

The good knight *whiles* humming to himself. *Scott.*

2. Sometimes; at times. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Scott.*

whiles, *conj.* During the time that; while. *Archaic or Dial.*

Agree with thine adversary quickly, *whiles* thou art in the way with him. *Matt. v. 25.*

whi'lom (hwī'lŭm), *adv.* [AS. *hwīlum*, prop. at times, dative pl. of *hwīl*; akin to G. *weiland* formerly, OHG. *hwīlōm.* See WHILE, *n.*] Formerly; once; of old; erewhile; at times. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Spenser.*

Whilom, as olde stories tellen us,
There was a duke that highte Theseus. *Chaucer.*

whi'lom, *a.* Former; sometime; as, his *whilom* associates.

whilst (hwīlst), *adv. & conj.* [From WHILES; cf. AMONGST.] While; — now chiefly British.

Whilst the emperor lay at Antioch. *Gibbon.*

the whilst. *Obs. or Archaic.* **a** In the meantime. **b** While.

whim (hwĭm), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hvima* to wander with the eyes, *vim* giddiness, Norw. *kvima* to whisk or flutter about, to trifle, Dan. *vimse* to skip, whisk, jump from one thing to another, Sw. dial. *hvimsa* to be unsteady, dizzy.] **1.** A sudden turn of events or odd happening. *Obs.*
2. A sudden turn or start of the mind; a capricious notion; a humor; caprice; fancy. *Churchill.*
3. Any of various machines for hoisting; specif., a device, used esp. for raising ore or water from mines, having a large vertical drum (on which the rope is wound) with one or more radiating arms or beams to which a horse or horses, etc., may be yoked; — called also *whin*, *whimsey*, *whim gin.*

Syn. — Freak, whimsey, vagary, fancy. See CAPRICE.

whim, *v. i.*; WHIMMED (hwĭmd); WHIM'MING. To be giddy or whimsical or freakish; — sometimes with indefinite *it.*

whim'brel (hwĭm'brĕl), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. WHIMPER.] A European curlew (*Numenius phæopus*), allied and similar to the Hudsonian curlew of America; — so called in distinction from the larger or true curlew of Europe (*N. arquata*). Applied also to other small curlews.

whim'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*whim* + 1st *-ling.*] One given to whims; hence, a weak, childish person; a child.

Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating loaves. *Beau. & Fl.*

whim'my (hwĭm'ĭ), *a.* Full of whims; whimsical.

whim'per (-pẽr), *v. i.*; WHIM'PERED (-pẽrd); WHIM'PER-ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. G. *wimmern.*] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a child *whimpers.*

Was there ever yet preacher but there were gainsayers that spurned, that winced, that *whimpered* against him? *Latimer.*

whim'per, *n.* A low, whining, broken cry; a low peevish sound, expressive of complaint or grief.

whim'sey, **whim'sy** (-zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz); -SIES (-zĭz). [See WHIM.] **1.** A whim; freak; caprice.

Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*
The *whimseys* of a feverish brain. *Bancroft.*

2. A mining whim. See WHIM, *n.*, 3.
3. *Glass Blowing.* A support on which the table of crown glass is laid while it is detached by shears from the ponty and before it is put into the annealing oven.

whim'si-cal (-zĭ-kăl), *a.* [From WHIMSEY.] **1.** Full of whims; actuated or characterized by a whim or whims; freakish. "A *whimsical* insult." *Macaulay.*

My neighbors call me *whimsical.* *Addison.*

2. Odd; queer; fantastic; as, a *whimsical* situation.

Syn. — Quaint, capricious, fanciful, fantastic.

— **whim'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **whim'si-cal-ness**, *n.*

whim'si-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being whimsical; whimsicalness; also, usually *pl.*, anything whimsical, as a speech or action.

whim'sy (hwĭm'zĭ), *n.* A whim. Var. of WHIMSEY.

whim'sy, *a.* Whimsical. *Poetic.*

whim'wham' (-hwăm'), *n.* [Formed from *whim* by reduplication.] **1.** A whim; whimsey; freak.
2. A whimsical thing or device; a trinket; gimcrack.

whin (hwĭn), *n.* [ME. *whyn(ne)*; cf. W. *chwyn* weeds, a weed.] **a** Gorse; furze. "Through the *whins*, and by the cairn." *Burns.* **b** The rest-harrow. **c** Woadwaxen.

whin'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. WIMBERRY, WINEBERRY.] The English bilberry. *Dial. Eng.*

whin'chat' (hwĭn'chăt'), *n.* [So called because it frequents *whins.*] A small European saxicoline bird (*Pratincola rubetra*). It is mottled brown and buff above, buff below, with white markings on the wings and above and below the eyes. It frequents grassy meadows and sings well.

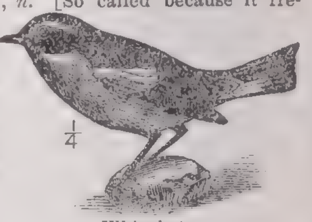
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Whinchat.

whine (hwīn), *v. i.*; WHINED (hwīnd); WHIN'ING (hwīn'ĭng). [ME. *whinen*, AS. *hwīnan* to make a whistling, whizzing sound; akin to Icel. *hvīna*, Sw. *hvina*, Dan. *hvine*, and prob. of imitative origin. Cf. WHINNY, *v. i.*] To utter a low plaintive nasal sound, esp. in complaint or distress; to moan with a childish noise; hence, to complain or to beg in a mean or unmanly way; to moan basely.

The hounds were . . . staying their coming, but with a *whining* accent, craving liberty. *Sir P. Sidney.*

A wretched, puling fool,
A *whining* mammet. *Shak.*

whine, *v. t.* To utter or express with a whine, plaintively, or in mean or unmanly complaint, appeal, or the like.

whine, *n.* A plaintive somewhat prolonged sound, usually expressive of distress or complaint; as, the *whine* of a begging dog; also, a nasal tone of childish or weak or mean complaint; as, the *whine* of a beggar; hence, mean or unmanly complaint.

whin'ny (hwĭn'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in whin, gorse, or furzes.

A fine, large, *whinny*, . . . unimproved common. *Sterne.*

whin'ny (hwĭn'ĭ), *v. i.*; WHIN'NIED (-ĭd); WHIN'NY-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). [Of imitative origin, akin to *whine.*] To utter the ordinary call or cry of a horse; to neigh.

whin'ny, *n.*; *pl.* WHINNIES (-ĭz). The ordinary cry or call of a horse; a neigh.

whin sill. A sill or intrusive sheet of whinstone, esp. a remarkable one of great extent, in the north of England.

whin'stone' (hwĭn'stōn'), *n.* [Perh. *whin* gorse + *stone.*] Basaltic rock; also, among miners, any of various other dark resistant rocks, as chert or diabase. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whin'yard (-yȧrd), *n.* [Cf. dial. *whinger*; perh. fr. AS. *hwīnan* to whiz (cf. WHINE, *v.*).] **1.** A short sword or hanger. *Obs.*
2. [From the shape of the bill.] **a** The shoveler. *Local, Eng.* **b** The pochard. *Local, Eng.*

whip (hwĭp), *v. t.*; WHIPPED (hwĭpt) or WHIPT; WHIP'PING. [ME. *whippen* to overlay, as a cord, with other cords; perh. a var. of *wippen* to tremble, move up and down, which is prob. akin to G. & D. *wippen* to shake, to move up and down, Sw. *vippa*, Dan. *vippe* to swing to and fro, to shake, to toss up, and L. *vibrare* to shake. Cf. VIBRATE.] **1.** To move, take, pull, snatch, jerk, or the like, suddenly and forcibly; — usually followed by a preposition or an adverb, as *into*, *out*, *up*, *off*, and the like; as, he *whipped* the coin into his pocket. "She, in a hurry, *whips* up her darling under her arm." *L'Estrange.*

He *whips* out his pocketbook every moment. *Walpole.*

2. To strike with a lash, whip, rod, or anything slender and lithe; to lash; beat; as, to *whip* a horse, or a carpet.
3. Specif.: **a** To punish by whipping (in sense 2); to flog; as,

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whick (*dial.* wĭk). Obs. or dial. var. of QUICK. [of QUICKEN, *n.*
whick'en (wĭk''n). Dial. Eng.
whick'er (hwĭk'ẽr; wĭk'ẽr; -ē), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. G. *wiehern.*] To neigh; whinny; bleat; also, snigger. *Scot. & Dial.*
whick'flaw' (wĭk'flô'), *n.* [See WHITLOW.] Whitlow. *Dial. Eng.*
whid (*Scot.* hwĭd; hwŭd), *n. & v.* [Cf. AS. *cwide* a saying.] Lie; fib. *Obs. or Scot.*
whid (hwĭd; hwŭd), *n. & v.* Whisk; frisk; — of nimble, noiseless movement. *Scot.*
whid, *n.* Word. *Obs. Cant.*
whid'ah, *n.* A whidah bird.
whid'der (hwĭd'ẽr; hwŭd'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHITHER, *n. & v.*
whider. † WHITHER.
whie. † QUEY, WHY.
whiel. † WHEEL. [WHEW, *v. i.*
whiew (hwū; wū). Dial. Eng. of
whiff'er, *n.* One that whiffs.
whiff'ing, *n.* Act or manner of fishing with a hand line near the surface; also, the tackle used. [WHIFFLETREE.
whif'fle (hwĭf''l), *n.* Short for
whif'fle, *n.* [Cf. ME. *wyfle* battle-ax, AS. *wifel* a dart.] A weapon, prob. either a kind of battle-ax or a long sword. *Obs.*
whif'fler (-lẽr), *n.* A soldier or officer equipped with a whiffle, or weapon, esp. one who instructed recruits and kept order on a march; hence, one of those clearing the way for a procession. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
whif'fler-y (-ĭ), *n.* Actions or characteristics of a whiffler; frivolity; trifling. [*Eng.*
whift (hwĭft), *n.* A whiff. *Dial.*
whig (hwĭg), *v. i.* To move steadily on; to jog along. *Scot.*
whig (hwĭg; wĭg), *n.* [See WHEY.] Whey; buttermilk; sour milk; a beverage of whey and herbs. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Whig'gar-chy (hwĭg'är-kĭ), *n.* [*Whig* + *-archy.*] Government by Whigs. *Rare.*
whight. † WIGHT, *a.*
Whig'ling, *n.* A petty Whig; — used in contempt.
whig'ma-lee'rie, *n.* **whig'ma-lee'ry** (hwĭg'mȧ-lē'rĭ). A gimcrack; knickknack; also, a whim; vagary; fancy. *Scot.*
whig'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
whihee. † WEEHEE. [etc.
whik. whiken, whikly. † QUICK,
whilde. † WILD.
while. † WHEEL; WILE; WILL, *v.*
while, *a.* Quondam. *Obs.*
while, *adv.* Sometimes; at times. *Obs.* [time. *Obs.*
while, *v. i.* To pass away, as
while'as', *conj.* As long as. *Obs.*
while'meal', *adv.* By turn. *Obs.*
whilen. † WHILOM.
whil'end, *a.* Also **whil'end-ly.** Temporary; transitory. *Obs.*
while'ness, *n.* Change; vicissitude. *Obs.*
whil'ere', *adv.* [*while* + *ere.*] A little while ago; erewhile. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*
whilk (wĭlk), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *hvellr* shrill, Norw. dial. *krell* whining.] Yelp. *Dial. Eng.*
whilk, *n.* [Cf. dial. *willock*, *willy*, the common guillemot.] A scoter. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
whilk (*dial.* hwĭlk, wĭlk, hwŭlk), *pron.* Which. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
whil'la-bal-loo (hwĭl'ȧ-bȧ-lōō), *n.* A hullabaloo. *Scot. & Ir.*
whil'la-loo (hwĭl'ȧ-lōō), **whil'li-lew** (-ĭ-lōō), *n.* A commotion; hubbub. *Scot. & Ir.*
whil'ly (hwĭl'ĭ; hwŭl'ĭ), *v. t.* To cajole; wheedle; gull. *Scot.*
whil'ly-wha (-hwô), *v. t. & i.* To wheedle; cajole; flatter. *Scot.* — *n. & a.* Cajoling; flattering; also, a deceitful flatterer. *Scot.*
whil'ock (hwīl'ŭk), *n.* A little while. *Scot.*
whi'lom (hwī'lŭm), *conj.* While. *Obs. or Scot.* [WHILES.
whils. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
whilte. † QUILT.
whilt'er (hwĭl'tẽr), *n.* See 4th CHECKER, 2.
whily. † WILY.
whim (hwĭm; wĭm). Dial. Eng. var. of WHEEM, *a.*
whim (hwĭm), *v. t.* To influence or turn aside, as by a whim.
whim (hwĭm; wĭm), *n.* [Cf. WHIMBREL.] The European widgeon. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
whim'ble (hwĭm'b'l; wĭm'b'l). Var. of WIMBLE, a brace.
whim gin. = WHIM, *n.*, 3.
whim'per, *v. t.* To utter in a low, whining tone. [*Sp.*
whim'perd. Whimpered. *Ref.*
whim'per-er, *n.* One who whimpers. [*pering*, p. pr.
whim'per-ing-ly, *adv.* of *whim-*
whim'ple. † WIMPLE.
whim'sey, *v. t.* To fill with whimseys, or whims; to make fantastic; to craze. *Rare.*
whim'sied (hwĭm'zĭd), *a.* Filled with whimseys. *Obs.*
whimsy board. A board on which to carry objects for sale. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
whim'sy-ca'do, *n.* A whimsey.
whin. Var. of WHEEN, *n.*
whin, *n.* Whinstone. *Dial. Eng.*
whin (hwĭn), *n.* [Cf. 1st WHIM.] *Mach.* A whim or winch.
whin'chack'er, **whin'check'**, *n.* The whinchat. *Local, Eng.*
whin'cow' (hwĭn'-, wĭn'-, hwŭn'-; -kou', -kōō'), *n.* A whin, or furze, bush. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
whin'dle (*dial.* wĭn''l), *v. i.* To whine; whimper. *Obs. or Dial.*
whine, *adv.* Whence. *Obs.*
whin'er (hwīn'ẽr), *n.* One that whines.
whinge (hwĭnj; wĭnj), *n. & v.* [Cf. WHINE, *v.*] Whine; whimper. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
whing'er (hwĭng'ẽr), *n.* [See WHINYARD.] A whinyard; a dirk. *Obs.*
whiniard. † WHINYARD.
whin'ing-ly (hwīn'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *whining*, p. pr.
whink (wĭŋk). Var. of WINK, a crank handle, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
whinnack. Var. of WHINNOCK, a pail, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
whin'nel. Var. of WHINDLE.
whin'ner (hwĭn'ẽr; wĭn'ẽ(r)), *v. i.* To whinny. *Dial.*
whin'ner (hwĭn'ẽr), *v. i.* To whizz along or past. *Scot.*
whin'nock (wĭn'ŭk), *v. i.* To whine; whimper. *Dial. Eng.*
whin'nock, *n.* [Cf. WHINNOCK, *v. i.*, WHINE, *v.*] A puny, delicate creature; also, a whimper. *Dial. Eng.*
whin'nock (wĭn'ŭk), *n.* A pail; also, a leather bottle. *Dial. Eng.*
whin sparrow. The hedge sparrow. *Scot.*
whip, *adv.* Quickly; in an instant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

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to *whip* a naughty child. **b** To force, urge, or drive by whipping (in sense 2); to make go with or as with a whip; as, to *whip* a top. "For without moral force to *whip* it into action, the achievements of the intellect would be poor indeed." *John Tyndall.* **c** To belabor with stinging or biting words; to lash with sarcasm, abuse, or the like.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits. *Shak.*

4. To thresh; to beat out, as grain, by striking; as, to *whip* wheat. *Dial.*

5. To beat (eggs, cream, or the like) into a froth, as with a whisk, fork, or the like.

6. To fish (a body of water) with rod, line, and artificial fly, the motion being likened to that employed in using a whip

Whipping their rough surface for a trout. *Emerson*

7. To gather together or hold together for united action, in the manner of a party whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 5.

8. To hoist or purchase by a whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 10.

9. To conquer; to defeat, as in a contest. *Slang.*

10. To overlay (a cord, rope, or the like) with other cord, rope, or the like, going round and round it; to wrap; — often with *about*, *around*, or *over*.

Its string is firmly *whipped* about with small gut *Moxon*

11. To wind, wreathe, or bind, about something; as, to *whip* string about the end of a fishing rod.

12. To overhand lightly; specif., to form (a fabric) into gathers by loosely overcasting the rolled edge with fine stitches and drawing up the thread; as, to *whip* a ruffle.

to whip in, to drive in, or keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to collect, or to keep together, as members of a party, for legislative action. — **to w. the cat. a** To practice extreme parsimony. *Dial. Eng.* **b** To go from house to house working by the day, as itinerant tailors and carpenters do. *Dial.* — **to w. the Devil round,** *or* **around, the stump**, to effect by indirect means, or by a subterfuge, what cannot be accomplished directly. *Colloq. or Slang.*

whip (hwĭp), *v. i.* **1**. To move nimbly; to start, turn, go, pass, or the like, quickly, or suddenly; to whisk; as, he *whipped* around the corner.

With speed from thence he *whipped.* *Sackville*

2. Specif.: To thrash about flexibly in the manner of a whiplash; as, flags and pennants *whipping* in the wind.

3. To fish by whipping the water. Cf. WHIP, *v. t.*, 6.

whip, *n.* [ME. *whippe.* See WHIP, *v. t.*] **1**. A quick movement; a sudden rush or start; hence, an instant; moment; occasion. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. An instrument consisting usually of a lash attached to a handle, or of a handle and lash forming a flexible rod, used in whipping or lashing of any kind, as in driving a horse, in punishing an animal or a person, in spinning a whip top, etc.; also, a stroke or cut with or as with a whip.

For who would bear the *whips* and scorns of time? *Shak.*

3. *pl.* A whipping. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. One who handles a whip; specif.: **a** A coachman; a driver of horses; as, a good *whip.* **b** A huntsman who whips in the hounds; a whipper-in.

5. *Eng. Politics & (Rare) U. S. Politics.* **a** A person, as a member of Parliament, appointed to enforce party discipline, and secure the attendance of the members of a party at any important session, esp. for voting. He also usually obtains pairs for members who cannot be present to vote, keeps count of the votes, and keeps the party leader advised of the opinions and intentions of members. **b** A call made on members of a legislative party to be in their places at a given time, as when a vote is to be taken.

6. A dish made by whipping, or beating, cream, eggs, etc.

7. In the rocket life-saving apparatus, a double or endless line, rove through a block with a tail attached to it, and used to haul the hawser, on which is slung the breeches buoy or the like, aboard the wrecked ship.

8. A whipping motion; a thrashing about; as, the *whip* of a tense rope or wire which has suddenly parted; also, the quality of being whiplike or flexible; flexibility; suppleness: as, the *whip* of the shaft of a golf club.

9. *Mach.* **a** One of the arms or frames of a windmill, on which the sails are spread. **b** The length of such an arm reckoned from the shaft.

10. A purchase consisting of a single block and a small rope, for lifting light articles; — called specif. *single whip.* A similar purchase with two blocks is called a *double whip.*

11. *Mech.* Any of various pieces that operate with a quick vibratory motion, as a spring in certain electrical devices for making a circuit, or a rocking lever actuated by the prolong in certain piano actions. See ACTION, *Illust.*

12. *pl.* A whippletree. *Dial. Eng.*

13. An attack of sickness. *Scot.*

14. Money contributed or collected in equal amounts among a company of persons, esp. for liquor. *Dial. Eng.*

15. *Naut.* See PENNANT, 2 **a**.

whip and spur, using both whip and spur: hence, with the utmost haste. — **w. upon (a) whip**, a whip (tackle) on the fall of another. Cf. LUFF UPON LUFF.

whip′cord′ (hwĭp′kôrd′), *n.* **1**. A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord, sometimes used for making whiplashes.

2. A cord made of animal intestines; catgut

3. A hard-woven worsted fabric with fine close diagonal cords or ribs on the face.

whip crop. Any of several European shrubs or trees the stems of which are used for whipstocks, as the whitebeam, the wayfaring tree, and the guelder-rose.

whip′graft′ (hwĭp′gråft′), *v. t.* To perform whip grafting. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*, ROOT GRAFTING.

whip graftage *or* **grafting**. Also **whip graft**. Graftage or grafting in which a cleft or slit is made in the end of both scion and stock in the direction of the grain, forming a kind of tongue, so that the tongue of each may be inserted in the slit of the other. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*

whip hand. The hand holding the whip in driving; hence, advantage; mastery; as, to have or get the *whip hand.*

whip′lash′ (hwĭp′lăsh′), *n.* The lash of a whip.

whip′per (hwĭp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that whips; esp., an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping. *Now R.*

2. One who operates a whip in unloading a ship. *Eng*

3. *Spinning.* A kind of simple willow.

4. A machine to beat clay before grinding in the pug mill.

5. Something unusually fine or effective. *Obs. Slang.*

whip′per-in′, *n.*; *pl.* WHIPPERS-IN (hwĭp′ẽrz-ĭn′). **1**. A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary.

2. A parliamentary whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 5 **a**. *Eng.*

whip′pet (hwĭp′ĕt; *dial., northern Eng.*, wĭp′ĭt), *n.* One of a breed of dogs originating among the colliers of northern England, used chiefly for coursing and racing. It resembles the greyhound, but is smaller, and was derived probably from crosses of terriers and Italian greyhounds later modified by greyhound blood. Called also *race dog.*

whip′ping (hwĭp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHIP. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of one that whips; as: **a** A beating; flogging. **b** Overcasting; also, overstitching. **c** Act of one that whips a stream in fishing.

2. Material used to whip, or bind; as: **a** *Naut.* Small stuff with which a rope end is whipped. **b** Pitched twine binding together a golf-club head and shaft, or the like.

whipping post, a post to which offenders are tied to be legally whipped.

whip′ple-tree′ (-′l-trē′), *n.* [Cf. WHIP, WHIFFLETREE.] **1**. The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces, or tugs, of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, or the like, is drawn; a whiffletree; swingletree; singletree.

2. The cornel tree. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

whip′poor-will′ (-po͝or-wĭl′), *n.* [From its call.] **1**. A nocturnal bird (*Antrostomus vociferus*) of the eastern United States and Canada, allied to the European nightjar. Unlike the nighthawk, it is seldom seen, but its peculiar call is often heard at nightfall or just before dawn.

Whippoorwill. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

It is nine to ten inches long and spotted, barred, and vermiculated with black, brown, and buffy. The terminal half of the outer tail feathers is white, and there is a crescent on the throat, white in the male and buffy in the female. Cf. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW and POORWILL.

2. a The moccasin flower. *Local, U. S.* **b** A mottled variety of cowpea.

whip′saw′ (hwĭp′sô′), *n.* A kind of narrow ripsaw, tapering from butt to point, with hook teeth, and averaging from 5 to 7½ feet in length, used by one or two men.

whip′saw′, *v. t.* **1**. To saw with a whipsaw.

2. To defeat in, or to cause to lose, two different bets at the same turn or in one play, as at faro; hence, to worst in two ways at once; esp., in speculation, to cause to buy high and sell low, or vice versa.

whip scorpion. Any of numerous arachnids belonging to *Thelyphonus* and allied genera. They somewhat resemble true scorpions, but have a long slender bristle, or lashlike organ, at the end of the body, and no sting.

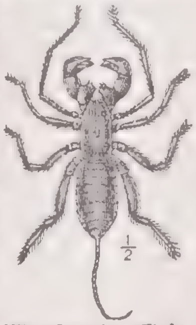

Whip Scorpion (*Thelyphonus caudatus*).

whip′-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.* Shaped like the lash of a whip; long, slender, round, and tapering; as, a *whip-shaped* root or stem.

whip snake. Any of various slender snakes. Specif.: **a** A bright green South American tree snake (*Philodryas viridissimus*) having a long and slender body. It is not venomous. Called also **emerald whip snake**. **b** The coachwhip snake.

whip′stitch′ (hwĭp′stĭch′), *n.* **1**. A tailor. *Contemptuous.*

2. Anything hastily put or stitched together or composed. *R. Dryden.*

3. A small bit; esp., a small interval of time; an instant; a minute. *Dial. or Colloq.*

4. *Agric.* Act or process of whipstitching. *Eng.*

whip′stitch′, *v. t.* **1**. To sew by passing the thread over and over; to overcast; whip; as, in *Bookbinding*, to *whipstitch* the back folds of a book or pamphlet.

2. *Agric.* To rafter; to plow in ridges, as land. *Eng.*

whip′worm′ (hwĭp′wûrm′), *n.* [So called from its shape.] A nematode worm (*Trichocephalus dispar*) often found parasitic in the human intestine. Its body is thickened posteriorly, but is very long and threadlike anteriorly.

whir (hwûr), *v. i.*; WHIRRED (hwûrd); WHIR′RING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. *hvirre* to whirl, and E. *hurr*; perh. influenced by *whirl.*] To move, fly, revolve, or the like, quickly with a buzzing or whizzing sound; to whiz.

The partridge bursts away on *whirring* wings *Beattie.*

whir, *v. t.* [See WHIR to whiz.] To move or hurry along with a whizzing sound *Rare.* *Shak.*

whir, *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound due to rapid motion; as, the *whir* of wings or of a spinning wheel.

whirl (hwûrl), *v. t.*; WHIRLED (hwûrld); WHIRL′ING. [ME. *whirlen*, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. & Sw. *hvirfla*, Dan. *hvirvle*, akin to D. *wervelen*, G. *wirbeln*, freq. of the verb seen in Icel. *hverfa* to turn. Cf. WHARF, WARBLE, WHORL.]

1. To turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate or revolve with velocity; as, to *whirl* a top.

He *whirls* his sword around without delay. *Dryden.*

2. To remove or carry quickly with or as with a revolving motion; as, the wind *whirls* along the dead leaves.

See, see the chariot, and those rushing wheels,
That *whirled* the prophet up at Chebar flood *Milton.*

3. To hurl with or as with a revolving motion. *Obs.*

Syn. — See TWIRL.

whirl, *v. i.* **1**. To revolve or rotate with great speed; to gyrate. "The *whirling* year." *J. H. Newman.*

The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about. *Dryden.*

2. To move, go, pass, or the like, hastily or swiftly.

But *whirled* away to shun his hateful sight. *Dryden.*

3. *Engin.* To turn around while bent considerably out of true through the effect of centrifugal force; — said of a shaft revolving at an excessive speed, called the **critical speed**, at which the centrifugal force of the revolving shaft, already slightly deflected by gravity, etc., is just sufficient to overcome the elastic resisting forces of the material of the shaft, and so, the centrifugal force increasing with the deflection, other things being equal, the shaft eventually swings around considerably bent.

whirl, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *hvirvel*, Sw. *hvirfvel*, Icel. *hvirfill* the crown of the head, G. *wirbel* whirl, crown of the head, D. *wervel*, also AS. *hwirfel* (perh.) whirlpool. See WHIRL, *v. t.*]

1. Rapid rotation, gyration, or circumvolution; hence, rapid or confusing motion; as, the *whirl* of a top, or of a wheel. "In no breathless *whirl.*" *J. H. Newman.*

The rapid . . . *whirl* of things here below interrupts not the inviolable rest and calmness of the noble beings above. *South*

2. Anything that moves with a whirling motion; as, a *whirl* of wind, water, dust, etc. *Carlyle.*

3. The wharve of a spindle *Obs.*

4. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A whorl. *Rare.*

5. A hook or reel of a rope winch, or the rope winch itself, by which the strands of a rope are twisted.

whirl′a-bout′ (hwûrl′ȧ-bout′), *n.* **1**. Something that whirls or turns about in a rapid manner; a whirligig.

2. A whale. *Obs.*

whirl′er (hwûr′lẽr), *n.* One that whirls; specif.: **a** A whirling table for coating photographic plates. **b** A hook for twisting hemp into rope yarn. **c** A high twisting or whirling wind. *Dial. or Colloq.*

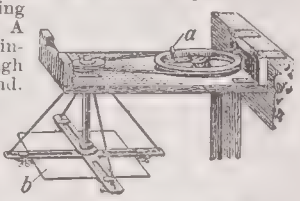

Whirler **a**, turned by Handle (*a*) to whirl Plate (*b*).

whirl′i-gig′ (-lĭ-gĭg′), *n.* [Cf. GIG anything that whirls.] **1**. A child's toy having a whirling or spinning motion, as a teetotum.

2. Anything having a circular or whirling course or motion; also, a whirling motion or course. "The *whirligig* of time." *Shak.*

With a *whirligig* of jubilant mosquitoes spinning about each head. *G. W. Cable.*

3. Specif.: **a** A carrousel, or merry-go-round **b** A medieval instrument for punishing petty offenders, being a kind of wooden cage in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity. **c** A whirligig beetle.

4. A fanciful trifle or notion. *Scot.*

whirligig beetle. Any of numerous beetles of the family *Gyrinidæ.* Their body is firm, oval or boatlike, and usually dark with a bronzelike luster. They live mostly on the surface of water, and move swiftly about circularly. They also dive and swim rapidly. The larva is aquatic.

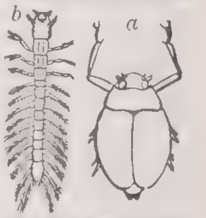

Whirligig Beetle (*Gyrinus borealis*). **a** Imago; *b* Larva Nat. size

whirl′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHIRL. — **whirling dervish**. See DERVISH, 1. — **w. plant**, the telegraph plant. — **w. table**. **a** Any of various apparatus for producing rapid rotary motion, usually horizontal, as to demonstrate certain laws in physics, to coat plates evenly in photography, etc. **b** A potter's wheel.

whirl′pool′ (hwûrl′po͞ol′), *n.* **1**. An eddy or vortex of water; water moving rapidly in a circle so as to produce a depression or cavity in the center, into which floating objects may be drawn; any body of water having a more or less circular motion caused by its flowing in an irregular channel, by the meeting of opposing currents, or the like.

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whip and derry. *Mining.* A hoisting whip used with a derrick.

whip′-bel′ly, *or* **whis′tle-bel′ly, ven′geance**. Thin, weak, or sour, drink; esp., sour beer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

whip′broth′, *n.* A beating. *Obs.*

whip′can′, *n.* A tippler. *Obs.*

whip′cat′, *n.* One who whips the cat (see under WHIP, *v. t.*); esp., an itinerant tailor, carpenter, or other workman. *Dial.*

whip′cat′, *a.* Drunken *Obs.*

whip′col′ (hwĭp′kŏl′), *n.* [Cf. WHIP to beat (eggs), and Norw dial. *koll* a bowl, Icel *kolla*] A beverage made of rum, eggs, and cream. *Shet. I.*

[willow.]

whipcord willow. The purple

whip crane. A simple form of crane on the principle of the wheel and axle.

whipe (*dial* wīp). Obs. or dial. Eng. of WIPE

whip′fish, *n.* A chætodont fish (*Henochus macrolepidotus*), of the South Pacific Ocean, in which one of the dorsal fin rays is much elongated

whip gin. = GIN BLOCK.

whip grass An American sedge (*Scleria triglomerata*).

whip handle. **a** The handle of a whip. **b** The whip hand, or advantage. **c** A little or insignificant person. *Obs.*

whip′jack′, *n.* A beggar pretending to have been shipwrecked; hence, a rogue or vagabond.

whip′king′, *n.* A ruler or maker of kings *Obs.*

whip′mas′ter, *n.* Flogger. *Obs*

whip′pa (hwĭp′ȧ), *n.* A fine large person. *Isle of Man.*

whip′pa-ree′ (-ȧ-rē′), *n.* [Prob for *whip ray.*] A whip ray.

whippe † WHIP.

whip′per-ee′ (hwĭp′ẽr-ē′), *n.* Var. of WHIPPAREE

whip′per-gin′ny, *n.* An old card game; also, a term of contempt, esp. for a harlot *Obs.*

whip′per-snap′per (hwĭp′ẽr-snăp′ẽr), *n.* A diminutive, insignificant, or presumptuous person. *Colloq*

whip′pet (*dial.* wĭp′ĭt), *n* [Cf. E. WHIP, *v.*, or W *gwib* quick course or motion, *gwibiad* that flies about, vagabond.] A spry or puny creature; — applied chiefly to women and children *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

[See -NESS.]

whip′pi-ness (hwĭp′ĭ-nĕs), *n*

whipping boy. Formerly, a boy educated with a prince and punished in his stead.

whipping-cheer Flogging *Obs*

whipping top. See 1st TOP, 1.

Whip′ple truss (hwĭp′'l). [After Squire *Whipple* (1804-88), American civil engineer.] See TRUSS, *n.*, *Illust.* (23)

[*Obs*]

whip′post′, *n.* Whipping post.

whip′po-will′. Var. of WHIPPOORWILL.

[a whip (tackle).]

whip purchase. A whip crane;

whip′py (hwĭp′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Like or likened to a whip *Colloq*

2 Alert; active; quick; nimble. *Scot.*

whip′py (hwĭp′ĭ; hwŭp′ĭ), *n.* [Cf WHIPPET.] A malapert girl or young woman. *Scot. Obs. or R.*

whip ray Any of various sting rays having a whiplike tail.

whip rod. A fishing rod whipped with twine from tip to butt.

whip roll. *Weaving.* A roll or bar, behind the reeds, on which the warp threads rest.

whip row. *Agric.* The row easiest to hoe; hence, advantage. *Colloq., U S*

whip′staff (hwĭp′ståf′), *n.* *Naut* A bar extending a tiller, for easier steering; a tiller. *Obs*

whip′stalk′, *n* Whipstock. *Obs.*

whip′ster, *n.* [*whip* + *-ster*] *Obs. or R.* **1**. A whippersnapper.

2. A wanton; harlot

3. A sharper.

whip′stick′, *n.* A whipstock

whip′stock′, *n* A whip handle.

whipt (hwĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of WHIP. Whipped.

whip′tail′, *n.* A whip scorpion.

whip′-tailed′, *a.* Also **whiptail** Having a tail like a whiplash. — **whip-tailed ray** = WHIP RAY. — **w. scorpion**. = WHIP SCORPION.

whip thread. *Weaving.* In some fabrics, a secondary warp thread which, in the weaving, is twisted around another warp thread to make the fabric firmer. It is used in lappet weaving and in weaving gauze.

whip′-tom′-kel′ly (hwĭp′tŏm′-kĕl′ĭ), *n.* [In imitation of its notes.] A vireo (*Vireosylva calidris barbatula*) of the Bahamas, Cuba, and Florida: — called also *black-whiskered vireo*

whip top. See 1st TOP, 1.

[*Eng.*]

whip tree. = WHIPPLETREE

whip yarn. = WHIP THREAD.

whird. Whirred *Ref Sp*

whirk′en (wẽr′kĕn; wŭ′kĕn), *v. t.* [Cf QUERKEN.] To choke; suffocate: also, sob. *Dial. Eng.*

whirl′bat′, *n.* † HURLBAT.

whirl′b'ast′, *n.* Whirlwind.

whirl′bone′, *n.* *Obs. or Dial Eng.* **a** The huckle bone. **b** The patella, or kneepan.

whirl′brain′, *n.* One who glances from subject to subject. *Rare.*

whirld. Whirled. *Ref Sp.*

whirl drill. *Mech.* A hand drill consisting of a spindle with a small heavy flywheel near the drill end, turned by two twisted strings attached to the other end of the spindle and to the ends of a transverse piece which slides on the spindle.

whirl′er-y, *n.* Whirling. *Obs.*

whirl′fire′, *n.* Lightning. *Obs.*

whirl′gig Var. of WHIRLIGIG.

whirl′i-cote (hwûr′lĭ-kōt), *n.* [Cf. 1st COTE.] A sort of wheeled litter, a heavy carriage or chariot. *Obs.*

whirligig mullet. A small mullet (*Querimana gyrans*) of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States It often swims round and round in schools.

whirl′i-gig′um (hwûr′lĭ-gĭg′-ŭm). **whirl′i-ma-gig′** (-mȧ-gĭg′).

whirl′ma-gee (hwûrl′mȧ-jē), *n* A whirligig. *Scot.*

[*or K.*]

whirl′-jack′, *n.* Whirligig. *Obs.*

whirl′pit′, *n.* A whirlpool. *Obs*

whirlpool nebula. *Astron.* The

2. A sea monster of the whale kind. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. *Her.* = GURGES, 2.

whirl′wind′ (hwûrl′wĭnd′), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hvirfilvindr*, Sw. *hvirfvelvind*, Dan. *hvirvelvind*, G. *wirbelwind*. See WHIRL; WIND, *n.*] **1.** A violent windstorm of limited extent, as the tornado, marked by an inward spiral motion of the air with an upward current in the center, and usually a rapid progressive motion; a vortex of air; — applied by some meteorologists to the larger rotary storms also. Cf. CYCLONE.
The swift dark *whirlwind* that uproots the woods. *Bryant.*
2. A violent rush or coursing likened to a whirlwind. "The *whirlwind* of hounds and hunters." *Macaulay.*

whish (hwĭsh), *n.* **a** A whizzing or swishing sound; a swish. **b** *Phon.* An aspirated hiss, as *sh.* *A. J. Ellis.*

whish, *v. i.*; WHISHED (hwĭsht); WHISH′ING. To move with a whizzing or swishing sound; to whiz or swish.

whisk (hwĭsk), *n.* [Prob. for *wisk*, and of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *visk* a wisp; akin to Dan. *visk*, Sw. *viska*, D. *wisch*, OHG. *wisc*, G. *wisch*. In sense 1 from the v.] **1.** Act of whisking; a quick sweeping or brushing motion, as of something light; a sudden puff or whiff.
This first sad *whisk*
Takes off thy dukedom; thou art but an earl. *J. Fletcher.*
2. A small bunch of grass, straw, twigs, hair, or the like; esp., such a bunch used for brushing or lightly sweeping; hence, a small brush or broom, as for brushing clothes, etc.
3. A small culinary instrument made of wire, or the like, for whisking or beating eggs, cream, etc.
4. A kind of cape, part of a woman's dress. *Obs.* *Pepys.*
5. A plane for trimming the chimes of a cask.
6. An impertinent fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

whisk, *v. t.*; WHISKED (hwĭskt); WHISK′ING. [Cf. Dan. *viske*, Sw. *viska*, G. *wischen*, D. *wisschen*, also AS. *weoxian* to wipe. See WHISK, *n.*] **1.** To sweep or brush with a light rapid motion; as, to *whisk* dust; to *whisk* a coat.
2. To beat or whip lightly; as, to *whisk* eggs into froth.
3. To move, pass, carry, or the like, with a quick sweeping motion; to whip; as, to *whisk* out one's handkerchief; to be *whisked* through the country at high speed.
He that walks in gray, *whisking* his riding rod. *J. Fletcher.*

whisk, *v. i.* To move nimbly and quickly; to make a sudden agile movement; as, to *whisk* away.

whisk broom. A whisk. See WHISK, *n.*, 2.

whisk′er (hwĭs′kẽr), *n.* **1.** One that whisks or is used in whisking, as a small brush or broom, a rod, or the like.
2. Chiefly in *pl.* **a** Formerly, the hair of the upper lip; a mustache. "Hoary *whiskers* and a forky beard." *Pope.* **b** That part of the beard which grows on the sides of the face, or on the chin, or on both; as, side *whiskers*.
3. A hair of the beard.
4. One of the long projecting hairs or bristles growing near the mouth of a cat or other animal.
5. *Naut.* Usually in *pl.* Either of two bars or rods extending on either side of the bowsprit, to spread the jib and flying jib guys; — called also **whisker boom.**

whisk′ered (hwĭs′kẽrd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with whiskers; having or wearing whiskers.
Our forefathers, a grave, *whiskered* race. *Cowper.*
2. Formed into whiskers. *Rare.*
3. Having elongated hairs, feathers, or bristles on or about the cheeks. "The *whiskered* vermin race." *Grainger.*
whiskered auk *or* **auklet,** a North Pacific auklet (*Æthia pygmæa*) having filamentous white feathers on the sides of the head. — **w. bat,** a small bat (*Myotis mystacinus*), of Europe and Asia, having a fringe of long hairs on its upper lip.

whis′ky } (hwĭs′kĭ), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge* water (prob.
whis′key } akin to E. *water*) in *uisgebeatha* whisky, properly, water of life. Cf. USQUEBAUGH.] A distilled alcoholic liquor made from any of various grains, esp. in Scotland, Ireland, and the United States; also, a similar liquor distilled from potatoes. See DISTILLED LIQUORS. In the United States whisky is generally distilled from rye, wheat, or maize. In Scotland and Ireland it is often made from malted barley, and when distilled in the old-fashioned pot stills from malt dried over open fires it has a smoky flavor. New whisky is colorless and raw of taste, but by storing in oak casks becomes mellow, at the same time extracting coloring matter from the wood. The content of alcohol by weight varies from about 40 to 54 per cent. Much liquor sold as whisky is made by compounding strong alcohol with water and flavoring and coloring materials. *Whisky*, or *spiritus frumenti*, is defined by the United States Pharmacopœia to be: "An alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of the mash of fermented grain (usually of mixtures of corn, wheat, and rye), and at least two years old. . . . Its specific gravity should not be more than 0.930 nor less than 0.917, corresponding, approximately, to an alcoholic strength of 44 to 50 per cent by weight, or 50 to 58 per cent by volume." Under the United States pure food and drugs acts of 1906 whisky is defined as: "a distillate, at the required alcoholic strength, from the fermented mash of malted cereals, or from malt with unmalted cereals, and containing the congeneric substances formed with ethyl alcohol which are volatile at the ordinary temperature of distillation, and which give the character to the distillate."

Whisky, *or* **Whiskey, Insurrection,** *or* **Rebellion, the.** *U. S. Hist.* An outbreak, with little disorder, in western Pennsylvania in 1794, resulting from an attempt to enforce an excise law passed in 1791, imposing duties on domestic distilled liquors; — popularly so called. It spread into the border counties of Virginia, but was easily suppressed.

Whisky, *or* **Whiskey, Ring.** *U. S. Hist.* A conspiracy of distillers and government officials during the administration of President Grant to defraud the government of the excise taxes. The frauds were detected in 1875 through the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury, B. H. Bristow, and most of the offenders were convicted.

whisp (hwĭsp), *n.* A flock of snipe.

whis′per (hwĭs′pẽr), *v. i.*; WHIS′PERED (-pẽrd); WHIS′PER-ING. [AS. *hwisprian*; akin to G. *wispern*, *wispeln*, OHG. *hwispalōn*, Icel. *hviskra*, Sw. *hviska*, Dan. *hviske*; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. WHISTLE.] **1.** To speak softly, or under the breath, so as to be heard only by one near at hand; to utter words or sounds in a whisper.
Whispering tongues can poison truth. *Coleridge.*
All that hate me *whisper* together against me. *Ps. xli. 7.*
2. To make a low sibilant rustling sound, as of a whisper.
The hollow, *whispering* breeze. *Thomson.*

whis′per, *v. t.* **1.** To utter in a low and nonvocal tone; to say under the breath; hence, to mention privately and confidentially in or as in a whisper.
They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another. *Bentley.*
2. To address or speak to in a whisper, or undertone, as in privacy. "He came to *whisper* Wolsey." *Shak.*
Where gentlest breezes *whisper* souls distressed. *Keble.*

whis′per, *n.* **1.** A low soft sibilant utterance, which can be heard only by those near at hand; utterance that employs only breath sound without tone; speech without voice. Specif., in phonetics, *whisper* implies not merely speech without voice, but speech with definite contraction of the glottis. In whispering as opposed to speaking aloud, breathed sounds, as *f*, *p*, *t*, etc., remain unchanged, while sounds like *v*, *b*, *d*, etc., which are voiced in speech, are uttered with the glottis contracted, but not sufficiently so to produce voice. There are two degrees of whisper, the *weak*, in which there is a slight narrowing of the whole glottis, and the *strong*, or ordinary form, in which the cord glottis is entirely closed, the breath passing through the cartilage glottis.
The inward voice or *whisper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*
Soft *whispers* through the assembly went. *Dryden.*
2. Act of communicating, or something communicated, by or as by whispering; a secret or private utterance, word, hint, suggestion, insinuation, or the like. "Cutting honest throats by *whispers*." *Scott.*
3. A low sibilant rustling sound as of whispered speech. "The *whispers* of the leaves." *Tennyson.*

whis′per-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that whispers.
2. A tattler; a talebearer; hence, a backbiter; slanderer.
A *whisperer* separateth chief friends. *Prov. xvi 28.*

whis′per-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of WHISPER, *v.* — **whispering bells.** = CALIFORNIA YELLOW BELLS. — **w. gallery** *or* **dome,** a gallery or dome of such form that sounds produced in certain parts are concentrated by reflection from the walls so that feeble sounds are audible at an extraordinary distance. The most celebrated is that of St. Paul's, London. — **w. pectoriloquy,** *Med.*, pectoriloquy in which the whispering voice of the patient is distinctly heard.

whist (hwĭst), *interj.* [Cf. G. *st! pst! bst!* Cf. HUSH, *v. t.*] Be silent; be still; hush; silence.

whist, *v. t.* & *i.* [From WHIST, *interj.*] To hush or silence; to quiet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

whist, *a.* [Cf. WHIST, *v.* & *interj.*] Silent; mute; still; quiet; — chiefly predicative.
The winds are *whist* and the owl is still. *J. R. Drake.*

whist, *n.* [From WHIST, *interj.*] A card game for four players (those opposite being partners), played with a pack of 52 cards. The cards are dealt one at a time, and the last card, which belongs to the dealer, is turned to determine the trump suit for that hand. The highest card of the suit led, or the highest trump, if any, in each trick determines the winner of that trick. A player must follow suit if possible. Partners score one for each trick they take in excess of six. Partners holding three of the four honors (ace, king, queen, and knave of trumps) score two points; holding four, score four points. Tricks are scored before honors. In **short whist** five points make a game; in **long whist,** ten points make a game; in **American whist,** so-called, honors are not counted and seven points make a game. Whist is also played commonly in America for continuous points, without counting honors. See DUPLICATE WHIST, PROGRESSIVE WHIST; cf. BRIDGE, MORT.

whis′tle (hwĭs′'l), *v. i.*; WHIS′TLED (-'ld); WHIS′TLING (-lĭng). [AS. *hwistlian* to hiss; akin to Sw. *hvissla*, Dan. *hvisle*, Icel. *hvīsla* to whisper, and E. *whisper*. See WHISPER.] **1.** To make a kind of shrill musical sound, or series of sounds, by a more or less forcible expulsion of the breath, with the tongue, lips, and teeth in a certain position, the pitch of the sound being varied by changing this position, esp. by motion of the tongue.
2. To emit or utter from the mouth or beak a sound like a whistle, as birds.
3. To make by means of some device a sound like a whistle; as: **a** To sound a wind or steam whistle; to blow on a whistle (see WHISTLE, *n.*, 3). **b** To play on a reed, fife, or flute. *Chiefly Scot.* **c** To make a shrill sound by blowing through an orifice formed by the fingers or hands.
4. To move, pass, go, or the like, with a shrill sound; to make a sharp shrill sound; as, a bullet *whistled* past.
The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar. *Pope.*
to whistle down the wind, to talk, argue, urge, or the like, to no purpose. *Colloq.* — **to w. for,** to call by whistling; hence, *Colloq.*, to demand, but fail to get; as, he may *whistle for* his money. — **to w. for a wind,** *Naut.*, to make a low sibilant sound to induce a breeze to spring up or freshen, an old superstitious practice general among seamen.

whis′tle, *v. t.* **1.** To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune or an air.
2. To send, signal, or call by or as by a whistle.
I wish he could *whistle* you here to-day. *Lockhart.*
3. To send, dispatch, or shoot with a whizzing or whistling sound, as an arrow or bullet.
to whistle off. a To dismiss by or as by a whistle; — a term in hawking. "As a long-winged hawk, when he is first *whistled off* the fist, mounts aloft." *Burton.* **b** Hence, in general, to turn loose; to abandon; dismiss.
I 'ld *whistle* her *off*, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*

whis′tle (hwĭs′'l), *n.* [AS. *hwistle* a pipe, flute. See WHISTLE, *v. i.*] **1.** A sharp, shrill, more or less musical sound, made by the expulsion of the breath in whistling (see WHISTLE, *v. i.*, 1), or by blowing through an instrument giving a similar sound; as, the *whistle* of a boy, of a boatswain's pipe.
2. A shrill sound likened to a whistle (in sense 1); as: **a** The shrill or soughing sound made by wind passing among trees or through crevices, or that made by a bullet, or the like, passing rapidly through the air. **b** The shrill noise (much used as a signal, etc.) made by steam or air escaping through a small orifice, or impinging against the edge of a metallic bell or cup. **c** The shrill note or series of notes of a bird; as, the blackbird's *whistle*.
3. An instrument for producing a shrill sound like a whistle (in sense 1); specif.: **a** An instrument in which air, steam, or the like, is forced into a cavity, or against a thin edge; as, a tin *whistle*; a steam *whistle*. **b** A reed, pipe, or flute. *Scot.*
4. The mouth and throat; — so called as being the organs of whistling. *Colloq.*
Let 's drink . . . to wet our *whistles*. *Walton.*

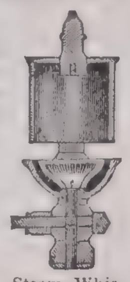
Steam Whistle, in section.

whis′tler (hwĭs′lẽr), *n.* [AS. *hwistlere.*] **1.** One that whistles.
2. Specif., *Veter.*, a roarer that emits a peculiarly shrill sound during respiration, owing to the obstruction to the free passage of air, due to paralysis of one of the laryngeal muscles.
3. Any of various birds, mostly so called from the whistling sound of their wings in flight; as: **a** The ring ouzel. **b** The widgeon. *Local, Eng.* **c** A golden-eye. **d** The golden plover. **e** The black-bellied or gray plover.
4. A large mountain marmot (*Marmota caligata*) of northwestern North America, of a hoary color with blackish head and feet.
5. The whistlefish.

whis′tle-wood′ (hwĭs′'l-wŏŏd′), *n.* Any tree having an easily separable bark, suiting it for use by boys for making whistles; specif.: **a** In the United States, the striped maple; also, the basswood. **b** In England, the willow, the alder, the sycamore maple, or the rowan tree.

whis′tling (hwĭs′lĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of WHISTLE. Hence: *n.* [AS. *hwistlung.*] **1.** Act or noise of whistling; a whistle; as, the *whistling* of the wind.
2. *Veter.* A peculiarly shrill sound produced by a horse known as a roarer and due to paralysis of a muscle of the larynx. A similar sound may exist for a short time in horses affected with severe sore throat. See ROARING, *n.*, 2.
whistling buoy. *Naut.* See BUOY, 3. — **w. coot,** the American scoter. *Local, U. S.* — **w. dick. a** An Australian shrike thrush (*Colluricincla selbii*). *Tasmania.* **b** The song thrush. *Local, Eng.* — **w. duck. a** A golden-eye. **b** A tree duck. **c** The American scoter. — **w. eagle,** a small Australian eagle (*Haliastur sphenurus*). — **w. hawk. a** The whistling eagle. **b** A chanting falcon. — **w. kite,** the whistling eagle. — **w. marmot.** = WHISTLER, *n.*, 4. — **w. plover. a** The golden plover. **b** The black-bellied plover. — **w. snipe,** the American woodcock. *Local, U. S.* — **w. swan. a** A wild swan (*Olor columbianus*) formerly widely distributed in North America and still breeding in some numbers in Alaska and northwestern Canada, migrating to, and wintering in, the United States (on the Atlantic coast, now chiefly in the southern States). It has a soft musical note. **b** The whooping swan. See SWAN, 1. — **w. teal,** a tree duck. — **w. thrush. a** Any of several timaliine birds of the genus *Myiophoneus*, of Asia and the East Indies. They are generally black, glossed with blue, and have a patch of bright blue on each shoulder. Their note is a loud and clear whistle. **b** The song thrush. *Local, Eng.*

whit (hwĭt), *n.* [For *wit*, ME. *wight*, *wiht*, AS. *wiht* a creature, a thing. See WIGHT; cf. AUGHT, NAUGHT.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; a bit; jot; iota; — commonly used in an adverbial phrase in a negative sentence; as, he cared not a *whit*. "Samuel told him every *whit*." *1 Sam.* iii. 18. "Every *whit* as great." *South.*
So shall I no *whit* be behind in duty. *Shak.*

white (hwīt), *a.*; WHIT′ER (hwīt′ẽr); WHIT′EST (hwīt′ĕst). [ME. *whit*, AS. *hwīt*; akin to OFries. and OS. *hwīt*, D. *wit*, G. *weiss*, OHG. *wīz*, *hwīz*, Icel. *hvītr*, Sw. *hvit*, Dan. *hvid*, Goth. *hweits*, Lith. *szweisti* to make bright, Russ. *svyet* light, Skr. *çvēta* white, *çvit* to be bright. Cf. WHEAT, WHITSUNDAY.] **1.** Of the color of pure snow or sunlight; reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined; — the opposite of *black* or *dark*; as, *white* paper. See COLOR.
White as the *whitest* lily on a stream. *Longfellow.*
2. Hence, light or relatively light in color; as: **a** Having a light-colored skin; belonging to the Caucasian race; as, a *white* man. Cf. WHITE PERSON. **b** Very blond or fair. *Chiefly Poetic.* **c** *Silverware.* Unburnished. **d** Wanting in color; ashen; pale; wan; as, lips *white* with fear. **e** Gray, silvery, or hoary; as, *white* hairs.
Your high engendered battles 'gainst a head
So old and *white* as this. *Shak.*
f Colorless or transparent, as clear glass; also, of a light yellow or amber color, as certain wines. **g** Made of silver;

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first spiral nebula, discovered in Canes Venatici; — so called by Lord Rosse in 1845.
whirl′puff′, *n.* A whirling blast. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
whirl′wa′ter, *n.* A waterspout. [*Obs.*
whirl′whale′, *n.* A whale. *Obs.*
whirl′wig′, *n.* [Cf. WHIRLIGIG, EARWIG.] A whirligig beetle.
whirl′y-bat′, *n.* A hurlbat. *Obs.*
whirl′y-gig′um (hwûr′lĭ-gĭg′-ŭm), *n.* A whirligig. *Scot.*
whirr. Var. of WHIR.
whir′ret. Var. of WHERRET.
whir′rey. = WHERRY. [*Obs.*
whirr′i-cal, *a.* Light-headed.
whir′rick (hwĭr′ĭk), *n.* = WHERRET, a blow. *Obs.*
whirriman, whirry. † WHERRYMAN, WHERRY. [WIRRA. *Ir.*
whir-roo′ (hwē-rōō′). Var. of
whirry. † QUARRY.
whir′ry (hwẽr′ĭ), *v. t.* & *i.* To whir; to whirl away. *Scot.*
whir′tle (hwûr′t'l), *n.* *Mech.* A perforated steel die through which wires or tubes are drawn.
whish (hwĭsh; *dial. also* wĭsh; hwŭsh), *interj.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Hush. — *a.* Silent. — *n.* A slight sound, as of one saying "whish," hush. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
whish′ie, whish′ey (hwĭsh′ĭ; hwŭsh′ĭ), *n.* The European whitethroat. *Scot.*
whisht (hwĭsht; wĭsht; *Scot. also* hwŭsht), *interj.*, *a.*, & *v. t.* & *i.* Var. of WHIST. — *n.* A faint sound; a whisper. *Both Ir., Scot., & Dial.*
whisk (*dial.* hwĭsk; wĭsk), *n.* Whist. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
whisk (hwĭsk; hwŭsk), *n.* Short for WHISKY. *Scot.* [ing. *Obs.*
whisk, *a.* Quick; rapid; whisk-
whisk′er-age (hwĭs′kẽr-āj), *n.* Whiskers. *Rare.*
whisk′er-an′do (-ăn′dō), *n.* [From Don Ferolo *Whiskerandos.*] A heavily bearded man. *R.* — **whisk′er-an′doed** (-dōd), *a.* *R.*
Whisk′er-an′dos, Don Fe-ro′lo (dŏn fĕ-rō′lō hwĭs′kẽr-ăn′dōz). The sentimental lover of Tilburina in Sheridan's farce "The Critic." [*Naut.* = WHISKER, 5.
whisker boom. Usually *pl.*
whisker jumper. Usually *pl.* *Naut.* Any of the stays leading from the ends of the whiskers to secure them to the cutwater.
whisk′er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
whisk′er-y, *a.* Whiskered.
whis′ket (hwĭs′kĕt; *dial.* wĭs′-kĭt), *n.* [Cf. WISKET, WHISK a brush.] **1.** A basket; esp., a straw provender basket. *Dial. Eng.* [ing wooden pins.
2. *Mach.* A small lathe for turn-
whis′key. Var. of WHISKY.
whisk′ey, whisk′y (hwĭs′kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS; -KIES (-kĭz). [See WHISK, *v. t.* & *n.*] A light carriage for rapid travel. *Obs. or R.*
whisk′in (hwĭs′kĭn), *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A shallow drinking bowl. **2.** A menial.
whisk′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of WHISK. Hence: *a.* Sweeping along lightly.
whiskt. Whisked. *Ref. Sp.*
whisk′y (hwĭs′kĭ), *n.* The European whitethroat. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* [cherry. *Colloq.*
whisky cherry. The black
whis′ky-fied, whis′key-fied (hwĭs′kĭ-fīd), *a.* [*whisky* + *-fy.*] Drunk with whisky; intoxicated. *Humorous.* [*Obs.*
whisk′y-frisk′y, *a.* Flighty.
whisky, *or* **whiskey, jack. 1.** A hydraulic jack; — from the mixture of water and alcohol commonly used in it. *U. S.* **2.** The Canada jay.
whisky, *or* **whiskey, liver.** *Med.* Cirrhosis of the liver due to alcoholism. [of WISP.
whisp (wĭsp). Dial. Eng. var.
whis′perd. Whispered. *Ref. Sp.*
whisper glide. See GLIDE, *n.*, 3 **a.**
whisper glottis. See CORD GLOTTIS.
whis′per-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
whis′per-ing-ly, *adv.* of WHISPERING. See -LY.
whis′per-ous-ly (hwĭs′pẽr-ŭs-lĭ), *adv.* Whisperingly. *R.* [*R.*
whis′per-y (-ĭ), *a.* Whispering.
whis′sle (hwĭs′'l; wĭs′'l; hwŭs′'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHISTLE.
whis′sle. Var. of WISSEL. *Scot.*
Whis′son (hwĭs′ŭn; wĭs′-). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHITSUN.
whist′er, *v. t.* & *i.* Whisper. *Obs.*
whistersnefet, *n.* A buffet; blow. *Obs.* [whistled. *Ref. Sp.*
whis′tl, whis′tld. Whistle,
whis′tle-bel′ly ven′geance. See WHIP-BELLY VENGEANCE. [*Obs.*
whis′tle-drunk′, *a.* Dead drunk.
whistle duck. The American golden-eye. *Local, U. S.*
whis′tle-fish′, *n.* A rockling; esp., the three-bearded rockling.
whis′tle-wing′, *n.* The American golden-eye.
whis′tling-ly, *adv.* of WHISTLING. [WHIST. *Obs.*
whist′ly (hwĭst′lĭ), *adv.* of
Whis-to′ni-an (hwĭs-tō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to William Whiston (1667-1752), an English divine.
whis′tre. † WHISTER, whisper.
whit. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHITE. [of WHAT.
whit (hwĭt; hwŭt). Scot. var.
whit (hwĭt), *n.* [Imitative.] A quick dull sound, as of a bullet impinging on something soft.
white. † QUIT, to requite; WIT, *v.*
white (*dial.* wīt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WITE, blame.

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as, *white* money; a *white* thimble; *white* ware, or silverware. **h** Blank, as, in printing, a space unmarked by ink.
3. Bright; shining; — said of burnished steel or iron.
4. Free from spot or blemish; hence, innocent; pure. "*White* as thy fame, and as thy honor clear." *Dryden.*
5. Clothed or habited in white; as, *white* friars; also, designating, or belonging to, the Carmelites or other monastic orders whose dress is white; as, a *white* abbey.
6. Being at white heat (which see).
The French are in a *white* rage about it. *Spectator.*
7. Fortunate; happy; favorable; auspicious.
One of the *white* days of his life. *Scott.*
8. Regarded with especial favor; favorite; darling. *Obs.*
I am his *white* boy, and will not be gulled. *Ford.*
9. Honest; square-dealing; honorable. *Slang, U. S.*
10. Appearing fair or good; specious. *Obs.*
☞ The phrases beginning with WHITE, *a.*, are for facility of reference distributed in the *Vocabulary.*

white (hwīt), *n.* **1**. The color of pure snow or of pure sunlight, yet not strictly a color, but a composition of all the colors; — the opposite of *black;* whiteness. See COLOR, *n.*, 1.
Finely attired in a robe of *white.* *Shak.*
2. Something having the color of snow; something white, or nearly so; specif.: **a** Any white pigment; as, zinc *white.* **b** The albumen surrounding the yolk of an egg. **c** The white part of the ball of the eye surrounding the transparent cornea. **d** The central part of the butt in archery, formerly painted white; hence, the mark aimed at; the bull's-eye. "You hit the *white.*" *Shak.*
The public good (which is the *white* I aimed at). *Howell.*
e *pl.* Blank spaces in a printed picture or design; also, the corresponding parts of a plate or mold. **f** A person with a white skin; a member of the white, or Caucasian, races of men. Cf. WHITE PERSON. **g** *pl.* Wing feathers of the male ostrich. *S. Africa.* **h** Silver; as, he has both *white* and yellow (silver and gold). *Dial. Eng.* **i** White drapery; white clothing; — often *pl.;* as, women dressed in *whites.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **j** = LONG CLOTH. **k** *Railroading.* A white light used in signaling.
3. Any of numerous butterflies of *Pieris* and allied genera in which the color is usually white. The cabbage butterfly, often known as the *cabbage white*, is an example.
4. [*cap.*] *pl.* *It. Hist.* See BIANCHI.
5. In chess and draughts, the player having the light men.
white of the eye. = WHITE, *n.*, 2 **c**.

white, *v. t.;* WHIT'ED (hwīt'ĕd); WHIT'ING (hwīt'ĭng). [Cf. AS. *hwītan* to make white, *hwītian* to become white.]
1. To make white; to whiten; whitewash; bleach.
So as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *Mark* ix. 3.
2. Hence, to give a deceptive gloss to; to gloss over.
Whited sepulchers, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of . . . uncleanness. *Matt.* xxiii. 27.
3. *Print.* To make blank spaces in, as between lines; — often with *out.*

white, *v. i.* To grow white; to whiten. *Obs. or R.*

white admiral. A handsome butterfly (*Basilarchia arthemis*) of the northeastern United States. Its wings are blue-black and crossed by a broad white band.

white alder. **a** Any of several West American alders, as *Alnus rhombifolia.* **b** See CLETHRA. **c** The African cunoniaceous tree *Platylophus trifoliatus.*

white alkali. **1**. *Agr.* A mixture of salts (sodium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium chloride), forming a white deposit in some alkali soils.
2. *Com.* Refined soda ash.

white ant. Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied social insects of the family Termitidæ (which see); a termite. Each colony consists of several distinct castes, such as workers, soldiers, kings, queens, etc., all of which are wingless except the kings and queens, and these shed their wings after the nuptial flight. The wings are four in number, long, narrow, and somewhat leathery. The mouth parts are fitted for biting. The metamorphosis is incomplete. White ants occur in the temperate zones, but are abundant in tropical regions. Some of the species, as *Termes bellicosus* of southern and tropical Africa, build great nests of clay twenty feet or more in height; others construct large nests on the branches of trees; others tunnel the ground. Most are small, but some reach a length of an inch or more. They are often very destructive to buildings, books, etc., eating away the interior to leave only a shell. Some species destroy vegetation. The common white ant of the eastern United States is *Termes flavipes;* the common European species is *T. lucifugus.*

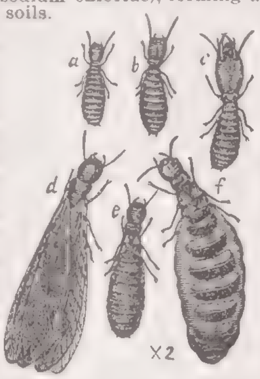

White Ants (*Termes lucifugus*). *a* Young; *b* Worker; *c* Soldier; *d* Male; *e* Female, or Queen, after losing her wings; *f* Older Queen with Eggs.

white'-armed' (hwīt'ärmd'), *a.* Having white arms or armlike organs or parts; as, the *white-armed* sea anemone (*Sagartia leucolena*), having white tentacles.

white ash. **a** An American ash (*Fraxinus americana*) having leaves pale green or silvery white below; also, its hard brownish wood, used for tools, furniture, and interior finishings. Also, sometimes, the green ash. **b** The fringe tree. *Local, U. S.* **c** In Australia, any of several eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus coriacea* or *E. fraxinoides.*

white'bait' (hwīt'bāt'), *n.* **a** The young of several species of herrings, esp. of the common herring (*Clupea harengus*), esteemed a delicacy. **b** Any of various other small fishes likened to the European whitebait and used as food; esp.: (1) The icefish in Japan. (2) The young of various fishes of the genera *Galaxias* and *Retropinna*, which appear in large schools in New Zealand rivers and lakes. (3) A small goby (*Lepidogobius lepidus*) of the coast of California. (4) Numerous species of silversides (family Atherinidæ) of both fresh and salt water in the United States.

white'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* **a** Any of several American trees with pale or whitish bark, as the white poplar, whitebark pine, etc. **b** In Australia, the white boree. See BOREE.

whitebark pine. A pine of the western United States (*Pinus albicaulis*) having thin pale brown or creamy white bark and soft brittle wood.

white bass (bȧs). A North American fresh-water food fish (*Roccus chrysops*) abundant in the region of the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi. It is very similar to the striped bass, but is shorter and more compressed.

white'beam' (hwīt'bēm'), *n.* A European malaceous tree (*Sorbus aria*) having leaves with a white tomentose under surface, corymbose white flowers, and orange-red fruits.

white beech. **a** The common American beech. **b** The hornbeam. *Dial. Eng.* **c** An Australian verbenaceous timber tree (*Gmelina leichardtii*); also, its close-grained white wood, useful for flooring, decks, house fittings, etc. Called also *colonial beech.*

white'-bel'lied (-bĕl'ĭd), *a.* Having white under parts.
white-bellied nuthatch, the white-breasted nuthatch. — **w. seal**, the monk seal. — **w. snipe**, the knot. *Jamaica.* — **w. swallow**, a widely distributed North American swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) which nests in holes in trees. It is iridescent greenish blue above and pure white below.

white birch. **a** The common birch of Europe (*Betula alba*), with white or ash-colored bark. **b** In the United States, the closely related species *B. populifolia;* also, the paper, or canoe, birch (*B. papyrifera*). **c** See BIRCH, 1 **c**.

white'boy' (hwīt'boi'), *n.* **1**. A favorite. *Obs.* See WHITE, *a.*, 8. "One of God's *whiteboys.*" *Bunyan.*
2. [*cap.*] One of an agrarian association formed among the Irish peasants about 1760, to redress their grievances against their landlords, to resist collection of tithes, etc. They went on night raids, leveling fences, hocking cattle, burning homesteads, etc. They wore white outside shirts in their raids. — **White'boy'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

white'-breast'ed, *a.* Having a white breast.
white-breasted nuthatch, the largest nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) of the eastern United States.

white buttonwood. A combretaceous tree of southern Florida and tropical America (*Laguncularia racemosa*), having the habit of the mangrove, with thick coriaceous leaves and hoary-tomentose flowers and fruit. Also, sometimes, the common plane, or buttonwood (*Platanus occidentalis*).

white C. A nymphalid butterfly (*Polygonia faunus*) of the northeastern United States having a white, **C**-shaped mark on the under side of the hind wing; also, sometimes, *Polygonia comma.*

white campion. Either of two white-flowered silenaceous plants: **a** A viscid-pubescent European herb (*Lychnis alba*) with fragrant flowers. **b** The American catchfly *Silene stellata.*

white'cap' (hwīt'kăp'), *n.* **1**. **a** The male of the European redstart. **b** The European whitethroat. *Local, Eng.* **c** The European tree sparrow.
2. A wave crest breaking into white foam.
3. [*cap.*] A member of a self-appointed vigilance committee attempting by lynch-law methods to drive away or coerce persons obnoxious to it; — so called because some early ones wore white hoods or masks. *U. S.*
— **white'cap'**, *v.* — **white'cap'per** (-kăp'ẽr), *n.*

white cat. A fresh-water catfish (*Ameiurus catus*) of the coastal streams of the eastern and southern United States and, as an introduced species, in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers of California. It is pale olive bluish above and silvery below and reaches a length of two feet.

white cedar. **a** In the United States: (1) A pinaceous tree (*Chamæcyparis thyoides*) somewhat like a juniper, found in cold swamps along the Atlantic coast. Also, its soft wood, largely used for woodenware, shingles, boats, posts, etc. (2) The Lawson cypress. (3) A true cypress (*Cupressus macnabiana*) of California. (4) The Californian juniper. (5) The western arborvitæ. See THUJA. (6) The incense cedar. **b** In Guiana, a balsameaceous tree (*Protium altissimum*); also, its fragrant wood, used for canoes and cabinetwork. **c** In Australia, the China tree or its wood.

white clover. The clover *Trifolium repens.* It is a common ingredient of lawn and pasture grass seed mixtures. The white flowers are a favorite food for bees. Called also *Dutch clover.* The white sweet clover is *Melilotus alba.*

white coral. An ornamental branched coral (*Amphihelia oculata*) native of the Mediterranean.

white'-crest'ed, *a.* Having a white crest.
white-crested black Polish, a fowl. See POLISH, *n.*, 2 **a**. — **w. touraco**, a South African touraco (*Turacus corythaix*).

white crop. *Agric.* A crop of grain which loses its green color, or becomes white, in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley, and oats, as distinguished from a *green crop*, or a *root crop.*

white'-crowned' (-kround'), *a.* Having the crown white.
white-crowned pigeon, a large chiefly slate-colored pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*) of Florida and the West Indies, whose head is white above. — **w. sparrow**, a sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) of northern and western North America, allied to the white-throated sparrow. Its head is striped with white and black.

white currant. A garden variety of the common red currant, having white berries.

white damp. A kind of poisonous gas encountered in coal mines, believed to be carbon monoxide.

white'-eared' (hwīt'ērd'), *a.* Having white ears or, in birds, white auricular feathers, or white ear lobes.
white-eared humming bird, a humming bird of the genus *Hylocharis*, as *H. leucotis* of Central America or *H. xantusi* of Lower California. — **w. thrush**, an Australian honey eater (*Ptilotis leucotis*) having white ear tufts.

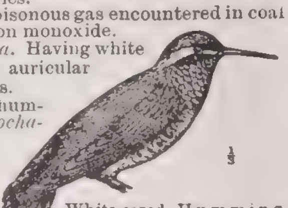

White-eared Humming Bird (*Hylocharis xantusi*).

white elephant. **1**. An albinistic Indian elephant of which more or less of the usual dark pigment is absent from the skin, giving it a pale color. Such elephants are rare, and are venerated in Siam and Burma.
2. Hence, something requiring much care and expense and yielding little profit; any burdensome possession. *Slang.*
3. [*cap.*] See ORDER, *n.*, 1 **c**.

white'-eye' (-ī'), *n.* **1**. Any of several small Old World singing birds of the genus *Zosterops*, as *Z. palpebrosus* of India, or *Z. cærulescens* of Australia and New Zealand. The eyes are encircled by a ring of white feathers, whence the name. Called also *silvereye, ringeye, bush creeper*, and *white-eyed tit.*

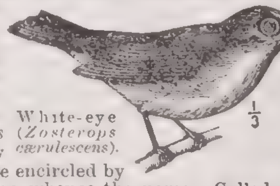

White-eye (*Zosterops cærulescens*).

2. **a** The white-eyed vireo. See VIREO. **b** The European white-eyed duck (*Aythya nyroca*).

white'-eyed', *a.* Having eyes with a white or colorless iris.
white-eyed duck, a widely distributed Old World duck (*Aythya nyroca*) allied to the pochard. — **w. shad**, the gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*). — **w. tit**, the white-eye, 1. — **w. towhee**, a towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni*) of Florida. — **w. vireo**. See VIREO **a**.

white'-face', *n.* **a** A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose; — called also *white-blaze.* **b** A horse so marked.

white'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1**. Having a wan pale face.
2. White-fronted. "The *white-faced* halls." *Tennyson.*
3. Having a white-face (which see); as, a *white-faced* horse.
white-faced black Spanish, the black Spanish fowl. — **w. duck**, the blue-winged teal. — **w. glossy ibis**. See GLOSSY IBIS. — **w. hornet**. See HORNET.

white feather. A mark or symbol of cowardice, a white feather in the tail of a cock being considered an indication that he is not a true gamecock. — **to show the white feather**, to betray cowardice or timidity; to back down or out.

White'field'er (hwĭt'fēl'dẽr) } *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent or follower of
White-field'i-an (hwĭt-fēl'dĭ-ăn) } George Whitefield (1714–70), a noted evangelist.

white fir. **1**. Any of several West American firs; as: **a** *Abies concolor*, a tree with a narrow, spirelike crown, pale foliage, and soft wood, used for lumber. Called also *California white fir.* **b** *A. grandis*, a lofty tree of the coast region, with long curving branches, deep green leaves, and soft wood.
2. White deal. *Eng.*

white fire. A composition burning with a brilliant white light, used in pyrotechny, signaling, etc. One formula is saltpeter 24 parts, sulphur 7, realgar 2. Magnesium powder is the basis of some kinds.

white'fish' (hwīt'fĭsh'), *n.* **1**. Any of several salmonoid fishes of the genus *Coregonus*, inhabiting clear lakes and streams of northern North America, Europe, and Asia.

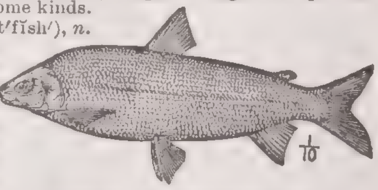

Whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*).

The largest and most important American species (*C. clupeiformis*) is abundant in the Great Lakes and other lakes to the east and north. It reaches a length of about two feet and is very highly valued as food. The **Rocky Mountain whitefish** (*C. williamsoni*), ranging from Colorado to Vancouver Island, the **Menominee whitefish** (*C. quadrilateralis*), ranging from the Great Lakes to the lakes of New Hampshire and thence northward to Alaska, and the **Sault whitefish** (*C. labradoricus*), ranging from northern New England to Lake Winnipeg and northward, are other important species. The lavaret (*C. lavaretus*) and the schnabel (*C. oxyrhynchus*) are European whitefishes.
2. **a** Locally, any of various other fishes, as the menhaden, the young of the bluefish, the whiting (*Melangus melangus*), the yellowtail, a large minnow (*Mylocheilus caurinus*) of the Columbia River and neighboring streams, and various species of *Argyrosomus*, as the cisco and tullibee. See BLOATER WHITEFISH. **b** The beluga or white whale.

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white (hwīt; wīt), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [See THWITE.] Cut; whittle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
white adder's-mouth. See ACHROANTHES.
white adder's-tongue. The white-flowered dogtooth violet (*Erythronium albidum*).
white agaric. Purging agaric.
white allison, **white alison**. The alpine rock cress (*Arabis alpina*).
white amber. Spermaceti. *Obs.*
white antimony. Valentinite.
white archangel. See ARCHANGEL, 2 **b**.
white arsenic. Arsenious oxide.
white asp. The white poplar.
White Australia. A phrase common in Australian politics, expressing a general aim of making the country a "white man's country" by exclusion of aliens not of the "white" races. It has no reference to the aborigines.
white'back', *n.* Canvasback. *Local, Eng.*
white baker. Spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*
white balsam. **a** Any of several West American firs, as *Abies concolor.* **b** Balsam of Peru.
white baneberry. A white-berried species of *Actæa* (*A. alba*).
white basswood. An American basswood (*Tilia heterophylla*) of the Allegheny region.
white bay. = SWEET BAY **b**.
white bear. The polar bear.
white'beard', *n.* **1**. An old man; a graybeard.
2. An Australian epacridaceous shrub (*Styphelia ericoides*).
white'-beard'ed, *a.* Having, or wearing, a white beard.
white bedstraw. A white-flowered *Galium* (*G. mollugo*).
white'bel'ly, *n.* **a** The American widgeon. **b** The prairie chicken. *Local, U. S.*
white bent, *or* **white bent grass**. = REDTOP **a**.
white'bill', *n.* The American coot. *Local, U. S.*
white'bines' (hwīt'bīnz'; wīt'-), *n.* A variety of hop with variegated leaves. *Dial. Eng.*
white'bird', *n.* The spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*
white'-blaze', *n.* See WHITE-FACE.
white blood cell. See LEUCOCYTE.
white'blow', *n.* = WHITLOWGRASS **a** & **b**. *Dial. Eng.*
white'-bone', *or* **white'-boned'**, **por'gy**. A porgy (*Calamus leucosteus*) of the southeastern coast of the United States.
white book. An official report of government affairs bound in white: — esp. of German, Portuguese, and Japanese reports.
white'bon'net, *n.* = PUFFER, 2.
white boree. One of the Australian blueberry ashes (*Elæocarpus cyaneus*).
white'bot'tle, *n.* Bladder campion.
white box. Any of several Australian eucalypts having white or light-colored bark.
white brandy. See BRANDY.
white brant. A snow goose.
white brass. An alloy of copper and zinc, with a comparatively small proportion of copper.
white bread. Wheaten bread.
White Brethren. = ALBATI.
white bryony. A species of bryony (*Bryonia alba*).
white buffalo fish. See BUFFALO FISH.
white butterfly. See WHITE, *n.*, 3.
white cabbage tree. An asteraceous tree of St. Helena (*Senecio leucadendron*).
white candlewood. The janca tree.
White Canon. See 2d CANON.
white cell. See LEUCOCYTE.
white'-cell' blood. *Med.* Leucocythæmia.
White'chap-el cart (hwĭt'chăp-ĕl; wĭt'-). A kind of light two-wheeled cart often used by butchers, grocers, etc.: — orig. common in the *Whitechapel* district of London, Eng.
white charlock. The jointed charlock.
white cherry. = COACHWOOD **b**. *Australia.*
white chub. The spawn eater (*Notropis hudsonius*).
white cinnamon. Winter's bark.
white clergy. See BLACK CLERGY.
white coal. **a** Water power; — first so called by the French (*houille blanche*). **b** Tasmanite.
white'coat', *n.* **a** The skin of a newborn seal; also, the seal itself. **b** Better **white coat**. *Plastering.* = SKIM COAT.
white cohosh. White baneberry.
white'comb' (hwīt'kōm'), *n.* *Veter.* Comb disease. The fungus causing it attacks dogs, cats, rabbits, and mice.
White Company, the. A band of English adventurers under Sir John de Hawkwood (d. 1394) who ravaged northern Italy in the 14th century.
white cooper. A cooper employed in making churns, pails, tubs, etc.
white copper. A white alloy of copper; paktong.
white copperas. *Min.* **a** The mineral coquimbite. **b** The mineral goslarite.
white'corn', *n.* Wheat, barley, or oats. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
white corpuscle. See LEUCOCYTE.
white crab. A beach crab; the sprite.
white cricket. A tree cricket.
white'crop', *n.* = WHITECORN.
white crow. An Old World vulture (*Neophron ginginianus*). *South Africa.*
white cypress. Bald cypress.
white daisy. The oxeye daisy.
white dammar. Indian copal.
white dead nettle. A European dead nettle (*Lamium album*) with white flowers.
white deal. *Carpentry.* The Norway spruce or its wood. *Eng.*
white dock. A species of dock (*Rumex salicifolius*) of Europe and America having pale green willowlike leaves.
white dogwood. **a** Guelder-rose. *Eng.* **b** Jamaica dogwood. *West Indies.*
white' do'yen'né' (hwīt' dwȧ'-yĕ'nā') An old French variety of pear.
White Eagle. See ORDER, 1 **c**.
white'-ear', *n.* [See WHEATEAR.] The wheatear. *Dial. Eng.*
white elder. The guelder-rose.
white elm. **a** The American elm. **b** The rock elm.
white ensign. The British naval ensign.
white'-eye'lid' mon'key. A mangabey.
White'field Connexion (hwĭt'-). See CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.
white fig. An Australian rough-leaved fig (*Ficus scabra*).
white finch. Chaffinch. *Local, Eng.*
white flag. The Florentine iris.

N O P Q R S T U V W

white flag. A flag, or something used as a flag, of plain white. In all civilized armies it is recognized as the flag of truce (which see) and as the token of surrender when displayed over a place, position, or body of men. Hence, fig., in such phrases as to *hoist*, *show*, or *wave the white flag*, the sign or token of cowardice or yielding.

white flux. *Metal.* A flux, chiefly of potassium carbonate, obtained as a white or grayish mass by the deflagration of tartar with an equal or larger amount of saltpeter.

white fly. Any of numerous small injurious hemipterous insects of the genus *Aleyrodes*, allied to the scale insects. They are usually covered with a white or gray powder. The white fly of the orange (*A. citri*) is an example.

white′-foot′, *n.* *Far.* A white mark on a horse's foot, between the fetlock and the coffin; also, a horse having it.

white′-foot′ed, *a.* Having white feet.— **white-footed mouse**, any of numerous native North American mice of the genus *Peromyscus*, esp. the common woodland species (*P. leucopus*) of the eastern United States. See MOUSE, *Illust.*

White′fri′ars (hwīt′frī′ẽrz), *n.* The quarter of a town in which the White Friars dwell or have dwelt; esp., a locality in London near Fleet Street where a Carmelite monastery once stood. See ALSATIA.

white′-front′ed, *a.* Having a white front or forehead. **white-fronted capuchin** *or* **monkey**, a South American monkey (*Cebus albifrons*) of a reddish brown color with white face, forehead, shoulders, and breast. — **w. goose**, a large goose (*Anser albifrons*) of northern Europe, slightly smaller but similar in color to an American variety (*A. a. gambeli*). It is grayish brown with a white forehead and black, white, and gray under parts. — **w. lemur**, a true lemur (*Lemur albifrons*) of Madagascar, having a white forehead.

white goosefoot. A common goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*) of almost cosmopolitan distribution. It has pale green variable leaves and mealy white flowers, and is sometimes cooked like spinach. Called also *lamb's-quarters*, *pigweed*, *fat hen*, and by many other names.

white grub. The larva of the June bug, May beetle, and other allied species. These grubs eat the roots of grasses and other plants, and often do much damage.

white gum. **1**. *Med.* An eruption of whitish pimples upon the face, neck, and arms in early infancy; strophulus.
2. *Bot.* **a** Any of numerous Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus viminalis*, *E. hæmastoma*, *E. gunnii*, etc., in allusion to their pale bark. **b** The sweet gum. *U. S.*

White′hall′ (hwīt′hôl′), *n.*, *or* **Whitehall Palace**. A former palace in London, which stood to the north of Westminster Abbey, built in the 13th century and used first as a residence of Hubert de Burgh and after his death as a residence of the archbishops of York (hence orig. called **York House** or **York Place**). In 1530, on Wolsey's disgrace, it came into possession of the crown and received the name *Whitehall*. Henry VIII. almost reconstructed it. It was burned in 1691 and 1697, the banqueting hall (now a royal chapel), built by Inigo Jones for James I. to replace an old one burned down in 1615, being all that survives. In Whitehall Wolsey was disgraced, Henry VIII. died, Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. died, and before it Charles I. was executed.

white′-hand′ed, *a.* **1**. Having white hands.
2. *Zoöl.* Having white paws.
3. Having or keeping the hands free from evil acts; hence, pure; unstained. "*White-handed* Hope." *Milton.*
white-handed gibbon, the lar.

white′head′ (hwīt′hĕd′), *n.* **a** The blue goose. **b** The surf scoter. *Local, U. S.* **c** A timaliine bird of New Zealand (*Clitonyx*, or *Mohoua*, *albicapilla*). **d** A white-headed breed of domestic pigeon. **e** The bastard feverfew. *W. Indies.*

white′-head′ed, *a.* Having a white head. — **white-headed eagle**, the American bald eagle. — **w. goose**, the blue goose. — **w. harpy**, marsh harrier. *Local, Eng.* — **w. saki**. See SAKI, *Illust.* — **w. tern**, a South American tern (*Sterna trudeaui*). — **w. woodpecker**, a woodpecker (*Xenopicus albolarvatus*) of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains.

white heat. The temperature, higher than red heat (for copper and iron, from 1500° to 1600° C.), at which a body becomes brightly incandescent, so as to appear white; hence, a state of intense mental or physical strain or activity; as, his anger was at *white heat*.

white heath. A common European heath (*Erica arborea*). Its roots are used in making so-called French brier pipes.

white hellebore. The false hellebore, esp. the European *Veratrum album* or the American *V. viride*. See VERATRUM.

white horse. **a** A West Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Portlandia grandiflora*) having large showy white flowers. **b** A large mass of tough sinewy substance in the head of sperm whales, just above the upper jaw and extending in streaks into the junk above it. It resembles blubber, but contains no oil. Also, the part of the head in which it occurs. **c** *pl.* White-topped waves, or whitecaps.

White Horse, the. The figure of a horse, 374 feet long, formed by cutting away the turf on the side of a chalk hill near Wantage, in Berkshire, England, said to commemorate the victory of Alfred the Great over the Danes at the battle of Ashdown in 871. From 1736 on it has been periodically "scoured," or cleaned from turf, etc. The white horse was the national symbol of the Saxons.

White House. In the United States, the executive or presidential mansion at Washington, a large freestone building, built in 18th-century colonial style, and painted white; — popularly so called. Hence, *Colloq.*, the office of President, or the Federal executive.

white ibis. An ibis (*Guara alba*) of tropical America and the southern United States, having white plumage, with the wings tipped with black.

white iron. **a** Iron in thin sheets coated with tin; tin plate. **b** A hard silvery-white cast iron containing a large proportion of combined carbon.

white ironbark. An Australian ironbark (*Eucalyptus paniculata*) with pale bark and light-colored very hard wood, used in bridges and buildings, for railroad ties, etc.

white ironwood. **a** In the West Indies, a sapindaceous tree (*Hypelate trifoliata*), having edible berries and hard wood used in shipbuilding; also, its wood. **b** A South African rutaceous tree (*Toddalia lanceolata*) or its hard wood.

white lead (lĕd). **a** A heavy white substance consisting of lead carbonate, usually more or less basic, and forming a most important pigment; ceruse; — sometimes applied to other white pigments containing lead. The white lead most in favor is made by the old **Dutch**, or **stack, process**, by which metallic lead is exposed to the action of acetic acid vapor, moisture, and carbon dioxide. For this purpose a spiral, or grating, of lead is placed in the upper part of a pot containing the dilute acid, and many of these pots are stacked in fermenting tan bark or manure. After two or three months the lead is largely converted into the compound $2PbCO_3 \cdot Pb(OH)_2$, which is ground and levigated. The same reactions are carried out more rapidly, but with inferior results, by the **German**, or **chamber, process**, in which acid vapor, steam, and carbon dioxide are supplied to lead plates arranged in a chamber. The **French process** consists in preparing a basic salt of lead (commonly by boiling litharge with lead acetate) and precipitating from it basic carbonate by means of carbon dioxide. There are various other processes, some of them electrolytic. As a pigment white lead combines purity of color with great body, dries quickly, and does not crack; but it is costly, is poisonous, and tends to darken owing to the action of hydrogen sulphide. It is often adulterated with barytes. **b** Native lead carbonate; cerussite.

white lie. A lie that is not intended to deceive or that is intended to deceive only in a matter of slight import; an unimportant or inconsequential lie; a fib. — **white′-lie′**, *v. i.*

white light. **a** *Physics.* Light of a white color, as undecomposed sunlight. See COLOR, *n.*, 1. **b** = WHITE FIRE.

white lime. A solution or preparation of lime for whitewashing; whitewash. — **white′-limed′** (-līmd′), *a.* *Shak.*

white line. **a** *Print.* A blank line. **b** *Naut.* White rope. **c** *Veter.* The cross section of the leafy layer of the wall of a horse's hoof, where the periphery of the sole unites with the lower border of the wall and bars of the hoof. All nails in shoes are driven into this white line. See HOOF, *Illust.*

white′-lined′ sphinx. An American sphinx moth (*Deilephila lineata*) whose larva eats the leaves of cotton, apple, grape, currant, and many other plants. Its fore wings are olive brown with a longitudinal buff stripe and with most of the veins lined with white. The hind wings are black with a central reddish band.

white list. **a** A list of business concerns regarded as worthy of patronage by reason of compliance with certain conditions, as in regard to treatment of employees; as, the *white list* of the Consumers' League. *Cant.* **b** *New York Stock Exchange.* The official list of all transactions, published daily on white paper, divided into sales from 10 to 12, 12 to 2, and 2 to 3.

white′-liv′ered, *a.* Having a pale look; feeble; hence, cowardly; pusillanimous; as, *white-livered* knights.

white lotion. *Veter.* A fluid astringent preparation containing lead acetate, zinc sulphate, and water, used largely in treating wounds, scratches, suppurating corns, etc.

white mahogany. **a** A pale or light-colored mahogany. **b** In Australia: (1) The tree *Eucalyptus acmenoides*; also, its pale, heavy, tough wood, used for joists, flooring, etc. (2) The swamp mahogany *Eucalyptus robusta*.

white maple. **a** A maple having pale bark, as the silver maple, the red maple, etc. **b** Corrupt. of WHITE MAPAU.

white matter. *Anat.* Nearly white nervous tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which consists only of nerve fibers, as distinguished from *gray matter*.

white meat. **a** Any light-colored flesh, esp. of poultry. **b** Food made from milk or eggs, as butter, cheese, etc.

white metal. **a** Any one of several white alloys, as pewter, britannia, etc. **b** *Metal.* See METAL, *n.*, 6 **e**.

white miller. **a** The common clothes moth. **b** A common American arctiid moth (*Diacrisia virginica*), pure white with a few small black spots. See WOOLLY BEAR.

White Mountain butterfly. A delicate brownish butterfly (*Œneis norna semidea*) of the family *Agapetidæ*, found near the summit of the highest peaks of the White Mountains in New Hampshire.

white mullet. **a** A silvery mullet (*Mugil curema*) ranging from Brazil to the United States. **b** Any of several silvery catostomoid fishes of the genus *Moxostoma*, esp. *M. papillosum* of the coastal streams from the Dismal Swamp southward, or *M. album* of the rivers of North Carolina.

white mustard. A kind of mustard (*Sinapis alba*) with rough-hairy foliage, a long-beaked hispid pod, and pale seeds, which yield mustard and mustard oil. The plant is also grown for forage.

whit′en (hwīt′'n), *v. i.*; WHIT′ENED (-'nd); WHIT′EN-ING. [ME. *whitenen*; cf. Icel. *hvītna*.] To grow white; to turn or become white or whiter; as, the hair *whitens* with age; the sea *whitens* with foam.

whit′en, *v. t.* To make white or whiter in any way, as by bleaching or blanching, or by whitewashing, etc.; as, to *whiten* a wall; to *whiten* cloth.
Syn. — WHITEN, BLANCH, BLEACH. To WHITEN, the general word, is to make white, commonly (though not necessarily) by the application or addition of something from without; to BLANCH is to whiten esp. from within, as by the removal or withdrawal of color; to BLEACH is to whiten esp. by exposure or by chemical processes; as, "The walls . . . are *whitened* with lime" (*Dampier*); "Scattered by degrees . . . the sheep soon *whiten* all the land" (*Cowper*); "I wield the flail of the lashing hail, and *whiten* the green fields under" (*Shelley*); "The murderer's cheek was *blanched* with horror" (*id.*); "How dwarfed a growth of cold and night, how *blanched* with darkness must I grow!" (*Tennyson*); cf. "the moon-*blanched* land" (*M. Arnold*); to *blanch* celery; "a splintered stump *bleached* to a snowy white" (*Cowper*); "There they lay till their bones were *bleached*" (*Tennyson*); to *bleach* linen.

white′ness (hwīt′nĕs), *n.* [AS. *hwītness*.] **1**. Quality or state of being white; white color.
2. Want of a sanguineous tinge; paleness, as from terror, grief, etc. "The *whiteness* in thy cheek." *Shak.*
3. Freedom from stain or blemish; purity; cleanness.

whit′en-ing (hwīt′'n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHITE. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act or process of making or becoming white.
2. That which is used to render white; whiting.
3. *Leather Manuf.* The operation of shaving leather with a knife on the flesh side to even its thickness.
4. = WHITING, 2.
whitening stone, a sharpening and polishing stone used by cutlers; also, a finishing grindstone of fine texture.

white oak. **a** A British species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*); — called also *maiden oak*. **b** An American oak (*Quercus alba*) of the eastern United States, having characteristic leaves with usually seven deep, rounded, entire lobes; also, its very hard strong wood, used in construction work and in manufacturing. See OAK, 1. **c** By extension, any species of oak of the group of which the above is typical, having acorns maturing the first season, the cup glabrous within, as *Q. lobata*, *Q. gambelii*, *Q. garryana*, etc.

white owl. **a** The snowy owl. **b** The barn owl.

white perch. **a** A small silvery serranoid fish (*Morone americana*) of the coast and coastal streams of the eastern United States. It is closely related to the yellow bass, and is a food fish. **b** The croaker, or fresh-water drum. **c** Any California surf fish.

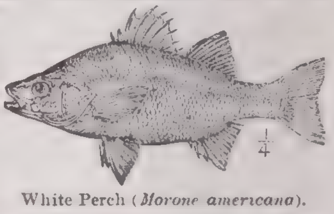

White Perch (*Morone americana*).

white person. A person of the Caucasian race (6 *Fed. Rep.* 256). In the time of slavery in the United States *white person* was generally construed as a person without admixture of colored blood. In various statutes and decisions in different States since 1865 *white person* is construed as in effect: one not having any negro blood (Ark., Okla.); one having less than one eighth of negro blood (Ala., Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Md., Minn., Miss., Mo., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex.); one having less than one fourth (Mich., Neb., Ore., Va.); one having less than one half (Ohio).

white pine. **1**. **a** A pine (*Pinus strobus*) of the eastern United States and Canada, marked by having 5-leaved clusters of leaves and long-stalked green cones. Also, its soft light wood, the most important commercial soft wood in America, used for all kinds of construction, for woodenware, etc. **b** Any of numerous other pines of the same group, esp. the sugar pine (*P. lambertiana*) in California, and *P. monticola* and *P. flexilis* in the Rocky Mountains.
2. **a** In Australia: (1) The camphorwood. (2) The she-pine. (3) The Moreton Bay pine. **b** In New Zealand, the kahikatea.

white poplar. A European poplar (*Populus alba*) widely cultivated and naturalized in the United States. It has whitish yellow or ash-colored bark, and leaves with a white tomentose lower surface.

white′-pot′, *n.* **1**. A kind of pudding made of milk or cream, eggs, sugar, bread, etc., baked in a pot.
2. Heated port wine, with lemon, sugar, and spice. *Obs.*

white powder. **a** A kind of gunpowder formerly believed to exist, and to explode noiselessly. *Obs.*
A pistol charged with *white powder*. *Beau. & Fl.*
b A little-used explosive consisting of a mixture of potassium chlorate, dehydrated potassium ferrocyanide, and cane sugar; — called also **Augendre's powder**, after its inventor.

white precipitate. *Chem.* **a** A heavy white amorphous

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white′flaw′, *n.* [See WHITLOW.] *Med.* A whitlow. *Obs.*
white flax. Gold-of-pleasure.
white flesher. The ruffed grouse. *Local, Canada*
white forget-me-not. Any white-flowered species of *Oreocarya* or related plants.
White Friar. *R. C. Ch.* = CARMELITE, 2 **a**.
white fringe. The fringe tree.
white frost. See FROST, *n.*, 3.
white gall. See 5th GALL, *n.*
white game. Ptarmigan in winter plumage.
white garnet. Leucite. *Obs.*
white ginger. Scraped ginger root. It is sometimes blanched. See JAMAICA GINGER.
white glass. Clear (uncolored) glass, esp. that containing no lead. *Chiefly Eng.*
white glasswort. A maritime chenopodiaceous plant (*Dondia fruticosa*) of the Mediterranean region, formerly a source of barilla. [(*Oreamnos montanus*).
white goat. The mountain goat
white gold. See 2d GOLD **b**.
white goldenrod. Silver-rod.
white gourd, *or* **white gourd-melon**. The wax gourd.
white grape hyacinth. The common grape, or globe, hyacinth (*Muscari botryoides*), which sometimes has white flowers. [*I.*
white grass. See GRASS, *Table*
white grouse. **a** A ptarmigan. **b** Prairie chicken. *Local, U. S.*
white grunt. See GRUNT, *n.*, 3.
white hake. See HAKE, 2.
white′hass′ (hwīt′häs′; -hôs′; wīt′ôs′), **white′hawse′** (-hôs′; -hôz′), *n.* **a** Sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet. **b** Sheep's gullet. *Both Scot.*
white′hause′ (hwīt′hôs′; -hôz′), *n.* [Cf. WHITE; HALS neck.] The European shagreen ray (*Raja fullonica*). [rier. *Ir.*
white hawk. The male hen har-
White′head′ tor-pe′do (hwīt′hĕd′), *or* **White′head′**, *n.* A form of self-propelling torpedo. See TORPEDO, 3 **c**, *Illust.*
white′heart′, *n.* A heart cherry with a whitish skin. [ernut.
white′heart′ hick′o-ry. Mock-
white hen. A conceited or self-opinionated person. *Dial. Eng.*
white herring. A fresh, or unsmoked, herring. *Rare.*
white hickory. Any of several hickories, as the shagbark, the mockernut, etc.
white honeysuckle. **a** Swamp honeysuckle, or white azalea. **b** Dutch, or white, clover. *Dial. Eng.* **c** In Australia, the shrub *Sirmuellera integrifolia*.
white hoolet. The barn owl. *Local, Eng.*
white′-hooved′ (-hōōvd′), *a.* Having white hoofs.
white horehound. The common horehound. [RAY.
white′horse′, *n.* = SHAGREEN
white′-hot′, *a.* White with heat. See WHITE HEAT.
white ipecac, **white ipecacuanha**. **a** The ipecac spurge. *U. S.* **b** A Brazilian violaceous plant (*Calceolaria ipecacuanha*); also, its root, which has the properties of ipecac.
white iron pyrites. Marcasite.
white jack. The Chautauqua muskellunge.
White′ Ju′ra (jōō′rȧ; zhü′rȧ′). *Geol.* See MALM, 2. [rier. *Ir.*
white kite. The male hen har-
whitel. † WHITTLE, a blanket.
White Lady, *or* **Maid, of Ave′nel** (ăv′nĕl). A kind of tutelary spirit protecting the fortunes of a noble family, the Avenels, in Scott's novel "The Monastery."
White Lady of Berlin. A spirit alleged to appear in the palace at Berlin when one of the royal Prussian family of the Hohenzollerns is about to die.
white lake bass. The white bass. [*Local, Eng.*
white lark. The snow bunting.
white latten. Tin plate.
white laurel. The sweet bay.
white′-lead′ (-lĕd′), *v. t.* To apply white lead to.
white lead ore (lĕd). Cerussite.
White League. *U. S. Hist.* **a** A military organization formed in Louisiana, after the Civil War, to secure white supremacy in politics. **b** The Ku-Klux Klan.
white leather. **1**. Leather prepared with alum and salt; tawed leather.
2. The paxwax.
white leg. *Med.* Milk leg.
white leprosy. Leucoderma.
white lettuce. Any of various species of *Nabalus*.
White Lias. *Geol.* A subdivision of the English Lias.
white lignum-vitæ. A polygalaceous tree (*Badiera diversifolia*) of Jamaica.
white lime *or* **linden**. Any of several lindens or basswoods with leaves white or whitish beneath.
white′-lipped′ pec′ca-ry (hwīt′lĭpt′). See PECCARY.
white′-list′ed, *a.* Striped with white. *Rare.*
white lupine. A European and Asiatic white-flowered lupine (*Lupinus albus*) used for forage.
white′ly, *a.* Whitish; pallid. — *adv.* Pallidly. *Both Obs. or Scot.*
white mace. See 2d MACE.
white magic. See MAGIC, *n.*, 1.
white maidenhair. Wall rue.
white mangrove. **a** The white buttonwood. **b** See AVICENNIA.
white man's weed. Whiteweed.
white ma′pa-u (mä′pä-ōō; mä′pou). Either of two New Zealand trees: **a** *Carpodetus serratus*. See CARPODETUS. **b** Tarata.
white′-marked′ tus′sock moth. See TUSSOCK MOTH.
white Mary. A white married woman; a wife. *Slang or Dial., Australia.*
white melilot. The plant *Melilotus alba*. See MELILOTUS.
white merganser. The smew (*Mergus albellus*). *Local, Eng.*
white min′er-al prim′er (prĭm′ẽr). White pigment consisting of calcium carbonate.
white money. Silver money.
white moss. See LEUCOBRYUM.
white mouse. An albino variety of the common mouse.
white mulberry. A common mulberry tree (*Morus alba*) with white berries. See MORUS.
white mundic. *Mining.* Arsenopyrite. [water grape.
white muscadine. The sweet-
white myrtle. Either of two Australian myrtaceous trees: **a** *Myrtus acmenioides*. **b** *Rhodamnia argentea*.
white nebula. A nebula giving a continuous spectrum.
white′-necked′ ra′ven. A raven (*Corvus cryptoleucus*) of the southwestern United States having the neck feathers white at the base but black at the tips.
whit′en-er (hwīt′'n-ẽr), *n.* One that whitens. [nettle.
white nettle. The white dead
white′-nosed′ suck′er (hwīt′nōzd′). A large sucker (*Moxostoma anisurum*) of the Great Lakes and parts of the Ohio basin.
white nun. The smew.
white oakum. Oakum from untarred rope.
white ocher *or* **ochre**. = WHITE MINERAL PRIMER.
white olive. A South African scrophulariaceous shrub (*Halleria lucida*).
white paper. *Print.* Unprinted paper of any color.
white pareira brava. The root of the menispermaceous plant *Abuta rufescens*. See ABUTA.
white partridge. A ptarmigan.
white paternoster. See PATERNOSTER, 2.
white pear. Either of two South African timber trees: **a** *Pterocelastrus rostratus* (Celastraceæ), yielding a hard wood used in wagons. **b** *Apodytes dimidiata* (Icacinaceæ).
white pelican. See PELICAN, 1
white pepper. Pepper made from berries whose outer coatings have been removed. See PEPPER, 1 **a** & cf. BLACK PEPPER.
white peppermint. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus stuartiana*).
white pickerel. **a** The Chautauqua muskellunge. **b** The little pickerel (*Lucius vermiculatus*) of the Mississippi Valley.
white pike. The Chautauqua muskellunge.
white pitch. Burgundy pitch.
white plum. = HEARTWOOD, 2.
white Polish. See POLISH, *n.*, 2 **a**.
white pope. The Pope; — from his white vestments. Cf. BLACK POPE, RED POPE.
white poppy. Opium poppy.
white potato. The common, or Irish, potato.
white pot herb. The corn salad.

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powder, NH_2HgCl, got by treating a solution of mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) with excess of ammonia; — called specif. *infusible*, or *true, white precipitate*, and also *amido-mercuric chloride, ammoniated mercury*, etc. **b** A white crystalline substance, $N_2H_6HgCl_2$, got by adding a solution of mercuric chloride to a hot solution of sal ammoniac (ammonium chloride) or by precipitating an ammoniacal solution of mercuric chloride with an alkaline carbonate; — called specif. *fusible white precipitate*.

white race. The Caucasian race; — so called on the theory that the Caucasian is typically white. See MAN, *n.*, 1.

white ribbon. The distinctive badge of certain organizations for the promotion of sexual purity, or, sometimes, temperance. — **white′-rib′bon-er**, *n.*

white rope. *Naut.* Untarred hemp rope. It is the strongest hemp cordage, but not as pliable as manila rope.

White Rose. The royal house of York, one of the two great factions in the English civil wars (1455-85); — commonly so called from its emblem, a white rose. Also, a member of this house. See RED ROSE.

white rot. **1**. Any of several plants, as marsh pennywort and butterwort, thought to produce rot in sheep. *Obs.*
2. Any fungous disease of plants manifested by whitish pustules on the leaves or fruit; also, the fungus causing the disease. The destructive white rot of grapes is caused by *Coniothyrium diplodiella*, one of the Fungi Imperfecti.

white′-rumped′ (-rŭmpt′), *a.* Having a white rump.
white-rumped shrike, a western variety (*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*) of the loggerhead shrike. — **w. sandpiper**, Bonaparte's sandpiper. See SANDPIPER.

white rust. Any fungous disease of plants due to phycomycetous fungi; also, the fungus causing such disease. They develop white masses of conidia on or beneath the epidermis of the host, and attack a wide variety of plants.

whites (hwīts), *n. pl.* **1**. *Med.* Leucorrhea.
2. The finest flour made from white wheat.
3. See WHITE, *n.*, 2 **i**.

White's (hwīts). A club, more fully **White's Club**, or its clubhouse, in St. James's Street, London. The club probably originated about 1697 in White's Chocolate House, established by Francis White (d. 1711) in 1693. It was long a noted gambling club.

white sage. Any of several West American shrubs having canescent, or hoary, foliage; specif.: **a** A Californian menthaceous plant (*Ramona polystachya*). **b** The sagebrush *Artemisia mexicana*. **c** Either of the chenopodiaceous shrubs *Eurotia lanata* and *Atriplex canescens*.

white salmon. **a** The silver salmon. **b** The Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). *Local, Eng.* **c** A large cyprinoid food fish (*Ptychocheilus lucius*) of the Colorado River basin. It reaches a length of five feet. **d** = YELLOWTAIL **a**.

white salt. **a** Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt. **b** *pl.* Pearlash. See POTASH, 1.

white scale. Any of various white scale insects; as: **a** Oleander scale (*Aspidiotus hederæ*). **b** Cottony-cushion scale (*Icerya purchasi*). **c** The rose scale *Diaspis rosæ*.

white′-sid′ed (hwīt′sīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* White, or partly white, on the sides.
white-sided dolphin, a dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*) of the North Atlantic. — **w. duck**, the tufted duck **a**. *Ir.*

white′smith′ (-smĭth′), *n.* **1**. One who works in tinned or galvanized iron, or white iron; a tinsmith.
2. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

white snakeroot. An American asteraceous herb (*Eupatorium ageratoides*) bearing flat-topped clusters of small white flower heads.

white spruce. **a** An American spruce (*Picea canadensis*), with short blue-green leaves and slender cones; also, its light, yellowish wood, used for construction and in the manufacture of paper pulp. **b** The Engelmann spruce. **c** Loosely, any of several other related spruces.

white squall. *Naut.* A sudden gust of wind, or furious blow, which comes up without being marked in its approach otherwise than by whitecaps, or white, broken water on the surface of the sea; — said by naval officers to be outside of their experience, and probably a popular myth.

White's thrush. [After Gilbert White (1720-93), English naturalist.] A ground thrush (*Oreocichla varia*) of eastern Asia which rarely straggles to Europe.

white stork. The common European stork.

white stuff. A composition of whiting and glue used by gilders to cover frames before gilding.

white sturgeon. A sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*) of the Pacific coast of North America from Monterey, Cal., to Alaska. It sometimes becomes eleven feet long. Large numbers are marketed.

white surf fish. Any of several surf fishes of the California coast of a white or dull silvery color. *Phanerodon furcatus* and *Damalichthys argyrosomus* are the best known.

white swelling. *Med.* A chronic swelling of the knee, due to tubercular inflammation of the synovial membranes of the knee joint and of the cancellous texture of the end of the bone forming the knee joint; — applied also to a lingering chronic swelling of almost any kind.

white′tail′ (hwīt′tāl′), *n.* **a** The white-tailed deer. **b** The wheatear. *Local, Eng.* **c** An Ecuadorian humming bird (*Urochroa leucura*), having the tail partially white. **d** Any of various white-tailed animals. See under WHITE-TAILED.

white′-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having a white tail.
white-tailed buzzard, a large hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus*) of Texas and Mexico. — **w. deer**, the most widely distributed deer of the United States (*Odocoileus virginianus* or any of numerous very closely allied species and subspecies which represent it in different parts of its range). It is found in one or another of its forms practically all over the United States and in parts of Canada and Mexico. It has a rather long tail, white on the under side, and antlers gracefully arched forward and provided with upright basal snags. Cf. VIRGINIA DEER. — **w. eagle**, the bald eagle. — **w. emerald**, any of several greenish Central American humming birds of the genus *Elvira*. — **w. gnu**, the common gnu. — **w. jack rabbit**, the prairie hare. — **w. kite**. See 1st KITE, 1. — **w. ptarmigan**, a small Rocky Mountain ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*), having the tail white at all seasons. — **w. sea eagle**. See SEA EAGLE **a**.

white teak. An Australian sapindaceous tree (*Atalaya multiflora*); also, its useful hard wood.

white′throat′ (hwīt′thrōt′), *n.* **a** Any of several Old World warblers of the genus *Sylvia*. They are white below with grayish brown upper parts. The **common**, *or* **greater, whitethroat** is *S. sylvia*; the **lesser whitethroat**, *S. curruca*; and the **garden whitethroat** *or* **golden warbler**, *S. hortensis*. **b** The white-throated sparrow. **c** A South American humming bird (*Leucochloris albicollis*).

white′-throat′ed, *a.* Having a white throat.
white-throated sparrow, a common crown sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) of eastern North America, having a large square white patch on the throat. — **w. thickhead**. = THUNDERBIRD, 1.

White-throated Sparrow. 1/5

white′wash′ (-wŏsh′), *n.* **1**. Any wash or liquid composition for whitening something; as: **a** A wash for making the skin fair. *Addison.* **b** A composition of lime and water, whiting, size, and water, or the like, used for whitening walls, etc.
2. A specious coloring or coat, as of whitewash, veneering or glossing over faults or shortcomings; as, the report was a *whitewash* for his character. *Slang or Colloq.*
3. A defeat in a game in which the loser fails to score any points. *Colloq.*

white′wash′, *v. t.*; WHITE′WASHED′ (-wŏsht′); WHITE′WASH′ING. **1**. To apply a white liquid composition to; to whiten with whitewash.
2. To gloze with a specious coloring or coat to conceal faults or shortcomings; as, the report *whitewashed* him.
3. To clear, as a bankrupt, by legal process from obligation to pay debts. *Colloq., Eng.*
4. In various games, to defeat (an opponent) so that he fails to score, or, in some games, fails to reach a certain recognized point or score. *Colloq., U. S.*

white′wash′, *v. i.* To become white on the surface by a limelike exudation, as some brick walls.

white water lily. A water lily of the genus *Castalia* (which see), as distinguished from the yellow water lilies of the genus *Nymphæa*. See WATER LILY.

white wax. **a** Beeswax rendered white by bleaching. See WAX, *n.*, 1. **b** The vegetable wax secreted by the Chinese wax insect. **c** A similar wax secreted by other wax insects.

white willow. **a** A European willow (*Salix alba*), a large tree with silky pubescent leaves, gray bark, and light soft tough wood variously used. It is often cultivated. Called also *Huntington willow*. **b** Any of several American willows having canescent leaves.

white′-winged′ (-wĭngd′), *a.* Having wings that are white or marked with white. — **white-winged blackbird**, the lark bunting **a**. — **w. coot**, the white-winged scoter. — **w. dove**, a wild pigeon (*Melopelia asiatica*) of the southern United States, and southward. — **w. scoter**, a large and very common American scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*) closely allied to the velvet scoter of Europe. It has the speculum of the wing (and, in the adult male, a spot under the eye) white.

white witch. A witch or wizard whose supernatural powers are supposed to be exercised for good purposes.

white′wood′ (hwīt′wŏŏd′), *n.* Any of numerous trees having white or light-colored wood; also, the wood itself. Specif.: **a** In the United States: (1) The pale yellow or brown soft wood of the tulip tree, used largely for house finishings, boat building, woodenware, etc.; also, the tree. (2) The linden or basswood. (3) The cottonwood **a**. (4) The euphorbiaceous tree *Drypetes keyensis*, of South Florida, which has milky white bark. (5) See CANELLA, 2. **b** In the West Indies: (1) The bignoniaceous tree *Tabebuia leucoxylon*, also the related *T. pentaphylla*. (2) Either of the lauraceous trees *Ocotea leucoxylon* and *Nectandra antillana*. **c** In Australia: (1) The sapindaceous tree *Atalaya hemiglauca*. (2) The cheesewood *Pittosporum bicolor*. (3) The malvaceous tree *Lagunaria patersonii*. **d** In Great Britain, locally, the linden; also, the wayfaring tree. **e** The rock plant of St. Helena (*Petrobium arboreum*).

white yam. A species of yam (*Dioscorea alata*) widely cultivated throughout Australasia and Polynesia for its large roots, which have a fine white flesh, and are eaten baked or boiled or cooked with coconut juice in various ways.

whith′er (hwĭth′ẽr), *adv.* [ME. *whider*, AS. *hwider*; akin to E. *where, who*; cf. Goth. *hwadrē* whither. See WHO; cf. HITHER, THITHER.] **1**. To what place; — used interrogatively; as, *whither* goest thou? *Chaucer.*
2. To what or which place; — used relatively.
We came unto the land *whither* thou sentest us. *Num.* xiii. 27.
3. To what point, degree, end, conclusion, or design; whereunto; whereto; — used in a sense not physical.
Nor have I . . . *whither* to appeal. *Milton.*

Syn. — WHITHER, WHERE. WHITHER was formerly in common use with verbs of motion, WHERE, with verbs of rest; but in modern usage *where* has displaced *whither*, except in poetical or elevated style. See HITHER, THITHER.
no whither, to no place; nowhere. *Archaic.* *2 Kings* v. 25.

whith′er-so-ev′er (-sō-ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* [*whither* + *soever*.] To whatever place; to what place soever; wheresoever; as, I will go *whithersoever* you lead.

whith′er-ward (hwĭth′ẽr-wẽrd), *adv.* In what direction; toward what or which place. *Archaic.*
Whitherward to turn for a good course of life. *Carlyle.*

whit′ing (hwīt′ĭng), *n.* [From WHITE; cf. D. *wijting*.] **1**. **a** A common European food fish (*Merlangus merlangus*) of the codfish family. **b** A North American fish (*Merluccius bilinearis*) allied to the preceding. **c** Any of several North American marine sciænoid food fishes belonging to the genus *Menticirrhus*; esp., *M. americanus*, called also *sand whiting*, found from Maryland to Brazil, and *M. littoralis*, common from Virginia to Texas; — called also *silver whiting* and *surf whiting*. **d** In Australia, any of several marine fishes of the genus *Sillago*, as the *sand whiting* (*S. ciliata*), or of the genus *Odax*, as the *rock whiting* (*O. richardsoni*). **e** Any of various other fishes locally called *whiting*, as the kingfish **a**, the butterfish, the sailor's-choice **b**, the Pacific tomcod, the harvest fish, and certain species of lake whitefishes.
2. Chalk (calcium carbonate) prepared in an impalpable powder by pulverizing and washing, used as a pigment, as an ingredient in putty, for cleaning silver, etc.

whit′ish (-ĭsh), *a.* [From WHITE.] Somewhat white; approaching white. — **whit′ish-ness**, *n.*

whit′low (hwĭt′lō), *n.* [For earlier *whickflaw*, for *quickflaw*, i. e., a flaw or sore at the quick; cf. E. dial. *quickflaw, quickflu*, and Icel. *kvika* the quick under the nail or under a horse's hoof. See QUICK, *a.*; 1st FLAW.] **1**. *Med.* An inflammation of the fingers or toes, generally of the last phalanx, terminating usually in suppuration. The inflammation may occupy any seat between the skin and the bone, but the name is usually applied to a felon or inflammation of the periosteal structures of the bone.
2. *Far.* An inflammatory disease of the feet. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected.

whitlow grass. Any of several inconspicuous herbs formerly thought to cure whitlow; as: **a** A brassicaceous weed of Europe and North America (*Draba verna*) with a rosette of basal leaves and tiny flowers succeeded by oblong silicles. Called also *shad-flower*. **b** A small Old World saxifrage (*Saxifraga tridactylites*). **c** = WHITLOW-WORT.

whit′low-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Any silenaceous plant of the genus *Paronychia* (which see).

Whit′mon′day (hwĭt′mŭn′dā), *n.* The day after Whitsunday. It is a bank holiday in England and Ireland.

Whit′sun (hwĭt′sŭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide; as, *Whitsun* week; *Whitsun* pastorals.

Whit′sun-day (hwĭt′s′n-dā; hwĭt′sŭn′dā; 277), *n.* Also, erroneously, **Whitsun Day**. [AS. *hwīta sunnandæg*, lit., white Sunday; — why so called is uncert.] **1**. *Eccl.* The seventh Sunday, and fiftieth day, after Easter, observed as a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; Pentecost. See MARTINMAS, *Cit.*
2. *Scots Law.* See TERM, *n.*, 8 **a**.

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white pudding. Whitehass or other similar sausage. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
white rainbow. See RAINBOW, 2.
white rattlesnake. A rattlesnake (*Crotalus mitchellii*), light yellowish gray with small brown spots, of the desert regions of the southwestern United States.
white rent. *Eng. Law.* Rent reserved or payable in white money, or silver; — opposed to *black rent*. See BLACKMAIL, *n.*, 3. *Obs. or Hist.* [EROS, 1.]
white rhinoceros. See RHINOC-
White River series *or* **formations**. [From the *White River*, South Dakota and Nebraska.] *Geol.* Clastic formations of Oligocene age in the western plains of North America, esp. in the region about western Nebraska. [fall plumage.]
white robin snipe. The knot, in
white′-rod′. Var. of WITHE-ROD.
white rodwood. The stopper *Chytraculia chytraculia*.
white′root′, *n.* A European Solomon's-seal (*Salomonia multiflora*).
White Rose of Ra′by (rā′bĭ) Cecily Neville, wife of Richard, Duke of York, and mother of Edward IV. and Richard III.; — in allusion to her private character, as well as to the emblem of the house of York, and her ancestral home, Raby Castle, near Durham.
white′rump′, *n.* **a** Hudsonian godwit. *Local, U. S.* **b** The wheatear. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
White Russian. See RUSSIAN, *n.*, 2.
whitesafe. † VOUCHSAFE.
white Sally. One of the Australian white gums (*Eucalyptus coriacea*).
white salted herrings. Herrings cured in the French method, by gutting and standing in strong brine until finally packed in fresh lime and salt.
white sandalwood. The true sandalwood (*Santalum album*).
white sanicle. White snakeroot.
white sapota. A Mexican rutaceous tree (*Casimiroa edulis*) cultivated for its round, pulpy, edible fruit. The leaves are styptic and the seeds narcotic.
white sapphire. See CORUNDUM.
white′sark′, *n.* Surplice. *Scot.*
white sauce. = VELOUTE.
White's Club. See WHITE'S.
white scour. An infectious diarrhea of calves appearing shortly after birth and marked by profuse yellowish white discharges, with great dullness, prostration, sunken eyes, retracted belly, hurried breathing, and a subnormal temperature.
white sea bass. See SEA BASS **b**.
white′seam′, *n.* Plain needlework, as sewing of undercloth-ing or linen. *Scot.*
white senega. **a** Senega snakeroot. **b** *Pharm.* The large commercial variety of senega.
white shad. The common shad.
white shark. The man-eater *Carcharodon carcharias*. See SHARK, *Illust.*
white sheep. A white mountain sheep (*Ovis dalli*) of Alaska.
white′side′, *n.* The golden-eye. *Local, Eng.*
white snail. A large edible European snail (*Helix pomatia*).
white softening. See *softening of the brain*, under SOFTENING.
white son. A favorite boy. Cf. WHITE BOY.
white sour. *Bleaching.* A treatment with dilute mineral acid to complete the bleaching process and cleanse the fabric.
white speck. = FROG-EYE.
white spine, *or* **white-spine cucumber**. One of a cultivated race of garden cucumbers with superficial pointed white tubercles. [*n.*, 3.]
White Squadron. See ADMIRAL,
White's straight-line (*or* **parallel**) **motion**. See STRAIGHT-LINE, 1.
white staff. Badge of the Lord High Treasurer of England.
white′ster (hwīt′stẽr), *n.* One who whitens; a bleacher. *Obs.*
white′stone′, *n.* Granulite.
white stopper. = STOPPER, 3.
white′straits′, *n.* A kind of coarse narrow cloth. *Obs.*
white stringybark. An Australian stringybark (*Eucalyptus eugenioides*) with white wood.
white substance of Schwann (shvän). *Anat.* The myelin or material of the medullary sheath of a nerve fiber.
white sucker. **a** The common sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*). See SUCKER, *Illust.* Called also *June sucker*. **b** The common red horse (*Moxostoma macrolepidotum*). [mac.]
white sumac. The smooth su-
white swallowwort. = SWALLOWWORT **b**. [GUM.]
white swamp gum. = CIDER
white sycamore. **a** An Australian lauraceous tree (*Cryptocarya obovata*). **b** An araliaceous tree (*Panax elegans*) of the same region. [agrimony.]
white tansy. The European
white tea tree. One of the Australian tea trees (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) having white bark.
white tern. A Pacific tern of the genus *Gygis*. See TERN.
White Terror. *Fr. Hist.* The reactionary movement, stained by atrocious crimes, under returned émigrés, etc., in southeastern France in 1795.
white′-thighed′ col′o-bus (hwīt′thīd′). A West African monkey (*Colobus vellerosus*).
white thistle. Prickly poppy.
white′thorn′, *n.* **a** Hawthorn. **b** In Australia, a pittosporaceous tree (*Bursaria spinosa*).
white thorn apple. A species of *Datura* (*D. stramonium*). See JIMSON WEED.
white′tip′, *n.* Any humming bird of the genus *Urosticte*, with white-tipped tail feathers.
white titi. See 2d TITI **b**.
white′top′, *n.* **a** Redtop, or fiorin. **b** Fleabane.
white′-topped′ (-tŏpt′), *a.* Having a white top. — **white-topped aster**. See SERICOCARPUS.
white trash. = POOR WHITE.
white tree. The white tea tree.
white trout. **a** The bastard, or white, weakfish. **b** The sea trout (*Salmo trutta*). *Local, Ireland.*
white′vein′, **white′veins′**, *n.* A form of chlorosis of the tobacco plant, manifesting itself in the veins of the leaves, which become white in curing.
white vervain. A common American vervain (*Verbena urticæfolia*), with narrow spikes of white flowers.
white vetch. Chickling vetch.
white vine. **a** Bryony. **b** Traveler's-joy.
white vitriol. Zinc sulphate.
white wagtail. The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*
white′wall′, *n.* The spotted flycatcher, which has white under parts. *Local, Eng.*
white walnut. *Local, U. S.* **a** The butternut. **b** The shagbark.
white′wash′er, *n.* One that whitewashes.
white′-wa′ter, *v. i.* *Whaling.* To beat the water with the flukes; — said of a whale.
white′weed′, *n.* The oxeye daisy. See DAISY, 2.
white whale. The beluga.
white whisky, *or* **whiskey, John**. The common shrike. *Local, Eng.* [*Local, Eng.*]
white widgeon. The smew.
white wine. See WHITE, *a.*, 2 **f**.
white′wing′, *n.* **a** The chaffinch. *Local, Eng.* **b** The white-winged scoter. *Local, U. S.*
whitewood bark. Canella bark.
white′worm′ (hwīt′wûrm′), *n.* = WHITE GRUB.
white′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** Feverfew. **b** The European Solomon's-seal. [bler. *Scot.*]
white wren. The willow war-
whit′finch′ (hwĭt′fĭnsh′; 140). *n.* The chaffinch. *Local, Eng.*
whit′flaw′. † WHITEFLAW.
whither. † WHETHER.
whith′er (hwĭth′ẽr; wĭth′ẽr; -ẽ), *v. i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To tremble; totter. **b** To hurry; rush. **c** To rage; bluster.
whith′er, *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To shake; flutter. **b** To throw violently; to hurl.
whith′er, *n.* Hurry; rush; flurry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
whith′er-as′, *conj.* Whither. *Obs.*
whith′er-ev′er, *adv.* Wherever. *Obs.* [SOEVER. *Obs.*]
whith′er-so′, *adv.* = WHITHER-
whit′ile (hwĭt′ĭl). Var. of WHETILE. [coat with whiting.]
whit′ing (hwīt′ĭng), *v. t.* To
whit′ing-mop′ (-mŏp′), *n.* A young whiting; hence, lass; — a term of endearment. *Obs. Colloq.*
whiting pollack. = POLLACK.
whiting pout. The bib, 2.
whit′ing's-eye′, *n.* A wistful, amorous look. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
whiting time. Bleaching time.
whit′leath′er (hwĭt′lĕth′ẽr), *n.* = WHITE LEATHER.
whit′ling (hwĭt′lĭng), *n.* [*white* + 1st *-ling*.] A young bull trout in its second season. *Dial. Eng.*
whit′ney-ite (hwĭt′nĭ-īt), *n.* [After J. D. *Whitney*, an American geologist.] *Min.* A reddish white arsenide of copper, Cu_9As. Sp. gr., 8.4–8.6.
whitour. † QUITTER.
whit′rack′ (hwĭt′răk′), *n.* The common European weasel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
whits (hwĭts), *n. pl.* *Mining.* Partially concentrated tin ore, the first concentrates. *Cornwall, Eng.*
Whit′son. † WHITSUN.
whit′ster. † WHITESTER.
Whitsun ale. A parochial festival formerly held at Whitsuntide in parts of England for amusement or to raise funds.
Whitsun farthings. = PENTECOSTALS. *Obs. or Hist.*

Whit′sun-tide′ (hwĭt′s′n-tīd′), *n.* Also **Whitsun Tide.** [ME. *white sunne tide.* See WHITSUNDAY; TIDE.] *Eccl.* The week beginning with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days (Whitsunday, Whitmonday, and Whit-Tuesday); the time of Pentecost.

Whit′ting-ton, Dick (hwĭt′ĭng-tŭn). Sir Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London (1397–98, 1406–07, 1419–20). According to a popular legend, he came to London as an orphan boy, was abused by his master's cook and finally started to run away, but on the road heard Bow-bells ringing and seeming to say, "Turn again, Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London town." He returned and later sent his cat as a speculation in his master's ship, the cat bringing a high price from the King of Barbary, whose court was infested with mice. Starting business with this, he became rich and married his master's daughter.

whit′tle (hwĭt′'l), *n.* [ME. *thwitel*, fr. AS. *þwītan* to cut. Cf. THWITTLE, THWAITE a piece of ground, DOIT.] **1.** A knife; esp., a large sheath, or clasp, knife. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial.* "A butcher's *whittle.*" *Dryden.*
2. A steel or whetstone for sharpening knives. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whit′tle, *v. t.;* WHIT′TLED (-'ld); WHIT′TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To pare or cut off the surface of with or as if with a knife; to cut or shape, as a piece of wood, with or as if with a knife; as, to *whittle* down expenses.
2. To edge; sharpen; to render eager or excited; esp., to excite with liquor; to inebriate. *Obs. or Dial.* "When men are well *whittled.*" *Withals.*

whit′tle, *v. i.* **1.** To cut or shape a piece of wood with a knife. "Americans must and will *whittle.*" *Willis.*
2. To confess at the gallows. *Obs. Cant, Eng.*

whit′tling (-lĭng), *n.* A chip made by whittling.

Whit′worth gun (hwĭt′wûrth). *Ordnance.* A muzzle-loading, rifled gun, built on a system invented by Sir Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester, England, in which the smaller guns were cast solid, the larger ones built up with coiled hoops forced together by hydraulic pressure while cooling. The bore had a polygonal section and a rapid twist, and the projectile was pointed and much elongated.

Whit′worth's quick return (motion) (hwĭt′wûrths). *Mach.* A quick return in which the follower is a bar (*a* in *Illust.*), rotating or oscillating about one end, and carrying a sliding driving sleeve or block (*b*) rotated uniformly in a circle eccentric to the bar's motion.

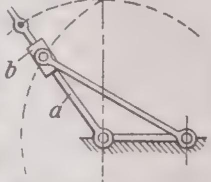

Whitworth's Quick Return.

whiz, whizz (hwĭz), *v. i.;* WHIZZED (hwĭzd); WHIZ′ZING. [Of imitative origin.] To hum, whir, or hiss like a speeding arrow, ball, etc.; to fly or move swiftly with a hissing or buzzing sound.

It flew, and, *whizzing*, cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

whiz, whizz, *v. t.* To cause to whiz; esp., to rotate very rapidly; specif., to treat in a centrifugal machine (called a **whiz′zer**), as grain, sugar, or nitrated cotton, for drying.

whiz, whizz, *n.* A hissing, buzzing, or whirring sound.

Like the *whizz* of my crossbow. *Coleridge*

who (hōō), *pron.; possess.* WHOSE (hōōz); *object.* WHOM (hōōm). [ME. *who, wha*, AS. *hwā*, interrogative pron., neut. *hwæt;* akin to OFries. *hwa*, neut. *hwet*, OS. *hwē*, neut. *hwat*, D. *wie*, neut. *wat*, G. *wer*, neut. *was*, OHG. *wer*, *hwer*, neut. *waz*, *hwaz*, Icel. *hvat*, neut., Dan. *hvo*, neut. *hvad*, Sw. *ho*, *hvem*, neut. *hvad*, Goth. *hwas*, fem. *hwō*, neut. *hwa*, Lith. *kas*, Ir. & Gael. *co*, W. *pwy*, L. *quod*, neuter of *qui*, Gr. πότερος whether, Skr. *kas.* Cf. HOW, QUANTITY, QUORUM, QUOTE, UBIQUITY, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHETHER, WHICH, WHITHER, WHOM, WHY.] A substantive pronoun, either singular or plural. It is used: **1.** As an interrogative: What or which person or persons?

Who is she in bloody coronation robes? *De Quincey.*

Who sometimes has the specific force of asking what is a person's character, status, or social antecedents; as, *who* are you, to give commands?
2. As a simple relative; — properly used of persons (corresponding to *which* as applied to things).

How hard is our fate *who* serve in the state. *Addison*
[He] should not tell *whose* children they were. *Chaucer.*
Whom I could pity thus forlorn. *Milton.*

Whose and *whom* were formerly common with neuter antecedents; *who* and *whom* are still used of animals, etc., esp. in personification; *whose* is sometimes used of anything to avoid an awkward construction with *of which.*

Adders *who* with cloven tongues
Do kiss me into madness. *Shak.*
The heavy door *whose* bronze network closes the place. *Ruskin.*

Who may introduce a clause that is either restrictive in force, or continuative, i. e. adding an almost coördinate idea. See under THAT, *pron.*, 3.
3. As a compound or indefinite relative, with its antecedent implied: Whoever; the person or persons that.

Who cheapens life abates the fear of death. *Young.*

Formerly also, one who; one that; as in the now archaic phrase, *as who should say.*

As who should say, it were a very dangerous matter if a man in any point should be found wiser than his forefathers were.
Robinson (More's Utopia).

Syn. — WHO, WHICH, THAT are here compared as relative pronouns. In modern usage WHO refers to persons (less commonly to animals); WHICH, to animals or inanimate objects; THAT may be used of either persons, animals, or things. If a relative clause simply conveys an additional idea, *who* or *which* (preceded by a comma) is usually employed; if the relative clause is explanatory or restrictive, either *who*, *which*, or *that*, without a preceding comma, is used; as, this gentleman, *who* (not *that*) was here yesterday, desires to see you; the gentleman *who* (or *that*) was here yesterday desires to see you; knock at the first door, *which* you will find open; knock at the first door *that* (or *which*) you find open. In the restrictive use some writers prefer *that*, esp. instead of *which.*

who all, all who; as, I forget *who all* were there. *Colloq., U. S. & Canada.* — **who 's who,** an indirect locution, meaning a correct idea of persons as to their standing or opinions.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* [Cf. 1st HO.] Stop; stand; hold.

who-ev′er (hōō-ĕv′ẽr), *pron.* Whatever person; any person soever; he or she who; as, he shall be punished, *whoever* he may be. "*Whoever* envies or repines." *Milton.* "*Whoever* the king favors." *Shak.*

whole (hōl), *a.* [ME. *hole, hol, hool, hal*, complete, all, well, healthy, AS. *hāl* well, sound, healthy; akin to OFries. & OS. *hēl*, D. *heel*, G. *heil*, Icel. *heill*, Sw. *hel* whole, Dan. *heel*, Goth. *hails* well, sound, OIr. *cēl* augury. Cf. HALE, HAIL to greet, HEAL to cure, HEALTH, HOLY.] **1.** Possessing, or being in a state of, health and soundness; healthy; sound; well; hence, healed.

They that be *whole* need not a physician. *Matt.* ix. 12.
When Sir Lancelot's deadly hurt was *whole.* *Tennyson.*

2. Not broken; unimpaired; uninjured; integral; as, the egg is *whole;* the vessel is *whole.*

My life is yet *whole* in me. *2 Sam.* i. 9.

3. Containing the total amount, number, etc.; comprising all the parts; complete; total; entire; as, the *whole* earth; the *whole* solar system; the *whole* army; the *whole* nation. "On their *whole* host I flew unarmed." *Milton.*

Who saw life steadily and saw it *whole.* *M. Arnold.*

4. In perfect agreement or accord. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — WHOLE, TOTAL, ENTIRE, COMPLETE, PERFECT, INTACT. WHOLE and TOTAL (except in the sense of "absolute, unqualified;" as, a *total* eclipse, *total* blindness) refer to an object as made up of parts, *whole* implying that none are lacking, *total*, that all are present and taken together as an aggregate; as, a *whole* week, the *whole* creation; "half a share . . . a *whole* one, I" (*Shak.*); the *total* amount, his *total* income from all sources; "These foreign lands . . . constituted the *total* world to a Greek" (*De Quincey*). ENTIRE and COMPLETE do not necessarily imply parts. *Entire* (or in a few phrases, *whole*) describes an object as continuous or unbroken; *complete* refers to it as without deficiency (from the point of view of a given standard), or as having attained the limit of its development; as, an *entire* day, an *entire* specimen; cf., with a *whole* skin; "one *entire* and perfect chrysolite" (*Shak.*); "I . . . have always regretted that you don't give us an *entire* work, and not sprinkle yourself in detached pieces" (*Byron*); "I have the *whole* plan *entire* from beginning to end in my mind" (*Coleridge*); The *Complete* Angler; *complete* combustion, a *complete* revolution of the sun; "the submission of man's nothing-*perfect* to God's all-*complete*" (*R. Browning*). PERFECT, so far as it differs from *complete*, lays greater stress on the possession of consummate excellence, or on freedom from blemish or defect; that is INTACT which is left entire or unimpaired; as, a *perfect* circle, crystal, illustration; "a *perfect* poem like Lycidas, a *perfect* fiction like Esmond, a *perfect* handling of a theory like Newman's Idea of a University" (*W. Pater*); "The group was in wonderful preservation: the figure of Bacchus *intact*, that of the young faun lacking only the arm" (*Vernon Lee*); "That high courage which enabled Fielding . . . to keep his manly benevolence and love of truth *intact*" (*Thackeray*). The same object may be, according to the point of view, at the same time *whole*, *complete*, and *entire;* as, a *whole* bridge may be shipped in parts, but it is not *entire* so long as the parts are not put together, nor *complete* so long as anything remains to be done. When, however, the last part is in place, the bridge is *whole*, *entire*, and *complete.* See ALL, SUM, PURE.

out of whole cloth, without basis; as, a lie, story, or the like, made *out of whole cloth.* — **to go the w. hog,** to do a thing thoroughly, accepting all conditions. *Slang.* — **w.-and-half compass.** = BISECTING COMPASS. See *proportional compass*, under COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **w. binding.** *Bookbinding.* = FULL BINDING. — **w. blood.** See BLOOD, *n.*, 5. — **w. burnt offering.** See *burnt offering*, under OFFERING, 3, & SACRIFICE, *n.*, 1 (2). — **w. cannon,** *Ordnance*, in some classifications of ancient ordnance, a cannon throwing a projectile weighing from 70 to 120 pounds. — **w. coal,** *Mining*, the portion of a coal seam not yet opened for mining. *Dial. Eng.* — **w. cradle,** *Mining*, a platform suspended in a shaft, occupying nearly the whole area. — **w. culverin,** *Ordnance*, in some classifications of ancient ordnance, the largest kind of culverin, throwing a ball of from 40 to 60 pounds. — **w. curvature.** = INTEGRAL CURVATURE. — **w. deal.** See 5th DEAL, 1. — **w.-life policy.** See LIFE POLICY. — **w. milk,** milk from which no constituent has been removed; — distinguished esp. from *skimmed milk.* — **w. note.** *Music*, a semibreve. — **w. number,** *Math.*, an integer. — **w. offering.** See SACRIFICE, *n.*, 1 (2). — **w. rest.** *Music.* See 2d REST, 7 **b.** — **w. shift.** *Music.* See SHIFT, *n.*, 3. — **w. sister.** See SISTER, 1. — **w. snipe.** The common European snipe, as disting. from the small jacksnipe, or *half snipe.* — **w. step.** *Music.* See STEP, *n.*, 11. — **w. stitch.** = CLOTH STITCH. — **w. stuff,** *Paper Making*, pulp thoroughly beaten up and ready for use. — **w. timber.** See 3d TIMBER, 1 **d.** — **w. tone,** *Music*, a whole step. — **w. working,** *Coal Mining*, working where the seam is not yet partly excavated. *Eng.*

whole (hōl), *n.* **1.** The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality; all of a thing, without defect or exception; a thing complete in itself.

'T is not the *whole* of life to live,
Nor all of death to die *J. Montgomery.*

2. A regular combination of parts; a system.

Parts answering parts shall slide into a *whole.* *Pope.*

☞ In logic and metaphysics many distinct kinds of *wholes* are distinguished. These include: **actual whole,** one which can exist only if its parts exist, or to which its parts are essential. — **aggregate, collective,** or **discrete, whole,** one consisting of a collection of distinct units, as a herd of cattle or heap of grain. — **comprehensive,** or **formal, whole,** complete logical comprehension, or whole meaning, of a term. — **constituent whole,** one essential to its parts, as a genus to the individuals it denotes; — contrasted with **constitute whole,** which is the same as *actual whole* (above). — **continuous whole,** a continuum. — **definite,** or **definitive, whole,** one constituted by genus and difference. — **essential whole,** one consisting of matter and form. — **extensive whole,** complete logical extension, or denotation. — **heterogeneous,** or **dissimilar, whole,** one whose parts differ from the whole, as a machine; — contrasted with **homogeneous,** or **similar, whole,** whose parts resemble the whole, as the air. — **integral,** or **integrate, whole,** one having part distinct from part; — also called **mathematical,** or **quantitative, whole.** — **logical, potential, subjective,** or **universal, whole.** = *extensive whole* (above). — **metaphysical whole,** a comprehensive whole; variously: the whole of a species as comprehending genus and differentia; the whole made up of specific nature and individual differentia; the whole of existence constituted by the singular essence plus existence; the whole formed by the addition of subsistence to existence; — called by Hamilton **a natural whole.** — **physical whole,** one consisting of substance and accident or of matter and form. — **objective whole,** an object apprehended by the mind as single and real. — **positive whole,** one consisting of parts; — contrasted with **negative whole,** a unit taken as a whole.

Syn. — See SUM.

on, *or* **upon, the whole,** considering all things; in view of all the circumstances or conditions.

whole′-heart′ed, *a.* Single-hearted; sincere; also, energetic; as, a *whole-hearted* man; *whole-hearted* work. — **whole′-heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **whole′-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

whole′-hoofed′ (hōl′hōōft′), *a.* Having an undivided hoof, as the horse.

whole′-length′, *a.* Full-length; representing the whole figure; — said of a picture or statue. — *n.* A portrait or statue representing the whole figure.

whole′sale′ (hōl′sāl′), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity; — disting. from *retail.* — **by wholesale,** in the mass; in large quantities; hence, without distinction or discrimination.

Some, from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it *by wholesale.* *I. Watts.*

whole′sale′, *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or engaged in, trade by the piece or large quantity; selling to retailers or jobbers rather than consumers; as, *wholesale* price; *wholesale* merchants.
2. Extensive and indiscriminate; as, *wholesale* slaughter.

Time for *wholesale* trust. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

whole′sale′, *v. t. & i.;* -SALED′ (-sāld′); -SAL′ING (-sāl′ĭng). To sell by wholesale. *Colloq.* — **whole′sal′er** (-sāl′ẽr), *n.*

whole′-skinned′ (-skĭnd′), *a.* Unhurt; unscathed.

whole′some (hōl′sŭm), *a.* [*whole* + 1st *-some;* cf. Icel. *heilsamr*, G. *heilsam*, D. *heilzaam.*] **1.** Sound; healthy; as, a *wholesome* boy. *Obs. or R.*
2. Tending to promote bodily health; salubrious.

An agreeable and *wholesome* variety of food. *A. Smith.*

3. Characteristic of bodily health; as, a *wholesome* complexion or activity.

Wholesome thirst and appetite. *Milton.*

4. Promoting, or characteristic of, health of mind, morals, character, etc.; sound; as, *wholesome* advice, taste.
5. Profitable; advantageous. *Obs. or R. or Slang.*

Not *wholesome* to our cause. *Shak.*

6. Tidy; neat; clean. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HEALTHY.

— **whole′some-ly,** *adv.* — **whole′some-ness,** *n.*

whole′-souled′ (hōl′sōld′), *a.* Noble-minded; whole-hearted; sincere and zealous; devoted.

whol′ly (hōl′lĭ; hōl′ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a whole or complete manner; entirely; completely; perfectly.

Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

2. To the exclusion of other things; totally; fully.

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life. *Addison.*

whom (hōōm), *pron.* [ME. *whom, wham*, AS. dative *hwām*, *hwǣm.* See WHO.] The objective of *who* (which see); — in early English also common as a dative. See WHO.

And every grass that groweth upon root
She shall eke know, and *whom* it will do boot. *Chaucer.*

whom′so-ev′er (-sō-ĕv′ẽr), *pron.* Objective of *whosoever.*

The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to *whomsoever* he will. *Dan.* iv. 17.

whoop (hōōp), *v. i.;* WHOOPED (hōōpt); WHOOP′ING. [ME. *houpen*, OF. & F. *houper*, fr. *houp*, interj. Cf. HOOP, *v. i.*]
1. To utter a whoop, or loud cry, as of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment; to shout; halloo.

Each *whooping* with a merry shout. *Wordsworth.*

2. To hoot, as an owl.

When naught was heard but now and then the howl
Of some vile cur, or *whooping* of the owl. *W. Browne.*

3. To make the sonorous inspiration that is characteristic of whooping cough.

to whoop it, *or* **her, up,** to raise a disturbance with or as if with whoops, or shouts; hence, in general, to urge matters on in an excited obstreperous manner; as, a drunken cowboy *whooped it up* in town. *Slang.*

whoop, *v. t.* To affect or effect with whoops, or shouts; to call, incite, insult, drive, chase, etc., with whoops.

And suffered me by the voice of slaves to be
Whooped out of Rome. *Shak.*

whoop, *n.* **1.** A shout or cry, as of war, pursuit, enthusiasm, enjoyment, vengeance, terror, etc.
2. A hoot, or cry, as of an owl or crane.
3. The characteristic sonorous inspiration which follows a paroxysm of coughing in whooping cough.

whoop′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHOOP. — **whooping cough,** *Med.*, an infectious disease, usually of children, characterized by a violent, convulsive cough, returning by fits, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration, or whoop; chincough; hooping cough; pertussis. — **w. crane,** a large white North American crane (*Grus americana*) noted for its loud whooplike note. See CRANE, *n.*, 1. — **w. swan,** a common Old World swan (*Olor cygnus*).

whore (hōr; 201: *the former pron.* hōōr, *as in 17th century, was used by many as late as the early 19th century, chiefly as a euphemism*), *n.* [ME. *hore*, AS. *hōre;* akin to D. *hoer*, *hoere*, G. *hure*, OHG. *huora*, *huorra*, Icel. *hōra*,

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Whitsun lady, Whitsun lord. The chief female, or male, character in Whitsun ales. *Obs.*
Whitsun Monday. *Eccl.* = WHITMONDAY.
Whitsun Tuesday. *Eccl.* = WHIT-TUESDAY.
whitt. † QUICK.
whit′taw (wĭt′ô), **whit′taw-er** (-ẽr), *n.* [See WHITE, *a.;* TAW to dress (leather).] A saddler. *Dial. Eng.*
whitte. † WHITE.
whitte. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHITTLE.
whit′ten (hwĭt′'n). Dial. of [WHITEN.
whit′ten, *n., or* **whitten tree** [Prob. fr. *white:* cf. AS. *hwītingtrēow.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The guelder-rose. **b** The wayfaring tree.
whit′ter, *n.* A hearty draft (of [liquor). *Obs. Scot.*
whit′ter (hwĭt′ẽr; wĭt′ẽr; -ẽ), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. TWITTER.] *Scot. & Dial Eng.* **1.** Chirp; twitter; chatter. **2.** Whimper; murmur.
whit′ter-ick (-ẽr-ĭk), *n.* The European curlew. *Local, Brit.*
whit′tie-what′tie (hwĭt′ĭ-hwŏt′ĭ; hwŭt′-), *n.* A pretext; frivolous or cajoling talk, or one who resorts to such. — *v. i.* To indulge in whittie-whattie. *Both Scot.*
whit′tle (*dial.* wĭt′'l), *n.* [AS. *hwītel*, fr. *hwīt* white; akin to Icel. *hvītill* a white bed cover. See WHITE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A blanket, esp. one used as a shawl; a mantle. **b** A flannel petticoat; a baby's flannel.
whit′tret (hwĭt′rĕt; hwŭt′-). Scot. var. of WHITRACK.
Whit′-Tues′day (hwĭt′tūz′dā), *n.* The day after Whitmonday.
whit′ty-tree′ (wĭt′ĭ-trē′), *n.* [Cf. WHITTEN TREE.] The mountain ash; also, the wayfaring tree. *Dial. Eng.*
whit′wall′ (hwĭt′wôl′; wĭt′-). Var. of WITWALL.
Whit′worth ball (hwĭt′wûrth) *Ordnance.* A projectile used in the old Whitworth gun.
Whitworth plane. See SURFACE PLATE. [*Illust.*
Whitworth thread. See SCREW,
whit′y (hwĭt′ĭ), *a.* Whitish.
whiver. † QUIVER.
whizd. Whizzed. *Ref. Sp.*
whiz′zer, *n.* One that whizzes; specif., a hydro-extractor.
whiz′zing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHIZ. — **whizzing stick.** = BULL-ROARER. — **whiz′zing-ly,** *adv.*
whiz′zle (hwĭz′'l), *v. i.* To whiz. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
who. † HOW, WOE.
whoalye. † WHOLLY.
whoard. † HOARD, keep. [OAT.
whoat (wōt). Dial. Eng. var. of
whobub. † HUBBUB.
whoche. † WHICH.
whode. † HOOD.
whoder, whodur. † WHITHER.
wholde. Obs. p. p. of HOLD.
whole. † HOLE. [*Obs.*
whole, *adv.* Wholly; entirely.
whole′-col′ored, whole-coloured, *a.* Being all of one color.
whole′-foot′ed, *a.* **a** Web-footed. *Obs.* **b** Having flat, heavy feet. *Dial. Eng.* **c** Frank; ingenuous; intimate. *Colloq.*
whole′-mind′ed, *a.* Having or showing a sound mind. *Rare.*
whole′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
whole′wise′ (hōl′wīz′), *adv.* Wholly. *Rare.*
wholth (hōlth), *n.* [From WHOLE.] Wholeness; health. *Obs. & R.*
whom. † HUM, *interj.*
whom, whome. † HOME.
whom′ble, whom′le, whom′mle (hwŏm′'l; hwŭm′'l). Scot. vars. of WHEMMEL.
whom′so′ (hōōm′sō′), *pron.* The objective of WHOSO.
whon, whonne. † WHEN.
whone (hwōn), *a. & n.* [AS. *hwōn* a little.] Few; little. *Obs.*
whonene. † WHENNE.
whoo. † WOE.
whoo (hwōō; wōō), *interj.* Expressing various emotions, usually admiration or pleasure. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*
whoo, *v. i.* To hoot. *Obs.* [BUB.
whoo′bub (hōō′bŭb). † HUB-
whood. † HOOD.
whoof (hwōōf; wōōf), *n.* [Imitative.] A deep, full, snorting sound, as that made by a beast.
Whoolye. † HOLI
whoop (hōōp), *n.* [See HOOPOE.] The hoopoe.
whoope. † HOOP.
whoop′er (hōōp′ẽr), *n.* One that whoops; specif.: **a** A whooping crane. **b** A whooping swan.
whoopt. Whooped. *Ref. Sp.*
whoopubb. † HUBBUB.
whoos. † WHOSE.
whoot. † HOT. [To hoot. *Obs.*
whoot (hōōt), *v. i.* [See HOOT.]
whop (hwŏp). Var. of WHAP. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
whope. † WHOOP.
whop′per, whap′per (hwŏp′ẽr), *n.* [See WHAP.] Something uncommonly large of its kind; esp., a bold lie. *Colloq.*
whor. † *were*, form of BE.
whor′age (hōr′āj; 201), *n.* A company of whores. *Rare.*
whord. † HOARD.
whore. † HOAR, WHERE.

Dan. *hore*, Sw. *hora*, Goth. *hōrs* an adulterer, AS. *hōr* adultery, OHG. *huor*, L. *carus* dear. Cf. CHARITY.] A woman who practices unlawful sexual commerce, esp. one who prostitutes her body for hire ; a prostitute ; harlot.
Syn. — Harlot, courtesan, prostitute, strumpet.
whore (hōr), *v. i.* ; WHORED (hōrd) ; WHOR′ING (hōr′ĭng). [Cf. Icel. *hōra*. See WHORE, *n.*] **1**. To have unlawful sexual intercourse, esp. for hire ; to practice lewdness.
2. *Bib.* To worship false and obscene gods. *Deut.* xxxi 16.
whore, *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse ; to debauch.
whore′dom (hōr′dŭm ; 201), *n.* [ME. *hordom* ; cf. Icel. *hōrdōmr*.] **1**. The practice of unlawful intercourse with the other sex ; fornication ; lewdness.
2. *Bib.* The sin of worshiping idols ; idolatry. *Hos.* v.3, 4.
whore′mas′ter (-màs′tẽr ; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* **1**. A man who practices lewdness ; a lecher ; whoremonger.
2. One who keeps or procures whores ; a pimp.
whore′mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* A whoremaster ; a lecher ; one who frequents the society of whores.
whore′son (-sŭn), *n.* A bastard ; *Colloq.*, a low, scurvy fellow. *Archaic.*
whor′ish (hōr′ĭsh ; 201), *a.* Like a whore in character or conduct ; lewd. — **whor′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **whor′ish-ness**, *n.*
whorl (hwûrl ; hwôrl ; 277), *n.* [Cf. ME. *wharwyl*, *whorlwyl*, *whorwil*, *wharle*, the whorl of a spindle ; akin to AS. *hweorfa* the whorl of a spindle, *hweorfan* to turn ; cf. OD. *worvel* the whorl of a spindle. See WHIRL, *n.* & *v.*] **1**. *Bot.* A verticil. See VERTICIL, 1.
2. *Zoöl.* One of the volutions, or turns, of a univalve shell.
3. *Spinning.* The wharve of a spindle.
4. Something likened to a whorl (sense 3) ; specif., one of numerous terra-cotta disks found in ruins of ancient cities in Asia Minor, Africa, Italy, and India, and supposed by some to have been used on spindles.
whorled (hwûrld ; hwôrld), *a.* Having, or arranged in, a whorl or whorls ; verticillate ; as, *whorled* leaves.
whor′tle-ber′ry (hwûr′t'l-bĕr′ĭ ; 277), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Earlier *hurtleberry*, but the word has been confused with *wort* ; cf. AS. *wyrtil* a plant, *wyrt* wort, also AS. *heorotberge*, lit. hartberry. Cf. HUCKLEBERRY, HURTLEBERRY.] **a** A European species of blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); also, its glaucous blackish berry, widely used as an article of diet and in making beverages. **b** The huckleberry.
whose (hōōz), *pron.* [ME. *whos*, *whas*, AS. *hwæs*, gen. of *hwā*. See WHO.] The possessive of *who*, originally also of *what*, and sometimes of *which*. See under WHO, 2.
Whose daughter art thou ? tell me, I pray thee. *Gen.* xxiv. 23.
May he *whose* eye is over all protect you ! *Wordsworth.*
whose′so-ev′er (-sō-ĕv′ẽr), *pron.* Possessive of *whosoever.*
who′so (hōō′sō), *pron.* Whosoever.
who′so-ev′er (hōō′sō-ĕv′ẽr), *pron.* Whatsoever person ; any person whatever that ; whoever.
Whosoever will, let him take . . . freely. *Rev.* xxii. 17.
why (hwī), *adv.* [ME. *whi*, *why*, AS. *hwī*, *hwȳ*, instrumental case of *hwā*, *hwæt* ; akin to Icel. *hvī* why, Dan. & Sw. *hvi* ; cf. Goth. *hwē*. See WHO.] **1**. For what cause, reason, or purpose ; on what account ; wherefore ; — used interrogatively.
Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways ; for *why* will ye die, O house of Israel ? *Ezek.* xxxiii. 11.
2. For which ; on account of which ; — used relatively.
No ground of enmity between us known
Why he should mean me ill or seek to harm. *Milton.*
3. For what reason or cause ; on account of what ; on what account ; as, I know not *why* he left town so suddenly ; — used as a compound relative. *Why* is sometimes used as an interjection or an expletive in expression of surprise or content at a turn of affairs ; it is used also in calling. "*Why*, Jessica !" *Shak.*
If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why, I 'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*
for why, because ; why. See FORWHY. *Obs. or Colloq.*
why, *n.* That which constitutes a reason or cause. "Every *why* hath a wherefore." *Shak.*
The how and the *why* and the where. *Goldsmith.*
Wich′i-ta′ (wĭch′ĭ-tô′), *n.* **1**. An Indian of a Caddoan tribe formerly ranging the region between the Arkansas River and Red River, now self-supporting citizens of Oklahoma.
2. [From *Wichita* River and County, Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
wick (wĭk), *n.* [AS. *wīc* village, fr. L. *vicus*. In some names of places perh. fr. Scand. ; cf. Icel. *vīk* an inlet, creek, bay. See VICINITY ; cf. VILLA.] **1**. A farmstead, village, borough, town, or district. *Obs.*, exc. in place names, as War*wick*, baili*wick*, and, in the form *wich*, Green*wich*, etc.
2. A small dairy house. *Obs.*
wick, *n.* *Curling.* **a** A narrow port in the course, flanked by the stones of previous players. **b** An inwick.
wick, *v. i.* *Curling.* To inwick. — *v. t.* To make an inwick upon (another stone). — **to wick a bore**, to make a shot through a wick, or narrow port.

wick (wĭk), *n.* [ME. *wicke* (cf. also *weyke*, *weke*), AS. *weoc*, *wice*, or *weoca* ; cf. D. *wiek* a roll of lint, G. *wieche*, G. dial. *wicke*, OHG. *wiohha*, Sw. *veke*, Dan. *væge* ; of uncertain origin.] A bundle of fibers, or a loosely twisted, braided, or woven cord, tape, or tube, usually of soft spun cotton threads, which by capillary attraction draws up a steady supply of the oil in lamps, the melted tallow or wax in candles, or other material used for illumination, in small successive portions, to be burned.
wicked (wĭkt), *a.* Having a wick ; — used chiefly in composition ; as, a two-*wicked* lamp.
wick′ed (wĭk′ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *a.* [ME. *wicked*, fr. *wicke* wicked ; prob. akin to AS. *wīcan* to yield, give way, and E. *weak*, or to *witch*. Cf. WEAK, WITCH.] **1**. Evil in principle or practice ; contrary to the moral or divine law ; addicted to vice or sin ; immoral ; profligate ; depraved ; iniquitous ; bad ; — said of persons and things ; as, a *wicked* king, woman, deed, design ; also, of or pert. to those who are evil. "These *wicked* tents." *Milton.*
Never, never, *wicked* man was wise. *Pope.*
2. Hence, causing or tending to cause severe harm ; pernicious or dangerous ; as, *wicked* winter weather ; a *wicked* famine or pestilence. "*Wicked* dew." *Shak.*
3. Difficult ; hard ; troublesome ; also, rarely, painful ; aching ; as, a *wicked* tooth. *Obs.*
4. Disposed to mischief ; vicious ; as, a *wicked* horse ; also, mischievous ; roguish. *Colloq.*
Pen looked uncommonly *wicked*. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — Sinful, criminal, guilty, unjust, unrighteous, unholy, irreligious, ungodly, profane ; vicious, atrocious, nefarious, heinous, flagrant, flagitious, abandoned. See BAD.
the wicked one, the Devil ; Satan. — W. Bible. See BIBLE, 2.
wick′ed-ly, *adv.* In a wicked manner ; esp., in a manner, or with motives, contrary to the divine or moral law ; viciously ; corruptly ; immorally.
wick′ed-ness, *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being wicked ; esp., departure from the rules of divine or moral law ; evil disposition or practices ; depravity ; sinfulness.
2. A wicked thing or act ; crime ; sin ; iniquity.
wick′er (wĭk′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *wiker*, *wikir*, osier, prob. akin to AS. *wīcan* to give way ; cf. Sw. dial. *vikker* willow. Cf. WEAK.] **1**. A small pliant twig or osier ; a rod for plaiting basketwork ; a withe.
2. Wickerwork ; also, a piece of wickerwork, as a basket.
3. A wike, or mark. *Obs. or Dial.*
wick′er, *a.* Made of, or covered with, plaited twigs or osiers, or wickerwork ; as, *wicker* furniture.
wick′ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Made of, secured by, or covered with, wickers or wickerwork.
Ships of light timber, *wickered* with osier between. *Milton.*
wick′er-work′ (-ẽr-wûrk′), *n.* Work consisting of a texture of osiers, twigs, or rods ; articles made of such a texture ; basketwork.
wick′et (wĭk′ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [ME. *wiket*, OF. *wiket*, var. of OF. & F. *guichet* ; prob. of Teutonic origin ; perh. akin to Icel. *vīkja* to move, turn, E. *weak*.] **1**. A small gate or door, esp. one forming part of, or placed near, a larger gate or door. "Heaven's *wicket*." *Milton.*
2. A window, loophole, or the like. *Obs.*
3. A small gate by which the chamber of a canal lock is emptied, or by which the amount of water passing through a channel, as to a water wheel, is regulated.
4. *Civil Engin.* Any gate of a shutter dam (which see).
5. *Coal Mining.* A very wide stall or heading used with very wide pillars in the variety of the bord-and-pillar system called **wick′et-work′** (-wûrk′). *North Wales.*
6. A lead grating used in making white lead (which see).
7. *Cricket.* **a** Either of the two frameworks at which the ball is pitched, orig. consisting of two vertical sticks (technically called *stumps*) stuck in the ground some distance apart and surmounted by a single bail, now consisting of three vertical stumps stuck in the ground less than a bail's length apart from each other and spaced by two bails placed in grooves on top of them. **b** The playing pitch included between the wickets ; as, a fast *wicket*. **c** One of the stumps of a wicket. **d** The stay or turn of a batsman at the wicket ; also, the period during which two men bat together ; as, the fourth *wicket* added 58 runs **e** An inning (of a batsman) that is not completed or never begun ; as, the eleven won by four *wickets* (that is, with the two "not outs" still at bat and three men yet to go in).
first, second, *etc.*, **wicket down**, *Cricket*, after one batsman, two batsmen, etc., have been put out ; as, Mr. Jones goes in *fourth wicket down*. — **to secure, get,** *or* **take, a w.**, *Cricket*, to put a batsman out ; — usually said of the bowler from whose bowling the striker is put out. See CRICKET, game.
wicket keeper. *Cricket.* The player who stands behind the wicket to prevent byes and if possible to catch or stump out the batsmen. See CRICKET, game, *Illust.*

wick′ing (wĭk′ĭng), *n.* Material for wicks ; esp., a loosely braided or woven cord, tape, or tube, of cotton.
wic′o-py (wĭk′ō-pĭ), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian orig. ; cf. Cree *wikupiy* the inner bark of the basswood, Ojibwa *wigob* basswood, bark of basswood, Micmac *wikpe* elm tree.] **a** The moosewood *Dirca palustris*. **b** The basswood **a**. **c** One of various species of willow-herb (*Epilobium*), often distinguished as *Indian wicopy.*
Wi-dal's′, *or* **Wi-dal′, test** *or* **reaction** (vē-dälz′ ; vē-däl′). [After Fernand *Widal* (b. 1862), French physician.] *Med.* A test for typhoid fever based on the fact that blood serum of one affected, in a bouillon culture of typhoid bacilli, causes the bacilli to agglutinate and lose their motility.
wide (wīd), *a.* ; WID′ER (wīd′ẽr) ; WID′EST (wīd′ĕst). [ME. *wid*, *wyde*, AS. *wīd* ; akin to OFries. & OS. *wīd*, D. *wijd*, G. *weit*, OHG. *wīt*, Icel. *vīðr*, Sw. & Dan. *vid* ; of uncertain origin.] **1**. Of a specified measure in a direction at right angles to that of length ; of a designated width, or breadth ; as, a table three feet *wide*.
2. Having considerable distance or extent between the sides ; spacious across ; not narrow ; broad ; as, *wide* cloth ; a *wide* table, bed, hall, road, etc.
Wide is the gate . . . that leadeth to destruction. *Matt.* vii. 13.
3. Having, extending over, or covering great horizontal extent ; spacious ; vast ; extensive ; as, a *wide* plain ; a *wide* difference ; a *wide* journey. "This *wyde* world." *Chaucer.*
Shut from the *wide* gaze of day. *Shelley.*
4. Expanded or distended ; as, eyes *wide* with wonder.
5. Roomy ; spacious ; ample ; as, *wide* breeches.
6. Of large scope ; covering, including, or permitting of, great variety or latitude, as of details, instances, subjects, etc. ; comprehensive ; various ; as, *wide* reading.
Men of strongest head and *widest* culture. *M. Arnold.*
With conscience *wide* as hell. *Shak.*
To vouch this, is no proof,
Without more *wider* and more overt test. *Shak.*
7. Far from a point aimed at ; as, the bullet went *wide* ; hence, remote from a specified object ; far from truth, propriety, necessity, or the like. "Conclusions . . . *wide* of the mark." *Ruskin.* "Our *wide* expositors." *Milton.*
How *wide* is all this long pretense ! *Herbert.*
8. *Stock Exchanges.* Having or showing a wide difference or fluctuation between the highest and lowest prices, amount of supply, etc. ; as, a *wide* opening ; *wide* prices, where the prices bid and asked differ by several points.
9. *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a relatively relaxed condition of the tongue ; — said of one of a pair of vowels having the same "height," as contrasted with the other, called "narrow." Thus, ŏŏ (fŏŏt) is *wide* compared with ōō (fōōd), "narrow." Cf. NARROW, *a.*, 8 ; BROAD, *a.*, 12 **a** ; and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 44.
Syn. — See BROAD.
wide ball. *Cricket.* = WIDE, *n.*, 2. — **w. gauge** *or* **gage**. *Railroads.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 5 **a**. — **w. ration**, a ration containing little protein in proportion to the fat and carbohydrates.
wide, *adv.* [AS. *wīde*.] **1**. To a great distance or extent ; far ; widely ; as, his fame was spread *wide*.
[I] went *wyde* in this world, wonders to hear. *Piers Plowman.*
2. So as to leave or have a great space between the sides ; so as to form a large opening.
3. So as to be or strike far from, or on one side of, an object or purpose ; aside ; astray.
Is my lord well, that he doth speak so *wide* ? *Shak.*
wide, *n.* **1**. That which is wide ; space ; width ; extent. "The waste *wide* of that abyss." *Tennyson.*
2. That which goes wide, or to one side of the mark ; specif., *Cricket*, a bowled ball that goes out of the batsman's reach. It counts as an added run to the batting side.
wide′-an′gle, *a.* *Photog. & Optics.* Having or covering an angle wider than the ordinary ; — applied to certain lenses of relatively short focus. Lenses for ordinary purposes have an angle of 50° or less. Wide-angle lenses may cover as much as 100° and are useful for photographing at short range, but the pictures appear more or less distorted.
wide′-a-wake′ (87), *a.* Fully awake ; not drowsy or dull ; hence, knowing ; keen ; alert.
wide′-a-wake′, *n.* **1**. A low-crowned soft felt hat.
2. The sooty tern or any similar tern.
3. [*cap.*] One belonging to any of certain companies of young men of the Republican party in the presidential campaign of 1860, which adopted the then new feature of uniforms, in this case including a wide-awake hat, and a semimilitary organization and drill. *U. S.*
wide′ly, *adv.* **1**. In a wide manner : **a** Far ; extensively ; as, the gospel was *widely* disseminated by the apostles. **b** With large intervening spaces. **c** Loosely ; roomily. "A *widely* made shooting dress." *Lockhart.*
2. Very much ; greatly ; as, to differ *widely* in opinion.
wid′en (wīd′'n), *v. t.* ; WID′ENED (-'nd) ; WID′EN-ING. **1**. To make wide or wider ; to extend in breadth ; as, to *widen* a field ; to *widen* a breach.

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whore′cop, *n.* A bastard. *Obs.*
whore′ling, *n.* Dim. of WHORE.
whore′man (hōr′măn : 201), *n.* Adulterer. *Obs.*
whore′mas′ter-ly, *a.* Lecherous : libidinous. *Rare.*
whore's bird. A bastard. *Obs.*
whorl (hwûrl ; wûrl). Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of WHIRL.
whorl′er (hwûr′lẽr), *n.* A potter's wheel.
whort (hwûrt), *or* **whor′tle** (hwûr′t'l), *n.* [See WHORTLEBERRY.] The whortleberry.
whose, *pron.* Whoso ; whosoever. *Obs.*
whos′en (ōz′ĕn), *pron.* Whose. *Dial. Eng.*
who′some (hōō′sŭm), *pron.* Whosoever. *Obs.*
who′som-ev′er (hōō′sŭm-ĕv′ẽr), *pron.* Whosoever. *Obs. or Dial.*
whot. † WOT, know. [of HOT.
whot (wŏt). Obs. or dial. Eng.
whou, **whow**. † HOW.
whoule † HOWL.
whow so † HOWSO.
whreth. † WRATH, *v.*
whryve. † WRITHE.
whu. † HOW.
whucche. † WHICCHE, hutch.
whuche. † WHICH. [*Scot.*
whud (hwŭd). Var. of WHID.
whuder. † WHETHER.
whue (hwū ; wū). Dial. Eng. var. of WHEW, *n.* & *v.*
whuff (hwŭf). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHIFF. [WHOLE.
whul (wōōl) Dial. Eng. var. of
whulche. † WHICH.
whuling. † HOWLING.
whulk (hwŭlk). Dial. Eng. var. of WHILK, which.
whul′ter (hwŭl′tẽr), *n.* A whopper. *Scot.*
whum′mle (hwŭm′'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHEMMEL.
whun (hwŭn). Var. of WHIN.
whun′stane (hwŭn′stān), *n.* Whinstone. *Scot.*
whup (hwŭp). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHIP.
whur, **whurre**. † WHIR.
whurl (*dial.* hwẽrl, wẽrl, wûl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of WHIRL.
whur′ry (hwŭr′ĭ). † HURRY.
whurt (hwûrt). Var. of WHORT.
whush (hwŭsh). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHISH.
whusht. † HUSHED.
whusk (hwŭsk). Dial. Eng. of WHISK.
whus′kie (hwŭs′kĭ). Scot. & Ir. var. of WHISKY.
whus′sle (hwŭs′'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHISTLE.
whutche. † WHICCHE, hutch.
whute (*dial.* wūt), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To whistle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
whuth′er (hwŭth′ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHITHER, *n.* & *v.*
whut′throat′. Obs. or Scot. var. of WHITRACK.
whuz (*dial.* hwŭz, wŭz). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WHIZ.
why (wī). Var. of QUEY, a heifer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
whybeler. † QUIBBLER.
whyd′ah. Var. of WHIDAH.
whyder. † WHITHER.
whydyrewyn. † WITHERWINE.
whyet, **whyght**. † WHITE.
whyn, **whynne**. † WHIN.
whynarde. † WHINYARD.
whyne. † WHENNE, WHIN.
why′-not′, *n.* A sudden, violent, or peremptory procedure or turn of events. *Obs. Slang.*
Why′o (hwī′ō), *n.* A member of a former large and notorious gang of toughs, thieves, and vicious characters in New York City : — from their signal cry of "*Oh why-oh-why-oh.*" [ION.
whyschen, **whyssyng**. † CUSH-
whytly. † QUICKLY, WIGHTLY.
whyver. † QUIVER.
wi. † WHY. [var. of WE.
wi (*unstressed*, wĭ). Dial. Eng.
wi' (wĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. shortening of WITH.
W I. *Abbr.* When issued ; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
W. I. *Abbr.* West India ; West Indies.
wiage. † VIAGE, VOYAGE.
wiar. † WAR. [*Cant.*
wib′ble, *n.* A wimble. *Obs.*
wicche. † WHICH, WITCH.
wice. † VICE, WISE.
wich. † WHICH.
wich. Var. of WYCH.
wich (wĭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WICK, a village, etc.
wich. Obs. or ref. sp. of WITCH.
wiche. † WHICH, WISH.
wichesauf. † VOUCHSAFE.
wich-hazel. † WITCH-HAZEL.
wicht (wĭkt). Scot. var. of WIGHT.
wicht. Witched. *Ref. Sp.*
wick (wĭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of QUICK, WEEK.
wick, *n.* [AS. *wīc* creek, bay ; cf Icel. *vīk*.] **1**. Creek ; small bay ; bend in a river or lake *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. [Perh. diff. word.] A corner, esp. of the eye or mouth ; an angle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wick, **wicke**, *a.* [See WICKED.] **a** Wicked ; bad. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** Feeble ; contemptible. *Obs.* **c** Foul ; mean ; wretched. *Obs.* **d** Difficult. *Obs.*
wick, **wicke**, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Evil ; wickedness. **b** A wicked one ; a villain. [*Obs.*
wick′ed-ful-ly, *adv.* Wickedly.
wickedhede, *n.* [see -HEAD], *or* **wickehede**, *n.* [cf. WICKENESS]. Wickedness. *Obs.*
wick′en (wĭk′'n). Var. of QUICKEN, the rowan tree **a**.
wickeness, *n.* [From ME. *wicke* wicked. See WICKED.] Wickedness. *Obs.* [WHICKER.
wick′er. Dial. Eng. var. of
wick′er, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. WICKER, *a.* & *n.*] To twist ; to knot by twisting. *Obs. Scot.*
wicket ball. A game played with a broad wicket, large soft ball, and flat bat. *Local, U. S.*
wicket dam. = SHUTTER DAM.
wicket door *or* **gate**. See WICKET, 1. [WICKET, *n.*, 5.
wick′et-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* See
wick′e-up, **wick′ey-up**, **wick′i up**, **wick′y-up** (wĭk′ĭ-ŭp). Vars. of WIKIUP.
Wick′field, **Agnes** (wĭk′fēld). A steadfast and unselfish young woman who becomes the second wife of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of that name.
Wick-lif′fi-an (wĭk-lĭf′ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* Also **Wick′lif-fist**, *n.* Wycliffite *Obs.* [Wickedly. *Obs.*
wick′ly, *adv.* [Cf. WICKENESS.]
wick′o-py (wĭk′ō-pĭ), **wick′-up** (wĭk′ŭp). Vars. of WICOPY.
wick′thorn′. Dial. var. of QUICKTHORN.
wick′y (wĭk′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. QUICKEN TREE.] **a** *Local, U.S.* (1) The sheep laurel. (2) A closely related species of laurel (*Kalmia hirsuta*) of the Southern States, having hirsute foliage and small pink flowers. Called also *hairy laurel*. **b** *Dial. Eng.* The rowan tree **a**.
wictaill. † VICTUAL.
wictory, **wictour**. † VICTORY.
wictour. † VICTOR.
wid. † WIDE. [mad.
wid (wĭd). Scot. var. of WOOD,
wid. Obs. or dial. var. of WITH.
wid (wĭd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOULD. [Dock.
W. I. D. *Abbr.* West India
widale. † WITHAL.
Widal's, *or* **Widal**, **reaction**. *Med.* See WIDAL'S TEST.
wid′bin (wĭd′bĭn), *n.* [Cf. WOODBINE.] **a** The woodbine or honeysuckle. *Dial. Scot.* **b** The dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*. *Dial. Eng.* [beam. *Dial. Eng.*
widbin pear tree. The white-
widcok. † WOODCOCK.
widded. † WEDDED.
wid′der. Dial. var. of WIDOW.
wid′der (wĭd′ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of WHITHER, *n.* & *v.* [COCK.
wid′der-cock′. † WEATHER-
wid′der-shins. Var. of WITHERSHINS. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wid′die. † WITHY.
wid′di-fow′, *a.* [Scot. *widdie* halter (cf. WITHY) + *fou*, *fow*, full.] Deserving the halter : rascally. *Scot.* — *n.* A rascal ; scamp. *Scot.*
wid′dill. Scot. var. of WIDDLE.
wid′dle (wĭd′'l), *n.* & *v. i.* [Cf. QUIDDLE, or Norw. dial. & Sw. dial. *kridla* to be in distress.] Wriggle ; waddle ; struggle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [WIDOW.
wid′dy (wĭd′ĭ). Dial. var. of
wid′dy (wĭd′ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WITHY. [WEED.
wide. † WEDE, to grow mad ;
wide. Scot. form of WADE.
wide, *v. t.* To widen. *Obs.*
wide′-a-wake′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wide′cast′, *a.* Widespread. *Obs.*
wide′-chapped′ (-chŏpt′ ; -chăpt′), *a.* Wide-mouthed.
wided. Obs. p. p. of VOID.
wide′gab′ (wīd′găb′), **wide′-gap′** (-găp′), *n.* The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*).

2. *Knitting.* To make wider, as a stocking, by increasing the number of stitches in each succeeding row.

wid'en (wīd''n), *v. i.* **1.** To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; spread; expand; as, the gulf between them *widened.*

Arches *widen*, and long aisles extend. *Pope.*

2. *Knitting.* To become wider, as any knitted article, by an increase in the number of stitches in each succeeding row.

wide'ness, *n.* [AS. *wīdness.*] Quality or state of being wide; breadth; width; as, the *wideness* of a room.

There 's a *wideness* in God's mercy like the *wideness* of the sea. *F. W. Faber.*

wide'spread' (wīd'sprĕd'), *a.* Widely extended; spread afar; as, *widespread* wings; a *widespread* movement.

widg'eon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. an OF. or AF. var. of F. *vigeon, vingeon, gingeon;* orig. uncert.; cf. L. *vipio, -onis,* a kind of small crane.] **1.** Any of several fresh-water ducks of the genus *Mareca*, in size between the teal and the mallard; also, chiefly *Local*, with a qualifying word, any of various ducks; as, sand *widgeon*, sea *widgeon.* The male of the Old World widgeon (*M. penelope*) has the crown buffy white, the head and neck chestnut, becoming grayish lavender on the breast and white on the belly. The Ameri-

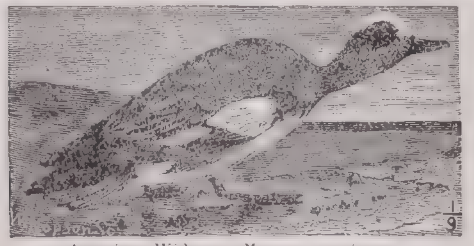

American Widgeon (*Mareca americana*)

can widgeon (*M. americana*) is similar in general color. A third species (*M. sibilatrix*), having the entire head nearly white, inhabits southern South America.

2. Fig., a foolish fellow; a simpleton; goose. *Obs.*

Wid'man-stät'ten fig'ures (vĭt'män-shtĕt'ĕn). Also *Widmanstättian figures.* [After A. B. *Widmanstätten*, of Vienna, who first described them in 1808.] *Min.* Certain figures appearing on etched meteoric iron and exhibiting its crystalline structure. See METEORITE, *Illust.*

wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* [ME. *widewe, widwe,* AS. *weoduwe, widuwe, wuduwe;* akin to OFries. *widwe,* OS. *widowa,* D. *weduwe,* G. *wittwe, witwe,* OHG. *wituwa, witawa,* Goth. *widuwō,* Russ. *vdova,* OIr. *fedb,* W. *gweddw,* L. *vidua,* Skr. *vidhavā;* and prob. to Skr. *vidh* to be empty, to lack; cf. Gr. ἠίθεος a bachelor. Cf. VIDUAL.] **1.** A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not married again.

2. A widower. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. *Eccl.* One of an early order, consisting at first and in the East of bereaved women pensioners, later in Egypt and in the Latin churches of such women doing work like that of deaconesses in the East.

4. *Card Playing.* In various games, any extra hand or part of a hand, as one dealt to the table.

5. A pearl that has been pierced and worn. *Cant.*

widow bewitched, a woman separated from her husband; a grass widow. *Colloq.*

wid'ow, *a.* Widowed; — now only *Colloq.* "A *widow* woman." 1 *Kings* xvii. 9. "This *widow* lady." *Shak.*

wid'ow, *v. t.;* WID'OWED (-ōd); WID'OW-ING. **1.** To reduce to the state of a widow; to bereave of a husband; as, thousands *widowed* by the war. *Rare, exc. in p. p.*

2. To endow with a widow's right. *Rare. Shak.*

3. To deprive of anything esteemed; to make desolate; to bereave. "The *widowed* isle, in mourning." *Dryden.*

Trees of their shriveled fruits
Are *widowed*, dreary storms o'er all prevail. *J. Philips.*

4. To become, or survive as, the widow of. *Obs. Shak.*

wid'ow-bench', *n.* *Eng. Law.* The portion allowed to a widow from her deceased husband's estate besides her jointure. Cf. FREE BENCH.

widow bird. [*widow* + *bird;* after Pg. *viuva* widow bird, lit., widow, L. *vidua;* — so named from the somber color of its plumage. Cf. WHIDAH BIRD.] A whidah bird.

wid'ow-er (wĭd'ō-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.

2. One that widows women. *Rare.*

wid'ow-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State of being a widow or, *Rare*, a widower; time during which a woman is a widow.

Johnson clung to her memory during a *widowhood* of more than thirty years. *Leslie Stephen*

2. Estate or property right of a widow. *Obs.* "I 'll assure her of her *widowhood* . . . in all my lands." *Shak.*

widow monkey. A South American titi monkey (*Callithrix torquata*). It is black except the dull whitish arms, neck, and face, and a ring of pure white around the face.

wid'ow's man (wĭd'ōz). *Nav.* One of a class of imaginary sailors formerly carried on the books of British men-of-war, whose pay went to a widow's fund. *Eng.*

width (wĭdth), *n.* [From WIDE.] Extent from side to side; breadth; wideness; as, the *width* of cloth, of a door.

wield (wēld), *v. t.;* WIELD'ED; WIELD'ING. [ME. *welden* to govern, to have power over, to possess, AS. *wyldan, wieldan,* fr. *wealdan;* akin to OS. *waldan,* OFries. *walda,* G. *walten,* OHG. *waltan,* Icel. *valda,* Sw. *välla* to occasion, to cause, Dan. *volde,* Goth. *waldan* to govern, rule, OIr. *flaith* power, rule, L. *valere* to be strong. Cf. VALIANT.]

1. To direct or regulate by influence or authority; to have power over; to manage; control; sway.

Her newborn power was *wielded* from the first by unprincipled and ambitious men. *De Quincey*

2. To govern; rule. *Obs.*

3. To use with full command or power; to manage; handle; hence, in general, to use or employ; as, to *wield* a sword, a scepter; to *wield* a pen; to *wield* a spade.

Base Hungarian wight! wilt thou the spigot *wield?* *Shak.*

4. To have; possess. *Obs. Spenser.*

5. To have as wife or paramour; to enjoy. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HANDLE.

wield'y (wēl'dĭ), *a.* **1.** Capable of wielding; strong. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being wielded; manageable; wieldable; — opposed to *unwieldy.* *Johnson.*

Wie'ner Schnit'zel (vē'nẽr shnĭt'sĕl). [G., Vienna cutlet.] A veal cutlet variously seasoned and garnished, often with lemon, sardines, and capers.

wife (wīf), *n.; pl.* WIVES (wīvz). [ME. *wif* wife, woman, AS. *wīf;* akin to OFries. & OS. *wīf,* D. *wijf,* G. *weib,* OHG. *wīb,* Icel. *vīf,* Dan. *viv;* and perhaps to Skr. *vip* excited, agitated, inspired. Cf. Tacitus, "Germania" 8: Inesse quin etiam sanctum aliquid et providum putant, nec aut consilia earum aspernantur aut responsa neglegunt. Cf. HUSSY a jade, WOMAN.] **1.** A woman; an adult female. *Now Rare,* exc. in dialect and in certain compounds and phrases; as, ale*wife;* fish*wife;* old *wives'* tales.

2. A woman united to a man in lawful wedlock; a married woman; spouse; — correl. of *husband.*

3. Short for GOODWIFE, HOUSEWIFE, etc.

to give *or* **take to wife,** to give or take (a woman) in marriage. — **Wife of Bath,** one of the pilgrims in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." "Bold was her face, and fair, and red of hue." She had survived five chastened husbands, and was very free-spoken regarding her "venerien" inclination.

wife'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *wīfhād.*] **1.** Womanhood. *Obs.*

2. State of being a wife.

wife'ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wīflīc* womanly.] Befitting, like, or pertaining to, a wife. "*Wifely* patience." *Chaucer.*

wife's equity (wīfs). *Law.* The equitable right or claim of a married woman, as against her husband or his assignees or creditors, to a reasonable provision, by way of settlement or otherwise, out of her choses in action, or out of any property of hers under the jurisdiction of the court of chancery, for the support of herself and her children.

wig (wĭg), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *periwig.*] **1.** An artificial covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of network, either in imitation of the natural growth, or in abundant and flowing curls, worn to supply a deficiency of natural hair, for ornament, in theatrical costume, or, as in Great Britain by judges and barristers, according to traditional usage as a part of an official or professional dress; a periwig; peruke.

2. Hence, hair; esp., long hair. *Colloq.*

3. An old male fur seal; — so called by fishermen.

wig (wĭg), *v. t.;* WIGGED (wĭgd); WIG'GING (-ĭng). To censure or rebuke; to scold severely. *Colloq.*

wig, wigg (wĭg), *n.* [Cf. D. *wig, wigge,* a wedge, *wegge* a sort of bread, G. *weck,* orig., a wedge-shaped loaf or cake. See WEDGE.] A kind of raised seedcake, or a currant bun. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

wig'an (wĭg'an), *n.* [Fr. *Wigan,* Lancashire, Eng.] A canvaslike cotton fabric, used to stiffen parts of garments.

wig'ger-y (wĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A wig or wigs; false hair. *Rare.*

2. Encumbering formality; red-tapism. *Rare.*

Fire peels the *wiggeries* away from them [facts]. *Carlyle.*

wig'gle (wĭg''l), *v. i. & t.;* WIG'GLED (-'ld); WIG'GLING (-lĭng). [ME. *wigelen* to totter, reel. Cf. WAG, *v. t.,* WAGGLE.] **1.** To wabble; stagger. *Obs.*

2. To move to and fro with a quick jerky motion; to wag; waggle; wriggle; as, a dog *wiggles* his tail; *wiggling* one's fingers. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

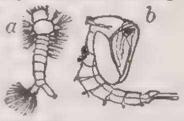

Wigglers. *a* Larva, *b* Mosquito Pupa. × 5

wig'gle, *n.* Act of wiggling; a wriggle. *Colloq.*

wig'gler (wĭg'lẽr), *n.* The larva or pupa of the mosquito.

wight (wīt), *n.* [ME. *wight, wiht,* AS. *wiht* creature, thing; akin to D. *wicht* child, OS. & OHG. *wiht* creature, thing, G. *wicht* creature, Icel. *vættr* wight, *vætta* whit, Goth. *waihts, waiht,* thing; cf. Russ. *veshch'* thing. Cf. WHIT.] **1.** A person; creature; being; — now chiefly jocose.

Every *wight* that hath discretion *Chaucer*

2. A preternatural being, as a fairy, witch, etc. *Obs.*

3. A whit; bit; jot. *Obs. Chaucer.*

wight (wīt), *a.* [ME. *wight, wiht,* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vīgr* in fighting condition, neut. *vīgt,* fr. *vīg* war, akin to AS. *wīg.* See VANQUISH.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Brave; valiant; also, strong; powerful.

2. Loud; rough; also, active; nimble; swift. *Obs.*

3. Clever. *Obs. Scot. Lyndsay.*

wig'wag' (wĭg'wăg'), *v. t. & i.;* WIG'WAGGED' (-wăgd'); WIG'WAG'GING (-wăg'ĭng). [See WAG, *v. t.*] **1.** To move to and fro; to wag.

2. *Mil. & Nav.* To signal by means of a flag, or portable light, waved according to a code. Movements of the flag or light to the right and left are the elements of the code alphabet, while movements to the front are used to indicate the ends of words, paragraphs, etc.

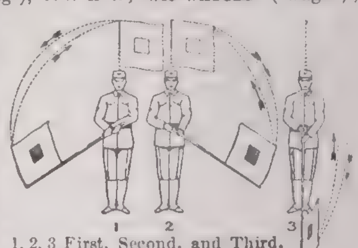

1, 2, 3 First, Second, and Third, Motions in Wigwagging

wig'wag', *n.* [See WIGWAG, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** *Mil. & Nav.* Act or art of wigwagging; also, a message wigwagged; — used chiefly attributively; as, the *wigwag* system or code.

2. A rubbing tool on and driven by a watchmaker's lathe.

wig'wag'ger (-ẽr), *n.* One who wigwags; a signalman using a wigwag code.

wig'wam (wĭg'wôm; -wŏm; 277), *n.* [Algonquian (Abnaki) *wigwam* dwelling, fr. *wigw* he dwells.] **1.** A cabin or hut of the Indians of the region of the Great Lakes and eastward, formed of a framework of poles overlaid with bark, rush mats, or hides. The usual form of the eastern wigwam was rectangular with arched top; in the west it was often conical like the lighter skin tepee of the plains tribes. Cf. HOGAN, LODGE, PUEBLO, WIKIUP.

Wigwam.

2. Any large structure, formerly often temporary and of rude construction, used for political conventions, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

wik'i-up (wĭk'ĭ-ŭp'), *n.* [Of North American Indian origin; cf. Dakota *wakeya, wokeya.*] The hut used by the nomadic Indian tribes of the arid regions of the west and southwest United States, typically elliptical in form, with a rough frame covered with reed mats or grass or brushwood.

wild (wīld), *a.;* WILD'ER (wīl'dẽr); WILD'EST. [ME. *wilde,* AS. *wilde;* akin to OFries. *wilde,* D. *wild,* OS. & OHG. *wildi,* G. *wild,* Sw. & Dan. *vild,* Icel. *villr* wild, bewildered, astray, Goth. *wilþeis* wild, and G. & OHG. *wild* game, deer; orig. uncert.] **1.** Living in a state of nature; inhabiting natural haunts, as the forest or open field; not tamed or domesticated; as, a *wild* boar; a *wild* ox.

Winter 's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way. *Shak.*

2. Growing, produced, or prepared, without the aid and care of man; native; not cultivated; brought forth by unassisted nature or by animals not domesticated; as, *wild* parsnip; *wild* camomile; *wild* honey.

The woods and desert caves,
With *wild* thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown. *Milton.*

3. Not inhabited or cultivated; as, *wild* land.

4. Savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture; rude; as, the *wild* tribes of Africa or America.

5. Impatient of, or not subjected to, restraint or regulation; as: **a** Turbulent; tempestuous; violent; stormy; as, a *wild* coast. "The *wild* winds howl." *Addison.* "*Wild* work." *Milton.* **b** Inordinate; unrestrained; ungoverned. "Passions *wild* and strong." *Burns.* **c** Boisterous; rollicking; gay. "The *wild* prince and Poins." *Shak.* **d** Fantastic; visionary; crazy. "A *wild*, speculative project." *Swift.*

6. Valiant; brave; daring. *Obs.*

7. Indicating strong emotion, excitement, elevation of the spirit, or the like. "*Wild* and whirling words." *Shak.*

Rapt Isaiah's *wild* seraphic fire. *Burns.*

widen, *adv.* Wide; far. *Obs.*
wid'en-er (wīd''n-ẽr), *n.* One that widens; specif., *Mech.*, a broach, or reamer.
widequare. † WIDEWHERE.
wider. † WHITHER.
wideren. † WITHER.
wid'er-shins (wĭd'ẽ(r)-shĭnz). † WITHERSHINS.
widewe. † WIDOW.
wide'where' (wīd'hwâr'), *adv.* [See WIDE; WHERE.] Widely; far and wide. *Obs.*
wide'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* *Coal Mining.* A kind of bord-and-pillar system in which the very narrow pillars left to support the roof are not recovered. [*Obs.*
widge, *n.* [AS. *wicg.*] A horse.
widgeon coot. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
widgeon grass. Eel grass (*Zostera marina*). *Ir.*
wid'ish (wīd'ĭsh), *a.* Moderately wide.
widow duck A West Indian tree duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*).
wid'ow-er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
wid'ow er ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
widow finch. A whidah bird
widow fish. The viuva. [*Obs.*
wid'ow-head', *n.* Widowhood.
wid'ow-ly, *a.* Becoming to, or like, a widow.
wid'ow-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes widows by killing husbands. — **wid'ow-mak'ing,** *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*
wid'ow-man, *n.* A widower.
widow's chamber. *Eng Law.* In London, the apparel and furniture of the bedchamber of the widow of a freeman, to which she was formerly entitled.
wid'ow-shroud', *n.* A widow's dress. *Obs.*
wid'ow-wail', *n.* A low narrow-leaved evergreen shrub (*Cneorum tricoccum*) of southern Europe.
width'way' (wĭdth'wā'), *n.* The direction of the width. — *adv.* Also **width'ways'** (-wāz'). Along the width.
width'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
widual, *a.* [For *vidual,* influenced by *widow.*] Vidual. *Obs.*
widue, widwe. † WIDOW.
widwer † WIDOWER
wie. † WEE.
wie, *n.* [AS. *wiga.*] *Obs.* **a** Noble; knight. **b** Person; creature.
wiede. † WEED.
‖ **Wie'der-komm'** (vē'dẽr-kŏm'), *n.* [G., come again.] A tall round beaker used in Germany.
wief, wieffe. † WIFE.
wiefly. † WIFELY.
wiel. † WELL. [a whirlpool.
wiel (wēl). Scot. var. of WEEL,
wie'are, *n.* [AS. *wiglere.*] A sorcerer; conjurer. *Obs.*
wield, *n.* [AS. *weald, geweald,* or *gewyld.*] Power. *Obs.*
wield'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
wield'ance (wēl'dăns), *n.* Act or power of wielding. *Obs.*
wielde. † WILD, WOULD.
wield'er, *n.* **1.** One who wields. **2.** A ruler; governor. *Obs.* **3.** A manager; also, an actual occupant. *Obs. Ir.*
wield'i-ness (wēl'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
wield'ing, *n.* [AS. *wylding.*] Control; rule. *Obs.*
wield'less, *a.* Unwieldy. *Obs.*
wield'ness, *n.* Power *Obs.*
wield'some (wēld'sŭm), *a* Easily wielded or managed. *Obs.*
wiele. † WIGHEL, WILE.
wiep † WEEP.
wier. † WER, a man; WIRE.
wier (wēr), *n.* = WEIR.
wier'an'gle (wēr'ăŋ'g'l). Var. of WARIANGLE.
wierd, wierde. † WEIRD.
wi'er-y. † WIRY.
wies, wiesdom. † WISE, WISDOM.
wiet. † WIT.
wieved. † WEVED.
wif. † WIFE.
wife, *v. i.* To marry; wive. *Obs.*
wife'-bound', *a.* Impeded or ruled by a wife; henpecked
wife'carl' (wīf'kärl'), *n.* = BETTY, 2. *Scot.*
Wife'hat'er Bi'ble (wīf'hāt'ẽr). See BIBLE, 2.
wife'kin, *n.* **a** Womankind. *Obs.* **b** Little wife; — in endearment.
wife'less, *a.* See -LESS.
wife'like', *a* Wifely.
wife'ly, *adv.* As a wife. *Obs.*
wife'-rid'den, *a.* Ruled by a wife; henpecked.
wife'thing', *n.* [AS. *wīfþing.*] Nuptials. *Obs.*
wife'ward (wīf'wẽrd), *a., adv* Towards one's wife. *Nonce Word.*
wiffeler, wiffler. † WHIFFLER.
wif'fet (wĭf'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A small or insignificant person or thing. *Rare.* [of WHIFFLE.
wif'fle (wĭf''l). Dial. Eng. var.
wif'ie (wīf'ĭ), *n.* Dim. or endearing term for *wife* *Scot. or Dial. or Colloq.*
wifle † WHIFFLE.
wifle, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wifel* an arrow, dart.] Prob., a battle-ax. *Obs.*
wifman, wifmon. † WOMAN.
wif'ock (wīf'ŭk), *n.* [*wife* + *-ock.*] = WIFIE. *Scot.* [WHIFT.
wift (wĭft). Dial. Eng. of
wig (wĭg). Var. of WHIG, whey
wig block. A round-topped block on which to make or dress a wig, or keep it when not in use; also, *Eng. Slang,* a head.
wig'caul', *n.* The network in the inside of a wig. *Obs.*
wigeling, *n.* [AS. *wig(e)lung.*] Sorcery *Obs.* [WIDGEON.
wi'geon (wĭj'ŭn) Var. of
wigg (wĭg). Var. of WIG. [wig.
wigged (wĭgd), *a.* Wearing a
wig'gen tree, *or* **wig'gin tree** (wĭg'ĭn). [Cf. WICKEN.] Rowan tree. *Dial. Eng.*
wig'ger. † WICKER.
wig'ging (wĭg'ĭng), *n.* A scolding. *Colloq.*
wig'gle-tail' (wĭg''l-tāl'), *n.* **a** = WIGGLER. **b** A tadpole. *Dial*
wighe. † WIE.
wighel, *n.* [AS. *wiglian* to practice divination; cf. AS *wigol* belonging to divination.] Sorcery; deceit. *Obs.* — **wighelful,** *a.*
wigher, *v. i.* [Prob imitative; cf. G *wiehern,* E. *whinny,* v.] To neigh; whinny. *Obs.*
wighie. † WEEHEE.
wight, wighte. † WEIGHT.
wight (wīt). Scot. var. of WITE.
wight, *adv.* Wightly. *Obs.*
wight'ful (*Scot.* wĭkt'fŏŏ), *a.* Powerful. *Obs. or Scot.*
wight'ly (*Scot.* wĭkt'lĭ), *adv* of WIGHT. *Obs. or Scot.*
wight'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
wights'man, *n.* Winnower. *Obs.*
wight'y (wĭk'tĭ), *a.* Vigorous; quick. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
wigion. † WIDGEON.
wig'less, *a.* See -LESS.
wig'mak'er (wĭg'māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes wigs.
wigorously. † VIGOROUSLY.
wig sumac, *or* **wig tree.** The European smoke tree.
wig'tail', *n.* A tropic bird of the genus *Phaëthon.*
wigth. † WIGHT
wigur. † FIGURE.
wig'wag', *a.* Writhing; twisting; turning *Obs. & R.*
wig'wag', *adv.* To and fro; waveringly. *Colloq.*
wi-ha'ra (vē-hä'rȧ), **wi-ha're** (-rĕ). Vars. of VIHARA.
wihe † WIE, man.
wiht. † WIGHT, WITH.
wiid, wiif † WIDE, WIFE.
wik (wĭk). Dial. Eng. of WEEK.
wik, wike † WICK, a place.
wik, wike. † WICK, *a.*
wike. † WEEK. [angle.
wike (wīk). Var of WICK, an
wike, *n* Also **wiken.** [AS. *wīce.*] Office; charge; duty. *Obs.*
wike (wīk), *n.* [Cf. WICKER, *n.*] A temporary mark or boundary, as a bough set up in division, as of tithes, swaths to be mowed in common ground, etc.; — also *wicker.* *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
wikener, *n.* [AS. *wīcnere.*] An official dispenser; steward. *Obs.*
wiker, wikir. † WICKER.
wiket. † WICKET. [VIKING.
wi'king (wē'kĭng). Var. of
wikke. † WICK, *a.*
wikkede, wikkit. † WICKED.
wiknesse. † WICKENESS.
wil. † VILE, WELL, WHILE, WILD.
wil. Will. *Ref. Sp.*
wilanie. † VILLAINY.
wilbarewe. † WHEELBARROW.
Wil'bur-ites (wĭl'bŭr-īts), *n. pl.,* *or* **Wilburite Friends.** See FRIEND, *n.,* 6.
wilcat. † WILDCAT.
wilche. † WHICH.
wilcume. † WELCOME.
wilcweme, *a.* [AS. *wil-* (cf. WELCOME) + *gecwēme* pleasing.] Content; satisfied. *Obs.*
wild (*dial.* wīld), *n.* A weald *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

8. Eager, as with desire or anticipation ; keen ; as, horses *wild* to start ; girls *wild* to dance. *Colloq.*

9. Erratic ; deviating from an intended aim or object ; as, a *wild* pitch in baseball. Specif. : *Naut.* Hard to steer or tending to yaw from the course ; — said of a vessel.

wild air, *Pron. & Singing*, breath not used in vocalizing or articulating a sound, which in escaping gives a breathy character to the voice. — **w. allspice**, the spicebush. — **w. almond. a** The Kafir chestnut. **b** The Java almond. — **w. ananas**, the pinguin. — **w. angelica**, a European species of *Angelica* (*A. sylvestris*). — **w. apple. a** (1) A crab apple of Alaska and the Pacific coast (*Malus rivularis*). (2) The Siberian crab apple. **b** In Australia, the fruit of the native cranberry. *Colloq.* — **w. apricot**, the mamey apple. *West Indies.* — **w. arsenic**, the spotted wintergreen. — **w. bachelor's-button.** See BACHELOR'S-BUTTON **b**. — **w. balsam**, the touch-me-not. — **w. balsam apple**, an American cucurbitaceous vine (*Micrampelis lobata*) somewhat like the true balsam apple. — **w. barley**, the wall barley. — **w. basil**, a menthaceous herb (*Clinopodium vulgare*) widely distributed in the United States, Europe, and Asia. It has capitate clusters of small pink or white flowers. — **w. bean**, any of various wild fabaceous plants, mostly species of *Phaseolus* and *Apios*. — **w. bee**, any of numerous undomesticated social bees ; esp., the domestic bee when escaped from domestication and having its nest in a hollow tree or among rocks. — **w. beet. a** The sea beet. **b** The sea lavender. — **w. bergamot**, a fragrant North American menthaceous herb (*Monarda fistulosa*) having a terminal capitate cluster of rather large pink or purple flowers. — **w. boar**, a wild hog (*Sus scrofa*) of continental Europe, southwestern Asia, and northern Africa, from which most domestic swine have been derived. Its hair is coarse and grizzled, and its tusks or canines of both jaws are often much enlarged. Various allied species inhabit southeastern Asia. — **W. Boar of Ar′dennes′** (är′dĕn′), Guillaume de la Marck, a ferocious Belgian soldier in Louis XI.'s pay, beheaded in 1485. He is introduced into Scott's "Quentin Durward." — **w. box**, the box brier. — **w. brier**, any uncultivated species of brier ; specif. : **a** The dog-rose. **b** The sweetbrier. — **w. buckwheat. a** A polygonaceous plant (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) somewhat like buckwheat. *Calif.* **b** The heath aster. *Local, U. S.* — **w. bugloss.** See LYCOPSIS. — **w. burnet**, the American great burnet (*Sanguisorba canadensis*). — **w. cabbage**, the wild original of the cultivated cabbage. It is common near the seacoast in various parts of Europe. — **w. camomile**, any asteraceous plant of the genus *Matricaria*. — **w. caper. a** The caper spurge. **b** A wild plum (*Prunus pennsylvanica*) of the eastern United States. — **w. cardamom**, a South African species of *Zanthoxylum* (*Z. capense*) ; knobwood. — **w. carrot**, a widely distributed apiaceous weed (*Daucus carota*), the original of the cultivated carrot. Its root is acrid and unpleasant. — **w. cat. a** A European native cat (*Felis catus*), similar in color to the domestic tabby cat, but larger, stronger, and having a shorter, blunter tail. That it is the parent stock of domestic cats is doubtful. **b** Any of the small or medium-sized undomesticated cats, as a lynx. **c** *Naut.* A deeply grooved wheel or drum on a capstan or windlass, having projections which engage the links of the cable, and capable of being arranged to revolve either with or on the shaft. — **w. celery**, tape grass (*Vallisneria spiralis*). — **w. cherry. a** Any uncultivated cherry tree or its fruit, as in Europe the gean (*Prunus avium*) and in the United States the pin, or wild red, cherry (*P. pennsylvanica*), the wild black cherry (*P. serotina*), etc. **b** A celastraceous shrub (*Rhacoma crossopetalum*) or its edible fruit. *Bahamas.* — **w. chervil**, a European apiaceous weed (*Anthriscus sylvestris*). — **w. chestnut. a** The African almond. **b** A South African rutaceous tree (*Pallasia capensis*), with panicles of handsome white flowers, for which it is sometimes cultivated ; also, its edible black seed. **c** A tree (*Castanopsis philippinensis*) related to the true chestnut ; also, its seed. *Philippines.* — **w. China tree**, the soapberry. — **w. cicely**, the wild chervil. — **w. cinnamon. a** See CANELLA, 2. **b** = BAYBERRY **b**. — **w. clary**, the wild sage *Salvia verbenacea*. — **w. clove.** = BAYBERRY **b**. — **w. coffee** *U. S.* **a** Feverroot. **b** The cascara buckthorn. — **w. columbine**, the American red columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*). — **w. comfrey**, an American boraginaceous plant (*Cynoglossum virginicum*). It has large bristly leaves and small blue flowers. — **w. cotton. a** Cotton grass. **b** An African convolvulaceous tree (*Ipomœa gerrardi*) which yields Natal cotton. — **w. cucumber**, any of various cucurbitaceous plants, as the squirting cucumber, the star cucumber, the wild balsam apple, etc. — **w. cumin**, an annual apiaceous plant (*Lagœcia cuminoides*) native of southern Europe. — **w. dilly.** See 1st DILLY. — **w. dog**, any of many wild canine animals, esp. one of those belonging to the genus *Cyon* (which see). — **w. dove**, the mourning dove. — **w. duck**, any undomesticated duck ; esp., the mallard. — **w. elder**, an American araliaceous plant (*Aralia hispida*) resembling wild sarsaparilla. — **w. fennel**, horse fennel. — **w. fig. a** The caprifig. **b** In Florida, any of several wild species of *Ficus*, as *F. aurea*. **c** In the West Indies, a clusiaceous tree (*Clusia flava*) or its fig-shaped fruit. — **w. flag**, any Australian iridaceous plant of the genus *Patersonia*, or its handsome blue or purple flower. — **w. flax**, a species of *Camelina* (*C. sativa*) ; false flax ; gold-of-pleasure. See CAMELINA. — **w. forget-me-not**, the bluet (*Houstonia*). — **w. fowl**, collectively, game and water birds ; esp., ducks, geese, and their allies. — **w. garden**, *Hort.*, a garden in which colonies of hardy wild and garden plants are naturalized in positions where they will appear to be growing naturally. Hence, **w. gardening.** — **w. garlic**, crow garlic. — **w. germander. a** The germander speedwell. **b** The wall germander. — **w. ginger. a** A tropical Old World aromatic plant (*Zinziber zerumbet*) related to and like common ginger. **b** An American aristolochiaceous herb (*Asarum canadense*) having a pungent, ginger-flavored rootstock ; — called also *Indian ginger, heart snakeroot* ; also, any nearly allied species. See ASARUM. **c** In Australia, the zinziberaceous plant *Alpinia cœrulea*. — **w. goat**, any undomesticated goat of the genus *Capra*, in a broad sense including the ibexes. — **w. goose. a** Any undomesticated goose ; esp., in England, the graylag ; in America, the Canada goose. **b** A variety of hard wheat of standard grade. It is largely exported from Canada to France and to Italy for use in the manufacture of macaroni and other pastes.

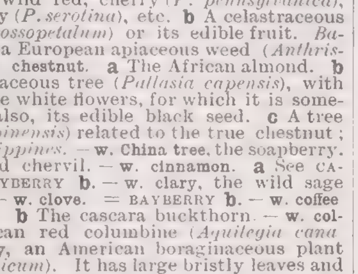

Wild Goose (*Branta canadensis*)

— **wild-goose chase**, a pursuit after something as unlikely to be caught as a wild goose ; hence, a pursuit after something unattainable. *Shak.* — **w.-goose plum**, one of a race of American plums referred to the species *Prunus hortulana*, but more probably resulting from a cross between *P. americana* and *P. angustifolia*. The varieties of this plum are best adapted to the South. — **wild gourd**, the calabazilla. — **w. heat (of steel)**, a heat of molten steel which is boiling violently, and so, if poured, honeycombs the ingot with the contained gases. — **w. heliotrope**, any of various hydrophyllaceous plants of the genus *Phacelia* having blue or purple flowers. *Calif.* — **w. hemp**, hemp agrimony. — **w. hop**, the common bryony. — **w. horse. a** Any undomesticated horse, as Przhevalski's horse. **b** A domestic horse in the natural or feral state. — **W. Hunt**, in European folklore, a night-time chase or rushing of a rout of spectral hunters through the wilderness or athwart the sky ; — called also the *Furious Host*. The leader, the "Wild Huntsman," was probably originally Odin, or Woden, god of the wind and of the dead, his attendants being the souls of the dead. In medieval times, however, the story is often attached to other legendary personages. Cf. HOLDA. — **w. hyacinth. a** An American bulbous liliaceous plant (*Quamasia esculenta*), with linear basal leaves and white racemose flowers. **b** The wood hyacinth. — **w. hydrangea**, an American species of *Hydrangea* (*H. arborescens*). — **w. hyssop**, the blue vervain. — **w. indigo. a** Any American fabaceous plant of the genus *Baptisia* ; esp., *B. tinctoria*, with bright yellow flowers and trifoliolate leaves with cuneate leaflets, and *B. australis*, called also *blue false indigo*, of the southeastern United States. **b** The false indigo (*Amorpha*). — **w. ipecac. a** The ipecac spurge. **b** Feverroot. — **w. Irishman**, the tumatakuru. *New Zealand.* — **w. ivy**, an Australian fabaceous climbing or trailing shrub (*Platylobium triangulare*) with ivylike leaves, yellow flowers, and broad flat pods. It is often cultivated. *Australia.* — **w. jalap**, the manroot *Ipomœa pandurata*. — **w. jasmine**, the wood anemone. — **w. kale**, the wild mustard. — **w. land**, land not cultivated, or unfit for cultivation. — **w. lantana**, any of various American trailing nyctaginiaceous plants of the genus *Abronia*, with flowers resembling those of *Lantana*. — **w. leek**, an American species of *Allium* (*A. tricoccum*) having large oblong elliptical leaves and rather showy pink flowers. — **w. lemon. a** = MAY APPLE, 1 **a**. *U. S.* **b** In Australia : (1) Any of several rubiaceous shrubs of the genus *Plectronia*, as *P. oleifolia*, in allusion to the yellow fruit. (2) A species of caper (*Capparis nobilis*). **c** In New Zealand, the tarata. — **w. lettuce**, any uncultivated species of lettuce which becomes a weed ; specif., the prickly lettuce. — **w. licorice** *or* **liquorice. a** An American fabaceous herb (*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*) closely related to the true licorice and having a root with similar properties ; — called also *American licorice*. **b** The Indian licorice. **c** Any of several other plants with sweetish roots, as in the United States either of two bedstraws (*Galium circæzans* and *G. lanceolatum*) and in Australia a germander (*Teucrium corymbosum*). — **w. lily of the valley.** *U. S.* **a** The bead-ruby (*Unifolium canadense*). **b** The liliaceous plant *Clintonia umbellata*. **c** The shinleaf. — **w. lime. a** The mountain plum. **b** = COLIMA. **c** The Ogeechee lime. — **w. madder. a** = MADDER. **b** Either of two species of bedstraw : (1) The European *Galium mollugo*, with ample panicles of small white flowers ; — called *great*, or *greater, wild madder*. (2) The American *G. tinctorium*, with terminal flowers in clusters of two or three ; — called *smaller wild madder*. — **w. mahogany**, a West Indian rubiaceous tree (*Antirhea bifurcata*). — **w. mamey**, *or* **w. mamey apple**, the oblong, yellowish, acid fruit of a tropical American clusiaceous tree (*Rheedia lateriflora*), or the tree itself. *West Indies.* — **w. mandrake.** = MAY APPLE, 1 **a**. — **w. mango**, the hog plum (*Spondias*). — **w. mangosteen. a** A tropical Asiatic meliaceous tree (*Sandoricum indicum*), with hard, red, fine-grained timber ; also, its large edible acid fruit. **b** The East Indian date plum *Diospyros peregrina*. — **w. mare.** *Obs.* **a** A nightmare. **b** A seesaw. *Shak.* — **w. marigold**, the pot marigold. — **w. marjoram**, a menthaceous plant (*Origanum vulgare*) resembling sweet marjoram, but less aromatic. — **w. masterwort**, the herb Gerard. — **w. millet. a** = MILLET GRASS **a**. **b** = SLOUGH GRASS **a**. — **w. mint**, any wild menthaceous plant ; specif., pennyroyal. — **w. mustard**, the charlock. — **w. nutmeg**, Makassar nutmeg. — **w. oat** *or* **oats. a** Any wild grass of the genus *Avena*, esp. the European *A. fatua*, a common weed in meadows and pastures. **b** = OAT GRASS **b**. **c** In Australia, the seaside brome grass (*Bromus arenaria*). — **w. okra**, any West Indian malvaceous plant of the genus *Malachra*. — **w. olive. a** = OLEASTER **b**. **b** Any of many other trees more or less like the olive, or having olivelike fruit, as, in the United States, the sour gum, the snowdrop tree, *Osmanthus americanus*, and *Sideroxylon mastichodendron* ; in Europe, *Elæagnus angustifolia*, and other elæagnaceous trees or shrubs ; in the West Indies, the Java almond, the mountain plum, etc. ; in India, the euphorbiaceous tree *Putranjiva roxburghii*. — **w. onion. a** Any of several species of *Allium*, as *A. cernuum*, *A. vineale* (see CROW GARLIC), *A. fragrans*, etc. **b** The liliaceous plant *Bulbine semibarbata*. *Australia.* — **w. orach**, a European orach (*Atriplex patula*) common as a weed in gardens. — **w. orange. a** The trifoliate orange (*Citrus trifoliata*). **b** The cherry laurel. *Southern U. S.* **c** = WILD LEMON **b** (1). *Australia.* **d** The West Indian euphorbiaceous tree *Drypetes glauca*. **e** A loganiaceous tree of the island of Réunion (*Fructesca vaginata*). — **w. parsley**, any of numerous wild umbellifers having parsleylike foliage. — **w. parsnip**, the wild original form of the cultivated parsnip, found as a weed in both Europe and America. Its root is acrid and bitter. — **w. peach**, the cherry laurel. *Southern U. S.* — **w. pear**, a South American clethraceous timber tree (*Clethra tinifolia*) resembling the pear tree in habit and foliage. — **w. pepper. a** A tropical Old World verbenaceous shrub (*Vitex trifolia*), with pleasantly aromatic foliage. The seeds are used medicinally. **b** Yarrow. *Dial. Eng.* — **w. pieplant**, a species of dock (*Rumex hymenosepalus*) found from Texas to California. Its acid, juicy stems are used as a substitute for the garden rhubarb. — **w. pigeon**, any undomesticated pigeon ; esp., in Great Britain, the rock dove ; **in America**, the passenger pigeon.

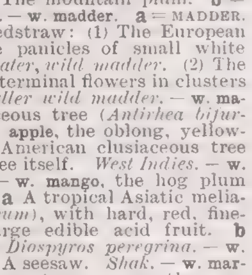

Wild Oat (*Avena fatua*). 1 Whole Plant, much reduced ; 2 Panicle ; 3 Single Spikelet ; 4 Flowering Glume or Scale, nat. size.

— **wild pine. a** The Scotch pine. **b** In the West Indies, any of various epiphytes of the genus *Tillandsia* ; also, the pinguin. — **w. pineapple**, the pinguin. — **w. pink**, any American catchfly of the genus *Silene*, esp. *S. caroliniana* of the eastern United States, having pale pink flowers. — **w. plantain**, a tropical American musaceous plant (*Heliconia bihai*), much like the banana, but having brilliant orange flowers with scarlet sheaths. Its leaves are used in the West Indies as coverings for packages. — **w. plum. a** Any uncultivated species of plum. See PLUM, 1 ; PRUNUS. **b** The wild prune. **c** The black apple. — **w. pomegranate**, an Australian caper tree (*Capparis mitchelli*). — **w. potato. a** = MANROOT **a**. **b** A tropical American plant (*Ipomœa fastigiata*) thought by some to be the original of the sweet potato. — **w. prune**, a South African sapindaceous tree (*Pappea capensis*) having hard wood used for furniture ; also, its edible, red, cherrylike fruit. — **w. purslane**, the hyssop spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*), which is prostrate like purslane. — **w. radish**, any of several plants of the genus *Raphanus* ; esp., the jointed charlock (*R. raphanistrum*). — **w. raisin**, the sheepberry (*Viburnum lentago*). *U. S.* — **w. rice**, a tall aquatic perennial grass (*Zizania aquatica*) of North America and Asia, with ample panicles bearing pistillate flowers above and staminate below. Its grain or seed afforded food to the Indians. — **w. rosemary. a** The moorwort. **b** The marsh tea. **c** A small Australian asteraceous tree (*Cassinia lævis*). — **w. rye**, any grass of the genus *Elymus*, having the appearance of rye. — **w. sage. a** A sage (*Salvia verbenacea*) of Europe, Asia, and America, having blue flowers and verbenalike foliage ; — called also *wild clary, vervain sage*, and *eyeseed*. **b** The sagebrush. *Western U. S.* **c** Boneset. *Local, U. S.* — **w. sago**, the coontie. — **w. sapodilla**, the dilly. — **w. sarsaparilla**, an American araliaceous plant (*Aralia nudicaulis*), with long-stalked basal ternate leaves having pinnately 3-5-foliolate divisions. The greenish flowers are borne usually in three simple umbels. The aromatic roots are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. — **w. senna**, an American species of senna (*Cassia marilandica*) the leaves of which are used medicinally, like those of the officinal senna. — **w. sensitive plant**, any cæsalpiniaceous herb of the genus *Chamæcrista*. — **w. service tree.** See 1st SERVICE **a**. — **w. sheep**, any undomesticated sheep, as the argali, the mouflon, and the bighorn. — **w. silkworm**, any of various silkworms which have not been domesticated, esp. certain Asiatic species, as the tussah, yamamai, pernyi, and ailanthus silkworms, whose silk is commercially valuable. — **w. snowball**, the New Jersey tea ; — so called from its clusters of small white flowers. — **w. Spaniard.** = SPANIARD, 2. — **w. spinach**, any of several plants of the genus *Chenopodium*, as *C. album* and *C. bonus-henricus*, sometimes used as substitutes for spinach. — **w. squill.** = WILD HYACINTH **a**. — **w. steel**, steel in, or made from, a wild heat (which see). — **w. swan**, any swan except the mute or tame swan ; esp., the whooping swan. — **w. sweet pea**, the hoary pea. — **w. sweet William**, a species of phlox (*Phlox maculata*) of the eastern United States. — **w. tamarind**, any of several West Indian trees somewhat like the tamarind, as *Lysiloma bahamensis*, species of *Pithecolobium*, etc. — **w. tea**, the lead plant. — **w. teasel**, a species of *Dipsacus* (*D. sylvestris*). — **w. thyme**, a species of thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*) common on banks and hillsides in Europe. — **w. tobacco**, a species of tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*) which grows wild in the eastern United States and Canada. It was cultivated by the Indians and is cultivated in the East. — **w. tuberose**, one of the ladies'-tresses (*Gyrostachys cernua*). — **w. tulip. a** In England : (1) The native European tulip (*Tulipa sylvestris*). (2) The guinea-hen flower. *Dial.* **b** In California, the Mariposa lily. — **w. turkey.** See TURKEY. — **w. turnip. a** A species of *Brassica* (*B. campestris*) ; — called also, formerly, *navew*. **b** The Indian turnip, or jack-in-the-pulpit (which see). — **w. vanilla**, an asteraceous herb (*Trilisa odoratissima*) of the southeastern United States, the leaves of which have the fragrance of vanilla and are sometimes mixed with tobacco to give aroma. — **w. vine**, any vine that grows wild ; specif. : **a** The bryony or the black bryony. *Eng.* **b** The northern fox grape. *U. S.* — **w. woad**, the weld. — **w. woodbine**, the Virginia creeper. — **w. wormwood**, the bastard feverfew. — **w. yam. a** Any of various uncultivated species of yam (*Dioscorea*), as *D. villosa* of the eastern United States. **b** An Australian and Tasmanian orchid (*Gastrodia sesamoides*). **c** = WAW-WAW.

wild (wīld), *n.* **1**. An uninhabited, uncultivated tract or region, as a forest or desert ; a wilderness ; waste ; as, the *wilds* of Africa. "A barren waste, a *wild* of sand." *Addison.*
2. Elliptical for, *wild deer, wild fox*, etc. ; often in *pl.*, wild animals generally. *Obs.*
the wild, the wilderness or, by extension, wild, or free, natural life ; as, the call of *the wild*.

wild, *adv.* Wildly ; as, to talk *wild*.

wild′cat′ (wīld′kăt′), *a.* **1**. Not sound or safe ; unreliable ; irresponsible ; — applied esp. to unsound business houses, enterprises, or methods ; as, a *wildcat* bank, mine, scheme ; *wildcat* currency ; *wildcat* insurance.
2. *Railroads.* Of trains, locomotives, etc., running without control or contrary to running orders.

wil′der (wĭl′dẽr), *v. t.* ; WIL′DERED (-dẽrd) ; WIL′DER-ING. [Prob. fr. *wilderness* ; cf. E. *wild*, Dan. for*vilde* to bewilder, Icel. *villr* bewildered, *villa* to bewilder, AS. *wildor* a wild animal. See WILD, *a.* ; cf. WILDERNESS.] To lead astray ; to bewilder ; perplex. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

Long lost and *wildered* in the maze of fate. *Pope*

wil′der, *v. i.* To stray ; wander. *Chiefly Scot.*

wil′der-ness (wĭl′dẽr-nĕs), *n.* [ME. *wildernesse, wilderne*, prob. fr. AS. *wildor* a wild beast ; cf. D. *wildernis* wilderness. See WILDER, *v. t.*, WILD, *a.*] **1**. A tract of land, or a region, whether a forest or a wide barren plain, uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings ; a wild ; waste ; hence, a pathless waste of any kind ; as, a *wilderness* of sea. "Makes the mind the *wilderness* it is." *Cowper.*

The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

2. A part of a garden devoted to wild growth. *Cowper.*
3. Quality or state of being wild ; wildness. *Obs.*
4. A confusing multitude or mass ; a great number or quantity ; as, such a *wilderness* of things to see and do.

I would not have given it for a *wilderness* of monkeys. *Shak.*

Syn. — See DESERT.

wild′fire′ (wīld′fīr′), *n.* **1**. An inflammable composition very hard to quench when kindled ; Greek fire ; — now chiefly in the phrase, *to spread like wildfire*, to spread, or be diffused, rapidly ; — said of news, a rumor, or the like.

Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire* . . . burn cruelly. *Bacon.*

2. *Med.* **a** An old name for erysipelas. **b** A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.
3. A sort of thunderless lightning. Cf. HEAT LIGHTNING.
4. *Coal Mining.* Fire damp. *Obs.*
5. The ignis fatuus. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

Wild′air′, Sir Har′ry (wīld′âr′). A gay gallant, hero of Farquhar's "Constant Couple" and its sequel, of this name.
wildare. † WIELDER.
wild′brain′, *n.* A harebrain. *Obs.*
wild′cat′, *n.* See WILD CAT.
wild′cat′ter (wīld′kăt′ẽr), *n.* One who drills wells in the hope of finding oil in territory not known to be an oil field. — **wild′cat′ting**, *n.* Both *Colloq., U. S.*
wilde. † WIELD, WOULD.
wilde, *a.* [AS.] Powerful. *Obs.*
wilde′beest′ (wīld′bēst′ ; vĭl′dē-bāst′), *n.* [D. *wild* wild + *beeste* beast.] A gnu.
wild′ed (wīl′dĕd), *a.* Become wild. *R.*
wil′dered-ly (wĭl′dẽrd-lĭ), *adv.* [of *wildered*, p. p.]
wild′er-ing (wĭl′dẽr-ĭng), *n.* A wilding.
wil′der-ment (wĭl′-), *n.* Bewilderment. *Poetic.*
wildern, *n.* A wilderness. *Obs.*

N O P Q R S T U V W

wild′grave′ (wīld′grāv′), *n.* [G. *wildgraf* or D. *wildgraaf.* Cf. MARGRAVE.] A waldgrave, or head forest keeper.

wild′ing (wīl′dĭng), *n.* **a** A wild or uncultivated plant of natural origin and growth; esp., a wild apple or crab-apple tree; also, the fruit of such a plant. *Spenser.* **b** A cultivated plant sprung up spontaneously; an escape.

wild′ing, *a.* Not tame, domesticated, or cultivated; wild. *Poetic.* "The *wilding* bee." *Bryant.*

wild′wood (wīld′wo͝od), *n.* A wild or unfrequented wood.

wile (wīl), *n.* [ME. *wile*, AS. (late) *wīl*; orig. uncert.; cf. *wīlung*, *wiglung*, divination, sorcery, *wiglian* to practice divination, *wigol* adapted to augury; or cf. WAYLAND; or perh. fr. (assumed) OF. *wile*, var. of *guile*, of Teutonic origin. Cf. GUILE.] A trick or stratagem intended to insnare or deceive; a sly artifice; also, loosely, a beguiling trick; as, coquettish *wiles*.

Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the *wiles* of the Devil. *Eph.* vi. 11.

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

wile, *v. t.*; WILED (wīld); WIL′ING (wīl′ĭng). **1.** To lure by or as by a magic spell; to entice; beguile; allure. "Intensity of purpose, which is so often *wiled* out of him by the spells of the South." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

Say, whence is yond warlow with his wand
That thus would *wile* our folk away? *Towneley Plays*

2. To practice artifice upon; to deceive. *Obs. or R.*
3. [Perh. due to confusion with *while.*] To while; to pass or spend pleasurably; — often with *away*.

Wiled, not untaught, the silent time away. *Shelley.*

Wil′fley ta′ble (wĭl′flĭ). *Ore Dressing.* An inclined percussion table, usually with longitudinal grooves in its surface, agitated by side blows at right angles to the flow of the pulp; — so called after the inventor.

wil′ga (wĭl′gȧ), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] Any Australian rutaceous tree of the genus *Geijera*, esp. *G. parviflora*.

will (wĭl), *n.* [ME. *wille*, AS. *willa* (cf. also AS. *will*); akin to OFries. *willa*, OS. *willeo*, *willio*, D. *wil*, G. *wille*, Icel. *vili*, Dan. *villie*, Sw. *vilja*, Goth. *wilja.* See WILL, *v. auxiliary.*] **1.** Wish or desire; specif.: **a** Inclination; pleasure, either a state or an object of desire.

My poverty, but not my *will*, consents. *Shak.*

b Appetite or passion; fleshly or carnal desire.

His taste delicious, in digestion souring,
Devours his *will*, that lived by foul devouring. *Shak.*

c Purpose; determination; choice; intention.
2. What is wished or desired by another; esp., the choice or determination of one who has authority; discretionary pleasure. Hence, a request, command, or decree.

Thy *will* be done. *Matt.* vi. 10.
Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God. *Law.*
What 's your *will*, good friar? *Shak.*
The mariner hath his *will*. *Coleridge.*

3. Power coupled with desire or intention; specif.: **a** Arbitrary disposal; power to control, dispose, or determine.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Ps.* xxvii. 12.

b Power of controlling one's actions or emotions; self-control; as, the *will* to endure; a man of iron *will*.
4. The act or experience of willing; specif.: **a** The settlement of mental uncertainty or indecision; choice or decision of a mental issue; a volition (in sense 2).

"*Will*" . . . is frequently substituted for "volition," as when I say that my hand moves in obedience to my *will*. *Stewart.*

b The total conscious process involved in effecting a decision; desire, struggle, and decision viewed as a single mental act.
5. The power of choosing; also, the power of choosing and of acting in accordance with choice; sometimes, in a broader sense, a disposition to act according to certain principles, or to conform, in conduct and thought, to general or ideal ends; as, the moral *will*; the *will* to believe. *Will* is one of the three great divisions into which psychologists usually divide the powers of the mind (the others being *cognition* and *feeling*). Originally its meaning appears to have been desire, or desire coupled with an ideal object or specific intention; hence, choice. But hardly secondary is the supplementary notion of power or efficiency, or of action leading to realization of desire, which in certain conceptions of free will appears as an inward spontaneity or initiative capable of running counter to all natural motives. The Greek conception of *will* (βούλησις) seems to have been primarily that of willingness, or willing intention; Aristotle uses προαιρησις for free will; with Aristotle it was rational desire, or desire predetermined by reason. However, the use of the term θυμός (soul, breath of life, from a root meaning to rush onward, as the wind) for *will*, conveys the correlative implication of power or initiating force. Plato held that the preëxistent soul chooses its own abode in life, the will being thus predetermined by its own act; in life it is not free, for Plato maintained with Socrates that no one voluntarily chooses evil. But the real basis of the controversy over free will was the Christian doctrine of the fall and redemption of mankind, the question being whether man unaided by divine grace could choose the right. The elements of spontaneous activity and unconstrained choice, thus emphasized, have become salient in the popular understanding of the term, *will* and *free will* being to all intents the same. That the experience denoted by the two terms is the same is evidenced by the use and impressiveness of the appeal to immediate consciousness in proof of the will's freedom. This experience is the object with which modern psychological attempts to define the will are concerned. With the rise of physiological psychology, the question was no longer between free will and theological determinism, or predestination, but between free will and physical determinism, or automatism. In accordance with its parallelistic tendencies, modern psychology (disciples of Wundt) aims to be noncommittal on the question, the *will* being interpreted subjectively, often as a kind of feeling accompanying the activities of motor nerves. In general, in the modern view, the *will* is the mental power or function of acting with conscious design. In its broadest sense, it is equivalent to conation (in which Hamilton distinguished desire from volition). In a narrower sense, it is the mental experience involved in one's own unconstrained activity, especially in bringing to pass a desired end. "Much confusion in theology has arisen from losing sight of the true meaning of the expression 'God's grace,' which properly understood does not efface man's freedom, but, on the contrary, gives freedom or self-activity. 'Free *will*' is therefore the first gift of grace; it creates individuality and freedom from nature, and hence independence and spontaneity. To yield to nature is to reject or oppose grace and resign one's freedom or self-activity. To lose sight of this meaning of grace is to lose sight of the meaning of moral responsibility. Again, to deny freedom on the ground that the will is governed by the strongest motive is to forget that a motive is a product of the intellect, produced by abstracting or thinking away the real and setting up in its place an ideal more desirable. Hence both the volition and the motive itself are the creation of the ego and neither is an external necessity. The ideal which is the essence of the motive does not exist as a real thing until the will realizes it. To say a motive constrains the will is to say that something acts before it exists." *W. T. Harris.*

Appetite is the *will's* solicitor, and the *will* is appetite's controller: what we covet according to the one, by the other we often reject. *Hooker.*

The *will* is plainly that by which the mind chooses anything. *J. Edwards.*

St. Augustine attaches special importance to the idea of *will*. . . . It is the *will* that moves the intellect to action, and it is the element of *will* in the act of faith that makes faith meritorious. Free *will* is the proximate cause of moral evil. *Wm. Turner.*

The proposition that the *will* is free is commonly understood, alike by those who assert and those who deny it, to mean that man has, at least within certain limits, the power of self-determination, of yielding to or resisting motives, — those which arise within him as well as those which plainly have their origin without him, — and of modifying his own character in some degree. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

6. A metaphysical reality supposed to resemble, more or less, the human experience of willing. See VOLUNTARISM.

By "*will*" he [Paulsen] does not mean "rational desire," which is its proper meaning, but inapplicable to nature; nor unconscious irrational *will*, which is Schopenhauer's forced meaning; nor unconscious intelligent *will*, which is Hartmann's more correct meaning, though inapplicable to nature. What he does mean by "*will*" is instinct, impulsive feeling, a "will to live," not indeed unconscious, but often subconscious, without idea, without reasoning about ends and means, yet pursuing ends — in short, what he calls, after K. E. von Baer, *Zielstrebigkeit*. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

7. *Law.* The legal declaration of a person's mind as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; the written instrument, legally executed, by which a man makes disposition of his estate, to take effect after his death. The term *testament*, originally a Roman and Civil law term, is often now used as synonymous with *will*. In English law the *will* developed from the early post-obit gift, and for a time (about the 12th century) was limited (except in case of burgage tenements) to disposition of chattels (which, in the absence of a will, fell into the hands of the church to administer for the good of the dead man's soul), not primarily to transmit the inheritance, but to provide for the welfare of his soul and for his burial. A will or testament may be *nuncupative* (oral) or *written* (see TESTAMENT, 2). Orig. an oral will might consist of any authenticated declaration by the deceased on his deathbed of his wish as to the disposition of his goods, but now such a will is valid in English law only under exceptional conditions (see NUNCUPATIVE WILL **b**), a written will duly authenticated by witnesses and sealed being in general the only valid form. In England the restriction on the disposition of land by will was temporarily obviated by creating a use, and was largely removed by the Statute of Wills (32 Hen. VIII.) and later by abolition of feudal tenures (by 12 Ch. II.). In the United States in general any form of property may be disposed of by will.
8. *Scots Law.* That part of a summons or other signet letter expressing its will or command, beginning "Our will is."

Syn. — WILL, VOLITION are sometimes interchangeable. But in ordinary usage (for technical distinctions see defs.) WILL commonly denotes the power or faculty of willing or choosing, VOLITION, the exercise of that power, or the act; as, "that iron *will*" (*Tennyson*); "Attention is the first and fundamental thing in *volition*" (*W. James*).

with a will, with willingness and zeal; with all one's heart or strength; earnestly; heartily.

will (wĭl), *v. t.*; WILLED (wĭld); WILL′ING. Indic. present I *will*, thou *willest*, he *wills* or *willeth*; we, ye, they *will*. [Cf. AS. *willian.* See WILL, *n.*] **1.** To wish or long for; to desire. *Archaic.*

'T is a withered pear: *will* you anything with it? *Shak.*

2. To enjoin or command; to direct; order. *Obs.*

They *willed* me say so, madam. *Shak.*

3. To form a distinct volition of; to determine by an act of choice; hence, to ordain; decree.

Two things he [God] *willeth*, that we should be good, and that we should be happy. *Barrow.*

4. To influence by one's will, as through hypnotism; as, he *willed* her to raise her arm.
5. To give or direct the disposal of by will or testament; to bequeath; devise; as, to *will* one's estate to a son; also, to order or direct by testament; as, he *willed* that his estate should be divided among his children.

will, *v. i.* To exercise volition; to choose; decide; determine; decree.

At Winchester he lies, so himself *willed*. *Robert of Brunne.*

will, *v. t. & auxiliary*; *pres., & sing.*, 1st & 3d pers. WILL, 2d WILT, *pl.* WILL; *pret.* WOULD; *p. p.* (*Obs.*) WOLD, WOULD. Infinitive and imperative lacking. [ME. *willen*, pret. *wolde*; AS. *willan*, pres. ind., 1st pers. *wille*, 2d pers. *wilt*, 3d pers. *wil(l)e*, pret. *wolde*; akin to OS. *willian*, OFries. *willa*, D. *willen*, G. *wollen*, OHG. *wollan*, *wellan*, Icel. & Sw. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*, Goth. *wiljan*, OSlav. *voliti*, L. *velle* to wish, *volo* I wish; cf. Skr. *vṛ* to choose, to prefer. The pres. ind. in E. & AS. is orig. a pret. optative. Cf. VOLUNTARY, WELCOME, WELL, *adv.*] **1.** As *v. t.*: Wish; desire; incline to have; — now chiefly in the form *would* (which see).

A wife as of herself no thing ne sholde [should]
Wille in effect, but as her husband *wolde* [would]. *Chaucer.*
Caleb said unto her, What *wilt* thou? *Judg.* i. 14.

2. As *auxil.*, followed by the infinitive without *to* (see also WOULD): **a** Am (is, are, etc.) willing or desirous to, or, emphatically, determined to. Hence, simply, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See SHALL, 2. **b** Am (is, are, etc.) accustomed to; have a practice or habit to.

They *will* go to Sunday schools, through storms their brothers are afraid of. . . . They *will* stand behind a table at a fair all day. *O. W. Holmes.*

☞ Sometimes, esp. in dialect, *will* and its verb are used with the force merely of the simple verb; as in, I 'm thinking this *will* be [is] your birthday.

Syn. — WILL, SHALL are often confused by careless speakers and writers. In the first person, SHALL alone denotes simple futurity; WILL implies willingness, consent, promise, or determination. In the second and third persons, WILL alone (except in questions in the second person, where *shall* is the proper auxiliary) denotes simple futurity, and SHALL implies command, threat, promise, or determination. But in subordinate clauses *shall* is the proper auxiliary for simple futurity in all three persons, when the subject is the same as that of the principal verb. See MAY, OUGHT.

will (wĭl), *v. i.* To be willing; to be inclined or disposed; to be pleased; to wish; desire.

And behold, there came a leper and worshiped him, saying, Lord, if thou *wilt*, thou canst make me clean. And Jesus . . . touched him, saying, I *will*; be thou clean. *Matt.* viii. 2, 3.

☞ This word has been confused with *will*, v. i., to choose, which, unlike this, is entirely of the weak conjugation.

will I, nill I, *or* **will ye, nill ye,** *or* **will he, nill he** [see NILL, *v. t.*], whether I, you, or he will it or not; hence, without choice; compulsorily; — sometimes corrupted into *willy-nilly*. "If I must take service *willy-nilly*." *J. H. Newman.* "Land for all who would till it, and reading and writing *will ye, nill ye*." *Lowell.*

Wil′lans's line (wĭl′ăn-zĭz). [After P. W. *Willans*, Eng. steam-engine expert.] *Steam Engines.* A curve, plotted from Cartesian coördinates, having as ordinates the total steam consumed by an engine per hour and as abscissæ the corresponding horse powers (indicated, brake, or electric). When the horse power is varied by altering the initial steam pressure without changing the cut-off, this curve is sensibly a straight line passing above the origin. The equation to this straight line is called **Willans's law**.

willed (wĭld), *a.* Having a will; — chiefly in composition.

wil′lem-ite (wĭl′ĕm-īt), *n.* [After *Willem* I., king of the Netherlands.] *Min.* Native zinc orthosilicate, Zn_2SiO_4, occurring in hexagonal prisms and also in massive or granular forms, and varying in color from white or greenish yellow to green, reddish, and brown. In the variety *troostite*, occurring in large reddish crystals, the zinc is partly replaced by manganese. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 3.89-4.18.

Willes′den proc′ess (wĭlz′dĕn). [From *Willesden*, suburb of London, the orig. place of manufacture.] A process of waterproofing paper, canvas, rope, or other cellulose material, by passing it through Schweitzer's reagent and drying, whereby it is converted on the surface into a green, varnishlike substance. The product is known as **Willesden paper**, **Willesden canvas**, etc.

wil′let (wĭl′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Imitative.] A large shore bird (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) of central North America. Its summer plumage is barred and mottled with blackish patches. In winter the upper parts are plain brownish gray, the breast pale gray, and the belly white. Its loud whistle resembles the syllables *pilly-will-willet*, whence its name.

Willet.

will′ful, wil′ful (wĭl′fo͝ol), *a.* [*will* + *full.*] **1.** Willing; disposed or ready; also, wishful; desirous. *Obs.*
2. Self-determined; voluntary; intentional; as, *willful* murder.

In *willful* poverty. *Chaucer.*

3. Governed by will without yielding to reason; obstinate; perverse; stubborn; as, a *willful* man or horse.

Syn. — See WAYWARD.

— **will′ful-ly, wil′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **will′ful-ness, wil′ful-ness**, *n.*

will′ing, *a.* [From WILL, *v. t.*] **1.** Inclined or favorably disposed in mind; desirous; ready; as, *willing* to go.

Felix, *willing* to show the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound. *Acts* xxiv. 27.

2. Ready to act; prompt to do, give, grant, etc.; not slow, lazy, or reluctant; as, a *willing* horse, crew.
3. Accepted, done, given, etc., of choice, or without reluctance; voluntary; as, a *willing* sacrifice, gift.

[They] are held, with his melodious harmony,
In *willing* chains and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

— **will′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **will′ing-ness**, *n.*

will′ing-heart′ed, *a.* Heartily willing or disposed.

Wild′fire′, Madge (măj wīld′fīr′). In Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," a nickname of Margaret Murdochson, an insane gypsy girl.
wild′-fowl′er, *n.* One who hunts wild fowl. — **wild′-fowl′ing**, *a.*
wild′-gin′ger oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
wildhede, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Wildness. *Obs.*
wild honey. Honey made by wild bees.
wild′ish, *a.* Somewhat wild. — **wild′ish-ness**, *n.*
wild′ly, *a.* Wild. *Obs.*
wild′ly, *adv.* of WILD. See -LY.
wild′ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being wild, in any sense. **2.** A wild, or waste, place. *Obs.*
wild′ren, *a.* [Cf. WILDERNESS.] Wild. *Obs.*
wild′ship, *n.* Wildness. *Obs.*
wild′some (wīld′sŭm), *a.* Solitary; dreary. *Obs.*
wild′-wil′liams (wīld′wĭl′yămz), *n.* The ragged robin. *Dial. Eng.*
wild′wind′, *n.* A hurricane. *Obs.*
wile (wīl). Scot. var. of WILD.
wile. † VILE; WILD, a weald; WHILE; WILL, *n.*
wile (wīl). Scot. var. of WALE, choice, choose.
wile′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
wilen. wiles. † WHILES. WHILOM.
wil′ful, wil′ful-ly, wil′ful-ness. Vars. of WILLFUL, etc.
wilfulhed, *n.* Willfulness. *Obs.*
wil′ful-ling, *n.* Willful action. *Obs.*
wilghe. † WILLOW.
wilhede, *n.* [Cf. ME. *wille* desirable, agreeable, AS. *selfwille* voluntary, E. WILL, *n.*; -HEAD.] Will. *Obs.*
Wil′hel-mi′na (wĭl′hĕl-mē′nȧ), *n.* [G. *Wilhelmine*, fr. *Wilhelm* William. See WILLIAM.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Guillelmine* (gē′yĕl′mēn′), *Guillemette* (-yĕ-mĕt′), *Wilhelmine* (vē′lĕl′mēn′); It. *Guglielma* (go͞ol-yĕl′mä); Sp. *Guillelmina* (gēl′yĕl-mē′nä; 194); G. *Wilhelmine* (vĭl′hĕl-mē′nĕ). — Dim. *Wil′mett*, *Wil′mot*, *Mina* (mē′nȧ), *Minella* (mĭ-nĕl′ȧ).
williecoat. † WYLIECOAT.
wi′li-ly (wī′lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WILY.
wi′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wilk. † WHELK, *n.*, *Zoöl.*
wilk (wĭlk). Dial. Eng. of WELK, *v.*
wilke. † WHILK.
wilke. Obs. pret. of WALK.
Wil′kins, Peter (wĭl′kĭnz). The hero of Robert Paltock's novel "The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins," published in 1751. He is a mariner, who is shipwrecked on a land frequented by a peculiar winged race of beings, the men being called "glums," and the women "gawries." He marries a gawry.
wilkume. † WELCOME.
will. † WELL, WILD.
will, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *villa* to bewilder, *villr* bewildered, E. WILDER, *v.*] To wander; to be lost; to go astray. *Obs. or Scot.*
will (wĭl), *a. & adv.* Astray; bewildered; at a loss. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wil′la-loo′ (wĭl′ȧ-lo͞o′), *n.* Outcry; commotion. *Scot.*
will′a-wa (wĭl′ȧ-wä; wŭl′-). Scot. form of WELLAWAY.
wil′la-wins (wĭl′ȧ-wĭnz; wŭl′ȧ-wŭnz), *interj.* Expressing sorrow or pity. *Obs. Scot.*
willd, wild. Willed. *Ref. Sp.*
wille. † WHILE.
willedness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
willefulli. † WEALFULLY.
wil′eliche, *adv.* [Cf. WILL, *n.*; -LY.] Voluntarily. *Obs.*
wil′′er, *n.* One who wills.
will′er-dom, *n.* Willfulness. *Obs.*
wil′l′ern (wĭl′ẽrn), *a.* Willful; peevish. *Obs.*
willes, *adv.* Willingly; gladly. *Obs.*
willesful, *a.* Willful; desirous. *Obs.*
wil′ley (wĭl′ĭ), *v. t.* To willow, as cotton, etc.
wil′lev-er, *n.* A willower.
wil′′ful, *n.* A voluntary or willful act. *Dial. Eng.*
will-gill. Var. of WILL-JILL.
Wil′liam (wĭl′yăm), *n.* [OF. *Willame*, *Willaume*, a dial. form of *Guillaume*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Wilhelm*, OHG. *Willehelm*, *Willihelm*, and OHG. *willo*, *willjo*, will (akin to E. *will*, n.), G. *wille*, and G. *helm* helmet.] Lit., resolute helmet, or helmet of resolution; defense; protector; — masc. prop. name. L. *Gulielmus* (gwĭl′ĭ-ĕl′mŭs), or *Gulielmus* (gū′lĭ-ĕl′mŭs); F. *Guillaume* (gē′yōm′); It. *Guglielmo* (go͞ol-yĕl′mō); Sp. *Guillermo* (gēl-yĕr′mō; 195); Pg. *Guilherme* (gēl-yĕr′mā); G. *Wilhelm* (vĭl′hĕlm). — Dim. *Will*, *Willy*, *Bill*, *Billy* (*Wil′kin*, obs.). — Fem. *Wilhelmina*. — **Wil′liam of Cloudes′ly** (kloudz′lĭ), a famous archer and outlaw of an old English ballad who cleaves a hazel rod at twenty score paces and an apple on his son's head. Cf. TELL, WILLIAM.
Wil′liams, Caleb (wĭl′yămz). See FALKLAND, 2.
Williams′ Bonchrétien. See BARTLETT.
wil′liams-ite (-īt), *n.* *Min.* A green variety of serpentine, used for decorative purposes.
Wil′liam-son's blue (wĭl′yăm-sŭnz). See PRUSSIAN BLUE.
williche. † VILELY.
williche, *adv.* Voluntarily. *Obs.*
willie-beguily. † WILY-BEGUILY.
wil′lie fish′er (wĭl′ĭ; *Scot. also* wŭl′ĭ). The common tern. *Scot.*
wil′lie gow′ (go͞o′). The herring gull. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
wil′lie hawk′ie (hôk′ĭ). Little grebe. *Ireland.*
wil′lie muf′tie (mŭf′tĭ). The willow warbler. *Scot.*
wil′li-er (wĭl′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A willower.
wil′lie wag′tail′. **a** The pied wagtail. *Orkney I.* **b** The wagtail flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*) of Australia.
will′ie-waucht′, will′ie-waught (wĭl′ĭ-wäkt′; -wôкt′; wŭl′ĭ-), *n.* A deep draft, as of ale; — a use arising from an abbreviation or misunderstanding of Burns's "A right guid-willie waught," i. e., a good-will draft, erroneously printed in most editions as "a right guid willie-waught." *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wil′lie wick′et. The common sandpiper. *Local, Eng.*
will′ing, *adv.* Willingly. *Obs.*
will′ing, *n.* Desire; longing. *Rare.*

Wil'lis sys'tem (wĭl'ĭs). [After Prof. Robert *Willis* (1800–75), English mechanician.] *Gearing.* The system of using for the generating circle of cycloidal teeth a circle equal in radius to a pinion having twelve teeth of the given pitch.

wil'li-waw (-ĭ-wô), *n.* A sudden violent gust of cold land air, common along mountainous coasts of high latitudes.

will'-o'-the-wisp' (wĭl'ō-thē-wĭsp'), *n.* **a** Ignis fatuus, lit. or fig. **b** See 4th CHECKER, 2.

wil'low (wĭl'ō), *n.* [ME. *wilowe, wilwe*, AS. *welig*; akin to OD. *wilge*, D. *wilg*, LG. *wilge*. Cf. WILLY a basket.] **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix* (which see). The willows are of much economic importance. The tough pliable shoots of many species are used in basketry, etc. (see OSIER); others yield bark useful for tanning. A few, as the white willow and weeping willow, are ornamental shade trees. Others are shrubs, as the river willow (*S. fluviatilis*). Their wood is also valuable. The willow, esp. the weeping willow, is often used as an emblem of sorrow, desolation, or desertion. Hence, a lover forsaken by, or having lost, the person beloved, is said to **wear the willow**.

Willow (*Salix nigra*). 1 Leaves and Fruiting Ament (⅜); 2 Detached Staminate, and 3 Detached Pistillate, Flower (¼); 4 Staminate Ament.

2. The wood of the willow; hence, *Colloq.*, something made of that wood, as a cricket or baseball bat.
3. Any of several other plants more or less like a willow, as the willow-herbs and in Australia the wilga.

wil'low, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. dial. *woolly* a machine for opening wool, *woolly place* a place where different materials are thrown together and blended, also WILLY, the machine, TWILLY; or cf. WILLOW the tree.] *Textile Manuf.* A machine in which cotton or wool is opened and cleansed by long spikes projecting from a drum or drums revolving in a box studded (internally) with spikes.

wil'low, *v. t.* [See WILLOW a machine.] To open and cleanse, as cotton, flax, or wool, with or as with a willow.

willow borer. **a** Any of several small bronzy longicorn beetles of the genus *Agrilus* that bore in the sapwood of the willow tree, often killing the tree; esp., *A. politus* or *A. anxius*. The latter infests also poplars and birches. **b** The poplar borer (*Saperda calcarata*).

wil'lowed (wĭl'ōd), *a.* Abounding, covered, or overgrown, with willows. "*Willowed* meads." *Collins.*

willow gall. Any of various galls on willow leaves or shoots, esp. the conical scaly pine-cone willow gall, produced by the larva of a small dipterous fly (*Cecidomyia strobiloides*).

Pine-cone Willow Gall. Nat. size.

wil'low-herb', *n.*, *or* **willow herb.** **a** A perennial onagraceous herb (*Chamænerion angustifolium*) with narrow willowlike leaves and showy rose-purple flowers. Called specif. *great willow-herb* and *French willow*. Also, as a book name, any other species of this genus or related *Epilobium*. The great hairy willow-herb is *E. hirsutum*. Called also *gooseberry fool*. **b** The loosestrife **b**.

willow leaf beetle. Any of many leaf beetles that infest willows; esp.: **a** In North America, *Melasoma scripta*, which often defoliates and kills willows and poplars, and cultivated osiers, and *Galeruca decora*, which has similar habits. **b** In Europe, a related beetle (*Phyllodecta vitellinæ*) harmful to willows.

willow moth. Any of numerous moths whose larvæ infest the willow tree; esp., the dagger moths (*Acronycta*, or *Apatella*, *oblinata* and *A. americana*).

willow oak. An oak (*Quercus phellos*) of the eastern United States, with linear, entire leaves. Its light brown wood, soft, but strong and heavy, is sometimes used in construction.

Willow Pattern.

willow pattern. *Pottery.* A design used in decorating china, orig. the blue china of Nanking, introduced in English porcelain by Thomas Turner of Caughley, England, about 1780.

willow sawfly. Any of numerous sawflies that infest the willow; esp.: **a** The large American sawfly (*Cimbex americana*), whose larva is whitish with a black dorsal stripe. **b** The steel-blue sawfly (*Dolerus arvensis*) and the smaller brownish species (*D. bicolor*). **c** The black sawfly (*Nematus ventralis*), whose yellow-spotted blackish larva infests also the wild cherry.

Willow Sawfly (*Cimbex americana*).

willow shoot. **1.** A shoot or branch of a willow. **2.** *Hort.* One of the abnormal slender willowlike shoots produced by peach trees affected with the yellows.

willow slug caterpillar. The spinose larva of a moth (*Euclea delphinii*) that feeds on willow, oak, and pear and other deciduous trees; — called also *oak slug caterpillar*.

willow warbler. Any of certain Old World warblers of the genera *Phylloscopus* and *Acanthopneuste*; esp., *P. trochilus*, a small song bird common in Europe. It is delicate greenish above and white below, and is commonly called *willow wren* in English. **Ken'ni-cott's** (kĕn'ĭ-kŏts) **willow warbler** (*A. borealis*) inhabits northern Alaska.

wil'low-y (wĭl'ō-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with willows. **2.** Resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; graceful.

Will's (wĭlz), *n.* A famous coffee house formerly at the corner of Bow and Russell Streets in London; — so called from the first name of its proprietor. It was much frequented by gamesters, poets, and wits in the time of Queen Anne.

Wil'lug-bæ'ya (wĭl'ŭg-bē'yȧ; wĭl'ŭ-), *n.* [NL., after Francis *Willughby* (1635–72), English naturalist; but the spelling is Necker's original.] *Bot.* A large species of chiefly tropical American herbaceous vines or shrubs, having opposite leaves and variously clustered white or pink heads, each 4-flowered. *W. scandens*, of the eastern United States, is the climbing hempweed.

will'-wor'ship, *n.* Worship merely in accordance with individual or social predilections or usages and not divinely imposed. *Col.* ii. 23. — **will'-wor'ship-er**, *n.*

wil'ly (wĭl'ĭ), *n.* *Textile Manuf.* A willow.

wil'ly, *v. t.*; WIL'LIED (-ĭd); WIL'LY-ING. To willow, as cotton, etc.

Wil'mot Pro-vi'so (wĭl'mŏt). *U. S. Hist.* A proviso, introduced by David Wilmot of Pennsylvania in 1846 as an amendment to a bill in Congress appropriating money for purchasing territory from Mexico, that slavery should be prohibited in that territory. It passed the House, but was rejected by the Senate.

Wil'son's plov'er (wĭl'sŭnz). [After Alexander *Wilson* (1766–1813), American ornithologist.] A ring plover (*Ochthodromus wilsonius*) of the coast of the United States, Central America, and South America.

Wilson's warbler. A small flycatching warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) of eastern and northern North America. It is bright yellow with a black crown.

wilt (wĭlt), *v. i.*; WILT'ED; WILT'ING. [Also *welt*; a modification of *welk*.] **1.** To lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant in a dry day, or when cut; to droop.
2. To grow weak or faint; to languish; flag; as, she *wilted* for shame and grief; hence, *Colloq.*, to lose courage, spirit, or the like; as, to *wilt* before an accuser's gaze.

wilt, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to droop; to make flaccid, as a plant.
2. To cause to languish; to lower in spirit, force, or vigor.

> Despots have *wilted* the human race into sloth and imbecility. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

wilt, *n.*, *or* **wilt disease.** **1.** Any of various fungous diseases of plants marked by wilting; as, the *wilt* of cotton, watermelon, etc., caused by species of *Fusarium* and other fungi.
2. A state of depression, weakness, or faintness.

Wil'ton, *n.*, *or* **Wil'ton car'pet** *or* **rug** (wĭl'tŭn). A kind of carpet or rug woven with loops like the Brussels, but differing from it in having the loops cut, forming an elastic velvet pile; — so called because first made at Wilton, Eng.

Wilt'shire (wĭlt'shĕr; *cf.* -SHIRE), *n.* [From *Wiltshire* County, England.] One of an old English breed of pure white sheep having long spirally curved horns and a long arched head, the parent stock of the Hampshire Down.

wil'y (wĭl'ĭ), *a.*; WIL'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); WIL'I-EST. [From WILE.] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; crafty; artful; subtle.

> This false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind. *South.*

Syn. — See CUNNING.

wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* [ME. *wimbil*; akin to Dan. *vimmel*, OD. *wemelen* to bore. Cf. GIMLET.] **1.** Any of various instruments for boring holes; as: **a** A gimlet. "It is but like the little *wimble*, to let in the greater auger." *Selden.* **b** A kind of brace. **c** An auger for boring in earth; a scoop to clear out a borehole. Cf. SLUDGER **a**.

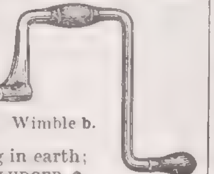
Wimble b.

2. An instrument for twisting ropes or bands, as for tying fagots.

wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *v. t.*; WIM'BLED (-b'ld); WIM'BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To bore or pierce, as with a wimble.
2. To twist with a wimble. See WIMBLE, *n.*, 2.

wim'ple (-p'l), *n.* [ME. *wimpel*, AS. *wimpel*, *winpel*; akin to D. & G. *wimpel* a pennant, streamer, OHG. *wimpal* a veil, Icel. *vimpill*, Dan. & Sw. *vimpel* a pennant, streamer; orig. uncert.; perh. fr. AS. *wind* wind + *pæll* covering, cloak (see PALL a cloth). Cf. GUIMPE.] **1.** A covering of silk, linen, or other material, formerly worn by women over the head and around the neck and chin as an outdoor protection, and still retained in the dress of nuns. *Chaucer.*

Wimple.

2. *Scot.* **a** A fold; plait. **b** A winding turn; a curve; bend, as in a road. **c** A crafty or wily act. *Obs.*
3. A flag or streamer. *Obs.*

wim'ple, *v. t.*; WIM'PLED (-p'ld); WIM'PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To clothe with or as with a wimple; to veil. *Chaucer.*
2. To confuse; hoodwink; deceive. *Obs. or R.*

> This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy. *Shak.*

3. To draw down, or to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil; hence, to cause to appear as if folded or plaited; to cause to ripple or undulate; as, the wind *wimples* the lake.

wim'ple, *v. i.* **1.** To lie in folds; also, to appear as if folded or plaited; to ripple. "*Wimpling* waves." *Longfellow.*

> For with a veil, that *wimpled* everywhere,
> Her head and face was hid. *Spenser.*

2. *Chiefly Scot.* **a** To meander, as a stream. **b** To wriggle.

Wims'hurst, *or* **Wims'hurst's ma-chine'** (wĭmz'hûrst; -hûrsts). [After *Wimshurst*, the inventor.] *Elec.* A self-exciting induction machine for producing static electricity, consisting essentially of two glass disks set close together face to face, revolvable in opposite directions, and having on their outer surfaces sectors of tinfoil each of which is connected, twice during each revolution, with the one diametrically opposite it by a curved metallic rod. Two bifurcated combs collect the electricity.

win (wĭn), *v. i.*; *pret.* WON (wŭn), *Obs.* WAN (wăn); *p. p.* WON; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIN'NING. [ME. *winnen*, AS. *winnan* to strive, labor, fight, endure; akin to OFries. *winna*, OS. *winnan*, D. *winnen* to win, gain, G. *gewinnen*, OHG. *winnan* to strive, struggle, Icel. *vinna* to labor, suffer, win, Dan. *vinde* to win, Sw. *vinna*, Goth. *winnan* to suffer; cf. Skr. *van* to wish, get, gain, conquer; perh. akin to E. WINSOME, WONT, *a.*] **1.** To labor; struggle; endeavor; also, to strive in opposition or contention; to contend; fight; war. *Obs.*
2. To gain the victory in any contest; to be victor; to triumph; prevail.
3. To succeed by effort in reaching a specified place or state (expressed by an adverb or preposition); to succeed in getting; to get; as, to *win* across, away, back, by, down, forward, off, out, over, through, and the like. *Obs.*, *Archaic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

to win in a canter, walk, etc., to win a race so easily as not to be forced to great exertion. *Lit. & Fig. Colloq.* — **to w. of**, to be conqueror over. *Obs. Shak.* — **to w. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To gain favor or influence with. "You have a softness and beneficence *winning on* the hearts of others." *Dryden.* **b** To gain ground on. "The rabble . . . will in time *win upon* power." *Shak.* — **to w. out**, to be successful. *Colloq.* — **to w. to.** **a** To be able to go or get to. **b** To begin to eat; to "fall to." *Scot.* — **to w. up.** **a** To ascend, as a mountain. **b** To mount, as a horse. **c** To arise, as from bed. *Scot.* — **to w. up to**, *or* **with**, to overtake. *Obs. or Dial.*

win, *v. t.* **1.** To get possession of by or as by labor or effort; hence, to get; gain; obtain; secure; as, to *win* praise; to *win* fame or notoriety.
2. Specif., to gain in competition or contest; to obtain by victory; as, to *win* the prize in a game; to *win* money; also, to be successful in (a contest or competition of any kind); to come off victor in; as, to *win* a race or battle; to *win* an election. "This city for to *win*." *Chaucer.*
3. To acquire as a compensation for service done; to earn; as, to *win* a livelihood; to *win* one's daily bread.
4. To effect or achieve by or as by effort; as, to *win* one's way by pluck and perseverance.
5. To come to by toil or effort; to reach; also, *Obs.*, to cause to reach or arrive at; to conduct; lead; bring.

> The stony path began,
> By which the naked peak they *wan*. *Scott.*

6. To persuade; influence; also, to entice; allure. "Nothing . . . could *win* me to believe." *Shak.*
7. To influence so as to gain the favor of; as: **a** To render friendly or favorable to one's cause; as, tears *won* the jury; to *win* over an enemy. **b** To gain the affection of.

> She is a woman: therefore to be *won*. *Shak.*

8. *Obs.*: **a** To save; redeem. **b** To beget; procreate. **c** Perhaps, to rule; govern. **d** To lift or raise (up).

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will'-in-the-wisp', *n.* = WILL-O'-THE-WISP. *Obs.*
will'-jill', *n.* A mannish woman or effeminate man; a hermaphrodite. *Dial. Eng.*
will'less, *a.* Involuntary. *Obs.*
will'ness, *n.* **a** Madness; folly. *Obs.* **b** Dizziness. *Orkney I.*
willo, *n.* A trap for fish. *Obs.*
wil'lock (wĭl'ŭk), *n.* *Local, Eng. & Scot.* **a** The common guillemot. **b** The puffin. **c** The razor-billed auk.
willow beauty. A handsome European geometrid moth (*Boarmia rhomboidaria*).
willow biter. *Local, Brit.* **a** Blue titmouse. **b** Marsh titmouse.
willow cactus. Any cactus of the genus *Rhipsalis*.
willow catfish. A large yellowish unspotted market catfish (*Ictalurus anguilla*) of the lower Mississippi Valley.
willow chafer. The goldsmith beetle; also, any of several allied beetles.
willow cottonwood. The narrow-leaved cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*).
wil'low-er, *n.* [From WILLOW, *v.*] One that willows; specif., a willow (the machine).
willow fly. A greenish European stone fly (*Chloroperla viridis*).
willow garth. A swampy place overgrown with willows. *Dial. Eng.*
willow grouse. See PTARMIGAN.
wil'low-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
willow lark. The sedge warbler. *Local, Eng.*
willow leaves. *Astron.* Small elongated filaments or structures of the sun's photosphere, esp. near sun spots; — also called *rice grains*, *granules*, and *nodules*.
willow louse. Any aphid that infests the willow, as the two large black species *Lachnus dentatus* and *L. salicicola*.
willow myrtle. An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Agonis flexuosa*) with willowlike leaves.
willow ptarmigan. See PTARMIGAN.
willow slug. The larva of a willow sawfly.
willow sparrow. Willow warbler. *Local, Eng.*
wil'low-thorn', *n.* Sea buckthorn.
willow thrush. *Zoöl.* A variety of the veery, or Wilson's thrush.
willow wand. A wand, rod, or shoot of willow; esp., formerly, in Scotland, such a wand peeled and laid across a door to prohibit entrance.
wil'low-weed', *n.* **a** A European loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*). **b** Any of various narrow-leaved species of *Polygonum*. *Dial. Eng.*
wil'low-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A larva of a willow moth or willow sawfly.
wil'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A willow. *Obs.* **b** = WILLOW-WEED.
willow wren. **a** Willow warbler. **b** Chiffchaff.
will'shrift', *n.* Voluntary confession. *Obs.*
will'some, wil'some (wĭl'sŭm), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *villusamr* erroneous, false.] *Obs.* **a** Wild; waste; dreary. **b** Forlorn; wandering. **c** Bewildered.
will'some, wil'some (wĭl'sŭm), *a.* [Cf. AS. *wilsum* willing.] Willful; violent. — **will'some-ly, wil'some-ly**, *adv.* — **will'some-ness, wil'some-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
will'-wil'let, *n.* The willet. [*Local, U. S.*]
will'-with-the-wisp', *n.* = WILL-O'-THE-WISP, ignis fatuus. *Dial. Eng.*
wil'ly, *n.* = WILLOW. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wil'ly, *n.* [AS. *wilige*. Cf. 1st WILLOW.] A large wicker basket. *Dial. Eng.*
will'y (wĭl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Willing; voluntary; also, favorable. *Obs.* **2.** Willful. *Scot.*
will'yard (wĭl'yȧrd; wŭl'-), **will'yart** (-yȧrt). *Scot.* **a** Wild; willful. **b** Bewildered; also, shy.
wil'ly-er (wĭl'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A willower.
wil'ly-ing ma-chine'. = WILLOW (the machine).
wil'ly-muf'ty (wĭl'ĭ-mŭf'tĭ), *n.* The willow warbler. *Local, Eng.*
wil'ly-nil'ly (wĭl'ĭ-nĭl'ĭ). See *will I, nill I*, etc., under 5th WILL.
wil'ly-wag'tail, *n.* The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*
wil'ly-waw. Var. of WILLIWAW.
wil'ly-wick'et (wĭl'ĭ-wĭk'ĭt), *n.* The common sandpiper. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
wil'ly-wil'ly (-wĭl'ĭ), *n.* A violent gale on the northwest coast of Australia.
wiln, wilne, *v. t.* [AS. *wilnian.*] *Obs.* **1.** To wish; will; desire. **2.** To accept or receive gladly.
wiln, *v. i.* To desire. *Obs.*
wilowe. † WILLOW. [*Scot.*]
wilrone, *n.* A wild boar. *Obs.*
wilroun, *a.* Prob., savage; cruel. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*]
wilsfully, *adv.* = WILLFULLY.
wil'some, *a.* [AS. *wilsum.*] Agreeable; pleasant. *Obs.*
Wil'son Act *or* **Bill** (wĭl'sŭn). A customs act or bill framed chiefly by Representative W. L. Wilson and Senator A. P. Gorman, passed by Congress as a Democratic tariff-reduction measure in 1894, and allowed to become a law without the signature of the President. Called also **Wil'son-Gor'man Act** (-gôr'măn).
Wilson Act *or* **Law.** The act of Congress, approved Aug. 8, 1890, regulating the power of a State with respect to original packages of liquors; — so called from Senator James F. Wilson of Iowa, who introduced the bill. See ORIGINAL PACKAGE.
Wilson process. See ARMOR, *n.*, 5.
Wilson's blackcap. [After Alexander *Wilson* (1766–1813), American ornithologist.] Wilson's warbler.
Wilson's petrel. See PETREL.
Wilson's phalarope. See PHALAROPE.
Wilson's snipe. An American snipe (*Gallinago delicata*). See SNIPE, *n.*, 1 **a**.
Wilson's thrush. The veery.
wil'spell, *n.* [AS.] Good news. *Obs.*
wilt. † QUILT.
wilt (wĭlt), *2d pers. sing.* of WILL.
wilt'er (wĭl'tẽr), *v. i.* To wilt; wither. *Dial. Eng.*
wilwe. † WILLOW.
wil-willand, *n.* = WELL-WISHER. *Obs.*
wil'y, *adv.* Wilily; cunningly. [*Obs.*]
wil'yard, wil'yart. Vars. of WILLYARD, WILLYART. *Scot.*
wily-beguily, *n.* Deception or injury reacting on one's self. *Obs.* — **wily-beguiled**, *a.* *Obs.*
wilycoat. Var. of WYLIECOAT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wil-yeove, *a.* [Cf. WELCOME: GIVE, p. p. *given*, AS. *giefen.*] Given willingly. *Obs.*
wim (wĭm), *v. t. & i.* To winnow (grain). *Dial. Eng.*
wim'ber-ry (wĭm'bĕr-ĭ). Var. of WHINBERRY.
wimbil. † WIMBLE.
wim'bl. Wimble. *Ref. Sp.*
wim'ble, *v. i.* To winnow grain. *Dial. Eng.*
wim'ble (wĭm'b'l; -'l), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *vimmel*kantig giddy, whimsical, Sw. dial. *vimmla* to be giddy or skittish, and E. *whim.*] Active. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Wim'ble, Will (wĭm'b'l). A noted character in the "Spectator," disting. for his delightful simplicity and good-humored officiousness. "Bred to no business and born to no estate," his "busy hands were wholly employed in trifles," as making flies, angle rods, nets, etc.
wim'brel (-brĕl). Var. of WHIMBREL.
wime (wēm). Scot. var. of WAME, belly.
wim'en. Women. *Ref. Sp.*
wimlunge, *n.* = WIMPLE. *Obs.*
wimman. † WOMAN.
wimpel. † WIMPLE.
wim'p'e-less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*
wim'pler, *n.* One that wimples, or waves; specif., a tress or lock of hair. *Obs. Scot.*
wim'wam (wĭm'wăm). Dial. Eng. var. of WHIMWHAM.
win. † WINE.
win (wĭn). Dial. Eng. var. of WHIN, furze.
win (wĭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WIND.
win, *v. i.* = WON, dwell, live. [*Obs.*]
win (wĭn), *v. t.* [Cf. WIND moving air.] To dry, as hay, esp. by

9. a *Mining.* To obtain, as ore or coal, by mining; hence, also, to prepare, as a vein or bed, by shafts, gangways, levels, etc., for the operation of regular winning. b *Metal.* To recover (metal, etc.) from ore.
Syn. — Gain, get, procure, earn. See OBTAIN.
to win, *or* **achieve, a check,** to inflict a reverse or a defeat on a foe in a contest. *Obs. or R.* — **to w. one's spurs,** to gain knighthood by or as by some act of bravery; hence, to gain recognition and reward. — **to w. the day,** to gain the victory; to be successful. *S. Butler.* — **to w. the exchange.** *Chess.* See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 1 **d**.

wince (wĭns), *v. i.;* WINCED (wĭnst); WINC′ING (wĭn′sĭng). [ME. *wincen* (also *winchen, wenchen*), apparently fr. (assumed) OF. *wencir* (or *wenchir*), var. of OF. *guencir, guenchir* (cf. also *guenchier, guencier*), to give way, turn aside, fr. OHG. *wankjan, wenken,* to give way, to waver, fr. *winkan* to turn aside, to nod, akin to E. *wink.* See WINK.] **1.** To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; to flinch.
I will not stir, nor *wince,* nor speak a word. *Shak.*
2. To kick or start, as a restive or impatient horse. *Obs.*
Paul . . . *wynside* agen the pricke. *Wycliffe*
Syn. — See SHRINK.

wince, *v. t.* To throw by wincing, or kicking or plunging. *R.*

wince, *n.* Act or fact of wincing.

wince, *n.* [See WINCH an instrument.] *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* A reel used in dyeing, steeping, or washing cloth; a winch. It is placed over the division wall between two wince pits so as to allow the cloth to descend into either.

wince, *v. t.* To treat (cloth) in a wince pit.

wince pit *or* **pot.** A tank or a pit where cloth in the process of dyeing or manufacture is washed, dipped in a mordant, or the like.

winch (wĭnch; 140), *n.* [ME. *winche,* AS. *wince* a winch, a reel. Cf. WINK.] **1.** A crank with a handle, for giving motion to a machine, a grindstone, etc.
2. Any of various machines or instruments to turn or strain something more or less forcibly; as: **a** A powerful machine having one or more barrels or drums on which to coil a rope, etc., for hauling or hoisting; a more or less elaborate form of windlass. **b** A screw vise. *Local, Eng.* **c** A reel for a fishing rod. **d** *Weaving.* A divided roller for warps. *Eng.* **e** A wince.

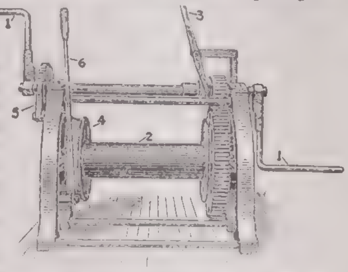

Winch, 2 a. 1, 1 Cranks; 2 Winding Drum; 3 Lever for disengaging Pinion; 4 Band Brake operated by Lever 6; 5 Pawl to prevent unwinding.

Win′ches-ter ri′fle, *or* **Win′ches-ter,** *n.* (wĭn′chĕs-tẽr). [After Oliver F. *Winchester* (1810-80), Amer. manufacturer.] A breech-loading rifle with a tubular magazine under the barrel holding five or more cartridges inserted one by one from the rear, the bolt being worked back and forth by a lever beneath. It is a development of the Henry rifle, was introduced about 1866, and is in world-wide use, esp. as a sporting arm. It is now made in various styles, but the above was the first, and is the best-known, type.

wind (wīnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WOUND (wound), rarely WIND′ED (wīn′dĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIND′ING (wīn′dĭng). [ME. *winden,* AS. *windan;* akin to OS. *windan,* D. & G. *winden,* OHG. *wintan,* Icel. & Sw. *vinda,* Dan. *vinde,* Goth. *windan* (in comp.). Cf. WANDER, WEND.] **1.** To turn completely, or repeatedly, esp. about something fixed; to cause to form convolutions about anything; to twist; twine; coil; wreathe; as, to *wind* thread on a spool or into a ball.
Whether to *wind*
The woodbine round this arbor. *Milton.*
2. To make by or as by twisting, plaiting, weaving, or the like; to weave, as a net. *Obs.*
3. To cover, surround, infold, or the like, with something coiled, twisted, or otherwise wrapped around; to entwine; entwist; as, to *wind* a rope with twine.
Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shak.*
4. To turn the course or direction of; to vary or alter at will the course of; hence, to manage; control; govern; regulate. "To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus." *Shak.*
Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure. *Addison.*
5. To effect or accomplish by or as by bending or turning.
The stream *winded* its way among the broken sculpture and moss-grown stones. *Scott.*
6. To introduce sinuously or stealthily; to insinuate.
You have contrived . . . to *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shak.*
7. To get or bring about by trick or artifice. *Obs.*
8. To turn over, or keep in circulation, as money. *Obs.*
9. To wind up; as, to *wind* a watch. See WIND UP **c**, below.
10. To hoist or haul by a rope, etc., pulled by machinery, as coal from a pit or a vessel to her wharf.
to wind a vessel, *Naut.,* to turn it end for end; as, the port side being loaded, the vessel was *winded* to allow loading at the starboard side. — **to w. off,** to unwind; uncoil. — **to w. out,** to extricate. *Obs. Clarendon.* — **to w. up.** **a** To coil into a ball or small compass, as a skein of thread; to coil completely. **b** To bring to a conclusion or settlement; as, *to wind up* one's affairs; *to wind up* an argument. **c** To put in a state of renewed or continued motion, as a clock, a watch, etc., by winding the spring, or that which carries the weight; hence, to prepare for continued movement or action. "Fate seemed *to wind* him *up* for fourscore years." *Dryden.* **d** To make tense or tight; to subject to strain; hence, fig., to arouse; excite. "Thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch." *Atterbury.* **e** To tighten, as the strings of a musical instrument, so as to tune it. **f** To hoist, as water from a well, by or as by a windlass.

wind (wīnd), *v. i.* **1.** To fly; leap; spring; go. *Obs. Layamon.*
Into rest his soul *wond.* *Genesis & Exodus*
2. To wriggle; writhe; twist; squirm. *Obs.*
3. To go or move in a devious or sinuous course; meander, as a stream; also, to double on one's course; as, a hare pursued turns and *winds.*
The lowing herd *winds* slowly o'er the lea *Gray.*
4. To work, make one's way, or gain an end, by sinuous, stealthy, or indirect methods; as, to *wind* into favor.
5. To coil, as about something; to assume a convolved or spiral form; twine; as, vines *wind* round a pole.
6. To come back or again; to return. *Obs.*
7. To warp, as a board.
to wind up, to come to a finish; to conclude; finish. *Colloq.*

wind (wīnd), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wind.*] **1.** Act of winding, or state of being wound; a turn; bend; twist; winding.
2. = WINDING, *n.*, 3.

wind (wĭnd; *poet., rhetorical, or archaic also* wīnd), *n.* [AS. *wind;* akin to OS., OFries., D., & G. *wind,* OHG. *wint,* Dan. & Sw. *vind,* Icel. *vindr,* Goth. *winds,* W. *gwynt,* L. *ventus,* Skr. *vāta* (cf. Gr. ἀήτης a blast, gale, ἀῆναι to breathe hard, to blow, as the wind); orig. a p. pr. from the verb seen in Skr. *vā* to blow, akin to AS. *wāwan,* D. *waaijen,* G. *wehen,* OHG. *wāen, wājen,* Goth. *waian.* Cf. AIR, ASTHMA, VENTAIL, VENTILATE, WINDOW, WINNOW.] **1.** The horizontal natural movement of air; air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity. The vertical or inclined movement of the air is spoken of as a current (not as a *wind*) or as a wind with a vertical component.
2. A direction from which the wind may blow; a point of the compass; esp., one of the cardinal points, which are often called the *four winds.*
Come from the four *winds,* O breath, and breathe upon these slain. *Ezek.* xxxvii 9.
3. Air artificially put in motion by any force or action; as, the *wind* of a cannon ball; the *wind* of a bellows.
The whiff and *wind* of his fell sword. *Shak*
4. Air impregnated with a scent, as of game; hence, scent or (fig.) intimation of something; — used in phrases.
A pack of dogfish had him in the *wind.* *Swift.*
5. Power of respiration; breath.
Is not your voice broken? your *wind* short? *Shak.*
6. *Boxing.* The pit of the stomach, where a blow may paralyze the diaphragm and cause temporary loss of breath or other injury; the mark. *Slang or Cant.*
7. Mere breath or talk; idle words.
8. Breath or air used and modulated or regulated by the vocal organs, as in singing, or by an instrument.
9. Musical wind instruments, collectively.
10. Air or gas generated in the stomach or bowels; flatulence; as, to be troubled with *wind.*
11. *Far.* A disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.
Syn. — WIND, AIR, BREEZE, GUST, FLAW, BLAST, GALE, STORM, TEMPEST. WIND is the general word for air naturally in motion, with whatever degree of velocity; as, "a sound as of a rushing mighty *wind*" (*Acts* ii. 2); "the soft *wind* blowing over meadowy holms" (*Tennyson*). A BREEZE is a relatively light, but fresh, wind; AIR (chiefly poetical in this sense) denotes a gently stirring breeze; as, "The fair *breeze* blew, the white foam flew, the furrow followed free" (*Coleridge*); "the *breeze* murmuring in the musical woods" (*Shelley*); "when sweet *airs* come seaward from heaths starred with broom" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "Bring with thee *airs* from heaven or *blasts* from hell" (*Shak.*). GUST, BLAST, and FLAW denote a sudden and violent rush of wind, usually of short duration; as, "An angry *gust* of wind puffed out his torch" (*Tennyson*); "*blasts* that blow the poplar white, and lash with storm the streaming pane" (*id.*); "like a great sea mark, standing every *flaw*" (*Shak.*). A GALE (often poetical, esp. in the 18th century, for a gentle breeze or "zephyr") is more violent than a *breeze,* more continuous than a *gust, blast,* or *flaw;* as, "At the close of day a stiffer *gale* at east arose" (*Dryden*). A STORM is a violent disturbance of the atmosphere; a TEMPEST is an extremely violent or furious storm; both may be attended by rain, snow, hail, or lightning; as, "the pelting of this pitiless *storm*" (*Shak.*); "an ever-fixed mark that looks on *tempests* and is never shaken" (*id.*). For HURRICANE, TORNADO, and CYCLONE, see defs.
down the wind. **a** See under DOWN, *prep.* **b** Decaying; declining; toward a state of decay. *Obs.* "He went *down the wind* still." *L'Estrange.* — **how the w. blows, lies,** *or* **sits.** **a** The direction whence the wind comes. **b** The state of things in any particular affair; as, straws show *how the wind blows.* — **in the w.,** stirring; moving; afoot. "There is something *in the wind.*" *Shak.* — **in the w.'s eye,** *or* **in the teeth of the w.,** against the wind. — **the w. of the word,** the least hint. *Dial. Eng.* — **to have in the w., to have the w. of,** to be on the scent of. See def. 4, above. — **to sail close to the w.** **a** See under CLOSE, *a.* **b** To manage economically. **c** To approach vulgarity, indecency, indiscretion, or the like, in speech or conduct.

wind (wĭnd), *v. t.;* WIND′ED; WIND′ING. **1.** To expose to the wind; to winnow; ventilate.
2. To perceive or follow by the scent; to scent; as, the hounds *winded* the game.
3. To render scant of wind by violent exertion; to put out of breath. *Dial. or Colloq.*
4. To rest, as a horse, in order to allow the breath to be recovered; to breathe.
5. To make rancid or sour, as butter, bacon, or milk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wind (wĭnd; wīnd), *v. i.* **1.** To pause for breath. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To brag; to boast; vaunt one's self. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To become tainted or sour. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wind (wīnd; wĭnd; 277), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WOUND (wound), rarely WIND′ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIND′ING. [From WIND moving air, but confused in sense and in conjugation with *wind* to turn.] **1.** To blow; to sound by blowing; esp., to sound with prolonged and mutually involved notes. "Hunters who *wound* their horns." *Pennant.*
2. To signal or direct and regulate by blowing a horn. *Rare.*

wind′age (wĭn′dāj), *n.* [From WIND air in motion.] **1.** *Ordnance.* **a** The space between the projectile of a smoothbore gun and the surface of the bore. **b** In a muzzle-loading rifled cannon, the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the projectile cylinder.
2. The disturbance of the air caused by a passing projectile.
3. *Gun.* The influence of the wind in deflecting the course of a projectile; also, the amount of deflection due to wind.
4. *Naut.* The surface exposed by a vessel to the wind.
5. *Mech.* Air friction against a rapidly moving (esp. rotating) object, as a flywheel or the armature of a dynamo.
6. *Med.* A lesion attributed to the compression of air due to passage of a missile near a part of the body.

wind band (wĭnd). *Music.* A band of wind instruments: a military band; also, the wind instruments of an orchestra.

wind′bore′ (wĭnd′bōr′; 201), *n.* The lowermost section of a suction pipe, as for a mine pump.

wind′-bound′, *a.* *Naut.* Prevented from sailing, by a contrary wind. See WEATHER-BOUND.

wind′break′ (-brāk′), *n.* **1.** A clump of trees or shrubs serving to break the force of wind; hence, any protective shelter from the wind, as a fence or the like.
2. *Forestry.* The breaking of trees by wind.

wind′-bro′ken, *a.* Having the power of breathing impaired by the rupture, dilatation, or running together of air cells of the lungs, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two; affected with pulmonary emphysema or with heaves; — said of a horse.

wind chest. A reservoir for supplying air under pressure to the pipes or reeds in an organ. See ORGAN (action), *Illust.*

wind′er (wīn′dẽr), *n.* [From WIND to turn.] One that winds; as: **a** A twining plant or vine. **b** A person who winds yarn or the like for a weaver. **c** An apparatus for winding thread, yarn, etc., on spools, reels, or the like; also, something on which a skein, etc., can be conveniently held for unwinding, or, sometimes, a substitute for a spool on which to wind thread, etc. **d** A key for winding up a spring, as a universal watch key used by watchmakers, or a device for winding up a spring roasting jack. **e** Any of a flight of steps that are not parallel, so that a person turns to one side or the other in ascending or descending.

wind′fall′ (wĭnd′fôl′), *n.* **1.** Anything blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or the tree itself; also, a portion of a forest laid low by a violent wind, etc. "They became a *windfall* upon the sudden." *Bacon.*
2. An unexpected legacy, or other gain.
He had a mighty *windfall* out of doubt. *B. Jonson.*
3. A sudden downrush of air from higher land.

wind′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* [Prob. a translation or paraphrase of the classic name. See ANEMONE.] The anemone.

wind′gall′ (-gôl′), *n.* **1.** *Far.* In horses, a soft tumor or synovial swelling generally found on the fetlock joint; — so called from having formerly been supposed to contain air.
2. = WATER GALL, 2.

wind′galled′ (-gôld′), *a.* Affected with windgall.

wind gap. *Phys. Geog.* A notch in the crest of a mountain ridge; a pass not occupied by a stream; an air gap.

wind gauge *or* **gage.** **1.** Apparatus used, as in connection with target firing, to determine and sometimes record the force and direction of the wind. It comprises an anemometer and a wind vane.
2. *Gun.* A graduated scale on the rear sight of a small-arms rifle whereby the sight may be adjusted to correct the deviation of the bullet due to a wind component perpendicular to the line of fire. The corresponding scale on sights for cannon is called a *deflection scale.*

wind′i-ness (wĭn′dĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being windy.
2. Flatulence.
3. Tendency to generate wind or gas; tendency to cause flatulence; as, the *windiness* of vegetables.
4. Tumor; puffiness; hence, boastfulness; conceit.
The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge. *Brerewood.*

wind′ing (wīn′dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WIND. Hence: *n.* [Cf. AS. *windung* something woven or plaited.] **1.** A turn or turning; a bend; curve; flexure; meander; as, the *windings* of a road or stream.
2. The material, as wire or rope, wound or coiled about anything, or a single round or turn of the material; as, *Elec.,* a series *winding;* a shunt *winding.*

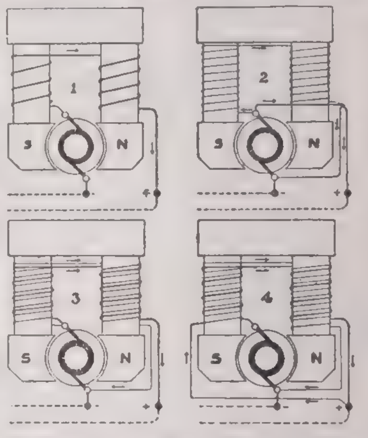

Windings, 2. 1 Series; 2 Shunt; 3 Compound, Short Shunt (which see); 4 Compound, Long Shunt (which see).

exposure; also, to winnow (grain). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
win, *n.* 1. *Obs.* **a** Strife. **b** Labor. **c** Acquisition. 2. *Colloq.* **a** A success. **b** Gain.
winare. A form for *winer,* a seller of wine. *Obs. Scot.*
win′ber-ry. Var. of WHINBERRY.
win′bread′, *n.* A means of livelihood. *Obs. or R.*
winc′er (wĭn′sẽr), *n.* One that winces.
win′cey (wĭn′sĭ), *n.* Linsey-woolsey.
winch (wĭnsh), *n. & v.* = WINCE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
winche. † WENCH.
winchen. † WINCE.
Winchester bushel. [From *Winchester,* Hampshire County, England.] See BUSHEL, 1.
Winchester goose. The bubo or one infected with it. *Obs. Cant.*
Winchester notion. See NOTION, 7.
winch′man, *n.* One who runs a winch.
winc′ing (wĭn′sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WINCE. — **winc′ing-ly,** *adv.*
wincing machine. A wince, or a succession of winces.
win′co-pipe (wĭŋ′kō-pīp). Var. of WINK-A-PEEP. *Obs.*
wind. † WOUND.
wind (wĭnd; wīnd), *n.* The dotterel. *Local, Eng.*
win′das (wĭn′dȧs), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vindāss,* D. *windas.* See WINDLASS.] 1. = WINDLASS, a machine. *Obs.* 2. A winnowing machine. *Scot. Rare.*
wind′bag′, *n.* A bag of wind; one who talks much to little effect. *Slang.*
wind′ball′, *n.* A ball inflated with air.
wind beam. *Arch* A collar beam, considered as a wind brace.
wind′ber-ry (wĭn′bẽr-ĭ). Var. of WHINBERRY.
wind′bib′ber (wĭnd′bĭb′ẽr), **wind′cuff′er** (-kŭf′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. WINDHOVER.] Kestrel. *Local, Eng.*
wind bill. *Com.* Accommodation bill. *Slang, Scot.*
wind box. A receptacle from which a blast of air ("wind") is supplied, as to the tuyères of a cupola or blast furnace.
wind brace. A brace, usually a strut, to strengthen a frame or structure against the wind.
wind′-break′, *v. t.* To put out of wind, or breath; to cause to lose breath. *R.*
wind′-break′er, *n.* = WINDBREAK. *Dial.*
wind′broach′ (wĭnd′brōch′), *n.* *Music.* A hurdy-gurdy (sense 1 **a**); a vielle.
wind catcher. Any device projecting from an interior to intercept wind and divert it inside, as on a vessel.
wind′-chang′ing, *a.* Changeable as the wind. *R.*
wind colic. = INTESTINAL COLIC.
wind cutter. *Music.* The upper lip of the mouth of an organ flue pipe.
wind′-dog′ (wĭnd′-), *n.* = WATER GALL, 2.
wind′drive′, *v. t.* To drive by wind. *Obs.*
wind dropsy. *Med.* **a** Tympanites. **b** Emphysema of the subcutaneous areolar tissue.
wind egg. An imperfect, unimpregnated, or addled egg; one with a soft shell, not calcareous.
windel, *n.* [AS.] A basket. *Obs.*
win′der (wĭn′dẽr; -dẽ). Dial. var. of WINDOW; dial. Eng. form of WINNOW.
win′der (wĭn′dẽr; -dẽ), *v. t.* To wither; fail; to pine away. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wind′er (wīn′dẽr; wĭn′-), *n.* **a** One who winds (a bugle, horn, etc.). **b** A blow that takes away one's breath. *Slang.*
wind′er rod (wīn′dẽr). *Carp.* A rod marked with the widths of winders (stairs) on the walking line or any fixed axis.
windewe. † WINNOW.
wind′fall′ (wĭnd′fôl′), *a.* Windfallen. *Obs.*
wind′fall′en, *a.* Blown down by the wind.
wind′fan′ner, *n.* The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*
wind′-fer′ti-lized, *a.* Anemophilous. — **wind′-fer′ti-li-za′tion,** *n.*
wind′firm′, *a.* Firm enough to withstand strong wind.
wind′fish′ (wĭnd′fĭsh′), *n.* The fallfish (*Semotilus corporalis*).
wind′flaucht′, *a.* [Cf. FLAUGHT a flutter.] Driven with the wind. *Obs. Scot.*
wind furnace. A natural-draft furnace.
wind guard. A chimney cowl.
wind gun (wĭnd). = AIR GUN.
wind hawk. The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*
wind herb. A South European mint (*Phlomis herba-venti*).
wind′hole′, *n.* **a** The windpipe. *Obs.* **b** *Mining.* A shaft for ventilation. *Dial. Eng.*
wind house. A covered shelter for refuge during hurricanes.
wind′hov′er (-hŭv′ẽr), *n.* [From its habit of hovering over one spot.] The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*
wind′i-ly (wĭn′dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WINDY. See -LY.

3. State, quality, or fact of being twisted or warped out of a plane; as, in *winding*; out of *winding*.

winding pendant, *Naut.*, a pendant secured around a masthead into an eye at the lower end of which a winding tackle hooks. — **w. sheet**. **a** A sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped. **b** A sheetlike formation of dropped tallow or wax around a guttered candle, supposed to portend death to the person in whose direction it forms. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **w. strips**, *Mech.*, two equal short straightedges with parallel edges, placed transversely on a surface to test its trueness. If on looking across the two the top edges correspond exactly, the surface is out of winding, i. e., not twisted. Called also **winding sticks**. — **w. tackle**, *Naut.*, a tackle consisting of a fixed triple block and a double or triple movable block hooked to a winding pendant, for hoisting heavy articles in or out of a vessel.

wind′ing (wĭn′dĭng), *n.* [From WIND to blow.] *Naut.* A call on a boatswain's whistle.

wind instrument (wĭnd). *Music.* An instrument sounded by wind, esp. by the breath. Those blown by the breath are classified as **wood-wind instruments** or **wood winds**, as the flute, oboe, bassoon, clarinet, and **brass-wind instruments**, or **brass winds**, as the trumpet, horn, trombone, tuba. The sounds of wind instruments are produced on the principle either of the *flute pipe* or the *reed pipe*. The way in which the air column vibrates or the distances between nodes and loops, and hence the pitch, are changed in various ways, as by the slide of the trombone, the holes of the flute, or the intensity of blast in a trumpet.

wind′jam′mer (wĭnd′jăm′ẽr), *n.* **1**. *Naut.* A sailing vessel or one of its crew; — orig. so called contemptuously by sailors on steam vessels. *Colloq.*

2. An army bugler or trumpeter. *Mil. Slang.*

wind′lass (wĭnd′lȧs; *formerly* wīn′-), *n.* [ME. *windas* (prob. influenced by *windel*, in comp.; see WINDLE), of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *vindās* (cf. also Icel. *vindilāss*, and D. *windas*), fr. *vinda* to wind + *āss* a pole; cf. Goth. *ans* a beam. See WIND to turn.] **1**. Any of various machines for hoisting or hauling. The simplest form consists of a horizontal barrel for the hoisting rope, supported in vertical standards and turned by a crank with a handle (cf. DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS). The windlass used on ships for raising the anchor consisted essentially in its earlier form of a horizontal barrel, drum, or spindle, with whelps, turned by handspikes inserted in radial holes near each end (cf. CAPSTAN). Most large modern ships use a powerful steam winch on the forecastle head. A windlass sometimes used in agriculture has a vertical drum and is operated by a portable steam engine (cf. DIRECT SYSTEM).

2. An apparatus resembling a winch or windlass for bending the bow of an arbalest, or crossbow. *Obs. Shak.*

wind′lass, *v. t. & i.*; -LASSED (-lȧst); -LASS-ING. To hoist or haul with or as with a windlass; to use a windlass.

wind′mill′ (wĭnd′mĭl′; *formerly also* wīn′-, wind′-), *n.* **1**. A mill operated by the wind, usually by the wind acting on oblique vanes or sails which radiate from a horizontal shaft. Cf. PANTANEMONE.

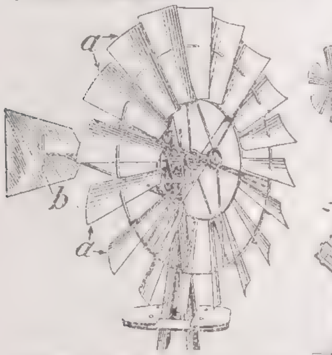

Modern Windmill. *a a* Sails; *b* Vane to bring Windmill into the wind.

An old form of Windmill, with sides cut away to show the Interior.

2. **a** A fanciful scheme or plan. *Now Rare.* **b** An imaginary wrong, evil, or opponent; — esp. in the phrase *to fight windmills*, in allusion to those which Don Quixote took for giants.

windmill grass. Any of several species of *Chloris*; esp., the Australian *Chloris truncata*, having numerous long spikes disposed like the vanes of a windmill.

win′dow (wĭn′dō), *n.* [ME. *windowe*, *windoge*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *vindauga* window, properly, wind eye; akin to Dan. *vindue*. See WIND, *n.*; EYE.] **1**. An opening in the wall of a building for admission of light and air, usually closed by casements or sashes containing transparent material, as glass, and capable of being opened and shut.

2. *Arch.* The shutter, casement, sash with its fittings, or other framework, which closes a window opening.

3. Fig.: **a** An eyelid. *Obs. Shak.* **b** The eye. *Rare or Poet.* "Her two blue *windows*." *Shak.* **c** An opening, or an imaginary opening, like, or suggestive of, a window. "The *windows* of heaven." *Gen.* vii. 2.

Syn. — WINDOW, CASEMENT. As a synonym for WINDOW, CASEMENT (which properly denotes a window sash or frame which opens on hinges) is chiefly elevated or poetical in its associations; as, "Come to the *window*, sweet is the night air" (*M. Arnold*); "magic *casements*, opening on the foam of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn" (*Keats*). See DOOR.

win′dow (wĭn′dō), *v. t.*; WIN′DOWED (-dōd); WIN′DOW-ING. **1**. To furnish with a window or windows; — usually in *p. p.* and in composition; as, a many-*windowed* house.

2. To fill with holes suggestive of windows.

Looped and *windowed* raggedness. *Shak.*

3 To place at or in a window. *Rare.*

Wouldst thou be *windowed* in great Rome? *Shak.*

window back. *Arch.* The inside face of the piece of wall between the window sill and the floor, esp. when ceiled.

window bar. **1**. A bar in a window; as: **a** A wood or metal division between the panes. **b** A bar for fastening a window or a shutter. **c** A bar for preventing egress or ingress through a window.

2. Openwork on the front of a woman's dress. *Obs.*

window frame. The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes or casement.

window glass. Glass, usually of the soda-lime variety, in shapes suitable for windows; esp., cylinder glass.

window oyster. A marine bivalve shell (*Placuna placenta*) native of the East Indies and China. Its valves are very broad, thin, and translucent, and are said to have been used formerly in place of glass.

win′dow-pane′ (wĭn′dō-pān′), *n.* **1**. *Arch.* A pane in a window. See PANE, *n.*, 4 **b**.

2. A thin spotted American turbot (*Lophopsetta maculata*) remarkable for its translucency. It is not valued for food.

Window-pane

window tax. A tax or duty formerly levied in England on all windows, or openings for light, above the number of eight in houses of cities or towns. It was replaced in 1851 by a house duty, based on rental. In France there is still a tax on all openings in a building, as doors and windows; in 1900 it yielded 63 millions of francs.

wind′pipe′ (wĭnd′pīp′; *formerly also* wīn′-, wind′-), *n.* The passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs; the trachea; weasand. See TRACHEA.

wind′-rode′ (wĭnd′rōd′), *a.* *Naut.* Caused to ride with head to the wind, practically unaffected by tide or current; — said of a vessel at anchor with wind and tide approximately opposed, and opposed to *tide-rode*.

wind rose (wĭnd). [Cf. G. *windrose*, D. *windroos*.] **1**. A table of the points of the compass, giving the states of the barometer, etc., connected with prevalent winds.

2. **a** A European poppy (*Papaver argemone*). **b** A purple-flowered papaveraceous plant of southern Europe (*Roemeria hybrida*).

wind′row′ (wĭnd′rō′; wĭn′rō′), *n.* [*wind* + *row*.] **1**. A row of hay raked up to dry before being rolled into cocks; also, any similar row for drying, as of sheaves of grain.

2. The green border of a field, dug up and laid in drying rows, to be used for mending other land. *Obs. Eng.*

3. By extension, a wind-swept line or row, as of dry leaves or dust, of foam, surf, etc.

wind′row′, *v. t.*; WIND′ROWED′ (-rōd′); WIND′ROW′ING. To arrange (as hay, grain sheaves, peat, etc.) in windrows.

wind′row′er (-ẽr), *n.* A curved finger device on the rear of the cutter bar of a mowing machine to windrow the swath.

wind sail (wĭnd). **a** *Naut.* A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey air for ventilation into the lower compartments of a vessel. **b** The sail or vane of a windmill.

wind scale. A systematic arrangement of words or numbers used for expressing and recording the velocity or force of the wind. The following are some of the wind scales that have been used: (1) Beaufort's scale (0-12), defined in 1805 by Admiral Beaufort. (2) The Continental or land scale (0-6), for the use of European observers at stations on land. (3) The Mannheim or old Continental scale (0-4), adopted in 1700 by the Mannheim Association. (4) The "ten" scale (0-10), adopted by the Smithsonian Institution about 1850 and the International Meteorological Congress about 1880. (5) "Nine," "eight," and "seven" scales, used locally, but not generally recommended. (6) The latest United States Weather Bureau "six" scale for use in official forecasts. The relations between these scales are shown approximately in the following table by the equivalent wind velocities in miles per hour:

WIND SCALE

No.	Beaufort	Ten	Eight	Seven	Six	Four	Weather Bureau		No.
	mi.	mi.	mi.	mi.	mi.	mi.		mi.	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	calm	0	0
1	1-2	2	2	2	2	7	light	1-9	1
2	4	7	4	7	11	18	fresh	10-19	2
3	9	11	10	11	18	36	brisk	20-29	3
4	14	18	22	18	36	58	high	30-39	4
5	17	27	34	36	58		gale	40-59	5
6	20	36	50	58	90		hurricane	60-	6
7	24	45	70	90					7
8	30	58	90						8
9	40	76							9
10	67	90							10
11	80								11
12	100								12

wind′-shak′en (wĭnd′shāk′'n), *a.* Shaken by the wind; specif., *Forestry*, affected by wind shake, or anemosis (which see).

wind signal. In general, any signal announcing information concerning winds, and esp. the expected approach of winds whose direction and force are dangerous to shipping or other interests. The wind-signal system of the United States Weather Bureau consists of *storm*, *information*, *hurricane*, *hot wind*, and *inland storm signals* (see these terms).

Wind′sor (wĭn′zẽr), *n.* **1**. A town in Berkshire, England.

Windsor bean, the broad bean. — **W. chair**, a type of wooden chair with rodlike upright members in the back usually surmounted by a shaped piece, introduced in England under Queen Anne. — **W. Knight**, a member of an order of military pensioners, quartered within the precincts of Windsor Castle. — **W. tie**, a kind of broad silk necktie, tied in a double bow, and worn esp. by children.

wind stop (wĭnd). **a** That part of a window frame which covers the joint between the movable sash or casement and the hanging stile. **b** = WEATHER STRIP.

wind′storm (wĭnd′stôrm), *n.* A storm characterized by high wind with little or no precipitation.

wind′-suck′er, *n.* **1**. *Far.* A horse given to wind sucking.

2. The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

wind trunk (wĭnd). In a pipe organ, the duct by which compressed air passes from the bellows to the wind chest. See ORGAN, *Illust.*

wind′-up′ (wīnd′ŭp′), *n.* Act of winding up, or closing; a concluding act or part; the end.

wind′ward (wĭnd′wẽrd; *colloq., chiefly naut.*, wĭn′dẽrd, *cf.* -WARD), *n.* The point or side from which the wind blows; as, to sail to the *windward*; — opposed to *leeward*.

wind′ward, *a.* On the side toward the point from which the wind blows. — **windward ebb**, *Naut.*, an ebbing tide with a wind blowing against it. — **w. flood**, *Naut.*, a tide setting in with a wind blowing out. — **w. tide**, *Naut.*, a tide which sets toward the wind; — opposed to *leeward tide*.

wind′ward, *adv.* Toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows.

wind′way′ (wĭnd′wā′), *n.* A passage for air; specif., *Music*, the narrow slit between the languet and lower lip of a flue pipe, through which the air current is directed against the upper lip. See FLUE PIPE, *Illust.*

wind′y (wĭn′dĭ), *a.*; WIND′I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); WIND′I-EST. [AS. *windig*.] **1**. Consisting of wind; accompanied or characterized by wind.

Blown with the *windy* tempest of my heart. *Shak.*

2. Specif.: **a** Exposed to wind; swept by wind. "The *windy* hill." *M. Arnold.* **b** Next the wind; windward.

It keeps on the *windy* side of care. *Shak.*

c Tempestuous; boisterous; as, *windy* weather.

3. Producing, or tending to produce, wind or gas in the stomach or intestines; also, due to, attended with, or affected by, flatulence; flatulent; as, *windy* food, colic.

4. Fig.: Airy; empty. "*Windy* joy." *Milton.*

5. Given to, or characterized by, vain or empty talk; esp., given to boasting; boastful. *Colloq. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Windy City, Chicago, Ill.; — a nickname.

wine (wīn), *n.* [ME. *win*, AS. *wīn*, fr. L. *vinum* (cf. OS., OFries., & OHG. *wīn*, G. *wein*, D. *wijn*, Goth. *wein*, Icel. *vīn*; all fr. L.); akin to Gr. *οἶνος*, *ϝοῖνος*, and prob. to L. *vitis* vine, *viere* to twist together, and E. *withy*. Cf. VINE, VINEYARD, VINOUS, WITHY.] **1**. Fermented juice of grapes. Wine is essentially a dilute solution of alcohol, to which its stimulating properties are due, together with small quantities of certain ethers and esters, which impart to it the bouquet. The properties of these compounds, in connection with the amounts of sugar, albuminoids, glycerin, carbon dioxide, acid, coloring matter, etc., determine its character. The composition depends upon the grapes used, the climate and soil, and the various details of handling. *Red* wine is made by allowing the juice of dark-colored grapes to ferment in contact with the skins so as to extract their coloring matter; wine made in other ways is yellow or colorless and is termed *white* wine. Wines are further characterized as *dry* or *sweet*, *still* or *sparkling*, *heavy* or *light*, *full* or *thin*, *rough* or *smooth*. In making the strong wines alcohol is added, since the maximum of alcohol produced by fermentation is not much over 13 per cent. Wine is considerably used in pharmacy as a menstruum and, with a qualifying phrase or word indicating the medicinal substance dissolved, the word (cf. VINUM) appears in the names of many solutions; as, *wine* of opium; orange *wine*. The varieties of wine are very many; their names are derived from the variety of grape, place of manufacture, etc. Wherever possible, varieties have been described and classified under certain types. See BORDEAUX, 2; BURGUNDY, 2; CANARY, *n.*, 2; MADEIRA, 2; MALAGA, 2; MUSCATEL, 1; RHINE WINE; SHERRY. Wines not so classified are defined in their Vocabulary places.

2. The fermented, or, loosely, the unfermented, juice of any fruit or plant used as a beverage; as, currant *wine*.

3. The effect of drinking wine in excess; intoxication.

Noah awoke from his *wine*. *Gen.* ix. 24.

4. A social gathering, as at a meal, where wine is served; esp., at English universities, a wine party. *Colloq. or Cant, chiefly Eng.*

wine of opium, *Pharm.*, a solution of opium in aromatized sherry wine, having the same strength as ordinary laudanum; — also called *Sydenham's laudanum*.

wine, *v. t. & i.*; WINED (wīnd); WIN′ING (wīn′ĭng). To supply or treat with wine, or to drink wine; as, dining and *wining* one's friends, or with friends.

wine′ber-ry (wīn′bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. AS. *wīnberie* grape.] **a** The grape. *Obs.* **b** The red currant. *Dial.*

wind′ing-cloth′, *n.* A winding sheet. *Obs.*

wind′ing-ly, *adv.* of WINDING.

windir. † WONDER.

wind′lace. † WINDLASS.

wind′lass (wĭnd′lȧs; wĭn′-), *n.* [Cf. WINDLE a spindle, WANLAS.] A winding and circuitous way; a roundabout course; hence, an artifice; shift. *Obs.*

wind′lass, *v. i.* **a** To take a roundabout course. **b** To work warily or craftily. — *v. t.* To turn about; perplex. *All Obs.*

wind′latch, *n.* A windlass. *Obs.*

win′dle (wĭn′d'l; wĭn′'l), *n.* European redwing. *Local, Eng.*

win′dle, *v. i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To wind yarn. **b** To whirl around; to turn; also, to drift, as snow. **c** To put up hay or straw in bundles.

win′dle, *n.* [ME. *windel* (in comp.). See WIND to turn.] **1**. A kind of reel on which a hank of thread or yarn is placed to be wound on spools, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A windlass; winch. *Dial. Eng.*

3. Drifted snow. *Dial. Eng.*

win′dle, *n.* [AS. *windel*.] A basket; esp., a basket or other vessel for corn, barley, etc.; hence, a locally varying measure. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wind′less, *a.* See -LESS.

windlesse. † WINDLASS.

win′dle-strae′ (wĭn′d'l-strā′; wĭn′'l-), **win′dle-straw′** (-strô′), *n.* [AS. *windelstrēaw*; *windel* a basket + *strēaw* straw.] **1**. A grass or grass stalk used for making ropes or for plaiting; hence, a trifling person or object. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. The common European whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

wind′lift′, *n.* A windlass. *Obs.*

wind′ling, *n.* [*wind* + 1st *-ling*.] A tree, branch, or the like, blown down. *Dial. or R.*

windmill plant. The telegraph plant.

wind′mill′y, *a.* Abounding in windmills. *Rare.*

win′dock (wĭn′dŭk: -ŭk). Var. of WINNOCK, window. *Scot.*

windoge. † WINDOW.

win′dore (wĭn′dōr), *n.* [A corrupt. of *window*; perh. due to confusion with *door*.] A window. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

win′dow (wĭn′dŭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. form of WINNOW.

window bole. = 3d BOLE, *n.*

window box. **a** One of the hollows in the sides of a window frame for the weights which counterbalance a lifting sash. **b** A box on a window sill to hold soil for plants, etc.

window duty. = WINDOW TAX.

window fly. Any dipterous fly of the family *Scenopinidæ*, often found on windows.

window lead (lĕd). = CAME, *n.*

win′dow-less, *a.* See -LESS.

win′dow-let, *n.* See -LET. *R.*

window martin. The European martin (*Chelidon urbica*).

win′dow-peep′er, *n.* An official who counted windows for the window tax. *Obs.*

window sash. = SASH, *n.*, 1.

window seat. A seat built in the recess of a window.

window shade. A shade or blind for a window, usually one hung on a roller.

window shell. The window oyster. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

win′dow-shut′, *n.* A shutter.

window shutter. A shutter or blind to close or darken windows.

window sill. = SILL, *n.*, 1 b.

window stile. A stile of a window frame. See STILE, *n.*, 2.

window stool. *Arch.* = *stool of a window*, under STOOL, *n.*

window swallow. The common European martin.

win′dow-y (wĭn′dō-ĭ), *a.* Having many windows or windowlike openings. *Rare.*

wind′-plant′, *n.* A windflower.

wind′-pol′li-nat′ed, *a.* *Bot.* Anemophilous. — **wind′-pol′li-na′tion**, *n.*

wind poppy (wĭnd). A Californian poppy (*Papaver heterophyllum*) with pinnate leaves and bright red flowers.

wind porch. A vestibule, usually temporary, beyond an outer door to keep out cold air. See STORM DOOR.

wind pump. A pump moved by a windmill.

win′dring (wĭn′drĭng), *a.* Winding or wandering; — perh. a mistaken reading for one or the other of these words. *Obs.*

winds (wĭnz). Var. of WINZE.

wind shake. = ANEMOSIS.

wind′shaked′, *a.* Wind-shaken. *Obs.*

wind′-shock′, *n.* = WINDSHAKE.

wind side. The windward side.

wind slash. = WINDFALL, 1.

wind stack. A stack of straw made by a wind stacker.

wind stacker. An apparatus using an air current generated by a fan to stack straw, etc., from a threshing machine.

wind sucking. = CRIB BITING.

wind′-swift′, *a.* Swift as the wind.

wind′-taut′, *a.* *Naut.* Heeling to the force of the wind. *Rare.*

wind thrush. The European redwing. *Local, Eng.*

wind′-tight′, *a.* Air-tight.

wind vane. A vane used as an anemoscope.

windwe. † WINNOW.

wind wheel. A motor actuated by wind pressure on a wheel; also, *Local, U. S.*, a windmill.

wind′work′, *n.* Labor of breathing. *Obs.*

windy, *a.* Averse. *Obs.*

wine. † VINE; WIN, to dwell.

wine, *n.* [AS.] A friend. *Obs.*

wine acid. Tartaric acid.

wine ape. In the phrase *to drink wine ape*, to become foolishly drunk. *Obs*

wine apple. A large red apple with a rich vinous flavor.

wine bag. A wine skin.

wine′ball′, *n.* Wine stone. See 1st TARTAR, 1.

N O P Q R S T U V W

Eng. **c** The bilberry. *Dial. Eng.* **d** A raspberry (*Rubus phœnicolasius*) of China and Japan, grown both for ornament and for its small red acid fruits, half inclosed in the hairy calyx. **e** In New Zealand: (1) The tutu. (2) The makomako.

wine′bib′ber (wīn′bĭb′ẽr), *n.* One who drinks wine to excess. *Prov.* xxiii. 20. — **wine′bib′ber-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **wine′bib′bing** (-ĭng), *n.* & *a.*

wine′-cask′ bor′er (bōr′ẽr; 201). Any of several ambrosia beetles that infest the wood of wine casks. See AMBROSIA BEETLE, SUGAR-CANE BORER **b**.

wine cellar. A cellar adapted or used for storing wine; also, its contents; loosely, a stock of wines.

wine fly. **a** Any small two-winged fly of the genus *Piophila*, whose larva lives in wine or other fermented liquors. **b** Any fruit fly whose larva lives in wine or wine vats.

wine′glass′ (wīn′glȧs′), *n.* A small glass from which to drink wine, the form often varying with the wine.

wine′glass-ful (-glȧs-fōōl), *n.*; *pl.* -GLASSFULS (-fōōlz). As much as a wineglass will hold, usually reckoned at 2 fluid ounces or 4 tablespoonfuls (59.2 c. c.).

wine measure. A system of measures for wine; specif., an old system (with units smaller than in beer measure) by which wine and spirits were sold. See GALLON, 1.

wine palm. Any palm from the sap of which wine is made; toddy palm. See PALM WINE, MAURITIA.

wine′sap′ (wīn′săp′), *n.* A large deep red winter apple much grown in the western United States.

wine skin. A large bag made of almost the entire skin of an animal, used esp. in the Orient for holding wine.

No man putteth new wine into old *wine skins*. *Mark* ii. 22 (*Rev. Ver.*).

wine′tast′er (wīn′tās′tẽr), *n.* **a** One who tests wine by tasting. **b** A pipette used in sampling wine.

wing (wĭng), *n.* [ME. *winge*, *wenge*; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *vinge*, Icel. *vængr*.] **1.** An organ of aërial flight; one of the movable paired appendages by means of which certain animals, as most birds, bats, and many insects, are able to fly; also, such an appendage, even though rudimentary, if possessed by an animal belonging to a group characterized by the power of flight. Among vertebrates the *wing* is always a modified fore limb, corresponding to the arm of a man, and such organs are possessed only by birds, bats, and pterodactyls. The tegumentary expansions of flying lemurs, flying squirrels, and modern flying lizards, or dragons, are *patagia*, or *parachutes*. In flying fishes the large pectoral fins serve as the means of limited flight. In birds the wing surface is formed chiefly of feathers. In bats and pterodactyls it is a membranous skin stretched between the side of the body and one or more of the greatly elongated digits. See BIRD, 2; 4th BAT, PTERODACTYL. In invertebrates true wings are possessed only by insects, which usually have two pairs. They consist of a double chitinous membrane strengthened by numerous tubular veins, and may have one or both surfaces covered with minute overlapping scales. In mythology, art, etc., wings are ascribed to various beings, as angels, cherubim, gods, or dragons. Wings are often symbolical, as of speed, protecting care, or omnipresence.

2. Any of various winglike structures in other animals, esp. the broad thin anterior lobes of the foot of a pteropod.

3. Of a hare or rabbit, the shoulder when dressed for the table. *Obs. or R.*

4. A human arm. *Scot. & Dial.*

5. Fig., means or instrument of flight; means of travel, progress, or rapid motion.

Fiery expedition be my *wing*. *Shak.*

6. Act or manner of flying; passage by flying; flight.

Light thickens; and the crow
Makes *wing* to the rooky wood. *Shak.*

7. Kind; sort. Cf. FEATHER, *n.*, 5. *Obs.*

8. Something likened to a wing, as in shape or position.

9. Specif.: An appendage or part likened to a wing in shape, appearance, or position, as one, or either of a pair, attached to a side or the sides of something; as: **a** A side or outlying region or district. *Obs.* "Another *wynge* of the world." *Wars of Alexander.* **b** An ala (*Anat.*); as, the *wings* of the nose. **c** Either of the parts of a double door or screen. **d** An ornament worn on the shoulder; a small epaulet, shoulder knot, or projection at the shoulder. *Obs. or R.* **e** In some forms of football, etc., the position of the forwards on either side of the center forward; — called specif. *left wing* or *right wing*, respectively, looking in a direction towards the opponent's goal. Hence, sometimes, a player on one of the wings. **f** The arc-shaped piece on a pair of wing compasses or dividers, which permits the legs to be fixed at a desired angle. **g** A curved mud guard for a vehicle. **h** A projecting side piece of a dashboard or carriage top.

10. Technical uses: **a** *Bot.* (1) Any foliaceous or membranaceous expansion, as that along the sides of certain stems and petioles, of samaras, of some capsules, etc. (2) Either of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower. **b** *Arch.* A part or feature of a building projecting from and subordinate to the main or central part; as, one of the *wings* of a palace. **c** *Naut.* That part of the hold or orlop of a vessel which is nearest the sides. **d** *Fort.* In a hornwork or crownwork, either of the longer sides connecting it with the main work. **e** *Shipbuilding.* A platform, or overhanging portion of the deck, projecting before and abaft the paddle box of a side-wheel steamer, to support the box and protect the wheel. **f** *Mech.* Either or any of two or more finlike projections on a gudgeon (called *wing gudgeon*) or the like to prevent turning in the socket. See GUDGEON, *Illust.* **g** *Civil Engin.* An addition at the end of a dam, but not necessarily in line with it. **h** *Theater.* The chamber or platform at either side of the stage proper; also, one of the side pieces of scenery. **i** *Mil. & Nav.* The right or left division of an army, fleet, or any command. There may be a center and a right and left wing, or the entire body or line may be divided between the wings. A battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry are usually the smallest bodies of troops divided into wings. **j** = WING WALL. **k** = WING RAIL.

11. Anything which agitates the air as a wing does, or which is put in winglike motion by the air, as a fan or vane to winnow grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, etc.

on the wing. **a** Supported by, or flying with, the wings; flying. **b** Moving from one place to another; moving about; traveling. *Colloq.* — **on the wings of the wind**, with the utmost speed. — **under the wing**, *or* **wings, of**, under the care or protection of. — **wing and wing**, *Naut.*, with sails boomed out on either side; — said of a schooner, or her sails, when going nearly or directly before the wind with the foresail on one side and the mainsail on the other.

wing (wĭng), *v. t.*; WINGED (wĭngd); WING′ING. **1.** To furnish with or as with wings; hence, to enable to fly or to move swiftly; to give speed to.

His own feather . .
Winged the shaft that quivered in his heart. *Byron.*

2. To transport by flight; — chiefly used reflexively.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some withered bough. *Shak.*

3. To supply with wings; as, a wide-*winged* house.

The main battle, whose puissance on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse. *Shak.*

4. To effect or achieve by wings or by flying; as, the dove *winged* her way home; to *wing* a flight.

5. To pass through in flight; to traverse with or as with wings; as, an arrow *wings* the sky. *Shelley.*

6. To brush or sweep with or as with a wing. *Dial.*

7. To carve (a bird). *Obs.*

8. To wound in the wing; to disable a wing of; as, to *wing* a bird; also, *Colloq.*, to wound, as with a bullet, without killing; as, the duelist *winged* his adversary.

9. *Naut.* To shift (weights) in a vessel to near the sides, in order to lengthen the period.

wing (wĭng), *v. i.* **1.** To go with or as if with wings; to fly; as, a crow *winging* across a cornfield.

2. To swing one or more of the legs, more commonly the front ones, out from the body; — said of a horse. *Cant.*

winged (wĭngd; *also, esp. in some collocations or rhetorical or poet.*, wĭng′ĕd), *a.* **1.** **a** Furnished with wings; as, the *winged* Victory of Samothrace. **b** Having winglike expansions; as, a broad-*winged* palace.

2. *Bot.* Furnished with foliose appendages; alate.

3. *Her.* Having wings of specified tincture.

4. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds.

The *winged* air darked with plumes. *Milton.*

5. Transported by wings; using wings in flight; as, the *winged* creatures of the air; soaring with or as if with wings; hence: **a** Elevated; lofty; sublime. *Rare.*

How *winged* the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake. *J. S. Harford.*

b Swift; rapid. "Bear this sealed brief with *winged* haste to the lord marshal." *Shak.*

6. Wounded or hurt in the wing; also, *Colloq.*, of persons, wounded; hurt.

winged elm. = WING ELM. — **W. Horse.** *Astron.* = PEGASUS, 2. — **w. pea**, a European fabaceous plant (*Lotus tetragonolobus*) having a 4-winged pod. — **w. petiole**, *Bot.*, a petiole having a lateral wing or foliaceous expansion extending along its length and often decurrent upon the main stem. — **w. pigweed**, a chenopodiaceous plant of the western United States (*Cycloloma atriplicifolium*) having the fruiting calyx horizontally winged.

wing elm. An American elm (*Ulmus alata*) having the twigs and young branches with two prominent thin corky wings or projections. The hard brown wood is sometimes used for tool handles, etc.

wing′fish′ (wĭng′fĭsh′), *n.* A sea robin having large winglike pectoral fins.

wing′-foot′ed, *a.* **1.** Having winged feet; as, *wing-footed* Mercury; hence, swift; fleet.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** Having part or all of the feet adapted for flying. **b** Having the anterior lobes of the foot so modified as to form a pair of winglike swimming organs; — said of the pteropod mollusks. See PTEROPODA, *Illust.*

wing′less, *a.* Without wings; also, having very rudimentary wings, as an apteryx.

wing′let, *n.* A very small wing; also, a bastard wing, or alula.

wing nut. A nut with wings or ears for the thumb and finger to grasp.

wing′-shell′, *n.* **1.** **a** Any of various marine bivalves of the genus *Avicula*, in which the hinge border projects like a wing. **b** Any shell of the genus *Strombus*. **c** Any pteropod shell.

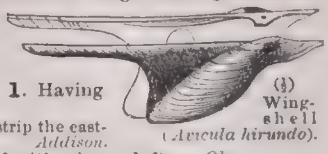

(½) Wing-shell (*Avicula hirundo*).

2. An elytrum.

wing′y (wĭng′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having wings; hence, rapid.

With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind. *Addison.*

2. Soaring with or as if with wings; lofty. *Obs.*

Those *wingy* mysteries in divinity. *Sir T. Browne.*

wink (wĭŋk), *v. i.*; WINKED (wĭŋkt) or, *Rare*, WINKT; WINK′ING. [ME. *winken*, AS. *wincian*; akin to D. *wenken*, G. *winken* to wink, nod, beckon, OHG. *winkan*, Sw. *vinka*, Dan. *vinke*, AS. *wancol* wavering, OHG. *wanchal* wavering, *wankōn* to waver, G. *wanken*, and perh. to E. *weak*; cf. AS. *wincel* a corner. Cf. WINCE, *v. i.*] **1.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; to nictitate; blink.

A baby of some three months old, who *winked*, and turned aside its little face from the too vivid light of day. *Hawthorne.*

2. To shut the eyes; to close the eyelids. *Now Rare.*

And I will *wink*, so shall the day seem night. *Shak.*

3. To avoid seeing or noting, as if by shutting the eyes; to connive at anything; to be tolerant; — usually with *at*.

The times of this ignorance God *winked* at. *Acts* xvii. 30.
Obstinacy cannot be *winked* at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*

4. To nod; sleep; nap. *Obs.*

5. To give a hint or sign by a wink, often of one eye only.

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

6. To gleam or flash fitfully or intermittently; to flicker; twinkle; as, the light *winks*.

Syn. — WINK, BLINK. Lit., to WINK is to close and open the eyelids rapidly; to BLINK is to wink with half-shut eyes, as if dazzled, or weak-eyed, or scarcely awake; as, "Dare not to breathe . . . or e'en *wink*, lest ye wake the monster" (*Shelley*); cf. "the landscape *winking* through the heat" (*Tennyson*); "A snake's small eye *blinks* dull and sly" (*Coleridge*); "He was . . . hauled up . . . *blinking* and tottering . . . into the blessed sun" (*Stevenson*). Fig., *wink* implies connivance or the conveyance of a hint; *blink*, evasion or shirking; as, to *wink* at neglect of duty, to tip the *wink*, to *blink* the issue. See GAZE.

wink, *v. t.* **1.** To cause (the eyes) to wink.

2. To affect or influence in any way by or as if by winking; as, to *wink* back one's tears.

wink, *n.* **1.** Act of winking, esp. with one eye, as in conveying a hint or sign; hence, a hint thus given.

The stockjobber thus from 'Change Alley goes down,
And tips you, the freeman, a *wink*. *Swift.*

2. The time required for a single wink; hence, an instant; a twinkling; as, he was gone in a *wink*.

3. Act of closing the eyelids in or as in sleep; hence, a sleep; nap. *Colloq.*

4. A sparkle; gleam; flash; twinkle.

wink′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that winks; hence: **a** A horse's blinder; a blinker. **b** An eyelash. *Colloq. or Dial.* **c** *Organ Building.* = CONCUSSION BELLOWS.

wink′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of WINK. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that winks.

2. A slumbering; sleep. *Obs.*

winking cartilage, the nictitating membrane when cartilaginous, as in the horse and certain other mammals. — **w. muscle**, the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle around the eye, which by its contraction draws the eyelids together. — **w. owl**, an Australian diurnal owl (*Ninox connivens*).

win′kle (wĭŋ′k'l), *n.* [AS. *wincle* (in comp.). Cf. 1st PERIWINKLE.] **a** Any periwinkle. **b** Any of various large marine spiral gastropods, esp., in the United States, either of two species of *Fulgur* (*F. canaliculata* and *F. carica*). They destroy large numbers of oysters by drilling their shells and rasping away their flesh.

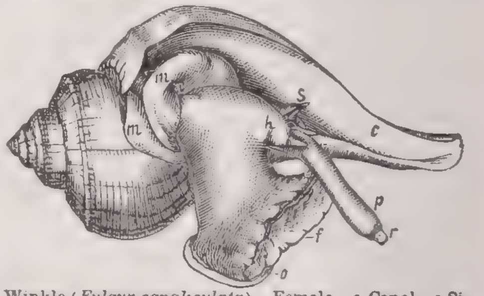

Winkle (*Fulgur canaliculata*). Female. *c* Canal; *s* Siphon; *h* Head; *p* Proboscis; *r* Odontophore; *m m* Mantle; *f* Foot; *o* Operculum

Win′kle, Rip van (rĭp′ văn wĭŋ′k'l). The hero of the story of this name in Irving's "Sketch-Book." He is a good-natured, idle, and somewhat bibulous Dutch settler, with a termagant wife. One day, while hunting in the Catskill Mountains, he fell in with the spirits of Hendrick Hudson and his companions, who were playing ninepins and drinking schnapps without speaking. Rip van Winkle took a drink of their liquor, and fell into a sleep which lasted twenty years. On awaking he returned home to

wine biscuit. A delicate biscuit served with wine.

wine black. A rich black pigment made by charring lees of wine. Cf. FRANKFORT BLACK.

wine blue. Œnocyanin. See ŒNOLIC.

Wine′bren-ne′ri-an (wīn′brĕ-nē′rĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl.* A member of the Church of God. See CHURCH OF GOD **a**.

wine bush. = 1st BUSH, 4.

wine′con′ner, *n.* A wine taster or tester.

wine′draf′, *n.* [See DRAFF.] Lees of wine. *Obs.*

wine fountain. A covered urn or urn-shaped vessel, used in the 18th century, from which wine was drawn through a faucet.

wine gallon. See GALLON, 1.

wine grape. Any grape used in making wine; specif., the European grape *Vitis vinifera*.

winegre. † VINEGAR.

wine grower. One who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine. — **wine growing.**

wine′less, *a.* See -LESS.

wine′man, *n.* A wine maker. *Obs.*

winemay, *n.* [AS. *winemǣg*.] A loving kinsman. *Obs.*

wine press. **1.** A vat for treading out the juice from grapes, as in ancient Palestine.

2. A machine for expressing the juice from grapes for wine.

win′er-y (wīn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *vinerie*.] A wine-making establishment.

wine′sop′, *n.* Sops in wine. *Obs.*

wine stone. = 1st TARTAR, 1.

wine thrush. The European redwing. *Local, Eng.*

wine′tree′, *n.* [AS. *wīntrēow*.] **a** A vine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** Mountain ash. *Local, U. S.*

wine vault. **a** A vault where wine is stored. **b** A place where wine is served.

wine vinegar. See VINEGAR.

winewe, winnewen. † WINNOW.

wine whey. Whey of milk coagulated by the use of wine.

win′ey (wīn′ĭ). Var. of WINY.

wine′yard, *n.* Vineyard. *Obs.*

Win′fred (wĭn′frĕd), *n.* [AS. *Winfrið*; cf. AS. *winnan* to toil, strive, win (see WIN), and *friðu* peace.] Lit., win-peace; — masc. prop. name.

winfree, *v. t.* To set free. *Obs. Scot.*

win′ful, *a.* Winning. *Rare.*

wing bay. See SPECULUM, *n.*, 4.

wing bow (bō). The lesser coverts of the shoulder or bend of a bird's wing when distinctively colored; — said esp. of poultry.

wing case. = ELYTRUM **a**.

wing cell. See CELL, *n.*, 6 c.

wing chair. A style of chair, as in Queen Anne furniture, having sides which project from the back like wings.

wing compass. See COMPASS, *n.*, 8.

wing cover. = ELYTRUM **a**.

wing covert. The coverts of the wing quills. See COVERT, *n.*, 3.

wing′cut′, *n.* *Theater.* See WOODCUT, 2.

wingd. Winged. *Ref. Sp.*

wing dam. A dam extending partly across a stream.

wing deck. = WING, 10 **e**.

wing divider *or* **dividers.** A pair of dividers similar to the wing compass.

winge (wĭnj; wĭnzh), *v. i.* To wince. *Dial. Eng.*

wing′ed-ly, *adv.* of WINGED.

wing gudgeon. See WING, *n.*, 10 **f**.

wing′-hand′ed, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the anterior limbs or hands adapted for flight, as the bats.

wing′-leaved′, wing′-leafed′, *a.* *Bot.* Having pinnate or pinnately divided leaves. *Rare.*

wing′less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wing′man-ship (wĭng′măn-shĭp), *n.* [From WING, in imitation of *horsemanship*.] Power or skill in flying. *Rare.*

wing net. A fishing stake net with side extensions.

wing pad. *Zoöl.* The undeveloped wings of the active pupa of many insects.

wing passage. *Naut.* A passage below the main deck, next to a side.

wing petal. *Bot.* = WING, 10 **a** (2).

wing plow *or* **plough.** A snowplow with side extensions to widen a previously plowed cut.

wing′post′, *n.* Post by carrier pigeons. *Obs.*

wing rail. *Railroads.* A guard rail (see GUARD RAIL **a**); either of the outside lateral rails of a frog (see FROG, *n.*, 3, *Illust.*).

wing screw. = WING NUT.

wing′seed′, *n.* Any of various plants having margined, or winged, seeds, as the hop tree.

wing sheath. = ELYTRUM **b**.

wing shooting. Act or practice of shooting birds on the wing.

wing′-shot′, *a.* **a** Shot in the wing. **b** Shot while flying. — *n.* **a** A shot at a flying bird. **b** One skilled in wing shooting.

wing snail. Any pteropod, esp. one with a shell.

wing stopper. *Naut.* A cable stopper in a wing of a vessel's hold. *Obs. or R.*

wing′-swift′, *a.* **a** Swift on the wing. **b** As swift as if winged.

wing tract. The tract bearing the wing feathers, including the primaries, secondaries, and wing coverts. Cf. PTERYLOSIS.

wing transom. *Shipbuilding.* The upper and outer transom of the stern frame.

wing wale. = WING, *n.*, 10 **e**.

wing wall. A subordinate lateral wall, such as a water wing.

wing′-wea′ry, *a.* Weary from flight or traveling. *Poetic.*

Win′i-fred (wĭn′ĭ-frĕd), *n.* [LL. *Winefreda*, *Wenefreda*, fr. a confusion between a Welsh name, *Gwenfrewi*, and an Anglo-Saxon name; cf. AS. *Winefriþ* and *Winfriþ*, names of men. Cf. WINFRED.] Fem. prop. name. Dim. *Win′nie.*

wink, *n.* A periwinkle. *Dial. Eng.*

wink, *n.* [Cf. WINCH.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A handle to turn a crank. **b** A windlass or winch. **c** A machine for twisting straw or hay rope. **d** A well.

wink′-a-peep′, *or* **wink′-and-peep′**, *n.* The scarlet pimpernel. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **win′kel** (vĭŋ′kĕl), *n.* [D., a shop.] A store or shop where all sorts of goods are sold. *So. Afr.* — **win′kel-man**, *n.*

wink′ing-ly, *adv.* of *winking*, p. pr.

Win′kle, Mr. (wĭŋ′k'l). A member of the club in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," represented as a cockney pretender to sporting skill.

win′kle-hawk′, *n.* Also **win′kle-hole′**. [D. *winkel-haak* a carpenter's square.] A rectangular rent in cloth. *Local, U. S.*

wink′less, *a.* See -LESS.

wink′lot (wĭŋk′lŭt), *n.* A young woman. *Scot. Obs.*

winkt. Winked. *Ref. Sp.*

win′ly (wĭn′lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *wynlīce* pleasantly, fr. *wynlīc* pleasing.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** With pleasure; pleasantly; also, readily. *Obs.* **b** Quietly.

win′ly, *a.* [AS. *wynlīc*.] Joyous; pleasant; gracious; cheerful. *Obs.*

winn. Scot. var. of WIN, to win now.

win′na (wĭn′nȧ; wŭn′nȧ). Short for *will not*. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

win′na-ble (wĭn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be won. *Colloq.*

find that his wife was dead, himself forgotten, and his former cronies dead or scattered, while the colonies had become the United States of America. Cf. KLAUS, PETER.

Win'ne-ba'go (wĭn'ē-bā'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS, -GOES (-gōz). An Indian of an important Siouan tribe formerly occupying central Wisconsin, where more than half remain, the rest being gathered upon their reservation in Nebraska.

win'ning (wĭn'ĭng), *vb. n.* of WIN. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of one that wins.
2. That which one wins; esp., the money, etc., won by success in any competition; any profit or gain;—often in *pl.*
Ye seek land and sea for your *winnings*. *Chaucer.*
3. *Coal Mining.* A shaft or pit opening made to win coal; also, a portion of a coal bed ready for mining, or a more or less isolated section of a mine, etc.

win'ning, *p. pr.* of WIN. Hence: *a.* **1**. That wins; esp., successful in competition; being a winner; hence, adapted to win favor; attractive; charming; as, a *winning* address.
2. [From WINNING, *n.*] Of or pert. to, or used for or in, the act of winning.
winning gallery. *Court Tennis.* See GALLERY, 10.— **w. hazard**. *Eng. Billiards.* See HAZARD, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **w. post**, the post, or goal, at the end of a race course.

win'now (wĭn'ō), *v. t.;* WIN'NOWED (-ōd); WIN'NOW-ING. [ME. *windewen*, *winewen*, AS. *windwian;* akin to Goth. *winþjan* (in comp.), *winþi*-skauro a fan, L. *ventilare* to fan, to winnow; cf. L. *vannus* a fan for winnowing, G. *wanne*, OHG. *wanna*. See WIND moving air; cf. FAN, *n.*, VENTILATE.] **1**. To separate, and drive off, the chaff from by means of wind; to fan; as, to *winnow* grain.
He *winnoweth* barley to-night in the threshing floor. *Ruth* iii. 2.
2. To treat in a way likened to winnowing (sense 1); to sift, as for separating falsehood from truth, good from bad, or the like; to analyze and assort.
Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'T is light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*
3. To blow on, as for winnowing (sense 1); hence, to disperse or scatter by or as if by wind; as, the breeze *winnowed* the leaves; hair *winnowed* by the wind.
4. To beat with or as with wings; to make (one's way), or to make a way through, by flying. "Where it [a snipe] *winnows* a random zigzag course." *A. Newton.*
5. To wave, as wings, in flying; to flap. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See SIFT.

win'now, *v. i.* **1**. To separate chaff from grain by fanning.
Winnow not with every wind *Ecclus.* v. 9
2. To move or pass through the air with wings; to fly. *R.*

win'now, *n.* **1**. A device for winnowing.
2. Act of winnowing; also, a motion like, or likened to, that of winnowing.

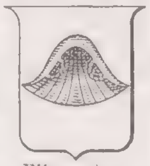
Winnowing Basket. *Her.*

win'now-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that winnows; specif., a winnowing machine.

win'now-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WINNOW.
winnowing basket *or* **fan**, an ancient device for winnowing grain; in *Her.*, a representation of this. — **w. machine**, a winnower or fanning machine.

win'some (wĭn'sŭm), *a.;* WIN'SOM-ER (-sŭm-ẽr); WIN'SOM-EST. [AS. *wynsum*, fr. *wynn* joy; akin to OS. *wunnia*, OHG. *wunna*, *wunni*, G. *wonne*, Goth. *wunan* to rejoice (in un*wunands* sad), AS. *wunian* to dwell, akin to E. *wont*, a., and perh. to E. *win*, v. See WONT, *a.;* 1st -SOME.] **1**. Causing joy or pleasure; agreeable; pleasant; winning; as, a *winsome* voice.
2. Cheerful; merry; gay; light-hearted.
Misled by ill example, and a *winsome* nature. *Jeffrey.*
3. Merciful; gracious. *Obs.*
4. Neat; spruce. *Obs.*
— **win'some-ly**, *adv.* — **win'some-ness**, *n.*

win'ter (wĭn'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *winter;* akin to OFries. & D. *winter*, OS. & OHG. *wintar*, G. *winter*, Dan. & Sw. *vinter*, Icel. *vetr*, Goth. *wintrus;* perh. orig., the snowy time; cf. Old Gallic *vindo-* white (in comp.), OIr. *find* white.] **1**. The season of the year, in any region, in which the noonday sun shines most obliquely; the coldest season of the year; hence, fig., cold weather. North of the equator, winter is popularly taken to include the months of December, January, and February (see SEASON, 1); south of the equator, as in South Africa, South America, etc., these months are summer months. Astronomically, north of the equator, it may be considered to last from the winter solstice, about December 21st, till the vernal equinox, about March 21st.
Barren *winter*, with his wrathful nipping cold. *Shak.*
Winter lingering chills the lap of May. *Goldsmith.*
2. A year as marked by the winter season; as, a man of seventy *winters*. "Of thirty *winter* he was old." *Chaucer.*
3. A period likened to winter, as being marked by dreariness, lack of activity, adversity, or the like; a period of decay, old age, death, or the like.
Life's autumn past, I stand on *winter's* verge. *Wordsworth.*
4. The last load of grain harvested; also, the state of having finished harvesting, or a feast to celebrate it. *Obs. Scot.*
5. The winter yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.*

win'ter (wĭn'tẽr), *v. i.;* WIN'TERED (-tẽrd); WIN'TER-ING. To pass the winter; to hibernate; as, to *winter* in Florida.
Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart thence. *Acts* xxvii. 12.

win'ter, *v. t.* **1**. To keep, feed, or manage, during the winter; as, to *winter* young cattle on straw.
2. To expose to winter weather. *Rare.*

winter aconite. A small Old World ranunculaceous herb (*Cammarum hyemale*) producing its bright yellow flowers often before snow is off the ground. It is often cultivated.

winter annual. *Bot.* A plant which germinates in autumn, lives through the winter, and produces seed and dies in the following season.

winter apple. A late-ripening apple that keeps well in winter.

win'ter-ber'ry (wĭn'tẽr-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of various American species of holly (*Ilex*), esp. *I. verticillata* and *I. lævigata* (called *smooth winterberry*). They have bright red berries persistent through the winter.

winter egg. *Zoöl.* A form of thick-shelled egg of many fresh-water invertebrates. It lives through the winter and hatches in the spring, as disting. from the thin-shelled, rapidly developing, often parthenogenetic, **summer eggs** produced by the same species in spring and summer.

win'ter-green' (wĭn'tẽr-grēn'), *n.* **1**. In Great Britain, any plant of the genus *Pyrola;* esp., *P. minor*, which has small round basal evergreen leaves. In the United States these plants are called *false*, or *English*, *wintergreen*, or more often *shinleaf*.
2. In the United States, a low evergreen ericaceous herb (*Gaultheria procumbens*) with white bell-shaped flowers followed by pleasantly flavored red berries called *checkerberries*, or sometimes erroneously *partridge berries* (which see). The aromatic leaves yield oil of wintergreen, used in flavoring and cooking, for which, as it consists almost entirely of methyl salicylate, oil of birch or the synthetic product is largely substituted.
3. Any of various other species of *Gaultheria*.

win'ter-ground', *v. t.* To cover over in winter, as for protection; as, to *winter-ground* the roots of a plant.

win'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WINTER. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of staying in a place through winter.
2. Provision, as for cattle, for winter feeding, etc.

win'ter-kill' (wĭn'tẽr-kĭl'), *v. t.;* -KILLED' (-kĭld'); -KILL'ING. To kill by the cold, or exposure to winter weather; as, the wheat was *winterkilled*. *U. S.*

win'ter-kill', *v. i.* To die as the result of exposure to the cold of winter; as, the tree *winterkills* easily.

win'ter-ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *winterlīc*.] Like winter; wintry; hence, cheerless; as, *winterly* news. *Rare.*
The air growing more *winterly* in the month of April. *Camden.*

winter melon. A distinct variety (*Cucumis melo inodorus*) of muskmelon notable for its long keeping qualities. It has a green or whitish flesh, usually lacking aroma.

winter midge. Any of various flies that sometimes appear in numbers in winter; esp., *Trichocera hiemalis* of the family Tipulidæ.

winter moth. Any of several species of geometrid moths which come forth in winter, as the European species *Cheimatobia brumata*. These moths have rudimentary mouth organs, and eat no food in the imago state. The female of some of the species is wingless.

Win'ter's bark (wĭn'tẽrz). [So called after Captain John *Winter*, who first brought it to England from the Strait of Magellan in 1579.] The aromatic bark of a South American magnoliaceous tree (*Drimys winteri*). It is tonic and stimulant, and was used by its discoverer to cure scurvy.

winter squash. Any variety of squash which is grown to be kept for winter use, as the Hubbard and winter crookneck squash. See SQUASH.

win'ter-tide' (wĭn'tẽr-tīd'), *n.* Also **win'ter-time'** (-tīm'). [AS. *wintertīd*.] Winter.

winter wheat, **barley**, **oats**, **rye**, etc. Wheat, barley, etc., sown in autumn, and ripening the following summer.

winter wren. A very small wren (*Nannus hiemalis*) of the coniferous forests of the northern United States and Canada, migrating southward. It is dark cinnamon brown barred with black, and closely resembles the common European wren. It is an exquisite singer.

Win'ton dis-ease' (wĭn'tŭn). *Veter.* Cirrhosis of the liver in horses and cattle. Certain investigators are said to have reproduced it by feeding ragwort.

win'try (wĭn'trĭ), *a.* [AS. *wintrig*.] Suitable to winter; resembling winter, or what belongs to winter; hiemal; cold; stormy. — **win'tri-ness** (-trĭ-nĕs), *n.*
Our *wintry* course do thou beguile. *Keble.*

win'y (wīn'ĭ), *a.* **1**. Having the taste or qualities of wine; like wine; vinous; as, grapes of a *winy* taste.
2. Influenced or affected by wine or spirits; drunken. *R.*

winze (wĭnz), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Mining.* A shaft between levels, or any small shaft, for ventilation, exploration, ore chutes, ladderways, use in stoping, etc. See MINE, *Illust.*

wipe (wīp), *v. t.;* WIPED (wīpt); WIP'ING (wīp'ĭng). [ME. *wipen*, AS. *wīpian;* cf. LG. *wiep* a wisp of straw; perh. akin to Goth. *waips* a wreath, crown, *weipan* to crown.] **1**. To rub with or as with something soft for cleaning; to clean or dry by rubbing; as, to *wipe* the hands or face.
I will *wipe* Jerusalem as a man *wipeth* a dish, *wiping* it, and turning it upside down. 2 *Kings* xxi. 13.
2. Hence, to rub or stroke gently. *Obs. or R.*
3. To draw, pass, or the like, for or as for rubbing or cleaning; as, he *wiped* his hand across his forehead; he *wiped* a cloth over the dusty table.
4. To remove by or as by rubbing or cleansing; to rub off; to obliterate; — usually followed by *away*, *off*, or *out*. "To *wipe* out our ingratitude." *Shak.*
Some natural tears they dropped, but *wiped* them soon. *Milton.*
5. To cheat; defraud; trick. *Obs.*
6. *Plumbing.* To form (a joint between pieces of lead piping) by applying semifluid solder and shaping the joint by rubbing with a greased cloth pad or the like.
7. To strike; beat. *Dial. or Slang.*
to wipe one's eye *or* **the eye of one**. **a** To shoot at game that another has aimed at. *Colloq.* **b** To take the conceit out of one. *Slang.* — **to w. out**. **a** To annihilate; exterminate; as, the force was *wiped out* by a cross fire. *Colloq.* **b** To exhaust (a margin); as, a drop in stocks *wiped out* his margin. *Stock Exchange Cant.* — **to w. the hands of**. = TO WASH THE HANDS OF.— **to w. the nose of**. to cheat. *Old Slang.* — **to w. up the ground with**, to defeat utterly. *Slang.*

wipe, *v. i.* To make a motion like that of wiping something, as in striking. *Colloq.*

wipe, *n.* **1**. Act of rubbing, esp. in order to clean.
2. A blow; stroke; hit; swipe. *Dial. or Slang.*
3. A gibe; jeer; a severe sarcasm. *Dial. or Slang.*
4. A handkerchief. *Thieves' Cant or Slang.*
5. Stain; brand. *Obs.* "Slavish *wipe*." *Shak.*
6. *Mach.* A wiper, or cam.

wip'er (wīp'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that wipes.
2. Something used for wiping, as a towel or rag.
3. *Mach.* A projecting tooth, tumbler, eccentric, tappet, or cam, on a rotating or oscillating piece, esp. for raising a stamper, the helve of a trip hammer, or the like, to fall by its own weight; a wipe.
4. *Firearms.* A rod, or an attachment for a rod, to hold a rag for wiping out the bore of the barrel.

wip'ing (wīp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WIPE. — **wiping contact**, an electric contact made by wiping or rubbing one surface on another.

wire (wīr), *n.* [ME. *wir*, AS. *wīr;* akin to Icel. *vīrr*, Dan. *vire*, LG. *wir*, *wire;* cf. OHG. *wiara* fine gold, L. *viriae* armlets, bracelets.] **1**. A thread or slender rod of metal, usually very flexible and circular in cross section. Cf. DRAW, *v. t.*, 9 **b**; WIRE GAUGE.
2. A thread or string. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. A telegraph wire or cable.
4. Hence, the telegraph system; as, to send a message by *wire;* also, a message thus sent; a telegram. *Colloq.*
5. A string of a musical instrument; hence, *Poetical*, a stringed instrument.
6. A metal lash for whipping; the whip. *Obs.* *Shak.*
7. Chiefly in *pl.* The system of wires used to operate the puppets in a puppet show; hence, *Chiefly Political Slang*, the network of hidden influences controlling the action of a person or organization; as, to pull the *wires* for office.
8. One who picks women's pockets. *Thieves' Slang.*
9. A knitting needle. *Scot.*
10. An imaginary line marking the finish of a horse race. *Racing Cant.*
11. Any of a set of cross wires (which see).

wire (wīr), *v. t.;* WIRED (wīrd); WIR'ING (wīr'ĭng). **1**. To provide with wire or to use wire on for any purpose; to furnish, bind, attach, string, set up, mount, etc., with wire; as, to *wire* corks in; to *wire* a skeleton; to *wire* beads; to *wire* a fence; to *wire* a house for electric lights, etc.
2. To send, or send word to, by wire, or telegraph; to telegraph; as, *wire* me the news. *Colloq.*
3. To snare by means of a wire or wires.
4. *Croquet.* To place (a ball) so that the wire of a wicket prevents a successful shot.
5. To coil about or encircle; to wind about. *Rare.*

wire, *v. i.* **1**. To pass like a wire; to flow in a wirelike form, or in a tenuous stream. *Rare.* *P. Fletcher.*
2. To send a telegraphic message; to telegraph. *Colloq.*
to wire away *or* **in**, to apply one's self busily or energetically to anything. *Slang, Eng.*

wire bed, wire mattress. An elastic bed bottom or mattress made of wires interwoven or looped together.

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win'nard (wĭn'ărd), *n.* The European redwing. *Local, Eng.*
winne, **wunne**, *n.* [AS. *wynn*.] Joy; also, profit; prosperity. *Obs.*
winne, *a.* Joyful; also, delightful; goodly. *Obs.*
Win'neck-e's com'et (vĭn'ĕ-kĕz). [After F. A. T. *Winnecke* (1835–97), German astronomer.] See COMET.
win'nel (wĭn''l), *n.* European whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*
win'nel-straw'. Var. of WINDLESTRAW. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
winnen. † WIN.
win'ner (wĭn'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that wins. **2**. = BREADWINNER. *Obs.*
win'ning-ly, *adv.* of WINNING.
win'ning-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
win'ni-nish (wĭn'ĭ-nĭsh), **win'no-nish** (wĭn'ō-nĭsh), *n.* The ouananiche.
win'nle (wĭn''l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WINDLE, a reel.
win'nock (wĭn'ŭk), *n.* A window. *Scot.*
win'nock-bunk'er (-bŭnk'ẽr), *n.* A window seat forming a chest; also, a window hole. *Scot.*
win'no-nish. See WINNINISH.
win'not, **win'nut**. Will not. *Dial. Eng.*
win'now-corb', *n.* A basket for winnowing. Cf. LIKNON.
win'nowd. Winnowed. *R. Sp.*
win'nowed, *p. p.* of WINNOW. — **win'nowed-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
winnow sheet. A cloth used in winnowing. *Obs. or Dial.*
win'nut. See WINNOT.
win'row'. Dial. var. of WINDROW.
wins (wĭns; wŭns), *prep.* Towards. *Scot.*
win'sey. Var. of WINCEY.
Wins'low's fo-ra'men (wĭnz'lōz). = FORAMEN OF WINSLOW.
win'some, *v. i.* To be winsome. *Obs.*
win'ster, *n.* [*win* + *-ster*.] A tradeswoman. *Obs.*
wint (wĭnt). Obs. or Scot. var. of *wound*, p. p. of WIND.
wint (wĭnt). Dial. Eng. var. of WENT, a way.
winter barley, etc. See WINTER WHEAT.
win'ter-beat'en, *a.* Beaten or harassed by winter weather.
winter beer. Schenk beer.
win'ter-bloom', *n.* **a** The witch-hazel. **b** The azalea.
winter bonnet. The European gull (*Larus canus*): — from its dark head in winter plumage. *Local, Eng.*
win'ter-bound', *a.* Bound by winter.
winter bud. *Zoöl.* A statoblast.
winter cherry. **a** Any plant of the genus *Physalis*, esp. *P. alkekengi;* strawberry tomato. **b** Balloon vine.
winter chip bird. American tree sparrow.
win'ter-clad', *a.* Clothed suitably for winter.
winter clover. The partridge berry. *U. S.*
winter cough. *Med.* A form of chronic bronchitis marked by a cough recurring each winter.
winter count. A calendar or year record of the North American Indians with pictographic accounts of events, serving as tribal chronicles.
winter cress. Any of several European yellow-flowered cresses of the genus *Barbarea*, sometimes cultivated for winter salad, esp. *B. præcox*.
win'terd. Wintered. *Ref. Sp.*
winter duck. **a** The pintail **a**. *Local, Eng.* **b** The old squaw. *Local, U. S.*
win'ter-er, *n.* One that winters or is wintered, as an animal taken in charge through a winter.
win'ter-fal'low, *v. t.* To fallow in the winter. *Obs.* — *n.* Ground fallowed in winter.
winter fat. = WHITE SAGE **c**.
winter fever. *Med.* Pneumonia. *Colloq.*
winter flounder. A small edible flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*) of the northeastern United States.
winter flower. Japan allspice.
winter gillyflower. Damewort.
winter grape. Chicken grape.
wintergreen oil. See WINTERGREEN, 2.
winter gull. The common European gull (*Larus canus*). *Local, Eng.*
winter hawk. Red-shouldered hawk. *Local, U. S.*
winter hawthorn. Cape pondweed.
winter heliotrope. A European asteraceous herb (*Petasites fragrans*) with lilac flower heads.
winter hellebore. = WINTER ACONITE.
winterheyne, *v. t.* [Cf. HAIN to inclose for mowing.] To let ground lie without cattle in winter. *Obs.*
win'ter-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
winter itch. See PRAIRIE ITCH.
Winter King, the. Frederick of Bohemia (son-in-law of James I. of England), whose reign lasted only one winter (1619–20).
win'ter-lem'on, *n.* Also **win'ter-mar'vel**. A kind of pear.
win'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
win'ter-love', *n.* Prob., cold or formal love making. *Obs.*
winter mew. The European gull. *Local, Eng.*
winter oil. Oil prepared so as not to solidify in moderately cold weather.
winter pear. Any late-ripening pear that keeps well in winter.
winter pink. The trailing arbutus (*Epigæa repens*). *Local, U.S.*
win'ter-proud', *a.* Prematurely grown or luxuriant; — said of crops. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
winter purslane. **a** A portulacaceous herb (*Montia perfoliata*) of northern regions, sometimes used as a pot herb. **b** The speedwell *Veronica peregrina*.
winter quarters. A winter residence or station; esp., the quarters of troops in winter.
winter radish. One of a race of radishes having compact, firm-fleshed roots which may be kept through much of the winter.
win'ter-rig', *v. t.* [See WINTER; RIDGE.] To fallow or till in winter. *Dial. Eng.*
winter rocket. Yellow rocket.
winter rose. Black hellebore.
winter rye. See WINTER WHEAT.
winter savory. See SAVORY, *n.*, **b**.
win'ter-set'tle, *n.* A seat or homestead for the winter; a winter home. *Obs.*
winter shad. The gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).
winter sheldrake. The American merganser (*Mergus americanus*).
winter sleep. Hibernation.
winter snipe. American dunlin. *Local, U. S.*
winter solstice. See SOLSTICE, 1.
winter spice. Japan allspice.
winter spore. *Bot.* A resting spore. See RESTING SPORE.
winter sucker. A sucker (*Minytrema melanops*) occurring from the Great Lakes to Texas and North Carolina.
winter teal. Green-winged teal. *Local, U. S.*
winter vetch. The hairy vetch.
winter wagtail. A wagtail (*Motacilla melanope*); — called also *gray wagtail*. *Local, Eng.*
win'ter-weed', *n.* The ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederæfolia*), the foliage of which is hardy; also, any of several other plants that survive the winter.
win'ter-wheat' States. See WHEAT STATES.
winter wolfsbane. = WINTER ACONITE.
win'ter-y (wĭn'tẽr-ĭ; -trĭ), *a.* Wintry.
winter yellowlegs. See YELLOWLEGS.
win'tle (wĭn't'l), *n. & v. i.* Stagger; reel; wriggle; roll. *Scot.*
Winton. *Abbr.* Wintoniensis (L., of Winchester).
win'trous (wĭn'trŭs), *a.* Wintry. *Obs.*
Win-tun' (wĭn-tōōn'), *n.* An Indian of a group of Copehan tribes of the Sacramento Valley, California, of low culture.
winze, *n.* A curse. *Obs. Scot.*
wip (wĭp), *n. & v.* Twist; coil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wipe (wīp), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *vipa*, Dan. *vibe*, the lapwing, and E WEEP the lapwing.] The lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wipe break *or* **breaker**. *Elec.* An interrupter consisting essentially of one or more wipers revolving against contact pieces.
wipe joint. *Plumbing.* A wiped joint. See WIPE, *v. t.*, 6.
wiper shaft. *Mach.* A shaft carrying a wiper or a wiper wheel.
wiper wheel. *Mach.* A wheel with wipers on its rim, as in a trip hammer.
wippe. † WHIP.
wippe, *v. t.* [Cf. WHIP, *v. t.*] To tremble; to flap. *Obs.*
wip'pen (wĭp''n), *n.* A whip in a piano action. See ACTION, *Illust.*
wips (wĭps). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WISP.
wir'ble (wûr'b'l), *v. i.* [Cf. WARBLE, WHIRL.] To whirl; eddy. *Rare.* — *n.* A whirling or eddying. *Rare.*
wirche. † WORK, WRETCH.
wirchip. † WORSHIP.
wird. † WERED, a host.
wird, **wirde**. † WEIRD.
wirdy. † WORTHY.
wire bent. A European species of grass (*Nardus stricta*); matgrass.

wire′draw′ (wīr′drô′), *v. t.; pret.* -DREW′ (-drōō′); *p. p.* -DRAWN′ (-drôn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -DRAW′ING. **1**. To draw (metal) into wire. See DRAW, *v. t.*, 9 **b**.
2. To draw or stretch forcibly; to wrest; distort; also, to draw or spin out to great length, tenuity, or overrefinement.
My sense has been *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*
Such twisting, such *wiredrawing*, was never seen in a court of justice. *Macaulay.*
3. *Steam Engines.* To cause (steam) to pass through a restricted aperture, thus decreasing its pressure and exerting a drying action.

wire′draw′er (-drô′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that draws wire. See DRAW, *v. t.*, 9 **b**.
2. One that wiredraws an argument, discussion, or the like; hence, one that overrefines; a precisian.

wire edge. The thin wirelike thread of metal sometimes formed on the edge of a chisel, razor, or the like, in attempting to sharpen it. — **wire′-edged′** (-ĕjd′), *a.*

wire entanglement. *Fort.* Strong wire stretched over the ground in any method thought most effective to impede the advance of assaulting troops. It has become the chief form of field obstruction in modern warfare.

wire gauge *or* **gage**. **1**. A gauge for measuring the diameter of wire, thickness of sheet metal, etc., often consisting of a metal plate with a series of notches of various widths in its edge.
2. A standard series of sizes arbitrarily indicated, as by numbers, to which the diameter of wire or the thickness of sheet metal is usually made, and which is used in describing the size or thickness. There are many different standards for wire gauges, as in different countries, or for different kinds of metal. The table gives the diameter values corresponding to the numbers of the gauges commonly used for iron, steel, etc., in England and America. There is another Stubs gauge in addition to the one given, but it is used only for drawn steel wire. There is also another Birmingham gauge used for sheet silver and gold.

Gauge Number.	Birmingham or Stubs B. W. G.	American Standard, or Brown & Sharpe A. W. G., or B. & S.	Roebling or Washburn & Moen.	English Legal Standard. S. W. G.	Gauge Number.	Birmingham or Stubs B. W. G.	American Standard, or Brown & Sharpe A. W. G., or B. & S.	Roebling or Washburn & Moen.	English Legal Standard. S. W. G.
	in.	in.	in.	in.		in.	in.	in.	in.
000000	....	....	.46	.464	16	.065	.05082	.063	.064
00000	....	....	.43	.432	17	.058	.04526	.054	.056
0000	.454	.46	.393	.4	18	.049	.04031	.047	.048
000	.425	.40964	.362	.372	19	.042	.03589	.041	.04
00	.38	.3648	.331	.348	20	.035	.03196	.035	.036
0	.34	.32495	.307	.324	21	.032	.02846	.032	.032
1	.3	.2893	.283	.3	22	.028	.02535	.028	.028
2	.284	.25763	.263	.276	23	.025	.02257	.025	.024
3	.259	.22942	.244	.252	24	.022	.0201	.023	.022
4	.238	.20431	.225	.232	25	.02	.0179	.02	.02
5	.22	.18194	.207	.212	26	.018	.01594	.018	.018
6	.203	.16202	.192	.192	27	.016	.01420	.017	.0164
7	.18	.14428	.177	.176	28	.014	.01264	.016	.0148
8	.165	.12849	.162	.16	29	.013	.01126	.015	.0136
9	.148	.11443	.148	.144	30	.012	.01003	.014	.0124
10	.134	.10189	.135	128	31	.01	.00893	.0135	.0116
11	.12	.09074	.12	.116	32	.009	.00795	.013	.0108
12	.109	.08081	.105	.104	33	.008	.00708	.011	.01
13	.095	.07196	.092	.092	34	.007	.0063	.01	.0092
14	.083	.06408	.08	.08	35	.005	.00561	.0095	.0084
15	.072	.05707	.072	.072	36	.004	.005	.009	.0076

wire grass. **a** A European slender-stemmed meadow grass (*Poa compressa*) widely naturalized in the United States and Canada, whence it is also called *Canada blue grass*. It is useful in poor soil. **b** Yard grass. **c** Bermuda grass. **d** The Australian grass *Tetrarrhena juncea*. **e** Any of several other grasses having wiry culms, or leaves, as species of *Sporobolus*, *Aristida*, etc.

wire′-haired′ (-hârd′), *a.* Having short, crisp, and slightly curly hair. — **wire-haired fox terrier**, one of a breed also called *rough-coated fox terriers*, like common fox terriers.

wire′less, *a.* Having no wire or wires; specif., *Elec.*, designating, or pertaining to, a method of telegraphy, telephony, etc., in which the messages, etc., are transmitted through space by electric waves; as, a *wireless* message.
wireless telegraphy *or* **telegraph**, *Elec.*, any system of telegraphy employing no connecting wire or wires between the transmitting and receiving stations. Although more or less successful researches were made on the subject by Joseph Henry, Hertz, Oliver Lodge, and others, the first commercially successful system was that of Guglielmo Marconi, patented in March, 1897. Marconi employed electric waves of high frequency set up by an induction coil in an oscillator, these waves being launched into space through a lofty antenna. The receiving apparatus consisted of another antenna in circuit with a coherer and small battery for operating through a relay the ordinary telegraphic receiver. This apparatus contains the essential features of all the systems now in use. Cf. ANTENNA, 3; ANTICOHERER; CAPACITY CAGE; COHERER; HERTZIAN WAVES; MARCONI'S LAW; SELECTIVE, *a.*, 2; SYNTONIC; SYNTONIZE; TUNE, 4, etc. — **w. telephone**, an apparatus or contrivance for wireless telephony. — **w. telephony**, telephony without wires, usually employing electric waves of high frequency emitted from an oscillator or generator, as in wireless telegraphy. A telephone transmitter causes fluctuations in these waves, it being the fluctuations only which affect the receiver.

wire′less, *n.* *Elec.* Short for WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, WIRELESS TELEPHONY, etc.; as, to send a message by *wireless*.

wire′less-ly (wīr′lĕs-lĭ), *adv.* *Elec.* Without wires; by electric wave transmission; as, to telegraph *wirelessly*.

wire′pull′ (wīr′pŏŏl′), *v. i.* [From WIREPULLER or WIREPULLING.] To pull wires, as in operating a puppet show; hence, to influence, or use means to influence, secretly the acts of a person or organization, esp. in politics; — chiefly in *p. pr. & vb. n.*, **wire′pull′ing**. *Colloq.*

wire′pull′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means; an intriguer. *Colloq.*
Political *wirepullers* and convention packers. *Lowell.*

wir′er (wīr′ẽr), *n.* One who wires, or uses wire; a wireman; esp., a trapper who uses a wire trap.

wire tapper. One that taps, or cuts in on, telegraph wires and intercepts messages; hence, *Slang*, a swindler who pretends to tap wires or otherwise intercept advance telegraphic news for betting. — **wire tapping**.

wire′way′ (wīr′wā′), *n.* **1**. A conduit for wires, esp. one to conceal electric wires in a building while rendering them permanently accessible.
2. A cash or parcel railway having wire tracks.
3. = WIRE ROPEWAY.

wire′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Work, esp. openwork, of wires.

wire′work′er (-wûr′kẽr), *n.* **1**. One who makes things from wire.
2. A wirepuller.

wire′work′ing, *a.* Working wires, as in wirepulling, or with wire, as in manufacturing. — **wire′work′ing**, *n.*

wire′works′ (-wûrks′), *n. pl.*; sometimes construed as *sing.* A factory where wire is made, or one where wire is used in the manufacture of other articles.

wire′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* **a** One of the larvæ of various species of snapping beetles, or elaters; — so called from their slenderness and the uncommon hardness of the integument. They are sometimes very destructive to the roots of plants. **b** A millepede. **c** A liver fluke infesting sheep. *S. Africa & Australia.*

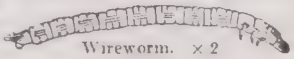
Wireworm. × 2

wire′-wound′ gun. *Ordnance.* A gun in the construction of which an inner tube (either entire or in segments) is wound with wire under tension to insure greater soundness and uniformity of resistance. In modern construction hoops and jackets are shrunk on over the wire.

wire′-wove′, *p. a.* Designating a superior kind of smooth and fine paper, used esp. for letter writing.

wir′ing (wīr′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WIRE. Hence: *n.* **1**. A system of wires, or wirework, esp. an arrangement of wires used for electric distribution, as in a building.
2. *Surg.* The uniting of pieces of broken bone by wire.
3. In taxidermy, the process of mounting with wire.
4. *Veter.* A poor conformation in the front legs of a horse, the anteroposterior diameter of the leg just below the knee being too narrow.
wiring machine. = WIRE STITCHER.

wir′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Made of, or like, wire; drawn out like wire.
2. Capable of endurance; tough; sinewy. "He . . . seemed to retain a *wiry* vigor and alertness." *Hawthorne.*

wis (wĭs), *v. t.* [Due to mistaking ME. *iwis* certain, AS. *gewiss*, for *I wis.* See IWIS.] To think; suppose; imagine; — used chiefly in *I wis.* See IWIS, *Note.* *Obs.* or *Archaic.* "Howe'er you *wis.*" *R. Browning.*

wis′dom (wĭz′dŭm), *n.* [AS. *wīsdōm.* See WISE, *a.*; -DOM.] **1**. Quality of being wise; ability to judge soundly and deal sagaciously with facts, esp. as they relate to life and conduct; knowledge, with the capacity to make due use of it; perception of the best ends and the best means; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity.
Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is *wisdom.* *Job* xxviii. 28.
Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls *wisdom.* *Coleridge.*
2. Scientific or practical knowledge; erudition; learning.
Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds. *Acts* vii. 22.
3. A title of honor or respect. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. A wise saying, act, or course of procedure. *Now Rare.*
5. [*cap.*] = WISDOM OF SOLOMON. See OLD TESTAMENT.
Syn. — See KNOWLEDGE.
Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach. = ECCLESIASTICUS. See OLD TESTAMENT. — **W. of Solomon**. See OLD TESTAMENT.

wisdom literature. The class of ancient Hebrew writings which deal reflectively with general ethical and religious topics, as distinguished from the prophetic and liturgical literature, and from the law. It is comprised chiefly in the books of Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiasticus, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon. The "wisdom" (*Hokhmah*) of these writings consists in detached sage utterances on concrete issues of life, without the effort at philosophical system that appeared in the later Hellenistic reflective writing beginning with Philo Judæus.

wisdom tooth. The last, or back, tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man; — familiarly so called, because appearing comparatively late (from the 17th to the 21st year, or later), when the person may be supposed to have acquired some wisdom.

wise (wīz), *a.*; WIS′ER (wīz′ẽr); WIS′EST (wīz′ĕst). [ME. *wis*, AS. *wīs*; akin to OS. & OFries. *wīs*, D. *wijs*, G. *weise*, OHG. *wīs*, *wīsi*, Icel. *vīss*, Sw. *vis*, Dan. *viis*, Goth. *weis*; akin to *wit*, v. i. See WIT, *v.*; cf. RIGHTEOUS, WISDOM.] **1**. Discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper; choosing the best ends and the best means for accomplishing them; discreet; sagacious.
When clouds appear, *wise* men put on their cloaks. *Shak.*
From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* unto salvation. *2 Tim.* iii. 15.
2. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing or exhibiting wisdom; judicious; discreet; as, a *wise* saying; a *wise* plan or decision; *wise* conduct or management.
3. Calculating; shrewd; wary; subtle; crafty; cunning. *Obs.* or *R.* "A governor wily and *wise.*" *Chaucer.*
I am too *wise* to die yet. *Ford.*
4. Having knowledge; knowing; informed; learned.
They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jer.* iv. 22.
5. Versed in some art, science, or skill; skillful; skilled; dexterous; specif., skilled in divination.
6. Mentally sound; sane. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
7. Cognizant; aware. *Obs.*, exc., with *to*, in the modern slang phrase *to be wise to* something.
Syn. — Sagacious, discerning, sound, discreet, enlightened, well-advised, circumspect, cautious, wary. — WISE, JUDICIOUS, SENSIBLE, SANE, PRUDENT, PROVIDENT, POLITIC, EXPEDIENT. WISE (see KNOWLEDGE) implies sound and discerning judgment esp. in the practical concerns of life and conduct; JUDICIOUS (see JUDICIAL) suggests the exercise of a wise discretion; SENSIBLE, as here compared (see SENSIBLE), implies sagacity, or accordance with the dictates of common sense; SANE connotes esp. balance and lucidity; as, "men . . . temperate, calm, and *wise*" (*Pope*); "after praise and scorn . . . attain the *wise* indifference of the *wise*" (*Tennyson*); "I am perfectly indifferent to the judgment of all, except the few who are indeed *judicious*" (*Cowper*); "I really think that, for *wise* men, this is not *judicious*" (*Burke*); "a moral, *sensible*, and well-bred man" (*Cowper*); a *sensible* plan; "I . . . have proved him every way one of our . . . most valorous, *sanest*, and most obedient" (*Tennyson*); a *sane* and wholesome attitude towards life. PRUDENT (see PRUDENT, PRUDENCE) implies cautious forethought, or circumspection in judgment or conduct; PROVIDENT suggests more definitely practical foresight and economy in providing for wants; as, "The *prudent* man looketh well to his going" (*Prov.* xiv. 15); "the parsimonious emmet, *provident* of future" (*Milton*); "No man can be *provident* of his time, that is not *prudent* in the choice of his company" (*Jeremy Taylor*). POLITIC implies diplomatic, sometimes artful, often cunning or crafty, management; that is EXPEDIENT (often contrasted with *right*) which conduces to (frequently selfish) advantage; the word sometimes suggests accordance with prudential rather than moral considerations; as, "*politic* maxims" (*Milton*); "The question with me is . . . whether it is not your interest. . . . Is a *politic* act worse for being a generous one?" (*Burke*); "Am I *politic?* Am I subtle? Am I a Machiavel?" (*Shak.*); "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not *expedient*" (1 *Cor.* x. 23); "too fond of the right to pursue the *expedient*" (*Goldsmith*). See CAREFUL, SHREWD, CUNNING, RATIONAL.
wise in years, old enough to be wise; wise from age and experience; hence, aged; old. *Obs.*
You are too *wise in years*, too full of counsel. *Ford.*
— **W. Men**. See SEVEN WISE MASTERS. — **w. men of Gotham**, the inhabitants of Gotham; — so called facetiously. See GOTHAM, 1 & 2. — **W. Men of Greece, the Seven**. See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE. — **W. Men of the East**. See *Three Kings of Cologne*, under KING.

wise (wīz), *n.* [ME. *wise*, AS. *wīse*; akin to OS. *wīsa*, OFries. *wīs*, D. *wijs*, *wijze*, OHG. *wīsa*, G. *weise*, Sw. *vis*, Dan *viis*, Icel. *öðruvīs* otherwise; from the root of E. *wit*; hence, originally, knowledge, skill. See WIT, *v.*; cf. GUISE.] Way of being or acting; manner; mode; fashion. "All armed in complete *wise.*" *Spenser.*
To love her in my beste *wyse.* *Chaucer.*
☞ This word is now rare, except in such phrases as *in any wise*, *in no wise*, *on this wise*, etc. "Fret not thyself *in any wise* to do evil." *Ps.* xxxvii. 8. "He shall *in no wise* lose his reward." *Matt.* x. 42. "*On this wise* ye shall bless the children of Israel." *Num.* vi. 23.

-wise. An adverbial suffix denoting *way*, *manner*; — properly the noun *wise* in composition, as in like*wise*, no*wise*, length*wise*, etc., in which *-ways* is often substituted with the same sense; as, no*ways*, length*ways*, etc.
☞ The reference "See -WISE" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-wise*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

wise′a-cre (wīz′ā-kẽr), *n.* [OD. *wijssegger* or G. *weissager* a foreteller, prophet, fr. *weissagen* to foretell, to prophesy, OHG. *wīssagōn*, corrupted (as if compounded of the words for *wise* and *say*) fr. *wīzzagōn*, fr. *wīzzagō* a prophet, akin to AS. *wītega*, *wītga*, fr. the root of E. *wit.* See WIT, *v.*] **1**. A learned or wise person. *Archaic.*
Pythagoras learned much, . . . becoming a mighty *wiseacre.* *Leland.*
2. One making undue pretensions to wisdom; a would-be-wise person; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; dunce.

wish (wĭsh), *v. i.*; WISHED (wĭsht) or, *Rare*, WISHT; WISH′ING. [ME. *wischen*, *weschen*, *wuschen*, AS. *wȳscan*; akin to D. *wenschen*, G. *wünschen*, Icel. *æskja*, Dan. *önske*, Sw. *önska*; fr. AS. *wūsc* a wish; akin to OD. & G. *wunsch*, OHG. *wunsc*, Icel. *ōsk*, Skr. *vāñchā* a wish, *vāñch* to wish; also to Skr. *van* to like, to wish, and E. *wont*, **a**. See WONT, *a.*; cf. WINSOME, WIN, *v. t.*, WISTFUL.] To have a desire or yearning; to long; — usually followed by an infinitive, or by *for*, or sometimes by *after*.
They . . . *wished* for the day. *Acts* xxvii. 29.

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wire bird. A plover (*Ægialitis sanctæ-helenæ*) of St. Helena. It inhabits wire grass.
wire bridge. A bridge suspended from wire cables.
wire cartridge. A shot cartridge having the shot in a wire network to lessen scattering.
wire cloth. A fabric of woven metallic wire, used for strainers, in paper manufacture, etc.
wire′danc′er (wīr′dȧn′sẽr), *n.* One who performs feats on a wire. — **wire′danc′ing**, *n.*
wire finder. A telephone used to detect which of several wires is transmitting a signal.
wire gauze. A gauzelike texture of fine wires
wire glass. Glass in which wire netting is embedded to increase its strength, etc.
wire grating. A diffraction grating made of fine, parallel, equidistant wires.
wire grub. A wireworm.
wire gun. = WIRE-WOUND GUN.
wire′heel′, *n.* A disease in the feet of a horse or other beast. *R.*
wire′man (wīr′măn), *n.* = LINEMAN, 3.
wire mattress. See WIRE BED.
wire micrometer. A micrometer having spider lines, or fine wires, across its field.
wir′en, *a.* Made of wire. *Obs.*
wire netting. A texture of woven wire coarser than ordinary wire gauze.
wire road. = WIRE ROPEWAY.
wire rod. A metal rod from which wire is drawn.
wire rope. A rope formed wholly, or in great part, of wires.
wire ropeway. A ropeway using a wire cable or cables.
wire saw. A stone saw consisting of a wire, or of wires twisted together. See HELICOIDAL SAW.
wire′-sewed′, *or* **wire′-sewn′**, *a.* Sewed with wire.
wire′-shaft′ed, *a.* **a** Having all or part of the shaft without webs, as a feather. **b** Having wire-shafted feathers.
wire silver. *Min.* Native silver in the form of wires or threads.
wire′smith′, *n.* One who makes wire, esp. by the old method of hammering up strips of metal.
wire stitch. See 2d STITCH, 6.
wire′-stitched′, *a.* Stitched with wire.
wire stitcher. A bookbinder's machine for stitching with wire.
wire′-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having wire-shafted tail quills, as the **wire-tailed** (*or* **twelve-wired**) **bird of paradise**. See BIRD OF PARADISE.
wire tramway. = WIRE ROPEWAY.
wire twist. A combination of welded and twisted wires used in making the barrels of some high-class shotguns, etc.
wire vine. The dodder laurel.
wire′-weed′, *n.* Knotgrass **a**.
wire wheel. A rotary wire brush for cleaning metal work, etc.
wirginite. † VIRGINITY.
wirhte. † WRIGHT.
wirid. † WARIED.
wirien. † WORRY.
wir′i-ly (wīr′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WIRY.
wir′i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
wirk (wẽrk). Scot. var. of WORK.
wirl (wẽrl), *n.* Also **wirl′ing** (wẽr′lĭn). A stunted, puny creature. *Scot.*
wirle. † WHIRL.
wirm. † WORM.
wirr (wẽr), *n. & v.* Growl. *Scot.*
wir′ra (wĭr′ȧ; wĭ-rä′), *interj.* An Irish exclamation of lament, grief, etc.
wir′rah (wĭr′ä), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] An Australian spotted serranoid food fish (*Acanthistius serratus*).
wir′ri-cow′ (wŭr′ĭ-kōō′). Scot. var. of WORRICOW
wirrier † WORRIER.
wirrock. † WYROCK.
wir′ry (wẽr′ĭ). Scot. of WORRY
wirschiply. † WORSHIPLY.
wirscip, **wirship**. † WORSHIP.
wirse. † WORSE.
wirste. † WRIST.
wirstill. † WRESTLE.
wirsum. † WORSUM.
wirte. † WORT.
wirth (wẽrth). Scot. var. of WORTH.
wirtour. † VIRTUE.
wis, *a.* [AS. *wiss.*] Certain; sure. *Obs.*
wis (wĭs), *adv.* [AS. *wisse*, fr. *wiss* certain; cf. Icel. *viss* certain, E. IWIS.] Certainly; surely; really; indeed. *Obs.*
wis, *v. i.* To know. *Obs.*
wis. † WISE, WISH.
Wis., **Wisc.** *Abbr.* Wisconsin.
wisage. † VISAGE.
wis′ard (wĭz′ȧrd) Var. of WIZARD.
Wis′by, Laws of. See LAWS OF OLERON, under LAW.
wischcraft. † WITCHCRAFT.
wische. † WISS, *v.*; WISH.
Wis-con′sin (wĭs-kŏn′sĭn), *a. & n.* *Geol.* See GLACIAL PERIOD.
Wisd. *Abbr.* Wisdom (Book of).
wise (wīz), *v. t.* [AS *wīsian.* See WISE, *a.*] *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To guide; direct. **b** To instruct; show; inform; advise. **c** To beguile; lure; persuade. **d** To make known; explain. **e** To employ; use; spend.
wise (wīz), *v. i.* [Cf. WISE to guide.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. To maneuver; to work one's way. **2**. To slip away; go.
wise, *n.* One that is wise. *Obs.*
wise, *adv.* Wisely. *Obs.*
wise (wīz), *n.* [AS. *wīse.*] A stalk. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
wise′a-cre-dom (wīz′ā-kẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
wisedom. † WISDOM.
wise′har′dy, *a.* Wisely brave. Cf. FOOLHARDY. *Obs.*
wise′head′, *n.* A wise person.
wise′-heart′ed, *a.* Wise; knowing.
wise′-like′, *a.* Resembling what is wise or sensible; judicious.
wise′ling, *n.* One who pretends to be wise; wiseacre; witling. *R.*
wise′ly, *adv.* of WISE.
wise′man, *n.* A wise man; a wizard. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
wi′sen (wē′z'n; wĭz′'n). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WIZEN.
wis′en (wīz′'n), *v. t. & i.* *Dial Eng.* **a** To make or grow wise **b** To consider.
wisenen. † WIZEN
wise′ness, *n.* Wisdom.
wi′sent (wē′zĕnt), *n.* [G.] Aurochs.
wis′er (wīz′ẽr), *n.* One having a claim to superior wisdom; a superior in wisdom. *Rare.*
wise′wom′an, *n.* A witch. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wish (wĭsh), *v. t.* **1**. To long for; to crave; to desire.

I would not *wish*
Any companion in the world but you. *Shak.*

2. To frame or express a desire concerning; to desire (one) to be (in some specified place or condition); — taking an objective complement (predicate adj., etc.) or an objective clause; as, to *wish* the day over; to *wish* one happy; to *wish* one's self elsewhere; to *wish* to see one; to *wish* that it would rain.

3. To invoke in favor of, or against, any one; to invoke; imprecate; as, to *wish* one happiness or harm.

Let them be driven backward, and put to shame, that *wish* me evil. *Ps.* xl. 14.

4. In weakened sense, to bid; — used in the phrases, *to wish one good morning, good-by, welcome*, etc.

5. To recommend; to seek favor in behalf of. *Obs.*

I was *wished* to your worship by a gentleman. *B. Jonson.*

6. To invoke evil on by witchcraft; to bewitch. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See DESIRE.

to wish one further, to wish one out of the way; to wish one in another place. *Slang.* *Lowell.*

wish, *n.* [See WISH, *v. i.*] **1**. Eager desire; longing.

2. Expression of desire; request; petition; hence, invocation or imprecation.

Blistered be thy tongue for such a *wish.* *Shak*

3. A thing desired; an object of desire.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire . . .
To give his enemies their *wish?* *Milton.*

wish′bone′ (wĭsh′bōn′), *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in most birds; the furculum, or merrythought. It is formed chiefly of the two clavicles, which are ankylosed together at their median or lower end and usually articulate movably with both the scapula and coracoid at the other end. At their median point of union there is often a process (the *hypocleidium*), which is large and flattened in the domestic fowl. The name alludes to the superstitious or joking custom of two persons breaking the bone by pulling the ends apart to see who will get the longer piece, the sign being that this person will be married first or will gain a wish formed at the instant.

wish′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [Cf. WISTFUL.] **1**. Having desire, or ardent desire; longing.

2. Showing desire; wistful; as, *wishful* eyes.

3. Desirable; exciting wishes. *Rare.* *Chapman.*

— **wish′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wish′ful-ness**, *n.*

wish′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WISH. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of one that wishes.

2. A wish; desire. *Obs. or R.*

wishing bone, the wishbone. — **w. cap**, a cap fabled to give one whatever he wishes for when wearing it.

wisht (wĭsht), *a.* [Cf. dial. *wish* to invoke evil upon, to bewitch.] *Dial.* **a** Dismal; dreary; also, uncanny; eerie. **b** Wild or mad with fright; haggard; hence, sickly; ill; unfit; also, lonely; melancholy; wretched.

wish′-wash′ (wĭsh′wŏsh′), *n.* Any weak, thin drink; also, foolish talk. *Slang.*

wish′y-wash′y (-ĭ-wŏsh′ĭ), *a.* [See WASH.] Thin and pale; weak; without strength, force, or the like; — orig. said of liquids. *Colloq.*

A weak *wishy-washy* man who had hardly any mind of his own. *A. Trollope.*

wisp (wĭsp), *n.* [ME. *wisp, wips;* cf. Norw. dial. *visp* a small broom or whisk, Sw. *visp* a whisk.] **1**. A handful; a small bunch or bundle, as of hay, straw, or the like.

In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay. *Dryden*

2. A whisk, or small broom.

3. A will-o'-the-wisp; an ignis fatuus.

The *wisp* that flickers where no foot can tread. *Tennyson.*

4. A flock (of snipe).

wisp, *v. t.;* WISPED (wĭspt); WISP′ING. **1**. To brush, clean, or dress down, with or as with a wisp; as, to *wisp* a horse. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To roll into a wisp, or bundle; hence, to rumple; crumple. *Dial. Eng.*

3. To tie with or as with a wisp of straw. *Scot.*

4. To whisk up; to take away. *Dial. Eng.*

wis-ta′ri-a (wĭs-tā′rĭ-ȧ), **wis-te′ri-a** (-tē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Caspar *Wistar* (1761–1818), American anatomist. The spelling *Wisteria* is the one originally published by Nuttall.] *Hort.* Any fabaceous climbing shrub of the genus *Kraunhia*, syn. *Wisteria*, esp. *K. chinensis*, the Chinese wistaria, commonly cultivated for its racemes of handsome purple flowers. The cultivated Japanese wistaria is chiefly *K. chinensis*, var. *multijuga.*

wist′ful (wĭst′fo͝ol), *a.* [For *wishful;* perh. influenced by *wistly*, which is probably corrupted fr. *wisly* certainly. See WISH.] **1**. Longing; wishful; desirous.

Many a *wistful*, melancholy look towards the sea. *Swift.*

2. Full of thought or musings; meditative; pensive; contemplative; as, a *wistful* face, sigh.

Syn. — See PENSIVE.

— **wist′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wist′ful-ness**, *n.*

wit (wĭt), *v. t. & i.; inf.* (to) WIT; *pres. sing.* WOT, *pl.* WITE; *pret.* WIST(E); *p. p.* WIST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIT′(T)ING. (See the *Note* below.) [ME. *witen*, pres. *ich wot, wat*, I know (wot), pret. *wiste*, AS. *witan*, pres. *wāt*, pret. *wiste, wisse;* akin to OFries. *wita*, OS. *witan*, D. *weten*, G. *wissen*, OHG. *wizzan*, Icel. *vita*, Sw. *veta*, Dan. *vide*, Goth. *witan* to observe, *wait* I know, Russ. *vidyet'* to see, L. *videre*, Gr. ἰδεῖν to see, οἶδα I know, Skr. *vid* to know, learn, *vēda* I know; cf. Skr. *vid* to find. Cf. HISTORY, IDEA, IDOL, -OID, TWIT, VEDA, VISION, WISE, *a. & n.*, WOT.] To know; learn. "I *wot* and *wist* alway." *Chaucer.*

☞ The present tense was inflected as follows: sing. 1st pers. *wot;* 2d pers. *wost*, or *wot(t)est;* 3d pers. *wot*, or *wot(t)eth;* pl. *witen*, or *wite.* The following variant forms also occur: pres. sing. 1st & 3d pers. *wat, woot;* pres. pl. *wyten*, or *wyte, weete, wote, wot;* pret. *wuste* (southern dialect); p. pr. *wotting.* Later, other variant or corrupt forms are found, as, in Shakespeare, 3d pers. sing. pres. *wots.*

Brethren, we do you to *wit* [make you to know] of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia. *2 Cor.* viii. 1.

Thou *wost* full little what thou meanest *Chaucer.*
We *witen* not what thing we prayen here. *Chaucer*
When that the sooth is *wist.* *Chaucer.*

☞ This verb is now used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, and esp. in legal language, to call attention to a particular thing, or to a more particular specification of what has preceded, and is equivalent to *namely* or *that is to say.*

wit (wĭt), *n.* [AS. *witt, wit;* akin to OFries. *wit*, G. *witz*, OHG. *wizzī*, Icel. *vit*, Dan. *vid*, Sw. *vett.* See WIT, *v.*]

1. Mind; intellect; understanding; sense.

Who knew the *wit* of the Lord? *Wycliffe* (*Rom.* xi. 34)
Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth. *Sir J. Davies*

2 A mental faculty, or power of the mind; — chiefly *pl.*, and in certain phrases: as, to lose one's *wits*, at one's *wit's* end, and the like. "Men's *wittes* ben so dull." *Chaucer.*

I will stare him out of his *wits.* *Shak.*

3. Wisdom; learning; erudition. *Obs.*

4. Skill; art; ingenuity. *Obs.*

5. Idea; thought; also, a trick or skillful device.

6. Meaning; significance; sense; import.

7. Cognizance; information; knowledge. *Obs.*

8. Felicitous perception or expression of associations between ideas or words not usually connected, such as to produce an amusing surprise; also, the power of so combining such ideas or their expression. *Wit* therefore consists typically in a neat turn of speech by which disconnected ideas are unexpectedly associated, often as being senses of the same word. Cf. HUMOR, 5. "An unexpected fitness, then, seems to form the essence of *wit.*" *Trench.*

9. [Prob. the same word, and not fr. ME. *wite, wete, wote*, one who knows, a witness, AS. *wita* one who knows, a wise man.] A person of learning, knowledge, esp. of human life and nature, or keen perceptions; now, esp., a person keen and quick in perception of felicitous and amusing associations of ideas or words or the intellectually entertaining congruities and incongruities of life; more esp., one happy in expressing them; one distinguished for clever and amusing sayings, for quick and bright repartee, or the like.

Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — WIT, HUMOR. WIT is more purely intellectual than *humor*, and implies swift perception of the incongruous; it is primarily verbal in its expression, and depends for its effect chiefly on ingenuity or unexpectedness of turn, or patness of application; HUMOR commonly implies broader human sympathies than *wit*, so that its sense of the incongruous is more kindly, and is often blended with pathos; as, "[The] essence [of *wit*] consists in a partial and incomplete view of whatever it touches" (*Holmes*); "Only Shakespeare had that true sense of *humor* which, like the universal solvent sought by the alchemists, so fuses together all the elements of a character (as in Falstaff) that any question of good or evil, of dignified or ridiculous, is silenced by the apprehension of its thorough humanity" (*Lowell*); "His [Chaucer's] *humor* pervades his comic tales like sunshine, and never dazzles the attention by a sudden flash" (*id.*); "*humor* that is touched with cross-lights of pathos" (*De Quincey*); "*Humor* is *wit* appertaining to character, and indulges in breadth of drollery rather than in play and brilliancy of point" (*Landor*). See WITTY, JEST, JOCULAR, LAUGHABLE.

The genius of the Spanish people is exquisitely subtle, without being at all acute; hence there is so much *humor* and so little *wit* in their literature. The genius of the Italians is acute . . . but not subtle; hence, what they think to be *humorous* is merely *witty.* *Coleridge*

at one's wit's end, in a dilemma; at the limit of one's mental resource.

wit′an (wĭt′ăn), *n. pl.* [AS., pl. of *wita* sage, councilor.] Lit., wise men; specif., *A.-S. Hist.*, the members of the national, or king's, council which sat to assist the king in administrative and judicial matters; also, the council.

witch (wĭch), *n.* [ME. *wicche*, AS. *wicce*, fem., *wicca*, masc.; cf. Fries. *wikke* a witch, LG. *wikken* to predict, Icel. *vitki* a wizard, *vitka* to bewitch; perh. akin to E. WICKED.] **1**. One who practices the black art, or magic; one regarded as possessing supernatural or magical power by compact with an evil spirit, esp. with the Devil; a sorcerer or sorceress; — now applied chiefly or only to women.

There was a man in that city whose name was Simon, a *witch.* *Wycliffe* (*Acts* viii. 9).

In the Hexenhammer [Witch Hammer], the idea of witchcraft is systematically determined. *Witches*, sorcerers, and sorceresses, are people who deny God, and renounce him and his grace; who have made a league with the Devil; have given themselves up to him body and soul; who attend his assemblies and sabbaths, and receive from him poison powder, and, as his subjects, receive command from him to injure and destroy men and animals; who, through devilish arts, stir up storms, damage the corn, the meadows, and the fields, and confound the powers of nature. *Howitt* (*Ennemoser*).

2. An ugly old woman; a hag; crone. *Shak.*

3. One who exercises more than common power of attraction; a charming or bewitching person; also, one given to mischief; — said esp. of a woman or child. *Colloq.*

4. An incantation; charm. *Rare.*

5. *Geom.* A curve of third order, discussed by **Maria Gaetana Agnesi** of Bologna (1718–99) under the name *versiera.* Its equation is $x^2y = 4a^2(2a-y)$. The curve is symmetrical about the y axis, and the x axis is asymptotic on both sides.

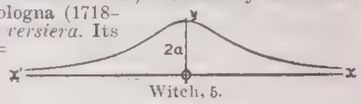

Witch, 5.

6. The stormy petrel. *Local, Eng.*

7. *Weaving.* = DOBBY, *n.*, 3.

Witch of Edmonton (ĕd′mŭn-tŭn), the heroine of a tragicomedy of that name by Rowley, Ford, and Dekker, based on the execution of the reputed witch Mother Sawyer.

witch (wĭch), *v. t.;* WITCHED (wĭcht); WITCH′ING. [Cf. AS. *wiccian* to practice witchcraft.] **1**. To bewitch; fascinate.

[I 'll] *witch* sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shak.*

2. To effect by sorcery, or witchcraft; to put, bring, produce, or the like, by witchcraft.

witch′craft′ (-krȧft′), *n.* [AS. *wiccecræft.*] **1**. The practices or art of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with evil spirits. Cf. MAGIC, *n.*, 1.

2. Power more than natural; irresistible influence.

He hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in 's tongue. *Shak.*

witch doctor. Among Africans, esp. Kafirs, a magician, or shaman, whose business it is to detect or "smell out" witches and to counteract magic spells and influences.

witch′er-y (wĭch′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*

2. Fascination; irresistible influence; enchantment.

The dear, dear *witchery* of song. *Bryant.*

witch′find′er (wĭch′fīn′dẽr), *n.* One of the prosecutors who made a business of hunting down persons accused of witchcraft in England in the 17th century.

witch grass. [Cf. QUITCH GRASS.] **a** Couch grass. **b** A panic grass (*Panicum capillare*) with slender brushlike panicles, a common weed in cultivated grounds.

witch′-ha′zel (87), *n.* [See WYCH-ELM; HAZEL.] **1**. The wych-elm. *Dial. Eng.*

2. **a** A well-known hamamelidaceous shrub (*Hamamelis virginiana*) of eastern North America, having hazel-like leaves and small yellow flowers appearing after the leaves have fallen. **b** An extract of the bark of this plant, widely used as a remedy for bruises, sprains, etc., also internally as an astringent, but not recognized in pharmacy as a valuable therapeutic.

witch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WITCH. Hence: *n.* Witchcraft; sorcery. — *a.* That witches, or enchants; suited to enchantment or witchcraft; bewitching. "The very *witching* time of night." *Shak.* — **witch′ing-ly**, *adv.*

witch moth. Any of various noctuid moths, some of then large, belonging to *Erebus* and allied genera, as the black witch moth (*Erebus odora*) of the southern United States and West Indies, which is a very large moth marbled with dark, rich colors.

Witch Moth (*Erebus odora*).

witch's milk (wĭch′ĭz). *Physiol.* A secretion from the mammary glands of newborn children of both sexes immediately after birth. It has much the same qualitative composition as ordinary milk.

wite (wīt), *n.* [AS. *wīte* torment. See WITE, *v.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. Punishment; a fine or forfeit; *A.-S. Law & Early Eng. Law*, a penal fine payable to the king or to some other person or authority having jurisdiction.

2. Accusation; blame; reproach; censure

3. A blameworthy action; fault; guilt.

4. A wrong; injury.

wit′e-na-ge-mot′, **wit′e-na-ge-mote′** (wĭt′ĕ-nȧ-gĕ-mōt′), *n.* [AS. *witena gemōt.* See WITAN; GEMOT.] *A.-S. Hist.* The assembly or council of the witan.

with (wĭth; *formerly also* wĭth, *now chiefly Scot. or dial.*), *prep.* [ME. *with* with, against, AS. *wið* with, against, towards, opposite; akin to AS. *wiðer* against, OFries. *with*, OS. *wið, wiðar*, D. *weder, weêr* (in comp.), G. *wider* against, *wieder* again, OHG. *widar* again, against, Icel. *við* against, with, by, at, Sw. *vid* at, by, Dan. *ved*, Goth. *wiþra* against, Skr. *vi* asunder. Cf. WITHDRAW, WITHERS, WITHSTAND.] In general, *with* denotes a relation of contact or

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wish′a (wĭsh′ȧ), *interj.* Expressing regret. *Ir.*
wish′a·ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
wish′ed-ly, *adv.* According to wish. *Obs.*
wish′er, *n.* One that wishes.
Wish′fort, Lady (wĭsh′fẽrt). A bepainted, irritable, ridiculously vain and affected old lady in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World."
wish′ly, *adv.* According to desire; wistfully. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wish′-maid′en, *n.* = VALKYRIE.
wish′ness, *n.* Sad or yearning desire. *Rare.*
wisht. Wished. *Ref. Sp.*
wish′ton-wish (wĭsh′ton-wĭsh), *n.* [Amer. Indian in the old territory called Louisiana, perh. Pawnee; named from the sound which they utter.] **a** The prairie dog. **b** The whippoorwill. *Cooper.* [*Slang or Colloq.*
wish′y-wash′y, *n.* Wish-wash.
wis′i-fy (wĭz′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make wise. *Obs.* [GOTHIC.
Wis′i-goth′ic. Var. of VISI-
wisit. ✝ VISIT. [of WHISK.
wisk (wĭsk). Obs. or dial. Eng.
wisk′er, *n.* A lie. *Obs.* *Cant.*
wisk′et (wĭs′kĭt). Dial. Eng. var. of WHISKET.
wisliche. ✝ WISELY, WISLY.
wis′ly, *a. & adv.* [AS. *wisslīce.* Cf. WIS, *adv.*] Certain; certainly. *Obs.*
wisp′en (wĭs′p'n), *a.* Formed of a wisp, or of wisps. *Obs.*
wisp′y (-pĭ), *a.* Like a wisp.
wiss ✝ WIS, *adv.* [of WISH.
wiss (wĭs). Obs. or Scot. var.
wiss, **wisse**, *v. t.* [AS. *wissian.*] = WISE, *v.* *Obs. or Scot.*
wisse. ✝ VICE. [WISE, *a.*
wisse Obs. or Scot. var. of
wis′sel, **-sle** (wĭs′'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *wissel* change.] *Scot.* Change; money due as balance. — **to get the wissel of one's groat**, to get retribution or recompense. *Scot.*
wis′sel, **wis′sle**, *v. t.* *Scot.* 1. To make money change for.
2. To wager; bet.
wisshe. ✝ WISH.
wisshe. Obs. pret. of WASH.
wis′sing, *n.* [Cf. WISE to guide.] *Obs.* **a** Guidance; instruction; information; advice. **b** A guide.
wist (wĭst), *pret.* of WIT, know.
wis′tel. Var. of WISSEL. *Scot.*
wis′tened (wĭs′'nd), *a.* Designating a wool in which the minute curves, or waves, of the fiber approach straightness. *Australia* [*Scot.*
wis′ter, *n. & v. i.* Scuffle. *Obs.*
wist′i-ly, *adv.* Wisely; prudently. *Obs.*
wist′ing, *n.* Learning. *Obs.*
wis′ti-ti (wĭs′tĭ-tē), **wis′tit**, *n.* [F. *ouistiti;* from the sound it makes] A marmoset; esp., *Callithrix jacchus.*
wis′tle. ✝ WHISTLE.
wist′less, *a.* Unknowing. *Obs.*
wist′ly, *adv.* [See WISTFUL.] Attentively; wistfully. *Obs.*
wis′ton-wish (wĭs′tŏn-wĭsh) Var of WISHTONWISH.
wisure, *n.* [Cf. WISE, *a.*] Wisdom. *Obs.* *Scot.*
wisy. ✝ VISIE.
wit. ✝ WHEAT; WITE, blame.
wit (wĭt). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of WHITE, WITH.
wit, *pron.* [AS.] We two. *Obs.*
wit, *v. i.* To joke; say wittily. *Obs.*
wital. ✝ WITHAL. [ENAGEMOT.
witanagemot. Erron. for WIT-
witch (wĭch), *n.* The wych-elm.
witch, *n.* [Cf. WICK of a lamp.] A cone of paper placed in lard or other fat, and used as a taper. *Dial.* [craft. *Obs.*
witch, *v. i.* To practice witch-
witch alder. Any hamamelidaceous shrub of the genus *Fothergilla*, with alderlike leaves.
witch ball. One of the compact masses of interwoven stems of various herbaceous plants, common on the steppes of Tatary.
witch′-bells′, *n.*, or **witch′es′-bells′**, *n.* **a** The harebell **a**. **b** The bluebottle. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*
witch broom. Hexenbesen.
witch chick. A swallow.
witch′-elm′. Var. of WYCH-ELM.
witch′en (wĭch′'n), *n.* [Cf. QUICKEN, in this sense, QUICKBEAM.] Rowan tree. *Dial. Eng*
witch′er-bub′ber, *n.* A silver bowl. *Obs.* *Cant.*
witch′er-cul′ly, *n.* A silversmith. *Obs.* *Cant*
witch′er-tilt′er, *n.* A sword with a silver hilt. *Obs.* *Cant.*
witch′es′-be′som, **witch′es′-broom′**, *n.* = HEXENBESEN.
witch′es′-but′ter, *n.* Any of various gelatinous blue-green algæ, esp. species of *Nostoc.*
witches' Sabbath. A midnight orgy in which witches and devils were supposed to participate, often with travesties of Christian ceremonies. Cf. SATANISM, SABBAT.
witch′es′-thim′ble, *n.* *Dial. Eng* Any of several European plants: **a** Harebell **a**. **b** Sea campion. **c** Foxglove. **d** Bachelor's-button **a**.
witch′et (wĭch′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* A plane for rounding pieces, such as handles, chair rounds, etc.
witch′et-ty (-ĕt-ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] A grub frequenting the roots of the acacia, about a foot below the ground. It is the chief food of the marsupial mole. *Central Australia.*
witch fire. Saint Elmo's fire.
witch gowan. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The globeflower. **b** The dandelion.
witch′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
witch′i-fy (wĭch′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To bewitch. *Dial. Eng.*
witch knot. A knot or a tangle of hair supposed to be caused by witchcraft.
witch′-leaf′, *n.* The life plant.
witch meal. Lycopodium powder. [SABBATH.
witch Sabbath. See WITCHES'
witch stitch. = HERRINGBONE STITCH.
witch′-tree′, *n.* Witch-hazel.
wit′chuck (wĭch′ŭk), *n.* The bank swallow. *Orkney I.*
witch′wife′, **witch′wom′an**, *n* A witch. *Scot. & Dial.*
witch′wolf′ (wĭch′wo͝olf′), *n.* Werwolf. *Obs.*
witch′wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* [Cf. WYCH-ELM, also WITCH wych-elm.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Wych-elm. **b** Rowan tree **c** Prickwood.
witch′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Witchery.
witch′y (wĭch′ĭ), *a.* Like a witch; witching. *Scot.*
wit′craft′, *n.* **1**. Art or skill of the mind; contrivance; invention; wit. *Obs*
2. Art of reasoning; logic. *Rare.*
witdrau. ✝ WITHDRAW.
wite (*Scot.* wīt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WIT, *v.*
wite. ✝ WHITE.
wite, *n.* [AS. *wita.*] *Obs.* **a** A man of knowledge or understanding; counselor; elder. **b** A witness.
wite, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wītan* to go, depart.] To depart or cause to depart. *Obs.*
wite, *v. t.* [AS *wītan;* cf. *witian* (in comp.) to observe.] To keep; guard *Obs.*
wite, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *witod*, p. p., appointed, ordained, certain.] To decree; ordain. *Obs.*
wite (wīt), *v. t.* [AS. *wītan* to see to, keep, impute; akin to D. *wijten* to blame, G. verweisen, Icel. *vīta* to mulct, and E. *wit;* cf. for the meaning L. animadvertere to observe, to punish. See WIT, *v.;* cf. TWIT, *v.*] To accuse; reproach; blame; censure; also, to impute as blame. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
witege, *n.* [AS. *wītega.*] Sage; prophet; soothsayer. *Obs.* — *v.* To prophesy. *Obs.* [*or Scot.*
wite′less, *a.* Blameless. *Obs.*
witen. ✝ WIT, *v.*
wite′pen′ny, *n* *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* Money paid in satisfaction of a wite. [TERLY.
witer, **witerly**. ✝ WITTER, WIT-
wit′fish′ (wĭt′fĭsh′), *n.* = LADYFISH **a**. [knowing. *Obs.*
wit′ful, *a.* Intelligent; wise;
with. ✝ WHITE.
with (wĭth). Var. of WITHE.

association. In its various applications it expresses: **1**. Opposition, being equivalent to *against*; — now obsolete, except after *fight, contend, vie*, and the like.

Thy servant will . . . fight *with* this Philistine. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 32.

2. Association in respect of accompaniment, conjunction, or interaction: hence, among; in the company of.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shak.*

Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden.*
There is no living *with* thee nor without thee. *Tatler.*

3. Association by way of alliance, assistance, harmony, etc.; hence, on the side of.

Fear not, for I am *with* thee, and will bless thee. *Gen.* xxvi. 24.

4. Association in the way of simultaneousness.

With this he pointed to his face. *Dryden.*

5. Association in respect of sphere or jurisdiction; hence, in the estimation, sight, or opinion, of.

One day is *with* the Lord as a thousand years. 2 *Pet.* iii. 8.
Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers. *Addison.*

6. Association as regards thought or concern; — indicating the object of attention or concern and often expressing comparison; as, he asked what I wanted *with* him.

Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare? *Sandys.*

7. Association in the way of possession, attribute, or belonging; — indicating either that in the possession of which something is; as, he left the box *with* me; or that possessed; as, the firmament *with* its stars; a bride *with* a large fortune. "A maid *with* clean hands." *Shak.*

8. Causal connection; indicating: **a** Simple cause: by reason of; as, they perished *with* hunger. **b** The agent. *Obs.*

That *with* these fowls I be all to-rent. *Chaucer.*
Here is himself, marred, as you see, *with* traitors. *Shak.*

c The instrument or means. See BY, *prep.*, 8.

Thou wilt be like a lover presently,
And tire the hearer *with* a book of words. *Shak.*
[He] entertained a coffeehouse *with* the . . narrative. *Addison.*
With receiving your friends within and amusing them without, you lead a good, pleasant, bustling life of it. *Goldsmith.*

d An accessory, as of contents, material, etc.; as, to fill up the box *with* straw; — formerly sometimes where *on* is now used; as, to sup *with* bread and milk.

9. An accompaniment of manner; as, to set to *with* a will.

Serve the Lord *with* gladness: come before his presence *with* singing. *Ps.* c. 2.

10. Proximity or contact as a point of separation; — indicating that from which there is a going, differing, etc.; as, he parted *with* them at the crossroad.

☞ Various phrases, as *with all one's heart, to bear with*, etc., are entered under their respective nouns, verbs, etc.

Syn. — See BY.

with that. a Provided; if. *Obs.* **b** Moreover. *Obs.* **c** Thereupon; after that. — **w. the sun**, in the same direction as the sun's apparent motion in the Northern Hemisphere, i. e., from east to west or from east through south to west; clockwise; from right to left; to the left. Cf. AGAINST THE SUN.

with-al' (wĭth-ôl'), *adv.* [*with* + *all*.] Together with this; likewise; moreover; at the same time; also. *Archaic.*

How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution. *Shak.*

with-al', *prep.* With; — put after its object. *Archaic.*

This diamond he greets your wife *withal*. *Shak.*

Wi-tha'ni-a (wĭ-thā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A small genus of solanaceous shrubs having woolly leaves and clustered bell-shaped flowers with an enlarged fruiting calyx. The species belong to the tropics and subtropics of the Old World. *W. coagulans* is used in the East Indies as a substitute for rennet in making cheese.

with-draw' (wĭth-drô'), *v. t.*: *pret.* WITH-DREW' (-drōō'); *p. p.* WITH-DRAWN' (-drôn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WITH-DRAW'ING. [*with* against, back + *draw*.] **1**. To take back or away; to remove; to draw back; to cause to move away or retire; as, to *withdraw* aid, favor, capital, or the like.

Impossible it is that God should *withdraw* his presence from anything. *Hooker.*

2. To recall or retract; as, to *withdraw* a statement.

3. To hold back; restrain; also, to hold one's self back from; to forbear. *Obs.*

with-draw', *v. i.* To retire; retreat; to quit a company or place; to go away; as, he *withdrew* from the company.

Syn. — Recede, retrograde, go back.

with-draw'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of withdrawing; as: **a** Removal. **b** Retraction. **c** Retreat.

with-draw'ing-room', *n.* [See WITHDRAW; cf. DRAWING-ROOM.] A room for retirement from another room, as from a dining room; a drawing-room.

withe (wĭth; wĭth; 277), *n.* [ME. *withe*, AS. *wiþþe*. See WITHY, *n.*] **1**. A flexible slender twig or branch used as a band; a willow or osier twig; a withy.

2. A band consisting of a twig or twigs twisted; hence, *Obs.*, a halter; a rope. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. *Naut.* A boom iron; specif., the boom iron which secures the flying jib boom. Also *wythe.*

4. *Arch.* A partition between flues in a chimney.

withe (wĭth; wĭth; 277), *v. t.*; WITHED (wĭtht; wĭthd); WITH'ING (wĭth'ĭng; wĭth'-). To bind or fasten with a withe or withes. *Rare.*

You shall see him *withed*, and haltered. *Bp. Hall*

with'er (wĭth'ẽr), *v. i.*; WITH'ERED (-ẽrd); WITH'ER-ING. [ME. *wideren*; perh. for *wederen* to weather (see WEATHER, *v.* & *n.*); or cf. G. *verwittern* to decay, to be weather-beaten, Lith. *vysti* to wither.] **1**. To dry or shrivel up; to become sapless; to lose freshness; to fade.

Shall he not pull up the roots thereof, and cut off the fruit thereof, that it *wither*? *Ezek.* xvii. 9.

2. To lose or to want animal moisture; to dry up and waste away, as animal bodies.

Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave. *Dryden.*

3. To lose vigor, power, force, or the like; to languish.

States thrive or *wither* as moons wax and wane. *Cowper.*

Syn. — WITHER, SHRIVEL, SHRINK. To WITHER is to lose freshness, or (esp.) to become dry and faded; to SHRIVEL is to draw up or contract into wrinkles; SHRINK commonly implies contraction without corrugation or wrinkling; as, "the *withered* leaves of autumn" (*Shelley*); "a man old, wrinkled, faded, *withered*" (*Shak.*); "a poor, little, *shriveled*, crumpled bud" (*Thackeray*); "When the soul of a youth can be heated above common heat, the vices of passion *shrivel* up" (*G. Meredith*); "She now contracts her vast design, and all her triumphs *shrink* into a coin" (*Pope*); "Alum styptics with contracting power *shrink* his thin essence like a riveled flower" (*id.*). See SHRINK.

with'er, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to become dry and fade.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the grass, and the flower thereof falleth. *James* i. 11.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, or decay, as for want of animal moisture. "Age cannot *wither* her." *Shak.*

3. To cause to languish, or lose freshness, vitality, force, or the like; to blight; as, a reputation *withered* by calumny.

The passions and the cares that *wither* life. *Bryant.*

with'er-band' (-bănd'), *n.* [*withers* + *band*.] A piece of iron in a saddle near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.

with'er-nam' (-năm'), *n.* [AS. *wiðer* against + *nām* a seizure, fr. *niman* to take.] *Early Law.* A taking by way of reprisal; a second or reciprocal distress of other goods in lieu of goods which were taken by a first distress and have been eloigned; — chiefly used in the expression **capias in withernam**, which is the name of a writ (sometimes called a **writ of reprisal**) used in connection with the action of replevin, which issues to a defendant in replevin when he has obtained judgment for a return of the chattels replevied, and fails to obtain them on the writ of return.

with'ers (wĭth'ẽrz), *n. pl.* [Properly, the parts which resist the pull or strain in drawing a load; fr. ME. *wither* resistance, AS. *wiðer*, fr. *wiðer* against; akin to G. *widerrist* withers. See WITH, *prep.*] **1**. The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse. See HORSE, *Illust.*

2. The part between the shoulder bones at the base of the neck, in the antelope, deer, ox, sheep, and other animals.

with'er-tip' (-ẽr-tĭp'), *n.* A disease of the orange, pomelo, and lemon in Florida, causing the young twigs to wither; also, the fungus *Colletotrichum glœosporioides*, causing it.

with'er-wrung' (-rŭng'), *a.* Injured in the withers.

with-hold' (wĭth-hōld'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -HELD' (-hĕld'); *p. p.* -HELD', *Obs. or Archaic* -HOLD'EN (-hōl'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -HOLD'ING. [*with* again, against, back + *hold*.] **1**. To hold back; to check; restrain; to keep from action.

Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand. *Spenser.*

2. To desist or refrain from granting, giving, allowing, or the like; to keep back; as, to *withhold* assent.

Forbid who will, none shall from me *withhold*
Longer thy offered good. *Milton.*

3. To keep; maintain; retain. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

4. To engage for service. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

with-hold', *v. i.* To hold in; to refrain from action.

with-in' (-ĭn'), *adv.* [ME. *withinne*, *withinnen*, adv. & prep., AS. *wiðinnan*, adv. & prep.; *wið* with, against, toward + *innan* in, inwardly, within, fr. *in* in. See WITH, *prep.*; IN, *prep.*] **1**. In the inner part; as pertains to the interior or inside; inwardly; internally.

Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

2. In the house, room, etc.; indoors; as, he is *within.*

with-in', *prep.* **1**. In the inner or interior part of; inside of; not without; as, happiness lies *within* a man.

Come not *within* these doors; *within* this roof. *Shak.*

2. In the limits or compass of; specif.: **a** Not farther in length than; as, *within* five miles. **b** Not longer in time than; as, *within* an hour. **c** Not exceeding in quantity; as, expenses kept *within* one's income.

3. Hence, inside the limits, reach, or influence of; not going outside of; not beyond, overstepping, or the like.

Both he and she are still *within* my power. *Dryden*
Were every action concluded *within* itself. *Locke*

4. Preceding in time; earlier than; before. *Obs.*

5. With the exception of; wanting; lacking. *Obs.*

within a while, in a short time; soon.

with-out' (wĭth-out'), *adv.* [ME. *withoute*, *withouten*, adv. & prep., AS. *wiðūtan*; *wið* with, against, toward + *ūtan* outside, fr. *ūt* out. See WITH, *prep.*; OUT.] **1**. On or at the outside; not on the inside; outwardly; externally.

Without were fightings, within were fears. 2 *Cor.* vii. 5.

2. Outside of the house; out of doors.

The people came unto the house *without*. *Chaucer.*

3. With the lack or absence of something indicated in the context; as, if no lunch comes, we must go *without*; — also construed as an absolute use of the preposition.

with-out', *prep.* **1**. At or on the outside of; out of; — opposed to *within*; as, he stood *without* the gate.

2. Out of the limits of; beyond; as, *without* our reach.

3. Not with; specif.: **a** Dissociated or separated from; in absence of; not having or using; lacking.

I wolde it do *withouten* negligence. *Chaucer.*
Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms . . . must end in our destruction. *Addison.*
There is no living with thee nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

☞ In this sense it formerly might govern an infinitive. "*Without* to be dishonored." *Four Sons of Aymon.*

b Exclusive of; — sometimes nearly equiv. to *besides.*

Full five hundred . . . *without* all the burnes [warriors] that in battle died. *William of Palerne.*

without book. a By memory. **b** Without authority. — **w. day.** = SINE DIE. — **w. price**, priceless.

with-out', *conj.* Unless; except. *Now Rare or Dial.*

You will never live to my age *without* you keep yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. *Sidney.*

with-stand' (-stănd'), *v. t.*; WITH-STOOD' (-stŏŏd'); WITH-STAND'ING. [AS. *wiðstandan*. See WITH, *prep.*; STAND.] To stand against; to oppose; resist, either with physical or moral force; — often implying success in resistance or opposition: to stand successfully against; not to yield before; as, to *withstand* an attack; to *withstand* arguments.

I *withstood* him to the face. *Gal.* ii. 11.

with-stand', *v. i.* To make resistance; to oppose; resist.

with'y (wĭth'ĭ; wĭth'ĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* WITHIES (-ĭz). [ME. *wiþi*, AS. *wīðig* willow, willow twig; akin to AS. *wiþþe* withe, G. *weide* willow, OHG. *wīda*, Icel. *viðir* willow, *við*, *viðja*, withy, Sw. *vide* willow, *vidja* willow twig, Dan. *vidie* willow, osier, Gr. *ἰτέα*, and prob. to L. *vitis* vine, *viere* to plait, Russ. *vit'*. Cf. WINE, WITHE.] **1**. A willow; esp., the osier willow.

2. A withe. See WITHE, 1.

3. A rope, noose, halter, or the like, of withes; hence, the hangman's noose; the gallows. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

with'y, *a.* Like a withe; flexible and tough.

wit'less (wĭt'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *witlēas*.] **1**. Destitute of wit, or understanding; wanting thought or judgment; stupid; hence, indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment; foolish. "*Witless* bravery." *Shak.*

A witty mother! *witless* else her son. *Shak.*

2. *Obs. or R.*: **a** Insane; mad. **b** Unknowing; unaware. — **wit'less-ly**, *adv.* — **wit'less-ness**, *n.*

wit'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*wit* + 1st *-ling*; cf. G. *witzling*.] A person of little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit.

Ye newspaper *witlings*! ye pert scribbling folks! *Goldsmith.*

Witling of the Terror, Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac (1755–1841); — so nicknamed in the time of the first French Revolution. Cf. ANACREON OF THE GUILLOTINE.

wit'ness (-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *witness*, *gewitness*, knowledge, testimony, a witness (person), fr. *witan* to know (p. p. *gewiten*). In the personal sense perh. orig. a pl.; cf. Icel. *vitni* witness, a witness, Dan. *vidne*, Sw. *vittne*. See WIT, *v. i.*] **1**. Attestation of a fact or an event; testimony.

May we with . . . the *witness* of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge? *Shak.*
If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *John* v. 31.

2. *Law.* **a** One who testifies in a cause, or gives evidence before a judicial tribunal; as, the *witnesses* in court agreed. The common law excluded many persons from testifying, but the tendency now is to admit all persons to testify who can furnish material and relevant evidence, leaving the question of credibility to the jury or court. **b** One who is called on to be present at some transaction so as to be able to testify to its having taken place, as one who witnesses a will, deed, or marriage; specif., a person (**attesting witness**) who sees the execution of an instrument and subscribes it to confirm its authenticity by his testimony.

3. That which serves as or furnishes evidence, or proof.

This heap be *witness*, and this pillar be *witness*. *Gen.* xxxi. 51, 52.

4. One who is cognizant; a person who beholds, or otherwise has personal knowledge of, anything; as, an eye*witness*; an ear*witness*; a *witness* of the deed.

5. A sponsor. *Obs.*

with a witness, effectually; to a great degree; with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony. *Colloq.*

This, I confess, is haste *with a witness*. *South.*

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with'am-ite (wĭth'ăm-īt), *n.* [After its discoverer, H. *Witham*.] *Min.* A red to yellow variety of epidote having strong pleochroism.

with-bear', *v. t.* To carry with others. *Obs.*

with-beg', *v. t.* [Cf. WITH; BUY.] To redeem. *Obs.*

with-bought', *p. a.* [*with* + p. p. of *buy*.] Redeemed. *Obs.*

withbuwen, *v. t.* [See WITH; BOW to bend.] To avoid. *Obs.*

withchange, *v. t.* To commute. *Obs.*

with-child', *v. t.* To get with child: to impregnate. *Obs.*

withclepe, *v. t.* *Obs.* **a** To recall. **b** To oppose.

with'de-part', *v. t.* To separate. *Obs.*

with-draught', *n.* Withdrawal. *Obs.*

with-draw', *n.* Abstainment. *Obs.*

with-draw'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

with-draw'er, *n.* One that withdraws.

with-draw'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

with'en (wĭth'ĭn; wĭth'ĭn), *n.* A willow; a place where willows grow. *Dial. Eng.*

with'er (wĭth'ẽr). Scot. var. of WEATHER.

with'er. Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHITHER, *n.* & *v.*

with'er, *v. t.* [AS. *wiðerian*.] To oppose; resist. *Obs.*

with'er, *v. i.* To struggle. *Obs.*

with'er, *n.* [AS. *wiðre*.] Resistance; also, adversity. *Obs.*

with'er, *adv.* [AS. *wiðer*, *wiðere*.] In opposition. *Obs.* — *a.* Opposite; adverse. *Obs.*

with'er-blench', *n.* [Cf. WITHER, *adv.*; BLENCH a trick, BLENCH to start back.] Assault; attack. *Obs.*

with'er-craft', *n.* Craft; magic art. *Obs.*

with'erd. Withered. *Ref. Sp.*

with'er-deed', *n.* A hostile deed. *Obs.*

with'ered (wĭth'ẽrd), *a.* Having withers; — in composition.

with'ered, *pret. & p. p.* of WITHER. — **with'ered-ness**, *n.*

with'er-ful, *a.* Hostile. *Obs.* — **with'er-ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

with'er-gloom' (wĭth'ẽr-glōōm'). Scot. var. of WEATHERGLEAM.

with'er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WITHER. — **with'er-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **withering floor**, a floor on which malt is dried. — **w. room**, a room in which tea leaves are spread to wither.

with'er-ite (wĭth'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After Dr. W. *Withering*.] *Min.* Native barium carbonate, $BaCO_3$, an orthorhombic mineral in white or gray six-sided twin crystals, and also in columnar or granular masses. H., 3–3.75. Sp. gr., 4.27–4.35.

with'er-ling, *n.* [*wither* + 1st *-ling*.] A withered or decrepit person. *Rare.*

with'er-ling, *n.* [Cf. WITHER, *adv.*] An adversary. *Obs.*

with'er-ly, *a.* Obstinate; willful. *Obs.* — *adv.* Angrily. *Obs.*

withe'-rod', *n.* A North American caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum nudum*) with tough osierlike shoots. Also, the closely related species *V. cassinoides.*

withers grief. Inflammation of the withers. *Obs.*

with'er-shins (wĭth'ẽ(r)-shĭnz), *adv.* [AS. *wiðersȳnes* backward.] In a direction contrary to the apparent course of the sun; contrariwise; topsy-turvy; contrarily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

with'er-sun, *adv.* Withershins. *Obs. Scot.*

with'er-ward, *a.* [AS. *wiðerweard*.] Adverse. *Obs.* — *adv.* Contrarily. *Obs.*

with'er-weight' (wĭth'ẽr-wāt'), *n.* [Cf. WITHER, *adv.*; WEIGHT.] A weight to balance the scale. *Scot.*

with'er-wine' (-wīn'). Dial. Eng. var. of WITHYWIND.

with'er-wine', *n.* [AS. *wiðerwinna*.] Enemy; adversary. *Obs.*

with'er-worth', *adv.* [Cf. WITHERWARD.] Perversely. *Obs.*

withe'-wood', *n.* = WITHE-ROD.

with'ey. Var. of WITHY.

withficche, *v. t.* [*with* + ME. *ficchen* to fix, OF. *fichier*, F. *ficher*.] To fix in. *Obs.*

with'fol'low-er, *n.* Companion. *Obs.*

withgang, *n.* [Cf. WITH; GANG a going.] Liberty; toleration. *Obs. Scot.*

withgang, *v. t.* To have dealing with. *Obs. Scot.*

with'gate (wĭth'gāt), *n.* Liberty. *Scot.*

with-go', *v. t.* [AS. *wiðgān* to oppose. See WITH; GO.] *Obs.* **a** To go away from. **b** To oppose; also, to displease. **c** To go with. **d** To forgo.

with'heir', *n.* A coheir. *Obs.*

withhele, *v. t.* [See WITH; HELE to conceal.] To cover over. *Obs.*

with-hie', *v. i.* [See WITH; HIE.] To hasten. *Obs.*

with-hold'er, *n.* One that withholds.

with-hold'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

with-hold'n. Withholden. *Ref. Sp.*

with'ie. Var. of WITHY.

withien, *a.* [See WITHY.] Of willow. *Obs.*

with-in'doors', *adv.* Indoors. — *n.* A person or persons staying indoors. *Both Rare.*

with-in'forth' (-fōrth'), *adv.* Within; inwardly. *Obs.*

with-in'-house', *adv.* Indoors. *Obs.*

withinne, withinnen. † WITHIN.

with-in'side', *adv.* Inside. *Obs.* or *Scot.*

withlich. † WIGHTLY.

with-nay', *v. t.* [*with* + *nay* to refuse.] To refuse. *Obs.*

withnim, *v. t.* [Cf. WITH; NIM to take.] To blame; reprove; reproach. *Obs.*

with-out'door', *a.* Outdoor; exterior. *Obs.*

with-out'en, *prep.* Without. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial.*

with-out'forth', *adv.* Without; outwardly. *Obs.*

with-out'side', *adv.* Outside. *Obs.*

with-out'-take', *prep.* Except. *Obs.*

with-praise', *v. t.* To praise together. *Obs.*

withsaif. † VOUCHSAFE.

with-sake, *v. t.* [AS. *wiðsacan*.] To withsay. *Obs.*

withsaw, *n.* [Cf. WITHSAY, SAW a saying.] Contradiction. *Obs.*

with-say', *v. t.* [AS. *wiðsecgan* to renounce.] To renounce; deny; refuse; contradict. *Obs.*

with-say'er, *n.* One that contradicts. *Obs.*

with-scape', *v. i.* To escape. *Obs.*

with-score', *v. t.* To check; control. *Obs.*

with-seek', *v. t.* Seek out. *Obs.*

with-set', *v. t.* [AS *wiðsettan*.] To resist; oppose. *Obs.*

with-set'ting, *n.* Exception *Obs.*

with-sit', *v. t.* = WITHSET. *Obs.*

with-slip', *v. i.* [See WITH; SLIP, *v. i.*] To escape. *Obs.*

with-spar', *v. t.* [See WITH; SPAR to fasten.] To stop; block. *Obs.*

with-stand'er, *n.* One that withstands.

with-stand'ing, *conj.* Notwithstanding. *Obs.*

with-stood' (wĭth-stŏŏd'), *pret. & p. p.* of WITHSTAND.

with-take', *v. t.* [See WITH; TAKE.] To withdraw; also, reprove. *Obs.* — **with-tak'er**, *n.* *Obs.*

with-tee', *v. i.* [AS. *wiðtēon*.] To draw back; to withdraw. *Obs.*

with-thy, *conj.* [Cf. AS. *wiððȳ* with the, with that, where *ðȳ* is the instrumental of the article and demonstrative pron. See WITH; THE.] Provided; on condition that. *Obs.*

with'vine' (wĭth'vīn'), *n.* [Cf. WITHWIND.] Couch grass, 1 a.

withward, *prep.* [See WITH; -WARD.] Contrary to. *Obs.*

with'wind', **with'wine'.** Vars. of WITHYWIND.

with'y-pot', *n.* A vessel or nest of withes to receive the eggs of wild fowl. *Obs.*

with'y-wind' (-wīnd'), *n.* [AS. *wiðewinde*, *wiðowinde*. See WITHE, WITHY; WIND to turn.] The European virgin's-bower (*Clematis vitalba*).

with'y-wood'y (wĭth'ĭ-wŏŏd'ĭ). A rope of withes. *Obs.*

witie, *v. t.* = WITE, to blame.

witie, *v. t.* [AS. *witian* (in comp.).] To guard; keep. *Obs.*

wit'ing (*dial.* wĭt'ĭn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WITTING.

wit'jar', *n.* [*wit* + *jar* a vessel.] Head. *Obs.*

wit'less, *adv.* Witlessly. *Obs.*

wit'let, *n.* A witling. *Rare.*

wit'loof (wĭt'lōf), *n.* [D., lit., white leafage.] A variety of chicory having large roots and developing a head of leaves, sometimes cooked as a vegetable.

witlosen, *p. p.* Lost; forlorn. *Obs.*

wit'mon'ger (wĭt'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A witling.

witne. † WITTEN.

wit'ness, *n.* A witty saying or doing. *Obs.*

wit′ness (wĭt′nĕs), *v. t.*; WIT′NESSED (-nĕst); WIT′NESS-ING. **1.** *Law.* To act as a witness of; specif., to see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; as, to *witness* a bond or will. **2.** To give testimony to; to testify to; to attest.

How many things they *witness* against thee. *Mark* xv. 4.

3. To bear witness of; to give evidence of; to evidence; as, your actions *witness* your guilt.
4. To see or know by reason of personal presence; to have direct cognizance of; to observe.

General Washington did not live to *witness* the restoration of peace. *Marshall.*

5. To forecast; presage. *Rare.*

wit′ness, *v. i.* **1.** To bear testimony; to give evidence.

The men of Belial *witnessed* against him. 1 *Kings* xxi. 13.

2. To observe; to take notice. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

wit′nessed (wĭt′nĕst), *pret. & p. p.* of WITNESS, *v. t.*

witnessed purchase, sale, or **transaction,** a purchase or sale of securities for the account of a broker who is in default on a contract made on the floor to deliver or accept delivery of such securities. Such a transaction is witnessed by a disinterested broker. See *under the rule,* under RULE.

wit′ted (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having wit, or understanding; — esp. in comb.; as, a quick-*witted* boy, dull-*witted* man.

wit′ti-cism (-ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* [From WITTY.] A witty saying, sentence, or phrase; a clever or amusing expressed conceit.

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witticisms*; all of which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*

wit′ting-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* [See WIT, *v.*] Knowingly; with knowledge; by design.

wit′tol (wĭt′ŭl), *n.* [From *witwall,* the bird, associated with the cuckoo (cf. CUCKOLD), and prob. confused with E. *wit* to know.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold. *Obs.* *Shak.*

wit′ty (wĭt′ĭ), *a.*; WIT′TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); WIT′TI-EST. [AS. *witig, wittig.* See WIT, *n.*] **1.** Possessed of wit, or knowledge and skill; knowing; skillful; judicious; clever; cunning. *Obs. or Archaic.* "The deep-revolving *witty* Buckingham." *Shak.*

2. Possessed of learning; informed; versed. *Obs.*

Witty of the lawe. *Piers Plowman's Crede.*

3. Esp., possessing wit; quick or ready in the perception or expression of amusing points of view and of intellectually entertaining congruities and incongruities; brightly or cleverly facetious; sometimes, sarcastic. "So unmercifully *witty* upon the women." *Addison.*

4. Marked by wit; amusingly and cleverly novel in expression, point of view, or the like; as, a *witty* remark, poem, conception, or the like.

Syn. — WITTY, FACETIOUS. WITTY implies quick and clever speech (esp. repartee), or sparkling pleasantry; FACETIOUS commonly suggests waggishness or jocularity; as, "[Sydney] Smith was one of the very *wittiest* of Englishmen . . . and, among the group of founders of the new periodical, the representative of . . . polished persiflage" (*Saintsbury*); "Probably the most tedious bore on earth is the man who feels it incumbent upon him always to be *facetious* and to turn everything into a joke" (*J. Fiske*). See JOCULAR, JEST, LAUGHABLE, WIT.

wit′wall′ (wĭt′wôl′), *n.* [Akin to G. *wittewal, wiedewall,* MHG. *witewal,* D. *wiedewaal, wielewaal,* OD. *weduwael,* and prob. the same word as ME. *wodewale*; perh. also influenced by *hickwall.* Cf. WITTOL cuckold, WOODWALL.] The European great spotted woodpecker. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wive (wīv), *v. i.*; WIVED (wīvd); WIV′ING (wīv′ĭng). [AS. *wīfian.* See WIFE.] To marry a woman; to take a wife.

Wherefore we pray you hastily to *wive.* *Chaucer.*

wive, *v. t.* **1.** To marry to a wife; to provide with a wife. "Manned, horsed, and *wived.*" *Shak.*

2. To take for a wife; to marry. *Now Rare.*

I have *wived* his sister. *Scott.*

wi′vern (wī′vẽrn), *n.* [ME. *wivere* a serpent, OF. *wivre,* var. of *guivre,* F. *givre, guivre,* wivern, fr. L. *vipera,* but prob. influenced by OHG. *wipera,* fr. L. See VIPER; cf. WEEVER.] **1.** *Her.* A fabulous two-legged winged creature, like a cockatrice, but having the head of a dragon, and without spurs. See DRAGON, *Illust.*

2. The weever (fish).

wiz′ard (wĭz′ărd), *n.* [ME. *wysard*; prob. fr. *wis* (E. *wise,* a.) + *-ard.*] **1.** A wise man; a sage. *Obs.*

The star-led *wizards* [Magi] haste with odors sweet! *Milton.*

2. One devoted to the black art; a magician; sorcerer.

The wily *wizard* must be caught. *Dryden.*

3. *Weaving.* = DOBBY, *n.*, 3.

Wizard of the North, Sir Walter Scott; — often so called by reason of the conjuring power of his imagination.

wiz′ard, *a.* Magical; hence, enchanting; charming.

wiz′ard-ly, *a.* Like, befitting, or characteristic of, a wizard; wizardlike; weird.

wiz′ard-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The character or practices of wizards; sorcery; magic. "He acquired a reputation bordering on *wizardry.*" *J. A. Symonds.*

wiz′en (wĭz′'n; *dial. also* wē′z'n), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *wisenen,* AS. *wisnian*; akin to *weornian* to wither, pine away, OHG. *wesanēn* to grow dry, G. *verwesen* to rot, Icel. *visna* to wither, Sw. *vissna,* Dan. *visne,* and prob. to L. *virus* an offensive odor, poison. Cf. VIRUS.] To wither; shrivel; dry. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wiz′en, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *visinn* withered, Dan. & Sw. *vissen.* See WIZEN, *v.*] Wizened; thin; weazen; withered.

A little lonely, *wizen,* strangely clad boy. *Dickens.*

wiz′ened (wĭz′'nd), *p. a.* Dried; shriveled; withered; shrunken; weazen; as, a *wizened* old man.

wiz′en–faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* Having a shriveled thin face.

woad (wōd), *n.* Also **wad, wade.** [ME. *wod,* AS. *wād*; akin to D. *weede,* G. *waid,* OHG. *weit,* Dan. *vaid, veid,* Sw. *veide,* L. *vitrum.*] **1.** A European brassicaceous plant (*Isatis tinctoria*), formerly grown for the blue coloring matter yielded by its leaves. Also, any other species of *Isatis.* **2.** A blue dyestuff or coloring matter, resembling indigo, consisting of the powdered and fermented leaves of woad. Its essential constituent, indigotin, is identical with that of indigo, which has largely superseded it in dyeing.

woad′ed, *a.* Colored or stained with woad.

woad′wax′en (-wăk′s'n), *n.* [AS. *wuduweaxe.* Cf. WOODWAX.] A yellow-flowered fabaceous shrub (*Genista tinctoria*) of Europe and Russian Asia, adventitious in America; — called also *greenwood, greenweed, dyeweed, whin, woodwash, woodwax,* and *woodwaxen.*

Wo′den (wō′dĕn) } *n.* [AS. *Wōden*; akin to OS. *Wōdan,*
Wo′dan (wō′dăn) } OHG. *Wuotan,* Icel. *Oðinn,* and perh. to E. WIND air in motion, or to WOOD, *a.* Cf. WEDNESDAY.] *Teut. Myth.* Odin. *Wednesday* is named for him.

woe (wō), *n.* Also **wo.** [ME. *wo, wa, woo,* AS. *wā,* interj.; akin to D. *wee,* OS. & OHG. *wē,* G. *weh,* Icel. *vei,* Dan. *vee,* Sw. *ve,* Goth. *wai*; cf. L. *vae.* Cf. WAIL.] Grief; sorrow; misery; also, a heavy calamity; a trouble; affliction. "Weep each other's *woe.*" *Pope.*

☞ *Woe* is used with a dative construction or its equivalent in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow. "*Woe* is me! for I am undone." *Is.* vi. 5.

O! *woe* were us alive [i. e., in life]. *Chaucer.*
Woe unto him that striveth with his Maker! *Is.* xlv. 9.

Syn. — See SORROW.

woe worth, woe be to. See WORTH, *v. i.*

Woe worth the chase, *woe worth* the day,
That costs thy life, my gallant gray! *Scott.*

woe, wo (wō), *a.* Woeful; sorrowful; grieved; miserable; melancholy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

And looking up he waxed wondrous *woe.* *Spenser.*

woe′be-gone′ } (wō′bē-gŏn′; 205), *a.* [ME. *wo begon.* See
wo′be-gone′ } WOE; BEGO.] Beset or overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief or sorrow; woeful; hence, indicating great woe or sorrow; as, a *woebegone* appearance.

So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

woe′ful } (wō′fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of woe; sorrowful; dis-
wo′ful } tressed with grief or calamity; sad; afflicted; wretched; as, *woeful* sufferers, sights.

How many *woeful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel.*

2. Involving, bringing, or pert. to, woe; as, *woeful* want.

O *woeful* day! O day of woe! *Philips.*

3. Paltry; miserable; poor; wretched.

What *woeful* stuff this madrigal would be! *Pope.*

— **woe′ful-ly, wo′-,** *adv.* — **woe′ful-ness, wo′-,** *n.*

Wöh′ler's law (vû′lẽrz). [After F. *Wöhler* (1800–82), German chemist and metallurgist.] *Mech.* The law (published in 1871) that the breaking load of a member under stress is lowered by an increase in the range of variation of the stress. — **Wöhler's method test,** etc.

wo′kas, or **wo′cas** (wō′kås), *n.* [Klamath Indian *wókash* the seed of the yellow pond lily, *wókasham, wóksam,* the yellow pond lily.] A West American yellow water lily (*Nymphæa polysepala*); also, its dried and roasted seeds, used as food among the Klamath Indians.

wold (wōld), *n.* [ME. *wold, wald,* AS. *weald, wald,* a wood, forest; akin to OFries. & OS. *wald,* D. *woud,* G. *wald,* Icel. *vǫllr* field, and prob. to Gr. ἄλσος grove, Skr. *vāṭa* garden, inclosure. Cf. WEALD.] **1.** A wood; forest. *Obs.*
2. A plain, or low hill; a region without woods.

The wind that beats the mountain, blows
More softly round the open *wold.* *Tennyson.*

wolf (wo͝olf), *n.*; *pl.* WOLVES (wo͝olvz). [ME. *wolf, wulf,* AS. *wulf*; akin to OS. *wulf,* D. & G. *wolf,* Icel. *ūlfr* wolf, *ylgr* she-wolf, Sw. *ulf* wolf, Dan. *ulv,* Goth. *wulfs,* Lith. *vilkas,* Russ. *volk,* L. *lupus,* Gr. λύκος, Skr. *vṛka*; cf. L. *vellere* to pluck, tear. Cf. LUPINE, *a.,* LYCEUM.] **1.** Any of certain large doglike carnivorous mammals of the genus *Canis*; esp., the European *C. lupus* or an allied species. The European wolf is yellowish or brownish gray, with rather coarse fur, erect pointed ears, and a bushy tail. It is crafty, rapacious, and very destructive to game, sheep, and cattle. It is usually cowardly, but sometimes attacks man. It is extinct in England, but still inhabits many parts of Europe. The American gray, or timber, wolf (*C. occidentalis*) is generally larger than, but very like, the European. It varies in color from nearly white to black. Some of the many varieties approach the coyote, or prairie wolf, in size. Allied species or varieties are found also in Asia, as the Japanese wolf (*C. hodophylax*) and the Indian wolf (*C. pallipes*). Wolves readily breed with dogs, esp. Eskimo dogs.

Wolf (*Canis lupus*). (1/36)

2. a Any of various small coleopterous and lepidopterous larvæ which infest granaries; esp., the larva of the wolf moth. **b** The larva of a botfly.
3. A person likened to a wolf in character; a very fierce, rapacious, or destructive person.
4. An eating ulcer or sore. Cf. LUPUS, 1. *Obs.*

If God should send a . . *wolf* into thy side. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. *Music.* **a** A dissonance in some chords on organs, pianos, or other instruments with fixed tones, tuned by unequal temperament. See TEMPERAMENT, 5. **b** In bowed instruments, a harshness due to faulty vibration in certain notes.
6. *Textile Manuf.* A willow.
7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LUPUS, 2.

to have a wolf in the stomach, to have a ravenous appetite. *Colloq.* — **to keep the w. from the door,** to keep away poverty; to prevent starvation.

wolf, *v. t.*; WOLFED (wo͝olft); WOLF′ING. To eat like a wolf; hence, to devour ravenously. *Colloq.*

wolf′ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A western American caprifoliaceous shrub (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), sometimes cultivated for its white berries. **b** The mountain cranberry. *Canada.*

wolf dog. **a** One of several breeds of dogs formerly kept

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witness box. An inclosure from which, esp. formerly, a witness testifies in court.
wit′ness-er, *n.* A witness.
wit′ness-ful-ly, *adv.* Manifestly; evidently. *Obs.*
witoute. † WITHOUT.
witrely. † WITTERLY. [*Obs.*
wit-safe′, *v. t.* To vouchsafe.
wit′ship, *n.* Testimony. *Obs.*
Wit′son-tide. † WHITSUNTIDE.
wit′stand′, *n.* [*wit,* n. + *stand.*] Nonplus; standstill. *Obs.*
wit′-starved′ (-stärvd′), *a.* Barren of wit or genius. *Rare.*
Wit-suneday. † WHITSUNDAY.
wit′tal, wit′tle (*dial.* wĭt′'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. of VICTUAL.
wit′tall. † WITTOL.
wit′tand-ly, *adv.* Wittingly; knowingly. *Obs.*
witte. † WIT; WITE, blame.
wit′te-boom′ (vĭt′ĕ-bo͞om′), *n.* [S. African D.] The silver tree of South Africa. *So. Africa.*
wit′ten, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *vitna.*] To attest; testify. *Obs.*
wit′te-na-ge-mote′. Var. of WITENAGEMOT.
wit′ter, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *vitr.*] Wise; knowing; also, evident; certain; sure. *Obs.*
wit′ter, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *vitra* to manifest, lay open, reveal.] To inform; direct; certify; assure. *Obs. or Scot.*
wit′ter, *n.* [Cf. WITTER to inform, direct.] *Scot.* **1.** A mark; sign; token. *Obs.* **2.** *Curling.* The tee.
wit′ter, *n.* A barb, as on an arrowhead. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
witterhed, *n.* [See WITTER, *a.*; -HEAD.] Wisdom. *Obs.*
wit′ter-ing (*dial.* wĭt′ẽr-ĭn), *n.* Knowledge; information; notice; also, a hint. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wit′ter-ly, *adv.* *Obs.* **a** Wisely; knowingly. **b** Assuredly; certainly. **c** Manifestly; clearly. **d** Utterly; completely.
wit′ter-ness, *n.* Knowing, wisdom. *Obs.*
witthorn. † WHITETHORN.
wit′tic-as′ter (wĭt′ĭk-ăs′tẽr; wĭt′ĭk-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [Formed like *criticaster.*] A witling. *Rare.*
wit′ti-chen-ite (wĭt′ĭ-kĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Wittichen,* Baden.] *Min.* A tin-white to steel-gray sulphide of copper and bismuth, Cu_3BiS_3, usually occurring massive. Sp. gr., 4.5.
wit′ti-fied (wĭt′ĭ-fīd), *a.* [*witty* + *-fy* + *-ed.*] Possessed of wit; witty. *Obs. or R.*
wittihede, *n.* [Cf. WITTY; -HEAD.] Wisdom. *Obs.*
wit′ti-ly (wĭt′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WITTY.
wit′ti-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
wit′ting, *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Knowledge; intelligence; judgment. **b** Information; tidings; — esp. in *pl.*
wit′ting, *adv.* Wittingly. *Obs.*
wit′tle (wĭt′'l). Dial. Eng. var. of WHITTLE; VICTUAL.
wit′tol (-ŭl), *n.* [Prob. for *whitetail.* Cf. WHEATEAR.] The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*
wit′tol, *v. t.* To make a wittol, or cuckold, of. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
wit′tol-ly, *a.* Like a wittol.
wittome, *n.* [Cf. TOOM, *a.,* empty.] An empty-headed fellow. *Obs.*
wit tooth. A wisdom tooth.
witts (wĭts). Var. of WHITS.
Witt's planet (wĭts). *Astron.* The asteroid Eros (which see).
wituten. † WITHOUTEN.
wit′wan′ton, *n.* One whose wit is used wantonly. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To sport as a witwanton. *Obs.*
wit′word′, *n.* [AS. *witword* testimony, covenant.] **a** Testimony. *Obs.* **b** Will; testament. *Obs. or Hist.*
wit′word′, *n.* [*wit* + *word.*] An intelligent answer or comment. *Dial. Eng.*
wit′worm′, *n.* A wit. *Obs.*
Wit′would, Sir Wilful (wĭt′-wo͝od). A bashful, obstinate, superannuated old bachelor in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World."
wive′hood, *n.* Wifehood. *Obs.*
wive′less, *a.* Wifeless. *Obs.*
wive′ly, *a.* Wifely. *Obs.*
wi′ver (wī′vẽr), *n.* [See WIVERN.] *Obs.* **a** A viper. **b** A wivern.
wiv′er (wĭv′ẽr; -ẽ), *v. i.* To quiver; flutter; tremble; waver. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wives (wīvz), *n., pl.* of WIFE.
wix. † WAX, *v.*
wiz′en (wĭz′'n). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WEASAND.
wize roy. † VICEROY.
wi-zier′ (wē-zēr′). Var. of VIZIER. [ARD, WIZARDLY.
wiz′zard, wiz′zard-ly. † WIZ-
wiz′zel, *n.* [Cf. WHISTLE.] The windpipe. *Obs.* [of WEASAND.
wiz′zen (wĭz′ĕn). Scot. & dial.
wiz′zen. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WIZEN.
wiz′zle (wĭz′'l), *v. t.* To get by craft or cajolery; to wheedle. *Dial. Eng.*
wk. *Abbr.* Week.
wl-. For various words beginning in *wl-,* see forms in UL-.
w. l. *Abbr.* Wave length.
wlach, wlech. *a.* [AS. *wlæc.*] Lukewarm; tepid. *Obs.*
wlaff, *v. i.* [AS. *wlaffian.*] To stammer; babble. *Obs.* — **wlaffer,** *n.* *Obs.*
wlanc, wlanke. † WLONK.
wlank, *n.* [AS. *wlanc* proud.] Pride. *Obs.*
wlap, wlappe (lăp), *v. t.* [ME. *wlappen.* Cf. LAP to fold.] To wrap; fold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wlate, wlatie, *v. t.* [AS. *wlātian* to cause loathing to.] To loathe; abhor; also, to nauseate; disgust. *Obs.*
wlat′ful, *a.* Loathsome. *Obs.*
wlat′ing-ness, *n.* Loathsomeness. *Obs.*
wlat′some, *a.* [AS. *wlǣtta* loathing. See 1st -SOME.] Loathsome; hateful. *Obs.*
wlcane. † VOLCANO.
wlecche, *v. t.* [AS. *wleccan.*] To make lukewarm. *Obs.*
wlech. † WLACH.
wlench, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *wlencean.*] To make or be proud. *Obs.*
wleth. † WLATE.
wlgat. A form for *vulged,* divulged. *Obs. Scot.*
wlisp, *v. t. & i.* To lisp. *Obs.*
wlite, *n.* [AS.] Beauty, as of countenance or form. *Obs.*
wlite, *v. i.* [AS. *wlītan.*] To gaze; look. *Obs.*
wlity, *a.* Beautiful. *Obs.*
wlo, *n.* [AS. *wlōh.*] Hem; fringe. *Obs.*
W. long. *Abbr.* West longitude.
wlonk, *a* [AS. *wlanc, wlonc.*] *Obs.* **a** Proud; bold; arrogant; also, elated; gay. **b** Splendid; sumptuous; grand. **c** Beautiful.
wlonk′hede, *n.* [*wlonk* + ME. *-hede* -head.] Pride. *Obs.*
wlonk′ness, *n.* Pride. *Obs.*
wm-, wn-. For various words beginning in *wm-, wn-,* see forms in UM-, UN-.
Wm. *Abbr.* William.
W. M. *Abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Worshipful Master.
W. M. S. *Abbr.* Wesleyan Missionary Society. [northwest.
W. N. W., or **WNW** *Abbr.* West-
wo (wō). Var. of WOE. [wall.
wo. Dial. Eng. var. of WOUGH,
wo. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WHO. [WHOA, *interj.*
wo. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of
W. O. *Abbr.* War Office.
woadmel. † WADMOLL.
woad vat. *Dyeing.* See VAT, 5.
woak (wōk). Dial. Eng. of OAK.
woald (wōld). Var. of WELD.
woan (*dial.* wōn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WON, abode.
woare. † *wore,* pret. of WEAR.
woawe. † WOUGH, wall.
wob (wŏb), *n.* A web. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wob′be-gong′ (wŏb′ē-gŏng′), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] Carpet shark.
wob′ble (wŏb′'l), **wob′bler,** etc. Vars. of WARBLE, etc.
wob′bles (wŏb′'lz), *n. pl.* A disease of cattle and horses, prob. identical with rickets, supposed to be due to eating species of *Macrozamia.* *Australia.*
wo′be-gone′, wo′ful, etc. Vars. of WOEBEGONE, etc.
wob′ster (wŏb′stẽr), *n.* = WEBSTER, a weaver. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [WEAK.
woc. † *woke,* pret. of WAKE;
wo′cas. Var of WOKAS.
woce. † VOCE, voice.
woch. † WHICH. [WHICH.
woche † WATCH; WOGH, *n.*;
wocheinite (vŏk-īn′īt), *n.* [From Lake *Wochein,* Austria.] *Min.* A claylike variety of bauxite.
Wochuas (wō′cho͞o-äz), *n. pl.* A race or group of Pygmies of the Welle basin, Central Africa.
wochydsafe. † VOUCHSAFED.
wocliche, wocnesse. † WEAKLY, WEAKNESS. [WOOD, *n.*
wod. † WOAD; WOOD, mad;
wod (wŏd). Dial. Eng. var. of WOULD.
wod, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *weddian* to covenant, to wed, E. WED.] To bargain. *Obs. Scot.*
wod, wode. Obs. pret. of WADE.
wodde. † WOOD.
wodder, woddercoch. † WEATHER, WEATHERCOCK.
woddershins. † WITHERSHINS.
wod′die (wŏd′ĭ). Scot. var. of WITHY.
woddir. † WHETHER.
woddy. † WOODY.
wode. † WOAD; WOOD, *n.*
wode (*dial.* wōd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOOD, *a.*
wodecok. † WOODCOCK.
wodeleie. *n.* [Cf. WOOD; LEA grassland.] A grove. *Obs.*
wodely. † WOODLY.
Wodensday. † WEDNESDAY.
woder. † OTHER, WHITHER.
wodershins. † WITHERSHINS.
wodeschawe. † WOOD-SHAW.
wodewale. † WOODWALL.
wodewe. † WIDOW.
wodewose. † WOODWOSE.
wodhed. A form for *woodhead,* madness. *Obs.*
wodi. † WOODY.
wodiere, *n.* [Cf. WOOD.] A woodman. *Obs.*
wodly. † WOODLY.
wodmonger. † WOODMONGER
wodnes. † WOODNESS.
Wodnesdei. † WEDNESDAY.
wodschipe. † WOODSHIP.
wodwarte. † WOODWARD, a forest officer. [WOSE.
wodwose, wodwous. † WOOD-
wodwosse. † WOODWOSE.
woefare, *n.* Sorrow. *Obs.*
woeh′ler-ite, wöh′ler-ite (vû′lẽr-īt), *n.* [See WÖHLER'S LAW.] *Min.* A silicate and niobate of zirconium, calcium, sodium, etc., in yellow or brown prismatic crystals.
woele. † WHEEL.
woe′some (wō′sŭm), *a.* Woeful. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
woe′-wea′ry, *a.* Worn out with sorrow. *Obs.* [by sorrow.
woe′-worn′, *a.* Worn or wearied
wof. Obs. pret. of WEAVE.
woft. *n.* = WOOF. *Obs.* *Scot.*
wog (wŏg), *v. t. & i.* To wag. *Scot.*
woge † WOUGH, wall.
wogh (wō; wô). Dial. Eng. var. of WOUGH, wall.
wogh, wough, *n.* [AS. *wōh.*] Injustice; error; sin; harm. *Obs.*
wogh, *a.* [AS. *wōh.*] Crooked; wrong; perverse. *Obs.* — **wogh′ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
woghe. † WOUGH, wall.
woghit. Obs. p. p. of WOO.
wohlac. *n.* [See WOO, *v.*; for the ending cf. WEDLOCK.] Wooing. *Obs.*
woice † VOICE.
woid. † WED, to wager; VIDE, divide; VOID.
woidre, *n.* [Cf. OF. *voidie, voisdie.*] Stratagem; deceit. *Obs.*
woik, *pret.* [Cf. AS *wīcan* to yield, give way, pret. *wāc.*] Went about; spread. *Obs. Scot.*
woir. † *wore,* pret. of WEAR; WAR, worse.
woir, *pret* [Prob. dial. form of *wore,* pret. of *wear.*] Wafted. *Obs.* *Scot.*
woirme. † WORM.
woistare. † WOUSTOUR.
woi′wode, woi′wode-ship Vars. of VOIVODE, VOIVODESHIP.
woix. Obs. pret. of WAX.
wok. † *woke,* pret. of WAKE.
woke. † WEAK, WEEK.
woke (wōk). Pret. & dial. Eng. p. p. of WAKE.
wokie, *v. t.* [AS *wācian* to be or become weak.] To moisten; soften. *Obs.*
wol. † WELL, WOOL.
wolawo. † WELLAWAY.
wolcne. † WELKIN.
wolcome. † WELCOME.
wold (*dial.* wōld). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of OLD, WOULD.
wold, wolde. † WALD, power; WELD, the plant
wolde. Obs. pret. of WIELD.
wolde † WOULD, WOOD. [*Obs.*
woldeneyed, *a.* = WALL-EYED.
woldes, *adv.* Willfully. *Obs.*
wole. † WOOL; WILL, *v.*; WHILE.
wolen. † WOOLEN.
wolf, *v. i.* To hunt for wolves; — chiefly in *vb. n.* **wolf′ing.** *Cant.*
wol′fach-ite (vōl′fäĸ-īt), *n.* [From *Wolfach,* Baden.] *Min.*

in Ireland for hunting wolves. Some resembled the greyhound, others the mastiff and great Dane. **b** A cross of a wolf and domestic dog; also, an Eskimo dog.

Wol′fen-büt′tel frag′ments (vŏl′tĕn-büt′ĕl). [From *Wolfenbüttel*, Brunswick.] *Ch. Hist.* **1.** A series of anonymous critical essays on the gospel history, written from a purely deistical standpoint and published by Lessing in Brunswick between 1773 and 1781, in 3 vols. The author is now known to have been one Hermann Samuel Reimarus (1694–1768), who was the director of the Hamburg gymnasium.
2. The portions of a New Testament palimpsest of the Gospels, preserved at Wolfenbüttel, deciphered about 1750.

Wolf′fi-a (wŏŏl′fĭ-*ȧ*; wŏŏl′-), *n.* [NL., after J. F. *Wolff* (1778–1806), German physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed lemnaceous plants distinguished from *Lemna* by the one-celled anthers and the absence of roots. They are the smallest flowering plants known, consisting merely of a minute ovoid or globose leafless thallus, producing the flowers from clefts or grooves.

Wolff′i-an (wŏŏl′fĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Discovered, or first described, by Caspar Friedrich Wolff (1733–1794), the founder of modern embryology.
Wolffian body, *Embryol.*, the mesonephros of a vertebrate embryo; one of a pair of functional renal organs found in most vertebrate embryos, and becoming the kidneys in fishes and amphibians. It consists originally of a few nephridial tubules (**Wolffian tubules**) situated behind the pronephros and opening into a duct (**Wolffian duct**) that joins the posterior end of the intestine (see KIDNEY, 1). The Wolffian duct becomes the ureter in female elasmobranchs and amphibians and in male and female teleost fishes, but atrophies in female reptiles, birds, and mammals. In male elasmobranchs and amphibians it becomes a urinogenital duct; in males of higher vertebrates it serves, after degeneration of the mesonephros, only as a sperm duct (vas deferens).

wolf fish. Any of several large marine blennies of the family Anarhichadidæ, notable for their strong teeth and ferocity. The common wolf fish of the North Atlantic (*Anarhichas lupus*) is brownish or bluish gray, with from

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Wolf Fish (*Anarhichas lupus*).

nine to twelve dark crossbars and numerous dark spots and reticulations. It reaches a length of four to six feet. The wolf fish of the North Pacific (*A. lepturus*) is plain brown. A long eel-like wolf fish (*Anarhichthys ocellatus*), distinguished as the **wolf eel**, occurs on the coast of California.

wolf′hound′ (wŏŏlf′hound′), *n.* One of several breeds of dogs originally used for hunting wolves. The **Russian wolfhound**, or borzoi, has the general form of the greyhound, but its hair is soft, silky, and wavy or slightly curly. It is commonly white with a few black markings. The **Irish wolfhound** is heavier throughout, esp. in the head, and its coat is harsh and wiry. It is bred in various colors and closely resembles the deerhound.

Wolf′i-an (wŏŏl′fĭ-ăn; vŏl′-), *a.* Of or pert. to Friedrich August Wolf, the German philologist and Homeric critic, or Christian Wolf (see WOLFIANISM). — *n.* An adherent of Wolfianism.

Wolf′i-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The philosophy of the German philosopher Christian Wolf, or Wolff (1679–1754). Wolf's philosophy was an eclectic adaptation of Leibnitzianism and Scholasticism, and was the most influential philosophy in Germany in the era preceding the Kantian movement.

wolf′ish (wŏŏl′fĭsh), *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf. — **wolf′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **wolf′ish-ness**, *n.*

wolf net. A kind of fishing net which takes great numbers of fish.

wolf′ram-ite (wŏŏl′frăm-īt; vŏl′-), *n.* [G. *wolframit*, *wolfram*; *wolf* wolf + *rahm* cream, soot; cf. G. *wolfsruss* wolfram, lit., wolf's soot.] *Min.* A tungstate of iron and manganese, $(Fe,Mn)WO_4$, usually of a brownish or grayish black color and submetallic luster; — called also *wolfram*. It occurs in monoclinic crystals (commonly twinned so as to imitate orthorhombic tabular forms) and in granular or columnar masses. It shows a highly perfect cleavage. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 7.1–7.5. Wolframite is used as a source of tungsten and tungsten compounds.

Wolf′-Ra′yet′ star (vŏlf′rá′yĕ′). *Astron.* Any of a remarkable class of white or yellowish stars, about 100 in number, first observed spectroscopically by MM. Wolf and Rayet of Paris in 1867. Their bright-line spectrum, characterized by an abundance of yellow and blue bands, indicates hydrogen, helium, etc., but not metals, and is supposed to represent an early stage of development. Wolf-Rayet stars are practically confined to the Milky Way and the nubeculæ near the South Pole.

wolfs′bane′ (wŏŏlfs′bān′), *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum*; aconite, or monkshood; specif., the European yellow-flowered species *A. lycoctonum*.

wolf spider. Any of numerous running ground spiders belonging to the family Lycosidæ (which see).

wolf, *or* **wolf's, tooth.** A small premolar, one or more of which is sometimes present in the horse on each side in front of the normal grinders. It is a vestigial character. Similar teeth were regularly present in some fossil Equidæ.

wol′las-ton-ite (wŏŏl′ăs-tŭn-īt), *n.* [After Dr. W. H. *Wollaston* (1766–1828), English chemist and physicist.] *Min.* Native calcium metasilicate, $CaSiO_3$, a monoclinic mineral of a white to gray, red, yellow, or brown color, usually in cleavable masses, sometimes in tabular twinned crystals; tabular spar. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 2.8–2.9.

Wol′las-ton prism (wŏŏl′ăs-tŭn). [See WOLLASTONITE.] A four-sided prism of glass used in the camera lucida.

Wol′las-ton's dou′blet (-tŭnz). [After W. H. *Wollaston*, English physicist.] *Optics.* A magnifying glass consisting of two plano-convex lenses placed as shown in the *Illust.* It is designed to correct spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion.

Wollaston's Doublet

Wollaston wire. Fine wire, almost invisible to the naked eye, usually prepared by incasing a platinum wire in a cylinder of silver and drawing the whole down, dissolving off the silver in acid. It was first used by Wollaston for cross hairs in telescope eyepieces.

Wo′lof (wō′lŏf), *n.* One of a Negro tribe of the western Sudan, near the mouth of the Senegal. They are among the blackest of the native Africans. Most of them are Mohammedans, though a few are Christianized. Also, their language, which is a lingua franca in Senegambia.

wol′ver-ene′ | **wol′ver-ine′** (wŏŏl′vẽr-ēn′), *n.* [From WOLF; — prob. so called from its supposed wolfish qualities.]
1. The glutton. *U. S.*
2. [*cap.*] An inhabitant of Michigan; — a nickname. *U. S.*

wom′an (wŏŏm′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* WOMEN (wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn; 151). [ME. *woman*, *womman*, *wumman*, *wimman*, *wifmon*, AS. *wīfmann*, *wīmmann*; *wīf* woman, wife + *mann* a man. See WIFE; MAN.] **1.** An adult female person, as distinguished from a man or child; sometimes, any female person.

> *Women* are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible. *Shak.*
>
> And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made he a *woman*. *Gen* ii. 22

2. The female part of the human race; womankind.

> Man is destined to be a prey to *woman*. *Thackeray*

3. A female attendant or servant. "By her *woman* I sent your message." *Shak.* Also, a wife or mistress. *Dial.*
4. Womanly qualities; womanhood; womanliness.
5. The reverse of a coin. *Rare, Eng.*

Syn. — WOMAN'S, WOMEN'S are often used without real distinction. Strictly, WOMAN'S refers to women collectively or in the abstract; WOMEN'S regards them as individuals; as, the *Woman's* Christian Temperance Union, the Young *Women's* Christian Association; *woman's* (cf. *women's*) suffrage, *woman's* (cf. *women's*) rights. See FEMALE.

woman of pleasure, a woman given to sensual pleasure; a profligate woman; specif., *Obs.*, a courtesan; prostitute. — **Woman's Christian Temperance Union**, an association of women formed in the United States in 1874, for the advancement of temperance, by organizing preventive, educational, evangelistic, social, and legal work.

wom′an, *v. t.*; WOM′ANED (-ănd); WOM′AN-ING. **1.** To act the part of a woman in; — with indefinite *it*.
2. To make effeminate or womanish. *Rare.* *Shak.*
3. To address disparagingly by the title of "woman"; to call (one) "woman."
4. To associate (one) with a woman. "To have him see me *woman'd*." *Shak.*

wom′an-hood (wŏŏm′ăn-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State of being a woman; the distinguishing character or qualities of a woman, or of womankind. "Comely *womanhood*." *Spenser.*
2. Women collectively; womankind.

wom′an-ish, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; effeminate; not becoming a man; — usually disparaging. "Thy tears are *womanish*." *Shak.*

> A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*. *Ascham.*

Syn. — See FEMALE.
— **wom′an-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **wom′an-ish-ness**, *n.*

wom′an-kind′ (wŏŏm′ăn-kīnd′), *n.* The females of the human race; women collectively.

> A sanctuary into which *womankind*, with her tools of magic, the broom and mop, has very infrequent access. *Hawthorne.*

wom′an-like′ (-līk′), *a.* Like a woman; womanly.
Syn. — See FEMALE.

wom′an-ly, *a.* Befitting, or like, a woman; feminine; as, *womanly* behavior. — **wom′an-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See FEMALE.

womb (wōōm), *n.* [ME. *wombe*, *wambe*, AS. *wamb*, *womb*; akin to D. *wam* belly, OS. & OHG *wamba*, G. *wamme*, *wampe*, Icel. *vömb*, Sw. *våmb*, Dan. *vom*, Goth. *wamba*.]
1. The belly; the abdomen. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* *Milton.*
2. The uterus. "Transgressors from the *womb*." *Cowper.*
3. Any cavity like a womb in containing and enveloping.

> The center spike of gold
> Which burns deep in the bluebell's *womb*. *R. Browning.*

4. The place where anything is generated or produced.

> The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

wom′bat (wŏm′băt), *n.* [From the native name, *womback*, *wombach*, *wombat* (in the language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin), in Australia.] Any diprotodont burrowing marsupial of the genus *Phascolomys*. They have thick heavy bodies, short legs, a rudimentary tail, and in general form resemble a small bear. *P. mitchelli* and *P. latifrons* occur in southern Australia, *P. ursinus* in Tasmania.

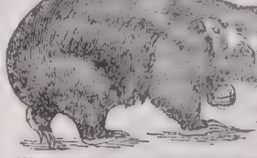

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Wombat (*Phascolomys ursinus*).

wom′er-ah (wŏm′ẽr-*ȧ*) | **wom′ma-la** (-*ȧ*-l*ȧ*) | **wom′mer-ah** (-ẽr-*ȧ*), *n.* Also *womera*, *wommera*, *woomera*, *woomerah*, etc. [Native name in New South Wales.] A kind of throwing stick used by the Australian aborigines. See THROWING STICK.

won (*dial.* wŭn, wōōn, wŏn), *v. i.* [ME. *wonen*, *wunen*, *wonien*, *wunien*, AS. *wunian*. See WONT, *a.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To dwell; live; abide.

> Their habitation in which they *woned*. *Chaucer.*

2. To be or become accustomed; — also reflexive. *Obs.*

won, *n.* [See WON, *v. i.*, WONT, *a.*] *Obs.* **1.** Dwelling; abode; residence; also, room; apartment. *Chaucer.*
2. Town; city; district; region
3. Custom; habit; wont; usage; also, manner; way.

> To liven in delight was all his *wone*. *Chaucer.*

won′der (wŭn′dẽr), *n.* [ME. *wonder*, *wunder*, AS. *wundor*; akin to D *wonder*, OS. *wundar*, OHG. *wuntar*, G. *wunder*, Icel. *undr*, Sw. & Dan. *under*.] **1.** A cause of surprise or astonishment; that which excites wonder (in sense 2); a marvel; prodigy; miracle.

> To try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders*. *Bacon.*
> I am as a *wonder* unto many. *Ps* lxxi. 7.

2. The emotion excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, strange, extraordinary, or not well understood; astonishment; admiration. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement*. It differs from *admiration* in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation.

> They were filled with *wonder* and amazement at that which had happened unto him. *Acts* iii. 10.
> *Wonder* is the effect of novelty upon ignorance. *Johnson.*

3. Wrong; mischief; evil; harm. *Obs* *Ancren Riwle.*
4. A kind of sweet fried cake. *Local, U. S.*

won′der, *a.* Wonderful; wondrous. *Obs.* — *adv.* Wonderfully. *Obs. or Scot.*

won′der, *v. i.*; WON′DERED (-dẽrd); WON′DER-ING. [AS. *wundrian*.] **1.** To be affected with surprise or admiration; to be struck with astonishment; to marvel.

> I could not sufficiently *wonder* at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals. *Swift.*
> We cease to *wonder* at what we understand. *Johnson*

2. To feel doubt and curiosity or to be in a state of uncertain expectation concerning something; to query in the mind; as, he *wondered* as to the feasibility of the plan.

won′der, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to feel wonder, or astonishment. *Obs. or R.*
2. To feel doubt and curiosity, or to be in a state of uncertain expectation, about; to be anxious to know or find out; as, he *wondered* why they came; I *wonder* if it will rain.

> I *wonder*, in my soul,
> What you would ask me, that I should deny. *Shak.*

won′der-. The adjective or adverb used in composition in the senses of *marvelous*, *exceedingly*, *very*; as, *wondercraft*, *wonderlong*. *Obs. or Archaic.*

won′der-ful (wŭn′dẽr-fŏŏl), *a.* [AS. *wundorfull*.] Adapted to excite wonder; surprising; strange; astonishing.
Syn. — Wondrous, marvelous, amazing.
Wonderful Doctor [a transl. of L. *Doctor Mirabilis*], Roger Bacon (1214?–94). See ADMIRABLE DOCTOR. — **W. Parliament**, *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliament of 1388, which condemned the favorites of King Richard II. — **w. year.** = ANNUS MIRABILIS.
— **won′der-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **won′der-ful-ness**, *n.*

won′der-ful, *adv.* Wonderfully; very. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)

won′der-ing, *vb. n.* of WONDER. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that wonders; astonishment.
2. A wonderful thing; a prodigy; wonder. *Obs.*

won′der-ing, *p. pr.* of WONDER. Hence: *a.* That wonders; marveling or admiring. — **won′der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

won′der-land′ (-lănd′), *n.* A land of wonders or marvels.

won′der-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Surprise; astonishment; also, something wonderful; a wonder; a marvel.

> All the common sights they view,
> Their *wonderment* engage. *Scott.*

A silver-white or tin-white mineral of nickel, arsenic, antimony, and sulphur. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 6.37.
wolf eel. See WOLF FISH.
wolf′er (wŏŏl′fẽr), *n.* One who hunts wolves.
wolf′er-y, *n.* Hunting for wolves. *Obs.*
Wolf′i-an, Wolf′i-an-ism. Vars. of WOLFIAN, WOLFIANISM.
wolf fruit. A South American species of *Solanum* (*S. grandiflorum*).
wolf′kin (wŏŏlf′kĭn), *n.* A little or young wolf.
wolf′ling, *n.* A young wolf.
wolf moth. The grain moth (*Tinea granella*).
wolf′ram (wŏŏl′frăm; vŏl′-), *n.* [G.] **1.** *Chem.* Tungsten. **2.** *Min.* Wolframite.
wolf′ram-ate (-āt), *n.* A tungstate.
wolf-ram′ic (wŏŏl-frăm′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Tungstic.
wolf′ra-min′i-um (wŏŏl′frȧ-mĭn′ĭ-ŭm; vŏl′-), *n.* A light aluminium alloy similar to romanium.
wol-fra′mi-um (wŏŏl-frā′mĭ-ŭm; vŏl-), *n.* [NL. See WOLFRAM.] *Chem.* Tungsten.
wolfram lamp. = TUNGSTEN LAMP.
wolfram ocher *or* **ochre.** The mineral tungstite.
wolfram steel. Tungsten steel.
wolfs′berg-ite (wŏŏlfs′bûrg-īt; vŏlfs′bĕrg-), *n.* [From *Wolfsberg*, Harz Mountains, where found.] *Min.* Chalcostibite.
wolf's′-claw′, wolf's′-claws′, *n.* The common club moss.
Wolf's comet. See COMET.
wolf's′-fist′ (wŏŏlfs′fĭst′), *n.* [See WOLF; 1st FIST.] Puffball.
wolf's′-foot′, *n.* Club moss.
wolf's′-head′, *n.* **a** A wolf's head. **b** Outlaw; outlawry. Cf. CAPUT GERAT LUPINUM. *Obs.*
wolf′skin′, *n.* The skin of a wolf; also, something made from this, as a robe or rug.
wolf's′-milk′, *n.* Any spurge; esp., the sun spurge, in allusion to its acrid milky juice
wolf's peach Tomato. *Obs.*
wolhe-nolhe. = WILLY-NILLY.
wolkene, wolkin. † WELKIN.
wolkom. † WELCOME.
woll. † WELL, WOOL.
wolle. † WILL, *v.*; WOOL.
wollen † WOOLEN.
wollock. † OOLAK.
wol′lo-ma′i (wŏl′ō-mä′ĭ), *n.* Native name *wallami* in the language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin.] The Australian schnapper. See SCHNAPPER.
wol′lop (wŏl′ŭp). Dial. Eng. var. of WALLOP, to thrash.
wolmanger. † WOOLMONGER
wolron, *n.* Wretch; rascal. *Obs.* *Scot.*
wolsted. † WORSTED.
wolt, *pret.* of WALT, to roll. *Obs.*
wol′ter (wŏl′tẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WALTER.
Wolt′mann's meter *or* **mill** (vôlt′mänz). [After Reinhard *Woltmann* (1757–1837), German hydraulician.] *Hydraul.* A tachometer having a wheel with inclined vanes, mounted on a horizontal axis, for measuring the velocity of running water.
wolunte. † VOLUNTY.
wolve (wŏŏlv), *v. i.* To wolf. *R.* — **wolv′er** (wŏŏl′vẽr), *n.* *R.*
wol′ve-boon′ (vŏl′vĕ-bōōn′), *n.* [S. African D., fr. *wolf* wolf + *boon* bean.] A small euphorbiaceous tree of the Cape of Good Hope (*Hyænanche capensis*). Its fruit is used to poison hyenas.
Wolverene State. Michigan; — so called from the animal.
wolves (wŏŏlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of WOLF.
wolv′ish, *a.* Wolfish. — **wolv′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **wolv′ish-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
wolx. Obs. pret. of WAX.
wom. † WHOM.
wom′an-bod′y, *n* A woman. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
wom′an-born′, *a.* Born of woman.
wom′an-ful-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a woman. *Rare.*
wom′an-grown′, *a.* Grown to womanhood.
womanhede, *n.* Womanhood. *Obs.*
wom′an-house′, *n* A laundry. *Scot.*
wom′an-ish, *v. t.* To make effeminate. *Obs.*
wom′an-ize, *v. t.* To make effeminate. *Obs.*
wom′an-less, *a.* See -LESS.
wom′an-li-ness (wŏŏm′ăn-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
wom′an-muck′le (-mŭk′′l), *a.* Grown to womanhood. *Scot.*
wom′an-post′, *n.* Female messenger *Obs.*
wom′an-quell′er, *n.* A queller or slayer of a woman or women.
wom′an-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
wom′an-shire, *n.* Womankind. *Obs.*
woman suffrage. = FEMALE SUFFRAGE. *Colloq.* — **wom′an-suf′frag-ist**, *n.* *Colloq.*
woman surgeon. A dealer in cosmetics *Obs.*
wom′an-tired′, *n.* Henpecked *Obs.*
wom′an-vest′ed, *a.* Wearing woman's clothes. *Rare.*
womb, *v. t.* To inclose in a womb; to breed or hold in secret. *Obs.*
womb′broth′er, *n.* A uterine half brother. *Obs.*
womb-cloutes, *n. pl.* Tripes *Obs.*
wombed (wōōmd), *a.* Having a womb.
womb′joy′, *n.* Gluttonous pleasure. *Obs.*
wom′ble (*dial.* wŏm′′l). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WAMBLE.
womb′ling, *n.* Dim. of WOMB. *Obs.*
womb′long′, *adv.* On the belly. *Obs.*
womb′pipe′, *n.* The vagina. *Obs.*
womb′side′, *n.* In an astrolabe, the front. *Obs.*
womb′-stone′, *n.* *Med.* A calculus formed in the uterus.
womb′y (wōōm′ĭ), *a.* Capacious. *Obs*
wom′en (wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn; 151), *n.*, *pl.* of WOMAN.
wom′en-folk′, -folks′, *n. pl.* The female sex; women. *Colloq.*
woment. † WAYMENT.
womenting, *n.* [Cf. WAYMENT, WOE.] Lamentation. *Obs. Scot*
womman, wommon. † WOMAN.
wom′pam. † WAMPUM.
wom′ple. † WIMPLE.
womplit, *p. p.* [Cf. WIMPLE.] Enveloped. *Obs. Scot.*
womyt. † VOMIT.
won † WHEN; WAN; WONE.
won (wŭn), *pret.* & *p. p.* of WIN.
won, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vān* hope, expectation, akin to AS. *wēn*. See WEEN, *v.*] Hope; expectation; thought; opinion. *Obs.* [plenty.
won (wŭn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ONE.
wond. † WAND, WOUND.
wond, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vāndr* bad, wicked.] The evil one; the Devil. *Obs.*
wonde. † WOUND; *wound*, pret. & p. p. of WIND.
wonde, *v. i.* [AS. *wandian* to turn aside.] *Obs.* **1.** To hesitate or turn aside, esp. from fear; to shrink; flinch; refrain; desist; recoil; retreat; refuse. **2.** To stop; delay; cease. **3.** To feel reluctance or anxiety; to care. **4.** To slip; move
wonde, *v. t.* To avoid. *Obs.*
won′der-bright′, *a.* See WONDER-. *Obs.*
won′der-craft′, *n.* See WONDER-. *Obs.* — **won′der-craft′y**, *a.* *Obs.*
won′der-deed′, *n.* [AS. *wundordǣd* wonderful deed.] A deed of magic. *Obs.*
won′dered (wŭn′dẽrd), *a.* Having performed, or able to perform, wonders. *Obs.*
won′der-er, *n.* One that wonders.
wonderfele, *a.* [AS. *fela*, *feola*, much.] Very many. *Obs.*
Won′der-ful, *n.* The variable star Mira
won′der-great′, *a.*, **won′der-long′**, *a.* See WONDER-. *Obs.*
won′der-ly, *a.* [AS. *wundorlīc*.] Wondrous. *Obs.* — *adv.* [AS. *wundorlīce*.] Wondrously; surprisingly. *Obs.*
won′der-maze′, *v. t.* To astound. *Obs.*
won′der-ness, *n.* Marvel. *Obs*
won′dern-ize, *v. t.* To make a wonder of. *Obs.*
won′der-of-the-world′, *n.* Ginseng; — from its reputed medicinal qualities.
won′der-ous. † WONDROUS.
won′ders, *a.* & *adv.* = WONDROUS. *Obs.*
won′ders-ly, *adv.* Wondrously. *Obs.*
won′der-smith′, *n.* A wonder-worker. *Rare.*
won′der-some (wŭn′dẽr-sŭm), *a.* Wonderful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
won′der-strick′en (-strĭk′′n), **won′der-struck′** (-strŭk′), *a.* Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise.
won′der-strong′, *a.* See WONDER-. *Obs.*
won′der-thing′, *n.* A marvelous thing; a miracle. *Obs.*
won′der-well′, *a.* See WONDER-. *Obs. or Dial.*
won′der-wise′, *n.* A remarkable way. *Obs.*
won′der-wise′, *a.* Wonderfully wise. *Obs.*

won'der-work' (wŭn'dẽr-wûrk'), *n.* [AS. *wundorweorc.*] A wonderful work or act; a wonder; prodigy; miracle.

Wonderworks of God and Nature's hand. *Byron.*

won'der-work'er, *n.* One who performs wonders.

won'der-work'ing, *a.* Doing wonders, or marvels.

Wonder-working Parliament. = WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.

won'drous (wŭn'drŭs), *adv.* [*wonder* + *-ous*; perh. partly due to earlier *wonders*, adv. See WONDER, *n.*; cf. -WARD, -WARDS.] In a wonderful or surprising manner or degree; wonderfully. "And it grew *wondrous* cold." *Coleridge.*

won'drous, *a.* Adapted to excite surprise and astonishment; wonderful; astonishing; marvelous.

That I may . . . tell of all thy *wondrous* works. *Ps.* xxvi. 7.

— **won'drous-ly,** *adv.* — **won'drous-ness,** *n.*

wong'a-wong'a (wŏng'ȧ-wŏng'ȧ), *or* **wong'a,** *n.* [Native name *wonga* along the lower Murray River, Australia.] **1.** An Australian bignoniaceous woody vine (*Tecoma australis*) with loose panicles of yellowish white flowers **2.** A very large Australian pigeon (*Leucosarcia picata*) with very white flesh.

wont (wŭnt *or, esp. Brit.,* wōnt; 277), *a.* [ME. *wunt, woned,* p. p. of *wonien, wonen, wunien, wunen,* to dwell, be accustomed, AS. *wunian*; prob. in part fr. kindred adj. ME. *wone* accustomed, AS. *gewuna,* also *gewun*; akin to D. *wonen* to dwell, OS. *wunōn,* OHG. *wonēn,* G. *wohnen,* and AS. *gewuna* custom, habit; orig. prob., to take pleasure; cf. Icel. *una* to dwell, enjoy, Goth. *wunan* to rejoice (in *unwunands* sad); and akin to Skr. *van* to like, to wish. Cf. VENERATE, WEAN, WIN, WINSOME, WISH.] Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated; used; — followed by an infinitive with *to.* "As he was *wont* to go." *Chaucer.*

If the ox were *wont* to push with his horn. *Ex.* xxi. 29.

wont, *n.* [Cf. ME. *wone,* AS. *gewuna.* See WONT, *a.*] Custom; habit; use; usage.

From childly *wont* and ancient use. *Cowper*
'T is not his *wont* to be the hindmost man. *Shak.*

Syn. — See HABIT.

wont, *v. i.*; *pret.* WONT; *p. p.* WONT or WONT'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WONT'ING. **1.** To be accustomed; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make. *Spenser.*

2. To dwell; reside. *Obs. or R.*

wont, *v. t.* To accustom; — chiefly used reflexively.

wont'ed, *p. a.* Accustomed; customary; usual.

She was *wonted* to the place. *L'Estrange.*

woo (wōō), *v. t.*; WOOED (wōōd); WOO'ING. [ME. *wowen, woȝen,* AS. *wōgian*; orig. uncert.] **1.** To solicit in love and, usually, marriage; to court. *Prior.*

2. To solicit or entreat; to invite or beseech, esp. with ingratiating importunity; to court solicitously.

Sweet Helen, I must *woo* you
To help unarm our Hector. *Shak.*
Thee, chantress, oft the woods among
I *woo,* to hear thy even song. *Milton.*

3. To seek to gain or bring about or to act in such a way as to tend to bring about; as, to *woo* wealth and fortune.

You . . . *woo* your own destruction. *Shak.*

woo, *v. i.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*

wood (wŏŏd), *a.* [ME. *wod,* AS. *wōd*; akin to OHG. *wuot,* Icel. *ōðr,* Goth. *wōds,* D. *woede* madness, G. *wuth, wut,* also to AS. *wōð* song, Icel. *ōðr,* L. *vates* a seer, a poet.] Mad; enraged; furious. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Our hoste gan to swear as [if] he were *wood.* *Chaucer.*

wood, *n.* [ME. *wode, wude,* AS. *wudu, wiodu, widu*; akin to OHG. *witu,* Icel. *viðr,* Dan. & Sw. *ved* wood, and prob. to Ir. & Gael. *fiodh,* OIr. *fid,* W. *gwydd* trees, shrubs.] **1.** A dense growth of trees; a forest or grove; — more often in *pl.* "The rooky *wood.*" *Shak.*

2. The hard fibrous substance which makes up the greater part of the stems and branches of trees or shrubs beneath the bark and is found to a limited extent in herbaceous plants. Wood consists technically of the aggregated tougher portions or xylem elements of the vascular bundles, intersected (in dicotyledonous plants) with the medullary rays, which constitute the so-called *silver grain.* It is formed through the activity of the cambium (which see), the tissue developed in spring being composed of larger cells than that of autumn. The older more central portion of the wood of a tree (*heartwood,* or *duramen*) is often of a different color and texture from that of the younger external layers (*sapwood,* or *alburnum*). With the exception of the larger bamboos and palms, the monocotyledons produce very little wood. Chemically wood is chiefly carbohydrates of the group of lignocelluloses, with a little of inorganic substances, as potash, etc.

3. Timber or lumber; the trunks or large branches of trees sawed or otherwise prepared for commercial use. Wood is popularly classed as *hard* or *soft* according to its texture and weight, oak being typical of the former and white pine of the latter; but in the lumber trade all coniferous trees are called *soft woods* and all broad-leaved or dicotyledonous trees *hard woods,* notwithstanding the fact that some conifers have exceedingly hard wood, while the wood of the tulip tree is as soft as white pine.

4. The arrangement of fibers in wood; grain. *Obs. or R.*

5. Something made of wood; pieces of wood cut or shaped for some particular use; specif.: **a** A cask, keg, or the like; as, ale drawn from the *wood.* **b** Trees or branches cut or sawed for use in the fire; firewood. **c** *Music.* = WOOD WIND. **d** *Print.* Wood in the form of blocks, as for engraving; a woodcut. **e** *Bowls.* A bowl. *Dial. or Cant.*

6. A number of things collected together; a crowd. *Obs.*

wood'-and-wa'ter jo'ey (jō'ĭ), a man of all work on a sheep station. *Colloq., Australia.* — **wood-of-the-Holy-Cross,** the European mistletoe, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues. — **out of the woods,** escaped from a situation of perplexity, anxiety, peril, or difficulty; safe after hazard. *Colloq.*

wood (wŏŏd), *v. t.*; WOOD'ED; WOOD'ING. To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for; as, to *wood* a steamboat.

wood, *v. i.* To take or get a supply of wood.

wood anemone. Any of several vernal species of *Anemone* with tuberous roots, a single whorl of leaves, and solitary white flowers. The common wood anemone of the United States is *A. quinquefolia*; that of Europe is *A. nemorosa.*

wood ant. **a** A large European ant (*Formica rufa*), or a related American species (*F. exsectoides*), which lives in woods and builds large nests. **b** A white ant. *Local, U. S.*

wood'bine' (wŏŏd'bīn'), *n.* [AS. *wudubind, widubindae*; — so named as binding or winding about trees; cf. also AS. *wuduwinde, widuwindae,* where the second part is akin to *wind,* v. See WOOD; BIND, *v. t.*] **a** The European honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*; also, any of several other honeysuckles. **b** The Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). *U. S., Chiefly New Eng.*

wood bison. A variety of American bison (*Bison bison athabascæ*). A few small herds still inhabit the wooded region of northern Alberta, Canada.

wood block. A die for printing, cut in relief on wood; a woodcut; also, a print from such a cut.

wood borer. **a** The larva of any of numerous boring beetles, esp. elaters, longicorn beetles, buprestidans, and certain weevils, as the apple-tree borer, etc. **b** The larva of any of various lepidopterous insects, esp. of the clearwing moths, as the peach-tree borer, and of the goat moths. **c** The larva of various hymenopterous insects of the tribe Urocerata. **d** Any of several bivalve mollusks which bore in wood, as the teredos, and species of *Xylophaga.* **e** Any of several small Crustacea, as the gribble, and the boring amphipod (*Chelura terebrans*).

wood'bur-y-type' (wŏŏd'bĕr-ĭ-tīp'), *n.* [After the inventor, W. B. *Woodbury.*] A process in which a gelatin relief, produced by photographic methods (see GELATIN PROCESS **b**) and hardened, is powerfully pressed on a plate of soft metal, as lead, producing an intaglio impression from which pictures may be directly printed, but by a slower process than in common printing. Also, a print thus made.

wood carpet. A kind of floor covering of thin pieces of wood secured to a flexible backing, as of cloth.

wood cell. *Bot.* A slender cylindrical or prismatic cell, the ends usually tapering to points, the chief constituent of woody tissue. See PROSENCHYMA, VASCULAR TISSUE.

wood'chat' (wŏŏd'chăt'), *n.* **a** Any of several Asiatic birds of the thrush family and the genera *Ianthia* and *Larvivora.* The males are mostly bright blue marked with red or rufous beneath. **b** A European shrike (*Lanius,* or *Phoneus, pomeranus*). In the male the head and nape are rufous red; the back, wings, and tail are black, varied with white.

wood'chuck' (-chŭk'), *n.* [An alteration of *wejack,* or of its source.] A thickset marmot (*Marmota monax*) of the northeastern United States and Canada. The color is chiefly grizzled reddish brown. Related species inhabit mountainous parts of western North America. Called also *ground hog.*

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Woodchuck.

wood'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* [AS. *wuducoc.*] **1.** An Old World limicoline bird (*Scolopax rusticola*); hence, also, a similar and related American bird (*Philohela minor*). The Old World woodcock ranges from the British Isles to Japan, migrating southward. It has a long bill, very sensitive at the tip, with which it probes in soft ground for insects. Its eye is very large. The color is variously mottled black, chestnut, gray, and buff. The American woodcock is smaller and generically characterized by attenuation of the three outer primaries. It frequents woodland and is prized as a game bird. The species *S. saturata* inhabits Java and New Guinea.

1/8
European Woodcock.

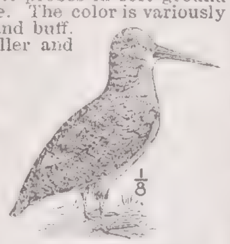
1/8
American Woodcock.

2. The pileated woodpecker. *Local, U. S.*

3. A simpleton. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

woodcock snipe. **a** The European great snipe. *Eng.* **b** The American woodcock.

wood'craft' (-krȧft'), *n.* Skill and practice in anything pertaining to the woods, esp. in maintaining one's self and making one's way, or in hunting or trapping.

wood'cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* **1.** An engraving on wood; also, a print from such an engraving. See ENGRAVING, 3.

2. *Theat.* A piece of scenery made of canvas stretched on wooden frames, cut so as to represent ornamental pieces, as trees; — sometimes called *wingcut.*

wood'cut'ter (wŏŏd'kŭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who cuts wood. **2.** An engraver on wood. *Rare.*

wood'cut'ting (wŏŏd'kŭt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or employment of cutting wood or timber.

2. Act or process of wood engraving. *Rare.*

wood duck. **a** A handsome American duck (*Aix sponsa*). The male has a large crest, and its plumage is varied with green, purple, black, white, and chestnut. It nests in hollow trees. Called also *summer duck.* **b** The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.* **c** An Australian goose (*Chenonetta jubata*) having elongated black feathers on the hind neck. Called also *Australian maned goose.*

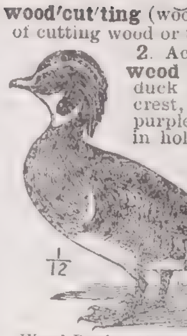
1/12
Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*). Male.

wood'ed, *a.* **1.** Supplied or covered with wood, or trees; as, *wooded* land.

2. Hence, fig., thickly strewn. *Obs.*

wood'en (wŏŏd''n), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of wood.

2. Stiff; clumsy; awkward; also, spiritless; stupid.

When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier.*
His singing was, I confess, a little *wooden.* *G. MacDonald.*

3. Pertaining to woods, or forest. *Obs.*

wooden brick, a wooden plug, like a brick, in a wall to which to nail woodwork. — **w. horse.** **a** In Vergil's "Æneid," the colossal hollow figure of a horse, in which a number of Greek warriors were hidden, introduced within the walls of Troy by a stratagem. At night the warriors came out and admitted the Greek army into the city, which was sacked and burned. **b** A ship. *Obs.* **c** A ridged or studded wooden device on which soldiers were condemned to sit astride as a military punishment. *Obs.* **d** The scaffold; the gallows. *Obs.* — **w. pear,** an Australian proteaceous tree (*Xylomelum pyriforme*) having a pear-shaped fruit with a thick woody exocarp. — **w. shoes,** a wearer of sabots, or wooden shoes; hence, a Frenchman. *Obs. or R. Slang.* — **w. spoon.** **a** *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* The last junior optime who takes a university degree, — denoting one who is only fit to stay at home and stir porridge. **b** Formerly, in Yale college: (1) Orig., the man who received the lowest ranking in the appointments of the junior year. (2) Later, the man voted the most popular in his class, irrespective of scholarship. To this man was presented a wooden spoon with appropriate formalities. — **w. tongue,** *Veter.,* actinomycosis of cattle. — **w. walls,** ships; — alluding to the Pythian oracle delivered about 480 B. C. on the occasion of the Persian invasion: "The wooden wall shall alone remain unconquered." Themistocles interpreted *wooden wall* to refer to ships. *Obs.* — **w. wedding.** See WEDDING, *Note.* — **w. wedge.** See WEDGE, *n.*, 1.

wood engraver. **1.** An engraver on wood.

2. Any of several scolytid beetles which bore beneath the bark of trees, and excavate furrows in the wood often more or less like coarse engravings. The spruce wood engraver (*Pityophthorus cariniceps*) is an example.

Work of the Hickory Wood Engraver (*Scolytus caryæ*).

wood engraving. **a** The art or process of engraving designs upon wood for printing. *Wood engraving* is commonly done on blocks of boxwood, which are cut across the grain. After the design has been drawn or photographed upon the polished surface of the block, the engraver cuts away the wood around all lines and spots that are to print, leaving them in relief to take the ink. The process is thus the converse of the intaglio process used in *line engraving* on metal, in which the grooves hold the ink after the surrounding plate has been wiped clean. **b** An engraving on wood; a woodcut; also, a print from such an engraving.

wood'en-head' (wŏŏd''n-hĕd'), *n.* A blockhead; a stupid person. *Colloq.* — **wood'en-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* — **wood'en-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

wood'en-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* A general name for buckets, bowls, and other articles of domestic use, made of wood.

wood evil. *Veter.* **a** Texas fever. **b** A digestive disorder of cattle, characterized by severe constipation, often occurring after eating freely of unwholesome food, hedge cuttings, or shoots of trees.

wood fiber *or* **fibre.** **1.** = WOOD CELL.

2. Wood comminuted and reduced to a powdery or dusty mass.

wood flour. Finely powdered wood or sawdust, used in preparing explosives, in surgical dressings, etc.

wood fretter. Any animal which in the adult or larval stage bores in the wood, or beneath the bark, of trees; a wood borer.

wood frog. A common North American frog (*Rana sylvatica*) which lives chiefly in moist woods and woodland pools. It is drab or yellowish brown, with a black stripe on each side of the head.

wood grass. **a** An American perennial grass (*Sorghastrum avenaceum*), having

Wood Grass a.

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won'der-wound'ed, *a.* Wonder-stricken.
wondie, *a.* Windy. *Obs. Scot.*
wondir. † WONDER.
wondowe. † WINDOW.
won'dre. † WANDER. [*Obs.*
won'dred. *n.* = WANDRETH.
wondrethe. † WANDRETH.
won'dry. † WONDER, *v.*
wone. † WHEN, WANE.
wone (wōn). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of ONE. [var. of WON.
wone. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
wone, *n.* [AS. *wānian.*] = WENE. *Obs.*
wone, *n.* [Cf. WON hope.] Abundance; store; quantity. *Obs.*
wone, *a.* Accustomed. Cf. WONT. *Obs.* [mourn. *Obs.*
wone, *v. i.* To wail; lament;
wonede. Obs. pret. of WANE.
wonene. † WHENNE.
woner. † WONDER.
wong (wŏng), *n.* [AS. *wang, wong.*] A field; meadow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wonge. † WANG.
wongere. † WANGER.
wong'shy (wŏng'shĭ), *or* **wong'sky** (-skĭ), *n.* [Chin. *huang² chi².*] An Asiatic rubiaceous tree (*Gardenia grandiflora*); also, its pods, which yield a yellow dyestuff resembling annatto.
wong'tooth'. † WANGTOOTH.
wonhope. † WANHOPE.
wonien. † WANE, *v.*
won'ing (*dial.* wŭn'ĭng, wōn'-), *n.* [AS. *wunung.* See WON to dwell.] **1.** Dwelling. *Obs.,* exc. specif., *Dial. Eng.,* the dwelling house on a farm.
2. Custom. *Obs.* [place. *Obs.*
won'ing-stead', *n.* Dwelling
wonly. † ONLY.
wonn. † WINNE.
won'na (wŭn'nȧ). Short for *will not.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wonne. † WAN. [Eng. of WON.
wonne. Obs. or Scot. & dial.
won'nen † *won,* p. p. of WIN.
won'ner (wŭn'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WONDER.
wons. wonse. † ONCE.
wonsom. wonsun. † WINSOME.
wonsped. † WANSPEED.
wont. wonte. † WANT, loss.
wont (*dial.* wŏnt). Var. of WANT, mole. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wont, *pret.* Weened. *Obs. Scot.*
won't (wōnt; wŭnt). A colloquial contraction of *woll not.* Will not. See WILL.
wont'ed-ness (wŭn'tĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS [unwonted. *Obs.*
wont'less, *a.* Unaccustomed;
wony. † WON, dwell, abide.
woo. † WHO, WOE. [of WOOL.
woo (wōō). Scot. & dial. Eng.
woo'but (wōō'bŭt), *n.* [Cf AS. *wull* wool, and *budda* beetle.] A hairy caterpillar: esp., a tiger-moth larva, or woolly bear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wood. † WOULD. [var. of WOAD.
wood. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
wood (wŏŏd), *adv.* Madly *Obs. or Scot.* [to rage. *Obs.*
wood, *v. i.* To grow or act mad;
wood acid. Pyroligneous acid; hence, acetic acid.
wood agate. Agate formed by petrifaction of wood. [COHOL.
wood alcohol. See METHYL AL-
wood apple **a** Elephant apple **a.** **b** The bel. [(*Geum urbanum*).
wood avens. A European avens
wood awl. The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
wood baboon. The drill.
wood betony. **a** Common betony. **b** Lousewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*). [Woodbine.
wood'bind' (wŏŏd'bīnd'), *n.*
wood brick. = WOODEN BRICK.
Wood'bridge gun (wŏŏd'brĭj). A wire-wound rifled cannon, the first representative of the system, invented about 1850 by an American, Dr. W. E. Woodbridge; — never in general use.
wood broom. Wild teasel. [type.
Woodbury process. Woodbury-
wood calamint. A European mint (*Clinopodium calamintha*) related to wild basil. [chat **b.**
woodchat shrike. The wood-
wood chess. A species of chess (*Bromus ciliatus*), in woods and thickets in North America.
wood choir. A choir, or chorus, of birds in the woods. *Rare.*
wood'chop'per, *n.* One engaged in chopping wood; esp., one who chops down trees.
wood'chuck', *n.* [Cf. CHUCK to strike gently.] *Local.* **a** Green woodpecker. *Eng.* **b** The red-headed woodpecker. *U. S.*
woodchuck day. See CANDLEMAS, 2. [PER *Rare.*
wood cleaver. = WOODCHOP-
wood cloth. Cloth made from wood fiber. [nite.
wood coal. **a** Charcoal. **b** Lig-
woodcock fish. Bellows fish **a.**
woodcock owl. The short-eared owl. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
woodcock pilot. The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*
wood'cock's-head', *n.* **a** A pipe for tobacco smoking. *Obs. Jonson.* **b** A woodcock shell.
woodcock shell. The shell of any of certain mollusks of the genus *Murex,* having a very long canal, with or without spines. [ite.
wood copper. A fibrous oliven-
wood corn. *Early Law.* Corn or grain paid as a woodgeld.
wood'crack'er, *n.* European nuthatch. *Local, Eng. & Scot*
wood cricket. The European cricket *Nemobius sylvestris.*
wood culver. [Cf. AS. *wuducufre.*] The ringdove (*Columba palumbus*). *Local, Eng.*
wood dove. Stockdove. *Scot.*
wood drink. A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods.
wood'en, *a.* = WOOD, mad. *Obs.*
wood end. = HOODING END.
wood'en-ly, *adv.* of WOODEN.
wood'en-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wood'en-y (wŏŏd''n-ĭ), *a.* Wooden: stupid. *Colloq.*
wood'fall', *n.* A felling of timber: also, the timber felled. *Obs.*
wood fern. The shield fern; esp., the marginal shield fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*).
wood'geld', *n.* [See GELD a tax.] *Early Feudal Law.* Money paid for the privilege of gathering or cutting wood in the forest; also, immunity from this payment, granted by the king.
wood germander. A European

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long flat leaves and large plumelike panicles. It is valued for hay in the western United States. Called also *Indian grass.* **b** A European grass (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*). **c** Knotroot grass (see GRASS, *Table I.*). **d** A wood rush (*Juncoides sylvaticum*). *Dial. Eng.*

wood hen. **a** Any of several Old World short-winged rails of the genus *Ocydromus*, including the New Zealand wekas. **b** The American woodcock. *Local, U. S.*

wood hewer. **1.** A wood chopper. **2. a** Any of numerous South and Central American birds of the subfamily Dendrocolaptinæ which have a curved bill and stiffened tail feathers. They climb and feed like woodpeckers. Called also *tree creeper.* **b** A woodpecker.

wood hoopoe. A bird of the family Irrisoridæ. See IRRISOR, 2.

Wood Hoopoe (*Irrisor erythrorhynchos*). 1/9

wood hyacinth. A European squill (*Scilla nonscripta*), having a scape bearing a raceme of drooping blue, purple, white, or sometimes pink, bell-shaped flowers.

wood ibis. A large wading bird (*Tantalus loculator*) of wooded swamps of South and Central America and the southern United States. It belongs to the stork family, and has the bill heavy at the base and the head and upper neck naked in the adult. It is white, with tail and primaries black. Allied Old World species, of the genus *Pseudotantalus*, usually are called *wood storks.*

wood'ite (wŏŏd'īt), *n.* [After Mrs. A. M. *Wood*, the inventor.] A preparation of caoutchouc, of varying elasticity and hardness, resistant to water, steam, acids, oil, and heat, used for packing for steam apparatus, etc.

wood'land (-lănd; -lănd'), *n.* [AS. *wuduland.*] Land covered with wood or trees; forest; timberland.

wood lark. A small European lark (*Alauda arborea*), which, like the skylark, utters its notes while on the wing; — so called from its habit of perching on trees.

wood'-lay'er, *n.* A young timber tree, as an oak, interspersed with hawthorns or other plants in a hedge.

wood leopard, *or* **wood leopard moth.** A European spotted moth (*Zeuzera pyrini*) allied to the goat moth. Its large fleshy larva bores in apple, pear, and other fruit trees. It has been introduced into the eastern United States.

wood lily. **a** The lily of the valley. **b** A red-flowered lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*) of the eastern United States. Called also *huckleberry lily* and *red lily.* **c** Any species of *Trillium.* **d** The lesser wintergreen of Europe (*Pyrola minor*). **e** In Australia, an orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*).

wood lock. *Naut.* A piece of wood fitted between a gudgeon and a pintle to keep the rudder from rising.

wood louse. **a** Any of numerous small terrestrial isopod crustaceans of *Oniscus*, *Armadillo*, or a related genus; a slater, sow bug, or pill bug. They have a flattened elliptical body, sometimes capable of being rolled into a ball, seven pairs of legs fitted for running, and are usually grayish or brownish. Most species live under stones, bark, etc., and sometimes damage roots of young plants. **b** Any of several small, wingless, pseudoneuropterous insects of the family Psocidæ, which live in the crevices of walls and among old books and papers. Some species are called also *book lice*, *death ticks*, or *death-watches.* **c** A white ant. *Local, U. S.*

wood'man (wŏŏd'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A forest officer in care of the king's woods; a forester. *Eng.*
2. A hunter of forest game. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
3. One who cuts down trees; a woodcutter. *G. P. Morris.*
4. One who dwells in the woods or forest.
5. A wild man of the woods; a satyr or faun. *Obs.* *Stow.*

wood meadow grass. A slender European grass of shady places (*Poa nemoralis*), of some agricultural value.

wood mite. Any of many small mites of the family Oribatidæ, found chiefly in woods, on trees and stones.

wood mouse. Any mouse inhabiting wooded regions; as: **a** The European wood mouse (*Mus sylvaticus*). **b** Any of various American white-footed mice (*Peromyscus*). **c** A red-backed mouse.

wood naphtha. A distillation product of wood, chiefly methyl alcohol, with some acetone, etc.

wood nettle. An American urticaceous plant (*Urticastrum divaricatum*) provided with stinging hairs. It is found in rich woods.

wood'-note', *n.* A wild or natural note, as of a forest bird.

wood nymph. **1.** A nymph of the woods; a fabled goddess of the woods; dryad. "*Wood nymphs*, decked with daisies trim." *Milton.*

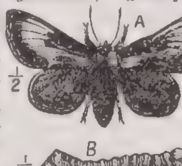

Wood Nymph (*Euthisanotia grata*). *A* Imago; *B* Larva.

2. a Any of several handsome moths of the genus *Euthisanotia.* The larvæ are bright-colored, and some species, as *E. grata* and *E. unio*, feed on leaves of the grapevine. **b** Any of several South American humming birds of the genus *Thalurania.* The males are bright blue, or green and blue. **c** = SATYR, *n.*, 3.

wood oil. Any of various oils derived from wood; specif.: **a** An oil obtained from East Indian species of *Dipterocarpus.* See GURJUN, 1. **b** Oil from the Chinese tung tree (*Aleurites cordata*); tung oil; — called specif. *Chinese*, *China*, or *Japanese*, *wood oil.* **c** Kekune; — sometimes called *Chinese wood oil.* **d** An oil derived from the satinwood (sense **a**).

wood partridge. **a** Any of several small partridges of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and neighboring regions belonging to the genera *Caloperdix*, *Rollulus*, and *Melanoperdix.* **b** The Canada grouse. *Local, U. S.*

wood'peck'er (wŏŏd'pĕk'ẽr), *n.* Any of more than 300 species of scansorial birds of the family Picidæ, found in most parts of the world except Australia and Madagascar. They have zygodactylous feet (with two toes in front and two behind), the tail feathers are stiff and spiny to aid in climbing or resting on tree trunks, the tongue is usually extensile, and the bill very hard and chisel-like, enabling them to drill the bark and wood of trees for their insect food or to excavate the cavities in which they lay their glossy white eggs. A few species (see SAPSUCKER) feed partly on the sap of trees, and others sometimes seek insects on the ground. They are among the most beneficial of birds. Their plumage is generally party-colored, black, white, brown, green, yellow, orange, and red, in varying proportions and usually strongly contrasted. The chief European species are the **green woodpecker** (*Gecinus viridis*), the **great spotted** (*Dendrocopus major*), the **lesser spotted** (*D. minor*), all common in Great Britain, and the **great black woodpecker** (*Picus martius*) of northern Europe, entirely black except a red crown. American species are very numerous, including the *California*, *downy*, *hairy*, *imperial*, *ivory-billed*, *pileated*, *red-headed*, and *three-toed* woodpeckers (see these terms). See 4th FLICKER, SAPSUCKER, PICULET, WRYNECK, 1.

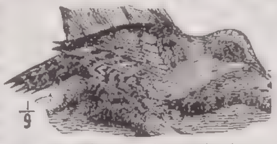

1/9 Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*).

wood pewee. A small tyrant flycatcher (*Myiochanes virens*) of eastern North America. It is dark olive on the back, grayish olive on the breast and sides, and yellowish white on the belly. Its very plaintive note resembles the syllables *pee-a-wee.* A related species (*M. richardsoni*) inhabits western North America.

wood pigeon. **a** The ringdove. *Local, Eng.* **b** The band-tailed pigeon. *Local, U. S.* **c** A large purple and white pigeon (*Hemiphaga novæzealandiæ*). *New Zealand.*

wood pulp. Pulp from wood, now widely used in making paper. Spruce, poplar, hemlock, white pine, basswood, etc., are used for this purpose. The pulp is made either mechanically, by forcing the wood against an abrading wheel, or by a chemical process (see SODA PULP, SULPHITE PULP, SULPHATE PROCESS). Mechanical pulp is used only for cheap paper, usually as an admixture.

wood rat. Any of numerous native rats of the genus *Neotoma* of the southern United States and western North America. They have soft fur, light gray to ocherous above and white below. Common species are *N. floridana* of Florida, *N. cinerea* of the Rocky Mountains, *N. fuscipes* of California, and *N. ferruginea* of Mexico.

wood'ruff' (wŏŏd'rŭf'), *n.* [AS. *wudurofe*; cf. also AS. *wudurife*, E. dial. *woodrip.*] A small European sweet-scented rubiaceous herb (*Asperula odorata*) sometimes used in perfumery and for flavoring wine; — called also *sweet woodruff.*

wood rush. Any juncaceous plant of the genus *Juncoides*, as *J. campestre*, differing from the true rushes (*Juncus*) in having the leaf sheaths open and the capsule few-seeded. They grow chiefly in woodlands.

wood screw. A pointed metal screw formed with a sharp thread of comparatively coarse pitch, for insertion in wood. The head is usually slotted for turning with a screw driver. Called also *screw nail.*

wood shrike. Any of numerous Old World singing birds of *Eurocephalus*, *Colluricincla*, *Prionops*, and allied genera, common in India and Australia. They are allied to the true shrikes, but feed on both insects and berries.

Wood'si-a (wŏŏd'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Woods* (1776–1864), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of small or medium-sized rock-loving polypodiaceous ferns, having pinnate or bipinnate fronds, round sori, and wholly inferior roundish or stellate indusia. The species are natives of temperate and cold regions, 7 being found in North America. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

woods'man (wŏŏdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A woodman, esp. one who lives in the forest.

wood sorrel. Any plant of the genus *Oxalis*; esp., *O. acetosella*, a white-flowered, stemless species of the north temperate zone. See OXALIS.

wood spirit. Methyl alcohol, esp. crude wood naphtha.

wood swallow. Any of several Australian, Polynesian, Asiatic and African birds of the family Artamidæ, allied to the shrikes, but resembling swallows; the swallow shrikes. *Artamus fuscus* is a common species of India.

woods'y (wŏŏd'zĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the woods, or forest. *Colloq., U. S.*

It [sugar making] is *woodsy*, and savors of trees. *J. Burroughs.*

wood tar. Tar obtained by the dry distillation of wood. It is used in the crude state for preserving rope, wood, etc., and for calking, or it is fractionated to obtain creosote, oil for varnish, material for axle grease, etc.

wood thrush. **a** A large thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) of eastern North America. It is rusty brown on the head and back, becoming olivaceous on the rump and tail. The under parts are white marked with large tear-shaped spots. It frequents woods and thickets, and is noted for its loud clear song. **b** The missel thrush. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* **c** The European song thrush. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wood tick. Any tick of the family Ixodidæ whose young cling to bushes, but fasten on the body of any animal touching them. In man they often produce troublesome sores. The common species of the northern United States is *Dermacentor variabilis.*

wood tortoise. A common North American tortoise (*Clemmys insculpta*) the shell of which is marked with strong grooves and ridges, like sculptured figures.

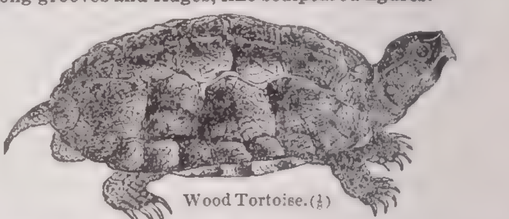

Wood Tortoise. (1/8)

wood warbler. **a** Any American warbler, esp. one of the genus *Dendroica.* Among the most common in the Eastern States are the yellow warbler, black-throated green warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, blackpoll, bay-breasted warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, Cape May warbler, prairie warbler, and pine warbler. **b** A European warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*).

Wood-war'di-a (wŏŏd-wär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Thomas J. *Woodward* (1745–1820), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of rather coarse-leaved polypodiaceous ferns of wide distribution, having the sori in chainlike rows parallel to the midrib, whence they are called *chain ferns.* *W. areolata* and *W. virginica* are common in the eastern United States.

wood wasp. **a** Any ichneumon fly of the family Siricidæ whose larvæ live in the wood of trees. **b** A European wasp (*Vespa sylvestris*) which builds its nest in trees. **c** Any of certain wasps of the family *Crabronidæ* which excavate galleries in decaying wood.

wood wind (wĭnd). *Music.* The wooden wind instruments of an orchestra, collectively. See WIND INSTRUMENT.

wood'work' (wŏŏd'wûrk'), *n.* Work made of wood; esp., interior fittings of wood, as moldings, stairways, etc.

wood'work'er (-wûr'kẽr), *n.* **1.** A carpenter, joiner, cabinetmaker, or other person who works in wood.
2. A machine for shaping wood; specif., a general joiner.

wood'work'ing, *a.* Working or shaping things of wood. — **wood'work'ing**, *n.*

wood'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A larva that bores in wood; a wood borer.

wood'y (wŏŏd'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *wudig.*] **1.** Abounding with wood or woods; as, *woody* land. *Bryant.*
2. Of or containing wood or woody fiber; ligneous.
3. Of or pertaining to woods; sylvan. *Rare.* "*Woody* nymphs, fair hamadryades." *Spenser.*
4. Like, or characteristic of, wood; as, a *woody* taste.

woody fiber. *Bot.* **a** Woody tissue. **b** A wood cell. — **w. nightshade**, the false bittersweet. — **w. pear.** = WOODEN PEAR. — **w. tongue**, *Veter.*, wooden tongue.

woo'er (wōō'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *wōgere.* See WOO, *v. t.*] One who woos; one who courts or solicits in love; a suitor.

woof (wōōf), *n.* [ME. *oof*, AS. *ōwef*, var. of *ōweb*, *āweb*; *on*, *an*, on + *web*, akin to *wefan* to weave. The initial *w* is due to the influence of E. *weave.* See ON, WEAVE; cf. ABB.] **1.** The threads that cross the warp in a woven fabric; the weft; the filling; the thread usually carried by the shuttle in weaving.
2. Texture; cloth; as, a pall of softest *woof.* *Pope.*

wool (wŏŏl), *n.* [ME. *wolle*, *wulle*, AS. *wull*; akin to D. *wol*, OHG. *wolla*, G. *wolle*, Icel. & Sw. *ull*, Dan. *uld*, Goth. *wulla*, Lith. *vilna*, Russ. *volna*, L. *vellus*, Skr. *ūrṇā* wool, and perh. to L. *lana* wool. Cf. FLANNEL, VELVET.] **1.** The soft and curled, or crisped, covering or coat of domesti-

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germander (*Teucrium scorodonia*).

wood grouse. *Local.* **a** Capercaillie. *Eng.* **b** Canada grouse. *U. S.*

wood gum. *Chem.* Xylan.

wood'hack', **wood'hack'er**, *n.* Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wood hair grass. See GRASS, *Table I.*

wood'hole', *n.* A place where wood is stored.

wood honey. Wild honey.

wood'horse', *n.* **1.** A sawhorse. **2.** = WALKING STICK **b.**

wood'house'. † WOODWOSE.

wood'house', *n.* A house or shed where wood is stored.

wood'ie (wŭd'ĭ; wŏŏd'ĭ). Scot. var. of WITHY.

wood'i-ness (wŏŏd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

wood'ish, *a.* Sylvan. *Obs.*

wood'job'ber (wŏŏd'jŏb'ẽr), *n.* [See JOB to strike, JOB a jab.] A woodpecker

woodkern, *n.* A robber or outlaw living in the forest. *Obs.*

wood kingfisher. See KINGFISHER, 1.

wood'knack'er (wŏŏd'năk'ẽr), *n.* Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wood'knife', *n.* A dirk or dagger. *Obs.*

woodland caribou. See CARIBOU.

wood'land-er, *n.* A dweller in a woodland.

wood laurel **a** Spurge laurel. **b** Mountain laurel. *U. S.*

wood'less, *a.* See -LESS — **wood'less-ness**, *n.*

wood'lind', *n* A linden *Obs.*

wood'line', *n.* A resting place in the wood. *Obs.*

wood'ly, *adv.* of WOOD, mad. *Obs.*

wood'maid', *n.* A dryad. *Obs.*

wood'man, *n.* [From WOOD mad.] Madman. *Obs.*

wood'man-ship, *n.* Woodcraft. *Obs.*

wood meal. Wood flour.

wood'meil. † WADMOL.

wood millet grass. See MILLET GRASS.

wood'mon'ger (wŏŏd'mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* A wood seller. *Obs.*

wood'nack'er. Var. of WOODKNACKER. *Local, Eng.*

wood'ness, *n.* [AS. *wōdness.* See WOOD mad.] Anger; madness; rage. *Obs.*

wood nightshade. False bittersweet.

wood nut. Filbert.

wood offering. Wood burnt on the altar.

wood'-oil' tree. The tung tree.

wood opal. *Min.* See OPAL, 1.

wood owl. **a** European tawny owl. *Local, Eng.* **b** European long-eared owl. *Local, Eng.* **c** Barred owl. *Local, U.S.*

wood paper. Paper of wood pulp.

wood parenchyma. *Bot.* A thick-walled parenchyma with lignified cells, in the secondary xylem of the vascular tissue.

wood pea. The heath pea.

wood peat. See PEAT.

wood'peck', *n.* Woodpecker. *R.*

wood'pen'ny, *or* **wood'sil'ver**, *n.* *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* Money paid as woodgeld.

wood pie. *Local, Eng.* **a** The European great or lesser spotted woodpecker. **b** The green woodpecker.

wood'pile', *n.* A pile of wood, esp. firewood.

wood pimpernel. A European loosestrife (*Lysimachia nemorum*).

wood puceron. [F. *puceron* aphis.] Plant louse.

wood quail. = WOOD PARTRIDGE **a.**

wood'-queest' (-kwēst'), **wood'-quest'** (-kwĕst'), *n.* [*wood* + *queest* the ringdove.] Ringdove *Local, Eng.*

wood rabbit. Common cottontail. *Local, U. S.*

wood'rang'er (wŏŏd'rān'jẽr), *n.* A forest ranger, or keeper.

wood reed, *or* **wood reed grass** **a** = INDIAN REED **b.** **b** An Old World reed grass (*Calamagrostis epigeios*).

wood'reeve', *n.* The steward or overseer of a wood. *Eng.*

wood'rick', *n.* A woodpile. *Dial. Eng.*

wood'rime', *n.* The edge of a wood. *Obs.*

woodris, *n.* [See RICE a twig.] Thicket; brushwood. *Obs.*

wood robin. **a** Any of several sylviine New Zealand birds of the genus *Miro.* They are grayish black and white or pure white, and good songsters. **b** The wood thrush. *Local, U. S*

wood'rock', *n.* A compact woodlike variety of asbestos.

wood'roof, **wood'row**, **wood'row'el.** Vars. of WOODRUFF.

wood sage. Wood germander.

Wood's alloy *or* **metal** (wŏŏdz). *Metal.* See FUSIBLE METAL.

wood sandpiper. An Old World shore bird (*Rhyacophilus glareola*) of the tattlers, allied to the greenshank and American solitary sandpiper.

wood saw. A saw for cutting wood; specif., a bucksaw.

wood's colt A horse whose sire and dam are unknown; hence, a bastard. *Dial.*

wood'sere', *n.* = CUCKOO SPIT, 1 a & b.

woodsere, *n.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Loose, springy soil; swampy land.
2. Decayed or hollow pollard; the season for felling wood.

woodsere, *a.* Dry; poor; unproductive: — said of land. *Obs.*

Wood's halfpence. Halfpence coined for Ireland by William Wood under a patent of 1722.

wood'-shaw', *n* A grove. *Obs.*

wood'shed', *n.* A shed for wood, esp for firewood.

wood sheldrake. The hooded merganser *Local, U. S.*

wood'ship, *n.* [AS. *wōdscipe.* See WOOD mad; -SHIP.] Madness. *Obs.*

wood shock. [Alteration of *wejack*, or of its source.] The fisher. See FISHER, 2

wood'side', *n.* The country bordering on woods.

wood'sil'ver, *n.* See FISH SILVER, *Cit.*

wood'skin', *n.* A canoe, often large, entirely of bark, sometimes in one piece, used in parts of South America, as Brazil.

wood slave. A lizard (*Mabouya sloani*) of Jamaica.

wood snail. A European edible snail (*Helix nemoralis*).

wood snipe. The American woodcock. *Local, U. S.*

wood'-sour', **wood'-sow'er** (-sou'ẽr), *n.* *Local, Eng.* **a** Wood sorrel. **b** The barberry.

wood spack. Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wood'spite' (wŏŏd'spīt'), *n.* [Cf. SPEIGHT.] Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wood spurge. A European spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*).

wood stamp. A carved or engraved block or stamp of wood, for impressing figures or colors on fabrics.

wood star. Any of several small South American humming birds of the genera *Chætocercus* and *Myrtis.*

wood'stone' (wŏŏd'stōn'), *n.* Petrified wood.

wood stork. A stork of the subfamily *Tantalinæ*, esp. one of the Old World species. Cf. WOOD IBIS

wood sugar. Xylose.

wood tapper. A woodpecker. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wood tin. See CASSITERITE.

wood titmouse. The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*

wood vetch. **a** A European vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*) sometimes planted for forage **b** The heath pea.

wood vetchling. = WOOD VETCH **a.**

wood vine. [See VINE; or cf. WOODBINE.] White bryony.

wood vinegar. Pyroligneous acid.

wood violet. **a** Hedge violet. **b** Bird's-foot violet. *Local, U. S*

wood'wall, **wood'wale** (wŏŏd'wôl; -wăl; -'l), *n.* [ME. *wodewale.* Cf. WITWAL.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wood'ward' (wŏŏd'wôrd'), *n.* [AS. *wuduweard.*] *Eng. Forest Law.* A forest officer charged with guarding the woods.

wood'ward-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

wood'wash', **wood'wax'**, **wood'wax'en.** Vars. of WOADWAXEN.

woodwele. † WOODWALL.

wood widgeon. = WOOD DUCK **a.** *Local, U. S.*

wood'wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Wise in woodcraft. *R.*

wood wool. Prepared wood fiber resembling wool, used as a surgical dressing, for filtering, etc.

woodwose, *n.* **1.** [AS. *wuduwāsa.*] A satyr; faun. *Obs.*
2. The herb woad. *Obs.*

wood wren. **a** European wood warbler. **b** Willow warbler.

wood'wroth', *a.* Angered to the point of madness. *Obs.* *Scot.*

wood'y (wŏŏd'ĭ). Scot var. of WITHY.

woo'er-bab' (ōō'ẽr-băb'), *n.* A garter tied below the knee as a love knot. *Obs.* *Scot.*

woofed (wōōft), *a.* Crossed or intertwined as a woof.

woo'fell (wōō'fĕl), *n.* The European blackbird.

woof work. Woven work. *Obs.*

woof'y (wōōf'ĭ), *a.* Of close texture; dense; as, a *woofy* cloud.

woo'hoo' (wōō'hōō'), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *guebucu*, fr. Tupi *guebucú.*] The sailfish (*Istiophorus*).

woo'ing-ly, *adv.* of *wooing*, p. pr.

wook. Obs pret. of WAKE.

wool (wŏŏl). Dial. Eng. var. of WILL, *v.*

wool, *v. t.* To pull or tousle the hair of; to trick. *Slang, U. S.*

cated sheep and some other animals; esp., that of sheep, which constitutes, next to cotton, the most important material of clothing. Wool proper is borne by wild species of sheep only as a short undercoat concealed by hair, and its development in domesticated sheep is due to long-continued selective breeding. It is distinguished from hair by the character of its covering of minute overlapping scales or plates, to which is due its felting property. There are imperceptible gradations between hair and wool, however, and neglected wool-bearing animals tend to produce an increasing amount of hair. Wool, like hair, is an outgrowth of the epidermis and consists essentially of keratin, and in its natural state contains fatty matter called *yolk* or *suint* (which see). Its quality has been greatly improved by careful breeding and crossing of fine-wooled with long-wooled breeds. Wool from different parts of the body differs greatly in length of fiber, fineness, and structure. Wools are variously graded, as on the basis of length of staple, fineness, luster, elasticity, color, etc. The three main classes on the basis of staple are: (1) **carding**, or **clothing, wools**, or those of the Merino type, in which felting qualities are desired; (2) **combing wools**, in which length of staple is required; and (3) **miscellaneous wools**, long, strong, coarse wools used for carpets, blankets, and coarse clothing, and sometimes called **carpet**, or **blanket, wools**.
2. Short, thick hair, esp. when crisped or curled.

Wool of bat and tongue of dog. *Shak.*

3. Any flocculent substance; something light and fleecy or downy like wool; as, glass *wool*; carbon *wool*, a filamentous mass of carbon produced in some forms of coke furnaces. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Any dense, felted pubescence on the surface of plants; tomentum. **b** The thick furry or hairy coat of some insects, as hairy caterpillars.

woold (wōōld), *v. t.*; WOOLD′ED; WOOLD′ING. [D. *woelen*, *bewoelen*; cf. G. *wuhlen*, *bewuhlen*.] *Naut.* To wind, or wrap; esp., to wind a rope or chain round, as a mast or yard sprung or made of two or more pieces, at the place where it has been fished or scarfed, to strengthen it.

woold′er (wōōl′dẽr), *n.* **1**. *Chiefly Naut* A stick used to tighten a rope at a knot, as in woolding.
2. *Rope Making.* One of the handles of the top, formed by a wooden pin passing through it. See 1st TOP, 2.

wool′-dyed′ (wŏŏl′dīd′), *a.* Dyed before being made into cloth, in distinction from *piece-dyed*; ingrain.

wooled, woolled (wŏŏld), *a.* Having wool of a specified quality; — chiefly in composition; as, a fine-*wooled* sheep.

wool′en } (wŏŏl′ĕn), *a.* [ME. *wollen*; cf. AS. *wyllen.* See
wool′len } WOOL.] **1**. Made of wool; consisting of wool.
2. Of or pertaining to wool or woolen cloths; as, *woolen* manufactures; a *woolen* mill; a *woolen* draper.
3. Wearing clothes of homespun woolen instead of silks, velvets, and the like; hence, boorish; vulgar. *Shak.*

wool′fell′ (wŏŏl′fĕl′), *n.* [*wool* + *fell* a skin.] A skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled.

Woolf engine (wŏŏlf). *Mech.* The first practical compound engine, introduced by Woolf, an English engineer, in 1804. Hornblower conceived the idea in 1781, but was restricted by Watt's patents. The term is now generally applied to a compound engine having no receiver.

wool′gath′er-ing (wŏŏl′găth′ẽr-ĭng), *n.* Act of gathering wool, as that found in tufts caught on bushes, etc.; fig., act of indulging in vagrant fancies; foolish or purposeless thinking or imagining. — *a.* Indulging in idle or vagrant fancies; idly fanciful or imaginative.

wool grass. **a** An American sedge or bulrush (*Scirpus cyperinus*) with numerous clustered woolly spikelets. **b** A European grass (*Erianthus ravennæ*) like pampas, often cultivated for ornament.

wool′grow′er (wŏŏl′grō′ẽr), *n.* One who raises sheep for the production of wool. — **wool′grow′ing**, *n.*

wool′ly (wŏŏl′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Consisting of, of the nature of, or like, wool; as, a *woolly* covering; a *woolly* fleece. "My fleece of *woolly* hair." *Shak.*
2. Clothed with wool. "*Woolly* breeders." *Shak.*
3. Technical uses: **a** *Bot.* Lanate. **b** *Pron.* = BREATHY.
woolly aphis, a woolly plant louse. — **w. bear**, the hairy larva of several bombycid moths, as of various tiger moths (see ARCTIIDÆ). The most common species in the United States are the salt-marsh caterpillar, the black-and-red woolly bear, or larva of the Isabella moth, and the yellow woolly bear, or larva of the American ermine moth (*Spilosoma virginica*). — **w. beard grass**, any grass of the genus *Erianthus*, in allusion to the silky hairs clothing the spikes. — **w. butt** *or* **but**. **a** An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus longifolia*) having hard wood used for many purposes. The bark of old trees is fibrous. **b** The bastard mahogany *E. botryoides.* **c** The blackbutt. — **w. fleece**, a cirro-cumulus cloud. — **w. gum**. = WOOLLY BUTT. — **w. lemur**, the avahi. — **w. louse**. = WOOLLY PLANT LOUSE. — **w. monkey**, a monkey of the genus Lagothrix. See LAGOTHRIX. — **w. opossum**. See OPOSSUM, 1. — **w. plant louse**, any of several plant lice of the genus *Schizoneura* which are covered with a dense coat of white filaments somewhat resembling fine wool or cotton; esp., *S. lanigera*, which is often a serious pest of the apple tree. It exists in two forms, one of which infests the roots, the other the branches. See also ALDER BLIGHT. — **w. rhinoceros**, an extinct two-horned rhinoceros (*Opsiceros antiquitatis*, syn. *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*) which inhabited the arctic regions. It had a dense coat of woolly hair. It has been found frozen in the ice of Siberia, with the flesh and hair well preserved. — **w. soft-grass**, velvet grass. — **w. worm**. **a** The larva of any sawfly that covers itself with a white woolly secretion, as the larva of *Selandria caryæ*, which feeds upon the hickory and butternut. **b** A woolly bear.

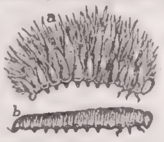

Woolly Worm (*Selandria caryæ*). *a* Natural State; *b* Same with Secretion removed. (½)

wool′pack′ (wŏŏl′păk′), *n.* **1**. A wrapper, of canvas, cotton, or the like, for holding wool; also, a quantity of wool weighing 240 pounds in such a wrapper.
2. *Meteor.* A rounded cumulus cloud springing from a horizontal base.

wool′sack′ (-săk′), *n.* A sack for or of wool; specif., the seat of the English Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, a sack of wool in shape like a divan.

wool′shed′ (-shĕd′), *n.* A building or range of buildings, as on an Australian sheep station, in which sheep are sheared and wool is prepared for market.

wool′sow′er (sō′ẽr). A multicellular gall on the white oak, made by a gallfly (*Andricus seminator*), in which each cell is covered by a coating of woolly filaments.

wool stapler. **a** One who deals in wool. **b** One who sorts wool according to its staple, or its adaptation to different manufacturing purposes.

wool′stock′ (wŏŏl′stŏk′), *n.* A heavy wooden hammer for milling cloth.

wool table. A strong table with various devices for collecting and bundling loose wool for marketing.

wool thistle, wool′ly-head′ed this′tle. A tall European thistle (*Carduus eriophorus*) having densely lanose heads;— called also *friar's-crown*, *friar's-thistle.*

wool′work′ (wŏŏl′wûrk′), *n.* Needlework done with wool, esp. that done on canvas and made in imitation of tapestry.

wootz (wōōts), *n.*, **wootz steel**. [Perh. a corruption of Kanarese *ukku* steel.] A species of steel made in India in a rude way in small crucibles; India, or Indian, steel. It has a high temper and is suitable for edge tools. The process is the oldest known for making fused steel.

word (wûrd), *n.* [AS. *word*; akin to OFries. & OS. *word*, D. *woord*, G. *wort*, Icel. *orð*, Sw. & Dan. *ord*, Goth *waúrd*, OPruss *wirds*, Lith. *vardas* a name, L. *verbum* a word, and prob. to Gr. ῥήτωρ an orator. Cf. RHETORIC, VERB.] **1**. That which is said; esp., a brief remark or expression; as, a *word* of advice.

All the law is fulfilled in one *word*, even in this; Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself *Gal.* v. 14.

2. An utterance considered as implying the faith or authority of the person who utters it; statement; affirmation; declaration; promise. "Keep thy *word* justly." *Shak.*
3. A saying or proverb; adage; maxim; motto. *Archaic.*

The device he bears upon his shield
Is a black Ethiope reaching at the sun:
The *word*, "Lux tua vita mihi." *Shak.*

4. Account; tidings; report; message; also, communication; information; — used only in the singular.

I pray you . . . bring me *word* thither
How the world goes *Shak.*

5. Fame; report; repute; talk. *Obs. or Archaic.*
6. A password, watchword, or verbal signal; also, an order; command; direction; as, to give the *word.*
7. Talk; discourse; speech; language; — chiefly in *pl.*

Be thy *words* severe;
Sharp as he merits, but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

8. *pl.* Verbal contention; dispute.

Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me *Shak.*

9. An articulate sound or combination of sounds which, as symbolizing an idea, is taken as an ultimate independent unit of discourse; the smallest particle of speech that has meaning when taken by itself. Thus the combination of vocables, *clouds disappear*, though expressing a logical unit (a judgment), is not an ultimate sense unit, since it is analyzable into two independent terms; while the *-s* of *clouds* and the *dis-* of *disappear*, though ultimate sense units, are not independent units, since they have their sense only in combination; and the phonetic units (syllables) *-ap* and *-pear* are not units of sense at all: hence *clouds* and *disappear* are the only units here that have all the characteristics of *words*. A word may be: as to its origin, **radical** (as *cloud*, *run*, *white*), or **derivative** (as *cloudy*, *cloudiness*): as to its form, **inflectional** (as *clouds*, *walked*), and either **simple** or **compound**, as *man*, *manservant*. Words are **presentational** when they present ideas as terms of thought (as *cloud*, *run*, *white*), and **relational** when they express the relationships between the terms of thought (as *of*, *shall*, *to*). In an inflected language those forms of a given base which constitute a particular part of speech (noun, verb, etc.) are regarded not as different *words*, but as forms of the same *word*, which in this case is a grammatical abstraction by which the idea described in common by these forms is conceived apart from any context, although in actual speech no word form for the idea so conceived may exist; thus, *mans*, *manning*, *manned* are regarded as forms of the verb *man*; *man's*, *men*, *men's* as forms of another *word*, the noun *man*. So, in Latin, *hominis*, *hominem*, etc., are viewed as forms of the same *word*, although their base *homin-* does not exist as a *word.*

Amongst men who confound their ideas with *words*, there must be endless disputes *Locke.*

10. Hence, the written or printed character, or combination of characters, expressing such a unit of discourse; as, the *words* on a page.
11. *Theol.* = *the Word*, below.
Syn. — See TERM.
by word of mouth, orally; by actual speaking. — **in a w.**, briefly; to sum up. — **in w.**, in declaration; in profession.

"Let us not love *in word*, . . . but in deed and in truth." 1 *John* iii. 18. — **the Word**. *Theol.* **a** [*l. c.*] The gospel message; esp., the Scriptures, as a revelation of God. "Bold to speak *the word* without fear." *Phil.* i. 14. **b** The second person in the Trinity before his manifestation in time by the incarnation; the Logos (which see); among those who reject the doctrine of the Trinity, some one or all of the divine attributes personified. *John* i. 1. — **w. for word**, in the exact words; verbatim; literally; exactly; as, to repeat anything *word for word.* — **w. of command**, *Mil.*, a word or phrase of definite and established meaning, used in directing the movements of soldiers; as, *aim*; *fire*; *shoulder arms*, etc. — **w. of honor**, an engagement made with, or confirmed by, a pledge of one's honor for its fulfillment. — **W. of Wisdom**, *Mormon Ch.*, one of the alleged revelations of Joseph Smith, Jr. (1805–44), founder of the Mormon Church. It treats of food and drink. — **words of procreation**, *Law*, the words necessary in conveying a fee in tail to indicate to whose children the conveyed estate is to be entailed. See 2d FEE, 3 **b**. — **W. of the wise**. See *Proverbs*, under OLD TESTAMENT.

word (wûrd), *v. t.*; WORD′ED; WORD′ING. **1**. To express in words; to phrase.

The apology . . . *worded* with greater deference. *Addison.*

2. To ply with words; also, to cause to be or affect by or in the use of a word or words. *Obs.* *Howell.*
3. To flatter with words; to cajole. *Obs.* *Shak.*

word, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *wordian* to speak.] To use words; to speak; discourse; argue. *Archaic or Dial.*
to word it, to bandy words; to dispute. *Rare.*

word′–blind′, *a.* *Physiol.* Affected with word blindness.

word blindness. *Physiol.* Inability to understand printed or written words or symbols, although perhaps able to see quite well, speak fluently, and write correctly. Called also *text blindness.*

word′book′ (wûrd′bŏŏk′), *n.* [Cf. D. *woordenboek*, G. *wörterbuch.*] A book containing a collection of words; a vocabulary; dictionary; lexicon.

word′–bound′, *a.* **1**. Not fluent; taciturn, either because of a limited vocabulary or an unwillingness to talk.
2. Bound by an oath, or promise.

word′ing, *n.* **1**. Act of talking, esp. in discussion or argument; wrangling. *Obs. or R.*
2. Expression, or act or manner of expressing, in words; phrasing; as, the happy *wording* of an idea.

word′ish, *a.* Pert. to, or full of, words; wordy. *Rare.* — **word′ish-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness* *Sir K. Digby.*

wor′dle (wôr′d'l), *n.* Any of several pivoted pieces forming the throat of an adjustable die used in drawing wire, lead pipe, etc.

word method. *Education.* A method of teaching reading in which words are first taken as single ideograms and later analyzed into their phonetic and alphabetic elements; — contrasted with the *alphabet* and *sentence methods.*

word′mon′ger (wûrd′mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* Lit., a dealer in words; — applied esp. to one who considers more the words than their meaning. — **word′mon′ger-ing**, *n.*

word painter. A writer of vivid or graphic descriptive power. Hence, **word painting**.

word picture. A graphic or vivid description in words.

word′play′ (wûrd′plā′), *n.* A more or less subtle playing upon the meaning of words.

words′man (wûrdz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who deals in words, or subtilizes in the meanings of words; a verbalist. "Some speculative *wordsman.*" *H. Bushnell.* — **words′man-ship**, *n.*

word square. A series of words so arranged that their letters read alike vertically and horizontally.

H E A R T
E M B E R
A B U S E
R E S I N
T R E N D

Word Square.

Words-worth′i-an (wûrdz-wûr′thĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert to, or characteristic of, the poet William Wordsworth (1770–1850), who aimed to depict the elemental passions and simple feelings in unaffected language, and who became an interpreter of nature, which he regarded as a moral entity and almost divine. — *n.* A follower, imitator, or admirer of Wordsworth or his poetry. — **Words-worth′i-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

word′y (wûr′dĭ), *a.*; WORD′I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); WORD′I-EST. [Cf. AS. *wyrdig.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to words; consisting of words; verbal; as, a *wordy* war. *Cowper.*
2. Using or containing many words; verbose. *Philips.*

work (wûrk), *n.* [ME. *work*, *werk*, *weorc*, AS. *worc*, *werc*, *weorc*; akin to OFries. *werk*, *wirk*, OS., D., & G. *werk*, OHG. *werc*, *werah*, Icel. & Sw. *verk*, Dan. *værk*, Goth. *gawaúrki*, Gr. ἔργον, ϝέργον, work, ῥέζειν to do, ὄργανον an instrument, ὄργια secret rites, Avestan *verez* to work. Cf. ARGON, BULWARK, ENERGY, ERG, GEORGIC, LITURGY, METALLURGY, ORGAN, ORGY, SURGEON, WORK, *v.*, WRIGHT.] **1**. Exertion of strength or faculties for the accomplishment of something; physical or intellectual effort directed to an end; toil; labor; as, the *work* of a teamster, of a doctor; also, that which requires or has required such exertion or effort; employment; occupation; as, to be out of *work*.
2. State of actively working or operating; activity. *Obs.*
3. The matter on which one is working; that on which one spends labor; the thing occupying one; task; duty; as, to take up one's *work*; to drop one's *work.*

In every *work* that he began . . . he did it with all his heart, and prospered. 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 21.

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wool black. See DYE.
wool burler. One who burls wool.
woold′ing, *n.* *Naut.* **a** Act of winding or wrapping with rope or chain, as a mast or spar **b** A rope or chain so used.
wool driver. A purchaser of wool for the market. *Eng.*
wool eating. See PICA, *n.*, 2.
wool′en, wool′len, *n.* Woolen fabric
wool′en-ette′, wool′en-ette′, *n.* A thin fabric of wool.
woo′lert (wōō′lẽrt), *n.* [Cf. dial *owlard*, *owlet*, *howlet*] The barn owl *Local*, *Eng*
wool extract. Wool obtained from fabrics made of wool and cotton by destroying the cotton.
wool fat *or* **grease** Lanolin
woolfe † WOLF.
woolfyne † WULVINE
woolgraither, *n.* [See GRAITH, *v. t.*] A preparer of wool. *Obs.*
wool hall. A trade market in the woolen districts *Eng.*
wool′head′, *n.* The bufflehead *Local*, *U. S.*
woolled, woollen, etc Vars. of WOOLED, etc.
wool′li-ness (wŏŏl′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
wool′ly-haired′ (-hârd′), *a.* Having woolly hair; ulotrichous.
wool′ly-head′, *n.* A negro. *Slang*
wool′ly-head′ed, *a.* Woolly-haired. — **woolly-headed thistle** = WOOL THISTLE.
wool′man (wŏŏl′măn), *n.*; *pl* -MEN A dealer in wool.
wool′mon′ger (wŏŏl′mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* A dealer in wool *Obs*
wool needle. A blunt needle with a long eye, adapted for woolen and worsted work.
Wool′ner's tu′ber-cle, point, *or* **tip** (wŏŏl′nẽrz) = DARWINIAN TUBERCLE.
wool oil. Any oil used for oiling wool before spinning
wool packer. **a** One who packs wool for market into or as into woolpacks. **b** = WOOL TABLE.
wool powder. Fine dust obtained from dry wool, used as flock in coating wall paper, etc.
wool scarlet See DYE
wool scour. A place for scouring wool. *Colloq.*, *Australia.*
wool′sey (wŏŏl′zĭ; -sĭ), *n.* [From WOOL.] Linsey-woolsey.
wool′sort′er, *n* One who sorts wool.
wool′sort′er's dis-ease′ (wŏŏl′-sôr′tẽrz). = ANTHRAX, 1 c.
wool sponge Lamb's-wool sponge *Eng.*
wool staple. A staple for wool.
Wool′wa (wŏŏl′wä) Var of ULVA, a Nicaraguan Indian.
wool′ward (wŏŏl′wẽrd), *a.* & *adv* [*wool* + *-ward.*] In wool; with woolen next the skin *Obs.*
wool′ward-go′ing, *n* Penitential wearing of woolen clothes next the skin. *Obs.*
wool′web′ster, *n.* A weaver of wool. *Obs.*
wool′y, *a.* = WOOLLY.
woom. † WOMB; VOME, vomit
woom, *n.* Beaver fur *Cant.*
woo′mer-a, woo′mer-ah (wōō′mẽr-ȧ). Vars of WOMERAH.
woon (wŏn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WON, abode.
woon (wōōn), *n.* Also **wun**. [Burmese *wun*, lit., burden.] A Burmese governor or administrative officer; — usually in comp., as **woon′-gyee′**, *or* **wun′-gyi′** (-gyē′), a great minister, a member of the council of state; **may′-woon′** (mī′wōōn′), or **my′o-wun′** (mī′ō-wōōn′), provincial governor. *India.*
woonde † WONDE
woonder, woonderful. † WONDER, WONDERFUL
woone. Obs or dial. Eng var. of ONE.
woongtooth. † WANGTOOTH
woo-ra′li (wōō-rä′lĭ), **woo-ra′ri** (-rĭ), *n.* Var of CURARE.
woord, woordi † WORD, WORDY.
woorke. † WORK.
woorshipful † WORSHIPFUL.
woorthy, woorthiness † WORTHY, WORTHINESS
woose † OOZE.
woosell. † OUZEL.
woosted. † WORSTED, *n.*
woos′ter, *n.* Wooer; lover. *Obs*
woos′y (wōōz′ĭ). † OOZY.
woot. † WOT.
woot. Obs or dial. Eng. of WILL, wilt.
wooze. † OOZE
wooz′y (wōōz′ĭ), *a.* Befuddled by or as by liquor. *Slang.*
wop. Obs. pret of WEEP
wop (wŏp). Dial. var. of WHAP.
wop (wŏp), **wopse** (wŏps). Dial. Eng vars. of WASP.
wop, *n.* [AS. *wōp.*] Weeping. *Obs.*
wopen † WEAPON.
wo′pen (wō′p'n). Obs p. p of WEEP.
wop′per (wŏp′ẽr) Dial. Eng. of WHOPPER.
wop′ping Dial. Eng var of WHOPPING
wopy, *n* [AS. *wōpig.*] Tearful. *Obs*
wor † FOR, WHERE
wor. Dial. var. of WERE.
wor. Dial Eng. var. of WER, our.
wor (wŏr) Obs. or dial. Eng var. of WAR, worse.
wor′ble (wôr′b'l), *n.* A warble.
worces′ter (wŏŏs′tẽr), *n.* Woolen cloth of fine grade, originating in Worcester, Eng., about the 14th century.
worche, *v. t.* & *i.* [See WORK.] = WORK. *Obs* — **worcher**, *n.* *Obs*
worchep. † WORSHIP.
word. † ORD, WORLD, WORTH, *v.*
word-bregger, *n.* [ME. *breggere* an abridger. See ABRIDGE.] An abridger of words *Obs.*
word′-catch′er, *n.* One who cavils at words. — **word′-catch′ing**, *n.*
word′-deaf′, *a.* Suffering from word deafness
word deafness. See DEAFNESS.
word-dearthing, *a* Beggaring description in words. *Obs.*
word dumbness. Motor aphasia.
wordely † WORLDLY.
Wor′den (wûr′dĕn), *n.* An American hardy grape like the Concord in appearance and flavor.
word′i-ly (wûr′dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WORDY.
word′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS
wor′dle (wẽr′d'l; wû′d'l), *n.* World. *Obs or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
word′less, *a* See -LESS.
word′ness, *n.* [AS. *weorodness*, *werodnes*] Sweetness *Obs.*
word′spite′, *a* Abusive; vituperative. *R*
word′strife′, *n.* Disputation about words. *Obs.*
word′y (wẽr′dĭ; wûd′ĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WORTHY.
wore. † ORE; *were*, form of BE
wore (wōr). Var. of VOAR. *Scot.*
wore (wōr). Pret. & Scot. & dial. p. p. of WEAR.
wore, *v. i.* [AS. *wōrian*] To wander about *Obs.* — *v. t.* To weary. *Obs.*
woren. † *were*, subj. form of BE.
worght † WROUGHT.
work (wŏrk). Dial. Eng. of WARK.

N O P Q R S T U V W

4. That which is produced, or anything accomplished, by exertion or toil; product; manufacture; also, anything accomplished; act; deed; performance; achievement; feat; as, a bad night's *work*; a man of good *works*.

To leave no rubs or blotches in the *work*. *Shak.*
[Fancy] wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*

5. Specif.: **a** That which is produced by mental labor, as a book, poem, musical composition, picture, or the like; as, a *work*, or the *works*, of Addison, or of Bach, or of Rembrandt. **b** Flowers, figures, or the like, wrought with the needle; embroidery; needlework. **c** *pl.* Structures in civil, military, or naval engineering, as docks, bridges, embankments, trenches, fortifications, and the like.
6. A place where industrial labor of any kind is carried on; as, a salt *work*; now esp., in plural form but often used with singular construction, the structures, grounds, machinery, etc., of a manufacturing establishment, or, loosely, of any industrial concern; as, to visit an iron *works*; locomotive *works*; the water *works* of a town.
7. *pl.* The working or moving parts of a mechanism; as, the *works* of a watch.
8. Manner of working; management; treatment; workmanship; as, unskillful *work* spoiled the effect.
9. Design; draft; plan; pattern. *Obs. or R.*
10. *pl. Bib.* Performance of moral duties; righteous deeds.

He shall reward every man according to his *works*. *Matt.* xvi. 27.
Faith, if it hath not *works*, is dead. *James* ii. 17.

11. *Cricket.* Break; twist. *Cant.*
12. *Mech.* The causing of motion against a resisting force, measured by the product of the force into the component of the motion resolved along the direction of the force. See ERG, FOOT POUND, etc.

Energy is the capacity of doing *work*. . . *Work* is the transference of energy from one system to another. *Clerk Maxwell.*

13. *Mining.* Ore before it is dressed.
14. Disturbance; bother; to-do. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — WORK, LABOR, TOIL, DRUDGERY. WORK is the general term for exertion or effort directed to an end; LABOR commonly implies more strenuous exertion than work; more specifically (esp. as opposed to *capital*) it denotes physical exertion for the supply of wants; TOIL is painful or fatiguing labor; DRUDGERY is esp. dull, irksome, and distasteful work; as, "There is a perennial nobleness . . . in *work*" (*Carlyle*); cf. "If any should not *work*, neither should he eat" (*2 Thess.* iii. 10); "So he with difficulty and *labor* hard moved on" (*Milton*); cf. "We both hunger, and thirst, and are naked . . . and *labor, working* with our own hands" (*1 Cor.* iv. 11–12); "The sleep of a *laboring* man is sweet" (*Eccl.* v. 12); "harsh pain, danger, menial duty, slavish harnessed *toil*" (*Carlyle*); cf. "The unlucky adventurer sat down to *toil* like a galley slave" (*Macaulay*); "[Johnson] relieved the *drudgery* of his Dictionary . . . by taking an active part in the composition of the *Adventurer*" (*Boswell*); "*labor* of the hands . . . pursued to the verge of *drudgery*" (*Thoreau*). See OCCUPATION, EFFORT, WORKMAN.

in the works, in the process of being treated in any specified or understood manner; as, the prints are *in the works*. *Colloq.* — **work of art**, a production of art; specif., a production in one of the fine arts, esp. in painting or sculpture. — **works of supererogation**, *R. C. Ch.*, those good deeds believed to have been done by saints, or capable of being done by men, over and above what is needed for their own salvation.

work (wûrk), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* WORKED (wûrkt), or WROUGHT (rôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORK'ING. [ME. *werken*, *wirken*, from or influenced by the n. (or perh. by Scand.). The usual ME. word is *worchen, wurchen, werchen*, fr. AS. *wyrc(e)an, wircan* (pret. *worhte, wrohte*, p. p. *geworht*); akin to OFries. *werka, wirka*, OS. *wirkian*, D. *werken*, G. *wirken*, Icel. *verka, yrkja, orka*, Goth. *waúrkjan*, and to the n. See WORK, *n.*] **1.** To exert one's self physically or mentally for a purpose, esp., in common speech, to exert one's self thus in doing something undertaken chiefly for gain, for improvement in one's material, intellectual, or physical condition, or under compulsion of any kind, as distinguished from something undertaken primarily for pleasure, sport, or immediate gratification, or as merely incidental to other activities (as a disagreeable walk involved in going to see a friend, or the packing of a trunk for a pleasure trip); as, he *works* harder at his play than at his work; he has devoted his time to polo, mountain climbing, and hunting, and he has never really *worked* in his life.

Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake,
Our life doth pass. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. Hence, in a general sense, to operate; act; as, a machine *works* well; esp., to act or operate effectively; to be effective; to have a desired effect or influence; as, a plan *works* well or will not *work*. "All things *work* together for good to them that love God." *Rom.* viii. 28.

We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shak.*

3. To be engaged or employed customarily in some occupation, esp. in some gainful trade, business, profession, or the like; as, he *works* in a warehouse or a livery stable.

They that *work* in fine flax . . . shall be confounded. *Is.* xix. 9.

4. To make way slowly and with difficulty; to move, progress, proceed, or penetrate laboriously, slowly, or with effort; — with a preposition, as *down, out, into, up, through*, etc.; as, a plot *works* out by degrees; he *worked* up to president; the poison *worked* off; the water *worked* into the earth.
5. To ferment, as a liquid, yeast, etc.

The *working* of beer when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*

6. To be in or as if in agitation; to be tossed or agitated; to strain; labor; as, a ship *works* in a heavy sea.

Confused with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*

7. To endeavor; attempt. *Obs.*
8. To warp; — said of wood. *Cant.*

to work at, to be engaged in or upon; to be employed in. — **to w. double tides**, *Naut.*, to perform the labor of two days in one. — **to w. free**, *or* **loose**, to become loose through use. — **to w. on** *or* **upon**. **a** To trust to. *Obs.* **b** To influence or strive to affect. — **to w. over**, to persuade; influence. *Obs. or R.* — **to w. to windward**, *Naut.*, to sail against the wind; to tack to windward. — **to w. with**, to attempt to influence.

work, *v. t.* **1.** To fashion by or as if by labor; to create; shape; make; form; hence, to bring into a desired form; as, a vase cunningly *wrought*; to *work* cotton into cloth.

Alas that I was *wrought* [created]. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, to bring to pass; to effect; cause; produce; accomplish; do; as, the frost *worked* havoc with the crops.
3. To prepare for use by more or less violent manipulation with the hands or with an implement; as, to *work* butter.
4. To set or keep in motion, operation, or activity; to expend labor in the operation of; sometimes, to direct the action of; to operate; manage; as, to *work* a machine, mine, ship; he was nervously *working* his fingers.
5. To cause to labor or toil; to exact labor from; as, to *work* one's horses or employees.
6. To carry on one's trade or occupation in, through, along, etc.; to cover (a district) in one's operations; as, the trapper *worked* the stream from its source.
7. To make, effect, or bring into some condition, by slow degrees or as if laboriously; as, a stream will *work* itself clear after rain. "Sidelong he *works* his way." *Milton.*
8. To make or ornament by knitting, crocheting, or needlework of any kind; as, to *work* stockings or a shawl; esp., to embroider; as, to *work* muslin; to *work* a flower.
9. To solve, as a problem in mathematics; to work out.
10. To take effect on (one); — said of a purge. *Obs. or Dial.*
11. To make use of; to use; as, to *work* one's social relations in business. *Now Colloq.* "He '*worked*' the hunting field largely . . . in his novels." *Century Mag.*
12. To influence by acting upon; to manage; lead; induce. "*Work* your royal father to his ruin." *Philips.*
13. To excite; provoke; as, to *work* one's self into a rage.
14. To trouble; harass; tease. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
15. To cause to ferment, as liquor.
16. *Hort.* To bud or graft.

to work and turn, *Print.*, to print from the same form on both sides. — **to w.** (a thing *or* person) **for all** (it *or* he) **is worth**, to use so as to get the last possible advantage from. *Slang.* — **to w. in**. **a** To insert or cause to penetrate by repeated or continued effort. **b** To intermix or intermingle; as, he *worked in* local references in his speech. — **to w. into**. **a** To force, urge, or insinuate into; as, *to work* one's self *into* favor or confidence. **b** To transform by effort or by slow change. *Rare. Shak.* — **to w. off**. **a** To remove gradually, as by labor, or a gradual process; as, beer *works off* impurities in fermenting. **b** To palm off; to pass off; as, he tried *to work off* the poem as his own. *Slang.* — **to w. one's passage**, to pay for a passage by doing work on board or about the conveyance. — **to w. out**. **a** To effect by labor and exertion. "*Work out* your own salvation." *Phil.* ii. 12. **b** To erase; efface. *Rare.*

Tears of joy for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

c To solve, as a problem; also, to develop or arrange; as, *to work out* a plan. **d** To exhaust, as a mine, by working. — **to w. over**, to alter the shape or construction of. — **to w. the goaf** *or* **gob**, *Mining*, to remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props. — **to w. the lunar**, to obtain the mean time at some prime meridian by calculation from a lunar distance. — **to w. up**. **a** To raise; excite; to stir up; as, *to work up* the passions to rage.

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and color in their cheeks. *Addison.*

b To expend in any work, as materials; as, they have *worked up* all the stock. **c** To develop; elaborate; as, *to work up* the plot of a novel. **d** *Naut.* To keep at work upon needless jobs, as a crew in order to punish them. **e** To bring about, achieve, or the like, by continued effort or by a gradual process; as, *to work up* a spirit of social unrest; *to work up* a practice as a physician. — **to w. water**, to prime, or foam; — said of a steam boiler.

work'a-day' (wûr'kȧ-dā'), *a.* [Cf. WORKDAY.] Pertaining to, or suited for, working days; laboring; hence, sometimes, prosaic; as, *workaday* clothes; this *workaday* world.

work'bag' (wûrk'băg'), *n.* A bag for holding implements or materials for work; esp., a reticule, or bag for holding needlework and the like.

work'day' (-dā'), *n.* [AS. *weorcdæg.*] A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from Sunday, festivals, etc.; a working day. — *a.* Workaday.

worked (wûrkt), *weak pret. & p. p.* of WORK.

Syn. — WORKED, WROUGHT. Both as preterit and participle, WORKED implies preparation or (esp.) operation by labor; it is also used of needlework; WROUGHT (sometimes poetical for *worked*) suggests the molding or fashioning of something, esp. from the rough; as, a stock company *worked* the mine; a handkerchief with *worked* initials; "And so the Word had breath and *wrought* with human hands the creed of creeds" (*Tennyson*); "cups of *wrought* . . . gold" (*Shelley*). See WORK, *n.*

work'er (wûr'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One that works; specif.: **a** A maker; creator. *Obs.* **b** A laborer; a toiler; performer; doer; as, a *worker* in brass; *workers* of iniquity.
2. *Zoöl.* One of the neuter, or sterile, individuals of the social ants, bees, and white ants. The workers are generally females having the sexual organs imperfectly developed. See ANT, HONEYBEE, and WHITE ANT.
3. *Lace Making.* See HANGER, 3 **f**.
4. *Textile Manuf.* Any of various small rollers or cylinders in a fearnaught, carding engine, or similar machine, that have their wire teeth set at such an angle as to draw the fiber bodily away from the large cylinder. Cf. STRIPPER, 1 **d**.

worker cell. *Apiculture.* Any of the smaller cells of a honeycomb in which larvæ of worker bees are reared.

worker comb. *Apiculture.* The portion of honeycomb composed of worker cells.

work'fel'low (wûrk'fĕl'ō), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another; a companion in work.

work'folk' (-fōk'), **work'folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* Working people, esp. those engaged in manual labor.

work'house' (-hous'), *n.* [AS. *weorchūs.*] **1.** A house where any manufacture is carried on; a workshop.
2. In England, a house in which able-bodied poor are maintained at public expense and compelled to labor; a poorhouse. They appear to have been originally of the nature of houses of correction for rogues and vagabonds.
3. A house of correction in which petty offenders, as drunkards or vagrants, are confined and put at work. *U. S.*

workhouse test. In the English system of poor relief, the test of good faith made by requiring an applicant, as a condition of relief, to consent to go to the workhouse, or poorhouse, if required. Its purpose is to reduce pauperism.

work'ing, *p. pr.* of WORK. Hence: *a.* **1.** Doing work; engaged in labor; as, a *working* woman.
2. Of, relating to, occupied by, or taken up with, work, as, *working* hours; *working* cost; a *working* schedule.
3. Active; alert; busy; as, a *working* brain. *Archaic.*
4. Assumed or adopted to permit or facilitate other or further work; as, a *working* arrangement, hypothesis.
5. [From WORKING, *vb. n.*] Of or pert. to, or used in, the act or process of working.

working barrel, the cylinder of a mine pump. — **w. beam**, a walking beam (which see). — **w. day**. **a** A day when work is done; esp., as in a charter party, a day when work is generally done, in distinction from Sundays and legal holidays. **b** The number of hours, determined by law or custom, during which a workman, hired at a stated price per day, must work to be entitled to a day's pay. — **w. drawing**, *Arch. & Mech.*, a drawing made to scale, intended to be followed by the workmen. Cf. DETAIL DRAWING. — **w. fit**. See 5th FIT, *n.*, 2 **a**. — **w. fluid**. See WORKING SUBSTANCE. — **w. load**, *Arch. & Engin.*, the maximum load that a single or composite member in a structure or machine is designed to bear. — **w. model**, a model of a machine which can do on a small scale the work which the machine itself does, or is expected to do. — **w. partner**. = ACTIVE PARTNER. — **w. party**, *Mil. & Nav.*, a body of soldiers or sailors detailed to perform an assigned task, outside of their ordinary duties. — **w. pit**, *Mining*, a shaft in which ore is hoisted and workmen are carried, in distinction from one used for the pumps. — **w. plan**, a plan or working drawing from which a workman takes his measurements and instructions. — **w. point**, *Mach.*, that part of a machine at which the effect required is produced; the point where the useful work is done. — **w. rod**. = PUNTY. — **w. strength**, *Arch. & Engin.*, the strength of a member to bear its working load. — **w. substance**, *Mech.*, the substance, usually a fluid (**working fluid**), under pressure, that actuates the piston, vanes, floats, etc., in an engine or other prime mover; specif., one that alternately takes in and rejects heat in a heat engine.

work'ing (wûr'kĭng), *vb. n.* of WORK. Hence: *n.* **1.** Doing; performing; deed; undertaking; operation. *Now Rare.*

The word must cousin be to the *working*. *Chaucer.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Ordinance; decree. **b** Endeavor; effort.
3. Agitated movement or contortion.

And the fast *workings* of his bloodless face
Told what a tooth of fire was at his heart. *Willis.*

4. Any excavation or group of excavations made in mining, quarrying, tunneling, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.*
5. Fermentation, as of liquor or yeast.

work'ing-day', *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, working days; workaday; hence, plodding; hard-working.

O, how full of briers is this *working-day* world. *Shak.*

work'ing-man (wûr'kĭng-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A laboring man; one engaged in manual labor.

work'less, *a.* **1.** Without work; not laboring; unemployed; as, many people were still *workless*.
2. Not carried out in practice; not exemplified in fact; as, *workless* faith. *Obs.* *Sir T. More.*

work'man (wûrk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *weorcmann.*] **1.** A man employed in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures; esp., a skilled artificer or laborer.
2. In making glass bottles, the one who shapes the neck.
3. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* A tenant bound to perform week work.

Syn. — WORKMAN, LABORER, ARTISAN, ARTIFICER, MECHANIC, CRAFTSMAN. WORKMAN is the general term; it frequently applies to one who does relatively skilled work, as contrasted with a LABORER, whose work demands strength or exertion rather than skill; an ARTISAN, as here compared (see ARTIST), is esp. one who is employed in an industrial or mechanic art or trade; MECHANIC, once synonymous with *artisan*, is now commonly restricted to a workman who is skilled in constructing, repairing, or using machinery; a CRAFTSMAN is one who practices a handicraft; ARTIFICER commonly implies power of contrivance or adaptation in the exercise of one's craft. See WORK.

work'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Befitting a workman, esp. a skillful one; skillful; well done. — **work'man-like'**, *adv.*

work'man-ly, *a.* Well performed; workmanlike. — **work'man-li-ness** (-lĭ-nes), *n.* — **work'man-ly**, *adv.*

work'man-ship, *n.* **1.** The art or skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making or doing anything; also, the quality imparted to anything in the process of making; the character given to a work by the art or skill of the workman; as, a vase of exquisite *workmanship*.
2. That which is effected, made, or produced; manufacture; work; esp., something made by manual labor.

Nor any skilled in *workmanship* embossed. *Spenser.*
By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanship* of God. *Raleigh.*

work'men (wûrk'mĕn), *n., pl.* of WORKMAN.

workmen's compensation act, *Law*, a statute fixing the compensation that a workman may recover from an employer in case of accident, esp. [*cap.*] the British act of 6 Edw. VII. c. 58 (1906) giving to a workman, except in certain cases of "serious and willful misconduct," a right against his employer to a certain compensation on the mere occurrence of an accident where the common law gives the right only for negligence of the employer.

work'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* People who work, esp. at manual labor; laboring people.

work'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Any room or apartment used especially for labor.

work'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where any manufacture or handiwork is carried on. In Great Britain a *workshop* has by various acts of Parliament been declared to be any place in which collective manual labor, under an employer having right of access to or control over the place, is done by way of trade or in making, repairing, or the like, articles to be sold, and in which no machinery moved or worked by any mechanical power is used. But a number of such places are excepted and still called *factories*.

work'ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A table for holding working materials and implements; esp., a small table with drawers and other conveniences for needlework, etc.

work'ways' (-wāz'), **work'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In a working position or manner; as, a † rail placed *workwise*, i. e., resting on its base.

work'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 151), *n.* A woman who works, esp. at manual labor.

world (wûrld), *n.* [ME. *world, werld, weorld, weoreld*, AS. *weorold, worold*; akin to OS. *werold*, D. *wereld*, OHG. *weralt, worolt*, G. *welt*, Icel. *veröld*, Sw. *verld*, Dan. *verden*; properly, the age of man, lifetime, humanity; AS. *wer* a man + a word akin to E. *old*; cf. AS. *eld, yld*, age, period of time, time of life. Cf. WEREWOLF, OLD.] **1.** The earth and the heavens and universe of which it was once believed to be the center; the creation; the system of created things; the universe. *Milton.*

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work'a-ble (wûr'kȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **work'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **work'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
work'a-day' (*dial.* wŭk'ȧ-dā'), *n.* A working day. *Dial. Eng.*
work'bas'ket, *n.* A basket for needlework materials, etc.
work'bench', *n.* A bench on which work is performed.
work'box', *n.* A box for working instruments or materials.
work'brit'tle, *a.* Industrious. *Dial. Eng.* [Diligent. *Obs. or R.*]
work'ful, *a.* [Cf. AS. *weorcful.*]
workhouse sheeting. Coarse, twilled, unbleached cotton, for sheeting, curtains, etc., and often as a basis for embroidery.
working out. The act of working out something; development or elaboration.
work'loom', *n.* A tool; implement, as a pen. *Obs. or Scot.*
work'mas'ter, *n.* The author or performer of any work; a master workman. *Rare.* — **work'mis'tress**, *n. fem.* *Rare.*
work roller. *Knitting Machine.* A roller that automatically winds up the completed work.
work'ship, *n.* Workmanship. *Rare.* [dustrious. *Rare.*]
work'some (wûrk'sŭm), *a.* In-
work stone. In a lead-smelting furnace, an inclined grooved stone to conduct the molten lead from the hearth to the metal pot.
work train. = CONSTRUCTION TRAIN. [DAY.]
work'y-day'. Var. of WORKA-
world, *v. t.* To bring into the world; give birth to. *Obs.*

2. The earth and its inhabitants, with their concerns ; the sum of human affairs and interests ; hence, humanity ; mankind ; also, people in general ; the public ; — more general or more local in sense according to circumstances ; as, all the *world* loves a lover ; the *world* joined in applauding the peace. "Let the great *world* rage." *Shelley.*

Since I do purpose to marry, I will think nothing to any purpose that the *world* can say against it. *Shak.*

3. A state of existence ; a sphere or scene of life and action ; as, the present *world ;* the next *world ;* a better *world.*

4. Individual experience of, or concern with, life on earth ; course of life ; career ; the sum of the affairs which affect the individual ; as, to begin the *world* blind ; to fail, and begin the *world* anew ; I hope the *world* goes well with you.

5. The customs, practices, and interests of men as social beings ; public or social affairs and occupations ; social life, manners, and usages ; — usually with *the ;* as, the cosmopolitan knows the *world* in all countries.

Happy is she that from the *world* retires. *Waller.*

6. The section of mankind engrossed in the concerns of this present life and hence sometimes regarded as the ungodly part of mankind.

I pray not for the *world*, but for them which thou hast given me ; for they are thine. *John* xvii. 9.

7. That which concerns the earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven ; concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come ; the present existence and its interests ; hence, secular affairs or interests.

The *world* is too much with us ; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers. *Wordsworth.*

If any man love the *world*, the love of the Father is not in him. 1 *John* ii. 15, 16.

8. The things of the world; temporal possessions; worldly goods. *Obs. or Scot.*

9. As an emblem of immensity, a great multitude or quantity ; a large number. "A *world* of men." *Chapman.* "A *world* of woes." *Dryden.*

10. A part, division, or section, of the earth, its concerns, inhabitants, etc., regarded as a separate, independent unit ; as : **a** A division of the globe, its inhabitants, or the globe as known or contemplated at a given period, by a given people, or the like ; as, the Old *World ;* the medieval *world.*

Murmuring that now they must be put to make war beyond the *world's* end — for so they counted Britain. *Milton.*

b One of the three grand divisions or primary groups of natural objects ; a kingdom ; as, the animal, mineral, or vegetable *world.* **c** A more or less definite class or division of persons regarded as a body and distinguished by some characteristic ; as, the Christian or heathen *world ;* the musical *world ;* the political *world ;* woman's *world ;* hence, the peculiar interests of such a body or the sphere, domain, region, or realm of such interests ; as, the *world* of art and letters, science, fashion ; the *world* of fancy.

11. Any sphere or whole likened to or suggestive of the world, as by reason of completeness, variety, complexity, or the like. "His little *world* of man." *Shak.*

Books, we know,
Are a substantial *world*, both pure and good. *Wordsworth.*

12. Any planet or heavenly body, esp. when regarded as inhabited, and as the scene of interests analogous to human interests. "Lord of the *worlds* above." *I. Watts.*

13. A generation ; a lifetime ; an age. *Obs.*

Syn. — See EARTH.

a world to see, a wonder to see ; something admirable or surprising to see. *Obs. Shak.* — **the w. and his wife**, everybody ; esp., everybody of social position ; — often preceded by *all ;* as, *all the world and his wife* flocked to her receptions. *Jocose.* — **w.'s end**, the end, or most distant part, of the world ; the remotest regions. — **worlds to see, say, do, etc.**, an indefinitely great amount or number of things to see, say, do, etc. *Colloq.* — **world without end**, eternally ; forever ; as if in a state of existence having no end.

Throughout all ages, *world without end.* Amen. *Eph.* iii. 21.

world concept. A philosophical conception of the world as a whole, with reference to its fundamental principle and organization. Cf. WELTANSICHT.

world ground. The underlying basis of reality ; as, Schopenhauer conceived will to be the *world ground.*

world'ling (wûrld'lĭng), *n.* [*world* + 1st *-ling.*] A person engrossed in the concerns of this present world ; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

And *worldlings* blot the temple's gold. *Keble.*

world'ly, *a.* [AS. *woroldlīc.*] **1**. Of or belonging to this world or existence in this world ; not heavenly or spiritual ; earthly. "Standing by no other *worldly* mean but that one only hand which erected it." *Hooker.*

2. Specif., of or relating to the concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come ; interested in, or concerned with, the enjoyments of this present existence ; secular ; as, *worldly* pleasures, affections, honor, lusts, men.

I thus neglecting *worldly* ends. *Shak.*

3. Lay, as opposed to clerical. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See EARTHLY.

— **world'ly**, *adv.*

world'ly-mind'ed, *a.* Devoted to, or engrossed in, worldly interests. — **world'ly-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

world'ly-wise', *a.* Wise as to things of this world. *Bunyan.*

world soul. A spiritual being having the same relation to the world as a whole that the soul has to the individual being. See ABSOLUTE, *n.*, 2 ; NOUS, 1.

He [Clifford] disagrees with Fechner's hypothesis of a *world soul*, the highest spirit, God, who embraces all psychophysical processes. *Encyc. Brit.*

world spirit. The animating spirit of the universe ; God.

Let me speak at once in the terminology of a special philosophical doctrine, and say that the *world spirit* chose these men as his voices, — these men and others like them, and that in fact he did so because he had all these things to voice. *Josiah Royce.*

world'-wide', *a.* Extended throughout the world.

worm (wûrm), *n.* [ME. *worm, wurm, werm*, worm, serpent, AS. *wyrm* (also *wurm*), akin to D. *worm*, OS. & G. *wurm*, Icel. *ormr*, Sw. & Dan. *orm*, Goth. *waúrms*, L. *vermis*, Gr. ῥόμος a wood worm. Cf. VERMICELLI, VERMILION, VERMIN.] **1**. A reptile ; a serpent. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Any of numerous small, elongate, and slender, creeping or crawling animals, usually soft-bodied, naked, and limbless or nearly so ; any animal having a real or fancied resemblance to an angleworm or earthworm. In this sense the term is applied to the greatest variety of animals, as the earthworm, galleyworm, silkworm, blindworm, etc., including representatives of most of the phyla of animals from the Platyhelminthes to the Vertebrata.

3. *Zoöl.* Any member of the now obsolete phylum Vermes. The term has no definite application in zoölogy, but is much used : (1) as a convenient designation for a host of invertebrate animals whose relationships are not understood and which formerly constituted a part of the phylum Vermes ; a platyhelminth, a nemathelminth, a trochelminth, one of the Annelida, etc. ; (2) in combination as a vernacular name for certain phyla or other groups, as a flatworm, roundworm, annulate worm, etc.

4. A being likened to or suggesting a worm by reason of its humility, debasement, or the like.

I am a *worm*, and no man *Ps.* xxii. 6.

5. **a** *Anat.* = VERMIFORM PROCESS. **b** *Zoöl.* = LYTTA.

6. Something that inwardly torments or devours in a way suggesting the gnawing, boring, or working of a worm.

The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul ! *Shak.*

7. **a** *pl.* Any disorder due to the presence of parasitic worms in the body, as in the intestines ; helminthiasis. **b** Toothache. *Scot.*

8. Anything spiral, vermiculated, or conceived of as like a worm ; as : **a** The thread of a screw.

The threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw plates, are called *worms.* *Moxon*

b *Firearms.* = WORMER. **c** The condensing tube of a still, often curved and wound to economize space. See STILL, *Illust.* **d** *Mach.* A short revolving screw, the threads of which gear with the teeth of a worm wheel. **e** An Archimedean screw, or a conveyer working on the same principle. **f** *pl.* The coiled pods of *Astragalus hamosus.* See CATERPILLAR, 3 **b**.

worm, *v. i. ;* WORMED (wûrmd) ; WORM'ING. To move, go, or work slowly, deviously, and insidiously, in a manner suggesting the motion or working of a worm. *Herbert.*

worm, *v. t.* **1**. To work or effect by slow, devious, and insidious means ; as, to *worm* one's way through the tall grass ; to *worm* one's self into another's confidence ; also, to remove, draw, or the like, by such means ; — often with *out ;* as, to *worm* one's self out of a predicament by lying. "They find themselves *wormed* out of all power." *Swift.*

They . . . *wormed* things out of me that I had no desire to tell. *Dickens.*

2. To spy upon. *Obs. & R.*

3. To remove worms from ; to free of worms.

4. To clean, or draw a wad or cartridge from, (a muzzle-loading firearm) with a wormer.

5. *Naut.* To wind rope, yarn, etc., spirally round and between the strands of (a cable or rope), before serving.

6. To cut the worm, or lytta, from under the tongue of, as a dog, to check a disposition to gnaw. The operation was formerly supposed to guard against canine madness.

7. To make a screw thread on. *Obs.*

worm abscess. *Med.* An abscess produced by the irritation resulting from the lodgment of a worm in the body.

worm bark. The bark of the angelin (*Vouacapoua americana*), having powerful narcotic properties, and sometimes used in medicine as a vermifuge. Cf. SURINAM BARK.

worm cast. **a** One of the cylindrical masses of earth voided by earthworms. **b** The fossil trail of a worm.

worm'-eat' (-ēt'), *v. t.* To bore through or perforate ; hence, to impair by or as by boring through or perforating. "Leave off these vanities which *worm-eat* your brain." *Jervas* (*tr. of Don Quixote*).

worm'-eat'en (-ēt''n), *a.* **1**. Eaten, or eaten into, by a worm or by worms ; as, *worm-eaten* timber.

2. Worn-out ; old ; worthless. *Rare.* *Raleigh.*

— **worm'-eat'en-ness**, *n.* *Rare.* *Dr. John Smith.*

worm'-eat'ing, *a.* Feeding on worms.

worm-eating warbler, a warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*) of the eastern United States of chiefly terrestrial habits. It is olivaceous above and creamy below with black and buffy stripes on the crown.

wormed (wûrmd), *a.* Penetrated by worms ; injured by worms ; worm-eaten ; as, *wormed* timber.

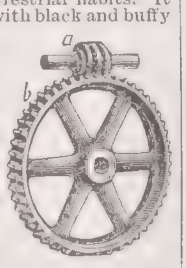

Worm Gear. *a* Worm ; *b* Worm Wheel.

worm'er (wûr'mẽr), *n.* A double screw on the end of a rammer for extracting a wad or cartridge from a muzzle-loading gun ; also, a rammer with such a screw.

worm fence. A zigzag fence of rails crossing at their ends ; — called also *snake fence*, or *Virginia rail fence.*

worm gear. *Mach.* **a** A worm wheel. **b** A gear of a worm and a worm wheel working together. — **worm gearing**.

worm'hole' (wûrm'hōl'), *n.* The burrow of a worm. — **worm'holed'** (-hōld'), *a.*

Wor'mi-an (wôr'mĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Discovered or described by Olaus Wormius, a Danish anatomist.

Wormian bones, small irregular plates of bone often interposed in the sutures between the large cranial bones.

wor'mil (wôr'mĭl), *n.* [Cf. 4th WARBLE.] **1**. A warble or other fly larva which burrows beneath the skin of animals.

2. *Far.* See 4th WARBLE, 1 **b**.

worm'seed' (wûrm'sēd'), *n.* **1**. Any of several plants whose seeds possess anthelmintic properties, as *Artemisia santonica*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, etc.

2. *Pharm.* **a** The fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum ;* — called specif. *American wormseed.* **b** The drug santonica ; — called specif. *Levant wormseed.*

worm wheel. *Mach.* A cogwheel with teeth to gear with the thread or threads of a worm.

worm'wood' (wûrm'wŏŏd'), *n.* [AS. *wermōd*, akin to OHG. *wermuota, wormuota*, G. *wermuth, wermut ;* of uncertain origin.] **1**. **a** An asteraceous plant (*Artemisia absinthium*), of a bitter, slightly aromatic taste, formerly used as a tonic and a vermifuge, to protect garments from moths, and in brewing, but now chiefly in making absinth (which see). It yields a dark green oil (oil of wormwood). **b** Any other species of *Artemisia.*

2. Anything very bitter or grievous ; bitterness.

A root that beareth gall and *wormwood.* *Deut.* xxix. 18.

worm'y (wûr'mĭ), *a. ;* WORM'I-ER (-mĭ-ẽr) ; WORM'I-EST.

1. Containing, or abounding with, worms. *Shak.*

2. Like, or pertaining to, a worm ; earthy ; groveling.

worn'-out' (wōrn'out' ; 87, 201), *a.* Exhausted by wear ; consumed, rendered useless, or impaired, by or as if by use ; as, a *worn-out* garment ; a *worn-out* man ; a *worn-out* age.

wor'ri-some (wŭr'ĭ-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to worry or fret ; also, causing worry. — **wor'ri-some-ly**, *adv.* *Obs. or R.*

wor'ry (-ĭ), *v. t. ;* WOR'RIED (-ĭd) ; WOR'RY-ING. [ME. *worowen, wirien*, to strangle, AS. *wyrgan ;* akin to D. *worgen, wurgen*, to strangle, OHG. *wurgen*, G. *würgen*, also MHG. *erwergen*, Lith. *verszti*, and perh. to E. *wring.*]

1. To choke ; strangle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To harass with or as if with continual snapping or biting ; also, to shake and tear or mangle with the teeth.

The kingbird will *worry* the hawk as a whiffet dog will *worry* a bear. *J. Burroughs.*

3. To harass or beset with importunity, or with care and anxiety ; to vex ; torment ; fret ; trouble ; plague. "A church *worried* with reformation." *South.*

Worry him out till he gives his consent. *Swift.*

Syn. — See HARASS.

to worry down, to swallow down with effort. — **to w. the sword**, *Fencing*, to worry or disconcert an opponent by quick balking motions, as if about to thrust or feint.

wor'ry, *v. i.* **1**. To choke ; strangle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To be engaged in worrying, or mangling, something by shaking and tearing it with the teeth.

3. To feel or express great care and anxiety ; to manifest disquietude or pain ; to fret ; chafe ; as, the child *worries.*

wor'ry, *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1**. Act of worrying, or shaking and mangling with the teeth.

2. Undue solicitude ; disturbance due to care and anxiety ; vexation ; anxiety ; as, the petty *worries* of everyday life.

worse (wûrs), *a.*, *compar.* of BAD. [ME. *werse, worse, wurse*, AS. *wiersa, wyrsa*, a comparative with no corresponding positive ; akin to OS. *wirsa*, OFries. *wirra*, OHG. *wirsiro*, Icel. *verri*, Sw. *värre*, Dan. *værre*, Goth. *wairsiza*, and perh. to OHG. *werran* to bring into confusion, E. *war*, and L. *verrere* to sweep, sweep along. As *bad* has no comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them.] Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a greater degree ; more bad or evil ; less good ; specif., in poorer health ; more sick ; — used both in a physical and moral sense.

Or *worse*, if men *worse* can devise. *Chaucer.*

[She] was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse.* *Mark* v. 26.

Evil men and seducers shall wax *worse* and *worse.* 2 *Tim.* iii. 13.

☞ *Worse* is often used substantively for *that which is worse;* as, to make a change for the *worse;* sometimes, now rarely, specif., disadvantage ; defeat. "Judah was put to the *worse* before Israel." 2 *Kings* xiv. 12.

worse, *adv.* [AS. *wiers, wyrs ;* akin to OS. & OHG. *wirs*, Icel. *verr*, Goth. *wairs ;* a comparative adverb with no corresponding positive. See WORSE, *a.*] In a worse degree ; in a manner more evil or bad.

Now will we deal *worse* with thee than with them. *Gen.* xix. 9

wors'en (wûr's'n), *v. t. ;* WORS'ENED (-s'nd) ; WORS'EN-ING.

1. To make worse ; to cause to deteriorate ; to impair.

Their condition is greatly *worsened.* *Southey.*

2. To get the better of ; to worst. *Rare.*

wors'en, *v. i.* To grow or become worse.

Health, which seemed rather to *worsen* than improve. *Carlyle*

worse'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being worse ; as, *Coinage*, the degree in which metal is below standard fineness.

wors'er (wûr'sẽr), *a.* Worse ; — a redundant comparative formerly often used. "*Worser* thoughts." *Bunyan.*

wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* [ME. *worschipe, wurðscipe*, AS. *weorðscipe ; weorð* worth + *-scipe* -ship. See WORTH, *n.* & *a. ;* -SHIP.] **1**. Courtesy or reverence paid to merit or worth ; hence, civil deference ; honor ; respect.

Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee *Luke* xiv. 10.

2. Excellence of character ; dignity ; worth ; worthiness ; also, repute ; reputation ; fame ; credit ; renown. *Obs.* "A man of *worship.*" *Chaucer.*

Elfin, born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land. *Spenser.*

3. A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of rank or station.

My father desires your *worships'* company. *Shak.*

4. That which is praiseworthy; a valorous act or feat. *Obs.*

5. Act of paying divine honors to a deity ; religious reverence and homage : adoration, or reverence, paid to God.

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world ash. = YGGDRASILL.
world'-aught', *n.* [Cf. AS. *weoroldæht.*] Worldly property. *Obs.* [abounding in, worlds.
world'ed, *a.* Provided with, or
worldesriche, *n.* [Prop. two words ; gen. of *world* + *riche* kingdom.] The kingdom of the world. *Obs.* [or standing. *Obs.*
world'hood. *n.* Worldly means
world intuition. Translation of WELTANSCHAUUNG.
worldlihode, *n.* Worldliness. *Obs.* [See -NESS.
world'li-ness (wûrld'lĭ-nĕs), *n.*
Worldly Wiseman, Mr. A character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who tries to dissuade Christian from his journey.
world'man, *n.* A layman ; worldling. *Obs.*
world'-self', *n.* That which constitutes the individuality, ego, or subject, of the universe.
world'ship. *n.* Worldliness *Obs.*
worlds'make', *n.* [*world*, in gen. case, in the old sense of lifetime + *make* a companion.] Companion in life ; husband. *Obs.*
world speech. Universal language.
world'thing', *n.* A worldly matter. *Obs.* [YGGDRASILL.
world tree. *Norse Myth.* =
world view. Translation of WELTANSCHAUUNG.
world'ward. *adv.* See -WARD.
world'-wea'ry, *a.* Weary of the world. — **world'-wea'ried**, *a.* — **world'-wea'ri-ly**. *adv.* [*Obs.*
world'wise', *a.* Worldly-wise.
wor'mal (wôr'măl). Var. of WORMIL.
worm dye. Vermilion (the old dye) See VERMILION, 1. *Obs.*
worm'-eat' (wûrm'ēt' ; *cf.* EAT, *v. t., pret.*), *a.* Worm-eaten. *Obs or Dial.*
worm fever. *Med.* A fever in young children ascribed to worms. [worms. *Obs.*
worm'fowl', *n.* Birds that eat
worm grass. **a** Pinkroot. *U. S.* **b** A European white-flowered stonecrop (*Sedum album*) ; — from its repute as a medicine
worm gut. = GUT, *n.*, 3.
worm'hood', *n.* See -HOOD.
worm'ish, *a.* Wormlike. *Obs.*
worm'ling, *n.* [*worm* + 1st *-ling.*] A little worm. *Rare.*
worm moss. A red seaweed of the Mediterranean (*Sphærococcus helminthochorton*) sometimes used as an anthelmintic.
wormode. † WORMWOOD.
worm oil. An anthelmintic consisting of oil from the seeds of *Chenopodium anthelminticum.*
worm powder. An anthelmintic powder
worm punch. A punch to plug wormholes in casks, etc.
wormseed mustard. A slender mustardlike plant (*Erysimum cheiranthoides*) whose seed was formerly reputed anthelmintic
wormseed oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
worm'shell', *n.* Any species of *Vermetus* or an allied genus.
worm'ship. *n.* See -SHIP.
worms'meat', *n.* Flesh as meat for worms. *Obs.* [SNAKE **b**.
worm snake. = THUNDER
worm tea. *Med.* An anthelmintic tea or tisane.
worm tincture. *Med.* A tincture prepared from dried earthworms, oil of tartar, spirit of wine, etc. *Obs.* [WORMIL.
wor'mul (wôr'mŭl). Var. of
worm wire = FISH WIRE.
wormwood oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
worn (wōrn ; 201), *p. p.* of WEAR.
wornde. Obs. pret. of WARN, to repel, etc. [WORMIL.
wor'nil (wôr'nĭl). Var. of
worold. † WORLD.
worowen. † WORRY.
worpe. † WARP
wor'ral (wŏr'ăl), **wor'rel** (wŏr'ĕl), *n.* [Ar. *waral* lizard.] An Egyptian fork-tongued lizard, about four feet long when full grown.
worre. † WAR.
worreor. † WARRIOR. [RIT.
wor'ret. Dial. Eng. of WOR-
wor'ri-cow' (wŭr'ĭ-kō̅o̅'), *n.* Also **wor'rie-cow'**. [Prob. fr. *worry*, v. + *cow* a hobgoblin.] A bugaboo ; a hobgoblin ; specif., the Devil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wor'ried, *pret. & p. p.* of WORRY.
wor'ri-er (wŭr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that worries.
wor'ri-less, *a.* See -LESS.
wor'ri-ment, *n.* [See WORRY.] Trouble ; worry *Colloq.*
wor'rit (wẽr'ĭt), *n. & v.* Worry ; trouble ; fidget. *Scot. & Dial.*
wor'ry-carl' (wẽr'ĭ-kärl'), *n.* A snarling ill-natured person. *Scot.* [ing, p. pr.]
wor'ry-ing-ly, *adv.* of *worry-*
worschipe. † WORSHIP.
worse, *v. i.* [AS. *wyrsian.*] To become worse. *Obs.*
worse, *v. t.* To make worse ; also, to outdo ; worst. *Obs.*
wor'set (wẽr'sĭt ; wŭs'ĭt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WORSTED.

a being viewed as God, or something held as sacred from a reputed connection with God. "God with idols in their *worship* joined." *Milton.*

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship.* *Tillotson.*

6. Obsequious or submissive respect or devotion; extravagant admiration; adoration.

'T is not your inky brows, your black silk hair, . . .
That can entame my spirits to your *worship.* *Shak.*

7. An object of worship.

In attitude and aspect formed to be
At once the artist's *worship* and despair. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — See REVERENCE.

wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *v. t.;* WOR'SHIPED (-shĭpt) or WOR'SHIPPED; WOR'SHIP-ING or WOR'SHIP-PING. **1.** To treat with the reverence due to merit or worth; to respect; honor. *Obs. or R.*

This holy image that is man God *worshipeth.* *Foxe.*

2. To pay divine honors to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to perform religious exercises in honor of; to adore; venerate.

But God is to be *worshiped.* *Shak.*
When all our fathers *worshiped* stocks and stones. *Milton.*

3. To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover; to adore; idolize.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her. *Carew.*

Syn. — Adore, revere, reverence, bow to, honor.

wor'ship, *v. i.* To perform acts of homage or adoration; esp., to perform religious service.

Our fathers *worshiped* in this mountain. *John iv. 20.*

wor'ship-er, wor'ship-per (-ẽr), *n.* One who worships or adores, esp. one who pays divine honors to any object.

wor'ship-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Overbearing; proud. *Obs. & R.* **2.** Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect; worthy of honor. "This is *worshipful* society." *Shak.*

[She is] so dear and *worshipful.* *Chaucer.*

3. Honorable; esteemed; — used in formal address; as, *worshipful* sirs; specif. [*cap.* as a title], in *Freemasonry,* designating a certain official station; as, *worshipful* master. — **wor'ship-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **wor'ship-ful-ness,** *n.*

worst (wûrst), *a., superl.* of BAD. [ME. *werst, worste, wurste,* AS. *wyrst, wierst, wierrest.* See WORSE, *a.*] Bad, evil, or pernicious, in the highest degree. See WORSE.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been a knave and flatterer. *Shak.*

the worst way, very much; as much as can be. *Colloq.*

worst, *adv.* To the extreme degree of badness or inferiority; in a manner most bad, or the like.

worst, *n.* That which is most bad or evil; the most severe, pernicious, calamitous, or wicked state or degree.

The *worst* is not
So long as we can say, This is the *worst.* *Shak.*

if, *or* **when, (the) worst comes to (the) worst,** if, or when, the worst happens.

worst, *v. t.;* WORST'ED; WORST'ING. [See WORSE, *v. t. & a.*] To gain advantage over, in contest or competition; to get the better of; to defeat; overthrow; discomfit.

The . . . Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark. *South.*

worst, *v. i.* To grow worse; to deteriorate. *Rare.*

wor'sted (wo͝os'tĕd; wo͝or'stĕd; 277), *n.* [From *Worsted,* now spelt *Worstead,* a town in Norfolk, England; for *Worthstead.* See WORTH, *n.;* STEAD.] **1.** Well-twisted yarn spun of long-staple wool which has been combed to lay the fibers parallel, used for carpets, cloth, hosiery, etc.; also, cloth made from such yarn.

2. Fine and soft woolen yarn, untwisted or lightly twisted, used in knitting and embroidery.

wort (wûrt), *n.* [ME. *wort, wurt,* AS. *wyrt* herb, root; akin to OS. *wurt,* G. *wurz* (cf. Icel. *jurt, urt,* Dan. *urt,* Sw. *ört*), Goth. *waúrts* a root, L. *radix,* Gr. ῥίζα a root, ῥάδαμνος a branch, young shoot, ῥάδιξ a branch, Icel. *rot,* E. *root,* n. Cf. LICORICE, RADISH, ROOT, *n.*, WORT an infusion of malt.] **1.** *Bot.* A plant or herb of any kind; esp., a pot herb; — now chiefly in combination, as in cole*wort,* figwort, St.-John's-*wort,* woundwort, etc.

2. *pl.* Cabbages. *Obs.*

wort (wûrt), *n.* [ME. *worte, wurte,* AS. *wyrt;* akin to OD. *wort,* G. *würze,* bierwürze, Icel. *virtr,* Sw. *vört.* See WORT an herb.] An infusion of malt unfermented, or in fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt which ferments and forms beer; hence, any similar liquid in incipient fermentation. *Wort* is essentially a dilute solution of sugar, which by fermenting produces alcohol and carbon dioxide.

worth (wûrth), *v. i.* [ME. *worthen, wurþen,* to become, AS. *weorðan;* akin to OS. *werðan,* D. *worden,* G. *werden,* OHG. *werdan,* Icel. *verða,* Sw. *varda,* Goth. *waírþan,* L. *vertere* to turn, Skr. *vṛt,* v. i., to turn, to roll, to become. Cf. VERSION, -WARD, WEIRD.] To be; become; betide; — now used only in archaic phrases with *woe;* as, *woe worth* the day, the man, etc., in which the nouns *day, man,* etc., represent the old dative with a subjunctive.

I counsel . . . to let the cat *worthe.* *Piers Plowman.*
He *worth* upon [got upon] his steed gray. *Chaucer.*

worth (wûrth), *a.* [ME. *worth, wurþ, werth,* AS. *weorð, wurð* (cf. also *wyrðe, wierðe*); akin to OFries. *werth,* OS. *werð,* D. *waard,* OHG. *werd,* G. *wert, werth,* Icel. *verðr,* Sw. *värd,* Dan. *værd,* Goth. *wairþs,* and perh. to E. *wary.* Cf. STALWART, WARE an article of merchandise, WORSHIP.] **1.** Of worth; worthy; also, desirable; fitting. *Obs.*

2. Deserving of; meriting; — chiefly in a good sense.

This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving. *Addison.*

3. Equal in value to; of the value of; furnishing an equivalent for; proper to be exchanged for.

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

4. Having possessions equal to; having wealth or estate to the value of; as, he is *worth* a million dollars.

not worth a cent, a curse, a hair, a rap, etc., of little or no value or account. *Colloq.* — **not w. the candle,** not worth the cost, effort, or trouble. — **w. one's salt,** of some value; — chiefly with a negative. *Colloq.* — **w. the whistle,** worth the trouble of summoning, as if by a whistle. *Colloq.* — **w. while,** worth the time which it requires; hence, worth the pains and expense; as, it is not *worth while* to sue for small debts.

worth, *n.* [ME. *worth, wurþ,* AS. *weorð, wurð* (cf. also *wyrðu*), fr. the a. See WORTH, *a.*] **1.** That quality or sum of qualities of a thing rendering it valuable or useful; value; importance; hence, often, value as expressed in a standard, as money; equivalent in exchange; price.

What 's *worth* in anything
But so much money as 't will bring? *Hudibras.*

2. Value in respect of moral or personal qualities; excellence; virtue; eminence; desert; merit; usefulness.

I know the gentleman
To be of *worth,* and worthy estimation. *Shak.*
To think how modest *worth* neglected lies. *Shenstone.*

3. Wealth; property; riches.

They are but beggars that can count their *worth.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Desert, merit, excellence, rate. See PRICE.

in worth, *or* **in good worth,** in good part; without dissatisfaction or anger. *Archaic.*

worth'less (wûrth'lĕs), *a.* [Cf. AS. *weorðléas.*] Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, excellence, dignity, or the like; undeserving; unworthy; valueless; useless; vile; mean; as, a *worthless* garment, ship, man.

'T is but a *worthless* world to win or lose. *Byron.*

— **worth'less-ly,** *adv.* — **worth'less-ness,** *n.*

wor'thy (wûr'thĭ), *a.;* WOR'THI-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); WOR'THI-EST. [ME. *worthi, wurþi,* AS. *wyrðig;* cf. Icel. *verðugr,* D. *waardig,* G. *würdig,* OHG. *wirdīg.* See WORTH, *n.*] **1.** Having worth or excellence; possessing merit; valuable; deserving of honor, praise, or the like; estimable.

Full *worthy* was he in his lordes war. *Chaucer.*
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. Of high station; of high social position. *Obs.*

Worthy women of the town. *Chaucer.*

3. Having adequate worth or value, or a character adapted to make capable, fit, qualified, competent, or the like; meriting; deserving; fit; suitable (to); measuring up (to); suiting; befitting; — usually with *of;* more rarely, with a following infinitive or with *that, for,* or an objective without a preposition. Usually in a good sense.

No, Warwick, thou art *worthy* of the sway. *Shak.*
Whose shoes I am not *worthy* to bear. *Matt. iii. 11.*
And thou art *worthy* that thou shouldst not know
More happiness. *Milton.*

4. Deserved; merited; also, well-founded. *Archaic.*

He has much *worthy* blame laid upon him. *Shak.*

worthiest of blood, *Eng. Law of Descent,* most worthy of those of the same blood to succeed or inherit; — applied to males, as opposed to females.

wor'thy, *n.; pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). **1.** A person of eminent worth or value, or of conspicuous desert; one distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; — sometimes applied facetiously or colloquially to persons merely locally conspicuous; as, military *worthies;* village *worthies.*

The blood of ancient *worthies* in his veins. *Cowper.*

2. A thing of value or excellence. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Worthies, the Nine. See NINE WORTHIES.

would (wo͝od), *pret. & (obs.) p. p.* of WILL, *v.t. & auxil. & 2d v.i.* [ME. & AS. *wolde.* See WILL, *v. t. & auxiliary.*] For the use of *would* as an auxiliary in mood and tense phrases, see SHOULD. Special uses of *would* are: **a** In expressions of desire or wish; as, I *would* I were young again; — often with omission of the 1st personal pronoun and sometimes without *to* before the word denoting that which is adjured; as in, *would* God! where *God* was originally the subject. **b** In expressing what might be expected; as, that *would* make talk; or a customary or habitual action. Cf. 4th WILL. "The 'Squire *would* sometimes fall asleep in the most pathetic part of my sermon." *Goldsmith.*

would'-be', *a.* Desiring or professing to be; wishing to be reputed; as, a *would-be* poet. — *n.* One who wishes to be or to be reputed something one is not; a vain pretender.

Woulfe bottle *or* **jar** (wo͝olf). [After the inventor, Peter *Woulfe* (1727?–1803), English chemist.] *Chem.* A kind of bottle or jar with two or three necks, used in washing or absorbing gases. An apparatus consisting of one or more Woulfe bottles or jars is a **Woulfe's apparatus** (wo͝olfs).

wound (wo͞ond; wound; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *wounde, wunde,* AS. *wund;* akin to OFries. *wunde,* OS. *wunda,* D. *wonde,* OHG. *wunta,* G. *wunde,* Icel. *und,* and to AS., OS., & G. *wund* sore, wounded, OHG. *wunt,* Goth. *wunds,* and perh. also to Goth. *winnan* to suffer, E. *win.* Cf. ZOUNDS.] **1.** A hurt or injury caused by violence. *Obs. or R.,* exc. specif., commonly and in criminal law: **a** An injury to a person or animal by which the skin is divided, or its continuity broken; a lesion of the body, involving solution of continuity, as a stab, cut, or rent. **b** A cut or other breach due to external violence in any part of a plant.

2. An injury, hurt, damage, detriment, or the like, to feelings, faculty, reputation, etc.

3. Plague. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

☞ The pron. *wo͞ond,* which decidedly prevails in the best current usage, is contrary to the general analogy of other words containing accented *ou* which have descended from Middle English. In such words, whether from the French or not, the *ou,* pronounced in Middle English as Fr. *ou* or mod. Eng. *oo,* has, in modern English, regularly become *ou* as in *out,* as in *ground, hound, round, sound.*

wound, *v. t.;* WOUND'ED; WOUND'ING. [AS. *wundian.* See WOUND, *n.*] **1.** To hurt by violence. *Obs. or R.,* exc. specif., to produce a breach, or separation of parts, in, as by a cut, stab, blow, or the like; as, to *wound* an enemy with a sword; to *wound* a tree with an ax.

He was sore *wounded* of the archers. *1 Sam.* xxxi. 3.

2. To hurt the feelings of; to pain by disrespect, ingratitude, or the like; to cause injury to.

When ye sin so against the brethren, and *wound* their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ. *1 Cor.* viii. 12.

wound, *v. i.* To inflict a wound or wounds; to give pain.

wound gall. An elongated swollen or tuberous gall on the branches of the grapevine, caused by a small reddish brown weevil (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*) whose larvæ inhabit the galls.

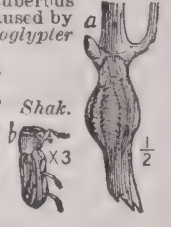

a Wound Gall of the Grapevine; *b* Side View of Adult Weevil (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*).

wound'less, *a.* **1.** Not wounding. *Obs.*

2. Free from wound; unwounded.

3. Invulnerable. "The *woundless* air." *Shak.*

wound'wort' (wo͞ond'wûrt'; wound'-), *n.* Any of certain plants whose soft downy leaves have been used in the dressing of wounds, as the kidney vetch, and various mints of the genus *Stachys.*

wou'-wou' (wou'wou'), *n.* [Sundanese *oa-oa* or *wou-wou.*] **a** The silver gibbon (*Hylobates leuciscus*), an ashy gray species of Java. **b** Incorrectly, the agile gibbon (*H. agilis*), a dark brown species of Sumatra. See GIBBON, *Illust.*

wove (wōv), *pret. & occasional p. p.* of WEAVE. — **wove paper,** paper bearing the impression of the weave of fine wire gauze. See PAPER, *n.*, 1.

wrack (răk), *n.* [ME. *wrak* a wreck, perh. fr. Scand.; cf. AS. *wræc* what is driven, Sw. *vrak* a wreck, refuse, trash. See WRECK.] **1.** Wreck; calamity; ruin. *Archaic or Scot.* "A world devote to universal *wrack.*" *Milton.*

2. A wreck. *Rare.* *Longfellow.*

3. Trash; refuse; also, goods; possessions. *Obs. Scot.*

4. Any marine vegetation cast up on the shore, as eel grass or grass wrack, various fucoid seaweeds, etc.; kelp.

5. Vegetable rubbish; weeds. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wraith (rāth), *n.* [Scot. *wraith, warth;* perh. orig., a guardian angel; cf. Icel. *vörðr* a warden, guardian, akin to E. *ward.*] **1.** An apparition of a living person in his exact likeness, thought to be seen usually just before his death; hence, an apparition; a specter.

She was uncertain if it were the gypsy or her *wraith.* *Scott.*
O, hollow *wraith* of dying fame. *Tennyson.*

2. *Erron.* A spirit thought to preside over waters. *Obs.*

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wor'ship-a-ble (wûr'shĭp-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **wor'ship-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
wor'ship-ful-ty, *n.* Worshipfulness. *Obs.* [Esteem. *Obs.*]
worshiphede, *n.* [See -HEAD.]
wor'ship-ing-ly, wor'ship-ping-ly, *adv.* of *worshiping,* p. pr.
wor'ship-less, *a.* See -LESS.
wor'ship-ly, *a.* Worshipful. *Obs.* — *adv.* Worshipfully. *Obs.*
wor'sle (wŏr's'l; wŏs''l). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of WRESTLE.
worst. Form of WILL, *v.* *Obs.*
worsum, *n.* [AS. *worsm, worms.*] Purulent matter; pus. *Obs.*
wort. † FORTO, until.
wort, wor'tle-ber'ry. Vars. of WHORT, WHORTLEBERRY.
worth, *v. t.* To deem worthy; to esteem. *Obs.*
worthely. † WORTHLY.
worth'ful, *a.* [AS. *weorðfull.*] Full of worth; worthy; deserving; precious. *Obs. or R.*
worthfulhed, *n.* Worthiness. *Obs.*
worthi. † WORTHY.
wor'thies (wûr'thĭz), *n., pl.* of WORTHY. [of WORTHY.]
wor'thi-est (-thĭ-ĕst), *a., superl.*
worthihede, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Honor: reputation. *Obs.* [WORTHY.]
wor'thi-ly (wûr'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
wor'thi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
worth'ing, *n.* Mire; filth; manure. *Obs.*
worth'ing, *n.* [AS. *weorðung.*] Reverence; glory. *Obs.*
worthloker, worthlokest. Obs. compar. & superl. of WORTHLY.
worth'ly, *a.* Worthy. *Obs.* — *adv.* Worthily. *Obs.*
worthmunt, *n.* [AS. *weorðmund.*] Honor; reverence; dignity. *Obs.*
worth'ness, *n.* [AS. *weorðness.*] Worthiness. *Obs.*
worth'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
worthssipe. † WORSHIP.
worth'ward (wûrth'wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
wor'thy, *adv.* Worthily. *Obs.*
wor'thy, *v. t.* To render worthy; to exalt; honor. *Obs.*
wor'tle (wûr't'l), *n.* [Orig uncert.] *Mech.* = WHIRTLE.
wortscip. † WORSHIP.
wortwall. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WARTYWELL.
wort'worm', *n.* Caterpillar. *Obs.*
wory, *a.* [AS. *wārig.*] Dirty. *Obs.*
wos. † OOZE, WAS, WHOSE
wos'bird' (*dial.* wōz'bûd'), *n.* A bastard; also, a good-for-nothing. *Dial. Eng.* [WASH.]
wosch, wosche. Obs. pret. of
wosdome. † WISDOM.
wose. † OOZE, WHOSE.
woshe. † WASH.
wosie. † OOZY.
wosith, *n.* [See WOE; SITHE time.] A time of woe. *Obs.*
wosp. † WISP.
wosseyle † WASSAIL.
wost, 2*d pers. sing pres.* of WIT, to know. *Obs.*
wost, *n.* A boast: brag. *Obs. Scot.*
wosted. † WORSTED, *n.*
wot (*dial.* wŏt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOT, OAT.
wot (wŏt), 1*st & 3d pers. sing pres.* of WIT, to know. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Wo'tan (wō'tăn), *n.* = WODEN.
wote (*dial.* wōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WOT, know.
wot'est, wot'test, 2*d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know. *Obs.*
wot'eth, wot'teth, 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know. *Obs.*
woth. † WOT, know. [peril.]
woth, wothe. † OATH, WATHE,
wothe, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wāþ* a wandering.] Way; path. *Obs.*
wothely † WATHELY.
wother. † OTHER. [*Scot.*]
wot'link, *n.* A wench. *Obs.*
woto. † FORTO.
wotte. † WOT.
wou. † VOW, WOE. [WOW, *v.*]
wou. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
wou'bit, wou'but (o͞o'bĭt; -bŭt). Var. of WOOBUT. *Scot.*
wouch (WOUK; WO͞OK). Scot. var. of WOUF.
wouche. † WOGH, harm.
woud. † WOOD.
woude. † WOOD, *a.* [WOUGH.]
wouf, wouff. Scot. vars. of
wough. † WOE, WOGH.
wough (wo͞of), *n. & v. i.* Bark; — of a dog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wough (*dial.* wō, wô), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wāg, wāh,* wall.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A wall. **b** A steep bank: a brae. *Obs. Scot.* **c** *Mining.* A rock beside a vein of lead.
wouhleche, *n.* Also **wouhlecchunge.** [AS. *wōgian* to woo.] Wooing. *Obs.*
wouke. † WEEK.
woul. † WAWL, howl.
would (wōld; wōd). Dial. Eng. var. of WOLD.
would'er (wo͝od'ẽr), *n.* One who would. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
would'ing, *n.* Emotion of desire; inclination; velleity. *Obs.* —
would'ing-ness, *n.* *Obs.*
woulefes. Obs. pl. of WOLF.
Woulff. Incorrect spelling of WOULFE in *Woulfe bottle,* etc.
wound (wound), *pret. & p. p.* of WIND, to twist, and WIND, to sound by blowing.
wound'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
wound cork (wo͞ond; wound). *Bot.* Cork formed over wounded surfaces.
wounder. † WONDER.
wound'er, *n.* One that wounds.
wounderful. † WONDERFUL.
wound fever. *Med.* A fever following a wound or injury.
wound'i-ly (*dial.* wo͞on'dĭ-lĭ; woun'-), *adv.* Excessively. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wound'ing, *n.* A wound. *Obs.*
wound'worth' (-wûrth'), *n.* A West Indian asteraceous plant (*Liabum brownei*).
wound'y (wo͞on'dĭ; woun'-), *a.* Producing wounds. *Rare.*
wound'y (*dial.* wo͞on'dĭ; woun'dĭ), *a.* Excessive. — *adv.* Excessively; extremely. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wount. † WONT.
wou-ra'li (wo͞o-rä'lĭ), **wou-ra'ri** (-rĭ), *n.* [Native name in Guiana, a var. of *curare.*] = CURARE.
wourche. † WORK.
wour'nil (wûr'nĭl), *n.* = WARBLE, 1 **b.**
wourse. † WORSE.
wourte. † WORT. [WROTH.]
wourth, wourthe. † WORTH,
wourthy. † WORTHY.
woushesauff. † VOUCHSAFE.
woust. † VOUST.
woust (wo͞ost), *n. & v.* Boast. *Scot.* — **woust'our,** *n.* A boaster. *Obs. Scot.* [WOT, know.]
wout. † VULT, countenance;
wouther. † WONDER.
wouwere. † WOOER.
woux. Obs. pret. of WAX.
wo'ven (wō'v'n), *p. p.* of WEAVE. — **woven paper,** wove paper.
wow. † VOW, WOE, WOO, WOOL.
wow (wō; wou), *n. & v.* Howl; wail; mew. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wow (wou), *interj.* An exclamation of pleasure, surprise, or the like. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wow'bat. † WOOBUT.
wowchesaf. † VOUCHSAFE.
wowe. † WOE; WOGH; WOO; WOUGH, wall.
woweir. † WOOER.
wowendeli. † WOOINGLY.
wowening, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wāwa.*] Misery. *Obs.*
wowere. † WOOER.
wo-werie. † WOE-WEARY.
wowf (wo͞of), *a.* [Cf. WAFF, *a.*] Wild; crazed. *Scot.*
wowke. † WEEK.
wowl. Dial. Eng. var. of WAWL.
wowt (wout). Scot. form of VAULT. [of WOU-WOU.]
wow'-wow' (wou'wou'). Var.
wox. † VOX, WAX, *v.*
wox. Obs. pret of WAX.
woxen, woxun. Obs. pret. & p. p. of WAX. [of WHOA, *interj.*]
woy (woi). Scot. & dial. Eng.
woyd, woyde. † VOID.
wp. *Abbr.* Worship.
wp, wpe. † UP.
W. P. *Abbr.* Worthy Patriarch.
wpful. *Abbr.* Worshipful.
W. R. *Abbr* Water reserve (*Australia*); West Riding; William Rex (L., king).
wra. † WRO, corner.
wrabbe, *v. i.* [Cf. WRAPLE.] To twist: writhe. *Obs.*
wrabill, *v. i.* To crawl about; to wriggle. *Obs. Scot.*
wrable. † WARBLE.
wrache. † WREAK, *n.;* WRETCH.
wrack (răk). Var. of RACK, thin flying clouds.
wrack (*Scot.* răk, wrăk), *v. t.* To wreck: ruin. *Obs. or Scot.*
wrack, *n.* [ME. *wrake,* AS. *wracu.*] Punishment; persecution; injury; mischief; suffering. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wrack, *v. t.* **1.** To avenge; to take vengeance on. *Obs.* **2.** To torment; tease; vex. *Scot.*
wrack'free', *a.* Exempt from forfeiture of shipwrecked goods. *Obs.*
wrack'ful, *a.* = WREAKFUL. *Obs.* — **wrack'ful-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
wrack grass. Eelgrass. [*Obs.*]
wrack'some, *a.* Destructive.
wrad. † WROTH.
wræcche. † WRETCH.
wræstle. † WRESTLE.
wræth. Obs. pret. of WRITHE.
wræththe. † WRATH.
wraged, *p. p.* = WRAWED. *Obs.*
wrager, *n.* A wrangler. *Obs.*
wragged. † RAGGED.
wrag'gle (*dial.* răg''l), *v. t. & i.* To wrangle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wraik. † WRACK. [WRINGBOLT.]
wrain'bolt' (rān'bōlt'). Var. of
wrain'staff', wrain'stave'. Vars. of WRINGSTAFF.
wraist, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wrǣstan,* v., E. WREST.] Perverse; variable. *Obs.*
wraite. Obs. pret. of WRITE.
wraith. † WRATH, WROTH.
wraith, *n.* Prob., provision; food. *Obs. Scot.*
wraithe (rāth), *n.* *Textile Manuf.* An expansible reed or comb for beaming and warping.
wraith'ly. † WROTHLY.
wrak. † WRECK; WRACK, *n.*
wrake'ful. † WRACKFUL.
wrall. † WRAWL. [ly. *Obs.*]
wrall, *v. t.* To quarrel peevish-
wramp (rămp), *n. & v.* [Cf. OLG. *ramp* cramp, OD. *rampe.*] Wrench; sprain. *Scot.*

N O P Q R S T U V W

wran′gle (răŋ′g'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [ME. *wranglen*, v. freq., akin to E. *wring*. See WRING.] **1**. To argue; to debate; to dispute, as publicly at a university, for or against a thesis or proposition.
2. To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; altercate. See BRANGLE, *v. i.*, *Citation*.
wran′gle, *v. t.* To engage or involve in a wrangle or dispute; to argue or debate. *Rare.* *Bp. Sanderson.*
wran′gle, *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.
Syn. — Altercation, bickering, brawl, jar, jangle, contest, controversy. See DISPUTE.
wran′gler (-glẽr), *n.* **1**. One who wrangles; a disputant or debater; esp., an angry or bickering disputant. "Noisy and contentious *wranglers*." *I. Watts.*
2. An opponent or antagonist. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* An honors man placed in the first class in the mathematical tripos. The first on the list was called **senior wrangler**, the others being numbered in order of merit; as, 11th *wrangler*. The honor of *senior wrangler* was last conferred in 1909. Cf. OPTIME.
4. A horse wrangler. *Local, U. S.*
wrap (răp), *v. t.*; WRAPPED (răpt) or WRAPT; WRAP′PING. [ME. *wrappen*; orig. uncert.; cf. Fries. *wrappe* to stop up.] **1**. To wind or roll together; to fold.

The napkin . . . not lying with the linen clothes, but *wrapped* together in a place by itself. *John* xx. 6, 7.
Like one that *wraps* the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. *Bryant.*

2. To cover by winding or folding; to envelop completely; to involve; infold; — often with *up*. "*Wrapt* in mist." *Milton.*
3 To envelop, as with paper, and secure, as with string, for protection during, or convenience or suitableness for, transportation or storage; to inclose in a package, parcel, or bundle; to do up; — usually with *up*; as, to *wrap* up an article of food, a garment, or one's belongings.
4 To conceal by enveloping or infolding; to hide; hence, to involve, as an effect or consequence; to be followed by.

Wise poets that *wrap* truth in tales. *Carew.*

to be wrapped up in, to be covered with or enveloped in; to be bound up, or wholly engrossed, in; to be involved or included in; to be entirely dependent on, or devoted to.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness *was wrapped up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*
Things reflected on in gross and transiently, . . . are thought to be *wrapped up in* impenetrable obscurity. *Locke*

wrap, *n.* An article of dress intended to be wrapped round the person; a wrapper (which see); — often used, esp. in the plural, for furs, shawls, etc.
wrap′page (răp′āj), *n.* **1**. Act of wrapping.
2. That which wraps; envelope; covering.
wrap′per (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that wraps.
2. That in which anything is wrapped, or inclosed; envelope; covering; specif.: **a** The detachable paper cover put on a book to protect the binding. **b** The tobacco leaf used for the outside covering of a cigar or stick or plug of tobacco. Cf. BINDER, 2 **e**; FILLER, 1 **a**; and see CIGAR.
3. A loose outer garment; an article of dress intended to be wrapped or fitted loosely round the person; — used esp. of indoor garments of this sort, outdoor garments being usually called *wraps*.
4. An undershirt or undervest, esp of a woman. *Colloq.*
5. = VOLVA.
wrasse (răs), *n.* [Cf. W. *gwrachen*.] Any of numerous edible, marine, usually brilliantly colored, acanthopterygian fishes of the family Labridæ, esp. of the genus *Labrus*, of which several species occur on the Atlantic coast of Europe and in the Mediterranean. Among the European species are the **ballan wrasse** (*Labrus bergylta*), the **red wrasse** (*L. ossiphagus*), the **rainbow wrasse** (*L. vulgaris*), the **green wrasse** (*L. viridis*), and the **black wrasse** (*L. merula*). See also PEACOCK FISH, SEAWIFE.
wrath (räth; râth; *or, esp. in British usage*, rôth; 277), *n.* [ME. *wrathe*, *wrappe*, *wrethe*, *wræððe*, AS. *wrǣððo*, fr. *wrāð* wroth; akin to Icel. *reiði* wrath, Sw. & Dan. *vrede*. See WROTH, *a.*] **1**. Violent anger; deep and determined indignation; vehement exasperation; rage; fury; ire.

Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed. *Spenser.*
Hide me from the heavy *wrath* of God! *Marlowe*

2. Extreme passion; ardor; impetuosity. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. The effects of anger or indignation; the just punishment of an offense or a crime. "A revenger to execute *wrath* upon him that doeth evil." *Rom.* xiii. 4.
Syn. — Indignation, fury, rage, ire, passion. See ANGER.
wrath′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed; ireful; passionate; as, a *wrathful* man.
2. Springing from, or expressing, or marked by, wrath; as, a *wrathful* countenance. "*Wrathful* passions." *Sprat.*
Syn. — Furious, raging, indignant, resentful.
— **wrath′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wrath′ful-ness**, *n.*
wrath′y (-ĭ), *a.* Very angry; ireful. *Colloq.*
wreak (rēk), *v. t.*; WREAKED (rēkt); WREAK′ING. [ME. *wreken*, AS. *wrecan*; akin to OFries. *wreka*, OS. *wrekan* to punish, D. *wreken* to avenge, G. *rächen*, OHG. *rehhan*, Icel. *reka* to drive, to take vengeance, Goth. *wrikan* to persecute, Lith. *vargas* distress, *vargti* to suffer distress, L. *urgere* to drive, urge, and perh. to Gr. εἴργειν to shut in, Skr. *vṛj* to turn away. Cf. URGE, WRECK, WRETCH.] **1**. To drive out; to banish; exile; also, to punish. *Obs.*
2. To revenge; to avenge (either an offense or a person offended or injured). *Archaic.* "To *wreak* wrong'd innocence." *Massinger.*

He should *wreake* him on his foes. *Chaucer.*

3. To execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict; to hurl or drive; as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

On me let Death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*
Now was the time to be avenged on his old enemy, to *wreak* a grudge of seventeen years. *Macaulay.*

wreath (rēth), *n.*; *pl.* WREATHS (rēthz). [ME. *wrethe*, AS. *wrǣð* a twisted band, var. of *wrǣd*, fr. *wrīðan* to twist. See WRITHE.] **1**. Something twisted or intertwined into an approximately circular shape; as, a *wreath* of smoke; a *wreath* of flowers. "A *wrethe* of gold." *Chaucer.*

[He] of his tortuous train
Curled many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton*

2. Specif., a garland; a chaplet, esp. one for a victor.
3. *Her.* **a** A band or roll encircling the helmet and supporting the crest. It now generally represents a twist of two cords of silk, one tinctured like the principal metal, the other like the principal color in the arms. **b** A chaplet or garland.
4. *Stair Building.* That part of the string or handrail in a geometrical stair that twists around a curve (usually the quarter of a circle).
5. A drift, as of snow or sand. *Scot.*

To the left, endless links and sand *wreaths*. *Stevenson.*

6. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CORONA AUSTRALIS.
wreathe (rēth), *v. t.*; *pret.* WREATHED (rēthd); *p. p.* WREATHED, *Archaic* WREATH′EN (rēth′'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WREATH′ING (rēth′ĭng). [See WREATH, *n.*] **1**. To twist; contort; as, his face was *wreathed* in smiles; to form or combine by twisting together; to entwine.

The garland *wreathed* for Eve. *Milton.*

2. To surround with anything twisted or convolved; to encircle; to infold.

Each *wreathed* in the other's arms *Shak.*
Dusk faces with white silken turbants *wreathed*. *Milton.*

3. To twine or twist about; to surround; to encircle.

The flowers that *wreathe* the sparkling bowl. *Prior.*

4. To cause to revolve or writhe; to twist about; turn. *Obs.*

And from so heavy sight his head did *wreath*. *Spenser.*

5. To cover or overlay by drifting; — said of snow. *Scot.*
wreathe, *v. i.* **1**. To be interwoven or entwined; to twine together; to interlace; as, a bower of *wreathing* trees.
2. To turn or writhe. *Rare.*

Beauty is never so beautiful as when, if I tease it, it *wreathes* back on me with spirit. *C. Brontë.*

3. To drift, as snow; to swirl; to eddy. *Scot.*
4. To curl upwards. *Dial. Eng.*
wreathed (rēthd), *p. p.* of WREATHE. Hence: *a.* Twisted or helical, like a single or many-threaded screw; as, a *wreathed* column (in *Arch.*), string (in *Stair Building*), etc.
wreath′en (rēth′'n), *p. a.* [ME. *wrethen*, var. of *writhen*, p. p. See WRITHEN.] Twisted; made into a wreath. *Archaic.*

Wreathen work of pure gold. *Ex.* xxviii. 22.

wreath shell. Any marine species of *Turbo*. See TURBO.
wreath′y (rēth′ĭ; rēth′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Wreathed; twisted; curled; spiral; also, full of wreaths.
2. Adorned with a wreath.
wreck (rĕk), *n.* [ME. *wrak* a wreck; perh. fr. Scand.; cf. AS. *wræc* what is driven, *wræc* misery, suffering, exile; fr. *wrecan* to drive out, punish; akin to D. *wrak*, adj., damaged, brittle, n., a wreck, *wraken* to reject, throw off, Icel. *rek* a thing drifted ashore, Sw. *vrak* refuse, a wreck, Dan. *vrag*. See WREAK, *v. t.*; cf. WRACK a marine plant.] **1**. That which has been wrecked or is in a state of ruin; the remains of anything ruined or fatally injured.

The *wreck* of what I was, fatigued I come. *Cowper.*

2. The ruins of a wrecked or stranded ship; a ship dashed against rocks or land, and broken, or otherwise rendered useless; as, they burned the *wreck*.
3. *Law* Goods, etc., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea. At the English common law wreck was forfeited to the crown, but it has been provided by statute that if the owner claims his goods within a year and a day they shall be restored to him, subject to any lawful charges, as for salvage. By the Merchant Shipping Act (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60; 1894), which repealed and consolidated the previous acts, wreck is placed under the superintendence of the Board of Trade, and for the purposes of the act is made to include things jetsam, flotsam, and ligan, which at common law are not included. In the United States wreck, in general, belongs to the owner of the shore if not reclaimed by the owner of the goods.
4. The destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore, or on rocks, or by being disabled or sunk by the force of winds or waves or by other accident; shipwreck.
5. Act of wrecking, or state of being wrecked; destruction, disorganization, or serious injury of anything, esp. by violence; ruin; as, the *wreck* of a train, of one's hopes.

The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds *Addison*
Its intellectual life was thus able to go on amidst the *wreck* of its political life. *J. R. Green*

wreck (rĕk), *v. t.*; WRECKED (rĕkt); WRECK′ING. **1**. To destroy, disable, or seriously damage, as a vessel, by driving it against the shore or on rocks, by causing it to become unseaworthy, to founder, or the like; to shipwreck; as, a ship *wrecked* by a storm or by a careless pilot.
2. To bring wreck or ruin upon by any kind of violence; to overthrow, shatter, or destroy; to cause to suffer ruin; as, to *wreck* a train; the cashier's errors *wrecked* the bank.
3. To involve in a wreck; to ruin, damage, or imperil by wreck; as, *wrecked* freight; *wrecked* men on an island.
wreck (rĕk), *v. i.* **1**. To suffer wreck or ruin.
2. To work upon a wreck, as for rescue or plunder.
wreck′age (-āj), *n.* Act of wrecking; state of being wrecked; also, that which has been wrecked; remains of a wreck.
wreck′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who wrecks, or ruins; one who causes a wreck; as, a bank or a train *wrecker*.
2. One who searches for, or works upon, the wrecks of vessels, etc.; specif.: **a** One who visits a wreck for plunder. **b** One who is employed in saving property or lives from a wrecked vessel, or in saving the vessel itself.
3. A vessel employed by wreckers.
wreck′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* [Because it often comes in with *wreckage*.] Any fish of the genus *Polyprion*, esp. *P. americanus*. The two known species are robust brownish fishes and may reach a length of five or six feet.
wreck′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of WRECK. Specif.: *n.* Act or occupation of saving wrecked vessels or their cargoes.
wrecking car, *Railroads*, a car fitted up with apparatus and implements for removing wrecks and wreckage on the line. — **w. frog**, *Railroads*, any of various rail attachments providing a passage for derailed rolling stock on to the tracks. — **w. pump**, a pump esp. adapted for pumping water from the hull of a wrecked vessel.
wreck master. A person appointed to take charge of wreck. See WRECK, *n.*, 3.
wren (rĕn), *n.* [ME. *wrenne*, AS. *wrenna*, *wrænna*, also *werna*, *wærna*.] **1**. Any of numerous small singing birds constituting the family Troglodytidæ. The common European wren (*Nannus troglodytes*) is very small, of a dark brown color barred and mottled with black, and has a short erect tail. It is a good singer. The commonest American wren, the **house wren** (*Troglodytes aëdon*), nests about houses, walls, etc., throughout the United States, migrating south in winter. It is paler, and has a longer tail, than the winter wren. See CACTUS WREN, CAROLINA WREN, MARSH WREN, ROCK WREN, WINTER WREN.

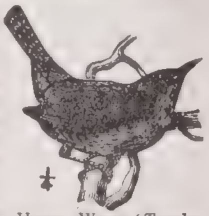
House Wren (*Troglodytes aëdon*).

2. Any of numerous species of small singing birds more or less like the true wrens in size and habits. Several are European warblers, as the reed wren, sedge wren, willow wren, golden-crested wren, and ruby-crowned kinglet.
wren babbler. Any of numerous small timaliine birds of *Rhopocichla*, *Stachyris*, *Timalia*, and several allied genera, common in southern Asia and the East Indies.
wrench (rĕnch; 140), *n.* [ME. *wrench* deceit, AS. *wrenc* deceit, a twisting; akin to G. *rank* intrigue, crookedness, *renken* to bend, twist, and prob. to E. *wring*; cf. Gr. ῥέμβειν to turn round and round. See WRING.] **1**. Trick; deceit; fraud; guileful craft; stratagem. *Obs.*

His wily *wrenches* thou ne mayst not flee. *Chaucer.*

2. A violent twist, or a pull with or as with twisting.

The injurious effect upon biographic literature of all such *wrenches* to the truth, is diffused everywhere. *De Quincey.*

3. A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint.
4. Means; contrivance. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
5. An instrument, often a simple bar or lever with jaws or an angular orifice either at the end or between the ends, for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, screw taps, etc.; a screw key. Cf. ALLIGATOR WRENCH, BOX WRENCH, CARRIAGE WRENCH, PIN WRENCH, MONKEY WRENCH, STILLSON WRENCH, etc.

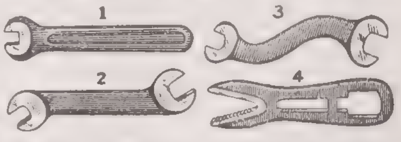

Wrenches. 1 Set Screw; 2 Engineers' Double-head; 3 S Wrench; 4 Alligator.

6. *Mech.* The system made up of a force and a couple of forces in a plane perpendicular to that force. Any number of forces acting at any points upon a rigid body may be compounded so as to be equivalent to a wrench.
7. A sharp turn; specif., *Coursing*, a turn of a hare at an acute angle.
wrench, *v. i.*; WRENCHED (rĕncht); WRENCH′ING. [ME. *wrenchen*, AS. *wrencan* to deceive, properly, to twist, fr. *wrenc* guile, deceit, a twisting. See WRENCH, *n.*] **1**. To turn or twist suddenly, sharply, or violently. *Rare.*
2. To practice deceit or wiles. *Obs.*
wrench, *v. t.* **1**. To entice. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*
2. To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence; — often with *away*, *off*, or the like.

Wrench his sword from him. *Shak.*

3. **a** To strain; sprain.

You *wrenched* your foot against a stone. *Swift.*

b To distort; pervert; as, to *wrench* one's meaning.
wrenched (rĕncht; 140), *pret.* & *p. p.* of WRENCH. Hence: *a.* *Pros.* Designating an accent that for the sake of metrical conformity is forced from a normally stressed syllable

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wran (rän) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WREN. [RANKLE.
wrancke, wranckle. † RANK,
wrand′ly, *adv.* [Cf. OD. & Fries. *wrant* a litigating, morose person, Dan. *vrante* to litigate.] Without respite *Obs.* *Scot.*
wrang (*dial.* räng; *Scot. also* wrâng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WRONG.
wrang. Obs. pret. of WRING
wrangis, *n. pl.* [Cf. AS. *wrang* the hold of a ship, Icel. *rong* a rib in a ship, *rangr* not straight. Cf. WRONG.] The ribs or timbers of a ship *Obs.* *Scot.*
wran′gl. Wrangle. *Ref. Sp.*
wran′gld. Wrangled. *Ref. Sp.*
wran′gler-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
wran′gle-some (răng′'l-sŭm), *a.* Contentious *Dial. Eng.*
wrang′ous (*dial.* răng′ŭs; *Scot. also* wrâng′-) Var. of WRONGOUS.
wrang′wise′. † WRONGWISE.
wran′nock (răn′ŭk), **wran′ny** (-ĭ), *n.* The common European wren. *Local, Eng.*
wrap (*Scot.* râp, wrâp). Obs. or Scot. var. of RAP, to strike.
wrap (răp), *v. t.* [Due to confusion with *wrap* to fold together. See RAPT hurried away.] To snatch away or up; to transport; — chiefly used in the p. p. *wrapt*. *Obs.*
wraple. *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *warple* to entangle, E. WARP.] To entangle. *Obs.* *Scot.*
wrap′pen. † WRAP.
wrap′per, *v. t.* To provide with a wrapper. *Rare.*
wrap′ping, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of WRAP. Specif.: *vb. n.* That in which something is wrapped
wrap′ras′cal (răp′răs′kăl), *n.* A kind of coarse cloak. [*Sp.*
wrapt. Wrapped. *Poetic & Ref.*
wrase, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wrāsen* a band, a tie.] Chain; wreath. *Obs.*
wraskle. *v. i.* To wrestle *Obs*
wras′sle, **wras′tle** (răs′'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [ME. *wrastlen*. See WRESTLE.] To wrestle. *Obs.* or *Colloq.* & *Dial.* [strain. *Obs.*
wrast, *n.* & *v.* = WREST, twist,
wrast, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wrǣst* noble, excellent] Disposed. *Obs.*
wraste. Obs. pret. of WREST.
wrat. Obs. pret. of WRITE.
wrat (rát; *Scot. also* wrât), *n.* A wart. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng*
wratack, *n.* Dwarf. *Obs* *Scot.*
wratch (rách; *Scot.* wrâch). Scot. & dial Eng of WRETCH
wrate Obs. pret. of WRITE.
wrate, *pret.* Prob., died or "passed away." *Obs.* *Scot.*
wrath † WRAITH, WROTH.
wrath, *adv.* Sorrowfully. *Obs.*
wrath, *v. t* & *i.* [Cf. AS. *wrǣðan*, *wrāðian*, to be angry, *gewrāðian* to make angry.] To make or become angry; vex; to be angry with *Obs.* [*Obs.*
wrath′er. *n.* One who angers.
wratherhail. † WROTHERHAIL.
wrath′i-ly (räth′ĭ-lĭ; râth′-), *adv.* of WRATHY. *Colloq.*
wrath′less, *a.* See -LESS.
wrathli. † WROTHLY
wraugh, **wrauth**. † WRATH.
wraunt. † WARRANT.
wraw, *a.* Also **wrawed** [Cf. Sw dial. *vrå* willful.] Vexed; perverse. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
wraw′ful, *a.* Ill-tempered.
wrawl (rôl), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. also Dan. *vraale* to bawl, to roar, Sw. *vråla*, Dan. *vraal* a bawling, roaring, *vræle* to cry, weep, whine.] To cry; to waul *Obs.* — **wrawl′er**, *n.* *Obs*
wraw′ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
wrax′le (*dial.* răk′s'l), *v. i.*; WRAX′LED (-s'ld); WRAX′LING (răks′lĭng). [AS. *wraxlian*.] To wrestle. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
wray (rā), *v. t.* [AS. *wrēgan* to accuse. See BEWRAY.] *Obs.* **a** To accuse; denounce; betray. **b** To expose; reveal. [*Obs.*
wray′er. *n.* Betrayer; spoiler.
wray′ful, *a.* Accusatory. *Obs.*
wrayngis. † WRANGIS
wreak. † RECK; REEK, smoke.
wreak, *n.* [Cf. WRECHE, *n.*; see WREAK, *v. t.*] *Obs.* **a** Revenge; vengeance **b** Punishment; harm; misery.
wreak. *v. i.* To fret. *Dial. Eng.*
wreak′en. Obs. p. p. of WREAK.
wreak′er, *n.* Avenger. *Obs*
wreak′ful, *a.* Revengeful; angry; destructive. *Obs.* —
wreak′ful-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*
wreak′less. † RECKLESS.
wreak′less, *a.* Unavenged. *Obs.*
wreakt Wreaked. *Ref. Sp.*
wrear. † WRYER.
wreast (*dial.* rĕst). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of WREST.
wreat (rāt; wrāt) Scot. var. of WRITE, *n.*
wreath (rēth) Var. of WREATHE, *v. t.* & *i* [that wreathes.
wreath′er (rēth′ẽr), *n.* One
wreath′less (rēth′lĕs), *a.* See -LESS. [of a wreath or wreaths.
wreath work Work made up
wrebbe. † WRABBE.
wrec. † WRACK, *n.*
wrecche. † WRETCH
wrecched. † WRETCHED.
wrecchedom, **wrechedom**, *n.* Wretchedness *Obs.*
wrech. Wretch *Ref. Sp.*
wreche. *n.* [AS. *wræc* misery, suffering, exile. See WREAK, *v.*] = WREAK. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
wreche, *v. t.* To rescue; defend.
wreched. Wretched. *Obs.* or *Ref. Sp.*
wrechede. † WRETCHHEDE.
wrecheli. † WRETCHLY.
wrechesse, *n.* [Cf WRETCHED.] Wretchedness *Obs.*
wrechidnes. † WRETCHEDNESS.
wreck. † WREAK. [wreck.
wreck buoy. A buoy over a
wreck chart A chart showing the location of wrecks.
wrecke. † RECK.
wreck′ful, *a.* Causing wreck; involving ruin. *Poetic.*
wreck gun = LIFE-SAVING GUN.
wreckt. Wrecked. *Rare, Poetic, or Ref. Sp.* [of WRIGHT.
wreeght (rēt). Dial. Eng. var.
wreek. † WREAK
wreie. † WRAY
wreier † WRAYER.
wreih. *pret* of WRY, cover.
wreil, **wrele**, *v. i.* To wriggle; struggle; flounder *Obs.* *Scot.*
wreint Obs. p p of WRENCH.
wreist. † WREST.
wreith † WROTH.
wrek † WRACK, *n.*; WREAK.
wreke, **wreeke**. † WREAK.
wreken † WREAK
wrekere † WREAKER.
wre′e. See WREIL. [ful. *Obs.*
wrench′ful, *a.* Deceitful; art-
wrench hammer. A wrench having the end shaped for use as a hammer [to hold dies.
wrench handle. A screw stock

N O P Q R S T U V W

to one that is normally unstressed; as in, "And whén he cáme to fár Scotlánd." Cf. HOVERING ACCENT.

wren warbler. Any of several small Asiatic and African timaliine birds of the genus *Prinia*, some of which construct nests similar to those of tailor birds.

wrest (rĕst), *v. t.;* WREST'ED; WREST'ING. [ME. *wresten*, AS. *wrǣstan;* akin to Icel. *reista* to wrest (cf. also Dan. *vriste*), and prob. to AS. *wrǣð* a twisted band, *wrīðan* to twist. See WRITHE.] **1**. To turn; to twist; esp., to twist or extort by violence; to pull or force away by or as if by violent wringing or twisting; to wring; to wrench. "The secret *wrested* from me." *Milton.*

They instantly *wrested* the government out of the hands of Hastings. *Macaulay.*

2. To turn from truth; to twist from its natural or proper use or meaning by violence; to pervert; distort.

Wrest once the law to your authority *Shak.*
Their arts of *wresting* . the holy text. *South.*

3. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To move the strings of (the harp) in playing. **b** To tune with a wrest, or key.
4. To sprain. *Scot. & Dial.*

wrest, *n.* **1**. Act of wresting; a wrench; a violent twist.
2. *Obs.* **a** Distortion; perversion. **b** Stratagem; ruse; trick.
3. A key or wrench to tune a stringed instrument of music, as a harp or piano, by turning the pins.
4. A partition in a water wheel, by which the form of the buckets is determined.

wrest block. A wooden block in the pianoforte for holding the wrest pins.

wres'tle (rĕs''l), *v. i.;* WRES'TLED (-'ld); WRES'TLING (-lĭng). [ME. *wrestlen*, var. of *wrastlen*, AS. *wrastlian;* cf. also AS. *wraxlian;* akin to OD. *wrastelen* to wrestle.] **1**. To twist about; to writhe; squirm; wriggle. *Obs.*
2. To contend by grappling with, and striving to trip or throw down, an opponent. See WRESTLING.
3. Hence, to struggle; to strive earnestly; to contend; to deal vigorously; to grapple.

Come, *wrestle* with thy affections. *Shak.*
Difficulties with which he had himself *wrestled*. *M. Arnold.*

wres'tle, *v. t.* **1**. To wrestle with; to seek to throw down in or as in wrestling.
2. To throw (cattle) for branding. *Slang, Western U. S.*

wres'tle, *n.* A struggle between two persons to see which will throw the other down; a wrestling bout; a struggle.

Whom in a *wrestle* the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hug broke three of his ribs *Milton.*

wres'tler (rĕs'lẽr), *n.* [AS. *wræstlere.*] One who wrestles; one who is skillful in wrestling.

wres'tling (-lĭng), *n.* Act of one who wrestles; specif., the sport consisting of the hand-to-hand combat between two unarmed contestants who seek to throw each other. The various styles of wrestling differ in their definition of a fall and in the governing rules. In **Greco-Roman wrestling**, tripping and taking hold of the legs are forbidden, and a fall is gained (that is, the bout is won) by the contestant who pins both his opponent's shoulders to the ground. In **catch-as-catch-can wrestling**, all holds are permitted except such as may be barred by mutual consent, and a fall is defined as in Greco-Roman style. For description of the holds or chips, etc., used in these styles, see FULL NELSON; HALF NELSON; HAMMER LOCK; SCISSORS, 2; HEAD SPIN; BRIDGE, 5 **n**. **Lancashire style wrestling** is essentially the same as *catch-as-catch-can*. In **Cumberland and Westmorland wrestling** the contestants stand chest to chest, grasping each other around the body. The one first losing his hold, or touching the ground with any part of his body except his feet, loses the bout. If both fall to the ground at the same time, it is a *dogfall*, and must be wrestled over. In the **Cornwall and Devon wrestling**, the wrestlers compete in strong loose linen jackets, catching hold of the jacket, or anywhere above the waist. Two shoulders and one hip, or two hips and one shoulder, must touch the ground to constitute a fall, and if a man is thrown otherwise than on his back the contestants get upon their feet and the bout recommences. See also JUJUTSU.

wretch (rĕch), *n.* [ME. *wrecche*, AS. *wrecca*, *wræcca*, an exile, stranger, wretched or unhappy person, fr. *wrecan* to drive out, punish; akin to OS. *wrekkio* a stranger, OHG. *recko*, *wreckeo*, an exile, MHG. *recke* warrior, hero, G. *recke*. See WREAK, *v. t.*] **1**. A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy or in great misfortune, poverty, or other distress; — often used by way of pity or contempt. "Poor *wretch* was never frighted so." *Drayton.*

Wretch even then, life's journey just begun? *Cowper.*

2. One sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable, or vile person; one who is wicked, cruel, or contemptible; as, a profligate *wretch*.

Thou damned *wretch* and execrable dog. *Marlowe.*

3. A miser or avaricious person. *Obs. Scot.*

wretch'ed, *a.* [ME. *wrecched;* cf. ME. *wrecche* wretched, AS. *wrecc*. See WRETCH, *n.*] **1**. Very miserable; deeply afflicted, dejected, or distressed, as from want, disease, grief, or anxiety; profoundly unhappy.

O cruel death! to those you are more kind
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*

2 Producing, or characterized by, misery; woeful; grievous; very afflicting; calamitous; as, a *wretched* accident; a foul and *wretched* street; a *wretched* life.
3. Hatefully contemptible; despicable; as, a *wretched* perjurer. "*Wretched* ungratefulness." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Nero reigned after this Claudius, of all men *wretchedest*, ready to all manner [of] vices *Capgrave.*

4. Very poor, mean, unsatisfactory, or worthless; miserable; as, a *wretched* poem; a *wretched* cabin.

wretch'ed-ness, *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being wretched. Specif.: **a** Utter misery. **b** Grievousness. **c** Evil; wickedness. *Obs. or R.* **d** Meanness; paltriness; poorness. **e** Penuriousness. *Obs. Scot.*
2. A wretched object; anything despicable. *Obs.*

Eat worms and such *wretchedness*. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See MISERY.

wrig'gle (rĭg''l), *v. i.;* WRIG'GLED (-'ld); WRIG'GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *wrig*, prob. fr. ME. *wrikken* to move to and fro; cf. LG. *wriggeln*, D. *wrikken*, Sw. *vricka*, Dan *vrikke*. Cf. WRY, *a.*] **1**. To move the body to and fro with short writhing motions, like a worm; to squirm; to writhe; to twist uneasily or quickly about.

Both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats, as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

2. To move along or advance with short quick contortions or by twisting and turning; hence, to proceed by crooked ways or by shifts.

wrig'gle, *v. t.* To move with short quick contortions; to move by twisting and turning.

Covetousness will *wriggle* itself out at a small hole. *Fuller.*

wrig'gle, *n.* **1**. Act of wriggling; a short or quick writhing motion or contortion.
2. Something having a sinuous course or appearance caused or as if caused by wriggling; a sinuosity. *Rare.*
3. *Naut.* = EYEBROW, 3.
4. The sand eel *Dial. Eng.*

wright (rīt), *n.* [ME. *wrighte*, *wrihte*, AS. *wyrhta*, fr. *wyrcean* to work. See WORK, *v*.] A workman; an artificer, esp. in wood; a carpenter; one engaged in a mechanical or manufacturing business; a manufacturer; mechanic; — now chiefly in compounds; as, mill*wright*, ship*wright*, etc.

He was a well good *wright*, a carpenter. *Chaucer.*

Wright'i-a (rīt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after William *Wright*, physician and botanist of Jamaica.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Old World apocynaceous shrubs and trees, having red, yellow, or white, cymose flowers with salver-shaped corollas. The seed is furnished with a tuft of hairs at one end.

wring (rĭng), *v. t.;* *pret. & p. p.* WRUNG (rŭng), formerly sometimes WRINGED (rĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRING'ING. [ME. *wringen*, AS. *wringan;* akin to LG. & D. *wringen*, OHG. *ringan* to struggle, G. *ringen*, Sw. *vränga* to distort, Dan. *vringle* to twist, and perh. to E. *worry*. Cf. WRANGLE, WRENCH, WRONG.] **1**. To twist and compress; to turn and strain with violence; to twist or squeeze forcibly; to subject to torsion; to wrest; as, to *wring* clothes in washing; to *wring* one's hands in anguish. "Earnestly *wringing* Waverley's hand." *Scott.* "*Wring* him by the nose." *Shak.*

[His steed] so sweat that men might him *wring* *Chaucer.*
The priest shall bring it [a dove] unto the altar, and *wring* off his head. *Lev.* i. 15.

2. To bend or strain out of its position, as a mast.
3. To distort; pervert. *Obs. or R.*

How dare these men thus *wring* the Scriptures? *Whitgift.*

4. To affect painfully as by a twisting or contorting action; to pain; distress; torment; torture.

Wrung by an uneasy and strait fortune. *Clarendon.*
Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly *Addison*

5. To subject to extortion; to afflict, or oppress, in order to enforce compliance.

To *wring* the widow from her 'customed right. *Shak*

6. To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; to squeeze or press (out), as moisture from wet clothes; hence, to extort; to draw forth by violence, or against resistance or repugnance; — usually with *out* or *from*.

Your overkindness doth *wring* tears from me. *Shak.*
He rose up early on the morrow, and thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew out of the fleece *Judg.* vi. 38.

wring, *v. i.* **1**. To perform the action of wringing; to writhe; to twist, as with anguish; to squirm.

'T is all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow. *Shak.*

2. To cause pain as by twisting or compression.
3. To force a way. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

wring'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till fastened; — not to be confounded with *ringbolt*.

wring'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that wrings; hence: **a** An extortioner. **b** A disturber. *Obs.*
2. Specif., a machine or device for pressing water out of anything, as from clothes after they have been washed.

wring'staff' (-stȧf'), *n.;* *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'). *Shipbuilding.* A strong piece of wood used in the ring of a wringbolt; — called also *wrainstaff* and *wrainstave*.

wrin'kle (rĭŋ'k'l), *n.* [ME. *wrinkil*, AS. *wrincle;* akin to OD. *wrinckel*, and prob. to Dan. *rynke*, Sw. *rynka*, Icel. *hrukka*, OHG. *runza*, G. *runzel*, L. *ruga*.] **1**. A corrugation; a small ridge, prominence, or furrow formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a crease; a slight fold; as, *wrinkles* in the skin; a *wrinkle* in cloth. "The *wrinkles* in my brows." *Shak.*
2. [Perh. a different word, and a dim. of ME. *wrenk*, var. of *wrench* deceit. Cf. WRENCH, *n.*] **a** A clever notion or fancy; a whim; a little trick or device; as, a new *wrinkle*. *Colloq.* **b** A suggestion; bit of information; tip. *Dial. or Colloq., Eng.*

wrin'kle, *v. t.;* WRIN'KLED (-k'ld); WRIN'KLING (-klĭng). **1**. To contract into furrows and prominences; to make a wrinkle or wrinkles in, to corrugate; crease; as, to *wrinkle* the skin or the brow. "*Wrinkled* Care." *Milton.*
2. To make or form by wrinkling.

Well hides the violet in the wood:
The dead leaf *wrinkles* her a hood. *Lanier.*

wrin'kle, *v. i.* To be or become marked with, or contracted into, wrinkles; to shrink into furrows and ridges.
to wrinkle at, to sneer at. *Obs.*

wrin'kled (rĭŋ'k'ld), *p. a.* Having, or marked with, wrinkles; rugous; rugose. "The *wrinkled* sand." *Bryant.*

wrin'kly (-klĭ), *a.* Having wrinkles; having a tendency to wrinkle; corrugated; puckered.

His old *wrinkly* face grew quite blown-out at last. *Carlyle.*

wrist (rĭst), *n.* [ME. *wriste*, *wrist*, AS. *wrist;* akin to OFries. *wriust*, LG. *wrist*, G. *rist* wrist, instep, Icel. *rist* instep, Dan. & Sw. *vrist*, and perh. to E. *writhe*, but cf. MHG. *rīhe* instep, OHG. *rīho* calf of the leg. Cf. 2d GAITER.] **1**. The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and the arm; the carpus. See CARPUS, 1.

He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard. *Shak*

2. The ankle or instep. *Obs.*
3. *Mach.* A stud or pin which forms a journal, as in a trunk piston; — called also *wrist pin*.
4. *Quarrying.* A block of freestone, removed as the first step towards sawing out of the adjacent stone. *Local, Eng.*

wrist'band (rĭst'bănd; *colloq.* rĭz'bănd), *n.* The band of a sleeve, as of a shirt, which covers the wrist.

wrist bone. **a** A carpal bone. **b** Sometimes, in man, the styloid process of the radius, which forms a prominence on the outer side of the wrist.

wrist clonus. [NL. *clonus*, fr. Gr. κλόνος. See CLONIC.] *Med.* A series of quickly alternating movements of flexion and extension of the wrist, produced in some nervous diseases by suddenly bending the hand back on the forearm.

wrist'-drop', *n.*, *or* **wrist drop**. *Med.* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, causing inability to hold the hand out, palm down, in line with the forearm. It is chiefly due to plumbism. Called also *hand-drop*.

wrist'let (rĭst'lĕt), *n.* A band worn around the wrist; as: **a** A close-fitting knitted or woven band for protection from cold. **b** A bracelet. **c** A handcuff. *Slang.*

writ, *archaic pret. & p. p.* of WRITE.
writ large, lit., written at length or fully; hence, done, made, exhibited, etc., on a large scale; amplified; enlarged; magnified; — used by later writers after Milton.

New presbyter is but old priest *writ large*. *Milton.*

writ (rĭt), *n.* [AS. *writ*, *gewrit*. See WRITE.] **1**. That which is written; writing; a written document; scripture; — now rare except as applied, with *sacred* or *holy*, to the Bible; as, sacred *writ*. "Holy *Writ*." *Milton.*

Then to his hands that *writ* he did betake,
Which he disclosing read, thus as the paper spake. *Spenser.*

2. *Law.* Orig., in English law, any of various instruments in epistolary form issued under seal in the king's name, being either an **original writ** (one issued under the great seal to institute an action) or a **judicial writ** (one issued by a court under its own seal for summoning juries, coercing litigants, enforcing judgments, etc.); hence, in general, an order or mandatory process in writing, under seal, issued, in the name of the sovereign or in the name of a court or judicial officer, from the proper authority, commanding the performance or nonperformance of some act by the person to whom it is directed. Under various penal codes in the United States a *writ* is defined as "any order or precept in writing issued in the name of the State or of a court or judicial officer." The *original writ* of English law contained a short statement of the facts complained of, and directed the sheriff to command the defendant to satisfy the plaintiff's claim or to appear and answer his complaint in court. The circumstances under which a writ would be issued became fixed, and this limited the nature of actions by which relief could be obtained, since no action could be begun in the king's court, and no action affecting freehold could be begun anywhere, except by an original writ. To remedy this the Statute of Westminster II. enacted that existing writs should issue for injuries or wrongs of a similar nature (L., *in consimili casu*) to those expressly provided for in existing writs. This gave rise to the system of fictions which became characteristic of common-law pleading, in both English and American practice. The only important writs developed after the reign of Henry III. were that of trespass and its offshoots, ejectment, case, assumpsit, and trover, all being framed under statutory authority. The use of original writs is now discontinued, but the statutory summons, sometimes called **writ of summons**, by which actions are now begun in practically all jurisdictions, is sometimes erroneously called an **original writ**. *Writs* are usually witnessed, or **tested**, in the name of the chief justice or principal judge of the court out of which they are issued; and those directed to a sheriff, or other ministerial officer, require him to *return* them on a day specified. Writs are variously named; as: the **writ of account**, **writ of aiel**, **writ of covenant**, **writ of detinue**, etc., from the action in which they were used (see ACCOUNT, *n.*, 7; AIEL, 2; COVENANT, *n.*, 5 **b**; DETINUE **b**, etc.); the **writ of dower**, **writ of entry**, **writ of possession**, etc., from the right to enforce which they are used; the **writ of execution**, **writ of inhibition**, etc., from the nature of the command contained in them; the **writ of spoliation**, from the wrong it aims to redress, etc.
writ by progress. See PROGRESS, *n.*, 4. — **w. of consultation**, *Law*, a writ by which a cause, improperly removed by prohibition from one court to another, is returned to the court from which it came; — so called because the judges, on *consultation*, find the prohibition ill-founded. — **w. of cosinage**. See COSINAGE. — **w. of error**, *Law*, a writ, orig. in English law an original writ, which lies in a competent court after judgment in an action at law in a court of record, directing the latter to examine the record, or, more commonly, to remit the record to an appellate court in order that some alleged error in the proceedings or in the judgment of the court may be corrected, if it exists. Appeal has now generally superseded the proceeding by writ of error. — **w. of extent**. See EXTENT, 3. — **w. of inquiry**, a writ issued in certain actions at law, where the defendant has suffered judg-

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wrencht. Wrenched *Obs. or R.*
wreng. ✝ WRING
wrength. *n.* [Cf LENGTH; see WRONG, *a.*] Distortion. *Obs.*
wrenk, **wrenke**. ✝ WRENCH
wren tit The ground wren.
wreon. ✝ WRY, cover
wreoth. ✝ *wrieth*, 3d per. sing. pres. indic of WRY, cover. Cf. WRY.
wreothe. ✝ WRATH, *v.*
wreothe, *v. t.* [AS. *wreððan*, *wreðian*.] To support *Obs.*
wrest ✝ REST, *n.*, WORST, WRIST
wrest, *v. i.* To rush *Obs.*
wrest, *v. i.* To wrestle. *Obs.*
wrest'er, *n.* One that wrests
wres'tl. Wrestle. *Ref. Sp.*
wres'tld. Wrestled. *Ref. Sp*
wrest pin A tuning pin in a piano.
wrest plank. The wrest block
wret (rĕt). Dial. Eng. of WRAT.
wret. Obs. pret. of WRITE
wretch, *a.* Wretched. *Obs.*
wretch, *v. i* To become miserly or covetous. *Obs Scot.*
wretch'ed-ful, *a.* Miserable. *Obs*
wretchedhed, *n.* [See HEAD.] Wretchedness. *Obs* [ED.]
wretch'ed-ly, *adv.* of WRETCH-
wretch'ful, *a.* [Cf. AS *wræc* misery, suffering, E. WRECHE.] Wretched. *Obs.*
wretchhede, *n.* [ME. *wrecche* wretched + *-hede* -head. See WRETCHED.] Wretchedness *Obs.*
wretch'less. ✝ RECKLESS.
wretch'ly. *adv.* Wretchedly; miserably *Obs.*
wretch'ness, *n.* Misery *Obs*
wretch'ock (rĕch'ŭk), *n.* [Dim. of *wretch*.] Puny or ill-thriven creature. *Obs*
wrete ✝ WRIT.
wreth. ✝ WRAITH, WRATH.
wrethe. ✝ WRATH, *v.*, WREATH, WREATHE, WRITHE.
wrethen. ✝ WREATHEN.
wretherhail. ✝ WROTHERHAIL.
wrethin Obs. p. p. of WRITHE.
wreton. ✝ WRITTEN.
wreuch, **wrewch**. ✝ WRETCH, *a.*
wrey. ✝ WRY, *a.*
wreye. ✝ WRAY.
wreyer ✝ WRAYER
wrible, *n.* [Cf WARBLE, *v.*] Warbling; quaver *Obs. Scot.*
wrich. ✝ WRETCH, *a.*
wrick (rĭk), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. RICK a wrench, Sw *vricka* to twist, to sprain, Dan. *vrikke*, D. *wrikken* to shake.] To wrench; strain; twist *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
wride (*dial.* rēd), *v. i.* [Cf. AS *wrīdan* to grow.] To sprout in many shoots; to spread; expand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
wrie. ✝ WRY.
wriel, *n.* [AS. *wrigels*.] A covering; garment; veil. *Obs.*
wrig (rĭg), *v. t. & i.* [See WRIGGLE.] To wriggle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wrig (rĭg; wrĭg), *n.* The feeblest member of a brood or litter; also, the youngest child of a family, or a puny child. *Scot*
wrig'gle, *a.* Wriggling. *Obs.*
wrig'gler (rĭg'lẽr), *n.* One that wriggles; specif., a wiggler, or the larva or pupa of a mosquito.
wrig'gly (-lĭ), *a.* Wriggling or tending to wriggle. *Colloq.*
wright. ✝ WRITE. [*Obs.*
wright'ful, *adv.* Rightfully.
wright'ine (rīt'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* = CONESSINE
wright'ry, *n.* A wright's work; carpentry *Obs.*
wrig'l. Wriggle *Ref. Sp.*
wrig'ld. Wriggled. *Ref. Sp.*
wrihte. ✝ WRIGHT
wrihte, *n.* [AS *wyrht*, *gewyrht*.] Work done; merit. *Obs.*
wrim'pled, *a.* Folded; wrinkled. *Obs.*
wrinch. ✝ WRENCH.
wrincle *n.* The whelk. *Obs.*
wrine, *v. i* To cry like a pig. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wring, *n.* **1**. A wringer; a press.
2. A wringing; writhing. *Obs.*
wring'cheese', *n.* A large stone to press cheese. *Obs.* [of WRING.
wringed. An obs. pret. & p. p.
wring'ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WRING. — **wringing machine**, a clothes or towel wringer.
wring'ing wet', *a.* So wet that liquid may be wrung out.
wringle, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Dan *vringle* to twist, and E. WRING, *v.*] To writhe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wring'ly, *adv.* Twistedly *Obs.*
wrink, *n.* [AS *wrenc* See WRENCH.] A turning; trick; a cheat; a subterfuge. *Obs. Scot.*
wrinkil. ✝ WRINKLE
wrin'kl. Wrinkle. *Ref Sp.*
wrin'kld. Wrinkled *Ref. Sp*
wrin'kle (rĭŋ'k'l), *n.* A winkle. *Local, U. S.*
wrin'k'e-ful, *a* Wrinkly. *Obs.*
wrisoun ✝ ORISON.
wrist (rĭst). Scot. & dial. Eng var. of WREST. [*Obs. Scot.*
wrist, *v. i.* To strain; wrestle.
wristear. ✝ WRESTER.
wrist'er (rĭs'tẽr), *n.* A wristlet. *Local, U. S*
wrist'fall', *n* A ruffle or frill, as of lace, falling from a wristband or sleeve. Cf. FALL, *n.*, 23 **a**
wrist guide = CHIROPLAST
wrist joint. The articulation at the wrist. See CARPUS, 1.
wristle ✝ WRESTLE.
wrist pin *Mach.* = WRIST, *n.*, 3.
wrist plate. *Mach.* In a Corliss engine, the pivoted oscillating plate having two or more projecting wrists on which are pivoted the rods which operate the rocking valves.
wrist shot. *Golf* A short stroke played chiefly from the wrists, usually with an iron.
wrist touch *Music.* A touch or stroke in pianoforte playing which springs from the wrist.
writ (rĭt). Obs 3d pers. sing. pres. of WRITE.
writ'a-bil'i-ty (rĭt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ment to pass against him by default, in order to ascertain and assess the plaintiff's damages, where they cannot readily be ascertained by mere calculation. — **writ of privilege**, *Law*, a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit. — **w. of prohibition**, *Law*, a writ issued by a superior tribunal, directed to an inferior court, commanding the latter to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending before it. — **w. of protection**. *Law*. **a** A writ by which the king formerly exempted a person from arrest. It is now disused. *Eng.* **b** A judicial writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, etc., intended to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning. — **w. of recaption**, *Law*, a writ, now nearly obsolete, to recover damages for him whose goods, being distrained for rent or service, are distrained again for the same cause. — **w. of reprisal**. See WITHERNAM. — **w. of right**. *Law*. **a** *Eng. Law.* Either of two original writs which lay to protect feudal tenants in the enjoyment of their freehold property by trial of the rights of the parties in the manorial court. One, **the great writ of right patent**, was directed to the sheriff, and lay in behalf of a person claiming to hold land by free tenure of a mesne lord; the other, **the little writ of right close**, was for tenants of the ancient demesne and was directed to the bailiff of the manor. Both were practically abolished by the Common Law Procedure Act of 1860. **b** In the United States, an analogous common-law writ for restoring to its owners freehold property unjustly withheld.

write (rīt), *v. t.*; *pret.* WROTE (rōt); *p. p.* WRIT'TEN (rĭt''n); *Archaic pret. & p. p.* WRIT (rĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRIT'ING (rīt'ĭng). [ME. *writen*, AS. *wrītan*; orig., to scratch, to score; akin to OS. *wrītan* to write, to tear, to wound, D. *rijten* to tear, to rend, G. *reissen*, OHG. *rīzan*, Icel. *rīta* to write, Goth. *writs* a stroke, dash, letter.] **1** To set down, as legible characters; to form for the conveyance of meaning; to inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument; as, to *write* letters or figures.
2. To set forth or publish in one's own words in writing; to compose or produce as an author.

I purpose to *write* the history of England. *Macaulay.*

3. To make known by writing; to record; to set down in writing as; to style or call; — often used reflexively; as, by this essay he *wrote* himself an ass.
4. To set down for reading; to express in legible or intelligible characters; to inscribe; as, to *write* a deed; hence, specif., to set down or communicate in an epistle.

To *write* some lines to one she loves *Shak.*

5. To cover the surface of with writing; to trace legible characters upon; as, to *write* the sheet full.
6. To impress durably; to imprint; engrave; as, truth *written* on the heart.
to write down. **a** To set down or record in writing. **b** To depreciate, disparage, or injure by writing.

He takes our wages — *writes us down*, but keeps
A place in d'Artois' stable *S A Brooke.*

— **to w. off**, *Bookkeeping*, to take off the books or to cancel, as by debiting the profit-and-loss account; as, we shall *write off* those claims. — **to w. out**. **a** To put in writing; esp., to put into a full or complete written form; to make a full record or statement of in writing. **b** To exhaust the literary ability or resources of by writing too much; — used reflexively; as, *to write* one's self *out*. — **to w. up**. **a** To write an account or description, esp. a full one, of; to complete or bring up to date the writing of, as an account book. **b** To write exaggeratedly in favor of; to praise undeservedly in the public press; to puff. *Colloq. or Cant.*

write, *v. i.* **1**. To form characters, letters, or figures, as representative of sounds or ideas; to express words and sentences by written signs. *Chaucer.*
2. To frame or combine ideas, and express them in written words; to compose, as an author.

The mob of gentlemen who *wrote* with ease *Pope.*

3. To compose, send, or communicate by, letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews that went out of his realm up into Jewry concerning their freedom. 1 *Esdras* iv 49.

4. To be regularly employed or occupied in writing, copying, or accounting; to act as clerk or amanuensis; as, he *writes* in one of the public offices.

writ'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *wrītere*.] **1**. One who writes, or has written; one who can write; a penman; one who practices writing as an occupation; a scrivener; a scribe.

My tongue is the pen of a ready *writer* *Ps* xlv. 1

2. One who is engaged in literary composition as a profession; an author; as, a *writer* of novels.

This pitch, as ancient *writers* do report, doth defile *Shak.*

3. *Scot.* **a** Short for WRITER TO THE SIGNET. **b** A lawyer; solicitor; law agent; also, a lawyer's chief clerk.
4. A clerk of the East India Company, being the lowest in rank of the company's servants. After a certain length of service he became a factor. *Obs. or Hist.*
5. **a** Formerly, a rating, or an enlisted man holding it, in the United States navy to provide for performance of clerical work on board ship. The *ship's writer* kept the conduct book, watch, quarter, and station bills, etc. **b** A civil service classification, or one employed under it, at a navy yard or station to furnish an unskilled clerical force.
writer of the tallies, *Eng. Law*, a former officer of the exchequer of England, who acted as clerk to the auditor of the receipt, and wrote the accounts upon the tallies from the tellers' bills. — **w. to the signet**, *Scots Law*, a judicial officer who prepares warrants, writs, etc.; originally, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.

writ'er's cramp, palsy, *or* **spasm** (rīt'ẽrz). *Med.* A painful spasmodic affection of the finger muscles, brought on by excessive use of them in writing. It occurs subsequently whenever an attempt at writing is made.

writhe (rīth), *v. t.*; *pret.* WRITHED (rīthd); *p. p.* WRITHED, *Obs. or Poetic* WRITH'EN (rĭth''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRITH'ING (rīth'ĭng). [ME. *writhen*, AS. *wrīðan* to twist; akin to OHG. *rīdan*, Icel. *rīða*, Sw. *vrida*, Dan. *vride*. Cf. WREATHE, WREST, WROTH.] **1**. To twist; specif.: **a** To turn; bend; fold; coil. **b** To bind; confine. *Obs* "*Wrythe* me in a warlok." *Patience.* **c** To thwart; overthrow. *Obs.* **d** Now, usually, to twist or turn so as to distort; to twist violently, as the body in pain; to contort.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And *writhed* him to and fro. *Milton*
His battle-*writhen* arms, and mighty hands. *Tennyson.*

2 To distort the meaning of; to pervert. *Obs. Hooker.*
3. To extort; wrest; as, to *writhe* money. *Obs. or R.*

writhe, *v. i.* To twist or contort the body; to twist about; to be distorted; as, to *writhe* with agony.

After every attempt, he felt that he had failed, and *writhed* with shame and vexation. *Macaulay*

writhe, *n.* Act of writhing; a contortion, as of the body.

writh'en (rĭth''n), *Archaic or Poetic p. p.* of WRITHE. Specif.: *a*. Having a twisted or distorted form; as, a *writhen* staff. "Trees with *writhen* roots." *Saintsbury.*

writ'ing (rīt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WRITE. Hence: *n.* [AS. *writing*.] **1**. Act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, etc., to record the ideas which characters and words express, or to communicate them by visible signs; use of characters to record in visible form words or sounds; more specif., as distinguished from printing, etc., the act, art, or method of tracing by hand with a pen, pencil, or the like, on paper or other material, letters or other symbols of sounds.
2. Handwriting; chirography.
3. State of being written; as, to put anything in *writing*.
4. **a** Any written, or often, in legal use, any printed, paper or document, as a deed, contract, pleading in court, etc. Cf. COPYRIGHT, *n.* **b** Any written composition; pamphlet; literary production; book; as, the *writings* of Addison. **c** An inscription.

And Pilate wrote a title . . . And the *writing* was, Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews. *John* xix 19.

5. Literary composition or production.

writing book. A book for practice in penmanship.
writing desk. A desk, often with a sloping top, for writing upon; also, a portable, usually wooden, case, containing writing materials, used for a like purpose.
writing frame. A frame with an adjustable guide for aiding the blind to write.
writing paper. Paper intended for writing upon with ink, usually finished with a smooth surface, and sized.
writing table. **a** A table fitted or used for writing upon. **b** A writing tablet. *Obs.*

writ'ten (rĭt''n), *p. p.* of WRITE. — **written law** *or* **laws**, law or laws created by express legislation or enactment, as distinguished from *unwritten*, or common, law, which includes all law or laws from any other legal source. See COMMON LAW **b**.

wrong (rŏng; 205), *a.* [ME. *wrong*, *wrang*, a. & n., AS. *wrang*, n., prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *rangr* awry, wrung, Dan. *vrang* wrong, Sw. *vrång*, D. *wrang* bitter, and AS. *wringan* to wring. See WRING.] **1**. Twisted; wry; crooked; as, a *wrong* nose. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (*Lev.* xxi. 19).
2. Out of order; disordered; perverse; amiss; as, there is something *wrong* with the dog; what 's *wrong* with you?
3. Not according to the laws of good morals; not suitable to the highest and best end; not morally right; deviating from rectitude or duty, not just or equitable; not legal; as, a *wrong* practice; *wrong* ideas, desires.
4. Not according to truth, fact, or intent; not right; incorrect; false; erroneous; as, a *wrong* statement.
5. Not fit or suitable to an end or object; not according to rule; unsuitable; improper; incorrect; as, to hold a book *wrong* end up; to take the *wrong* way.

I have deceived you both; I have directed you to *wrong* places. *Shak.*

6. Designed to be worn or placed inward; as, the *wrong* side of a garment or of a piece of cloth.
Syn. — Injurious, unjust, faulty, incorrect, erroneous, unfit, unsuitable.
in the wrong box, in the wrong place or position; out of one's place or element; awkwardly situated.

wrong, *adv.* In a wrong manner; not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously; wrongly.

Ten censure *wrong* for one that writes amiss *Pope.*

wrong, *n.* [AS. *wrang*. See WRONG, *a.*] That which is wrong, or not right; specif.: **a** Nonconformity or disobedience to lawful authority, divine or human; deviation from duty; — the opposite of moral *right*. **b** Deviation or departure from truth or fact; state of falsity; error; as, to be in the *wrong*. **c** Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; evil; usually, an act that involves evil consequences, as one which inflicts injury on a person; any injury done to, or received from, another; a trespass.

Friend, I do thee no *wrong*. *Matt* xx. 13.

d *Law.* A violation of the legal rights of another; an invasion of right to the damage of the party who suffers it; esp., a tort. Legally, **private wrongs** are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; **public wrongs** are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community.
Syn. — See INJUSTICE.

wrong (rŏng; 205), *v. t.*; WRONGED (rŏngd); WRONG'ING. **1**. To do wrong to; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to do undeserved harm to; to injure; harm; sometimes, specif., to impute evil to unjustly; to disgrace; dishonor.

He that sinneth . . *wrongeth* his own soul. *Prov.* viii 36.

2. To take a wrong view of; to regard or consider wrongly; to represent erroneously.
3. To blanket (a vessel). *Obs.*

wrong'do'er (-dōō'ẽr; rŏng'dōō'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who does wrong, or behaves wickedly; a breaker of the moral law. **2**. *Law.* One who commits a tort, or trespass; one guilty of malfeasance; a trespasser; a tort-feasor.
wrong'do'ing, *n.* Evil or wicked behavior or action.
wrong'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair; as, a *wrongful* taking of property; *wrongful* dealing. — **wrong'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wrong'ful-ness**, *n.*
wrong'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Wrong in opinion or principle; having, or due to, a perverse understanding; perverse; stubbornly opinionated; obstinate. — **wrong'-head'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **wrong'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*
wrong'ous (rŏng'ŭs), *a.* [Cf. ME. *wrongwis*. See WRONG; cf. RIGHTEOUS.] **1**. Constituting, or of the nature of, a wrong; wrongful. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Scots Law.* Not right; illegal; as, *wrongous* arrest. — **wrong'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **wrong'ous-ness**, *n.*

Wron'ski-an (vrŏn'skĭ-ăn), *n.* *Math.* A determinant whose first row consists of n functions, $y_1, y_2 \ldots y_n$ of x, the following rows consisting of the successive derivatives of these same functions as to x; — so called by Muir from the Polish mathematician Höene Wronski (1778-1853).

wroth (rôth *or, esp. in British usage*, rŏth), *a.* [ME. *wroth*, *wrap*, AS. *wrāð* wroth, crooked, bad; akin to *wrīðan* to writhe, and to OS. *wrēð* angry, D. *wreed* cruel, OHG *reid* twisted, Icel. *reiðr* angry, Dan. & Sw. *vred*. See WRITHE; cf. WRATH.] **1**. Full of wrath; angry; incensed; much exasperated; wrathful; — rarely used attributively "*Wroth* to see his kingdom fail." *Milton.*

Cain was very *wroth*, and his countenance fell *Gen.* iv. 5

2. Bad; evil; fell; fierce. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*

wrought (rôt), *strong pret. & p. p.* of WORK; — now less common than *worked*. Hence: *a*. Worked; elaborated, not rough or crude; — said chiefly of masonry, carpentry, etc.
Syn. — See WORKED.
wrought iron, *Metal.*, the purest form of iron commonly known in the arts, containing only about half of one per cent of carbon. It is made either directly from the ore, as in the Catalan forge or bloomery, or by purifying (*puddling*) cast iron in a reverberatory furnace or refinery. It is tough, malleable, and ductile. When formed into bars, it is called *bar iron*. See IRON, *n.*, 1. — **w.-iron casting**. = MITIS CASTING. — **w.-iron scrap**. See IRON SCRAP. — **wrought steel**, weld steel.

wry (rī), *a.*; WRI'ER (rī'ẽr); WRI'EST. [ME. *wrie*, akin to *wrien* to twist, to bend, AS. *wrigian* to turn, go, move; perh. akin to E. *wriggle*.] **1**. Turned to one side; twisted; contorted; awry; crooked; as, a *wry* neck, mouth.
2. Hence, deviating; specif.: **a** Aberrant; misdirected; out of place; as, a *wry* step. **b** Wrong; wicked; disagreeable; as, *wry* words. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** Distorted, as in meaning; perverted.

He . . puts a *wry* sense upon Protestant writers. *Atterbury*

wry face, a distortion of the countenance indicating impatience, disgust, or discomfort; a grimace.

wry, *v. t.*; WRIED (rīd); WRY'ING. [ME. *wrien*. See WRY, *a.*] *Archaic.* To twist; specif.: **a** To turn or twist aside. **b** To wring; distort; writhe; wrest.

Guests by hundreds, not one caring
If the dear host's neck were *wried* *R. Browning*

c To pervert; alter; change.

wry, *v. i.* *Obs. or Archaic.* **1**. To twist; writhe; bend. **2**. To deviate from the right way; to go away or astray; to turn aside; to swerve.

This Phebus gan awayward for to *wryen*. *Chaucer.*

wry'bill' (rī'bĭl'), *n.* A peculiar shore bird (*Anarhynchus frontalis*) of New Zealand, allied to the plovers. It is unique in having its bill sharply deflected to the right.
wry'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having the bill bent to one side. **wry-billed plover**, the wrybill.
wry'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* Any of several large elongated marine blennies of the genus *Cryptacanthodes*, esp. *C. maculatus* of the American Atlantic coast. A whitish variety is called *ghostfish*.
wry'-mouthed' (-mouthd'; -moutht'), *a.* Having a distorted or crooked mouth.
wry'neck' (rī'nĕk'), *n.* **1**. A bird of the genus *Iynx*, allied to the woodpeckers, but having soft tail feathers and a peculiar manner of writhing its head and neck; esp., the common species *I. torquilla* of Europe and Asia. It is of intimately variegated black, brown, and buff coloration. Several other species inhabit central and southern Africa.
2. *Med.* Torticollis.

1/4
Wryneck (*Iynx torquilla*).

wry'-necked' (rī'nĕkt'), *a.* Having

Ability or capacity to write *Nonce Word*
writ'a-ble, **write'a-ble** (rīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
writ'a-tive (rīt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to writing *Nonce Word*
write ✝ WRIGHT
write, *n.* Writing; handwriting, esp. in *hand write*, *hand of write*, or *write of hand*. *Obs. or Scot*
writ'ee' (rīt'ē'), *n* A person to whom or for whom something is written. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
writeling, *n.* Perh., trifling.
writ'er-ess, *n.* See -ESS. *Rare.*
writ'er-ling *n.* [*writer* + 1st *-ling*.] A petty writer *Rare*
writ'er-ship, *n* See -SHIP
write' up', *n.* *Journalistic Cant, U. S.* **a** Act of writing up. **b** A description or narrative, usually long and laudatory, as of a town, business, person, or event. See under WRITE, *v. t.*
writh. ✝ WRATH.
writh (*dial.* rĭth). Obs. or dial. Eng. of WREATH. [*cal. Eng.*]
writhe'neck', *n.* Wryneck. *Lo-*
writh'er (rīth'ẽr), *n* **a** One that writhes **b** Specif., one who perverts *Obs*
writh'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb n.* of WRITHE. — **writh'ing-ly**, *adv*
wri'thle (rĭth''l), *v. t* [Freq of *writhe*.] To wrinkle *Obs.*
writing case A portable case with writing materials
writing lark The European yellow-hammer; — from irregular lines on its eggs *Local, Eng*
writing master. **a** One who teaches the art of penmanship. **b** The writing lark. *Local, Eng.*
writing obligatory *Law.* A bond. *Obsoles*
writing reed = WOOD REED **b**.
writing set. A set of useful articles, often ornamental, for a writing desk or table
writing telegraph. See TELEGRAPH, 1, and TELAUTOGRAPH.
writ'n. Written *Ref. Sp.*
writ'rune', *n.* [See WRIT; RUNE.] A document. *Obs.*
wrixle, *v. t.* [AS. *wrixlan* to change.] *Obs.* **a** To change; exchange. **b** To envelop; wrap. **c** To perplex; overpower.
wriz'z'led (rĭz''ld), *p. a* Wrinkled; shriveled. *Dial Eng*
wro. *n.* [Cf. Icel *rā* corner, Dan *vraa*, Sw. *vrå*.] Corner; angle; passage; nook *Obs.*
wrobbe ✝ ROBE, *v*
wrob'ber ✝ ROBBER.
wrocht ✝ WROUGHT.
wroggen. ✝ FROG.
wrogh. ✝ WRAW, *a.*
wroght ✝ WROUGHT.
wroik, *n.* [Cf WREAK, *n*] Revenge. *Obs.* *Scot.*
wroith. ✝ WROTH.
wroken. Obs. p. p of WREAK.
wrong. Obs. pret. of WRING.
wrong'er (rŏng'ẽr; 205), *n* One who wrongs or does wrong.
wrong'head', *a* Wrongheaded *R* — *n*. A wrongheaded person.
Wronghead, Sir Francis A blundering country squire and member of Parliament in "The Provoked Husband" by Vanbrugh and Cibber.
wrong'-heart'ed (87), *a.* Wrong or perverse in feeling; unjust. — **wrong'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*
wrong'ish, *a* See -ISH
wrong'less, *a* Void of wrong. *Obs* — **wrong'less-ly**. *adv.* *Obs*
wrong'ly, *adv.* of WRONG
wrong'-mind'ed (87), *a* Wrong in opinion, judgment, or feeling — **wrong'-mind'ed-ly**, *adv* — **wrong'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*
wrong'ness, *n* See -NESS.
wrong'-timed', *a.* Ill-timed
wrong'wend, *a.* [See WRONG, *adv* & *a.*; WEND, *v.*] Turned wrong; averted *Obs.*
wrong'wis'dom, *n* = WRONGWISENESS, wrongfulness *Obs*
wrong'wise', *a* = WRONGOUS — **wrong'wise'ly**, *adv.* — **wrong'wise'ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
wroot ✝ WROTE, root.
wroot Obs. pret of WRITE
wrooth Obs pret. of WRITHE.
wrooth'ly ✝ WROTHLY.
wrop'per (rŏp'ẽr; -ẽ) Dial Eng. var. of WRAPPER
wros'sle, **wros'tle** (rŏs''l). Dial Eng. of WRASSLE, WRASTLE
wrot. *n.* [AS. *wrōt*] Snout *Obs.*
wrote. ✝ ROT.
wrote Pret. & erroneous (*Obs* or *Illit.*) p p. of WRITE
wrote. *v t. & i.* [ME *wroten*, AS. *wrōtan* See 1st ROOT.] To root or root up with the snout *Obs*
wroth. Obs pret of WRITHE
wroth, *adv* Wrothly. *Obs*
wroth, *v i* To become angry *Obs*
wrothe, *a.* Afraid. *Obs.*
wrothe. ✝ WRATH.
wrotheloker, *compar* of WROTHLY *Obs*
wrotherhail, **wrotherhele**. *n.* [Prop two words: comp fr. AS *wrāð* wroth, fierce, evil + AS. *hǣlu*, *hǣl*, health.] Ill fate; misfortune; calamity *Obs.*
wroth'ly. *adv* Wrathfully.
wroth'some. *a.* Ill-tempered *Obs*
wroth'y (rôth'ĭ), *a.* = WRATHY *Obs. or Dial.* — **wroth'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **wroth'i-ness**, *n.* *Obs. or Dial.*
wrought. ✝ WROTH.
wrought Obs. p. p of RECK
wrought Obs. pret of REACH
wrout. Dial. Eng. var. of ROUT, to root.
wroute ✝ WROTE
wrowe ✝ WRAW, *a.*
wrowt (rout; rôt) Dial. Eng var of WROUGHT
wrowth ✝ WROUGHT
wruhte ✝ WRIGHT.
wrum'ple ✝ RUMPLE.
wrung (rŭng), *pret & p p.* of WRING
wruxle ✝ WRIXLE
wry (rī), *v. t* [AS. *wrēon*] To cover; veil; conceal *Obs.*
wry, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *wrēgan*.] To accuse *Obs.*
wry'er, *n.* Wriggler. *Obs*
wryghe. ✝ WRAY.
wryght ✝ WRITE
wry'ly, *adv* of WRY See -LY.
wry'neck', *a.* Wry-necked. *Obs*
wry'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wry'-nosed', *a.* Having a twisted or crooked nose. *Rare*
wryth'en. Obs. p. p. of WRITHE.
ws. ✝ US.
W. S *Abbr.* Writer to the Signet.
W surface = WEINGARTEN SURFACE.
W S W. *Abbr* West southwest.

N O P Q R S T U V W

a distorted or crooked neck; having the deformity called *wryneck.*

wul'fen-ite (wo͝ol'fĕn-īt), *n.* [After F. X. von *Wulfen* (1728–1805), Austrian mineralogist.] *Min.* Native lead molybdate, $PbMoO_4$, a tetragonal mineral bright orange-yellow to red, gray, green or brown, usually in tabular crystals and also in granular masses; — called also *yellow lead ore.* H., 2.75–3. Sp. gr., 6.7–7.0.

wurtz'i-lite (wûrts'ĭ-līt), *n.* [After Dr. Henry *Wurtz*, American mineralogist.] *Min.* A kind of asphalt near uintahite in composition.

Wy'an-dot, Wy'an-dotte (wī'ăn-dŏt), *n.* One of a tribe, or, collectively, a tribe, of Iroquoian Indians. See HURON.

wy'an-dotte, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Var. of WYANDOT. **2.** One of an American breed of medium-sized domestic fowls derived in part from the dark brahma and the spangled Hamburg. The original variety, or **silver wyandotte**, is white laced with black, but they are now bred in various colors, as the **golden** (golden buff laced with black), the pure **white**, the pure **buff**, and the **partridge wyandotte**.

wych'-elm' (wĭch'ĕlm'), *n.* [ME. *wiche* a kind of elm, AS. *wice* a kind of tree. Cf. WICKER.] An elm of northern Europe (*Ulmus montana*), the common species of Scotland, Ireland, and northern England, where it is also called *Scotch elm.* It is frequently planted as an ornamental or shade tree.

☞ By confusion this word is often written *witch-elm.*

Wyc'lif-fite, Wyc'lif-ite (wĭk'lĭf-īt), *a.* Of or pert. to John Wycliffe (d. 1384), English religious reformer, or his doctrines. He taught that all authority, secular and ecclesiastical, is derived from God and is forfeited by one who is in mortal sin, denied transubstantiation, and condemned monasticism. The first translation of the whole Bible into English was instituted and in part made by him. — *n.* A follower of Wycliffe; a Lollard.

wye (wī), *n.; pl.* WYES (wīz). [See Y.] The letter Y, or something shaped like it; *specif.* = Y, *n.*, 2 **a**.

Wyke'ham-ist (wĭk'ăm-ĭst), *n.* A student of Winchester College, Winchester, Eng., — after the founder, William of Wykeham (1324–1404), Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor. — **Wyke-ham'i-cal** (wĭk-ăm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

wyn, wynn (wĭn; wĭn), *n.* Also **wen** (wĕn). [AS. *wēn.*] One of the runes (*ƿ*) adopted into the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, alphabet. It had the value of modern Eng. *w*, and was replaced from about A. D. 1280 at first by *uu*, later by *w*.

wynn (wĭn), *n.* A kind of timber truck, or carriage.

wy-o'ming-ite (wī-ō'mĭng-īt; wī'ō-), *n.* [From the Leucite Hills, *Wyoming.*] *Petrog.* A peculiar lava consisting mainly of phlogopite and leucite.

X

X (ĕks). **1.** The twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet. It represents three sounds: a compound voiceless sound (= *ks*), as in *wax*; a compound voiced sound (= *gz*), as in *example*; and, at the beginning of a word, a simple sound (= *z*), as in *xanthic.* See *Guide to Pron.*, § 259. The form and value of X are from the Latin X, which is from the Greek X, which in some Greek alphabets had the value of *ks*, the *k* being perhaps aspirated in classic Greek (cf. XI). See ALPHABET, *Illust.* The name *eks* is also from Latin *ix* (rarely *ex*), perh. through French *ixe*, the vowel being accommodated to that in other letter names beginning with *e* (as those of *f*, *l*, *s*, etc.).

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The twenty-first in a series. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Xenon. **c** [*cap.*] Christ; — properly, the Greek letter Chi, which in form is like X. *X* is also used for *Christian*; as, X Science. **d** [*l. c.*] *Math.* (1) An unknown quantity. *X* was used as an abbreviation for Ar. *shei* a thing, something, which, in the Middle Ages, was used to designate the unknown, and was then prevailingly transcribed as *xei.* (2) The abscissa in the rectilinear coördinate system. **e** *Elec.* Reactance.

3. As a Roman *numeral*, X stands for 10, ⋉ for 1,000, and X̄ for 10,000.

4. As an *abbreviation*, in the form **X.**: **a** Various proper names, as Xavier, Xerxes, etc. **b** Ex coupon; ex dividend; ex interest; (see EX, *prep.*); — used on the tape of stock tickers.

X, *or* **x.** *n.*; *pl.* X's or Xs (ĕk'sĕz; -sĭz). **1.** The letter X, x, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter X. **3.** [*cap.*] *Wireless Teleg.* A disturbing electromagnet wave due to atmospheric electricity. A device for sifting out these waves to prevent them from influencing the receiver is called an **X stopper**.

X, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter X.

X rays, *or* **X'-rays'** (-rāz'), *n. pl.* The Röntgen rays; — so called by their discoverer because of their enigmatical character (cf. X, the letter, 2 **d** (1)). — **X'-ray' tube,** *Physics*, a vacuum tube suitable for producing Röntgen rays.

xan'thate (zăn'thāt), *n.* [See XANTHIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of xanthic acid.

xan'the-in (zăn'thē-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Chem.* A yellow coloring matter found in yellow flowers, as in the sunflower. It resembles xanthin, but is soluble in water.

xan'thene (-thēn), *n.* *Chem.* A solid, $C_6H_4<^{CH_2}_{O}>C_6H_4$, got by reduction of xanthone.

Xan'thi-an (-thĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Xanthus, an ancient town of Asia Minor; — applied esp. to certain marbles found near that place, and now in the British Museum.

xan'thic (zăn'thĭk), *a.* [Gr. ξανθός yellow: cf. F. *xanthique.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or tending toward, a yellow color; specif., *Bot.*, designating flowers with some tint of yellow. See CYANIC, 2. **2.** *Chem.* **a** Of or pert. to xanthin or xanthine. **b** Noting, or pert. to, an acid, $C_2H_5OCS{\cdot}SH$, got as a heavy colorless oil of pungent odor by stirring a hot alcoholic solution of caustic potash with carbon disulphide and treating the product with hydrochloric acid; xanthogenic. Its salts, the xanthates, form a yellow precipitate with cuprous salts. **xanthic oxide,** xanthine.

xan'thin (-thĭn), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Chem.* **a** A yellow insoluble coloring matter extracted from yellow flowers. **b** A yellow coloring matter found in madder. **c** Xanthine. **d** One of the gaseous or volatile decomposition products of the xanthates, prob. identical with carbon disulphide. *Obs.*

xan'thine (zăn'thĭn; -thēn; 184), *n.* Also **xan'thin.** [Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white microcrystalline nitrogenous compound, $C_5H_4O_2N_4$, present in muscle tissue, in the liver, spleen, pancreas, and other organs, and also in urine (in small quantities) and some urinary calculi, and in the juices of certain plants; — so called because it leaves a yellow residue when evaporated to dryness with nitric acid. Xanthine is closely related to uric acid, being the 2,6-dioxy derivative of purine.

xan'thi-nu'ri-a (zăn'thĭ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also *xanthiuria, xanthuria.* [NL.; *xanthine* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of an excess of xanthine in the urine.

Xan-thip'pe (zăn-thĭp'ē; -tĭp'ē) *or* **Xan-tip'pe** (-tĭp'ē), *n.* Socrates's wife, whose peevish scolding and quarrelsome temper have become proverbial.

Xan'thi-um (zăn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξάνθιον a plant used to dye the hair yellow, ξανθός yellow.] *Bot.* A genus of coarse rough or spiny ambrosiaceous plants having small heads of greenish flowers, the pistillate inclosed in an involucre which becomes a burr covered with hooked spines or bristles. The species are known as *cockleburs* or *clotburs.*

xantho-. Combining form fr. Gr. ξανθός, *yellow*; — used specif., *Chem.*, in naming members of a series of complex yellow or brownish yellow ammoniacal cobalt salts; as, *xantho*cobaltic chloride, $Co_2(NH_3)_{10}(NO_2)_2Cl_4$.

Xan-thoch'ro-i (zăn-thŏk'rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *xantho-* + Gr. χρόα color.] *Ethnol.* A division of the Caucasian races, including chiefly the fair whites of northern Europe and their descendants. See CAUCASIAN, *a.*, 2. — **Xan'tho-chro'ic** (zăn'thō-krō'ĭk), *a.*

xan'tho-chroi'a (zăn'thō-kroi'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξανθόχροος yellow-skinned; ξανθός + χροιά skin.] *Med.* Yellowness of the skin. — **xan-thoch'ro-ous** (zăn-thŏk'rō-ŭs), *a.*

xan'tho-chroid (zăn'thō-kroid), *a.* [See XANTHOCHROI; -OID.] *Ethnol.* Having a yellowish or fair complexion. — *n.* A person having xanthochroid traits.

xan-thoch'ro-ism (zăn-thŏk'rō-ĭz'm), *n.* Abnormal coloration of feathers in which yellow replaces the normal color, as in certain parrots. It is commonly due to the absence of the dark pigment which with yellow forms green.

xan'tho-chro'mi-a (zăn'thō-krō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *xantho-* + *-chrome* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Yellowish discoloration, as of the skin; specif., the yellowish discoloration of the cerebrospinal fluid, diagnostic of hemorrhage of the spinal cord.

xan'tho-cre-at'i-nine (-krē-ăt'ĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*xantho-* + *creatinine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellow crystalline leucomaine, $C_5H_{10}ON_4$, present in small quantity in muscle tissue. It is poisonous, and in general properties resembles creatinine.

xan'tho-der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See XANTHO-; DERMA.] *Med.* Yellow discoloration of the skin; xanthochroia.

xan'tho-dont (zăn'thō-dŏnt), *a.* [*xantho-* + *-odont.*] Having yellow teeth, esp. incisors; as, *xanthodont* rodents.

xan'tho-don'tous (-dŏn'tŭs), *a.* Having yellow teeth.

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wt. *Abbr.* Weight.
wtouth. † OUTWITH.
wu. † HOW, WHY.
wuch. † WHICH.
wud. † WOOD. [of WOOD, *a.*
wud (wo͝od). Scot. & dial. Eng.
wud'der (wŭd'ẽr). Dial Eng var. of WHITHER, bluster, roar.
wud'dy (wŭd'ĭ). Scot & dial. Eng. var. of WITHY.
wude. † WOOD, *n.*
wude (*dial.* wo͝od). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOOD, *a.*
wuder. † WHITHER.
wudge (wŭj), *n.* & *v. t.* Bunch; clump. *Dial. U. S.*
wufly. † WIFELY.
wugh. † WOGH, harm.
wuic. † WEAK.
wuid. † WOOD, mad.
wuilde. † WILD.
wuirth. † WORTH, *a.*
Wu'jek's Bi'ble (vo͞o'yĕks). See BIBLE, 2.
wuke. † WEEK.
wu-keel'. Var. of VAKIL.
wukemalum † WEEKMEAL.
wukf. Var. of WAKF.
wul. † WOOL.
wul (wo͝ol; o͝ol). Dial. Eng. var. of WHOLE.
wulche. † WHICH.
wulcume. † WELCOME.
wuld. † WOULD. [*Obs.*
wulder. *n* [AS. *wuldor.*] Glory.
wule. † WHILE, WILL.
wulf, wulfe. † WOLF.
wulgar. † VULGAR.
wull (wŭl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WILL, *v.*
wul'la-wins (wŭl'ȧ-wĭnz; -wŭnz). Scot. var. of WILLAWINS.
wull'cat (wŭl'kȧt). Scot. var. of WILDCAT.
wulle. † WOOL.
wullen. † WOOLEN.
wullful. † WILLFUL.
wul'li-wa (wŭl'ĭ-wô). Var. of WILLIWAW.
wul'lock † OOLAK.
wult. † VULT.
wul'vine, *n.* [AS. *wylfen*, fem. of *wulf* wolf.] Female wolf. *Obs*
wum'ble (wo͝om''l: wŭm''l) Scot. var. of WIMBLE, *n.*
wum'man (*dial.* wo͝om'ăn, o͝om'ăn). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of WOMAN.
wum'mel, wum'mle (wo͝om''l: wŭm''l). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of WIMBLE, *n.*
wun. Var. of WOON.
wun (wŭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WIN. [pret. & p. p. of WIND.
wun (wŭn). Scot. & dial. Eng.
wun (*dial.* wo͝on, wŭn) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WON, abode
wun. Won. *Ref. Sp.*
wund, wunde. † WOUND.
wund, *a* [AS.] Wounded. *Obs.*
wunde. † WOUND, *pret.* & *p. p.*
wun'der. Obs. & ref. sp. var. of WONDER. Often, *Obs.*, in combination in the sense of *very*, as **wunderblithe**, very blithe; **wunderkene**, very bold.
wun'derd, wondered; **wun'der-ful,** wonderful; **wun'drous,** wondrous. *Ref. Sp.*
Wundt'i-an (vo͝on'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the German psychologist Wilhelm Wundt (b. 1832), or his theories or investigations
wune. † WON.
wun'gee (wŭn'jē), *n.* An East Indian muskmelon.
wung'-out' (wŭng'out'), *a.* Having the sails set in the manner called *wing and wing.* *Sailors' Slang* [pret. of WINK.
wunk (wŭŋk). Illit. or facetious
wun'na (wŭn'nä). Short for *will not.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wunne † WINNE.
wunne. Obs p. p of WIN.
wun'some (*dial.* wŭn'sŭm) Obs. or dial. Eng. of WINSOME.
wunt. Obs, dial., or ref. sp. of WONT. [of WANT, a mole.
wunt (wo͝ont: o͝ont). Dial. Eng.
wunt'ed Ref. sp. & dial. U. S. var. of WONTED.
wunye. † WON, dwell.
Wuotan. Var. of WODEN
wur. Var. of WER, our.
wur Dial. of *were*, form of BE
wu-ra'li (wo͞o-rä'lĭ), **wu-ra'ri** (-rĭ), *n* [See WOURALI.] = CURARE
wurche, wurck. † WORK.
wurd. † WORD. [NORN.
Wurd. Var. of WYRD See
wur'di-ma'jor (wûr'dĭ-mā'jẽr; wo͝or'-), *n.* A native adjutant of irregular troops. *India.*
wurghtinesse. † WORTHINESS.
wurhte. † WRIGHT.
wurke. † WORK.
wur'ley (wûr'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS or -LIES (-lĭz). [Native name.] In South Australia, a hut of an aborigine; any aboriginal hut.
wurm. Obs. or ref. sp. of WORM.
wur'mal (wûr'măl), *n.* Var. of WORMIL.
wurmd. Wormed. *Ref. Sp.*
wurmode. † WORMWOOD.
wurne. † WARN, to repel, etc.
wurp, *n.* [AS. *wyrp.*] A throw; cast. *Obs.* [p. p. of WARP.
wurpen. Obs. inf, pret. pl., &
wurry. Obs. or ref. sp of WORRY.
wurs. † WORSE. [WORSE.
wurse. Obs. or ref. sp. of
wurshepe. † WORSHIP.
wur'ship. worship; **wur'shipt.** worshiped. *Ref. Sp*
wursien. † WORSE.
wurst. Worst. *Ref. Sp.*
wurste. † WORST.
wursum. † WORSUM.
wurt. † WORT. [WORTH.
wurth. Obs or ref. sp. of
wurth, *v. t.* [AS. *weorðian.*] *Obs.* **a** To value; esteem. **b** To honor; reverence. **c** To adore; worship. **d** To praise; glorify.
wurthi. † WORTHY.
wurth'less Worthless. *R. Sp.*
wurthlic. † WORTHLY.
wurthmunt. † WORTHMUNT.
wurth'y. Worthy. *Ref. Sp.*
wurtz'ite (wûrts'īt), *n.* [After C. A. *Wurtz*, French chemist.] *Min.* Zinc sulphide, ZnS, a brownish black mineral in hemimorphic hexagonal crystals and also fibrous. Sp. gr., 3.98.
wuruhte. † WRIGHT.
wus. † OOZE.
wusch. Obs. pret. of WASH.
wusk (wŭsk). Dial. Eng var. of WHISK. [var. of WISP.
wusp (wŭsp) Scot. & dial. Eng.
wuss (wŭs). Scot. var. of WISH.
wus'ser (wŭs'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of WORSER.
wusshe. † WISH. [know.
wuste Obs pret. of WIT, to
wut (wŭt). Scot. var. of WIT.
wuth'er (wŭth'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of WHITHER, *n* & *v.*
wuth'er (wŭth'ẽr). Var. of WHITHER, roar, bluster.
wutherweghe. A form for *witherweigh*, reweigh. *Obs.*
Wu'yeck's Bi'ble (vo͞o'yĕks). See BIBLE, 2.
wuz (wŭz). Dial. var. of WAS
wuz'zent (wo͞oz''nt). Scot var. of WIZENED.
wuz'zle (wŭz''l), *v. t.*; WUZ'ZLED (-'ld); WUZ'ZLING (-lĭng). To mix; jumble. *Dial. U. S.*
wuz'zy (wŭz'ĭ; wo͞oz'ĭ). Var of WOOZY.
W. Va. *Abbr.* West Virginia.
wy. † WHY; WIE, person.
Wy. *Abbr* Wyoming.
wyce. † VICE. [*Obs. Dial. Eng.*
wych. *n.* A salt spring or works
wyche. † WHICH.
wych'-ha'zel, *n* [Cf. WYCH-ELM.] **a** Wych-elm. **b** Witch haz.
wych'house', *n.* [See WYCH.] A place for making or keeping salt. *Obs. Dial. Eng*
Wyc'liffe's, *or* **Wyc'lif's, Bi'ble** (wĭk'lĭfs). See BIBLE, 2
Wyc-lif'fi-an, Wyc-lif'i-an (wĭk-lĭf'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Wycliffite
Wyc'lif-fism, Wyc'lif-ism (wĭk'lĭf-ĭz'm). Teachings or principles of Wycliffe.
wye. † WEIGH, WIE.
wye (wī) Scot. var. of WAY.
wyele. † WILE.
wye level. = Y LEVEL.
wyer. † WIRE.
wyght. † WEIGHT, WIGHT.
wyhie. † WEEHEE.
wyhyl. † WILE.
wyiss. † WISE.
wyke. † WEEK. [a place.
wyke (wĭk). Dial. Eng. of WICK,
wyke (wīk). Dial. Eng. var. of WICK, a corner, a creek.
wylem † WHILOM.
wy'lie-coat' (wī'lĭ-kōt'; wĭl'ĭ-; wŭl'ĭ-), *n.* An undervest or petticoat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
wylough. † WILLOW.
wyn. † WIN, WINNE.
wynd (wīnd; wĭn), **wyne** (wĭn), *interj.* & *v.* Turn to the left; haw; — of yoked animals. *Scot.*
wynd (wīnd), *n.* [See WIND a turning, to turn.] A lane, alley, or small court *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [pain. *Obs.*
wyndill, *v.* Twist; writhe with
wyndrunke. A form for *winedrunk*, drunk with wine. *Obs*
wyne. † VINE, WINE.
wyne. Var. of WYND, *interj.* & *v.*
wynewer. † WINNOWER.
wyn'ker'nel, *n.* Moor hen. *Local. Eng*
wynne. † WEEN, think; WIN
wynnelych. † WINLY
wynris. *n. pl.* [Prob. error for *twynris*; cf. TWINE to separate.] Pincers. *Obs. Scot.*
wynse. † WINCE.
wynt (wĭnt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WIND. [*v.* *Obs*
wynt. For *windeth.* Cf. WIND,
Wyo. *Abbr.* Wyoming.
wy-o'ming-ase' (wī-ō'mĭng-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
wype Var. of WIPE.
wype, *n.* [OD. *witte peen*, lit., white carrots.] A parsnip *Obs.*
Wyrd (würd: wĭrd), *n* [AS. See WEIRD, *n.*] See NORN
wyrde. † WEIRD. [WIRE.
wyre. † VEER; WERE, doubt;
wyrie. † WORRY, *v.*
wyrle. † WHIRL
wyrne. † WARN, to repel, etc
wyrock, wyrok, *n.* [Perh. dim. fr. AS. *wearr* a callosity.] A corn or bony excrescence on the foot; also, a bunion. *Obs. Scot.*
wys. † WAS, WISE.
wysard. † WIZARD
wyse. † VISE, consider; WISE.
wyshede. *n* Wisdom. *Obs.*
wysment. † VISEMENT.
wyss Scot. var. of WISE.
wysty, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wēstig.*] Prob., desolate; deserted. *Obs.*
wyt. † WEIGHT; WIT, *v.*
wyte. † WIGHT.
wyte. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of WITE, blame.
wyth. † WHITE.
wythe Var. of WITHE
wythnes. † WHITENESS.
wytory. † VICTORY.
wy'vern. Var. of WIVERN. [*Obs.*
wywande. For *vivant*, living.

X

xa. † SHAH.
xa-ban'dar. † SHABUNDER
xall, xalle. † SHALL.
Xan'a-du (zăn'ȧ-do͞o), *n.* A city mentioned in Coleridge's poem "Kubla Khan." It is an altered form of *Xamdu*, the residence of the Khan Kublai, as given in Purchas's "Pilgrimage," which suggested the idea of the poem.
xan'tha-line (zăn'thȧ-lĭn: -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*xantho-* + Gr. ἅλς salt.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid from opium, forming yellow salts
xanth-am'ide (zăn-thăm'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*xanthic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* An amido derivative of xanthic acid got as a white crystalline substance, $C_2H_5O{\cdot}CS{\cdot}NH_2$.
xan'the-las'ma (zăn'thē-lăz'mȧ; -lăs'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ξανθός yellow + ἔλασμα a metal plate.] Xanthoma.
xan'the-las-moi'de-a (-lăs-moi'dē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *xanthelasma* + *-oid.*] A disease of infants characterized by development of brownish wheals followed by pigmentation.
Xan'thi-cus (zăn'thĭ-kŭs), *n* *Bib* = NISAN.
xan'thide (zăn'thīd; -thĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-thid** [See XANTHO-.] *Chem.* A compound or derivative of xanthogen. *Obs*
xan'thi-nine (-thĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [Gr ξανθός yellow.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous substance, $C_4H_3O_2N_3$, produced as a white powder.
xan'thite (zăn'thīt), *n.* [Gr ξανθός yellow.] *Min.* A yellowish variety of vesuvianite
xan'thi-u'ri-a (zăn'thĭ-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Xanthinuria.
xan'tho-car'pous (zăn'thō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*xantho-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Yellow-fruited.
Xan'tho-ceph'a-lus (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *xantho-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the yellow-headed blackbird.
xan-thoch'ro-ous (zăn-thŏk'rō-ŭs), *a.* = XANTHOCHROID.
xan-thoc'o-nite (-ō-nīt), *n.* Also **xan'tho-cone** (zăn'thō-kōn) [*xantho-* + Gr κόνις dust] Silver sulpharsenate, Ag_3AsS_4, orange-yellow to brown and in rhombohedral crystals or reniform masses. Sp. gr., 5.
xan'tho-cy'a-no'pi-a (zăn'thō-sī'ȧ-nō'pĭ-ȧ), **xan'tho-cy'a-nop'si-a** (-nŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *xantho-* + *cyano-*, 1 + *-opia*, *-opsia.*] *Med.* Color blindness in which only yellow and blue can be distinguished. Also **xan'tho-cy-an'o-py** (-sī-ăn'ō-pĭ), **xan'tho-cy'a-nop'sy** (-sī'ȧ-nŏp'sĭ)
xan'tho-der'mi-a (-dûr'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = XANTHODERMA.
xan'tho-gen (zăn'thō-jĕn), *n* [*xantho-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* **a** A radical regarded as in xanthic acid. **b** Persulphocyanogen.
xan'tho-ge-nam'ic (-jē-năm'-

xan′tho-gen-am′ide (zăn′thō-jĕn-ăm′īd ; -ĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* An ester, esp. the ethyl ester, of xanthogenamic (β-thiocarbamic) acid ; thiourethane.

xan-tho′ma (zăn-thō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. See XANTHO- ; -OMA.] *Med.* A skin disease marked by the development of irregular yellow patches on the skin, especially on the eyelids ; — called also *xanthelasma.*

xan-thom′a-tous (zăn-thŏm′ȧ-tŭs ; -thō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to xanthoma.

xan′tho-mel′a-nous (zăn′thō-mĕl′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [*xantho-* + Gr μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Ethnol.* Of or pertaining to the lighter division of the Melanochroi, or those races having an olive or yellow complexion and black hair.

xan′thone (zăn′thōn), *n.* [*xantho-* + 2d *-one.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4{<}{}^{CO}_{O}{>}C_6H_4$, got esp. by distilling salicylic acid with acetic anhydride ; also, a derivative of it. Xanthone is a derivative of γ-pyrone and the parent substance of several yellow coloring matters.

xan′tho-phane (zăn′thō-fān), *n.* [*xantho-* + Gr. φαινειν to show.] *Physiol.* The yellow pigment in the inner segments of the cones of the retina. Cf. CHROMOPHANE.

xan′tho-phyll (-fĭl), *n.* [*xantho-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot., Chem.* A yellow coloring matter found in yellow autumn leaves, probably a decomposition product of chlorophyll.

xan′tho-phyl′lite (-fĭl′īt), *n.* [*xanthophyll* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A mineral of the clintonite group (brittle micas) occurring in green crystals, crusts, or globular forms, a silicate of calcium, magnesium, and aluminium. H., 4.6. Sp. gr., 3.09.

xan′tho-pro′te-in (-prō′tē-ĭn), *n.* [*xantho-* + *protein.*] A yellow substance formed by action of hot nitric acid on albuminous or protein matter. It is changed to orange-yellow by ammonia. — **xan′tho-pro-te′ic** (-prō-tē′ĭk), *a.*

xan-thop′si-a (zăn-thŏp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *xantho-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* Condition in which objects appear yellow.

xan-thop′sy-dra′ci-a (-sĭ-drā′shĭ-ȧ ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *xantho-* + Gr. ψυδραξ blister.] *Med.* A skin disease marked by the development of small yellow pustules.

xan′tho-rham′nin (zăn′thō-răm′nĭn), *n.* [*xantho-* + *Rhamnus.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline glucoside, occurring in the fruit of different species of *Rhamnus.* By decomposition it yields rhamnetin, rhamnose, and galactose.

Xan′thor-rhœ′a (zăn′thŏ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ξανθός yellow + ῥοια a flowing, fr. ῥεῖν to flow; — so named from the yellow gum which it exudes.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian liliaceous plants, the so-called *grass trees,* having a thick woody trunk or caudex bearing a cluster of stiff linear leaves and a dense terminal spike of small flowers. *X. hastilis* and other species yield acaroid resin (which see).

xan-tho′sis (zăn-thō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Med.* The yellow discoloration in many cancerous tumors.

Xan′tho-so′ma (zăn′thō-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ξανθός yellow + σῶμα body.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American araceous plants differing from *Caladium* chiefly by the hastate leaves. The thick tuberous rhizomes of some species are used as food in the West Indies. See YAUTIA **a**, TANIA.

Xan-thou′ra (zăn-thōō′rȧ ; -thou′rȧ), *a.* [NL. ; *xantho-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Central and South American jays, mostly green and yellow; the green jays.

xan′thous (zăn′thŭs), *a.* [Gr. ξανθός yellow.] Yellow ; specif., *Ethnol.*, of or pert. to those races with yellowish, red, auburn, or brown hair ; also, designating, or pert. to, races with yellow complexion, esp. the Mongolian.

Xa-ve′ri-an (zā-vē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, St. Francis Xavier. — **Xaverian Brothers,** *R. C. Ch.*, a congregation of men devoted to the Christian education of youth. It was founded definitely in 1846 in Holland, and was introduced into England in 1848 and into the United States in 1854.

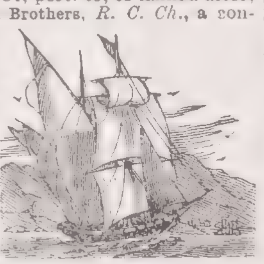
Xebec.

xe′bec (zē′bĕk), *n.* [Sp. *jabeque,* formerly spelt *xabeque,* or Pg. *xabeco ;* cf. F. *chebec, chabec,* It. *sciabecco, zambecco ;* orig uncert.] *Naut.* A Mediterranean vessel, with long overhanging bow and stern, usually three-masted, lateen-rigged, but often carrying square sails on the foremast. Xebecs were formerly often used as corsairs.

Xe-nar′thra (zē-när′thrȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. ἄρθρον joint.] *Zoöl.* A mammalian suborder of the American edentates (anteaters, sloths, and armadillos) characterized by additional articular facets on the dorsolumbar vertebræ. Cf. NOMARTHRA. — **xe-nar′thral** (-thrăl), *a.*

xe′ni-a (zē′nĭ-ȧ). *n.* [NL., fr. G. *xenien,* pl., gifts of friendship, Gr. ξενια, prop. neut. pl. of ξενιος hospitable.] *Bot. & Hort.* The direct influence of pollen upon the seed in the cross-pollination of certain cultivated plants, whereby hybrid characters are not confined to the embryo as in normal cross-fertilization, but are manifested in the form, color, etc., of the fruit or seed in the same generation. Xenia is thus a hereditary phenomenon analogous to telegony (which see). It is commonly observed in Indian corn, or maize, as when a yellow-seeded variety pollinated by a blue-seeded one yields ears with some blue kernels.

xe′ni-al (-ăl), *a.* [Gr. ξενιος pertaining to hospitality, fr. ξένος guest.] Of, pert. to, or designating, hospitality or relations between host and guest, esp. among the ancient Greeks ; as, *xenial* relationship ; *xenial* customs.

xe′ni-um (-ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* XENIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ξενιον gift to a guest, fr. ξενος guest.] *Class. Antiq.* A present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.

xeno-, xen-. Combining form fr. Gr. ξενος, *strange, foreign.*

Xe-noc′ra-te′an (zē-nŏk′rȧ-tē′ăn) | *a.* Like, or pertaining
Xen′o-crat′ic (zĕn′ō-krăt′ĭk) | to, the doctrine of the Greek philosopher Xenocrates (396–314 B. C.), in the Old Academy the second scholarch after Plato. He combined Pythagorean conceptions with Platonism. See ACADEMY, 1.

xen′o-do-chi′um (zĕn′ō-dō-kī′ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -CHIA (-ȧ). [L., a building for the reception of strangers, Gr. ξενοδοχεῖον.] **a** *Antiq.* A public building for the reception of strangers ; a caravansary. **b** In the Middle Ages, a room in a monastery for the reception and entertainment of strangers and pilgrims, and for the relief of paupers.

xe-nog′a-my (zē-nŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* Cross-fertilization. — **xe-nog′a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

xen′o-gen′e-sis (zĕn′ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* **a** = HETEROGENESIS. **b** The fancied production of an organism altogether and permanently unlike the parent. — **xen′o-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **xen′o-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

xen′o-me′ni-a (-mē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + cata*menia.*] *Med.* Vicarious menstruation (which see).

xen′o-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*xeno-* + *-morphic.*] *Petrog.* Having a form other than its own ; — said of mineral grains of igneous rocks whose mutual growths have prevented the assumption of outward crystal form ; allotriomorphic ; — contrasted with *idiomorphic* or *automorphic.*

xen′on (zĕn′ŏn ; zē′nŏn), *n.* [Gr. ξενον, neut. of ξενος strange.] *Chem.* A heavy, inert, gaseous element of the argon group, occurring in air (one part in 170 millions) and in gases from hot springs. Symbol, *Xe* or *X;* at. wt., 130.2. Xenon was discovered by Ramsay and Travers in 1898. It can be condensed by cold to a liquid boiling at −109.1° C. and, finally, to a solid.

Xen′o-rhyn′chus (zĕn′ō-rĭŋ′kŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ξενος strange + ῥυγχος beak.] *Zoöl.* The genus of African storks including the saddle-billed stork.

Xen′o-sau′ri-dæ (-sô′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. ξενος strange + σαυρα, σαῦρος, lizard + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of lizards, regarded as intermediate between the Iguanidæ and Anguidæ, consisting of the genus **Xen′o-sau′rus.** *X. grandis,* of southern Mexico, the only species, has a rather slender, depressed body, covered above with minute tubercles and granules, and becomes about a foot long. — **xen′o-sau′rid** (-rĭd), *n.* — **xen′o-sau′roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

xen′o-time (zĕn′ō-tīm), *n.* [F. *xénotime ;* cf. Gr. ξενος strange, stranger, and τιμή honor. The crystals are small and rare, and were long unnoticed.] *Min.* A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals and rolled grains, usually brown or yellow, and consisting essentially of yttrium phosphate, YPO_4. Thorium, erbium, cerium, etc., may also be present. H., 4–5. Sp. gr., 4.45–4.56.

xen′yl (zĕn′ĭl ; zē′nĭl), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_6H_5{\cdot}C_6H_4$; as, *xenyl*amine, a crystalline compound called also *para-aminobiphenyl.*

xe-ra′si-a (zē-rā′zhĭ-ȧ ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξηρασια dryness, fr. ξηραίνειν to dry.] *Med.* A disease of the hair, characterized by cessation of growth and excessive dryness with a dusty appearance.

xe′ro- (zē′rō-). Combining form from Greek ξηρός, *dry.*

xe′ro-der′ma (-dûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *xero-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] *Med.* A disease of the skin, characterized by dryness and roughness, esp. one causing a dull grayish, yellowish, or dirt-colored discoloration and a fine scaly desquamation. Some regard it as a mild ichthyosis.

xe-ron′ic (zē-rŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ξηρος dry + citra*conic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, an acid, $C_8H_{12}O_4$, obtained in the form of its anhydride by continued boiling of citraconic anhydride. It is the diethyl derivative of maleic acid.

xe-roph′a-gy (zē-rŏf′ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *xerophagia,* Gr. ξηροφαγία ; ξηρος dry + φαγεῖν to eat.] The living on a diet of dry food, esp. practiced among the primitive Christians in Lent and on other fasts.

xe-roph′i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*xero-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Drought-loving ; able to withstand the absence or scarcity of moisture, as desert plants. — **xe-roph′i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

xe′roph-thal′mi-a (zē′rŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ξηροφθαλμια ; ξηρός dry + ὀφθαλμός the eye. See OPHTHALMIA.] *Med.* An abnormal dryness of the eyeball produced usually by long-continued inflammation and subsequent atrophy of the conjunctiva.

Xe′ro-phyl′lum (zē′rō-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *xero-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of tall North American melanthaceous herbs, the turkey beards, having thick woody rootstocks, simple stems with rough-edged linear leaves, and small white flowers in a dense terminal raceme.

xe′ro-phyte (zē′rō-fīt), *n.* [*xero-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A xerophilous plant ; a plant structurally adapted for growth with a limited water supply. The term is generally applied not only to actual desert or drought plants, but to those inhabiting salt marshes or alkaline soils, where the imbibition of water through the roots is slow or difficult because of the excess of salts in solution (cf. HALOPHYTE). Xerophytes exhibit many modifications of structure designed to limit transpiration, as a thickened epidermis, waxy or resinous coatings, dense pubescence, copious aqueous tissue, etc. Cf. HYDROPHYTE, MESOPHYTE. — **xe′ro-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **xe′ro-phyt′ism** (zē′rō-fīt′ĭz′m), *n.*

xe-ro′sis (zē-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξήρωσις, fr. ξηρός dry.] *Med.* Abnormal dryness, as of the skin or eye.

xe-rot′ic (zē-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* [See XEROSIS.] *Med.* Dry.

xe′ro-trip′sis (zē′rō-trĭp′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *xero-* + Gr. τρῖψις a rubbing.] *Med.* Dry friction.

xi (zī ; ksē), *n.* [Gr. ξῖ.] The fourteenth letter (Ξ, ξ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *x* or *z.* In classic Greek it represents the sound of *ks,* as in tac*ks,* the *k* being perhaps aspirated. Cf. X.

Xi-me′ni-a (zī-mē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After F. *Ximenes,* Spanish missionary in Mexico, who in 1615 published a book on American medicinal plants.] *Bot.* A small genus of olacaceous shrubs or trees of wide distribution, characterized by the persistent calyx, bearded petals, and drupaceous fruit. *X. americana* is the mountain plum, or wild lime.

Xiph′a-gros′tis (zĭf′ȧ-grŏs′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ξίφος sword + ἄγρωστις a kind of grass.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall perennial Asiatic grasses much resembling sugar cane, having ample fan-shaped feathery panicles. *X. sinensis* is commonly cultivated under the name *eulalia.*

Xiph′i-as (zĭf′ĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., swordfish, sword-shaped comet, Gr. ξιφιας, fr. ξιφος sword.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of fishes comprising the common swordfish and constituting the family **Xi-phi′i-dæ** (zĭ-fī′ĭ-dē). See SWORDFISH, 1 **a.** — **xiph′i-i-form′** (zĭf′ĭ-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* — **xiph′i-oid** (-oid), *a. & n.* **2.** *Astron.* **a** The constellation Dorado. **b** [*l. c.*] A comet shaped like a sword. *Obs.*

xiph′i-plas′tral (zĭf′ĭ-plăs′trăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the xiphiplastron. — *n.* = XIPHIPLASTRON.

xiph′i-plas′tron (zĭf′ĭ-plăs′trŏn), *n. ; L. pl.* -PLASTRA (-trȧ). [NL.: Gr. ξίφος a sword + *plastron.*] *Zoöl.* The posterior, or fourth, lateral plate in the plastron of turtles.

xiph′i-ster′num (-stûr′nŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* XIPHISTERNA (-nȧ). [NL. ; Gr. ξιφος a sword + *sternum.*] **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The posterior segment, or extremity, of the sternum ; — in man usually called xiphoid, or ensiform, process. **b** *Zoöl.* = XIPHIPLASTRON. — **xiph′i-ster′nal** (zĭf′ĭ-stûr′năl), *a.*

ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* β-thiocarbamic. See THIOCARBAMIC.

xan′tho-gen-ate (zăn′thō-jĕn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A xanthate.

xan′tho-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [See XANTHO- ; -GEN.] *Chem.* Xanthic. See XANTHIC, 2 **b.**

xan-thop′a-thy (zăn-thŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* Also **xan′tho-path′i-a** (zăn′thō-păth′ĭ-ȧ). [NL. *xanthopathia.* See XANTHO- ; -PATHY.] *Med.* Xanthoderma.

xan′tho-phyl (zăn′thō-fĭl). Var. of XANTHOPHYLL.

xan′tho-pic′rite (-pĭk′rīt), **xan′tho-pic′rine** (-rĭn ; -rēn ; 184), *or* **-rin.** *n.* [*xantho-* + Gr. πικρός bitter.] Berberine.

xan′tho-pous (zăn′thō-pŭs), *a.* [*xantho-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* Having a yellow stipe, or stem. *Rare.*

xan′tho-pro′te-in′ic (-prō′tē-ĭn′ĭk), *a.* Xanthoproteic.

xan-thop′sin (zăn-thŏp′sĭn), *n.* Visual yellow. [Xanthopsia.]

xan′thop-sy (zăn′thŏp-sĭ), *n.*

xan′tho-pur′pu-rin (zăn′thō-pûr′pū-rĭn), *n.* = PURPUROXANTHIN.

Xan′tho-rhi′za (-rī′zȧ), **Xan′thor-rhi′za.** Vars. of ZANTHORHIZA.

Xan′tho-rhœ′a (-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of XANTHORRHŒA.

xan′tho-sid′er-ite (-sĭd′ēr-īt), *n.* [*xantho-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* A hydrous ferric oxide, $Fe_2O_3{\cdot}2H_2O$, yellowish or brownish and in fine needles or earthy.

xan′tho-sper′mous (-spûr′mŭs), *a.* [*xantho-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having yellow seeds.

xan-thox′y-lin (zăn-thŏk′sĭ-lĭn), *n.* [See XANTHOXYLUM.] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, got from seeds of a Japanese prickly ash.

Xan-thox′y-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *xantho-* + Gr. ξύλον wood.] Syn. of ZANTHOXYLUM.

xan-thu′ri-a (-thū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Xanthinuria.

Xan-tip′pe. *n.* See XANTHIPPE.

xa-raf′fo. † SHROFF

xarafin † XERAFIN.

xa-ri′fo (shä-rē′fō). † SHEREEF.

X-c., *or* **X-cp.** *Abbr.* Ex coupon (see EX, *prep* **a**).

xcut. *Abbr.* Crosscut, *n. & v.*

X-d., *or* **X-div.** *Abbr.* Ex dividend (see EX, *prep.* **a**).

Xe. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [no period, *Xe*]. Xenon.

Xe′ma (zē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small black-headed gulls of Arctic America having a slightly forked tail. There is but one species (*X sabinei*).

Xen. *Abbr.* Xenophon.

Xen′a-can-thi′ni (zĕn′ȧ-kăn-thī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. ἄκανθα thorn.] *Paleon* A division of fossil elasmobranchs, practically equiv. to Ichthyotomi. — **xen′a-can′thine** (-kăn′thĭn ; -thīn : 184), *a. & n.*

xe-nar′throus (zē-när′thrŭs), *a.* Xenarthral

Xen′e-la′si-a (zĕn′ē-lā′zhĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL., fr Gr. ξενηλασία expulsion of strangers.] *Gr. Antiq* A Spartan law prohibiting strangers from settling in Sparta

xe′ni-an (zē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Xenial.

Xe-nic′i-dæ (zē-nĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. generic name *Xenicus,* fr Gr. ξενικός foreign.] *Zoöl.* The family of passerine New Zealand birds including the rifleman bird and the bush wren. The typical genus is **Xen′i-cus** (zĕn′ĭ-kŭs).

xen′o-derm (zĕn′ō-dûrm), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-derm.*] A wart snake.

Xen′o-der′ma-ti′næ (-dûr′mȧ-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the specific name *xenodermus:* Gr. ξένος strange + δέρμα skin : — from its scaly back.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily in which the wart snakes are often placed.

xen′o-do-che′ion (-dō-kē′yŏn : -kī′ŏn), **xen′o-do-che′um** (-kē′ŭm). Vars. of XENODOCHIUM

xe-nod′o-chy (zē-nŏd′ō-kĭ), *n.* [Gr ξενοδοχία.] **a** Reception of strangers ; hospitality. **b** = XENODOCHIUM. — **xen′o-do-chi′al** (zĕn′ō-dō-kī′ăl), *a* *Both R.*

xe-nog′e-ny (zē-nŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* = XENOGENESIS.

xen′o-lite (zĕn′ō-līt), *n.* [Sw *xenolit,* fr. Gr ξενος stranger + λιθος stone ; — because it was a stranger in the place where it was found.] An aluminium silicate, prob. identical with sillimanite (fibrolite).

xen′o-ma′ni-a (-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*xeno-* + *mania.*] A mania for, or an inordinate attachment to, foreign customs, institutions, manners, fashions, etc. *Rare*

Xen′o-mi (zĕn′ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. ὦμος shoulder.] *Zoöl.* An order of soft-rayed fresh-water fishes of which the blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*) is the type.

Xen′o-mor′pha (-môr′fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* Syn of TARDIGRADA, 2.

xen′o-mor′pho-sis (-môr′fō-sĭs), *n.* [NL. : *xeno-* + *-morph* + *-osis.*] = HETEROMORPHOSIS.

Xen′o-pel′ti-dæ (-pĕl′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. : *xeno-* + Gr. πέλτη shield.] *Zoöl.* A family of harmless snakes intermediate in many respects between the boas and the colubrine or natricine snakes. The only species, *Xenopeltis unicolor,* of southeastern Asia and the Malay Archipelago, grows about three feet long and has smooth black or brown iridescent scales. — **xen′o-pel′tid** (-tĭd), *a. & n.*

Xe-noph′a-ne′an (zē-nŏf′ȧ-nē′ăn), *a.* Like, or pert. to, the doctrines of the Eleatic philosopher Xenophanes (born about 570 B. C.), noteworthy for his emphatic (perhaps pantheistic) monotheism

xen′o-pho′bi-a (zĕn′ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL ; *xeno-* + *-phobia.*] Hatred of foreigners. *Rare.*

Xen′o-phon′ti-an (zĕn′ō-fŏn′shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Xenophon. *Rare.*

Xe-noph′o-ra (zē-nŏf′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See XENO ; -PHOROUS.] See CARRIER SHELL.

xen′oph-thal′mi-a (zĕn′ŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL ; *xeno-* + *ophthalmia.*] Conjunctivitis due to a foreign body in the eye

Xen′o-pi′cus (zĕn′ō-pī′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. the specific name *xenopicus,* fr. Gr. ξένος strange + L. *picus* woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the white-headed woodpecker.

Xen′o-pod′i-dæ (-pŏd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* A family constituted by *Xenopus* — **xen′o-po′did** (zĕn′ō-pō′dĭd), *n.* — **xen′o-po′doid** (-doid), *a. & n.*

Xe-nop′ter-yg′i-i (zē-nŏp′tēr-ĭj′ĭ-ī), *n pl.* [NL ; *xeno-* + Gr πτερόν wing (taken to mean fin), or πτέρυξ wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* See GOBIESOCIDÆ. — **xe-nop′ter-an** (-nŏp′tēr-ăn), **xe-nop′ter-yg′i-an** (-ĭj′ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Xen′o-pus (zĕn′ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African aglossate toads, having teeth in the upper jaw, tentacle-like processes on the sides of the head, and broadly webbed hind feet with claw-like nails on the first three toes.

Xe′nos (zē′nŏs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ξενος strange.] See STREPSIPTERA.

Xe-nu′rus (zē-nū′rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of armadillos having twelve or thirteen movable plates on the middle of the body, as the tatouay. In recent classifications, called *Cabassous.*

xe′ny (zē′nĭ). Var. of XENIA.

xen′yl-am′ine (zĕn′ĭl-ăm′ĭn ; -ȧ-mēn′ ; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [Gr. ξενος strange (to recall its obscure origin) + diphen*ylamine.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_5C_6H_4NH_2$, the para-amino derivative of diphenyl.

xeque. † SHEIK.

xer′a-fin (zĕr′ȧ-fĭn : *Pg.* shĕr′ä-fēɴ′), *n.* Also **xer′a-fim, xer′a-phim,** etc. [Pg. *xerafim,* fr. Ar. See SHERIFF, a coin.] A silver coin formerly current in Goa, India, worth 300–360 reis (30–36 cents, 1s. 3d. – 1s. 6d.) ; also, a mohur *Obs.*

xe-ran′sis (zē-răn′sĭs), *n* [NL. ; fr. Gr. ξήρανσις a drying.] *Med.* Drying up ; desiccation.

xe-ran′tic (-tĭk), *a* [Gr. ξηραντικος.] Drying up ; desiccative.

xer′es (zĕr′ĕs ; *formerly in Sp.* shĕr′ās), *n.* Sherry (which see)

xe-riff′ (shĕ-rēf′). Var. of SHERIFF (the coin).

xe-riffe′. † SHEREEF

Xe-rob′a-tes (zē-rŏb′ȧ-tēz), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ξηρός dry + βάτης one that treads (taken as a walker, goer)] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Gopherus,* a genus of turtles. See GOPHER, 3.

xe′ro-col-lyr′i-um (zē′rō-kŏ-lĭr′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., Gr. ξηροκολλούριον.] A dry collyrium

xe′ro-der′mi-a (-dûr′mĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.] *Med.* = XERODERMA.

xe′ro-form (zē′rō-fôrm ; zĕr′ō-), *n.* [*xero-* + iodo*form.*] *Pharm.* A yellowish green powder used in treating wounds, abscesses, etc., and internally as an intestinal antiseptic. It is a bismuth compound derived from tribromophenol.

xe-ro′ma (zē-rō′mȧ), *n* [NL. ; *xero-* + *-oma.*] Xerophthalmia.

xe-rom′y-ron (zē-rŏm′ĭ-rŏn), *n.* Also **xe-rom′y-rum** (-rŭm) [NL., fr. Gr. ξηρομυρον.] A dry, stiff, or solid ointment.

xe′ro-nate (zē′rō-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of xeronic acid.

xe′ro-pha′gi-a (zē′rō-fā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Xerophagy.

xe′ro-phil (zē′rō-fĭl), *n.* [*xero-* + *-phil.*] *Bot.* A xerophyte.

xer′oph-thal′mos (zĕr′ŏf-thăl′mŏs), **xer′oph-thal′my** (zĕr′ŏf-thăl′mĭ), *n* Xerophthalmia

xe-ros′to-ma (zē-rŏs′tō-mȧ), **xe′ro-sto′mi-a** (zē′rō-stō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See XERO- ; -STOME.] *Med.* Abnormal dryness of the mouth, due to suppression of the secretions.

xe′ro-tes (zē′rō-tēz ; zĕr′ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ξηρότης, fr. ξηρός dry.] *Med.* Dryness ; a dry habit of the body.

Xe′rus (zē′rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ξηρός dry : — from the comparative dryness and rigidity of the pectoral mammæ.] *Zoöl.* A genus of coarse-haired long-tailed African ground squirrels.

X-i., *or* **X-in.** *Abbr.* Ex interest (see EX, *prep.*).

Xi-ca′que (hē-kä′kā ; 262), *or* **Xi-cak′** (-käk′), *n.* One of a tribe of Indians forming a distinct linguistic stock, of northern Honduras. — **Xi-ca′que-an** (-kä′kā-ăn), *a.*

Xin′ca (hēŋ′kä ; 262), *n.* An Indian of a linguistic stock of southeastern Guatemala, living in wood-built villages when conquered in 1524 by Alvarado. They are of low culture.

xiph′i-hu′mer-a′lis (zĭf′ĭ-hū-

Xiph′o-don (zĭf′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ξίφος sword + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of small two-toed extinct artiodactyls from the Eocene of Europe, typical of a family, **Xiph′o-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē), syn. of *Anoplotheriidæ.*

xiph′oid (zĭf′oid; zī′foid; 277), *a.* [Gr. ξιφοειδής sword-shaped; ξίφος a sword + εἶδος form, shape: cf. F. *xiphoïde.*] *Anat.* **a** Like a sword; ensiform. **b** Pert. to the xiphoid process; xiphoidian. — **xiphoid appendage, appendix, cartilage,** *or* **process,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the posterior, in man the lowermost, division of the sternum; the ensiform process; the xiphisternum. It is usually more or less cartilaginous throughout life. — **x. bone,** a slender ossification in the nuchal ligament of certain birds, as the cormorant. — **x. process.** **a** The xiphisternum. **b** The tail of a king crab.

xiph′oid, *n.* The xiphisternum.

xiph-oi′di-an (zĭf-oi′dĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Xiphoid.

xo′a-non (zō′ȧ-nŏn), *n.; L. pl.* XOANA (-nȧ). [Gr. ξόανον.] *Gr. Antiq.* A rude and primitive image of wood; usually, an archaic wooden idol.

XP (kī rō; kē rō). [Belongs here in appearance only.] The first two letters of the Greek word ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Christ; — an abbreviation used with the letters separate or, oftener, in a monogram, often inclosed in a circle, as a symbol or emblem of Christ. Its use as an emblem was introduced by Constantine the Great, whence it is known as the **Constantinian symbol,** or **monogram.**

Two forms of XP.

xu-rel′ (hōō-rĕl′; 262), *n.* [Cf. JUREL.] **a** The horse-eye jack. **b** A saurel.

xy′lan (zī′lăn), *n.* *Chem.* A gummy substance of the pentosan class, present in woody tissue, and yielding xylose on hydrolysis; tree gum; wood gum.

xy′lem (zī′lĕm), *n.* [G. *xylem*, fr. Gr. ξύλον wood. Cf. PHLOËM.] *Bot.* That portion of a vascular bundle which consists of tracheal tissue, wood cells, and wood parenchyma; woody tissue; — disting. from *phloëm.*

xy′lene (zī′lēn), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, of the benzene series, found in coal and wood tar and certain kinds of petroleum, and also prepared artificially. They are dimethyl derivatives of benzene, and are called specif. *orthoxylene, metaxylene* or *isoxylene*, and *paraxylene.* All are ordinarily colorless oily liquids, and each is the parent substance of a distinct series of compounds.

xy′le-nol (zī′lē-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*xylene* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* Any one of six isomeric phenol derivatives of xylene, obtained as crystalline substances, $(CH_3)_2 \cdot C_6H_3 \cdot OH$.

xy-let′ic (zi-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)CO_2H$, obtained by action of sodium and carbon dioxide on crude xylenol.

Xy′li-a (zī′lĭ-ȧ; zĭl′ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξύλον wood; — from its woody pod.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of Asiatic mimosaceous trees, having globose heads of small greenish flowers succeeded by falcate compressed pods. *X. xylocarpa* is the acle.

xy′lic (zī′lĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, any of several isomeric acids, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2CO_2H$, carboxyl derivatives of xylene and, equally, dimethyl derivatives of benzoic acid.

xy-lid′ic (zī-lĭd′ĭk), *a.* [G. *xylidinsäure.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, either of two crystalline dibasic acids, $C_6H_3CH_3(CO_2H)_2$, one of which is obtained by oxidizing a xylic acid and the other by oxidizing pseudocumene. They are isomeric with uvitic acid.

xy′li-dine (zī′lĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [G. *xylidin.*] Any one of six isomeric compounds, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3NH_2$, amino derivatives of xylene, resembling aniline. They are liquids, or easily fusible crystalline substances, of which three are derived from metaxylene, two from orthoxylene, and one from paraxylene. The xylidine of commerce, used in making certain dyes, is a liquid consisting of a mixture of five of the above compounds.

xy′li-tone (-tōn), *n.* Also **xylite oil.** [G. *xyliton.* Cf. XYLITE; 2d -ONE.] *Chem.* A yellow oil having a geranium-like odor, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on acetone, and otherwise.

xy′lo- (zī′lō-). Combining form from Greek ξύλον, *wood.*

xy′lo-bal′sa-mum (zī′lō-bôl′sȧ-mŭm; -băl′-), *n.* [L., balsam wood, Gr. ξυλοβάλσαμον; ξύλον wood + βάλσαμον the balsam tree, balsam.] The dried twigs of the balm-of-Gilead tree (*Balsamea meccanensis*).

xy′lo-graph (zī′lō-grȧf), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-graph.*] An engraving on wood, or the impression from such an engraving; a print made by xylography.

xy-log′ra-pher (zī-lŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, xylography.

xy′lo-graph′ic (zī′lō-grăf′ĭk) | *a.* Of or pertaining to xylography.
xy′lo-graph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) |

xy-log′ra-phy (zī-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** The art of engraving on wood or of taking impressions from engravings so made. See BLOCK PRINTING **a.**
2. The art of making prints from the natural wood grain.
3. A method of printing in colors upon wood for purposes of house decoration.

xy′loid (zī′loid), *a.* [*xylo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling wood; having the nature of wood; woody; ligneous.

xy-lom′e-ter (zī-lŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-meter.*] *Forestry.* An instrument to determine specific gravity of wood.

xy-loph′a-gous (zī-lŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ξυλοφάγος eating wood; ξύλον wood + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* **a** Eating, boring in, or destroying, wood; — said esp. of certain insect larvæ, crustaceans, and mollusks. **b** Of or pertaining to the genus or division Xylophaga.

xy′lo-phone (zī′lō-fōn), *n.* [*xylo-* + Gr. φωνή sound.] **1.** *Music.* An instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars, graduated in length to the musical scale, resting on belts commonly of straw, and sounded by striking with two small wooden hammers, sometimes by rubbing with rosined gloves.

Xylophone, 1

2. An instrument to determine the vibrative properties of different kinds of wood.

Xy-lo′pi-a (zī-lō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., incorrectly fr. Gr. ξύλον wood + πικρός bitter.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American trees or shrubs with coriaceous, often distichous leaves, rather large flowers, and berrylike aromatic fruits borne on a convex receptacle. Most have bitter wood.

xy′lo-plas′tic (zī′lō-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [*xylo-* + *-plastic.*] Formed of, or relating to casts made of, wood pulp in molds.

xy′lo-py-rog′ra-phy (-pī-rŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire + *-graphy.*] Pyrography upon wood.

xy′lo-quin′one (-kwĭn′ōn; -kwĭ-nōn′), *n.* [*xylene* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* Any dimethyl derivative, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2O_2$, of quinone. They are yellow crystalline substances, got esp. by oxidation of xylidines. The para compound, called also *phlorone*, is found in coal tar and wood tar.

xy-lor′cin (zi-lôr′sĭn), *n.* [*xylene* + *orcin.*] *Chem.* Either of two isomeric crystalline compounds, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)_2$, which are dihydroxy derivatives of xylene and are distinguished as *m*-xylorcin and *p*-xylorcin. The latter is called also *β-orcin.* See ORCIN.

xy′lose (zī′lōs), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A nonfermentable sugar of the pentose class, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, formed by the hydrolysis of xylan; wood sugar.

xy-los′te-in (zī-lŏs′tē-ĭn), *n.* [*xylo-* + Gr ὀστέον bone.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline glucoside in the poisonous berries of the honeysuckle *Lonicera xylosteum.*

xy-lot′o-mous (zī-lŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [*xylo-* + root of Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Zoöl.* Capable of boring or cutting wood; — said of many insects.

Xy-lo′try-a (zi-lō′trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *xylo-* + Gr. τρύειν to rub, wear out.] A genus of marine bivalves closely allied to *Teredo* (in which genus it is often placed), and equally destructive to timber. One species (*Xylotrya fimbriata*) abounds on the north Atlantic coast of the United States.

xy′lyl (zī′lĭl), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric univalent radicals, C_8H_9, of which the three xylenes are hydrides.

xy′lyl-ene (-lĭ-lēn), *n.* [See XYLYL, XYLENE.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric bivalent radicals, C_8H_8, of which the three xylenes are hydrides.

Xyr′i-da′ce-æ (zĭr′ĭ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See XYRIS; -ACEÆ.] *Bot.* A family of plants typifying the order Xyridales, with basal, equitant, usually distichous leaves and leafless scapes bearing flowers in the axils of imbricated scales, forming dense heads. There are two genera, *Xyris* being much the larger. — **xyr′i-da′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Xyr′i-da′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** A Lindleyan alliance including the Xyridaceæ and related families. *Obs.* **b** An order of monocotyledonous herbs having flowers mostly with regular corolla and compound superior ovary. There are 11 families, including the Xyridaceæ, Bromeliaceæ, Commelinaceæ, and Pontederiaceæ.

Xy′ris (zī′rĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of iris, Gr. ξυρίς.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of plants, typifying the Xyridaceæ. They have mostly yellow flowers with three sepals, the two lateral small, keeled, and persistent, the other membranous and spreading; the three stamens alternate with bearded staminodia. The species, known as **yellow-eyed grass,** are abundant in pine barrens of the southern United States.

xyst (zĭst), *n.* [L. *xystus*, Gr. ξυστός, fr. ξύειν to scrape, polish; — so called from its smooth and polished floor.] *Gr. & Rom. Arch.* A long and open portico, for athletic exercises, as wrestling, running, etc., for use in winter or in stormy weather; — sometimes inaccurately applied by the Romans to a garden walk lined with trees in a villa.

xys′tarch (zĭs′tärk), *n.* [L. *xystarches*, Gr. ξυστάρχης; ξυστός a xyst + ἄρχειν to rule.] *Gr. Antiq.* An officer having the superintendence of the xyst.

xys′ter (zĭs′tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξυστήρ a scraper.] *Surg.* An instrument for scraping bones.

X Y Z Correspondence. *U. S. Hist.* The correspondence with the home government of the three special envoys sent to France in 1797 by President Adams to undertake delicate negotiations with certain semiofficial persons designated in the correspondence only by the letters X Y Z. The proposal to the envoys that money should be paid as a bribe created much wrath in both countries.

Y

Y (wī). **1.** The twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. At the beginning of a word or syllable, except when a prefix (see Y-), it is usually pronounced as a voiced consonant with but slightly audible friction (as in *yes*); as a prefix, and usually in the middle or at the end of a syllable, it is a vowel (as in *myth, happy, my*). See *Guide to Pron.* § 263. The letter comes through the Latin, being a differentiated form of V added by the Greeks (Υ) to the Phœnician alphabet and having at first the value *ōō*, later *ü*, coming into the Anglo-Saxon alphabet with the value *ü*, later *ē*. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* In words from the Anglo-Saxon, consonant Y (as in *yes*) represents A.-S. *g* (*ge, gi*). In Middle English this Y was often written ȝ, with the sound of *y* in *yes* (or otherwise, as final or before *t*, the sounds of K). The symbol ȝ disappeared in England about 1500, becoming confused with *z*. In certain archaic forms, as *ye, ye, yat, yt*, Y represents Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *þ* (cf. THORN, *n.*, 4), which became confused with it. It has in such cases the value *th* (cf. first YE). The name *wi* is prob. from OF. (assumed) *wi*, var. of *gui*, fr. LL. *wi*, perh. from a name of the Gothic letter having the sound of English *w*, but with the form of Gr. Y and in words from Greek standing for Greek υ, which in old diphthongs (as αυ) differed in sound from simple vowel υ. Etymologically, Y is most nearly related to *u, i, o, j, g*; as in *full, fill*, AS. *fyllan*; E. *crypt, grotto*; *young, juvenile*; *day*, AS. *dæg.* See U, I, J, G, V, W.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The 22d in a series. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Yttrium. **c** [*l. c.*] *Math.* (1) An unknown quantity (which see). (2) An ordinate in a rectilinear coördinate system. **d** *Elec.* Admittance.
3. As a medieval Roman *numeral*, Y stands for 150, and $\overline{Y}$ for 150,000.
4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **Y.**: In wigwagging, why. In the form **y.** or **Y.**; yard; year or years.

Y, *or* **y** (wī), *n.; pl.* Y's or Ys (wīz). **1.** The letter Y, y, or its sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter Y; as: **a** A forked holder to support the telescope of a leveling instrument or the axis of a theodolite; a wye. **b** *Railroads.* A por-

mĕr-ā′lĭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*).] *Zoöl.* A muscle in some animals extending from the xiphoid cartilage to the proximal end of the humerus.

Xiph′i-su′ra (zĭf′ĭ-sū′rȧ), **Xiph′i-u′ra** (-ū′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = XIPHOSURA. — **xiph′i-su′ran** (-rȧn), *a. & n.*

Xiph′i-us (zĭf′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξίφος a sword.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ZIPHIUS. — **xiph′i-id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*, **xiph′i-oid** (-oid), *a.*

xi-phop′a-gus (zī-fŏp′ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *xiphoid* + Gr. πηγνύναι to unite, fasten together.] *Teratol.* A monster consisting of twins united by the epigastrium, as the Siamese twins.

xiph′o-phyl′lus (zĭf′ō-fĭl′ŭs; zĭ-fŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ξίφος sword + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Having sword-shaped leaves.

xiph′o-ster′num (zĭf′ō-stûr′nŭm), *n.*, *L. pl.* -STERNA (-nȧ) *Anat.* = XIPHISTERNUM.

Xiph′o-su′ra (-sū′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ξίφος sword + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* The order of arthropods constituted by the king crabs. It includes a single living family, **Xiph′o-su′ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē), of which **Xiph′o-su′rus** (-sū′rŭs), containing the American king crab, is the type genus — **xiph′o-su′ran** (-rȧn), *a.* & *n.* — **xiph′o-sure** (zĭf′ō-shōōr), *n.* — **xiph′o-su′rous** (-sū′rŭs), *a.*

Xi-phu′ra (zī-fū′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = XIPHOSURA. — **xi-phu′rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

Xi-su′thros (zĭ-sōō′thrŏs), *n.* A Greek corruption of *Atra-Khasis* or *Khasis-Atra*, the "Very Clever" or "Very Pious," an epithet applied to Ut-napishtim (which see). *Atra-Khasis* may, however, have been the name of the hero of the deluge in a second Babylonian version of the myth.

Xmas. *Abbr.* or *contraction.* Christmas. Properly, the X is the Greek letter Chi. See X, 2 c.

X-n., *or* **X-new.** *Abbr* Ex new (see EX, *prep.*).

Xn. *Abbr* Christian. See XMAS.

Xnty., *or* **Xty.** *Abbr.* Christianity. See XN.

Xo′sa (ksō′sä; *the x represents a click, see* 4th CLICK, 3), *n.* See KAFIR, *n.*, 3.

Xper., *or* **Xr.** *Abbr.* Christopher.

X rays. See under X, *a.*

X′-ray′ tube See under X, *a.*

X stopper. See X, *n.*, 3.

Xt. *Abbr.* Christ. See X, 2 c.

Xtian. *Abbr.* Christian. See XT.

xul, xuld. † SHALL, SHOULD.

Xu′ry (zū′rĭ), *n.* A Morisco boy, servant to Crusoe, in De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe."

Xu′thus (zū′thŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ξοῦθος.] See ION.

xy-lam′ide (zī-lăm′īd: -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*xylic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* An amide of xylic acid.

xy-lan′thrax (-lăn′thrăks), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον wood + ἄνθραξ coal.] Charcoal. *Obs.*

xy′late (zī′lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of xylic acid.

Xy-leb′o-rus (zī-lĕb′ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξυληβόρος eating wood.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of small timber borers or ambrosia beetles. See AMBROSIA BEETLE.

xylidine red *or* **scarlet** Ponceau 2 R. See DYE.

Xyl′i-na (zĭl′ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. ξύλινος wooden.] *Zoöl.* A genus of thick-bodied noctuid moths with the fore wings rounded at the apex, the proboscis short, and the antennæ of the male simple. The larvæ often bore into fruit, and are known as **green fruit worms.** Some class it as the type of a family, **Xy-lin′i-dæ** (zī-lĭn′ĭ-dē). — **xyl′i-nid** (zĭl′ĭ-nĭd), *a.* & *n.*

xy-lin′de-in (zī-lĭn′dē-ĭn), *n.* [F *xylindéine*, fr. Gr. ξύλον wood + *indigo.*] *Chem.* A green or blue coloring matter produced by *Peziza.*

xy′lite (zī′līt), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Chem.* A liquid, prob a mixture, in crude wood spirits and boiling at about 61° C.

xy′lite, *n.* A pentahydric alcohol, $C_5H_7(OH)_5$, got as a sirupy liquid by reduction of xylose

xy′lo-carp (zī′lō-kärp), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-carp.*] A hard woody fruit.

xy′lo-car′pous (-kär′pŭs), *a.* Having fruit which becomes woody or hard.

Xy-loc′o-pa (zī-lŏk′ō-pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξυλοκόπος wood cutting.] *Zoöl.* A genus of hymenopterous insects including the carpenter bees.

xy-lo′di-um (zī-lō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *xylo-* + a derivative fr. Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* **a** An achene. *Obs.* **b** The characteristic fruit of *Anacardium.* *Rare.*

xy′lo-gen (zī′lō-jĕn), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-gen.*] **a** *Bot.* Nascent wood or xylem. **b** Lignin.

xy-log′ly-phy (zī-lŏg′lĭ-fĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + Gr. γλύφειν to carve.] Artistic wood carving.

xy-log′ra-fy (-rȧ-fĭ). Xylography. *Ref. Sp.*

xy-loi′din (zī-loi′dĭn), **xy-loi′dine** (-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* [See XYLOID.] An explosive substance obtained by action of nitric acid on starch, wood fiber, etc. Cf. NITRAMIDIN.

xy′lol (zī′lōl: -lŏl), *n.* [*xylo-* + 2d *-ol.*] Xylene

xy-lo′ma (zī-lō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr Gr. ξύλον wood.] In mycology, a sclerotiumlike body that does not send out sporophores, but produces sporogenous structures.

xy-lon′ic (zī-lŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert to, a crystalline acid, $C_4H_5(OH)_4CO_2H$, got by oxidizing xylose.

xy′lon-ite (zī′lŏn-īt), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον wood.] Celluloid.

Xy-loph′a-ga (zī-lŏf′ȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL. See XYLOPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalves which bore holes in wood. They are allied to *Pholas.*

Xy-loph′a-ga, *n. pl.* [NL. See XYLOPHAGOUS.] **a** A division of Hymenoptera consisting of the Siricidæ. **b** A division of weevils.

xy-loph′a-gan (-gȧn), *n.* [See XYLOPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* One of the Xylophaga. — *a.* Pert. to the Xylophaga.

Xy′lo-phag′i-dæ (zī′lō-făj′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See XYLOPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of dipterous flies whose larvæ live in decayed wood. The type genus is **Xy-loph′a-gus** (zī-lŏf′ȧ-gŭs).

Xy-loph′i-li (zī-lŏf′ĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *xylo-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] *Zoöl.* A tribe of scarabæoid beetles whose larvæ live on decayed wood. — **xy-loph′i-lan** (-lȧn), *n.* — **xy-loph′i-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

xy-lop′o-list (zī-lŏp′ō-lĭst), *n.* [Gr. ξυλοπώλης; ξύλον + πωλεῖν sell.] Dealer in wood. *Obs.*

xy′lo-stro′ma (zī′lō-strō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *xylo-* + *stroma.*] *Bot.* The closely felted sterile mycelium of certain wood-destroying fungi; — orig supposed to represent a distinct genus. — **xy′lo-stro′ma-toid** (-mȧ-toid), *a.*

xy′lo-styp′tic (-stĭp′tĭk), *a.* [*xylo-* + *styptic.*] In **xylostyptic ether,** *Pharm.*, styptic collodion.

xy′lo-tile (zī′lō-tĭl), *n.* [G. *xylotil*; Gr. ξύλον wood + τίλος fiber.] A hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium in delicately fibrous forms, derived from alteration of asbestos (or chrysolite).

Xy-rich′thys (zī-rĭk′thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ξυρόν razor + ἰχθύς fish.] *Zoöl.* The genus to which the razor fishes belong.

xys′tos (zĭs′tŏs), *n.* = XYST.

xys′tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). = XYST.

xys′tus (-tŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TI (-tī). = XYST.

Y

y. † I, *pron.*

y. Obs. shortened form of IN.

y-. For various words beginning *y-*, see the forms in I-

tion of track consisting of two diverging tracks connected by a cross track.

Y (wī), *n.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter Y; as, **Y branch** or **Y-branch** (a Y-shaped pipe in plumbing), **Y bridge** or **Y-bridge**, **Y connection** or **Y-connection** (a star connection), **Y cross** or **Y-cross** (a Y-shaped cross, or a Y branch), **Y curve** or **Y-curve**, **Y track** or **Y-track**, **Y tube** or **Y-tube**, etc.—**Y potential**, *or* **Y-potential**, *Elec.*, the potential difference between a terminal and the neutral point of a three-phase armature.

y- (ĭ-), *or* **i-**. [ME. *y-*, *i-*, AS. *ge-*, akin to D. & G. *ge-*, OHG. *gi-*, *ga-*, Goth. *ga-*, and perh. to Latin *con-*; originally meaning, together. Cf. COM-, AWARE, ENOUGH, HANDIWORK, IWIS, LIKE, *a.*] A prefix of obscure meaning, originally used with verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and nouns, but in the Middle English period, and by later archaists, used chiefly with past participles. For the sense of many of the latter, not entered, see the main word.

-y. [F. *-ie* or L. *-ia*; cf. Gr. *-ια*.] A suffix of nouns, esp. of abstract nouns; as, env*y*, histor*y*, treasur*y*, etc. Cf. -IA.

-y, *or* **-ie**. A noun suffix forming diminutives; as, Johnn*y*, Kitt*y*, lass*ie*, dogg*y*, bird*ie*, etc. Cf. -IE.

-y, *or* (*esp. after a y*) **-ey**. [AS. *-ig*.] An adjective suffix signifying *of*, *pertaining to*, *characterized by*, *having*, *full of*, or the like; as, heav*y*, guilt*y*, ston*y*, wind*y*, clay*ey*, etc.

yab′ber (yăb′ẽr), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. native *yabba*; cf. native dial. *yaman*, *yarra*, to speak.] To talk; to jabber; esp., to talk in the broken English used by the Australian aborigines. *Australia.*

yab′ber, yab′ber–yab′ber, *n.* Talk; jabber; language; conversation; esp., the broken English of the Australian aborigines. *Australia.*

yab′by, yab′bie (yăb′ĭ), *n.* [Native name in Gippsland *yappy*.] A small burrowing crawfish (*Cheraps bicarinatus*), found in most creeks and water holes in Australia.

yacht (yŏt), *n.* [D. *jagt*, *jacht*; perh. properly, a chase, hunting, fr. *jagen* to chase, hunt, akin to G. *jagen*, OHG. *jagōn*, of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* A vessel lighter than a rowboat, used either for private pleasure, or as a vessel of state to convey distinguished persons from one place to another; a vessel used only for private or official trips, racing, etc. The name is sometimes erroneously applied to public vessels engaged in tourist or pleasure traffic.

yacht, *v. i.*; YACHT′ED; YACHT′ING. To sail, cruise, or race in a yacht, as owner or guest.

yacht′–built′, *a.* Built on the lines, or constructed with the elegance, of a yacht.

yacht′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of YACHT. Specif.: *n.* Sailing for pleasure in a yacht.

yachts′man (yŏts′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also, *Obs. or R.*, **yacht′man**. One who owns or sails a yacht for pleasure.—**yachts′man-ship, yacht′man-ship**, *n.*

ya′gua-run′di (yä′gwȧ-rŭn′dĭ), *n.* [Guarani.] A grayish unspotted wild cat (*Felis jaguarundi*) ranging from Paraguay to southern Texas, by some considered a color variety of the eyra (which see). Cf. DICHROMATIC, 2.

Yah′gan (yä′găn), *n.* One of a nearly extinct tribe of Fuegian Indians on Beagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego, now under mission control. They were among the lowest of savages, though efficient hunters and fishers and of good physique.

Ya′hoo (yä′hōō), *n.* **1.** In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a filthy race of brutes having the form and all the vices of man. The Yahoos are represented as being subject to the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, any brutish or vicious character.
3. [*l. c.*] A raw countryman; a lout; a greenhorn. *U. S.*

Yah′weh (yä′wĕ), **Yah′we**, *n.* Also **Jah′veh** (yä′-), **Jah′ve**, etc. A modern transliteration of the Hebrew word translated *Jehovah* in the Bible; — used by some critics to discriminate the tribal god of the ancient Hebrews from the Christian *Jehovah*. See TETRAGRAMMATON.

☞ *Yahweh* or *Yahwe* is the spelling now generally adopted by scholars; the older *Jahveh* is a Germanism.

Yah′wism (yä′wĭz′m), *n.* Also **Jah′vism** (-vĭz′m). **1.** The religion or worship of *Yahweh* (Jehovah), or the system of doctrines, etc., connected with it.
2. Use of *Yahweh* as a name for God.

Yah′wist (yä′wĭst), *n.* Also **Jah′vist** (yä′vĭst), **Jah′wist**, older **Je-ho′vist**. The author of the passages of the Old Testament, esp. those of the Hexateuch, in which God is styled *Yahweh*, or *Jehovah*; the author of the Yahwistic, or Jehovistic, Prophetic Document (J); also, the document itself. Cf. ELOHIST.

The characteristic manner of the *Jehovist* differs from that of his predecessor [the Elohist]. He is fuller and freer in his descriptions; more reflective in his assignment of motives and causes; more artificial in mode of narration. *S. Davidson.*

Yah-wis′tic (yä-wĭs′tĭk), *a.* Also **Jah-vis′tic, Jah-wis′tic**, older **Je′ho-vis′tic**. Characterized by the use of *Yahweh*, or *Jehovah*, as a name of God; — said of certain parts of the Old Testament, esp. of the Hexateuch. Cf. ELOHISTIC. **Yahwistic Prophetic Document** *or* **Narrative**, *Old Test. Criticism*, an ancient anecdotal history, supposed by some to have been the source of the Yahwistic passages of the Old Testament; — called also, from its supposed origin in Judah, the **Judean Prophetic Document**.

yak (yăk), *n.* [Tibetan *gyag*.] A large wild or domesticated ox (*Bos* or *Poëphagus grunniens*) of Tibet and adjacent elevated parts of central Asia. Its natural color is blackish brown. Old bulls sometimes become six feet high at the shoulder and weigh 1,200 pounds. Domestic or cross-

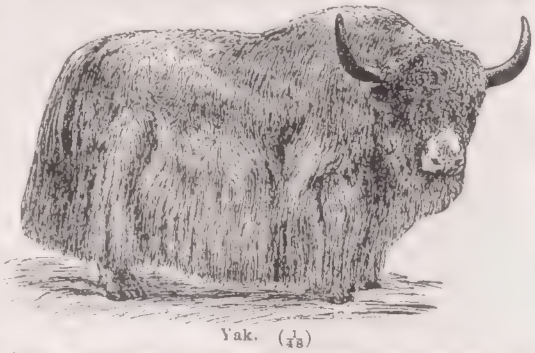

Yak. ($\frac{1}{48}$)

bred varieties are of different colors and smaller size. The hair on the back is short and smooth, but that on the breast, sides, legs, and tail is very long and wavy. When domesticated, the yak is used as a beast of burden, and its flesh, milk, hide, and hair are utilized. See CHOWRY.

Ya-kut′ (yä-kōōt′), *n.* **1.** One of a Mongolian people of northeastern Siberia, mainly along the Lena, said to be the most energetic of the Siberian natives. They are skillful artisans, industrious agriculturists, and keen traders. Many are Christians of the Russian Church.
2. The Turki language of the Yakuts, which is a lingua franca over much of eastern Siberia. See URAL-ALTAIC.

Yale lock (yāl). The cylinder lock as invented by Linus Yale (1821-68), American locksmith, or any later form of the type. See LOCK, *Illust.* Hence **Yale key**, etc. *Trade Names.*

yam (yăm), *n.* [Cf. It. & NL. *igname*, Pg. *inhame*, prob. from an African name on the Gold Coast.] **1.** The edible, starchy, tuberous root of various plants of the genus *Dioscorea*, as *D. sativa*, *D. alata*, etc. It largely replaces the potato as a staple food in tropical climates, and is cooked in the same way; but its flesh is coarser and less palatable. Yams are cultivated in many varieties, esp. in the West Indies and Polynesia. Also, any plant of this genus. *D. villosa* is the wild yam of the United States.
2. a The potato. *Scot.* **b** The sweet potato. *Southern U. S.*

Yama.

Ya′ma (yăm′ȧ; *Skr.* yŭ′mȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* The deification of the first mortal to die, who hence became king and judge of the dead. In the Veda his abode is the sky, but in later times he is, like the Greek Pluto, the lord of the infernal regions. He is represented as of a green color, with red garments, having a crown on his head, his eyes inflamed, and striding a buffalo, holding a club and a noose.

yam′a-mai′ (yăm′ȧ-mī′), *n.* [Jap.] **a** A large Japanese silkworm (*Antheræa yamamai*) whose larva feeds on the oak, and furnishes excellent silk. **b** Silk produced by this worm.

yam bean. A tropical fabaceous plant (*Cacara erosa*) with trifoliolate leaves, purplish flowers, and turniplike tuberous roots, which are eaten raw as a salad or cooked. The pods are also edible. Also, the seed of this plant.

ya′men (yä′mĕn), *n.* [Chin. *ya*² a civil or military court + *mên*² a gate.] In China, the official headquarters or residence of a mandarin, including court rooms, offices, gardens, prisons, etc.; the place where the business of any public department is transacted.

yank (yăŋk), *n.* **1.** A sudden hard blow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A strong jerk or twitch. *Colloq., U. S.*

yank, *v. t.*; YANKED (yăŋkt); YANK′ING. **1.** To flog; thrash. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To pull quickly or twitch strongly; to jerk. *Colloq.*

Yan′kee (yăŋ′kē), *n.* [Commonly considered to be a corrupt pronunciation of the word *English*, or of the French word *Anglais*, by the native Indians of America. According to Thierry, a corruption of *Jankin*, a diminutive of *John*, and a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York. Dr. W. Gordon ("Hist. of the Amer. War," ed. 1789, vol. i., pp. 324, 325) says it was a favorite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and that it meant *excellent*; as, a *yankee* good horse, *yankee* good cider, etc. Cf. Scot. *yankie* a sharp, clever, and rather bold woman, *yanky* active, nimble, and E. dial. bowy-*yanks* leather leggins.] **1.** A nickname for a native or citizen of New England, esp. one descended from old New England stock; by extension, an inhabitant of the Northern States as distinguished from a Southerner; also, as sometimes used by foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States.

From meanness first this Portsmouth *Yankey* rose,
And still to meanness all his conduct flows.
Oppression, A Poem by an American (Boston, 1765).

2. *pl.* Short for YANKEE RAILS. *Slang, London.*

Yan′kee, *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Yankees.

The alertness of the *Yankee* aspect. *Hawthorne.*

Yankee clover. = JAPAN CLOVER. — **Y. rails**, stocks of American railroads. *Slang, London.*— **Y. shilling**, a New England shilling, or 16⅔ cents. See SHILLING, 3. *U. S.*

Yan′kee–Doo′dle (-dōō′d′l), *n.* **1.** A song and air, popularly recognized as quasi national in the United States. The words, which are doggerel and of which there are several versions, are said to have been written originally in 1755, in derision of the provincial troops, by Dr Schuckburgh, a surgeon in Lord Amherst's army. The origin of the air, which is shrill and shallow, has been variously ascribed: some hold that the air originated in the medieval church; others that it was first known in England in Oliver Cromwell's time; others that it was "an Old Dutch catch adapted into an English satirical chant, and adopted, with conscious or unconscious irony, by the American [Revolutionary] troops" (*Encyc. Brit.*); others that it was derived from a military march played by the Hessian troops during the American Revolution. The air occurs under its present name in Samuel Arnold's opera "Two to One" (London, 1784).
2. A Yankee; an American. *Rare and Jocose. Moore.*

yap (yăp; yȧp), *n.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. YAUP.] **1.** A snappish bark; yelp. *Scot. or Dial.*
2. *Dial. or Slang.* **a** Talk; gab. **b** The mouth.
3. A yelping dog; a cur. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A peevish or cross person, esp. a child. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Slang.* **a** A noisy, contemptible, or worthless person. **b** One who is ill-bred or countrified and unsophisticated.

yap, *v. t.* To utter quickly like a bark. *Slang.*

yap, *v. i.* **1.** To bark snappishly; to yelp. *Scot. or Dial.*
2. To cheep, as a young bird. *Dial.*
3. To talk noisily; chatter; scold. *Scot., Dial., or Slang.*

yapp binding, *or* **yapp** (yăp), *n.* [From a man named *Yapp*, for whom a London publisher bound Bibles in this style about 1850.] *Bookbinding.* A style of binding in which a limp cover bends over the edges without being cut at the corners; —in the United States (but not in England) called *divinity circuit binding* (which see). *Eng.*—**yapped** (yăpt), *a.*

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ya (yä). Dial. Eng. var. of YOU.
ya (yä), *adv.* [See YEA.] Yea. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* [of YAUP.]
yaap (yäp; yôp). Dial. Eng.
yaar, yaare. † YARE, *adv.*
ya′ba bark (yä′bä). [Amer. Sp. (Cuba) *yaba*, the tree, fr. native name.] Worm bark.
yab′ber (yăb′ẽr), *n.* = YABBY.
yab′bi (yăb′ĭ), *n.* **a** The thylacine. **b** = YABBY.
‖ **ya-bo′a** (yä-bō′ä), *n.* A night heron. *Porto Rico.*
ya′bu, ya′boo (yä′bōō), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *yābū*.] A strong hardy pony bred in the mountains of Afghanistan.
ya′cal (yä′käl), *n.* [Tag.] A dipterocarpaceous tree (*Anisoptera plagata*) of the Philippine Islands, having valuable hard wood. It also yields a transparent illuminating resin.
Ya′can (yä′kän), *n.*; *pl.* -CANES (yä-kä′nās). One of a tribe of Moros of the interior of Basilan.
yac′a-re (yăk′ȧ-rā), *n.* [See JACARE.] See CAYMAN, 1.
yac′ca (yăk′ȧ), *n.* Either of two West Indian taxaceous trees (*Podocarpus coriacea* and *P. purdieana*) or their wood.
yach (yäκ), *v. t.* To happen upon; to surprise. *South Africa.*
yacht′dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
yacht′er (yŏt′ẽr), *n.* One who sails in a yacht. *Rare.*
yachts′wom′an (yŏts′wŏŏm′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn; 151). A woman who owns, or sails in a yacht for pleasure.
yacht′y (yŏt′ĭ), *a.* Like a yacht; neat and trim in appearance, with a suggestion of elegance; — said of a vessel. *Colloq.*
yac′i-ta′ra palm (yăs′ĭ-tä′rȧ). Var. of JACITARA PALM.
yad (yȧd), **yade** (yād). Scot. vars. of YAUD, a mare.
Ya′da-va (yä′dȧ-wȧ), *n.* In India, a race in which Krishna is reputed to have been born. Many Indians, esp. in Gujarat, claim descent from this race.
yade. [See YODE.] Obs. pret. of GO. [ONE.]
yae (yā). Scot. & dial. Eng. of
yaep. † YEP.
yaeru. † YARE, *a.*
yaf, yafe. † *gave*, pret. of GIVE.
yaff (yȧf), *n.* & *v. i.* Bark; yelp; scold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yaf′fil. Var. of YAFFLE, a woodpecker. *Dial. Eng.*
yaf′fin-gale (yăf′ĭn-gāl), *n.* [See YAFFLE; cf. NIGHTINGALE.] = YAFFLE, woodpecker. *Dial. Eng.* [yelp. *Dial. Eng.*]
yaf′fle (yȧf′′l), *v. i.* = YAFF, to
yaf′fle (yăf′′l), *n.* Armful; handful. *Dial.*
yaf′fle (yăf′′l), **yaf′fler** (-lẽr), *n.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. HICKWALL.] Green woodpecker.
Ya′gan. Var. of YAHGAN.
ya′ger (yā′gẽr), *n.* [G. *jäger* a hunter, fr. *jagen* to hunt. See JÄGER.] *Mil.* = JÄGER, *n.*, 2.
yag′ger (yȧg′ẽr). Var. of JAGGER, a peddler. *Shet. I.*
ya′ghourt (yä′gŏŏrt). Var. of YOGURT.
ya′gua (yä′gwä), *n.* [Native name in the Antilles.] *Porto Rico.* **a** The royal palm **a**. **b** The thick, woody, sheathing leaf base of this palm.
ya-gua′za (yä-gwä′sä; 268), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *yaguasa*, fr. Cuban native name.] A tree duck (*Dendrocygna arborea*). *W. Indies.*
yah (yä). Dial. Eng. of YA, yea.
yah, *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or derision.
yah′ourt (yä′ŏŏrt). Var. of YOGURT. [Vars. of YAHWEH.]
Yah′ve, Yah′veh (yä′vĕ), *n.*
Yah′vist (yä′vĭst). Var. of YAHWIST.
Yah-vis′tic (yä-vĭs′tĭk). Var. of YAHWISTIC.
yai † THEY. [var. of YEA.]
yai (*dial.* yā). Obs. or dial. Eng.
yaid (yād). Scot. var. of YAUD.
yaik. † ACHE.
yain-torn. † GAINTURN.
yaip. † YAP, *a.*
yair. † THEIR; YARE, *a.*
yair, *n.* Also **yare** [Cf. YARD an inclosure.] A kind of inclosure for catching salmon as the tide ebbs. *Obs.* [of YARD.]
yaird (*Scot* yārd). Obs. or Scot.
yairn. † YEARN.
yait. † GATE.
Yaj′na-val′kya (yŭj′nyȧ-wŭl′kyȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Yājñavalkya*.] *Hindu Law.* An early Hindu law book, dating prob. as early as the 5th century, widely quoted and commented on in the later books. Its mythical author is Yajnavalkya, but the real author is unknown. Cf. MITAKSHARA.
Yaj′ur-Ve′da (yŭj′ŏŏr-vā′dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *yajurvēda*; *yajus* reverence, sacrificial formula + *vēda* Veda.] See VEDA.
yak. † ACHE.
yak (yȧk). Dial. Eng. var. of OAK.
yak′a-mik (yăk′ȧ-mĭk), *n.* [See JACAMIN.] Trumpeter (*Psophia*).
yak′a-re (-ȧ-rā), *n.* = YACARE.
Ya′ki (yä′kē). Var. of YAQUI.
Yak′i-ma (yăk′ĭ-mȧ), *n.* One of a confederacy of Shahaptian Indians of eastern Washington, Yakima Reservation. They are stock raisers and farmers, and mostly Roman Catholics.
ya′kin′ (yä′kēn′), *n.* [From a native name in Assam or Burma; cf. Mishmi *takin*, Khamti *kin*.] *Zoöl.* = TAKIN.
yak′ka (yăk′ȧ), *v. t.* & *i.* [Native word in Queensland.] To work. *Queensland.*
yak lace. A pillow lace made from the silky hair of the yak.
yak′mak. Var. of, or erron. for, YASHMAK.
Ya′ko-nan (yä′kō-năn), *a.* Designating a linguistic stock of Oregon Indians, whose remnants are on the Siletz Reservation.
Ya-koot′. Var. of YAKUT.
yak′sha (yăk′shȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* One of a class of demigod attendants on *Kuvera*, the god of wealth. [TLINKIT.]
Ya′ku-tat′ (yȧ′kōō-tȧt′), *n.* See
Yakutat bear. A large brown bear (*Ursus dalli*) of the vicinity of Yakutat Bay, Alaska, allied to the Kadiak bear.
yal (yȧl). Dial. Eng. of ALE.
yald (*Scot.* yȧld). Obs. or Scot. pret. of YIELD.
yald (yäd; yôd). Var. of YAULD.
yalde. † OLD.
ya′li′ (yä′lē′), *n.* [Turk. *yālī*, lit., beach, seaside.] A summer konak, esp. one by the waterside. *Turkish.* [of YAWL.]
yall (yôl). Obs. or dial. Eng.
yal′lah (yăl′ȧ). See OIL, *Table.*
yal′ler (yăl′ẽr; yȧl′ē). Dial. var. of YELLOW. [*Scot.*]
yal′lock, *n.* A shrill cry. *Obs.*
yal′low (yȧl′ŭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of YELLOW.
yalp (*dial.* yȧlp). Obs. pret. & Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of YELP.
yalt. Obs. pret. of YIELD.
yalwe. † YELLOW.
Ya′ma-craw (yä′mȧ-krô), *n.* One of a refugee band of Indians from the Creek confederacy formerly occupying a village on the site of Savannah, Ga.: — prob. same as *Yamassee*.
yam′a-dou (yăm′ȧ-dōō), *n.* [F. in Guiana *jezjizmadou* or *jeajeamadou*, name of the fruit.] See OIL, *Table I.*
yamadou oil plant. The dali
Ya′mas-see (yä′mȧ-sē), *n.* An Indian of a Muskhogean tribe formerly of the lower Savannah, who, after defeat by the whites in 1716, were finally incorporated with the Creeks and Seminoles. Cf. YAMACRAW.
Ya′ma-to school (yä′mȧ-tō). *Japanese Painting.* A school founded in the 11th century A. D. by Kasuga, of the Fujiwara family.
yame. † THEM, *pron.*
Ya-me′o (yä-mā′ō), *n.*; *pl.* YAMEOS (-ōz). An Indian of a group of tribes of northeastern Peru, apparently a distinct linguistic stock.
yam′mer (*dial.* yȧm′ẽr, -ē), *n.* & *v.* [ME. *ȝeomeren*, *ȝameren*, AS. *géomrian*, *géomerian*, fr. *géomor* sad, sorrowful; akin to D. & G. *jammer* misery.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **a** Lament; whimper; grumble; whine. **b** (1) Shout; yell. (2) Scream; cry; — said of birds. **c** Desire; crave; yearn.
yam′mer-ly, *a.* Lamentable. *Obs.* — *adv.* Lamentably. *Obs.*
yamp (yămp), *n.* [Shoshone Indian *yampa*.] Either of two West American apiaceous herbs (*Carum gairdneri* and *C. kelloggii*); also, its edible tuber.
yamph (yȧmf), *n.* & *v.* Bark; yelp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yam stick. A stick, three or four feet in length, used, esp. by the aboriginal women, for digging roots or bulbs, and sometimes as a weapon. *Australia.*
yam tree. The black kurrajong. *Local, Australia.* [YAMEN.]
ya′mun (yä′mŭn). Var. of
ya′musk, *n.* A powder for the eyelashes. *Rare.*
yan (yän). Dial. var. of YON.
yan (yȧn), **yance** (yȧns). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of ONE, ONCE.
Ya′nan (yä′năn), *a.* Designating an Indian linguistic stock of northern California, nearly or quite extinct.
yande. † YOND.
yan′der (yȧn′dẽr; -dē). Dial. Eng. var. of YONDER.
yane. † YAWN.
yang (yăng), *n.* The cry of the wild goose; honk. [*yang.*]
yang, *v. i.* To make the cry of
yang′-kin′ (yȧng′kĭn′), *n.* [Chin. *yang k'in*, fr. *yang*² foreign + *ch'in*² dulcimer.] *Music.* A kind of Chinese dulcimer.
yangler. † JANGLER.
yank (yȧŋk), *v. i.* To move actively and quickly. *Scot. & Dial.*
Yank (yăŋk), *n.* & *a.* An abbreviation of YANKEE. *Slang.*
yan′kee, *a.* Expressing excellence; good. *Dial. Eng. Obs.*
Yan′kee-dom (yăŋ′kē-dŭm), *n.*, **Yan′kee-Doo′dle-dom** (-dōō′d′l-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
Yan′kee-fied (-fīd), *a.* Having the characteristics, manner, or appearance of a Yankee; characteristic of a Yankee. *Colloq.*
Yan′kee-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To make Yankee; to Americanize. *Colloq.*
Yan′kee-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A Yankee idiom, word, custom, or the like; also, Yankee characteristics, manners, or the like.
Yan′kee-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Yan′kee-land′, *n.* New England, the northern United States, or the United States. *Colloq.*
yank′er, *n.* *Obs. Scot.* **a** A smart stroke or blow. **b** An agile or clever girl. **c** A great falsehood; a whopper.
yank′ie (yȧŋk′ĭ), *a.* Active; clever. *Scot.*
yank′ie, *n.* A clever and bold woman. *Scot.*
yank′ing (yȧŋ′kĭn), *a.* Active; pushing. *Scot.*
Yank′ton (yăŋk′tŭn), *n.* See SIOUX, *n.* [*n.* See SIOUX, *n.*]
Yank′ton′nais′ (yȧŋk′tŏ′nĕ′),
yanky, *n.* An old-time Dutch vessel of unknown type; — so called in England. *Obs.*
yannam, *n.* Bread. *Obs. Cant.*
Ya′o (yä′ō), *n.* One of an Indo-Chinese people, aboriginal cultivators, of the Laos states.
ya′oort, ya′ourt (yä′ŏŏrt). Vars. of YOGURT.
yap, *v. i.* To be hungry. *Obs.*
yap (*dial.* yȧp), **yape**, *a.* [Cf. YEPE a shrewd person.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Vigorous; strong; bold. *Obs.* **b** Quick; active; ready; apt. **c** Eager; keen. **d** Hungry.—**yap′ly, yape′ly**, *adv.*—**yap′ness, yape′ness**, *n.*
ya-pok′, ya-pock′ (yȧ-pŏk′), *n.* [From river *Oyapok*, between French Guiana and Brazil.] The water opossum. See OPOSSUM, 1.
ya′pon (yô′pŏn; yā′-). Var. of YAUPON.

Ya'qui (yä'kē), *n.* One of an important and warlike tribe of Piman Indians, with numerous villages along the Yaqui River in Sonora, Mexico. They are strong and active, engaged in stock raising and agriculture. They have carried on determined wars against the Mexican government.

yard (yärd), *n.* [ME. *yerd*, AS. *gierd*, *gyrd*, a rod, stick, a measure, a yard; akin to OFries. *ierde*, OS. *gerda*, D. *garde*, G. *gerte*, OHG. *gartia*, *gerta*, also to OHG. *gart*, Icel. *gaddr* a goad, sting, Goth. *gazds*, and prob. to L. *hasta* a spear. Cf. GAD, *n.*, HASTATE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A rod; staff; wand. **b** A branch; twig. **c** Rule; correction; direction. **2.** A measure of length, equaling three feet, or thirty-six inches, being the standard of English and American lineal measure. It equals 0.9144 meter. Abbr., *yd.* The *yard* in Great Britain is the distance, at 62° F., between two transverse lines on two gold plugs in a certain bronze bar kept at Westminster. In the United States the yard is legally defined in terms of the metric system, a meter being declared to be 39.37 inches (by the British standard yard it is 39.370113 inches). See MEASURE. Also, any of various similar units, as the Spanish vara or the Turkish pik. **3.** **a** Any of various local measures of length or area, as a rod. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Short for YARD OF LAND, YARDLAND. **4.** A long piece of timber, as a rafter, etc. *Obs.* **5.** *Naut.* A long spar usually nearly cylindrical, tapering toward the ends, designed to support and extend a square, lateen, or lug sail. A yard of a square sail is usually hung by the center to the mast. Formerly yards were almost universally made of a single piece of timber, but they are now often built-up and, when large and carried on large vessels, are usually of steel. They are hoisted and lowered by halyards, and trimmed, in the case of square sails, by the braces. A square-sail yard is roughly divided into the *slings*, or portion in the middle near the mast, the *quarters*, which extend on each side of the slings about halfway to the ends, and the *yardarms*, extending from the quarters to the ends. The limits are not exactly fixed. **6.** The penis. **7.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* See GOLDEN YARD.

Yard and Ell. = GOLDEN YARD. — **y. of land.** *Early Eng. Hist.*, in the division of agricultural lands: **a** A strip of land a yard wide; specif., one constituting a quarter of any of the acres in a hide. **b** A virgate.

yard, *n.* [ME. *yard*, *yerd*, AS. *geard*; akin to OFries. *garda* garden, OS. *gardo* garden, *gard* yard, D. *gaard* garden, G. *garten*, OHG. *garto* garden, *gart* inclosure, Icel. *garðr* yard, house, Sw. *gård*, Dan. *gaard*, Goth. *gards* a house, *garda* sheepfold, OIr. *gort* a field, L. *hortus* garden, Gr. χόρτος an inclosure. Cf. COURT, GARDEN, GARTH, HORTICULTURE, ORCHARD.] **1.** **a** An inclosure; usually, a small or moderate-sized inclosed place in front of, or around, a house, barn, or other building; as, a court*yard*; cow *yard*; barn*yard*. In England the inclosure or lot about a residence is now called a *garden* when planted with trees or shrubbery, *yard* being a paved or barren inclosure. **b** A garden. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.* **2.** An inclosure within which any work or business is carried on; as, a dock*yard*; a brick*yard*. **3.** A churchyard. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **4.** *Railroads.* A system of three or more parallel tracks in series, for making up trains, storing cars, etc. **5.** *Lumbering.* = LANDING, 2 **a**. **6.** A locality in a forest where moose or deer herd in winter for feeding and protection; as, a moose *yard*.

yard, *v. t.*; YARD'ED; YARD'ING. **1.** To confine or inclose in a yard; to shut up, or keep, in a yard; as, to *yard* cows. **2.** *Lumbering.* To bring to and arrange on a landing. **3.** To summon for hiring; — a term used of the summoning of the servants seeking employment at a fair or market (under an old custom, now obsolete) by the coroner of a sheading or district on behalf of the lords, deemsters, and other chief officers entitled to a prior claim for their services at a low wage. *Isle of Man.*

yard, *v. i.* **1.** To congregate in, or resort to, a yard; — said of moose and deer. *U. S.* **2.** To shoot moose or deer in a yard. *U. S.*

yard'age (yär'dāj), *n.* **1.** An amount measured in yards (linear, square, or cubic). *Rare.* **2.** *Mining.* The payment of coal miners according to the bulk of coal mined; the amount of payment so made.

yard'age, *n.* Use of a yard, as for keeping cattle received at a railroad station; also, the charge for such use.

yard'arm' (yärd'ärm'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Either end of a square-rigged vessel's yard. There are no definite limits, but it is generally considered to include the outer quarter. **2.** [*cap.*] Also **Golden Yardarm**. See GOLDEN YARD.

yard grass. A coarse annual grass (*Eleusine indica*) having digitate spikes. It is widely distributed in cultivated ground, esp. in dooryards, etc.

yard'mas'ter (yärd'mas'tẽr), *n.* *Railroads.* The man in charge of, and directing operations in, a yard.

yard'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick three feet, or a yard, in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc. It is usually marked with subdivisions, as feet, inches, etc., on one side and quarters and eighths of the yard on the other. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GOLDEN YARD.

yare (yâr), *a.* [ME. *yare*, *ȝaru*, AS. *gearu* ready, complete; akin to OS. *garu*, OHG. *garo*, G. *gar*, D. *gaar* completely cooked, Icel. *gǫrr* perfect, *gǫrva* quite, G. *gerben* to tan, to curry, OHG. *garawen*, *garwen*, to make ready; cf. also AS. *earu* active, ready, OS. *aru* ready. The initial consonant is perh. due to the prefix *ge-* (cf. Y-). Cf. CAROUSE, GARB clothing, GEAR, *n.*] Ready; prepared; dexterous; eager; lively; quick to move; active; prompt; also, easily worked; manageable. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "Be *yare* in thy preparation." *Shak.*

The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave or take, and is *yare*; whereas the greater is slow. *Raleigh.*

yarn (yärn), *n.* [ME. *yarn*, *ȝarn*, AS. *gearn*; akin to D. *garen*, G., OHG., Icel., Sw., & Dan. *garn*; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *gǫrn*, pl. *garnir*, gut; perh. akin to E. *cord*.] **1.** Spun wool; woolen thread; also, thread of other material, as of cotton, flax, hemp, or silk; material spun and prepared for use in weaving, knitting, manufacturing sewing thread, or the like. **2.** Any of the threads forming a strand of a rope. **3.** A story, as a tale of sea adventure, told by a sailor; a tale; — frequently with the implication of untruth or exaggeration; as, to spin a *yarn*. *Colloq.*

yarn (yärn), *v. i.*; YARNED (yärnd); YARN'ING. To tell yarns; to spin a yarn. *Colloq. & Naut.*

Yarrow. *a* Flowering Stem, much reduced; *b* Head of Flowers.

yar'row (yăr'ō), *n.* [ME. *yarowe*, *yarwe*, *ȝarowe*, AS. *gearwe*; akin to D. *gerw*, OHG. *garwa*, *garawa*, G. *garbe*, *schafgarbe*, and perh. to E. *yare*.] **a** An asteraceous strong-scented plant (*Achillea millefolium*) of Europe and America, having finely dissected leaves and small white corymbose flowers. The leaves have been used for smoking. **b** Any of several closely related American species.

yash-mak' } (yäsh-mäk'; yăsh'măk), *n.* [Turkish
yash-mac' } *yāshmāq*.] A kind of double veil worn by Mohammedan women when not in their private apartments.

yat'a-ghan (yăt'*ȧ*-găn; *Turk.* yä'tä-gän'), *n.* Also **yat'-a-gan**. [Turk. *yātāghān*.] A long knife, or short saber, without a crosspiece, common among Mohammedans, usually having a double curve to the edge and the back nearly straight.

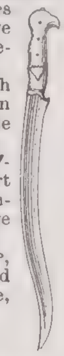
Yataghan

yaup (yôp; yäp), *n.* [Partly imitative; cf. GAUP, *v.*, YAP, YELP.] *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** **a** A loud cry or noise. **b** A cry of distress, rage, or the like, as of a child in pain. **2.** The blue titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

yau'pon (yô'pŏn), *n.* Also sometimes written **ya'pon**, **you'pon**, **yu'pon**. A species of holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) native of the southern United States. The smooth elliptical leaves are used as a substitute for tea, and formerly were used in preparing the *black drink* of North Carolina Indians.

Yaupon.

yau-ti'a (you-tē'*ȧ*), *n.* [Native name in the Antilles.] In Porto Rico, any of several araceous plants or their starchy edible roots, which are cooked and eaten like yams or potatoes; as: **a** Any species of *Xanthosoma*. *X. sagittæfolia* is the *spoonflower* or *arrow-leaved spoonflower*. **b** The taro; — often distinguished as *yautia malanga*.

yaw (yô), *n.* *Med.* One of the tumors characteristic of yaws, or framboesia.

yaw, *v. i.*; YAWED (yôd); YAW'ING. To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane juice in the clarifiers in sugar works.

yaw (yô), *v. i. & t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *jaga* to move to and fro, as a door on its hinges.] *Naut.* To steer wild, or out of the line of her course; to deviate from her course, as when struck by a heavy sea; — said of a ship.

A corpulent and ungraceful body, that *yawed* from side to side as he walked *Charles Reade.*

yaw, *n.* *Naut.* A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course; a deviation from a straight course in steering.

yaw'ey (yô'ĭ), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or affected with, yaws.

yawl (yôl), *n.* [D. *jol*; akin to LG. & Dan. *jolle*, Sw. *julle*. Cf. JOLLY-BOAT.] *Naut.* **1.** A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat. **2.** A light sailing vessel with stem and stern alike and usually carrying one, two, or three lugsails; — now only with distinguishing place names, as *Yarmouth yawl*. *Eng.* **3.** A fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with a mainmast stepped a little farther forward than in a sloop and carrying a mainsail and jibs, with a jigger mast far aft, usually placed abaft the rudder post. Cf. KETCH.

Yawl, 3.

yawn (yôn), *v. i.*; YAWNED (yônd); YAWN'ING. [ME. *ȝanien*, prob. for *ganien*, *gonien*, AS. *gānian*, influenced by the kindred ME. *yonen*, *yenen*, *ȝeonien*, AS. *geonian*, *ginian*, to yawn, *gīnan* (in comp.) to yawn, open wide; akin to G. *gähnen* to yawn, OHG. *ginēn*, *geinōn*, also *giēn*, Icel. *gīna* to yawn, *gin* the mouth, OSlav. *zijati* to yawn, L. *hiare* to gape, yawn; cf. Gr. χειά a hole. The vowel sound is perh. imitative. Cf. HIATUS.] **1.** To open the mouth, esp. involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; to gape, oscitate. "The lazy, *yawning* drone." *Shak.* **2.** To open wide; to gape, as if to allow the entrance or exit of something.

'T is now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn* *Shak.*

3. To open the mouth, or to gape, through surprise or bewilderment. *Shak.* **4.** To desire to swallow anything; to express desire by yawning; to be eager; to long; as, to *yawn* for fat livings. "One long, *yawning* gaze." *Landor.*

yawn, *v. t.* **1.** To open wide; to make by opening. *Rare.* **2.** To utter with a yawn. **3.** To affect, bring, do, or the like, by or with yawning.

yawn, *n.* **1.** An involuntary act, excited by drowsiness, etc., and consisting of a deep and long inspiration following several successive attempts at inspiration, the mouth, fauces, etc., typically being wide open. **2.** Act of opening wide, or of gaping. **3.** A chasm, mouth, opening, or passageway.

Now gape the graves, and through their *yawns* let loose
Imprisoned spirits *Marston.*

yaws (yôz), *n.* [African *yaw* a raspberry.] *Med.* A kind of tropical disease; framboesia (which see).

yaw'-weed' (yô'wēd'), *n.* A low shrubby rubiaceous plant (*Morinda royoc*) of Florida and the West Indies. It has small white odorous flowers, and was formerly considered a remedy for yaws.

Yaz'oo Fraud (yăz'ōō; yă'zōō). *U. S. Hist.* The grant by the State of Georgia, by Act of Jan. 7, 1795, of 35,000,000 acres of her western territory, for $500,000, to four companies known as the **Yazoo Companies** from the region granted; — commonly so called, the act being known as the **Yazoo Frauds Act**, because of alleged corruption of the legislature, every member but one being a shareholder in one or more of the companies. The act granting the land was repealed in 1796 by a new legislature, and the repealing provision was incorporated in the State constitution in 1798. In 1802 the territory was ceded to the United States. The claims of the purchasers, whom Georgia had refused to compensate, were sustained by the United States Supreme Court, which (1810) declared the repealing act of 1796 unconstitutional. Congress in 1814 ordered the lands sold and appropriated $5,000,000 to pay the claims.

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yap'ping. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YAP.
yap'pin-gale (yăp'ĭn-gāl). Dial. Eng. var. of YAFFINGALE.
yap'pish (yȧp'ĭsh), *a.* Hungry. *Scot.*
yap'py (yăp'ĭ; yȧp'-), *a.* Foolish; "soft." *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
yap'py, *a.* **1.** Given to yapping. *Slang or Dial.* **2.** Cross; irritable. *Dial. Eng.* **3** Like, or characteristic of, a yap. See YAP, *n.*, 5. *Slang.*
yap'ster (yăp'stẽr), *n.* A dog.
yar. Var. of YARR, to growl.
yar. † THEIR. [Eng. of YARE.
yar (*dial.* yär, yä). Obs. or dial.
yar (yär; yä), *a.* Acid; sour; brackish. *Dial. Eng.*
yar'age (yăr'āj), *n.* [See YARE, *a.*] *Naut.* Power of moving, or being managed, at sea. *Obs.*
yaram, *n.* Milk. *Obs.* *Cant.*
ya-ray' (yä-rī'), *n.* [Native name in the Antilles.] Any of several slender Porto Rican fan palms, as *Inodes causiarum*. *Porto Rico.* [HERB.
yarb (yärb; yäb). Dial. var. of
Yar'bo-rough (yär'bŭ-rō), *n.* *Whist.* A hand containing no card higher than a nine.
yarde. Pret of YARE. *Obs.*
yard'el (yär'dĕl), *n.* A yard measure. *Obs. or R.*
yard'ful. *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.
yard'ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YARD. Hence: *n. pl.* Animals inclosed in a yard.
yard'keep', *n.* [Cf. YARWHELP.] Bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*
yard'land', *n.* **a** = YARD OF LAND (in sense **a**). **b** A virgate. *Hist. or Dial. Eng.*
yard'man (-măn), *n.* A man employed in or about a yard.
yard slings. See SLING.
yards'man (yärdz'măn), *n.* = YARDMAN.
yard tackle. *Naut.* A tackle used on a lower yard of a vessel, esp. a heavy double or treble purchase for hoisting.
yard'wand' (yärd'wŏnd'), *n.* A yardstick. [YORE.
yare. † EAR, THEIR, YAIR,
yare. Obs. or dial. Eng. of YEAR.
yare, *adv.* [AS. *geare*, *gearwe*, entirely, well. See YARE, *a.*] Quickly; soon; readily; earnestly; carefully. *Obs.*
yare, *v. t. & i.* To prepare. *Obs.*
yare'ly, *adv.* Promptly; eagerly; readily. *Obs. or Scot.*
yar'fa (yär'fȧ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *jörfi* gravel.] *Shet. & Ork. I.* **a** Peat mixed with soil or roots. **b** A peat bog. [YARICO.
Yar'i-co, *n.* See INKLE AND
yark (yärk). Var. of YERK, *n.* & *v.*, jerk.
yark, *v. t.* [AS. *gearcian* to make ready.] *Obs.* **a** To make ready; to prepare. **b** To dispose. **c** To grant.
yar'ke (yär'kē), *n.* [Native name at Cayenne; cf. Carib dial. *yaracara*.] A saki.
yarl (yärl), *n.* A jarl.
yar'ly (yär'lĭ; yä'-). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EARLY.
yarm (*dial.* yärm; yäm), *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Noise; outcry; also, whine; mew; bleat.
yarm, *v. i.* [AS *gyrman* to cry out, roar.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To yell; shriek; bellow; also, to bleat; whine; mew; to grumble; scold.
Yar'mouth (yär'mŭth), *a. & n.* [From *Yarmouth*, Iowa.] *Geol.* See GLACIAL PERIOD.
Yar'mouth, *n.* A seaport town of Norfolk, England. — **Yarmouth bloater.** An inhabitant of Yarmouth. — **Y. capon**, a red herring.
yarn. † EARN.
yarn. Obs. pret. of RUN.
yarne. † YEARNS, YERN, *adv.*
yarn'en (yär'nĕn), *a.* Made or consisting of yarn. *Obs.*
yar'nut' (yär'nŭt'). Var. of YERNUT.
yarnwindel. † YARRINGLE.
yarowe. † YARROW. [FA.
yar'pha (yär'fȧ). Var. of YAR-
yarr (yär), *n.* [Cf. YARROW.] Common spurry (*Spergula*). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yarr (yär), *v. i.* [ME. *ȝarren*, prob. imitative.] To growl or snarl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Yar'ra her'ring (yăr'*ȧ*) [From *Yarra Yarra*, a river in Victoria, Australia.] = GRAYLING, 2
yar'ra-man (-măn), *n.* [Native name.] A horse; — so called by the aborigines and sometimes by the colonists. *Obsoles. Australia.*
yar'ran (yăr'*ă*n), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] Any of various myalls. See MYALL, 2 **a**. *Australia.*
yar'rin-gle. *n.* [ME *ȝarn wyndel*, *ȝarwyndyl*; cf. AS. *gearnwinde*. See YARN; WINDLE.] A device for winding yarn. *Obs.*
yar'rish (yär'ĭsh), *a.* [Dial. *yar* sour.] Having a rough, strong taste; sour. *Dial. Eng.*
Yar'row-Schlick'-Tweed'y system (yăr'ō-shlĭk'twē'dĭ). *Marine Engin.* A system of balancing a four-crank engine by adjusting the reciprocating weights and the angles between the cranks.
yar'ry (yär'ĭ), *a.* **a** Yarrish. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Smart; quick. *Newfoundland.*
yaru. † YARE, *a.*
yarwe. † YARROW.
yar'whelp (yär'hwĕlp), *n.* [From its cry on taking wing.] A godwit; esp., the bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng. & Ir.*
yar'whip' (-hwĭp'; -wĭp'), **yar'wip'** (-wĭp'). Vars. of YARWHELP.
yas. † EYAS.
yas (yăs; yȧs). Dial. var. of YES.
Yasht (yăsht; yŭsht), *n.* [Avestan *yashtay* adoration.] See AVESTA.
yas-mak'. Var. of YASHMAK.
Yas'na (yăs'n*ȧ*; yŭs'-), *n.* [Avestan, worship, sacrifice.] See AVESTA.
yasp'en (yȧs'p'n), *n.* [Cf. LG. *göpse*.] A double handful. *Dial. Eng., Obs. or Obsoles.*
y-asured, *a.* [See Y-; AZURE.] Azure-tinted. *Obs.*
yat (*dial.* yăt, yȧt). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. of GATE, opening.
yat. Corrupt. of THAT.
yatcht. † YACHT.
yate. † YETTE. [Eng. of GATE.
yate (yāt). Obs. or Scot. & dial.
yate (yāt), *n.*, or **yate tree** [Westralian native name.] Any of certain eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus cornuta* and *E. occidentalis*.
yate-ward. † GATEWARD.
ya'ti (yăt'ĭ; yŭt'ĭ), *n.* [Skr.] **a** *Hinduism.* An ascetic. **b** *Jainism.* A religious teacher.
yatte. *pret.* of YETTE. *Obs.*
yat'ter (yȧt'ẽr), *n. & v.* Chatter; grumble; brawl. *Scot.*
yaud (yôd; yäd), *n.* [Cf. JADE a horse.] A work horse; a mare; a jade. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yauf. † *gave*, pret. of GIVE.
yaul. † YAWL.
yauld. Obs. pret. of YIELD.
yauld (yôd; yäd; yäld), *a.* Alert; active; able-bodied; strong. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yaule. † YOWL. [of YAMMER.
yau'mer (yô'mẽr; yä'-). Scot.
yaup (yäp; yôp). Var. of YAP, *a.*
yaup (yôp; yäp), *v. i.* To gape; to yawn, esp. audibly; to bawl; yelp; talk noisily; whine; to scream, as a bird. *Scot. & Dial.*
yaup'er, *n.* One that yaups.
Ya'va-pai' (yä'vä-pī'), *n.* One of a semicivilized tribe of Yuman Indians of Mohave origin, now on the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona.
yave. † *gave*, pret. of GIVE.
yawd. Var. of YAUD. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yawl (yôl), *n. & v.* [ME *ȝaulen*; cf. also *ȝoulen*; of imitative origin. Cf. YOWL.] Howl; scream. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yawl'-rigged' (-rĭgd'), *a.* *Naut.* See YAWL. [of YAMMER.
yawm'er (yôm'ẽr). Scot. var.
yawnd. Yawned. *Ref. Sp.*
yawn'er, *n.* One that yawns.
yawn'ey (yôn'ĭ), *n.* Also **yawn'-ups** (-ŭps). A silly, lazy, or stupid person; boor. *Dial. Eng.*
yawn'ing. † AWNING.
yawn'ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YAWN. — **yawn'ing-ly**, *adv.*
yawp. Var. of YAP, *a.*; YAUP.
yaw'root' (yô'-), **yaw'shrub'**, *n.* The queenroot. *Southern U. S.*
yawyn. † *given*, p. p. of GIVE.
yax. † YEX.
yax'che (yäsh'chĕ), *n.* [Maya *yax-che*, lit., green tree.] The silk-cotton tree. [Ytterbium.
Yb *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Yb*]
Y. B. Yearbook.
y-b-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-b-*, see forms in B-, as, for **y-bake**, see BAKE. See also Y-.
y-batrid, **y-be'**, **y-bernde**, **y-beryit**. Obs. p. p. of BATTER, BE, BURN, BURY.
y-bet. Obs. p. p. of BEAT, BEET.
y-blent. Obs. p. p. of BLEND, blind, obscure. [abide. *Obs.*
y-bleved, *p. p.* of BELEAVE, to
y-blissed, **y-boir**, **y-bore**. Obs. p. p. of BLESS, BEAR.
y-bornid, **y-borwed**. Obs. p. p. of BURNISH, BORROW.
Y branch. See Y, *a.*
y-break, *v. t.* [AS. *gebrecan*.] To break. *Obs.*
y-brend. Obs. p. p. of BURN.
Y bridge. See Y, *a.*
y-brint. Obs. p. p. of BURN.
y-bulled. Obs. p. p. of BILL.
y-by. † Y-BE.
y-byate. Obs. p. p. of BEAT.
ybyn. Obs. form of IBIS.
yc-. For various words beginning *yc-*, see forms in IC-; as, for **ycie**, see ICY.
y-c-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-c-*, see forms in C-; as, for **y-cast**, see CAST. See also Y-.
y-caht, **y-capred**. Obs. p. p. of CATCH, CAPER.
ych. † EACH. [Cf. ILKA.
ycha. Obs. form for *each one*.
y-chaped, *a.* = CHAPED. *Obs.*
yche. † EACH

y-cleped′, y-clept′ (ĭ-klĕpt′), *p. p.* [AS. *geclipod*, p. p. of *clipian, cleopian, cliopian*, to call. See CLEPE; Y-.] Called; named. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Lamb.*

Y current. *Elec.* The current through one branch of the star arrangement of a three-phase circuit. See STAR, *n.*, 5 **h**.

ye (*th*ē; *cf.* THE, *def. art.*). An old method of printing the article *the* (AS. *þe*), "y" being used for the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, and Middle English character thorn (*þ*). It is often printed *ye* as if a contraction, like *yt* for *that*, and is sometimes incorrectly pronounced *yē*. See Y and cf. THORN, *n.*, 4.

ye (yē), *pron.* [ME. *ye, ȝe*, nom. pl., AS. *ge, gē*; cf. OS. *ge, gī*, OFries. *gī, ī*, D. *gij*, Dan. & Sw. *i*, Icel. *ēr*, OHG. *ir*, G. *ihr*, Goth. *jus*, Lith. *jus*, Gr. ὑμεῖς, Skr. *yuyam*.] The personal pronoun of the second person. *Ye* is used: **1.** As nominative *pl.*; — orig. its only construction.

> *Ye* ben to me right welcome heartily. *Chaucer.*
> But *ye* are washed, but *ye* are sanctified. 1 *Cor.* vi. 11.

2. As objective *pl.* "Strange news to tell *ye*." *Dryden.*

> Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate *ye*. *Shak.*

3. As nominative or objective *sing.*

> And *ye*, sir clerk, lat be your schamfastnesse. *Chaucer.*

4. Disjunctively, by way of address or for emphasis.

> Hush ye, hush ye, little pet *ye!* *Scott.*

☞ Since the 16th century *ye* has often been used interchangeably with *you*, as both nominative and objective. In ordinary discourse it is now superseded by *you*, *ye* occurring only in solemn or poetical style and in dialect.

yea (yā; *obs. or archaic* yē). [ME. *ye, ya, ȝe, ȝa*, AS. *gēa, gē*; akin to OFries. *gē, iē*, OS., D., OHG., G., Dan., & Sw. *ja*, Icel. *jā*, Goth. *ja, jai*, and prob. to Gr. ἦ truly, verily. Cf. YES.] An affirmative adverbial particle, used also as sentence equivalent (def. 1), conjunction (def. 3), and predicate adjective (def. 4), now superseded in senses 1 and 3 by *yes* (which see) except in sacred or solemn discourse: **1.** Yes; — formerly esp. in simple, as distinguished from emphatic, affirmation or assent. See YES, 1.

> Let your communication be *yea, yea*; nay, nay. *Matt.* v. 37.

2. Indeed; truly; — introducing a sentence or clause.

> *Yea*, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? *Gen.* iii. 1.

3. More than this; not only so, but; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic. Cf. NAY, *adv.*, 2.

> I therein do rejoice, *yea*, and will rejoice. *Phil.* i. 18.

4. Assured; certain; — used predicatively. *Archaic.*

> All the promises of God in him are *yea*. 2 *Cor.* i. 20.

yea, *n.* An affirmative reply or vote; one who votes in the affirmative; as, a vote by *yeas* and nays.

yean (yēn), *v. t. & i.*; YEANED (yēnd); YEAN′ING. [AS. (assumed) *geéanian*; *ge-* + *éanian* to yean; perh. akin to E. *ewe*. Cf. EAN.] To bring forth young, as a goat or a sheep; to ean; lamb.

yean′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*yean* + 1st *-ling*. Cf. EANLING.] A lamb or a kid; an eanling.

year (yēr), *n.* [ME. *yer, yeer, ȝer*, AS. *gēar*; akin to OFries. *iēr, gēr*, OS. *jār, gēr*, D. *jaar*, OHG. *jār*, G. *jahr*, Icel. *ār*, Dan. *aar*, Sw. *år*, Goth. *jēr*, Gr. ὥρα a season of the year, springtime, a part of the day, an hour, ὧρος a year, Avestan *yāre* year. Cf. HOUR, YORE.] **1.** The time of one apparent revolution of the sun around the ecliptic; the period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun, called the **astronomical, equinoctial, natural, solar,** or **tropical year**, whose length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.51 seconds. The **fictitious year** is the interval between two successive returns of the sun's center to *mean longitude* 280° (used in reducing star places). The *lunar year* is a period of 12 lunar months. The *lunar astronomical year*, of 12 lunar synodical months, has a length of 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 34 seconds. The *common lunar year* consists of 12 lunar civil months, or about 354½ days. See ANOMALISTIC YEAR, SIDEREAL YEAR, TROPICAL YEAR.

2. A period of 365 days or, in the case of leap year, 366 days. The *calendar, civil*, or *legal* year has the same number of days, is divided into 12 calendar months, and is now reckoned as beginning with January 1 and ending with December 31. Formerly, in England, the legal year began on Annunciation Day, March 25; the change to January 1 took place on that day in 1752; in Scotland such a change had been made in 1600. Hence, dates between January 1 and March 25 are sometimes written thus: February 21, 1574-5, that is, 1575 according to present reckoning. In statutes a year means a calendar year, unless a contrary intention is expressed. At the common law and as defined in some codes a **half year** consists of 182 days; a **quarter of a year**, of 91 days. The lunar year of 354 days, divided into 12 months, is the regular common Hebrew year and was the ancient Greek year, intercalation being resorted to to maintain some correspondence between the lunar and solar years. See CALENDAR, LEAP YEAR, BISSEXTILE, COMMON YEAR, MOHAMMEDAN YEAR, JEWISH CALENDAR, GREEK CALENDAR, LUNISOLAR PERIOD, SOTHIC YEAR.

3. The time in which any planet completes a revolution about the sun; as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.

4. *pl.* Age, or old age; as, a man in *years*. *Shak.*

year and a day, *Law*, the time allowed in various legal limitations of time for an act or an event to take place, so that there shall certainly be an interim of a full year. In computing a *year and a day* after an event, the day on which the event happened is included in the reckoning. Sometimes in arbitrary legal reckoning the period is longer than a calendar year and a day. — **y. in, y. out**, from year to year; always. — **y. of confusion**, the 707th year of the Roman Era, 47 B. C., when the Julian calendar was introduced. — **y. of grace**, any year of the Christian Era; annus Domini; A. D. or A. D. — **y. of our Lord**, annus Domini; year of grace. — **y.'s mind**, *Eccl.*, a commemoration of a deceased person, as by a Mass, a year after his death. Cf. MONTH'S MIND **a**.

year bird. An East Indian white-tailed hornbill (*Rhyticeros undulatus*) having on the base of the beak strong plications, each supposed to represent a year of growth.

year′book′ (yēr′bo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** A book published yearly; any annual report or summary of the statistics or facts of a year, designed to be used as a reference book; as, a church *yearbook*.

2. *Eng. Law.* Any of the series of books containing annual reports of cases as judged in the courts of England from 1292 (20 Edw. I.) to the reign of Henry VIII. They were published annually in Law French at the expense of the crown, and afford the earliest reports of any substantial value as precedents. There are several breaks in the series.

year′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*year* + 1st *-ling*.] An animal one year old, or in the second year of its age; — applied chiefly to cattle, sheep, and horses. The racing and trotting rules provide that the age of a horse shall be reckoned from Jan. 1st of the year of foaling.

year′ling, *a.* A year old; of a year's age or duration.

year′long′ (-lŏng′; 205), *a.* Lasting through a year.

year′ly, *a.* [AS. *gēarlīc*.] **1.** Happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual; as, a *yearly* income, feast.

2. Lasting a year; as, a *yearly* plant.

3. Accomplished in, or embracing, a year; as, the *yearly* circuit, or revolution, of the earth. *Shak.*

year′ly, *adv.* [AS. *gēarlīce*.] Annually; once a year; from year to year; as, blessings *yearly* bestowed.

> *Yearly* will I do this rite. *Shak.*

yearn (yûrn), *v. i.*; YEARNED (yûrnd); YEARN′ING. [ME. *yernen, ȝernen, ȝeornen*, AS. *geornian, gyrnan, giernan*, fr. *georn* desirous, eager; akin to OS. *gern* desirous, *girnean, gernean*, to desire, D. *gaarne* gladly, willingly, G. *gern*, OHG. *gerno*, adv., *gern*, a., G. *gier* greed, OHG. *girī* greed, *ger* desirous, *gerōn* to desire, G. *begehren*, Icel. *girna* to desire, *gjarn* eager, Goth. faihu*gairns* covetous, *gairnjan* to desire, and perh. to Gr. χαίρειν to rejoice, be glad, Skr. *hary* to desire, to like.] **1.** To be filled with longing desire; to be rendered uneasy with eager longing for or want of a thing; as, he *yearned* for news of his family.

> Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother; and he sought where to weep. *Gen.* xliii. 30.
> Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addison.*

2. To feel grief or pity; to grieve; mourn. *Now Rare or Dial. Eng.* "My manly heart doth *yearn*." *Shak.*

3. *Hunting.* To give tongue; — said of dogs.

Syn. — See LONG.

yearn, *v. t.* To pain; grieve; vex. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

> It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shak.*

year's purchase (yērz). The amount that is yielded by the annual income of property; — used in expressing the value of a thing in the number of years required for its income to yield its purchase price, in reckoning the amount to be paid for annuities, etc.

yeast (yēst), *n.* [ME. *ȝeest, ȝest*, AS. *gist*; akin to D. *gest, gist*, G. *gischt, gäscht*, OHG. *jesan* (strong, v. i.), *jerian* (weak, v. t.), to ferment, G. *gischen, gäschen, gähren*, Gr. ζεστός boiled, ζεῖν to boil, Skr. *yas*.] **1.** A substance consisting of the aggregated cells of certain minute ascomycetous fungi (see def. 2), and appearing as a surface froth or as a thick sediment in fruit juices, malt worts, and other saccharine liquids, in which it induces alcoholic fermentation through the agency of an enzyme (see ZYMASE **a**). Surface or top yeast, resulting in **top fermentation**, develops more rapidly and at higher temperatures than sedimentary or bottom yeast, which gives rise to **bottom fermentation**. Yeast is widely used in making alcoholic liquors, esp. beer; also, in baking, as a means of leavening.

2. Any minute unicellular fungus of the genus *Saccharomyces*; a yeast plant or cell. See SACCHAROMYCES.

3. Ferment; agitation.

> The crudities and *yeast* of youth. *F. T. Palgrave.*

4. Spume, or foam, as of water. *Byron.*

yeast′-bit′ten, *a.* *Brewing.* Too much affected by yeast; — said of beer when the yeast froth has reëntered the body.

yeast cake. A mealy or doughy cake impregnated with live germs of the yeast plant, used for raising bread, etc.

yeast fungus. A fungus of the order Saccharomycetales.

yeast′y (yēs′tĭ), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, yeast; frothy; foamy; spumy; also, light; frivolous; trivial.

yelk (yĕlk), *n.* Yolk. *Obsoles. or Dial.*

yell (yĕl), *v. i.*; YELLED (yĕld); YELL′ING. [ME. *yellen, ȝellen*, AS. *giellan, gillan, gyllan*; akin to D. *gillen*, OHG. *gellan*, G. *gellen*, Icel. *gjalla*, Sw. *gälla* to ring, resound, and to AS., OS., & OHG. *galan* to sing, Icel. *gala*. Cf. NIGHTINGALE, STANNEL.] To cry out with a loud and sharp, or with a hideous, noise; to shriek; to cry or scream as with agony or horror.

> They *yelleden* as feendes doon in helle. *Chaucer.*
> Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*. *Spenser.*

yell, *v. t.* To utter or declare with a yell; to shout.

yell, *n.* **1.** A sharp and loud, hideous, or inarticulate outcry; as: **a** A scream or shriek, more or less involuntary, resulting from terror, pain, rage, or other strong feeling. **b** A cry of certain animals. **c** A characteristic shout or cry, as used sometimes in warfare; as, an Apache *yell*; the *yell* of charging cavalry.

2. A shout or cheer, usually rhythmic and composed of an agreed or fixed set of words or syllables, used esp. by college students. *U. S. & Canada.*

yel′low (yĕl′ō), *a.*; YEL′LOW-ER (-ẽr); YEL′LOW-EST. [ME. *yelow, yelwe, ȝelow, ȝalowe, ȝolou*, fr. AS. *geolu* (gen. masc. & neut. *geolwes*); akin to D. *geel*, OS. & OHG. *gelo*, G. *gelb*, Icel. *gulr*, Sw. *gul*, Dan. *guul*, L. *helvus* light bay, Gr. χλόη young verdure, χλωρός greenish yellow, Skr. *hari* tawny, yellowish. Cf. CHLORINE, GALL a bitter liquid, GOLD, YOLK.] **1.** Of the color yellow; of the color of gold, sulphur, or the like. See YELLOW, *n.*

> Her *yellow* hair was browded [braided] in a tress. *Chaucer.*
> First fruits, the green ear and the *yellow* sheaf. *Milton.*

2. Jaundiced; hence, jealous, envious, melancholy, etc.

3. Cowardly; hence, dishonorable; mean; contemptible; as, he has a *yellow* streak. *Slang.*

4. Sensational; — said of some newspapers, their makers, etc.; as, *yellow* journal, journalism, etc. *Colloq.*

☞ Phrases beginning with *yellow* are for facility of reference distributed in the *Vocabulary*.

yel′low, *n.* **1.** The most luminous color of the spectrum, found between orange and green, typically at wave length about 580μμ. It is classed as a primary color in some theories of color vision, as that of Hering. See COLOR, 1. Broken or saddened yellow is called *citrine*.

2. Any pigment or dye which colors yellow.

3. The yolk of an egg. Cf. WHITE, *n.*, 2 **b**.

4. *pl.* **a** Jaundice, esp. of domestic animals. *Shak.* **b** Fig., jealousy.

5. *pl.* A peculiar and very destructive disease of the peach, manifested by the production of numerous sterile shoots, the gradual yellowing of the foliage, and ultimate death of the tree. It spreads rapidly in an orchard unless eradicated. The cause is unknown, but it is attributed to an excess of enzymes causing chemical changes in the tissues.

6. One of a group of butterflies in which the predominating color is yellow. It includes the common small yellow butterflies. Also, *pl.*, this group.

7. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Woadwaxen. **b** Wild cabbage (*Brassica campestris*). *Obs.* **c** Charlock (*Brassica arvensis*).

8. Gold. *Dial. Eng.*

yel′low (yĕl′ō), *v. t.*; YEL′LOWED (-ōd); YEL′LOW-ING. To make yellow; to cause to have a yellow tinge or color.

> Cowslips *yellowed* the meadow flats. *G. Meredith.*

yel′low, *v. i.* To become yellow or yellower.

yellow atrophy. *Med.* A fatal affection of the liver, in which it undergoes fatty degeneration, and becomes rapidly smaller and of a deep yellow tinge. The marked symptoms are jaundice, black vomit, delirium, convulsions, and coma.

yel′low-backed′ (-băkt′), *a.* Having the back yellow.

yellow-backed rockfish, a rockfish (*Sebastodes maliger*) of the Pacific coast of North America. It becomes nearly two feet long and is an important food fish.

yellow bass (bȧs). A North American fresh-water bass (*Morone interrupta*) native of the lower parts of the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is yellow, with several more or less broken black stripes or bars.

yel′low-bel′lied, *a.* Having a yellow or yellowish belly.

yellow-bellied flycatcher, a small flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) of eastern North America. — **y. sapsucker** *or* **woodpecker.** See SAPSUCKER. — **y. terrapin.** See TERRAPIN, 1.

yel′low-bel′ly (yĕl′ō-bĕl′ĭ), *n.* **a** The red-breasted bream (*Lepomis auritus*). **b** The squawfish. **c** A serranoid food fish (*Ctenolates*, or *Plectroplites, ambiguus*) of Australian rivers and lagoons. **d** The tortoise shell from the plastron of the turtle. It is of a uniform yellow color. *Trade Term.*

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ycholde. Contr. for *I would*. *Obs.*
ychone. Each one. *Obs.* Cf. ILKA.
y-clad′ (ĭ-klăd′), *p. p.* Clad. *Archaic.* [Call; name. *Obs.*
y-cleepe, *v. t.* [See Y-CLEPED.]
y-clenzed, y-clight, y-clomben, y-clongen. Obs. p. p. of CLEANSE, CLUTCH, CLIMB, CLING.
y-cluped. † Y-CLEPED.
Y connection. See Y, *a.*
y-conquest, *p. p.* Conquered. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
y-coped, *a.* Dressed in a cope.
y-core, y-coroned. Obs. p. p. of CHOOSE, CROWN.
y-couped, *p. a.* [OF. & F. *couper* to cut. Cf. Y-.] Cut; slit. *Obs.*
Y cross. See Y, *a.*
y-cullid. Obs. p. p. of KILL.
Y curve. See Y, *a.*
yd-. For various words beginning *yd-*, see forms in ID-; as, for **ydiot**, see IDIOT.
y-d-. For various words in *y-d-*, see forms in D-; as, for **y-drawe**, see DRAW. See also Y-.
yd. *Abbr.* Yard.
Y′da-lir (ü′dä-lēr; ē′-), *n.* [Icel. *Ydalir.*] See ASGARD.
ydan. † IDENT.
yday. Short for YESTERDAY.
ydder. † UDDER.
y-deld, y-demed, y-dept. Obs. p. p. of: DEAL, divide; DEEM; DIP.
y-dight, *v. t.* = DIGHT. *Obs.*
y-do, y-dobbed, y-dobled. Obs. p. p. of DO, DUB, DOUBLE.
y-dought, *p. a.* [ME. *idoȝt*, p. p. of *iduȝen* to thrive, AS. *gedugan*.] Thriven; prosperous. *Obs.*
y-drad, y-dred. Obs. p. p. of DREAD.
Ydre. † HYDRA. [stone. *Obs.*
ydriades, *n.* A kind of precious
ydromance. † HYDROMANCY.
y-dronke. Obs. p. p. of DRINK.
ydropike † HYDROPIC.
ydropsi. † HYDROPSY.
y-drore, *p. p.* [AS. *gedroren*, p. p. of *(ge)dréosan* to fall.] Fallen. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
ydrosacre, *n.* Hydrosaccharum.
yds. *Abbr.* Yards.
ydy. † EDDY.
ye † HE, SHE. [of YEA, *adv.*
ye (*dial.* yē). Obs. or dial. Eng.
yë, yea. † EYE.
yea, *v. i.* To say yea
yead. † YEDE, to go. [HEAD.
yead (yĕd). Dial. Eng. var. of
yeaf. † *gave*, pret. of GIVE.
yeaghe, *n.* A yacht. *Obs.*
yeald (yēld). Var. of YELD.
yealde. † ELD, old.
yealdy. † ELD, *v.*
yealp. Obs. pret. of YELP.
yealwe. † YELLOW.
yean. † GAIN, *prep.*
yea′-nay′, *a.* Uncertain. *Obs.*
yeand. Yeaned. *Ref. Sp.*
yean′durth (yĕn′dŭrth). Dial. Eng. var. of UNDERN.
yeant. † GIANT.
year (yēr). Dial. var. of EAR, *n.*
year, *v. t.* To have for a year; — used only in **to year and day**, to hold or have in possession for the period of a year and a day.
ye-a′ra (yā-ä′rä), *n.* The Californian poisonous sumac, or poison ivy (*Rhus diversiloba*).
yearb. *Abbr.* Yearbook.
yeard (yĕrd; yûrd; yērd). Scot. var. of EARTH.
year′day′, *n.* Anniversary. *Obs.*
yearde. † YARD.
yeare. † EAR, YARE, YORE.
yeared (yērd), *a.* Aged *Obs.*
year′ing, *n.* = YEARLING. *Obs.*
year letter. See HALL MARK.
year′li-ly (yēr′lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Yearly. *R.* [& dial. of EARN.
yearn (yûrn; yĕrn; yûn). Scot.
yearn. † YARN.
yearn′ful, *a.* [ME. *ȝeornful*, AS. *geornfull*.] **a** Desirous. *Obs.* **b** Mournful. *Obs.*
yearn′ing (yûr′nĭng), **yearn′ings** (-nĭngz). Vars. of EARNING, EARNINGS, rennet.
yearn′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of YEARN. [*Obs.*
yearn′ing-like, *a.* Desirable.
yearn′ing-ly, *adv.* of *yearning*, p. pr.
year′ock (yēr′ŭk), *n.* A hen one year old. *Scot.* [gift. *Obs.*
years′-gift′, *n.* A new-year
yearth (*dial.* yĕrth, yûrth, yērth). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of EARTH.
yeast. † EAST.
yeast, *v. i.* To ferment.
yeast cell. A yeast plant.
yeast′i-ness (yēs′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [YEAST.
yeast′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of
yeast plant. = YEAST, 2.
yeast powder. Baking powder. *Obs. or Dial.* [*conj.*
yeat. † YET, *v.*; YET, *adv.* &
yeat (*dial.* yāt, yĕ′ŭt, yēt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of GATE, an opening.
yeave. † EVE.
yeax. † YEX, hiccup.
yed (yĕd). Dial. Eng. of HEAD; YARD, a staff.
yed, *n.* Wrangling. *Scot.*
yed, *v. i.* To wrangle. *Scot.*
yed, *n.* & *v.* [Also dial. *yerd*; cf. EARTH.] Burrow. *Dial. Eng.*
yedde, *v. i.* [AS. *gieddian, giddian*, sing.] To play; sing. *Obs.*
yed′ding (yĕd′ĭng), *n.* [AS. *geddung, giddung, giedding*, fr. *gieddian, giddian*, to sing, speak.] The song or tale of a minstrel. *Obs.*
yede (yēd). [See YODE.] Archaic or dial. Eng. pret. & obs. p. p. of GO.
yede, *v. i.* [Formed fr. pret. *yede, yode*. See YODE.] To go; proceed. *Obs.*
yeder, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ǣdre* quickly, promptly.] Quick; prompt; also, great; vehement. — **yederly**, *adv.* *Both Obs.*
Yed Posterior (yĕd). [Ar. *yad* hand.] See STAR.
Yed Prior. See STAR.
yee. † EYE; YE, *pron.* [of YEA.
yee (*dial.* yē). Obs. or dial. Eng.
yeed. † YEDE.
yeel (yēl). Scot. var. of YULE.
yeel. † EEL. [of HIELAMAN.
yeel′a-man (yēl′ȧ-măn). Var.
yeeld. † YIELD.
yee-lyd. † EYELID.
yeeme. † YEME.
yeemsell. † YEMSEL.
yeen. † GAIN, *prep.*
yeene. † YEAN, *v.*
yeep. † YEP.
yeer. † ERE, YEAR.
yeerd. † YARD, staff.
yees (yēz). Var. of YEZ.
yeest. † YEAST.
yeet. † YET, *v.*
yeetere. † YETER.
yef. † IF. [YIVERNESS.
yefere, yefernesse. † YIVER,
ye-feth. † I'FAITH.
yeffe. † GIVE, IF.
yeffell. † EVIL.
yeft, yefte. † GIFT. [MAN.
yegg (yĕg), *n.* Short for YEGG-
y-egged. Obs. p. p. of EDGE.
yegg′man (yĕg′măn), *n.* A criminal tramp, esp. a burglar. *Slang.*
yegh, yeigh. † YEY.
ye-gui′ta (yā-gē′tä), *n.* The black-necked stilt. *Porto Rico*
yeid. Obs. pret. of GO.
yeild (yēld). Var. of YELD, *a.*
yeild (*dial.* yēld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of YIELD.
yeill. † ELD.
yeinder. † YONDER.
yeines. † GAINS, *prep.*
yeir. † YEAR.
yeird. † YARD, staff [EARTH.
yeird (yērd). Scot. var. of
yeisk. † YEX, *v.*
yeit. † YET.
yeit (yāt). Var. of YATE.
yeitt. † YETTE, *v.*
yeke. † EKE.
ye′ki-lik′ (yĕ′kē-lĭk′), *n.* [Turk. *iki, yeki*, two + suffix *-lik*.] See COIN.
yel. Yell. *Ref. Sp.*
yeld. † ELD, GUILD.
yeld (yĕld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of YIELD.
yeld. Yelled. *Ref. Sp.*
yeld (yĕld), *a.* [Cf. GELD, *a.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Of an animal, esp. a cow or ewe: **a** Barren; having slipped her young. **b** Giving no milk.
yelde, *v. t.* [See YIELD.] To shield; help. *Obs.*
yeldhalle, *n.* [AS. *gild, gield*. See GUILD.] = GUILDHALL.
yel′drin, yel′drine, yel′dring (yĕl′drĭn), **yel′drock** (-drŭk), *n.* [Cf. YELLOW.] Yellowhammer. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
yele. † EEL.
yeles. † EYELESS.
yell (yĕl). Var. of YELD, *a.*
yell′er, *n.* One that yells.
yell′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of YELL.
yell′och (yĕl′ŭk), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. YELL.] Scream; yell. *Scot.*
yellow adder's-tongue. The dogtooth violet (*Erythronium americanum*).
yel′low-am′mer. Var. of YELLOW-HAMMER. *Local, Eng.*
yellow angel. Blue angel fish (*Holacanthus ciliaris*). *Key West.* [**a** (1).
yellow ash. The yellowwood
yellow avens. A yellow-flowered avens (*Geum strictum*).
yellow baboon. A long-tailed yellowish African baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*). [LUS.
yel′low-back′, *n.* See LAMPSI-
yellow balsam. **a** Touch-me-not. **b** The strong-scented plant *Croton flavens*. *Jamaica.*
yellow bark. Calisaya bark.
yel′low-bark′ oak. Quercitron.
yellow bear. The yellow woolly bear. See WOOLLY BEAR.
yellow bedstraw. The common European yellow-flowered bedstraw *Galium verum*. [BERRY.
yellow berry. = PERSIAN
yel′low-bill′, *n.* American scoter. *Local, U. S.*

yel′low-billed′ (yĕl′ō-bĭld′), *a.* Having the bill wholly or partly yellow or yellowish.

yellow-billed cuckoo. See CUCKOO, 1. — **y. loon,** a very large loon (*Gavia adamsi*) of northwestern Arctic America. — **y. magpie.** See MAGPIE, 1. — **y. tropic bird.** See TROPIC BIRD.

yellow birch. An American birch (*Betula lutea*) with lustrous gray or yellow thin bark; also, its hard strong light brown wood, used for furniture, buttons, etc.

yel′low-bird′ (yĕl′ō-bûrd′), *n.* **a** The American goldfinch. See GOLDFINCH **b**. **b** The yellow warbler **a**. *Local, U. S.* **c** The golden oriole. *Local, Eng.*

Yellow Book. [F. *livre jaune.*] In France, an official government publication bound in yellow covers. Cf. BLACK BOOK, BLUEBOOK, GREEN BOOK, RED BOOK, WHITE BOOK.

yellow box. A gum tree (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) of southern Australia, having yellow inner bark and hard yellowish wood somewhat resembling boxwood.

yel′low-breast′ed, *a.* Having the breast wholly or partly yellow or yellowish, as the **yellow-breasted chat** (see 3d CHAT, 3).

yellow buckeye. A buckeye (*Æsculus octandra*) of the southern United States, with yellow flowers or sometimes, in cultivation, with red flowers.

yellow buckthorn. An American buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*) having leaves yellowish on the lower surface.

yellow calla. An African aroid (*Aroides hastatum*) resembling the common calla, but having yellow instead of white spathes. It is cultivated as a house plant.

yellow cedar. **a** A pinaceous tree of the Pacific coast of the United States (*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis*); also, its hard yellow wood, which is the most valuable of Alaskan timbers, unsurpassed for cabinetwork. Called also *yellow cypress, Alaska cedar.* **b** The western cedar *Juniperus occidentalis.* **c** In Australia, a species of sumac (*Rhus rhodanthema*).

yel′low-cov′ered, *a.* Having a yellow cover; covered or bound in yellow paper.

yellow-covered literature, cheap sensational or trashy novels, magazines, etc.; — from the color of the covers common to novels of this class and to French novels. *Colloq.*

yellow cress. Any cress having yellow flowers; specif.: **a** Any species of *Barbarea*, or winter cress. **b** Any of several species of *Rorippa*, as *R. palustris.*

yellow daisy. The coneflower *Rudbeckia hirta.*

yellow deal. **a** In Great Britain, the wood of the Scotch pine. **b** In the United States, the wood of the yellow pine *Pinus echinata.*

yellow dock. **a** A broad-leaved species of dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and North America. **b** The curled dock (*Rumex crispus*).

yel′low-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Having a yellow eye or eyes, or yellow about the eyes.

yellow-eyed grass, any plant of the genus *Xyris.*

yellow fever. *Med.* An acute, infectious, often fatal, febrile disease, characterized by jaundice, hemorrhages, a sudden onset of fever, vomiting, albuminuria, etc. It occurs in certain tropical and semitropical regions, namely, parts of Central and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, the west coast of Africa, the Iberian peninsula, and the southern United States. It is due to some organism, as yet not discovered, and is transmitted by one or more species of mosquito (see YELLOW-FEVER MOSQUITO). One attack usually confers immunity.

yel′low-fe′ver fly. A small fly of the genus *Sciara* sometimes appearing in numbers in the southern United States coincidently with epidemics of yellow fever, but not known to have any connection with that disease.

yellow-fever mosquito. A small dark-colored mosquito (*Stegomyia calopus*) of the warmer parts of the New World. It, with possibly other species of the same genus, is regarded as the only agent in the transmission of yellow fever. The organism producing yellow fever is believed to be carried from one human being to another in much the same way as the malaria parasite is carried by mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles.* See STEGOMYIA; MALARIA PARASITE. Cf. ANOPHELES.

yellow fir. **a** The Scotch pine. **b** The Douglas spruce. **c** The western American fir *Abies grandis.*

yellow flag. The quarantine flag of all nations, also carried at a vessel's fore to denote infectious disease on board.

yellow flag. The yellow iris.

yellow gum. **a** The Australian grass tree or its resin (acaroid resin). **b** Any of several Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus gunnii*, in allusion to their yellow bark or yellowish leaves. **c** The black gum **a**. *U. S.*

yel′low-ham′mer (-hăm′ẽr), *n.* [For *yellow-ammer*, where *ammer* is perh. fr. AS. *amore* a kind of bird, or fr. G. *ammer* a yellow-hammer, OHG. *amero.*] **a** A common European finch (*Emberiza citrinella*). The male is bright yellow on the breast, neck, and sides of the head, with the back yellow and brown, and the top of the head and the tail quills blackish. **b** The flicker. *Local, U. S.*

Yellow-hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*). Male.

yel′low-head′ (yĕl′ō-hĕd′), *n.* **a** The New Zealand bush canary. **b** The yellow-headed blackbird.

Yellow-headed Blackbird.

yel′low-head′ed, *a.* Having the head wholly or partly yellow or yellowish.

yellow-headed blackbird, a large blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) of central western North America. The male is black with the head and neck yellow. — **y. tit,** the verdin.

yellow iris. The common European yellow-flowered iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).

yel′low-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow, as amber. — **yel′low-ish-ness,** *n.*

yellow jack. **a** The yellow fever. **b** The quarantine flag. See YELLOW FLAG, QUARANTINE FLAG. **c** A silvery and golden carangoid food fish (*Caranx bartholomæi*) of Florida and the West Indies.

yellow jacket. **a** Any of several American social wasps of the genus *Vespa*, in which the color of the body is partly bright yellow. The wasps are noted for their irritability and painful stings. **b** A riding jacket of golden yellow silk, worn as imperial insignia when in attendance upon the Chinese sovereign, in the field, or upon journeys, and conferred as the highest imperial decoration.

yellow lady's-slipper. Any yellow-flowered orchid of the genus *Cypripedium*; specif., in Great Britain, *C. calceolus*, and in the United States, *C. hirsutum.*

yel′low-legs′ (yĕl′ō-lĕgz′), *n.* Either of two American shore birds allied to the greenshank but having long yellow legs. The **lesser yellowlegs** (*Totanus flavipes*) is about eleven inches long (including the bill), streaked brownish gray on the head, neck, breast, and upper parts, with white on the belly, and barred on the sides and tail. The **greater,** *or* **winter, yellowlegs** (*T. melanoleucus*) is similar in color, but is about fourteen inches long.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*). (1/8)

yellow lupine. A European yellow-flowered lupine (*Lupinus luteus*) cultivated as a forage plant.

yellow oak. **a** The quercitron. **b** An American oak (*Quercus acuminata*), the young twigs of which are yellowish. Its hard wood is used in cooperage. **c** The yellow chestnut oak.

yellow oat grass. A European and Asiatic grass (*Trisetum flavescens*) with yellow panicles. It is sometimes cultivated in meadows, but has no especial value.

yellow perch. The common American perch. See PERCH, 1.

yellow pimpernel. **a** An apiaceous plant (*Pimpinella integrifolia*) of eastern North America, having yellow flowers. **b** The wood pimpernel.

yellow pine. Any of various American pines, or their generally hard and durable timber; specif.: **a** In the Eastern States, *Pinus echinata*, a rather tall slender tree with short leaves and orange-colored or yellowish brown wood; also, the Georgia pine or the loblolly. **b** In the western United States, the bull pine; also, *Pinus arizonica.*

yellow poplar. The tulip tree or its wood.

Yellow Race. The Mongolian race; — so called from its typically yellow or light brown complexion. See MAN, 1.

yellow rail. A very small American rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) in which the lower parts are dull yellow, darkest on the breast. The back is streaked with brownish, yellow, and black, and spotted with white.

yel′low-root′ (yĕl′ō-rōōt′), *n.* Any of several plants with yellow roots; specif.: **a** The shrub yellowroot. **b** The goldenseal.

yel′low-rump′ (-rŭmp′), *n.* The myrtle warbler. *Local, U. S.*

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*).

yel′low-rumped′ (-rŭmpt′), *a.* Having the rump or adjacent parts yellow.

yellow-rumped warbler, the myrtle warbler.

yel′low-shaft′ed, *a.* Having certain feathers with yellow shafts, as the **yellow-shafted flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*). See 4th FLICKER.

yellow snake. A West Indian boa (*Chilobothrus inornatus*) common in Jamaica. It becomes from eight to ten feet long. The body is yellowish or yellowish green, mixed with black, and anteriorly with black lines.

yellow sponge. A common commercial sponge (*Spongia agaricina*, var. *corlosia*) of Florida and the West Indies.

yellow spot. **a** *Anat.* A small spot on the retina; the macula lutea. See RETINA, & EYE, 1, 2d *Illust.* **b** A small American butterfly (*Polites peckius*) of the skipper family. Its wings are brownish, with a large, irregular, bright yellow spot on each of the hind wings, most conspicuous beneath. See SKIPPER, *n.*, 7, *Illust.*

yellow sucker. A fresh-water sucker (*Catostomus macrocheilus*) of Oregon and Washington.

yel′low-tail′ (yĕl′ō-tāl′), *n.* Any of various fishes having a yellow or yellowish tail; as: **a** A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola*; esp., *S. dorsalis*, of the coast of California and southward, which becomes about three feet long and is highly esteemed by anglers, or *S. grandis*, a similar fish of Australia and New Zealand. **b** The mademoiselle (*Bairdiella chrysura*). **c** The menhaden. **d** The runner (*Elagatis bipinnulatus*). **e** A California rockfish (*Sebastodes flavidus*). **f** = SAILOR'S-CHOICE **a**. **g** A gadoid fish (*Lotella baccus*). *New Zealand.* **h** The yellow-tailed snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*). *Porto Rico.* **i** The trumpeter (*Latris hecateia*). **j** The trevally (*Caranx georgianus*).

yel′low-tailed′ (-tāld′), *a.* Having a yellow or yellowish tail. — **yellow-tailed shad,** the menhaden. — **y. snapper,** a common snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*) of Florida, the West Indies, and northern South America.

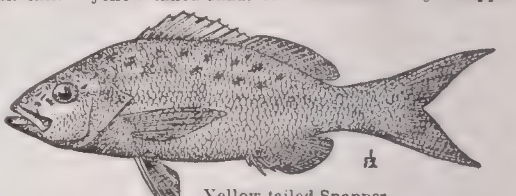

Yellow-tailed Snapper.

yel′low-throat′ (-thrōt′), *n.* Any of several American ground warblers of the genus *Geothlypis*; esp., the Maryland yellowthroat (which see).

yel′low-throat′ed, *a.* Having the throat wholly or partly yellow or yellowish. — **yellow-throated vireo,** a vireo (*Lanivireo flavifrons*) of eastern North America with bright yellow throat and head. — **y. warbler,** a wood warbler (*Dendroica dominica*) of the southern United States.

yellow tit. Any of several crested titmice of the genus *Machlolophus*, native of India. The predominating colors of the plumage are yellow and green.

yel′low-vent′ed, *a.* Having the crissum yellowish. — **yellow-vented bulbul,** a Javan bulbul (*Pycnonotus aurigaster*).

yellow wagtail. A wagtail of the genus *Budytes.* The common European species is *B. ravi.* An allied species (*B. flavus alascensis*) inhabits the coast of northern Alaska.

yellow warbler. **a** A small North American warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*) very common throughout the United States and frequently breeding in shade trees in cities and villages. It is bright yellow with brown streaks on the under parts in the male. The name is extended to some allied species of Central America and the West Indies. **b** Willow warbler. *Local, Eng.*

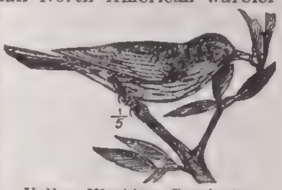

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*). Male.

yellow wash. *Pharm.* Yellow oxide of mercury suspended in water, a mixture prepared by adding corrosive sublimate to limewater.

yellow water lily. Any plant of the genus *Nymphæa*, usually having yellow flowers.

yel′low-weed′ (yĕl′ō-wēd′), *n.* **a** = SNEEZEWEED **a**. **b** Any of several species of goldenrod. *Local, U. S.* **c** = 1st WELD, 1. *Dial. Eng.* **d** Rape. *Dial. Eng.* **e** The European ragwort *Senecio jacobæa.*

yel′low-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* The wood of any of several different kinds of trees; also, any of the trees themselves; specif.: **a** In the United States: (1) A southern fabaceous tree (*Cladrastis lutea*) having odd-pinnate leaves and showy white fragrant flowers in terminal panicles. The heavy hard wood yields a yellow dye. Called also *Kentucky yellowwood* and *gopher wood.* (2) Locally, any of numerous other trees having light-colored or yellowish wood, as the Osage orange, the sweetleaf, the buckthorn, the smoke tree, and *Schæfferia frutescens.* (3) The shrub yellowroot. **b** In the West Indies: (1) Any of various species of *Zanthoxylum*, esp. those

Yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*). *a* Flowering Branch, much reduced; *b* Pod; *c* Flower.

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yellow bird's-nest. The pinesap *Hypopitys hypopitys.*

yellow body. *Anat.* Corpus luteum.

yellow boy. **a** A gold coin, as a sovereign or, formerly, a guinea. *Slang.* **b** A man or boy who is a dark quadroon or mulatto. *Colloq., U. S.*

yellow broom. The wild indigo *Baptisia tinctoria.* *U. S.*

yellow bugle. A European mint (*Ajuga chamæpitys*).

yellow bunting. European yellow-hammer.

yellow cartilage. = ELASTIC CARTILAGE.

yellow cat. The mud cat (*Leptops olivaris*).

yellow catechu. Gambier.

yellow cells. See ZOÖXANTHELLA.

yellow centaury. **a** Yellow-wort. **b** Yellow star thistle.

yellow chestnut oak. An American chestnut oak (*Quercus prinoides*) with leaves yellowish underneath.

yellow cinchona. = YELLOW BARK.

yellow clover. Either of the hop clovers *Chrysaspis aurea* and *C. procumbens.*

yellow copperas. Copiapite.

yellow copper ore. Chalcopyrite.

yellow corallin. = CORALLIN **a**.

yel′low-crown′, *n.* Myrtle warbler.

yel′low-crowned′ night heron. [See NIGHT HERON.

yellow cypress. Yellow cedar *Chamæcyparis nootkatensis.*

yellow day lily. = DAY LILY **a**.

yellow dead nettle. The weasel-snout.

yellow dip. See DIP, *n.*, 13.

yel′low-dog′ mon′ey. Money issued by a wildcat State bank; loosely, any wildcat money. Cf. RED-DOG MONEY. *Obs. or Hist. U. S.*

yellow dogwood. Bastard dogwood.

yellow duckwing. A breed of game fowls having golden yellow wing bows.

yel′low-dye′ tree. An African annonaceous tree (*Xylopia polycarpa*), having bitter bark and yielding a yellowish dye.

yellow earth. Specif., yellow ocher.

yellow eglantine. The Austrian eglantine (*Rosa eglanteria*).

yellow fiddlewood. Spur tree.

yel′low-fin′, *n.* **a** A large squeteague. **b** Yellow perch. *Local, U. S.*

yellowfin trout. A large and handsome yellow-finned cutthroat trout (*Salmo macdonaldi*) of Twin Lakes, Colorado.

yel′low-fish′, *n.* **a** The atka fish. **b** A West Indian grouper (*Cephalopholis fulvus*) which is sometimes of a yellow color.

yellow flower-de-luce. = YELLOW IRIS.

yel′low-foot′ed. *a.* Having yellow feet.

yellow foxglove. **a** False foxglove. *U. S.* **b** The European yellow-flowered *Digitalis lutea.*

yellow gentian. The bitterwort.

yellow George. See GEORGE, 4 b.

yellow girl. A girl or woman who is a dark quadroon or mulatto. *Colloq., U. S.*

yellow goatfish. See GOATFISH.

yellow goatsbeard. See TRAGOPOGON.

yellow gold *or* **golds.** See 2d GOLD **b**.

yellow gowan. Any of several yellow-flowered plants, as crowfoot, marsh marigold, etc. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

yellow ground *Mining.* A yellow diamond-bearing clay found at the surface, overlying the kimberlite. *S. Africa.*

yellow grunt. See GRUNT, *n.*, 3.

yel′low-ham′. Var. of YELLOWHAMMER.

yel′low-ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YELLOW.

yellow jasmine, yellow jessamine. **a** The common jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*). See JASMINE, *Illust.* **b** An American species of *Gelsemium* (*G. sempervirens*); — called also *false jasmine.* See GELSEMIUM, 1, & JASMINE **b**.

yellow lead ore (lĕd). Wulfenite.

yel′low-leg′ged (-lĕg′ĕd; -lĕgd′), *a.* Having yellow legs.

yellow-legged goose. The American white-fronted goose. *Local, U. S.* — **y. plover,** a yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.*

yel′low-leg′ger (-lĕg′ẽr), *n* A yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.*

yellow lemur. The kinkajou; — a misnomer.

yellow lily. The native leek. *Tasmania.*

yellow liquor. The liquor resulting from lixiviation of alkali waste from the Leblanc soda process. It contains sulphur in combination.

yellow locust. **a** The common locust. **b** The yellowwood **a** (1).

yellow lousewort. Any scrophulariaceous species of *Rhinanthus.*

yel′low-ly, *adv.* of YELLOW.

yellow mackerel. A jurel (*Carangus crysos*).

yel′low-man, *n.* A man dressed in yellow, as a bumbailiff. *Obs.*

yellow marrow. See MARROW, 1.

yellow mastwood. A species of prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum coriaceum*). *Jamaica.*

yellow melilot. A yellow-flowered species of melilot (*Melilotus officinalis*). See MELILOTUS.

yellow metal. Specif.: **a** Muntz metal. **b** Gold.

yellow mustard. The charlock.

yel′low-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

yellow ocher *or* **ochre.** See OCHER.

yellow orpiment. King's yellow.

yellow owl. The barn owl.

yellow oxeye. Corn marigold.

yel′low pa-ril′la (pȧ-rĭl′ȧ). [Cf. SARSAPARILLA, PARILLIN.] The moonseed; also, its rootstock. *U. S.*

yellow peril. The danger, held by some to exist, of an incursion of the Chinese or Japanese into the countries occupied by the white races.

yellow phlox. The prairie rocket *Cheiranthus arkansanus*, syn. *Erysimum arkansanum.*

yellow pike. The wall-eyed perch.

yellow pitch. Burgundy pitch.

yellow plover. Golden plover.

yellow plum. The common wild plum. *U. S.*

Yel′low-plush′, Charles, Esq. The pen name of Thackeray in his "Yellowplush Papers," published in Fraser's Magazine in 1837–38.

yellow poll. The widgeon. *Local, Eng.*

yellow pond lily. The yellow water lily.

yellow poppy. Prickly poppy.

yellow precipitate. *Med. Chem.* See MERCURIC OXIDE.

yellow prussiate of potash. Potassium ferrocyanide.

yellow puccoon. = ORANGE-ROOT.

yellow pyrites. Chalcopyrite.

yellow ratsbane. Orpiment.

yellow rattle. See RATTLE, 9 **a**.

yellow redpoll. Palm warbler.

yellow rocket. The winter cress.

yellow Sally. A greenish or yellowish European stone fly of the genus *Chloroperla*; — so called by anglers.

yellow sculpin. Dragonet (*Callionymus draco*).

yel′low-seed′, *n.* The field cress (*Lepidium campestre*).

yel′low-shank′ (yĕl′ō-shăŋk′), **yel′low-shanks′** (-shăŋks′), **yel′low-shins′** (-shĭnz′), *n.* A yellowlegs.

yel′low snake′leaf′, yel′low snow′drop′. The dogtooth violet *Erythronium americanum.*

yellow spirit. *Dyeing.* A tin spirit used with yellow dyes.

yellow star of Bethlehem. The European liliaceous plant *Gagea lutea.*

yellow starwort. Elecampane.

yellow suckling. The small hop clover *Chrysaspis minor.*

yellow tamarind. A tropical American acacia (*Acacia villosa*). *Jamaica.*

yellow thistle. A thistle of the southern United States (*Carduus spinosissimus*), having yellow heads.

yel′low-top′, *n.* **a** A variety of turnip. **b** Goldenrod. *U. S.* **c** A grass of the genus *Agrostis.*

yellow trefoil. The black medic.

yellow turnip. The rutabaga.

yellow ultramarine. See BARIUM CHROMATE.

yellow viper. The fer-de-lance.

yellow wax. *Pharm.* Unbleached beeswax.

yellow willow. Golden willow.

yellow willow-herb. = GOLDEN WILLOW-HERB.

yel′low-winged′ spar′row. See GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.

yielding the dye called fustic. (2) The coral tree (*Erythrina*). *Local, Bermuda.* **c** In Australia (1) The rutaceous tree *Acronychia lævis.* (2) The satinwood *Daphnandra micrantha.* (3) A sumac (*Rhus rhodanthema*) yielding a handsome dark yellow wood.

yel′low-wort′ (yĕl′ō-wûrt′), *n.* A European yellow-flowered bitter gentianaceous plant (*Chlora perfoliata*), sometimes used as a tonic.

yelp (yĕlp), *v. i.;* YELPED (yĕlpt); YELP′ING. [ME. *yelpen, ȝelpen*, to boast, boast noisily, AS. *gielpan, gilpan, gylpan;* akin to OHG. *gelph* arrogant; cf. Icel. *gjālpa* to yelp. Cf. YAUP.] **1.** To boast; brag. *Obs.*
2. [Perh. a different word; cf. Icel. *gjālpa.* Cf. YELL, YAUP.] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound or a wild turkey hen; to bark or cry shrilly, as with eagerness, pain, or fear.

yelp, *n.* **1.** A boast. *Obs.*
2. A sharp quick cry; a bark.

yelp′er (yĕl′pẽr), *n.* **1.** A boaster. *Obs.*
2. One that yelps; as: **a** The avocet. *Local, Eng.* **b** The greater yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.* **c** The redshank (*Totanus calidris*). *Dial. Eng.*
3. *Hunting.* A call or whistle used to imitate the yelp of the wild turkey hen.

yel′ting (yĕl′tĭng), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] The Florida and West Indian red snapper (*Lutianus aya*); also, sometimes, one of certain other allied species, as *L. caxis.*

yen (yĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *yüan*[2] round, a circle.] The monetary unit of Japan, divided into 100 *sen;* also, a gold or silver coin of this value. Since 1897 the value of the yen has been fixed at .75 gram of pure gold (equivalent to about $0.498 or 2s. ⅜d.). The old silver yen is now withdrawn, and the old yen of gold is used at double its face value.

yeo′man (yō′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [ME. *yoman, ȝeman, ȝoman;* of uncertain origin; perhaps the first syllable is akin to OFries. *gā* district, region, G. *gau*, OHG. *gewi, gouwi*, Goth. *gawi.*] **1.** An attendant; esp., a gentleman attendant in a royal or noble household, subordinate in rank to an esquire, who performed menial services; a retainer; as, *yeoman* for the mouth, a butler; *yeoman* of the chamber or wardrobe. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A subordinate or assistant, as a sheriff's officer or deputy bailiff, or a journeyman of a guild. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. A common man, or one of the commonalty of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born. The word has long been used as an addition in legal documents in England, and this use has survived in some States of the United States.
4. *Eng.* **a** A yeoman of the guard. **b** *Mil.* A member of the yeomanry cavalry.
5. *Nav.* A petty officer rated or enlisted to perform clerical duties in a department of a war vessel. There are chief yeomen and yeomen of the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes.
yeoman of the guard, one of the bodyguard of the English sovereign, consisting of one hundred yeomen under several officers, armed with partisans, and habited in a uniform dating from the 15th century. They are members of the royal household.

yeo′man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman; of yeoman's rank; becoming, or suitable to, a yeoman; yeomanlike.

yeo′man-ry (yō′măn-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The position or rank of a yeoman. *Obs. or Hist.* *Chaucer.*
2. The collective body of yeomen; yeomen collectively.
3. That which befits, or is characteristic of, a yeoman. *Obs.*
4. A British volunteer cavalry force, growing out of a royal regiment of fox hunters raised by Yorkshire gentlemen in 1745 to fight the Pretender, Charles Edward. The members furnish their own horses, have fourteen days' annual camp training, and receive pay and allowances when on duty. In 1901 the name was altered to *imperial yeomanry* in recognition of the services of the force in the Boer war. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

yeo′man's serv′ice (yō′mănz). Great and loyal service, assistance, or support; — alluding to the historic sturdy bravery and service of the yeomen in English armies.

-yer (-yẽr). [Prob. var. of *-ier.*] A suffix forming agent nouns. Cf. -EER, -IER.
☞ Bow*yer*, law*yer*, saw*yer*, mow*yer* about exhaust the examples of this suffix. It should not be confused with *-y + er*, as in play*er*, lay*er*.

yer′ba (yĕr′bä; *E.* yûr′bȧ), *n.* [Sp.] An herb; a plant; specif., maté, or Paraguay tea; — short for *yerba maté* or *yerba de maté.* *Yerba* is used in combination with other nouns in many Spanish plant names.
yer′ba bue′na (bwā′nä) [Sp., good herb], a trailing mint of California (*Micromeria chamissonis*) having small white flowers. It has been used as an anthelmintic and emmenagogue. — **y. del o′so** (dĕl ō′sō) [Sp., herb of the bear], a Californian buckthorn (*Rhamnus californica*). — **y. de maté** (dā mä′tā), **y. maté.** See YERBA. — **y. man′sa** (män′sä; măn′sȧ) [Sp., mild herb, soft herb], a Californian saururaceous plant (*Anemopsis californica*) with a pungent aromatic rootstock and small spicate flowers subtended by a white involucre, the whole inflorescence suggesting an anemone. It is used medicinally by the Mexicans and the Indians. — **y. re′u-ma** (rā′o͞o-mä; ro͞o′mȧ) [cf. Sp. *reuma* rheum, rheumatism], a low Californian undershrub (*Frankenia grandifolia*). See FRANKENIA. — **y. sa-gra′da** (sä-grä′dä) [Sp., sacred herb], a Brazilian verbenaceous plant (*Lantana brasiliensis*) having the general properties of quinine. — **y. san′ta** (sän′tä) [Sp., holy herb], a Californian boraginaceous shrub (*Eriodictyon californicum*), whose leaves are used as an expectorant in bronchial affections; — called also *bear's-weed, consumptive's weed*, etc.

yes (yĕs; *obs. or dial.* yĭs, *as given by Walker* (*c. 1800*)). [ME. *yis, ȝis, ȝes, ȝise*, AS. *gese, gise;* prob. fr. *géa, gē*, yea + *swā* so. See YEA; SO.] An affirmative adverbial particle, used in sense 1 esp. as a sentence word equivalent to *It is so*, or expressing as an affirmation what has just been put in question. In sense 2 it is often used as a conjunction. It denotes: **1.** Aye, yea; — opposed to *no.* Until about 1550 a distinction was made between *yes* and *yea, no* and *nay.* *Yea* and *nay* were the simple affirmative and negative, and were used esp. to answer a simple question, such as, "Will he come?" *Yes* and *no* were more emphatic, and were used esp. to answer questions framed with a negative, as, "Will he not come?"
2. More than this; what is more; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic; as, to bring a possible, *yes*, a probable, curse.

yes, *n.; pl.* YESES (yĕs′ĕz; -ĭz; 151). An affirmative reply; a yea.

yes′–no′, *a.* [The sense arose in connection with the submission by referendum of the adoption of the Federal Constitution to a vote to be given by *yes* or *no.*] Favoring in some measure both sides of a question when they are generally regarded as diametrically opposed; "carrying water on both shoulders;" trimming. — **yes′–no′,** *v. i.* — **yes′–no′er** (-nō′ẽr), *n.* — **yes′–no′ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* *All Political Cant, Australia.*
What points of public policy are touched upon receive a gingerly *yes-no* treatment. *Sydney Bulletin.*

yes′ter (yĕs′tẽr), *a.* [See YESTERDAY.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, yesterday. *Rare*, exc. in combination.

yes′ter-day (-dā), *n.* [ME. *ȝisterdai*, AS. *geostran dæg*, fr. *geostran, geostra, giestran, gistran, gystran*, yesterday (akin to D. *gisteren*, G. *gestern*, OHG. *gestaron*, Icel. *gær* yesterday, to-morrow, Goth. *gistradagis* to-morrow, L. *heri* yesterday, Gr. χθές, Skr. *hyas*) + *dæg* day. Cf. HESTERN. The syllable *ter* is a comparative suffix.] **1.** The day last past; the day next before the present.
All our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shak.*
2. Fig.: A recent time; time not long past.
We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing. *Job* viii. 9.

yes′ter-day, *adv.* On the day last past; on the day preceding to-day; as, the affair took place *yesterday.*

yes′ter-eve′ (yĕs′tẽr-ēv′), **-e′ven** (-e′v'n), **-eve′ning** (-ēv′nĭng), *n.* The evening of yesterday; the evening last past. Also used adverbially. *Rare, Archaic, or Poetic.*

yes′ter-morn′ (yĕs′tẽr-môrn′), **-morn′ing** (-môr′nĭng), *n.* The morning of yesterday; the morning of the day last past. Also used adverbially. *Archaic or Poetic.*

yes′ter-night′ (-nīt′), *adv.* [AS. *gystran niht.* See YESTERDAY.] On the night last past. *Archaic.*

yes′ter-night′, *n.* The night last past. *Archaic.*

yes′ter-noon′ (-no͞on′), *n.* The noon of yesterday; the noon of the day last past. *Archaic.*

yes′ter-week′ (-wēk′), *n.* The week last past. *Archaic.*

yes′ter-year′ (-yēr′), *n.* The year last past; last year. Also used adverbially. *Archaic.*

yes′treen′ (yĕs′trēn′), *n.* Yestereve; yesternight; last night; yesterday. *Archaic, Poetic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yet (yĕt). [ME. *yet, ȝet, ȝit*, AS. *gīt, gӯt, giet, gieta;* orig. uncert.] An adverbial particle, sometimes taking the construction of a conjunction or of a predicate adjective. It denotes: **1.** As soon as now; hitherto; — indicating present time considered as a limit of priority for an event, now chiefly in interrogative and negative expressions, and often in the phrase *as yet;* as, Is it time to go *yet?*
He never *yet* no villainy ne said. *Chaucer.*
2. Continuing; as previously; still; — indicating a point of time at which there is continuance of a former state.
Whereof the remembrance is *yet.* *Gower.*
Facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens *Addison.*
3. Hence, in addition; further; still; — esp. with comparatives, and indicating a degree of continuance.
This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason. *Atterbury.*
The rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretense of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*
4. Before all is done; eventually; — indicating a future time prior to the conclusion of the matter in question. "He'll be hanged *yet.*" *Shak.*
5. Although such is the case; at any rate; — indicating a consideration opposed to one just given.
I kill'd a man, whose death I much repent;
But *yet* I slew him manfully in fight. *Shak.*
Since you could not be my son-in-law,
Be *yet* my nephew *Shak.*

yet, *conj.* **1.** Nevertheless; however; but.
Yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt.* vi. 29.
Good, *yet* remember whom thou hast aboard. *Shak.*
2. Although; though. "My soul, *yet* I know not why, hates nothing more than he." *Shak.*
Syn. — See BUT.

yew (yo͞o), *n.* [ME. *ew*, AS. *éow, īw, eoh;* akin to D. *ijf*, OHG. *īwa, īha*, G. *eibe*, Icel. *ӯr;* cf. Ir. *eo, iubhar*, Gael. *iubhar, iughar*, W. *yw, ywen*, Lith. *jëva* the black alder tree.] **1.** **a** A large European taxaceous tree (*Taxus baccata*) with dark green foliage. It is much cultivated, esp. in cemeteries. As in other coniferous trees, the pollen is often dispersed in smokelike clouds. Also, its heavy, fine-grained light brown or red wood, valued for cabinetwork, bows, hoops, etc. **b** Hence, any other species of *Taxus.*
2. A bow for shooting, made of the yew. *Archaic.*

Yew (*Taxus baccata*). Twig with Ripe Seeds

Yez′de-gir′di-an, Yez′de-ger′di-an (yĕz′dē-gûr′dĭ-ăn; -jûr′dĭ-ăn; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Yezdegird III., the last Sassanian monarch of Persia, who was overthrown by the Mohammedans. — **Yezdegirdian**, or **Yezdegerdian, Era**, the Gelalæan Era. See ERA.

Yez′i-di (yĕz′ĭ-dē), *n.* One of a sect of reputed Devil worshipers of Armenia and the Caucasus. They believe that Satan, after his fall, was reinstated in heaven by God and is beyond human criticism. They probably represent an ancient Iranian belief modified by Christianity, Mohammedanism, etc.

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yellow wove. A cheap blue wove paper; — a misnomer. *Eng.*
yel′low-wrack′, *n.* The fucoid seaweed *Ascophyllum nodosum.*
yellow wren. **a** European willow warbler. **b** European wood warbler. See WARBLER, 3. *Local, Eng.* [ish.
yel′low-y (yĕl′ō-ĭ), *a.* Yellow-
yellow yam. A kind of sweet potato. *Dial. U. S.*
yellow yeldrock. European yellow-hammer. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
yell′y-hoo′ (yĕl′ĭ-ho͞o′), *v. i.* To yell; scream; — usually as *vb. n.*, **yel′ly-hoo′ing.** *Scot.*
yelm (yĕlm), *n.* [AS. *gelm.*] A handful; specif., a sheet of straw laid ready for thatching. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
yelow. † YELLOW.
yelowse. † JEALOUS.
yelp, *a.* Greedy. *Obs.*
yelp′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YELP.
yelt (yĕlt). Var. of GILT, a sow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
yelt. Obs. pres. & pret. of YIELD.
yelwe. † YELLOW.
yeman. † YEOMAN.
yeme. † EME, uncle.
yeme, *n.* [AS. *gӯme, gieme.*] Heed; care; solicitude. *Obs.*
yeme, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gӯman, gieman.*] To take care (of); to guard; to govern; heed; regard. *Obs*
yeme′less, *a.* [AS. *gӯmeléas, giemeléas.*] Negligent. *Obs.* — **yeme′less-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
yeme′les-ship, *n.* Also **yeme′less-ty** Negligence. *Obs.*
yemen. † *yeme*, obs. pl. of YEOMAN. [Arab of Yemen.
Yem′en-ite (yĕm′ĕn-īt), *n.* An
yem′er (yĕm′ẽr), *a.* [AS. *géomor.*] Lamentable; sad; miserable; wretched; — also used as an adverb. — **yem′er-ly,** *a. & adv.* — **yem′er-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
yemer, *n.* [See YEME, *v. & n.*] Guardian; keeper. *Obs.*
yeming, *n.* [See YEME to guard.] Guard; watch; care. *Obs.*
yemit, *p. p.* of YEME. *Obs.*
yem′sel, *n.* [See YEME to guard.] Custody; tutelage; supervision. *Obs.* *Scot.* [*adv.*
yen. † *eyen*, pl. of EYE; GAIN,
yen (yĕn). Dial. Eng. of ONE.
yen (yĕn), *n.* [Klamath Indian *yĕn.*] A sucker (*Chasmistes brevirostris*) of the Klamath Lakes of Oregon. *N. A. Indians*
yenbig † AGAINBUY.
yend. † YOND.
y-end, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *geendian.*] To end. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
yen′der (yĕn′dẽr). Obs. or dial. var. of YONDER.
yene † YAWN, YON.
yenecome. † GAINCOME.
yenesherre. † JANIZARY.
yen′i (yĕn′ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] A handsome tanager (*Tanagra yeni*) of eastern Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru.
Yenisei (yĕn ē-sā′ē), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC, *Table.*
Yen′i-se′ian (yĕn′ĭ-sē′yăn; -sā′ăn), *n.* One of the Samoyedic nomads of the Yenisei basin, Siberia. — **Yen′i-se′ian,** *a.*
ye′nite (yā′nīt), *n.* [After *Jena*, in Germany: cf. F. *yénite.*] *Min.* Ilvaite.
yenlade, *n.* Also **yenlet.** [AS. *gēnlād.*] An estuary. *Obs.*
yenoh. † ENOUGH.
yenseying. † GAINSAYING.
yent. † YOND.
yeo (yō), *n.* Short for YEOMAN.
yeo. *Abbr.* Yeomanry.
yeokede. Obs. pret. of YOKE.
yeoldaeie. † YULEDAY.
yeolp. † YELP.
yeoluh. † YELLOW.
yeo′man-like′, *a.* Yeomanly.
yeo′man-ly, *adv.* As a yeoman or yeomen; bravely.
yeomer. † YAMMER, YEMER.
yeon. † YON.
yeond. † YOND.
yeonge. † YOUNG.
yeorde. † YARD, a staff.
yeor′ling (yôr′lĭng), *n.* [Cf. YOLDRIN, YELLOW.] European yellow-hammer. *Local, Eng.*
yeorre. † YIRR, *n. & v.*
yeot. † YET.
yeoter. † YETER.
yeoven † GIVE.
yeoyethe. † YOUTH.
yep, yepe, *a.* [Cf. YEPE a shrewd person.] Active; alert; bold; vigorous; smart. *Obs.*
yepe, *n.* [ME. *ȝep, ȝeep, ȝeap*, cunning, prompt, vigorous, AS. *geap* crafty, shrewd, crooked.] A shrewd person. *Obs.*
yepeleic, *n.* [From YEPE shrewd: cf. Icel. *-leikr, -leiki*, forming abstract nouns.] Cunning. *Obs.*
yephede, *n.* [See YEPE shrewd: -HEAD.] Sagacity. *Obs.*
yeply, yepely, *adv.* [AS. *geaplīce* deceitfully.] Smartly; cunningly; eagerly; quickly. *Obs.*
y-epresse, *v. t.* To express. *Obs.*
yer. † ERE. [*U. S.*
yer (yẽr). Dial. var. of HERE.
yer (*dial.* yẽr, yē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of YEAR. [YOUR.
yer (yẽr). Scot & dial var. of
yerb (*dial.* yẽrb, yûb). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of HERB.
‖ **yer-bal′** (yĕr-bäl′), *n.; pl.* -BALES (-bä′lās). [Amer Sp.] A plantation of yerba maté or a district in which it abounds; — usually *pl.*
yer′cum (yûr′kŭm; yẽr′ko͝om), *n.* [Tamil *yerkum.*] = MUDAR.
yerd (*dial.* yûrd, yẽrd, yûd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of EARTH.
yerd. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of YARD. [YORE.
yere. † EAR, ERE, HEIR, YEAR,
yere (yẽr). Dial. of HERE. *U. S.*
yereth. † EARTH.
yerfuil. † IREFUL.
yerk. † IRK.
yerk (*dial.* yẽrk, yûk), *v. t.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. JERK.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To lash; to thrash; also, to goad.
2. To jerk; wrench; snatch.
3. To cast or throw as with a jerk.
4. To kick; — with *out;* fig., to begin (something sung or played); to strike up.
5. To bind tightly as with a jerk.
yerk, *v. i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To move hastily; press; push on. [be busy
2. To work or think hard: to
3. To move as by being jerked.
4. To kick, as a horse; also, to skylark.
yerk, *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A thump; lashing; kick; also, a stab. [movement.
2. A jerk; a pull; any quick
yerk′some (*Scot.* yẽrk′sŭm) Obs. or Scot. var. of IRKSOME.
yerkt. Rare or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of YERK.
yerl (yẽrl) Scot. var. of EARL.
yerle. † EARL, EARLY.
yerm. † YARM.
yern. † IRON, YARN
yern (*Scot* yẽrn). Scot. & dial. Eng. of EARN.
yern, yerne, *a.* [AS. *georn* desirous, eager. See YEARN to long.] Eager; brisk; active. *Obs.*
yern, yerne, *adv.* [AS. *georne.* See YERN, *a.*] Eagerly; briskly; vigorously; readily; soon. *Obs.*
yern, yerne, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *geærnan, geyrnan.* See RUN, *v.*] To run; rush; hasten. *Obs.*
yern. Yearn. *Ref. Sp.*
yernd. Yearned. *Ref. Sp.*
yerne. † IRON, YEARN.
yerne, *a.* [AS. *georn* desirous, eager, zealous, E. *yearn.*] Melancholy. *Obs*
yerney. † IRONY.
yern′ful. † YEARNFUL.
yern′ful, *a.* [AS. *geornful.*] Earnest; diligent. *Obs.* — **yern′ful-ness,** *n.* *Obs.* [Eagerly. *Obs.*
yern′ly, *adv.* [AS. *geornlīce.*]
yer′nut′ (yûr′nŭt′), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *jordnöd*, Sw. *jordnöt*, earthnut. Cf. JARNUT.] Earthnut, or groundnut. *Dial. Eng*
yerre. † YIRR, *n. & v.*
yerst. † ERST.
yerth (*dial.* yẽrth, yûrth). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of EARTH.
yert-point, *n.* A child's game. *Obs.*
yer-while. † EREWHILE.
yes. Obs. pl. of EYE.
yes. See OYEZ. *Obs.* [*Scot*
ye′se (yēz). Short for *ye shall.*
yesk. † YEX, hiccup. [PEN.
yes′pen (yĕs′pĕn). Var. of YAS-
yeste. † GEST, story; YEAST.
yes′ten-e′ven, *n.* [Cf. YESTERDAY; EVEN, *n.*] Yesterday evening. *Obs.* [DAY. *Poetic.*
yes′ter, *n.* Short for YESTER-
yes′ter-fang′ (yĕs′tẽr-făng′), *n.* Yesterday's catch (of fish). *Obs.*
yes′tern (yĕs′tẽrn), *a.* = YESTER. *Obs. or Archaic.*
yest′y (yĕs′tĭ; yēs′tĭ). Obs. or archaic var. of YEASTY. [EASY.
yesyur. † *easier*, compar. of
yet (yĕt). Dial. Eng. var. of EAT. [GATE, an opening.
yet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
yet, *n.* [See YET to pour.] A kind of iron pan or boiler. *Obs.*
yet, *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of several large marine gastropods of the genus *Yetus.*
yet, yete, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *géotan.*] To pour; specif., to cast or found (metals). *Obs.*
yete. † YET, YETTE, *v.*
y-ete, *pret.;* *pl. & p. p.* Y-ETEN. [AS. *geetan* to eat.] Ate; eaten. *Obs.*
yeter, *n.* Also *yetter.* [AS *géotere.*] A founder of metal. *Obs.*
yeth (yĕth). Dial. Eng. var. of EARTH, HEARTH, HEATH.
yeth′hounds′ (yĕth′houndz′; *dial.* yĕth′ĕ′o͞onz), *n. pl.* [*yeth*, dial. form of *heath* + *hound.*] *Folklore.* A pack of phantom hounds pursuing a lady; — called also **wish′-hounds′.** *Eng.*
yet′lin, yet′ling (yĕt′lĭn), *n.* [See YET to pour.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Cast iron. *Scot.* **b** A small iron vessel.
yett (yĕt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of GATE.
yette. † YET.
yette, *v. t.* [AS. *géatan.*] To give; grant; concede. *Obs.*
yet′ter. † YETER.
Ye′tus (yē′tŭs; yĕt′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Wolof *yet*, name of the shell among negroes of Cape Verde.] Syn. of CYMBIUM.
yet′-youth′, *n.* Youth not yet past. *Obs.*
yeufe. Obs. pret. of GIVE.
yeuk, yewk (yo͝ok), *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *jeuken*, v., G. *jucken.* See ITCH.] Itch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yeuk′y (-ĭ), *a.* [See YEUK itch.] Itching. — **yeuk′ie-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yeuns (yûnz). Refuse of grain, blown away by fanners. *Scot.*
yeuyethe. † YOUTH.
yevas. † WHOSE.
yeve. † EVE.
yevecusti, *a* [AS. *gifu, giefu*, a gift + *cystig* bountiful.] Generous. *Obs.*
yeven. Obs. pret. pl. & obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of GIVE.
yever. † EVER, GIVER.
yew. † GIVE.
Yew. † JEW. [EWE.
yew. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
yew (yo͞o), *v. i.* = YAW.
yew′ber′ry, *n.* Fruit of the yew.
yewel. † JEWEL
yew′en (yo͞o′ĕn), *a.* Made of yew *Obs* [Taxaceæ.
yew family. *Bot.* The family
yewisse, yewus. † IWIS.
yewk, yewk′y, etc. Vars. of YEUK, etc [*Local, U. S.*
yew pine. The black spruce.
yex (yĕks), **yox** (yŏks), *n. & v.* [ME. *ȝexen, yesken*, v., AS. *giscian* to sob, *geocsa* a sobbing, hiccup.] Hiccup; cough; *Obs.*, sob. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
y-except. † EXCEPT.
yey, *v. i.* To call or cry out. *Obs.*
yeymseill. † YEMSEL.
yeynchar. † GEINCHAR.
yeynes. † GAINS, *prep.*
yez (yēz), *pron.* You (*pl.*). *Dial.*
Yez′di (yĕz′dē), **Yez′i-dee** (-ĭ-dē). Vars. of YEZIDI. [EASY.
yez′zy (yĕz′ĭ). Dial. Eng. of
yf. † GIVE, IF.
y-f-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-f-*, see forms in F-; as, for **y-fallen**, see FALLEN. See also Y-.
yfacks. † I'-FEGS.
y'fads. *interj.* = I'-FEGS. *Obs.*
y-faught. Obs. p. p. of FIGHT.
y-feel, y-fele, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gefēlan.*] To feel; perceive. *Obs.*
y-feir. † Y-FERE, *adv.*
yfel. † EVIL. [fell. *Obs.*
y-fell, *v. t.* [AS. *gefellan.*] To
y-fere, *adv.* [For *in fere* in company; cf. Icel. *ī* in. See FERE company.] Together. *Obs.*
y-fere, *n.* [AS. *gefēra.*] Companion; associate. *Obs.*
yferre, *adv.* Afar. *Obs.*
y-find, *v. t.* [AS. *gefindan.*] To find (in various senses) *Obs.*
y-flawe. Obs. p. p. of FLAY.
y-floured, *a.* [See Y-; FLOWER.] Flowery. *Obs.*
y-fole. Obs. p. p. of FALL.
y-forth, *v. t.* [AS. *geforðian.*] Perform; execute. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
y-fraght, *p. p.* [See Y-.] Fraught.
y-frede, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gefrēdan.*] To feel; perceive. *Obs.*
y-free, *v. t.* [AS. *gefréogan.*] To set free. *Obs.*
y-fretted, *a.* [See Y-; FRET to adorn.] Decked out. *Obs.*

Ygg′dra-sill (Ĭg′drȧ-sĭl), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The great tree which supports the universe; — in the "Grimnismal" called *Askr Yggdrasills* (Yggdrasill's ash), *Yggdrasill* being probably a name for the wind. The same poem describes the tree as having three roots, Hel dwelling under one (cf. NIFLHEIM), the frost giants under another (cf. JOTUNNHEIM), and mankind under the third (cf. MIDGARD). A wise eagle sits at the top; the roots are gnawed by **Nithhogg** and other serpents; harts bite the foliage, and the squirrel **Ratatosk** carries words of strife up and down. Other poems give varying accounts regarding Yggdrasill, on the basis of which Viktor Rydberg reconstructs it as follows: The northern root stands over the reservoir Hvergelmir and over Niflhel, inhabited by the frost giants, where are the nine regions of punishment, including Nastrond. The second, or central, root overspreads the region of Mimir's fountain; the third, or southern, root is over Urth's fountain and the subterranean assembly place of the gods, connected by Bifrost with Asgard. The quaking of Yggdrasill releases the monsters that are confined in the lower regions for the conflict of Ragnarok. Yggdrasill, as the world tree, is generally considered to be a late addition to Norse mythology. Cf. NINE WORLDS, NORN, YMIR.

Yid′dish (yĭd′ĭsh), *n.* [G. *jüdisch*, prop., Jewish, fr. *Jude* Jew. See JEW, JEWISH.] A language used by German and other Jews, being a Middle German dialect developed under Hebrew and Slavic influence; Judeo-German. It is written in Hebrew characters.

yield (yēld), *v. t.*; YIELD′ED; YIELD′ING. [ME. *yelden*, *ȝelden*, *ȝilden*, AS. *gieldan*, *gildan*, to pay, give, restore, make an offering; akin to OFries. *jelda*, OS. *geldan*, D. *gelden* to cost, to be worth, G. *gelten*, OHG. *geltan* to pay, restore, make an offering, be worth, Icel. *gjalda* to pay, to give up, Dan. *gielde* to be worth, Sw. *gälla* to be worth, *gälda* to pay, Goth. *gildan* in *fragildan*, *usgildan*. Cf. GELD a payment, GUILD.] **1**. To pay or repay; to give a reward to; to requite; reward; recompense. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer.*

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the gods *yield* you for 't. *Shak.*

2. To give in return for labor expended, or to produce as payment or interest on what is expended or invested; to pay; as, he made an investment that now *yields* five or six per cent.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. *Gen. iv. 12.*

3. To produce; furnish; afford; render; give forth. "Vines *yield* nectar." *Milton.*

4. To give; grant; afford; as, to *yield* passage.

Pray for my soul, and *yield* me burial. *Tennyson.*

5. To give up, as something that is claimed or demanded; to make over to one who has a claim or right; to surrender; relinquish; render; as, to *yield* a city, an opinion, a right, etc.

And, force perforce, I 'll make him *yield* the crown. *Shak.*

6. To admit to be true; to concede; allow; acknowledge.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton.*

to yield the breath, the ghost, *or* **the life,** to die; to expire; — often followed by *up*.

yield (yēld), *v. i.* **1**. To produce; bear; to make or give a return; as, the apple trees did not *yield* well this year.

2. To give way; to give up the contest; to submit; surrender; succumb; to cease opposition; to comply; consent; as, the door *yielded*; I *yielded* to his request.

And *yield* to mercy while 't is offered you? *Shak.*

3. To give place, as to something superior; to give precedence; to be succeeded by something or some one else; as, they will *yield* to us in nothing.

Syn. — YIELD, SUBMIT. To YIELD is in general to give up or give way; SUBMIT often implies a more definite surrender to another's will or authority; as, "He laughed, and *yielded* readily" (*Tennyson*); "Prove it: — if better, I *submit* and bow" (*Cowper*); "when evening *yields* to night" (*Shelley*); "the Indian Summer of her heart, which was slow to *submit* to age" (*Stevenson*). But the two words are often interchangeable. See OBEDIENT.

yield (yēld), *n.* [From YIELD, *v.*; cf. AS. *gield* a payment.] **1**. Payment; tribute. *Obs.*

2. That which is yielded; amount or quantity yielded; product; — applied esp. to products resulting from growth or cultivation. "A goodly *yield* of fruit." *Bacon.*

3. Act of yielding. *Rare.*

yield′ing, *p. pr.* of YIELD. Specif.: *p. a.* That yields; inclined to yield; esp., inclined to give way, or comply; flexible; compliant; as, a *yielding* temper.

Syn. — Obsequious, attentive, obedient.

yielding and paying, *Law*, the initial words of the rent-reserving clause (the reddendum) in leases.

yield′ing, *vb. n.* of YIELD. Hence: *n.* A debt. *Obs.*

yield point. *Mech.* The stress at which a piece under strain yields markedly, becoming permanently distorted, without increase of load. Under continued and increased stress the piece finally breaks asunder.

yir′mi-lik (yĭr′mĭ-lĭk), *n.* [Turk. *yigirmi* twenty + suffix *-lik*.] **a** A silver coin of Turkey worth about 25 cents or 12½d. *Obs.* **b** A current Turkish coin. See METALLIK.

-yl (-ĭl). [Gr. ὕλη wood, material.] *Chem.* A suffix used in names of chemical radicals, esp. univalent ones, as in eth*yl*, carbon*yl*, hydrox*yl*, etc. The suffix *-yl* was first used in 1832 by Liebig and Wöhler in naming *benzoyl*, in the sense of *stuff*, or *fundamental material*, then in 1834 by Dumas and Péligot in naming *methyl*, in the sense of *wood*. After this *-yl* was generally used in the former sense.

y′lang-y′lang (ē′läng-ē′läng), *n.* [From a name in the Philippines; cf. Tag. *álang-ílang* Canangium odoratum.] **a** An annonaceous tree (*Canangium odoratum*) of Malaysia, the Philippines, etc. It has greenish yellow, very fragrant flowers, and is often planted for shade. **b** An essence or perfume distilled from the flowers of this tree.

Y level, *or* **Y′-lev′el**, *n.* A surveyor's level having the telescope supported in **Y**-shaped rests. For purposes of adjustment the telescope can be rotated around its own axis, or can be taken out of the supports and turned end for end. Adjustment is easier, but much less permanent, than with a dumpy level.

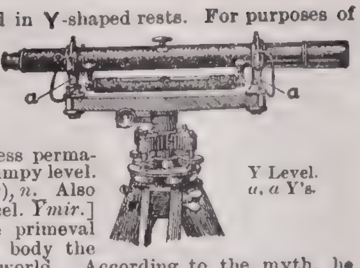

Y Level. *a, a* Y's.

Y′mir (ü′mẽr; ē′mẽr), *n.* Also **Y′mer** (ē′mẽr). [Icel. *Ymir*.] *Norse Myth.* The primeval giant from whose body the gods created the world. According to the myth, he had been killed by Odin, Vili, and Ve, who shaped from his blood the sea, from his flesh the earth, from his bones the mountains and rocks, from his skull the sky, and from his brain the clouds. He is called the "rime-cold giant," regarded as personifying primeval waters, or perhaps chaos. Cf. YGGDRASILL, and see AUDHUMLA.

y′nam-bu′ (ē′näm-bōō′), *n.* [Tupi *inambú*.] A very large tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*) of southern Brazil and Argentina.

yo′del | **yo′dle** (yō′d'l), *v. t. & i.*; -DELED or -DELLED, -DLED (-d'ld); -DEL-ING or -DEL-LING, -DLING. [G. *jodeln*.] To sing in a manner common among the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, suddenly changing from chest voice to head voice, or falsetto, and the contrary; to warble.

yo′del | **yo′dle**, *n.* A song or refrain sung by yodeling or warbling; a warble.

yo′ga (yō′gȧ), *n.* [*often cap.*] [Skr. *yōga* union.] *Hinduism.* A form of ascetic philosophy which enjoins complete abstraction from all worldly objects. By it the votary expects to obtain union with the universal spirit, knowledge of the past and future and of the organization of the universe, and various occult powers which free the yogi from ordinary physical laws.

In India, training in mystical insight has been known from time immemorial as *yoga*. *Yoga* means the experimental union of the individual with the divine. It is based on persevering exercise; and the diet, posture, breathing, intellectual concentration, and moral discipline vary slightly in the different systems which teach it. *Wm. James.*

yo′gi (yō′gē) | **yo′gin** (yō′gēn), *n.* [Hind. *yōgī*, Skr. *yōgin*.] A follower of the yoga philosophy; an ascetic.

yo′gism (yō′gĭz'm), *n.* Yoga, or its practice.

yo′gurt (yō′gŏŏrt), *n.* Also **yoh′ourt** (yō′ŏŏrt). [Turk. *yōgurt*, *yōurt*.] A semisolid cheeselike preparation from fermented milk, having much the same properties as kefir, used as food in the Levant.

yo′jan (yō′jăn), **yo′ja-na** (-jȧ-nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *yōjan*, fr. Skr. *yōjana*.] A Hindu measure of distance, varying from four to ten miles, but usually about five. The value used by Hindu astronomers is said to be 4.92 miles (7.92 km.).

yoke (yōk), *n.* [ME. *yok*, *ȝoc*, AS. *geoc*; akin to D. *juk*, OHG. *joh*, G. *joch*, Icel. & Sw. *ok*, Dan. *aag*, Goth. *juk*,

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y-frore, *p. p.* of FROZEN. *Obs.*
yfte. † GIFT.
y-fulled, *p. p.* [Cf. AS. *gefulwian*. See FULL to baptize.] Baptized. *Obs.*
y-g-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-g-*, see forms in G-; as, for **y-gulped**, see GULP. See also Y-.
Y′gar-ro′te (ē′gär-rō′tā). Var. of IGORROTE.
Yg′dra-sil, **Yg′dra-syl**. Vars. of YGGDRASILL.
y-gelt. Obs. p. p. of GILD.
y-gelt, *p. p.* [AS. *gyltan* or *gegyltan* to sin.] Sinned; trespassed. *Obs.*
Y-gerne′ (ē-gẽrn′). Var. of IGRAINE.
y-gert. Obs. p. p. of GIRD.
y-geve. Obs. p. p. of GIVE.
yghe. † EYE.
y-giled, *p. p.* [See Y-; GUILE to beguile.] Beguiled. *Obs.*
yglent, *a.* [AS. *geglend*, *geglengd(e)d*, p. p. of *geglengan* to adorn.] Adorned. *Obs.*
y-globbed, *p. p.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. GULP.] Gulped down. *Obs.*
y-glosed, *p. p.* of GLOZE. *Obs.*
y-go, **y-gone**, *p. p.* Gone. *Obs.*
ygoe, **ygone**, *adv.* Ago. *Obs.*
y-goe. Obs. p. p. of GO.
y-golped. Obs. p. p. of GULP.
y-goyned. Obs. p. p. of JOIN.
y-greved. Obs. p. p. of GRIEVE.
y-ground, **y-grounden**. Obs. p. p. of GRIND.
Y-guerne′ (Ĭ-gẽrn′). Var. of IGRAINE.
y-gult. Obs. p. p. of GILD.
y-guo. † Y-GO.
y-gurte. Obs. p. p. of GIRD.
y-h-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-h-*, see forms in H-; as for **y-harmed** see HARM. See also Y-.
yha. † YEA.
y-hamled, **y-hanted**. Obs. p. p. of HAMBLE, HAUNT.
yharne. † YEARN.
y-hatered. Obs. p. p. of HATER.
yhe. † HEO, YE.
y-healde. Obs. p. p. of HOLD.
yhed. † EYED.
y-hed. Obs. p. p. of HIDE.
yhed, **yheid**. † *yede*, pret. of GO.
y-heeded, *p. p.* [See Y-; HEAD, *n.*] Headed; antlered. *Obs.*
yheir. † YEAR.
yheit. † YET.
yhelde. † YIELD.
y-heled, **y-helid**. Obs. p. p. of HEAL, HELE.
yheman. † YEOMAN.
yheme. † YEME.
yhemsell. † YEMSEL.
y-hende, *adv.* [AS. *gehende*.] Near; at hand. *Obs.*
y-hent, *v. t.* [AS. *gehentan*.] To take; seize; receive. *Obs.*
y-heped. Obs. p. p. of HEAP.
yher, **yhere**. † YEAR.
y-herborwed. Obs. p. p. of HARBOR.
y-here, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gehēran*, *gehȳran*. See Y-; HEAR.] To hear; listen. *Obs.*
y-hered, *p. p.* of HERY. *Obs.*
yherne. † YEARN.
y-hert, *p. p.* [Cf. AS. *hierdan*, *hyrdan*, *gehyrdan*, to harden.] Hardened. *Obs.*
yhet. † YET.
y-het. Obs. p. p. of HAVE.
y-heved, *p. p.* [AS. *gehefigian* to make heavy or sad.] Made heavy; grieved. *Obs.*
yhir. † YEAR.
yho. † HEO.
y-hoded. Obs. p. p. of HOOD.
y-hole. Obs. p. p. of HELE.
y-hole, *a.* [AS. *gehāl*.] Whole; entire; sound. — **y-holliche**, *adv.* — **y-holnesse**, *n.* *All Obs.*
y-holpe. Obs. p. p. of HELP.
yhoman. † YEOMAN.
yhon. † YON.
yhong. † YOUNG.
y-hong, *v. t.* [AS. *gehōn* (p. p. *gehongen*), v. i. or *gehongian*, v. i.] To hang. *Obs.*
y-hote, **y-hoten**. Obs. p. p. of HIGHT.
yhoten. † ETEN, giant.
yhoue. † YOU.
yhoune. † YON, yonder.
y-howted. Obs. p. p. of HOOT.
yhte, *n.* [AS. *ǣht*, fr. *āgan* to have. Cf. OWN, *a.*] Possession. Cf. AUGHT. *Obs.*
y-hudde. Obs. p. p. of HIDE.
y-huited. Obs. p. p. of WHITE.
yhung. † YOUNG.
y-hure, *v. t. & i.* [See Y-HERE.] To hear. *Obs.*
yhus. † YES.
Y H V H, **Y H W H**. See TETRAGRAMMATON.
y-hyere. † Y-HERE.
Y-iar′ (ē-yär′). Var. of IYAR. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
yicche. † ITCH.
Yi Ching (yē chĭng). [Chin. *yi*⁴ change + *ching*¹ classic.] See FIVE CLASSICS.
Yid (yĭd), *n.* [See YIDDISH.] A Jew. *Slang or Colloq.*
Yid′dish-er, *n.* [See YIDDISH.] A Jew. *Slang or Colloq.*
yie. † EYE.
yieft. † GIFT.
yield (yēld). Var. of YELD, *a.*
yield′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **yield′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
yield′ance (yēl′dȧns), *n.* A yielding; production; submission; surrender; concession. *Obs.*
yield′er, *n.* **a** One that yields. **b** A debtor. *Obs.*
yield′ing-ly, *adv.* of YIELDING.
yield′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
yield′less, *a.* Unyielding. *Obs.*
yield′y, *a.* Yielding. *Scot.*
yiet. † YET.
yieve. † GIVE.
yif. † GIVE, IF.
yift, *n.* [See GIFT.] = GIFT. *Obs.*
yigh (yē). Dial. Eng. of YEA.
yilde. † YIELD.
yildhalle. † GUILDHALL.
Yil-dun′ (yĭl-dŭn′), *n.* [Prob. corruption of Turk. *yildiz*.] See STAR.
yill (yĭl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ALE.
yill′-caup′ (yĭl′kôp′), *n.* [Cf. ALE; CUP.] Vessel from which ale is drunk. *Scot.*
yilp (yĭlp). Dial. Eng. var. of YELP. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
yilt (yĭlt). Var. of GILT, a sow.
yilte. Obs. pret. of YIELD.
Yi′ma (yē′mȧ), *n.* [Avestan.] *Persian Myth.* An Avestan hero or demigod, king of mankind in the golden age, afterwards ruler of the realm of the dead. *Yima* corresponds to the Vedic *Yama*.
yime. † YEME.
yin (yĭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. of ONE.
yin (yĭn), *n.* [Chin.] See WEIGHT.
yince (yĭns). Scot. & dial. Eng. of ONCE.
ying. † YOUNG.
yird (yẽrd). Scot. & dial. Eng. of EARTH.
yirk (yĭrk; yẽrk). Obs. or Scot. of YERK.
yirm (yẽrm), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *gyrman* to cry out, roar.] To fret; whine. *Scot.*
yirn (yẽrn), *n. & v.* [Prob. var. of GYRN.] Whine; grimace. *Scot.*
yirne. † IRON; YEARN; YERN, *adv.*
yirne, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *ærnan*, *geærnan*, to run, also *iernan*, *geirnan*, to run, and E. RUN.] To curdle. *Obs. Scot.*
y-irnen. † IRNEN.
yirr (yẽr; yē), *n. & v.* [Prob. imitative; cf. AS. *georran*, *gyrran*, to chatter, creak.] Growl; snarl. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yirth (yẽrth; yĭrth; yẽrth). Scot. & dial. Eng. of EARTH.
yis. † THIS.
yis (yĭs). Obs. or dial. of YES.
yise. † ICE, YES.
yisk, **yiske**. † YEX, *v.*
yisse, *v. t.* [AS. *gītsian*.] To desire; covet. *Obs.*
yiss′er, *n.* [AS. *gītsere*.] An avaricious person. *Obs.*
yiss′ing, *n.* [AS. *gītsung*.] Covetousness. *Obs.*
yis′ter-. Scot. var. of YESTER-.
yit (*dial.* yĭt; yĕt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of YET.
yite (yĭt), *n.* European yellowhammer. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
yiung. † YOUNG.
yive, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gi(e)fan*. See GIVE.] To give. *Obs.*
yi′ver, *a.* [AS. *gīfre*.] Eager; greedy. — **yi′ver-ly**, *adv.* — **yi′ver-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
yivere. † GIVER.
yk. † I.
y-k-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-k-*, see forms in K-; as, for **y-keped**, see KEEP. See also Y-.
y-karked, *p. p.* [Cf. Y-; CARK, *v.*] Loaded. *Obs.*
y-kevered. Obs. p. p. of COVER.
y-kid, *p. a.* [AS. *gecȳðed*, pl. *gecȳðde*, *gecȳdde*, p. p. of *cȳðan* to make known.] Known; renowned. *Obs.*
y-knawe. † Y-KNOW.
y-knit, *v. t.* [AS. *gecnyttan* to fasten, tie.] To knit. *Obs.*
y-know, *v. t.* [AS. *gecnāwan*.] To know; learn; recognize. *Obs.*
y-korven. Obs. p. p. of CARVE.
y-kud. † Y-KID.
y-kuenct. Obs. p. p. of QUENCH.
yl. † ILL.
yl-. For various words beginning *yl-*, see forms in IL-; as, for **ylk**, see ILK.
y-l-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-l-*, see forms in L-; as, for **y-laid**, see LAID. See also Y-.
y-lad, **y-laft**. Obs. p. p. of LEAD, LEAVE.
ylahayll, *interj.* [Cf. ILL; HAIL, *interj.*] Bad luck to you. *Obs.*
y-laht, **y-lakked**. Obs. p. p. of LATCH; LACK, blame.
yland. † ISLAND.
ylang-ylang oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
y-last, *v. i.* [AS. *gelǣstan*.] To suffer; last; endure. *Obs.*
y-lat, **y-laugte**, **y-lay**. Obs. p. p. of LET, LATCH, LIE.
yle. † AISLE, ISLE.
y-leave, *v. t.*; *p. p.* Y-LEFT. [AS. *gelǣfan*.] To leave; abandon; leave over. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To remain. *Obs.*
y-leave, *n.* [AS. *geléaf*.] Permission. *Obs.*
y-leine, *p. p.* [AS. *gelegen*, p. p. of (*ge*)*licgan* to lie.] Lain; remained. *Obs.*
ylem, *n.* [OF. *ilem*, for *hylem*, acc. of L. *hyle*, Gr. ὕλη.] The first substance from which the elements were supposed to be formed. Cf. HYLE, 1. *Obs.*
y-lenged, **y-lepe**. Obs. p. p. of LENG, LEAP.
y-lere, *v. t.* [AS *gelǣran*.] To teach. *Obs.*
ylespil, *n.* [AS. *īl* (gen. *īles*), *igil*, hedgehog + *pīl* something pointed, a prickle, fr. L. *pilum* javelin.] Hedgehog. *Obs.*
y-lest. † Y-LAST.
y-let. Obs. p. p. of LET. Hindered.
y-lete. Obs. p. p. of LET. Left; given up; neglected; also, esteemed.
y-leve, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gelēfan*, *geliefan*, *gelȳfan*. Cf. BELIEVE.] To believe; trust. *Obs.*
y-leve, *v. i.* [AS. *geleofian*, *gelifian*.] To live. *Obs.*
y-leye. Obs. p. p. of LIE.
yliacke. † ILIAC.
yliche, **ylike**, *a. & adv.* [See LIKE, *a.*] Like; alike. *Obs.*
Y ligament. = ILIOFEMORAL LIGAMENT.
y-like, *v. t.* Also **y-liken**. [Cf. Y-; LIKEN.] To liken; compare. *Obs.*
y-likne, *adv.* Alike. *Obs.*
y-lissed. Obs. p. p. of LISS.
ylk, **ylka**, **ylkon**. † ILK, etc.
yl′lan-ra-ton′ (ēl′yän-rä-tōn′), *n.* Agouara.
ylle. † AISLE.
yllond. † ISLAND.
ylnes. † ILLNESS.
y-logged. Obs. p. p. of LODGE.
y-loke. Obs. p. p. of LOCK.
y-lome, *adv.* [AS. *gelōme*.] Often; continuously. *Obs.*
ylond. † ISLAND.
y-long, *a.* [AS. *gelang*. Cf. 3d ALONG.] Belonging; pertaining; befitting. *Obs.*
y-lope. Obs. p. p. of LEAP.
y-lore, **y-lorn**; **y-low**, **y-lowe**; **y-lust**. Obs. p. p. of LEESE, lose; LIE, speak falsely; LUSH, to strike.
y-lyky, *v. i.* = LIKE. *Obs.*
ym. Contr. for *them*. Cf. YE, the.
ym-. For various words beginning *ym-*, see forms in IM-; as, for **ymagry**, see IMAGERY.
y-m-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-m-*, see forms in M-: as, for **y-marked**, see MARKED. See also Y-.
y-maad. Obs. p. p. of MAKE.
ymage. † HOMAGE, IMAGE.
ymaginement, *n.* [Cf. OF. *ymaginement* image. See IMAGINE; -MENT.] Craft. *Obs.*
y-mannered, *a.* [See Y-; MANNER.] Mannered; conducted. *Obs.*
y-marissed, *p. p.* Married. *Obs.*
y-masked. Obs. p. p. of MASK, to mesh.
ymber. † EMBER.
Y. M. C. A. *Abbr.* Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. Cath. A. *Abbr.* Young Men's Catholic Association.
Y. M. C. U. *Abbr.* Young Men's Christian Union.
yme. † HYMN.
y-mel. † IMELLE, among.
y-ment. Obs. p. p. of MEAN.
Y′mer (ē′mẽr). Var. of YMIR.
y-met. Obs. p. p. of MEET, METE.
y-mete, *a.* [AS. *gemǣte*.] Suitable; befitting; moderate. *Obs.*
y-mete, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gemētan*.] To meet; to come upon; to find. *Obs.*
y-meved, **y-meynt**. Obs. p. p. of MOVE, MENG.
Y. M. F. S. *Abbr.* Young Men's Friendly Society.
y-middes, *prep.* [Cf. AMIDST.] Amidst. *Obs.*
y-midward, *adv.* [Cf. AMID; -WARD.] In the midst. *Obs.*
ymmote, *v. t.* [LL. *immovere*, *immotum*; *in-* in + *movere* to move.] To convey or apply to something. *Obs.*
ymne. † HYMN.
y-molt. Obs. p. p. of MELT.
y-mone, *n.* [AS. *gemāna*.] Companionship; intercourse; company; a companion. *Obs.*
y-mong, *prep.* [AS. *gemang*. Cf. AMONG.] Among. *Obs.*
y-mong, *n.* [AS. *gemang*, *gemong*, throng.] Confusion, as of a throng. *Obs.*
y-mored. Obs. p. p. of MOOR.
y-morthred, **y-moselyd**. Obs. p. p. of MURDER, MUZZLE.
Y moth, *or* **Y′-moth′**, *n.* Any of several species of *Plusia*, esp. *P. gamma*, a handsome European noctuid. See GAMMA MOTH.
ymp. † IMP.
ympet, *n.* [Cf. OF. *impet* impetuosity.] Impetus. *Obs.*
ymplie. † IMPLY.
ympne. † HYMN.
ympt. Obs. p. p. of IMP.
ymulis. † EMULOUS.
y-munde, *n.* [AS. *gemynd*. See MIND, *n.*] Mind; thought; remembrance. *Obs.*
ymur, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ilmr* a sweet smell.] Fresh odor. *Obs.*
yn. † IN.
yn. Contr. for THEN. Cf. YE, the.
yn-. For various words beginning with *yn-*, see forms in IN-; as, for **Ynca**, see INCA.
y-n-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-n-*, see forms in N-; as, for **y-nailed**, see NAILED. See also Y-.
ynche. † INCH, INK.
yndly. † INLY.
Yndoys, *n.* [OF. *Indois*.] People or language of India. *Obs.*
yne. † EYEN, obs. pl. of EYE.
ynens. † ANENT.
ynesche, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *ger ēahsen* near.] Towards. *Obs.*
yneuch, **ynewch**. † ENOUGH.
ynewe. † ENOW.
yngoodly, *a.* [Cf. OD. *ingoed* very good.] Excellent. *Obs.*
ynkell, *n.* [See INKLE tape; cf. Flem. *inkel* simple, D. *enkel*, Flem. *inkelooge* purl (of lace).] Tape. *Obs. Cant.*
ynkirly. † ENKERLY.
ynn. † INN.
ynner. † INNER.
ynogh. † ENOUGH.
ynoghliche, *adv.* [See ENOUGH; -LY.] Sufficiently. *Obs.*
y-nome. Obs. p. p. of NIM.
ynon. † ONION.
y-norisched. Obs. p. p. of NOURISH.
ynough. † ENOUGH.
ynow. † ENOW, enough.
ynpridid, *a.* [Cf. 1st IN-; PRIDE, *n.*] Filled with pride. *Obs.*
ynsawt. † ENSAUT.
ynuch. † ENOUGH.
y-nued, **y-numd**, **y-nume**, **y-nurshit**. Obs. p. p. of NOY, NUMB, NIM, NOURISH.
ynwit. † INWIT.
ynyon. † ONION.
yo. † HEO, *pron.*
yo (yō). Dial. Eng. var. of YOU.
yo (yō), *interj.* An exclamation used with *heave*, *ho*, etc., chiefly as a signal for the exertion of concerted effort.
yoak, **yoare**. † YOKE, YORE.
y-obliged. Obs. p. p. of OBLIGE.
yoch′el (yŏk′ĕl), *n.* = YOKEL *Scot.*
yock (yŏk), **yocke**. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of YOKE.
yock′el (yŏk′ĕl), *n.* [Cf. YAFFLE.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
yocunde. † JOCUND.
yod (yŏd), **yode** (yŏd) Dial. Eng. vars. of YAUD, a mare.
yod, *or* **yodh** (yŏd), *n.* [Heb. *yōd*.] The tenth letter (י) of the Hebrew alphabet, equiv. to Eng. *y* (yes). As a numeral = 10.
yode. [ME. *yode*, *ȝede*, *ȝede*, *ȝeode*, *eode*, AS. *ēode*, used as pret. of *gān* to go.] Obs. pret. of GO.
yo′del-er, **yo′del-ler** (yō′dĕl-ẽr; yō′dlẽr), **yo′dler** (-dlẽr), *n.* One who yodels.
yoe. † HEO.
yoe (yō). Dial. Eng. var. of HEW.
yoethe. † YOUTH
yof, **yofe**. Obs. pret. of GIVE.
yoh (yō), *n.* [Chinese.] *Music.* An ancient Chinese reed pipe with three to seven holes, played with one hand.
yo-him′bine (yō-hĭm′bĭn; -bēn; 184), *n.* Also **-bin**. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{32}O_4N_2$, in the bark and leaves of an African rubiaceous tree (*Corynanthe yohimbi*).
yo′-ho′, *interj.* An exclamation used as a signal for effort, a cry to attract attention, etc.
yo′ick (yō′ĭk; yoik), *v. t.* To urge on by the cry *yoicks!*
yo′icks (yō′ĭks; yoiks), *interj.* *Hunting.* A cry of encouragement to foxhounds.
yoik, **yoir**. † YOKE, YORE.
yoir. Scot. var. of YARE, *a.*
yoit (yoit). Dial. Eng. equiv. of YITE.
yok (yŏk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of YOKE.
yoke (yōk), *n. & v.* = YEX. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yoke, **yok**. Scot. & dial. of YOLK, wool grease.

Lith. *jungas*, Russ. *igo*, Ir. *ughaim* harness, W. *iau* yoke, L. *jugum*, Gr. *ζυγόν*, Skr. *yuga*, and to L. *jungere* to join, Gr. *ζευγνύναι*, Skr. *yuj*. Cf. JOIN, JOUGS, 1st JUST, JUGULAR, SUBJUGATE, SYZYGY, YUGA, ZEUGMA.] **1.** A bar or frame of wood by which two draft animals, esp. oxen, are joined at the heads or necks for working together. The modern yoke for oxen is usually a piece of timber hollowed, or made curving, near each end, and laid on the necks of the oxen, being secured in place by two bows, one inclosing each neck, and fastened through the timber. In some countries the yoke consists of a flat piece of wood fastened to the foreheads of the oxen by thongs about the horns. Connection with the load is by a chain or rope from a hook or ring in the middle of the yoke.

2. A frame or piece resembling a yoke, as in use or shape; specif.: **a** A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying pails, etc., suspended on each side; as, a milkmaid's *yoke*. **b** A frame worn on the neck of an animal, as a cow, pig, or goose, to prevent passage through a fence. **c** A bar by which the end of the tongue of a wagon or carriage is suspended from the collars of the harness. **d** A frame or convex piece by which a bell is hung for ringing it. See BELL, *Illust.* (6). **e** *Naut.* A crosspiece on the head of a boat's rudder. To its ends lines are attached which lead forward, either to the hands of a steersman or to the drum of a steering wheel, so that the boat can be steered from farther forward. **f** *Chiefly Mach.* A clamp or similar piece that embraces two other parts to hold or unite them in their respective or relative positions, as a strap connecting a slide valve to the valve stem, or the soft iron block or bar permanently connecting the pole pieces of an electromagnet, as in a dynamo. **g** *Mach.* A slotted crosshead used in donkey engines, steam fire engines, etc., in place of a connecting rod. **h** *Arch.* A tie securing two members together; specif., the horizontal piece forming the head of a window frame. **i** A band or shaped piece cut to fit the shoulders or the hips, and intended to support the gathered or plaited hanging parts of a garment, as a skirt.

3. Fig.: That which connects or binds, a tie; link; bond.

> Boweth your neck under that blissful *yoke* . . .
> Which that men clepeth spousal or wedlock. *Chaucer.*

4. A mark or emblem of subjection, submission, humiliation, or servitude; hence, servitude; slavery; bondage; service. In antiquity the Romans and others made captured foes pass under a symbolical yoke consisting of a spear resting horizontally upon two upright ones.

> Our country sinks beneath the *yoke*. *Shak.*
> My *yoke* is easy, and my burden is light. *Matt. xi. 30.*

5. *sing. & pl.* Two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work together; — also, rarely, used of persons.

> I have bought five *yoke* of oxen. *Luke xiv 19.*

6. In Kent, a certain area of land: a virgate. See SULUNG.

7. The time during which a plowman and his team work continuously; hence, a period of steady work; a portion of the working day; as, to work two *yokes*, that is, both morning and afternoon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

8. An Austro-Hungarian land measure. See MEASURE, *Table.*

Syn. — See COUPLE.

under the yoke. See def. 4, above. — **Y. of the Sky,** the ecliptic.

yoke (yōk), *v. t.*; YOKED (yōkt); YOK'ING (yōk'ĭng). **1.** To put a yoke on; to join in or with a yoke; as, to *yoke* oxen. **2.** To couple; join; link; hence, fig., to marry. "Be ye not unequally *yoked* with unbelievers." *2 Cor. vi. 14.*

3. To bring into bondage; to restrain; confine.

> Then were they *yoked* with garrisons. *Milton.*
> The words and promises that *yoke*
> The conqueror are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

4. To attach a horse or horses or other draft animals to; also, to attach (a draft animal) to something; as, to *yoke* a cart; to *yoke* a horse to a cart. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. To enter on or set to vigorously or keenly; to begin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

6. To attack; seize; tackle; fight. *Scot.*

yoke, *v. i.* **1.** To be joined or intimately associated; to be connected; to consort closely.

> We'll *yoke* together, like a double shadow. *Shak.*

2. To apply one's self vigorously; to make a beginning; — usually with *to*. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To make an attack or seizure; to contest. *Scot.*

yoke'fel'low (yōk'fĕl'ō), *n.* [*yoke* + *fellow*.] A close associate or companion; a mate; fellow; a partner; esp., a partner in marriage. *Phil. iv. 3.*

yo'kel (yō'k'l), *n.* [Prob. connected with *yoke* (of oxen).] A plowboy; a rustic; a country bumpkin. *Eng. Dickens.*

yoke'-toed' (yōk'tōd'), *a.* Having two toes in front and two behind, as the woodpeckers; zygodactylous.

yolk (yōk; yōlk; 277), *n.* [ME. *yolke, yelke, ȝolke, ȝelke*, AS. *geoloca, geoleca*, fr. *geolu* yellow. See YELLOW.] **1. a** In popular language, the yellow spheroidal mass of food material surrounded by the white in the egg of a bird or reptile. **b** *Embryol.* The contents of the ovum, or egg cell, of an animal. The protoplasmic material is distinguished as *formative yolk*, the inert nutritive material, usually present, as *food yolk*, or *nutritive yolk*. Often, in exact usage, *yolk* is restricted to the nutritive material only, the food yolk. In the egg of a bird the formative yolk occupies a small area (the *cicatricle*) at one side of a relatively enormous mass of food yolk. The latter, which serves only as nutriment for the embryo, consists of a central flask-shaped mass and numerous thin concentric layers of light yellow **white yolk,** alternating with thicker layers of darker **yellow yolk.** See EGG, *Illust.* In the ova of other animals the food yolk, when present, may be distributed uniformly through the protoplasm (*alecithal ova*) or more or less concentrated toward one pole (*telolecithal ova*) or accumulated at the center of the cell (*centrolecithal ova*). Its amount determines the size of the ovum, and its distribution has a profound effect on the character of the segmentation. See OVUM, 1 and *Illust.* Chemically, yolk contains vitellin, lecithin, proteid, nuclein, cholesterin, fat, etc.

2. Suint.

yolk plug. *Embryol.* A pluglike mass of yolk cells found in the blastopore of the embryos of certain vertebrates

yolk sac. *Embryol.* A more or less spherical membranous sac attached to an embryo and inclosing food yolk, as in most vertebrates and cephalopods. It is continuous, through the vitelline duct, with the intestinal cavity of the embryo, and, being abundantly supplied with blood vessels, is, throughout embryonic life and in some forms later, the chief organ of nutrition. Cf. UMBILICAL VESICLE.

yolk'y (yōk'ĭ; yōl'kĭ), *a.*; YOLK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr; -kĭ-ẽr); YOLK'I-EST. **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, yolk. **2.** Full of suint; greasy; — said of unwashed wool.

yom (yōm; *in phrases* yŏm), *n.* [Heb. *yōm*.] Day; — a Hebrew word used in the names of various Jewish feasts; as, **Yom Kippur** (yōm kĭp'ōōr), Day of Atonement (see under DAY); **Yom Teruah** (tĕr'ōō-ä) [lit., day of shouting], Feast of Trumpets (see under FEAST).

yon (yŏn), *a. & adv.* [ME. *yon, ȝon*, AS. *geon*; akin to G. *jener*, OHG. *jenēr*, Icel. *enn, inn*, Goth. *jains*. Cf. BEYOND, YOND, YONDER.] Yonder. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

> Read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton.*

yon, *pron.* That or those yonder. *Now Rare or Dial.*

yon'der (yŏn'dẽr), *adv.* [ME. *yonder, ȝonder*; cf. OD. *ginder*, Goth. *jaindrē* there. See YOND, *adv.*] At or in that (indicated and more or less distant) place.

> *Yonder* are two apple women scolding. *Arbuthnot.*

yon'der, *a.* Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; that or those there; yon. "Yon flowery arbors, *yonder* alleys green." *Milton.*

> *Yonder* men are too many for an embassage. *Bacon.*

yore (yōr; 201), *adv.* [ME. *ȝore, yare, ȝure*, AS. *geara* formerly, of old, orig. gen. pl. of *gēar* a year, E. *year*. See YEAR.] **1.** In time long past; in old time; long since. *Obs. or Archaic,* exc. *of yore.*

> As it hath been of olde times *yore*. *Chaucer.*

2. For a long time. *Obs.*

> He has woned [dwelt] here full *yore*. *Sir Gawayne.*

3. Before; formerly. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*

of yore, of old time; formerly; long ago; as, in days *of yore*. "But Satan now is wiser than *of yore*." *Pope.*

Yor'ick (yŏr'ĭk), *n.* **1.** In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the former jester of the King of Denmark, "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy," whose skull Hamlet apostrophizes in the churchyard.

2. A humorous and careless parson in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," of Danish origin, and a descendant of the Yorick celebrated by Shakespeare. Sterne used the name as his pseudonym in the "Sentimental Journey."

York'-Ant'werp rules (yôrk'ănt'wẽrp). *Marine Insurance.* A body of rules relating to general average, agreed to at a congress held at York, England, in 1864, adopted with revisions at a conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations held at Antwerp in 1877, and again revised at a conference held at Liverpool in 1890. They were formally declared to be exclusively authorized by the association in 1892.

York'ist (yôr'kĭst), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A member or supporter of the English royal house of York, founded by Richard, Duke of York, in the time of Henry VI. Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. were the reigning members of the house. See WARS OF THE ROSES. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of York.

York rite (yôrk). [From *York*, England.] *Freemasonry.* The rite or ceremonial observed by one of the Masonic systems; also, the system itself, which, in America, confers 13 degrees, the last three in commanderies of Knights Templars. In England but four degrees are conferred. Cf. SCOTTISH RITE.

York'shire (yôrk'shĭr; -shẽr; *cf.* SHIRE), *n.* A county in the north of England.

Yorkshire bond. *Masonry.* = FLYING BOND. — **Y. buck,** *Cookery*, a Welsh rabbit with slices of bacon and a poached egg upon it. Cf. GOLDEN BUCK. — **Y. canary,** one of a long, slim, erect variety of canaries. — **Y. coach horse,** one of an English breed of large strong horses allied, and similar in color, to the Cleveland bay. — **Y. fog,** velvet grass. — **Y. grease,** wool fat. See LANOLIN. — **Y. hog,** one of several breeds or varieties of pure white hogs usually designated according to size as *large, middle*, and *small whites*. — **Y. light,** a window made with sashes sliding in one plane, as disting. from hinged casements. The movement is generally horizontal, to avoid the necessity of a weighted sash. — **Yorkshire pie,** a meat or game pie baked in a raised crust. — **Y. pudding,** a batter pudding baked under meat. — **Y. punch,** a hot punch with calf's-foot jelly added. — **Y. terrier,** one of a breed of toy terriers, steel blue and resembling Skye terriers, but smaller and having a more silky coat.

York use (ūs). *Eccl.* The one of the three printed uses of England which was followed in the north. It was based on the Sarum use. See USE, *n.*, 7.

Yo'ru-ba (yō'rōō-bä), *n.* A Negro of an extensive linguistic family of the African Slave Coast, mainly between Dahomey and the lower Niger. Some are Christians or Mohammedans, but most are pagan fetishists. About 1820 their native empire was overthrown by the Fulahs, and they became divided into a number of petty kingdoms or tribes, the most noteworthy being the Egba. Of interior tribes the type is Negroid rather than Negro. Weaving, dyeing, tanning, smithery, pottery, and wine making, are among their industries, and before the use of letters they employed a device like Peruvian quipu to record events. Also, their language, mostly monosyllabic

you (yōō), *pron.*; *poss.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS (yōōrz); *dat. & obj.* YOU. [ME. *you, eou, eow*, dat. & acc., AS. *éow*, used as dat. & acc. of *ge, gē*, ye; akin to OFries. *iu, io*, OS. *iu*, D. *u*, G. *euch*, OHG. *iu*, dat., *iuwih*, acc., Icel. *yðr*, dat. & acc., Goth. *izwis*; of uncertain origin. Cf. YOUR.] A personal pronoun of the second person, indicating the person or persons addressed. *You* is used: **1.** As objective case of *ye*, pl., originally its only use: **a** As dative of indirect object; as: We give *you* greeting. **b** As direct object of a verb or preposition.

> Ye go to Canterbury; God *you* speed. *Chaucer.*

c Reflexively, either as direct or as indirect object.

2. As nominative pl.; — now usually replacing *ye*.

> Stand still, *you* ever-moving spheres of Heaven *Marlowe.*

3. As nominative or objective sing.; — now usually replacing *thou, thee*, but taking, as subject, a pl. verb.

> In vain *you* tell your parting lover
> You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*
> Your highness shall repose *you* at the tower. *Shak.*

4. Indefinitely (in the same way as *your, we, they, one*), not specifying any person as addressed.

> It is always pleasant to be forced to do what *you* wish to do, but what, until pressed, *you* dare not attempt *Hook.*

5. Disjunctively, by way of address or for emphasis, esp. after terms of reproach; as, "You rascal, *you!*"

> *You*, sir, what trade are you? *Shak.*

young (yŭng), *a.*; YOUNG'ER (yŭŋ'gẽr); YOUNG'EST (yŭŋ'gĕst). [ME. *yung, yong, ȝong, ȝung*, AS. *geong*; akin to OFries. *iung, iong*, D. *jong*, OS., OHG., & G. *jung*, Icel. *ungr*, Sw. & Dan. *ung*, Goth. *juggs*, Lith. *jaunas*, Russ. *yuny*, W. *ieuanc*, L. *juvencus, juvenis*, Skr. *juvaça, juvan*. Cf. JUNIOR, JUVENILE, YOUNKER, YOUTH.] **1.** Being in the first or early period of life or growth; specif.: **a** Not long born; still in the first part of life; not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age; not old; juvenile; — said of persons and animals; as, a *young* child, man, fawn.

> For he so *young* and tender was of age *Chaucer*

b In the first part, or period, of growth; as, a *young* tree. **c** Not having existed long; not having developed far; early; recent; lately newly formed or come into being; as, *young* ice.

> While the fears of the people were *young*. *De Foe*

2. Youthfully fresh in body, mind, or feeling.

> Whom the gods love, live *young* forever. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson*

3. Immature; inexperienced; ignorant; weak.

> Come, come, elder brother, you are too *young* in this. *Shak.*

4. Of, or pert. or relating to, youth, or early life.

> Thou hast passed by the ambush of *young* days *Shak*

5. Representing a recent tendency, movement, or the like; — used to designate various societies, schools, etc., but esp. certain revolutionary, republican, or progressive political parties; as, *Young* Italy; *Young* Turks, etc.

6. *Phys. Geog.* = YOUTHFUL, 5.

7. Junior; — used of the younger of two persons having the same name or title; as, *young* Mr. Smith. *Colloq.*

8. Unmarried. *Dial. Eng.*

Young Adventurer. See YOUNG PRETENDER. — **Y. America,** American youth collectively, or a personification of their supposed characteristics. *Colloq., U. S.* — **y. blood,** young people; youth; youthful strength or vigor. — **Y. Chevalier.** See YOUNG PRETENDER. — **Y. England,** a party of Tory aristocrats which arose about 1843. It opposed the repeal of the corn laws and other Radical measures, and sought to revive, so far as modern conditions would allow, the manners and spirit of medieval times. The party was short-lived. The courtly, fantastic manners of its members are described in "Coningsby" and "Sybil," by Benjamin Disraeli, who, with Lord John Manners, led the movement. — **Y. Europe,** an association, with headquarters in Switzerland, organized in April, 1834, under the influence of Mazzini's enthusiasm (see YOUNG ITALY), by delegates of the national societies *Young Italy, Young Germany*, and *Young Poland*. It aimed to further the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity in Europe. In 1835–36 it brought about the organization of *Young France*, a national society similar in principle. Many of its members were soon expelled from Switzerland, and its influence became negligible. — **y. flood,** the flood tide at its beginning. — **Y. France.** See YOUNG EUROPE. — **y. fustic,** the wood of the European smoke tree (*Cotinus cotinus*), which yields an orange dye; fustet. — **Y. Germany,** a school of writers in Germany, arising

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yoke'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
yoke'age, yok'age (yōk'āj), *n.* = ROKEAGE. *Local, U. S. & Can.*
yoke bone. The malar bone.
yoke devil. A fellow devil. *Rare*
yoke elm. The European hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*).
yokel, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *jökull*. See ICICLE.] An icicle. *Obs.*
yoke'let, *n.* A small farm or manor. *Dial. Eng.*
yo'kel-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
yoke'mate', *n.* Yokefellow.
yok'ing (yōk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YOKE. Hence: *n.* = YOKE, *n.* 7.
Yo'ko-ha'ma fowl (yō'kō-hä'mȧ). The Japanese fowl.
Yo'kut (yō'kŭt), *n.* An Indian of the chief Mariposan tribe. See MARIPOSAN.
yok'y (yōk'ĭ), *a.* *Obs. or R.* **a** Yoked. **b** Pert. to, or consisting of, a yoke.
yol. † YULE.
yold. Obs pret. & p. p. of YIELD.
yol'drin, yol'dring (yŏl'drĭn; yōl'-), *n.* [Cf. YELLOW.] European yellow-hammer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [YULE DAY, etc.]
yole, yoleday, etc. † YULE,
yolk (*dial.* yōk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of YEX.
yolk bag *Embryol.* = YOLK SAC.
yolk cord. *Zoöl.* A slender cord or duct which connects the yolk glands with the egg chambers in certain insects, as in the aphids.
yolk duct. = VITELLINE DUCT.
yolked (yōkt; yōlkt), *a.* Having a yolk.
yolk gland *Zoöl.* A vitellarium.
yolk nucleus *Embryol.* A cytoplasmic structure, simple or multiple, in the ovarian egg.
yoll, *v. i.* [Prob. akin to *yell*.] To yell. *Obs.*
Yo'lof (yō'lŏf). Var. of WOLOF.
yolow. † YELLOW.
yolpe, *v. i.* [Cf. YELP to boast.] Prob., to boast. *Obs.*
yoly. † JOLLY, handsome.
yo'man. Obs. or ref. sp. of YEOMAN. [Scot of YAMMER.]
yom'er (*Scot.* yŏm'ẽr). Obs. or
yomere, yomerly, etc. † YEMER, YEMERLY, etc. [of WANKAPIN.]
yon'co-pin (yŏŋ'kō-pĭn). Var.
yond (yŏnd), *a.* Mad. *Obs.*
yond, *adv.* [ME. *yond, ȝond, ȝeond*, through, beyond, over, AS. *geond*, adv. & prep., through, throughout, over, yonder; cf Goth. *jaind* thither. See YON, *a.*] Yonder; thither; away; further. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *prep.* Past; beyond; also, along or across. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yond, *a. & pron* That; those. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yond'ward (yŏnd'wẽrd), *adv.* Thither. *Obs.* [YON.]
yone (yōn). Scot. var. of YEW.
yong, yongth, etc. † YOUNG, YOUNGTH, etc.
yon'gate (yŏn'gāt), *adv.* In such wise. *Obs.*
yonge, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *gangan* to go.] To go. *Obs.*
yonghede, *n.* Youth. *Obs.*
yo'ni (yō'nē), *n.* [Skr. *yōni*.] *Hindu Myth.* The symbol under which Sakti, or the personification of the female power in nature, is worshiped. Cf. LINGA.
yonk. † JUNK, *n.*
yonke, *n.* [Cf. YOUNG.] A young person. *Obs.* [of YOUNKER]
yon'ker (yŭŋ'kẽr). Obs. or Scot.
yon'ker-kin, *n.* A lad. *Obs.*
yonkier. † YOUNKER.
yon'ko-pin (yŏŋ'kō-pĭn). Var. of WANKAPIN.
yonkthe. † YOUNGTH.
yon'ner (yŏn'ẽr). Scot. var. of YONDER. [of WANKAPIN]
yon'qua-pin (yŏŋ'kȧ-pĭn). Var.
yons, *adv.* At once. *Obs.*
yont (yŏnt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of YOND. [TURE.]
yonte, yonture. † JOINT, JOIN-
yoo † EWE.
yook (yōōk). Var of YEUK.
yool'day. † YULE DAY
yoon'ker. † YOUNKER.
yoop (yōōp), *n.* A sobbing sound; — an imitative word
yop, yope. † YEP. [YAUPON]
yop'on (yŏp'ŏn). Var. of
yor (yŏr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of YOUR.
yor, yore. † YARE, *a.*
yore, *n.* Time long since past. *Pseudo-archaic.*
yore'fa'ther, *n.* Forefather. *Obs.*
yore'ly, *adv.* Anciently; in times past. *Obs.*
yore'-time', *n.* Time long past.
yorewhile, *adv.* Erewhile. *Obs.*
York A. *Stock Exchange.* Deferred ordinary stock of the Great Northern Railway. *Cant, British.*
Yorke, Oliver (yôrk). The assumed name under which Fraser's Magazine was edited.
york'er (yôr'kẽr), *n.* *Cricket.* A bowled ball of fast or medium pace dropping within about three or four feet of the wicket.
York'er, *a.* Of or pert. to York County, Pa. — **Yorker Brethren.** See RIVER BRETHREN.
York House *or* **Place** See WHITEHALL.
York'ish, *a.* Of or pert to the county or city of York, England; adhering to the royal house of York See YORKIST.
Yorks (yôrks), *n. pl.* *Stock Exchange.* Shares in the ordinary stock of the Great Northern Railway. *Cant. British.*
York shilling. A New York shilling; 12½ cents. See SHILLING, 3. *U. S.* [-ISM.]
York'shire-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See
York'shire-man (-mȧn), *n.* A native of Yorkshire.
York'town', *n.* [From *Yorktown*, Va.] *Geol.* = CHESAPEAKE.
yor'lin, yor'ling (yôr'lĭn), *n.* [Cf. YELLOW.] Common yellow-hammer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yorne. † YEARN; YERNE, *adv.*
yorneste. † EARNEST.
yorth. † EARTH.
Yo'shi-wa'ra (yō'shē-wä'rȧ), *n.* [Jap.] The prostitutes' quarter in Tokyo, Japan; — often applied by foreigners to similar quarters in other Japanese cities.
yosk. † YEX, *v.*
yot. Obs. pret. of GO.
yot, *n.* [Siamese.] See MEASURE.
yot, *v. t.* To unite closely. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
yo'ta-cism (yō'tȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [See IOTACISM.] Iotization.
yo'ta-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To iotize
yote (yōt), *v. t.* [ME. *ȝeoten, ȝeten*, to pour, AS. *géotan*. See FOUND to cast.] To pour water or molten metal on or into. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [of YET.]
yote, yoten. Obs. pret. & p. p.
yoten. † ETEN, giant.
yothe. † YOUTH
you'-all', *pron.* You; — said in addressing two or more persons or one person as representing also another or others. *Colloq., Southern U. S.* "*You-all* and we-all, you-uns and we-uns invariably refer to more than one individual." *J. C. Harris.*
you'art (yō'ärt). Var. of YOGURT. [of YIELD.]
youd'en (yōōd'ĕn). Scot. pret.
youden drift. Driven snow *Obs. Scot.*
youd'ith, *n.* Youth. *Obs. Scot.*
youe. † EWE.
youff (youf), *n. & v.* Bark *Scot.*
yougthe. † YOUTH.
youk (yōōk). Var. of YEUK, itch.
youl (*dial.* yōōl, youl). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of YOWL.
yould'en. Obs. pret. pl. of YIELD.
you'men. Obs. pl. of YEOMAN.
young, *v. t.* To make young. *R.*

about 1830. They advocated the principles of democracy, socialism, and rationalism, the separation of church and state, and the raising of the social and political position of woman. Among their leading exponents were Gutzkow, Heine, Laube, Kühne, Mundt, and Wienborg. The organization of Young Germany was broken up after the failure of the revolutionists of 1848-49. — **Young Guard.** See OLD GUARD **a.** — **y. hyson.** See HYSON. — **Y. Ireland,** a party of Irish agitators arising during the efforts of O'Connell after 1841 for the repeal of the Act of Union, and differing from him in their advocacy of seeking political reform and separation from England by physical force. To this end the **Young Irelanders** attempted to bring together both Protestants and Roman Catholics. Alarmed by the party's activity in 1848, the British government arrested and deported some of the leaders, soon after which the movement ended. — **Y. Italy** [It. *La Giovane Italia*], an association of Italians organized in 1831 by Mazzini to deliver the Italian peninsula from Austrian domination and to unite it under a republican form of government. Unlike the Carbonari (see CARBONARO), it sought to attain its purposes by agitation and open insurrection rather than by conspiracy. Although short-lived and failing to promote a revolution, it served to quicken the spirit of Italian patriotism and to facilitate the subsequent success of Victor Emmanuel and Cavour. Societies in other countries were formed with Young Italy as a model. — **y. laird,** the eldest son and heir of a "laird." *Scot.* — **y. man,** a beau, or suitor. *Uncultivated.* — **Y. Men's Christian Association,** an organization for promoting the spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of young men, founded, June 6, 1844, by George Williams (knighted therefor by Queen Victoria) in London. In 1851 it extended to the United States and Canada, and in 1855 representatives of similar organizations throughout Europe and America formed an international body. The movement has successfully expanded not only among young men in general, but also specifically among railroad men, in the army and navy, with provision for Indians and negroes, and a full duplication of all the various lines of operation in the boys' departments. — **Y. Norway,** a peasant radical party arising in Norway about 1833 and championed by Henrik Wergeland. — **y. one,** a young human being; a child; also, a young animal, as a colt. — **Y. People's Society of Christian Endeavor** *or* **Endeavour.** See under CHRISTIAN. — **Y. Poland.** See YOUNG EUROPE. — **Y. Pretender,** Charles Edward Stuart (1720-88), the Young Adventurer, the Young Chevalier, affectionately called Prince Charlie, who nominally led the adventurous insurrection of 1745 in England. He was son of James, the Old Pretender and Chevalier St. George. — **Y. Ros'ci-us,** the (rŏsh'ĭ-ŭs), William Henry West Betty (1791-1874), who acquired fame and fortune as a boy actor. — **Y. Switzerland,** a political organization formed soon after Young Europe (which see) for the purpose of bringing about an Alpine confederation, including Switzerland, Tirol, Savoy, and the rest of the Alpine chain. — **Y. Turkey,** a party of Turks, reorganized, at Geneva, in 1891 to effect radical political and social reforms in the Ottoman Empire. The Young Turks were ruthlessly treated as rebels by the government, notably in the spring of 1901, but in 1908 they brought about a bloodless revolution, compelling the despotic Sultan Abdul-Hamid II. to proclaim a constitution guaranteeing freedom of speech, of the press, and right of assembly and forcing him to convoke a parliament. The sultan's actions in alleged violation of the constitution, together with a mutiny in his favor of certain troops, resulted in 1909 in his deposition by the Young Turks, who controlled the army, and in the elevation of his brother Mohammed Reshad Effendi to the throne as Mehmed V. — **Y. Women's Christian Association,** an organization for promoting the spiritual, intellectual, social, and economic welfare of young women, originating in 1855 with Lady Kinnaird's home for young women, and Miss Emma Roberts's prayer union for young women, in England, which were combined in the year 1884 as a national association. Now nearly all the civilized countries, and esp. the United States, have local, national, and international organizations.

young (yŭng), *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively.

[The egg] bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclosed
Their callow *young*. *Milton.*

with young, with child; pregnant.

young'er (yŭŋ'gẽr), *compar.* of YOUNG. — **younger children,** *Eng. Law,* in the law of primogeniture, any children other than the eldest male child, including in the broadest use all daughters. — **y. hand,** *Card Playing,* the one not having the lead, in two-handed games.

young'ling (yŭng'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *geongling.*] **1.** A young person; a youth; also, an animal, plant, etc., which is in its early life; any young, immature, or recent thing. "More dear . . . than *younglings* to their dam." *Spenser.* **2.** A beginner; a neophyte; a novice. *Rare.*

young'ling (yŭng'lĭng), *a.* Young; youthful.

Young's modulus (yŭngz). [After Thomas *Young,* English physicist.] *Physics.* A numerical quantity denoting the resistance of a substance to longitudinal stress. It may be defined as the stretching force required to double the length of a wire of unit cross section, or practically as the product of the original length and the stretching force, divided by the product of the cross section and elongation. It is a constant for any given material. Expressed in trillions of dynes per square centimeter it is: for brass, 0.83-0.97; for copper, 0.98-1.0; for lead, 0.15-0.18; for iron, 1.7-2.4; for glass, 0.66-0.78; for oak, 0.92; for poplar, 0.05. Called also the *stretch modulus.*

young'ster (yŭng'stẽr), *n.* A young person; a youngling; lad; sometimes, a young animal, as a colt or filly; specif., in the British navy, a midshipman who has not yet served four years; — distinguished from *oldster.*

youn'ker (yŭŋ'kẽr), *n.* [D. *jonker, jonkheer; jong* young + *heer* a lord, sir, gentleman. See YOUNG, *a.*] **1.** A young gentleman, knight, or gallant. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **2.** A youth; stripling; youngster. *Now Colloq.* **3.** A novice; greenhorn; dupe. *Obs.*

your (yo͝or), *pron. & a.* [ME. *your, ȝour, eowr, eower,* AS. *ēower,* originally used as the gen. of *ge, gē, ye;* akin to OFries. *iuwer* your, OS. *iuwar,* D. *uw,* OHG. *iuwēr,* G. *euer,* Icel. *yðar,* Goth. *izwara, izwar,* and E. *you.* See YOU.] Of or belonging to you. *Your* is used: **1.** As genitive case of *you:* of you. *Obs.,* except in such phrases as "*your* rescue," "in *your* midst," etc., where it may be construed as an objective or other genitive.

Ich am *youre* alre hele [the salvation of you all].
Piers Plowman.

2. As possessive adjective: *your* house; *your* duty. **3.** Absolutely, for *yours.* *Obs.*

When ye ben his . . . , as he is *youre.* *Chaucer.*

☞ *Your,* like *you,* is now either sing. or pl., and is sometimes used impersonally, esp. by way of designating a class or type as familiar. See YOU.

Your medalist and critic are much nearer related. *Addison.*

your lane, alone by yourself. *Obs.*

yours (yo͝orz), *pron. & a.* The form of the possessive *your* used absolutely, that is, with no governed noun following; — often after *of.* "An old fellow of *yours.*" *Chaucer.* See POSSESSIVE CASE. *Yours* sometimes is used in the specific sense of *your friends* or *family, your letter,* etc.; as in, "you and *yours;*" "*yours* of the 9th is at hand." — **yours truly, yours respectfully, yours faithfully, yours sincerely,** etc., conventional phrases used just before the signature in letters; — sometimes, esp. **yours truly,** also used substantively in colloq. or humorous speech by a speaker in alluding to himself.

your-self' (yo͝or-sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* YOURSELVES (-sĕlvz'). [*your* + *self.*] An emphasized form of the pronoun of the second person. It is used: **1.** For emphasis: **a** As a simple objective; as, here is a present for *yourself.* **b** In apposition with *ye, you.*

Of which right now ye han *yourselve* heard. *Chaucer*

The religious movement which you *yourself,* as well as I, so faithfully followed from first to last. *J. H. Newman.*

c As a subject nominative. *Archaic or Dial.*

If *yourselves* are old, make it your cause. *Shak*

d As a predicate nominative, often with the force of *by yourself, alone;* as, shall you go *yourself?* **2.** Your true, normal self or condition. Cf. HIMSELF, 2. **3.** As a reflexive.

Why should you be so cruel to *yourself?* *Milton.*

4. As a substantive. *Rare.*

☞ *Yourself* is often divided as in "*your* own *self,*" being treated as possessive and noun.

youth (yo͞oth), *n.; pl.* YOUTHS (yo͞oths; yo͞othz) or *collectively* YOUTH. [ME. *youthe, youþþe, ȝuheðe, ȝuweðe, ȝeoȝeðe,* AS. *geoguð, geogoð;* akin to OS. *juguð,* D. *jeugd,* OHG. *jugund,* G. *jugend,* Goth. *junda.* See YOUNG.] **1.** Quality or state of being young; youthfulness; juvenility. "In my flower of *youth.*" *Milton.* **2.** The part of life that succeeds to childhood; the period preceding maturity, usually that from puberty to maturity; adolescence; sometimes, the whole early part of life, from childhood or infancy to manhood.

He wondered that your lordship
Would suffer him to spend his *youth* at home. *Shak.*

3. a A young person; esp., a young man.

Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent. *Dryden.*

b Young persons, collectively.

It is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first. *B. Jonson.*

4. Novelty; freshness; recentness. *Obs. & R.*

youth-and-old-age, the zinnia.

youth'ful (yo͞oth'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Possessing youth; characterized by youth; not yet mature; young.

Such sights as *youthful* poets dream. *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to youth; as, *youthful* days; *youthful* sports. "Warm, *youthful* blood." *Shak.* "*Youthful* thoughts." *Milton.* **3.** Fresh; vigorous; as, *youthful* strength and spirits. **4.** Early. "The *youthful* season of the year." *Shak.* **5.** *Phys. Geog.* Having accomplished but a small part of the work to be done; young; adolescent; — said of rivers, drainage, etc., also of the topography which characterizes the corresponding stage of drainage. See RIVER, 1.

Syn. — YOUTHFUL, JUVENILE, PUERILE, BOYISH. YOUTHFUL is commonly employed either in a good sense, or in extenuation; as, *youthful* aspirations, *youthful* indiscretions. JUVENILE often suggests immaturity, and is applied esp. to that which pertains to or is suited to youth; as, a *juvenile* performance, *juvenile* books. PUERILE is now used almost wholly in the sense of *childish, trivial, petty;* BOYISH has no such connotation; as, "the . . . simile . . . is *puerile,* absurd, and preposterous" (*Landor*); *puerile* objections; *boyish* pastimes, *boyish* enthusiasm. See CHILDLIKE, CRUDE.

— **youth'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **youth'ful-ness,** *n.*

yowl (youl), *v. i.;* YOWLED (yould); YOWL'ING. [ME. *ȝoulen.* Cf. YAWL, *v. i.*] To utter a loud, long, and mournful cry, as a dog; to howl; yell.

yowl, *n.* A loud, long, mournful cry, as of a dog; a howl.

-yte (-īt). A variant of -ITE as a suffix in the names of rocks, as in syen*yte*, andes*yte.* J. D. Dana proposed in 1868 that the suffix *-ite,* used for both minerals and rocks, be restricted to minerals, and *-yte* substituted for rocks. In maintaining this distinction he was followed by a number of American geologists and mineralogists.

yt-ter'bi-a (ĭ-tûr'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Ytterbium oxide, Yb_2O_3, obtained as a heavy white powder.

yt-ter'bic (-bĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, ytterbium.

yt-ter'bi-um (-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby,* in Sweden. See ERBIUM.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element closely resembling yttrium, and occurring (in combined form) with it and other related elements in certain minerals, as euxenite and gadolinite. It has a valence of three. Symbol, *Yb;* at. wt., 173.5. Called also *neoytterbium* and *aldebaranium.* The original *ytterbium,* to which an at. wt. of 173 was assigned, was shown in 1907 to be a mixture of this with a closely similar element, lutecium (at. wt. 175.0).

yt'tri-a (ĭt'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See YTTRIUM.] *Chem.* Yttrium sesquioxide, Y_2O_3, obtained as a heavy white powder.

yt'tric (ĭt'rĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, yttrium.

yt-trif'er-ous (ĭ-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing or containing yttrium or the allied elements.

yt'tri-um (ĭt'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby,* in Sweden. See ERBIUM.] *Chem.* A trivalent metallic element found (combined) in gadolinite and other rare minerals. Symbol, *Y;* at. wt., 89.33. Associated with yttrium are certain other rare elements, as erbium, ytterbium, terbium, etc., which with yttrium constitute the **yttrium group** of rare-earth metals. They are studied by means of their spark or phosphorescent spectra. Their compounds are separated in a pure state only with great difficulty, and the substance which was formerly described as *yttrium,* and isolated as a dark gray powder, contained other elements of this group.

yt'tro-ce'rite (ĭt'rō-sē'rīt), *n.* *Min.* A hydrous fluoride of cerium, yttrium, erbium, and calcium, of violet-blue, gray, or reddish brown color, occurring in cleavable masses or granular or earthy form. H., 4-5. Sp. gr., 3.4.

yt'tro-co-lum'bite (-kō-lŭm'bīt) } *n.* [Cf. COLUMBITE, TAN-
yt'tro-tan'ta-lite (-tăn'tȧ-līt) } TALITE.] *Min.* A tantalate and niobate of iron, calcium, yttrium, erbium, cerium, etc, occurring in black, brown, or yellow orthorhombic crystals. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 5.5-5.9.

Yu-an' (yü-än'), *n.* The Mongol dynasty in Chinese history, A. D. 1260 to 1368, established by the Tatar conquest under Kublai Khan, who made Peking his capital.

Yuc'ca (yŭk'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *yuca,* supposed to be fr. native name in Santo Domingo.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of American liliaceous, sometimes arborescent, plants having long,

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young'er (yŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* One who is younger; a junior. *Obs*
young'-eyed', *a.* Having the bright eyes of youth.
Young'-Helm'holtz the'o-ry (yŭng'hĕlm'hōlts). [After Thomas *Young,* English physicist, and H. L. F. von *Helmholtz,* German physicist.] See COLOR, l.
young'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
young'ly, *adv.* of YOUNG. *Rare.*
young'ly, *a.* [AS. *geonglīc.*] Youthful. *Obs. or R.*
youngmanhood, *n.* Youth. *Obs.*
young'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
young'some (yŭng'sŭm), *a.* Youthful. *Obs.*
Young's reversing layer (yŭngz). [After C. A. *Young,* American astronomer.] See REVERSING LAYER.
youngth (yŭngth), *n.* Youth. [*Obs.*
youngthed, *p. p.* Made youthful. *Obs.*
youngth'ly, *a.* Youthful. *Obs.*
young'year', *n.* Youth. *Obs.*
youp (yo͞op). Var. of YAUP.
you'pon (yo͞o'pŏn). Var. of YAUPON.
youre. ✝ EAR; YARE, *a.;* YORE; [YOUR.
yourh. ✝ THROUGH.
yourn (yo͞orn), *pron.* Yours. *Dial.* — *a.* Your. *Dial.*
yourne. Obs. pret. pl. of RUN.
yourney. ✝ JOURNEY.
your-sel' (yẽr-sĕl'). Scot. & dial. var. of YOURSELF.
yourte. Var. of YURT.
yous, youse (yo͞oz), *pron.* You; — used in addressing more than one person. *Dial. or Illit., Ireland, U. S., Australia*
youse. Obs. corrupt. of JOYOUS.
youse, youze (yo͞oz), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *yūz;* cf. Turk. *yūz.*] The cheetah. *India.*
youstir, *n.* [Cf. AS. *geolster* poison, poisonous humor.] Corrupt blood. *Obs. Scot.*
yousty. ✝ JUST, *v.*
yout. ✝ THOUGHT.
yout. Var. of YOWT, *n. & v.*
youth'age, *n.* Youth. *Obs.*
youthed. ✝ YOUTHHEAD.
youthed, *p. p.* Made youthful. *Obs* [*Obs.*
youthfullity, *n.* Youthfulness.
youth'head, *n.* Youth. *Archaic.*
youth'hood, *n.* [AS. *geoguðhād.*] See -HOOD.
youth'i-ness (yo͞oth'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Youthfulness. *Scot.*
youth'ly, *a.* [AS. *geoguðlīc.*] Young; youthful. *Obs.* — *adv.* Youthfully. *Obs.*
youth'ness, *n.* Youth. *Obs.*
youth'-slip', *n.* A juvenile error. *Obs.* [Youthful. *Obs.*
youth'some (yo͞oth'sŭm), *a.*
youth'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The common sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*). *Dial. Eng.*
youth'y (-ĭ), *a.* Youthful. *Obs. or Scot.*
you'-uns (yo͞o'ŭnz), *pron.* You; — said of two or more. *Dial., Southern U. S.* Cf. YOU-ALL.
You-war'kee (yo͞o-wär'kē), *n.* In Paltock's "Peter Wilkins," the "gawry" whom Peter married. See WILKINS, PETER.
yoven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of GIVE. [of HEW.
yow (yō; you). Dial. Eng. var.
yow (*dial.* you). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of YOU.
yow, yowe (*dial.* yō; you). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of EWE.
yowdin. Obs. p. p. of YIELD.
yowe. ✝ YEW; obs. p. p. of GIVE.
yowele. ✝ JEWEL.
yower. ✝ EWER.
yowese ✝ USE. [of EWE *Scot.*
yow'ie (yō'ĭ; you'ĭ), *n.* Dim.
yow'ley (yō'lĭ), *n.* [Cf. YELLOW.] European yellow-hammer. *Dial. Eng.* [of YAUP.
yowp (youp). Dial. Eng. var.
yowre. ✝ YOUR.
yowt (yout), *n. & v.* Howl; yell. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yowthe. ✝ YOUTH.
yox (yŏks). Var. of YEX, hiccup.
yoy. ✝ JOY. [YEA.
yoy (yoi). Dial. Eng. var. of
y-p-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-p-,* see forms in P-; as, for **y-painted,** see PAINTED. See also Y-. [PASS, PAINT.
y-pasid, y-peint. Obs. p. p. of
y-pent, *p. a.* = PENT. *Obs.*
ypericon, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερεικον.] Hypericum. *Obs.*
y-persshed, y-pight. Obs. p. p. of PIERCE, PITCH
ypiked, *p. a.* = APYKED. *Obs.*
y'pil (ē'pēl). Var. of IPIL.
y-pleite, y-plight, y-plonged Obs. p. p. of PLEAT, PLIGHT, PLITCH, PLUNGE. [CRITE.
ypochrite, ypocrite. ✝ HYPO-
ypocras. ✝ HIPPOCRAS.
ypocrisie. ✝ HYPOCRISY. [*Obs.*
ypocritly, *adv.* Hypocritically.
ypotamus. ✝ HIPPOPOTAMUS.
y-poudride, y-powred, y-poynet, y-pranckt, y-preeved, y-preised, y-preost, y-primsened. Obs. p. p. of POWDER, POUR, POIN, PRANK, PROVE, PRIZE, PRESS, PRIMSIGN.
Y'pres lace (ē'pr'). Fine bobbin lace made at Ypres in Belgium, usually exactly like Valenciennes lace.
Y. P. S. C. E. *Abbr.* Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. See CHRISTIAN.
yp-sil'i-form (ĭp-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. ὖ ψιλόν the letter Y + *-form.*] *Biol.* Of the shape of the Greek Υ; — said of the germinal spot in the ripe egg at one of the stages of fecundation.
yp'si-loid (ĭp'sĭ-loid), *a.* [Cf. YPSILIFORM, HYPSILOID.] Ypsiliform. [of POLISH, PILT.
y-pullished, y-pult. Obs. p. p.
y-pynned, *p. p.* [See Y-; 1st PIN.] Furnished with quills. *Obs.*
Y'quem' (ē'kĕm'), *n.* See BORDEAUX, *n.* [To please. *Obs.*
y-queme, *v. t.* [AS. *gecwēman.*]
y-quenct. Obs. p. p. of QUENCH.
yr For THEIR. Cf. YE, the.
yr-. For various words beginning *yr-,* see forms in IR-; as, for **yre,** see IRE.
y-r- For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-r-,* see forms in R-; as, for **y-rapt** see RAPT. See also Y-.
yr. *Abbr.* Year; younger; your.
y-raft, y-rake. Obs. p. p. of REAVE, WREAK.
y-ravish, *v. t.* To ravish. *Obs.*
yrayne. ✝ ARAIN, a spider.
yre ✝ IRE, IRON.
y-redliche. ✝ I-RADLICHE.
y-redy. ✝ I-REDY, ready.
Yreis, *n.* [OF. *Ireis.*] An Irishman. *Obs.* [RAKE.
y-reke, y-reken. Obs. p. p. of
yrenen, *a.* Of iron. *Obs.*
yrk. ✝ IRK.
yrle, *n.* = HERLE. *Obs. Scot.*
yrn. ✝ IRON.
y-roked, y-ronge, y-ronne, y-rotid, y-rought. Obs. p. p. of ROCK, RING, RUN, ROOT, REACH.
yrous. ✝ IROUS.
yrs. *Abbr.* Years; yours.
y-ruyfled. Obs. p. p. of RIFLE.
ys. ✝ HIS, ICE, IS.
ys. See OYEZ. *Obs.*
ys. Contr. for THIS. Cf. YE, the.
ys-. For various words beginning *ys-,* see forms in IS-; as, for **ysel,** see ISEL.
y-s-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-s-,* see forms in S-; as, for **y-scalded,** see SCALD. See also Y-.
y-same, y-samme. ✝ I-SAME.
ysche, yschewe. ✝ ISSUE.
yscheill. ✝ ESCHELE.
y-schet. Obs. p. p. of SHUT.
yse. ✝ ICE.
y-see, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *geséon.*] To see; behold. *Obs.*
ysekele ✝ ICICLE.
ysel. ✝ ISEL.
Y-seult' (ĭ-so͞olt'), **Y-solde'** (-sōld'), **Y-soude'** (-so͞od'). Vars. of ISOLDE. See TRISTRAM, 2.
y-shend, *v. t.* [AS. *gescendran.*] To shend; disgrace. *Obs.*
y-shogged, *p. p.* [See SHOG, *v.*] Shaken. *Obs.*
y-shrad. Obs. p. p. of SHRED.
y-si. ✝ Y-SEE.
y-sib, *a.* [See Y-; SIB.] Akin. *Obs.*
y-slawe, y-sliked, y-smaked, y-smothed. Obs. p. p. of SLAY, SLEEK, SMACK (taste), SMOOTH.
ysne. ✝ ISEN, iron.
y-socht. Obs. p. p of SEEK.
Y-solde'. See YSEULT.
ysop, ysope. ✝ HYSSOP
y-soph'a-gus. ✝ ESOPHAGUS.
y-sothe. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.
Y-soude'. See YSEULT.
y-sound. ✝ I-SUND.
y-soupid. Obs p. p. of SUP.
ysowndir, *adv.* Asunder. *Obs.*
y-sowp'it, *p. p.* [Cf. AS. *gesūpan, sūpan,* to sup, sip.] Moistened; steeped. *Obs. Scot.*
y-sperrede, y-sponne, y-spronge. Obs. p. p. of SPAR, SPIN, SPRING.
y-ss-. For past participles beginning *y-ss-,* see forms in SH-; as, for **y-ssed,** see SHED.
ysse. ✝ ISSUE.
ysse-ikkle ✝ ICICLE.
y-ssred. Obs. p. p. of SHROUD.
y-stall, *v. t.* To install. *Obs.*
y-steke. Obs. p. p. of STICK.
ys'tle (ĭs'tlē). Var. of IXTLE.
y-stonge, y-streith, y-suyled. Obs. p. p. of STING, STRETCH, SOIL.
y-swike, *v. i.* [AS. *geswīcan.*] To cease; be still. *Obs.*
y-swowe, *a.* [ME. p. p. of *swowen.* See SWOON.] Swooning; stunned. *Obs.*
yt. ✝ IT.
yt *or* **y**t. Contr. for THAT. Cf. YE, the.
yt-. For various words beginning *yt-,* see forms in IT-; as, for **ytche,** see ITCH.
y-t-. For various words in *y-t-,* see forms in T-; as, for **y-thanked** see THANK. See also Y-.
Yt. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Yt*]. Yttrium.
Y. T. *Abbr* Yukon Territory.
y-taght, y-tailed, y-tald. Obs. p. p. of TEACH, TAILLE, TELL.
ythand, y-thee. ✝ ITHAND; I-THEE.
ythe. ✝ EATH.
ythe, *n.* [AS. *ȳð.*] A wave. *Obs.*
Y theodolite. A theodolite with the telescope supported in Y's.
y-thewed, *a.* Thewed. *Obs.*
y-thonked, y-thorsse, y-tielde. Obs. p. p. of THANK, THRASH, TELD.
y-tilied, *p. p* [AS. *tilian, getilian,* to get by striving. See TILL to cultivate.] Gained in husbandry. *Obs.*
y-tost, y-touked. Obs. p. p. of TOSS; TUCK, to full.
Y track. See Y, *a.*
yt'tri-a-lite (ĭt'rĭ-ȧ-līt), *n.* [*yttria* + *-lite.*] *Min.* An olive-green silicate of thorium, yttrium, etc., in amorphous masses.
yt'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Yttric.
Y tube. See Y, *a.*
y-tuht. Obs. p. p. of TIGHT.
ytwyn, *prep.* [Cf. ATWEEN, BETWEEN.] Between. *Obs.* — *adv.* Apart. *Obs.*
yu. ✝ YOU. [(the stone).
‖ **yu** (yü), *n.* [Chin. *yü*4.] Jade
y-u-, y-v-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-u-* or *y-v-,* see forms in F-; as, for **y-ued** see FED. See also Y-.
yu'ca (yo͞o'kä), *n.* [Sp.] Cassava. *W. Indies.* [YUCKER.
yuc'ca (yŭk'ȧ). Var. of

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y

pointed, often rigid, fibrous-margined leaves on a woody caudex, and bearing a large panicle of white blossoms. Several, as *Y. gloriosa* and *Y. filamentosa*, are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus. See BEAR GRASS, SPANISH BAYONET.
2. [*l. c.*] Var. of YUCA.

Yucca (*Y. gloriosa*).

yucca borer. **a** A California boring weevil (*Yuccaborus frontalis*). **b** A large mothlike butterfly (*Megathymus yuccæ*) of the family Megathymidæ, whose larva bores in yucca roots.
yucca moth. Any of several silvery tineid moths, genus *Pronuba*, females of which carry pollen that fertilizes the flowers of the yucca, causing the growth of a seed pod in which the larvæ feed. The best-known species is *P. yuccasella* of the southeastern United States.
Yue′chi′ (yüĕ′chē′), *n. pl.* A nomad people akin to the Tibetans. After being defeated by the Huns (*Hiung-nu*, in Chinese annals), they overthrew the Greco-Bactrian kingdom about 126 B. C. and started the Scythian movement which ended in the invasion of India. The Yuechi, so called in Chinese records, are probably the *Tochari* of Strabo.

Yucca Moth (*Pronuba yuccasella*). Nat. size.

Yu′ga (yōō′gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *yuga* an age, a yoke. See YOKE.] *Hindu Cosmogony.* One of the four ages of the world. The first is the **Krita Yuga**, or golden age, the duration of which is 1,728,000 years; the second is the **Treta Yuga**, a fourth darker and less righteous than the preceding, and a fourth briefer, enduring 1,296,000 years; the third is the **Dvapara Yuga**, yet a fourth darker and briefer, 864,000 years; the last is the **Kali Yuga**, the present age, darkest and briefest of all, enduring 432,000 years. The total period, 4,320,000 years, is a **Maha Yuga** or **Manvantara**. The close of a *Manvantara* is signalized by a **pralaya**, or apparent destruction of the world, which inaugurates the "night of Brahma," and endures until at the end of a thousand cycles of time Brahma awakes and renews the cycle of the ages, or "day of Brahma." A night and a day of Brahma form a **Kalpa**. The durations vary in different Hindu sources.
yu′lan (yōō′lăn), *n.* [Chin. *yü⁴-lan²*, lit., beautiful (flower) tree.] A Japanese magnolia (*Magnolia yulan*) with large white flowers appearing before the leaves.
yule (yōōl), *n.* [ME. *yol*, *ȝol*, AS. *géol*, *geohhol*; akin to *géola* December or January, Icel. *jōl* yule, *Ylir* the name of a winter month, Goth. *jiuleis*, Sw. *jul* Christmas, Dan. *juul*. The word is perh. akin to L *joculus*, dim. of *jocus* joke, jest, sport, pastime. Cf. JOKE, JOLLY.] Christmas or Christmastide; the feast of the Nativity of Jesus Christ. **yule block, clog,** *or* **log,** a large log formerly put on the hearth on Christmas Eve, as the foundation of the fire. It was brought in with much ceremony.
yule′tide′ (-tīd′), *n.* Christmas time; Christmastide.
Yu′ma (yōō′mȧ), *n.* An Indian of the most important tribe of the Yuman stock, formerly of Arizona and the adjacent parts of Mexico and California, now on a reservation in southeastern California.
Yu′man (yōō′măn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, an important linguistic stock of North American Indians of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, nearly all agriculturists and adept potters and basket makers. Their usual dwelling is the brush wikiup, and in their native state they wear little clothing. The **Yuma**, Maricopa, Mohave, Walapi, and Yavapai are among the chief tribes, all of fine physique.
Yun′ca (yōōŋ′kȧ), *n.* An Indian of a linguistic stock of tribes of the Peruvian coast who had a developed agricultural civilization at the advent of the Spaniards, before which they had been conquered by the Incas. They constructed irrigating canals which are still in use, adorned their buildings with bas-reliefs and frescoes, and were skilled goldsmiths and silversmiths. — **Yun′can** (-kăn), *a.*
yuz′luk (yōōz′lŏŏk), **yuz′lik** (-lĭk), *n.* [Turk. *yüzlik*, fr. *yüz* a hundred.] **a** A Turkish coin of the nominal value of 100 paras or 2½ piasters. **b** The gold medjidie, worth one hundred piasters.
Y-wain′, Y-waine′ (ĭ-wān′), *n.* A Knight of the Round Table whose adventures are described in "Ywain and Gawain," an English metrical romance of the 14th century, a paraphrase of "Le Chevalier au Lyon," written in the 12th century by the French poet Chrestien de Troyes. Ywain is identical with Owain, or Owen, ap Urien, mentioned by Taliesin and other Welsh bards, and the subject of a tale in the "Mabinogion" entitled "The Lady of the Fountain." He saves a lion from a dragon, and the grateful animal thereafter attends him and assists him.

Z

Z (zē; *in England commonly, in America sometimes, called* zĕd; *formerly also* ĭz′ärd). **1.** The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced consonant, the sonant correlative of S. Z for Middle English ȝ, with the sound of *y* (cf. Y), occurs in a few Scottish names and words, as *Menzies*, *capercailzie* (cf. CAPERCAILLIE). The letter Z comes from the Latin through the Greek, this having it from a Semitic source, the ultimate origin being perh. Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically Z is most closely related to *s*, *y*, and *j*; as in glass, glaze; E. yoke, Gr. ζυγόν, L. jugum; E. zealous, jealous. See *Guide*, § 266. The name *ze* is for older *zed* (see ZED), accommodated to other letter names ending with *e*, as those of *b*, *c*, *d*, etc. For the symbol ȝ see Y.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The twenty-third in a series. **b** *Math.* An unknown quantity (which see under UNKNOWN). **c** *Astron.* Zenith distance. **d** *Engin.* Modulus of a section. **e** *Elec.* Impedance.
3. As a medieval *numeral*, 2,000; $\bar{Z}$ = 2,000,000.
4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **Z.**: Various proper names, as Zachary, Zenas, Zenobia, etc. **b** In the form **cr** or **Z.**: zeile (G., line); zoll (G., inch, and toll).
z (zē), *n.*; *pl.* Z's (zēz). **1.** The letter Z, z, or its sound; zed. **2.** Something having the general shape of the letter **Z**.
Z (zē), *a.* Of the general form of, or marked with, the letter **Z**. — **Z bar,** or **Z-bar**, **Z beam,** or **Z-beam**, **Z iron, rail,** etc. A bar, beam, etc., of a **Z**-shaped cross section.
za-ca′te (thä-kä′tā; sä-; 268), *n.* [Sp.] Forage of grassy plants; herbage; specif., in the Philippines, a grass (*Homalocenchrus hexandrus*) cultivated for forage.
Zad′ki-el (zăd′kĭ-ĕl), *n.* **1.** According to the Jewish rabbins, the angel of the planet Jupiter.
2. A pseudonym of the astrologer Lieutenant Richard James Morrison (1795–1874), of the British navy.
zaf′fer (zăf′ēr), *n.* Also **zaf′fre**, and formerly **zaffree, zaffar, zaffir**, etc. [F. *zafre* (perh. fr. It.), also *safre*; cf. Sp. *zafra*, *safra*, It. *zaffera*, G. *zaffer*; perh. orig. the same word as OF. *safre*, *safir*, sapphire; or perh. of Arabic origin. Cf. SAPPHIRE.] **a** An impure oxide of cobalt obtained as a dark earthy powder, usually by roasting cobalt glance with sand or quartz. It is used in the manufacture of smalt, and in porcelain painting and pottery enameling to produce a blue color. **b** Loosely, any of various mixtures of zaffer proper with silica, iron oxide, etc.
Za′greus (zā′grūs; -grē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ζαγρεύς.] *Gr. Relig.* Dionysus (which see) as a bull god, a form under which he appears esp. in Crete, his worship in early times probably including the eating of the flesh of a bull. The influence of this worship reappears in Orphism.

Zagreus appears little in literature; he is essentially a ritual figure, the center of a cult so primitive, so savage, that a civilized literature instinctively passed him by, or at most figured him as a shadowy Hades. *J. E. Harrison.*

Zal′o-phus (zăl′ō-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ζα- very + λόφος crest.] *Zoöl.* A genus of eared seals including the California sea lion (*Z. californianus*).
Zam-bal′ (säm-bäl′; zäm-bäl′; 268), **Zam-ba′le** (-bä′lā), *n.*; *pl.* -BALS (-bälz′) or -BALES (-bä′lās). A Malay of a peaceable Christian people of Zambales, western Luzón. Their language is called *Tino*. — **Zam-ba′lan** (-bä′lăn), *a.*
Za′mi-a (zā′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *zamiae*, pl., erroneous reading in Pliny for *azaniae* (nuces) pine nuts; cf. Gr. ζαμια, ζημια, hurt, damage, and Gr. ἀζάνειν, ἀζαίνειν, to dry up.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical and subtropical American cycadaceous plants having a short thick trunk or caudex partly above the soil, a crown of palmlike leaves, and oblong cones or strobiles. The Florida species are called *coontie* (which see). Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

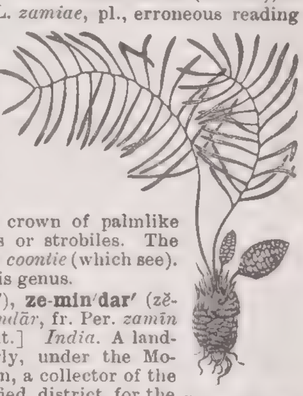

Zamia (*Z. integrifolia*).

za-min′dar′ (zȧ-mēn′där′), **ze-min′dar′** (zĕ-mēn′-), *n.* [Hind. *zamīndār*, fr. Per. *zamīn* land + *-dār* suffix of agent.] *India.* A landowner; also: **a** Formerly, under the Mohammedan administration, a collector of the land revenue of a specified district for the government. **b** Now, usually, a kind of feudatory recognized as an actual proprietor so long as he pays the government a fixed revenue, averaging in different provinces less than one half the net revenue.

yucca cactus, yucca palm. Any arborescent yucca.
yucca fertilizer *or* **pollenizer.** The yucca moth. [UCHEE.]
Yu′chi (yōō′chē). Var. of
yuck (yŏŏk; yŭk). Var. of YEUK.
yuck (yŏŏk), *n.* & *v.* Jerk; lash; snatch. *Dial. Eng.*
yuck′el (yŭk′ĕl). Var. of YOCKEL.
yuck′er (-ēr), *n.* [From the sound they make.] The flicker. *Local, U. S.*
yuck′le (yŭk′′l). See YUKKEL **a**.
yuck′y (yŏŏk′ĭ; yŭk′ĭ). Var. of YEUKY, itching. [HEAD.]
yud (yŭd). Dial. Eng. var. of
yude. Obs. pret. of GO.
Yu-dhish′thi-ra (yŏŏ-dĭsh′tē-rȧ; -t′hē-rȧ; 239), *n.* [Skr. *Yudishthira*.] See MAHABHARATA.
yufts (yōōfts), *n.* [Russ. *yuft′*.] Russia leather.
yugement. † JUDGMENT.
yugh. † YEW.
yuile. † WHILE, *n.*
Yu′it (yōō′ĭt), *n.* See INNUIT.
yuit. † YET.
yuk, yuke (yōōk). Vars of YEUK. *Dial. Eng.*
Yu′ka-ghir′ (yōō′kȧ-gēr′), **Yu′ka-gir′** (-gēr′), *n.* A member of any of a group of formerly strong tribes of northeastern Siberia whose culture is of the Tungus type while their language shows affinities with those of the American Indians.
Yu′ki (yōō′kĭ), *n.* An Indian of a group of nearly extinct tribes of northwestern California, the chief representatives of a small linguistic stock of that region. — **Yu′ki-an** (-ăn), *a.*
yuk′kel (yŭk′ĕl), *n.* Also *yuckle*. [Cf. YOCKEL, YUCKEL.] **a** The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.* **b** The flicker. *Local, U. S.*
yulde. † YIELD.
Yule Day. Christmas Day. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yulle. † YELL.
yulpe. Obs. pret. of YELP.
yu′man. † YEOMAN.
Yun (yōōn), *n.* A member of the Laos tribes on the right bank of the Mekong, distinguished by tattooing on the body only.
yung. Obs. or ref. sp. of YOUNG.
yun′gan (yŭŋ′gȧn), *n.* [Native name, Queensland.] Dugong.
Yun-gi′næ (yŭn-jī′nē). Var. of IYNGINÆ.
yun′ker. Var. of YOUNKER.
Yunx (yŭŋks). Var. of IYNX.
yuond. † YOND. [YAUPON.]
yu′pon (yōō′pŏn). Var. of
Yu-rak′ (yōō-rȧk′), *n.* One of the Samoyedes of the coast region from the Yenisei to the White Sea; also, their language See URAL-ALTAIC, *Table*.
yurd. † YARD.
yure. † YOUR. [*adv.*]
yurne. † YEARN; YERN; YERNE,
yurney. † JOURNEY.
Yu′rok (yōō′rŏk), *n.* An Indian of the Weitspekan stock.
yurt (yōōrt), *or* **yur′ta** (yōōr′tȧ), *n.* [Tatar *jurt*.] A light movable tent of the Kirghiz or other nomadic tribes of Siberia.
yurth (yûrth). Dial. Eng. var. of EARTH.
Yu′ru-ca′re (yōō′rōō-kä′rā), *n.* An Indian of a group of warlike tribes of central Bolivia forming a distinct linguistic stock. They have fine physique and handsome features. — **Yu-ru-ca′ri-an** (-kā′rĭ-ăn; -kä′rĭ-ăn), *a.*
Yu-ruk′ (yōō-rōōk′), *n.* One of a nomadic Turki race of the highlands to the west and south of Asia Minor. They are Mohammedans, chiefly stock breeders. [dial. Eng. of YES.]
yus (*dial.* yŭs, yŭ̃s). Obs. or
yus′ter- (yŭs′tēr-). Obs. or dial. Eng. of YESTER-. [Eng. of YET.]
yut (*dial.* yŭt, yŭ̃t). Obs. or dial.
yuthe. † YOUTH.
yu′tu (yōō′tōō), *n.* [Quichua *yuttu*.] A Peruvian tinamou.
yuve. † GIVE.
yuwethe. † YOUTH.
yuy. † IVY, YEW.
y-uzed. Obs. pret. of USE.
y-v-. See Y-U-.
yvel. † EVIL.
y-veld, *p. p.* of Y-FELL. *Obs.*
y-velded, *p. p.* [AS. *gefylled*, p. p. of *gefyllan* to fill, fulfill.] Filled. *Obs.*
y-vele. † Y-FEEL.
yver. † IVORY.
y-verred, y-vestned. Obs. p. p. of FAR, FASTEN. [find. *Obs.*]
y-vind, *v. t.* [AS. *gefindan*.] To
y-vlemed. Obs. p. p. of FLEME.
y-vo, *n.* [AS. *gefāh*.] Foe. *Obs.*
y-vonde, y-founde, *p. p.* of Y-FIND. *Obs.*
y-vonded. Obs. p. p. of FAND.
yvori. † IVORY. [*Obs.*]
y-vorthed, *p. p.* of Y-FORTH.
yvrain. † IVRAY, darnel. [ness.]
yveresce. † IVRESSE, drunken-
y-vryd, *p. p.* of Y-FREE. *Obs.*
y-w-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-w-*, see forms in W-; as, for **y-warn**, see WARN. See also Y-.
y-walwe. Obs. p. p. of WALLOW.
ywan. † WHOM.
y-wan. Obs. pret. of WIN.
ywanne. † WHEN.
y-war. † AWARE, Y-WHERE.
Y. W. C. A. *Abbr.* Young Women's Christian Association.
Y. W. C. T. U. *Abbr.* Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.
y-weischen. Obs. p. p. of WASH.
y-wend, *v. i.* [AS. *gewendan*.] To wend; go. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To turn; direct; also, to change; convert. *Obs.*
ywer. † AWARE, watchful.
y-wesh. Obs. p. p. of WASH.
y-weved, *p. p.* [AS. *gewefan* to weave.] Wrapped. *Obs.*
y-where. *adv.* [AS. *gehwǣr*.] Everywhere. *Obs.*
ywhile. † WHILE.
ywiche. † WHICH. [time. *Obs.*]
y-wile, *adv.* Formerly; at one
ywis. Var. of IWIS.
ywit. † WHITE.
y-wite. *v. t.* [AS. *gewītan* to see.] = WITE, to keep. *Obs.*
y-wite, *v. t.* [AS. *gewitan*.] To know: learn; understand. *Obs.*
y-witted, *a.* Sensible. *Obs.*
ywo. † WHO.
y-wonded, y-woned. Obs. p. p. of WOUND, WON.
ywori. † IVORY.
y-wort, y-worthssiped, y-wrake Obs. p. p. of WORK, WORSHIP, WREAK.
y-wreghe, *p. a.* [See WRY to cover.] Hidden; covered. *Obs.*
y-wrethed, y-wrie, y-wroken. Obs. p. p. of WRATH; WRY, cover; WREAK. [*Obs.*]
y-wry, *p. p.* Equipped; arrayed.
y-wryly, *adv.* [See WRY to cover.] Secretly. *Obs.*
ywuch. † WHICH.
y-wylned, *p. p.* of WILN. *Obs.*
yye. † EYE.
y-yeve, y-yolde. Obs. p. p. of GIVE, YIELD.
y-zeghe. Obs. pret. of SEE.
yzen. † ISEN, iron.
y-zy. † Y-SEE.

Z

za (zä), *n.* *Music.* B flat; the seventh harmonic, as of c; — formerly so called in solfeggio, orig. by Tartini. It was long considered a false note, but is the true note of the chord of the flat seventh. *H. W. Poole.*
Za′a-na′im (zā′ȧ-nā′ĭm). *Bib.*
Za′a-nan (zā′ȧ-năn). *Bib.*
Za′a-nan′nim (-năn′ĭm). *Bib.*
Za′a-rah (zä′ȧ-rȧ), *n.* Prob. Sahara (see *Gaz.*).
Za′a-van (zā′ȧ-văn). *Bib.*
Za′bad (zā′băd). *Bib.*
Zab′a-dæ′ans, Zab′a-de′ans (zăb′ȧ-dē′ănz), *n. pl.* *Bib.* A certain Arab tribe dwelling near Damascus. [*Bib.*]
Zab′a-da′ias (zăb′ȧ-dā′yȧs).
Zab′a-di′a (-dī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Za′ba-ism (zā′bā-ĭz′m), **Za′bism** (-bĭz′m), *n.* = SABÆANISM.
Zab′ba-i (zăb′ā-ī; zăb′ī), **Zab′bud** (zăb′ŭd), **Zab-de′us** (zăb-dē′ŭs), **Zab′di** (zăb′dī). *Bib.*
Zab-di′as (zăb-dī′ȧs). *D. Bib.*
Zab′di-el (zăb′dĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Zabdīēl*.] Lit., gift of God; — masc. prop. name.
za′be-ta (zä′bē-tä), *n.* [Ar. *ḍābitah* list, rule.] Regulation, esp. as to a prescribed money payment or tariff. *India.* [SABÆAN.]
Za′bi-an (zā′bĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* =
Za-bi′na (zȧ-bī′nȧ). *D. Bib.*
za′ble. † SABLE, saber.
za′bra (thä′brä; sä′-; 268), *n.* [Sp.] *Naut.* A kind of Spanish sailing vessel or small frigate. *Rare or Hist.*
zab′ti (zŭb′tē), *a.* [Ar. *ḍabṭī* confiscated.] Seized or confiscated by the government; — said of lands, crops, etc. *India.*
zab-ti′e (zŭp-tē′ĕ), *n.* = ZAPTIAH.
Za′bud (zā′bŭd). *Bib.*
Zab′u-lon (zăb′ū-lŏn). Var. of ZEBULUN. [millet *Obs.*]
za-bur′ro, *n.* [Pg.] A kind of
zac (zăk), *n.* The Caucasian ibex (*Capra caucasica*).
za′ca-til′la (sä′kä-tēl′yä; 195, 268), **zac′ca-til′la,** *n.* [Amer. Sp. *zacatilla*, *zacatillo*.] Black cochineal.
zac′cab′ (säk′käb′), *n.* [Maya *zac-cab*, lit., white earth.] A kind of white earth mixed with lime used by natives in Yucatan for plaster, stucco, etc.
Zac′ca-i (zăk′ā-ī; zăk′ī). *Bib.*
Zac-chæ′us, Zac-che′us (ză-kē′ŭs; *colloq.* zăk′ē-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Zachæus*, Gr. Ζακχαῖος, fr. Heb. *Zakkay*.] **1.** Lit., pure; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* A rich publican of Jericho, who received Jesus at his house. [*Bib.*]
Zac′chur, Zac′cur (zăk′ŭr).
zac′co (zăk′ō). Var. of ZOCCO.
Zach. *Abbr.* Zacharias; Zachary. [*Bib.*]
Zach′a-i (zăk′ā-ī; zăk′ī). *D.*
Zach′a-ri′a (zăk′ȧ-rī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Zach′a-ri′ah (-rī′ȧ), **Zach′a-ri′as** (-ȧs), **Zach′a-ry** (zăk′ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [Heb. *Zekaryāh*.] **1.** Lit., remembered of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name. — Dim. *Zach.* (zăk)
2. Son of Barachias, referred to as a martyr, by Jesus.
3. Father of John the Baptist.
Za′cher (zā′kēr). *Bib.* [CHÆUS.]
Za-che′us. *D. Bib.* Var. of ZAC-
za-chun′ (zȧ-kōōn′), *n.* [LL. *zaccon*, said to be so called from *Zacchæus* (*Luke* xix. 1-5), but more likely fr. Ar. *zaqūm*, name of various plants.] See BITO.
Za′dok (zā′dŏk), *n.* [Heb. *Tsādōq*, perh. through Gr. Ζαδώκ.] **1.** Lit., just; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* A priest at Jerusalem during and after David's reign, founder of a priestly family.
Za′dok-ite (zā′dŏk-īt), *a.* *Bib.* Of or pert. to the priest Zadok, of the house of Eleazar, or a line of priests descended from him (*Ezek.* xliv. 15). — *n.* A Zadokite priest. [ZÄRTHE.]
zaer′the (tsĕr′tē). Var. of
zagaie. † ASSAGAI.
Za-glos′sus (zȧ-glŏs′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ζα- very + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* See ECHIDNA, 2.
Za′ham (zā′hăm). *Bib.*
za-im′ (zȧ-ēm′), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *za'īm*.] A Turkish chief who supports a mounted militia called by the same name.
za-im′et (zȧ-ēm′ĕt). Var. of ZIAMET.
zain (zān), *n.* [F., cheval *zain*, fr. It. *zaino*; cf. Sp. *zaino*.] A horse of a uniform dark color, neither gray nor white.
Za′in (zä′ĭn). Var. of ZAYIN. Used to head a section in Psalm cxix.
Za′ir (zā′ĭr). *Bib.*
Zal (zôl), *n.* In the "Shah Namah" and other Persian poems, the father of Rustam by Rudabah.
Za-lamb′do-don′ta (zȧ-lăm′dō-dŏn′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ζα- very + λάμβδα, name of the letter Λ + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* In Gill's classification, a group of insectivores having narrow molars with V-shaped transverse ridges, as those of the genera *Tenrec*, *Potamogale*, and *Solenodon*. — **za-lamb′do-dont** (-lăm′dō-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*
Za′laph (zā′lăf), **Zal′mon** (zăl′mŏn), **Zal-mo′nah** (zăl-mō′nȧ), **Zal-mun′na** (zăl-mŭn′ȧ). *Bib.*
zal′sa-pa-ril′la. † SARSAPARILLA.
zalt. † SALT.
za′man (sä′män), *or* **za′mang** (sä′mäng), *n.* [Cf. SAMAN.] The rain tree.
za-mar′ra (thä-mär′rä; 268), **za-mar′ro** (-rō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish shepherd's sheepskin coat.
Zam′bis (zăm′bĭs). *Bib.*
zam′bo (zăm′bō). Var. of SAMBO.
‖ **zam-bom′ba** (thäm-bŏm′bä; 268), *n.* [Sp.] *Music.* A crude instrument made by inserting a stick through parchment stretched over a wide-mouthed earthen jar, and sounded by rubbing the stick.
Zam-bo′ni's pile (dzäm-bō′nēz). See DRY PILE. [= ZUMBOORUK.]
zam-boo′rak (zŭm-bōō′rŭk), *n.*
Zam′bri (zăm′brī). *Bib.*
zam-bu′co. † SAMBUK.
Zam′i-crus (zăm′ĭ-krŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ζα- very + μικρός small; — from the size of the molars.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct edentates from the Eocene of Patagonia, allied to *Megatherium*, but no larger than sloths

za-min′da-ri (zȧ-mēn′dä′rē), **za-min′da-ry** (-dä′rĭ), *n.* Also **ze-min′da-ri** (zē-). [Per. *zamīn-dārī*.] The jurisdiction of a zamindar; the land of a zamindar. Cf. AMANI **a**. *India.*

Zan′ni-chel′li-a (zăn′ĭ-kĕl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Gian Girolamo *Zannichelli* (1662–1729), Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of potamogetonaceous aquatic plants of wide distribution, having branching capillary stems, small acute leaves, and axillary achlamydeous flowers, which with the leaves are originally inclosed in a hyaline envelope. *Z. palustris* is the horned pondweed.

Za-no′ni-a (zȧ-nō′nĭ-ȧ; -nyȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. *Zanoni*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Malayan cucurbits with small panicled flowers and 3-valved fruits and with broadly winged seeds. *Z. indica* bears the bandoleer fruit.

Zan′te cur′rant (zăn′tē). A kind of seedless grape or raisin; — so called from Zante, one of the Ionian Islands.

Zan-thox′y-lum (zăn-thŏk′sĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL., erroneous for *Xanthoxylum*, fr. Gr. ξανθός yellow + ξύλον wood.] *Bot.* A large genus of rutaceous trees or shrubs of wide distribution. They have odd-pinnate leaves, small greenish flowers with 2–5 pistils and 2-valved fleshy capsules. See PRICKLY ASH. Several species yield good timber.

za′ny (zā′nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *zani*, fr. It. *zanni* a buffoon, merry-andrew, orig. same as *Giovanni* John, L. *Ioannes*. See JOHN.] **1.** A subordinate fool or clown who aped ridiculously the tricks of his principal; hence, in general, a clown; buffoon; merry-andrew. "The other gallant is his *zany*, and doth most of these tricks after him; sweats to imitate him in everything." *B. Jonson.*
2. A simpleton; a silly or foolish fellow. *Eng.*

Zan′zi-bar′ (zăn′zĭ-bär′; zăn′zĭ-). *n.* A sultanate of East Africa. — **Zanzibar aloes**, African aloes.

Za-phren′tis (zȧ-frĕn′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of solitary cup-shaped corals common in the Paleozoic formations. It has numerous septa radiating from a deep pit in one side of the cup. By some it is made the type of a family, **Za-phren′ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē).

Zaphrentis (*Z. cassedayi*). *a* Side View. *b* Interior of Cup.

Za-pod′i-dæ (zȧ-pŏd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ζα- very + πούς foot + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family of rodents consisting of the jumping mice, formerly regarded as a subfamily, **Zap′o-di′næ** (zăp′ō-dī′nē), of the Dipodidæ. The typical genus is **Za′pus** (zā′pŭs).

Za′po-tec′ (sä′pō-tĕk′), *n.* An Indian of an ancient civilized nation, mainly of Oaxaca, Mexico. They had stone-built towns, a calendar, and were as civilized as the Aztecs. The ruins of Mitla are ascribed to them.

Za′po-tec′an (-tĕk′ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of American Indians comprising the Mazatecs, Mixtecs, and Zapotecs.

za′ra-tite (zä′rȧ-tīt), *n.* [Sp. *zaratita*; after G. *Zárate*.] *Min.* A basic carbonate of nickel, $NiCO_3{\cdot}2Ni(OH)_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, occurring in emerald-green incrustations or compact masses; — called also *emerald nickel*.

za-re′ba (zȧ-rē′bȧ), *n.* Also **za-ree′ba, ze-re′ba, ze-ri′ba**. [Ar. *zarībah* cattle pen, camp.] An improvised stockade, esp. one made of thorn bushes, etc. *Sudan.*

zarf (zärf; zŭrf), *n.* [Ar. *ẓarf* sheath, case.] *Art.* A metallic cuplike stand for a finjan.

Zarf.

zarp (zärp), *n.* [So named from the letters on the policemen's buttons, meaning South (D. *zuid*) African Republic Police.] A policeman of the former South African Republic, now the Transvaal, a British colony.

zar-zue′la (thär-thwā′lä; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish variety of operetta or vaudeville with alternating music and dialogue; — said to have been introduced in the 17th century at the royal residence of La Zarzuela.

Zausch-ne′ri-a (zôsh-nē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. *Zauschner*, Bohemian botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Californian onagraceous plants with scarlet flowers like those of *Fuchsia*, and comose seeds.

zax (zăks), *n.* [See SAX.] A tool for trimming and puncturing roofing slates.

za′yat (zä′yăt), *n.* [Burmese, lit., a stopping place to eat in.] A public shed, or portico, for travelers, worshipers, etc. *Burma.*

Ze′a (zē′ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of grain, fr. Gr. ζέα, ζειά; cf. Skr. *yava* barley.] *Bot.* A genus of large grasses having broad ribbon-shaped leaves and monœcious flowers, the staminate forming an ample terminal panicle, the pistillate in a sessile axillary spike enveloped by numerous bracts. *Z. mays*, the only species, is Indian corn, or maize.

zeal (zēl), *n.* [F. *zèle*; cf. OF. *zel*, Pg. & It. *zelo*, Sp. *zelo*, *celo*; fr. L. *zelus*, Gr. ζῆλος eager rivalry, zeal. Cf. JEALOUS.] **1.** Ardor in the pursuit of anything; eagerness in favor of a person or cause; ardent and active interest; enthusiasm; fervor.

> I bear them record that they have a *zeal* of (for, *Rev. Ver.*) God, but not according to knowledge. *Rom.* x. 2.

2. A zealot. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — See EAGERNESS.

zeal′ot (zĕl′ŭt), *n.* [F. *zélote* or L. *zelotes*, fr. Gr. ζηλωτής. See ZEAL.] **1.** One who is zealous; one who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor; esp., one who is overzealous, or carried away by his zeal; one absorbed in devotion to anything; an enthusiast; a fanatical partisan. *Sir J. Stephen.*
2. [*cap.*] *Jewish Antiq.* One of a fanatical sect which bitterly opposed the Roman domination of Palestine; a Cananæan. During the great rebellion and the siege of Jerusalem they were terrible opponents not only to the Romans, but to other Jewish factions. See SICARIUS.
Syn. — See ENTHUSIAST.

zea-lot′i-cal (zē-lŏt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Like, or suitable to, a zealot; ardently zealous. *Rare.* *Strype.*

zeal′ot-ism (zĕl′ŭt-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *zélotisme*.] Character or conduct of a zealot; zealotry. — **zeal′ot-ist**, *n.*

zeal′ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Character and behavior of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion.

> Enthusiasm, visionariness, seems the tendency of the German; zeal, *zealotry*, of the English. *Coleridge.*

zeal′ous (zĕl′ŭs), *a.* [LL. *zelosus*. See ZEAL.] Filled with, characterized by, or due to, zeal; warmly engaged, or ardent, esp. in behalf of an object; as, *zealous* service.

> He may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*
> Upon thy cheek lay I this *zealous* kiss. *Shak.*

zealous witness, *Law*, a willing witness.
— **zeal′ous-ly**, *adv.* — **zeal′ous-ness**, *n.*

ze′bra (zē′brȧ), *n.* [Abyssinian (Amharic) *zibra*, formerly *zigra*, *zigora*; *zigra* is now used for the Guinea fowl, orig. meaning of a striped black-and-white color: cf. Pg. *zebra*.] **1.** Any of several African equine mammals, allied to the horse and the ass, but conspicuously striped black or blackish on a white or buffy ground. There are three species, rapidly approaching extinction. The **true** or **mountain zebra** (*Equus*, or *Hippotigris*, *zebra*) of the mountains of Cape Colony has the body and legs striped, but the belly plain. **Burchell's zebra** (*E. burchelli*), of which there are several varieties inhabiting the plains in central and eastern Africa, has the body and belly striped, but the legs plain or nearly so. **Grevy's zebra** (*E. grevyi*), the largest species, inhabits mountains of northeast Africa. It has the stripes, on both body and legs, narrower and more numerous, and has the ears long and fringed with hair. Cf. QUAGGA.

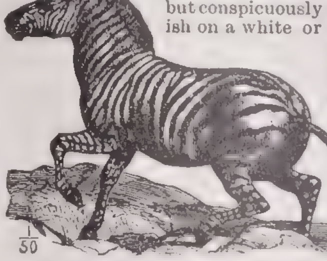
1/50 Mountain Zebra (*Equus zebra*).

2. A black yellow-striped butterfly (*Apostraphia charithonia* or *Heliconius charitonius*) of the subfamily Heliconiinæ, found in southern Florida and the West Indies.

zebra caterpillar. The larva of an American noctuid moth (*Mamestra picta*). It is light yellow, with a broad black stripe on the back and lateral stripes crossed with white. It feeds on cultivated plants, as cabbages, beets, etc.

Zebra Caterpillar.

zebra parrakeet *or* **parakeet**. An Australian grass parrakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) often kept as a cage bird. Its upper parts are mostly pale greenish yellow, with transverse brownish black crescents; the under parts, rump, and upper tail coverts are bright green; two central tail feathers and the cheek patches are bright blue.

zebra swallowtail. A very large swallow-tailed butterfly (*Iphiclides ajax*), of eastern North America, with greenish or yellowish white wings, barred with black. Its larva feeds on the papaw.

ze′bra-wood′ (zē′brȧ-wo͝od′), *n.* Any of several trees having marked or striped wood; also, the wood itself. Specif.: **a** A tropical American connaraceous tree (*Connarus guianensis*) with beautifully marked hard wood used in cabinetwork. **b** A tropical Asiatic and African rubiaceous tree (*Guettarda speciosa*), from the flowers of which a perfume is extracted in India. **c** The West Indian myrtaceous tree *Anamomis dichotoma*. **d** = ARAROBA, 2.

Ze-bri′na (zē-brī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *zebra*, alluding to the striped leaves.] *Bot.* A small genus of commelinaceous trailing plants. *Z. pendula*, or wandering Jew, has leaves reddish purple beneath and silvery white suffused and striped with purple above, and small rose-red flowers.

ze′brine (zē′brĭn; -brīn; 183), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a zebra.

ze-brin′ny (zē-brĭn′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A cross between a male horse and a female zebra.

ze′bru-la (zē′bro͞o-lȧ; zē′bro͞o-lȧ), **ze′brule** (zē′bro͞ol), *n.* A cross between a male zebra and a female horse.

ze′bu (zē′bū), *n.* [F. *zébu*, its name at the Paris fair of 1752, prob. fr. Tibetan *zeu*, *zeba*, the hump of a zebu or camel.] A bovine mammal (*Bos indicus*) widely domesticated in India, China, the East Indies, and East Africa. It usually has short horns, large pendulous ears, a large dewlap, and a large hump over the shoulders; but these characters vary in different breeds, which range in size from that of the common ox to that of a large mastiff. They are used as beasts of burden, for riding, and for their milk and flesh. See also BRAHMAN BULL.

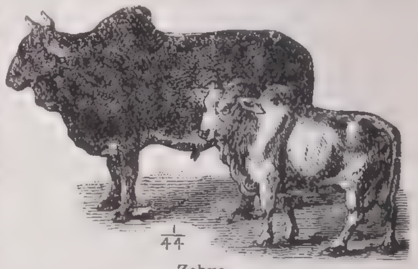
1/44 Zebus.

ze′bub (zē′bŭb), *n.* [Ar. *dhubāb*.] A large fly of Abyssinia, like the tsetse fly destructive to cattle. Cf. ZIMB.

Zech′a-ri′ah (zĕk′ȧ-rī′ȧ), *n.* **1.** = ZACHARIAH; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* **a** One of the Hebrew prophets of the period of the return to Palestine (about 520 B. C.), who, with Haggai, persuaded the Jews to rebuild the temple. **b** The Book of Zechariah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

zed (zĕd), *n.* [F. *zède*, perh. through It. *zeta*, fr. L. *zeta*. See ZETA; cf. IZZARD.] The letter Z; — still the usual name in England. Cf. Z.

zed′o-a-ry (zĕd′ō-ā-rĭ), *n.* [F. *zédoaire*, or LL. *zedoaria*; cf. It. *zedoaria*, *zettovario*, Pg. *zedoaria*, Sp. *zedoaria*, *cedoaria*; all fr. Ar. & Per. *zedwār*; cf. Ar. *jadwār*. Cf. SETWALL.] A fragrant East Indian drug of a warm, bitter, aromatic taste, formerly used in medicine ... stimulant, and still used in India. It is the rhizome of different species of *Curcuma*, esp. *C. zedoaria*. There are two kinds, round and long zedoary. See CURCUMA, 1

Zee′man ef-fect′ (zā′män). *Physics.* The ... duplication, triplication, etc., of spectral lines when the radiations emanate in a strong magneti...

Za-mi′ra (zȧ-mī′rȧ). *D. Bib.*
za′mo-rin (zä′mō-rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine**. [Pg. *samorim*, fr. Malayalam *sāmūri*, *tāmūtiri*.] The title of the Hindu sovereign of Calicut and surrounding territory. *India. Obs. or R.*
Za′moth (zā′mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.*
za-mouse′ (zä-mo͞os′), *n.* [Ar. *jāmūs*.] Short-horned buffalo.
‖ **zam-po′gna** (tsäm-pō′nyä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A sort of bagpipe formerly in use among Italian peasants.
zam-pu′gna (-po͞o′nyä). Var. [of ZAMPOGNA.]
Zam-zum′mim (zăm-zŭm′ĭm), **Zam-zum′mims** (-ĭmz), *n. pl.* [Heb. *zamzummīm*.] *Bib.* A name given to the giants by the Ammonites.
za-na′na (zȧ-nä′nȧ). Var. of [ZENANA.]
Zan′cli-dæ (zăŋ′klĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. generic name *Zanclus* (fr. Gr ζάγκλη sickle) + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of squamipinnate fishes consisting of the Moorish idol.
Zan′clo-don (-klō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ζάγκλη sickle + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of dinosaurs from the Keuper formations of central Europe. It resembles *Megalosaurus*, but has amphicœlous vertebræ. By some it is made the type of a family, **Zan′clo-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē).
Zan′deh (zän′dĕ), *n.* = NIAM-[NIAM.]
zan′der (zăn′dẽr), *n.* [G.] A pike perch (*Centropomus*, or *Sandrus*, *lucioperca*), of central Europe, allied to the wall-eyed perch.
zand′mole′ (zănd′mōl′), *n.* [D.] Sand mole, or Cape mole rat. See MOLE RAT **a**.
za-nel′la (zȧ-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* A mixed twilled fabric for umbrellas.
Za′ni-ah (zä′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al zāwiah* the corner.] See STAR.
‖ **zan′ja** (thän′hä; 189, 268), *n.* [Sp.] An irrigating canal.
‖ **zan-je′ro** (thän-hā′rō; 189, 268), *n.* [Sp.] One in charge of water distribution from zanjas.
Za-no′a (zȧ-nō′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Za-no′ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
Za-no′e (-ē). *D. Bib.*
za-no′na palm (zȧ-nō′nȧ). The paxiuba palm.
zant (zănt), *n.* = ZANDER.
zan′te (zăn′tē), *or* **zante fustic**. = ZANTEWOOD.
Zan′te-des′chi-a (-dĕs′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after one *Zantedeschi*, an Italian.] *Bot.* Syn. of AROIDES.
zan′te-wood′ (zăn′tē-wo͝od′), *n.* **a** Fustet. **b** = SATINWOOD, 1.
Zan′tho-rhi′za (zăn′thō-rī′zȧ), *n.* [NL., erroneous for *Xanthorhiza*, fr. Gr. ξανθός yellow + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of North American ranunculaceous subshrubs. See SHRUB YELLOWROOT.
Zan′ti-ot (zăn′tĭ-ŏt), **Zan′ti-ote** (-ōt), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Zante, one of the Ionian Islands.
za′ny, *v. t.* To play the zany [to. *Obs.*]
za′ny-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A characteristic or practice of a zany
zan′zack. † SANJAK.
Zan-za′li-an (zăn-zā′lĭ-ăn), *n.* [From *Zanzalus*, a surname of Jacob Baradæus.] *Eccl. Hist.* = JACOBITE, *n.*, 1.
zan′ze (zän′zē), *n.* [Ar. *çanj* castanets, cymbals, Persian harp.] *Music.* An African instrument composed of a drumlike wooden box with inserted tongues of wood or metal, sounded by the finger or a stick.
Zanzolist, *n.* A Zanzalian. *Obs.*
Za-pa′ro (sä-pä′rō; 268), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz). An Indian of an extensive linguistic stock of eastern Ecuador. They are expert boatmen, hardy and brave, but indolent and given to tribal wars. — **Za-pa′ro-an** (-rō-ăn), *a.*
‖ **Za-pas′** (zȧ-pȧs′), *n.* [Russ.] See ARMY ORGANIZATION.
za′pa-te′ro (thä′pȧ-tā′rō; 268), *n.* [Sp., prop., shoemaker.] The leather jack.
‖ **za′pa-te′ro, á tus′ za-pa′tos** (ä to͞os′ thä-pä′tōs; 268). [Sp.] Shoemaker, (keep) to your shoes. Cf. SUTOR, NE SUPRA CREPIDAM.
zaph′a-ra (zăf′ȧ-rȧ), *n.* Zaffer.
Zaph′nath-pa′a-ne′ah (zăf′năth-pā′ȧ-nē′ȧ), *n. Bib.* A name given to Joseph by Pharaoh.
Za′phon (zā′fŏn). *Bib.*
za-po′ta gum (sȧ-pō′tȧ; 268). [See SAPOTA.] Chicle.
za-po′te (sä-pō′tā; 268), *n.* [Sp. See SAPODILLA.] **a** The sapodilla. *West Indies.* **b** The date plum, or persimmon. *Phil. I.*
zap′o-til′la (zăp′ō-tĭl′ȧ). Var. of SAPODILLA.
zap-ti′ah (zŭp-tē′ä), **zap-ti′eh** (-ĕ), *n.* [Turk. (fr. Ar.) & Ar. *dabtīah*, prop., regulation, order.] A Turkish policeman.
za-pu′pe (sä-po͞o′pā; 268; *as Lat.* zȧ-pū′pē), *n.* Any of various Mexican agaves, as *Agave zapupe*, etc., yielding fiber somewhat similar to henequen; also, the fiber.
zar (zär; zä). Dial. Eng. var. [of SERVE.]
zar (zŭr), *n.* Also *zer*. See GUZ.
Za′ra, *or* **Za′rah** (zā′rȧ; 115). *Bib.*
za′ra-ban′da. † SARABAND.
Zar′a-ces (zăr′ȧ-sēz), **Zar′a-kes** (-kēz). *Bib.*
Za′ra-go′za, Maid of (thä′rä-gō′thä). = MAID OF SARAGOSSA.
Zar′a-hi (zăr′ȧ-hī), **Zar′a-hi′a** (-hī′ȧ). **Zar′a-hi′as** (-ăs), **Za′ra-i** (zā′rā-ī; -rī). *D. Bib.*
Za-ra′ias (zȧ-rā′yăs; -rī′ăs). *Bib.*
za-ra′pe (sä-rä′pā; 268). Var. [of SERAPE.]
Zar′a-thus′tri-an (zăr′ȧ-tho͞os′trĭ-ăn), **Zar′a-thus′tric** (-trĭk), *a.* Zoroastrian.
Zar′a-thus′tri-an-ism (-ĭz′m).
Zar′a-thus′trism (-trĭz′m), *n.* = ZOROASTRIANISM.
zarauenda. † SARABAND.
Za′re-ah (zā′rē-ȧ; zȧ-rē′-). *Bib.*
Za′re-ath-ites (-ăth-īts), *n. pl.* [*Bib.*]
Za′red (zā′rĕd; 115). *Bib.*
Zar′e-phath (zăr′ē-făth). *Bib.*
Zar′e-tan (zăr′ē-tăn), **Zar′e-than** (-thăn). *Bib.*
Za′reth-sha′har (zā′rĕth-shā′-[här]). *Bib.*
Zar′hites (zär′hīts), *n. pl. Bib.*
za-ri′ba (zȧ-rē′bȧ). Var. of ZAREBA.
zar′nich (zär′nĭk), *n.* Also **zar′nec** (-nĕk), etc. [F., fr. Ar. *az-zernīkh*, fr. Gr. ἀρσενικόν. See ARSENIC.] Native sulphide of arsenic, including sandarac and orpiment. *Obs. or R.*
Zar-ta′nah (zär-tā′nȧ; zär′tȧ-nä), **Zar′than** (zär′thăn). Vars. of ZARETAN.
‖ **zär′the** (tsĕr′tē), *n.* [G.] A European bream (*Abramis vimba*).
zat (zăt), *n.* = ZAX.
zatare, zatarre. † ZATTARE.
Zath′o-e (zăth′ō-ē; zȧ-thō′ē), **Zath′o-es** (-ēz). *Bib.*
Za-thu′i (zȧ-thū′ī). *Bib.*
za′ti (zä′tē), *n.* The bonnet monkey (*Macaca sinica*).
zattare, *n.* [Sp. *zatara*.] A raft. [*Obs.*]
Zat′thu (zăt′thū), **-thu-i** (-thū-ī). *Bib.* Vars. of ZATTU.
Zat′tu (zăt′ū). *Bib.*
Zau′rak (zou′răk), *n.* [Ar. *al zauraq* the boat.] See STAR.
Za′van (zā′văn). Var. of ZAAVAN.
Za′vi-ja′va (zä′vē-jä′vȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al zāwiah* the angle.] See STAR.
zay. † SAY.
Za′yin (zä′yĭn), *n.* [Heb. *zāyin*.] The seventh letter [ז] of the Hebrew alphabet, equiv. to Eng. *z*. As a numeral = 7.
zayl. † SAIL.
zaynt. † SAINT.
Za′za (zā′zȧ). *Bib.*
Z bar, Z beam. See Z, *a*.
ze. † SEA.
zeade, zeayde. † *said*, pret. & [p. p. of SAY.]
zeal, *v. i.* To be zealous. *Obs.*
zeal′ant (zĕl′ănt), *n.* [Cf. L. *zelans*, p. pr. of *zelare* to be zealous.] A zealot. *Obs.*
zealed (zēld), *a.* Full of, or characterized by, zeal. *Obs.*
zeal′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
zeal′less, *a.* See -LESS.
Zeal-of-the-Land Busy. A hypocritical Puritan in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair."
zeal′ous-y, *n.* Zeal; zealousness. *Obs.*
zeayde. See ZEADE.
Zeb *Abbr.* Zebadiah; Zebedee.
Zeb′a-di′ah (zĕb′ȧ-dī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Zebadyāh*.] Lit., gift of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name. *Bib.*
Ze′bah (zē′bȧ). *Bib.*
Ze-ba′im (zē-bā′ĭm). *Bib.*
ze′bec (zē′bĕk). Var. of XEBEC.
Zeb′e-dee (zĕb′ē-dē), *n.* [L. *Zebedaeus*, Gr. Ζεβεδαῖος, of Heb. origin. Cf. ZEBADIAH.] **1.** Masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* The father of the disciples James and John.
Zeb′e-de′i (zĕb′ē-dē′ī), **Zeb′e-di′a** (-dī′ȧ), **Ze′be-e** (zē′bē-ē; zĕb′ē-ē). *D. Bib.*
zeb′e-line. Var. of ZIBELINE.
Ze-bi′da (zē-bī′dȧ; zĕb′ĭ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ze-bi′na (zē-bī′nȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Zebīnā*.] Lit., bought; — masc. prop. name *Bib.*
Ze-boi′im (zē-boi′ĭm). *Bib.*
Ze-bo′im (zē-bō′ĭm). *Bib.*
zebra fish. A percoid fish of Australia (*Neotephraeops zebra*).
zebra grass. The striped-leaved eulalia.
zebra opossum. The Tasmanian [wolf, or thylacine.]
zebra plant. A Brazilian marantaceous plant (*Calathea zebrina*) having green-and-white striped leaves.
zebra poison. A poisonous euphorbia (*Euphorbia arborea*) of South Africa.
zebra shark. A tiger shark.
zebra spider. ... spider.
zebra wolf. ...
ze′broid (zē′...
zebu cattle. Zebus, collectively.
Ze-bu′dah (zē-...
zeb′u-der (zĕb′ŏŏ-dĕr), *n.* [...]setic.] The C... *pra caucasica*).
Ze′bul (zē′bŭ...
Zeb′u-lon-ite ... *Bib.* Var. of ...
Zeb′u-lun (-lŭn), *n. Bib.* One of Jacob's twelve sons, or the tribe named ... him
Zeb′u-lun-ite ... ant of Zebulun.
zech. † SACK.
Zech. *Abbr.* Zechariah.
zeche. † SACK, SEEK.
zech′in, zec′chin, zec′chine (zĕk′ĭn), **zec-chi′no** (tsĕk-kē′nō), *n.* [It. *zecchino*. See SEQUIN.] = SEQUIN, 1.
Zech′stein′ (zĕk′stīn′; *G.* tsĕk′shtīn′), *n.* [G., lit., mine stone.] *Geol.* Upper division of the Permian of Europe.
zed. † SEED, SAD.
Ze′dad (zē′dăd). *Bib.*
zed bar. A Z bar. See Z, *a*.
zede. † *said*, pret. & p. p. of SAY.
Zed′e-chi′as (zĕd′ē-kī′ăs). [Var. of ZEDEKIAH.]
Zed′e-ki′ah (-kī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Tsidqiyāh*.] **1.** Lit., justice of the Lord; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* Son of Josiah and last king of Judah, ruling from 597 to 586 B. C.
zee. † SEE.
zee (zē), *n.* **a** = Z. **b** A Z bar. See Z, *a*. *U. S.*
Ze′eb (zē′ĕb; zēb). *Bib.*
zee bar. A Z bar. See Z, *a*. [*U. S.*]
zeed (zēd). Dial. Eng. var. of SEED.
zeed (zēd). Dial. & illit. pret. & [p. p. of SEE.]
‖ **zee′koe′** (zā′ko͞o′), *n.* [D., sea (or lake) co[w].] A hippopotamus. *South* [Af]*rican Dutch.*
zeel, zeele. † ZEAL.
zef′yr. Zephyr. *Ref. Sp.*
Ze-gris′ (thā-grēs′), *or* **Ze-gri′es**

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

served in 1896, by P. Zeeman, a Dutch physicist, and regarded as an important confirmation of the electromagnetic theory of light.

‖ **Zeit′geist′** (tsīt′gīst′), *n.* [G.; *zeit* time + *geist* spirit. See TIDE, *n.*; GHOST, *n.*] The spirit of the time; the general intellectual and moral state or temper characteristic of any period of time.

zel′o-typ′i-a (zĕl′ō-tĭp′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also *zelotypie.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζηλοτυπια rivalry. See ZEAL; TYPE.] **1.** Jealousy. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* Morbid or fanatical zeal in the prosecution of an enterprise. — **zel′o-typ′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

zem′stvo (zĕmst′fō), *n.* [Russ., fr. *zemlya* land.] In Russia, an elective local district and provincial administrative assembly. Originally it was composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders of the towns, and the landed proprietors. In the reign of Alexander III. the power of the noble landowners was increased, the peasants allowed only to elect candidates from whom the governor of the province nominated the deputy, and all acts of the zemstvo subjected to the approval of the governor. Theoretically the zemstvo has large powers relating to taxation, education, public health, etc., but practically these powers are in most cases limited to the adjustment of the state taxation.

Zem′zem (zĕm′zĕm), *n.* [Ar. *zamzam.*] The sacred well at Mecca near the Caaba claimed by Mohammedans to be the one discovered by Hagar when wandering on the desert with her son Ishmael (*Gen.* xxi. 19).

ze-na′na (zĕ-nä′nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *zenāna, zanāna*, fr. Per. *zanāna*, fr. *zan* woman; akin to E. *quean.*] The part of a dwelling in which the women of a family are secluded; a harem or seraglio. *India.*

Zend (zĕnd), *n.* [Per. See ZEND-AVESTA.] The translation and exposition in the Huzvaresh, or literary Pahlavi, language, of the Avesta, the Zoroastrian sacred writings; as commonly used, the language of the Avesta. Cf. PERSIAN, *n.*, 2.

Zend′–A-ves′ta (-ȧ-vĕs′tȧ), *n.* [Properly, the *Avesta*, or sacred text, and its *zend*, or interpretation, in a more modern and intelligible language. *W. D. Whitney.*] The sacred Zoroastrian writings. See AVESTA; cf. ZEND.

ze′nith (zē′nĭth; *also, esp. in British usage*, zĕn′ĭth; 277), *n.* [ME. *senyth*, OF. *cenith*, F. *zénith*, Sp. *zenit, cenit*, for *cemt*, abbr. fr. Ar. *samt-ar-rās* way of the head, vertical place; *samt* way, path + *al* the + *rās* head. Cf. AZIMUTH.] **1.** That point of the heavens vertically above one; the upper pole of the horizon; — opposed to *nadir.*
2. The point of culmination; the greatest height; summit.

Wisdom mounts her *zenith* with the stars. *Mrs. Barbauld.*

It was during those civil troubles . . . this aspiring family reached the *zenith.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See CULMINATION.

zenith-pole arc, *Astron.*, in the time triangle on the celestial sphere, the arc of the meridian between the zenith and the visible pole. — **z.-star arc**, *Astron.*, in the time triangle on the celestial sphere, the arc of the vertical circle included between the zenith and the star or other body.

ze′nith-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the zenith.

zenith distance. *Astron.* Angular distance from the zenith on a vertical circle. It is the complement of altitude.

zenith telescope. A telescope specially designed for determining latitude by means of pairs of stars which pass the meridian about the same time, and at nearly equal distances from the zenith, but on opposite sides of it.

Ze-no′bi-a (zē-nō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ζηνοβία; cf. Gr. Ζήν, equiv. to Ζεύς Zeus, Jupiter, and βίος life.] **1.** Lit., having life from Jupiter; — fem. prop. name. L. *Zenobia*; F. *Zénobie* (zā′nō′bē′).
2. The wife of Odenathus and successor to him as ruler of Palmyra in 267 A. D. She was defeated by the Romans and taken as captive to Rome in 272.
3. A beautiful, intellectual, passionate woman in Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," who drowns herself when disappointed in love. Some traits in the character are said to have been taken from Margaret Fuller.

Ze-no′ni-an (zē-nō′nĭ-ăn) } *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the
Ze-non′ic (-nŏn′ĭk) } doctrines of the Eleatic philosopher Zeno (fl. ab. 475 B. C.). — **Ze-no′ni-an**, *n.*

…i (zē′nōō), *n.* [Ar. *ḍāinah* sheep.] A West African …d of domestic sheep having a dewlap and a goiterlike …owth on the throat.

…lite (zē′ō-līt), *n.* [NL. *zeolites*, fr. Gr. ζεῖν to boil + …: cf. F. *zéolithe.*] *Min.* Any of a family of hydrous …ates, including the phillipsite group (monoclinic), the …bazite group (rhombohedral), the natrolite group (mon…clinic), etc.; — so called because many species intumesce …fore the blowpipe. In general zeolites have a hardness … 3.5–5.5 and sp. gr. 2.0–2.4, and occur as secondary miner… in cavities of lavas, esp. amygdaloidal basalt (less frequently in granite and gneiss). In composition they are analogous to feldspars, their chief metals being aluminium, sodium, potassium, and calcium. — **ze′o-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ze-ol′i-tize (zē-ŏl′ĭ-tīz), *v. t.*; ZE-OL′I-TIZED (-tīzd); ZE-OL′I-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To convert into a zeolite. — **ze′o-lit′i-za′tion** (zē′ō-lĭt′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

Zeph′a-ni′ah (zĕf′ȧ-nī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Tsephanyāh.*] **1.** Lit., hid of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet of the time of Josiah, king of Judah, about 640 B. C. **b** The Book of Zephaniah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

zeph′yr (zĕf′ĕr), *n.* [L. *zephyrus*, Gr. ζέφυρος, akin to ζόφος darkness, the dark side, west: cf. F. *zéphyr.*] **1.** The west wind; hence, any soft, gentle breeze.
2. Short for ZEPHYR CLOTH, ZEPHYR YARN, etc.

zeph′y-rus (-ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [L. See ZEPHYR.] The west wind, or zephyr; — usually personified [*cap.*], and made the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities.

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

ze′ro (zē′rō), *n.*; *pl.* ZEROS or ZEROES (-rōz). [F. *zéro*, It. *zero*, fr. Ar. *çafrun, çifrun*, empty, a cipher. Cf. CIPHER.]
1. *Arith.* A cipher; the number corresponding to the metaphysical nothing or naught; strictly, the number (0) defined by the equations $a + 0 = a$, $a.0 = 0$; a constant less than any assignable magnitude or quantity; nothing.
2. The origin or point of departure in reckoning; specif., the point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, commences. *Zero*, in the centigrade, or Celsius, and Reaumur thermometers, is at the point at which water congeals. In the Fahrenheit thermometer it was originally fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. In Wedgwood's scale the zero corresponds with 1077° on the Fahrenheit scale. See THERMOMETER, *Illust.*
3. Fig.: The lowest point; nothingness; nullity; as, his patience had nearly reached *zero.*

ze′ro-ax′i-al (zē′rō-ăk′sĭ-ăl), *a.* Having only zeros as elements of its axis. — **zeroaxial determinant**, *Math.*, a determinant whose leading constituents are all 0.

ze′ro–di-men′sion-al, *a.* *Math.* Having zero dimensions; — said of any class conceived as consisting of, or determined by, classes of the same dimensionality as itself.

zero method. *Physics.* A method of comparing, or measuring, forces, electric currents, etc., by so opposing them that the pointer of an indicating apparatus, or the needle of a galvanometer, remains at, or is brought to, zero, as contrasted with methods in which the deflection is observed directly; — called also *null method.*

zero potential. *Elec.* Strictly, the potential of a point infinitely distant from all electrification; usually, in practice, the potential of the surface of the earth, taken as a point of reference.

zest (zĕst), *n.* [F. *zeste*; orig. uncert.] **1.** The woody skin inclosing the kernel of a walnut; also, the membrane between divisions of an orange or like fruit. *Obs.*
2. A piece of orange or lemon peel, or the aromatic oil which it yields, used as flavoring for liquor, etc.
3. Something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste or relish; also, the relish or taste enhanced or imparted; piquancy; hence, keen enjoyment; relish; gusto.

Liberality of disposition and conduct gives the highest *zest* and relish to social intercourse. *Cogan.*

Syn. — See RELISH.

zest, *v. t.*; ZEST′ED; ZEST′ING. **1.** To cut into slips, as orange peel, etc.; to squeeze, as peel, over anything.
2. To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten the taste or relish of; as, to *zest* wine. *Cibber.*

ze′ta (zē′tȧ; zā′tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ζῆτα. Cf. ZED.] The sixth letter [Ζ, ζ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *z*. The pronunciation of ζ in classic Greek is not certainly known, but was either as *zd* or *dz*, later becoming *z* as in English.

zeta function. *Math.* **a** The logarithmic derivative of a theta function as to its argument, or $Zu = \frac{\theta' u}{\theta u}$ (Jacobi); also, any of certain functions that are connected therewith, used in treating elliptic functions of the second kind. **b** The logarithmic derivative of the sigma function, or $\zeta u = \frac{\sigma' u}{\sigma u}$ (Weierstrass).

ze-tet′ic (zē-tĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζητητικός, fr. ζητεῖν to seek: cf. F. *zététique.*] Seeking; proceeding by inquiry.

zetetic method, *Math.*, the method used for finding the value of unknown quantities by direct search, in investigation, or in the solution of problems. *Rare.* *Hutton.*

ze-tet′ic, *n.* A seeker; — a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

ze-tet′ics (zē-tĕt′ĭks), *n.* *Math.* A branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown quantities. *Rare.*

Zeu′glo-don (zū′glō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ζεύγλη strap or loop of a yoke + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] **1.** *Paleon.* A genus of extinct toothed whales from the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, America, and Australia; the zeuglodonts. They had long slender bodies and a heterodont dentition. The posterior teeth were serrated and had two or three roots. Originally called *Basilosaurus.* Cf. WHALE, 1.
2. [*l. c.*] A whale of this genus.

Zeu′glo-don′ta (-dŏn′tȧ), **Zeu′glo-don′ti-a** (-shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* The suborder of extinct cetaceans consisting of the zeuglodons, coextensive with a family **Zeu′glo-don′ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē), more properly called *Basilosauridæ*; — called also *Archæoceti.* — **zeu′glo-dont** (zū′glō-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

zeug′ma (zūg′mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ζεῦγμα, fr. ζευγνύναι to yoke, join. See YOKE.] *Gram.* A figure of speech consisting in the junction of two words, esp. two nouns, with a modifying or governing word which is properly applicable, as in sense, only to one of them; as in, "*minis* aut *blandimentis* corrupta," i. e., "[*terrified*] by threats or *corrupted* by *flattery.*" — **zeug-mat′ic** (zūg-măt′ĭk), *a.*

Zeus (zūs), *n.* [Gr. Ζεύς.] *Gr. Relig.* The chief of the Olympian gods, "father of gods and men;" — identified by the Romans with *Jupiter.* (1) The most primitive character of Zeus is probably as god of the elements, as rain, wind, thunder, and lightning; the thunderbolt is his sign, the rainbow, *Iris*, his messenger. He is especially connected with lofty mountains and has his seat upon Olympus, whence he is **Zeus O-lym′pi-us** (ō-lĭm′pĭ-ŭs). (2) He is also giver of victory in war and in athletic contests, whence the *ægis* is his attribute and *Nike* (victory) his attendant. Hence he is called "Ægis-bearing," "Victory-bringing," and **Zeus So′ter** (sō′tẽr), "Zeus, the Savior." The great *Olympian* and *Nemean* festivals were held in his honor. (3) Further, Zeus is the god of moral law and order, protector of suppliants and punisher of guilt. He is here the consort of *Themis* and the source of divine decrees, speaking through oracles, of which that at Dodona was preëminent. (4) He is also god of social virtues: of friendship, **Zeus Phi′li-os** (fĭl′ĭ-ŏs); of hospitality, **Zeus Xe′ni-os** (zē′nĭ-ŏs); and, in a broader sense, of family and kindred ties, **Zeus Her-ke′ios** (hẽr-kē′yŏs; -kī′ŏs), **Zeus Kte′si-os** (k'tē′sĭ-ŏs), **Zeus Te-le′ios** (tĕ-lē′yŏs; -lī′ŏs). (5) As a political deity, he is the head of the clan or phratry, **Zeus Phra′tri-os** (frā′trĭ-ŏs); of the state, **Zeus Ba′si-leus′** (băs′ĭ-lūs′) and **Zeus Po′li-eus′** (pŏl′ĭ-ūs′) (cf. DIPOLIA); of council, **Zeus Bou-la′ios** (bōō-lā′yŏs; -lī′ŏs); of assemblies and trials, **Zeus A′go-ra′ios** (ăg′ō-rā′yŏs; -rī′ŏs); of good faith, **Zeus Pis′ti-os** (pĭs′tĭ-ŏs) (cf. FIDES). (6) As the supreme deity of the whole Hellenic race, of Greece as a nation, he is called **Zeus Hel-le′ni-os** (hĕ-lē′nĭ-ŏs), and, in commemoration of the victory which preserved the race from Persian subjugation, **Zeus E′leu-the′ri-os** (ĕl′ū-thē′rĭ-ŏs) (cf. ELEUTHERIA). (7) He was also regarded in some aspects as a chthonian, or underworld, god, and was hence called **Zeus Ha′des** (hā′dēz) and **Zeus Mei-li′chi-os** (mī-lĭk′ĭ-ŏs) (probably a euphemism; cf. DIASIA). (8) Finally, in later Greek thought, and esp. in Orphic mysticism, Zeus was viewed as a supreme, perhaps pantheistic, deity, the beginning and end of all things.

Zeus, with Attributes: Nike and Crown, Thunderbolt, and Eagle.

Zeus was regarded by the Greeks as a god of the Hellenic race, the original seat of whose worship was Thessaly. The myths of his overthrowing *Cronus* and of his conquests of the *Titans* and *Giants* have been interpreted as legendary accounts of his replacing of earlier deities, while many of his cult epithets indicate amalgamation with older local deities (as **Zeus Ly-ce′ius** (lī-sē′yŭs), worshiped in the Peloponnesus probably with human sacrifice). Zeus is represented as the son of *Cronus* and *Rhea* and as the consort, generally, of *Hera*, by whom he was father of Ares, Hebe, and Hephæstus; though also of *Leto*, who bore to him Apollo and Artemis; of *Demeter*, who bore Persephone; of *Dione*, who bore Aphrodite; of *Maia*, who bore Hermes; of *Semele*, who bore Dionysus; of *Alcmene*, mother of Hercules, *Mnemosyne*, mother of the Muses, and *Eurynome*, mother of the Charites. See JUPITER, etc.

…′ās), *n. pl.* *Sp. Hist.* A family of Moors, rivals of the …bencerrages.

…′ner (tsā′nēr), *n.* [G.] See COIN.

…-dæ (zē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; …, the generic name (fr. L. …, a kind of fish) + *-idæ*]. *Zoöl.* A family of fishes constituted by the John Dory and allies. **Ze′us** (zē′ŭs) is the typical genus.

zeil, zeill. † ZEAL.

ze′in (zē′ĭn), *n.* Also **ze′ine** (-ĭn; -ēn; 184). [Cf. F. *zéine.* See ZEA.] *Chem.* A protein allied to gluten, got from Indian corn.

zel (zĕl), *n.* [Turk. *zīl* cymbal, or *zill* castanet.] A kind of Oriental cymbal.

Ze′lah (zē′lȧ). *Bib.*

Ze-la′ni-an (zē-lā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to New Zealand.

zel′ant. † ZEALANT.

zelatour, zelator, *n.* [F. *zélateur*, or LL. *zelator.*] One who is zealous. *Obs.*

zele † ZEAL.

Ze′lek (zē′lĕk). *Bib.*

Zel-ko′va (zĕl-kō′vȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. native name *tselkva* in Transcaucasia.] *Bot.* Syn. of ABELICEA.

Ze-lo′phe-had (zē-lō′fē-hăd). *Bib.*

ze-lose′, *a.* [LL. *zelosus.*] Zealous. *Obs.*

zel′ot. Zealot. *Ref. Sp.*

Ze-lo′tes (zē-lō′tēz), *n.* [Gr. ζηλωτής zealot.] **1.** Lit., a zealot; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* A designation given to the disciple of Jesus named Simon (not Pe…).

zel′ot-ist. † ZEALOTIST.

zel′ous. Obs. or ref. sp. of ZEALOUS.

zelousy, *n.*; *pl.* -LOUSIES. [Cf. ZEALOUS.] Jealousy. *Obs.*

Zel′ting-er (tsĕl′tĭng-ẽr), *n.* A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.

Zel′zah (zĕl′zȧ). *Bib.*

Zem′a-ra′im (zĕm′ȧ-rā′ĭm). *Bib.*

Zem′a-rite (zĕm′ȧ-rīt). *Bib.*

ze′me (sā′mē). Var. of ZEMI.

ze′me-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Worship of totemistic ancestors or clan tutelaries, called **zemis** among the Indians of the Antilles.

ze′mi (sā′mē), *n.* [Carib. *cemi.*] An idol or fetish, or a natural power or tutelary spirit, of the Antillean Indians.

ze-min′dar′ (zĕ-mēn′där′), **ze-min′da′ri.** Vars. of ZAMINDAR, etc.

Ze-mi′ra (zē-mī′rȧ). *Bib.*

zem′mi (zĕm′ĭ), **zem′ni** (-nĭ), *n.* [Russ. dial. *shchenyuk zemny*, lit., earth puppy (*zemny* is adj. fr. *zemlya* earth).] The great mole rat (*Spalax typhlus*).

Zem′ski So-bor′ (zyĕm′skĭ sŏ-bôr′). [Russ., lit., Synod of the Law.] *Hist.* In the 16th and 17th centuries, a representative council in Russia (first called in 1550), irregularly convoked from the various representatives of the people to consider ways and means in periods of public disturbance.

Ze-na′i-da (zē-nā′ĭ-dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Zénaïde*, cousin and wife of Prince C. L. Bonaparte.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tropical American pigeons. One species, the **zenaida dove** (*Z. zenaida*), reaches the West Indies and the Florida Keys. It is typical of a subfamily, **Ze-na′i-di′næ** (-dī′nē), including the mourning dove and white-winged dove.

Ze-na′i-du′ra (-dū′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. generic name *Zenaida* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* The genus including the common American mourning dove.

Ze′nan (zē′năn). *Bib.*

zenana mission. The work of carrying education to the women of the zenanas.

Ze′nas (zē′năs), *n.* [L. *Zenas* or Gr. Ζηνᾶς.] Masc. prop. name. *Bib.*

zen′dal. Var. of SENDAL.

Zend′i-cism (zĕn′dĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* The teaching of the Zend-Avesta.

zen-dik′ (zĕn-dēk′), *n.* [Ar. *zindīq.*] An atheist or unbeliever; — a name given in the East to those charged with heresy.

Ze-nel′o-phon (zē-nĕl′ō-fŏn), *n.* See COPHETUA.

ze′nick, ze′nik (zē′nĭk), *n.* [Of Hottentot origin.] The suricate.

Zen′i-dæ (zĕn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. a misreading of *Zeuidae* in the MS. of R. T. Lowe, who communicated the name in 1894 to the Zoölogical Society, or fr. a misunderstanding of the generic name *Zeus.* See ZEUS a genus of fishes, ZENOGRAPHIC.] *Zoöl.* = ZEIDÆ.

zenith point. = ZENITH.

zenith sector. See SECTOR, 3 a.

ze′nith-ward, -wards (zē′nĭth-wẽrd, -wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

zen′net (zĕn′ĕt; -ĭt). Dial. Eng. var. of SENNIGHT.

zen′night. † SENNIGHT.

ze′no-graph′ic (zē′nō-grăf′ĭk), **ze′no-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. Ζηνός used as gen. of Ζεύς Zeus (equiv. to L. *Jupiter* Jupiter) + *-graphic.*] Of or pert. to the planet Jupiter.

zen′zy-byr. † ZINZIBER, 1.

ze′o-scope (zē′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ζεῖν to boil + *-scope.*] An ebullioscope.

zep. † SAP.

Zeph. *Abbr.* Zephaniah.

Ze′phath (zē′făth), **Zeph′a-thah** (zĕf′ȧ-thȧ), **Ze′phi** (zē′fī) *or* **Ze′pho** (-fō). *Bib.*

Ze′phon-ites (zē′fŏn-īts; zē-fō′nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Ze-phro′na (zē-frō′nȧ). *D. Bib.*

Zeph′yr-an′thes (zĕf′ĭ-răn′thēz), *n.* [NL. See ZEPHYR; -ANTHOUS.] Syn. of ATAMOSCO.

zephyr biscuit *or* **crackers.** Very light, crisp biscuit or crackers.

zephyr cloth. A thin kind of cassimere for women's wear.

zephyr flower, *or* **zephyr lily.** Any plant of the genus *Atamosco*, esp. *A. rosea.*

zephyr shawl. A kind of thin, light, embroidered shawl made of worsted and cotton.

zephyr shirting. A kind of gauze flannel, with a silk warp.

zephyr yarn, *or* **worsted.** A fine, soft yarn or worsted, used for knitting and embroidery.

ze′quin (zē′kwĭn; zĕk′ĭn), *n.* = SEQUIN.

zer (zûr). Var. of ZAR. See GUZ.

Zer (zûr). *Bib.*

Ze′rah (zē′rȧ). *Bib.*

Zer′a-hi′ah (zĕr′ȧ-hī′ȧ). *Bib.*

Ze-ra′iah (zē-rā′yȧ; -rī′ȧ). Var. of ZERAHIAH.

Zer′a-im (zĕr′ȧ-ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *zera'im*, lit., seeds.] See MISHNA d.

zer′bet. † SHERBET.

Zer-bi′no (dzĕr-bē′nō), *n.* [It.] A famous warrior, a prince of Scotland, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

zer′da (zûr′dȧ), *n.* [Of African origin.] Fennec.

ze-re′ba (zĕ-rē′bȧ). Var. of ZAREBA.

Ze′red (zē′rĕd). *Bib.*

Zer′e-da (zĕr′ē-dȧ; zĕ-rē′dȧ). Var. of ZARETAN.

Zer′e-da′thah (zĕr′ē-dā′thȧ). *Bib.*

zereglia. † SERAGLIO.

Zer′e-rath (zĕr′ē-răth; zĕ-rē′răth), **Ze′resh** (zē′rĕsh), **Ze′reth** (zē′rĕth), **Ze′ri** (zē′rī). *Bib.*

ze-ri′ba (zĕ-rē′bä). Var of ZAREBA.

zero magnet. *Physics.* A magnet used to bring the needle of an instrument to zero.

Ze′ror (zē′rôr). *Bib.*

Ze-ru′ah (zē-rōō′ȧ). *Bib.*

Ze-rub′ba-bel (zĕ-rŭb′ȧ-bĕl), *n.* *Bib.* A leader of the Jewish exiles on their return to Jerusalem, active in rebuilding the temple.

Zer′u-i′ah (zĕr′ōō-ī′ȧ; zē-rōō′yȧ). *Bib.*

zer′um-bet (zĕr′ŭm-bĕt), *n.* [Ar. *zarnbāh*, or Per. *zurumbād.*] An East Indian drug, a species of ginger.

zest. † *sayest*, form of SAY.

zest′ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **zest′ful-ly**, *adv.*

Zeterday. † SATURDAY.

Ze′tham (zē′thăm). *Bib.*

Ze′than (-thăn). *Bib.*

Ze′thar (-thär). *Bib.*

Ze-thu′a (zē-thū′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ze′thus (zē′thŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ζῆθος.] See AMPHION, ANTIOPE.

Zeuc′to-cœ-lo′ma-ta (zūk′tō-sē-lō′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ζευκτός joined + κοίλωμα hollow, cavity.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of animals in which the embryo has a primitive archenteron with paired diverticula or cœlomatic sacs. It includes worms, mollusks, arthropods, and vertebrates. — **zeuc′to-cœ′lo-mat′ic** (-sē′lō-măt′ĭk), *a.* — **zeuc′to-cœ-lom′ic** (-sē-lŏm′ĭk; -sē-lō′mĭk), *a.*

zeuera. † ZEBRA.

zeu′glo-don′toid (zū′glō-dŏn′toid), *a.* Zeuglodont.

Zeu′go-bran′chi-a (zū′gō-brăn′kĭ-ȧ), **Zeu′go-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ζευγνύναι to yoke + βράγχιον a gill.] = ZYGOBRANCHIA.

zeu′ner-ite (zoi′nẽr-īt), *n.* [After G. *Zeuner* of Freiberg.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of copper and uranium, in tabular crystals. Sp. gr., 3.2.

Ze′us (zē′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *zeus*, kind of fish.] See ZEIDÆ.

Zeux′i-an (zūk′sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, relating to, or painted in the manner of, Zeuxis of Heraclea, a Greek painter of about the end of the 5th cent. B. C., noted for novel and lifelike figure painting, and for the beauty of his rendering of the female nude.

Zeu-ze′ra (zū-zē′rȧ), *n.* [First named *Zenzera*, which was changed by misprint or purposely to *Zeuzera*; orig. uncert.] *Zoöl.* A genus of moths of the family Cossidæ including the leopard moth and allied species. — **zeu-ze′ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

zib′et } (zĭb′ĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. & G. *zibet, zibeth,* also LL.
zib′eth } *zibethum* civet. See CIVET.] The Indian civet (*Viverra zibetha*), allied to the civet cat of Africa, but more regularly striped and with the black rings on the tail broader, more numerous, and more distinct. It inhabits India, southern China, and the Malay Peninsula, and is often domesticated. It yields a scent similar to civet.

Zibet.

zie′ga (zē′gȧ), *n.* Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation.

Zier′vo′gel proc′ess (tsēr′-fō′gĕl). *Metal.* A process of extracting silver from its ores by roasting them so as to convert it into sulphate, leaching with water to dissolve the sulphate, and precipitating the silver by means of scrap iron or other reagent.

zig′zag′ (zĭg′zăg′), *n.* [F. *zigzag ;* cf. G. *zickzack ;* orig. uncert.] **1.** One of a series of short sharp turns or angles in a course ; also, something characterized by such a series; a zigzag path, pattern, movement, or the like.

The fanatics going straight forward and openly, the politicians by the surer mode of *zigzag.* — *Burke.*

2. Specif. : **a** *Arch.* A molding running in a zigzag line ; a chevron or series of chevrons. **b** *Fort.* A zigzag approach in siege operations to avoid enfilade fire.

zig′zag′, *a.* Having short sharp turns or angles ; running this way and that in an onward course ; as, a *zigzag* path. **zigzag clover**, a European red-flowered clover (*Trifolium medium*) having straggling stems bent zigzag at the nodes. It is grown for pasturage. — **z. truss.** See TRUSS, *n.*, *Illust.*

zig′zag′, *adv.* In or by a zigzag path or course.

zig′zag′, *v. t. & i. ;* -ZAGGED′ (-zăgd′); -ZAG′GING (-zăg′ĭng). To form or move with short turns or angles ; to make or be zigzag; as, the river *zigzags* through the meadows.

zik′ku-rat (zĭk′ōō-răt), *n.* A temple tower of the Babylonians or Assyrians, consisting of a lofty pyramidal structure, built in successive stages, with outside staircases, and a shrine at the top.

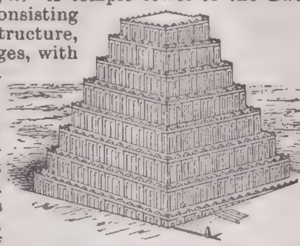
Zikkurat (restoration).

zikr (zĭk′r), *n.* [Ar. *dhikr*, lit., memory, remembrance.] A religious ceremony, or act of devotion, practiced by the various orders of dervishes, or fakirs. It consists usually of the utterance or thinking of names of, and asseverations, etc., about, God, hundreds of times with the body in differing postures.

Zil′la (zĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *zillah.*] *Bot.* A genus of thorny brassicaceous plants of two species, natives of northern Africa. The leaves of *Z. myagroides*, of the Egyptian deserts, are boiled and eaten by Arabs.

zimb (zĭmb ; zĭm), *n.* [Abyssinian (Amharic) *zĭnb* fly.] A large two-winged fly, native of Abyssinia, allied to the tsetse fly, and, like it, destructive to cattle.

zi-moc′ca (zĭ-mŏk′ȧ), *n.* A sponge (*Euspongia zimocca*) of flat form and fine quality, obtained from the Adriatic, about the Greek islands, and the coast of Barbary.

zinc (zĭŋk), *n.* [G. *zink*, prob. akin to *zinn* tin : cf. F. *zinc*, fr. G. Cf. TIN.] **1.** *Chem.* A bluish white crystalline metallic element, brittle when cold, malleable at 120–150° C. (250–300° F.), and very brittle at 200° C. It is practically unaffected by air and moisture at ordinary temperatures. Symbol, *Zn ;* at. wt., 65.37. Zinc occurs in considerable abundance, but probably never in the native state. Its chief ores are sphalerite or blende, smithsonite, and calamine. In New Jersey willemite and zincite are ores of zinc, and franklinite is used for making zinc white. The metal is obtained by heating an intimate mixture of ore and carbon (blende must first be roasted ; smithsonite and calamine are often first calcined). In the **Belgian process** the mixture is heated in a large number of tubular or cylindrical clay retorts placed in a gently sloping position in a furnace (**Belgian furnace**) ; in the **Silesian process** the distilling vessels are larger and muffle-shaped, and the furnace (**Silesian furnace**) is heated to a higher temperature. The zinc vapors at first condense to a bluish powder known as **zinc dust**, which contains several per cent of oxide, and which finds limited use as a reducing agent. The remainder of the zinc collects as a liquid and is cast into ingots. Zinc melts at 420° C. (788° F.). At about 930° C. it boils, yielding vapors which burn in air, forming the oxide. Sp. gr. of zinc, 7–7.2. Weight of a cubic foot, 437–450 lbs. Commercial zinc, or pure zinc in contact with another metal, dissolves readily in dilute acids. Zinc is used to make roofing, sheathing, etc., to coat iron (see GALVANIZED IRON), to make alloys, as brass, and in voltaic cells. Zinc has a valence of two, and has acid properties as well as basic ones. See ZINCATE. Its salts are poisonous.

2. A piece of zinc for use in a voltaic cell.

zinc (zĭŋk), *v. t. ;* ZINCKED or ZINCED (zĭŋkt) ; ZINCK′ING or ZINC′ING (zĭŋk′ĭng). To treat or coat with zinc ; galvanize.

zinc′ate (zĭŋk′āt), *n. Chem.* A compound formed from zinc hydroxide, ZnO_2H_2, by replacing the hydrogen by a metal.

zinc chloride. *Chem.* A white caustic substance, $ZnCl_2$, deliquescent and readily soluble, usually found in commerce in cast sticks. It is used as an escharotic and in a weak solution as a disinfectant and astringent.

zinc′ic (zĭŋk′ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, containing, or like, zinc ; zincous.

zinc′i-fy (zĭŋk′ĭ-fī), *v. t. ;* -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*zinc* + *-fy.*] To coat or impregnate with zinc ; to zinc ; galvanize. — **zinc′i-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

zinc′ite (zĭŋk′īt), *n. Min.* Native zinc oxide, ZnO, a brittle, deep red to orange-yellow, hexagonal mineral usually occurring in massive or granular form ; — called also *red zinc ore*, and *red oxide of zinc.* H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 5.43–5.7.

zinck′y (zĭŋk′ĭ), *a.* Also **zink′y, zinc′y.** Pertaining to or containing zinc, or having its appearance.

zinc methyl, zinc methide. *Chem.* A colorless mobile liquid, $Zn(CH_3)_2$, due to the action of methyl iodide on a zinc sodium alloy. It is malodorous, and is spontaneously inflammable in the air. It has been very important in the synthesis of organic compounds, and is the simplest one of a series of compounds, called **zinc alkyls**, ZnR_2, among which are **zinc ethyl**, or **zinc ethide**, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$; **zinc propyl** $Zn(C_3H_7)_2$; and **zinc amyl**, $Zn(C_5H_{11})_2$. These are similar in preparation and properties to zinc methyl.

zin′co- (zĭŋ′kō-). Combining form (also used adjectively) for *zinc.*

zin′co-graph (-gråf), *n.* A zinc plate prepared for printing by zincography : also, a print from such a plate.

zin-cog′ra-pher (zĭŋ-kŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who practices zincography.

zin-cog′ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*zinco-* + *-graphy.*] The art or process of putting designs of any kind in the form of a printing surface on zinc plates, and of producing impressions therefrom; sometimes, a process in which a relief plate is made by etching away parts of the zinc ; esp., a process the same in principle as lithography in which a zinc plate replaces the stone. — **zin′co-graph′ic** (zĭŋ′kō-grăf′ĭk), **zin′co-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

zinc′ous (zĭŋk′ŭs), *a. Chem.* **a** Of, pert. to, like, or containing, zinc ; zincic ; as, *zincous* salts. **b** Hence, formerly, electropositive ; basic. Cf. CHLOROUS, 2.

zinc oxide. *Chem.* The oxide of zinc, ZnO, occurring native as zincite, and obtained as a light white powder (*flowers of zinc, philosopher's wool, nihil album,* etc.) when zinc is burned. The impure oxide produced by burning the metal, roasting its ores, or in melting brass, is called *pompholyx*, and *tutty*. Zinc oxide is the pigment *zinc*, or *Chinese, white.*

zinc sender. *Teleg.* A sender, used on long lines, esp. submarine cables, which automatically sends a momentary reverse current into the circuit after every signal, to counteract retardation.

zinc sulphate. *Chem.* A compound, $ZnSO_4$, usually obtained by dissolving zinc in sulphuric acid, or by roasting and oxidizing certain zinc ores. It commonly forms white crystals containing seven molecules of water, and is then called also *white vitriol* and, when native, *goslarite.* It is used in dyeing and in medicine.

zinc white. Zinc oxide, used as a white pigment, esp. in water color, distemper, and fresco painting.

zing′el (tsĭng′ĕl), *n.* [G.] A small edible fresh-water European perch (*Zingel zingel*), having a round elongated body and a prominent snout.

zink′en-ite (zĭŋk′ĕn-īt), *n.* [After *Zinken*, director at one time of the Hanoverian mines.] *Min.* Native lead antimonite of sulphur, $PbSb_2S_4$, a steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, occurring in orthorhombic crystals and in masses. H., 3–3.5. Sp. gr., 5.30–5.35.

Zin′ni-a (zĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. G. *Zinn* (1727–59), professor of medicine at Göttingen.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of *Crassina*, a genus of plants, of which *C. elegans* is a garden annual of numerous varieties. **b** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus. Zinnias have long-peduncled rather coarse heads of flowers with red, purple, yellow, or white rays, and are easily cultivated.

Zin′zi-ber (zĭn′zĭ-bẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *zingiber.* See GINGER.] **1.** [*l. c.*] Ginger. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and Polynesian plants typifying the Zinziberaceæ. They have tuberous rootstocks, leafy stems, and a conelike cluster of imbricated bracts, each bract inclosing from one to three flowers. *Z. zingiber* is the common ginger ; *Z. cassumunar* yields cassumunar ginger ; *Z. zerumbet* yields zerumbet.

Zin′zi-ber-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical monocotyledonous plants consisting of leafy perennial herbs with aromatic rootstocks and very irregular flowers having a single perfect stamen. There are 24 genera and about 275 species, including *Zinziber, Curcuma,* and *Alpinia.* — **zin′zi-ber-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Zi′on (zī′ŏn), *n.* [Heb. *tsīyōn*, orig., a hill.] **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* A hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city by the Israelites, became the royal residence of David and his successors, the place of the temple, the center of Hebrew government, worship, and national life.

2. Hence : **a** The chosen people ; the Israelites. **b** The theocracy, or church of God. **c** The heavenly Jerusalem.

Zion Union Apostolic Methodist Episcopal Church. See METHODIST, *n.*, 5.

Zi′on-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [*Zion* + *-ism.*] Among the modern Jews, a theory, plan, or movement for colonizing their own race in Palestine, the land of Zion, or, if that is impracticable, elsewhere, either for religious or nationalizing purposes ; — called also **Zion movement.** — **Zi′on-ist**, *n. & a.* — **Zi′on-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Zi′on-ite (-īt), *n.* [See ZION.] **1.** = RONSDORFER.

2. One who favors Zionism ; a Zionist.

zip (zĭp), *n.* [Imitative.] A sudden sharp hissing or sibilant sound such as that made by a flying bullet. — *v. i.* To make, or move with, a zip.

zir′co- (zûr′kō-), **zir′co-no-.** *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) indicating *the presence of zirconium*, as in *zirco*fluoride.

zir′con (zûr′kŏn), *n.* [F., prob. orig. the same word as *jargon.* See JARGON a variety of zircon.] *Min.* Zirconium orthosilicate, $ZrSiO_4$, a tetragonal mineral occurring usually in square prisms or pyramids of adamantine luster and brown or grayish color. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., usually about 4.7. Transparent varieties are used as gems, esp. the red or brownish kinds called *hyacinth.* Colorless, pale yellow, or smoky varieties from Ceylon are called *jargon.*

zir′con-ate (-kŏn-āt), *n. Chem.* A compound formed by the replacement of hydrogen in zirconic hydroxide by a metal ; as, sodium *zirconate*, Na_4ZrO_4.

zir-co′ni-a (zẽr-kō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Zirconium dioxide, ZrO_2, usually obtained as a white amorphous powder. On account of its infusibility, and brilliant luminosity when incandescent, it is used as an ingredient of sticks for the Drummond light and of incandescent mantles.

zir-con′ic (zẽr-kŏn′ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like, zirconium ; as, *zirconic* oxide.

zir′con-i-flu′or-ide (zûr′kŏn-ĭ-flōō′ŏr-īd ; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A compound formed by the union of zirconium fluoride, ZrF_4, with any of various oxides, $(NH_4)_2ZrF_6$ and $(NH_4)_3ZrF_7$; — called also *fluozirconate.*

zir-co′ni-um (zẽr-kō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A rather rare element found (in combined form only) in zircon, woehlerite, and certain other minerals, and isolated as a black powder or as a white crystalline metallic substance (sp. gr., 6.4). It is quadrivalent, and has both basic and acid properties. Symbol, *Zr ;* at. wt., 90.6.

zircon light. *Physics.* A light, similar to the calcium light, produced by incandescent zirconia. See ZIRCONIA.

zir′con-oid (zûr′kŏn-oid), *n.* [*zircon* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* A double eight-sided pyramid, a form common with tetragonal crystals ; — so called because frequent in zircon crystals.

zith′er (zĭth′ẽr), *n.* [G. *zither* See CITTERN.] *Music.* An instrument having from thirty to forty strings over a shallow sounding box, …

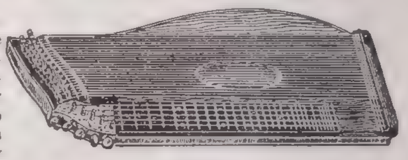
Zither.

Zeu-zer′i-dæ (-zẽr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of COSSIDÆ.
zeve, zevende. † SEVEN, SEVENTH.
zevevald. † SEVENFOLD.
zey′lan-ite (zē′lăn-īt). Var. of CEYLONITE.
Z. G. *Abbr.* Zoölogical Garden
zhe. † SHE.
Zhmud (zhmōōd), *n.* A Lithuanian lowlander ; a Samogitian.
zi. † SEE.
Zi′a (zī′ȧ). *Bib.*
zi-a′met (zē-ä′mĕt), *n.* [Turk *zi'āmat*, fr. Ar. *zi'āmah.* Cf. ZAIM.] A fief, larger than a timar, granted to a zaim for military service. *Obs. or Hist.*
Zi′ba (zī′bȧ). *Bib.*
zi-beb′, *n.* [Ar. *zabīb*, collective of *zabībah* raisin.] A raisin. *Obs.*
zib′el-ine, zib′el-line (zĭb′ĕl-īn ; -ĭn), *a.* [Cf. F. *zibeline*, It. *zibellino.* See SABLE.] Of or pert. to sables.
zib′el-ine, zib′el-line, *n.* **1.** The fur or pelt of a sable. *Obs. or R.* **2.** (*pron.* -ēn) A kind of soft woolen dress fabric having long silky hairs on the right side.
Zib′e-on (zĭb′ē-ŏn). *Bib.*
zib′e-tum (zĭb′ē-tŭm), *n.* [NL. See ZIBET.] Civet from the zibet
Zib′i-a (zĭb′ĭ-ȧ), **Zib′i-ah** (-ȧ), **Zich′ri** (zĭk′rī), **Zid′dim** (zĭd′ĭm), **Zid-ki′jah** (zĭd-kī′jȧ). *Bib.*
Zi-do′ni-ans (zī-dō′nĭ-ănz), *n. pl.* *Bib.* People of Zidon, or Sidon.
ziekle. † SICKLE.
zie′tri-si′kite (zē′trĭ-sē′kīt), *n.* [From *Zietrisika*, Moldavia, where it is found.] *Min.* A mineral wax, very like ozocerite.
Zif (zĭf), *n.* [Heb. *ziv.*] *Bib.* Old Hebrew name for IYAR. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
zi-gan′ka (zĭ-găŋ′kȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr Russ. *tsyganka* a gypsy woman.] **a** A Russian countrydance. **b** Music for this dance, usually quick and with a drone bass.
zigge. † SAY. [of SIGGER.]
zig′ger, zig′hyr (zĭg′ẽr). Vars.
ziggere. † 1st SAYER.
zig′gu-rat (zĭg′ŭ-răt), **zig′gu-rut** (-rŭt), **zig′u-rat, zig′ur-rat** Vars. of ZIKKURAT. [ZIGZAG.]
zig′zack′ (zĭg′zăk′). Var. of
zig′zag′ger-y (-zăg′ẽr-ĭ), *n* State of being zigzag. *Rare.*
zig′zag′gy (zĭg′zăg′ĭ), *a.* Having sharp turns ; zigzag.
Zi′ha (zī′hȧ). *Bib.*
zi-har′ (zē-här′), *n.* [Ar. *ẓihār.*] *Moham. Law.* Temporary separation of man and wife
ziim, *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsīīm.*] Wild beasts ; perh. wild cats. *Obs.*
zik′kur-rat′u (zĭk′ŭ-răt′ŭ), **zik′ku-rut** (zĭk′ŭ-rŭt). Vars. of ZIKKURAT.
Zik′lag (zĭk′lăg). *Bib.*
zil′lah (zĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *dila'.*] A district or administrative division, as of a province. *India.*
Zil′lah. *Bib.*
Zil′pah (-pȧ). *Bib.*
Zil′thai (zĭl′thī ; -thā-ī). *Bib.*
zim. † ZIIM.
zim′bi (zĭm′bĭ), *n.* [Pg. *zimbo*, fr. Kongo *njimbu* bead, shell, money.] A cowrie. *India.*
zim′ent-wa′ter (zĭm′ĕnt-wô′tẽr ; zĭ-mĕnt′-), *n.* [G. *cementwasser.*] A kind of water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper. *Rare.*
Zim′mah (zĭm′ȧ). *Bib.*
zim′me (zĭm′ĕ), *n.* [ME. *ȝimme*, fr. AS. *gim(m)*, fr L. *gemma.* See GEM.] A gem.
zim′mi (zĭm′ē), *n.* Also *zimmy.* [Ar. *dhimmī* client, protégé, tributary.] One of another religion who pays tribute to live under the protection of a Mohammedan government.
zi′mome. Var. of ZYMOME.
Zim′ran (zĭm′răn). *Bib.*
Zim′ri (-rī). *Bib.*
Zim′ri, *n.* In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a name given to George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham (1628–87), whom the poet satirizes in retaliation. See BAYES.
Zin (zĭn). *Bib.*
Zi′na (zī′nȧ). *Bib.*
zin′ca-lo (zĭŋ′kȧ-lō), *n.; pl.* ZINCALI (-lē). [Word used by Borrow and said by him to be sometimes used by gypsies themselves ; cf. It. *zingaro*, G. *zigeuner*, also Pahlavi *āsinkār* blacksmith.] = ZINGARO.
zinc alkyl. See ZINC METHYL.
zinc amide. A white amorphous substance, $Zn(NH_2)_2$, got by action of ammonia on zinc ethyl.
zinc amyl. See ZINC METHYL.
zinc′ane (zĭŋk′ān), *n. Chem.* Zinc chloride. *Obs.*
zinc blende. [Cf. G. *zinkblende.*] *Min.* Sphalerite.
zinc bloom. [Cf. G. *zinkblumen* flowers of zinc, oxide of zinc.] *Min.* = HYDROZINCITE.
zinc bromide. *Chem.* A white, crystalline salt, $ZnBr_2$, very deliquescent and soluble.
zinc chromate. A yellow compound, $ZnCrO_4$, used as a pigment under the names **zinc chrome, zinc yellow,** etc.
zinc dust. See ZINC, 1.
zinc ethyl, zinc ethide. *Chem.* See ZINC METHYL.
zinc green. Cobalt green.
zinc′ide (-īd ; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** A binary compound of zinc. *R.*
zinc-if′er-ous (zĭŋk-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs ; zĭn-sĭf′-), *a.* [*zinc* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding zinc.
zinck′en-ite (zĭŋ′kĕn-īt). = ZINKENITE.
zinck′ic (zĭŋk′ĭk), **zinck-if′er-ous** (zĭŋk-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), etc. Vars. of ZINCIC, ZINCIFEROUS, etc.
zinck′ing, *or* **zinc′ing** (zĭŋk′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ZINC.
zinc′ode (zĭŋk′ōd), *n.* [*zinc* + 2d *-ode.*] *Elec.* An anode. *Obs. or R.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
zinc-og′ra-fy. Zincography.
zinc′oid (zĭŋk′oid), *a.* [*zinc* + *-oid.*] Pert. to or like zinc ; — of the electricity of the zincous plate connected with a copper plate in a voltaic circle: also, noting the positive pole. *Obs.*
zin′co-lith (zĭŋ′kō-lĭth), *n.* [*zinco-* + *-lith.*] A white pigment consisting of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate.
zin′co-po′lar, *a. Elec.* Of or pert. to the zincous pole. *Obs.*
zinc propyl. See ZINC METHYL.
zin′co-type, *n.* = ZINCOGRAPH.
zinc pole. *Elec.* Of a voltaic cell, the negative pole.
zinc spar. Smithsonite.
zinc spinel. *Min.* Gahnite.
zin′cum (zĭŋ′kŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Zinc.
zinc vitriol. Zinc sulphate.
zinc′y (zĭŋk′ĭ). Var. of ZINCKY.
zinc yellow. See ZINC CHROMATE.
zin′fan-del′ (zĭn′făn-dĕl′), *n.* A red or white dry California wine, containing about 10 or 11 per cent of alcohol by volume.
‖ **zin′ga-no** (tsēŋ′gä-nō), *n. ; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] A gypsy.
‖ **zin′ga-ro** (-rō), *n.; pl.* -RI (-rē) [It. Cf. ZINCALO.] A gypsy.
Zin′gi-ber (zĭn′jĭ-bẽr), *n.* [L., ginger.] *Bot.* Syn. of ZINZIBER.
Zin′gi-ber-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of ZINZIBERACEÆ. — **zin′gi-ber-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
zink (zĭŋk), *n.* Zinc. *Obs. or R.*
zin′ke (tsĭŋ′kĕ), *n.* [G.] *Music.* A small cornetlike wind instrument of wood or horn, usually with seven finger holes ; — formerly common in Germany.
zink′ic, zink-if′er-ous, zink′i-fy, zink′ite, etc. Vars. of ZINCIC, ZINCIFEROUS, etc.
zink′y (-ĭ). Var. of ZINCKY.
zin-nar′, *n.* = CHINAR. *Obs.*
zinn′wald-ite (tsĭn′vält-īt), *n* [From *Zinnwald*, in Bohemia, where it occurs.] *Min.* A pale violet, yellow, brown, or dark gray variety of mica containing iron and lithium.
zi-no′ber (zĭ-nō′bẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *zinnober.* See CINNABAR.] = CINNABAR, *n.*, 3. *Rare.*
zin′sang (zĭn′săng), *n.* [Error for *linsang.*] The delundung, or linsang.
Zin′zar (zĭn′zär), *n.* One of a people of Macedonia and northern Greece, speaking a language akin to the Roumanian.
zin′zi-ber-ine, *n.* Ginger. *Obs.*
Zi′o (zē′ō), **Zi′u** (zē′ōō), *n.* [OHG. *Zīo.*] Tiu. See TYR.
Zi′on-ward (zī′ŏn-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward Zion ; heavenward.
Zi′or (zī′ŏr). *Bib.*
Zi-pan′gi (zĭ-păŋ′gĭ), **Zi-pan′go** (-gō), **Zi-pan′gu** (-gŭ). Vars. of CIPANGO.
Ziph (zĭf). *Bib.*
Zi′phah (zī′fȧ). *Bib.*
Zi-phi′i-dæ (zĭ-fī′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ZIPHIUS.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the beaked whales, often included in the family Physeteridæ as a subfamily **Ziph′i-i′næ** (zĭf′ĭ-ī′nē). — **ziph′i-oid** (zĭf′ĭ-oid), *a. & n*
Ziph′im (zĭf′ĭm), *or* **Ziph′ims** (-ĭmz), *n pl.* *Bib.*
Ziph′i-on (zĭf′ĭ-ŏn). *Bib.*
ziph′i-ster′num (zĭf′ĭ-stûr′nŭm), *n.* = XIPHISTERNUM.
Ziph′ites (zĭf′īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Ziph′i-us (-ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., for *Xiphius*, fr. Gr. ξιφιός swordfish, ξίφος sword.] *Zoöl.* A genus of beaked whales allied to *Hyperoödon* and *Mesoplodon.*
Ziph′ron (zĭf′rŏn). *Bib.*
Zip′por (zĭp′ŏr). *Bib.*
Zip-po′rah (zĭ-pō′rȧ), *n.* *Bib* Daughter of Jethro and wife of Moses.
zir′co-flu′or-ide (zûr′kō-flōō′ŏr-īd ; -ĭd), *n.* A zirconifluoride.
zir′co-na (zûr′kō-nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Zirconia. [Zirconic.]
zir-co′ni-an (zẽr-kō′nĭ-ăn), *a.*
zir′con-if′er-ous (zûr′kŏn-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Containing or yielding zircon or zirconium.
zir′co-no- (zûr′kō-nō-). See ZIRCO-.
zircon syenite. *Petrog.* A local variety of nephelite syenite containing much zircon.
Z iron. See Z, *a.*
‖ **zi-tel′le** (tsē-tĕl′lā), *n. pl.* [It.] Girls ; wenches. *Obs.*
zith′er-ist, *n.* A player on the zither.

set horizontally before the performer. A fretted finger board at one side lies under some of the strings, on which the melody is played by a plectrum on the right thumb, these strings being stopped with the left hand. The remaining strings are tuned in fourths and plucked by the fingers of the right hand. Not to be confounded with the old lute-shaped *cithern.*

Zi-za′ni-a (zĭ-zā′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *zizanium* darnel, cockle, Gr. ζιζάνιον.] *Bot.* A genus of tall monœcious grasses having long flat leaves and ample panicles composed of 1-flowered spikelets. *Z. aquatica*, the only species, is the wild rice or Indian rice.

‖ **zi′zith** (zē′zĭth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsītsīth.*] The tassels of twisted cords or threads on the corners of the upper garment worn by strict Jews. See TALLITH **b**. The Hebrew for this word is translated in both the Authorized and Revised Versions (*Deut.* xxii. 12) by the word "fringes."

Ziz′y-phus (zĭz′ĭ-fŭs), *n.* [L., jujube tree. See JUJUBE.] *Bot.* A large genus of spiny rhamnaceous shrubs having triple-veined leaves and small cymose flowers with a two-celled ovary. They are natives chiefly of tropical America and Asia. Many bear edible fruits, and others are cultivated for ornament or as hedge plants. See JUJUBE, 1; LOTUS, *n.*, 1; CHRIST'S-THORN **a**.

-zo′a (-zō′*ȧ*). A Modern Latin suffix from Greek ζῷα, pl. of *ζῷον an animal*, used in names of zoölogical groups; as in Meso*zoa*, Proto*zoa*, Trocho*zoa*, etc.

zo-an′thro-py (zō̇-ăn′thrō̇-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον animal + ἄνθρωπος man.] *Med.* A monomania in which one believes himself changed into an animal and acts like one.

Zo-an′thus (-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ζῷον an animal + ἄνθος flower.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Actinozoa, including numerous species, found mostly in tropical seas. The zooids, or polyps, resemble small, elongated, somewhat leathery sea anemones united together at their bases by fleshy stolons, and thus forming extensive groups. The tentacles are small and bright-colored.

Zoanthus (*Z. solanderi*). *a* A Polyp expanded; *b* One contracted; *c* Section of a Polyp; *s s* Stolons.

zo-a′ri-um (zō̇-ā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* ZOARIA (-*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. ζωάριον, dim. of ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* The aggregate of individuals, or polypides, in a compound polyzoan; a polypary. — **zo-a′ri-al** (-*ă*l), *a.*

zo′di-ac (zō′dĭ-ăk), *n.* [F. *zodiaque*, fr. L. *zodiacus*, Gr. ζωδιακός (sc. κύκλος), prop., circle of animals, fr. ζῴδιον, dim. of ζῷον an animal, akin to ζωός living, ζῆν to live.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** An imaginary belt in the heavens, 16° broad, including the paths of the moon and all the principal planets and, as its middle line, the ecliptic, or sun's path. The zodiac has twelve divisions, or signs. See SIGN, *n.*, 8. **b** A figure representing the signs, symbols, etc., of the zodiac. **c** By extension, the belt or region of the sky within which the moon or a planet moves; as, the lunar *zodiac;* the *zodiac* of Ceres, etc.

Zodiac, 1 b.

2. A circuit; zone; hence, a girdle. *Rare.* *Milton.*

zo-di′a-cal (zō̇-dī′*ȧ*-k*ă*l), *a.* [Cf. F. *zodiacal.*] *Astron.* Of, pert. to, or within, the zodiac; as, *zodiacal* planets.

zodiacal light, a nebulous light seen in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn. It has an elongated triangular form and lies along the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes. It is best seen in the tropics the year round, and in middle latitudes on spring evenings and autumn mornings. It is supposed to be due to sunlight reflected from multitudes of meteors revolving about the sun nearly in the plane of the ecliptic. — **z. parallel**, *Astrol.*, the configuration of two heavenly bodies, esp. planets, of equal declination.

zo-ë′a (zō̇-ē′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζωή life.] *Zoöl.* An early larval form of certain decapod crustaceans, esp. of crabs and certain Anomura. It commonly precedes the megalops. It is distinguished by the relatively large cephalothorax (which commonly bears three or four long spines), the conspicuous eyes, the relatively large and fringed antennæ and mouth parts (with which it swims), the rudimentary thoracic appendages, and the long slender abdomen on which the swimmerets are small or wanting. — **zo-ë′al** (zō̇-ē′*ă*l), *a.*

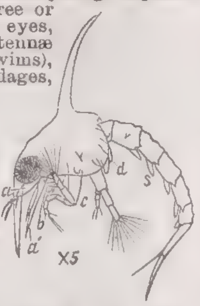

Zoëa of a Crab. *a* Antennule; *a′* Antenna; *b*, *c* Mouth Parts; *d* Rudimentary Legs; *s* Rudimentary Swimmerets.

zo′e-trope (zō′ē̇-trōp), *n.* [Gr. ζωή life + τρόπος turning, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] An optical toy in which figures on the inside of a revolving cylinder are viewed through slits in its circumference, and appear like a single animated figure. — **zo′e-trop′ic** (-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*

Zo′har (zō′här), *n.* [Heb. *zōhar* light, splendor.] A Jewish cabalistic book introduced into Spain in the 13th century by the cabalistic writer Moses de León, who attributed it to Simeon ben Yohai, a 2d-century Jewish teacher. Under the form of a commentary on the Pentateuch, it contains a complete cabalistic theosophy, treating of God, the cosmogony and cosmology of the universe, the soul, sin, redemption, etc. Its contents indicate that it is the work of many authors, periods, and civilizations.

zo-i′a-tri′a (zō̇-ī′*ȧ*-trī′*ȧ*; zō′ĭ-ăt′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ζῷον an animal + *-iatria.*] The treatment of the diseases and injuries of the lower animals; zoïatrics.

Zo-il′e-an (zō̇-ĭl′ē̇-*ă*n; zō′ĭ-lē′*ă*n), *a.* Having the characteristics of Zoilus, a bitter, envious, unjust Greek critic, who lived about 270 years before Christ.

Zo′i-lism (zō′ĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* Likeness to Zoilus in style or manner; carping criticism; detraction.—**Zo′i-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *Zoilism* or detraction blast well-intended labors. *Sir T. Browne.*

zois′ite (zois′īt), *n.* [After Baron *Zois* von Edelstein (1747–1819), from whom Werner received his first specimens.] *Min.* An orthorhombic mineral allied to epidote, in prismatic crystals of various colors (grayish, brown, green, rose) and also massive. It is a basic orthosilicate of calcium and aluminium, $HCa_2Al_3Si_3O_{13}$, the aluminium being sometimes replaced by iron. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 3.25-3.37.

zo′ism (zō′ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. ζωή life + *-ism.*] **1.** Reverence for animal life or belief in animal powers and influences, as among savages.

2. *Biol.* A doctrine, now discarded, that the phenomena of life are due to a peculiar vital principle; the theory of vital force.

— **zo′ist**, *n.* — **zo-is′tic** (zō̇-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Zo′la-esque′ (zō′l*ȧ*-ĕsk′), *a.* In the style of Zola.

Zo′la-ism (zō′l*ȧ*-ĭz′m), *n.* The literary theories and practices of the French novelist Émile Zola (1840–1902); naturalism (which see, 4 **b**), esp. in a derogatory sense. — **Zo′la-ist**, *n.*— **Zo′la-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*— **Zo′la-ize** (-īz), *v.*

Zöll′ner's law (tsûl′nẽrz). *Astron.* A formula, or law, expressing the time of axial rotation of the sun in different strata or latitudes, derived by Johann Karl Friedrich Zöllner (1834–82), German physicist.

Zöll′ner's lines. [See ZÖLLNER'S LAW.] Parallel lines made to appear to converge or diverge by oblique intersections.

Zöllner's Lines.

‖ **Zoll′ver-ein′** (tsōl′fẽr-īn′), *n.* [G.; *zoll* duty + *verein* union.] [*also l. c.*] A customs union; specif., any of the several customs unions successively formed under the leadership of Prussia among certain German states for establishing free trade among themselves and a common tariff on imports, exports, and goods in transit. In 1834 one was established including most of the chief German states except Austria. In 1867 a closer organized union was formed, the administration of which was finally merged in that of the new German Empire of 1871.

‖ **zo′na** (zō′n*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* ZONÆ (-nē). [L., a girdle. See ZONE.] **1.** A zone or band; a girdle; a layer.

2. Herpes zoster. See HERPES.

zo′na ar′cu-a′ta (är′kū̇-ā′t*ȧ*) [L. *arcuata* bent, bowed], *Anat.*, the inner of the two longitudinal areas into which the basilar membrane of the cochlea is divided. It supports the organ of Corti. — **z. den-ti′cu-la′ta** (dĕn-tĭk′ū̇-lā′t*ȧ*) [L. *denticulata* denticulate], *Anat.*, the zona arcuata together with the limbus of the spiral lamina. — **z. or-bi′cu-la′ris** (ôr-bĭk′ū̇-lā′rĭs; 115) [L. *orbicularis* circular], *Anat.*, a set of circular fibers in the capsular ligament of the hip joint, which pass from the deep surface of the iliofemoral ligament around the neck of the femur.—**z. pec′ti-na′ta** (pĕk′tĭ-nā′t*ȧ*) [L. *pectinata* shaped like a comb], *Anat.*, the outer longitudinal division of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. — **z. pel-lu′ci-da** (pē̇-lū′sĭ-d*ȧ*) [L. *pellucida* transparent], *Embryol.*, the outer, transparent, more or less elastic layer or envelope of an ovum. It is usually traversed by numerous radiating canals. — **z. ra′di-a′ta** (rā′dĭ-ā′t*ȧ*) [NL. *radiata*: see RADIATA], *Embryol.*, the zona pellucida, esp. when the radiating canals are unusually distinct. —**z. tec′ta** (tĕk′t*ȧ*). [L. *tecta* covered.] *Anat.* = ZONA ARCUATA.

zon′al (zōn′*ă*l), *a.* [L. *zonalis.*] Of or pertaining to a zone; having the form of a zone or zones.

zonal equation, *Cryst.*, the mathematical relation which belongs to all the planes of a zone, and expresses their common position with reference to the axes. — **z. harmonic**, *Math.*, the coefficient of z^m in the development of $(1\text{-}2z\cos\theta + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ in rising powers of z; — denoted by $P^m(\mu)$, where $\mu = \cos\theta$. — **zonal structure**, *Cryst.*, a structure characterized by the arrangements of color, inclusions, etc., of a crystal in parallel or concentric layers, which usually follow the outline of the crystal, and mark the changes that have taken place during its growth.—**z.**, *or* **serial, symmetry**, *Biol.*, symmetry in which the segments or metameres of the body are disposed in a zonal manner one after the other in a longitudinal axis, as in earthworms; — sometimes called *metamerism.* — **z. view**, *Bot.*, that view of a diatom in which the zone, or girdle, is presented to the eye.

zo′nar (zō′när), *n.* Also **zon′nar**. [NGr. ζωνάρι a girdle, fr. Gr. ζωνάριον, dim. of ζώνη a girdle. See ZONE.] A belt, or girdle, which the Christians and Jews of the Levant were obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mohammedans.

Zo-na′ri-a (zō̇-nā′rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a primary division of deciduate mammals consisting of those having a zonary placenta. It includes the carnivores and certain ungulates. It is now regarded as an unnatural group.

zon′a-ry (zōn′*ȧ*-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a zone; zonal. **b** Of or pert. to the Zonaria.

zonary placenta. *Zoöl.* See PLACENTA, 1.

zon′ate (zōn′āt), *a.* **a** Marked with zones; ringed or belted. **b** *Bot.* Arranged in a single row, as certain tetraspores.

zo-na′tion (zō̇-nā′shŭn), *n.* **a** State of being zoned or zonate. **b** *Biogeog.* Arrangement or distribution in zones.

zone (zōn), *n.* [F. *zone*, L. *zona*, Gr. ζώνη; akin to ζωννύναι to gird, Lith. *jûsta* a girdle, *jûsti* to gird.] **1.** A girdle; cincture; belt. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Dryden.*

2. Any encircling band, stripe, or girdle; as, a *zone* of trees; a *zone* around an animal or plant; more broadly, any encircling line, path, course, or the like; circuit. "The sun . . . in the great *zone* of heaven." *Milton.*

3. Any of five great divisions of the earth's surface with respect to latitude and temperature: the **torrid zone**, extending from tropic to tropic 46° 56′, or 23° 28′ on each side of the equator; two **temperate**, or **variable, zones**, situated between the tropics and the polar circles, which are 23° 27′ from the poles; and two **frigid zones**, between the polar circles and the poles.

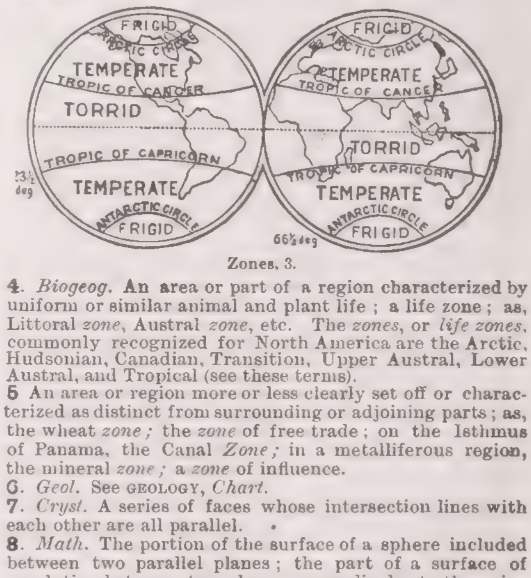

Zones, 3.

4. *Biogeog.* An area or part of a region characterized by uniform or similar animal and plant life; a life zone; as, Littoral *zone*, Austral *zone*, etc. The *zones*, or *life zones*, commonly recognized for North America are the Arctic, Hudsonian, Canadian, Transition, Upper Austral, Lower Austral, and Tropical (see these terms).

5 An area or region more or less clearly set off or characterized as distinct from surrounding or adjoining parts; as, the wheat *zone;* the *zone* of free trade; on the Isthmus of Panama, the Canal *Zone;* in a metalliferous region, the mineral *zone;* a *zone* of influence.

6. *Geol.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

7. *Cryst.* A series of faces whose intersection lines with each other are all parallel.

8. *Math.* The portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes; the part of a surface of revolution between two planes perpendicular to the axis.

9. *Railroad Econ.* **a** The aggregate of stations, in whatsoever direction or on whatsoever line of railroad, situated between certain maximum and minimum limits from a point at which a shipment of traffic originates. See ZONE TARIFF. **b** Any circular or ring-shaped area within which the street-car companies make no differences of fare.

zone of clouds, *Meteor.*, a belt of clouds prevailing over the ocean near the equator. — **z. of fire**, *Mil.*, the belt of terrain brought under fire from any defensive position; — sometimes called **zone of defense**. — **z. of flow** *or* **flowage**, *Geol.*, the subsurface part of the earth in which the breaking of rocks is prevented by pressure, and all deformation is by a sort of flow. It includes the larger part of the earth, and underlies the **zone of fracture**, or that part of the earth's crust in which deformation may result in fracture. Between the zone of fracture and the zone of flow there is a **zone of combined fracture and flow**, where the rocks may break or flow according to the conditions of deformation, the strength of the materials, etc. — **z. of influence** *or* **operations**. *Internat. Law.* See SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

zone, *v. t.*; ZONED (zōnd); ZON′ING (zōn′ĭng). To encircle or embrace; to include within a zone or zones; to mark off into zones. — *v. i.* To be marked off into zones; to form a zone or zones.

zone axis. *Cryst.* A straight line through the center of a crystal, to which all faces of a given zone are parallel.

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zith′ern (zĭth′ẽrn). Var. of ZITHER.

Zith′ri (zĭth′rī). *Bib.*

zit′tern (zĭt′ẽrn). Var. of CITTERN.

Ziw (zĭf), *n.* Var. of ZIF (= IZAR). See JEWISH CALENDAR.

Ziz (zĭz), **Zi′za** (zī′z*ȧ*), **Zi′zah** (-z*ȧ*). *Bib.*

ziz′a-ny (zĭz′*ȧ*-nĭ), *n.* [L. *zizania*, pl., Gr. ζιζάνια, pl.] Tares; cockle. *Obs.*

zi-zarme′ (zĭ-zärm′). Var. of GISARME.

zi′zel (tsē′zĕl). Var. of SISEL.

Zn. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [without period, *Zn*]. Zinc.

zo-æ′a, *n.*, **zo-æ′al**, *a.* *Zoöl.* Incorrect for ZOËA, ZOËAL.

Zo′an-tha′ce-a (zō′ăn-thā′shē̇-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See ZOANTHUS.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Actinozoa, practically equiv. to Zoanthidea. —**zo′an-tha′cean** (-sh*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*

Zo′an-tha′ri-a (-rĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] A subclass of Actinozoa; the Hexacoralla (which see). — **zo′an-tha′ri-an** (-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*

Zo′an-thid′e-a (zō′ăn-thĭd′ē̇-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of Zoantharia including *Zoanthus* and allied genera which do not form a solid skeleton and are permanently attached by their bases. There is but one living family, **Zo-an′thi-dæ** (zō̇-ăn′thĭ-dē). — **zo-an′thid** (-thĭd), *a.* & *n.*

zo-an′tho-deme (zō̇-ăn′thō̇-dēm), *n.* [See ZOANTHUS; DEME.] *Zoöl.* The zooids of a compound anthozoan, collectively. — **zo-an′tho-dem′ic** (-dĕm′ĭk), *a.*

zo-an′thoid (-thoid), *a.* & *n.* [See ZOANTHUS; -OID.] Zoanthid.

zo′an-thro′pi-a (zō′ăn-thrō′pĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Zoanthropy. — **zo′an-throp′ic** (-thrŏp′ĭk), *a.*

Zo′ar (zō′*ȧ*r). *Bib.*

Zo-ar′ces (zō̇-är′sēz), **Zo-ar′ci-dæ** (-sĭ-dē). [NL., fr. Gr. ζωαρκής life-giving, taken to mean viviparous.] See EELPOUT.

Zo′ar Com-mu′ni-ty. The Separatists. See SEPARATIST, *n.*, 2 **b**.

zo-a′ri-a (zō̇-ā′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.*, *pl.* of ZOARIUM.

Zo′ar-ite (zō′*ȧ*r-īt), *n.* A Separatist. See SEPARATIST, *n.*, 2 **b**.

Zo′ba, *or* **Zo′bah** (zō′b*ȧ*). *Bib.*

Zo-be′bah (zō̇-bē′b*ȧ*). *Bib.*

Zo-bei′de (zō̇-bā′dĕ; -bī′dĕ), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," a lady who rescued a prince from a petrified city and with him was thrown overboard by her two wicked sisters. A winged serpent, whom she befriends, transforms them into black dogs, commanding her to give them a hundred lashes daily, which she reluctantly does till they are restored to their proper forms. She marries Harun-al-Rashid.

zo′bo (zō′bō), *n.* [Tibetan *mdzó-p'o* male of the *mdzo* a mongrel breed of the yak bull and the common cow.] A kind of domestic cattle reared in Asia for its flesh and milk. It is supposed to be a hybrid between the zebu and the yak.

zoc′co (zŏk′ō), **zoc′co-lo** (-ō̇-lō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *soccus*, dim. *socculus*, a light shoe. Cf. SOCK, SOCLE.] *Arch.* A socle.

zo′cle (sŏk′'l; zō′k'l). Var. of SOCLE.

zo′di-oph′i-lous (zō′dĭ-ŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Zoöphilous.

Zo′ë (zō′ē̇), *n.* [Gr. Ζωή.] Lit., life; — fem. prop. name.

zo-ë′a-form (zō̇-ē′*ȧ*-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the form or appearance of a zoëa.

zo-ë′cial (zō̇-ē′sh*ă*l), *a.*, **zo-ë′ci-um** (-shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Zoöl.* = ZOŒCIAL, ZOŒCIUM.

zo′e-form (zō′ē̇-fôrm), *a.* = ZOËAFORM.

‖ **zo′e mou′, sas′ a′ga-po′** (zō′ē̇ mōō′, säs′ ä′g*ȧ*-pō′). [Modern Gr. ζώη μου, σας ἀγαπῶ.] *Mod. Gr.* My life, I love thee. *Byron (Maid of Athens).*

zo′e-prax′i-scope (zō′ē̇-prăk′sĭ-skōp). Var. of ZOÖPRAXISCOPE.

zo-ët′ic (zō̇-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζωή life.] *Biol.* Of or pert. to life; living; vital.

Zo′har (zō′här). *Bib.*

Zo′har-ist, **Zo′har-ite**, *n.* A Frankist;—from the sect's adoption of the Zohar as its Bible.

Zo′he-leth (zō′hē̇-lĕth). *Bib.*

Zo′heth (zō′hĕth). *Bib.*

zo′ï-at′rics (zō′ĭ-ăt′rĭks), *n.* = ZOÏATRIA.

zo′ic (zō′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζωικός.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to animals or animal life and action.

zo-id′i-oph′i-lous (zō̇-ĭd′ĭ-ŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Zoöphilous.

zo′i-sit′i-za′tion (zō′ĭ-sĭt′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Geol.* Conversion (of feldspar) into zoisite. Cf. SAUSSURITIZE.

zo′kor (zŏ′kôr), *n.* [Russ.] A burrowing rodent (*Myotalpa aspalax*) resembling the mole rat, native of the Altai Mountains.

‖ **Zoll** (tsōl), *n.*; *pl.* ZOLL (tsōl) or ZOLLE (tsōl′ē̆). [G.] See MEASURE.

‖ **Zoll′pfund′** (tsōl′pfŏŏnt′), *n.*; *pl.* ZOLLPFUNDE (-pfŏŏn′dē̆). [G.] See WEIGHT.

zol′ot-nik′ (zŏl′ŏt-nyĭk′), **zol′o-tink′** (-ō̇-tĭŋk′), *n.* [Russ. *zolotnik.*] See WEIGHT.

zom′bo-ruk (zŏm′bō̇-rŭk). Var. of ZUMBOORUK.

zo′mo-ther′a-py (zō′mō̇-thĕr′*ȧ*-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ζωμός juice + *therapy;*— because Richet and Héricourt proposed the use of juice from fresh meat after maceration in brine.] *Med.* Treatment of disease, esp. of tuberculosis, by means of a raw-meat diet.

zon′al-ly, *adv.* of ZONAL.

‖ **zo′nam per′di-dit.** [L.] He has lost his money belt. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles*, II. ii.40).

‖ **zo′nam sol′ve-re.** [L.] To untie the zone, or girdle, worn by young unmarried Roman women, an act performed by the bridegroom after the wedding; hence, to enter the married state.

zo-na′ri-ous (zō̇-nā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *zonarius.*] Of or pert. to a girdle, or zone. *Obs.*

‖ **zon′da** (sōn′dä; 268), *n.* [Said to be from *Zonda*, a village in the Argentine Republic.] A hot wind of the Argentine pampas.

zonde. † SAND, message.

zoned (zōnd), *a.* **1.** Wearing a zone, or girdle. *Pope.* **2.** Having zones, or concentric bands; striped; zonate.

zone reticule. *Astron.* A reticule of mica or thin glass with graduated divisions corresponding to equal intervals of right ascension, and others at right angles to them, representing equal intervals of declination.

zone tariff, zone system. A tariff or system, chiefly used in Austria-Hungary, under which passenger tickets read to *any* station within certain distance limits, or zones, the same ticket being good in all directions and on all lines so long as the maximum distance is not exceeded.

zo′no-pla-cen′tal (zō′nō-plȧ-sĕn′tăl), *a.* [*zone* + *placental.*] **a** Having a zonary placenta, as some mammals. **b** Of or pert. to the Zonoplacentalia, or Zonaria.

zon′ule (zōn′ūl), *n.* [L. *zonula.*] A little zone, belt, or girdle; a zonula. — **zonule of Zinn** (tsĭn), *Anat.*, the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye.

zoo (zōō), *n.* A zoölogical garden or collection; — a humorous or colloquial abbreviation applied originally to the Zoölogical Gardens in London.

zo′ö- (zō′ō-). Combining form from Greek ζῷον, *an animal*; as in *zoö*genic, *zoö*logy, etc.

zo′ö-chem′is-try (zō′ō-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *chemistry.*] Animal chemistry; esp., the description of the chemical compounds entering into the composition of the animal body, in distinction from *biochemistry.* — **zo′ö-chem′i-cal** (-kĕm′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

zo′ö-chlo-rel′la (-klō-rĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim., fr. *zoö-* + Gr. χλωρός green.] *Zoöl.* One of the small green granulelike bodies found in the interior of certain stentors, hydras, and other invertebrates.

zo-œ′ci-um (zō-ē′shĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* ZOŒCIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] *Zoöl.* One of the cells or tubes which inclose the feeding zooids of Polyzoa. See POLYZOA, *Illust.* — **zo-œ′cial** (-shăl), *a.*

zo-ög′a-my (zō-ŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* The sexual reproduction of animals. — **zo-ög′a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

zo′ö-ge-og′ra-phy (zō′ō-jē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *geography.*] The study or description of the geographical distribution of animals; esp., the determination of the land and marine areas characterized by special groups of animals and the study of the causes and significance of such groups. It has important bearings on evolution, variation, paleontology, and other biological studies. Recent zoögeographers divide the land areas of the world into *regions* or *realms*, and these into *subregions, provinces, subprovinces*, and *zones*, all of which are often depicted on special maps. Cf. PHYTOGEOGRAPHY.

zo′ö-glœ′a (-glē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. γλοιός a glutinous substance.] *Bacteriol.* A colony or mass of bacteria embedded in a mucilaginous or jellylike substance formed by the swelling of the cell membranes through absorption of water. This development occurs regularly in the life history of most species under certain conditions, and is hence called the **zoöglœa stage.** The term is sometimes extended to certain of the lower algæ. Cf. PALMELLA.

zo-ög′ra-phy (zō-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *zoographie.*] A description of animals, their forms and habits. — **zo′ö-graph′ic** (zō′ō-grăf′ĭk), **-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

zo′oid (zō′oid), **zo-oi′dal** (zō-oi′dăl), *a.* [*zoö-* + *-oid.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an animal.

zo′oid, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* An organic body or cell having locomotion, as a spermatic cell, or spermatozoid. **2.** *Zoöl.* **a** An animal produced by fission, proliferation, strobilation, or some similar method, and not by direct sexual methods, and so having an equivocal individuality; a more or less independent product of nonsexual reproduction. The term is usually applied to any one of the persons of a compound organism, as a hydroid, coral, or polyzoan colony, though by some it is restricted to those persons in such a colony that lack the mouth and digestive organs. **b** Also, any of the individuals which, in alternation of generations, come between the products of true sexual reproduction, as the free-swimming medusa of a hydroid colony, a jellyfish, or the parthenogenetically produced offspring of an aphid.

zo-öl′a-ter (zō-ŏl′ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-later.*] One who worships animals.

zo-öl′a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-latry.*] Animal worship. — **zo-öl′a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

zo′ö-log′i-cal (zō′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *zoologique.*] Of or pertaining to zoölogy, or the science of animals.

zo-öl′o-gist (zō-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *zoologiste.*] One who is well versed in zoölogy.

zo-öl′o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To study zoölogy; esp., to collect animals for study.

zo-öl′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*zoö-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *zoologie.* See ZODIAC.] **1.** The science of animals; that division (coördinate with botany) of biology which deals with the animal kingdom. See ANIMAL, *n.*, 1. Zoölogy has as its main divisions **comparative anatomy, comparative physiology, zoögeography, paleozoölogy, cytology, embryology, taxonomy, economic zoology, etiology,** and various other sciences in whole or in part, and there are numerous minor divisions dealing with particular groups of animals, as **conchology, carcinology, entomology, ichthyology, herpetology, ornithology,** and **mammalogy.** As a science zoology dates from Aristotle (384–322 B. C.), who proposed a rough classification of animals. The science made no advance until the 16th century, when it was revived principally through the work of Vesalius and Gesner. In the 17th century Harvey's study of the circulation of the blood, Malpighi's discoveries with the microscope, and John Ray's limitation of the term *species* were the most noteworthy steps of progress. In the 18th century Linnæus established the binomial system of nomenclature (see NOMENCLATURE), and recognized groups higher than species. Early in the 19th century Cuvier worked along the lines of comparative anatomy and paleontology and Lamarck enunciated his theory of evolution (see LAMARCKISM). The discovery of the animal cell by Schwann and important embryological work by von Baer and Kölliker belong to this period. In 1856 Charles Darwin published his theory of evolution by natural selection (see DARWINISM). He was ably supported by Wallace, Huxley, Spencer, Haeckel, Weismann, and many others until the old idea of the fixity of species was abandoned and zoölogy took on its modern aspect, in which classification has become the expression of phylogeny and the investigation of evolutionary theories and questions of heredity have been placed on an experimental basis. **2.** A treatise on zoölogy.

zo-öm′e-try (zō-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-metry.*] *Zoöl.* The scientific measurement of animals. — **zo-ö-met′ric** (zō′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

zo′ö-mor′phic (zō′ō-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*zoö-* + Gr. μορφή form.] Of or pertaining to zoömorphism.

zo′ö-mor′phism (-fĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The transformation of men into beasts. *Rare. Smart.* **2.** The quality of representing or using animal forms; as, *zoömorphism* in ornament. **3.** The representation of God, or of gods, in the form, or with the attributes, of the lower animals.

To avoid the error of anthropomorphism, we fall into the vastly greater, and more absurd, error of *zoömorphism.* *Mivart.*

zo′ön (zō′ŏn), *n.; pl.* ZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* **a** An animal which is the sole product of a single egg; — opposed to *zooid.* *H. Spencer.* **b** Any of the perfectly developed individuals of a compound animal. — **zo′ön-al** (zō′ŏn-ăl), *a.*

-zoön. A combining form from Greek ζῷον, *an animal.*

zo′ö-no′ses (zō′ō-nō′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. νόσος disease.] Diseases communicable from animals to man.

zo′ö-phar′ma-cy (-fär′mȧ-sĭ), *n.* Veterinary pharmacy.

zo-öph′i-list (zō-ŏf′ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] A lover of animals. *Southey.*

zo-öph′i-lous (zō-ŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*zoö-* + *-philous.*] Animal-loving; specif., *Bot.*, adapted to pollination by animals other than insects. Cf. ANEMOPHILOUS, ENTOMOPHILOUS, etc.

zo-öph′i-ly (-zō-ŏf′ĭ-lĭ), *n.* Love of animals.

zo′ö-pho′bi-a (zō′ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of animals.

zo′ö-phor′ic (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζῳοφόρος; ζῷον an animal + φέρειν to bear.] Bearing or supporting the figure of one or more men or animals; as, a *zoöphoric* column.

zo-öph′o-rus (zō-ŏf′ō-rŭs), *n.; pl.* -RI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. ζῳοφόρος. See ZOÖPHORIC.] *Class. Arch.* A frieze having continuous relief sculptures of men or animals or both.

zo′ö-phyte (zō′ō-fīt), *n.* [F. *zoophyte*, Gr. ζῳόφυτον; ζῷον animal + φυτόν plant. See ZODIAC; PHYTO-.] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous invertebrate animals more or less resembling plants in appearance, or mode of growth, as the corals, gorgonians, sea anemones, hydroids, polyzoans, sponges, etc., esp. any of those that form compound colonies of a branched or treelike form, as many corals and hydroids; one of the Zoöphyta. — **zo′ö-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), **zo′ö-phyt′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **zo-öph′y-toid** (zō-ŏf′ĭ-toid), *a.*

zo′ö-plas′ty (zō′ō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Act or process of grafting animal tissue into the human body. — **zo′ö-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

zo-ös′co-py (zō-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* A hallucination, as in delirium tremens, in which the patient believes he sees animals. — **zo′ö-scop′ic** (zō′ō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

zo′ö-sperm (zō′ō-spûrm), *n.* *Biol.* **a** One of the spermatic particles; a spermatozoid. **b** = ZOÖSPORE, 1. — **zo′ö-sper-mat′ic** (-spẽr-măt′ĭk), *a.*

zo′ö-spo-ran′gi-um (zō′ō-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -SPORANGIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A spore case, or sporangium with zoöspores. — **zo′ö-spo-ran′gi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

zo′ö-spore (zō′ō-spōr; 201), *n.* Called also *swarm spore.* **1.** *Bot.* An asexual spore with one or more slender cilia, by the vibration of which it swims. Zoöspores are produced by many green, and by some olive-brown, algæ. In certain species they are divided into the larger megazoöspores and the smaller microzoöspores. Loosely, a zoögonidium or a planogamete. See SPORE, GAMETE, GONIDIUM. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the minute motile flagellate or amœboid bodies into which the protoplasm of a sporocyst divides.

zo′ö-spor′ic (-spŏr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoöspores; of the nature of, or resembling, a zoöspore.

zo′ö-the′ism (zō′ō-thē′ĭz′m), *n.* Belief in animal gods. — **zo′ö-the′ist,** *n.* — **zo′ö-the-is′tic** (-thē-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

zo-öt′o-my (zō-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-tomy.*] *Zoöl.* The anatomy of animals, esp. of animals other than man. — **zo′ö-tom′ic** (zō′ō-tŏm′ĭk), **zo′ö-tom′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **zo′ö-tom′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **zo-öt′o-mist** (zō-ŏt′ō-mĭst), *n.*

zo′ö-to′tem-ism (zō′ō-tō′tĕm-ĭz′m), *n.* Belief in, or use of, animals as totems. *Rare.*

zo′ö-troph′ic (-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζωοτροφικός. See ZOÖ-; TROPHIC.] Of or pert. to the nourishment of animals.

zo′ö-xan-thel′la (-zăn-thĕl′ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL. dim.; *zoö-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Biol.* One of the minute pigmentary bodies (*yellow cells*) in certain radiolarians now generally regarded as symbiotic unicellular algæ.

zo′ö-xan′thin (-zăn′thĭn), *n.* A yellow pigment found in the feathers of certain birds.

‖ **zop′po** (tsŏp′pō), *masc.* } *a.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., "limping;" ‖ **zop′pa** (tsŏp′pä), *fem.* } hence, alternatingly with and without syncopation; — as, ‖ **al′la zop′pa** (äl′lä), designating a scheme of duple time with a syncopation in the middle of each measure. Thus:

zor′il (zŏr′ĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *zorille*, Sp. *zorrilla, zorillo*, dim. of *zorra, zorro*, a fox. Cf. ZORILLA.] A South African musteline mammal (*Zorilla zorilla* or *Ictonyx capensis*) about the size and form of the common polecat. It resem-

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zone′less, *a.* See -LESS.

zone plate. *Physics* A plate with alternately opaque and transparent annuli, diffracting like a condensing lens. [*Obs.*]

zon′ic (zōn′ĭk), *n.* Belt; zone.

zo-nif′er-ous (zō-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *zona* zone + E. *-ferous.*] Having a zone or zones; zoned

Zo-ni′tes (zō-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζώνη a girdle.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of small terrestrial snails, having a thin, depressed shell with sharp peristome. It is variously referred to the families Limacidæ, Helicidæ, or *Vitrinidæ*, or by some is made the type of a family, **Zo-nit′i-dæ** (zō-nĭt′ĭ-dē). — **zo-nit′id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

zon′nar. Var. of ZONAR.

zo′no-chlo′rite (zō′nō-klō′rīt), *n.* [Gr. ζώνη a girdle + χλωρός green; — in allusion to its structure.] *Min.* An impure variety of prehnite, occurring in green pebbles of banded structure.

zo′no-cil′i-ate (zō′nō-sĭl′ĭ-āt), *a.* [*zone* + *ciliate.*] *Zoöl.* Having a zone, or band, of cilia, as certain annelid larvæ.

zo′noid (zō′noid), *a.* [Gr. ζωνοειδής.] Like a zone. *Rare.*

zo′no-lim-net′ic (zō′nō-lĭm-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*zone* + *limnetic.*] *Zoöl.* Pert. to a definite zone in depth; — said of certain fresh-water planktonic animals.

Zo′no-plac′en-ta′li-a (-plăs′ĕn-tā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ZONARIA.

Zo′no-trich′i-a (-trĭk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ζώνη girdle + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Zoöl.* See CROWN SPARROW.

zo′nu-la (zō′nū-lȧ; zŏn′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L.] A zonule. — **zo′nu-lar** (-lȧr), *a.* — **zo′nu-la cil′i-a′ris** (sĭl′ĭ-ā′rĭs; 115). = ZONULE OF ZINN.

zo′nu-let (zō′nū-lĕt), *n.* A [zonule.]

Zo-nu′ri-dæ (zō-nū′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ζώνη a girdle + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A family of pleurodont lizards of southern and tropical Africa and Madagascar, having a short, feebly protractile tongue and with osteoderms at least on the head. The type genus is **Zo-nu′rus** (-rŭs). — **zo-nu′roid** (-roid), *a.* & *n.*

zo′ö-blast, *n.* [*zoö-* + *-blast.*] An animal cell. [A zoöspore. *Obs.*]

zo′ö-carp, *n.* [*zoö-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.*

zo′ö-cau′lon (zō′ō-kô′lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. καυλός stalk.] = ZOÖDENDRIUM.

zoöchem. *Abbr.* Zoöchemical; zoöchemistry.

zo′ö-chem′y (zō′ō-kĕm′ĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. χημία alchemy.] Animal chemistry; zoöchemistry

zo′ö-cœ′no-cyte, *n.* *Bot.* One of the peculiar reproductive bodies in the alga *Vaucheria.* It is a ciliated cœnocyte.

zo′ö-cul′ture, *n.* The domestication and breeding of animals.

zo′ö-cur′rent, *n.* *Zoöl.* An oceanic current in which great quantities of planktonic organisms are found.

zo′ö-cyst (zō′ō-sĭst), *n.* *Zoöl.* = SPOROCYST, 1 **a** (1). — **zo′ö-cys′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

zo′ö-cy′ti-um (zō′ō-sĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* ZOÖCYTIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. κύτος a hollow vessel.] *Zoöl.* The common gelatinous support, often branched, of certain social Infusoria. — **zo′ö-cy′tial** (-sĭsh′ăl), *a.*

zo′ö-den′dri-um (-dĕn′drĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DRIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. δένδρον a tree.] *Zoöl.* The branched, and often treelike, support of the colonies of certain Infusoria.

zo′ö-dy-nam′ics (-dī-năm′ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* *Zoöl.* The science which treats of the vital powers of animals: animal physiology. — **zo′ö-dy-nam′ic,** *a.* [EAL.]

zo-œ′a, zo-œ′al. = ZOËA, ZO-

zo′ö-e-ryth′rin (zō′ō-ē-rĭth′rĭn; -ĕr-ĭth′-), *n.* A red pigment in the plumage of various birds, as flamingos, ibises, etc.

zo′ö-ful′vin (zō′ō-fŭl′vĭn), *n.* [*zoö-* + L. *fulvus* yellow.] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellow pigment from the plumage of certain birds, as the turacous.

zo′ö-ga-mete′ (-gȧ-mēt′), *n.* *Bot.* A planogamete.

zo′ö-gene (zō′ō-jēn), *a.* *Geol.* Caused by animal life.

zo′ö-gen′e-sis, *n.* Genesis, or origin, of animals. — **zo′ö-gen′ic** (zō′ō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

zo-ög′e-ny (zō-ŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-geny.*] The doctrine of the formation of living beings.

zoögeog. *Abbr.* Zoögeographical; zoögeography.

zo′ö-ge-og′ra-pher (zō′ō-jē-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in zoögeography.

zo′ö-ge′o-graph′ic (-jē′ō-grăf′ĭk), **zo′ö-ge′o-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to zoögeography. — **zo′ö-ge′o-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

zo′ö-go-nid′i-um, *n.* [NL.; *zoö-* + *gonidium.*] *Bot.* An active or motile gonidium.

zo-ög′o-nous (zō-ŏg′ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ζωός living + root of γόνος a begetting; cf. Gr. ζωογόνος producing animals.] *Zoöl.* Viviparous.

zo-ög′o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ζωογονία.] *Biol.* = ZOÖGENY.

zo-ög′ra-fy. Zoögraphy. *R. Sp.*

zo-ög′ra-pher (zō-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), **zo-ög′ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

zo′ö-gy′ro-scope (zō′ō-jī′rō-skōp), *n.* A form of cinematograph in which the pictures are on a rotating cylinder.

zo-oi′di-oph′i-lous (zō-oi′dĭ-ŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Zoöphilous.

zooks (zŏŏks), *interj.* Short for GADZOOKS. See under GAD, God

zoöl. *Abbr.* Zoölogical; zoölogist; zoölogy.

zo-öl′a-tri′a (zō-ŏl′ȧ-trī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. λατρεία worship.] Zoölatry.

zo′ö-lite, zo′ö-lith, *n.* [*zoö-* + *-lite, -lith.*] A fossil animal. — **zo′ö-lith′ic** (zō′ō-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* — **zo′ö-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

zo-öl′o-ger (zō-ŏl′ō-jẽr), *n.* A zoölogist. *Obs. or R.*

zo′ö-log′ic (zō′ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* = ZOÖLOGICAL. [LOGICAL.]

zo′ö-log′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ZOÖ-

Zoo′loo (zōō′lōō). Var. of ZULU.

Zo′om (zō′ŏm). *D. Bib.*

zo′ö-mag′net-ism, *n.* Animal magnetism. — **zo′ö-mag-net′ic,** *a.*

zo′ö-man′cy (zō′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of animals. — **zo′ö-man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a.*

zo′ö-me-chan′ics (-mē-kăn′ĭks), *n.* *Physiol.* = ZOÖDYNAMICS.

zo′ö-mel′a-nin, *n.* A black pigment in the feathers of many birds.

zo′ö-mim′ic (zō′ō-mĭm′ĭk), *a.* *Ethnol.* Imitative of an animal or animal organ or part.

zo′ö-morph, *n.* [*zoö-* + *-morph.*] A work of aboriginal art having the form of an animal. *Rare.*

zo′ö-mor′phy (zō′ō-môr′fĭ), *n.* Zoömorphism.

zo′ön-e-ryth′rin (zō′ŏn-ē-rĭth′rĭn; -ĕr-ĭth′), *n.* Zoöerythrin.

zo-ön′ic (zō-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζῷον an animal: cf. F. *zoonique.*] **1.** Of or pert. to animals; got from animal substances. **2.** Acetic. *Rare.*

zo′ö-nite (zō′ō-nīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the body segments of an articulate or vertebrate animal. — **zo′ö-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

zo′ö-no′mi-a (-nō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = ZOÖNOMY.

zo-ön′o-my (zō-ŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. νόμος a law: cf. F. *zoonomie.*] The laws of animal life: the science treating of the causes and relations of the phenomena of animal life. — **zo′ö-nom′ic** (zō′ō-nŏm′ĭk), *a.* — **zo-ön′o-mist** (zō-ŏn′ō-mĭst), *n.*

zo′ö-no-sol′o-gy (zō′ō-nō-sŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* Zoöpathology.

zoons, *interj.* = ZOUNDS. *Obs.*

zo′ö-nule (zō′ō-nūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* = ZOÖNITE. [ozoölogy.]

zo′ö-pa′le-on-tol′o-gy, *n.* Pale-

zo′ö-pan-the′on (zō′ō-păn-thē′ŏn; -păn′thē-ŏn; *cf.* PANTHEON), *n.* A pantheon of deities having animal forms. *Rare.*

zo′ö-par′a-site (-păr′ȧ-sīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any parasitic animal. — **zo′ö-par′a-sit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

zo′ö-pa-thol′o-gy (-pȧ-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* The science or study of the diseases of the lower animals: zoönosology.

zo-öp′a-thy (zō-ŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-pathy.*] *Zoöl.* = ZOÖPATHOLOGY.

zo-öp′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. πεῖρα trial.] *Zoöl.* Experimentation on the lower animals. — **zo-öp′er-al,** *a.* — **zo-öp′er-ist,** *n.*

Zo-öph′a-ga (zō-ŏf′ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* Carnivorous animals: — a term applied to various artificial groups of flesh-eating and insectivorous forms. — **zo-öph′a-gan** (-găn), *n.* — **zo-öph′a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

zo′ö-phile (zō′ō-fĭl; -fīl), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-phile.*] *Bot.* A plant having seeds adapted for dissemination by animals, as by having hooks, spines, etc. *Rare.*

zo′ö-phore (zō′ō-fōr), *n.* A zoöphorus. *Obs.*

zo′ö-phys′ics (-fĭz′ĭks), *n.* *Zoöl.* Zoölogy which relates to the physical structure and uses of the organs of animals. — **zo′ö-phys′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

zo′ö-phys′i-ol′o-gy, *n.* *Zoöl.* The physiology of animals as distinguished from human beings.

Zo-öph′y-ta (zō-ŏf′ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ZOÖPHYTE.] *Zoöl.* In many older classifications, an extensive artificial and heterogeneous group of invertebrates. It commonly included all or many of the forms now regarded as cœlenterates, sponges, polyzoans, echinoderms, protozoans, and worms, but by some more recent writers has been restricted to cœlenterates (including sponges), or to Actinozoa.

zo′ö-phy-tol′o-gy (zō′ō-fī-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*zoöphyte* + *-logy.*] The natural history of zoöphytes. — **zo′ö-phy′to-log′i-cal** (-fī′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **zo′ö-phy-tol′o-gist** (-fī-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

zo′ö-plank′ton, *n.* *Zoöl.* That portion of the plankton which consists of animals.

zo′ö-prax′i-scope (zō′ō-prăk′sĭ-skōp), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. πρᾶξις a doing + *-scope.*] An early form of cinematograph.

zo-öp′si-a (zō-ŏp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *zoö-* + *-opsia.*] = ZOÖSCOPY.

zo′ö-psy-chol′o-gy (zō′ō-sī-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* The psychology of animals other than man. — **zo′ö-psy′cho-log′i-cal** (-sī′kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **zo′ö-psy-chol′o-gist** (-sī-kŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

zo′ö-sper′mi-um (zō′ō-spûr′mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -MIA (-ȧ). [NL.] = ZOÖSPERM

zo′ö-spo-range′ (zō′ō-spō-rănj′), *n.* A zoösporangium.

zo′ö-spo-ran′gi-o-phore′ (-răn′jĭ-ō-fōr′), *n.* *Bot.* A sporangiophore which bears zoösporangia.

zo′ö-spo-rif′er-ous (-spō-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*zoöspore* + *-ferous.*] *Biol.* Producing zoöspores.

zo′ö-tax′y (zō′ō-tăk′sĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-taxy.*] Zoological taxonomy; systematic zoölogy.

zo′ö-tech′nic (-tĕk′nĭk), **zo′ö-tech′nics** (-tĕk′nĭks), **zo′ö-tech′ny** (zō′ō-tĕk′nĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* The breeding and domestication of animals, scientifically viewed.

zo′ö-tech′nic (-tĕk′nĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to arts or artifacts using, or derived from, animal products. *Rare.*

zo′ö-the′ci-um (-thē′shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. θηκίον, dim. of θήκη box.] *Zoöl.* = ZOÖCYTIUM. — **zo′ö-the′ci-al** (-shĭ-ăl), *a.*

zo′ö-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* Veterinary therapeutics.

zo′ö-thome (zō′ō-thōm), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. θωμός heap.] *Zoöl.* A group of zooids of a compound anthozoan or living coral mass.

zo-öt′ic (zō-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζῷον animal.] Containing organic remains: — of rock or soil.

Zo-öt′o-ca (zō-ŏt′ō-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζῳοτόκος viviparous; cf. ζωός alive + and τίκτειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* The mammals, or Vivipara.

zo′ö-trope (zō′ō-trōp). Var. of ZOETROPE.

zoo′zoo′ (zōō′zōō′), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The ringdove. *Local, Eng.*

Zo′phah (zō′fȧ). *Bib.*

Zo′phai (zō′fī; -fā-ī). *Bib.*

Zo′phar (-fȧr). *Bib.* One of Job's three friends.

Zo′phi-el (zō′fĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Cf. Heb. *Tsōphiēl*, lit., God sees.] In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angelic scout.

Zo′phim (zō′fĭm). *Bib.*

zo′pi-lo′te (sō′pē-lō′tā; 268), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *azopilotl.*] *Zoöl.* The black vulture. *Mexico.*

Zo′que (sō′kā; 268), *n.* An Indian of the chief tribe of the Zoquean stock.

Zo′que-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a linguistic stock of Mexican Indians of low culture, in Tabasco, Chiapas, and Oaxaca.

Zo′rah (zō′rȧ). *Bib.*

Zo′rath-ites (zō′răth-īts). *Bib.*

Zo′re-ah (zō′rē-ȧ; 201). *Bib.*

zor′gite (zôr′gīt), *n.* [From *Zorge* in the Hartz Mountains.] *Min.* A lead-gray selenide of lead and copper. Sp. gr., 7–7.5.

zor′go. ✝ SORGO.

bles the American skunks in color and markings and in secreting an offensive fluid. An allied species (*Z. frenata*) inhabits Egypt. Called also *Cape polecat.*

Zo′ro-as′tri-an (zō′rō-ăs′trĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pertaining to Zoroaster or his religious system. — *n.* A follower of Zoroaster; one who accepts Zoroastrianism.

Zo′ro-as′tri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The religion of Persia previous to the conversion of the Persians to Mohammedanism. It is traditionally derived from its great prophet, Zoroaster or Zarathustra (fl. ab. 1000 B. C.), and its sacred literature is the Zend-Avesta, part of the Avesta being ascribed to Zoroaster. The religion is a dualism, teaching that Ormazd, the lord of light and goodness, carries on a ceaseless war against Ahriman and the hosts of evil spirits who dwell in darkness. Ormazd created man to aid him, and eventually the good kingdom will be attained. See AVESTA, ORMAZD; cf. MAGI, GHEBER, PARSI, 1.

zos′ter (zŏs′tẽr), *n.* [L., in sense 2, fr. Gr. ζωστήρ girdle, herpes zoster. See ZONE.] **1.** *Gr. Costume.* A girdle. **2.** *Med.* Herpes zoster; zona; shingles. See HERPES.

Zos-te′ra (zŏs-tē′r*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζωστήρ a girdle, a kind of seaweed.] *Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed marine potamogetonaceous plants with branching stems, distichous leaves, and monœcious flowers borne in a spadix. *Z. marina* is the eelgrass, or grass wrack.

Zou-ave′ (zōō-äv′; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *Zouaoua*, name of a tribe of Kabyles living among the Jurjura mountains in Algeria.] *Mil.* **a** One of a body of infantry in the French service, originally Algerians, but now chiefly Frenchmen. They wear a peculiar and brilliant uniform of gaiters, baggy trousers, short and open-fronted jacket, and, usually, a tasseled cap or turban. Their drill is very quick and spirited and the corps has been noted for dash and valor. **b** Hence, one of a body of soldiers adopting the dress and drill of the Zouaves, as was done by a number of volunteer regiments in the army of the United States in the Civil War, 1861–65.

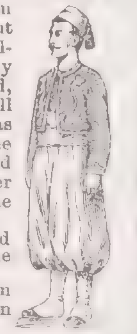

Zouave a.

Zouave jacket. A short round-fronted jacket, sometimes sleeveless, like that of the Zouave uniform, worn by women.

zounds (zoundz), *interj.* [Contracted from *God's wounds.*] An old oath, used esp. as an expression of anger or wonder.

zu′fo-lo (zōō′fō-lō; tsōō′-; 277), *n.* [It.] A little flute or flageolet, esp. one used to teach birds.

Zu′lu (zōō′lōō), *n.* One of a great Bantu tribe or nation of Natal, in type and culture identical with the Kafirs. Under the kingship of Chaka (killed in 1828) they devastated large areas, and under his successor, Dingan, came into conflict with the Boers and under later kings with the British. They were noted for marvelous discipline and efficiency of military organization. They now comprise village communities under British supervision and many are Christianized. See KAFIR, *n.*, 3, BANTU.

Zu′lu, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Zulus.

Zulu cherry, an African sterculiaceous tree (*Assonia burgessiæ*), or its edible fruit. — **Z. cloth**, a closely woven twill-made cloth designed for crewelwork, outline work, etc.

zu-mat′ic (zŭ-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *zumatique.*] *Paint.* Designating a drier consisting of compounds of zinc and manganese ground in linseed oil.

zum-boo′ruk (zŭm-bōō′rŭk), *n.* [Ar., Turk., or Per. *zanbūrak*, fr. Ar. *zanbūr* a hornet.] *Mil.* A small cannon mounted on a swivel, esp. one supported by, and fired from, a rest on the back of a camel, used in the East.

Zu′ñi (zōō′nyē; sōō′-), *n.* An Indian of the Zuñi pueblo, New Mexico. The Zuñis are peaceable, industrious, and skilled in agriculture, pottery, and weaving. In culture and physique they resemble other Pueblo Indians, but their language is distinct from any known stock. See PUEBLO, 2.

Zu′ñi-an (zōō′nyĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pert. to the Zuñis, or designating their linguistic stock. — *n.* A Zuñi.

‖ **Zwie′back′** (tsvē′bäk′), *n.* [G., fr. *zwie-* two, twice (see TWICE) + *backen* to bake.] [*often l. c.*] A kind of biscuit or rusk first baked in a loaf and afterwards cut and toasted; — called also *Brussels biscuit* or *rusk.*

Zwing′li-an (tsvĭng′lĭ-*ă*n; zwĭŋ′glĭ-*ă*n; 277), *a.* *Theol.* Of or pert. to Ulrich Zwingli (1484–1531), reformer, of German Switzerland, who maintained that in the Lord's Supper the true body of Christ is present by the contemplation of faith, but not in essence or reality, and that the sacrament is a memorial without mystical elements. — *n.* A follower of Zwingli. — **Zwing′li-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

Zyg′a-de′nus (zĭg′*ȧ*-dē′nŭs; zī′g*ȧ*-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζυγάδην jointly, in pairs, fr. ζυγόν yoke.] *Bot.* A genus of melanthaceous herbs having basal linear leaves and a terminal panicle of whitish or greenish flowers with a flat spreading perianth, its segments bearing one or two basal glands. They are natives of western North America and Asia. The root of *Z. venenosus* is poisonous to stock in the western United States.

zyg′a-poph′y-sis (-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.; Gr. ζυγόν yoke + *apophysis.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the articular processes of the neural arch of a vertebra, of which there are usually four, two anterior and two posterior. See VERTEBRA, 1. — **zyg-ap′o-phys′i-al** (zĭg-ăp′ō-fĭz′ĭ-*ă*l), *a.*

Zyg-ne′ma (zĭg-nē′m*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ζυγόν yoke + νῆμα thread.] *Bot.* A genus of algæ typifying the family Zygnemaceæ, having two starlike chromatophores in each cell.

Zyg′ne-ma′ce-æ (zĭg′nē-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of common fresh-water algæ of the order Desmidiales, forming bright green, slimy masses in stagnant and running water. They consist of simple cylindrical filaments with the chromatophores in spiral bands or stars or rarely straight bands. The best-known genera are *Zygnema* and *Spirogyra.* — **zyg′ne-ma′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

zy′go- (zī′gō-; zĭg′ō-; *see note below*). Combining form from Greek ζυγόν, *yoke, pair.*

☞ The pronunciation zĭg′ō-, following the etymology, (the *y* (υ) being short in Greek), formerly preferred, is yielding to zī′gō-. Cf. DYNA-, HYPO-, PYRO-.

zy′go-dac′tyl, **zy′go-dac′tyle** (-dăk′tĭl), *a.* [*zygo-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] Yoke-footed; having the toes arranged in pairs, two in front and two behind. — *n.* A yoke-footed bird, as a woodpecker or parrot.

Zy′go-dac′ty-læ (-tĭ-lē), **Zy′go-dac′ty-li** (-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of nonpasserine birds consisting of those having zygodactyl feet, now regarded as an unnatural group.

zy′go-dac′tyl-ism (-dăk′tĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* The state of being zygodactyl or of having zygodactyl feet.

zy′go-dont (zī′gō-dŏnt; zĭg′ō-), *a.* [*zygo-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having quadritubercular molar teeth in which the tubercles are united in pairs by crests.

zy-go′ma (zī-gō′m*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -GOMATA (-m*ȧ*-t*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. ζύγωμα, fr. ζυγοῦν to yoke, ζυγόν yoke.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The whole zygomatic arch. **b** The zygomatic process of the temporal bone. **c** The jugal, malar, or cheek bone. *R.*

zy′go-mat′ic (zī′gō-măt′ĭk; zĭg′ō-; 277: *cf.* ZYGO-), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of, pert. to, or in the region of, the zygoma.

zygomatic arch, the arch of bone which extends along the front or side of the skull beneath the orbit, formed in most mammals by the union of the malar, or jugal, with the superior maxillary bone in front and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone behind. In the lower vertebrates other bones may help to form it, and there may be two arches on each side of the skull, as in some reptiles. — **z. bone**, the jugal bone. — **z. fossa**, the fossa lying below the zygomatic arch. — **z. process**, a process of the temporal or squamosal bone helping to form the zygomatic arch.

zy′go-mat′i-co- (-măt′ĭ-kō-). Combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, the zygoma* or *zygomatic arch.*

zy′go-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), **zy′go-mor′phous** (-môr′fŭs), *a.* [*zygo-* + *-morphic*, *-morphous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Symmetrical bilaterally; — said of organisms, organs, or parts, capable of division into two symmetrical halves only by a single longitudinal plane passing through the axis; — called also *monosymmetrical.* Cf. ACTINOMORPHIC.

zy′go-my-cete′ (-mī-sēt′), *n.*; *pl.* -MYCETES (-mī-sēts′). A plant of the subclass Zygomycetes.

Zy′go-my-ce′tes (-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *zygo-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* One of the three subclasses into which the Phycomycetes, or algal fungi, are divided, including those in which reproduction is by conjugation resulting in production of zygospores. It embraces the orders Mucorales and Entomophthorales. — **zy′go-my-ce′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Zy′go-phy′ce-æ (-fī′sē-ē; -fĭs′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *zygo-* + Gr. φῦκος seaweed.] *Bot.* A class of chiefly unicellular fresh-water algæ having conspicuous chromatophores, and multiplying by simple division and by conjugation. It includes the Bacillariales (diatoms) and Desmidiales (desmids). — **zy′go-phy′ceous** (-fĭsh′ŭs), *a.*

Zy′go-phyl-la′ce-æ (-fĭ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or shrubs (order Geraniales), the bean-caper family, distinguished by pinnate or bifoliolate stipulate leaves and axillary pentamerous flowers. There are about 18 genera and over 100 species. See ZYGOPHYLLUM, GUAIACUM, 1; and TRIBULUS. — **zy′go-phyl-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Zy′go-phyl′lum (zī′gō-fĭl′ŭm; zĭg′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *zygo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf; — in allusion to the opposite leaflets.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs, the bean capers, typifying the Zygophyllaceæ, disting. mainly by the opposite bifoliolate leaves. The species are natives of the Old World.

zy′go-phyte (zī′gō-fīt; zĭg′ō-; *cf.* ZYGO-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant in which reproduction consists in the union of two similar cells. Cf. OÖPHYTE.

zy′go-spore (-spōr; 201), *n.* [*zygo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A spore formed by conjugation of two similar gametes or sexual cells; — opposed to *oöspore.* Zygospores are commonly produced among the conjugate algæ (class Zygophyceæ) and the parallel group of fungi (Zygomycetes), and commonly serve as resting spores. — **zy′go-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), *a.*

zy′gote (zī′gōt; zĭg′ōt; 277: *cf.* ZYGO-), *n.* [Gr. ζυγωτός yoked. See ZYGOMA.] *Bot.* Any spore formed by the conjugation of two gametes; loosely, a zygospore.

zy′mase (zī′mās), *n.* [From ZYME.] *Chem.* **a** An enzyme in yeast cells, from which it may be obtained as an extract. It brings about the decomposition of sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide. **b** = ENZYME, 1. **c** Invertase. *Obs.*

zyme (zīm), *n.* [Gr. ζύμη leaven.] A ferment; specif., *Med.*, the morbific principle of a zymotic disease.

zym′ic (zīm′ĭk; zĭm′ĭk), *a.* *Old Chem.* **a** Pert. to, or due to, fermentation. **b** Formerly, designating lactic acid.

zym′ite (zĭm′īt), *n.* [Gr. ζύμη leaven.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who administers the Eucharist with leavened bread, as in the Eastern Church; — opposed to *azymite.*

zy′mo- (zī′mō-), **zym-**. [See ZYME.] A combining form used in physiology, biology, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, a ferment*, or *zyme*, or *fermentation.*

zy′mo-gen (zī′mō-jĕn), **zy′mo-gene** (-jēn), *n.* [F. *zymogène.*] *Biol.* One of a physiological group of globular bacteria which produces various enzymes; — distinguished from *pathogene.*

zy′mo-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Producing fermentation; as, *zymogenic* bacteria. **2.** Of or pertaining to a zymogen.

zymogenic organism, *Biol.*, a microörganism, as the yeast plant or some bacteria, which sets up fermentative processes giving definite chemical products; — disting. from a *pathogenic organism.* Cf. MICROCOCCUS.

zy-mol′o-gy (zī-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*zymo-* + *-logy.*] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. — **zy′mo-log′ic** (zī′mō-lŏj′ĭk), **zy′mo-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* — **zy-mol′o-gist** (zī-mŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

zy-mol′y-sis (zī-mŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *zymo-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Action of enzymes; also, the changes produced by such action; enzymosis. — **zy′mo-lyt′ic** (zī′mō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

zy-mom′e-ter (zī-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*zymo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring fermentation. Cf. ZYMOSCOPE.

zy′mo-plas′tic (zī′mō-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [*zymo-* + *-plastic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to or designating certain substances which, not themselves enzymes or zymogens, are believed to participate in the formation of enzymes.

zy′mo-scope (zī′mō-skōp), *n.* [*zymo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An apparatus for determining the fermenting power of yeast by measuring the amount of carbonic acid evolved from a given quantity of sugar.

zy-mo′sis (zī-mō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζύμωσις fermentation, fr. ζύμη ferment.] **a** Fermentation; hence, *Med.*, an analogous process by which an infectious disease is believed to be developed. **b** A zymotic disease. *Rare.*

zy-mo-tech′nics (zī′mō-tĕk′nĭks), *n.* [*zymo-* + *technics.*] Act of inducing and applying fermentation for technical uses. — **zy′mo-tech′nic** (-nĭk), **-tech′ni-cal** (-nĭ-k*ă*l), *a.*

zy-mot′ic (zī-mŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζυμωτικός causing to ferment, fr. ζυμοῦν to ferment, ζύμη ferment, leaven.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation. **2.** *Med.* Designating, or pertaining to, any infectious or contagious disease.

zy′mur-gy (zī′mûr-jĭ), *n.* [*zymo-* + Gr. ἔργον work.] That branch of applied chemistry which has to do with fermentation processes, as in wine making, brewing, etc.

zy′thum (zī′thŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ζῦθος kind of beer.] A kind of ancient malt beverage.

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zo-ril′la (zō-rĭl′*ȧ*), *n.* [Sp. *zorrilla*, *zorrillo.* See ZORIL.] **a** The zoril. **b** [*cap.*] The genus including the zorils, recently supplanted by *Ictonyx.* [ZORIL.]

zor′ille (zŏr′ĭl; zō-rĭl′). Var. of

Zor′il-li′næ (zŏr′ĭ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a subfamily of Mustelidæ including the zoril.

Zo′rites (zō′rīts; 201). *Bib.*

Zo′ro-as′trism (zō′rō-ăs′trĭz′m), *n.* Zoroastrianism.

Zo-rob′a-bel (zō-rŏb′*ȧ*-bĕl; -rō′b*ȧ*-bĕl). Var. of ZERUBBABEL.

zor-ril′lo (sōr-rēl′yō; 194, 268), *n.* [Dim. of Sp. *zorro* a fox.] A skunk. *Sp. Amer.*

zor′ro (sôr′rō; 194, 268), *n.* [Sp.] A fox: esp., a gray fox of the genus *Urocyon.* *Sp. Amer.*

zor-zi′co (zŏr-zē′kō), *n.* [Basque *zortziko.*] A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, common among the Basques.

Zos′ma (zŏs′m*ȧ*), *n.* = DUHR. See STAR.

Zos′ter-ops (zŏs′tẽr-ŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ζωστήρ girdle + ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye.] A genus of birds consisting of the white-eyes, typical of a subfamily **Zos′ter-o-pi′næ** (-ō-pī′nē).

zoutch (zouch), *v. t.* [Cf. SOUCHET, SOUCHIE.] To stew, as flounders, eels, etc., with just enough liquid to cover them. *Dial. Eng.*

zownes. † ZOUNDS, *interj.*

Zr. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [without period, *Zr*]. Zirconium.

Z rail. See Z, *a.*

Z. S. *Abbr.* Zoölogical Society.

Zu (zōō), *n.* [Assyrian *zū*, lit., storm.] *Babylon. Myth.* A storm god, represented as a bird, who snatches the tablets of fate from En-lil, or Bel, and in turn loses them to another god, Marduk (perhaps, orig., Shamash), who thus becomes supreme.

Zu′ar (zū′*ȧ*r). *Bib.*

Zu-ben′ el Ge-nu′bi (zōō-bĕn′ ĕl jĕ-nōō′bē). [Ar. *zubān al janūbīah* southern claw.] See STAR.

Zu-ben′es-cha-ma′li (-ĕs-sh*ȧ*-mä′lē), *n.* [Ar. *zubān al shamālīah* northern claw.] See STAR.

zub′tee. Var. of ZABTI.

‖ **zuc-ca′do dez la′bros**. [Perh. a corruption of Sp. *azúcar de los labios* sugar of the lips; or cf. Pr. (modern) *sucar* to suck, *labro* lip.] A kiss on the lips. *Obs.*

zuc′ca-ri′no, *n.* [It. *zuccarina* (Florio), or It. allume *zuccherino.*] A kind of bright Roman alum. *Obs.*

zuc-chet′to (tsōōk-kĕt′tō), *n.* [It.] = CALOTTE, 1 **b.**

zuche, *n.* [Cf. F *souche.*] A tree stump. *Obs.*

zui′sin (zoi′zĭn), *n.* The American widgeon. *Local, U.S.*

Zu′ker-tort′ (tsōōk′ẽr-tôrt′), *n.* See 1st CHESS, 1.

zulde. † SHOULD.

zu′le (zōō′lē), *n.* *Her.* A chess [rook. *R.*]

Zu-lei′ka (zōō-lā′kä; -lī′-), *n.* The dutiful heroine of Byron's poem "The Bride of Abydos." She dies of a broken heart after her lover has been shot by her father. The name is a common one for a lady in Persian poetry.

Zu′l-hij′jah (zōōl-hĭj′ä), *n.* [Ar. *dhū l hijjah*, lit., possessor of the year.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

Zu′l′ka-dah′ (zōōl′k*ȧ*-dä′), *n.* [Ar. *dhū l qa'dah*, lit., possessor of the sitting.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

zu′lu, *n.* *Naut.* A two-masted Scotch lugger with straight stem, raking and narrow stern, and very lofty fore lug. *Local.*

Zu′lu-Kaf′ir, *n.* A member of the Bantu race comprising the Zulus and the Kafirs.

‖ **zum Bei′spiel′** (tsōōm bī′shpēl′). [G.] For example; for instance; such as; such are; — abbr. *z. B.*

zu′mic (zū′mĭk), *a.*, **zu′mo-log′i-cal** (zū′mō-lŏj′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.*, **zu-mol′o-gy** (zū-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.*, **zu-mom′e-ter** (zū-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.*, etc. Vars. of ZYMIC, etc.

zu′mo-sim′e-ter (zū′mō-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* = ZYMOMETER.

Zum-pan′go (zōōm-päŋ′gō). Var. of CIPANGO.

zu-na′na. † ZENANA

zun′yite (zōōn′yīt), *n.* [From the *Zuñi* mine in Colorado.] *Min.* A fluosilicate of aluminium in transparent tetrahedral crystals. H., 7. Sp. gr., 2.88.

zuolgh. † SULLOW.

Zuph (zŭf). *Bib.*

Zur (zûr). *Bib.*

zurf (zûrf). Var. of ZARF.

Zü′rich Bi′ble (tsü′rĭk). See BIBLE, 1.

Zu′ri-el (zū′rĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Zu′ri-shad′da-i (zū′rĭ-shăd′ā-ī; -shăd′ī). *Bib.*

Zu′zim (zū′zĭm), **Zu′zims** (-zĭmz). *Bib.*

Zu′-Zu′ (zū′zū′), *n.* A familiar nickname for the Zouaves in the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861–65).

‖ **Zwan′zi-ger** (tsvän′tsĭ-gẽr), *n.* [G.] See COIN.

‖ **Zwet′schen-was′ser** (tsvĕt′shĕn-vä′sẽr), *n.* [G.] A kind of cordial distilled from the juice of damson plums.

‖ **Zwi′schen-spiel′** (tsvĭsh′ĕn-shpēl′), *n.* [G.; *zwischen* between + *spiel* play.] *Music.* An interlude; an intermezzo.

zy. † SHE.

zyenne. † SEE, *v.*

zy′ga, *n.*: *L. pl.* of ZYGON.

Zy-gæ′ni-dæ (zī-jē′nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζύγαινα (perh.) the hammer-headed shark.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of SPHYRNIDÆ. **b** A family of moths, properly called *Pyromorphidæ*, including the foresters, burnet moths, and allied forms. Most of them are bright-colored. — **zy-gæ′nid** (-nĭd), *a.* & *n.*

zy′gal (zī′g*ă*l), *a.* Pert. to a zygon: shaped like H.

zy-gan′trum (zī-găn′trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-tr*ȧ*). [Gr. ζυγόν a yoke + ἄντρον a cave, hole.] *Zoöl.* See ZYGOSPHENE.

zy-ge′nid (zī-jē′nĭd), *n.* [See ZYGÆNIDÆ.] = ZYGÆNID.

zygge. † SAY.

Zy′gi-a (zĭ′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζυγία, a tree, prob. the hornbeam.] *Bot.* A small genus of mimosaceous trees or shrubs related to *Pithecolobium.* It is represented in Florida by the cat's-claw (*Z. unguis-cati*).

zyg′i-on (zĭg′ĭ-ŏn; zĭj′-), *n.* [Gr. ζυγόν yoke + *-ion*, Török's common ending for craniometric points.] *Craniom.* The point at the end of the bizygomatic diameter.

zy′gite (zī′gīt), *n.* [Gr. ζυγίτης.] See GALLEY, 2.

Zy′go-bran′chi-a (zī′gō-brăŋ′kĭ-*ȧ*; zĭg′ō-), **Zy′go-bran′chi-a′ta** (-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *zygo-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* A division of marine prosobranchiate gastropods in which the gills are placed symmetrically on the sides of the neck and the renal organs are also paired. It comprises the Fissurellidæ, Haliotidæ, and Pleurotomariidæ. — **zy′go-branch** (zī′gō-brăŋk; zĭg′ō-), *a.* & *n.* — **zy′go-bran′chi-ate** (-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a.* & *n.*

zy′go-dac-tyl′ic (-dăk-tĭl′ĭk), **zy′go-dac′ty-lous** (-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *a.* Zygodactyl.

zy′gon (zī′gŏn; zĭg′ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GA (-g*ȧ*; -*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. ζυγόν yoke, crossbar.] *Anat.* An H-shaped fissure of the brain, or, more strictly, the fissure representing the crossbar of the H.

zy′go-phore (zī′gō-fōr; zĭg′ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* One of the peculiarly differentiated conjugating hyphæ in certain mucoraceous fungi. — **zy′go-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.*

zy′go-pleu′ral (-plōō′r*ă*l; 243), *a.* [*zygo-* + Gr. πλευρά side.] *Biol.* Bilaterally symmetrical.

zy′gose (zī′gōs; zĭg′ōs; *cf.* -OSE), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to zygosis.

zy-go′sis (zī-gō′sĭs; zĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζύγωσις a balancing, fr. ζυγόν yoke.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* = CONJUGATION, 6.

zy′go-sperm, *n.* [*zygo-* + *sperm.*] *Bot.* A zygospore.

zy′go-sphene (zī′gō-sfēn; zĭg′ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + Gr. σφήν a wedge.] *Zoöl.* A median process on the front part of the neural arch of the vertebræ of most snakes and some lizards, which fits into a fossa, the **zy-gan′trum** (zī-găn′trŭm), on the back of the arch in front. — **zy′go-sphe′nal** (zī′gō-sfē′n*ă*l; zĭg′ō-), *a.*

zy′go-spo-ran′gi-um (-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), or **zy′go-spo-range′** (zī′gō-spō-rănj′; zĭg′ō-), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-*ȧ*); -GES (-jēz). [NL. *zygosporangium.*] *Bot.* A sporangium in which zygospores are produced.

zy′go-spo′ro-phore (-spō′rō-fōr; 201), *n.* A zygophore.

zy′go-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *zygo-* + *-taxis.*] *Plant Physiol.* The attraction between two zygophores causing conjugation. — **zy′go-tac′tic** (-tăk′tĭk), *a.*

zy′go-to-blast′ (zī′gō-tō-blăst′; zĭg′ō-), *n.* [*zygote* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* A sporozoite produced by segmentation of the zygotomere of the malaria parasite or allied sporozoan. *Ross.*

zy′go-to-mere′ (-mēr′), *n.* [*zygote* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* A spore or cell formed by segmentation of the zygote of the malaria parasite or allied sporozoan.

zy′go-zo′ö-spore (zī′gō-zō′ō-spōr; zĭg′ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *zoöspore.*] *Bot.* A motile zygospore.

zy′lon-ite (zī′lŏn-īt), *n.* [See XYLONITE.] Celluloid.

zym-. See ZYMO-.

zy′mo-gen′e-sis (zī′mō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [See ZYMO-; -GENESIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* Transformation of a zymogen into an enzyme.

zy-mog′e-nous (zī-mŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* = ZYMOGENIC, 1.

zy′moid (zī′moid), *a.* [*zymo-* + *-oid.*] Like, or with the properties of, a ferment, or zyme.

zy′mome (zī′mōm), *n.* [Gr. ζύμωμα a fermented mixture.] *Old Chem.* Gluten.

zy′mo-phore (zī′mō-fōr; 201), **zy′mo-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* [See ZYMO-; -PHORE.] Toxophoric. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

zy′mo-sim′e-ter (-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ζύμωσις fermentation + *-meter.*] = ZYMOMETER.

zy′mo-tox′ic, *a.* [See ZYMO-; TOXIC.] See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

Zyr′i-an (zĭr′ĭ-*ă*n), *n.* A tribe, speaking a Finno-Ugric tongue, dwelling about the headwaters of the Pechora and Dvina Rivers, Russia. They are mainly hunters and are practically Russianized. Also, their language.

zy′them (zī′thĕm). Var. of ZYTHUM.

zy-thep′sa-ry (zī-thĕp′s*ȧ*-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. ζῦθος a kind of beer + ἕψειν to boil.] A brewery. *Obs.*

A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

AND

A PRONOUNCING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

FOR

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

INTRODUCTION.

In the two following vocabularies the most difficult questions to determine have been those relating to spelling and pronunciation; and, as in both vocabularies the same principles are involved, it has seemed best to mention them here in one general statement.

Until within a few years the spelling of proper names, particularly those in geography, was very unsystematic. Each writer apparently chose the form that seemed to him good, irrespective of what others had done before him or of any consistency even in his own work. Added to this was the confusion resulting from the fact that much geographical information originally came into English from foreign sources through the explorations of German, French, or other foreign travelers. The spelling of native names by these authors was frequently adopted by English translators and geographical writers without realization of the fact that the letters of a German spelling, for instance, would, when spoken with their usual English values, give a very different pronunciation from that originally intended, and would very inadequately represent the native name to the English reader. Then, too, while one English writer would take his spelling from a German authority, another in describing the same place would adopt a French spelling, while a third would apparently make a combination of the two. To overcome these serious difficulties the Royal Geographical Society of England some years ago formulated a set of rules to govern geographic spellings. Similar rules were adopted a little later by the United States Geographic Board and still more recently by the Geographic Board of Canada. The rules of these various geographical bodies have formed the basis for the spellings in this Gazetteer.

Names pertaining to India follow the spelling of Hunter's "Gazetteer of India," the authority accepted by the Royal Geographical Society.

For names in the United States and Canada the specific decisions of the respective geographic boards have been followed. There are, however, hundreds of questionable cases on which no definite decision has as yet been given, and in order that such cases might be settled in accordance with the policy of the United States Geographic Board they have been referred for decision to Mr. Henry Gannett, Geographer of the United States Geological Survey, and Chairman of the United States Geographic Board. He has also given his aid in determining the spelling of a large number of Oriental names.

In European names the best local spelling as shown by official census returns and government maps has been sought, due attention being paid to those cases in which a more or less Anglicized form has become fixed in English usage. Since in French, German, Scandinavian, Spanish, Portuguese, Hungarian, Roumanian, and the Slavic languages using the Roman alphabet, certain diacritical marks and accents form an integral part of the spelling, such marks have been given in this Gazetteer.

In countries where there has been a frequent change in the ruling race or where, as in Poland, a strong national feeling has kept alive the national language under an alien rule, two or more names or forms of the same name are frequently in current use. In such cases the aim has been to give usually the local name first, with such alternative forms as seemed desirable, inserting cross references from the more important alternatives to the full entry. Thus most Polish names are given under the Polish forms, though names of the Russian administrative divisions in Poland are given under their Russian forms, the Polish equivalents being placed second. Many names, however, have been introduced into English and become settled by usage in other forms than those of the local language. Thus many Hungarian and Bohemian towns are usually known in English by their German names. In such cases the best known name rather than the local one has been given the place of preference.

In the work on the Biographical Dictionary there has been a careful comparison of many authorities. Where authorities differ particular care has been taken to learn the facts or most recent opinions. For British names the "Dictionary of National Biography" has usually been followed.

For names in countries using the Greek alphabet or its modified form, the Cyrillic, as in Russia, Servia, Bulgaria, and some other Slavic countries, a system of transliteration has been used by which each letter of the Greek or Cyrillic alphabet is always replaced by the same letter of the Roman alphabet. This is a method which has for some time been followed by German geographers, and is in use by some of the leading geographical publications of Great Britain. The spelling of Russian names in English has been inconsistent to the last degree, and it is hoped that the effort which has been made to spell systematically such of these names as occur in this Gazetteer and Biographical Dictionary may aid in establishing a more uniform English usage.

In pronunciation the aim has been to give as nearly as possible the best local usage of each country, except in the case of certain well-known names like Paris, Naples, Milan, etc., that have an accepted English pronunciation and have often acquired an English form of spelling. For such names the English pronunciation is given, but the foreign spelling and pronunciation have usually been added

The ascertaining of pronunciations has been a difficult task. Information has been sought not only in authoritative books, both English and foreign, but also by direct inquiries from educated natives and by correspondence with persons in the particular locality the pronunciation of whose name was desired. It is hoped that the result will be found equal to the effort expended. It is realized, however, that many times only an approximate result has been attained, since it is necessary to describe the phonetic symbols used by referring them to English sounds, and often the foreign sounds are about midway between the sounds most nearly equivalent to them in English. In such cases it is often a question of nice judgment to determine the proper symbol to be used, and what seems right to one ear will seem an error to another.

The difficult work of transliterating from the Russian was intrusted to Mr. Leo Wiener, Professor of the Slavic languages at Harvard University. He is also responsible for the spelling and pronunciation of all the Slavic names in both the Biographical and Geographical vocabularies, and has given much assistance in determining the spelling and pronunciation of many of the names pertaining to Turkey, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

The work in pronunciation, with the exceptions noted above, has been done by Mr. Paul W. Carhart. The work of verification and definition of entries for the Gazetteer has been done by Frederick W. Kilbourne, Ph. D. The chief work of revising and enlarging the Biographical Dictionary has been done by Mr. E. L. Engle. Indebtedness to Prof. E. S. Sheldon of Harvard University should be acknowledged for advice about many intricate points of pronunciation and spelling; to Dr. K. Asakawa of Yale University for much assistance in determining the spelling and pronunciation of Japanese names; to Mr. Henry Rayment of London, England, for information about many English names; to Mr. Edward Tregear of Wellington, N. Z., Mr. J. P. Thomson of the Australasian Geographical Society, A. Meston, Esq., of Brisbane, Queensland, Mr. J. Lake of Melbourne, Victoria, and Mr. Fred J. Broomfield, and others whose work on the publishers' Australasian Gazetteer has been to a certain extent incorporated in this vocabulary; and to the many correspondents in the United States and in foreign countries who have answered queries about individual places and persons.

ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN NAMES.

NOTE. In the following remarks it has been possible to describe only the more important sounds of the chief foreign languages. The descriptions of sounds that have no exact English equivalents are necessarily only approximate. In addition to giving information especially adapted to the names recorded in these dictionaries these rules are useful as an aid to the pronunciation of other names not included.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS — ACCENTS, ETC.

§ **1.** The number of syllables in a foreign name is usually to be determined by the number of vowels or diphthongs which it contains, except that doubled vowels generally belong to the same syllable.

In the following vocabularies, the number of syllables in a name is usually to be determined from the number of accents or hyphens, or of both together, in the respelling: thus the Russian name *Dniester* is pronounced, not dnĭ-ĕs′tẽr, in three syllables, but dnyĕs′tẽr, in two, the *ny* being employed to indicate a sound like that of *ni* in *minion*.

§ **2.** Every letter, or combination of letters, occurring in the *respelling for pronunciation* of a word or name, is to be pronounced with its proper English sound as shown in the key line at the foot of the pages, e. g., *ch* is to be sounded as in *chair*, *g* as in *get*, etc. Thus, the pronunciation of *Chihuahua* is given as chē-wä′wä: many, however, have called it shē-wä′wä, not considering that if such had been the true sound it would have been so respelt.

§ **3. Accent** (**stress**). Something analogous to English accent (*Guide to Pron.*, §§ 78–80) is found in nearly all languages. In the Teutonic tongues, especially, the accent is essentially the same as in English, a large number of the polysyllabic words having both the primary and secondary accent, as *Son′ders-hau′sen*, *Hoh′en-zol′lern*. It may be observed, however, that in none of the other languages, not even in the Teutonic, is the stress of voice thrown so strongly on a single syllable as it usually is in English; consequently, *the unaccented syllables are almost invariably pronounced more distinctly than by us*. This is an important point to be borne in mind by those who wish to speak foreign words or names correctly. One should be careful to pronounce each vowel, *whether in an accented or an unaccented syllable*, *distinctly*, *if it is not expressly marked as obscure.*

Among what may be termed the principal European languages (as English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish) there is scarcely one general rule for accent to which there are not many exceptions, and this is especially true of proper names. The rules of most general application are perhaps the following: —

In **Danish**, **Dutch**, **German**, and **Swedish**, the main accent is most often on the first syllable, as in English.

In **French** the marks called accents that are placed over the different vowels serve only to indicate some particular sound of these letters, and not stress of the voice. (Cf. ȧ, é, ô, etc., under VOWELS.) It is commonly said that the French pronounce all the syllables of a word with an equal stress of voice, but that they *seem* to an English ear to accentuate the last, because in our language the universal tendency is to throw the accent toward the beginning of the word. As a matter of fact, the stress, which is weak in French, always falls chiefly on the last syllable of an isolated word, as ordinarily pronounced,

except when that syllable contains no sounded vowel; thus, *Molière*, mō′lyâr′, *Chamberlin*, shäN′bĕr′lăN′, but *Castres*, käs′tr′. When, however, words are combined in speech the stress often shifts somewhat. In these lists, the principal accent has been placed on the last syllable of French names; at the same time it has been thought proper to mark the others with secondary accents, in order to prevent them from being pronounced too slightly or indistinctly, as is usually the case with unaccented syllables in English. The pronunciation of *Orléans*, for example, has been thus given, ôr′lā′äN′.

In **Spanish** and **Portuguese**, names ending in a vowel most often have the accent on the penult; in Spanish those ending in a consonant except *n* or *s* are generally accented on the last syllable; yet to these rules there are numerous exceptions; e. g., *Alcalá, Alcántara, Almodóvar*, etc. The accent in both these languages is very weak.

In **Italian** and **Polish** the accent is usually on the penult.

In **Icelandic, Hungarian,** and **Bohemian** the accent is always on the first syllable. no matter how long the word, but it is not so strong as to interfere with the lengths of following syllables, which are pronounced distinctly.

In **Turkish** the accent is similar to the French accent, being very light and usually on the last syllable.

In **Hindustani, Urdu,** and many other **East Indian** names, the accent is on the last syllable if it ends in two consonants, or in a single consonant following a long vowel; otherwise it is on the penult, if that contains a long vowel; or it is on the antepenult.

In **Japanese** there is almost no accent. The stress is usually evenly distributed or falls slightly on the first syllable; as, *Satsuma*, sät′sōō-mä.

A written acute accent indicates a long vowel in Hungarian and Bohemian. In Spanish it shows where the stress falls. In French it shows a particular quality of the vowel over which it is placed, as do also the other written accents. In Italian it shows both vowel quality and stress, as does also the grave, and also, often, the circumflex.

§ 4. **Doubled letters.** A doubled vowel, in foreign words, is generally to be sounded more distinctly and fully than a single vowel of the same kind. This applies to nearly all the doubled vowels in foreign languages; **ee** and **oo** in Dutch and German, **ii** and **uu** in Danish and Norwegian, being simply equivalent to the single vowel prolonged. Doubled consonants are pronounced long or doubled (as *tt* in coat tail) in Italian, Swedish, Hungarian, Arabic, and Japanese; otherwise they are usually pronounced as a single consonant, as in English (e. g., *fatty, pron.* făt′ĭ, etc.). A doubled *r* in Spanish, Italian, etc., is pronounced as a long and strong trill. It is indicated by doubling the *r* in the respelling.

§ 5. **Final consonants.** In the **Slavic** languages (Polish, Russian, etc.) and in **German** and **Dutch**, *b, d, g, v, z*, when occurring at the end of a word are never pronounced with their voiced sounds as in English, but are pronounced like *p, t, k* (or ᴋ), *f, s* (or *sh*). But cf. **g** under Consonants. — Final consonants in **French**, except *c, f, l, r* (cf. *er*, § 8), are usually silent, but to this rule there are many exceptions, especially in proper names.

☞ For the pronunciation of names from the **Latin**, classic **Greek**, and **Hebrew**, see *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 271–5.

II. VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, and VOWEL COMBINATIONS.

§ 6. In general, the **values of the vowels in the chief languages other than English** are as follows: **a**, when long, is like *a* in *art;* when short it is like *a* in *artistic* or like *a* in *ask*. **e**, when long and close, is like *a* in *ale;* when long and open it is like *a* in *care;* when short and close it is like *a* in *ale* pronounced quickly; when short and open it is like *e* in *met*. **i**, when long, is like *e* in *me;* when short it is like *e* in *event* or like *i* in *pin*. **o**, when long and close, is like *o* in *old;* when long and open it is like *o* in *or;* when short it is like *o* in *obey*, or between this and *o* in *odd*. **u**, when long, is like *oo* in *pool;* when short it is like *oo* in *pool* pronounced quickly, or like *oo* in *book*. — It should be carefully observed, however, that the English *a* as in *ale* and *o* as in *old* are *diphthongal*, more markedly so in British than in American English, the *a* as in *ale* ending in a vanishing sound like ĕ in ĕ-vent′ or *i* in *pin*, the *o* in *old* ending in a vanishing sound like *oo* in *book*. In the foreign sounds, as in Spanish, Italian, French, or German, these *vanishing sounds* are entirely *absent*. The vowels **a, o, e** are often called *strong;* **i, u**, *weak*.

A.

§ 7. **A**, in most languages other than English, never has a sound like that in the English words *fate* or *name*, but is usually like the *a* in *far* or in *artistic*, as in Italian, German, and Spanish; or it is like the *a* in *fast*, often approximating that in *fat*, as commonly in French. — In Hungarian **a** is about like *o* in *hot;* **á** is like *a* in *father*. — **Short a** in Sanskrit and many East Indian names is like *u* in *but* or *a* in *sofa*.

ä (or **ae**) in German when long is like *a* in *care*, or in many parts of Germany like *a* in *fate;* when short it is like *e* in *met*. — In Swedish **ä** is like *e* in *there* (or often *a* in *at*) or in *met*.

â in Roumanian is nearly like *i* in *tin;* in French, nearly like *a* in *far*.

ă in Roumanian is somewhat like *e* in *her* or *u* in *fur*.

ą in Polish is like *o* in *nor* (generally nasal. See § 17).

å in Swedish, in the best usage, sounds like English *o* in *so*, but it is pronounced by many Swedes like *a* in *fall*, which is the older sound. When short it is like *o* in *not*.

ã in Portuguese (see III.).

aa in Danish and Norwegian usually sounds nearly like English *a* in *fall*, sometimes approaching *o* long. — In German and Dutch, **aa** is like *a* in *art*.

ae (or **ä**) in German is like *a* in *care*, when long, or by many like *a* in *fate* (cf. **ä**); when short it is like *e* in *net*. — In Dutch and Flemish **ae** is like *a* in *far*. (In the modern Dutch orthography, *ae* is replaced by *aa*. Thus, the name formerly written *Haerlem* is now *Haarlem*, etc.) — In Danish and Norwegian **ae** often is like *a* in *fat;* in Welsh it approaches the sound of *i* in *ice*.

ãe in Portuguese (see III.).

ah in German is like *a* in *art*.

äh in German is the same as German long **ä**.

ai is usually a diphthong, compounded of the sound of *a* as in *far* and *i* as in *fig*, or ē as in ē-vent′, thus nearly corresponding in sound to English long *i* in *side* (by which it is often represented). — In French it is pronounced nearly like *ai* in the English word *rail* or like *a* in *fate*.

ai (αι) in modern Greek when long is like *a* in *name;* when short like *e* in *met*.

ail and **aill** in French (see *il, ill*).

aim, ain in French (see III.).

aj in Danish approaches *i* in *side;* in Hungarian it is like *oi* in *boil;* as, *Tokaj* (tô′koi).

áj in Hungarian is ä′ē (almost like *i* in *side*).

am, an in French and Portuguese (see III.).

ão in Portuguese (see III.).

au has generally the sound of *ou* in *house* or *ow* in *now*. — In French, **au** has the sound of long *o* in *hope* (cf. *eau*). — **au** (αυ) in modern Greek sounds like *ave* in *have* (but with the *a* as in *ask*) before vowels and voiced (sonant) consonants, and like *aff* in *chaff* before voiceless (surd) consonants.

äu in German is like *oi* in *oil*. It has the same sound as German *eu*.

auw in Dutch is like *ou* in *house*.

av in Danish before a consonant is usually like *ou* in *house*.

aw in Welsh is like *ou* in *house*.

ay (see **y**) is generally like **ai** above; in French it sounds like *a* in *ale*, but if a sounded vowel immediately follows, it is the same sound (sometimes *a* in *fast*), followed by *y* as in English *yet*.

E.

§ 8. **E** generally has a sound similar to *a* in *fate*, or else to *e* in *there* or, when short, to *e* in *met*. Cf. § 6. — In French, **e** without written accent is regularly silent when final, and it is occasionally so in Danish and German. It is usually also silent in French, or very short and obscure, like *e* in *battery*, when it ends a syllable other than the last. — In German, **e**, unlike the other vowels, is more or less obscured in unaccented syllables, especially in the unaccented prefixes *be-* and *ge-*, and in final unaccented syllables. — In Russian, **e** after the dentals (*d, t, l, n*), and in the beginning of syllables, has the value of *ye* in *yet;* after the labials (*p, b, m*) and others it approaches *a* in *fate*, though sometimes it is *ye* as in *yet*. Accented **e** in Russian is often like *yo* in *York*, but after a sibilant it is like *o* in *for;* as, *Vyshni Volochek* (-chŏk′). — Final unaccented **e** in Portuguese is almost mute. — In modern Greek, *e* (for ε) is like *a* in *name*, or *e* in *met*, or (for η) like *e* in *me* or like *i* in *pin*.

é in French is like *a* in *fate*. Cf. § 6. — **è** and **ê** in French when long are like *a* in *care;* when short, like *e* in *met*.

ę in Polish (see III.).

ě in Bohemian is like *ye* in *yet;* as, *Prostějov*, prŏs′tyĕ-yôf.

eau in French (cf. **ou**) is like long *o*, as in *hope*.

ee, as in German, is generally like *a* in *ale* prolonged but not diphthongal. Cf. § 6.

eeu and **eeuw** in Dutch are like *a* in *ale*, followed by the sound of *oo* in English *book* or of *w* in English *we*, as in *Leeuwarden* (lā′wär-dĕn), but **eeuw** followed by an obscure *e* is like *a* in *ale* followed by Dutch *w* (about English *v*); as, *leeuwen*, pronounced lā′vĕn.

eh in German is like *a* in *ale*. Cf. § 6.

ei is generally a diphthong, combining the sounds of *a* in *fate* (or *e* in *met*) and ē in ēvent, being similar to *ay* in *day* or *a* in *ale* when pronounced very full (cf. **E**, above). — In French **ei** is like *a* in *ale*, without the final i-sound (cf. § 6). — In German and Welsh **ei** is like *i* in *side*. — In Dutch **ei** is between *i* in *ride* and *ei* in *veil;* in South African Dutch it is more distinctly like *ei* in *veil*. — In modern Greek **ei** is like *e* in *me* or ē in ē-vent′.

ein in French (see III.).

ej in Danish is like *i* in *ice;* in Hungarian it is similar to *ei* in *veil*, or like ĕĭ in one syllable.

em, en in French and Portuguese (see III.).

er in French, when final, is regularly like French *é*, or *a* in *ale*, as in *Gautier* (gō′tyā′), but in proper names the *r* is often sounded, as in *Gérardmer* (pronounced in both ways).

es in French, unless the *e* is written è or é, is usually silent, as in *Charles* (shärl).

et in French, when final, is usually like French è, as in *Monet* (mô′nĕ′).

eu in French and Dutch has a sound nearly like *u* in the English word *fur*, or the *e* in *her*. If the lips are put in position to pronounce *oo* and while they are held in that position the speaker tries to pronounce *a* in *ale*, a close approximation to the sound may be obtained. This sound is represented by *u* in *fur*, in the respelling for pronunciation. — **eu** in German is like *oi* in *oil*. In modern Greek **eu**, representing ευ, is pronounced *ev* when a vowel or a voiced (sonant) consonant follows, and *ef* when a voiceless (surd) consonant follows. — Otherwise **eu** is a diphthong composed of *a* in *ale* or *e* in *met* and *oo*.

ey is usually like *ei* (cf. *y*).

ez final in French is regularly like French *é*, but the *z* is sometimes sounded, either as *s* or as *z*, as in *Douarnenez* (dōō′är′nĕ-nĕs′ *or* -nĕz′).

I.

§ 9. **I** usually sounds as in *marine*, or as *e* in *me*. It is often like our short *i*, as in *pin*. It is sometimes like *e* in *met*, as in the endings *-ling* and *-ding* in Danish names. It is important to observe that *i* final in French, Italian, Spanish, and some other languages, has the clear sound of *e* in *me*, but pronounced *short* it should, therefore, not be allowed to fall into *short i* (ĭn), as it usually does in English or in Anglicized words, nor, on the other hand, should it be prolonged.

i, unaccented before a vowel, often sounds like English *y* (*yes*), as in Italian, French, and Spanish, so that the combinations **ia, ie, io, iu** sound as yä, yā (or yâ), yō, yōō, etc. Thus, *Piedemonte* (pyā′dā-mōn′tā), *Armentières* (är′mäN′tyâr′), *Piedad* (pyā-thäth′). An unaccented *i*, following *c* or *g* and preceding *a, o*, or *u*, in Italian is silent, serving only to show that the *c* or *g* is soft, as in *Bracciolini* (brät′chō-lē′nē), *Correggio* (kōr-rĕd′jō).

î is like *i* in *machine*, except in Roumanian, in which it is about like *i* in *pin*.

ĭ final in Roumanian is silent, but it palatalizes the preceding consonant; that is, it causes it to be sounded as if followed by the consonant *y*.

ia. See **i**, unaccented before a vowel, above.

ie. See **i**, unaccented before a vowel, above. — At the end of a word in **French ie** is always pronounced like *e* in the English word *me*, but shorter. — In German, **ie** has most often the sound of *e* in *me*, when long; of *i* in *pin*, when short. It has also often the sound of ĭ-ĕ, or yĕ, as in *Amalie* (ä-mä′lĭ-ĕ or -yĕ). — In Dutch **ie** is like *e* in *me*.

ieh in German is like *e* in *me*.

ien in French (see III.).

ieuw in Dutch is like English ē + *oo* pronounced in one wave of sound, or ē followed by *w* as in *we;* except when followed by obscure *e*, when it is like English ē followed by Dutch *w* (about Eng. *v*), as in *nieuwe* (nē′vĕ).

ih in German is like *e* in *me*.

ij in Dutch has no equivalent in English; it approaches long *i* in *ride* (cf. *y*), or, as heard by some, *ei* in *veil*. It has the same sound as Dutch *ei*.

il in French when final and **ill** in the middle of words (not when initial) is like English ē followed by *y* as in *yes*. When the *il* or *ill* are preceded by a sounded vowel they indicate simply the sound of *y* in *yes*. Formerly this *ll* was pronounced like *lli* in *million*, *Aurillac* being ō′rē′lyäk′, and some speakers still retain this pronunciation.

im, in, in French and Portuguese (see III.).

io, iu. See **i**, unaccented before a vowel, above.

O.

§ 10. **O**, when long, has, in general, either the sound of English *o* in *old* or of *o* in *or;* when short, it is like *o* in *obey*, or, often, it is a sound intermediate between this and *o* in *odd*. Cf. § 6. One should be careful not to pronounce short *o* in French, German, and Italian names with a sound resembling *a* as in *far*, as short *o* is apt to be in English. — In Russian, **o**, before the accent, is almost like *a* in *fast*. — In Swedish and Norwegian, at the end of a syllable, **o** is sounded like English *oo*, and so also in Polish when written **ó**; as, *Lwów*, lvōōf. — Unaccented **o**, in Portuguese, is often like *oo* in *book*, pronounced very lightly, as in **Oporto** (-tōō).

ö (cf. **eu**) occurs in several European languages. The sound that it represents is unlike any in English, the nearest English sound being *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur*, the latter (û) being used in the respelling. If, while the lips are retained in the position for forming *o* long, the speaker tries to utter the sound of *a* in *ale*, the sound of *ö* long may be produced; the short *ö* is pronounced by holding the lips in the same position and uttering *e* in *met*. This sound, as well as that of the French *u* (German *ü*) and French *eu*, should, if possible, be learned from an instructor.

ô in French is like English *o* in *so*.

õ in Portuguese (see III.).

oe in some German and other names is equivalent to **ö**, and has then the same

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

sound as **ö**. — **oe** is pronounced like *o* in *so* in Low German names; as, *Koesfeld*, *Itzehoe*, etc. — In Dutch **oe** is like o͞o or o͝o. — In Welsh **oe** is somewhat like English *oi* in *oil*.

õe in Portuguese (see III.).

œu in French is like **eu** or **ö** (above).

oh, as in German, is like *o* in *so*.

oi in French is usually sounded like *wä*, or *wȧ*; *moi* is pronounced mwä, or mwȧ; *roi*, rwä, or rwȧ, etc. — In modern Greek, **oi** (οι) is like *i* in *marine*. — Elsewhere **oi** is generally like *oi* in *boil*. In a few Low German names, as *Voigtland*, it is like *o* in *so*.

oin in French (see III.).

öj in Danish is somewhat like *ö* (see **ö**) followed by consonant *y*.

oo is like English *o* in *note*, or the same prolonged. Cf. § 6. — In Dutch **oo** is like *o* in *note* prolonged, but in South African Dutch it is like *oo* in *pool*; thus *oom* (*Du.* ōm; *So. Afr. Du.* o͞om).

ou in French and in modern Greek (ου) sounds like English *oo*; in Dutch and Norwegian, like *ou* in *house*; in Portuguese it is nearly like *o* in *so*.

ouw in Dutch is like English *ou* in *house*.

ow, unaccented, in Low German names, sounds like English *o* in *so*; as, *Grabow*.

U.

§ **11. U** in most languages is pronounced like the English o͞o or o͝o. In French (and in Dutch when it ends a syllable, cf. **uu**), **u** may be said to combine the sounds of English *oo* and long *e*. If the speaker, after placing his lips in the position for pronouncing *oo*, endeavors, without moving his lips, to utter the sound of *ee*, the sound of French *u* may be produced. The symbol **ü** is used in the respelling to represent this sound. — If a consonant follows in the same syllable, Dutch **u** has a sound nearly like English *u* in *but*; it retains this sound even before *r*. — Swedish **u** is like English *oo*, or sometimes somewhat like *u* in *but*, or *e* in *her*. — In Welsh, **u** is like English *i* in *marine*, or *i* in *pit*. — **u**, final, in Roumanian is usually silent; as, *Neamțu* (nyȧmts). — It is often nearly silent in Japanese. — **u** is otherwise sometimes silent, as in *gu*, *qu* (see IV.).

u, unaccented before a vowel, as in Italian and Spanish, is often pronounced like English *w*, **ua**, **ue**, **ui**, **uo** sounding as *wä*, *wā* (or *wâ*), *wē*, *wō* (or *wô*), etc., as in *Buena* (bwā′nä), Fuego (fwā′gō), etc. Cf. **i**, unaccented before a vowel.

ü in German, Hungarian, and Turkish, is like the French *u*, and **ue** is sometimes used to represent this sound, otherwise **ue** combines the sound of both *u* and *e*.

uh in German is like *oo* in *pool*. — **üh** is like *ü*, long.

ui in French is French *u* + *ē* pronounced in one wave of sound (but compare *gu* and *qu* below); *wē* is a close approximation to this sound. — In Dutch, **ui** (**uy**) approaches English *oi* in *oil*, or is like **eu** in French.

um, un in French and Portuguese (see III.).

uu in Dutch is like French **u**, pronounced long. — French **uy** is like French **ui**, or, if a pronounced vowel follows the *y*, it is like French *ui* + *y* as in *you*.

Y.

§ **12. Y**, as a vowel, is usually like **i**; that is, like English *ē*, *ĕ*. — In Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian it is like French *u*. — In Dutch and Flemish (now usually **ij**) it is like ī in *side*. — In Spanish, **y** is a vowel only when standing alone, as in **y**, *and*; or at the end of a word. It does not occur between consonants in Spanish, being replaced by **i**. Cf. **y**, as a consonant, under CONSONANTS.

ym, yn in French (see III.).

III. NASAL VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

§ **13. M** and **n** in French and Portuguese when final, or before any other consonant than another *m* or *n*, and following a vowel or a diphthong, show that the preceding vowel or diphthong is pronounced with a nasal tone. In producing these nasal vowels, the breath or voice is allowed to pass out through *both* the *nose* and the *mouth*, so that the vowel sounds remain unchanged, except for the accompanying nasalization. The *m* or *n* is not sounded, except as thus giving the nasal tone to the vowel. These sounds thus differ materially from English vowels *followed* by *n* or *ng*, the *oral* passage in pronouncing *n* or *ng* being entirely closed. A small capital ɴ is used in the respelling for pronunciation to indicate that a preceding vowel or diphthong is nasal.

§ **14. The nasal vowels in French** are: **am, an, em, en** (cf. **ien**), all having regularly the sound of English *a* in *far*, made nasal as described above. — **aim, ain, eim, ein, im, in, ym, yn**, all having the sound of *a* in *fat* made nasal. — **ien**, final, is like *y*, followed in the same syllable by *a* in *fat* made nasal. — **om, on**, having the sound of *o* in *or* made nasal. — **um, un**, having the sound of *u* in *up* made nasal. There are thus four French nasal vowel sounds, as in the phrase, *un bon vin blanc* (ŭɴ bôɴ văɴ bläɴ), *a good white wine*.

§ **15. In Portuguese, the nasal vowels** are indicated by *m* and *n* as described above or by the tilde (˜) written over the vowel; **ã** (cf. **ãe** below), **am, an**, are about like English *a* in *far* made nasal. — **em** and **en** are about like *a* in *ale*, or *e* in *men*, made nasal. — **im** and **in** are *i* in *ravine* made nasal. — **õ** (cf. **õe** below), **om, on**, are *o* in *pole*, or in *obey*, made nasal.

The **nasal diphthongs** in Portuguese are: **ãe**, about like *i* in *ice* (äē), nasalized; **ão**, like *ou* in *house*, nasalized; **õe**, about like *oi* in *oil*, nasalized.

§ **16. Final on**, in Spanish, especially in parts of Spanish America, is often pronounced with the sound of *o* in *for*, made nasal, but this pronunciation is not recommended.

§ **17. In Polish, ą**, nasal, is like *ô* in *for*, made nasal. — **ę** in Polish is *e* in *men* made nasal; thus, *Łęczyca*, lĕɴ-chĭ′tsȧ.

IV. CONSONANTS AND CONSONANTAL COMBINATIONS.

§ **18.** The consonants in the languages of Continental Europe are, for the most part, similar in sound to the same letters in English. The following exceptions may be mentioned: —

B.

§ **19. B** at the end of a word in German, Dutch, and the Slavic languages, is pronounced like *p*. — In Spanish and modern Greek, **b** has nearly the same, but not quite so forcible, a sound as in English, being made with the lips brought together, but with loose or feeble contact, not pressed together firmly as in English. **B**, therefore, in these languages often sounds like English *v* as in *have*. Between two vowels, this similarity to *v* is more marked, so that the two sounds are often interchanged, such interchange often being marked by a corresponding interchange in spellings; as, *Córdoba*, *Córdova*, etc. Cf. *Guide to Pron.*, § 133.

bh in Sanskrit and many modern East Indian names is strictly *b* + *h*, as in *cob house*, but the *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation.

C.

§ **20. C** before *e* and *i* in Italian and Roumanian (*c* in Roumanian before **î** = *k*) is pronounced like *ch* in the English word *chill*; in the same position in Castilian Spanish it sounds like English *th* in *thin*; but throughout Spanish America, in the Philippine Islands, and in parts of Spain it is commonly pronounced like English *s* in *sun*. — It is like *s* in *sun* in French, Portuguese, and Catalan before *e*, *i* (or *y*). — In German, **c** before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is pronounced like the German *z*, or like *ts* in English. — In the Slavic languages, it has the same sound, even at the end of a word; thus, *Prypec* is pronounced prĭp′ĕts. — Before *a*, *o*, or *u*, **c** usually has the sound of *k*. — In Welsh and Gaelic, **c** is in all positions like *k*. — In Hungarian, **c** is sometimes used for Hungarian *cz*.

ca. See **c**.

ç is like *s* in *sun*.

č in Bohemian, Croatian, and Bulgarian is like English *ch* in *chop*.

ć in Polish and Servian is about like English *ch* in *chop*; as, *Zamość* (zä′môshch), *Karadzić* (kȧ-rä′jĭch).

cc in Italian before *e* and *i* is *ch* prolonged, or like *t-ch* as in *chitchat*.

ce. See **c**.

ch in Spanish has the same sound as in the English word *chill*. — In Catalan and Italian it is pronounced like *k*. — In German, Polish, and some other languages, it has a guttural sound, somewhat like a strongly aspirated *h*. This sound must be learned from an oral instructor. — In French (except in the case of some words derived from the Greek), and in Portuguese (with the same exception), **ch** has the sound of English *sh*, as in *she*. — **ch** in Sanskrit and East Indian names is usually like *ch* in *chop*; **chh** is the same followed by *h*, as in *March hare*, but the second *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation.

ci. See **c**.

co. See **c**.

cs in Hungarian sounds like English *ch* in *church*.

cu. See **c**.

cz in Polish sounds like English *ch* as in *church*; as, *Czersk* (chĕrsk); in Hungarian, like *ts*; as, *Czegléd* (tsĕg′lād).

D.

§ **21. D** is, in general, more clearly dental than in English, that is, it is made with the tip of the tongue brought against the back of the upper front teeth, whereas in English it is commonly made with the tip of the tongue against the back gums, above the teeth. — At the end of a word, in German, Dutch, and the Slavic languages, it is pronounced like *t*. — In Spanish, Danish, and modern Greek, between two vowels or at the end of a word, it has a sound similar to *th* in *this*; some authorities regard the final **d** in Spanish as nearer *th* in *thin*; in colloquial Spanish final **d** is often omitted altogether; as, *Madrid* (mä-drē′). — In Danish and Norwegian **d** is silent after an *l* or *n* in the same syllable.

dd in Welsh is like *th* in *that*.

dh in many East Indian names is *d* + *h*, as in *dead house*, but the *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation

ds in Hungarian is like English *j* in *joy*

dt is like *t*.

dy in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and consonant *y*, and hence approximates the sound of English *j* in *joy*. The same combination occurs in some English words, as in sol*di*er, etc. (cf. **gy**).

dz is often like English *j* in *joy*.

G.

§ **22. G**, in all the European languages, is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*; in German, Danish, Norwegian, and modern Greek, it is hard in every situation, though it sometimes has a guttural sound. — Before *e* and *i* (or *y*), in French, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, and Roumanian (also before *ä* and *ö* in Swedish), it is like the *j* of these languages. To represent the *j* sound in French before *a*, *o*, *u*, an unaccented *e* is written after the *g*, the *ge* being equal to French *j* (*zh*). — Before *e* or *i* in Italian, **g** sounds like English *j* in *joy*, or soft *g*, as in *gem*, and **gg** in the same position is the same sound prolonged, or like *d j* in *could jump*; as, *Correggio* (kŏr-rĕd′jō). — In Dutch, **g** is always pronounced like German *ch*, described above, or like a strongly aspirated *h*. — Final **g** in German is like German *ch* or, as pronounced by some, like *k*. — In modern Greek, **g** before *e*, *i*, and *y* is sounded like English *y*. — In Swedish, **g** after *l* or *r* at the end of a primitive word or syllable is like English *y* in *yes*; thus, *Göteborg*, yû′tĕ-bŏr′y′.

gh in Italian is like *gh* in the English word *ghost*, or *g* in *game*, and it also has this pronunciation in Roumanian. — In Irish it is often given like a simple *h*. — In Oriental names it occurs as a strong guttural.

gli in Italian is, in nearly all cases, like *lli* in *William*, and if no other vowel follows, the *gl* takes the same sound, the *i* having its usual sound of English *e* in *me*.

gn in French and Italian (like *ñ* in Spanish and *nh* in Portuguese) combines the sounds of *n* and consonant *y*; that is to say, it is about like English *ni* in *onion*.

gu in French, followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, is usually pronounced like English *g* in *gay*, the *u* being silent; if followed by a consonant or *ë*, the *u* is pronounced as ordinary French *u*. — In Spanish, **gu**, before *a*, *o*, *u*, sounds like *gw* (or *gu* in *anguish*); before *e* or *i*, it is like *g* in *go*, unless the *u* is marked with the diæresis (*ü*), when it is pronounced *gw*. — In Italian **gu** is *gw* before any vowel. — In Portuguese, **gu** before *e* or *i* is like English *g* in *go*.

gy in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and *y* consonant; thus, *Magyar* is pronounced mŏd′yŏr, *Gyula* is dyo͞o′lŏ.

H.

§ **23. H** in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, is either never pronounced at all, or else is sounded so slightly that an English ear can scarcely perceive it, but see the combinations **ch**, **gh**, **lh**, **nh**, **sch**. In most of the other languages of Europe it has the same sound as in English (but cf. **th**); in German it is silent between two vowels in the same word, except when followed by *ei*. When final, *h* is generally silent, but in some instances *h* at the end of Persian or Arabic names is distinctly pronounced.

J.

§ **24. J** in Italian, German, Polish, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch, is pronounced like English *y* in *yes*. — In French, Portuguese, and Roumanian, it has the sound of *zh*, or *s* in the English word *pleasure*. — In Spanish, **j** is similar in sound to a strongly aspirated *h*; *x* is often found for this sound, where the usual modern spelling is with *j* or *g*; thus, *Méjico* is the modern Spanish spelling of *Mexico*. — In many East Indian names **j** is like English *j* in *jay*, and **jh** (strictly *j* + *h*) may be pronounced in the same way.

K.

§ **25. K** in Swedish before *e*, *i*, *ö*, *y*, in accented syllables is like *ch* in *chop*; as, *Linköping* (lĭn′chû′pĭng). If the syllable is not accented, it is like *k* in *king*; as, *Blekinge* (blā′kĭng-ĕ).

kh in Russian names sometimes indicates a guttural like German *ch*. In Oriental names it is usually guttural. In East Indian names it is like *kh* in *inkhorn*, but may be given as simple *k* in English pronunciation.

L.

§ **26. L**, in general, is more distinctly dental than in English (cf. **d**), and the back of the tongue is not raised, as it commonly is in pronouncing English *l*, which is thus "dull" or guttural in comparison. — For **l** in Polish see **ł** and **lh**.

Ł, ł in Polish may be given as English *l*, though it is still more guttural in quality than the ordinary English *l*.

lh in Portuguese, **ll** in Spanish, and simple **l** in Polish, combine the sound of *l* and *y* consonant. Thus, *velho* is pronounced vāl′yō; *villa*, vēl′yä; *llano*, lyä′nō.

ll, initial as well as medial, is often pronounced like English *y* in *yes* in Spain and in Spanish America, but in careful speech the sound of *l* as shown above is retained. — **ll** in

Welsh (voiceless *l*) is hardly to be imitated in English. It may be approximated by pronouncing English *h*, *th*, or *t* in connection with *l*. — In Icelandic **ll** is like *dl*.

ly in Hungarian has the sound of Spanish *ll*.

N.

§ **27.** **N**, in general, is more distinctly dental than in English (cf. **d**). Before *k*, *q*, or a hard *c* (= *k*) or *g* (gō), **n** often has the same sound as in English *ink* (ĭŋk), as in Italian and Spanish.

ñ in Spanish (like *gn* in French and Italian, and *nh* in Portuguese) has a sound combining those of *n* and *y* consonant, and **ń** in Polish and **ň** in Bohemian, Croatian, Servian, and Bulgarian, also have this sound; as, *Třeboň*, trzhĕʹbôn-y'.

ng in German is like *ng* in English *singer*. — In the Maori and some other languages, **ng** is not divided, but, even when initial, is a single sound like the *ng* in *singer;* as, *Tonga*, tōʹngä.

nh in Portuguese is pronounced like the Spanish *ñ;* as, *Minho*, mēnʹyōō.

nt in modern Greek is like English *d* or *nd*.

ny in Hungarian and Catalan has the same sound as Portuguese *nh*.

Q.

§ **28.** **Qu** before *e* and *i* in Portuguese and Spanish, and before every vowel in French, has the sound of *k*. In most other languages, it is essentially the same as in English (as in *queer*). In German, it is like *kv;* as, *Quierschied*, kvērʹshēt.

qv in Swedish is like *kv*.

R.

§ **29.** **R** in most European languages is strongly trilled, either with the tip of the tongue, as in Italian and Spanish, or with the uvula (extremity of the soft palate), as in many parts of Germany and France.

ř in Bohemian is like *r* followed by *zh* (*z* in *seizure*); as, *Třeboň*, trzhĕʹbôn-y'.

rz in Polish has the sound of *zh;* as, *Zgierz*, zgyĕzh.

S.

§ **30.** **S** in many European tongues, when between two vowels, has the sound of English *z*, or one very near it. — In German, it is usually properly pronounced as English *z* in *zone*, when initial before vowels, and when medial before vowels; like English *s* in *so*, when initial before consonants, medial before consonants, and final. Initial **s** in German in *sp*, *st*, is properly pronounced like *sh* in *shoe*, though many pronounce these combinations with simple *s;* as, *Spandau* (shpänʹdou), *Strehlen* (shtrāʹlĕn). — In Hungarian, **s** sounds like English *sh*, as in *she*, or German *sch*. — In Portuguese when final, or when preceding any surd consonant except another *s*, **s** sounds like English *sh* in *ship;* before a voiced (sonant) consonant it is like *zh* (*z* in *seizure*). — In French, final **s** is sometimes pronounced, but it is generally silent.

š in Bohemian, Croatian, Servian, and Bulgarian is like English *sh* in *ship;* thus, *Vyškov*, vĭshʹkōf.

ș in Roumanian has the sound of English *sh* in *ship*.

șc or **șt** in Roumanian before *e* and *i* is like *sh* in *ship* followed by *t*.

sc in Italian before *e* and *i* sounds like the English *sh;* as, *Sciglio*, shēlʹyō, etc. See **sch**.

sch in German is pronounced like *sh* in English *shoe*. — In Italian and Roumanian, before *e* and *i*, it sounds like *sk* in English. — In Dutch, before all the vowels, except obscure *e*, its sound is similar to *sk* but harsher and more guttural, being equal to *s* + Dutch *ch*. Before an obscure *e* or before a consonant, or at the end of a word, **sch** in Dutch sounds like a strong *s*, as in English *see*.

sj in Dutch, Danish, and Swedish is like *sh* in *ship*.

sk in Swedish before *e*, *i*, or *y* resembles *sh* in *ship*. — In Norwegian, before *i* or *y* it is as *sh* in *ship*.

skj in Swedish and Norwegian resembles English *sh*.

ss in Hungarian is like *sh* in *she* prolonged.

ssz in Hungarian is long *s*.

stj in Swedish is nearly like *sh* in *she*.

sz in Hungarian is sounded like English *s* as in *see* or *ss* (cf. **zs**). — In Polish, **sz** sounds like English *sh* in *ship;* as, *Warszawa*, vär-shäʹvä.

T.

§ **31.** **T**, in general, has a sound somewhat more dental than is common in English (cf. **d**). — In modern Greek, **t** after *n* is pronounced *d;* as, *Talanta*, tȧ-lánʹdȧ. — In French, **t** final is usually silent.

ț in Roumanian is like *ts;* as, *Romanați* (-näts).

th in all modern languages of Continental Europe except modern Greek (in which the character has the same sound as English *th* in *thin*) is pronounced like simple *t*, or like *th* in the English word *thyme* (tīm). — In Welsh and Icelandic it is like *th* in *thin*.

tsch in German is like *ch* in *chip*.

tsh in the Slavic languages has the sound of *ch* in *chip*.

tl in Mexican names is like *tl* in *Atlanta*, though it sometimes sounds like *kl*. In the Spanish pronunciation of Mexican names, *tl*, when final, is like Spanish *te* (tā).

ts in Hungarian is like *cs* in the same language; that is, like English *ch* in *church*.

ty in Hungarian blends the sounds of *t* and consonant *y;* it approaches in sound English *ch*. A similar combination of *t* with the sound of consonant *y* (as the initial element of ū) takes place in the English words *creature*, *virtue*.

tz is like *ts*.

V.

§ **32.** **V** in the Slavic languages (Polish, Russian, etc.) and in German and Dutch, when occurring at the end of a word or name, is always pronounced like English *f*. — In German, **v**, except in some foreign words, mostly recent, and of Latin or Romance origin, is like English *f*.

W.

§ **33.** **W** in German, and in some other languages, is like English *v*. It is often uttered with the lips alone, without the aid of the teeth, though in German **w** is properly pronounced as English *v*. — In Welsh, **w** is usually like *oo;* as, *Ebbw*, ĕb-bōōʹ. — In Polish, **w** when ending a syllable is pronounced like English *f*, but is frequently omitted in pronunciation before the ending *ski;* as, *Żolkiew* (-kyĕf), *Paderewski*, -rĕfʹskē or -rĕsʹkē. — See **eeuw**, **ieuw**, **ow**.

X.

§ **34.** **X** in modern Spanish spelling is usually equal to English *x* as in *box*, but it is often found representing the sound of Spanish *j* or *g*, described above, the spellings with *j* or *g* being now preferred. In Mexican names it often has the sound of *s;* as, *Tlaxcala*, tläs-käʹlä. — In Portuguese and Catálan, **x** is like English *sh* in *ship*.

Y.

§ **35.** **Y**, as a consonant, at the beginning of a word or syllable and before a vowel, is like English *y* in *yes*, but usually more emphatically pronounced, often sounding almost like French *j*, or English *z* in *azure*, or even, sometimes, like the English *j* in *joke*. — In Russian, **y** before a vowel has the sound of English *y* in *yes*, but, if preceded at the same time by another consonant, that consonant is "palatalized" by the *y*, **ly**, for instance, sounding like *lli* in mil*li*on, **ny** like *ni* in o*ni*on, **ty** like *ty* in hi*t y*ou. Cf. **y**, as a vowel, under VOWELS.

Z.

§ **36.** **Z** in German has the sound of *ts*. — In Italian, **z** and **zz** are usually sounded like a strong, prolonged *ts*, but they sometimes have the sound of a long *dz*. — In Spanish, **z** is pronounced like the English *th* in *thin*, but throughout Spanish America and in parts of Spain it is pronounced like *s* in *sun*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 268. — In Swedish, **z** has the sound of English *s* in *sun*. — In Dutch, **z** is like English *z*. — In French, **z** either is silent or has the sound of English *z*. — In Portuguese, **z** when final is about like *sh* in *ship*.

ż in Polish is like *zh* (*z* in *seizure*); as, *Lomża*, lômʹzhȧ.

ž, in Bohemian, Croatian, Servian, and Bulgarian is like *zh* (or *sh* when final); as, *Zižkov*, zhĭshʹkōf.

ź in Polish is about like *zh* (*z* in *seizure*).

zs in Hungarian is like *zh*.

V. SYMBOLS.

§ **37.** The symbols used in the respelling for pronunciation in the GAZETTEER and BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY are the same as those employed in the body of the book, a full explanation of which will be found in the GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

POPULATION OF PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES

HAVING MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS IN 1920.

Place	Population
Aberdeen, S. Dak	14,537
Aberdeen, Wash	15,337
Abilene, Tex	10,274
Abington, Mass	5,787
Ada, Okla	8,012
Adams, Mass	12,967
Adrian, Mich	11,878
Agawam, Mass	5,023
Akron, Ohio	208,435
Alabama City, Ala	5,432
Alameda, Calif	28,806
Albany, Ala	7,652
Albany, Ga	11,555
Albany, N. Y	113,344
Albert Lea, Minn	8,056
Albia, Iowa	5,067
Albion, Mich	8,354
Albuquerque, N. Mex	15,157
Alexandria, La	17,510
Alexandria, Va	18,060
Alhambra, Calif	9,096
Allentown, Pa	73,502
Alliance, Ohio	21,603
Alma, Mich	7,542
Alpena, Mich	11,101
Alton, Ill	24,682
Altoona, Pa	60,331
Amarillo, Tex	15,494
Ambridge, Pa	12,730
Americus, Ga	9,010
Ames, Iowa	6,270
Amesbury, Mass	10,036
Amherst, Mass	5,550
Amsterdam, N. Y	33,524
Anaconda, Mont	11,668
Anacortes, Wash	5,284
Anaheim, Calif	5,526
Anderson, Ind	29,767
Anderson, S. C	10,570
Andover, Mass	8,268
Annapolis, Md	11,214
Ann Arbor, Mich	19,516
Anniston, Ala	17,734
Ansonia, Conn	17,643
Antigo, Wis	8,451
Appleton, Wis	19,561
Archbald, Pa	8,603
Ardmore, Okla	14,181
Arkansas City, Kans	11,253
Arlington, Mass	18,665
Arnold, Pa	6,120
Asbury Park, N. J	12,400
Asheville, N. C	28,504
Ashland, Ky	14,729
Ashland, Ohio	9,249
Ashland, Pa	6,666
Ashland, Wis	11,334
Ashley, Pa	6,520
Ashtabula, Ohio	22,082
Astoria, Oregon	14,027
Atchison, Kans	12,630
Athens, Ga	16,748
Athens, Ohio	6,418
Athol, Mass	9,792
Atlanta, Ga	200,616
Atlantic, Iowa	5,329
Atlantic City, N. J	50,707
Attleboro, Mass	19,731
Auburn, Maine	16,985
Auburn, N. Y	36,192
Augusta, Ga	52,548
Augusta, Maine	14,114
Aurora, Ill	36,397
Austin, Minn	10,118
Austin, Tex	34,876
Avalon, Pa	5,277
Baker City, Oregon	7,729
Bakersfield, Calif	18,638
Baltimore, Md	733,826
Bangor, Maine	25,978
Bangor, Pa	5,402
Baraboo, Wis	5,538
Barberton, Ohio	18,811
Barre, Vt	10,008
Bartlesville, Okla	14,417
Batavia, N. Y	13,541
Bath, Maine	14,731
Baton Rouge, La	21,782
Battle Creek, Mich	36,164
Bay City, Mich	47,554
Bayonne, N. J	76,754
Beacon, N. Y	10,996
Beardstown, Ill	7,111
Beatrice, Nebr	9,664
Beaumont, Tex	40,422
Beaver Dam, Wis	7,992
Beaver Falls, Pa	12,802
Bedford, Ind	9,076
Belfast, Maine	5,083
Bellaire, Ohio	15,061
Bellefontaine, Ohio	9,336
Belleville, Ill	24,823
Belleville, N. J	15,660
Bellevue, Ky	7,379
Bellevue, Ohio	5,776
Bellevue, Pa	8,198
Bellingham, Wash	25,585
Belmont, Mass	10,749
Beloit, Wis	21,284
Belton, Tex	5,098
Belvidere, Ill	7,804
Bemidji, Minn	7,086
Bend, Oregon	5,415
Bennington, Vt	9,982
Benton, Ill	7,201
Benton Harbor, Mich	12,233
Berkeley, Calif	56,306
Berlin, N. H	16,104
Berwick, Pa	12,181
Berwyn, Ill	14,150
Bessemer, Ala	18,674
Bessemer, Mich	5,482
Bethlehem, Pa	50,358
Beverly, Mass	22,561
Bicknell, Ind	7,635
Biddeford, Maine	18,008
Billings, Mont	15,100
Biloxi, Miss	10,937
Binghamton, N. Y	66,800
Birmingham, Ala	178,806
Bisbee, Ariz	9,205
Bismarck, N. Dak	7,122
Blackwell, Okla	7,174
Blakely, Pa	6,564
Bloomfield, N. J	22,019
Bloomington, Ill	28,725
Bloomington, Ind	11,595
Bloomsburg, Pa	7,819
Bluefield, W. Va	15,282
Blue Island, Ill	11,424
Bluffton, Ind	5,391
Blytheville, Ark	6,447
Bogalusa, La	8,245
Boise, Idaho	21,393
Bonham, Tex	6,008
Boone, Iowa	12,451
Boonton, N. J	5,372
Boston, Mass	748,060
Boulder, Colo	11,006
Boundbrook, N. J	5,906
Bowling Green, Ky	9,638
Bowling Green, Ohio	5,788
Bozeman, Mont	6,183
Braddock, Pa	20,879
Bradford, Pa	15,525
Brainerd, Minn	9,591
Braintree, Mass	10,580
Branford, Conn	6,627
Brattleboro, Vt	8,332
Brawley, Calif	5,389
Brazil, Ind	9,293
Bremerton, Wash	8,918
Brenham, Tex	5,066
Brewer, Maine	6,064
Bridgeport, Conn	143,555
Bridgeton, N. J	14,323
Bridgewater, Mass	8,438
Brigham, Utah	5,282
Bristol, Conn	20,620
Bristol, Pa	10,273
Bristol, R. I	11,375
Bristol, Tenn	8,047
Bristol, Va	6,729
Brockton, Mass	66,254
Brookfield, Mo	6,304
Brookline, Mass	37,748
Brownsville, Tex	11,791
Brownwood, Tex	8,223
Brunswick, Ga	14,413
Brunswick, Maine	7,261
Bryan, Tex	6,307
Bucyrus, Ohio	10,425
Buffalo, N. Y	506,775
Burkburnett, Tex	5,300
Burley, Idaho	5,408
Burlington, Iowa	24,057
Burlington, N. C	5,952
Burlington, N. J	9,049
Burlington, Vt	22,779
Burrillville, R. I	8,606
Butler, Pa	23,778
Butte, Montana	41,611
Cadillac, Mich	9,750
Cairo, Ill	15,203
Calais, Maine	6,084
Caldwell, Idaho	5,106
Calexico, Calif	6,223
Cambridge, Md	7,467
Cambridge, Mass	109,694
Cambridge, Ohio	13,104
Camden, N. J	116,309
Canandaigua, N. Y	7,356
Canonsburg, Pa	10,632
Canton, Ill	10,928
Canton, Mass	5,945
Canton, Ohio	87,091
Cape Girardeau, Mo	10,252
Carbondale, Ill	6,267
Carbondale, Pa	18,640
Caribou, Maine	6,018
Carlinville, Ill	5,212
Carlisle, Pa	10,916
Carnegie, Pa	11,516
Carrick, Pa	10,504
Carthage, Mo	10,068
Casper, Wyo	11,447
Cedar Falls, Iowa	6,316
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	45,566
Centerville, Iowa	8,486
Central Falls, R. I	24,174
Centralia, Ill	12,491
Centralia, Wash	7,549
Chambersburg, Pa	13,171
Champaign, Ill	15,873
Chanute, Kans	10,286
Chariton, Iowa	5,175
Charleroi, Pa	11,516
Charles City, Iowa	7,350
Charleston, Ill	6,615
Charleston, S. C	67,957
Charleston, W. Va	39,608
Charlotte, Mich	5,126
Charlotte, N. C	46,338
Charlottesville, Va	10,688
Chattanooga, Tenn	57,895
Cheboygan, Mich	5,642
Chelmsford, Mass	5,682
Chelsea, Mass	43,184
Cherokee, Iowa	5,824
Chester, Pa	58,030
Chester, S. C	5,557
Cheyenne, Wyo	13,829
Chicago, Ill	2,701,705
Chicago Heights, Ill	19,653
Chickasha, Okla	10,179
Chico, Calif	9,939
Chicopee, Mass	36,214
Childress, Tex	5,003
Chillicothe, Mo	6,772
Chillicothe, Ohio	15,831
Chippewa Falls, Wis	9,130
Chisholm, Minn	9,039
Cicero, Ill	44,995
Cincinnati, Ohio	401,247
Circleville, Ohio	7,049
Cisco, Tex	7,422
Clairton, Pa	6,264
Claremont, N. H	9,524
Clarksburg, W. Va	27,869
Clarksdale, Miss	7,552
Clarksville, Tenn	8,110
Clearfield, Pa	8,529
Cleburne, Tex	12,820
Cleveland, Ohio	796,841
Cleveland, Tenn	6,522
Cleveland Heights, O	15,236
Cliffside Park, N. J	5,709
Clifton, N. J	26,470
Clifton Forge, Va	6,164
Clinton, Ill	5,898
Clinton, Ind	10,962
Clinton, Iowa	24,151
Clinton, Mass	12,979
Clinton, Mo	5,098
Cloquet, Minn	5,127
Coaldale, Pa	6,336
Coatesville, Pa	14,515
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	6,447
Coffeyville, Kans	13,452
Cohoes, N. Y	22,987
Colchester, Vt	6,627
Coldwater, Mich	6,114
Collingswood, N. J	8,714
Collinsville, Ill	9,753
Colorado Springs, Colo	30,105
Columbia, Mo	10,392
Columbia, Pa	10,836
Columbia, S. C	37,524
Columbia, Tenn	5,526
Columbus, Ga	31,125
Columbus, Ind	8,990
Columbus, Miss	10,501
Columbus, Nebr	5,410
Columbus, Ohio	237,031
Concord, Mass	6,461
Concord, N. C	9,903
Concord, N. H	22,167
Conneaut, Ohio	9,343
Connellsville, Pa	13,804
Connersville, Ind	9,901
Conshohocken, Pa	8,481
Coraopolis, Pa	6,162
Cordele, Ga	6,538
Corinth, Miss	5,498
Corning, N. Y	15,820
Corpus Christi, Tex	10,522
Corry, Pa	7,228
Corsicana, Tex	11,356
Cortland, N. Y	13,294
Corvallis, Oregon	5,752
Coshocton, Ohio	10,847
Council Bluffs, Iowa	36,162
Coventry, R. I	5,670
Covington, Ky	57,121
Covington, Va	5,623
Crafton, Pa	5,954
Cranston, R. I	29,407
Crawfordsville, Ind	10,139
Creston, Iowa	8,034
Crookston, Minn	6,825
Crowley, La	6,108
Cudahy, Wis	6,725
Cumberland, Md	29,837
Cumberland, R. I	10,077
Cushing, Okla	6,326
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	10,200
Dallas, Tex	158,976
Dalles, The, Oregon	5,807
Dalton, Ga	5,222
Danbury, Conn	18,943
Danvers, Mass	11,108
Danville, Ill	33,776
Danville, Ky	5,099
Danville, Pa	6,952
Danville, Va	21,539
Darby, Pa	7,922
Dartmouth, Mass	6,493
Davenport, Iowa	56,727
Dayton, Ky	7,646
Dayton, Ohio	152,559
Daytona, Fla	5,445
Decatur, Ga	6,150
Decatur, Ill	43,818
Dedham, Mass	10,792
Defiance, Ohio	8,876
De Kalb, Ill	7,871
Delaware, Ohio	8,756
Delphos, Ohio	5,745
Del Rio, Tex	10,589
Denison, Tex	17,065
Dennison, Ohio	5,524
Denton, Tex	7,626
Denver, Colo	256,491
De Pere, Wis	5,165
Depew, N. Y	5,850
Derby, Conn	11,238
Derry, N. H	5,382
Des Moines, Iowa	126,468
De Soto, Mo	5,003
Detroit, Mich	993,678
Devils Lake, N Dak	5,140
Dickson, Pa	11,049
Dixon, Ill	8,191
Dodge, Kans	5,061
Donora, Pa	14,131
Dormont, Pa	6,455
Dorranceton, Pa	6,334
Dothan, Ala	10,034
Douglas, Arizona	9,916
Dover, N. H	13,029
Dover, N. J	9,803
Dover, Ohio	8,101
Dowagiac, Mich	5,440
Dracut, Mass	5,280
Drumright, Okla	6,460
Dublin, Ga	7,707
Dubois, Pa	13,681
Dubuque, Iowa	39,141
Duluth, Minn	98,917
Dunkirk, N. Y	19,336
Dunmore, Pa	20,250
Duquesne, Pa	19,011
Duquoin, Ill	7,285
Durant, Okla	7,340
Durham, N. C	21,719
Duryea, Pa	7,776
Dyersburg, Tenn	6,444
Eagle Pass, Tex	5,765
East Chicago, Ind	35,967
East Cleveland, Ohio	27,292
East Conemaugh, Pa	5,256
Easthampton, Mass	11,261
East Hartford, Conn	11,648
Eastland, Tex	9,368
East Liverpool, Ohio	21,411
East Moline, Ill	8,675
Easton, Mass	5,041
Easton, Pa	33,813
East Orange, N. J	50,710
East Palestine, Ohio	5,750
East Pittsburgh, Pa	6,527
East Point, Ga	5,241
East Providence, R. I	21,793
East Rutherford, N. J	5,463
East St. Louis, Ill	66,767
East Youngstown, O	11,237
Eau Claire, Wis	20,906
Edwardsville, Ill	5,336
Edwardsville, Pa	9,027
Elberton, Ga	6,475
El Centro, Calif	5,464
Eldorado, Ill	5,004
Eldorado, Kans	10,995
Elgin, Ill	27,454
Elizabeth, N. J	95,783
Elizabeth City, N. C	8,925
Elkhart, Ind	24,277
Elkins, West Va	6,788
Ellwood City, Pa	8,958
Elmira, N. Y	45,393
El Paso, Texas	77,560
El Reno, Okla	7,737
Elwood, Ind	10,790
Elyria, Ohio	20,474
Emporia, Kans	11,273
Endicott, N. Y	9,500
Enfield, Conn	11,719
Englewood, N. J	11,627
Enid, Okla	16,576
Ennis, Tex	7,224
Erie, Pa	93,372
Escanaba, Mich	13,103
Etna, Pa	6,341
Eugene, Oregon	10,593
Eureka, Calif	12,923
Evanston, Ill	37,234
Evansville, Ind	85,264
Eveleth, Minn	7,205
Everett, Mass	40,120
Everett, Wash	27,644
Fairbury, Nebr	5,454
Fairfield, Ala	5,003
Fairfield, Conn	11,475
Fairfield, Iowa	5,948
Fairhaven, Mass	7,291
Fairmont, W. Va	17,851
Fall River, Mass	120,485
Fargo, N. Dak	21,961
Faribault, Minn	11,089
Farrell, Pa	15,586
Fayetteville, Ark	5,362
Fayetteville, N. C	8,877
Fergus Falls, Minn	7,581
Fernandina, Fla	5,457
Findlay, Ohio	17,021
Fitchburg, Mass	41,029
Fitzgerald, Ga	6,870
Flat River, Mo	5,112
Flint, Mich	91,599
Florence, Ala	10,529
Florence, S. C	10,968
Fond du Lac, Wis	23,427
Ford City, Pa	5,605
Forest City, Pa	6,004
Forest Park, Ill	10,768
Fort Collins, Colo	8,755
Fort Dodge, Iowa	19,347
Fort Lee, N. J	5,761
Fort Madison, Iowa	12,066
Fort Scott, Kansas	10,693
Fort Smith, Ark	28,870
Fort Thomas, Ky	5,028
Fort Wayne, Ind	86,549
Fort Worth, Tex	106,482
Fostoria, Ohio	9,987
Frackville, Pa	5,590
Framingham, Mass	17,033
Frankfort, Ind	11.585
Frankfort, Ky	9,805
Franklin, Mass	6,497
Franklin, N. H	6,318
Franklin, Pa	9,970
Frederick, Md	11,066
Fredericksburg, Va	5,882
Fredonia, N. Y	6,051
Freeland, Pa	6,666
Freeport, Ill	19,669
Freeport, N. Y	8,599
Fremont, Nebr	9,605
Fremont, Ohio	12,468
Fresno, Calif	45,086
Frostburg, Md	6,017
Fulton, Mo	5,595
Fulton, N. Y	13,043
Gadsden, Ala	14,737
Gaffney, S. C	5,065
Gainesville, Fla	6,860
Gainesville, Ga	6,272
Gainesville, Tex	8,648
Galesburg, Ill	23,834
Galion, Ohio	7,374
Gallipolis, Ohio	6,070
Galveston, Tex	44,255
Gardiner, Maine	5,475
Gardner, Mass	16,971
Garfield, N. J	19,381
Gary, Ind	55,378
Gastonia, N. C	12,871
Geneva, N. Y	14,648
Girard, Ohio	6,556
Glassport, Pa	6,959
Glastonbury, Conn	5,592
Glen Cove, N. Y	8,664
Glendale, Calif	13,536
Glens Falls, N. Y	16,638
Globe, Arizona	7,044
Gloucester, Mass	22,947
Gloucester, N. J	12,162
Gloversville, N. Y	22,075
Goldsboro, N. C	11,296
Goshen, Ind	9,525
Grafton, Mass	6,887
Grafton, W. Va	8,517
Grand Forks, N. Dak	14,010
Grand Haven, Mich	7,205
Grand Island, Nebr	13,947
Grand Junction, Colo	8,665
Grand Rapids, Mich	137,634
Grand Rapids, Wis. Now Wisconsin Rapids	7,243
Granite, Ill	14,757
Great Barrington, Mass	6,315
Great Falls, Mont	24,121
Greeley, Colo	10,958
Green Bay, Wis	31,017
Greenfield, Mass	15,462
Greensboro, N. C	19,861
Greensburg, Ind	5,345
Greensburg, Pa	15,033
Greenville, Miss	11,560
Greenville, N. C	5,772
Greenville, Ohio	7,104
Greenville, Pa	8,101
Greenville, S. C	23,127
Greenville, Texas	12,384
Greenwich, Conn	22,123
Greenwood, Miss	7,793
Greenwood, S. C	8,703
Gretna, La	7,197
Griffin, Ga	8,240
Grinnell, Iowa	5,362
Groton, Conn	9,227
Gulfport, Miss	8,157
Guthrie, Okla	11,757
Guttenberg, N. J	6,726
Hackensack, N.J	17,667
Haddonfield, N. J	5,646
Hagerstown, Md	28,064
Hamden, Conn	8,611
Hamilton, Ohio	39,675
Hammond, Ind	36,004
Hammonton, N. J	6,417
Hampton, Va	6,138
Hamtramck, Mich	48,615
Hancock, Mich	7,527
Hanford, Calif	5,888
Hannibal, Mo	19,306
Hanover, Pa	8,664
Harrisburg, Ill	7,125
Harrisburg, Pa	75,917
Harrison, N. J	15,721
Harrisonburg, Va	5,875
Hartford, Conn	138,036
Hartford City, Ind	6,183
Harvey, Ill	9,216
Hastings, Mich	5,132
Hastings, Nebr	11,647
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y	5,526
Hattiesburg, Miss	13,270
Haverhill, Mass	53,884
Haverstraw, N. Y	5,226
Havre, Mont	5,429
Hawthorne, N. J	5,135
Hazleton, Pa	32,277
Helena, Ark	9,112
Helena, Mont	12,037
Hempstead, N. Y	6,382
Henderson, Ky	12,169
Henderson, N. C	5,222
Henryetta, Okla	5,889
Herkimer, N. Y	10,453
Herrin, Ill	10,986
Hibbing, Minn	15,089
Hickory, N. C	5,076
Highland Park, Ill	6,167
Highland Park, Mich	46,499
High Point, N. C	14,302
Hillsboro, Ill	5,074
Hillsboro, Tex	6,952
Hillsdale, Mich	5,476
Hingham, Mass	5,604
Hoboken, N. J	68,166
Holland, Mich	12,183
Holyoke, Mass	60,203
Homestead, Pa	20,452
Hoopeston, Ill	5,451
Hopkinsville, Ky	9,696
Hoquiam, Wash	10,058
Hornell, N. Y	15,025
Hot Springs, Ark	11,695
Houlton, Maine	6,191
Houma, La	5,160
Houston, Tex	138,276
Houston Heights, Tex	7,100
Hudson, Mass	7,607
Hudson, N. Y	11,745
Hudson Falls, N. Y	5,761
Hugo, Okla	6,368
Huntingdon, Pa	7,051
Huntington, Ind	14,000
Huntington, W. Va	50,177
Huntsville, Ala	8,018
Huron, S. Dak	8,302
Hutchinson, Kans	23,298
Idaho Falls, Idaho	8,064
Ilion, N. Y	10,169
Independence, Kans	11,920
Independence, Mo	11,686
Indiana, Pa	7,043
Indianapolis, Ind	**314,194**
Iola, Kans	8,513
Ionia, Mich	6,935
Iowa City, Iowa	11,267
Ipswich, Mass	6,201
Iron Mountain, Mich	8,251
Ironton, Ohio	14,007
Ironwood, Mich	15,739
Irvington, N. J	25,480
Ishpeming, Mich	10,500
Ithaca, N. Y	17,004
Jackson, Mich	48,374
Jackson, Miss	22,817
Jackson, Ohio	5,842
Jackson, Tenn	18,860
Jacksonville, Fla	91,558
Jacksonville, Ill	15,713
Jamestown, N. Dak	6,627
Jamestown, N. Y	38,917
Janesville, Wis	18,293
Jeannette, Pa	10,627
Jefferson City, Mo	14,490
Jeffersonville, Ind	10,098
Jersey City, N. J	298,103
Jersey Shore, Pa	6,103
Johnsonburg, Pa	5,400
Johnson City, N. Y	8,587
Johnson City, Tenn	12,442
Johnston, Ill	7,137
Johnston, R. I	6,855
Johnstown, N. Y	10,908
Johnstown, Pa	67,327
Joliet, Ill	38,442
Jonesboro, Ark	9,384
Joplin, Mo	29,902
Junction City, Kans	7,533
Juniata, Pa	7,660
Kalamazoo, Mich	48,487
Kalispell, Mont	5,147
Kane, Pa	7,283
Kankakee, Ill	16,753
Kansas City, Kans	101,177
Kansas City, Mo	324,410
Kaukauna, Wis	5,951
Kearney, Nebr	7,702
Kearny, N. J	26,724
Keene, N. H	11,210
Kendallville, Ind	5,273
Kenmore, Ohio	12,683
Kenosha, Wis	40,472
Kent, Ohio	7,070
Kenton, Ohio	7,690
Keokuk, Iowa	14,423
Kewanee, Ill	16,026
Keyser, W. Va	6,003
Key West, Fla	18,749
Killingly, Conn	8,178
Kingsport, Tenn	5,692
Kingston, N. Y	26,688
Kingston, Pa	8,952
Kinston, N. C	9,771
Kirksville, Mo	7,213
Kittanning, Pa	7,153
Knoxville, Pa	7,201
Knoxville, Tenn	77,818
Kokomo, Ind	30,067
Lackawanna, N. Y	17,918
Laconia, N. H	10,897
La Crosse, Wis	30,421
Lafayette, Ind	22,486
Lafayette, La	7,855
La Grande, Oregon	6,913
Lagrange, Ga	17,038
La Grange, Ill	6,525
Lake Charles, La	13,088
Lakeland, Fla	7,062
Lakewood, Ohio	41,732
Lancaster, N. Y	6,059
Lancaster, Ohio	14,706
Lancaster, Pa	53,150
Lansford, Pa	9,625
Lansing, Mich	57,327
Laporte, Ind	15,158
Laramie, Wyo	6,301
Laredo, Texas	22,710
Larksville, Pa	9,438
La Salle, Ill	13,050
Latrobe, Pa	9,484
Laurel, Miss	13,037
Laurium, Mich	6,696
Lawrence, Kans	12,456
Lawrence, Mass	94,270
Lawrenceville, Ill	5,080
Lawton, Okla	8,930
Lead, S. Dak	5,013
Leavenworth, Kans	16,912
Lebanon, Ind	6,257
Lebanon, N. H	6,612
Lebanon, Pa	24,643
Lehighton, Pa	6,102
Leominster, Mass	19,744
Lewiston, Idaho	6,574
Lewiston, Maine	31,791
Lewistown, Mont	6,120
Lewistown, Pa	9,849
Lexington, Ky	41,534
Lexington, Mass	6,350
Lexington, N. C	5,254
Lima, Ohio	41,326
Lincoln, Ill	11,882
Lincoln, Nebr	54,948
Lincoln, R. I	9,543
Linton, Ind	5,856
Litchfield, Ill	6,215
Little Falls, Minn	5,500
Little Falls, N. Y	13,029
Little Rock, Ark	65,142
Livingston, Mont	6,311
Lock Haven, Pa	8,557
Lockport, N. Y	21,308
Lodi, N. J	8,175
Logan, Ohio	5,493
Logan, Utah	9,439
Logansport, Ind	21,626
Long Beach, Calif	55,593
Long Branch, N. J	13,521
Longmont, Colo	5,848

Longview, Tex..........5,713
Lorain, Ohio..........37,295
Los Angeles, Calif....576,673
Louisville, Ky..........234,891
Loveland, Colo..........5,065
Lowell, Mass..........112,759
Ludington, Mich..........8,810
Ludlow, Mass..........7,470
Luzerne, Pa..........5,998
Lynchburg, Va..........30,070
Lynn, Mass..........99,148

McAlester, Okla..........12,095
McAllen, Tex..........5,331
McComb, Miss..........7,775
McKeesport, Pa..........46,781
McKees Rocks, Pa.....16,713
McKinney, Tex..........6,677
Macomb, Ill..........6,714
Macon, Ga..........52,995
Madison, Ind..........6,711
Madison, N. J..........5,523
Madison, Wis..........38,378
Madisonville, Ky..........5,030
Mahanoy City, Pa.....15,599
Malden, Mass..........49,103
Malone, N. Y..........7,556
Mamaroneck, N.Y..........6,571
Manchester, Conn.....18,370
Manchester, N. H..........78,384
Manhattan, Kans..........7,989
Manistee, Mich..........9,694
Manistique, Mich..........6,380
Manitowoc, Wis..........17,563
Mankato, Minn..........12,469
Mansfield, Mass..........6,255
Mansfield, Ohio..........27,824
Maplewood, Mo..........7,431
Marblehead, Mass..........7,324
Marcus Hook, Pa..........5,324
Mariana, Ark..........5,074
Marietta, Ga..........6,190
Marietta, Ohio..........15,140
Marinette, Wis..........13,610
Marion, Ill..........9,582
Marion, Ind..........23,747
Marion, Ohio..........27,891
Marlboro, Mass..........15,028
Marquette, Mich..........12,718
Marshall, Mo..........5,200
Marshall, Texas..........14,271
Marshalltown, Iowa....15,731
Marshfield, Wis..........7,394
Martinsburg, W. Va...12,515
Martins Ferry, Ohio..11,634
Marysville, Calif..........5,461
Mason City, Iowa..........20,065
Massena, N. Y..........5,993
Massillon, Ohio..........17,428
Mattoon, Ill..........13,552
Mayfield, Ky..........6,583
Maynard, Mass..........7,086
Maysville, Ky..........6,107
Maywood, Ill..........12,072
Meadville, Pa..........14,568
Mechanicsville, N. Y....8,166
Medford, Mass..........39,038
Medford, Oregon..........5,756
Medina, N. Y..........6,011
Melrose, Mass..........18,204
Melrose Park, Ill..........7,147
Memphis, Tenn..........162,351
Menasha, Wis..........7,214
Menominee, Mich..........8,907
Menomonie, Wis..........5,104
Meriden, Conn..........34,764
Meridian, Miss..........23,399
Merrill, Wis..........8,068
Methuen, Mass..........15,189
Metropolis, Ill..........5,055
Mexico, Mo..........6,013
Miami, Arizona..........6,689
Miami, Fla..........29,571
Miami, Okla..........6,802
Michigan City, Ind.....19,457
Middleboro, Mass..........8,453
Middlesboro, Ky..........8,041
Middletown, Conn.....13,638
Middletown, N. Y.....18,420
Middletown, Ohio.....23,594
Middletown, Pa..........5,920
Midland, Mich..........5,483
Midland, Pa..........5,452
Miles City, Mont..........7,937
Milford, Conn..........10,193
Milford, Mass..........13,471
Millbury, Mass..........5,653
Millvale, Pa..........8,031
Millville, N. J..........14,691
Milton, Mass..........9,382
Milton, Pa..........8,638
Milwaukee, Wis..........457,147
Minden, La..........6,105
Mineral Wells, Tex.....7,890
Minersville, Pa..........7,845
Minneapolis, Minn....380,582
Minot, N. Dak..........10,476
Mishawaka, Ind..........15,195
Missoula, Mont..........12,668
Mitchell, S. Dak..........8,478
Moberly, Mo..........12,808
Mobile, Ala..........60,777
Modesto, Calif..........9,241
Moline, Ill..........30,734
Monessen, Pa..........18,179
Monmouth, Ill..........8,116
Monongahela, Pa..........8,688
Monroe, La..........12,675
Monroe, Mich..........11,573
Monrovia, Calif..........5,480
Montague, Mass..........7,675
Montclair, N. J..........28,810
Monterey, Calif..........5,479
Montgomery, Ala..........43,464
Montpelier, Vt..........7,125
Moorhead, Minn..........5,720
Morenci, Arizona..........5,100
Morgan City, La..........5,429
Morgantown, W. Va...12,127
Morristown, N. J..........12,548
Morristown, Tenn..........5,875
Moultrie, Ga..........6,789
Moundsville, W. Va....10,669
Mount Carmel, Ill..........7,456
Mount Carmel, Pa.....17,469
Mount Clemens, Mich..9,488
Mount Oliver, Pa..........5,575
Mount Pleasant, Pa.....5,862
Mount Vernon, Ill..........9,815
Mount Vernon, Ind.....5,284
Mount Vernon, N. Y...42,726
Mount Vernon, Ohio....9,237
Muncie, Ind..........36,524
Munhall, Pa..........6,418
Munising, Mich..........5,037
Murfreesboro, Tenn....5,367
Murphysboro, Ill..........10,703
Muscatine, Iowa..........16,068
Muskegon, Mich..........36,570
Muskegon Hts., Mich...9,514
Muskogee, Okla..........30,277

Nampa, Idaho..........7,621
Nanticoke, Pa..........22,614
Nantyglo, Pa..........5,028
Napa, Calif..........6,757
Nashua, N. H..........28,379
Nashville, Tenn..........118,342
Natchez, Miss..........12,608
Natick, Mass..........10,907
Naugatuck, Conn..........15,051
Navasota, Texas..........5,060
Nebraska City, Nebr....6,279
Needham, Mass..........7,012
Neenah, Wis..........7,171
Negaunee, Mich..........7,419
Nelsonville, Ohio..........6,440
Nevada, Mo..........7,139
New Albany, Ind..........22,992
Newark, N. J..........414,524
Newark, N. Y..........6,964
Newark, Ohio..........26,718
New Bedford, Mass...121,217
Newbern, N. C..........12,198
Newberry, S. C..........5,894
New Brighton, Pa..........9,361
New Britain, Conn.....59,316
New Brunswick, N. J..32,779
Newburgh, N. Y..........30,366
Newburyport, Mass...15,618
Newcastle, Ind..........14,458
Newcastle, Pa..........44,938
New Haven, Conn.....162,537
New Iberia, La..........6,278
New Kensington, Pa...11,987
New London, Conn....25,688
Newnan, Ga..........7,037
New Orleans, La..........387,219
New Philadelphia, O...10,718
Newport, Ky..........29,317
Newport, R. I..........30,255
Newport News, Va.....35,596
New Rochelle, N. Y....36,213
Newton, Iowa..........6,627
Newton, Kans..........9,781
Newton, Mass..........46,054
New Ulm, Minn..........6,745
New York, N. Y.....5,620,048
Niagara Falls, N. Y....50,760
Niles, Mich..........7,311
Niles, Ohio..........13,080
Nogales, Arizona..........5,199
Norfolk, Nebr..........8,634
Norfolk, Va..........115,777
Normal, Ill..........5,143
Norman, Okla..........5,004
Norristown, Pa..........32,319
North Adams, Mass...22,282
Northampton, Mass...21,951
Northampton, Pa..........9,349
North Andover, Mass...6,265
N. Attleboro, Mass..........9,238
North Braddock, Pa...14,928
Northbridge, Mass.....10,174
North Chicago, Ill..........5,839
N. Little Rock, Ark....14,048
North Plainfield, N. J...6,916
North Platte, Nebr....10,466
N. Providence, R. I..........7,697
N. Tarrytown, N. Y.....5,927
N. Tonawanda, N. Y...15,482
Norwalk, Conn..........27,743
Norwalk, Ohio..........7,379
Norwich, Conn..........29,685
Norwich, N. Y..........8,268
Norwood, Mass..........12,627
Norwood, Ohio..........24,966
Nutley, N. J..........9,421

Oakland, Calif..........216,261
Oak Park, Ill..........39,858
Oelwein, Iowa..........7,455
Ogden, Utah..........32,804
Ogdensburg, N. Y..........14,609
Oil City, Pa..........21,274
Oklahoma City, Okla..91,295
Okmulgee, Okla..........17,430
Old Forge, Pa..........12,237
Old Town, Maine..........6,956
Olean, N. Y..........20,506
Olympia, Wash..........7,795
Olyphant, Pa..........10,236
Omaha, Nebr..........191,601
Oneida, N. Y..........10,541
Oneonta, N. Y..........11,582
Ontario, Calif..........7,280
Orange, Conn..........16,614
Orange, Mass..........5,393
Orange, N. J..........33,268
Orange, Tex..........9,212
Orangeburg, S. C..........7,290
Oregon City, Oregon...5,686
Orlando, Fla..........9,282
Oshkosh, Wis..........33,162
Oskaloosa, Iowa..........9,427
Ossining, N. Y..........10,739
Oswego, N. Y..........23,626
Ottawa, Ill..........10,816
Ottawa, Kans..........9,018
Ottumwa, Iowa..........23,003
Owatonna, Minn..........7,252
Owensboro, Ky..........17.424
Owosso, Mich..........12,575

Paducah, Ky..........24,735
Painesville, Ohio..........7,272
Palatka, Fla..........5,102
Palestine, Tex..........11,039
Palmer, Mass..........9,896
Palmerton, Pa..........7,168
Palo Alto, Calif..........5,900
Pana, Ill..........6,122
Paragould, Ark..........6,306
Paris, Ill..........7,985
Paris, Ky..........6,310
Paris, Tex..........15,040
Parkersburg, W. Va...20,050
Parsons, Kans..........16,028
Parsons, Pa..........5,628
Pasadena, Calif..........45,354
Pascagoula, Miss..........6,082
Passaic, N. J..........63,841
Paterson, N. J..........135,875
Pawhuska, Okla..........6,414
Pawtucket, R. I..........64,248
Peabody, Mass..........19,552
Peekskill, N. Y..........15,868
Pekin, Ill..........12,086
Pendleton, Oregon..........7,387
Pennsgrove, N. J..........6,060
Pensacola, Fla..........31,035
Pensauken, N. J..........6,474
Peoria, Ill..........76,121
Perry, Iowa..........5,642
Perth Amboy, N. J.....41,707
Peru, Ill..........8,869
Peru, Ind..........12,410
Petaluma, Calif..........6,226
Petersburg, Va..........31,012
Petoskey, Mich..........5,064
Philadelphia, Pa.....1,823,779
Phillipsburg, N. J..........16,923
Phoenix, Ala..........5,432
Phoenix, Arizona..........29,053
Phoenixville, Pa..........10,484
Picher, Okla..........9,676
Pine Bluff, Ark..........19,280
Piqua, Ohio..........15,044
Pitcairn, Pa..........5,738
Pittsburg, Kans..........18,052
Pittsburgh, Pa..........588,343
Pittsfield, Mass..........41,763
Pittston, Pa..........18,497
Plainfield, Conn..........7,926
Plainfield, N. J..........27,700
Plattsburg, N. Y..........10,909
Pleasantville, N. J..........5,887
Plymouth, Conn..........5,942
Plymouth, Mass..........13,045
Plymouth, Pa..........16,500
Pocatello, Idaho..........15,001
Pomona, Calif..........13,505
Ponca, Okla..........7,051
Pontiac, Ill..........6,664
Pontiac, Mich..........34,273
Poplar Bluff, Mo..........8,042
Portage, Wis..........5,582
Port Angeles, Wash.....5,351
Port Arthur, Tex..........22,251
Port Chester, N. Y.....16,573
Port Huron, Mich..........25,944
Port Jervis, N. Y..........10,171
Portland, Ind..........5,958
Portland, Maine..........69,272
Portland, Oregon.....258,288
Portsmouth, N. H..........13,569
Portsmouth, Ohio..........33,011
Portsmouth, Va..........54,387
Pottstown, Pa..........17.431
Pottsville, Pa..........21,876
Poughkeepsie, N. Y....35,000
Pratt, Kans..........5,183
Prescott, Ariz..........5,010
Presque Isle, Maine....5,581
Princeton, Ind..........7,132
Princeton, N. J..........5,917
Princeton, W. Va..........6,224
Providence, R. I..........237,595
Provo, Utah..........10,303
Pueblo, Colo..........43,050
Pulaski, Va..........5,282
Punxsutawney, Pa.....10,311
Putnam, Conn..........8,397
Puyallup, Wash..........6,323

Quincy, Ill..........35,978
Quincy, Mass..........47,876

Racine, Wis..........58,593
Rahway, N. J..........11,042
Raleigh, N. C..........24,418
Ranger, Texas..........16,205
Rankin, Pa..........7,301
Rapid, S. Dak..........5,777
Raton, N. Mex..........5,544
Ravenna, Ohio..........7,219
Reading, Mass..........7,439
Reading, Pa..........107,784
Red Bank, N. J..........9,251
Redlands, Calif..........9,571
Red Oak, Iowa..........5,578
Red Wing, Minn..........8,637
Reidsville, N. C..........5,333
Reno, Nev..........12,016
Renovo, Pa..........5,877
Rensselaer, N. Y..........10,823
Revere, Mass..........28,823
Rhinelander, Wis..........6,654
Richmond, Calif..........16,843
Richmond, Ind..........26,765
Richmond, Ky..........5,622
Richmond, Va..........171,667
Ridgewood, N. J..........7,580
Ridgway, Pa..........6,037
River Rouge, Mich..........9,822
Riverside, Calif..........19,341
Roanoke, Va..........50,842
Rochester, Minn..........13,722
Rochester, N. H..........9,673
Rochester, N. Y..........295,750
Rochester, Pa..........6,957
Rockford, Ill..........65,651
Rock Hill, S. C..........8,809
Rockingham, Vt..........6,231
Rock Island, Ill..........35,177
Rockland, Maine..........8,109
Rockland, Mass..........7,544
Rock Springs, Wyo.....6,456
Rockville, Conn..........7,726
Rockville Center, N. Y..6,262
Rocky Mount, N. C....12,742
Rome, Ga..........13,252
Rome, N. Y..........26,341
Roosevelt, N. J..........11,047
Rosedale, Kans..........7,674
Roselle, N. J..........5,737
Roselle Park, N. J..........5,438
Roswell, N. Mex..........7,033
Royal Oak, Mich..........6,007
Rumford Falls, Maine..7,016
Rushville, Ind..........5,498
Rutherford, N. J..........9,497
Rutland, Vt..........14,954
Rye, N. Y..........5,308

Saco, Maine..........6,817
Sacramento, Calif..........65,908
Saginaw, Mich..........61,903
St. Albans, Vt..........7,588
St. Augustine, Fla..........6,192
St. Bernard, Ohio..........6,312
St. Charles, Mo..........8,503
St. Clair, Allegheny Co., Pa..........6,585
St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., Pa..........6,495
St. Cloud, Minn..........15,873
St. Johnsbury, Vt..........8,708
St. Joseph, Mich..........7,251
St. Joseph, Mo..........77,939
St. Louis, Mo..........772,897
St. Marys, Ohio..........5,679
St. Marys, Pa..........6,967
St. Paul, Minn..........234,698
St. Petersburg, Fla....14,237
Salamanca, N. Y..........9,276
Salem, Mass..........42,529
Salem, N. J..........7,435
Salem, Ohio..........10,305
Salem, Oregon..........17,679
Salina, Kans..........15,085
Salisbury, Md..........7,553
Salisbury, N. C..........13,884
Salt Lake City, Utah..118,110
San Angelo, Tex..........10,050
San Antonio, Tex..........161,379
San Benito, Tex..........5,070
San Bernardino, Calif..18,721
San Diego, Calif..........74,683
Sandusky, Ohio..........22,897
Sanford, Fla..........5,588
Sanford, Maine..........10,691
San Francisco, Calif...506,676
San Jose, Calif..........39,642
San Leandro, Calif..........5,703
San Luis Obispo, Calif..5,895
San Mateo, Calif..........5,979
San Rafael, Calif..........5,512
Santa Ana, Calif..........15,485
Santa Barbara, Calif...19,441
Santa Clara, Calif..........5,220
Santa Cruz, Calif..........10,917
Santa Fe, N. Mex..........7,236
Santa Monica, Calif....15,252
Santa Rosa, Calif..........8,758
Sapulpa, Okla..........11,634
Saranac Lake, N. Y..........5,174
Saratoga Springs, N.Y..13,181
Saugus, Mass..........10,874
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich..12,096
Savanna, Ill..........5,237
Savannah, Ga..........83,252
Sayre, Pa..........8,078
Schenectady, N. Y.....88,723
Schuylkill Haven, Pa...5,437
Scottdale, Pa..........5,768
Scotts Bluff, Nebr..........6,912
Scranton, Pa..........137,783
Seattle, Wash..........315,312
Secaucus, N. J..........5,423
Sedalia, Mo..........21,144
Selma, Ala..........15,589
Seneca Falls, N. Y..........6,389
Seymour, Conn..........6,781
Seymour, Ind..........7,348
Shamokin, Pa..........21,204
Sharon, Pa..........21,747
Sharpsburg, Pa..........8,921
Shawnee, Okla..........15,348
Sheboygan, Wis..........30,955
Sheffield, Ala..........6,682
Shelby, Ohio..........5,578
Shelbyville, Ind..........9,701
Shelton, Conn..........9,475
Shenandoah, Iowa..........5,255
Shenandoah, Pa..........24,726
Sheridan, Wyo..........9,175
Sherman, Tex..........15,031
Shreveport, La..........43,874
Sidney, Ohio..........8,590
Sioux City, Iowa..........71,227
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....25,202
Skowhegan, Maine..........5,981
Solvay, N. Y..........7,352
Somersworth, N. H.....6,688
Somerville, Mass..........93,091
Somerville, N. J..........6,718
South Amboy, N. J.....7,897
South Bend, Ind..........70,983
Southbridge, Mass..........14,245
South Hadley, Mass.....5,527
Southington, Conn..........8,440
South Kingstown, R. I..5,181
South Milwaukee, Wis..7,598
South Norfolk, Va..........7,724
South Orange, N. J.....7,274
South Pasadena, Calif...7,652
South Portland, Maine..9,254
South River, N. J..........6,596
South St. Paul, Minn....6,860
South Sharon, Pa..........10,350
Spartanburg, S. C..........22,638
Spencer, Mass..........5,930
Spokane, Wash..........104,437
Springfield, Ill..........59,183
Springfield, Mass..........129,614
Springfield, Mo..........39,631
Springfield, Ohio..........60,840
Springfield, Vt..........7,202
Spring Valley, Ill..........6,493
Stafford, Conn..........5,407
Stamford, Conn..........40,067
Statesville, N. C..........7,895
Staunton, Ill..........6,027
Staunton, Va..........10,623
Steelton, Pa..........13,428
Sterling, Colo..........6,415
Sterling, Ill..........8,182
Steubenville, Ohio..........28,508
Stevens Point, Wis.....11,371
Stillwater, Minn..........7,735
Stockton, Calif..........40,296
Stoneham, Mass..........7,873
Stonington, Conn..........10,236
Stoughton, Mass..........6,865
Stoughton, Wis..........5,101
Stratford, Conn..........12,347
Streator, Ill..........14,779
Stroudsburg, Pa..........5,278
Struthers, Ohio..........5,847
Sturgis, Mich..........5,995
Suffolk, Va..........9,123
Sulphur Springs, Tex...5,558
Summit, N. J..........10,174
Summit Hill, Pa..........5,499
Sumter, S. C..........9,508
Sunbury, Pa..........15,721
Superior, Wis..........39,671
Swampscott, Mass..........8,101
Swissvale, Pa..........10,908
Swoyersville, Pa..........6,876
Syracuse, N. Y..........171,717

Tacoma, Wash..........96,965
Talladega, Ala..........6,546
Tallahassee, Fla..........5,637
Tamaqua, Pa..........12,363
Tampa, Fla..........51,608
Tarentum, Pa..........8,925
Tarrytown, N. Y..........5,807
Taunton, Mass..........37,137
Taylor, Pa..........9,876
Taylor, Tex..........5,965
Taylorville, Ill..........5,806
Temple, Tex..........11,033
Tenafly, N. J..........5,650
Terre Haute, Ind..........66,083
Terrell, Tex..........8,349
Texarkana, Ark..........8,257
Texarkana, Tex..........11,480
Thomasville, Ga..........8,196
Thomasville, N. C..........5,676
Thompson, Conn..........5,055
Three Rivers, Mich.....5,209
Throop, Pa..........6,672
Tiffin, Ohio..........14,375
Titusville, Pa..........8,432
Toledo, Ohio..........243,164
Tonawanda, N. Y..........10,068
Topeka, Kans..........50,022
Torrington, Conn..........20,623
Traverse City, Mich...10,925
Trenton, Mo..........6,951
Trenton, N. J..........119,289
Trinidad, Colo..........10,906
Troy, Ala..........5,696
Troy, N. Y..........72,013
Troy, Ohio..........7,260
Tucson, Arizona..........20,292
Tulsa, Okla..........72,075
Tupelo, Miss..........5,055
Turners Falls, Mass....5,850
Turtle Creek, Pa..........8,138
Tuscaloosa, Ala..........11,996
Twin Falls, Idaho..........8,324
Two Rivers, Wis..........7,305
Tyler, Tex..........12,085
Tyrone, Pa..........9,084

Uhrichsville, Ohio..........6,428
Union, N. J..........20,651
Union, S. C..........6,141
Uniontown, Pa..........15,692
University, Mo..........6,792
Urbana, Ill..........10,244
Urbana, Ohio..........7,621
Utica, N. Y..........94,156
Uxbridge, Mass..........5,384

Valdosta, Ga..........10,783
Vallejo, Calif..........21,107
Valparaiso, Ind..........6,518
Van Buren, Ark..........5,224
Vancouver, Wash..........12,637
Vandergrift, Pa..........9,531
Van Wert, Ohio..........8,100
Venice, Calif..........10,385
Vernon, Tex..........5,142
Vicksburg, Miss..........18,072
Victoria, Tex..........5,957
Vincennes, Ind..........17,160
Vineland, N. J..........6,799
Vinita, Okla..........5,010
Virginia, Minn..........14,022
Visalia, Calif..........5,753

Wabash, Ind..........9,872
Waco, Tex..........38,500
Wakefield, Mass..........13.025
Walden, N. Y..........5,493
Walla Walla, Wash.....15,503
Walllingford, Conn..........9,648
Wallington, N. J..........5,715
Walpole, Mass..........5,446
Waltham, Mass..........30,915
Wapakoneta, Ohio..........5,295
Ware, Mass..........8,525
Warren, Ohio..........27,050
Warren, Pa..........14,272
Warren, R. I..........7,841
Warsaw, Ind..........5,478
Warwick, R. I..........13,481
Washington, D. C.....437,571
Washington, Ind..........8,743
Washington, N. C..........6,314
Washington, Pa..........21,480
Washington Court House, Ohio..........7,962
Waterbury, Conn..........91,715
Waterloo, Iowa..........36,230
Watertown, Conn..........6,050
Watertown, Mass..........21,457
Watertown, N. Y..........31,285
Watertown, S. Dak..........9,400
Watertown, Wis..........9,299
Waterville, Maine..........13,351
Watervliet, N. Y..........16,073
Watsonville, Calif..........5,013
Waukegan, Ill..........19,226
Waukesha, Wis..........12,558
Wausau, Wis..........18,661
Wauwatosa, Wis..........5,818
Waverly, N. Y..........5,270
Waxahachie, Tex..........7,958
Waycross, Ga..........18,068
Waynesboro, Pa..........9,720
Weatherford, Tex..........6,203
Webb City, Mo..........7,807
Webster, Mass..........13,258
Webster City, Iowa....5,657
Webster Grove, Mo.....9,474
Wellesley, Mass..........6,224
Wellington, Kansas....7,048
Wellston, Ohio..........6,687
Wellsville, Ohio..........8,849
Wenatchee, Wash..........6,324
West Allis, Wis..........13,745
Westboro, Mass..........5,789
Westbrook, Maine.....9,453
West Chester, Pa..........11,717
Westerly, R. I..........9,952
Westfield, Mass..........18,604
Westfield, N. J..........9,063
West Frankfort, Ill..........8,478
West Hammond, Ill.....7,492
West Hartford, Conn...8,854
West Haven, Conn.....12,369
West Hazleton, Pa..........5,854
West Helena, Ark..........6,226
West Hoboken, N. J...40,074
West New York, N. J..29,926
Weston, W. Va..........5,701
West Orange, N. J.....15,573
West Palm Beach, Fla..8,659
West Park, Ohio..........8,581
West Pittston, Pa..........6,968
Westport, Conn..........5,114
W. Springfield, Mass...13,443
West Tampa, Fla..........8,463
West Warwick, R. I....15,461
Weymouth, Mass..........15,057
Wheeling, W. Va..........56,208
Whitehall, N. Y..........5,258
White Plains, N. Y.....21,031
Whiting, Ind..........10,145
Whitman, Mass..........7,147
Whittier, Calif..........7,997
Wichita, Kans..........72,217
Wichita Falls, Tex.....40,079
Wilkensburg, Pa..........24,403
Wilkes-Barre, Pa..........73,833
Williamson, W. Va..........6,819
Williamsport, Pa..........36,198
Willimantic, Conn.....12,330
Willmar, Minn..........5,892
Wilmerding, Pa..........6,441
Wilmette, Ill..........7,814
Wilmington, Del..........110,168
Wilmington, N. C..........33,372
Wilmington, Ohio..........5,037
Wilson, N. C..........10,612
Winchendon, Mass..........5,904
Winchester, Ky..........8,333
Winchester, Mass..........10,485
Winchester, Va..........6,883
Windber, Pa..........9,462
Windham, Conn..........13,801
Windsor, Conn..........5,620
Winfield, Kans..........7,933
Winnetka, Ill..........6,694
Winona, Minn..........19,143
Winsted, Conn..........8,248
Winston-Salem, N. C...48,395
Winthrop, Mass..........15,445
Winton, Pa..........7,583
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.7,243
Woburn, Mass..........16,574
Woodbury, N. J..........5,801
Woodlawn, Pa..........12,495
Woodstock, Ill..........5,523
Woonsocket, R. I..........43,496
Wooster, Ohio..........8,204
Worcester, Mass..........179,754
Wrightstown, N. J..........5,288
Wyandotte, Mich..........13,851

Xenia, Ohio..........9,110

Yakima, Wash..........18,539
Yankton, S. Dak..........5,024
Yazoo, Miss..........5,244
Yoakum, Texas..........6,184
Yonkers, N. Y..........100,176
York, Nebr..........5,388
York, Pa..........47,512
Youngstown, Ohio....132,358
Ypsilanti, Mich..........7,413

Zanesville, Ohio..........29,569
Zion, Ill..........5,580

A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

OR

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD

GIVING THE SPELLING, PRONUNCIATION, LOCATION, SIZE, POLITICAL RELATIONS, AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR ABOUT THIRTY THOUSAND PLACES

THE aim of this Gazetteer is to answer concisely and accurately the ordinary questions that may be asked about any of the leading titles of geography: What is the correct spelling of a name and its correct local pronunciation? What is the location and what are the main features of the place, — for example, the population of a town, height of a mountain, length of a river, area of a lake, county, or state? What historical or political items of interest relate to it?

In this NEW EDITION many improvements over previous editions have been made. The latest statistical information from the decennial censuses taken in 1910 and 1911 by the leading nations of the world has been inserted. The latest official decisions respecting the spelling of place names have been sought and recorded. Many alternative forms have been added for countries, as Poland, Bohemia, the Balkan States, etc., where names from two or more languages are in current use, or where changing political conditions have resulted in the replacing of an old name by a new. Besides these, many ancient names of common occurrence in history or in the Latin and Greek classics have been inserted. Each of these alternative forms, if markedly different in spelling from the preferred form, has been repeated in its alphabetic place with a cross reference to the main entry. The inclusion of this large number of additional entries has been made possible by the divided page, whose utility has been established by the success attending its use in the main Vocabulary.

An entirely new and very useful feature is the linking together of the entries in the Gazetteer with pertinent information in the main Vocabulary of the Dictionary. Thus under **London** are cross references to CHARING CROSS, CHEAPSIDE, PICCADILLY and many other entries in the main Vocabulary where interesting facts respecting London are recorded. In the same way the references at **France** to LEGISLATURE, ARMY ORGANIZATION, LATIN MONETARY UNION, etc., give access to valuable facts respecting the government, military forces, money system, etc., of this country.

The choice of titles from the great and constantly increasing mass of geographical material has been a task of much difficulty. Those names have been selected which seemed of most interest to English-speaking readers. Thus there have been included all of the incorporated places (cities, boroughs, towns, villages, etc.) in the United States having more than one thousand inhabitants according to the Thirteenth Census (1910). For other countries, a higher limit of population has necessarily been chosen, varying somewhat according to the probable frequency with which names in any particular country would be sought. At the same time, many towns below the adopted limit of population have been inserted because of their historical, literary, or geographic interest.

In the definitions, the aim has been to secure the highest degree of accuracy possible in the present state of geographical knowledge, and to that end, the statements of the different authorities, especially when discrepant, have been carefully verified or revised by comparison with the best maps obtainable.

The important questions of spelling and pronunciation, together with other details common to both the Biographical and Geographical Dictionaries, are treated at page 2375.

The following special signs and abbreviations require explanation here: —

□	square miles.
×	county seat.
✳	capital.
ab.	about.
agr.	agricultural.
alt.	altitude.
Am.	America.
anc.	ancient, anciently.
arch.	archipelago.
Atl.	Atlantic.
bat.	battle.
Belg.	Belgium, Belgian.
bet.	between.
Boh.	Bohemian.
bor.	borough.
Br.	British.
Bulg.	Bulgarian.
cen.	central.
cml.	commercial.
co.	county.
col.	colony.
comm.	commune.
Croat.	Croatian.
Dan.	Danish.
dept.	department.
dist.	district.
div.	division.
Du.	Dutch.
Eng.	England, English.
form.	formerly.
fr.	from.
Fr.	French.
ft.	fortified *or* (in connection with figures) feet.
Ger.	Germany, German.
govt.	government.
har.	harbor.
ht.	height.
Hung.	Hungary, Hungarian.
incl.	including.
isl.	island.
It.	Italy, Italian.
L.	Latin.
m.	miles.
Medit.	Mediterranean.
met.	metropolitan.
mfg.	manufacturing.
min.	mining.
mt.	mountain.
mun.	municipal, municipality.
nav.	navigable.
Neth.	Netherlands.
Nor.	Norway, Norwegian.
oc.	ocean, oceans.
opp.	opposite.
p. or *pop.*	population.
Pac.	Pacific.
par.	parish.
parl.	parliamentary.
past.	pastoral.
pen.	peninsula.
Pg. or *Port.*	Portuguese.
Phil.	Philippine.
Pol.	Polish.
pop. or *p.*	population.
Port. or *Pg.*	Portuguese.
pres.	presidency.
prov.	province.
rt.	right.
Roum.	Roumania, Roumanian.
Russ.	Russia, Russian.
Slav.	Slavic.
Sp.	Spanish.
spt.	seaport.
ter.	territory.
tp.	township.
Turk.	Turkey, Turkish.
univ.	university.
U. of S. Af.	Union of South Africa.
vil.	village.
vol.	volcano.

☞ When followed by a period, E, N, S, or W indicates part of a place name; without the period, it shows direction or position only.

Other abbreviations, in more general use, are explained in the main *Vocabulary* of the Dictionary.

☞ **Cross references** in the main entries are to the Vocabulary proper of the Dictionary, unless the Gazetteer is specified by (*Gaz.*).

☞ **Cross references** in the lower division are to the Gazetteer, except in a very few instances where the main Vocabulary is specified.

A

Aachen (ä′кĕn), *Fr.* **Aix-la-Chapelle** (āks′lȧ-shȧ′pĕl′; ās′-) govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 1,604 □ pop. 691. — *anc.* A′QUISGRA′NUM, mfg. city, its ✳ pop. 156; mineral baths; a coronation city of the Holy Roman Empire; treaties 1668, 1748.

Aalborg (ôl′bŏrк) amt, N Jutland, Denmark, 1,132 □ pop. 145. — *anc.* ALBUR′GUM, cml. spt. its ✳ pop. 33.

Aalen (ä′lĕn) town, Württemberg, on Kocher river, pop. 11.

Aalesund (ô′lĕ-sŭn) town, Romsdal prov. on isl. off W coast Norway, pop. 14.

Aalsmeer (äls′mār′) town & comm. (p. 5) N. Holland, Netherlands, 9 m. fr. Amsterdam.

Aalten (äl′tĕn) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.

Aar (är) *anc.* OBRIN′GA, riv. Switzerland, 175 m. long, navigable from Rhine riv. to Thun.

Aarau (är′ou) town, ✳ of Aargau canton, Switzerland, on Aar river, pop. comm. 10.

Aargau (är′gou) *Fr.* **Argovie** (ȧr′gō′vē′) canton, Switz. 542 □ pop. 231, ✳ Aarau.

Aarhus (ôr′hōōs) amt, E Jutland, Denmark, 972 □ pop. 211. — spt. its ✳ pop. 62.

Abaco, Great & Little (ä′bä-kō), two of Bahama isls.; Great Abaco, 80 m. long, pop. 4.

Abadeh (ä-bä′dĕ) walled town, Fars prov. Persia, pop. 5; fruit gardens.

Abadín (ä′bä-thēn′; 133, 146) comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 5.

Abancay (ä′bäŋ-kī′; 133) town, ✳ of dept. Apurímac, Peru, on Abancay river, pop. 5.

Abanilla (ä′bä-nēl′yä) comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 7.

Abano (ä′bä-nō) town, Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 6.

Abanto y Ciérvana (ä-bän′tō ē thyār′vä-nä; 133) comm. Vizcaya prov. Spain, pop. 10.

Abauj-Torna (ŏ′bŏ-ōō-y'-tŏr′nŏ) min. co. N cen. Hungary, 1,244 □ pop. 158, × Kassa.

Abba Yared (äb′bä yä′rĕt) mt. Tigré, Abyssinia, 15,015 ft. high.

Abbazia (äb′bät-sē′ä) vil. in Volosca-Abbazia comm. (pop. 7), Istria, Austria, on Gulf of Fiume, pop. 2; watering place.

Abbeville (ăb′ē-vĭl) co. S. C. 678 □ pop. 35. — its × pop. 4. — town, × of Henry co. Ala. pop. 1. — town, × of Wilcox co. Ga. pop. 1. — town, × of Vermilion par. La. p. 3. — (*pron.* ȧb′vēl′) *anc.* AB′BATIS VIL′LA, cml. & mfg. town, dept. Somme, France, pop. 19, communal pop. 20.

Abbiategrasso (äb-byä′tā-gräs′sō) town, Milan prov. Italy, pop. comm. 13.

Abbotsford (ăb′ŭts-fērd) estate, Roxburghshire, Scotland, on Tweed riv. 1½ m. S E of Galashiels, residence of Sir Walter Scott.

Abdera (ăb-dē′rȧ) city of anc. Thrace; site on the Ægean, 24° 48′ E. See ABDERIAN, *a.* — See ADRA (*Gaz.*).

Abegondo (ä′bā-gōn′dō; 133, 146) comm. Coruña prov. Spain, pop. 8.

Abejorral (ä-bā′hōr-räl′, 133, 189) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 17.

Abeokuta (ä′bĕ-ō-kōō′tä) town, Western Prov. S. Nigeria, W. Africa, pop. 100.

Aberavon (ăb′ĕr-ā′vŏn) mun. bor. Glamorganshire, S Wales, pop. 11.

Abercarn (ăb′ẽr-kärn′) min. town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. 16.

Aberdare (ăb′ẽr-dâr′) mfg. & min. town, Glamorganshire, S Wales, pop. 51.

Aberdeen (ăb′ẽr-dēn′) city, × of Monroe co. Miss. on Tombigbee riv. pop. 4. — city, × of Brown co. S. Dak. pop. 11. — city, Chehalis co. Wash. pop. 14. — *anc.* DEVA′NA, burgh, × of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, pop. 163; university. — town, S cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Af. pop. 3. — lake, Northwest Territories, Canada, 515 □. — See ABERDEENSHIRE (*Gaz.*).

Aberdeenshire (-shẽr) *or* **Aberdeen**, co. Scotland, 1,972 □ pop. 311, × Aberdeen.

Aberfeldy (ăb′ẽr-fĕl′dĭ) mun. bor. W Perthshire, Scotland, on Tay riv. pop. 2; Burns's "Birks of Aberfeldy."

Aberfoyle (ăb′ẽr-foil′) par. (pop. 1) & vil. S W Perthshire, Scotland, near Loch Katrine; immortalized by Scott's "Rob Roy."

Abergavenny (ăb′ẽr-gȧ-vĕn′ĭ; ăb′ẽr-gĕn′ĭ) *anc.* GOBAN′NIUM, min. mun. bor. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 9.

Abersychan (ăb′ẽr-sŭk′ăn) min. & mfg. town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. 25.

Abertillery (ăb′ẽr-tĭl′ẽr-ĭ) min. town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. 35.

Aberystwith (ăb′ẽr-ĭst′wĭth) spt. mun. bor. Cardiganshire, Wales, pop. 8; watering place.

Abilene (ăb′ĭ-lēn) city, × of Dickinson co. Kan. pop. 4. — city, × of Taylor co. Tex. pop. 9.

Abingdon (ăb′ĭng-dŭn) city, Knox co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, × of Washington co. Va. pop. 2. — *anc.* ABINDO′NIA, mun. borough, Berkshire, Eng. on Ock riv. pop. 7.

Abington (ăb′ĭng-tŭn) town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 5.

Abitibi (ăb′ĭ-tĭb′ĭ) riv. & lake N E Ontario, Canada; lake, 353 □.

Abkhasia (ȧb-кä′sē-ȧ) region of Transcaucasia, part of Kutais govt. 3,000 □.

Åbo (ō′bōō; ô′bōō) spt. city, ✳ of Åbo-Björneborg govt. Finland, Russia, pop. 55.

Åbo-Björneborg (-byûr′nĕ-bŏr′y') govt. Finland, 8,925 □ (excl. lakes) p. 502, ✳ Åbo.

Abomey (ăb′ō-mā′) town, Dahomey, French W. Africa, pop. 11.

Abony (ŏ′bō-ny') town, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary. pop. comm. 15.

Abra (ä′brä) prov. N Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,171 □ pop. 52, ✳ Bangued.

Aalst. See ALOST. | **Aare.** Var. of AAR. | **Abana** *or* **Abanah.** See BARADA. | **Abbatis Villa**. See ABBEVILLE. | **Abiad.** See BAHR EL ABIAD. | **Abindonia.** [L.] See ABINGDON. | **Aboukir** See ABUKIR.

Abraham, Mount (ā′brȧ-hăm) mt. Franklin co. Me. 3,388 ft. high.
Abram (ā′brăm) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Abrantes (ä-bräɴ′tĕsh) town, Santarem dist. Portugal, on Tagus river, pop. 6.
Abreus (ä-brā′o͞os) town, Rodas dist. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 2.
Abrolhos (ä-brōl′yōs) pointed rocky isls. coast of Brazil, bet. 17° & 18° S.
Abruzzi e Molise (ä-bro͞ot′sē ā mô′lē-zā) compartimento, cen. Italy, 6,382 □ pop. 1,431; provs. Aquila degli Abruzzi, Campobasso, Chieti, & Teramo.
Absaroka Range (ăb′sȧ-rō′kȧ) Rocky Mountain range, E Yellowstone National Park; highest point, Index Peak, 11,740 ft.
Absecon Beach (ăb-sē′kŏn) isl. Atlantic co. N. J. 10 m. long, ¾ m. wide, on which is Atlantic City.
Abuam (ä′bo͞o-äm′) *or* **Bou–Aam** (bo͞o′-äm′) cml. town in the Tafilelt, S Morocco.
Abu Arish (ä′bo͞o ä-rēsh′) town, ✻ of state of same name in Arabia, pop. 8.
Abu Hamed (ä′bo͞o hä′mĕd) town, Egypt, on Nile riv.; battle, 1897.
Abukir *or* **Aboukir** (ä′bo͞o-kēr′) vil. & bay near Alexandria, Egypt; Nelson's victory "Battle of the Nile," 1798.
Abullonia (ä′bo͞o-lō′nĭ-ȧ) lake, 18 m. long, 12 m. wide, Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor.
Abu–Simbel (ä′bo͞o-sĭm′bĕl) *or* **Ipsambul** (ĭp′säm-bo͞ol′) place on left bank of Nile, ab. 22° 25′ N; rock temples.
Abydos (ȧ-bī′dŏs) anc. town, Egypt. See ARABAT EL MADFUN (*Gaz.*). — anc. town, Asia Minor, on the Dardanelles (Hellespont).
Abyla (ăb′ĭ-lȧ) anc. name of rock at Ceuta, Africa, one of the Pillars of Hercules.
Abyssinia (ăb′ĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ȧ) *Ar.* **Habesh** (hä′bĕsh) independent country, E Africa, 432,600 □ pop. ab. 8,000, ✻ Adis Abeba. See ABYSSINIAN, *a.* & *n.*, AMHARIC, *n.*
Acadia (ȧ-kā′dĭ-ȧ) *or* **Acadie** (ȧ′kȧ′dē′) the original French name of NOVA SCOTIA; settled by French 1604. See ACADIA, *n.* — par. S La. 647 □ pop. 32, × Crowley.
Acajutla (ä′kä-ho͞ot′lä; 189) spt. Salvador, on Pacific ocean.
Acámbaro (ä-käm′bä-rō) city, Guanajuato, Mexico, pop. 11.
Acanceh (ä-kän′sā; 138) town, Yucatan, Mexico, 15 m. E S E of Mérida, pop. 2.
Acapulco (ä′kä-po͞ol′kō) spt. Guerrero, Mexico, on Pac. oc. pop. 6; fine harbor.
Acarí (ä′kä-rē′) town, Arequipa dept. Peru, 20 m. from Pacific ocean, pop. 2.
Acarnania and Ætolia (ăk′ȧr-nā′nĭ-ȧ, ē-tō′lĭ-ȧ) nome, N W Greece, 3,013 □ pop. 141, ✻ Missolonghi.
Acatlán (ä′kät-län′) city, Puebla, Mexico, pop. 5.
Accomac (ăk′ō-măk′) co. in E of Va. 502 □ pop. 37, × Accomac.
Accrington (ăk′rĭng-tŭn) mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 45.
Acerra (ä-chĕr′rä) town, Caserta prov. Italy, 10 m. N E of Naples, pop. comm. 17.
Achaia (ȧ-kā′yȧ) *or* **Achæa** (ȧ-kē′ȧ) anc. country, Greece, of varying limits. See ACHÆAN, *a.* & *n.* — anc. Roman prov. in Greece.
Achaia (ȧ-kā′yȧ; ȧ-kī′ȧ; *mod. Gr.* â-kä′â), nome, Morea, Greece, pop. 151, ✻ Patras.
Achin *or* **Acheen** (ä-chēn′), *Du.* **Atjeh** (ä′chĕ), native kingdom, N Sumatra, & outpost prov. of the Du. E. Indies, 20,550 □ pop. 582. See ACHINESE, *n.* — *or* **Kota Raja**, *Du.* **Kota Radja** (kō′tä rä′jä), its ✻ near N W coast.
Achray, Loch (lŏĸ ăĸ-rā′; ăĸ′rā) beautiful lake, Perthshire, Scotland.
Achtkarspelen (äĸt′kär-spā′lĕn) vil. & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 13.
Aci Catena (ä′chē kä-tā′nä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Acireale (ä′chē-rā-ä′lā) town & spt. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 36.
Aci Sant' Antonio (ä′chē sän-tän-tō′nyō) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, p. comm. 6.
Ackerman (ăk′ẽr-măn) town, a × of Choctaw co. Mississippi, pop. 1.
Ackley (ăk′lĭ) town, Hardin co. Iowa, pop. 1.
Aconcagua (ä′kōn-kä′gwä) highest peak, Andes mts. Argentina, 23,080 ft. high. — prov. N of Valparaiso, Chile, 5,410 □ pop. 133, ✻ San Felipe.
Acquapendente (äk′kwä-pĕn-dĕn′tā) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Acquasanta (äk′kwä-sän′tä) comm. Ascoli Piceno prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 8.
Acquaviva delle Fonti (ä′kwä-vē′vä dĕl′lā fōn′tē) comm. Bari prov. Italy, pop. 11.
Acqui (äk′kwē) *anc.* A′QUÆ *or* A′QUÆ STA′TIEL′LÆ, comm. Alessandria prov. Italy, pop. 15.
Acre (ä′kẽr; ā′kẽr) *anc.* PTOLEMA′ÏS, spt. city on promontory N of Mt. Carmel, Syria, pop. 10.
Acre (ä′krā), ter. Brazil, S W of Amazonas state, 74,000 □ pop. 70.
Acri (ä′krē) town, Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Acrocorinthus (ăk′rō-kō-rĭn′thŭs) rock near Corinth in Greece, 1,886 ft. high, on which was anciently a citadel; medieval fortifications.
Actium (ăk′shĭ-ŭm; -tĭ-ŭm) promontory and anc. town, Acarnania and Ætolia nome, Greece; naval battle, 31 B. C.
Acton (ăk′tŭn) town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — town, Middlesex, Eng.; sub. of London, pop. 58.
Actopan (äk-tō′pän) town, Hidalgo, Mexico, pop 2.
Acushnet (ȧ-ko͝osh′nĕt) town, Bristol co. Mass. near New Bedford, pop. 2.
Acworth (ăk′wŭrth) town, Cobb co. Georgia, pop. 1.
Ada (ā′dȧ) co. S W Ida. 1,136 □ pop. 29, × Boise. — vil. × of Norman co. Minn. pop. 1. — vil. Hardin co. O. pop. 2. — city, × of Pontotoc co. Okla. pop. 4 — (*pron.* ŏ′dŏ) town, Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. comm. 13.
Adabazar (ä′dä-bä-zär′) town, Constantinople vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 25.
Adai Khokh (â-dī′ ĸôĸ) mt. group & its highest peak, 15,274 ft. cen. Caucasus, Russia.
Adair (ȧ-dâr′) co. S W cen. Io. 573 □ pop. 14, × Greenfield. — co. S Ky. 400 □ pop. 17, × Columbia. — co. N N E Mo. 571 □ pop. 23, × Kirksville. — co. E Okla. 584 □ pop. 11, × Stilwell.
Adal (ä-däl′) region, W of Gulf of Aden, E Africa, mostly in French Somali Coast.
Adalia (ä-dä′lē′ä) *or* **Satalia** (sä-tä′lē′ä) spt. Konia vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 30.
Adamawa (ä′dä-mä′wä) region, Northern Nigeria & Kamerun, cen. Africa, ✻ Yola.
Adams (ăd′ămz) co. N E Col. 1,262 □ pop. 9, × Brighton. — co. W Ill. 842 □ pop. 65, × Quincy. — co. E Ind. 337 □ pop. 22, × Decatur. — co. S W Io. 427 □ pop. 11, × Corning. — co. S W Miss. 426 □ pop. 25, × Natchez. — co. S Nebr. 565 □ pop. 21, × Hastings. — co. S W N. Dak. 997 □ pop. 5, × Hettinger. — co. S O. 546 □ pop. 25, × West Union. — co. S Pa. 528 □ pop. 34, × Gettysburg. — co. E Wash. 1,912 □ pop. 11, × Ritzville. — co. cen. Wis. 684 □ pop. 9, × Friendship. — town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 13. — vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Adam's Bridge, chain of shoals between Ceylon and India.
Adams, Mount, peak of White mts. Coos co. N. H. 5,805 ft. high. — peak of Cascade range, Yakima co. Wash. 12,470 ft. high.
Adam's Peak, mountain in Ceylon, 7,420 ft. high.
Adams Point, at mouth of Columbia riv. N W Oregon.
Adamston (ăd′ămz-tŭn) town, Harrison co. West Virginia.
Adamuz (ä′thä-mo͞oth′; 146, 268) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 7.
Adana (ä′dä-nä) Turkish vilayet, Asia Minor, 15,400 □ pop. 422. — its ✻ pop. 42.
Addington (ăd′ĭng-tŭn) agr. co. S E Ontario, Canada.
Addison (ăd′ĭ-sŭn) past. & agr. co. W Vt. 756 □ pop. 20, × Middlebury. — vil. Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Addyston (ăd′ĭs-tŭn) vil. Hamilton co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Adel (ā′dĕl′) town, Berrien co. Ga. pop. 2. — town, × of Dallas co. Io. pop. 1.
Adelaide (ăd′ē-lād) co. South Australia, Australia, pop. 210. — city, ✻ of S. Australia, on Torrens riv. pop. 42, with suburbs 190; univ. — town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Adélie Land (ȧ′dā′lē′) barren antarctic region, 66° 30′ S, 140° E.
Adelsberg (ä′dĕls-bĕrĸ) town, Carniola, Austria.
Aden (ä′dĕn; ā′dĕn) fortified spt. & ter. S W Arabia 80 □ pop. 46; a British possession since 1839, now attached to the Bombay presidency.
Aden, Gulf of, between S coast of Arabia & coast of Africa.
Adernò (ä′dĕr-nô′) town, Catania prov. Sicily, at foot of Mt. Etna, pop. comm. 30.
Adige (ä′dē-jā) *anc.* ATH′ESIS, riv. N Italy, about 220 m. long
Adirondack Mountains (ăd′ĭ-rŏn′dăk) group in N N. Y.; Mt. Marcy the highest, 5,344 ft.
Adis Abeba (ä′dĭs ä-bā′bä) town, ✻ of Shoa & of Abyssinia, pop. 30–35.
Adjuntas (äd-ho͞on′täs; 189) mun. (pop. 17) & town (pop. 1) Aguadilla dept. Porto Rico.
Adlerkosteletz (äd′lẽr-kŏs′tē-lĕts) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5.
Adlershof (äd′lẽrs-hōf) vil. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 11.

Admiralty Inlet (ăd′mĭ-răl-tĭ) branch of Puget sound, N W Washington.
Admiralty Island, isl. off S Alaska, about 100 m. long, N of Frederick sound.
Admiralty Islands, group in the Pacific, N E of New Guinea.
Admiralty Sound, W coast Tierra del Fuego, S. America.
Adorf (ä′dôrf) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 8.
Adour (ȧ′do͞or′) *anc.* AT′URUS, riv. about 200 m. long, Pyrenees mts. to Bay of Biscay, France.
Adowa (ä′dō-wä) *anc.* AD′UA, town, ✻ of Tigré in Abyssinia, pop. 3.
Adra (ä′drä) *anc.* ABDE′RA, spt. Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Adranos (ä′drȧ-nŏs) *Turk.* **Mugalich** (mo͞o′gȧ-lēch′), *anc.* RHYN′DACUS, riv. N W Asia Minor.
Adrar (ä-drär′) mountainous region, W part of the Sahara, Africa, ✻ Wadan. — mountainous region, cen. Sahara, N E of Timbuktu.
Adria (ä′drē-ä) *anc.* HA′DRIA *or* A′TRIA, town, Rovigo prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 18. — See ADRIATIC SEA (*Gaz.*).
Adrian (ā′drĭ-ăn) city, × of Lenawee co. Mich. pop. 11. — vil. Nobles co. Minnesota, pop. 1.
Adrianople (ăd′rĭ-ăn-ō′p'l; ā′drĭ-) *Turk.* **Edirneh** (ĕ-dĭr′nĕ) former vilayet of European Turkey, 14,822 □ pop. 1,028. — *anc.* ADRIANOP′OLIS, *or* HADRIANOP′OLIS, its ✻ pop. 83.
Adriatic Sea (ā′drē-ăt′ĭk; ăd′rĭ-) *or* **Gulf of Venice**, *anc.* A′DRIA *or* MA′RE A′DRIAT′ICUM, arm of Mediterranean sea, E of Italy, 500 m. long.
Adula (ä-do͞o′lä; ä′do͞o-lä) mts. Swiss Alps; highest peak Güferhorn, 11,130 ft.
Adunara, *Du.* **Adoenara** (ä′do͞o-nä′rä) isl. E of Flores, Du. E. Indies, 224 □.
Ægades (ē-gā′dēz) *or* **Ægates** (-tēz), *It.* **Egadi** (ĕ′gä-dē), group of isls. off W Sicily, Italy, pop. 12.
Ægean Sea (ē-jē′ăn) bet. Asia Minor & Greece, 400 m. long, 200 broad. See ÆGEUS, *n.*
Ægina (ē-jī′nȧ) *or* **Aigina** (ĕ-yē′nä) town & isl. Greece, in Gulf of Ægina, pop. town 6; isl. about 9 m. long. See ÆGINETAN, *a.*
Ægina, Gulf of, *anc.* SARON′ICUS SI′NUS, on E coast of Greece, S of Attica nome.
Ægion (ē′jĭ-ŏn) *or* **Aigion** (ā′yŏn) *or* **Vostitza** (vŏs-tēt′sä) spt. town, Achaia nome, Greece, pop. 8.
Ægospotami (ē′gŏs-pŏt′ȧ-mī) *or* **Ægospotamos** (-mŏs) riv. & town, anc. Thrace, in the Chersonese; naval battle B. C. 405.
Æolis (ē′ō-lĭs) anc. country, N W Asia Minor. See ÆOLIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Æolus, Mount (ē′ō-lŭs) peak, S W Col. 14,054 ft. high.
Ærö (âr′ü′) isl. Denmark, S of Fyn isl. about 15 m. long, 35 □ pop. 12.
Aerschot (är′sĸōt) town, Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 8.
Ætolia (ē-tō′lĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. Greece, now part of Acarnania & Ætolia nome. See ÆTOLIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Affori (äf-fō′rē) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 16.
Afghanistan (ăf-găn′ĭ-stän′) country, S Asia, 250,000 □ pop. 5,000, ✻ Kabul. See AFGHAN, *n.*
Afium (ä′fē-o͞om′) city, Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 37; opium trade.
Afragola (ä′frä-gō′lä) town and comm. Naples prov. Italy, pop. comm. 23.
Africa (ăf′rĭ-kȧ) continent, 4,970 m. long, 4,700 broad, 11,608,000 □ pop. 138,806, coast line 16,100 miles. See LIBYA (*Gaz.*), AFRICAN, *a.* & *n.*
Afton (ăf′tŭn) town, Union co. Io. pop. 1. — town, Ottawa co. Okla. pop. 1.
Afzalgarh (ŭf′zŭl-gŭr′) town, Bijnor dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 8.
Agades (ä′gȧ-dĕz) city, ✻ of Asben native kingdom, French Sahara, Africa, pop. 8.
Agamenticus, Mount (ăg′ȧ-mĕn′tĭ-kŭs) York co. Me.; a sailors' landmark, 673 ft.
Agaña (ä-gän′yä) chief town of Guam, Mariana islands, pop. 7.
Agar (ä′gŭr′) town, Gwalior state, Central India, pop. 30.
Agartala (ä′gȧr-tŭl′ȧ) town, ✻ of Hill Tippera state, India, pop. 10.
Agawam (ăg′ȧ-wôm) town, Hampden co. Massachusetts, pop. 4.
Agde (ȧgd) *anc.* AG′ATHA, town & port, dept. Hérault, France, on Hérault river, pop. 10.
Agen (ȧ′zhäɴ′) *anc.* AGIN′NUM, town, ✻ of Lot-et-Garonne, Fr. on Garonne river, pop. 19, communal pop. 23.
Agénois (ȧ′zhā′nwä′) anc. dist. France, now in dept. Lot-et-Garonne.
Agincourt (ȧ′zhăɴ′ko͞or′; *E.* ăj′ĭn-kōrt; 201) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr.; battle 1415.
Agira (ä-jē′rä) *anc.* AGYR′IUM, town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 22.
Agnadello (än′yä-dĕl′lō) vil. Cremona prov. Italy, pop. comm. 2; battle 1509.
Agno Grande (äg′nō grän′dā) riv. N W Luzon, Philippine islands, to Lingayen gulf.
Agnone (ä-nyō′nā) comm. Campobasso prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 9.
Agong, Gunong (go͞o-nŏng′ ä-gŏng′) volcanic mt. Bali isl. Sunda isls. ab. 10,500 ft. high.
Agoué (ä′gwā′) town, Dahomey, French W. Africa, pop. 20.
Agout (ȧ′go͞o′) trib. of Tarn riv. Hérault & Tarn depts. S France, ab. 110 m. long.
Agra (ä′grä) *formerly* **North–Western Provinces**, part of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 83,198 □ pop. 34,624. — div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 10,078 □ pop. 5,008. — dist. of Agra div. 1,845 □ pop. 1,022. — city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 185. See TAJ MAHAL (*Vocab.*).
Agram (ä′gräm; ŏg′rŏm′) *Croat.* **Zágráb** (zä′gräb) co. Croatia, Hungary, 2,759 □ pop. 515. — *anc.* ZAGRA′BIA, city with municipal rights, Hungary, geographically in & ✻ of Croatia and Slavonia, 26 □ pop. 79.
Agrinion (ȧ-grē′nyŏn) *or* **Vrakhori** (vrȧ-ĸô′rē) town, Acarnania & Ætolia, Greece, pop. 8.
Aguacate (ä′gwä-kä′tā) dist. & town, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 7, town 1.
Aguada (ä-gwä′thä; 146) dist. & city, Aguadilla dept. Porto Rico, pop. dist. 11, city 1.
Aguadas (ä-gwä′thäs; 146) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 26.
Aguadilla (ä′gwä-thēl′yä; 146, 195) dept. N W part Porto Rico, pop. 100. — mun. & spt. town, its ✻ pop. mun. 21, town 6.
Aguas Buenas (ä′gwäs bwā′näs) mun. (p. 8) & town (p. 1), Guayama dept. Porto Rico.
Aguascalientes (-käl-yĕn′tās) state, cen. Mexico, 2,970 □ pop. 121. — its ✻ pop. 45.
Aguilar (ä′gē-lär′) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 13.
Águilas (ä′gē-läs) spt. town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 16.
Agulhas, Cape (ä-go͞ol′yäs; ȧ-gŭl′ȧs) most S point of Africa, E of Cape of Good Hope.
Agusan (ä-go͞o′sän) riv. N E Mindanao, Philippine islands, flows into Butuan bay.
Ahlen (ä′lĕn) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 11.
Ahmadabad (ä′mŭd-ä-bäd′) dist. of Northern div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 3,816 □ pop. 828. — city, its ✻ pop. 216.
Ahmadnagar (ä′mŭd-nŭg′ȧr) dist. of Central div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 6,586 □ pop. 945. — city, its ✻ pop. 42.
Ahmadpur (ä′mŭd-po͞or′) town, Bahawalpur state, Punjab, India, pop. 10.
Ahrweiler (är′vī′lẽr) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Ahuacatlán (ä-wä′kät-län′) town, Querétaro state, Mexico.
Ahuachapán (ä-wä′chä-pän′) town, Salvador, Central America, pop. 14.
Ahualulco de Mercado (ä′wä-lo͞ol′kō dā mĕr-kä′tho; 146) city, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 6.
Aibonito (ī′bō-nē′tō) mun. & town, Guayama dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 11, town 2.
Aichi (ī′chē) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,863 □ pop. 1,789.
Aidin (ī-dēn′). See SMYRNA (*Gaz.*). — *anc.* TRAL′LES, town, Smyrna vilayet, Turkey, p. 35.
Aidone (ī-dō′nā) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Aiguesmortes (ĕg′mŏrt′) *anc.* A′QUÆ MOR′TUÆ, town & comm. dept. Gard, France, pop. 4; medieval fortifications.
Aigun (ī-go͞on′) *or* **Heilungkiang–cheng** (hā′lo͝ong-kyäng′chŭng′) treaty port, N E Manchuria, on the Amur riv. pop. 9.
Aiken (ā′kĕn) agr. co. W South Carolina, 1,100 □ pop. 42. — its × pop. 4.
Ailsa Craig (āl′sȧ krāg′) rocky isl. 1,114 ft. high, Firth of Clyde, Scotland.
Ain (ăɴ) dept. E France, 2,249 □ pop. 342, ✻ Bourg.
Aïn–Sefra (ä′ēn-sĕf′rä) ter. S Algeria, 44,480 □ pop. 147. — town, in ter. on railroad, 124 m. S of Oran, pop. 1.
Ainsworth (ānz′wŭrth) vil. × of Brown co. Nebraska, pop. 1.
Aintab (īn′tȧb′) town, Aleppo vilayet, Asiatic Turkey, pop. 45.
Aïn–Temouchent (ä′ēn tĕ′mo͞o-shĕnt′) town, dept. Oran, N W Algeria, pop. 8, comm. 9.
Air, Point of (âr), at mouth of Dee riv. Flintshire, Wales.
Airdrie (âr′drē) parl. & mun. burgh, Lanarkshire, Scotland, pop. mun b. 24.
Aire (âr) fortified town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 4, comm. 8. — *anc.* VI′CUS JU′LIUS, *later* ATU′RES, town, dept. Landes, France, pop. 5. — riv. W Yorkshire, Eng. 70 m. to Ouse riv.

Abu, mt. See SANGI ISLANDS.
Abury. See AVEBURY.
Accad. See AKKAD.
Accra *or* **Acra.** Vars. of AKKRA.
Acesines. See CHENAB.
Achelous. See ASPROPOTAMOS.
Acroceraunia. See GLOSSA, CAPE.
Addar, Ras. See BON, CAPE.
Adoenara. See ADUNARA.
Adrianopolis. See ADRIANOPLE.
Adua. See ADOWA.
Ægates. See ÆGADES.
Ægusa. See LINOSA.
Æmilia, Ætna, etc. See EMILIA, ETNA, etc.
Ænos. See ENOS.
Ænus. See INN.
Æoliæ Insulæ. See LIPARI ISLANDS.
Ætna. See ETNA.
Agatha. See AGDE.
Agbatana. See ECBATANA.
Agendicum. See SENS.
Aggershus. See AKERSHUS.
Aginnum. See AGEN.
Agosta. See AUGUSTA, Italy.
Agra and Oudh, United Provinces of. See UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.
Agrigentum. See GIRGENTI.
Agustos. See NIAUSTA.
Agwey. Var. of AGOUÉ.
Agylla. See CÆRE.
Agyrium. See AGIRA.
Ahmedabad. Var. of AHMADABAD.
Aidonat. See PARAMYTHIA.
Aigina. See ÆGINA.
Aigion. See ÆGION.
Air. See ASBEN.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Airobol (ī′rō-bŏl′) *or* **Hairebolu** (hī-rĕ′bō-lōō) town, formerly Turkish, 43 m. S E of Adrianople.
Airola (ī-rō′lä) town, Benevento prov. Italy, about 23 m. N E of Naples, pop. 5.
Airolo (ī-rō′lō) vil. Ticino canton, Switz. at S end of St. Gothard tunnel, pop. comm. 2.
Aishihik (ī′shĭ-hĭk′) lake, 107 □ W Yukon, Can.; N terminus of White Pass & Yukon railway.
Aisne (ān) *anc.* Ax′ONA, riv. about 175 m. long, N France. — agr. & mfg. dept. N France, 2,868 □ pop. 530, ✻ Laon.
Aitkin (āt′kĭn) co. E cen. Minn. 1,830 □ pop. 10. — vil. its × pop. 2.
Aitutaki (ī′tōō-tä′kē) one of the Cook islands, S. Pacific, 7 □; to New Zealand.
Aivalik (ī′vȧ-lēk′) *anc.* HERACLE′A, coast town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, Turkey, pop. 25.
Aix (āks; ās) *anc.* A′QUÆ SEX′TIÆ, city, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 19, communal pop. 30; battle 102 B. C.
Aix-les-Bains (-lā-băn′) *anc.* A′QUÆ GRA′TIA′NÆ, town, dept. Savoie, France, pop. 6, comm. 9; hot springs.
Ajaccio (ä-yät′chō), fortified spt. ✻ of Corsica, pop. 16, comm. 19; Napoleon's birthplace.
Ajaigarh (ȧ-jī′gŭr′) native state, Central India, 771 □ pop. 80.
Ajmer (ŭj-mēr′; ăj-mēr′) dist. of Ajmer-Merwara prov. Br. India, 2,070 □ pop. 380. — city, ✻ of Ajmer-Merwara prov. pop. 86.
Ajmer-Merwara (-mĕr-wä′rä) prov. Rajputana, Br. India, 2,711 □ pop. 501.
Ajodhya (ä-jōd′hyä) town, Fyzabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 12; fair.
Akabah, Gulf of (ä′kä-bä) *anc.* SI′NUS ÆL′ANIT′ICUS, N E arm of Red sea, W Arabia.
Akalkot (ŭk′ŭl-kōt′) native state, Bombay pres. India, 498 □ pop. 89. — town, its ✻, 23 m. S E of Sholapur, pop. 9.
Akashi (ä′kȧ-shē′) city, W Honshu isl. Japan, on the coast near Kobe, pop. 26.
Akassa (ä-käs′ä) vil. Southern Nigeria, Africa, at mouth of Niger.
Aken (ä′kĕn) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe river, pop. 8.
Akerman (ä′kĕr-män′) *or* **Akkerman**, *anc.* TY′RAS, town, Bessarabia, Russia, pop. 36.
Akershus (ä′kĕrs-hōōs′) *or* **Aggershus** (äg′ĕrs-) prov. Norway, 2,054 □ pop. 128, ✻ Christiania.
Akhaltsikh (ȧ′kȧl-tsēk′) cml. city, Tiflis prov. Transcaucasia, Russia in Asia, pop. 15.
Akhissar (äk′hĭs-sär′) *anc.* THYATI′RA, town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 12. — See KROIA (*Gaz.*).
Akhlat (äk′lät′) town on Lake Van, Bitlis sanjak & vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 2.
Akhmim (äk′mēm′) *or* **Ekhmim** (ĕk′mēm′), *anc.* CHEM′MIS, *later* PANOP′OLIS, town on Nile riv. Upper Egypt, ab. 26½° N lat. pop. 19.
Akhtuba (äk-tōō′bä) large E branch diverging from lower Volga riv. Russia.
Akhtyrka (äk-tĭr′kȧ) town, Kharkov govt. European Russia, pop. 31.
Akita (ä′kē-tä) dist. N Honshu, Japan, 4,490 □ pop. 894. — city in dist. pop. 36.
Akkad *or* **Accad** (ăk′ăd; äk′äd) the southern or (according to some) northern div. of anc. Babylonia. — city in same. See AKKAD, *a.*
Akkra (ăk′rȧ) town, ✻ of British Gold Coast colony, Africa, pop. 20.
Akmolinsk (äk′mō-lyĕnsk′) govt. of Russia, in cen. Asia, 225,074 □ pop. 1,064, ✻ Omsk.
Akola (ä-kō′lä) dist. W Berar, Br. India, 4,111 □ pop. 789. — city, its ✻ pop. 22.
Akot (ä-kōt′) cml. town, Akola dist. Berar, Br. India, pop. 18.
Akron (ăk′rŭn) town, Plymouth co. Io. pop. 1. — vil. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, × of Summit co. O. pop. 69; Buchtel college.
Akserai (äk′sĕ-rī′) town, N E Konia vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 5.
Aksu (äk′sōō′) *Chin.* **Wensuh** (wŭn′sōō′) cml. town, Sinkiang prov. China, pop. 20.
Akun (ä′kōōn′) one of the Aleutian islands, an active vol. lat. 54° 17′ N, 165° 32′ W.
Akutan (ä′kōō-tän′) one of the Aleutian islands, an active volcano, 3,888 ft. high.
Akyab (äk′yăb′) dist. of Arakan div. Lower Burma, 5,136 □ pop. 530. — town, ✻ of dist. & of Arakan div. pop. 38.
Alabama (ăl′ȧ-bä′mȧ; -băm′ȧ) riv. in Ala. 312 m. long, flows into Tombigbee riv. — a S state of the U. S. 51,279 □ pop. 2,138, ✻ Montgomery. See CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, COTTON STATE. — **City**, town, Etowah co. Ala. pop. 4.
Alabat (ä′lä-bät′; 133) isl. off N coast Tayabas prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, 95 □ pop. 5.
Alachua (ȧ-lăch′ōō-ȧ) agr. co. N Fla. 1,262 □ pop. 34, × Gainesville.
Ala-Dagh (ä′lä-däg′) mt. chain S E Asia Minor, N of Adana. — mt. range N Asia Minor, N of Angora. — mt. group, E Turkish Armenia, ht. 11,549 ft.; source of eastern Euphrates.
Alagoas (ä′lä-gō′äsh) state, Brazil, 22,583 □ pop. 785, ✻ Manceió. — city in same, pop. 15.
Alagoinhas (ä′lä-gō-ēn′yäsh) town, Bahia, Brazil, pop. 13.
Alagöz, *Russ.* **Alagez** (ä′lȧ-gĕz′) volcanic mt. Erivan govt. Russ. 13,500 ft. high.
Alai (ä-lī′) mts. S E Turkestan; average ht. 16,000 ft.; highest over 18,000 ft.
Alais (ȧ′lĕ′), *anc.* ALE′SIA, town, dept. Gard, France, pop. 21, communal pop. 30.
Alajuela (ä′lä-hwā′lä; 189) prov. Costa Rica, Cen. Am. pop. 90. — town, its ✻ 11 m. W N W of San José, pop. 6.
Alalakeiki (ä-lä′lä-kē′ē-kē) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Maui & Kahoolawe.
Alamance (ăl′ȧ-măns) co. N cen. N. C. 492 □ pop. 29, × Graham.
Alameda (ăl′ȧ-mē′dȧ; -mā′dȧ) co. W Cal. 732 □ pop. 246, × Oakland. — city in Alameda co. pop. 23.
Álamos (ä′lä-mōs) min. city, Sonora state, Mexico, pop. 6.
Alamosa (ăl′ȧ-mō′sȧ) mfg. town, Conejos co. Colorado, pop. 3.
Åland Islands (ō′lān; ō′lȧn) arch. in Gulf of Bothnia, chief isl. Åland.
Alapaevsk (ȧ′lȧ-pä′yĕfsk) town, Perm govt. Russia in Asia, pop. 8.
Alapur (ȧ-lä′pōōr′) town, Budaun dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, pop. 6.
Alarcos (ä-lär′kōs) hill and former vil. Ciudad Real, Spain; battle 1195.
Alaró (ä′lä-rō′) comm. Majorca isl. Baleares, Spain, pop. 6.
Alashan (ä-lä′shän′) mt. range, bet. Mongolia & Kansu, alt. 9,800 ft. — region, S Mongolia, W of mts.
Alashehr (ä-lä′shĕ′h′r) *anc.* PHILADELPHIA, city, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 22.
Alaska (ȧ-lăs′kȧ) organized ter. U. S. A. 590,884 □ pop. 64, ✻ Juneau; acquired in 1867. See ALASKAN, *n.* — peninsula of same in SW part. — **Sound**. See SHELIKOF STRAIT (*Gaz.*).
Alassio (ä-läs′syō) comm. Genoa prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Alatri (ä-lä′trē) *anc.* ALA′TRIUM, town, Rome prov. Italy, pop. comm. 16.
Alatyr (ȧ′lȧ-tĭr′) town at junction Alatyr and Sura rivs. Simbirsk govt. Russia, pop. 14.
Alausí (ä-lä′ōō-sē′) town, Chimborazo prov. Ecuador, pop. 4.
Álava (ä′lä-vä) prov. N Spain 1,176 □ pop. 97, ✻ Vittoria.
Alayor (ä′lä-yōr′) comm. Minorca isl. Baleares, Spain, pop. 5.
Alba (äl′bä) *anc.* AL′BA POMPE′IA, town, Cuneo prov. Italy, on Tanaro riv. pop. comm. 14.
Albacete (äl′bä-thā′tā) prov. S E Spain, 5,739 □ pop. 265. — its ✻ pop. comm. 25.
Alba Longa (ăl′bȧ lŏn′gȧ) anc. city near Rome, Italy; founded, according to tradition, by Ascanius; razed 665 B. C.
Albania (ăl-bā′nĭ-ȧ; *mod. Gr.* äl′vä-nyē′ä) *Albanian* **Shkiperia** (shkĭ-pē′rĭ-ȧ) independent state, W Balkan pen. bet. Montenegro & Greece. See ALBANIAN, *n.*
Albano, Lago di (lä′gō dē äl-bä′nō), *anc.* ALBA′NUS LA′CUS, crater lake near Albano Laziale, Italy.
Albano Laziale (lät-syä′lā) comm. Rome prov. Italy, ab. 12 m. S E of Rome, pop. 9.
Albano, Monte (mōn′tā) *anc.* ALBA′NUS MONS, mt. near Albano Laziale, Italy, ht. 3,135 ft.
Albany (ôl′bȧ-nĭ) co. E N. Y. 527 □ pop. 174, × Albany. — co. S E Wyo. 4,401 □ pop. 12, × Laramie. — city, × of Dougherty co. Ga. pop. 8. — town, Delaware co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, × of Gentry co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, ✻ of N. Y. state & × of Albany co. pop. 100. — city, × of Linn co. Ore. pop. 4. — spt. municipality, Plantagenet co. S W Western Australia, pop. 4. — riv. forming S boundary of Patricia dist. Ontario prov. Canada, 500 m. to James bay.
Albaredo d' Adige (äl′bä-rā′dō dä′dē-jā) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Albay (äl-bī′) prov. S E Luzon, incl. Catanduanes isl. Phil. isls. 1,783 □ pop. 240. — city, its ✻ & pueblo, pop. 14. — **Inlet**, S E Luzon, Philippine islands.
Albazin (ȧl-bä′zēn) vil. on Amur riv. Siberia, pop. 1.
Albemarle (ăl′bē-märl) co. cen. Va. 750 □ pop. 30, × Charlottesville. — town, × of Stanly co. N. C. pop. 2. — isl. Galápagos group, Pacific.
Albemarle Sound, ab. 60 m. long, N E North Carolina; sep. from Atlantic by island.
Albenga (äl-bĕn′gä) *anc.* AL′BIUM INGAU′NUM, spt. comm. Genoa prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Albères, Monts (mōN′-zȧl′bâr′) the most E portion of the Pyrenees.
Alberobello (äl′bā-rō-bĕl′lō), comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 7.

Albert (ăl′bĕrt) co. New Brunswick, Canada, × Hopewell Cape.
Albert (ȧl′bâr′) *formerly* **Ancre** (äN′kr′), town, dept. Somme, France, on Ancre river, pop. 7.
Alberta (ăl-bûr′tȧ) prov. N W Canada, 253,‸85 □ pop. 375, ✻ Edmonton.
Albert Edward (ăl′bĕrt ĕd′wĕrd) mt. S E Brit. New Guinea, 12,500 ft.
Albert Edward Nyanza (nyăn′zä) lake, cen. Africa, ab. 070 □; disc. by Stanley 1889.
Albert Lea (lē) city, × Freeborn co. Minnesota, pop. 6.
Albert Nyanza (nyăn′zä) lake, E cen. Africa, 110 m. long, 25 m. broad.
Albertville (ăl′bĕrt-vĭl) town, Marshall co. Alabama, pop. 2. — town, dept. Savoie, France, on Isère riv. pop. 4, comm. 6.
Albi (ȧl′bē′) *anc.* ALBI′GA, city, ✻ of dept. Tarn, France, p. 18, comm. 25. See ALBIGENSES.
Albia (ăl′bĭ-ȧ) city, × of Monroe co. Io. 22 m. W of Ottumwa, pop. 5.
Albignasego (äl-bē′nyä-sä′gō) comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Albino (äl-bē′nō) comm. Bergamo prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Albion (ăl′bĭ-ŭn) city, × of Edwards co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Noble co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, Calhoun co. Mich. pop. 6. — city, × of Boone co. Neb. pop. 2. — vil. × of Orleans co. N. Y. p. 5. — town, × of Noble co. Ind. p. 1. — bor. Erie co. Pa. p. 2. — anc. name of England.
Alblasserdam (äl-bläs′ĕr-däm′) vil. & comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Albona (äl-bō′nä) *Ger.* **Alben** (äl′bĕn) comm. Istria, Küstenland, Austria, pop. 12.
Albox (äl-bōk′; 262) comm. Almeria prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Albuera, La (lä äl-bwā′rä) vil. Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 1; battle 1811.
Albula (äl′bōō-lä) mt. pass of the Grisons, Switzerland, 7,595 ft. high.
Albuñol (äl′bōō-nyōl′; 133) comm. Granada prov. Spain, pop. 8.
Albuquerque (ăl′bū-kûr′kē; *Sp. pron.* äl′bōō-kĕr′kā) city, × of Bernalillo co. New Mex. pop. 11; Univ. of New Mexico.
Alburg (ôl′bûrg) town, Grand Isle co. Vermont, pop. 1.
Alburquerque (äl′bōōr-kĕr′kā) town, N W Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Albury (ôl′bĕr-ĭ) cml. town, New South Wales, on Murray river, pop. 6.
Alcalá de Chisbert (äl′kä-lä′ dā chēs-bărt′; 133) *or* **Chisvert** (-vărt′) town, Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Alcalá de Guadaira (gwä-thī′rä; 146) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Alcalá de Henares (ā-nä′räs) *anc.* COMPLU′TUM, town, Madrid prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12. See COMPLUTENSIAN, *a.*
Alcalá de los Gazules (lōs gä-thōō′läs) town, Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Alcalá la Real (lä rā-äl′) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 17.
Alcamo (äl′kä-mō) town, E Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 32.
Alcanar (äl′kä-när′) town, Tarragona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Alcañiz (äl′kän-yēth′) town, Teruel prov. Spain, on Guadalope river, pop. comm. 8.
Alcántara (äl-kän′tä-rä) *anc.* NOR′BA CÆS′ARE′A, town, Cáceres prov. Spain, on Tagus river, pop. comm. 4; knightly Order of Alcántara originated here in 1217.
Alcantara (äl-kän′tä-rä) spt. town, Maranhão state, Brazil, pop. 15.
Alcantarilla (äl-kän′tä-rēl′yä) comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 6.
Alcaudete (äl′kou-thā′tā; 146) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Alcázar de San Juan (äl-kä′thär dā sän hwän′) comm. Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Alcira (äl-thē′rä) *anc.* SÆT′ABIC′ULA, town, Valencia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 22.
Alcona (ăl-kō′nȧ) co. N E Mich. on Lake Huron, 684 □ pop. 6, × Harrisville.
Alcorn (ăl′kôrn) co. N E Miss. 386 □ pop. 18, × Corinth.
Alcoy (äl-koi′) mfg. town, Alicante prov. Spain, 24 m. N of Alicante, pop. comm. 34.
Aldan (ȧl-dän′) riv. Siberia, over 1,300 m. long, flows into Lena river.
Aldan Mountains, range E Siberia, spur of Stanovoi mts.; source of Aldan river.
Alderney (ôl′dĕr-nĭ) *Fr.* **Aurigny** (ō′rēn′yē′) *anc.* RIDU′NA, Br. isl. Eng. channel, pop. 2.
Aldershot (ôl′dĕr-shŏt) town, Hampshire, England, pop. 35; military camp.
Alderson (ôl′dĕr-sŭn) town, Greenbrier & Monroe cos. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Aledo (ȧ-lē′dō) city, × of Mercer co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Alegrete (ä′lā-grā′tā) town, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, pop. 12.
Aleksandropol (ȧ-lyĕk′sȧn-drô′pŏl-y′) *formerly* **Gumry** (gōōm′rĭ) town & fortress, Erivan govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, pop. 37.
Aleksandrov (ȧ-lyĕk′sȧn-drôf′) town, Vladimir govt. Russia, pop. 3.
Aleksandrov-Grushevskoy (-grōō′shĕf-skoi′) town, Don Cossacks prov. Russia, pop. 42.
Alemquer (ä′lĕN-kār′) town, Lisbon dist. Portugal, pop. 5.
Alemtejo (ä′lĕN-tā′zhōō) prov. Portugal, comprises dists. of Beja, Évora, & Portalegre, 9,222 □ pop. 479, ✻ Évora.
Alençon (ȧ′läN′sôN′; *Angl.* ȧ-lĕn′sŏn) mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Orne, France, pop. 14, communal pop. 17.
Alenuihaha (ä′lā-nōō′ē-hä′hä) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Hawaii & Maui.
Aleppo (ȧ-lĕp′ō) vilayet, N Syria, 30,430 □ pop. 996. — its ✻ pop. 150. See BEREAN, *n.*
Aleshki (ȧ-lyĕsh′kē) town, Taurida govt. Russia, on Dnieper river, pop. 10.
Alessandria (ä′lĕs-sän′drē-ä) prov. Piedmont, N Italy, 1,964 □ pop. 808. — its ✻ pop. 76.
Alessandria della Rocca (dĕl′lä rôk′kä) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, pop. comm. 5.
Alessio (ä-lĕs′syō) *Albanian* **Lyesh** (lyĕsh) town, N W Albania, on Drin riv. near Adriatic sea, pop. 3.
Aleutian Islands (ȧ-lū′shăn; ȧ-lōō′-) chain of volcanic isls. extending west from Alaska pen. S of Bering sea. — dist. S W Alaska, pop. 1.
Alexander (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dĕr) co. S Ill. 226 □ pop. 23, × Cairo. — agr. co. W N. C. 289 □ pop. 12, × Taylorsville. — city, Tallapoosa co. Ala. pop. 2. — mt. range, Syr-Daria & Semiryechensk govts. cen. Asia, W by N of Issyk-Kul, highest Semenov, 15,350 ft.
Alexander Archipelago, S E Alaska, chief town Sitka.
Alexandraland (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drȧ-lănd′) a name for Northern Territory, Australia.
Alexandria (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭ-ȧ) co. N E Va. 31 □ pop. 10, × Clarendon. — city, Madison co. Ind. pop. 5. — city, × of Rapides par. La. pop. 11. — city, × of Douglas co. Minn. pop. 3. — city, geographically in Alexandria co. Va. on Potomac riv. 1 □ pop. 15. — *Turk.* **Iskanderiyeh** (ĭs-kän′dĕ-rē′yĕ) govt. 19 □ city and spt. Egypt, on Mediterranean, pop. 332; battles 1801, 1882. See COPTIC, *a.* & *n.* — mun. N. S. W. Australia, suburb of Sydney, pop. 10. — town, Teleorman dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, pop. comm. 16.
Alexandria Bay, vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 2; summer resort.
Alexandrina, Lake (ăl′ĕg-zăn-drē′nȧ) in S. Australia, at mouth of Murray river.
Alezio (ä-lĕt′syō) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 5.
Alfalfa (ăl-făl′fȧ) co. N W Okla. 867 □ pop. 18, × Cherokee.
Alfaro (äl-fä′rō) town, Logroño prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Alfeld (äl′fĕlt) town, Hanover, Prussia, on Leine river, pop. 6.
Alfonsine (äl-fōn′sē-nä) town, Ravenna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Alfortville (ȧl′fôr′vēl′) comm. dept. Seine, France, 4 m. S E of Paris, pop. 18; École vétérinaire d'Alfort.
Alfred (ăl′frĕd) vil. Allegany co. New York; university.
Alfreton (ôl′fĕr-t′n) min. par. & town, Derbyshire, England, pop. town 19.
Älfsborg (ĕlfs′bôr′y′) prov. S W Sweden, 4,915 □ pop. 288, ✻ Vänersborg.
Algarve (äl-gär′vĕ) prov. S Portugal, 1,938 □ pop. 274, ✻ Faro.
Algeciras (ăl′jē-sē′rȧs; *Sp.* äl′hā-thē′räs; 172) spt. town, Cádiz prov. Spain, p. comm. 16.
Algemesí (äl-hā′mā-sē′; 172) town, Valencia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Alger (ăl′jĕr) co. N W Mich. 920 □ pop. 8, × Munising.
Algeria (ăl-jē′rĭ-ȧ) French colony in N Africa, 222,119 □ pop. 5,564, ✻ Algiers.
Alghero (äl-gâ′rō) spt. Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Algiers (ăl-jērz′) *Fr.* **Alger** (ȧl′zhā′) *Ar.* **Al-Jezair** (äl-jĕ-zir′) dept. Algeria, 21,056 □ pop. 1,721. — spt. city, its ✻ & ✻ of Algeria, pop. 153, comm. 172. See ALGERINE, *n.*
Algoa Bay (ăl-gō′ȧ) S E coast of Cape prov. U. of S. Africa.
Algoma (ăl-gō′mȧ) city, Kewaunee co. Wis. pop. 2. — min. dist. W Ontario, Canada.
Algona (ăl-gō′nȧ) city, × of Kossuth co. Io. pop. 3.
Algonac (ăl′gō-năk) vil. St. Clair co. Mich. on St. Clair river, pop. 1.
Algringen (äl′grĭng-ĕn) vil. Lorraine, Germany, pop. 9.
Alhama (äl-ä′mä) town, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8. — town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9. — **de Almería** (dā äl′mā-rē′ä), town, Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Alhambra (ăl-hăm′brȧ) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 5.
Alhaurín el Grande (ä-lä′ōō-rēn′ ĕl grän′dā) town, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Alia (äl′yä) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Alicante (ä′lē-kän′tā) prov. S E Spain, 2,239 □ pop. 498. — its ✻ pop. comm. 55.
Alice (ăl′ĭs) city, Nueces co. Texas, pop. 2.

Aix-la-Chapelle. See AACHEN.	**Akkerman.** See AKERMAN.	**Alamo, The.** See in *Vocab.*	**Albiga.** See ALBI.	**Alburgum.** See AALBORG.	**Alexandretta.** See ISKANDERUN.
Ajodhya. See FYZABAD.	**Aksum.** See AXUM.	**Alatrium.** See ALATRI.	**Albis.** See ELBE.	**Alcázar-Quivir.** Sp. for KSAR-EL-KEBIR, EL.	**Alger.** See ALGIERS.
Akamagaseki. See SHIMONOSEKI.	**Alagez.** See ALAGÖZ.	**Alba Pompeia.** See ALBA.	**Albium Ingaunum.** See ALBENGA.	**Alesia.** See ALAIS.	**Alicata.** Var. of LICATA.
	Alaghez. Var. of ALAGÖZ.	**Alben.** See ALBONA.			

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Alicudi (ä′lē-kōō′dē) *or* **Alicuri** (-kōō′rē) *anc.* Ericu′sa, most W isl. of the Lipari islands.
Aliganj (ä′lē-gŭnj′) town, Etah dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, pop. 6.
Aligarh (ä′lē-gŭr′) dist. of Meerut div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,946 □ pop. 1,166. — city, its ✻ pop. 65. The native city is called **Koil** (kō′ēl) or **Kol** (kōl).
Alijos Rocks (ä-lē′hōs; 189) in Pacific ocean, 200 m. W of Lower California.
Alimena (ä′lē-mā′nä) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 5.
Alimodian (ä′lē-mō′dē-än′; 146), town, Iloilo prov. Panay, Philippine islands, pop. 6.
Aliquippa (ăl′ĭ-kwĭp′ȧ) bor. Beaver co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Aliwal North (ä′lē-wäl′) town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, p. 5; health resort; hot springs.
Alkmaar (älk-mär′) town & comm. North Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 21.
Allada (äl-lä′dä) town, Dahomey, Fr. W. Africa, about 25 m. N of Whydah, pop. 10.
Allagash (ăl′ȧ-găsh) riv. N Maine, flows into St. John river.
Allahabad (ăl′ȧ-hä-bäd′) div. of United Provs. Br. India, 17,270 □ pop. 5,494. — dist. of Allahabad div. 2,811 □ pop. 1,467. — city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 172. See Holy City.
Allamakee (ăl′ȧ-mȧ-kē′) agr. co. N E Io. 639 □ pop. 17, × Waukon.
Allariz (äl-yä-rēth′; 268) town, Orense prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Allatoona (ăl′ȧ-tōō′nȧ) hamlet, Bartow co. Ga.; battle Oct. 5, 1864.
Alle (äl′ĕ) trib. of Pregel riv. E. Prussia prov. Prussia, 137 m. long.
Allée Blanche (ȧ′lā′ blänsh′) valley, Italy, at the foot of the Alps.
Allegan (ăl′ē-găn) co. S W Mich. 833 □ pop 40. — city, its × pop. 3.
Allegany (ăl′ē-gā′nĭ) co. N W Md. 443 □ pop. 62, × Cumberland. — co. S W N. Y. 1,047 □ pop. 41, × Belmont. — vil. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Alleghany (ăl′ē-gā′nĭ) co. N W N. C. 234 □ pop. 8, × Sparta. — co. W Va. 457 □ pop. 14, × Covington.
Allegheny (ăl′ē-gā′nĭ) co. W Pa. 725 □ pop. 1,018, × Pittsburgh. — former city in same, now part of Pittsburgh. — river of Pa. about 350 m. long; branch of Ohio river.
Allegheny Mountains, ranges of Appalachian system in Pa. Md. Va. & W. Va.
Allen (ăl′ĕn) co. N E Ind. 661 □ pop. 93, × Fort Wayne. — co. S E Kan. 508 □ pop. 28, × Iola. — co. S Ky. 394 □ pop. 15, × Scottsville. — co. N W O. 406 □ pop. 57, × Lima.
Allen, Lough (lŏk) lake, Leitrim co. Ireland; near source of Shannon river.
Allendale (ăl′ĕn-dāl) tp. & town, Barnwell co. S. C. pop. 1.
Allenstein (äl′ĕn-shtīn′) govt. dist. E. Prussia prov. Prussia, 4,648 □ pop. 543. — mfg. town, its ✻ pop. 33.
Allenstown (ăl′ĕnz-toun) town, Merrimack co. New Hampshire, pop. 1.
Allentown (ăl′ĕn-) city, × of Lehigh co. Pennsylvania, pop. 52.
Alleppey (ȧ-lĕp′ē) town & spt. Travancore state, India, on the Malabar coast, pop. 25.
Aller (äl′ĕr) nav. riv. Germany, about 100 m. long, flows into Weser river.
Allia (ăl′ĭ-ȧ) small riv. N of Rome; battle 390 B. C.
Alliance (ȧ-lī′ăns) city, × of Boxbutte co. Nebr. pop. 3. — city, Stark co. O. pop. 15.
Allier (ȧ′lyā′) *anc.* Ela′ver, nav. riv. France, about 250 m. long, flows into the Loire. — dept. cen. France, 2,850 □ pop. 406, ✻ Moulins.
Alloa (ăl′ō-ȧ) spt. burgh, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, pop. 12.
Alloway (ăl′ō-wā) hamlet, S Ayrshire, Scot.; birthplace of Robert Burns.
All Saints Bay, coast of Bahia, Brazil, lat. 13° S, lon. 38° 30′ W.
Alma (ăl′mȧ) city, × of Wabaunsee co. Kan. pop. 1. — city, Gratiot co. Mich. pop. 3. — city, × of Harlan co. Nebr. pop. 1. — city, × of Buffalo co. Wis. pop. 1.
Alma (äl′mȧ; ăl′mȧ; *Russ.* äl′y′-mȧ) small riv. Crimea, Russia; battle 1854.
Alma-Dagh (äl′mä-däg′) *anc.* Ama′nus, mts. N W Syria, Turkey, branch of Taurus.
Almaden (ăl′mȧ-dĕn′) tp. Santa Clara co. Cal. pop. 2; quicksilver mines.
Almadén (äl′mä-thān′; 146) town, Ciudad Real, Spain, p. comm. 8; quicksilver mines.
Almagro (äl-mä′grō) city, Ciudad Real, Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Almaguer (äl′mä-gār′) town, dept. of Cauca, Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 11.
Alma Island (ăl′mȧ) in Quebec, Canada, between the outlets of Lake St. John.
Almansa (äl-män′sä) city, Albacete prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12; battle 1707.
Almazora (äl′mä-thō′rä) comm. Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. 8.
Almeida (äl-mā′ē-dä) fortified town in Beira, Portugal, pop. 2; battle 1811.
Almelo, Ambt- (ämt′-äl′mē-lō′) vil. & comm. Overijssel, Netherlands, pop. comm. 10.
Almelo, Stad- (stät-) town & comm. Overijssel, Netherlands, pop. comm. 10.
Almendralejo (äl-mĕn′drä-lā′hō; 189) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Almería (äl-mā-rē′ä) prov. SE Spain, 3,389 □ p. 380. — *anc.* Por′tus Mag′nus, its ✻ p. comm. 48.
Almería, Gulf of, in Almeria prov. Spain.
Almissa (äl-mĭs′ä) *Croat.* **Omiš** (ō′mĭsh) comm. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 17.
Almodóvar del Campo (äl-mō-thō′vär, käm′pō; 146) comm. Ciudad Real, Spain, pop. 14.
Almogía (äl-mō-hē′ä; 172) town, Málaga prov. Spain, 10 m. N W of Málaga, p. comm. 7.
Almonaster la Real (äl-mō-nä-stär′ lä rā-äl′) comm. Huelva prov. Spain, pop. 8.
Almondbury (ā′mŭnd-bĕr-ĭ; *colloq.* äm′bĕr-ĭ) par. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 15.
Almonte (äl-mōn′tā) comm. Huelva prov. Spain, pop. 8.
Almora (ăl-mō′rä) dist. of Kumaun div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, pop. 525. — town & hill station, its ✻ pop. (with cantonment) 3.
Almuñécar (äl-mōōn-yā′kär) *anc.* Sex′i, spt. town, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Alnwick (ăn′ĭk) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 7.
Álora (ä′lō-rä) city, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Alor Star (ä′lōr stär) town, ✻ of Kedah. Malay pen. pop. 8.
Alosno (ä-lōs′nō) town, Huelva prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6; copper & lead mines.
Alost (ä′lōst) *or* **Aalst** (älst) town, East Flanders, Belgium, on Dender riv. p. comm. 35.
Alpena (ăl-pē′nȧ) co. N E Mich. 584 □ pop. 20. — city, its × pop. 13.
Alpes-Maritimes (ȧlp′-mȧ′rē′tēm′) dept. S E France, 1,443 □ pop. 356, ✻ Nice.
Alphen (äl′fĕn) vil. & comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Alpine (ăl′pīn; -pĭn) co. E cen. Cal. 776 □, × Markleeville.
Alps (ălps) *anc.* Al′pes mt. system S cen. Europe, Mont Blanc the highest, 15,781 feet.
Alpujarras (äl′pōō-här′räs; 189) mt. region, Granada & Almería provs. Spain.
Alquízar (äl-kē′sär; 268) dist. & city, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 11, city 4.
Alsace (ăl-sās′; *F.* ȧl′zȧs′) *Ger.* **Elsass** (ĕl′zäs) old Ger. & later Fr. prov. between Rhine riv. & Vosges mts. now mostly in Alsace-Lorraine.
Alsace-Lorraine (-lō′rān′) *Ger.* **Elsass-Lothringen** (ĕl′zäs-lōt′rĭng-ĕn) imperial ter. W Germany, 5,607 □ pop. 1,874, ✻ Strassburg; comprises dists. of Upper & Lower Alsace, & Lorraine.
Alsen (äl′zĕn) isl. of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, Baltic sea, 130 □.
Alseno (äl-sā′nō) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Alsó-Fehér (ŏl′shō-fĕ′hār) *Ger.* **Unterweissenburg** (ŏŏn′tĕr-vīs′ĕn-bŏŏrk) co. Transylvania, Hungary, 1,408 □ pop. 222, × Nagyenyed.
Alstaden (äl′shtät′ĕn) min. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 10.
Altai (äl-tī′) mts. bet. W Mongolia & Zungaria & in S Tomsk, highest 11,000-12,000 ft.
Altamaha (ôl′tȧ-mȧ-hô′) nav. riv. Georgia, 150 m. long, flows into Atlantic.
Altamont (ăl′tȧ-mŏnt) town, Effingham co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Altamura (äl′tä-mōō′rä) *anc.* Lupa′tia, town, Bari prov. Italy, pop. comm. 26.
Alta Verapaz (äl′tä vā′rä-päs′; 268) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. ✻ Cobán.
Altavilla Irpina (äl′tä-vēl′lä ēr-pē′nä) comm. Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 6.
Altdamm (ält′däm) town, Pomerania, Prussia, pop. 7.
Altdorf (ält′dôrf) town, ✻ of Uri canton, Switzerland, p. comm. 4; William Tell statue.
Altea (äl-tā′ä) spt. town, Alicante prov. Spain, on Altea bay, pop. comm. 6.
Alt-Ehrenberg (ält-ā′rĕn-bĕrk), town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 4.
Altena (äl′tē-nä) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on the Lenne river, pop. 15.
Altenbochum (äl′tĕn-bō′kōōm) comm. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 9.
Altenburg (äl′tĕn-bŏŏrk) city, ✻ of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, pop. 40.
Altendorf (äl′tĕn-dôrf) former vil. now part of Essen, Rhine Prov. Prussia.
Altenessen (äl′tĕn-ĕs′ĕn) mfg. vil. near Essen, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 41.
Alt-Georgswalde (ält′-gā′ôrks-väl′dē) town, Bohemia, Austria, 64 m. N of Prague, pop. 7.
Altmühl (ält′mül′) riv. Bavaria, Ger. trib. of Danube, 100 m. long.
Alt-Ofen (-ō′fĕn) *Hung.* **Óbuda** (ō′bōō′dō) dist. of Budapest, Hungary.
Alton (ôl′tŭn) city & port, Madison co. Ill. pop. 18. — town, Sioux co. Io. pop. 1. — town, Belknap co. N. H. pop. 1. — par. & market town, Hampshire, Eng. pop. 6.
Altona (äl′tō-nä) city and port on the Elbe riv. Prussia, adjoining Hamburg, pop. 173.
Altoona (ăl-tōō′nȧ) town, Etowah co. Ala. pop. 1. — city, Wilson co. Kan. pop. 1. — mfg. city, Blair co. Pa. pop. 52.
Altopascio (äl′tō-pä′shō) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.
Alto Songo (äl′tō sōn′gō) dist. & town, Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 21, town 1.
Altrincham (ôl′trĭng-ăm) par. & town, Cheshire, England, pop. 18.
Altsohl (ält′zōl) *Hung.* **Zólyom** (zō′lyōm) town with magistracy, Zólyom co. Hungary, pop. 9.
Altstätten (ält′shtĕt′ĕn) town, canton of St.-Gall, Switzerland, pop. comm. 9.
Altus (ăl′tŭs) city, × of Jackson co. Oklahoma, pop. 5.
Altwasser (ält′väs′ĕr) vil. Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 17.
Altyn-Tagh (ȧl-tĭn′-täg′) mt. range (*tagh*), N Tibet & Chinese Turkestan, branch of the Kuenlun, alt. 21,000 to 25,000 ft.
Alt-Zabrze (ält-zäb′zhĕ) former vil. now part of Zabrze, Silesia prov. Prussia.
Aluta (ō′lōō-tō) *or* **Alt** (ält) riv. of Transylvania, Hungary, 270 m. long.
Alva (ăl′vȧ) city, × of Woods co. Oklahoma, pop. 4.
Alvarado (ăl′vȧ-rä′dō) city, Johnson co. Texas, pop. 1.
Alvin (ăl′vĭn) city, Brazoria co. Texas, pop. 1.
Alwar (ŭl′wŭr′) native state, Rajputana, India, 3,141 □ pop. 792. — city, its ✻ pop. 57.
Alzey (äl′tsī′) town, Hesse, Germany, on Selz river, pop. 8.
Amacuro (ä′mä-kōō′rō) small riv. Venezuela & bet. Venezuela & British Guiana.
Amador (ăm′ȧ-dôr) min. co. cen. Cal. 601 □ pop. 9, × Jackson.
Amager (ä′mä-gĕr) isl. near Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 □ pop. 67.
Amalapuram (ŭm′ȧ-lä-pōō′rŭm) mfg. town, Godavari dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 10.
Amalfi (ä-mäl′fē) mfg. city & spt. Salerno prov. Italy, on Salerno gulf, pop. comm. 6. — town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 10.
Amalias (ä-mäl′yäs) town, Elis nome, Greece, pop. 8.
Amambay (ä′mäm-bä′ē) mt. range, Matto Grosso, Brazil, on Paraguay border.
Amandola (ä-män′dō-lä) town, Ascoli Piceno prov. Italy, pop. comm. 5.
Amantea (ä′män-tē′ä) comm. Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 6.
Amapala (ä′mä-pä′lä) Pacific port, Honduras, pop. 2.
Amarante (ä′mä-rän′tā) town, Piauhy, Brazil, on Parnahyba river.
Amarapura (ŭm′ȧ-rä-pōō′rȧ) city, on Irrawaddy riv. Upper Burma, pop. 9.
Amarillo (ăm′ȧ-rĭl′ō) city, × of Potter co. Texas, pop. 10.
Amasia (ä-mä′sē′ȧ) cml. city, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, on the Yeshil Irmak, pop. 30.
Amatitlán (ä-mä′tē-tlän′) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — its ✻ 12 m. S S W of Guatemala city, pop. 7.
Amatrice (ä′mä-trē′chä) town, Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Amazon (ăm′ȧ-zŏn; *Sp.* ä′mä-sōn′, -thōn′; 268) largest riv. in the world, about 3,400 m. long, Peruvian Andes, through N Brazil, to Atlantic ocean. See King of Waters.
Amazonas (ä′mä-zō′nās) state, Brazil, 732,440 □ pop. 379, ✻ Manáos. — (*pron.* ä′mä-sō′-näs; 268) dept. Peru, 13,947 □ pop. 71, ✻ Chachapoyas. — (*pron.* -sō′näs; 268) ter. S Venezuela, 108,764 □ pop. 45, ✻ San Fernando de Atabapo.
Ambala (ŭm-bä′lȧ) div. of Punjab, Br. India, 14,836 □ pop. 3,784. — dist. of Ambala div. 1,851 □ pop. 690. — city, ✻ of div. & dist. 120 m. N of Delhi, pop. 80; one of largest cantonments in India.
Ambalema (äm′bä-lā′mä) town, Tolima dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 7.
Ambato (äm-bä′tō) mfg. & cml. town, ✻ of Tunguragua prov. Ecuador, pop. 9.
Amber, Cape (ăm′bĕr) N point of Madagascar island.
Amberg (äm′bĕrk) mfg. town, on Vils riv. 35 m. E of Nuremberg, Bavaria, pop. 25.
Amberno (äm-bĕr′nō) riv. 500 m. long, N Dutch New Guinea.
Ambert (äN′bâr′) mfg. town, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, on Dore river, p. 4, comm. 8.
Ambil (äm-bēl′) isl. (11 □) & group, Lubang group, Philippine islands, N W of Mindoro.
Ambler (ăm′blēr) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Ambleside (ăm′b′l-sīd′) town, Westmorland co. England, pop. 3.
Amboina (ăm-boi′nȧ) important isl. of the Moluccas, Malay archipelago, 385 □ pop. 39. — its chief town, ✻ of Amboina prov. on Amboina bay, pop. 9. — outpost prov. Dutch East Indies, 19,870 □ pop. 299.
Amboise (äN′bwäz′) *anc.* Amba′cia, mfg. town, Indre-et-Loire, France, on Loire riv. p. 5.
Ambos Camarines (äm′bōs kä′mä-rē′nās) prov. S Luzon, Phil. isls. 3,279 □ pop. 239, ✻ Nueva Caceres.
Amboy (ăm′boi) city, Lee co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Ambridge (ăm′brĭj) bor. Beaver co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Ambriz (äm-brēsh′) port at mouth Loje riv. Portuguese West Africa, pop. 3.
Ambrym (äm-brēm′) fertile isl. New Hebrides, with volcano, 16° 20′ S, 168° E
Ambur (ŭm-bōōr′) town, North Arcot dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 16.
Ameca (ä-mā′kä) city, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 10.
Amecameca (ä-mā′kä-mā′kä) city, Mexico state, Mex. pop. 8.
Amelia (ȧ-mē′lĭ-ȧ; ȧ-mēl′yȧ) co. cen. Va. 371 □ pop. 9, × Amelia. — (*pron.* ä-mĕl′yä) *anc.* Ame′ria, town, Perugia prov. Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Amelia Island, about 15 m. long, about 4 m. wide, coast of Nassau co. Florida.
America, Central (ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kȧ) S part of N. Am. from Panama isthmus to Tehuantepec isthmus; mostly occupied by five Spanish-American republics.
America, North, continent, 8,038,000 □ pop. 115,000.
America, South, continent, 6,851,000 □ pop. 45,000.
American Fork, city, Utah co. Utah, pop. 3.
Americus (ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kŭs) city, × of Sumter co. Georgia, about 65 m. SW of Macon, pop. 8.
Amersfoort (ä′mĕrs-fōrt) town & comm. Utrecht, Netherlands, pop. comm. 24.
Ames (āmz) city, Story co. Iowa, pop. 4. — (ä′mās) comm. Coruña prov. Spain, pop. 7.
Amesbury (āmz′bĕr-ĭ) town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 10. — tn. Wiltshire, Eng. pop. 1.
Amga (äm-gä′) riv. 500 m. long, Yakutsk govt. Siberia, flows into Aldan river.
Amhara (äm-hä′rä) kingdom, a div. of Abyssinia, N W of Shoa, ✻ Gondar.
Amherst (ăm′ērst) agr. co. cen. Va. 470 □ pop. 19, × Amherst. — town, Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 5; seat of Amherst college. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 1. — vil. Lorain co. O. pop. 2; formerly North Amherst. — spt. on Amherst peninsula, 30 m. S W of Moulmein, Lower Burma, pop. 3. — dist. of Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 7,062 □ pop. 368, ✻ Moulmein. — town, × of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, pop. 9.
Amherstburg (-bûrg) town, Essex co. Ontario, Can. on Detroit riv. pop. 3.
Amiens (ȧ′myăN′; *E.* ăm′ĭ-ĕnz) *anc.* Samarobri′va, *later* Am′bia′ni, mfg. town, ✻ Somme dept. France, on Somme riv. pop. 79, communal pop. 93; cathedral; birthplace of Peter the Hermit.
Amite (ȧ-mēt′) agr. co. S W Miss. 714 □ pop. 23, × Liberty. — town, × of Tangipahoa par. La. about 60 m. N N W of New Orleans, pop. 2.
Amityville (ăm′ĭ-tĭ-vĭl′) vil. Suffolk co. New York, pop. 3.
Åmmeberg (ŏm′mē-băr′y′; ŏm′-) town, Örebro prov. Sweden; noted zinc mines.
Ammer (äm′ĕr) lake, Bavaria, Germany, 10 m. long, 21 m. W S W of Munich.
Ammonford (ăm′ŭn-fērd), urban dist. Carmarthenshire, Wales, pop. 6.
Amol (ä′mōl′) city, Mazanderan prov. Persia, on Heraz river, pop. 8.
Amorgos (ä-mōr′gōs) Greek isl. Cyclades nome, 52 □ pop. 3.
Amory (ā′mō-rĭ) town, Monroe co. Miss. 12 m. N N E of Aberdeen, pop. 2.
Amoskeag (ăm′ŭs-kēg′; -kĕg′) form. vil. Hillsborough co. N. H. now part of Manchester.
Amoy (ȧ-moi′) treaty port, Fukien prov. China, on Hiamen island, pop. 114.
Ampanam (äm-pä′näm) chief spt. Lombok island, Dutch East Indies.
Amphipolis (ăm-fĭp′ō-lĭs) anc. city, Macedonia, on Strymon riv. ab. 3 m. above its mouth.
Amphissa (ăm-fĭs′ȧ) *or* **Salona** (sȧ-lō′nȧ) town, ✻ of Phocis nome, Greece, at foot of Mt. Parnassus, pop. 6.
Amplepuis (äN′plē-pwē′) town, Rhône dept. France, 19 m. W of Villefranche, p. 4, comm. 7.
Amraoti (ŭm-rou′tē) dist. of Berar, Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 4,754 □ pop. 876. — town, its ✻ pop. 34.
Amreli (ŭm-rā′lē) town, Baroda, India, pop. 18; one of chief cotton marts of Kathiawar.
Amritsar (ŭm-rĭt′sȧr) dist. of Lahore div. of Punjab, Br. India, 1,601 □ pop. 881. — mfg. city, its ✻ pop. 153; center of the Sikh religion.
Amroha (ŭm-rō′ä) town, Moradabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 40.
Amsterdam (ăm′stēr-dăm) mfg. city, Montgomery co. N. Y. pop. 31. — vil. Jefferson co. O. pop. 1. — (*Du. pron.* äm′stĕr-däm′) cml. & mfg. city & comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 567. — isl. See New Amsterdam (*Gaz.*).

Aliganj Sewan. See Siwan.
Al-jezair. See Algiers.
Alleghany Mountains. Var. of Allegheny Mountains.
Allende, Guanajuato. See San Miguel Allende.
Alor. See Ombay.
Allenpi. Var. of Alleppey.
Alpes. See Alps.
Alpes Cottiæ. See Cottian Alps.
Alpheus. See Rouphia.
Alt. See Aluta.
Amanus. See Alma-Dagh.
Amatongaland. See Tongaland.
Amaziki. See Leukas.
Ambacia. See Amboise.
Ambiani. See Amiens.
Amboyna. Var. of Amboina.
Ambracian Gulf. See Arta, Gulf of.
Ameria. See Amelia.
Amestratus See Mistretta.
Amida. See Diarbekr.
Ammonoosuc. See Lower Ammonoosuc.
Amnok. See Yalu.
Amoor Var. of Amur.
Ampin. Var. of Amping.

Amu Darya (ä-mōō′ där′yä) *Arab.* **Jihun** (jē-hōōn′) *anc.* Ox′us, riv. (*darya*) ab. 1,400 to 1,500 m. long, Turkestan, cen. Asia, rises in Pamir plateau, flows into Aral sea.
Amur (ä-mōōr′) riv. E Asia, formed by union of Argun & Shilka rivs. flows into Sakhalin gulf ; total length, including Argun, about 2,700 m. — prov. SE Siberia, Russia in Asia, 154,795 □ pop. 230, ✱ Blagovyeshchensk.
Amyclæ (ȧ-mī′klē) anc. town, Laconia, Greece, ab. 20 m. S E of Sparta. See Amyclæan, *a.*
Anabara (ä-nä′bá-rä′) *or* **Anabar**, riv. Siberia, flows into Arctic ocean ab. 112° E.
Anaconda (ăn′ȧ-kŏn′dȧ) city, Deer Lodge co. Montana, pop. 10.
Anacortes (ăn′ȧ-kôr′tĕz) city, Skagit co. Washington, pop. 4.
Anadarko (ăn′ȧ-där′kō) city, × of Caddo co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Anadyr (ä′nä-dĭr′) riv. about 450 m. long, flows into Anadyr sea, Siberia.
Anagni (ä-nän′yē) town, Rome prov. Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Anaheim (ăn′ȧ-hīm) town, Orange co. Cal. pop. 3.
Anáhuac (ä-nä′wäk) extensive plateau, cen. Mexico; includes valley of Mexico city.
Anamabu (ä′nä-mä-bōō′) British fort & cml. port, Gold Coast, Africa, pop. 5.
Anambas Islands (ä-näm′bäs) isls. bet. Malay pen. & Borneo, Riouw outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, 260 □.
Anamosa (ăn′ȧ-mō′sȧ) mfg. vil. × of Jones co. on Wapsipinicon riv. Iowa, pop. 3.
Ananev (ä-nä′nyĕf) town, Kherson govt. Russia, on Tiligul river, pop. 13.
Anantapur (ȧ-nŭn′tȧ-pōōr′) dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 963. — town, its ✱ about 56 m. SE of Bellary, pop. 8.
Anapú (ä′nä-pōō′) riv. Pará state, Brazil, to Pará river.
Añasco (än-yäs′kō) mun. (p. 14) & town (p. 3), Mayagüez dept. Porto Rico, on Añasco riv.
Ancachs (än′kächs′) dept. Peru, 16,567 □ pop. 429, ✱ Huaraz.
Ancenis (äɴ′s′-nē′) town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 3, comm. 5.
Anchorage (ăŋ′kẽr-āj) town, S Alaska, head of Cook Inlet. R. R. headquarters. pop. 3.
Ancohuma (än′kō-ōō′mä) the higher peak of Mt. Sorata, Bolivia, 21,700 ft.
Ancona (äŋ-kō′nä) prov. Marches compartimento, E Italy, 748 □ pop. 320.—its ✱ pop. 63.
Ancud (än-kōōth′; 146) town, ✱ of Chiloé prov. Chile, pop. 4.
Andalusia (ăn′dȧ-lōō′shĭ-ȧ) town, × of Covington co. Ala. p. 2. — *Sp.* **Andalucía** (än′dä-lōō-thē′ä) old div. S Spain, now provs. Almeria, Granada, Jaén, Málaga, Cádiz, Córdoba, Huelva, & Seville.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ăn′dȧ-măn′ *or* ăn′dȧ-măn, nĭk′ō-bär′) prov. of Br. India, comprising groups of isls. Bay of Bengal, 3,143 □ pop. 26.
Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, Br. India, 2,508 □ pop. 18.
Andelys, Les (lā-zäɴ′d′-lē′) town, dept. Eure, France, on the Seine, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Andenne (äɴ′dĕn′) mfg. town, Namur prov. on Meuse riv. Belgium, pop. 8.
Anderlecht (än′dẽr-lĕкт′) town, sub. of Brussels, Brabant prov. Belgium, p. comm. 64.
Andermatt (än′dẽr-mät) vil. Uri canton, Switzerland ; tourist resort.
Andernach (-näк) *anc.* An′tunna′cum, cml. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine, pop. 10.
Anderson (ăn′dẽr-sŭn) agr. co. E Kan. 577 □ pop. 14, × Garnett. — agr. co. N cen. Ky. 201 □ pop. 10, × Lawrenceburg. — agr. co. N W S. C. 758 □ pop. 70, × Anderson, city, pop. 10. — agr. co. E Tenn. 337 □ pop. 18, × Clinton. — agr. & past. co. E cen. Tex. 938 □ pop. 30, × Palestine. — mfg. city, × of Madison co. Ind. pop. 22.
Andersonville (-vĭl) vil. Sumter co. Ga.; large national cemetery. Here, during the civil war, many Union soldiers were imprisoned, and many died.
Andes (ăn′dēz) mt. system, 4,500 m. long, extending from Cape Horn to Isthmus of Panama, South America ; highest summit Aconcagua, 23,080 ft. — (*pron.* än′dās) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 18.
Andes, Los (lōs än′dās) ter. Argentina, S. Am. 21,989 □ pop. 3. — town, Aconcagua prov. Chile, pop. 6.
Andijan, *Russ.* **Andizhan** (än′dĭ-zhän′) town, prov. Fergana, Russia in Asia, pop. 74.
Andkhui (änd-kōō′ē) town, ✱ of Andkhui prov. Afghan Turkestan, pop. 30.
Andö (än′û) northernmost isl. of Lofoten group, Norway.
Andorra (än-dŏr′rä) *Fr.* **Andorre** (äɴ′dôr′) republican state under suzerainty of France & the Bishop of Urgel, S slope Pyrenees, bet. Arriège & Lérida, 175 □ p. 6. — its ✱.
Andover (ăn′dō-vẽr) town, Essex co. ab. 22 m. N of Boston, Mass. pop. 7; noted academy. — town, Merrimack co. N. H. pop. 1. — vil. Allegany co. N. Y. pop. 1. — mun. bor. & par. Hampshire, England, pop. bor. 8.
Andraitx (än-drich′) coast town, Majorca isl. Baleares, Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Andreanof Islands (än′drä-ä′nôf) group in Aleutian chain ; belong to U. S. A.
Andrew (ăn′drōō) agr. co. NW Mo. 428 □ pop. 15, × Savannah.
Andrews (ăn′drōōz) co. NW Tex. 1,565 □ pop. 1.
Andria (än′drē-ä) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 53 ; cathedral.
Andros (ăn′drŏs) a western group of the Bahamas ; chief isl. Andros, pop. 8. — (*mod. Gr. pron.* än′thrōs) isl. 25 m. l. 156 □ Ægean sea, pop. 19. — its ✱ mfg. town, pop. 3.
Androscoggin (ăn′drŏs-kŏg′ĭn) riv. about 175 m. long, flows into Kennebec riv. near Bath, Me. — agr. & mfg. co. SW Me. 459 □ pop. 60, × Auburn.
Andrusovo (än-drōō′sō-vō) vil. Smolensk govt. Russia in Europe ; treaty 1667.
Andújar (än-dōō′här) *anc.* Illitur′gis, town, Jaén, Spain, on Guadalquivir, p. comm. 16.
Anegada (ä′nä-gä′dä; 146) northernmost of Virgin islands, Br. W. Indies, ab. 10 m. long.
Anekal (ŭn′ā-kŭl′) town, Mysore, 20 m. S S E of Bangalore, India, pop. 6.
Angangueo (äŋ′gäŋ-gā′ō) min. town, Michoacán, Mexico, pop. 5.
Angara (än-gä′rä) riv. 1,300 m. long, N E of Baikal lake to Yenisei riv. Siberia
Angelina (ăn′jē-lē′nȧ) agr. co. E Tex. 940 □ pop. 18, × Lufkin.
Angeln (äng′ĕln) dist. Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia.
Angerburg (äng′ẽr-bōōrк) town. East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Ångerman (ŏŋ′gẽr-män ; ŏŋ′-) riv. over 200 m. long, flows into Bothnia gulf, Sweden.
Angermünde (äng′ẽr-mün′dē) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Angers (äɴ′zhā′) *anc.* Juliom′agus, ft. city, ✱ of Maine-et-Loire, France, p. 75, comm. 84.
Anghiari (äŋ-gyä′rē) town, Arezzo prov. 10 m. N E of Arezzo, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Angkor (ăng-kōr′) ruined anc. city, Cambodia, N W of Tonle Sap.
Anglesey (ăŋ′g′l-sē) isl. *anc.* Mo′na, & co. Wales, 276 □ pop. 51. — co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 9.
Angmagsalik (äng′mäg-sä′lĭk) trading town, E coast Greenland.
Angol (äŋ-gōl′) town, ✱ of Malleco prov. Chile, pop. 7.
Angola (ăŋ-gō′lȧ) town, × of Steuben co. Ind. pop. 3. — Portuguese dependency, N of Kunene riv. W coast Africa, 484,800 □ pop. 4,200, ✱ Loanda.
Angora (ăŋ-gō′rȧ) *Turk.* **Engüriyeh** (ĕn′gü-rē-yĕh) vilayet, Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia, 27,370 □ pop. 933. See Angora, *n.* — *anc.* Ancy′ra, cml. city, its ✱ pop. 35.
Angornu (äŋ′gŏr-nōō′) *or* **Ngornu** (n′gŏr-nōō′) cml. town, Bornu, N. Nigeria, pop. 20.
Angostura (äŋ′gōs-tōō′rä; *Angl.* ăŋ′gŏs-tōō′rȧ) until 1849, the popular name of Ciudad Bolívar. See Angostura bark.
Angoulême (äɴ′gōō′lâm′) *anc.* Inculis′ma, cml. & mfg. city, ✱ of dept. Charente, W France, on Charente river, pop. 38.
Angra (äŋ′grä) cml. spt. Terceira isl. ✱ of Azores, pop. 11.
Angri (äŋ′grē) town, Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 12.
Anguilla (ăŋ-gwĭl′ȧ) Brit. isl. Leeward isls. W. Indies, 35 □ pop. 4.
Angul (ŭn-gōōl′) dist. of Orissa, in Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 1,681 □ pop. 199.—its ✱.
Anhalt (än′hält) duchy, a state of central Germany, 888 □ pop. 331, ✱ Dessau.
Anhwei (än′hwā′) *or* **Nganhwei** (n′gän′hwā′) prov. China, 54,826 □ p. 14,478, ✱ Anking.
Aniche (ȧ′nēsh′) town, dept. Nord, France, 8 m. E S E of Douai, pop. 8, comm. 9.
Anita (ȧ-nē′tȧ) town, Cass co. Iowa, pop. 1.
Anjar (ŭn-jär′) town in Cutch state, Bombay, India, pop. 18.
Anjengo (ŭn-jĕŋ′gō) vil. W coast of Travancore, one of the earliest English settlements in India.
Anjou (äɴ′zhōō′; *E.* ăn′jōō) former prov. of France, intersected by Loire riv.; its ✱ was Angiers. See Angevin, *a.*
Anjouan (än′jōō-än′) *or* **Johanna** (jō-hăn′ȧ) one of the Comorro isls. W of N Madagascar, 89 □ pop. 26.
Anju (än′jōō′) town, NW part of Korea.
Ankara (äŋ-kä′rä) agr. & past. country, N end Madagascar.
Ankaratra (äŋ′kä-rä′trä) mt. group, about 8,000 ft. high, cen. Madagascar.
Anking (än′kĭng′) *or* **Nganking** (n′gän′kĭng′) town, ✱ of Anhwei prov. China, on Yangtze river, pop. 40.

Anklam (än′kläm) town, Pomerania, Prussia, on Peene river, pop. 15.
Ankleswar (ŭn′klā-swŭr′) town, Broach dist. Bombay, Br. India, 6 m. S of Broach, pop. 11.
Ankober (än-kō′bẽr) town in Shoa, Abyssinia, Africa, on a mountain, pop. 2.
Ankobra (ăn-kō′brȧ) riv. Gold Coast, W Africa ; navigable for 50 miles.
Ann, Cape, E extremity of Essex co. Mass. N of Massachusetts bay.
Anna (ăn′ȧ) city, Union co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Annaberg (än′ä-bĕrк) min. & mfg. town, in the Erzgebirge, Saxony kingdom, pop. 17.
Annam (ăn′năm′) *or* **Anam** (ȧ-năm′) agr. & cml. kingdom, Indo-China, under French protection, ab. 61,718 □ pop. 5,543, ✱ Hué. See Anamese, *n.*
Annan (ăn′ăn) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, Dumfriesshire, Scot. pop. parl. & mun. b. 4.
Annandale (ăn′ăn-dāl) municipality, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 11.
Annapolis (ă-năp′ō-lĭs) spt. × of Anne Arundel co. Md. ✱ of Md. pop. 9 ; U. S. Naval Academy. — co. Nova Scotia. — its × pop. 1. See Port Royal (*Gaz.*).
Ann Ar′bor, mfg. city, × of Washtenaw co. Mich. pop. 15; seat of University of Michigan.
Anne Arundel (ăn ȧ-rŭn′dĕl) agr. co. cen. Md. 432 □ pop. 40, × Annapolis.
Annecy (än′sē′) mfg. town, ✱ of dept. Haute-Savoie, France, pop. 12, communal pop. 16.
Annecy, Lake of, in Alps, Haute-Savoie, France, 22 m. S of Geneva, 9 m. long.
Annen (än′ĕn) vil. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 14.
Annesley Bay (ănz′lĭ) inlet of Red sea, near Massaua, Eritrea, Africa.
Annfield Plain (ăn′fēld plān) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 17.
Anniston (ăn′ĭs-tŭn) city, × of Calhoun co. Alabama, pop. 13.
Annobón (än′ō-bōn′; 133) isl. Gulf of Guinea; 4 m. long, 6 □ pop. 1 ; Spanish.
Annœulin (ȧ′nû′lăɴ′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Annonay (ȧ′nō′nē′) mfg. town, dept. Ardèche, France, pop. 15, comm. 17.
Anoka (ȧ-nō′kȧ) co. E Minn. 459 □ pop. 12. — city, its × pop. 4.
Anolaima (ä′nō-lī′mä) town, Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 14.
Anping (än′pĭng′) port of Tainan, Formosa.
Ans (äns) town, 2 m. N W of Liége, Belgium, pop. comm. 10.
Ansbach (äns′bäк) city, on Rezat riv. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 20.
Anserma (än-sĕr′mä) town, Caldas dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 13.
Anshunfu (än′shōōn-fōō′) city, Kweichow prov. China, pop. 50; 40 m. S W of Kweiyang.
Anson (ăn′sŭn) agr. co. S N. C. 556 □ pop. 25, × Wadesboro. — town, Somerset co. Me. pop. 2. — city, Jones co. Tex. pop. 2.
Ansonia (ăn-sō′nĭ-ȧ) mfg. city, E bank Naugatuck riv. New Haven co. Connecticut, p. 15.
Ansted (ăn′stĕd) min. town, Fayette co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Antarctic Continent (ănt-ärk′tĭk) the land around the S pole.
Antarctic Ocean, ocean S of antarctic circle.
An′telope, co. N E Nebr. 872 □ pop. 14, × Neligh. — isl. Great Salt lake, Utah.
Antequera (än′tā-kā′rä) *anc.* Antiqua′ria, city, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 32.
Antero, Mount (ăn-tā′rō) peak, Sawatch mts. Col. 14,245 ft. high.
Anthony (ăn′thō-nĭ) city, × of Harper co. Kansas, pop. 3.
Anthony's Nose (-nīz), bold promontory E side Hudson riv. N. Y. near Peekskill.
Antibes (äɴ′tēb′) *anc.* Antip′olis, spt. town, dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, on Medit. sea, pop. 6, comm. 12.
Anticosti (ăn′tĭ-kŏs′tĭ) isl. Quebec prov. Canada, in St. Lawrence estuary ; fisheries.
Antietam Creek (ăn-tē′tăm) Pa. & Md. to Potomac riv. ; battle in Md. 1862.
Antigo (ăn′tĭ-gō) city, × of Langlade co. Wisconsin, pop. 7.
Antigonish (ăn′tĭ-gō-nēsh′) co. N Nova Scotia. — its × pop. 2.
Antigua (ăn-tē′gwȧ) isl. (108 □) & with Barbuda & Redonda, presidency Leeward Isls. colony, British W. Indies, isl. 170 □ pop. 39, ✱ St. John. — (än-tē′gwä) *or* **Guatemala Antigua** (gwä′tä-mä′lä) city, ✱ of Sacatepéquez dept. Guatemala, 24 m. W S W of city of Guatemala, pop. 20, twice wrecked by earthquakes.
Anti-Libanus (ăn′tĭ-lĭb′ȧ-nŭs) mt. range, E of Lebanon range, Palestine.
Antilles (ăn-tĭl′ēz ; *F.* äɴ′tēl′) two groups isls. (**Greater** and **Lesser Antilles**) West Indies. See West Indies (*Gaz.*).
Antioch (ăn′tĭ-ŏk) town, Contra Costa co. Cal. pop. 1. — *Turk.* **Antakiyeh** (än′tä-kē′yĕ) city, Aleppo vilayet, Syria, anc. ✱ of Syria, on Orontes river, pop. 30.
Antioquia (än′tē-ō′kyä) min. dept. Colombia, S. America, 24,402 □ pop. 741, ✱ Medellín. — town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 11.
Antiparos (ăn-tĭp′ȧ-rŏs) isl. about 7 m. long, 17 □ one of the Cyclades, Ægean sea.
Antipodes (ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz) group of rocky isls. 458 m. S E of Port Chalmers, N. Z. 20 □; to N. Z.
Antique (än-tē′kä) prov. W Panay, Philippine islands, 1,134 □ pop. 134.
Antisana (än′tē-sä′nä) volcano, 19,335 ft. high, Andes mts. Ecuador, S. America.
Anti-Taurus (ăn′tĭ-tô′rŭs) mt. range, E Asia Minor, N E of the Taurus.
Antivari (än-tē′vä-rē) *or* **Bar** (bär) town of Montenegro, Europe, near Adriatic, pop. 3.
Antlers (ănt′lẽrz) town, × of Pushmataha co. Okla. pop. 1.
Antofagasta (än′tō-fä-gäs′tä) prov. Chile, 46,830 □ pop. 119. — its ✱ pop. 32.
Antongil Bay (äɴ′tōɴ-zhēl′) bay, 50 m. long, 25 m. broad, E Madagascar.
Antrim (ăn′trĭm) agr. co. N Mich. 475 □ pop. 16, × Bellaire. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 1. — co. Ulster prov. N E Ireland, 1,191 □ pop. 479, × Belfast.
Antuco (än-tōō′kō) vol. 9,060 ft. high, & town, Andes mts. Biobio prov. Chile.
Antung (än′tōōng′) treaty port, Shengking prov. Manchuria, at mouth of Yalu riv. p. 161.
Antwerp (ănt′wẽrp) vil. Paulding co. O. pop. 1. — *Fr.* **Anvers** (äɴ′vâr′) prov. Belg., 1,093 □ pop. 969. — cml. & mfg. city, its ✱ on Scheldt riv. pop. 302, with suburbs 398.
Anuradhapura (ȧ-nōō′räd-hȧ-pōō′rȧ) anc. ✱ of Ceylon island, 60 m. W by S of Trincomalee ; now in ruins. See bo tree.
Anzac Cove (ăn′zăk) small bay, 14 miles fr. tip of Gallipoli pen. on Ægean sea. Battle April 25, 1915. See Anzac, in *Addenda.*
Anzin (äɴ′zăɴ′) min. town & comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 14.
Anzio (änd′zyō) spt. Rome prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Anzoátegui (än′sō-ä′tā-gē ; 268) state, N Venezuela, 16,718 □ pop. 134, ✱ Barcelona.
Aorangi (ä′ō-rä′ngē) *or* **Mt. Cook**, mt. N South Isl. N. Z. 12,349 ft. high.
Aosta (ä-ōs′tä) *anc.* Augus′ta Præto′ria, town, Turin prov. Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Apa (ä′pä) riv. part of boundary bet. Brazil & Paraguay, to Paraguay river.
Apache (ȧ-păch′ē ; ȧ-pä′chä) co. Ariz. 11,379 □ pop. 9, × St. Johns.
Apalachee Bay (ăp′ȧ-lăch′ē) bay, arm of Gulf of Mexico, S Florida.
Apalachicola (ăp′ȧ-lăch′ĭ-kō′lȧ) nav. riv. Fla. to Gulf of Mexico, formed by union of Chattahoochee & Flint rivs. — city, × of Franklin co. Fla. pop. 3.
Apamea (ăp′ȧ-mē′ȧ) anc. city on Orontes riv. Syria ; now in ruins.
Aparri (ä-pär′rē) pueblo & spt. Cagayan prov. Luzon, Philippine isls. on N coast, pop. 18.
Apatin (ŏ′pŏ-tĭn) town, Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, on left bank Danube, pop. comm. 13.
Apeldoorn (ä′pĕl-dōrn′) mfg. town & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 36.
Apennines (ăp′ĕ-nīnz) *anc.* Ap′enni′nus Mons, mt. chain, cen. Italy ; highest, Monte Corno, 9,585 ft.
Apenrade (ä′pĕn-rä′dē) spt. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Apenrade fiord, pop. 8.
Apia (ä-pē′ȧ ; ä′pē-ä) vil. & harbor, Upolu isl. Samoa isls. S Pacific ocean.
Aplerbeck (äp′lẽr-bĕk) min. vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 10.
Apo (ä′pō) solfataric vol. S Mindanao, Philippine islands ; ht. 10,312 ft.
Apolda (ä-pōl′dä) mfg. town, Saxe-Weimar duchy, Germany, pop. 23.
Apollo (ȧ-pŏl′ō) bor. Armstrong co. Pa. about 26 m. E N E of Pittsburgh, pop. 3.
Apostle Islands, group in S W Lake Superior, belonging to Ashland co. Wis.
Appalachia (ăp′ȧ-lăch′ĭ-ȧ) town, Wise co. Virginia, pop. 1.
Appalachian Mountains (ăp′ȧ-lăch′ĭ-ăn ; -lā′chĭ-ăn) mt. system E North America, extending from Quebec prov. to N Ala.; highest, Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft. Yancey co. N. C.
Appanoose (ăp′ȧ-nōōs′) agr. co. S Io. 513 □ pop. 29, × Centerville.
Appenzell (äp′ĕn-tsĕl′) agr. & mfg. canton (160 □ pop. 73), N E Switzerland, consisting of the demicantons of **Outer Rhodes** (94 □ pop. 58, ✱ Trogen) & **Inner Rhodes** (67 □ pop. 15, ✱ Appenzell).
Appingedam (äp′ĭng-ĕ-däm′) town & comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 5.
Appleby (ăp′′l-bĭ), mun. bor. × of Westmorland co. Eng. pop. 2.
Appleton (ăp′′l-tŭn) vil. Swift co. Min. pop. 1. — mfg. city, × of Outagamie co. Wis. on Fox riv. pop. 17.
Appleton City, vil. St. Clair co. Missouri, pop. 1.
Appling (ăp′lĭng) co. S E Ga. 604 □ pop. 12, × Baxley.
Appomattox (ăp′ō-măt′ŭks) riv. about 150 m. long, Va. flows into James riv. at City Point. — co. cen. Va. 342 □ pop. 9, × Appomattox; here Lee surrendered to Grant, 1865.

Amwas See Emmaus.
Anam. See Annam.
Anas. See Guadiana.
Anatolia. See Asia Minor.
Ancre. See Albert, France.
Ancyra. See Angora.
Andematurinum. See Langres.
Andes. See Virgilio.
Andizhan. See Andijan.
Andorre. See Andorra.
Anglia. See England.
Angra Pequena. See Lüderitz-bucht.
Angus. See Forfarshire.
Anio. See Teverone.
Antakiyeh. See Antioch.
Antananarivo. See Tananarivo.
Antenna, Pizzo. See Madonian Mountains.
Antipolis. See Antibes.
Antiquaria. See Antequera.
Antunnacum. See Andernach.
Anvers. See Antwerp.
Anxur. See Terracina.

Apricena (ä′prẽ-chā′nä) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 8.
Apsheron (ȧp′shĕ-rôn′) pen. in Caspian sea, Baku govt. Transcaucasia, Russia.
Apt (äpt) *anc.* AP′TA JU′LIA, town, dept. Vaucluse, France, on Calavon riv. p. 5, comm. 6.
Apulia (ȧ-pū′lĭ-ȧ) *It.* **le Puglie** (lā pōōl′yā) compartimento, S E Italy; provs. Bari, Foggia, & Lecce, 7,378 □ pop. 2,130. See APULIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Apure (ä-pōō′rā) riv. Venezuela, one of the chief tributaries of Orinoco river. — state, W Venezuela, 29,537 □ pop. 23, ✱ San Fernando de Apure.
Apurímac (ä′pōō-rē′mäk) riv. bet. 500 & 600 m. long, rises in Peruvian Andes, flows into Ucayali riv. S. America. — dept. Peru, 8,189 □ pop. 177, ✱ Abancay.
Aquæ Sextiæ (ā′kwē sĕks′tĭ-ē) anc. name of AIX; battle 102 B. C.
Aquidneck (ȧ-kwĭd′nĕk) former name of the island of RHODE ISLAND in state of R. I.; settlement 1638.
Aquila (ăk′wĭ-lȧ; *It.* ä′kwẽ-lä) *It.* **Aquila degli Abruzzi** (dāl′yē ä-brōōt′sē) prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, 2,485 □ pop. 407. — fortified city, its ✱ pop. comm. 22.
Aquitaine (ăk′wĭ-tān′) anc. division S W France, comprising, nearly, depts. Gironde, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Dordogne, & Aveyron.
Aquitania (-tā′nĭ-ȧ) a Roman division of S W Gaul bet. Pyrenees mts. & Garonne river.
Araba (ä′rȧ-bä) great valley between Dead sea & Akabah gulf, Arabia.
Arabat el Madfun (ȧ-rä′bȧt ĕl mäd′fōōn′) vil. Egypt, site of anc. ABYDOS.
Arabia (ȧ-rā′bĭ-ȧ) *Turk.* **Arabistan** (ä-rä′bĭ-stän′) country, a great pen. S W Asia, about 1,200,000 □ pop. 4,825. See ARAB, *n.*, ARABIC, *n.*
Arabia Deserta (dẽ-zûr′tȧ) N div. of anc. Arabia.
Arabia Felix (fē′lĭks) S E div. of anc. Arabia.
Arabian Des′ert, large desert, Egypt, E of Nile riv. from about 22° N lat. to Medit. sea.
Arabian Sea, between India and Arabia, part of Indian ocean.
Arabia Petræa (pẽ-trē′ȧ) N W div. anc. Arabia, inc. Sinai pen. & country N E & S E of it.
Arabkir (ä′räb-kēr′) town, Mamuret el Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 20.
Aracajú (ȧ-rä′kä-zhōō′) town, ✱ Sergipe state, Brazil, near coast, pop. 27.
Aracaty (ä-rä′kä-tē′) port on Rio Jaguaribe, Ceará state, Brazil, near coast, pop. 18.
Aracena (ä′rä-thā′nä) comm. Huelva prov. Spain, pop. 6.
Arad (ŏr′ŏd) co. Hungary, 2,292 □ pop. 351. — city with municipal rights geographically in & × of Arad co. Hungary, on rt. bank of Maros riv. 43 □ pop. 63.
Aradus (ăr′ȧ-dŭs) *or* **Arvad** (är′vȧd′) isl. & ruined town of anc. Phœnicia, off coast of Syria; the modern RUAD (rōō′ȧd′).
Arafat (ä′rȧ-fȧt′) granite hill, 15 m. S E of Mecca, Arabia; object of pilgrimage.
Arafura Sea (ä′rä-fōō′rä) part of Pacific ocean bet. Australia & Du. New Guinea.
Aragon (ăr′ȧ-gŏn; *Sp. pron.* ä′rä-gōn′) medieval kingdom & former anc. kingdom & prov. N E Spain, now provs. Huesca, Saragossa, & Teruel. See ARAGONESE, *a.*
Aragona (ä′rä-gō′nä) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 16.
Aragua (ä-rä′gwä) state, N Venezuela, 2,162 □ pop. 95, ✱ Victoria.
Araguary (ä-rä′gwä-rē′) riv. N E Brazil, once claimed by France as boundary.
Araguaya (ä′rä-gwä′yä) riv. ab. 1,100 m. long, cen. Brazil, nav. for 750 miles.
Arahal, El (ĕl ä′rä-äl′) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Araish, El (ĕl ä-rīsh′) *or* **Laraish** (lä-rīsh′) spt. town, Morocco, on Atlantic ocean, p. ab. 10.
Arakan (ä′rä-kän′; ăr′ȧ-kăn′) div. of Lower Burma, 18,540 □ pop. 840, ✱ Akyab. —, **Northern**, dist. of Arakan div. 1,500 □ pop. 22.
Aral Sea (ăr′ăl; ȧ-räl′) inland sea, Asiatic Russia, 26,166 □.
Aranda de Duero (ä-rän′dä dā dwā′rō) town, Burgos prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Arandas (ä-rän′däs) town, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 6.
Aran Isles (ăr′ăn) group, Galway co. Ireland, in Galway bay.
Aranjuez (ä′rän-hwāth′; 189) *anc.* A′RA JO′VIS, town, Madrid prov. Spain, on Tagus river, pop. comm. 12; a royal residence.
Aransas (ȧ-răn′sȧs) co. S Tex. 240 □ pop. 2, × Rockport.
Aransas Bay, coast of Tex. N E of Corpus Christi bay.
Aransas Pass, chief entrance to Aransas bay; important channel of trade. — town, San Patricio co. Tex. pop. 1.
Arapahoe (ȧ-răp′ȧ-hō) co. E Colorado, 842 □ pop. 10, × Littleton.
Arapahoe Peak, mt. 13,520 ft. high, Grand co. Colorado.
Arapiles (ä′rä-pē′lās) vil. 4 m. S E of Salamanca, Spain; battle 1812.
Ararat (ăr′ȧ-răt) mt. on confines of Russian, Turkish, & Persian Armenia; two peaks, highest about 17,000 ft.
Aras (ȧ′räs′) *anc.* ARAX′ES, riv. 635 m. long, Armenia, flows into Kur river.
Arassuahy (ä-räs′wä-hē′) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. 44.
Aratuhipe (ä-rä′tōō-ē′pā) city, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. dist. 47.
Arauca (ä-rou′kä) commissary, Colombia, pop. 5, ✱ Arauca.
Arauco (ä-rou′kō) prov. S Chile, 2,055 □ pop. 62, ✱ Lebú.
Aravalli Hills (ä-rä′vȧ-lẽ) range, 300 m. long, Rajputana, India.
Arba (ȧr′bȧ′) town, Algeria, ab. 12 m. S E of Algiers, pop. 3, comm. 10.
Arbil (ȧr-bēl′) *or* **Erbil** (ẽr-bēl′), *anc.* ARBE′LA, walled town, Mosul vilayet, Asiatic Turkey, pop. 4; "battle of Arbela," really fought at GAUGAMELA, 331 B. C.
Arbois (ȧr′bwä′) mfg. town, dept. Jura, France, pop. 4.
Arbon (ȧr′bôɴ′) town, Thurgau canton, Switzerland, on Lake of Constance, pop. comm. 10.
Arbroath (är-brōth′) spt. & mfg. burgh, Forfarshire, Scotland, pop. 21.
Arbus (är′bōōs) comm. Cagliari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. 8.
Arcachon (ȧr′kȧ′shôɴ′) coast tn. & comm. dept. Gironde, France, p. 10; watering place.
Arcade (är-kād′) vil. Wyoming co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Arcadia (är-kā′dĭ-ȧ) city, × of De Soto co. Fla. pop. 2. — town, × of Bienville par. La. pop. 1. — vil. Trempealeau co. Wis. p. 1. — anc. pastoral country, cen. Morea, Greece. See ARCADIA, *n.* — (*mod. Gr.* är′kȧth-yȧ′) nome, cen. Morea, Greece, 2,020 □ p. 162, ✱ Tripolis.
Arcadia, Gulf of, on W coast of the Morea, Greece.
Arcanum (är-kā′nŭm) vil. Darke co. Ohio, pop. 1.
Arcata (är-kā′tȧ) town, Humboldt co. California, pop. 1.
Arce (är′chā) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 8.
Arcevia (är-chā′vyä) town, Ancona prov. Italy, ab. 30 m. W S W of Ancona, p. comm. 12.
Archangel (ärk′ān′jĕl) *Russ.* **Arkhangelsk** (ȧr-ᴋän′gĕlsk) govt. S of Arctic ocean, Russia in Europe, 326,063 □ pop. 449. — cml. town, its ✱ pop. 31.
Archbald (ärch′bôld) bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. about 9 m. N E of Scranton, pop. 7.
Archbold (ärch′bōld) vil. Fulton co. Ohio, pop. 1.
Archena (är-chā′nä) town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Archer (är′chẽr) co. N Tex. 872 □ pop. 7, × Archer City.
Archidona (är′chẽ-thō′nä; 146) town, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Archipelago (är′kĭ-pĕl′ȧ-gō) *Turk.* **Jezairi–Bahri–Sefid** (jĕ-zī′rē-bä′rē-sĕ-fēd′) vilayet, Asia Minor, composed of isls. 2,660 □ pop. 322, ✱ Rhodes.
Archuleta (är′chōō-lē′tȧ) co. S W Col. 1,220 □ pop. 3, × Pagosa Springs.
Arcidosso (är′chē-dôs′sō) town, Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Arcis–sur–Aube (ȧr′sēs′-sür-ōb′) town & comm. dept. Aube, France, pop. 3; battle 1814.
Arco (är′kō) town & winter resort, Tirol, Austria, 17 m. S W of Trent, pop. comm. 5.
Arcola (är-kō′lȧ) city, Douglas co. Ill. p. 2. — (*pron.* är′kō-lä) comm. Genoa prov. It. p. 11.
Arcole (är′kō-lā) vil. 15 m. S E of Verona, Italy, pop. comm. 4; battle 1796.
Arcos de la Frontera (är′kōs dā lä frōn-tā′rä) town, Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Arcot (är-kŏt′) chief town, N. Arcot dist. pop. 11; once the Mohammedan ✱ of the Carnatic.
Arcot, North, dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 1,961.
Arcot, South, dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 2,363.
Arctic Ocean (ärk′tĭk) the ocean N of the Arctic circle.
Arcueil–Cachan (ȧr′kû′y′-kȧ′shäɴ′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 11.
Ardahan (är′dȧ-hän′) *Russ.* **Ardagan** (ȧr′dȧ-gän′) ft. town, Kars govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, pop. 1; battle 1877.
Ardatov (ȧr-dä′tôf) town, Simbirsk govt. on Alatyr riv. Russia, pop. 6.
Ardebil (är′dē-bēl′) town, Azerbaijan prov. on the Kara Su, Persia, pop. 20.
Ardèche (ȧr′dĕsh′) small riv. dept. Ardèche, rises in Cévennes mts. flows into Rhone riv. France. — min. dept. S E France, 2,145 □ pop. 332, ✱ Privas.
Arden (är′dĕn) anc. forest supposed to have covered much of midland and E England.
Ardennes (ȧr′dĕn′) agr. & mfg. dept. N E France, 2,028 □ pop. 319, ✱ Mézières.
Ardennes, Forest of, *anc.* ARDUEN′NA SYL′VA, wooded region, on both banks Meuse riv. France & Netherlands.
Ardmore (ärd′mōr) city, × of Carter co. Oklahoma, pop. 9.
Ardnamurchan Point (ärd′nȧ-mûr′ᴋăn) N W promontory of Argyllshire, Scotland, extreme W point of British mainland.
Ardore (är-dō′rā) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Ardoye (ȧr′dwä′) market town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 7.
Ardres (ȧr′dr′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 2; "Field of the Cloth of Gold."
Ardrossan (är-drŏs′ăn) spt. burgh, Ayrshire, Scotland, pop. 6; a watering place.
Ardsley (ärdz′lĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 7.
Ardsley East and West, urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 8.
Areas (ä-rā′äsh) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, pop. 5.
Arecibo (ä′rā-sē′bō) dept. N Porto Rico, pop. 162. — mun. (p. 42) & spt. town (p. 10) its ✱.
Arenac (ăr′ē-năk) co. E Mich. 374 □ pop. 10, × Standish.
Arendal (ä′rĕn-däl′) spt. on the Skager-Rak, Nedenes prov. Norway, pop. 10.
Arénys de Mar (ä-rā′nēs dā mär′) spt. Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Arequipa (ä′rā-kē′pä) dept. S Peru, S. Am. 21,953 □ pop. 229. — its ✱ pop. 35.
Arethusa (ăr′ē-thū′sȧ) fountain, Ortygia isl. Syracuse harbor, Sicily. See ARETHUSA, *n.*
Arezzo (ä-rĕt′sō) *anc.* ARRE′TIUM, prov. Tuscany, Italy, 1,273 □ pop. 284. — its ✱ pop. 48.
Arga (är′gä) small riv. Navarra prov. Pyrenees mts. to Aragon riv. Spain
Argæus (är-jē′ŭs) *or* **Erjias** (ẽr-jē′ȧs) highest mt. Asia Minor, Angora vilayet, 13,100 ft.
Argaon (är-goun′) vil. Akola dist. Berar, Br. India; battle 1803.
Argenta (är-jĕn′tȧ) city, Pulaski co. Ark. p. 11. — (-tä) comm. Ferrara prov. Italy, p. 22.
Argentan (ȧr′zhäɴ′täɴ′) mfg. town, dept. Orne, France, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Argentario (är′jĕn-tä′rē-ō) mt. promontory, Mediterranean sea, Grosseto prov. Italy.
Argenteuil (ȧr′zhäɴ′tû′y′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, on Seine riv. pop. 22, comm. 24. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, chief town Lachute.
Argentiera (är′jĕn-tyā′rä) *or* **Kimolos** (kē′mō-lōs) isl. N E of Melos, Ægean sea.
Argentina (är′jĕn-tē′nȧ; *Sp.* är′hän-tē′nä; 172) federal republic, S. America, S of Bolivia, E of Andes mts. 1,135,840 □ pop. 7,122, ✱ Buenos Aires. See LEGISLATURE, *n.*
Argentine (är′jĕn-tēn) city, Wyandotte co. Kansas, pop. 6.
Argentine Pass, 13,286 ft. high, Front range, Rocky mts. Colorado.
Argentino (är′hän-tē′nō; 172) lake, S W Santa Cruz ter. Argentina.
Argenton (ȧr′zhäɴ′tôɴ′) *or* **Argenton–sur–Creuse** (ȧr′zhäɴ′tôɴ′-sür-krûz′) *anc.* ARGENTOM′AGUS, town, dept. Indre, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Argeş (ȧr′zhĕsh) dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, 1,712 □ pop. 243.
Arginusæ (är′jĭ-nū′sē) small islands off S coast of Mytilene; naval battle 406 B. C.
Argo (är′gō) isl. 25 m. long, 5 m. broad, in the Nile, Dongola prov. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan.
Argolis (är′gō-lĭs) dist. E Morea, anc. Greece. See DORIAN, *n.* — nome, N E Morea peninsula, Greece, pop. 82, ✱ Nauplia.
Argonne (ȧr′gŏn′) region, depts. Meuse and Ardennes, France.
Argos (är′gŏs) town, Marshall co. Ind. pop. 1. — town, Argolis nome, Greece, about 7 m. N N W of Nauplia, pop. 9.
Argostoli (är-gŏs′tō-lē; *mod. Gr.* är′gŏs-tô′lyē) spt. ✱ of Cephalonia nome, Greece, p. 9.
Argun (ȧr-gōōn′) riv. Asia, separates Heilungkiang prov. Manchuria, from Siberia.
Argyle (är-gīl′) co. N. S. W. Australia, 1,972 □ pop. 18.
Argyllshire (-gīl′shẽr) *or* **Argyll**, past. co. W Scotland, 3,110 □ pop. 71, × Inveraray.
Argyrokastron (ȧr′yē-rō′kȧs-trōn) *Turk.* **Ergeri** (ĕr′gē-rē′) town, S Albania, pop. 6.
Aria (ā′rĭ-ȧ; ȧ-rī′ȧ) anc. region, S W Asia, now in N W Afghanistan & E Persia.
Ariano di Puglia (ä′rē-ä′nō dē pōōl′yä) town, Avellino prov. S Italy, pop. comm. 18.
Ariano nel Polesine (nĕl pō-lā′zē-nā) comm. Rovigo prov Italy, pop. 9.
Arica (ä-rē′kä) spt. Tacna prov. N Chile, pop. 5.
Ariège (ȧ′rē-ĕzh′) riv. 90 m. long, rises in E Pyrenees mts. flows into Garonne riv. France. — min. & mfg. dept. S France, 1,893 □ pop. 199, ✱ Foix.
Arinos (ä-rē′nōsh) riv. about 400 m. long, Matto Grosso state, Brazil.
Arish, El (ĕl ȧ-rēsh′), govt. Lower Egypt, ⅛ □ pop. 18. —, *prob. anc.* RHINOCOLU′RA, town, Lower Egypt, on Mediterranean, near frontier of Palestine, pop. 6.
Arizona (ăr′ĭ-zō′nȧ) state, S W U. S. A. 113,810 □ pop. 204, ✱ Phoenix.
Arjona (är-hō′nä; 189) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7. — town, Bolívar dept. Colombia, pop. dist. 10.
Arkadelphia (är′kȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ) town, × of Clark co. on Ouachita riv. Arkansas, pop. 3.
Arkaig, Loch (är-kāg′) lake, 12 m. long, Inverness-shire, Scotland.
Arkansas (är′kăn-sô) riv. about 2,000 m. long, rises Rocky mts. Col. flows into Mississippi riv. — state, S cen. U. S. A. 52,525 □ pop. 1,574, ✱ Little Rock. See BEAR STATE, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. — co. S E Ark. 1,000 □ pop. 16, × De Witt.
Arkansas City (är′kăn-sô) town, × of Desha co. Ark. p. 1. — (*pron.* är-kăn′zȧs) city, Cowley co. Kan. p. 8.
Arkiko (är-kē′kō) spt. Eritrea, on Red sea, ab. 7 m. S of Massaua.
Arklow (ärk′lō) maritime town, Wicklow co. Ireland, on Avoca river, pop. 5.
Arkona (är-kō′nȧ) promontory, N coast Rügen isl. Baltic sea.
Arlberg (ärl′bĕrᴋ) pass 5,900 ft. high, & railway tunnel 6½ m. long, Vorarlberg, Austria.
Arlecdon and Frizington (är′lĕk-dŭn, *colloq.* ärl′tŭn, frĭz′ĭng-tŭn) urban dist. Cumberland co. England, pop. 5.
Arles (ärlz; *F.* ȧrl) *anc.* AR′ELAS *or* AR′ELA′TE, mfg. city, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, on Rhone river, pop. 17, communal pop. 31.
Arlington (är′lĭng-tŭn) vil. Calhoun & Early cos. Ga. pop. 1. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 11. — town, Tarrant co. Tex. pop. 2. — vil. Alexandria co. Va. opp. Washington, D. C.; national cemetery. — town, Bennington co. Vt. pop. 1. — city, Snohomish co. Wash. pop. 1.
Arlington Heights, vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 2. — vil. Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2.
Arlon (ȧr′lôɴ′) town, ✱ of Luxemburg prov. Belgium, pop. 12.
Armagh (är-mä′) co. Ulster prov. Ireland, 512 □ pop. 120. — its × pop. 7.
Armagnac (ȧr′mȧn′yȧk′) small ter. in old prov. of Gascony, France, now in dept. Gers.
Armenia (är-mē′nĭ-ȧ) *Bib.* MINNI (mĭn′ĭ), anc. country, W Asia, now divided between Russia, Turkey, and Persia. See ARMENIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Armentières (ȧr′mäɴ′tyâr′) mfg. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 25, comm. 29.
Armorica (är-mŏr′ĭ-kȧ) anc. name for region in N W France corresponding for the most part to Bretagne.
Armstrong (ärm′strŏng) min. & agr. co. W cen. Pa. 653 □ pop. 68, × Kittanning. — co. W cen. S. Dak. 1,419 □. — co. N W Tex. 903 □ pop. 3, × Claude.
Arnhem (ärn′hĕm) mfg. town & comm. ✱ of Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 64.
Arnhem Land, region on N coast, Australia.
Arno (är′nō) *anc.* AR′NUS, riv. ab. 140 m. long, Tuscany, Italy, Apennines to Medit. sea.
Arnold (är′nŭld) bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. p. 2. — town, Nottinghamshire, Eng. p. 11.
Arnprior (ärn′prī′ẽr) town, Renfrew co. Ontario, Can. on Ottawa river, pop. 4.
Arnsberg (ärns′bĕrᴋ) govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, 2,974 □ pop. 2,400. — city Prussia, anc. ✱ of Westphalia, pop. 10.
Arnstadt (ärn′shtät) mfg. town, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Germany, pop. 18.
Arnswalde (ärns′väl′dē) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 9.
Aroa (ä-rō′ä) town, Venezuela, 136 m W of Caracas; noted copper mines.
Arolsen (ä′rōl-zĕn) town, ✱ of Waldeck, Germany, pop. 3.
Arona (ä-rō′nä) town, Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Aroostook (ȧ-rōōs′tŏŏk) riv. over 100 m. long, Me. flows into St. John riv. — co. N Me. 6,453 □ pop. 75, × Houlton.
Arpino (är-pē′nō) *anc.* ARPI′NUM, town, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 10; birthplace of Marius and Cicero.
Arquà Petrarca (är-kwä′ pā-trär′kä) comm. near Padua, It. pop. 2; Petrarch died here.
Arquata del Tronto (är-kwä′tä dĕl trōn′tō) comm. Ascoli Piceno prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Arrah (är′rä) town, Shahabad dist. Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, pop. 47.
Arran (ăr′ăn) isl. Buteshire, Firth of Clyde, W coast Scotland, 165 □ pop. 5.
Arras (ȧ′räs′) *anc.* NEMETOCEN′NA, mfg. & ft. city, ✱ of dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, p. 21, comm. 26.

Apta Julia. See APT.
Aquæ. See ACQUI.
Aquæ Augustæ. See DAX.
Aquæ Calidæ. See BATH.
Aquæ Gratianæ. See AIX-LES-BAINS.
Aquæ Mortuæ. See AIGUES-MORTES.
Aquæ Sextiæ. See AIX.
Aquæ Solis. See BATH.
Aquæ Statiellæ. See ACQUI.
Aquisgranum. See AACHEN.
Aquitanicus Sinus. See BISCAY, BAY OF.
Arabia Felix. See YEMEN.
Arabistan. See ARABIA.
Ara Jovis. See ARANJUEZ.
Arar. See SAÔNE.
Arausio. See ORANGE, France.
Araxes. See ARAS.
Arbela. See ARBIL.
Arber. See BÖHMERWALD.
Arduenna Sylva. See ARDENNES, FOREST OF.
Arecife. Var. of ARRECIFE.
Arelas *or* **Arelate.** See ARLES.
Argaum. See ARGAON.
Argentine Republic. See ARGENTINA.
Argentomagus. See ARGENTON-SUR-CREUSE.
Argentoratum. See STRASSBURG
Argos, Gulf of. See NAUPLIA, GULF OF.
Argovie. See AARGAU.
Aria Palus. See HAMUN
Ariminum. See RIMINI.
Arkhangelsk. See ARCHANGEL.
Arnus. See ARNO.
Aromata. See GUARDAFUI, CAPE.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Arrecife (är′râ-sē′fā) spt. town, Lanzarote isl. Canary isls. pop. 3.

Arrou, *or* **Aru, Islands** (ä′rōō) group S W of New Guinea, Du. E. Indies, 3,326 □ pop. 22.

Arrow Lake, expansion of Columbia riv. 95 m. long, Brit. Columbia, Canada.

Arrow, Lough, picturesque lake, Sligo co. Ireland, drained into Ballysadare bay.

Arroyo (är-rō′yō) mun. (p. 7) & town (p. 3), Guayama dept. Porto Rico, near Guayama.

Arroyo del Puerco (dĕl pwĕr′kō) town, Cáceres prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.

Arsiè (är-syĕ′), town, Belluno prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.

Arta (är′tä) riv. Albania & Greece. — nome, N W Greece, 395 □ pop. 41. — town, its ✳ on Arta riv. pop. 7. — town, N W Majorca isl. Medit. sea, pop. comm. 6.

Arta, Gulf of, *or* **Ambracian Gulf** (ăm-brā′shĭ-ăn), inlet of Ionian sea, N of Greece ; battle of Actium, B. C. 31.

Artaxata (är-tăk′sȧ-tȧ) former ✳ of Armenia, on Aras riv. ; ab. 39° 55′ N, 44° 40′ E.

Arteijo (är-tā′hō ; 189) town, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.

Artemisa (är′tâ-mē′sä) dist. & town, Pinar del Río, Cuba, pop. dist. 15, town 4.

Artena (är-tā′nä) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 5.

Artern (är′tērn) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 6 ; salt refineries.

Artesia (är-tē′zhȧ) town, Eddy co. New Mexico, pop. 2.

Arth (ärt) town, Schwyz canton, Switzerland, on Lake of Zug, pop. comm. 5.

Arthabaska (är′thȧ-bȧs′kȧ) co. S Quebec prov. Canada, × Arthabaskaville.

Arthur (är′thŭr) vil. Douglas & Moultrie cos. Illinois, pop. 1.

Arthur Land, N W part of Ellesmere isl. See ELLESMERE.

Arthur's Seat, hill 822 ft. high, near Edinburgh, Scotland.

Artigas (är-tē′gäs) dept. Uruguay, S. America, 4,393 □ pop. 31, ✳ San Eugenio.

Artois (ȧr′twä′) old prov. now part of dept. Pas-de-Calais, France.

Artvin (ärt-vēn′) town, Kutais govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, pop. 6.

Aruba (ä-rōō′bä; 133) island off Venezuelan coast, part of Dutch col. of Curaçao, 69 □ p. 9.

Arucas (ä-rōō′käs) comm. Gran Canaria, Canary isls. pop. 12.

Arundel (ăr′ŭn-dĕl ; *colloq.* ärn′dĕl) mun. bor. West Sussex, Eng. pop. 3 ; famous castle.

Aruwimi (ä′rōō-wē′mē) riv. E Belgian Congo, to Congo in 1° 10′ N, 23° 50′ E.

Árva (är′vŏ) co. N Hungary, 780 □ pop. 79, × Alsókubin (pop. comm. 2).

Arzano (är-dzä′nō) comm. Naples prov. Italy, about 4 m. N of Naples, pop. 8.

Arzew *or* **Arzeu** (är′zâ-ōō′) *anc.* ARSENA′RIA, spt. Algeria, 22 m. N E of Oran, p. 4, comm. 7.

Arzignano (är′dzēn-yä′nō) town, Vicenza prov. Italy, 10 m. W of Vicenza, pop. comm. 11.

Arzúa (är-thōō′ä) town, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.

Asaba (ä-sä′bä) town, on Niger riv. Southern Nigeria, W Africa.

Asahigawa (ȧ-sä′hē-gä′wȧ) city, Yezo isl. Japan, pop. 40.

Asamayama (ȧ-sä′mȧ-yä′mȧ) active volcano, about 8,300 ft. high, Honshu isl. Japan, about 85 m. N W of Tokyo.

Asan (ä-sän′) town, W coast of Korea ; battle 1894.

Asben (äs′bĕn′) *or* **Air** (ä′ĭr ; īr), native kingdom, Military Territory of the Niger, Fr. West Africa, ✳ Agades.

Asbury Park (ăz′bĕr-ĭ) city & summer resort, Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 10.

Ascalon (ăs′kȧ-lŏn) *anc.* ASH′KELON, spt. vil. on coast of Palestine, Syria.

Ascension (ă-sĕn′shŭn) agr. parish, S E La. 291 □ pop. 24, × Donaldsonville. — isl. S Atlantic ocean, 34 □ ; belongs to Great Britain. — See PONAPE (*Gaz.*).

Ascension Bay, N of Espíritu Santo bay, E coast Yucatan, Mexico.

Asch (äsh) mfg. comm. about 13 m. N W of Eger, W Bohemia, Austria, pop. 22.

Aschaffenburg (ä-shäf′ĕn-bōōrK′) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Main river, pop. 30.

Aschersleben (äsh′ĕrs-lā′bĕn) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 29.

Asciano (ä′shē-ä′nō) comm. Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 8.

Ascoli Piceno (äs′kō-lē pē-chā′nō) prov. Marches compartimento, E Italy, 797 □ pop. 254. — *anc.* AS′CULUM PICE′NUM, its ✳ pop. comm. 31.

Ascoli Satriano (äs′kō-lē sä′trē-ä′nō) *anc.* AS′CULUM AP′ULUM, comm. Foggia, Italy, p. 9.

Ascutney Mountain (ăs-kŭt′nĭ) 3,320 ft. high, Windsor co. Vermont.

Ashanti (ȧ-shăn′tē ; ȧ-shän′tē) native kingdom constituting a British possession, Upper Guinea, W Africa, pop. 288, ✳ Kumassi. See ASHANTI, *n.*

Ashburn (ăsh′bŭrn) city, × of Turner co. Georgia, pop. 2.

Ashburnham (-bûrn-hăm) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. — (*pron.* -ăm) co. N. S. W. Australia, p. 18.

Ashburton (ăsh′bûr-tŭn) co. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 15.

Ashby de la Zouch (ăsh′bĭ dē lȧ zōōsh′; zōōch′) mfg. town, Leicestershire, Eng. pop. 5.

Ashdod (ăsh′dŏd) *Gr.* **Azo′tos**, city of anc. Philistia, Syria, on coast S of Jaffa; the modern **Esdud** (ĕs-dōōd′), pop. 3.

Ashdown (ăsh′doun) town, × of Little River co. Arkansas, pop. 1.

Ashe (ăsh) co. N W N. C. 427 □ pop. 19, × Jefferson.

Asheboro (ăsh′bŭr-ō) town, × of Randolph co. N. C. pop. 2.

Asheho (ä′zhĕ-hō′) city, Kirin prov. Manchuria, Asia, pop. 30.

Asheville (ăsh′vĭl) city, × of Buncombe co. N. C. pop. 19.

Ashfield (-fēld) town, Franklin co. Mass. p. 1. — town, N. S. W. Australia, sub. of Sydney, p. 20.

Ashford (ăsh′fērd) town, Kent co. England, pop. 14.

Ash Grove, city, Greene co. Missouri, pop. 1.

Ashikaga (ä′shē-kä′gȧ) cml. city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 60 m. N W of Tokyo, pop. 40.

Ashington (ăsh′ĭng-tŭn) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 25.

Ashio (ä′shē-ō) cml. city, Honshu isl. Japan, 68 m. N W of Tokyo, pop. 29.

Ashkabad (ȧsh′kä-bäd′) town, ✳ of Transcaspian prov. Russia in Asia, pop. 36.

Ashland (ăsh′lănd) agr. co. N cen. O. 421 □ pop. 23. — its × pop. 7. — co. N Wis. 1,082 □ pop. 22. — city, its × pop. 12. — town, × of Clay co. Ala. p. 1. — vil. Cass co. Ill. p. 1. — city, Boyd co. Ky. pop. 9. — town, Aroostook co. Me. pop. 2. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — vil. Saunders co. Nebr. pop. 1. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 1. — city, Jackson co. Ore. pop. 5. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 7. — town, Hanover co. Va. pop. 1.

Ashley (ăsh′lĭ) co. S E Ark. 940 □ pop. 25, × Hamburg. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 6. — co. South Isl. New Zealand, pop. 13.

Ashmunein (ȧsh′mōō-nān′) vil. Egypt, near Nile, 27° 46′ N; site of HERMOP′OLIS MAG′NA.

Ashtabula (ăsh′tȧ-bū′lȧ) co. N E O. 723 □ p. 60, × Jefferson. — city, Ashtabula co. O. p. 18.

Ashtaroth (ăsh′tȧ-rŏth) anc. city, Damascus vilayet, Syria, ab. 36° E, lat. 32° 50′ N.

Ashton in Makerfield (ăsh′tŭn ĭn māk′ẽr-fēld ; *colloq.* măk′-) town, Lancashire, England, pop. 22.

Ashton under Lyne (līn) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 45.

Ashton upon Mersey (ăsh′tŭn ŭ-pŏn′ mûr′zĭ) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 7.

Ashuelot (ăsh′wē-lŏt) riv. 75 m. long, N. H. ; flows into Connecticut river.

Ashwapmuchuan (ăsh-wäp′mōō-chwän′) riv. Quebec prov. Canada, rises near Mistassini lake, flows into Lake St. John.

Asia (ā′shȧ ; -zhȧ) largest continent of the globe, E hemisphere, 17,040,000 □.

Asiago (ä′zyä-gō) town, Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.

Asia Minor *or* **Anatolia** (ăn′ȧ-tō′lĭ-ȧ), pen. forming W extremity of Asia, bet. Black sea on N & Medit. on S ; a part of Turkey, 197,711 □ pop. 10,509. See ANATOLIAN, *a.*

Askja (äsk′yä) volcano, Iceland, 65° N, 17° W, ht. 3,376 ft. ; largest crater in Iceland.

Asmara (äs-mä′rä) town, ✳ of Eritrea, 55 m. S W of Massaua ; alt. ab. 7,700 ft.

Åsne (ōs′nĕ ; ôs′-) lake, 20 m. long, 15 m. broad, Kronoberg prov. Sweden.

Asnières (ä′nyâr′) town, on Seine riv. France, about 5 m. from Paris, pop. 42, comm. 43.

Asola (ä′zō-lä) town, Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, on Chiese river, pop. comm. 8.

Asolo (ä′zō-lō) town, Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.

Asosan (ä′sō-sän′) vol. mt. Kiushu, Japan ; crater 12 m. wide, reputed largest in world.

Asotin (ȧ-sō′tĭn) co. S E Wash. 606 □ pop. 6. — its ×.

Aspe (äs′pā) mfg. town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.

Aspen (ăs′pĕn ; ȧs′-) city, × of Pitkin co. Colorado, pop. 2.

Aspern (äs′pĕrn) vil. 5 m. E N E of Vienna, Austria ; battle 1809.

Aspinwall (ăs′pĭn-wôl) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 3. — See COLÓN (*Gaz.*).

Aspromonte (äs′prō-mōn′tā) mt. Reggio di Calabria, It. ; Garibaldi captured 1862.

Aspropotamos (-pô′tȧ-mŏs) *anc.* ACHELO′US, riv. 100 m. long, N W Greece, to Ionian sea.

Aspull (ăs′pōōl) min. urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 8.

Assam (ăs′săm′) prov. & chief commissionership, in 1905–1912 part of Eastern Bengal & Assam prov. Br. India, mostly in Brahmaputra riv. valley, 53,015 □ pop. 6,714, ✳ Shillong; native state (Manipur), 8,456 □ pop. 346 ; tea culture. See ASSAMESE, *n.*

Assaye (ȧs-sī′ ; -sā′) vil. N W Hyderabad state, S India ; battle 1803.

Assche (äsh) town, Brabant prov. Belgium, 8 m. N W of Brussels, pop. comm. 9.

Asseln (äs′ĕln) min. vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 6.

Assen (äs′ĕn) town & comm. ✳ of Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 13.

Assiniboia (ă-sĭn′ĭ-boi′ȧ) former dist. N W Canada, 90,340 □ now part of Saskatchewan.

Assiniboine (ă-sĭn′ĭ-boin) riv. about 600 m. long, rises in S E Saskatchewan prov. Canada, flows into Red riv. at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Assinie (ȧ′sē′nē′) Fr. trading station, Ivory Coast, French W. Africa, pop. 1.

Assisi (äs-sē′zē) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 18. See FRANCISCAN, *n.*

Assoro (äs-sō′rō) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.

Assuan (äs-swän′) *or* **Aswan**, prov. Upper Egypt, 169 □ pop. 233. — *anc.* SYE′NE, town in same on rt. bank Nile riv. lat. 24° 5′ N, pop. 6 ; dam across Nile, about 6,400 ft. long.

Assumption (ă-sŭmp′shŭn) agr. parish, S E La. 484 □ pop. 24, × Napoleonville. — city, Christian co. Ill. pop. 2. — one of the Marianas, Pacific ocean.

Assyria (ă-sĭr′ĭ-ȧ) *anc.* ASHUR *or* ASSHUR (ăsh′ŭr), one of the great anc. empires of the world, W Asia ; its ✳ was Nineveh. See ASSYRIAN, *a.* & *n.*

Asti (äs′tē) *anc.* HAS′TA, town, Alessandria prov. Italy, near Tanaro river, pop. comm. 40; famous for its sparkling wine.

Aston Manor (ăs′tŭn măn′ẽr) mun. bor. Warwickshire, Eng. near Birmingham, pop. 75.

Astorga (äs-tôr′gä) walled town, Leon prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.

Astoria (ăs-tō′rĭ-ȧ) town, Fulton co. Ill. pop. 1. — former vil. Long Island, now in New York city. — city, × of Clatsop co. Ore. pop. 10 ; founded as a fur trade depot by John Jacob Astor in 1811.

Astrabad (äs′trä-bäd′) *anc.* HYRCA′NIA, fertile prov. N Persia. See HYRCANIAN, *n.* — its ✳ pop. 15.

Astrakhan (ăs′trȧ-kăn′ ; *Russ.* äs′trȧ-Kän′y′) govt. on N W coast Caspian sea, Russia in Europe, 91,042 □ pop. 1,262. — cml. city, its ✳ on isl. in Volga riv. pop. 150.

Astudillo (äs′tōō-thēl′yō ; 146) town, Palencia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 3.

Astura (äs-tōō′rä) vil. 39 m. S E of Rome, It. ; Cicero murdered near his villa here.

Asturias (äs-tōō′rē-äs) anc. division, now Oviedo prov. Spain. See ASTURIAN, *a.*

Asunción (ä-sōōn′syōn′ ; 138) cml. city, ✳ of Paraguay, S. Am. pop. 75. —, **La** (lä) town, ✳ of Nueva Esparta state, Venezuela, S. Am. E of Margarita isl. pop. 3.

Atacama (ä′tä-kä′mä) min. prov. N Chile, 30,430 □ pop. 65, ✳ Copiapó. — desert, extends from Copiapó northward into Antofagasta province.

Ataki (ä-tä′kē) town, Bessarabia govt. on Dniester riv. European Russia, pop. 7.

Atalanti (ăt′ȧ-lăn′tĭ ; *mod. Gr.* ä′tȧ-län′dē) *or* **Talanti** (tä-län′dē) channel bet. **Evvia** & mainland of Greece, N of Euripos channel.

Atascosa (ăt′ăs-kō′sȧ) past. co. S Tex. 1,358 □ pop. 10, × Pleasanton.

Atbara (ät′bä-rä′) *anc.* ASTAB′ORAS, riv. about 500 m. long, N E Africa, rises in Abyssinia, flows through Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Nile river.

Atchafalaya Bayou (ăch′ȧ-fȧ-lī′ȧ bī′ōō) outlet of Red riv. & Miss. riv. Louisiana.

Atchison (ăch′ĭ-sŭn) co. N E Kan. 412 □ pop. 28. — city, its × pop. 16. — co. N W Mo. 528 □ pop. 14, × Rockport.

Atessa (ä-tĕs′sä) town, Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. comm. 10.

Ath (ät) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, on Dender river, pop. comm. 11.

Athabaska (ăth′ȧ-băs′kȧ) former dist. N W Canada, now in Alberta, Saskatchewan, & Manitoba. — lake, ab. 230 m. long, Alberta & Saskatchewan provs. Canada, 2,842 □. — riv. ab. 1,000 m. long, Alberta prov. Canada, flows into Athabaska lake.

Athens (ăth′ĕnz) co. S E O. 487 □ pop. 48, × Athens. — town, × of Limestone co. Ala. pop. 2. — city, × of Clarke co. Ga. p. 15 ; Univ. of Georgia. — city, Menard co. Ill. p. 1. — vil. Greene co. N. Y. p. 2. — city, × of Athens co. O. p. 5. — bor. Bradford co. Pa. p. 4. — city, × of McMinn co. Tenn. p. 2. — town, Henderson co. Tex. p. 2. — *Gr.* **Athenai** (ȧ-thē′nā) city, ✳ of Attica nome & of Greece, near Ægina gulf, p. 167. See ACROPOLIS, *n.*, ATHENA, *n.*, ATHENS, *n.*, ATTIC, *a.*, CITY OF THE VIOLET CROWN, PARTHENON, *n.*

Atherton (ăth′ẽr-tŭn) mfg. town, Lancashire, England, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S S W of Bolton, pop. 19.

Athgarh (ät′gŭr′ ; 239) native state, S Orissa, India, on Mahanadi riv. 168 □ pop. 44.

Athlone (ăth-lōn′) mfg. town, Westmeath & Roscommon cos. Ireland, pop. 7.

Athmallik (ät-mŭl′ĭk) tributary state, in Bihar and Orissa prov. India, 730 □ pop. 41.

Athni (ät′nē) town, Belgaum dist. Bombay, British India, pop. 11.

Athol (ăth′ŏl) mfg. town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 9.

Athole (ăth′ŏl) dist. Perthshire, Scotland, 450 □.

Athos (ăth′ŏs) mt. 6,350 ft. high, & pen. E part of Chalcidice pen.

Athy (ȧ-thī′) cml. town, Kildare co. Ireland, on Barrow river, pop. 4.

Atitlán (ä′tē-tlän′) lake, volcano, & town, Guatemala, Cen. America.

Atka (ăt′kȧ) isl. largest of Andreanof group of Aleutian islands.

Atkarsk (ȧt′kärsk′) town, Saratov govt. Russia, pop. 8.

Atkins (ăt′kĭnz) town, Pope co. Arkansas, pop. 1.

Atlanta (ăt-lăn′tȧ) cml. city, ✳ of Ga. & × of Fulton co. pop. 155. — city, Logan co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Cass co. Tex. pop. 2.

Atlantic (-tĭk) co. S E N. J. 569 □ pop. 72, × Mays Landing. — city, × of Cass co. Io. pop. 5.

Atlantic City, city, Atlantic co. N. J. on isl. of Absecon Beach, pop. 46 ; seaside resort.

Atlantic Highlands, bor. Monmouth co. N. J. on Sandy Hook bay, pop. 2.

Atlántico (ät-län′tē-kō) dept. Colombia, 1,081 □ pop. 115, ✳ Barranquilla.

Atlantic Ocean, body of water separating America from Europe & Africa, average breadth 3,600 m. greatest depth Porto Rico Trench, 27,366 ft.

Atlas Mountains, system, about 1,500 m. long, extending from Cape Nun, on Atlantic ocean, to Cape Bon, on Mediterranean sea, Africa ; highest point Jebel Ajashi, Morocco, about 14,800 ft. See ATLAS, *n.*

Atlin (ăt′lĭn) lake, extreme N W British Columbia, 438 □.

Atlixco (ät-lēs′kō) city, Puebla, Mexico, 17 m. S W of Puebla, pop. 10.

Atmore (ăt′mōr ; 201) town, Escambia co. Alabama, pop. 1.

Atoka (ȧ-tō′kȧ) co. S Okla. 997 □ pop. 14. — city, its × pop. 2.

Atotonilco el Alto (ä-tō′tō-nēl′kō ĕl äl′tō) city, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 6.

Atrato (ä-trä′tō) nav. riv. Colombia, S. Am. flows into Darien gulf.

Atrauli (ä-trou′lē) city, Aligarh dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, pop. 17.

Atrek (ȧ-trĕk′) riv. about 250 m. long, N Persia, flows into Caspian sea.

Atri (ä′trē) *anc.* HA′TRIA PICE′NA, town, Teramo prov. Italy, pop. comm. 13.

Atripalda (ä′trē-päl′dä) town, Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 6.

Attala (ăt′ȧ-lȧ) co. cen. Miss. 715 □ pop. 29, × Kosciusko.

Attalla (ă-tăl′ȧ) town, Etowah co. Alabama, pop. 3.

Attica (ăt′ĭ-kȧ) city, Fountain co. Ind. pop. 3. — vil. Wyoming co. N. Y. pop. 2. — anc. div. & state of Greece, forming the ter. of Athens. — nome, E Greece, pop. 341, ✳ Athens.

Attleboro (ăt′′l-bŭr-ō) town, Bristol co. Massachusetts, pop. 16.

Attock (ăt-tŏk′) dist. of Rawalpindi div. of Punjab, Br. India, 4,022 □ pop. 519. — town, its ✳ on Indus riv. near mouth of Kabul riv. pop. 4.

Atzcapotzalco (äts-kä′pōt-säl′kō) town, Federal District, Mexico, pop. 13.

Atzgersdorf (äts′gĕrs-dôrf) comm. Lower Austria, pop. 10.

Auau (ä′ōō-ä′ōō) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Maui & Lanai.

Aubagne (ō′bän′y′) town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 6, comm. 9.

Aube (ōb) riv. about 125 m. long, rises in dept. Haute-Marne, flows into Seine riv. France. — mfg. dept. on Seine riv. France, 2,327 □ pop. 241, ✳ Troyes.

Aubenas (ōb′näs′) mfg. town, dept. Ardèche, France, near Ardèche river, p. 4, comm. 7.

Aubervilliers (ō′bĕr′vē′yā′) town, dept. Seine, France, about 5 m. N of Paris, pop. 38.

Aubigny (ô-bē′nĭ) co. S E Queensland, Australia, pop. 45.

Aubin (ō′băN′) min. town, dept. Aveyron, France, pop. 5, comm. 10.

Auburn (ô′bŭrn) vil. Lee co. Ala. pop. 1. — city, × of Placer co. Cal. pop. 2. — city, Sangamon co. Ill. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Dekalb co. Ind. pop. 4. — mfg. city, × of Androscoggin co. Me. pop. 15. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, × of Nemaha co. Nebr. pop. 3. — mfg. city, × of Cayuga co. N. Y. pop. 35.

Aubusson (ō′bü′sôN′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Creuse, France, on Creuse river, pop. 7.

Auch (ōsh) mfg. town, ✳ of dept. Gers, France, on Gers river, pop. 10, communal pop. 14.

Auchel (ō′shĕl′) coal min. town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 9, comm. 12.

Auckland (ôk′lănd) provincial district, New Zealand, 25,746 □ pop. 265. — its ✳ a city & bor. pop. 41, with suburbs 103. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 10.

Arretium. See AREZZO.
Arsenaria. See ARZEW.
Aru Islands. See ARROU ISLANDS.
Arvad. See ARADUS.
Asculum, *prop.* **Asculum Apulum**, *anc.* name of ASCOLI SATRIANO ; battle 279 B. C.
Asculum Picenum. See ASCOLI PICENO.
Asfi. Var. of SAFI.
Ashkelon. See ASCALON.
Ashuanipi River. See HAMILTON RIVER.
Ashur. See ASSYRIA.
Aspadana. See ISPAHAN.
Asprokavos. See BIANCO, CAPE.
Asshur. See ASSYRIA.
Assiout *or* **Assiut.** See SIUT.
Astaboras. See ATBARA.
Astapa. See ESTEPA.
Astigi. See ÉCIJA.
Aswan. See ASSUAN.
Atax. See AUDE.
Atchin. See ACHIN.
Aternum. See PESCARA.
Ateste. See ESTE.
Athenai. See ATHENS.
Athesis. See ADIGE.
Atjeh. See ACHIN.
Atna. See COPPER.
Atria. See ADRIA.
Atropatene. See AZERBAIJAN.
Atures. See AIRE.
Aturus. See ADOUR.
Atwood Cay. See SAMANA.

Auckland Bay, large bay, Tenasserim division, Lower Burma.
Auckland Islands, uninhabited group S of New Zealand, 329 □; to New Zealand.
Aude (ōd) *anc.* Aˊtax, riv. about 130 m. long, France, Pyrenees mts. to Medit. sea. — dept. S of depts. Hérault & Tarn, France, 2,448 □ pop. 301, ✱ Carcassonne.
Audenshaw (ô′dĕn-shô) vil. Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Auderghem (ou′dĕr-gĕm; 172) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, 2 m. S E of Ixelles, pop. 8.
Audincourt (ō′dăn′kōōr′) town, dept. Doubs, France, pop. 6, comm. 9.
Audley (ôd′lĭ) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 15.
Audrain (ô-drān′) co. N E cen. Mo. 685 □ pop. 22, × Mexico.
Audubon (ô′dōō-bŏn) co. cen. Io. 443 □ p. 13. — its × p. 2. — bor. Camden co. N. J. p. 1.
Audubon Peak, 13,173 ft. high, Rocky mts. Boulder co. Colorado.
Aue (ou′ĕ) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 13 m. S E of Zwickau, pop. 19.
Auerbach (ou′ĕr-bäk) mfg. town, Saxony, Germany, 15 m. S S W of Zwickau, pop. 13.
Auge (ōzh) dist. of dept. Calvados, France.
Aughrim (ô′grĭm; ôĸ′rĭm) par. & town, Galway co. Ireland; battle 1691.
Auglaize (ô-glāz′; ô′glāz) riv. W Ohio, tributary of the Maumee riv. — co. W Ohio, 397 □ pop. 31, × Wapakoneta.
Augsburg (ouks′bōōrĸ) *anc.* Augusˊta Vindelicoˊrum, cml. city, ✱ of Schwaben dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 113; battle 955. See Augsburg Confession.
Augusta (ô-gŭs′tȧ) co. Va. 1,003 □ pop. 32, × Staunton. — town, × of Woodruff co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, × of Richmond co. Ga. on Savannah riv. pop. 41. — mfg. vil. Hancock co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, Butler co. Kan. pop. 1. — city, Bracken co. Ky. pop. 2. — city, × of Kennebec co. and ✱ of Me. pop. 13. — city, Eau Claire co. Wis. pop. 1. — *or* **Agosta** (ä-gŏs′tä) city, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 15; naval battle 1676.
Augustine Island (ô′gŭs-tĭn) in Kamishak bay, Alaska.
Aujila (ô-jē′lȧ; ou-) oasis and town, Tripoli, 220 m. S by E of Bengazi.
Aulla (oul′lä) town, Massa e Carrara prov. Italy, on Magra river, pop. comm. 7.
Aulnay-sous-Bois (ō′nĕ′-sōō′-bwä′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 7.
Aumale (ō′mȧl′) *anc.* Auzeˊa, town, Algeria, ab. 55 m. S E of Algiers, pop. 2, comm. 6.
Aunis (ō′nēs′) old prov. W France, now part of dept. Charente-Inférieure.
Aurangabad (ou-rŭn′gä-bäd′) div. of Hyderabad state, India, 19,071 □ pop. 2,363. — dist. of Aurungabad div. 6,176 □ pop. 829. — city, ✱ of div. & dist. pop. 37.
Auray (ō′rĕ′) river port, dept. Morbihan, France, on Auray river, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Aurès (ō′rĕs′) range of Atlas mts. E Algeria.
Aurich (ou′rĭĸ) govt. dist. N W Hanover prov. Prussia, 1,200 □ pop. 274. — its ✱ pop. 6.
Aurillac (ō′rē′yäk′) mfg. town, ✱ of dept. Cantal, France, pop. 14, communal pop. 18.
Aurora (ô-rō′rȧ) co. S E S. Dak. 719 □ p. 6, × Plankinton. — city, Kane co. Ill. pop. 30. — city, Dearborn co. Ind. p. 4. — vil. St. Louis co. Minn. p. 2. — city, Lawrence co. Mo. p. 4. — city, × of Hamilton co. Nebr. p. 3. — small unincorporated vil. Cayuga co. N. Y. on Cayuga lake; Wells college. — one of New Hebrides isls. Pacific oc.
Au Sable (ô sā′b′l) riv. Mich. flows into Lake Huron.
Ausable (ô-sā′b′l) riv. N. Y. to Lake Champlain through Ausable Chasm.
Auschwitz (ou′shvĭts) *Pol.* **Oświecim** (ōsh-vyĕ′chĭm) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 10.
Aussee (ous′zā) town, Styria, Austria, pop. 2; mineral baths; salt mining.
Aussig (ou′sĭĸ) *Boh.* **Ústí nad Labem** (ōōs′tē nȧd lȧ′bĕm) town, Bohemia, on Elbe riv. pop. comm. 39.
Austerlitz (ôs′tĕr-lĭts; *G. pron.* ous′tĕr-lĭts) town, Moravia, Austria, on Littawa riv. pop. 4; victory of Napoleon over Alexander I. & Francis II. in 1805.
Austin (ôs′tĭn) co. S E cen. Tex. 728 □ pop. 18, × Bellville. — city, × of Mower co. Minn. pop. 7. — bor. Potter co. Pa. pop. 3. — city, ✱ of Tex. and × of Travis co. pop. 30; Univ. of Texas.
Australasia (ôs′trăl-ā′shȧ; -zhȧ) an arbitrary division of the globe in Oceania, between the equator & lat. 47° S, ab. 3,450,000 □ pop. 7,100.
Australia (ôs-trā′lĭ-ȧ; -trāl′yȧ) island continent, bounded on E by Pacific ocean, W by Indian ocean, 2,948,366 □ pop. 4,264, excluding aboriginals. —, **Commonwealth of**, Brit. colony, consisting of the states of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, & Tasmania, & Northern Ter. & Federal Capital Ter., 2,974,581 □ pop. 4,455 (with full-blooded, civilized aboriginals, 4,475). See Papua, Territory of (*Gaz.*), Australian, *a.* & *n.*, caucus, *n.* 3, legislature, *n.*
Australia Felix (fē′lĭks) fertile dist. cen. Victoria, Australia.
Austrasia (ôs-trā′shȧ; -zhȧ) *or* **Ostrasia** (ŏs-), the E dominions of the Merovingian Franks, made a kingdom by Clovis in 511, merged in Charlemagne's empire; Meuse riv. to Böhmerwald mountains. See Austrasian, *a.*
Austria (ôs′trĭ-ȧ) empire, W part of Austria-Hungary, 115,832 □ pop. 28,572, ✱ Vienna.
Austria-Hungary (ôs′trĭ-ȧ-hŭŋ′gȧ-rĭ) monarchy, cen. Europe, one of the six great European powers, consisting of Austria, Hungary, and Bosnia and the Herzegovina, 261,027 □ pop. 51,390, ✱ Vienna. See army organization, legislature, *n.*, Ausgleich, *n.*
Autauga (ô-tô′gȧ) co. cen. Ala. 584 □ pop. 20, × Prattville.
Autlán (ä′ōō-tlän′) city, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 10.
Autun (ō′tŭn′) *anc.* Augustoduˊnum, city, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, p. 12, comm. 15.
Auvergne (ō′vĕrn′y′) old prov. France, now in depts. Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal, & Haute-Loire; its ✱ was Clermont.
Auvergne Mountains, cen. France; highest point Puy de Sancy, 6,185 ft. high.
Aux Cayes (ō′ kā′) *or* **Les Cayes** (lā′ kā′) *or* **Cayes** (kā) spt. S W Haiti, pop. 5.
Auxerre (ō′sâr′) *anc.* Autesiodoˊrum, cml. city, ✱ of dept. Yonne, France, on Yonne riv. pop. 18, communal pop. 22.
Auxonne (ō′sŏn′) fortified town, dept. Côte-d'Or, France, on Saône river, p. 3, comm. 6.
Ava (ä′vȧ) city, Sagaing dist. Upper Burma, on Irrawaddy riv. pop. 25; formerly ✱ of Burma.
Avacha (ȧ-vä′chä) active volcano, about 8,400 ft. high, Kamchatka.
Avallon (ȧ′vȧ′lôɴ′) town, dept. Yonne, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Avalon (ăv′ȧ-lŏn) summer resort and tent city, Santa Catalina isl. Cal. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. on Ohio river, pop. 4. — See Avalon, *n.*
Avalon Peninsula, in S E Newfoundland.
Avar (ȧ-vär′) *or* **Avaria** (ȧ-vä′rĭ-ȧ) dist. Dagestan, Transcaucasia, Russia, 505 □ p. 42.
Avebury (ā′bĕr-ĭ) *or* **Abury**, vil. and par. Wiltshire, Eng.; megalithic remains.
Aveiro (ä-vē′ē-rōō) dist. Beira prov. Portugal, 1,065 □ pop. 336. — its ✱ spt. 35 m. S of Oporto, pop. 10.
Avellaneda (ä-vĕl′yä-nā′thä; 146, 195) city, Santa Fé prov. Argentina, pop. 87.
Avellino (ä-vĕl-lē′nō) prov. Campania compt. It. 1,173 □ pop. 397. — its ✱ p. comm. 24.
Avenches (ȧ′väɴsh′) *anc.* Avenˊticum, town, Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 2.
Avereest (ä′vĕr-āst′) vil. & comm. Overijssel, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
Averno (ä-vĕr′nō) *anc.* Averˊnus, lake, 9 m. W of Naples, Italy, near Baja bay.
Aversa (ä-vĕr′sä) cml. town, Caserta prov. Italy, 9 m. N of Naples, pop. comm. 24.
Averyville (ā′vĕr-ĭ-vĭl′) vil. Peoria co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Aves (ä′vĕs), *or* **Bird**, **Islands**, Venezuelan group, West Indies, E of Bonaire.
Avesnes (ȧ′vän′) ft. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 5, communal pop. 6.
Avesnes-les-Aubert (ȧ′vän′-lā-zō′bâr′) town & comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 5.
Aveyron (ȧ′vĕ′rôɴ′) riv. about 150 m. long, rises in dept. Aveyron, flows into Tarn riv. France. — min. & mfg. dept. France, 3,386 □ pop. 369, ✱ Rodez.
Avezzano (ä′vāt-sä′nō) town, Aquila prov. Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Avgustovo (ȧv′gōōs-tô′vō) *Pol.* **Augustów** (ou-gōōs′tōōf) town, Suvalki govt. Russ. p. 9.
Aviano (ä-vyä′nō) town, Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Avigliana (ä′vēl-yä′nä) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 5.
Avigliano (ä′vēl-yä′nō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 8 m. N W of Potenza, pop. comm. 17.
Avignon (ȧ′vē′nyôɴ′) *anc.* Aveˊnio, cml. & mfg. city, ✱ of dept. Vaucluse, France, pop. 35, communal pop. 49; residence of the popes 1309–77.
Ávila (ä′vē-lä) past. prov. old Castile, Spain, 3,107 □ pop. 209. — its ✱ pop. comm. 12.
Avilés (ä′vē-lās′) spt. town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Avion (ȧ′vyôɴ′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 9, comm. 10.
Avis (ā′vĭs) town, Summers co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Aviz (ä-vēsh′) town, Portalegre dist. Port. pop. 1; gives name to Knights of Aviz.
Avize (ȧ′vēz′) vil. dept. Marne, France, pop. 3; depot for champagne wines.
Avlona (ȧv-lō′nä) spt. town, on Bay of Avlona, Adriatic sea, Albania, pop. 6.
Avoca (ȧ-vō′kȧ) town, Pottawattamie co. Io. pop. 2. — vil. Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 1. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 5. — valley & riv. Wicklow co. Ireland; celebrated in one of Moore's songs.
Avola (ä′vō-lä) spt. town, 13 m. S W of Syracuse, Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 16.
Avon (ā′vŏn; ăv′ŏn) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 1. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 2. — (*pron.* ăv′ŏn) vil. Livingston co. N. Y. pop. 2. — (*pron.* ā′vŏn) riv. 65 m. long, England, rises near Devizes, flows into English channel. — riv. 62 m. long, Eng. rises in Cotswold, flows into Bristol channel. — riv. 96 m. long, Eng., rises in Northamptonshire, flows into Severn river; the "Shakespeare" Avon. — co. S W Western Australia, p. 27.
Avondale (ăv′ŏn-dāl) town, Jefferson co. Alabama, pop. 3.
Avonmore (ăv′ŏn-mōr; 201) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Avoyelles (ăv′oi-ĕlz′; *colloq.* ȧ-vī′ĕl) parish, La. 847 □ pop. 34, × Marksville.
Avranches (ȧ′vräɴsh′) town & comm. dept. Manche, France, near Sée river, pop. 7.
Avranchin (ȧ′vräɴ′shăɴ′) anc. dist. now part of dept. Manche, France.
Awaji (ä′wä′jē′) isl. of Japan bet. Honshu & Shikoku isls. 218 □ pop. 211.
Awe, Loch (lŏĸ ô′) lake, 23 m. long, Argyllshire, Scotland.
Awomori (ä′wō-mō′rē) dist. N part Honshu isl. Japan, 3,615 □ pop. 716. — city in this dist. on Awomori bay, pop. 47.
Axar Fiord (äk′sȧr) large bay, on N coast of Iceland.
Axim (*Port.* ä-shēɴ′; *Eng.* ăk′sĭm) coast town, Gold Coast, W Africa, pop. 3.
Axminster (ăks′mĭn-stēr) town, Devonshire, Eng. pop. 3; formerly noted for carpets.
Axum *or* **Aksum** (äk-sōōm′) decayed town, Tigré, Abyssinia, p. 5; noted for antiquities.
Ay (ȧ′ē) town, dept. Marne, France, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Ayacucho (ä′yä-kōō′chō) dept. S Peru, 18,190 □ pop. 302. — its ✱ pop. 9; battle 1824.
Ayamonte (ä′yä-mōn′tä) spt. town, Huelva prov. Spain, on Guadiana river, pop. comm. 9.
Ayasoluk (ä′yä-sō-lōōk′) vil. Asia Minor, on site of anc. Ephˊesus.
Ayer (âr) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Aylesbury (ālz′bĕr-ĭ) town, Buckinghamshire, Eng. pop. 11; noted for lace.
Aylmer (āl′mēr) lake, Northwest Ters. Canada, N E of Great Slave lake, 613 □. — lake, 8 □ Wolfe co. Quebec prov. Canada.
Ayora (ä-yō′rä) town, Valencia prov. Spain, 50 m. S W of Valencia, pop. comm. 6.
Ayr (âr) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, on Ayr riv. × of Ayrshire, Scotland, pop. mun. b. 33. — See Ayrshire (*Gaz.*).
Ayre, Point of (âr) N point, Isle of Man, Irish sea.
Ayrshire (âr′shēr) *or* **Ayr**, min. agr. & mfg. maritime co. Scot. 1,132 □ p. 268, × Ayr.
Ayuthia (ä-yōōt′hē′ä) town, formerly ✱ of Siam, on the Menam, pop. 50.
Azamgarh (äz′ŭm-gŭr′) dist. of Gorakhpur div. United Provs. of Agra and Oudh, Br. India, 2,207 □ pop. 1,493. — town, its ✱ on Tons riv. 55 m. N by E of Benares, pop. 19.
Azcoitia (äth-kō′ē-tyä) town, Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Azemur *or* **Azemmour** (ä′zĕ-mōōr′) coast town Morocco, ab. 7 m. N E of Mazagan, pop. 10.
Azerbaijan (ä′zĕr-bī-jän′) *anc.* Atropateˊne, prov. N W Persia, 40,000 □ p. 1,000, ✱ Tabriz.
Azogues (ä-sō′gās; 268) city, ✱ of Cañar prov. Ecuador, pop. 7.
Azores (ȧ-zōrz′; 201) isls. N Atl. oc. 922 □ pop. 256, ✱ Ponta Delgada; Portuguese prov.
Azov *or* **Azof** (ä′zŏf; ȧ-zŏf′) *anc.* Tanˊais, town, Ekaterinoslav govt. Russia in Europe, near mouth of Don river, pop. 27.
Azov, or Azof, Sea of, 14,520 □ S Russia in Europe, connected with Black sea.
Azpeitia (äth-pā′tyä) town, Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, p. comm. 7; Loyola born near here.
Azuaga (ä-thwä′gä; 268) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 15.
Azuay (ä-swī′; 268) prov. S Ecuador, South America, pop. 154, ✱ Cuenca.
Azul (ä-sōōl′; 268) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 8.
Azusa (ȧ-zōō′sȧ) city, Los Angeles co. Cal. pop. 1.
Azzano Decimo (ä-dzä′nō dā′chē-mō) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 9.

B

Baalbek (bäl′bĕk; bäl′bĕk′) *Gr.* **Heliopˊolis**, ruined city, once of great size and importance, about 35 m. N N W of Damascus, Syria. See City of the Sun.
Baar (bär) town, Zug canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 5.
Baarderadeel (bär′dĕr-ä-däl′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Baarn (bärn) vil. & comm. Utrecht prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Baba, Cape (bä′bä) W extremity of Asia Minor, in 39° 28′ N.
Babadag (bȧ′bȧ′dȧg′) town, Dobrogea, Roumania, pop. comm. 5.
Babahoyo (bä′bä-ō′yō) town, ✱ of Ríos prov. Ecuador, S. America, pop. 3.
Babar Islands (bä′bär) in Amboina outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, 326 □.
Bab el Mandeb (bäb′ ĕl män′dĕb; bäb′ĕl măn′dĕb) strait uniting Red sea & Indian ocean.
Babine Lake (băb′ēn) cen. Brit. Columbia, Can. 306 □; drains into Skeena river.
Babuyan (bä′bōō-yän′) isl. Babuyanes group, Philippine islands, 46 □. — **Claro** (klä′rō), active volcano in same, 3,200 ft.
Babuyanes (bä′bōō-yä′näs) isl. group, 201 □ Cagayan prov. Luzon, Philippine islands.
Babylon (băb′ĭ-lŏn) vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. pop. 3. — celebrated city, now in ruins, on Euphrates riv. about 55 m. S of Bagdad. See Babylon, *n.*
Babylonia (-lō′nĭ-ȧ) anc. country in Euphrates valley, Asia, now in Bagdad vilayet. See Babylonian, *a.* & *n.*, Chaldean, *n.* See Irak Arabi (*Gaz.*).
Baca (bā′kȧ) co. S E Col. 2,552 □ pop. 3, × Springfield.
Bacarra (bä-kär′rä) pueblo (pop. 15), & town (pop. 8), Ilocos Norte prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 15.
Bacău (bȧ′kĕ-ōō) dept. Moldavia, Roumania, 1,534 □ pop. 232. — city in same, p. comm. 19.
Baccarat (bȧ′kȧ′rȧ′) mfg. town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Bacharach (bäĸ′ȧ-räk) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 2. See Bacharach, *n.*
Backergunge *or* **Bakarganj** (băk′ĕr-gŭnj′) dist. of Dacca div. of Bengal, Br. India, 4,542 □ pop. 2,429, ✱ Barisal.
Backnang (bäk′näng) town, Neckar circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 9.
Bac-Ninh (bäk′nĭn′y′) town, 16 m. from Hanoi, Tonkin, Fr. Indo-China.
Bacolod (bä-kō′lŏd) pueblo (pop. 11) & town (pop. 6), ✱ of Negros Occidental prov. Philippine islands.
Bacolor (bä′kō-lōr′) town, ✱ of Pampanga prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 14.
Bács-Bodrog (bäch′-bŏd′rŏg) co. Hungary, 3,411 □ pop. 633, ✱ Zombor.
Bácsföldvár (bäch′fûld′vär) *or* **Tiszaföldvár** (tē′sŏ-) comm. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 7.
Bacup (băk′ŭp; bā′kŭp) mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, Eng. 6 m. N N W of Rochdale, p. 22.
Badajoz (bä-dä-hōth′; 146, 268), prov. S W Spain, 8,436 □ pop. 562. — *anc.* Pax Augusˊta, its ✱ pop. comm. 35.
Badakhshan (bŭd′ŭk-shän′) frontier prov. of Afghanistan, in 11° 36′ N, 75° 36′ E, pop. 11, ✱ Faizabad; precious stones.
Badalona (bä′thä-lō′nä; 146) town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 21.
Bad Axe (băd′ ăks′) vil. × of Huron co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Baden (bä′dĕn) grand duchy, agr. past. min. & mfg. state, Germany, 5,819 □ pop. 2,143, ✱ Karlsruhe. — comm. Lower Austria, pop. 14. — town, Aargau canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 8. — *or* **Baden-Baden**, town & watering place, Baden, Ger. pop. 22.
Badenweiler (bä′dĕn-vī′lĕr) vil. Baden, Germany; mineral springs.
Badia Polesine (bä-dē′ä pō-lā′zē-nä) comm. Rovigo prov. Italy, on Adige river, pop. 7.
Bad Lands, *Fr.* **Mauvaises Terres** (mō′vâz′ târ′) very rough region, S W S. Dak. & N W Nebr.; extensive fossil deposits.
Badnera (bŭd-nē′rȧ) town, Amraoti dist. Berar, British India, pop. 11.
Badong (bä′dŏng′) cml. state, S side isl. of Bali, Malay arch. 100 □ pop. 130. — spt. its ✱.
Badrinath (bŭd′rē-nät′) peak of Himalayas, Garhwal dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 23,210 ft. high.
Baelen (bä′lĕn; bä′län′) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Baena (bä-ā′nä) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 15.
Baependy (bä′ä-pĕn′dē) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. dist. 36.
Baeza (bä-ā′thä) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 16.
Baffin (băf′ĭn) isl. Brit. N. America, W of Baffin bay & Davis strait.

Audenarde. See Oudenarde.
Augusta Prætoria. See Aosta.
Augusta Suessonum. See Soissons.
Augusta Taurinorum. See Turin.
Augusta Trevirorum. See Treves.
Augusta Vindelicorum. See Augsburg.
Augustodunum. See Autun.
Augustonemetum. See Clermont-Ferrand.
Augustoritum. See Limoges.
Augustów. See Avgustovo.
Aullagas. See Poopó.
Aurigny. See Alderney.
Ausa. See Vich.
Autesiodorum. See Auxerre.
Auzea. See Aumale.
Avaricum. See Bourges.
Avenio. See Avignon.
Aventicum. See Avenches.
Avernus. See Averno.
Awaj. See Pharpar.
Ax. See Dax.
Axona. See Aisne.
Azincourt. Var. of Agincourt.
Azotos. See Ashdod.
Babi. See Simalur.
Bactria. See Balkh.
Bad-Dürkheim, Bad-Nauheim, etc. See Dürkheim, Nauheim, etc.
Baden-Baden. See Baden.
Bæterræ. See Beziers.
Bætis. See Guadalquivir.

□ means square miles; ✱, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499 etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Baffin Bay, W of Greenland, N. America.
Bafulabe (bä-fōō′lä-bā′) trading town, on Senegal riv. W Upper Senegal and Niger col. Fr. West Africa.
Bagamoyo (bä′gä-mō′yō) spt. German East Africa, pop. 5.
Bagdad (bȧg-dȧd′; băg′dăd) vilayet, S E Turkey in Asia, 54,540 □ pop. 614. — cml. city, its ✱ pop. 150.
Baggio (bäd′jō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Bagh (bäĸ) town, N E Baluchistan, pop. 3.
Baghelkhand Agency (bȧ-gāl′kŭnd′) collection of native states, subdivision of Central India Agency, India, 14,323 □ pop. 1,773.
Bagheria (bä′gā-rē′ä) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, pop. comm. 21.
Baghpat (băg′pŭt′) town, Meerut dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, pop. 8.
Bagirmi (bä-gēr′mē) sultanate, Mil. Ter. of the Chad, Fr. Equatorial Africa, ✱ Massenia.
Bagnacavallo (bän′yä-kä-väl′lō) comm. Ravenna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 16.
Bagnara Calabra (bän-yä′rä kä-lä′brä) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 10.
Bagnères-de-Bigorre (bän′yâr′-dē-bē′gôr′) town, dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, France, pop. 6, comm. 8; mineral springs.
Bagnères-de-Luchon (-lü′shôɴ′) town, dept. Haute-Garonne, France, pop. 3; springs.
Bagni di Lucca (bän′yē dē lōōk′kä) vil. & commune, Lucca prov. Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Bagni di Montecatini (bän′yē dē mōn′tä-kä-tē′nē) comm. Lucca prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Bagni San Giuliano (bän′yē sän jōōl-yä′nō) comm. Pisa prov. Italy, pop. 21.
Bagno a Ripoli (bän′yō ä rē′pō-lē) sub. of Florence, near Arno riv. It. pop. comm. 18.
Bagno di Romagna (bän′yō dē rō-män′yä) town, Florence prov. Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Bagnolet (bȧ′nyō′lĕ′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 16.
Bagnolo Mella (bä-nyō′lō mĕl′lä) comm. Brescia prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Bagnolo Piemonte (bä-nyō′lō pyā-mōn′tā) comm. Cuneo prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Bagnolo San Vito (sän vē′tō) comm. Mantua prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Bagnone (bä-nyō′nā) commune, Massa e Carrara prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.
Bagot (bȧ′gō′) co. S Quebec prov. Canada, × St. Liboire.
Bagrash (bä′gräsh) lake, cen. Sinkiang, in 42° N, 87°–88° E, drains into Tarim river.
Baguio (bä′gē-ō′) vil. ✱ of Benguet prov. Philippine islands; mountain health resort.
Bahadurgarh (bȧ-hä′dōōr-gŭr′) town, Rohtak dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 6.
Bahama Banks (bȧ-hā′mȧ) two areas of shoal water among the Bahama islands.
Bahama, Great, one of the Bahamas, 80 m. long, 10 m. broad, pop. 2.
Bahama Islands *or* **Lucayos Islands** (lōō-kä′yōs) group N E of Cuba & E of Florida, 4,404 □ pop. 56, ✱ Nassau, on isl. of New Providence; British colony.
Baharieh (bȧ-hȧ′rē′yē) *or* **Behariéh** (bē-hȧ′-) oasis in Libyan desert, Egypt, about lat. 28° N, lon. 28° E.
Bahawalpur (bȧ-hä′wŭl-pōōr′) native state, Punjab, India, 15,918 □ p. 781. — its ✱ p. 19.
Bahia (bä-ē′ȧ) state, Brazil, 164,644 □ pop. 2,287. — *or* **São Salvador** (souɴ säl′vä-dōr′) its ✱ pop. 350, a cml. seaport.
Bahía Blanca (blän′kä) large bay, Argentina, 39° S. — town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, 3 m. from above, pop. 68.
Bahía Honda (ōn′dä) town & harbor, N coast Pinar del Río prov. Cuba, pop. 1.
Bahraich (bä-rīch′) dist. of Fyzabad div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 2,647 □ pop. 1,048. — town, its ✱ pop. 27.
Bahrein Islands (bä-rān′) *anc.* Ty′los *or* Ty′ros, in Persian gulf, pop. 90, ✱ Manameh; under Brit. protection.
Bahr el Abiad (bä′h′r ĕl ä′bē-äd) Arabic name of White Nile, Africa.
Bahr el Azrek (äz′rĕk) Arabic name of Blue Nile.
Bahr el Ghazal (gȧ-zäl′) S prov. of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. — riv. of this prov. chief western affluent of the Nile.
Bahr el Hule (hōō′lē) *Bib.* Waters of Merom, lake, N of Galilee, Palestine.
Bahr el Jebel (jĕb′ĕl) upper course of Nile, Albert Nyanza to 9° 30′ N.
Baiburt (bī′bōōrt′) town, Turkish Armenia, 60 m. W N W of Erzerum, pop. 12; carpets.
Baidyabati (bīd′yȧ-bä′tē) town, Hooghly dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 18.
Baiersbronn (bī′ērs-brōn′) comm. Black Forest circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 7.
Baie-St. Paul (bā′ sānt pôl′; *F.* bĕ′-săɴ′ pōl′) vil. × of Charlevoix co. Quebec, Can. p. 2.
Baikal, Lake (bī-käl′) S Siberia, Asia, over 13,000 □ 4,500 ft. deep in middle.
Baildon (bāl′dŭn) par. & town, W. Riding, Yorkshire, England, near Bradford, pop. 6.
Bailén *or* **Baylén** (bī-lān′) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Bailey (bā′lĭ) co. N W Texas, 1,030 □.
Baileyville (-vĭl) town, Washington co. Maine, pop. 1.
Bailleul (bȧ′yûl′) mfg. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 7, communal pop. 13.
Bainbridge (bān′brĭj) town, × of Decatur co. Ga. pop. 4. — vil. Chenango co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Baindir (bin′dēr′) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, 30 m. E S E of Smyrna, pop. 10.
Baird (bârd) city, × of Callahan co. Texas, pop. 2.
Baïse (bē′ēz′) riv. 120 m. long, flows into Garonne riv. near Aiguillon, France.
Baitarani (bī-tŭr′ȧ-nē) riv. Orissa, Br. Ind. 400 m. to Bay of Bengal; the Hindu Styx.
Baja (bŏ′yŏ) town with municipal rights, geographically in Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, on Danube river, 34 □ pop. 21.
Baja (bä′yä) *anc.* Ba′iæ, vil. 10 m. W of Naples, Italy; anc. watering place.
Bajaur (bä-jour′) dist. N E Afghanistan, 370 □ pop. 120. — its ✱ pop. 5.
Baja Verapaz (bä′hä vā′rä-päs′; 189, 268) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. ✱ Salamá.
Bajmok (boi′mŏk) comm. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 8.
Bakel (bä′kĕl′) town, Senegal, Fr. W. Africa, 14° 52′ N, 12° 28′ W, pop. 4.
Baker (bāk′ēr) co. N E Fla. 587 □ pop. 5, × Macclenny. — co. S W Ga. 357 □ pop. 8, × Newton. — co. E. Ore. 3,060 □ p. 18, × Baker. — **City**, city, × of Baker co. Oregon, p. 7.
Baker Island, small isl. Pacific oc. near equator, 176° W lon.; belongs to U. S.
Baker Lake, lake, Northwest Ters. Canada, N W of Hudson bay, 1,029 □.
Baker, Mount, peak, Cascade range, Whatcom co. Wash. 10,827 ft. high.
Bakersfield (bāk′ērz-) city, × of Kern co. Cal. pop. 13. — town, Franklin co. Vt. pop. 1.
Bakha Namur (bä′ĸä nä-mōōr′) lake, W Tibet, in 33° 45′ N, 81° E.
Bakhchisaray (bȧĸ′chē-sȧ-rī′) town, Crimea, Taurida govt. Russia, pop. 16.
Bakhmut (bȧĸ-mōōt′) min. town, Ekaterinoslav govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 31.
Baku (bȧ-kōō′) govt. Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, W coast of Caspian sea, 15,061 □ pop. 1,061. — its ✱ pop. 218.
Balabac (bä-lä′bäk) strait bet. Balabac isl. & isls. N of Borneo. — isl. Philippine islands, S W of Palawan, 122 □. — peak, Panay, Philippine islands, 4,333 ft.
Balaghat (bä′lä-gōt′) dist. of Nagpur div. of Cen. Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 3,132 □ pop. 389. — town, its ✱ pop. 6.
Balaguer (bä′lä-gâr′) town, Lérida prov. Spain, on Segre river, pop. 5.
Balaklava (bȧ′lȧ-klä′vȧ) spt. in Crimea, on Black sea, Russia; battle 1854.
Bala Lake (bȧ′lȧ; băl′ȧ) Merionethshire, largest lake in N Wales, 4 m. long.
Balapur (bä′lä-pōōr′) town, Akola dist. Berar, British India, pop. 10.
Balashov (bȧ-lȧ-shōf′) town, Saratov govt. Russia, pop. 11.
Balasinor (bä-lä′sĭ-nōr′) native state, Gujarat, Bombay, India, 189 □ p. 42. — its ✱ p. 9.
Balasore (băl′ȧ-sōr′) dist. of Orissa, in Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 2,085 □ pop. 1,056. — its ✱ pop. 21.
Balassagyarmat (bŏ′lŏ-shŏ-dyŏr′mŏt) town, ✱ of Nógrád co. Hungary, p. comm. 11.
Balaton (bŏ′lŏ-tŏn) *Ger.* **Plattensee** (plăt′ĕn-zā′) lake in Hungary, 55 m. S W of Budapest, about 48 m. long, 266 □; largest lake of cen. Europe.
Balatonfüred (bŏ′lŏ-tŏn-fü′rĕd) *or* **Füred** (fü′rĕd), vil. Zala co. Hungary, on Lake Balaton, pop. comm. 2; watering place.
Balayan (bä′lä-yän′) inlet, W Luzon, Philippine islands.
Balboa (băl-bō′ȧ) *formerly* **La Boca** (lä bō′kä) spt. Canal Zone, at the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal, pop. 1.
Balby with Hexthorpe (băl′bĭ, hĕks′thôrp) urban dist. W. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 12.
Balchik (bȧl-chēk′) town, 18 m. N E of Varna, Bulgaria, on Black sea, pop. 5.
Baldwin (bôld′wĭn) co. S W Ala. 1,595 □ pop. 18, × Bay Minette. — co. cen. Ga. 307 □ pop. 18, × Milledgeville. — city, Douglas co. Kan. pop. 1.
Baldwinsville (-wĭnz-vĭl) vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. on Seneca river, pop. 3.
Baldy Peak (bôl′dĭ) mt. of Sangre de Cristo range, S Col. 14,176 ft. high.
Balearic Islands (băl′ē-ăr′ĭk) *Sp.* **Baleares** (bä′lā-ä′räs) in Mediterranean sea, a Sp. prov. 1,936 □ pop. 326, ✱ Palma. See Balearic, *a.*
Balestrate (bä′lĕs-trä′tā) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
Bali (bä′lē) isl. E of Java, Du. E. Indies, 2,168 □, chief town Buleleng (*Du.* Boeleleng). — **and Lombok** (lŏm′bŏk′) outpost prov. E of Java, Du. E. Indies, 4,063 □ pop. 524, ✱ Buleleng. — See Bally (*Gaz.*).
Balikesri (bä-lē′kĕs-rē′) town, Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia, pop. 20.
Balintang (bä′lĭn-täng′) channel bet. Batanes & Babuyanes isls. Philippine islands.
Balkan Mountains (bȧl-kän′; bôl′kăn) range, Europe, Servia to Black sea.
Balkan Peninsula, S E Europe, includes Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro Greece, and Turkey in Europe. See Balkan, *a.*
Balkash (bȧl-käsh′) salt lake, bet. Semipalatinsk & Semiryechensk, cen. Asia, 316 m. long 51 m. wide, 7,117 □.
Balkh (bälĸ) *anc.* Bac′tria, prov. S of Amu riv. and N of Hindu Kush mts. Afghanistan. See Bactrian, *a.* — *anc.* Bac′tra, town, N Afghanistan, pop. 6.
Ballarat (băl′ȧ-răt′) city, Victoria, Australia, on Yarrowee creek, pop. 22.
Ballarat East, town, suburb of Ballarat, Victoria, pop. 16.
Ballard (băl′ȧrd) co. W Ky. 252 □ pop. 13, × Wickliffe. — city, King co. Wash. pop. 5.
Ballenstedt (băl′ĕn-shtĕt) min. town, Anhalt, Germany, pop. 6.
Ballia (băl′ĭ-ȧ) dist. of Benares, div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,245 □ pop. 845. — town, its ✱ pop. 16.
Ballina (băl′ĭ-nä′) town, Mayo co. Ireland, on Moy river, pop. 5.
Ballinamuck (băl′ĭ-nȧ-mŭk′) vil. Longford co. Ireland; battle 1798.
Ballinasloe (băl′ĭ-nȧ-slō′) town, Galway co. Ireland, on Suck river, pop. 5.
Ballinger (băl′ĭn-jēr) city, × of Runnels co. Tex. on Colorado river, pop. 4.
Ball's Bluff (bôlz) battlefield, N E Virginia; Oct. 21, 1861.
Ballston Spa (bôl′stŭn spä′) mfg. vil. × of Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 4; mineral springs.
Bally (băl′ĭ) *or* **Bali** (bä′lē) cml. town, Howrah dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 19.
Ballymena (băl′ĭ-mē′nȧ) cml. town, Antrim co. Ireland, pop. 11.
Balmain (băl-mān′) municipality, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 32.
Balmazújváros (bŏl′mŏz-ōō′y′-vä′rōsh) comm. Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. 12.
Balrampur (bŭl-räm′pōōr′) town, Gonda dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 17.
Balsam Lake (bôl′sȧm) Ontario, Can. 62 m. N N E of Toronto, 17 m. long, $17\frac{1}{2}$ □.
Balta (bȧl′tȧ) cml. town, Podolia govt. Russia, pop. 31.
Baltic Sea (bôl′tĭk) Europe, inclosed by Denmark, Sweden, Russia, & Germany, 160,000 □.
Baltimore (bôl′tĭ-mōr) co. N Md. 650 □ p. 122, × Towson. — cml. & mfg. city & port of entry, coextensive with Baltimore City co. on estuary of Patapsco riv. Md. 30 □ p. 558.
Baltistan (bŭl′tĭ-stän′) *or* **Little Tibet**, div. of Kashmir bet. 34° & 36° N and 75° & 77° E, chief town Skardo.
Baluchistan (bȧ-lōō′chĭ-stän′) country, Asia, N of Arabian sea, E of S Persia, 131,855 □ pop. 830, ✱ Kalat. See Baluch, *n.* —, **British**, prov. Br. India, with admin. ters. 53,821 □ pop. 414, ✱ Quetta. — **Native States**, the states of Kalat and Las Bela, 78,034 □ pop. 416; under British control.
Bam (bäm) town, Kerman prov. Persia, S E of Kerman city, pop. 8.
Bamako (bä′mä-kō′) town, ✱ of Upper Senegal & Niger col. Fr. W. Af. on Niger, p. 7.
Bamberg (băm′bûrg) co. S S. C. 371 □ pop. 19. — town, its ×, pop. 2. — (*pron.* bäm′bĕrĸ) mfg. city, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, 33 m. N N E of Nuremberg, pop. 48.
Bambuk (bäm-bōōk′) country, S of Senegal riv. W Upper Senegal and Niger col. Fr. W. Africa.
Bamian (bä′mē-än′) valley & pass, 12,000 ft. Hindu Kush mts. Afghanistan.
Bamra (bäm′rä) native state, in Bihar and Orissa prov. India, 1,988 □ p. 81, ✱ Deogarh.
Banajao (bä-nä′hou) *or* **Majaijai** (mä-hī-hī′) extinct volcano, La Laguna prov. S Luzon, Philippine islands, 7,382 ft.
Bananal (bä′nä-näl′) isl. over 200 m. long, in Araguaya riv. N E Matto Grosso, Brazil.
Bánát (bä′nät) agr. region, cos. Temes, Torontál, & Krassó-Szörény, S Hungary, chief town Temesvár.
Banbridge (băn′brĭj) mfg. town, Down co. Ireland, on Bann river, pop. 5.
Banbury (băn′bēr-ĭ) mun. bor. & town, Oxfordshire, Eng. pop. bor. 13. See Banbury, *n.*
Banda (bän′dä) dist. of Allahabad div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 3,060 □ pop. 657. — cml. town, its ✱ pop. 23.
Bandai-san (bän′dä′ē-sän′) volcano, 6000 ft. high, N cen. Honshu isl. Japan, near Wakamatsu; destructive eruption 1888.
Banda Islands (bän′dä) in Molucca archipelago, 50 m. S of Ceram, pop. 8.
Bandama (bän-dä′mä) riv. cen. Ivory Coast, Africa, 370 m. long.
Banded Peak, peak of San Juan mts. in S Col. 12,860 ft. high.
Bandera (băn-dā′rȧ) agr. co. S cen. Tex. 983 □ pop. 5, × Bandera.
Bandon (băn′dŭn) town, Coos co. Ore. p. 2. — town, on Bandon riv. Cork co. Ireland, p. 4.
Banes (bä′näs) spt. town, N Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. 4.
Banff (bămf) town, Alberta prov. Canada, in Rocky Mountain Park, pop. 1. — royal, parl. & mun. burgh, × of Banffshire, pop. mun. b. 4. — See Banffshire (*Gaz.*).
Banffshire (-shēr) *or* **Banff**, co. Scotland, 630 □ pop. 61, × Banff.
Bangala (băn-gä′lä) town & district, N Belgian Congo, on Congo river.
Bangalore (băŋ′gȧ-lōr′) mfg. city, ✱ of Mysore, S India, pop. (with civil & mil. station) 189.
Banganapalle (bŭŋ′gȧ-nȧ-pŭl′ē) native state, Madras, India, 255 □ pop. 39.
Bangarmau (bŭŋ′gȧr-mou′) town, Unao dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 6.
Banggai (bäŋ′gī′) isl. near Peling, off E coast of Celebes, Du. E. Indies, 100 □.
Bangkok (băŋ′kŏk′) cml. city, ✱ of Siam, on the Menam, pop. 629.
Bangor (băn′gôr) cml. city & port of entry, × of Penobscot co. Me. pop. 25. — (*pron.* băn′gôr) vil. Van Buren co. Mich. pop. 1. — (*pron.* băŋ′gēr) bor. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 5. — (*pron.* băŋ′gôr; băŋ′gēr) city & mun. bor. Carnarvonshire, Wales, on Beaumaris bay, pop. 11.
Bangpakong (băng′pȧ-kŏng′) riv. Siam, flows to Gulf of Siam, E of the Menam.
Bangued (bän-gād′) town, ✱ of Abra prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 13.
Bangweolo (băng′wē-ō′lō) *or* **Bemba** (bĕm′bä) lake, 150 m. long, N E Northern Rhodesia.
Banjaluka (bän′yä-lōō′kä) dist. Bosnia, 3,492 □ p. 404.— town, its ✱ p. 15; hot springs.
Banjermasin, *Du.* **Bandjermasin** (bän′jĕr-mä′sĭn) dist. of the Du. outpost prov. of South & East Borneo. — its ✱ & ✱ of the prov. pop. 17, on Barito river.
Banka (băŋ′kȧ) isl. (4,379 □) & outpost prov. Dutch E. Indies, E of Sumatra, 4,473 □ pop. 115, ✱ Muntok; tin mines. — (bäŋ′kä′) town, Formosa. See Moko (*Gaz.*).
Bankapur (bŭŋ′kä-pōōr′) town, Dharwar dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 7.
Banks (băŋks) co. N E Ga. 222 □ pop. 11, × Homer.
Banks Islands, group of 17, S Pac. oc. N of New Hebrides.
Banks Peninsula, pen. South Isl. N. Z.; length 50 m. breadth 25 m.
Bankura (băŋ′kōō-rä) dist. of Burdwan div. Bengal, Br. India, 2,621 □ p. 1,139.— its ✱ p. 21.
Banner (băn′ēr) co. W Nebr. 742 □ pop. 1, × Harrisburg.
Bannock (băn′ŭk) co. S E Ida. 3,179 □ pop. 19, × Pocatello.
Bannockburn (băn′ŭk-bûrn′) town, Stirlingshire, Scotland; battle 1314.
Bannu (bŭn′ōō) agr. dist. of North-West Frontier Prov. Br. India, 1,670 □ pop. 250.
Bañolas (bä-nyō′läs) town, Gerona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Bansda (bänz′dä) native state, E of Surat dist. Bombay, India, 215 □ pop. 40. — its ✱ p. 4.
Banswara (bän-swä′rȧ) native state, Rajputana, India, pop. 165. — its ✱ pop. 8.
Bant (bänt) former vil. & commune, Oldenburg, Germany, now part of Rüstringen.
Bantam (băn-tăm′; băn′tȧm) residency, W Java, 3,050 □ pop. 895. — vil. in Bantam residency, on N coast; first Dutch settlement.
Bantayan (bän′tä-yän′) isl. Philippine islands N W of Cebu, 47 □ pop. 18. — pueblo (pop. 13) & town (pop. 5), Cebu isl. Philippine islands.
Banton (bän-tōn′) isl. S of Marinduque isl. Philippine islands, 11 □.
Bantry Bay (băn′trĭ) large bay, Cork co. S of Ireland.
Banyak (bän′yäk) *Du.* **Banjak** (-yäk) **Islands**, group, off N W coast of Sumatra, Du. E. Indies, 123 □.
Banyumas (bän′yōō-mäs′) *Du.* **Banjoemas** (bän′yōō-) Dutch residency, S Java, 2,147 □ pop. 1,486. — its ✱ pop. 5.
Banyuwangi, *Du.* **Banjoewangi** (-wän′gē) spt. town, Besuki residency, E Java, pop. 18.
Bapaume (bȧ′pōm′) town & comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 3; battle 1871.
Bar (bär) town, Podolia govt. Russia, pop. 14. — See Antivari (*Gaz.*).
Bara Banki (bä′rȧ bŭŋ′kē) dist. of Fyzabad div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,758 □ pop. 1,084. — town, its ✱ pop. 3.
Baraba Steppe (bȧ′rȧ-bȧ′) W Siberia, between Ob and Irtysh rivers.
Baraboo (băr′ȧ-bōō) town & mfg. city, × of Sauk co. Wis. pop. town 1, city 6.

Baguli. See Pactolus.
Baiæ. See Baja.
Baireuth. Var. of Bayreuth.
Bakarganj. See Backergunge.
Bâle, Bâle-Campagne, Bâle-Ville. See Basel, Baselland, Baselstadt.
Baleares. See Balearic Isls.
Balfurush. Var. of Barfurush.
Balize. Var. of Belize.
Bánátkomlós. See Nagykomlós.
Bandjermasin. See Banjermasin.
Banjak. See Banyak.
Banjoemas. See Banyumas.
Banjoewangi. See Banyuwangi.
Banilla Moldawska. See Moldauisch-Banilla.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Baracaldo (bä′rä-käl′dō) comm. Vizcaya prov. Spain, pop. 19.
Baracoa (bä′rä-kō′ä) dist. & spt. city, N. coast E Oriente prov. Cuba, p. dist. 28, city 6.
Barada (bȧ-rä′dȧ) *anc.* ABA′NA, *or* ABA′NAH, riv. Syria, flowing through plain of Damascus to swamps at edge of the desert.
Baraga (băr′ȧ-gȧ) co. N W Mich. 917 □ pop. 6, × L′Anse. — vil. Baraga co. Mich. pop. 1.
Barak (bȧ-räk′) principal riv. of Sylhet & Cachar dists. Assam, Br. India, & of Manipur state. See SURMA (*Gaz.*).
Baraka (bȧ′rȧ′kȧ′) riv. or wady, Abyssinia & Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Red sea.
Barano d' Ischia (bä-rä′nō dēs′kyä) comm. Ischia isl. Naples prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Baranof (bä-rä′nŏf) isl. of Alexander arch. Alaska, 105 m. long; chief vil. Sitka.
Baranya (bŏ′rŏn-yŏ) co. Hungary, 1,971 □ pop. 303, × Fünfkirchen (Pécs).
Barasat (bȧ′rä-sŭt) town, 24 Parganas dist. Bengal, Br. India, near Calcutta, pop. 10.
Barbacena (bär′bȧ-sā′nȧ) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, S. America, pop. dist. 58.
Barbacoas (bär′bä-kō′äs) town & river port, Nariño dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 8.
Barbados (bär-bā′dōz) Brit. isl. & col. Lesser Antilles, 166 □ pop. 172; ✳ Bridgetown.
Barbary (bär′bȧ-rĭ) region in N Africa, extending from Egypt to Atlantic ocean.
Barbastro (bär-bäs′trō) town, Huesca prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Barber (bär′bẽr) co. S Kan. 1,134 □ pop. 10, × Medicine Lodge.
Barberino di Mugello (bär′bȧ-rē′nō dē mōō-jĕl′lō) comm. Florence prov. Italy, pop. 12.
Barberino di Val d' Elsa (väl dĕl′sä) town, Florence prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Barberton (bär′bẽr-tŭn) vil. Summit co. O. ab. 7 m. S W of Akron, pop. 9. — town, E Transvaal, U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.
Barbizon (bȧr′bē′zôN′) hamlet, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France. See BARBIZON SCHOOL.
Barbosa (bär-bō′sä) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, S. America, pop. mun. dist. 11.
Barbour (bär′bẽr) co. S E Ala. 912 □ pop. 33, × Clayton. — co. N. W. Va. 348 □ pop. 16, × Philippi.
Barbourville (bär′bẽr-vĭl) town, × of Knox co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Barbuda (bär-bōō′dȧ) isl. Antigua pres. Leeward Isl. col. British W. Indies, 62 □.
Barby (bär′bē) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe river, pop. 5.
Barca (bär′kä) *anc.* CYRENA′ICA, former Turkish mutessarifat in N Africa, E of Tripoli, pop. 500; Italian.
Barca, La (lä bär′kä) city, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 7.
Barcarrota (bär′kär-rō′tä) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto (bär′chĕl-lō′nä pōt′sō dē gōt′tō) comm. N E Sicily, p. 25.
Barcelona (bär′sē-lō′nȧ; *Sp.* bär′thā-lō′nä; 138) prov. N E Sp. 2,969 □ pop. 1,142. — *anc.* BAR′CINO, cml. & mfg. spt. city, its ✳ pop. 587. — city, Anzoátequi state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 13.
Barceloneta (bär′sâ-lō-nā′tä; 138) mun. (pop. 12) & vil. San Juan dept. Porto Rico.
Bardera (bär-dā′rä) town, It. Somaliland, E Africa, on Jub river, pop. 1.
Bardi (bär′dē) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.
Bardstown (bärdz′toun) city, × of Nelson co. Ky. 35 m. S S E of Louisville, pop. 2.
Bard'well, town, × of Carlisle co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Bareilly (bȧ-rā′lē) *or* **Bareli**, div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India. See ROHILKHAND (*Gaz.*). — dist. of Rohilkhand or Bareilly div. 1,580 □ p. 1,095. — city, its ✳ p. 129.
Barentin (bȧ′räN′tăN′) town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Barents Island (bä′rĕnts) isl. 37 m. long, E Spitzbergen.
Barfleur, Point (bȧr′flûr′), on coast of France, 18 m. E of Cherbourg.
Barfurush (bär′fŭ-rōōsh′) *or* **Balfurush** (bäl′-) cml. town, Mazanderan prov. Persia, near Caspian sea, pop. 50.
Barga (bär′gä) town, Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Barge (bär′jä) comm. Cuneo prov. Italy, about 30 m. S S W of Turin, pop. 9.
Barguzin (bär′gōō-zēn′) riv. 200 m. long, Siberia, flows into Lake Baikal.
Barh (bär) town, Patna dist. Bengal, Br. India, on Ganges river, pop. 12.
Bar Harbor, vil. Mt. Desert isl. Hancock co. Me.; summer resort.
Bari (bä′rē) *It.* **Bari delle Puglie** (dĕl′lä pōōl′yā) prov. Apulia compartimento, S E Italy, 2,066 □ pop. 892. — *anc.* BA′RIUM, its ✳ a spt. city, pop. comm. 104.
Baricella (bä′rē-chĕl′lä) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Barichara (bä′rē-chä′rä) town, Santander prov. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 11.
Barinas (bä-rē′näs; 133) town, ✳ of Zamora state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 5.
Barisal (bŭr′ē-säl′) town, ✳ of Backergunge dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 19.
Barito (bä-rē′tō) riv. Dutch Borneo, flows S to Java sea; 550 m. long.
Barking Town (bär′kĭng) mfg. town, Essex co. England, pop. 31.
Barkley Sound (bärk′lĭ) large inlet, W coast of Vancouver isl. British Columbia, Canada.
Barkly West (bärk′lĭ) town, Griqualand West, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 1.
Barkul (bär′kōōl) town and oasis, Chinese Turkestan, pop. 4.
Bârlad *or* **Bêrlad** (bûr′lȧt) town, ✳ of Tutova dept. Moldavia, Roumania, on Bârlad river, pop. comm. 25.
Bar-le-Duc (bär′-lē-dük′) town, dept. Meuse, France, on Ornain riv. pop. 14, comm. 17.
Barletta (bär-lĕt′tä) spt. city, Bari prov. Italy, on isl. in Adriatic sea, pop. comm. 44.
Barlin (bär′lăN′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 3, comm. 6.
Barmbeck (bärm′bĕk) former suburb now part of Hamburg city, Germany.
Barmen (bär′mĕn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 27 m. N N E of Cologne, pop. 169.
Barnard Castle (bär′nȧrd) town, Durham co. England, pop. 5.
Barnaul (bär′nä-ōōl′) mfg. town, Tomsk govt. Russia in Asia, on Barnaul river, pop. 30.
Barnegat Bay (bär′nē-găt′) in Ocean co. N. J. about 30 m. long.
Barnes (bärnz) co. S E part of N. Dak. 1,510 □ pop. 18, × Valley City. — urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 30.
Barnesboro (bärnz′bŭr-ō) bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Barnesville (bärnz′vĭl) town, Pike co. Ga. pop. 3. — city, Clay co. Minn. pop. 1. — vil. Belmont co. O. pop. 4.
Barnet (bär′nĕt) town, Caledonia co. Vt. on Connecticut river, pop. 2. — urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 10; battle 1471.
Barneveld (bär′nē-vĕlt′) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Barnoldswick (bär′nōldz-wĭk) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 10.
Barnsley (bärnz′lĭ) mfg. & min. mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 51.
Barnstable (bärn′stȧ-b′l) cml. & mfg. co. S E Mass. 409 □ pop. 28. — its × pop. 5.
Barnstaple (bärn′stȧ-p′l) mfg. mun. bor. Devonshire, England, on Taw river, pop. 14.
Barnstead (bärn′stĕd) town, Belknap co. N. H. 16 m. N E of Concord, pop. 1.
Barnwell (bärn′wĕl) co. S. S. C. 890 □ pop. 34. — its × pop. 1.
Baroda (bȧ-rō′dȧ) native state, Gujarat & Kathiawar, India, 8,099 □ pop. 2,033. See GAEKWAR, *n.* — city, its ✳ 244 m. N. of Bombay, pop. 99.
Baronissi (bä′rō-nēs′sē) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 7.
Barotseland (bȧ-rŏt′sē-lănd) region, W N. Rhodesia, N of Zambezi river. See BAROTSE, *n.*
Barquisimeto (bär-kē′sē-mā′tō) city, ✳ of Lara state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 31.
Barr (bär) town, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, pop. 5.
Barra (bär′rä) town, 3 m. E of Naples, Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Barracas al Sud (bär-rä′käs äl sōōth; 146) town, Argentina, S suburb of Buenos Aires, pop. 10.
Barrackpore (băr′ăk-pōr′) town, Twenty-four Parganas dist. Bengal, Br. India, 15 m. N of Calcutta, pop. (N. & S. Barrackpore) 32; cantonment.
Barradeel (bär′ä-dāl′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Neth. near W coast, pop. comm. 7.
Barrafranca (bär′rä-fräŋ′kä) town, Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 12.
Barra Mansa (bär′rä män′sä) town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 12.
Barranquilla (bär′rän-kēl′yä; 195) town & riv. port, ✳ Atlántico dept. Colombia, pop. 49.
Barranquitas (bär′rän-kē′täs) mun. Guayama dept. Porto Rico, pop. 11.
Barre (băr′ē) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — mfg. city, Washington co. Vt. pop. 11.
Barren (băr′ĕn) agr. co. S Ky. 485 □ pop. 25, × Glasgow.
Barren Grounds, large unforested region, Northwest Territories, Canada.
Barren River, 120 m. long, Monroe co. Ky. to Green riv. at Woodbury.
Barrhead (bär′hĕd′) mfg. burgh, Renfrewshire, Scotland, pop. 11.
Barrie (băr′ĭ) town, × of Simcoe co. Ontario, Can. on Lake Simcoe, pop. 6.
Barrier, *or* **Stanley, Range** (băr′ĭ-ẽr, stăn′lĭ) mts. W New South Wales.
Barrington (băr′ĭng-tŭn) vil. Cook & Lake cos. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Bristol co. R.I. pop. 2.
Barrios, Los (lōs bär′rē-ōs) comm. Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. 7.
Barron (băr′ŭn) co. N W Wis. 885 □ pop. 29. — city, its × pop. 1.
Barros (bär′rōs) mun. & town, Ponce dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 15, town 1.
Barrow (băr′ō) riv. Ireland, ab. 112 m. long, S E Kings co. Leinster, to Waterford Harbor.
Barrow, Cape (băr′ō), N Canada, Coronation gulf, 68° 5′ N lat. 112° W lon.
Barrow in Furness (băr′ō ĭn fûr′nĕs) co. bor. & spt. Lancashire, England, pop. 64.
Barrow, Point, headland, N extremity of Alaska.
Barrow Strait, channel, 40 m. wide, N of N. America, near Lancaster sound.
Barry (băr′ĭ) agr. co. S W cen. Mich. 556 □ pop. 23, × Hastings. — agr. co. S W Mo. 784 □ pop. 24, × Cassville. — city, Pike co. Ill. pop. 2. — par. & spt. urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 34; large coal exports.
Bars (bôrsh) co. N W Hungary, 1,052 □ pop. 179, × Aranyosmarót (p. comm. 3).
Barsi (bär′sē) town, Sholapur dist. Bombay, Br. India, pop. 24.
Bartan (bär′tȧn) town on Bartan riv. Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia, pop. 6.
Bartenstein (bär′tĕn-shtīn) town E. Prussia prov. Germany, on Alle river, pop. 7.
Bártfa (bärt′fŏ) *Ger.* **Bartfeld** (bärt′fĕlt) town with magistracy, Sáros co. N Hungary pop. 7; hot springs.
Barth (bärt) spt. Pomerania, Prussia, pop. 8.
Bartholomew (bär-thŏl′ō-mū) co. S E cen. Indiana, 407 □ pop. 25, × Columbus.
Bartholomew Bayou (bī′ōō) riv. Ark. flows into Ouachita river.
Bartlesville (bär′t′lz-vĭl) city, × of Washington co. Oklahoma, pop. 6.
Bartlett (bärt′lĕt) town, Carroll co. N. H. in White mt. region, pop. 1. — city, Bell & Williamson cos. Tex. pop. 2.
Barton (bär′tŭn) co. cen. Kan. 892 □ pop. 18, × Great Bend. — co. W S W Mo. 596 □ pop. 17, × Lamar. — mfg. town, Orleans co. Vt. pop. 1.
Barton Heights, town, Henrico co. Virginia, pop. 1.
Barton upon Humber (hŭm′bẽr) par. & town, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 7.
Bartow (bär′tō) agr. co. N W Ga. 471 □ p. 25, × Cartersville. — town, × of Polk co. Fla. p. 3.
Barwani (bŭr-wä′nē) native state, Central India, 1,178 □ pop. 76. — its ✳ pop. 6.
Barwon (bär′wŭn) the upper course of the Darling riv. N. S. W.; length 510 m.
Basalt Peak (bȧ-sôlt′; băs′ôlt) peak, Rocky mts. Col. 11,906 ft. high.
Basantpur (bŭs′ŭnt-pōōr′) town, Purnea dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 5.
Basarjusi (bä′sȧr-jōō′sē) peak, E Caucasus mts. Russia, 14,720 ft. high.
Baschi (bäs′kē) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Basel (bä′zĕl) *Fr.* **Bâle** (bäl) agr. past. & mfg. canton, N W Switzerland, 179 □ pop. 213; divided into two demi-cantons, **Baselstadt** (-shtät′) *Fr.* **Bâle-Ville** (-vēl′) 14 □ pop. 136, and **Baselland** (-länt′), *Fr.* **Bâle-Campagne** (-käN′pȧn′y′) 165 □ pop. 77, ✳ Liestal. — *anc.* BASILI′A, -LE′A, mfg. city in same, pop. 133. See COUNCIL OF BASEL.
Basic City (bās′ĭk) town, Augusta co. Va. 12 m. S E of Staunton, pop. 2.
Basilan (bä-sē′län) isl. group, in Sulu archipelago, S W of Mindanao, Phil. isls. 502 □. — isl. of same, 478 □ pop. 27, ✳ Isabela de Basilan. — strait bet. Basilan isl. & Mindanao.
Basilicata (bä-zē′lē-kä′tä) compartimento, Italy, coextensive with POTENZA prov. See LUCA′NIA (*Gaz.*).
Basim (bä′sēm) *or* **Washim** (wä′shēm) former dist. of Berar, Br. India. — town, Akola dist. Berar, pop. 14.
Basingstoke (bā′zĭng-stōk′) mun. bor. Hampshire, England, pop. 12.
Basque Provinces (bȧsk) country, N Spain, comprising provinces Vizcaya, Guipúzcoa, Álava, and part of Navarra. See BASQUE, *n.*
Bas-Rhin (bä′-răN′) former dept. France, now in Alsace, Germany.
Bass (băs) rocky islet, Firth of Forth, Scotland.
Bassano (bäs-sä′nō) town, Vicenza prov. N Italy, pop. comm. 17; battle 1796.
Bassein (bäs′sān′) dist. of Irrawaddy div. Lower Burma, 4,127 □ pop. 441. — its ✳ pop. 32.
Basses-Alpes (bäs′-zälp′) dept. S E France, 2,698 □ pop. 107, ✳ Digne.
Basses-Pyrénées (bäs′-pē′rā′nā′) dept. S W France, 2,978 □ pop. 433, ✳ Pau.
Basse-Terre (bäs′-târ′) isl. 35 m. long, Fr. W. Indies, W part of Guadeloupe, or Guadeloupe proper. — spt. on S W coast of same, ✳ of Guadeloupe col. pop. 8.
Basseterre (bäs′târ′) spt. ✳ of St. Christopher, Brit. W. Indies, pop. 10.
Bass Strait (băs) 80–150 m. wide, separating Australia from Tasmania.
Bastar (bŭs′tȧr) native state, Central Provs. Br. India, 13,062 □ pop. 433.
Basti (bŭs′tē) dist. of Gorakhpur, United Provs. Br. India, 2,792 □ p. 1,830. — its ✳ p. 15.
Bastia (bäs-tē′ä) spt. Corsica, France, on N E coast, pop. 26, comm. 29.
Bastrop (băs′trŭp) agr. co. cen. Tex. 867 □ pop. 25. — its × pop. 2.
Basutoland (bȧ-sōō′tō-lănd) Br. col. South Africa, 11,716 □ pop. 406, ✳ Maseru.
Bataan (bä′tä-än′) prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, 537 □ pop. 47, ✳ Balanga.
Batabano (bä′tä-vä′nō; 133) dist. & town, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 15, town 2.
Batac (bä′tȧk) pueblo (pop. 20) & town (pop. 6) Ilocos Norte prov. Luzon, Phil. islands.
Batag (bä-täg′) isl. N of Samar, Philippine islands, 17 □.
Batala (bȧ-tä′lȧ) town, Gurdaspur dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 27.
Batam (bä′täm′) isl. opp. Singapore, Riouw arch. Du. E. Indies, 163 □.
Batan (bä-tän′) isl. off E coast Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 34 □ pop. 2. — town on same. — isl. Cagayan prov. 24 □ pop. 5.
Batanes (bä-tä′näs) *or* **Batan** (bä-tän′), *or* **Bashi** (bä′shē), **Islands**, isl. group N of Luzon, Phil. isls. 64 □.
Batangas (bä-täŋ′gäs) prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,201 □ pop. 258. — town, its ✳ pop. 5.
Bátaszék (bä′tō-sāk) town, Tolna co. Hungary, pop. comm. 8.
Batavia (bȧ-tā′vĭ-ȧ) mfg. city, Kane co. Ill. pop. 4. — mfg. vil. × of Genesee co. N. Y. pop. 12. — mfg. vil. × of Clermont co. O. pop. 1. — (*Dutch pron.* bä-tä′vĭ-ä) residency, W Java, 4,501 □ pop. 2,109. — its ✳ & ✳ of Du. E. Indies, spt. city on N coast, p. 139.
Bates (bāts) agr. co. W Mo. 870 □ pop. 26, × Butler.
Batesburg (bāts′bûrg) town, Lexington & Saluda cos. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Batesville (bāts′vĭl) city, × of Independence co. Ark. on White riv. pop. 3. — town, Ripley co. Ind. pop. 2.
Bath (bȧth) agr. co. N E Ky. 270 □ pop. 14, × Owingsville. — past. co. W part of Va. 545 □ pop. 7, × Warm Springs. — port of entry, cml. & mfg. city, × of Sagadahoc co. Me. pop. 9. — vil. × of Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 4. — bor. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 1. — *anc.* A′QUÆ CAL′IDÆ *or* A′QUÆ SO′LIS, city & county bor. × of Somersetshire, England, pop. 51; famous hot springs and baths. See BATH, *n.*
Bathgate (bȧth′gāt) mfg. burgh, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, pop. 8.
Bath on Hudson, former vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y. now part of Rensselaer city.
Bathurst (băth′ûrst) co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 31. — town, N. S. W. pop. 9. — spt. Gambia, W Africa, on Gambia riv. pop. 9. — isl. N of N. Ter. Australia, 30 m. long, 786 □.
Bathurst, Cape, in N W Northwest Ters. Canada, Arctic ocean, 127° 30′ W lon.
Bathurst Lake, cen. Newfoundland, 40 m. long.
Baticalo (bä′tē-kä-lō′) coast dist. E Ceylon, pop. 93. — its ✳ pop. 7.
Batjan (bät-yän′) isl. of Moluccas, 30′ S, 127° 30′ E, about 50 m. long, 914 □ pop. 13.
Batley (băt′lĭ) mfg. mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 36.
Batna (bȧt′nȧ) town, dept. Constantine, Algeria, on Biskra ry. pop. 6, comm. 10.
Baton Rouge (băt′ŭn rōōzh′) city, ✳ of La. & × of E. Baton Rouge parish, pop. 15.
Battaglia (bät-täl′yä) comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Battambang (bȧt′tȧm-băng′) town, N W Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China; formerly in Siam.
Battersea (băt′ẽr-sē) met. bor. part of London, Eng. on Thames riv. pop. 168.
Battle Creek (băt′′l krēk′) city, Calhoun co. Mich. on Kalamazoo river, pop. 25.
Battonya (bŏt′tō-nyŏ) town, Csanád co. Hungary, pop. comm. 13.
Batum (bȧ-tōōm′) prov. Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, 2,693 □ pop. 166. — spt. its ✳ E shore of Black sea, pop. 33.
Baturin (bä-tōō′rēn) town, Chernigov govt. Russia, on Seym river, pop. 4.
Baudour (bō′dōōr′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 4; famous for pottery.
Baukau (bou′kou) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 8.
Baúl, El (ĕl bä-ōōl′) town, Cojedes state, Venezuela.
Baures (bä′ōō-rās) riv. 300 m. long, Bolivia, flows into Guaporé river.
Bautzen (bout′sĕn) govt. department Saxony kingdom, Ger. 954 □ pop. 444. — its ✳ a mfg. town on Spree riv. pop. 33; battle 1813.
Bavaria (bȧ-vā′rĭ-ȧ; 115) *Ger.* **Bayern** (bī′ẽrn) kingdom, a state of S Germany, 29,293 □ pop. 6,887, ✳ Munich.
Bawean (bȧ-wē′ăn) isl. Dutch E. Indies, between Borneo and Java, 77 □ pop. 33.
Baxter (băks′tẽr) co. N Ark. 586 □ pop. 10, × Mountain Home.
Baxter Springs, city, Cherokee co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Bay, co. E Mich. 443 □ pop. 68, × Bay City.
Bayamo (bä-yä′mō) dist. & city, Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 27, city 4.

Barcino. See BARCELONA.
Bardwan. Var. of BURDWAN.
Bareli. See BAREILLY.
Barium. See BARI.
Barrackpur. See BARRACKPORE.
Bartfeld. See BARTFA.
Baselstadt. See BASEL.
Bashi Islands. See BATANES.
Basilia. See BASEL.
Basra. Var. of BUSRAH.
Bassam. See GRAND BASSAM.
Bassora, Bassorah. Vars. of BUSRAH.
Batang. Var. of BATAM.
Batan Isls. See BATANES.
Battam. Var. of BATAM.
Baxar. Var. of BUXAR.

Bayamon (bä′yä-mōn′) mun. & town, San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 30, town 5.
Bayazid (bä′yä-zēd′) town, Erzerum vilayet, Armenia, Turkey in Asia, pop. 2.
Bay City, cml. city, × of Bay co. Mich. on rt. bank Saginaw river, pop. 45. — town, Matagorda co. Tex. pop. 3.
Bayeux (bȧ′yû′) comm. dept. Calvados, Fr. on Aure riv. pop. 8. See BAYEUX TAPESTRY.
Bayfield (bā′fēld) co. Wis. 1,503 □ pop. 16, × Washburn. — vil. in co. pop. 3.
Bay Islands, group of small isls. off N coast of Honduras.
Bay, Laguna de (lä-gōō′nä dā bä′ē) lagoon, cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. S E of Manila.
Baylor (bā′lẽr) co. N Tex. 880 □ pop. 8, × Seymour.
Bayombong (bä′yŏm-bŏng′) town, ✻ of Nueva Vizcaya prov. Luzon, Phil. islands.
Bayonne (bā′yōn′) mfg. city, Hudson co. N. J. pop. 56. — (*Fr. pron.* bȧ′yŏn′) cml. mfg. & ft. city, dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 23, comm. 28.
Bayreuth (bī′roit′) mfg. city, ✻ of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 35.
Bay St. Louis (bā′ sānt lōō′ĭs) city and watering place, × of Hancock co. Miss. pop. 3.
Baza (bä′thä) town, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 16.
Bazin (bŏ′zĕn) *Ger.* **Bösing** (bû′zĭng) town with magistracy, Pressburg co. Hungary, p. 5.
Baztán (bäth-tän′) comm. Navarra prov. Spain, pop. 9.
Beach (bēch) vil. Billings co. North Dakota, pop. 1.
Beachy Head (bēch′ĭ) headland, 512 ft. Sussex co. England, on Eng. channel.
Beacon (bē′k′n) city, Dutchess co. N. Y. pop. 11 ; formerly Fishkill Landing & Matteawan vils.
Beaconsfield (bē′kŭnz-fēld; bĕk′ŭnz-fēld) town, suburb of Kimberley, Griqualand West, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 14. — town, Buckinghamshire, Eng. pop. 3.
Beadle (bē′d′l) co. E S. Dak. 1,250 □ pop. 16, × Huron.
Beardstown (bērdz′toun) city, Cass co. Illinois, pop. 6.
Bear Lake, co. S E Idaho, 942 □ pop. 8, × Paris.
Béarn (bā′ȧr′) old province of France, now part of dept. Basses-Pyrénées.
Béarn, Cape, in dept. Pyrénées-Orientales, France, Mediterranean sea.
Bear River, Utah, Wyo. & Idaho, flows into Great Salt lake.
Beas (bē′ȧs) *anc.* HYPH′ASIS, riv. Punjab, India, Himalaya mts. to Sutlej river.
Beas de Segura (bā′äs dā sä-gōō′rä) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Beatrice (bē-ȧ′trĭs) city, × of Gage co. Nebraska, on Big Blue river, pop. 9.
Beattyville (bē′tĭ-vĭl) town, × of Lee co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Beaucaire (bō′kâr′) town, dept. Gard, France, on rt. bank of Rhone riv. pop. 7, comm. 8.
Beauce (bōs) anc. dist. of Fr. now forming part of depts. Loir-et-Cher & Eure-et-Loir. — co. Quebec, Canada, × St. François de la Beauce.
Beaufort (bō′fẽrt) agr. co. E N. C. 840 □ pop. 31, × Washington. — port of entry, × of Carteret co. N. C. pop. 2. — (*pron.* bū′fẽrt) agr. co. S S. C. 920 □ pop. 30. — its × pop. 2.
Beaufort West (bō′fẽrt) town, S cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 5; health resort.
Beaugency (bō′zhäN′sē′) town, dept. Loiret, France, on Loire river, pop. comm. 4.
Beauharnois (bō′är′nwä′) agr. co. Quebec prov. Canada.
Beaulieu (bū′lĭ) parish, New Forest rural dist. Hampshire, England.
Beaumaris (bō-măr′ĭs; -mōr′ĭs) mun. bor. Anglesey co. Wales, on Beaumaris bay, pop. 2.
Beaumont (bō′mŏnt) city, × of Jefferson co. Tex. on Neches river, pop. 21.
Beaune (bōn) cml. town, dept. Côte-d'Or, Fr. 23 m. S S W of Dijon, p. 12, communal p. 13.
Beauvais (bō′vĕ′) *anc.* CÆSAROM′AGUS, mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Oise, France, p. 17, comm. 20.
Beaver (bē′vẽr) co. N W Okla. 1,813 □ pop. 14, × Beaver. — co. W Pa. 429 □ pop. 78. — bor. its × pop. 3. — co. Ut. 2,660 □ pop. 5. — city, its × pop. 2.
Beaver Creek, 200 m. long, Sherman co. Kan. to Republican riv. Neb. — 150 m. long, Wheeler co. Neb. to Loup Fork.
Beaver Dam, mfg. city, Dodge co. Wis. 55 m. W N W of Milwaukee, pop. 7.
Beaver Falls, mfg. bor. Beaver co. Pa. on W bank Beaver river, pop. 12.
Beaverhead (bē′vẽr-hĕd′) min. co. S W Mont. 4,719 □ pop. 6, × Dillon.
Beaver Meadow, min. bor. Carbon co. Pa. 10 m. N W of Mauch Chunk, pop. 2.
Beaver River, stream formed by junction of Mahoning & Shenango rivs. in Lawrence co. Pa.; enters Ohio riv. at Rochester, Pa.
Beawar (bā-ä′wȧr) town, ✻ of Merwara dist. Ajmer-Merwara, Br. India, pop. 22.
Bebedero (bā′vā-thā′rō ; 133, 146) salt lagoon, San Luis prov. Argentina.
Bebington, Lower (bĕb′ĭng-tŭn) town, Cheshire, England, pop. 11.
Beccles (bĕk′′lz) cml. mun. bor. East Suffolk, England, on Waveney river, pop. 7.
Becerreá (bā-thĕr′rȧ-ä′) comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 9.
Bechuanaland (bĕch′ōō-ä′nȧ-lănd′) British protectorate, S. Africa, 275,000 □ pop. 125. See BECHUANAS, *n.* — *or* **British Bechuanaland**, div. of Cape of Good Hope prov. U. of S. Africa, 51,524 □ pop. 100.
Beckenham (bĕk′ĕn-ăm) par. & town, Kent co. England, pop. 32.
Becker (bĕk′ẽr) co. N W cen. Minn. 1,349 □ pop. 19, × Detroit.
Beckham (bĕk′ăm) co. W Okla. 917 □ pop. 20, × Sayre.
Beckley (bĕk′lĭ) city, × of Raleigh co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Beckum (bĕk′ōōm) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 8.
Bédar (bā′där) comm. Almería prov. Spain, pop. 5.
Bédarieux (bā′dȧ′ryû′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Hérault, France, on Orb river, pop. 6.
Bedford (bĕd′fẽrd) agr. co. S Pa. 1,026 □ pop. 39, × Bedford. — agr. co. S cen. Tenn. 514 □ pop. 23, × Shelbyville. — agr. co. S cen. Va. 791 □ pop. 30, × Bedford City. — city, × of Lawrence co. Ind. pop. 9. — city, × of Taylor co. Io. pop. 2. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 1. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 1. — vil. Cuyahoga co. O. pop. 2. — bor. × of Bedford co. Pa. pop. 2. — mun. bor. × of Bedfordshire, England, pop. 39. — See BEDFORDSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, p. 2.
Bedford City, town, × of Bedford co. Va. pop. 3.
Bedfordshire (-shẽr) *or* **Bedford** *or* **Beds**, agr. & mfg. inland co. Eng. 466 □ pop. 171, × Bedford.
Bedlington (bĕd′lĭng-tŭn) par. Northumberland co. England ; identical with **Bedlingtonshire** (-shẽr) urban district, pop. 25.
Bedloe (bĕd′lō), *or* **Liberty, Island**, small isl. New York bay, belonging to U. S. Govt.; Bartholdi's statue of Liberty on it. See LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.
Bednja (bĕd′nyȧ) comm. Varasd co. Croatia, Hungary, pop. 13.
Bedonia (bā-dō′nyä) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 8.
Bedum (bā′dŭm) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Bedwellty (bĕd-wĕl′tĭ) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 23.
Bee (bē) past. co. S Tex. 856 □ pop. 12, × Beeville.
Beeck (bāk) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 20.
Beerenberg (bā′rĕn-bĕrK) mt. Jan Mayen isl. ; height, 8,350 ft.
Beersheba (bē′ẽr-shē′bȧ; bē-ûr′shē-bȧ) frontier town, of S Palestine; in ruins. See DAN, *n.*
Beeston (bēs′t′n) par. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 11.
Beeville (bē′vĭl) city, × of Bee co. Texas, pop. 3.
Bègles (bĕ′gl′) town & comm. dept. Gironde, France, ab. 2 m. S of Bordeaux, pop. 14.
Behbehan (bā′bĕ-hän′) town, Fars prov. Persia, about 160 m. S S W of Ispahan, pop. 10.
Beherah (bĕ-hā′rä) prov. Lower Egypt, 1,725 □ pop. 700, ✻ Damanhur.
Behesni (bĕ-hĕs′nē) town, Mamuret el Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 10.
Behistun (bā′hĭs-tōōn′) *or* **Bisutun** (bē′sōō-tōōn′) ruined town, 22 m. E of Kermanshah, W Persia. See BEHISTUN INSCRIPTION.
Beibazar (bā′bȧ-zär′) town, on Sakaria riv. Asia Minor, 44 m. W N W of Angora, pop. 11.
Beijerland (bī′yẽr-länt) *or* **Hoeksche Waard** (hōōk′sĕ värt′) island, S. Holland prov. Netherlands.
Beijerland, Oud- (out-) vil. & comm. on Beijerland isl. Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Beikos (bā′kōs) large vil. on the Bosporus, Asia Minor.
Beilan (bā-län′) town, E side Bay of Iskanderun, Syria, pop. 5. — mt. pass, connects Asia Minor with Syria.
Beilen (bī′lĕn) comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Beira (bē′ē-rä) agr. & past. prov. Port. 9,210 □ pop. 1,626. — spt. Port. E. Africa, pop. 4.
Beirut (bā′rōōt′) vilayet, Syria, 6,180 □ pop. 534. — *anc.* BERY′TUS, cml. town, its ✻ on Mediterranean sea, pop. 150 ; chief trading center of Syria ; port of Damascus.
Bei-Shehr (bā′-shĕ′h′r) lake, ab. 35 m. long, Konia vilayet, Turkey in Asia.
Beja (bā′zhä) dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, 3,959 □ pop. 192. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Béja (bā′zhȧ′) *anc.* VAC′CA, town, Tunis, 65 m. W of Tunis city, pop. 8.
Béjar (bā′här ; 189) town, Salamanca prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Bejucal (bā′hōō-käl′ ; 189) dist. & city, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 16, city 5.

Bayern. See BAVARIA. **Baylén.** See BAILÉN. **Beemerang, Mt.** See BLUE	MOUNTAINS. **Behar.** See BIHAR. **Beharieh.** See BAHARIEH.	**Behring.** See BERING. **Beisan.** See BETH-SHEAN. **Beit Lahm.** See BETHLEHEM.

Békés (bā′kāsh) co. Hungary, 1,417 □ pop. 299. — its × pop. comm. 27.
Békéscsaba (-chŏ′bŏ) comm. Békés co. Hungary, pop. 43.
Bela (bā′lȧ) town, ✻ of Las Bela state, Baluchistan, pop. 10. — town, ✻ of Partabgarh dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Brit. India, pop. 8.
Bel Air (bĕl′ âr′) town, × of Harford co. Maryland, pop. 1.
Belalcázar (bā′läl-kä′thär) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Belbeis *or* **Belbeys** (bĕl′bās′) town, Lower Egypt, ab. 30 m. N E of Cairo, pop. 7.
Belchertown (bĕl′chẽr-toun) town, Hampshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Belchite (bĕl-chē′tā) town, Saragossa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 4 ; battle 1809.
Belding (bĕl′dĭng) city, Ionia co. Michigan, pop. 4.
Belem (bā-lĕN′) *or* **Pará** (pá-rä′) spt. city, Brazil, ✻ of Pará state, pop. 200.
Belfast (bĕl′făst) spt. city, × of Waldo co. Me. W side Penobscot bay, pop. 5. — (*pron.* bĕl-făst′; bĕl′făst) city, Antrim & Down cos. Ir. on Lagan riv. × of Antrim co. p. 385.
Belfort (bĕl′fōr′) frontier ter. E Fr. 235 □ pop. 101. — ft. town, its ✻ pop. 32, comm. 39.
Belgard (bĕl′gärt) town, Pomerania, Prussia, on Persante river, pop. 9.
Belgaum (bĕl-goum′) dist. of Southern div. of Bombay pres. Br. India, 4,649 □ pop. 944. — its ✻ pop. 37.
Belgian Congo, *formerly* **Congo Free State**, col. of Belgium, S cen. Africa, 913,127 □ pop. 15,000, ✻ Boma.
Belgium (bĕl′jĭ-ŭm) *Fr.* **Belgique** (bĕl′zhēk′) kingdom, N W Europe, 11,373 □ pop. 7,424, ✻ Brussels. See ARMY ORGANIZATION, FRANC, *n.*, LATIN MONETARY UNION, LEGISLATURE, *n.*, COCKPIT OF EUROPE.
Belgrade (bĕl′grăd′) town, Kennebec co. Me. p. 1. — *Serv.* **Beograd** (bĕ′ō-gräd) *anc.* SINGIDU′NUM, mfg. city, ✻ of Servia, on rt. bank Danube, p. 91. — dept. Servia, 782 □ p. 156.
Belhaven (bĕl-hā′v′n) town, Beaufort co. North Carolina, pop. 3.
Belington (bĕl′ĭng-tŭn) city, Barbour co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Belize (bĕ-lēz′) spt. town, ✻ of British Honduras, on Gulf of Honduras, pop. 10. — riv. rises in Guatemala, flows into Gulf of Honduras, near Belize.
Belknap (bĕl′năp) agr. co. cen. N. H. 397 □ pop. 21, × Laconia.
Bell (bĕl) agr. & past. co. S E Ky. 384 □ pop. 28, × Pineville. — agr. co. cen. Tex. 1,083 □ pop. 49, × Belton.
Bellaire (bĕl-âr′) vil. × of Antrim co. Mich. pop. 1. — mfg. city, Belmont co. O. pop. 13.
Bellary (bĕ-lä′rē) dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, 5,714 □ pop. 969. — town, its ✻ pop. 58.
Belle-Alliance, La (lȧ bĕl′-ȧ′lyäNs′) hamlet, field of Waterloo, Belgium.
Bellechasse (bĕl′shäs′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × St. Raphaël.
Belleek (bĕ-lēk′) town, Fermanagh co. Ireland ; pottery (see BELLEEK WARE).
Bellefontaine (bĕl-fŏn′tān ; -foun′-) mfg. city, × of Logan co. Ohio, pop. 8.
Bellefonte (bĕl′fŏnt′) bor. × of Center co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Belle Fourche (bĕl′ fōōrsh′) the N fork of Cheyenne riv. in Wyo. & S. Dak. — city, Butte co. S. Dak. pop. 1.
Belle-Île-en-Mer (bĕl′-ēl′-äN-mâr′) isl. in Atlantic, dept. Morbihan, France, 35 □ p. 10.
Belle Isle (bĕl′ īl′) isl. in Atlantic, entrance of Strait of Belleisle.
Belleisle, Strait of (bĕl′īl′) between Labrador & Newfoundland, 10–15 m. wide.
Bellenden Ker Range (bĕl′ĕn-dĕn kûr′) mts. N E coast Queensland, 5,158 ft.
Belle Plaine (bĕl′ plān′) city, Benton co. Io. pop. 3. — bor. Scott co. Minn. pop. 1.
Bellevernon (bĕl-vûr′nŭn) mfg. bor. Fayette co. Pa. on Monongahela river, pop. 2.
Belleville (bĕl′vĭl) mfg. city, × of St. Clair co. Ill. pop. 21. — city, × of Republic co. Kan. pop. 2. — vil. Richland co. O. pop. 1. — mfg. city, × of Hastings co. Ontario, Canada, on Bay of Quinte, pop. 10.
Bellevue (bĕl′vū′) city, Jackson co. Io. pop. 2. — city, Campbell co. Ky. pop. 7. — mfg. vil. Huron and Sandusky cos. O. pop. 5. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 6.
Bellevue Mountain, peak of Elk mts. Col. 12,350 ft. high.
Belley (bĕ′lē′) town, dept. Ain, France, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Bellingham (bĕl′ĭng-hăm) town, Norfolk co. Mass. p. 2. — city, × of Whatcom co. Wash. p. 24; formed in 1903 from FAIRHAVEN and NEW WHATCOM cities.
Bellingwolde (bĕl′ĭng-wŏl′dĕ) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Bellinzona (bĕl′ĭn-tsō′nä) town, ✻ of Ticino canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 11.
Bello Horizonte (bĕl′ō ō′rē-zōn′tā) town, ✻ of Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. 30.
Bellows Falls (bĕl′ōz) mfg. vil. Windham co. Vermont, on Conn. river, pop. 5.
Belluno (bĕl-lōō′nō) prov. Venetia, Italy, 1,293 □ p. 193. — city, its ✻ on Piave riv. p. 21.
Bellwood (bĕl′wŏŏd) bor. Blair co. Pa. 8 m. N E of Altoona, pop. 2.
Belmar (bĕl′mär′) bor. Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 1.
Bélmez (bĕl′măth) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9; coal mines.
Belmond (bĕl′mŏnd) city, Wright co. Iowa, on Iowa river, pop. 1.
Belmont (bĕl′mŏnt) co. E O. 530 □ pop. 77, × St. Clairsville. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 6. — town, Belknap co. N. H. p. 1. — vil. × of Allegany co. N. Y. pop. 1. — town, Gaston co. N. C. pop. 1.
Beloit (bĕ-loit′) city, × of Mitchell co. Kan. p. 3. — mfg. city, Rock co. Wis. p. 15 ; coll.
Belovár-Körös (bĕ′lō-vär-kû′rûsh) co. Croatia and Slavonia, Hungary, 1,958 □ pop. 333, ✻ Belovár (pop. 7).
Belpasso (bĕl-päs′sō) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Belper (bĕl′pẽr) par. & mfg. town, Derbyshire, England, pop. 12.
Belpre (bĕl′prē) vil. Washington co. O. pop. 1.
Belt, town, Cascade co. Montana, pop. 1.
Belt, Great, strait bet. the Baltic and the Kattegat, separating isl. of Fyn from Seeland.
Belt, Little, strait between the Baltic and the Kattegat, separating isl. of Fyn from Jutland & Schleswig-Holstein.
Belton (bĕl′tŭn) town, Anderson co. S. C. pop. 2. — city, × of Bell co. Tex. pop. 4.
Beltrami (bĕl-trăm′ĭ) co. N. Minn. 3,822 □ pop. 19, × Bemidji.
Belvedere Marittimo (bĕl′vā-dā′rā mä-rēt′tē-mō) comm. Cosenza prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Belvidere (bĕl′vĭ-dēr′) city, × of Boone co. Ill. p. 7. — town, × of Warren co. N. J. p. 2.
Belz (bĕlts) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Belzoni (bĕl-zō′nĭ) town, Washington co. Mississippi, pop. 1.
Bement (bē-mĕnt′) vil. Piatt co. Ill. pop. 2.
Bemidji (bē-mĭj′ĭ) vil. × of Beltrami co. Minn. on Bemidji lake, pop. 5.
Bemini (bā-mē′nē) small isls. of Bahamas, E of Florida strait.
Bemis Heights (bē′mĭs) hamlet, Stillwater town, Saratoga co. N. Y.; battles Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777.
Bemmel (bĕm′ĕl) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Benadir Coast (bĕn′ä-dēr′) cen. part of E coast of Italian Somaliland.
Benaguacil (bā′nä-gwä-thēl′ ; 133) comm. Valencia prov. Spain, pop. 6.
Benambra (bĕ-năm′brȧ) co. N E Victoria, Australia, pop. 7.
Benamejí (bā′nä-mä-hē′ ; 189) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Benares (bĕn-ä′rĕz) div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 10,431 □ pop. 4,809. — dist. of Benares div. 1,008 □ pop. 897. — cml. mfg. & sacred city, ✻ of div. & dist. on Ganges riv. pop. 204. See HOLY CITY.
Benas, Ras (räs bā-näs′) headland (*ras*), W side Red sea, 24° N lat.
Benavente (bā′nä-vĕn′tā) town, Zamora prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Ben Avon (bĕn ăv′ŏn) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Benderabbas (bĕn′dẽr-äb′bäs) *form.* **Gombroon** (gŏm-brōōn′) spt. Persia, on Strait of Ormuz, pop. 10.
Bendery (bĕn-dyā′rĭ) *or* **Bender** (bĕn′dẽr) fortified town, Bessarabia, Russia, pop. 38.
Bendigo (bĕn′dĭ-gō) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 55. — city, Bendigo co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 18, local govt. area 29; gold mines near.
Bendorf (bĕn′dŏrf) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 6.
Bendzin (bĕn′jēn) *Russ.* **Bendin** (bĕn′dyēn) town, Petrokov govt. Pol. Russia, pop. 46.
Beneschau (bĕ′nĕ-shou′) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 7.
Bene Vagienna (bā′nä vä′jē-ĕn′nä) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.
Benevento (-vĕn′tō) prov. in Campania, Italy, 818 □ pop. 255. — *anc.* MALEVEN′TUM, *later* BENEVEN′TUM, its ✻ city, pop. comm. 24.
Benfieldside (bĕn′fēld-sīd) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 8.
Bengal (bĕn-gôl′) *or* **Bengal Presidency**, prov. W of Assam, British India, ab. 75,000 □ pop. ab. 42,000, ✻ Calcutta ; native states, 8,200 □ pop. ab. 860.
Bengal, Bay of, part of Indian ocean, between India and East India.
Bengazi *or* **Benghazi** (bĕn-gä′zē) *anc.* BERENI′CE, town, Barca, Africa, on Gulf of Sidra, pop. 25. — the mutessarifat of BARCA.

Belgique. See BELGIUM. **Beljak.** See VILLACH. **Bellville.** See FRAILE MUERTO.	**Beluchistan.** Var. of BALUCHISTAN. **Bemba.** See BANGWEOLO. **Benacus Lacus.** See GARDA,	LAGO DI. **Ben Cleuch.** See OCHIL HILLS. **Bendin.** See BENDZIN.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Bengore Head (bĕn-gōr′; 201) cape E of Giant's Causeway, Antrim co. Ireland.
Benguela (bĕn-gā′lȧ) maritime dist. Angola, W Africa.
Benguet (bĕn-gĕt′) prov. N W Luzon, Philippine islands, 822 □ pop. 23, ✱ Baguio.
Benha el Asl (bĕn′hȧ ĕl äs′l) town, Kalyubieh prov. Egypt, 29 m. N of Cairo, pop. 8.
Ben Hill, co. S Ga. 256 □ pop. 12, × Fitzgerald.
Beni (bā-nē′; bā′nē) riv. Bolivia, S. America; unites with Mamoré riv. to form Madeira riv. — dept. Bolivia, S. America, 102,100 □ pop. 42, ✱ Trinidad.
Benicarló (bā′nē-kär-lō′) spt. Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Benicia (bē-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) city, Solano co. California, on N side of Strait of Carquinez, pop. 2.
Beni Hassan (bā′nē hăs′sän) vil. on Nile riv. Egypt, 75 m. N of Siut; rock tombs.
Benin (bĕn-ēn′) formerly part of Upper Guinea, bet. Volta riv. & Rio del Rey. — former native kingdom within present Cen. prov. S. Nigeria. — its ✱ p. ab. 84. — riv. S. Nigeria.
Benin, Bight of, open bay in N portion of Gulf of Guinea, Africa.
Benisa (bā-nē′sä; 133) comm. Alicante prov. Spain, pop. 6.
Beni-Saf (bā′nē-säf′) spt. Algeria, 50 m. S W of Oran, pop. 5, comm. 9; exports of iron ore.
Beni Suef (bā′nē swĕf′) prov. Upper Egypt, 410 □ pop. 372. — town on left bank Nile riv. S of Cairo, Egypt, pop. 7.
Benkovac (bĕn′kō-vȧts) commune, Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 17.
Benkulen, *Du.* **Benkoelen** (bĕn-kōō′lĕn) outpost province, Dutch E. Indies, on W coast isl. of Sumatra, 9,437 □ pop. 204. — spt. town, its ✱ pop. 7.
Ben Lawers (bĕn lô′ẽrz) mt. W side of Loch Tay, Perthshire, Scot. 3,984 ft. high.
Benld (bĕn-ĕld′; bĕn-ĕl′) vil. Macoupin co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Ben Ledi (lē′dĭ; lĕd′ĭ) mt. S W Perthshire, Scotland, 2,875 ft. high.
Ben Lomond (bĕn lō′mŭnd) mt. E side of Loch Lomond, Stirlingshire, Scotland, 3,192 ft. high. — mt. E of Launceston, Tasmania, 5,010 ft. high.
Ben Macdhui (bĕn măk-dōō′ē) mt. Aberdeenshire & Banffshire, Scotland, 4,296 ft.
Bennett (bĕn′ĕt) co. S South Dakota, 1,291 □.
Bennett Island (bĕn′ĕt) large arctic isl. N of Siberia; 76° 40′ N, 148° 21′ E.
Bennett, Lake, Alaska & Yukon ter. Canada, N by E of Chilkoot pass.
Bennettsville (bĕn′ĕts-vĭl) town, × of Marlboro co. S. C. pop. 3.
Ben Nevis (nē′vĭs; nĕv′ĭs) mt. Inverness-shire, Scotland, 4,406 ft.; highest in Great Britain.
Bennington (bĕn′ĭng-tŭn) agr. & mfg. co. S W Vt. 661 □ p. 21, × × Bennington & Manchester. — vil. a × of Bennington co. Vt. p. 6; battle in N. Y. state near here, Aug. 16, 1777.
Benrath (bĕn′rät) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 20.
Bensberg (bĕns′bĕrĸ) min. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 11.
Bensheim (bĕns′hīm) town, Hesse, Germany, pop. 9.
Benson (bĕn′s′n) co. N N. Dak. 1,364 □ pop. 13, × Minnewaukan. — city, × of Swift co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, Douglas co. Nebr. pop. 3.
Bent (bĕnt) agr. co. S E Col. 1,524 □ pop. 5, × Las Animas.
Bentleyville (bĕnt′lĭ-vĭl) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Bentley with Arksey (ärk′sĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 6.
Benton (bĕn′tŭn) co. N W Ark. 876 □ pop. 33, × Bentonville. — co. N W Ind. 408 □ pop. 13, × Fowler. — co. E cen. Io. 712 □ pop. 23, × Vinton. — co. cen. Minn. 405 □ pop. 12, × Foley. — co. N Miss. 396 □ pop. 10, × Ashland. — co. W cen. Mo. 745 □ pop. 15, × Warsaw. — co. W Ore. 688 □ pop. 11, × Corvallis. — co. N W Tenn. 456 □ pop. 12, × Camden. — co. S E Wash. 1,671 □ pop. 8, × Prosser. — town, × of Saline co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, × of Franklin co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, Kennebec co. Me. pop. 1.
Benton Harbor, city, Berrien co. Michigan, pop. 9.
Bentonville (bĕn′tŭn-vĭl) town, × of Benton co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Ben Venue (bĕn vē-nōō′) mt. S W Perthshire, Scotland, 2,393 ft. high.
Ben Vorlich (vôr′lĭĸ) mt. Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 3,224 ft. high.
Benwell and Fenham (bĕn′wĕl, fĕn′ăm) urban dist. Northumberland co. Eng. pop. 18.
Benwood (bĕn′wŏŏd) city, Marshall co. West Virginia, pop. 5.
Benzie (bĕn′zĭ) co. N W Mich. 314 □ pop. 11, × Frankfort.
Berar (bā-rär′) *or* **Hyderabad Assigned Districts**, div. of Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 17,710 □ pop. 3,057.
Berat (bā-rät′) town, Albania, ab. 30 m. N E of Avlona, pop. 12.
Beraun (bā′roun′) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 11.
Berber (bûr′bẽr) town on Nile riv. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, Africa, pop. 10.
Berbera (bûr′bẽr-ȧ) spt. ✱ of British Somaliland, on Gulf of Aden, pop. 30.
Berbice (bẽr-bēs′) co. British Guiana, S. America, pop. 36, chief town New Amsterdam. — river in Berbice co. rises in about 3° 30′ N lat. 58° W lon. and flows into the Atlantic 10 m. N of New Amsterdam.
Berceto (bĕr-chā′tō) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 8.
Berchem (bĕr′ĸĕm) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 30.
Berck (bĕrk) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 9, comm. 12.
Berdichev (bĕr-dyē′chĕf) cml. town, Kiev govt. Russia, pop. 75.
Berdyansk (bĕr-dyȧnsk′) spt. Taurida govt. Russia, on N shore Sea of Azov, pop. 32.
Berea (bē-rē′ȧ) town, Madison co. Ky. pop. 2. — vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Bereg (bĕ′rĕg) co. N E Hungary, 1,461 □ pop. 237, × Beregszász.
Beregszász (bĕ′rĕg-säs) town with magistracy, × of Bereg co. Hungary, pop. 13.
Berenice (bĕr′ē-nī′sē) ruined city on bay of Red sea, Egypt. — See Bengazi (*Gaz.*).
Beresford (bĕr′ĕs-fẽrd) city, Lincoln & Union cos. South Dakota, pop. 1.
Berettyóújfalu (bĕ′rĕt-tyō-ōō′y′-fŏ-lōō) vil. Bihar co. Hungary, pop. comm. 9.
Berezina (bĕr-yȧ′zē-nȧ) riv. in Minsk govt. Russia, flows into Dnieper river.
Berezna (bĕr-yŏz′nȧ) town, Chernigov govt. Russia, pop. 10.
Berga (bĕr′gä) town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Bergama (bĕr′gä-mä) *anc.* Per′gamum, town, W Asia Minor, 58 m. N of Smyrna, pop. 20.
Bergamo (bĕr′gä-mō) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,065 □ pop. 511. — *anc.* Ber′gomum, its ✱ pop. comm. 55. See Bergamask, *n.*
Bergedorf (bĕr′gĕ-dôrf) town, Hamburg state, Ger. in Vierlande, pop. 15.
Bergen (bûr′gĕn) agr. co. N E N. J. 237 □ pop. 138, × Hackensack. — (*pron.* bĕr′gĕn) cml. fortified city and spt. on Atlantic oc. Norway, pop. 77. — a province of Norway, 5 □, coextensive with the city. — (*pron.* bĕr′gĕn; 172) vil. & comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Bergenfields (bûr′gĕn-fēldz) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Bergen op Zoom (bĕr′gĕn ŏp zōm′; 172) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 16.
Bergerac (bĕr′zhĕ-räk′) town, dept. Dordogne, France, on Dordogne riv. p. 11, comm. 16.
Bergh (bĕrĸ) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Berghofen (bĕrĸ′hō′fĕn) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 7.
Bergholz (bûrg′hōlz; -ōlz) vil. Jefferson co. Ohio, pop. 1.
Bergisch-Gladbach (bĕr′gĭsh-glät′bäĸ) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 15.
Berhampur (bûr′ŭm-pōōr′) town, ✱ of Murshidabad dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 24. — mfg. town, Ganjam dist. Madras pres. British India, pop. 26.
Berhometh am Sereth (bĕr-hō′mĕt äm sȧ-rĕt′) town, Bukowina, Austria, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Bering, *or* **Behring, Sea** (bē′rĭng; *Dan.* bā′rĭng) bet. Aleutian isls. and Bering strait. See B. S. Controversy. — **Strait**, channel separating Asia and America, 36 m. wide.
Berislav (byĕ′rē-släf′) *or* **Berislavl** (byĕ′rē-slä′v′l) town, Kherson govt. Russia, on Dnieper river, pop. 12.
Berja (bĕr′hä; 189) town, Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12; lead mines.
Berkeley (bûrk′lĭ) co. S S. C. 1,238 □ pop. 23, × Moncks Corner. — agr. co. N E W. Va. 325 □ pop. 22, × Martinsburg. — city, Alameda co. Cal. pop. 40; Univ. of California.
Berkley, town, Norfolk co. Virginia, pop. 5.
Berkovica (bĕr-kō′vē-tsȧ) *or* **Berkovitsa**, town, W Bulgaria, pop. 5.
Berks (bûrks) co. S E Pa. 865 □ pop. 183, × Reading. — See Berkshire (*Gaz.*).
Berkshire (bûrk′shĭr) agr. past. & mfg. co. W Mass. 966 □ pop. 105, × Pittsfield. — town, Franklin co. Vt. pop. 1. — (*pron.* bûrk′shẽr; bärk′-) *or* **Berks** (bûrks; bärks), agr. co. England, 722 □ pop. 271, × Reading.
Berlanga (bĕr-läŋ′gä) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Berlengas (bĕr-lĕɴ′gäsh) small isls. W of Portugal in 39° 25′ N; lighthouse.
Berlin (bûr′lĭn) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 4. — town, Worcester co. Md. pop. 1. — city, Coos co. N. H. pop. 12. — bor. Somerset co. Pa. pop. 1. — town, Washington co. Vt. pop. 1. — mfg. city, Green Lake & Waushara cos. Wis. pop. 5. — town, Ontario, Can., now called Kitchener. — (bûr′lĭn′; *Ger.* bĕr-lēn′) mfg. city on Spree riv. ✱ of Prussia and of Ger. empire, 24¼ □ pop. 2,071; Greater Berlin, pop. 3,710. See Congress, *n.*
Berlinchen (bĕr′lĭŋ-ĸĕn) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 6.
Bermejo (bĕr-mā′hō; 189) riv. N Argentina, 1,000 m. long, flows into Paraguay river.
Bermeo (bĕr-mā′ō) coast town, Vizcaya prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Bermondsey (bûr′mŭnd-zĭ) met. bor. part of London, England, S of Thames river, pop. 126.
Bermuda (bẽr-mū′dȧ) Br. colony, isls. N Atl. ocean, 20 □ pop. 19, ✱ Hamilton.
Bern (bûrn) town, Adams co. Ind. pop. 1. — *or* **Berne** (bĕrn) canton, Switzerland, 2,643 □ pop. 647. — its ✱ also ✱ of Switzerland, pop. 87.
Bernalda (bĕr-näl′dä) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Bernalillo (bĕr′nä-lē′yō; 195) past. co. N W N. M. 1,214 □ pop. 24, × Albuquerque.
Bernareggio (bĕr′nä-rĕd′jō) comm. Milan prov. Italy, pop. 9.
Bernau (bĕr′nou) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Bernay (bĕr′nĕ′) mfg. town, dept. Eure, France, on Charentonne river, pop. 6, comm. 8.
Bernburg (bĕrn′bŏŏrĸ) mfg. town, Anhalt duchy, Germany, on Saale river, pop. 34.
Berndorf (bĕrn′dôrf) town, Lower Austria, pop. comm. 7.
Bernina (bĕr-nē′nä) mt. 13,290 ft. & pass 7,640 ft. Rhætian Alps, Switzerland.
Bernkastel *or* **Berncastel** (bĕrn′käs′tĕl) town (pop. 3), part of Berncastle-Cues comm. (pop. 5) Rhine Prov. Prussia. See Bernkastler Doktor.
Berra (bĕr′rä) comm. Ferrara prov. Italy, on Po riv. pop. 9.
Berrien (bĕr′ĭ-ĕn) agr. co. S Ga. 735 □ pop. 23, × Nashville. — agr. co. S W Mich. 569 □ pop. 54, × St. Joseph.
Berry *or* **Berri** (bĕ′rē′; bĕr′ĭ) old prov. France, now depts. Cher and Indre.
Berthier (bĕr′tyā′) agr. & mfg. co. W part of Quebec prov. Canada, on St. Lawrence; chief town Berthier, pop. 1.
Bertie (bûr′tē) agr. co. N E part of N. C. 703 □ pop. 23, × Windsor.
Bertinoro (bĕr′tē-nō′rō) town, Forlì prov. Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Berwick (bûr′wĭk) town, St. Mary par. La. pop. 2. — town, York co. Me. on Salmon Falls riv. pop. 2. — mfg. bor. Columbia co. Pa. pop. 5. — (bĕr′ĭk). See Berwickshire (*Gaz.*).
Berwickshire (bĕr′ĭk-shẽr) *or* **Berwick** (bĕr′ĭk) co. forming S E extremity of Scotland, 457 □ pop. 30, × Duns.
Berwick upon Tweed (bĕr′ĭk) mun. bor. Northumberland co. Eng. on Tweed riv. pop. 13.
Berwyn (bûr′wĭn) city, Cook co. Illinois, pop. 6.
Besana in Brianza (bā-zä′nä ēn brē-änt′sä) comm. Milan prov. Italy, pop. 9.
Besançon (bē-zäɴ′sôɴ′) *anc.* Veson′tio, cml. mfg. & fortified city, ✱ of dept. Doubs, Fr. on Doubs riv. 47 m. E of Dijon, pop. 42, comm. 58; extensive watch manufactures.
Besika Bay (bĕ-sē′kä) roadstead between Asia Minor and N end Tenedos isl.
Beskids, East & West (bĕs-kēdz′) mt. ranges, on N E boundary of Hungary.
Bessarabia (bĕs′ȧ-rā′bĭ-ȧ) agr. past. cml. & mfg. govt. extreme S W Russia, 17,143 □ pop. 2,490, ✱ Kishinev.
Bessèges (bĕ′sĕzh′) min. & mfg. town, dept. Gard, France, pop. 7, comm. 8.
Bessemer (bĕs′ē-mẽr) town, Jefferson co. Ala. p. 11. — city, × of Gogebic co. Mich. p. 5.
Bessemer City, town, Gaston co. N. C. pop. 2.
Bestercze-Naszód (bĕs′tẽr-tsĕ-nŏ′sōd′) co. Transylvania, Hungary, 1,673 □ pop. 128.
Besuki, *Du.* **Besoeki** (bĕ-sōō′kĭ) residency, E Java, Du. E. Indies, 3,923 □ pop. 972. — spt. town, its ✱.
Betanzos (bā-tän′thōs) town, Coruña prov. Sp. near Betanzos bay, pop. comm. 9.
Bethany (bĕth′ȧ-nĭ) city, × of Harrison co. Mo. on Big Creek, pop. 2. — vil. Palestine, on Mt. of Olives, 2 m. E of Jerusalem.
Bethel (bĕth′ĕl) mfg. town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 3. — mfg. vil. Oxford co. Me. on Androscoggin riv. pop. 2. — vil. Clermont co. O. pop. 1. — town, Windsor co. Vt. pop. 2. — ruined town, Palestine, 10 m. N of Jerusalem. See Bethel, *n.*
Bethesda (bē-thĕz′dȧ) town, Carnarvonshire, 4 m. S S E of Bangor, Wales, pop. 5.
Bethlehem (bĕth′lē-hĕm; -lē-ĕm) town & summer resort, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 1. — mfg. bor. Lehigh & Northampton cos. Pa. pop. 13. — ancient city, Palestine; the modern **Beit Lahm** (bāt′ läm′) 5½ m. S W of Jerusalem, pop. 3. — town, E cen. Orange Free State, U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Bethnal Green (bĕth′năl) met. bor. N E part of London, England, pop. 128.
Bethsaida of Galilee (bĕth-sā′ĭ-dȧ) anc. town, supposedly on W shore of Sea of Galilee.
Bethsaida of Gaulonitis (gô′lō-nī′tĭs) ruined town on N E side of Sea of Galilee.
Beth-shean (bĕth′-shē′ăn) *later* Scythop′olis, city, anc. Palestine; the modern **Beisan** (bā′sän′) 32° 31′ N, 35° 33′ E.
Bethulie (bē-tōō′lē) town, S Orange Free State, U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.
Béthune (bā′tün′) fortified town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 14, comm. 15.
Bettiah (bĕ-tē′ä) town, Champaran dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 25.
Bettola (bĕt-tō′lä) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 8.
Bettws y Coed (bĕt′ōōs ē koid′) par. & urban dist. Carnarvonshire, Wales; tourist resort.
Betul (bā-tōōl′) dist. of Nerbudda div. of Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 3,826 □ pop. 390. — town, Betul dist. pop. 5.
Beuthen (boi′tĕn) mfg. town, Silesia, Prussia, near Polish frontier, pop. 68.
Bevagna (bā-vän′yä) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Beveren (bā′vẽr-ĕn) town, E. Flanders, Belgium, 6 m. W of Antwerp, pop. comm. 11.
Beverley (bĕv′ẽr-lĭ) mfg. mun. bor. East Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 14.
Beverly (bĕv′ẽr-lĭ) mfg. city, Essex co. Mass. pop. 19. — mfg. city, Burlington co. N. J. on Delaware riv. pop. 2.
Beverwijk (bā′vẽr-wīk′) vil. & comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Bevier (bē-vēr′) min. city, Macon co. Mo. 5 m. W of Macon, pop. 2.
Bexar (bā-är′; bā-här′; 262) co. in S cen. Tex. 1,263 □ pop. 126, × San Antonio.
Bexhill (bĕks′hĭl′) mun. borough, East Sussex, England, pop. 15.
Bexley (bĕks′lĭ) par. & urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 16.
Beyt (bāt) island in gulf of Cutch, Baroda state, India, 4 □. — town, in Beyt isl. pop. 5.
Bezdán (bĕz′dän) town, Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. comm. 8.
Béziers (bā′zyā′) *anc.* Bæter′ræ, cml. & mfg. city, Hérault, France, on Orb riv. pop. 45, communal pop. 51.
Bhadreswar (bŭd′rĕs-wŭr′) town, Hooghly dist. Bengal, Br. India, on Hooghly riv. p. 15.
Bhagalpur (bä′gŭl-pōōr′; 134) div. of Bihar & Orissa, Br. India, 19,776 □ pop. 8,410. — dist. of same, 4,226 □ pop. 2,139. — town, ✱ of div. & dist. on Ganges river, pop. 74.
Bhamo (bä-mō′) dist. of Mandalay div. upper Burma, 4,146 □ pop. 108. — town, its ✱ on Irrawaddy riv. pop. 11.
Bhandara (bŭn-dä′rȧ; 134) dist. of Nagpur div. of Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 3,965 □ pop. 774. — its ✱ pop. 14.
Bhander (bän′dãr; 134) town, Gwalior state, India, pop. 6.
Bharatpur (bûr′ŭt-pōōr′) native state, E of Rajputana, India, ab. 1,982 □ pop. 559. — city, its ✱ pop. 44.
Bhaunagar (bou-nŭg′ȧr; 134) native state, Kathiawar, W of Gulf of Cambay, India, 2,860 □ pop. 413. — town & spt. its ✱ pop. 58.
Bhera (bā′rȧ; 134) town, Shahpur dist. Punjab, British India, on Thelum riv. pop. 19.
Bhima (bē′mȧ; 134) riv. 400 m. long, S India, flows into Kistna river.
Bhir (bēr; 134) dist. Aurangabad div. Hyderabad state, India, 4,460 □ p. 492. — its ✱ p. 18.
Bhiwani (bē-wä′nē; 134) town, Hissar dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 36.
Bhopal (bō-päl′; -pŏl′; 134) native state, Central India, under Bhopal Agency, 6,902 □ pop. 666. — its ✱ pop. 56.
Bhopal Agency, native states, subdivision of Central India Agency, India, pop. 1,051.
Bhopawar Agency (bō-pä′wȧr) collection of native states, subdivision of Central India Agency, India, 7,684 □ pop. 698.
Bhor (bōr) native state, Bombay pres. India, 925 □ pop. 145. — its ✱ 25 m. S of Poona, pop. 4.
Bhuj (bōōj; 134) town, ✱ of Cutch, India, pop. 26.
Bhutan (bōō-tän′; 134) state, E Himalaya mts. between British India and Tibet, 20,000 □ pop. 250, ✱ Punaka; under British control.
Biafra, Bight of (bē-ä′frȧ) open bay in E portion of Gulf of Guinea, W Africa.
Biak (bē-äk′) isl. off N coast of Dutch New Guinea, 948 □.
Biała (byä′lä) town, Galicia, Austria, on Biala riv. 43 m. W S W of Cracow, pop. com. 9. — *Russ.* **Byela** (byĕ′lä) town, Syedlets govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 10.

Benue. See Binue.
Beograd. See Belgrade.
Bergomum. See Bergamo.
Bêrlad. See Bârlad.
Berlin-Britz. See Britz.
Berlin-Friedenau. See Friedenau.
Berlin-Friedrichsfelde. See Friedrichsfelde.
Berlin-Lichtenberg. See Lichtenberg.
Berlin-Lichterfelde. See Gross-Lichterfelde.
Berlin-Mariendorf. See Mariendorf.
Berlin-Nieder-Schönhausen. See Nieder-Schönhausen.
Berlin-Ober-Schöneweide. See Ober-Schöneweide.
Berlin-Pankow. See Pankow.
Berlin-Reinickendorf. See Reinickendorf.
Berlin-Rummelsburg. See Boxhagen-Rummelsburg.
Berlin-Schöneberg. See Schöneberg.
Berlin-Steglitz. **Berlin-Tegel.** See Steglitz, Tegel.
Berlin-Tempelhof. See Tempelhof.
Berlin-Treptow. See Treptow.
Berlin-Weissensee. See Weissensee.
Berlin-Wilmersdorf. See Deutsch-Wilmersdorf.
Berncastel. See Bernkastel.
Berne. See Bern.
Berri. See Berry.
Berytus. See Beirut.
Besoeki. See Besuki.
Besztercze. See Bistritz.
Beszterczebánya. See Neusohl.
Beyrout. Var. of Beirut.
Bezuki. Var. of Besuki.

□ means square miles; ✱, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Bialystok (byä'lĭ-stŏk) *Russ.* **Byelostok** (byĕ'lŏ-stŏk') town, Grodno govt. Russia, pop. 81.
Biancavilla (byäṇ'kä-vēl'lä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, at foot of Mt. Etna, pop. 16.
Bianco, Cape (bē-äṇ'kō) *or* **Asprokavos** (äs-prô'kä-vōs) on S coast of Corfu.
Biarritz (byȧ'rēts') town, dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, p. 16, comm. 18; watering place.
Bibb (bĭb) co. cen. Ala. 634 □ p. 23, × Centerville. — co. cen. Ga. 277 □ p. 57, × Macon.
Bibbiano (bēb-byä'nō) town, Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Bibbiena (bēb-byā'nä) town, Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Biberach (bē'bĕr-äk) town, Württemberg, Germany, 23 m. S S W of Ulm, pop. 9.
Bicester (bĭs'tẽr) urban dist. Oxfordshire, England, pop. 3.
Bicêtre (bē'sâ'tr') suburb of Paris, France, in Gentilly commune; famous asylum.
Bicknell (bĭk'nĕl) town, Knox co. Indiana, pop. 3.
Bicske (bĭch'kĕ) town, Fejér co. Hungary, about 22 m. W of Budapest, pop. comm. 7.
Bida (bē'dä) city, ✻ of Nupe prov. Northern Nigeria, Africa, pop. 90.
Bidar (bē'dȧr) dist. Gulbarga div. Hyderabad state. India, 4,168 □ pop. 766. — its ✻ p. 11.
Biddeford (bĭd'ē-fẽrd) cml. & mfg. city, York co. Maine, on rt. bank Saco river, pop. 17.
Biddulph (bĭd'ŭlf; *colloq.* bĭd''l) par. & urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 7.
Bideford (bĭd'ē-fẽrd) mfg. & spt. mun. bor. Devonshire, England, on Torridge riv. pop. 9.
Biebrich (bē'brĭk) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, pop. 21.
Bielefeld (bē'lē-fĕlt) mfg. town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 78.
Bielitz (bē'lĭts) mfg. town, Silesia, Austria, on Biała river, pop. comm. 19.
Biella (byĕl'lä) mfg. town, Novara prov. Italy, about 40 m. N E of Turin, pop. comm. 23.
Bielschowitz (bēl'shō-vĭts) min. & mfg. vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 13.
Bienho (byĕn'hō') lake, Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China, 70 m. long.
Bienne (byĕn) *Ger.* **Biel** (bēl) town, Bern canton, Switz. on Lake of Bienne, p. comm. 24.
Bienne, Lake of, in canton of Bern, Switzerland, 10 m. long, 1 to 3 m. broad, 15 □.
Bienville (bē-ĕn'vĭl; *F.* byăN'vēl') agr. parish N W La. 848 □ pop. 22, × Arcadia.
Big Black River, over 200 m. long, Choctaw co. Miss. to Miss. river.
Big Blue River, 300 m. long, Nebr. to Kansas riv. at Manhattan, Kan.
Biggleswade (bĭg''lz-wād) par. & town, Bedfordshire, England, on Ivel river, pop. 5.
Bigha (bē'gȧ) prov. Brusa vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 2,550 □ pop. 130. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Big Horn, co. N W Wyo. 6,768 □ pop. 9, × Basin.
Big Horn Mountains, range of mts. in N Wyo. E of Bighorn riv.; highest peak 13,165 ft.
Bighorn River, riv. ab. 500 m. long, Rocky mts. in W of Wyoming to Yellowstone riv. —, **Little**, an affluent in Montana; battle, 1876.
Big Rapids, mfg. city, × of Mecosta co. Mich. on Muskegon river, pop. 5.
Big Run, bor. Jefferson co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Big Sandy, riv. 100 m. long, W. Va. & Ky. formed by Louisa fork & Tug fork, to Ohio river.
Big Sandy Creek, Col. 200 m. long, flows into Arkansas riv. in Prowers county.
Big Sioux River (sōō) about 300 m. long, E of S. Dak. to Missouri river.
Big Spring, city, Howard co. Texas, pop. 4.
Big Stone, agr. co. W Minn. 491 □ pop. 9, × Ortonville.
Big Stone Gap, mfg. town, Wise co. Virginia, pop. 3.
Big Stone Lake, ab. 25 m. long & 3 m. wide, bet. Grant co. S. Dak. & Big Stone co. Minn.
Big Timber, town, × of Sweet Grass co. Montana, pop. 1.
Bihač (bē'häch) circle, Bosnia, 2,134 □ pop. 229. — ft. town, its ✻ on Una riv. pop. 4.
Bihar (bē'hŏr) co. Hungary, 4,096 □ pop. 582, ✻ Nagy-Várad. — (*pron.* bē-här') subprovince of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 44,259 □ pop. ab. 24,000. — town, Patna dist. Bihar, Br. India, pop. 45.
Bihar and Orissa (bē-här', ō-rĭs'ȧ) prov. British India, formerly part of Bengal prov. 83,181 □ pop. 34,490; native states, 28,648 □ pop. 3,945.
Bijapur (bē-jä'pōōr') dist. S. div. of Bombay pres. Br. India, 5,669 □ pop. 863. — its ✻ p. 24.
Bijawar (bē-jä'wȧr) state in Bundelkhand Agency, India, 973 □ pop. 110. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Bijnor (bĭj-nōr') dist. of Rohilkhand div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. Ind. 1,791 □ pop. 806. — its ✻ pop. 18.
Bika, El (ĕl bē'kä) *anc.* Cœ'le-Syr'ia, valley, Syria, 100 m. long, 10 m. wide.
Bikaner (bĭk'ȧ-nēr'; bē'kȧ-när') native state, Rajputana Agency, India, 23,311 □ pop. 701. — city, its ✻ pop. 53.
Bilaspur (bē-läs'pōōr') dist. Chhattisgarh div. of Central Provs. & Berar, India, 7,602 □ pop. 1,146. — town, its ✻ pop. 19. — *or* **Kahlur** (kä-lōōr') native state, N E Punjab, India, 448 □ pop. 91. — its ✻ on Sutlej riv. pop. 3.
Bilbao (bĭl-bä'ō) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Vizcaya prov. Spain, pop. 94.
Bildt, 't (ŭt bĭlt') vil. & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
Biledjik (bē'lĕd-zhēk') town, Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia, pop. 11.
Bilgoraj (bĭl-gô'rī) *Russ.* **Byelgoray** (byĕl'gō-rī') town, Lyublin, Poland, Russia, pop. 8.
Bilgram (bēl-gräm') town, Hardoi dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, pop. 12.
Bilin (bē'lēn) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 8, comm. 9; a watering place.
Biliran (bē-lē'rän) isl. N of Leyte, Philippine islands, 190 □ pop. 19.
Billerica (bĭl'rĭk-ȧ) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, on Concord river, pop. 3.
Billings (bĭl'ĭngz) co. W N. Dak. 3,404 □ pop. 10, × Medora. — city, × of Yellowstone co. Mont. on Yellowstone river, pop. 10.
Billiton (bĭl'ĭ-tŏn') isl. (1,774 □) & outpost prov. (1,869 □ p. 37) bet. Borneo & Sumatra, Du. E. Indies.
Billwärder-Ausschlag (bĭl'vĕr'dĕr-ous'shläk') former suburb, part of Hamburg, Ger.
Billy-Montigny (bē'yē'-môN'tē'nyē') town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, pop. 7, comm. 8.
Biloxi (bĭ-lŏk'sĭ) city, Harrison co. Mississippi, pop. 8.
Bilston (bĭl'stŭn) min. & mfg. town, Staffordshire, England, pop. 26.
Bima (bē'mä) town, E coast Sumbawa isl. Dutch E. Indies, pop. 10.
Binab (bē-näb') town, Azerbaijan, Persia, 55 m. S S W of Tabriz, pop. 20.
Binche (băNsh) cml. & mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, on Haine river, pop. 12.
Bingen (bĭng'ĕn) town, grand duchy of Hesse, Germany, on Rhine river, pop. 10.
Bingham (bĭng'ăm) co. S E Ida. 4,116 □ p. 23, × Blackfoot. — town, Salt Lake co. Ut. p. 3.
Binghampton (bĭng'ăm-tŭn) town, Shelby co. Tennessee, pop. 2.
Binghamton (bĭng'ăm-tŭn) mfg. city, × of Broome co. N. Y. on Susquehanna riv. p. 48.
Bingley (bĭng'lĭ) mfg. town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, on Aire river, pop. 19.
Binh-Dinh (bĭn'y'-dĭn'y') town, S Annam, Fr. Indo-China, pop. 74.
Binondo (bē-nōn'dō) dist. of Manila, on Pasig riv. Philippine islands, pop. 17.
Bintang (bĭn'tăng') isl. Riouw prov. Du. E. Indies, off S E end Malay pen. 415 □ pop. 20.
Binue (bē'nōō-ā) *or* **Benue**, riv. chief E tributary of Niger riv. Northern Nigeria & N Kamerun, ab. 870 m. long.
Biobio (bē'ō-bē'ō) largest riv. in Chile, S. America, Andes mts. to Pacific at Concepción. — prov. Chile, 4,720 □ pop. 100, ✻ Los Angeles.
Birbhum (bēr'bōōm'; 134) dist. Burdwan div. Bengal prov. Br. India, 1,752 □ pop. 935.
Birdsboro (bûrdz'bŭr-ō) bor. Berks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Birejik (bē'rē-jēk') *or* **Bir** (bēr) *anc.* Bir'tha, town, Aleppo vilayet, Turkey in Asia, p. 10.
Birkdale (bûrk'dāl') par. & urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 18.
Birkenberg (bĭr'kĕn-bĕrk) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5.
Birkenfeld (bĭr'kĕn-fĕlt') principality, Oldenburg, Ger. 194 □ pop. 50. — its ✻ pop. 2.
Birkenhead (bûr'kĕn-hĕd) county bor. Cheshire, Eng. on estuary of Mersey river, pop. 131.
Birmingham (bûr'mĭng-ăm; -hăm) city, × of Jefferson co. Ala. p. 133. — vil. Oakland co. Mich. p. 2. — city & county bor. Eng. pop. 840; it is chiefly in Warwickshire, but includes parts of Staffordshire & Worcestershire. See Birmingham school, brummagem, *a.* & *n.*
Birni (bēr'nē) town, in Bornu, N E Northern Nigeria, about 80 m. W of Kuka, pop. 10.
Birstal (bûr'stôl) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. 7 m. S W of Leeds, pop. 7.
Bisaccia (bē-sät'chä) town, Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Bisacquino (bē'zäk-kwē'nō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Bisalpur (bē'sŭl-pōōr') town, Pilibhit dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, pop. 10
Bisbee (bĭz'bē) city, Cochise co. Arizona, pop. 9.
Biscay, Bay of (bĭs'kā) *anc.* Aquitan'icus Si'nus, Atlantic oc. fr. Ushant isl. France to Cape Ortegal, Spain.
Bisceglie (bē-shāl'yā) spt. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, on Adriatic sea, pop. 34.
Bischheim (bĭsh'hīm) vil. Lower Alsace, Germany, pop. 10.
Bischoff, Mount (bĭsh'ŏf) mt. Russell co. Tasmania, 2,598 ft.; rich tin mines.
Bischofsburg (bĭsh'ŏfs-bōōrk) town, E. Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Bischofswerda (bĭsh'ŏfs-vĕr'dä) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 8.
Bischweiler (bĭsh'vī'lĕr) mfg. town, Alsace, Germany, on Moder river, pop. 8.
Bishnupur (bĭsh'nōō-pōōr') town, ancient ✻ of Bankura dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 19.
Bishop (bĭsh'ŭp) city, Inyo co. California, pop. 1.
Bishop Auckland (ôk'lănd) mfg. town, Durham co. England, on Wear river, pop. 14.
Bishop Stortford (stôr'fẽrd) par. & town, Hertfordshire, England, pop. 9.
Bishopville (bĭsh'ŭp-vĭl) town, × of Lee co. S. C. pop. 2.
Biskra (bĭs'krȧ) town, Algeria, about 120 m. S W of Constantine, pop. 5, comm. 11.
Biskupitz (bĭs'kōō-pĭts) mfg. vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 14.
Bismarck (bĭz'märk) city, ✻ of N. Dak. & × of Burleigh co. pop. 5. — (*pron.* bĭs'märk) former commune, Westphalia prov. Prussia, now a part of Gelsenkirchen.
Bismarck Archipelago (bĭs'märk) group isls. N E of New Guinea, 18,186 □ pop. 188; principal, Neu-Pommern, Neu-Mecklenburg; German.
Bismarckhütte (bĭs'märk-hüt'ē) commune, Silesia, Prussia, pop. 23.
Bismarck Mountains (bĭs'märk) mt. range, E Kaiser-Wilhelmsland, 15,000 ft.
Bison Peak (bī'sŭn) Douglas co. Col. 12,426 ft. high.
Bissagos Islands (bĭ-sä'gōs) group of isls. bet. 10° & 12° N, W coast Africa; mostly Port.
Bissão (bē-souN') isl. & cml. Port. settlement, in estuary of Geba riv. Port. Guinea, Africa.
Bistineau (bĭs'tĭ-nō') lake, N W La. ab. 30 m. long, 2 m. wide.
Bistritz (bĭs'trĭts) *Hung.* **Besztercze** (bĕs'tĕr-tsĕ) town with magistracy, Beszterczce-Naszód co. Transylvania, Hungary, on Bistritz river, pop. 13.
Bitetto (bē-tĕt'tō) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Bithur (bēt-hōōr') town, Cawnpore dist. United Provs. Br. India, on Ganges riv. pop. 7.
Bithynia (bĭ-thĭn'ĭ-ȧ) anc. country, N W Asia Minor.
Bitlis (bĭt'lēs') vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 10,460 □ pop. 399. — cml. & mfg. town, its ✻ ab. 16 m. W of Lake Van, pop. 40.
Bitonto (bē-tôn'tō) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 33.
Bitterfeld (bĭt'ĕr-fĕlt') mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, near Mulde river, pop. 15.
Bitter Lakes, basins traversed by Suez canal, Isthmus of Suez, Egypt.
Biwa (bē'wȧ) lake, Honshu, Japan, N E of Kyoto, 40 m. long by 15 m. wide.
Biwabik (bē-wä'bĭk) vil. St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Biysk (bēsk) town, Tomsk govt. W Siberia, on Biya river, pop. 18.
Bizen (bē'zĕn') an old province of Honshu isl. Japan; noted for its pottery.
Bizerta (bē-zẽr'tä) *Fr.* **Bizerte** (bē-zĕrt') ft. spt. Tunis, pop. 16, with troops 23.
Björneborg (byûr'nē-bôr'y') cml. town, Åbo-Björneborg prov. Finland, Russia, pop. 17.
Blackburn (blăk'bûrn) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 133. —, **Mt.**, in S E Alaska, S E of Mt. Wrangell, ht. 16,140 ft.
Black Diamond, town, Contra Costa co. California, pop. 2.
Blackfoot (blăk'fŏŏt') city, × of Bingham co. Idaho, pop. 2.
Blackford (blăk'fẽrd) agr. co. E Ind. 168 □ pop. 16, × Hartford.
Black Forest, *Ger.* **Schwarzwald** (shvärts'vält') mountainous region in Baden and Württemberg, Ger.; highest peak Feldberg, ht. 4,897 ft. — circle, W Württemberg, Ger. 1,844 □ pop. 571.
Blackhawk (blăk'hôk') agr. co. N E cen. Io. 565 □ pop. 45, × Waterloo.
Blackhead (-hĕd') peak, San Juan mts. S Col. 12,514 ft. high.
Blackheath (blăk'hēth') ward of Lewisham met. bor. London co. Eng. pop. 7.
Black Hills, mt. group, S W S. Dak. & N E Wyo.; highest Harney peak, 7,216 ft.
Blackmore, Mount (blăk'mōr) peak, Gallatin co. Mont. 10,196 ft. high.
Black Mountains, group of mts. W part of N. C.; highest point Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft.
Blackpool (blăk'pōōl') co. bor. & spt. Lancashire, Eng. pop. bor. 58; watering place.
Black River, 400 m. long, S E Mo. to White riv. at Jacksonport, Ark. — about 200 m. long, Hamilton co. N. Y. to Lake Ontario, near Watertown. — 150 m. long, S. C. to Waccamaw riv. near Georgetown. — 200 m. long, Wis. to Mississippi riv. above La Crosse.
Black River Falls, city, × of Jackson co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Black Rock, town, Lawrence co. Ark. pop. 1.
Blackrock (blăk'rŏk') urban dist. Ireland, pop. 9; suburb of Dublin.
Blacksburg (blăks'bûrg) town, Cherokee co. South Carolina, pop. 1.
Black, *or* **Euxine** (ūk'sĭn), **Sea**, *anc.* Pon'tus *or* Pon'tus Euxi'nus, sea between Europe and Asia, 168,500 □.
Black Sea, *Russ.* **Chernomorsk** (chĕr'nŏ-môrsk') govt. Transcaucasia, Russia in Asia, on Black sea, 3,220 □ pop. 135.
Blackshear (blăk'shēr') town, × of Pierce co. Georgia, pop. 1.
Blackstone (blăk'stŏn) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 6. — town, Nottoway co. Va. pop. 1.
Blackville (blăk'vĭl) town, Barnwell co. S. C. pop. 1.
Black Warrior River, 300 m. long, rises N Ala. flows into Tombigbee river.
Blackwater (-wô'tẽr) riv. 100 m. long, Cork co. Ireland, rises 16 m. N E of Killarney.
Blackwell (-wĕl) city, Kay co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Blackwells Island (blăk'wĕlz) isl. in East riv. New York city; city prison & hospitals.
Bladen (blā'dĕn) cml. co. S E N. C. 1,004 □ pop. 18, × Elizabethtown.
Blaenavon (blĕn-ăv'ŏn; blān-) town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. 12.
Blagovyeshchensk (blä'gō-vyĕsh'chĕnsk) cml. town, ✻ of Amur govt. Russia in Asia, on Amur river, pop. 58.
Blaine (blān) co. S Ida. 6,120 □ pop. 8, × Hailey. — co. N Nebr. 711 □ pop. 2, × Brewster. — co. cen. Okla. 931 □ pop. 18, × Watonga. — town, Aroostook co. Me. pop. 1. — city, Whatcom co. Wash. pop. 2.
Blair (blâr) co. cen. Pa. 534 □ p. 109, × Hollidaysburg. — city, × of Washington co. Nebr. p. 3.
Blairsville (blârz'vĭl) bor. Indiana co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Blakely (blāk'lĭ) city, × of Early co. Ga. pop. 2. — bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 5.
Blanc, Cape (bläṇk) on N coast of Tunis.
Blanc, Le (lĕ bläN') town, dept. Indre, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Blanc, Mont (môN' bläN') highest mt. of Alps, dept. Haute-Savoie, France, ht. 15,780 ft.
Blanca Peak (bläṇ'kȧ) Sangre de Cristo range, S Col. ht. 14,390 ft.
Blanchester (blăn'chĕs-tẽr) mfg. vil. Clinton co. O. 32 m. N E of Cincinnati, pop. 2.
Blanco (blăṇ'kō) agr. co. cen. Tex. 750 □ pop. 4, × Johnson City.
Blanco, Cape (bläṇ'kō) on S coast of Majorca isl. — at boundary bet. Río de Oro & Mauritania, W Africa. — on W coast of Morocco. — (*pron.* blăṇ'kō) W point of Ore. — (*pron.* bläṇ'kō) on coast of Peru. — on W coast of Costa Rica. — on coast of Santa Cruz ter. Argentina.
Bland (blănd) co. S W Va. 360 □ pop. 5, × Bland. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 10.
Blanes (blä'nās) spt. Gerona prov. Spain, on Mediterranean sea, pop. comm. 5.
Blankenberghe (bläṇ'kĕn-bĕr'gē; -bĕrg) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6; canal.
Blankenburg (bläṇ'kĕn-bōōrk) town, Brunswick duchy, Germany, pop. 11.
Blankenese (bläṇ'kē-nā'zē) vil. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Elbe river, pop. 6.
Blantyre (blăn-tīr') town, Nyasaland protectorate, Africa, pop. 7.
Blarney (blär'nĭ) town, Cork co. Ir. 4 m. N W of Cork. See blarney, *n.*
Blasewitz (blä'zē-vĭts) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, near Dresden, pop. 8.
Blatta (blät'ä) town, Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 7, comm. 9.
Blaydon (blā'dŭn) town, Durham co. England, on Tyne river, pop. 31.
Blaye-et-Sainte-Luce (blá'y'-ā-săNt'-lüs') *anc.* Bla'via, cml. town & port, dept. Gironde, France, on Gironde river, pop. 3, comm. 5.
Błażowa (blä-zhō'vȧ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.
Bledsoe (blĕd'sō) agr. co. S E cen. Tenn. 391 □ pop. 6, × Pikeville.
Bleiberg (blī'bĕrk) min. vil. Carinthia, Austria, about 9 m. W of Villach, pop. 5.
Blekinge (blā'kĭng-ē) prov. S Sweden, 1,164 □ pop. 149, ✻ Karlskrona.
Blenheim Park (blĕn'ĕm; -ĭm) 2,270 acres, seat of the Duke of Marlborough, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England.
Blida *or* **Blidah** (blē'dä) town, Algeria, Africa, S W of Algiers, pop. 18, comm. 35.
Bletchley (blĕch'lĭ) *formerly* **Fenny Stratford**, urban dist. Buckinghamshire, Eng. p. 5.
Blindheim (blĭnt'hīm) vil. Bavaria, S Germany; battle "Blenheim" near here 1704.
Blissfield (blĭs'fēld) vil. Lenawee co. Mich. on Raisin riv. pop. 1.
Block Island, isl. Atlantic oc. off Rhode Island, constitutes town New Shoreham, R. I.
Bloemendaal (blōō'mĕn-däl') vil. & comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
Bloemfontein (blōōm'fŏn-tān') town, ✻ of Orange Free State prov. U. of S. Af. pop. 27.
Blois (blwä) mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Loir-et-Cher, France, on Loire riv. communal pop. 24.
Blomidon, Cape (blŏm'ĭ-dŭn) W Nova Scotia, S of entrance to Minas Basin.
Bloomer (blōōm'ẽr) vil. Chippewa co. Wis. pop. 1.
Bloomfield (blōōm'fēld) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, × of Greene co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Davis co. Io. pop. 2. — city, × of Stoddard co. Mo. pop. 1. — vil. Knox co. Nebr. pop. 1. — town, Essex co. N. J. pop. 15.

Biel. See Bienne.
Bielef. See Byelev.
Bijnaur. Var. of Bijnor.
Bimini. Var. of Bemini.
Bir. See Birejik.
Bird Islands. See Aves Islands.
Birr. See Parsonstown.
Birtha. See Birejik.
Bisanthe. See Rodosto.
Bisayas. See Visayan Islands.
Biscaya. See Vizcaya.
Bisutun. See Behistun.
Bitolia. See Monastir.
Black Brother. See Sandoz Knob.
Blaina. See Nantyglo and Blaina.
Blavia. See Blaye-et-Sainte-Luce.
Blenheim. See Blindheim

Bloomington (blōōm′ĭng-tŭn) city, × of McLean co. Ill. pop. 26. — city, × of Monroe co. Ind. pop. 9; Indiana Univ.
Bloomsburg (blōōmz′bûrg) town, × of Columbia co. Pennsylvania, pop. 7.
Blossburg (blŏs′bûrg) bor. Tioga co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Blount (blŭnt) co. N Ala. 649 □ p. 21, × Oneonta. — co. E Tenn. 571 □ p. 21, × Maryville.
Bludenz (blōō′dĕnts) town, Vorarlberg, Austria, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Blue Earth, agr. co. S Minn. 762 □ pop. 29, × Mankato. — city, Faribault co. Minn. pop. 2.
Bluefield (blōō′fēld′) city, Mercer co. West Virginia, pop. 11.
Bluefields (blōō′fēldz′) spt. town, E coast of Nicaragua, pop. 15.
Bluehill (-hĭl′) town, Hancock co. Maine, pop. 1.
Blue Island, vil. Cook co. Ill. about 15 m. S of Chicago, pop. 8.
Blue Lick Springs, vil. Nicholas co. Ky. on Licking riv.; a watering place.
Blue Mountains, range in N E Ore. & S E Wash. — range in E Jamaica, highest over 7,000 ft. high. — range in E New South Wales, Australia; highest Mt. Beemerang, 4,100 ft.
Blue Rapids, city, Marshall co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Blue Ridge, the S E range of the Appalachian system from near Harpers Ferry, W. Va. to N Georgia.
Blue Sulphur Springs, mineral springs, Greenbrier co. W. Virginia.
Bluffton (blŭf′tŭn) city, × of Wells co. Ind. pop. 5. — vil. Allen co. O. pop. 2.
Blumenthal (blōō′mĕn-täl) comm. Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Blümlisalp (blüm′lēs-älp′) mt. group, Bernese Alps, Switzerland; highest Blümlisalphorn, 12,040 ft.
Blyth (blīth) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 28.
Blytheville (blīth′vĭl) town, Mississippi co. Arkansas, pop. 4.
Boaco (bō-ä′kō) town, cen. Nicaragua, pop. 11.
Boa Esperança (bō′ä ĕs′pā-räN′sä) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 32.
Boavista (bō′ä-vēsh′tä) most eastern of Cape Verde isls. 234 □ pop. 3; Portuguese.
Boaz (bō′ăz) town, Marshall co. Alabama, pop. 1.
Bober (bō′bĕr) river, Silesia, Germany, trib. of Oder; about 155 m. long.
Böblingen (bûb′lĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Neckar circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 6.
Boborás (bō′bō-räs′; 133) town, Orense prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Bobrinets (bŏ′brĭ-nyĕts′) town, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 10.
Bóbrka (bōōb′′r-kȧ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Bobruysk (bŏ-brōō′y′sk) town, Minsk govt. Russia, on Berezina river, pop. 41.
Boca, or **Bocca**, **Tigris** (bŏk′ȧ tē′grĭs) the entrance to Canton riv. China.
Bochnia (bōk′nyä) min. comm. W Galicia, Austria, pop. 11.
Bocholt (bōk′ōlt) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on Aa river, pop. 26.
Bochum (bō′kōōm) mfg. & min. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 137.
Bockenheim (bŏk′ĕn-hīm) former town, Prussia, now part of Frankfurt am Main.
Böckingen (bûk′ĭng-ĕn) comm. Neckar circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 10.
Bockum (bŏk′ōōm) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Crefeld.
Bod (bŏd) native state, Orissa, India, 2,064 □ pop. 57. — its ✳.
Bodegraven (bō′dĕ-grä′vĕn) comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 5.
Bodenbach (bō′dĕn-bäk′) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 12, comm. 13.
Bodie Island (bŏd′ĭ) N. C. sep. Albemarle & Roanoke sounds from Atlantic.
Bodmin (bŏd′mĭn) mun. bor. × of Cornwall, England, pop. 6.
Bodrogkeresztúr (bō′drŏg-kĕ′rĕst-ōōr) town, Zemplén co. Hungary, pop. comm. 2.
Boele (bō′lĕ) comm. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 8.
Boeo, Cape (bŏ-ā′ō) westernmost point of Sicily.
Bœotia (bē-ō′shĭ-ȧ) dist. & an anc. republic, Greece. See Bœotian, *a.* — *mod. Gr.* **Viotia** (vē′ō-tē′ä) nome, Greece, pop. 66, ✳ Thebes.
Bœuf Bayou (bĕf bī′ōō) branch of Ouachita riv. Ark. & Louisiana.
Bogdo-ola (bŏg′dō-ō′lȧ) mt. group (*ola*), E Tien Shan mts. cen. Asia, 19,680 ft.
Boghazköi (bŏ-gäz′kû′ē) town, Asia Minor, 90 m. E of Angora; ruins of Pteria.
Bognor (bŏg′nĕr) urban dist. West Sussex, England, on S coast, pop. 8; watering place.
Bogo (bō-gō′) pueblo, N Cebu, Philippine islands, pop. 15.
Bogodukhov (bŏ′gŏ-dōō′kōf) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 11.
Bogong (bō′gŏng′) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 28.
Bogong, Mount, mt. S E Victoria, Australia, 6,508 ft.; highest mt. in Victoria.
Bogoroditsk (bŏ′gŏ-rŏ′dyĕtsk) town, Tula govt. Russia, pop. 8.
Bogota (bō-gō′tȧ) bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 1.
Bogotá (bō′gō-tä′) city, ✳ of Cundinamarca dept. & of Colombia, p. 121.
Bogra (bŏg′rä′) dist. Rajshahi div. Bengal prov. Br. India, 1,359 □ pop. 984. — its ✳ pop. 7.
Boguchar (bŏ′gōō-chär) town, Voronezh govt. Russia, near Don river, pop. 4.
Boguslav (bŏ′gōō-slăf′) town, Kiev govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 9.
Bogutschütz (bō′gōōt-shüts) vil. Silesia, Prussia, near Königshütte, pop. comm. 23.
Bohain (bō′ăN′) town & comm. dept. Aisne, France, pop. 7.
Bohemia (bō-hē′mĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Böhmen** (bû′mĕn) *Boh.* **Čechy** (chĕk′ē) crownland, Austria, 20,057 □ pop. 6,770, ✳ Prague. See Bohemian, *a.* & *n.*, Czech, *n.*
Böhmerwald (bû′mĕr-vält′) mts. separating Bohemia & Bavaria; highest peak Arber, 4,780 ft. in Lower Bavaria.
Böhmisch-Leipa (bû′mĭsh lī′pä) *Boh.* **Česká Lípa** (chĕs′kä lē′pȧ) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 10, comm. 12.
Böhmisch-Trübau (-trü′bou) *Boh.* **Česká Třebova** (chĕs′kä trshĕ′bō-vȧ) town, E part of Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 9.
Bohol (bō-hōl′) isl. Philippine islands, N of Mindanao (1,441 □ pop. 243) & prov. (1,511 □ pop. 269), ✳ Tagbilaran.
Bois Blanc Island (boi′ blăŋk; *F. pron.* bwä′ bläN′) in extreme N W of Lake Huron. — isl. in Detroit riv. opposite Amherstburg, Ontario.
Bois-Colombes (bwä′-kō′lôNb′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 17.
Boise (boi′zȧ) min. co. W Ida. 3,469 □ pop. 5, × Idaho City. — city, × of Ada co. and ✳ of Ida. on Boise river, pop. 17.
Bois-Guillaume (bwä′-gē′yōm′) comm. Seine-Inférieure, France, near Rouen, pop. 4.
Bois-le-Duc (bwä′-lē-dük′) *Du.* **'s-Hertogenbosch** (s′hĕr-tō′gĕn-bōs′; 172) town & comm. ✳ of N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 35.
Bojador, Cape (bŏj′ȧ-dōr′; *Pg.* bō′zhȧ-dōr′) Rio de Oro, W Africa, S of Canary isls.
Bojan (bō-yän′) comm. Bukowina, Austria, pop. 7.
Bojano (bō-yä′nō) town, Campobasso prov. Abruzzi e Molise compt. Italy, p. comm. 6.
Bojeador, Cape (bō-hä′ȧ-dōr′; 146, 189) N W Luzon, Philippine islands.
Bokhara (bō-kä′rä) khanate, cen. Asia, 83,000 □ pop. 1,250; a dependency of Russia. — its ✳ pop. 75.
Bolama (bō-lä′mä) one of Bissagos isls. — town on isl. ✳ Portuguese Guinea, pop. 4.
Bolan Pass (bō-län′) historic pass, N E Baluchistan, bet. Rindli & Kolpur, ab. 54 m. long. — dist. of British Baluchistan, 896 □ pop. 2.
Bolbec (bōl′bĕk′) town & comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr. 17 m. ENE of Havre, p. 11.
Boley (bō′lĭ) tp. & city, Okfuskee co. Okla. pop. tp. 2, city 1.
Bolgrad (bŏl-grät′) town, Bessarabia, Russia, 25 m. N E of Izmail, pop. 9.
Boli (bō-lē′) town, Kastamuni vilayet, Anatolia, Turkey in Asia, pop. 10.
Bolinao (bō′lē-nä′ō) cape, N W Luzon, Philippine islands.
Bolivar (bŏl′ĭ-vȧr) co. N W Miss. 879 □ p. 49, ×× Cleveland & Rosedale. — city, × of Polk co. Mo. p. 2. — vil. Allegany co. N. Y. p. 1. — town, × of Hardeman co. Tenn. p. 1.
Bolívar (bō-lē′vär) dept. Colombia, S. Amer. 23,900 □ pop. 421, ✳ Cartagena. — town, Cauca dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 18. — town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 9. — town, Santander dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist 12. — prov. Ecuador, pop. 45, ✳ Guaranda. — state, Venezuela, 91,892 □ pop. 56, ✳ Ciudad Bolívar.
Bolivar Point (bŏl′ĭ-vȧr) Chambers co. Tex. at entrance to Galveston bay.
Bolivia (bō-lĭv′ĭ-ȧ; *Sp.* -lē′vyä) S. Am. repub. 532,437 □ pop. 2,450, ✳✳ Sucre & La Paz.
Bolkhov (bŏl-kōf′) town, Orel govt. Russia, 30 m. N of Orel, pop. 27.
Bollate (bōl-lä′tā) town, Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, 6 m. N W of Milan, pop. comm. 7.
Bollène (bō′lān′) town, dept. Vaucluse, France, 22 m. N of Avignon, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Bolligen (bŏl′ĭ-gĕn) vil. Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.
Bollinger (bŏl′ĭn-jĕr) co. S E Mo. 609 □ pop. 15, × Marble Hill.
Bollington (bŏl′ĭng-tŭn) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 5.
Bollullos par del Condado (bōl-yōōl′yōs pär dĕl kōn-dä′thō; 146) town, Huelva prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.

Bologna (bō-lōn′yä) prov. Emilia compartimento, Italy, 1,449 □ pop. 578. — *anc.* Felsina, *later* Bono′nia, its ✳ pop. 173. See concordat, *n.*
Bolonchén (bō′lŏn-chān′) town, Campeche state, Mexico.
Bolondrón (bō′lŏn-drōn′) dist. & city, Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 12, city 3.
Bolsover (bōl′zō-vĕr; *colloq.* bou′zĕr) min. urban dist. Derby co. England, pop. 11.
Bolsward (bŏls′värt) town & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Bolton (bōl′tŭn) bor. Lancashire co. England, pop. 181.
Bolton upon Dearne (dûrn) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 9.
Bolzaneto (bŏl′tsä-nā′tō) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 10.
Boma (bō′mä) town, near mouth of Congo riv. ✳ of Belgian Congo.
Bombay (bŏm-bā′) western presidency of British India, 123,064 □ pop. 19,673 (incl. Aden); Bombay proper, 75,918 □ pop. 16,113; native states, 65,761 □ pop. 7,412. — city & chief spt. of western India, ✳ of Bombay pres. pop. 979.
Bombetoke Bay (bŏm′bē-tō′kē) bay, W coast of Madagascar.
Bom Fim (bôN′ fēN′) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. 15.
Bom Jardim (bôN′ zhär′dēN′) town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. dist. 47. — town, Ceará state, Brazil, pop. 6.
Bom Jesus do Rio de Contas (zhā′zōōsh dōō rē′ōō dā kôN′täsh) town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. dist. 37.
Bomporto (bôm-pôr′tō) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Bonai (bō-nä′ē) tributary state of Orissa, India, 1,296 □ pop. 38.
Bonaire (bō′nâr′) *or* **Buen Ayre** (bwĕn ī′rā) isl. of Dutch col. of Curaçao, 95 □ pop. 6.
Bonaventure (bŏn′ȧ-vĕn′tûr′) riv. Quebec prov. Canada, flows into Chaleur bay. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, × New Carlisle.
Bonavista (bŏn′ȧ-vĭs′tȧ) town, Newfoundland, pop. 4.
Bonavista Bay, E coast Newfoundland.
Bon, Cape (bŏn) *or* **Ras Addar** (räs ăd′dȧr) N E Tunis, Africa, in 37° 4′ N.
Bond, co. S W cen. Ill. 388 □ pop. 17, × Greenville.
Bondeno (bŏn-dĕ′nō) town, Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 19.
Bond Hill, vil. Hamilton co. O. near Cincinnati, pop. 1.
Bondy (bôN′dē′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, 7 m. E N E of Paris, pop. 7.
Bône (bōn) *or* **Bona** (bō′nȧ) spt. town, Constantine dept. Algeria, Africa, p. 35, comm. 43.
Bonefro (bō-nā′frō) comm. Campobasso prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 5.
Bonham (bŏn′ăm) town, × of Fannin co. Texas, pop. 5.
Bon Homme (bŏn hŏm′) agr. co. S E S. Dak. 573 □ pop. 11, × Tyndall.
Boni (bō′nē) ter. Celebes isl. on Gulf of Boni, Du. E. Indies, 2,616 □ pop. 70, ✳ Boni.
Boni, Gulf of (bō′nē) S coast of Celebes island.
Bonifacio, Strait of (bō′nē-fä′chō) between Corsica & Sardinia.
Bonin Islands (bō-nēn′) *or* **Ogasawarajima** (ō-gä′sȧ-wä′rȧ-jē′mä) groups of isls. in N Pacific, 27 □ pop. 4; belong to Japan.
Bonn (bŏn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine riv. 16 m. S S E of Cologne, pop. 88; univ.
Bonne Bay (bŏn) W coast Newfoundland, 49° 30′ N lat.
Bonner (bŏn′ĕr) co. N W Ida. 3,129 □ pop. 14, × Sandpoint.
Bonners Ferry (bŏn′ĕrz) town, Bonner co. Idaho, pop. 1.
Bonner Springs, city, Wyandotte co. Kansas, pop. 1.
Bonny (bŏn′ĭ) spt. on Bonny riv. Niger delta, Eastern prov. Southern Nigeria, pop. 14.
Bonorva (bō-nōr′vä) comm. Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. 7.
Bonyhád (bŏn′y′-häd) town, Tolna co. Hungary, pop. comm. 6.
Boom (bōm) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, on Rupel river, pop. 17.
Boone (bōōn) co. N Ark. 608 □ pop. 14, × Harrison. — co. N Ill. 293 □ pop. 15, × Belvidere. — co. cen. Ind. 427 □ pop. 25, × Lebanon. — co. cen. Io. 569 □ pop. 28, × Boone. — co. N Ky. 251 □ pop. 9, × Burlington. — co. N cen. Mo. 688 □ pop. 31, × Columbia. — co. E. cen. Nebr. 692 □ pop. 13, × Albion. — co. S W W. Va. 506 □ pop. 10, × Madison. — city, × of Boone co. Io. pop. 10.
Booneville, town, a × of Logan co. Ark. pop. 2. — town, × of Prentiss co. Miss. pop. 1.
Boon Island, 10 m. E of York, Me.; lighthouse.
Boonton (bōōn′tŭn) town, Morris co. N. J. pop. 5.
Boonville (bōōn′vĭl) town, × of Warrick co. Ind. pop. 4. — city, × of Cooper co. Mo. pop. 4. — vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Boothbay (bōōth′bā′) town, Lincoln co. Maine, pop. 2.
Boothbay Harbor, town, Lincoln co. Maine, pop. 2.
Boothia *or* **Boothia Felix** (bōō′thĭ-ȧ fē′lĭx) most N pen. of N. Am.; N magnetic pole.
Boothia Gulf, North America, E of Boothia.
Bootle (bōō′t'l) county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 70.
Boppard (bŏp′ärt) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine river, pop. 6.
Borås (bōō-rōs′; -rōs′) town, Älfsborg prov. Sweden, pop. 22.
Borbeck (bŏr′bĕk) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Essen, pop. comm. 71.
Bordeaux (bôr′dō′) *anc.* Burdig′ala, spt. city, ✳ of dept. Gironde, France, pop. 262.
Borden (bôr′dĕn) co. N W Tex. 895 □ pop. 1, × Gail.
Bordentown (bôr′dĕn-toun′) city, Burlington co. New Jersey, pop. 4.
Boreas Mountain (bō′rē-ăs) peak of Adirondack mts. N. Y. 3,815 ft. high.
Borger (bôr′gĕr) vil. & comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Borgerhout (bôr′gĕr-hout′) town, Belgium, E suburb of Antwerp, pop. 49.
Borgetto (bôr-jĕt′tō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Borghetto Lodigiano (bôr-gĕt′tō lō′dē-jä′nō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Borghorst (bōrk′hōrst) mfg. vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 9.
Borgne (bôrn) lake or bay, S E La. E of New Orleans.
Borgo (bôr′gō) town, Tirol, Austria, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Borgo a Mozzano (ä mōt-sä′nō) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 8.
Borgocollefegato (-kōl′lā-fā-gä′tō) comm. Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 6.
Borgoforte (bôr′gō-fōr′tā) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Borgomanero (-mä-nā′rō) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 11.
Borgonovo Val Tidone (bôr′gō-nō′vō väl tē-dō′nā) comm. Piacenza prov. Italy, pop. 8.
Borgo Panigale (bôr′gō pä′nē-gä′lā) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.
Borgo San Donnino (bôr′gō sän dōn-nē′nō) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 13.
Borgo San Lorenzo (sän lō-rĕnt′sō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 15.
Borgosesia (-sĕz′yä) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.
Borgotaro (-tä′rō) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 9.
Borgu (bôr-gōō′) dist. Dahomey & Northern Nigeria, W Africa.
Borinage (bō′rē′näzh′) coal min. dist. Hainaut prov. Belgium.
Borisov (bŏ-rē′sŏf) town, Minsk govt. Russia in Europe, on Berezina river, pop. 18.
Borja (bôr′hä; 189) town, Saragossa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Borna (bôr′nä) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 15 m. S S E of Leipzig, pop. 9.
Borne (bôr′nĕ) vil. & comm. Overijsel, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Borneo (bôr′nē-ō) isl. in Malay archipelago, 289,755 □ pop. 1,959, incl. Dutch Borneo, Brit. North Borneo, Sarawak, & Brunei. See Dyak, *n.*
Bornhem (bōrn′hĕm) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Bornholm (bōrn′hōlm) isl. & amt of Denmark, in Baltic sea, 227 □ pop. 43.
Bornos (bōr′nōs) comm. Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. 5.
Bornu (bōr-nōō′) country, formerly independent Mohammedan sultanate, W & S of Lake Chad, cen. Africa; now divided bet. Great Britain, Germany, & France. See Hausa, *n.*, Kanuri, *n.* — N E prov. of Northern Nigeria.
Borodino (bŏ′rō-dyē-nō′) vil. Moscow govt. Russia; Fr. victory, 1812.
Borongan (bō-rōng′än) pueblo, E coast of Samar isl. Philippine islands pop. 14.
Borovichi (bŏ′rō-vē′chē) town, Novgorod govt. Russia, on Msta river, pop. 11.
Borovsk (bŏ′rŏfsk) town, Kaluga govt. Russia in Europe, on Protva river, pop. 10.
Borromean Islands (bŏr′ō-mē′ăn) 4 small isls. in Lago Maggiore, N W Italy.
Borrowstounness (bŏr′ō-stō-nĕs′; *colloq.* bō′nĕs) spt. Linlithgowshire, Scotland, pop. 11.
Borsa (bōr′shŏ) vil. Máramaros co. Hungary, pop. 6.
Borsod (bōr′shŏd) co. Hungary, 1,380 □ pop. 238, ✳ Miskolcz.
Borung (bō′rŭng) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 31.
Borysław (bō-rĭs′lăf; *Ger.* bō′rēs-läf) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. 15, comm. 13.
Borzęcin (bō-zhĕN′chĭn) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.
Borzna (bôrz′nȧ) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 10.
Borzoli (bōr′dzō′lē) comm. Genoa prov. Italy, pop. 8.

Blue Grotto. See in *Vocab.*
Blue Point. See blue point, in *Vocab.*
Blümlisalphorn. See blümlisalp.
Boca, La. See Balboa.
Bocche di Cattaro. See Cattaro, Gulf of.
Bodensee. See Constance, Lake of.
Bog. See Bug.
Boghaz. See Bosporus.
Böhmen. See Bohemia.
Boinu. See Kaladan.
Bojana. See Boyana.
Bolarum. See Hyderabad.
Bolos. Var. of Volos.
Bolzano. See Bozen.
Bona. See Bône.
Bononia. See Bologna. — See Boulogne.
Bontoc. See Lepanto-Bontoc.
Borbetomagus. See Worms.
Borysthenes. See Dnieper.

Bosa (bō′zä) town, Cagliari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Boscawen (bŏs′kȧ-wĕn ; -kwĕn) town, Merrimack co. N. H. on Merrimac river, pop. 1.
Boscobel (bŏs′kō-bĕl) city, Grant co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Boscoreale (bōs′kō-rā-ä′lā) comm. Naples prov. Italy, E of Boscotrecase, pop. 10.
Boscotrecase (bōs′kō-trā-kä′sā) comm. Naples, Italy, S slope Mt. Vesuvius, pop. 13.
Boshof (bŏs′hŏf) dist. 3,941 □ & town (health resort), W Orange Free State, U. of S. Af. pop. dist. 9, town 1.
Boskoop (bŏs-kōp′) comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 6.
Boskowitz (bŏs′kō-vĭts) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Bosnia (bŏz′nĭ-ȧ) former Turkish prov. Europe, 16,239 □ pop. 1,631. See next.
Bosnia and the Herzegovina (hĕr′tsĕ-gō-vē′nä) territory, Austria-Hungary, 19,768 □ pop. 1,898, ✱ Sarajevo.
Bosporus (bŏs′pō-rŭs) *or* **Strait of Constantinople** (kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nō′p′l) *Turk.* **Boghaz** (bō′gäz′) about 20 m. long, connects Black and Marmora seas. See Bosporus, *n.*
Bosque (bŏs′kā) co. cen. Tex. 975 □ pop. 19, ✕ Meridian.
Bossier (bŏ-sēr′ ; *F. pron.* bō′syā′) par. N W La. 863 □ pop. 22, ✕ Benton.
Boston (bŏs′tŭn ; 205) town, Thomas co. Ga. pop. 1. — mfg. & cml. spt. city, ✱ of Mass. and ✕ of Suffolk co. pop. 671. See Boston Massacre, B. Port Bill, B. Tea Party, Hub of the Universe, Massachusetts Bay Company, Old North Church, Old South Church, Puritan City. — mun. bor. Holland, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 17, spt. on Witham river.
Boswell (bŏz′wĕl) bor. Somerset co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Bosworth (bŏz′wûrth) town, Leicestershire, England; near battlefield of 1485.
Botany Bay (bŏt′ȧ-nĭ) E coast Australia, S of Sydney ; gives name to Brit. penal colony planned to be here, but transferred to Port Jackson in 1788. See Botany Bay (*Vocab.*).
Botetourt (bŏt′ĕ-tûrt) co. W part of Va. 548 □ pop. 18, ✕ Fincastle.
Bothnia (bŏth′nĭ-ȧ) former name of region about Gulf of Bothnia.
Bothnia, Gulf of (bŏth′nĭ-ȧ) N part of Baltic sea, between Sweden & Finland.
Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl; bŏth′-) co. S W Ontario, Canada, ✕ Bothwell. — par. & town, Lanarkshire, Scotland; battle 1679.
Botoşani (bō-tō-shän′y′) *or* **Botuschani** (bō′tōō-shä′nē) dept. Moldavia, Roumania, 1,215 □ pop. 197. — its ✱ a cml. town, pop. comm. 33.
Bottineau (bŏt′ĭ-nō′) co. N N. Dak. 1,681 □ pop. 17. — city, its ✕ pop. 1.
Bottrighe (bōt-trē′gā) comm. Rovigo prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 7.
Bottrop (bŏt′rŏp) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, 5 m N N W of Essen, pop. comm. 47.
Boucau (bōō′kō′) town, dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, 3 m. N of Bayonne, pop. 3, comm. 5.
Bouches-du-Rhône (bōōsh′-dü-rōn′) dept. Fr. 2,026 □ pop. 806, ✱ Marseilles.
Boufarik (bōō′fä-rēk′) town, Algeria, about 21 m. S S W of Algiers, pop. 6, comm. 11.
Bougainville (bōō′găN′vēl′) prin. isl. of Solomon isls. 150 m. long, ab. 3,800 □ ; German.
Bougie (bōō′zhē′ ; bōō′jē) *anc.* Sal′dæ, spt. Constantine dept. Algeria, pop. 10, comm. 19.
Boulder (bōl′dẽr) co. N. Col. 764 □ pop. 30. — its ✕ pop. 10 ; Univ. of Colorado.
Boulogne (bōō′lōn′y′; *Eng.* bōō-lōn′) *or* **Boulogne-sur-Mer** (bōō′lōn′y′-sür-mâr′) *anc.* Gesori′acum, *med.* Bono′nia, spt. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, on English channel, pop. 51, communal pop. 53.
Boulogne *or* **Boulogne-sur-Seine** (-sân′) town, dept. Seine, Fr. suburb of Paris, pop. 57.
Boundbrook (bound′brŏŏk′) bor. Somerset co. N. J. on Raritan river, pop. 4.
Bountiful (boun′tĭ-fŏŏl) city, Davis co. Ut. 8 m. N of Salt Lake City, pop. 2.
Bounty Islands (boun′tĭ) group 415 m. E S E of Port Chalmers, N. Z. 5 □ ; to N. Z.
Bourbon (bōōr′bŭn) agr. co. S E Kan. 656 □ pop. 24, ✕ Fort Scott. — town, Marshall co. Ind. pop. 1. — (*local pron.* bûr′bŭn) agr. co. N E Ky. 304 □ pop. 17, ✕ Paris.
Bourg (bōōr) *or* **Bourg-en-Bresse** (bōōr′-käN′-brĕs′) town, ✱ of dept. Ain, France, pop. 15, comm. 19.
Bourg-du-Péage (bōōr′dü-pā′äzh′) town, dept. Drôme, Fr. on the Isère, p. comm. 6.
Bourges (bōōrzh) *anc.* Avar′icum, city, ✱ of dept. Cher, France, pop. 36, comm. 46.
Bourget (bōōr′zhĕ′) lake, dept. Savoie, France, 11 m. long, 2 m. wide.
Bourg-la-Reine (bōōr′-lȧ-rân′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, sub. of Paris, pop. 5.
Bourgoin (bōōr′gwăN′) town, dept. Isère, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Bourke (bûrk) met. co. S Victoria, Australia, pop. 623.
Bourne (bōrn) town, Barnstable co. Mass. on Buzzards bay, pop. 2.
Bournemouth (bôrn′mŭth) county bor. Hampshire, England, pop. 79 : watering place.
Bouscat, Le (lē bōōs′kȧ′) town & comm. dept. Gironde, France, sub. of Bordeaux, pop. 11.
Boussu (bōō′sü′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 12.
Bouvet (bōō′vĕ′) isl. S Atlantic oc. S W of Cape prov. U. of S. Africa.
Bouvines (bōō′vēn′) vil. dept. Nord, France, near Lille ; battle 1214.
Boves (bō′vās) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 9.
Bovey (bō′vĭ ; bō′vē′) vil. Itasca co. Minnesota, pop. 1.
Bovino (bō-vē′nō) town, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Bovolone (bō′vō-lō′nā) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Bow *or* **Stratford le Bow** (străt′fẽrd lē bō) par. Poplar bor. London, England, pop. 41.
Bowdoinham (bō′d′n-hăm) town, Sagadahoc co. Maine, pop. 1.
Bowen (bō′ĕn) co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 5.
Bowie (bōō′ĭ; bō′ĭ) co. N E Tex. 873 □ pop. 35, ✕ Boston. — city, Montague co. Tex. pop. 3.
Bowling Green (bō′lĭng) city, ✕ of Warren co. Ky. pop. 9. — city, ✕ of Pike co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Wood co. O. pop. 5.
Bowman (bō′măn) co. S W N. Dak. 1,164 □ pop. 5, ✕ Bowman.
Boxbutte (bŏks′bŭt′) co. N W Nebr. 1,076 □ pop. 6, ✕ Alliance.
Boxelder (bŏks′ĕl′dẽr) co. N W Ut. 5,444 □ pop. 14, ✕ Brigham.
Boxhagen-Rummelsburg (bŏks′hä-gĕn-rŏŏm′ĕls-bŏŏrk) *officially* **Berlin-Rummelsburg**, E suburb of Berlin, Germany, pop. comm. 52.
Boxtel (bŏks′ĕl) vil. & comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Boyacá (bō′yä-kä′) dept. Colombia, S. America, 17,654 □ pop. 586, ✱ Tunja. — town of same, pop. mun. dist. 7; battle 1819.
Boyana *or* **Bojana** (bō-yä′nä) riv. Albania & on Montenegrin boundary, Lake Scutari to Adriatic.
Boyd (boid) co. N E Ky. 150 □ pop. 23, ✕ Catlettsburg. — co. N Nebr. 535 □ pop. 9, ✕ Butte.
Boyertown (boi′ẽr-toun) min. bor. Berks co. Pa. 13 m. E of Reading, pop. 2.
Boyle (boil) co. E cen. Ky. 186 □ pop. 15, ✕ Danville.
Boylston (boilz′tŭn) town, Worcester co. Mass. near Worcester, pop. 1.
Boyne (boin) riv. 70 m. long, E Ireland ; battle of the Boyne, 1690. — city, ✕ of Charlevoix co. Mich. pop. 5.
Bozeman (bōz′măn) city, ✕ of Gallatin co. Montana, pop. 5.
Bozen (bō′tsĕn) *Ital.* **Bolzano** (bōl-tsä′nō) comm. Tirol, Austria, 33 m. N of Trent, p. 24.
Bra (brä) cml. town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. comm. 16.
Brabant (brȧ-bănt′ *or* brā′bănt ; *F.* brȧ′bäN′) old duchy of the Netherlands; N. Brabant belongs to Neth. — prov. Belgium, 1,292 □ pop. 1,470, ✱ Brussels.
Bracciano (brät-chä′nō) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Bracken (brăk′′n) co. N E Ky. 204 □ pop. 10, ✕ Brookville.
Brackenridge (brăk′′n-rĭj) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Brackwede (bräk′vā′dĕ) vil. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 11.
Braddock (brăd′ŭk) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 19 ; Braddock's defeat, 1755.
Bradentown (brā′dĕn-toun) city, ✕ of Manatee co. Florida, pop. 2.
Bradford (brăd′fẽrd) co. N E Fla. 539 □ pop. 14, ✕ Starke. — co. N N E Pa. 1,145 □ pop. 55, ✕ Towanda. — vil. Darke & Miami cos. O. pop. 2. — city, McKean co. Pa. pop. 15. — vil. Orange co. Vt. pop. 1. — mfg. city & county bor. Yorkshire, England, 8 m. W of Leeds, pop. 289.
Bradford on Avon (ā′vŏn) town, Wiltshire, England, 6 m. E S E of Bath, pop. 5.
Brading (brā′dĭng) par. Isle of Wight, England, pop. 2.
Bradley (brăd′lĭ) co. S S E Ark. 659 □ pop. 15, ✕ Warren. — co. S E Tenn. 336 □ pop. 16, ✕ Cleveland. — vil. Kankakee co. Ill. pop. 2.
Bradley Beach, bor. Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Bradner (brăd′nẽr) vil. Wood co. O. 17 m. W of Sandusky, pop. 1.
Brady (brā′dĭ) city, McCulloch co. Texas, pop. 3.
Braga (brä′gä) dist. Minho prov., Portugal, 1,040 □ pop. 382. — *anc.* Brac′ara Augus′ta, its ✱ pop. 24.
Bragança (brä-găN′sä) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, pop. 10. — spt. town, Pará state, Brazil, 100 m. N E of Pará, p. 17. — dist. (2,513 □ p. 192) & town (p. 5) N E Portugal.
Brahmanbaria (brä′măn-bä′rĭ-ȧ) town, Tippera dist. Bengal prov. Br. India, pop. 20.
Brahmaputra (brä′mȧ-pōō′trȧ) *anc.* Dy′ardanes *or* Œda′nes, sacred riv. Tibet & N E India, about 1,800 m. long.
Braidwood (brād′wŏŏd) city, Will co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Brăila (brȧ-ē′lȧ) dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, 1,683 □ pop. 181. — cml. port in same on Danube riv. pop. comm. 65.
Braine-l'Alleud (brăN′-lȧ′lû′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Braine-le-Comte (-lē-kôNt′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Brainerd (brā′nẽrd) city, ✕ of Crow Wing co. Minnesota, pop. 9.
Braintree (brān′trē) town, Norfolk co. Mass. 10 m. S of Boston, pop. 8. — mfg. town, Essex co. England, pop. 6.
Bramwell (brăm′wĕl) town, Mercer co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Branch (brȧnch) co. S Mich. 497 □ pop. 26, ✕ Coldwater.
Branchville (brȧnch′vĭl) town, Orangeburg co. S. C. pop. 1.
Branco, Rio (rē′ō brăN′kō) riv. N Brazil, S. Am. 400 m. long, to Rio Negro.
Brandeis an der Elbe (brän′dīs än dĕr ĕl′bĕ) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 6
Brandenburg (brăn′dĕn-bûrg) prov. Prussia, 15,383 □ pop. 4,093, ✱ Berlin. — town of same, on Havel riv. 37 m. W S W of Berlin, pop. 54.
Brandon (brăn′dŭn) vil. Rutland co. Vt. pop. 2. — city, Manitoba, Can. pop. 14.
Brandon and Byshottles (bĭ′shŏt′′lz) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 18.
Brandywine (brăn′dĭ-wīn′) creek, in Pa. & Del. ; battle 1777.
Branford (brăn′fẽrd) bor. New Haven co. Conn. pop. 3.
Branksome (brăngk′sŭm) former urban dist. Dorsetshire, England, now part of Poole.
Brant (brănt) co. Ontario, Canada, ✕ Brantford.
Brantford (brănt′fẽrd) city, ✕ of Brant co. Ontario, Can. on Grand river, pop. 23.
Bras d'Or (brȧ′ dōr′) salt lake, 50 m. long, Cape Breton island, Nova Scotia, 230 □.
Brasschaet (bräs′skät′) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Bratsberg (bräts′băr′y′) prov. S Norway, on coast, 5,864 □ pop. 108, ✱ Skien.
Bratslav (bräts-läf′) town, Podolia, Russia in Europe, on Bug river, pop. 10.
Brattleboro (brăt′′l-bŭr-ō) vil. Windham co. Vt. pop. 7.
Braunau (brou′nou) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 8.
Braunsberg (brouns′bĕrk) town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 14.
Brava (brä′vä) S isl. Cape Verde group, 45 □ pop. 7.
Braxton (brăks′t′n) co. cen. W. Va. 517 □ pop. 23, ✕ Sutton.
Bray (brā) parish, Berkshire, England, pop. 3, on Thames riv. ; "Vicar of Bray." — town and watering place, Wicklow co. Ireland, pop. 7.
Braymer (brā′mẽr) city, Caldwell co. Missouri, pop. 1.
Brazil (brȧ-zĭl′) city, Clay co. Ind. pop. 9. — (brȧ-zĭl′; *Port. pron.* brä-zēl′), **The United States of**, federal republic, South America, 3,218,130 □ pop. 21,565, ✱ Rio de Janeiro. See legislature, *n.*
Brazoria (brȧ-zō′rĭ-ȧ) co. S E Tex. 1,340 □ pop. 13, ✕ Angleton.
Brazos (brä′zōs) riv. of Tex. over 900 m. long, nav. 250 m. flows into Gulf of Mexico. — agr. co. E cen. Tex. on Brazos riv. 597 □ pop. 19, ✕ Bryan.
Brazos Peak, peak, San Juan mts. S Col. 11,274 ft. high.
Brazza (brät′sä) isl. of Dalmatia, in Adriatic sea, 152 □ pop. 25.
Brazzaville (brȧ′zȧ′vēl′) river port, ✱ of Middle Congo col. French Equatorial Africa, on Stanley Pool.
Breadalbane (brĕd-ôl′bȧn) dist. W Perthshire, Scotland, traversed by the Grampians.
Breathitt (brĕth′ĭt) co. E Ky. 483 □ pop. 18, ✕ Jackson.
Breaux Bridge (brō) vil. St. Martin parish, Louisiana, pop. 1.
Brèche-de-Roland (brĕsh′-dē-rō′läN′) defile, Pyrenees mts. 9,500 ft.
Brechin (brē′kĭn; brĕk′ĭn) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, Forfarshire, Scot. pop. mun. b. 8.
Breckenridge (brĕk′ĕn-rĭj) vil. ✕ of Wilkin co. Minn. p. 2. — city, Caldwell co. Mo. p. 1.
Breckinridge (brĕk′ĭn-rĭj) co. N Ky. 568 □ pop. 21, ✕ Hardinsburg.
Brecknock (brĕk′nŏk) *or* **Brecon** (brĕk′ŭn) bor. ✕ of Brecknockshire, Wales, on Usk river, pop. 6.
Brecknockshire (-shẽr) *or* **Brecon**, agr. & past. co. S Wales, 733 □ p. 59, ✕ Brecknock.
Breda (brā-dä′) town & comm. N. Brabant prov. Neth. on Mark river, pop. comm. 28.
Bredbury and Romily (brĕd′bẽr-ĭ, rŏm′ĭ-lĭ) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 9.
Breede (brā′dĕ) large riv. S W Cape prov. U. of South Africa.
Breese (brēz) vil. Clinton co. Ill. pop. 2.
Bregançon (brē-gäN′sôN′) fortified isl. Bay of Hyères, S France.
Breganze (brā-gänt′sā) comm. Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Bregenz (brā′gĕnts) *anc.* Brigan′tium, town, ✱ of Vorarlberg, Austria, on Lake of Constance, pop. comm. 9.
Breisach (brī′zäk) town, Baden, Germany, on Rhine riv. pop. 4 ; siege 1638.
Breitenfeld (brī′tĕn-fĕlt) vil. Saxony, Ger. near Leipzig ; battle 1631.
Bremen (brē′mĕn) town, Marshall co. Ind. pop. 2. — (brĕm′ĕn ; *G.* brā′mĕn) port & free Hanse city, on Weser riv. Ger. pop. 245, with its ter. a Ger. state, 99 □ pop. 300.
Bremer (brē′mẽr) co. N E Io. 434 □ pop. 16, ✕ Waverly.
Bremerhaven (brĕm′ẽr-hā′v′n ; brā′mẽr-hä′fĕn) spt. at mouth of Weser riv. Germany, pop. 23 ; belongs to state of Bremen.
Bremerton (brĕm′ẽr-tŭn) city, Kitsap co. Wash. pop. 3 ; Puget Sound Navy Yard.
Brenham (brĕn′ăm) city, ✕ of Washington co. Texas, pop. 5.
Brenner Pass (brĕn′ẽr) Tirol, Austria, 19 m. S by E of Innsbruck ; 4,470 ft.
Brenta (brĕn′tä) *anc.* Medo′acus Ma′jor, riv. Tirol (Austria) through Venetia (Italy) to lagoons of Venice, ab. 100 m.
Brentford (brĕnt′fẽrd) town, ✕ of Middlesex co. England, on Thames river, pop. 17.
Brentwood (brĕnt′wŏŏd) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 7.
Brescia (brā′shä) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,807 □ pop. 596. — *anc.* Brix′ia, its ✱ pop. 83.
Breslau (brĕs′lou) *Pol.* **Wrocław** (vrăts′lăf) govt. dist. Silesia prov. Prussia, 5,208 □ pop. 1,841. — its ✱ a cml. city on Oder riv. ✱ of Silesia, pop. 512.
Bressuire (brĕ′swēr′) town & comm. dept. Deux-Sèvres, France, pop. 5.
Brest (brĕst) spt. & fortified city, dept. Finistère, France, pop. 73, communal pop. 91.
Brest-Litovsk (brĕst′-lyĕ-tôfsk′) *Pol.* **Brześć-Litewski** (bzhĕshch′-lē-tĕf′skĭ) town, Grodno govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 48.
Bretagne (brē-tän′y′) *Eng.* **Brittany** (brĭt′ȧ-nĭ) old prov. N W France, between English channel on the N and Atlantic ocean on the S.
Brevard (brē-värd′), co. S E Fla. 1,025 □ pop. 5, ✕ Titusville.
Brévent (brā′väN′) mt. of Alps, Haute-Savoie, near Mt. Blanc, 8,280 ft. high.
Breves (brā′vĕsh) town, Pará state, Brazil, on Marajó island, pop. 17.
Brewer (brōō′ẽr) city, Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 6.
Brewer, Mount, peak, Sierra Nevada, Cal. 13,886 ft. high.
Břewnow (brzhĕv′nôf) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 11.
Brewster (brōō′stẽr), co. W Tex. 5,935 □ pop. 5, ✕ Alpine. — vil. Putnam co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Brewton (brōō′tŭn) town, ✕ of Escambia co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Breyell (brī′ĕl) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 6.
Breznóbánya (brĕz′nō-bä′nyŏ) *Ger.* **Bries** (brēs) town with magistracy, Zólyom co. Hungary, pop. 4.
Brézova (brā′zō-vŏ) town, Nyitra co. Hungary, pop. 6.
Briançon (brē′äN′sôN′) *anc.* Brigan′tium, fortified town, dept. Hautes-Alpes, France, pop. 3, comm. 8 ; 4,330 ft. above sea.
Brianza (brē-änt′sä) hilly but fertile dist. S of Lake Como, Lombardy, Italy.
Briare (brē′är′) town, dept. Loiret, France, on Loire riv. 7 m. S E of Gien, p. 4, comm. 5.
Bridal Veil (brīd′ăl vāl′) cataract, 900 ft. Yosemite valley, California.
Bridgend (brĭj′ĕnd′) market town, Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 8.
Bridgeport (brĭj′pōrt, 201) town, Jackson co. Ala. pop. 2. — city, pop. 102, one of the ✕ of Fairfield co. Conn. — city, Lawrence co. Ill. pop. 3. — vil. Belmont co. O. pop. 4. — bor. Fayette co. Pa. p. 4. — bor. Montgomery co. Pa. p. 3. — town, Wise co. Tex. p. 2.
Bridger Peak (brĭj′ẽr) Gallatin co. Mont. 9,106 ft. high.
Bridgeton (brĭj′tŭn) city, ✕ of Cumberland co. New Jersey, pop. 14.
Bridgetown (-toun′) cml. city, ✱ of Barbados, Br. West Indies, pop. 17.
Bridgeville (-vĭl) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Bridgewater (-wô′tẽr) town, Aroostook co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 8. — bor. Beaver co. Pa. pop. 1.
Bridgnorth (brĭj′nôrth′) mun. bor. Shropshire, England, pop. 6.
Bridgton (brĭj′tŭn) vil. Cumberland co. Me. pop. 1.
Bridgwater (brĭj′wô′tẽr) mun. bor. Somersetshire, England, pop. 17.

Bosna Serai. See Sarajevo. | Szörmény. | **Bourgogne.** See Burgundy. | **Bracara Augusta.** See Braga. | **Braunschweig.** See Brunswick. | Brecknockshire.
Böszörmény. See Hajdubö- | **Botuschani.** See Botoşani. | **Boz Dagh.** See Tmolus, Mount. | **Brassó.** See Kronstadt. | **Brecon.** See Brecknock, | **Breed's Hill.** See Bunker Hill.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Bridlington (brĭd′lĭng-tŭn; bûr′lĭng-tŭn) spt. mun. bor. East Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 14.

Bridport (brĭd′pōrt) mun. bor. Dorsetshire, England, on English channel, pop. 6.

Brieg (brēk) town, Silesia, Prussia, on Oder river, pop. 29.

Brienz (brē-ĕnts′) vil. on Lake of Brienz, Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 3.

Brierfield (brī′ẽr-fēld) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 8.

Brierley Hill (brī′ẽr-lĭ) mfg. town, Staffordshire, England, pop. 12.

Briesen (brē′zĕn) town, W. Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 8.

Brigham (brĭg′ăm) city, × of Boxelder co. Utah, pop. 4.

Brighouse (brĭg′hous′) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 21.

Brighton (brī′tŭn) town, Jefferson co. Ala. pop. 2. — town, Essex co. Vt. pop. 2. — county bor. East Sussex, England, on English channel, pop. 131; watering place. — town, Victoria, Australia, pop. 11, local govt. area 12; suburb of Melbourne & watering place.

Brihuega (brē-wā′gä) town, Guadalajara prov. Spain, on Tajuña river, pop. comm. 3.

Brilon (brē′lōn) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, about 22 m. E of Arnsberg, pop. 5.

Brindaban (brĭn′dä-bŭn′) town, Muttra dist. United Provs. Br. India, on Jumna riv. p. 32.

Brindisi (brēn′dē-zē) *anc.* BRUNDU′SIUM, city & spt. Lecce prov. Italy, pop. comm. 28.

Brinkley (brĭŋk′lĭ) town, Monroe co. Ark. pop. 2.

Brioni (brē-ō′nē) isls. in Adriatic, near Pola, Austria; noted marble quarries.

Brisbane (brĭz′bān) spt. city, ✱ of Queensland, Australia, pop. 35, within 10-mile radius incl. South Brisbane 139. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 10.

Briscoe (brĭs′kō) co. N W Tex. 903 □ pop. 2, × Silverton.

Brisighella (brē′zē-gĕl′lä) comm. Ravenna prov. Italy, 7 m. S W of Faenza, pop. 14.

Bristol (brĭs′tŭl) co. S E Mass. 567 □ pop. 319, × × × Fall River, Taunton, and New Bedford. — co. E R. I. 24 □ pop. 18. — its × a spt. on Narragansett Bay, pop. 9. — bor. Hartford co. Conn. pop. town 10. — town, Lincoln co. Me. pop. 2. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 1. — bor. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 9. — town, Sullivan co. Tenn. pop. 7. — vil. Addison co. Vt. pop. 1. — city, geographically in Washington co. Va. 2 □ pop. 6, adjoining Bristol, Tenn. — cml. city & county bor. England, on Avon riv. 118 m. by rail W of London, pop. 357.

Bristol Bay, inlet of Pacific, Alaska, 54° N lat., 160° W lon. — dist. S W Alaska, pop. 5.

Bristol Channel, arm of Atlantic between Wales and S W England.

Bristow (brĭs′tō) city, Creek co. Okla. pop. 2.

British America, Br. possessions N of the United States, i. e., Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador; sometimes, all Br. possessions in America.

British Bechuanaland, former colony, now part of Cape prov. Union of South Africa. See BECHUANALAND (*Gaz.*).

British Columbia, prov. Can. on Pac. coast, 355,855 □ pop. 392, ✱ Victoria.

British East Africa, ter. E Africa, N of German E. Africa, & W of Jub riv. incl. East Africa Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, and isls. of Zanzibar & Pemba, 426,520 □.

British Empire, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its possessions.

British Guiana, ter. N S. Am. 90,500 □ pop. 296, ✱ Georgetown.

British Honduras, colony, Cen. Am. 8,598 □ pop. 41, ✱ Belize.

British India, that part of the Indian Empire under direct British administration, that is, all of India except native states & Fr. & Port. possessions, 1,097,901 □ pop. 244,268, ✱ Delhi since 1912, previously Calcutta.

British Isles, The, isl. group, W Europe, comprising Great Britain, Ireland, & adjacent isls. 121,391 □ pop. 45,366, ✱ London.

British North Borneo, protectorate, Borneo, 31,106 □ pop. 200, ✱ Sandakan.

British Somaliland, protectorate, E Africa, S of Gulf of Aden, 68,000 □ p. 303, ✱ Berbera.

Brito (brē′tō) spt. town, S W Nicaragua.

Briton Ferry (brĭt′ŭn) spt. town & par. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 8.

Britt (brĭt) town, Hancock co. Iowa, pop. 1.

Britz (brĭts) *officially* **Berlin–Britz**, vil. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 12.

Brive (brēv) town, dept. Corrèze, France, pop. 16, comm. 21.

Brixen (brĭk′sĕn) town, Tirol, Austria, pop. 6, comm. 7.

Brixham (brĭk′săm) spt. Devonshire, England, on Tor bay, pop. 8.

Broa (brō′ä) inlet, S coast of Cuba, N W of Zapata swamp.

Broach (brōch) dist. of Northern div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 1,467 □ pop. 307. — cml. city, its ✱ on Narbada river, pop. 43; one of oldest ports in western India.

Broad River, 200 m. long, Blue Ridge mts. N. Carolina to Congaree riv. S. Carolina.

Broads, The (brôdz) low-lying district in Norfolk & Suffolk cos. England, marked by lake-like expansions of the rivers, esp. along the lower courses of the Yare (yâr), Bure (būr), & Waveney (wāv′nĭ), or by shallow lagoons connected with the rivers by channels.

Broad′stairs and St. Pe′ters, urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 9.

Broadtop Mountain, coal field, 80 □ Bedford & Huntingdon cos. Pennsylvania.

Broadwater (brôd′wô′tẽr) co. cen. Mont. 1,194 □ pop. 3, × Townsend.

Brocken (brŏk′ĕn) mt. 3,745 ft. Saxony prov. Prussia, in Harz mts. See BROCKEN SPECTER.

Brockport (brŏk′pōrt) vil. Monroe co. N. Y. 17 m. W N W of Rochester, pop. 4.

Brockton (brŏk′tŭn) mfg. city, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 57; shoes.

Brockville (brŏk′vĭl) port & town, Ontario, Canada, on St. Lawrence river, pop. 9.

Brockwayville (brŏk′wā-vĭl) bor. Jefferson co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Brocton (brŏk′tŭn) vil. Chautauqua co. New York, pop. 1.

Bród (brōd) town, Pozsega co. Slavonia, Hungary, on the Save, pop. 10.

Brodhead (brŏd′hĕd′) city, Green co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.

Brody (brô′dĭ) frontier town, E Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 18.

Broich (broiк) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 6.

Broken Arrow, city, Tulsa co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.

Broken Bow (bō) city, × of Custer co. Nebraska, pop. 2.

Broken Hill, mun. town, W New South Wales, Australia, pop. 31; silver mining.

Bromberg (brŏm′bĕrк) *Pol.* **Bydgoszcz** (bĭd′gŏshch) govt. dist. Posen prov. Prussia, 4,425 □ pop. 764. — town, its ✱ on Brahe riv. pop. 58.

Brome (brōm) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Knowlton.

Bromley (brŭm′lĭ; brŏm′-) town, Kent co. England, about 9 m. S E of London, pop. 34.

Brompton (brŏmp′tŭn; brŏm′-) W sub. of London, Eng. — sub. of Chatham, Kent co. Eng.

Bromsgrove (brŏmz′grōv′) mfg. town, Worcestershire, England, pop. 9.

Broni (brō′nē) comm. Pavia prov. Lombardy, Italy, near Po river, pop. 6.

Bronson (brŏn′s′n) vil. Branch co. Mich. pop. 1.

Bronte (brŏn′tā) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, W foot of Mt. Etna, pop. comm. 18.

Bronx River (brŏŋks) small stream in N New York city.

Bronx, The, bor. N New York city, pop. 201.

Bronx′ville, vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 2.

Brook (brŏŏk) town, Newton co. Indiana, pop. 1.

Brooke (brŏŏk) agr. co. N W. Va. 89 □ pop. 11, × Wellesburg.

Brook′field, town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 1. — vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, Linn co. Mo. pop. 6. — town, Orange co. Vt. pop. 1.

Brook′ha′ven, city, × of Lincoln co. Mississippi, pop. 5.

Brookings (brŏŏk′ĭngz) co. E S. Dak. 791 □ pop. 14. — city, its × pop. 3.

Brookland (brŏŏk′lănd) town, Lexington co. South Carolina, pop. 1.

Brookline (-līn) town, Norfolk co. Mass. adjoining Boston, pop. 28.

Brooklyn (-lĭn) town, Windham co. Conn. pop. 2. — vil. St. Clair co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Poweshiek co. Io. pop. 1. — bor. & spt. W Long Island, part of New York city & coextensive with Kings co. pop. 1,634. See CITY OF CHURCHES.

Brookport (brŏŏk′pōrt) city, Massac co. Illinois, pop. 1.

Brooks (brŏŏks) co. S Ga. 514 □ pop. 24, × Quitman.

Brooksville (brŏŏks′vĭl) town, Hancock co. Maine, pop. 1.

Brook′ville, town, × of Franklin co. Ind. pop. 2. — vil. Montgomery co. O. pop. 1. — bor. × of Jefferson co. Pa. pop. 3.

Broom, Loch (brōōm) arm of the sea, W coast of Ross and Cromarty co. Scotland.

Broome (brōōm) co. S N. Y. 705 □ pop. 79, × Binghamton.

Bross, Mount (brŏs) peak, in Middle Park, Col. 9,468 ft. high.

Brötzingen (brû′tsĭng-ĕn) former vil. Baden, Germany, now part of Pforzheim.

Broughton Bay (brô′tŭn) on E coast Korea, in 39° N lat.

Broughty Ferry (brô′tĭ) burgh, Forfarshire, Scotland, on Firth of Tay, pop. 11.

Brown, co. W Ill. 297 □ pop. 10, × Mount Sterling. — co. S cen. Ind. 324 □ pop. 8, × Nashville. — co. N E Kan. 571 □ pop. 21, × Hiawatha. — co. S Minn. 612 □ pop. 20, × New Ulm. — co. N Nebr. 1,235 □ pop. 6, × Ainsworth. — co. S W O. 481 □ pop. 25, × Georgetown. — co. N E S. Dak. 1,750 □ pop. 26, × Aberdeen. — co. N cen. Tex. 956 □ pop. 23, × Brownwood. — co. N E Wis. 529 □ pop. 54, × Green Bay.

Brownhills (broun′hĭlz′) town, Staffordshire, England, pop. 17.

Browns′town, town, × of Jackson co. Ind. pop. 1. — bor. Cambria co. Pa. pop. 1.

Browns Valley, vil. Traverse co. Minnesota, pop. 1.

Brownsville (brounz′vĭl) bor. Fayette co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, × of Haywood co. Tenn. pop. 3. — city & spt. × of Cameron co. Tex. pop. 11; site of Fort Brown.

Brownville (broun′vĭl) town, Piscataquis co. Maine, pop. 2.

Brownwood (broun′wŏŏd), city, × of Brown co. Texas, pop. 7.

Broxton (brŏks′tŭn) city, Coffee co. Georgia, pop. 1.

Brozas (brō′thäs) town, Cáceres prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.

Brozzi (brôt′sē) town, Italy, 6 m. W of Florence, on Arno river, pop. comm. 12.

Bruay (brü′ĕ′) town & comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 18.

Bruay–sur–l'Escaut (-sür-lĕs′kō′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 5, comm. 8.

Bruce (brōōs) co. N W Ontario, Canada, × Walkerton. — co. S. Isl. New Zealand, pop. 8.

Bruchsal (brŏŏк′zäl) town, grand duchy of Baden, Germany, pop. 15.

Bruck an der Leitha (brŏŏk än dĕr lī′tä) comm. Lower Austria, pop. 6.

Bruck an der Mur (mōōr) town, Styria, Austria, pop. 7, comm. 8.

Bruges (brōō′jĕz; *F. pron.* brüzh) *Du.* **Brugge** (brŏŏg′ĕ) city, ✱ of West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 53.

Brugherio (brōō-gâ′rē-ō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.

Brule (brōōl; brōō′lā) co. S S. Dak. 837 □ pop. 6, × Chamberlain.

Brumath (brōō′mät) *or* **Brumpt** (brŏŏmpt) town, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, pop. 6.

Brummen (brŏŏm′ĕn) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.

Brunanburh (brōō′năn-bûrg) battlefield (A. D. 937) of uncertain location, England.

Brunei (brōō-nī′) sultanate under Brit. protection, about 3,000 □ pop. about 25, N Borneo, Malay archipelago. — spt. its ✱ pop. 10.

Brünn (brün) *Boh.* **Brno** (bĕr′nō) mfg. city, ✱ of Moravia, Austria, 70 m. N N E of Vienna, pop. 126.

Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk) co. S E N. C. 790 □ pop. 14, × Southport. — co. S Va. 557 □ pop. 19, × Lawrenceville. — city, spt. & × of Glynn co. Ga. pop. 10. — vil. Cumberland co. Me. pop. 5. — town, Frederick co. Md. pop. 4. — city, Chariton co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 32. — *Ger.* **Braunschweig** (broun′shvīк), duchy, a state of Germany, 1,418 □ pop. 494. — its ✱ 35 m. S E of Hanover, pop. 144.

Brusa *or* **Brussa** (brōō′sä) vilayet, N W Asia Minor, 25,400 □ pop. 1,627. — *anc.* PRU′SA, its ✱, about 60 m. S of Constantinople, pop. 80.

Brussels (brŭs′ĕlz) *Fr.* **Bruxelles** (brü′sĕl′) city, ✱ of Belgium and of Brabant prov. on Senne river, pop. 177, with suburbs 720. See BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

Brüx (brüks) town & comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 26.

Bryan (brī′ăn) co. E S E Ga. 431 □ pop. 7, × Clyde. — co. S Okla. 928 □ pop. 30, × Durant. — vil. × of Williams co. O. pop. 4. — city, × of Brazos co. Tex. pop. 4.

Bryansk (bryánsk) town, Orel govt. Russia, on Desna river, pop. 28.

Bryn Mawr (brĭn mär′) vil. Montgomery co. Pa.; seat of college for women.

Brynmawr (brŭn′mour′) town, Brecknockshire, Wales, pop. 8.

Brzežany (bzhĕ-zhä′nĭ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 13.

Brzeziny (bzhĕ-zhē′nĭ) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 7.

Bua (bōō′ä) agr. isl. Dalmatia, Austria, in Adriatic sea, opposite Trau, pop. 2.

Buad (bwäd) isl. W of Samar, Philippine islands, 13 □.

Bubastis (bū-băs′tĭs) ruined city, Lower Egypt, in Nile delta.

Bubentsch (bŏŏ-bĕnch′) vil. near Prague, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 11.

Bublitz (bōō′blĭts) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 5.

Bucaramanga (bōō-kä′rä-mäŋ′gä) town, ✱ of Santander, Colombia, p. mun. dist. 20.

Bucas (bōō-käs′) isl. Philippine isls. N E of Mindanao, 43 □ pop. 1.

Buccaneer Archipelago (bŭk′ȧ-nēr′) in Indian oc. off N W Australia; to W. Australia.

Buccheri (bōōk-kâ′rē) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.

Bucchianico (bōōk′kyä-nē′kō) comm. Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 5.

Buccino (bōōt-chē′nō) town, Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 5.

Buchanan (bū-kăn′ăn; bŭ-kăn′ăn) co. E Io. 567 □ pop. 20, × Independence. — co. W N W Mo. 408 □ pop. 93, × St. Joseph. — co. S W part of Va. 514 □ pop. 12, × Grundy. — vil. Berrien co. Mich. pop. 2.

Bucharest (bōō′kȧ-rĕst′; bū′-) *Roum.* **București** (bōō′kōō-râsht′y′) cml. city, ✱ of Roumania, on Dâmbovița river, pop. 338.

Buchholz (bōōк′hōlts) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 10.

Buchtel (bōōk′tĕl) vil. Athens co. Ohio, pop. 1.

Bucine (bōō-chē′nā) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 8.

Buckau (bōōk′ou) former town, Saxony prov. Prussia, now part of Magdeburg.

Bückeburg (bük′ĕ-bōōrк) town, ✱ of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, pop. 6.

Buckfield (bŭk′fēld) vil. Oxford co. Me. 14 m. N N W of Auburn, pop. 1.

Buckhannon (bŭk′hăn′ŭn) town, × of Upshur co. W. Va. on Buckhannon river, pop. 2.

Buckhaven, Methil, and Innerleven (bŭk-hā′v′n, mĕth′ĭl, ĭn′ẽr-lē′v′n) burgh, Fifeshire, Scotland, pop. 15.

Buckie (bŭk′ĭ) spt. burgh, Banffshire, Scotland, pop. 9.

Buckingham (bŭk′ĭng-hăm) co. S cen. Va. 584 □ pop. 15, × Buckingham. — mun. bor. × of Buckinghamshire, Eng. pop. 3. — (*pron.* -ăm) co. Tasmania, pop. 51. — See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (*Gaz.*).

Buckinghamshire (-ăm-shẽr) *or* **Buckingham** *or* **Bucks**, inland co. England, 749 □ pop. 220, × Buckingham.

Buckland (bŭk′lănd) town, Franklin co. Mass. on Deerfield riv. pop. 2. — co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 8.

Buckley (bŭk′lĭ) town, Pierce co. Wash. 19 m. E S E of Tacoma, pop. 1. — mfg. urban dist. Flintshire, Wales, pop. 6.

Bucks (bŭks) co. S E Pa. 608 □ pop. 77, × Doylestown. — See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (*Gaz.*).

Buckskin Mountain, peak of Park range, Col. 14,296 ft. high.

Bucksport (bŭks′pōrt; 201) town, Hancock co. Maine, pop. 2.

Bucyrus (bū-sī′rŭs) city, × of Crawford co. O. pop. 8.

Buczacz (bōō′chăch) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 14.

Buda (bōō′dȧ) *Ger.* **Ofen** (ō′fĕn) former town, on rt. bank Danube; now part of BUDAPEST.

Budafok (bōō′dō-fōk) town, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. comm. 11.

Budaörs (bōō′dō-ûrs) town, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. comm. 7.

Budapest (bōō′dȧ-pĕst′) city, ✱ of Hungary, geographically in & × of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. 75 □ pop. 880; includes since 1873 the former towns BUDA on rt. bank of Danube, & PEST (*Hung.* pĕsht) on left.

Budaun (bōō-doun′) dist. of Rohilkhand div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,987 □ pop. 1,053. — town, its ✱ 29 m. S S W of Bareilly, pop. 39.

Buddh Gaya (bōōd′ gä′yä) vil. Gaya dist. Bihar, Br. India; Buddhistic remains.

Budrio (bōō-drē′ō) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 18.

Budrum (bōōd′rōōm′) *anc.* HALICARNAS′SUS, spt. on Gulf of Kos, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 6.

Büdszentmihály (büd′sĕnt-mē′häl-y′) town, Szabolcs co. Hungary, pop. comm. 8.

Budweis (bōōt′vīs) *Boh.* **Budějovice** (bōō′dyā-yō-vē-tsĕ) town, S Bohemia, Austria, on Moldau river, pop. comm. 45.

Budzanów (bōōd-zä′nōōf) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 5.

Buëa (bōō-ā′ä) town, ✱ of Kamerun, W Africa.

Buena Esperanza (bwā′nä ĕs′pā-rän′sä; 268) gulf, W coast Oriente prov. Cuba.

Buenaventura (bwā′nä-vĕn-tōō′rä) spt. town, Valle del Cauca dept. Colombia, on inlet of Pac. oc. pop. mun. dist. 6. — spt. town, Ecuador, 3° 48′ N, pop. 5.

Buena Vista (bū′nȧ vĭs′tȧ) co. NW Io. 571 □ pop. 16, × Storm Lake. — town, × of Chaffee co. Col. pop. 1. — town, × of Marion co. Ga. pop. 1. — city, geographically in Rockbridge co. Va. 3 □ pop. 3. — (bwā′nä vēs′tä) battlefield (1847) near Saltillo, Coahuila state, Mexico.

Buenos Aires (bwā′nōs ī′rās; bō′nŭs ā′rĭz) chief prov. of Argentina, S. America, 117,807 □ pop. 1,803, ✱ La Plata. — city, ✱ of Argentina, on Plata riv. 72 □ pop. 1,384.

Buenos Aires, Lake, large lake, N W Santa Cruz ter. Argentina.

Buer (bōōr) min. vil. Westphalia, Prussia, 9 m. N by E of Essen, pop. comm. 62.

Buet, Mont (mōɴ′ bwĕ′) mt. Pennine Alps, E Haute-Savoie, France, 10,200 ft. high.

Bries. See BREZNÓBÁNYA.
Brigantinus Lacus. See CONSTANCE, LAKE OF.
Brigantium. See BREGENZ.
Brigantium. See BRIANÇON.
Britain. See GREAT BRITAIN.
British Baluchistan. See BALUCHISTAN.
British Central Africa Protectorate. See NYASALAND.
British New Guinea. See PAPUA, TERRITORY OF.
Brittany. See BRETAGNE.
Brixia. See BRESCIA.
Brno. See BRÜNN.
Broos. See SZÁSZVAROS.
Brotton. See SKELTON AND BROTTON.
Brousa, Broussa. Vars. of BRUSA.
Brugge. See BRUGES.
Brumpt. See BRUMATH.
Brundusium. See BRINDISI.
Bruttium. See CALABRIA.
Bruxelles. See BRUSSELS.
Brześć–Litewski. See BREST-LITOVSK.
București. See BUCHAREST.
Budějovice. See BUDWEIS.
Buen Ayre. See BONAIRE.
Bufarik. Var. of BOUFARIK.

□ means square miles; ✱, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Buf′falo, co. S cen. Nebr. 945 □ pop. 22, × Kearney. — co. S cen. S. Dak. 479 □ pop. 2, × Gannvalley. — co. W Wis. 687 □ pop. 16, × Alma. — vil. × of Wright co. Minn. pop. 1. — city, × of Erie co. N. Y. pop. 424 ; port on Lake Erie. See Queen City of the Lakes. — town, × of Johnson co. Wyo. pop. 1.

Buffalo Peak, mt. Park range, Jackson co. Col. 13,541 ft. high.

Buford (bū′fẽrd) town, Gwinnett co. Georgia, pop. 2.

Bug *or* **Bog** (bōōg) *anc.* Hyp′anis, riv. Russia in Europe, ab. 470 m. long, to estuary of the Dnieper. — riv. Poland, Russia in Europe, over 450 m. long, to Vistula river.

Buga (bōō′gä) town, Buga prov. Valle del Cauca dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 12.

Buggenhout (bōōg′ĕn-hout′) comm. & vil. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 7.

Buggiano (bōōd-jä′nō) town, Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 5.

Bugulma (bōō-gōōl′mȧ) town, Samara govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 12.

Buguruslan (bōō′gōō-rōōs-lȧn′) town, Samara govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 21.

Buhl (būl) vil. St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 1.

Buitenzorg (boi′tĕn-zŏrk) town, Java, Du. E. Indies, 36 m. S of Batavia ; botanic gardens.

Buja (bōō′yä) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 7.

Bujalance (bōō′hä-län′thā ; 189) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.

Buje (bōō′yĕ) town, Istria, Austria, pop. 3, comm. 7.

Bujnurd (bōōj′nōōrd′) town, Khorassan prov. Persia, pop. 8.

Bukowina (bōō′kō-vē′nä) crownland, E Austria, 4,031 □ pop. 800, ✱ Czernowitz.

Bulacan (bōō′lä-kän′) prov. Luzon, Philippine isls. N of Manila, 1,173 □ p. 224, ✱ Malolos.

Bulak (bōō′läk′) port of Cairo, Egypt, on Nile riv. near Cairo.

Bulan (bōō′län) town, Sorsogon prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 6.

Bulandshahr (bōō-lŭnd′shŭr′) dist. of Meerut div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,899 □ pop. 1,124. — town, its ✱ pop. 19.

Bulawayo (bōō′lȧ-wä′yō) *or* **Buluwayo** (bōō′lōō-) town, cml. cen. of S. Rhodesia, pop. 7.

Buldana (bōōl-dä′nȧ) dist. of Berar div. Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, p. 669. — its ✱.

Bulgaria (bōōl-gā′rĭ-ȧ; bŭl- ; 115) kingdom, S E Europe, 37,199 □ pop. 4,329, ✱ Sofia ; formerly Turkish province, 1878 autonomous principality, 1885 joined by Eastern Roumelia, 1908 kingdom; Bulgaria proper, or Northern Bulgaria, has 24,614 □ pop. 3,087; for Southern Bulgaria, see Eastern Roumelia (*Gaz.*). See Bulgarian, *n.* & *a.*

Bulhar (bōōl-här′) spt. town, British Somaliland, 40 m. W of Berbera, pop. 12.

Buller (bōōl′ẽr) co. South Isl. New Zealand, pop. 12.

Bullers of Buchan (bōōl′ẽrz ŏv bŭk′ŭn) vil. Aberdeenshire, Scotland. See Buller, *n.*

Bullitt (bōōl′ĭt) co. N cen. Ky. 308 □ pop. 9, × Shepherdsville.

Bulloch (bōōl′ŭk) co. E Ga. 887 □ pop. 26, × Statesboro.

Bullock (-ŭk) co. S E Ala. 610 □ pop. 30, × Union Springs.

Bullones, Sierra (syĕr′rä bōōl-yō′nās) one of the Pillars of Hercules (which see), at Ceuta.

Bull Run, stream, N E Va. ; battles, July 21, 1861, August 29 and 30, 1862.

Bully (bü′lē′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.

Bulmke (bōōlm′kĕ) former min. vil. Westphalia, Prussia, now part of Gelsenkirchen.

Buln Buln (bōōln′ bōōln′) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 41.

Bulnes (bōōl′nĕs) city, Ñuble prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 4.

Bulsar (bōōl-sär′) town, Surat dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 13.

Buluan (bōō-lōō′än) lake, Cottabato dist. Mindanao, Philippine islands.

Bulusan (bōō-lōō′sän) solfataric vol. Sorsogon prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, 4,053 ft.

Buncombe (bŭŋ′kŭm) co. W N. C. 639 □ pop. 50, × Asheville. See buncombe, *n.*

Bundaberg (bŭn′dȧ-bûrg) port, Queensland, Australia, on Burnett river, pop. 6.

Bundelkhand Agency (bŭn′dăl-kŭnd′) collection of native states, subdivision of Central India Agency, India, ab. 9,852 □ pop. 1,375.

Bundi (bōōn′dē) native state, in Rajputana Agency, India, 2,220 □ pop. 219. — its ✱ p. 21.

Bunker Hill, height in Charlestown, Boston, Mass. ; battle (June 17, 1775) on adjacent Breed's Hill, where monument now stands. — city, Macoupin co. Ill. pop. 1.

Bunkie (bŭŋk′ĭ) town, Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, pop. 2.

Buñol (bōō-nyōl′) town, Valencia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.

Bunzlau (bōōnts′lou) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 16.

Burano (bōō-rä′nō) island & town, N Italy, in Adriatic sea, near Venice, pop. comm. 9.

Burdekin (bûr′dē-kĭn) river, E Queensland, Australia ; 425 m. long.

Burdur (bōōr′dōōr′) *or* **Buldur** (bōōl′dōōr′) town, Asia Minor, 65 m. N of Adalia, pop. 23.

Burdwan (bŭr-dwän′) div. of Bengal prov. Br. India, 13,949 □ pop. 8,467. — dist. of Burdwan div. 2,689 □ pop. 1,538. — its ✱ pop. 35.

Bureau (bū′rō) co. N W Ill. 881 □ pop. 44, × Princeton.

Bureya (bōō-rā′yä) riv. 480 m. long, Amur prov. E Siberia to Amur river.

Burg (bōōrk) town, Saxony prov. Prus. 14 m. N E of Magdeburg, p. 24. — See Fehmarn.

Burgas (bōōr′gäs′) dept. E. Roumelia, Bulgaria, 4,577 □ pop. 336. — spt. town, its ✱ on Gulf of Burgas, pop. 13. —, **Gulf of**, inlet of Black sea, E. Roumelia.

Burgdorf (bōōrk′dôrf) town, Switzerland, on Emmen riv. 11 m. N E of Bern, p. comm. 9.

Burgettstown (bûr′jĕts-toun) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

Burghersdorp (bûr′gẽrz-dôrp) town, E Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 3.

Burgio (bōōr′jō) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 5.

Bürglen (bürk′lĕn) vil. Uri canton, Switz. ; legendary birthplace of William Tell.

Burgos (bōōr′gōs) prov. Spain, 5,481 □ pop. 347. — its ✱ pop. 31 ; cathedral.

Burgstädt (bōōrk′shtĕt) town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. 35 m. S E of Leipzig, pop. 8.

Burgsteinfurt (bōōrk-shtīn′fōōrt) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 6.

Burgundy (bûr′gŭn-dĭ) *Fr.* **Bourgogne** (bōōr′gôn′y′) kingdoms (5th to 9th century), dukedom (9th to 15th century), and prov. France, in Rhone valley. See Burgundian, *a.* & *n.*, Burgundy, *n.*

Burias (bōō′rē-äs) isl. Philippine islands, S E of Luzon, 197 □ pop. 2.

Burke (bûrk) co. E Ga. 956 □ pop. 27, × Waynesboro. — co. W N. C. 534 □ pop. 21, × Morganton. — co. N W N. Dak. 1,113 □ p. 9, × Bowbells. — town, Caledonia co. Vt. p. 1.

Burleigh (bûr′lĭ) co. S cen. N. Dak. 1,651 □ pop. 13, × Bismarck.

Burleson (bûr′lē-sŭn) co. cen. Tex. 684 □ pop. 19, × Caldwell.

Burlingame (bûr′lĭŋ-gām) town, San Mateo co. Cal. pop. 2. — city, Osage co. Kan. pop. 1.

Burlington (bûr′lĭng-tŭn) co. S cen. N. J. 815 □ pop. 67, × Mount Holly. — town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 1. — city, × of Des Moines co. Io. pop. 24. — city, × of Coffey co. Kan. pop. 2. — city, Burlington co. N. J. on Del. riv. pop. 8. — town, Alamance co. N. C. pop. 5. — city, × of Chittenden co. Vt. pop. 20 ; Univ. of Vermont. — city, Skagit co. Wash. pop. 1. — city, Racine co. Wis. pop. 3.

Burma (bûr′mȧ) country, prov. of Br. India, N W of Siam, 168,573 □ pop. 10,610 ; with dependent states 236,738 □ pop. 12,115, ✱ Rangoon. See Burman, *n.*, Burmese, *n.* —, **Lower**, southern portion of Burma, containing admin. divs. of Arakan, Pegu, Irrawaddy, & Tenasserim, 81,138 □ pop. 6,213. —, **Upper**, northern portion of Burma, containing admin. divs. of Magwe, Mandalay, Sagaing, & Meiktila, 87,435 □ pop. 4,397.

Burnet (bûr′nĕt) co. cen. Tex. 974 □ pop. 11, × Burnet, pop. 1.

Burnett (bẽr-nĕt′) co. N W Wis. 860 □ pop. 9, × Grantsburg.

Burnley (bûrn′lĭ) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, 22 m. N of Manchester, pop. 106.

Burnside (bûrn′sīd) town, Pulaski co. Kentucky, pop. 1.

Burriana (bōōr′rē-ä′nä) town, Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.

Burrillville (bŭr′ĭl-vĭl) mfg. town, Providence co. Rhode Island, pop. 8.

Burr Oak, tp. & city, Jewell co. Kansas, pop. tp. 1, city 1.

Burscheid (bōōr′shīt) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 7.

Burslem (bûrz′lĕm) former mun. bor. Staffordshire, England, now part of Stoke on Trent.

Bursztyn (bōōrsh′tĭn) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.

Burt (bûrt) co. E N E Nebr. 475 □ pop. 13, × Tekamah.

Burton upon Trent (bûr′tŭn) county bor. Staffordshire, England, pop. 48 ; breweries.

Burtscheid (bōōrt′shīt) former town, Rhine Prov. Prussia ; now part of Aachen.

Buru, *Du.* **Boeroe** (bōō′rōō) Dutch isl. of Moluccas, W of Ceram, 3,706 □ pop. 15.

Burujird (bōō′rōō-jērd′) town, E Luristan prov. Persia, pop. 12–18.

Burwood (bûr′wōōd) town, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 9.

Bury (bĕr′ĭ) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 59.

Bury St. Edmunds (ĕd′mŭndz) mun. bor. West Suffolk, England, pop. 17.

Büsbach (büs′bäk) min. & mfg. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 9.

Busca (bōōs′kä) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 9.

Busento (bōō-sĕn′tō) stream, Cosenza prov. Italy ; Alaric was buried in its bed.

Bushey (bōōsh′ĭ) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 7.

Bushire (bōō-shēr′) spt. Persian gulf, Persia, pop. 12–20.

Bushnell (bōōsh′nĕl) city, McDonough co. Ill. pop. 3.

Busk (bōōsk) comm. Galicia, Austria, on Bug river, pop. 8.

Buskerud (büs′kĕ-rōd) prov. S Norway, 5,790 □ pop. 124, ✱ Drammen.

Busrah *or* **Busra** (bŭs′rä) *or* **Basra** (bȧs′rȧ), vilayet, S E Turkey in Asia, 53,590 □ pop. 433. — its ✱ port on the Shat el Arab ab. 60 m. fr. Persian Gulf, pop. 20.

Bussa (bōōs′ä) *or* **Bussang** (bōōs′äng) town, N. Nigeria, on Niger riv. 10° 14′ N, pop. 16.

Busseto (bōōs-sā′tō) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, on Ongina river, pop. 9.

Bussum (bŭs′ōōm) vil. & comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 13.

Busto Arsizio (bōōs′tō är-sēd′zē-ō) town, Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 26.

Busto Garolfo (bōōs′tō gä-rōl′fō) town, Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 6.

Busuanga (bōō-swäng′ä) largest isl. of Calamianes group, Phil. isls. 390 □ pop. 4.

Bute (būt) isl. in Firth of Clyde, Scotland, 60 □ about 16 m. long, 2 to 5 m. wide, pop. 10. — See Buteshire (*Gaz.*).

Bute Inlet, deep bay, British Columbia ; magnificent scenery.

Butera (bōō-tâ′rä) town, Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 8.

Buteshire (būt′shẽr) *or* **Bute**, co. Scotland, consisting of Bute, Arran, & other isls. 218 □ pop. 18, × Rothesay.

Buti (bōō′tē) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 5.

But′ler, co. S Ala. 763 □ pop. 29, × Greenville. — agr. co. N E cen. Io. 577 □ pop. 17, × Allison. — agr. co. S E Kan. 1,434 □ pop. 23, × Eldorado. — co. W Ky. 417 □ pop. 16, × Morgantown. — co. S E Mo. 699 □ pop. 21, × Poplar Bluff. — co. E Nebr. 583 □ pop. 15, × David City. — co. S W O. 450 □ pop. 70, × Hamilton. — co. W Pa. 790 □ pop. 73. — its × pop. 21. — town, Dekalb co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Bates co. Mo. pop. 3. — bor. Morris co. N. J. pop. 2.

Buton, *Du.* **Boeton** (bōō-tōn′) isl. Celebes outpost prov. Du. East Indies, S E of Celebes, 1,632 □. — strait separating Buton isl. from Celebes.

Bütow (bü′tō) town, Pomerania, Prussia, pop. 8.

Butte (būt) agr. & min. co. N Cal. 1,722 □ pop. 27, × Oroville. — co. N W S. Dak. 2,289 □ pop. 5, × Belle Fourche. — city, × of Silver Bow co. Mont. pop. 39.

Butts (bŭts) agr. co. cen. Ga. 203 □ pop. 14, × Jackson.

Butuan (bōō-tōō′än) bay, N coast of Mindanao, Philippine islands.

Bützow (bü′tsō) town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, N Germany, pop. 6.

Buxar (bŭk-sär′) town, Shahabad dist. Bihar & Orissa prov. British India, pop. 14.

Buxton (bŭks′t′n) town, York co. Me. pop. 2. — town, Derbyshire, Eng. pop. 10.

Buzău (bōō′zĕ-ōō) riv. N E Great Wallachia, Roumania. — dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, 1,878 □ pop. 278. — its ✱ pop. comm. 29.

Buzuluk (bōō′zōō-lōōk′) town, Samara govt. Russia, pop. 20.

Buzzards Bay (bŭz′ȧrdz), inlet of Atlantic, S E Mass. 30 m. long, 5 to 10 m. wide.

Byelaya (byĕ′lȧ-yȧ) riv. Russia, 800 m. long, Ural mts. to Kama river.

Byelaya Tserkov (byĕ′lȧ-yȧ tsĕr′kōf) cml. town, Kiev govt. Russia, pop. 54.

Byelev *or* **Bielef** (byā′lyĕf) cml. town, Tula govt. Russia, on Oka river, pop. 10.

Byelgorod (byĕl′gō-rōt) town, Kursk govt. Russia, on Donets river, pop. 23.

Byelopole (byĕ′lō-pô′lyā) town, Kharkov govt. Russia, pop. 11.

Byelovodsk (byĕ′lō-vôtsk′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia, pop. 8.

Byelozero (byĕl-ō′zyĕ-rō) lake, 433 □ Novgorod govt. Russia in Europe.

Byeltsy (byĕl′tsē) town, Bessarabia govt. Russia, pop. 10.

Byely (byĕ′lĭ) town, Smolensk govt. Russia, pop. 9.

Byers, Mount (bī′ẽrz) in Middle Park, Col. 12,778 ft. high.

Byesville (bīz′vĭl) vil. Guernsey co. O. 3 m. S E of Cambridge, pop. 3.

Byron, Cape, N. S. W. extreme E point of Australia, in 153° 38′ E.

Byzantium (bĭ-zăn′shĭ-ŭm) anc. city on site of modern Constantinople. See Byzantine, *a.*

C

☞ For many names like **Carlowitz**, **Cattegat**, etc., see Karlowitz, Kattegat, etc., the preferable forms.

Cabañas (kä-bän′yäs ; 133) dist. & spt. town, N Pinar del Rio, Cuba, pop. dist. 11, town 1.

Cabanatuan (kä-bä′nä-twän′) pueblo, Nueva Ecija prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, pop. 12.

Cabarrus (kȧ-băr′ŭs) co. S W cen. N. C. 390 □ pop. 26, × Concord.

Cabell (kăb′ĕl) co. S W W. Va. 261 □ pop. 47, × Huntington.

Cabeza del Buey (kä-bā′thä dĕl bwā′ ; 133) town, Badajoz province, Spain, p. comm. 11.

Cabezas de San Juan (kä-bā′thäs dā sän hwän′ ; 133, 189) town, Seville prov. Sp. pop. 5.

Cabo Rojo (kä′bō rō′hō ; 133, 189) mun. & town, Mayagüez dept. Porto Rico, about 9 m. S of Mayagüez, pop. mun. 20, town 4.

Cabot (kăb′ŭt) vil. Washington co. Vt. 15 m. N E of Montpelier, pop. 1.

Cabra (kä′brä) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.

Cabrera (kä-brā′rä) *anc.* Capra′ria, Balearic isl. 9 m. S of Majorca ; to Palma comm.

Čačak (chä′chȧk) *or* **Chachak**, department, Servia, 1,466 □ pop. 139. — its ✱ pop. 6.

Caccamo (käk′kä-mō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 9.

Cáceres (kä′thā-rās) prov. W Spain, 7,707 □ pop. 398. — its ✱ pop. comm. 18.

Cachar (kä-chär′) dist. in Assam, Br. India, 3,769 □ pop. 497, ✱ Silchar.

Cache (kăsh) co. N Ut. 1,164 □ pop. 23, × Logan. — riv. Ark. 230 m. long.

Cacheo (kä-shā′ōō) spt. Port. Guinea, Africa, on Cacheo river, pop. 15.

Cachoeira (kä-shwĕ′ē-rä) town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. dist. 48.

Cachoeiro (kä-shwĕ′ē-rōō) town, Espirito Santo, Brazil, pop. 11.

Caddo (kăd′ō) par. N W La. 880 □ pop. 58, × Shreveport. — co. cen. Okla. 1,377 □ pop. 36, × Anadarko. — town, Bryan co. Okla. pop. 1.

Caddo, Lake, Caddo par. La. & Marion & Harrison cos. Texas.

Cadelbosco di Sopra (kä′dĕl-bôs′kō dē sō′prä) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.

Cadereyta de Montes (kä′dā-rĕ′ē-tä dā mōn′tās) city, Querétaro state, Mexico, pop. 3.

Cader Idris (kăd′ẽr ĭd′rĭs) mt. Merionethshire, Wales, 2,929 feet.

Cadillac (kăd′ĭ-lăk) city, × of Wexford co. Michigan, pop. 8.

Cadiz (kā′dĭz) city, × of Trigg co. Ky. pop. 1. — (kăd′ĭz) vil. × of Harrison co. O. pop. 2.

Cádiz (kā′dĭz ; *Span.* kä′thēth) prov. S W Spain (with Ceuta) 2,828 □ pop. 470. — *anc.* Ga′des, spt. its ✱ pop. 67. —, **Bay of**, inlet of Atlantic oc. S W coast of Spain.

Caen (kän) city & port, dept. Calvados, France, on Orne river, pop. 39, communal pop. 47.

Cære (sē′rē) *or* **Agylla** (ȧ-jĭl′ȧ) city, anc. Etruria, near W coast.

Caerleon (kär-lē′ŏn) *anc.* Is′ca Silu′rum, town, Monmouthshire, Eng. on Usk riv. pop. 2.

Caerphilly (kär-fĭl′ĭ) urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 33.

Cæsarea (sĕs′ȧ-rē′ȧ ; sĕz′-) anc. spt. Palestine, 55 m. N W of Jerusalem. — See Kaisariye (*Gaz.*).

Caete (kä′ā-tā) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, about 40 m. N N W of Ouro Preto, pop. 7.

Caeteté (kä′ā-tā-tā′) town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. dist. 40.

Cagayan (kä′gä-yän′) prov. in N part of Luzon isl. Philippine isls. 5,052 □ pop. 156. — lake, Cagayan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. — **Sulu** (sōō′lōō), isl. in Sulu sea, S E of Palawan, Phil. isls. 27 □ pop. 2; purchased from Spain by U. S. in 1901.

Cagli (käl′yē) town, Pesaro e Urbino prov. Marches, Italy, pop. comm. 12.

Cagliari (käl′yä-rē) prov. Italy, S part Sardinia isl. 5,186 □ pop. 520. — *anc.* Car′alis, its ✱ on Gulf of Cagliari, S coast of island, pop. comm. 60.

Cagraray (kä′grä-rī′) isl. off E coast Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, 33 □ pop. 1.

Caguas (kä′gwäs) mun. & town, N Guayama dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 27, town 10.

Cahaba (kȧ-hô′bȧ) riv. Ala. 200 m. long, flows into Alabama riv. in Dallas county.

Cahokia (kȧ-hō′kĭ-ȧ) vil. St. Clair co. Ill. ; settled by French 1682.

Cahors (kȧ′ôr′) *anc.* Divo′na, mfg. town, ✱ of dept. Lot, France, 60 m. N of Toulouse, pop. 10, communal pop. 14.

Caiazzo *or* **Cajazzo** (kä-yät′sō) *anc.* Cala′tia, town, Caserta prov. Italy, 10 m. N E of Capua, pop. comm. 5.

Caibarién (kī-bä′rē-ĕn′ ; 133) dist. & city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 10, city 8.

Caicos (kī′kōs) British isls. S E of Bahamas, subordinate to Jamaica.

Caillou Lake (kȧ′yōō′; kăl-lōō′) Terre Bonne par. La. near Gulf of Mexico ; Grand Caillou Bayou runs through it.

Bukharest. Var. of Bucharest.
Buldur. See Burdur.
Bulshaia. See McKinley, Mt.
Bulti. See Baltistan.
Buluwayo. See Bulawayo.
Burdigala. See Bordeaux.
Burscough. See Lathom and Burscough.
Bussora, Bussorah. Vars. of Busrah.
Bydgoszcz. See Bromberg.
Bydžov Nový. See Neubydžow.
Byela. See Biala.
Byelgoray. See Bilgoraj.
Byelostok. See Bialystok.

Cabenda. Var. of Kabinda.
Cabes, town & gulf. See Gabes.
Cabeza del Moro. See Guadalupe.
Cabillonum. See Chalon-sur-Saône.
Cabinda. Var. of Kabinda.
Cabira. See Sivas.
Cæne. See Keneh.
Cænepolis. See Keneh.
Caer Luel. See Carlisle.
Cæsaraugusta. See Saragossa.
Cæsarea. See Cherchel.
Cæsarodunum. See Tours.
Cæsaromagus. See Beauvais.
Caieta. See Gaeta.

Cairngorm (kârn′gôrm′) mt. W Banffshire, Scotland, 4,084 ft. high. See CAIRNGORM, *n.*
Cairo (kā′rō) city, × of Grady co. Ga. p. 2. — city, × of Alexander co. Ill. p. 15. — (*pron.* kī′rō) govt. 43 □ & city, ✻ of Egypt, near rt. bank of Nile, p. 654. See CITY OF VICTORY.
Cairo Montenotte (kä′ē-rō môn′tā-nōt′tā) comm. Genoa prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Caithness (kāth′nĕs) co. N Scotland, 686 □ pop. 32, × Wick.
Caivano (kī-vä′nō) comm. Naples prov. Italy, 8 m. N E of Naples, pop. 13.
Cajamarca (kä′hä-mär′kä) dept. Peru, S. A. 12,541 □ pop. 442. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Cajamarquilla (kä′hä-mär-kēl′yä) town, Libertad dept. N Peru, S. America, pop. 8.
Cajatambo (kä′hä-täm′bō ; 189) town, Ancachs dept. Peru, S. America, pop. 4.
Calabar (kăl′ȧ-bär′ ; kăl′ȧ-bär) riv. E Southern Nigeria, flows into the Cross estuary. — town & port on Calabar riv. Eastern prov. Southern Nigeria, pop. 58.
Calabazar (kä′lä-bä-sär′ ; 133, 268) dist. & town, Santa Clara, Cuba, pop. dist. 17, town 1.
Calabozo (kä′lä-bō′sō ; 133, 268) town, ✻ of Guárico state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 8.
Calabria (kȧ-lā′brĭ-ȧ; *It.* kä-lä′brē-ä) *anc.* BRUT′TIUM, compartimento, S Italy, 5,820 □ pop. 1,404 ; provs. Catanzaro, Cosenza, & Reggio di Calabria. See EARTHQUAKE.
Calafat (kȧ′lȧ-fȧt′) town, Little Wallachia, Roumania, on the Danube, pop. comm. 8.
Calaguas (kä-lä′gwäs) group of isls. E of Luzon, Philippine islands, 29 □.
Calahorra (kä′lä-ōr′rä) town, Logroño prov. Spain, near Ebro river, pop. comm. 10.
Calais (kăl′ĭs) city, Washington co. Me. on St. Croix riv. pop. 6. — town, Washington co. Vt. pop. 1. — (*pron.* kăl′ā ; kăl′ĭs; *F.* kȧ′lĕ′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, on Strait of Dover, pop. 63, communal pop. 72.
Calamba (kä-läm′bä ; kä′läm-bä′) pueblo, La Laguna prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. ; bat. 1899.
Calamianes Islands (kä′lä-myä′nās) group Phil. isls. bet. Palawan & Mindoro, 642 □.
Calañas (kä-län′yäs) comm. Huelva prov. Spain, pop. 13.
Călăraşi (kŭ′lŭ-râsh′) town, ✻ of Ialomiţa dept. Roumania, pop. comm. 13.
Calarcá (kä′lär-kä′) mun. dist. Caldar dept. Colombia, pop. 13.
Calascibetta (kä-lä′shē-bĕt′tä) town, Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Calasparra (kä′läs-pär′rä) town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Calatabiano (kä-lä′tä-byä′nō) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
Calatafimi (kä-lä′tä-fē′mē) town, Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Calatayud (kä-lä′tä-yōōth′ ; 146) town, Saragossa prov. Spain, on Jalón riv. p. comm. 12.
Calaveras (kăl′ȧ-vā′rȧs) min. co. cen. Cal. 1,027 □ pop. 9, × San Andreas. — riv. of Cal. flows into San Joaquin river.
Calavite (kä′lä-vē′tā) point, N W Mindoro, Philippine islands.
Calayan (kä′lä-yän′) isl. Babuyanes group, Philippine islands, 42 □.
Calcasieu (kăl′kȧ-shū) parish, S W La. 3,650 □ pop. 63, × Lake Charles. — riv. La. about 200 m. long, flows through Lake Calcasieu into Gulf of Mexico.
Calci (käl′chē) town, Pisa prov. Italy, on Monte Pisano, pop. comm. 6.
Calcken (kälk′ĕn) comm. East Flanders, Belgium, pop. 5.
Calcutta (kăl-kŭt′ȧ) city, ✻ of Bengal prov. & former ✻ of Indian Empire, on Hooghly riv. pop. 896, with suburbs & Howrah 1,222. See BLACK HOLE.
Caldas (käl′däs) dept. Colombia, 7,920 □ pop. 341, ✻ Manizales.
Caldas de Reyes (käl′däs dā rā′yās) town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Caldera (käl-dā′rä) spt. town, Atacama prov. Chile, pop. 3 ; port of Copiapó.
Caldiero (käl-dyā′rō) comm. Verona prov. Italy, pop. 3 ; battle 1805.
Caldwell (kôld′wĕl) co. W Ky. 322 □ pop. 14, × Princeton. — par. N cen. La. 531 □ pop. 9, × Columbia. — co. N W Mo. 433 □ pop. 15, × Kingston. — co. W N. C. 512 □ pop. 21, × Lenoir. — co. S cen. Tex. 511 □ pop. 24, × Lockhart. — city, × of Canyon co. Ida. pop. 4. — city, Sumner co. Kan. pop. 2. — bor. Essex co. N. J. pop. 2. — vil. × of Noble co. O. pop. 1. — town, × of Burleson co. Tex. pop. 1.
Caldy (käl′dĭ) small isl. 2½ m. S of Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales ; lighthouse.
Caledon (kăl′ē-dŏn) riv. 230 m. long, S Africa, S E Orange Free State. — town, S W Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2 ; watering place.
Caledonia (kăl′ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ) co. N E Vt. 618 □ pop. 26, × St. Johnsbury. — vil. × of Houston co. Minn. pop. 1. — vil. Livingston co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Caledo′nian Canal, Scot. 60½ m. from N. sea to Atl. oc. ; cuttings 23 m., lochs 37½ m.
Calella (kä-lāl′yä) coast town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Calenzano (kä′lĕn-dzä′nō) comm. Florence prov. Italy, pop. 9.
Calgary (kăl′gȧ-rĭ) city, S Alberta, Canada, on Bow river, pop. 44.
Calhoun (kăl-hōōn′) co. N E Ala. 630 □ pop. 39, × Anniston. — co. S Ark. 629 □ pop. 10, × Hampton. — co. N W Fla. 1,192 □ pop. 7, × Blountstown. — co. S W Ga. 284 □ pop. 11, × Morgan. — co. W Ill. 256 □ pop. 9, × Hardin. — co. N W cen. Io. 568 □ pop. 17, × Rockwell City. — co. S Mich. 693 □ pop. 57, × Marshall. — co. N cen. Miss. 579 □ pop. 18, × Pittsboro. — co. cen. S. C. 426 □ pop. 17, × Saint Matthews. — co. S Tex. 563 □ pop. 4, × Port Lavaca. — co. cen. W. Va. 286 □ pop. 11, × Grantsville. — town, × of Gordon co. Ga. pop. 2.
Cali (kä′lē) town, ✻ of El Valle del Cauca dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 28.
Calicut (kăl′ĭ-kŭt) spt. ✻ of Malabar dist. Madras pres. British India, pop. 78.
California (kăl′ĭ-fôr′nĭ-ȧ) state, W U. S. 155,652 □ pop. 2,378, ✻ Sacramento. See EL DORADO, GOLDEN STATE. — city, × of Moniteau co. Mo. pop. 2. — bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 2.
California, Gulf of, arm of Pacific ocean E of Lower California.
California, Lower, ter. Mexico, a peninsula between Pacific ocean & Gulf of Cal. 58,343 □ pop. 52, ✻ N Dist. Ensenada, ✻ S. Dist. La Paz.
Calimere, Point (kä′lĭ-mēr′) cape, Tanjore dist. Madras pres. Br. India, on Palk Strait.
Calitri (kä-lē′trē) town, Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Callahan (kăl′ȧ-hăn) co. N W cen. Tex. 854 □ pop. 13, × Baird.
Callao (käl-yä′ō ; 195) dept. Peru, 14 □ pop. 48. — town in dept. chief spt. of Peru, pop. 34.
Callaway (kăl′ȧ-wā) co. E cen. Mo. 808 □ pop. 24, × Fulton.
Calle, La (lȧ kȧl′) spt. Algeria, N Africa, 37 m. E of Bône, pop. 3, comm. 5.
Callosa de Segura (käl-yō′sä dā sä-gōō′rä) town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Calloway (kăl′ō-wā) co. S W Ky. 412 □ pop. 20, × Murray.
Calne (kôn) mun. bor. Wiltshire, England, pop. 4 ; bacon curing.
Caloocan (kä′lō-ō′kän) pueblo, Rizal prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 6 ; battle 1899.
Caltabellotta (käl′tä-bĕl-lôt′tä) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 7.
Caltagirone (käl′tä-jē-rō′nā) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 43.
Caltanissetta (käl′tä-nēs-sĕt′tä) prov. S cen. Sicily, Italy, 1,264 □ pop. 343. — its ✻ pop. comm. 41 ; mineral springs and sulphur works.
Caltavuturo (käl′tä-vōō-tōō′rō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Caluire-et-Cuire (kȧ′lwēr′-ā-kwēr′) town, suburb of Lyon, France, pop. 10, comm. 11.
Calumet (kăl′ū-mĕt) co. E Wis. 324 □ pop. 17, × Chilton. — former name of LAURIUM vil. Mich.
Caluso (kä-lōō′zō) town, Turin prov. Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Calvados (kȧl′vȧ′dōs′) dept. N W France, 2,198 □ pop. 396, ✻ Caen.
Calvert (kăl′vērt) co. S Md. 218 □ pop. 10, × Prince Frederick. — town, Robertson co. Tex. pop. 3.
Calvillo (käl-vēl′yō ; -vē′yō ; 195) city, Aguascalientes state, Mexico, pop. 3.
Calvinia (kăl-vĭn′ĭ-ȧ) vil. W Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Calycadnus (kăl′ĭ-kăd′nŭs) anc. name of the **Gök-su** (gûk′-sōō′) river (*su*) in S E Asia Minor ; Frederick Barbarossa drowned in it.
Calydon (kăl′ĭ-dŏn) anc. city, Ætolia, Greece. See CALYDONIAN, *a.*
Cam (kăm) riv. ab. 40 m. long, Cambridgeshire, England, trib. of the Ouse.
Camagüey (kä′mä-gwā′) *formerly* **Puerto Príncipe** (pwĕr′tō prēn′sē-pā; 138) prov. E cen. Cuba, 10,500 □ pop. 135. — city, its ✻ pop. 30.
Camaiore (kä′mä-yō′rā) town, Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 19.
Camajuani (kä′mä-hwä′nē) dist. & city, Santa Clara, Cuba, pop. dist. 15, city 5.
Camano Island (kä-mä′nō) Puget sound, N W Washington.
Camargo (kä-mär′gō) city, Tamaulipas state, Mexico, on the Rio Grande, pop. 1.
Camargue, La (lȧ kȧ′mȧrg′) marshy island, Bouches-du-Rhône dept. France.
Camas (kăm′ȧs) town, Clarke co. Washington, pop. 1.
Cambados (käm-bä′thōs ; 146) coast town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Cambay (kăm′bā′) native state, W Gujarat, India, 350 □ pop. 73. — its ✻ pop. 32. —, **Gulf of**, E of Kathiawar pen. W India ; silting up.
Camberwell (kăm′bēr-wĕl) met. bor. England ; part of London, pop. 261.
Cambodia (kăm-bō′dĭ-ȧ) *Fr.* **Cambodge** (käɴ′bōj′) kingdom, Indo-China, 67,741 □ pop. about 1,488, ✻ Pnompenh ; a French dependency. —, **Cape**, the S end of Cochin China.
Camborne (kăm′bôrn) min. town, Cornwall co. Eng. 13 m. N E of Penzance, pop. 16.
Cambrai (käɴ′brĕ′) ft. city, dept. Nord, France, pop. 22, communal pop. 28.
Cambria (kăm′brĭ-ȧ) co. S W cen. Pa. 717 □ pop. 166, × Ebensburg. — See CAMBRIA, *n.*
Cambridge (kām′brĭj) vil. × of Henry co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, × of Dorchester co. Md. pop. 6. — city, a × of Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 105 ; seat of Harvard university. — vil. Furnas co. Nebr. pop. 1. — vil. Washington co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, × of Guernsey co. O. pop. 11. — town, Lamoille co. Vt. pop. 2. — See CAMBRIDGESHIRE (*Gaz.*). — *L.* CANTABRIG′IA, mun. bor. × of Cambridgeshire, England, pop. 40 ; seat of Cambridge university.
Cambridge City, town, Wayne co. Ind. pop. 2.
Cambridgeshire (-shēr) *or* **Cambridge**, inland co. Eng. 864 □ pop. 198, × Cambridge.
Cambridge Springs, bor. Crawford co. Pa. 22 m. S of Erie, pop. 2.
Camden (kăm′dĕn) co. S E Ga. 711 □ pop. 8, × St. Marys. — co. S cen. Mo. 687 □ pop. 12, × Linn Creek. — co. S W N. J. 222 □ pop. 142. — city, its × pop. 95, a port on Delaware riv. — co. N E N. C. 220 □ pop. 6, × Camden. — city, × of Ouachita co. Ark. pop. 4. — town, Knox co. Me. pop. 3. — vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, × of Kershaw co. S. C. pop. 4 ; battle 1781. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 43.
Camden Town, dist. St. Pancras bor. London, England.
Camelford (kăm′ĕl-fērd) rural dist. Cornwall co. England, on Camel river, pop. 7.
Camels Hump, peak of Green mts. Vt. 20 m. S E of Burlington, 4,088 ft.
Cameri (kä-mâ′rē) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 5.
Camerino (kä′mâ-rē′nō) *anc.* CAMERI′NUM, town, Macerata prov. Italy, pop. 12.
Cameron (kăm′ēr-ŭn) parish, S W La. 1,501 □ pop. 4, × Cameron. — co. N W cen. Pa. 392 □ pop. 8, × Emporium. — co. S Tex. 2,434 □ pop. 27, × Brownsville. — city, Clinton co. Mo. pop. 3. — city, × of Milam co. Tex. pop. 3. — town, Marshall co. W. Va. pop. 2.
Cameron Cone, mt. of Front range, Col. 10,685 ft. high.
Cametá (kä′mâ-tä′) town, Pará state, Brazil, on Tocantins river, pop. 22.
Camiguin (kä′mē-gēn′) isl. Babuyanes group, N of Luzon, Phil. isls. 61 □. — solfataric vol. in S part. — isl. off N coast of Mindanao, Phil. isls. 94 □ pop. 31. — vol. in N W part.
Camiling (kä′mē-lĭng′) pueblo (pop. 25) & town (pop. 7) Tarlac prov. Luzon, Phil. isls.
Camilla (kȧ-mĭl′ȧ) town, × of Mitchell co. Ga. 31 m. N N W of Thomasville, pop. 2.
Camisano Vicentino (kä′mē-zä′nō vē′chĕn-tē′nō) comm. Vicenza prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Cammarata (käm′mä-rä′tä) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Camoghe (kä′mō-gā′) mt. 7,300 ft. high, Ticino canton, Switzerland.
Camogli (kä-mōl′yē) town, Genoa prov. Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Camonica (kä-mô′nē-kä) valley, 50 m. long, in Alps, Bergamo prov. Italy.
Camotes (kä-mō′tās) group of isls. Cebu prov. W of Leyte, Philippine islands, 90 □.
Camp, co. N E Tex. 207 □ pop. 10, × Pittsburg.
Campagna (käm-pän′yä) town, Salerno prov. Italy, 18 m. E of Salerno, pop. comm. 8.
Campagna di Roma (dē rō′mä) unhealthy coast region, Rome prov. Italy.
Campagnatico (käm′pä-nyä′tē-kō) town, Grosseto prov. Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Campana (käm-pä′nä) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. 5.
Campaña (käm-pän′yä) isl. off W coast S Chile, 55 m. long, 10 m. broad.
Campanario (käm′pä-nä′rē-ō) mfg. town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Campanella, Cape (käm′pä-nĕl′lä) Italy, S E boundary of Naples bay.
Campanha (käm-pän′yä) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, S. America, pop. 6.
Campania (käm-pän′yä ; *E.* kăm-pā′nĭ-ȧ) compartimento, Italy, containing 5 provs. Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Naples, & Salerno, 6,291 □ pop. 3,312.
Campbell (kăm′bĕl ; -ĕl) co. W Ga. 213 □ pop. 11, × Fairburn. — co. N Ky. 145 □ pop. 59, × Newport. — co. N S. Dak. 774 □ pop. 5, × Mound City. — (*pron.* kăm′ĕl ; -bĕl) co. N E Tenn. 464 □ pop. 27, × Jacksboro. — (*pron.* kăm′bĕl ; -ĕl) co. cen. Va. 552 □ pop. 23, × Rustburg. — city, Dunklin co. Mo. pop. 2.
Campbell Island, in Pacific, 71 □, 52° 33′ S lat. 169° 9′ E lon.; good harbors ; to N. Z.
Campbellsville (kăm′bĕlz-vĭl ; kăm′ĕlz-vĭl) city, × of Taylor co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Campbeltown (kăm′bĕl-tŭn ; -toun) spt. burgh, Argyllshire, Scotland, pop. 8.
Campeche (käm-pā′chā) state, Mexico, 18,091 □ pop. 87. — its ✻ pop. 17.
Campeche, Gulf of (kăm-pē′chē ; *Sp.* käm-pā′chā) S W part of Gulf of Mexico.
Campechuela (käm′pâ-chwā′lä) city, Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. 4.
Camperdown (kăm′pēr-doun′ ; kăm′pēr-doun) *Dutch* **Kamperduin** (käm′pēr-doin′) vil. N. Holland, Neth. on North sea ; naval battle 1797.
Campi Bisenzio (käm′pē bē-zĕnt′sē-ō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 14.
Campiglia Marittima (käm-pēl′yä mä-rēt′tē-mä) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 9.
Campillos (käm-pēl′yōs) town, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Câmpina (kĭm′pē-nä) town, Prahova prov. Great Wallachia, Roumania, pop. comm. 9.
Campina Grande (käm-pē′nä gräɴ′dā) town, Parahyba state, Brazil, pop. 16.
Campinas (käm-pē′näsh) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, pop. 16.
Campi Salentina (käm′pē sä′lān-tē′nä) town, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Campli (käm′plē) town, Teramo prov. Italy, 5 m. N of Teramo, pop. comm. 9.
Campobasso (käm′pō-bäs′sō) prov. S E Italy, 1,692 □ pop. 350. — its ✻ pop. comm. 14.
Campobello (kăm′pō-bĕl′ō) isl. of New Brunswick, near Eastport, Maine.
Campobello di Licata (käm′pō-bĕl′lō dē lē-kä′tä) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, pop. 14.
Campobello di Mazzara *or* **Mazara** (dē mät-sä′rä) comm. Trapani prov. Sicily, p. 9.
Campo de Criptana (käm′pō dā krēp-tä′nä) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Campoformido (käm′pō-fôr′mē-dō) vil. Udine, Venetia, Italy, p. comm. 3 ; treaty 1797.
Campo Largo (käɴ′pōō lär′gōō) town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. dist. 31.
Campolongo Maggiore (käm′pō-lôŋ′gō mäd-jō′rā) comm. Venice prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Campo Maior (käɴ′pōō mä-yôr′) fortified town, Alemtejo, Portugal, pop. 5. — town, Piauhy state, Brazil, pop. 5.
Campomorone (käm′pō-mō-rō′nā) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 6.
Camporeale (käm′pō-râ-ä′lā) comm. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Campos (käɴ′pōōsh) city, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Parahyba do Sul river, pop. 20.
Camposampiero (käm′pō-säm-pyā′rō) comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Camp Point, vil. Adams co. Ill. pop. 1.
Câmpulung (kĭm′pōō-lōōng′) *or* **Kimpolung**, town, Muscel dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, 80 m. N W of Bucharest, pop. comm. 16.
Camugnano (kä′mōōn-yä′nō) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Camuy (kä-mwē′) mun. & town, Arecibo dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 11, town 1.
Cana (kā′nȧ) ruined town, Galilee, Palestine, 6 m. N of Nazareth.
Canaan (kā′năn) town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 1. — name of the Promised Land of the Israelites. See CANAAN, *n.*, CANAANITE, *n.*, PALESTINE, *n.*
Cañada, La (lä kä-nyä′thä; 146) town, Querétaro, Mexico, pop. 2.
Canada, The Dominion of (kăn′ȧ-dȧ) federation of the greater part of the British possessions in N. America, 3,729,665 □ pop. 7,205, ✻ Ottawa. See BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, LEGISLATURE, *n.*, SENATE, *n.* 1 **b**, DOLLAR, *n.* 9.
Canadian (kȧ-nā′dĭ-ăn) co. S cen. Okla. 891 □ pop. 24, × Elreno. — town, × of Hemphill co. Tex. pop. 2.
Canadian River, 900 m. long, Rocky mts. N. M. to Arkansas riv. Oklahoma.
Canahauan Islands (kä′nä-hou′än) group near W coast of Samar, Phil. islands, 3 □.
Canajoharie (kăn′ȧ-jō-hăr′ē) vil. Montgomery co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Canal Dover (kȧ-năl′ dō′vēr) city, Tuscarawas co. Ohio, pop. 7.
Canale (kä-nä′lā) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 5.
Canal Zone, a strip of territory 10 m. wide in Panama, 474 □ pop. 154 ; granted to U. S. A. for the Panama Canal. It does not include the cities of Panama and Colón.
Canandaigua (kăn′ăn-dā′gwȧ) vil. × of Ontario co. N. Y. pop. 7.
Canandaigua Lake, Yates & Ontario cos. N. Y. 15 m. long.
Cañar (kä-nyär′) prov. W cen. Ecuador, S. America, pop. 74, ✻ Azogues.
Canaren (kä′nä-rān′) lake, N cen. Luzon, Philippine islands.
Canary Islands (kȧ-nā′rĭ ; 115) *or* **Canaries** (kȧ-nā′rĭz) *Sp.* **Canarias** (kä-nä′rē-äs) group of mt. isls. in Atl. ocean, off N W coast of Africa, a prov. of Spain, 2,808 □ pop. 444, ✻ Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Canastota (kăn′ȧs-tō′tȧ) vil. Madison co. N. Y. 21 m. E of Syracuse, pop. 3.
Canaveral, Cape (kȧ-năv′ēr-ăl) on E coast of Fla. lat. 28° 27′ N.
Canberra (kăn′bĕr-ȧ) the city that is building in the Federal Capital Territory to be the permanent ✻ of the Commonwealth of Australia, 204 m. S W of Sydney 429 m. N E of Melbourne, & ab. 123 m. from Jervis bay.
Canby (kăn′bĭ) city, Yellow Medicine co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Canby, Mount, peak, San Juan mts. Col. 13,466 ft. high.
Cancale (käɴ′kȧl′) town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 4, comm. 8.
Candela (kän-dā′lä) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, 22 m. S of Foggia city, pop. 8.

Cajazzo. Var. of CAIAZZO.
Calah. See SARIPUL.
Calleva Atrebatum. See SILCHESTER.
Callipolis. See GALLIPOLI.
Calpe. See GIBRALTAR & PILLARS OF HERCULES.
Camajore. Var. of CAMAIORE.
Cambodge See CAMBODIA.
Cameroon. See KAMERUN.
Campoformio. See CAMPOFORMIDO.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Candeleda (kän′dā-lā′thä ; 146) town, Ávila prov. Spain, pop. comm. 4.
Cando (kăn′dō) town, × of Towner co. North Dakota, pop. 1.
Canelli (kä-nĕl′lē) comm. Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 8.
Canelones (kä′nā-lō′nās) dept. Uruguay, S. Am. 1,835 □ pop. 98.
Cañete la Real (kän-yā′tā lä rā-äl′) town, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. 5.
Caneva (kä-nā′vä) town, Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Caney (kā′nĭ) city, Montgomery co. Kansas, pop. 4. — (kä-nā′) *or* **El Caney** (ĕl) town, Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. 1 ; battle July 1, 1898.
Cangas (käŋ′gäs) town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, on Bay of Vigo, pop. comm. 10.
Cangas de Onís (dā ō-nēs′) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Cangas de Tineo (tē-nā′ō) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 23.
Cangussú (käN′gōō-sōō′) town, Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, pop. 6.
Canicatti (kä′nē-kät′tē) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 30.
Canicattini Bagni (kä′nē-kät-tē′nē bän′yē) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Canigou (kå′nē′gōō′) mt. E Pyrenees, France, 9,135 ft. high.
Caniles (kä-nē′lās) town, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Canisteo (kăn′ĭs-tē′ō) vil. Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Cañiza, La (lä kä-nyē′thä) town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Cannanore (kăn′ȧ-nōr′) *or* **Kananur** (-nōōr′) spt. town, Malabar dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 28 ; Portuguese settlement 1501.
Canne (kän′nā) *anc.* CAN′NÆ, vil. Bari prov. Italy ; field of Hannibal's victory, 216 B. C.
Cannelton (kăn′ĕl-tŭn) city, × of Perry co. Ind. on Ohio river, pop. 2.
Cannes (kån) town, dept. Alpes-Maritimes, Fr. on Medit. p. 25, comm. 30 ; winter resort.
Canning (kăn′ĭng), co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 9.
Cannock (kăn′ŭk) coal min. town, Staffordshire, England, pop. 29.
Can′non, co. cen. Tenn. 268 □ pop. 11, × Woodbury.
Can′non Falls, mfg. vil. Goodhue co. Minn. on Cannon river, pop. 1.
Cannstatt (kän′shtät) former town, Württemberg, Germany, now part of Stuttgart.
Cañon City (kăn′yŭn) city, × of Fremont co. Col. pop. 5 ; rich mining district.
Canonsburg (kăn′ŭnz-bûrg) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Canosa di Puglia (kä-nō′sä dē pōōl′yä) *anc.* CANU′SIUM, town, Bari prov. It. p. comm. 26.
Canossa (kä-nôs′sä) vil. Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy ; Henry IV.'s penance, 1077.
Canso, Cape (kăn′sō) N E extremity of Nova Scotia.
Canso, Gut of, passage between mainland of Nova Scotia & Cape Breton island.
Cantabrian Mountains (kăn-tā′brĭ-ăn) N Spain, highest about 9,000 ft.
Cantal (käN′tål′) dept. cen. France, 2,230 □ pop. 223, ✳ Aurillac.
Canteleu (käN′tē-lû′) town, in Lambersart commune, dept. Nord, France, pop. 6.
Canterbury (kăn′tẽr-bĕr-ĭ ; -bẽr-ĭ) *anc.* DUROVER′NUM, *eccl. L.* CANTUA′RIA, *AS.* CANTWARABURH, city & co. bor. Kent co. England, 55 m. E S E of London, pop. 25; cathedral. See CANTERBURY, *n.* — provincial dist. New Zealand, E side of South Isl. 14,040 □ pop. 173.
Cantilan (kän-tē′län) town, Surigao prov. Mindanao, Philippine islands, pop. 7.
Cantillana (kän′tēl-yä′nä) town, Seville prov. Spain, on Guadalquivir river, pop. comm. 5.
Canton (kăn′tŏn) town, Hartford co. Conn. p. 3. — town, × of Cherokee co. Ga. p. 2. — city, Fulton co. Ill. pop. 10. — town, Oxford co. Me. pop. 10. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 5. — city, × of Madison co. Miss. pop. 4. — town, Lewis co. Mo. pop. 2. — vil. × of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 3. — town, Haywood co. N. C. pop. 1. — city, × of Stark co. O. pop. 50. — bor. Bradford co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, × of Lincoln co. S. Dak. pop. 2. — (*pron.* kăn-tŏn′) *Chin.* **Kwangchowfu** (kwäng′chō′fōō′) cml. city, Kwangtung prov. China, on Canton riv. pop. 900.
Canton River (kăn-tŏn′) *Chin.* **Chu-kiang** (chōō′kyäng′) *or* **Chu-kong** (-kŏng′) *i. e.* "Pearl river," Kwangtung prov. China ; Canton to the sea.
Cantù (kän-tōō′) comm. Como prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 13.
Canyon (kăn′yŭn) co. S W Ida. 1,283 □ pop. 25, × Caldwell. — **City**, city, × of Randall co. Tex. pop. 1.
Capannori (kä-pän′nō-rē) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 48.
Cape Breton (brĭt′ŭn ; brĕt′ŭn) co. Nova Scotia, × Sydney, on Cape Breton isl. — isl. N E part of Nova Scotia prov.
Cape Charles, town, Northampton co. Virginia, pop. 2.
Cape Coast Castle, town, Gold Coast colony, British W Africa, pop. 11.
Cape Elizabeth, town, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 2.
Cape Fear River, about 250 m. long, N. C. navigable to Fayetteville.
Cape Girardeau (jē′rär-dō′) co. S E Mo. 580 □ pop. 28, × Jackson. — city, Cape Girardeau co. Mo. pop. 8.
Capelle aan den Ijssel (kä-pĕl′ē än dĕn īs′ĕl) comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 5.
Cape May, co. S N. J. 265 □ pop. 20, × Cape May Courthouse. — city, Cape May co. N. J. near Cape May, pop. 2 ; a watering place.
Cape Nome (nōm) dist. W Alaska, pop. 4.
Cape of Good Hope, *formerly* **Cape Colony**, *often called* **Cape Province**, prov. of Union of South Africa, 276,995 □ pop. 2,565, ✳ Capetown.
Capernaum (kȧ-pûr′nā-ŭm) ruined city, anc. Palestine, W shore of Lake Tiberias.
Cape Sable Island, S W end of Nova Scotia.
Capesterre (kå′pĕs′târ′) town, Guadeloupe isl. Fr. West Indies, pop. commune 10.
Capetown (kāp′toun) spt. city, ✳ Cape of Good Hope prov. 30 m. N of Cape of Good Hope, pop. 67, with suburbs 162.
Cape Verde Islands (vûrd) *Port.* **Ilhas do Cabo Verde** (ēl′yäsh dōō kä′bōō vĕr′dē) in Atlantic ocean, about 320 m. W of Cape Verde, 1,487 □ pop. 147; belong to Portugal.
Cape Vincent (vĭn′sĕnt) vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Cap-Haïtien (kåp′-å′ē′syäN′) *Eng.* **Cape Haitien** (hā′tĭ-ĕn) spt. N coast Haiti, pop. 30.
Capibaribe (kä′pē-bä-rē′bā) riv. Pernambuco state, Brazil.
Capitol Mountain (kăp′ĭ-tŏl) peak Elk mts. Col. 13,997 ft. high.
Capiz (kä′pēth) prov. Panay isl. Philippine isls. 1,749 □ pop. 231. — town, its ✳ pop. 7.
Capodistria (kä′pō-dēs′trē-ä) spt. Istria, Austria, on Gulf of Trieste, p. town 9, comm. 12.
Cappadocia (kăp′ȧ-dō′shĭ-ȧ) anc. country & Roman prov. E Asia Minor.
Cappellen (kä-pĕl′ĕn) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Caprarola (kä′prä-rô′lä) town, Rome prov. It. pop. comm. 6 ; fine castle of 16th century.
Caprera (kä-prâ′rä) isl. off coast of Sardinia, It. 6 □; Garibaldi's home.
Capri (kä′prē) *anc.* CAP′REÆ, isl. 4 □ pop. 5, Naples bay, Italy. See BLUE GROTTO.
Caprino Veronese (kä-prē′nō vā′rō-nā′sā) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 8.
Capua (kăp′ū-ȧ ; *It. pron.* kä′pwä) ft. town, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, p. comm. 13.
Caquetá (kä′kā-tä′) upper course of the Yapurá riv. — commissary, S Colombia, pop. 25, ✳ Florencia.
Cáqueza (kä′kā-sä ; 268) town, Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 19.
Carabanchel Bajo (kä′rä-bän-chĕl′ bä′hō) town, sub. of Madrid. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Carabobo (kä′rä-bō′bō; 133) state, N Venezuela, S. Am. 1,795 □ pop. 169, ✳ Valencia.
Caracal (kå′rå-kål′) town, ✳ of Romanaţi dept. Little Wallachia, Roumania, pop. comm. 15.
Caracas (kä-rä′käs) city, ✳ of Venezuela, in Federal District, pop. 73. See EARTHQUAKE, *n.* — group of small isls. in Caribbean sea, N of Venezuela.
Caracoles (kä′rä-kō′lās) town, Antofagasta prov. Chili, pop. 3 ; rich silver mines.
Caraglio (kä-räl′yō) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 5.
Caramanico (kä′rä-mä-nē′kō) comm. Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 5.
Carapeguá (kä′rä-pā-gwä′) town, Paraguay, South America, pop. 15.
Carate Brianza (kä-rä′tā brē-änt′sä) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 8.
Caravaca (kä′rä-vä′kä) town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 17.
Caravaggio (kä′rä-väd′jō) comm. Bergamo prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 9.
Caravellas (kä′rä-vĕl′äs) spt. town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. 3.
Carazo (kä-rä′sō ; 268) dept. Nicaragua, Cen. Am. ✳ Jinotepe.
Carballino (kär′bäl-yē′nō) town, Orense prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Carballo (kär-bäl′yō) town, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Carbon (kär′bŏn) co. S Mont. 2,438 □ pop. 14, × Red Lodge. — min. co. E Pa. 406 □ pop. 53, × Mauch Chunk. — co. cen. Ut. 1,487 □ pop. 9, × Price. — min. co. S Wyo. 8,029 □ pop. 11, × Rawlins.
Carbonara di Bari (kär′bō-nä′rä dē bä′rē) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 9.
Carbondale (kär′bŏn-dāl) city, Jackson co. Ill. p. 5. — min. city, Lackawanna co. Pa. p. 17.
Carbonear (kär′bō-nēr′) spt. town, on Conception bay, Newfoundland, pop. 4.
Carbon Hill, town, Walker co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Carcagente (kär′kä-hĕn′tā ; 172) town, Valencia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Carcassonne (kår′kå′sŏn′) *anc.* CAR′CASO, mfg. city, ✳ of dept. Aude, France, on Aude river, pop. 25, communal pop. 31.
Carchemish (kär′kē-mĭsh; kär-kē′-) ruined city on Euphrates, Syria ; battle 605 B. C.
Carchi (kär′chē) prov. Ecuador, S. America, pop. 36, ✳ Tulcán.
Cárdenas (kär′dā-näs) dist. & city, Matanzas, Cuba, pop. dist. 29, city 24.
Cardiff (kär′dĭf) vil. Livingston co. Ill. pop. 1. — spt. city & co. bor. ✳ of Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 182.
Cardigan (kär′dĭ-găn). See CARDIGANSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. × of Cardiganshire, p. 4.
Cardigan Bay, on W coast of Wales.
Cardiganshire (kär′dĭ-găn-shẽr) *or* **Cardigan**, co. S Wales, 692 □ pop. 60, × Cardigan.
Cardington (kär′dĭng-tŭn) vil. Morrow co. O. pop. 1.
Cardito (kär-dē′tō) comm. Naples prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Cardona (kär-dō′nä) town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 4 ; has a mt. of rock salt.
Cardross (kär′drŏs) par. & vil. Dumbartonshire, Scotland, pop. par. 11.
Cardwell (kärd′wĕl) co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 7.
Carey (kā′rĭ) vil. Wyandot co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Caria (kā′rē-ȧ ; 115) anc. div. of SW Asia Minor.
Cariaco (kä′rē-ä′kō) town, Sucre state, Venezuela, pop. 7.
Cariaco, Gulf of, on coast of Venezuela, South America.
Caribbean Sea (kăr′ĭ-bē′ăn) Atl. oc. between W. Indies & Cen. & S. America.
Caribou (kăr′ĭ-bōō) town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 5.
Carigara (kä′rē-gä′rä) pueblo (pop. 16) & town (pop. 5) N coast of Leyte, Phil. isls.
Carignano (kä′rēn-yä′nō) town, Turin prov. Italy, 11 m. S of Turin, pop. comm. 7.
Carini (kä-rē′nē) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 14.
Carinola (kä-rē′nō-lä) town, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Carinthia (kȧ-rĭn′thĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Kärnten** (kĕrn′tĕn) crownland, Austria, 3,987 □ pop. 396, ✳ Klagenfurt.
Carisbrooke (kăr′ĭs-brŏŏk) vil. & par. Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, pop. par. 5.
Carlentini (kär′lĕn-tē′nē) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Carleton (kärl′tŭn) co. E Ontario, Canada, × Ottawa. — co. W New Brunswick, Canada, × Woodstock.
Carleton Place, town, Lanark co. Ontario, Can. on Mississippi river, pop. 4.
Carlinville (kär′lĭn-vĭl) city, × of Macoupin co. Ill. pop. 4.
Carlisle (kär-līl′) co. S W Ky. 198 □ pop. 9, × Bardwell. — town, × of Nicholas co. Ky. pop. 1. — bor. × of Cumberland co. Pa. pop. 10. — (*pron.* kär-līl′ ; kär′līl) *anc.* LUGUVAL′LUM, CAER LU′EL, mfg. city & mun. bor. × of Cumberland co. England, pop. 46. — co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 15.
Carl Junction, city, Jasper co. Mo. 9 m. N W of Joplin, pop. 1.
Carloforte (kär′lō-fôr′tā) comm. Cagliari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. 8.
Carlow (kär′lō) co. Leinster prov. Ireland, 346 □ pop. 36. — its × pop. 7.
Carlsbad (kärlz′băd) city, × of Eddy co. New Mexico, pop. 2. — See KARLSBAD (*Gaz.*).
Carlstadt (kärl′stăt) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 4.
Carlton (kärl′tŭn) co. E Minn. 867 □ pop. 18, × Carlton. — urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 16.
Carlyle (kär-līl′) city, × of Clinton co. Ill. pop. 2.
Carmagnola (kär′mä-nyô′lä) town, Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, on Po river, p. comm. 12.
Carmania (kär-mā′nĭ-ȧ) prov. anc. Persia ; modern KERMAN.
Carmarthen (kär-mär′thĕn ; -thĕn). See CARMARTHENSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. & spt. × of Carmarthenshire, Wales, on Towy river, pop. 10.
Carmarthen Bay, in Bristol channel, Wales ; has Caldy isl. lighthouse.
Carmarthenshire (-shẽr) *or* **Carmarthen**, co. S Wales, 919 □ pop. 160, × Carmarthen.
Carmaux (kår′mō′) coal min. town, dept. Tarn, France, pop. 9, comm. 11.
Carmel (kär′mĕl) famed mt. of Palestine, highest point about 1,800 ft. See CARMELITE, *n.* — town, Penobscot co. Me. pop. 1.
Carmen (kär′mĕn) town (pop. 6) & isl. of Mexico, in Campeche state. — isl. in Gulf of California. — town, Bolívar dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 16.
Carmi (kär′mī) city, × of White co. Ill. pop. 3.
Carmignano (kär′mē-nyä′nō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 13.
Carmona (kär-mō′nä) city, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 19.
Carnarvon (kär-när′vŭn). See CARNARVONSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. × of Carnarvonshire, Wales, on Menai strait, p. 9 ; castle. — town, cen. Cape prov. U. of South Africa, p. 2.
Carnarvon Bay, Carnarvonshire and Anglesey co. Wales.
Carnarvonshire (-shẽr) *or* **Carnarvon**, min. co. N Wales, 572 □ pop. 125, × Carnarvon.
Carnatic *or* **Karnatik** (kär-năt′ĭk) region & old div. bet. Eastern Ghats & Coromandel coast, S India, S of lat. 18° 45′ N. now in Madras pres. ; properly "the Kanarese country" and erroneously applied by Europeans to Tamil & Telugu districts.
Carnegie (kär-nā′gĭ) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. 7 m. S W of Pittsburgh, pop. 10.
Carniola (kär-nyô′lä) *Ger.* **Krain** (krīn) crownland, Austria, 3,842 □ pop. 526, ✳ Laibach.
Carnoustie (kär-nōōs′tĭ) spt. burgh, Forfarshire, Scotland, pop. 5 ; golf links.
Caro (kâr′ō) vil. × of Tuscola co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Caroleen (kăr′ō-lēn) town, Rutherford co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Carolina (kä′rō-lē′nä) mun. (p. 15) & town (p. 3) Humacao dept. Porto Rico, on Loiza riv.
Carolina, La (lä kä′rō-lē′nä) city, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Caroline (kăr′ō-līn) co. E Md. 319 □ pop. 19, × Denton. — co. E Va. 529 □ pop. 17, × Bowling Green.
Caroline Islands, archipelago in N Pacific belonging to Germany, 618 □ pop. 40.
Caroni (kä′rō-nē′; kä-rō′nē) riv. 400 m. long, Venezuela, flows into Orinoco river.
Caronia (kä′rō-nē′ä) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
Carora (kä-rō′rä) town, Lara state, Venezuela, pop. 8.
Carouge (kå′rōōzh′) mfg. town, Geneva canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 8.
Carovigno (kä′rō-vēn′yō) town, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Carpaneto (kär′pä-nā′tō) town, Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Carpathian Mountains (kär-pā′thĭ-ăn) *Ger.* **Karpathen** (kär-pä′tĕn) *anc.* CAR′PATES or CARPA′TES, mt. system, chiefly in Hungary, 800 m. long ; highest, Ferencz József, 8,737 ft.
Carpenedolo (kär′pā-nĕd′ō-lō) town, Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Carpentaria, Gulf of (kär′pĕn-târ′ĭ-ȧ) on N coast of Australia, 350 m. long.
Carpentersville (kär′pĕn-tẽrz-vĭl) vil. Kane co. Ill. 38 m. N W of Chicago, pop. 1.
Carpentras (kår′päN′träs′) city, dept. Vaucluse, France, pop. 8, communal pop. 11.
Carpi (kär′pē) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 27.
Carpineti (kär′pē-nā′tē), comm. Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Carpineto Romano (kär′pē-nā′tō rō-mä′nō) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Carpino (kär-pē′nō) town, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Carquinez (kär-kē′nĕs) strait, joins San Pablo & Suisun bays, California.
Carrantuohill (kăr′ăn-tōō′ĭl) highest mt. of Ireland, 3,414 ft. high, Kerry county.
Carrara (kär-rä′rä) city, Massa e Carrara prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 49 ; statuary marble.
Carreño (kär-rā′nyō) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Carriacou (kăr′ē-ȧ-kōō′) largest of Grenadine isls. Brit. W. Indies, 11 □ pop. 7.
Carrick (kăr′ĭk) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
Carrickfergus (kăr′ĭk-fûr′gŭs) spt. Antrim co. Ireland, pop. 9.
Carrick on Shannon (kăr′ĭk) town, × of Leitrim co. Ireland, pop. 1.
Carrick on Suir (kăr′ĭk ŏn shōōr′) town, Tipperary co. Ireland, pop. 6.
Carrier Mills, vil. Saline co. Ill. pop. 2.
Carrigain, Mount (kăr′ĭ-gān) peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,647 ft. high.
Carrington (kăr′ĭng-tŭn) city, × of Foster co. North Dakota, pop. 1.
Carroll (kăr′ŭl) co. N W Ark. 641 □ pop. 17, × Berryville & Eureka Springs. — co. W Ga. 492 □ pop. 31, × Carrollton. — co. N W Ill. 453 □ pop. 18, × Mount Carroll. — co. N W cen. Ind. 377 □ pop. 18, × Delphi. — co. W cen. Io. 571 □ pop. 20, × Carroll. — co. N Ky. 132 □ pop. 8, × Carrollton. — co. N Md. 447 □ pop. 34, × Westminster. — co. cen. Miss. 624 □ pop. 23, × × Vaiden & Carrollton. — co. N W cen. Mo. 703 □ pop. 23, × Carrollton.

Candia, isl. See CRETE. — town. See IRAKLION.
Canea. Var. of KANEA.
Caniapuscaw. Var. of KANIAPISKAU.
Canlaon. See MALASPINA.
Cannæ. See CANNE.
Cantabrigia. See CAMBRIDGE.
Cantuaria. See CANTERBURY.
Cantwaraburh. See CANTERBURY.
Canusium. See CANOSA DI PUGLIA.
Cape Colony. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
Cape Haitien. See CAP-HAÏTIEN.
Cape Province. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
Capraria. See CABRERA.
Capreæ. See CAPRI.
Capsa. See GAFSA.
Caracalū. Var. of CARACAL.
Caralis. See CAGLIARI.
Caraman. Variant of KARAMAN.
Caramania. Variant of KARAMANIA.
Carcaso. See CARCASSONNE.
Caribbees. See WEST INDIES.
Carimata. Var. of KARIMATA.
Carmana. See KERMAN.
Carmania. See KERMAN.
Carn Mairg. See MONADHLIATH MOUNTAINS.
Carolinas = CAROLINE ISLS.
Carolinas, The. NORTH CAROLINA & SOUTH CAROLINA (which see).
Carpates. See CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.
Carpathus. See SCARPANTO.
Carræ. See HARRAN.

—co. E N. H. 955 □ pop. 16, × Ossipee. —co. E O. 387 □ pop. 16, × Carrollton. —co. W Tenn. 619 □ pop. 24, × Huntingdon. —co. S W part of Va. 458 □ pop. 21, × Hillsville. —city, × of Carroll co. Io. pop. 4.
Carrollton (kăr′ŭl-tŭn) town, × of Carroll co. Ga. pop. 3. —city, × of Greene co. Ill. pop. 2. —city, × of Carroll co. Ky. pop. 2. —city, × of Carroll co. Mo. pop. 3. — vil. × of Carroll co. O. pop. 2.
Carshalton (kär-shăl′tŭn) par. & vil. Surrey co. England, pop. 12.
Carsoli (kär′sō-lē) comm. Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise compartimento, Italy, pop. 7.
Carson (kär′sŭn) co. N W Tex. 893 □ pop. 2, × Panhandle.
Carson City, city, × of Ormsby co. and ✱ of Nevada, pop. 2.
Carson Pass, Alpine co. Cal. in Sierra Nevada mts. 8,634 ft. above sea.
Carson River, ab. 170 m. long, Sierra Nevada mts. Cal. to Carson lake, Nevada
Cartagena (kär′tȧ-jē′nȧ; *Sp.* kär′tä-hā′nä; 172) *anc.* CARTHA′GO NO′VA, city & naval arsenal, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 103. —spt. ✱ of Bolívar, Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 37.
Cartago (kär-tä′gō) prov. Costa Rica, Cen. Am. pop. 59. —town, its ✱ 12 m. E S E of San José, pop. 7; earthquakes, 1841 & 1910. —town, El Valle del Cauca prov. Colombia, 145 m. W of Bogotá, pop. mun. dist. 19.
Cartaya (kär-tä′yä) town, Huelva prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Car′ter, co. N E Ky. 413 □ pop. 22, × Grayson. —co. S E Mo. 506 □ pop. 6, × Van Buren. —co. S Okla. 831 □ pop. 25, × Ardmore. —co. N E Tenn. 353 □ pop. 20, × Elizabethton.
Carteret (kär′tĕr-ĕt) co. E N. C. 573 □ pop. 14, × Beaufort.
Cartersville (kär′tẽrz-vĭl) city, × of Bartow co. Georgia, pop. 4.
Car′terville, city, Williamson co. Ill. pop. 3. —city, Jasper co. Mo. pop. 5.
Carthage (kär′thāj) town, × of Hancock co. Ill. pop. 2. —city, × of Jasper co. Mo. pop. 9. —vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 4. —vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 4. —anc. country & spt. its ✱ 36° 50′ N, 10° 15′ E, N Africa. See PUNIC, *a.*
Carúpano (kä-rōō′pä-nō) spt. town, Sucre state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 12.
Caruthersville (kȧ-rŭth′ẽrz-vĭl) city, × of Pemiscot co. Mo. on Mississippi river, pop. 4.
Carver (kär′vẽr) co. S E cen. Minn. 376 □ pop. 17, × Chaska. —town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 2.
Carvin (kȧr′văɴ′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 8, comm. 12.
Casablanca (kä′sä-blăŋ′kä) *Ar.* **Dar-el-Beida** (där′-ĕl-bā′dä) spt. town, W Morocco, Africa, pop. ab. 40.
Casacalenda (kä′sä-kä-lĕn′dä) town, Campobasso prov. S E Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Casagiove (kä′sä-jô′vā) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 6.
Casalbordino (kä-säl′bŏr-dē′nō) town, Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, p. comm. 5.
Casalbuttano ed Uniti (kä-säl′bōōt-tä′nō ĕd ōō-nē′tē) comm. Cremona prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Casal di Principe (kä-säl′ dē prēn′chē-pā) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 6.
Casale Corte Cerro (kä-sä′lā kôr′tā chĕr′rō) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.
Casale Monferrato (mōn′fĕr-rä′tō) town, Alessandria prov. Piedmont, It. pop. comm. 34.
Casalgrande (kä-säl′grän′dā) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Casalmaggiore (-mäd-jō′rā) mfg. comm. Cremona prov. Lombardy, Italy, on Po, pop. 17.
Casalnuovo di Napoli (-nwô′vō dē nä′pō-lē) comm. Naples prov. Campania, It. pop. 6.
Casalpusterlengo (-pōōs′tĕr-lĕŋ′gō) town, Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Casalvieri (-vyâ′rē) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.
Casamassima (kä′sä-mäs′sē-mä) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Casanare (kä′sä-nä′rā) riv. 180 m. long, Chita mts. to Meta riv. Colombia.
Casarano (kä′sä-rä′nō) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 11.
Casar de Cáceres (kä-sär′ dā kä′thā-rās) mfg. town, Cáceres prov. Spain, pop. comm. 4.
Casares (kä-sä′rās) mfg. town, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Casatenuovo (kä-sä′tā-nwô′vō) comm. Como prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Cascade (kăs-kād′) co. cen. Mont. 3,384 □ pop. 29, × Great Falls. —town, Dubuque & Jones cos. Io. pop. 1.
Cascade Range, mts. Ore. Wash. & B. C.; highest, Mt. Rainier, Wash. 14,363 ft.
Cascavel (käs′kä-vĕl′) town, Ceará state, Brazil, pop. 9.
Cascina (kä′shē-nä) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 27.
Cas′co Bay, coast of Me. S E of Cumberland co.; several hundred islands.
Casellina e Torri (kä′sĕl-lē′nä ā tôr′rē) comm. suburb of Florence, Italy, pop. 20.
Caserta (kä-zĕr′tä) agr. prov. Campania, Italy, on Mediterranean sea, 2,034 □ pop. 792. —its ✱ pop. comm. 33; cathedral and beautiful palace.
Casey (kā′sĭ) co. S cen. Ky. 379 □ pop. 15, × Liberty. —(*pron.* kā′zĭ *or* kā′sĭ) city, Clark co. Ill. pop. 2.
Cashel (kăsh′ĕl) city, Tipperary co. Ireland, on rock of Cashel; ruins of palace of kings of Munster.
Casiquiare (kä′sē-kyä′rā) riv. Venezuela, connects the Orinoco & Rio Negro.
Časlau *or* **Czaslau** (chäs′lou) *Boh.* **Čáslav** (chäs′lâf) town, Bohemia, Austria, 45 m. S E of Prague, pop. 9.
Casola Valsenio (kä′sō-lä väl-sā′nyō) comm. Ravenna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Casoli (kä′sō-lē) comm. Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise compt. Italy, pop. 8.
Casoria (kä-sô′rē-ä) town, Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 14.
Caspe (käs′pā) town, Saragossa prov. Spain, on Ebro river, pop. comm. 9.
Casper (kăs′pẽr) town, × of Natrona co. Wyoming, pop. 3.
Caspian Sea (kăs′pĭ-ăn) *anc.* CAS′PIUM MA′RE *or* HYRCA′NIUM MA′RE, inland salt lake between Europe and Asia, 760 m. long, 270 m. wide, 169,381 □ about 85 ft. below sea level.
Cass (kăs) co. W Ill. 371 □ pop. 17, × Virginia. —co. N cen. Ind. 416 □ pop. 36, × Logansport. —co. S W Io. 564 □ pop. 19, × Atlantic. —co. S W Mich. 493 □ pop. 21, × Cassopolis. —co. N cen. Minn. 2,104 □ pop. 12, × Walker. —co. W Mo. 721 □ pop. 23, × Harrisonville. —co. E Nebr. 538 □ pop. 20, × Plattsmouth. —co. S E N. Dak. 1,763 □ pop. 34, × Fargo. —co. N E Tex. 951 □ pop. 28, × Linden. —**City**, mfg. vil. Tuscola co. Mich. 36 m. E of Bay City, pop. 1.
Cassá de la Selva (käs-sä′ dā lä sĕl′vä) town, Gerona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5; cork.
Cassano all' Ionio (käs-sä′nō äl yô′nyō) town, Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, p. comm. 9.
Cassano d' Adda (däd′dä) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 9.
Cassano delle Murge (dĕl′lā mōōr′gā) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Cassano Magnano (käs-sä′nō män-yä′nō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Casselton (kăs′′l-tŭn), city, Cass co. N. Dak. 20 m. W of Fargo, pop. 2.
Cassia (kăsh′yȧ) co. S Ida. 2,611 □ pop. 7, × Albion.
Cassine (käs-sē′nā) town, Alessandria prov Piedmont, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Cassino (käs-sē′nō) *formerly* **San Germano** (sän jĕr-mä′nō) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 14.
Cass Lake, vil. Cass co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Cassolnovo (käs′sōl-nô′vō) comm. Pavia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Cassopolis (kăs-ŏp′ō-lĭs) vil. × of Cass co. Michigan, pop. 1.
Cass River (kăs) riv. Mich. 150 m. long, flows into Saginaw river.
Castagnaro (käs′tä-nyä′rō) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Castagneto Carducci (käs′tä-nyā′tō kär-dōōt′chē) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, It. pop. 7.
Castagnole Lanze (käs′tä-nyō′lā länt′sā) comm. Alessandria prov. N W Italy, pop. 5.
Castano Primo (käs′tä-nō prē′mō) comm. Milan prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Casteggio (käs-tĕd′jō) comm. Pavia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Castel Bolognese (käs-tĕl′ bō′lō-nyā′zā) comm. Ravenna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Castelbuono (käs-tĕl′bwô′nō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Castel del Piano (dĕl pyä′nō) comm. Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 7.
Castel di Sangro (dē säŋ′grō) comm. Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 6.
Castelfidardo (-fē-där′dō) comm. Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 7.
Castelfiorentino (-fyō′rĕn-tē′nō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 11.
Castelfranco dell' Emilia (-fräŋ′kō dĕl-lā-mēl′yä) comm. Bologna, Emilia, Italy, pop. 15.
Castelfranco di Sotto (dē sŏt′tō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 7.
Castelfranco Veneto (vĕn′ā-tō) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, on Musone riv. pop. 13.
Castel Goffredo (gōf-frā′dō) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Castellabate (käs-tĕl′lä-bä′tā) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.
Castellammare, Gulf of (käs-tĕl′läm-mä′rā) N W coast of Sicily, Italy.
Castellammare Adriatico (ä′drē-ä′tē-kō) comm. Teramo prov. E cen. Italy, pop. 12.
Castellammare del Golfo (dĕl gōl′fō) spt. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 17.
Castellammare di Stabia (dē stä′byä) spt. on Bay of Naples, Italy, pop. comm. 34.
Castellamonte (kȧs-tĕl′lä-mōn′tā) town, Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Castellana (käs′tĕl-lä′nä) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 11.
Castellaneta (käs-tĕl′lä-nā′tä) town, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Castellanza (käs′tĕl-länt′sä) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Castell' Arquato (käs-tĕl′lär-kwä′tō) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Castellazzo Bormida (käs′tĕl-lät′sō bôr′mē-dä) comm. Alessandria prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Castelleone (käs-tĕl′lā-ō′nā) comm. Cremona prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 8.
Castello Branco (käs-tĕl′ōō bräɴ′kōō) dist. Beira prov. Portugal, 2,582 □ pop. 242. —its ✱ pop. 5.
Castello, Città di (chēt-tä′ dē käs-tĕl′lō) town, Perugia prov. Italy, on Tiber, p. comm. 27.
Castello de Vide (dā vē′dĕ) town, Portalegre dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, pop. 5.
Castellón de la Plana (käs′tĕl-yōn′ dā lä plä′nä) prov. Valencia, Spain, 2,496 □ pop. 322. —mfg. city, its ✱ 40 m. N N E of Valencia, pop. comm. 32.
Castellucchio (käs-tĕl′-lōōk′kyō) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Castel Maggiore (käs-tĕl′ mäd-jō′rā) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Castelmauro (käs-tĕl′mä′ōō-rō) comm. Campobasso prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Castelnaudary (kȧs′tĕl′nō′dȧ′rē′) mfg. town, dept. Aude, France, p. 7, communal p. 10.
Castelnovo di Sotto (-nô′vō dē sōt′tō) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Castelnovo ne' Monti (nā mōn′tē) town, Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Castelnuovo (käs-tĕl′nwô′vō) ft. spt. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. town 2, comm. 9. —comm. Istria, Austria, pop. 7.
Castelnuovo Berardenga (bā′rär-dĕŋ′gä) comm. Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 10.
Castelnuovo di Garfagnana (dē gär′fä-nyä′nä) comm. Massa e Carrera prov. Italy, p. 5.
Castelnuovo di Val di Cecina (dē väl dē chā′chē-nä) comm. Pisa prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Castelnuovo Scrivia (skrē′vyä) comm. Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 7.
Castel San Giorgio (käs-tĕl′ sän jôr′jō) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.
Castel San Giovanni (sän jō-vän′nē) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 9.
Castel San Niccolò (nēk′kō-lô′) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 7.
Castel San Pietro dell' Emilia (pyā′trō dĕl-lā-mēl′yä) comm. Bologna prov. Italy, p. 14.
Castelsarrasin (-sȧr′ȧ′zăɴ′) cml. town, dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, France, pop. 3, comm. 7.
Casteltermini (-tĕr′mē-nē) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 15.
Castelvetrano (-vā-trä′nō) town, Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 25.
Castelvetro di Modena (käs′tĕl-vā′trō dē mô′dā-nä) comm. Modena prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Castelvetro Piacentino (käs′tĕl-vā′trō pyä′chān-tē′nō) comm. Piacenza prov. Italy, p. 5.
Castiglione dei Pepoli (-tēl-yō′nā dā′ē pĕ′pō-lē) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, p. 7.
Castiglione del Lago (käs′tēl-yō′nā dĕl lä′gō) town, Perugia prov. Italy, p. comm. 14.
Castiglione delle Stiviere (dĕl′lā stē-vyâ′rā) comm. Mantua prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Castiglione di Sicilia (dē sē-chēl′yä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 14.
Castiglione d' Orcia (dôr′chä) comm. Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 5.
Castiglion Fiorentino (käs′tēl-yōn′ fyō′rĕn-tē′nō) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 14.
Castile (kăs-tīl′) tp. & vil. Wyoming co. N. Y. pop. tp. 2, vil. 1. —(*pron.* kăs-tēl′) *Span.* **Castilla** (käs-tēl′yä) former kingdom, cen. Spain. See CASTILIAN, *n.* & *a.*
Castillo de Locubín (käs-tēl′yō dā lō′kōō-bēn′; 133) town, Jaén, Spain, p. comm. 7.
Castillon (kȧs′tē′yôɴ′) town, Gironde, France, on Dordogne riv.; battle 1453.
Castlebar (kȧs′′l-bär′) urban dist. × of Mayo co. Ireland, pop. 4; taken 1798.
Castleford (kȧs′′l-fẽrd) par. & town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 23.
Castlemaine (kȧs′′l-mān′) town, Victoria, Australia, pop. 5.
Castle Peak, Sierra Nevada mts. Cal. 12,500 ft. — Elk mts. Col. 14,259 feet.
Castleton (kȧs′′l-tŭn) vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y. pop. 1. —town, Rutland co. Vt. pop. 2.
Castletown (-toun) town, former ✱ of Isle of Man, pop. 2.
Castres (kȧs′tr′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Tarn, France, on Agout river, p. 20, comm. 28.
Castries (kȧs′trē′) spt. ✱ of St. Lucia, British W. Indies, pop. 8.
Castro (kȧs′trō) co. N W Tex. 896 □ pop. 2, × Dimmitt. —(*pron.* käs′trō). See **MYTILENE** (*Gaz.*). —town, Paraná state, Brazil, pop. 10.
Castro dei Volsci (käs′trō dā′ē vôl′shē) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Castro del Río (käs′trō dĕl rē′ō) cml. & mfg. town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Castrogiovanni (käs′trō-jō-vän′nē) *anc.* EN′NA, town, Caltanissetta, Sicily, p. comm. 28.
Castronuovo di Sicilia (käs′trō-nwô′vō dē sē-chēl′yä) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, pop. 5.
Castropol (käs′trō-pōl′) spt. town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Castroreale (käs′trō-rā-ä′lā) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Castro-Urdiales (-ōōr-dyä′lās) spt. town, Santander prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Castrovillari (käs′trō-vĭl-lä′rē) town, N Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Castua (käs′twä) *or* **Kastav** (käs′tȧf) comm. Istria, Küstenland, Austria, pop. 21.
Castuera (käs-twā′rä) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Caswell (kăz′wĕl) co. N N. C. 402 □ pop. 15, × Yanceyville.
Catahoula (kăt′ȧ-hōō′lȧ) parish, cen. La. 718 □ pop. 10, × Harrisonburg.
Catalonia (kăt′ȧ-lō′nĭ-ȧ) *Sp.* **Cataluña** (kä′tä-lōōn′yä) former div. N E Spain, now provs Gerona, Barcelona, Lérida, & Tarragona.
Catamarca (kä′tä-mär′kä) agr. & min. prov. Argentina, S. Am. 47,531 □ p. 110. —its ✱ p. 7.
Catanduanes (kä′tän-dwä′nās) fertile isl. 682 □ p. 39, Albay prov. Phil. isls. E of Luzon.
Catania (kä-tä′nyä) prov. E Sicily, Italy, 1,917 □ pop. 789. —*anc.* CAT′ANA, its ✱ mfg. & cml. city, at foot of Mt. Etna, pop. comm. 211.
Catania, Gulf of, on E coast of Sicily, Italy.
Catano (kä-tä′nō) vil. San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. 5.
Catanzaro (kä′tän-dzä′rō) prov. Calabria compartimento, Italy, on Mediterranean sea, 2,030 □ pop. 483. —its ✱ a mfg. city, near Squillace gulf, pop. comm. 34.
Catarroja (kä′tär-rō′hä; 189) town, Valencia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Catasauqua (kăt′ȧ-sô′kwȧ) bor. Lehigh co. Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river, pop. 5.
Catawba (kȧ-tô′bȧ) riv. about 300 m. long, rises in Blue Ridge mts. N. C. and is called **Wateree** (wô′tẽr-ē′) in S. C. —co. W cen. N. C. 408 □ pop. 28, × Newton.
Catawissa (kăt′ȧ-wĭs′ȧ) bor. Columbia co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Cateau, Le (lĕ kȧ′tō′) *formerly* **Le Cateau-Cambrésis** (kȧ′tō′-käɴ′brā′zē′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 10.
Caterham (kā′tẽr-ăm) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 11.
Cathedral Peak, Sierra Nevada mts. N E Mariposa co. Cal.; 11,000 ft. high.
Cat Island, one of the Bahamas, once said to be the Guanahani of Columbus.
Catlettsburg (kăt′lĕts-bûrg) city, × of Boyd co. Kentucky, pop. 4.
Catoche, Cape (kä-tō′chā) N E extremity of Yucatan, in Quintana Roo ter.
Catoosa (kȧ-tōō′sȧ) co. N W Ga. 169 □ pop. 7, × Ringgold.
Catorce (kä-tôr′sā; 138) silver-min. town, San Luis Potosí, Mexico.
Catskill (kăts′kĭl) vil. × of Greene co. N. Y. pop. 5.
Catskill Mountains, group of Appalachian system, Greene and Ulster cos. N. Y.; highest peak, Slide mountain, 4,204 ft.
Cattaraugus (kăt′ȧ-rô′gŭs) co. S W N. Y. 1,343 □ pop. 66, × Little Valley. —vil. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Cattaro (kät′tä-rō) spt. Dalmatia, Austria, on Gulf of Cattaro, pop. town 3, comm. 6.
Cattaro, Gulf of, *or* **Bocche di Cattaro** (bōk′kā dē kät′tä-rō) inlet of Adriatic sea, Dalmatia, Austria.
Cattolica Eraclea (kät-tô′lē-kä ā′rä-klĕ′ä) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Cauca (kou′kä) dept. Colombia, S. America, 21,882 □ pop. 212, ✱ Popayán. —riv. about 600 m. long, Colombia, rises in Andes, flows into Magdalena river.
Caucasus (kô′kȧ-sŭs) mts. between Black and Caspian seas, Russia, 700 m. long, highest point, Mt. Elbruz, about 18,526 ft. —*or* **Caucasia** (kô-kā′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) great div. of Russian empire, on both sides of Caucasus mts. 7 govts. 5 provs. & 2 dists. 181,173 □ pop. 12,037, ✱ Tiflis. See CAUCASIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf (kōd′bĕk′-lĕ-zĕl′bûf′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Seine river, pop. 9.
Caudéran (kō′dā′räɴ′) town, dept. Gironde, France, sub. of Bordeaux, pop. 8, comm. 14.
Caudete (kou-dā′tā) town, Albacete prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Caudine Forks (kô′dĭn) narrow passes near Airola, Benevento, Italy; battle 321 B. C.
Caudry (kō′drē′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 13.
Caulfield (kôl′fēld) suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, pop. 8, local govt. area 16.
Caulonia (kou-lô′nyä) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 10.
Cauquenes (kou-kā′nās) town, ✱ of Maule prov. Chile, pop. 10.
Causses (kōs) dist. cen. France, W slopes of Cévennes mts.; wild gorges and subterranean rivers.
Cauterets (kō′tē-rē′) comm. dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, S W Fr. pop. 2; hot springs; resort.

Carso. See KARST.
Carthago Nova. See CARTAGENA.
Cashmere. See KASHMIR.
Čáslav. See ČASLAU.
Caspium Mare. See CASPIAN SEA.
Cassel. See KASSEL.
Castilla. See CASTILE.
Castilla Nueva. See NEW CASTILE.
Castra Regina. See RATISBON.
Casus. See KASOS.
Catalina. See SANTA CATALINA.
Catana. See CATANIA.
Cathay, an old name for CHINA. See in *Vocab.*
Cattegat. See KATTEGAT.
Caucasia. See CAUCASUS.
Caucasus Indicus. See HINDU KUSH.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Cautín (kou-tēn′) prov. Chile, 6,150 □ pop. 162, ✱ Temuco.
Cauto (kou′tō) riv. 150 m. long, Oriente prov. Cuba, to Buena Esperanza gulf.
Cauvery *or* **Kaveri** (kô′vẽr-ĭ) riv. ab. 475 m. long, Mysore & Madras, S India.
Cava de′ Tirreni (kä′vä dā tēr-rē′nē) town, Salerno prov. Campania, It. p. comm. 24.
Cavaillon (kȧ′vē′yôɴ′) town, dept. Vaucluse, France, on Durance river, pop. 5, comm. 9.
Cavalier (kăv′ȧ-lēr′) co. N N. Dak. 1,494 □ pop. 16, × Langdon.
Cavan (kăv′ăn) co. Ulster prov. Ireland, 746 □ pop. 91. — its × pop. 3.
Cavarzere (kä-vär′dzā-rā) comm. Venice prov. Italy, on Adige river, pop. 19.
Cavendish (kăv′ĕn-dĭsh) tn. Windsor co. Vt. p. 1. — co. Queensland, Australia, p. 10.
Caversham (kăv′ẽr-shăm) urban dist. Oxfordshire, England, on Thames riv. pop. 10. — former bor. South Island, New Zealand, now a ward of Dunedin, pop. 6.
Cavezzo (kä-vĕt′sō) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Caviana (kä-vyä′nä) isl. Pará state, Brazil, in mouth of Amazon river.
Cavite (kä-vē′tā) agr. prov. Luzon isl. Philippine isls. 619 □ pop. 135. — fortified spt. pueblo, its ✱ 10 m. S W of Manila, pop. 4.
Cavone (kä-vō′nä) *or* **Salandrella** (sä′län-drĕl′lä) riv. Potenza prov. Italy.
Cavour (kä-vōōr′) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 7.
Cavriglia (kä-vrēl′yä) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 9.
Cawdor (kô′dŏr) par. Nairnshire, Scotland.
Cawnpore (kôn′pōr′) *or* **Cawnpur** (-pōōr′) dist. of Allahabad div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 2,384 □ pop. 1,142. — mfg. city, its ✱ on Ganges river, pop. 195; massacre July 15, 1857.
Caxias (kä′shē-äsh′) town, Maranhão state, Brazil, pop. 25.
Cayambe (kä-yäm′bā) mt. Ecuador, Andes mts. S. America, over 19,000 ft. high.
Cayenne (kā-ĕn′; kī-ĕn′) town on Cayenne isl. ✱ of Fr. Guiana, S. America, pop. 14.
Cayey (kī-ā′) mun. (p. 18) & town (p. 4) Guayama dept. Porto Rico, near Guayama.
Cayman Islands (kī-män′) group of three isls. British W. Indies, N W of Jamaica, pop. 6; under govt. of Jamaica.
Cayo Coco (kä′yō kō′kō) isl. off N coast of Camagüey prov. Cuba.
Cayo Largo (lär′gō) isl. Caribbean sea, off S coast of Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Cayo Romano (rō-mä′nō) two long isls. N Camagüey prov. Cuba.
Cayuga (kā-yōō′gȧ) agr. co. cen. N. Y. 703 □ pop. 67, × Auburn.
Cayuga Lake, lake about 40 m. long, bet. Cayuga and Seneca cos. New York.
Cazalla de la Sierra (kä-thäl′yä dā lä syĕr′rä) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Cazenovia (kăz′ĕ-nō′vĭ-ȧ) vil. Madison co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Cazorla (kä-thōr′lä) city, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Ceará (sā′ä-rä′) state, N E Brazil, 40,251 □ p. 886, ✱ Fortaleza. — See Fortaleza (*Gaz.*).
Cebu (sā-bōō′; 138) isl. (1,762 □ pop. 592) & prov. (1,939 □ pop. 654), Philippine islands. — pueblo (pop. 31) & town (pop. 18) on E coast of Cebu isl. ✱ of Cebu prov.
Ceccano (chĕk-kä′nō) comm. Rome prov. Italy, on Sacco river, pop. 11.
Cecil (sē′sĭl) co. N E Md. head of Chesapeake bay, 377 □ pop. 24, × Elkton.
Cecina (chā′chē-nä) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 8.
Ceclavín (thā′klä-vēn′) town, Cáceres prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Cedar (sē′dẽr) riv. 350 m. long, Minn. to Iowa riv. at Columbus Junction. — co. E Io. 570 □ pop. 18, × Tipton. — co. S W Mo. 498 □ pop. 16, × Stockton. — co. N E Nebr. 735 □ pop. 15, × Hartington. — city, Iron co. Ut. pop. 2.
Cedarburg (-bûrg) city, Ozaukee co. Wis. pop. 2.
Cedar Creek, stream, Shenandoah co. Va. falls into Shenandoah riv.; battle Oct. 19, 1864, celebrated in Read's poem "Sheridan's Ride."
Cedar Falls, city, Blackhawk co. Iowa, pop. 5.
Cedar Mountain, locality, Culpeper co. Va.; battle August 9, 1862.
Cedar Mountains, range, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa; highest 6,335 ft.
Cedar Rapids, mfg. city, Linn co. Iowa, pop. 33.
Cedartown, town, × of Polk co. Georgia, pop. 4.
Cedarville (-vĭl) vil. Greene co. O. pop. 1.
Cedral (sā-dräl′; 138) city, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, pop. 4.
Cedros (sā′drōs) isl. 30 m. long, Pacific ocean, off coast Lower California.
Cefalù (chā′fä-lōō′) *anc.* Cephalœ′dium, spt. town, Palermo prov. Sicily, pop. comm. 13.
Ceglie Messapico (chāl′yā mĕs′sä-pē′kō) town, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, p. comm. 18.
Cehegín (thā′ā-hēn′; 172) town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 13.
Ceiba, La (lä sā′bä; 133, 138) Caribbean port, Honduras, pop. 5.
Celano (chā-lä′nō) comm. Aquila prov. Italy, near former bed of Lake Fucino, pop. 10.
Celaya (sā-lä′yä; 138) mfg. city, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 23.
Celebes (sĕl′ē-bēz; -bĕs) isl. Malay arch. belongs to Netherlands, 69,273 □ pop. ab. 800. — outpost prov. Dutch East Indies, 49,600 □ pop. 415; includes part of Celebes island.
Celina (sē-lī′nȧ) vil. × of Mercer co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Celle (tsĕl′ĕ) mfg. town, Hanover, Prussia, on Aller river, pop. 23.
Cenis, Mont (môɴ′ sē-nē′) famous pass, 6,835 ft. high, French & Italian Alps; railway tunnel, 7½ m. long, under Col de Fréjus.
Center, min. co. cen. Pa. 1,146 □ pop. 43, × Bellefonte. — city, Shelby co. Tex. pop. 2.
Centerville (-vĭl) town, Wayne co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, × of Appanoose co. Io. pop. 7. — town, × of Queen Annes co. Md. pop. 1. — bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 1. — town, × of Hickman co. Tenn. pop. 1. — vil. Fairfax co. Va.; near field of first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
Cento (chĕn′tō) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, 16 m. N N W of Bologna, pop. 19.
Central Asia, Russian, the Steppes (710,906 □ pop. 3,319) & Russian Turkistan incl. the Transcaspian prov. (655,927 □ pop. 6,788), 1,366,833 □ pop. 10,107.
Central City, town, × of Gilpin co. Col. pop. 2. — vil. Marion co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Muhlenberg co. Ky. pop. 3. — city, × of Merrick co. Nebr. pop. 2. — town, Cabell co. W. Va. pop. 2.
Central Covington (kŭv′ĭng-tŭn) town, Kenton co. Kentucky, pop. 2.
Central Falls, mfg. city, Providence co. R. I. on Blackstone river, pop. 23.
Centralia (sĕn-trā′lĭ-ȧ) city, Marion & Clinton cos. Ill. pop. 10. — city, Boone co. Mo. pop. 2. — min. bor. Columbia co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, Lewis co. Wash. pop. 7.
Central India Agency *or* **Central India**, collection of native states under supervision of British political agent, India, bet. 21° 22′ & 26° 52′ N & 74° & 83° E, 78,722 □ pop. 9,357, ✱ Indore; subdivided into 7 political charges or agencies.
Central Provinces and Berar (bĕ-rär′) prov. cen. British India, 100,345 □ pop. 13,916, ✱ Nagpur; native states, 31,188 □ pop. 2,117.
Centuripe (chĕn-tōō′rē-pā) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 13.
Cephalonia (sĕf′ȧ-lō′nĭ-ȧ) *Gr.* **Kefalonia** (kyĕ-fä′lō-nyä′) isl. Ionian isls. Mediterranean sea, nome of Greece, 302 □ pop. 71, ✱ Argostoli.
Ceprano (chā-prä′nō) *anc.* Fregel′læ, comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Ceram (sē-răm′; *Port.* sā-räɴ′) isl. Du. E. Indies, W of New Guinea, 6,622 □ pop. 67.
Cerano (chā-rä′nō) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.
Cercemaggiore (chĕr′chā-mäd-jō′rā) comm. Benevento prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.
Cerda (chĕr′dä) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
Cerdaña (*Sp. pron.* thĕr-dän′yä) *Fr.* **Cerdagne** (sĕr′dȧn′y′) old div. Europe, in Pyrenees mts. partly in France and partly in Spain.
Cerea (chā-rē′ä) town, Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, 19 m. S S E of Verona, p. comm. 8.
Ceredo (sē-rē′dō) vil. Wayne co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Ceres (sē′rēz) town, S W Cape prov. U of South Africa, pop. 3; health resort.
Ceresole Alba (chā′rā-zō′lā äl′bä) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, It. pop. 2; battle 1544.
Ceriano Laghetto (chā′rē-ä′nō lä-gĕt′tō) comm. Milan prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Cerignola (chā′rē-nyō′lä) town, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 40; battle 1503.
Cerigo (chĕr′ē-gō) *or* **Kythera** (kĭth′ē-rȧ) *L.* Cythe′ra, most S Ionian isl. 110 □ pop. 13, chief town Kapsalion.
Cerna-Vodă (chĕr′nȧ-vô′dĕ) town, Dobrogea, Roumania, on the Danube, pop. comm. 6.
Cernusco sul Naviglio (chĕr-nōōs′kō sōōl nä-vēl′yō) comm. Milan prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Cerreto Guidi (chĕr-rā′tō gwē′dē) town, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Cerreto Sannita (sän-nē′tä) comm. Benevento prov. Italy, in Apennine mountains, pop. 5.
Cerro Blanco (sĕr′rō blän′kō), peak S cen. New Mex. 11,892 ft. high.
Cerro de Pasco (sĕr′rō dā päs′kō; 138) town, ✱ of Junín dept. Peru, over 14,200 ft. high, pop. 7; rich silver mines. — mt. knot near the town.
Cerro Gordo (sĕr′ō gôr′dō) co. N Io. 567 □ pop. 25, × Mason City. — (sĕr′rō) mountain pass between Veracruz and Jalapa, Mexico; battle April 18, 1847.
Cerro Largo (sĕr′rō lär′gō; 138) dept. E Uruguay, S. America, 5,729 □ pop. 49, ✱ Melo.
Certaldo (chĕr-täl′dō) town, Florence prov. Tuscany, It. 18 m. S W of Florence, p. comm. 10.
Cervaro (chĕr-vä′rō) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.
Cervera (thĕr-vā′rä) town, Lérida prov. Spain, pop. comm. 4.
Cervera del Río Alhama (dĕl rē′ō äl-ä′mä) town, Logroño prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Cervia (chĕr′vyä) town, Ravenna prov. Emilia, It. 14 m. S S E of Ravenna, p. comm. 10.
Cervinara (chĕr′vē-nä′rä) town, Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Cesano Maderno (chā-zä′nō mä-dĕr′nō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Cesena (chā-zē′nä) town, Forlì prov. Emilia, Italy, on Savio river, pop. comm. 46.
Cesenatico (chā′zā-nä′tē-kō) comm. Forlì prov. Emilia, Italy, on the coast, pop. 9.
Cetinje (tsĕt′ĕn-yā) town, ✱ of Montenegro, pop. 5.
Cetraro (chā-trä′rō) town, Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, on W coast, pop. comm. 7.
Cette (sĕt) cml. town, dept. Hérault, France, on Mediterranean sea, pop. 31, comm. 33.
Ceuta (sū′tȧ; *Sp.* thā′ōō-tä) spt. town on Moorish coast, opposite Gibraltar, included in Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. ab. 15, comm. 24. See Pillars of Hercules.
Ceva (chĕ′vä) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 5.
Cévennes (sā′vĕn′) *anc.* Ceben′na, mts. S France, highest point, Mt. Mézenc, 5,753 ft. high. — old district, France, N E part Languedoc, ✱ Mende.
Ceylon (sē-lŏn′) isl. Indian ocean, a British colony, 25,332 □ pop. 4,106, ✱ Colombo.
Cezimbra (sā-zēɴ′brä) town, Lisbon district, Estremadura, Portugal, pop. 6.
Chachani (chä-chä′nē) mt. Arequipa dept. Peru, ab. 20,000 ft. high; meteorological station at 16,280 ft.
Chachapoyas (chä′chä-pō′yäs) town, ✱ of Amazonas dept. Peru, pop. 5.
Chaco, El (ĕl chä′kō) ter. N Argentina, S. Am. 52,741 □ pop. 27.
Chad *or* **Tchad** (chäd) lake, of varying area according to season, Sudan, cen. Africa, bet. 12° 30′ & 14° 30′ N lat. surrounded by Fr. Ger. & Br. territory. —, **Military Territory of the**, N div. of Fr. Equatorial Africa.
Chadbourn (chăd′bŭrn) town, Columbus co. N. C. pop. 1.
Chadderton (chăd′ẽr-tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 28.
Chadron (chăd′rŭn) city, × of Dawes co. Nebraska, pop. 3.
Chads Ford (chădz) vil. Delaware co. Pa. on Brandywine creek; battle 1777.
Chæronea (kĕr′ō-nē′ȧ) ruined city, Bœotia nome, Greece; victory of Philip of Macedon, 338 b. c. and of Sulla, 86 b. c.
Chaffee (chăf′ē) co. cen. Col. 1,083 □ pop. 8, × Buena Vista. — city, Scott co. Mo. pop. 2.
Chagai (chä-gī′) dist. W Baluchistan, Br. India, 18,892 □ pop. 16.
Chagos Islands (chä′gōs) archipelago, Indian ocean, S of Maldive isls.; to Mauritius.
Chagres (chä′grĕs) Caribbean coast town, Panama. — riv. Panama & Canal Zone, through Gatun lake to Caribbean sea.
Chagrin Falls (shȧ-grēn′) vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Chaibasa (chī-bä′sȧ) town, ✱ of Singhbhum dist. Chota Nagpur, Br. India, pop. 9.
Chakrata (chȧ-krä′tä) town & hill station, Dehra Dun dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 6.
Chalatenango (chä′lä-tā-näŋ′gō) town, Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 8.
Chalcedon (kăl-sē′dŏn) anc. city, *now* **Kadiköi** (kä′dē-kû′ē), Asia Minor, near Constantinople; 4th Ecumenical Council (see Chalcedonian, *a.*).
Chalcidice (kăl-sĭd′ĭ-sē) pen. N shore of Ægean sea.
Chaldea (kăl-dē′ȧ) anc. ter. Asia, on Euphrates riv. and Persian gulf.
Chaleur Bay (shȧ-lōōr′; -lûr′) inlet of Gulf of St. Lawrence bet. Quebec & New Brunswick.
Chalkis (käl′kĭs) *or* **Chalcis** (kăl′sĭs) *or* **Negroponte** (nĕ′grō-pôn′tĕ) *or* **Euripos** (ĕv′rĭ-pōs) town, ✱ of Evvia (Eubœa), Greece, on Euripos strait, pop. 11.
Chalky Inlet (chôk′ĭ) harbor near S W extremity of South Isl. New Zealand.
Challans (shȧ′läɴ′) town, dept. Vendée, France, pop. 2, comm. 6.
Châlons-sur-Marne (shä′lôɴ′-sür′-märn′) mfg. city, ✱ of dept. Marne, France, pop. 24, comm. 31; battle a. d. 451.
Chalon-sur-Saône (shȧ′lôɴ′-sür′-sōn′) *anc.* Cabillo′num, mfg. & cml. town, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, pop. 28, communal pop. 32.
Chamalhari (chŭm′ȧ-lä′rē) peak, Himalayas, 23,929 ft. 27° 50′ N, 89° 13′ E.
Chamartín de la Rosa (chä′mär-tēn′ dā lä rō′sä) N sub. of Madrid, Spain, p. comm. 10.
Chamba (chŭm′bȧ) native state, N Punjab, India, 3,216 □ pop. 136. — its ✱ pop. 6.
Chambal (chŭm′bŭl) riv. ab. 650 m. long, India, Vindhya hills to Jumna river.
Chamberlain (chām′bẽr-lĭn) city, × of Brule co. South Dakota, pop. 1.
Chambers (chām′bẽrz) co. E Ala. 588 □ pop. 36, × Lafayette. — co. S E Tex. 618 □ pop. 4, × Anahuac.
Chambersburg (-bûrg) bor. × of Franklin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 12.
Chambéry (shäɴ′bā′rē′) city, ✱ dept. Savoie, France, pop. 17, communal pop. 23.
Chambly (shäɴ′blē′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Longueuil.
Chambon-Feugerolles, Le (lĕ shäɴ′bôɴ′-fû′zhĕ-rôl′) mfg. town, dept. Loire, France, pop. 8, comm. 13.
Chambord (shäɴ′bôr′) vil. dept. Loir-et-Cher, France; fine château & park.
Chamonix (shȧ′mô′nē′) *or* **Chamouni** (shȧ′mōō′nē′) noted valley, about 14 m. long, 1 to 2½ m. broad, dept. Haute-Savoie, France, N of Mt. Blanc.
Champagne (shäɴ′pȧn′y′; *E.* shăm-pān′) old French prov. ✱ Troyes; became part of France in 1286. See champagne, *n.*
Champaign (shăm-pān′) co. E Ill. 1,043 □ pop. 52, × Urbana. — co. W cen. O. 421 □ pop. 26, × Urbana. — city, Champaign co. Ill. pop. 12.
Champaran (chŭm′pȧ-rŭn′) dist. N W Bihar & Orissa prov. British India, 3,531 □ pop. 1,908, ✱ Motihari.
Champigny (shäɴ′pē′nyē′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, on Marne river, pop. 10.
Champlain (shăm-plān′) vil. Clinton co. N. Y. p. 1. — co. Quebec, Canada, × Batiscan.
Champlain, Lake, 125 m. long, bet. N. Y. & Vt.; naval battle 1814.
Chamula (chä-mōō′lä) town, Chiapas state, Mexico, pop. 15.
Chan′cellorsville, locality, Spotsylvania co. Va.; battle May 2 and 3, 1863.
Chanda (chän′dȧ) S dist. of Nagpur div. Cen. Provinces & Berar, British India, pop. 678. — mfg. town, its ✱ pop. 18.
Chandausi (chŭn-dou′sē) town, Moradabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 28.
Chandeleur Islands (shăn′dē-lōōr′) La. in Gulf of Mexico, off St. Bernard parish.
Chandeleur Sound, S E coast of La. W of Chandeleur islands.
Chanderi (chŭn-dā′rē) town, Gwalior state, Central India, pop. 5.
Chandernagore (chŭn′dẽr-nȧ-gōr′), *or* **Chandarnagar** (-nŭg′ȧr), French settlement, on Hooghly riv. India, 22 m. N of Calcutta, ab. 4 □ pop. 25.
Chandler (chăn′dlẽr) city, × of Lincoln co. Okla. pop. 2.
Chandor (chän-dōr′) town, Nasik dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 5.
Chandpur (chänd′pōōr′) town, Bijnor dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, pop. 13.
Chandrakona (chŭn′drȧ-kō′nä) town, Midnapore dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 11.
Changchowfu (chäng′chō′fōō′) mfg. city, Fukien prov. China, pop. 500.
Changchuen (chäng′chōō-ĕn′) isl. Kwangtung prov. S coast China.
Changpai-shan (chäng′pī-shän′) mt. range S Manchuria, 8,000 ft. high.
Changsha (chäng′shä′) city & treaty port, ✱ of Hunan prov. China, pop. 250.
Changteh (chäng′tĕ′) cml. city, Hunan prov. China, on Yuen riv. pop. 300.
Channel Islands, Brit. isls. in Eng. channel, 75 □ pop. 97, ✱ St. Helier; chief islands Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, & Sark.
Chantabon (chän′tȧ-bŭn′) cml. town, Siam, pop. 30.
Chantada (chän-tä′thä; 146) comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 15.
Chantenay-sur-Loire (shäɴ′tĕ-nĕ′-sür-lwär′) former commune, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, now part of Nantes, pop. 24.
Chantilly (shäɴ′tē′yē′) mfg. town, dept. Oise, France, pop. 5, comm. 6; celebrated for lace and magnificent château; horse racing.
Chanute (chȧ-nōōt′) city, Neosho co. Kansas, pop. 9.
Chany (chä′nĭ) lake, bet. Tobolsk & Tomsk govts. Siberia; rapidly drying up.
Chaochowfu (chou′chō′fōō′) city, Kwangtung prov. China, pop. 50; 125 m. N of Canton.
Chapala (chä-pä′lä) lake, Jalisco, Mexico, 1,300 □, traversed by Lerma river.
Chaparral (chä′pär-räl′) town, Guaduas prov. Tolima dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 15.
Chapel Hill, town, Orange co. N. C. pop. 1; Univ. of North Carolina.

Cavalla. See Kavala.
Cawnpur. See Cawnpore.
Cayes. See Aux Cayes.
Cebenna. See Cevennes.
Čechy. See Bohemia.
Ceneda. See Vittorio.
Central Karoo. See Karoo, Central.
Centum Cellæ. See Civitavecchia.
Cephalœdium. See Cefalù.
Cerasus. See Kerason.
Cerdagne. See Cerdaña.
Cerro del Mercedario. See Mercedario.
Cervin, Mont. See Matterhorn.
Česká Lípa. See Böhmisch-Leipa.
Česká Třebova. See Böhmisch-Trübau.
Chachak. See Čačak.
Chalchicomula. See San Andrés Chalchicomula.
Chalcis. See Chalkis.
Chamouni. See Chamonix.
Chanar. Var. of Chunar.
Chandarnagar. See Chandernagore.
Chandore. Var. of Chandor.
Chang-chuen See Sheungchün.
Changchun. See Kwanchengtze.
Changhua. See Shokwa.
Changkiakow. See Kalgan.

Chapra (chä′prȧ) cml. town, * of Saran dist. Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, pop. 46.

Chapultepec (chä-pōōl′tā-pĕk′) fortress, Mex. ; 3 m. S W of Mexico city ; battle 1847.

Chardon (shär′dŏn) vil. × of Geauga co. Ohio, pop. 2.

Charente (shȧ′räɴt′) dept. France, 2,306 □ pop. 346, * Angoulême. — riv. W France.

Charente–Inférieure (-äɴ′fā′rē-ûr′) dept. W coast France, 2,792 □ p. 451, * La Rochelle.

Charenton–le–Pont (shȧ′räɴ′tôɴ′-lē-pôɴ′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, on Marne riv. pop. 19 ; suburb of Paris.

Charikar (chä′rĭ-kär′) town, Afghanistan, 40 m. N of Kabul, pop. 5.

Charité, **La** (lȧ shȧ′rē′tā′) town, dept. Nièvre, France, on Loire riv. pop. 4, comm. 5.

Chariton (shâr′ĭ-tŭn) co. N cen. Mo. 768 □ pop. 24, × Keytesville. — city, × of Lucas co. Io. pop. 4.

Charjui (chär′jōō-ē′) town, Bokhara, cen. Asia, S W of Bokhara town, pop. 5.

Charkieh (shär-kē′yĕ) prov. Lower Egypt, 1,314 □ pop. 880.

Charlemont (chärl′mŏnt) town, Franklin co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.

Charleroi (shär′lē-roi′ ; shär′lē-roi′) bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 10.

Charleroy *or* **Charleroi** (shȧr′lē-rwä′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, p. comm. 28.

Charles, co. S Md. 464 □ pop. 16, × La Plata.

Charles, Cape, Va. at entrance to Chesapeake bay. — Labrador, extreme E point of mainland of N. A. 55° 35′ W lon.

Charles City, co. S E Va. 188 □ pop. 5, × Charles City. — city, × of Floyd co. Io. pop. 6.

Charles Louis Mountains, mt. range, N W Dutch New Guinea, highest peak 16,730 ft.

Charles Mix, co. S S. Dak. 1,134 □ pop. 15, × Wheeler.

Charles River, E Mass. ; its estuary divides Boston from Cambridge.

Charleston (chärlz′tŭn) co. S E S. C. 685 □ pop. 89. — its × a cml. city & spt. pop. 59. — city, × of Coles co. Ill. pop. 6. — town, a × of Tallahatchie co. Miss. pop. 2. — city, × of Mississippi co. Mo. pop. 3. — town, Kitsap co. Wash. pop. 1. — city, × of Kanawha co. and * of W. Va. pop. 23.

Charles Town, town, × of Jefferson co. West Virginia, pop. 3.

Charlestown (chärlz′toun) a part of Boston, Mass.; navy yard. — town, Sullivan co. N. H. pop. 1. — town, Washington co. R. I. pop. 1.

Charleville (shȧrl′vēl′) town, dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse riv. pop. 21, comm. 23.

Charlevoix (shär′lē-voi′) co. N Mich. 411 □ pop. 19. — city, its × pop. 2. — (*Fr.* shȧr′lē-vwä′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, on St. Lawrence river, × Baie-St. Paul.

Charlieu (shȧr′lyû′) town & comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 5.

Charlotte (shär′lŏt) co. S Va. 496 □ pop. 16, × Charlotte Courthouse. — (*pron.* shär-lŏt′) city, × of Eaton co. Mich. pop. 5. — (*pron.* shär-lŏt′) vil. Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 2. — (*pron.* shär′lŏt) mfg. city, × of Mecklenburg co. N. C. pop. 34. — (*pron.* shär-lŏt′) town, Chittenden co. Vt. pop. 1. — (*pron.* shär′lŏt) co. S W New Brunswick, Canada, on Bay of Fundy, × St. Andrews.

Charlotte Amalie (shär′lŏt′ ȧ-mä′lē-ē) town, St. Thomas isl. See St. Thomas (*).

Charlottenburg (shär-lŏt′ĕn-bōōrk) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 306.

Charlottesville (shär′lŏts-vĭl) city, geographically in and × of Albemarle co. Va. 1 □ pop. 7; seat of Univ. of Va.

Char′lottetown, town, × of Queen's co. & * of Prince Edward Isl. prov. Can. pop. 11.

Charlton (chärl′tŭn) co. S E Ga. 905 □ p. 5, × Folkston. — town, Worcester co. Mass. p. 2.

Charshembe (chär-shĕm′bĕ) town, Trebizond, Turkey, on the Yeshil Irmak, pop. 7.

Charters Towers (chär′tẽrz) min. town, Queensland, Australia, pop. 4, with vicinity 15.

Chartres (shȧr′tr′) city, * of dept. Eure-et-Loir, France, pop. 20, communal pop. 24; famous cathedral.

Charysh (chȧ-rĭsh′) riv. 220 m. long, Tomsk govt. W Siberia, Altai mts. to Ob river.

Chase (chās) co. E cen. Kan. 751 □ pop. 8, × Cottonwood Falls. — co. S W Nebr. 899 □ × Imperial.

Chase City, town, Mecklenburg co. Virginia, pop. 2.

Chaska (chăs′kȧ) city, × of Carver co. Minnesota, pop. 2.

Chatalja (chä-täl′jä) mutessarifat, Turkey in Europe, 733 □ pop. 60. — its * 26 m. W N W of Constantinople.

Châteaubriant (shä′tō′brē-äɴ′) town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.

Châteaudun (-dŭɴ′) town, dept. Eure-et-Loir, Fr. 27 m. S S W of Chartres, p. 6, comm. 7.

Chateaugay (shăt′ō-gā′) riv. flows from Chateaugay lake, N E N. Y. to St. Lawrence riv. Canada ; in Canada **Chateauguay**. — vil. Franklin co. N. Y. pop. 1.

Château–Gontier (shä′tō′-gôɴ′tyā′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Mayenne, France, pop. 7.

Chateauguay (shȧ′tō′gā′) co. S W Quebec, Can. × Ste. Martine. — riv. See Chateaugay.

Châteaurenard–Provence (chä′tō′rē-nȧr′-prō′väɴs′) town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, pop. 5, comm. 9.

Châteauroux (shä′tō′rōō′) mfg. & cml. town, * of dept. Indre, France, pop. 22, comm. 26.

Château–Thierry (-tyĕ′rē′) town, dept. Aisne, France, on Marne river, pop. 6, comm. 8.

Châtelard, Le (lē shä′t′-lȧr′) comm. Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. 13.

Châtelet (shät′lĕ′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, on Sambre river, pop. comm. 13.

Châtelineau (shät′lē′nō′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, opp. Châtelet, pop. comm. 16.

Châtellerault (shä′tĕl′rō′) town, dept. Vienne, France, on Vienne riv. pop. 15, comm. 18.

Chatfield (chăt′fēld) vil. Fillmore & Olmsted cos. Minn. 32 m. W S W of Winona, pop. 1.

Chatham (chăt′ăm) co. S E Ga. 370 □ pop. 80, × Savannah. — co. cen. N. C. 696 □ pop. 23, × Pittsboro. — town, Middlesex co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, Barnstable co. Mass. pop. 2. — bor. Morris co. N. J. p. 2. — vil. Columbia co. N. Y. p. 2. — town, × of Pittsylvania co. Va. pop. 1. — mun. borough, England, on Medway riv. 30 m. E S E of London, pop. 42 ; military & naval station. — town & port of entry, Northumberland co. New Brunswick, Can. on Miramichi riv. pop. 5. — city, × of Kent co. Ont. Can. on Thames riv. pop. 11.

Chatham Islands, group in Pacific, belonging to, and 500 m. E of, New Zealand, 375 □.

Chatham Strait, in S E Alaska, W of Admiralty isl. & E of Chichagov & Baranov isls.

Châtillon–sur–Seine (shä′tē′yôɴ′-sür-sân′) tn. dept. Côte-d'Or, France, p. 4, comm. 5.

Chat Moss (chăt′ mŏs′) a morass near Manchester, Lancashire, England.

Chatou (shȧ′tōō′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, on Seine riv. pop. 6, comm. 7.

Chatsworth (chăts′wŭrth) town, Livingston co. Ill. pop. 1. — seat of Duke of Devonshire, Derbyshire, Eng.; one of the most splendid residences in England.

Chattahoochee (chăt′ȧ-hōō′chē) riv. 500 m. long, rises in N Georgia, flows into Apalachicola riv.; nav. to Columbus. — co. W Ga. 218 □ pop. 6, × Cusseta.

Chattanooga (chăt′ȧ-nōō′gȧ) city, × of Hamilton co. Tenn. p. 45 ; univ.; battle Nov. 1863.

Chatteris (chăt′ẽr-ĭs) parish & town, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, England, pop. 5.

Chattooga (chă-tōō′gȧ) co. N W Ga. 328 □ pop. 14, × Summerville.

Chaudière (shō′dyâr′) lake, expansion of Ottawa riv. just above Ottawa, Canada. — riv. Quebec, Canada, Megantic lake to St. Lawrence riv. above Quebec.

Chaumont (shō′môɴ′) town, * of dept. Haute-Marne, France, pop. 12, comm. 15.

Chauny (shō′nē′) town, dept. Aisne, France, on Oise river, pop. 10, comm. 11.

Chausy (chou′sĭ) town, Mogilev govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 6.

Chautauqua (shȧ-tô′kwȧ) co. S S E Kan. 652 □ pop. 11, × Sedan. — co. S W N. Y. 1,069 □ pop. 105, × Mayville. — tp. Chautauqua co. N. Y. on Chautauqua lake, pop. 4 ; summer educational center (see Chautauqua system).

Chaux–de–Fonds, La (lȧ shō′-dē-fôɴ′) town, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, pop. comm. 38.

Chaves (chä′vĕs) co. E New Mex. 9,408 □ pop. 17, × Roswell.

Chaves (shä′vĕsh) town, Traz-os-Montes prov. Portugal, pop. 6 ; hot salt springs.

Chazelles–sur–Lyon (shȧ′zĕl′-sür-lē′ôɴ′) town, dept. Loire, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.

Cheadle and Gatley (chē′d'l, găt′lĭ) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 10.

Cheatham (chēt′ăm) co. N cen. Tenn. 314 □ pop. 11, × Ashland City.

Cheboygan (shē-boi′găn) co. N Mich. 725 □ pop. 18. — city, its × pop. 7.

Chęciny (kĕɴ-tsē′nĭ) *Russ.* **Khentsiny** (kĕn-tsē′nĭ) town, Keltsy govt. Poland, pop. 7.

Checotah (chē-kō′tȧ) town, McIntosh co. Okla. pop. 2.

Chedabucto Bay (shĕd′ȧ-bŭk′tō) on N E coast Nova Scotia, S E of Gut of Canso.

Cheddar (chĕd′ẽr) par. & vil. Axbridge rural dist. Somersetshire, Eng. pop. 2 ; cheese ; cliffs and stalactite caverns.

Cheduba (chē-dōō′bȧ ; chĕd′ŏŏ-bȧ) isl. Arakan, Burma, in Bay of Bengal, 220 □ pop. 27.

Chefoo *or* **Chifu** (chē′fōō′) cml. city & treaty port, Shantung prov. China, pop. 54.

Chehalis (chē-hā′lĭs) co. W Washington, 1,927 □ pop. 36, × Montesano. — city, × of Lewis co. Washington, pop. 5.

Chekiang (chû′kyäng′) coast prov. China, 36,680 □ pop. 14,339, * Hangchow.

Chelan (shē-lăn′) co. cen. Wash. 2,900 □ pop. 15, × Wenatchee. — lake, Okanogan co. Wash. empties into Columbia river.

Chelles (shĕl) *anc.* Cel′læ, town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 5.

Chelm (kĕlm) *Russ.* **Kholm** (kôlm) town, Lyublin govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 12.

Chelmsford (chĕmz′fẽrd) mfg. town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 5. — mun. bor. × of Essex co. England, pop. 18.

Chelsea (chĕl′sē) town, Kennebec co. Me. pop. 3. — mfg. city, Suffolk co. Mass. N E suburb of Boston, pop. 32. — vil. Washtenaw co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, Rogers co. Okla. pop. 1. — town, × of Orange co. Vt. pop. 1. — met. bor. S W London co. England, pop. 66 ; Carlyle's residence.

Cheltenham (chĕlt′năm) mun. bor. Gloucestershire, England, on Chelt river, pop. 49.

Chelyabinsk (chĕl′yä-bēnsk′) town, Orenburg govt. Russia, pop. 47.

Chelyuskin, Cape (chĕl-yōōs′kĭn) extreme N point of Asia, 77° 37′ N, 103° 17′ [illegible].

Chelyuskin Peninsula, N Siberia, extends 100 m. into Arctic ocean.

Chemkent (chĕm-kĕnt′) *or* **Chimkent** (chĭm-kĕnt′) town, Syr-Darya govt. Russia, pop. [illegible].

Chemnitz (kĕm′nĭts) govt. department Saxony kingdom, Ger. 800 □ pop. 921. — its * a mfg. town, on Chemnitz riv. pop. 288.

Chemulpo (chē-mŭl′pō) *Jap.* **Ninsen** (nĭn′sĕn′) treaty port, W Korea, p. 29; port of Seoul.

Chemung (shē-mŭng′) co. N. Y. on border of Pa. 407 □ pop. 55, × Elmira.

Chemung River, S W N. Y. & N Pa. flows into Susquehanna river.

Chenab (chē-näb′) *anc.* Aces′ines, riv. Kashmir & Punjab, India, 590 m. long.

Chenango (shē-năŋ′gō) riv. 100 m. long, N. Y. flows into Susquehanna riv. — co. cen. N. Y. 894 □ pop. 36, × Norwich.

Cheney (chē′nĭ) city, Spokane co. Washington, pop. 1.

Chengtehfu (chŭng′tĕ-fōō′) *or* **Jehol** (zhē-hôl′) town, Chihli prov. China, 105 m. N E of Peking, pop. 40; imperial palace.

Chengtu (chûng-tōō′) city, * of Szechwan prov. China, pop. 450.

Chenoa (shē-nō′ȧ) tp. & city, McLean co. Ill. pop. tp. 2, city 1.

Chenyuan (chûn′yü-än′) town, Kweichow prov. China ; gold & copper mines.

Chepping Wycombe (chĕp′ĭng wĭk′ŭm) mun. bor. Buckinghamshire, England, pop. 20.

Chepstow (chĕp′stō) town, Monmouthshire, Eng. pop. 3 ; famous ruined castle; high tides.

Cheptsa (chĕp′tsä) riv. 270 m. long, Vyatka govt. Russia, flows into Vyatka river.

Cher (shâr) riv. about 220 m. long, cen. France, dept. Creuse to Loire river. — agr. & mfg. dept. cen. France, 2,819 □ pop. 338, * Bourges.

Cherasco (kā-räs′kō) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, on Tanaro river, pop. comm. 9.

Cheraw (chē-rô′) town, Chesterfield co. S. C. pop. 3.

Cherbourg (shĕr′bōōr′) mfg. ft. spt. & naval arsenal, dept. Manche, France, p. 36, comm. 44.

Cherchel *or* **Shershel** (shĕr-shĕl′) *anc.* Cæsare′a, spt. Algiers dept. Algeria, p. 5, comm. 11.

Cherchen (chĕr′chĕn′) town & oasis, S Sinkiang, cen. Asia, pop. 4.

Cheribon (chĕr′ĭ-bŏn) Dutch residency (2,621 □ pop. 1,709) & town (pop. 52) N coast Java.

Cheriton (chĕr′ĭ-tŭn) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 8.

Cherkassy (chĕr-kȧs′sĭ) town, Kiev govt. Russia, on Dnieper river, pop. 30.

Chernigov (chĕr-nyē′gôf) govt. Russia, 20,233 □ pop. 3,031. — its * pop. 30.

Chernomorsk (chĕr′nō-môrsk′) dist. Russia. See Black Sea (*Gaz.*).

Cherokee (chĕr′ō-kē′) co. N E Ala. 577 □ pop. 20, × Center. — co. N W Ga. 429 □ pop. 17, × Canton. — co. N W Io. 573 □ pop. 17, × Cherokee. — co. S E Kan. 605 □ pop. 38, × Columbus. — co. S W N. C. 454 □ pop. 14, × Murphy. — co. E Okla. 791 □ pop. 17, × Tahlequah. — co. N W S. C. 373 □ pop. 26, × Gaffney. — co. E Tex. 1,049 □ pop. 29, × Rusk. — city, × of Cherokee co. Io. pop. 5. — city, Crawford co. Kan. pop. 1. — city, × of Alfalfa co. Okla. pop. 2.

Cherry, co. N W Nebr. 5,979 □ pop. 10, × Valentine. — vil. Bureau co. Ill. pop. 1.

Cherryfield, town, Washington co. Maine, pop. 1.

Cherryvale, city, Montgomery co. Kansas, pop. 4.

Cherryville, town, Gaston co. N. C. pop. 1.

Cherso (kĕr′sō) isl. Quarnero gulf, Istria, Austria, 158 □. — its chief town, pop. 4. comm. 8.

Chersonese (kûr′sō-nēz ; -nēs) *or* **Chersonesus, The** (-nē′sŭs) *anc.* Cher′sone′sus Thra′cica. See Gallipoli (*Gaz.*).

Chertsey (chûrt′sĭ ; *colloq.* chĕs′ĭ) town, Surrey co. England, pop. 14.

Cherwell (chär′wĕl) stream, ab. 30 m. long. Northamptonshire through Oxfordshire, England, to the Thames (locally called the Isis) at Oxford.

Chesaning (chĕs′ȧ-nĭng) vil. Saginaw co. Mich. pop. 1.

Chesapeake (chĕs′ȧ-pēk) town, Cecil co. Maryland, pop. 1.

Chesapeake Bay, 200 m. long, 4 to 40 m. broad, Md. & Virginia.

Chesham (chĕsh′ăm ; chĕs′ăm) town, Buckinghamshire, England, pop. 8.

Cheshire (chĕsh′ĭr) co. S W N. H. 728 □ pop. 31, × Keene. — town, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 2. — (*pron.* chĕsh′ẽr) *or* **Chester**, min. & past. co. W England, 1,026 □ pop. 955, × Chester.

Cheshunt (chĕs′hŭnt) town & par. Hertfordshire, Eng. 14 m. N of London, pop. 13.

Cheskaya Bay (chĕs′kȧ-yȧ) Arctic ocean, Russia, E of White sea.

Chesme (chĕs-mĕ′) vil. Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, opposite Scio island, pop. 16.

Cheste (chĕs′tā) mfg. town, Valencia prov. Spain, 14 m. W of Valencia, pop. comm. 6.

Chester (chĕs′tẽr) co. S E Pa. 777 □ pop. 109, × West Chester. — co. N S. C. 592 □ pop. 29, × Chester. — co. S W Tenn. 313 □ pop. 9, × Henderson. — town, Middlesex co. Conn. pop. 1. — min. & mfg. city, × of Randolph co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, Hampden co. Mass. pop. 1. — vil. Orange co. N. Y. pop. 1. — mfg. city, Delaware co. Pa. pop. 39. — city, × of Chester co. S. C. pop. 5. — vil. Windsor co. Vt. pop. 2. — city, Hancock co. W. Va. pop. 3. — co. Eng. See Cheshire (*Gaz.*). — *anc.* De′va *or* Devana Cas′tra, walled city & co. bor. × of Cheshire, England, on Dee river, pop. 39.

Chesterfield, co. N E S. C. 837 □ pop. 26, × Chesterfield. — co. S E cen. Va. 471 □ pop. 21, × Chesterfield. — mfg. mun. bor. Derbyshire, England, pop. 37.

Chesterfield Inlet, Canada, 250 m. long, 25 m. broad, N W from Hudson bay.

Chester le Street (chĕs′tẽr lē strēt) min. town, Durham co. England, pop. 15.

Chesterton (chĕs′tẽr-tŭn) town, Porter co. Ind. pop. 1. — urban dist. Cambridgeshire, England, on Cam river, pop. 12.

Chestertown (-toun) town, × of Kent co. Md. on right bank Chester river, pop. 3.

Chesuncook Lake (chē-sŭn′kŏŏk) about 20 m. long, Piscataquis co. Maine.

Chetang (chä-täng′) cml. town, S Tibet, near Brahmaputra (Tsang Po) river, pop. 13.

Chetimaches Lake (chĕt′ĭ-măch′ĭz ; shĕt′mȧsh′) S La. drains into Gulf of Mexico.

Chetopa (shē-tō′pȧ) city, Labette co. Kan. on Neosho river, pop. 2.

Cheviot (shĭv′ĭ-ŭt ; shĕv′-) vil. Hamilton co. Ohio, pop. 2.

Cheviot Hills (chĕv′ĭ-ŭt; chē′vē-) range of hills, extending from N E to S W between England and Scotland ; Cheviot peak, 2,676 ft. the highest point.

Cheyenne (shī-ĕn′) co. E Col. 1,777 □ pop. 4, × Cheyenne Wells. — co. N W Kan. 1,008 □ pop. 4, × St. Francis. — co. W Nebr. 1,194 □ pop. 5, × Sidney. — city, * of Wyoming and × of Laramie co. pop. 11.

Cheyenne Mountain, peak, 9,407 ft. high, Front Range mts. Colorado.

Cheyenne River, formed by two branches, each ab. 350 m. long, rising in Wyoming, & joining in S. Dak. ; flows 150 m. and enters Missouri riv. in S. Dakota.

Chhatarpur (chŭt′ȧr-pōōr′ ; 144) native state, Bundelkhand, India. — its * pop. 13.

Chhattisgarh (chŭt′ēs-gŭr′) div. of Cen. Provinces, British India, pop. 3,247.

Chhindwara (chĭnd-wä′rä ; 144) fertile dist. of Nerbudda div. Central Provinces & Berar, Br. India, 4,631 □ pop. 517. — its * 64 m. N by W of Nagpur, pop. 9.

Chiampo (kyäm′pō) comm. Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.

Chiapa de Corzo (chē-ä′pä dā kôr′sō ; 268) city, Chiapas state, Mexico, pop. 6.

Chiapas (chē-ä′päs) state, S E Mexico, 27,530 □ pop. 439, * Tuxtla Gutiérrez.

Chiaramonte Gulfi (kyä′rä-mōn′tā gōōl′fē), comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 13.

Chiaravalle (kyä′rä-väl′lā) comm. Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 6.

Chiari (kyä′rē) mfg. town, Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 12 ; battle 1701.

Chiasso (kyäs′sō) town, Ticino canton, Switz. on Italian frontier, pop. comm. 6.

Chiavari (kyä′vä-rē) town, Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, on the coast, pop. comm. 14.

Chiba (chē′bȧ′) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,942 □ pop. 1,385. — city in this dist. on Tokyo bay, pop. 33.

Chicacole (chĭk′ȧ-kōl′) town, Ganjam dist. Madras presidency, British India, pop. 18.

Chicago (shĭ-kô′gō) city, Ill. × of Cook co. pop. 2,185 ; second city in size in U. S. A, port on Lake Michigan; grain & meat center ; university.

Chicago Heights, vil. Cook co. Ill. 27 m. S of Chicago, pop. 15.

Chicago Junction, vil. Huron co. O. 26 m. S of Sandusky, pop. 3.

Chichester (chĭch′ĕs-tẽr) *anc.* Cis′saceas′ter, city & mun. bor. W Sussex, Eng. pop. 13.

Charcas. Colonial name of Bolivia.

Chartreuse, La Grande. See Carthusian, *n.*; see Chartreuse, *n.*

Charybdis. See Galofaro.

Cheju. See Quelpart.

Cheliff. See Sheliff.

Chemmis. See Akhmim.

Chengalpat. See Chingleput.

Chenstokhov. See Czestochowa.

Chernomorsk. See Black Sea.

Chersonesus Aurea. See Malay Peninsula.

Chiai. See Kagi.

Chiautempan. See Santa Ana Chiautempan.

□ means square miles ; *, capital ; ×, co. seat ; agr., agricultural ; cml., commercial ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; spt., seaport ; tp., township ; vil., village.

Population is given in nearest thousands : 2 = 1,500 to 2,499 ; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc. ; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Chickahominy (chĭk′ȧ-hŏm′ĭ-nĭ) riv. Va. flows into James river.

Chickamauga Creek (-mô′gȧ) Walker co. Ga. to Tennessee riv.; battle 1863.

Chickasaw (chĭk′ȧ-sô) co. N E Io. 497 □ pop. 15, × New Hampton. — co. N E Miss. 501 □ pop. 23, × × Houston and Okolona.

Chickasawha (chĭk′ȧ-sô′wȧ) riv. S E Miss. flows into Leaf river.

Chickasha (chĭk′ȧ-shā) city, × of Grady co. Oklahoma, pop. 10.

Chiclana de la Frontera (chē-klä′nä dā lä frōn-tā′rä) town, Cádiz, Spain, p. comm. 11.

Chiclayo (chē-klä′yō) town, Lambayeque dept. Peru, pop. 11.

Chico (chē′kō) city, Butte co. Cal. pop. 4.

Chicopee (chĭk′ō-pē) mfg. city, Hampden co. Massachusetts, pop. 25.

Chicopee Falls, mfg. vil. on Chicopee river, part of Chicopee.

Chicopee River, Worcester co. Mass. to Connecticut river above Springfield.

Chicot (shē′kō) co. S E Ark. 607 □ pop. 22, × Lake Village.

Chicoutimi (shē′kōō′tē′mē′) co. Quebec prov. Canada. — its × pop. 6.

Chidambaram (chē-dŭm′bȧ-rŭm′) town, South Arcot dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 20; famous Siva temple.

Chidley, Cape (chĭd′lĭ) N coast Labrador, at entrance to Hudson strait.

Chiemsee (kēm′zā′) largest lake (*see*) of Bavaria, ab. 40 m. E S E of Munich, 32 □.

Chiengmai (chĭ-ĕng′mī′) *or* **Kiangmai** (kyäng′-) town, Siam, on Meping river, pop. 100.

Chientao (chĭ-ĕn′tou′) region & town, Manchuria, on frontier of Korea, W of Tumen riv.

Chieri (kyâ′rē) town, Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, 8 m. S E of Turin, pop. comm. 16.

Chieti (kyĕ′tē) prov. Abruzzi e Molise compartimento, Italy, 1,138 □ pop. 367. — *anc.* TEA′TE, its ✱ pop. comm. 25.

Chigirin (chē-gē′rĕn) town, Kiev govt. Russia, on Tyasmin river, pop. 17.

Chignecto Bay (shĭg-nĕk′tō) inlet, N end Bay of Fundy, bet. N. B. & N. S.

Chignecto, Cape, headland, Nova Scotia, head of Bay of Fundy.

Chignolo Po (kē-nyô′lō pō′) comm. Pavia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.

Chihli (chē′lē′) *or* **Pechili** (pā′chē-lē′) prov. N E China, 115,830 □ pop. 23,623, ✱ Paotingfu.

Chihli *or* **Pechili, Gulf** *and* **Strait of**, N W part of Yellow sea, China.

Chihuahua (chē-wä′wä) state, Mexico, 90,044 □ pop. 406. — its ✱ pop. 39.

Chilapa (chē-lä′pä) city, Guerrero, Mexico, pop. 7.

Childress (chīld′rĕs) co. Tex. 733 □ pop. 10. — its × pop. 4.

Chile (chē′lā) *or* **Chili** (chĭl′ĭ), rep. S W South America, 294,778 □ pop. 3,415, ✱ Santiago. See LEGISLATURE.

Chilecito (chē′lā-sē′tō; 138) *or* **Villa Argentina** (vēl′yä är′hĕn-tē′nä; 172) min. town, Rioja prov. Argentina.

Chilka Lake (chĭl′kä) shallow inland gulf, S Orissa and Bihar prov. Br. India, 19° 40′ N lat. near Bay of Bengal.

Chilkoot Pass (chĭl′kōōt) near Skagway, Alaska, 3,500 ft. high.

Chillán (chēl-yän′; 195) cml. town, ✱ of Ñuble prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 43.

Chillicothe (chĭl′ĭ-kŏth′ē) city, Peoria co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Livingston co. Mo. pop. 6. — city, × of Ross co. O. near Scioto riv. pop. 15. — town, Hardeman co. Tex. p. 1.

Chillon (shē′yôɴ′; *E.* shĭl′ŏn *or* shĭ-lŏn′) fortress, Vaud canton, Switz. on Lake Geneva.

Chiloé (chē′lō-ā′) isl. off W coast of S. America, forming with several smaller isls. a prov. of Chile, 8,593 □ pop. 92, ✱ Ancud.

Chilpancingo (chēl′pän-sēŋ′gō; 138) city, ✱ of Guerrero, Mexico, pop. 8.

Chilton (chĭl′tŭn) co. cen. Ala. 729 □ p. 23, × Clanton. — city, × of Calumet co. Wis. p. 2.

Chilwa (chĭl′wä) lake 40 m. long, bet. Nyasaland & Port. E. Africa, S E of Lake Nyasa; no outlet; sometimes, incorrectly, called Shirwa.

Chimaltenango (chē-mäl′tā-näŋ′gō) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — its ✱ pop. 5.

Chimborazo (chĭm′bō-rä′zō; *Am. Sp.* chēm′bō-rä′sō; 268) mt. 20,498 ft. high, Ecuador, S. America. — prov. Ecuador, 5,544 □ pop. 125, ✱ Riobamba.

China (chī′nȧ) country, former **Chinese Empire** (Republic fr. Jan. 1912), E Asia, consisting of China proper ("the 18 provinces"), Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang, & Tibet, 4,278,143 □ pop. 329,618, ✱ Peking; by some the term is restricted to China proper, 1,532,789 □ pop. 310,895. See CELESTIAL EMPIRE, CHIN, *n.*, CHINESE, *n.*, FLOWERY KINGDOM, MIDDLE KINGDOM, MING, *n.* — town, Kennebec co. Me. pop. 1.

Chinandega (chē′nän-dā′gä) dept. & town, Nicaragua, Cen. America, pop. town, 13.

China Sea, part of Pacific oc. bounded by China, Siam, Borneo, the Phil. isls. and Formosa.

Chinchaycocha (chēn′chī-kō′chä) lake, E cen. Peru, drained by Mantaro river.

Chinchilla de Monte-Aragón (chēn-chēl′yä dā mōn′tā-ä′rä-gōn′) town, Albacete prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.

Chinchón (chēn-chōn′) town, Madrid prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.

Chinchorro Bank (chĭn-chŏr′rō) reef, 23 m. long, off E coast Yucatan.

Chincoteague (chĭŋ′kō-tēg′) town, Accomac co. Virginia, pop. 1.

Chindwin (chĭn′dwĭn′) riv. chief tributary of Irrawaddy, Burma, ab. 550 m. long.

Chindwin, Lower, dist. of Sogaing div. Upper Burma, 3,480 □ pop. 316.

Chindwin, Upper, dist. of Sogaing div. Upper Burma, 18,590 □ pop. 171.

Chingford (chĭng′fērd) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 8.

Chingleput (chĭŋ′g′l-pŭt′) dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, 3,079 □ pop. 1,406. — its ✱ 36 m. S W of Madras, pop. 11.

Chinhai (chĭn′hī′) *or* **Chinkai** (-kī′) ft. spt. & bay, S coast of Korea; near Masampo.

Chin Hills, mountainous tract, N W border of Burma, ab. 8,000 □ pop. 120.

Chinju (chĭn′jōō′) town, ✱ of S. Kyongsyang, S part of Korea, p. 12; 25 m. W of Masampo.

Chinkiang (chĭŋ′kyäng′) cml. city & treaty port, Kiangsu prov. China, pop. 184.

Chinnampo (chĭn-nȧm′pō) town, treaty port, W coast of Korea, pop. 16.

Chino (chē′nō) city, San Bernardino co. Cal. pop. 1.

Chinon (shē′nôɴ′) tn. dept. Indre-et-Loire, Fr. p. 4, comm. 6; birthplace of Rabelais.

Chinú (chē-nōō′) town, Chinú prov. Bolívar dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 12.

Chinsura (chĭn-sōō′rä) town, Hooghly dist. Bengal, Br. India; now part of HOOGHLY.

Chinwangtao (chĭn′wäng-tou′) treaty port, Chihli prov. China, on Liaotung gulf, pop. 5.

Chioggia (kyôd′jä) *anc.* FOS′SA CLAU′DIA, spt. Italy, 15 m. S of Venice, pop. comm. 35.

Chipley (chĭp′lĭ) town, Washington co. Florida, pop. 1.

Chipola (chĭ-pō′lȧ) riv. Henry co. Ala. to Apalachicola riv. Florida.

Chippenham (chĭp′nȧm; chĭp′ĕn-ăm) mun. bor. Wiltshire, England, pop. 5.

Chippewa (chĭp′ē-wä) riv. Wis. flows into Mississippi riv. — riv. Minn. flows into Minnesota riv. — co. E part of the upper peninsula, Mich. 1,573 □ pop. 24, × Sault Ste. Marie. — co. S W cen. Minn. 591 □ pop. 13, × Montevideo. — co. N W Wis. 1,044 □ pop. 32, × Chippewa Falls.

Chippewa Falls, city, × of Chippewa co. Wis. on Chippewa river, pop. 9.

Chipping Norton (chĭp′ĭng nôr′tŭn) mfg. mun. bor. Oxfordshire, England, pop. 4.

Chiquimula (chē′kē-mōō′lä) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — cml. town, its ✱ pop. 3.

Chiquinquirá (chē-kēŋ′kē-rä′) town, Boyacá dept. Colombia, pop. dist. 15; pilgrimages.

Chiriquí (chē′rē-kē′) river, lagoon, & Caribbean archipelago, Panama.

Chisago (chē′sȧ-gō′) co. E Minn. 427 □ pop. 14, × Center City.

Chisholm (chĭz′ŭm) vil. St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 8.

Chislehurst (-′l-hûrst) town, Kent co. Eng. pop. 9; Napoleon III. died and was buried here.

Chiswick (chĭz′ĭk) town, Middlesex co. England, on Thames river, pop. 39.

Chita (chē-tȧ′) town, ✱ of Transbaikalia, Russia in Asia, 385 m. E of Irkutsk, pop. 60.

Chitaldroog (chĭt′ŭl-drōōg′) dist. Mysore state, S India, 4,022 □ pop. 499. — its ✱ 128 m. N N W of Seringapatam, pop. 6.

Chitral (chē-träl′) state, N North-West Frontier Prov. India, ab. 4,500 □ pop. ab. 50. — its ✱ pop. 3.

Chittagong (chĭt′ȧ-gŏng′) div. Bengal, Br. India, 11,773 □ pop. 5,394. — dist. of same, E of Bay of Bengal, 2,494 □ pop. 1,508. — cml. town, ✱ of div. & dist. pop. 24.

Chittenden (chĭt′ĕn-dĕn) co. N W Vt. 543 □ pop. 42, × Burlington.

Chittoor (chĭ-tōōr′) dist. of Madras pres. British India, pop. 1,239.

Chittur (chĭ-tōōr′) town, Cochin state, Madras, India, pop. 11.

Chiusa di Pesio (kyōō′sä dē pā′zyō) mfg. comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.

Chiusa Sclafani (sklä-fä′nē) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.

Chiusi (kyōō′sē) *anc.* CLU′SIUM, city, Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 6.

Chivasso (kē-väs′sō) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, on Po river, pop. 11.

Chivilcoy (chē′vēl-koi′) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, S. America, pop. 15.

Chmielnik, *Russ.* **Khmyelnik** (ᴋmyĕl′y′-nyĕk) town, Keltsy govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 8.

Chobi (chō′bē) riv. S Africa, Angola to Zambezi riv.; upper part called **Kuando** (kwän′dō).

Chocó (chō-kō′) large bay W coast Colombia, S. America. — mt. range, Andes, Colombia, near Pacific coast. — commissary, Colombia, 19,460 □ pop. 68, ✱ Quibdó.

Chocorua, Mount (chō-kŏr′ōō-ȧ) 3,508 ft. high, Carroll co. New Hampshire.

Choctaw (chŏk′tô) co. S W Ala. 932 □ pop. 18, × Butler. — co. N E cen. Miss. 414 □ pop. 14, × × Ackerman & Chester. — co. S E Okla. 790 □ pop. 22, × Hugo.

Choctawhatchee River (chŏk′tô-hăch′ē) Ala. to Choctawhatchee bay, W Florida.

Chodau (ᴋō′dou) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 6.

Choiseul (shwȧ′zûl′) Brit. isl. Solomon isls. E of New Guinea, 90 m. long.

Choisy-le-Roi (shwȧ′zē′-lē-rwȧ′) mfg. town & comm. France, on Seine river, pop. 16.

Chokai (chō′käē) vol. mt. Honshu isl. Japan, near N W coast in 39° 4′ N, ab. 6,700 ft.

Cho-kondo (chō-kôn′dō) *or* **Sokhondo** (sō-ᴋôn′dō) mt. highest of Stanovoi mts. E Siberia, 8,036 ft. high.

Cholet (shō′lĕ′) town, dept. Maine-et-Loire, France, on Moine river, pop. 18, comm. 21.

Cholla, North (chûl′lä′) *or* **Chorura Puku** (chō′rōō-rȧ pōō′kōō) prov. S W Korea, pop. 980, ✱ Chunju.

Cholla, South, *or* **Chorura Namu** (nä′mōō) prov. S W Korea, pop. 1,654, ✱ Kwangju.

Cholon (shō′lôɴ′) city, Cochin China, 4 m. S W of Saigon, pop. 192.

Cholula (chō-lōō′lä) *or* **San Pedro Cholula** (sän pā′drō chō-lōō′lä) city, Puebla state, Mexico, pop. 6.

Choluteca (chō′lōō-tā′kä) town, S Honduras, Central America, pop. 8.

Chongjin (chûng′jĭn′) *or* **Chonjin**, treaty port, N E coast of Korea.

Chonos Archipelago (chō′nōs) group of islands off coast of S Chile.

Chorley (chôr′lĭ) min. & mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, on Chor river, pop. 30.

Chorlu (chôr′lü′) town, Turkey in Europe, 20 m. N E of Rodosto, pop. 12.

Chorokh (chŏ-rôᴋ′) riv. Turkey, & Transcaucasia (Russia) Asia, to Black sea.

Chorostków (ᴋō-rôst′kōōf) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.

Chorrillos (chōr-rēl′yōs) town, Peru, 9 m. S of Lima, pop. 4; seaside resort.

Chorum (chō′rōōm′) cml. town, Angora vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 16.

Chorzow (ᴋōr′tsōf; *Pol.* ᴋō′zhōōf) mfg. & min. vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 11.

Choshi (chō′shē′) spt. town, Chiba dist. Honshu, Japan, pop. 25.

Chota Nagpur (chō′tä näg′pōōr′) subprov. of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 27,101 □ pop. 5,605.

Chotzen (ᴋōt′sĕn) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5.

Chouteau (shō′tō) co. N Mont. 15,972 □ pop. 17, × Fort Benton.

Chowan (chō-wŏn′) co. N E N. C. 165 □ pop. 11, × Edenton.

Chowtsun (chō′tsōōn′) treaty mart, Shantung prov. China; on railway 58 m. E of Tsinan.

Chrisman (krĭs′măn) city, Edgar co. Illinois, pop. 1.

Christchurch (krīst′chûrch) spt. & mun. bor. Hampshire, England, pop. 5. — city & bor. Heathcote co. Canterbury provincial dist. South Isl. N. Z. pop. 53, with suburbs 80.

Christian, co. S cen. Ill. 700 □ pop. 35, × Taylorville. — co. S W Ky. 725 □ pop. 39, × Hopkinsville. — co. S W Mo. 553 □ pop. 16, × Ozark.

Christiana (krĭs′tĭ-ä′nȧ) town, S W Transvaal prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.

Christiania *or* **Kristiania** (krĭs-tĭ-ä′nē-ä) cml. & mfg. city, ✱ of Norway, on Christiania fiord, constituting a prov. 7 □, pop. 243.

Christiansburg (krĭs′chănz-bûrg) town, × of Montgomery co. Va. pop. 2.

Christiansted (krĭs′tē-än-stĕd′; *Dan.* -stĕth′) town, Santa Cruz isl. ✱ of Dan. W. Indies.

Christmas Island, Pacific ocean, 1° 57′ N. 157° 27′ W; 234 □; British. — 9 m. long, Indian ocean, 10° 31′ S, 105° 34′ E, 43 □ pop. 1; dependency of Singapore.

Christopher (krĭs′tō-fēr) vil. Franklin co. Illinois, pop. 2.

Chropaczow (ᴋrō-pä′chōf) min. & mfg. vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 5.

Chrudim (ᴋrōō′dyĕm) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Chrudimka river, pop. comm. 14.

Chrzanów (ᴋshä′nōōf) town, Galicia, Austria, ab. 27 m. W N W of Cracow, p. comm. 12.

Chu (chōō) riv. ab. 600 m. long, Asia, in Semiryechensk & on N E border of Syr-Darya.

Chubut (chōō-bōōt′) riv. Chubut ter. Argentina, Andes mts. to Atl. oc. — ter. S Argentina, 93,427 □ pop. 30, ✱ Rawson, pop. 4.

Chudskoe (chōōt′skō-yĕ) *or* **Peipus** (pī′pōōs) lake, N W Russia in Europe, 93 m. long.

Chulym (chōō-lĭm′) riv. Yeniseisk & Tomsk govts. Russia in Asia, to Ob river ab. 900 m.

Chunar (chōō-när′) town, Mirzapur dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 10.

Chunchyun (chōōn′chyûn′) town, ✱ of Kanguŏn prov. Korea.

Chunganhsien (chōōng′ăn-sĭ-ĕn′) cml. city, N Fukien prov. China; "Bohea tea."

Chungchyong, North (chōōng′ch′yûng′) *or* **Chunchon Puku** (chōōn-chōn′ pōō′kōō) prov. cen. Korea, pop. 596, ✱ Chyungju.

Chungchyong, South, *or* **Chunchon Namu** (nä′mōō) prov. cen. Korea, p. 924, ✱ Kongju.

Chungking (chōōng′kĭng′) treaty port, Szechwan prov. China, on Yangtze river, pop. 598.

Chunju (chûn′jōō′) town, ✱ of North Cholla prov. Korea, pop. 18.

Chuquisaca (chōō′kē-sä′kä) dept. Bolivia, 26,417 □ p. 266, ✱ Sucre. — See SUCRE (*Gaz.*).

Chur (kōōr) *Fr.* **Coire** (kwȧr) town, ✱ Grisons, Switz. near upper Rhine, pop. comm. 15.

Church (chûrch) par. & town, Lancashire, England, pop. 7.

Churchill (chûrch′ĭl) riv. about 800 m. long, N Saskatchewan & N Manitoba, to Hudson bay. — co. W Nev. 5,050 □ pop. 3, × Fallon. — co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 24.

Churchill, Cape, headland, on W shore of Hudson bay, Manitoba, Canada.

Churubusco (chōō′rōō-bōōs′kō) locality, Mexico, near Mexico city; battle 1847.

Chusan (chōō′sän′) arch. off E coast of China, pop. 200, ✱ Tinghai.

Chusovaya (chōō′sō-vä′yȧ) riv. 430 m. long, Perm govt. Russia to Kama river.

Chyungju (ch′yûng′jōō′) town, ✱ of North Chungchyong prov. Korea.

Ciales (syä′lās; 138) mun. & town, E Arecibo dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 18, town 2.

Cianciana (chän-chä′nä) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 7.

Cibao (sē-bä′ō; 133, 138) mt. range cen. Haiti isl.; highest Loma Tina, 10,300 ft. in S Dominican Republic, highest mt. in the West Indies.

Cibolo (sē′bō-lō) riv. Tex. ab. 150 m. long, flows into San Antonio river.

Cicero (sĭs′ēr-ō) town, Cook co. Ill. pop. 15.

Cidra (sē′drä; 138) mun. & town, W Guayama dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 11, town 2.

Ciechanów (chĕ-ᴋä′nōōf) *Russ.* **Tsyekhanov** (tsyĕ-ᴋä′nōf) tn. Plotsk, Poland, pop. 7.

Ciego de Ávila (syā′gō dā ä′vē-lä; 138) dist. (p. 18) & city (p. 4), Camagüey prov. Cuba.

Ciénaga (syā′nä-gä) coast town, Magdalena dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 15.

Cienfuegos (syĕn-fwā′gōs; 138) dist. (p. 70) & spt. city (p. 30) Santa Clara prov. S Cuba.

Cieza (thyā′thä) mfg. town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.

Cigliano (chēl-yä′nō) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 5.

Cilicia (sĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; -lĭsh′ȧ) anc. country & Roman prov. S E Asia Minor.

Cilli (tsĭl′ē) min. & mfg. town, Styria, Austria, pop. comm. 7.

Cimarron (sĭm′ȧ-rōn′) riv. N E N. M. ab. 650 m. to Arkansas riv. Okla. — co. N W Okla. 1,849 □ pop. 5, × Boise City.

Ciminna (chē-mēn′nä) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.

Cimone (chē-mō′nā) mt. 7,100 ft. high, Apennine mts. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy.

Cincinnati (sĭn′sĭ-năt′ĭ) town, Appanoose co. Io. pop. 1. — cml. & mfg. city, × of Hamilton co. O. on Ohio river, pop. 364; university.

Cingoli (chēŋ′gō-lē) town, Macerata prov. Marches, Italy, on Musone river, p. comm. 13.

Cinigiano (chē′nē-jä′nō) comm. Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.

Cinisi (chē-nē′sē) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, 14 m. W N W of Palermo, pop. 7.

Cinquefronde (chēŋ′kwā-frōn′dā) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 6.

Cintra (sēɴ′trä) town & summer resort, 13 m. N W by W of Lisbon, Portugal, pop. 5.

Ciotat, La (lȧ syō′tȧ′) *anc.* CITHARIS′TA, town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 8, comm. 10.

Circassia (sēr-kăsh′ĭ-ȧ) region, N of Caucasus mts. in Russian govt. of Kuban.

Circleville (sûr′k′l-vĭl) city, × of Pickaway co. O. pop. 7.

Cirencester (sī′rĕn-sĕs′tēr; *colloq.* sĭs′ē-tēr *or* sĭz′-) *anc.* CORIN′IUM, town, Gloucestershire, England, pop. 8.

Ciriè (chē′rē-ĕ′) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 8.

Ciro (chē′rō) comm. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, near Ionian sea, pop. 7.

Čirpan (chĭr-pȧn′) *or* **Chirpan**, town, E. Roumelia, Bulgaria, 30 m. E of Philippopolis, p. 12.

Chifu. See CHEFOO.
Chili. See CHILE.
Chimkent. See CHEMKENT.
Ch'inan. See TSINAN.
Chinese Turkestan. See TURKESTAN.
Chingtu. See CHENGTU.
Chinkai. See CHINHAI.
Chios, isl. Asiatic Turkey. See SCIO.
Chipping Wycombe. See CHEPPING WYCOMBE.
Chirpan. See ČIRPAN.
Chishima. See KURILE ISLANDS.
Chonjin. See CHONGJIN.
Chorura Namu. See CHOLLA, SOUTH.
Chorura Puku. See CHOLLA, NORTH.
Chosen. See KOREA.
Christian-. See KRISTIAN-.
Chrysopolis. See SCUTARI.
Chu-kiang. See CANTON RIVER.
Chu-kong. See CANTON RIVER.
Chumbul. Var. of CHAMBAL.
Chunchon Namu. See CHUNGCHYONG, SOUTH.
Chunchon Puku. See CHUNGCHYONG, NORTH.
Chutia Nagpur. Var. of CHOTA NAGPUR.
Cicilian Gates. See GÜLEK BOGHAZ.
Cieszyn. See TESCHEN.
Cirta. See CONSTANTINE.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); ᴋ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Cisalpine Republic (sĭs-ăl′pĭn ; -pīn) former state N Italy, now part of It. kingdom.

Ciscaucasia (sĭs′kô-kā′shȧ) the portion of the Caucasus, Russia, N of the Caucasus mts. (except Dagestan & part of Baku), incl. Kuban, Stavropol, & Terek, 85,767 □ pop. 5,215.

Cisco (sĭs′kō) city, Eastland co. Texas, pop. 2.

Cisleithania (sĭs′lī-thā′nĭ-ȧ ; -tä′nē-ä) the portion of Austria-Hungary W of Leitha riv.

Cisterna di Roma (chēs-tĕr′nä dē rō′mä) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 4.

Cisternino (chēs′tĕr-nē′nō) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 7.

Cithæron (sĭ-thē′rŏn) mt. 4,628 ft. high, Attica nome, Greece.

Citrus (sĭt′rŭs) co. cen. Fla. 620 □ pop. 7, × Inverness.

Cittadella (chēt′tä-dĕl′lä) mfg. comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 11.

Città della Pieve (chēt-tä′ dĕl′lä pyĕ′vā) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 8; birthplace of Perugino.

Cittanova (chēt′tä-nô′vä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. comm. 15.

Città Sant' Angelo (chēt-tä′ sän-tän′jā-lō) comm. Teramo prov. Italy, pop. 9.

Città Vecchia (chēt-tä′ vĕk′kyä) ft. city, cen. Malta isl. 6 m. W of Valletta, pop. 22.

City Point, vil. Prince George co. Va. on James riv. ; base of operations in Civil War.

Ciudad Bolívar (syōō-thäth′ bō-lē′vär ; 138, 146) *formerly* **Angostura**, riv. port, Venezuela, on Orinoco riv. pop. 12.

Ciudadela (thyōō′thä-thä′lä ; 138, 146) mfg. spt. Minorca isl. on W coast, pop. comm. 9.

Ciudad García (syōō-thäth′ gär-sē′ä ; 138, 146) town, Zacatecas, Mexico, pop. 9.

Ciudad González (gōn-sä′lās ; 268) city, Guanajuato, Mexico, pop. 6.

Ciudad Guzmán (gōōs-män′ ; 268) city, coextensive with Zapotlán canton, Jalisco state, Mexico, pop. 17.

Ciudad Juárez (hwä′rās) city, Chihuahua, Mexico, on Rio Grande, opp. El Paso, Tex. p. 7.

Ciudad Real (thyōō-thäth′ rā-äl′) prov. Spain, 7,622 □ pop. 380. — its ✱ pop. comm. 16.

Ciudad-Rodrigo (-rō-drē′gō) mfg. city, Salamanca prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.

Ciudad Victoria (syōō-thäth′ vēk-tō′rē-ä ; 138, 146) city, ✱ Tamaulipas, Mexico, pop. 12.

Cividale del Friuli (chē′vē-dä′lā dĕl frē′ōō-lē ; frē-ōō′lē) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, on Natisone river, pop. 10.

Civita Castellana (chē′vē-tä käs′tĕl-lä′nä) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 5.

Civitanova Marche (chē′vē-tä-nô′vä mär′kā) comm. Macerata prov. Italy, pop. 12.

Civitavecchia (-vĕk′kyä) *anc.* CEN′TUM CEL′LÆ & TRAJA′NI POR′TUS, spt. city, Rome prov. Italy, on Mediterranean sea, pop. comm. 19.

Civitella Casanova (chē′vē-tĕl′lä kä′sä-nô′vä) comm. Teramo prov. Italy, pop. 5.

Civitella del Tronto (dĕl trôn′tō) comm. Teramo prov. Italy, pop. 9.

Civitella di Romagna (dē rō-män′yä) comm. Forlì prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.

Civitella in Val di Chiana (ēn väl dē kyä′nä) comm. Arezzo prov. cen. Italy, pop. 7.

Clackamas (klăk′ȧ-mȧs) co. N W Ore. 1,864 □ pop. 30, × Oregon City.

Clackmannan (klăk-măn′ăn) par. & town, × of Clackmannanshire, Scotland, pop. 2. — See CLACKMANNANSHIRE (*Gaz.*).

Clackmannanshire (-shĕr) *or* **Clackmannan**, co. Scot. 55 □ pop. 31, × Clackmannan.

Clacton (klăk′tŭn) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 10 ; watering place.

Claiborne (klā′bŭrn) par. N La. 778 □ pop. 25, × Homer. — co. S W Miss. 489 □ pop. 17, × Port Gibson. — co. N E Tenn. 468 □ pop. 24, × Tazewell.

Clairton (klâr′tŭn) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

Clairvaux (klĕr′vō′) hamlet in Ville-sous-la-Ferté commune, dept. Aube, France ; celebrated Cistercian abbey (now a prison) founded by St. Bernard.

Clallam (klăl′ăm) co. N W Wash. 1,726 □ pop. 7, × Port Angeles.

Clamart (klȧ′mȧr′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, near Paris, pop. 11.

Clanton (klăn′tŭn) town, × of Chilton co. Alabama, pop. 1.

Clapham (klăp′ăm) **North** (pop. 29) & **South** (pop. 30) wards of Wandsworth met. bor. London, Eng.

Clare (klâr) co. cen. Mich. 582 □ pop. 9, × Harrison. — city, Clare co. Mich. pop. 1. — riv. Galway co. Ireland, flows into Lough Corrib. — isl. W coast Ireland, Mayo co. entrance to Clew bay. — co. Munster prov. Ireland, 1,332 □ pop. 104, × Ennis.

Claremont (klâr′mŏnt) city, Los Angeles co. Cal. pop. 1. — town, Sullivan co. N. H. pop. 8. — town, suburb of Capetown, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 13.

Claremore (klâr′mōr) city, × of Rogers co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.

Clarence (klăr′ĕns) city, Shelby co. Mo. pop. 1. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 18.

Clarence Island, Chile, S. Am. W of Tierra del Fuego.

Clarence Peak, mt. peak, about 9,350 ft. high, Fernando Po isl. off W coast Africa.

Clarence River, riv. 240 m. long, N. S. W. Australia, McPherson mts. to Shoal bay.

Clarendon (klăr′ĕn-dŭn) co. S E cen. S. C. 717 □ pop. 32, × Manning. — town, × of Monroe co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, Donley co. Tex. pop. 2. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 10.

Clarendon Park, par. Salisbury rural dist. Wiltshire, England. See CONSTITUTIONS OF CLARENDON.

Clarendon Springs, summer resort, Rutland co. Vt. ; medicinal springs.

Clarens (klȧ′räɴs′) vil. Vaud canton, Switzerland, E end of Lake Geneva.

Clarinda (klȧ-rĭn′dȧ) city, × of Page co. Io. on Nodaway river, pop. 4.

Clarion (klăr′ĭ-ŭn) riv. Pa. McKean co. to Allegheny riv. Clarion co. — co. N W Pa. 601 □ pop. 37, × Clarion. — city, × of Wright co. Io. pop. 2. — bor. × of Clarion co. Pa. pop. 3.

Clark (klärk) co. S W Ark. 882 □ pop. 24, × Arkadelphia. — co. E Ill. 493 □ pop. 24, × Marshall. — co. S Ind. 375 □ pop. 30, × Jeffersonville. — co. S W Kan. 973 □ pop. 4, × Ashland. — co. E cen. Ky. 265 □ pop. 18, × Winchester. — co. N E Mo. 498 □ pop. 13, × Kahoka. — co. S E Nev. 8,045 □ pop. 3, × Las Vegas. — co. S W cen. O. 407 □ pop. 66, × Springfield. — co. N E S. Dak. 974 □ pop. 11. — city, its × pop. 1. — co. N W cen. Wis. 1,218 □ pop. 30, × Neillsville.

Clarke, co. S W Ala. 1,216 □ pop. 31, × Grove Hill. — co. N E Ga. 114 □ pop. 23, × Athens. — co. S Io. 428 □ pop. 11, × Osceola. — co. E Miss. 675 □ pop. 22, × Quitman. — co. N Va. 171 □ pop. 7, × Berryville. — co. S W Wash. 634 □ pop. 26, × Vancouver.

Clark Fork, riv. ab. 700 m. long, Rocky mts. W Mont. to Columbia riv. ; called **Pend Oreille** after leaving Pend Oreille lake. — riv. N Wyo. to the Yellowstone.

Clarks′burg, town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 1. — min. city, × of Harrison co. W. Va. on Monongahela river, pop. 9.

Clarks′dale, city, a × of Coahoma co. Mississippi, pop. 4.

Clarkston (klärks′tŭn) city, Asotin co. Washington, pop. 1.

Clarks′ville, town, × of Johnson co. Ark. pop. 1. — town, Clark co. Ind. pop. 3. — cml. city, × of Montgomery co. Tenn. pop. 9. — city, × of Red River co. Tex. pop. 2.

Clase Rural (klās) par. Swansea rural dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 6.

Clatsop (klăt′sŭp) co. N W Ore. 821 □ pop. 16, × Astoria.

Claxton (klăks′tŭn) town, Tattnall co. Georgia, pop. 1.

Clay, co. E Ala. 614 □ pop. 21, × Ashland. — co. N E Ark. 654 □ p. 24, × × Corning & Piggott. — co. N E Fla. 617 □ p. 6, × Green Cove Springs. — co. S W Ga. 203 □ p. 9, × Fort Gaines. — co. S E Ill. 462 □ p. 19, × Louisville. — min. co. W Ind. 361 □ p. 33, × Brazil. — co. N W Io. 563 □ pop. 13, × Spencer. — co. N E cen. Kan. 638 □ pop. 15, × Clay Center. — co. S E Ky. 478 □ pop. 18, × Manchester. — co. W Minn. 1,043 □ pop. 20, × Moorhead. — co. N E Miss. 408 □ pop. 20, × West Point. — co. W N W Mo. 402 □ pop. 20, × Liberty. — co. S Nebr. 579 □ pop. 16, × Clay Center. — co. S W N. C. 220 □ pop. 4, × Hayesville. — co. S E S. Dak. 403 □ pop. 9, × Vermilion. — co. N Tenn. 254 □ pop. 9, × Celina. — co. N Tex. 1,158 □ pop. 17, × Henrietta. — co. cen. W. Va. 332 □ pop. 10, × Clay. — town, Webster co. Ky. pop. 1. — **City**, town, Clay co. Ind. S E of Terre Haute, pop. 1.

Clay Center, city, × of Clay co. Kan. pop. 3. — vil. × of Clay co. Nebr. pop. 1.

Clay Cross, urban dist. Derbyshire, England, 5 m. S of Chesterfield, pop. 8.

Clay, Mount, peak, White mts. Coos co. N. H. 5,554 ft. high.

Claysville (klāz′vĭl) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

Clayton (klā′tŭn) co. N W cen. Ga. 142 □ pop. 10, × Jonesboro. — co. N E Io. 762 □ pop. 26, × Elkader. — vil. × of Barbour co. Ala. pop. 1. — bor. Gloucester co. N. J. pop. 2. — vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, Johnston co. N. C. pop. 1. — par. & town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. town 5.

Clayton le Moors (lē mōōrz ; môrz) town, Lancashire, England, pop. 9.

Clay′ville, bor. Jefferson co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Clear, Cape, S headland, Clear isl. Cork co. Ireland.

Clear Creek, riv. Col. rises near Grays peak, flows into South Platte riv. — min. co. N cen. Col. 390 □ pop. 5, × Georgetown.

Clear′field, min. co. W cen. Pa. 1,142 □ pop. 94. — mfg. bor. its × pop. 7.

Clear Fork, riv. Tex. flows into Brazos river.

Clear Lake, Lake co. Cal. 25 m. long. — town, Cerro Gordo co. Io. pop. 2.

Clear Water, town, Hillsborough co. Florida, pop. 1.

Clearwater, riv. Ida. flows into Snake river. — co. N W Minn. 1,019 □ pop. 7, × Bagley. — lake, Quebec prov. Canada, E of Hudson bay, 476 □.

Cleator Moor (klēt′ẽr) min. town, Cumberland co. England, pop. 8.

Cleburne (klē′bŭrn) co. N E Ala. 568 □ pop. 13, × Heflin. — co. N Ark. 596 □ pop. 12, × Heber Springs. — city, × of Johnson co. Tex. pop. 10.

Cleckheaton (klĕk′ē-tŭn) mfg. town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 13.

Cle Elum (klē ĕl′ŭm) city, Kittitas co. Washington, pop. 3.

Cleethorpe with Thrunscoe (klē′thôrp, thrŭnz′kō) urban dist. Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England, at the mouth of the Humber, pop. 21 ; watering place.

Clerkenwell (klär′kĕn-wĕl) par. Finsbury met. bor. London, Eng. pop. 57.

Clermont (klĕr′mŏnt) co. S W O. 465 □ pop. 30, × Batavia. — (*F. pron.* klâr′môɴ′) town, dept. Oise, France, 16 m. S S E of Beauvais, p. 4, comm. 6. See COUNCIL OF CLERMONT.

Clermont-Ferrand (klĕr′môɴ′-fĕ′räɴ′) *anc.* AUGUSTONEM′ETUM, cml. & mfg. city, ✱ of dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, pop. 50, communal pop. 65.

Clermont-l'Hérault (-lā′rō′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Hérault, France, pop. 5.

Clevedon (klēv′dŭn) urban dist. Somersetshire, England, pop. 6 ; watering place.

Cleveland (klēv′lănd) co. S Ark. 603 □ pop. 13, × Rison. — co. W N. C. 488 □ pop. 29, × Shelby. — co. E Okla. 554 □ p. 19, × Norman. — town, a × of Bolivar co. Miss. p. 1. — port of entry & cml. & mfg. city, × of Cuyahoga co. O. on Lake Erie, pop. 561 ; seat of Western Reserve university and of Case School of Applied Science. See FOREST CITY. — city, Pawnee co. Okla. pop. 1. — town, × of Bradley co. Tenn. pop. 6. — dist. Yorkshire, England ; iron mines and works.

Cleveland Heights, vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 3.

Cleves (klēvz) vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 1. — *Ger.* **Kleve** (klā′vĕ) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 18.

Clew Bay (klōō) inlet, 15 m. long, 8 m. broad, Atlantic ocean, Mayo co. Ireland.

Clichy (klē′shē′) *or* **Clichy-la-Garenne** (klē′shē′-lȧ-gȧ′rĕn′) *anc.* CLIPPI′ACUM, mfg. town & comm. dept. Seine, France, N W sub. of Paris, pop. 47.

Cliffside Park, bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 3.

Clifton (klĭf′tŭn) city, Graham co. Ariz. p. 5. — city, × of Greenlee co. Ariz. p. 5. — city, Bosque co. Tex. p. 1. — W part of Bristol, Gloucestershire, Eng. on Avon riv. ; hot springs.

Clifton Forge, city, geographically in Alleghany co. Va. 1 □ pop. 6.

Clifton Heights, bor. Delaware co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

Clifton Springs, vil. Ontario co. N. Y. pop. 2 ; medicinal springs.

Clinch (klĭnch) riv. 300 m. Tazewell co. Va. to Tenn. riv. in Roane co. Tenn. — co. S Ga. 961 □ p. 8, × Homerville. — **Mountain**, ridge, Va. & Tenn. 4,223 ft. high.

Clingman Dome (klĭng′măn) peak, 6,619 ft. high, Great Smoky mts. bet. N. C. & Tenn.

Clinton (klĭn′tŭn) co. S Ill. 483 □ pop. 23, × Carlyle. — co. N W cen. Ind. 408 □ p. 27, × Frankfort. — co. E Io. 691 □ p. 45, × Clinton. — co. S Ky. 233 □ p. 8, × Albany. — co. cen. Mich. 571 □ pop. 23, × St. Johns. — co. N W Mo. 423 □ pop. 15, × Plattsburg. — min. co. N E N. Y. 1,049 □ pop. 48, × Plattsburg. — agr. co. S W O. 411 □ pop. 24, × Wilmington. — co. N cen. Pa. 878 □ pop. 32, × Lock Haven. — town, Middlesex co. Conn. pop. 1. — city, × of De Witt co. Ill. pop. 5. — city, Vermilion co. Ind. pop. 6. — city, × of Clinton co. Io. pop. 26. — city, × of Hickman co. Ky. pop. 1. — town, Kennebec co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 13. — vil. Lenawee co. Mich. pop. 1. — city, × of Henry co. Mo. pop. 5. — vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 1 ; Hamilton college. — town, × of Sampson co. N. C. pop. 1. — city, Custer co. Okla. pop. 3. — town, Laurens co. S. C. pop. 3. — town, × of Anderson co. Tenn. pop. 1.

Clinton-Golden, lake, Northwest Ters. Canada, N E of Great Slave lake, 674 □.

Clinton, Mount, peak, Coos co. N. H. 4,275 ft. high.

Clin′tonville, city, Waupaca co. Wis. 38 m. W N W of Bay City, pop. 2.

Clissa (klĭs′sä) town, Dalmatia, Austria, near Spalato, pop. 2, comm. 5.

Clitheroe (klĭth′ẽr-ō) mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, on Ribble river, pop. 13.

Clive (klīv) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 6.

Cloch Point (klŏκ) headland S shore, Clyde riv. Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Clonderalaw Bay (klŏn′dẽr-ȧ-lô′) inlet, Shannon estuary, Clare co. Ireland.

Clonmacnoise (klŏn′măk-noiz′) par. N W King's co. Ireland, on River Shannon, pop. 2.

Clonmel (klŏn-mĕl′) cml. & mfg. bor. & town, × of Tipperary co. Ireland, pop. 10.

Cloquet (klō-kā′) riv. Minn. trib. of St. Louis riv. — city, Carlton co. Minn. pop. 7.

Closter (klŏs′tẽr) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 1.

Cloud, co. N Kan. 702 □ pop. 18, × Concordia.

Cloud Peak, peak, Big Horn mts. Wyoming, 13,165 ft. high.

Clover (klō′vẽr) town, York co. South Carolina, pop. 1.

Clo′verport, city, Breckenridge co. Ky. on Ohio river, pop. 1.

Clovis (klō′vĭs) city, × of Curry co. New Mexico, pop. 3.

Cluny (klü′nē′) town & comm. dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, on Grosne river, pop. 4.

Clusone (klōō-zō′nā) comm. Bergamo prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.

Clutha (klōō′thȧ) co. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 9. — riv. S. Isl. N. Z. 154 m. long.

Clyde (klīd) city, Cloud co. Kan. pop. 1. — mfg. vil. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 3. — vil. Sandusky co. O. pop. 3. — important riv. Scotland, Lanarkshire to Firth of Clyde; shipbuilding.

Clydebank (klīd′băŋk′) burgh, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on Clyde river, pop. 38.

Clymer (klī′mẽr) bor. Indiana co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Cnidus (nī′dŭs) ruined town on Cape Krios, Asia Minor ; naval battle, 394 B. C.

Coa (kō′ä) *anc.* CU′DA, riv. Beira prov. Portugal, flows into Douro river.

Coahoma (kō′ä-hō′mȧ) co. N W Miss. 530 □ pop. 34, × × Friar Point & Clarksdale.

Coahuila (kō′ä-wē′lä) state, N Mexico, 63,791 □ pop. 362, ✱ Saltillo.

Coal, co. S Okla. 525 □ pop. 16, × Lehigh.

Coal City, city, Grundy co. Illinois, pop. 3.

Coal Creek, town, Anderson co. Tennessee, pop. 1.

Coaldale (kōl′dāl) bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.

Coalgate (kōl′gāt) city, Coal co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.

Coal Grove, vil. Lawrence co. O. on Ohio river, pop. 2.

Coal Hill, town, Johnson co. Ark. 42 m. E N E of Fort Smith, pop. 1.

Coalinga (kō′ȧ-lĭŋ′gȧ) city, Fresno co. California, pop. 4.

Coalton, vil. Jackson co. O. 25 m. S E of Chillicothe, pop. 1.

Coalville, town, Leicestershire, England, pop. 19.

Coamo (kō-ä′mō) mun. & town, E Ponce dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 17, town 4.

Coast Range, mt. range, Cal. ; highest point San Bernardino mt. 11,600 ft.

Coat′bridge, mfg. burgh, Lanarkshire, Scotland, pop. 43.

Coatepec (kō-ä′tā-pĕk′) town, Veracruz state, Mexico, 6 m. S S W of Jalapa, pop. 9.

Coatesville (kōts′vĭl) bor. Chester co. Pa. 38 m. W of Philadelphia, pop. 11.

Coatzacoalcos (kō-ät′sä-kō-äl′kōs) *or* **Puerto México** (pwĕr′tō mā′hē-kō; 262) spt. town, Veracruz, Mexico, on Gulf of Campeche ; terminal of Tehuantepec railway.

Cobalt (kō′bôlt ; -bŏlt) min. town, Nipissing dist. Ontario, Canada, pop. 6.

Cobán (kō-bän′ ; 133) cml. town, ✱ of Alta Verapaz dept. Guatemala, pop. 23.

Cobb (kŏb) co. N W Ga. 353 □ pop. 28, × Marietta.

Cobija (kō-bē′hä; 133, 189) spt. & cml. town, Antofagasta prov. Chile, pop. 5.

Cobleskill (kō′b'l-skĭl′) vil. Schoharie co. N. Y. pop. 2.

Cobourg (kō′bûrg) port, Northumberland co. Ontario, on Lake Ontario, pop. 5.

Cobras (kō′bräs) isl. & fort, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro bay.

Cobre (kō′brā) dist. (pop. 15) & city (pop. 2) Oriente prov. Cuba ; copper mines.

Coburg (kō′bōōrκ) duchy, Ger. 217 □ pop. 75 ; forming part of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha duchy. — its ✱ a mfg. & cml. town, ✱ of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha duchy, pop. 24. — (kō′bûrg) suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, pop. 10.

Coburg Peninsula (kō′bûrg) peninsula, 50 m. long and 20 m. broad, N Australia.

Cocanada (kō′kȧ-nä′dȧ) spt. town, Godavari dist. E coast of Madras, Br. India, pop. 48.

Cocentaina (kō′thĕn-tī′nä) mfg. town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.

Cochabamba (kō′chä-bäm′bä) min. & agr. dept. Bolivia, S. America, 23,354 □ pop. 427. — its ✱ 8,394 ft. above the sea, pop. 28.

Cochin (kō′chĭn′) tributary state, Madras pres. India, 1,362 □ pop. 918. — spt. town, Malabar coast, Br. India, pop. 19 ; formerly ✱ of Cochin state.

Cochin China (kō′chĭn chī′nȧ ; kŏch′ĭn) French colony S of Annam & Cambodia, lying along the coast, Indo-China, 21,994 □ pop. 3,051, ✱ Saigon.

Cochise (kō-chēs′) co. S E Ariz. 6,170 □ pop. 35, × Tombstone.

Cochituate (kō-chĭt′ū-āt) mfg. vil. Middlesex co. Mass. on Cochituate lake, pop. 2. — lake, 4 m. long, Middlesex co. Massachusetts.

Cissaceaster. See CHICHESTER.
Ciudad Morelos. A name sometimes applied to CUAUTLA MORELOS, Mex.
Ciudad Porfirio Díaz. See PIEDRAS NEGRAS.
Clausthal. Var. of KLAUSTHAL.
Clusium. See CHIUSI.
Clydesdale. See LANARK.
Cnossus. See KNOSSOS.
Coastland. See KÜSTENLAND.
Coblenz. See KOBLENZ.

Cochran (kŏk′răn) co. N W Tex. 869 □. — town, Pulaski co. Ga. pop. 2.
Cockburn Land (kō′bŭrn) N W part of Baffin isl. N Canada.
Cockburn Sound (kō′bŭrn) co. Western Australia, pop. 24; chief town Fremantle.
Cocke (kŏk) co. E Tenn. 427 □ pop. 19, × Newport.
Cockermouth (kŏk′ẽr-mŭth) town, Cumberland co. Eng. p. 5; Wordsworth's birthplace.
Coco (kō′kō) *or* **Segovia** (sä-gō′vyä) *or* **Wanks** (wăŋks) riv. 250 to 300 m. long, Nicaragua, Cen. America; flows into Caribbean sea.
Coconino (kō′kō-nē′nō) co. N Arizona, 18,238 □ pop. 8, × Flagstaff.
Cocos (kō′kōs), *or* **Keeling** (kē′lĭng), **Islands**, group of coral isls. Indian oc. S W of Java, 9 □ pop. ab. 7; attached to Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Cocula (kō-kōō′lä) city, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 6.
Cod, Cape, sandy pen. between Atl. ocean and Cape Cod bay, Mass.; crossed by a canal.
Codigoro (kō′dē-gō′rō) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 13.
Codington (kŏd′ĭng-tŭn) co. N E S. Dak. 701 □ pop. 14, × Watertown.
Codogno (kō-dō′nyō) mfg. town, Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Codroipo (kō-drō′ē-pō) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, 14 m. S W of Udine, pop. 7.
Cody (kō′dĭ) town, × of Park co. Wyoming, pop. 1.
Coeur d'Alene (kûr dȧ-lān′) lake and small riv. N Idaho. — mt. range N Ida. & N W Montana. — city, × of Kootenai co. Ida. pop. 7.
Coevorden (kōō′vŏr-dĕn) town & comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 5.
Coeymans (kwē′mȧnz) vil. on Hudson riv. S E Albany co. N. Y.
Coffee (kŏf′ĭ; 205) co. S E Ala. 678 □ pop. 26, × Elba. — co. S Ga. 901 □ pop. 22, × Douglas. — co. cen. Tenn. 443 □ pop. 16, × Manchester.
Coffey, fertile co. E Kan. 644 □ pop. 15, × Burlington.
Coffeyville (-vĭl) city, Montgomery co. Kansas, pop. 13.
Coffin Island, isl. largest of Magdalen isls. St. Lawrence gulf, 25 m. long.
Cofre de Perote (kō′frā dā pä-rō′tä) mt. 13,412 ft. high, Veracruz state, Mexico.
Cognac (kōn′yăk′) cml. town, dept. Charente, France, on Charente river, p. 18, comm. 19.
Cohasset (kō-hăs′ĕt) town, Norfolk co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Cohoes (kō-hōz′) mfg. city, Albany co. N. Y. on Hudson riv. 3 m. N of Troy, pop. 25.
Coiba (koi′bä; 133) isl. 20 m. long, off S Panama.
Coimbatore (kō-ĭm′bȧ-tōr′) dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 2,117. — its ✻ pop. 53.
Coimbra (kō-ēN′brä) dist. Beira prov. Port. 1,499 □ p. 344. — city, ✻ of Beira prov. p. 18.
Coin (kō-ēn′) town, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Cojedes (kō-hā′thās; 146, 189) state, N W Venezuela, 5,714 □ pop. 88, ✻ San Carlos. — town, Cojedes state, Venezuela, pop. 10.
Cojutepeque (kō-hōō′tā-pā′kā) town, Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 12.
Coke (kōk) co. W Tex. 931 □ pop. 6, × Robert Lee.
Coke′burg, bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Colastiné (kō-lä′stē-nā′) port of Santa Fé, on the Paraná, Argentina.
Colbert (kŏl′bẽrt) co. N W Ala. 618 □ pop. 25, × Tuscumbia.
Colby (kŏl′bĭ) city, × of Thomas co. Kansas, pop. 1.
Colchagua (kōl-chä′gwä) prov. Chile, 3,870 □ pop. 159, ✻ San Fernando.
Colchester (kōl′chĕs-tẽr) bor. & town, New London co. Conn. pop. town 2. — city, McDonough co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Chittenden co. Vt. pop. 6. — *anc.* CAMULODU′NUM, spt. mun. bor. Essex co. England, pop. 43. — co. cen. Nova Scotia, Canada, × Truro.
Colchis (kŏl′kĭs) anc. country in what is now Transcaucasia, Russia. See COLCHIAN, *a.*
Colden, Mount (kōl′d'n) peak, Adirondacks, N. Y. 4,713 ft. high.
Cold Harbor, locality, Hanover co. Va.; battles 1862 & 1864.
Colditz (kŏl′dĭts) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 5.
Cold Spring, vil. Putnam co. N. Y. on E bank Hudson river, pop. 3.
Cold′water, mfg. city, × of Branch co. Michigan, pop. 6.
Coldwater River, riv. ab. 150 m. long N Miss. flows into Tallahatchie river.
Cole (kōl) co. cen. Mo. 389 □ pop. 22, × Jefferson City.
Colebrook (kōl′brŏŏk′) town, Coos co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.
Coleman (kōl′mȧn) past. co. N W cen. Tex. 1,290 □ pop. 23. — city, its ×, pop. 3.
Coleraine (kōl-rān′) vil. Itasca co. Minn. pop. 2. — bor. & spt. town, Londonderry co. Ireland, pop. 6. — See COLRAIN (*Gaz.*).
Coles (kōlz) co. E Ill. 525 □ pop. 35, × Charleston.
Colesberg (kōlz′bûrg) town, E Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Colfax (kŏl′făks) co. E Nebr. 405 □ pop. 12, × Schuyler. — co. N E New Mex. 3,798 □ pop. 16, × Raton. — town, Jasper co. Io. pop. 3. — town, × of Grant par. La. pop. 1. — city, × of Whitman co. Wash. pop. 3.
Colhué, Lake (kōl-wā′) in Chubut ter. S Argentina, W of Lake Musters.
Colima (kō-lē′mä) state, Mexico, 2,273 □ pop. 78. — city, its ✻ pop. 25. — a volcano in Colima state, about 12,750 ft. high.
Collecchio (kōl-lĕk′kyō) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.
Colle di Val d' Elsa (kōl′lā dē văl dĕl′sä) comm. Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 10.
College Hill, vil. Hamilton co. O. N N W of Cincinnati, pop. 20. — bor. Beaver co. pop. 2.
College Park, town, Fulton co. Georgia, pop. 2.
College View, vil. Lancaster co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
Collegno (kōl-lā′nyō) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.
Colle Salvetti (kōl′lā säl-vĕt′tē) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 10.
Colle Sannita (sän-nē′tä) comm. Benevento prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.
Collesano (kōl′lā-sä′nō) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Colleton (kŏl′ē-tŭn) co. S S. C. 1,333 □ pop. 35, × Walterboro.
Collier Bay (kŏl′yẽr) large inlet, Kimberley div. N coast of Western Australia.
Collin (kŏl′ĭn) past. co. N N E Tex. 878 □ pop. 49, × McKinney.
Collingdale (kŏl′ĭng-dāl) bor. Delaware co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Collingswood (kŏl′ĭngz-wŏŏd) bor. Camden co. N. J. 3 m. S of Camden, pop. 5.
Collingsworth (kŏl′ĭngz-wûrth) co. N W Tex. 898 □ pop. 5, × Wellington.
Collingwood (kŏl′ĭng-wŏŏd) city, N E suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, pop. 34. — town, Simcoe co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 7.
Collins (kŏl′ĭnz) city, × of Covington co. Mississippi, pop. 3.
Collinsville (kŏl′ĭnz-vĭl) city, Madison co. Ill. pop. 7. — city, Rogers co. Okla. pop. 1.
Collinwood (kŏl′ĭn-wŏŏd) vil. Cuyahoga co. O. on Lake Erie, pop. 4.
Collo (kŏl′ō) coast town, Algeria, N of Constantine, p. comm. 4; lead and mercury mines.
Colmenar (kōl′mā-när′) town, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 4.
Colmenar de Oreja (dā ō-rä′hä; 189) town, Madrid prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Colmenar Viejo (vyā′hō; 189) town, Madrid prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Colne (kōln) mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 26. — riv. Essex co. to North sea, England. — riv. Hertfordshire & Buckinghamshire to Thames riv. England.
Cologna Veneta (kō-lōn′yä vā-nā′tä) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 9.
Cologne (kō-lōn′) *Ger.* **Cöln** *or* **Köln** (kûln) govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 1,536 □ pop. 1,250. — *anc.* OP′PIDUM U′BIO′RUM, *later* COLO′NIA AG′RIPPI′NA, its ✻ a mfg. & cml. city, on Rhine riv. pop. 517. See COLOGNE, *n.*
Colombes (kō′lôNb′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, near Paris, pop. 23.
Colombia (kō-lŏm′bē-ȧ) republic, N W South America, 435,000 □ pop. 5,073, ✻ Bogotá.
Colombo (kō-lŏm′bō) spt. & cml. town, ✻ of Ceylon isl. on its W coast, pop. 211.
Colón (kō-lōn′) dist. & city, Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 52, city 7. — *form.* **Aspinwall**, spt. Panama, Atl. side Isthmus of Panama, pop. 18.
Colonelganj (kûr′nĕl-gŭnj′) town, Gonda dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 6.
Colonia, La (lä kō-lō′nyä) dept. Uruguay, S. America, 2,194 □ pop. 64. — its ✻ pop. 4.
Colonna, Cape (kō-lōn′nä) *anc.* SU′NIUM PROMONTO′RIUM, S Attica, Greece.
Colonne, Cape (kō-lōn′nā) *It.* **Capo di Nau** (kä′pō dē nä′ōō), S Italy, E end of Catanzaro province.
Colonnella (kō′lōn-nĕl′lä) comm. Teramo prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 6.
Colophon (kŏl′ō-fŏn) anc. Ionian city near Ephesus, Asia Minor.
Colorado (kŏl′ō-rä′dō) state, W cen. U. S. A. 103,658 □ pop. 799, ✻ Denver. See CENTENNIAL STATE. — co. S E Tex. 972 □ pop. 19, × Columbus. — city, × Mitchell co. Tex. p. 2.
Colorado City, city, El Paso co. Colorado, pop. 4.
Colorado Desert, arid region, San Diego co. California.
Colorado River, nav. riv. 900 m. long, Tex. flows into Matagorda bay. — nav. riv. Ut. & Ariz. formed by Green & Grand rivs. flows into Gulf of California; length about 1,100 m.; for 217 m. through Grand Cañon of the Colorado at a depth of 4,000–6,000 ft. — (*Sp. pron.* kō′lō-rä′thō; 146) riv. Argentina, Andes to Atlantic ocean, ab. 39° 30′ S.
Colorado Springs, city, × of El Paso co. Colorado, pop. 29.
Colorno (kō-lōr′nō) town, Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Colotlán (kō′lō-tlän′) city, Jalisco state, Mexico, pop. 6.
Colquitt (kōl′kwĭt) co. S W Ga. 529 □ pop. 20, × Moultrie.
Colrain (kōl-rān′) town, Franklin co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Colton (kōl′tŭn) city, San Bernardino co. Cal. pop. 4.
Columbia (kō-lŭm′bĭ-ȧ) co. S W Ark. 785 □ pop. 24, × Magnolia. — co. N E Fla. 792 □ pop. 18, × Lake City. — co. E Ga. 350 □ pop. 12, × Appling. — co. S E N. Y. 644 □ pop. 44, × Hudson. — co. N W Ore. 662 □ pop. 11, × St. Helen. — co. E cen. Pa. 479 □ pop. 48, × Bloomsburg. — co. S E Wash. 858 □ pop. 7, × Dayton. — agr. co. S cen. Wis. 778 □ pop. 31, × Portage. — town, Houston co. Ala. pop. 1. — town, Monroe co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, × of Adair co. Ky. p. 1. — city, × of Marion co. Miss. p. 2. — city, × of Boone co. Mo. pop. 10; Univ. of Missouri. — mfg. bor. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 11. — city, ✻ of S. C. and × of Richland co. pop. 26; Univ. of S. C. — city, × of Maury co. Tenn. pop. 6.
Columbia City, city, × of Whitley co. Ind. pop. 3.
Columbia River, nav. riv. of Ore. Wash. & Brit. Columbia, ab. 1,400 m. long, flows into Pacific ocean.
Columbiana (kō-lŭm′bĭ-ăn′ȧ) agr. co. E O. 534 □ pop. 77, × Lisbon. — town, × of Shelby co. Ala. pop. 1. — vil. Columbiana co. O. pop. 2.
Columbretes (kō′lōōm-brā′tās) isl. group, Medit. sea, off E coast of Spain.
Columbus (kō-lŭm′bŭs) co. S N. C. 933 □ pop. 28, × Whiteville. — mfg. city, × of Muscogee co. Ga. pop. 21. — city, × of Bartholomew co. Ind. pop. 9. — city, × of Cherokee co. Kan. pop. 3. — city, × of Lowndes co. Miss. pop. 9. — city, × of Platte co. Nebr. pop. 5. — cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of O. and × of Franklin co. pop. 182. — city, × of Colorado co. Tex. pop. 2. — city, Columbia co. Wis. pop. 3.
Columbus Grove, vil. Putnam co. O. 58 m. S S W of Toledo, pop. 2.
Columbus Junction, mfg. town, Louisa co. Iowa, on Iowa river, pop. 1.
Colunga (kō-lōōn′gä) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Colusa (kō-lū′sȧ) co. N cen. Cal. 1,140 □ pop. 8. — its × pop. 2.
Colville (kŏl′vĭl) city, × of Stevens co. Washington, pop. 2.
Colvin, Mount (kŏl′vĭn) peak, Adirondacks, N. Y. 4,074 ft. high.
Colwyn (kŏl′wĭn) bor. Delaware co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Colwyn Bay and Colwyn, urban dist. Denbighshire, Wales, pop. 13.
Comacchio (kō-măk′kyō) ft. town, Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 12.
Comal (kō-măl′) co. S cen. Tex. 559 □ pop. 8, × New Braunfels.
Comanche (kō-măn′chē) co. S Kan. 788 □ pop. 3, × Coldwater. — co. S W Okla. 1,726 □ pop. 40, × Lawton. — past. co. N cen. Tex. 948 □ pop. 27. — its × pop. 3. — city, Stephens co. Okla. pop. 1.
Comayagua (kō′mä-yä′gwä) town, Honduras, Cen. America, pop. 6.
Combahee River (kŏm′bȧ-hē′) riv. ab. 140 m. long, Barnwell co. S. C. to Atlantic ocean.
Combarbalá (kōm-bär′bä-lä′; 133) town, Coquimbo prov. Chile, pop. 2.
Combin, Grand (grän kôN′băN′) mt. 14,160 ft. Pennine Alps, bet. Italy & Switzerland.
Combourg (kôN′bōōr′) town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 2, comm. 5.
Comeragh Mountains (kŏm′ẽr-ä; -äK) range, S Ireland; highest, Knockanaffrin, 2,478 ft.
Comerio (kō-mā′rē-ō) mun. & town, San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 11, town 2.
Comilla (kō-mĭl′ä) *or* **Kumilla** (kōō-mĭl′ä) tn. ✻ Tippera dist. Bengal prov. Brit. India, p. 19.
Comines (kō′mēn′) town, dept. Nord, France, p. 7, comm. 9; birthplace of Ph. de Comines.
Comiso (kō′mē-zō) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 21.
Comitán (kō′mē-tän′) city, Chiapas, Mexico, pop. 10.
Commentry (kō′mäN′trē′) town, dept. Allier, France, pop. 8, comm. 10; coal mines.
Commerce (kŏm′ẽrs) city, Jackson co. Ga. pop. 2; formerly HARMONY GROVE. — city, Hunt co. Tex. 30 m. S W of Paris, pop. 3.
Commercy (kō′mĕr′sē′) town, dept. Meuse, France, on Meuse river, pop. 6, comm. 9.
Como (kō′mō) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,105 □ pop. 616. — *anc.* CO′MUM, its ✻ pop. 44.
Como, Lago di (lä′gō dē kō′mō) lake, Lombardy, Italy, 35 m. long, 3 m. wide, 56 □.
Comonfort, Chamacuero de (chä′mä-kwä′rō dā kō′mōn-fôrt′) tn. Guanajuato, Mex. p. 6.
Comorin, Cape (kŏm′ō-rĭn) S point of India, Travancore state, in Indian ocean.
Comoro Islands (kŏm′ō-rō) in Mozambique channel, N W of Madagascar, 826 □ pop. 98, consisting of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mohilla, & Mayotta; French.
Compiègne (kôN′pyĕn′y′) town, dept. Oise, France, on Oise river, pop. 14, comm. 17.
Compton (kŏmp′tŭn; kŭmp′-) co. S E Quebec, Canada, × Cookshire.
Concarneau (kôN′kär′nō′) spt. town & comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 7.
Conceição (kôN′sā-souN′) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 45.
Concepción (kōn-sĕp-syōn′; 138) town, Entre Ríos prov. Argentina, pop. 10. — min. prov. Chile, 3,545 □ pop. 225. — its ✻ pop. 56. — dept. (p. 31) & town (p. 15) Paraguay.
Concepción del Uruguay (dĕl ōō′rōō-gwī′) town, Entre Ríos prov. Argentina, pop. 10.
Conception, Point (kŏn-sĕp′shŭn) S W extremity of Santa Barbara co. California.
Concha (kōn′chä) highest mt. in Venezuela, 15,416 ft. Mérida range.
Concho (kŏn′chō) riv. Tex. trib. of Colorado riv. — co. cen. Tex. 918 □ pop. 7, × Paintrock.
Conchos (kōn′chōs) riv. about 300 m. long, Mexico, flows into the Rio Grande.
Concord (kŏŋ′kẽrd) town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 6; battle 1775. — mfg. city, ✻ of N. H. and × of Merrimack co. pop. 21. — city, × of Cabarrus co. N. C. pop. 9. — town, Essex co. Vt. pop. 1.
Concordia (kŏn-kôr′dĭ-ȧ) par. E La. 714 □ pop. 14, × Vidalia. — city, × of Cloud co. Kan. pop. 4. — town, Entre Ríos prov. Argentina, on Uruguay riv. pop. 13.
Concordia, La (lä kōn-kôr′dyä) town, Chiapas, Mexico, pop. 1.
Concordia sulla Secchia (sōōl′lä sĕk′kyä) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 10.
Concorezzo (kōn′kō-rĕt′sō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Condamine (kôN′dä-mē′nä) town, Monaco, pop. 6.
Condé-sur-l'Escaut (kôN′dā′-sür-lĕs′kō′) ft. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 3, comm. 5.
Condé-sur-Noireau (kôN′dā′-sür′-nwä′rō′) town, dept. Calvados, France, p. 5, comm. 6.
Condom (kôN′dôN′) cml. town, dept. Gers, France, on Baise river, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Condon (kŏn′dŭn) town, × of Gilliam co. Oregon, pop. 1.
Conecuh (kō-nē′kū) co. S Ala. 849 □ pop. 21, × Evergreen.
Conecuh River, riv. Ala. ab. 175 m. long, flows into Escambia riv. Florida.
Conegliano (kō′nāl-yä′nō) mfg. town, Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Conejos (kō-nä′hōs; -ōs; 189) past. co. S Col. 1,393 □ pop. 11. — its ×.
Conejos Peak, 13,183 ft. high, San Juan mts. Conejos co. Colorado.
Conemaugh River (kŏn′ē-mô′) Cambria co. Pa. to Saltsburg.
Conesus Lake (kō-nē′sŭs) lake, about 9 m. long, Livingston co. N. Y.
Coney Island (kō′nĭ) in Brooklyn bor. N. Y. city, 5 m. long; seaside resort.
Congaree (kŏŋ′gȧ-rē′) riv. S. C. ab. 60 m. long, joins Wateree riv. to form Santee river.
Congleton (kŏŋ′g'l-tŭn) mfg. mun. bor. Cheshire, England, pop. 11.
Congo (kŏŋ′gō) riv. in & on boundary of Belgian Congo, to Atlantic ocean, 2,500–3,000 m. long, one of the largest in the world.
Conil (kō-nēl′) town, Cádiz prov. Spain, on Mediterranean sea, pop. comm. 6.
Coniston Water (kŏn′ĭs-tŭn) lake, 6 m. long, Lancashire, England.
Conjeeveram (kŏn′jē-vẽr-ŭm′) town, Chinglenut dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 46.
Conn, Lough (lŏk kŏn′) lake, ab. 8 m. long and 4 m. wide, Mayo co. Ireland.
Connaught (kŏn′ôt) prov. N W Ireland, 6,867 □ pop. 610.
Conneaut (kŏn′ē-ôt′) city, Ashtabula co. O. pop. 8.
Connecticut (kŏ-nĕt′ĭ-kŭt) state, E U. S. A. 4,820 □ pop. 1,115, ✻ Hartford. See CHARTER COLONY, FREESTONE STATE, LAND OF STEADY HABITS, NUTMEG STATE. — riv. 450 m. long, New England, rises in N. H. flows into Long Isl. sound.
Connellsville (kŏn′ĕlz-vĭl) bor. Fayette co. Pa. on Youghiogheny river, pop. 13.
Connersville (kŏn′ẽrz-vĭl) city, × of Fayette co. Indiana, pop. 8.
Conroe (kŏn′rō) city, Montgomery co. Texas, pop. 1.
Conselice (kōn-sĕl′ē-chā) comm. Ravenna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 9.
Conselve (kōn-sĕl′vā) comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Consett (kŏn′sĕt) town, Durham co. England, pop. 11; coal mines and iron works.
Conshohocken (kŏn′shō-hŏk′ĕn) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 7.
Consolación del Sur (kōn′sō-lä-syōn′ dĕl sōōr′; 138) dist. & city, Pinar del Río prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 29, city 3.
Constance, Lake of (kŏn′stăns) *Ger.* **Bodensee** (bō′dĕn-zā′) *anc.* BRIGANTI′NUS LA′CUS, 46 m. long, 207 □ enclosed by Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria, Vorarlberg, & Switzerland.
Constanța (kŏn-stän′tsä) *Turk.* **Küstenje** (küs-tĕn′jĕ) dept. Dobrogea, Roumania, 2,668 □ pop. 218. — *anc.* CONSTANTIA′NA, spt. ✻ of Constanța dept. pop. comm. 27.

Cœle-Syria. See BIKA, EL. **Coire.** See CHUR. [HILLS. **Colli Euganei.** See EUGANEAN	**Colmar.** See KOLMAR. **Cöln.** See COLOGNE. **Colonia Agrippina.** See Co-	LOGNE. [NAM. **Combaconum.** See KUMBAKO- **Complutum.** See ALCALÁ DE	HENARES. **Conakry.** Var. of KONAKRY. **Condate.** See MONTEREAU.	**Condivicnum.** See NANTES. **Confluentes.** See KOBLENZ. **Congo Free State.** See BELGIAN	CONGO. **Consentia.** See COSENZA. **Constance.** See KONSTANZ.	

Constantina (kŏn′stăn-tē′nä) town, Seville prov. Spain, 40 m. N E of Seville, p. comm. 11.
Constantine (kŏn′stăn-tīn) vil. St. Joseph co. Mich. pop. 1. — (*pron.* kŏn′stäN′tēn′) French dept. N E Algeria, 33,707 □ pop. 2,118. — its ✳ *anc.* CIR′TA, ft. city, pop. 53, comm. 65.
Constantinople (kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nō′p'l) vilayet of Turkey, 1,505 □ pop. 1,203. — *Turk.* **Istambul** (ē′stäm-bōōl′) city on the Bosporus, Turkey in Europe, ✳ of Ottoman empire, pop. with suburbs 1,200. See BYZANTIUM (*Gaz.*), BYZANTINE, *a.*
Constitución (kŏn′stē-tōō-syōn′) spt. town, Maule prov. Chile, pop. 9.
Consuegra (kŏn-swā′grä) town, Toledo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Contarina (kŏn′tä-rē′nä) comm. Rovigo prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 8.
Contentnea Creek (kŏn-tĕnt′nē) riv. N. C. flows into Neuse river.
Contich (kŏn′tĭk) town, Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 6.
Continental (kŏn′tĭ-nĕn′tăl) vil. Putnam co. O. 55 m. S W of Toledo, pop. 1.
Contra Costa (kŏn′trȧ kŏs′tȧ) co. W Cal. 714 □ pop. 32, × Martinez.
Contreras (kōn-trā′räs) town, Mexico, 14 m. S S W of Mexico city; battle 1847.
Controller Bay (kŏn-trōl′ẽr) on coast of Alaska, ab. 60° N, 144° W.
Conversano (kōn′vĕr-sä′nō) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 15; cathedral.
Converse (kŏn′vẽrs) co. E Wyo. 6,740 □ pop. 6, × Douglas. — town, Miami co. Ind. pop. 1.
Conway (kŏn′wā) co. N cen. Ark. 563 □ pop. 23, × Morrillton. — city, × of Faulkner co. Ark. pop. 3. — town, Franklin co. Mass. pop. 1. — town, Carroll co. N. H. pop. 3. — bor. Beaver co. Pa. pop. 1. — town, × of Horry co. S. C. pop. 1. — bor. Carnarvonshire, Wales, pop. 5; famous castle.
Conway Springs, city, Sumner co. Kansas, pop. 1.
Conyers (kŏn′yẽrz) town, × of Rockdale co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Cooch Behar (kōōch′ bē-här′) native state, N Bengal, India, 1,307 □ p. 593. — its ✳ p. 11.
Cook, agr. co. N E Ill. 933 □ pop. 2,405, × Chicago. — co. N E Minn. 1,498 □ pop. 1, × Grand Marais. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 28. — co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 21. — co. North Isl. New Zealand, pop. 15.
Cooke, co. N Tex. 902 □ pop. 27, × Gainesville.
Cooke′ville, town, × of Putnam co. Tennessee, pop. 2.
Cook Inlet, Alaska, opposite Kodiak island.
Cook, *or* **Hervey** (hûr′vĭ), **Islands**, S W of Society isls. S Pacific ocean, 150 □ pop. 7; belong to New Zealand.
Cook, Mount, in S Alaska, 13,758 ft. high. — in New Zealand. See AORANGI (*Gaz.*).
Cooktown (kŏŏk′toun) port, Queensland, Australia, on Endeavor river, pop. mun. 1.
Coolgardie (kōōl-gär′dĭ) municipality, Western Australia, 351 m. E of Perth, pop. 2.
Coonoor (kōō-nōōr′) town & sanatorium, Nilgiri dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 9.
Coon Rapids (kōōn răp′ĭdz) town, Carroll co. Iowa, 60 m. N W of Des Moines, pop. 1.
Cooper (kōōp′ẽr; kŏŏp′ẽr) agr. co. cen. Mo. 558 □ pop. 20, × Boonville. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 5. — town, × of Delta co. Tex. pop. 2.
Coop′erstown, vil. × of Otsego co. N. Y. on Otsego lake, pop. 2. — city, × of Griggs co. N. Dak. pop. 1.
Coorg *or* **Kurg** (kōōrg) prov. Br. India, W of Mysore state, 1,582 □ pop. 175, ✳ Mercara.
Coorong, The (kōō′rŏng) arm of Lake Alexandrina, South Australia, 100 m. long.
Coos (kō′ŏs; kō-ŏs′) co. N N. H. 1,798 □ pop. 31, × Lancaster. — (*pron.* kōōs) co. S W Ore. 1,628 □ pop. 18, × Coquille.
Coosa (kōō′sȧ) co. E cen. Ala. 655 □ pop. 17, × Rockford. — riv. ab. 335 m. long, formed by junction of Etowah and Oostenaula, at Rome, Ga.; with Tallapoosa forms Alabama riv.
Coos Bay (kōōs) on coast of Coos co. Oregon.
Copacabana (kō-pä′kä-bä′nä; 133) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 6.
Copán (kō-pän′) town, W Honduras, pop. 4; wonderful ruins and pyramids.
Copeland Island (kōp′lănd) isl. in Down co. on N W coast Ireland.
Copenhagen (kō′pĕn-hā′gĕn) *Dan.* **København** (kû′b'n-hä′v'n) mfg. spt. city on E coast of Seeland isl. & N Amager isl. ✳ of Denmark, 28 □ pop. 462, with suburbs (Frederiksberg) 31 □ pop. 559; battles 1801 & 1807. See ATHENS OF THE NORTH. — amt, Seeland, Denmark, 453 □ pop. 219.
Copertino (kō′pĕr-tē′nō) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 9.
Copiah (kō-pī′ȧ) co. S W Miss. 769 □ pop. 36, × Hazlehurst.
Copiapó (kō′pyä-pō′) min. town, ✳ of Atacama prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 11.
Coplay (kōp′lĭ) bor. Lehigh co. Pa. on Lehigh river, pop. 3.
Copparo (kōp-pä′rō) commune, Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 20.
Copper (kŏp′ẽr) *or* **Atna** (ăt′nȧ) riv. S Alaska, ab. 500 m. long, flows into Pacific ocean.
Cop′permine, riv. 300 m. long, Northwest Territories, Canada, to Coronation gulf.
Coquille (kō-kēl′) city, × of Coos co. Oregon, pop. 1.
Coquimbo (kō-kēm′bō) prov. cen. Chile, 13,465 □ pop. 179, ✳ Serena. — spt. in prov. pop. 12.
Corabia (kō-rä′bĭ-ä) town, Little Wallachia, Roumania, on the Danube, pop. comm. 9.
Coral Sea, that part of the Pacific ocean between Queensland and the New Hebrides.
Coraopolis (kō′rȧ-ŏp′ō-lĭs) mfg. bor. Allegheny co. Pa. on Ohio river, pop. 5.
Corato (kō-rä′tō) city, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 45.
Corbeil (kôr′bě′y′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, on Seine river, pop. 11.
Corbetta (kōr-bĕt′tä) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 8.
Corbin (kôr′bĭn) town, Knox and Whitley cos. Kentucky, pop. 3.
Corciano (kōr-chä′nō) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Corcovado (kôr′kō-vä′thō; 146) volcanic mt. 7,511 ft. high, Andes mts. Chile. — (*Pg. pron.* kôr′kō-vä′dōō) mountain peak, 2,272 ft. high, near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Corcovado, Gulf of, in Chile between mainland & Chiloé island, ab. 42° to 44° S.
Cordele (kôr′dēl′) city, × of Crisp co. Georgia, pop. 6.
Cordell (kôr′dĕl′) city, × of Washita co. Okla. pop. 2.
Cordenons (kôr′dā-nōns′) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 8.
Cordignano (kôr′dē-nyä′nō) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Córdoba (kôr′dō-vä; 133) *Eng.* **Cordova**, prov. Spain, 5,299 □ pop. 499. — *anc.* COR′DUBA, city, its ✳ on Guadalquivir riv. p. comm. 67. See CALIPH, *n.*, ATHENS OF THE WEST. — prov. Argentina, 62,160 □ p. 573. — its ✳ on Primero riv. p. 75. — town, Veracruz state, Mexico, p. 8.
Cordova (kôr′dō-vȧ) town, Walker co. Ala. pop. 2. — dist. (p. 2) & town (p. 1) Alaska. — See CÓRDOBA.
Corella (kō-rĕl′yä) town, Navarra prov. Spain, 49 m. S S W of Pamplona, pop. comm. 6.
Core Sound (kōr) Carteret co. coast of N. C. joins Pamlico sound.
Corfu (kôr-fōō′; kôr′fū) *anc.* CORCY′RA, isl. of Greece, Medit. sea, 278 □ pop. 95. — nome, Greece, pop. 100. — its ✳ a ft. spt. city, on Corfu isl. pop. 28.
Cori (kō′rē) *anc.* CO′RA, comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Coria del Rio (kō′rē-ä dĕl rē′ō) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Coriano (kō′rē-ä′nō) comm. Forlì prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.
Corigliano Calabro (kō′rē-lyä′nō kä-lä′brō) town, Cosenza prov. Calabria, It. p. comm. 16.
Corinaldo (kō′rē-näl′dō) comm. Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 6.
Corinna (kō-rĭn′ȧ) town, Penobscot co. Me. 25 m. W N W of Bangor, pop. 1.
Corinth (kŏr′ĭnth) town, Penobscot co. Me. pop. 1. — city, × of Alcorn co. Miss. pop. 5. — vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, Orange co. Vt. pop. 1. — nome, cen. Greece, pop. 71, ✳ New Corinth. —, **New**, city, ✳ of Corinth nome, Gr. on Gulf of Corinth, ab. 3 m. N E by E of site of anc. Corinth (see CORINTH, *n.*, CORINTHIAN, *a.* & *n.*, DORIAN, *n.*) pop. 5.
Corinth (kŏr′ĭnth) *or* **Lepanto, Gulf of** (lē-păn′tō) *anc.* COR′INTHI′ACUS SI′NUS, N of the Morea, Greece.
Corinth, Isthmus of, 20 m. long, joins the Morea to Attica, Greece; crossed by canal.
Corinto (kō-rēn′tō) spt. Chinandega, Nicaragua, on Pacific coast, pop. 3.
Corio (kō′rē-ō) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 5.
Corisco (kō-rĭs′kō) bay & Sp. isl. in Bight of Biafra, W Africa.
Cork, co. S Ireland, 2,890 □ pop. 391. — its × a cml. city on Lee riv. pop. 77.
Cork Harbour, S coast of Ireland, estuary of Lee river.
Corleone (kôr′lā-ō′nā) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 16.
Cormons (kôr′mōns) town, Görz and Gradisca, Austria, pop. 4, comm. 7.
Cornaredo (kôr′nä-rā′dō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Cornate (kōr-nä′tā) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Cornelia (kōr-nēl′yȧ) town, Habersham co. Georgia, pop. 1.
Corneto Tarquinia (kōr-nā′tō tär-kwē′nyä) comm. Rome prov. cen. It. on Marta riv. p. 7.
Cornigliano Ligure (kōr′nēl-yä′nō lē′gōō-rā) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, p. 15.
Corniglio (kōr-nēl′yō) town, Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Cornimont (kôr′nē′môN′) comm. dept. Vosges, France, pop. 3, comm. 6.
Corning (kôr′nĭng) town, a × of Clay co. Ark. pop. 1. — town, × of Adams co. Io. pop. 2. — city, Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 14. — vil. Perry co. O. pop. 2.
Cornish (kôr′nĭsh) town, Sullivan co. New Hampshire, pop. 1.
Corno, Monte (mōn′tā kôr′nō) peak, Apennines, Teramo prov. Italy, 9,585 ft.
Cornuda (kōr-nōō′dä) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 3.
Cornwall (kôrn′wôl) town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 1. — vil. Orange co. N. Y. pop. 3. — town, × of Stormont co. Ontario, Can. on St. Lawrence riv. pop. 7. — co. S W England, 1,357 □ pop. 328, × Bodmin. — co. Tasmania, pop. 29.
Cornwall, Cape, headland, on S W coast of Cornwall co. England.
Coro (kō′rō) town, ✳ of Falcón state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 9.
Coromandel Coast (kŏr′ō-măn′dĕl) Madras, India, Point Calimere to Kistna river.
Corona (kō-rō′nȧ) city, Riverside co. California, pop. 4.
Coronado (kŏr′ō-nä′dō) city, San Diego co. Cal. pop. 1.
Coronation Gulf (kŏr′ō-nā′shŭn) off N coast of Canada mainland, about 108°-116° W.
Coronation Island, largest of S. Orkney isls. in 60° 32′ S, 46° 52′ W.
Coronea (kŏr′ō-nē′ȧ) town, anc. Bœotia, Greece, 38° 24′ N, 22° 59′ E; bat. 447 & 394 B. C.
Coronel (kō′rō-nĕl′) spt. town, Concepción prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 7.
Coronil, El (ĕl kō′rō-nēl′) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Corozal (kō′rō-säl′; 268) mun. & town, San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 13, town 1. — town, Bolívar dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 11.
Corpus Christi (kôr′pŭs krĭs′tē) city, × of Nueces co. Texas, pop. 8.
Corpus Christi Bay, lagoon, Tex. joins Gulf of Mexico.
Corral Peak (kŏ-răl′) mt. 11,333 ft. high, Middle Park, Colorado.
Correggio (kōr-rĕj′ō) town, Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. comm. 17; birthplace of Antonio Allegri da Correggio.
Corregidor (kōr-rā′hē-dōr′) isl. at entrance to Manila bay, Philippine islands, 2 □.
Corrèze (kō′rĕz′) dept. France, 2,273 □ pop. 310, ✳ Tulle.
Correzzola (kōr-räd′zō-lä) comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Corrib, Lough (lŏk kŏr′ĭb) lake, 27 m. long, Galway co. Ireland.
Corrientes (kōr′rē-ĕn′tĕs) prov. Argentina, S. America, 32,580 □ pop. 395. — cml. town, its ✳ on Paraná river, pop. 20.
Corrientes, Cape, on coast of S Portuguese East Africa. — on S W coast of Mexico. — on W coast of Colombia, S. America. — on S W coast of Cuba.
Corrievrekin (kŏr′ē-vrĕk′ĭn) whirlpool off W coast Scotland, N of Jura island.
Corry (kŏr′ĭ) city, Erie co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
Corsica (kôr′sĭ-kȧ) *Fr.* **Corse** (kôrs) Fr. isl. & dept. Medit. sea, 3,368 □ pop. 289, ✳ Ajaccio (Napoleon's birthplace). See VENDETTA, *n.*
Corsicana (kôr′sĭ-kăn′ȧ) city, × of Navarro co. Texas, pop. 10.
Corson (kôr′s'n) co. N S. Dak. 2,526 □ pop. 3, × McIntosh.
Cortazar (kōr′tä-sär′; 268) town, Guanajuato, Mexico, pop. 5.
Corte (kôr′tā) town & comm. Corsica isl. Mediterranean sea, pop. 5.
Cortenuova (kôr′tā-nwō′vä) comm. Bergamo prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 1; battle 1237.
Cortile San Martino (kōr-tē′lā sän mär-tē′nō) comm. Parma prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Cortland (kôrt′lănd) co. cen. N. Y. 503 □ pop. 29. — city, its × pop. 12.
Cortona (kōr-tō′nä) town, Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 29.
Coruña (kō-rōōn′yä) prov. N W Spain, 3,051 □ pop. 677. — its ✳ pop. 48; battle 1809.
Corunna (kō-rŭn′ȧ) city, × of Shiawassee co. Mich. p. 1. — Eng. form of CORUÑA.
Corvallis (kōr-văl′ĭs) city, × of Benton co. Ore. on Willamette river, pop. 5.
Corydon (kŏr′ĭ-dŭn) town, × of Harrison co. Ind. p. 2. — town, × of Wayne co. Io. p. 2.
Coryell (kō′rĭ-ĕl′) past. co. cen. Tex. 1,085 □ pop. 22, × Gatesville.
Cosalá (kō′sä-lä′) town, Sinaloa state, Mexico, pop. 4.
Cosegüina (kō′sā-gwē′nä) volcano, 3,800 ft. high, N W Nicaragua.
Coseley (kōz′lĭ) urban dist. suburb of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, pop. 23.
Cosenza (kō-zĕnt′sä) prov. Calabria, S Italy, 2,569 □ p. 475. — *anc.* CONSEN′TIA, its ✳ p. 24.
Coshocton (kō-shŏk′tŭn) co. N E cen. O. 558 □ pop. 30. — city, its × pop. 10.
Cosmoledo Islands (kŏs′mō-lā′dō) in Indian Ocean, N of Madagascar; to Seychelles.
Cosmopolis (kŏz-mŏp′ō-lĭs) town, Chehalis co. Washington, pop. 1.
Cosne (kōn) *anc.* CONDA′TE, town, dept. Nièvre, France, on Loire river, p. 6, comm. 9.
Costa Rica (kŏs′tȧ rē′kȧ) republic, S Cen. Am. 18,691 □ pop. 388, ✳ San José.
Costigliole d' Asti (kŏs′tēl-yō′lā däs′tē) town, Alessandria prov. Piedmont, It. p. comm. 8
Costilla (kŏs-tēl′yȧ; -tē′yȧ; 195) past. co. S Col. 1,771 □ pop. 5, × San Luis.
Costilla Peak, mt. 12,634 ft. high, Culebra range, New Mexico.
Coswig (kŏs′vĭk) town, Anhalt, Germany, pop. 9.
Côte Blanche (kōt′ blänsh′) bay on S W border St. Mary parish, Louisiana.
Côte-d'Or (kōt′-dōr′) dept. E France, 3,392 □ pop. 350, ✳ Dijon.
Côtes-du-Nord (kōt′-dü′-nôr′) dept. W Fr. 2,787 □ pop. 606, ✳ Saint-Brieuc.
Cöthen (kû′tĕn) mfg. town, Anhalt duchy, Germany, pop. 24.
Cotignola (kō′tēn-yō′lä) comm. Ravenna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.
Cotopaxi (kō′tō-păk′sē; kō′tō-pä′hē; 262) volcano, 19,613 ft. high, Andes mts. Ecuador.
Cotrone (kō-trō′nā) *anc.* CROTO′NA, spt. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Cotswold (kŏts′wōld) hilly tract, 200,000 acres, Gloucestershire, England; sheep raising.
Cotta (kŏt′ä) former vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, now part of Dresden.
Cottabato (kōt′ä-bä′tō; 133) former mil. dist. Mindanao, Philippine islands, now part of Moro prov. 11,786 □ pop. 126.
Cottage Grove, city, Lane co. Oregon, pop. 2.
Cottian Alps (kŏt′ĭ-ăn) *anc.* AL′PES COT′TIÆ, division of the Alps, bet. France & Turin prov. Italy, Monte Viso to Mont Cenis.
Cottle (kŏt′'l) co. N W Texas, 1,012 □ pop. 4, × Paducah.
Cotton Plant, town, Woodruff co. Ark. pop. 1.
Cottonwood (kŏt′'n-wŏŏd) co. S W Minn. 640 □ pop. 13, × Windom.
Cottonwood River, riv. Minn. about 140 m. long, flows into Minnesota river.
Cotulla (kō-tŭl′ȧ) town, La Salle co. Texas, pop. 2.
Coudersport (kou′dẽrz-pōrt) bor. × of Potter co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Couëron (kōō′ĕ′rôN′) town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 2, comm. 6.
Couillet (kōō′yĕ′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 11.
Coulommiers (kōō′lō′myā′) town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Council Bluffs, city, × of Pottawattamie co. Io. on Missouri river, pop. 29.
Council Grove, city, × of Morris co. Kan. on the Neosho river, pop. 3.
Courallie (kōō-răl′ĭ) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 5.
Courbevoie (kōōrb′vwä′) town, dept. Seine, France, 5 m. N W of Paris, p. 36, comm. 38.
Cours (kōōr) town, dept. Rhône, France, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Courtrai (kōōr′trĕ′) ft. mfg. town, West Flanders, Belgium, pop. comm. 36.
Coutances (kōō′täNs′) *anc.* CONSTAN′TIA, town, dept. Manche, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Coutras (kōō′trä′) town, Gironde dept. France, pop. 4; battle 1587.
Coventry (kŭv′ĕn-trĭ) town, Tolland co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, Kent co. R. I. pop. 6. — city & co. bor. Warwickshire, England, pop. 106. See COVENTRY, *n.*, GODIVA, *n.*
Covilha (kō-vēl′yä) town, Castello Branco dist. Portugal, pop. 16; thermal springs.
Covina (kō-vē′nȧ) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 2.
Covington (kŭv′ĭng-tŭn) co. S Ala. 1,042 □ pop. 32, × Andalusia. — co. S Miss. 410 □ pop. 17, × Williamsburg. — city, × of Newton co. Ga. pop. 3. — city, × of Fountain co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Kenton co. Ky. pop. 53. — town, × of St. Tammany par. La. pop. 3. — co. S Miss. 577 □ pop. 17, × Collins. — vil. Miami co. O. pop. 2. — town, × of Tipton co. Tenn. pop. 3. — town, × of Alleghany co. Va. pop. 4.
Covurlui (kō-vōōr′lōō-y′) dept. Moldavia, Roumania, 1,143 □ pop. 172.
Cowdenbeath (kou′dĕn-bēth′) burgh, Fifeshire, Scotland, pop. 14.
Cowes (kouz) spt. town & watering place, Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, pop. 10.
Coweta (kou-ē′tȧ) co. W Ga. 470 □ pop. 29, × Newnan. — city, Wagoner co. Okla. pop. 1.
Cowley (kou′lĭ) co. S Kan. 1,133 □ pop. 32, × Winfield.
Cowlitz (kou′lĭts) co. S W Wash. 1,153 □ pop. 13, × Kalama.
Cowlitz River, river W Wash. about 150 m. flows into Columbia river.
Cowpen, former urban dist. Northumberland co. England, now part of Blyth urban dist.
Cowpens (kou′pĕnz′) town, Spartanburg co. S. C. pop. 1; battle 1781.
Coxsackie (kŏŏk-sä′kē) vil. Green co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Coyoacán (kō′yō-ä-kän′) town, Federal District, Mexico, pop. 9.

Constantia. See COUTANCES.
Constantinople, Strait of. See BOSPORUS.
Constantsa, *or*, sometimes, **Constanța**. Eng. form of CONSTANȚA.
Coomassie. See KUMASSI.
Coombe. See MALDENS (THE) AND COOMBE.
Cöpenick. Var. of KÖPENICK.
Cora. See CORI.
Corcyra. See CORFU.
Corcyra Nigra. See CURZOLA.
Cordilleras. See CORDILLERA, *n.*, in *Vocab.*
Corduba. See CÓRDOBA.
Corea. See KOREA.
Corinium. See CIRENCESTER.
Corinthiacus Sinus. See CORINTH, GULF OF.
Corse. See CORSICA.
Cos. See KOS.
Cossacks, Province of the Don. See DON COSSACKS, PROVINCE OF THE.
Cosyra. See PANTELLERIA.
Cotonou. See KOTONU.
Cottage City. See OAK BLUFFS
Courland. See KURLAND.
Coyacán. Var. of COYOACÁN.

□ means square miles; ✳, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Cozad (kō-zăd′) town, Dawson co. Nebraska, pop. 1.
Cozumel Island (kō′sōō-mĕl′; 268) 24 m. long, 7 m. broad, E coast of Yucatan.
Cracow (krā′kō) *Pol.* **Kraków** (krá′kōōf) *Ger.* **Krakau** (krä′kou) city, W Galicia, Austria, on Vistula river, pop. 154.
Cradle Mountain (krā′d′l) highest mt. in Tasmania, 5,069 ft.
Cradock (krăd′ŭk) town, E cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 6; health resort.
Crafton (kráf′tŭn) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. 5 m. W of Pittsburgh, pop. 6.
Craftsbury (kráfts′bĕr-ĭ) town, Orleans co. Vermont, pop. 1.
Craig (krāg) co. N E Okla. 757 □ pop. 17, × Vinita. — co. Va. bordering on West Va. 333 □ pop. 5, × Newcastle.
Craigenputtock (krăg′ĕn-pŭt′ŭk) farm near Dumfries, Scotland; Carlyle's home.
Craighead (krăg′hĕd′) co. N E Ark. 687 □ pop. 28, × × Jonesboro & Lake City.
Crailsheim (krīls′hīm) town, Jagst circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 6.
Craiova (krá-yō′vá) town, ✻ of Dolj dept. Little Wallachia, Roumania, pop. 52.
Cramlington (krăm′lĭng-tŭn) par. & town, Northumberland co. England, pop. 6.
Crandon (krăn′dŭn) city, Forest co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Crane (krān) town, Stone co. Missouri, pop. 1.
Cransac (krän′zák′) town, dept. Aveyron, France, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Cranston (krăn′stŭn) town, Providence co. R. I. near Providence, pop. 21.
Crater Lake (krā′tẽr) S W Ore. 6 m. long, 5 m. broad, 2,000 ft. deep; in Crater Lake National Park.
Craven (krā′v′n) co. E N. C. 660 □ pop. 26, × Newbern.
Crawford (krô′fẽrd) co. N W Ark. 593 □ pop. 24, × Van Buren. — co. W cen. Ga. 319 □ pop. 8, × Knoxville. — co. E S E Ill. 453 □ pop. 26, × Robinson. — co. S Ind. 303 □ pop. 12, × English. — co. W Io. 715 □ pop. 20, × Denison. — co. S E Kan. 605 □ pop. 51, × Girard. — co. N Mich. 575 □ pop. 4, × Grayling. — co. S E cen. Mo. 747 □ pop. 14, × Steelville. — co. N cen. O. 409 □ pop. 34, × Bucyrus. — co. N W Pa. 1,038 □ pop. 62, × Meadville. — co. S W Wis. 559 □ p. 16, × Prairie du Chien. — vil. Dawes co. Nebr. p. 1.
Crawfordsville (krô′fẽrdz-vĭl) city, × of Montgomery co. Ind. on Sugar Creek, pop. 9.
Crécy-en-Ponthieu (krā′sē′-äɴ-pôɴ′tyû′) *or* **Crécy** (krā′sē′; *Angl.* krĕs′ĭ) *or Eng.* **Cressy** (krĕs′ĭ) town & comm. dept. Somme, France, pop. 2; battle 1346.
Crediton (krĕd′ĭ-tŭn; *local also* kûr′tŭn) town, Devonshire, England, pop. 4.
Creek, co. cen. Okla. 962 □ pop. 26, × Sapulpa.
Creighton (krā′tŭn) town, Knox co. Nebr. pop. 1.
Creil (krĕ′y′) town & comm. dept. Oise, France, on Oise river, pop. 10.
Crema (krĕ′mä) town, Cremona prov. Lombardy, Italy, on Serio river, pop. comm. 11.
Cremona (krē-mō′nȧ; *It. pron.* krā-mō′nä) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 678 □ pop. 349. — its ✻ a ft. city, on the Po riv. pop. comm. 40. See CREMONA, *n.*
Crenshaw (krĕn′shô) co. S Ala. 618 □ pop. 23, × Luverne.
Crépy *or* **Crespy** (krā′pē′) town, dept. Aisne, France, pop. comm. 2; treaty 1544.
Crépy-en-Valois (krā′pē′-äɴ-vá′lwä′) town, dept. Oise, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Crescent City (krĕs′ĕnt) city, Del Norte co. Cal. pop. 1.
Crescentino (krā′shĕn-tē′nō) town, Novara prov. Italy, 18 m. S W of Vercelli, p. comm. 7.
Crescenzago (krā′shĕn-tsä′gō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Cresco (krĕs′kō) city, × of Howard co. Iowa, pop. 3.
Crespellano (krās′pĕl-lä′nō) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Cresson (krĕs′′n) bor. Cambria co. Pa. pop. 1.
Cressona (krĕ-sō′nȧ) bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Crest (krĕst) mfg. town, dept. Drôme, France, on Drôme river, pop. 4, communal pop. 6.
Crestline (krĕst′līn′) vil. Crawford co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Creston (krĕs′tŭn) mfg. city, × of Union co. Iowa, pop. 7.
Crestone Peak (krĕs′tōn) S Col. 14,233 ft. high, Sangre de Cristo range.
Crete (krēt) city, Saline co. Nebr. on Big Blue riv. pop. 2. — *or* **Candia** (kăn′dĭ-ȧ) *anc.* CRE′TA, isl. ab. 160 m. long, 6 to 35 m. broad, Medit. sea, 3,327 □ pop. 344, ✻ Kanea; formerly an autonomous state under suzerainty of Turkey, now belongs to Greece. See CRETAN, *a.*, DORIAN, *n.*, MYCENÆAN, *a.*
Créteil (krā′tĕ′y′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, S E sub. of Paris, pop. 6.
Creus, Cape (krā′ōōs) most E point of Spain, W limit of Gulf of the Lion.
Creuse (krûz) dept. cen. France, 2,164 □ pop. 266, ✻ Guéret. — riv. France, rises in dept. Creuse, flows into Vienne river.
Creusot, Le (lĕ krû′zō′) min. & iron mfg. tn. dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, p. 26, comm. 36.
Crevalcore (krā′väl-kō′rā) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 12.
Crevillente (krā′vĕl-yĕn′tā) town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Crewe (krōō) town, Nottoway co. Va. pop. 2. — mun. bor. Cheshire, Eng. pop. 45.
Cricklade (krĭk′lād) market town & civil par. Wiltshire, Eng. pop. 2.
Crieff (krēf) burgh, Perthshire, Scotland, pop. 6; health resort.
Crillon, Mount (krĭl′ŭn) S Alaska, 15,900 ft. high.
Crimea (krĭ-mē′ȧ; krī-) *Russ.* **Krim** (krēm) *anc.* TAU′RICA CHER′SONE′SUS, peninsula, S Russia, between Sea of Azov and Black sea. See CRIMEAN WAR.
Crimmitschau (krĭm′ĭt-shou′) mfg. town, Saxony, Germany, on Pleisse river, pop. 29.
Cripple Creek, min. town, × of Teller co. Col. 10 m. S W of Pikes Peak, pop. 6.
Crisfield (krĭs′fēld) town, Somerset co. Maryland, pop. 3.
Crisp (krĭsp) co. S Ga. 277 □ pop. 16, × Cordele.
Crittenden (krĭt′ĕn-dĕn) co. E Ark. 582 □ pop. 22, × Marion. — co. W Ky. 391 □ pop. 13, × Marion.
Croagh Patrick (krō; krōк) mt. 2,510 ft. high, Mayo co. Ireland, S of Clew bay.
Croatan Sound (krō′tăn′) bet. Pamlico sound & Albemarle sound, N. C.
Croatia and Slavonia (krō-ā′shĭ-ȧ, slȧ-vō′nĭ-ȧ) titular kingdom, Hungarian crownland (but not part of Hungary proper), from River Drave to Adriatic, 16,425 □ pop. 2,622, ✻ Agram; Croatia is the W, Slavonia the E, part.
Crock′ett, co. W Tenn. 267 □ pop. 16, × Alamo. — co. W Tex. 3,215 □ pop. 1, × Ozona. — town, × of Houston co. Tex. pop. 4.
Croix (krwä) town & comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 18.
Cromarty Firth (krŏm′ȧr-tĭ; krŭm′-) inlet of Moray Firth, Ross & Cromarty co. Scotland.
Crompton (krŏmp′tŭn; krŭmp′-) town, Lancashire, England, pop. 15; cotton mills.
Cromwell (krŏm′wĕl) town, Middlesex co. Connecticut, pop. 2.
Crook (krŏŏk) co. cen. Ore. 7,756 □ pop. 9, × Prineville. — co. N E Wyo. 5,441 □ pop. 6, × Sundance. — town, Durham co. England, pop. 12.
Crook′ed Creek, riv. W Ill. ab. 100 m. long, flows into Illinois river.
Crook′ed Island, one of S E Bahamas, pop. 2.
Crook′ed River, ab. 150 m. long, Crook co. Ore. flows into Deschutes river.
Crookston (krŏŏks′tŭn) city, × of Polk co. Minn. on Red Lake river, pop. 8.
Crooksville (krŏŏks′vĭl) vil. Perry co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Crosby (krŏz′bĭ) co. N W Tex. 870 □ pop. 2, × × Crosbyton and Ralls.
Cross (krŏs; 205) co. N E Ark. 619 □ pop. 14, × Wynne.
Crossett (krŏs′ĕt) town, Ashley co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Croswell (krŏz′wĕl) city, Sanilac co. Michigan, pop. 1.
Crothersville (krŭth′ẽrz-vĭl) town, Jackson co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Croton on Hudson (krō′tŭn) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Croton River, Dutchess co. N. Y. to Hudson riv.; New York water supply.
Crotty (krŏt′ĭ) vil. Lasalle co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Crowell (krō′ĕl) town, Foard co. Texas, pop. 1.
Crowley (krō′lĭ) town, × of Acadia par. Louisiana, pop. 5.
Crown Point, town, × of Lake co. Ind. pop. 3. — vil. Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain; important in Colonial & Revolutionary wars.
Crow River, Minn. flows into Mississippi river.
Crow's Nest, mt. near West Point, N. Y. 1,405 ft. high.
Crowsnest Pass (krōz′nĕst′) British Columbia, through Rocky mts. in 49° 35′ N.
Crow Wing, co. N cen. Minn. 1,057 □ pop. 17, × Brainerd.
Crow Wing River, riv. Minn. flows into Mississippi river.
Croydon (kroi′dŭn) county bor. Surrey co. England, near London, pop. 170.
Crozon (krô′zôɴ′) town, dept. Finistère, France, on Douarnenez bay, pop. 1, comm. 8.
Cruces (krōō′sās; 138) dist. & city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 10, city 5.
Crummock Water (krŭm′ŭk) lake, 2½ m. long, Cumberland co. England.
Cruyshautem (krois′hou′tĕm) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Cruz (krōōs; 268) cape, S W point Oriente prov. Cuba.

Crystal Falls (krĭs′tăl) city, × of Iron co. Mich. on Paint river, pop. 4.
Crystal Lake, vil. McHenry co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Crystal Springs, town, Copiah co. Miss. 24 m. S S W of Jackson, pop. 1.
Csanád (chŏ′näd) co. cen. Hungary, 661 □ pop. 145, × Makó.
Csanádpalota (-pŏ′lō-tō) town, Csanád co. Hungary, pop. comm. 6.
Csantavér (chŏn′tŏ-vār) vil. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. comm. 8.
Csepel (chĕp′ĕl) *or* **Ráczkeve** (räts′kĕ-vĕ) isl. 30 m. long, in Danube riv. S of Budapest, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. — town, on isl. pop. comm. 9.
Cservenka (chĕr′vĕn-kŏ) town, Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 7.
Csik (chĭk) *or* **Csikszék** (chĭk′sāk) co. E Transylvania, Hungary, 1,955 □ pop. 146, × Csikszereda (chĭk′sĕ′rĕ-dŏ), pop. 4.
Csongrád (chŏn′gräd) co. Hungary, 769 □ p. 145, × Szegedin. — tn. in co. p. comm. 25.
Csorna (chŏr′nŏ) town, Sopron co. W Hungary, pop. comm. 8.
Csurog (chōō′rōg) comm. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 10.
Ctesiphon (tĕs′ĭ-fŏn) anc. city, Bagdad vilayet, Turkey in Asia; ruins.
Cuajiniquilapa (kwä-hē′nē-kē-lä′pä; 189) town, ✻ of Santa Rosa dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. 35 m. S E of Guatemala city, pop. 3.
Cuarto (kwär′tō) riv. Córdoba prov. Argentina, S. America.
Cuautla Morelos (kwout′lä mō-rā′lōs) city, Morelos state, Mexico, pop. 7.
Cuba (kū′bȧ) city, Fulton co. Ill. pop. 2. — vil. Allegany co. N. Y. pop. 2. — isl. N of Caribbean sea, with adjacent isles a republic, 44,164 □ pop. 2,272, ✻ Havana.
Cub Mountain, peak, 10,623 ft. high, Colorado.
Cudahy (kŭd′ȧ-hĭ) city, Milwaukee co. Wis. 5 m. S of Milwaukee, pop. 4.
Cuddalore (kŭd′ȧ-lōr′) town, S. Arcot dist. Madras, British India, pop. 52.
Cuddapah (kŭd′ȧ-pä) dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 894. — its ✻ pop. 17.
Cudillero (kōō′dēl-yā′rō) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Cudworth (kŭd′wûrth) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 7.
Cuenca (kwĕŋ′kä) prov. New Castile, Spain, 6,638 □ pop. 270. — its ✻ pop. comm. 12. — city, ✻ of Azuay prov. Ecuador, pop. 25.
Cuernavaca (kwĕr′nä-vä′kä) city, ✻ of Morelos state, Mexico, pop. 13.
Cuero (kwā′rō) town, × of De Witt co. Tex. on Guadalupe river, pop. 3.
Cuesmes (kwĕm) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 10; coal mines.
Cuevas de Vera (kwā′väs dā vā′rä) town, Almeria, Spain, on Almanzora riv. p. comm. 26.
Cuevitas (kwā-vē′täs) dist. & city, Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 6, city 3.
Cuillin Hills (kōōl′ĭn) in Isle of Skye, Scotland, highest 3,234 ft.
Cuitzeo (kwēt-sā′ō; 268) lake, 31 m. long, Michoacán state, Mexico.
Cuitzeo del Porvenir (dĕl pŏr′vā-nēr′) town, Michoacán state, Mexico.
Culebra (kōō-lā′brä) harbor N W coast of Costa Rica, Cen. Am. — isl. & mun. Humacao dept. off E coast of Porto Rico, pop. mun. 1; U. S. naval base. — hill & ry. station, Canal Zone, ab. 10 m. fr. Panama city; the deeply excavated part of the canal here is the Culebra Cut.
Culebra Peak, mt. 14,069 ft. high, Rocky mts. S Colorado.
Culenborg (kŭ′lĕn-bôrк) mfg. town & comm. Gelderland, Neth. on Leek river, pop. 9.
Culiacán (kōōl′yä-kän′) city, ✻ of Sinaloa state, Mexico, on Culiacán river, pop. 14.
Culion (kōō-lyōn′) isl. Paragua prov. Philippine islands, 153 □ pop. 1.
Cúllar de Baza (kōōl′yär dā bä′thä) town, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Cullera (kōō-lyā′rä) town, Valencia prov. Spain, on Júcar river, pop. comm. 14.
Cullman (kŭl′măn) co. N Ala. 763 □ pop. 28, × Cullman, pop. 2.
Culloden Moor (kŭ-lŏd′ĕn; kŭ-lō′dĕn) Inverness-shire, Scotland; battle 1746.
Culpeper (kŭl′pĕp-ẽr) co. N Va. 384 □ pop. 13. — its × pop. 2.
Cumæ (kū′mē) anc. city on coast of Campania, Italy.
Cumaná (kōō′mä-nä′) cml. spt. ✻ of Sucre state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 7.
Cumbal (kōōm-bäl′) mt. peak, 15,720 ft. high, Andes mts. S W Colombia.
Cumberland (kŭm′bẽr-lănd) co. S E Ill. 353 □ pop. 14, × Toledo. — co. S Ky. 387 □ pop. 10, × Burkesville. — co. S W Me. 853 □ pop. 112, × Portland. — co. S N. J. 500 □ pop. 55, × Bridgeton. — co. S cen. N. C. 1,013 □ pop. 35, × Fayetteville. — co. S Pa. 528 □ pop. 54, × Carlisle. — co. E cen. Tenn. 655 □ pop. 9, × Crossville. — co. cen. Va. 293 □ pop. 9, × Cumberland. — town, Cumberland co. Me. pop. 1. — city, × of Allegany co. Md. pop. 22. — town, Providence co. R. I. pop. 10. — city, Barron co. Wis. pop. 1. — co. N W England, 1,516 □ pop. 267, × Carlisle. — co. N W Nova Scotia, × Amherst. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 721. — peninsula, Baffin Land, Canada.
Cumberland Gap, pass, alt. 1,315 ft. through Cumberland plateau, Va. Ky. & Tenn.
Cumberland Island, 22 m. long, largest of Sea isls. coast of Camden co. Georgia.
Cumberland Plateau *or* **Mountains**, plateau, W part Appalachian mts. in Tenn. & Ky.
Cumberland River, nav. riv. 680 m. long, Ky. & Tenn. flows into Ohio river.
Cumberland Sound, between Fla. & Ga.: entrance to Fernandina harbor.
Cumbrae Island, Great & Little (kŭm-brā′; kŭm′brā), two isls. in Firth of Clyde, Buteshire, Scotland.
Cumbrian Mountains (kŭm′brĭ-ăn) hills, Cumberland, Westmorland, & Lancashire, Eng.
Cumiana (kōō-myä′nä) town, Turin prov. Lombardy, Italy, on Cisola river, p. comm. 5.
Cuming (kŭm′ĭng) co. N E Nebr. 577 □ pop. 14, × West Point.
Cummings Point (kŭm′ĭngz) N end Morris isl. Charleston harbor, S. C.
Cunaxa (kū-năk′sȧ) Bagdad vilayet, Turkey in Asia; battle 401 B. C.
Cundinamarca (kōōn′dē-nä-mär′kä) dept. Colombia, S. Amer. 8,629 □ pop. 714, ✻ Bogotá.
Cuneo (kōō′nā-ō) prov. Piedmont, Italy, 2,869 □ pop. 647. — its ✻ pop. comm. 27.
Cuntis (kōōn′tēs) town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7; hot springs.
Cuorgnè (kwōr-nyĕ′) comm. Turin prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Cupar (kōō′pȧr) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, × of Fifeshire, Scot. pop. 4.
Cupramontana (kōō′prä-mōn-tä′nä) comm. Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 6.
Ćuprija (chōōp′rē-yä) town, cen. Servia, on Morava river, pop. 5.
Cura (kōō′rä) town, Aragua state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 12.
Curaçao (kōō′rä-sä′ō; *Anglicized* kū′rȧ-sō′) isl. & col. Dutch W. Indies, isl. 212 □ pop. 33, col. 436 □ pop. 54, ✻ Willemstad.
Curaray (kōō′rä-rī′) riv. Ecuador, Andes mts. to Napo river.
Curepipe (kōō′rä-pē′pä) town & health resort, cen. Mauritius, pop. 17.
Curicó (kōō′rē-kō′) prov. cen. Chile, 2,900 □ pop. 108. — its ✻ pop. 18.
Curitiba (kōō′rē-tē′bä) town, ✻ of Paraná state, Brazil, S. America, pop. 50.
Current River, nav. riv. Mo. & Ark. flows into Big Black river.
Currituck (kûr′ĭ-tŭk) co. N E North Carolina, 292 □ pop. 8, × Currituck.
Currituck Sound, channel, N E North Carolina, E boundary of Currituck county.
Curry (kûr′ĭ) co. E New Mex. 1,406 □ pop. 11, × Clovis. — co. S W Ore. 1,498 □ pop. 2, × Gold Beach.
Curtatone (kōōr′tä-tō′nā) town, Mantua prov. Italy, 3 m. from Mantua, pop. comm. 8.
Curtea-de-Argeş (kōōr′tĕ-á-dĕ-är′zhĕsh) town, Argeş dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, pop. comm. 6.
Curvello (kōōr-vĕl′ōō) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 43.
Curwensville (kûr′wĕnz-vĭl) bor. Clearfield co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Curzola (kōōr-dzō′lä) *anc.* CORCY′RA NI′GRA, spt. (pop. town 2, comm. 7) & isl. (107 □ pop. 18), Dalmatia, Austria, in Adriatic sea.
Cush *or* **Kush** (kŭsh) anc. country, Nile valley, S of ab. 24° N.
Cushing (kŏŏsh′ĭng) town, Payne co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Cusset (kü′sĕ′) cml. & mfg. comm. dept. Allier, France, near Vichy, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Custer (kŭs′tẽr) co. S Col. 747 □ pop. 2, × Silver Cliff. — co. cen. Ida. 4,589 □ pop. 3, × Challis. — co. S E Mont. 13,156 □ pop. 14, × Miles City. — co. cen. Nebr. 2,588 □ pop. 26, × Broken Bow. — co. W Okla. 998 □ pop. 23, × Arapaho. — co. S W S. Dak. 1,573 □ pop. 4, × Custer. — **Peak**, peak, Black Hills, S. Dak. 6,794 ft. high.
Cutch *or* **Kutch** (kŭch) native state & pen. N W Bombay pres. India, 7,616 □ pop. 513, ✻ Bhuj.
Cutch, Gulf of, on W coast of India, S of Cutch peninsula.
Cutch, Rann of (rŭn) large salt marsh, N & E of Cutch state, India, ab. 9,000 □. The northern part is the **Great Rann**, and the eastern the **Little Rann**.
Cuthbert (kŭth′bẽrt) town, × of Randolph co. Georgia, pop. 3.
Cutro (kōō′trō) comm. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 5.
Cutrofiano (kōō′trō-fyä′nō) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 5.
Cuttack (kŭ-tăk′) dist. of Orissa, in Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 3,654 □ pop. 2,109. — its ✻ and ✻ of Orissa, pop. 51.

Crefeld. See KREFELD.
Crespy. See CRÉPY.
Cressy. See CRÉCY-EN-PONTHIEU.
Creta. See CRETE.
Crnagora. See MONTENEGRO.
Crocodile River. See LIMPOPO RIVER.
Crooked Lake. See KEUKA LAKE.
Crotona. See COTRONE.
Csallóköz. See SCHÜTT, GREAT.
Cúcuta. See SAN JOSÉ DE C.
Cuda. See COA.
Cularo. See GRENOBLE.
Culm. Var. of KULM.
Culmsee. Var. of KULMSEE.
Cumbre, La, *or* **Cumbre Pass.** See USPALLATA.

Cuttyhunk Island (kŭt′ĭ-hŭŋk′) at entrance of Buzzards bay, Massachusetts.
Cuxhaven (kōōks-hä′fĕn) spt. vil. Hamburg, Germany, pop. comm. 15.
Cuyabá (kōō′yȧ-bä′) city, ✻ of Matto Grosso state, Brazil, pop. 34.
Cuyahoga (kī′ȧ-hō′gȧ) past. co. N E O. 463 □ pop. 637, ✕ Cleveland.
Cuyahoga Falls, vil. Summit co. O. on Cuyahoga river, pop. 4.
Cuyahoga River, riv. N E O. ab. 100 m. long, flows into Lake Erie.
Cuyapo (kōō′yä-pō′) pueblo (pop. 16) & town (pop. 6), Nueva Ecija prov. Philippine isls.
Cuyo (kōō′yō) pueblo (pop. 13) & isl. (21 □ pop. 8), Paragua prov. Philippine islands.
Cuyuni (kōō′yōō-nē′) riv. 300 m. long, Venezuela and British Guiana.
Cuzco (kōōs′kō ; 268) dept. S Peru, 156,311 □ pop. 439. — city, its ✻ pop. 26.
Cyclades (sĭk′lȧ-dēz) group of isls. Ægean sea, 1,050 □ pop. 130, a nome of Greece, ✻ Hermoupolis; chief islands, Andros, Tinos, Naxos, Amorgos, Melos.
Cydnus (sĭd′nŭs) historic riv. Cilicia or mod. Adana vilayet, Asia Minor. See Adana.
Cydonia (sī-dō′nĭ-ȧ) anc. city, Crete, on whose site is modern Kanea.
Cyme (sī′mē) city of anc. Æolis, Asia Minor, on W coast.
Cynoscephalæ (sĭn′ŏs-sĕf′ȧ-lē) two hills, Thessaly, Greece; battles 364 & 197 b. c.
Cynthiana (sĭn′thĭ-ăn′ȧ) city, ✕ of Harrison co. Kentucky, pop. 4.
Cyprus (sī′prŭs) isl. Medit. sea, 3,584 □ pop. 274, ✻ Nikosia ; British dependency.
Cyrenaica (sĭr′ē-nā′ĭ-kȧ) anc. country of N Africa corresponding nearly to mod. Barca, to which the name is often applied.
Cyrene (sī-rē′nē) anc. city & ter. Barca, Tripoli ; founded by Greeks 624 b. c.; original capital of Cyrenaica.
Cyzicus (sĭz′ĭ-kŭs) anc. city on peninsula of same name, *modern* **Kapu Dagh** (kä′pōō däk′) Sea of Marmora ; naval battle off its shore 410 b. c.
Czechowitz (chĕκ′ō-vĭts) *Pol.* **Czechowice** (chĕκ′ō-vē′tsē) town, Silesia, Austria, pop. 7.
Czegléd (tsĕg′lād) town with magistracy, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 34.
Czernowitz (chĕr′nō-vĭts) town, ✻ of Bukowina, Austria, pop. 87.
Czersk (tsĕrsk ; *Pol.* chĕrsk) vil. West Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 7.
Częstochowa (chĕn′stō-κō′vȧ) *Russ.* **Chenstokhov** (chĕn′stō-κôf′) town, Petrokov govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 70.
Czortków (chôrt′kōōf) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.
Czortowiec (chôr-tō′vyĕts) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.

D

Dacca (dăk′ȧ) div. of Bengal, Br. India, 15,937 □ pop. 12,038. — dist. of Dacca div. 2,782 □ pop. 2,960. — cml. city, ✻ of Dacca div. & dist. pop. 109.
Dachau (däκ′ou) market town, Upper Bavaria, Germany, pop. 6.
Dacia (dā′shĭ-ȧ) Roman prov. bet. Carpathians & Danube river. See Dacian, *a.*
Dade (dād) co. S Fla. 2,733 □ pop. 12, ✕ Miami. — co. N W Ga. 186 □ pop. 4, ✕ Trenton. — co. S W Mo. 501 □ pop. 16, ✕ Greenfield. — **City**, city, ✕ of Pasco co. Fla. pop. 1.
Dadeville (dād′vĭl) town, ✕ of Tallapoosa co. Alabama, pop. 1.
Dagestan *or* **Daghestan** (dä′gĕs-tän′) govt. on N side of Caucasus mts. Transcaucasia, Russia, 11,471 □ pop. 689, ✻ Temirkhanshura.
Dagö (dȧg′û) isl. Esthonia govt. Baltic sea, Russia, 371 □.
Dagupan (dä-gōō′pän) coast pueblo, Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, pop. 21.
Dahlak Archipelago (dä-läk′) in Red sea, off Massaua, pop. 2 ; belongs to Italy.
Dahlhausen (däl′hou′zĕn) mfg. vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 11.
Dahme (dä′mē) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, on Dahme river, pop. 6.
Dahomey (dä-hō′mā ; dä′hō-mā′) colony, Fr. W. Africa, 41,313 □ pop. 902, ✻ Porto Novo. See Dahoman, *a.* — native kingdom in this colony, ✻ Abomey.
Daimiel (dī′myĕl′) mfg. town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 16.
Daiquirí (dī′kē-rē′) barrio of Caney dist. Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. 2.
Dairen (dī′rĕn′) *formerly* **Dalny** (dȧl′y′-nĭ) *Chin.* **Talien** *or* **Talienwan** (tä′lĭ-ĕn′wän′) spt. city, ✻ of the Japanese leased ter. of Kwantung, S. Manchuria, pop. 62.
Daitote (dī′tō′tä) town, part of Taihoku city, Formosa, pop. 47.
Dakahlieh (dä′kä-lē′yĕ) prov. Lower Egypt, 1,017 □ pop. 912, ✻ Mansura.
Dakar (dȧ-kär′) spt. Senegal, near Cape Verde, ✻ of French West Africa, pop. 25.
Dakhel (dä′κĕl) oasis, Egypt, lat. 25° 30′ N, lon. 29° E.
Dakota (dȧ-kō′tȧ) name by U. S. statute of riv. (often called James riv.) N. & S. Dak. to Missouri riv. — former ter. U. S. A. now North Dakota & South Dakota. — co. E Minn. 599 □ p. 25, ✕ Hastings. — co. N E Nebr. 253 □ p. 7, ✕ Dakota.
Dalaguete (dä′lä-gä′tä) pueblo (pop. 21), & town (pop. 5), Cebu, Philippine islands.
Dalai Nor (dä-lī′ nōr′) *or* **Hulon** (hōō′lōn′) lake (*nor*), W Manchuria, in 49° N, 118° E.
Dale, co. S E Ala. 563 □ pop. 22, ✕ Ozark. — bor. Cambria co. Pa. pop. 2.
Dalelf (däl′ĕlv′) riv. 250 m. long, Sweden, flows into Gulf of Bothnia.
Dalfsen (dälf′sĕn) vil. & comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Dalhart (dăl′härt) city, ✕ of Dallam co. Dallam & Hartley cos. Texas, pop. 3.
Dalhousie (dăl-hōō′zĭ) co. South Australia, Australia, pop. 7. — co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 18. — town & hill station, Gurdaspur dist. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 8.
Dalías (dä-lē′äs) town, Almería prov. Spain, near Mediterranean sea, pop. comm. 8.
Dalkeith (dăl-kēth′) burgh, Edinburghshire, Scotland, bet. N. & S. Esk rivs. pop. 7.
Dallam (dăl′ăm) co. N W Tex. 1,532 □ pop. 4, ✕ Dalhart.
Dallas (dăl′ȧs) agr. co. S W cen. Ala. 957 □ pop. 53, ✕ Selma. — co. S cen. Ark. 679 □ pop. 13, ✕ Fordyce. — co. S W cen. Io. 589 □ pop. 24, ✕ Adel. — co. S W cen. Mo. 543 □ pop. 13, ✕ Buffalo. — co. N E Tex. 859 □ pop. 136. — city, its ✕ pop. 92. — town, ✕ of Paulding co. Ga. p. 1. — city, Hancock & Henderson cos. Ill. p. 1. — town, Gaston co. N. C. pop. 1. — city, ✕ of Polk co. Ore. pop. 2. — city, Gregory co. S. Dak. pop. 1.
Dallastown (-toun) bor. York co. Pa. 6 m. S E of York, pop. 2.
Dalles, The (dălz) city, ✕ of Wasco co. Ore. on Columbia river, pop. 5.
Dalmatia (dăl-mā′shĭ-ȧ) crownland, Austria, 4,954 □ pop. 646, ✻ Zara.
Dalston (dôl′stŭn) dist. Hackney met. bor. N E London, England.
Dalton (-tŭn) city, ✕ of Whitfield co. Ga. pop. 5. — town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 4.
Dalton in Furness (fûr′nĕs) town & par. Lancashire, England, pop. 11 ; iron mines.
Dalupiri (dä′lōō-pē′rē) isl. Babuyanes group, Cagayan prov. Philippine islands, 24 □. — isl. Samar prov. Philippine islands, 11 □ pop. 2.
Daly (dā′lĭ) co. South Australia, Australia, pop. 21.
Daly, Mount, mt. Elk range, Col. 13,193 ft. high.
Dálya (däl′yŏ) *Croat.* **Dalj** (däl′y′) Verőcze co. Slavonia, Hungary, on Danube riv. p. 6.
Daman (dȧ-män′) *Port.* **Damão** (dä-moun′) Port. settlement, Bombay, India, 148 □ pop. 56. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Damanhur (dä′män-hōōr′) town, ✻ of Behera prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 39.
Damar (dȧ-mär′) town with citadel, Yemen, Arabia, pop. 20.
Damaraland (dăm′ȧ-rȧ-lănd′ ; *G.* dä′mä-rä-länt′) N part of Ger. Southwest Africa.
Damariscotta River (dăm′ȧ-rĭs-kŏt′ȧ) nav. inlet of sea, Lincoln co. Maine.
Damar Islands (dä′mär) group in Banda sea, Du. E. Indies, 259 □.
Damascus (dȧ-măs′kŭs) town, Washington co. Va. pop. 1. — chief city of Syria, pop. 150, one of the most ancient cities of the world.
Dâmbovița (dĭm′bō-vē′tsä) dept. in Great Wallachia, Roumania, 1,334 □ pop. 258.
Damietta (dăm′ĭ-ĕt′ȧ) *Ar.* **Dimyat** (dĭm-yät′) cml. town, Egypt, on branch Nile riv. 8 m. from sea, pop. 29.
Damme (däm′ē) comm. Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 5.
Damodar (dä′mō-där) nav. riv. ab. 368 m. long, India ; flows into Hooghly river.
Damoh (dŭm′ō) dist. of Jubbulpore div. Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 2,816 □ pop. 333. — its ✻ pop. 13.
Dampier (dăm′pēr) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 6.
Dampier Archipelago, off N W coast of Australia, lat. 21° S.
Dampier Strait, channel between Waigeu & New Guinea islands. — channel bet. Neu-Pommern & New Guinea islands.
Dampremy (däN′prȧ′mē′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 13 ; coal mines.
Dana, Mount (dā′nȧ) peak, Sierra Nevada, Cal. 12,992 ft. high.
Danbury (dăn′bĕr-ĭ) city, a ✕ of Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 20.
Danby (dăn′bĭ) town, Rutland co. Vermont, pop. 1.
Dane (dān) agr. co. S Wis. 1,202 □ pop. 77, ✕ Madison.
Danforth (dăn′fŭrth) town, Washington co. Maine, pop. 1.
Dangla (däng′lä) mt. range, Tibet, 33° N, 90°–97° E, ht. 20,000 feet.
Dangra Yum (dŭn′grä yōōm′) lake, 45 m. long, Tibet, in 31° N, 86° 30′ E.
Dangs, The (dängz) tract of country, N Bombay pres. India, ab. 999 □ pop. 19; consists of 14 petty states.
Danielson (dăn′yĕl-sŭn) bor. Windham co. Conn. on Quinebaug river, pop. 3.
Danish West Indies, former name of the Virgin Islands of the United States.
Danlí (dän-lē′) town, Honduras, pop. 8.
Dannemora (dăn′ē-mō′rȧ; 201) vil. Clinton co. N. Y. pop. 1; state prison. — (*Sw.* däN′-nĕ-mōō′rä) town, Upsala prov. Sweden, pop. 12; iron mines.
Dannevirke (dăn′ē-vûrk) co. (pop. 8) & bor. (pop. 3) North Isl. New Zealand.
Dan River, nav. riv. Va. & N. C. 200 m. long.
Dansville (dănz′vĭl) vil. Livingston co. N. Y. 42 m. S of Rochester, pop. 4.
Dantumadeel (dän′tü-mȧ-dāl′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 12.
Danube (dăn′ūb) *Ger.* **Donau** (dō′nou) *Hung.* **Duna** (dōō′nŏ) *anc.* Danu′bius *or* Is′ter (lower course) riv. Europe, 1,770 m. long, flows into Black sea. — circle, Württemberg, Germany, 2,417 □ pop. 569.
Danubian Principalities, former name for Moldavia and Wallachia (now in Roumania).
Danvers (dăn′vĕrz) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 9.
Danville (-vĭl) city, ✕ of Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 28. — town, ✕ of Hendricks co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Boyle co. Ky. pop. 5. — bor. ✕ of Montour co. Pa. pop. 8. — town, Caledonia co. Vt. pop. 2. — city, geographically in Pittsylvania co. Va. 3 □ pop. 19.
Danzig (dän′tsĭκ) govt. dist. West Prussia prov. Prussia, 3,073 □ pop. 742. — mfg. & cml. spt. city, its ✻ pop. 170, on Mottlau river.
Danzig, Bay of, inlet of Baltic sea, coast of Prussia.
Dapitan (dä-pē′tän) former mil. dist. N Mindanao, now part of Moro prov. Philippine islands, 2,015 □ pop. 24.
Dapsang (dŭp-sŭng′) mt. Himalayas, Kashmir, 28,103 ft.; near Godwin-Austen.
Darab (dȧ-räb′) town, Fars prov. Persia, 130 m. S E of Shiraz, pop. 12.
Daram (dä-räm′) isl. W of Samar, Philippine islands, 35 □ pop. 4.
Darbhanga (dŭr-bŭn′gä; 134) dist. of Tirhut div. Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, pop. 2,930. — its ✻ pop. 66.
Darby (där′bĭ) bor. Delaware co. Pa. pop. 6.
Dardanelle (där′dȧ-nĕl′) town, a ✕ of Yell co. Ark. pop. 2.
Dardanelles (där′dȧ-nĕlz′) *anc.* Hellespon′tus, narrow strait, width 1 to 4 m. length 40 m. between Europe and Asiatic Turkey.
Dare, co. E N. C. 377 □ pop. 5, ✕ Manteo ; includes Roanoke island.
Daressalam *or* **Dar es Salaam** (där ĕs sȧ-läm′) spt. ✻ of German E. Africa, pop. 24.
Darfur (där′fōōr′) country, Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, Africa, 170,000 □ pop. 750, ✻ El Fasher.
Dargo (där′gō) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 6.
Darien (dā′rĭ-ĕn′) town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 4. — (*pron.* dā′rĭ-ĕn) city, ✕ of McIntosh co. Ga. pop. 1.
Darien, Gulf of (dā′rĭ-ĕn′ ; *Sp.* dä′rē-ĕn′) bet. coasts of N W Colombia & N E Panama.
Darjeeling *or* **Darjiling** (dȧr-jē′lĭng) frontier, dist. N Bengal, Br. India, 1,164 □ pop. 266. — town & sanatorium, its ✻, pop. (including Jalapahar & Lebong) 25.
Darke (därk) co. W O. 586 □ pop. 43, ✕ Greenville.
Darlaston (där′lȧs-tŭn) mfg. town, Staffordshire, England, pop. 17; coal & iron.
Darling, nav. riv. Australia, 1,160 m. long, flows into Murray river.
Darling Range, mt. range, 300 m. long, S. W. div. W. Australia, parallel with the coast.
Darlington (där′lĭng-tŭn) co. N E S. C. 605 □ pop. 36, ✕ Darlington. — town, ✕ of Darlington co. S. C. pop. 4. — city, ✕ of Lafayette co. Wis. pop. 2. — mfg. mun. bor. Durham co. England, on Skerne riv. pop. 56.
Darmstadt (därm′shtät) town, ✻ of Hesse & of Starkenburg prov. W Germany, pop. 87.
Darnétal (dȧr′nā′tȧl′) town & comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr. 2 m. E of Rouen, p. 7.
Daro, Mount (dä′rō) highest mt. in Sierra Leone, Africa, 4,395 ft.
Darrang (dŭr-rŭng′) dist. N Assam prov. Br. India, 3,418 □ pop. 377, ✻ Tezpur.
Dart′ford, mfg. town, Kent co. England, on Darent riv. 14 m. S E of London, pop. 24.
Dart′moor, table-land, S Devonshire, England, about 25 m. long ; prison.
Dartmouth (därt′mŭth) town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 4. — spt. town, Halifax co. Nova Scotia, Can. on Halifax bay, pop. 5. — spt. mun. bor. Devonshire, Eng. on Dart riv. pop. 7.
Darton (där′tŭn) par. & urban dist. W. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. urban dist. 9.
Daru (dä′rōō) lake, Tibet, in 31° N, 87° 40′ E.
Daruvár (dŏ′rōō-vär) comm. Pozsega co. Slavonia, Hungary, pop. 3 ; mineral springs.
Darwaz (där-wäz′) *or* **Darvaz** (-väz′) khanate, S E Bokhara, Asia; part now in Afghanistan.
Darwen (där′wĕn) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 40.
Darwin (där′wĭn) *formerly* **Palmerston** (päm′ẽr-stŭn) town, ✻ of Northern Territory, Australia, on Port Darwin, pop. 1.
Daryabad (dŭr′yä-bäd′) town, Bara Banki dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 6.
Daryal Pass (dȧr-yäl′) gorge, Caucasus mts. bet. Tiflis & Vladikavkaz ; military road.
Dasht (dŭsht) riv. S W Baluchistan, flows into Arabian sea ; 255 m. long.
Daspalla (dŭs-pŭl′ä) tributary state of Orissa, E India, 568 □ pop. 52.
Data (dä-tä′) mt. Lepanto-Bontoc prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, 7,364 ft.
Datia (dŭt′ĭ-ä) native state, Bundelkhand Agency, cen. India, 911 □ p. 174. — its ✻ p. 24.
Datteln (dät′ĕln) comm. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Daudnagar (doud-nŭg′ȧr) town, Gaya dist. Bengal, pop. 10.
Daulatabad (dou′lŭt-ȧ-bäd′) town & remarkable fortress, Hyderabad state, India, pop. 2.
Daulis (dô′lĭs) anc. city of Phocis, Greece.
Dauphin (dô′fĭn) co. cen. Pa. 521 □ pop. 136, ✕ Harrisburg ; coal mines.
Dauphiné (dō′fē′nā′) old prov. France, now in depts. Drôme, Hautes-Alpes, & Isère.
Dauphin Island (dô′fĭn) Ala. W of Mobile bay, in Gulf of Mexico.
Davao (dä′vou) inlet, S E coast of Mindanao, Philippine islands. — former mil. dist. S Mindanao, now a dist. of Moro prov. Phil. isl. 9,707 □ pop. 65.
Davenport (dăv′ĕn-pōrt) city, ✕ of Scott co. Io. pop. 43. — town, ✕ of Lincoln co. Wash. pop. 1. — co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 19.
Daventry (dăv′ĕn-trĭ ; *local also* dān′trĭ, dēn′-) bor. Northamptonshire, England, pop. 4.
David (dä-vēth′; 146) town, W Panama, pop. 15.
David City (dā′vĭd) city, ✕ of Butler co. Nebr. about 63 m. W of Omaha, pop. 2.
Davids Island (dā′vĭdz) in Long Island sound, N. Y.; a military station.
Davidson (dā′vĭd-sŭn) co. W cen. N. C. 569 □ pop. 29, ✕ Lexington. — co. N cen. Tenn. 511 □ pop. 149, ✕ Nashville. — town, Mecklenburg co. N. C. pop. 1.
Davidson, Mount, mt. 7,870 ft. high, W Nev.; silver mines.
Davie (dā′vĭ) co. W cen. N. C. 258 □ pop. 13, ✕ Mocksville.
Daviess (dā′vĭs) co. S W Ind. 433 □ pop. 28, ✕ Washington. — co. N W Ky. 478 □ pop. 41, ✕ Owensboro. — co. N W Mo. 564 □ pop. 18, ✕ Gallatin.
Davis (dā′vĭs) agr. co. S Io. 501 □ pop. 13, ✕ Bloomfield. — co. N Ut. 275 □ pop. 10, ✕ Farmington. — town, Murray co. Okla. pop. 1. — town, Tucker co. W. Va. pop. 3.
Davison (dā′vĭ-sŭn) co. S E S. Dak. 432 □ pop. 12, ✕ Mitchell.
Davis Strait, N. America, connects Baffin bay with Atlantic ocean.
Davos-Platz (dä-vōs′-pläts′) vil. Grisons canton, Switz. ; resort ; pop. Davos comm. 12.
Dawdon (dô′dŭn) par. Durham co. Eng. coextensive with Seaham Harbour, pop. 16.
Dawes (dôz) co. N W Nebr. 1,402 □ pop. 8, ✕ Chadron.
Dawley (dô′lĭ) urban dist. Shropshire, England, pop. 8.
Dawlish (dô′lĭsh) coast town, Devonshire, England, pop. 4 ; seaside resort.
Dawson (dô′sŭn) co. N Ga. 216 □ pop. 5, ✕ Dawsonville. — co. N E Mont. 13,231 □ pop. 13, ✕ Glendive. — co. cen. Nebr. 985 □ pop. 16, ✕ Lexington. — co. N W Tex. 903 □ pop. 2, ✕ Lamesa. — town, ✕ of Terrell co. Ga. pop. 4. — vil. Lac qui Parle co. Minn. pop. 1. — city, Yukon ter. Canada, in the Klondike, on Yukon river, pop. 3.
Dawson Springs, Hopkins co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Dax (dȧks) *or* **Ax** (ȧks) *anc.* A′quæ Augus′tæ, town, dept. Landes, France, pop. 9, comm. 11 ; hot saline springs ; a watering place.
Day, co. N E S. Dak. 1,061 □ pop. 14, ✕ Webster.
Dayton (dā′tŭn) city, Campbell co. Ky. pop. 7. — mfg. city, ✕ of Montgomery co. O. pop. 117. — city, ✕ of Rhea co. Tenn. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Columbia co. Wash. pop. 2.
Daytona (dā-tō′nȧ) town, Volusia co. Fla. on Halifax river, pop. 3.
De Aar (dē är′) vil. N cen. Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.

Cydonia. See Kanea. **Cyrnos.** See Corsica. **Cyrus.** See Kura. **Cythera.** See Cerigo.	**Czaslau.** See Časlau. **Daghestan.** See Dagestan. **Dahlen.** Var. of Rheindahlen.	**Daichiu.** See Taichu. **Daihoku.** See Taihoku. **Dainan.** See Tainan. **Dalj** See Dalya.	**Dálja.** Var. of Dálya. **Dalldorf.** See Wittenau. **Dalny.** See Dairen. **Danmark.** See Denmark.	**Dantzic.** See Danzig. **Danum.** See Doncaster. **Dar-el-Beida.** See Casablanca.	**Darien, Isthmus of.** See Panama, Isthmus of. **Darjiling.** See Darjeeling. **Darvaz.** See Darwaz.

□ means square miles ; ✻, capital ; ✕, co. seat ; agr., agricultural ; cml., commercial ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; spt., seaport ; tp., township ; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands : 2 = 1,500 to 2,499 ; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc. ; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Dead Sea, *anc.* La′cus Asphalti′tes, salt lake, S Palestine, 46 m. long, greatest breadth about 10 m.; about 1,300 ft. below level of Mediterranean sea.
Dead′wood, city, × of Lawrence co. South Dakota, pop. 4.
Deaf Smith, co. N W Tex. 1,549 □ pop. 4, × Hereford.
Deal (dēl) spt. mun. bor. Kent co. England, on North sea, 8 m. N E of Dover, pop. 11.
Deal Island, isl. in Chesapeake bay, Somerset co. Maryland.
Dean, Forest of (dēn) Gloucestershire, Eng. 117,560 acres; iron and coal mines.
Dearborn (dēr′bŭrn) co. S E Ind. 313 □ pop. 21, × Lawrenceburg.
Dease Strait (dēs) channel in Arctic oc. E of Coronation gulf.
Death Valley, Inyo co. Cal. E of Panamint mts.; 300–400 ft. below sea level.
Debo (dā′bō) lake, 150 m. S W of Timbuktu, Upper Senegal & Niger col. Fr. W. Africa.
Debreczen (dĕ′brĕ-tsĕn) city with municipal rights, × of & geographically in Hajdu co. Hungary, 369 □ pop. 93.
Debschwitz (dĕp′shvĭts) vil. Reuss-Gera principality, Germany, pop. 8.
Decapolis (dē-kăp′ō-lĭs) region, N Palestine, E & W of Jordan, orig. league of ten cities.
Decatur (dē-kā′tŭr) co. S W Ga. 823 □ p. 29, × Bainbridge. — co. S E Ind. 378 □ pop. 20, × Greensburg. — co. S Io. 533 □ pop. 16, × Leon. — co. N W Kan. 891 □ pop. 9, × Oberlin. — co. W Tenn. 288 □ pop. 10, × Decaturville. — city, Morgan co. Ala. pop. 4. — town, × of Dekalb co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Macon co. Ill. pop. 31. — city, × of Adams co. Ind. pop. 4. — vil. Van Buren co. Mich. pop. 1. — town, × of Wise co. Tex. pop. 2.
Decazeville (dē-kȧz′vēl′) min. & mfg. town, dept. Aveyron, France, pop. 11, comm. 14.
Decherd (dĕk′ẽrd) town, Franklin co. Tennessee, pop. 1.
Deccan *or* **Dekkan** (dĕk′ăn) region, S India, bet. Narbada & Kistna rivs.
Deckertown (dĕk′ẽr-toun′) bor. Sussex co. New Jersey, pop. 1.
Decorah (dē-kō′rȧ) city, × of Winneshiek co. Iowa, pop. 4.
Dedeagach (dĕ-dĕ′ä-gäch′) coast town, N shore of the Ægean sea.
Dedham (dĕd′ăm) town, × of Norfolk co. Massachusetts, pop. 9.
Dee (dē) riv. 70 m. long, Eng. & N Wales. — riv. 90 m. long, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. — lake & riv. 50 m. long, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.
Deel (dēl) riv. Limerick co. Ireland, flows into Shannon river.
Deep Bottom, hamlet, Henrico co. Va.; important during the Civil War.
Deep River, Guilford co. N. C. to Cape Fear river.
Deep′water, city, Henry co. Mo. pop. 1.
Deer Creek, riv. Madison, Pickaway & Ross cos. O. flows into Scioto river.
Deer′field, riv. Vt. & Mass. flows into Conn. riv. — town, Franklin co. Mass. pop. 2.
Deer Isle, isl. in Penobscot bay, & town, Hancock co. Maine, pop. 2.
Deer Lodge, co. W. Mont. 749 □ p. 13, × Anaconda. — town, × of Powell co. Mont. p. 3.
Deer, Old (dēr) par. Aberdeenshire, Scotland, pop. 4; hence, Gaelic "Book of Deer."
Defiance (dē-fī′ăns) co. N W O. 405 □ pop. 24. — city, its × pop. 7.
De Funiak Springs (dē fū′nĭ-ăk) town, × of Walton co. Florida, pop. 2.
Deggendorf (dĕg′ĕn-dôrf) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Danube river, pop. 7.
Dego (dĕ′gō) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 2; battle 1796.
De Graff (dē grȧf′) vil. Logan co. O. on Miami river, pop. 1.
Dehra (dā′rȧ) town, ✻ of Dehra Dun dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 28.
Dehra Dun (dōōn) dist. Meerut div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,209 □ pop. 205, ✻ Dehra.
Deir (dē-ẽr′) *or* **Ed-deir** (ĕd′-) town, ✻ of Zor mutessarifat, Syria, on Euphrates riv. p. 20.
Dekalb (dē-kălb′) co. N E Ala. 786 □ pop. 28, × Fort Payne. — co. N W cen. Ga. 272 □ pop. 28, × Decatur. — co. N Ill. 638 □ pop. 33, × Sycamore. — co. N E Ind. 370 □ pop. 25, × Auburn. — co. N W Mo. 425 □ pop. 13, × Maysville. — co. cen. Tenn. 311 □ pop. 15, × Smithville. — city, Dekalb co. Ill. pop. 8.
Delagoa Bay (dĕl′ȧ-gō′ȧ) inlet, Indian ocean, Portuguese East Africa.
De Land (dē lănd′) town, × of Volusia co. Florida, pop. 3; Stetson univ.
Delano (dĕl′ȧ-nō) vil. Wright co. Minnesota, pop. 1.
Delano, Mount (dĕl′ȧ-nō) peak, Rocky mts. Mont. 10,200 ft. high.
Delatite (dĕl′ȧ-tīt) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 22.
Delatyn (dĕ-lä′tĭn) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 8.
Delavan (dĕl′ȧ-văn) city, Tazewell co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, Walworth co. Wis. pop. 2.
Delaware (dĕl′ȧ-wâr) riv. 350 m. long, rises in N. Y. flows into Delaware bay. — middle Atl. state, U. S. A. 1,965 □ pop. 202, ✻ Dover. See hundred, *n* 3, Blue Hen State, Diamond State. — co. E Ind. 392 □ pop. 51, × Muncie. — co. E Io. 571 □ pop. 18, × Manchester. — co. S E N. Y. 1,449 □ pop. 46, × Delhi. — co. cen. O. 445 □ pop. 27, × Delaware. — co. N E Okla. 794 □ pop. 11, × Jay. — co. S E Pa. 185 □ pop. 118, × Media. — city, × of Delaware co. O. pop. 9. — **City**, city, Newcastle co. Del. on Del. riv. pop. 1.
Delaware Bay, estuary, Atlantic ocean, bet. E Delaware & S New Jersey.
Delaware Watergap, vil. & summer resort, Monroe co. Pa. in the Delaware Water Gap, the narrow gorge of the Delaware riv. through Kittatinny mts.
Delémont (dĕ-lā-môɴ′) *Ger.* **Delsberg** (dĕls′bĕrĸ) town, Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.
De Leon (dē lē-ŏn′) town, Comanche co. Texas, pop. 1.
Delford (dĕl′fẽrd) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 1.
Delfshaven (dĕlfs′hä′vĕn) former spt. town S. Holland, Neth. now part of Rotterdam.
Delft (dĕlft) town & comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 34. See delftware, *n.*
Delfzijl (dĕlf-zīl′) comm. Groningen, Neth. at mouth of Ems river, pop. 9.
Delgado, Cape (dĕl-gä′dō) cape, at N limit of Portuguese E. Africa, Indian ocean.
Delhi (dĕl′hī) vil. × of Delaware co. N. Y. pop. 2. — (*pron.* dĕl′ē) prov. & chief commissionership, British India, S E of Punjab, 557 □ pop. 392. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Indian Empire, on Jumna riv. pop. 233. See Peacock Throne. — See Dilli (*Gaz.*).
Deli (dĕl′ē) town, N Sumatra, noted for tobacco plantations.
Delianuova (dā-lyä-nwō′vä) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Deliceto (dā′lē-chā′tō) comm. Foggia prov. Italy, about 4 m. S E of Bovino, pop. 6.
Delitzsch (dā′lĭch) mfg town, Prussian Saxony, on Lober river, pop. 13.
Delium (dē′lĭ-ŭm) anc. spt. Bœotia, Greece, on E coast; battle 424 b. c.
Dell Rapids, city, Minnehaha co. S. Dak. on Big Sioux river, pop. 1.
Dellys (dĕ-lēs′) spt. town, Algeria, 49 m. E of Algiers, pop. town 3, comm. 15.
Delmenhorst (dĕl′mĕn-hôrst′) mfg. & cml. town, Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 23.
Del Norte (dĕl nôrt′) min. co. N W Cal. 1,024 □ pop. 2, × Crescent City.
Delos (dē′lŏs) *modern Gr.* **Delos** (thē′lŏs) *or* **Dele** (thē′lyē) celebrated isl. Cyclades group, Greece, 2 □. See Delian, *a.*
Delphi (dĕl′fī) city, × of Carroll co. Ind. on Deer creek, pop. 2. — town in Phocis, anc. Greece, containing oracle of Apollo. See Delphian, *a.*, Pythian, *a.*, Pytho (*Gaz.*)
Delphos (dĕl′fŏs) city, Allen & Van Wert cos. Ohio, pop. 5.
Delray (dĕl-rā′) vil. Wayne co. Mich. 3 m. S W of Detroit, pop. 5.
Delta, co. W Col. 1,201 □ pop. 14. — city, its × pop. 2. — co. N Mich. 1,169 □ pop. 30, × Escanaba. — co. N E Tex. 261 □ pop. 15, × Cooper. — vil. Fulton co. O. pop. 2.
Delta Amacuro (dĕl′tä ä′mä-kōō′rō) ter. E Venezuela, S. Am. 15,522 □ p. 7, ✻ Tucupita.
Delvinon (dĕl′vĭ-nōn) town, Albania, 45 m. N W of Janina, pop. 8.
Demarcation Point, cape, Arctic oc. marking boundary bet. Brit. America & Alaska.
Demavend (dĕm′ȧ-vĕnd′) mt. over 18,000 ft. high, Elburz chain, N Persia.
Demerara (dĕm′ẽr-ä′rä) riv. about 200 m. long, British Guiana, S. America, flows into Atlantic ocean. — co. British Guiana, pop. 86, × Georgetown.
Deming (dĕm′ĭng) vil. Luna co. New Mexico, pop. 2.
Demir-Hissar (dā-mēr′-hĭs′sär′) town, formerly Turkish, 45 m. N E of Saloniki, pop. 8.
Demmin (dĕ-mēn′) mfg. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Demonte (dā-mōn′tā) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.
Demopolis (dē-mŏp′ō-lĭs) city, Marengo co. Ala. on Tombigbee river, pop. 2.
Demotika (dē-mŏt′ĭ-kȧ; *mod. Gr.* thē-mô′tĭ-kȧ) town, formerly Turkish, 23 m. S W of Adrianople, pop. 12.
Denain (dē-năɴ′) min. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 25, comm. 27.
Denbigh (dĕn′bĭ). See Denbighshire (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. × of Denbighshire, Wales, p. 7.
Denbighshire (-shẽr) *or* **Denbigh**, min. & past. co. N Wales, 666 □ pop. 145, × Denbigh.
Dender (dĕn′dẽr) riv. 250 m. long, E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, flows into Blue Nile river.
Dendermonde (dĕn′dẽr-mŏn′dē) *Fr.* **Termonde** (tĕr′môɴd′) ft. town, E. Flanders, Belgium, pop. comm. 10.
Dendron (dĕn′drŏn) town, Surry co. Virginia, pop. 2.
Denia (dā′nyä) *anc.* Dia′nium, coast city, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Denison (dĕn′ĭ-sŭn) city, × of Crawford co. Io. pop. 3. — city, Grayson co. Tex. pop. 14.
Denizli (dĕn′ĭz-lē′), *or* **Denizlü** (-lü′) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 18.
Denmark (dĕn′märk) town, Bamberg co. S. C. pop. 1. — *Danish* **Danmark** (dăn′märk) kingdom, N W Europe, consisting of Jutland peninsula and a group of isls. Baltic sea, 15,046 □ pop. 2,757, with the Faroes, 15,586 □ pop. 2,775, ✻ Copenhagen. See army organization, legislature, *n.*, Dannebrog, *n.*
Denmark Strait, bet. Greenland & Iceland; 130 m. wide.
Dennewitz (dĕn′ĕ-vĭts) vil. Brandenburg prov. Prussia; battle 1813.
Dennis (dĕn′ĭs) town, Barnstable co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Dennison (dĕn′ĭ-sŭn) vil. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Denny and Dunipace (dĕn′ĭ, dŭn′ĭ-pās) burgh, Stirlingshire, Scotland, pop. 5.
Dent, co. S E cen. Mo. 746 □ pop. 13, × Salem.
Dent du Midi (däɴ′ dü mē′dē′) mt. 10,690 ft. high, Switzerland, on border of Savoie.
Denton (dĕn′tŭn) co. N Tex. 952 □ pop. 31. — city, its × pop. 5. — town, × of Caroline co. Md. pop. 1. — urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 17.
D'Entrecasteaux Islands (däɴ′trē-käs′tō′) group, E of New Guinea, Pacific oc. 1,200 □; British; belong to Ter. of Papua.
Denver (dĕn′vẽr) coextensive cml. city & co. ✻ of Col. 58 □ pop. 213; university.
Deoband (dē′ō-bŭnd′; dā′-) town, Saharanpur dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 20.
Deogarh (dē′ō-gŭr′; dā′-) town, Santal Parganas dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 9.
Deoli (dē-ō′lē) town & cantonment, Ajmer-Merwara prov. Br. India, pop. 6.
Depere (dē-pēr′) city, Brown co. Wis. on right bank Fox river, pop. 4.
Depew (dē-pū′) vil. Erie co. N. Y. 10 m. E of Buffalo, pop. 4.
Deposit (dē-pŏz′ĭt) vil. Broome & Delaware cos. N. Y. pop. 2.
Deptford (dĕt′fẽrd) met. bor. S part of London, England, pop. 109.
Depue (dē-pū′) vil. Bureau co. Illinois, pop. 1.
De Queen (dē kwēn′) city, × of Sevier co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Dera Ghazi Khan (dā′rȧ gä′zē′ kän′) dist. of Multan div. Punjab, Br. India, 5,306 □ pop. 500. — its ✻ near Indus riv. pop. 28.
Dera Ismail Khan (ĭs′mä-ēl′ kän′) S dist. of North-West Frontier Prov. British India, 3,780 □ pop. 256. — its ✻ near Indus riv. pop. 32.
Derajat (dā′rȧ-jät′) level tract bet. Indus riv. & Sulaiman mts. N India; now divided bet. dists. of Dera Ghazi Khan & Dera Ismail Khan.
Derbent (dĕr-bĕnt′) ft. town Dagestan govt. Russia, on Caspian sea, pop. 16.
Derby (dûr′bĭ) city, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 9. — (*pron.* dûr′bĭ; där′bĭ; *see in Vocab.*). See Derbyshire (*Gaz.*). — mfg. co. bor. × of Derbyshire, Eng. on Derwent river, pop. 123.
Derbyshire (dûr′bĭ-; där′bĭ-shẽr; *cf.* Derby, *n.*) *or* **Derby**, min. & mfg. co. England, 1,016 □ pop. 683, × Derby.
Derecske (dĕ′rĕch-kĕ) comm. Bihar co. Hungary, 13 m. S of Debreczen, pop. 9.
Derg, Lough (lŏĸ dĕrg; dûrg) lake, Galway, Tipperary & Clare cos. Ireland, traversed by Shannon riv. — lake, S E Donegal co. Ireland. See St. Patrick's Purgatory.
De Ridder (dē rĭd′ẽr) town, Calcasieu par. Louisiana, pop. 2.
Dermott (dûr′mŏt) town, Chicot co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Derna (dĕr′nȧ) spt. town, Barca, Tripoli, Africa, pop. 6.
Dernis (dĕr′nĕs) *Serv.* **Drniš** (dẽr′nĭsh) comm. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 24.
Derry (dĕr′ĭ) town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 5. — bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 3. — abbreviation for Londonderry, Ireland.
Deruta (dā-rōō′tä) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Derwent (dûr′wĕnt) riv. Derbyshire, England, flows into Trent riv. — riv. 60 m. long, Yorkshire, Eng. flows into Ouse riv. — riv. Cumberland co. England, flows into Solway firth. — riv. 130 m. long, S Tasmania, Australia.
Derwentwater (-wô′tẽr) picturesque lake, 3 m. long, Cumberland co. England.
Dés (dāsh) town with magistracy, ✻ of Szolnok-Doboka co. Transylvania, Hungary, p. 11.
Desaguadero (dā-sä-gwä-thā′rō; 146) riv. about 190 m. long, Bolivia, Lake Titicaca to Lake Poopó. — See Salado, Río (*Gaz.*).
Des Arc (dĕz ärk′) town, a × of Prairie co. Arkansas, pop. 1.
Deschutes (dā-shōōt′) riv. 320 m. long, Ore. flows into Columbia river.
Desemboque (dā-sĕm-bō′kē) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. 5.
Desenzano sul Lago (dā′sĕn-dzä′nō sōōl lä′gō) comm. Brescia prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Désespoir, Cape (dā′zĕs′pwär′) promontory, Gaspé co. Quebec prov. Canada.
Desha (dē-shä′) co. S E Ark. 747 □ pop. 15, × Arkansas City.
Deshima (dā′shē′mä) artificial isl. 600 ft. long, 250 ft. broad, opp. Nagasaki, Japan.
Deshler (dĕsh′lẽr) vil. Henry co. Ohio, 37 m. S W of Toledo, pop. 2.
Desio (dĕ′zyō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, 11 m. N of Milan, pop. 12.
Désirade (dā′zē′răd′) isl. dependency of Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Indies, 11 □ pop. 2.
De Smet (dē smĕt′) city, × of Kingsbury co. South Dakota, pop. 1.
Des Moines (dē moin′) riv. total length about 500 m. rises in S W Minn. flows into Mississippi riv. near Keokuk, Io. — co. S E Io. 409 □ pop. 36, × Burlington. — mfg. city, × of Polk co. and ✻ of Io. on Des Moines riv. pop. 86; seat of Drake university.
Desna (dyĕs-nȧ′) riv. 550 m. long, Russia, flows into the Dnieper river.
De Soto (dē sō′tō) co. S Fla. 3,754 □ pop. 14, × Arcadia. — par. N W La. 872 □ pop. 28, × Mansfield. — co. N Miss. 475 □ pop. 23, × Hernando. — city, Jefferson co. Mo. pop. 5.
Des Plaines (dē plān′) riv. 150 m. long, S E Wis. to Kankakee riv. — vil. Cook co. Ill pop. 2.
Dessau (dĕs′ou) mfg. town, ✻ of Anhalt duchy, N Germany, pop. 57.
Desvres (dĕv′r′) town & comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 5.
Detmold (dĕt′mōld; *Ger.* dĕt′mōlt) town, ✻ of Lippe, Germany, on Werre river, pop. 14.
Detroit (dē-troit′) × of Wayne co. and chief city of Mich. on Detroit riv. pop. 466; university. See City of the Straits. — city, × of Becker co. Minn. pop. 3.
Detroit River, 25 m. long, Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, bet. U. S. A. & Ontario, Can.
Dettingen (dĕt′ĭng-ĕn) vil. Lower Franconia, Bavaria, pop. 1; battle 1743.
Deuben (doi′bĕn) mfg. vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, near Dresden, pop. comm. 11.
Deuel (dū′ĕl) co. W Nebr. 439 □ pop. 2, × Chappell. — co. E S. Dak. 632 □ pop. 8, × Clear Lake.
Deurne (dûrn) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 12. — vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Deutschbrod (doich′brōt′) min. town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 9.
Deutsch-Eylau (doich′-ī′lou) town, West Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Deutsch-Krone (-krō′nē) town, West Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Deutsch-Piekar (-pē′kär) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 9.
Deutsch-Wilmersdorf (-vĭl′mẽrs-dôrf) *officially* **Berlin-Wilmersdorf**, comm. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 110.
Deutz (doits) former town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine riv. now part of Cologne.
Deux-Sèvres (dû′-sĕ′vr′) mfg. & agr. dept. W France, 2,338 □ pop. 338, ✻ Niort.
Déva (dā′vŏ) *Ger.* **Diemrich** (dēm′rĭĸ) tn. with magistracy, Hunyad co. Hungary, pop. 9.
Dévaványa (dā′vŏ-vän-yŏ) comm. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 14.
Deventer (dĕv′ĕn-tẽr) cml. & ft. town & comm. Overijssel prov. Neth. pop. comm. 28.
Déville-lès-Rouen (dā′vēl′-lā-rōō′äɴ′) town & comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr. p. 7.
Devils Lake, city, × of Ramsey co. N. Dak. on Devils lake, pop. 5. — salt lake, N E part of N. Dakota.
Devine (dē-vīn′) town, Medina co. Texas, pop. 1.
Devizes (dē-vī′zĕz) cml. mun. bor. Wiltshire, England, pop. 7.
Devon (dĕv′ŭn) riv. Perthshire & Clackmannanshire, Scotland. — See Devonshire (*Gaz.*). — co. Tasmania, pop. 31.
Devonport (-pōrt; 201) spt. county bor. Devonshire, England, pop. 82. — bor. suburb of Auckland, New Zealand, pop. 7.
Devonshire (-shẽr) *or* **Devon**, min. & past. co. S W Eng. 2,612 □ pop. 700, × Exeter.
Dewas (dā-wäs′) twin states, Malwa Agency, Central India, Senior Branch 446 □ pop. 62, Junior Branch 440 □ pop. 55. — their ✻ pop. 16.
Dewey (dū′ĭ) co. W Okla. 989 □ pop. 14, × Taloga. — co. N S. Dak. 1,907 □ pop. 1. — city, Washington co. Okla. pop. 1.
Dewitt (dē-wĭt′) co. cen. Ill. 415 □ pop. 19, × Clinton. — co. S Tex. 879 □ pop. 24, × Cuero. — city, Clinton co. Io. pop. 2.
Dewsbury (dūz′bẽr-ĭ) mfg. mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. on Calder riv. p. 53.
Dex′ter, town, Penobscot co. Me. pop. 4. — city, Stoddard co. Mo. pop. 2. — vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Dhami (dä′mē; 147) native state, Punjab, India, 16 m. W of Simla, India, 26 □ pop. 5.
Dhampur (däm′pōōr′; 147) town, Bijnor dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 7.
Dhandhuka (dŭn-dōō′kȧ; 147) town, Ahmadabad dist. British India, pop. 10.
Dhar (där; 147) native state, Bhopawar Agency, Cen. India, 1,775 □ p. 142. — its ✻ p. 18.

Demonesi Insulæ. See Prince's Islands.	**Despoto Planina.** See Rhodope. **Desterro.** See Florianopolis.	**Dettva.** Var. of Gyetva. **Deutschland.** See Germany.	**Deux-Montagnes.** See Two Mountains.	**Deva** *or* **Deva Castra.** See Chester, Eng.	**Devana.** See Aberdeen. **Dezhnev, Cape.** See East Cape.

Dharampur (dŭr′ŭm-pōōr′) native state, N Bombay pres. India, 704 □ p. 101. — its ✻ p. 6.
Dharwar (där-wär′) dist. of S. div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 4,602 □ p. 1,026. — its ✻ p. 33.
Dhaulagiri (dou′lȧ-gē′rē ; 147) peak, 26,826 ft. high, Himalaya mts. Nepal, N India.
Dhenkanal (dĕŋ′kä-näl′; 147) native state, Orissa, India, 1,463 □ pop. 274. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Dhiban (dĭb′än) *anc.* Dibon (dī′bŏn) ruins of ancient city, Palestine. See Moabite stone.
Dholera (dō-lā′rȧ ; 147) town, Ahmadabad dist. Brit. India, near Cambay gulf, pop. 10.
Dholka (dōl′kȧ ; 147) town, Ahmadabad dist. Bombay pres. Brit. India, pop. 15.
Dholpur (dōl′pōōr′) native state, Rajputana Agency, India, 1,197 □ p. 263. — its ✻ p. 19.
Dhor el Khodib (dŏr ĕl kō′dĭb) highest mt. of Lebanon chain, Syria, 10,060 ft.
Dhrangadhra (drăŋ′gȧ-drä; 147) native state, Kathiawar, W India, 1,156 □ pop. 71.
Dhulia (dōō′lē-ä ; 147) town, ✻ of W. Khandesh dist. Bombay, Br. India, pop. 25.
Diablerets (dyȧ′blĕ-rē′) mt. 10,645 ft. high, Bernese Alps, Valais, Switzerland.
Diablo (dē-ä′blō ; dī-ăb′lō) peak, Coast range, Cal. 3,849 ft. high.
Diablotin, Morne (môrn′ dyȧ′blō′tăN′) peak, 4,746 ft. Dominica, W. Indies.
Diala (dē-ä′lä) riv. Bagdad vilayet, Turkey in Asia, flows into Tigris riv. near Bagdad.
Diamantina (dyä′män-tē′nä) city, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, South America, pop. 13.
Diamond (dī′ȧ-mŭnd) town, Parke co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Diamond, Cape, promontory, Canada ; citadel of Quebec on it.
Diamond Head, landmark, Honolulu harbor, Hawaiian isls. 761 ft. high.
Diamond Peak, a peak of the Cascade range, Lane co. Ore. 8,807 ft. high.
Diamond Point, Sumatra isl. W boundary of Strait of Malacca.
Diarbekr (dē-är′bĕk′′r) vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 14,480 □ pop. 472. — *anc.* Am′ida, its ✻ city, on Tigris riv. pop. 38.
Dibai (dē-bä′ē) town, Bulandshahr dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, pop. 11.
Dibra (dĭb′rȧ) town, Albania, 54 m. N W of Monastir & near Black Drin riv. pop. 12.
Dickens (dĭk′ĕnz ; -ĭnz ; 151) co. N W Tex. 881 □ p. 3, × Dickens.
Dickenson (dĭk′ĕn-sŭn) co. S W part of Va. 325 □ p. 9, × Clintwood.
Dickey (dĭk′ĭ) co. S. N. Dak. 1,142 □ pop. 10, × Ellendale.
Dickinson (dĭk′ĭn-sŭn) co. N W Io. 376 □ p. 8, × Spirit Lake. — agr. co. E cen. Kan. 838 □ pop. 24, × Abilene. — co. N W Mich. 776 □ pop. 21, × Iron Mountain. — city, × of Stark co. N. Dak. pop. 4.
Dickson (dĭk′s′n) co. N cen. Tenn. 549 □ pop. 20, × Charlotte. — bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 9. — town, Dickson co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Dicomano (dē′kō-mä′nō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.
Diedenhofen (dē′dĕn-hō′fĕn) *Fr.* **Thionville** (tyôN′vēl′) ft. town, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, on Moselle river, pop. 14.
Diego Ramirez (dyā′gō rä-mē′räs) isl. group S Pacific oc. 60 m. S W of Cape Horn.
Diego-Suarez (-swä′räs) harbor & town near N end of Madagascar island, pop. 10. — prov. extreme N Madagascar, pop. 23, × Antsirane, pop. 13.
Dieppe (dē-ĕp′) town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Eng. channel, p. 23, comm. 24.
Diest (dēst) mfg. town, Brabant prov. Belgium, on Demer river, pop. comm. 8.
Dieuze (dyûz) salt-mining town, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, pop. 6.
Dig (dēg) town, Bharatpur state, India, 20 m. N. of Bharatpur, pop. 15 ; palace ruins.
Digby (dĭg′bĭ) co. W S W Nova Scotia. — its × pop. 1.
Dighton (dī′tŭn) town, Bristol co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Dignano (dē-nyä′nō) town, Istria, Austria, 48 m. S S E of Trieste, pop. 6, comm. 11.
Digne (dēn′y′) town, dept. Basses-Alpes, France, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Digoin (dē′gwăN′) town, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, on Loire river, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Dihong (dē′hŏng′) the middle course of the Brahmaputra river.
Dijon (dē′zhôN′) mfg. & cml. fortified city, ✻ dept. Côte-d'Or, France, on Ouche river, pop. 68, communal pop. 77 ; cathedral ; university.
Dikoa (dē′kō-ä) *or* **Dikwa** (dē′kwä) town, Ger. Bornu, Kamerun, S of Lake Chad, p. 50.
Dili (dĭl′ē) *or* **Delhi** (dĕl′ē) town, ✻ of Portuguese Timor, on N coast, pop. 3.
Dillingen (dĭl′ĭng-ĕn) town, Bavaria, S Germany, on left bank Danube riv. pop. 6. — vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 8.
Dillon (dĭl′ŭn) co. N E S. C. 471 □ p. 23.—its × p. 2.—city, × of Beaverhead co. Mont. p. 2.
Dillonvale (-vāl′) vil. Jefferson co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Dilman (dēl′män′) town, Azerbaijan prov. Persia, pop. 5-6.
Dilolo (dē-lō′lō) lake, E Angola, near Belgian Congo, Africa, in 11° 30′ S, 22° 20′ E.
Dimmit (dĭm′ĭt) co. S Tex. 1,360 □ pop. 3, × Carrizo Springs.
Dinagat (dē-nä′gät) isl. N E of Mindanao, Philippine islands, 309 □ pop. 5. — its ✻.
Dinajpur (dē-näj′pōōr′) dist. Bengal prov. 3,946 □ pop. 1,688. — its ✻ pop. 13.
Dinan (dē′näN′) town, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, on Rance river, p. 9, communal p. 11.
Dinant (dē′näN′) town, Namur prov. Belgium, on Meuse river, pop. 8.
Dinapore (dĭ′nȧ-pōr′) *or* **Dinapur** (-pōōr′) tn. Patna dist. Bihar and Orissa, Br. Ind. p. 34.
Dinaric Alps (dĭ-năr′ĭk) part of the E Alpine mountain system, S E Europe.
Dindigal (dĭn′dĭ-gŭl′) ft. town, Madura dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 25.
Dindings (dĭn-dĭngz′) part of the Straits Settlements, attached to Penang, S W coast of Malay pen. consisting of Pangkor or Dinding isls. & ter. on opp. mainland, 265 □ p. 70.
Dingwall (dĭng′wôl) royal, parl. and mun. burgh, × Ross & Cromarty co. Scot. pop. 3.
Dinwiddie (dĭn′wĭd-ĭ ; dĭn-wĭd′ĭ) co. S E Va. 518 □ pop. 15, × Dinwiddie.
Diósgyör (dē′ōsh-dyûr) town, Borsod co. Hungary, pop. comm. 17.
Direction, Cape (dĭ-rĕk′shŭn) cape, Cape York peninsula, Queensland, N E Australia.
Dirk Hartog Island (dûrk här′tŏg) off W coast Australia, crossed by 26° S, 239 □.
Dirschau (dēr′shou) *Pol.* **Trzew** (chĕf) town, W. Prussia prov. Prussia, on Vistula, p. 17.
Disappointment, Cape, S W Wash. at mouth of Columbia riv. — on S coast of South Georgia isl. Atlantic ocean.
Disappointment Islands, group in the N of Tuamotu archipelago, Pacific ocean.
Discovery Bay, inlet, S coast of Australia, at boundary bet. Vic. & S. Australia.
Disko (dĭs′kō) isl. of Denmark, in Davis strait, W of Greenland; coal mines.
Dismal Swamp, in S E Va. & N E N. C. 30 m. long ; contains Drummond lake.
Disna (dyĕs-nȧ′) town, Vilno govt. Russia, on Disna river, pop. 8.
Dison (dē′zôN′) mfg. comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 11.
District of Columbia, on Potomac riv. 70 □ pop. 331; contains Washington, the ✻ of the United States of America. See federal district (*Vocab.*).
Dithmarschen (dĭt′mär-shĕn) region, S W Schleswig-Holstein, Ger. bet. Elbe & Eider rivs.
Dittersbach (dĭt′ĕrs-bäк) min. vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 13.
Diu (dē′ōō) isl. & spt. town, S Kathiawar peninsula, India, 20 □ pop. 15 ; Portuguese.
Divernon (dĭ-vûr′nŭn) vil. Sangamon co. Ill. pop. 2.
Divide (dĭ-vīd′) co. N W N. Dak. 1,270 □ pop. 6, × Crosby.
Divilacan (dē′vē-lä′kän) inlet, N E coast of Luzon, Philippine islands.
Dixfield (dĭks′fēld) town, Oxford co. Me. on Androscoggin river, pop. 1.
Dix Mountain (dĭks) Adirondack group, Essex co. N. Y. 4,842 ft. high.
Dixon (dĭk′s′n) co. N E Nebr. 472 □ pop. 11, × Ponca. — city, × of Lee co. Ill. pop. 7.
Dizful (dēz′fōōl′) town, N W part of Khuzistan prov. Persia, pop. 30.
Dj-. For words beginning thus, see J-.
Dmitrov (d′mē-trôf′) town, Moscow govt. Russia, pop. 9.
Dmitrovsk (d′mē-trôfsk′) town, Orel govt. Russia, pop. 7.
Dnieper (nē′pẽr ; *Russ.* d′nyĕ′p′r) *anc.* Borys′thenes, riv. about 1,330 m. long, S W Russia.
Dniester (nēs′tẽr; *Russ.* d′nyĕs′t′r) riv. about 850 m. long, Austria and Russia.
Doane, Mount (dōn) mt. in Yellowstone National Park, 10,713 ft. high.
Dobbs Ferry (dŏbz) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 3.
Döbeln (dû′bĕln) town, Saxony, Germany, 35 m. S E of Leipzig, pop. 20.
Doberan (dō′bĕ-rän′) town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 5; watering place.
Dobrich (dō′brĭch) town, Bulgaria, 25 m. N W of Varna, pop. 17.
Dobrogea *or* **Dobrogia** (dō-brō′zhȧ) *or* **Dobruja** (dō-brōō′jȧ) div. Roumania, consisting of Constanța & Tulcea depts. W of Black sea to Danube riv. 5,998 □ pop. 390.
Dobrzan (dôb′zhän) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 6.
Dobsina (dōp′shē-nō) *Ger.* **Dobschau** (dŏp′shou) min. town with magistracy, Gömör és Kis-Hont co. Hungary, pop. 5.
Doce (dō′sā ; 138) riv. 360 m. long, Brazil, S. America, to Atl. oc. in 19° 37′ S.
Doddridge (dŏd′rĭj) co. N. W. Va. 317 □ pop. 13, × West Union.
Dodge (dŏj) co. S cen. Ga. 431 □ pop. 20, × Eastman. — co. S E Minn. 440 □ pop. 12, × Mantorville. — co. E Nebr. 531 □ pop. 22, × Fremont. — co. S E cen. Wis. 897 □ pop. 47, × Juneau. — city, × of Ford co. Kan. pop. 3.
Dodgeville (dŏj′vĭl) city, × of Iowa co. Wis. pop. 2.
Doetinchem (dōō′tĭnк-ĕm) comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. 6.
Dogger Bank (dŏg′ẽr ; 205) submerged sand bank in cen. North sea ; fishing grounds.
Dog Island, S coast Fla. separated from mainland by St. George sound.
Dogliani (dō-lyä′nē) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.
Döhren (dû′rĕn) former vil. Hanover prov. Prussia, now part of Hanover city.
Dôle (dōl) town, dept. Jura, France, on Doubs riv. pop. 12, comm. 16. — *or* **La Dôle** (lȧ) mt. canton of Vaud, 16 m. N of Geneva, Switzerland, about 5,505 ft. high.
Dolgelly (dŏl-gĕth′lĭ ; 193) town, Merionethshire, Wales, pop. 2.
Dolgeville (dŏlj′vĭl) vil. Fulton & Herkimer cos. New York, pop. 3.
Dolina (dō-lyē′nä) comm. Galicia, Aust. pop. 10. — (dō′lē-nä) comm. Istria, Aust. pop. 5.
Dolj (dôlzh) *or* **Dolju** (dôl′zhē) dept. Little Wallachia, Roumania, 2,540 □ pop. 438.
Dollar Law (dŏl′ẽr lô) mt. Peeblesshire, Scotland, 2,680 ft. high.
Dollart (dŏl′ärt) gulf of North sea, 10 m. long, 7 m. wide, N E of Netherlands.
Dolnja Tuzla (dŏl′nyȧ tōōz′lȧ) circle, Bosnia, Aus.-Hung. 3,438 □ pop. 425. — its ✻ p. 11.
Dolo (dō′lō) comm. 13 m. W of Venice, Italy, on Brenta river, pop. 8.
Dolomites (dŏl′ō-mīts) *or* **Dolomite Alps** (dŏl′ō-mīt), division of the Alps, S Tirol, Austria and N W Venetia, Italy ; highest, Marmolata, 11,020 ft.
Dolores (dō-lō′rĕs) co. S W Col. 1,043 □ p. 1, × Rico. — town, Córdoba, Argentina, p. 8.
Dolores Hidalgo (ē-thäl′gō ; 146) city, Guanajuato, Mexico, pop. 7.
Dolores River, about 250 m. long, San Miguel mts. Col. to Grand river, Utah.
Doltons (dōl′tŭnz) vil. Cook co. Ill. 16 m. S of Chicago, pop. 2.
Domb (dŏmp) vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 14.
Dombasle (dôN′bäl′) town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Dombes (dôNb) region with numerous lakes, dept. Ain, France, N by W of Lyon.
Dombrau (dŏm′brou) *Pol.* **Dąbrowo** (dôN-brô′vô) town, Silesia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Dominica (dŏm′ĭ-nē′kȧ) Br. isl. a presidency of Leeward Isls. col. 305 □ pop. 34, ✻ Roseau.
Dominican Republic (dō-mĭn′ĭ-kăn) *or* **Santo Domingo** (sän′tō dō-mĭŋ′gō) republic, E part of Haiti isl. W Indies, 18,755 □ pop. 675, ✻ Santo Domingo.
Domodossola (dō′mō-dôs′sō-lä) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 5.
Domremy-la-Pucelle (dôN′rē-mē′-lȧ-pü′sĕl′) small vil. dept. Vosges, France ; native place of Joan of Arc.
Don, riv. York co. England, 55 m. long. — riv. Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 62 m. long. — *Tatar* **Duna** (dōō′nȧ) *anc.* Tan′ais, riv. S E Russia, 1,150 m. long.
Dona Ana (dōn′ȧ ăn′ȧ) co. S New Mex. 3,821 □ pop. 13, × Las Cruces.
Donada (dō-nä′dä) comm. Rovigo prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Donaldsonville (dŏn′ăld-sŭn-vĭl′) town, × of Ascension par. La. on Mississippi, pop. 4.
Donaueschingen (dō′nou-ĕsh′ĭng-ĕn) town, Baden, Germany, pop. 4 ; noted library.
Donauwörth (dō′nou-vûrt′) town, Schwaben, Bavaria, on Danube, pop. 5 ; bat. 1704, 1805.
Donawitz (dō′nȧ-vĭts) town, Styria, Austria, pop. 8, comm. 16.
Don Benito (dŏn bā-nē′tō) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 19.
Doncaster (dŏŋ′kăs-tẽr) *anc.* Da′num, mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 31.
Don Cossacks, Province of the (dŏn kŏs′ăks) prov. S Russia in Europe, 63,532 □ pop. 3,592, ✻ Novocherkask. See Cossack, *n.*
Dondra Head (dŏn′drȧ) most southerly point of Ceylon.
Donegal (dŏn′ē-gôl′ ; dŏn′ē-gôl′) co. Ulster prov. Ireland, 1,870 □ pop. 168, × Lifford.
Donets (dō-nyĕts′) riv. S Russia, about 670 m. long, flows into Don river.
Dongen (dŏng′ĕn) vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Dongola (dŏŋ′gō-lȧ) prov. N Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, ✻ Merowe. — *or* **New Dongola**, town. See Orde, El (*Gaz.*).
Doniawerstal (dō′nyȧ-wĕr′stăl) comm. Friedland, Netherlands, pop. 5.
Doniphan (dŏn′ĭ-făn) co. N E Kan. 378 □ p. 14, × Troy. — city, × of Ripley co. Mo. p. 1.
Donley (dŏn′lĭ) co. N W Tex. 906 □ pop. 5, × Clarendon.
Dönnaesö (dûn′năs-û′) *or* **Dönnaö** (-nȧ-û′) isl. of Norway, in Ranen fiord, Nordland prov.
Donnybrook (dŏn′ĭ-brŏŏk) vil. Dublin co. Ireland. See Donnybrook Fair.
Donora (dō-nōr′ȧ) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.
Dooly (dōō′lĭ) co. S W cen. Ga. 397 □ pop. 21, × Vienna.
Doon (dōōn) riv. Ayrshire, Scotland, flows into Firth of Clyde ; celebrated by Burns.
Door (dōr) co. N E Wis. 469 □ pop. 19, × Sturgeon Bay.
Dora Baltea (dō′rä bäl′tā-ä) riv. 99 m. long, Turin prov. Italy, to Po river.
Dorado (dō-rä′dō; 146) mun. & town, San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 5.
Dorah (dō′rä) pass, 14,793 ft. Hindu Kush, Afghanistan to Chitral.
Dorak (dō′räk) town, prov. Khuzistan, Persia, about 220 m. S W of Ispahan, pop. 6.
Dorama (dō-rä′mä) town, Nejd, cen. Arabia, pop. 8 ; a caravan station.
Dora Riparia (dō′rä rē-pä′rē-ä) riv. 78 m. long, Turin prov. Italy, to Po river.
Dorcheat (dôr-chĕt′) riv. Ark. & La. flows into Bistineau lake.
Dorchester (dôr′chĕs-tẽr) co. S E Md. 576 □ pop. 29, × Cambridge. — co. S S. C. 613 □ pop. 18, × St. George. — former town of Norfolk co. Mass. now part of Boston. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Sainte Henédine. — *anc.* Durnova′ria, mun. bor. × of Dorsetshire, England, on Frome riv. pop. 10.
Dordogne (dôr′dôn′y′) dept. S W France, 3,561 □ pop. 437, ✻ Périgueux. — *anc.* Dura′nius, riv. S W France, flows into Garonne river.
Dordrecht (dôr′drĕкt) *or* **Dort** (dôrt) comm. South Holland, Netherlands, pop. 46.
Dordrecht, town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.
Dore, Monts (môN dōr) mt. group, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France ; highest 6,185 ft.
Dorgali (dōr-gä′lē) comm. Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. 5.
Doris (dō′rĭs; 201) anc. country, N Greece, S of Thessaly. See Dorian, *n.*
Dorking (dôr′kĭng) town, Surrey co. England, 22 m. S S W of London, pop. 8.
Dormont (dôr′mŏnt) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Dornach (dôr′näк) vil. Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, pop. commune 10.
Dorna Watra (dôr′nȧ vä′trȧ) comm. Bukowina, Austria, pop. 6.
Dornbirn (dôrn′bĭrn) mfg. town, Vorarlberg, Austria, pop. comm. 16.
Dornoch Firth (dôr′nŏк) inlet of North sea, N E coast of Scotland.
Dorogobuzh (dŏ′rŏ-gŏ-bōōsh′) town, Smolensk govt. Russia, pop. 9.
Dorohoi (dō′rō-hoi′) dept. N Moldavia, Roumania, 1,090 □ p. 184. — tn. in dept. p. comm. 14.
Dorotheendorf (dō′rō-tā′ĕn-dôrf) vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 11.
Dorrance (dŏr′ăns) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 10 m. S W of Wilkes-Barre, pop. 4.
Dorre Island (dôr) isl. Western Australia, at entrance to Shark bay, 22 □.
Dorrisville (dŏr′ĭs-vĭl) vil. Saline co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Dorset (dôr′sĕt) town, Bennington co. Vt. pop. 2. — co. Tasmania, pop. 13
Dorsetshire (-shĕr) *or* **Dorset**, maritime co. S Eng. 978 □ ✻ pop. 223, × Dorchester.
Dorsten (dôr′stĕn) town, Westphalia, Prussia, on Lippe river, pop. 7.
Dorstfeld (dôrst′fĕlt) min. vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 8.
Dortmund (dôrt′mōōnt) mfg. & min. town, Westphalia, Prussia, on Emscher riv. pop. 214.
Dos Hermanas (dōs ĕr-mä′näs) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Dothan (dō′thăn) town, × of Houston co. Alabama, pop. 7.
Douai *or* **Douay** (dōō′ā′) ft. mfg. town, dept. Nord, France, on Scarpe river, pop. 23, communal pop. 36. See Douay Bible.
Douarnenez (dōō′är′nĕ-nĕs′; -nĕz′) town & bay, dept. Finistère, France, pop. town 14.
Doubs (dōō) *anc.* Du′bis, riv. E France, about 270 m. long, flows into Saône riv. — dept. E France, 2,052 □ pop. 300, ✻ Besançon.
Dougherty (dō′hẽr-tĭ) co. S W Ga. 342 □ pop. 16, × Albany.
Douglas (dŭg′lȧs) agr. co. cen. Col. 845 □ pop. 3, × Castle Rock. — co. N W Ga. 208 □ pop. 9, × Douglasville. — agr. co. E Ill. 417 □ pop. 20, × Tuscola. — agr. co. E Kan. 469 □ pop. 25, × Lawrence. — agr. co. W Minn. 648 □ pop. 18, × Alexandria. — agr. co. S Mo. 804 □ pop. 17, × Ava. — agr. co. E Nebr. 331 □ pop. 169, × Omaha. — agr. & min. co. W Nev. 733 □ pop. 2, × Genoa. — agr. co. S W Ore. 4,922 □ pop. 20, × Roseburg. — co. S S. Dak. 435 □ pop. 6, × Armour. — co. cen. Wash. 1,787 □ pop. 9, × Waterville. — co. N W Wis. 1,337 □ pop. 47, × East End. — town, Juneau dist. Alaska, p. 2. — city, Cochise co. Ariz. p. 6. — city, × of Coffee co. Ga. p. 4. — town, Worcester co. Mass. p. 2. — town, × of Converse co. Wyo. p. 2. — town, ✻ Isle of Man, p. 20.
Douglasville (-vĭl) town, × of Douglas co. Ga. 20 m. W of Atlanta, pop. 1.
Doullens (dōō′läN′) town, dept. Somme, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Doulon (dōō′lôN′) former comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, on Loire river, now part of Nantes, pop. 13.

Dianium. See Denia.
Dibon. See Dhiban.
Dimbovitsa. Var. of Dâmbovița.
Dimyat. See Damietta.
Divodurum. See Metz.
Divona. See Cahors.
Djibouti. See Jibuti.
Djidjelli. See Jijelli.
Djilolo. See Halmahera.
Djokjakarta See Jokyakarta
Dodabetta, peak. See Nilgiris.
Domažlice. See Taus.
Dombrek. See Simoïs.
Donau. See Danube.
Donnaö. See Dönnaesö.
Doobaunt. Var. of Dubawnt.
Doone. See Don.
Dorozsma. See Kiskundorozsma.
Dorpat. See Yurev.
Dort. See Dordrecht.
Dorylæum. See Eskishehr.
Dospad Dagh. See Rhodope.

Dour (do͞or) town, Hainaut, Belgium, 9 m. W S W of Mons, pop. comm. 13.
Dourga Strait (do͞or′gȧ) bet. S New Guinea & Prince Frederick Henry island.
Douro (dō′ro͞o) *Sp.* **Duero** (dwā′rō) *anc.* Du′rius, riv. Sp. & Port. 500 m. to Atlantic oc.
Dover (dō′vẽr) town, × of Kent co. and ✳ of Del. pop. 4. — town, × of Piscataquis co. Me. pop. 2. — city, × of Strafford co. N. H. pop. 13. — town, Morris co. N. J. pop. 7. — vil. × of Stewart co. Tenn.; battle of Fort Donelson, 1862. — *anc.* Du′bris Por′tus, spt. mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 44; one of the Cinque Ports.
Dover, Strait of, bet. England & France; least width 20 m.
Dovrefjeld (dŏv′rĕ-fyĕl′) cen. plateau, Norway, highest pt. about 7,565 ft.
Dowagiac (dō-wô′jăk) city, Cass co. Michigan, on Dowagiac river, pop. 5.
Down (doun) co. Ulster prov. N E Ireland, 957 □ pop. 305, × Downpatrick.
Downers Grove (doun′ẽrz) vil. Dupage co. Ill. pop. 3.
Downieville Butte (dou′nĭ-vĭl būt′) mt. Sierra co. Cal. 8,541 ft. high.
Down′ingtown, bor. Chester co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Downpatrick (doun-păt′rĭk) bor. × of Down co. Ireland, pop. 4; holy wells.
Downs (dounz) city, Osborne co. Kansas, pop. 1.
Downs, The (dounz) roadstead in North sea, Kent, England; naval battles 1639, 1666. — See North Downs & South Downs.
Doylestown (doilz′toun) tp. & bor. × of Bucks co. Pa. pop. tp. 2, bor. 3.
Drachenfels (drä′ĸĕn-fĕls′) *i. e.* "Dragon's Rock," mt. one of the Siebengebirge, on Rhine riv. Prussia, S of Bonn.
Dracut (drā′kŭt) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Drăgăşani (drŭ′gĕ-shä′nē) town, Vâlcea dept. Little Wallachia, Roumania, p. comm. 7.
Dragonera (drä′gō-nā′rä) Sp. isl. off W coast of Majorca, Medit. 1⅔ □; to Andraitx comm. — group of Grecian isls. off coast Acarnania. — group S of the Morea and E of Cerigo.
Draguignan (drȧ′gēn′yäN′) tn. ✳ of dept. Var, France, 40 m. N E of Toulon, p. 8, comm. 10.
Drakensberg (drä′kĕnz-bûrg; -bĕrĸ) *or* **Kwathlamba** (kwät-läm′bä) mts. Natal & Cape prov. S E Africa; highest, Mont-aux-Sources, 10,988 ft. high.
Drakesboro (drāks′bŭr-ō) town, Muhlenberg co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Drama (drä′mä) *anc.* Drabes′cus, town, formerly Turkish, 30 m. E N E of Seres, pop. 10.
Dramburg (dräm′bo͝orĸ) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, Germany, on Drage river, pop. 6.
Drammen (drȧm′ĕn) spt. town, Buskerud prov. Norway, on Drammen river, pop. 25.
Drangiana (drăn′jĭ-ā′nȧ) anc. region, now in W Afghanistan & E Persia.
Drave (drä′vĕ) *or* **Drau** (drou) *Slavic* **Drava** (drä′vä) *anc.* Dra′vus, riv. Austria-Hungary, 450 m. long, to Danube river.
Dravosburg (drȧ-vōs′bûrg) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Drenthe (drĕn′tĕ) prov. Netherlands, 1,029 □ pop. 173, ✳ Assen.
Dresden (drĕz′dĕn) vil. Muskingum co. O. pop. 2. — (drĕz′dĕn; *G.* drās′dĕn) govt. department of kingdom of Saxony, N Germany, 1,675 □ pop. 1,350. — city, its ✳ & ✳ of Saxony, Germany, pop. 548, on Elbe river.
Dreux (drû) *anc.* Durocas′ses, *later* Dro′cæ, town, Eure-et-Loir, France, p. 9, comm. 11.
Drew (dro͞o) co. S E Ark. 847 □ pop. 22, × Monticello.
Driburg (drē′bo͝orĸ) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 3; watering place.
Driesen (drē′zĕn) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, on Netze river, pop. 6.
Driffield, Great (drĭf′ēld) urban dist. East Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Drin (drēn) *anc.* Dri′lo, riv. Albania, flows into Adriatic sea 5 m. below Alessio.
Drina (drē′nä) *anc.* Dri′nus, riv. Bosnia, Austria-Hungary, flows into Save river.
Drogheda (drŏ′hē-dȧ) spt. & bor. Meath & Louth cos. Ireland, on Boyne river, pop. 12.
Drohobycz (drō-hō′bĭch) town, E Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 35.
Drôme (drōm) riv. of France, 60 m. long, flows into Rhone riv. — dept. S E France, 2,533 □ pop. 291, ✳ Valence.
Dromore (drō-mōr′) town, Down co. Ireland, pop. 3; Jeremy Taylor buried here.
Dronero (drō-nā′rō) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 7.
Drossen (drōs′ĕn) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, Germany, pop. 5.
Droylsden (droilz′dĕn) town, Lancashire, England, near Manchester, pop. 13.
Drug (dro͞og) dist. of Chhattisgarh div. Central Provs. Br. India, pop. 776. — its ✳ pop. 4.
Drumclog (drŭm-klŏg′) moorland, Lanarkshire, Scotland; battle 1679.
Drumcondra (drŭm-kŏn′drȧ) suburb of Dublin, Ireland.
Drummond (drŭm′ŭnd) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Drummondville.
Drummond Island, one of Manitoulin isls. Lake Huron, 20 m. long.
Drummond Lake, cen. Dismal Swamp, Virginia.
Dryburgh Abbey (drī′bŭr-ō) ruin, Berwickshire, Scot., on Tweed; Walter Scott's tomb.
Dry Tortugas (tôr-to͞o′gȧs) 10 isls. Monroe co. Fla. entrance Gulf of Mexico.
Duala (dwä′lä) town, Kamerun, W Africa, pop. 22.
Dubawnt (do͞o-bônt′) lake (1,654 □) and riv. Northwest Ters. Canada, W of Hudson bay.
Dubbeldam (dŭb′ĕl-däm′) vil. & comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 4.
Dublin (dŭb′lĭn) city, × of Laurens co. Ga. pop. 6. — city, Erath co. Tex. pop. 3. — co. Leinster prov. Ireland, 354 □ pop. 477. — its ×, and ✳ of Ireland, a city & co. bor. on Liffey riv. pop. 309, in police dist. 416; residence of British lord lieutenant.
Dublin Bay, inlet of Irish sea, Dublin co. Ireland.
Dubno (do͞ob′nō) town, Volhynia govt. Russia, on Ikva river, pop. 3.
Dubois (do͞o′bois) co. S W Ind. 427 □ pop. 20, × Jasper. — (*pron.* do͞o-bois′ *or* do͞o′bois) *or* **Du Bois,** bor. Clearfield co. Pa. pop. 13.
Dubosary (do͞o′bō-sä′rĭ) town, Kherson govt. Russia, on Dniester river, pop. 11.
Dubovka (do͞o-bôf′kȧ) town, Saratov govt. Russia, on Volga river, pop. 15.
Dubrovna (do͞o-brôv′nȧ) town, Mogilev govt. Russia, on Dnieper river, pop. 8.
Dubuque (do͞o-būk′) agr. & min. co. E Io. 601 □ pop. 57. — its ×, a cml. & mfg. city on the Mississippi riv. pop. 38.
Ducato, Cape (do͞o-kä′tō) *anc.* Leuca′dia, S Santa Maura, Ionian isls.; Sappho's leap.
Duck River, Tenn. about 200 m. long, Coffee co. to Tennessee river.
Duddon (dŭd′ŭn) small riv. between Lancashire & Cumberland cos. England.
Duderstadt (do͞o′dẽr-shtät′) town, Hanover, Prussia, pop. 7.
Dudley (dŭd′lĭ) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 4. — mfg. co. bor. Worcestershire, England, pop. 51. — co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 7.
Dudweiler (do͞ot′vī′lẽr) mfg. & min. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 22.
Due Miglia (do͞o′ā mēl′yä) comm. Cremona prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 15.
Dueville (do͞o′ā-vēl′lā) comm. Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Duff, *or* **Wilson, Islands,** group in Pacific ocean, N of Santa Cruz islands; British.
Duffel (dŭ′fĕl′) town, Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 9.
Dufourspitze (dü-fo͞or′shpĭt′sĕ) highest peak of Monte Rosa, Alps, 15,213 ft.
Dugdemona (dŭg′dĕ-mō′nȧ) riv. N cen. La. flows into Little river.
Dugger (dŭg′ẽr) town, Sullivan co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Duida (dwē′thä; 146) mt. cen. Amazonas ter. S Venezuela, S. America, 8,500 ft. high.
Duisburg (düs′bo͝orĸ) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Germany, near Düsseldorf, pop. 229.
Duiveland (doi′vĕ-länt) isl. Zeeland prov. Netherlands.
Dujana (do͞o-jä′nȧ) native state, Punjab, India, 100 □ pop. 25. — its ✳ W of Delhi, pop. 6.
Dukes (dūks) co. S E Mass. 107 □ pop. 5, × Edgartown.
Dukinfield (dŭ′kĭn-fēld; dŭk′-) mfg. mun. bor. Cheshire, England, pop. 19.
Dulce (do͞ol′sā; 138) riv. Tucumán prov. to Lake Porongos, Córdoba prov. Argentina.
Dulcigno (do͞ol-chēn′yō) *Serv.* **Odsin** (ôt-sēn′) *or* **Ulcin** (o͞ol-chēn′) *anc.* Olcin′ium, spt. town, Montenegro, pop. 5.
Dülken (dül′kĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 20 m. W of Düsseldorf, pop. 11.
Dülmen (dül′mĕn) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 8.
Duluth (do͞o-lo͞oth′) city, × of St. Louis co. Minn. on Lake Superior, pop. 78.
Dulwich (dŭl′ĭch; -ĭj) dist. of Camberwell met. bor. S London, England.
Dumaguete (do͞o′mä-gä′tā) town, ✳ of Negros Oriental prov. Phil. isls. pop. 5, pueblo 15.
Dumaran (do͞o′mä-rän′) isl. off E coast of N Palawan, Philippine islands, 122 □ pop. 2.
Dumbarton (dŭm-bär′tŭn). See Dumbartonshire (*Gaz.*). — royal, parl. & mun. burgh, × of Dumbartonshire, pop. mun. b. 22.
Dumbartonshire (-shẽr) *or* **Dumbarton,** co. Scotland, 246 □ pop. 140, × Dumbarton.
Dumdum (dŭm′dŭm′) town, Bengal, Br. India, near Calcutta, pop. (N. & S. muns.) 21; mil. station & government ammunition factory. See dumdum, *n.*
Dumfries (dŭm-frēs′). See Dumfriesshire (*Gaz.*). — royal, parl. & mun. burgh, × of Dumfriesshire, pop. mun. b. 16.
Dumfriesshire (-shẽr) *or* **Dumfries,** co. Scotland, 1,072 □ pop. 73, × Dumfries.
Dumka (do͞om-kä′) town, ✳ of Santal Parganas dist. Bihar, Br. India, pop. 5.
Dumont (dū′mŏnt) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Dümpten (dümp′tĕn) former vil. & comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, annexed in part to Oberhausen & in part to Mülheim an der Ruhr.
Dumraon (do͞om-roun′) town, Shahabad dist. Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, pop. 18.
Düna (dü′nȧ) *or* **Western Dvina** (dvē-nä′) riv. W Russia, 630 m. long, to Gulf of Riga.
Dunaföldvár (do͞o′nŏ-fûld′vär) town, Tolna co. Hungary, pop. comm. 12.
Dünamünde (dü′nä-mün′dĕ) *Russ.* **Ustdvinsk** (o͞ost′y′-dvĕnsk) fortress on isl. in mouth of Düna riv. Russia.
Dunbar (dŭn′bär; dŭn-bär′) bor. Fayette co. Pa. pop. 2. — (*pron.* dŭn-bär′) royal & mun. burgh, Haddingtonshire, mun. b. 3; battle, Sept. 3, 1650.
Duncan (dŭŋ′kăn) city, × of Stephens co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Duncannon (dŭn-kăn′ŭn) bor. Perry co. Pa. on Susquehanna river, pop. 1.
Duncansbay Head (dŭŋ′kănz-bā) headland, N E extremity Scotland; 210 ft. high.
Duncansville (dŭŋ′kănz-vĭl) bor. Blair co. Pa. 6 m. S S W of Altoona, pop. 1.
Dundalk (dŭn-dôk′) spt. bor. × Louth co. Ireland, on inlet of Dundalk bay, pop. 13.
Dundalk Bay, inlet of Irish sea, Louth co. Ireland.
Dundas (dŭn-dăs′) town, Wentworth co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 4. — co. E Ontario prov. Canada. — co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 10.
Dundee (dŭn-dē′) vil. Monroe co. Mich. pop. 1. — vil. Douglas co. Nebr. pop. 1. — vil. Yates co. N. Y. pop. 1. — royal, parl. & mun. spt. mfg. burgh, Forfarshire, Scotland, pop. mun. b. 176. — town, N W Natal prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 3.
Dundrum Bay (dŭn-drŭm′; dŭn′drŭm) Down co. Ireland, in Irish sea.
Dundy (dŭn′dĭ) co. S W Nebr. 927 □ pop. 4, × Benkelman.
Dunedin (dŭn-ē′dĭn) spt. city ✳ of Otago prov. dist. New Zealand, p. 42, with subs. 64.
Dunellen (dŭn-ĕl′ĕn) bor. Middlesex co. N. J. 14 m. S of Morristown, pop. 2.
Dunfermline (dŭn-fẽrm′lĭn; *colloq.* dŭn-fẽr′lĭn) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, Fifeshire, Scotland, pop. mun. b. 28.
Dungannon (dŭn-găn′ŭn) town & bor. Tyrone co. Ireland, pop. 4.
Dungarpur (do͞oŋ′gȧr-po͞or′) native state, Rajputana, India, 1,447 □ pop. 159.
Dungarvan (dŭn-gär′văn) spt. Dungarvan harbor, Waterford co. Ireland, pop. 5.
Dungeness (dŭnj-nĕs′; dŭnj′nĕs) ft. headland, S E extremity of Kent co. England.
Dunkard Creek (dŭŋ′kȧrd) West Va. to Monongahela riv. Pennsylvania.
Dunkeld (dŭn-kĕld′; -kĕl′) town, Perthshire, Scotland, on Tay river.
Dunkirk (dŭn′kûrk) city, Blackford & Jay cos. Ind. pop. 3. — city, Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 17. — vil. Hardin co. O. pop. 1. — (*pron.* dŭn′kûrk; dŭn-kûrk′) *Fr.* **Dunkerque** (dŭN′kĕrk′) ft. spt. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 36, communal pop. 39; taken by English in 1658, sold by Charles II. to France in 1662.
Dunklin (dŭŋk′lĭn) co. S E Mo. 530 □ pop. 30, × Kennett.
Dunlap (dŭn′lăp) town, Harrison co. Io. pop. 1. — town, × of Sequatchie co. Tenn. pop. 1.
Dunmore (dŭn′mōr′) bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. 2 m. N E of Scranton, pop. 18.
Dunn (dŭn) co. W N. Dak. 2,084 □ pop. 5, × Manning. — co. N W Wis. 869 □ pop. 25, × Menomonie. — town, Harnett co. N. C. pop. 2.
Dunnellon (dŭn-ĕl′ŏn) town, Marion co. Florida, pop. 1.
Dunnet Head (dŭn′ĕt; -ĭt) pen. N extremity of Scotland and of Great Britain.
Dunoon (dŭn-o͞on′) coast burgh, Argyllshire, Scotland, pop. 7; favorite watering place.
Duns (dŭns) town and par. × of Berwickshire, Scot. pop. 2.
Dunsinane (dŭn′sĭ-nān′; dŭn-sĭn′ăn) hill, Perthshire, Scotland, 1,012 ft. high.
Dunsmuir (dŭnz′mūr) town, Siskiyou co. California, pop. 2.
Dunstable (dŭn′stȧ-b′l) mfg. mun. bor. Bedfordshire, England, pop. 8.
Dupage (do͞o-pāj′) co. N E Ill. 345 □ pop. 33, × Wheaton.
Dupage Creek, Illinois, Dupage co. to Des Plaines river.
Duplin (dū′plĭn) co. S E N. C. 783 □ pop. 25, × Kenansville.
Dupnica (do͞op′nē-tsä) *or* **Dubnitsa** (do͞ob-nē′tsä) town, Bulgaria, 31 m. S S W of Sofia, p. 12.
Düppel (düp′ĕl) vil. Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia; taken 1848, 1864.
Duquesne (do͞o-kān′) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. on Monongahela river, pop. 16.
Duquoin (do͞o-kwoin′) city, Perry co. Illinois, pop. 5.
Durán (do͞o-rän′) town, Guayas prov. Ecuador, near Guayaquil.
Durance (dü′räNs′) riv. 160 m. long, S E France, flows into Rhone river.
Durand (dū-rănd′) vil. Shiawassee co. Mich. pop. 2. — city × of Pepin co. Wis. pop. 2.
Durango (do͞o-răŋ′gō) city, × of La Plata co. Col. pop. 5. — (*pron.* do͞o-räŋ′gō) state, Mexico, 42,276 □ pop. 483. — its ✳ pop. 34.
Durant (dū-rănt′) city, × of Bryan co. Okla. pop. 5. — town, Holmes co. Miss. pop. 2.
Durazno (do͞o-räs′nō; 268) dept. Uruguay, S. America, 5,527 □ pop. 47.
Durazno, San Pedro del (sän pā′drō dĕl) city, ✳ of Durazno dept. Uruguay, pop. 8.
Durazzo (do͞o-rät′sō) *Albanian* **Duressi** (-rĕs′sĭ) *Serv.* **Drač** (dräch) *Turk.* **Druts** (dro͞ots) *anc.* Epidam′nus, *later* Dyrrha′chium, ft. spt. town, Albania, pop. 5.
Durban (dûr′băn) spt. town, Natal prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 69, with suburbs 90.
Düren (dü′rĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Germany, 18 m. E of Aachen, pop. 33.
Durham (dŭr′ăm) co. N. N. C. 291 □ pop. 35, × Durham. — town, Androscoggin co. Me. pop. 2. — tp. & city, × of Durham co. N. C. pop. tp. 28, city 18; Trinity college. — co. Ontario, Canada, × Port Hope. — co. England, 1,014 □ pop. 1,370, × Durham. — *Saxon* Dun′holme, city & mun. bor. × of Durham co. England, pop. 18; cathedral; Durham university. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 19.
Dürkheim (dürk′hīm) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Isenach river, pop. 7.
Durlach (do͞or′läĸ) town, Baden, Germany, on Pfinz river, pop. 14.
Duryea (do͞or-yā′; do͞or′yā) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 7.
Düsseldorf (düs′ĕl-dôrf) govt. dist. Prussia, 2,114 □ pop. 3,418. — its ✳ mfg. & cml. city, on Rhine riv. pop. 359.
Dutch Borneo, Dutch part of Borneo, 211,729 □, with adj. isls. 213,649 □ pop. 1,234.
Dutch East Indies, the possessions of the Netherlands in Malaysia, consisting of Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, part of Timor, Banda, Amboina, part of New Guinea, Celebes, part of Borneo, Banka, Madura, the Moluccas, etc. 739,559 □ pop. 37,979, ✳ Batavia.
Dutchess (dŭch′ĕs) co. SE N. Y. 806 □ pop. 88, × Poughkeepsie.
Dutch Guiana (gē-ä′nȧ) Dutch colony, S. Am. 49,846 □ pop. 86, ✳ Paramaribo.
Dutch West Indies, the islands composing Curaçao colony &, sometimes, Dutch Guiana.
Duval (dū-văl′) co. N E Fla. 786 □ pop. 75, × Jacksonville. — co. S Tex. 1,825 □ pop. 9, × San Diego.
Dux (do͞oks) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 12.
Duxbury (dŭks′bẽr-ĭ) town, Plymouth co. Mass. on Duxbury bay, pop. 2.
Dvina (dvē-nä′) *or* **Dwina** (dwē′nȧ) *or* **Northern Dvina,** riv. Russia, about 1,100 m. long, to **Dvina Bay,** an arm of White sea.
Dvinsk (dvĕnsk) *or* **Dünaburg** (dü′nä-bo͝orĸ) tn. Vitebsk govt. Russia, on Düna riv. p. 101.
Dwarka (dwär′kä) town & port, Baroda state, India, 270 m. W of Baroda city; temple of Krishna; place of pilgrimage.
Dwight (dwīt) vil. Livingston co. Ill. pop. 2.
Dyea (dī′ā′) vil. S Alaska, near Skagway.
Dyer (dī′ẽr) co. W Tenn. 500 □ pop. 28, × Dyersburg. — town, Gibson co. Tenn. pop. 1.
Dyersburg (dī′ẽrz-bûrg) city, × of Dyer co. Tennessee, pop. 4.
Dyersville (dī′ẽrz-vĭl) town, Dubuque co. Iowa, 24 m. W of Dubuque, pop. 2.
Dykhtau (dĭk-tou′) mt. Caucasus chain, 17,049 ft. near boundary of Terek & Kutais.
Dysart (dī′zȧrt) spt. royal, parl. & mun. burgh, Fifeshire, Scotland, pop. mun. b. 4.
Dzialoszyce (jȧ′lō-shē′tsĕ) town, Keltsy prov. Poland, pop. 5.

E

Eagle (ē′g′l) co. cen. Col. 1,620 □ pop. 3, × Red Cliff.
Eaglegrove (ē′g′l-grōv′) city, Wright co. Io. pop. 3.
Eaglehawk (ē′g′l-hôk′) bor. Bendigo co. Victoria, Australia, sub. of Bendigo, pop. 8.
Eagle Lake, city, Colorado co. Tex. 40 m. S of Brenham, pop. 2.
Eagle Pass, town, Maverick co. Texas, pop. 4.

Drač, Drach. See Durazzo.
Drakhmani. See Elatea.
Drau, Drava, *or* **Dravus.** See Drave.
Drepanum. See Trapani.
Drilo. See Drin.
Drinus. See Drina.
Drniš. See Dernis.
Drocæ. See Dreux.
Druts. See Durazzo.
Dubis. See Doubs.
Dubnitsa. See Dupnica.
Dubris Portus. See Dover, Eng.
Dubrovnik. See Ragusa.
Duero. See Douro.
Dulce Gulf. See Izabal, Lake.
Duna. See Danube. — Don.
Dünaburg. See Dvinsk.
Dunholme. See Durham, Eng.
Dunipace. See Denny and Dunipace.
Dunkerque. See Dunkirk.
Dunleary. See Kingstown.
Duranius. See Dordogne.
Duressi. See Durazzo.
Durius. See Douro.
Durnovaria. See Dorchester, Eng.
Durobrivæ. See Rochester.
Durocasses. See Dreux.
Durocortorum See Reims.
Durovernum. See Canterbury.
Dvina, Western. See Düna.
Dwina. See Dvina.
Dyardanes. See Brahmaputra.
Dyrrhachium. See Durazzo.

Ealing (ē′lĭng) mun. bor. Middlesex co. England, pop. 61.

Earby (ēr′bĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.

Earle (ûrl) town, Crittenden co. Arkansas, pop 2.

Earlington (ûr′lĭng-tŭn) city, Hopkins co. Kentucky, pop. 4.

Earlston (ûrl′stŭn) *orig.* **Erceldoune** (ûr′sĕl-dōōn) *also* **Ercildoune** (ûr′sĭl-), par. & tn. Berwickshire, Scotland, near Melrose, pop. 2; home of Thomas of Erceldoune.

Earlville (ûrl′vĭl) city, Lasalle co. Ill. 70 m. S W of Chicago, pop. 1.

Early (ûr′lĭ) co. S W Ga. 524 □ pop. 18, × Blakely.

Earn, Loch (ûrn) lake, 6½ m. long, Perthshire, Scotland.

Earsdon (ûrs′dŭn) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 11.

Easley (ēz′lĭ) town, Pickens co. S. C. pop. 3.

East Africa Protectorate, part of British E. Africa, 202,000 □ pop. 4,038, ✱ Nairobi.

East and West Molesey (mōl′zĭ) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 7.

East Anglia (ăŋ′glĭ-ȧ) anc. div. England; modern Norfolk & Suffolk.

East Aurora (ô-rō′rȧ) vil. Erie co. New York, 16 m. S E of Buffalo, pop. 3.

East Bangor (băŋ′gẽr) bor. Northampton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

East Barnet Valley (bär′nĕt) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 12.

East Baton Rouge (băt′ŭn rōōzh′) par. S E La. 455 □ pop. 35, × Baton Rouge.

Eastbourne (ēst′bōrn; -bûrn) coast co. bor. East Sussex, Eng. pop. 53; a watering place.

East Brady (brā′dĭ) bor. Clarion co. Pa. on Allegheny river, pop. 1.

East Bridgewater, town, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.

East Cape, E point of North Isl. New Zealand. — *or* **Cape Dezhnev** (dyĕzh-nyôf′) N E extremity of Asia, on Bering strait.

East Carroll (kăr′ŭl) parish, N E La. 420 □ pop. 12, × Lake Providence.

East Chicago, city, Lake co. Ind. 17 m. S E of Chicago, pop. 19.

East Cleveland, vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 9.

East Conemaugh (kŏn′ē-mô′) bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.

East Dereham (dēr′ăm) urban dist. Norfolk co. England, pop. 6.

East Dubuque, city, Jo Daviess co. Ill. on Mississippi riv. opp. Dubuque, Iowa, pop. 1.

East Dundee (dŭn-dē′) vil. Kane co. Illinois, pop. 1.

Easter Island *or* **Waihu** (wī′hōō′) *Sp.* **Pascua** (päs′kwä) S Pacific ocean; remarkable gigantic statues and other archæological remains of unknown origin; belongs to Chile.

Eastern Bengal and Assam, former prov. of British India (1905–1912), 93,558 □ pop. 34,019, and native states 12,542 □ pop. 576; now Assam prov. & part of Bengal prov.

Eastern Roumelia (rōō-mē′lĭ-ȧ) *or* **Southern Bulgaria** (bōōl-gā′rĭ-ȧ) part of Bulgaria, 12,585 □ pop. 1,242, ✱ and chief town Philippopolis; incorporated with Bulgaria in 1885.

East Feliciana (fē-lĭs′ĭ-ăn′ȧ) par. E. La. 464 □ pop. 20, × Clinton.

East Flanders (flăn′dẽrz) prov. Belgium, 1,158 □ pop. 1,120, ✱ Ghent.

East Grand Forks, city, Polk co. Minn. on Red riv. opp. Grand Forks, N. Dak. pop. 3.

East Greensburg (grēnz′bûrg) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

East Greenville, bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

East Greenwich (grĕn′ĭch; -wĭch; grĭn′ĭj) town, × of Kent co. Rhode Island, pop. 3.

East Grinstead (grĭn′stĕd) urban dist. East Sussex, England, pop. 7.

East Haddam (hăd′ăm) town, Middlesex co. Conn. on Connecticut river, pop. 2.

East Ham, mun. bor. Essex co. England, pop. 134.

Easthampton (ēst-hămp′tŭn) town, Hampshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 9.

East Hartford, town, Hartford co. Connecticut, pop. 8.

East Haven, town, New Haven co. Conn. near New Haven, pop. 1.

East Humboldt Mountains (hŭm′bōlt) range S part Elko co. Nevada.

East Indies (ĭn′dĭz) a somewhat vague collective name for India, Indo China, & Malay archipelago. **East India** as = *East Indies* is obs., exc. as attributive.

East Jordan, vil. Charlevoix co. Mich. on Jordan river, pop. 3.

Eastland, co. N cen. Tex. 925 □ pop. 23, × Eastland.

Eastleigh and Bishopstoke (ēst′lĭ, bĭsh′ŭp-stōk) urban dist. Hampshire, England, pop. 15.

East Livermore (lĭv′ẽr-mōr; 201) town, Androscoggin co. Maine, pop. 3.

East Liverpool (lĭv′ẽr-pōōl) city, Columbiana co. O. on Ohio river, pop. 20.

East London, spt. town, Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 21, with suburbs 25.

East Longmeadow (lŏng′mĕd′ō; 205) town, Hampden co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.

East Lyme (līm) town, New London co. Connecticut, pop. 2.

East Machias (mȧ-chī′ăs) town, Washington co. Maine, pop. 1.

East McKeesport (mȧ-kēz′pōrt) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Eastmain *or* **Slade**, riv. Quebec, Canada, flows into James bay.

Eastman (ēst′măn) city, × of Dodge co. Ga. 54 m. S E of Macon, pop. 2.

East Mauch Chunk (môk chŭŋk) bor. Carbon co. Pa. on Lehigh river, pop. 4.

East Moline (mō-lēn′) city, Rock Island co. Illinois, pop. 3.

East Newark, bor. Hudson co. N. J. on Passaic riv. op. Newark, pop. 3.

East New Market, town, Dorchester co. Maryland, pop. 1.

Easton (ēs′tŭn) tn. Aroostook co. Me. p. 1. — tn. × of Talbot co. Md. p. 3. — tn. Bristol co. Mass. p. 5. — city, × of Northampton co. Pa. on Delaware riv. p. 29; Lafayette col.

East Orange, city, Essex co. N. J. 3 m. W N W of Newark, pop. 34.

East Palestine (păl′ĕs-tīn) vil. Columbiana co. Ohio, pop. 4.

East Peoria (pē-ō′rĭ-ȧ) vil. Tazewell co. Illinois, pop. 1.

East Pittsburgh, bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.

East Point, town, Fulton co. Ga. 5 m. S S W of Atlanta, pop. 4.

Eastport, city, Washington co. Maine, on Moose island, pop. 5.

East Providence, town, Providence co. Rhode Island, pop. 16.

East Prussia, prov. N E Prussia, 14,286 □ pop. 2,064, ✱ Königsberg.

East Retford (rĕt′fẽrd) mun. bor. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 13.

East Riding (rīd′ĭng) div. of Yorkshire, England, an administrative county, with co. bor. 1,172 □ pop. 433.

East River, strait connecting Long Isl. sound & New York bay.

East Rochester, vil. Monroe co. New York, pop. 2.

East Rockaway (rŏk′ȧ-wā) vil. Nassau co. New York, pop. 1.

East Rutherford (rŭth′ẽr-fẽrd) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 4.

East Saint Louis (lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ) city, St. Clair co. Ill. on Mississippi river, pop. 59.

East San Jose (săn hō-sā′) town, Santa Clara co. California, pop. 2.

East Spencer, town, Rowan co. North Carolina, pop. 2.

East Stonehouse (stōn′hous′) par. & town, Devonshire, England, pop. 14.

East Stroudsburg (stroudz′bûrg) bor. Monroe co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

East Suffolk, administrative co. part of Suffolk co. England, with co. bor. 871 □ pop. 277.

East Sussex, administrative co. part of Sussex co. Eng. with co. boroughs 829 □ pop. 487.

East Syracuse (sĭr′ȧ-kūs′; sĭr′ȧ-kūs′) vil. Onondaga co. New York, pop. 3.

East Tawas (tô′wȧs) city, Iosco co. Michigan, 52 m. N E of Bay City, pop. 1.

East Vandergrift (văn′dẽr-grĭft) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

East Washington, bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

East Windsor (wĭn′zẽr) town, Hartford co. Connecticut, pop. 3.

East Youngstown, vil. Mahoning co. Ohio, pop. 5.

Eaton (ē′tŭn) co. S W cen. Mich. 571 □ pop. 30, × Charlotte. — town, Weld co. Col. pop. 1. — town, Delaware co. Ind. pop. 1. — vil. × of Preble co. O. pop. 3.

Eaton Rapids, city, Eaton co. Michigan, on Grand river, pop. 2.

Eatonton (ē′tŭn-tŭn) city, × of Putnam co. Georgia, pop 2

Eau Claire (ō′ klâr′) agr. co. W Wis. 638 □ pop. 33. — its × a cml. & mfg. city, pop. 18. — town, Richland co. South Carolina, pop. 1. — riv. Wis. Clark co. to Chippewa river.

Eaux-Vives (ō′-vēv′) comm. suburb of Geneva, Switzerland, pop. 17.

Ebbw Vale (ĕb′ōō vāl′) min. town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. 31.

Ebensburg (ĕb′ĕnz-bûrg) bor. × of Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Ebensee (ā′bĕn-zā′) town, upper Austria, pop. 3, comm. 8.

Eberbach (ā′bẽr-bäk) town, Baden, Germany, on Neckar river, pop. 6.

Ebersbach (ā′bẽrs-bäk) mfg. vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 10.

Eberstadt (ā′bẽr-shtät) vil Starkenburg prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 7.

Eberswalde (ā′bẽrs-väl′dĕ) mfg. town, Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 26.

Ebingen (ā′bĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Württemberg, S Germany, pop. 11.

Ebi Nor (ā′bē nōr′) lake (*nor*), Zungaria, N Sinkiang, in 45° N, 83° E.

Eboli (ĕb′ō-lē) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 13.

Ebro (ē′brō; *Span.* ā′brō) *anc.* Ibe′rus, riv. 470 m. long, N E Spain, Santander to Medit.

Ecbatana (ĕk-băt′ȧ-nȧ) city, ✱ of anc. Media; identified with modern Hamadan.

Eccles (ĕk′′lz) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 42.

Echo Cañon (ĕk′ō kăn′yŭn) ravine, Summit co. Utah.

Echols (ĕk′ŭlz) co. S Ga. 362 □ pop. 3, × Statenville.

Echt (ĕkt) vil. & comm. Limburg, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.

Écija (ā′thē-hä; 189) *anc.* As′tigi, mfg. town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 25.

Eck, Loch (ĕk) lake, 6 m. long, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Eckernförde (ĕk′ẽrn-fûr′dĕ) spt. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, Germany, pop. 7.

Ecnomus (ĕk′nō-mŭs) hill, near Licata, Sicily; naval battle off it 256 B. C.

Ecorse (ē-kôrs′) vil. Wayne co. Michigan, pop. 1.

Écrouves (ā′krōōv′) comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, near Toul, pop. 10.

Ector (ĕk′tẽr) co. W Tex. 892 □ pop. 1, × Odessa.

Ecuador (ĕk′wȧ-dôr′; *Sp.* ā′kwä-thōr′; 146) republic, S. Am. 118,627 □ pop. 1,400, ✱ Quito.

Edam (ā′däm′) isl. N coast Java. — comm. & spt. town, N. Holland, Neth. pop. comm. 7.

Eddy (ĕd′ĭ) co. S E New Mexico, 6,923 □ pop. 12, × Carlsbad. — co. cen. N. Dak. 651 □ pop. 5, × New Rockford.

Eddystone (ĕd′ĭ-stōn) bor. Delaware co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

Eddystone Rock (ĕd′ĭ-stŭn) in English channel; lighthouse 14 m. S S W of Plymouth.

Eddyville (ĕd′ĭ-vĭl) town, Mahaska & Wapello cos. Io. p. 1. — city, × of Lyon co. Ky. p. 1.

Ede (ā′dĕ) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 19.

Eden (ē′d′n) town, Hancock co. Me. pop. 4. — riv. Westmorland & Cumberland cos. Eng. flows into Solway firth. — riv. Fifeshire, Scotland, flows into Bay of St. Andrews. — riv. Scotland, 18 m. long, flows into Tweed riv. — co. North Isl. New Zealand, pop. 101.

Edenburg (ē′dĕn-bûrg) dist. 1,095 □ p. 7, & town, p. 2, S cen. Orange Free State, U. of S. Af.

Edenkoben (ā′dĕn-kō′bĕn) town, Bavaria, Germany, 14 m. W S W of Speyer, pop. 5.

Edenton (ē′dĕn-tŭn) town, × of Chowan co. N. C. pop. 3.

Eder (ā′dẽr) riv. Germany, to Fulda riv. above Kassel.

Edessa (ē-dĕs′ȧ) anc. name of Urfa; principality under Crusaders. See Edessan, *a.*

Edfu (ĕd′fōō′) vil. on Nile riv. Egypt, lat. 25° N; ancient ruins. See pylon, *n. Illust.*

Edgar (ĕd′gȧr) co. E Ill. 621 □ pop. 27, × Paris. — city, Clay co. Nebr. pop. 1.

Edgartown (ĕd′gȧr-toun′) town, × of Dukes co. Mass. on Marthas Vineyard, pop. 1.

Edgecombe (ĕj′kŭm) co. N E N. C. 509 □ pop. 32, × Tarboro.

Edgecumbe, Mount, promontory, Cornwall co. England.

Edgefield (ĕj′fēld) co. W S. C. 700 □ pop. 28. — its × pop. 2.

Edge Hill (ĕj) ridge, S Warwickshire, Eng. 7 m. N W of Banbury; battle 1642.

Edge Land (ĕj) isl. S E Spitzbergen group, Arctic ocean.

Edgerton (ĕj′ẽr-tŭn) vil. Williams co. O. pop. 1. — city, Rock co. Wis. pop. 3.

Edgewater (ĕj′wô′tẽr) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 3; formerly Undercliff.

Edgewood (ĕj′wōōd) town, Dekalb co. Ga. pop. 1. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 3. — town, Ohio co. West Virginia, pop. 1.

Edgeworth (ĕj′wûrth) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

Edina (ē-dī′nȧ) vil. Hennepin co. Minnesota, pop. 1. — city, × of Knox co. Missouri, pop. 2.

Edinburg (ĕd′ĭn-bûrg) town, Johnson co. Indiana, pop. 2.

Edinburgh (ĕd′′n-bŭr-ō). See Edinburghshire. — city, royal, parl. & mun. burgh, ✱ of Scotland & × of Edinburghshire, pop. mun. b. 320. See Athens of the North, Dun Edin, Edina, *n.*

Edinburghshire (-shẽr) *or* **Edinburgh**, *or* **Mid-Lothian** (mĭd-lō′thĭ-ăn; -lō′thĭ-), co. S E Scotland, 366 □ pop. 508, × Edinburgh.

Edington (ĕd′ĭng-tŭn) vil. & par. Wiltshire, England; Alfred's victory over the Danes.

Edisto River (ĕd′ĭs-tō) riv. S. C.150 m. from Edisto, Orangeburg co. to Atlantic ocean.

Edmond (ĕd′mŭnd) city, Oklahoma co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.

Edmonds (ĕd′mŭndz) city, Snohomish co. Washington, pop. 1.

Edmonson (ĕd′mŭn-sŭn) co. cen. Ky. 308 □ pop. 10, × Brownsville.

Edmonton (ĕd′mŭn-tŭn) urban dist. Middlesex co. Eng. suburb of London, pop. 65. — city, ✱ of Alberta, Canada, pop. 25.

Edmunds (ĕd′mŭndz) co. N S. Dak. 1,158 □ pop. 8, × Ipswich.

Edna (ĕd′nȧ) vil. Scott co. Missouri, pop. 1.

Edwards (ĕd′wẽrdz) co. S E Ill. 238 □ pop. 10, × Albion. — co. S W cen. Kan. 611 □ pop. 7, × Kinsley. — co. cen. Tex. 2,352 □ pop. 4, × Rocksprings. — riv. Henry co. Ill.

Edwardsville (-vĭl) city, × of Madison co. Ill. pop. 5. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 8.

Eeckeren (āk′ẽr-ĕn) town, Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 8.

Eecloo (ā-klō′) town, East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 14.

Eem (ām) riv. Netherlands, Gelderland to Zuider Zee.

Effingham (ĕf′ĭng-hăm) co. E Ga. 448 □ pop. 10, × Springfield. — co. S E Ill. 511 □ pop. 20. — its × a mfg. city, pop. 4.

Efremov (yĕ-frĕ′mŏf) town, Tula govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 16.

Egea de los Caballeros (ā-hā′ä dā lōs kä′bäl-yā′rōs; 133, 172, 195) town, Saragossa prov. Spain pop. comm. 5.

Egeln (ā′gĕln) town, Saxony, Prussia, Germany, on Bode river, pop. 5.

Eger (ā′gẽr) riv. Fichtel mts. N E Bavaria, to Elbe riv. at Theresienstadt, Bohemia, 193 m. — town, W Bohemia, Austria, on Eger riv. pop. 27. — (*pron.* ĕ′gẽr) *Ger.* **Erlau** (ĕr′lou) town with magistracy, × of Heves co. Hungary, 67 m. N E of Budapest, pop. 28.

Egerdir (ĕg′ĕr-dẽr′) lake & town, Asia Minor, about 90 m. W of Konia, pop. town 6.

Egga (ĕg′ȧ) town, Northern Nigeria, Africa, on Niger river, pop. 7–8.

Eggenberg (ĕg′ĕn-bĕrk) town, Styria, Austria, pop. 13, comm. 14.

Egg Harbor, city, Atlantic co. N. J. pop. 2.

Eggmühl (ĕk′mül) *or* **Eckmühl**, vil. Bavaria, Ger. near Ratisbon; bat. 1809.

Egham (ĕg′ăm) urban dist. Surrey, England, pop. 13.

Egmont Bay (ĕg′mŏnt) on coast, Prince Edward isl. Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Egmont, Cape, S W Prince Edward island.

Egmont Island, isl. in Tuamotu arch. S Pacific ocean.

Egmont, Mount (ĕg′mŏnt) *Maori* **Taranaki** (tä′rä-nä′kē) volcanic mt. Taranaki prov dist. North Isl. New Zealand, 8,260 ft. high.

Egorevsk (yĕ-gôr′yĕfsk) mfg. & cml. town, Ryazan govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.

Egremont (ĕg′rē-mŏnt) town, Cumberland co. England, pop. 6.

Egypt (ē′jĭpt) *Ar.* **Misr** (mĭs′r) country, N E Africa, 400,000 □ pop. 11,287, area of cultivated and settled portion 12,013 □ pop. 11,190, ✱ Cairo; Turkish suzerainty, but British control. **Lower Egypt** includes the territory (mainly the delta) N of 30° N; **Upper Egypt**, the Nile valley to 22° N. See Egyptian, *a.* & *n.*

Ehen (ē′hĕn) riv. 12 m. long, Cumberland co. England, flows into Irish sea.

Ehime (ĕ′hē-mĕ) dist. W Shikoku isl. Japan, 2,032 □ pop. 1,101.

Ehrenbreitstein (ā′rĕn-brīt′shtīn) town & fortress, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Germany, on Rhine riv. opposite Koblenz, pop. 5.

Ehrenfriedersdorf (ā′rĕn-frē′dẽrs-dôrf) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 6.

Éibar (ā′ē-bär; 133) town, Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.

Eibenstock (ī′bĕn-shtŏk′) town, Saxony, Germany, 17 m. S S E of Zwickau, pop. 10.

Eibergen (ī′bĕr′gĕn; 172) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.

Eichenau (ī′kĕn-ou) *form.* **Klein-Dombrowka** (klīn′-dŏm-brôf′kä) vil. Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 8.

Eichstätt (ĭk′shtĕt) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Altmühl river, pop. 8.

Eickel (īk′ĕl) min. town, Westphalia, Prussia, near Bochum, pop. comm. 33.

Eider (ī′dẽr) riv. N Germany, about 115 m. long, flows into North sea.

Eiderstedt (ī′dẽr-shtĕt) pen. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, N of Eider river.

Eifel (ī′fĕl) hilly region, Rhine Prov. Prussia, N of the Moselle; highest point 2,490, ft.

Eiger (ī′gẽr) mt. Bernese Oberland, Alps, Switzerland, 13,040 ft. high.

Eijerland (ī′ẽr-länt′) N part of Texel isl. Netherlands, North sea.

Eildon Hills (ēl′dŭn) three conical peaks, Roxburghshire, Scot.; highest, 1,385 ft.

Eilenburg (ī′lĕn-bōōrk) mfg. town, Saxony, Germany, 14 m. N E of Leipzig, pop. 17.

Eilendorf (ī′lĕn-dôrf) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 10.

Eimeo (ī′mē-ō) *or* **Moorea** (mō′ō-rā′ä) one of Society isls. S Pacific ocean, 51 □ pop. 2.

Einbeck (īn′bĕk) town, Hanover, Prussia, Germany, 20 m. N of Göttingen, pop. 9.

Eindhoven (īnd′hō′vĕn) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.

Einsiedeln (īn′zē′dĕln) town, Schwyz canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 8; birthplace of Zwingli; Benedictine abbey, visited annually by many pilgrims.

Eipel (ī′pĕl) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 7.

Eisenach (ī′zĕn-äk) town, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, pop. 38; Luther lived here 1498–1501; birthplace of Johann Sebastian Bach.

East Beskids. See Beskids. **East Griqualand**. See Griqualand East. **East Khandesh**. See Khandesh. **East Sundby**. See Sundbyerne. **East Turkestan**. See Turkestan, Chinese. **Ebora**. See Évora. **Eboracum**. See York, Eng.

Ebudæ. See Hebrides. **Ebusus** See Iviza. **Ecbatana**. See Hamadan. **Eckmühl**. See Eggmühl. **Ed-deir**. See Deir. **Edirneh**. See Adrianople. **Edom** See Idumæa. **Egadi** See Ægades. **Egripos** See Euripos.

□ means square miles; ✱, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Eisenberg (ī′zĕn-bĕrk) town, Saxe-Altenburg, cen. Germany, pop. 11.
Eisenerz (ī′zĕn-ĕrts′) town, Styria, Austria, pop. 3, comm. 8; here is the Erzberg.
Eisleben (īs′lā′bĕn) town, Saxony, Prussia, Germany, 18 m. W N W of Halle, pop. 25.
Eitorf (ī′tôrf) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Ejutla (ā-hōōt′lä; 189) town, Oaxaca, Mexico, pop. 4.
Ekaterinburg (yĕ-kä-tyĕ-rēn-bōōrk′) town, Perm govt. Russia in Asia, pop. 43.
Ekaterinodar (yĕ-kä′tyĕ-rē′nō-där′) town, ✻ of Kuban ter. Caucasus, Russia, pop. 94.
Ekaterinoslav (yĕ-kä′tyĕ-rē′nō-släf′) govt. S Russia in Europe, 24,478 □ pop. 3,138. — its ✻ a mfg. town, on Dnieper riv. pop. 150.
Elabuga (yĕ-lä′bōō-gä) town, Vyatka govt. Russia in Europe, on Kama river, pop. 10.
Elam (ē′lăm) anc. country N of Persian gulf, ✻ Susa. See Elamite, *n.*
Elatea (ĕl′*ȧ*-tē′*ȧ*) *mod.* **Drakhmani** (thräk-mä′nē) town, Phthiotis nome, Greece, pop. 1.
Elatma (yĕ-lät′y′-mä) mfg. & cml. town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 9.
Elba (ĕl′b*ȧ*) town, × of Coffee co. Alabama, pop. 1. — *anc.* Il′va, isl. Leghorn prov. Italy, in Mediterranean sea, 86 □ pop. 30.
Elbe (ĕl′bē) *anc.* Al′bis, riv. Germany, about 700 m. long, flows into North sea.
Elberfeld (ĕl′bĕr-fĕlt′) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Germany, pop. 170.
Elbert (ĕl′bĕrt) co. E Col. 1,857 □ p. 5, × Kiowa. — co. N E Ga. 361 □ p. 24, × Elberton. — **Peak**, mt. Lake co. cen. Colorado, 14,421 ft. high.
Elberton (ĕl′bĕr-t*ŭ*n) city, × of Elbert co. Ga. 107 m. N E of Atlanta, pop. 6.
Elbeuf (ĕl′bûf′) mfg. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Seine riv. p. 17, comm. 18.
Elbing (ĕl′bĭng) spt. West Prussia prov. Prussia, Germany, on Elbing river, pop. 59.
Elbruz (ĕl′brōōz′) highest of Caucasus mts. and of Europe, 18,526 ft. high.
Elburz (ĕl′bōōrz′) chain of mts. Persia, S of Caspian sea; highest, Demavend, 18,000 ft.
El Campo (ĕl kăm′pō) town, Wharton co. Texas, pop. 2.
El Centro (ĕl sĕn′trō) city, × of Imperial co. California, pop. 2.
Elche (ĕl′chā) *anc.* Il′ici, town, Alicante prov. Spain, 13 m. S W of Alicante, p. comm. 31.
Elda (ĕl′dä) town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Eldon (ĕl′d*ŭ*n) town, Wapello co. Io. pop. 2. — city, Miller co. Mo. pop. 2.
Eldora (ĕl-dō′r*ȧ*; 201) city, × of Hardin co. Io. pop. 2.
El Dorado (ĕl dō-rä′dō) city, × of Union co. Ark. pop. 4.
Eldorado (ĕl′dō-rä′dō) co. E Cal. 1,753 □ pop. 7, × Placerville. — city, Saline co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Butler co. Kan. pop. 3.
Eldorado Springs, city, Cedar co. Missouri, pop. 3.
Eldred (ĕl′drĕd) bor. McKean co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Electric Peak, Rocky mts. in Mont. 11,155 ft. high.
Elek (ĕ′lĕk) comm. Arad co. Hungary, pop. 7.
Elena (ĕl′ā-nä) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 11
Elephanta (ĕl′ĕ-făn′t*ȧ*) *Hind.* **Gharapuri** (gä′rä-pōō′rē) isl. Bombay harbor, Br. India; cave temples.
Elephant Bay, inlet, Atlantic ocean, Angola, W Africa; anchorage.
Elephantine (ĕl′ĕ-făn-tī′nē) isl. Nile riv. Upper Egypt, opposite Assuan.
Elets (yĕ-lyĕts′) cml. town, Orel govt. Russia in Europe, on Sosna river, pop. 51.
Eleusis (ē-lū′sĭs; *mod. Gr.* ĕ-lĕf′sĭs) vil. with ruins of anc. city, Greece, 12 m. N W of Athens, pop. 1. See Eleusinia, *n.*, Eleusinian, *a.*
Eleuthera Island (ē-lū′thĕr-*ȧ*) one of the Bahama isls. 80 m. long, 10 m. wide, pop. 7.
Eleutheropolis (-ŏp′ō-lĭs) anc. city, Palestine, 31° 36′ N, 34° 54′ E; Roman ruins.
Elgin (ĕl′jĭn) mfg. city, Cook & Kane cos. Ill. on Fox riv. pop. 26. — city, Union co. Oregon, pop. 1. — (*pron.* ĕl′gĭn) town, Bastrop co. Texas, pop. 2. — (*pron.* ĕl′gĭn) co. W Ontario, Canada, × St. Thomas. — (*pron.* ĕl′gĭn) burgh, × of Elginshire, Scot. p. 9.
Elginshire (ĕl′gĭn-shĕr) *or* **Elgin** *or* **Moray** (mŭr′ā), co. Scotland, 477 □ p. 43, × Elgin.
Elgon (ĕl′gŏn) volcanic peak, 14,038 ft. high, N E of Victoria Nyanza, 1° N lat. in S E Uganda, on border of East Africa Protectorate.
Eliot (ĕl′ĭ-*ŭ*t) town, York co. Maine, pop. 2.
Elis (ē′lĭs) anc. city, N W Morea, Greece. — nome, W Greece, pop. 104, ✻ Pyrgos.
Elizabeth (ē-lĭz′*ȧ*-bĕth) city, × of Union co. N. J. pop. 73. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 2.
Elizabeth City, co. S E Va. 54 □ p. 21, × Hampton. — tn. × of Pasquotank co. N. C. p. 8.
Elizabeth Island, name of small Pacific isls. in the Admiralty, Marshall, & Society groups. See Henderson Island (*Gaz.*).
Elizabeth Islands, Buzzards bay, Dukes co. Massachusetts.
Elizabethton (-t*ŭ*n) town, × of Carter co. Tennessee, pop. 2.
Elizabethtown, city, × of Hardin co. Ky. pop. 2. — bor. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 3.
Elizabethville, bor. Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Elizavetgrad (yĕ-lyĕ′zä-vĕt-grät′) ft. town, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 100.
Elizavetpol (yĕ-lyĕ′zä-vĕt-pôl′y′) govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, 16,991 □ pop. 1,022. — its ✻, a ft. town, 110 m. S E of Tiflis, pop. 38.
Elk, co. S E Kan. 652 □ pop. 10, × Howard. — co. N W cen. Pa. 806 □ pop. 36, × Ridgway. — city, Beckham co. Okla. pop. 3.
Elkader (ĕl-kä′dĕr) town, × of Clayton co. Iowa, 47 m. N W of Dubuque, pop. 1.
Elkhart (ĕlk′härt) co. N Ind. 462 □ pop. 49, × Goshen. — city, Elkhart co. Ind. pop. 19.
Elkhorn (ĕlk′hôrn′) riv. Nebr. 200 m. to Platte riv. — city, × of Walworth co. Wis. pop. 2.
Elkins (ĕl′kĭnz) city, × of Randolph co. West Virginia, pop. 5.
Elkland (ĕlk′l*ă*nd) mfg. bor. Tioga co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Elk Mountain, peak, Medicine Bow range, Wyo. 11,162 ft. high.
Elk Mountains, range in Col.; Castle peak, the highest, 14,259 ft.
Elko (ĕl′kō) co. N E Nev. 17,059 □ pop. 8, × Elko.
Elk Point, city, × of Union co. S. Dakota, pop. 1.
Elk Rapids, vil. Antrim co. Mich. pop. 2.
Elkton (ĕlk′t*ŭ*n) city, × of Todd co. Ky. pop. 1. — town, × of Cecil co. Md. pop. 2.
Elland (ĕl′*ă*nd) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 11.
Ellendale (ĕl′ĕn-dāl) city, Dickey co. North Dakota, pop. 1.
Ellensburg (ĕl′ĕnz-bûrg) city, × of Kittitas co. Washington, pop. 4.
Ellenville (ĕl′ĕn-vĭl) vil. Ulster co. New York, pop. 3.
Eller (ĕl′ĕr) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Düsseldorf.
Ellerbek (ĕl′ĕr-bĕk) former vil. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, now part of Kiel.
Ellesmere (ĕlz′mĕr) isl. Northwest Ters. Canada, bet. 76°–83° N, & 62°–90° W; portions of this arctic tract have been named Arthur Land, Ellesmere Land, Grant Land, Grinnell Land, Jesup Land, King Oscar Land, etc. — town, Shropshire, Eng. pop. 2.
Ellesmere Port and Whitby (hwĭt′bĭ) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 10.
Ellezelles (ĕl′zĕl′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, 15 m. N E of Tournay, pop. comm. 5.
Ellice (ĕl′ĭs), *or* **Lagoon, Islands**, group, S Pacific, N of Fiji isls. 14 □ pop. 2; Br.
Ellichpur (ĕl′ĭch-pōōr′) town, Berar, British India, pop. 26.
Ellicott City (ĕl′ĭ-k*ŭ*t) city, × of Howard co. & partly in Baltimore co. Maryland, pop. 1.
Ellington (ĕl′ĭng-t*ŭ*n) town, Tolland co. Connecticut, pop. 2.
Elliott (ĕl′ĭ-*ŭ*t) co. N E Ky. 263 □ p. 10, × Sandy Hook. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. p. 3.
Ellis (ĕl′ĭs) co. W cen. Kan. 901 □ pop. 12, × Hays. — co. N W Okla. 1,218 □ pop. 15, × Arnett. — co. N E cen. Tex. 975 □ pop. 54, × Waxahachie. — city, Ellis co. Kan. pop. 1.
Ellis Island, New York harbor; belongs to U. S. Govt.; immigrant station.
Ellisville (ĕl′ĭs-vĭl) city, × of Jones co. Miss. 60 m. S W of Meridian, pop. 2.
Ellora (ĕ-lō′r*ȧ*; 201) vil. Hyderabad state, India, 15 m. N W of Aurangabad; cave temples.
Ellore (ĕl′ōr′) town, Kistna dist. Madras presidency, British India, pop. 36.
Ellsworth (ĕlz′w*ŭ*rth) co. cen. Kan. 724 □ pop. 10. — city, its × pop. 2. — city, × of Hancock co. Me. pop. 4. — bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 2. — vil. × of Pierce co. Wis. pop. 1.
Ellwood City (ĕl′wŏŏd) bor. Lawrence co. Pa. 10 m. S S E of Newcastle, pop. 4.
Elma (ĕl′m*ȧ*) town, Chehalis co. Washington, pop. 2.
Elmali (ĕl′mä-lē′) town, S W Konia vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 4.
Elmer (ĕl′mĕr) bor. Salem co. N. J. 24 m. S of Camden, pop. 1.
Elm Grove, town, Ohio co. W. Va. pop. 2.
Elmhurst (ĕlm′hûrst) city, Dupage co. Ill. 16 m. W of Chicago, pop. 2.
Elmina (ĕl-mē′nä) town, Gold Coast, W Africa, pop. 5.
Elmira (ĕl-mī′r*ȧ*) city, × of Chemung co. N. Y. on Chemung river, p. 37; reformatory.
Elmira Heights, vil. Chemung co. New York, pop. 3.
Elmore (ĕl′mōr; 201) co. E cen. Ala. 622 □ pop. 28, × Wetumpka. — co. S W Ida. 2,665 □ pop. 5, × Mountain Home.
Elmshorn (ĕlms′hôrn) mfg. town, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, pop. 15.
Elmwood, town, Peoria co. Ill. pop. 1.
Elmwood Place, vil. Hamilton co. O. 6 m. N of Cincinnati, pop. 3.
Eloguy (yĕ′lō-gōō′y′) riv. W Yeniseisk, Siberia, to Yenisei riv. ab. 61° 30′ to ab. 62° 40′ N.
El Paso (ĕl păs′ō) co. E cen. Col. 2,121 □ pop. 43, × Colorado Springs. — co. W Tex. 9,331 □ pop. 53. — city, its × pop. 39. — city, Woodford co. Ill. pop. 1.
El Paso del Norte (dĕl nôr′tā) gorge of the Rio Grande, near El Paso, Texas.
Elphinstone (ĕl′fĭn-stōn) co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 17.
Elreno (ĕl-rē′nō) city, × of Canadian co. Okla. pop. 8.
Elroy (ĕl′roi) city, Juneau co. Wis. 63 m. N W of Madison, pop. 2.
Elsberry (ĕlz′bĕr-ĭ) city, Lincoln co. Missouri, pop. 1.
Elst (ĕlst) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Eltham (ĕl′t*ă*m; ĕl′th*ă*m) par. Woolwich bor. London, England, pop. 13. — (*pron.* -th*ă*m) co. New Zealand, pop. 5.
Elton (yĕl-tôn′) salt lake, Astrakhan govt. Russia, 70 m. E of Volga river.
Elvas (ĕl′väsh) frontier city, Portalegre dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, pop. 14.
Elversberg (ĕl′vĕrs-bĕrk) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 6.
Elvins (ĕl′vĭnz) city, St. Francois co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Elwood (ĕl′wŏŏd) city, Madison co. Ind. pop. 11.
Ely (ē′lĭ) city, St. Louis co. Minn. pop. 4. — city, × of White Pine co. Nev. pop. 2. — city in Isle of Ely administrative co. Eng. pop. 8; cathedral. —, **Isle of**, administrative co. in ancient co. of Cambridge, England, 372 □ pop. 70.
Elyria (ē-lĭr′ĭ-*ȧ*) town, Arapahoe co. Col. pop. 1. — city, × of Lorain co. O. pop. 15.
Emanuel (ē-măn′ū-ĕl) co. E cen. Ga. 935 □ pop. 25, × Swainsboro.
Emaus (ĕm′*ȧ*-*ŭ*s) bor. Lehigh co. Pa. 5 m. S of Allentown, pop. 4.
Emba (yĕm′bä) riv. 350 m. long, Uralsk govt. Russia, Mugojar mts. to Caspian sea.
Emden (ĕm′dĕn) ft. spt. Hanover, Prussia, pop. 24.
Emery (ĕm′ĕr-ĭ) co. E cen. Ut. 4,453 □ pop. 7, × Castle Dale.
Emeryville (ĕm′ĕr-ĭ-vĭl) city, Alameda co. Cal. on San Francisco bay, pop. 3.
Emigrant Peak, volcanic mt. Mont. on Yellowstone riv. 10,969 ft. high.
Emilia (ā-mēl′yä) *anc.* Æmil′ia, compartimento, Italy, 2,993 □ pop. 2,681; provs. Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, & Reggio nell' Emilia.
Eminence (ĕm′ĭ-nĕns) city, Henry co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Emlenton (ĕm′lĕn-t*ŭ*n) bor. Venango co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Emmaus (ĕ-mā′*ŭ*s; ĕm′ā-*ŭ*s), anc. vil. near Jerusalem, Palestine, of uncertain site. — *or* **Emmaus–Nicopolis** (-nĭ-kŏp′ō-lĭs) *mod.* **Amwas** (äm-wäs′), town, 20 m. N W of Jerusalem, Palestine.
Emme (ĕm′ĕ) *or* **Emmen** (ĕm′ĕn) riv. Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, 45 m. to the Aar.
Emmen (ĕm′ĕn) comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. 28.
Emmendingen (ĕm′ĕn-dĭng′ĕn) town, Baden, Germany, pop. 8.
Emmerich (ĕm′ĕr-ĭk) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine river, pop. 14.
Emmet (ĕm′ĕt) co. N Io. 393 □ p. 10, × Estherville. — co. N Mich. 485 □ p. 19, × Petoskey.
Emmetsburg (ĕm′ĕts-bûrg) city, × of Palo Alto co. Io. pop. 2.
Emmett (ĕm′ĕt) city, Canyon co. Idaho, pop. 1.
Emmitsburg (ĕm′ĭts-bûrg) town, Frederick co. Maryland, pop. 1.
Emmons (ĕm′*ŭ*nz) co. S N. Dak. 1,563 □ pop. 10, × Linton.
Emmons, Mount, peak, Adirondacks, Hamilton co. N. Y. 3,596 ft. high.
Emmons Peak, in Uinta mts. Utah, 13,624 ft. high.
Empire (ĕm′pīr) city, Cherokee co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Empoli (ām′pō-lē) town, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, on the Arno, pop. comm. 22.
Emporia (ĕm-pō′rĭ-*ȧ*) city, × of Lyon co. Kan. p. 9. — town, × of Greenesville co. Va. p. 2.
Emporium (ĕm-pō′rĭ-*ŭ*m) bor. × of Cameron co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Ems (āms; ĕms) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on Lahn riv. pop. 7; watering place. — (*pron.* ĕms) riv. 200 m. long, N W Germany, flows into North sea.
Emsdetten (ĕms′dĕt-ĕn) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. commune 11.
Emsworth (ĕmz′w*ŭ*rth) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Enare (ĕ-nä′rĕ) lake. N Uleaborg govt. Finland, outlet into Arctic ocean, 549 □.
Encarnación (ĕn′kär-nä-syōn′; 138) town, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 5. — town, S Paraguay, on Paraná riv. pop. 3.
Encoun′ter Bay, South Australia, at outlet of Murray river.
Encrucijada (ĕn-krōō′sē-hä′thä; 138, 146, 189) city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 2.
Enderby Island (ĕn′dĕr-bĭ) large isl. Antarctic oc. lat. 67° S, lon. 50° E.
Enderlin (ĕn′dĕr-lĭn) city, Ransom co. North Dakota, pop. 2.
Endicott (ĕn′dĭ-kŏt) vil. Broome co. New York, pop. 2.
En-dor *or* **Endor** (ĕn′dôr) ancient vil. of Palestine.
Endröd (ĕn′drûd) vil. Békés co. Hungary, pop. comm. 14.
Enfield (ĕn′fēld) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 10. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 1. — town, Halifax co. N. C. pop. 1. — town, Middlesex co. England, pop. 56.
Engadine (ĕn′gȧ-dēn′) Alpine valley, Grisons, Switzerland, 45 m. long.
Engano (ĕn-gä′nō) isl. W of S end of Sumatra, with islets 171 □.
Engaño, Cape (ĕn-gän′yō) on E coast of Haiti isl. — on N E coast of Luzon island.
Engela, Ras (räs ĕn′gā-lä) cape (*ras*), Tunis, extreme N point of Africa, in 37° 21′ N.
Engelberg (ĕng′ĕl-bĕrk) valley & vil. Alps, Unterwalden, Switzerland, pop. 2.
Enghien-les-Bains (äN′găN′-lā-băN′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 6.
Engineer Mountain, Hinsdale co. S W Colorado, 13,190 ft. high.
England (ĭŋ′gl*ă*nd) *anc.* Al′bion, *L.* An′glia, div. of Great Britain, S of Scotland & E of Wales, 50,874 □ pop. 34,045, ✻ London. See United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in *Gaz. & Vocab.* — town, Lonoke co. Ark. pop. 1.
Englewood (ĕŋ′g′l-wŏŏd) city, Arapahoe co. Col. pop. 3. — city, Bergen co. N. J. pop. 10.
English Channel, *Fr.* **La Manche** (lȧ mäNsh′) 20 to 100 m. wide, bet. England & France.
Énguera (ĕŋ′gā-rä) town, Valencia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Enid (ē′nĭd) city, × of Garfield co. Oklahoma, pop. 14.
Enikale (yĕ-nyĕ′kä-lyĕ′) *or* **Kerch** (kĕrch) strait bet. Sea of Azov and Black sea.
Enkhuizen (ĕŋk-hoi′zĕn) comm. & spt. town, N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
Ennis (ĕn′ĭs) city, Ellis co. Tex. pop. 6. — town, × of Clare co. Ireland, pop. 5.
Enniscorthy (ĕn′ĭs-kôr′thĭ) urban dist. Wexford co. Ireland, pop. 5.
Enniskillen (ĕn′ĭs-kĭl′ĕn) bor. × of Fermanagh co. Ireland, pop. 6.
Enns (ĕns) riv. Austria, ab. 160 m. long, Styria to the Danube ab. 11 m. S E of Linz. — town, Upper Austria, near mouth of Enns riv. pop. 5.
Enos (ā′nōs) town, on Ægean sea, ab. 12 m. S E of Dedeagach, pop. 7.
Enosburg (ē′n*ŭ*s-bûrg) town, Franklin co. Vermont, pop. 2.
Enosburg Falls, vil. Franklin co. Vermont, pop. 1.
Enota, Mount (ē-nō′t*ȧ*) mt. Towns co. Ga. 4,798 ft. high.
Enschede (ĕn′skȧ-dĕ) town and comm. Overijssel, Netherlands, pop. comm. 34.
Ensley (ĕnz′lĭ) city, Jefferson co. Ala. 4 m. W of Birmingham, pop. 2.
Entebbe (ĕn-tĕb′ĕ) ✻ of Uganda protectorate.
Enterprise (ĕn′tĕr-prīz) town, Coffee co. Ala. p. 2. — town, × of Wallowa co. Ore. p. 1.
Entre Rios (ĕN′trĕ rē′ōōsh) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 36
Entre Ríos (ĕn′trā rē′ōs) prov. Argentina, 28,784 □ pop. 371, ✻ Paraná.
Enzeli (ĕn-zä′lē) spt. town, Gilan prov. Persia, on Caspian sea.
Epe (ā′pĕ) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Eperjes (ĕ′pĕr-yĕsh) *Slovak* **Prešov** (prĕ′shôf) town with magistracy, × of Sáros co. Hungary, on branch of Tisza river, pop. 16.
Épernay (ā′pĕr′nĕ′) town, dept. Marne, France, on Marne river, pop. 20, comm. 22.
Ephesus (ĕf′ē-s*ŭ*s) ruins of anc. city, Asia Minor, 35 m. S S E of Smyrna.
Ephraim (ē′frā-ĭm) city, Sanpete co. Utah, pop. 2.
Ephrata (ĕf′r*ȧ*-t*ȧ*) bor. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 3.
Epidaurus (ĕp′ĭ-dô′r*ŭ*s) anc. spt. town, Greece, 25 m. E of Argos.
Épinal (ā′pē′nȧl′) town, ✻ of dept. Vosges, France, on Moselle river, pop. 23, comm. 30.
Épinay (ā′pē′nĕ′) vil. town, dept. Seine, France, sub. of Paris, pop. 3, comm. 6.
Epirus (ē-pī′r*ŭ*s) country of anc. Greece, now in S Albania & N W Greece.
Epping (ĕp′ĭng) town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 2. — urban dist. (pop. 4) Essex co. England, N side of **Epping Forest**, former royal forest, now a pleasure ground.
Ep′som, town, Surrey co. England, 14 m. fr. London, p. 19; race course. See Derby, *n.* 2.

Eisenburg. See Vasvár. — See Vasvár.
Eisenstadt. See Kismarton.
Eisernes Tor. See Iron Gate.
Ekhmim. See Akhmim.
El Araish. See Araish, El.
El Arish. See Arish, El.
Elaver. See Allier.
El Caney. See Caney.
Elfsborg. See Älfsborg.
Elisabethstadt. See Erzsébetváros.
El Jedida. See Mazagan.
El Kusur. See Luxor.
El Oued. See Oued, El.
Elsass. See Alsace.
Elsass–Lothringen. See Alsace-Lorraine.
Elsinore. See Helsingör.
El Wad. See Oued, El.
Enguinegatte. See Guinegate.
Enguri. See Angora.
Engyum. See Gangi.
Enisey, Eniseysk. See Yenisei, Yeniseisk.
Enna. See Castrogiovanni.
Entre–Douro–e–Minho. See Minho.
Epidamnus. See Durazzo.
Eporedia. See Ivrea.

Epworth (ĕp′wŭrth) par. Lindsey, Lincolnshire, Eng. pop. 2; birthplace of John Wesley.
Equality (ē-kwŏl′ĭ-tĭ) vil. Gallatin co. Ill. pop. 1.
Équeurdreville (ā′kûr′dr’-vēl′) town, dept. Manche, France, pop. 7, comm. 8.
Erath (ē′răth′) co. N cen. Tex. 1,083 □ pop. 32, × Stephenville.
Ercsi (ĕr′chē) town, Fejér co. Hungary, on Danube river, pop. comm. 7.
Erdington (ûr′dĭng-tŭn) former urban dist. Warwickshire, England, now part of Birmingham, pop. 32.
Erebus, Mount (ĕr′ē-bŭs) volcano, on isl. near Antarctic continent, ab. 77° 30′ S, ab. 167° E, 13,370 ft. high.
Erech (ē′rĕk) *or* **Uruk** (ū′rŭk) anc. city of Babylonia; site on Euphrates S E of Babylon.
Eregli (ĕr′ĕ-glē′) *anc.* HERACLE′A PON′TICA, spt. Kastamuni vilayet, Turkey in Asia, on Black sea, pop. 5.
Eretria (ĕ-rē′trĭ-ȧ) city of anc. Greece, on Evvia isl. & Euripos strait.
Erfurt (ĕr′fŏŏrt) govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, 1,364 □ p. 531. — town, its ✱ p. 111.
Erg, El (ĕl ĕrg′) region of sand dunes, Sahara, S of Algeria.
Ergik-Taygak (yĕr′gĭk-tī-găk′) mt. range, bet. Siberia & Mongolia, 98° E.
Eriboll, Loch (ĕr′ĭ-bŏl; ē′rĭ-) arm of the sea, Sutherlandshire, N Scotland.
Ericht, Loch (ĕr′ĭkt) lake, 14 m. long, Perthshire and Inverness-shire, Scotland.
Eridu (ā′rĭ-dōō) anc. city of Babylonia; site on lower Euphrates.
Erie (ē′rĭ) co. W N. Y. 1,034 □ pop. 529, × Buffalo. — co. N O. 256 □ pop. 38, × Sandusky. — co. N W Pa. 781 □ pop. 116. — city, its × pop. 67; a lake port. — city, × of Neosho co. Kan. pop. 1.
Erie Canal, from Lake Erie at Buffalo to Hudson river at Albany; 363 m. long.
Erie, Lake, 246 m. long, greatest width 58 m.; 9,968 □ (U. S. 4,949 □, Can. 5,019 □): one of the five great lakes of North America; drained by Niagara river.
Erith (ē′rĭth; ĕr′ĭth) town & par. Kent co. England, near Woolwich, pop. 28.
Eritrea (ā′rē-trē′ä) Italian col. on Red sea, N E Africa, 88,500 □ pop. 279, ✱ Asmara.
Erivan (ĕr′ē-vän′) govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, 10,725 □ p. 971. — its ✱ p. 32, a ft. town.
Erkrath (ĕrk′rät) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Erlangen (ĕr′läng-ĕn) town, Middle Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 25.
Ermelo (ĕr′mĕ-lō) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Ermine Street (ûr′mĭn) ancient Roman road from London to York, England.
Erne (ûrn) riv. & two lakes, Cavan, Fermanagh, & Donegal cos. Ireland.
Ernée (ĕr′nā′) town, dept. Mayenne, France, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Ernsdorf (ĕrns′dôrf) former mfg. vil. Silesia prov. Prussia, now part of Reichenbach.
Eroslan (yĕ′rō-slȧn′) riv. Saratov govt. Russia in Europe, to Volga river.
Errigal (ĕr′ĭ-gôl′; ĕr′ĭ-gôl′) mt. 2,466 ft. high, Donegal co. Ulster prov. Ireland.
Érsekújvár (ār′shĕk-ōō′y’-vär) *Ger.* **Neuhäusel** (noi′hoi′zĕl) town with magistracy, Nyitra co. Hungary, on Nyitra river, pop. 16.
Erskineville (ûr′skĭn-vĭl) town, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 7.
Erstein (ĕr′shtīn) town, Lower Alsace, Germany, pop. 6.
Erving (ûr′vĭng) town, Franklin co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
Erwin (ûr′wĭn) town, × of Unicoi co. Tennessee, pop. 1.
Erymanthus (ĕr′ĭ-măn′thŭs) *Gr.* **Erymanthos** (-thŏs) *or* **Olonos** (ō-lō′nŏs) mt. Achaia nome, Greece; 7,295 ft. high. See ERYMANTHIAN, *a.*
Erzberg (ĕrts′bĕrk) iron mt. Eisenerz, Styria, Austria; mines worked over 1,000 years.
Erzerum (ĕrz′rōōm′) vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 19,180 □ pop. 646. — its ✱ pop. 43.
Erzgebirge (ĕrts′gĕ-bĭr′gĕ) mts. bet. Saxony kingdom & Bohemia, 120 m. long; highest point, Keilberg, 4,080 ft.
Erzingan (ĕr′zĭn-gän′) town, Erzerum vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 25.
Erzsébetfalfa (ĕrzh′ā-bĕt-fŏl′fō) town, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, ab. 7 m. from Budapest, pop. comm. 31; summer resort.
Erzsébetváros (-vä′rōs) *Ger.* **Elisabethstadt** (ā-lē′zä-bĕt-shtät′) town with magistracy, × of Kis-Kükülö co. Hungary, pop. 4.
Esbjerg (ĕs-bĕrk′) spt. city, Ribe amt, S W Jutland, Denmark, pop. 18.
Escambia (ĕs-kăm′bĭ-ȧ) co. S Ala. 957 □ pop. 19, × Brewton. — co. N W Fla. 657 □ pop. 38, × Pensacola.
Escanaba (ĕs′kȧ-nô′bȧ) city, × of Delta co. Michigan, pop. 13.
Eschwege (ĕsh′vā′gē) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, on Werra river, pop. 13.
Eschweiler (ĕsh′vī′lĕr) min. & mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 25.
Escondido (ĕs′kŏn-dē′dō) city, San Diego co. Cal. pop. 1.
Escorial, El (ĕl ĕs-kō′rē-äl′) town, Madrid prov. Spain, pop. comm. 2. See ESCORIAL, *n.*
Escuintla (ĕs-kwēnt′lä) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — its ✱ pop. 18.
Esdraelon (ĕs′drā-ē′lŏn) *or* **Plain of Jezreel** (jĕz′rē-ĕl; jĕz′rēl) plain, Palestine, valley of Kishon river.
Esher and the Dittons (ĕsh′ĕr, dĭt′’nz) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 13.
Eski-Baba (ĕs′kē-bä′bä) town, formerly Turkish, 33 m. S E of Adrianople, pop. 8.
Eski-Dzhumaya (ĕs′kē-jōō-mä′yȧ) town, E Bulgaria, 18 m. W of Shumla, pop. 9.
Eskilstuna (ā′shĭl-stü′nȧ) mfg. town, Södermanland prov. Sweden, pop. 28.
Eskishehr (ĕs′kē-shĕ′h’r) *anc.* DORYLÆ′UM, town, Brusa vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 42; battle 1097; famous for meerschaum.
Esmeralda (ĕz′mē-răl′dȧ) min. co. S W Nev. 3,240 □ pop. 7, × Goldfield.
Esmeraldas (ĕs′mā-räl′däs) riv. N W Ecuador, to Pacific oc. — prov. N W Ecuador, S. America, 7,439 □ pop. 20. — its ✱ pop. 8.
Esne (ĕs′nĕ) cml. town, Upper Egypt, on left bank of Nile, pop. 9; noted ruins.
Esopus (ē-sō′pŭs) vil. Ulster co. N. Y. 8 m. S of Kingston.
Esparta (ĕs-pär′tȧ) city, Costa Rica, 35 m. N W of San José, pop. 2.
Espejo (ĕs-pā′hō; 189) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 6.
Esperanza (ĕs′pā-rän′sä; 268) dist. & city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 18, city 3. —, **La** (lä), town, S Honduras, pop. 2.
Esperia (ĕs-pâ′rē-ä) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 6.
Espichel, Cape (ĕs′pē-shĕl′) promontory, W coast Portugal, 21 m. S of Lisbon.
Espinal (ĕs′pē-näl′) town, Guaduas prov. Tolima dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 16.
Espirito Santo (ĕs-pē′rē-tōō sän′tōō) state, E Brazil, 17,312 □ pop. 297, ✱ Victoria.
Espiritu Santo (-tōō sän′tō) largest isl. of New Hebrides, S Pacific oc. 1,875 □ pop. 15. —, **Cape**, N E coast of Samar isl. Philippine isls.
Espíritu Santo, isl. Gulf of California, 13 m. long, 30 m. N of La Paz. — bay, E Yucatan, Mexico. —, **Cape**, on N E coast of Tierra del Fuego, entrance to Magellan strait.
Espita (ĕs-pē′tä) town, Yucatan, Mexico, 90 m. E of Mérida.
Esplen (ĕs′plĕn) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Esquimalt (ĕs-kwī′mŏlt) spt. Vancouver island, British Columbia.
Esschen (ĕsh′ĕn) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Essen (ĕs′ĕn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 19 m. N N E of Düsseldorf, pop. 295.
Essendon (ĕs′ĕn-dŭn) mun. town, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 24.
Essequibo (ĕs′ā-kē′bō) co. W British Guiana, p. 35. — riv. Br. Guiana, ab. 500 m. long.
Essex (ĕs′ĕks) co. N E Mass. 497 □ pop. 436, × Salem, Newburyport, & Lawrence. — co. N E N. J. 127 □ pop. 513, × Newark. — co. N E N. Y. 1,836 □ pop. 33, × Elizabethtown. — co. N E Vt. 638 □ pop. 7, × Guildhall. — co. E Va. 258 □ pop. 9, × Tappahannock. — town, Middlesex co. Conn. pop. 3. — town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 2. — town, Chittenden co. Vt. pop. 3. — co. England, 1,531 □ pop. 1,351, × Chelmsford. — co. Ontario, Canada, × Sandwich.
Essex Junction, vil. Chittenden co. Vt. 5 m. E of Burlington, pop. 1.
Essexville, vil. Bay co. Michigan, pop. 1.
Essling (ĕs′lĭng) comm. Austria, near Vienna; battle 1809.
Esslingen (ĕs′lĭng-ĕn) town, Württemberg, Germany, on Neckar river, pop. 32.
Essonnes (ĕ′sŏn′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 7, comm. 9.
Estaires (ĕs′târ′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 4, comm. 7.
Estancia (ĕs-tän′syä) town, Sergipe, Brazil, pop. 12.
Este (ĕs′tā) *anc.* ATES′TE, town, Padua prov. Italy, 17 m. S S W of Padua, p. comm. 12.
Esteli (ĕs-tā′lē) town, ✱ of Esteli dept. W Nicaragua, Cen. Am. pop. 8.
Estella (ĕs-tĕl′yä) town, Navarra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Estepa (ĕs-tā′pä) *anc.* AS′TAPA, town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Estepona (ĕs′tā-pō′nä) town, Málaga prov. Spain, on Medit. sea, pop. comm. 9.
Estes Park (ĕs′tĭz) high valley, Rocky Mts. Col. N of Longs peak.
Estherville (ĕs′tĕr-vĭl) city, × of Emmet co. Iowa, pop. 3.
Esthonia (ĕs-thō′nĭ-ȧ) govt. W Russia, 7,605 □ pop. 471, ✱ Revel.
Estill (ĕs′tĭl) co. E cen. Ky. 254 □ pop. 12, × Irvine.
Eston (ĕs′tŭn) par. & town, North Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 12.
Estrada, La (lä ĕs-trä′thä; 146) city, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 24.
Estrella, Serra da (sĕr′rä dä ĕs-trĕl′lä) range, Beira, Portugal, 75 m. long; highest 6,532 ft.
Estremadura (ĕs′trā-mä-thōō′rä; 146) old prov. Spain, now provs. Badajoz & Cáceres. — (*pron.* -dōō′rä) prov. S W Port. incl. dists. Lisbon, Leiria, & Santarem, 6,939 □ p. 1,439.
Estremoz (ĕs′trā-mōsh′) town, Évora dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, pop. 7.
Eszék (ĕ′sāk) *Ger.* **Esseg** (ĕs′ĕk) *Croat.* **Osjek** (ō′syĕk) *anc.* MUR′SA, town with municipal rights, geographically in & × of Verőcze co. Slavonia, Hungary, on Drave river, 22 □ pop. 31.
Esztergom (ĕs′tĕr-gōm) *Ger.* **Gran** (grän) co. W cen. Hungary, 416 □ pop. 91. — town with magistracy, its × pop. 18.
Etah (ē′tä) dist. of Agra div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,737 □ pop. 872. — its ✱ pop. 9.
Étampes (ā′tänp′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 9.
Étaples (ā′tȧ′pl’) town & comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 6; treaty, 1492.
Etawah (ĕ-tä′wä) dist. of Agra div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,691 □ p. 760. — its ✱ p. 43.
Eternity, Cape, promontory, Quebec, Can. S shore Saguenay riv. 39 m. from its mouth.
Ethiopia (ē′thĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ) anc. country, W of Red sea, N E Africa, & bet. ab. 24° & 10° N lat.; included S Egypt, E Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, Eritrea, & N. Abyssinia. See ETHIOPIAN, *a*
Etive, Loch (ĕt′ĭv) inlet, Firth of Lorne, Argyllshire, Scotland.
Etna (ĕt′nȧ) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 6. — *L.* ÆT′NA, volcano, N E Sicily, 10,867 ft.
Eton (ē′tŭn) town, Buckinghamshire, Eng. on Thames river, pop. 3; Eton college.
Etosha (ā-tō′shä) large salt pan, N German Southwest Africa.
Etowah (ĕt′ō-wä) co. N E Ala. 542 □ pop. 39, × Gadsden. — town, McMinn co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Etruria (ē-trōō′rĭ-ȧ) anc. country, It. now Tuscany & part of Umbria. See ETRUSCAN, *a.* & *n.* — eccl. par. & vil. Staffordshire, England, in Stoke on Trent bor. pop. 6; potteries.
Etten (ĕt′ĕn) vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Etterbeek (ĕt′ĕr-bāk′) vil. suburb of Brussels, Belgium, pop. comm. 33.
Ettlingen (ĕt′lĭng-ĕn) town, Baden, Germany, 4½ m. S of Karlsruhe, pop. 9.
Ettrick Forest (ĕt′rĭk) pastoral tract, Selkirkshire, Scotland.
Etzatlán (ĕt′sä-tlän′) town, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 5.
Eu (û) town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Bresle river, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Euclid (ū′klĭd) vil. Cuyahoga co. O. pop. 2.
Eufaula (ū-fô′lȧ) city, Barbour co. Ala. on Chattahoochee river, pop. 4. — town, × of McIntosh co. Okla. pop. 1.
Euganean Hills (ū-gā′nē-ăn; ū′gȧ-nē′ăn) *It.* **Colli Euganei** (kôl′lē ā′ōō-gä′nā-ē) range, W Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, about 2,000 ft. high.
Eugene (ū-jēn′) city, × of Lane co. Ore. on Willamette river, pop. 9; Univ. of Oregon.
Eunice (ū′nĭs) town, St. Landry par. Louisiana, pop. 2.
Eupatoria (ū′pȧ-tō′rĭ-ȧ) *Russ.* **Evpatoriya** (yĕf′pȧ-tôr′ē-yȧ) *or* **Kozlov** (kŏz-lôf′) spt. W coast of the Crimea, Russia, pop. 20.
Eupen (oi′pĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 10 m. S S W of Aachen, pop. 14.
Euphrates (ū-frā′tēz) *Turk.* **Frat** (frät) riv. 1,600 m. Erzerum through Armenia, Kurdistan, & Mesopotamia to junction with Tigris; thence, as Shat el Arab, to Persian gulf.
Eurasia (ūr-ā′shȧ; -zhȧ) a name given to Europe & Asia combined.
Eure (ûr) dept. N W France, 2,331 □ pop. 324, ✱ Évreux.
Eure-et-Loir (ûr′-ā-lwär′) dept. N W France, 2,293 □ pop. 272, ✱ Chartres.
Eureka (ū-rē′kȧ) min. co. cen. Nev. 4,157 □ pop. 2, × Eureka. — city, × of Humboldt co. Cal. pop. 12. — city, × of Woodford co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Greenwood co. Kan. pop. 2. — city, Juab co. Ut. pop. 3.
Eureka Springs, city, a × of Carroll co. Arkansas, pop. 3.
Euripos (ū-rī′pŏs; *mod. Gr.* ĕv′rĭ-pōs) *or* **Egripos** (ĕg′rĭ-pōs) strait between Evvia isl. & mainland of Greece. — See CHALKIS (*Gaz.*).
Euritania (ū′rĭ-tā′nĭ-ȧ; *mod. Gr.* ĕv′rē-tä′nyä) nome, N W Greece, p. 47, ✱ Karpenisi.
Europe (ū′rŭp) continent, 3,814,000 □ pop. 446,805.
Eurymedon (ū-rĭm′ē-dŏn) anc. name of small riv. S Asia Minor; battle 467 B. C.
Euskirchen (ois′kĭrk′ĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Eutaw (ū′tô) town, × of Greene co. Alabama, pop. 1.
Eutaw Springs (ū′tô) branch of Santee riv. S. C.; battle 1781.
Eutin (oi-tēn′) town, Lübeck principality, Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 6.
Evangelist Islands, group off W end of Magellan strait, Chile, S. America.
Evans (ĕv′ănz) bor. Butler co. Pa. 22 m. N of Pittsburgh, pop. 1.
Evansburg (-bûrg) bor. Butler co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Evans, Mount, peak, Rocky mts. Col. 14,330 ft. high.
Evanston (ĕv′ănz-tŭn) city, Cook co. Ill. pop. 25. — vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 2. — city, × of Uinta co. Wyo. pop. 3.
Evansville (ĕv′ănz-vĭl) city, × of Vanderburg co. Ind. p. 70. — city, Rock co. Wis. p. 2.
Evart (ĕv′ȧrt) vil. Oceola co. Michigan, pop. 1.
Eveleth (ĕv′ē-lĕth) city, St. Louis co. Minn. 52 m. N N W of Duluth, pop. 7.
Evelyn (ĕv′ē-lĭn) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 17.
Evere (ā′vē-rĕ) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Everest, Mount (ĕv′ĕr-ĕst) highest known mt. in the world, in Himalayas, frontier of Nepal & Tibet, in 27° 59′ N, 86° 56′ E, 29,002 ft. high.
Everett (ĕv′ĕr-ĕt) city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 33. — bor. Bedford co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, × of Snohomish co. Wash. pop. 25.
Evergem (ā′vĕr-gĕm; 172) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, 4 m. N N W of Ghent, pop. 9
Everglades (ĕv′ĕr-glādz) swamp region, S Fla.; contains Lake Okechobee.
Evergreen, town, × of Conecuh co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Everson (ĕv′ĕr-sŭn) bor. Fayette co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Eversten (ā′vĕr-stĕn) comm. Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 8.
Evesham (ēv′shăm; ēv′zăm; *locally also* ē′shăm, ē′săm) mun. bor. Worcestershire, England, on Avon river, pop. 8; Simon de Montfort killed in battle 1265.
Eving (ā′vĭng) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. commune 12.
Évora (ĕv′ō-rä) dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, 2,857 □ pop. 144. — *anc.* EB′ORA *or* LIB′ERAL′ITAS JU′LIA, city, pop. 16, ✱ of Alemtejo prov. 65 m. E S E of Lisbon.
Évreux (ā′vrû′) city, ✱ of dept. Eure, France, on Iton river, pop. 14, communal pop. 19.
Evvia (ĕv-vē′ȧ) *or* **Eubœa** (ū-bē′ȧ; *mod. Gr.* ĕv-vē′ȧ) isl. Ægean sea, forming, with N. Sporades isls. a nome of Greece, 2,216 □ pop. 117, ✱ Chalkis
Ewa (ā′wä) dist. S W Oahu isl. Hawaii territory, pop. 15.
Exaerde (ĕk-sär′dē) commune, East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Excelsior (ĕk-sĕl′sĭ-ŏr) vil. Hennepin co. Minnesota, pop. 1.
Excelsior Springs, city, Clay co. Missouri, pop. 4.
Exe (ĕks) riv. 55 m. long, Somersetshire & Devonshire, Eng. to English channel.
Exeter (ĕk′sē-tĕr) town, a × of Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 5; Phillips academy. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 4. — *anc.* IS′CA DAMNONIO′RUM, city & co. bor. × of Devonshire, England, on Exe riv. pop. 49.
Exmoor (ĕks′mōōr; -mōr) tract of moorland, 32 □ Somersetshire, England.
Exmouth (ĕks′mŭth) spt. town, Devonshire, England, at mouth of Exe river, pop. 12.
Exmouth Gulf, W coast Australia, bet. 21° & 23° S latitude.
Exploits (ĕks-ploits′) riv. & bay, Newfoundland.
Exuma, Great & Little (ĕk-sōō′mä) two of the Bahama isls. pop. 3; good harbors.
Eya (yā′yȧ) riv. Russia in Europe & Asia to N E part of Sea of Azov.
Eyjafjalla Jökull (ĕ′yȧ-fyȧd′lȧ yû′kōōd’l) volcano, Iceland, about 5,590 ft. high.
Eylau (ī′lou) *or* **Preussisch-Eylau** (proi′sĭsh-) tn. E. Prussia prov. Prussia, p. 3; bat. 1807.
Eyre (âr) co. South Australia, Australia, pop. 6.
Eyre, Lake (âr) shallow, salt lake, South Australia, 4,000 □ lat. 27° 50′ to 29° 20′ S.
Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia, Australia, W of Spencer's gulf.
Eysk (yāsk) *or* **Yeisk** (yāsk) cml. spt. Kuban prov. N. Caucasia, Russia, pop. 49.

F

Fabriano (fä′brē-ä′nō) town, Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. comm. 24.
Fabrizia (fä-brēd′zyä) comm. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 4.

Erbaa. See IREK.	**Ergasteria.** See LAURION.	**Eriha.** See JERICHO.	**Escaut.** See SCHELDT.	**España.** See SPAIN.	**Eugubium.** See GUBBIO.
Erbil. See ARBIL.	**Ergeri.** See ARGYROKASTRON.	**Erjias.** See ARGÆUS.	**Esdud.** See ASHDOD.	**Española.** See HAITI.	**Euripos.** See CHALKIS.
Ercildoune. See EARLSTON.	**Ericusa.** See ALICUDI.	**Erlau.** See EGER.	**Eskije Focha.** See FOKIA.	**Esseg.** See ESZEK.	**Euxine Sea.** See BLACK SEA.
Erek. See IREK.	**Eridanus.** See PO.	**Er Riad.** See RIAD.	**Eski-Saghra.** See STARA-ZAGORA.	**Eubœa.** See EVVIA.	**Evpatoriya.** See EUPATORIA.

Facatativá (fä′kä-tä′tē-vä′) town, Facatativá prov. Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 11.

Faches (fȧsh) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.

Fadd (fŏd) vil. Tolna co. Hungary, on Danube river, pop. comm. 6.

Fadyeevski (fȧ-dyā′yĕf-skĭ) one of the New Siberia islands.

Fæmund (fē′mōn) lake, Hedemarken prov. Norway, 37 m. long, 85 m. S E of Trondhjem.

Faenza (fä-ĕnt′sä) *anc.* FAVEN′TIA, city, Ravenna prov. cen. Italy, about 19 m. S W of Ravenna, pop. comm. 40. See FAÏENCE, *n.*

Fagagna (fä-gän′yä) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.

Failsworth (fālz′wŭrth) par. & mfg. town, Lancashire, England, pop. 16.

Fairbanks (fâr′băŋks) dist. & town, Alaska, pop. dist. 8, town 4.

Fairburn (fâr′bŭrn) town, × of Campbell co. Georgia, pop. 1.

Fairbury (fâr′bĕr-ĭ) city, Livingston co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Jefferson co. Nebr. pop. 5.

Fairchance (fâr′chȧns′) bor. Fayette co. Pa. 6 m. S S W of Uniontown, pop. 2.

Fairfax (fâr′făks) co. N E Va. 417 □ pop. 21, × Fairfax. — town, Franklin co. Vt. pop. 1.

Fair′field, co. S W Conn. 631 □ pop. 245, × × Danbury & Bridgeport. — co. S cen. O. 495 □ pop. 39, × Lancaster. — co. N cen. S. C. 792 □ pop. 29, × Winnsboro. — town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 6. — city, × of Wayne co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Jefferson co. Io. pop. 5. — vil. Somerset co. Me. p. 3. — city, Clay co. Nebr. p. 1. — town, Franklin co. Vt. p. 2.

Fair Haven, vil. Rutland co. Vt. pop. 3.

Fairha′ven, town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 5. — See BELLINGHAM (*Gaz.*).

Fairmont (fâr′mŏnt) vil. × of Martin co. Minn. p. 3. — city, × of Marion co. W. Va. p. 10.

Fairmount (fâr′mount) town, Grant co. Ind. pop. 3.

Fair Oaks, place near Richmond, Va.; battle (called also Seven Pines) 1862.

Fair′port, vil. Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 3. — vil. Lake co. O. pop. 2.

Fair′view, bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 2. — city, × of Major co. Okla. pop. 2. — city, Sanpete co. Utah, pop. 1.

Fair′weather, Cape, on S E coast of Alaska, lat. 58° 55′ N, lon. 138° W.

Fairweather, Mount, S Alaska, 15,292 ft. high.

Faizabad (fī′zä-bäd′) town, ✱ of Badakshan, Afghanistan. — See FYZABAD (*Gaz.*).

Fajardo (fä-här′dō; 189) town, Humacao dept. Porto Rico, near E coast, pop. 6.

Fakumen (fä′ko͞o-mŭn′) treaty mart, N W part of Shengking prov. Manchuria, pop. 19.

Falaba (fä-lä′bä) town, N E Sierra Leone, Africa, pop. 6.

Falaise (fȧ′lâz′) town, dept. Calvados, France, 22 m. S S E of Caen, p. 6, communal p. 7.

Fălciu (fŭl′chē-o͞o) dept. Moldavia, Roumania, 850 □ pop. 108.

Falcón (fäl-kōn′) state, N W Venezuela, S. Am. 9,575 □ pop. 139, ✱ Coro.

Falconara Marittima (fäl′kō-nä′rä mä-rēt′tē-mä) comm. Ancona prov. Italy, pop. 6.

Falconer (fô′k′n-ẽr) vil. Chautauqua co. N. Y. 3 m. N E of Jamestown, pop. 2.

Falkenau (fäl′kĕn-ou) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 9.

Falkenstein (fäl′kĕn-shtīn) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 16.

Falkirk (fôl′kûrk; fô′-) parl. & mun. burgh, Stirlingshire, Scotland, pop. mun. b. 34.

Falkland Islands (fôk′lănd) group of 200 isls. S Atlantic ocean, Br. crown colony, 6,500 □ pop. 2, ✱ Stanley.

Falkland Sound, 9 to 12 m. wide, separates East & West Falkland islands.

Fall River, co. S W S. Dak. 1,756 □ pop. 8, × Hot Springs. — mfg. city & port, a × of Bristol co. Mass. at mouth of Taunton riv. pop. 119.

Falls, co. cen. Tex. 745 □ pop. 36, × Marlin.

Falls Church, town, Alexandria & Fairfax cos. Virginia, pop. 1.

Falls City, city, × of Richardson co. Nebraska, pop. 3.

Falls Creek, bor. Jefferson co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

Falmouth (făl′mŭth) city, × of Pendleton co. Ky. pop. 1. — town, Cumberland co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Barnstable co. Mass. pop. 3. — cml. mun. bor. Cornwall co. England, about 15 m. N N E of the Lizard head, pop. 13.

False Bay, E of Cape of Good Hope, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa.

Falster (fäl′stẽr) isl. of Denmark, in Baltic sea, S of Seeland, 198 □ pop. 39.

Fălticeni (fŭl′tē-chān′y′) *or* **Folticeni** (fŭl′tē-) town, Suceava dept. Moldavia, Roumania, pop. comm. 9.

Falun *or* **Fahlun** (fä′lûn) min. town, ✱ of Kopparberg prov. cen. Sweden, pop. 12.

Famagusta (fä′mä-go͞os′tä) spt. E Cyprus, pop. 1, with suburb Varoshia, pop. 5.

Famatina, Sierra (syĕr′rä fä′mä-tē′nä) mt. range, Rioja, Argentina; highest, Nevado de Famatina, 20,680 ft. high.

Fanano (fä-nä′nō) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.

Fannin (făn′ĭn) co. N Ga. 401 □ p. 13, × Blue Ridge. — co. N E Tex. 838 □ p. 49, × Bonham.

Fanning Island (-ĭng) guano isl. Pacific oc. 3° 51′ N, 158° 23′ W, 9 m. long, 4 m. wide; **Br.**

Fano (fä′nō) *anc.* FA′NUM FORTU′NÆ, town, Pesaro e Urbino prov. Italy, on Adriatic sea, pop. comm. 27. — *Gr.* **Othonos** (ô′thō-nōs) one of the Ionian isls. 14 m. N W of Corfu.

Fanö (fȧn′û′) isl. Denmark, off S W coast of Jutland, 22 □ pop. 3.

Farafra (fä-rä′frä) oasis in Libyan desert, Africa, 27° N lat. 27° E longitude.

Farallon Islands (făr′ȧ-lŏn; *Sp.* fä′räl-yōn′; 195) isls. Cal. coast, W of San Francisco bay.

Fareham (fâr′ăm) coast town, Hampshire, England, pop. 10.

Farewell, Cape, S end of Greenland. — N point of South Isl. New Zealand.

Fargo (fär′gō) city, × of Cass co. North Dakota, pop. 14.

Faribault (fâr′ĭ-bō′) co. Minn. 719 □ p. 20, × Blue Earth. — city, × of Rice co. Minn. p. 9.

Faridkot (fȧ-rēd′kōt′) native state, Punjab, N W India, 642 □ pop. 130. — its ✱ pop. 11.

Faridpur (fȧ-rēd′po͞or′) dist. of Dacca div. Bengal prov. British India, 2,281 □ pop. 2,122. — its ✱ pop. 12.

Farini d' Olmo (fä-rē′nē dôl′mō) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.

Farmer City, city, Dewitt co. Illinois, pop. 2.

Farmersburg (fär′mẽrz-bûrg) town, Sullivan co. Indiana, pop. 1.

Farmersville, vil. Collin co. Tex. 38 m. N E of Dallas, pop. 2.

Farmingdale (fär′mĭng-dāl) vil. Nassau co. New York, pop. 2.

Farmington (fär′mĭng-tŭn) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 3. — city, Fulton co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Van Buren co. Io. pop. 1. — vil. × of Franklin co Me. pop. 1. — vil. Dakota co. Minn. pop. 1. — city, × of St. Francois co. Mo. pop. 3. — town, Strafford co. N. H. pop. 3. — city, × of Davis co. Ut. pop. 1.

Farmville (färm′vĭl) town, × of Prince Edward co. Virginia, pop. 3.

Farnborough (färn′bŭr-ō) urban dist. Hampshire, England, pop. 14.

Farne (färn), *or* **Ferne** (fûrn), **Islands** *or* **The Staples**, 17 isls. off Northumberland co. England; wreck of *Forfarshire*, 1838, and rescue by Grace Darling.

Farnham (fär′năm) town, Surrey co. England, pop. 7.

Farnum Peak (fär′nŭm) South Park range, Col. 11,400 ft. high.

Farnworth (färn′wŭrth) town, Lancashire, England, pop. 28.

Faro (fä′ro͞o) dist. coexten. with Algarve prov. Portugal, 2,004 □ p. 274. — spt. its ✱, p. 12.

Fårö (fôr′û′) isl. in Baltic sea N of Gottland; belongs to Sweden.

Faro Cape (fä′rō) *anc.* PELO′RIS, N E extremity of Sicily, Italy.

Faroe (fâr′ō; fä′rō) *Dan.* **Færöer** (fâr′û′ẽr) group Danish isls. in Atlantic 540 □ pop. 18.

Farra di Soligo (fär′rä dē sō-lē′gō) comm. Treviso prov. Italy, pop. 6.

Far Rockaway (rŏk′ȧ-wā′) seashore resort, in Queens bor. New York city.

Farrukhabad (fȧ-ro͝ok′hä-bäd′) dist. of Agra div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,685 □ pop. 900, ✱ Fatehgarh. — town in same, near Ganges riv. pop. 67.

Fars (färs) *or* **Farsistan** (fär′sĭ-stän′) *anc.* PER′SIS, prov. S W Persia, pop. 1,700, ✱ Shiraz.

Farsan Islands (fär′sän′) group of isls. (two large), S E Red sea, off coast of Arabia.

Farsley (färs′lĭ) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.

Fasa (fä′sä) town, Fars prov. Persia, 80 m. S E of Shiraz, pop. 4.

Fasano (fä-zä′nō) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 20.

Fashoda (fä-shō′dä) dist. & town, its ✱, on White Nile, S E Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, pop. 3.

Fatehgarh (fŭt′ĕ-gŭr′) town, ✱ of Farrukhabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 16.

Fatehpur (fŭt′ĕ-po͞or′) dist. of Allahabad div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,618 □ pop. 677. — its ✱ pop. 17. — town, Jaipur state, Rajputana, India, pop. 16.

Fatezh (fȧ-tyĕsh′) town, Kursk govt. Russia, pop. 6.

Fatshan (fät′shän′) *or* **Fachan** (fä′chän′), mfg. town, Kwangtung prov. China, in delta of Si river, pop. 500.

Fauglia (foul′yä) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, 11 m. E of Leghorn, pop. 9.

Faulk (fôk) co. N S. Dak. 1,018 □ pop. 7, × Faulkton.

Faulkner (fôk′nẽr) co. N cen. Ark. 651 □ pop. 24, × Conway.

Fauquier (fô′kēr′) co. N Va. 666 □ pop. 23, × Warrenton.

Fauresmith (four′smĭth) dist. (3,486 □ pop. 26) & town, S W Orange Free State.

Favara (fä-vä′rä) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 22; sulphur mines.

Faversham (făv′ẽr-shăm) mun. bor. Kent co. England, 45 m. E S E of London, pop. 11.

Favignana (fä′vē-nyä′nä) comm. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.

Faxa (făk′sȧ) bay, S W coast of Iceland.

Fayal (fī-äl′) isl. of Azores, Atlantic ocean, 64 □ pop. 26, chief town Horta.

Fayette (fā-yĕt′) co. N W Ala. 643 □ pop. 16, × Fayette. — co. W Ga. 234 □ pop. 11, × Fayetteville. — co. S cen. Ill. 729 □ pop. 28, × Vandalia. — co. E S E Ind. 216 □ pop. 14, × Connersville. — co. N E Io. 724 □ pop. 28, × West Union. — co. N cen. Ky. 269 □ pop. 48, × Lexington. — co. S W O. 413 □ pop. 22, × Washington Court House. — co. S W Pa. 795 □ pop. 167, × Uniontown. — co. S W Tenn. 618 □ pop. 30, × Somerville. — co. S E cen. Tex. 968 □ pop. 30, × La Grange. — co. S W. Va. 667 □ pop. 52, × Fayetteville. — town, Fayette co. Io. pop. 1. — city, × of Howard co. Mo. pop. 3. — **City**, bor. Fayette co. Pa. 25 m. S S E of Pittsburgh, pop. 2.

Fayetteville (-vĭl) city, × of Washington co. Ark. p. 4; Univ. of Ark. — town, × of Cumberland co. N. C. p. 7. — vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. p. 1. — town, × of Lincoln co. Tenn. p. 3.

Fayum (fī′yo͞om′) prov. Upper Egypt, 669 □ pop. 442, ✱ Medinet el Fayum.

Fazogl (fä-zō′g′l) country on Blue Nile, mostly in Ang.-Egyp. Sudan, chief town Famaka.

Fear, Cape, N. C. at mouth of Cape Fear river.

Feather River, Cal. flows into Sacramento river.

Featherston (fĕth′ẽr-stŭn), co. North Isl. New Zealand, pop. 5.

Featherstone (fĕth′ẽr-stŭn) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 14.

Feathertop, Mount (fĕth′ẽr-tŏp′) Bogong co. Victoria, Australia, 6,307 ft. high.

Fécamp (fā′käɴ′) spt. dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr. 22 m. N N E of Havre, p. 16, comm. 17.

Fechenheim (fĕᴋ′ĕn-hīm) vil. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, pop. comm. 9.

Federal Capital Territory, ter. of Australia, within the state of New South Wales, about 900 □ pop. 2; contains CANBERRA & is sometimes called **Yass–Canberra**.

Federal District, Mexico, 579 □ pop. 721. See FEDERAL DISTRICT in *Vocab.* — Venezuela, S. America, 745 □ pop. 113. — Brazil, 469 □ pop. 858.

Federalsburg (fĕd′ẽr-ălz-bûrg′) town, Caroline co. Maryland, pop. 1.

Fehmarn (fā′märn) *or* **Femern** (-mẽrn) isl. in Baltic, E Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 71 □ pop 10, chief town Burg (pop. 3).

Fehrbellin (fār′bĕ-lēn′) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 1; battle 1675.

Feira de Santa Anna (fē′ē-rä dā sän′tä än′ä) town, Bahia, Brazil, pop. dist. 62.

Fejér (fĕ′yār) *Ger.* **Stuhlweissenburg** (shto͞ol′vīs′ĕn-bo͝orᴋ), co. SW Hungary, 1,548 □ pop. 214, × Székesfehérvár.

Felanitx (fā′lä-nēch′) town, Majorca isl. Baleares, Spain, pop. comm. 11.

Feldberg (fĕlt′bĕrᴋ) highest peak of Black Forest mts. Baden, Germany, 4,897 ft. high.

Feldkirch (fĕlt′kĭrᴋ) comm. Vorarlberg, Austria, pop. 5.

Felixstowe and Walton (fē′lĭks-stō, wôl′tŭn) urban dist. East Suffolk, England, pop. 9.

Felling (fĕl′ĭng) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 25.

Felsöbánya (fĕl′shû-bä′nyŏ) town with magistracy, Szatmár co. Hungary, pop. 4.

Felsövisó (fĕl′shû-vē′shō) town, Máramaros co. Hungary, pop. comm. 9.

Feltham (fĕl′tăm) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 5.

Feltre (fĕl′trā) *anc.* FEL′TRIA, town, Belluno prov. Italy, near Piave river, p. comm. 15.

Fenghwangcheng (fŭng′hwäng-chŭng′) treaty mart, S E Shengking, Manchuria, p. 25.

Fennimore (fĕn′ĭ-mōr) town, vil. Grant co. Wis. 27 m. W of Dodgeville, pop. 1.

Fenton (fĕn′tŭn) vil. Genesee co. Mich. pop. 2. — former urban dist. Staffordshire, England, now part of Stoke on Trent co. bor. and Stoke upon Trent rural dist.

Fentress (fĕn′trĕs) co. N Tenn. 486 □ pop. 7, × Jamestown.

Feodosiya (fĕ′ŏ-dô′sē-yȧ) *form.* **Kaffa** (kȧf′ȧ) *anc.* THEODO′SIA, town, S E coast of the Crimea, Russia, pop. 38.

Fère, La (lȧ fâr′) comm. dept. Aisne, France, pop. 5; artillery school.

Ferencz József (fĕr′ĕnts yō′zhĕf) *Ger.* **Franz Josef–Spitze** (fränts yō′zĕf-shpĭt′sĕ) *or* **Gerlsdorfer Spitze** (gĕrls′dôrf-ẽr shpĭt′sĕ) peak, Carpathian mts. W Szepes co. N Hungary, 8,735 ft. high; highest in Hungary.

Ferentino (fā′rĕn-tē′nō) town, Rome prov. Italy, 6 m. N W of Frosinone, p. comm. 13.

Fergana (fĕr-gä′nä) govt. Russian Central Asia, 55,483 □ pop. 2,069, ✱ Kokand.

Fergus (fûr′gŭs) co. cen. Mont. 9,078 □ pop. 17, × Lewistown.

Fergus Falls, city, × of Otter Tail co. Minnesota, pop. 7.

Ferguson (fûr′gŭ-sŭn) city, St. Louis co. Mo. 10 m. N W of St. Louis, pop. 2.

Fergusson (fûr′gŭ-sŭn) co. South Australia, Australia, pop. 10.

Ferla (fĕr′lä) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.

Fermanagh (fẽr-măn′ȧ) co. Ulster, Ireland, 715 □ pop. 62, × Enniskillen.

Fermo (fĕr′mō) city, Ascoli Piceno prov. Marches, Italy, pop. comm 23.

Fermoy (fẽr-moi′) town, Cork co. Ireland, on Blackwater river, pop. 7.

Fernandina (fûr′năn-dē′nȧ) city & port, × of Nassau co. Florida, pop. 3.

Fernando de Noronha (fĕr-nän′dō dā nō-rō′nyä) isl. Atl. oc., ab. 4° S, 33° W; to Brazil.

Fernando Po (fẽr-năn′dō pō′) *Sp.* **Fernando Póo** (fĕr-nän′dō pō′ō) isl. Bight of Biafra, off the coast of Kamerun, W Africa, 771 □ pop. 21; Spanish.

Fernán–Núñez (fĕr-nän′-no͞on′yāth) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.

Ferney–Voltaire (fĕr′nĕ′-vôl′târ′) town, Ain, Fr. p. 1; founded by and home of Voltaire.

Ferozepore (fē-rōz′pōr′) dist. of Jullundur div. Punjab, Br. India, 4,302 □ pop. 960. — its ✱ pop. 50.

Ferozeshah (fē-rōz′shä′) battlefield (1845) Ferozepore dist. Punjab, Br. India.

Ferrandina (fĕr′răn-dē′nä) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 7.

Ferrara (fĕr-rä′rä) prov. Emilia compt. Italy, 1,012 □ pop. 308. — its ✱ pop. comm. 95.

Ferriere (fĕr′rē-â′rā) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.

Ferriñafe (fĕr′rēn-yä′fā) town, Peru, S. America, 10 m. N of Lambayeque, pop. 8.

Ferris (fĕr′ĭs) town, Ellis co. Texas, pop. 1.

Ferrisburg (fĕr′ĭs-bûrg) town, Addison co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, pop. 1.

Ferro (fĕr′rō) *Sp.* **Hierro** (yĕr′rō) S W isl. of Canary isls. coextensive with Valverde comm. 106 □ pop. 7, chief town Valverde.

Ferrol, El (ĕl fĕr-rōl′) spt. town and naval arsenal, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 26.

Ferry (fĕr′ĭ) co. N E Wash. 2,220 □ pop. 5, × Republic.

Ferté–Bernard, La (lȧ fĕr′tā′-bĕr′nȧr′) tn. dept. Sarthe, Fr. on Huisne riv. p. 4, comm. 5.

Ferté–Macé, La (lȧ fĕr′tā′-mȧ′sā′) town, dept. Orne, France, pop. 4, comm. 6.

Ferwerderadeel (fĕr-wĕr′dē-rȧ-dāl′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. 8.

Festiniog *or* **Ffestiniog** (fĕs-tĭn′ĭ-ŏg) town & par. Merionethshire, Wales, pop. 10.

Festus (fĕs′tŭs) city, Jefferson co. Mo. 29 m. S S W of St. Louis, pop. 3.

Feuerbach (foi′ẽr-bäᴋ) vil. Neckar circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 14.

Fez (fĕz) *Arab.* **Fas** (fäs) cml. city, a ✱ of Morocco, pop. 102.

Fezzan (fĕz′zän′) *anc.* PHAZA′NIA, kingdom, N Africa, S of Tripoli, pop. 26, ✱ Murzuk.

Fezzara (fĕz-zä′rä) lake, Algeria, Africa, S W of Bône.

Fianarantsoa (fē′ȧ-nä′rŭn-tsō′ȧ) inland town, S cen. Madagascar, pop. 7.

Fianona (fyä-nō′nä) town, Istria, Austria, 19 m. S W of Fiume, pop. 2, comm. 6.

Fichtel Mountains (fĭᴋ′tĕl) range, N E Bavaria, Germany; highest, Schneeberg, 3,450 ft.

Ficksburg (fĭks′bûrg) dist. (736 □ pop. 23) & town (pop. 2), E cen. Orange Free State.

Fiesole (fyĕ′zō-lā) *anc.* FÆS′ULÆ, comm. Florence prov. Italy, 3 m. N E of Florence, p. 10.

Fifeshire (fĭf′shẽr) *or* **Fife**, co. Scot. bet. firths of Tay & Forth, 504 □ pop. 268, × Cupar.

Figeac (fē′zhȧk′) town, dept. Lot, France, 31 m. N E of Cahors, p. 4, communal p. 6.

Figline Valdarno (fē-glē′nā väl-där′nō) comm. Florence prov. It. on Arno river, pop. 12.

Figueras (fē-gā′räs) fortified frontier town, Gerona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.

Figuig (fē′güēg′) oasis, S E Morocco, near Algerian frontier, ab. 8 □ pop. ab. 15.

Fiji Islands (fē′jē) group, S Pacific, 7.740 □ pop. 140, ✱ Suva; British colony. See FIJI, *n.*

Filadelfia (fē′lä-dĕl′fyä) town, Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. comm. 7.

Fill′more, co. S E Minn. 868 □ pop. 26, × Preston. — co. S E Nebr. 576 □ pop. 15, × Geneva. — city, × of Millard co. Utah, pop. 1.

Filottrano (fē′lōt-trä′nō) comm. Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 9.

Finale nell' Emilia (fē-nä′lā nĕl-lā-mē′lyä) town, Modena prov. Italy, pop. comm. 13.

Finchley (fĭnsh′lĭ) par. & town, Middlesex co. England, pop. 39.

Findlay (fĭnd′lā) city, × of Hancock co. Ohio, pop. 15.

Findon (fĭn′dŭn) *or* **Finnan** (-ăn) fishing vil. N E coast Kincardineshire, Scotland.

Finistère (fĭn′ĭs-târ′) dept. N W France, 2,730 □ pop. 810, ✱ Quimper.

Finisterre, Cape (fĭn′ĭs-târ′) most W headland of Spain, Coruña province.

Fachan. Var. of FATSHAN.
Færöer. See FAROE.
Fæsulæ. See FIESOLE.
Fahlun. See FALUN.
Fanum Fortunæ. See FANO.
Farther India. See INDO-CHINA.
Fas. See FEZ.
Faventia. See FAENZA.
Federated Malay States. See MALAY STATES, FEDERATED.
Fehértemplom. See WEISSKIRCHEN.
Félegyháza. See KISKUNFÉLEGYHAZA.
Felsina. See BOLOGNA.
Femern. See FEHMARN.
Fenny Stratford. See BLETCHLEY.
Ferghana. Var. of FERGANA.
Ferne Islands. See FARNE ISLANDS.
Fertö. See NEUSIEDLER.
Fife. See FIFESHIRE.
Figig, Fighig. Vars. of FIGUIG.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Finland (fĭn′lănd) grand duchy, N W Russia, 125,689 □ with water 144,249 □ pop. 3,084, ✻ Helsingfors. See Finn, *n.*, Finnish, *a.*
Finmarken (fĭn-mär′kĕn) prov. Norway, 18,371 □ pop. 39, ✻ Hammerfest.
Finney (fĭn′ĭ) co. S W Kan. 1,276 □ pop. 7, × Garden City.
Finsbury (fĭnz′bẽr-ĭ) met. borough, part of London, England, pop. 88.
Finsteraarhorn (fĭn′stẽr-är′hôrn) highest of Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 14,022 ft.
Finsterwalde (fĭn′stẽr-väl′dĕ) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Fiorenzuola d' Arda (fyō′rĕn-tswō′lä där′dä) *anc.* Floren′tia, comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 8.
Fire Island, strip of sand, S cen. Long Island, N. Y. bet. Great South Bay & Atlantic ocean; lighthouse, signal-station, watering place.
Firenzuola (fē′rĕnt-swô′lä) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 13.
Firminy (fẽr′mē′nē′) min. & mfg. comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 17, comm. 20.
Firozabad (fē-rōz′ä-bäd′) town, Agra dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 17.
Fischeln (fĭsh′ĕln) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 9.
Fischern (fĭsh′ẽrn) town near Karlsbad, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 11.
Fisciano (fē-shä′nō) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 7.
Fisher (fĭsh′ẽr) co. N W Tex. 885 □ pop. 13, × Roby.
Fisher Peak, Las Animas co. Col. 9,586 ft.; highest of Raton mountains.
Fishguard (fĭsh′gärd′) spt. urban dist. Pembrokeshire, Wales, pop. 3.
Fish′kill Landing *or* **Fishkill on the Hudson**, former vil. Dutchess co. New York, part of Beacon city since 1913, pop. 4.
Fitchburg (fĭch′bûrg) city, a × of Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 38.
Fitzgerald (fĭts-jĕr′ăld) city, × of Ben Hill co. Georgia, pop. 6.
Fitzroy (fĭts′roi′) city, N E suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, pop. 34. — co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 7. — co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 9.
Fitzwilliam (fĭts-wĭl′yăm) town, Cheshire co. New Hampshire, pop. 1.
Fiume (fyōō′mā) *Croat.* **Rieka** (rē-yâ′kä) spt. city, Hungary, on Fiumara riv.; with its territory it constitutes a Hungarian crownland, 8 □ pop. 50. — comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Five Forks, locality in Dinwiddie co. Va.; scene of Lee's defeat, Mar. 31–Apl. 1, 1865.
Fivizzano (fē′vēd-zä′nō) comm. Massa e Carrara prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 17.
Flag′staff, town, × of Coconino co. Ariz. 66 m. N E of Prescott, pop. 2; alt. 6,900 ft.
Flamborough Head (flăm′bŭr-ō) promontory, E Yorkshire, England; lighthouse.
Flanders (flăn′dẽrz) a former dist. of Europe, now in Neth. Belg. and France.
Flandreau (flăn′drō) city, × of Moody co. S. Dak. 35 m. N of Sioux Falls, pop. 1.
Flannan Isles (flăn′ăn) group near Hebrides, Scotland; pastures.
Flatbush, former vil. of Kings co., N. Y. now a part of Brooklyn bor. New York city.
Flathead (flăt′hĕd′) co. N W Mont. 6,070 □ pop. 19, × Kalispell.
Flathead Pass, Gallatin range, Rocky mts. Mont. 6,769 ft. high.
Flat River, city, St. Francois co. Missouri, pop. 5.
Flattery, Cape, promontory, N W Washington.
Flawil (flä′vēl) town, Saint-Gall canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.
Flèche, La (lȧ flĕsh′) mfg. town, dept. Sarthe, France, on Loire river, pop. 8, comm. 11.
Fleetwood (flēt′wŏŏd) bor. Berks co. Pa. pop. 1.—spt. town, Lancashire, England, pop. 16; watering place.
Fleming (flĕm′ĭng) co. N E Ky. 325 □ pop. 16, × Flemingsburg.
Flemingsburg (flĕm′ĭngz-bûrg) town, × of Fleming co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Flemington (-ĭng-tŭn) vil. × of Hunterdon co. N. J. pop. 3. — bor. Clinton co. Pa. pop. 1.
Flensburg (flĕns′bŏŏrk) spt. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Flensburg fiord, pop. 61.
Flers (flâr) town, dept. Orne, Fr. p. 11, comm. 14. — tn. dept. Nord, Fr. p. 1, comm. 5.
Fleurus (flû′rüs′) comm. Hainaut, Belgium, pop. 6; battles 1622, 1690, 1794, 1815.
Flint, mfg. city, × of Genesee co. Mich. pop. 39. — See Flintshire (*Gaz.*). — spt. mun. bor. × of Flintshire, Wales, pop. 5.
Flint River, Ga. 300 m. long; with Chattahoochee river forms the Apalachicola.
Flintshire (flĭnt′shẽr) *or* **Flint**, co. N E Wales, 255 □ pop. 93, × Flint.
Flobecq (flō′bĕk′) mfg. vil. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 4.
Flodden (flŏd′ĕn) hill, Northumberland co. England; battle 1513.
Flora (flō′rȧ) city, Clay co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, Carroll co. Ind. pop. 1.
Florala (flō′-ăl′ȧ) city, Covington co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Floral Park, vil. Nassau co. New York, pop. 1.
Florence (flŏr′ĕns) co. N E S. C. 607 □ pop. 36, × Florence. — co. N E Wis. 497 □ pop. 3, × Florence. — city, × of Lauderdale co. Ala. pop. 7. — city, Fremont co. Col. pop. 3. — city, Marion co. Kan. pop. 1. — vil. Hampshire co. Mass. — city, Douglas co. Nebr. pop. 2. — city, × of Florence co. S. C. pop. 7. — *It.* **Firenze** (fē-rĕnt′sā) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 2,265 □ pop. 999. — city, *anc.* Floren′tia, its ✻ pop. 233, on Arno riv. about 143 m. N W of Rome; noted for its architecture and art collections; cathedral; campanile.
Flores (flō′rĕs) isl. Dutch East Indies, about 230 m. long, 35 m. wide, 5,859 □ pop. 250. — W isl. of Azores, 57 □ pop. 8. — dept. Uruguay, S. America, 1,745 □ pop. 19, ✻ Trinidad. — isl. in estuary of Plata, E of Montevideo. — isl. N Pac. oc. W of Vancouver island. — town, ✻ of Petén dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. pop. 2.
Floresville (flō′rĕs-vĭl) city, × of Wilson co. Texas, pop. 1.
Florianopolis (flō′rē-ȧ-nō′pō-lēs; *E.* -nŏp′ō-lĭs) *formerly* **Desterro** (dĕs-tĕr′rō) town, ✻ of Santa Catharina, Brazil, on Santa Catharina island, pop. 32.
Florida (flŏr′ĭ-dȧ) S E state, U. S. A. mainly a pen. between Atlantic ocean and Gulf of Mexico, 54,861 □ pop. 753, ✻ Tallahassee. See Confederate States of America, Everglade State, Peninsular State.— (*pron.* flō-rē′thä; 146) dept. Uruguay, S. Am. 4,675 □ pop. 51. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Florida, Cape, S E end of Biscayne Key, Florida.
Florida Keys, chain of isls. S of Florida, belonging to Dade & Monroe counties.
Floridia (flō-rē′dyä) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 13.
Floridsdorf (flō′rĭts-dôrf′) former town, Lower Austria, now part of Vienna.
Floyd (floid) co. N W Ga. 502 □ pop. 37, × Rome. — co. S Ind. 148 □ pop. 30, × New Albany. — co. N N E Io. 495 □ pop. 17, × Charles City. — co. E Ky. 399 □ pop. 19, × Prestonsburg. — co. N W Tex. 1,011 □ pop. 5, × Floydada. — co. S W part of Va. 376 □ pop. 14, × Floyd.
Flume Mountain (flōōm; 243) peak, Franconia mts. Grafton co. N. H. 4,340 ft. high.
Fluminimaggiore (flōō′mē-nē-mäd-jō′rä) comm. Cagliari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. 9.
Fluvanna (flōō-văn′ȧ) co. cen. Va. 285 □ pop. 8, × Palmyra.
Fly (flī) largest riv. of New Guinea, mostly in Brit. part, empties into Gulf of Papua.
Foard (fōrd) co. N W Tex. 612 □ pop. 6, × Crowell.
Foča (fō′chä) town, Herzegovina, Austria-Hungary, pop. 6.
Focşani (fōk-shän′y′) town, Putna dept. S Moldavia, Roumania, pop. comm. 25.
Fogaras (fō′gŏ-rŏsh) co. Transylvania, Hungary, 944 □ pop. 95. — town with magistracy, its × pop. 7.
Foggia (fôd′jä) prov. Apulia, Italy, on Adriatic, 2,688 □ p. 467. — its ✻ p. comm. 77.
Fogo (fō′gō) isl. Cape Verde isls. pop 8; volcano, over 9,700 ft. high.
Fohnsdorf (fōns′dôrf) town, Styria, Austria, pop. 5, comm. 8.
Foix (fwä) town, ✻ of dept. Ariège, France, foot of Pyrenees mts. pop. 5, comm. 7.
Fojano della Chiana (fō-yä′nō dĕl′lä kyä′nä) town, Arezzo prov. Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Fokia (fō-kē′yä) *or* **Eskije** (Old) **Focha** (ĕs′kē-jĕ fō′chä) *or* **Xanthi** (ksän′thē) *anc.* Phocæ′a, spt. at mouth of Gulf of Smyrna, Asia Minor, pop. (with Yenije [New] Focha) 16.
Folgefond (fŏl′gĕ-fōn′) glacier, S W Norway, about 5,500 ft. high.
Foligno (fō-lēn′yō) *anc.* Fulgin′ia, town, Perugia prov. cen. Italy, pop. comm. 28.
Folkestone (fōk′stŭn) mun. bor. & spt. Kent co. England, 5 m. W S W of Dover, pop. 33.
Follansbee (fŏl′ănz-bē) town, Brooke co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Fonda (fŏn′dȧ) vil. × of Montgomery co. New York, pop. 1.
Fond du Lac (fŏn′ dōō lăk′) co. E Wis. 726 □ pop. 52. — city, its × pop. 19.
Fondi (fŏn′dē) *anc.* Fun′di, comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, on Lake Fondi, pop. 11.
Fonsagrada (fŏn′sä-grä′thä; 146) town, Lugo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 17.
Fonseca, Gulf of (fŏn-sā′kä) on W coast of Cen. Amer. bordered by Salvador, Honduras, & Nicaragua.
Fontainebleau (fôɴ′tĕn′blō′) town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, p. 12, comm. 15; château.
Fontanafredda (fōn-tä′nä-frĕd′dä) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Fontanellato (fōn′tä-nĕl-lä′tō) commune, Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.
Fontanelle (fōn′tä-nĕl′lā) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Fontenay-le-Comte (fôɴt′nĕ′-lē-kôɴt′) town, dept. Vendée, France, pop. 8, comm. 11.
Fontenay-sous-Bois (-sōō′-bwä′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 13, comm. 15.
Fontenoy (fôɴt′nwä′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium; battle 1745. — *or* **Fontenailles** (fôɴt′nä′y′) town, dept. Yonne, France; battle 841.
Fontevrault (fôɴ′tē-vrō′) town, Main-et-Loire dept. France, pop. 2; famous abbey, headquarters of Order of Fontevrault.
Fonzaso (fōn-tsä′zō) comm. Belluno prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Foochow (fōō′chō′) city, ✻ of Fukien prov. China, pop. 624; a treaty port.
Foots Cray, urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 8.
Footscray (fŏŏts′krā) city, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 24.
Forbach (fôr′bäk) town, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, 33 m. E of Metz, pop. 10.
Forchheim (fôrk′hīm) town, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 9.
Ford, co. E Ill. 500 □ pop. 17, × Paxton. — co. S W Kan. 1,082 □ pop. 11, × Dodge. — bor. Armstrong co. Pa. pop. 5. — **City**, vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 2.
Fordyce (fôr′dīs) city, × of Dallas co. Arkansas, pop. 3.
Foreland, North & South, two headlands, Kent co. England, 2½ m. S E of Margate, and 3 m. N E of Dover. N. F. has one lighthouse; S. F. two.
Forenza (fō-rĕnt′sä) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, in Apennine mountains, pop. 5.
Forest, co. N W Pa. 423 □ pop. 9, × Tionesta. — co. N E Wis. 1,400 □ pop. 7, × Crandon. — town, × of Scott co. Miss. pop. 1. — vil. Hardin co. O. pop. 1. — comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 24.
Forest City, town, × of Winnebago co. Io. pop. 2. — town, Rutherford co. N. C. pop. 2. — bor. Susquehanna co. Pa. pop. 6.
Forest Dale, town, Salt Lake co. Utah, pop. 2.
Forest Grove, city, Washington co. Ore. 21 m. W of Portland, pop. 2.
Forest Park, vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 7.
Forfar (fôr′fȧr) mfg. royal, parl & mun. burgh, × of Forfarshire, pop. mun. b. 11.
Forfarshire (-shẽr) *or* **Forfar** *or* **Angus** (ăŋ′gŭs) co. Scotland, 874 □ pop. 281, × Forfar.
Forio (fō′rē-ō) comm. W coast Ischia isl. Naples prov. Italy, pop. 6; mineral waters.
Forlì (fôr-lē′) prov. Emilia, Italy, 725 □ p. 301. — *anc.* Fo′rum Liv′ii, its ✻, a ft. city, p. 46.
Forlimpopoli (fôr′lēm-pô′pō-lē) *anc.* Fo′rum Popil′ii, town, Forlì prov. It. p. comm. 6.
Formby (fôrm′bĭ), urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 6.
Formentera (fôr′mĕn-tā′rä) one of the Balearic isls. Medit. sea, 13 m. long, 37 □ pop. 2.
Formia (fôr′myä) *formerly* **Mola di Gaeta** (mô′lä dē gä-ĕ′tä) *anc.* For′miæ, comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 9.
Formigine (fôr′mē-jē′nä) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 9.
Formosa (fôr-mō′sȧ) *Chin. and Jap.* **Taiwan** (tī′wän′) isl. in China sea, 13,841 □ pop. 3,444, ✻ Taihoku; belongs to Japan. — ter. N Argentina, S. Am. 41,402 □ pop. 15.
Formosa, Cape, on coast of Southern Nigeria, W Africa, near Nun mouth of Niger river.
Forney (fôr′nĭ) town, Kaufmanugh co. Texas, pop. 1.
Forrest (fŏr′ĕst) co. Miss. 462 □ p. 21, × Hattiesburg.
Forrest City, city, × of St. Francis co. Ark. pop. 2.
Forst (fôrst) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 34. — former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Aachen.
Forsyth (fôr′sīth′) co. N Ga. 247 □ pop. 12, × Cumming. — co. N N. C. 376 □ p. 47, × Winston-Salem. — city, × of Monroe co. Ga. p. 2. — city, × of Rosebud co. Mont. p. 1.
Fortaleza (fôr′tä-lā′zä) *or* **Ceará** (sā′ä-rä′) spt. town, ✻ of Ceará state, Brazil, pop. 50.
Fort Atkinson (fōrt ăt′kĭn-sŭn; 201) city, Jefferson co. Wisconsin, pop. 4.
Fort Beaufort (bō′fẽrt) town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 4.
Fort Bend, co. S E Tex. 792 □ pop. 18, × Richmond.
Fort Benton (bĕn′tŭn) town, × of Chouteau co. Montana, pop. 1.
Fort Bragg, city, Mendocino co. Cal. on Pacific ocean, pop. 2.
Fort Branch, vil. Gibson co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Fort Brook, town, Hillsborough co. Fla. near Tampa, pop. 1.
Fort Collins, city, × of Larimer co. Colorado, pop. 8.
Fort-de-France (fôr′-dē-fräɴs′) town, Martinique isl. French West Indies, pop. 27.
Fort Dodge (fōrt dŏj′; 201) city, × of Webster co. Iowa, pop. 16.
Fort Donelson (dŏn′ĕl-sŭn) N W Tenn. on Cumberland riv.; taken 1862.
Fort Duquesne (dōō-kān′) Fr. fort, site of Pittsburgh, Pa.; taken by Eng. 1758.
Fort Edward, vil. Washington co. New York, pop. 4.
Fort Fairfield, vil. Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 2.
Fort Fisher, New Hanover co. N. C. near Cape Fear; taken 1865.
Fort Frontenac (frŏn′tē-năk; *F.* frôɴ′t′-nȧk′) French fort on site of Kingston, Ont.; taken 1758.
Fort Gaines (gānz) town, × of Clay co. Ga. on Chattahoochee river, pop. 1.
Fort Gibson, town, Muskogee co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Fort Henry, N W Tenn. on Tennessee riv.; taken 1862.
Forth, Firth of (fûrth ŏv fōrth; 201) S E Scotland, estuary of Forth river; great cantilever bridge, 5,330 ft. long. See cantilever, *n. Illust.*
Fort Kent, town, Aroostook co. Me. on St. John river, pop. 4.
Fort Leavenworth (lĕv′ĕn-wûrth) vil. & mil. post, Leavenworth co. Kansas.
Fort Lee, bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 4.
Fort Madison (măd′ĭ-sŭn) city, a × of Lee co. Iowa, pop. 9.
Fort McHenry (măk-hĕn′rĭ) Baltimore harbor, Md.; bombarded by British 1814.
Fort Meade (mēd) town, Polk co. Florida, pop. 1.
Fort Meigs (mĕgz) former fort at rapids of the Maumee riv. N W Ohio, successfully defended by Americans against British and Indians May 1-9, 1813.
Fort Mill, town, York co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Fort Mims (mĭmz) temporary stockade near junc. of Alabama and Tombigbee rivs. Ala.; scene of massacre by Indians under Weathersford Aug. 30, 1813.
Fort Monroe (mŏn-rō′) famous fort at entrance to Hampton Roads, Virginia.
Fort Morgan, city, × of Morgan co. Colorado, pop. 3.
Fort Moultrie (mōō′trĭ; mōōl′-; *often* mōl′-; *the family name was originally spelt Moutrie;* see Moultrie, Wm.) fort, Charleston harbor, S. C.
Fort Myer (mī′ẽr) military post, Alexandria co. Virginia.
Fort Myers, town, × of Lee co. Florida, pop. 2.
Fort Necessity, name given by Washington to his entrenchments near Youghiogheny riv. Pa.; surrendered by him July 3, 1754.
Fort Niagara, fort at mouth of Niagara riv. N. Y.; successively in hands of French, British, and American troops; again captured by British in 1813, and surrendered to U. S. 1815.
Fortopus (fôrt′ō′pōōs) town, S E Dalmatia, Austria, on Narenta riv. pop. 1, comm. 10.
Fort Orange (ŏr′ĕnj; ŏr′ĭnj) former Dutch fort on site of Albany, New York.
Fort Payne, city, × of Dekalb co. Alabama, pop. 1.
Fort Pierce, city, × of St. Lucie co. Florida, pop. 1.
Fort Plain, vil. Montgomery co. New York, pop. 3.
Fort Pulaski (pŭ-lăs′kĭ) on isl. at mouth of Savannah riv.; taken 1862.
Fort Recovery, vil. Mercer co. Ohio, pop. 1.
Fort Schuyler (skī′lẽr) U. S. military post, Throgg's Neck, N. Y. one of the N defenses of New York harbor. — See Fort Stanwix.
Fort Scott, city, × of Bourbon co. Kansas, pop. 10.
Fort Sheridan (shĕr′ĭ-dăn) vil. Lake co. Ill. 26 m. N N W of Chicago, pop. 2.
Fort Smith, city, a × of Sebastian co. Arkansas, pop. 24.
Fort Stanwix (stăn′wĭks) fort built in 1758 on the site of Rome, N. Y. by Gen. John Stanwix; called **Fort Schuyler** from 1776 to 1781; treaty with Six Nations signed here.
Fort Sumter (sŭm′tẽr) fort, Charleston harbor, S. C.; civil war begun, April 12, 1861.
Fortuna (fôr-tōō′nä) town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Fort Valley, town, Houston co. Georgia, pop. 3.
Fortville (fôrt′vĭl) town, Hancock co. Ind. 21 m. N E of Indianapolis, pop. 1.
Fort Wagner (wăg′nẽr) on Morris isl. Charleston harbor, S. C.; taken 1863.
Fort Wayne (wān) city, × of Allen co. Ind. on Maumee river, pop. 64.
Fort William, city & port on Lake Superior, W Ontario, Can. pop. 16.
Fort Worth (wûrth) city, × of Tarrant co. Texas, pop. 73.
Forty Fort, bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 2 m. N of Wilkes-Barre, pop. 2.
For′tymile, trading station, on upper Yukon, W Yukon ter. at mouth of Fortymile riv.

Finnan. See Findon. **Firenze.** See Florence. **Firozpur.** See Ferozepore. **Firozshah.** See Ferozeshah. **Flevo Lacus.** See Zuider Zee. **Fiumicino.** See Rubicon. **Florentia.** See Fiorenzuola d'Arda. — See Florence. **Flushing.** See Vlissingen. **Fokien.** Var. of Fukien. **Focha, Eskije.** See Fokia. **Focha, Yenije.** See Fokia. **Focshani.** Var. of Focşani. **Folticeni.** Var. of Fălticeni. **Fontarabia.** See Fuenterrabia. **Fontenailles.** See Fontenoy. **Forest Cantons, The Four.** See Waldstätter, Die Vier. **Fort St. George, Presidency of.** See Madras. **Forum Livii.** See Forlì. **Forum Popilii.** See Forlimpopoli.

Fosdinovo (fŏz′dē-nô′vō) comm. Massa e Carrara prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 7.
Fossano (fŏs-sä′nō) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. comm. 19.
Fossombrone (fŏs′sŏm-brō′nā) town, Pesaro e Urbino prov. Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Fosston (fŏs′tŭn) vil. Polk co. Minnesota, pop. 1.
Foster, co. cen. N. Dak. 644 □ p. 5, × Carrington. — town, Providence co. R. I. p. 1.
Fostoria (fŏs-tō′rĭ-ȧ) *or* **Speeds Addition**, vil. Warren co. Miss. pop. 1. — city, Hancock & Seneca cos. O. pop. 10.
Fotheringhay (fŏth′ẽr-ĭŋ-gā) parish, Northamptonshire, Eng.; Mary Queen of Scots imprisoned and beheaded (1587) at Fotheringhay castle.
Fougères (fōō′zhâr′) town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, communal pop. 22.
Fougerolles (fōōzh′rōl′) town, dept. Haute-Saône, France, pop. 2, comm. 6.
Foulness (foul′nĕs′) isl. & cape, Essex co. England.
Fountain, co. W Ind. 395 □ pop. 20, × Covington. — **City**, city, Buffalo co. Wis. on Mississippi riv. pop. 1.
Fountain Hill, bor. Lehigh co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Fouquières-lès-Lens (fōō′kyâr′-lē-läns′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr. p. 4, comm. 6.
Fourchambault (fōōr′shäN′bō′) town & comm. dept. Nièvre, France, on Loire riv. pop. 5.
Fourmies (fōōr′mē′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 13, comm. 14.
Foveaux Strait (fō′vō′) bet. South & Stewart islands, New Zealand.
Fowchow (fō′chō′) city, S E Szechwan prov. China, on Yangtze river, pop. 100.
Fowler (fou′lẽr) mfg. town, × of Benton co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Foxboro (fŏks′bŭr-ō) town, Norfolk co. Massachusetts, pop. 4.
Fox Channel, N W of Hudson strait, Northwest Ters. Canada.
Foxcroft (fŏks′krŏft ; 205) town, Piscataquis co. Maine, pop. 2.
Fox River, riv. ab. 250 m. long, S cen. Wis. through Lake Winnebago to Green Bay; called by the aborigines Neenah. — riv. ab. 220 m. long, Waukesha co. Wis. to Illinois riv. at Ottawa.
Foyle, Lough (foil) estuary of Foyle riv. 18 m. long, N Ireland.
Foz (fōth) spt. town, Lugo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Frackville (frăk′vĭl) bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Fraga (frä′gä) town, Huesca prov. Spain, on Cinca river, pop. comm. 7.
Fraile Muerto (frī′lā mwĕr′tō) *or* **Bellville** (bĕl′vĭl) town, Córdoba prov. Argentina, 123 m. S W of Córdoba.
Frameries (frȧ′m′-rē′) min. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 13.
Framingham (frām′ĭng-hăm) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 13.
Francavilla al Mare (fräŋ′kä-vēl′lä äl mä′rā) comm. Chieti prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Francavilla di Sicilia (dē sē-chēl′yä) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Francavilla Fontana (fōn-tä′nä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 22.
France (frȧns) *part of anc.* Gal′lia, republic, W cen. Europe, 86 depts. (incl. Corsica) & ter. of Belfort, 207,129 □ pop. 39,602, ✻ Paris. See army organization, legislature, *n.*, Frank, *n.*, Franco-German, *a.*, metric system, franc, *n.*, Latin Monetary Union.
Franche-Comté (fränsh′-kôN′tā′) old prov. Fr.; now depts. Doubs, Haute-Saône, & Jura.
Francofonte (fräŋ′kō-fōn′tā) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 13.
François (frȧN′swä′) town, E coast of Martinique, Fr. W. Indies, pop. 8.
Franconia (frăŋ-kō′nĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Franken** (fräŋ′kĕn) an old duchy, now grand duchies of Baden and Hesse, and kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria, Germany. See Franconian, *a.*
Franconia Mountains, W group of White mts. Grafton co. New Hampshire; highest, Mt. Lafayette, 5,269 ft. See Old Man of the Mountain, **b**.
Franeker (frä′nĕ-kẽr) town and comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
Franekeradeel (-ȧ-dāl′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 5.
Frankenberg (fräŋ′kĕn-bĕrk) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 14.
Frankenhausen (fräŋ′kĕn-hou′zĕn) town, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, pop. 7.
Frankenstein (fräŋ′kĕn-shtīn′) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 9.
Frankenthal (fräŋ′kĕn-täl′) town, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, pop. 19.
Frankfort (frăŋk′fẽrt) city, × of Clinton co. Ind. pop. 9. — city, Marshall co. Kan. pop. 1. — city, ✻ of Ky. and × of Franklin co. pop. 10. — town, Waldo co. Me. pop. 1. — vil. × of Benzie co. Mich. pop. 2. — vil. Herkimer co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Frankfort on the Main (mān). Eng. form of Frankfurt am Main.
Frankfurt (fräŋk′fōōrt) govt. dist. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, 7,413 □ pop. 1,233, ✻ Frankfurt an der Oder.
Frankfurt am Main (äm mīn′) cml. city on Main riv. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, pop. 415.
Frankfurt an der Oder (än dẽr ō′dẽr) mfg. town, ✻ of Frankfurt dist. Prussia, pop. 68.
Franklin (frăŋk′lĭn) agr. co. N W Ala. 647 □ pop. 19, × Russellville. — agr. & past. co. N W Ark. 606 □ pop. 21, × × Charleston & Ozark. — co. N W Fla. 541 □ pop. 5, × Apalachicola. — agr. co. N E Ga. 279 □ pop. 18, × Carnesville. — agr. co. S Ill. 445 □ pop. 26, × Benton. — agr. co. S E Ind. 394 □ pop. 16, × Brookville. — agr. co. N Io. 578 □ pop. 15, × Hampton. — past. & agr. co. E Kan. 585 □ pop. 21, × Ottawa. — agr. co. N Ky. 199 □ pop. 21, × Frankfort. — agr. parish, N E La. 630 □ pop. 12, × Winnsboro. — agr. co. W Me. 1,789 □ pop. 19, × Farmington. — agr. co. N W Mass. 697 □ pop. 44, × Greenfield. — agr. co. S W Miss. 547 □ pop. 15, × Meadville. — min. & agr. co. E Mo. 879 □ pop. 30, × Union. — past. co. S Nebr. 578 □ pop. 10, × Bloomington. — past. & agr. co. N E N. Y. 1,678 □ pop. 46, × Malone. — agr. co. N N. C. 468 □ pop. 25, × Louisburg. — agr. co. cen. O. 517 □ pop. 222, × Columbus. — past. & agr. co. S Pa. 751 □ pop. 60, × Chambersburg. — agr. co. S Tenn. 575 □ pop. 20, × Winchester. — agr. co. N E Tex. 289 □ pop. 9, × Mount Vernon. — past. & agr. co. N W Vt. 652 □ pop. 30, × St. Albans. — agr. co. S Va. 697 □ pop. 26, × Rocky Mount. — co. S E Wash. 1,206 □ pop. 5, × Pasco. — city, × of Johnson co. Ind. pop. 5. — city, × of Simpson co. Ky. pop. 3. — town, × of St. Mary par. La. pop. 4. — town, Hancock co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 6. — mfg. city, Merrimack co. N. H. pop. 6. — vil. Warren co. O. pop. 3. — bor. Cambria co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, × of Venango co. Pa. pop. 10. — town, × of Williamson co. Tenn. pop. 3. — town, Franklin co. Vt. pop. 1. — town, Southampton co. Va. pop. 2. — former dist. Canada, isls. N of continent, now included in Northwest Territories.
Franklin, Mount (frăŋk′lĭn) peak, White mts. Coos co. N. H. 5,028 ft. high.
Franklinville, vil. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Frankstadt (fräŋk′shtät) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Frankton (frăŋk′tŭn) town, Madison co. Ind. on Pipe creek, pop. 1.
Franzensbad (frän′tsĕns-bät′) vil. W Bohemia, Austria; mineral baths & springs.
Franz Josef Land (fränts′ yō′zĕf) archipelago, N of Nova Zembla, Arctic ocean.
Frascati (fräs-kä′tē) town, Rome prov. Italy, 12 m. S E of Rome, p. comm. 11; cathedral.
Fraser (frā′zẽr) riv. 740 m. long, British Columbia, to Gulf of Georgia.
Fraser, *or* **Great Sandy, Island**, 70 m. long, 66 □ off S E coast of Queensland, Australia.
Fraserburgh (frā′zẽr-bŭr-ō) spt. burgh, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, pop. 11.
Fraserville, town, Temiscouata co. Quebec, Can. on St. Lawrence river, pop. 7.
Frassinoro (fräs′sē-nō′rō) comm. Modena prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Frattamaggiore (frät′tä-mäd-jō′rā) town, Naples prov. Italy, 6 m. N of Naples, pop. 14.
Frauenfeld (frou′ĕn-fĕlt) town, ✻ of Thurgau canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 9.
Fraulautern (frou′lou′tẽrn) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 6.
Fraustadt (frou′shtät) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Fray Bentos (frī bĕn′tōs) *or* **Independencia** (ēn′dā-pĕn-dĕn′syä; 138) town, Uruguay, on Uruguay riv. ✻ of Río Negro dept. pop. 7; meat extracts.
Frazee (frā′zē′) vil. Becker co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Frazier's Farm (frā′zhẽrz) *called also* **Glendale** (glĕn′dāl′) battlefield (1862) near Richmond, Va.
Frechen (frĕk′ĕn) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 7.
Fredericia (frĕd′ẽr-ĭsh′ĭ-ȧ ; *Dan.* frĕth′ĕ-rē′sē-ȧ) spt. & mfg. town, Vejle amt, S E Jutland, Denmark, pop. 14.
Frederick (frĕd′ẽr-ĭk) co. N Md. 663 □ pop. 53. — mfg. city, its × pop. 10. — agr. co. N Va. 434 □ pop. 13, × Winchester. — city, × of Tillman co. Okla. pop. 3.
Fredericksburg (frĕd′ẽr-ĭks-bûrg′) mfg. city, geographically in Spotsylvania co. Va. 1 □ pop. 6; battle 1862.
Fredericktown (frĕd′ẽr-ĭk-toun′) city, × of Madison co. Mo. p. 3. — vil. Knox co. O. p. 1.
Fredericton (-ĭk-tŭn) city & port of entry, ✻ of New Brunswick prov. Canada, pop. 7.
Frederiksberg (frĕd′ẽr-ĭks-bûrg′ ; *Dan.* frĕth′ĕ-rĕks-bĕrk′) suburb of Copenhagen, Seeland isl. Denmark, pop. 97.
Frederiksborg (-bôrg′ ; *Dan.* -bôrk′) amt, N E Seeland isl. Denmark, 525 □ pop. 97.
Frederikshavn (-hä′v′n ; *Dan.* -hä′v′n) spt. city, E coast Hjörring amt, Denmark, pop. 8.
Fredonia (frē-dō′nĭ-ȧ) city, × of Wilson co. Kan. pop. 3. — vil. Chautauqua co. N. Y. p. 5. — (*pron.* frā-dō′nyä) coal-min. town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, p. mun. dist. 18.
Fredrikshald (frā′drĕks-häl′) cml. & mfg. town, Smaalenene prov. Norway, pop. 12.
Fredrikstad (frā′drĕk-städ′) town, Smaalenene prov. Norway, on Glommen river, pop. 16.
Free′born, agr. co. S Minn. 735 □ pop. 22, × Albert Lea.
Freeburg (frē′bûrg) vil. St. Clair co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Freedom, bor. Beaver co. Pa. on Ohio river, pop. 3.
Freehold, town, × of Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Freeland, bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
Freeman Peak, mt. 11,627 ft. high, Colorado.
Freeport, city, × of Stephenson co. Ill. pop. 18. — town, Cumberland co. Me. pop. 2. — vil. Nassau co. N. Y. pop. 5. — bor. Armstrong co. Pa. pop. 2.
Freestone, agr. co. N E cen. Tex. 882 □ pop. 21, × Fairfield.
Freetown (frē′toun) town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 1. — town, ✻ of British colony of Sierra Leone, W Africa, pop. 34.
Fregenal de la Sierra (frā′hā-näl′ dā lä syĕr′rä) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, p. comm. 11.
Fréhel, Cape (frā′ĕl′) in dept. Côtes-du-Nord, N W France, 15 m. W by N of Saint-Malo.
Freiberg (frī′bĕrk) min. & mfg. town, Saxony, Germany, 20 m. S W of Dresden, pop. 36. — comm. Moravia, Austria, pop. 5.
Freiburg (frī′bōōrk) dist. grand duchy of Baden, Germany, 1,829 □ pop. 565. — (**im Breisgau** [ĭm brīs′gou]) its ✻ a mfg. city, pop. 83. — mfg. town, Silesia, Prussia, 36 m. W S W of Breslau, pop. 36. — *Fr.* **Fribourg** (frē′bōōr′) agr. & past. canton, Switzerland, 647 □ pop. 140. — mfg. town, ✻ of Freiburg canton, Switz. on Saane riv. pop. 20.
Freienwalde (frī′ĕn-väl′dĕ) min. vil. in Prenzlau comm. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, p. 9.
Freisenbruch (frī′zĕn-brōōk) min. vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 7.
Freising (frī′zĭng) town, Upper Bavaria, S Germany, pop. 15.
Freistadt (frī′shtät) comm. Silesia, Austria, 11 m. N W of Teschen, pop. 5.
Freiwaldau (frī′väl′dou) town, Silesia, Austria, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Fréjus (frā′zhüs′) *anc.* Fo′rum Ju′lii, town, dept. Var, France, near Medit. pop. 3, comm. 4; Roman remains.
Fremantle (frē′măn′t′l) spt. municipality, Western Australia, pop. incl. S. Fremantle 14.
Fremont (frē-mŏnt′) co. S cen. Col. 1,557 □ pop. 18, × Cañon City. — co. S E Ida. 6,006 □ pop. 25, × St. Anthony. — co. S W Io. 507 □ pop. 16, × Sidney. — co. cen. Wyo. 12,659 □ pop. 12, × Lander. — vil. Newaygo co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, × of Dodge co. Nebr. pop. 9. — city, × of Sandusky co. O. pop. 10.
Fremont Peak, 13,790 ft. high, Wind River mts. Wyo.; perpetual snow.
French Broad River, 250 m. long, N. C. & Tenn. flows into Holston river.
French Creek, Pa. 140 m. long, flows into Allegheny river.
French Equatorial Africa, *form.* **French Congo**, Fr. possession, Congo riv. to the Sahara, comprising Gabun, Middle Congo, & Ubangi-Shari cols. & Military Territory of the Chad, pop. 8,940, chief town Libreville.
French Establishments in Oceania, Fr. col. comprising many isls. (chief, Tahiti) in S Pacific oc. 1,183 □ pop. 31, ✻ Papeete.
French Guiana (gē-ä′nȧ) French colony, S. Am. 34,069 □ pop. 49, ✻ Cayenne.
French Guinea (gĭn′ĭ) Fr. colony, W Af. bet. Portuguese Guinea & Sierra Leone, 92,278 □ pop. 1,927, ✻ Konakry, on Tombo island.
French Establishments in India, 5 settlements, Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahé, Yanam, & Chandernagore, 197 □ pop. 282; headquarters Pondicherry.
French Indo-China, Fr. dependency, S E Asia, comprising Cochin-China colony, protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, & Laos, & leased ter. of Kwangchow-wan, 310,058 □ pop. 16,990, ✻ Hanoi.
French Lick, town, Orange co. Ind. pop. 2; sulphur springs.
French Shore, neutralized ter. Newfoundland coast, Cape Ray N to Cape St. John.
French Somali Coast, protect. bet. Eritrea & Br. Somaliland, 46,320 □ pop. 208, ✻ Jibuti.
Frenchville (frĕnch′vĭl) town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 1.
French West Africa, Fr. dependency, comprising Senegal, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Fr. Guinea, Upper Senegal & Niger, Military Territory of the Niger, & Mauritania, administered area 1,522,000 □ pop. 11,336, ✻ Dakar.
French West Indies, the isls. of Guadeloupe, La Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Saint-Barthélemy, and part of Saint-Martin, 1,068 □ pop. 397.
Fresnes (frĕn) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Fresnillo (frās-nēl′yō; 195) town, Zacatecas, Mexico, 35 m. N W of Zacatecas, pop. 7.
Fresno (frĕz′nō) past. co. cen. Cal. 5,950 □ pop. 76. — its × a city, pop. 25.
Freudenstadt (froi′dĕn-shtät′) mfg. town, Black Forest, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 8.
Freudenthal (froi′dĕn-täl′) mfg. town, Silesia, Austria, pop. 8.
Friedberg (frēt′bĕrk) mfg. town, Oberhessen prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 10.
Friedeberg (frē′dē-bĕrk) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Friedek (frē′dĕk) mfg. town, Silesia, Austria, pop. comm. 10.
Friedenau (frē′dĕ-nou) *officially* **Berlin-Friedenau**, commune, Brandenburg, Prussia, suburb of Berlin, pop. 35.
Friedland (frēd′länt; frēd′lănd) town, Bohemia, Austria, 65 m. N N E of Prague, pop. comm. 7. — mfg. town, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, pop. 8. — town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, on Alle riv. pop. 3; battle 1807.
Friedrichroda (frē′drĭk-rō′dä) town, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha duchy, Germany, pop. 5; summer resort.
Friedrichsfelde (frē′drĭks-fĕl′dĕ) *officially* **Berlin-Friedrichsfelde**, comm. Brandenburg, Prussia, suburb of Berlin, pop. 20.
Friedrichshafen (frē′drĭks-hä′fĕn) town, Württemberg, Germany, on Lake of Constance, pop. 7.
Friedrichshagen (-hä′gĕn) vil. Brandenburg, Prussia, near Berlin, pop. comm. 14.
Friedrichshall (frē′drĭks-häl′) salt mine, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, near Coburg.
Friedrichsthal (-täl′) min. & mfg. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 13.
Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen (-drĭk-vĭl′hĕlmz-hä′f′n) harbor & settlement, Kaiser-Wilhelmsland, New Guinea, about lat. 5° 15′ S.
Friend (frĕnd) city, Saline co. Nebr. 33 m. S W of Lincoln, pop. 1.
Friendship, vil. Allegany co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Friern Barnet (frī′ẽrn bär′nĕt) par. & town, Middlesex co. England, pop. 15.
Fries (frēz) town, Grayson co. Virginia, pop. 2.
Friesland (frēz′lănd) *Du.* **Vriesland** (vrēs′länt) *L.* Frisia (frĭzh′ĭ-ȧ) prov. Netherlands, 1,282 □ pop. 359, ✻ Leeuwarden.
Frimley (frĭm′lĭ) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 14.
Frio (frē′ō) past. co. S Tex. 1,124 □ pop. 9, × Pearsall.
Frio, Cape, promontory, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, S. America.
Friol (frē-ōl′) town, Lugo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Frisches Haff (frĭsh′ĕs häf) lagoon, 57 m. long, N E Prussia, opens into Baltic sea.
Friuli (frē-ōō′lē; frē-ōō′lē) *Ger.* **Friaul** (frē-oul′) former duchy; later prov. of Venetia; now mostly in Udine prov. (Italy) and Görz and Gradisca (Austria). See Friulian, *n.*
Frobisher Bay (frŏb′ĭsh-ẽr; frō′bĭsh-ẽr) inlet, S E Baffin Land, Br. N. America.
Frohnhausen (frōn′hou′zĕn) former vil. Rhine prov. Prussia, now part of Essen.
Frome (frōōm; frōm) mfg. town, Somersetshire, England, pop. 11. — (*pron.* frōm) co. South Australia, Australia, pop. 8.
Frontenac (frŏn′tē-năk) city, Crawford co. Kan. pop. 3. — (*Fr. pron.* frôN′t′-nȧk′) co. Ontario prov. Canada × Kingston.
Frontera (frōn-tā′rä) spt. near mouth of Grijalva riv. Tabasco, Mexico, pop. 3.
Frontier (frŭn-tēr′) co. S W Nebr. 975 □ pop. 9, × Stockville.
Frontignan (frôN′tē′nyäN′) town, dept. Hérault, S France, pop. 4, comm. 5; muscat.
Front Range, Rocky mts. N Col.; Grays peak, 14,341 ft. the highest.
Front Royal, town, Warren co. Va. 18 m. S of Winchester, pop. 1.
Frosinone (frō′zē-nō′nā) town, Rome prov. Italy, on Cosa river, pop. comm. 12.
Frosolone (frō′zō-lō′nā) comm. Campobasso prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 5.
Frostburg (frŏst′bûrg; 205) town, Allegany co. Maryland, pop. 6.
Froward, Cape (frō′wẽrd) in Chile, S point of mainland of S. Amer. in 53° 53′ 43′′ S.
Fryeburg (frī′bûrg) vil. Oxford co. Maine, pop. 1.
Fucecchio (fōō-chäk′kyō) comm. on Arno riv. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 12.

Fossa Claudia. See Chioggia.
Four Forest Cantons, Lake of the. See Lucerne, Lake of.
Four Forest Cantons, The. See Waldstätter, Die Vier.
Franken. See Franconia.
Fränkische Saale. See Saale, Fränkische.
Franz Josef-Spitze. See Ferencz József.
Frat. See Euphrates.
Fregellæ. See Ceprano.
Freistadtl. See Galgócz.
French Congo. See French Equatorial Africa.
Friaul. See Friuli.
Fribourg. Switz. See Freiburg.
Friendly Islands. See Tonga Islands.
Frisia. See Friesland.
Frizington. See Arlecdon and Frizington.
Fuchau. Var. of Foochow.
Fuchow. See Fowchow.

Fuego (fwā′gō) volcanic peak, 12,579 ft. high, S Guatemala.
Fuengirola (fwĕn′hē-rō′lä; 172) coast town, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Fuente-Álamo (fwĕn′tā-ä′lä-mō) town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Fuente de Cantos (fwĕn′tā dā kän′tōs) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Fuente del Maestre (dĕl mä-ĕs′trā) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Fuenteovejuna (-ō′vā-hōō′nä; 189) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Fuenterrabia (fwĕn′tĕr-rä-bē′ä) *or* **Fontarabia** (fŏn′tä-rä-bē′ä), town, Guipúzcoa, Spain, pop. comm. 5; often besieged.
Fuentes de Andalucía (fwĕn′tās dā än′dä-lōō-thē′ä) town, Seville prov. Spain, p. comm. 7.
Fuerteventura (fwĕr′tā-vĕn-tōō′rä) one of Canary isls. N Atlantic oc. 663 □ pop. 11.
Fuga (fōō′gä) *or* **Jugo** (hōō′gō) isl. Babuyanes group, Philippine islands, 24 □.
Fuji (fōō′jē) *or* **Fujiyama** (fōō′jē-yä′mȧ) *or* **Fujisan** (-sän′) sacred mt. the highest in Japan, 12,440 ft. high.
Fukien (fōō′kĭ-ĕn′) prov. China, on China sea, 46,332 □ pop. 8,800, ✱ Foochow.
Fukui (fōō′kōō′ē) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,622 □ p. 667. — city in this dist. p. 50.
Fukuoka (fōō′kōō-ō′kȧ) dist. (1,893 □ pop. 1,588) & city (pop. 82) N part Kiushu, Japan.
Fukushima (fōō′kōō-shē′mȧ) dist. (5,039 □ p. 1,225) & city (p. 33) N part Honshu isl. Jap.
Fukuyama (fōō′kōō-yä′mȧ) city, Yezo isl. Japan, on S coast, pop. 15.
Fulda (fōōl′dä) riv. 90 m. long, Germany, flows into Werra riv. forming Weser riv. — mfg. town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on Fulda riv. pop. 22.
Fulham (fōōl′ăm) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 153.
Fullerton (fōōl′ĕr-tŭn) city, Orange co. Cal. pop. 2. — town, Vernon par. La. pop. 1. — city, ✕ of Nance co. Nebr. pop. 2.
Fulton (fōōl′tŭn) co. N Ark. 625 □ pop. 12, ✕ Salem. — co. N Ga. 183 □ pop. 178, ✕ Atlanta. — co. W Ill. 884 □ pop. 50, ✕ Lewistown. — co. N Ind. 367 □ pop. 17, ✕ Rochester. — agr. co. S W Ky. 193 □ pop. 14, ✕ Hickman. — co. E N. Y. 516 □ pop. 45, ✕ Johnstown. — co. N W O. 405 □ pop. 24, ✕ Wauseon. — co. S Pa. 402 □ pop. 10, ✕ McConnellsburg. — mfg. city, Whiteside co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Fulton co. Ky. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Callaway co. Mo. pop. 5. — vil. Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 10. — town, Ohio co. W. Va. pop. 1.
Fulwood (fōōl′wōōd) par. & town, Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Fumay (fü′mā′) town, dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse river, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Funchal (fōōɴ-shäl′) spt. ✱ of Madeira isl. N Atlantic oc. pop. 21; a winter resort.
Fundy, Bay of (fŭn′dĭ) inlet of Atl. oc. separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick; swift tidal currents, and in places tide sometimes rises over 70 ft.
Fünfkirchen (fünf′kĭrk′ĕn) *Hung.* **Pécs** (pāch) city with municipal rights, geographically in & ✕ of Baranya co. Hungary, 27 □ pop. 50.
Furka (fōōr′kä) mt. pass, 7,990 ft. high, Valais canton, Switzerland.
Furnas (fûr′nȧs) co. S Nebr. 721 □ pop. 12, ✕ Beaver City.
Furnes (fürn) town, West Flanders prov. Belgium, near North sea, pop. comm. 7.
Fürstenberg (für′stĕn-bĕrk) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, on Oder river, pop. 6.
Fürstenwalde (für′stĕn-väl′dĕ) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, on Spree river, pop. 23.
Furth (fōōrt) town, Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 6.
Fürth (fürt) mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, 5 m. N W of Nuremberg, pop. 67.
Furtwangen (fōōrt′väng′ĕn) mfg. town, Baden, Germany, pop. 5.
Fury and Hecla Strait (fū′rĭ, hĕk′lȧ) N N. Am. bet. Melville pen. & Cockburn Land.
Fusagasugá (fōō-sä′gä-sōō-gä′) town, Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, p. mun. dist. 13.
Fusan (fōō′sän′) port, Korea, on S E coast, pop. 51.
Fuscaldo (fōōs-käl′dō) comm. Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 8.
Fushimi (fōō′shē′mē) city, W part of Honshu isl. Japan, near Kyoto, pop. 25.
Fusignano (fōō′zē-nyä′nō) comm. Ravenna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Futa Jallon (fōō′tä jȧ-lŏn′) sultanate under Fr. protection, Fr. Guinea, W. Africa.
Füzesgyarmat (fü′zĕsh-dyŏr′mŏt) town, Békés co. Hungary, pop. comm. 10.
Fyn *or* **Fyen** (fün) *Ger.* **Fünen** (fü′nĕn) isl. div. of Denmark, 1,341 □ pop. 303. — largest of Denmark isls. after Seeland, 1,154 □ pop. 263, chief town Odense.
Fyne, Loch (fīn) sea inlet, 40 m. long, Argyllshire, Scotland; herrings.
Fyzabad (fī′zä-bäd′) div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 12,113 □ pop. 6,646. — dist. of same, 1,740 □ pop. 1,154. — its ✱ pop. (with Ajodhya) 62. — town, Afghanistan. See Faizabad (*Gaz.*).

G

Gaasterland (gäs′tĕr-länt) vil. & comm. Friesland, Neth. on Zuider Zee, pop. comm. 5.
Gabes (gä′bĕs) *or* **Cabes** (kä′-) spt. town, Tunis, on Gulf of Gabes, pop. 1, municipality (incl. Menzel & Jara) 14.
Gabes, Gulf of, *anc.* Syr′tis Mi′nor, inlet, Medit. sea, E coast of Tunis.
Gablonz (gä′blōnts) *Boh.* **Jablonec** (yȧb′lō-nyĕts) town, Bohemia, Austria, p. comm 30.
Gabrovo (gȧ-brō′vō) town, Bulgaria, on Yantra riv. 22 m. S W of Tirnovo, pop. 9.
Gabun (gȧ-bōōn′) riv. or estuary, French Equatorial Africa. — colony, S W div. French Equatorial Africa, ✱ Libreville.
Gadarwara (gä′dȧr-wä′rȧ) town, Narsinghpur dist. Central Provs. Br. India, pop. 9.
Gadsden (gădz′dĕn) agr. co. N Fla. 540 □ pop. 22, ✕ Quincy. — town, ✕ of Etowah co. Ala. on Coosa riv. pop. 11.
Gadshill (gădz′hĭl) low hill, Kent co. Eng., 3 m. W N W of Rochester; home of Dickens.
Gadyach (gȧ-dyăch′) town, Poltava govt. Russia, on Psiol river, pop. 10.
Gaeta (gä-ē′tä) *anc.* Ca-ie′ta, ft. spt. Caserta, Campania, It. on Gulf of Gaeta, pop. 5.
Gaeta, Gulf of, on W coast of Italy, Caserta province, Campania.
Gaffney (găf′nĭ) city, ✕ of Cherokee co. South Carolina, pop. 5.
Gäfle (yĕv′lĕ) spt. town, ✕ of Gäfleborg prov. Sweden, pop. 35.
Gäfleborg (-bŏr′y′) prov. W cen. Sweden, 7,615 □ pop. 254, ✱ Gäfle.
Gafsa (gäf′sä) *anc.* Cap′sa, town & oasis, S Tunis, pop. 5.
Gage (gāj) agr. co. S E Nebr. 862 □ pop. 30, ✕ Beatrice.
Gaggio Montano (gäd′jō mōn-tä′nō) comm. Bologna prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Gagny (gȧ′nyē′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, sub. of Paris, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Gaillac (gȧ′yȧk′) mfg. town, dept. Tarn, France, on Tarn river, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Gaines (gānz) co. N W Tex. 1,540 □ pop. 1, ✕ Seminole.
Gaines's Mill (gān′zĭz) battlefield (1862) near Richmond, Virginia.
Gainesville (gānz′vĭl) city, ✕ of Alachua co. Fla. pop. 6; Univ. of Florida. — city, ✕ of Hall co. Ga. pop. 6. — city, ✕ of Cooke co. Tex. pop. 8.
Gainsborough (gānz′bŭr-ō) cml. town, Lindsey, Lincolnshire, Eng. on Trent river, pop. 21.
Gaiole in Chianti (gä-yō′lā ēn kē-än′tē) comm. Siena prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Gairdner, Lake (gârd′nĕr) 100 m. long, N of Eyre's peninsula, South Australia.
Galápagos (gä-lä′pä-gōs) isl. group, 2,951 □ on equator, Pacific oc.; to Ecuador.
Galashiels (găl′ȧ-shēlz′) burgh, Selkirkshire, Scotland, pop. 15.
Galata (gä′lä-tä) spt. suburb of Constantinople, Turkey, on the Golden Horn.
Galatia (gȧ-lā′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) anc. country & Roman prov. cen. Asia Minor.
Galatina (gä′lä-tē′nä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 15.
Galatone (gä′lä-tō′nä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, 15 m. S W of Lecce, pop. 9.
Galatz (gä′läts) *Roum.* **Galaţi** (gȧ-läts′y′) cml. city, Covurlui dept. S Moldavia, Roumania, on left bank Danube river, pop. comm. 72.
Gáldar (gäl′där) town, Gran Canaria, Canary isls. pop. comm. 6.
Galdhöpiggen (gȧl′hē-pĕg′ĕn) peak (8,400 ft.) in Kristians prov. highest in Norway.
Galeata (gä′lā-ä′tä) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 5.
Galena (gȧ-lē′nȧ) city, ✕ of Jo Daviess co. Ill. p. 5. — min. city, Cherokee co. Kan. p. 6.
Galena Mountain, peak, 13,290 ft. high, San Juan mts. Colorado.
Galenstock (gä′lĕn-shtŏk′) mt. 11,800 ft. high, Valais & Uri cantons, Switzerland.
Galesburg (gālz′bûrg) mfg. city, ✕ of Knox co. Illinois, pop. 22; educational centre.
Galeton (gāl′tŭn) bor. Potter co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Galgócz (gŏl′gōts) *Ger.* **Freistadtl** (frī′shtät′′l) town, Nyitra co. Hungary, pop. comm. 8.
Galich (gä′lyĕch) town, Kostroma govt. Russia, on Lake Galich, pop. 5.
Galicia (gȧ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; *Sp. pron.* gä-lē′thyä) *anc.* Gallæ′cia, old kingdom, Spain, now provs. of Coruña, Lugo, Orense, & Pontevedra. — (*pron.* gȧ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) crownland, Austria, 30,308 □ pop. 8,026, ✱ Lemberg. See 2d Galician, *a.*
Galilee (găl′ĭ-lē) prov. anc. Palestine, W of Jordan river. See 2d Galilean, *a.*
Galilee, *or* **Tiberias, Sea of,** *or* **Gennesaret, Lake of** (tī-bē′rĭ-ȧs, gĕ-nĕs′ȧ-rĕt) small, fresh-water lake, Palestine, 14 m. long, 8 m. wide; Jordan riv. flows through it.

Galion (găl′ĭ-ŭn) city, Crawford co. O. about 55 m. N by E of Columbus, pop. 7.
Gallarate (gäl′lä-rä′tä) town, Milan prov. Italy, 23 m. N W of Milan, pop. comm. 16.
Gallatin (găl′ȧ-tĭn) agr. co. S E Ill. 338 □ pop. 15, ✕ Shawneetown. — agr. co. N Ky. 109 □ pop. 5, ✕ Warsaw. — agr. co. S Mont. 2,513 □ pop. 14, ✕ Bozeman. — city, ✕ of Daviess co. Mo. pop. 2. — mfg. town, ✕ of Sumner co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Gallatin Range, mts. Mont.; highest point, Bridger peak, 9,106 ft.
Gallatin River, Mont. 125 m. long, Gallatin range to Missouri river.
Galle *or* **Point de Galle** (point dē gäl′) spt. S W coast Ceylon, Indian ocean, pop. 40.
Gallia (găl′ĭ-ȧ) agr. co. S O. 449 □ pop. 26, ✕ Gallipolis. — See France (*Gaz.*).
Galliate (gäl-lyä′tā) commune, Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 9.
Gallico (gäl′lē-kō) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Galliera (gäl-lyâ′rä) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Gallina (gäl-lē′nä) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 8.
Gallinas, Punta (pōōn′tä gäl-yē′näs) N point of S Am. Goajira pen. Colombia, ab. 12° 30′ N.
Gallipoli (gäl-lē′pō-lē; *Gr.* gȧ-lyē′pō-lyē) *anc.* Callip′olis, spt. & mfg. town, Adrianople vilayet, Turkey in Europe, at entrance of Sea of Marmora, pop. 12. — *anc.* Cher′sone′sus Thrac′ica, peninsula, 63 m. long, between the Dardanelles & Ægean sea. — (*pron.* gäl-lē′pō-lē) spt. & mfg. town, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Gallipolis (găl′ĭ-pō-lēs′) mfg. city, ✕ of Gallia co. O. on Ohio river, pop. 6.
Gallitzin (gȧ-lĭt′sĭn) bor. Cambria co. Pa. pop. 4.
Galloway (găl′ō-wā) district, Scotland, consisting of Wigtownshire & Kirkcudbrightshire.
Gallup (găl′ŭp) town, ✕ of McKinley co. New Mexico, pop. 2.
Galluzzo (gäl-lōōt′sō) commune, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 20.
Galofaro (gä′lō-fä′rō) famous whirlpool near Cape Faro, Italy. See Charybdis, *n.*
Galston (gôl′stŭn) burgh, Ayrshire, Scotland, pop. 5.
Galt (gôlt) mfg. town, Waterloo co. Ontario, Canada, on Grand river, pop. 10.
Galva (găl′vȧ) town, Henry co. Ill. pop. 2.
Galveston (găl′vĕs-tŭn) co. S E Tex. 395 □ pop. 44. — city, its ✕ pop. 37.
Galveston Bay, Tex. inlet of Gulf of Mexico.
Galway (gôl′wā) co. Connaught, W Ireland, 2,375 □ pop. 182. — its ✕ pop. 13.
Galway Bay, on W coast Ireland, cos. Galway & Clare.
Galwin (gäl-wĕn′) town, S E It. Somaliland, E Africa, near the coast, pop. 9.
Gambia (găm′bĭ-ȧ) riv. W Africa, flows into Atl. oc. at Bathurst. — Brit. W African colony (69 □ pop. 9) and protectorate (3,550 □ pop. 152) ✱ Bathurst.
Gambolò (gäm′bō-lō′) comm. Pavia prov. Lombardy, Italy, 18 m. S E of Novara, pop. 7.
Gamtoos (găm-tōs′; -tōōs′) riv. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa.
Gananoque (găn′ăn-ŏk′) town, Leeds co. E Ontario, Canada, pop. 4.
Gandak (gŭn′dŭk′) riv. Nepal & United Provs. & Bihar, India, to Ganges at Patna.
Ganderkesee (gän′dĕr-kĕ-zā′) vil. & comm. Oldenburg, Germany, pop. comm. 8.
Gandía (gän-dē′ä) town, Valencia prov. Spain, 36 m. S S E of Valencia, pop. comm. 12.
Gando (gän′dō) sultanate, N W Northern Nigeria, and now also subprov. of Sokoto prov. See Fulah, *n.* — its ✱.
Ganges (găn′jēz) *Skr. & Hind.* **Ganga** (gŭŋ′gä) riv. 1,557 m. long, Himalaya mts. to Bay of Bengal, India; area of Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, nearly 32,000 □. See Hooghly (*Gaz.*).
Gangi (gän′jē) *anc.* En′gyum, comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Gangoh (gŭn′gō) town, Saharanpur dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 13.
Gangotri (gŭŋ′gō′trē) mt. temple, 10,319 ft. above the sea, Tehri state, United Provs. India, near source of Ganges riv.; resort of pilgrims.
Gangpur (gäng′pōōr′) native state, Orissa, India, 2,492 □ pop. 239. ✱ Suadi.
Ganjam (gŭn-jäm′) dist. N Madras, Br. India, 8,372 □ p. 2,221. — town, its former ✱ p. 4.
Gannat (gȧ′nȧ′) town, dept. Allier, France, on Andelot river, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Gap (gȧp) town, ✱ of dept. Hautes-Alpes, France, on Luye river, pop. 7, comm. 11.
Garanhuns (gä′rän-yōōɴsh′) town, Pernambuco state, Brazil, pop. dist. 33.
Garbieh *or* **Gharbieh** (gär-bē′yĕ) prov. Lower Egypt, 2,534 □ pop. 1,485.
Gard (gȧr) min. & agr. dept. France, 2,270 □ pop. 413, ✱ Nîmes.
Garda, Lago di (lä′gō dē gär′dä) *anc.* La′cus Bena′cus, lake of N Italy, 35 m. long.
Gardelegen (gär′dē-lā′gĕn) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Milde river, pop. 8.
Garden, co. W Nebr. 1,652 □ pop. 4, ✕ Oshkosh.
Garden City, city, ✕ of Finney co. Kan. on Arkansas river, pop. 3. — part of Hampstead town, Nassau co. N. Y.; noted school.
Garden Reach, suburb of Calcutta, on E bank of Hooghly riv. Br. India, pop. 45.
Gardiner (gärd′nĕr) mfg. city, Kennebec co. Maine, pop. 5.
Gardner (gärd′nĕr) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 15.
Gare Loch (gâr lŏk) branch, 7 m. long, of Firth of Clyde, Scotland.
Garenne-Colombes, La (lȧ gȧ′rĕn′-kō′lôɴb′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 15.
Garessio (gä-rĕs′syō) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, on Tanaro river, pop. comm. 8.
Garfield (gär′fēld) co. N W Col. 3,107 □ pop. 10, ✕ Glenwood Springs. — co. N Nebr. 575 □ pop. 3, ✕ Burwell. — co. N Okla. 1,061 □ pop. 33, ✕ Enid. — co. S Ut. 5,234 □ pop. 4, ✕ Panguitch. — co. S E Wash. 694 □ pop. 4, ✕ Pomeroy. — bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 10.
Garfield, Mount, peak, Rocky mts. Ida. 9,704 ft. high.
Gargaliani (gär-gä-lyä′nē) town, Triphylia nome, Greece, pop. 6.
Gargano, Monte (mōn′tā gär-gä′nō) *anc.* Garga′nus Mons, pen. 30 m. long, Foggia, Italy.
Garha (gŭr′hȧ) town, Jubbulpore dist. Cen. Provinces, British India, pop. 5.
Garhwal (gŭr′wäl′) dist. of Kumaun div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 5,629 □ pop. 480. — state. See Tehri (*Gaz.*).
Garland (gär′lănd), agr. co. W cen. Ark. 631 □ pop. 27, ✕ Hot Springs.
Garlasco (gär-läs′kō) town, Pavia prov. Piedmont, Italy, 12 m. W of Pavia, pop. comm. 8
Garner (gär′nĕr) town, ✕ of Hancock co. Iowa, pop. 1.
Garnett (gär′nĕt) mfg. city, ✕ of Anderson co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Garo Hills (gä′rō hĭlz′) dist. S W Assam, British India, 3,140 □ pop. 159.
Garonne (gȧ′rŏn′) *anc.* Garum′na, riv. 355 m. Pyrenees mts. Sp. to Gironde river, Fr.
Garrard (găr′ărd) agr. co. E cen. Ky. 237 □ pop. 12, ✕ Lancaster.
Garrett (-ĕt) co. N W Md. 685 □ pop. 20, ✕ Oakland. — city, Dekalb co. Ind. pop. 4.
Garrettsville (găr′ĕts-vĭl) vil. Portage co. O. 35 m. E S E of Cleveland, pop. 1.
Garron Point (găr′ŭn) headland, Antrim co. Ireland, on Irish sea.
Garrovillas (gär′rō-vēl′yäs) tn. Cáceres prov. Spain, 20 m. N N W of Cáceres, p. comm. 6.
Garrucha (gär-rōō′chä) spt. town, Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Garston (gär′stŭn) former urban dist. Lancashire, England, now part of Liverpool.
Gartok (gär-tŏk′) hamlet & treaty mart, W Tibet, in 31° 44′ N, 80° 24′ E, 15,200 ft. above sea.
Garvin (gär′vĭn) co. S Okla. 821 □ pop. 27, ✕ Pauls Valley.
Garwood (gär′wōōd) bor. Union co. New Jersey, pop. 1.
Gary (gā′rĭ; 115) city, Lake co. Indiana, pop. 17.
Garza (gär′zȧ) co. N W Tex. 870 □ pop. 2, ✕ Post.
Garzón (gär-thōn′) town, Garzón prov. Huila dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 11
Gas (găs) city, Allen co. Kansas, pop. 1. — **City,** city, Grant co. Ind. pop. 3.
Gascogne (gȧs′kōn′y′) *or* **Gascony** (găs′kō-nĭ) former prov. S W France, ✱ Auch. See Gascon, *n.*, Gasconade, *n.*
Gasconade (găs′kō-nād′) agr. co. E Mo. 514 □ pop. 13, ✕ Hermann.
Gasconade River, rises in S Mo. flows into Missouri river.
Gashun Nor (gȧ-shōōn′-nōr′) large salt lake, Gobi desert, Mongolia, 42° 10′ N, 100° 45′ E
Gaspar Strait (găs′pär′), bet. Banka & Billiton isls. Dutch East Indies.
Gaspé (găs′pā′) pen. Quebec, Canada, N of New Brunswick; valuable fishing grounds. — co. E Gaspé pen.; chief town Percé.
Gaspé, Cape, headland on Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gaspé co. Quebec, Canada.
Gassaway (găs′ȧ-wā′) town, Braxton co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Gastein (gäs′tīn) vil. & noted watering place, Salzburg, Austria.
Gaston (găs′tŭn) agr. co. S W N. C. 371 □ pop. 37, ✕ Gastonia.
Gastonia (găs-tō′nĭ-ȧ) town, ✕ of Gaston co. N. C. pop. 6.
Gatchina (gät′chĭ-nä) town, St. Petersburg govt. Russia, pop. 12.
Gates, co. N E part of N. C. 359 □ pop. 10, ✕ Gatesville. — See Rusk (*Gaz.*).
Gateshead (gāts′hĕd′) mfg. co. bor. Durham co. England, on right bank Tyne riv. pop. 117
Gatesville (gāts′vĭl) city, ✕ of Coryell co. Tex. 40 m. W S W of Waco, pop. 2.
Gatineau (gȧ′tē-nō′) riv. Quebec, Canada, ab. 400 m. long, flows into Ottawa river.
Gattinara (gät′tē-nä′rä) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, on Sesia river, pop. 6.
Gatun (gä-tōōn′) town, Canal Zone, on Panama railroad 7 m. S of Colón, pop. 8; near here are the Gatun locks & the Gatun dam, the latter forming Gatun lake.

Fuh-shan. Var. of Fatshan.	see Fulah in *Vocab.*	**Füred.** See Balatonfüred.	**Galati.** See Galatz.	**Ganga.** See Ganges.	**Garing.** See Zilling.
Fujisan. See Fuji.	**Fulginia.** See Foligno.	**Fusiyama.** Var. of Fujiyama.	**Gallæcia.** See Galicia.	**Garam.** See Gran.	**Gartokh.** Var. of Gartok.
Fujiyama. See Fuji.	**Fundi.** See Fondi.	See Fuji.	**Gallia.** See France.	**Gardaia.** Var. of Ghardaïa.	**Garumna.** See Garonne.
Fulah Empire. See Sokoto;	**Fünen.** See Fyn.	**Gades.** See Cadiz.	**Gand.** See Ghent.	**Garhwal.** See Tehri.	**Gascony.** See Gascogne.

Gaucin (gou-thēn′; 138) town, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 3.
Gaugamela (gô′gȧ-mē′lȧ) anc. vil. Assyria, near Nineveh; battle 331 B.C. See ARBIL (*Gaz.*).
Gauhati (gou-hä′tē; gou-hăt′ĭ) town, on Brahmaputra riv. Assam, Br. India, pop. 14.
Gaul (gôl) anc. country, W Europe, comp. present France, Belgium, & Switzerland.
Gaurihar (gou′rē-här′) native state, Bundelkhand, Cen. India, 73 □ pop. 8. — its ✱.
Gaurisankar (gou′rĭ-săṇ′kȧr) Nepalese name of a mt. of the Himalayas, 23,447 feet high; formerly sometimes identified with Mt. Everest.
Gavi (gä′vē) town, Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy, 5 m. S of Novi, pop. 6.
Gavorrano (gä′vŏr-rä′nō) comm. Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 9.
Gawler (gô′lẽr) co. South Australia, Australia, pop. 13.
Gaya (gä′yȧ; gī′ȧ) dist. Patna div. Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 4,712 □ pop. 2,159. — its ✱ pop. 70; a famous place of pilgrimage.
Gay Head (gā′ hĕd′) promontory forming W extremity of Marthas Vineyard.
Gaylord (gā′lẽrd) vil. × of Otsego co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Gaysin (gī′sĕn) town, Podolia, Russia, 21 m. E of Bratslav, pop. 10.
Gaza (gā′zȧ) *or* **Ghuzzeh** (gŭz′ĕ) cml. coast town, Syria, Turkey in Asia, pop. 30.
Gazaland (gä′zȧ-lănd′) ter. S E Africa, in Port. E. Africa and Rhodesia.
Géant (zhā′äN′) a summit of Pennine Alps, Savoie, Fr. 13,180 ft. high. —, **Col du** (kôl dü) pass, 11,145 ft. high, between Courmayeur (Italy) and Chamonix (France).
Geary (gē′rĭ) co. E Kan. 390 □ p. 13, × Junction City. — city, Blaine & Canadian cos. Okla. p. 1.
Geauga (jē-ô′gȧ) agr. & past. co. N E O. 416 □ pop. 15, × Chardon.
Geba (gā′bä) riv. with estuary to Atlantic oc. Port. Guinea, W Africa.
Gebweiler (gāp′vī′lẽr) mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, pop. 13.
Geddington (gĕd′ĭng-tŭn) par. (p. 1) & vil. N Northamptonshire, Eng. See ELEANOR CROSS.
Gede (gä′dē) mt. Preanger, Java, 9,715 ft. high.
Gediz (gĕ-dēz′) *or* **Sarabat** (sä′rȧ-bät′) *anc.* HER′MUS, riv. W Asia Minor, to Smyrna gulf.
Geelong (jē′lông′) cml. spt. town, Grant co. Victoria, Australia, p. 14, with vicinity 22.
Geelong West, bor. suburb of Geelong, Victoria, pop. 7.
Geelvink Bay (gēl′vĭṇk) large inlet on N coast of Dutch New Guinea.
Geelvink Channel, bet. S W Western Australia and Houtman Abrolhos.
Geestemünde (gās′tē-mün′dē) spt. Hanover prov. Prussia, on Weser river, pop. 25.
Geislingen (gīs′lĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Danube circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 9.
Geistingen (gīs′tĭng-ĕn) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Gela (jĕ′lȧ) anc. city, S Sicily, on site of Terranova di Sicilia.
Gelderland (gĕl′dẽr-länt′; 172) prov. Netherlands, 1,962 □ pop. 639, ✱ Arnhem.
Geldern (gĕl′dẽrn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Niers river, pop. 6.
Gelenau (gĕl′ĕ-nou) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, 9 m. S of Chemnitz, pop. 6.
Gelligaer (gĕl′ĭ-gīr′) urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 36.
Gelsenkirchen (gĕl′zĕn-kĭrK′ĕn) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 170.
Gembloux (zhäN′blōō′) comm. Namur prov. Belgium, 10 m. N W of Namur, p. 5; bat. 1578.
Gemmi (gĕm′mē) mt. pass, 7,640 ft. high, Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 25 m. S of Thun.
Gemona (jā-mō′nä) town, Udine prov. Italy, 15 m. N N W of Udine, pop. comm. 9.
Gendringen (gĕn′drĭng-ĕn; 172) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
General Grant National Park, S cen. Cal. N of Sequoia National Park, 4 □.
Genesee (jĕn′ē-sē′) agr. co. S E cen. Mich. 655 □ pop. 65, × Flint. — agr. co. W N. Y. 496 □ pop. 38, × Batavia. — riv. 120 m. long, Pa. to Lake Ontario.
Geneseo (jĕn′ē-sē′ō) mfg. city, Henry co. Ill. p. 3. — vil. × of Livingston co. N. Y. p. 2.
Geneva (jē-nē′vȧ) co. S E Ala. 578 □ pop. 26, × Geneva. — mfg. city, × of Kane co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Adams co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, × of Fillmore co. Nebr. pop. 2. — mfg. city, Ontario co. N. Y. pop. 12; Hobart college. — vil. Ashtabula co. O. pop. 2. — *Fr.* **Genève** (zhē-nâv′) *Ger.* **Genf** (gĕnf) agr. & mfg. canton, Switzerland, 109 □ pop. 155. — its ✱ pop. comm. 59, city 123, on Geneva lake and Rhone river.
Geneva, Lake of, *or* **Lake Leman** (lē′măn) *anc.* LEMAN′NUS *or* LEMA′NUS, between Switzerland & France, 45 m. long, 1½ to 9 m. wide, 225 □; Rhone riv. flows through it.
Genèvre, Mont (môN zhē-nĕv′r′) pass, dept. Hautes-Alpes, Fr. near Briançon, alt. 6,100 ft.
Gennargentu (jĕn′när-jĕn-tōō′) mt. E Sardinia, ht. 6,365 ft.
Gennevilliers (zhĕn′vē′yā′) town, dept. Seine, France, pop. 11, comm. 14.
Genoa (jĕn′ō-ȧ) vil. Dekalb co. Ill. pop. 1. — vil. Nance co. Nebr. pop. 1. — *It.* **Genova** (jĕn′ō-vä) prov. Liguria, Italy, 1,583 □ pop. 1,050. — city, *anc.* GEN′UA, its ✱ on Medit. sea, pop. comm. 272.
Genoa, Gulf of, bay, Medit. sea, W Italy; chief inlet, Spezia gulf, E Genoa prov.
Gensan (gĕn′sän′) *Japanese* **Wŏnsan** (wŭn′sän′) treaty port, E coast of Korea, pop. 17.
Genthin (gĕn-tēn′) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Gentilly (zhäN′tē′yē′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, a suburb of Paris, pop. 11.
Gentry (jĕn′trĭ) agr. co. N W Mo. 490 □ pop. 17, × Albany.
Genzano (jĕn-tsä′nō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 18 m. N E of Potenza, pop. comm. 7.
Genzano di Roma (dē rō′mä) town, Rome prov. Italy, 17 m. S E of Rome, p. comm. 8.
George, co. S E Miss. 475 □ pop. 7, × Lucedale. — town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Af. pop. 4.
George, Cape, on N E coast of Nova Scotia.
George, Lake, *sometimes called* **Lake Horicon** (hŏr′ĭ-kŏn), beautiful lake bet. Warren and Washington cos. N. Y. 36 m. long.
Georgetown (jôrj′toun) co. E part of S. C. 828 □ pop. 22. — city, its × pop. 6, a port of entry. — town, × of Sussex co. Del. pop. 2. — suburb of Washington, D. C. on Potomac riv. pop. 15. — city, Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, × of Scott co. Ky. pop. 5. — mfg. town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 2. — vil. × of Brown co. O. pop. 2. — city, × of Williamson co. Tex. pop. 3. — city, × of Demerara co. and ✱ of British Guiana, pop. 49. — spt. chief town of Penang, Straits Settlements.
Georgia (jôr′jĭ-ȧ; jôr′jȧ) agr. & mfg. state, S U. S. A. 58,725 □ pop. 2,609, ✱ Atlanta. See YAZOO FRAUD, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, CRACKER STATE, EMPIRE STATE OF THE SOUTH. — town, Franklin co. Vt. pop. 1. — *anc.* IBE′RIA, former country, Asia, now chiefly in Tiflis & Kutais govts. Transcaucasia, Russia; its ✱ was Tiflis.
Georgiana (jôr′jĭ-ăn′ȧ) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 6.
Georgian Bay (jôr′jĭ-ăn; jôr′jăn) N E part Lake Huron, Ontario prov. Canada.
Georgia Pass, Col. in main range of Rocky mountains; altitude 11,476 ft.
Georgia, Strait of, bet. Vancouver isl. and Brit. Columbia, Canada.
Gera (gā′rä) mfg. town, ✱ of Reuss-Gera, Ger. on White Elster river, pop. 49.
Gerace Marina (jā-rä′chā mä-rē′nä) comm. Reggio di Calabria, Italy, on E coast, p. 6.
Geraci Siculo (jā-rä′chē sē-kōō′lō) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
Geraldine (jĕr′ăl-dēn) co. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 8.
Gérardmer (zhā′rär′mâ′; -mâr′) town, dept. Vosges, France, p. 4, comm. 10; watering place.
Gérgal (hĕr′gäl; 172) town, Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Gerizim (gĕr′ĭ-zĭm; gē-rī′zĭm) Bib. name of the mt. JEBEL ET TÔR, near Nablus, Syria.
Gerki (gĕr′kē) town, Sokoto, Northern Nigeria, W Africa, pop. 15.
German East Africa, ter. E Africa, between Lake Tanganyika & Indian oc. & N of the Rovuma riv. 384,170 □ pop. 7,516, ✱ Daressalam.
German New Guinea, Kaiser-Wilhelmsland, Bismarck archipel. & German Solomon isls. 92,664 □ pop. 532; sometimes, all Ger. Pacific possessions except Samoa & Kiaochow, 93,620 □ pop. 587; ✱ Rabaul, in Neu-Pommern.
German Southwest Africa, comprising Damaraland and Namaland, lying between Cape prov. and Angola, S W Africa, 322,432 □ pop. 103, ✱ Windhuk.
Germantown, vil. Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 2. — vil. Montgomery co. O. on Twin creek, pop. 2. — N W part of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Germany (jûr′mȧ-nĭ) *Ger.* **Deutschland** (doich′länt′) empire, cen. Europe, E of France and W of Russia, comprising 25 states & one imperial ter. 208,825 □ pop. 64,926, ✱ Berlin. See ARMY ORGANIZATION, LEGISLATURE, *n.*, ZOLLVEREIN, *n.*, FRANCO-GERMAN, *a.*, GERMAN, *n.* & *a.*, HOHENZOLLERN, *n.*
Germersheim (gĕr′mẽrs-hīm′) *anc.* VI′CUS JU′LII, town, Bavaria, Ger. on Rhine, pop. 6.
Germiston (jûr′mĭs-tŭn) town, S Transvaal prov. U. of S. Af. pop. 54.
Gerona (hā-rō′nä; 172) prov. N E Spain, 2,264 □ pop. 320. — *anc.* GERUN′DA, its ✱ pop. comm. 17. — pueblo, Tarlac prov. Philippine islands, pop. 14.
Gerresheim (gĕr′ĕs-hīm′) former town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Düsseldorf.
Gers (zhâr) dept. S W France, 2,429 □ pop. 222, ✱ Auch.
Gersau (gĕr′zou) vil. Schwyz canton, Switzerland, on Lake of Lucerne, p. comm. 2; resort.
Gersdorf (gĕrs′dôrf) mfg. comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 8.
Gettysburg (gĕt′ĭz-bûrg) bor. × of Adams co. Pa. pop. 4; battle, July 1–3, 1863.
Gevelsberg (gā′fĕls-bĕrk) town, Westphalia, Prussia, 6 m. N E by E of Barmen, pop. 19.
Geyer (gī′ẽr) mfg. & min. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 6.
Ghadames (gȧ-dä′mĕs) *or* **Rhadames** (rä-) oasis & town, W Tripoli, Africa, 300 m. S W of Tripoli city, pop. 7.
Ghardaïa (gär-dä′yä) a S ter. of Algeria, 32,206 □ pop. 141. — cml. town of this ter. 300 m. S of Algiers, pop. 10.
Ghat (gät) town & oasis, Fezzan, Africa, pop. 4; 255 m. W by S of Murzuk.
Ghatal (gä′täl′) town, Midnapore dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 15.
Ghats *or* **Ghauts** (gôts) two mt. ranges (**Eastern** & **Western Ghats**) bordering coasts of peninsula of India. See GHAT, *n.*
Ghazipur (gä′zē-pōōr′) dist. Benares div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 1,389 □ pop. 840. — its ✱ pop. 45.
Ghazni (gŭz′nē) cml. city, Kabul prov. Afghanistan, pop. 3–10; battles 1839 and 1842.
Ghedi (gā′dē) comm. Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Gheel (gāl) commune & town, Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 15.
Ghent (gĕnt) *Fr.* **Gand** (gäN) cml. & mfg. ft. city, ✱ of E. Flanders, Belgium, pop. 166.
Ghor, The (gôr) the valley of the Dead sea & lower Jordan, Palestine.
Giarre (jär′rā) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, near Mt. Etna, pop. comm. 22.
Giaveno (jä-vē′nō) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, 17 m. W S W of Turin, pop. 11.
Gibara (hē-bä′rä; 133, 172) dist. (pop. 39) & city (pop. 6) Oriente prov. Cuba.
Gibellina (jē′bĕl-lē′nä) comm. Sicily, Italy, 30 m. E S E of Trapani, pop. 7.
Gibraleón (hē′brä-lā-ōn′) town, Huelva prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Gibraltar (jĭ-brôl′tẽr; *Span.* hē′bräl-tär′) town & strongly ft. rock (*anc.* CAL′PE) S Iberian pen. belonging to Great Britain, 1⅞ □ pop. 12; one of the PILLARS OF HERCULES (see *Vocab.*).
Gibraltar, Bay of, inlet of Mediterranean sea, S Spain.
Gibraltar, Strait of, 8½–23 m. wide, bet. Spain & Africa; joins Medit. sea to Atlantic ocean.
Gibsland (gĭbz′lănd) town, Bienville par. Louisiana, pop. 1.
Gibson (gĭb′sŭn) agr. co. S W Ind. 486 □ pop. 30, × Princeton. — agr. co. W Tenn. 633 □ pop. 42, × Trenton.
Gibsonburg (gĭb′sŭn-bûrg) vil. Sandusky co. O. 11 m. W N W of Fremont, pop. 2.
Gibson City, city, Ford co. Ill. pop. 2.
Gibsonville (-vĭl) town, Alamance & Guilford cos. North Carolina, pop. 1.
Gien (zhyăN) town, dept. Loiret, France, on Loire, 38 m. E S E of Orléans, p. 7, comm. 8.
Giesenkirchen (gē′zĕn-kĭrK′ĕn) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Giessbach (gēs′bäK) cascade, near Lake of Brienz, Bern canton, Switzerland.
Giessen (gēs′ĕn) town, ✱ of Oberhessen prov. Hesse, Ger. on Lahn river, pop. 31.
Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn (gēs′hü′b′l-zou′ẽr-brōōn′) vil. N W Bohemia, Austria; mineral springs.
Giffoni Valle Piana (jēf-fō′nē väl′lä pyä′nä) comm. Salerno prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Gifu (gē′fōō) dist. cen. Honshu, Japan, 3,999 □ pop. 1,075. — city in dist. pop. 41.
Gigaquit (hē-gä′kĕt; 172) town, Surigao prov. Philippine islands, pop. 5.
Gijón (hē-hōn′; 172, 189) cml. & mfg. spt. Oviedo, Spain, on Bay of Biscay, p. comm. 55.
Gila (hē′lȧ) riv. ab. 500 m. long, N. M. to Colorado riv. Ariz. — co. cen. Ariz. 4,683 □ pop. 16, × Globe.
Gilan *or* **Ghilan** (gē-län′) prov. Persia, S W of Caspian sea; chief town, Resht. — (gē′-län′) *or* **Ilan** (ē′län′) town, N E Formosa, pop. 16.
Gilbert (gĭl′bẽrt) vil. St. Louis co. Minn. pop. 2.
Gilbert, *or* Kingsmill, Islands, group on equator, Pac. oc. 166 □ pop. 35; Br.
Gilberton (gĭl′bẽr-tŭn) min. bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. 4 m. fr. Mahanoy City, pop. 5.
Gilbert Peak, 13,687 ft. high, Uinta mts. N border Wasatch co. Utah.
Gilead, Mount (gĭl′ē-ăd) mt. Syria, 25 m. N N E of the Dead sea, 3,596 ft. high.
Giles (jīlz) agr. co. S Tenn. 628 □ pop. 33, × Pulaski. — agr. co. S W part of Va. 369 □ pop. 12, × Pearisburg.
Gillespie (gĭ-lĕs′pĭ) co. W cen. Tex. 1,109 □ pop. 9, × Fredericksburg. — city, Macoupin co. Ill. pop. 2.
Gilliam (gĭl′ĭ-ăm) co. N Ore. 1,201 □ pop. 4, × Condon.
Gillingham (gĭl′ĭng-ăm) mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 52.
Gilly (zhē′yē′) min. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 24.
Gilman (gĭl′măn) city, Iroquois co. Ill. 79 m. S by W of Chicago, pop. 1.
Gilmer (gĭl′mẽr) agr. co. N Ga. 440 □ pop. 9, × Ellijay. — agr. co. cen. W. Va. 331 □ pop. 11, × Glenville. — town, × of Upshur co. Tex. pop. 1.
Gilpin (gĭl′pĭn) min. co. N cen. Col. 130 □ pop. 4, × Central City.
Gilroy (gĭl′roi′) city, Santa Clara co. Cal. pop. 2.
Gimino (jē-mē′nō) town, Istria, Austria, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Ginneken (gĭn′ĕ-kĕn; 172) vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Ginosa (jē-nō′zä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 11.
Ginzo de Limia (hēn′thō dā lē′myä; 172) town, Orense prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Gioja dal Colle (jō′yä däl kôl′lā) city, Bari prov. Italy, 22 m. S by E of Bari, p. comm. 22.
Gioja Tauro (tou′rō) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Giojosa, *or* **Gioiosa, Jonica** (jō-yō′sä yō′nē-kä) comm. Reggio di Calabria, Italy, pop. 11.
Giojosa, *or* **Gioiosa, Marea** (mä-rā′ä) town, N coast of Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Giovinazzo (jō′vē-nät′sō) ft. spt. comm. Bari prov. Italy, on Adriatic sea, pop. 11.
Gippsland (gĭps′lănd) S E Victoria, Australia, 13,898 □; chief town, Sale, pop. 3.
Girard (jĭ-rärd′) city, Russell co. Ala. pop. 4. — city, Macoupin co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Crawford co. Kan. pop. 2. — vil. Trumbull co. O. pop. 4. — bor. Erie co. Pa. pop. 1.
Girardot (hē-rär-dōt′; 172) town, Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 10.
Girardville (jĭ-rärd′vĭl) min. bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. 3 m. E of Ashland, pop. 4.
Girgeh (jĕr′gĕ) prov. Upper Egypt, 575 □ pop. 793. — its ✱ pop. 9.
Girgenti (jĕr-jĕn′tē) prov. S W Sicily, 1,172 □ pop. 394. — *anc.* AGRIGEN′TUM, its ✱ pop. 27.
Girifalco (jē′rē-fäl′kō) comm. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 5.
Gironde (zhē′rôNd′) estuary, about 45 m. long, formed by junction of Garonne and Dordogne rivs. W France. — dept. S W France, 4,141 □ pop. 829, ✱ Bordeaux.
Gisborne (gĭz′bŭrn) borough, Cook co. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 8.
Gisors (gē′zôr′) town, dept. Eure, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Gitschin (gĭch′ĭn) *Boh.* **Jičín** (yē′chēn) comm. Bohemia, 48 m. N E of Prague, pop. 10.
Giuliano in Campania (jōōl-yä′nō ēn käm-pä′nyä) comm. Italy, near Naples, pop. 16.
Giulianova (jōōl′yä-nō′vä) comm. Teramo prov. Italy, on the Adriatic coast, pop. 8.
Giurgevo (jōōr′jā-vō) *Roum.* **Giurgiu** (jōōr′jōō) town, Vlașca dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, on the Danube, 40 m. S S W of Bucharest, pop. comm. 21.
Giussano (jōōs-sä′nō) comm. & vil. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Givet (zhē′vĕ′) town, dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse river, pop. 5, comm. 8.
Givors (zhē′vôr′) town, dept. Rhône, Fr. on Rhone riv. 13 m. S of Lyon, p. 12, comm. 13.
Gizeh (gē′zĕ) prov. Upper Egypt, 398 □ pop. 460. — its ✱, near Cairo, pop. 11. See PYRAMID OF CHEOPS, SPHINX, *n.*
Gizhiga Bay (gē-zhē′gȧ) arm of Okhotsk sea, N E Asia.
Glace Bay (glās) town, Cape Breton isl. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 17.
Glacier Bay (glā′shẽr; glăs′ĭ-ẽr) bay, S E Alaska, S of Muir glacier.
Glacier Peak, mt. 12,654 ft. high, Colorado.
Gladbeck (glät′bĕk) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 39.
Gladstone (glăd′stŏn) city, Delta co. Mich. pop. 4. — (*pron.* -stŭn) co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 5. — co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 17.
Gladwin (glăd′wĭn) co. N cen. Mich. 519 □ pop. 8. — its ×.
Glamorganshire (glȧ-môr′găn-shẽr) *or* **Glamorgan**, maritime min. & mfg. co. S E Wales, 811 □ pop. 1,121, × Cardiff.
Glarus (glä′rōōs) *Fr.* **Glaris** (glȧ′rēs′) canton, E Switzerland, 267 □ pop. 33. — its ✱ pop. comm. 5.
Glascock (glăs′kŏk) agr. co. E Ga. 170 □ pop. 5, × Gibson.
Glasgow (glȧs′gō; -kō) mfg. city, × of Barren co. Ky. pop. 2. — city, Howard co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, × of Valley co. Mont. pop. 1. — parl. mun. & royal burgh, Lanarkshire & Renfrewshire, Scotland, on Clyde riv. pop. mun. b. 784; famous for shipbuilding.
Glasscock (glȧs′kŏk) co. W Tex. 866 □ pop. 1, × Garden City.
Glassport (glȧs′pōrt) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.

Gazaca. See TABRIZ.
Gefle, Gefleborg. See GÄFLE, GÄFLEBORG.
Genf. See GENEVA.
Gennesaret, Lake of. See GALILEE, SEA OF.
Genova. See GENOA.
Genua. See GENOA.
Gerlsdorfer Spitze. See FERENCZ JÓZSEF.
German Ocean. See NORTH SEA.
Gerunda. See GERONA.
Gesoriacum. See BOULOGNE.
Gharapuri. See ELEPHANTA.
Gharbieh. See GARBIEH.
Ghauts. See GHATS.
Ghenneh. See KENEH.
Gherla. See SZAMOSÚJVÁR.
Ghilan. See GILAN.
Ghuzni. Var. of GHAZNI.
Ghuzzeh. See GAZA.
Giant's Causeway, Antrim co. N coast of Ireland. See GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, in *Vocab.*
Gidi. See IGIDI.
Gilolo. See HALMAHERA.
Girin. See KIRIN.
Giurgiu. See GIURGEVO.
Gjurgjevac. See SANKT GEORGEN.
Gladbach. See BERGISCH-GLADBACH and MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH.
Glamorgan. See GLAMORGANSHIRE.
Glaris. See GLARUS.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; fōōd, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iṇk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Glastonbury (glăs′tŭn-bĕr-ĭ; *colloq. or provincial* glăs′ŭn-bĕr-ĭ) town, Hartford co. Conn. on Conn. riv. p. 5. — (*pron.* glăs′ŭn-bĕr-ĭ; glăs′tŭn-bĕr-ĭ), mun. bor. Somerset co. Eng. p. 4; anc. abbey. See Avalon, *n.*
Glatz (gläts) mfg. ft. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Neisse river, pop. 17.
Glauchau (glou′kou) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Mulde river, pop. 25.
Glebe (glēb) town, mun. suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 22.
Gleichenberg (glī′kĕn-bĕrk) watering place, Styria, Austria, 26 m. E S E of Graz.
Gleiwitz (glī′vĭts) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Klodnitz river, pop. 67.
Glen Campbell (kăm′ĕl) bor. Indiana co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Glen Carbon, vil. Madison co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Glencoe (glĕn′kō) vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of McLeod co. Minn. pop. 2. — valley in Argyllshire, Scotland; scene of massacre in 1692.
Glendale (glĕn′dāl′) city, Los Angeles co. Cal. pop. 3. — vil. Hamilton co. O. 12 m. N of Cincinnati, pop. 2. — See Frazier's Farm (*Gaz.*).
Glendalough, Vale of (glĕn′dȧ-lō) Wicklow co. Ireland; ruins of "Seven Churches."
Glendive (glĕn′dīv) city, × of Dawson co. Montana, pop. 2.
Glenelg (glĕn-ĕlg′) riv. 281 m. long, Victoria, Australia, to Discovery bay.
Glen Ellyn (ĕl′ĭn) vil. Dupage co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Glengarry (glĕn-găr′ĭ) narrow valley, Inverness-shire, Scotland. — co. E Ontario, Canada, × Alexandria.
Glenn (glĕn) co. N Cal. 1,259 □ pop. 7, × Willows.
Glenolden (glĕn-ōl′d′n) bor. Delaware co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Glen Ridge, bor. Essex co. N. J. 4 m. N N W of Newark, pop. 3.
Glen Rock, bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 1. — bor. York co. Pa. 12 m. S of York, pop. 1.
Glen Roy, narrow valley, Inverness-shire, Scotland.
Glens Falls (glĕnz fôlz) vil. Warren co. N. Y. on Hudson river, pop. 15; paper mills.
Glenville (glĕn′vĭl) vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 6.
Glenwood, city, × of Mills co. Io. pop. 4. — vil. × of Pope co. Minn. pop. 2.
Glenwood Springs, town, × of Garfield co. Col. on Grand river, pop. 2.
Gliniany (glē-nyä′nē) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.
Glittertind (glĭt′ĕr-tĭn′) peak, Kristians prov. Norway, 8,380 ft. high.
Globe, town, × of Gila co. Ariz. 85 m. N of Tucson, pop. 7.
Globe′ville, town, Arapahoe co. Col. 2 m. N of Denver, pop. 2.
Glocester (glŏs′tẽr) town, Providence co. Rhode Island, pop. 1.
Glogau (glō′gou) mfg. ft. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 25. — town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Hotzenplotz riv. 22 m. S of Oppeln, pop. 7.
Glommen (glōm′ĕn) chief riv. Norway, about 350 m. long, to Skager-Rak.
Glossa (glŏs′ȧ; *mod. Gr.* glōs′ȧ), *or* **Linguetta, Cape** (lēṅ-gwĕt′ȧ), *anc.* Acroceraunia, promontory, Albania, about lat. 40° 27′ N.
Glossop (glŏs′ŭp) mfg. mun. bor. Derbyshire, England, 12 m. E of Manchester, pop. 22.
Gloster (glŏs′tẽr) town, Amite co. Miss. 34 m. S E of Natchez, pop. 1.
Gloucester (glŏs′tẽr) agr. co. S W N. J. 332 □ pop. 37, × Woodbury. — co. E Va. 223 □ pop. 12, × Gloucester. — cml. city and port of entry, Essex co. Mass. pop. 24; fishery. — co. New Brunswick, Canada, × Bathurst. — See Gloucestershire (*Gaz.*). — cml. & mfg. city & county bor. × of Gloucestershire, England, pop. 50; cathedral. — co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 20.
Gloucester City, city, Camden co. N. J. on Delaware riv. pop. 9.
Gloucestershire (-shẽr) *or* **Gloucester**, co. S W Eng. 1,259 □ pop. 736, × Gloucester.
Glouster (glŏs′tẽr) vil. Athens co. O. 12 m. N of Athens, pop. 3.
Gloversville (glŭv′ẽrz-vĭl) city, Fulton co. New York, pop. 21; glove mfg.
Glückstadt (glük′shtät) cml. town, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Elbe river, pop. 7.
Glukhov (gloo-kôf′) cml. town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 17.
Glyncorwg (glĭn-kôr′ŏŏg) urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 9.
Glynn (glĭn) co. S E Ga. 439 □ pop. 16, × Brunswick.
Gmünd (g′münt) mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany, 29 m. E of Stuttgart, pop. 21.
Gmunden (g′mŏŏn′dĕn) town, Upper Austria, pop. 7, comm. 8; summer resort.
Gnesen (g′nā′zĕn) mfg. town, Posen prov. Prussia, 29 m. E N E of Posen, pop. 25.
Goa (gō′ȧ) ter. on Malabar coast, India, 1,469 □ pop. 476, ✱ Panjim; Portuguese.
Goajira, La (lä gō′ä-hē′rä) pen. & commissary, N E Colombia, pop. 53, ✱ Puerto Estrella.
Goalpara (gō′äl-pä′rȧ) dist. of Assam, Br. India, 3,961 □ pop. 601. — town in dist. pop. 6.
Gobi (gō′bē) *or* **Shamo** (shä′mō) desert region, cen. Asia, mostly in Mongolia.
Goch (gōk) town, Düsseldorf dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Godalming (gŏd′ăl-mĭng) mfg. mun. bor. Surrey co. England, on Wey river, pop. 9.
Godavari (gō-dä′vȧ-rē) riv. ab. 900 m. long, S India, W Ghats mts. to Bay of Bengal; sacred to the Hindus. — dist. Madras pres. Br. India, 5,634 □ pop. 1,631.
Goderich (gŏd′rĭch) mfg. town & port of entry, × of Huron co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 5.
Godesberg (gō′dĕs-bĕrk) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 16; mineral springs.
Göding (gû′dĭng) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 12.
Godthaab (gŏt′hōb) oldest Danish settlement in Greenland, on S W coast.
Godwin-Austen, Mount (gŏd′wĭn-ôs′tĕn) mt. Himalayas, N Kashmir, 28,250 ft.
Goes (hōōs; 172) cml. ft. town & comm. Zeeland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
Goffstown (gŏfs′toun; 205) town, Hillsborough co. New Hampshire, pop. 3.
Gogebic (gō-gē′bĭk) co. N W Mich. 1,133 □ pop. 23, × Bessemer.
Gogo (gō′gō) town, Ahmedabad dist. British India, W side Gulf of Cambay, pop. 7.
Gogra (gō′grä) nav. riv. 570 m. long, India, Tibet to Ganges river near Chapra.
Gohfeld (gō′fĕlt) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 8.
Goito (gō′ē-tō) comm. Mantua prov. Italy, on Mincio riv. 8 m. N W of Mantua, pop. 7.
Gokak (gō-käk′) town, Belgaum dist. Bombay presidency, British India, pop. 12.
Gokcha (gôk-chä′) *or* **Sevanga** (syĕ-vän′gȧ) lake, 45 m. long, Erivan govt. Transcaucasia, altitude 6,314 ft.
Golborne (gōl′bŭrn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Golcar (gōl′kȧr) mfg. town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 10.
Golconda (gŏl-kŏn′dȧ) vil. × of Pope co. Ill. on Ohio riv. pop. 1. — town, Hyderabad state, India; formerly a famous diamond depot. See Koh-i-noor, *n.*
Goldap (gōl′däp) town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Goldberg (gōlt′bĕrk) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Katzbach river, pop. 7.
Gold Coast, British colony, Upper Guinea, W Africa, 24,200 □ pop. 858, ✱ Akkra: & protectorate: Ashanti (20,000 □ pop. 288) & Northern Territories (35,800 □ pop. 358).
Golden, mfg. city, × of Jefferson co. Colorado, pop. 2.
Goldendale (gōl′d′n-dāl′) town, × of Klickitat co. Washington, pop. 1.
Golden Gate, strait forming entrance to San Francisco bay, California.
Golden Horn, inlet of Bosporus, forming harbor of Constantinople.
Gold′field, town, Teller co. Colorado, pop. 1. — min. town, Esmeralda co. Nev. pop. 5.
Goldingen (gōl′dĭng-ĕn) town, Kurland, Russia, on Windau river, pop. 5.
Goldsboro (gōldz′bŭr-ō) mfg. city, × of Wayne co. N. C. pop. 6.
Goldthwaite (gōld′thwāt) town, × of Mills co. Texas, pop. 1.
Golese (gō-lā′sā) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Goletta (gō-lĕt′ȧ) *Fr.* **La Goulette** (lȧ gōō′lĕt′) town, the port of Tunis, pop. ab. 5.
Goliad (gō′lĭ-ăd′) agr. & past. co. S Tex. 799 □ pop. 10. — its ×.
Gollnow (gôl′nō) mfg. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, on Ihna river, pop. 10.
Gölniczbánya (gûl′nĭts-bä′nyŏ) *Ger.* **Göllnitz** (gûl′nĭts) min. & mfg. town with magistracy, Szepes co. Hungary, pop. 4.
Golo (gō′lō) isl. Lubang group, Philippine Islands, N W of Mindoro, 8 □.
Gomal (gō-mŭl′) *or* **Gumal** (gŭ-mŭl′) pass, 7,500 ft. high, India, ab. 32° 5′ N, 70° E.
Gombin (gŏm′bĕn) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia, 55 m. W of Warsaw, pop. 5.
Gomel (gō′mĕl-y′) *or* **Homel** (hô′mĕl) cml. town, Mogilev govt. Russia, pop. 79.
Gomera (gō-mā′rä) one of the Canary isls. 12 m. long, 9 m. broad, 144 □ pop. 18.
Gommern (gôm′ĕrn) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Gömör és Kis-Hont (gû′mûr āsh kĭsh-hônt) min. co. Hungary, 1,652 □ pop. 188, × Rimaszombat.
Gonaïves (gō′nȧ′ēv′) cml. town, Haiti, on Bay of Gonaïves, pop. 8.
Gonave (gō′nȧv′) isl. 37 m. long, W coast of Haiti, West Indies.
Gonda (gōn′dä) dist. of Fyzabad div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 2,813 □ pop. 1,412. — its ✱ pop. 17.
Gondal (gŏn′dŭl) native state, Kathiawar pen. India, 1,024 □ pop. 163.
Gondar (gŏn′där) mfg. city, ✱ of Amhara, Abyssinia, 21 m. N of Lake Tsana, pop. 5.
Gondokoro (gŏn′dō-kō′rō; gŏn-dō′kō-) town, Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, Nile riv. ab. lat. 5° N.
Gondomar (gŏn′dō-mär′) town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Gondwana (gŏn-dwä′nȧ) region, now in Central Provs. & Central India.
Gonzaga (gŏn-dzä′gä) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, 14 m. S of Mantua, pop. 9.
Gonzales (gŏn-zä′lĕz) agr. co. S Tex. 1,020 □ pop. 28. — city, its × pop. 3.
Goochland (gōōch′lănd) co. cen. Va. 287 □ pop. 9. — its ×.
Good Hope, Cape of, promontory, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, 30 m. S of Capetown.
Goodhue (gŏŏd′hū) agr. co. S E Minn. 767 □ pop. 32, × Red Wing.
Gooding (gŏŏd′ĭng) vil. Lincoln co. Idaho, pop. 1.
Goodland, town, Newton co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, × of Sherman co. Kan. pop. 2.
Goodwin Sands, shoals, 10 m. long, N Dover Strait, S E coast of England. See 2d down, *n.* 3.
Goole (gōōl) cml. town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, on Ouse river, pop. 20.
Gooty (gōō′tē) ft. town, Anantapur dist. Madras, Br. India, 47½ m. E of Bellary, pop. 10.
Göppingen (gûp′ĭng-ĕn) town, Württemburg, Germany, on Fils river, pop. 22.
Gorakhpur (gō′rŭk-pōōr′) div. N E United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 9,534 □ pop. 6,524. — dist. in same, 4,535 □ pop. 3,201. — city, ✱ of div. & dist. pop. 64.
Görbersdorf (gûr′bĕrs-dôrf) vil. Breslau govt. dist. Silesia Prussia, pop. 1; health resort.
Gordium (gôr′dĭ-ŭm) capital of ancient Phrygia.
Gordon (gôr′dŭn) co. N W Ga. 375 □ p. 16, × Calhoun. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 1.
Gorgona (gôr-gō′nä) town, cen. Canal Zone, on Panama canal, pop. 3.
Gorgonzola (gôr′gŏn-dzō′lä; *Angl.* gôr′gŏn-zō′lȧ) comm. Milan prov. Italy, pop. 5; noted for its cheese.
Gorham (gôr′ăm) town, Cumberland co. Me. pop. 3. — town, Coos co. N. H. pop. 2.
Gori (gô′rē) town, Tiflis govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, on Kura river, pop. 7.
Gorinchem (gô′rĭn-kĕm) *or* **Gorkum** (gôr′kŭm) cml. town & commune, South Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 12.
Gorj (gôrzh) *or* **Gorjî** (gôr′zhĭ) dept. S W Roumania, 1,810 □ pop. 201, ✱ Târgu-Jiu.
Görkau (gûr′kou) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Gorki (gôr′kē) town, Mogilev govt. Russia, pop. 7.
Gorla Minore (gôr′lä mē-nō′rā) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Gorlice (gôr-lyē′tsĕ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 7.
Görlitz (gûr′lĭts) cml. & mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Neisse river, pop. 86.
Gornya-Orêkhovitsa (gôr′nyá-ô-rĕ-kô′vĭ-tsȧ) town, cen. Bulgaria, near Tirnovo, p. 7.
Gorssel (gôr′sĕl) comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. 6.
Gorton (gôr′tŭn) former urban dist. Lancashire, England, now part of Manchester.
Goryn (gô′rĭn) riv. 230 m. long, Volhynia, Russia, flows into Pripyat river.
Görz (gûrts) town, Küstenland, Austria, ✱ of Görz and Gradisca, pop. 31.
Görz and Gradisca (grä-dēs′kä) crownland, Küstenland, Aust. 1,127 □ pop. 261, ✱ Görz.
Gosforth (gŏz′fŭrth) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 15.
Goshen (gō′shĕn) mfg. city, × of Elkhart co. Ind. pop. 9. — vil. × of Orange co. N. Y. p. 3.
Goslar (gŏs′lär) mfg. town, Hanover prov. Prussia, 26 m. S E of Hildesheim, pop. 19.
Gosper (gŏs′pẽr) co. S Nebr. 464 □ pop. 5, × Elwood.
Gosport and Alverstoke (gŏs′pōrt, ăl′vẽr-stōk; 201) mfg. urban dist. Hampshire, England, opp. Portsmouth, pop. 33.
Gossau (gŏs′ou) comm. Saint-Gall canton, Switzerland, pop. 8.
Gosselies (gôs′lē′) mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, 4 m. N of Charleroy, p. comm. 10.
Gössnitz (gûs′nĭts) town, Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, pop. 6.
Gostynin (gôs-tĭ′nyĕn) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 6.
Göta-Älf (gû′tä-ĕlf′) nav. riv. (*ĕlf*), S Sweden, 50 m. long, Lake Väner to the Kattegat.
Götarike (yû′tȧ-rē′kĕ) *or* **Götaland** (yû′tȧ-lănd′) S div. of Sweden, 35,772 □ pop. 2,842.
Göteborg (yû′tĕ-bŏr′y′) *or* **Gothenburg** (gŏt′ĕn-bûrg) spt. city, ✱ of Göteborg & Bohus prov. Sweden, pop. 168. See Gothenburg system.
Göteborg and Bohus (bōō′hŭs) prov. S W Sweden, 1,949 □ pop. 381, ✱ Göteborg.
Gotha (gō′tȧ) duchy, Germany, 546 □ p. 203; part of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. — its ✱ p. 40.
Gotham (gŏt′ăm) parish, Basford rural dist. Nottinghamshire, Eng. p. 1. See Gotham, *n.*
Gothenburg (gŏth′ĕn-bûrg), city, Dawson co. Nebr. pop. 2. — See Göteborg (*Gaz.*).
Gothic Mountain (gŏth′ĭk) peak, 12,646 ft. high, Elk mts. Colorado.
Goto (gō′tō) isl. group, W of Kiushu, Japan, about 300 □ pop. 97.
Gottesberg (gŏt′ĕs-bĕrk) min. & mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Göttingen (gût′ĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Hanover, Prussia, pop. 38; seat of a university.
Gottland, *or* **Gotland** (gŏt′lănd; gô′lănd), *or* **Gothland** (gŏth′lănd) agr. isl. Baltic sea, a prov. of Sweden, 1,220 □ pop. 55, ✱ Visby.
Gouda (gou′dä; 172) cml. & mfg. town, S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 25.
Gough (gŏf; 205) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 17.
Goulburn (gōl′bŭrn) co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 11. — mun. town, Argyle co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 10. — riv. 345 m. long, Victoria, Australia, to Murray river.
Gouldsboro (gōōldz′bŭr-ō) town, Hancock co. Maine, pop. 1.
Gourin (gōō′răN′) town, dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 2, comm. 5.
Gouritz (gou′rĭts) riv. S Cape prov. U. of S. Af. flows S to Indian oc. in 21° 50′ E.
Gourock (gōō′rŏk) burgh, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on Clyde riv. pop. 7; watering place.
Gouverneur (gŭv′ẽr-nōōr′; gōō′vẽr-) vil. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 4.
Govan (gŭv′ăn; gŏv′-) burgh, suburb of Glasgow, Scotland, pop. 90.
Gove (gōv) past. co. W Kan. 1,080 □ pop. 6, × Gove.
Governors Island, ft. isl., New York bay, off S end of East river, pop. 2; to U. S. govt.
Gowanda (gō-wŏn′dȧ) vil. Cattaraugus & Erie cos. New York, pop. 2.
Gowen (gou′ĕn) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 6.
Gower (gou′ẽr) peninsula, Bristol channel, Glamorganshire, S Wales.
Goyanna (gō-yän′ä) city, Pernambuco state, Brazil, on Goyanna river, pop. 10.
Goyaz (gō-yäsh′) cen. state, Brazil, 288,537 □ pop. 280. — its ✱ pop. 13.
Gozo (gôt′sō) *anc.* Gaulus, isl. Br. col. of Malta, Medit. 9 m. long, 4½ m. broad, 25 □ p. 18.
Gozón (gō-thōn′) coast town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Graaf-Reinet (gräf-rī′nĕt) town, E cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 8.
Grabow (grä′bō) former town, on Oder riv. Pomerania prov. Prussia, now part of Stettin. — town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 6.
Gracias á Dios, Cape (grä′sē-äs ä dyōs′) E extremity of boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua, Central America.
Graciosa (grä-sē-ō′zä) isl. one of the Azores, 24 □ pop. 9.
Gradačac (grä-dä′chäts) town, Bosnia, Austria-Hungary, 70 m. N of Sarajevo, pop. 4.
Gradizhsk (grȧ-dyēshk′) town, Poltava govt. Russia, on Dnieper river, pop. 11.
Grado (grä′thō; 146) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 18.
Grady (grā′dĭ) co. S W Ga. 444 □ p. 18, × Cairo. — co. cen. Okla. 1,024 □ p. 30, × Chickasha.
Græcia Magna (grē′shĭ-ȧ măg′nȧ) *or* **Magna Græcia**, anc. Greek ter. S Italy.
Gräfrath (grāf′rät′) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 13 m. E of Düsseldorf, pop. 10.
Grafton (grăf′tŭn) past. co. N. H. 1,729 □ pop. 42, × Woodsville. — city, Jersey co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 6. — city, × of Walsh co. N. Dak. pop. 2. — city, × of Taylor co. W. Va. pop. 8.
Gragnano (grä-nyä′nō) town, Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 15.
Graham (grā′ăm) co. S E Ariz. 6,508 □ pop. 24, × Solomonsville. — co. N W Kan. 897 □ pop. 9, × Hill City. — co. S W N. C. 298 □ pop. 5, × Robbinsville. — town, × of Alamance co. N. C. pop. 3. — city, × of Young co. Tex. pop. 2. — town, Tazewell co. Va. p. 2.
Graham Land, antarctic insular region, approx. 64° W lon. 66° S lat.
Graham Mountain, 10,516 ft. high, S E Arizona.
Grahamstown (grā′ămz-toun) town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 14.
Grain Coast, portion of Guinea, included in Liberia. See melegueta pepper, a.
Grainger (grān′jẽr) agr. co. N E Tenn. 307 □ pop. 14, × Rutledge.
Grammichele (gräm′mē-kĕ′lä) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 17.
Grammont (grȧ′môN′) mfg. town, East Flanders prov. Belg. on Dender riv. p. comm. 13.
Grampians, The (grăm′pĭ-ănz) mt. range, W Victoria, Australia; highest, Mt. William, 3,827 ft. — *or* **Grampian Hills** (-ăn) mt. system, divides Highlands & Lowlands, Scotland; highest, Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft.
Gran (grän) *Hung.* **Garam** (gŏ′rôm) riv. N W Hungary, to Danube riv. opp. Esztergom. — See Esztergom.
Granada (grȧ-nä′dȧ; *Sp.* grä-nä′thä; 146) min. prov. S Spain, 4,838 □ pop. 523. — its ✱ pop. 81. See Alhambra, *n.* — cml. city, ✱ of Granada dept. Nicaragua, pop. 25.
Granbury (grăn′bẽr-ĭ) town, × of Hood co. Tex. 35 m. S W of Fort Worth, pop. 1.
Granby (grăn′bĭ) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 1. — city, Newton co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, Shefford co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 5.

Gnossus. See Knossos.	**Goentoer.** See Guntur.	**Göllnitz.** See Gölniczbánya.	**Gomul.** Var. of Gomal.	**Götaland.** See Götarike.	**Gotland.** See Gottland.
Gobannium. See Abergavenny.	**Gök-su.** See Calycadnus.	**Gombroon.** See Benderabbas.	**Gorkum.** See Gorinchem.	**Gothland.** See Gottland.	**Goulette, La.** See Goletta.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Gran Canaria (grän kä-nä′rē-ä) one of cen. Canary isls. 35 m. long, 644 □ pop. 163.
Gran Chaco, El (ĕl grän chä′kō) region, Bolivia, Paraguay, & Argentina.
Grand (grănd) co. N Col. 1,866 □ pop. 2, × Sulphur Springs. — co. E Ut. 3,692 □ pop. 2, × Moab.
Grand Bank, shoal, E & S of Newfoundland; noted fishing grounds.
Grand Bassam *or* **Bassam** (bȧs′säm′) spt. Ivory Coast, Fr. W. Africa, pop. 3.
Grand-Bourg (grän′-bo͞or′) chief town, Marie-Galante isl. Guadeloupe col. pop. comm. 8.
Grand Cayman (grănd kī-măn′) largest of Cayman isls. Br. W. Indies, 17 m. long, p. 4.
Grand-Combe, La (lȧ grän′-kôɴb′) min. & mfg. town, dept. Gard, Fr. p. 7, comm. 12.
Grande, Rio (rē′ō grăn′dā) riv. 1,770 m. long, S W Col. to Gulf of Mexico; from El Paso, Tex. forms boundary bet. U. S. & Mexico. — riv. Brazil, Serra da Mantiqueira to Paraná riv. — riv. Brazil, Bahia state to São Francisco riv. — riv. W Africa. See Koli (*Gaz.*).
Grande, Río, riv. Mexico. See Lerma (*Gaz.*). — riv. Nicaragua, Cen. America, to Caribbean sea. — riv. Bolivia. See Guapay (*Gaz.*). — *or* **San Francisco** (sän frän-sēs′kō; 138) riv. N Argentina, flows into Bermejo river.
Grande Ronde (grănd′ rŏnd′) riv. 175 m. long, Blue mts. Ore. to Snake river.
Grande-Terre (gränd′-târ′) isl. Fr. W. Indies, 35 m. long, the E part of Guadeloupe, 219 □ pop. 100.
Grand Forks (grănd), co. N E N. Dak. 1,433 □ p. 28. — city, its × p. 12; Univ. of N. Dak.
Grand Haven, mfg. city, × of Ottawa co. Mich. on Lake Michigan, pop. 6.
Grand Island, city, × of Hall co. Nebraska, pop. 10.
Grand Isle, agr. co. N W Vt. 83 □ p. 4, × North Hero. — town, Aroostook co. Me. p. 1.
Grand Junction, city, × of Mesa co. Col. pop. 8. — town, Greene co. Io. pop. 1.
Grand Ledge, mfg. city, Eaton co. Mich. on Grand river, pop. 3.
Grand Manan (mȧ-năn′) isl. 17 m. long, S W New Brunswick prov. Canada.
Grand' Mère (grän′ mâr′) town, Champlain co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 5.
Grand Pré (grän′ prā′) vil. Kings co. Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin; scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline." See Acadia, *n.*, Evangeline, *n.*
Grand Rapids (grănd) mfg. & cml. city, × of Kent co. Mich. on Grand riv. pop. 113. — vil. × of Itasca co. Minn. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Wood co. Wis. pop. 7.
Grand River, 350 m. long, rises in Grand lake, Col. flows into Green riv. Ut. — 200 m. long, rises in N W S. Dak. flows into Missouri riv. — 270 m. long, Mich. flows into Lake Michigan at Grand Haven. — 300 m. long, formed by branches rising in S Io. flows into Missouri river near Brunswick. — 150 m. long, rises in W Mo. flows into Osage riv. — 130 m. long, Grey co. Ontario, Canada, to Lake Erie, 15 m. S E of Cayuga. — See Hamilton River (*Gaz.*).
Grand Saline (sȧ-lēn′) city, Van Zandt co. Texas, pop. 1.
Grand Teton (grănd tē′tŏn) peak, Rocky mts. Wyo. 13,747 ft. high.
Grand Traverse (trăv′ẽrs) agr. co. N W Mich. 467 □ pop. 24, × Traverse City.
Grand View, city, Johnson co. Texas, pop. 1.
Grangemouth (grānj′mŭth) spt. burgh, Stirlingshire, Scotland, on Carron river, pop. 10.
Granger (grān′jẽr) city, Williamson co. Texas, pop. 2.
Grangeville (grānj′vĭl) town, × of Idaho co. Idaho, pop. 2.
Granicus (grȧ-nī′kŭs) anc. name of small riv. Asia Minor, to Sea of Marmora; bat. 334 b. c.
Granite (grăn′ĭt) co. W Mont. 1,637 □ pop. 3, × Philipsburg. — city, Madison co. Ill. pop. 10. — city, Greer co. Okla. pop. 1.
Granite Falls, city, Chippewa and Yellow Medicine cos. Minn. × of the latter, pop. 1.
Granite Peak, mt. Montana, 12,834 ft. high.
Gran Malindang (grän mä′lĭn-däng′) mt. W Mindanao, Philippine islands, 8,580 ft. high.
Granollers (grä′nōl-yârs′) town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Gran Piedra, La (lä grän pyā′drä; 146) mt. near Santiago de Cuba, Cuba.
Grant, co. S cen. Ark. 637 □ pop. 9, × Sheridan. — co. N E cen. Ind. 423 □ pop. 51, × Marion. — co. S W Kan. 578 □ pop. 1, × New Ulysses. — co. N Ky. 264 □ pop. 11, × Williamstown. — par. cen. La. 683 □ pop. 16, × Colfax. — co. W Minn. 553 □ pop. 9, × Elbow Lake. — co. N W Nebr. 726 □ pop. 1, × Hyannis. — co. S W N. Mex. 7,428 □ pop. 15, × Silver City. — co. Okla. 994 □ pop. 19, × Medford. — co. E Ore. 4,520 □ pop. 6, × Canyon. — co. N E S. Dak. 691 □ pop. 10, × Milbank. — co. cen. Wash. 2,720 □ pop. 9, × Ephrata. — co. N E W. Va. 461 □ pop. 8, × Petersburg. — co. S W Wis. 1,169 □ pop. 39, × Lancaster. — co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 71.
Grant City (grănt) city, × of Worth co. Mo. pop. 1.
Grantham (grăn′tȧm; grăn′thȧm) mun. bor. Kesteven, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 20.
Grant Land, N part of Ellesmere isl. See Ellesmere (*Gaz.*).
Grants Pass (grănts) city, × of Josephine co. Ore. on Rogue river, pop. 4.
Grants′ville, city, Tooele co. Utah, 32 m. W S W of Salt Lake City, pop. 1.
Grantville (grănt′vĭl) town, Coweta co. Georgia, pop. 1.
Granville (grăn′vĭl) co. N N. C. 503 □ pop. 25, × Oxford. — vil. Putnam co. Ill. pop. 1. — mfg. vil. Washington co. N. Y. pop. 4. — vil. Licking co. O. pop. 1. — (grän′vēl′) ft. spt. & mfg. town, dept. Manche, France, at mouth of Bosq riv. pop. 10, comm. 11.
Grão Mogol (grouɴ mo͞o-gôl′) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 62.
Graslitz (gräs′lĭts) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, 19 m. N N E of Eger, pop. 14.
Grasmere (grȧs′mẽr) lake 1 m. long, Westmorland, Eng. — tn. on it; home of Wordsworth.
Grassano (gräs-sä′nō) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, 25 m. E of Potenza, pop. 6.
Grasse (grȧs) mfg. town, dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, pop. 14, comm. 20.
Grass Valley, min. city, Nevada co. Cal. pop. 5.
Gratiot (grăsh′ĭ-ŭt) agr. co. cen. Mich. 579 □ pop. 29, × Ithaca.
Graudenz (grou′dĕnts) town, West Prussia prov. Prussia, Germany, on Vistula riv. p. 40.
Graulhet (grō′lĕ′) town, dept. Tarn, France, pop. 6, comm. 8.
Gravelines (grȧv′lēn′) spt. dept. Nord, France, pop. 6.
Gravelotte (grȧv′lŏt′) vil. Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, near Metz; battle 1870.
Gravenzande, 's- (s′-krä′vĕn-zän′dĕ; 172) comm. South Holland, Netherlands, pop. 8.
Graves (grāvz) agr. co. W Ky. 551 □ pop. 34, × Mayfield.
Gravesend (grāvz′ĕnd′) part of Brooklyn bor. N. Y. city. — (grāvz′ĕnd′) mun. bor. Kent co. England, on right bank Thames riv. pop. 28.
Gravina in Puglia (grä-vē′nä ēn po͞ol′yä) comm. Bari, Italy, on Gravina river, pop. 20.
Gray (grā) co. S W Kan. 857 □ pop. 3, × Cimarron. — co. N W Tex. 899 □ pop. 3, × Lefors. — town, Cumberland co. Me. pop. 1. — cml. & mfg. town, dept. Haute-Saône, France, on Saône riv. pop. 6, comm. 7.
Grayling (grā′lĭng) vil. × of Crawford co. Mich. pop. 2.
Grays Harbor, inlet, ab. 15 m. long, of the Pacific Ocean, Chehalis co. Wash.
Grayson (grā′sŭn) agr. co. W cen. Ky. 497 □ pop. 20, × Leitchfield. — agr. co. N E Tex. 942 □ pop. 66, × Sherman. — co. S W part of Va. 425 □ pop. 20, × Independence.
Grays Peak, Col. 14,341 ft. high, Front Range, Rocky mts. ab. 40 m. W by S of Denver.
Graysport (grāz′pōrt) town, Grenada co. Mississippi, pop. 1.
Grays Thurrock (thŭr′ŭk) town, Essex co. England, on Thames river, pop. 16.
Grayville (grā′vĭl) city, Edwards & White cos. Illinois, pop. 2.
Grayvoron (grĭ-vô′rŏn) town, Kursk govt. Russia, 37 m. W by S of Byelgorod, pop. 6.
Graz *or* **Gratz** (gräts) cml. & mfg. city, ✱ of Styria, Austria, on Mur river, pop. 152.
Grazalema (grä′thä-lā′mä) town, Cádiz prov. Spain, 60 m. E N E of Cádiz, pop. comm. 5.
Great Australian Bight, broad bight S of South Australia & Western Australia.
Great Barrier Island *or* **Otea** (ō-tā′ä) isl. N of N. Isl. N. Z. in Hauraki gulf.
Great Barrier Reef, coral reef off N E coast of Australia, 1,250 m. long.
Great Barrington (băr′ĭng-tŭn) mfg. town, Berkshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 6.
Great Basin, elevated region bet. Wasatch & Sierra Nevada mts. 210,000 □; no drainage to ocean; most of Nevada & parts of Utah, California, Idaho, Wyoming & Oregon.
Great Bear Lake, 11,821 □ N W Northwest Territories, Canada.
Great Bend, city, × of Barton co. Kan. on Arkansas riv. pop. 5. — mfg. bor. Susquehanna co. Pa. about 40 m. N of Scranton, pop. 1.
Great Berkhampstead (bẽrk-hăm′stĕd; bärk-) urban dist. Hertfordshire, Eng. pop. 7.
Great Britain (brĭt′'n) largest isl. in Europe, comprising England, Wales, and Scotland, 88,745 □ pop. 40,830. See United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (*Gaz.*).
Great Comoro (kŏm′ō-rō) *Fr.* **Grande-Comore** (gränd′-kō′môr′) isl. N W of Madagascar, 444 □ pop. 58; French.
Great Crosby (krŏz′bĭ) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 12.
Great Divide, an occasional name for the Rocky Mountains.
Greater Punxsutawney (pŭŋk′so͞o-tô′nĭ) bor. Jefferson co. Pa. pop. 9.
Great Falls, city, × of Cascade co. Montana, pop. 14.
Great Fish River, Cape prov. S Africa 230 m. long, flows into Indian ocean.
Great Harwood (här′wo͝od) min. urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 14.
Great Irgiz (ĭr-gēz′) riv. Samara govt. Russia, trib. of Volga.
Great Karimon (kä′rē-mōn) isl. Du. E. Indies, S W of Singapore, 44 □.
Great Russia, div. cen. & N Russia in Europe, fr. Little Russia on S to Arctic ocean.
Great Salt Lake, Utah, about 80 m. long, 20 to 35 m. wide, greatest depth 60 ft.
Great Slave Lake, 10,719 □ Northwest Territories, Can. 300 m. long, about 60 m. wide.
Great Slave River, 300 m. long, flows into Great Slave lake, Canada.
Greco Milanese (grā′kō mē′lä-nā′sā) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 19.
Greece (grēs) *Gr.* **Hellas** (hĕl′ȧs), kingdom, S Europe, 25,014 □ pop. 2,666, ✱ Athens. See legislature, *n.*, drachma, *n.* 3, Latin Monetary Union, Dorian, *n.*, Greek, *a.* & *n.*, Ionian, *n.*
Greeley (grē′lĭ) co. W Kan. 776 □ pop. 1, × Tribune. — co. cen. Nebr. 571 □ pop. 8, × Greeley. — mfg. city, × of Weld co. Col. pop. 8.
Green, co. S cen. Ky. 279 □ pop. 12, × Greensburg. — co. S Wis. 593 □ pop. 22, × Monroe.
Green and Sea Point, town, suburb of Capetown, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 9.
Green Bay, part of Lake Michigan, extends S W into Wis. 90 to 100 m. long. — cml. & mfg. city, × of Brown co. Wis. pop. 25.
Green Brier, riv. ab. 175 m. long, Allegheny mts. W. Va. to Kanawha river.
Greenbrier (grēn′brī′ẽr) co. S W. Va. 998 □ pop. 25, × Lewisburg.
Greencastle (grēn′kȧs′'l) city, × of Putnam co. Ind. pop. 4; De Pauw univ. — bor. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 2.
Green Cove Springs, town, × of Clay co. Florida, pop. 1.
Greene, co. W Ala. 635 □ pop. 23, × Eutaw. — co. N E Ark. 561 □ pop. 24, × Paragould. — co. N E cen. Ga. 416 □ pop. 19, × Greensboro. — co. W Ill. 515 □ pop. 22, × Carrollton. — co. S W Ind. 543 □ pop. 37, × Bloomfield. — co. W cen. Io. 574 □ pop. 16, × Jefferson. — co. S E Miss. 710 □ pop. 6, × Leakesville. — co. S W Mo. 667 □ pop. 64, × Springfield. — co. S E N. Y. 643 □ pop. 30, × Catskill. — co. E cen. N. C. 252 □ pop. 13, × Snow Hill. — co. S W O. 415 □ pop. 30, × Xenia. — co. S W Pa. 574 □ pop. 29, × Waynesburg. — co. N E Tenn. 613 □ pop. 31, × Greeneville. — co. N cen. Va. 155 □ pop. 7, × Standardsville. — town, Butler co. Io. pop. 1. — vil. Chenango co. N.Y. pop. 1.
Greeneville (grēn′vĭl) town, × of Greene co. Tennessee, pop. 2.
Green′field, city, Greene co. Ill. pop. 1. — mfg. city, × of Hancock co. Ind. pop. 4. — town, × of Adair co. Io. pop. 1. — mfg. town, × of Franklin co. Mass. pop. 10. — city, × of Dade co. Mo. pop. 1. — vil. Highland co. O. pop. 4. — town, Weakley co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Green Island, vil. Albany co. N. Y. on isl. in Hudson riv. bet. Troy & Watervliet, p. 5.
Green Lake, co. cen. Wis. 360 □ pop. 15, × Green Lake (formerly called Dartford).
Greenland (grēn′lănd) *Dan.* **Grönland** (grûn′lȧn′) isl. N E of North America, 849,400 □; belongs to Denmark. — Danish colony, S W part of Greenland isl. 34,015 □ pop. 13, ✱ of N div. Godhaven, of S div. Godthaab.
Greenlee (grēn′lē) co. S E Ariz. 2,841 □ pop. (est.) 15, × Clifton.
Green Mountains, Vt.; Mt. Mansfield, 4,364 ft. the highest.
Greenock (grēn′ŭk; grĕn′-) spt. parl. & mun. burgh, Renfrewshire, Scotland, pop. 75.
Green′port, vil. Suffolk co. New York, pop. 3.
Green River, riv. Ill. 120 m. long, Lee co. to Rock riv. — riv. Ky. 350 m. long, to Ohio riv. near Evansville, Ind. — riv. Wyo. & Ut. 750 m. long, Wind River mts. to Colorado river. — town, × of Sweetwater co. Wyo. pop. 1.
Greensboro (grēnz′bŭr-ō) town, × of Hale co. Ala. pop. 2. — city, × of Greene co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Guilford co. N. C. pop. 16.
Greensburg (grēnz′bûrg) city, × of Decatur co. Ind. pop. 5. — city, × of Kiowa co. Kan. pop. 1. — bor. × of Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 13.
Greensville (grēnz′vĭl) co. S Va. 307 □ pop. 12, × Emporia.
Green′town, town, Howard co. Ind. 10 m. E of Kokomo, pop. 1.
Green′tree, bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Greenup (grēn′ŭp) co. N E Ky. 346 □ pop. 18, × Greenup. — vil. Cumberland co. Ill. pop. 1.
Greenville (grēn′vĭl) co. N W S. C. 761 □ pop. 68, × Greenville. — city, × of Butler co. Ala. pop. 3. — city, × of Bond co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Muhlenberg co. Ky. pop. 2. — town, Piscataquis co. Me. pop. 1. — city, Montcalm co. Mich. pop. 4. — city, × of Washington co. Miss. pop. 10. — town, × of Pitt co. N. C. pop. 4. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 1. — city, × of Darke co. O. pop. 6. — bor. Mercer co. Pa. pop. 6. — city, × of Greenville co. S. C. pop. 16. — city, × of Hunt co. Tex. pop. 9.
Greenwich (grĕn′ĭch; grĭn′ĭch; grēn′wĭch) bor. Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 4. — (*pron.* grēn′wĭch) vil. Washington co. N. Y. pop. 2. — (*pron.* grĭn′ĭj) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 96; observatory lat. 51° 28′ 38″ N, lon. 0° 0′ 0″. See Greenwich, *n.*, longitude, *n.*, prime meridian, date line.
Green′wood, co. S E Kan. 1,158 □ pop. 16, × Eureka. — co. W S. C. 508 □ pop. 34, × Greenwood. — town, a × of Sebastian co. Ark. pop. 1. — town, Johnson co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Leflore co. Miss. pop. 6. — town, × of Greenwood co. S. C. pop. 7.
Greer (grēr) co. S W Okla. 644 □ pop. 16, × Mangum. — town, Greenville and Spartanburg cos. S. C. pop. 2.
Gregg (grĕg) co. N E Tex. 312 □ pop. 14, × Longview.
Gregory (grĕg′ō-rĭ) co. S S. Dak. 1,032 □ p. 13, × Fairfax. — city, Gregory co. S. Dak. p. 1.
Gregory, Lake, shallow, salt lake, South Australia, lat. 29° 20′ S, lon. 139° 50′ E.
Greifenberg (grī′fĕn-bĕrk) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Greifenhagen (grī′fĕn-hä′gĕn) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Greifswald (grīfs′vält′) town, Pomerania prov. Prus. 19 m. S E of Stralsund, pop. 25.
Greiz (grīts) town, cen. Germany, ✱ of Reuss-Greiz principality, pop. 23.
Grenada (grē-nā′dȧ) co. N cen. Miss. 442 □ pop. 16. — city, its × pop. 3. — (grē-nā′dȧ) one of the Windward isls. (133 □ pop. 67), with Grenadines a Br. col. ✱ St. George's.
Grenadines (grĕn′ȧ-dēnz′) group of isls. Br. W. Indies, lat. 12° 30′ to 13° N, attached to Grenada and St. Vincent.
Grenelle (grē-nĕl′) vil. suburb of Paris, France; artesian well, 1,797 ft. deep.
Grenoble (grē-nō′b'l) *anc.* Cu′laro, *later* Gra′tianop′olis, cml. & mfg. city, ✱ of dept. Isère, France, on Isère river, pop. 62, communal pop. 77.
Grenville (grĕn′vĭl) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 43.
Gressenich (grĕs′ĕ-nĭĸ) min. & mfg. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 5.
Gretna Green, vil. Dumfriesshire, Scotland. See Gretna Green marriage.
Greve (grā′vā) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 14.
Grey, co. Ontario prov. Canada, on Georgian bay, × Owen Sound. — co. South Australia, Australia, pop. 13. — co. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 14.
Greybeard (grā′bērd′) mt. Buncombe co. N. C. 5,448 ft. high.
Greybull River (grā′bo͝ol′) riv. Wyo. 100 m. long, flows N E into Bighorn river.
Greylock (grā′lŏk′) mt. Berkshire co. Mass. highest in state, 3,535 ft.
Grey Lynn, borough, North Island, New Zealand, suburb of Auckland, pop. 7.
Greymouth (grā′mouth) spt. borough, Grey co. New Zealand, pop. 5.
Grezzana (grĕt-sä′nä) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Gries (grē; grēs) mt. & pass in Alps, between Piedmont (Italy) and Valais (Switzerland). — comm. Tirol, Austria, pop. 6; health resort.
Griesheim (grēs′hīm) vil. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on Main riv. pop. comm. 12. — mkt. vil. Starkenburg prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 7.
Griffin (grĭf′ĭn) city, × of Spalding co. Georgia, pop. 7.
Griffith Mountain (grĭf′ĭth) mt. Clear Creek co. Col. height, 11,273 ft.
Griggs (grĭgz) co. E N. Dak. 717 □ pop. 6, × Cooperstown.
Griggs′ville, city, Pike co. Ill. pop. 1.
Grigoriopol (grē-gō-rē-ô′pōl-y′) town, Kherson govt. Russia, on Dniester river, pop. 7.
Grijalva (grē-häl′vä; 189) riv. 325 m. long, Guatemala & Mexico, to Gulf of Campeche.
Grimes (grīmz) co. E cen. Tex. 812 □ pop. 21, × Anderson.
Grimma (grĭm′ä) min. town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. 16 m. S E of Leipzig, pop. 11.
Grimsby (grĭmz′bĭ) spt. county bor. Lincolnshire, England, 15 m. S E of Hull, pop. 75.
Grimsel (grĭm′zĕl) pass, Bernese Alps, Switzerland, altitude over 7,100 ft.
Grindelwald (grĭn′dĕl-vält′) vil. Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 4.
Grinnell (grĭ-nĕl′) city, Poweshiek co. Io. pop. 5.

Grand Canary. = Gran Canaria.
Grande-Comore. See Great Comoro.
Grand Lakes. See Schoodic [Lakes].
Grand Saint Bernard. See Saint Bernard.
Grane. See Koweit.
Granja, La. See San Ildefonso.
Gratianopolis. See Grenoble.
Gratz. See Graz.
Graubünden. See Grisons.
Gravenhage, 's-. See Hague, The.
Great Bahama. See Bahama.
Great Belt. See Belt.
Great Driffield. See Driffield.
Greater Antilles. See West Indies.
Great Kanawha. See Kanawha.
Great Karoo. See Karoo, Great.
Great Miami. See Miami.
Great Ouse. See Ouse.
Great Rann of Cutch. See Cutch, Rann of.
Great Riukiu. See Okinawa.
Great Sandy Island. See Fraser Island.
Great Sangi. See Sangi Islands.
Great Yarmouth. See Yarmouth, Great.
Greyerz *or* **Greierz.** See Gruyère.
Greytown. See San Juan del Norte.

Grinnell Land, cen. part of Ellesmere isl. See Ellesmere (*Gaz.*).
Griqualand East (grē′kwȧ-lănd) dependency, Cape prov. U. of S. Af. 7,594 □ pop. 249.
Griqualand West, dist. Cape prov. U. of S. Af. 15,077 □ pop. 125; rich diamond mines.
Gris-Nez, Cape (grē′-nā′) in dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr.; point nearest to Gt. Britain.
Grisons (grē′zôɴ′) *Ger.* **Graubünden** (grou′bün′dĕn) most E canton, Switzerland, 2,754 □ pop. 120, ✱ Chur.
Griswold (grĭz′wŭld) town, New London co. Connecticut, pop. 4.
Grivegnée (grē′vĕ′nyā′) mfg. comm. Belgium, suburb of Liége, pop. 12.
Grizzana (grēt-sä′nä) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Grizzly Peak, mt. Sawatch range, Col. 13,956 ft. high.
Grochów (grô′ᴋōōf) vil. Poland, Russia; battle in Polish rev. 1831.
Gródek (grōō′dĕk) comm. E Galicia, Austria, pop. 13.
Grödner (grût′nẽr) remarkable valley, Tirol, Austria, 18 m. long.
Grodno (grôd′nŏ) govt. Russia in Europe, 14,896 □ pop. 1,974. — its ✱ pop. 53.
Groesbeck (grōs′bĕk) city, × of Limestone co. Tex. 40 m. S of Corsicana, pop. 1.
Groesbeek (grōōs′bāk′; 172) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Groitzsch (groitsh) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 6.
Groix (grwä) isl. dept. Morbihan, France, in Bay of Biscay, 6 □ pop. 6.
Gronau (grō′nou) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 10.
Grongar Hill (grŏŋ′gȧr) hill, Carmarthenshire, Wales; celebrated by John Dyer.
Groningen (grō′nĭng-ĕn; 172) *Fr.* **Groningue** (grȯ′năɴg′) prov. Netherlands, 887 □ pop. 328. — town & comm. its ✱, pop. comm. 75.
Grönsund (grûn′sōōn′) channel between Falster & Möen isls. Denmark.
Groote Eylandt (grō′tē ī′länt) isl. in W Carpentaria gulf, Northern Ter. Australia, 950 □.
Grootegast (grō′tē-gäst′; 172) vil. & comm. Groningen, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Gropparello (grȯp′pä-rĕl′lō) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Grossa (grȯs′sä) *or* **Lunga** (lōōŋ′gä) Austrian isl. 27 m. long, in Adriatic sea.
Grossbeeren (grōs′bā′rĕn) vil. near Berlin, Prussia, pop. 2; battle 1813.
Grosse Isle (grōs′ ēl′) isl. 8 m. long in Detroit riv., Mich.; summer resort.
Grossenhain (grōs′ĕn-hīn′) town, Saxony, Prussia, 19 m. N N W of Dresden, pop. 12.
Grossetête Bayou (grōs′tāt′ bī′ōō) La. flows into Plaquemine bayou.
Grosseto (grȯs-sā′tō) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 1,738 □ pop. 147. — its ✱ pop. comm. 12.
Gross-Glockner (grōs′-glȯk′nẽr) mt. in Tirol, Salzburg, & Carinthia, Austria, 12,455 ft.
Grossgörchen (grōs′-gûr′shĕn) vil. Saxony prov. Prussia, near Lützen; battle, often called Lützen, May 2, 1813.
Gross-Lichterfelde (-lĭᴋ′tẽr-fĕl′dē) *officially* **Berlin-Lichterfelde**, commune, Brandenburg, Prussia, suburb of Berlin, pop. 43.
Gross-Meseritsch (grōs′-mā′zẽr-ĭch) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 5.
Gross-Moyeuvre (-mwȧ′yû′vr′) min. & mfg. vil. Lorraine, Germany, pop. 10.
Gross-Ottersleben (-ȯt′ẽrs-lā′bĕn) mfg. vil. Saxony, Prussia, pop. 7.
Gross Point (grōs) vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Grossröhrsdorf (grōs′rûrs′dôrf) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 8.
Gross-Salze (-zäl′tsē) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 9.
Gross-Schönau (-shûn′ou′) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 8.
Gross-Strehlitz (-sthrā′lĭts) town, Silesia, Prussia, pop. 6.
Gros Ventre (grō vĕn′t′r) riv. 100 m. long, Wyo. flows into Snake river.
Groton (grŏt′ŭn) bor. New London co. Conn. p. 2. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. p. 2. — vil. Tompkins co. N. Y. p. 1. — city, Brown co. S. Dak. p. 1. — town, Caledonia co. Vt. p. 1.
Grottaglie (grȯt-täl′yā) town, Lecce prov. Italy, 11 m. E N E of Taranto, pop. comm. 12.
Grottaminarda (grȯt′tä-mē-när′dä) comm. Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.
Grotte (grȯt′tā) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, 9 m. N E of Girgenti, pop. 10.
Grotteria (grȯt′tā-rē′ä) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Grove City, bor. Mercer co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Groveland (grōv′lănd) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Grozny (grôz′nĭ) town, Terek ter. N. Caucasia, Russia, on Sunzha river, pop. 9.
Gruinard (grēn′ȧrd) bay, N W coast Ross & Cromarty co. Scotland.
Grumo Appula (grōō′mō äp-pōō′lä) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Grumo Nevano (nā-vä′nō) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 6.
Grüna (grü′nä) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 6.
Grünberg (grün′bĕrᴋ) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 23.
Grundy (grŭn′dĭ) co. N E Ill. 433 □ pop. 24, × Morris. — co N E cen. Io. 501 □ pop. 14, × Grundy Center, pop. 1. — co. N Mo. 433 □ pop. 17, × Trenton. — co. cen. Tenn. 375 □ pop. 8, × Altamont.
Grundy Center, town, × of Grundy co. Iowa, pop. 1.
Grütli (grüt′lē) meadow, Uri canton, Switzerland; independence planned, 1307.
Gruyère (grü′yâr′) dist. Freiburg canton, Switzerland, 192 □ pop. 25; cheese.
Gruyères (grü′yâr′) *Ger.* **Greyerz** (grī′ĕrts) town, Gruyère dist. Switz. p. comm. 2; cheese.
Guadalajara (gwä′thä-lä-hä′rä; 146, 189) prov. cen. Spain, 4,707 □ pop. 209. — its ✱ pop. comm. 12, on Henares riv. — mfg. city, ✱ of Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 119.
Guadalcanal (gwä′thäl-kä-näl′; 146) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Guadalope (gwä′thä-lō′pā; 146) riv. Aragon, Spain, 93 m. long.
Guadalquivir (gô′dăl-kwĭv′ẽr; *Sp.* gwä-thäl′kē-vēr′; 146) *anc.* Bæ′tis, riv. S Spain, 374 m. long, to Atlantic ocean.
Guadalupe (gô′dȧ-lōōp′; *Sp.* gwä′thä-lōō′pā; 146) riv. Tex. flows into San Antonio riv. — co E N. Mex. 3,987 □ pop. 11, × Santa Rosa. — co. S cen. Texas, 703 □ pop. 25, × Seguin. — (*pron.* gwä′thä-lōō′pā) town, Zacatecas, Mexico. — **Mountains**, range, N. M. & Tex. — *or* **Sierra de Guadalupe** (syĕr′rä dā gwä′thä-lōō′pā) range, Spain, mostly in Cáceres prov.; highest, Cabeza del Moro, 5,110 ft.
Guadalupe Hidalgo (gwä′thä-lōō′pā ē-thäl′gō; *Angl.* gô′dȧ-lōōp′ hĭ-dăl′gō; 146) city, Federal District, Mexico, pop. 12; treaty 1848.
Guadalupe y Calvo (gwä′thä-lōō′pā ē käl′vō; 146) town, Chihuahua, Mexico, pop. 6.
Guadarrama, Sierra de (syĕr′rä dā gwä′thär-rä′mä) mt. range, central Spain; highest point, Pico de Peñalara (*pron.* pē′kō dā pā′nyä-lä′rä), 7,890 ft.
Guadeloupe (gô′dē-lōōp′) Fr. W. Ind. colony, consisting of Guadeloupe proper, Grande-Terre, Marie-Galante, La Désirade, Saint-Barthélemy, Les Saintes, & part of Saint-Martin, 687 □ pop. 212, ✱ Basse-Terre. — two isls. of above col. separated by narrow channel, Guadeloupe proper & Grande-Terre, 583 □ pop. 183. — proper, *or* **Basse-Terre** (bäs′-târ′) 364 □ pop. 83.
Guadiana (*Sp.* gwä′thē-ä′nä; *Pg.* gwä′dē-ä′nä; 146) *anc.* A′nas, riv. Spain & Portugal, 515 m. long, to Mediterranean sea.
Guadix (gwä-thēh′; 146, 262) city, Granada prov. Spain, 25 m. E N E of Granada, pop. 14.
Guaduas (gwä′dwäs; 146) tn. Guaduas prov. Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, p. mun. dist. 10.
Guafo (gwä′fō) *or* **Huafo** (hwä′fō) isl. Pac. ocean, off coast Chile, S. America.
Guaianeco (gwī′ä-nā′kō) isl. group, W coast of S Chile, S. America.
Guainia (gwī′nyä; -nē′ä) riv. upper part Rio Negro, Colombia & Venezuela, S. Amer.
Guaira, La (lä gwī′rä) spt. town, Federal Dist. Venezuela, 8 m. N of Caracas, pop. 12.
Gualdo Tadino (gwäl′dō tä-dē′nō) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 10.
Gualeguay (gwä′lā-gwī′) town, Entre Ríos prov. Argentina, S. America, pop. 11.
Gualeguaychú (gwä′lā-gwī-chōō′) cml. town, Entre Ríos prov. Argentina, pop. 13.
Gualtieri (gwäl-tyâ′rē) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy, on Po river, pop. 6.
Guam (gwäm) *or* **Guahan** (gwä-hän′) largest of Mariana isls. 210 □ p. 13, ✱ Agaña; U. S. A.
Guamo (gwä′mō) town, Guamo prov. Tolima dept. Colombia, pop. with dist. 15.
Guana, Great (gwä′nä) isl. W. Indies, E of Little Abaco, Bahama islands.
Guanabacoa (gwä′nä-bä-kō′ä; 133) dist. (pop. 25) & city (pop. 14) Havana prov. Cuba.
Guanacaste (gwä′nä-käs′tā) prov. Costa Rica, Cen. Am. pop. 33, ✱ Liberia.
Guanaceví (gwä′nä-sā-vē′; 134) min. town, Durango, Mexico, pop. 7.
Guanahani (gwä′nä-hä′nē) native name of isl. on which Columbus first landed; now generally identified with Watling island, Bahamas.
Guanajay (gwä′nä-hī′; 189) dist. (pop. 15) & city (pop. 6) Pinar del Río prov. Cuba.
Guanajuato (gwä′nä-hwä′tō; 189) state, Mexico, 10,951 □ pop. 1,082; rich in mines. — city, its ✱ pop. 36; about 6,700 feet above sea.
Guanaparo (gwä′nä-pä′rō) riv. Venezuela, S. America, 230 m. long.
Guanare (gwä-nä′rā) town, ✱ of Portuguesa state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 9.
Guanica (gwä-nē′kä) spt. vil. Aquadilla dept. S Porto Rico, p. 2; U. S. troops landed 1898.
Guantánamo (gwän-tä′nä-mō) dist. (pop. 43) & city (pop. 15) on Guantánamo bay, Oriente prov. Cuba; U. S. naval station.

Guapay (gwä-pī′) *or* **Río Grande**, riv. Bolivia, South America; trib. of Mamoré river.
Guaporé (gwä′pō-rā′) riv. bet. Matto Grosso (Brazil) & El Beni (Bolivia), to Mamoré river.
Guaranda (gwä-rän′dä) city, ✱ of Bolivar prov. Ecuador, S. America, pop. 5.
Guaratiba (gwä′rä-tē′bä) town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 13.
Guaratinguetá (gwä′rä-tēɴ′gā-tä′) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, pop. dist. 31.
Guarda (gwär′dä) dist. Beira prov. Portugal, 2,117 □ pop. 272. — its ✱ pop. 5.
Guardafui, Cape (gwär′dä-fwē′) *anc.* Aro′mata, E Africa, S of Gulf of Aden, in 51° 27′ E.
Guardia (gwär′dyä; 146) coast town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Guardiagrele (gwär′dyä-grā′lā) town, Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, p. comm. 10.
Guardia Sanframondi (sän′frä-mōn′dē) comm. Benevento prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.
Guareña (gwä-rā′nyä) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Guárico (gwä′rē-kō) riv. Venezuela, S. Am. flows into branch of Apure river. — state, N Venezuela, 25,637 □ pop. 184, ✱ Calabozo.
Guarne (gwär′nā) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, S. America, pop. mun. dist. 6.
Guascama, Punta (pōōn′tä gwäs-kä′mä) headland, S Cauca department, Colombia.
Guastalla (gwäs-täl′lä) ft. town, Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. comm. 12.
Guatavita (gwä′tä-vē′tä) lake, 9 m. long, Cundinamarca dept. Colombia.
Guatemala (gwä′tȧ-mä′lȧ) republic, Cen. America, 48,290 □ pop. 1,992. — city, its ✱ & ✱ of Guatemala dept. pop. 125; 4,850 ft. above sea.
Guaviare (gwä-vyä′rā) riv. Colombia, S. Am. 450 m. to Orinoco river.
Guayacán (gwī′ä-kän′) vil. near Coquimbo, Chile; rich copper mines.
Guayama (gwī-ä′mä) dept. S W Porto Rico, p. 112. — mun. (p. 17) & town (p. 8), its ✱.
Guayanilla (gwī′ä-nēl′yä; 195) mun. (pop. 10) & town (pop. 1) Ponce dept. Porto Rico.
Guayaquil (gwī′ä-kēl′) city, ✱ of Guayas prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 75.
Guayaquil, Gulf of, on coast of Ecuador, South America.
Guayas (gwī′äs) riv. Ecuador, Andes to Gulf of Guayaquil. — prov. Ecuador, S. America, 11,504 □ pop. 120, ✱ Guayaquil.
Guaymas (gwī′mäs) spt. city, Sonora, Mexico, on Gulf of California, pop. 12.
Guayra (gwī′rä) *or* **Sete Quedas** (sā′tĕ kā′däsh) cataract, Paraná riv. near boundary bet. Brazil & Paraguay.
Guaytecas (gwī-tā′käs) group of isls. coast of S Chile, S. America.
Gubbio (gōōb′byō) *anc.* Eugu′bium, Igu′vium, city, Perugia prov. Italy, pop. comm. 27. See Eugubine, *a.*
Guben (gōō′bĕn) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 39.
Gudbrandsdal (gō′bräns-däl′) valley, Kristians prov. Norway, 100 m. long.
Guden (gōō′thĕn) riv. 80 m. long, Jutland prov. Denmark, flows into the Kattegat.
Guelma (gwĕl′mä) town, Constantine dept. Algeria, 38 m. S S W of Bône, pop. 6, comm. 11.
Guelph (gwĕlf) city, × of Wellington co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 15.
Guérande (gā′räɴd′) town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 2, comm. 7.
Guéret (gā′rĕ′) town, ✱ of dept. Creuse, France, pop. 6, comm. 8.
Guernsey (gûrn′zĭ) co. E O. 518 □ pop. 43, × Cambridge. — one of the Channel isls. 17 m. N W of Jersey, 25 □ pop. with Herm and Jethou, 45.
Guerrara (gĕr-rä′rä) cml. town, Ghardaïa ter. S Algeria, pop. 6.
Guerrero (gĕr-rā′rō) state, Mexico, on Pacific ocean, 25,282 □ pop. 594, ✱ Chilpancingo. — city, Tamaulipas, Mexico, pop. 3.
Gueydan (gā′dŏn) town, Vermilion par. Louisiana, pop. 1.
Guglielmo (gōōl-yĕl′mō) mt. Brescia prov. Italy, 6,392 ft. high, near Iseo lake.
Guglionesi (gōōl′yȯ-nĕ′zē) comm. Campobasso prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 7.
Guiana (gē-ä′nȧ) region, S. America, incl. Brit. Fr. Dutch, Brazilian, & Venezuelan Guiana.
Guienne *or* **Guyenne** (gē′ĕn′) old prov. S W France; formerly incl. in Aq′ui-taine′.
Guía (gē′ä) town, Gran Canaria, Canary isls. pop. comm. 6.
Güija (gwē′hä) lake, Salvador & Guatemala, Cen. America; outlet to Pacific oc.
Guildford (gĭl′fẽrd; gĭld-) mun. bor. × of Surrey co. England, on Wey river, pop. 24.
Guilford (gĭl′fẽrd) co. N N. C. 691 □ pop. 60, × Greensboro. — town & bor. New Haven co. Conn. pop. town 3, bor. 2. — town, Piscataquis co. Me. pop. 2.
Guiljugan (gēl-hōō′gän) pueblo, Negros Oriental prov. Philippine islands, pop. 14.
Güímar (gwē′mär) town, Tenerife, Canary isls. pop. comm. 6.
Guimarães (gē′mä-rīɴsh′) town, Braga dist. Portugal, pop. 8.
Guimaras (gē′mä-räs′) isl. off coast of Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. isls. 228 □ pop. 21.
Guimaras Strait, strait bet. Negros & Guimaras isls. Phil. islands.
Guinea (gĭn′ĭ) coast region, W Africa, bet. Senegal riv. & Ger. Southwest Africa.
Guinea, Gulf of, on W coast of Africa, bet. 6° 20′ N & 1° S.
Guinegate (gēn′gȧt′) *now* **Enguinegatte** (äɴ′gēn′gȧt′) vil. Pas-de-Calais dept. France. See Battle of the Spurs, **b**.
Güines (gwē′nās) dist. & city, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 32, city 8.
Guînes (gēn) town, Pas-de-Calais dept. France, pop. 3, comm. 4. See **Field of the Cloth of Gold**.
Guingamp (găɴ′găɴ′) town, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, pop. 7, comm. 9.
Guinobatan (gē′nō-bä′tän) town (p. 9) & pueblo (p. 20), Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. isls.
Guipúzcoa (gē-pōōth′kō-ä) Basque prov. Sp. 728 □ pop. 227, ✱ San Sebastián.
Güira (gwē′rä) city, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. 6.
Guisborough (gĭz′bŭr-ō; -brō) town, North Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 7.
Guise (güēz′) town & comm. dept. Aisne, France, on Oise river, p. 8. See familistère, *n.*
Gujarat (gōōj′ȧ-rät′) level region, N of Narbada riv. & E of Rann of Cutch & Kathiawar, W India, bet. 23° 25′ & 24° 4′ N & 71° 1′ & 74° 1′ E, 29,071 □ of which 7,168 □ are Brit. ter.
Gujranwala (gōōj′rän-wä′lȧ) dist. of Lahore div. Br. India, 3,198 □ p. 923. — its ✱ p. 29.
Gujrat (gōōj-rät′) dist. of Rawalpindi div. Punjab, Br. India, 2,051 □ pop. 746. — ft. mfg. town, its ✱ pop. 19.
Gülek Boghaz (gü-lĕk′ bō-gäz′) *or* **Cilician Gates** (sĭ-lĭsh′ăn) mt. pass, Bulgar Dagh, Adana vilayet, S E Asia Minor.
Gulfport (gŭlf′pōrt) city, × of Harrison co. Miss. on Gulf of Mexico, pop. 6.
Gulf Stream. See in *Vocab.*
Gulku (gōōl′kōō′) mt. 14,860 ft. high, W S W of Ghazni, Afghanistan.
Gull Island, isl. E end Long Island sound, N. Y.; fixed light.
Guma (gōō′mȧ) town, W Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang), 90 m. W N W of Khotan, pop. 30.
Gumbinnen (gōōm-bĭn′ĕn) govt. dist. East Prussia prov. Prussia, Ger. 4,228 □ pop. 607. — mfg. town, its ✱ pop. 15.
Gumma (gōōm′mȧ) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan 2,425 □ pop. 913.
Gummersbach (gōōm′ẽrs-bäᴋ) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 28 m. E of Cologne, pop. 16.
Gumti (gōōm′tē) riv. 500 m. long, United Provs. British India, flows into Ganges river.
Gümüljina (gü-mül-jē′nȧ) *or* **Gümürjina** (-mür-) town, formerly Turkish, ab. 70 m. S W of Adrianople & ab. 15 m. N of the Ægean sea, pop. 8.
Gümüsh Khana (gü′müsh′ ᴋä-nä′) town, Trebizond vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 3.
Gunbower (gŭn′bou-ẽr) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 9.
Günnigfeld (gün′ĭᴋ-fĕlt) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 10.
Gunnison (gŭn′ĭ-sŭn) co. W Col. 3,179 □ pop. 6. — its × pop. 1. — riv. Col. 200 m. long, flows through deep cañons into Grand river.
Gunpowder River, riv. Md. flows S and S E into Chesapeake bay.
Güns (güns) *Hung.* **Kőszeg** (kû′sĕg) town with magistracy, Vas co. Hungary, pop. 8.
Guns Island (gŭnz) isl. Down co. Ulster, Ireland.
Guntersville (gŭn′tẽrz-vĭl) town, × of Marshall co. Alabama, pop. 1.
Guntramsdorf (gōōn′träms-dôrf) comm. Lower Austria, pop. 5.
Guntur (gōōn-tōōr′) dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, 5,733 □ pop. 1,698. — its ✱ pop. 31.
Guntur (gōōn-tōōr′) *Du.* **Goentoer** (gōōn-tōōr′) volcano, 7,360 ft. high, Preanger, Java.
Gurabo (gōō-rä′bō; 133) mun. (pop. 11) & town (pop. 2) N E Guayama dept. Porto Rico.
Gurage (gōō-rä′gā) country, S of Shoa, Abyssinia, Africa.
Gurahumora (gōō′rä-hōō-mô′rä) comm. Bukowina, Austria, pop. 5.
Gurara (gōō-rä′rä) oasis and salt lake, Sahara, S W of Algeria.
Gurdaspur (gōōr′däs′pōōr′) dist. of Lahore div. Punjab, Br. India, 1,889 □ p. 837. — its ✱ p. 6.
Gurdon (gûr′dŭn) town, Clark co. Ark. 15 m. S S W of Arkadelphia, pop. 1.
Gurgaon (gōōr-goun′) dist. Ambala div. Punjab, Br. India, 1,984 □ pop. 643. — its ✱ pop. 5.
Gurgueia (gōōr-gā′yä) riv. 375 m. long, Piauhy state, Brazil, to Parnahyba river.
Gurin (gōō′rēn) town, Adamawa, Kamerun, 20 m. E S E of Yola, pop. 12.
Gurk (gōōrk) two rivs. of Austria, branches of Drave and Save rivers.
Gurnet Point (gûr′nĕt) N side of Plymouth harbor, Mass.; 2 fixed lights.
Gurupy (gōō′rōō-pē′) riv. bet. Pará & Maranhão states, Brazil, flows N into Atlantic oc.

Grönland. See Greenland.
Gross-Kokelburg. See Nagy-Küküllö.
Gross-Steffelsdorf. See Rima-Szombat.
Grosswardein. See Nagy-Várad.
Grubeshov. See Hrubieszów.
Guahan. See Guam.
Guatemala Antigua. See Antigua.
Guelderland. See Gelderland.
Gujerat. Var. of Gujarat.
Gumal. See Gomal.
Gumry. See Aleksandropol.
Gümürjina. See Gümüljina.
Gunduk. Var. of Gandak.
Gurhwal. Var. of Garhwal.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Guryev (gŏŏr′yĕf) town, Uralsk govt. Russia in Asia, on Ural riv. near Caspian sea, pop. 6.
Gusharbrum (gŏŏsh′ȧr-brŏŏm′) peak, Himalayas, N Kashmir, 26,355 ft. high.
Guspini (gōōs-pē′nē) comm. Cagliari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. 8.
Gussago (gōōs-sä′gō) comm. Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Güstrow (güs′trō) mfg. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 18.
Gúta (gōō′tŏ) town, Komárom co. Hungary, pop. comm. 9.
Gütersloh (gü′tẽrs-lō) town & comm. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 18.
Guthrie (gŭth′rĭ) co. S W cen. Io. 595 □ pop. 17, × Guthrie Center, pop. 1. — city, Todd co. Ky. pop. 1. — city, × of Logan co. & former ✱ of Okla. pop. 12.
Guthrie Center, town, × of Guthrie co. Io. pop. 1.
Guttenberg (gŭt′ĕn-bûrg) city, Clayton co. Io. pop. 2. — town, Hudson co. N. J. pop. 6.
Guyandot (gī′ăn-dŏt′) riv. S W W. Va. flows into Ohio riv. at Guyandot. — town, Cabell co. W. Va. pop. 2.
Guymon (gī′mŏn) city, × of Texas co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Guyot, Mount (gē′yō) peak, Rocky mts. Col. 13,565 ft. high. — peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,589 ft. high. — peak, Smoky mts. Tenn. 6,636 ft. high.
Guysborough (gīz′bŭr-ō) co. N E Nova Scotia. — its × pop. 2.
Gwadar (gwä′dȧr) port, S W coast of Br. Baluchistan, pop. 4.
Gwalior (gwä′lē-ôr) native state, Central India, 25,041 □ pop. 2,933, ✱ Lashkar. — city, Gwalior state, at foot of celebrated fort; the name is commonly applied to the city of Lashkar, 2 m. S of old city.
Gwalior Residency, political charge, subdivision of Central India Agency, pop. 3,091.
Gwelo (gwā′lō) town, cen. Southern Rhodesia, S Africa, pop. 1.
Gwinnett (gwĭ-nĕt′) co. N Ga. 491 □ pop. 29, × Lawrenceville.
Gwydir (gwī′dẽr) riv. New South Wales, 450 m. flows into Upper Darling (Barwon) river.
Gyantze (gyän′tsĕ′) mfg. fort. town, Tibet, about 105 m. S W of Lhasa; treaty mart.
Gyaros (yē′ȧ-rōs) mountainous isl Cyclades, Grecian arch. N W of Syra, 7 □.
Gyetva (dyĕt′vŏ) *or* **Dettva** (dĕt′vŏ) comm. Zólyom co. Hungary, pop. 7.
Gympie (gĭm′pĭ) mun. town, March co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 9, with vicinity 12.
Gyoma (dyō′mŏ) vil. & commune, Békés co. Hungary, pop. comm. 12.
Gyöngyös (dyûn′dyûsh) town with magistracy, Heves co. Hungary, pop. 18.
Györ (dyûr) *Ger.* **Raab** (räp) co. W Hung. 571 □ pop. 92. — city with municipal rights, geographically in & × of Györ co. Hungary, 67 m. W N W of Budapest, 21 □ pop. 44.
Gythion (yē′thĭ-ŏn) *or* **Marathonisi** (mä′rȧ-thō-nē′sē) town, ✱ of Laconia nome, Gr. p. 5.
Gyula (dyōō′lŏ) town with magistracy, × of Békés co. Hungary, pop. 24.
Gyulafehérvár (dyōō′lŏ-fĕ′hãr-vär) *Ger.* **Karlsburg** (kärls′bŏŏrk) *anc.* Ap′ulum, town with magistracy, Alsó-Fehér co. Transylvania, Hungary, pop. 12.
Gzhatsk (gzhätsk) town, Smolensk govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.

H

For a few names sometimes written with initial H, see Ch- *or* Kh-.

Haaksbergen (häks′bĕr′gĕn ; 172) vil. & comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, comm. p. 5.
Haan (hän) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Haarlem (här′lĕm) city & comm. Netherlands, 12 m. W of Amsterdam, pop. comm. 68; birthplace of Coster, one of the reputed inventors of movable printing types.
Haarlem Lake, former inlet of Zuider Zee ; land reclaimed by draining.
Haarlemmermeer (här′lĕ-mẽr-mãr′) comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 19.
Habelschwerdt (hä′bĕl-shvãrt′) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Habersham (hăb′ẽr-shăm) co. N E Ga. 290 □ pop. 10, × Clarkesville.
Habsburg (häps′bŏŏrk) hamlet, Aargau, Switz. ; orig. seat of Hapsburgs (see in *Vocab.*).
Hacha (ä′chä) riv. Colombia, South America, 120 m. to Caribbean sea.
Hachioji (hä′chē-ō′jē) city, Honshu isl. Japan, 25 m. W S W of Tokyo, pop. 28.
Hackensack (hăk′ĕn-săk′) town, × of Bergen co. N. J. p. 14. — riv. N. J. to Newark bay.
Hackettstown (hăk′ĕts-toun) town, Warren co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Hackney (hăk′nĭ) met. bor. London, England, pop. 223.
Haddam (hăd′ăm) town, Middlesex co. Connecticut, pop. 2.
Haddington (hăd′ĭng-tŭn) burgh, × of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, pop. 4.
Haddingtonshire (-shẽr) *or* **Haddington** *or* **East Lothian** (lō′thĭ-ăn ; lō′thĭ-) co. Scotland, 267 □ pop. 43, × Haddington.
Haddonfield (hăd′ŭn-fēld) bor. Camden co. New Jersey, pop. 4.
Haddon Heights (hăd′ŭn) bor. Camden co. New Jersey, pop. 1.
Hadersleben (hä′dẽrs-lā′bĕn) *Dan.* **Haderslef** (hä′dẽrs-lāf′) spt. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on inlet of Little Belt, pop. 13.
Hadley (hăd′lĭ) town, Hampshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Hadramaut (hä′drä-môt′) country, S E Arabia, bet. Yemen & Oman.
Hafun, Ras (räs hȧ-fōōn′) cape, It. Somaliland, E extrem. of Africa, in 51° 28′ E.
Hagen (hä′gĕn) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 89.
Hagenau (hä′gĕ-nou) *or* **Haguenau** (ȧg′nō′) town, Upper Alsace, Germany, pop. 19.
Hagerstown (hā′gẽrz-toun) city, × of Washington co. Maryland, pop. 17.
Hagi (hä′gē) coast town, Yamaguchi dist. S W Honshu isl. Japan.
Hagios Ilias, Mount (ī′yŏs ē′lyȧs) *anc.* Ta-yg′e-tus, mt. Laconia, Morea, Greece, 7,902 ft. high. — mt. Evvia isl. Greece, 4,838 ft. high. — mt. Melos isl. Greece, 2,539 ft. high. — mt. Paros isl. Ægean sea, 2,529 ft. high.
Hague, La, Cape (lä hāg′ ; *F.* ȧg′) headland, dept. Manche, France, in Eng. channel.
Hague, The (hāg) *Du.* **'s-Gravenhage** (s′-krä′vĕn-hä′gĕ ; 172) city & comm. ✱ of Netherlands, and ✱ of S. Holland prov. 4 m. from North sea, pop. comm. 273. See Hague Tribunal, International Peace Conference.
Haifa (hī′fȧ) *or* **Khaifa** (kī′fȧ) *or* **Kaiffa** (kī′fä) *anc.* Sycami′num, spt. Syria, 9 m. S S W of Acre, pop. 15.
Haiju (hī′jōō′) town, ✱ of Hoanghai prov. W coast of Korea.
Haïl (hä′ēl) town, N Arabia, 250 m. N E of Medina.
Hailar (hī′lär′) treaty mart, W part of Heilungkiang prov. Manchuria, pop. 2; on railway 115 m. from Siberian frontier.
Hailey (hā′lĭ) city, × of Blaine co. Idaho, pop. 1.
Haileyville (-vĭl) town, Pittsburg co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Hainan (hī′nän′) isl. Kwangtung prov. China, 13,166 □ pop. 2,000.
Hainau *or* **Haynau** (hī′nou) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 10 m. W N W of Liegnitz, pop. 10.
Hainaut (ĕ′nō′) frontier prov. Belgium, 1,437 □ pop. 1,233, ✱ Mons. — old prov. now in N E France & S W Belgium.
Hainburg (hīn′bŏŏrk) comm. Lower Austria, pop. 7.
Haine (ăn) riv. Hainaut prov. Belgium, 40 m. long, to Scheldt riv. in Fr.
Hainichen (hī′nĭ-kĕn) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. 40 m. S E of Leipzig, pop. 8.
Haiphong (hȧ′ē-fông′) *or* **Haifong** (hī′fŏng′) principal spt. of Tonkin, Fr. Indo-China, in the delta of the Songka, pop. 27.
Hairy Bear, peak of Black mts. N. C. 6,681 ft. high.
Haiti (hā′tĭ; *F. pron.* ȧ′ē′tē′) *orig. Sp.* **Española** (ĕs′pän-yō′lä) isl. of West Indies, 29,827 □ pop. 3,175; W part is republic of Haiti, 11,072 □ pop. 2,500, ✱ Port-au-Prince (see Black Republic, Haitian, *n.*) ; E part is Dominican Republic.
Haiyang (hī′yäng′) isl. Manchuria, in Korea bay ; naval battle off it 1894.
Hajdu (hoi′dōō) co. E. cen. Hungary, 921 □ pop. 161, × Debreczen.
Hajduböszörmény (-bû′sûr-mān-y′) town with magistracy, Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. 28.
Hajduhadház (hŏd′häz) town, Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. comm. 10.
Hajdunánás (-nä′näsh) town with magistracy, Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. 17.
Hajduszoboszló (-sō′bōs-lō) town with magistracy, Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. 16.
Hajin (hä′jēn′) town, Adana vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 15.
Hajipur (hä′jē-pōōr′) town, Muzaffarpur dist. Bihar, Br. India, 8 m. N of Patna, pop. 22.
Hakata (hä′kȧ-tä) mfg. town, Fukuoka dist. Kiushu isl. Japan, pop. 13.
Hakkiari (häk′kē-ä′rē) mt. dist. Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 7,950 □ pop. 250.
Hakodate (hä′kō-dä′tā) spt. city, S W end Yezo isl. Japan, pop. 88.
Haku (hä′kōō) *or* **Hakuyama** (hä′kōō-yä′mȧ) mt. W Honshu, Japan, 9,185 ft.
Hal (häl) town, S Brabant prov. Belgium, on Senne river, pop. comm. 15.
Halberstadt (häl′bẽr-shtät′) cml. & mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 46.
Halcon (häl-kōn′) mt. Mindoro, Philippine islands, 8,800 ft. high.
Haldimand (hăl′dĭ-mănd) co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Cayuga.
Hale, co. W Ala. 646 □ p. 28, × Greensboro. — co. N W Tex. 1,036 □ p. 8, × Plainview.
Haleakala (hä′lā-ä′kä-lä′) mt. 10,032 ft. high, E Maui, Hawaiian islands.
Haledon (hāl′dŭn) bor. Passaic co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Haleysville (hā′lĭz-vĭl) town, Winston co. Alabama, pop. 1.
Half Dome, mt. Yosemite valley, California, 8,927 ft. high.
Half Moon Islands, group, in China sea, W of S Paragua, 9° N lat. 115° 10′ E lon.
Halicarnassus (hăl′ĭ-kär-năs′ŭs) anc. city, Caria, Asia Minor ; modern Budrum (bōō′-drōōm′). See Mausoleum of Halicarnassus.
Halidon Hill (hăl′ĭ-dŭn) hill near Berwick upon Tweed, Eng. ; battle 1333.
Halifax (hăl′ĭ-făks) co. N E N. C. 676 □ pop. 38, × Halifax. — co. S Va. 814 □ pop. 40, × Houston. — mfg. county bor. Yorkshire, England, pop. 102. — co. Nova Scotia. — spt. city, ✱ of Nova Scotia, pop. 47 ; chief naval station of British America.
Halifax Bay, on E coast of Queensland, Australia, 19° S lat. 147° E lon.
Hall (hôl) co. N Ga. 437 □ pop. 26, × Gainesville. — co. cen. Nebr. 528 □ pop. 20, × Grand Island. — co. N W Tex. 901 □ pop. 8, × Memphis. — (*pron.* häl) town, Tirol, Austria, pop. comm. 7; salt & mineral springs. — (*pron.* häl) town, Württemberg, Ger. pop. 9.
Halland (häl′länd) prov. S Sweden, 1,900 □ pop. 147, ✱ Halmstad.
Halle (häl′ĕ) city, Saxony prov. Prussia, 20 m. N W of Leipzig, pop. 181 ; university.
Hallein (häl′īn) town, Salzburg, Austria, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Hallettsville (hăl′ĕts-vĭl) city, × of Lavaca co. Texas, pop. 1.
Halligen (häl′ē-gĕn) group of isls. W coast of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.
Hallingdal (hȧl′ĭng-dȧl′) valley, Buskerud prov. Norway.
Hallowell (hŏl′ō-wĕl) city, Kennebec co. Maine, pop. 3.
Hallstatt (häl′shtät) vil. & lake, S W Upper Austria, Austria.
Hallstead (hôl′stĕd) bor. Susquehanna co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Halluin (ȧ′lwăn′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 11, comm. 15.
Halmahera (häl′mä-hā′rä) *or* **Gilolo** (jē-lō′lō) *Du.* **Djilolo** (jē-lō′lō) isl. largest of the Moluccas, Du. E. Indies, on equator, 6,949 □ pop. ab. 100.
Halmstad (hȧlm′städ′) spt. ✱ of Halland prov. S Sweden, on the Kattegat, pop. 18.
Halmyros (hȧl-mē′rōs) town, Magnesia nome, Greece, pop. 6.
Hälsingborg (hĕl′sĭng-bŏr′y′) spt. Sweden, on Öre Sund, opp. Helsingör, pop. 33.
Halstead (hôl′stĕd) city, Harvey co. Kan. pop. city 1. — town, Essex co. England, pop. 6.
Halswell (hălz′wĕl) co. New Zealand, pop. 5.
Halton (hôl′tŭn) co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Milton.
Halver (häl′fẽr) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 10.
Ham (än) vil. dept. Somme, France, pop. 3 ; Louis Napoleon was imprisoned here.
Hama (hä′mä) *Bib.* Ha′math, city, Syria, on Orontes riv. 110 m. N of Damascus, pop. 45.
Hamadan (hä′mä-dôn′) *anc.* Ecbat′ana, city, Hamadan prov. N W Persia, pop. 30 ; tomb of Avicenna ; traditional tombs of Mordecai and Esther.
Hamakua (hä′mä-kōō′ä) agr. dist. N Hawaii isl. pop. 9 ; sugar culture.
Hamamatsu (hä′mȧ-mät′sōō) town, Shidzuoka dist. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 32.
Hamar (hä′mär) town, Hedemarken prov. Norway, pop. 6.
Hamath (hā′măth) anc. royal city of the Hittites, on Orontes riv. Syria.
Hamblen (hăm′blĕn) co. N E Tenn. 158 □ pop. 14, × Morristown.
Hambleton (hăm′b′l-tŭn) town, Tucker co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Hamborn (häm′bōrn) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Meiderich, pop. 102.
Hamburg (hăm′bûrg) town, × of Ashley co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, Fremont co. Io. pop. 2. — vil. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 2. — bor. Berks co. Pa. pop. 2. — (hăm′bûrg ; *G.* häm′bŏŏrk) free Hanse city & state, N Germany, state 160 □ p. 1,015, city, a spt. on Elbe riv. p. 931.
Hamden (hăm′dĕn) town, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 6. — vil. Vinton co. O. pop. 1.
Hameln (hä′mĕln) mfg. town, Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 22. See Pied Piper of Hamelin.
Hamgyong, North (häm′gyûng′) *or* **Hamukyogu Puku** (hä′mōō-kyō′gōō pōō′kōō) prov. N E Korea, pop. 445, ✱ Kyungsung.
Hamgyong, South, *or* **Hamukyogu Namu** (nä′mōō) prov. Korea, p. 955, ✱ Hamheung.
Hamheung (häm′hûng′) town, ✱ of S Hamgyong prov. Korea, pop. 14.
Hami (hä′mē) town & oasis, Mongolia, ab. 43° N, 93° E, pop. 6.
Hamilton, co. N Fla. 528 □ pop. 12, × Jasper. — co. S Ill. 455 □ pop. 18, × McLeansboro. — co. cen. Ind. 399 □ pop. 27, × Noblesville. — co. N cen. Io. 570 □ pop. 20, × Webster City. — co. S W Kan. 919 □ pop. 3, × Syracuse. — co. S E cen. Nebr. 538 □ pop. 13, × Aurora. — co. N E N. Y. 1,700 □ pop. 4, × Lake Pleasant. — co. S W O. 407 □ pop. 461, × Cincinnati. — co. S E Tenn. 409 □ pop. 89, × Chattanooga. — co. N cen. Tex. 833 □ pop. 15, × Hamilton. — city, Hancock co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, Caldwell co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, × of Ravalli co. Mont. pop. 2. — vil. Madison co. N. Y. pop. 2 ; Colgate univ. — city, × of Butler co. O. pop. 35. — city, × of Hamilton co. Tex. pop. 2. — city, × of Wentworth co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 82. — burgh, Lanarkshire, Scotland, pop. 39. — town, ✱ of Bermuda, pop. 3.
Hamilton, Mount, peak, Coast range, Cal. 4,209 ft.; Lick observatory.
Hamilton Pass, mt. pass, main range of Rocky mts. Col. 12,370 ft. high.
Hamilton, *or* **Ashuanipi** (ăsh′wȧ-nĭp′ĭ), *or* **Grand River**, in Quebec prov. Canada, flows E through Lake Melville to Hamilton inlet, Labrador; falls 316 ft. high.
Hamirpur (hȧ-mẽr′pōōr′) dist. of Allahabad div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 2,289 □ pop. 465. — its ✱ 38 m. S S W of Cawnpore, pop. 7.
Hamlet (hăm′lĕt) town, Richmond co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Hamlin (hăm′lĭn) co. E S. Dak. 520 □ pop. 7, × Castlewood. — town, Jones co. Tex. pop. 2.
Hamm (häm) mfg. & cml. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on Lippe river, pop. 44.
Hamme (häm′ĕ) town & comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 14. — former vil. Westphalia, Prussia, now part of Bochum.
Hammerfest (häm′ẽr-fĕst′) town, Norway, pop. 3 ; the most N town in Europe.
Hammersmith (hăm′ẽr-smĭth) met. bor. London co. England, part of London, pop. 122.
Hammond (hăm′ŭnd) city, Lake co. Ind. pop. 21. — town, Tangipahoa par. La. pop. 3.
Hammondsport (hăm′ŭndz-pōrt′) vil. Steuben co. N. Y. on Keuka lake, pop. 1.
Hammonton (hăm′ŭn-tŭn) town, Atlantic co. New Jersey, pop. 5.
Hampden (hăm′dĕn) co. S W Mass. 636 □ pop. 231, × Springfield. — town, Penobscot co. Me. pop. 2. — (*pron.* hămp′dĕn ; hăm′-) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 13.
Hampshire (hămp′shĭr) co. W Mass. 585 □ pop. 63, × Northampton. — co. N E W. Va. 648 □ pop. 12, × Romney. — (-shẽr) *or* **Hants** (hănts) co. S England, 1,645 □ pop. 951 × Winchester ; includes the administrative cos. of Southampton & Isle of Wight.
Hampstead (hămp′stĕd ; hăm′-) met. bor. London, England, pop. 86.
Hampton (hămp′tŭn) co. S S. C. 958 □ pop. 25, × Hampton. — city, Henry co. Ga. pop. 1. — city, × of Franklin co. Io. pop. 3. — town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 1. — town, × of Elizabeth City co. Va. pop. 6. — (*pron.* hămp′tŭn *or* hăm′-) par. Middlesex co. England, 13 m. S W of London, pop. 9 ; Hampton Court palace is near it. — co. Central div. Western Australia, pop. 35.
Hampton Roads, Chesapeake bay, near Fort Monroe, Va.; battle of *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, March 9, 1862. See Monitor, *n.* 6.
Hamtramck (hăm-trăm′ĭk) vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 4.
Hamun (hȧ-mōōn′) *anc.* A′ria Pa′lus, morass, E Persia, near Afghanistan frontier.
Han (hän) riv. China, flows into Yangtze riv. at Hankow.
Hana (hä′nä) agr. dist. S E Maui isl. Hawaii ter. pop. 3; sugar culture.
Hanalei (hä′nä-lā′ē) dist. N Kauai isl. Hawaii territory, pop. 2.
Hanau (hä′nou) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, near Frankfurt am Main, pop. 37.
Hanchungfu (hän′chŏŏng-fōō′) cml. city, S part of Shensi prov. China, pop. 80.
Hancock (hăn′kŏk) co. N E cen. Ga. 530 □ pop. 19, × Sparta. — co. W Ill. 780 □ pop. 31, × Carthage. — co. E cen. Ind. 307 □ pop. 19, × Greenfield. — co. N Io. 576 □ pop. 13, × Garner. — co. N Ky. 193 □ pop. 9, × Hawesville. — co. S E Me. 1,522 □ pop. 36, × Ellsworth. — co. S Miss. 469 □ pop. 11, × Bay St. Louis. — co. N W O. 535 □ pop. 38, × Findlay. — co. N E Tenn. 228 □ pop. 11, × Sneedville. — co. N W. Va. 83 □ pop. 10, × New Cumberland. — city, Houghton co. Mich. pop. 9. — vil. Delaware co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Hancock, Mount, peak, Yellowstone National Park, Rocky mts. Wyo. 10,235 ft. high. — mt. Grafton co. N. H. 4,430 ft. high.
Hand (hănd) co. cen. S. Dak. 1,426 □ pop. 8, × Miller.
Handies Peak (hăn′dĭz) mt. S W Col. 14,008 ft. high.
Handsworth (hănz′wŭrth) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 14. — urban dist. Staffordshire, Eng. pop. 69.

Guti. Var. of Gooty.
Guyana. Var. of Guiana.
Guyenne. See Guienne.
Habana. See Havana.
Habesh. See Abyssinia.
Haderslef. See Hadersleben.
Hadria. See Adria.
Hadrianopolis. See Adrianople.
Hadrumetum. See Susa, Tunis.
Haemus. See Balkan Mts.
Haguenau. See Hagenau.
Haidarabad. Var. of Hyderabad.
Haifong. See Haiphong.
Hairebolu. See Airobol.
Hakuyama. See Haku.
Hala Mountains. See Kirthar Range.
Halas. See Kiskunhalas.
Halys. See Kizil Irmak.
Hamelin. See Hameln.
Hamukyogu Namu. See Hamgyong, South.
Hamukyogu Puku. See Hamgyong, North.

Hanford (hăn′fẽrd) city, × of Kings co. California, pop. 5.
Hangchow (häng′chō′) cml. city & treaty port, Chekiang prov. China, pop. 350.
Hankow (hän′kō′) cml. city & treaty port on Yangtze river, Hupeh prov. China, pop. 826.
Hankinson (hăŋ′kĭn-sŭn) vil. Richland co. North Dakota, pop. 2.
Hanley (hăn′lĭ) former county bor. Staffordshire, England, now part of Stoke on Trent.
Hannibal (hăn′ĭ-băl) city, Marion co. Missouri, pop. 18.
Hanoi (hä′noi′) city, ✻ of Tonkin & of French Indo-China, on the Songka, pop. 115.
Hanover (hăn′ō-vẽr) co. E cen. Va. 512 □ pop. 17, × Hanover. — city, Washington co. Kan. pop. 1. — town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 2. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 2; seat of Dartmouth college. — bor. York co. Pa. pop. 7. — *Ger.* **Hannover** (hän-ō′vẽr ; -ō′fẽr) prov. Prussia, 14,868 □ p. 2,942. — govt. dist. in same, 2,208 □ p. 748. — their ✻ p. 302.
Hanság (hŏn′shäg) swampy region, Hungary, S E of Neusiedler lake, 147 □.
Hanse Towns (hăns) *or* **Hanseatic League** (hăn′sē-ăt′ĭk lēg′) defensive cml. confederacy, Middle Ages, principally of German cml. cities; Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen are still called Hanseatic towns. See Hanse, *n.* 3.
Hansford (hănz′fẽrd) co. N W Tex. 882 □ × Hansford.
Hansi (hän′sē) town, Hissar dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 15.
Hanson (hăn′sŭn) co. S E S. Dak. 432 □ p. 6, × Alexandria. — tn. Plymouth co. Mass. p. 2.
Hanthawaddy (hăn′thȧ-wŏd′ĭ) dist. Pegu div. Lower Burma, 3,023 □ pop. 539.
Hants (hănts) co. Nova Scotia prov. Canada, × Windsor. — co. England. See Hampshire (*Gaz.*).
Hanwell (hăn′wĕl) town, Middlesex co. England, pop. 19; insane asylum.
Hanyang (hän′yäng′) mfg. city adjoining Hankow, Hupeh prov. China, pop. 400.
Hapai (hä-pä′ē) group of isls. Tonga arch. S Pacific ocean, ab. 26 □; British.
Hapur (hä′pōōr′) town, Meerut dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, pop. 15.
Haralson (hăr′ăl-sŭn) co. N W Ga. 284 □ pop. 14, × Buchanan.
Haramuk (hȧ-rä′mŭk) mt. Himalayas, Kashmir, India, over 16,000 ft. high.
Harar *or* **Harrar** (hȧ-rär′) dist. S E Abyssinia. — its ✻ a cml. town, pop. 40.
Harbin (här-bēn′) *or* **Kharbin** (kär-bēn′) cml. town & treaty port, Kirin prov. Manchuria, on Sungari riv. 325 m. N E of Mukden, pop. 35.
Harbor Beach, city, Huron co. Mich. on Lake Huron, pop. 2.
Harbor Grace (grās) town, on Conception bay, S E Newfoundland, pop. 5.
Harbor Springs, vil. Emmet co. Mich. on Lake Michigan, pop. 2.
Harburg (här′bōōrk) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, 6 m. S of Hamburg, pop. 67.
Hardanger Fiord (här-dȧng′ẽr fyôrd) inlet, 65 m. long, on W coast of S Norway.
Hardanger Fjeld (fyĕld) plateau, South Bergenhus prov. Norway, E of above.
Hardeman (här′dē-măn) co. W Tenn. 697 □ pop. 23, × Bolivar. — co. N Tex. 761 □ pop. 11, × Quanah.
Harden (här′dĕn) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 13.
Hardenberg (här′dĕn-bĕrk) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Velbert, pop. comm. 13.
Hardenberg, Ambt- (ämt-här′dĕn-bĕrg; 172) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 10.
Harderwijk (här′dẽr-wīk) spt. & comm. Gelderland, Neth. on Zuider Zee, pop. comm. 7.
Hardin (här′dĭn) co. S E Ill. 185 □ pop. 7, × Elizabethtown. — co. N cen. Io 569 □ pop. 21, × Eldora. — co. N cen. Ky. 606 □ pop. 23, × Elizabethtown. — co. W O. 473 □ pop. 30, × Kenton. — co. S W Tenn. 582 □ pop. 18, × Savannah. — co. S E Tex. 862 □ pop. 13, × Kountze.
Harding (här′dĭng) co. N W S. Dak. 2,682 □ pop. 4, × Buffalo.
Hardinge (här′dĭnj) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 7.
Hardinxveld (här′dĭŋks-fĕlt′) vil. & comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Hardoi (hŭr′dō-ē) dist. Lucknow div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 2,331 □ pop. 1,121. — its ✻ 60 m. N W of Lucknow, pop. 12.
Hardwar (hȧr-dwär′) cml. town, Saharanpur dist. United Provs. India, pop. 29.
Hardwick (härd′wĭk) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 4. — vil. Caledonia co. Vt. pop. 2.
Hardwicke Bay (härd′wĭk) inlet of Spencer's gulf, South Australia.
Hardy (här′dĭ) co. N E W. Va. 574 □ pop. 9, × Moorefield.
Hareid (hȧ′rĕ-y'd) isl. Romsdal prov. Trondhjem dist. Norway.
Hare Island, isl. in St. Lawrence river, Canada, about 100 m. N E of Quebec.
Haren (hä′rĕn) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Harfleur (ȧr′flûr′) spt. dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr. 4 m. E by S of Havre, pop. 3; siege 1415.
Harford (här′fẽrd) co. N E Md. 442 □ pop. 28, × Bel Air.
Haripur (hŭr′ē-pōōr′) town, Hazara dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 6.
Harlan (här′lăn) co. S E Ky. 478 □ pop. 11, × Harlan. — co. S Nebr. 574 □ pop. 10, × Alma. — city, × of Shelby co. Io. pop. 3.
Harlebeke (här′lē-bā′kē) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 8.
Harlem (här′lĕm) vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 4. — former vil. now a part of New York city N of Central Park, between 8th Ave. and East and Harlem rivs.; often loosely applied to the whole N portion of Manhattan.
Harlem River, channel, N E of Manhattan isl. N. Y. Spuyten Duyvil creek to East river.
Harlingen (här′lĭng-ĕn) ft. town & comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 10.
Harmon (här′măn) co. S W Okla. 548 □ pop. 11, × Hollis.
Harnett (här′nĕt) co. cen. N. C. 595 □ pop. 22, × Lillington.
Harney (här′nĭ) co. S E Ore. 9,933 □ pop. 4, × Burns.
Harney Peak, highest of Black hills, W S. Dak. 7,216 ft.
Härnösand (hĕrn-û′sänd′) spt. Västernorrland prov. Sweden, pop. 9.
Haro (ä′rō) mfg. town, Logroño prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Háromszék (hä′rōm-sāk) co. Transylvania, Hung. 1,502 □ p. 148, × Sepsiszentgyörgy.
Harpenden (här′pĕn-dĕn) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 6.
Harper, co. S. Kan. 799 □ pop. 15, × Anthony. — co. N W Okla. 1,033 □ pop. 8, × Buffalo. — city, Harper co. Kan. pop. 2. — spt. Liberia, W Africa, pop. 9.
Harpers Ferry, town, Jefferson co. W. Va.; John Brown's raid, 1859.
Harpeth (här′pĕth) riv. cen. Tenn. flows into Cumberland river.
Harpswell (härps′wĕl) town, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 2.
Harran (hȧr-rän′) *anc.* Car′ræ, town, Aleppo vilayet, Asia Minor; Crassus killed, 53 b. c.
Harriman (hăr′ĭ-măn) city, Roane co. Tenn. 35 m. W of Knoxville, pop. 3.
Harrington (hăr′ĭng-tŭn) town, Kent co. Del. p. 2. — town, Washington co. Me. p. 1.
Harris (hăr′ĭs) co. W Ga. 486 □ p. 18, × Hamilton. — co. E Tex. 1,654 □ p. 116, × Houston.
Harrisburg (-bûrg) city, × of Saline co. Ill. pop. 5. — city, × of Dauphin co. Pa. & ✻ of state, pop. 64.
Harrismith (hăr′ĭ-smĭth) dist. 3,169 □ & town (health resort), N E Orange Free State, U. of S. Af. pop. dist. 50, town 7.
Harrison (hăr′ĭ-sŭn) co. S Ind. 486 □ pop. 20, × Corydon. — co. W Io. 691 □ pop. 23, × Logan. — co. N E Ky. 311 □ pop. 17, × Cynthiana. — co. S E Miss. 1,013 □ pop. 35, × Gulfport. — co. N Mo. 721 □ pop. 20, × Bethany. — co. E O. 401 □ pop. 19, × Cadiz. — co. N E Tex. 872 □ pop. 37, × Marshall. — co. N W. Va. 406 □ pop. 48, × Clarksburg. — town, × of Boone co. Ark. pop. 2. — town, Hudson co. N. J. pop. 14. — vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 1.
Harrison Bay, Arctic ocean, N coast of Alaska, lat. 70° 30′ N.
Harrisonburg (-bûrg) town, × of Rockingham co. Virginia, pop. 5.
Harrisonville (-vĭl) town, Richmond co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Cass co. Mo. pop. 2.
Harrodsburg (hăr′ŭdz-bûrg) city, × of Mercer co. Kentucky, pop. 3.
Harrogate (hăr′ō-gāt) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, p. 34; watering place.
Harrow (hăr′ō) town, Middlesex co. England, pop. 17; famous school.
Harsprång (här′sprŏng′) *or* **Njommelsaska** (nyŏm′mĕl-säs′kȧ) fall, 110 ft. high, Lule riv. cen. Norbotten prov. Sweden.
Hart, co. N E Ga. 261 □ pop. 16, × Hartwell. — co. cen. Ky. 430 □ pop. 18, × Munfordville. — vil. × of Oceana co. Mich. pop. 2.
Hartford (härt′fẽrd) co. N Conn. 729 □ pop. 250, × Hartford. — mfg. & cml. city, its × & ✻ of Conn. pop. 99; seat of Trinity college. — town, Geneva co. Ala. pop. 1. — town, Sebastian co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, × of Blackford co. Ind. pop. 6. — vil. Van Buren co. Mich. pop. 1. — town, Windsor co. Vt. pop. 4. — city, Washington co. Wis. pop. 2.
Hartha (här′tä) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 6.
Hartington (här′tĭng-tŭn) city, × of Cedar co. Nebraska, pop. 1.
Hartland (härt′lănd) town, Somerset co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Windsor co. Vt. pop. 1.
Hartlepool (här′t'l-pōōl′) spt. mun. bor. Durham co. England, pop. 21.
Hartley (härt′lĭ) co. N W Tex. 1,507 □ p. 1, × Channing. — town, O'Brien co. Iowa, p. 1.
Hartmannsdorf (härt′mäns-dôrf) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 6.
Hartsell (härt′sĕl) town, Morgan co. Alabama, pop. 1.
Hartshorne (härts′hôrn) city, Pittsburg co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Hartsville (härts′vĭl) town, Darlington co. S. C. pop. 2.
Hartwell (härt′wĕl) town, × of Hart co. Ga. pop. 2. — vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 3.
Haruj (hȧ-rōōj′) mt. chain, cen. Tripoli and Fezzan.
Harvard (här′vȧrd) city, McHenry co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 1. — city, Clay co. Nebr. pop. 1.
Harvard, Mount, peak, Rocky mts. Chaffee co. cen. Col. 14,375 ft. high.
Harvey (-vĭ) co. S E cen. Kan. 540 □ pop. 19, × Newton. — city, Cook co. Ill. pop. 7. — city, Wells co. N. Dak. pop. 1.
Harwich (här′wĭch) town, Barnstable co. Mass. pop. 2. — (*pron.* hăr′ĭj; -ĭch), spt. mun. bor. Essex co. England, pop. 14.
Harwinton (här′wĭn-tŭn) town, Litchfield co. Connecticut, pop. 1.
Harz (härts) mt. group, cen. Ger. between Elbe & Weser rivs.; highest, Brocken, 3,745 ft.
Harzburg (härts′bōōrk; härts′bōōrk′) *or* **Bad-Harzburg** (bät′-härts′bōōrk) town, Brunswick duchy, N Germany, pop. 5; health resort.
Hasbrouck Heights (hăz′brōōk) bor. Bergen co. N. J. 7 m. S E of Paterson, pop. 2.
Haskell (hăs′kĕl) co. S W Kan. 577 □ pop. 1, × Santa Fe. — co. E Okla. 615 □ pop. 19, × Stigler. — co. N Tex. 923 □ pop. 16. — city, its × pop. 2.
Haskerland (häs′kẽr-länt) vil. & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
Haslemere (hā′z'l-mēr) town & par. Hambledon rural dist. Surrey, England, pop. 4.
Hasli (häs′lē) valley, traversed by the upper Aar, S E Bern canton, Switzerland.
Haslingden (hăz′lĭng-dĕn) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 19.
Hasparren (ȧs′pȧ′räɴ′) town, dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 2, comm. 5.
Haspe (häs′pē) mfg. town, Westphalia, Prussia, 11 m. E N E of Barmen, pop. 23.
Hassan (hăs′ŭn) dist. W Mysore state, India, 2,647 □ pop. 569. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Hasselt (häs′ĕlt) comm. Limburg prov. Belgium, pop. 17.
Hassloch (häs′lōk) town, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, pop. 8.
Hastedt (hä′shtĕt) vil. Bremen, Germany, pop. 7.
Hastings (hās′tĭngz) city, × of Barry co. Mich. pop. 4. — city, × of Dakota co. Minn. pop. 4. — city, × of Adams co. Nebr. pop. 9. — bor. Cambria co. Pa. pop. 2. — county bor. Sussex co. England, pop. 61; battle 1066. — bor. Hawke's Bay co. North Isl. New Zealand, pop. 6. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Belleville.
Hastings upon Hudson, vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 5.
Hatfield (hăt′fēld) town, Hampshire co. Mass. on Conn. river, pop. 2.
Hathras (hä′trŭs) town, Aligarh dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 39.
Hatia (hä′tē-ȧ) isl. mouth of Ganges river, pop. 49.
Hatillo (ä-tēl′yō; 195) mun. & town, Arecibo dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 11.
Hatteras, Cape (hăt′ẽr-ȧs) on isl. E coast N. C.; dangerous navigation.
Hattiesburg (hăt′ĭz-bûrg) city, × of Forrest co. Miss. on Leaf river, pop. 12.
Hattingen (hät′ĭng-ĕn) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Hatvan (hŏt′vŏn) town, Heves co. cen. Hungary, pop. comm. 12.
Hatzfeld (häts′fĕlt) *Hung.* **Zsombolya** (zhŏm′bŏl-yŏ) comm. Torontál co. Hung. p. 11.
Haubourdin (ō′bōōr′dăɴ′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 8, comm. 9.
Haugesund (hou′gĕ-sōōn) spt. Stavanger prov. Norway, pop. 13.
Hauraki Gulf (hä′ōō-rä-kē; *colloq.* hou-răk′ĭ) large bay, N coast of North Isl. N. Z.
Hauran (hä′ōō-rän′) plateau dist. Syria, E of Jordan river.
Hausa (hou′sä) *or* **Hausaland** (-lănd) ter. Northern Nigeria, p. 8,000; chief town, Kano.
Haute-Garonne (ōt′-gȧ′rŏn′) dept. S France, 2,458 □ pop. 432, ✻ Toulouse.
Haute-Loire (ōt′-lwȧr′) dept. S E France, 1,931 □ pop. 304, ✻ Le Puy.
Haute-Marne (ōt′-mȧrn′) dept. N E France, 2,416 □ pop. 215, ✻ Chaumont.
Hautes-Alpes (ōt′-zȧlp′) dept. S E France, 2,179 □ pop. 105, ✻ Gap.
Haute-Saône (ōt′-sōn′) dept. N E France, 2,075 □ pop. 258, ✻ Vesoul.
Haute-Savoie (ōt′-sȧ′vwȧ′) dept. E France, 1,675 □ pop. 255, ✻ Annecy.
Hautes-Pyrénées (ōt′-pē′rā′nā′) dept. S France, 1,750 □ pop. 206, ✻ Tarbes.
Haute-Vienne (ōt′-vyĕn′) dept. W cen. Fr. 2,120 □ pop. 385, ✻ Limoges.
Hautmont (ō′môɴ′) town & comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 15.
Haut-Rhin (ō′-răɴ′) former dept. E Fr. now in Alsace, Ger. & in ter. of Belfort, France.
Havana (hȧ-văn′ȧ) city, × of Mason co. Ill. pop. 4. — *Sp.* Habana (hä-vä′nä; 133) prov. W Cuba, 2,772 □ pop. 575. — dist. & spt. city, its ✻ & ✻ of Cuba, on N coast, pop. dist. 303, city 297.
Havel (hä′fĕl) riv. Germany, 225 m. long, Mecklenburg-Strelitz to Elbe riv. near Havelberg.
Havelberg (hä′fĕl-bĕrk′) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Havelland (hä′fĕl-länt′) dist. W Brandenburg prov. Prussia, 982 □.
Havelock (hăv′lŏk) vil. Lancaster co. Nebr. 6 m. N E of Lincoln, pop. 3.
Haverford (hăv′ẽr-fẽrd) vil. Montgomery co. Pa.; Haverford college.
Haverfordwest (hăv′ẽr-fẽrd-wĕst′) spt. & mun. bor. × of Pembrokeshire, S Wales, pop. 6.
Haverhill (hā′vẽr-ĭl) city, Essex co. Mass. pop. 44. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 3.
Haverstraw (hăv′ẽr-strô) vil. Rockland co. N. Y. pop. 6.
Havre (hăv′ẽr) town, Chouteau co. Mont. pop. 4. — (*pron.* hä′vẽr) *Fr.* **Le Havre** (lē ȧv′r') spt. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 136.
Havre de Grace (hăv′ẽr dē grȧs) city, Harford co. Maryland, pop. 4.
Hawaii (hä-wī′ē) largest of Hawaiian isls. & co. Hawaii ter. 4,015 □ pop. 55, chief town Hilo. — *or* **Hawaiian Islands** (hä-wī′yăn) *form.* **Sandwich Islands**, ter. U. S. A., N Pacific ocean, 2,000 m. W S W of San Francisco, 6,449 □ pop. 192; 8 isls. inhabited, ✻ Honolulu. See Hawaiian, *n.*
Hawarden (hā′wär-dĕn) town, Sioux co. Io. pop. 2. — (*pron.* här′dĕn *or* hôr′-) par. Flintshire, N Wales; Hawarden Castle was residence of Gladstone.
Hawash (hä′wäsh′) riv. S Abyssinia, about 500 m. long, flows into Lake Assal.
Hawera (hä′wā-rä) co. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 6.
Hawesville (hôz′vĭl) city, × of Hancock co. Ky. on Ohio river, pop. 1.
Hawick (hô′ĭk) parl. & mun. burgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, pop. 17.
Hawiza (hȧ-wē′zȧ) town, Khuzistan prov. Persia, pop. 12.
Hawke Bay (hôk) bay, E coast, North Island, New Zealand.
Hawke's Bay (hôks) provincial dist. North Island, New Zealand, 4,410 □ pop. 49. — co. in the dist. North Island, N. Z. pop. 27.
Hawkesbury (hôks′bĕr-ĭ) town, Prescott co. Ontario, Can. on Ottawa river, pop. 4.
Hawkins (hô′kĭnz) co. N E Tenn. 482 □ pop. 24, × Rogersville.
Hawkinsville (-vĭl) town, × of Pulaski co. Georgia, pop. 3.
Hawley (hô′lĭ) bor. Wayne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Haworth (hô′ŭrth; -wŭrth) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 7.
Hawthorn (hô′thôrn) city, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 24.
Hawthorne (hô′thôrn) bor. Passaic co. N. J. 2 m. from Paterson, pop. 3.
Haydock (hā′dŏk) par. & town, Lancashire, England, pop. 10.
Hayes (hāz) co. S W Nebr. 722 □ pop. 3, × Hayes Center.
Hayes, Mount, peak, White mts. Coos co. N. H. 2,600 ft. high. — in Alaska, about 63° 37′ N, 147° W, 13,800 ft.
Hayingen (hī′ĭng-ĕn) *Fr.* **Hayange** (ȧ′yänzh′) vil. Lorraine, Germany, pop. comm. 11.
Hays (hāz) co. S cen. Tex. 623 □ pop. 16, × San Marcos. — city, × of Ellis co. Kan. pop. 2. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 2.
Haystack Mountain (hā′stăk′) peak, Adirondack mts. N. Y. 4,918 ft. high.
Hayti (hā′tĭ) vil. Pemiscot co. Mo. pop. 1. — Variant of Haiti.
Haywards (hā′wẽrdz) town, Alameda co. California, pop. 3.
Haywood (hā′wōōd) co. W part of N. C. 546 □ pop. 21, × Waynesville. — co. W Tenn. 508 □ pop. 26, × Brownsville.
Haza, El (ĕl hä′zȧ) dist. E Arabia, on Persian gulf, 31,000 □ pop. 160.
Hazara (hȧ-zä′rȧ) dist. North-West Frontier Prov. British India, 3,062 □ pop. 603.
Hazaribagh (hȧ-zä′rē-bäg′) dist. of Bihar and Orissa prov. British India, 7,021 □ pop. 1,289. — its ✻ in 23° 59′ N & 85° 22′ E, pop. 16.
Hazebrouck (ȧz′brōōk′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 9, communal pop. 13.
Hazel Dell, bor. Lawrence co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Hazel Grove and Bramhall (brăm′hôl) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 10.
Hazlehurst (hā′z'l-hûrst) city, × of Jeff Davis co. Ga. pop. 1. — city, × of Copiah co. Miss. 32 m. S W of Jackson, pop. 2.
Hazleton (hā′z'l-tŭn) city, Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 25.
Headland (hĕd′lănd) vil. Henry co. Alabama, pop. 1.
Healdsburg (hēldz′bûrg) city, Sonoma co. California, pop. 2.
Heanor (hēn′ŏr; *colloq.* hĕn′ẽr) par. & town, Derbyshire, England, pop. 20.
Heard (hûrd) co. W Ga. 258 □ pop. 11, × Franklin.

Hapar. Var. of Hapur.
Hari Rud. Var. of Heri Rud.
Harmony Grove. See Commerce.
Harput. See Kharput.
Harrar. See Harar.
Haskovo. Var. of Khaskovo.
Hasua. Var. of Hisua.
Haynau. See Hainau.
Hasta. See Asti.
Hatria Picena. See Atri.
Haussa. Var. of Hausa.
Hayange. See Hayingen.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Hearne (hûrn) town, Robertson co. Texas, pop. 2.
Hearts Content, spt. S E Newfoundland, pop. 2; several submarine cables land here.
Heathcote (hĕth′kŏt) co. Canterbury prov. dist. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 69.
Heath Town (hēth) *or* **Wednesfield Heath** (wĕnz′fēld) town, Staffordshire, Eng. p. 12.
Heaton Norris (hē′tŭn nŏr′ĭs) town, Lancashire, England, pop. 11.
Heavitree (hĕv′ĭ-trē) town, Devonshire, England, pop. 11.
Hebburn (hĕb′ŭrn) town, Durham co. England, near Newcastle, pop. 22.
Hebden Bridge (hĕb′d′n) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 7.
Heber (hē′bēr) city, × of Wasatch co. Utah, pop. 2.
Heber Springs, town, × of Cleburne co. Ark. pop. 1; formerly SUGARLOAF.
Hebrides (hĕb′rĭ-dēz) *or* **Western Islands**, *anc.* EBU′DÆ *or* HEBU′DÆ, W of Scotland, 3,000 □ pop. 100.
Hebron (hē′brŭn) town, Tolland co. Conn. pop. 1. — city, × of Thayer co. Nebr. pop. 2. — town, Palestine, about 19 m. S S W of Jerusalem, pop. 8.
Hecate (hĕk′ȧ-tē) strait, Brit. Columbia, bet. mainland & Queen Charlotte islands.
Hecklingen (hĕk′lĭng-ĕn) vil. Anhalt, Germany, pop. 5.
Heckmondwike (hĕk′mŭnd-wīk) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 9.
Hecla and Griper Bay (hĕk′lȧ, grĭp′ēr) bay, Melville isl. 75° 40′ N, 111° W.
Hedemarken (hā′dĕ-mär′kĕn) prov. Norway, 10,610 □ pop. 134.
Heemstede (hām′stā′dĕ) comm. N Holland, Netherlands, pop. 7.
Heerde (hār′dĕ) vil. & comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Heerdt (hârt) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Düsseldorf.
Heerlen (hâr′lĕn) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Heide (hī′dĕ) town, Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Heidelberg (hī′dĕl-bûrg) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 2. — (*G. pron.* -bĕrK) city, Baden, Germany, pop. 56; seat of a university. — town, S Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Heidenheim (hī′dĕn-hīm) town, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 18.
Heilbron (hĭl′brŏn) dist. (1,910 □ pop. 24) & town (p. 2) N Orange Free State, U. of S. Af.
Heilbronn (hĭl′brŏn′) town, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 43.
Heiligenhaus (hī′lĭ-gĕn-hous′) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Heiligenstadt (hī′lĭ-gĕn-shtät′) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Heilsberg (hīls′bĕrK) town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Heilungkiang (hā-lōōng′kyäng′) prov. N Manchuria, 202,703 □ pop. 1,607, ✳ Tsitsihar.
Heissen (hīs′ĕn) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Mülheim an der Ruhr.
Hejaz *or* **Hedjaz** (hĕj-äz′) region, Arabia, along N E Red sea, a Turkish vilayet, 96,500 □ pop. 300, ✳ Mecca.
Hekla (hĕk′lȧ) volcano, S W Iceland, about 5,110 ft. high.
Helbra (hĕl′brä) vil. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 10.
Helder (hĕl′dēr) ft. town & comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 27.
Helena (hĕl′ē-nȧ) city, × of Phillips co. Ark. pop. 9. — city, × of Lewis & Clark co. & ✳ of Mont. pop. 13.
Helensburgh (hĕl′ĕnz-bŭr-ō; ĕl′ĕnz-) coast burgh, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, pop. 9.
Helgoland (hĕl′gō-länt′) *Eng.* **Heligoland** (hĕl′ĭ-gō-lănd′) isl. North sea, 21 □ pop. 2; belongs to Prussia.
Helicon (hĕl′ĭ-kŏn) famous mt. Bœotia nome, Greece, 5,737 ft. high.
Heliopolis (hē′lĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭs). See BAALBEK (*Gaz.*). — *or* **On**, anc. holy city, Lower Egypt; ruins on E edge of Nile delta and the desert N E of Cairo.
Hellemmes-Lille (ĕ′lĕm′-lēl′) town & comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 12.
Hellendoorn (hĕl′ĕn-dōrn′) vil. & comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Hellevoetsluis (hĕl′ĕ-vōōt-slois′) spt. & comm. S. Holland prov. Neth.; pop. comm. 5.
Hell Gate, narrow part of East River, New York city, New York.
Hellín (ĕl-yēn′) mfg. town, Albacete prov. Spain, pop. comm. 18.
Helmand (hĕl′mŭnd) *anc.* ETYMAN′DER, riv. ab. 650 m. long, Afghanistan, to Hamun lake.
Helmet Peak, mt. S W Col. 12,042 ft. high.
Helmond (hĕl′mônt; *F.* ĕl′môN′) town & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 15.
Helmstedt (hĕlm′shtĕt) town, Brunswick duchy, Germany, pop. 16.
Helsingfors (hĕl′sĭng-fôrs′) *Finnish* **Helsinki** (hĕl′sēn-kē) ft. spt. town, ✳ of Finland, Russia, pop. with Sveaborg 144.
Helsingör (hĕl′sĭng-ûr′) *Eng.* **Elsinore** (ĕl′sĭ-nōr′) spt. city, Frederiksborg amt, N E Seeland isl. Denmark, pop. 14.
Heluan (hĕ-lwän′) town & baths, Lower Egypt, on Nile opp. ruins of Memphis.
Helvellyn (hĕl-vĕl′ĭn) mt. Cumberland & Westmorland cos. Eng. 3,118 ft. high.
Hemel Hempstead (hĕm′ĕl hĕmp′stĕd) mun. bor. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 13.
Hemelingen (hā′mĕl-ĭng-ĕn) comm. Hanover, Prussia, pop. 8.
Hemelumer Oldephaert en Noordwolde (hā′mē-lü′mĕr ŏl′dē-färt′ ĕn nōrd′wôl′dĕ) comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. 5.
Hemixem (hĕm′ĭk-sĕm) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Hemphill (hĕmp′hĭl) co. N W Tex. 873 □ pop. 3, × Canadian.
Hempstead (-stĕd) co. S W Ark. 727 □ pop. 28, × Washington. — vil. Nassau co. N. Y. p. 5.
Henderson (hĕn′dēr-sŭn) co. W Ill. 376 □ pop. 10, × Oquawka. — co. W Ky. 435 □ pop. 29, × Henderson. — co. W N. C. 358 □ pop. 16, × Hendersonville. — co. W Tenn. 536 □ pop. 17, × Lexington. — co. N E Tex. 946 □ pop. 20, × Athens. — city, × of Henderson co. Ky. pop. 11. — town, × of Vance co. N. C. p. 5. — city, × of Chester co. Tenn. p. 1.
Henderson, *or* **Elizabeth**, **Island**, in Pacific oc. S E of Tuamotu archipelago; French.
Hendersonville (-vĭl) town, × of Henderson co. N. C. pop. 3.
Hendon (hĕn′dŭn) town, Middlesex co. England, pop. 39.
Hendricks (hĕn′drĭks) co. W cen. Ind. 408 □ pop. 21, × Danville.
Hengelo (hĕng′ĕ-lō′) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 20.
Hénin-Liétard (ā′năN′-lē-ā′tàr′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 15, comm. 18.
Henley upon Thames (hĕn′lĭ, tĕmz′) mun. bor. Oxfordshire, Eng. pop. 6; regatta.
Henlopen, Cape (hĕn-lō′pĕn) on E coast of Del. at entrance to Delaware bay.
Hennaarderadeel (hĕ-när′dĕ-rȧ-dāl′) comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 5.
Hennebont (ĕn′bôN′) town, dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 7, comm. 9.
Hennepin (hĕn′ē-pĭn) co. E Minn. 565 □ pop. 333, × Minneapolis.
Hennessey (hĕn′ĕ-sĭ) city, Kingfisher co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Henniker (hĕn′ĭ-kēr) town, Merrimack co. New Hampshire, pop. 1.
Henrico (hĕn-rī′kō) co. E cen. Va. 266 □ pop. 23, × Richmond.
Henrietta (hĕn′rĭ-ĕt′ȧ) town, Rutherford co. N. C. p. 2. — town, × of Clay co. Tex. p. 2.
Henry, co. S E Ala. 560 □ pop. 21, × Abbeville. — co. N W cen. Ga. 324 □ pop. 20, × McDonough. — co. N W Ill. 824 □ pop. 42, × Cambridge. — co. E Ind. 397 □ pop. 30, × Newcastle. — co. S E Io. 427 □ pop. 19, × Mount Pleasant. — co. N Ky. 303 □ pop. 14, × Newcastle. — co. W Mo. 744 □ pop. 27, × Clinton. — co. N W O. 414 □ pop. 25, × Napoleon. — co. N W Tenn. 626 □ pop. 25, × Paris. — co. S Va. 444 □ pop. 18, × Martinsville. — city, Marshall co. Ill. pop. 2.
Henry, Cape, on S E coast of Va. S side entrance to Chesapeake bay.
Henryetta (hĕn′rĭ-ĕt′ȧ) city, Okmulgee co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Henzada (hĕn-zä′dä) dist. Irrawaddy div. Lower Burma, 2,870 □ pop. 532. — its ✳ pop. 25.
Heppenheim (hĕp′ĕn-hīm) town, Starkenburg prov. Hesse, Ger. pop. 7; health resort.
Heppens (hĕp′ĕns) former town, Oldenburg, Germany, now part of Rüstringen.
Heptanesus (hĕp′tȧ-nē′sŭs) ancient name of the Ionian islands.
Heraclea (hĕr′ȧ-klē′ȧ) anc. city near Gulf of Taranto, Italy; battle 280 B. C. — *or* **Heracleopolis** (hē-răk′lē-ŏp′ō-lĭs) anc. city, Egypt; site near Nile in Fayum province. — See AIVALIK (*Gaz.*).
Herat (hĕr-ät′) *anc.* A′RIA, *or* ARI′A, city, N W Afghanistan, on the Heri Rud, pop. ab. 12.
Hérault (ā′rō′) dept. S France, 2,403 □ pop. 480, ✳ Montpellier.
Herbertshöhe (hĕr′bĕrts-hû′ĕ) settlement, N E Neu-Pommern, former ✳ of German New Guinea.
Herborn (hĕr′bŏrn) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Herculaneum (hûr′kū-lā′nē-ŭm) anc. city, near Naples, It.; buried by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, 79 A. D.
Heredia (ā-rā′thē-ä; 146) prov. Costa Rica, p. 42. — its ✳ 6 m. N W of San José, p. 8.
Hereford (hĕr′ē-fērd) city, × of Deaf Smith co. Tex. pop. 2. — See HEREFORDSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — city & mun. bor. × of Herefordshire, Eng. pop. 23; cathedral.
Herefordshire (-shēr) *or* **Hereford**, co. S W England, 842 □ pop. 114, × Hereford.

Herencia (ā-rān′thyä) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Herent (hā′rĕnt) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Herenthals (hā′rĕn-täls) mfg. town, Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 9.
Herford (hĕr′fôrt) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 33.
Héricourt (ā′rē′kōōr′) town, dept. Haute-Saône, France, p. 5, comm. 7; battles 1474, 1871.
Herington (hĕr′ĭng-tŭn) city, Dickinson co. Kan. 25 m. S S W of Junction, pop. 3.
Heri Rud (hĕ′rē rōōd′) *anc.* ARI′US *or* A′RIUS, riv. 650 m. long, N cen. Afghanistan to the Russ. Transcaspian prov.; its lower course is called the **Tejend** (tĕ′jĕnd) and becomes lost in the desert.
Herisau (hā′rē-zou′) town, Outer Rhodes, Appenzell canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 16.
Herkimer (hûr′kĭ-mēr) co. N E cen. N. Y. 1,459 □ pop. 56. — its × pop. 8.
Herm (hûrm) one of the Channel isls. 4 m. N W of Sark, ab. 1½ m. long by ½ m. wide; noted shell beach.
Hermann (hûr′măn) city, × of Gasconade co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Hermanus (hĕr-mä′nōōs) vil. S W Cape prov. U. of S. Africa.
Hermon (hûr′mŭn) town, Penobscot co. Me. pop. 1. — *Ar.* **Jebel-esh-Sheikh** (jĕb′ĕl-ĕsh-shāk′) mt. Anti-Libanus range, Palestine, 9,050 ft. high.
Hermosillo (ĕr′mō-sēl′yō; -sē′yō; 195) city, ✳ of Sonora state, Mexico, pop. 15.
Hermoupolis (ĕr-mōō′pō-lyēs) *or* **Syra** (sē′rȧ) cml. city, Syra isl. ✳ of Cyclades nome, Greece, pop. 18.
Hernando (hĕr-năn′dō) co. in W of pen. part of Fla. 497 □ pop. 5, × Brooksville.
Herne (hĕr′nĕ) mfg. town, Westphalia, Prussia, near Bochum, pop. 57.
Herne Bay (hûrn) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 8.
Herrenalb (hĕr′ĕn-ălp′) town, Black Forest circle, Württemberg, pop. 1; health resort.
Herrera (ĕr-rā′rä) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Herrin (hĕr′ĭn) city, Williamson co. Illinois, pop. 7.
Herrnhut (hĕrn′hōōt′) vil. Saxony Kingdom, Ger. pop. 1. See HERRNHUTER, *n.*
Hersfeld (hĕrs′fĕlt) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, pop. 10.
Hersin-Coupigny (ĕr′săN′-kōō′pē′nyē′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, p. 4, comm. 6.
Herselt (hĕr′sĕlt) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Herstal (hĕr′stäl) *or* **Herstall**, *Fr.* **Héristal** (ā′rē′stȧl′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 23; birthplace of King Pepin, and frequently the residence of Charlemagne.
Herten (hĕr′tĕn) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, near Recklinghausen, pop. comm. 18.
Hertford (hûrt′fērd) co. N E N. C. 341 □ pop. 15, × Winton. — town, × of Perquimans co. N. C. pop. 2. — (*pron.* här′fērd; härt′-) See HERTFORDSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. × S E Eng. 632 □ of Hertfordshire, Eng. pop. 10.
Hertfordshire (här′fērd-shēr; härt′-) *or* **Hertford** (här′fērd; härt′-) *or* **Herts** (härts) co. pop. 311, × Hertford.
Herzegovina (hĕr′tsē-gō-vē′nä; *Croat.* **Hercegovina** (hĕr′tsĕ-gô′vē-nȧ) former prov. Turkey in Europe, 3,521 □ pop. 267, ✳ Mostar. See BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (*Gaz.*).
Hesperus Peak (hĕs′pēr-ŭs) mt. S W Col. 13,159 ft. high.
Hesse (hĕs) *Ger.* **Hessen** (hĕs′ĕn) grand duchy, a German state, 2,968 □ pop. 1,282, ✳ Darmstadt. See HESSIAN, *n.*
Hesse-Cassel (hĕs′-käs′ĕl) *Ger.* **Hessen-Kassel** (hĕs′ĕn-käs′ĕl) a former landgraviate & electorate of Germany, now mostly in Hesse-Nassau.
Hesse-Nassau (hĕs′-năs′ô) *Ger.* **Hessen-Nassau** (hĕs′ĕn-näs′ou) prov. Prussia, 6,063 □ pop. 2,221, ✳ Kassel.
Hessle (hĕs′′l) urban dist. East Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 5.
Hessler (hĕs′lēr) former vil. Westphalia, Prussia, now part of Gelsenkirchen.
Heston and Isleworth (hĕs′tŭn, ī′z′l-wûrth) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 43.
Hetch Hetchy Valley (hĕch′ hĕch′ĭ) in Tuolumne co. Cal. N Yosemite National Park.
Hettinger (hĕt′ĭn-jēr) co. S W N. Dak. 1,132 □ pop. 7, × Mott.
Hetton (hĕt′′n) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 16.
Hettstedt (hĕt′shtĕt) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 9.
Heumar (hoi′mär) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 9.
Heven (hā′vĕn) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 6.
Héverlé (ā′vĕr′lā′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Heves (hĕ′vĕsh) co. N cen. Hung. 1,452 □ pop. 280, ✳ Eger. — town in co. p. comm. 9.
Hexham (hĕk′săm) town, Northumberland co. England, pop. 8.
Heyst-op-den-Berg (hīst′-ŏp-dĕn-bĕrK′) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Heytesbury (hāts′bēr-ĭ) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 7.
Heywood (hā′wŏŏd) mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 27.
Hiawatha (hī′ȧ-wô′thȧ) city, × of Brown co. Kan. pop. 3.
Hibbard (hĭb′ȧrd) vil. Mississippi co. Missouri, pop. 1.
Hibbing (hĭb′ĭng) vil. St. Louis co. Minn. 60 m. N W of Duluth, pop. 9.
Hickman (hĭk′măn) co. S W Ky. 225 □ pop. 12, × Clinton. — co. cen. Tenn. 570 □ pop. 17, × Centerville. — town, × of Fulton co. Ky. pop. 3.
Hickory (hĭk′ō-rĭ) co. cen. Mo. 407 □ p. 9, × Hermitage. — town, Catawba co. N. C. p. 4.
Hicksville (hĭks′vĭl) vil. Defiance co. O. pop. 2.
Hico (hī′kō) town, Hamilton co. Tex. 65 m. N W of Waco, pop. 1.
Hidalgo (hĭ-dăl′gō) co. S Tex. 2,276 □ pop. 14, × Edinburg. — (*Sp. pron.* ē-thäl′gō; 146) state, Mexico, 8,638 □ pop. 647, ✳ Pachuca.
Hiesfeld (hēs′fĕlt) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Higbee (hĭg′bē) city, Randolph co. Missouri, pop. 1.
Higginsville (hĭg′ĭnz-vĭl) city, Lafayette co. Missouri, pop. 3.
High Bridge, bor. Hunterdon co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
High′gate, town, Franklin co. Vermont, pop. 2.
High′land, co. S O. 549 □ pop. 29, × Hillsboro. — co. W part of Va. 422 □ pop. 5, × Monterey. — city, Madison co. Ill. pop. 3. — vil. Iowa co. Wis. pop. 1.
Highland Falls, vil. Orange co. New York, pop. 2.
Highland Park, city, Lake co. Ill. pop. 4. — town, Jefferson co. Ky. pop. 2. — vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 4. — bor. Middlesex co. N. J. pop. 2. — town, Henrico co. Va. pop. 2.
Highlands, bor. Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 1. — N & W of Scotland, beyond the Grampians. — **of Navesink**, hills, N. J. from Sandy Hook to Raritan bay. — **of the Hudson**, hilly region on both sides Hudson riv. Rockland, Orange, Putnam, & Dutchess cos. N. Y.
Highmore (hī′mōr) city, × of Hyde co. South Dakota, pop. 1.
High Point, city, Guilford co. N. C. pop. 10.
Highspire (hī′spīr′) bor. Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
High Springs, town, Alachua co. Fla. 19 m. N W of Gainesville, pop. 1.
Hightstown (hīts′toun′) bor. Mercer co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Highwood (hī′wŏŏd) city, Lake co. Illinois, pop. 1.
High Wycombe (wĭk′ŭm) civil par. Buckinghamshire, coextensive with mun. bor. of Chepping Wycombe (which see).
Higuera la Real (ē-gā′rä lä rā-äl′) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Hikone (hē′kō-nĕ) town, Shiga dist. Honshu isl. Japan, on Lake Biwa, pop. 21.
Hikurangi (hē′kōō-rä′ngē) mt. Auckland prov. dist. North Isl. N. Z. 5,535 ft.
Hilbersdorf (hĭl′bĕrs-dôrf) former vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, now part of Chemnitz.
Hildburghausen (hĭlt′bōōrK-hou′zĕn) town, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, pop. 8.
Hilden (hĭl′dĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 17.
Hildesheim (hĭl′dĕs-hīm) dist. Hanover prov. Prussia, 2,066 □ pop. 568. — its ✳ pop. 50.
Hill, co. N E cen. Tex. 966 □ pop. 47, × Hillsboro.
Hilla (hĭl′ȧ) town, Turkey, ab. 60 m. S of Bagdad, pop. 30; near site of anc. Babylon.
Hillburn (hĭl′bûrn) vil. Rockland co. New York, pop. 1.
Hillegom (hĭl′ē-gôm; 172) vil. & comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
Hilleröd (hĭl′ĕr-ûd) town, N E Seeland, Frederiksborg amt, Denmark, pop. 6.
Hillsboro (hĭlz′bûr-ō) city, × of Montgomery co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, Marion co. Kan. pop. 1. — city, × of Traill co. N. Dak. pop. 1. — vil. × of Highland co. O. pop. 4. — city, × of Washington co. Ore. pop. 2. — city, × of Hill co. Tex. pop. 6.
Hillsborough (hĭlz′bûr-ō) co. in W pen. part of Fla. 1,329 □ pop. 78, × Tampa. — co. S N. H. 895 □ pop. 126, × Nashua. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 2.
Hillsdale (hĭlz′dāl) co. S Mich. 597 □ pop. 30. — mfg. city, its × pop. 5; college.
Hill Tippera (tĭp′ĕ-rȧ) native state, E of Bengal prov. India, 4,086 □ pop. 230, ✳ Agartala.
Hillyard (hĭl′yȧrd) city, Spokane co. Washington, pop. 3.
Hilo (hē′lō) dist. & spt. chief town of Hawaii island, pop. dist. 23, town 7.

Hebrus. See MARITSA.
Hebudæ. See HEBRIDES.
Hecla. Var. of HEKLA.
Hedjaz. See HEJAZ.
Heilungkiang-cheng. See AIGUN.
Heliopolis. See BAALBEK.
Hellas. See GREECE.
Hellespont *or* **Hellespontus.** See DARDANELLES.
Hellovo. See OTHRYS.
Helmantica. See SALAMANCA.
Helmund. Var. of HELMAND.
Helsingborg. See HÄLSINGBORG.
Helsinki. See HELSINGFORS.
Helung Kiang. See HEILUNGKIANG.
Helvetia. See SWITZERLAND.
Heraclea Pontica. See EREGLI.
Héristal. Var. of HERSTAL.
Hermannstadt. See SZEBEN. — See NAGYSZEBEN.
Hermopolis Magna. See ASHMUNEIN.
Hermus. See GEDIZ.
Hernösand. Var. of HÄRNÖSAND.
Hertogenbosch, 's-. See BOIS-LE-DUC.
Herts. See HERTFORDSHIRE.
Hervey Islands. See COOK ISLANDS.
Hessen. See HESSE.
Hexthorpe. See BALBY WITH HEXTHORPE.
Hibernia. See IRELAND.
Hiera. See VULCANO.
Hierro. See FERRO.
Hille. Var. of HILLA.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Hilversum (hĭl′vẽr-sŭm′) comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 31.
Himalaya (hĭ-mä′lȧ-yȧ ; *often, less correctly*, hĭm′ȧ-lā′yȧ) mt. system, 1,600 m. long, bet. India and Tibet ; highest mts. on the earth ; many peaks above 25,000 ft. ; highest, Mt. Everest, 29,002 ft.
Himeji (hē′mä′jē) city, W part Honshu isl. Japan, about 30 m. W N W of Kobe, pop. 41.
Himera (hĭm′ẽr-ȧ) anc. Greek city, N coast of Sicily ; destroyed 408 B. C. and a new city founded at TERMINI IMERESE.
Hinckley (hĭŋk′lĭ) coal min. town, Leicestershire, England, pop. 13.
Hindley (hĭnd′lĭ) town, Lancashire, England, pop. 24.
Hindmarsh (hīnd′märsh) co. S. Australia, p. 11. — tn. near Adelaide, S. Australia, p. 11.
Hindol (hĭn′dōl′) native state, India, 312 □ pop. 28, ✱ Hindol.
Hinds (hīndz) co. S W cen. Miss. 858 □ pop. 64, × × Jackson & Raymond.
Hindu Kush (hĭn′dōō kōōsh′) *anc.* PAROPAMI′SUS *or* CAU′CASUS IN′DICUS, range of Afghanistan, W from Himalayas ; peaks above 20,000 ft. ; highest Tirach Mir, in Chitral.
Hindustan (hĭn′dōō-stän′) *or* **Hindostan** (-dō-) *i. e.* "the place of the Hindus," Persian name of India, variously applied : — (1) The whole of Indian pen. N of the Deccan ; (2) a smaller area comprising E Punjab & Rajputana, & greater part of United Provs. ; (3) loosely, the whole of India.
Hinesburg (hīnz′bûrg) town, Chittenden co. Vt. 12 m. fr. Burlington, pop. 1.
Hinganghat (hĭn′gŭn-gôt′) cml. town, Wardha dist. Cen. Provs. Br. India, pop. 11.
Hingham (hĭng′ăm) town, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 5.
Hinnom (hĭn′ŏm) valley, anc. Jerusalem ; identification uncertain. See GEHENNA, *n.*
Hinojosa del Duque (ē′nō-hō′sä dĕl dōō′kā ; 189) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, p. comm. 11.
Hinsdale (hĭnz′dāl) co. S W Col. 971 □, × Lake City. — vil. Dupage co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 1. — town, Cheshire co. N. H. pop. 2.
Hinton (hĭn′tŭn) city, × of Summers co. West Virginia, pop. 4.
Hiogo (hē-ō′gō) dist. W part Honshu isl. Japan, 3,315 □ pop. 1,884.
Hippo (hĭp′ō) city of anc. Numidia ; modern BÔNE, Algeria ; see of St. Augustine. — anc. city, N coast of Africa ; modern BIZERTA, Tunis.
Hirosaki (hē′rō-sä′kē) city, N part Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 37.
Hiroshima (hē′rō-shē′mȧ) dist. W Honshu isl. Japan, 3,101 □ pop. 1,595. — city in dist. on the coast, pop. 143.
Hirschberg (hĭrsh′bĕrK) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 21.
Hirson (ēr′sôN′) mfg. town, dept. Aisne, France, on Oise river, pop. 9, comm. 10.
Hispaniola (hĭs′păn-yō′lȧ) a former name of Haiti island.
Hissar (hĭ-sär′) dist. of Ambala div. Punjab, British India, 5,217 □ pop. 805. — its ✱ pop. 18. — town, Bokhara, pop. 10.
Hissarlik (hĭs-sär′lĭk) site of anc. Troy, N W Asia Minor, 4 m. S E of mouth of Dardanelles.
Hisua (hĭs′wä) town, Gaya dist. Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, pop. 5.
Hit (hĭt) *anc.* Is, town, Bagdad vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 6.
Hitchcock (hĭch′kŏk) co. S W Nebr. 724 □ pop. 5, × Trenton.
Hitchin (hĭch′ĭn) town, Hertfordshire, England, pop. 12.
Hitteren (hĭt′ẽr-ĕn) isl. Söndre Trondhjem prov. Norway.
Hivaoa (hē′vä-ō′ä) one of the Marquesas isls. S Pacific ocean, 9° 45′ S, 154 □ pop. 2.
Hizen (hē′zĕn′) old prov. Kiushu isl. Japan, now in Nagasaki and Saga districts.
Hjälmar (yĕl′mär) lake, Örebro & Södermanland provs. Sweden, 185 □.
Hjörring (yẽr′ĭng) amt, N E Jutland, Denmark, 1,101 □ pop. 130. — its ✱ pop. 9
Hliboka (h′lē-bō′kȧ) comm. Bukowina, Austria, pop. 6.
Hlinsko (h′lĕn′skō) *or* **Hlinské** (-skā) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5.
Hoanghai (hwäng′hī′) *or* **Hoanhai**, prov. W part of Korea, pop. 959, ✱ Haiju.
Hobart (hō′bȧrt) town, Lake co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Kiowa co. Okla. pop. 4. — (*pron.* hō′bärt, -bȧrt) city, ✱ of Tasmania, on River Derwent, pop. 28, with suburbs 40.
Hoboken (hō′bō-kĕn) city, Hudson co. N. J. opposite Manhattan borough, New York city, pop. 70. — comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, suburb of Antwerp, pop. 17.
Hobson (hŏb′s′n) co. N North Island, New Zealand, pop. 5.
Hochelaga (hŏsh′ĕ-lăg′ȧ) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Longue Pointe.
Hochheide (hōK′hī′dĕ) former comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Homberg.
Hochheim (hōK′hīm) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, on the Main, near Mainz, pop. 4.
Höchst (hûKst ; hûkst) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, on the Main, pop. 17.
Höchstädt (hûK′shtĕt′) town, Schwaben dist. Bavaria, pop. 2 ; battles 1703, 1704 (Blenheim), & 1800.
Hockenheim (hŏk′ĕn-hīm) comm. Baden, Germany, pop. 7.
Hocking (hŏk′ĭng) co. S O. 411 □ pop. 24, × Logan.
Hocking River, riv. ab. 80 m. long, Fairfield co. O. to Ohio riv. W. Va.
Hockley (hŏk′lĭ) co. N W Texas, 867 □.
Hoddesdon (hŏdz′dŭn) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 5.
Hodeida (hō-dē′ĭ-dä′) ft. mfg. & cml. spt. Yemen, Arabia, on Red sea, pop. 50.
Hodgdon (hŏj′dŭn) town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 1.
Hodgeman (hŏj′măn) co. S W cen. Kan. 858 □ pop. 3, × Jetmore.
Hódmező-Vásárhely (hōd′mĕ-zû-vä′shär-hĕl-y′) city with municipal rights, geographically in Csongrád co. Hungary, 15 m. N E of Szegedin, 294 □ pop. 62.
Hoetjes Bay (hōōt′yĕz) vil. S W Cape prov. U. of S. Africa.
Hof (hōf) mfg. town, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 41.
Hoffmann, Mount (hŏf′măn) peak, Sierra Nevada mts. Yosemite National Park, Cal. 10,921 ft. high. — peak, Adirondack mts. Essex co. N. Y. 3,727 ft. high.
Hofgeismar (hōf′gīs′mär) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Hofstede (hōf′shtā′dĕ) former vil. Westphalia, Prussia, now part of Bochum.
Hofuf (hō-fōōf′) town, El Haza, Arabia, pop. 15-20.
Hogansville (hō′gȧnz-vĭl) town, Troup co. Georgia, pop. 1.
Hogue (lá ōg′), *or* **Hougue** (lá ōōg′), **La**, roadstead, off N coast dept. Manche, France ; naval battle 1692.
Hohenelbe (hō′ĕn-ĕl′bĕ) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 7.
Hohenems (hō′ĕn-ĕms′) town, Vorarlberg, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Hohenfriedeberg (hō′ĕn-frē′dĕ-bĕrK) town, Silesia, Prussia, near Striegau ; battle 1745.
Hohenlimburg (hō′ĕn-lĭm′bōōrK) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 14.
Hohenlinde (hō′ĕn-lĭn′dĕ) commune, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Hohenlinden (hō′ĕn-lĭn′dĕn) vil. Bavaria, 20 m. E of Munich, pop. 1 ; battle 1800.
Hohenmauth (hō′ĕn-mout′) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 11.
Hohensalza (hō′ĕn-zäl′tsä) *Pol.* **Inowracław** (ē′nō-vrȧts′lȧf) tn., Posen, Prussia, p. 26.
Hohenstaufen (hō′ĕn-shtou′fĕn) mt. near Göppingen, cen. Württemberg, 2,244 ft. high ; ruins of ancestral castle of Hohenstaufen family.
Hohentwiel (hō′ĕn-tvēl′) conical mt. in an enclave of Württemberg near Singen, S E Baden, 2,262 ft. high ; ruins of fortress.
Hohenstein-Ernstthal (hō′ĕn-shtīn′-ĕrnst′täl′) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 16.
Hohenzollern (hō′ĕn-tsōl′ẽrn) a ter. of Prussia in S Ger. enclosed by Württemberg & Baden, 441 □ pop. 71, ✱ Sigmaringen. See HOHENZOLLERN, *n.*
Höhscheid (hû′shīt) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 16.
Hoihow (hoi′hō′) treaty port of Kiungchow, Hainan isl. China, pop. 12.
Hoisington (hoi′zĭng-tŭn) city, Barton co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Hokow (hō′kō) treaty port, on the Songka, at Tonkin frontier, Yünnan prov. China.
Holbæk (hŏl′bĕk) amt, N W Seeland isl. Denmark, 665 □ pop. 108. — its ✱ pop. 6.
Holbeach (hŏl′bēch) town, Holland, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 5 ; Gothic church.
Holborn (hō′bŭrn) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 49.
Holbrook (hōl′brŏŏk) town, Norfolk co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Holden (hōl′dĕn) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, Johnson co. Mo. pop. 2.
Holdenville (hōl′d′n-vĭl) town, × of Hughes co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Holderness (hōl′dẽr-nĕs) dist. East Riding, Yorkshire, England, 197,726 acres.
Holdrege (hōl′drĕj) city, × of Phelps co. Nebraska, pop. 3.
Holgate (hōl′gāt) vil. Henry co. O. 13 m. E of Defiance, pop. 1.
Holguín (ōl-gēn′) dist. (pop. 50) & city (pop. 8), Oriente prov. Cuba.
Holics (hō′lēch) town, Nyitra co. Hungary, near March river, pop. comm. 6.
Holitz (hō′lĭts) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Holland(hŏl′ănd) city, Ottawa co. Mich. pop. 10. — a kingdom. See NETHERLANDS (*Gaz.*). — See NORTH HOLLAND, SOUTH HOLLAND (*Gaz.*). —, **Parts of**, administrative co. England, part of ancient co. of Lincolnshire, 420 □ pop. 83.

Hollandsch Diep (hŏl′äntsh dēp′) channel, Netherlands, bet. S. Holland & N. Brabant.
Holleschau (hŏl′ĕ-shou) comm. Moravia, Austria, pop. 6.
Holley (hŏl′ĭ) vil. Orleans co. N. Y. 8 m. E of Albion, pop. 2.
Hollidaysburg (hŏl′ĭ-dāz-bûrg′) cml. & mfg. bor. × of Blair co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Hollis (hŏl′ĭs) town, York co. Me. on Saco river, pop. 1.
Hollister (hŏl′ĭs-tẽr) town, × of San Benito co. Cal. pop. 2.
Holliston (hŏl′ĭs-tŭn) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Holly (hŏl′ĭ) vil. Oakland co. Mich. pop. 2.
Holly Beach, bor. Cape May co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Holly Springs, city, × of Marshall co. Mississippi, pop. 2.
Holmes (hōmz) co. N W Fla. 458 □ pop. 12, × Bonifay. — agr. co. W cen. Miss. 834 □ pop. 39, × Lexington. — agr. co. N E cen. O. 418 □ pop. 18, × Millersburg.
Holmfirth (hōm′fẽrth) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 9.
Holmö (hōlm′û′) isl. of Sweden, in Bothnia gulf.
Holstebro (hŏl′stĕ-brō) town, Ringköbing amt, W Jutland, Denmark, pop. 7.
Holstein (hōl′shtīn) former duchy, Denmark, now part of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.
Holsterhausen (hōl′stẽr-hou′zĕn) min. comm. Westphalia prov. Prussia, Germany, pop. 9. — former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Essen.
Holston (hōl′stŭn) riv. 235 m. long, Va. & Tenn. branch of Tennessee river.
Holt (hōlt) agr. co. N W Mo. 446 □ pop. 15, × Oregon. — co. N Nebr. 2,393 □ pop. 16, × O'Neill. — isl. See TAENGA (*Gaz.*).
Holton (hōl′tŭn) city, × of Jackson co. Kansas, pop. 3.
Holy Cross, Mountain of the, peak, Sawatch range, Col. 14,170 ft. high.
Holyhead (hŏl′ĭ-hĕd) spt. on Holyhead isl. Anglesea co. Wales, pop. 10.
Holy Island (hō′lĭ ī′lănd) *or* **Lindisfarne** (lĭn′dĭs-färn) pen. (isl. at high water) Northumberland co. Eng. ; anc. castle and remains of abbey founded 635.
Holyoke (hōl′yōk) mfg. city, Hampden co. Mass. pop. 58 ; writing paper.
Holyoke, Mount, Hampshire co. Mass. 954 ft. high.
Holyrood (hŏl′ĭ-rōōd) palace & remains of abbey, E Edinburgh city, Scotland.
Holywell (hŏl′ĭ-wĕl) mfg. town & bor. Flintshire, N Wales, pop. 3.
Holzminden (hōlts′mĭn′dĕn) town, Brunswick duchy, Germany, on Weser river, pop. 10.
Homberg (hŏm′bĕrK) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine river, pop. comm. 25.
Homburg (hŏm′bōōrK) *or* **Homburg vor der Höhe** (fōr dĕr hû′ĕ) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, pop. 14 ; mineral springs.
Homécourt (ō′mā′kōōr′) town & comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 7.
Homer (hō′mẽr) vil. Champaign co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, × of Claiborne par. La. pop. 2. — vil. Calhoun co. Mich. pop. 1. — vil. Cortland co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Homestead (hōm′stĕd) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 19 ; steel mills.
Homonhon (hō′mōn-hōn′) *or* **Jomonjol** (hō′mōn-hōl′) *or* **Malhon** (mäl-hōn′) isl. S of Samar, Phil. isls. 33 □ pop. 1 ; the first Phil. isl. discovered by Magellan, 1521.
Homs (hōms) cml. & mfg. town, Syria, about 90 m. N N E of Damascus, pop. 60.
Honan (hō′nän′) inland prov. China, 67,954 □ pop. 23,014, ✱ Kaifeng.
Honavar (hō-nä′vȧr) spt. town, N Kanara dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 7.
Honda (ōn′dä) town, Honda prov. Tolima dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 9.
Honduras (hŏn-dōō′rȧs) republic, Cen. Am. 46,250 □ pop. 553, ✱ Tegucigalpa.
Honduras, Cape, headland, N coast Honduras, Central America.
Honduras, Gulf of, wide inlet of Caribbean sea, N of Guatemala and Honduras.
Honea Path (hŭn′ĭ) town, Anderson co. S. C. pop. 2.
Honeoye Falls (hŭn′ē-oi) vil. Monroe co. N. Y. 15 m. S of Rochester, pop. 1.
Honesdale (hōnz′dāl) mfg. bor. × of Wayne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Honey Grove, city, Fannin co. Texas, pop. 2.
Honey Lake, Lassen co. Cal. ; in wet season 100 □, in dry almost disappears.
Honfleur (ôN′flûr′) cml. town & comm. dept. Calvados, France, pop. 9.
Höngen (hûng′ĕn) min. & mfg. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 7.
Hongkong (hŏng′kŏng′) isl. at entrance to Canton riv. China, ab. 32 □, with Kowloon pen. (ab. 4 □) a British crown colony, ✱ Victoria ; with New Kowloon (13 □), 49 □ civil pop. 366 ; with New Territories outside of New Kowloon, ab. 405 □ civil pop. 457.
Honiton (hŏn′ĭ-tŭn) mun. bor. Devonshire, England, pop. 3 ; famous for lace.
Honley (hŏn′lĭ) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 5.
Honnef (hŏn′ĕf) min. town & health resort, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Honolulu (hō′nō-lōō′lōō) co. Hawaii ter. 600 □ pop. 82. — cml. dist. & city, its ✱ & ✱ of Hawaii ter. on S coast Oahu island, pop. 52.
Honshu (hŏn′shōō) *or* **Hondo** (hŏn′dō) the "mainland" or largest isl. of Japan, 86,305 □, with adjacent isls. 86,775 □ pop. 37,041.
Hont (hōnt) min. co. N W Hungary, 983 □ pop. 117, × Ipolyság.
Hontenisse (hŏn′tē-nĕs′ĕ) vil. & comm. Zeeland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 5.
Höntrop (hûn′trŏp) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 5.
Hood (hŏŏd) agr. co. N Tex. 405 □ pop. 10, × Granbury.
Hood Canal, nav. inlet, 45 m. long, 2 to 3 m. broad, Washington.
Hood, Mount, peak, Cascade range, Ore. 11,225 ft. high.
Hood River, co. N Ore. 543 □ pop. 8. — city, its × pop. 2.
Hoogeveen (hō′gē-vān′) mfg. town & comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 13.
Hoogezand (hō′gē-zänt′) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Hooghly (hōōg′lĭ) branch of Ganges riv. ; Calcutta is on it. — dist. of Burdwan div. Bengal, Br. India, 1,191 □ pop. 1,090. — its ✱ pop. 29.
Hooker (hŏŏk′ẽr) co. N W Nebr. 722 □, × Mullen.
Hooksett (hŏŏk′sĕt) town, Merrimack co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.
Hoole (hōōl) par. & town, Cheshire, England, pop. 6.
Hoopeston (hōōps′tŭn) city, Vermilion co. Illinois, pop. 5.
Hoorn (hōrn) spt. town & comm. N. Holland, Neth. on Zuider Zee, pop. comm. 11.
Hoosac Mountain (hōō′sȧk) range, Berkshire co. Massachusetts ; ry tunnel 5 m. long.
Hoosick Falls (hōō′sĭk) vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 21 m. N E of Troy, pop. 6.
Hoosic River (hōō′sĭk) W Mass. ab. 90 m. to Hudson river 14 m. N of Troy, N. Y.
Hope, town, Hempstead co. Ark. pop. 4. — town, Bartholomew co. Ind. pop. 1.
Hopedale (hōp′dāl′) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Hope, Point, headland, N W Alaska, about 167° W lon., 68° 20′ N lat.
Hopetown (hōp′toun) town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.
Hopewell (hōp′wĕl) bor. Mercer co. N. J. pop. 1.
Hopkins (hŏp′kĭnz) agr. co. W Ky. 546 □ pop. 34, × Madisonville. — agr. & past. co. N E Tex. 813 □ pop. 31, × Sulphur Springs.
Hopkinsville (hŏp′kĭnz-vĭl) city, × of Christian co. Kentucky, pop. 9.
Hopkinton (hŏp′kĭn-tŭn) town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — town, Merrimack co. N. H. pop. 2. — town, Washington co. R. I. pop. 3.
Hoquiam (hō′kwĭ-ăm) city, Chehalis co. Wash. on Grays harbor, pop. 8.
Hor (hôr) *Arab.* **Jebel Nebi Harun** (jĕb′ĕl nĕ′bē hȧ-rōōn′) mt. in Arabia Petræa, E side of Araba valley, 4,362 ft. high.
Horbury (hôr′bẽr-ĭ) par. & town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 8.
Hörde (hûr′dĕ) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 33.
Horeb (hō′rĕb) mt. perhaps in peninsula of Sinai, Arabia.
Horgen (hôr′gĕn) vil. Zurich canton, Switzerland, on Lake of Zurich, pop. comm. 8.
Horicon (hŏr′ĭ-kŏn) city, Dodge co. Wis. on Rock riv. p. 2. —, **Lake**. See GEORGE, LAKE.
Hořitz (hôr′zhĭts) *Boh.* **Hořice** (hôr′zhĭ-tsĕ) vil. Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 9.
Hornachuelos (ŏr′nä-chwā′lōs) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Hornafvan (hôrn-ä′vȧn) lake, 50 m. long, 1–10 m. broad, Swedish Lapland.
Horn, Cape, S extremity S. Amer. on one of Tierra del Fuego isls. 55° 59′ S lat.
Horncastle (hôrn′kȧs′′l) town, Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England, on Bain river, pop. 4.
Hornell (hôr-nĕl′) city, Steuben co. New York, pop. 14.
Hornhead (hôrn′hĕd′ ; hôrn′hĕd′) promontory, Donegal co. N coast Ireland.
Hornsey (hôrn′zĭ) mun. bor. Middlesex co. England, pop. 85.
Hornu (ŏr′nü′) min. comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 11.
Horodenka (hō′rō-dĕn′kä) town, E part of Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 11.
Horowhenua (hŏr′ō-hwĕ′nōō-ȧ ; *colloq.* -fĕ-nōō′ȧ) co. S North Island, New Zealand, pop. 5.
Horpa (hôr′pȧ) lake, Tibet, in 34° 20′ N, 81° E ; 17,925 ft. above sea.
Horry (ŏr′ē′) the most E county of S. C. 1,158 □ pop. 27, × Conway.
Horseheads (hôrs′hĕdz′) vil. Chemung co. N. Y. pop. 2.

Hindostan. Var. of HINDUSTAN. See INDIA.
Hindur. See NALAGARH.
Hispalis. See SEVILLE.
Hispania. See SPAIN.
Histonium. See VASTO.
Hjelmar. Var. of HJÄLMAR.
Hoangho. See HWANG.
Hoanhai. See HOANGHAI.
Hobe. See TANSUI.
Hoeksche Waard. See BEIJERLAND.
Hogolu Islands. See RUG ISLANDS.
Hohshan. See FATSHAN.
Hokkaido. See YEZO.
Hoko *or* **Hokoto**. See PESCADORES.
Hokou. See HUKOW.
Holungkiang. See HEILUNGKIANG.
Holwan. See SARIPUL.
Homel. See GOMEL.
Honawar. Var. of HONAVAR.
Hondo. See HONSHU.
Hong Kong. Var. of HONGKONG.
Hongtse, **Hongtze**, *or* **Hongtsehu**. See HUNGTZE.
Horice. See HOŘITZ.
Hormuz. Var. of ORMUZ.

Horsens (hŏr′sĕns) town, Aarhus amt, S E Jutland, Denmark, on Horsens fiord, pop. 24.
Horseshoe Mountain, peak, 13,912 ft. high, Park range, Colorado.
Horsforth (hôrs′fŭrth) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 9.
Horsham (hôr′shăm; hôrs′ăm) urban dist. West Sussex, Eng. p. 11. See Christ's Hospital.
Horst (hôrst) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 5. — vil. Westphalia, Prussia, p. 21.
Horta (ŏr′tä) spt. town, ✱ of Fayal isl. Azores isls. N Atlantic ocean, pop. 7.
Horten (hŏr′tĕn) town & naval port, Jarlberg og Larvik prov. Norway, pop. 10.
Horton (hôr′tŭn) city, Brown co. Kan. pop. 4. — par. Eton rural dist. Buckinghamshire, Eng. 3 m. E S E of Windsor; residence of Milton, 1632–37.
Horwich (hŏr′ĭch; -ĭj) par. & town, Lancashire, England, pop. 16.
Hoshangabad (hō-shŭŋ′gȧ-bäd′) dist. of Nerbudda div. Cen. Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 3,676 □ pop. 457. — its ✱ on Narbada riv. pop. 15.
Hoshiarpur (hō′shē-är-pōōr′) dist. of Jullundur div. Punjab, Br. India, 2,244 □ pop. 919. — its ✱ 25 m. N E of Jullundur, pop. 22.
Hospet (hŏs′pĕt′) town, Bellary dist. Madras pres. British India, pop. 19.
Hospitalet (ōs-pē′tä-lĕt′) town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Hoste Island (ŏs′tä) 90 m. long, 50 m. broad, S Tierra del Fuego, Chile, S. America.
Hötensleben (hû′tĕns-lā′bĕn) vil. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 5.
Hot Spring, co. S W cen. Ark. 631 □ pop. 15, × Malvern.
Hot Springs, city, × of Garland co. Ark. pop. 14; noted thermal springs, govt. reservation. — city, × of Fall River co. S. Dak. pop. 2.
Hötting (hût′ĭng) town, Tirol, Austria, pop. comm. 8.
Houdan (ōō′dăɴ′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 2.
Houghton (hō′tŭn) co. N W Mich. 1,019 □ pop. 88. — its × on Portage lake, pop. 5; rich copper mines and mining school.
Houghton Lake, 10 m. long, 5 m. broad, Roscommon co. Michigan.
Houghton le Spring (lē sprĭng) town, Durham co. England, pop. 10.
Hougoumont (ōō′gōō′mōɴ′) château, battlefield of Waterloo, Belgium.
Houilles (ōō′yĕs′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Houlton (hōl′tŭn) town, × of Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 6.
Houma (hōō′mȧ) town, × of Terrebonne par. Louisiana, pop. 5.
Hounslow (hounz′lō) town, comprising North & South Hounslow wards, Heston and Isleworth urban dist. Middlesex co. Eng. p. 21; sub. of London, adjoining Hounslow Heath.
Houplines (ōōp′lēn′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 7, comm. 8.
Housatonic (hōō′sȧ-tŏn′ĭk) riv. 150 m. long, N Mass. to Long Island sound, Conn.
Houston (hūs′tŭn) co. S E Ala. 579 □ pop. 32, × Dothan. — co. S W cen. Ga. 585 □ pop. 24, × Perry. — co. S E Minn. 570 □ pop. 14, × Caledonia. — co. N W cen. Tenn. 197 □ pop. 6, × Erin. — co. E Tex. 1,231 □ pop. 30, × Crockett. — town, a × of Chickasaw co. Miss. pop. 1. — cml. & mfg. city, × of Harris co. Tex. pop. 79.
Houston Heights, town, Harris co. Texas, pop. 7.
Houtman Abrolhos (hout′män ȧ-brōl′yōs) rocky islets, W of Geraldton, W. Australia.
Houtzdale (houtz′dāl) min. bor. Clearfield co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Hove (hōv) mun. bor. suburb of Brighton, East Sussex, England, pop. 42.
Howard (hou′ȧrd) co. S W Ark. 602 □ pop. 17, × Nashville. — co. N cen. Ind. 297 □ pop. 33, × Kokomo. — agr. co. N E Io. 468 □ pop. 13, × Cresco. — agr. co. cen. Md. 250 □ pop. 16, × Ellicott City. — co. N cen. Mo. 468 □ pop. 16, × Fayette. — co. E cen. Nebr. 561 □ pop. 11, × St. Paul. — co. N W Tex. 891 □ pop. 9, × Big Spring. — city, × of Elk co. Kan. pop. 1. — city, × of Miner co. S. Dak. pop 1. — **City**, vil. Montcalm co. Mich. 33 m. N N E of Grand Rapids, pop. 1.
Howe, Cape (hou) extreme S E point of Australia, on border of N. S. W. & Victoria.
Howell (hou′ĕl) co. S Mo. 915 □ pop. 21, × West Plains. — town, Vanderburg co. Ind. pop. 1. — vil. × of Livingston co. Mich. pop. 2.
Howick (hou′ĭk) health resort, Natal, U. of S. Af. N W of Pietermaritzburg.
Howrah (hou′rä) dist. of Burdwan div. Bengal prov. Br. India, 510 □ pop. 944. — city, its ✱ on Hooghly riv. opp. Calcutta, pop. 179.
Howth (hōth; houth) par. & spt. vil. on rocky pen. N of Dublin bay, Ire. p. 1; watering place.
Höxter (hûks′tĕr) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on Weser river, pop. 8.
Hoxton (hŏks′tŭn) parl. div. Shoreditch, London, England, pop. 57.
Hoy (hoi) isl. 13 m. long, S W Orkney isls. Scotland.
Hoylake and West Kirby (hoi′lāk′, kûr′bĭ) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 14.
Hoyland Nether (hoi′lănd nĕth′ẽr) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 15.
Hrubieszów (hrōō-byĕ′shōōf) *Russ.* **Grubeshov** (grōō-byĕ′shôf) town, Lyublin govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 11.
Hruschau (hrōō′shou) comm. Silesia, Austria, pop. 8.
Huajuapan de León (wä-hwä′pän dā lā-ōn′; 189) city, Oaxaca state, Mexico, pop. 5.
Hualalai (hōō′ä-lä-lī′) mt. Hawaii isl. Hawaiian isls. about 8,275 ft. high.
Huallaga (wäl-yä′gä; 195) riv. 700 m. long, Peru, Andes mts. to Amazon river.
Huancavelica (wäŋ′kä-vä-lē′kä) dept. Peru, South America, 9,254 □ pop. 224. — its ✱ a min. town, pop. 5, in Andes mountains.
Huanchaca (wän-chä′kä) town, Potosí dept. Bolivia, alt. 13,451 ft. pop. 10.
Huánuco (wä′nōō-kō) mountainous dept. Peru, 14,027 □ pop. 145. — its ✱ pop. 4.
Huaraz (wä-räs′; 268) town, ✱ of Ancachs dept. Peru, South America, pop. 17.
Huari (wä′rē) town, Ancachs dept. Peru, South America, pop. 4.
Huascarán (wäs′kä-rän′) *or* **Huascán** (-kän′) mt. Andes, Ancachs dept. Peru, 22,187 ft.
Huatusco (wä-tōōs′kō) town, Veracruz, Mexico.
Huautla de Jiménez (wout′lä dā hē-mā′näs; 189, 268) town, Oaxaca state, Mexico, p. 8.
Hubbard (hŭb′ẽrd) co. N cen. Minn. 958 □ pop. 10, × Park Rapids. — vil. Trumbull co. O. pop. 2. — city, Hill co. Tex. pop. 2.
Hubbardston (hŭb′ẽrds-tŭn) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
Hubbell (hŭb′ĕl) vil. Houghton co. Michigan, pop. 1.
Hubertsburg (hōō′bẽrts-bōōrk′) *or* **Hubertusburg** (hōō-bĕr′tōōs-) castle near Oschatz, Saxony kingdom; treaty 1763.
Hubli (hōō′blē) town, Dharwar dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 60.
Huchowfu (hōō′chō′fōō′) cml. town, N part of Chekiang, China, pop. 100; battle 1864.
Huckarde (hŏŏk′är′dē) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 7.
Hucknall Torkard (hŭk′năl tôr′kȧrd) town, Nottinghamshire, Eng. p. 16; Byron's grave.
Huddersfield (hŭd′ẽrz-fēld) mfg. county bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 108.
Hudiksvall (hōō′dĭks-väl′) spt. town on Bothnia gulf, Gäfleborg prov. Sweden, pop. 8.
Hudson (hŭd′sŭn) riv. N. Y. 300 m. long, to N. Y. bay. — co. N E N. J. 43 □ pop. 537, × Jersey City. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 7. — city, Lenawee co. Mich. pop. 2. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 1. — mfg. city, × of Columbia co. N. Y. pop. 11. — vil. Summit co. O. pop. 1. — city, × of St. Croix co. Wis. pop. 3.
Hudson Bay, inland sea, Canada, 850 m. long, 600 m. broad, bordered by Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Ontario, & Quebec.
Hudson Falls, mfg. vil. × of Washington co. N.Y. on Hudson riv. p. 5; form. Sandy Hill.
Hudson Strait, about 450 m. long, N. Am.; connects Atl. oc. with Hudson bay.
Hué (ü′ā′) city, ✱ of Annam, Fr. Indo-China, on Hué river, pop. 61.
Huehuetenango (wā′wā-tā-näŋ′gō) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — its ✱ pop. 15.
Huelma (wĕl′mä) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Huelva (wĕl′vä) min. prov. S Spain, 3,895 □ p. 310. — its ✱ p. 29, on inlet of Atlantic oc.
Huércal-Overa (wĕr′käl-ō-vä′rä) town, Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 16.
Huerfano (wâr′fȧ-nō) riv. Col. Sangre de Cristo range to Arkansas riv. — past. co. S Col. 1,500 □ pop. 13, × Walsenburg.
Huesca (wās′kä) prov. N E Spain, 5,849 □ pop. 248. — *anc.* Os′ca, its ✱ pop. comm. 12.
Huéscar (wās′kär) mfg. town, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Hughes (hūz) co. Okla. 855 □ p. 24, × Holdenville. — co. S. Dak. 759 □ p. 6, × Pierre.
Hughestown (hūz′toun) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Hughesville (hūz′vĭl) bor. Lycoming co. Pa. 15 m. E of Williamsport, pop. 2.
Hugo (hū′gō) city, × of Choctaw co. Oklahoma, pop. 5.
Huila (wē′lä) vol. mt. Andes, bet. Tolima & Cauca, Colombia, 18,000 ft. high. — dept. S W Colombia, 8,690 □ pop. 158, ✱ Neiva.
Huizen (hoi′zĕn) comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 5.
Hukong (hōō′kŏng′) valley, N Burma, on Assam frontier.
Hukow (hōō′kō′) *or* **Hokou** (hō′kou′) canal connecting Poyang lake with Yangtze river. — town, near outlet of Hukow canal, Kiangsi prov. China, pop. 300.

Hulan (hōō′län′) cml. town on the Sungari river, Heilungkiang, Manchuria, pop. 30 to 50.
Hull (hŭl) town & summer resort, Plymouth co. Mass. on a peninsula in Mass. bay, pop. 2. — bor. Eng. See Kingston upon Hull (*Gaz.*). — mfg. town, × of Ottawa co. Quebec prov. Canada, on Ottawa riv. pop. 18.
Hüllen (hül′ĕn) former town, Westphalia, Prussia, now part of Gelsenkirchen.
Hüls (hüls) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 15 m. N W of Düsseldorf, pop. 7.
Humacao (ōō-mä-kä′ō) dept. E Porto Rico, p. 89. — mun. & town, its ✱ pop. m. 27, t. 5.
Humaitá (ōō-mä′ē-tä′) town, S W Paraguay, S. Am. on Paraguay river, pop. 4.
Humber (hŭm′bẽr) estuary, formed by Ouse & Trent rivs. E coast of England.
Humboldt (hŭm′bōlt) past. co. N W Cal. 3,634 □ pop. 34, × Eureka. — agr. co. N W cen. Io. 431 □ pop. 12, × Dakota. — min. co. N W Nev. 15,857 □ pop. 7, × Winnemucca. — town, Humboldt co. Io. pop. 2. — city, Allen co. Kan. pop. 3. — city, Richardson co. Nebr. pop. 1. — town, Gibson co. Tenn. pop. 3.
Humboldt Bay, narrow arm of Pacific ocean, Humboldt co. California.
Humboldt Lake, 10 m. long, Churchill & Humboldt cos. Nevada.
Humboldt River, 308 m. long, Nev. flows into Humboldt lake.
Hume (hūm) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 9.
Humeston (hūm′ĕs-tŭn) town, Wayne co. Iowa, pop. 1.
Hummelstown (hŭm′ĕlz-toun) mfg. bor. Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Humphreys (hŭm′frĭz) co. cen. Tenn. 451 □ pop. 14, × Waverly.
Humpoletz, *Boh.* **Humpolec** (hōōm′pō-lĕts′) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Hunan (hōō′nän′) fertile prov. cen. China, 83,398 □ pop. 21,168, ✱ Changsha.
Hunchun (hōōn′chōōn′) town & treaty mart, Kirin prov Manchuria p. 20; on Tumen riv.
Hungary (hŭŋ′gȧ-rĭ), *Hung.* **Magyarország** (mŏ′dyŏr-ŏr′säg), *Ger.* **Ungarn** (ōōn′gärn) kingdom, cen. Europe, E part of Austro-Hungarian monarchy, 109,216 □ pop. 18,265, ✱ Budapest; with Croatia and Slavonia, 125,641 □ pop. 20,886. See Legislature, *n.*, Hungarian, *n.*, Magyar, *n.*
Hungshui (hōōng′shōō′ē) *or* **Hunshui**, riv. S China. See Pak-ho.
Hungtze (hōōng′tsĕ′) *or* **Hungtze-hu** (-tsĕ′-hōō′) lake (*hu*), Anhwei & Kiangsu provs. China, receives the Hwai river.
Hunsrück (hōōns′rük) *or* **Hundsrück** (hōōnts′rük) mt. region, bet. Moselle riv. & Rhine & Nahe rivs. W Germany.
Hunstanton, New (hŭn′stăn-tŭn; *colloq.* hŭn′stŭn) urban dist. Norfolk co. England, on the Wash, pop. 3; watering place.
Hunt, past. & agr. co. N E Tex. 893 □ pop. 48, × Greenville.
Hunte (hōōn′tē) riv. Hanover & Oldenburg, Germany, 117 m. to Weser riv. at Elsfleth.
Hunterdon (hŭn′tẽr-dŭn) agr. co. N W N. J. 437 □ pop. 34, × Flemington.
Hunter River, 300 m. long, New South Wales, Australia.
Hunter's Island, large isl. W Ontario, Canada, N E of St. Louis co. Minnesota.
Huntingburg (hŭn′tĭng-bûrg) city, Dubois co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Huntingdon (hŭn′tĭng-dŭn) co. S cen. Pa. 918 □ pop. 38. — its × bor. on Juniata riv. pop. 7. — town, × of Carroll co. Tenn. pop. 1. — See Huntingdonshire (*Gaz.*). — mfg. mun. bor. × of Huntingdonshire, Eng. on Ouse riv. pop. 4. — co. Quebec prov. Canada. — vil. its × pop. 1.
Huntingdonshire (-shẽr) *or* **Huntingdon** *or* **Hunts**, inland agr. co. S England, 366 □ pop. 56, × Huntingdon.
Huntington (hŭn′tĭng-tŭn) co. N E Ind. 386 □ pop. 29. — its × city, on Little riv. pop. 9. — town, Sebastian co. Ark. pop. 2. — town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 7. — town, Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 1. — city, × of Cabell co. W. Va. pop. 31.
Huntington Park, city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 1.
Huntsville (hŭnts′vĭl) town, × of Madison co. Ala. pop. 8. — city, × of Randolph co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, × of Walker co. Tex. pop. 2.
Hunucmá (ōō-nōōk-mä′) town, Yucatan, Mexico, 20 m. W N W of Mérida.
Hunyad (hōōn′yŏd) co. S W Transylvania, Hungary, 3,015 □ pop. 340, × Déva.
Huon (hū′ŏn) riv. S Tasmania, 100 m. long, flows into D'Entrecasteaux channel.
Hupeh (hōō′pĕ′) prov. cen. China, 71,429 □ pop. 21,860, ✱ Wuchang.
Huron (hū′rŏn) co. E Mich. 854 □ pop. 35, × Bad Axe. — past. & agr. co. N O. 494 □ pop. 34, × Norwalk. — vil. Erie co. O. pop. 2. — city, × of Beadle co. S. Dak. pop. 6. — agr. co. W Ontario prov. Canada, × Goderich.
Huron, Lake, bet. Mich. & Ont. second in size of the 5 great lakes of N. Am. 22,978 □.
Huron River, Mich. flows into Lake Erie.
Hurricane Mountain, peak, 3,687 ft. high, Adirondack mts. New York.
Hurst (hûrst) town, Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Huşi (hōōsh) town, Fălciu dept. Roumania, about 42 m. S E of Jassy, pop. comm. 16.
Husiatyn (hōōsh-yä′tĭn) town, E Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Hussein-Dey (hōōs-ān′-dā′) town, Algeria, 4 m. S E of Algiers, pop. 4, comm. 8.
Hussowitz (hōōs′ō-vĭts) town, near Brünn, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 11.
Husum (hōō′zōōm) spt. & mfg. town, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, pop. 9.
Huszt (hōōst) town, Máramaros co. Hungary, on Tisza river, pop. comm. 10.
Hutchinson (hŭch′ĭn-sŭn) co. S E S. Dak. 817 □ pop. 12, × Olivet. — co. N W Tex. 879 □ × Plemons. — city, × of Reno co. Kan. pop. 16. — city, McLeod co. Minn. pop. 2.
Huthwaite (hŭth′wāt) urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 5.
Hutt (hŭt) co. S North Island, New Zealand, pop. 17.
Huttig (hŭt′ĭg) town, Union co. Arkansas, pop. 1.
Huy (hoi) mfg. & ft. town, Liége prov. Belgium, on Meuse river, pop. comm. 15.
Hvalöer (väl′û′ẽr) *or* **Whale Islands**, groups S Norway, in Christiania fiord.
Hven *or* **Hveen** (vān) Swedish isl. in Öre Sund; Tycho Brahe lived here.
Hwai (hwī) riv. China, S Honan prov. to Hungtze lake.
Hwang (hwäng) *or* **Hwangho** (hwäng′hō′) *or* **Yellow River**, second largest river (*ho*) in China, 2,300 m. long, S Koko Nor to Gulf of Chihli.
Hwangyen (hwäng′yŭn′) town, Chekiang prov. China, pop. 120.
Hyattsville (hī′ăts-vĭl) town, Prince George co. Maryland, pop. 2.
Hybla (hī′blȧ) *or* **Hyble** (-blē) anc. town, Sicily, on S slope of Mt. Etna; modern Paterno. — anc. town, E Sicily, on coast N of Syracuse. — anc. town, S E Sicily.
Hydaspes (hī-dăs′pēz) anc. name of Jhelum riv. in India.
Hyde (hīd) co. E N. C. 617 □ pop. 9, × Swan Quarter. — co. cen. S. Dak. 866 □ pop. 3, × Highmore. — min. & mfg. mun. bor. Cheshire co. England, pop. 33.
Hyde Park, town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 16; now annexed to Boston. — vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 2. — vil. × of Lamoille co. Vt. pop. 1. — park, London, Eng. ab. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ m. by $\frac{3}{4}$ m.
Hyderabad *or* **Haidarabad** (hī′dẽr-ȧ-băd′) *or* **Nizam's Dominions** (nē-zäms′) native state, Deccan, India, 82,698 □ pop. 13,375. — ft. city, its ✱ pop. (incl. Secunderabad, Bolarum, and the Residency Bazars) 501. — dist. Sind, Bombay pres. Br. India, pop. 1,037. — its ✱ on E bank of Indus, pop. 68.
Hydra (hī′drȧ; *mod. Gr.* ēth′rä) isl. Argolis nome, Greece, off E coast of the Morea, 20 □. — city on N W shore of Hydra isl. pop. 6.
Hyères (ē′âr′) town near Hyères roadstead or bay, dept. Var, S France, pop. 11, comm. 21; winter resort.
Hyères Islands, group belonging to France, in Mediterranean sea, off Hyères.
Hymera (hī-mē′rȧ) town, Sullivan co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Hymettus (hī-mĕt′ŭs) mt. ridge, near Athens, Greece, ab. 3,380 ft.; famed for honey.
Hyndman (hīnd′măn) bor. Bedford co. Pa. pop. 1. — peak, S cen. Idaho, 12,078 ft.
Hyrum (hī′rŭm) city, Cache co. Ut. 8 m. S of Logan, pop. 2.
Hythe (hīth) bor. Kent co. England, pop. 6; watering place and one of the Cinque ports.

I

Ialomiţa (yä′lō-mēt′sȧ) riv. Roumania, Transylvanian Alps S E to Danube riv. opp. Hârsova. — dept. S E Great Wallachia, Roumania, 2,621 □ pop. 243, ✱ Călăraşi.
Iba (ē′bä) mt. E Zambales prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. about 5,260 ft. high.
Ibadan (ē-bä′dän) city, Lagos prov. Southern Nigeria, W Africa, pop. with dist. 342.
Ibagué (ē′bä-gā′; 133) town, ✱ of Tolima dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 25.
Ibaraki (ē′bȧ-rä′kē) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 2,294 □ pop. 1,273.
Ibarra (ē-bär′rä; 133) town, ✱ of Imbabura prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 6.

Hory Kutné. See Kuttenberg.
Hougue, La. See Hogue, La.
Hradiště Uherské. See Unga-risch-Hradisch.
Hranice. See Weisskirchen.
Hsinchu. See Shinchiku.
Hsinminfu. Var. of Sinminfu.
Huafo. See Guafo.
Huaina-Putina. See Omate.
Hugli. Var. of Hooghly.
Hulon. See Dalai Nor.
Hundsrück. See Hunsrück.
Hunts. See Huntingdon-shire.
Hwang-hai. See Yellow Sea.
Hwangho *or* **Hwang-ho.** See Hwang.
Hweichow. Var. of Waichow.
Hybla Major. See Paterno.
Hydaspes. See Jhelum.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. See Berar.
Hydraotes. See Ravi.
Hypanis. See Bug.
Hyphasis. See Beas.
Hyrcania. See Astrabad.
Hyrcanium Mare. See Caspian Sea.
Ialomitsa. Var of Ialomiţa.
Iasi. See Jassy.

Ibbenbüren (ĭb′ĕn-bü′rĕn) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. town 6, comm. 7.
Ibea (ī-bē′ȧ) a name given to Brit. E. Africa when governed by the Imperial Brit. E. Africa Company; Brit. E. Africa now includes more territory.
Iberia (ī-bē′rĭ-ȧ) agr. par. S La. 589 □ pop. 31, × New Iberia.
Iberian Peninsula, the S W part of Europe, comprising Spain & Portugal. See IBERIAN, *n.*
Iberville (ē′bĕr-vĭl) agr. par. S La. 584 □ pop. 31, × Plaquemine. — (ī′bĕr-vĭl; *F.* ē′bâr′-vēl′) co. S Quebec prov. Canada, × St. Athanase.
Ibias (ē′byäs) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Ibicuhy (ē′bē-kōō-ē′) riv. Rio Grande do Sul state, S Brazil, to Uruguay river.
Ica (ē′kä) maritime dept. Peru, S. America, 8,720 □ pop. 91. — its ✱ pop. 9.
Icarian Sea (ī-kā′rĭ-ăn) *L.* ICA′RIUM MA′RE, a part of the Ægean sea, between the islands of Patmos and Leros and the Asiatic coast. See DÆDALUS, *n.*, ICARIAN, *a.*
Iceland (īs′lănd) isl. N Atlantic, 40,457 □ p. 85, ✱ Reykjavik; Danish. See ICELANDIC, *n.*
Ichang (ē′chäng′) treaty port, Hupeh prov. China, pop. 55.
Icó (ē-kō′) town, Ceará state, Brazil, on Salgado river, pop. 7.
Icod (ē-kōd′) town, Tenerife, Canary isls. pop. comm. 8.
Icutu (ē-kōō′tōō) mt. S cen. Venezuela, 11,000 ft. high.
Icy Cape (ī′sĭ) N W coast of Alaska, about 161° 30′ W lon. 70° 15′ N lat.
Icy Strait, Alaska; joins Chatham strait with Glacier bay.
Ida (ī′dȧ) co. W Io. 430 □ pop. 11, × Ida Grove. — famous mt. N W Asia Minor, near site of anc. Troy. See IDÆAN, *a.* — anc. name of Mt. Psiloriti, Crete. See IDÆAN, *a.*
Idaarderadeel (ē-där′dēr-ȧ-dāl′) town & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Idabel (ī′dȧ-bĕl′) town, × of McCurtain co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Ida Grove, city, × of Ida co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Idaho (ī′dȧ-hō) min. & past. state, N W U. S. A. 83,354 □ pop. 326, ✱ Boise. — co. N cen Ida. 11,012 □ pop. 12, × Grangeville.
Idaho Falls, city, Bingham co. Idaho, pop. 5.
Idaho Springs, town, Clear Creek co. Col. 28 m. W of Denver, pop. 2.
Idar (ē′där) town, Birkenfeld principality, Oldenburg, Ger. pop. 7.
Idlib (ĭd′lĕp′) *or* **Idlip**, cml. town, Aleppo vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 16.
Idria (ē′drē-ȧ) min. town, W Carniola, Austria, p. comm. 6; quicksilver, iron, & copper.
Idro, Lake (ē′drō) 6 m. long, 1 m. broad, Brescia prov. Italy.
Idumæa *or* **Idumea** (ĭd′ū-mē′ȧ) *or* **Edom** (ē′dŭm) anc. country, S E of Palestine.
Ierne (ī-ûr′nē) anc. name of Ireland, from the Greek.
If (ēf) islet, off S coast France, near Marseilles; famous fortress and prison.
Ifni (ēf′nē) dist. W Morocco, near Cape Nun, Africa; belongs to Spain.
Igharghar (ē-gär′gär) large dry valley, cen. Sahara, Africa, in ab. 27° N, 6° E.
Igidi (ē-gē′dē) *or* **Gidi** (gē′dē) large desert, W Sahara, S of Morocco.
Iglau (ēg′lou) *Boh.* **Jihlava** (yē′hlȧ-vȧ) mfg. comm. Moravia, Austria, on Iglawa riv. p. 26.
Iglesias (ē-glā′zē-äs) town, Cagliari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. comm. 21.
Igló (ēg′lō) town with magistracy, Szepes co. Hungary, on Hernad river, pop. 11.
Iguala (ē-gwä′lä) city, Guerrero, Mexico, pop. 8.
Igualada (ē′gwä-lä′thä; 146) mfg. town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Iguapé (ē-gwä′pā) town & spt. São Paulo state, Brazil, on Ribeira river, pop. 10.
Iguassú (ē′gwä-sōō′) riv. Paraná, Brazil, 380 m. long, flows into Parana river; falls.
Ijen (ē-jĕn′) active volcano, 9,184 ft. high, E end of Java, Malay archipelago.
Ijssel *or* **Yssel** (is′ĕl) riv. delta branch of Rhine, Netherlands, 70 m. to Zuider Zee. — riv. Netherlands, to Nieuwe Maas just above Rotterdam.
Iki (ē′kē) isl. Japan, N W of Kiushu, in 33° 45′ N, 129° 40′ E, 51 □ pop. 41.
Ikopa (ē-kō′pä) riv. Madagascar, flows into Bombetoke bay, on N W coast.
Ilagan (ē-lä′gän) town (pop. 2) & pueblo (pop. 16), ✱ of Isabela prov. Luzon, Phil. isls.
Île de France (ēl′ dē fräNs′) "Isle of France," old prov. in N France, its ✱ was Paris. — a former name of MAURITIUS.
Ilford (ĭl′fẽrd) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 78.
Ilfov (ēl′fôf) dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, 2,230 □ pop. 679.
Ilfracombe (ĭl′frȧ-kōōm′) spt. town, Devonshire, England, pop. 9; watering place.
Ilhavo (ēl-yä′vōō) town, Beira prov. Portugal, 4 m. S of Aveiro, pop. 8.
Ili (ē-lyē′) riv. cen. Asia, Sinkiang prov. to Lake Balkash. — *or* **Kashgaria** (kăsh-gā′rĭ-ȧ; 115) dist. Sinkiang prov. China, pop. 125; in revolt 1864–71, occupied by Russia 1871–81. — *or* **Kulja** (kōōl′jä) town, ✱ of Ili dist. pop. 10.
Iliamna Lake (ē′lē-ăm′nȧ) in Alaska, 80 m. long, 25 m. broad, S W of Iliamna Peak.
Iliamna Peak, volcano, 12,066 ft. high, Alaska, at head of Alaska peninsula.
Iligan (ē-lē′gän) bay, N Mindanao, Philippine islands.
Iliniza (ē′lē-nē′sä; 268) peak, 17,380 ft. high, Andes mts. Ecuador, South America.
Ilion (ĭl′ĭ-ŭn) mfg. vil. Herkimer co. New York, pop. 7. — See TROY, anc. city (*Gaz.*).
Ilkeston (ĭl′kĕs-tŭn) min. & mfg. mun. bor. Derbyshire, England, pop. 32.
Ilkley (ĭlk′lĭ) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 8.
Ill (ēl) riv. Alsace-Lorraine ter. Germany, flows into Rhine river.
Illampu (ēl-yäm′pōō) a peak of the Andean Mt. Sorata, Bolivia, 21,500 ft. high.
Illana (ēl-yä′nä) bay, S W Mindanao, Philippine islands.
Illapel (ēl′yä-pĕl′) town, Coquimbo prov. Chile, South America, pop. 5.
Ille-et-Vilaine (ēl′-ā-vē′lĕn′) dept. N W Fr. 2,699 □ pop. 608, ✱ Rennes.
Illimani (ēl′yē-mä′nē; 195) mt. Bolivian Andes, S. Am.; highest peak, 21,192 ft.
Illinois (ĭl′ĭ-noi′; -noiz′) state, N cen. U. S. A. 56,043 □ pop. 5,639, ✱ Springfield. See PRAIRIE STATE, SUCKER STATE.
Illinois Bayou (bī′ōō) about 75 m. long, Pope co. Ark. flows into Arkansas river.
Illinois River, about 350 m. long, Ill. flows into Mississippi river.
Illkirch-Graffenstaden (ĭl′kĭrk-gräf′fĕn-shtä′dĕn) town, Alsace-Lorraine, Ger. pop. 7.
Íllora (ēl′yō-rä) town, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Illorin, *or* **Ilorin** (ē′lō-rēn′) emirate & prov. S W Northern Nigeria, 6,300 □ pop. 250. — cml. city, its ✱ pop. 70.
Illyria (ĭ-lĭr′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country of vague limits on E side of Adriatic sea, N of Greece proper. — titular kingdom of Austria, comprising Carinthia, Carniola, and Küstenland.
Illyricum (ĭ-lĭr′ĭ-kŭm) Roman prov. formed out of parts of anc. Illyria.
Ilmen (ĭl′mĕn; ēl′y′-mĭn-y′) lake, 30 m. long, 24 m. broad, Novgorod govt. Russia.
Ilmenau (ĭl′mē-nou) min. & mfg. town, Saxe-Weimar, on Ilm river, pop. 12.
Ilocos Norte (ē-lō′kōs nôr′tā) prov. N W Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,330 □ pop. 179, ✱ Laoag.
Ilocos Sur (sōōr) prov. N W Luzon, Phil. isls. 471 □ pop. 187, ✱ Vigan.
Iloilo (ē′lō-ē′lō) prov. S Panay, Phil. isls. 2,027 □ pop. 410. — its ✱ a spt. town, pop. 19. — strait, bet. Panay & Guimaras isls. Philippine islands.
Ilopango (ē′lō-päŋ′gō) volcanic lake, 5½ m. long, Salvador, near San Salvador.
Ilversgehofen (ĭl′vẽrs-gē-hō′fĕn) vil. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 12.
Imandra (ē-män′drä) lake, 60 m. long, Archangel govt. Russia in Europe.
Imbabura (ēm′bä-bōō′rä; 133) prov. Ecuador, S. Am. pop. 70, ✱ Ibarra.
Imbros (ĭm′brŏs) *or* **Imros** (-rŏs) isl. Ægean sea, 87 □ pop. 7.
Imeritia (ĭm′ẽr-ĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) *Russ.* **Imeretiya** (ē′mĕ-rā′tyē-yȧ) region, Transcaucasia, Russia.
Imlay City (ĭm′lā) vil. Lapeer co. Michigan, pop. 1.
Imola (ē′mō-lä) mfg. town, Bologna prov. Italy, on Santerno river, pop. comm. 35.
Imotski (ē-môts′kē) *or* **Imoski** (ē-môs′kē) comm. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 42.
Imperial (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ăl) co. S E Cal. 4,089 □ p. 14, × El Centro. — city, Imperial co. Cal. p. 1.
Imphal (ĭmp′hŭl′) town, ✱ of Manipur state, India, pop. 67.
Inagua, Great (ē-nä′gwä) isl. 50 m. by 25 m. pop. 1; largest of Bahamas.
Inagua, Little, isl. 8 m. long, N of Great Inagua.
Inangahua (ē-nä′ngä-hōō′ä; *colloq.* ĭn-ăŋ′gȧ-hōō′ȧ) co. N South Island, New Zealand, pop. 5.
Inca (ēŋ′kä) town, Majorca isl. Baleares, Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Ince in Makerfield (ĭns′ ĭn māk′ẽr-fēld; *colloq.* măk′ẽr-fēld) par. & town, Lancashire, England, pop. 22.
Indang (ēn-däng′) pueblo, Cavite prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 12.
Indapur (ĭn′dä-pōōr′) town, Poona dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 6.
Independence (ĭn′dē-pĕn′dĕns) agr. co. N E Ark. 762 □ pop. 25, × Batesville. — city, × of Buchanan co. Io. pop. 4. — city, × of Montgomery co. Kan. pop. 10. — town, Tangipahoa par. La. pop. 1. — city, × of Jackson co. Mo. pop. 10. — city, Polk co. Ore. pop. 1.
Independence Bay, off N E coast of Greenland, 84° N, 30° W.
Index Peak, peak, 11,740 ft. high, N W Bighorn co. Wyoming.
India (ĭn′dĭ-ȧ) pen. & country, S Asia, S of Himalaya mts. bet. Arabian sea & Bay of Bengal. — *or* **Indian Empire**, that part of Indian pen. & W Indo-China under British rule or protection, technically comprising BRITISH INDIA and native or feudatory states subject in varying degrees to the British king-emperor, but excl. of Port. & Fr. India, 1,773,168 □ pop. 315,133 (Br. India, 1,097,901 □ pop. 244,268; native states, 675,267 □ pop. 70,865), ✱ Delhi. See CASTE, *n.*, RUPEE, *n.*, VICEROY, *n.*, INDO-EUROPEAN, *a.*
Indiana (ĭn′dĭ-ăn′ȧ) state, U. S. A. bet. Lake Michigan & Ohio riv. 36,045 □ pop. 2,701, ✱ Indianapolis. See HOOSIER, *n.* — co. W Pa. 829 □ pop. 66. — bor. its × pop. 6.
Indianapolis (ĭn′dĭ-ăn-ăp′ō-lĭs) cml. city, ✱ of Ind. & × of Marion county, pop. 234.
Indian Lake, 7 m. long, E Hamilton co. New York.
Indian Ocean, one of the 5 oceans, S of Asia & E of Africa; greatest known depth 22,968 ft. in 10° 15′ S, 108° 5′ E.
Indianola (-ō′lȧ) city, × of Warren co. Io. p. 3. — town, × of Sunflower co. Miss. p. 1.
Indian River, inlet, 100 m. long, E Florida.
Indian Territory, former ter. U. S. A. 31,000 □; now in Oklahoma.
Indigirka (ēn′dyē-gĕr′kȧ) riv. Yakutsk govt. Siberia, Stanovoi mts. to Arctic oc. 150° E.
Indo-China (ĭn′dō-chī′nȧ) *or* **Farther India**, the S E pen. of Asia; comprises Annam, Cambodia, Cochin China, Tonkin, Laos, Burma, Siam, Federated (and other) Malay States, and Straits Settlements proper.
Indonesia (ĭn′dō-nē′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) occasional name for the Malay archipelago.
Indore (ĭn-dōr′) native state, Cen. India, 9,500 □ pop. 851. — its ✱ pop. 69.
Indore Residency, political subdivision, Central India Agency, India, 8,960 □ pop. 979.
Indre (ăN′dr′) riv. 115 m. long, depts. Indre & Indre-et-Loire, France; flows into Loire riv. — dept. cen. Fr. 2,666 □ pop. 288, ✱ Châteauroux.
Indre-et-Loire (ăN′dr′-ā-lwär′) dept. N cen. Fr. 2,377 □ pop. 341, ✱ Tours.
Indus (ĭn′dŭs) riv. 2,000 m. long, rises in Tibet, flows in Sind, Br. India, into Arabian sea.
Indwe (ĭn′dwā) town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Infantes (ēn-fän′tās) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Inficionado (ēn-fē′syō-nä′dōō) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, S. America, pop. 5.
Ingelmunster (ĭŋ′gĕl-mŭn′stẽr; 172) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, p. comm. 7.
Ingersoll (ĭŋ′gẽr-sŏl) mfg town, Oxford co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 5.
Ingham (ĭng′ăm) agr. co. S Mich. 553 □ pop. 53, × Mason.
Inglewood (ĭŋ′g′l-wŏŏd) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 2.
Inglis (ĭŋ′glĭs) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 9.
Ingoda (ēn-gō′dȧ) riv. about 400 m. long, Siberia, flows into Onon river.
Ingolstadt (ĭŋ′gōl-shtät) ft. town, Upper Bavaria, Germany, on Danube river, pop. 24.
Ingram (ĭŋ′grăm) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Ingria (ĭŋ′grĭ-ȧ) region, St. Petersburg govt. Russia in Europe.
Ingul (ēn-gōōl′) riv. 200 m. long, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe, to Bug river.
Ingulets (ēn′gōō-lyĕts′) riv. 200 m. long, Kherson govt. Russia, to Dnieper river.
Inhambane (ēn′yăm-bä′nȧ) spt. Lourenço Marques prov. Portuguese E. Africa, pop. 7.
Inhauma (ē-nyou′mä) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. 18.
Inkerman (ĭŋk′ẽr-măn′) vil. Crimea, near Sebastopol, Russia; battle 1854.
Inn (ĭn) *anc.* Æ′NUS, riv. 320 m. long, cen. Europe, Engadine valley to Danube river.
Innsbruck (ĭns′brŏŏk) mfg. city, ✱ of Tirol, Austria, on Inn river, pop. 53.
Insterburg (ĭn′stẽr-bŏŏrk) mfg. town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, Germany, pop. 32.
Interlaken (ĭn′tẽr-lä′kĕn; ĭn′tẽr-lä′kĕn) *i. e.* "betweenlakes," beautiful vil. between lakes of Thun & Brienz, Switzerland, pop. 2; a summer resort
International Falls, vil. × of Koochiching co. Minnesota, pop. 1.
Intra (ēn′trä) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 8.
Inveraray (ĭn′vẽr-â′rĭ) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, × of Argyllshire, Scot.; Inveraray Castle, seat of Duke of Argyll.
Invercargill (ĭn′vẽr-kär′gĭl) town, × of Southland co. S. Island, New Zealand, pop. 16.
Inverness (ĭn′vẽr-nĕs′) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, × of Inverness-shire, Scotland, pop. mun. burgh 22. — agr. co. Cape Breton isl. × Port Hood. — See INVERNESS-SHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Inverness-shire (-shẽr) *or* **Inverness**, maritime & highland co. Scotland, 4,211 □ pop. 87, × Inverness.
Inyo (ĭn′yō) co. S E Cal. 10,019 □ pop. 7, × Independence.
Inzersdorf (ĭn′tsẽrs-dôrf′) vil. Lower Austria, on the Liesing Bach, pop. comm. 6.
Iola (ī-ō′lȧ) city, × of Allen co. Kansas, pop. 9.
Iona (ī-ō′nȧ; ē-) isl. 3 m. long, 1 m. wide, Hebrides isls. Argyllshire, Scotland.
Ionia (ī-ō′nĭ-ȧ) co. S W cen. Mich. 579 □ pop. 34. — city, its × pop. 5. — anc. dist. W coast Asia Minor. See IONIAN, *n.*
Ionian Islands (ī-ō′nĭ-ăn) group, Medit. sea, off W coast of Greece, 892 □ pop. 255.
Ionian Sea, part of Mediterranean sea, between Greece & S Italy.
Ios (ī′ŏs) *mod.* **Nio** (nyē-ô′) isl. Ægean sea, Cyclades nome, Greece, 46 □ pop. 2.
Iosco (ī-ŏs′kō) co. E Mich. 570 □ pop. 10, × Tawas City.
Iowa (ī′ō-wȧ) agr. & mfg. state, N cen. U. S. A. 55,586 □ pop. 2,225, ✱ Des Moines. See HAWKEYE STATE. — co. S E cen. Io. 583 □ pop. 18, × Marengo. — co. S W Wis. 781 □ pop. 22, × Dodgeville. — riv. Io. about 350 m. long, flows into Mississippi river.
Iowa City, mfg. city, × of Johnson co. Io. on Iowa river, pop. 10.
Iowa Falls, city, Hardin co. Iowa, pop. 3.
Ipek (ē-pĕk′) *or* **Peć** (pĕch) town, formerly Turkish, 73 m. N E of Scutari, Albania, p. 18.
Ipiales (ē-pyä′lās) town, Nariño dept. Colombia, on Ecuador frontier, pop. mun. dist. 15.
Ipsara (ĭp-sä′rȧ) *or* **Ipsari** (-rē) *or* **Psara** (psä′rȧ) *anc.* PSY′RA, Ægean isl. W of Scio, 35 □ pop. 40.
Ipswich (ĭps′wĭch) town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 6. — mfg. county bor. East Suffolk, × of Suffolk co. England, on Orwell riv. pop. 74. — cml. & min. town, Queensland, Australia, 25 m. W S W of Brisbane, pop. 10.
Iquique (ē-kē′kā) spt. town, ✱ of Tarapacá prov. Chile, South America, pop. 44.
Iquitos (ē-kē′tōs) town & riv. port, Loreto dept. Peru, on Marañón river, pop. 20.
Iraja (ē-rä′zhä) town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, South America, pop. 13.
Irak Ajemi (ē′räk′ äj′ĕ-mē) prov. cen. Persia, Asia.
Irak Arabi (ä′rȧ-bē) *anc.* BABYLO′NIA, region, lower Euphrates & Tigris valley, parts of Bagdad & Busrah vilayets, Turkey in Asia.
Iraklion (ē-räk′lē-ôn) *or* **Candia** (kăn′dĭ-ȧ) *or* **Megalokastron** (mĕg′ȧ-lō-kăs′trŏn; *mod. Gr.* mĕ′gȧ-lô-kȧs-trôn) spt. on isl. of Crete (or Candia), pop. 23.
Iran (ē′rän′; *Eng.* ī-răn′) the Persian name of PERSIA.
Irapuato (ē′rä-pwä′tō) city, Guanajuato, Mexico, pop. 21.
Irazú (ē′rä-sōō′; 268) vol. Costa Rica, near Cartago, 11,198 ft. high.
Irbit (ēr-bēt′) cml. town, Perm govt. Russia in Europe, at junction of Irbit and Nitsa rivers, pop. 20; noted fair held annually since 1643.
Iredell (īr′dĕl) agr. co. W N. C. 588 □ pop. 34, × Statesville.
Irek *or* **Erek** (ē′rĕk) *or* **Erbaa** (ĕr-bä′ȧ) town, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 15.
Ireland (īr′lănd) *L.* HIBER′NIA, one of the British Isles, 32,360 □ pop. 4,390, ✱ Dublin. See EMERALD ISLE, ERIN, *n.*, ISLAND OF SAINTS, SHAMROCK, *n.*, IRISH, *a.* & *n.*, UNITED KINGDOM.
Irgiz (ĭr-gēz′) riv. Turgay govt. Russia in Asia, ab. 300 m. long. — See GREAT IRGIZ (*Gaz.*).
Irion (ĭr′ĭ-ŏn) co. W Tex. 998 □ pop. 1, × Sherwood.
Irish Sea (ī′rĭsh) part of Atlantic ocean, bet. England & Ireland.
Irkut (ĭr-kōōt′) riv. Irkutsk govt. Siberia, flows into Angara riv. at Irkutsk.
Irkutsk (ĭr-kōōtsk′) agr. govt. E Siberia, Russia in Asia, 280,429 □ pop. 696. — its ✱ and ✱ of E Siberia, cml. city, on Angara riv. pop. 112.
Irlam (ûr′lăm) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 6.
Iron (ī′ŭrn) co. N W Mich. 1,200 □ pop. 15, × Crystal Falls. — co. S E Mo. 553 □ pop. 9, × Ironton. — co. SW Ut. 3,256 □ pop. 4, × Parowan. — co. N Wis. 792 □ pop. 8, × Hurley.
Irondale (-dāl′) vil. Jefferson co. O. 8 m. S W of East Liverpool, pop. 1.
Iron Gate, *Ger.* **Eisernes Tor** (ī′zẽr-nĕs tōr) gorge with rapids of the Danube river bet. Roumania & Servia, a little southeast of the Hungarian boundary.
Iron Mountain, mt. St. François co. Mo. 1,078 ft. high; chiefly good iron ore. — city, × of Dickinson co. Mich. pop. 9.
Iron River, vil. Iron co. Mich. pop. 2.
Ironton (ī′ŭrn-tŭn) mfg. city, × of Lawrence co. O. on Ohio river, pop. 13.
Ironwood (-wŏŏd′) city, Gogebic co. Michigan, pop. 13.

Iberia. See GEORGIA.
Iberus. See EBRO.
Ibiza. See IVIZA.
Iça. See PUTUMAYO.
Icaria. See NIKARIA.
Iconium. See KONIA.
Ida. See PSILORITI.
Iesi. See JESI.
Igilgilis. See JELLI.
Iguvium. See GUBBIO.
Ike Aral Nor. See KARA USSU.
Ilan. See GILAN.
Île de France. See MAURITIUS.
Îles des Pins. See PINES, ISLE OF.
Ilerda. See LERIDA.
Ilici See ELCHE.
Ilium. See TROY, anc. city.
Illiturgis. See ANDÚJAR.
Ilorin. See ILLORIN.
Ilva. See ELBA.
Imeretiya. See IMERITIA.
Inculisma. See ANGOULÊME.
Independencia. See FRAY BENTOS.
India, Farther. See INDO-CHINA.
Inland Sea. See SETO UCHI.
Inowraziaw See HOHENSALZA.
Insh See KINGUSSIE AND INSH.
Interamna. See TERNI.
Iolcus. See VOLOS
Ipsambul. See ABU-SIMBEL.
Irawadi. See IRRAWADDY.
Ireboli. See AIROBOL.
Iris. See YESHIL IRMAK.

□ means square miles; ✱, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Iroquois (ĭr′ō-kwoi; ĭr′ō-kwoi′) co. E Ill. 1,121 □ pop. 36, × Watseka.
Iroquois River, about 120 m. long, Jasper co. Ind. to Kankakee riv. Illinois.
Irrawaddy (ĭr′ȧ-wŏd′ĭ) *or* **Irawadi** (ĭr′ȧ-wŏd′ĭ) riv. 900 m. long, Burma, S E Asia, flows into Bay of Bengal. — div. of Lower Burma, 13,438 □ pop. 1,869, ✻ Bassein.
Irsina (ēr-sē′nä) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 8.
Irtysh *or* **Irtish** (ĭr-tĭsh′) riv. 2,300 m. long, Altai mts. to Ob river, W Siberia.
Iruela, La (lä ē′rōō-ā′lä) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Irún (ē-rōōn′) town, Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Irvine (ûr′vĭn) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, Ayrshire, Scotland, on Irvine riv. pop. mun. b. 10.
Irvington (ûr′vĭng-tŭn) town, Marion co. Ind. pop. 2. — town, Essex co. N. J. pop. 12. — vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 2; Washington Irving's residence, "Sunnyside."
Irwell (ûr′wĕl) riv. Lancashire, England, flows into Mersey river.
Irwin (ûr′wĭn) co. S Ga. 378 □ pop. 10, × Ocilla. — bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 3.
Isabel (ĭz′ȧ-bĕl) Brit. isl. Solomon isls. Pacific ocean, 140 m. long, 2,313 □.
Isabela (ē′sä-bā′lä ; 133) prov. N E Luzon, Phil. isls. 5,018 □ pop. 76, ✻ Ilagan. — mun. & town, N Aguadilla dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 17, town 1. — port, N Dominican Republic, Haiti isl.; Columbus's first settlement, 1493.
Isabella (ĭz′ȧ-bĕl′ȧ) agr. co. cen. Mich. 572 □ pop. 23, × Mount Pleasant.
Isanti (ĭ-săn′tĭ ; ī′săn-tĭ) agr. co. E Minn. 442 □ pop. 13, × Cambridge.
Isar (ē′zär) *or* **Iser** (ē′zĕr) riv. Aust. & Ger.; 215 m. Tirol to Danube, opp. Deggendorf.
Isauria (ī-sô′rĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. E Pisidia, Asia Minor.
Isbarta (ēs-bär′tä) town, Konia vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 20.
Isbayat (ēs-bä′yät) isl. Batanes group, Philippine islands, 26 □ pop. 1.
Ischia (ēs′kyä) isl. Naples prov. Italy, in Medit. — its chief town, p. 7. See EARTHQUAKE, *n.*
Ischitella (ēs′kē-tĕl′lä) town, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, near Adriatic sea, p comm. 5.
Ischl, Bad (bät ĭsh′'l) tn. Upper Austria, on Traun riv. p. 2, comm. 10; watering place.
Ise Fiord (ē′sĕ) inlet, 20 m. long, N coast Seeland isl. Denmark.
Iseghem (ĭz′ĕ-gĕm) mfg. town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 14.
Iseo, Lago d' (lä′gō dē-zĕ′ō) lake bet. Brescia and Bergamo provs. Italy, 14 m. long.
Iser (ē′zĕr) riv. 94 m. long, Austria, from Bohemia to Elbe riv. — See ISAR (*Gaz.*).
Isère (ē′zâr′) min. & agr. dept. S E France, 3,180 □ pop. 556, ✻ Grenoble. — riv. 150 m. long, France; rises in Mt. Iséran, flows into Rhone river.
Iserlohn (ē′zĕr-lōn′) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 32.
Isernia (ē-zĕr′nyä) town, Campobasso prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Iset (ē-syĕt′) riv. 300 m. long, Russia in Asia, Ural mts. to Tobol river.
Ishikari (ē′shē-kä′rē) riv. 200 m. long, Yezo isl. Japan, to Ishikari bay on W coast. — mt. cen. Yezo, 7,511 ft. high.
Ishikawa (ē′shē-kä′wȧ) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,612 □ pop. 829.
Ishim (ĭsh-ēm′) riv. Akmolinsk & Tobolsk govts. Siberia, Russia in Asia, flows into Irtysh riv. — town, Tobolsk govt. Siberia, on Ishim riv. pop. 9.
Ishpeming (ĭsh′pē-mĭng) min. city, Marquette co. Michigan, pop. 12.
Ishtib (ĭsh′tĭb) *Slav* **Stiplje** (shtĭp′lyĕ) town, formerly Turkish, ab. 45 m. E S E of Ürküp, p. 18.
Isis (ī′sĭs) local name for the upper course of Thames riv. England.
Iskanderun (ĭs-kăn′dĕr-ōōn′) *or* **Alexandretta** (ăl′ĕg-zăn-drĕt′ȧ) spt. Syria, 63 m. N W by W of Aleppo, pop. 12. — **Bay**, *or* **Gulf, of**, inlet of Med. sea, bet. Syria & Asia Minor.
Iskelib (ĭs′kĕ-lĕb) town, Kastamuni vilayet, Asia Minor, near the Kizil Irmak, pop. 5.
Iskr (ĭs′k'r) riv. 249 m. long, Bulgaria, Balkan mts. to Danube river.
Island (ī′lănd) agr. co. N W Wash. 208 □ pop. 5, × Coupeville.
Island Falls, town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 2.
Island No. 10, former isl. Lake co. Tenn. in Mississippi riv.; battles 1862.
Island Pond, vil. Essex co. Vermont, pop. 2.
Islands, Bay of, harbor, NE North Island, New Zealand. — bay, W Newfoundland.
Islandshire (ī′lănd-shĕr) part of Northumberland co. Eng. adj. Berwick upon Tweed.
Islay (ī′lā) *or* **Isla** (-lȧ) isl. 25 m. long, 17 m. broad, Inner Hebrides, Scotland, p. 8.
Isle au Haut (ēl′ ō hō′) isl. & town, Hancock co. Maine.
Isle of Wight (īl ŏv wīt) co. S E Va. 314 □ p. 15. — its ×. — See WIGHT, ISLE OF (*Gaz.*).
Isle-sur-la-Sorgue, L' (lēl′-sür-lȧ-sôrg′) town, dept. Vaucluse, France, pop. 3, comm. 6.
Islington (ĭz′lĭng-tŭn) met. bor. London, England, pop. 327. See BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.
Islip (ĭs′lĭp) vil. & tp. (pop. 18) S Suffolk co. Long Island, N. Y.; summer resort.
Ismaïlia (ēs′mȧ-ēl′yȧ) govt. Lower Egypt, 1½ □ pop. 11. — cml. town, on Timsah lake, Suez Canal, Egypt, pop. 4.
Ismid (ĭs′mēd′) mutessarifat, Turkey in Asia, E of Sea of Marmora, 3,130 □ pop. 223. — *anc.* NICOME′DIA, its ✻ pop. 25.
Ismid, Gulf of, E end of Sea of Marmora.
Isnik (ĭs′nēk′) vil. on site of anc. NICÆ′A, N W Asia Minor.
Isola (ē′zō-lä) town, Istria, Austria, pop. 6, comm. 8.
Isola del Gran Sasso d'Italia (grän säs′sō dē-tāl′yä) comm. Teramo prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Isola della Scala (ē′zō-lä dĕl′lä skä′lä) town, Verona prov. It. on Tartaro riv. p. comm. 7.
Isola del Liri (ē′zō-lä dĕl lē′rē) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 8.
Ispahan (ĭs′pȧ-hän′; ĭs′fȧ-) *anc.* ASPADA′NA, mfg. city, Irak Ajemi prov. former ✻ of Persia, pop. 80.
Israel (ĭz′rā-ĕl) anc kingdom, N Palestine.
Issaquena (ĭs′ȧ-kwē′nȧ) co. W Miss. 406 □ pop. 11, × Mayersville.
Issoire (ē′swȧr′) town, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, on Crouse river, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Issoudun (ē′sōō′dŭn′) town, dept. Indre, France, on Théols riv. p. 10, communal p. 14.
Issus (ĭs′ŭs) anc. town, Asia Minor, near Bay of Iskanderun; battles B.C. 333, A.D. 194 & 622.
Issyk-Kul (ĭs′ĭk-kōōl′) lake (*kul*), Semiryechensk govt. Russia in Asia, 2,046 □.
Issy-les-Moulineaux (ē′sē′-lā-mōō′lē′nō′) *or* **Issy** (ē′sē′) town, dept. Seine, France, suburb of Paris near Seine river, pop. 20, comm. 23.
Istalif (ĭs′tȧ-lēf′) town, Afghanistan, 24 m. N N W of Kabul, pop. 10.
Istria (ĭs′trĭ-ȧ) pen. Adriatic sea, a crownland forming part of the administrative dist. of Küstenland, Austria, 1,914 □ pop. 404, ✻ Capodistria. See ISTRIAN, *a.*
Ita (ē′tä) town, Paraguay, near Asunción, pop. 3.
Itaborahy (ē′tä-bō-rä-ē′) town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 18.
Italian Somaliland (sō-mä′lē-lănd′) protectorate, E Africa, 141,081 □ pop. 300.
Italy (ĭt′ȧ-lĭ) town, Ellis co. Tex. pop. 1. — *It.* **Italia** (ē-täl′yä) kingdom, S Europe, 69 provinces, 110,688 □ pop. 34,671, ✻ Rome. See ARMY ORGANIZATION, LEGISLATURE, *n.*, LIRA, *n.*, LATIN MONETARY UNION, ITALIAN, *a.* & *n.*, ETRUSCAN, *n.*
Itaparica (ē-tä′pä-rē′kä) isl. 18 m. long, Brazil, in All Saints bay.
Itapicurú (ē-tä′pē-kōō-rōō′) riv. 350 m. long, Bahia state, Brazil, S. America. — riv. about 600 m. long, Maranhão state, Brazil, S. America.
Itasca (ī-tăs′kȧ) co. N Minn. 2,730 □ p. 17, × Grand Rapids. — city, Hill co. Tex. p. 1.
Itasca Lake, N Minn.; receives sources of Mississippi river.
Itata (ē-tä′tä) riv. 110 m. long, Chile, ab. 36° 30′ S, flows into Pacific oc. W of Chillán.
Itatiaya (ē-tä′tē-ä′yä) highest known mt. in Brazil. Mantiqueira range, 9,823 ft.
Itawamba (ĭt′ȧ-wŏm′bȧ) co. N E Miss. 529 □ pop. 15, × Fulton.
Itchen (ĭch′ĕn) urban dist. Hampshire, England, pop. 19.
Ithaca (ĭth′ȧ-kȧ) vil. × of Gratiot co. Mich. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Tompkins co. N. Y. pop. 15; seat of Cornell univ. — shire, Queensland, Australia, suburb of Brisbane, pop. 16. — one of the Ionian isls. 36 □ pop. 12, chief town Ithaca, pop. 4.
Itri (ē′trē) town, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Ittabena (ĭt′ȧ-bē′nȧ) town, Leflore co. Mississippi, pop. 1.
Ittiri (ē-tē′rē) comm. Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. 8.
Itú (ē-tōō′) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, S. America, on Tieté river, pop. 11.
Ituango (ē-twäŋ′gō) mun. dist. Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. 15.
Ituræa *or* **Iturea** (ĭt′ū-rē′ȧ) anc. country, N Palestine, S of Damascus.
Iturup (ē′tōō-rōōp′) the largest of the Kurile isls. N Pacific oc. about 130 m. long.
Itzehoe (ĭt′sē-hō) mfg. town, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Stör river, pop. 17.
Iuka (ī-ū′kȧ) town, × of Tishomingo co. Miss. pop. 1; battle 1862.
Ivahy (ē′vä-hē′) riv. cen. Paraná state, Brazil, flows N W to Paraná river.
Ivanecz (ē′vō-nĕts) *Croat.* **Ivanci** (ē′vän-tsĭ) comm. Varasd co. Hungary, pop. 18.
Ivanovo-Voznesensk (ē-vä′nō-vō-vŏz-nyĕ-syĕnsk′) town, Vladimir govt. Russia in Europe, 66 m. N of Vladimir, pop. 98.
Iviza, *Sp.* **Ibiza** (ē-vē′thä : 133) *anc.* EB′USUS, one of Balearic isls. Mediterranean sea, 229 □ pop. 25; Spanish. — its ✻ pop. comm. 6.
Ivory Coast, colony, Upper Guinea, French West Africa, W of Gold Coast, 125,560 □ pop. 1,265, ✻ Bingerville.
Ivrea (ē-vrē′ä) *anc.* EPORE′DIA, town, Turin prov. Italy, on Dora Baltea riv. p. comm. 11.
Ivry-la-Bataille (ēv′rē′-lȧ-bȧ′tȧ′y′) town & comm. dept. Eure, France, p. 1; battle 1590.
Ivry-sur-Seine (ēv′rē′-sür-sân′) town, dept. Seine, Fr. near Seine riv. p. 35, comm. 38.
Iwamizawa (ē′wȧ-mē-zȧ′wȧ) town, Yezo isl. Japan, pop. 22.
Iwate (ē′wä′tē) dist. N Honshu isl. Japan, 5,355 □ pop. 801.
Ixelles (ēk′sĕl′) mfg. town, Brabant prov. Belgium, 1 m. S of Brussels, pop. comm. 73.
Ixmiquilpan (ēs′mē-kēl′pän) town, Hidalgo, Mexico, pop. 3.
Ixtacamaxtitlán (ēs-tä′kä-mäs′tē-tlän′) town, Puebla state, Mexico.
Ixtapalapa (ēs-tä′pä-lä′pä) town, Federal District, Mexico, pop. 8.
Izabal (ē′sä-bäl′ ; 133, 268) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — spt. its ✻ S of Lake Izabal, p. 3.
Izabal, Lake, *or* **Dulce Gulf** (dōōl′sä; 138) lake, ab. 25 m. long, Guatemala, Cen. America, communicates with Gulf of Honduras.
Izard (ĭz′ȧrd) co. N Ark. 583 □ pop. 15, × Melbourne.
Izhevski (ēzh-yĕf′skĭ) town, Vyatka govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 41.
Izhma (ēzh′mȧ) riv. Vologda & Archangel govts. Russia, to Pechora river.
Izieux (ē′zyû′) town, dept. Loire, France, on Gier river, pop. 6, comm. 8.
Izmail (ēz-mȧ-ēl′) town, Bessarabia govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 34.
Iznájar (ēth-nä′här ; 189) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Iztaccihuatl (ēs′täk-sē′hwät'l) mt. 17,337 ft. high, Mexico, N of Popocatepetl.
Izyum (ē-zyōōm′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, on Donets river, pop. 23.

J

Jabok (jăb′ŏk) riv. Syria, flows into Jordan river.
Jaca (hä′kä) frontier town, Huesca prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Jacarehy (zhä′kä-rä-hē′) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, on Parahyba do Sul riv. p. 7.
Jacarepaguá (zhä′kä-rā-pä-gwä′) town, Federal Dist. Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro, pop. 16.
Jack, co. N Tex. 962 □ pop. 12, × Jacksboro.
Jacksboro (jăks′bŭr-ō) city, × of Jack co. Tex. 60 m. N W of Fort Worth, pop. 1.
Jackson (jăk′sŭn) riv. Va. unites with Cowpasture riv. to form the James. — co. N E Ala. 1,140 □ pop. 33, × Scottsboro. — co. N E Ark. 634 □ pop. 24, × Newport. — co. N Col. 1,632 □ pop. 1, × Walden. — co. N Fla. 965 □ pop. 30, × Marianna. — co. N E Ga. 433 □ pop. 30, × Jefferson. — co. S Ill. 588 □ pop. 35, × Murphysboro. — co. S Ind. 518 □ pop. 25, × Brownstown. — co. E Io. 632 □ pop. 21, × Maquoketa. — co. N E Kan. 675 □ pop. 17, × Holton. — co. S E Ky. 333 □ pop. 11, × McKee. — par. N La. 578 □ pop. 14, × Vernon. — co. S Mich. 707 □ pop. 53, × Jackson. — co. S W Minn. 702 □ pop. 14, × Jackson. — co. S E Miss. 710 □ pop. 15, × Pascagoula. — co. W Mo. 610 □ p. 284, × Independence. — co. S W N. C. 494 □ pop. 13, × Webster. — co. S O. 404 □ pop. 31, × Jackson. — co. S W Okla. 778 □ pop. 24, × Altus. — co. S W Ore. 2,836 □ pop. 26, × Jacksonville. — co. N Tenn. 301 □ pop. 15, × Gainesboro. — co. S Tex. 893 □ pop. 6, × Edna. — co. W. W. Va. 461 □ pop. 21, × Ripley. — co. W Wis. 990 □ pop. 17, × Black River Falls. — vil. Clarke co. Ala. pop. 1. — city, × of Amador co. Cal. p. 2. — town, × of Butts co. Ga. p. 2. — town, × of Breathitt co. Ky. pop. 1. — town, East Feliciana par. La. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Jackson co. Mich. pop. 31; Republican party organized, 1854 — vil. × of Jackson co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, ✻ of Miss. and a × of Hinds co. pop. 21. — city, × of Cape co. Mo. pop. 2. — Girardeau city, × of Jackson co. O. pop. 5. — cml. city, × of Madison co. Tenn. pop. 16.
Jackson Lake, about 12 m. long, N W Wyoming.
Jackson, Mount, peak, White mts. N. H. 4,012 ft. high.
Jacksonville (-vĭl) town, Calhoun co. Ala. pop. 2. — city, × of Duval co. Fla pop. 58. — city, × of Morgan co. Ill. p. 15. — vil. Athens co. O. p. 1. — city, Cherokee co. Tex. p. 3.
Jacmel (zhȧk′mĕl′) town, S coast Haiti, 30 m. S W of Port au Prince, pop. 7.
Jacobabad (jā′kŭb-ä-bäd′) town, Upper Sind Frontier dist. Bombay, Br. India, pop. 8.
Jacobina (zhä′kō-bē′nä) town, Bahia state, Brazil, South America, pop. 10.
Jacques Cartier (zhȧk′ kär′tyā′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Point Claire.
Jacuhy (zhä′kōō-ē′) riv. Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, to Lagoa dos Patos.
Jaén (hä-ān′ ; 189) prov. S Spain, 5,205 □ pop. 527. — its ✻ pop. comm. 29.
Jaffa (yä′fä ; jăf′ȧ) *anc.* JOP′PA, cml. town, Palestine, on Mediterranean sea, pop. 40.
Jaffna (jăf′nȧ) spt. town & isl. N Ceylon, pop. 34.
Jaffrey (jăf′rĭ) town, Cheshire co. N. H. pop. 2; contains Mt. Monadnock.
Jagadhri (jȧ-gä′drē) town, Ambala dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 13.
Jägerndorf (yā′gĕrn-dôrf′) town, Silesia, Austria, pop. 16, comm. 17.
Jagersfontein (yä′gĕrs-fŏn-tān′) town, S W Orange Free State, S. Af. pop. 9; diamonds.
Jagodina (yä′gō-dē-nȧ) town, cen. Servia, pop. 5.
Jagst (yäkst) circle, N E Württemberg, Germany, 1,985 □ pop. 415.
Jaguaribe (zhä′gwä-rē′bä) riv. Ceará state, Brazil, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Jahanabad (jȧ-hä′nä-bäd′) town, Gaya dist. Bihar, British India, pop. 7.
Jaipur (jī′pōōr′) native state, Rajputana, India, 15,579 □ pop. 2,659. — its ✻ pop. 137.
Jaipur Residency, political charge & subdiv. Rajputana Ag. India, 15,579 □ pop. 2,637.
Jaisalmer (jī′sŭl-mēr′) native state, Rajputana Agency, India, 16,062 □ pop. 88. — ft. town, its ✻ pop. 11.
Jajce (yī′tsĕ) town, Bosnia, Austria-Hungary, on Vrbas riv.; taken by Turks 1528.
Jakova (jȧ-kō′vȧ) Albanian town, ab. 18 m. N W of Prizren, pop. 21.
Jalalabad (jȧ-lä′lä-bäd′) town, Afghanistan, 75 m. E of Kabul; siege 1841-2. — town, Shahjahanpur dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, pop. 7.
Jalapa (hä-lä′pä ; 189) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — its ✻ 35 m. E of Guatemala city, pop. 18. — city, ✻ of Veracruz state, Mexico, pop. 18.
Jalaun (jä-loun′) dist. Allahabad div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,480 □ p. 405. — its ✻ p. 9.
Jalesar (jŭl′ā-sȧr) town, Etah dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 14.
Jalgaon (jäl-goun′) town, Buldana dist. Berar, British India, pop. 9. — town, Khandesh dist. Bombay, British India, pop. 16.
Jalisco (hä-lēs′kō ; 189) state, Mexico, 33,495 □ pop. 1,209, ✻ Guadalajara.
Jalpaiguri (jŭl′pī-gōō′rē) dist. of Rajshahi div. Bengal prov. British India, 2,962 □ pop. 903. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Jalpan (häl′păn; 189) town, Querétaro, Mexico, pop. 2.
Jamaica (jȧ-mā′kȧ) agr. isl. West Indies, 4,207 □ pop. 831, ✻ Kingston; Br. colony.
Jamalpur (jȧ-mäl′pōōr′) town, Bihar, Br. India, 10 m. S of Monghyr, pop. 16. — town, Mymensingh dist. E Bengal prov. Br. India, pop. 18.
Jambol (yäm′bŏl), *Bulg.* **Yambol** town, E. Roumelia, Bulgaria, pop. 16.
Jambusar (jŭm′bōō-sȧr) town, Broach dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 12.
James (jāmz) co. S E Tenn. 165 □ pop. 5, × Ooltewah.
James Bay, 280 m. long, 150 m. broad, S part Hudson bay, Canada.
Jamesburg (jāmz′bûrg) bor. Middlesex co. N. J. 19 m. N E of Trenton, pop. 2.
James City, agr. co. S E Va. 164 □ pop. 6, × Williamsburg.
James Island, 23 m. long, 10 m. broad, Galápagos isls. Pacific ocean.
James Peak, mt. 13,283 ft. high, Col. 10 m. N W of Central City.
James River, 325 m. Va. formed by Jackson & Cowpasture rivers. — See DAKOTA RIVER.
Jamestown, mfg. city, Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 31. — city, × of Stutsman co. N. Dak. pop. 4. — vil. Greene co. O. pop. 1. — town, Newport co. R. I. pop. 1. — ruined vil. James City co. Va.; first successful Eng. settlement in U. S. 1607.
Jamiltepec (hä-mēl′tȧ-pĕk′) town, S W Oaxaca state, Mexico, pop. 3.
Jammu (jŭm′ōō) prov. S Kashmir state. See KASHMIR AND JAMMU (*Gaz.*). — ft. town, ✻ of Jammu prov. 27 m. N E of Sialkot, pop. 36.
Jampur (jäm′pōōr′) town, Dera Ghazi Khan dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 6.
Jämtland (yĕmt′lănd) prov. W Sweden, 19,680 □ pop. 118, ✻ Östersund.
Jamuna (jŭm′ōō-nä) the Brahmaputra from Garo Hills to junction with the Ganges.
Janesville (jānz′vĭl) vil. Waseca co. Minn. pop. 1. — mfg. city, × of Rock co. Wis. on Rock river, pop. 14.

Is. See HIT. [TER.
Isca Damnoniorum. See EXE-
Isca Silurum. See CAERLEON.
Isfahan. Var. of ISPAHAN.
Iskanderiyeh. See ALEXANDRIA.
Iskardo. See SKARDO.
Isla. See ISLAY.
Isla del Rey. See SAN MIGUEL.
Isla de Pinos. See PINES, ISLE OF.
Isle of Ely. Man, etc. See ELY,
MAN, etc.
Isole Eolie. See LIPARI ISLANDS.
Istambul. See CONSTANTINOPLE.
Ister. See DANUBE.
Istib. Var. of ISHTIB.
Istip. Var. of ISHTIB.
Italia. See ITALY.
Izmid. Var. of ISMID.
Izmir. See SMYRNA.
Jabalpur. Var. of JUBBULPORE.
Jablonec. See GABLONZ.
Jáchymov. See JOACHIMSTHAL.
Jagannath. See PURI.
Jaintia Hills. See KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS.
Jakobstadt. See YAKOBSHTAT.
Jalandhar. See JULLUNDUR.
Jalapahar. See DARJEELING.
Jalomitsa. Var. of IALOMIȚA.
Jamnagar. See NAVANAGAR.
Janica. See YENIJE.
Jankovácz. See JANOSHALMA.

Janina *or* **Yanina** (yä′nē-nä) former Turkish vilayet, now part of Albania, 6,910 □ pop. 527. — its ✻ pop. 18.

Janjira (jŭn′jē-rä) native state, Bombay, W coast India, 324 □ pop. 89. — its ✻ pop. 2.

Jan Mayen (yän mī′ĕn) isl. Arctic ocean, 300 m. E of Greenland.

Jánoshalma (yä′nōsh-hŏl′mŏ) *or* **Jankovácz** (yŏn′kō-väts) comm. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 13.

Januaria (zhä-nwä′rē-ä) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, on São Francisco river, pop. 5.

Jaora (jä′ō-rä) native state, Central India Agency, India, 568 □ pop. 84.

Japan (ja-păn′) *Japanese* **Nippon** (nĭp′pŏn′) *or* **Nihon** (nē′hŏn′) empire, isls. E of Japan sea, Asia, 147,657 □ pop. 52,201, ✻ Tokyo; with dependencies (Korea, Formosa, S Sakhalin, etc.) 258,806 □ pop. 69,737. See ARMY ORGANIZATION, LEGISLATURE, *n.*, SHINTO, *n.*, YEN, *n.*, AINU, *n.*, JAPAN, *n.*, JAPANESE, *a.* & *n.*

Japan, Sea of, part of Pacific ocean, bet. Japan & Korea, Asia; naval battle 1905.

Japara (jä-pä′rä) former Dutch residency, N coast Java, now in Samarang residency.

Japen (yä-pĕn′) *or* **Jobi** (yō′bē) isl. 110 m. long, 936 □ Geelvink bay, N W New Guinea.

Jara (jä′rä) *or* **Djara** (*Fr.* ja′rä′) vil. in Gabes municipality, Tunis, pop. 5.

Jarlsberg og Larvik (yärls′băr′y′ ŏg lär′vĭk) prov. Norway, 892 □ p. 103, ✻ **Larvik.**

Jarnac (zhår′nåk′) town, dept. Charente, France, pop. 5; battle 1569.

Jaro (hä′rō) town, Iloilo prov. Panay, Philippine islands, pop. 7.

Jaroměř (yå′rō-myĕrzh) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 8.

Jaroslau (yå-rôs′låf) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 24.

Jarrow (jăr′ō) mun. bor. Durham co. England, on Tyne river, pop. 34.

Jaruco (hä-rōō′kō; 189) dist. & city, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 12, city 2.

Jarvis Island (jär′vĭs) Pacific ocean, just S of the equator, 160° W lon.; British.

Jashpur (jŭsh′pōōr′) native state, Central Provinces, India, 1,948 □ pop. 174.

Jasło (yås′lō) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 10.

Jasonville (jā′sŭn-vĭl) town, Greene co. Indiana, pop. 3.

Jasper (jăs′pēr) agr. co. N cen. Ga. 321 □ pop. 17, × Monticello. — agr. co. S E Ill. 508 □ pop. 18, × Newton. — co. N W Ind. 562 □ pop. 13, × Rensselaer. — agr. co. S cen. Io. 730 □ pop. 27, × Newton. — co. S E cen. Miss. 667 □ pop. 18, × Paulding. — min. & agr. co. S W Mo. 635 □ pop. 90, × Carthage. — co. E Tex. 978 □ pop. 14, × Jasper. — town, × of Walker co. Ala. pop. 3. — city, × of Hamilton co. Fla. pop. 2. — town, × of Dubois co. Ind. pop. 2.

Jassy (yäs′ē) *Roum.* **Iași** (yä′shē) dept. Moldavia, Roumania, 1,210 □ pop. 213. — its ✻ a cml. city, formerly ✻ of Moldavia, pop. 76.

Jastrow (yäs′trō) mfg. town, West Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 6.

Jászapáti (yäs′ŏ′pä-tē) town, 50 m. E of Budapest, Hungary, pop. comm. 11.

Jászarokszállás (-ŏ′rŏk-säl-läsh) town, 44 m. E N E of Budapest, Hung. p. comm. 13.

Jászberény (-bĕ′rān-y′) town with magistracy, 40 m. E of Budapest, Hung. pop. 30.

Jászladány (-lŏ′dän-y′) town, Hungary, 38 m. N N E of Kecskemét, pop. comm. 9.

Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok (yäs′-nŏd′y′-kōōn-sŏl′nŏk) co. cen. Hungary, 2,027 □ pop. 374, × Szolnok.

Játiva (hä′tē-vä; 189) town, Valencia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 13.

Jatrinoli (yä′trē-nō′lē) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 6.

Jauer (you′ēr) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Neisse river, pop. 14.

Jauja (hou′hä; 189) riv. 400 m. long, Peru, South America, flows into Apurímac riv. — cml. town, Junín dept. Peru, South America, on Jauja river, pop. 15.

Jaunpur (joun′pōōr′) N W dist. of Benares div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,551 □ pop. 1,156. — its ✻ pop. 43.

Jauru (zhou-rōō′) riv. W Matto Grosso, Brazil, flows into Paraguay river.

Java (jä′va) isl. Malay arch. 48,503 □ pop. 28,605. See JAVA, *n.*, JAVANESE, *a.* & *n.* — **and Madura** (mä-dōō′ra), div. of Dutch East Indies, 50,776 □ pop. 30,098.

Javary *or* **Javari** (zhä′vä-rē′) riv. 600 m. long, bet. Brazil & Peru, to Marañón river.

Java Sea (jä′va), part of Pacific ocean, N of Java, S of Borneo.

Jávea (hä′vā-ä; 189) spt. town, Alicante prov. Spain, on Mediterranean sea, pop. comm. 6.

Jaworów (yä-vô′rōōf) town, Galicia, Austria, ab. 30 m. W by N of Lemberg, p. comm. 10.

Jaworzno (yä-vôzh′nō) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 13.

Jay, agr. co. E Ind. 375 □ pop. 25, × Portland. — town, Franklin co. Me. pop. 3.

Jayanca (hä-yäŋ′kä; 189) town, Lambayeque dept. Peru, South America, pop. 5.

Jeanerette (jĕn′ēr-ĕt′) town, Iberia par. Louisiana, pop. 2.

Jeannette (jĕ-nĕt′) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.

Jebel Akdar (jĕb′ĕl äk′där′) mt. range & peak, Oman, Arabia, peak 9,900 ft.

Jebel Sukur (sōō′kōōr′) isl. S end of Red sea.

Jedburgh (jĕd′bŭr-ō) mun. burgh, × of Roxburghshire, Scot. p. 3; ruined abbey & castle.

Jedda (jĕd′a) *or* **Jiddah** (jĭd′a) town, Arabia, on Red sea, pop. 15; spt. for Mecca.

Jeff Davis (jĕf′ dā′vĭs) co. S Ga. 300 □ pop. 6, × Hazlehurst. — co. W Tex. 2,263 □ pop. 2, × Fort Davis.

Jefferson (jĕf′ēr-sŭn) co. cen. Ala. 1,135 □ pop. 226, × Birmingham. — co. S E cen. Ark. 903 □ pop. 53, × Pine Bluff. — co. N cen. Col. 838 □ pop. 14, × Golden. — co. N Fla. 585 □ pop. 17, × Monticello. — co. E Ga. 720 □ pop. 21, × Louisville. — co. S Ill. 603 □ pop. 29, × Mount Vernon. — co. S E Ind. 364 □ pop. 20, × Madison. — co. S E Io. 431 □ pop. 16, × Fairfield. — co. N E Kan. 543 □ pop. 16, × Oskaloosa. — co. N Ky. 387 □ pop. 263, × Louisville. — par. S E La. 425 □ pop. 18, × Gretna. — co. S W Miss. 507 □ pop. 18, × Fayette. — co. E Mo. 681 □ pop. 28, × Hillsboro. — co. S W Mont. 1,650 □ pop. 6, × Boulder. — co. S E Nebr. 578 □ pop. 17, × Fairbury. — co. N part of N. Y. 1,274 □ pop. 80, × Watertown. — co. E O. 407 □ pop. 65, × Steubenville. — co. S Okla. 767 □ pop. 17, × × Ryan & Waurika. — co. W cen. Pa. 666 □ pop. 63, × Brookville. — co. E Tenn. 312 □ pop. 18, × Dandridge. — co. S E Tex. 920 □ pop. 38, × Beaumont. — co. W Wash. 1,747 □ pop. 8, × Port Townsend. — co. N E W. Va. 211 □ pop. 16, × Charles Town. — co. S E Wis. 552 □ pop. 34, × Jefferson. — city, × of Jackson co. Ga. pop. 1. — city, × of Greene co. Io. pop. 2. — town, Lincoln co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Coos co. N. H. pop. 1; summer resort. — vil. × of Ashtabula co. O. pop. 1. — city, × of Marion co. Tex. pop. 3. — city, × of Jefferson co. Wis. pop. 3.

Jefferson City, mfg. city, ✻ of Mo. and × of Cole co. on Missouri river, pop. 12. — town, Jefferson co. Tenn. pop. 1.

Jefferson Davis, co. S Miss. 404 □ pop. 13, × Prentiss.

Jefferson, Mount, peak of White mts. N. H. 5,725 ft. high. — peak of Cascade range, Ore. 10,200 ft. high.

Jefferson River, ab. 150 m. long, Mont.; with Madison & Gallatin rivs. forms Missouri riv.

Jeffersonville (-vĭl) city, × of Clark co. Ind. pop. 10.

Jehoshaphat, Valley of (jē-hŏsh′a-făt) a common name of Kedron valley.

Jejuy (hā-hwē′; 189) nav. riv. cen. Paraguay, to Paraguay river.

Jellico (jĕl′ĭ-kō) city, Campbell co. Tennessee, pop. 2.

Jemappes (zhē-måp′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 14; battle 1792.

Jemeppe (zhē-mĕp′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, on Meuse river, pop. 12.

Jena (yā′nä) town, Saxe-Weimar duchy, Germany, on Saale riv. p. 38; battle 1806; univ.

Jenesano (hā′nā-sä′nō; 189) town, Márquez prov. Boyacá dept. Colombia, p. mun. dist. 8.

Jenkins (jĕŋ′kĭnz) co. E Ga. 342 □ pop. 12, × Millen.

Jenkintown (jĕŋ′kĭn-toun) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

Jenne (jĕn′ē) cml. town, Fr. West Africa, Niger riv. 230 m. S W of Timbuktu, pop. 8.

Jennings (jĕn′ĭngz) co. S E Ind. 383 □ p. 14, × Vernon. — town, Calcasieu par. La. p. 4.

Jequitinhonha (zhā-kē′tē-nyō′nyä) riv. Minas Geraes & Bahia, Brazil, to Atl. oc.

Jerauld (jē-rôld′) co. cen. S. Dak. 531 □ pop. 5, × Wessington Springs.

Jerba (jĕr′bå) isl. about 20 m. long, Gabes gulf, Africa, pop. 35; belongs to Tunis.

Jérémie (zhā′rā′mē′) spt. town, Haiti, about 120 m. W of Port-au-Prince, pop. 6.

Jerez de la Frontera (hā-rāth′ dā lä frōn-tā′rä; 189) city, Cádiz prov. Spain, about 14 m. N N E of Cádiz, pop. comm. 63; noted for sherry wines; battle 711.

Jerez de los Caballeros (lōs kä′väl-yā′rōs; 133) mfg. town, Badajoz prov. Spain, p. comm. 11.

Jericho (jĕr′ĭ-kō) town, Chittenden co. Vt. pop. 1. — anc. city, Palestine, N of Dead sea; now **Eriha** (ĕ-rē′hä) village.

Jerid, Shat (*or* **Shot**) **el** (shät ĕl jĕ-rēd′) salt lake, 120 m. long, Tunis. — dist. N of same.

Jermyn (jûr′mĭn) min. bor. Lackawanna co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

Jerome (jē-rōm′) town, Yavapai co. Ariz. 23 m. N E of Prescott, pop. 2.

Jersey (jûr′zĭ) agr. co. S W Ill. 367 □ pop. 14, × Jerseyville. — one of English Channel isls. 45 □ pop. 52, ✻ St. Helier.

Jersey City, mfg. city, × of Hudson co. N. J. on Hudson riv. opp. N. Y. city, pop. 268.

Jersey Shore, bor. Lycoming co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.

Jerseyville (-vĭl) city, × of Jersey co. Illinois, pop. 4.

Jersitz (yĕr′zĭts) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 5.

Jerusalem (jē-rōō′sa-lĕm) mutessarifat, Syria, Turkey in Asia, 6,600 □ pop. 342. — *Arabic* **El Kuds** (ĕl kōōdz) its ✻ pop. 55; holy city of the Jews; destroyed 70 A.D. by Titus; rebuilt ab. 135; taken by Turks 1187. See CITY OF DAVID, CITY OF THE GREAT KING, HOLY CITY, JERUSALEM, *n.*, ZION, *n.*

Jervaulx (jär′vĭs), hamlet North Riding, Yorkshire, England, abbey, 1156 A. D.

Jervis Bay (jûr′vĭs) 10-12 m. long, New South Wales, Australia; the fine harbor on S side of bay & a few sq. miles of ter. belong to the Federal govt.

Jesi *or* **Iesi** (yā′zē) mfg. town, Ancona prov. Italy, on Esino river, pop. comm. 25.

Jessamine (jĕs′a-mĭn) agr. co. cen. Ky. 172 □ pop. 13, × Nicholasville.

Jessore (jĕ-sōr′) dist. of Presidency div. Bengal prov. Br. India, 2,925 □ pop. 1,758. — its ✻ 74 m. N E of Calcutta, pop. 8.

Jesup (jĕs′ŭp) town, × of Wayne co. Georgia, pop. 1.

Jesus Island (jē′zŭs) isl. near Montreal, Quebec prov. Canada, 84 □ pop. 30.

Jesús María (hā-sōōs′ mä-rē′ä; 189) town, Santander dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 13.

Jethou (zhē-tōō′) islet, Channel isls. 2¼ m. E of Guernsey.

Jette (zhĕt) mfg. comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 15.

Jever (yā′vēr) town, Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 6.

Jewell (jū′ĕl; jōō′-) co. N Kan. 900 □ pop. 18, × Mankato.

Jew′ett City, bor. New London co Conn. 8 m. N E of Norwich, pop. 3.

Jezierna (yĕ-zhĕr′nå) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 6.

Jezowe (yĕ-zhô′wĕ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.

Jhabua (jä′bōō-a) native state, Bhopawar Agency, India. — its ✻ 35 m. W of Delhi, p. 12.

Jhajjar (jŭj′ar; 190) town, Rohtak dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 12.

Jhalawan (jä′lä-wän′) div. of Kalat state, Baluchistan, 21,118 □ pop. 224.

Jhalawar (jä′lä-wär′) native state, Rajputana, India, 810 □ pop. 96, ✻ **Jhalrapatan.**

Jhalrapatan (jäl′ra-pä′tŭn; 190) town, ✻ of Jhalawar state, Rajputana, India, pop. 8.

Jhang (jŭng) dist. of Multan div. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 516, ✻ Jhang-Maghiana.

Jhang-Maghiana (jŭng′-mŭg′ē-ä′nä) joint mun. ✻ of Jhang dist. Punjab, Br. India, composed of the towns Jhang & Maghiana, pop. 24.

Jhansi (jän′sē) dist. Allahabad div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 3,628 □ pop. 681. — its ✻ pop. 56.

Jhelum (jā′lŭm; 190) *anc.* HYDAS′PES, riv. 450 m. long, Punjab, Kashmir to Chenab riv. — dist. of Rawalpindi div. Punjab, Br. India, 2,813 □ pop. 512. — its ✻ pop. 15.

Jibuti, *Fr.* **Djibouti** (jē′bōō′tē′) port, ✻ of Fr. Somali Coast, near head of Gulf of Aden, p. 13.

Jihun (jē-hōōn′) *anc.* PYR′AMUS, riv. S E Asia Minor, Anti-Taurus mts. to Bay of Iskanderun. — Arabic name of the AMU.

Jijelli (jē-jĕl′ĭ), *Fr.* **Djidjelli** (jē′jĕ′lē′) *anc.* IGILGILIS, town, dept. Constantine, Algeria, pop. 5, comm. 9.

Jijona (hē-hō′nä; 189) town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.

Jimena de la Frontera (hē-mā′nä dā lä frōn-tā′rä) town, Cádiz prov. Spain, p. comm. 9.

Jiménez (hē-mā′nās; 189, 268) town, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Jind (jēnd) native state, Punjab, India, 1,332 □ pop. 272. — its ✻ pop. 8.

Jinotega (hē′nō-tā′gä; 189) town, ✻ of Jinotega dept. N Nicaragua, Cen. Am. pop. 14.

Jinotepe (hē′nō-tā′pā; 189) town, ✻ of Carazo dept. W Nicaragua, Cen. Am. pop. 9.

Jipijapa (hē′pē-hä′pä) town, Manabí prov. Ecuador, pop. 6; "Panama" or Jipijapa hats.

Jiquilpan (hē-kēl′pän; 189) city, Michoacán, Mexico.

Jirón (hē-rōn′; 189) town, Santander dept. Colombia, pop. 13; gold mines & tobacco.

Joachimsthal, Sankt (zäŋkt yō′ä-κĭms-täl′) *Boh.* **Jáchymov** (yä′κĭ-môf) min. & mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 6.

Jódar (hō′thär; 146, 189), town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 6.

Jo Daviess (jō dā′vĭs) agr. co. N W Ill. 623 □ pop. 23, × Galena.

Jodhpur (jōd′pōōr′) *or* **Marwar** (mär′wär) native state, Rajputana, W India, 34,963 □ pop. 2,058. — its ✻ pop. 79.

Jœuf (zhû′ŭf′) town & comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 10.

Johannesburg (yō-hän′ĕs-bŭrg) chief com. town, Transvaal prov. U. of S. Af. pop. 237.

Johanngeorgenstadt (yō-hän′gā-ôr′gĕn-shtät′) min. town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. pop. 6.

Johannisberg (yō-hän′ĭs-bĕrκ) vil. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, pop. 1; famous vineyard.

John Day, riv. 250 m. long, Ore. flows into Columbia river.

John o′ Groat′s House (ō grôts′; grōts′) N E end of mainland of Scotland. See O′ GROAT, JOHN.

John′son, co. N W Ark. 675 □ pop. 20, × Clarksville. — co. E Ga. 292 □ pop. 13, × Wrightsville. — co. S Ill. 348 □ pop. 14, × Vienna. — co. cen. Ind. 322 □ pop. 20, × Franklin. — co. S E Io. 610 □ pop. 26, × Iowa City. — co. E Kan. 486 □ pop. 18, × Olathe. — co. E Ky. 268 □ pop. 14, × Paintsville. — co. W Mo. 831 □ pop. 26, × Warrensburg. — co. S E Nebr. 374 □ pop. 10, × Tecumseh. — co. N E Tenn. 294 □ pop. 13, × Mountain City. — co. N cen. Tex. 740 □ pop. 34, × Cleburne. — co. N Wyo. 4,175 □ pop. 3, × Buffalo. — vil. Lamoille co. Vt. pop. 2.

Johnsonburg (-bûrg) bor. Elk co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.

Johnson City, town, Washington co. Tennessee, pop. 9.

Johnston (jŏn′stŭn; -sŭn) co. cen. N. C. 694 □ pop. 41, × Smithfield. — (*pron.* -stŭn) co. S Okla. 658 □ pop. 17, × Tishomingo. — (*pron.* -sŭn; -stŭn) city, Williamson co. Ill. pop. 3. — (*pron.* -stŭn) town, Providence co. R. I. pop. 6.

Johnstone (jŏn′stŭn; -sŭn) mfg. burgh, Renfrewshire, Scotland, pop. 12.

Johnstone Strait, Brit. Columbia, Can. bet. mainland and Vancouver island.

Johnstown (jŏnz′toun) city, × of Fulton co. N. Y. pop. 10. — mfg. city, Cambria co. Pa. on Conemaugh river, pop. 55.

Johore *or* **Johor**, (jō-hōr′) sultanate, S part of Malay pen. Asia, 9,000 □ pop. 250, ✻ Johore Bharu (pop. 20). Br. protection.

Joigny (zhwån′yē′) mfg. town, dept. Yonne, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.

Joinville (zhwăN′vēl′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Haute-Marne, France, pop. 4.

Joinville-le-Pont (-lē-pôN′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 8.

Jojutla de Juárez (hō-hōōt′lä dā hwä′rās; 189, 268) city, Morelos, Mexico, pop. 5.

Jokyakarta (jŏk′yä-kär′tä) *Du.* **Djokjakarta** (jŏk′yä-) residency, S Java, 1,201 □ pop. 1,119. — its ✻ pop. 80.

Joliba (jŏl′ĭ-ba) a name sometimes given to the upper course of the Niger river.

Joliet (jō′lĭ-ĕt) city, × of Will co. Ill. pop. 35; State prison.

Joliette (zhō′lyĕt′) co. W Quebec, Can. — its chief town, pop. 6.

Jolo (hō-lō′) chief isl. Sulu archipelago, Philippine islands, 326 □ pop. 45. — pueblo on same, ✻ of Sulu archipelago. — former mil. dist. now in Moro prov. Phil. isl. 550 □ p. 51.

Jomalig (hō-mä′lēg) isl. E of cen. Luzon, Philippine islands, 30 □.

Jonai (jō′nī′) town, part of Taihoku city, Formosa, pop. 13.

Jones (jōnz) co. cen. Ga. 377 □ pop. 13, × Gray. — co. E Io. 569 □ pop. 19, × Anamosa. — co. S E Miss. 696 □ pop. 30, × Ellisville. — co. E N. C. 417 □ pop. 9, × Trenton. — co. N Tex. 922 □ pop. 24, × Anson.

Jonesboro (jōnz′bŭr-ō) town, Jefferson co. Ala. p. 2. — city, a × of Craighead co. Ark. pop. 7. — city, × of Union co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Grant co. Ind. pop. 2. — town, Jackson par. La. pop. 1.

Jonesport, town, Washington co. Maine, pop. 2.

Jones Sound, channel leading N W from Baffin bay to Arctic ocean.

Jonesville, vil. Hillsdale co. Michigan, pop. 1.

Jönköping (yûn′chē-pĭng) prov. S Sweden, 4,449 □ pop. 214. — its ✻ pop. 27.

Joplin (jŏp′lĭn) city, Jasper co. Mo. pop. 32.

Jordan (jôr′dăn) riv. about 135 m. long, Palestine, Anti-Libanus mts. to Dead sea. — riv. Ut. about 45 m. long, to Great Salt lake. — city, Scott co. Minn. pop. 1.

Jorullo (hō-rōōl′yō; 189, 195) volcano, Michoacán state, Mexico, 4,265 ft. high.

Josefstadt (jō′zĕf-shtät) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5.

Josephine (jō′zĕf-ēn) co. S W Ore. 1,751 □ pop. 10, × Grants Pass.

Jostedalsbrä (yō′stē-dåls-brĕ′) elevated snowfield, Nordre Bergenhus prov. Norway, about 6,800 ft. high.

Jötunheim (yû′tōōn-hīm′) mt. region, Kristians & Nordre Bergenhus provs. Norway; highest point, Galdhöpiggen, 8,400 ft.

Jappen. Var. of JAPEN.
Japurá. See YAPURA.
Jaquemel, town, Haiti. Variant of JACMEL.
Jaxartes. See SYR DARYA.
Jebel et Tor. See GERIZIM.
Jebel-esh-Sheikh. See HERMON.
Jebel Nebi Harun. See HOR.
Jedida, El. See MAZAGAN.
Jehlam. Var. of JHELUM.
Jehol. See CHENGTEHFU.
Jelalabad. Var. of JALALABAD.
Jemtland. Old spelling of JÄMTLAND.
Jesup Land. See ELLESMERE.
Jeypoor. Var. of JAIPUR.
Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid. See ARCHIPELAGO.
Jezreel, Plain of. See ESDRAELON.
Jičin. See GITSCHIN.
Jiddah. See JEDDA.
Jihlava. See IGLAU.
Jitomir. See ZHITOMIR.
Jiu. See SCHYL.
Jobi. See JAPEN.
Johanna. See ANJOUAN.
Jomanes. See JUMNA.
Jomonjol. See HOMONHON.
Joppa. See JAFFA.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Joux (zhōō) lake, Vaud canton, Switzerland, 6 m. long, ⅜ m. wide.
Jovellanos (hō′vĕl-yä′nōs ; 195) dist. & city, Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 17, city 9.
Juab (jōō′ăb) co. W Utah, 3,410 □ pop. 11, × Nephi.
Juana Diaz (hwä′nä dē′äs ; 189, 268) mun. & town, Ponce dept. Porto Rico, about 7 m. E N E of Ponce, pop. mun. 29, town 2.
Juan de Fuca (hwän′ dā fōō′kä ; 189 ; *E.* jōō′ăn dē fū′kȧ) strait, connecting Pacific oc. and Gulf of Georgia, bet. Vancouver isl. & Washington.
Juan Fernandez (hwän fĕr-nän′dāth ; 189 ; *E.* jōō′ăn fĕr-năn′dĕz) isl. & group, S Pacific ocean, 400 m. W of Chile; Alexander Selkirk lived here 4 years.
Jub (jōōb) *or* **Juba** (jōō′bȧ), riv. E Africa, bet. Brit. E Africa & It. Somaliland, to Indian oc.
Jubbal (jōōb′ŭl) native hill state, Punjab, N India, 289 □ pop. 21.
Jubbulpore (jŭb′ŭl-pōr′) div. of Central Provs. & Berar, Brit. India, 18,950 □ pop. 2,421. — dist. in same, 3,912 □ pop. 746. — city, ✳ of div. & dist. pop. 101.
Júcar (hōō′kär ; 189) riv. 270 m. long, Spain, flows into Medit. sea.
Juchitán (hōō′chē-tän′ ; 189) city, Oaxaca state, Mexico, pop. 14.
Judah (jōō′dȧ ; 243) anc. kingdom, S Palestine.
Judea *or* **Judæa** (jōō-dē′ȧ), S div. of Palestine under the Romans. See Jew, *n.*, Jewish, *a.*
Judith, Point (jōō′dĭth) at the W side of entrance to Narragansett bay, R. I.
Juiz de Fora (zhōō-ēsh′ dā fō′rä) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. dist. 74.
Jujuy (hōō-hwē′ ; 189) prov. N W Argentina, S. Am. 18,977 □ pop. 62. — its ✳ pop. 5.
Julian Alps (jōōl′yăn) div. of Alps bet. Save riv. Aust. & Tagliamento riv. Italy.
Jülich (yü′lĭk) town, Rhine Province, Prussia, 15 m. N E of Aachen, pop. 5.
Julier, Col du (kôl dü zhü′lyā′) Alpine pass, 7,500 ft. high, Grisons, Switzerland.
Jullundur (jŭl′ŭn-dŭr) div. of Punjab, Br. India, 19,410 □ pop. 3,968. — dist. in same, 1,431 □ pop. 802. — city, ✳ of div. & dist. pop. 68.
Jumet (zhü′mĕ′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 28.
Jumilla (hōō-mēl′yä ; 189) town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 17.
Jumna (jŭm′nȧ) *anc.* Jom′anes, riv. India, 860 m. long, Himalaya mts. to Ganges river.
Junagarh (jōō′nä-gŭr′) native state, Kathiawar, India, 3,284 □ pop. 395. — its ✳ pop. 34.
Juncos (hōōŋ′kōs; 189) mun. & town, N E Guayama dept. Porto Rico, p. mun. 12, town 4.
Junction City (jŭŋk′shŭn) city, Union co. Ark. pop. 1, adjacent to **Junction City** in Claiborne & Union pars. La. joint pop. 1. — city, × of Geary co. Kan. pop. 6.
Jundiahy (zhōōn′dē-ä′ē) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, South America, pop. 5.
Juneau (jōō′nō) co. cen. Wis. 790 □ pop. 20, × Mauston. — dist. & min. port & town, ✳ of Alaska, pop. dist. 6, town 2. — city, × of Dodge co. Wis. pop. 1.
Jungbunzlau (yŏŏng-bŏŏnts′lou) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 16.
Jungfrau (yŏŏng′frou′) mt. Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 13,668 ft. high.
Juniata (jōō′nĭ-ăt′ȧ) co. S cen. Pa. 392 □ pop. 15, × Mifflintown. — bor. Blair co. Pa. pop. 5. — riv. Pa. about 150 m. long, to Susquehanna river.
Junín (hōō-nēn′; 189) dept. cen. Peru, S. Am. 23,353 □ pop. 394, ✳ Cerro de Pasco. — mun. dist. Guavio prov. Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, pop. 12.
Jura (jōō′rȧ ; *F.* zhü′rȧ′) dept. E France, 1,951 □ pop. 253, ✳ Lons-le-Saunier. — picturesque mt. range, mostly bet. Fr. and Switz. highest peaks over 5,000 ft.
Jurado (hōō-rä′thō ; 146, 189) commissary, Colombia, pop. 8.
Juruá (zhōō′rōō-ä′) riv. S. Am. over 1,200 m. long, mts. of Peru to Amazon riv. W Brazil.
Jutahy (zhōō-tä′ē) riv. W Brazil, S. Am. N of Juruá riv. ; flows into Amazon river.
Jüterbog (yü′tĕr-bōk) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Jutiapa (hōō′tē-ä′pä) dept. Guatemala. — its ✳ 45 m. S E of Guatemala city, pop. 16.
Juticalpa (hōō′tē-käl′pä ; 189) town, Honduras, pop. 11.
Jutland (jŭt′lănd) *Dan.* **Jylland** (yül′ăn) a pen. the only continental part of Denmark, with isles 9,891 □ pop. 1,198. See Jute, *n.*

K

Kaaden (kä′dĕn) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Eger river, pop. comm. 9.
Kaala (kä-ä′lä) highest mt. on Oahu isl. Hawaii, 4,030 ft.
Kaaterskill Creek, (kô′tĕr-skĭl) creek, Catskill mts. N. Y. ; remarkable for scenery.
Kaba (kŏ′bŏ) town, Hajdu co. cen. Hungary, pop. comm. 7.
Kabba (käb′bä) prov. Northern Nigeria, 7,800 □ pop. 70.
Kabinda (kä-bēn′dä) Port. dist. W Africa, 1,544 □. — spt. in dist. 5° 31′ S, pop. 10.
Kabul (kä′bōōl ; kȧ-bōōl′) prov. cen. Afghanistan. — city, ✳ of Afghanistan, on Kabul riv. pop. 60. — riv. N W India, tributary to Indus, 360 m. long.
Kabylia, Great & Little (kȧ-bĭ′lĭ-ȧ) regions, N Algeria ; inhabited by Kabyles.
Kadesh (kā′dĕsh) anc. city, on Orontes riv. N Syria ; overthrow of Hittites.
Kadhimein (kä′thē-mēn′) town, Turkey in Asia, 5 m. N W of Bagdad, pop. 15.
Kadom (kȧ-dôm′) town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe, on Moksha river, pop. 7.
Kadur (kȧ-dōōr′) dist. W Mysore state, S India, 2,813 □ pop. 363.
Kaffa (käf′ä) country, SW Abyssinia ; reputed native place of coffee plant. — See Feodosiya.
Kaffraria (kă-frā′rĭ-ȧ) region, E Cape prov. S Af. 18,181 □ pop. 1,009. See Kafir, *n.* 3.
Kafiristan (kä′fē-rĭ-stän′) E prov. (since 1895) of Afghanistan, S of Hindu Kush mts. ab. 5,000 □. See Kafir, *n.* 2.
Kagawa (kä′gȧ-wä) dist. N part Shikoku isl. Japan, 676 □ pop. 756.
Kagera (kä-gā′rä) riv. German E. Africa, enters Victoria Nyanza on W side.
Kagi (kä′gē) *or* **Chiai** (chē′ī′) town, S W part of Formosa, pop. 22.
Kagoshima (kä′gō-shē′mȧ) dist. S Kiushu isl. Japan, 3,587 □ pop. 1,299. — spt. in this dist. on Kagoshima bay, pop. 64.
Kagul (kȧ-gōōl′) lake, S W Bessarabia, Russia in Europe, near Danube riv. 24 m. long and ab. 9 m. wide. — town, S W Bessarabia, Russia, pop. 5.
Kahla (kä′lä) town, Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, on Saale river, pop. 6.
Kahoka (kȧ-hō′kȧ) city, × of Clark co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Kahoolawe (kä-hō′ō-lä′wā) one of the Hawaiian isls. 69 □.
Kaiele Waho (kä′ē-ā′ē-ā wä′hō) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Oahu & Kauai.
Kaifeng (kī′fûng′) town, ✳ of Honan prov. China, pop. 200.
Kailas (kī′läs′) mts. Tibet, 31° N lat. 81° E long. ; sacred to Hindus.
Kaimganj (kīm-gŭnj′) town, Farrukhabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 10.
Kainsk (kä′ĭnsk) town, Tomsk govt. Russia in Asia, on the Om river, pop. 8.
Kaira (kī′rȧ) dist. of Northern div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 1,595 □ p. 692. — its ✳ p. 10.
Kairana (kī-rä′nȧ) town, Muzaffarnagar dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 19.
Kairanga (kä′ē-rä′ngä ; *colloq.* kī-räŋ′gȧ) county, S North Island, New Zealand, pop. 15.
Kairwan (kīr′wän′) *Fr.* **Kairouan** (kĕr′wän′) city, Tunis, ab. 30 m. W S W of Susa, pop. 16.
Kaisariye (kī′sȧ-rē′yĕ) city, Angora vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 54.
Kaiserin Augusta (kī′zĕr-ĭn ou-gōōs′tä) riv. N part Kaiser-Wilhelmsland.
Kaiserslautern (kī′zĕrs-lou′tĕrn) town, Rhenish Bavaria, on Lauter river, pop. 55.
Kaiserstuhl (kī′zĕr-shtōōl′) mt. group, Baden, N W of Freiburg ; highest 1,840 ft.
Kaiser-Wilhelmsland (-vĭl′hĕlms-länt′) Ger. part of New Guinea, 70,135 □ pop. ab. 300.
Kaithal (kī′tŭl′ ; 239) town, Karnal dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 16.
Kaiwi (kä′ē-wē) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Molokai & Oahu.
Kaiyuen (kī′yōō-ĕn′) town, Shengking prov. Manchuria, pop. 35.
Kakamas (kä′kȧ-mȧs) vil. N cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Kakori (kä′kō-rē), town, Lucknow dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 9.
Kaladan (kŭl′ȧ-dŭn′) riv. 300 m. long, Burma, from Chin Hills (where it is known as the **Boinu** [boi′nōō]) to Bay of Bengal.
Kalahandi (kä′lä-hŭn′dē) *formerly* **Karond** (kȧ-rōnd′) native state, S W Bihar & Orissa prov. India, 3,745 □ pop. 351.
Kalahari (kä′lä-hä′rē) plateau & partly desert region, S Africa, bet. Orange & Zambezi rivs. about 350,000 □.
Kalamata (kä′lȧ-mä′tȧ) cml. spt. town, ✳ of Messenia nome, Greece, pop. 13.
Kalamazoo (kăl′ȧ-mȧ-zōō′) co. S W Mich. 562 □ pop. 60. — mfg. city, its × pop. 39.
Kalamazoo River, 200 m. long, Hillsdale co. Mich. to Lake Michigan.
Kalashar (kä′lȧ-shär′) oasis & town, cen. Sinkiang prov. China, pop. 11.
Kalat (kȧ-lät′) *or* **Khelat** (kĕ-lät′) native state, Baluchistan, pop. (exclusive of Kharan) 335. — walled town, its ✳ & ✳ of Baluchistan, 88 m. S of Quetta.

Kalbe (käl′bĕ) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Saale river, pop. 12.
Kalejik (kä-lĕ′jĕk′) town, Angora vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 2.
Kale Sultanie (kä-lĕ′ sōōl-tä′nē-ĕ′) *or* **Khanak Kalessi** (kȧ-nȧk′ kȧ-lĕ-sē′) cml. town, Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor, on Dardanelles, pop. 11.
Kalgan (kȧl-gän′) *or* **Changkiakow** (chäng′kyä-kō′) town, Chihli prov. China, pop. 30.
Kalgoorlie (kăl-gōōr′lĭ) municipality, Western Australia, 375 m. E N E of Perth, pop. 8.
Kalish, *Pol.* **Kalisz** (kä′lyēsh) govt. Poland, Russia, 4,377 □ pop. 1,184. — its ✳ pop. 47.
Kalispell (kăl′ĭ-spĕl′; kăl′ĭ-spĕl′) city, × of Flathead co. Mont. pop. 6.
Kalk (kälk) former town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Cologne.
Kalkandele (käl′kȧn-dā′lĕ) town, formerly Turkish, 21 m. S E of Prizren, pop. 14.
Kalkaska (kăl-kȧs′kȧ) co. N Mich. 573 □ pop. 8. — its × pop. 1.
Kalk Bay (kôk) seaside town, suburb of Capetown, Cape prov. U. of S. Af. pop. 4.
Kalmar (käl′mär) prov. Sweden, 4,457 □ p. 228. — spt. its ✳ p. 16. See Kalmarian Union.
Kalna (käl′nȧ) town, Burdwan dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 10.
Kalocsa (kŏ′lŏ-chŏ) town, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. comm. 12.
Kalogria (kä′lō-grē-ä′), *or* **Papas** (pȧ-päs′), **Cape**, N W end of the Morea, **Greece.**
Kalpi (käl′pē) town, United Provs. British India, on Jumna river, pop. 13.
Kalpitiya (käl′pē-tē′yä) town, W Ceylon, pop. 2.
Kalsia (kŭl′sĭ-ȧ) native state, Punjab, India, 168 □ pop. 56.
Kaluga (kȧ-lōō′gä) govt. Russ. in Europe, 11,942 □ pop. 1,412. — its ✳ pop. 54.
Kalushin, *Pol.* **Kałuszyn** (kȧ-lōō′shĭn) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 10.
Kałusz (kä′lōōsh) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 9 ; salt works.
Kalutara (kȧ′lōō-tä′rä) coast town, S W Ceylon, pop. 13.
Kalw (kälv) mfg. town, Württemberg, Ger. 20 m. W S W of Stuttgart, pop. 6.
Kalwaria (kȧl-vä′ryȧ) town, Suvalki govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 10.
Kalyan (kŭl-yän′) town, Thana dist. Bombay, Br. India, 33 m. N E of Bombay, pop. 13.
Kalyazin (kȧl-yä′zēn) town, Tver govt. Russia in Europe, on Volga river, pop. 8.
Kalyubieh (kȧl′yōō-bē′yĕ) prov. Lower Egypt, 357 □ pop. 435, ✳ Kalyub.
Kama (kä′mȧ) riv. Russia in Europe, 1,172 m. long, Vyatka govt. to Volga river.
Kamastone (kä′mȧ-stōn) vil. E Cape prov. U. of S. Af. pop. 2.
Kamchatka (kȧm-chȧt′kȧ) pen. prov. E part of Russia in Asia, 502,424 □ pop. 37, ✳ Petropavlovsk, on E coast. — riv. in same, 310 m. long to Bering sea.
Kamen (kä′mĕn) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 11.
Kamenets Podolsk (kä′mĕ-nyĕts pŏ-dôlsk′) town, ✳ of Podolia govt. Russia, pop. 40.
Kamenz (kä′mĕnts) town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. 21 m. N E of Dresden, pop. 12.
Kamerun *or* **Cameroon** (kä′mā-rōōn′) Ger. protectorate, bet. Nigeria & Fr. Equatorial Africa, 293,800 □ pop. 2,542. — riv. Kamerun protectorate.
Kamerun Mountains, Kamerun, W Africa ; highest, Mongo ma Loba, 13,366 ft.
Kamet (kä′mĕt) mt. Himalayas, Garhwal dist. United Provs. Br. India, 25,436 ft.
Kamień (kȧm′yĕn-y′) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 6.
Kamionka Strumiłowa (kȧ-myôŋ′kȧ strōō′mē-lô′vȧ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 8.
Kamionka Wołoska (kȧ-myôŋ′kȧ vô-lôs′kȧ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 10.
Kamloops (kăm′lōōps) city, British Columbia, Can. 224 m. N E of Vancouver, pop. 4.
Kammin (kȧ-mēn′) town, Pomerania, Prussia, near Baltic sea, pop. 6.
Kamouraska (kä′mōō-räs′kȧ) co. Quebec prov. Canada. — its ×.
Kampen (käm′pĕn) cml. town & comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 20.
Kampot (käm′pōt′) spt. town, Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China, pop. 3.
Kamptee (kȧmp′tē′) town & cantonment, Nagpur dist. Cen. Provs. Br. India, pop. 39.
Kamrup (käm′rōōp′) dist. Assam, British India, 3,858 □ pop. 668, ✳ Gauhati.
Kamyshin (kȧ-mĭsh′ĭn) town, Saratov govt. Russia, on Volga river, pop. 18.
Kan (kän) riv. 350 m. long, Kiangsi prov. China, to Poyang lake.
Kanabec (kȧ-nā′bĕk ; kȧ-nô′-) co. cen. Minn. 534 □ pop. 6, × Mora.
Kanagawa (kä′nȧ-gä′wȧ) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 927 □ pop. 943.
Kanara (kŭn′ȧ-rȧ), **North**, dist. of Southern div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 3,945 □ pop. 431.
Kanara, South, dist. N W Madras pres. Br. India, 4,021 □ pop. 1,195.
Kanauj (kȧ-nouj′) town, Farrukhabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 18.
Kanawha (kȧ-nô′wȧ) riv. 450 m. long, Blue Ridge, N. C. to Ohio riv. ; called **New River** in N. C. & Va. — co. S W W. Va. 860 □ pop. 81, × Charleston.
Kanazawa (kä′nȧ-zä′wȧ) spt. W coast cen. part Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 111.
Kanchanjanga (kän′chŭn-jŭŋ′gä) *or* **Kinchinjunga** (kĭn′chĭn-jŭŋ′gȧ) peak, E Himalayas, on Sikkim-Nepal boundary, 28,146 ft. high.
Kandahar (kŭn′dȧ-här′) cml. city, S Afghanistan, 280 m. S W of Kabul, pop. 50.
Kandalak (kȧn′dȧ-lȧk′) *or* **Kandalaksha** (-lȧk′shȧ), **Gulf of**, N W White sea, Russia.
Kandavu (kän′dä-vōō′) most S W of Fiji isls. S Pacific ocean, 124 □ pop. 8.
Kandi (kän′dē) town, Murshidabad dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 12.
Kandiyohi (kăn′dē-yō′hē) agr. co. W cen. Minn. 801 □ pop. 19, × Willmar.
Kandy (kän′dē) town, Ceylon isl. 58 m. E N E of Colombo, pop. 30.
Kane (kān) co. N E Ill. 527 □ pop. 92, × Geneva. — co. S Ut. 4,215 □ pop. 2, × Kanab. — bor. McKean co. Pa. pop. 7.
Kanea (kä-nĕ′ä) *anc.* Cydo′nia, spt. & cml. town, ✳ of Crete, pop. 24.
Kanem (kä′nĕm ; kä-nĕm′) former indep. state N E Lake Chad, now dist. of Chad ter. Fr. Equatorial Africa, 21,876 □ pop. 100; chief town, Mao.
Kanev (kȧ-nyôf′) town, Kiev govt. Russia in Europe, on Dnieper river, pop. 9.
Kangaroo Island (kăŋ′gȧ-rōō′) 85 m. long, S of Yorke's pen. S. Australia, 1,680 □ pop. 1.
Kangean (käŋ′kĕ-än; 172) isl. E of Madura, Du. E. Indies, 188 □.
Kangra (käŋ′grȧ) dist. of Jullundur div. Punjab, Br. India, 9,978 □ p. 770. — its ✳ p. 5.
Kanguön (käng′wûn′) *or* **Kaguon** (kä′gōō-ôn) prov. E Korea, pop. 853, ✳ Chunchyun.
Kaniapiskau (kăn′ĭ-ăp′ĭs-kô′) lake, Labrador, pen. Quebec prov. Canada, ab. 54° N, 78° W, 441 □. — riv. Quebec prov. flows N from above lake into Koksoak river.
Kankakee (kăŋ′kȧ-kē′) co. E Ill. 668 □ pop. 41. — city, its × pop. 14.
Kankakee River, 225 m. long, N Ind. to Illinois river.
Kankan (kän-kän′) cml. town, E French Guinea, Africa, on Milo river, pop. 7.
Kanker (käŋ′kĕr) native state, Central Provs. India, 1,429 □ pop. 127.
Kano (kä′nō) N prov. of Northern Nigeria, including emirate of Kano, a Sokoto dependency, 31,000 □ pop. 2,250. — its ✳ cml. walled city, terminal of ry. from Lagos, pop. 100.
Kansas (kăn′zȧs) state, cen. U. S. A. 81,774 □ pop. 1,691, ✳ Topeka. See Kansas-Nebraska Act, Sunflower State.
Kansas City, largest city in Kan. × of Wyandotte co. pop. 82. — mfg. & cml. city, Jackson co. Mo. on Missouri riv. pop. 248.
Kansas River, about 200 m. long, N E Kan. flows into Missouri river.
Kansu (kän′sōō′) N W prov. of China, 125,483 □ pop. 3,916, ✳ Lanchowfu.
Kapadwanj (kŭp′ȧ-dwŭnj′) town, Kaira dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 15.
Kapfenberg (käp′fĕn-bĕrk) town, Styria, Austria, pop. 5, comm. 10.
Kapilavastu (kŭp′ē-lȧ-vŭs′tōō) principality & town, anc. India ; birthplace of **Buddha** ; site prob. near Paderia, Nepal.
Kaposvár (kŏp′ŏsh-vär) town, with magistracy, × of Somogy co. Hungary, pop. 24.
Kapuas (kä′pōō-äs) riv. W Dutch Borneo, to China sea, near the equator.
Kapurthala (kȧ-pōōr′tȧ-lȧ) native state, Punjab, India, 652 □ pop. 268. — its ✳ pop. 19.
Kapuvár (kŏ′pōō-vär) town, Sopron co. Hungary, pop. comm. 7.
Karachev (kȧ′rȧ-chôf′) town, Orel govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 25.
Karachi (kȧ-rä′chē) dist. of Sind, Bombay pres. British India, 11,970 □ pop. 522. — city & spt. its ✳ on inlet of Indian ocean, pop. 152.
Karaferieh (kä′rȧ-fĕ-rē′ĕ) *or* **Veria** (vĕ-rē′ȧ) town, 38 m. W S W of Saloniki, pop. 8.
Karafuto (kä′rȧ-fōō′tō) the southern, or Japanese, part of Sakhalin, 13,155 □ pop. 43.
Karagwe (kä′rä-gwā′) region, Ger. E. Africa, W of S part of Victoria Nyanza.
Karahissar (kä-rä′hĭs-sär′) town, Sivas vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 17.
Kara Kara (kä′rä kä′rä) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 16.
Karakash (kä′rä-käsh′) riv. cen. Asia, Mustagh range to Khotan riv. Sinkiang prov. China. — town on same, Sinkiang prov. pop. 6.
Karakoram (kä′rä-kō′rŭm) mt. pass, Kashmir, alt. 18,317 ft. — See Mustagh.
Karakorum (kä′rä-kō′rŭm) ruins of anc. city, Mongolia, 47° 15′ N, 102° 21′ E.
Kara Kul, Great (kä-rä′kōōl′) lake (*kul*), 130 □ Pamir, Fergana, cen. Asia, alt. 13,000 ft.
Karaman (kä′rä-män′) town, Konia vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 8.
Karamania (kä′rä-mä′nĭ-ȧ) region, Konia vilayet, Asia Minor.

Jubal. Var. of Jubbal.
Juggernaut. See Puri.
Jugo. See Fuga.
Juliomagus. See Angers.
Junkseylon. See Salang.
Jupiter Ammon. See Siwah.
Jutogh. See Simla.
Juvavum. See Salzburg.
Jylland. See Jutland.
Kadiak. See Kodiak.
Kadiköi. See Chalcedon.
Kadu. See Kedu.
Kaffa. See Feodosiya.
Kaguon. See Kanguön.
Kahlur. See Bilaspur.
Kaiffa. See Haifa.
Kaifung. See Kaifeng.
Kalafat. Var. of Calafat.
Kalamata, Gulf of. See Messenia, Gulf of.
Kalisz. See Kalish.
Kaluszyn. See Kalushin.
Kamenny Most. See Turlaki.
Kamperduin. See Camperdown.
Kamskovotkinski. See Votkinski Zavod.
Kamthi. Var. of Kamptee.
Kananur. See Cannanore.
Kanchenjunga. Var. of Kanchanjanga.
Kandalaksha. See Kandalak.
Kapronosa. See Kopreinitz.
Kapu Dagh. See Cyzicus.
Karakal. See Caracal.
Karakol. See Przhevalsk.

Karánsebes (kŏr′rän-shĕ′bĕsh) town, with magistracy, Krassó-Szörény co. Hungary, p. 8.
Karapcziu am Czeremosch (kȧ-räp′chĭ-ōō äm chĕ-rĕ′mŏsh) comm. Bukowina, Aust. p. 5.
Kara Sea (kä′rä) part of Arctic ocean, S E of Nova Zembla islands.
Karasubazar (kä-rä′sōō-bä-zär′) town, Taurida govt. Crimea, S Russia, pop. 16.
Karategin (kä-rä′tȧ-gēn′) country, N E part of Bokhara, cen. Asia.
Karauli (kȧ-rou′lē) native state, Rajputana, India, 1,242 □ pop. 147. — its ✱ pop. 24.
Kara Ussu (kä-rä′ ōō-sōō′) *or* **Ike Aral Nor** (ē′kĕ ä′räl′ nōr′) lake, 40 m. long, W Mongolia, crossed by 48° N, 92° E.
Karbitz (kär′bĭts) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 6.
Karczag (kŏr′tsŏg) town, with magistracy, Hungary, 37 m. S W of Debreczen, pop. 23.
Karditsa (kär′dē-tsȧ) nome, N Greece, 1,022 □ pop. 93. — its ✱ pop. 10.
Karikal (kä′rē-käl′) Fr. settlement, Coromandel coast, India, 53 □ p. 57. — spt. its ✱ p. 20.
Karimata (kä′rē-mä′tä) isl. (70 □) & group (86 □) W of Borneo; Dutch. — **Strait**, between Karimata and Billiton isls.
Karkarooc (kär′kȧ-rōōk′) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 16.
Karkinit Bay (kär′kē-nyĕt′) inlet of Black sea, N W coast of Crimea.
Karli (kär′lē) vil. Poona dist. Bombay, Br. India; celebrated caves.
Karlovo (kär′lō-vō) town, N W Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, pop. 7.
Karlowitz (kär′lō-vĭts) *Croat.* **Karlovci** (kär′lōf-tsē) *Hung.* **Karlócza** (kär′lō-tsȧ) town, E Slavonia, Hungary, on rt. bank of Danube, pop. 6; treaty 1699.
Karlsbad *or* **Carlsbad** (kärls′bät; *Angl.* kärlz′băd) town on Tepl riv. Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 17; medicinal hot springs, a famous watering place.
Karlshamn (kärls′hämn′) cml. town, Blekinge prov. Sweden, on Baltic sea, pop. 7.
Karlskrona (kärls-krōō′nä) town, ✱ of Blekinge prov. S Sweden, on 5 isls. in Baltic, pop. 27; station of Swedish navy.
Karlsruhe (kärls′rōō′ĕ) dist. N Baden, Ger. 993 □ pop. 611. — its ✱ & ✱ of Baden, p. 134.
Karlstad (kärl′städ′) town, Värmland prov. Sweden, N shore of Lake Väner, pop. 17.
Karlstadt (kärl′shtät) *Croat.* **Karlovac** (kär′lō-väts) *Hung* **Károlyváros** (kä′rōl-y′-vä′-rōsh) town, Agram co. Croatia, Hungary, pop. 16.
Karmö (kärm′û′) isl. 18 m. long, Stavanger prov. Norway, in North sea.
Karnak (kär′năk) vil. on rt. bank of Nile, Upper Egypt; part of site of Thebes.
Karnal (kŭr-näl′) dist. of Ambala div. Punjab, Br. India, 3,153 □ pop. 800. — its ✱ pop. 24.
Karnes (kärnz) co. S Tex. 692 □ pop. 15, × Karnes City.
Karnobat (kär-nō′bät) town, E Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, pop. 7.
Karolinenthal (kä′rō-lē′nĕn-täl′) *Boh.* **Karlín** (kär′lyēn) town, Bohemia, Austria, suburb of Prague, pop. comm. 24.
Karoo, Great, *or* **Central** (kȧ-rōō′) plateau 3,000–4,000 ft. high, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa. See Karoo, *n.* —, **Little,** *or* **Southern,** smaller plateau S of above. —, **Northern,** large plateau N Cape prov. S of Orange river.
Karpenisi (kär′pȧ-nē′zē) town, ✱ of Euritania nome, Greece, pop. 3.
Kars (kärs) govt. Transcaucasia, Russ. in Asia, 7,239 □ p. 377. — ft. city, its ✱ p. 22.
Karshi (kär-shē′) town, Bokhara, cen. Asia, 100 m. S W of Bokhara, pop. 25.
Karst (kärst) *It.* **Carso** (kär′sō) mt. region, S W Austria, N W of Quarnero gulf; often extended to include the mts. to the S E along the E Adriatic.
Kartarpur (kŭr-tär′pōōr′) town, Jullundur dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 11.
Karun (kä-rōōn′) riv. Khuzistan prov. Persia, to Persian gulf.
Karur (kȧ-rōōr′) town, Madras pres. Br. India, 48 m. W N W of Trichinopoly, pop. 13.
Karwar (kär′wär′) spt. town, Bombay presidency, British India, pop. 17.
Karwin (kär-vēn′) town, E Silesia, Austria, pop. 16, comm. 17.
Kasba (kŭs′bä) town, 9 m. N E of Purnea, Bihar, Br. India, pop. 8.
Kasganj (käs-gŭnj′) town, Etah dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 20.
Kashan (kä′shän′) town, Irak Ajemi prov. Persia, 92 m. N of Ispahan, pop. 30.
Kashgar (käsh′gär′) riv. Chinese prov. of Sinkiang. — district, Sinkiang prov. pop. 700–800. — chief cml. town of Kashgar dist. 39° 24′ N lat. 76° 7′ E lon. pop. 60–70.
Kashin (kä′shĭn) town, Tver govt. Russia in Europe, 73 m. N E of Tver, pop. 7.
Kashmir *or* **Cashmere** (kăsh′mēr′) *officially* **Kashmir and Jammu** (jŭm′ōō) native state, N W India, 80,900 □ pop. 3,158, ✱ Srinagar. See Kashmiri, *n.*, Kashmirian, *a.* & *n.*
Kasimov (kȧ-sē′mŏf) mfg. & cml. town, Ryazan govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 16.
Kaskaskia (kăs-kăs′kĭ-ȧ) riv. 300 m. long, Champaign co. Ill. to Miss. river.
Kasos (kä′sŏs) *anc.* Ca′sus, isl. Asiatic Turkey, N E of Crete, 19 □ pop. 9.
Kasr (käs′′r) chief vil. of Dakhel oasis, Egypt.
Kassa (kŏsh′shŏ) *Ger.* **Kaschau** (kä′shou) city with municipal rights, geographically in & × of Abauj-Torna co. Hungary, 36 □ pop. 44.
Kassaba (käs′ȧ-bä) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 25.
Kassai (kȧs-sī′) riv. Angola & Belgian Congo, Africa, to Congo river.
Kassala (kȧs-sä′lȧ) town, Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, near Eritrean boundary, pop. 10; battle 1896.
Kassandra (kȧ-sän′drȧ) *anc.* Palle′ne, pen. formerly Turkish, extending S E from Chalcidice pen. E of the Gulf of Saloniki.
Kassel *or* **Cassel** (käs′ĕl) dist. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, 3,893 □ pop. 1,008. — its ✱ a mfg. city, ✱ of Hesse-Nassau prov. pop. 153.
Kastamuni (käs′tȧ-mōō′nē) *or* **Kastambul** (käs′tȧm-bōōl′) vilayet, N W Turkey in Asia, 19,570 □ pop. 961. — its ✱ pop. 20.
Kastel (käs-tĕl′) former town, on the Rhine, Hesse, Germany, now part of Mainz, pop. 10.
Kastrop (käs′trŏp) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 19.
Kasur (kȧ-sōōr′) town, Punjab, British India, 34 m. S E of Lahore, pop. 22.
Katagum (kä′tȧ-gōōm′) town, Sokoto, N E Northern Nigeria, pop. 8.
Katahdin (kȧ-tä′dĭn) mt. Piscataquis co. Me. 5,268 ft. high.
Katernberg (kä′tĕrn-bĕrk) min. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Essen, pop. comm. 17.
Katha (kȧ-thä′) dist. of Mandalay div. Upper Burma, 6,994 □ pop. 198.
Katharein (kä′tȧ-rīn′) comm. Silesia, Austria, pop. 7.
Kathiawar (kä′tē-ä-wär′; 239) pen. Gujarat, W coast India, 23,445 □ pop. 2,646.
Kathiawar Agency, collection of native states under British political agent, N Bombay pres. India, 20,882 □ pop. 2,496.
Katif, El (ĕl kȧ-tēf′) coast town & dist. El Haza, Arabia, on Persian gulf, pop. town 18.
Katmandu (kät′män-dōō′) town, ✱ of Nepal, India, pop. 50.
Katrine, Loch (kăt′rĭn) beautiful lake, 8 m. long, Perthshire, Scot. See Lady of the Lake.
Katsena (kät′sē-nä) town, Sokoto, N Northern Nigeria, pop. 8.
Kattegat *or* **Cattegat** (kăt′ē-găt′) arm of North sea, 40–70 m. wide, bet. Sweden & Jutland.
Kattowitz (kät′ō-vĭts) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 43.
Katun (kȧ-tōōn′) riv. 400 m. long, S Siberia, Altai region to Ob river.
Katwa (kät′wȧ) town, Burdwan dist. Bengal, Br. India, on upper Hooghly riv. pop. 8.
Katwijk (kät′wīk) vil. & comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 10.
Katzbach (käts′bäk) riv. Silesia, Prussia, tributary of Oder; battle 1813.
Kau (kä′ōō) dist. S Hawaii co. Hawaii island, pop. 4.
Kauai (kä′ōō-ä′ē) isl. Hawaiian isls. 544 □; sugar. — co. Hawaii ter. 641 □ p. 24.
Kaufbeuren (kouf′boi′rĕn) mfg. town, Schwaben, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 9.
Kaufman (kôf′măn) co. N E Tex. 834 □ pop. 35. — city, its × pop. 2.
Kaufmann Peak (kouf′män) Fergana govt. Russian Turkestan, alt. 22,993 ft.
Kaukauna (kô-kô′nȧ) city, Outagamie co. Wisconsin, pop. 5.
Kaulaka (kä′ōō-lä′kä) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Kauai & Niihau.
Kavaklii (kȧ-väk-lē′ē) town, E Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, pop. 6.
Kavala (kä-vä′lä) *or* **Cavalla**, Ægean spt. formerly Turkish, opp. Thasos isl. pop. 25.
Kavaya (kä-vī′ä) town, Albania, near Bay of Durazzo, pop. 10.
Kawagoe (kä′wȧ-gō′ĕ) city, Honshu isl. Japan, 24 m. N W Tokyo, pop. 26.
Kawaihau (kä-wä′ē-hä′ōō) dist. E Kauai isl. Hawaii territory, pop. 3.
Kay (kā) co. N E Okla. 934 □ pop. 27, × Newkirk.
Kayes (kāz) town, on ry. & Senegal riv. W Upper Senegal and Niger, Fr. West Africa, p. 9.
Kazan (kȧ-zän′y′) govt. E Russia, 24,587 □ pop. 2,749. — its ✱ city, pop. 167.
Kazanlik *or* **Kazanlŭk** (kä′zän-lĭk′) town, Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, pop. 11.
Kazbek (kȧz-byĕk′) peak, Caucasus mts. Russia, 16,546 ft. high.
Kazembe (kä-zĕm′bĕ) vil. N Northern Rhodesia, Africa, S of Lake Mweru.
Kazvin (käz′vēn′) town, N Persia, 90 m. N W of Teheran, pop. 40.
Kealaikahiki (kā-ä′lä-ē-kä-hē′kē) channel, Hawaii, bet. Lanai & Kahoolawe.

Kealakeakua (kā-ä′lä-kā′ä-kōō′ä) bay, W Hawaii; Capt. Cook was killed here.
Kearney (kär′nĭ) co. S Nebr. 516 □ p. 9, × Minden. — city, × of Buffalo co. Nebr. p. 6.
Kearny, co. S W Kan. 853 □ pop. 3, × Lakin. — town, Hudson co. N. J. pop. 19.
Kearsarge (kēr′särj) mt. Merrimack co. N. H. 2,943 ft. high. — *or* **North Kearsarge,** mt. Carroll co. N. H. 3,260 ft. high.
Kearsley (kērz′lĭ; kûrz′-) min. par. & town, Lancashire, England, pop. 10.
Kecskemét (kĕch′kĕ-māt) mfg. & agr. town, with municipal rights, geographically in Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, 337 □ pop. 67.
Kedah (kā′dä) Malay state under Br. protection, W Malay pen. 3,150 □ p. 220, ✱ Alor Star.
Kediri (kä-dē-rē′) residency, S Java isl. 2,706 □ pop. 1,775. — its ✱ pop. 16.
Kedleston (kĕd′′l-stŭn; kĕl′sŭn) par. Derbyshire, England, 3⅓ m. N W of Derby.
Kedron (kē′drŭn) *or* **Kidron** (kĭd′-) valley or wadi, Palestine, E side of Jerusalem.
Kedu (kä′dōō) *or* **Kadu** (kä′dōō), *Du.* **Kedoe** (kā′dōō) residency, cen. Java, Du. E. Indies, 2,109 □ pop. 2,339, ✱ Magelang.
Keene (kēn) city, × of Cheshire co. N. H. pop. 10.
Keeseville (kēz′vĭl) vil. Essex & Clinton cos. N. Y. on Au Sable river, pop. 2.
Keewatin (kē-wä′tĭn) former dist. Canada, W of Hudson bay from the Albany riv. N to the Gulf of Boothia, now in Ontario, Manitoba, & the Northwest Ters.
Kef, El (ĕl kĕf′) *Fr.* **Le Kef** (lē kĕf′) *anc.* Sic′ca Vene′ria, town, Tunis, 104 m. S W of Tunis city, pop. ab. 10.
Kehl (kāl) town, Baden, Germany, near Rhine river, opp. Strassburg, pop. 9.
Keighley (kēth′lĭ) mfg. mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 43.
Kei, Great (kī) riv. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, formerly E boundary.
Kei Islands (kī) group, S of W New Guinea, Du. E. Indies, 552 □ pop. ab. 22.
Keith (kēth) co. W Nebr. 1,068 □ pop. 4, × Ogallala.
Keithsburg (kēths′bûrg) city, Mercer co. Ill. pop. 2.
Kekri (kā′krē) town, Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana, India, pop. 7.
Kelantan (kĕ-län′tän′) state, E Malay pen. under Br. protec. 5,500 □ p. 287, ✱ Kota Bharu.
Kelleys Island (kĕl′ĭz) vil. Erie co. O. on Kelleys isl. in Lake Erie, pop. 1.
Kellogg (kĕl′ŏg) vil. Shoshone co. Idaho, pop. 1.
Kelso (kĕl′sō) city, Cowlitz co. Wash. pop. 2. — burgh & mfg. mkt. town, Roxburghshire, Scotland, on Tweed riv. pop. 4; ruined abbey.
Keltsy (kyĕl′tsĭ) *Pol.* **Kielce** (kyĕl′tsĕ) govt. Poland, Russia, 3,897 □ p. 973. — its ✱ p. 31.
Kemi (kä′mē) riv. 300 m. long, Lapland, Russia in Europe.
Kempen (kĕm′pĕn) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 6. — town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Kemper (kĕm′pĕr) co. E Miss. 752 □ pop. 20, × Dekalb.
Kempston (kĕmp′stŭn) urban dist. Bedfordshire, England, pop. 5.
Kempten (kĕmp′tĕn) town, Schwaben, Bavaria, 51 m. S S W of Augsburg, pop. 21.
Ken (kăn) *or* **Kayan** (kī′än′) riv. Bundelkhand, Central India, 230 m. long, to Jumna river.
Kenai (kē-nī′) pen. S Alaska, E of Cook inlet. — dist. S Alaska, pop. 2.
Kendal (kĕn′dăl) mfg. mun. bor. Westmorland co. England, pop. 14. See Kendal Green.
Kendall (kĕn′dăl) co. N E Ill. 324 □ p. 11, × Yorkville. — co. Tex. 598 □ p. 5, × Boerne.
Kendall, Mount, mt. San Juan range, Col. 13,480 ft. high.
Kendallville (kĕn′dăl-vĭl) city, Noble co. Indiana, pop. 5.
Kendrapara (kĕn′drä-pä′rȧ) town, Cuttack dist. Orissa, British India, pop. 18.
Kenedy (kĕn′ē-dĭ) town, Karnes co. Texas, pop. 1.
Keneh (kĕn′ĕ) *or* **Ghenneh** (gĕn′ĕ) prov. Upper Egypt, 650 □ pop. 772. — *anc.* Cæ′ne, Cænep′olis, its ✱ pop. 20.
Kenia, Mount (kā′nē-ä) near equator, 37½° E lon. Brit. E. Africa, ab. 18,000 feet.
Kenilworth (kĕn′ĭl-wûrth) town, Warwickshire, Eng. pop. 6; famous ruined castle.
Kenmare (kĕn-mâr′) city, Ward co. N. Dak. pop. 1. — town, Kerry co. Ireland, on riv. of same name, pop. 2; summer resort.
Kenmore (kĕn′mōr; 201) vil. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 1. — vil. Summit co. O. pop. 2. — (*pron.* kĕn-mōr′) par. & vil. Perthshire, Scotland, on Tay riv. at foot of Loch Tay, pop. 1.
Kennebec (kĕn′ē-bĕk′) riv. Me. 138 m. long. — co. S Me. 879 □ pop. 63, × Augusta.
Kennebunk (kĕn′ē-bŭnk′) town, York co. Maine, pop. 3.
Kennebunkport (kĕn′ē-bŭnk-pōrt′) town, York co. Maine, pop. 2.
Kenner (kĕn′ĕr) city, Jefferson par. La. on Mississippi river, pop. 1.
Kennett (kĕn′ĕt) city, × of Dunklin co. Missouri, pop. 3.
Kennett Square, bor. Chester co. Pa. 11 m. N W of Wilmington, Delaware, pop. 2.
Kenora (kē-nō′rȧ; 201) town, Algoma dist. W Ontario, Can. on Lake of the Woods, pop. 6.
Kennewick (kĕn′ē-wĭk) town, Benton co. Washington, pop. 1.
Kenosha (kē-nō′shȧ) co. S E Wis. 282 □ pop. 33. — cml. city, its × pop. 21.
Kenosha Pass, in Front range, Colorado; altitude 9,983 ft.
Kensington (kĕn′zĭng-tŭn) met. bor. London, Eng. pop. 172. — suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, pop. 7. — suburb of Adelaide, South Australia, pop. 4, Kensington and Norwood local govt. area pop. 14.
Kent (kĕnt) co. cen. Del. 617 □ pop. 33, × Dover. — co. N E Md. 282 □ pop. 17, × Chestertown. — co. W Mich. 860 □ pop. 159, × Grand Rapids. — co. cen. R. I. 174 □ pop. 36, × East Greenwich. — co. N W Tex. 875 □ pop. 3, × Clairemont. — town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 1. — vil. Portage co. O. pop. 4. — city, King co. Wash. pop. 2. — co. S E England, 1,525 □ pop. 1,046, × Maidstone. — co. New Brunswick, Canada, × Richibucto. — co. Ontario, Canada, × Chatham. — co. S Tasmania, pop. 6.
Kentei (kĕn′tä′) mt. range, N Mongolia, N E of Urga.
Kent′ish Town, dist. N London, England.
Kentland (kĕnt′lănd) town, × of Newton co. Ind. 39 m. N W of Lafayette, pop. 1.
Kenton (kĕn′tŭn) co. N Ky. 163 □ p. 70, × Covington. — city, × of Hardin co. O. p. 7.
Kentucky (kĕn-tŭk′ĭ) state, E cen. U. S. A. 40,181 □ pop. 2,290, ✱ Frankfort. See Bluegrass State, Dark and Bloody Ground.
Kentucky River, 380 m. long, Ky. Cumberland plateau to Ohio river.
Kentwood (kĕnt′wōōd) town, Tangipahoa par. Louisiana, pop 4.
Kenyon (kĕn′yŭn) vil. Goodhue co. Minn. on Zumbrota river, pop. 1.
Keokuk (kē′ō-kŭk) co. S E Io. on Mississippi river, 578 □ pop. 21, × Sigourney; power dam. — city, a × of Lee co. Io. p. 14.
Keonjhar (kā-ōn′jŭr′) native state, Orissa, India, 3,096 □ pop. 286. — its ✱ pop. 5.
Keos (kē′ŏs) *or* **Tzia** (tsē-ä′) isl. 12 m. long, Cyclades isls. Ægean sea, pop. 14. — its ✱.
Keosauqua (kē′ō-sô′kwȧ) town, × of Van Buren co. Io. on Des Moines river, pop. 1.
Kerason (kĕr′ȧ-sŭn′) *or* **Kerasunda** (-sŭn′dȧ) *Turk.* **Kiresün** (kē′rē-sün′), *anc.* Cer′asus, *and, later,* Pharna′cia, spt. town, Trebizond vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 11.
Kerbela (kĕr′bē-lȧ) *Arab.* **Meshhed Husseyn** (mĕsh-hĕd′ hōōs-sān′) town, Bagdad vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 65.
Kerch (kĕrch) *anc.* Panticapæ′um, ft. tn. & port, Crimea, Russia, p. 50. — See Enikale.
Kerensk (kĕ-rĕnsk′) town, Penza govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 13.
Kerguelen (kûr′gē-lĕn) desolate isl. Indian oc. 1,318 □ 49° S, 70° E; French; coal.
Kerkrade (kĕrk′rä-dē) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 16.
Kerkuk (kĕr′kōōk′) town, Mosul vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 90 m. S E of Mosul, pop. 11.
Kermadec Islands (kĕr-măd′ĕk) group, N of New Zealand, 13 □; to New Zealand.
Kerman (kĕr-män′) *anc.* Carma′nia, prov. S E Persia, 65,000 □ pop. 600. — *anc.* Carma′na, city, its ✱ pop. 70.
Kermanshah (kĕr′män′shä′) prov. N W Persia. — its ✱ pop. 40.
Kern (kûrn) co. S cen. Cal. 8,003 □ pop. 38, × Bakersfield. — city, Kern co. Cal. pop. 1.
Kernersville (kûr′nĕrz-vĭl) town, Forsyth co. N. C. pop. 1.
Kern River, ab. 200 m. long, Sierra Nevada mts. to Tulare lake, California.
Kerr (kûr) co. S W cen. Tex. 1,197 □ pop. 6, × Kerrville.
Kerrville (kûr′vĭl) town, × of Kerr co. Tex. on Guadalupe river, pop. 2.
Kerry (kĕr′ĭ) co. Munster prov. Ireland, 1,811 □ pop. 159, × Tralee.
Kershaw (kûr′shô′) co. N. S. C. 673 □ pop. 27, × Camden.
Késmárk (kās′märk) *Ger.* **Käsmark** (kās′märk) town, with magistracy, Szepes co. Hungary, pop. 6.
Kessel-Loo (kĕs′ĕl-lō′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Kessenich (kĕs′ĕ-nĭk) former town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Bonn, pop. 9.
Kesteven, Parts of (kĕs′tē-vĕn; *colloq.* kĕs′tŭn) administrative co. S W part of ancient co. Lincolnshire, Eng. 728 □ pop. 111.

Karashar. See Kalashar.
Kara Su. See Struma.
Kariot. See Nikaria.
Karlin. See Karolinenthal.
Karlócza. See Karlowitz.
Karlovac. See Karlstadt.
Karlovci. See Karlowitz.
Karlsburg. See Gyulafehervar.
Karnatik. See Carnatic.
Kärnten. See Carinthia.
Karnul. Var. of Kurnool.
Károlyváros. See Karlstadt.
Karond. See Kalahundi.
Karpathen. Karpathian Mountains. See Carpathian Mountains.
Karpfen. See Korpona.
Karroo. Var. of Karoo.
Kaschau. See Kassa.
Kashgaria. See Ili.
Käsmark. See Kesmark.
Kasr-el-Kebir, El. Var. of Ksar-el-Kebir, El.
Kastambul. See Kastamuni.
Kastav. See Castua.
Kastro. See Mytilene.
Kattywar. See Kathiawar.
Kaulun. See Kowloon.
Kaveri. See Cauvery.
Kayan. See Ken.
Kçar-el-Kebir, El. Var. of Ksar-el-Kebir, El.
Kedoe. See Kedu.
Keeling Islands. See Cocos Islands.
Keelung, Kelung. Vars. of Kü-lung; see Kirun.
Kefalonia. See Cephalonia.
Keilberg. See Erzgebirge.
Kenty. See Kęty.
Kerasunda. See Kerason.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Keswick (kĕz′ĭk; -wĭk) town, Cumberland co. England, near Derwentwater, pop. 4.
Keszthely (kĕst′hĕl-y′) town, Zala co. Hungary, pop. comm. 7.
Ket (kyĕt) nav. riv. 670 m. long, Yeniseisk & Tomsk govts. Siberia, to Ob river.
Ketchikan (kĕch′ĭ-kăn′) dist. & town, Alaska, pop. dist. 4, town 2.
Kettering (kĕt′ẽr-ĭng) town, Northamptonshire, England, pop. 30.
Kettwig (kĕt′vĭĸ) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Ruhr river, pop. 7.
Kęty (kĕn′tĭ) *or* **Kenty** (kĕn′tĭ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 6.
Keuka Lake (kē-ū′kȧ) *or* **Crooked Lake**, Steuben & Yates cos. N. Y. 18 m. long; vineyards.
Kevelaer (kā′vē-lär′) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 8.
Kew (kū) par. Surrey co. England, 7 m. from London; botanical garden. — bor. Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 11.
Kewanee (kē-wä′nē) city, Henry co. Ill. pop. 9.
Kewaunee (kē-wô′nē) co. E Wis. 337 □ pop. 17. — city, its × pop. 2.
Keweenaw (kē′wē-nô) co. N upper pen. Mich. 554 □ pop. 7, × Eagle River.
Keyapaha (kē′yȧ-pä′hä) co. N Nebr. 775 □ pop. 3, × Springview.
Keyport (kē′pōrt) town, Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 4.
Keyser (kī′zẽr) town, × of Mineral co. West Virginia, pop. 4.
Keystone (kē′stōn) city, McDowell co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Key West (kē) city, spt. & × of Monroe co. Fla. on isl. in Gulf of Mexico, pop. 20.
Kézdivásárhely (kāz′dē-vä′shär-hĕl-y′) town with magistracy, Háromszék co. Hungary, pop. 6.
Khabarovsk (kä-bä′rôfsk) town, ✻ of Primorskaya, Russia in Asia, pop. 50.
Khairabad (kī′rä-bäd′) town, Sitapur dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 14.
Khairagarh (kī′rä-gŭr′) native state, Cen. Provs. India, 931 □ pop. 155.
Khairpur (kīr′pōōr′) native state, Sind, N W Bombay, India, 6,050 □ pop. 224. — its ✻ 15 m. E of Indus river, pop. 14.
Khamgaon (käm-goun′) town, Buldana dist. Berar, Br. India, pop. 18; cotton market.
Khandesh (kän-dāsh′) **East**, dist. of Central div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 4,544 □ pop. 1,035, ✻ Jalgaon. — **West**, dist. of same div. 5,497 □ pop. 581, ✻ Dhulia.
Khandpara (kŭnd′pȧ-rä′) native state, Orissa, India, 244 □ pop. 70. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Khandwa (kŭnd′wä) town, ✻ of Nimar dist. Cen. Provinces, British India, pop. 20.
Khanka (kän′kȧ) lake, E Manchuria & Siberia, 100 m. N of Vladivostok.
Khanpur (kän′pōōr′) town, Bahawalpur state, Punjab, India, pop. 9.
Khan Tengri (kän′ tĕn-grē′) highest peak of Tien Shan mts. on boundary bet. Semiryechensk & Sinkiang, cen. Asia, 22,800 ft.
Khapa (kä′pȧ) town, Nagpur dist. Central Provinces, British India, pop. 9.
Kharga, Oasis of (kär′gȧ) valley, Libyan desert, Africa, 25° N lat. 31° E lon.
Kharkov (kär′kôf) govt. Russia in Europe, 21,041 □ pop. 3,246.—its ✻ a cml. city, pop. 225.
Kharput (kär′pōōt′) town, ✻ of Mamuret el Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 20.
Khartum (kär′tōōm′) town, Africa, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, near junction of Blue Nile & White Nile rivs. pop. 18, with suburb of **Khartum North** 64; siege 1885 (Gordon killed); recovered by Anglo-Egypt. army 1898. See Mahdi, *n.*
Khasi and Jaintia Hills (kä′sē, jĭn′tē-ä) dist. Assam, Br. In. 6,027 □ p. 235. See Khasi, *n.*
Khasköi (käs′kû′ē) town, Adrianople vilayet, 25 m. E of Adrianople, pop. 15.
Khaskovo (käs′kō-vō) town, S Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, pop. 15.
Khatanga (kä-tän′gȧ) riv. 600 m. long, Siberia, to Khatanga bay, Arctic ocean.
Khawak (kä-wäk′) pass, E Hindu Kush mts. Afghanistan, alt. 11,637 ft.
Kheri *or* **Khiri** (kē′rē) dist. Lucknow div. United Provs. Br. Ind. 2,963 □ p. 959. — its ✻ p. 7.
Kherson (kĕr-sôn′) govt. Russia in Europe, 27,337 □ pop. 3,496. — its ✻ pop. 85.
Khingan, Great (kĭn-gän′) mt. chain, E Mongolia & N W Manchuria, Asia.
Khingan, Little, mt. range, N E Manchuria.
Khiva (kē′vȧ) khanate, vassal state of Russia, Asia, S of Aral sea, 24,876 □ p. 800.—its ✻ p. 5.
Khmyelnik (kmyĕl′y′-nyĕk) town, Podolia, Russia, pop. 12. — See Chmielnik (*Gaz.*).
Khoi (koi) town, Azerbaijan prov. N W Persia, pop. 30.
Khojent (kō′jĕnt′) town, Syr-Darya govt. Russian Turkestan, pop. 32.
Kholm (kôlm) town, Pskov govt. Russia, on Lovat riv. pop. 12. — See Chelm (*Gaz.*).
Khong (kŏng) town, on the Mekong, S part of Laos ter. Fr. Indo-China.
Khonsar (kōn′sär′) town, Irak Ajemi prov. Persia, pop. 13.
Khoramabad (kō′rŭm-ä-bäd′) town, Luristan prov. Persia, pop. 7.
Khorassan (kō′räs-sän′) prov. N E Persia.
Khorsabad (kōr′sä-bäd′) vil. Turkey in Asia, near Mosul; site of Dur Sharukin.
Khotan (kō′tän′) riv. & cml. town, Chinese prov. of Sinkiang, pop. town 26.
Khotin (kō′tyĕn) town, Bessarabia govt. S W Russia, on Dniester river, pop. 30.
Khulm (kōōlm) dist. Afghan Turkestan. — *or* **Tashkurgan** (täsh′kōōr-gän′) its ✻ pop. 10.
Khulna (kōōl′nä) dist. Presidency div. Bengal, Br. India, 2,077 □ p. 1,367. — its ✻ p. 11.
Khunduz (kōōn-dōōz′) dist. Afghan Turkestan, 35°–38° N, 68°–72° E. — its ✻.
Khurja (kōōr′jȧ) town, Bulandshahr dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, p. 26.
Khushab (kōōsh′äb′) town, Punjab prov. British India, on the Jhelum river, pop. 10.
Khuzar (kōō-zär′) town, Bokhara, Asia, pop. 10.
Khuzistan (kōō′zĭ-stän′) *anc.* Susia′na, agr. prov. S W Persia.
Khvalynsk (kvȧ-lĭnsk′) town, Saratov govt. Russia, on rt. bank of Volga river, pop. 19.
Khyber Pass (kī′bẽr) into Afghanistan from India, 10 m. W of Peshawar; ab. 33 m. long.
Kialing (kyä′lĭng′) riv. Kansu, Shensi, & Szechwan, China, to Yangtze at Chungking.
Kiangsi (kyäng′sē′) prov. S E China, 69,498 □ pop. 16,716, ✻ Nanchang.
Kiangsu (kyäng′sōō′) prov. N E China, 38,610 □ pop. 15,816, ✻ Nanking.
Kiankari (kē-än′kä-rē′) town, Kastamuni vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 19.
Kiaochow (kyou′chō′) dist. & town, E Shantung, China, on Kiaochow bay; German lease; pop. dist. (213 □) 165, town 35.
Kiatingfu (kyä′tĭng-fōō′) cml. city, S part of Szechwan prov. China, pop. 150.
Kicking Horse *or* **Wapta** (wŏp′tȧ), riv. S E Brit. Columbia; flows S W and W to Columbia riv. near Golden.
Kidder (kĭd′ẽr) co. cen. N. Dak. 1,386 □ pop. 6, × Steele.
Kidderminster (kĭd′ẽr-mĭn′stẽr) mfg. mun. bor. Worcestershire, England, p. 24; carpets.
Kidsgrove (kĭdz′grōv′) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 9.
Kiefer (kē′fẽr) town, Creek co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Kiel (kēl) vil. Manitowoc co. Wis. pop. 1. — ft. spt. & navy yard, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, pop. 212; chief Ger. naval station in Baltic.
Kiev (kē′yĕf) govt. S W Russia in Europe, 19,676 □ pop. 4,604. — its ✻ ft. city, pop. 501.
Kiirun (kē′ē-rōōn′) *or* **Kilung** (kē′lōōng′) treaty port, N E Formosa, pop. 17.
Kilauea (kē′lou-ā′ä) crater, 2 m. wide, on slope of Mauna Loa, Hawaii, ab. 4,040 ft.
Kilbourn (kĭl′bûrn) vil. Columbia co. Wis. on Wisconsin river, pop. 1.
Kildare (kĭl-dâr′) co. E Ireland, 654 □ pop. 66. — town, its × pop. 2.
Kilia *or* **Kiliya** (kē′lē-yȧ) town, Bessarabia, Russia in Europe, pop. 8.
Kilimanjaro (kĭl′ē-män-jä′rō) mt. Ger. E. Africa, 3° 40′ S, 37° E, highest peak ab. 19,500 ft.
Kilkenny (kĭl-kĕn′ĭ) co. S Ireland, 800 □ pop. 75. — its ×, on Nore riv. pop. 11. See Kilkenny cats.
Killarney (kĭ-lär′nĭ) town, Kerry co. Ireland, near Lakes of Killarney, pop. 6.
Killarney, Lakes of, 3 beautiful lakes, Kerry co. S W Ireland.
Killeen (kĭ-lēn′) city, Bell co. Texas, pop. 1.
Killiecrankie (kĭl′ĭ-krăn′kĭ) pass, Grampians, Scotland; battle 1689.
Killingly (kĭl′ĭng-lĭ) town, Windham co. Connecticut, pop. 7.
Killis (kēl-lēs′) town, Aleppo vilayet, Syria, pop. 20.
Kill van Kull (kĭl′ văn kŭl′) channel N of Staten Island, New York.
Kilmarnock (kĭl-mär′nŭk) mfg. parl. & mun. burgh, Ayrshire, Scotland, pop. 35.
Kilsyth (kĭl′sīth′) burgh, Stirlingshire, Scotland, pop. 8.
Kilwa (kēl′wä) spt. on a small isl. German East Africa, pop. 4.
Kimball (kĭm′bȧl) co. W Nebr. 958 □ p. 2, × Kimball. — town, McDowell co. W. Va. p. 2.
Kimberley (kĭm′bẽr-lĭ) town, Griqualand West, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 30, with suburbs 45. See diamond, *n.*
Kimble (kĭm′b′l) co. cen. Tex. 1,301 □ pop. 3, × Junction.
Kimito (kē-mē′tō) vil. Åbo-Björneborg govt. Finland, on Kimito island, pop. 7.
Kimpolung (kĭm′pō-lōōng′) comm. Bukowina, Austria, pop. 9. — See Câmpulung (*Gaz.*).
Kinabalu (kĭn′ȧ-bȧ-lōō′) mt. Brit. N. Borneo, 13,694 ft. high; highest in Borneo.
Kincardineshire (kĭn-kär′dĭn-shẽr) *or* **Kincardine**, maritime co. E Scotland, 381 □ pop. 41, × Stonehaven.
Kinderhook (kĭn′dẽr-hŏŏk′) vil. Columbia co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Kineo, Mount (kĭn′ē-ō) promontory, E shore of Moosehead lake, Maine.
King, co. N W Tex. 867 □ pop. 1, × Guthrie. — co. W Wash. 2,111 □ pop. 285, × Seattle. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 9.
King and Queen, co. E Va. 320 □ pop. 10, × King and Queen.
Kingchowfu (kĭng′chō′fōō′) city, Hupeh prov. China.
King′fisher, co. cen. Okla. 890 □ pop. 19. — city, its × pop. 3.
King George, co. E part of Va. 180 □ pop. 6. — its ×.
King George Sound, S coast of W. Australia, 35° 6′ S, 118° E; outer harbor of Albany.
King Island, isl. N W of Tasmania, Bass strait, 40 m. long.
Kingman (kĭng′măn) co. S Kan. 867 □ pop. 13. — city, its × pop. 3.
Kings (kĭngz) co. cen. Cal. 1,159 □ p. 16, × Hanford. — co. S E N. Y. 70 □ p. 1,634, coextensive with Brooklyn bor. New York city.
King's, co. Leinster, Ireland, 771 □ pop. 57, × Tullamore. — co. New Brunswick, × Hampton. — co. Nova Scotia, × Kentville. — co. Prince Edward Island, × Georgetown.
Kingsbury (kĭngz′bẽr-ĭ) co. E S. Dak. 814 □ pop. 13, × De Smet.
King's Lynn *or* **Lynn Regis** (rē′jĭs) mfg. mun. bor. Norfolk co. England, pop. 20.
King's Mountain, tp. Cleveland co. N. C. pop. 5. — town, Cleveland & Gaston cos. N. C. pop. 2. — tp. York co. S. C. pop. 4. — height in same; battle 1780.
King's Norton and Northfield (nôr′tŭn) urban dist. Worcestershire, England, pop. 81.
Kingston (kĭngz′tŭn) town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 2. — town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 1. — city, × of Ulster co. N. Y. pop. 26. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 6. — cml. spt. city, × of Surrey co. & ✻ of Jamaica, West Indies, pop. 57. — cml. city, Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 19.
Kingston upon Hull, *called also* **Hull**, cml. & mfg. spt. city & mun. bor. East Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 278.
Kingston upon Thames (tĕmz) mun. bor. Surrey co. England, pop. 38.
Kingstown (kĭngz′toun; -tŭn) — spt. ✻ of St. Vincent, British West Indies, pop. 4. — *formerly* **Dunleary** (dŭn-lâ′rĭ) spt. on Dublin bay, Ireland, pop. 17.
Kingstree (kĭngz′trē′) town, × of Williamsburg co. S. C. pop. 1.
Kingswood (kĭngz′wŏŏd′) urban dist. Gloucestershire, England, pop. 13.
Kingtehchen (kĭng′tĕ-chĕn′) town, Kiangsi prov. China, pop. 500; porcelain mfg.
Kingussie and Insh (kĭn-yōōs′ĭ, ĭnsh) par. Inverness-shire, Scot. p. 2; summer resort.
King William, co. E Va. 263 □ pop. 9. — hamlet, its ×.
Kingwilliamstown (kĭng′wĭl′yŭmz-toun′) town, S E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 9.
Kinney (kĭn′ĭ) co. S Tex. 1,312 □ pop. 3, × Brackett.
Kinning Park (kĭn′ĭng) former burgh, Lanarkshire, Scotland; united with Glasgow 1905.
Kinross (kĭn-rŏs′) burgh, × of Kinross-shire, Scotland, pop. 3. — See Kinross-shire (*Gaz.*).
Kinross-shire (-shẽr) *or* **Kinross**, co. Scotland, 82 □ pop. 8, × Kinross.
Kinsale (kĭn-sāl′) spt. town & watering place, Cork co. Ireland, pop. 5.
Kinsha (kĭn′shä′) *or* **Kinsha-kiang** (-kyäng′) *i. e.* "Golden-sand river," Chinese name for upper course of Yangtze river.
Kinsley (kĭnz′lĭ) city, × of Edwards co. Kan. pop. 2.
Kinsman Mountain (kĭnz′măn) peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,200 ft. high.
Kinston (kĭn′stŭn) town, × of Lenoir co. N. C. pop. 7.
Kintyre (kĭn-tīr′) pen. Scotland, bet. Firth of Clyde & Atlantic ocean.
Kiowa (kī′ō-wȧ) co. S E Col. 1,798 □ pop. 3, × Eads. — co. S Kan. 723 □ pop. 6, × Greensburg. — co. S W Okla. 1,179 □ pop. 17, × Hobart. — city, Barber co. Kan. pop. 2. — city, Pittsburg co. Okla. pop. 1.
Kiratpur (kē′rŭt-pōōr′) town, Bijnor dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 13.
Kirchberg (kĭrĸ′bĕrĸ) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 7. — town, St.-Gall canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.
Kirchheim (kĭrĸ′hīm) town, Görz and Gradisca, Küstenland, Austria, pop. 1, comm. 6.
Kirchheim unter Teck (ōōn′tẽr tĕk′) town, Danube circle, Württemberg, pop. 10.
Kirchhörde (kĭrĸ′hûr′dĕ) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, near Dortmund, pop. comm. 14.
Kirghiz Steppe (kĭr-gēz′ stĕp) region, Russia in Asia, between Russian Turkestan & Siberia; now included in the governor-generalship of The Steppes. See Kirghiz, *n.*
Kiria (kē′rĭ-ä) riv. & town, Chinese prov. of Sinkiang, 95 m. E S E of Khotan, pop. town 15.
Kirin (kĭr′ĭn; *Chin.* kĭl′ĭn) *or* **Girin** (gĭr′ĭn) prov. Manchuria, 105,019 □ pop. 5,501. — its ✻ treaty port on the Sungari river, pop. 100.
Kiriu (kē′rĭ-ōō) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 32.
Kirkagach (kẽr-kȧ-gäch′) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 20.
Kirkby in Ashfield (kûr′bĭ, ăsh′fēld) urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 15.
Kirkcaldy (kẽr-kô′dĭ; -kŏl′dĭ) cml. & mfg. spt. royal, parl. & mun. burgh, Fifeshire, Scotland, pop. mun. b. 40; birthplace of Adam Smith.
Kirkcudbright (kẽr-kōō′brĭ) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, × of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, pop. mun. b. 2. — See Kirkcudbrightshire (*Gaz.*).
Kirkcudbrightshire (-shẽr) *or* **Kirkcudbright**, co. S W Scotland, 899 □ pop. 38.
Kirkintilloch (kẽr-kĭn-tĭl′ŏĸ) burgh, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, pop. 12.
Kirk Kilise (kẽrk kē-lē-sā′) town, formerly Turkish, 32 m. E N E of Adrianople, pop. 16.
Kirksville (kûrks′vĭl) city, × of Adair co. Missouri, pop. 6.
Kirkwall (kûrk′wôl) spt. royal, parl. & mun. burgh, Mainland isl. × of Orkney co. Scotland, pop. mun. b. 4.
Kirkwood (-wŏŏd) town, Dekalb co. Ga. pop. 1. — city, St. Louis co. Mo. pop. 4.
Kirn (kĭrn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Nahe river, pop. 7.
Kirsanov (kẽr-sä′nôf) town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 8.
Kirthar Range (kĭr-tŭr′) *or* **Hala Mountains** (hä′lȧ), bet. Sind. & Baluchistan, India.
Kishangarh (kĭsh′ŭn-gŭr′) native state, Rajputana, India, 858 □ pop. 87. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Kishinev (kē-shē-nyôf′) town, ✻ of Bessarabia, Russia in Europe, pop. 131.
Kishm (kĭsh′m) isl. S E Persian gulf, 70 m. long, 516 □ pop. 15. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Kishon (kī′shŏn; kĭsh′ŏn) small riv. Palestine, flows into Bay of Acre.
Kishorganj (kĭsh′ōr-gŭnj′) town, Mymensingh dist. E Bengal, Br. India, pop. 16.
Kiskőrös (kĭsh′kû′rûsh) tn., Hung., 25 m. W by S of Kiskunfélegyháza, p. comm. 12.
Kis-Küküllö (kĭsh′-kü′kül-lû) *Ger.* **Klein-Kokelburg** (klīn′-kō′kĕl-bōōrĸ) co. Transylvania, S E Hungary, 666 □ pop. 116, ✻ Erzsébetváros.
Kiskundorozsma (kĭsh′kōōn-dô′rōzh-mŏ) *or* **Dorozsma**, comm. Czongrád co. Hung. p. 18.
Kiskunfélegyháza (kĭsh′kōōn-fā′lĕd-y′-hä′zŏ) *or* **Félegyháza**, town with magistracy, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, 66 m. S E of Budapest, pop. 35.
Kiskunhalas (kĭsh′kōōn-hŏ′lŏs) *or* **Halas**, town with magistracy, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 24.
Kiskunmajsa (-kōōn-mī′shŏ) town, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, p. comm. 16.
Kismarton (kĭsh′mŏr′tōn) *Ger.* **Eisenstadt** (ī′zĕn-shtät) town with magistracy, Sopron co. Hungary, 13 m. W N W of Sopron, pop. 3.
Kispest (-pĕsht′) *Ger.* **Klein-Pest** (klīn′-) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 30.
Kissimmee (kĭ-sĭm′ē) city, × of Osceola co. Fla. on Tohopekaliga lake, pop. 2.
Kissingen (kĭs′ĭng-ĕn) *or* **Bad-Kissingen** (bät′-) town & watering place, Lower Franconia, Bavaria, pop. 6; mineral waters.
Kistanje (kĭs-tän′yĕ) town, Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 2, comm. 11.
Kistna (kĭst′nȧ) riv. S India, about 800 m. long, W Ghats to Bay of Bengal. — dist. N E Madras pres. Br. India, 5,899 □ pop. 1,998.
Kisújszállás (kĭsh-ōō′y′-sä-läsh) town, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 14.
Kisvárda (-vär′dŏ) comm. Szabolcs co. Hungary, pop. 10.
Kita (kē′tä) spt. town, Upper Guinea, near E end Gold Coast, Brit. W. Africa, pop. 5.
Kitakami (kē′tȧ-kä′mē) riv. 140 m. long, N Honshu, Japan, to Sendai bay.
Kit Carson (kĭt kär′s′n) co. E. Col. 2,159 □ pop. 7, × Burlington.
Kit Carson Peak, mt. S Col. 14,100 ft high.
Kitchener (kĭch′ĕn-ẽr) town, × of Waterloo co., Ontario, Canada, pop. 15.
Kitsap (kĭt′săp) co. W Wash. 371 □ pop. 18, × Port Orchard.
Kittanning (kĭ-tăn′ĭng) bor. × of Armstrong co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Kittatinny Mountains (kĭt′ȧ-tĭn′ĭ) ridge, Pa. & N. J. ab. 2,000 feet high.
Kittery (kĭt′ẽr-ĭ) town, York co. Me. pop. 4; U. S. navy yard.
Kittitas (kĭt′ĭ-tăs) co. cen. Wash. 2,329 □ pop. 19, × Ellensburg.
Kittson (kĭt′sŭn) co. N W Minn. 1,111 □ pop. 10, × Hallock.
Kittur (kĭt′tōōr′) vil. & fort, Belgaum dist. Bombay, British India, pop. 5.

Keunjhar. Var. of Keonjhar.
Key, islands. Var. of Kei.
Khaibar. Var. of Khyber.
Khaifa. See Haifa.
Khanak Kalessi. See Kale Sultanie.
Kharbin. See Harbin.
Khatmandu. Var. of Katmandu.
Khelat. See Kalat.
Khentsiny. See Chęciny.
Khio. See Scio.
Khiri. See Kheri.
Khmyelnik. See Chmielnik.
Khokand. Var. of Kokand.
Kholm. See Chelm.
Kiangmai. See Chiengmai.
Kiautschou. Var. of Kiaochow.
Kidron. See Kedron.
Kielce. See Keltsy.
Kiliya. See Kilia.
Kilung. See Kiirun.
Kimolos. See Argentiera.
Kinchinjunga. See Kanchanjanga.
King Oscar Land. See Ellesmere.
Kingsmill Islands. See Gilbert Islands.
Kiolen. Var. of Kjölen.
Kioto. See Kyoto.
Kiresün. See Kerason.

Kityang (kĭt′yäng′) walled city, Kwangtung prov. China.

Kitzingen (kĭt′sĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, on Main river, pop. 9.

Kiukiang (kyōō′kyäng′) city & treaty port, Kiangsi prov. China, pop. 36.

Kiungchow (kyōōng′chō′) cml. city, ✻ of Hainan isl. China, pop. 43; Hoihow is its port.

Kiushu (kyōō′shōō′) S isl. Japanese empire, 13,768 □, with adjacent isls. 15,588 □ p. 7,167.

Kivu (kē′vōō) lake, Belgian Congo & Ger. E. Africa, N of Lake Tanganyika.

Kizil Irmak (kĭz′ĭl ĭr-mäk′) *anc.* HA′LYS, riv. Asia Minor, 520 m. long, to Black sea.

Kizilkum (kĭz′ĭl-kōōm′) desert, Syr-Darya, Russian Turkestan, E of Aral sea.

Kizlyar (kĭz-lyär′) ft. town, Stavropol govt. Russia, on Terek river, pop. 10.

Kjölen (chû′lĕn) mts. Sweden & Norway, highest ab. 6,000 ft.

Kladno (kläd′nō) town, Bohemia, Austria, 15 m. W N W of Prague, pop. comm. 19.

Klagenfurt (klä′gĕn-fōōrt′) city, ✻ of Carinthia, Austria, pop. comm. 29.

Klamath (klăm′ăth) riv. 275 m. long, from Lower Klamath lake, S Ore. through N Cal. to Pacific ocean. — co. S Ore. 5,999 □ pop. 9, ✕ Klamath Falls.

Klamath Falls, town, ✕ of Klamath co. Oregon, pop. 3.

Klamath Lakes, two lakes, **Upper & Lower**, Klamath co. Ore. & Siskiyou co. Cal.

Klar (klär) riv. 215 m. long, Norway & Sweden, to Lake Väner.

Klattau (klät′ou) town, Bohemia, Austria, about 25 m. S by W of Pilsen, pop. 14.

Klausthal (klous′täl′) min. town, Hanover, Prussia, in Harz mountains, pop. 8.

Klein-Zabrze (klīn′-zäb′zhĕ) former vil. Silesia prov. Prussia, now part of Zabrze.

Klerksdorp (klĕrks′dôrp) town, S W Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 4.

Kleve *or* **Cleve** (klā′vĕ) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 18.

Klickitat (klĭk′ĭ-tăt) co. S Wash. 1,825 □ pop. 10, ✕ Goldendale.

Klin (klyĕn) town, Moscow govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 6.

Klingenthal (klĭng′ĕn-täl′) mfg. comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 6.

Klintsy (klyĕn′tsĭ) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 12.

Klipplaat (klĭp′plät′) vil. S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.

Klondike (klŏn′dīk) region, N W Canada, in Yukon riv. basin; gold fields. — riv. in same, flowing W to Yukon river.

Klostermansfeld (klōs′tẽr-mäns-fĕlt′) vil. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 5.

Klosterneuburg (klōs′tẽr-noi′bōōrk) town, Lower Austria, near Vienna, p. comm. 15.

Klyuchev (klyōō′chĕf) volcano, Kamchatka, Asia, 16,990 ft. high.

Knaresborough (nârs′bŭr-ō) urban dist. West Riding, **Yorkshire**, England, pop. 5.

Knightsbridge (nīts′brĭj) dist. W London, England.

Knightstown (nīts′toun′) town, Henry co. Indiana, pop. 2.

Knightsville (nīts′vĭl′) town, Clay co. Ind. 18 m. E N E of Terre Haute, pop. 1.

Knihinin Kolonia (knĭ-hĭ′nĭn, *Pol. pron.* k′nyĭ-hĭ′nyĭn, kô-lô′nyä) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 7.

Knihinin Wieś (vyĕsh) comm. Galicia, Austria, adj. K. Kolonia, pop. 22.

Knin (k′nēn) comm. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 25.

Knittelfeld (k′nĭt′ĕl-fĕlt) comm. Styria, Austria, pop. 10.

Knossos *or* **Cnossus** *or* **Gnossus** (nŏs′ŭs) royal city of anc. Crete, near N coast.

Knott (nŏt) co. S E Ky. 348 □ pop. 11, ✕ Hindman.

Knottingley (nŏt′ĭng-lĭ) par. & town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 7.

Knox (nŏks) co. N W Ill. 711 □ pop. 46, ✕ Galesburg. — co. S W Ind. 510 □ pop. 39, ✕ Vincennes. — co. S E Ky. 356 □ pop. 22, ✕ Barbourville. — co. S Me. 351 □ pop. 29, ✕ Rockland. — co. N E Mo. 514 □ pop. 12, ✕ Edina. — co. N E Nebr. 1,114 □ pop. 18, ✕ Center. — co. cen. O. 513 □ pop. 30, ✕ Mount Vernon. — co. Tenn. 504 □ pop. 94, ✕ Knoxville. — co. N W Tex. 862 □ p. 10, ✕ Benjamin. — town, ✕ of Starke co. Ind. p. 2.

Knoxville (-vĭl) city, Knox co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Marion co. Io. pop. 3. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 6. — city, ✕ of Knox co. Tenn. pop. 36; **Univ. of Tenn.**

Knutsford (nŭts′fẽrd) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 6; **Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford."**

Knysna (k′nīs′nä) spt. town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.

Kobdo (kŏb′dō) prov. N W Mongolia. — its ✻.

Kobe (kō′bĕ) cml. city, S part Honshu isl. Japan, on Osaka bay, pop. 378. — town, Darfur, W Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, pop. 6.

Kobelyaki (kō′bĕ-lyä′kē) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 16.

Koblenz *or* **Coblenz** (kō′blĕnts) govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 2,397 □ pop. 753. — *anc.* CONFLUEN′TES, its ✻ & ✻ Rhine Prov. cml. & mfg. city on Rhine riv. pop. 56.

Kobrin (kō′brēn) town, Grodno govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 10.

Kobuk (kō-bōōk′) riv. Alaska, N Alaska to Kotzebue sound.

Kochi (kō′chē) dist. S E Shikoku isl. Japan, 2,708 □ pop. 682. — spt. city in dist. pop. 38.

Kodiak (kōd-yăk′) *or* **Kadiak** (käd-yăk′) isl. S E of Alaska pen. — dist. S Alaska, pop. 2.

Koekelberg (kōō′kĕl-bĕrk) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, suburb of Brussels, pop. 13.

Koesfeld (kōs′fĕlt) mfg. town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 9.

Kofu (kō′fōō) town, cen. part Honshu isl. Japan, about 70 m. W of Tokyo, pop. 50.

Kohala (kō-hä′lä) dist. N Hawaii co. Hawaii island, pop. 6.

Kohat (kō-hät′) cen. dist. of N.-W. Frontier Prov. Br. India, 2,973 □ p. 223. — its ✻ p. 31.

Koh-i-Baba (kō′-ē-bä′bä) mt. range, Afghanistan; highest, Shah Fuladi, 16,870 ft.

Kojetein (kō′yĕ-tīn) *Boh.* **Kojetín** (-tēn) comm. Moravia, Austria, pop. 6.

Kojonup (kō′jŏn-ŭp) co. S W Western Australia, pop. 5, chief town Katanning.

Kokand (kō′kănt′) *or* **Kokan** (-kän′) town, ✻ of Fergana govt. Russia in Asia, pop. 112.

Kokomo (kō′kō-mō) city, ✕ of Howard co. Indiana, pop. 17.

Koko Nor (kō′kō nōr′) *or* **Kuku Nor** (kōō′kōō) lake (*nor*), 65 m. long, N E Tibet. — region, N E Tibet, extending S to Szechwan prov. & W to Tsaidam river.

Koksoak (kŏk′sō-ăk′) riv. Labrador pen. Quebec prov. Canada, to Ungava bay.

Kokstad (kŏk′stät) town, Griqualand East, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.

Kokura (kō′kōō-rä) spt. N Kiushu isl. Japan, op. Shimonoseki, pop. 32.

Kola (kō′lä) pen. Archangel govt. Russia, bet. White sea & Arctic ocean.

Kolaba (kō-lä′bȧ) dist. of Southern div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 2,131 □ pop. 594.

Kolar (-lär′) dist. E Mysore, India, 3,100 □ pop. 724. — its ✻ pop. 12.

Kolar Gold Fields, city, S E Kolar dist. Mysore, India, pop. 38; gold mines.

Kolberg (kôl′bĕrk) cml. & mfg. town, Pomerania, Prussia, pop. 25.

Kolding (kôl′dĕng) town, Vejle amt, Denmark, pop. 14.

Kolhapur (kōl′hä-pōōr′) native state, S Bombay pres. India, 3,165 □ p. 833. — its ✻ p. 54.

Koli (kō′lē) *or* **Rio Grande** (rē′ō grän′dä) riv. French & Portuguese Guinea, W Africa, Futa Jallon to Geba riv.

Kolin (kō-lēn′; *Boh.* kô′lēn) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Elbe river, pop. comm. 16.

Kollumerland (kŏl′ōōm-ẽr-länt′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.

Kolmar (kōl′mär) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 7.

Kolmar *or* **Colmar** (kŏl′mär) cml. & mfg. city, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, pop. 44.

Kolno (kōl′y′-nō) town, Lomzha govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 5.

Kolo (kō′lō) town, Kalish govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, on Warthe river, pop. 8.

Koloa (kō′lō′ä) town & dist. S Kauai isl. Hawaii territory, pop. dist. 6.

Kolomea (kō′lō-mā′ä) town, Galicia, Austria, on Pruth river, pop. comm. 43.

Kolomna (kō-lôm′nȧ) town, Moscow govt. Russia in Europe, on Moskva river, pop. 28.

Kolozs (kō′lōzh) *Ger.* **Klausenburg** (klou′zĕn-bōōrk) county, W Transylvania, E Hungary, 1,870 □ pop. 226, ✕ Kolozsvár.

Kolozsvár (kō′lōzh-vär) *Ger.* **Klausenburg** (klou′zĕn-bōōrk) city with municipal rights, geographically in & ✕ of Kolozs co. Transylvania, Hungary, on Szamos river, 63 □ p. 61.

Kolyma (kō′lĭ-mȧ′) riv. 1,110 m. long, Yakutsk govt. E Siberia, Stanovoi mts. to Arctic oc.

Komarno (kō-mär′nō) town, S E Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.

Komárom (kō′mä-rōm) *Ger.* **Komorn** (kō′mŏrn) co. W Hungary, 1,089 □ pop. 180 ✕ Komárom. — city with municipal rights, geographically in & ✕ of Komárom co. Hungary, on Danube riv. 47 m. N W of Budapest, 12 □ pop. 22.

Komodo (kō-mō′dō) isl. 38 by 21 m. Du. East Indies, bet. Sumbawa & Flores.

Komotau (kō′mō-tou′) town and comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 19.

Kona (kō′nä) dist. Hawaii co. Hawaiian territory, pop. 6.

Konakry (kō′nä′krē′) spt. town, on small isl. ✻ of French Guinea, W Africa, pop. 7.

Kondapalli (kŏn′dȧ-pŭl′ē) town & hill fortress, Kistna dist. Madras, British India, pop. 5.

Kongju (kŏng′jōō′) town, ✻ of S. Chungchyong prov. Korea.

Kongmoon (kŏng′mōōn′) treaty port, Kwangtung prov. China, on West river, pop. 62.

Kongsberg (kŏngs′băr′y′) mfg. town, Buskerud prov. Norway, pop. 6.

Kongun (kŏŋ′gōōn′) spt. town, Fars prov. Persia, on Persian gulf, pop. 6.

Konia (kō′nē-ä) vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 39,400 □ pop. 1,069. — *anc.* ICO′NIUM, its ✻ pop. 45.

Königgrätz (kû′nĭk-grĕts′) comm. Bohemia, Austria, p. 11; bat. (called also Sadowa) 1866.

Königinhof (kû′nĭ-gĕn-hōf′) comm. Bohemia, Austria, 15 m. N of Königgrätz, pop. 15.

Königliche Weinberge (kû′nĭk-lĭ-kĕ vīn′bẽr-gĕ) *Boh.* **Vinohrady Královské** (vē′nō-hrä′dĭ krä′lôf-skā) town, Bohemia, Austria, suburb of Prague, pop. comm. 77.

Königsberg (kû′nĭks-bĕrk) govt. dist. E. Prussia prov. Prussia, Ger. 5,409 □ p. 914. — its ✻ & ✻ of E. Prussia, a ft. city on Pregel riv. p. 246. — town, Brandenburg, Prussia, p. 6. — comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5. — See ÚJBÁNYA (*Gaz.*).

Königsfeld (-fĕlt) comm. Moravia, Austria, near Brünn, pop. 13.

Königshütte (kû′nĭks-hüt′ĕ) min. & mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 73.

Konin (kō′nyĕn) town, Kalish govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, on Warthe river, pop. 7.

Konitz (kō′nĭts) town, West Prussia, Prussia, pop. 12.

Köniz (kû′nĭts) comm. Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. 8.

Konkan (kōŋ′kăn) div. Bombay pres. British India, 13,639 □ pop. 2,967.

Konotop (kō′nō-tōp′) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 21.

Konstantinograd (kŏn′stȧn-tyē′nō-grȧt′) town, Poltava govt. Russia, pop. 8.

Konstanz (kŏn′stänts) dist. S E Baden, Ger. 1,610 □ pop. 326. — *Eng.* **Constance** (kŏn′-stȧns), its ✻ city, on Lake of Constance, pop. 28. See COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE.

Koochiching (kōō′chĭ-chĭng′) co. N Minn. 3,141 □ pop. 6, ✕ International Falls.

Koolauloa (kō′ō-lä′ōō-lō′ä) dist. N E Oahu isl. Hawaii territory, pop. 3.

Koolaupoko (-pō′kō) dist. S E Oahu isl. Hawaii territory, pop. 3.

Kootenai (kōō′tē-nā) co. N W Ida. 2,043 ✕ pop. 23, ✕ Coeur d'Alene.

Kootenay, riv. British Columbia, Mont. & Ida. flows into Columbia riv. — long, narrow lake, S E British Columbia, drained by Kootenay river, 221 □.

Kopais (kō-pā′ĭs) former lake, N Bœotia nome, Greece.

Kopal (kō-päl′) town, Semiryechensk govt. Russian Turkestan, Asia, pop. 3.

Kopaonik (kō′pä-ō-nēk′) mt. range, Servia & Kossovo, highest over 7,000 feet.

Köpenick *or* **Cöpenick** (kû′pĕ-nĭk) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, 8 m. S E of Berlin, p. 31.

Kopitz (kō′pĭts) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5, comm. 8.

Kopparberg (kŏp′pȧr-băr′y′) prov. cen. Sweden, 11,525 □ pop. 234, ✻ Falun.

Kopreinitz (kō′prī-nĭts) *Croat.* **Koprivnica** (kô-prĭv′nē-tsȧ) *Hung.* **Kaproncza** (kŏ′prŏn-tsŏ) town, Belovár-Körös co. Croatia, Hungary, 27 m. E S E of Varasd, pop. 8.

Köprili (kû-prē′lē) *or* **Veles** (vā′lĕs) town, formerly Turkish, on the Vardar riv. ab. 25 m. S E of Üsküp, pop. ab. 22.

Kopyczyńce (kō-pĭ-chĭn′y′-tsĕ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. 8.

Korat (kō′rät′) a provincial ✻ S cen. Siam, pop. 7.

Kordofan (kôr′dō-fän′) prov. cen. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, 130,000 □ pop. 550, ✻ **El Obeid.**

Korea (kō-rē′ȧ) *or* **Chosen** (chō′sĕn′) form. kingdom, now ter. of Japan (annexed 1910), E Asia, 84,106 □ pop. 14,056, ✻ Seoul. See KOREAN, *n.* — (kō′rä-ä′) native state, N E Central Provs. India, 1,631 □ pop. 62.

Korean Archipelago (kō-rē′ăn) group of isls. off S coast of Korea.

Korea Strait, narrow sea joining Sea of Japan to Yellow sea.

Korenica (kō-rā′nē-tsȧ) comm. Lika-Krbava co. Croatia, Hungary, pop. 9.

Korinchi (kō-rēn′chĭ) *Du.* **Korintji** (-chĭ) peak, Sumatra, 12,103 ft. high, abt. 1° 40′ S lat.

Koritsa (kō′rĕt-sȧ) town, formerly Turkish, 41 m. S W of Monastir, pop. 15.

Körmend (kûr′mĕnd) town, Vas. co. Hungary, pop. comm. 7.

Korneuburg (kŏr′noi′bōōrk) town, Lower Austria, 9 m. N N W of Vienna, pop. comm. 9.

Korocha (kō′rō′chȧ) town, Kursk govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 10.

Koron (kō′rŏn) *Gr.* **Korone** (kō-rō′nyē) ft. spt. Greece, on Gulf of Messenia, pop. 7.

Korop (kō′rōp′) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.

Koropiec (kō-rōp′yĕts) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. 5, comm. 6.

Körösladány (kû′rûsh-lō′dän-y′) town, Békés co. Hungary, pop. comm. 8.

Korotoyak (kō′rō-tō-yäk′) town, Voronezh govt. Russia, on Don river, pop. 10.

Korpona (kŏr′pō-nō) *Ger.* **Karpfen** (kärp′fĕn) town with magistracy, Hont co. Hungary, pop. 4.

Korsör (kôrs′ûr′) spt. city, Sorö amt, Denmark, pop. 8.

Kos *or* **Cos** (kŏs) Turkish island, Medit. sea, 65 m. N W of Rhodes, 110 □ pop. 10.

Kos, Gulf of (kŏs) inlet, Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia.

Koschiř (kō′shĭrzh) *Boh.* **Košiří** (kô′shēr-zhē) comm. near Prague, Bohemia, Aust. p. 12.

Kosciusko (kŏs′ĭ-ŭs′kō) co. N Ind. 541 □ p. 28, ✕ Warsaw. — city, ✕ of Attala co. Miss. p. 2.

Kosciusko, Mount, mt. of Australian Alps, S E N. S.W., 7,328 ft.; highest in Australia.

Kosel (kō′zĕl) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Oder river, pop. 8.

Koshtantau (kŏsh-tȧn-tou′) peak, Caucasus mts. 16,876 ft. high.

Kosi (kō′sē) town, Muttra dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 10. — *or* **Kusi** (kōō′sē) riv. ab. 304 m. long, Nepal & N Bengal to Ganges riv. India.

Köslin (kûs-lēn′) govt. dist. Pomerania, Prus. 5,419 □ pop. 620. — its ✻ a town, pop. 23.

Kosseir (kōs′sâr′) spt. town, Upper Egypt, on Red sea, pop. 3.

Kosso-gol (kōs′sō-gōl′) lake, about 80 m. long, N W Mongolia.

Kossovo (kōs′ō-vō) plain, formerly Turkish, near Prishtina; battles 1389, 1448. — vilayet of former Turkey in Europe, 12,700 □ pop. 1,038, ✻ Üsküp.

Kossuth (kŏ-sōōth′) co. N Io. 973 □ pop. 22, ✕ Algona.

Kosten (kŏs′tĕn) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 8. — town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5.

Köstendil (kûs′tĕn-dĭl′) *Bulg.* **Kyustendil** (kyōōs′tĕn-dĭl′) dept. Bulgaria, 1,825 □ pop. 232. — its ✻, 43 m. S W of Sofia, pop. 14.

Kostheim (kŏst′hīm) vil. Hesse, Germany, on Main river, pop. 7.

Kostroma (kŏs′trō-mä′) govt. Russia in Europe, 32,432 □ pop. 1,724. — its ✻ pop. 47.

Kota Bharu *or* **Kota Baru** (kō′tä bä′rōō) ✻ of Kelantan state, Malay pen. pop. 12.

Kotah (kō′tä) native state, Rajputana Agency, India, 5,684 □ pop. 639. — its ✻ pop. 34.

Kotelny (kō-tyĕl′nĭ) isl. 110 m. long, largest of New Siberia isls. Asia, Arctic ocean.

Kotonu *or* **Cotonou** (kō′tō′nōō′) spt. Dahomey, Fr. W. Africa, pop. 4.

Kottbus (kŏt′bōōs) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 49.

Kotzebue Sound (kŏt′sĕ-bōō) inlet of Arctic oc. N W coast of Alaska.

Kotzman (kŏts′män) comm. Bukowina, Austria, pop. 6.

Kötzschenbroda (küts′shĕn-brō′dä) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 6.

Kovel (kō′vĕl-y′) town, Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 15.

Kovno (kŏv′nō) govt. Russia in Europe, 15,518 □ pop. 1,797. — its ✻ pop. 80.

Kovrov (kŏv-rôf′) town, Vladimir govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.

Koweit (kō-wāt′) spt. near head of Persian gulf, El Haza dist. Turkish Arabia.

Kowloon *or* **Kaulun** (kō′lōōn′) pen. point, bay, peak, & city, China, opp. Hongkong isl.; part of Hongkong colony.

Koyukuk (kō-yōō′kŏŏk) riv. Alaska, N tributary of Yukon river.

Kozelets (kō′zȧ-lyĕts′) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, on Oster riv. pop. 5.

Kozelsk (kō-zĕlsk′) town, Kaluga, Russia, on Zhizdra riv. pop. 7.

Kozlov (kŏz-lôf′) town, Tambov govt. Russia, pop. 43. — See EUPATORIA.

Kozmodemyansk (kŏz′mō-dyĕ-myänsk′) town, Kazan govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.

Kozowa (kō-zō′vȧ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.

Kra, Isthmus of (krä) in Siam, Malay peninsula.

Kragerö (krä′yẽr-û′) spt. town, Bratsberg prov. Norway, pop. 5.

Kragujevac (krȧ-gōō′yĕ-väts) dept. Servia, 886 □ pop. 189. — its ✻ pop. 18.

Krajina (krȧ′yē-nȧ) dept. Servia, 1,123 □ pop. 111.

Krakatao (krä′kä-tä′ō) island & volcano in Strait of Sunda; eruption in 1883 most tremendous of modern times.

Kralingen (krä′lĭng-ĕn) former town, S. Holland, Netherlands, now part of Rotterdam.

Kralup an der Moldau (krä′lōōp än dẽr môl′dou) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 6.

Kranidi (krȧ-nyē′thē) town, Argolis nome, Greece, 23 m. S E of Nauplia, pop. 6.

Krasnokutsk (krȧs′nō-kōōtsk′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 6.

Krasnostaw (krȧs-nō′stȧf) town, Lyublin govt. Russia, on Wieprz river, pop. 8.

Krasnovodsk (krȧs′nō-vŏtsk′) town, Transcaspian prov. Russia in Asia, on Caspian sea.

Krasnoyarsk (krȧs′nō-yärsk′) town, Siberia, Asia, ✻ of Yeniseisk govt. pop. 62.

Krasny Yar (krȧs′nĭ yär) town, Astrakhan govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.

Krassó-Szörény (krŏsh′shō-sû′rān-y′) co. S Hungary, 4,276 □ pop. 466, ✕ Lugos.

Kratié (krȧ′tyā′) town, on the Mekong, N E part of Cambodia.

Kizil Adalar. See PRINCES ISLS. **Kizil Uzen.** See SAFID RUD. **Kjöbenhavn.** See COPENHAGEN. **Kladsko.** See GLATZ. **Klausenburg.** See KOLOZS. — See KOLOZSVÁR. **Klein-Dombrowka.** See EICHENAU. **Klein-Kokelburg.** See KIS-KÜKÜLLÖ. **Klein-Pest.** See KISPEST. **Kleve.** See CLEVES. **Klofa Jökull.** See VATNA JÖKULL. **København.** See COPENHAGEN. **Koepang.** See KUPANG. **Koil.** See ALIGARH. **Kol.** See ALIGARH. **Köln.** See COLOGNE. **Kolokythia, Gulf of.** See LACONIA, GULF OF. **Kolpur** (kōl′pōōr′) town, British Baluchistan. See BOLAN PASS. **Komorn.** See KOMAROM. **Kongo.** Var. of CONGO. [CONGO.] **Kongo Free State.** See BELGIAN **Konieh.** Var. of KONIA. **Koprivnica.** See KOPREINITZ. **Körmöczbánya.** See KREMNITZ. **Kornegalle.** See KURUNEGALA. **Korone, Gulf of.** See MESSENIA, GULF OF. **Köszeg.** See GÜNS. **Kota Radja,** *or* **Raja.** See ACHIN. **Köthen.** See CÖTHEN. **Kouloure.** See SALAMIS. **Kraguyevats.** Var. of KRAGUJEVAC. **Krain.** See CARNIOLA. **Krajova.** Var. of CRAIOVA. **Krakau** *or* **Kraków.** See CRACOW.

Kratovo (krä′tŏ-vŏ) town, formerly Turkish, ab. 38 m. E N E of Üsküp, pop. 5.
Krawang (krä-wäng′) former residency, Java, now in Batavia residency.
Kray (krī) min. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 18.
Krebs (krĕbz) city, Pittsburg co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Krefeld *or* **Crefeld** (krā′fĕlt) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Germany, pop. 129.
Kremenchug (krĕm′ĕn-chōōk′) mfg. town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 73.
Kremenets (krĕm′ĕ-nyĕts′) town, Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 12.
Kremlin-Bicêtre (krĕm′lăN′-bē′sâ′tr′) town, dept. Seine, Fr. pop. 12, comm. 15.
Kremnitz (krĕm′nĭts) *Hung.* **Körmöczbánya** (kûr′mûts-bä′nyŏ) min. town with magistracy, Bars co. N W Hungary, pop. 5.
Krems (krĕms) town, Lower Austria, on Danube riv. 38 m. N W of Vienna, p. comm. 14.
Kremsier (krĕm′sēr) *Boh.* **Kroměříž** (krĕ′myĕr-zhĭsh) comm. Moravia, Austria, pop. 17.
Kreutz (kroits), *Hung.* **Körös** (kû′rûs) *Croat.* **Križevci** (krē′zhĕf-tsē) *or* **Križevac** (-zhĕ-väts) town, Belovár-Körös co. Croatia, Hungary, pop. 5.
Kreuzburg (kroits′bōōrK) town, Silesia, Prussia, pop. 12.
Kreuzlingen (kroits′lĭng-ĕn) comm. Thurgau canton, Switz. adjoining Konstanz, p. 6.
Kreuznach (kroits′näK) town & watering place, Prussia, on Nahe river, pop. 23.
Kriens (krēns) town, Lucerne canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 7.
Krimmitschau (krĭm′ĭt-shou′) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 29.
Krios, Cape (krē-ôs′) on S W coast of Asia Minor. — S point of Crete island.
Krishnagar (krĭsh-nŭg′ăr) town, Nadia dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 26.
Kristians (krĭs′tyȧns) prov. S Norway, 9,792 □ pop. 119.
Kristiansand (krĭs′tyȧn-sän′) spt. Lister og Mandal prov. S Norway, pop. 15.
Kristianstad (krĭs′tē-än-städ′) prov. S Sweden, 2,488 □ pop. 228. — its ✻ a mfg. town on Helge riv. near Baltic sea, pop. 12.
Kristiansund (-sōōn′) cml. town, Romsdal prov. Norway, pop. 13.
Kristinehamn (krē-stē′nȧ-häm′) town, Värmland prov. Sweden, on Lake Väner, pop. 9.
Kročehlaw (krô′chĕ-hläf) town near Prague, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 8, comm. 10.
Kroia (kroi′ä) *Turk.* **Akhissar** (äk′hĭs-sär′) town, Albania, 41 m. S E of Scutari, pop. 5.
Krolevets (krŏ-lyā′vyĕts) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 12.
Kronenberg (krō′nĕn-bĕrK) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 15 m. E of Düsseldorf, pop. 13.
Kronoberg (krōō′nŏ-băr′y′) prov. S Sweden, 3,826 □ pop. 158, ✻ Växjö.
Kronstadt (krōn′shtät) *Hung.* **Brassó** (brŏsh′shō) co. Transylvania, Hung. 576 □ pop. 101. — town with magistracy, its × p. 41. — ft. spt. Kotlin isl. Gulf of Finland, Russia, p. 62.
Kroonstad (krōn′stät′) dist. 3,445 □ & town, N Orange Free State, U. of S. Africa, pop. dist. 36, town 6 ; coal mines.
Krosno (krôs′nŏ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 6.
Krossen (krŏs′ĕn) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, on Oder river, pop. 8.
Krotoschin (krō′tŏ-shēn′) town, Posen prov. Prussia, 54 m. S S E of Posen, pop. 13.
Krugersdorp (krü′gĕrs-dôrp′ ; *E.* krōō′gĕrz-) town, Transvaal prov. U. of S. Af. pop. 55.
Krumau (krōō′mou) town, Bohemia, Austria, 14 m. S S W of Budweis, pop. comm. 9.
Kruševac *Eng.* **Krushevats** (krōō′shĕ-väts) dept. Servia, 1,046 □ pop. 164. — town, its ✻ near Morava river, pop. 8.
Krushevo *or* **Kruševo** (krōō′shĕ-vŏ) tn., formerly Turkish, 30 m. N of Monastir, p. ab. 9.
Ksar-el-Kebir, El (ĕl k′sär′-ĕl-kā-bēr′) town, Morocco, 58 m. S of Tangier, pop. ab. 15.
Kuala Lumpur (kwä′lä lōōm′pōōr′) city, ✻ of Selangor, Federated Malay States, pop. 47.
Kuanza (kwän′zä) riv. Angola, W Africa, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Kuba (kōō′bȧ) mfg. town, Baku govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, pop. 14.
Kuban (kōō-bän′y′) riv. 547 m. long, N. Caucasia, Russia, to Black sea. — prov. N. Caucasia, Russia, 36,644 □ pop. 2,731, ✻ Ekaterinodar.
Kubanga (kōō-bäŋ′gä) *or* **Okavango** (ō′kä-väŋ′gō) riv. 1,000 m. long, S W Africa, Angola to Ngami marsh, Bechuanaland protectorate.
Kucha (kōō-chä′) walled town, N W Sinkiang, cen. Asia.
Kuching (kōō′chĭng) town, ✻ of Sarawak, Borneo, pop. 30.
Küchük Kainarja (kü-chük′ kī′nȧr-jä′) *Bulg.* **Mala Kajnardža** (mä′lȧ kī′nȧr-jä′) a place in Bulgaria near Silistra ; treaty 1774.
Küddow (küd′ō) riv. Pomerania, West Prussia, and Posen, Prussia, to Netze river.
Kuenlun (kwĕn′lōōn′) series of mt. ranges, N Tibet, highest over 20,000 ft.
Kufstein (kōōf′shtīn) town, Tirol, Austria, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Kuka (kōō′kä) city, N E Northern Nigeria, near Lake Chad, ✻ of Bornu, pop. 50–60.
Kula (kōō′lŏ) comm. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 9.
Kulachi (kōō-lä′chē) town, Dera Ismail Khan dist. N.-W. Frontier Prov. Br. India, pop. 9.
Kulauloa (kōō-lä′ōō-lō′ä) town, on Oahu isl. Hawaii, pop. dist. 2.
Kulelü- (*or* **Kuleli-**) **Burgas** *or* **Bergaz** (kōō′lĕ-lü-, -lĭ-, bōōr-gäs′, bĕr-gäz′) vil. 20 m. S of Adrianople.
Kulm *or* **Culm** (kōōlm) town, West Prussia prov. Prussia, near Vistula river, pop. 12.
Kulmbach (kōōlm′bäK) town, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 11 ; beer.
Kulmsee *or* **Culmsee** (kōōlm′zā′) town, West Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Kulpa (kōōl′pŏ) *Croat.* **Kupa** (kōō′pȧ) riv. Croatia, Hungary, ab. 230 m. to Save river.
Kulu (kōō-lōō′) highland valley, Kangra dist. Punjab, Br. India, N of the Sutlej river.
Kum (kōōm) dist. Irak Ajemi prov. Persia. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Kuma (kōō-mȧ′) riv. 400 m. long, N. Caucasia, to swamp 60 m. fr. Caspian sea.
Kumamoto (kōō′mȧ-mō′tŏ) dist. (2,772 □ p. 1,276) & city (p. 61) W Kiushu isl. Japan.
Kumanovo (kōō-mä′nŏ-vŏ) town, formerly Turkish, 16 m. N E by E of Üsküp ; pop. 15 ; Turkish defeat 1912.
Kumassi *or* **Coomassie** (kōō-mȧs′ĭ) town, ✻ of Ashanti, Upper Guinea, W Africa, pop. 19.
Kumaun (kōō-moun′) N div. United Provs. British India, 13,725 □ pop. 1,329.
Kumbakonam (kŭm′bȧ-kō′nŭm) *or* **Combaconum**, town, Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 60.
Kumta (kōōm′tȧ) spt. town, N. Kanara dist. S Bombay, Br. India, pop. 11.
Kunduz (kōōn-dōōz′) town, Afghan Turkestan, Asia, pop. 2.
Kunene (kōō-nā′nĕ) riv. Angola, S W Africa, to Atlantic ; part of S boundary of Angola.
Kunersdorf (kōō′nĕrs-dôrf) vil. Brandenburg, Prussia, near Frankfurt ; battle 1759.
Kungur (kōōŋ-gōōr′) town, Perm govt. Russia in Europe, 50 m. S E of Perm, pop. 12.
Kunhegyes (kōōn′hĕd-yĕsh) town, Hungary, 35 m. E S E of Jászberény, pop. comm. 10.
Kunsan (kōōn′sän′) town & treaty port, S W part of Korea, pop. 5.
Kunszentmárton (kōōn′sĕnt-mär′tōn) tn. Hung. 30 m. E by S of Kecskemét, p. comm. 10.
Kunszentmiklós (-mĭk′lōsh) town, Hungary, 33 m. S by E of Budapest, p. comm. 8.
Kuopio (kōō-ō′pē-ō) govt. Finland, Russia, land area 13,141 □ p. 334. — its ✻ pop. 16.
Kupang (kōō-päng′) *Du.* **Koepang** (kōō-) town, ✻ of Dutch Timor ; on S W coast.
Kupferdreh (kōōp′fĕr-drā′) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 10.
Kupyansk (kōō-pyȧnsk′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Kura (kōō′rȧ) *or* **Kur** (kōōr) *anc.* CY′RUS, riv. 825 m. long, Transcaucasia, to Caspian sea.
Kurdistan (kōōr′dĭ-stän′) region, W Asia, mostly in Turkey but partly in Persia, lat. 34°–40° N, lon. 38°–47° E, about 74,000 □ pop. 3,000. See KURD, *n.*
Kure (kōō′rĕ) town, Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 101.
Kurgan (kōōr-gän′) town, W Tobolsk govt. Russia in Asia, on Tobol river, pop. 11.
Kuria Muria (kōō′rē-ȧ mōō′rē-ȧ) group of five rocky islets, in Arabian sea, off S coast of Oman ; British ; attached to Aden.
Kurile Islands (kōō′rĭl) *or* **Kuriles**, (-rĭlz) *Jap.* **Chishima** (chē′shē′mȧ) group 31 isls. N Pacific ocean, 6,024 □ pop. 3 ; Japanese.
Kurisches Haff (kōō′rĭsh-ĕs häf) lagoon of the Baltic sea, E. Prussia prov. Prussia, 625 □.
Kurland *or* **Courland** (kōōr′lănd) govt. Russia, on Baltic sea, 10,435 □ pop. 749, ✻ Mitau.
Kurnool (kōōr-nōōl′) dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, 7,578 □ pop. 935. — its ✻ pop. 25.
Kurram (kōō-rŭm′) political agency, North-West Frontier Prov. India, ab. 1,278 □ pop. 99.
Kursk (kōōrsk) govt. Russia in Europe, 17,937 □ pop. 3,075. — its ✻ pop. 83.
Kurume (kōō′rōō-mĕ) city, Kiushu isl. Japan, about 50 m. N E of Nagasaki, pop. 36.
Kurunegala (kōō-rōō-nā′gȧ-lȧ) chief town North-Western prov. Ceylon, pop. 8.
Kush Adasi (kōōsh ä′dȧ-sē′) spt. Smyrna vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 7.
Kushan (kōō′shän′) pass across the Hindu Kush mts. Afghanistan, alt. 14,300 ft.
Kuskokwim (kŭs′kŏ-kwĭm) riv. Alaska, about 550 m. long, S of Yukon river. — dist. S W Alaska, pop. 2.
Küssnacht (küs′näKt) vil. Schwyz, Switzerland, pop. comm. 4 ; legend of William Tell.
Küstenland (küs′tĕn-länt′) *or* **Coastland**, administrative dist. Austria, on Adriatic sea, consisting of Trieste, Görz & Gradisca, & Istria, 3,077 □ pop. 894, ✻ Trieste.
Küstrin (küs-trēn′) ft. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, on Oder river, pop. 18.
Kutaia (kōō-tī′yȧ) town, Brusa vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 22.
Kutais (kōō-tȧ-ēs′) govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, 8,144 □ pop. 1,009. — its ✻ pop. 40.
Kutno (kōōt′nŏ) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 10.
Kuttenberg (kōōt′ĕn-bĕrK) *Boh.* **Kutná Hora** (kōōt′nä hô′rȧ) *or* **Hory Kutné** (hô′rĭ kōōt′nā) min. & mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 16.
Kuty (kōō′tĭ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 7.
Kutztown (kōōts′toun) bor. Berks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Kuvo (kōō′vō) riv. Benguela, Angola, W Africa, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Kuwana (kōō′wȧ-nä) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, on the coast near Nagoya, pop. 22.
Kuznetsk (kōōz-nyĕtsk′) town, Saratov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 24.
Kvalö (kvȧl′û′) isl. of Norway, in Arctic ocean, 24° E lon.
Kwanchengtze (kwän′chŭng′tsĕ′) *or* **Changchun** (chäng′chōōn′) treaty mart, Kirin prov. Manchuria, pop. 80 ; connecting point of Russian & Japanese railways.
Kwangchow *or* **Kwangchow-wan** (kwäng′chō′wän′) French leased ter. S coast Kwangtung prov. China, 425 □ pop. 168 ; attached to Fr. Indo-China.
Kwangju (-jōō′) town, ✻ of S. Cholla prov. S W part of Korea.
Kwango (kwäŋ′gō) riv. Angola & Belgian Congo, Africa, to Kassai river.
Kwangsi (kwäng′sē′) prov. S China, 77,220 □ pop. 5,580, ✻ Kweilin.
Kwangtung (-tōōng′) prov. S E China, 99,970 □ pop. 24,369, ✻ Canton.
Kwantung (kwän′tōōng′) *or* **Kwanto** (-tō′) Japanese leased ter. S part of Liaotung pen. Manchuria, 1,220 □ pop. 488, ✻ Dairen.
Kweichow (kwā′chō′) prov. S W China, 67,182 □ pop. 9,530, ✻ Kweiyang.
Kweihwating (kwā′hwä′tĭng′) *or* **Kuku-khoto** (kōō′kōō′-kō′tō′) cml. & religious city, Shansi prov. China, in 40° 48′ N, 111° 47′ E, pop. 260.
Kweilin (kwā′lĭn′) city, ✻ of Kwangsi prov. China, pop. 80.
Kweiyang (kwā′yäng′) city, ✻ of Kweichow prov. China, pop. 100.
Kyakhta (kyȧK′tȧ) town, Transbaikalia ter. Siberia, pop. 11 ; Chinese trade.
Kyaring (kyä′rĭng′) lake ab. 40 m. long, Tibet, in 31° N, 88° 30′ E.
Kyaukpyu (chouk′pū) dist. of Arakan div. Lower Burma, 4,387 □ pop. 185. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Kyaukse (chouk′sā) dist. Meiktila div. Upper Burma, India, 1,274 □ p. 141. — its ✻ p. 7.
Kyonggeui (kyŭng′gwē′) *or* **Kyongui**, prov. cen. Korea, pop. 1,518, ✻ Seoul.
Kyongsyang, North (kyŭng′syäng′) *or* **Kyonshan Puku** (kyŭŋ′shän′ pōō′kōō) prov. S E part of Korea, pop. 1,670, ✻ Taiku.
Kyongsyang, South, *or* **Kyonshan Namu** (nä′mōō) prov. S E part of Korea, pop. 1,506, ✻ Chinju.
Kyoto *or* **Kioto** (kyō′tō) dist. W Honshu, Japan, 1,766 □ p. 1,032. — mfg. city in dist. p. 442.
Kyparissia (kē-pä′rēs-sē′ä) spt. town, ✻ of Triphylia nome, Greece, pop. 6.
Kyritz (kē′rĭts) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Kythnos (kēth′nŏs) *or* **Thermia** (thĕr-mē′ȧ) isl. Cyclades nome, Greece, ab. 30 □ pop. 5.
Kyungsung (kyŭng′sŭng′) *or* **Kyongusogu** (kyŏŋ′gōō-sō′gōō) bay, & town, ✻ of S. Hamgyong prov. N E coast of Korea, pop. town 77.

L

☞ **La, Las, Le, Les, Los.** For French and Spanish names beginning with these elements, see the specific names.

Laagen (lô′gĕn) *or* **Numedalslaagen** (nü′mĕ-däls-lô′gĕn) riv. 185 m. long, S Norway flows into Skager-Rak at Larvik.
Labe (lä′bĕ) town, Futa Jallon, French Guinea, W Africa, pop. 10.
La Belle (lä bĕl′) town, Lewis co. Mo. pop. 1.
Labelle (lȧ-bĕl′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Papineauville.
Labes (lä′bĕs) mfg. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Labette (lā-bĕt′) co. S E Kan. 643 □ pop. 31, × Oswego.
Labiana (lä-byä′nä) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Labiau (lä′bē-ou) town, E. Prussia prov. Prussia, Germany, pop. 5.
La Biche (lȧ bēsh′) *often* **Red Deer**, riv. N E Alberta, Can. 80 m. to S Saskatchewan river.
Labrador (lăb′rȧ-dôr′ ; lăb′rȧ-dôr) pen. E British North America, about 530,000 □ pop. 7 ; mostly in Quebec prov. — dependency of Newfoundland, E part of pen. 120,000 □ pop. 4.
Labuan (lä′bōō-än′) isl. attached to Singapore, Straits Settlements, off N W coast of Borneo, 30 □ pop. 7 ; chief town, Victoria, pop. 2.
Laccadive Islands (lăk′ȧ-dīv′) group, Arabian sea, lat. 10°–12° N, 80 □ pop. 10 ; British.
Lacedæmon (lăs′ē-dē′mŏn) nome, S Greece, pop. 87, ✻ Sparta. — See SPARTA (*Gaz.*).
Lacedonia (lä′chā-dô′nyä) town, Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Lacha (lä′chä) lake, Olonets govt. Russia in Europe, 141 □.
Lachine (lȧ-shēn′) town, Hochelaga co. Quebec, Can. at the head of Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence river, pop. 11.
Lachlan (läk′lăn) riv. 700 m. long, N. S. Wales, trib. of Murrumbidgee river.
Lackawanna (lăk′ȧ-wŏn′ȧ) co. N E Pa. 451 □ pop. 260, × Scranton. — city, Erie co. N. Y. pop. 15.
Laclede (lȧ-klēd′) co. S Mo. 753 □ pop. 17, × Lebanon.
Lacon (lā′kŏn) city, × of Marshall co. Ill. pop. 1.
Laconia (lȧ-kō′nĭ-ȧ) city, × of Belknap co. N. H. pop. 10. — tract of country, in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, granted (1629) to John Mason and Sir F. Gorges.
Laconia, nome, S part of the Morea, Greece, 1,679 □ pop. 62, ✻ Gythion. — *or* **Laconica** (lȧ-kŏn′ĭ-kȧ) anc. country, S Morea, Greece. See DORIAN, *n.*
Laconia, *or* **Kolokythia** (kō′lŏ-kĭ-thē′ȧ), **Gulf of**, in S part of the Morea, Greece.
Lac qui Parle (läk′ kē pärl′) co. W Minn. 790 □ pop. 15, × Madison.
La Crosse (lȧ krŏs′) co. W Wis. 481 □ pop. 44. — mfg. city, its × pop. 30.
Ladakh (lȧ-däK′) prov. Kashmir, N India, 30,000 □ pop. 91, ✻ Leh.
Ladd (lăd) vil. Bureau co. Ill. 5 m. N W of Peru, pop. 2.
Ladoga (lȧ-dō′gȧ) town, Montgomery co. Ind. pop. 1. — (*pron.* lȧ′dŏ-gȧ) lake, N W Russia, largest in Europe, ab. 7,000 □ ; outlet, Neva river.
Ladonia (lȧ-dō′nĭ-ȧ) town, Fannin co. Tex. 27 m. S W of Paris, pop. 1.
Ladrone Islands (lȧ-drōn′ ; *Sp.* lä-drō′nā) *or* **Ladrones** (lȧ-drōnz′ ; *Sp.* lä-drō′nās). See MARIANA ISLS. (*Gaz.*). — group of isls. in China sea, opp. entrance to Canton river.
Ladybrand (lā′dĭ-brănd) dist. 1,109 □ & town, E cen. Orange Free State, U. of S. Af. pop. dist. 26, town 4.
Ladysmith (lā′dĭ-smĭth) city, × of Rusk co. Wis. pop. 2. — town, N W Natal, U. of S. Af. pop. 6 ; besieged 1899–1900.
Laeken (lä′kĕn) town, Brabant, Belgium, p. comm. 35 ; sub. of Brussels. See FAMILISTÈRE.
Læsö (lâz′û′) isl. off N E coast of Jutland, Denmark, 45 □ pop. 3.
Lafayette (lä′fā-yĕt′) co. S W Ark. 525 □ pop. 14, × Lewisville. — co. N Fla. 1,244 □ pop. 7, × Mayo. — par. S La. 279 □ pop. 29, × Lafayette. — co. N Miss. 664 □ pop. 22, × Oxford. — co. W Mo. 612 □ pop. 30, × Lexington. — co. S Wis. 642 □ pop. 20, × Darlington. — town, × of Chambers co. Ala. pop. 2. — town, Boulder co. Col. pop. 2. — city, Walker co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Tippecanoe co. Ind. pop. 20 ; Purdue univ. — town, × of Lafayette par. La. pop. 6.
Lafayette, Mount, White mts. N. H. alt. 5,269 ft. ; highest of Franconia group.
La Follette (lä fŏl′ĕt) city, Campbell co. Tennessee, pop. 3.
Lafourche (lä′fōōrsh′) par. S E La. 991 □ pop. 33, × Thibodaux. — bayou, La. 150 m. long ; a nav. outlet of Mississippi riv. into Gulf of Mexico.
Lagash (lā′găsh) *or* **Shirpurla** (shĭr-pōōr′lȧ) city, anc. Babylonia ; site bet. Euphrates and Tigris rivers.
Lage (lä′gĕ) town, Lippe, Germany, pop. 6.
Lages (lä′zhĕsh) town, Santa Catharina state, Brazil, pop. 5.
Laghouat (lȧ′gōō′ät′) town, N Ghardaïa ter. Algeria, pop. 6, comm. 7.

Krayina. Var. of KRAJINA.
Kroměříž. See KREMSIER.
Krim. See CRIMEA.
Kristiania. See CHRISTIANIA.
Kuando. See CHOBI.
Kuch Bihar. Var. of COOCH BEHAR.
Kuds, El. See JERUSALEM.
Kuilenburg. Same as CULENBORG.
Kuku-khoto. See KWEIHWATING.
Kuku Nor. See KOKO NOR.
Kuladan. See KALADAN.
Kuldja. See ILI.
Kulja. See ILI.
Kulun. Chinese name of URGA. — lake. See DALAI NOR.
Kumilla. See COMILLA.
Kunchinjunga. Var. of KANCHANJANGA.
Kunie. See PINES, ISLE OF.
Kupa. See KULPA.
Kurg. See COORG.
Kush. See CUSH.
Kusi. See KOSI.
Küstenje. See CONSTANŢA.
Kutch. See CUTCH.
Kutná Hora. See KUTTENBERG.
Kwaihwacheng. See KWEIHWATING.
Kwangchowfu. Chinese name of CANTON.
Kwanto. Jap. form of KWANTUNG.
Kwathlamba. See DRAKENSBERG.
Kwenlun. Var. of KUENLUN.
Kwinhon. See QUINHONE.
Kyongui. See KYONGGEUI.
Kyongusogo. See KYUNGSUNG.
Kyonshan Namu. See KYONGSYANG, SOUTH.
Kyonshan Puku. See KYONGSYANG, NORTH.
Kythera. See CERIGO.
Kyustendil. See KÖSTENDIL.
☞ For forms like **La Asunción, Le Havre, Los Santos**, etc., see ASUNCIÓN, HAVRE, SANTOS, etc.
Laaland. See LOLLAND.
La Boca. See BALBOA.
Laconica. See LACONIA.
La Cumbre. See USPALLATA.
Ladak. Var. of LADAKH.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr ; īce, ĭll ; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect ; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü ; fōōd, fŏŏt ; out, oil ; chair ; go ; sing, iŋk ; then, thin ; nature, verdure (250) ; K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN ; yet ; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Lagny (lȧn′yē′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 6.
Lagos (lä′gōōsh) spt. Algarve prov. Portugal, pop. 7. — (*pron.* lä′gōs) city, Jalisco state, Mexico, pop. 12. — (*pron.* lā′gŏs; lä′gōs) *called also* **Western Province**, prov. W Southern Nigeria, 28,600 □ pop. 2,151. — its ✻ pop. with suburbs 102.
Lagos, Bay of (lä′gōs) *or* **Karagach Liman** (kȧ-rȧ-gäch′ lē-män′), inlet of N Ægean sea.
La Grande (lȧ grănd′) city, × of Union co. Oregon, pop. 5.
La Grange (lȧ grānj′) vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 5. — town, × of Oldham co. Ky. pop. 1. — city, Lewis co. Mo. pop. 1. — town, Lenoir co. N. C. pop. 1.
Lagrange (lȧ-grānj′) co. N E Ind. 387 □ pop. 15, × Lagrange. — city, × of Troup co. Ga. pop. 6. — town, × of Lagrange co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Fayette co. Tex. pop. 2.
La Grange Park, vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Laguan (lä-gwän′) isl. N of Samar, 10 □ pop. 8; most densely populated of Phil. islands.
Laguna, La (lä lä-gōō′nä) town, N Teneriffe isl. Canary isls. pop. 16. — prov. cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. 629 □ pop. 149, ✻ Santa Cruz.
Laguna de Términos (lä-gōō′nä dā tĕr′mē-nōs) inlet, Campeche state, Mexico.
Lahaina (lä-hä′ē-nä) town & spt. N W Maui isl. Hawaii ter. pop. 5; sugar culture.
La Harpe (lȧ härp′) city, Hancock co. Ill. pop. 1.
Laharpe (lȧ-härp′) city, Allen co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Laharpur (lä′hȧr-pōōr′) town, Sitapur div. United Provs. British India, pop. 12.
Lahej (lȧ-hĕj′) small state, Aden, Arabia, 18 m. N W of Aden, ✻ Hauta.
Lahijan (lä′hē-jän′) town, Gilan prov. Persia, 29 m. E S E of Resht, pop. 7.
Lahn (län) riv. Prussia, 135 m. long, to Rhine riv. 4 m. S E of Koblenz.
Lahore (lȧ-hōr′) div. of Punjab, Br. India, pop. 4,657. — dist. of div. pop. 1,036. — city, ✻ of dist. & div. 31° 34′ N lat. 74° 21′ E lon. pop. 229.
Lahr (lär) mfg. town, Baden, Germany, on Schutter river, pop. 15.
Laibach (lī′bäk) mfg. town, ✻ of Carniola, Austria, pop. comm. 42.
Laichow (lī′chō′) city, N W coast of Shantung pen. China, pop. 80.
Laigle (lĕ′gl′) mfg. town, dept. Orne, France, on Rille river, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Lainate (lī-nä′tā) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Laishev (lȧ-ē′shĕf) town, Kazan govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 6.
Laiyang (lī′yäng′) city, 50 m. S W of Chefoo, Shantung prov. China, pop. 40; silk trade.
Lajas (lä′häs; 189) mun. & town, S Aquadilla dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 11.
La Junta (lä hōōn′tȧ) town, × of Otero co. Col. on Arkansas river, pop. 4.
Lake, co. N W Cal. 1,278 □ pop. 6, × Lakeport. — co. cen. Col. 371 □ pop. 11, × Leadville. — co. cen. Fla. 1,047 □ pop. 10, × Tavares. — co. N E Ill. 455 □ pop. 55, × Waukegan. — co. N W Ind. 492 □ pop. 83, × Crown Point. — co. lower pen. Mich. 579 □ pop. 5, × Baldwin. — co. N E Minn. 2,099 □ pop. 8, × Two Harbors. — co. N E O. 241 □ pop. 23, × Painesville. — co. S Ore. 7,920 □ pop. 5, × Lakeview. — co. E S. Dak. 562 □ pop. 11, × Madison. — co. N W Tenn. 122 □ pop. 9, × Tiptonville.
Lake Arthur, town, Calcasieu par. Louisiana, pop. 1.
Lake Charles, city, × of Calcasieu par. Louisiana, pop. 11.
Lake City, town, × of Columbia co. Fla. pop. 5. — city, Calhoun co. Io. pop. 2. — city, Wabasha co. Minn. pop. 3. — town, Williamsburg co. S. C. pop. 1.
Lake Crystal, vil. Blue Earth co. Minn. 12 m. S W of Mankato, pop. 1.
Lake Forest, city, Lake co. Ill. on Lake Michigan, pop. 3; Lake Forest univ.
Lake Geneva, city, Walworth co. Wis. p. 3; summer resort. — See Geneva, Lake of.
Lakeland (lāk′lȧnd) town, Polk co. Fla. 30 m. E N E of Tampa, pop. 4.
Lake Linden (lĭn′dĕn) vil. Houghton co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Lake Mills, town, Winnebago co. Io. pop. 1. — city, Jefferson co. Wis. pop. 2.
Lake Odessa (ō-dĕs′ȧ) vil. Ionia co. Mich. 30 m. S E of Grand Rapids, pop. 1.
Lake Placid, vil. Essex co. New York, on Lake Placid, pop. 2; summer resort.
Lake Preston (prĕs′tŭn) city, Kingsbury co. South Dakota, pop. 1.
Lake Providence, town, × of East Carroll par. La. on Mississippi river, pop. 2.
Lake′view′, town, × of Lake co. Oregon, pop. 1.
Lake Village, town, × of Chicot co. Arkansas, pop. 1.
Lakeville (lāk′vĭl) town, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
Lakewood (lāk′wŏŏd′) health resort, Ocean co. N. J. pop. 3. — vil. Cuyahoga co. O. 6 m. W of Cleveland, pop. 15.
Lakhi (lŭk′ē) hill range, Karachi dist. Sind, British India, joins Kirthar range.
Lakhimpur (lŭk′ĭm-pōōr′) dist. N E Assam, British India, 4,529 □ pop. 469.
Lakota (lȧ-kō′tȧ) city, × of Nelson co. North Dakota, pop. 1.
Lalganj (läl-gŭnj′) cml. town, Muzaffarpur dist. Bihar, Br. India, pop. 13.
Lalin (lä-lēn′) town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 16.
Lalincheng (lä′lēn′chĕng′) town, Kirin prov. Manchuria, pop. 20.
Lama Mocogno (lä′mä mō-kō′nyō) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Lamar (lȧ-mär′) co. N W Ala. 601 □ pop. 17, × Vernon. — co. S Miss. 495 □ pop. 12, × Purvis. — co. N E Tex. 945 □ pop. 47, × Paris. — town, × of Prowers co. Col. pop. 3. — city, × of Barton co. Mo. pop. 2.
Lamb, co. N W Tex. 1,022 □ × Olton.
Lambayeque (läm′bä-yä′kā) dept. N W Peru, 4,615 □ pop. 124. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Lambersart (läN′bĕr′sär′) mfg. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 7, comm. 9.
Lambertville (lăm′bẽrt-vĭl) city, Hunterdon co. New Jersey, pop. 5.
Lambeth (lăm′bĕth) met. bor. England, S quarter of London, pop. 298.
Lambrate (läm-brä′tā) vil. near Milan, Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 5.
Lambton (lăm′tŭn) co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Sarnia.
Lamego (lȧ-mä′gōō) city, Beira prov. Portugal, 42 m. E of Oporto, pop. 8.
Lamia (lȧ-mē′ȧ) town, ✻ of Phthiotis nome, Greece, pop. 10.
Lamia, Gulf of, *anc.* Mali′acus Si′nus, E coast of Greece; Pass of Thermopylæ on S shore.
Lammermuir Hills (lăm′ẽr-mŭr′; *Scot.* -mür′) *or* **Lammermoor Hills** (-mōōr′) Scotland, Edinburghshire to North sea; highest, Meikle Says Law (*pron.* mē′k′l, mĭk′′l), 1,749 ft.
Lamoille (lȧ-moil′) co. N Vt. 436 □ pop. 13, × Hyde Park.
Lamon (lä-mōn′) comm. Belluno prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Lamongan (lä′mōn-gän′) volcano, E Java, 12,040 ft. high.
Lamoni (lȧ-mō′nī) town, Decatur co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Lamoure (lȧ-mōōr′) co. S E N. Dak. 1,147 □ pop. 11. — city, its ×.
Lampasas (lăm-păs′ăs) co. cen. Tex. 740 □ pop. 10. — city, its × pop. 2.
Lampazos (läm-pä′sōs; 268) city, Nuevo León, Mexico, pop. 5.
Lampedusa (läm′pä-dōō′zä) isl. Italy, midway between Malta and Tunis.
Lampertheim (läm′pĕrt-hīm′) town, Hesse, S Germany, near Rhine riv. pop. comm. 10.
Lampong (läm′pŏng′) bay, S Sumatra. — **Districts**, outpost prov. S Sumatra, Dutch E. Indies, 11,338 □ pop. 157.
Lamporecchio (läm′pō-rāk′kyō) town, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Lampun (lȧm-pōōn′) town, Siam, 15 m. S E of Chiengmai, pop. 12.
Lamu (lä′mōō) spt. East Africa protectorate, on Lamu isl. Indian oc. lat. 2° 16′ S, pop. 5.
Lanai (lä′nä-ē) one of the Hawaiian isls. N Pacific ocean, 135 □.
Lanao (lä-nä′ō) *or* **Malanao** (mä′lä-nä′ō) lake, Misamis prov. Mindanao, Phil. islands.
Lanark (lăn′ȧrk) city, Carroll co. Ill. pop. 1. — royal, parl. & mun. burgh, × of Lanarkshire, Scot. pop. 6. — co. E Ontario, Canada, × Perth. — See Lanarkshire (*Gaz.*).
Lanarkshire (-shẽr) *or* **Lanark** *or* **Clydesdale** (klīdz′dāl′) co. Scotland, 879 □ pop. 1,447, × Lanark.
Lancashire (lăŋ′kȧ-shẽr) *or* **Lancaster**, maritime, mfg. & min. co. NW England, 1,867 □ pop. 4,768, × Lancaster. See Lancastrian, *a.* & *n.*
Lancaster (lăŋ′kăs-tẽr) co. S E Nebr. 853 □ pop. 74, × Lincoln. — co. S E Pa. 941 □ pop. 167, × Lancaster. — co. N S. C. 515 □ pop. 27, × Lancaster. — co. E Va. 130 □ pop. 10, × Lancaster. — city, × of Garrard co. Ky. pop. 2. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. — town, × of Coos co. N. H. pop. 3. — vil. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 4. — city, × of Fairfield co. O. pop. 13. — city, × of Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 47; Franklin & Marshall college. — town, × of Lancaster co. S. C. pop. 2. — city, Dallas co. Tex. pop. 1. — city, × of Grant co. Wis. pop. 2. — See Lancashire (*Gaz.*). — spt. bor. × of Lancashire, Eng. pop. 41.
Lancaster Sound, N. Am. connects Barrow strait with Baffin bay, 74° N.
Lanchi (län′chē′) cml. city, Chekiang prov. China, pop. 200.
Lanchowfu (län′chō′fōō′) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of Kansu, China, on Hwang riv. pop. 500.
Lanciano (län-chä′nō) town, Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise compt. Italy, pop. comm. 20.
Landau (län′dou) ft. town, Rhenish Bavaria, Ger. on Queich riv. p. 18. See landau, *n.*
Lander (lăn′dẽr) co. cen. Nev. 5,721 □ p. 2. × Austin. — town, × of Fremont co. Wyo. p. 2.
Landerneau (läN′dĕr′nō′) spt. town, dept. Finistère, France, pop. 6, comm. 8.
Landes (länd) dept. S W France, 3,615 □ pop. 289, ✻ Mont-de-Marsan.

Landeshut (län′dĕs-hōōt′) mfg. town, Silesia, Prussia, pop. 14.
Landsberg (länts′bĕrk) town, Bavaria, S Germany, on Lech riv. pop. 7. — town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, on Warthe riv. pop. 39.
Land's End, cape, Cornwall co. the most W land of England. See Bellerus, *n.*
Landshut (länts′hōōt) mfg. & cml. town, Bavaria, Germany, on Isar river, pop. 25.
Landskron (länts′krōn) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 7.
Landskrona (läns′krōō′nȧ) spt. Malmöhus prov. S Sweden, pop. 14.
Lane (lān) co. W Kan. 715 □ pop. 3, × Dighton. — co. W Ore. 4,612 □ pop. 34, × Eugene.
Lanett (lȧ-nĕt′) town, Chambers co. Alabama, pop. 4.
Langdon (lăng′dŭn) city, × of Cavalier co. North Dakota, pop. 1.
Langeland (läng′ē-län′) isl. Denmark, 110 □ pop. 20, chief town Rudköbing, pop. 4.
Langemarck (läN′gē-märk′; 172) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Langen (läng′ĕn) town, Starkenburg prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 8.
Langenberg (läng′ĕn-bĕrk) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Langenbielau (läng′ĕn-bē′lou) mfg. town, Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 19.
Langendreer (läng′ĕn-drār′) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 26.
Langensalza (-zäl′tsä) town, Saxony, Prussia, near Erfurt, pop. 13; battle 1866.
Langenthal (läng′ĕn-täl′) comm. Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. 6; mineral springs.
Langerfeld (läng′ẽr-fĕlt) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, near Barmen, pop. comm. 15.
Langhirano (läŋ′gē-rä′nō) comm. Parma prov. Italy, 13 m. S by W of Parma, pop. 8.
Langlade (lăng′lād) co. N E Wis. 875 □ pop. 17, × Antigo.
Langnau (läng′nou) comm. Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. 9.
Langres (läN′gr′) *anc.* Andematuri′num, *later* Lin′gones, ft. town, dept. Haute-Marne, France, on mt. 1,460 ft. high, pop. 6, comm. 9.
Languedoc (läNg′dŏk′) old prov. S France; its ✻ was Toulouse.
Languidic (läN′gē′dēk′) comm. dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 8.
Lankadia (län′kȧ-thē′ȧ) town, Arcadia nome, Greece, pop. 5.
Lannion (lȧ′nē′ôN′) town, riv. port, & comm. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, pop. 6.
Lansdale (lănz′dāl) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Lansdowne (lănz′doun) bor. Delaware co. Pa. near Philadelphia, pop. 4. — town & hill station, Garhwal dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, pop. 5.
Lansford (lănz′fẽrd) bor. Carbon co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.
Lansing (lăn′sĭng) vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, Allamakee co. Io. pop. 2. — city, Ingham co. Michigan, pop. 31, ✻ of Michigan.
Lansingburg (lăn′sĭng-bûrg) vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y. pop. 13.
Lanuvium (lȧ-nū′vĭ-ŭm) city, anc. Latium, Italy; modern Lavigna, near Albano mt.
Lanzarote (län′sä-rō′tā) isl. Canary isls. 311 □ pop. 19; Spanish.
Laoag (lä-wäg′) spt. town, Ilicos Norte prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 20.
Laon (läN) city, ✻ of dept. Aisne, France, pop. 10, comm. 16.
Laos (lä′ōz) states, cen. Indo-China, part subject to Siam & part (111,940 □ pop. 632, ✻ Vientiane, on the Mekong) under French protection. See Lao, *n.*
La Paz (lä päs′; 268) dept. Bolivia, S. Am. 53,775 □ pop. 579. — its ✻ & a ✻ of Bolivia, pop. 79. — ✻ of S. Dist. Lower California, Mex. on La Paz bay, pop. 6; pearl fisheries.
Lapeer (lȧ-pēr′) co. S E Mich. 666 □ pop. 26. — city, its × pop. 4.
Lapel (lȧ-pĕl′) town, Madison co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Lap′land, region, Sweden, Norway, & N W Russia, Europe. See Lapp, *n.*
La Plata (lä plä′tȧ) co. S W Col. 1,851 □ pop. 11, × Durango. — city, Macon co. Mo. pop. 2. — riv. See Plata. — city, Argentina. See Plata, La.
Laporte (lȧ-pōrt′) co. N W Ind. 595 □ pop. 46. — city, its × pop. 11. — **City**, town, Blackhawk co. Io. pop. 1.
Lappmark (lȧp′märk) general name for N dists. of Sweden, inhabited by Lapps.
Laprairie (lȧ-prā′rĭ; 115) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Laprairie.
Lar (lär) town, Persia, ✻ of Laristan prov. about 175 m. S E of Shiraz, pop. 12.
Lär (lâr) comm. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 7.
Lara (lä′rä) state, N W Venezuela, S. Amer. 7,645 □ pop. 190, ✻ Barquisimeto.
Laramie (lăr′ȧ-mĭ) co. S E Wyo. 6,992 □ pop. 26, × Cheyenne. — city, × of Albany co. Wyo. pop. 26; University of Wyoming.
Laramie Mountains, range in Col. & Wyo.; highest peak, Laramie Peak.
Laramie Plains, plateau, Albany & Carbon cos. Wyo. 7,000 ft. high.
Larangeiras (lä′rän-zhē′ē-räsh) town, Sergipe state, Brazil, pop. 20.
Larchmont (lärch′mŏnt) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 2.
Laredo (lȧ-rā′dō) city, × of Webb co. Tex. on Rio Grande, pop. 15. — spt. town Santander prov. N Spain, pop. comm. 5. —, **Nuevo** (nwā′vō lä-rā′thō; 146) city, Tamaulipas, Mexico, on Rio Grande, opp. Laredo, Tex. pop. 8.
Lares (lä′rās) mun. & town, E Aguadilla dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 23, town 3.
Largs (lärgz) spt. Ayrshire, Scotland, pop. 4; watering place; battle 1263.
Lari (lä′rē) town, Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, 14 m. S E of Pisa, pop. comm. 12.
Larimer (lăr′ĭ-mẽr) co. N Col. 2,629 □ pop. 25, × Fort Collins.
Larimore (lăr′ĭ-mōr) city, Grand Forks co. North Dakota, pop. 1.
Larino (lä-rē′nō) town, Campobasso prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Larissa (lȧ-rĭ-sȧ) nome, Thessaly, Greece, 2,478 □ pop. 95. — its ✻ pop. 18.
Laristan (lä′rĭ-stän′) prov. S Persia, arid waste, pop. small, ✻ Lar.
Larkana (lär-kä′nȧ) dist. of Sind, Bombay pres. Br. India, 5,091 □ pop. 661. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Larksville (lärks′vĭl) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 9.
Larnaka (lär′nȧ-kä) town, S coast Cyprus isl. Mediterranean sea, pop. 9.
Larne (lärn) spt. Antrim co. Ireland, on Lough Larne, pop. 5.
Larned (lär′nĕd) city, × of Pawnee co. Kansas, pop. 3.
Larsa (lär′sȧ) city, anc. Babylonia; site bet. Euphrates and Tigris rivers.
Larue (lȧ-rōō′) co. cen. Ky. 288 □ pop. 11, × Hodgensville.
Larvik, *form.* **Laurvig** (lär′vĕk) spt. ✻ of Jarlsberg og Larvik prov. S Norway, pop. 10.
La Salle (lȧ săl′) co. N cen. Ill. 1,146 □ pop. 90, × Ottawa. — par. cen. La. 640 □ pop. 9, × Jena. — city, La Salle co. Ill. pop. 12. — vil. Niagara co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Lasalle, co. S Tex. 1,561 □ pop. 5, × Cotulla.
Las Animas (läs ăn′ĭ-mȧs) co. Col. 4,809 □ p. 34, × Trinidad. — town, × of Bent co. Col. p. 2.
Las Bela (lŭs bā′lȧ) native state, S Baluchistan, India, 6,441 □ pop. 61, ✻ Bela.
Las Cruces (läs krōō′sĕs; 138) town, × of Dona Ana co. New Mexico, pop. 4.
Lashkar (lŭsh′kŭr′) city, ✻ of Gwalior state, Central India, pop. 61. See Gwalior (*Gaz.*).
Las Marias (läs mä-rē′äs) mun. & town, E Mayagüez dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 10.
Lassen (lăs′ĕn) co. N E Cal. 4,531 □ pop. 5, × Susanville.
Lassen Peak, 10,577 ft. high, Sierra Nevada mts. Shasta & Plumas cos. California.
L'Assomption (lä′sôN′syôN′) riv. 100 m. long, Quebec prov. Can. flows into St. Lawrence riv. — co. W Quebec prov. Canada. — its × pop. 2.
Lastra a Signa (läs′trä ä sēn′yä) town, Florence prov. Italy, on Arno river, p. comm. 13.
Las Vegas (läs vā′gȧs) city, × of San Miguel co. New Mexico, pop. 4.
Latacunga (lä′tä-kōōŋ′gä) city, ✻ of León prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 15.
Latah (lā′tô′) co. N W Ida. 1,128 □ pop. 19, × Moscow.
Latakia (lä′tä-kē′ä) *anc.* Laodice′a, spt. town, Syria, on Mediterranean sea, pop. 25.
Laterza (lä-tĕr′dzä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, 25 m. W N W of Taranto, pop. 8.
Lathom and Burscough (lā′thŭm, bûrs′kō) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Lathrop (lā′thrŭp) city, Clinton co. Mo. pop. 1.
Latiano (lä-tyä′nō) town, Lecce prov. Italy, 13 m. W S W of Brindisi, pop. comm. 8.
Latimer (lăt′ĭ-mẽr) co. S E Okla. 735 □ pop. 11, × Wilburton.
Latisana (lä′tē-sä′nä) town, Udine prov. Venetia, It. 22 m. S S W of Udine, p. comm. 6.
Latium (lā′shĭ-ŭm) *It.* **Lazio** (lät′sē-ō) old dept. Italy, now Rome province, 4,664 □ pop. 1,302. — anc. country in same locality. See Latin, *a.* & *n.*
Latonia (lȧ-tō′nĭ-ȧ) town, Kenton co. Kentucky, pop. 2.
Latrobe (lȧ-trōb′) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 9.
Latta (lăt′ȧ) town, Dillon co. South Carolina, pop. 1.
Lauban (lou′bän) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Queiss river, pop. 15.
Lauderdale (lô′dẽr-dāl) co. N W Ala. 694 □ pop. 31, × Florence. — co. E Miss. 700 □ pop. 47, × Meridian. — co. W Tenn. 456 □ pop. 21, × Ripley.
Lauenburg (lou′ĕn-bŏŏrk) town, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Elbe riv. pop. 5. — town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, on Leba riv. pop. 14.
Laugen (lou′gĕn) riv. S Norway, flows into Mjös lake.
Laun (loun) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Eger river, pop. comm. 11.
Launceston (län′stŭn; lôn′-) mun. bor. Cornwall co. England, pop. 4. — (*pron.* lăn′sĕs-tŭn; lôn′-) city, Cornwall co. Tasmania, on Tamar river, pop. 21.

Lagoon Islands. See Ellice I. | **Laki.** Var. of Lakhi. | **Lalbagh.** See Murshidabad. | **Lammermoor.** Var. of Lammermuir. | **Lanki.** Var. of Lanchi.
Lantsan. See Mekong. | **Laodicea.** See Latakia. | **Laraish.** See Araish, El. | **Larash.** See Araish, El. | **Läsö.** See Læsö. | **Lassa.** See Lhasa.

Laurahütte (lou′rä-hüt′ẽ) town, Silesia, Prussia, near Königshütte, pop. comm. 16.

Laureana di Borello (lou′râ-ä′nä dē bō-rĕl′lō) town, Reggio di Calabria, It. pop. comm. 8.

Laurel (lô′rĕl; lŏr′ĕl) co. S E Ky. 447 □ pop. 20, × London. — town, Sussex co. Del. pop. 2. — town, Prince George co. Md. pop. 2. — city, Jones co. Miss. pop. 8.

Laurens (lô′rĕnz) co. S cen. Ga. 806 □ pop. 36, × Dublin. — co. N W S. C. 690 □ pop. 42, × Laurens, pop. 5.

Laurentian Mountains (lô-rĕn′shĭ-ăn; -shăn) range, Canada, bet. St. Lawrence river & Hudson bay; highest Les Éboulements, 2,547 ft. See LAURENTIAN, *a.* 2.

Lauria (lou′rē-ä) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 10.

Laurinburg (lô′rĭn-bûrg) town, × of Scotland co. North Carolina, pop. 2.

Laurion (läv′rĭ-ŏn) spt. town, Attica nome, Greece, pop. 10.

Laurium (lô′rĭ-ŭm) vil. Houghton co. Mich. 10 m. N N E of Houghton, pop. 9.

Lausanne (lō′zȧn′) mfg. city, ✳ of Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. 66.

Lauscha (lou′shä) vil. Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, pop. 6.

Laut (lä′o͞ot) *Du.* **Laoet** (lä′o͞ot) isl. off S E coast of Borneo, Du. E. Indies, 744 □.

Lautaro (lou-tä′rō) city, Cautin prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 6.

Lauterberg (lou′tẽr-bĕrk) ft. town, Hanover, Prussia, in Harz mountains, pop. 6.

Lavaca (lȧ-văk′ȧ) co. S Tex. 950 □ pop. 26, × Hallettsville.

Lavaca River, riv. S E Tex. ab. 110 m. long, flows into Lavaca bay.

Lavadores (lä′vä-thō′rās; 146) comm. Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. 19.

Lavagna (lä-vän′yä) town, Genoa prov. Italy, on Gulf of Genoa, pop. comm. 7.

Laval (lȧ′vȧl′) mfg. town, ✳ of dept. Mayenne, France, on Mayenne riv. pop. 26, communal pop. 30. — co. S Quebec prov. Canada, × Sainte Rose.

Lavaur (lȧ′vōr′) town, dept. Tarn, France, on Agout river, pop. 4, comm. 6.

Lavello (lä-vĕl′lō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 10.

Lavonia (lȧ-vō′nĭ-ȧ) city, Franklin co. Georgia, pop. 2.

Lavos (lä′vo͞osh) town, Beira prov. Portugal, near mouth Mondego river, pop. 6.

Lavras (lä′vräsh) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 37.

Lawa (lä′wȧ) chiefship, Rajputana Agency, India, 19 □ pop. 3. — its ✳.

Lawrence (lô′rĕns) co. N Ala. 700 □ pop. 22, × Moulton. — co. N E Ark. 592 □ pop. 20, × Powhatan & Walnut Ridge. — co. S E Ill. 358 □ pop. 23, × Lawrenceville. — co. S Ind. 456 □ pop. 31, × Bedford. — co. E Ky. 422 □ pop. 20, × Louisa. — co. S Miss. 418 □ pop. 13, × Monticello. — co. S W Mo. 609 □ pop. 27, × Mount Vernon. — co. S O. 443 □ pop. 39, × Ironton. — co. W Pa. 360 □ pop. 70, × Newcastle. — co. W S. Dak. 797 □ pop. 20, × Deadwood. — co. Tenn. 611 □ pop. 18, × Lawrenceburg. — city, × of Douglas co. Kan. pop. 12; Univ. of Kansas. — mfg. city, a × of Essex co. Mass. pop. 86. — vil. Nassau co. N. Y. pop. 1.

Lawrenceburg (lô′rĕns-bûrg) city, × of Dearborn co. Ind. on Ohio riv. pop. 4. — city, × of Anderson co. Ky. pop. 2. — city, × of Lawrence co. Tenn. pop. 2.

Lawrenceville (-vĭl) town, × of Gwinnett co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Lawrence co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, × of Brunswick co. Va. pop. 2.

Lawton (lô′tŭn) vil. Van Buren co. Mich. pop. 1. — city, × of Comanche co. Okla. pop. 8.

Laysan (lä′ē-sän) isl. 1½ □ Pacific oc. ab. 26° N, 172° W; belongs to U. S. A.

Lazy (lä′zĭ) *Pol.* **Łazy**, comm. Silesia, Austria, pop. 8.

Lead (lēd) city, Lawrence co. South Dakota, pop. 8; gold mining.

Leadville (lĕd′vĭl) min. city, × of Lake co. Colorado, pop. 8.

Leaf River, riv. Miss. unites with Chickasawha riv. to form Pascagoula river.

Leake (lēk) co. cen. Miss. 576 □ pop. 18, × Carthage.

Leaksville (lēks′vĭl) vil. Rockingham co. N. C. pop. 1.

Leamington (lĕm′ĭng-tŭn) *or* **Royal Leamington Spa** (spä) mun. bor. & watering place, Warwickshire, England, pop. 27; it has a large manufacture of cooking ranges.

Leatherhead (lĕth′ẽr-hĕd′) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 5.

Leavenworth (lĕv′ĕn-wûrth) co. N E Kan. 440 □ pop. 41. — city, its × pop. 19. — town, Chelan co. Wash. pop. 2.

Lebanon (lĕb′ȧ-nŏn) co. S E Pa. 360 □ pop. 60. — mfg. city, its × pop. 19. — town, New London co. Conn. pop. 2. — city, St. Clair co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Boone co. Ind. pop. 5. — city, × of Marion co. Ky. pop. 3. — town, York co. Me. pop. 1. — city, × of Laclede co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 6. — vil. × of Warren co. O. pop. 3. — city, Linn co. Ore. pop. 2. — town, × of Wilson co. Tenn. pop. 4. — mt. range, W Syria; highest peak Dhor el Khodib, 10,060 ft. high. See MARONITE, *n.* — mutessarifat of Turkey, in Syria, S W Asia, 1,190 □ pop. 200.

Lebanon Springs, summer resort, Columbia co. N. Y.; hot springs.

Lebbeke (lĕ-bĕ′kẽ) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 9.

Lebedin (lyĕ′bĕ-dyĕn′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 17.

Lebedyan (lyĕ′bĕ-dyän′y′) town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.

Lebrija (lā-brē′hä; 189) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.

Lebú (lā-bo͞o′) spt. & min. town, ✳ of Arauco prov. Chile, pop. 3.

Lecce (lĕt′chā) prov. Apulia, Italy, 2,624 □ pop. 772. — its ✳ pop. comm. 36.

Lecco (lĕk′kō) mfg. town, Como prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 12.

Lech (lĕk) *anc.* LI′CUS, riv. 177 m. long, Vorarlberg, N W Tirol, & S W Bavaria to Danube river near Donauwörth.

Lechhausen (lĕk′hou′zĕn) town, Bavaria, S Germany, on Lech river, pop. 18.

Lecompte (lē-kŏmpt′) town, Rapides par. Louisiana, pop. 1.

Lecompton (lē-kŏmp′tŭn) city, Douglas co. Kansas; Lecompton Constitution 1857.

Łęczyca (lĕn-chĭt′sȧ) *Russ.* **Lenchitsa** (lyĕn-chĭt′sȧ) town, Kalish, Poland, Russ. p. 9.

Ledeberg (lā′dē-bĕrk) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 14.

Ledyard (lĕd′yȧrd) town, New London co. Connecticut, pop. 1.

Lee, co. E Ala. 632 □ pop. 33, × Opelika. — co. E Ark. 601 □ pop. 24, × Marianna. — co. S Fla. 4,031 □ pop. 6, × Fort Myers. — co. S W Ga. 326 □ pop. 12, × Leesburg. — co. N Ill. 742 □ pop. 28, × Dixon. — co. S E Io. 490 □ pop. 37, × × Keokuk & Fort Madison. — co. E Ky. 200 □ pop. 10, × Beattyville. — co. N E Miss. 448 □ pop. 29, × Tupelo. — co. cen. N. C. 261 □ pop. 11, × Sanford. — co. cen. S. C. 407 □ pop. 25, × Bishopville. — co. cen. Tex. 562 □ pop. 13, × Giddings. — co. S W part of Va. 446 □ pop. 24, × Jonesville. — town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 4.

Leechburg (lēch′bûrg) bor. Armstrong co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.

Leech Lake, 20 m. long, 4–15 m. broad, Cass co. Minnesota.

Leeds (lēdz) mfg. city & county bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, on Aire riv. pop. 446.

Leek (lēk), mfg. town, Staffordshire, England, pop. 17. — (*pron.* lāk) vil. & comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, comm. pop. 6.

Leelanau (lē′lȧ-nô) co. N W Mich. 338 □ pop. 11, × Leland.

Leer (lār) mfg. town, Hanover prov. Prussia, on Leda river, pop. 13.

Leerdam (lār′däm′) town & comm. South Holland, Netherlands, pop. commune 7.

Leesburg (lēz′bûrg) town, × of Loudoun co. Virginia, pop. 2.

Lees Summit (lēz) city, Jackson co. Mo. 18 m. S E of Kansas City, pop. 1.

Leesville (lēz′vĭl) town, × of Vernon par. Louisiana, pop. 2.

Leetonia (lē-tō′nĭ-ȧ) vil. Columbiana co. Ohio, pop. 3.

Leetsdale (lēts′dāl) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Leeuwarden (lā′wär-dĕn) cml. & mfg. town & comm. Friesland, Neth. pop. comm. 37.

Leeuwarderadeel (lā-wär′dẽr-ȧ-dāl′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Neth. pop. comm. 12.

Leeuwin, Cape (lo͞o′ĭn) extreme S W point of Australia.

Leeuw-Saint-Pierre (lā′o͞o-săn′-pyâr′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 8.

Leeward Islands (lē′wẽrd) a name applied to various West Indian groups: (1) Porto Rico & isls. to the W. (2) Isls. off N coast of S Am. W from but not incl. Trinidad & Tobago. (3) Virgin isls. to & incl. Martinique. (4) Br. col. part of (3), 715 □ pop. 127, ✳ St. John; includes Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, etc.

Le Flore (lē flōr′), co. Okla. 1,614 □ p. 29, × Poteau.

Leflore (lē-flōr′) co. Miss. 572 □ p. 36, × Greenwood.

Leghorn (lĕg′hôrn) *It.* **Livorno** (lē-vôr′nō) prov. Tuscany compartimento, Italy, 133 □ pop. 136. — its ✳ pop. comm. 105.

Legnago (lā-nyä′gō) town, Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, on Adige river, pop. comm. 17.

Legnano (lā-nyä′nō) town, Milan prov. Italy, on Olona river, p. comm. 24; battle 1176.

Leh (lā) cml. town, ✳ of Ladakh prov. E Kashmir, India, pop. ab. 4; alt. 11,500 ft.

Lehe (lā′ē) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 37.

Lehi (lē′hī) city, Utah co. Utah, pop. 3.

Lehigh (lē′hī) riv. 100 m. long, Pa. flows into Delaware riv. — co. E Pa. 344 □ pop. 119, × Allentown. — city, × of Coal co. Okla. pop. 2.

Lehighton (lē′hī-tŭn) bor. Carbon co. Pa. on Lehigh river, pop. 5.

Lehrte (lār′tē) town, Hanover, Prussia, pop. 8.

Leiah (lā′yä) town, Mianwali dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 8.

Leicester (lĕs′tẽr) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — See LEICESTERSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mfg. county bor. × of Leicestershire, Eng. on Soar riv. pop. 227.

Leicestershire (-shẽr) *or* **Leicester**, past. & agr. co. cen. Eng. 832 □ pop. 477, × Leicester.

Leichhardt (līk′härt) mun. suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 24.

Leichlingen (līk′lĭng-ĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 7.

Leiden *or* **Leyden** (lī′dĕn) *anc.* LUGDU′NUM BATAVO′RUM, mfg. city & comm. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 58; university; siege 1573.

Leidy, Mount (lī′dĭ) peak, Rocky mts. N W Wyo. 11,177 ft. high.

Leigh (lē) mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 44.

Leigh on Sea (lē) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 8.

Leighton Buzzard (lā′tŭn bŭz′ȧrd) town, Bedfordshire, England, pop. 7.

Leinster (lĕn′stẽr; lĭn′-) prov. S E Ireland, 7,620 □ pop. 1,160.

Leinster, Mount, mt. 2,610 ft. high, between Carlow and Wexford cos. Ireland.

Leipnik (līp′nĭk) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. 6.

Leipsic (līp′sĭk) vil. Putnam co. O. 18 m. W N W of Findlay, pop. 2.

Leipzig (līp′sĭk; *Ger. pron.* līp′tsĭk) *or* **Leipsic**, govt. department Saxony kingdom, Ger. 1,377 □ pop. 1,235. — its ✳ a mfg. & cml. city, pop. 590; university; battles 1631 & 1813.

Leiria (lā-rē′ä) dist. Estremadura prov. Portugal, 1,317 □ pop. 263. — its ✳.

Leisnig (līs′nĭk) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Mulde river, pop. 8.

Leitchfield (lĭch′fēld) town, × of Grayson co. Kentucky, pop. 1.

Leith (lēth) mfg. & cml. burgh & spt. Edinburghshire, Scot. on Firth of Forth, pop. 80.

Leitha (lī′tä) small riv. trib. of Danube, bet. Austria & Hungary.

Leitmeritz (līt′mẽr-ĭts) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Elbe river, pop. comm. 15.

Leitomischl (lī′tō-mĭsh′′l) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 8.

Leitrim (lē′trĭm) co. Connaught, Ireland, 613 □ pop. 64, × Carrick on Shannon.

Lek (lĕk) rt. arm of Rhine riv. Neth.; anastomoses with estuaries of Meuse river.

Leland (lē′lănd) town, Washington co. Mississippi, pop. 2.

Le Mars (lē märz′) city, × of Plymouth co. Iowa, pop. 4.

Lembecq (län′bĕk′) town, Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 5.

Lemberg (lĕm′bĕrk) *Pol.* **Lwów** (lvo͞of) cml. city, ✳ of Galicia, Austria, pop. 206.

Lemery (lā′mā-rē′) pueblo, Batangas prov. Philippine islands, pop. 11.

Lemgo (lĕm′gō) mfg. town, Lippe principality, Germany, on Bega river, pop. 10.

Lemhi (lĕm′hī) min. co. Ida. 4,867 □ pop. 5, × Salmon.

Lemmon (lĕm′ŭn) city, Perkins co. South Dakota, pop. 1.

Lemnos (lĕm′nŏs; *Mod. Gr.* lyēm′nōs) *Ital.* **Stalimni** (stä-lēm′nē) isl. N Ægean sea, 175 □ pop. 27, ✳ Kastro.

Lemont (lē-mŏnt′) vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 2.

Lemoore (lē-mōr′) city, Kings co. Cal. pop. 1.

Lemoyne (lē-moin′) bor. Cumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

Lemsterland (lĕm′stẽr-länt′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.

Lena (lē′nȧ) mfg. town, Stephenson co. Ill. pop. 1. — (*Russ. pron.* lyĕ′nä) riv. 2,860 m. long, Siberia, Baikal mts. to Arctic ocean. — (*pron.* lā′nä) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, p. comm. 13.

Lenawee (lĕn′ȧ-wē) co. S E Mich. 743 □ pop. 48, × Adrian.

Lendinara (lĕn′dē-nä′rä) ft. town, Rovigo prov. Italy, 9 m. W of Rovigo, p. comm. 9.

Lengenfeld (lĕng′ĕn-fĕlt) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 7.

Lengerich (lĕng′ẽr-ĭk) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 3.

Lenkoran (lĕn′kō-rän′) town, Baku govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, on Caspian sea, pop. 12.

Lennep (lĕn′ĕp) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 13.

Lennox (lĕn′ŭks) co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Napanee.

Leno (lĕ′nō) comm. Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.

Lenoir (lē-nōr′) co. E N. C. 397 □ pop. 23, × Kinston. — town, × of Caldwell co. N. C. pop. 3. — **City**, town, Loudon co. Tenn. pop. 3.

Lenox (lĕn′ŭks) town, Taylor co. Io. pop. 1. — town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 3; summer resort; countryseats.

Lens (läns) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 32.

Lentate sul Seveso (lĕn-tä′tā so͝ol sĕ′vâ-zō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.

Lentini (lĕn-tē′nē) *anc.* LEONTI′NI, town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 23.

Leoben (lā-ō′bĕn) min. town, Styria, Austria, on Mur river, pop. 11.

Leobschütz (lā′ōp-shüts′) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 13.

Leominster (lĕm′ĭn-stẽr) mfg. town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 18. — (*pron.* lĕm′stẽr; lĕm′ĭn-stẽr) mfg. mun. bor. Herefordshire, England, pop. 9.

Leon (lē′ŏn) co. N Fla. 715 □ pop. 19, × Tallahassee. — co. E Tex. 1,101 □ pop. 17, × Centerville. — town, × of Decatur co. Io. pop. 2. — *Sp.* **León** (*Sp.* lā-ōn′) former kingdom N W Spain, now provs. Leon, Zamora, & Salamanca. See LEONESE, *a.* & *n.* — prov. N W Spain, 5,936 □ pop. 395. — its ✳ pop. comm. 18. — prov. Ecuador, S. Am. pop. 110, ✳ Latacunga. — town, ✳ of Leon dept. Nicaragua, Cen. Am. pop. 63. — mfg. city, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 58. — a former name of Lake MANAGUA.

Leonard Wood (lĕn′ȧrd wo͝od) former name of Guadalupe co. E New Mex.

Leonessa (lā′ō-nĕs′sä) town, Aquila prov. Italy, on Corno river, pop. comm. 6.

Leonforte (lā′ōn-fōr′tā) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 20.

Leoni (lā-ō′nē) town, Tutuila, Samoa islands.

Leonia (lē-ō′nĭ-ȧ) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 1.

Leonine City (lē′ō-nīn) portion of Rome, Italy, W of Tiber river.

León, Isla de (ēs′lä dā lā-ōn′) isl. 10 m. long, 2 m. broad, Cádiz prov. Spain.

Leon River (lē′ŏn) Tex. flows into Lampasas river.

Leontopolis (lē′ŏn-tŏp′ō-lĭs) city, anc. Egypt, in Nile delta.

Leopoldau (lā′ō-pōl-dou′) former vil. Lower Austria, now part of Vienna.

Leopold II. (lē′ō-pōld) lake, 90 m. long, W Belgian Congo.

Leopoldina (lā′ō-pōl-dē′nä) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 36.

Leopoldshall (lā′ō-pōlts-häl′) mfg. vil. Anhalt, near Stassfurt, Prussia, pop. 7.

Leopoldstadt (lā′ō-pōlt-shtät′) an E dist. of Vienna, Austria.

Leopoldville (lē′ō-pōld-vĭl) station, Belgian Congo, W Africa, at outlet of Stanley pool.

Lepanto-Bontoc (lā-pän′tō-bōn-tŏk′) prov. N Luzon, Phil. isls. 2,005 □ pop. 73

Lepanto, Strait of (lē-păn′tō) entrance to Corinth gulf, Greece.

Lepe (lā′pā) coast town, Huelva prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.

Lepel (lyĕ-pĕl′y′) town, Vitebsk govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.

Lercara Friddi (lĕr-kä′rä frēd′dē) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm 11.

Lerici (lā′rē-chē) maritime town, Genoa prov. Italy, on Spezia bay, pop. comm. 9.

Lérida (lā′rē-thä; 146) prov. N E Spain, 4,691 □ pop. 285. — *anc.* ILER′DA, its ✳ pop. 25.

Lérins, Îles de (ēl dē lā′răn′) *anc.* LERI′NÆ IN′SULÆ, group, Medit.; to dept. Var, France.

Lerma (lĕr′mä) riv. ab. 600 m. Mexico state to Pacific ocean near San Blas, Tepic; called in its lower course **Río Grande de Santiago** (rē′ō grän′dā dā sän′tē-ä′gō). — town, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 4.

Lerna (lûr′nȧ) dist. anc. Argolis, Greece, near Argos.

Leros (lĕ′rōs) isl. 6 m. long, in S E Ægean sea, 19 □ pop. 4.

Leroy (lē-roi′) city, McLean co. Ill. near Bloomington, p. 2. — vil. Genesee co. N. Y. p. 4.

Lerwick (lĕr′wĭk; -ĭk; lûr′wĭk) burgh, × of Shetland co. Shetland islands, pop. 5.

Lesina (lĕ′zē-nä) *anc.* PHA′RUS, isl. (111 □ pop. 18) & town (pop. 2) Dalmatia, Austria.

Leskovac (lĕs′kō-vȧts) town, S E Servia, 25 m. S of Nish, pop. 14.

Leslie (lĕs′lĭ) co. S E Ky. 373 □ pop. 9, × Hyden. — town, Searcy co. Ark. pop. 2. — vil. Ingham co. Mich. pop. 1.

Lesser Slave, lake, cen. Alberta, Canada, 480 □.

Lessines (lĕ′sēn′) mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, on Dender river, pop. comm. 11.

Lestershire (lĕs′tẽr-shĭr) vil. Broome co. N. Y. 4 m. W of Binghamton, pop. 4.

Le Sueur (lē so͞or′) co. S Minn. 466 □ pop. 19, × Le Sueur Center. — city, Le Sueur co. Minn. pop. 2.

Letcher (lĕch′ẽr) co. S E Ky. 355 □ pop. 11, × Whitesburg.

Lethbridge (lĕth′brĭj) city, S Alberta, Canada, pop. 8.

Leti (lĕ′tyĕ) *or* **Letea** (lĕ′tyä) isl. Roumania, in delta of Danube river.

Letichev (lyĕ′tyē-chĕf) town, Podolia govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 8.

Leti Islands (lĕt′ē) N E of Timor, East Indies, 466 □; Dutch.

Letmathe (lĕt′mä-tē) mfg. & min. vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 7.

Laurvig. See LARVIK.
Lazio. See LATIUM.
Lebadea. See LIVADIA.
Lebong. See DARJEELING.
Leipsic. See LEIPZIG.
Leman, Lemannus, *or* **Lemanus, Lake.** See GENEVA, LAKE OF.
Lemovices. See LIMOGES.
Lenchitsa. See ŁĘCZYCA.
Lentia. See LINZ.
Leontini. See LENTINI.
Lepanto. See NAUPACTUS.
Lepanto, Gulf of. See CORINTH, GULF OF.
Le Portel. See PORTEL, LE.
Le Puy. See PUY, LE.
Lerinæ Insulæ. See LÉRINS, ÎLES DE.
Lesbos. See MYTILENE.
Les Cayes. See AUX CAYES.
Leskovats. Var. of LESKOVAC.
Lesser Antilles. See WEST INDIES.
Letea. See LETI.

Lettere (lât-tâ′rā) town, Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Leuctra (lūk′trȧ) anc. vil. Bœotia, Greece, near Thebes; battle 371 B. C.
Leukas (lyĕf-käs′) *It.* **Santa Maura** (sän′tä mou′rä) one of Ionian isls. Greece, 111 □ p. 30. — nome, Gr. Leukas and other isls. 176 □ p. 41. — its ✱ on Leukas isl. p. 6.
Leuthen (loi′tĕn) vil. Silesia, Prussia, near Breslau; battle 1757.
Leutzsch (loich) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. comm. 12.
Leuze (lûz) mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, on Dender river, pop. comm. 6.
Léva (lā′vŏ) *Ger.* **Lewenz** (lā′vĕnts) town with magistracy, Bars co. Hungary, p. 10.
Levallois-Perret (lẽ-vȧl′wä′-pĕ′rĕ′) N suburb of Paris, France, pop. comm. 69.
Levant (lḗ-vănt′) name of E shores of Medit. sea, W Greece to W Egypt. See LEVANT, *n.* & *a.*
Levanto (lā-vän′tō) coast town, Genoa, prov. Italy, pop. comm. 5.
Levanzo (lĕ′vänt-sō) isl. 4 m. long, off W coast of Sicily isl. Italy.
Levels (lĕv′ĕlz) co. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 17.
Leven (lē′vĕn) spt. burgh, Fifeshire, Scotland, on Firth of Forth, pop. 7.
Leven, Loch, lake, Kinross-shire, Scotland; ruins of Lochleven Castle on isl. in it. — arm of Loch Linnhe, Scotland, between Argyllshire & Inverness-shire.
Levenshulme (lē′vĕnz-hŭlm) former urban dist. Lancashire, Eng. now part of Manchester.
Levico (lā′vē-kō) town, Tirol, Austria, 10 m. E S E of Trent, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Lévis (lē′vĭs; *F.* lā′vē′) co. Quebec, Canada. — its chief town, pop. 7.
Levuka (lā-vōō′kä) town, Ovalau isl. former ✱ of Fiji islands.
Levy (lē′vĭ) co. cen. Fla. 1,143 □ pop. 10, × Bronson.
Lewes (lū′ĭs) spt. town, Sussex co. Del. on Delaware bay, pop. 2. — mun. bor. × of Sussex co. England, on Ouse riv. pop. 11.
Lewis (lū′ĭs) co. N E Ky. 491 □ pop. 17, × Vanceburg. — co. N E Mo. 504 □ pop. 16, × Monticello. — co. N cen. N. Y. 1,270 □ pop. 25, × Lowville — co. cen. Tenn. 286 □ pop. 6, × Hohenwald. — co. S W Wash. 2,369 □ pop. 32, × Chehalis. — co. N cen. W. Va. 393 □ pop. 18, × Weston. — (*pron.* lū′ĭs *or* lūz) isl. 60 m. long, 30 m. broad, Outer Hebrides, off W coast Scotland, chief town Stornoway.
Lewis and Clark (klärk) co. W cen. Mont. 3,465 □ pop. 22, × Helena.
Lewisburg (lū′ĭs-bûrg) bor. × of Union co. Pa. pop. 3; Bucknell univ. — town, × of Marshall co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Lewisham (lū′ĭsh-ȧm; lū′ĭs-ȧm) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 161.
Lewiston (lū′ĭs-tŭn) city, × of Nez Perce co. Ida. pop. 6. — cml. & mfg. city, Androscoggin co. Me. pop. 26.
Lewistown (-toun) city, × of Fulton co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Fergus co. Mont. pop. 3. — bor. × of Mifflin co. Pa. on Juniata riv. pop. 8.
Lexington (lĕk′sĭng-tŭn) co. cen. S. C. 833 □ pop. 32, × Lexington. — city, McLean co. Ill. pop. 1. — mfg. city, × of Fayette co. Ky. pop. 35; Univ. of Ky. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 5; battle 1775. — city, × of Holmes co. Miss. pop. 2. — city, × of Lafayette co. Mo. pop. 5. — city, × of Dawson co. Nebr. pop. 2. — town, × of Davidson co. N. C. pop. 4. — town, × of Henderson co. Tenn. pop. 1. — town, × of Rockbridge co. Va. pop. 3; Washington & Lee univ.
Leyland (lā′lănd) town, Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Leyte (lā′tā) isl. Phil. isls. (2,722 □ pop. 358) & prov. (3,008 □ pop. 389), ✱ Tacloban.
Leyton (lā′tŭn) urban dist. Essex co. England, 5 m. N E of London, pop. 125.
Leżajsk (lĕ′zhīsk) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.
Lézignan (lā′zē′nyäɴ′) town, dept. Aude, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Lhasa *or* **Lassa** (läs′ä) Buddhist sacred city, ✱ of Tibet, pop. 25. See HOLY CITY.
Liangchowfu (lḗ-äng′chō′fōō′) city, N part of Kansu prov. China, pop. 200.
Liao (lḗ-ou′) riv. Manchuria, to Gulf of Liaotung at Yingkow.
Liaotung (-tōōng′) *i. e.* "East of the Liao," pen. S Manchuria.
Liaotung, Gulf of, inlet forming N part of the Poh-hai, W of Liaotung pen.
Liaoyang (-yăng′) treaty mart, Shengking prov. Manchuria, pop. 67; battle 1904.
Liard (lḗ-är′; -ärd′) riv. 600 m. long, N E B. C. & Northwest Ters.; trib. of Mackenzie river.
Líbano (lē′bä-nō) mun. dist. Líbano prov. Tolima dept. Colombia, pop. 16.
Libau (lē′bou) *Russ.* **Libava** (lyḗ-bä′vä) town, Kurland govt. Russia, on Baltic, pop. 84.
Liberal (lĭb′ẽr-ăl) city, × of Seward co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Liberia (lī-bē′rĭ-ȧ) negro republic, W Africa, bet. Sierra Leone & the Ivory Coast. 41,000 □ pop. 1,500, ✱ Monrovia. — (*pron.* lē-bā′rḗ-ä; 133) town, ✱ of Guanacaste prov. N W Costa Rica, pop. 3.
Libertad (lē′bĕr-täth′; 133, 146) dept. N W Peru, S. Am. 10,209 □ pop. 251, ✱ Trujillo.
Liberty (lĭb′ẽr-tĭ) co. N Fla. 823 □ pop. 5, × Bristol. — co. S E Ga. 936 □ pop. 13, × Hinesville. — co. E Tex. 1,160 □ pop. 11, × Liberty. — town, × of Union co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, × of Clay co. Mo. p. 3. — vil. Sullivan co. N. Y. p. 2. — town, Pickens co. S. C. p. 1.
Liberty, Mount, peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,472 ft. high.
Liberty Pass, in Gallatin co. Montana, alt. 9,162 ft.
Libertyville (-vĭl) vil. Lake co. Ill. pop. 2.
Libourne (lē′bōōrn′) town & port, dept. Gironde, France, on Dordogne riv. p. 15, comm. 20.
Libres (lē′brās) town, Puebla state, Mexico, pop. 7.
Libreville (lē′br′-vēl′) town, ✱ of Gabun col. Fr. Equatorial Africa, on Gabun estuary, p. 4.
Liburnia (lī-bûr′nĭ-ȧ) dist. anc. Illyria; in modern Croatia. See LIBURNIAN, *a.*
Libya (lĭb′ĭ-ȧ) name given to AFRICA by the ancient Greeks. See LIBYAN, *a.* & *n.* — *or* **Libia**. See TRIPOLI.
Libyan Desert (lĭb′ĭ-ăn) part of the Sahara, Africa, W of Egypt.
Licata (lē-kä′tä) *anc.* PHIN′TIAS, spt. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 25.
Lichfield (lĭch′fēld) mfg. city & bor. Staffordshire, Eng. pop. 9; cathedral.
Lichtenberg (lĭᴋ′tĕn-bĕrᴋ) *officially* **Berlin-Lichtenberg**, town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, E suburb of Berlin, pop. 81.
Lichtenstein (lĭᴋ′tĕn-shtīn′) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 7.
Lichtervelde (lĭᴋ′tẽr-vĕl′dē) town, West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Licking (lĭk′ĭng) co. cen. O. 669 □ pop. 56, × Newark.
Licking River, Ky. flows into Ohio river. — Ohio, flows into Muskingum river.
Licodia Eubea (lē-kō′dyä ā′ōō-bē′ä) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Licosa, Cape (lē-kō′sä) promontory, Italy, S side of entrance to Salerno gulf.
Liddesdale (lĭdz′dāl) dist. Roxburghshire, Scotland.
Lidgerwood (lĭj′ẽr-wŏŏd) city, Richland co. North Dakota, pop. 1.
Lidköping (lēd′chû′pĭng) town, Skaraborg prov. Sweden, on Lake Väner, pop. 7.
Liebau (lē′bou) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 34 m. S S W of Liegnitz, pop. 5.
Lieben (lē′bĕn) former town, Bohemia, Austria, now a district of Prague.
Liebenstein (lē′bĕn-shtīn) *or* **Bad-Liebenstein** (bät′-), watering place, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, pop. 2.
Liechtenstein (lĭᴋ′tĕn-shtīn) principality, bet. Austria & Switz. 62 □ pop. 10, ✱ Vaduz.
Liége (lē-ĕzh′) prov. Belgium, 1,118 □ pop. 888. — its ✱ pop. 175.
Liegnitz (lēg′nĭts) govt. dist. Silesia prov. Prus. 5,256 □ pop. 1,177. — its ✱ pop. 67.
Lienkong (lĭ-ĕn′kŏng′) spt. Fukien prov. China, pop. 250.
Lienz (lē-ĕnts′) comm. Tirol, Austria, pop. 6.
Lierre (lē-âr′) mfg. town, Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 26.
Liesing (lē′zĭng) town, Lower Austria, 5 m. S S W of Vienna, pop. comm. 9.
Liestal (lēs′täl) town, ✱ of Baselland demicanton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.
Liévin (lē-ā′văɴ′) town & comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 26.
Liffey (lĭf′ĭ) riv. 50 m. long, Leinster prov. Ireland, flows into Dublin bay.
Lifford (lĭf′ẽrd) town, × of Donegal co. Ireland; a suburb of Strabane.
Lifu (lē-fōō′) chief isl. of Loyalty isls. Pacific ocean, 644 □ about 40 m. long; French.
Light (līt) co. South Australia, Australia, pop. 16.
Ligny (lēn′yē′) vil. Namur prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 2; battle 1815.
Ligny-en-Barrois (-äɴ′-bȧ′rwä′) mfg. town, dept. Meuse, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Ligonier (lĭg′ō-nēr′) city, Noble co. Ind. pop. 2. — bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 2.
Liguasan (lĭ-gwä′sän) lake, Cottabato dist. Mindanao, Philippine islands.
Liguria (lĭ-gū′rĭ-ȧ) a compartimento, Italy, 2,038 □ pop. 1,197, ✱ Genoa; provs. Genoa & Porto Maurizio. See LIGURIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Lihue (lē-hōō′ā) dist. E Kauai isl. Hawaii territory, pop. 5.
Lika-Krbava (lē′kȧ kẽr′bȧ-vȧ) *Hung.* **Lika Korbava** (kŏr′bŏ-vŏ) county, Croatia, Hungary, 2,398 □ pop. 205, × Gospić.
Lilas, Les (lā lē′lä′) town, dept. Seine, France, pop. 11, comm. 12.
Lille (lēl) *form.* **Lisle** (lēl; *F.* lēl) ft. & mfg. city, ✱ of dept. Nord, France, pop. 218.
Lillebonne (lēl′bôn′) mfg. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Lillers (lē′lâr′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 6, comm. 8.
Lillie, Mount (lĭl′ĭ) mt. N Colorado, 11,433 ft. high.
Lilly (lĭl′ĭ) bor. Cambria co. Pa. 12 m. S W of Altoona, pop. 2.
Liloan (lē-lō′än) pueblo, Cebu, Philippine islands, pop. 10.
Lilyfontein (lĭl′ĭ-fŏn-tān′) vil. N W Cape prov. U. of S. Africa.
Lim (lĭm), *or* **Lym** (lüm), **Fiord**, sea inlet, Denmark; Kattegat to North sea.
Lima (lī′mȧ) city, × of Allen co. O. pop. 31. — (*pron.* lē′mä) dept. Peru, S. Am. 13,314 □ pop. 298. — its ✱ and ✱ of Peru, a cml. & mfg. city, pop. 141.
Limache (lē-mä′chā) city, Valparaiso prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 4.
Limasol (lē′mä-sōl′) spt. S coast of Cyprus isl. Mediterranean sea, pop. 10.
Limay (lē-mī′) riv. bet. Neuquén & Río Negro ters. Argentina, trib. of Río Negro.
Limbach (lĭm′bäᴋ) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 17.
Limbancauayan (lēm′bän-kä-wä′yän) isl. W of Samar, Philippine islands, 8 □.
Limbiate (lēm-byä′tā) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Limburg (*Flem.* & *Du.* lĭm′bûrᴋ; 172; *Angl.* -bûrg) min. & mfg. prov. Belgium, 931 □ pop. 276, ✱ Hasselt. — min. mfg. & past. prov. Netherlands, 851 □ pop. 332, ✱ Maastricht. — (*Ger. pron.* lĭm′bōōrᴋ) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Limehouse (līm′hous′) par. Stepney bor. London, England, on Thames river, pop. 31.
Limerick (lĭm′ẽr-ĭk) past. & agr. co. Munster prov. Ireland, 1,064 □ pop. 143. — its × a mfg. city, pop. 38. See CITY OF THE VIOLATED TREATY, LIMERICK, *n.*
Limestone (līm′stōn′) co. N Ala. 596 □ pop. 27, × Athens. — co. N E cen. Tex. 974 □ pop. 35, × Groesbeck. — town, Aroostook co. Me. pop. 1.
Limoeiro (lē-mwĕ′ē-rōō) town, Pernambuco state, Brazil.
Limoges (lē′mōzh′) *anc.* AUGUSTORI′TUM, *later* LEMOVI′CES, mfg. & cml. city, ✱ of dept. Haute-Vienne, France, pop. 92; chief seat of porcelain industry in France.
Limón (lē-mōn′) prov. Costa Rica, Cen. Am. pop. 18. — spt. its ✱ E coast, pop. 6.
Limonar (lē′mō-när′) city, Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. 2.
Limousin (lē′mōō′zăɴ′) old prov. cen. France; now in depts. Corrèze & Haute-Vienne.
Limoux (lē′mōō′) mfg. town, dept. Aude, France, on Aude river, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Limpopo, *or* **Crocodile, River** (lĭm-pō′pō) riv. ab. 1,000 m. long, Witwatersrand, to Indian ocean in S Pg. E. Africa; forms N boundary of the Transvaal.
Linapacan (lē′nä-pä′kän) isl. N of Palawan, Philippine islands, 51 □.
Linares (lē-nä′rās) min. town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 37. — prov. Chile, S. Am. 3,875 □ pop. 112. — its ✱ pop. 9. — city, Nuevo León, Mexico, pop. 7.
Lincoln (lĭŋ′kŭn) co. SE Ark. 571 □ pop. 15, × × Star City & Varner. — co. E Col. 2,570 □ pop. 6, × Hugo. — co. N E Ga. 291 □ pop. 9, × Lincolnton. — co. S Ida. 3,283 □ pop. 13, × Shoshone. — co. N cen. Kan. 721 □ pop. 10, × Lincoln. — co. E cen. Ky. 338 □ pop. 18, × Stanford. — par. N La. 472 □ pop. 18, × Ruston. — co. S Me. 457 □ pop. 18, × Wiscasset. — co. S W Minn. 535 □ pop. 10, × Lake Benton. — co. S W Miss. 578 □ pop. 29, × Brookhaven. — co. E Mo. 607 □ pop. 17, × Troy. — co. N W Mont. 3,530 □ pop. 4, × Libby. — co. S W cen. Nebr. 2,536 □ pop. 16, × North Platte. — co. S E Nev. 10,511 □ pop. 3, × Pioche. — co. S N. Mex. 4,779 □ pop. 8. — its ×. — co. W N. C. 299 □ pop. 17, × Lincolnton. — co. cen. Okla. 959 □ pop. 35, × Chandler. — co. W Ore. 1,008 □ pop. 6, × Toledo. — co. E S. Dak. 574 □ pop. 13, × Canton. — co. S Tenn. 587 □ pop. 26, × Fayetteville. — co. E Wash. 2,302 □ pop. 18, × Davenport. — co. S W W. Va. 418 □ pop. 20, × Hamlin. — co. N Wis. 902 □ pop. 19, × Merrill. — city, Placer co. Cal. pop. 1. — city, × of Logan co. Ill. pop. 11. — city, × of Lincoln co. Kan. pop. 2. — vil. Penobscot co Me. pop. 2. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 1. — city, ✱ of Nebr. and × of Lancaster co. pop. 44; seat of Univ. of Nebraska. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 1. — town, Providence co. R. I. pop. 10. — town, Addison co. Vt. pop. 1. — See LINCOLNSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — *anc.* LIN′DUM, mfg. city & county bor. × of Lincolnshire, Eng. pop. 57; fine cathedral. See LINCOLN GREEN. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, ✱ St. Catharines. — co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 10.
Lincoln, Mount, Park range, Rocky mts. Col. 14,297 ft. high.
Lincolnshire (-shẽr) *or* **Lincoln**, maritime co. E England, 2,665 □ pop. 564, × Lincoln.
Lincolnton (lĭŋ′kŭn-tŭn) town, × of Lincoln co. N. C. pop. 2.
Lincolnville (-vĭl) town, Waldo co. Me. on Penobscot bay, pop. 1.
Lindau (lĭn′dou) town, Bavaria, Germany, on isl. in Lake of Constance, pop. 6.
Linden (lĭn′dĕn) tn. Hanover prov. Prussia, p. 73. — vil. Westphalia, Prussia, p. comm. 12.
Lindesay, Mount (lĭn′zĭ) mt. on frontier of N. S. W. & Queensland, Australia, 4,064 ft.
Lindesnäs (lĭn′ĕs-nĕs) *or* **The Naze** (nāz) cape, S end Norway, on North sea.
Lindi (lĭn′dē) spt. German E. Africa, pop. 4.
Lindlar (lĭnt′lär) min. & mfg. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 7.
Lindsay (lĭn′zā) town, Tulare co. Cal. pop. 2. — city, Garvin co. Okla. pop. 1. — town, × of Victoria co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 7.
Lindsborg (lĭnz′bŏrg) city, McPherson co. Kan. on Smoky Hill river, pop. 2.
Lindsey, Parts of (lĭn′zĭ), administrative co. England, part of ancient co. of Lincolnshire, with associated co. bors. 1,516 □ pop. 370.
Línea, La (lä lē′nā-ä) town, Cádiz prov. Spain, on Gibraltar frontier, pop. comm. 33.
Lineville (līn′vĭl) town, Clay co. Alabama, pop. 1.
Linga (lĭn-gä′) spt. & cml. town, Laristan, Persia, on Persian gulf, pop. 8.
Lingayen (lĭn′gä-yān′) spt. pueblo, ✱ of Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, on Lingayen gulf, pop. 22. — gulf, N W Luzon, Philippine islands.
Lingen (lĭng′ĕn) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Lingga (lĭng′gä′) isl. 40 m. long, E of Sumatra, Riouw outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, 319 □.
Linguaglossa (lēŋ′gwä-glôs′sä) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Linköping (lēn′chû′pĭng) town, ✱ of Östergötland prov. S Sweden, pop. 22.
Linlithgow (lĭn-lĭth′gō) mfg. burgh, × of Linlithgowshire, Scotland, pop. 4. — See LINLITHGOWSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Linlithgowshire (-shẽr) *or* **Linlithgow** *or* **West Lothian** (lō′thĭ-ăn; lō′thĭ-ăn) agr. & min. co. Scotland, 120 □ pop. 79, × Linlithgow.
Linn (lĭn) agr. & past. co. E Io. 709 □ pop. 61, × Marion. — agr. & past. co. E Kan. 613 □ pop. 15, × Mound City. — agr. & past. co. N Mo. 626 □ pop. 25, × Linneus. — agr. co. W Ore. 2,243 □ pop. 23, × Albany.
Linnhe, Loch (lĭn′ē) sea inlet, 20 m. long, W coast of Scotland.
Linosa (lē-nō′sä) *anc.* ÆGU′SA, It. isl. 2 □ Mediterranean sea, 85 m. W of Malta island.
Linsugur (lĭn′sōō-gŭr′) dist. S Hyderabad, India, 4,907 □ pop. 620.
Linthwaite (lĭn′thwāt) town, Yorkshire, England, 4 m. S W of Huddersfield, pop. 9.
Linton (lĭn′tŭn) city, Greene co. Indiana, pop. 6.
Lintsingchow (lĭn′tsĭng′chō′) city, Shantung prov. China, on the Grand canal, pop. 48.
Linz (lĭnts) *anc.* LEN′TIA, cml. & mfg. city, ✱ of Upper Austria, on Danube river, pop. 68. — town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine riv. pop. 4.
Lion, Gulf of the, *anc.* SI′NUS GAL′LICUS, bay of Mediterranean sea, on S W coast of France, from pen. of Giens, near Hyères, to Cape Creus, N E Spain.
Lipa (lē-pä′) town, Batangas prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 4.
Lipari (lĭp′ȧ-rē; lē′pä-rē) *anc.* LIP′ARA, isl. 13 □ Medit. sea, N of Sicily, in Messina prov. — its ✱ and ✱ of Lipari group, on E coast of Lipari island, pop. comm. 16.
Lipari Islands, *Ital.* **Isole Eolie** (ē′zō-lā ā-ō′lyā) *anc.* ÆO′LIÆ IN′SULÆ, volcanic group, Mediterranean sea, Messina prov. Italy.
Lipetsk (lyē′pĕtsk) mfg. town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 15; mineral baths.
Lipine (lē′pē-nē) min. & mfg. vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 18.
Lipnik (lĭp′nĭk; *Pol.* lyĭp′nyĭk) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. 10, comm. 11.
Lipno (lyĭp′nō) town, Plotsk prov. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 6.
Lipovets (lyĭp′ō-vyĕts) town, Kiev govt. Russia, 102 m. S W of Kiev, pop. 8.
Lippa (lĭp′pŏ) town, Temes co. Hungary, on Maros river, pop. comm. 8.
Lippe (lĭp′ē) riv. 115 m. long, Germany, flows into Rhine riv. — agr. principality, state of N W Germany, 469 □ pop. 151, ✱ Detmold.
Lippstadt (lĭp′shtät) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on Lippe river, pop. 16.
Lipscomb (lĭps′kŭm) co. N W Tex. 888 □ pop. 3, × Lipscomb.
Liptó (lĭp′tō) *Ger.* **Liptau** (-tou) co. Hung., 867 □ p. 87, ✱ Liptószentmiklós (p. comm. 3).
Liria (lē′rē-ä) town, Valencia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Lisbon (lĭz′bŭn) town, Androscoggin co. Me. pop. 4. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 2. — city, × of Ransom co. N. Dak. pop. 2. — vil. × of Columbiana co. O. pop. 3. — *Port.* **Lisboa** (lēzh-bō′ä) dist. Estremadura prov. Portugal, 3,066 □ pop. 853. — *anc.* OLISI′PO, cml. city, ✱ of Portugal & of Estremadura prov. on Tagus, pop. 356. See EARTHQUAKE, *n.*
Lisburn (lĭs′bŭrn; lĭz′-) mfg. town, Down & Antrim cos. Ireland, on Lagan river, pop. 12.

Leucadia. See DUCATO, CAPE.
Leukosia. See NIKOSIA.
Leutschau. See LÖCSE.
Levadia. See LIVADIA.
Levante. See RIVIERA DI LEVANTE.
Lewenz. See LÉVA.
Leyden. See LEIDEN.
Leye. See LYS.
Liakoura. See PARNASSUS.
Libava. See LIBAU.
Liberalitas Julia. See ÉVORA.
Liberty Island. See BEDLOE.
Liger. See LOIRE.
Lilybæum. See MARSALA.
Limonum. See POITIERS.
Lindisfarne. See HOLY ISLAND.
Lindum. See LINCOLN, Eng.
Lingones. See LANGRES.
Linguetta, Cape. See GLOSSA, CAPE.
Lipara. See LIPARI.
Liptau. See LIPTÓ.
Lisboa. See LISBON, Port.

Lisburne, **Cape** (lĭz′bŭrn) on W coast of Alaska, in Arctic ocean.
Lisieux (lē′zyû′) *anc.* NOVIOM′AGUS, town, dept. Calvados, France, p. 15, communal p. 16.
L'Islet (lē′lā′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × St. Jean Port Joli.
Lismore (lĭz-mōr′) isl. 9 m. long, Argyllshire, Scotland, head of Loch Linnhe.
Lissa (lĭs′sä) isl. of Dalmatia, in Adriatic sea, 34 m. S W of Spalato, 33 □ pop. 10; naval battle 1866. — chief town on isl. pop. comm. 5. — mfg. town, Posen prov. Prussia, 42 m. S S W of Posen, pop. 17.
Lisse (lĭs′ē) comm. S Holland, Netherlands, pop. 5.
Lissone (lēs-sō′nā) town, Milan prov. Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Lister og Mandal (lĭs′tēr ôg män′däl) prov. S Norway, 2,805 □ pop. 77, ✻ Kristiansand.
Litchfield (lĭch′fēld) co. N W Conn. 925 □ pop. 70, × × × Winsted, New Milford, & Litchfield. — town & bor. a × of Litchfield co. Conn. pop. town 3. — city, Montgomery co. Ill. pop. 6. — vil. × of Meeker co. Minn. pop. 2.
Litherland (lĭth′ēr-lănd) par. & town, Lancashire, Eng. near Liverpool, pop. 15.
Lithgow (lĭth′gō) town, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 7, mun. 8.
Lithonia (lĭ-thō′nĭ-ȧ) town, Dekalb co. Ga. 17 m. E of Atlanta, pop. 1.
Lithuania (lĭth′ū-ā′nĭ-ȧ) former grand duchy, now divided between Russia and Prussia. See LITHUANIAN, *n.*
Litin (lyē′tyĭn) town, Podolia govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 10.
Lititz (lĭt′ĭts) bor. Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Little Arkansas River (är′kăn-sô) in Kansas, flows into Arkansas river.
Little Blue River, in Nebraska, flows into Big Blue river.
Littleborough (lĭt′′l-bŭr-ō; -brō) town, Lancashire, Eng. near Rochdale, pop. 12.
Little Chute (shōōt) vil. Outagamie co. Wisconsin, pop. 1.
Little Compton (kŏmp′tŭn) town, Newport co. Rhode Island, pop. 1.
Little Egg, inlet bet. Long Beach isl. & mainland, S E coast, New Jersey.
Little Falls, city, × of Morrison co. Minn. pop. 6. — city, Herkimer co. N. Y. pop. 12.
Little Ferry, bor. Bergen co. N. J. on Hackensack river, pop. 3.
Littlehampton (-hămp′tŭn; -hăm′tŭn) urban dist. West Sussex, Eng. on S coast, pop. 8.
Little Hulton (hŭl′t'n) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Little Kanawha River (kȧ-nô′wȧ) riv. W. Va. ab. 150 m. long, flows into Ohio river.
Little Lever (lē′vēr) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 5.
Little Miami River (mī-ăm′ĭ) riv. ab. 140 m. long, Clark co. O. flows into Ohio river.
Little Missouri River, ab. 150 m. long, Ark. flows into Ouachita riv. — ab. 450 m. long, Wyo. to Missouri riv. in N. Dak.
Little Red River, Ark. flows into White river.
Little River, N. C. to Neuse riv. — co. S W Ark. 546 □ pop. 14, × Ashdown.
Little Rock, city, ✻ of Ark. and × of Pulaski county, pop. 46.
Little Russia, div. S W Russia, usually made to include the govts. of Kharkov, Kiev, Poltava, and Chernigov, but some of the neighboring govts. are often included.
Little Sioux River (sōō) ab. 300 m. long, N Io. flows into Missouri river.
Littlestown (lĭt′′lz-toun′) bor. Adams co. Pa. 10 m. S E of Gettysburg, pop. 1.
Little Tennessee River, ab. 150 m. long, W N. C. to Tenn. riv. Tennessee.
Littleton (lĭt′′l-tŭn) town, × of Arapahoe co. Col. pop. 1. — town, Aroostook co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 1. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 4. — town, Halifax & Warren cos. N. C. pop. 1.
Little Traverse Bay (trăv′ērs) inlet of Lake Michigan, Emmet co. Michigan.
Little Valley, vil. × of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Little Wabash River (wô′băsh) ab. 180 m. long, Ill. flows into Wabash river.
Livadia (lĭv′ȧ-dē′ȧ; *mod. Gr.* lyē′vä-thē′ä) *or* **Levadia** (lĕv′ȧ-) *anc.* LEBADE′A, town, Bœotia nome, Greece, pop. 7.
Live Oak, co. S Tex. 1,116 □ pop. 3, × Oakville. — town, × of Suwannee co. Fla. pop. 3.
Livermore (lĭv′ēr-mōr) town, Alameda co. Cal. pop. 2. — town, McLean co. Ky. pop. 1. — town, Androscoggin co. Me. pop. 1.
Liverpool (lĭv′ēr-pōōl) vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 1. — cml. spt. & mfg. city & county bor. Lancashire, England, on E shore Mersey estuary, pop. 747. — mt. range, New South Wales, Australia; highest, Oxley peak, 4,500 ft.
Liverpool Plains, elevated pastoral region, New South Wales, Australia, 19,140 □.
Liversedge (lĭv′ēr-sĕj) mfg. town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 15.
Livingston (lĭv′ĭng-stŭn) co. N E cen. Ill. 1,043 □ pop. 40, × Pontiac. — co. W Ky. 392 □ pop. 11, × Smithland. — par. S E La. 662 □ pop. 11, × Springville. — co. S E Mich. 568 □ pop. 18, × Howell. — co. N Mo. 531 □ pop. 19, × Chillicothe. — co. W N. Y. 631 □ pop. 38, × Geneseo. — vil. Madison co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, × of Park co. Mont. pop. 5. — town, × of Overton co. Tenn. pop. 1.
Livingstone (lĭv′ĭng-stŭn) co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 26.
Livno (lĭv′nō) town, Bosnia, Austria-Hungary, pop. 5.
Livny (lyĕv′nĭ) town, Orel govt. Russia in Europe, on Sosna river, pop. 21.
Livonia (lĭ-vō′nĭ-ȧ) govt. W Russia, 17,574 □ pop. 1,467, ✻ Riga. See LIVONIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Livorno Piemonte (lē-vôr′nō pyā-mōn′tā) town, Novara prov. Italy, pop. comm. 5.
Livry (lē′vrē′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, sub. of Paris, pop. 9.
Lixuri (lĭk-sōō′rē) spt. town, Cephalonia isl. Ionian islands, pop. 5.
Lizard Head, headland, Cornwall co. England; extreme S point of Great Britain.
Ljusne (yüs′nē) riv. Sweden, 200 m. long, to Bothnia gulf, S of Söderhamn.
Llandaff (lăn-dăf′; 193) par. Glamorganshire, Wales, suburb of Cardiff, pop. 9; cathedral.
Llandudno (lăn-düd′nō; 193) spt. town, Carnarvonshire, Wales, pop. 10; watering place.
Llanelly (lȧ-nĕth′lĭ; 193) cml. mfg. & spt. town, Carmarthenshire, Wales, pop. 32.
Llanes (lyä′nās) spt. town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 22.
Llangollen (lăn-gŏth′lĕn; 193) town, Denbighshire, Wales, pop. 3.
Llano (lä′nō; lyä′nō; 195) past. co. cen. Tex. 971 □ pop. 7. — its × pop. 2.
Llano Estacado (ĕs′tä-kä′dō) *or* **Staked Plain**, plateau, N W Tex. & S E N. Mexico.
Llano River, in Texas, flows E to Colorado river on E boundary of Llano co.
Llanos, Los (lōs lyä′nōs) town, Palma isl. Canary isls. pop. comm. 7.
Llanquihue (lyän-kē′wā; 195) lake, 240 □ Llanquihue prov. Chile, 41° S; outlet to Pacific oc. — prov. Chile, S. Am. 38,575 □ pop. 113, ✻ Puerto Montt.
Llantarnam (lăn-tär′năm; 195) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 7.
Llerena (lyā-rā′nä; 195) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Llummayor (lyōōm′mȧ-yōr′) town, Majorca isl. Baleares, Medit. sea, pop. comm. 10.
Loa (lō′ä) riv. Antofagasta prov. N Chile, S. Am. to Pacific ocean.
Loanda (lō-än′dä) prov. Portuguese colony of Angola, W Africa. — *or* **São Paulo de Loanda** (souɴ′ pou′lō dā) cml. city, its ✻ & ✻ of Angola, pop. 20.
Loango (lō-ăŋ′gō) spt. S Gabun col. French Equatorial Africa.
Loangwa (lō-äŋ′gwä) riv. Rhodesia, Africa, to Zambezi river.
Löbau (lû′bou) town, Saxony kingdom, 12 m. E S E of Bautzen, pop. 11. — town, West Prussia prov. Prussia, 38 m. E S E of Marienwerder, pop. 5.
Lobberich (lōb′ēr-ĭᴋ) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 8.
Lob Nor (lōb nōr′) *or* **Lop Nor** (lōp) a former lake (*nor*), now a dry lake bed or marsh, S E Sinkiang, crossed by 90° E, 40° N. — series of lakes S W of this lake bed, forming the sink of the Tarim river.
Lobos, Point (lō′bōs) S side of Golden Gate, San Francisco, California.
Lobos Islands (lō′bōs; 133) two Pacific groups of guano isls. 6°–7° S, 81° W; Peruvian.
Lobositz (lō′bō-zĭts) town, Bohemia, on the Elbe river, pop. comm. 5; battle 1756.
Löbtau (lûp′tou) former vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, now part of Dresden.
Locana (lō-kä′nä) town, Turin prov. Piedmont, It. 27 m. N N W of Turin, p. comm. 5.
Locarno (lō-kär′nō) town, Ticino canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.
Lochaber (lŏᴋ-ä′bēr) mountainous dist. Inverness-shire, Scotland.
Lochar Moss (lŏᴋ′ȧr mŏs′) moorland, 10 m. long, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.
Loches (lōsh) town, dept. Indre-et-Loire, France, on Indre river, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Lochgelly (lŏᴋ-gĕl′ĭ) burgh, Fifeshire, Scotland, pop. 9.
Lochiel (lŏᴋ-ēl′) dist. Argyllshire & Inverness-shire, Scotland.
Lochy, Loch (lŏᴋ lŏᴋ′ĭ) lake, 9 m. long, Inverness-shire, Scotland.
Lockhart (lŏk′härt) town, × of Caldwell co. Texas, pop. 3.
Lock Haven, mfg. city, × of Clinton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.
Lockland (lŏk′lănd) vil. Hamilton co. O. about 10 m. N by E of Cincinnati, pop. 3.
Lockport, city, Will co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Niagara co. N. Y. pop. 18; on Erie canal, 5 locks, total lift 60 ft.
Locle, Le (lē lō′kl') watch mfg. town, Neuchâtel canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 13.
Locorotondo (lō′kō-rō-tōn′dō) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 8.
Löcse (lû′chĕ) *Ger.* **Leutschau** (loit′shou) town with magistracy, × of Szepes co. Hung. p. 8.
Locust Creek, Wayne co. Io. 100 m. long, to Grand river, Missouri.
Lodève (lō′dĕv′) cml. & mfg. town, dept. Hérault, France, pop. 6, comm. 8.
Lodgepole Creek, (lŏj′pōl′) Wyo. & Nebr. about 150 m. long, to South Platte river.
Lodi (lō′dī) city, San Joaquin co. Cal. pop. 3. — bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 4. — vil. Medina co. O. pop. 1. — vil. Columbia co. Wis. pop. 1. — (*It. pron.* lô′dē) mfg. city, Milan prov. Italy, pop. comm. 28; battle 1796.
Lodomeria (lŏd′ō-mē′rĭ-ȧ) Latin name of the medieval principality of **Vladimir in Volhynia** (vlăd′ĭ-mĭr ĭn vŏl-ĭn′ĭ-ȧ), now a titular kingdom included in Galicia, Austria.
Lodore (lō-dōr′; 201) waterfall, Cumberland co. Eng. near head of Derwentwater.
Łódź (lōōj) *Russ.* **Lodz** (lôdz) mfg. town, Petrokov govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 396.
Lofoten (lō-fō′tĕn), *or* **Lofoden** (-dĕn), **Islands**, group N W Norway; valuable fisheries.
Loftus (lŏf′tŭs) urban dist. North Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 9.
Logan (lō′găn) co. W Ark. 726 □ pop. 26, × × Booneville & Paris. — co. N E Col. 1,822 □ pop. 10, × Sterling. — co. cen. Ill. 617 □ pop. 30, × Lincoln. — co. W Kan. 1,082 □ pop. 4, × Russell Springs. — co. S Ky. 583 □ pop. 25, × Russellville. — co. W Nebr. 573 □ pop. 2, × Gandy. — co. S N. Dak. 997 □ pop. 6, × Napoleon. — co. W O. 451 □ pop. 30, × Bellefontaine. — co. cen. Okla. 749 □ pop. 32, × Guthrie. — co. S W W. Va. 438 □ pop. 14, × Logan. — town, × of Harrison co. Io. pop. 1. — mfg. vil. × of Hocking co. O. pop. 5. — city, × of Cache co. Ut. pop. 8. — city, × of Logan co. W. Va. pop. 2.
Logan, Mount, mt. 19,539 ft. high, S W Yukon ter. Can. next to highest mt. in N. Am.
Logan Peak, 10,004 ft. high, Uinta mts. N Utah.
Logansport (lō′gănz-pōrt′) cml. city, × of Cass co. Ind. on Wabash river, pop. 19.
Logone (lō′gōn′) ter. in Bornu, N Kamerun, Africa. — its chief town, pop. 15.
Logroño (lō-grō′nyō) prov. N Spain, 1,946 □ pop. 188. — its ✻ pop. comm. 24.
Loharu (lō-hä′rōō) native state, Punjab, India, 222 □ pop. 19. — its ✻ pop. 2.
Lohne (lō′nē) comm. Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 4.
Loir (lwȧr) riv. France, 185 m. long, Cernay lagoon to Sarthe river.
Loire (lwȧr) *anc.* LI′GER, largest riv. in France, 543 m. long, Gerbier-de-Joncs mt. to Bay of Biscay. — mfg. & min. dept. S E France, 1,853 □ pop. 641, ✻ Saint-Étienne.
Loire-Inférieure (-ăɴ′fā′rē-ûr′) dept. N W France, 2,695 □ pop. 670, ✻ Nantes.
Loiret (lwȧ′rĕ′) agr. dept. N cen. France, 2,630 □ pop. 364, ✻ Orléans.
Loir-et-Cher (lwȧr′-ā′-shâr′) dept. cen. France, 2,479 □ pop. 271, ✻ Blois.
Loiza (lō-ē′zä; 268) mun. & town, N Humacao dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 13, town 1.
Loja (lō′hä; 189) mfg. city, Granada prov. Spain, near Jenil riv. pop. comm. 19. — min. prov. S W Ecuador, South America, pop. 113. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Lojano *or* **Loiano** (lō-yä′nō) town, Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Lokeren (lōk′ēr-ĕn) mfg. town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 23.
Lokhvitsa (lôᴋ′vē-tsȧ) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 8.
Lokoja (lō-kō′jȧ) town, Kabba prov. S Northern Nigeria, at junction of Niger & Binue rivs.
Lolland (lōl′ȧn) *or* **Laaland** (lô′lȧn) isl. Denmark, S of Seeland, 480 □ pop. 74.
Lolland-Falster (-fäl′stēr) isl. div. of Denmark, 692 □ pop. 116.
Lom (lôm) town, N W Bulgaria, pop. 11.
Lomami (lō-mä′mē) riv. Belgian Congo, ab. 800 m. long, flows N to Congo riv. at 0° 46′ N, 24° 16′ E.
Loma Tina (lō′mä tē′nä) mt. S Dominican Republic, 10,300 ft.; highest in the West Indies.
Lombardy (lŏm′bȧr-dĭ; lŭm′-) *It.* **Lombardia** (lōm′bär-dē′ä) compartimento, N Italy, consisting of 8 provs. Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, and Sondrio, 9,299 □ pop. 4,790. See LOMBARD, *n.* & *a.*
Lomblen (lŏm′blĕn′) isl. N of W end of Timor isl. Malay archipelago, 468 □; Dutch.
Lombok (lŏm′bŏk′) agr. isl. Bali and Lombok prov. Du. E. Indies, 1,811 □, ✻ Mataram.
Lome (lō′mā) town, ✻ of Togo, W Africa, pop. 4.
Lomellina (lō′mĕl-lē′nä) dist. Pavia prov. Italy, bet. Ticino & Sesia & N of Po rivers.
Lomme (lôm) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 7, comm. 11.
Lomond, Loch (lō′mŭnd) lake, Stirlingshire & Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 27¼ □.
Lomov, Nizhni (nyēzh′nyē lô′mōf) town, Penza govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 8.
Lomov, Verkhni (vyĕrᴋ′nyē) town, Penza govt. Russia, near Nizhni Lomov, pop. 7.
Lompoc (lŏm-pōk′) town, Santa Barbara co. California, pop. 1.
Lomzha, *Pol.* **Łomża** (lôm′zhȧ) govt. N E Poland, Russia, 4,072 □ pop. 689. — its ✻ pop. 27.
Lonaconing (lō′nȧ-kō′nĭng) min. vil. Allegany co. Maryland, pop. 2.
Lonate Pozzolo (lō-nä′tā pôt′sō-lō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Lonato (lō-nä′tō) town, Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 8; battle 1796.
Londerzeel (lōn′dēr-zāl′) town, Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 6.
London (lŭn′dŭn) town, × of Laurel co. Ky. pop. 2. — vil. × of Madison co. O. pop. 4. — *anc.* LONDIN′IUM, coextensive administrative & registration co. & cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of the United Kingdom & of the British empire, on Thames riv. 117 □ pop. 4,523; "Greater London" of police returns, 693 □ pop. 7,253; the City proper covers 675 acres, pop. 20. See CHARING CROSS, CHEAPSIDE, *n.*, COVENT GARDEN, DOWNING STREET, EAST (& WEST) END, GRUB STREET, LOMBARD STREET, PALL MALL, PICCADILLY, ROTTEN ROW, etc. — cml. & mfg. city, × of Middlesex co. Ontario prov. Canada, on Thames riv. pop. 46.
Londonderry (lŭn′dŭn-dĕr′ĭ) town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 2. — (*pron.* lŭn′dŭn-dĕr′ĭ) *or* **Derry**, co. Ulster prov. Ireland, 816 □ pop. 141. — its × a port, on Foyle riv. pop. 41.
Lone Cone, peak, 12,761 ft. high, La Plata mts. S W Colorado.
Long Beach, city, Los Angeles co. Cal. pop. 18. — town, Harrison co. Miss. pop. 1.
Long Branch, city, Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 13; seaside summer resort.
Long Eaton, town & par. Derbyshire, England, near Nottingham, pop. 19.
Longford (lŏng′fērd) co. Leinster prov. Ireland, 421 □ pop. 44. — its × pop. 4.
Long Island, isl. S E N. Y. 118½ m. long, greatest width about 23 m. narrowest 12 m. 1,682 □ pop. 2,098. — isl. 68 m. long, Bahama islands, pop. 4.
Long Island City, former city, Queens co. N. Y. now part of New York city.
Long Island Sound, 110 m. long, between Conn. and N shore of Long Island.
Long Lake, 16 m. long, N E Hamilton co. N. Y. in Adirondack mountains.
Long, Loch, branch, 20 m. long, of Firth of Clyde, Scotland.
Long′mead′ow, town, Hampden co. Mass. adjoins Springfield on S, pop. 1.
Longmont (lŏng′mŏnt) city, Boulder co. Colorado, pop. 4.
Longobucco (lôŋ′gō-bōōk′kō) comm. Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 6.
Longos (lŏŋ′gŏs) *anc.* SITHO′NIA, pen. 31 m. long, Ægean sea, the middle of the three pens. extending S E from Chalcidice pen.
Long Prairie (lŏng prâ′rĭ) vil. × of Todd co. Minn. on Long Prairie river, pop. 1.
Longs Peak, 14,271 ft. high, Rocky mts. N Colorado.
Longton (lŏng′tŭn;) former mun. bor. Staffordshire, Eng., now part of Stoke on Trent.
Longview (lŏng′vū′; 205) city, × of Gregg co. Texas, pop. 5.
Longwy (lôɴ′wē′) ft. town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 10, comm. 11.
Lonigo (lō-nē′gō) town, Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Lonneker (lŏn′ē-kēr) comm. Overijssel, Netherlands, pop. 18.
Lonoke (lō′nōk) co. cen. Ark. 794 □ pop. 28. — its × pop. 2.
Lonsdale (lŏnz′dāl) town, Knox co. Tennessee, pop. 2.
Lons-le-Saunier (lôɴ′-lē-sō′nyā′) town, ✻ of dept. Jura, France, pop. 11, comm. 14.
Loogootee (lō-gō′tē) town, Martin co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Lookout, Cape, Carteret co. N. C. — Tillamook co. Oregon.
Lookout Mountain, range in Ga. Tenn. & Ala. highest point 2,126 ft.; battle 1863.
Lookout Point, coast of Santa Cruz ter. Argentina.
Loon op Zand (lōn′ ŏp zänt′) vil. & comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, comm. pop. 8.
Loop Head (lōōp) headland, Clare co. Ireland, N shore of entrance of Shannon river.
Loos (lō-ōs′) mfg. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 10, comm. 11.
Loosduinen (lōz-doi′nĕn) vil. & comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Lopatka, Cape (lō-pät′kȧ) S extremity of Kamchatka.
Lora del Río (lō′rä dĕl rē′ō) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Lorain (lō-rān′) co. N O. 497 □ pop. 76, × Elyria. — city, Lorain co. O. pop. 29.
Loralai (lō′rȧ-lī′) dist. of Brit. Baluchistan, 7,999 □ pop. 81. — cantonment, its ✻ pop. 4.
Lorca (lôr′kä) city, Murcia prov. Spain, 37 m. S W of Murcia, pop. comm. 71.
Lord Howe Island (hou) in S Pacific ocean, 5 □; belongs to New South Wales.
Lorelei (lō′rē-lī) *or* **Lurlei** (lōōr′lī) rock on rt. bank of Rhine, near Sankt Goar; ab. 440 ft. above river. See LORELEI, *n.*
Lorena (lō-rā′nä) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, pop. 11.

Lisle. See LILLE.
Little Belt. See BELT.
Little Bighorn. See BIGHORN.
Little Cumbrae. See CUMBRAE.
Little Karoo. See KAROO.
Little Khingan. See KHINGAN.
Little Rann of Cutch. See CUTCH, RANN OF.
Little Scheidegg. See SCHEIDEGG.
Little Schütt. See SCHÜTT.
Little Wallachia. See WALLACHIA.
Little Tibet. See BALTISTAN.
Liukiu. See OKINAWA.
Livorno. See LEGHORN.
Lod. See LYDDA.
Lofoden. See LOFOTEN.
Loiano. See LOJANO.
Lombardia. See LOMBARDY.
Lomża. See LOMZHA.
Londinium. See LONDON.
Loni. Var. of LUNI.
Lop Nor. See LOB NOR.

Loreo (lō′rā-ō) comm. Rovigo prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Loreto (lō-rā′tō) town, Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, 14 m. S S E of Ancona, p. comm. 7. See HOLY HOUSE, LORETO NUNS. — dept. N E Peru, 288,531 □ p. 101, ✻ Moyobamba.
Loreto Aprutino (ä′prōō-tē′nō) town, Teramo prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Loria (lō′rē-ä) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Lorica (lō-rē′kä) port, Sinú prov. Bolivar dept. N Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 19.
Lorient (lō′rē′äɴ′) ft. spt. town, dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 42, communal pop. 49.
Loro Ciuffenna (lō′rō chōōf-fĕn′nä) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.
Lörrach (lûr′äk) town, Baden, Germany, on Wiese river, pop. 15.
Lorraine (lō-rān′) *Ger.* **Lothringen** (lōt′rĭng-ĕn) former div. of E France, part of which is now a dist. in Alsace-Lorraine ter. Ger. 2,405 □ pop. 655. See ALSACE-LORRAINE (*Gaz.*).
Los Angeles (lōs ăŋ′gĕl-ĕs ; lōs ăn′jĕl-ĕs; *Sp.* lōs än′hā-lās ; 172) co. S Cal. 4,067 □ pop. 504. — city, its ✕ pop. 319; Univ. of S. California. — city, ✻ of Biobio prov. Chile, pop. 19.
Lösch (lûsh) town, Moravia, Austria, 4 m. E N E of Brünn, pop. comm. 5.
Loschwitz (lōsh′vĭts) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 7; health resort.
Los Gatos (lōs gä′tōs) town, Santa Clara co. California, pop. 2.
Losoncz (lō′shōnts) town with magistracy, Nógrád co. Hungary, pop. 13.
Losser (lŏs′ĕr) vil. & comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 10.
Lössnitz (lûs′nĭts) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 7.
Lost Park Mountain, peak, 11,800 ft. high, Park range, Colorado.
Lot (lŏt) *anc.* OL′TIS, riv. France, 300 m. long, Lozère mts. to Garonne riv. — agr. dept. S W France, 2,018 □ pop. 206, ✻ Cahors.
Lota (lō′tä) min. spt. town, Concepción prov. Chile, pop. 4.
Lotbinière (lōt′bē′nyâr′) co. E Quebec prov. Canada. — its ✕.
Lot-et-Garonne (lō′-tā-gȧ′rōn′) agr. dept. S W France, 2,079 □ pop. 268, ✻ Agen.
Lothians, The (lō′thĭ-ănz ; lō′thĭ-) div. of Scotland, comprising Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, & Linlithgowshire, called respectively **East, Mid-, & West Lothian**.
Lot's Wife, rock, Pacific ocean, near lat. 30° N, lon. 140° E.
Lott (lŏt) town, Falls co. Texas, pop. 1.
Lötzen (lût′sĕn) town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Loudéac (lōō′dā′äk′) town, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, pop. 2, comm. 6.
Loudon (lou′dŭn) co. E Tenn. 219 □ pop. 14, ✕ Loudon.
Loudonville (-vĭl) vil. Ashland co. O. about 18 m. S E of Mansfield, pop. 2.
Loudoun (lou′dŭn) co. N Va. 519 □ pop. 21, ✕ Leesburg.
Loudun (lōō′dŭɴ′) town, dept. Vienne, France, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Loughborough (lŭf′bŭr-ō) mfg. mun. bor. Leicestershire, England, pop. 23.
Loughton (lou′tŭn) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 5.
Louisa (lōō-ē′zȧ) co. S E Io. 396 □ pop. 13, ✕ Wapello. — co. cen. Va. 516 □ pop. 17, ✕ Louisa. — town, ✕ of Lawrence co. Ky. pop. 1.
Louisburg (lōō′ĭs-bûrg) town, ✕ of Franklin co. N. C. pop. 2. — spt. Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 1; formerly strongly fortified by France; captured by colonial troops in 1745 & by British in 1758. See KING GEORGE'S WAR.
Louisiade Archipelago (lōō-ē′zē-äd′) group of isls. S E of New Guinea; in Papua Ter.
Louisiana (lōō-ē′zē-ăn′ȧ) agr. state, S U. S. A. 45,409 □ pop. 1,656, ✻ Baton Rouge. See CONFED. STATES OF AMER., CREOLE STATE, PELICAN STATE, PARISH. — city, Pike co. Mo. p. 4.
Louis Philippe Land (lōō′ē′ fē′lēp′) in Antarctic ocean, S of South Shetland islands.
Louisville (lōō′ĭs-vĭl ; lōō′ĭ-vĭl) town, Boulder co. Col. pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Jefferson co. Ga. pop. 1. — cml. & mfg. city, ✕ of Jefferson co. Ky. pop. 224; university. — town, ✕ of Winston co. Miss. pop. 1. — vil. Stark co. O. pop. 2.
Loulé (lō-lā′) ft. town, Algarve, Portugal, pop. comm. 14.
Loup (lōōp) riv. 300 m. long, Nebr. to Platte river. — co. N Nebr. 576 □ pop. 2, ✕ Taylor. — city, ✕ of Sherman co. Nebr. pop. 1.
Lourches (lōōrsh) coal-min. town & comm. dept. Nord, France, on Scheldt river, p. 6.
Lourdes (lōōrd) town, dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, France, p. 8, comm. 9; place of pilgrimage.
Lourenço Marques (lō-rĕn′sō mär′kĕs; *Port.* lō-rĕɴ′sōō mär′kĕsh) the S dist. of Port. E. Af. 15,000 □ pop. 101. — spt. on Delagoa bay, its ✻ & ✻ of Port. E. Af. pop. 10.
Louriçal (lō′rē-säl′) town, Leiria dist. Estremadura prov. Portugal, pop. 5.
Louth (louth) co. Leinster prov. Ireland, 316 □ pop. 63. — (*pron.* louth) bor. Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 10.
Louvain (lōō′văɴ′) mfg. city, Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 42.
Louvière, La (lȧ lōō′vyâr′) mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 21.
Louviers (lōō′vyā′) mfg. town, dept. Eure, France, on Eure river, pop. 9, comm. 10.
Louza (lō′zä) town, Beira prov. Portugal, pop. comm. 5.
Lovat (lŏ-vȧt′y′) riv. 320 m. long, W Russia in Europe; flows into Lake Ilmen.
Love, co. S Okla. 496 □ pop. 10, ✕ Marietta.
Loveč (lō′vĕch) *or* **Lovech**, town, Bulgaria, 19 m. S of Plevna, pop. 8.
Loveland (lŭv′lănd) vil. Larimer co. Col. pop. 4. — vil. Clermont, Hamilton, & Warren cos. O. pop. 1.
Loving (lŭv′ĭng) co. W. Texas, 753 □.
Lovington (-tŭn) vil. Moultrie co. Ill. pop. 1.
Lowan (lō′ăn) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 13.
Low Countries, the former Netherlands, including the present Netherlands, Belgium, and the duchy of Luxemburg.
Lowell (lō′ĕl) town, Lake co. Ind. pop. 1. — mfg. city, a ✕ of Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 106. See CITY OF SPINDLES. — vil. Kent co. Mich. pop. 2. — town, Orleans co. Vt. pop. 1.
Lowellville (-vĭl) vil. Mahoning co. O. on Mahoning river, pop. 2.
Löwenberg (lû′vĕn-bĕrk) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Bober river, pop. 6.
Lower Alsace, *Ger.* **Unter-Elsass** (ōōn′tĕr-ĕl′zäs) dist. Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, 1,848 □ pop. 701, ✻ Strassburg.
Lower Ammonoosuc (ăm′ō-nōō′sŭk) riv. Coos & Grafton cos. N. H. to Conn. river.
Lower Austria, crownland, Austria, 7,654 □ pop. 3,532, ✻ Vienna.
Lower Bavaria, govt. dist. S E Bavaria, 4,149 □ pop. 724, ✕ Landshut.
Lower Canada, old name of Quebec prov. Canada, exclusive of the part annexed in 1912, N of the Hamilton & Eastmain rivers.
Lower Franconia, govt. dist. N W Bavaria, 3,244 □ pop. 711.
Lowestoft (lō′stŏft ; -stŏf) spt. mun. bor. East Suffolk, England, pop. 34; a fishing port and watering place; the most easterly point in England; naval battle 1665.
Lowicz (lō′vĭch) *Russ.* **Lovich** (lō′vĭch) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 9.
Lowndes (lounz) co. S cen. Ala. 739 □ pop. 32, ✕ Hayneville. — co. S Ga. 482 □ pop. 24, ✕ Valdosta. — co. E Miss. 499 □ pop. 31, ✕ Columbus.
Lowville (lou′vĭl) vil. ✕ of Lewis co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Loyalty Islands, group, Pacific ocean, E of New Caledonia, 1,060 □ pop. 20; French.
Lozère (lō′zâr′) dept. S France, 1,996 □ pop. 123, ✻ Mende. — mt. range in Cévennes mts. dept. Lozère; highest, Pic de Finiels, about 5,585 ft.
Lu (lōō) comm. Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 4.
Lualaba (lōō′ȧ-lä′bä) large riv. Belgian Congo, cen. Africa, properly the Upper Congo.
Luang Prabang (lōō-äng′ prä′bäng′) native state, Laos, Fr. Indo-China. — town, its ✻ on the Mekong, pop. 40.
Luapula (lōō′ä-pōō′lä) riv. S Belgian Congo, cen. Africa, 250 m. long, to Lualaba river.
Luarca (lwär′kä) spt. town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 22.
Lubaczów (lōō-bä′chōōf) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 6.
Lubang (lōō-bäng′) isl. group, N W of Mindoro, Philippine islands, 88 □. — chief isl. of same, 66 □ pop. 6. — port on N coast of island.
Lübben (lüb′ĕn) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Lubbock (lŭb′ŭk) co. N W Tex. 868 □ pop. 4. — city, its ✕ pop. 2.
Lubec (lū′bĕk) town, Washington co. Maine, pop. 3.
Lübeck (lü′bĕk) cml. & mfg. city, N Germany, on Trave riv.; a free Hanse city with ter. of 115 □ pop. 117, city 99; city with ter. constitutes a state of the German empire. — principality, Oldenburg, N Ger. 209 □ pop. 41, ✻ Eutin.
Lüben (lü′bĕn) mfg. town, Silesia, Prussia, pop. 8.
Lubny (lōōb′nĭ) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, 75 m. W N W of Poltava, pop. 11.
Lubrín (lōō-brēn′) town, Almeria prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Lucania (lū-kā′nĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. Italy, S of Campania, comprising modern Potenza prov. (Basilicata), greater part of Salerno prov. and part of Cosenza.
Lucas (lū′kȧs) co. S Io. 432 □ pop. 13, ✕ Chariton. — co. N W O. 342 □ pop. 193, ✕ Toledo.
Lucban (lōōk-bän′) town, N W Tayabas prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 6.
Lucca (lōōk′kä) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 558 □ pop. 333. — mfg. city, its ✻ pop. comm. 76.
Luce (lūs) co. N Mich. 920 □ pop. 4, ✕ Newberry.
Luce Bay, inlet, Irish sea, Wigtownshire, Scotland.
Lucena (lōō-thā′nä) city, Córdoba, Spain, pop. comm. 21. — (*pron.* lōō-sā′nä ; 138) town, ✻ of Tayabas prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 9.
Lucera (lōō-chā′rä) town, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 17.
Lucerne (lū-sûrn′ ; *F.* lü′sĕrn′) *Ger.* **Luzern** (lōō-tsĕrn′) canton, cen. Switzerland, 580 □ pop. 168. — its ✻ pop. comm. 40.
Lucerne, *or* **Four Forest Cantons, Lake of**, *Ger.* **Vierwaldstätter See** (fēr-vält′-shtĕt′ĕr zā′) cen. Switzerland, 24 m. long, ½ m. to 2 m. wide, 44 □.
Luckau (lōōk′ou) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 4.
Luckenwalde (lōōk′ĕn-väl′dĕ) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 23.
Lucknow (lŭk′nou′) div. of United Provs. Br. India, 12,051 □ pop. 5,912. — dist. of Lucknow div. 967 □ pop. 764. — city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 260. See SEPOY MUTINY.
Luçon (lü′sôɴ′) town, dept. Vendée, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Lüdenscheid (lü′dĕn-shīt) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 32.
Lüderitzbucht (lü′dĕr-ĭts-bōōkt′) *formerly* **Angra Pequena** (äŋ′grȧ pȧ-kā′nȧ; *E.* ăŋ′grȧ pē-kwē′nȧ) settlement on coast of S Ger. Southwest Africa; diamonds.
Ludhiana (lōō′dē-ä′nȧ ; 147) dist. of Jullundur div. Punjab, British India, 1,455 □ pop. 517. — cml. & mfg. town, its ✻ pop. 49.
Ludington (lŭd′ĭng-tŭn) city, ✕ of Mason co. Michigan, pop. 9.
Ludlow (lŭd′lō) town, Kenton co. Ky. on Ohio riv. pop. 4. — town, Hampden co. Mass. pop. 5. — vil. Windsor co. Vt. pop. 2. — mun. bor. Shropshire, England, pop. 6.
Ludwigsburg (lōōt′vĭks-bōōrk) mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 25.
Ludwigshafen (-hä′fĕn) cml. & mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 83.
Ludwigslust (-lōōst′) town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 7.
Lufkin (lŭf′kĭn) town, ✕ of Angelina co. Texas, pop. 3.
Lug (lŭg) riv. England & Wales, Radnorshire to Wye river.
Lugagnano Val d' Arda (lōō′gä-nyä′nō väl där′dä) comm. Piacenza, Italy, pop. 6.
Lugano (lōō-gä′nō) cml. & mfg. town, Ticino canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 13.
Lugano, Lago di (lä′gō dē lōō-gä′nō) lake, N Italy & S Switzerland, 19 □.
Lugansk (lōō-gänsk′) mfg. town, Ekaterinoslav govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 16.
Lugau (lōō′gou) min. comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 9.
Lugh (lōōg) town, Italian Somaliland, E Africa, on Jub river.
Lugo (lōō′gō) cml. town, Ravenna prov. Italy, pop. 28. — prov. Spain, 3,814 □ pop. 473. — its ✻ a walled city, on Miño riv. pop. comm. 36.
Lugos (lōō′gōsh) town with magistracy, ✕ of Krassó-Szörény co. Hungary, pop. 20.
Luing (lū′ĭng) isl. Argyllshire, W coast of Scotland.
Luino (lwē′nō) comm. Como prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Lukshun (lōōk′shōōn′) depression below sea level, the deepest part of the Turfan region, cen. Sinkiang prov. China.
Lukuga (lōō-kōō′gä) riv. Belgian Congo, Lake Tanganyika to Upper Congo; 200 m. long.
Lule (lü′lĕ) riv. N Sweden, 200 m. long, to Bothnia gulf.
Luleå (lōō′lĕ-ō; -ô) spt. town, ✻ of Norrbotten prov. Sweden, pop. 9.
Lüle-Burgas (lü′lĕ-bōōr-gäs′) *or* **-Bergaz** (-bĕr-gäz′) town, Turkey in Europe, ab. 45 m. S E of Adrianople; battle 1912.
Luling (lū′lĭng) city, Caldwell co. Tex. on San Marcos river, pop. 1.
Lumber City, town, Telfair co. Georgia, pop. 1.
Lumber River, N. C. 125 m. long, to Little Pedee river.
Lumberton (lŭm′bĕr-tŭn) city, Pearl River co. Miss. p. 2. — tn. ✕ of Robeson co. N. C. p. 2.
Lumpkin (lŭmp′kĭn) co. N Ga. 280 □ p. 5, ✕ Dahlonega. — town, ✕ Stewart co. Ga. p. 1.
Luna (lōō′nȧ) co. S New Mexico, 2,976 □ pop. 4, ✕ Deming.
Lunavada (lōō′nä-vä′dȧ) *or* **Lunawara** (lōō′nä-wä′rȧ) native state, Rewa Kantha agency, India, 388 □ pop. 64. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Lund (lŭnd) town, Malmöhus prov. Sweden, pop. 20.
Lundenburg (lōōn′dĕn-bōōrk) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 9.
Lundy Isle (lŭn′dĭ) Devonshire, England, at entrance of Bristol channel; lighthouse.
Lundy's Lane (-dĭz) roadway, near Niagara Falls, Ontario prov. Can.; battle 1814.
Lüneburg (lü′nĕ-bōōrk) govt. dist. Hanover, Prussia, 4,379 □ pop. 546. — its ✻ a cml. town, on Ilmenau riv. pop. 28.
Lunel (lü′nĕl′) town, dept. Hérault, France, pop. 7, comm. 8.
Lünen (lü′nĕn) mfg. town, Westphalia, Prussia, on Lippe river, pop. 11.
Lunenburg (lū′nĕn-bûrg) co. S E Va. 430 □ pop. 13, ✕ Lunenburg. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 1. — agr. co. Nova Scotia, Canada. — its ✕ pop. 3.
Lunéville (lü′nā′vēl′) town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, communal pop. 26.
Lungchow (lōōng′chō′) treaty port, near Tonkin frontier, Kwangsi prov. China, pop. 13.
Luni (lōō′nē) riv. Rajputana, India, ab. 200 m. long, W by S W to Rann of Cutch.
Luque (lōō′kā) town, Paraguay, South America, pop. 8.
Luquillo (lōō-kēl′yō ; 195) vil. N. Humacao dept. Porto Rico, pop. 1.
Luray (lū-rā′) vil. ✕ of Page co. Va.; noted for large caverns.
Lure (lür) town, dept. Haute-Saône, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Lurgan (lûr′gȧn) mfg. town, Armagh co. Ireland, pop. 12.
Luristan (lōō′rĭ-stän′) mountainous prov. W Persia, chief town Burujird.
Lusciano e Ducenta (lōō-shä′nō ā dōō-chĕn′tä) comm. Caserta prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Luserna San Giovanni (lōō-zĕr′nä sän jō-vän′nē) comm. Turin prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Lushai Hills (lōō′shī′) mountainous dist. S Assam, India, 7,277 □ p. 91. See LUSHAI, *n.*
Lusiana (lōō′zē-ä′nä) comm. Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Lussin (lōōs-sēn′) isl. 24 m. long, Adriatic sea, Dalmatia, Austria, 29 □ pop. 9.
Lussin Piccolo (pēk′kō-lō) spt. town & health resort, Lussin island, pop. 6, comm. 8.
Lustenau (lōōs′tĕn-ou) comm. Vorarlberg, Austria, pop. 8.
Lütgendortmund (lüt′gĕn-dôrt′mōōnt) min. vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 15.
Luton (lū′tŭn) mfg. mun. bor. Bedfordshire, England, on Lee river, pop. 50.
Lutsk (lōōtsk) town, W Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 14.
Lutterworth (lŭt′ĕr-wûrth) par. & mkt. town, Leicestershire, England, pop. 2.
Lüttringhausen (lüt′rĭng-hou′zĕn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 14.
Lützen (lüt′sĕn) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 4; battles 1632 and 1813.
Luverne (lū-vûrn′) town, ✕ of Crenshaw co. Ala. pop. 1. — city, ✕ of Rock co. Minn. pop. 3.
Luxembourg (lük′săɴ′bōōr′) *or* **Luxemburg** (lŭk′sĕm-bûrg) prov. of Belgium, S E part, 1,706 □ pop. 231, ✻ Arlon.
Luxemburg (lŭk′sĕm-bûrg ; *Ger.* lōōks′ĕm-bōōrk) grand duchy, E of Belgium, neutral ter. since 1867, 998 □ pop. 260. — its ✻ a mfg. & cml. city, pop. 21.
Luxeuil (lük′sû′y′) town, dept. Haute-Saône, France, pop. 5, comm. 6; thermal springs.
Luxor (lŭk′sôr ; lōōk′sôr) *Ar.* **El Qusur** (ĕl kōō-sōōr′) vil. on Nile riv. Upper Egypt; site of ancient Thebes; ruins of magnificent ancient temple.
Luzerne (lū-zûrn′) co. N E Pa. 892 □ p. 343, ✕ Wilkes-Barre. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. p. 5.
Luz (lüz) vil. dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, France, pop. 1, comm. 2; thermal baths.
Luz, La (lä lōōs′ ; 268) min. town, Guanajuato, Mexico, 8 m. N W of Guanajuato, pop. 4.
Luzon (lōō-zōn′) chief isl. Philippine islands, 40,969 □ pop. 3,799, ✻ Manila.
Luzzara (lōōt-sä′rä) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. 10; battle 1702.
Luzzi (lōōt′tsē) comm. Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 6.
Lyakhov (lyȧ′kôf) isls. Arctic ocean, New Siberia group, N of Asia.
Lyallpur (lī′ăl-pōōr′) dist. of Multan div. Punjab, Br. India, 3,075 □ p. 858. — its ✻ p. 14.
Lycæus (lī-sē′ŭs) anc. mt. Arcadia, Greece, sacred to Zeus.
Lycaonia (lĭk′ā-ō′nĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. & Rom. prov. S Asia Minor.
Lycia (lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. S Asia Minor. See LYCIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Lyck (lĭk) town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Lycoming (lī-kŏm′ĭng) co. N Pa. 1,220 □ pop. 81, ✕ Williamsport.
Lycopolis (lī-kŏp′ō-lĭs) anc. city, Upper Egypt; site near modern Siut.
Lydd (lĭd) mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 3. See LYDDITE, *n.*
Lydda (lĭd′ȧ) *or* **Lod** (lŏd) *Arabic* **Ludd** (lōōd) anc. town, Palestine, ab. 10 m. S E of Jaffa.
Lydenburg (lī′dĕn-bûrg) town, Transvaal prov. U. of S. Af. pop. 2; taken 1900.
Lydia (lĭd′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country, W part of Asia Minor. See LYDIAN, *a.* & *n.*

Lothringen. See LORRAINE.
Lovech. See LOVEČ.
Lovich. See LOWICZ.
Low Archipelago. See TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.
Lower Burma. See BURMA.
Lower California. See CALIFORNIA, LOWER.
Lower Chindwin. See CHINDWIN, LOWER.
Lower Egypt. See EGYPT.
Lower Klamath. See KLAMATH LAKES.
Lower Palatinate. See PALATINATE.
Lower Tunguska. See TUNGUSKA.
Lublin. See LYUBLIN.
Lucayos. See BAHAMA ISLANDS.
Ludd. See LYDDA.
Lugdunum. See LYON, France.
Lugdunum Batavorum. See LEIDEN.
Luguvallum. See CARLISLE.
Lukkee. Var. of LAKHI.
Lunawara. See LUNAVADA.
Lunga. See GROSSA.
Lungtsun. See YÜNCHENG.
Lupatia. See ALTAMURA.
Lurlei. See LORELEI.
Lus Bela. Var. of LAS BELA.
Lüshunkow. See PORT ARTHUR.
Lusitania. See PORTUGAL.
Lutetia. See PARIS, France.
Luzern. See LUCERNE.
Lwów. See LEMBERG.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Lye and Wollescote (lī, wŏŏl′ĕs-kŏt) urban dist. Worcestershire, England, pop. 12.
Lyell, Mount (lī′ĕl) peak, Sierra Nevada mts. E Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal. 13,090 ft. high.
Lykens (lī′kĕnz) min. bor. Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Lyman (lī′măn) co. S S. Dak. 2,625 □ pop. 11, × Oacoma.
Lyme (līm) town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 1.
Lyme Regis (līm rē′jĭs) spt. mun. bor. Dorsetshire, England, pop. 3.
Lymington (lĭm′ĭng-tŭn) spt. mun. bor. Hampshire, England, pop. 4.
Lymm (lĭm) town, Cheshire, England, pop. 5.
Lynchburg (lĭnch′bûrg) cml. & mfg. city, geographically in Campbell co. Va. on S bank of James river, 5 □ pop. 29.
Lynch Creek, S. C. 140 m. long, flows into Pedee river.
Lynden (lĭn′dĕn) town, Whatcom co. Washington, pop. 1.
Lyndon (lĭn′dŭn) town, Caledonia co. Vermont, pop. 3.
Lyndonville (-vĭl) vil. in Lyndon town, Caledonia co. Vt. on Passumpsic river, pop. 2.
Lyngby (lüng′bü) town, Copenhagen amt, Denmark, pop. 8.
Lynn (lĭn) co. N W Tex. 864 □ pop. 2, × Tahoka. — mfg. spt. city, Essex co. Mass. pop. 89.
Lynn Canal, channel, S Alaska, S of Skagway.
Lyon (lī′ŭn) co. N W Io. 582 □ pop. 15, × Rock Rapids. — co. E cen. Kan. 845 □ pop. 25, × Emporia. — co. W Ky. 277 □ pop. 9, × Eddyville. — co. S W Minn. 708 □ pop. 16, × Marshall. — co. W Nev. 1,509 □ p. 4, × Yerington. — riv. Perthshire, Scot. 35 m. long, to Tay riv. — (*F.* lē′ôɴ′) *Eng.* **Lyons** (lī′ŭnz) *anc.* Lugdu′num, mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of dept. Rhône, France, pop. 471, communal pop. 524. See Council of Lyons.
Lyonnais *or* **Lyonais** (lē′ô′nĕ′) anc. prov. France, now depts. Rhône & Loire.
Lyons (lī′ŭnz) vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, × of Rice co. Kan. pop. 2. — mfg. vil. × of Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 4. — See Lyon, France (*Gaz.*).
Lyra (lī′rȧ) town, Palo Pinto co. Texas, pop. 1.
Lys (lēs) *Flemish* **Leye** (lī′ĕ) riv. France & Belgium, 100 m. long to Scheldt river.
Lys-lez-Lannoy (lēs′-lā-lȧ′nwȧ′) town & comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 7.
Lystra (lĭs′trȧ) town, anc. Lycaonia, Asia Minor ; site 18 m. S S W of Konia.
Lytham (lĭth′ăm) coast town, Lancashire, England, pop. 9.
Lyublin, *Pol.* **Lublin** (lyōō′blyĕn) govt. Poland, Russia, 6,499 □ p. 1,556. — city, its ✻ p. 63.

M

Maas (mäs) Du. name of Meuse river. —, **Nieuwe** (nē′wĕ) (New Meuse) a right arm of Merwede riv. after it anastomoses with the Lek; empties into North sea & is one mouth of the Meuse. —, **Oude** (ou′dĕ) (Old Meuse) left arm of Merwede riv. to Nieuwe Maas river.
Maasbree (mäs-brā′) town & comm. Limburg, Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Maassluis (mäs′slois′) fishing town & comm. S. Holland prov. Neth. pop. comm. 9.
Maastricht *or* **Maestricht** (mäs′trĭᴋt) cml. & mfg. town & comm. ✻ of Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 37 ; immense quarries.
Macacú (mä′kä-kōō′) town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Macacú river, pop. 11.
McAdoo (măk′ȧ-dōō′) bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Macahé (mä′kä-hā′) spt. Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. dist. 36.
Macajalar (mä-kä′hä-lär′) bay, N coast of Mindanao, Philippine islands.
McAlester (măk-ăl′ĕs-tẽr) city, × of Pittsburg co. Oklahoma, pop. 13.
Macao (mȧ-kä′ō) Portuguese spt. town and colony on peninsula of Macao isl. China, at S W entrance of Canton riv. 4 □ pop. 75.
Macarsca (mä′kär-skȧ) spt. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. town 2, comm. 12.
McArthur (măk-är′thŭr) vil. × of Vinton co. Ohio, pop. 1.
McCaysville (mȧ-kāz′vĭl) town, Fannin co. Georgia, pop. 1.
McClain (mȧ-klān′) co. cen. Okla. 562 □ pop. 16, × Purcell.
McClellan Mountain (mȧ-klĕl′ăn) Front range, Col. 13,423 ft. high.
Macclesfield (măk′′lz-fēld) mfg. mun. bor. Cheshire, England, pop. 35.
McCluer Gulf (mȧ-klōōr′) inlet, N W Dutch New Guinea.
McColl (mȧ-kŏl′) town, Marlboro co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
McComb (mȧ-kōm′) city, Pike co. Miss. pop. 6. — vil. Hancock co. O. pop. 1.
McConnelsville (mȧ-kŏn′ĕlz-vĭl) vil. × of Morgan co. Ohio, pop. 2.
McCook (mȧ-kŏŏk′) co. S. Dak. 573 □ p. 10, × Salem. — city, × of Redwillow co. Nebr. p. 4.
McCracken (mȧ-krăk′ĕn) co. W Ky. 239 □ pop. 35, × Paducah.
McCulloch (mȧ-kŭl′ŭk) co. cen. Tex. 1,073 □ pop. 13, × Brady.
McCurtain (mȧ-kûr′tĭn) co. S E Okla. 1,897 □ pop. 21, × Idabel.
Macdonald (măk-dŏn′ăld) town, Fayette co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
McDonald, co. S W Mo. 527 □ pop. 14, × Pineville. — bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 3.
McDonough (măk-dŏn′ō) co. W Ill. 588 □ pop. 27, × Macomb.
McDowell (-dou′ĕl) co. W N. C. 443 □ p. 14, × Marion. — co. S W. Va. 533 □ p. 48, × Welch.
McDuffie (măk-dŭf′ĭ) co. E Ga. 287 □ pop. 10, × Thomson.
Macedonia (măs′ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ) anc. & noted country, N of Greece, now mostly in Saloniki & Monastir vilayets, W & S of the Rhodope mts. to the Ægean sea. See Macedonian, *a.*
Maceió (mä′sā-yō′) spt. town, ✻ of Alagoas state, Brazil, pop. 36.
Macerata (mä′chā-rä′tä) prov. Marches, Italy, 1,087 □ pop. 258. — its ✻ pop. comm. 23.
McGehee (mȧ-gē′) town, Desha co. Arkansas, pop. 1.
Macgillicuddy's Reeks (mȧ-gĭl′ĭ-kŭd′ĭz rēks) highest mt. range of Ireland, in Kerry co.; Carrantuohill the highest, 3,414 ft.
McGregor (măk-grĕg′ẽr) city, Clayton co. Io. on Mississippi river, pop. 1. — town, McLennan co. Tex. pop. 2.
Machala (mä-chä′lä) town, ✻ of Oro prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 4.
McHenry (măk-hĕn′rĭ) co. N E Ill. 620 □ pop. 33, × Woodstock. — co. N N. Dak. 1,888 □ pop. 18, × Towner. — vil. McHenry co. Ill. pop. 1.
Machias (mȧ-chī′ȧs) town & port of entry, × of Washington co. Maine, pop. 2.
Machiasport (-pōrt) town, Washington co. Maine, pop. 1.
Măcin (mĭ′chĭn) town, N W Dobrogea, Roumania, pop. comm. 6.
McIntosh (măk′ĭn-tŏsh) co. S E Ga. 470 □ pop. 6, × Darien. — co. S N. Dak. 1,003 □ pop. 7, × Ashley. — co. E Okla. 661 □ pop. 21, × Eufaula.
McIntyre, Mount (măk′ĭn-tīr) peak, Adirondack mts. Essex co. N. Y. 5,112 ft. high.
McKean (mȧ-kēn′) co. N Pa. 987 □ pop. 48, × Smethport.
McKeesport (mȧ-kēz′pōrt) city, Allegheny co. Pa. on Monongahela river, pop. 43.
McKees Rocks (mȧ-kēz′) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 15.
Mackenzie (mȧ-kĕn′zĭ) former dist. N W Can. 563,200 □ now part of Northwest Ters.
McKenzie, co. W N. Dak. 2,847 □ pop. 6, × Schafer. — town, Carroll co. Tenn. pop. 1.
Mackenzie River, in Northwest Ters. Canada, ab. 900 m. long, Great Slave lake to Arctic ocean ; sometimes regarded as including Great Slave riv. and either Peace or Athabasca riv. with total length of ab. 2,350 m.
Mackinac (măk′ĭ-nô) co. N Mich. 1,044 □ pop. 9, × St. Ignace.
Mackinac, Strait of, 4 m. wide, Lake Michigan to Lake Huron.
Mackinaw (măk′ĭ-nô) riv. Ill. 100 m. long, McLean co. to Illinois river.
McKinley (mȧ-kĭn′lĭ) co. W New Mexico, 5,506 □ pop. 13, × Gallup.
McKinley, Mount, *or* **Bulshaia** (bōōl-shī′ä) 63° 5′ N lat. 151° W lon. Alaska, 20,300 ft.; highest mt. in North America.
McKinney (mȧ-kĭn′ĭ) city, × of Collin co. Tex. 31 m. N N E of Dallas, pop. 5.
McLean (mȧ-klān′) co. cen. Ill. 1,191 □ pop. 68, × Bloomington. — co. W Ky. 253 □ pop. 13, × Calhoun. — co. cen. N. Dak. 2,305 □ pop. 14, × Washburn.
McLeansboro (mȧ-klānz′bŭr-ō) city, × of Hamilton co. Illinois, pop. 2.
McLennan (mȧ-klĕn′ăn) co. cen. Tex. 1,049 □ pop. 73, × Waco.
McLeod (mȧ-kloud′) co. S cen. Minn. 496 □ pop. 19, × Glencoe.
McMechen (măk-mĕk′ĕn) city, Marshall co. W Va. 8 m. S of Wheeling, pop. 2.
McMinn (măk-mĭn′) co. S E Tenn. 432 □ pop. 21, × Athens.
McMinnville (-vĭl) city, × of Yamhill co. Ore. p. 2. — town, × of Warren co. Tenn. p. 2.
McMullen (măk-mŭl′ĕn) co. S Tex. 1,302 □ pop. 1, × Tilden.
McNairy (măk-nâr′ĭ) co. S W Tenn. 588 □ pop. 16, × Selmer.
Macomb (mȧ-kōōm′) co. S E Mich. 472 □ pop. 33, × Mount Clemens. — city, × of McDonough co. Ill. pop. 6.
Macon (mā′kŏn) co. S E Ala. 614 □ pop. 26, × Tuskegee. — co. S W cen. Ga. 369 □ pop. 15, × Oglethorpe. — co. cen. Ill. 585 □ pop. 54, × Decatur. — co. N Mo. 809 □ pop. 31, × Macon. — co. S W part of N. C. 513 □ pop. 12, × Franklin. — co. N Tenn. 286 □ pop. 15, × Lafayette. — mfg. & cml. city, × of Bibb co. Ga. pop. 41. — city, × of Noxubee co. Miss. pop. 2. — city, × of Macon co. Mo. pop. 4.
Mâcon (mä′kôɴ′) *anc.* Matis′co, mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, pop. 20.
Macon, Bayou (bī′ōō mā′kŏn) La. from near Miss. riv. to Tensas river.
Mâconnais, Le (lẽ mä′kō′nĕ′) former dist. E France, now incl. in dept. Saône-et-Loire.
Macorís (mä′kō′rēs′) town, S E Dominican Republic, W. Indies, pop. 15.
Macoupin (mȧ-kōō′pĭn) co. S W Ill. 860 □ pop. 51, × Carlinville.
McPherson (măk-fûr′s′n) co. cen. Kan. 900 □ pop. 22, × McPherson. — co. W Nebr. 1,674 □ pop. 2, × Tryon. — co. N S. Dak. 1,157 □ pop. 7, × Leola. — city, × of McPherson co. Kan. pop. 4.
Macquarie (mȧ-kwŏr′ĭ) riv. New South Wales, Australia, 750 m. long, flows into Darling riv. — riv. Tasmania, flows into Lake river. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 19.
Macquarie Islands, group ab. 600 m. S W of New Zealand ; chief isl. Macquarie, 18 m. long, 5 m. broad ; to Tasmania.
Macquarie Lake, near coast S of Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia.
McRae (mȧ-krā′) town, × of Telfair co. Georgia, pop. 1.
McSherrystown (măk-shĕr′ĭz-toun′) bor. Adams co. Pa. 19 m. S W of York, pop. 2.
Mactan (mäk-tän′) isl. 25 □ pop. 18, near Cebu, Phil isls.; Magellan killed here 1521.
Madagascar (măd′ȧ-găs′kȧr) isl. Indian ocean, off E coast of Africa, 225,984 □ pop. 3,105, ✻ Tananarivo ; French colony. See Hova, *n.*, Malagasy, *n.*
Madaras (mŏ′dŏ-rŏsh) vil. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, 20 m. W S W of Szabadka, p. comm. 6.
Madawaska (măd′ȧ-wŏs′kȧ) town, Aroostook co. Me. on St. John river, pop. 2.
Madawaska River, abt. 250 m. long, Ontario, Canada, to Ottawa river.
Maddalena, La (lä mäd′dä-lā′nä) isl. & comm. Sassari prov. off N E coast of Sardinia, Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Maddaloni (mäd′dä-lō′nē) city, Caserta prov. Italy, 15 m. N N E of Naples, p. comm. 20.
Madeira (mȧ-dē′rȧ ; *Port.* mȧ-dē′ē-rä) Portuguese isl. 34 m. long, Atlantic ocean, off W coast of Morocco, about 300 □. See Madeira, *n.* — riv. Brazil, South America, most important trib. of Amazon river, total length including the Mamoré about 3,100 miles.
Madeira Islands, group, Madeira & 4 other isls. Atl. oc. off W coast Morocco, forming the Portuguese dist. of Funchal, 315 □ pop. 170, ✻ Funchal.
Madeleine, La (lȧ mȧd′lĕn′) town & comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 16.
Madelia (mȧ-dĕl′yȧ) vil. Watonwan co. Minn. 23 m. W S W of Mankato, pop. 1.
Madera (mȧ-dā′rȧ) co. cen. Cal. 2,112 □ pop. 8. — city, its × pop. 2.
Madill (mȧ-dĭl′) town, × of Marshall co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Madison (măd′ĭ-sŭn) co. N Ala. 811 □ pop. 47, × Huntsville. — co. N W Ark. 836 □ pop. 16, × Huntsville. — co. N Fla. 719 □ pop. 17. — its × pop. 2. — co. N E Ga. 284 □ pop. 17, × Danielsville. — co. S W Ill. 737 □ pop. 90, × Edwardsville. — co. E cen. Ind. 450 □ pop. 65, × Anderson. — co. S W cen. Io. 563 □ pop. 16, × Winterset. — co. E cen. Ky. 446 □ pop. 27, × Richmond. — par. N E La. 650 □ pop. 11, × Tallulah. — co. cen. Miss. 725 □ pop. 34, × Canton. — co. S E Mo. 499 □ pop. 11, × Fredericktown. — co. S W Mont. 4,581 □ pop. 7, × Virginia City. — co. N E Nebr. 576 □ pop. 19, × Madison. — co. cen. N. Y. 650 □ pop. 39, × Wampsville. — co. W N. C. 436 □ pop. 20, × Marshall. — co. S W cen. O. 497 □ pop. 20, × London. — co. W Tenn. 552 □ pop. 39, × Jackson. — co. E cen. Tex. 495 □ pop. 10, × Madisonville. — co. N Va. 324 □ pop. 10, × Madison. — town, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 2. — city, × of Morgan co. Ga. pop. 2. — vil. Madison co. Ill. pop. 5. — mfg. city, × of Jefferson co. Ind. pop. 7. — vil. Somerset co. Me. pop. 2. — city, × of Lac qui Parle co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, × of Madison co. Nebr. pop. 2. — bor. Morris co. N. J. pop. 5. — town, Rockingham co. N. C. pop. 1. — city, × of Lake co. S. Dak. pop. 3. — city, ✻ of Wis. and × of Dane co. pop. 26 ; Univ. of Wis.
Madison, Mount, peak, White mts. Coos co. N. H. 5,380 ft. high.
Madison Pass, Rocky mts. Mont. near boundary of Montana & Idaho, alt. 6, 911 ft.
Madison River, ab. 230 m. long, S W Montana to Gallatin, where it unites with the Gallatin & Jefferson rivs. to form the Missouri riv.
Madisonville (măd′ĭ-sŭn-vĭl) city, × of Hopkins co. Ky. 36 m. S of Henderson, pop. 5. — town, St. Tammany par. La. pop. 1. — vil. Hamilton co. O. near Cincinnati, pop. 5.
Madiun (mä′dē-ōōn′) *Du.* **Madioen** (-dē-ōōn′) residency, Java, 2,271 □ pop. 1,349.
Madonian Mountains (mȧ-dō′nĭ-ăn) *It.* **Le Madonie** (lā mä-dō′nyā) range, Palermo prov. N cen. Sicily, Italy ; highest point, Pizzo Antenna, 6,780 ft.
Madras (mȧ-drăs′) cml. maritime city, ✻ of Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 519. — *or* **Madras Presidency**, *or*, *officially*, **Presidency of Fort St. George**, southernmost prov. of British India, 141,726 □ pop. 41,405 ; native states, 9,969 □ pop. 4,812.
Madre de Dios (mä′drā dā dyōs′) riv. 900 m. long, Andes, Peru, to Beni riv. Bolivia. — isl. Chile, lat. 50° 30′ S.
Madrid (măd′rĭd) town, Boone co. Io. p. 1. — (mȧ-drĭd′ ; *Sp. pron.* mä-drēth′ ; 146) prov. cen. Spain, 3,090 □ pop. 879. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Spain, on Manzanares riv. p. 600.
Madridejos (mä′drē-thā′hōs ; 146, 189) town, Toledo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Mad River, Cal. Trinity co. to Pacific oc. — riv. O. Logan co. to Miami river.
Madruga (mä-drōō′gä) dist. & city, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 7, city 2.
Madura (măd′ōō-rȧ ; mȧ-dōō′rȧ) S E Madras pres. British India, pop. 1,933. — city, its ✻ pop. 134. — (*pron.* mä-dōō′rä) *Du.* **Madoera** (-dōō′rä) isl. (1,726 □) N of E Java, Du. E. Indies, with adjacent small isls. a residency, 2,090 □ pop. 1,493.
Maebashi (mä′ĕ-bä′shē) cml. city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 70 m N W of Tokyo, pop. 45.
Maelstrom (māl′strŏm) *Dan.* **Malström** (mäl′strûm′). See in *Vocab.*
Mæonia (mē-ō′nĭ-ȧ) earlier name of Lydia, Asia Minor. See Mæonian, *a.*
Maeseyck (mäs′īk′) town, Limburg prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 5.
Maesteg (mīs′tĕg) urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 25.
Mafeking (măf′ĕ-kĭng′) town, N E Bechuanaland, Cape prov. U. of South Africa, near Transvaal border, pop. 2 ; siege 1899–1900. See mafick, *v. i.*
Maffersdorf (mäf′ẽrs-dôrf) comm. Bohemia, Austria, on Neisse riv. pop. 7.
Mafia (mä-fē′ä) isl. 30 m. long, German East Africa, S of Zanzibar, 168 □ pop. ab. 6.
Mafra (mä′frä) town, Estremadura prov. Portugal, 18 m. N W of Lisbon, pop. 4.
Magallanes (mä′gäl-yä′näs ; 195) ter. Chile, S of 47° S, 64,040 □ p. 24, ✻ Punta Arenas.
Magangué (mä′gän-gā′) town, Bolivar dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 13.
Magdala (măg′dȧ-lȧ ; măg′dä-lä) ft. town, N Shoa, Abyssinia ; alt. 9,110 ft. ; destroyed by British 1868, but subsequently rebuilt & refortified.
Magdalena (mäg′dä-lā′nä) riv. 1,060 m. long, S Colombia, S. Am. to Caribbean sea. — dept. Colombia, S. Am. 20,460 □ pop. 150, ✻ Santa Marta.
Magdalena Bay (măg′dȧ-lē′nȧ) S W Lower California, Mexico.
Magdalen Islands (măg′dȧ-lĕn) group, in Gulf of St. Lawrence, pop. 5 ; to Quebec.
Magdeburg (mäg′dē-bōōrᴋ ; 172 ; măg′dē-bûrg) govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, 4,445 □ pop. 1,249. — its ✻ a cml. mfg. & ft. city, ✻ of Saxony prov. pop. 280.
Magelang (mä′gẽ-läng′) town, ✻ of Kedu residency, Java, Dutch E. Indies, pop. 19.
Magellan, Strait of (mȧ-jĕl′ăn *or*, *in British use*, mȧ-gĕl′ăn) 200 m. long ; separates mainland of S. Am. from Tierra del Fuego isls.; discovered by Magellan 1520.
Magenta (mȧ-jĕn′tȧ) town, Milan prov. Italy, 15 m. W of Milan, p. comm. 10 ; battle 1859.
Magersfontein (mä′gẽrs-fōn-tān′) battlefield, 1899, W Orange Free State, U. of S. Af.
Maggiore, Lago (lä′gō mäd-jō′rā) *anc.* Verba′nus La′cus, lake, N Italy & Switzerland, 40 m. long, 2 m. wide.
Magione (mä-jō′nä) town, Perugia prov. Italy, 10 m. W N W of Perugia, pop. comm. 9.
Maglie (mäl′yā) city, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Magnago (män-yä′gō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Magnesia. See Manissa (*Gaz.*). — (măg-nē′zyȧ) nome, N E Greece, p. 103, ✻ Volos.
Magnolia (măg-nō′lĭ-ȧ) town, × of Columbia co. Ark. p. 2. — town, × of Pike co. Miss. p. 2.
Magoffin (mȧ-gŏf′ĭn) co. E Ky. 302 □ pop. 14, × Salyersville.
Magwe (mŭg′wā′) div. of Upper Burma, pop. 1,230. — dist. of Magwe div. 2,913 □ pop. 317. — town, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 6.
Magyarpécska (mŏd′yŏr-pāch′kŏ) comm. Arad co. Hungary, pop. 8.
Magyarkanizsa (-kŏ′nē-zhŏ) town with magistracy, Bacs-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 17.
Mahanadi (mȧ-hä-nŭd′ē) riv. Cen. Provs. India, 512 m. to Bay of Bengal, in Orissa.
Mahanoy City (mä′hȧ-noi′) min. bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 16.
Mahanoy Mountain, ridge, Schuylkill & Northumberland cos. Pa. highest point 1,665 ft.
Mahaska (mȧ-hăs′kȧ) co. S E cen. Io. 568 □ pop. 30, × Oskaloosa.
Mahavili Ganga (mä′hä-vĭl′ē gŭŋ′gä) chief riv. of Ceylon, to E coast S of Trincomalee.
Mahdia (mä′dyȧ) coast town, E Tunis, 33 m. S E of Susa, pop. 10.

Lyesh. See Alessio.
Lym Fiord. See Lim Fiord.
Lynn Regis. See King's Lynn.
Macassar. See Makassar.
Macoraba. See Mecca.
Madioen. See Madiun.
Madoera. See Madura.
Madonie, Le. See Madonian Mountains.
Mæander. See Menderez.
Maestricht. See Maastricht.
Maghiana. See Jhang-Maghiana.
Magna Græcia. See Græcia Magna.
Magontiacum. See Mainz.
Magyarország. See Hungary.
Mahanuddy. Var. of Mahanadi.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Mahé (mä/ā′) chief isl. 55½ □ Seychelles isls. Indian ocean, chief town Victoria. — French settlement, Malabar coast, India, 26 □ pop. 10.

Mahnomen (mô-nō′mĕn) co. N W Minn. 572 □ pop. 3, × Mahnomen.

Mahón (mä-ōn′) ft. spt. city, E Minorca isl. Baleares, Spain, pop. comm. 18.

Mahoning (mȧ-hō′nĭng) co. N E O. 427 □ pop. 116, × Youngstown.

Mahoning River, ab. 100 m. long, N E Ohio to Lawrence co. Pa. where it joins the Shenango, forming the Beaver riv.

Mahopac (mȧ-hō′păk) vil. a summer resort, & lake, Putnam co. N. Y.

Mahra (mä′rä) region, Hadramaut, S coast of Arabia, Asia.

Mährisch-Neustadt (mâ′rĭsh-noi′shtät) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 5.

Mährisch-Ostrau (-ŏs′trou) coal-min. town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 37.

Mährisch-Schönberg (-shûn′bĕrĸ) *Boh.* **Šumperk** (shōōm′pĕrk) town, Moravia, Austria. pop. comm. 13.

Mährisch-Trübau (-trü′bou) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 8.

Mährisch-Weisskirchen (mâ′rĭsh-vīs′kĭrĸ′ĕn) *Boh.* **Hranice** (hrä′nĭ-tsĕ) town, Moravia, Austria, 22 m. E S E of Olmütz, pop. comm. 9.

Maida (mī′dä) town, Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. comm. 4.

Maidenhead (mād′′n-hĕd′) mun. bor. Berkshire, England, on Thames river, pop. 15.

Maid′ens, group of rocks, E coast of Antrim co. Ireland, in Irish sea.

Maidstone (mād′stŭn) cml. mun. bor. × of Kent co. England, pop. 35.

Maikop (mī′kŏp) town, Kuban ter. N. Caucasia, Russia, pop. 47.

Main (mān; *Ger. pron.* mīn) riv. Germany, 305 m. long, to Rhine riv. — (*pron.* mān) riv. Antrim co. Ireland, flows into Lough Neagh.

Maine (mān) state, N E U. S. A. 29,895 □ pop. 742, ✱ Augusta. See Lumber State, Pine-Tree State. — *or* **Le Maine** (lĕ mân′) anc. prov. W France, its ✱ was Le Mans.

Maine-et-Loire (mĕ′-nā-lwär′) dept. W France, 2,812 □ pop. 508, ✱ Angers.

Mainpuri (mīn-pōō′rē) dist. Agra div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,675 □ p. 798. — its ✱ p. 19.

Mainz (mīnts) *or* **Mayence** (mȧ′yäns′) *or* **Mentz** (mĕnts) *anc.* Magonti′acum, Moganti′acum, *or* Mogun′tia, ft. city, ✱ of Rheinhessen, Hesse state, Germany, on Rhine, p. 111.

Maipú (mī-pōō′) riv. 155 m. long, Chile, Andes to Pacific ocean. — volcano, 17,700 ft. high, Chile, lat. 34° 10′ S.

Maire, Le (lĕ mâr′) strait, bet. Staten isl. & Tierra del Fuego, S. America.

Maison-Carrée (mā′zôɴ′-kä′rā′) town, Algeria, 7 m. S E of Algiers, pop. 7, comm. 10.

Maisonneuve (mā′zō′nûv′) town, Hochelaga co. Quebec, Can. adjoins Montreal, p. 19.

Maisons-Alfort (mā′zôɴ′-zäl′fôr′) town & comm. dept. Seine, Fr. 5 m. S E of Paris, p. 16.

Maisons-Laffitte (mā′zôɴ′-lȧ′fēt′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, Fr. on Seine, p. 10.

Maitland (māt′lănd) town, Northumberland co. New South Wales, Australia, composed of two municipalities, East Maitland, pop. 3, & West Maitland, pop. 8. — town, S W Cape prov. U. of S. Af. suburb of Capetown, pop. 6.

Majano (mä-yä′nō) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 6.

Major (mā′jẽr) N W Okla 937 □ pop. 15, × Fairview.

Majorca (mȧ-jôr′kȧ) *Sp.* **Mallorca** (mäl-yôr′kä) *anc.* Balea′ris Ma′jor, Spanish isl. largest of Balearic group, Mediterranean sea, 1,352 □ pop. 257, ✱ Palma.

Majori (mä-yō′rē) maritime town, Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.

Majuba Hill (mȧ-jōō′bȧ) N W Natal, U. of South Africa; Boers defeated British 1881.

Majunga (mȧ-jŭŋ′gä) spt. town, N W coast Madagascar, pop. 9.

Makalla (mȧ-käl′lä) cml. spt. town, Hadramaut, S coast of Arabia, pop. 5.

Makara (mä′kȧ-rä) co. S North Island, New Zealand, pop. 74.

Makarev (mȧ-kär′yĕf) town, Kostroma govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 6.

Makassar *or* **Macassar** (mȧ-kăs′ȧr) cml. & chief town, S W Celebes isl. Du. E. Indies, pop. 26. —, **Strait of**, average breadth 155 m. between Borneo and Celebes islands.

Makawao (mä′kä-wä′ō) dist. cen. Maui isl. Hawaii territory, pop. 9.

Makó (mŏ′kō′) town with magistracy, × of Csanád co. Hungary, on Maros river, pop. 35.

Makov (mä′kôf) town, Lomzha govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 5.

Makrai (mŭk-rī′) native state, W Central Provinces, India, 155 □ pop. 15.

Makronesi (mä′krō-nē′sē; *mod. Gr.* mä′krō-nyē′sē) isl. 10 m. long, 7 □ Ægean sea, off S E coast of Attica, Greece.

Makyu (mä′kyōō′) *or* **Makung** (mȧ-kŭng′) fort. spt. town, Japan, on largest of Pescadores islands, pop. 12.

Malabar (măl′ȧ-bär) dist. Madras, Br. India, 5,795 □ p. (incl. Laccadive I.) 3,015, ✱ Calicut.

Malacca (mȧ-lăk′ȧ) British settlement, div. of Straits Settlements col. W coast Malay pen. 659 □ pop. 124. — its ✱ a spt. town, pop. 21.

Malacca, Strait of, 35-185 m. wide, bet. Malay pen. & Sumatra.

Malade (mȧ-läd′) vil. × of Oneida co. Idaho, pop. 1.

Malade River, riv. Ida. to Snake riv. — riv. Ida. & Ut. Oneida co. Ida. to Bear river.

Maladetta (mä′lä-dĕt′tä) range or group of mts. in cen. Pyrenees; highest, Pic de Néthou, 11,165 ft. the loftiest of the Pyrenees.

Málaga (mä′lä-gä; *Angl.* măl′ȧ-gȧ) maritime prov. S Spain, 2,812 □ pop. 523. — *anc.* Mal′aca, its ✱ a cml. mfg. & spt. city, 65 m. E N E of Gibraltar, pop. 136.

Malagarazi (mä′lȧ-gȧ-rä′zē) riv. German East Africa, to Lake Tanganyika.

Malagón (mä′lä-gōn′) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.

Malaita (mȧ-lī′tȧ) isl. 2,355 □ S E Solomon isls.; British.

Malakand (mŭl′ȧ-kŭnd′) mt. pass, North-West Frontier Prov. Br. India, from N Peshawar dist. to Swat valley.

Malakoff (mȧ′lȧ′kôf′) comm. dept. Seine, France, near Paris, pop. 20. — *Russ.* **Malakhov** (mȧ-lä′kôf) fortification of Sebastopol, Russia; taken by the French 1855.

Malalbergo (mäl′äl-bĕr′gō) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.

Malang (mä′läng′) dist. & town, Java isl. Malay archipelago, pop. dist. 80.

Mälar (mâ′lȧr) lake, 449 □ Sweden, extends 70 m. in from Baltic sea.

Malaspina (mä′lä-spē′nä) glacier, Pacific coast of Alaska, crossed by 60° N, 141° W. — *or* **Canlaon** (kän′lȧ-ōn′) active volcano Negros, Phil. isls. ab. 8,190 ft. high.

Malatia (mä′lȧ-tē′ȧ) town, Mamuret el Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 34.

Malay Archipelago (mȧ-lā′; mā′lā) *or* **Malaysia** (mȧ-lā′shȧ; -zhȧ) the largest of isl. groups, S E of Asia, in Pacific & Indian oceans; occupied by Malay race.

Malay Peninsula, *anc.* Chersone′sus Au′rea, the extreme S end of mainland of Asia, 70,000 □. See Malay, *n.*, Malayan, *a.*

Malay States, Federated, union of states of Perak, Selangor, the Negri Sembilan, Trengganu, & Pahang, Malay pen. under British protection, 27,700 □ pop. 1,036.

Malchin (mäl-ĸēn′) mfg. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 7.

Malda (mäl′dȧ) dist. of Rajshahi div. Bengal prov. Br. India, 1,899 □ pop. 1,004. — cml. town, its ✱ pop. 5.

Maldegem (mäl′dē-gĕm′; 172) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 10.

Malden (môl′dĕn) mfg. city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 44. — city, Dunklin co. Mo. pop. 2.

Malden Island, guano isl. 4° S lat. 155° W lon. in S Pacific ocean; British.

Maldens (The) and Coombe (môl′dĕnz, kōōm) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 12.

Maldive Islands (măl′dīv) coral isls. Indian oc. S W of India, 115 □. pop. 50; to Ceylon.

Maldon (môl′dŭn) mfg. mun. bor. Essex co. England, on Chelmer river, pop. 6.

Maldonado (mäl′dō-nä′thō; 146) dept. Uruguay, 1,587 □ pop. 33. — its ✱ pop. 6.

Maler Kotla (mä′lẽr kōt′lȧ) native state, Punjab, India, 167 □ pop. 71. — its ✱ pop. 21.

Malheur (mȧl-ōōr′) co. S E Ore. 9,883 □ pop. 9, × Vale.

Malkapur (mŭl′kä-pōōr′) town, Berar, British India, pop. 13.

Malleco (mäl-yā′kō; 195) prov. Chile, S. Am. 38° S lat. 3,100 □ pop. 113, ✱ Angol.

Mallicolo (mäl′lē-kō′lō) isl. New Hebrides, Pacific ocean, 876 □ pop. 10.

Mallow (măl′ō) town, Cork co. Ireland, on Blackwater river, pop. 2.

Malmaison (mȧl′mĕ′zôɴ′) château near Paris, Fr.; residence of Empress Josephine.

Malmedy (mäl′mä-dē′) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Warche river, pop. 5.

Malmesbury (mämz′bẽr-ĭ) bor. Wiltshire, England, pop. 3; William of Malmesbury was a monk at the abbey here. — town, S W Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.

Malmö (mälm′û′) ft. spt. town, ✱ of Malmöhus prov. Sweden, pop. 88.

Malmöhus (mälm′û-hūs′) prov. S W Sweden, 1,865 □ pop. 457, ✱ Malmö.

Malo (mä′lō) town, Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, 10 m. N W of Vicenza, pop. comm. 7.

Maloarkhangelsk (mä′lō-ȧr-ĸȧn′gĕlsk) town, Orel govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.

Malone (mȧ-lōn′) vil. × of Franklin co. N. Y. pop. 6.

Maloyaroslavets (mä′lō-yȧ-rō-slä′vyĕts) town, Kaluga govt. Russia, pop. 5.

Malpeque (môl′pĕk′), *form.* **Richmond, Bay**, sea inlet, N Prince Edward isl., Canada

Malplaquet (mȧl′plȧ′kĕ′) hamlet, dept. Nord, France; battle 1709.

Malstatt-Burbach (mäl′shtät-bōōr′bäĸ) former town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Saar river, now part of Saarbrücken.

Malta (môl′tȧ) *anc.* Mel′ita, isl. 92 □ & Brit. colony, Medit. sea, 117 □ pop. 228, ✱ Valletta. See Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Maltese, *a.* & *n.*

Malton (môl′tŭn) town, North Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 5.

Malvan (mäl′vŭn) town, Ratnagiri dist. Bombay, Br. India, pop. 20.

Malvern (măl′vẽrn) town, × of Hot Spring co. Ark. pop. 3. — town, Mills co. Io. pop. 1 — bor. Chester co. Pa. pop. 1. — (*pron.* môl′-; mô′-) town, Worcestershire, Eng. pop. 17; springs. — (*pron.* môl′-) town, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 16.

Malvern Hill (măl′vẽrn) elevated plateau near Richmond, Va.; battle 1862.

Malvern Hills (môl′-; mô′-) Eng. between Worcester & Hereford cos.; highest, 1395 ft.

Malwa (mäl′wä) table-land & old kingdom, Cen. India, bet. 23° 30′ & 24° 30′ N and 74° 30′ & 78° 10′ E. — tract in Punjab, India, bet. 29° & 31° N and 74° 30′ & 77° E.

Malwa Agency, collection of native states, subdivision of Central India Agency, pop. 390.

Mamaroneck (mȧ-măr′ō-nĕk) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 6.

Mamers (mȧ′mâr′) town, dept. Sarthe, France, 26 m. N N E of Le Mans, p. 4, comm. 6.

Mammola (mäm′mō-lä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. comm. 8.

Mammoth (măm′ŭth) city, Juab co. Utah, pop. 2.

Mammoth Cave, great cavern, Edmondson co. Ky.; noted place of resort.

Mamoré (mä′mō-rā′) riv. Bolivia, South America, to Madeira river.

Mamuret el Aziz (mä′mōō-rĕt′ ĕl ä′zēz′) vilayet, in Armenia, Turkey in Asia, 12,700 □ pop. 575, ✱ Kharput.

Man, Isle of, *anc.* Mona′bia *or* Monari′na, a British isl. in Irish sea, 227 □ pop. 52, ✱ Douglas. See House of Keyes, Manx, *n.*, Tynwald, *n.*

Manabí (mä′nä-bē′; 133) prov. Ecuador, S. Am. 5,761 □ pop. 100, ✱ Portoviejo.

Manacor (mä′nä-kōr′) town, Spain, Majorca isl. Mediterranean sea, pop. comm. 12.

Managua (mä-nä′gwä) town, ✱ of Nicaragua & of Managua dept. Cen. America, on Lake Managua, pop. 40. — large lake, W Nicaragua, N W of Lake Nicaragua.

Manahiki (mä′nä-hē′kē) group of islets, Pacific oc. W of Marquesas isls. 12 □ pop. 1.

Manameh (mä-nä′mĕ) spt. chief town & ✱ of Bahrein isls. Persian gulf, pop. 25.

Manáos (mä-nä′ōs) cml. town, ✱ of Amazonas state, Brazil, on Rio Negro, pop. 65.

Manar, Gulf of (mȧ-när′) between Ceylon and India.

Manasquan (măn′ȧ-skwŏn′) bor. Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 2.

Manassas (mȧ-năs′ȧs) town, × of Prince William co. Va. pop. 1; battles of Bull Run (called Manassas by the Confederates) fought near here, July 21, 1861, Aug. 29 & 30, 1862.

Manatee (măn′ȧ-tē′) co. S Fla. 1,337 □ pop. 10, × Bradentown.

Manati (mä′nä-tē′) mun. & town, N W San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 17, town 4.

Manawatu (mä′nä-wä′tōō) co. S North Island, New Zealand, pop. 6.

Manbhum (män′bōōm′) dist. Chota Nagpur, Br. India, 4,197 □ pop. 1,548, ✱ Purulia.

Mancelona (măn′sē-lō′nȧ) vil. Antrim co. Mich. pop. 1.

Mancha, La (lä män′chä) old prov. Spain, now in Ciudad Real. See Don Quixote.

Mancha Real (män′chä rā-äl′) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.

Manche (mänsн) agr. & past. dept. N W France, 2,475 □ pop. 476, ✱ Saint-Lô.

Manchester (măn′chĕs-tẽr) mfg. town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 14. — city, × of Delaware co. Io. pop. 3. — town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 3. — mfg. vil. Washtenaw co. Mich. pop. 1. — mfg. city, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 70. — vil. Adams co. O. p. 2. — town, a × of Bennington co. Vt. pop. 2. — mfg. city, geographically in Chesterfield co. Va. pop. 10. — mfg. city, inland port, & county bor. S E Lancashire, England, on Irwell riv. pop. 714; ship canal 35½ m. long to Eastham, 6 m. S E of Birkenhead. See Cottonopolis, *n.*, Manchester, *n.*

Manchouli (măn-chōō′lĭ) treaty port, Heilungkiang prov. Manchuria, pop. 5.

Manchuria (măn-chōō′rĭ-ȧ) Chinese dependency, E of Mongolia & Chihli, 363,483 □ pop. 13,104, ✱ Mukden. See Manchu, *n.*

Manciano (män-chä′nō) comm. Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.

Mandalay (măn′dȧ-lā; măn′dȧ-lā′) N E div. of Upper Burma, 29,373 □ pop. 833. — dist. of Mandalay div. 2,117 □ pop. 341. — city, ✱ of Mandalay div. & dist. & ✱ of former Burmese kingdom fr. 1858 to 1885, pop. 138.

Mandan (măn′dăn) city, × of Morton co. North Dakota, pop. 4.

Mandeville (măn′dē-vĭl) town, St. Tammany par. La. on Lake Pontchartrain, pop. 1.

Mandi (mŭn′dē) native state, Punjab, India, 1,200 □ pop. 181. — its ✱ p. 8.

Mandla (mŭnd′lä) dist. of Jubbulpore div. Cen. Provs. & Berar, British India, 5,054 □ pop. 405. — its ✱ 60 m. S E of Jubbulpore, pop. 6.

Manduria (män-dōō′rē-ä) town, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 14.

Mandvi (mănd′vē) cml. town & spt. Cutch, India, N coast Gulf of Cutch, pop. 25.

Manerbio (mä-nĕr′byō) town, Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, on Mella riv. p. comm. 6.

Manfredonia (män′frā-dō′nyä; *E.* măn′frē-dō′nĭ-ȧ) ft. spt. comm. Foggia, Italy, pop. 14.

Manfredonia, Gulf of, Adriatic sea, Foggia prov. Italy.

Mangalia (mäŋ′gä-lē′ä) town, Dobrogea, Roumania, pop. 2.

Mangalore (măŋ′gȧ-lōr′) spt. ✱ of S. Kanara dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 44.

Mangaratiba (män-gä′rä-tē′bä) coast town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 3.

Manglaur (mŭŋ-glour′) town, Saharanpur dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 11

Mangola (män-gō′lä) isl. Sula isls. Malay archipelago, E of Celebes.

Mangueira (män-gĕ′ē-rä) lake, 62 m. long, Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil.

Manguito (män-gē′tō) town, Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. 1.

Mangum (măŋ′gŭm) city, × of Greer co. Okla. pop. 4.

Mangyshlak (män′gĭsh-lȧk′) pen. E coast of Caspian sea, 44° N lat.

Manhattan (măn-hăt′ăn) city, × of Riley co. Kan. pop. 6. — bor. part of New York city, coextensive with Manhattan isl. pop. 2,332.

Manhattan Beach, watering place, Kings co. N. Y. on Coney isl. shore.

Manhattan Island, 13½ m. long, N. Y.; part of New York city built on it.

Manheim (măn′hīm) mfg. bor. Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Maniago (män-yä′gō) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.

Manich (mȧ-nĕch′) valley, 350 m. long, fr. lower Don riv. to lower Kuma riv.; flooded in spring; the geog. division bet. Asia & Europe in Caucasus region.

Manikuagan (măn′ē-kwä′găn) riv. N E Quebec prov. Canada, to St. Lawrence river.

Manila (mȧ-nĭl′ȧ; *Sp.* mä-nē′lä) cml. & mfg. city, Luzon, ✱ & chief port of Phil. isls. on Manila bay, not included in any province, 20 □ pop. 220. See Capitulation Day.

Manila Bay, landlocked sea, W Luzon isl. Philippine islands; battle May 1, 1898.

Manipur (mŭn′ē-pōōr′) native state, S E of Assam, India, 8,456 □ pop. 346, ✱ Imphal.

Manissa (mä′nē-sä) *anc.* Magne′sia, mfg. town, Smyrna vilayet, W Asia Minor, 21 m. N E of Smyrna, pop. 38; battle b. c. 190.

Manistee (măn′ĭs-tē′) co. N W lower pen. Mich. 562 □ pop. 27. — mfg. city, its × pop. 12.

Manistee River, Mich. flows through Manistee co. to Lake Michigan.

Manistique (măn′ĭs-tēk′) city, × of Schoolcraft co. Michigan, pop. 5.

Manitoba (măn′ĭ-tō′bȧ) agr. & past. prov. Canada, 251,832 □ pop. 462, ✱ Winnipeg.

Manitoba Lake, 120 m. long, 1,817 □ Manitoba, Can. S W of Lake Winnipeg.

Manitou (măn′ĭ-tōō) town & summer resort, El Paso co. Col. alt. 6,400 ft. pop. 1.

Manitoulin (măn′ĭ-tōō′lĭn) group of isls. along N shore of Lake Huron; the largest, Great Manitoulin, 80 m. long, 1 to 28 m. broad; all exc. Drummond isl. belong to Ontario.

Manitowoc (măn′ĭ-tō-wŏk′) co E Wis. 602 □ pop. 45. — mfg. city, its × pop. 13.

Manizales (mä′nē-sä′läs; 268) cml. city, ✱ of Caldas dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 35.

Mankato (măn-kä′tō) city, × of Jewell co. Kan. p. 1. — city, × of Blue Earth co. Minn. p. 10.

Manlius (măn′lĭ-ŭs) vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 1.

Manlleu (män-lyā′ōō) town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.

Manly (măn′lĭ) mun. town, suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 10.

Mannheim (män′hīm) dist. N Baden, S Germany, 1,386 □ pop. 642. — its ✱ a cml. & mfg. town, on Rhine riv. pop. 194.

Manning (măn′ĭng) town, Carroll co. Iowa, pop. 1. — town, × of Clarendon co. S. C. pop. 2.

Mannington (-tŭn) city, Marion co. West Virginia, pop. 3.

Manoppello (mä′nŏp-pĕl′lō) comm. Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 5.

Manor (măn′ẽr) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

Manosque (mȧ′nŏsk′) town, dept. Basses-Alpes, France, pop. 4, comm. 5.

Mahdia, Mahedia. Vars. of Mahdia.
Mähren. See Moravia.
Maimansingh. Var. of Mymensingh.
Mainland. See Pomona.
Majaijai. See Banajao.
Majsa. See Kiskunmajsa.
Makarska. Var. of Macarsca.
Makdala. Var. of Magdala.
Makua. See Ubangi.
Makung. See Makyu.
Malaca. See Málaga.
Maleventum. See Benevento.
Mala Kajnardža. See Küchük Kainarja.
Malakka. See Malacca.
Malanao. See Lanao.
Malaysia. See Malay Archipelago.
Malhon. See Homonhon.
Maliacus Sinus. See Lamia, Gulf of.
Malindang. See Gran Malindang.
Malines. See Mechlin.
Mallicollo, Mallikolo. Vars. of Mallicolo.
Mallorca. See Majorca.
Malström. See Maelstrom.
Malva. See Muluya.
Manche, La. See English Channel.
Manchuli. Var. of Manchouli.
Mandal. See Lister og Mandal.

□ means square miles; ✱, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Manresa (män-rā′sä) mfg. town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 22.
Mansfield (mănz′fēld) town, Tolland co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, × of De Soto par. La. pop. 2. — mfg. town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 5. — mfg. city, × of Richland co. O. pop. 21. — bor. Tioga co. Pa. p. 2.—mfg. mun. bor. Nottinghamshire, Eng. in Sherwood forest, p. 37.
Mansfield Island, about 70 m. long, N E Hudson bay, Canada.
Mansfield, Mount, highest of Green mts. Vt. 4,364 ft. high.
Mans, Le (lẽ mäɴ′) cml. & mfg. town, ✱ of dept. Sarthe, France, p. 57, communal p. 69.
Manson (măn′sŭn) town, Calhoun co. Iowa, 18 m. W of Fort Dodge, pop. 1.
Mansura (mȧn-sōō′rȧ) cml. & mfg. town, ✱ of Dakahlieh prov. Egypt, pop. 40.
Manta (män′tä) vil. Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, pop. dist. 11.
Mantalingajan (män′tä-lēng-ä′hän) mt. Palawan, Phil. isls. 6,843 ft. high.
Mantaro (män-tä′rō) riv. cen. Peru, ab. 280 m. long, to Apurimac riv.
Manteno (măn-tē′nō) vil. Kankakee co. Ill. pop. 1.
Mantes–sur–Seine (mäɴt′-sür′-sân′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 9.
Manti (măn′tī) city, × of Sanpete co. Ut. on Sanpete river, pop. 2.
Mantineia (măn′tē-nē′yȧ) vil. Arcadia, Morea, Greece; battle 362 B. C.
Mantiqueira, Serra da (sĕr′rä dä män′tē-kĕ′ē-rä) mt. range, bet. S Minas Geraes & Rio de Janeiro states, S E Brazil; highest peak, Itatiaya.
Manton (măn′tŭn) vil. Wexford co. Michigan, pop. 1.
Mantua (măn′tū-ȧ) *It.* **Mantova** (män′tō-vä) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 903 □ pop. 349. — its ✱ a mfg. ft. city, on Mincio riv. pop. comm. 33. See Mantuan, *n.* & *a.*
Manua (mä-nōō′ä) group 3 small isls. Samoa, E of Tutuila, pop. 1; belongs to U. S. A.
Manukau (mä′nōō-kä′ōō; *colloq.* mä′nōō-kou) co. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 16.
Manzanares (män′thä-nä′rās) mfg. town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14. — small riv. Madrid prov. Spain. — mun. dist. Caldas dept. Colombia, pop. 12.
Manzanilla (män′sä-nēl′yä; 195, 268) headland, N Panama, E of Porto Bello.
Manzanillo (män′sä-nēl′yō; 195, 268) dist. & spt. city, S W coast of Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 55, city 16. — bay, N W coast, Haiti island. — bay, Canal Zone, N & E of Colón.
Manzikert (măn′zĭ-kẽrt) town, anc. Armenia, N of Lake Van; battle 1071.
Mao (mä′ō) town, Kanem, Chad ter. Africa, about 40 m. N E of Lake Chad, pop. 4.
Maple River, riv. Io. flows into Little Sioux riv. — riv. Mich. Shiawassee co. to Grand riv.
Mapleton (mā′p′l-tŭn) town, Monona co. Io. pop. 1. — town, Aroostook co. Me. pop. 1.
Maplewood (-wōōd) city, St. Louis co. Missouri, pop. 5.
Maputa (mä-pōō′tä) large riv. S E Africa, Transvaal prov. to Delagoa bay.
Maquoketa (mȧ-kō′kē-tȧ) city, × of Jackson co. Io. pop. 4.
Maquoketa River, riv. Io. Fayette co. to Mississippi river.
Maracaibo (mä′rä-kī′bō) cml. city, ✱ of Zulia state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 50.
Maracaibo, Gulf of, bet. Goajira pen. Colombia & Venezuela.
Maracaibo, Lake, in N W Venezuela, South America, 102 m. long, 75 m. broad.
Maracay (mä′rä-kī′) town, Aragua state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 8.
Maragha (mä′rä-gä′) town, Azerbaijan prov. Persia, pop. 15.
Maragogipe (mä′rä-gō-zhē′pĕ) town, Bahia, Brazil, on All Saints bay, p. dist. 22; coffee.
Marais (mȧ′rĕ′) marshy dist. S dept. Vendée, France; once partly covered by sea.
Marajó (mä′rä-zhō′) isl. 180 m. long, bet. mouths of Amazon & Pará rivs. Brazil.
Máramaros (mä′rŏ-mŏ-rōsh) co. Hungary, 3,751 □ pop. 358, × Máramarossziget.
Máramarossziget (-sē′gĕt) town with magistracy, × of Máramaros co. Hungary, on Tisza river, pop. 21.
Maranguape (mä′räɴ-gwä′pā) town, Ceará, Brazil, 15 m. S S W of Fortaleza, p. 12.
Maranhão (mä′rän-youɴ′) maritime state, N Brazil, 177,561 □ pop. 562. — *or* **São Luiz de Maranhão** (souɴ′ lōō-ēsh′ dā) cml. city, its ✱ on Maranhão isl. pop. 32.
Marano di Napoli (mä-rä′nō dē nä′pō-lē) town, Naples prov. Campania, Italy, p. comm. 12.
Marañón (mä′rä-nyōn′) riv. Peru, the upper course of the Amazon river.
Marash (mä′räsh′) town, Aleppo vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 25.
Maratea (mä′rä-tē′ä) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Marathon (măr′ȧ-thŏn) co. N Wis. 1,554 □ pop. 55, × Wausau. — vil. Cortland co. N. Y. pop. 1. — plain, E Attica nome, Greece. — town, on this plain, pop. 1. — anc. town, site prob. S of modern town; battle B. C. 490. See Marathonian, *a.*
Marazion (măr′ȧ-zī′ŏn) par. & watering place, Cornwall, Eng. on Mounts bay, pop. 1.
Marbella (mär-bĕl′yä) town, Málaga prov. Spain, on Mediterranean sea, pop. comm. 10.
Marble Falls, town, Burnet co. Texas, pop. 1.
Marblehead (mär′b′l-hĕd′) spt. town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 7; yachting resort; boat building. — vil. Ottawa co. O. pop. 1.
Marburg (mär′bōōrĸ) town, Styria, Austria, on Drave riv. pop. comm. 28. — town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, on Lahn riv. pop. 22; university.
Marcaria (mär′kä-rē′ä) town, Mantua prov. Italy, 13 m. W of Mantua, pop. comm. 10.
Marceline (mär′sē-lēn′) city, Linn co. Mo. pop. 4.
Marcellina, Mount (mär′sē-lē′nȧ) peak, Gunnison co. Col. 11,349 ft. high.
Marcellus (mär-sĕl′ŭs) vil. Cass co. Mich. pop. 1.
March (*pron.* märch) town, Isle of Ely, Cambridge co. England, pop. 8. — (märch) co. Queensland, Australia, pop. 30. — (*pron.* märĸ) *Croatian* **Morava** (mō-rä′vȧ) riv. in Moravia & separating Moravia & Lower Austria from Hungary, 180 m. long, to Danube riv.
Marchena (mär-chā′nä) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14; sulphur baths.
Marches, The (mär′chĕz; 151) *It.* **Le Marche** (lā mär′kā) compartimento, E cen. Italy. 3,750 □ pop. 1,093; provs. Ancona, Ascoli Piceno, Macerata, & Pesaro e Urbino.
Marchienne–au–Pont (mȧr′shyĕn′-ō-pôɴ′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 22.
Mar Chiquita (mär chē-kē′tä) lake, 45 m. long, Córdoba prov. Argentina.
Marcianise (mär′chä-nē′zā) town, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Marcinelle (mȧr′sē′nĕl′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, near Charleroy, pop. comm. 18.
Marcq–en–Barœul (mȧr′-käɴ-bȧ′rûl′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 8, comm. 12.
Marcus Hook (mär′kŭs) bor. Delaware co. Pa. 16 m. S W of Philadelphia, pop. 2.
Marcus Island, small isl. Pacific ocean, 154° E, 24° N; U. S. A.
Marcy, Mount (mär′sĭ) in Adirondack mts. Essex co. highest peak in N. Y. 5,344 ft.
Mar de Hespanha (mär′ dā ĕs-pän′yä) town, S Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 41.
Mardin (mär-dēn′) ft. town, Diarbekr vilayet, Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey, pop. 27.
Maree, Loch (lŏĸ mȧ-rē′) lake, 12½ m. long, Ross & Cromarty co. Scotland.
Mare Island (mâr) San Pablo bay, Cal.; U. S. navy yard.
Maremma (mä-rĕm′mä) marshy region, W Italy, chiefly in Grosseto province.
Marengo (mȧ-rĕŋ′gō) co. W Ala. 966 □ pop. 40, × Linden. — city, McHenry co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Iowa co. Io. pop. 2. — vil. Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy; battle 1800.
Marennes (mȧ′rĕn′) cml. comm. dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, pop. 6.
Mareotis (măr′ē-ō′tĭs) salt lagoon, 28 m. by 20 m. S of Alexandria, Egypt.
Margam (mär′găm) town, Glamorganshire, S Wales, pop. 15.
Margarita (mär′gȧ-rē′tȧ) isl. 45 m. long, Caribbean sea, crossed by 11° N & 64° W, pop. 40, chief town Asunción; discovered by Columbus in 1498; belongs to Venezuela.
Margate (mär′gāt) spt. mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 27; a watering place.
Margelan (mär′gĕ-län′) mfg. town, Fergana govt. Russia in Asia, pop. 46.
Margherita di Savoia (mär′gā-rē′tä dē sä-vō′yä) comm. Foggia prov. Italy, pop. 7.
María (mä-rē′ä) town, Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 4.
Maria Island (mȧ-rī′ȧ) W Carpentaria gulf, Australia, 13 □. — E of Tasmania, 37½ □.
Mariampol (mä′rē-ȧm′pōl-y′) town, Suvalki govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 7.
Mariana (mä′rē-ä′nä), *or* **Marianne** (-nē), *or* **Ladrone** (lȧ-drōn′), **Islands**, group in Pacific ocean, 13°–21° N, 144°–146° E 450 □ pop. 14; belong to Germany, except Guam.
Marianao (mä′rē-ä-nä′ō) dist. & city Havana prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 18, city 9.
Marianna (mā′rĭ-ăn′ȧ) city, × of Lee co. Ark. 20 m. N W of Helena, pop. 5. — town, × of Jackson co. Fla. pop. 2. — bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 1. — (mä′rē-än′ä) city, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, South America, pop. dist. 56.
Mariano Comense (mä′rē-ä′nō kō-mĕn′sā) comm. Como prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Marías, Tres (trās mä-rē′äs) 3 isls. Pacific ocean, off W coast Mexico.
Marias River (mȧ-rī′ȧz) N Mont. Rocky mts. 300 m. to Missouri river.
Maribo (mä′rē-bō) amt, Lolland & Falster isls. Denmark, 692 □ p. 116.—its ✱ on Lolland, p. 4.
Maricao (mä′rē-kä′ō) mun. & town, Mayagüez dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 7.
Maricopa (măr′ĭ-kō′pȧ) co. S W cen. Ariz. 8,891 □ pop. 34, × Phoenix.
Marie–Galante (mȧ′rē′-gȧ′läɴt′) isl. of Guadeloupe col. 58 □ pop. 19, ✱ Grand-Bourg.
Marienbad (mä-rē′ĕn-bät) town, W Bohemia, Austria, near Eger, pop. comm. 6; baths.
Marienberg (-bĕrĸ) town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. p. 8. — comm. Moravia, Austria, p. 11.
Marienburg (-bōōrĸ) mfg. town, West Prussia prov. Prussia, on Nogat river, pop. 14.
Mariendorf (mä-rē′ĕn-dôrf) vil. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 15.
Marienthal (-täl) former vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, now part of Zwickau.
Marienwerder (-vĕr′dẽr) govt. dist. West Prussia prov. Prussia, 6,793 □ pop. 961. — mfg. town, its ✱ pop. 13.
Maries (mā′rēs) co. S cen. Mo. 520 □ pop. 10, × Vienna.
Mariestad (mȧ-rē′ĕ-städ′) town, ✱ of Skaraborg prov. S Sweden, on Lake Väner, pop. 5.
Marietta (mā′rĭ-ĕt′ȧ; măr′ĭ-; 115) city, × of Cobb co. Ga. pop. 6. — mfg. city, × of Washington co. O. pop. 13; Marietta college. — city, × of Love co. Okla. pop. 2. — bor. Lancaster co. Pa. on Susquehanna river, pop. 2.
Marigliano (mä′rēl-yä′nō) town, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Marignano (mä′rēn-yä′nō) former name of Melegnano; battle 1515.
Mariguana (mä′rē-gwä′nä) *or* **Mayaguana** (mä′yä-) isl. 31 m. long, S Bahama isls.
Mariinsk (mȧ-rē′ĭnsk) town, Tomsk govt. W Siberia, Asia, pop. 15; gold mining.
Marin (mă-rĭn′) co. W Cal. 529 □ pop. 25, × San Rafael.
Marín (mä-rēn′) spt. town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Marinduque (mä′rēn-dōō′kā) isl. S of Luzon, Philippine islands (352 □ pop. 51), & subprov. of Tayabas (361 □ pop. 52).
Marine City (mȧ-rēn′) city, St. Clair co. Mich. on St. Clair river, pop. 4.
Marineo (mä′rē-nĕ′ō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Marinette (măr′ĭ-nĕt′) co. N E Wis. 1,415 □ pop. 34. — city, its × pop. 15.
Marino (mä-rē′nō) town, Rome prov. Italy, 12 m. S E of Rome, pop. comm. 8.
Marion (măr′ĭ-ŭn; mâr′ĭ-ŭn) co. N W Ala. 743 □ pop. 17, × Hamilton. — co. N Ark. 646 □ pop. 10, × Yellville. — co. N cen. Fla. 1,647 □ pop. 27, × Ocala. — co. W Ga. 360 □ pop. 9, × Buena Vista. — co. S cen. Ill. 569 □ pop. 35, × Salem. — co. cen. Ind. 397 □ pop. 264, × Indianapolis. — co. S cen. Io. 563 □ pop. 23, × Knoxville. — co. E cen. Kan. 971 □ pop. 22, × Marion. — co. cen. Ky. 345 □ pop. 16, × Lebanon. — co. S Miss. 624 □ pop. 16, × Columbia. — co. N E Mo. 436 □ pop. 31, × Palmyra. — co. cen. O. 409 □ pop. 34, × Marion. — co. N W Ore. 1,194 □ pop. 40, × Salem. — co. N E S. C. 529 □ pop. 21, × Marion. — co. S E Tenn. 504 □ pop. 19, × Jasper. — co. N E Tex. 391 □ pop. 10, × Jefferson. — co. N W. Va. 315 □ pop. 43, × Fairmont. — town, × of Perry co. Ala. pop. 2. — city, × of Williamson co. Ill. pop. 7. — city, × of Grant co. Ind. pop. 19. — city, × of Linn co. Io. p. 4. — city, × of Marion co. Kan. p. 2. — city, × of Crittenden co. Ky. p. 1. — town, Plymouth co. Mass. p. 1. — town, × of McDowell co. N. C. p. 2. — city, × of Marion co. O. p. 18. — town, × of Marion co. S. C. p. 4. — town, × of Smyth co. Va. p. 3.
Marion Heights, bor. Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Marionville (-vĭl) city, Lawrence co. Mo. 24 m. S W of Springfield, pop. 1.
Maripipi (mä′rē-pē-pē′) isl. N of Leyte isl. Leyte prov. Philippine islands, 10 □ pop. 2.
Mariposa (măr′ĭ-pō′sȧ) co. cen. Cal. 1,463 □ pop. 4. — its ×.
Mariposa River, Cal. Mariposa co. to San Joaquin river.
Marissa (mȧ-rĭs′ȧ) vil. St. Clair co. Ill. pop. 2.
Maritime Alps (măr′ĭ-tīm; -tĭm) Italy, S part of the Alps between Italy & France.
Maritsa, *Bulg.* **Marica** (mä′rē-tsȧ) *anc.* He′brus, riv. 270 m. E. Roumelia to Ægean sea.
Mariupol (mä′rē-ōō-pōl′y′) town, Ekaterinoslav govt. Russia, on Sea of Azov, pop. 49.
Mark (märk) vil. Putnam co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Marked Tree, town, Poinsett co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Market Harborough (här′bŭr-ō) urban dist. Leicestershire, England, pop. 9.
Markirch (mär′kĭrĸ) mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine ter. W Germany, pop. comm. 12.
Markneukirchen (märk′noi′kĭrĸ′ĕn) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 9.
Markranstädt (märk′rän′shtĕt) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 8.
Marksville (märks′vĭl) town, × of Avoyelles par. Louisiana, pop. 1.
Marlboro (märl′bŭr-ō) co. N E S. C. 519 □ pop. 31, × Bennettsville. — city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 15. — town, Cheshire co. N. H. pop. 1.
Marlborough (märl′bō-rŭ; môl′brŭ) mun. bor. Wiltshire, England; grammar school (founded 1551) and college (founded 1843); pop. 4. — provincial dist. N E South Island, New Zealand, 4,753 □ pop. 16. — co. N E South Island, N. Z. pop. 8.
Marlette (mär-lĕt′) vil. Sanilac co. Mich. pop. 1.
Marlin (mär′lĭn) city, × of Falls co. Texas, pop. 4.
Marlinton (mär′lĭn-tŭn) town, × of Pocahontas co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Marlow (mär′lō) city, Stephens co. Okla. p. 2. — urban dist. Buckinghamshire, Eng. p. 5.
Marmande (mȧr′mäɴd′) town, dept. Lot-et-Garonne, France, pop. 6, comm. 10.
Marmolata (mär′mō-lä′tä) *or* **Marmolada** (-dä) mt. highest of Dolomites, on boundary of Tirol & Venetia, 11,020 ft.
Marmolejo (mär′mō-lā′hō; 189) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5; mineral baths.
Marmora (mär′mō-rȧ) *anc.* Proconne′sus, isl. 11 m. long, in Sea of Marmora, pop. 4.
Marmora, Sea of, *anc.* Propon′tis, sea, 172 m. long, in Turkey, bet. Europe and Asia.
Marmot Peak (mär′mŏt) 11,600 ft. high, Park range, N Colorado.
Marne (mȧrn) *anc.* Mat′rona, riv. France, about 325 m. long, flows into Seine river. — dept. N E France, 3,168 □ pop. 436, ✱ Châlons-sur-Marne.
Maroa (mȧ-rō′ȧ) city, Macon co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Maroim (mä′rō-ēɴ′) town, Sergipe state. Brazil, pop. 10.
Maroni (mä′rō-nē′) riv. S. Am. about 300 m. long, bet. French and Dutch Guiana.
Maroon Mountain (mȧ-rōōn′) peak, 14,003 ft. high, Elk mts. Colorado.
Maros (mŏ′rōsh) riv. Hungary, 400 m. long, to Tisza river.
Marostica (mä-rôs′tē-kä) comm. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Maros–Torda (mŏ′rōsh-tōr′dŏ) co. Transylvania, Hungary, 1,610 □ pop. 194, × Maros-Vásárhely.
Maros–Vásárhely (-vä′shär-hĕl-y′) city with municipal rights, geographically in & × of Maros-Torda co. Hungary, on Maros riv. 13 □ pop. 26.
Marple (mär′p′l) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 6.
Marquesas Islands (mär-kā′sȧs) group of 13 Polynesian isls. S Pacific ocean, 492 □ pop. 3; belong to France.
Marquette (mär-kĕt′) co. N Mich. 1,870 □ pop. 47. — cml. & mfg. city, its × pop. 12. — co. S cen. Wis. 457 □ pop. 11, × Montello. — (mȧr′kĕt′) town, dept. Nord, Fr. p. 4, comm. 6.
Marradi (mär-rä′dē) comm. Florence prov. Italy, 28 m. N E of Florence, pop. 9.
Marrickville (măr′ĭk-vĭl) suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 26, mun. 31.
Mars (märz) bor. Butler co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Marsala (mär-sä′lä) *anc.* Lilybæ′um, ft. spt. city, Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, p. comm. 65.
Marsciano (mär-shä′nō) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 15.
Marsden (märz′dĕn) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Marseilles (mär-sālz′) city, La Salle co. Ill. pop. 3. — *Fr.* **Marseille** (mȧr′sâ′y′) cml. mfg. spt. city, ✱ of dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 443, communal pop. 551. See Massilia (*Gaz.*), Marseillaise, *n.*
Marshall (mär′shăl) co. N E Ala. 602 □ pop. 29, × Guntersville. — co. N cen. Ill. 396 □ pop. 16, × Lacon. — co. N Ind. 441 □ pop. 24, × Plymouth. — co. cen. Io. 572 □ pop. 30, × Marshalltown. — co. N Kan. 905 □ pop. 24, × Marysville. — co. W Ky. 327 □ pop. 16, × Benton. — co. N W Minn. 1,788 □ pop. 16, × Warren. — co. N Miss. 689 □ pop. 27, × Holly Springs. — co. S Okla. 419 □ pop. 12, × Madill. — co. N E S. Dak. 889 □ pop. 8, × Britton. — co. cen. Tenn. 378 □ pop. 17, × Lewisburg. — co. N W. Va. 310 □ pop. 32, × Moundsville. — city, × of Clark co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Calhoun co. Mich. pop. 4. — city, × of Lyon co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, × of Saline co. Mo. pop. 5. — city, × of Harrison co. Tex. pop. 11.
Marshall Islands, group in Micronesia, N Pacific ocean, 159 □ pop. 15; German.
Marshalltown (-toun) city, × of Marshall co. Iowa, pop. 13.
Marshallville (-vĭl) town, Macon co. Georgia, pop. 1.
Marsh′field, town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, × of Webster co. Mo. pop. 1. — town, Coos co. Ore. pop. 3. — town, Washington co. Vt. pop. 1. — city, Wood co. Wis. pop. 6.
Mars Hill (märz) town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 2.
Marsico Nuovo (mär′sē-kō nwô′vō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Marsivan (mär′sĭ-vȧn′) town, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 20.
Mars–la–Tour (mȧrs′-lȧ-tōōr′) vil. & comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France; battle (called also battle of Vionville) near here 1870.
Marston Moor (mär′stŭn) locality, 7 m. W of York, Yorkshire, Eng.; Royalists′ defeat 1644.
Mart (märt) town, McLennan co. Texas, pop. 3.
Martaban, Gulf of (mär′tȧ-băn′) inlet, Bay of Bengal, on coast of Lower Burma.
Marten (mär′tĕn) comm. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 12.
Marthas Vineyard (mär′thȧz) isl. 21 m. long, Dukes co. Mass. in Atlantic ocean.

Mantova. See Mantua.
Maracanda. See Samarkand.
Marakesh. See Morocco.
Marathonisi. See Gythion.
Marche, Le. See Marches, The.
Mare Adriaticum. See Adriatic Sea.
Margus. See Morava.
Maria–Theresiopel. See Szabadka.
Marica. See Maritsa.
Mariinski Posad. See Sundyr.
Maritime Province. See Primorskaya.
Maritza. Var. of Maritsa.
Marmara. Var. of Marmora.
Marocco. Var. of Morocco.
Marsivan. See Mersivan.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Martigny-Ville (mȧr′tēn′yē′-vēl′) town, Valais canton, Switzerland, p. comm. 3; resort.
Martigues (mȧr′tēg′) town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Martin (mär′tĭn) agr. co. S W Ind. 339 □ pop. 13, × Shoals. — co. E Ky. 227 □ pop. 7, × Inez. — co. S Minn. 719 □ pop. 18, × Fairmont. — co. N E N.C. 438 □ pop. 18, × Williamston. — co. N W Tex. 904 □ pop. 2, × Stanton. — city, Weakley co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Martina Franca (mär-tē′nä frän′kä) town, Lecce, Italy, pop.comm. 25; fine ducal palace.
Martinengo (mär′tē-nĕn′gō) town, Bergamo prov. Italy, pop. comm. 5.
Martinez (mär-tē′nĕz) town, × of Contra Costa co. California, pop. 2.
Martinique (mär′tĭ-nēk′) isl. & col. Fr. W. Indies, 381 □ pop. 185, ✳ Fort-de-France.
Martinsburg (mär′tĭnz-bûrg) city, × of Berkeley co. W. Virginia, pop. 11.
Martins Ferry, mfg. city, Belmont co. Ohio, pop. 9.
Martinsville (mär′tĭnz-vĭl) city, Clark co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Morgan co. Ind. pop. 5. — town, × of Henry co. Va. pop. 3.
Martos (mär′tōs) town, Jaén prov. Spain, 16 m. W S W of Jaén, pop. comm. 17.
Martre, Lac la (läk lȧ mär′tr′) lake, W Northwest Ters. Canada, 63° N, 119° W, 1,225 □.
Marugame (mä′rōō-gä′mē) city, Shikoku isl. Japan, on N coast, pop. 27.
Marvejols (mȧr′v′-zhōl′) town, dept. Lozère, France, pop. 5.
Maryborough (mā′rĭ-bŭr-ō) chief town of March co. Queensland, Australia, p. mun. 10. — min. bor. Talbot co. Victoria, Australia, p. 6. — town, × of Queen's co. Ireland, p. 3.
Maryland (mĕr′ĭ-lănd) a middle Atlantic state, U. S. A. 9,941 □ pop. 1,295, ✳ Annapolis.
Marylebone, St. (mâr′ĭ-lē-bōn′; -bŭn; *colloq.* mâr′ĭ-bŭn; 115) met. bor. England, N W portion of London, pop. 118.
Maryport (mā′rĭ-pōrt; 115, 201) cml. town, Cumberland co. Eng. on Ellen riv. pop. 11.
Marysville (mā′rĭz-vĭl) city, × of Yuba co. Cal. on Feather riv. pop. 5. — city, × of Marshall co. Kan. pop. 2. — vil. × of Union co. O. pop. 4. — bor. Perry co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, Snohomish co. Wash. pop. 1.
Maryville (mā′rĭ-vĭl) city, × of Nodaway co. Mo. pop. 5. — town, × of Blount co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Marzabotto (mär′dzä-bōt′tō) comm. Bologna prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Masampo (mä-säm′pō) *Jap.* **Masan** (mä′sän′) naval station, S coast of Korea, pop. 23.
Masaya (mä-sä′yä) town, ✳ of Masaya dept. Nicaragua, Central America, pop. 15.
Masbate (mäs-bä′tā) isl. cen. Phil. isls. 1,236 □ pop. 29. — prov. incl. Masbate, Burias, & Ticao isls. 1,569 □ pop. 44.
Mascali (mäs′kä-lē) spt. town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, foot of Mt. Etna, p. comm. 8.
Mascara (mäs′kä-rä; mȧs′kȧ′rȧ′) town, Oran dept. Algeria, pop. comm. 19, comm. 24.
Mascarene Islands (mȧs′kȧ-rēn′) collective name of isls. of Réunion, Mauritius, & Rodriguez, in Indian ocean.
Mascoutah (măs-kōō′tȧ) city, St. Clair co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Maseru (măz′ĕr-ōō) town, Basutoland, South Africa, pop. 1.
Masharbrum (mŭsh′ȧr-brōōm) peak, Himalaya mts. N Kashmir, 25,653 ft. high.
Mashena (mȧsh′ē-nȧ) walled town, N W Bornu, N Northern Nigeria, 10° E lon. pop. 10.
Mashonaland (mȧ-shō′nȧ-lănd′) prov. S. Rhodesia, S of Zambezi riv. & W of Port. E. Africa, pop. 510, ✳ Salisbury; administered by Br. South Africa Company. See Mashona, *n.*
Masira (mȧ′sē-rä) isl. 44 m. long, Arabian sea, S E coast of Arabia.
Maskat (mŭs-kăt′) *or* **Muscat**, spt. city, S E Arabia, ✳ of Oman, pop. with Matra 30.
Maskinonge (mȧs′kē-nōn′jā) co. W Quebec, Canada, × Louiseville.
Mask, Lough (mȧsk) lake, Galway and Mayo cos. Ireland.
Mason (mā′s′n) co. W cen. Ill. 555 □ pop. 17, × Havana. — co. N E Ky. 227 □ pop. 19, × Maysville. — co. W Mich. 494 □ pop. 22, × Ludington. — co. cen. Tex. 969 □ pop. 6. — its ×. — co. W Wash. 930 □ pop. 5, × Shelton. — co. W W. Va. 475 □ pop. 23, × Point Pleasant. — city, Mason co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Ingham co. Mich. pop. 2.
Mason City, city, × of Cerro Gordo co. Io. pop. 11.
Massa (mäs′sä) town, ✳ of Massa e Carrara prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 31.
Massac (măs′ăk) co. S Ill. 240 □ pop. 14, × Metropolis.
Massachusetts (măs′ȧ-chōō′sĕts) agr. past. & mfg. state, N E U. S. A. 8,039 □ pop. 3,366, ✳ Boston. See Bay State, Old Colony.
Massa e Carrara (mäs′sä ā kär-rä′rä) prov. N W Tuscany, Italy, 688 □ pop. 212, ✳ Massa.
Massa Fiscaglia (mäs′sä fēs-käl′yä) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Massafra (mäs-sä′frä) town, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Massa Lombarda (mäs′sä lŏm-bär′dä) comm. Ravenna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Massalubrense (-lōō-brĕn′sä) town, Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Massa Marittima (mä-rēt′tē-mä) town, Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 18.
Massarosa (mäs′sä-rō′zä) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 11.
Massaua (mäs-sou′ä) ft. spt. It. colony of Eritrea, Africa, on isl. in Red sea, pop. 1.
Massena (mă-sē′nȧ) vil. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Massilia (mȧ-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ) anc. Greek colony; modern Marseilles.
Massillon (măs′ĭ-lŏn) cml. & mfg. city, Stark co. Ohio, pop. 14.
Massive Mountain (măs′ĭv) peak, Sawatch range, Lake co. Colorado, 14,424 ft. high, the highest mountain in Colorado.
Masterton (mȧs′tĕr-tŭn) co. S North Island, New Zealand, pop. 9. — bor. in the co. p. 5.
Masulipatam (mȧ-sōō′lĭ-pȧ-tăm′) spt. city, Kistna dist. Madras, India, pop. 40.
Matabeleland *or* **Matabililand** (măt′ȧ-bē′lē-lănd′) prov. Southern Rhodesia, S E Africa, pop. 258, chief town Bulawayo. See Matabele, *n.*
Matadi (mȧ-tä′dē) town, Belgian Congo, on Congo riv.; W terminus of Congo railway.
Matagalpa (mä′tä-gäl′pä) town, ✳ of Matagalpa dept. N cen. Nicaragua, Cen. Am. pop. 16.
Matagorda (măt′ȧ-gôr′dȧ) co. S E Tex. 1,136 □ pop. 14, × Bay City.
Matagorda Bay, 50 m. long, at mouth of Colorado riv. Texas.
Matagorda Island, Tex. separates San Antonio bay from Gulf of Mexico.
Matale (mȧ-tä′lē) town, Ceylon isl. Indian ocean, 12 m. N of Kandy, pop. 5.
Matamoras (măt′ȧ-mō′rȧs; 201) bor. Pike co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Matamoros (mä′tä-mō′rōs) city, Tamaulipas state, Mexico, on Rio Grande riv. pop. 7. — city, Puebla state, Mexico, pop. 7.
Matanzas (mȧ-tăn′zȧs; *Amer. Sp.* mä-tän′säs; 268) prov. W cen. Cuba, 3,700 □ pop. 260. — municipality & spt. city, its ✳ pop. mun. 64, city 36.
Matapan, Cape (mä′tȧ-pän′) S point of the Morea, Greece.
Mataró (mä′tä-rō′) mfg. maritime city, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 20.
Matawan (măt′ȧ-wŏn′) bor. Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 2.
Matehuala (mä′tā-wä′lä) city, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, pop. 16.
Matelica (mä-tĕl′ē-kä) mfg. town, Macerata prov. Marches, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Matera (mä-tā′rä) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 17.
Mateur (mȧ′tûr′) cml. town, Tunis, 37 m. N W of Tunis city, pop. 5.
Matheran (mä′tē-rän′) hill sanatorium, Kolaba dist. 30 m. E of Bombay city, pop. 5.
Mathews (măth′ūz) co. E Va. 94 □ pop. 9. — its ×.
Matino (mä-tē′nō) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 6.
Matjesfontein (măt′yĕs-fŏn-tān′) vil. S W Cape prov. U. of South Africa.
Matlock (măt′lŏk) town and watering place, Derbyshire, England, pop. 7; hot springs.
Matochkin Strait (mä′tŏch-kĭn) Arctic ocean; 3 m. wide; divides Nova Zembla.
Mátra (mä′trō) mt. range, Hungary, between Tisza and Danube rivers.
Matsumoto (mät′sōō-mō′tō) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 35.
Matsuyama (mät′sōō-yä′mȧ) city, W coast Shikoku isl. Japan, pop. 44.
Matsuye (mät′sōō-yĕ) city, N coast of S part of Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 36.
Mattapoisett (măt′ȧ-poi′sĕt) town, Plymouth co. Mass. on Buzzards bay, pop. 1.
Mattaponi (măt′ȧ-pō-nī′) riv. Va. to York river.
Matteawan (măt′ȧ-wŏn′) former vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. part of Beacon since 1913, pop. 7.
Matterhorn (măt′ĕr-hôrn) *or* **Mont Cervin** (môɴ′ sĕr′văɴ′) mt. Alps, Switzerland & Italy, 14,661 ft. high.
Matterjoch (măt′ĕr-yōĸ) *or* **Théodule Pass** (tā′ō′dül′) pass, Alps, between Italy & Valais (Switzerland) alt. 10,895 ft.
Matto Grosso (mät′ōō grōs′ōō) min. state, Brazil, S. Am. 532,684 □ pop. 142, ✳ Cuyabá. — *or* **Villa Bella** (vĕl′lä bĕl′lä) city, Matto Grosso state, pop. 2.
Mattoon (mă-tōōn′) city, Coles co. Ill. pop. 11.
Matuntun (mä′tōōn-tōōn′) mt. S Mindanao, Philippine isls. about 6,560 ft. high.
Maturín (mä′tōō-rēn′) town, ✳ of Monagas state, N E Venezuela, S. America, pop. 10.
Mau *or* **Maunath Bhanjan** (mou *or* mou-nät′ bŭn′jŭn; 134) town, Azamgarh dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 18.
Maubeuge (mō′bûzh′) mfg. ft. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 15, communal pop. 23.
Mauchberg (mouĸ′bĕrĸ) mt. E cen. Transvaal prov. U. of South Africa, 8,725 ft.
Mauch Chunk (môk chŭngk) bor. × of Carbon co. Pa. pop. 4.
Maudaha (mou′dȧ-hä′) town, Hamirpur dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 7.
Maui (mä′ōō-ē) isl. Hawaiian isls. N Pacific ocean, 728 □ pop. 29, chief town Wailuku. — co. Hawaii ter. 1,182 □ pop. 30.
Maule (mou′lā) riv. ab. 140 m. long, Linares prov. Chile, to Pacific ocean near Constitución. — prov. Chile, South America, 2,425 □ pop. 116, ✳ Cauquenes.
Maullín (moul-yēn′; 195) riv. Llanquihue prov. Chile, Llanquihue lake to Pacific ocean. — town at mouth of above, pop. 3.
Maumee (mô-mē′) vil. Lucas co. O. on Maumee river, pop. 2.
Maumee River, Ind. & O. about 175 m. long, flows into Lake Erie.
Maunabo (mou-nä′bō; 133) mun. & town, S W Humacao dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 7.
Mauna Kea (mou′nä kā′ä) mt. 13,805 ft. high, Hawaii isl. N Pacific ocean.
Mauna Loa (mou′nä lō′ä) volcano, 13,671 ft. high, Hawaii isl. N Pacific ocean.
Mauretania (mô′rē-tā′nĭ-ȧ) *or* **Mauritania** (mô′rĭ-) anc. country or dist. N Africa, W of Numidia; modern Morocco and part of Algeria. See Mauretanian, *a.* — *Fr.* **Mauritanie** (mō′rē′tá′nē′) ter. N of Senegal river, French West Africa, 345,000 □ pop. 225.
Mauritius (mô-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs; -rĭsh′ŭs) *form.* **Île de France** (ēl dē fräɴs′) isl. Indian ocean, E of Madagascar, British colony, 720 □ pop. 369, ✳ Port Louis.
Maury (mô′rĭ) co. cen. Tenn. 582 □ pop. 40, × Columbia.
Mauston (môs′tŭn) city, × of Juneau co. Wis. on Lemonweir river, pop. 2.
Maverick (măv′ĕr-ĭk) co. S W Tex. 1,251 □ pop. 5, × Eagle Pass.
Mawana (mȧ-wä′nä) town, Meerut div. United Provs. British India, pop. 9.
Mawsön (mô-sŭn′) native state, Southern Shan States, Burma, 40 □ pop. 4. — its ✳.
Maxcanú (mäs′kä-nōō′) town, Yucatan, Mexico, 30 m. S W of Mérida.
Máximo Gómez (mä′hē-mō gō′mās; 262, 268) town, Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. 2.
Maxton (măks′tŭn) town, Robeson co. N. C. pop. 1.
Maxwelltown (măks′wĕl-toun′) mun. burgh, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, included in parl. burgh of Dumfries, pop. 6.
Maya (mä′yä) riv. Siberia, 700 m. long, to Aldan river.
Mayagüez (mä′yä-gwās′; 268) dept. W Porto Rico, pop. 128. — mun. & cml. spt. town, its ✳ pop. mun. 42, town 17.
Mayarí (mä′yä-rē′) dist. (pop. 18) & city (pop. 3), Oriente prov. Cuba.
Maybole (mā′bōl) burgh, Ayrshire, Scotland, pop. 5.
May, Cape, most S point of N. J. at entrance to Delaware bay.
Mayen (mī′ĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 14.
Mayenne (mȧ′yĕn′) riv. France, about 125 m. long, dept. Orne to Maine riv. — dept. N W France, 1,987 □ p. 298, ✳ Laval. — town, dept. Mayenne, France, p. 7, communal p. 10.
Mayes (māz) co. N E Okla. 676 □ pop. 14, × Pryor.
Mayfield (mā′fēld) town, Santa Clara co. Cal. pop. 1. — city, × of Graves co. Ky. 24 m. S of Paducah, pop. 6. — bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 3.
Maynard (mā′nȧrd) town, Middlesex co. Mass. on Assabet river, pop. 6.
Maynooth (mā-nōōth′) town, Kildare co. Ireland, pop. 1; large convent and college.
Mayo (mä′yō) riv. Sonora state, Mexico, 250 m. long, flows into California gulf. — isl. 15 m. long, Cape Verde isls. Atl. ocean. — (*pron.* mā′ō) maritime co. Connaught prov. Ireland, 2,157 □ pop. 192, × Castlebar. — *Du.* **Majoe** (mä′yō) small isl. Du. E. Indies, between N Celebes & Halmahera.
Mayon (mä-yōn′) active volcano, Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 7,916 ft. high.
Mayor, Isla (ēs′lä mä-yōr′) isl. 17 m. long, Seville prov. Spain.
Mayotta (mä-yŏt′ȧ) *Fr.* **Mayotte** (mȧ′yŏt′) isl. Comoro isls. administered under the government of Madagascar, 143 □ pop. 10.
Mayro (mī′rō) vil. Huánuco dept. Peru, at head of navigation on the Pachitea river.
Maysí (mī-sē′) cape, E end of Cuba.
Maysville (māz′vĭl) city, × of Mason co. Ky. pop. 6. — city, × of Dekalb co. Mo. pop. 1.
Mayurbhanj (mī′ōōr-bŭnj′) native state, N Orissa, India, 4,243 □ pop. 610.
Mayville (mā′vĭl) vil. × of Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 1. — city, Traill co. N. Dak. pop. 1. — city, Dodge co. Wis. pop. 2.
May′wood, vil. Cook co. Ill. on Des Plaines river, pop. 8.
Mazagan (măz′ȧ-găn′) *Ar.* **El Jedida** (ĕl jē-dē′dȧ) spt. Morocco, on Atlantic coast, p. 25.
Mazamet (mȧ′zȧ′mĕ′) mfg. town, dept. Tarn, France, pop. 12, comm. 15.
Mazanderan (mä-zän′dĕr-än′) prov. N Persia, Asia, S of Caspian sea, 10,460 □ pop. 300.
Mazarrón (mä′thär-rōn′) town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 23.
Mazatenango (mä-sä′tä-näŋ′gō; 268) town, ✳ of Suchitepéquez dept. Guatemala, pop. 10.
Mazatlán (mä′sä-tlän′; 268) spt. town, Sinaloa state, W Mexico, pop. 16.
Mazingarbe (mȧ′zăɴ′gȧrb′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Mazzara, *or* **Mazara, del Vallo** (mät′sä-rä dĕl väl′lō) spt. town, Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 25.
Mazzarino (mät′sä-rē′nō) town, Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 16.
Meade (mēd) co. S W Kan. 984 □ pop. 5. — its ×. — co. N Ky. 301 □ pop. 10, × Brandenburg. — co. W S. Dak. 3,491 □ pop. 13, × Sturgis.
Meadville (mēd′vĭl) mfg. city, × of Crawford co. Pa. on French creek, pop. 13.
Meagher (mē′gĕr) cen. co. Mont. 3,766 □ pop. 4, × White Sulphur Springs.
Meath (mēth) co. Leinster prov. Ireland, 905 □ pop. 65, × Trim.
Meaux (mō) mfg. town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 12, comm. 14.
Mecca *or* **Mekka** (mĕk′ȧ) *anc.* Macora′ba, city, ✳ of Hejaz, Arabia, pop. 80; birthplace of Mohammed, containing the Caaba, visited annually by multitudes of pilgrims. See Caaba, *n.*, Holy City, Koreish, *n.*, Lemzem, *n.*
Mechanic Falls (mē-kăn′ĭk) town, Androscoggin co. Maine, pop. 2.
Mechanicsburg (-ĭks-bûrg) vil. Champaign co. O. p. 1. — bor. Cumberland co. Pa. p. 4.
Mechanicsville (-vĭl) locality, Hanover co. near Richmond, Va.; battle 1862.
Mechanicville (mē-kăn′ĭk-vĭl) vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 7.
Mechlin (mĕk′lĭn) *Fr.* **Malines** (mȧ′lēn′) cml. city, Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 59.
Mecklenburg (mĕk′lĕn-bûrg) co. S N. C. 597 □ pop. 67, × Charlotte. See Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. — co. S Va. 669 □ pop. 29, × Boydton.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (mĕk′lĕn-bōōrĸ-shvā-rēn′; mäk′-) grand duchy, a state of Germany, 5,068 □ pop. 640, ✳ Schwerin.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (-shtrā′lĭts) grand duchy, a state of Germany, 1,131 □ pop. 106, ✳ Neustrelitz.
Mecosta (mē-kŏs′tȧ) co. W cen. Mich. 571 □ pop. 19, × Big Rapids.
Meda (mĕ′dä) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Mede (mĕ′dā) town, Pavia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Médéa (mä-dā′ä; *F. pron.* mā′dā′ȧ′) town, Algiers dept. Algeria, pop. 4, comm. 16.
Medellín (mā′thĕl-yēn′; 146) city, ✳ of Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 71.
Medesano (mā′dā-zä′nō) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Medfield (mĕd′fēld) town, Norfolk co. Mass. on Charles river, pop. 3.
Medford (mĕd′fĕrd) city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 23; seat of Tufts college. — town, × of Grant co. Okla. pop. 1. — city, Jackson co. Ore. pop. 9. — city, × of Taylor co. Wis. pop. 2.
Medgyes (mĕd′dyĕsh) town with magistracy, Transylvania, Hungary, pop. 9.
Media (mē′dĭ-ȧ) bor. × of Delaware co. Pa. pop. 4. — anc. country, Asia, now in N & W Persia. See Mede, *n.*
Medical Lake, town, Spokane co. Washington, pop. 2.
Medicina (mā′dē-chē′nä) town, Bologna prov. It. 15 m. E by S of Bologna, p. comm. 14.
Medicine Bow Mountains (bō) range of Rocky mts. Wyo. & Colo.; highest, Elk Mt. 11,162 ft.
Medicine Bow River, Wyo. ab. 120 m. long, to North Platte river.
Medicine Hat, city, S E Alberta, Canada, pop. 6.
Medicine Lodge, city, × of Barber co. Kan. pop. 1.
Medina (mē-dī′nȧ) co. N O. 435 □ pop. 24, × Medina. — co. S Tex. 1,353 □ pop. 13, × Hondo. — mfg. vil. Orleans co. N. Y. pop. 6. — vil. × of Medina co. O. pop. 3. — (*pron.* mȧ-dē′nä) city, Arabia, Asia, about 210 m. N by W of Mecca, pop. 40; pilgrims' resort; here is Mohammed's tomb. See City of Refuge, City of the Prophet, Holy City. — (*pron.* mȧ-dē′nä) *Fr.* **Médine** (mā′dēn′) town & fort, W Upper Senegal and Niger col. Fr. W. Africa, near Kayes, pop. 8.
Medina del Campo (mā-dē′nä dĕl käm′pō) town, Valladolid prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Medina de Rioseco (mā-thē′nä dā rē′ō-sā′kō) town, Valladolid prov. Spain, p. comm. 5.
Medina-Sidonia (-sē-dō′nyä; 146) town, Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Medinet el Fayum (mē-dē′nĕt ĕl fī-ōōm′) town, ✳ of Fayum prov. Egypt, pop. 37.

Marwar. See Jodhpur.
Masan. See Masampo.
Mashhad. See Meshed.
Massowa, Massowah. Vars. of Massaua.
Matabililand. See Matabeleland.
Matisco. See Mâcon.
Matra. See Maskat.
Matrona. See Marne.
Mattersdorf. See Nagymarton.
Maulmain. See Moulmein.
Maunath Bhanjan. See Mau.
Mauritanie. See Mauretania.
Mauvaises Terres. See Bad Lands.
Mayaguana. See Mariguana.
Mayebashi. See Maebashi.
Mayence. See Mainz.
Maykop. Var. of Maikop.
Medgidea. See Megidea.
Médine. See Medina.
Mediolanum. See Milan. — See Saintes.
Mediomatrici. See Metz.

Mediterranean Sea (mĕd′ĭ-tẽr-ā′nē-ăn) inland sea, inclosed by Europe, Asia, and Africa, 2,330 m. long; including Adriatic sea, 1,007,220 □.

Médoc (mā′dŏk′) dist. in N W dept. Gironde, France; vineyards.

Medvyeditsa (mâd-vyĕ′dyĭ-tsá) riv. Russia in Europe, 425 m. long, to Don river.

Medway (mĕd′wā) mfg. town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 3.—riv. Kent co. Eng. to Thames riv.

Medyn (myĕ′dĭn) town, Kaluga govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 8.

Meeker (mēk′ẽr) co. cen. Minn. 621 □ pop. 17, × Litchfield.

Meerane (mā-rä′nē) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 25.

Meerhout (mār′hout) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 5.

Meerssen (mār′sĕn) vil. & comm. Limburg, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.

Meerut (mē′rŭt) div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 11,302 □ pop. 5,809. — dist. in div. 2,350 □ pop. 1,519. — city, ✱ of div. & dist. pop. 116.

Megantic (mē-găn′tĭk) lake, bet. Compton & Beauce cos. Quebec prov. Canada, 14 □. — co. E Quebec prov. × Inverness.

Megara (mĕg′ȧ-rȧ) town, Attica nome, Greece, pop. 8; on part of site of anc. town of same name, the capital of Megaris.

Megaris (-rĭs) dist. anc. Greece bet. gulfs of Corinth and Saros, ab. 143 □. See DORIAN, *n.*

Megidia (mĕ-zhē̇d′yȧ) *Roum.* **Medgidea** (mĕ-jē′dĕ-ȧ) town, Dobrogea, Roumania, pop. comm. 6.

Mehallet el Kebir (mâ-hȧl′ĕt ĕl kâ-bēr′) *or* **Mehala el Kobra** (mâ-hä′lȧ ĕl kō′brȧ) town, Garbieh prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 48.

Mehedinți (mĕ′hĕ-dēn′tsē) dept. in Little Wallachia, Roumania, 1,910 □ pop. 296.

Meherrin River (mē̇-hĕr′ĭn) riv. Va. to Nottoway river.

Mehun-sur-Yèvre (mẽ-ŭɴ′-sür-yĕ′vr′) mfg. town, dept. Cher, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.

Meiderich (mī′dẽr-ĭᴋ) former town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Duisburg.

Meigs (mĕgz) co. S E O. 412 □ p. 26, × Pomeroy. — co. S E Tenn. 199 □ p. 6, × Decatur.

Meiktila (māk-tĭl′ȧ) S E div. of Upper Burma, 10,852 □ pop. 1,171. — dist. of Meiktila div. 2,183 □ pop. 280. — town, ✱ of div. & dist. pop. 7.

Meiningen (mī′nĭng-ĕn) town, ✱ of Saxe-Meiningen duchy, Germany, pop. 17.

Meissen (mī′sĕn) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Elbe river, pop. 34.

Mejerda (mĕ-jĕr′dȧ) riv. 230 m. long, Algeria & Tunis, to Mediterranean sea.

Mejmaá (mĕj′mȧ-ä′) chief town of Sedeir prov. Nejd, Arabia, Asia, pop. 18.

Mekinez (mĕk′ĭ-nĕz) city, Fez prov. a ✱ of Morocco, 37 m. W S W of Fez, pop. 24.

Meklong (mā′klŏng′) spt. town, Siam, Asia, 44 m. S W of Bangkok, pop. 10.

Mekong (mā′kŏng′) called in its upper course **Lantsan** (län′tsän′) *or* **Dachu** (dä′chōō′) river (*kong*), ab. 2,600 m. long, Tibet through Yünnan and Indo-China (forming much of E Siamese boundary) to China sea in Cochin China.

Mekran (mĕk-rän′) maritime region, S E Persia & S W Baluchistan, Asia.

Mel (mĕl) town, Belluno prov. Venetia, Italy, 9 m. S W of Belluno, pop. comm. 7.

Melanesia (mĕl′ȧ-nē′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) isls. in Pacific oc. N E of Australia, including New Guinea, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Solomon islands, Admiralty islands, Bismarck archipelago, Fiji isls. etc.; so called from black color of natives. See MELANESIAN, *n.*

Melbourne (mĕl′bŭrn) cml. city ✱ of Victoria, Australia, pop. 104, with suburbs 589.

Meldola (mĕl′dō-lä) town, Forlì prov. Emilia, Italy, 7 m. S of Forlì, pop. comm. 7.

Meleda (mĕ′lā-dä) *anc.* MEL′ITA, isl. 23 m. long, Dalmatia, Austria, 38 □ pop. 2.

Melegnano (mā′lā-nyä′nō) comm. Italy, 10 m. S E of Milan, pop. 7; battles 1515, 1859.

Melena del Sur (mā-lā′nä dĕl sōōr′) city, Güines dist. Havana prov. Cuba, pop. 2.

Melencze (mĕ′lĕn-tsĕ) town, Torontál co. Hungary, pop. comm. 9.

Melenki (mā-lyĕn′kē) town, Vladimir govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.

Melfi (mĕl′fē) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 26 m. N by W of Potenza, pop. comm. 14.

Melilla (mā-lēl′yä) Sp. presidio & cml. town, N coast of Morocco, 2° 59′ W lon. pop. 40.

Melilli (mā-lēl′lē) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, 12½ m. N W of Syracuse, pop. comm. 9.

Melimoyú, Mount (mā′lē-mō-yōō′) mt. Andes, Chile, lat. 44° S.

Melito di Porto Salvo (mā-lē′tō dē pôr′tō säl′vō) comm. Reggio di Calabria, Italy, pop. 6.

Melitopol (mā′lyĭ-tô′pōl-y′) town, Taurida govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 15.

Mellen (mĕl′ĕn) city, Ashland co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.

Mellette (mĕl′lĕt′) co. S S. Dak. 1,228 □ pop. 2.

Melnik (mĕl′nĭk) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5.

Melo (mā′lō) town, ✱ of Cerro Largo dept. Uruguay, pop. 8.

Melos (mē′lŏs) *or* **Milo** (mē′lō) isl. Cyclades nome, Greece, 14 m. long, 57 □ pop. 5, chief town Plaka (p. 1) near site of anc. Melos city. — ruined city on isl.; see VENUS OF MILO.

Melrir (mĕl′rēr′) large salt lake, S E Algeria, Africa.

Melrose (mĕl′rōz) city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 16. — city, Stearns co. Minn. pop. 3. — burgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, pop. 2; ruins of abbey.

Melrose Park, vil. Cook co. Ill. 11 m. W of Chicago, pop. 5.

Meltham (mĕl′thăm) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 5.

Melton Mowbray (mĕl′tŭn mō′brā) town, Leicestershire, England, pop. 9.

Melun (mē-lŭɴ′) tn., ✱ of dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, on Seine, p. 12, communal p. 15.

Melville (mĕl′vĭl) town, St. Landry par. Louisiana, pop. 1. —, **Lake**, an extension of Hamilton Inlet, Quebec province, Canada, 1,298 □.

Melville Bay (mĕl′vĭl) inlet, Greenland, near head of Baffin bay.

Melville Island, isl. 200 m. by 130 m. Canada, in Arctic ocean.

Melville Peninsula, 250 m. long, N Canada, bet. Fox channel & Gulf of Boothia.

Mélykút (māl′y′-kōōt) comm. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 8.

Membrilla (mĕm-brēl′yä) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.

Memel (mā′mĕl) riv. See NIEMEN (*Gaz.*). — cml. & mfg. spt. East Prussia prov. Prus. p. 21.

Memmingen (mĕm′ĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 12.

Memphis (mĕm′fĭs) city, × of Scotland co. Mo. pop. 2. — cml. city & port of entry, Shelby co. Tenn. pop. 131. — city, × of Hall co. Tex. pop. 2. — anc. city, Lower Egypt, on Nile riv. 12 m. S of Cairo; ✱ of anc. Egypt. See MEMPHITE, *a.*

Memphremagog, Lake (mĕm′frē-mā′gŏg) Vt. & Canada, about 30 m. long.

Mena (mē′nȧ) town, × of Polk co. Arkansas, pop. 4.

Menado (mâ-nä′dō) residency, Du. E. Indies, 22,177 □ pop. 436; includes N E Celebes isl. the Sangi isls., etc. — its ✱ a cml. spt. town, at N E end of Celebes isl. pop. 9.

Menai Strait (mĕn′ī) 13 m. long, ½ to 1 m. wide, Wales, bet. Anglesey & Carnarvonshire; two famous bridges, tubular and suspension.

Menaldumadeel (mẽ-näl′dŭm-ȧ-dāl′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Neth. pop. comm. 10.

Menam (mâ-näm′) river (*nam*), Siam, S Asia, over 750 m. long, to Gulf of Siam.

Menard (mē-närd′) co. W cen. Ill. 317 □ pop. 13, × Petersburg. — co. W cen. Tex. 914 □ pop. 3, × Menardville.

Menasha (mē-năsh′ȧ) mfg. city, Winnebago co. Wisconsin, pop. 6.

Mende (mäɴd) town, ✱ of dept. Lozère, France, pop. 7.

Menden (mĕn′dĕn) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 11.

Menderez (mĕn′dẽr-ĕz) *anc.* MÆAN′DER, riv. 240 m. Asia Minor, Konia vilayet to Ægean sea, opp. Samos. — *anc.* SCAMAN′DER, riv. Asia Minor, 60 m. Mt. Ida to Dardanelles.

Mendham (mĕnd′ăm) bor. Morris co. New Jersey, pop. 1.

Mendip Hills (mĕn′dĭp) range, about 18 m. long, Somersetshire, England.

Mendocino (mĕn′dō-sē′nō) co. N W Cal. 3,453 □ pop. 24, × Ukiah.

Mendocino, Cape, on Pacific coast, most W point of California.

Mendota (mĕn-dō′tȧ) city, La Salle co. Ill. pop. 4.

Mendoza (mĕn-dō′sä; 268) prov. Argentina, S. Am. 56,502 □ pop. 225. — its ✱ pop. 55.

Menemen (mĕ′nĕ-mĕn) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, 14 m. W N W of Smyrna, pop. 10.

Ménes (mā′nĕsh) comm. Arad co. Hungary, pop. 1; red wine.

Menfi (mĕn′fē) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, 9 m. N W of Sciacca, pop. comm. 11.

Mengtsz (mĕng′tsĕ′) treaty port, S Yünnan prov. China, pop. 11.

Menifee (mĕn′ĭ-fē) co. E Ky. 203 □ pop. 6, × Frenchburg.

Menin (mẽ-năɴ′) mfg. town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Lys river, pop. comm. 19.

Menominee (mē̇-nŏm′ĭ-nē) co. N W Mich. 1,056 □ pop. 26. — city, its × pop. 11. — riv. Wis. & Mich. 125 m. long, to Green bay.

Menomonie (mē̇-nŏm′ō-nē) town & city, × of Dunn co. Wis. pop. town 2, city 5.

Mentawei (mĕn-tä′vī) isl. group off W coast of Sumatra, S of 1° S latitude, 4,039 □ including Pagai islands.

Menton (mäɴ′tôɴ′) *It.* **Mentone** (mĕn-tō′nā) town, dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, on Mediterranean sea, pop. 16, comm. 18; a famous health resort.

Menufieh (mĕn′ōō-fē′yĕ) prov. Lower Egypt, 607 □ pop. 971.

Menzaleh (mĕn-zä′lĕ) large lagoon, Lower Egypt, S E of Damietta.

Menzelinsk (mĕn′zā-lyĭnsk′) town, Ufa govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.

Meping (mâ-pĭng′) riv. Siam, flows into the Menam.

Meppel (mĕp′ĕl) town & comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 11.

Meramec (mĕr′ȧ-mĕk) riv. Mo. 174 m. long, Dent co. to Mississippi river.

Meran (mā′rän′) town, Tirol, Austria, 15 m. N W of Bozen, p. comm. 12; health resort.

Merapi (mâ-rä′pē′) volcano, Sumatra, 9,500 ft. high, 40 m. N by E of Padang.

Mercara (mĕr-kä′rȧ) ft. city, ✱ of Coorg prov. Br. India, pop. 7.

Mercato San Severino (mĕr-kä′tō sän sā′vȧ-rē′nō) comm. Salerno prov. Italy, pop. 11.

Mercato Saraceno (sä′rä-chĕ′nō) comm. Forlì prov. Italy, pop. 8.

Merced (mẽr-sĕd′) co. cen. Cal. 1,995 □ pop. 15. — its × pop. 3. — riv. Cal. Sierra Nevada, 150 m. long, to San Joaquin river.

Mercedario, Cerro del (sĕr′rō dĕl mĕr′sâ-thä′rē-ō; 138, 146) peak, Andes mts. ab. 32° S, bet. Chile & Argentina; 22,300 ft. high.

Mercedes (mĕr-sā′dĕs) city, Hidalgo co. Tex. pop. 1. — (mĕr-sā′thās; 146) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 10. — town, ✱ of Soriano dept. Uruguay, on Río Negro, p. 15.

Mercer (mûr′sẽr) co. N W Ill. 540 □ pop. 20, × Aledo. — co. cen. Ky. 253 □ pop. 14, × Harrodsburg. — co. N Mo. 453 □ pop. 12, × Princeton. — co. cen. N. J. 226 □ pop. 126, × Trenton. — co. W N. Dak. 1,110 □ pop. 5, × Stanton. — co. W O. 450 □ pop. 28, × Celina. — co. N W Pa. 700 □ pop. 78. — co. S W. Va. 419 □ pop. 38, × Princeton. — bor. × of Mercer co. Pa. pop. 2.

Mercersburg (mûr′sẽrz-bûrg) bor. Franklin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1; academy.

Merchantville (mûr′chănt-vĭl) bor. Camden co. N. J. 5 m. E N E of Camden, pop. 2.

Merchiston (mûr′kĭs-tŭn) S W part of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Merchtem (mĕrᴋ′tĕm) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 6.

Mercia (mûr′shĭ-ȧ) anc. kingdom, cen. England. See MERCIAN, *a.*

Mercur (mûr′kŭr) city, Tooele co. Ut. 35 m. S W of Salt Lake City, pop. 1.

Meredith (mĕr′ē-dĭth) town, Belknap co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.

Mergui (mĕr-gē′) dist. S Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 3,789 □ pop. 111. — its ✱ pop. 12.

Mergui Archipelago, group of ab. 800 islands off coast of Lower Burma.

Merheim (mĕr′hīm) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Cologne, pop. comm. 24.

Mérida (mā′rē-thä; 146) city, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 15. — cml. city, ✱ of Yucatan state, Mexico, pop. 62. — state, W Venezuela, 4,363 □ pop. 89. — its ✱ pop. 15.

Mérida, Cordillera, *or* **Sierra**, **de** (kôr′dĕl-yā′rä, *or* syĕr′rä, dā mā′rē-thä; 146) mt. range, W Venezuela; highest, Concha, 15,416 ft.

Meriden (mĕr′ĭ-dĕn) mfg. city, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 27; silverware.

Meridian (mē-rĭd′ĭ-ăn) mfg. city, × of Lauderdale co. Mississippi, pop. 23.

Mérignac (mā′rē′nyȧk′) comm. dept. Gironde, France, pop. 8.

Merionethshire (mĕr′ĭ-ŏn′ĕth-shẽr) co. N Wales, 660 □ pop. 46, × Dolgelly.

Merivale (mĕr′ĭ-vāl) co. S E Queensland, Australia, pop. 17.

Meriwether (mĕr′ĭ-wĕth′ẽr) co. W Ga. 496 □ pop. 25, × Greenville.

Merkel (mûr′kĕl) town, Taylor co. Texas, pop. 2.

Meroë, Isle of (mĕr′ō-ē; mā′rō-ā) dist. between Nile, Blue Nile, & Atbara rivs. E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Merrick (mĕr′ĭk) co. E cen. Nebr. 463 □ pop. 10, × Central City.

Merrill (mĕr′ĭl) city, × of Lincoln co. Wisconsin, pop. 9.

Merrimac (mĕr′ĭ-măk) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.

Merrimack, co. S cen. N. H. 932 □ p. 53, × Concord. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. p. 1.

Merrimac River, N. H. & Mass. 110 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.

Merseburg (mĕr′zē-bōōrᴋ) govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, 3,943 □ pop. 1,310. — mfg. town, its ✱ on Saale riv. pop. 21.

Mersey (mûr′zĭ) riv. England, 70 m. long, Derbyshire to Irish sea.

Mersina (mĕr′sē-nȧ′) spt. town, Adana vilayet, Asia Minor, on Medit. sea, pop. 20.

Merthyr Tydfil (mûr′thẽr tĭd′vĭl; *Welsh* tŭd′vĭl) min. county bor. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 81.

Merton (mûr′tŭn) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 13.

Méru (mā′rü′) comm. dept. Oise, France, pop. 6.

Merv (mĕrf) town, S E part of Transcaspian prov. Russia in Asia, pop. 11.

Merville (mĕr′vēl′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 4, comm. 8.

Merwara (mĕr-wä′rä) dist. of Ajmer-Merwara prov. Br. India, 641 □ pop. 121.

Merwede (mĕr′wā′dē) the lower Meuse riv. below the Waal.

Merxem (mĕrk′sĕm) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, 3 m. N E of Antwerp, pop. 18.

Merzig (mĕr′tsĭᴋ) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 8.

Mesa (mā′sȧ) co. W Col. 3,163 □ p. 22, × Grand Junction.—town, Maricopa co. Ariz. p. 2.

Mesagne (mā-sän′yā) town, Lecce prov. Italy, 9 m. S W of Brindisi, pop. comm. 14.

Mesa, La (lä mā′sä) tn. Cundinamarca, Colombia, 34 m. W. of Bogotá, p. mun. dist. 11.

Meseritz (mā′zē-rĭts) town, Posen prov. Prussia, on Obra river, pop. 6.

Meshchovsk (myĕsh-chôfsk′) town, Kaluga govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.

Meshed (mē-shĕd′) *properly* **Mashhad** (măsh-hăd′) city, ✱ of Khorassan prov. Persia, p. 70.

Mesola (mĕz′ō-lä) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 10.

Mesopotamia (mĕs′ō-pō-tā′mĭ-ȧ) anc. country, Asia, between Euphrates & Tigris rivers. See MESOPOTAMIAN, *a.*

Messene (mĕ-sē′nē) town, Messenia nome, Greece, pop. 6.

Messenia (mĕ-sē′nĭ-ȧ) nome, Morea, Greece, 1,221 □ pop. 128, ✱ Kalamata. See DORIAN, *n.*

Messenia, *or* **Korōnē** (kō-rō′nyē), *or* **Kalamata** (kä′lȧ-mä′tȧ), **Gulf of**, gulf, on S coast of the Morea, Greece.

Messina (mĕ-sē′nȧ) prov. Sicily, Italy, 1,246 □ pop. 517. — *anc. Gr.* ZAN′KLE, *L.* MESSA′NA, its ✱ pop. comm. 127. See EARTHQUAKE, *n.*

Messina, Strait of, *anc.* SIC′ULUM FRE′TUM, 2½–12 m. wide, bet. Sicily & Italy.

Mestre (mĕs′trā) town, Venice prov. Italy, 6 m. N W of Venice, pop. comm. 17.

Mesurado, Cape (mĕs′ōō-rä′dō) on W coast of Liberia, Africa.

Meta (mĕ′tä) comm. Naples prov. Italy, pop. 5. — (*pron.* mā′tä) riv. Colombia, 685 m. long, flows into Orinoco river. — intendency, Colombia, 85,300 □ pop. 29, ✱ Villavicencio.

Metaurus (mē-tô′rŭs) *modern* **Metauro** (mā-tou′rō) small riv. flowing into the Adriatic, N of Ancona; battle 207 B. C.

Metcalfe (mĕt′kȧf) co. S Ky. 303 □ pop. 10, × Edmonton.

Metepec (mā′tā-pĕk′) town, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 6.

Methow River (mĕt′hou; mĕt′hou′) N Washington, flows into Columbia river.

Methuen (mē-thū′ĕn) mfg. town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 11.

Metković (mĕt′kō-vĭch) town, Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 2, comm. 6.

Metlaoui (mĕt′lȧ-wē′) town, W cen. Tunis; phosphate mining.

Metropolis (mē-trŏp′ō-lĭs) city, × of Massac co. Illinois, pop. 5.

Mettmann (mĕt′män) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 11.

Mettray (mĕ′trĕ′) vil. dept. Indre-et-Loire, France, pop. comm. 1; famous reformatory.

Metuchen (mē-tŭch′ĕn) bor. Middlesex co. N. J. 6 m. N E of New Brunswick, pop. 2.

Metz (mĕts; *F.* mĕs) *anc.* DIVODU′RUM, *later* ME′DIOMAT′RICI & ME′TIS, ft. city, ✱ of Lorraine dist. Alsace-Lorraine ter. Germany, pop. 69.

Metzingen (mĕt′sĭng-ĕn) town, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 6.

Meudon (mû′dôɴ′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, 6 m. S W of Paris, p. 12.

Meulebeke (mû′lē-bā′kē) town, West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 10.

Meurthe-et-Moselle (mûrt′-ā-mō′zĕl′) dept. E France, 2,037 □ pop. 565, ✱ Nancy.

Meuse (mûz; *E.* mūz) riv. 575 m. long, dept. Haute-Marne, France, to North sea, Netherlands. See MAAS (*Gaz.*). — dept. France, 2,409 □ pop. 278, ✱ Bar-le-Duc.

Meuselwitz (moi′zĕl-vĭts) town, Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, pop. 9.

Mexborough (mĕks′bŭr-ō) par. & town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 14.

Mexia (mâ-hē′ä; mâ-ē′ä; 262) town, Limestone co. Texas, pop. 3.

Mexico (mĕk′sĭ-kō) town, Oxford co. Me. pop. 2. — city, × of Audrain co. Mo. pop. 6. — tp. & vil. Oswego co. N. Y. pop. tp. 3, vil. 1. — *Sp.* **Méjico** (mā′hē-kō; 189) *Mex. Sp.* **México** (mā′hē-kō; 262) republic, S part of N. America, 767,259 □ pop. 15,152. See AZTEC, *n.*, LEGISLATURE, *n.*, MAYAN, *a.*, MEXICAN, *n.*, NAHUATLAN, *a.*, TOLTEC, *n.* — state, in the same, 9,231 □ pop. 990, ✱ Toluca. — city, ✱ of Federal Dist. & of Mexico, pop. 471.

Mexico, Gulf of (mĕk′sĭ-kō) on S E coast of North America, 1,000 m. E to W, 800 m. N to S, about 716,000 □.

Megalokastron. See IRAKLION.
Mehala el Kobra. See MEHALLET EL KEBIR.
Meikle Says Law. See LAMMERMUIR HILLS.
Méjico. See MEXICO.
Mekka. See MECCA.
Meknès. Var. of MEKINEZ.
Melcombe Regis. See WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.
Melita. See MALTA. — See MELEDA.
Menænum. See MINEO.
Mengo Kampala. See UGANDA.
Menorca. See MINORCA.
Mentavei, Mentawi. Vars. of MENTAWEI.
Mentz. See MAINZ.
Mequinez. Var. of MEKINEZ.
Merim. Var. of MIRIM.
Merioneth. See MERIONETHSHIRE.
Merkara. Var. of MERCARA.
Merom, The Waters of. See BAHR EL HULE.
Mesen. Var. of MEZEN.
Meshhed Ali. See NEJEF.
Meshhed Husseyn. See KERBELA.
Messana. See MESSINA.
Messapia. Anc. Greek name of CALABRIA.
Messis. See MOPSUESTIA.
Metis. See METZ.
Metlawi. Var. of METLAOUI.
Mewar. See UDAIPUR.

Meyersdale (mī′ẽrz-dāl) bor. Somerset co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Mèze (māz) spt. town, dept. Hérault, France, 5 m. W N W of Cette, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Mezen (mā-zĕn′y′) riv. 550 m. Russia in Europe, Vologda govt. to White sea.
Mezere (mĕz′ē-rē) town, Mamuret el Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 5.
Mezhirichi (myĕ′zhē-rē′chē) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 8.
Mézières (mā′zyâr′) ft. tn. ✱ of dept. Ardennes, Fr. 47 m. N E of Rheims, p. 8, comm. 10.
Mezöberény (mĕ′zû-bĕ′rān-y′) town, Békés co. Hungary, pop. comm. 13.
Mezöcsát (-chät′) town, Borsod co. Hungary, pop. comm. 5.
Mezökövesd (-kû′vĕsht) comm. Borsod co. Hungary, pop. comm. 17.
Mezötúr (-tōōr′) town with magistracy, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 26.
Mezzojuso (mĕd′zō-yōō′zō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Mglin (m′glēn) town, N part of Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.
Mhow (mou) town, Central India, 13 m. S S W of Indore, pop. 36; Brit. cantonment.
Miajadas (myä-hä′thäs; 146) town, Cáceres prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Miami (mī-ăm′ĭ) co. N Ind. 381 □ pop. 29, ✕ Peru. — co. E Kan. 602 □ pop. 20, ✕ Paola. — co. W O. 408 □ pop. 45, ✕ Troy. — city, ✕ of Dade co. Fla. pop. 5. — city, ✕ of Ottawa co. Okla. pop. 3. See Miami, *n.*
Miami, *or* **Great Miami**, **River**, 158 m. long, Hardin co. O. to Ohio river.
Miamisburg (mī-ăm′ĭz-bûrg) city, Montgomery co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Miani (mē-ä′nē) vil. Sind, Bombay, Br. India, 6 m. N of Hyderabad; Napier's victory, 1843. — town, Hoshiarpur dist. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 7. — town, Shahpur dist. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 7; salt mines.
Mianwali (mē-än′wä′lē) dist. of Rawalpindi div. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 341.— its ✱ pop. 4.
Miava (mē′ŏ-vŏ) comm. Nyitra co. Hungary, pop. 10.
Michalkowitz (mē′kȧl′kō-vĭts) *Pol.* **Michałkowice** (mĭ-kȧl′kō-vē′tsĕ) comm. Silesia, Austria, pop. 7.
Michigan (mĭsh′ĭ-găn) state, N cen. U. S. A. 57,480 □ pop. 2,810, ✱ Lansing. See Wolverene State.
Michigan City, city, Laporte co. Ind. on Lake Michigan, pop. 19.
Michigan, Lake, bet. Wis. & Mich. 22,336 □; one of the five great lakes of N. Am.
Michilimackinac (mĭsh′ĭ-lĭ-măk′ĭ-nô) old form of Mackinac.
Michle (mĭk′lĕ) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 8.
Michoacán (mē-chō′ä-kän′) state, W Mexico, 22,623 □ pop. 992, ✱ Morelia.
Micronesia (mī′krō-nē′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) the Ladrone, Caroline, Marshall, and other isls. of the Pacific ocean, E of the Philippine islands. See Micronesian, *a. & n.*
Middelburg (mĭd′ĕl-bûrg; 172) town & comm. Zeeland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 20. — town, E cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Af. pop. 4; health resort. — town, cen. Transvaal prov. U. of S. Af. pop. 3.
Middelfart (mĭd′ĕl-färt) town, N W Fyn isl. Denmark, pop. 6.
Middleboro (mĭd′′l-bŭr-ō) town, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 8.
Middleburg (mĭd′′l-bûrg) vil. Schoharie co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Middlebury (-bĕr-ĭ) vil. ✕ of Addison co. Vt. pop. 2; Middlebury college.
Middle Congo, col. a div. of French Equatorial Africa, ✱ Brazzaville.
Middle Franconia (frăn-kō′nĭ-ȧ) govt. dist. W Bavaria, 2,928 □ pop. 931, ✱ Würzburg.
Middle Park, plateau, 60-70 m. long, Grand co. Colorado.
Middleport, vil. Niagara co. N. Y. pop. 2. — vil. Meigs co. Ohio, pop. 3. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 1.
Middlesboro (mĭd′′lz-bŭr-ō) city, Bell co. Kentucky, pop. 7.
Middlesbrough (-brŭ) mfg. & cml. county bor. N. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 105.
Middlesex (mĭd′′l-sĕks) co. S Conn. 369 □ pop. 46, ✕ Middletown. — co. N E Mass. 832 □ pop. 670, ✕ ✕ Lowell & Cambridge. — co. cen. N. J. 312 □ pop. 114, ✕ New Brunswick. — co. E Va. 146 □ pop. 9, ✕ Saluda. — metropolitan co. England, administrative co. 236 □ pop. 1,126. — co. W Ontario prov. Canada, ✕ London.
Middleton (-tŭn) town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 1. — mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 28.
Middletown, town & city, a ✕ of Middlesex co. Conn. town pop. 21, city pop. 12; seat of Wesleyan university. — town, Newcastle co. Del. pop. 1. — town, Henry co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, Orange co. N. Y. pop. 15. — city, Butler co. O. pop. 13. — bor. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 5. — town, Newport co. R. I. pop. 2.
Midland (mĭd′lănd) co. cen. Mich. 529 □ pop. 14, ✕ Midland. — co. W Tex. 887 □ pop. 3, ✕ Midland. — town, Allegany co. Md. pop. 1. — city, ✕ of Midland co. Mich. pop. 3. — bor. Beaver co. Pa. pop. 1. — city, ✕ of Midland co. Tex. pop. 2. — town, Simcoe co. Ontario, Canada.
Midland Park, bor. Bergen co. N. J. 4 m. N N E of Paterson, pop. 2.
Midnapore (mĭd′nȧ-pōr′) dist. of Burdwan div. Bengal, British India, 5,186 □ pop. 2,821. — its ✱ pop. 33; 65 m. W by S of Calcutta.
Midsomer Norton (mĭd′sŭm′ẽr nôr′tŭn) urban dist. Somersetshire, England, pop. 7.
Midvale (mĭd′vāl) city, Salt Lake co. Utah, pop. 2.
Midway Island, isl. attached to Hawaii ter. cen. Pac. oc. 177° 30′ W, 28° N; U. S. A.
Miechowitz (mē′chō-vĭts) vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 9.
Miedzyrzecz (myĕn-dzĭ′zhĕch) *Russ.* **Mezhiryeche** (myĕ′zhĭ-ryĕ′chyĕ) town, Syedlets govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 5.
Mielec (myĕl′ĕts) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 6.
Mier (myâr) city, Tamaulipas, Mexico, pop. 3.
Mieres (myâ′rās) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 28.
Mifflin (mĭf′lĭn) co. cen. Pa. 398 □ pop. 28, ✕ Lewistown.
Mifflinburg (-bûrg) bor. Union co. Pa. 23 m. S of Williamsport, pop. 2.
Migliarino (mēl′yä-rē′nō) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 9.
Miguelturra (mē-gĕl′tōōr′rä) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Mijas (mē′hās; 189) town, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Mikhaylov (mē′kī-lôf′) town, Ryazan govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Mikindani (mē′kēn-dä′nē) spt. German East Africa, pop. 5.
Mikultschütz (mē′kōōlt-shüts′) vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 14.
Milaca (mĭ-lăk′ȧ) vil. Mille Lacs co. Minn. 30 m. N E of St. Cloud, pop. 1.
Milam (mī′lăm) co. cen. Tex. 959 □ pop. 37, ✕ Cameron.
Milan (mī′lăn) vil. Monroe & Washtenaw cos. Mich. pop. 1. — town, ✕ of Sullivan co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, Coos co. N. H. pop. 1. — town, Gibson co. Tenn. pop. 2. — (*pron.* mĭl′ăn; mĭ-lăn′) *It.* **Milano** (mē-lä′nō) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,221 □ pop. 1,727. — *anc.* Mediola′num, mfg. & cml. city, its ✱ pop. 599; celebrated cathedral.
Milas (mē-läs′) *or* **Milasa** (mē-lä′sȧ) *anc.* Myla′sa, town, Smyrna vilayet, Turkey, pop. 12.
Milazzo (mē-lät′sō) *anc.* My′læ, ft. spt. town, Messina prov. Sicily, pop. comm. 17.
Milazzo, Gulf of, 16 m. long on N side of Sicily, Italy.
Milbank (mĭl′băŋk′) city, ✕ of Grant co. S. Dakota, pop. 2.
Milbridge (mĭl′brĭj′) town, Washington co. Maine, pop. 2.
Miles City (mīlz) city, ✕ of Custer co. Mont. pop. 5. — town, Runnels co. Tex. pop. 1.
Mileto (mē-lā′tō) comm. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 6.
Miletus (mī-lē′tŭs) ruined city, W coast of Asia Minor; near the modern Palatia.
Milford (mĭl′fẽrd) town, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 4. — town, Kent co. & Sussex co. Del. pop. 3. — vil. Iroquois co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 13. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 4. — vil. Clermont & Hamilton cos. O. pop. 1. — town, Beaver co. Utah, pop. 1.
Milford Haven, harbor & urban dist. Pembrokeshire, S Wales, pop. 6.
Miliana (mēl-yä′nä) town, Algiers dept. Algeria, Africa, pop. 4, comm. 10.
Militello in Val di Catania (mē′lē-tĕl′lō ēn väl dē kä-tä′nyä) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Milk River, 475 m. long, from N boundary of Montana to Missouri river.
Millard (mĭl′ȧrd) co. W Ut. 6,604 □ pop. 6, ✕ Fillmore.
Millau (mē′yō′) min. & mfg. town, dept. Aveyron, France, on Tarn riv. p. 16, comm. 18.
Millbrook (mĭl′brŏŏk′) vil. Dutchess co. New York, pop. 1.
Millbury (mĭl′bĕr-ĭ) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 5.
Milledgeville (mĭl′ĕj-vĭl) city, ✕ of Baldwin co. Georgia, pop. 4.
Mille Lacs (mĭl′ lăk′; lăks′) co. E cen. Minn. 583 □ pop. 11, ✕ Princeton.
Millen (mĭl′ĕn) city, ✕ of Jenkins co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Miller, co. S W Ark. 623 □ pop. 20, ✕ Texarkana. — co. S W Ga. 253 □ pop. 8, ✕ Colquitt. — co. cen. Mo. 593 □ pop. 17, ✕ Tuscumbia. — city, ✕ of Hand co. S. Dak. pop. 1.
Millersburg (mĭl′ẽrz-bûrg) vil. ✕ of Holmes co. O. pop. 2. — bor. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 2.
Mill Hall, bor. Clinton co. Pa. 4 m. S W of Lock Haven, pop. 1.
Millinocket (mĭl′ĭ-nŏk′ĕt) town, Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 3.

Millis (mĭl′ĭs) town, Norfolk co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
Millom (mĭl′ŭm) par. & town, Cumberland co. England, pop. 9.
Mills, co. S W Io. 538 □ pop. 16, ✕ Glenwood. — co. Tex. 696 □ pop. 10, ✕ Goldthwaite.
Millstadt (mĭl′stăt) vil. St. Clair co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Milltown (mĭl′toun) town, Berrien co. Ga. pop. 1. — bor. Middlesex co. N. J. pop. 2.
Millvale (mĭl′vāl′) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.
Mill Valley, town, Marin co. California, pop. 3.
Millville (mĭl′vĭl) city, Cumberland co. New Jersey, pop. 12.
Milnrow (mĭln′rō) town, Lancashire, England, near Rochdale, pop. 9.
Milo (mī′lō) town, Piscataquis co. Me. pop. 3. — (*pron.* mē′lō) See Melos (*Gaz.*).
Milpa Alta (mēl′pä äl′tä) town, Federal District, Mexico, pop. 6.
Milton (mĭl′tŭn) co. N Ga. 145 □ pop. 7, ✕ Alpharetta. — town, Sussex co. Del. pop. 1. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 8. — town, Strafford co. N. H. pop. 2. — town, Umatilla co. Ore. p 1. — bor. Northumberland co. Pa. p. 7. — town, Chittenden co. Vt. p. 2. — town, ✕ of Halton co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 2.
Milton Regis (rē′jĭs) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 7.
Milwaukee (mĭl-wô′kē) co. S E Wis. 235 □ pop. 433. — its ✕ cml. & mfg. city & lake port, the chief city of Wis. pop. 374.
Milwaukee River, 100 m. long, Fond du Lac co. Wis. to Lake Michigan.
Min (mĭn) *or* **Min-kong** (mĭn′kŏng′) navig. riv. (*kong*) Fukien prov. China; 350 m. long, to China sea near Foochow. — *or* **Min-kiang** (mĭn′kyäng′) riv. (*kiang*) Szechwan prov. China, to Yangtze river at Suifu.
Minahassa (mē′nä-häs′sä) dist. N E end of Celebes island.
Minas (mē′näs) dept. Uruguay, South America, 4,820 □ pop. 57. — its ✱.
Minas Basin (mī′nȧs) E arm of Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia.
Minas de Riotinto (mē′näs dā rē′ō-tēn′tō) town, Huelva prov. S W Spain, pop. comm. 13; copper mines.
Minas Geraes (mē′näsh zhā-rīsh′) state, Brazil, 221,952 □ pop. 3,960, ✱ Bello Horizonte.
Minas Novas (mē′näsh nō′väsh) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 72.
Minbu (mĭn′bōō) dist. of Magwe div. Upper Burma, 3,299 □ pop. 264. — its ✱ pop. 7.
Minch (mĭnsh) strait, between Lewis isl. and mainland of Scotland.
Mincio (mēn′chō) *anc.* Min′cius, riv. Italy, Lago di Garda to Po river.
Mindanao (mĭn′dä-nä′ō) isl. S Philippine islands, 36,292 □ pop. 500.
Minden (mĭn′dĕn) town, ✕ of Webster par. La. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Kearney co. Nebr. pop. 2. — govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, 2,032 □ pop. 736. — its ✱ a mfg. town, on Weser riv. pop. 26.
Mindoro (mēn-dō′rō) isl. (3,851 □ pop. 28) & prov. (4,024 □ pop. 32) cen. Philippine islands. — strait, bet. Mindoro isl. & Calamianes isls. Philippine islands.
Mindszent (mĕnd′sĕnt) comm. Csongrád co. Hungary, on Tisza riv. pop. 10.
Mineo (mĕ-nā′ō) *anc.* Menæ′num, town, Sicily, 27 m. S W of Catania, pop. comm. 9.
Mineola (mĭn′ē-ō′lȧ) vil. ✕ of Nassau co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, Wood co. Tex. pop. 2.
Miner (mīn′ẽr) co. S E S. Dak. 568 □ pop. 8, ✕ Howard.
Mineral (mĭn′ẽr-ăl) co. S Col. 866 □ pop. 1, ✕ Creede. — co. S W Nev. 4,554 □ pop. 2, ✕ Hawthorne. — co. N E W. Va. 349 □ pop. 17, ✕ Keyser. — city, Cherokee co. Kan. pop. 2.
Mineral City, vil. Tuscarawas co. O. 13 m. S of Canton, pop. 1.
Mineral Point, city, Iowa co. Wisconsin, pop. 3.
Mineral Wells, city, Palo Pinto co. Tex. 45 m. W N W of Fort Worth, pop. 4.
Minerbio (mē-nĕr′byō) town, Bologna prov. Italy, 11 m. N E of Bologna, pop. comm. 7.
Miners Mills (mīn′ẽrz) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Minersville (mīn′ẽrz-vĭl) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 7; coal mines.
Minerva (mĭ-nûr′vȧ) vil. Carroll & Stark cos. Ohio, pop. 1.
Minervino Murge (mē′nĕr-vē′nō mōōr′jā) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, p. comm. 19.
Mingan Islands (mĭŋ′găn) group of isls. in St. Lawrence gulf.
Mingo (mĭŋ′gō) co. S W W. Va. 416 □ pop. 19, ✕ Williamson.
Mingo Junction, vil. Jefferson co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Mingrelia (mĭn-grē′lĭ-ȧ) old prov. now in Kutais govt. Transcaucasia, Russia.
Minho (mēn′yōō) *Sp.* **Miño** (mēn′yō) *anc.* Min′ius, riv. Spain & Portugal, 171 m. long, Galicia prov. to Atlantic ocean. — *properly* **Entre-Douro-e-Minho** (ĕN′trä-dō′rōō-ā-mēn′yōō) prov. N W Portugal, 2,808 □ pop. 1,290.
Minieh (mē′nē-yĕ) prov. Upper Egypt, 752 □ pop. 663. — its ✱ pop. 27.
Minneapolis (mĭn′ē-ăp′ō-lĭs) city, ✕ of Ottawa co. Kan. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Hennepin co. Minn. pop. 301; Univ. of Minnesota.
Minnehaha (mĭn′ē-hä′hä) co. S E S. Dak. 815 □ pop. 30, ✕ Sioux Falls.
Minnesota (mĭn′ē-sō′tȧ) state, N cen. part of U. S. A. in the upper Mississippi valley, 80,858 □ pop. 2,076, ✱ St. Paul. See Gopher State.
Minnesota River, 249 m. long, Bigstone lake, South Dakota, to Mississippi river, bet. St. Paul & Minneapolis.
Minonk (mĭ-nŭŋk′) city, Woodford co. Ill. pop. 2.
Minorca (mĭ-nôr′kȧ) *Sp.* **Menorca** (mā-nôr′kä) isl. Balearic group, Spain, N E of Majorca, Mediterranean sea, 264 □ pop. 42, ✱ Mahón.
Minot (mī′nŏt) city, ✕ of Ward co. N. Dak. on Mouse river, pop. 6.
Minots Ledge (mī′nŏts) reef, Cohasset bay, 15 m. E S E of Boston, Mass.; lighthouse.
Minshan (mĭn′shän′) mt. range, N limit of Szechwan prov. China; alt. 8,000 ft.
Minsk (mĕnsk) govt. Russia in Europe, 35,220 □ pop. 2,869. — its ✱ pop. 110.
Minster (mĭn′stẽr) vil. Auglaize co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Minturno (mēn-tōōr′nō) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 10.
Minusinsk (mē′nōō-sēnsk′) town, S W Yeniseisk govt. Siberia, Russia in Asia, pop. 6.
Miquelon (mĭk′ē-lŏn′; mē′k′-lôN′) two isls. S of Newfoundland, belonging to Fr. 83 □.
Mira (mē′rä) comm. Venice prov. Italy, pop. 16. — town, Beira prov. Portugal, pop. 6.
Mirabella Eclano (mē′rä-bĕl′lä ĕk′lä-nō) town, Avellino prov. Campania, It. p. comm. 7.
Mirabella Imbaccari (ēm′bäk-kä′rē) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Miraflores (mē′rä-flō′rās) town, Neira prov. Boyacá dept. Colombia, pop. dist. 19. — vil. Canal Zone, ab. 5 m. N W of Panama, pop. 1; locks. — town, Peru, ab. 4 m. S of Lima, pop. ab. 6; seaside resort.
Miramichi (mĭr′ȧ-mē-shē′) riv. Carleton co. to Miramichi bay, New Brunswick, Can.
Miramichi Bay, inlet, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northumberland co. New Brunswick, Can.
Miranda (mē-rän′dä) state, N Venezuela, S. Am. 3,069 □ pop. 141, ✱ Ocumare.
Miranda de Ebro (mē-rän′dä dā ā′brō; 133) town, Burgos prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Miranda do Corvo (dōō kôr′vōō) town, Beira prov. Portugal, pop. 6.
Miranda do Douro (dō′rōō) town, Traz-os-Montes prov. Portugal, pop. 5.
Mirandola (mē-rän′dō-lä) vil. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 17.
Mirano (mē-rä′nō) town, Venice prov. Italy, on Musone river, pop. comm. 12.
Mirecourt (mēr′kōōr′) town & comm. dept. Vosges, France, pop. 6.
Mirfield (mûr′fēld) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 12.
Mirgorod (mēr′gō-rōt) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 13.
Mirim (mē-rēN′) *Sp.* **Merin** (mā-rēn′) lake between Brazil & Uruguay, 93 m. long.
Miropole (mē′rō-pô′lyĕ) town, Kursk govt. Russia in Europe, on Psiol river, pop. 10.
Mirzapur (mēr′zä-pōōr′) dist. of Benares div. United Provs. Br. India, 5,238 □ pop. 1,071.— mfg. town & cotton mart, its ✱ on Ganges river, pop. 55.
Misamis (mē-sä′mĭs) prov. N Mindanao, Philippine isls. 3,777 □ pop. 135.
Mischabelhörner (mē-shä′bĕl-hûr′nẽr) mt. Valais canton, Alps, Switzerland; highest peak, the Dom, 14,941 ft.
Miseno (mē-zē′nō) promontory, Naples prov. Italy; site of anc. Mise′num.
Misery, Mount (mĭz′ẽr-ĭ) peak, St. Christopher isl. W. Indies, 4,313 ft. high.
Mishawaka (mĭsh′ȧ-wô′kȧ) city, St. Joseph co. Indiana, pop. 12.
Misilmeri (mē′sēl-mā′rē) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 12.
Misiones (mē-syō′nās) ter. N E Argentina, South America, 11,282 □ pop. 45.
Miskolcz (mĭsh′kōlts) city with municipal rights, geographically in & ✕ of Borsod county, Hungary, 20 □ pop. 51.
Misol (mē-sōl′) *Du.* **Misool** (mē-sōl′) isl. 672 □ N of Ceram, Du. East Indies; several villages.
Missaukee (mĭ-sô′kē) co. N lower pen. of Mich. 582 □ pop. 11, ✕ Lake City.
Missionary Ridge (mĭsh′ŭn-ā-rĭ) mt. 1,027 ft. Tenn. & Ga. near Chattanooga; bat. 1863.
Missisquoi (mĭ-sĭs′kwoi) co. Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ Bedford.
Mississippi (mĭs′ĭ-sĭp′ĭ) riv. U. S. A. ab. 2,500 m. long, from divide few miles S of Itasca lake, Minn. to Gulf of Mex.; length fr. headwaters of Missouri to Gulf, ab. 4,200 m. See Father of Waters. — riv. Ontario, Can. from Mississippi lake, Lanark co. N ab. 100 m. to Ottawa riv. — state, S E U. S. A. 46,362 □ pop. 1,797, ✱ Jackson. See Bayou

Mézenc, Mt. See Cévennes. **Mezhiryeche.** See Miedzyrzecz. | **Middle Island.** See South Island. **Mid-Lothian.** See Lothians. | **The**: see Edinburghshire. **Mikulov.** See Nikolsburg. **Milasa.** See Milas.
Mimoñ. See Niemes. **Minius.** See Minho. **Min-kiang.** See Min. | **Min-kong.** See Min. **Minni.** See Armenia. **Miño.** See Minho. | **Minsh.** Var. of Minch. **Misenum.** See Miseno. **Misr.** See Egypt.

STATE, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. — co. N E Ark. 792 □ pop. 30, × Osceola. — co. S E Mo. 413 □ pop. 15, × Charleston.
Missolonghi (mĭs′ō-lŏn′gē) cml. town, ✻ of Acarnania & Ætolia nome, Greece, pop. 8; Byron died here in 1824.
Missoula (mĭ-zōō′lȧ) co. N W Mont. 4,243 □ p. 24. — city, its × p. 13; Univ. of Mont.
Missouri (mĭ-sōō′rĭ; mĭ-zōō′rĭ; *locally often* mĭ-zōō′rȧ) riv. U. S. A. about 3,000 m. long, Rocky mts. to Mississippi riv. — state, cen. U. S. A. 68,727 □ pop. 3,293, ✻ Jefferson City.
Missouri Valley, city, Harrison co. Iowa, pop. 3.
Mistassini (mĭs′tȧ-sē′nē) lake, 975 □ 100 m. long, 12 m. wide, Quebec, Canada; communicates by Rupert riv. with James bay. — river, Quebec prov. flows into Lake St. John.
Mistek (mĭs′tĕk) *Boh.* **Mistky** (mĭst′kĭ) town, E Moravia, Austria, pop. 6, comm. 9.
Misterbianco (mēs′tĕr-byăṅ′kō) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Misti (mēs′tē) mt. over 19,000 ft. high, N E of Arequipa, Peru, S. America.
Mistretta (mē-strĕt′tä) *anc.* AMES′TRATUS, town, Messina prov. Sicily, pop. comm. 14.
Mitau (mē′tou) *Russ.* **Mitava** (mē-tä′vȧ) town, ✻ of Kurland govt. Russia, pop. 39.
Mitchell (mĭch′ĕl) co. S W Ga. 548 □ pop. 22, × Camilla. — co. N Io. 463 □ pop. 13, × Osage. — co. N Kan. 713 □ pop. 14, × Beloit. — co. W N. C. 371 □ pop. 17, × Bakersville. — co. N W Tex. 885 □ pop. 9, × Colorado. — town, Lawrence co. Ind. pop. 3. — city, × of Davison co. S. Dak. pop. 7.
Mitchell, Mt., one of Black mts. Yancey co. N. C. highest of Appalachians, 6,711 ft.
Mitla (mēt′lä) vil. Oaxaca state, Mexico; many ruins. See ZAPOTEC, *n.*
Mito (mē′tō) mfg. & cml. city, cen. Honshu, Japan, 65 m. N E of Tokyo, pop. 38.
Mitrovica (mē′trō-vē-tsȧ) *Hung.* **Mitrovicza** (-chō) *Ger.* **Mitrowitz** (mĭt′rō-vĭts) town, E Slavonia, Hungary, on Save river, pop. 13.
Mitrovitsa (mē′trō-vēt′sȧ) town, formerly Turkish, 22 m. N W of Prishtina, pop. 16.
Mitterburg (mĭt′ẽr-bŏŏrk) *It.* **Pisino** (pē-zē′nō) town, Istria, Austria, pop. 4, comm. 18.
Mittweida (mĭt′vī′dä) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 18.
Mixcoac (mēs′kō-äk′) pueblo, Federal District, Mexico, pop. 13.
Mixiana (mĭsh′ĭ-ä′nä) isl. Brazil, South America, at mouth of Amazon river.
Miyagi (mē′yä′gē) dist. N Honshu isl. Japan, 3,221 □ pop. 950.
Miyako (mē′yä′kō) isl. S Okinawa, Japan.
Miyazaki (mē′yȧ-zä′kē) dist. E Kiushu isl. Japan, 2,902 □ pop. 530.
Miye (mē′yĕ) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 2,195 □ pop. 1,093.
Mizil (mĭ-zĭl′) town, Buzău dept. Roumania, ab. 45 m. N E of Bucharest, pop. comm. 6.
Mjös (myûs) largest lake in Norway, 55 m. long, 12 m. broad.
Mlawa, *Russ.* **Mlava** (m′lä′vȧ) town, Plotsk govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 6.
Moab (mō′ăb) anc. kingdom, Syria, E of Dead sea. See MOABITE, *n.* & *a.*
Moberly (mō′bẽr-lĭ) city, Randolph co. Missouri, pop. 11.
Mobile (mō-bēl′) co. S W Ala. 1,226 □ pop. 81. — cml. city, its × on Mobile river & bay, pop. 52; cotton trade.
Mobile Bay, in S W Ala. 30 m. long, 10 to 12 m. wide; naval battle, Aug. 5, 1864.
Mobile River, Ala. 50 m. long, formed by Alabama & Tombigbee rivers.
Mobridge (mō′brĭj) town, Walworth co. South Dakota, pop. 1.
Moca (mō′kä) mun. & town, N W Aguadilla dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 14, town 2.
Mocha *or* **Mokha** (mō′kȧ; *Arabic* mō′kä) spt. S Yemen, Arabia, on Red sea.
Mockau (mŏk′ou) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 9.
Mocker (mŏk′ẽr) former vil. West Prussia prov. Prussia, now part of Thorn.
Möckern (mûk′ẽrn) former commune, Saxony kingdom, Germany, now part of Leipzig.
Mocksville (mŏks′vĭl) town, × of Davie co. N. C. pop. 1.
Mocorito (mō′kō-rē′tō) town, Sinaloa, Mexico.
Modder (mŏd′ẽr) riv. Orange Free State, U. of S. Africa, trib. of the Vaal; battle 1899.
Modena (mô′dȧ-nä) prov. Emilia, It. 1,003 □ p. 353. — *anc.* MU′TINA, its ✻ ft. city, p. 71.
Modesto (mō-dĕs′tō) city, × of Stanislaus co. California, pop. 4.
Modica (mô′dē-kä) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 56.
Modigliana (mō′dēl-yä′nä) town, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Mödling (mûd′lĭng) town, Lower Austria, 10 m. S W of Vienna, pop. comm. 18.
Modoc (mō′dŏk) co. N E Cal. 3,823 □ pop. 6, × Alturas.
Modor (mô′dôr) *Ger.* **Modern** (mō′dẽrn) town with magistracy, Pressburg co. N W Hungary, pop. 5.
Modrus-Fiume (môd′rōōsh-fyōō′mē) *Croat.* **Modruš-Rijeka** (môd′rōōsh-rē-yä′kȧ) co. Croatia, Hungary, 1,884 □ pop. 232, ✻ Ogulin.
Modugno (mô-dōōn′yō) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 12.
Möen (mû′ĕn) isl. Denmark, in Baltic sea, 84 □ pop. 14, chief town Stege, pop. 2.
Moerbeke (mōōr′bä′kē) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, 14 m. N E of Ghent, pop. 7.
Mœris (mē′rĭs) anc. artificial lake, Egypt, described by Herodotus and located probably in modern prov. of Fayum.
Mœsia (mē′shĭ-ȧ) anc. country & Roman prov. S E Europe; roughly mod. Bulgaria & Servia.
Mogador (mŏg′ȧ-dōr′; 201) ft. city & spt. Morocco, Africa, on Atlantic ocean, pop. 22.
Mogilev (mō′gē-lyôf′) govt. Russia in Europe, 18,514 □ pop. 2,262. — its ✻ pop. 54, on Dnieper riv. — town, Podolia, Russia, on Dniester riv. pop. 50.
Moglia (mōl′yä) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Mogliano Veneto (mōl-yä′nō vā-nā′tō) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 10.
Mogollon (mō′gō-yōn′) mesa or plateau, cen. Arizona.
Moguer (mō-gĕr′) town, Huelva prov. Spain, p. comm. 8; Columbus was aided here 1484.
Moguntiacum (mō′gŭn-tī′ȧ-kŭm) *or* **Moguntia** (mō-gŭn′shĭ-ȧ). See MAINZ (*Gaz.*).
Mohács (mō′häch) town, Baranya co. Hungary, pop. comm. 17; battles 1526 & 1687.
Moharek (mō′ä-rĕk) isl. in Persian gulf, one of Bahrein isls. — town, ✻ of Bahrein isls. p. 22.
Mohave (mō-hä′vä) co. N W Ariz. 13,390 □ pop. 4, × Kingman.
Mohave Desert, arid basin, S California.
Mohawk (mō′hôk) vil. Herkimer co. New York, pop. 2.
Mohawk River, 175 m. long, Lewis co. N. Y. to Hudson riv. at Cohoes.
Mohilla (mō-hēl′ȧ) *Fr.* **Mohéli** (mō′ā′lē′) one of the Comoro isls. 89 □ pop. 5.
Mohnton (mōn′tŭn) bor. Berks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Mohon (mō′ôN′) town & comm. dept. Ardennes, France, sub. of Mézières, pop. 7.
Mohonk Lake (mō-hŏṅk′) summer resort, on Lake Mohonk, Ulster co. N. Y.
Moira (moi′rȧ) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 32.
Moissac (mwä′säk′) town, dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, France, on Tarn river, p. 4, comm. 8.
Mojácar (mō-hä′kär; 189) town, Almeria prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Moji (mō′jē) cml. city, Kiushu isl. Japan, on N coast, opp. Shimonoseki, pop. 56.
Moknine *or* **Moknin** (mōk′nēn′) vil. Tunis, ab. 16 m. S of Monastir, pop. 7.
Moko (mō′kō) *or* **Banka** (băn′kä′) town, part of Taihoku city, Formosa, pop. 32.
Mokpo (mōk′pō′) treaty port, S W coast of Korea, pop. 8.
Mokrin (mōk′rēn) comm. Torontál co. Hungary, pop. 9.
Moksha River (mŏk-shä′) riv. Penza and Tambov govts. Russia, 371 m. long to Oka riv.
Mokshansk (mŏk-shänsk′) town, Penza govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 13.
Mokuaweoweo (mō′kōō-ä-wā′ō-wā′ō) a crater, 5 m. in circumference, of Mauna Loa.
Mola di Bari (mô′lä dē bä′rē) spt. town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 15.
Mold (mōld) urban dist. Flintshire, Wales, pop. 5.
Moldau (mōl′dou) *Boh.* **Vltava** (v′l′tȧ-vȧ) riv. Bohemia, Austria, Böhmerwald mts. 270 m. to Elbe river.
Moldauisch-Banilla (mōl′dou-ĭsh-bȧ-nĭl′ȧ) *Pol.* **Banilla Mołdawska** (bȧ-nĭl′ȧ mōl-dȧf′skȧ) town, Bukowina, Austria, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Moldavia (mŏl-dā′vĭ-ȧ) *Roum.* **Moldova** (mōl-dō′vȧ) div. of Roumania, the N E part, 14,759 □ pop. 2,145, chief town, Jassy.
Molenbeek-Saint-Jean (mō′lăn′bāk′-săN′-zhäN′) suburb of Brussels, Belgium, pop. 73.
Moléson (mō′lā′zôN′) mt. Alps, Freiburg canton, Switzerland, 6,576 ft. high.
Molfetta (mōl-fĕt′tä) spt. town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, on Adriatic sea, p. comm. 43.
Molina (mō-lē′nä) town, Talca prov. Chile, pop. 5.—town, Murcia prov. Spain, p.comm.10.
Moline (mō-lēn′) city, Rock Island co. Illinois, pop. 24.
Molinella (mō′lē-nĕl′lä) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 12.
Molino del Rey (mō-lē′nō dĕl rā′) buildings near Mexico city; battle 1847.
Moliterno (mō′lē-tĕr′nō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Moll (mōl) town, Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 10.
Mollwitz (mōl′vĭts) vil. Silesia, Prussia, near Brieg; battle 1741.
Molo (mō′lō) town, Iloilo prov. Panay, Philippine islands, pop. 9.
Molodia (mō-lō′dyä) comm. Bukowina, Austria, pop. 5.
Mologa (mō-lō′gȧ) riv. 340 m. long, Tver, Novgorod, & Yaroslav govts. Russia, to Volga riv.
Molokai (mō′lō-kä′ē) isl. & dist. Maui co. Hawaii ter. 261 □ pop. 2; leper colony.
Molteno (mōl-tā′nō) town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.
Moluccas (mō-lŭk′ȧz) *or* **Molukkas** *or* **Spice Islands**, isls. between Celebes and New Guinea, in outpost provinces of Ternate & Amboina, Du. E. Indies, 21,522 □ p. 375.
Mombach (mōm′bäk) former vil. Rheinhessen prov. Hesse, Germany, now part of Mainz.
Mombasa (mōm-bä′sä) isl. & spt. town, ✻ of Seyidie prov. East Af. Protectorate, pop. 27.
Momence (mō-mĕns′) city, Kankakee co. Ill. pop. 2.
Mompós (mōm-pōs′) town, Mompós prov. Bolivar dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 15.
Mona (mō′nä) small isl. in Mona passage, belonging to Porto Rico. — See ANGLESEY (*Gaz.*).
Monaca (mŏn′ȧ-kȧ) bor. Beaver co. Pa. on Ohio river, pop. 3.
Monaco (mŏn′ȧ-kō) independent principality ($\frac{8}{5}$ □ pop. 19) & city (pop. 3) S E France.
Monadhliath Mountains (mō′nȧ-lē′ȧ) *or* **Monagh Lea**, (mō′nȧ;mō′näk) range, Scotland, bet. Loch Ness & Strath Spey; highest, Carn Mairg (kärn märg), 3,087 ft.
Monadnock (mō-năd′nŏk) mt. Cheshire co. N. H. 3,186 ft. high.
Monagas (mō-nä′gäs) state, N E Venezuela, S. Am. 11,158 □ pop. 75, ✻ Maturín.
Monaghan (mŏn′ȧ-gȧn) co. Ulster, Ireland, 500 □ pop. 71, × Monaghan, pop. 3.
Mona Passage (mō′nȧ) 80 m. wide, between Haiti & Porto Rico, W. Indies.
Monastir (mŏn′ăs-tēr′) *or* **Mistir** (mĭs-tēr′) *anc.* RUS′PINA, spt. town, Tunis, N Africa, pop. 8. — former vilayet of Turkey in Europe, 11,000 □ pop. 849. — *or* **Bitolia** (bĭ-tō′-lĭ-ȧ) its ✻ pop. 45.
Moncalieri (mōn′kä-lyâ′rē) town, Turin prov. Italy, on Po river, pop. comm. 13.
Mönch (mûṅk) mt. Alps, Bern canton, Switzerland, 13,464 ft. high.
Monchique (mōN-shē′kē) town, Algarve prov. Portugal, pop. 6.
Monclova (mōn-klō′vȧ) city, Coahuila state, Mexico, pop. 7.
Moncton (mŭṅk′tŭn) town, Westmoreland co. New Brunswick, Canada, pop. 11.
Mondego (mōN-dā′gōō) riv. Portugal, 130 m. long, Serra da Estrella mts. to Atlantic oc.
Mondoñedo (mōn′dō-nyā′thō; 146) city, Lugo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Mondovi (mŏn-dō′vĭ) city, Buffalo co. Wis. pop. 1. — (*pron.* mōn′dō-vē′) mfg. town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, 13 m. E S E of Cuneo, pop. comm. 20.
Mondragone (mōn′drä-gō′nā) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 7.
Monessen (mō-nĕs′′n) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 12.
Monesterio (mō′nĕs-tā′rē-ō) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Monett (mō-nĕt′) city, Barry co. Missouri, pop. 4.
Monfalcone (mōn′fäl-kō′nā) ft. town, Gorz and Gradisca, Austria, near Gulf of Trieste, pop. 6, comm. 8.
Monfestino in Serra Mazzoni (mōn′fĕs-tē′nō ēn sĕr′rä mät-sō′nē) commune, Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.
Monforte (mōn-fôr′tä) town, Lugo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Monghidoro (mōn′gē-dō′rō) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Monghyr (mōn-gēr′) dist. of Bhagalpur div. Bihar, British India, 3,922 □ pop. 2,133. — its ✻ on Ganges riv. pop. 36.
Mongibello (mōn′jē-bĕl′lō) local name of MT. ETNA, Sicily.
Mongolia (mŏṅ-gō′lĭ-ȧ) vast territory, forming a frontier prov. of China, lat. 37°–53° N, lon. 88°–126° E, estimated area 1,076,294 □ pop. 1,800; chief city Urga. See LAMAISM, *n.*, MONGOL, *n.*, MONGOLIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Moniquirá (mō-nē′kē-rä′) town, Ricaurte prov. Boyacá dept. Colombia, pop. dist. 11.
Monistrol-sur-Loire (mō′nē′strōl′-sür-lwär′) comm. dept. Haute-Loire, France, pop. 5.
Moniteau (mŏn′ĭ-tō′) co. cen. Mo. 410 □ pop. 14, × California.
Monkwearmouth (mŭṅk′wâr′mŭth) ward of Sunderland, Durham co. Eng. pop. 8; birthplace of the Venerable Bede.
Monmouth (mŏn′mŭth) co. E cen. N. J. 479 □ pop. 95, × Freehold. — city, × of Warren co. Ill. pop. 9. — town, Kennebec co. Me. pop. 1. — (*pron.* mŏn′- *or* mŭn′-) See MONMOUTHSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. × of Monmouthshire, England, on Wye riv. pop. 5. — co. S E Tasmania, pop. 12.
Monmouth Courthouse, former name of Freehold, N. J.; gives name to battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.
Monmouthshire (mŏn′mŭth-shĕr; mŭn′-) *or* **Monmouth**, co. England, bordering on S Wales, 546 □ pop. 396, × Monmouth.
Mono (mō′nō) co. E Cal. 3,030 □ pop. 2, × Bridgeport. — salt lake, in co.; alt. 6,412 ft.
Monocacy (mō-nŏk′ȧ-sĭ) battlefield (1864) near Frederick, Maryland.
Monomoy Point (mŏn′ō-moi′) at S E extremity of Massachusetts.
Monon (mō′nŏn) town, White co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Monona (mō-nō′nȧ) co. W Io. 686 □ pop. 17, × Onawa.
Monongah (mō-nŏṅ′gȧ) town, Marion co. W. Va. on Monongahela river, pop. 2.
Monongahela (mō-nŏṅ′gȧ-hē′lȧ; -hä′lȧ) riv. Lewis co. W. Va. to Ohio riv. at Pittsburgh, Pa. — city, Washington co. Pa. pop. 8.
Monongalia (mō′nŏn-gā′lĭ-ȧ) co. N. W. Va. 358 □ pop. 24, × Morgantown.
Mono Pass (mō′nō) Sierra Nevada, Mono co. California, alt. 10,599 ft.
Monopoli (mō-nō′pō-lē) spt. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, 25 m. E S E of Bari, pop. comm. 24.
Monor (mō′nôr) town, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, 20 m. S E of Budapest, pop. comm. 11.
Monostorszeg (mō′nōsh-tôr-sĕg) town, Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. comm. 6.
Monóvar (mō-nō′vär) town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Monreale (mōn′rā-ä′lā) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, 5 m. S W of Palermo, p. comm. 20.
Monroe (mŭn-rō′) co. S W Ala. 1,012 □ pop. 27, × Monroeville. — co. E Ark. 603 □ pop. 20, × Clarendon. — co. S Fla. 1,100 □ pop. 22, × Key West. — co. W cen. Ga. 584 □ pop. 20, × Forsyth. — co. S W Ill. 389 □ pop. 14, × Waterloo. — co. S Ind. 416 □ pop. 23, × Bloomington. — co. S Io. 432 □ pop. 25, × Albia. — co. S Ky. 441 □ pop. 14, × Tompkinsville. — co. S E Mich. 573 □ pop. 33, × Monroe. — co. N E Miss. 770 □ pop. 35, × Aberdeen. — co. N E Mo. 666 □ pop. 18, × Paris. — co. W N. Y. 663 □ pop. 283, × Rochester. — co. E O. 448 □ pop. 24, × Woodsfield. — co. E Pa. 623 □ pop. 23, × Stroudsburg. — co. S E Tenn. 673 □ pop. 21, × Madisonville. — co. S. W. Va. 457 □ pop. 13, × Union. — co. W Wis. 937 □ pop. 29, × Sparta. — town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 1. — city, × of Walton co. Ga. pop. 3. — city, × of Ouachita par. La. pop. 10. — city, × of Monroe co. Mich. pop. 7. — vil. Orange co. N. Y. pop. 1. — city, × of Union co. N. C. pop. 4. — town, Sevier co. Ut. pop. 1. — city, Snohomish co. Wash. pop. 2. — city, × of Green co. Wis. pop. 4.
Monroe City, city, Monroe co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Monroe, Mount, peak, White mts. N. H. 5,390 ft. high.
Monroeville (mŭn-rō′vĭl) vil. Huron co. Ohio, pop. 1.
Monrovia (mŏn-rō′vĭ-ȧ) city, Los Angeles co. Cal. pop. 4. — spt. ✻ of republic of Liberia, Africa, on Mesurado river, pop. 8.
Mons (mōNs) mfg. town, ✻ of Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 28.
Monsefú (mōn′sä-fōō′) town, Lambayeque dept. N Peru, South America, pop. 11.
Monselice (mōn-sĕ′lē-chā) town, Padua prov. Venetia, It. 13 m. S W of Padua, p. comm. 13.
Mons-en-Barœul (mōN′-zäN′-bȧ′rû′ēl′) tn. & comm. dept. Nord, France, sub. of Lille, p. 6.
Monserrat (mōn′sĕr-rät′) mt. Barcelona prov. Spain, 4,058 ft. high.
Monson (mŭn′s′n) town, Piscataquis co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Hampden co. Mass. 14 m. E of Springfield, pop. 5; granite quarries.
Monster (mŏn′stĕr) comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 6.
Monsummano (mōn′sōōm-mä′nō) town, Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Montagnana (mōn′tä-nyä′nä) town, Padua prov. It. 24 m. S W of Padua, p. comm. 11.
Montagu (mŏn′tȧ-gū) town & health resort, S W Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2. — co. W Tasmania, Australia, pop. 12.
Montague (mŏn′tȧ-gū) co. N Tex. 929 □ p. 25, × Montague. — town, Franklin co. Mass. p. 7.
Montague Island, Alaska coast, Pacific ocean, 50 m. long, 8 m. broad.
Montaione *or* **Montajone** (mōn′tä-yō′nā) town Florence prov. Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Montalbán (mōn′täl-bän′) town, Carabobo state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 8.
Montalbano di Elicona (bä′nō dē ā′lē-kō′nä) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, p. 6.
Montalbano Ionico *or* **Jonico** (yô′nē-kō) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Montalcino (mōn′täl-chē′nō) town, Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Montale (mōn-tä′lā) town & commune, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Montalto Uffugo (mōn-täl′tō ōōf-fōō′gō) town, Cosenza prov. Calabria, It. p. comm. 7.
Montana (mŏn-tä′nȧ; -tăn′ȧ) state, N W U. S. A. 45°–49° N, 146,201 □ pop. 376, ✻ Helena.
Montánchez (mōn-tän′chāth; 268) town, Cáceres prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.

Mistir. See MONASTIR.
Mistky. See MISTEK.
Mitrowitz. See MITROVICA.
Mitylene. See MYTILENE.
Mobangi. See UBANGI.
Modern. See MODOR.
Moena. See MUNA.
Mogontiacum. See MAINZ.
Moguntia. See MAINZ.
Mojanga. Var. of MAJUNGA.
Mojave. Var. of MOHAVE.
Mokalla. Var. of MAKALLA.
Mokenine. Var. of MOKNINE.
Mokha. See MOCHA.
Mola di Gaeta. See FORMIA.
Molesey. See EAST AND WEST MOLESEY.
Momein. See TENGYUEH.
Monagh Lea. See MONADHLIATH MOUNTAINS.
Monapia. Monarina. See MAN, ISLE OF.
Mongo ma Loba. See KAMERUN MOUNTAINS.

Montargis (môɴ′tȧr′zhē′) mfg. town, dept. Loiret, France, pop. comm. 13.
Montataire (môɴ′tȧ′târ′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Oise, France, pop. 7.
Montauban (môɴ′tō′bäɴ′) town, ✱ of dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, France, p. 17, comm. 30.
Montauk Point (mŏn-tôk′) E extremity of Long Island, New York.
Montbéliard (môɴ′bā′lyȧr′) mfg. town, dept. Doubs, France, pop. 9, comm. 10.
Montblanch (mōnt-blänch′) town, Tarragona prov. Catalonia, Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Montbrison (môɴ′brē′zôɴ′) town, ✱ of dept. Loire, France, pop. comm. 8.
Montcalm (mŏnt-käm′) co. cen. Mich. 724 ☐ pop. 32, × Stanton. — co. W Quebec prov. Canada, × Sainte Julienne.
Montceau-les-Mines (môɴ′sō′-lā′-mēn′) tn. dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, p. 9. comm. 27.
Montclair (mŏnt-klâr′) town, Essex co. New Jersey, pop. 22.
Mont-de-Marsan (môɴ′-dē-mȧr′säɴ′) town, ✱ of dept. Landes, France, pop. 9, comm. 12.
Mont-Dore (-dōr′) comm. dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, pop. 2; watering place; baths.
Monteagle (mŏnt-ē′g'l) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 12.
Monte Argentario (mōn′tā är′jĕn-tä′rē-ō) comm. Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 8.
Montebelluna (mōn′tā-bĕl-lōō′nä) town, Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 12.
Monte Carlo (mōn′tā kär′lō; *E.* mŏn′tē) town, Monaco, pop. 4; gambling resort.
Monte Cassino (käs-sē′nō) famous abbey, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, near Cassino.
Montecastrilli (mōn′tā-käs-trēl′lē) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Montecatini di Val di Nievole (-kä-tē′nē dē väl dē nyā′vō-lā) inland watering place, Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 3; warm baths.
Montecchio Emilia (mōn-tĕk′kyō ā-mēl′yä) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Montecchio Maggiore (mōn-tĕk′kyō mäd-jō′rā) town, Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, 7 m. S W of Vicenza, pop. comm. 7.
Montechiarugolo (mōn′tā-kyä-rōō′gō-lō) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Montecorvino Pugliano (-kôr-vē′nō pōōl-yä′nō) town, Salerno prov. Italy, p. comm. 9.
Montecorvino Rovella (rō-vĕl′lä) town, Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Monte Cristo (mōn′tā krēs′tō; *E.* mŏn′tē krĭs′tō) isl. Mediterranean sea, It. S of Elba, 4 ☐.
Montefalco (-fäl′kō) town, Perugia prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Montefiascone (-fyäs-kō′nā) town, Rome prov. It. 9 m. N N W of Viterbo, p. comm. 10.
Montefiorino (-fyō-rē′nō) town, Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Monteforte d' Alpone (mōn′tā-fôr′tā däl-pō′nā) comm. Verona prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Montefrío (-frē′ō) town, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Monte Giorgio *or* **Montegiorgio** (-jôr′jō), comm. Ascoli Piceno prov. Marches, Italy, p. 6.
Montego Bay (mŏn-tē′gō) spt. town, N W coast of Jamaica isl. W. Indies, pop. 7.
Montegranaro (mōn′tā-grä-nä′rō) comm. Ascoli Piceno prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 5.
Monteleone di Calabria (-lā-ō′nā dē kä-lä′brē-ä) town, Catanzaro prov. Italy, pop. 13.
Montelepre (-lĕ′prā) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Montélimar (môɴ′tā′lē′mȧr′) min. & mfg. town, dept. Drôme, France, pop. 9, comm. 13.
Montella (mōn-tĕl′lä) town, Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Montellano (mōn′tā-lyä′nō) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Montello (mŏn-tĕl′ō) vil. × of Marquette co. Wisconsin, pop. 1.
Montelupo Fiorentino (mōn′tā-lōō′pō fyō′rān-tē′nō) comm. Florence prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Montemaggiore Belsito (mōn′tā-mäd-jō′rā bĕl-sē′tō) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, p. 7.
Montemarciano (-mär-chä′nō) comm. Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 5.
Montemorelos (mōn′tā-mō-rā′lōs) city, Nuevo León state, Mexico, pop. 6.
Montenegro (-nā′grō; *Angl.* mŏn′tē-nē′grō) *native* **Crnagora** (tsĕr′nȧ-gô′rȧ) kingdom, N W part of Balkan pen. Europe, 3,506 ☐ pop. 285, ✱ Cetinje. See Eastern Church, Montenegrin, *a.* & *n.*
Montenero di Bisaccia (-nā′rō dē bē-sät′chä) comm. Campobasso prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Montepagano (-pä-gä′nō) comm. Teramo prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 8.
Montepulciano (-pōōl-chä′nō) town, Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 16.
Montereale (-rā-ä′lā) town, Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Montereau-faut-Yonne (môɴt′rō′-fō′-yōn′) *anc.* Conda′te, mfg. town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 8, comm. 9.
Monterey (mŏn′tĕ-rā′) co. W Cal. 3,330 ☐ pop. 24, × Salinas. — city, Monterey co. Cal. pop. 5; the original ✱ of California; health resort. — town, Putnam co. Tenn. pop. 1. — *Sp.* **Monterrey** (mōn′tĕr-rā′) city, ✱ of Nuevo León state, Mexico, pop. 79.
Monteroni di Lecce (mōn′tā-rō′nē dē lĕt′chā) comm. Lecce prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Monterosso Almo (mōn′tā-rōs′sō äl′mō) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, p. comm. 6.
Monterotondo *or* **Monte Rotondo** (rō-tōn′dō) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Monte San Giovanni Campano (sän jō-vän′nē käm-pä′nō) comm. Rome prov. Italy, p. 8.
Monte San Giuliano (sän jōōl-yä′nō) town, Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 29.
Montesano (mŏn′tē-sä′nō) city, × of Chehalis co. Washington, pop. 2.
Monte San Savino (mōn′tā sän sä-vē′nō) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 9.
Monte Sant' Angelo (sänt än′jā-lō) town, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 23.
Montesarchio (mōn′tā-sär′kyō) town, Benevento prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Montescaglioso (-skäl-yō′sō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Montes Claros (mōn′tĕsh klä′rōōsh) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 62.
Montese (mōn-tā′zā) town, Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Montespertoli (mōn′tā-spĕr-tō′lē) town, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 12.
Montevarchi (-vär′kē) town, Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, near Arno river, p. comm. 13.
Montevideo (mŏn′tē-vĭd′ē-ō) vil. × of Chippewa co. Minn. pop. 3. — (*Sp. pron.* mōn′tā-vē-thā′ō; 146) dept. Uruguay, 256 ☐ p. 338. — spt. city, its ✱ & ✱ of Uruguay, p. 309.
Monte Vista (mŏn′tē vĭs′tȧ) town, Rio Grande co. Colorado, pop. 3.
Montezuma (mŏn′tē-zōō′mȧ) co. S W Col. 2,051 ☐ pop. 5, × Cortez. — town, Macon co. Ga. pop. 2. — town, Parke co. Ind. pop. 2. — town, × of Poweshiek co. Io. pop. 1.
Montferrat (môɴ′fĕ′rȧ′) *It.* **Monferrato** (mōn′fĕr-rä′tō) a former marquisate & duchy S of the Po, mostly in modern Alessandria prov. Italy.
Montgomery (mŏnt-gŭm′ĕr-ĭ; mŭnt-) co. S E Ala. 801 ☐ pop. 82, × Montgomery. — co. W Ark. 891 ☐ pop. 12, × Mount Ida. — co. S E cen. Ga. 591 ☐ pop. 20, × Mount Vernon. — co. S cen. Ill. 689 ☐ pop. 35, × Hillsboro. — co. W cen. Ind. 501 ☐ pop. 29, × Crawfordsville. — co. S W Io. 424 ☐ pop. 17, × Red Oak. — co. S E Kan. 644 ☐ pop. 49, × Independence. — co. E Ky. 198 ☐ pop. 13, × Mount Sterling. — co. Md. 521 ☐ pop. 32, × Rockville. — co. N cen. Miss. 398 ☐ pop. 18, × Winona. — co. E Mo. 514 ☐ pop. 16, × Danville. — co. E N. Y. 398 ☐ pop. 58, × Fonda. — co. cen. N. C. 498 ☐ pop. 15, × Troy. — co. S W O. 455 ☐ pop. 164, × Dayton. — co. S E Pa. 484 ☐ pop. 170, × Norristown. — co. N Tenn. 516 ☐ pop. 34, × Clarksville. — co. E Tex. 1,017 ☐ pop. 16, × Conroe. — co. S W part of Va. 396 ☐ pop. 17, × Christiansburg. — city, × of Montgomery co. Ala. and ✱ of state, pop. 38. — city, Lesueur co. Minn. pop. 1. — bor. Lycoming co. Pa. pop. 1. — town, Franklin co. Vt. pop. 2. — town, Fayette co. W. Va. pop. 2. — See Montgomeryshire (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. × of Montgomeryshire, Wales, pop. 1. — dist. of Multan div. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 535. — its ✱ pop. 7.
Montgomery City, city, Montgomery co. Mo. pop. 2.
Montgomeryshire (-shēr) *or* **Montgomery**, co. E Wales, 797 ☐ pop. 53, × Montgomery.
Monticelli d' Ongina (mōn′tē-chĕl′lē dōn-jē′nä) vil. Piacenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Monticello (mŏn′tē-sĕl′ō) town, × of Drew co. Ark. pop. 2. — town, × of Jefferson co. Fla. pop. 2. — town, × of Jasper co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Piatt co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, × of White co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, Jones co. Io. pop. 2. — town, × of Wayne co. Ky. pop. 1. — town, Aroostook co. Me. pop. 1. — vil. × of Sullivan co. N. Y. pop. 2. — residence of Thomas Jefferson, 3 m. S E of Charlottesville, Va.
Montichiari (mōn′tē-kyä′rē) comm. Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 9.
Montieri (mōn-tyâ′rē) comm. Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 5.
Montignies-sur-Sambre (môɴ′tēn′yē′-sür′-säɴ′br') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, p. 22.
Montigny (môɴ′tēn′yē′) vil. Lorraine, Germany, near Metz, pop. comm. 14.
Montijo (mōn-tē′hō; 189) tn. Badajoz prov. Spain, 16 m. E by N of Badajoz, p. comm. 10.
Montilla (mōn-tēl′yä) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Montivilliers (môɴ′tē′vē′yā′) town & comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 6.
Montluçon (môɴ′lü′sôɴ′) town, dept. Allier, France, on Cher riv. p. 31, communal p. 34.
Montmagny (môɴ′män′yē′) co. S E Quebec prov. Canada, × Montmagny.
Montmartre (môɴ′mȧr′tr') a N section of Paris, France, on a hill 340 ft. above the Seine.
Montmorency (mŏnt′mō-rĕn′sĭ) co. N E Mich. 561 ☐ pop. 4, × Atlanta. — (*Eng. pron.* mŏnt′mō-rĕn′sĭ) riv. Quebec prov. Canada, Snow lake to St. Lawrence riv.; noted falls, 250 ft. high. — co. S E Quebec prov. Canada, × Château Richer. — (*pron.* môɴ′mō′räɴ′-sē′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 7; Rousseau's Hermitage.
Montoir-de-Bretagne (môɴ′twȧr′-dē-brē-tȧn′y') comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, Fr. p. 11.
Montona (mōn-tō′nä) town, Istria, Küstenland, Austria, pop. 1, comm. 6.
Montorio al Vomano (mōn-tō′rē-ō äl vō-mä′nō) comm. Teramo prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Montoro (mōn-tō′rō) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 15.
Montoro Inferiore (ēn′fā-rē-ō′rā) town, Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Montour (mŏn-tōōr′) co. E cen. Pa. 130 ☐ pop. 15, × Danville.
Montour Falls, vil. Schuyler co. N. Y. 18 m. N of Elmira, pop. 1.
Montoursville (-tōōrz′vĭl) bor. Lycoming co. Pa. 5 m. E of Williamsport, pop. 2.
Montpelier (mŏnt-pēl′yẽr) city, Bear Lake co. Ida. pop. 2. — city, Blackford co. Ind. pop. 3. — vil. Williams co. O. pop. 3. — city, × of Washington co. & ✱ of Vt. pop. 8.
Montpellier (môɴ′pĕ′lyā′) city, ✱ of dept. Hérault, France, pop. 68, comm. 80.
Montreal (mŏnt′rē-ôl′; mŭnt′-) city & river port, Quebec prov. pop. 470; chief city of Canada.
Montreuil (môɴ′trû′y') town & comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 43.
Montreux (môɴ′trû′) vil. Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. 2; tourist & health resort.
Montrose (mŏn-trōz′) co. W Col. 2,264 ☐ pop. 10. — its × pop. 3. — (*pron.* mŏnt-rōz′) bor. × of Susquehanna co. Pa. pop. 2. — (*pron.* mŏn-trōz′) spt. burgh, Forfarshire, Scotland, pop. 11.
Montrouge (môɴ′rōōzh′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 23; S suburb of Paris.
Mont-Saint-Jean (môɴ′-săɴ′-zhäɴ′) vil. N of battlefield, & S of vil. of Waterloo, Belgium.
Mont Saint-Michel (môɴ′ săɴ′-mē′shĕl′) ft. rock, Mont-Saint-Michel bay, off dept. Manche, France, pop. 2; remarkable ancient abbey & town on summit.
Montserrat (mŏnt′sĕ-răt′) isl. & pres. Br. Leeward Islands col. 32 ☐ p. 12, ✱ Plymouth.
Monts, Pointe de (pwăɴt′ dē môɴ′) headland, Saguenay co. Can. on St. Lawrence river.
Mont Valérien (môɴ vȧ′lā′rē-ăɴ′) hill & fort W of Paris; sortie 1871.
Montville (mŏnt′vĭl) town, New London co. Connecticut, pop. 3.
Monza (mōn′tsä) town, Milan prov. Lombardy, It. 10 m. N N E of Milan, p. comm. 53.
Monzón (mōn-thōn′) town, Huesca prov. Spain, pop. comm. 4.
Monzuno (mōn-dzōō′nō) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Moody (mōō′dĭ) co. E S. Dak. 527 ☐ pop. 9, × Flandreau.
Moor. See Mór.
Moore (mōr) co. cen. N. C. 639 ☐ pop. 17, × Carthage. — co. S Tenn. 141 ☐ pop. 5, × Lynchburg. — co. N W Tex. 921 ☐ pop. 1, × Dumas.
Moorea. See Eimeo.
Mooresville (mōrz′vĭl) town, Morgan co. Ind. pop. 2. — town, Iredell co. N. C. 24 m. N of Charlotte, pop. 3.
Moorhead (mōr′hĕd) city, × of Clay co. Minnesota, pop. 5.
Moorslede (mōrs′lā-dē) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Moosehead Lake (mōōs′hĕd′) Piscataquis & Somerset cos. Me. 36 m. long.
Moosejaw (mōōs′jô′) city, S Saskatchewan, Canada, pop. 14.
Moosic (mōō′sĭk) bor. Lackawanna co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Moosilauke (mōō′sĭ-lôk; mōō′sĭ-lô′kē) mt. Grafton co. N. H. 4,810 ft. high.
Mopsuestia (mŏp′sū-ĕs′chĭ-ȧ) anc. city, Cilicia, Asia Minor, on Pyramus (Jihun) riv.; modern Messis (mĕ-sēs′).
Moquegua (mō-kā′gwä) dept. S Peru, S. Am. 5,550 ☐ pop. 43. — its ✱ pop. 9.
Mór, *Ger.* **Moor** (mōr) town, Fejér co. Hungary, pop. comm. 11.
Mora (mō′rȧ) co. N E part of N. Mex. 2,571 ☐ pop. 13, × Mora. — (*pron.* mō′rä) town, Toledo prov. Spain, 18 m. S E of Toledo, pop. comm. 9.
Moradabad (mō-räd′ä-bäd′) dist. of Rohilkhand div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 2,285 ☐ pop. 1,263. — city, its ✱ 90 m. E by N of Delhi, pop. 81.
Moran, Mount (mō-răn′) peak, Rocky mts. Wyo. 12,800 ft. high.
Morano Calabro (mō-rä′nō kä-lä′brō) comm. Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 6.
Morant Bay (mō-rănt′) town, S E coast Jamaica isl. West Indies, pop. 7.
Morar, Loch (mō-rär′) lake, 11 m. long, Inverness-shire, Scotland, near W coast.
Morat (mō′rȧ′) *Ger.* **Murten** (mōōr′tĕn) town, Freiburg canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 2; Swiss victory 1476.
Moratalla (mō′rä-täl′yä) town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Morava (mō′rä-vä) riv. Austria. See March (*Gaz.*). — *anc.* Mar′gus, riv. Servia and Bulgaria, trib. of Danube; 260 m. long. — dept. Servia, 1,120 ☐ pop. 204.
Moravia (mō-rā′vĭ-ȧ) vil. Cayuga co. N. Y. pop. 1. — *Ger.* **Mähren** (mā′rĕn) crownland, N Austria, 8,580 ☐ pop. 2,622, ✱ Brünn. See Czech, *n.*, Moravian, *n.*
Moray (mŭr′ā). See Elginshire (*Gaz.*). — **Firth**, on N E coast, Scotland, 39 m. long.
Morbihan (mŏr′bē′äɴ′) dept. W France, 2,739 ☐ pop. 578, ✱ Vannes.
Morchenstern (mŏr′kĕn-shtĕrn) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 8.
Mörchingen (mûr′kĭng-ĕn) vil. Lorraine, Germany, pop. 7.
Morcone (mōr-kō′nā) town, Benevento prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Morea (mō-rē′ȧ) *anc.* Peloponnesus (pĕl′ō-pŏ-nē′sŭs) S pen. Greece, 160 m. long, 100 m. wide, 8,689 ☐. See Peloponnesian, *a.* & *n.*
Morecambe (mōr′kăm; 201) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 12; watering place.
Morecambe Bay, inlet, 16 m. long, Irish sea, N Lancashire, England.
Morehead (mōr′hĕd) town, × of Rowan co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Morehead City, town, Carteret co. N. C. on Bogue sound, pop. 2.
Morehouse (mōr′hous) par. N La. 831 ☐ p. 19, × Bastrop. — city, New Madrid co. Mo. p. 2.
Morelia (mō-rā′lyä) city, ✱ of Michoacán state, Mexico, pop. 40.
Morella (mō-rĕl′yä) town, Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Morelos (mō-rā′lōs) state, S Mexico, 1,896 ☐ pop. 180, ✱ Cuernavaca.
Morenci (mō-rĕn′sĭ) town, Graham co. Ariz. pop. 5. — vil. Lenawee co. Mich. pop. 2.
Moresnet (mō′rā′nĕ′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 1.
Moreton Bay (mŏr′tŭn) inlet, 65 m. long, S E Queensland, Australia.
Morez (mō′rĕ′; -rĕz′) town & comm. dept. Jura, France, pop. 6.
Morgan (mŏr′găn) co. N Ala. 587 ☐ pop. 34, × Decatur. — co. N E Col. 1,286 ☐ pop. 10, × Fort Morgan. — co. N cen. Ga. 390 ☐ pop. 20, × Madison. — co. W Ill. 576 ☐ pop. 34, × Jacksonville. — co. cen. Ind. 406 ☐ pop. 21, × Martinsville. — co. E Ky. 365 ☐ pop. 16, × West Liberty. — co. cen. Mo. 614 ☐ pop. 13, × Versailles. — co. S E O. 402 ☐ pop. 16, × McConnelsville. — co. E Tenn. 529 ☐ pop. 11, × Wartburg. — co. N Ut. 626 ☐ pop. 2, × Morgan. — co. N E W. Va. 233 ☐ pop. 8, × Berkeley Springs.
Morgan City, city, St. Mary par. La. pop. 5.
Morganfield, city, × of Union co. Kentucky, pop. 3.
Morgan Park, vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 4.
Morganton (-tŭn) town, × of Burke co. N. C. pop. 3.
Morgantown (-toun) city, × of Monongalia co. W. Va. on Monongahela river, p. 9; Univ. of West Virginia.
Morgarten (mōr′gär′t'n) mt. slope, Schwyz & Zug cantons, Switz.; battle 1315.
Moriah, Mount (mō-rī′ȧ) peak, White mts. N. H. 4,065 ft. — hill, Jerusalem; site of temple.
Morioka (mō′rē-ō′kȧ) city, N Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 36.
Morlacca, Canale della (kä-nä′lā dĕl′lä mōr-läk′kä) channel along coast of Croatia and Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary.
Morlaix (mōr′lĕ′) cml. spt. town, dept. Finistère, France, pop. 13, comm. 16.
Morley (mŏr′lĭ) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, 4 m. S S W of Leeds, pop. 24.
Morne-à-l'Eau (mōr′-nȧ′-lō′) town & commune, Guadeloupe, French West Indies, on Grande-Terre island, pop. comm. 10.
Mornington (mŏr′nĭng-tŭn) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 35. — bor. suburb of Dunedin, S South Island, New Zealand, pop. 5.
Moro (mō′rō) prov. Philippine isls. incl. Sulu arch. and much of Mindanao, pop. 402.
Morocco (mō-rŏk′ō) sultanate under French protection, N W Africa, 219,000 ☐ pop. 3,000, capitals, Fez (the principal), Morocco, and Mekinez. See Moor, *n.* — *or* **Marakesh** (mä′rȧkĕsh′) city, a ✱ of Morocco, pop. 60.
Moroleón (mō-rō′lā-ōn′) town, Guanajuato, Mexico, pop. 7.
Morón (mō-rōn′) dist. & city, Camagüey prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 14, city 3.
Morón de la Frontera (dā lä frōn-tā′rä) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 17.
Moroni (mō-rō′nī) city, Sanpete co. Ut. 18 m. N of Manti, pop. 1.
Morotai (mō′rō-tä′ē) isl. Du. E. Indies, N of Halmahera, 636 ☐.
Morovis (mō-rō′vēs) mun. & town, E Arecibo dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 12, town 1.
Morpeth (mŏr′pĕth) mun. bor. Northumberland co. England, pop. 7.
Morrill (mŏr′ĭl) co. W Nebr. 1,417 ☐ pop. 5, × Bridgeport.
Morrillton (mŏr′ĭl-tŭn) city, × of Conway co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Morris (mŏr′ĭs) co. E cen. Kan. 696 ☐ pop. 12, × Council Grove. — co. N N. J. 475 ☐ pop. 75, × Morristown. — co. N E Tex. 259 ☐ pop. 10, × Daingerfield. — city, × of Grundy co. Ill. pop. 5. — city, × of Stevens co. Minn. pop. 2.
Morrisania (mŏr′ĭ-sā′nĭ-ȧ) former vil. now in Bronx bor. New York city.
Morris Island, in entrance of Charleston harbor, South Carolina.
Morrison (mŏr′ĭ-sŭn) co. cen. Minn. 1,143 ☐ pop. 24, × Little Falls. — city, × of Whiteside co. Ill. pop. 2.
Morrisonville (-vĭl) vil. Christian co. Illinois, pop. 1.

☐ means square miles; ✱, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Morristown (mŏr′ĭs-toun) town, × of Morris co. N. J. pop. 13. — town, × of Hamblen co. Tenn. pop. 4. — town, Lamoille co. Vt. pop. 3.
Morrisville (-vĭl) bor. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 2. — vil. Lamoille co. Vt. pop. 1.
Morrovalle (mŏr′rō-väl′lä) comm. Macerata prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 6.
Morrow (mŏr′ō) co. N cen. O. 403 □ pop. 17, × Mount Gilead. — co. N Ore. 2,025 □ pop. 4, × Heppner.
Mörs (mûrs) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 23.
Morshansk (mŏr-shänsk′) town, Tambov govt. Russ. in Europe, on Tsna river, pop. 30.
Mors Island (mŏrs) *Dan.* **Morsö** (mŏrs′û′) isl. in Lim fiord, N Jutland, Denmark, 142 □ pop. 24, chief town Nykōbing.
Mortagne (mŏr′tän′y′) town, dept. Orne, France, pop. 5.
Mortara (mŏr-tä′rä) town, Pavia prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Mortes, Rio das (rē′ōō däsh mŏr′tĕsh) riv. Matto Grosso, Brazil, S. America, to Araguaya riv. — riv. Minas Geraes, Brazil, S. America, to Rio Grande.
Mortlake (mŏrt′lăk) par. Surrey co. England, 8 m. W S W of London, pop. 8.
Morton (mŏr′tŭn) co. S W Kan. 718 □ pop. 1, × Richfield. — co. S N. Dak. 4,742 □ pop. 25, × Mandan. — vil. Tazewell co. Ill. pop. 1. — bor. Delaware co. Pa. pop. 1.
Mortons Gap (mŏr′tŭnz) town, Hopkins co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Morvan (mŏr′väN′) mts. cen. France, depts. Nièvre, Yonne, Côte-d'Or, & Saône-et-Loire ; highest, Bois-du-Roi, 2,959 ft.
Morven (mŏr′vĕn) mt. Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 2,860 ft. high. — mt. Caithness-shire, Scotland, 2,313 ft. high.
Morvi (mŏr′vē′) native state, Kathiawar, W India, 822 □ pop. 87. — its ✻ pop. 18.
Mos (mōs) town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Mosciano Sant' Angelo (mō-shä′nō sän-tän′jā-lō) comm. Teramo prov. Italy, pop. 9.
Moscow (mŏs′kō) city, × of Latah co. Ida. pop. 4 ; Univ. of Idaho. — *Russ.* **Moskva** (mōs-kvä′) govt. Russia in Europe, 12,847 □ pop. 3,257.— its ✻ & formerly ✻ of Russia, on Moskva riv. pop. 1,618. See HOLY CITY, HOLY MOTHER OF THE RUSSIAS.
Moselle (mō-zĕl′) *anc.* MOSEL′LA, riv. 320 m. long, dept. Vosges, France, to Rhine riv. — former dept. Fr. now in Alsace-Lorraine, Ger. & dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, Fr.
Moskva (mŏs-kvä′) riv. Smolensk govt. Russia in Eu. to Oka riv. — See Moscow (*Gaz.*).
Mosman (mŏs′măn) mun. suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 13.
Moson (mō′shōn) *Ger.* **Wieselburg** (vē′zĕl-bōōrK) co. N W Hungary, 768 □ pop. 94.
Mosquito (mŏs-kē′tō) **Coast** *or* **M. Reserve** *or* **Mosquitia** (mŏs-kē′tyä) former Indian reservation, E Nicaragua, officially **Zelaya** (sä-lä′yä ; 268) dept. chief tn. Bluefields.
Moss (mŏs) spt. town, Smaalenene prov. Norway, on Christiania fiord, pop. 9.
Mossamedes (mō-sä′mā-dĕs; mŏs′ȧ-mā′dēs) prov. Angola, W Africa, between Benguela and the Kunene riv. pop. 177. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Mossel Bay (mŏs′ĕl) town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 4.
Mossic (mŏs′ĭk) bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. 5 m. S W of Scranton, pop. 1.
Mossley (mŏs′lĭ; 205) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 13.
Moss Point, city, Jackson co. Mississippi, pop. 3.
Moss Side, former urban dist. Lancashire, Eng. now a part of Manchester.
Mostaganem (mŏs′tä-gȧ-nĕm′) spt. Oran dept. Algeria, Africa, pop. 20, comm. 23.
Mostar (mōs′tär) dist. coextensive with the Herzegovina, pop. 267. — town, its ✻ & ✻ of the Herzegovina, on Narenta riv. pop. 16.
Mosty Wielkie (mōs′tĭ vyĕl′kyĕ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.
Mosul (mō′sōōl′) vilayet, Mesopotamia, Turkey in Asia, 35,130 □ pop. 351. — its ✻ on Tigris riv. 220 m. N N W of Bagdad, pop. 70 ; ruins of Nineveh near.
Motherwell (mŭth′ĕr-wĕl) min. burgh, Lanarkshire, Scotland, pop. 40.
Motihari (mō′tē-hä′rē) town, N W Bihar, British India, pop. 14.
Motley (mŏt′lĭ) co. N W Tex. 1,030 □ pop. 2, × Matador.
Motril (mō-trēl′) cml. city, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 18.
Motta di Livenza (mōt′tä dē lē-vĕnt′sä) town, Italy, 20 m. N E of Treviso, p. comm. 7.
Mottola (mōt′tō-lä) town, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, 16 m. N W of Taranto, p. comm. 9.
Motul (mō-tōōl′) town, Yucatan, Mexico, 30 m. E N E of Mérida.
Moule, Le (lē mōōl′) town, Grande-Terre isl. Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Indies, pop. comm. 15.
Moulins (mōō′lăN′) town, ✻ of dept. Allier, France, on Allier riv. p. 19, communal p. 22.
Moulmein (mōl′mān′) *or* **Maulmain** (mōl′mān′) cml. town, ✻ of Amherst dist. Lower Burma, Asia, pop. 48.
Moulton (mōl′tŭn) town, Appanoose co. Iowa, 11 m. E S E of Centerville, pop. 1.
Moultrie (mōl′trĭ) co. S E cen. Ill. 338 □ p. 15, × Sullivan. — tn. × of Colquitt co. Ga. p. 3.
Moultrieville (mōōl′trĭ-vĭl) town, Charleston co. South Carolina, pop. 1.
Mound City, city, × of Pulaski co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, Holt co. Mo. pop. 2.
Mounds (moundz) city, Pulaski co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Moundsville (moundz′vĭl) city, × of Marshall co. W. Va. pop. 9 ; anc. burial mound.
Mountain Ash, min. urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, near Merthyr Tydfil, pop. 42.
Mountain Grove, city, Wright co. Mo. pop. 2.
Mountain Home, vil. × of Elmore co. Idaho, pop. 1.
Mountain Iron, vil. St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 1.
Mountain Lake, vil. Cottonwood co. Minnesota, pop. 1.
Mountain Meadows, valley, S W Utah ; scene of massacre of emigrants, 1857.
Mountain Province, a new prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 315 ; includes former provs. of Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, & other ter.
Mountain View, town, Santa Clara co. Cal. pop. 1. — town, Knox co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Mount Airy (âr′ĭ) town, Surry co. N. C. pop. 4.
Mount Albert, bor. suburb of Auckland, New Zealand, pop. 7.
Mount Auburn (ô′bŭrn) cemetery, in Cambridge & Watertown, Massachusetts.
Mount Ayr (âr) town, × of Ringgold co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Mount Carmel (kär′mĕl) city, × of Wabash co. Ill. pop. 7. — bor. Northumberland co. Pa. pop. 18. — in Palestine. See CARMEL (*Gaz.*).
Mount Carroll (kăr′ŭl) city, × of Carroll co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Mount Clemens (klĕm′ĕnz) city, × of Macomb co. Michigan, pop. 8 ; health resort.
Mount Desert (dē-zûrt′ ; dĕz′ẽrt) isl. coast of Me. 14 m. long, 8 m. wide. — town, Mt. Desert isl. Hancock co. Me. pop. 2.
Mount Eden, bor. suburb of Auckland, New Zealand, pop. 9.
Mount Gambier (găm′bē-ẽr) town, Grey co. S E South Australia, Australia, pop. 3.
Mount Gilead (gĭl′ē-ăd) vil. × of Morrow co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Mount Healthy, vil. Hamilton co. O. 10 m. N of Cincinnati, pop. 2.
Mount Holly Springs, bor. Cumberland co. Pa. 8 m. S of Carlisle, pop. 1.
Mount Hope Bay, N E arm of Narragansett bay, R. I. & Massachusetts.
Mount Horeb (hō′rĕb) vil. Dane co. Wisconsin, pop. 1.
Mount Jewett, bor. McKean co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Mount Joy, bor. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 2.
Mount Kisco (kĭs′kō) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. 37 m. N of New York, pop. 3.
Mount Morgan (mŏr′găn) min. mun. town, Queensland, Australia, on Dee river, pop. 9.
Mount Morris (mŏr′ĭs) vil. Ogle co. Ill. pop. 1. — vil. Genesee co. Mich. pop. 1. — vil. Livingston co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Mount Olive, vil. Macoupin co. Ill. pop. 4. — town, Covington co. Miss. pop. 1. — town, Wayne co. N. C. pop. 1.
Mount Oliver (ŏl′ĭ-vẽr) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Mount Pleasant, city, × of Henry co. Io. pop. 4. — city, × of Isabella co. Mich. pop. 4. — bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 6. — town, Charleston co. S. C. pop. 1. — town, Maury co. Tenn. pop. 2. — city, Titus co. Tex. pop. 3. — city, Sanpete co. Ut. pop. 2.
Mount Pulaski (pū-lăs′kĭ) city, Logan co. Ill. pop. 2.
Mountrail (mount′rāl′) co. N E N. Dak. 1,914 □ pop. 8, × Stanley.
Mount Rainier (rā′nẽr) city, Prince Georges co. Maryland, p. 1. — (*pron.* rā-nēr′). See RAINIER, MOUNT (*Gaz.*).
Mount Rainier National Park (rā-nēr′) S W Wash. ; contains Mt. Rainier.
Mounts Bay (mounts) inlet of Atlantic ocean, Cornwall co. England.
Mount Sterling (stûr′lĭng) town, × of Brown co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Montgomery co. Ky. pop. 4. — vil. Madison co. O. pop. 1.
Mount Union, bor. Huntingdon co. Pa. on Juniata river, pop. 3.
Mount Vernon (vûr′năn) city, × of Jefferson co. Ill. pop. 8. — city, × of Posey co. Ind. pop. 6. — town, Linn co. Io. pop. 2. — city, × of Lawrence co. Mo. pop. 1. — city, Westchester co. N. Y. p. 31. — city, × of Knox co. O. p. 9. — city, × of Skagit co. Wash. p. 2. — home of Washington, in Va. on Potomac riv. 15 m. below Washington, D. C.

Mount Washington (wŏsh′ĭng-tŭn) town, Bullitt co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Moura (mō′rä) town, Beja dist. Portugal, pop. 6.
Mourmelon-le-Grand (mōōr′mē-lôN′-lē-gräN′) comm. dept. Marne, France, pop. 5.
Mouscron (mōōs′krôN′) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 23.
Mouse *or* **Souris** (sōō′rĭs) riv. Saskatchewan, N. Dak. & Manitoba, to Assiniboine river.
Mouvaux (mōō′vō′) town & comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 8.
Mowbray (mō′brā) town, suburb of Capetown, U. of S. Africa, pop. 9.
Moweaqua (mō-wē′ȧ-kwȧ) vil. Shelby co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Mower (mou′ẽr) co. S E Minn. 711 □ pop. 23, × Austin.
Moyenmoutier (mwȧ′yăN′mōō′tyā′) town, dept. Vosges, France, pop. 3, comm. 5.
Moyobamba (mō′yō-bäm′bä) town, ✻ of Loreto dept. Peru, S. Am. on Mayo river, pop. 10.
Mozambique (mō′zăm-bēk′) N prov. of Port. E. Africa, extending from Zambezi riv. N to Cape Delgado, pop. 1,500. — its ✻ on an isl. in Mozambique channel, pop. 8.
Mozambique Channel, 950 m. long, separates Madagascar from E Africa.
Mozdok (mŏz-dŏk′) ft. town, Terek prov. N. Caucasia, Russia, on Terek river, pop. 13.
Msta (m′stä′) riv. Russia in Europe, 270 m. long, to Lake Ilmen.
Mstislavl (m′stēs-läv′′l) cml. town, Mogilev govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.
Mszczonów (mĕsh-chō′nōōf) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 5.
Mtsensk (m′tsĕnsk) cml. town, Orel govt. Russia in Europe, on Zusha river, pop. 14.
Mubarakpur (mōō-bä′rŭk-pōōr′) town, Azamgarh dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 16.
Muć (mōōch) comm. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 10.
Much (mōōK) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Muckross (mŭk′rŏs) pen. Kerry co. Munster, Ireland.
Mudania (mōō′dȧ-nē-ȧ′) spt. Asia Minor, on Sea of Marmora; port of Brusa.
Mudki (mōōd′kē) town, Ferozepore dist. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 3 ; battle 1845.
Mügeln (mü′gĕln) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 7.
Muggia (mōōd′jä) town, Istria, Austria, on Gulf of Trieste, pop. 5, comm. 12.
Mughla (mōōg′lä) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, 55 m. S E of Aidin, pop. 15.
Mugnano di Napoli (mōō-nyä′nō dē nä′pō-lē) comm. Naples prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Muhalich (mū-hä-lēch′) town, Brusa vilayet, N W Turkey in Asia, pop. 8.
Mühlbach (mül′bäK) *Hung.* **Szászsebes** (säsh′shĕ-bĕs) town with magistracy, Szeben co. Transylvania, Hungary, pop. 9.
Mühlberg (mül′bĕrK) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on the Elbe, pop. 1 ; battle 1547.
Muhlenberg (mū′lĕn-bûrg) co. W Ky. 472 □ pop. 29, × Greenville.
Mühlhausen (mül′hou′zĕn) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 35.
Muilrea (mŭl′rā′) mt. S W Mayo co. Ireland ; highest point 2,688 ft.
Muir Glacier (mūr) 350 □ S Alaska, crossed by 59° N, 136° W.
Mukden *or* **Moukden** (mōōk′dĕn′) walled cml. city, ✻ of Manchuria & of Shengking prov. pop. 158 ; battle 1905.
Mula (mōō′lä) town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Mulazzo (mōō-lät′sō) comm. Massa e Carrara prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 5.
Mulberry (mŭl′bĕr-ĭ) town, Polk co. Florida, pop. 1.
Mulberry Fork, *or* **River**, riv. Ala. to Black Warrior river.
Mulchén (mōōl-chān′) town, Biobio prov. Chile, South America, pop. 8.
Mulde (mōōl′dē) riv. Saxony, Prussia, & Anhalt, 156 m. long, to Elbe river.
Mulhacén (mōōl′ä-thān′) *or* **Muley-Hacén** (mōō-lā′ē-ä-thān′) mt. Sierra Nevadas, Granada, S Spain; 11, 421 ft. highest in Europe except Alps & Caucasus.
Mülhausen (mül′hou′zĕn) cml. & mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine ter. Germany, pop. 95.
Mülheim am Rhein (mül′hīm äm rīn′) mfg. & cml. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine river, pop. 53.
Mülheim an der Ruhr (än dĕr rōōr′) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Ruhr river, pop. 113.
Mull (mŭl) isl. 30 m. long, 25 m. broad, Hebrides isls. W coast Scotland, pop. 5.
Mull, Ross of, pen. isl. of Mull, Scotland.
Mull, Sound of, channel, between Mull isl. and mainland of Scotland.
Mullan (mŭl′ăn) vil. Shoshone co. Idaho, pop. 2.
Mullingar (mŭl′ĭn-gär′) town, × of Westmeath co. Ireland, pop. 5.
Mullins (mŭl′ĭnz) town, Marion co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Mull of Galloway (găl′ō-wā) headland, extreme S of Scotland.
Mulroy Bay (mŭl′roi) inlet, Atlantic ocean, Donegal co. Ireland.
Mülsen Sankt Jacob (mül′zĕn zäŋkt yä′kōp) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 4.
Multan (mōōl′tän′) div. of Punjab, Br. India, pop. 3,821. — dist. of Multan div. 6,107 □ pop. 815. — ft. cml. city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 99.
Multnomah (mŭlt-nō′mȧ) co. N W Ore. 451 □ pop. 226, × Portland.
Muluya (mōō-lōō′yä) *or* **Mulwiya** (mōōl-wē′yä) *anc.* MAL′VA, riv. N E Morocco, 300 m. long, to Mediterranean sea.
Mulvane (mŭl-vān′) city, Sedgwick & Sumner cos. Kansas, pop. 1.
Muna (mōō′nä) *Du.* **Moena** (mōō′nä) isl. Du. E. Indies, off S E pen. of Celebes, 1,124 □.
Münchberg (müŋK′bĕrK) town, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, pop. 7.
München-Gladbach (mün′Kĕn-glät′bäK) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 66, comm. 24.
Muncie (mŭn′sĭ) city, × of Delaware co. Indiana, pop. 24.
Muncy (mŭn′sĭ) bor. Lycoming co. Pa. on Muncy creek, pop. 2.
Münden (mün′dĕn) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Munhall (mŭn′hôl) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Munich (mū′nĭk) *Ger.* **München** (mün′Kĕn) city, ✻ of Upper Bavaria dist. & of Bavaria kingdom, Germany, on Isar river, pop. 596 ; university ; breweries.
Munising (mū′nĭ-sĭng) vil. × of Alger co. Michigan, pop. 3.
Munkács (mōōn′käch) town with magistracy, Bereg co. Hungary, pop. 17.
Munku Sardyk (mōōn′kōō sär-dĭk′) peak, Sayan mts. Siberia, 11,447 ft. high.
Munster (mŭn′stẽr) prov. S Ireland, 9,481 □ pop. 1,033.
Münster (mün′stẽr) dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, 2,801 □ pop. 989. — its ✻ & ✻ of Westphalia prov. pop. 90. — mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, pop. 6.
Münsterberg (mün′stẽr-bĕrK) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 9.
Mur (mōōr) riv. Austria, 230 m. long, Salzburg to Drave river.
Murano (mōō-rä′nō) comm. Venice prov. Italy, pop. 6 ; cathedral.
Murashkino (mōō-räsh′kē-nō) vil. Nizhegorod govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Murchison (mûr′chĭ-sŭn) co. N E New South Wales, Australia, pop. 5.
Murchison Falls, 118 ft. in Nile (Victoria Nile) riv. Africa, just above Albert Nyanza. — in Shire riv. S E Africa 15° 40′ S.
Murcia (mûr′shĭ-ȧ ; *Sp.* mōōr′thyä) prov. S E Spain, 4,370 □ pop. 615. — its ✻ on Segura riv. pop. comm. 125.
Murfreesboro (mûr′frēz-bŭr-ō) city, × of Rutherford co. Tenn. 30 m. S E of Nashville, pop. 5 ; battles 1862-63.
Murghab (mōōr-gäb′) riv. 400 m. long, N E Afghanistan to desert in Transcaspian prov. Russia in Asia. — town, Fars prov. Persia.
Muriahé (mōōr′yä-ā′) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 50.
Muro Lucano (mōō′rō lōō-kä′nō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Murom (mōō′rŏm) town, S E part of Vladimir govt. Russia, on Oka river, pop. 13.
Muroran (mōō′rō-rän′) spt. town, Yezo isl. Japan, pop. 20.
Muros (mōō′rōs) town, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Murphysboro (mûr′fĭz-bŭr-ō) city, × of Jackson co. Ill. on Big Muddy riv. pop. 7.
Murray (mŭr′ĭ) co. N W Ga. 342 □ pop. 10, × Spring Place. — co. S W Minn. 704 □ pop. 12, × Slayton. — co. S Okla. 424 □ pop. 13, × Sulphur. — city, × of Calloway co. Ky. pop. 2. — city, Salt Lake co. Ut. pop. 4. — chief riv. Australia, bet. Victoria & New South Wales to Lake Alexandrina in South Australia, 1,520 m. ; from mouth to source of its trib. Darling, 2,345 m. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 7.
Murray City, vil. Hocking co. O. pop. 1.
Murrumbidgee (mŭr′ŭm-bĭd′jē) riv. N. S. W. Australia, 1,350 m. long, to Murray riv. — past. dist. New South Wales, Australia, 25,390 □.
Murshidabad (mōōr′shēd-ä-băd′) dist. of Presidency div. Bengal, Br. India, 2,143 □ pop. 1,372. — *or* **Lalbagh** (läl′băg′) its ✻ pop. 15 ; 115 m. N of Calcutta.
Murzuk (mōōr′zōōk′) cml. town, ✻ of Fezzan, N Africa, pop. 3.
Muscatine (mŭs′kȧ-tēn′) co. E Io. 432 □ pop. 30. — mfg. city, its × pop. 16.
Muscel (mōōsh-tyĕl′) dept. N W Great Wallachia, Roumania, 1,140 □ pop. 136.
Muscogee (mŭs-kō′gē) co. W Ga. 235 □ pop. 36, × Columbus.
Muscovy (mŭs′kō-vĭ) an old name of Russia.
Mush (mōōsh) town, Bitlis vilayet, Armenia, Turkey in Asia, W of Lake Van, pop. 27.
Muskegon (mŭs-kē′găn) co. W Mich. 504 □ pop. 41. — mfg. city, its × pop. 24.

Moukden. See MUKDEN. **Mountains of the Moon.** See RUWENZORI. **Mugalich.** See ADRANOS. **München.** See MUNICH. **Muntenia.** See WALLACHIA. **Mursa.** See ESSEG. **Murten.** See MORAT. **Murviedro.** See SAGUNTO. **Musa, Jebel.** See PILLARS OF HERCULES. **Muscat.** See MASKAT.

Muskegon Heights, city, Muskegon co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Muskegon River, Mich. 200 m. long, Houghton lake to Lake Michigan.
Muskingum (mŭs-kĭṅ′gŭm) riv. O. flows into Ohio riv. — co. S E cen. O. 664 ☐ pop. 57, × Zanesville.
Muskogee (mŭs-kō′gē) co. E Okla. 814 ☐ pop. 53. — city, its × pop. 25.
Muskoka (mŭs-kō′kȧ) lake, Muskoka and Parry Sound dist. & Simcoe co. Ontario prov. Can.; summer resort.
Muskoka and Parry Sound, dist. Ontario prov. Canada, chief town, Parry Sound.
Musocco (mōō-zŏk′kō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 12.
Musselburgh (mŭs′ĕl-bŭr-ō) spt. burgh, Edinburghshire, Scotland, pop. 16.
Musselshell (mŭs′'l-shĕl′) riv. Mont. Elk mts. to Missouri river.
Mussomeli (mōōs′sō-mā′lē) town, Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Mussoorie (mŭs-sōō′rē) hill station, Dehra Dun dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 17.
Mustagh (mōōs′täk′) *or* **Karakoram Range** (kä′rä-kō′rŭm) Himalayan mt. range (*tagh*), Kashmir; highest peak, Godwin-Austen, 28,250 ft.
Mustagh Ata (mōōs′täk′ ä′tä′) peak, W Chinese Turkestan, ab. 25,300 ft. high.
Mustapha (mōōs′tä-fä) former town, Algiers dept. Algeria, now part of Algiers city.
Musters, Lake (mŭs′tẽrz) Chubut ter. S Argentina, W of San Jorge gulf.
Muttra (mŭt′rȧ) dist. of Agra div. United Provinces, British India, 1,445 ☐ pop. 656. — its ✱ 30 m. N W of Agra, pop. 60; reputed birthplace of Krishna.
Muzaffargarh (mōō-zŭf′ȧr-gŭr′) dist. of Multan div. Punjab, British India, pop. 569. — its ✱ about 25 m. S W of Multan, pop. 5.
Muzaffarnagar (mōō-zŭf′ȧr-nŭg′ȧr) dist. of Meerut div. United Provinces, Br. India, 1,666 ☐ pop. 808. — its ✱ 30 m. N of Meerut, pop. 24.
Muzaffarpur (mōō-zŭf′ȧr-pōōr′) dist. of Bihar, British India, 3,035 ☐ pop. 2,846. — cml. town, its ✱ on Little Gandak riv. pop. 49.
Muzo (mōō′sō; 268) town, Boyacá dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 3; emerald mines.
Múzquiz (mōōs′kēs) town, Coahuila state, Mexico, pop. 5.
Mweru (mwā′rōō) lake, 80 m. long, Belgian Congo & Northern Rhodesia, Africa.
Myanaung (myä-noung′) town, Henzada dist. Lower Burma, pop. 6.
Myaungmya (myoung′myä′) dist. of Irrawaddy div. Lower Burma, 2,663 ☐ pop. 335. — its ✱ pop. 5.
Mycale (mĭk′ȧ-lē) anc. name of mt. Lydia, Asia Min. on coast; naval battle off it 479 B. C.
Mycenæ (mī-sē′nē) ruined city, Argolis nome, Greece. See MYCENÆAN, *a.*
Myingyan (myĭn′jŭn′) dist. of Meiktila div. Upper Burma, 3,137 ☐ pop. 442. — its ✱ on Irrawaddy riv. pop. 16.
Myitkyina (myĭt′chē-nä′) dist. Mandalay div. Upper Burma, 10,640 ☐ p. 86. — its ✱ p. 4.
Mykonos (mĭ′kō-nŏs; *mod. Gr.* mē′kō-nŏs) isl. Cyclades, Ægean sea, 35 ☐ pop. 5.
Mylæ (mī′lē) anc. name of MILAZZO; naval battles 260 B. C. & 36 B. C.
Mylau (mē′lou) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 8.
Mymensingh (mī′mĕn-sĭṅg′) dist. of Dacca div. Bengal, Br. India, 6,332 ☐ pop. 4,526. — its ✱ *form.* **Nasirabad** (nȧ-sēr′ä-bäd′) pop. 15.
Mynyddislwyn (mŭ-nŭth′ĭs-lōō′ĭn) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 10.
Myra (mī′rȧ) city, anc. Lycia, Asia Minor; ruins and rock tombs.
Mysia (mĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country, N W Asia Minor.
Myslowitz (mĭs′lō-vĭts) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 18.
Mysore (mī-sōr′) native state, S India, 29,444 ☐ pop. 5,806. — its ✱ pop. 71.
Mystic (mĭs′tĭk) town, Appanoose co. Iowa, 33 m. S W of Ottumwa, pop. 3. — vil. New London co. Conn. pop. 3.
Mytilene (mĭt′ĭ-lē′nē; *mod. Gr.* mĭt′ĭ-lyē′nyē) *anc.* LES′BOS, isl. in Ægean sea, off N W coast of Asia Minor, 676 ☐ pop. 130. — *or* **Kastro** (käs′trō) its ✱ pop. 53.

N

Naab *or* **Nab** (näp) riv. E Bavaria, Germany, to Danube riv. above Ratisbon.
Naaldwijk (näld′wīk′) vil. & comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Naas (nās; nā′ȧs) urb. dist. Kildare co. Leinster prov. Ireland, pop. 5.
Naba (nä′bȧ) *or* **Nafa** (nä′fȧ) city, chief port of Riukiu isls. Japan, pop. 48.
Nabadwip (nŭb′ȧ-dwēp′) *or* **Nadia** (nŭd′ē-ä) town, ancient ✱ of Nadia dist. Bengal, p. 11.
Nabend, Cape (nä′bĕnd′) headland, Persia, on coast of Persian gulf.
Nabeul (nä′bûl′) town, 1 m. fr. Gulf of Hammamet & ab. 40 m. S E of Tunis, pop. ab. 11; resort; on shore are ruins of anc. Neapolis.
Nabha (näb′hȧ; 134) native state, Punjab, India, 366 ☐ pop. 249. — its ✱ pop. 19.
Nablus (nä-blōōs′) *anc.* SHE′CHEM, town, Palestine, Turkey in Asia, pop. 25.
Nabua (nä′bwä) pueblo (p. 19) & town (p. 5), Ambos Camarines prov. Luzon, Phil. isls.
Nacaome (nä′kä-ō′mä) town, S W Honduras, pop. 8.
Naches River (nä′chĕs) Wash. Cascade range to Yakima river.
Nachod (näκ′ōt) town, N E Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 12.
Nacogdoches (năk′ō-dō′chĕz) co. E Tex. 1,050 ☐ pop. 27. — city, its × pop. 3.
Nadia (nŭd′ē-ä) dist. of Presidency div. Bengal, British India, 2,793 ☐ pop. 1,618, ✱ Krishnagar. — See NABADWIP (*Gaz.*).
Nádudvar (nä′dōōd-vŏr) comm. Hajdu co. Hungary, 25 m. W S W of Debreczen, pop. 9.
Nadwórna (näd-vōōr′nä) town, E Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 8.
Næstved (nĕst′vĕth) city, Præstö amt, S Seeland, Denmark, pop. 8.
Näfels (nâ′fĕls) vil. Glarus canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 3; battle 1388.
Naga Hills (nä′gä) dist. Assam, British India, 3,070 ☐ pop. 150. See NAGA, *n.* 2.
Nagano (nä′gä′nō) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 5,084 ☐ pop. 1,394. — city in dist. pop. 39.
Nagaoka (nä′gä-ō′kä) city, W Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 35.
Nagasaki (nä′gȧ-sä′kē) dist. N W Kiushu isl. Japan, 1,400 ☐ pop. 945. — spt. & cml. city, in this dist. pop. 178.
Nagaur (nä′gour′) town, Jodhpur state, Rajputana, India, pop. 14.
Nagina (nȧ-gē′nȧ) town, Bijnor dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 22.
Nagoya (nä′gō′yȧ) mfg. city, S Honshu island, Japan, near Owari bay, pop. 402.
Nagpur (näg′pōōr′) *or* **Nagpore** (näg′pōr′) div. of Central Provs. and Berar, Br. India, pop. 3,110. — dist. Nagpur div. 3,840 ☐ pop. 810. — cml. & mfg. city, ✱ of div. & dist. & of Central Provs. and Berar, pop. 135.
Naguabo (nä-gwä′bō; 133) mun. & town, Humacao dept. Porto Rico, pop. m. 14, t. 3.
Nagybánya (nŏd′y′-bä′nyŏ) town with magistracy, Szatmár co. Hungary, pop. 13.
Nagybecskerek (-bĕch′kĕ-rĕk) town with magistracy, × of Torontál co. Hung. p. 26.
Nagyenyed (-ĕn′yĕd) town with magistracy, Alsó-Fehér co. Hungary, pop. 9.
Nagykálló (-käl′lō) town, Szabolcs co. Hungary, pop. comm. 8.
Nagykanizsa (-kŏ′nē-zhŏ) town with magistracy, Zala co. Hungary, pop. 27.
Nagykároly (-kä′rōl-y′) town with magistracy, Szatmár co. Hungary, pop. 16.
Nagykáta (-kä′tŏ) town, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. comm. 9.
Nagykikinda (-kē′kēn-dŏ) town with magistracy, Torontál co. Hungary, pop. 27.
Nagykomlós (-kŏm′lōsh) *called also* **Bánátkomlós** (bä′nät-) town, Torontál co. Hungary, 30 m. W N W of Temesvár, pop. comm. 5.
Nagykörös (-kû′rûsh) town with magistracy, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 29.
Nagy-Küküllö (-kü′kül-lû) *Ger.* **Gross-Kokelburg** (grōs-kō′kĕl-bōōrk) co. Transylvania, S E Hungary, 1,288 ☐ pop. 149, × Schässburg.
Nagylak (nŏd′y′-lŏk) town, Csanád co. Hungary, on Maros river, pop. comm. 14.
Nagyléta (-lā′tŏ) comm. Bihar co. Hungary, pop. 6.
Nagymarton (-mŏr′tōn) *Ger.* **Mattersdorf** (mät′ẽrs-dôrf) town, Sopron co. Hungary, pop. comm. 5.
Nagymihály (-mē′häl-y′) town, Zemplén co. Hungary, pop. comm. 6.
Nagyszalonta (-sŏ′lŏn-tŏ) town, Bihar co. Hungary, pop. comm. 16.
Nagyszeben (-sĕ′bĕn) *Ger.* **Hermannstadt** (hĕr′män-shtät′) town with magistracy, Szeben co. Hungary, pop. 33.
Nagyszentmiklós (nŏd′y′-sĕnt-mē′klōsh) town, Torontál co. Hungary, pop. comm. 11.
Nagyszombat (-sŏm′bŏt) *Ger.* **Tyrnau** (tĭr′nou) town with magistracy, Pressburg co. Hungary, pop. 15.
Nagy-Várad (nŏd′y′-vä′rŏd) *Ger.* **Grosswardein** (grōs′vär-dīn′) city with municipal rights, geographically in & × of Bihar co. Hungary, 37 m. S E of Debreczen, 19 ☐ p. 64.
Nahant (nȧ-hănt′) town & summer resort, Essex co. Mass. on Mass. bay, pop. 1.

Nahrawan (nä′rä-wän′) town & anc. canal, N E of Bagdad, Turkey in Asia.
Nahuel Huapi (nä-wĕl′ wä-pē′) lake, Rio Negro ter. Argentina, E base of Andes mts.
Naihati (nī-hä′tē) town, Bengal, British India, 30 m. N of Calcutta, pop. 14.
Naini Tal (nī′nē täl) dist. of Kumaun div. United Provs. Br. India, 2,677 ☐ pop. 324. — town & hill station, its ✱ pop. 18.
Nairai (nä′ē-rä′ē) isl. Fiji, 10 m. N E of Gau.
Nairn (nârn) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, on Nairn riv. × of Nairnshire, Scotland, pop. mun. b. 5. — See NAIRNSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Nairnshire (nârn′shĕr) *or* **Nairn**, co. Scotland, 162 ☐ pop. 9, × Nairn.
Nairobi (nī-rō′bē) town, ✱ of Ukamba prov. & of East Africa prot., ab. 37° E, 1° S, p. 14.
Najibabad (nȧ-jēb′ä-bäd′) town, Bijnor dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 20.
Nakel (nä′kĕl) town, Posen prov. Prussia, on Netze riv. 17 m. W of Bromberg, pop. 8.
Nakhichevan (nä′kē-chĕ-vän′) *anc.* NAXUA′NA, town, Erivan govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, pop. 29. — town, Ekaterinoslav govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 20.
Nakskov (näks′kŏv) spt. city, Maribo amt, W coast of Lolland isl. Denmark, pop. 9.
Nalagarh (nä′lä-gŭr′) *or* **Hindur** (hĭn-dōōr′) native state, N E Punjab, India, 256 ☐ p. 53.
Nalgonda (nŭl-gŏn′dȧ) dist. E Hyderabad state, India, 4,143 ☐ pop. 700. — its ✱ pop. 6.
Namagpacan (nä-mäg-pä-kän′) pueblo, La Union prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 11.
Namangan (nä′män-gän′) town, Fergana govt. Russia in Asia, pop. 103.
Namaqualand (nä-mä′kwä-) *or* **Namaland** (nä′mä-lănd′; *Ger.* -länt′) Hottentot country, the S part of German Southwest Africa, ✱ Lüderitzbucht. See NAMA, *n.*
Namekagon (năm′ē-kä′gŏn) riv. Wis. to St. Croix river.
Namoi (năm′oi) riv. New South Wales, 600 m. long, to Darling river.
Nampa (năm′pȧ) city, Canyon co. Idaho, pop. 4.
Namslau (näms′lou) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Weide river, pop. 6.
Namur (nȧ′mür′) prov. Belgium, Europe, 1,413 ☐ pop. 363. — ft. mfg. city, its ✱ p. 32.
Nan (nän) town, N Siam, on the upper Menam, pop. 60.
Nanaimo (nȧ-nī′mō) spt. min. city, B. C. Canada, on Vancouver island, pop. 8.
Nanay (nä-nī′) riv. Ecuador & Peru, South America, to Amazon river near Iquitos.
Nance (năns) co. E cen. Nebr. 446 ☐ pop. 9, × Fullerton.
Nanchang (nän′chäng′) cml. city, S of Poyang lake, ✱ of Kiangsi prov. China, pop. 300.
Nancowry (năn-kou′rĭ) isl. Nicobar isls. Bay of Bengal; good harbor.
Nancy (năn′sĭ; *F. pron.* näN′sē′) mfg. city, ✱ of dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, on Meurthe river, pop. 107, communal pop. 120.
Nanda Devi (nŭn′dä dā′vē) peak, Himalaya mts. Almora dist. United Provs. Br. India, 25,661 ft. high; highest mt. in Br. India.
Nander (nän′dâr′) dist. N Hyderabad state, India, 3,349 ☐ pop. 504. — its ✱ pop. 14.
Nandewar (năn′dē-wär) co. N E New South Wales, Australia, pop. 7.
Nandgaon (nänd′goun′) native state, Central Provs. India, 871 ☐ pop. 167. — town, Nasik dist. Bombay, Br. India, pop. 6.
Nandidroog (nŭn′dē-drōōg′) fortified hill, 4,851 ft. high, E Mysore state, India.
Nandyal (nŭn′dĭ-äl′) town, Kurnool dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 15.
Nanga Parbat (nŭṅ′gȧ pŭr′bŭt) peak (*parbat*), Himalaya mts. N W Kashmir, 26,614 ft.
Nanking (năn′kĭng′) *or* **Nankin**, *i. e.* "Southern Capital," cml. city & treaty port, ✱ of Kiangsu prov. China, pop. 267. See MING, *n.*
Nan Ling (nän′ lĭng′) *or* **Nan Shan** (nän′ shän′) *i. e.* "Southern Range," mts. S China, separating roughly Kwangtung & Kwangsi provs. from Hunan & Kweichow provs.
Nanning (nän′nĭng′) town & treaty port, Kwangsi prov. China, pop. 37.
Nanpara (nän-pä′rȧ) town, Bahraich dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 11.
Nansemond (năn′sē-mŭnd) co. S E Virginia, 423 ☐ pop. 27, × Suffolk.
Nan Shan (nän′ shän′) mt. range (*shan*), Koko Nor (N E Tibet) & Kansu prov. China. — mts. S China. See NAN LING (*Gaz.*).
Nantasket Beach (năn-tăs′kĕt) summer resort, 10 m. S E of Boston, Massachusetts.
Nanterre (näN′târ′) town, dept. Seine, France, pop. 15. comm. 21.
Nantes (nănts; *F. pron.* näNt) mfg. & cml. city, ✱ of dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, on Loire river, pop. 154, communal pop. 171. See EDICT OF NANTES.
Nanticoke (năn′tĭ-kōk) min. bor. Luzerne co. Pa. in the Wyoming valley, pop. 19.
Nantucket (năn-tŭk′ĕt; -ĭt) co. S E Mass. 51 ☐ pop. 3. — its × pop. 3. — isl. 15 m. long, Atlantic ocean, Nantucket co. Massachusetts; former whaling port, now summer resort.
Nantucket Shoals, S E of Nantucket isl. N Atlantic ocean; lightship.
Nantwich (nănt′wĭch; năn′tĭch) town, Cheshire, England, pop. 8.
Nantyglo and Blaina (nănt′ĭ-glō, blā′nȧ) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 15.
Napa (năp′ȧ) co. W Cal. 783 ☐ pop. 20. — mfg. city, its × pop. 6.
Napanee (năp′ȧ-nē) town, Lennox & Addington co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 3.
Naperville (nā′pẽr-vĭl) city, Dupage co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Napier (nā′pĭ-ẽr) town & bor. North Isl. N. Z. S side Hawke bay, pop. 11, with suburbs 12.
Napierville (nā′pĭ-ẽr-vĭl) co. S Quebec prov. Canada. — its ×.
Naples (nā′p'lz) vil. Ontario co. N. Y. pop. 1. — town, Morris co. Tex. pop. 1. — *It.* **Napoli** (nä′pō-lē) prov. Campania, Italy, 351 ☐ pop. 1,311. — *anc.* NEAP′OLIS, its ✱ a city on N side of Bay of Naples, pop. comm. 678. See PARTHENOPE, *n.* —, **Bay of**, inlet, 22 m. long, of Mediterranean sea, on S W coast of Italy.
Napo (nä′pō) riv. Cotopaxi mt. Ecuador, through ter. claimed by Ecuador & Colombia, to Amazon riv. in Peru.
Napoleon (nȧ-pō′lē-ŭn) vil. × of Henry co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Napoleonville (-vĭl) town, × of Assumption par. Louisiana, pop. 1.
Nappanee (năp′ȧ-nē) town, Elkhart co. Ind. 14 m. S W of Goshen, pop. 2.
Nara (nä′rȧ) dist. W Honshu, Japan, 1,200 ☐ pop. 596. — city, in dist. pop. 33.
Naranjito (nä-rän-hē′tō; 189) mun. & town, S San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 9.
Narayanganj (nä-rī′ŭn-gŭnj′) town, Dacca dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 25.
Narbada (nŭr-bŭd′ä) riv. India, 801 m. long, Satpura range, Central India to Gulf of Cambay. — See NERBUDDA (*Gaz.*).
Narberth (när′bûrth) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Narbonne (nȧr′bôn′) city, dept. Aude, France, pop. 24. comm. 28; honey.
Nardò (när-dô′) mfg. town, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 17.
Narenta (nä-rĕn′tä) *anc.* NA′RO, riv. Herzegovina, 140 m. long, to Narenta channel.
Nares (nârz) co. N E Queensland, Australia, pop. 18.
Narew, *Russ.* **Narev** (nä′rĕf) riv. 300 m. long, Grodno govt. Russia, to Bug river.
Nariño (nä-rēn′yō) dept. SW Colombia, 10,040 ☐ pop. 293, ✱ Pasto.
Narni (när′nē) *anc.* NAR′NIA, town, Perugia prov. It. 7½ m. W S W of Terni, p. comm. 13.
Naro (nä′rō) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, 12 m. E by S of Girgenti, pop. comm. 14.
Narragansett (năr′ȧ-găn′sĕt), town, Washington co. R. I. pop. 1.
Narragansett Bay, sea inlet, 28 m. long, Rhode Island.
Narragansett Pier, post office in Narragansett town, R. I.; watering place.
Narromine (năr′ō-mīn) co. cen. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 7.
Narrows, The, strait between Long Island & Staten Island, N. Y. minimum width 1⅛ m.
Narsinghpur (nŭr′sĭng-pōōr′) dist. of Nerbudda div. Central Provinces, Br. India, 1,976 ☐ pop. 326. — its ✱ pop. 11. — native state, Orissa, India, 199 ☐ pop. 40.
Narva (när′vȧ) ft. town, St. Petersburg govt. Russia, on Narova river, pop. 19; battle 1700.
Narvik (när′vĭk) fishing town, Nordland prov. Norway, pop. 5.
Naseby (nāz′bĭ) par. Northamptonshire, England; battle 1645.
Nash, co. N E N. C. 586 ☐ pop. 34, × Nashville.
Nashua (năsh′ū-ȧ) town, Chickasaw co. Io. on Cedar riv. pop. 1. — mfg. city, × of Hillsborough co. N. H. on Merrimac riv. pop. 26.
Nashville (năsh′vĭl) town, × of Howard co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, × of Washington co. Ill. pop. 2. — vil. Barry co. Mich. pop. 1. — cml. city, ✱ of Tenn. and × of Davidson co. pop. 110; battle 1864; Vanderbilt university; Fisk university.
Nashwauk (năsh′wŏk) vil. Itasca co. Minn. pop. 2.
Nasielsk (nä′shĕlsk) town, Poland, Russia in Europe; battle 1806.
Nasik (nä′sĭk) dist. of Central div. Bombay pres. British India, 5,850 ☐ pop. 905. — its ✱ on Godavari riv. 107 m. N E of Bombay, pop. 22.
Nasirabad (nȧ-sēr′ä-bäd′) town, Ajmer-Merwara, British India, pop. 23. — town, E Khandesh dist. Bombay, pop. 12. — See MYMENSINGH (*Gaz.*).
Naso (nä′sō) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 12.
Nassau (năs′ô) co. N E Fla. 630 ☐ pop. 11, × Fernandina. — co. S E N. Y. 274 ☐ pop. 84, × Mineola. — city, ✱ of Bahama isls. pop. 5, on New Providence isl. — (*G.* nä′sou; *F.* nȧ′sō′) former duchy of Germany, now the govt. dist. of Wiesbaden, Hesse-Nassau.

Mutina. See MODENA.
Mylæ. See MILAZZO.
Mylasa. See MILAS.
Nab. See NAAB.
Nabal, Nabel. Vars. of NABEUL.
Nadia. See NABADWIP.
Nafa. See NABA.
Naga. See NUEVA CÁCERES.
Nagore. Var. of NAGAUR.
Nagpore. Var. of NAGPUR.
Nahan. See SIRMUR.
Namaland. See NAMAQUALAND.
Nandial. Var. of NANDYAL.
Napoli. See NAPLES.
Narainganj. Var. of NARAYANGANJ.
Narev. See NAREW.
Naro. See NARENTA.

Nassau Sound, on N E coast of Fla. at S end of Amelia island.
Natagaima (nä′tä-gī′mä) town, Tolima dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 13.
Natal (nȧ-täl′) prov. Union of South Africa, incl. Zululand, 35,290 □ pop. 1,194, ✻ Pietermaritzburg. — spt. ✻ of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, pop. 16.
Natchez (năch′ĕz) city, × of Adams co. Mississippi, pop. 12; on Mississippi river.
Natchitoches (năk′ĭ-tŏsh′; năk′ĭ-tŏsh′) par. N W cen. La. 1,289 □ pop. 36. — its × on Cane riv. pop. 3.
Natick (nā′tĭk) mfg. town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 10.
National City, city, San Diego co. Cal. on San Diego bay, pop. 2.
National Military Home, soldiers' home, with post office, near Dayton, Montgomery co. O.
Nator (nȧ-tōr′) town, Rajshahi dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 9.
Natrona (nȧ-trō′nȧ) co. cen. Wyo. 5,353 □ pop. 5, × Casper.
Natron Lakes of Egypt (nā′trŏn) 8 lakes in Lybian desert, 60 m. W N W of Cairo.
Natuna (nä-tōō′nä), *Du.* **Natoena** (-tōō′nä), **Islands**, isl. groups, W of Borneo, Riouw outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, 646 □ (North, 89 □; South, or Great Natuna, 557 □).
Natural Bridge, vil. Rockbridge co. Va.; natural bridge over Cedar creek.
Naucratis (nô′krȧ-tĭs) Greek city of anc. Egypt in Nile delta.
Nauen (nou′ĕn) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 9.
Naugard (nou′gärt) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Naugatuck (nô′gȧ-tŭk) mfg. bor. New Haven co. Connecticut, pop. 13; on Naugatuck riv.
Nauheim *or* **Bad–Nauheim** (bät′-nou′hīm) town and watering place, Oberhessen prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 6. See Nauheim treatment.
Naumburg (noum′bo͝ork) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 27.
Naupactus (nô-păk′tŭs) anc. name of small town of **Lepanto** (lē-păn′tō) on Strait of Lepanto; peace 217 b. c.; naval battle 1571.
Nauplia (nô′plē-ȧ) *Gr.* **Nauplion** (näf′plyē-ôn) ft. spt. ✻ of Argolis nome, Greece, pop. 5.
Nauplia, *or* **Argos** (är′gŏs; *Gr.* är′gôs), **Gulf of**, E of the Morea, Greece.
Naushon (nô-shŏn′) isl. 7 m. long, Elizabeth isls. Dukes co. Massachusetts.
Nauvoo(nô-vōō′)city, Hancock co. Ill. on Miss. riv. p. 1; founded by Mormons. See Icaria, *n.*
Nava (nä′vä) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6; mineral baths.
Nava del Rey (nä′vä dĕl rĕ′ē) town, Valladolid prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Navajo (năv′ȧ-hō) co. E Ariz. 10,300 □ pop. 15, × Holbrook.
Navalmoral de la Mata (nä-väl′mō-räl′ dā lä mä′tä) comm. Cáceres prov. Spain, p. 5.
Navan (năv′ăn; nä′văn) par. & town, Meath co. Ireland, pop. 4.
Navanagar (nȧ-vä-nŭg′ȧr) native state, Kathiawar, India, on S shore of Gulf of Cutch, 3,791 □ pop. 337. — *or* **Jamnagar** (jäm′nŭg′ȧr) its ✻ pop. 54.
Navarino (nä′vä-rē′nō) *or* **Pylos** (pē′lŏs; *anc.* pī′lŏs) *or* **Neokastro** (nā′ō-käs′trō) ft. spt. town, S W Morea, Greece; naval battle 1827.
Navarra (nä-vär′rä) past. prov. N Spain, 4,057 □ pop. 312, ✻ Pamplona.
Navarre (nȧ-vär′) vil. Stark co. O. pop. 1. — anc. kingdom which comprised the prov. of Navarra, Spain, & part of dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France. See Navarrese, *a.* — prov. See Navarra (*Gaz.*).
Navarro (nȧ-văr′ō) co. N E cen. Tex. 1,060 □ pop. 47, × Corsicana.
Navas de Tolosa (nä′väs dā tō-lō′sä) vil. Jaén prov. Andalusia, Spain; battle 1212.
Navasota (năv′ȧ-sō′tȧ) town, Grimes co. Texas, pop. 3.
Navasota River, Tex. 170 m. long, Limestone co. to Brazos river.
Navesink Hills (năv′ĕ-sĭŋk; nā′vē-; *also, colloq.*, nĕv′ĕ-) N. J. See Highlands (*Gaz.*).
Navia (nä′vyä) coast town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Nawabganj (nȧ-wôb′gŭnj′) town, ✻ of Gonda dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 7. — town, Malda dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 21.
Naxos (năk′sŏs) *or* **Naxia** (näk-sē′ȧ) isl. 19 m. long, Cyclades isls. Ægean sea, 163 (or 173) □ pop. 16. — town, on W coast, pop. 2.
Nayagarh (nȧ-yä-gŭr′) native state, Orissa, India, 588 □ pop. 141. — its ✻ pop. 4.
Nazareth (năz′ȧ-rĕth) bor. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 4. — town, Palestine, Turkey in Asia, 20 m. S E of Acre, pop. 7. See Nazarene, *n.* — (*pron.* nȧ′zä′rĕt′) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5. — (*pron.* nä′zä-rĕt′) town, Pernambuco state, Brazil, pop. 11.
Naze, The (nāz) Norway. See Lindesnäs (*Gaz.*). — headland, E coast of Essex co. Eng.
Nazilli (nä′zĭ-lē′) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 23.
Neagh, Lough (nā; *locally also* nä′ăк) lake, 17 m. long, S W Antrim co. Ireland.
Neamţu (nyämts) dept. in Moldavia, Roumania, 1,540 □ pop. 170. — town in same, 57 m. W of Jassy, pop. comm. 9.
Neanderthal (nā-än′dẽr-täl′) valley near Düsseldorf, Prussia. See Neanderthal, *a.*
Neath (nēth) min. & mfg. mun. bor. Glamorganshire, Wales, on Neath river, pop. 18.
Nebraska (nē-brăs′kȧ) agr. state, cen. U. S. A. 76,808 □ pop. 1,192, ✻ Lincoln.
Nebraska City, city, × of Otoe co. Nebr. on W bank Missouri river, pop. 5.
Necedah (nē-sē′dȧ) vil. Juneau co. Wis. on Yellow river, pop. 1.
Neches River (nĕch′ĕz) Tex. 350 m. long, Van Zandt co. to Sabine lake.
Neckar (nĕk′är) riv. Germany, 246 m. long, Black forest to Rhine riv. — circle of Württemberg, S W Germany, 1,286 □ pop. 883.
Nedenes (nā′dĕ-nĕs′) prov. S Norway, 3,609 □ pop. 77, ✻ Arendal.
Nederweert (nā′dẽr-wârt′) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Nedrigaylov (nyĕ′drē-gī′lôf) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 6.
Needham (nēd′ăm) town, Norfolk co. Mass. 12 m. S W of Boston, pop. 5.
Needles, The, three pointed rocks, English channel, W of Isle of Wight.
Neenah (nē′nȧ) city, Winnebago co. Wis. on Fox river & Lake Winnebago, pop. 6.
Neerwinden (nār′wĭn′dĕn) vil. Liége prov. Belgium; battles 1693 & 1793.
Nefta (nĕf′tȧ) town, W Tunis, on the Shat el Jerid, pop. 14.
Nefud (nĕ-fōōd′) desert of red sand, N Arabia.
Negapatam (nĕg′ȧ-pȧ-tăm′) spt. town, Tanjore dist. S E Madras pres. India, pop. 57.
Negaunee (nē-gô′nē) min. & mfg. city, Marquette co. Michigan, pop. 8.
Negeb (nĕg′ĕb) steppe region, S of Judæa, Palestine.
Negombo (nē-gŏm′bō) coast town, W Ceylon, Indian ocean, pop. 19.
Negotin (nĕ′gō-tēn) town, N E Servia, Europe, near Danube river, pop. 6.
Negrais, Cape (nĕ-grīs′) headland, Bassein dist. Lower Burma.
Negri Sembilan (nā′grē sĕm′bē-län′) union of native states forming a state of the Federated Malay States, 2,600 □ pop. 131, ✻ Seremban, in Sungei Ujong.
Negro, Cape, on N W coast Tunis, Africa.
Negro, Rio (*Sp.* **Río**) (rē′ō nā′grō) riv. Rio Negro ter. Argentina, S. Am. 630 m. Andes to Atlantic ocean. — riv. S. Am. Colombia to Amazon riv.; called **Guainia** (gwī′nyä) in Colombia & Venezuela. — riv. Brazil & Uruguay, S. Am. 290 m. to Uruguay river.
Negros (nā′grōs) isl. one of Philippine isls. 4,881 □ pop. 461. — **Occidental** (ŏk′sē-dĕn-täl′) prov. chiefly W Negros, 3,130 □ pop. 308, ✻ Bacolod. — **Oriental** (ō′rē-ĕn-täl′) prov. chiefly E Negros, 1,864 □ pop. 201, ✻ Dumaguete.
Nehavend (nā′hä-vĕnd′) place in Persia S of Hamadan; battle a. d. 642.
Neheim (nā′hīm) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 11.
Neillsville (nēlz′vĭl) city, × of Clark co. Wis. on Black river, pop. 2.
Neira (nā′rä) mun. dist. Caldas dept. Colombia, pop. 13.
Neisse (nīs′ĕ) riv. Germany, flows into Oder riv. — riv. Silesia prov. Prussia, flows into Oder riv. — mfg. ft. town, Silesia, Prussia, on Neisse riv. pop. 26.
Neiva (nā′vä) city, ✻ of Huila dept. Colombia, on Magdalena river, pop. mun. dist. 22.
Nejd (nĕjd) *or* **Nedjed** (nĕd′jĕd) Wahabi country, cen. Arabia, Asia, ✻ Riad.
Nejef (nĕ-jĕf′) *or* **Meshhed Ali** (mĕsh-hĕd′ ä-lē′) marshy lake, Bagdad vilayet, Turkey in Asia. — town on its N E shore, pop. 5; place of pilgrimage.
Nekoosa (nē-kōō′sȧ) vil. Wood co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Neligh (nē′lĭg) city, × of Antelope co. Nebraska, on Elkhorn river, pop. 2.
Nellore (nĕl′lōr′) dist. E Madras, Br. India, 7,965 □ pop. 1,328. — its ✻ pop. 32.
Nelson (nĕl′sŭn) co. cen. Ky. 411 □ pop. 17, × Bardstown. — co. N E N. Dak. 981 □ pop. 10, × Lakota. — co. cen. Va. 473 □ pop. 17, × Lovingston. — min. city, S E Brit. Columbia, Can. pop. 4. — mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 39. — provincial dist. N South Isl. New Zealand, 10,269 □ pop. 48. — its chief town, a spt. bor. pop. 8. — co. Western Australia, pop. 6. — riv. Manitoba, Canada, from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson bay, 500 m.; incl. Saskatchewan riv. 1,450 m.
Nelsonville (nĕl′sŭn-vĭl) min. city, Athens co. O. on Hocking river, pop. 6.
Nemaha (nē′mȧ-hô′; nĕm′ȧ-) riv. Nebr. 150 m. long, Lancaster co. to Missouri riv. — co. N E Kan. 716 □ pop. 19, × Seneca. — co. S E Nebr. 389 □ pop. 13, × Auburn.

Nembro (nĕm′brō) comm. Bergamo prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.
Nemea (nē′mē-ȧ) valley, Corinth nome, Greece. See Nemean, *a.*
Nemours (nĕ-mo͞or′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 5.
Nenagh (nē′nȧ; nā′nä) town, Tipperary co. Ireland, near Nenagh river, pop. 5.
Neodesha (nē′ō-dē-shä′) city, Wilson co. Kan. pop. 3.
Neoga (nē-ō′gȧ) vil. Cumberland co. Ill. pop. 1.
Neosho (nē-ō′shō) co. S E Kan. 580 □ pop. 24, × Erie. — city, × of Newton co. Mo. pop. 4.
Neosho River, 346 m. long, Morris co. Kan. to Arkansas river in Oklahoma.
Nepal (nē-pôl′) kingdom in N India, S of Tibet, 54,000 □ pop. 4,000(?), ✻ Katmandu; includes many of the highest Himalayas; British sphere of influence. See Nepalese, *a.*
Nephi (nē′fī) city, × of Juab co. Utah, pop. 3.
Nephin (nĕf′ĭn) mt. 2,646 ft. high, Mayo co. Ireland.
Nephinbeg (nĕf′ĭn-bĕg′) *i. e.* "little Nephin," mt. 2,065 ft. high, Mayo co. Ireland.
Nérac (nā′răk′) mfg. comm. dept. Lot-et-Garonne, France, on Bayse river, p. 4, comm. 6.
Nerbudda (nĕr-bŭd′ȧ) *or* **Narbada** (nŭr-bŭd′ȧ) W div. of Central Provs. Br. India, 18,382 □ pop. 2,081. — riv. See Narbada (*Gaz.*).
Nercha (nyĕr′chä) riv. Siberia, Asia, Transbaikalia prov. to Olekma river.
Nerchinsk (nyĕr′chĭnsk) cml. town, Transbaikalia prov. E Siberia, on Nercha river, pop. 5.
Nerja (nĕr′hä; 189) town, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Nerva (nĕr′vä) comm. Huelva prov. Spain, pop. 16.
Nero Deep, submarine depression, 12° 40′ N, 145° 40′ E, near Guam, Pacific ocean, about 31,614 ft. deep; discovered 1899.
Nervesa (nĕr-vā′zä) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Nervi (nĕr′vē) spt. town, Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, on Gulf of Genoa, pop. comm. 7.
Nerviano (nĕr-vyä′nō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Nescopeck (nĕs′kō-pĕk) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. on N. Branch of Susquehanna, pop. 2.
Neshoba (nē-shō′bȧ) co. E Miss. 561 □ pop. 18, × Philadelphia.
Ness (nĕs) co. W cen. Kan. 1,079 □ pop. 6, × Ness.
Ness, Loch (nĕs) lake, 23 m. long, Inverness-shire, Scotland.
Nesvizh (nyĕs′vĕzh) town, Minsk govt. Russia in Europe, 60 m. S W of Minsk, pop. 9.
Netcong (nĕt′kŏng) bor. Morris co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Netherlands (nĕth′ẽr-lăndz) *Dutch* **Nederland** (nā′dẽr-länt′) *called also* **Holland** (hŏl′ănd) kingdom, W Europe, 12,741 □ pop. 5,853, ✻ The Hague. See army organization, gulden, *n.*, legislature, *n.*, Barrier Treaty, Dutch, *a.* & *n.*, Low Countries.
Néthou, Pic de (pēk dē nā′tōō′) highest peak of Pyrenees, in Maladetta range; 11,165 ft.
Netley (nĕt′lĭ) vil. Hampshire, England; abbey ruins & military hospital.
Nettleton (nĕt′′l-tŭn) tp. & town, Craighead co. Ark. pop. tp. 2, town 1.
Nettuno (nāt-tōō′nō) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Netze (nĕt′sĕ) riv. 275 m. long, mainly in Posen prov. Prussia, to Warthe river.
Netzschkau (nĕtsh′kou) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 8.
Neubrandenburg (noi-brän′dĕn-bo͝ork) town, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, pop. 12.
Neuburg (noi′bo͝orк) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Danube river, pop. 8.
Neubydžow (noi-bĭd′zhôf) *Boh.* **Bydžov Nový** (bĭd′zhôf nō′vē) town, Bohemia, Austria, 50 m. E N E of Prague, pop. comm. 8.
Neuchâtel (nû′shä′tĕl′) *form.* **Neufchâtel**, *Ger.* **Neuenburg** (noi′ĕn-bo͝orк) mfg. canton, N W Switzerland, 312 □ pop. 133. — its ✻ on N W shore Lake of Neuchâtel, p. comm. 24.
Neuchâtel, Lake of (nû′shä′tĕl′) W Switzerland, 84 □.
Neudamm (noi′däm) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 6.
Neudek (noi′dĕk) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 7.
Neudorf (noi′dôrf) vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 8. — See Révaújfalu.
Neuenburg (noi′ĕn-bo͝orк) town, W. Prussia prov. Prussia, on Vistula river, pop. 5. — See Neuchâtel (*Gaz.*).
Neufchâtel (nû′shä′tĕl′) town & comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 4; famed for its cheese. — See Neuchâtel (*Gaz.*).
Neugasse (noi′gäs′ĕ) comm. Moravia, Austria, pop. 6.
Neugersdorf (noi′gĕrs-dôrf) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. comm. 12.
Neuhaldensleben (noi-häl′dĕns-lā′bĕn) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Neu–Hannover (noi′-hä-nō′vẽr) *form.* **New Hanover**, isl. Bismarck arch. S Pacific oc.
Neuhaus (noi′hous) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 10.
Neuhausen (noi′hou′zĕn) town, Switzerland, sub. of Schaffhausen, pop. comm. 6.
Neuheiduk (noi′hī′do͝ok) min. vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 6.
Neu–Hückeswagen (-hük′ĕs-vä′gĕn) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Neuilly–Plaisance (nû′yē′-plĕ′zäɴs′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, p. 6, comm. 7.
Neuilly–sur–Marne (-sür′-märn′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 3, comm. 6.
Neuilly–sur–Seine (-sür′-sān′) mfg. comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 45.
Neu–Isenburg (noi′-ē′zĕn-bo͝orк) town, Starkenburg prov. Hesse, Ger. pop. comm. 11.
Neukölln (noi′kûln′) *form.* **Rixdorf** (rĭks′dôrf) S suburb of Berlin, Germany, pop. 237.
Neumarkt (noi′märkt) town, W Galicia, Austria, pop. 8, comm. 9. — town, Silesia, Prussia, pop. 5. — mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 6.
Neu–Mecklenburg (-mĕk′lĕn-bo͝orк) *form.* **New Ireland**, isl. Bismarck arch.
Neumünster (noi′mün′stẽr) town, Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, pop. 35.
Neunkirchen (noin′kĭrк′ĕn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 35. — town, Lower Austria, 9 m. S W of Wiener-Neustadt, pop. comm. 12.
Neupaka (noi′pä′kä) *or* **Neu–Paka**, town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Neu–Pommern (-pôm′ẽrn) *form.* **New Britain**, largest isl. of Bismarck arch. S. Pac. oc. lat. 5° S, lon. 150° E. See Duk-duk, *n.*
Neuquen (nā′ōō-kān′) ter. W Argentina, South America, 42,345 □ pop. 29.
Neurode (noi′rō′dĕ) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 7; coal mines.
Neuruppin (noi′ro͞o-pēn′) cml. & mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 19.
Neusalz (noi′zälts′) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Oder river, pop. 13.
Neusandez (noi′zän′dĕts) town, Galicia, Austria, 46 m. S E of Cracow, pop. comm. 25.
Neuse (nūs) riv. N. C. 280 m. long, Person co. to Pamlico sound.
Neusiedler (noi′zēd′lẽr), *Hung.* **Fertö** (fĕr′tû), **Lake**, W Hungary, 23 m. long, 7 m. broad; sometimes dry.
Neusohl (noi′zōl) *Hung.* **Beszterczebánya** (bĕs′tĕr-tsĕ-bä′nyō) town with magistracy, × of Zólyom co. Hungary, pop. 11.
Neuss (nois) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 4 m. W S W of Düsseldorf, pop. 37.
Neustadt (noi′shtät) town, West Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 10. — mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 19. — mfg. town, Palatinate dist. Bavaria, pop. 19. — town, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, pop. 8. — See Wiener-Neustadt (*Gaz.*).
Neustadt an der Orla (än dĕr ôr′lä) town, Saxe-Weimar duchy, Germany, pop. 7.
Neustadt an der Tafelfichte (tä′fĕl-fĭк′tĕ) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 6.
Neustettin (noi′shtĕ-tēn′) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Neustrelitz (noi-strā′lĭts) town, ✻ of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, pop. 12.
Neustria (nūs′trĭ-ȧ) anc. kingdom of the western Franks. See Neustrian, *a.*
Neutitschein (noi′tĭt′shīn) *Boh.* **Nový Jičín** (nō′vē yē′chēn) comm. Moravia, Aust. p. 14.
Neu–Ulm (noi′-o͞olm′) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Danube river, pop. 12.
Neuwerk (noi′vĕrk) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 12.
Neuwied (noi′vēt) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine riv. pop. 19.
Neva (nē′vȧ; *Russ.* nyĕ-vä′) riv. Russia, Ladoga lake to Finland gulf.
Nevada (nē-vä′dȧ) state, U. S. A. W of Ut. 109,821 □ pop. 82, ✻ Carson City. See Sagebrush State, Silver State. — co. S W Ark. 620 □ pop. 19, × Prescott. — co. E Cal. 974 □ p. 15, × Nevada City. — city, × of Story co. Io. p. 2. — city, × of Vernon co. Mo. p. 7.
Nevada City, city, × of Nevada co. California, pop. 3.
Nevado (nā-vä′thō: 146) peak, 14,146 ft. Andes mts. S of Bogotá, Colombia.
Nevel (nyĕ-vĕl′y′) town, Vitebsk govt. Russia in Europe, 56 m. N of Vitebsk, pop. 9.
Nevers (nē-vâr′) *anc.* Noviodunum, city, ✻ of dept. Nièvre, Fr. p. comm. 28; cathedral.
Neviano degli Arduini (nā-vyä′nō dāl′yē är-dwē′nē) comm. Parma prov. Italy, pop. 8.
Nevis (nē′vĭs nĕv′ĭs) isl. Leeward Isls. col. 50 □ pop. 13; chief town, Charlestown, p. 1.
Nevshehr (nĕv-shĕ′h′r) town, Konia vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 15.
New Albany (ôl′bȧ-nĭ) city, × of Floyd co. Ind. p. 21. — city, × of Union co. Miss. p. 2.
New Amsterdam (ăm′stẽr-dăm) the Dutch city on Manhattan isl. which became New York. — isl. 25 □ Indian oc. 37° 48′ S, 77° 25′ E; belongs to France. — town, × of Berbice co. British Guiana, pop. 8.
Newark (nū′ẽrk) town, Newcastle co. Del. pop. 2. — city, × of Essex co. N. J. pop. 347,

Nau. See Colonne, Cape.
Naugaon, town, Central India.
Var. of Nowgong.
Naun. See Nonni.
Nauplion. See Nauplia.
Navigators Islands. See Samoa Islands. [Gaz.]
Nawanagar. Var. of Navanagar.
Naxia. See Naxos.
Naxuana. See Nakhichevan.
Neapolis. See Naples.
Nebo, Mount. See Pisgah.
Nederland. See Netherlands.
Nedjed. See Nejd.
Negroponte. See Chalkis.
Neilgherry. Var. of Nilgiri.
Nemausus. See Nîmes.
Nemetocenna. See Arras.
Neokastro. See Navarino.
Nesis. See Nisida.
Neuhäusel. See Érsekújvár.
Neupest. See Újpest.
Neusatz. See Ujvidek.
Neutra. See Nyitra.
Neuzen. See Terneuzen.
Nevada de Toluca. See Toluca.
Nevada, Sierra. See Sierra Nevada.
Nevado de Famatina. See Famatina, Sierra.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); к = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.

on Passaic riv. — vil. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 6. — city, × of Licking co. O. on Licking riv. pop. 25. — mun. bor. as parish, **Newark upon Trent**, Nottinghamshire, Eng. pop. 16.
New Athens (ăth′ĕnz) vil. St. Clair co. Ill. pop. 1.
New Augustine (ô′gŭs-tēn′) city, St. John co. Florida, pop. 1.
Newaygo (nē-wā′gō) co. W Mich. 851 □ pop. 19. — its × pop. 1.
New Baden (nū bä′dĕn) vil. Clinton co. Illinois, pop. 1.
New Bedford (bĕd′fẽrd) mfg. spt. city, a × of Bristol co. Massachusetts, pop. 97.
Newberg (nū′bûrg) city, Yamhill co. Oregon, pop. 2.
New Berlin (bûr′lĭn) vil. Chenango co. N. Y. pop. 1.
New Bethlehem (bĕth′lē-hĕm; -ĕm) bor. Clarion co. Pa. on Red Bank creek, pop. 2.
Newbern (nū′bĕrn) city, × of Craven co. N. C. pop. 10. — town, Dyer co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Newberry (nū′bĕr-ĭ) co. N W cen. S. C. 601 □ pop. 35, × Newberry. — vil. × of Luce co. Mich. pop. 1. — town, × of Newberry co. S. C. pop. 5.
Newbold and Dunston (nū′bōld, dŭn′stŭn) urban dist. Derbyshire, England, pop. 6.
New Boston (bŏs′tŭn; 205) vil. Scioto co. Ohio, pop. 2.
New Braunfels (broun′fĕlz) city, × of Comal co. Texas, pop. 3.
New Bremen (brē′mĕn) vil. Auglaize co. Ohio, pop. 2.
New Brighton (brī′tŭn) mfg. bor. Beaver co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.
New Britain (brĭt′′n) mfg. city, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 44. — See Neu-Pommern (*Gaz.*).
New Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk) city, × of Middlesex co. N. J. on Raritan riv. pop. 23; seat of Rutgers college. — prov. Canada, N. America, 27,985 □ pop. 352, ✻ Fredericton.
Newburg (nū′bûrg) town, Warrick co. Ind. on Ohio riv. pop. 1. — city, Orange co. N. Y. on Hudson river, pop. 28. — city, Cuyahoga co. O. pop. 6.
Newburn (nū′bŭrn) urban dist. Northumberland co. Eng. near Newcastle, pop. 17.
Newbury (nū′bĕr-ĭ) town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 1. — town, Orange co. Vt. pop. 2. — mun. bor. Berkshire, England, pop. 12.
Newburyport (nū′bĕr-ĭ-pōrt′) mfg. city, a × of Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 15.
New Calabar (kăl′ȧ-bär′; kăl′ȧ-bär) riv. one of the mouths of the Niger riv. S. Nigeria.
New Caledonia (kăl′ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ) isl. S Pacific ocean, with Loyalty isls. 7,654 □ pop. 70, ✻ Numea; a French penal colony.
New Canaan (kā′năn) town & bor. Fairfield co. Conn. town pop. 4, bor. pop. 2.
New Carlisle (kär-līl′) vil. Clark co. Ohio, pop. 1.
New Castile (kăs-tēl′) *Sp.* **Castilla Nueva** (käs-tēl′yä nwā′vä; 195) old prov. Spain, now provs. of Madrid, Toledo, Ciudad Real, Cuenca, and Guadalajara.
New Castle, co. N Del. 435 □ pop. 123, × Wilmington. — city, New Castle co. Del. pop. 3.
Newcastle (nū′kȧs′′l) town, × of Henry co. Ind. pop. 9. — town, Lincoln co. Me. pop. 1. — city, × of Lawrence co. Pa. on Shenango river, pop. 36. — spt. town, New South Wales, Australia, on Hunter river, pop. 13. — town, N W Natal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3. — town, × of Northumberland co. New Brunswick, Can. pop. 2.
Newcastle under Lyme (līm) mfg. mun. bor. Staffordshire, England, pop. 20.
Newcastle upon Tyne (nū′kȧs′′l *or* nū-kăs′′l ŭ-pŏn′ tīn) *anc.* Pons Ælii, city & county bor. × of Northumberland co. England, pop. 267. See hoastman, *n.*
Newchwang *or* **Niuchwang** (nū′chwăng′) *called also* **Yingkow** (yĭng′kō′) *or* **Yingtse** (yĭng′tsĕ′) treaty port, Shengking prov. Manchuria, at mouth of Liao riv. pop. 61. — **City**, inland city, Shengking prov. Manchuria, 30 m. from mouth of Liao riv. pop. 52.
New Comerstown (kŭm′ẽrz-toun) vil. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, pop. 3.
New Cumberland (kŭm′bẽr-lănd) bor. Cumberland co. Pa. pop. 1. — town, × of Hancock co. W. Va. pop. 2.
New Decatur (dē-kā′tŭr) city, Morgan co. Alabama, pop. 6.
New England, states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, & Connecticut, U. S. A.
Newfoundland (nū′fŭnd-lănd′; nū′fŭn(d)-lănd′; nū′found′lănd′; *the local pronunciation differs among the educated, but the primary accent is never on the second syllable locally*) isl. colony, Brit. N. Am. 42,734 □ pop. 239, ✻ St. John's. See Newfoundland, *n.*
New Georgia Islands (jôr′jĭ-ȧ; -jȧ) group in Solomon isls.; British.
New Glasgow (glȧs′gō) town, Pictou co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 6.
New Gloucester (glŏs′tẽr) town, Cumberland co. Me. 22 m. N of Portland, pop. 1.
New Granada (grȧ-nä′dȧ) *Sp.* **Nueva Granada** (nwā′vä grä-nä′thȧ; 146); earlier name for the country of Colombia; Venezuela & Ecuador were once included.
New Guinea (gĭn′ĭ) *or* **Papua** (pä′pōō-ä; păp′ū-ȧ) large isl. Malay arch. N of Australia, 310,349 □ pop. ab. 962: the part W of lon. 141° E is Dutch, mainland 142,353 □, with isls. 152,428 □ pop. 262; the N E part (Kaiser-Wilhelmsland) is German; the S E part (Ter. of Papua) is British and is administered by the Commonwealth of Australia.
New Hampshire (hămp′shĭr) one of New Eng. states, U. S. A. 9,031 □ pop. 431, ✻ Concord. See Granite State.
New Hampton (hămp′tŭn) town, × of Chickasaw co. Iowa, pop. 2.
New Hanover (hăn′ō-vẽr) co. S E part of North Carolina, 216 □ pop. 32, × Wilmington. — See Neu-Hannover (*Gaz.*).
New Harmony (här′mō-nĭ) town, Posey co. Indiana, pop. 1; Owen's socialists, 1825.
New Hartford (härt′fẽrd) town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 3. — vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 1.
New Haven (hā′v′n) co. S Conn. 603 □ pop. 337, × × New Haven & Waterbury. — town & city, a × of New Haven co. and the chief city of Conn. pop. 134; a spt. on New Haven bay; seat of Yale univ. See City of Elms. — town, Allen co. Ind. pop. 1. — bor. Fayette co. Pa. pop. 2. — town, Addison co. Vt. pop. 1.
Newhaven (nū-hā′v′n) par. & spt. town, East Sussex, England, pop. 7.
New Hebrides (hĕb′rĭ-dēz) isls. in S Pacific oc. 17° S, 169° E, 5,100 □ p. ab. 70
New Holland (hŏl′ănd) bor. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 1. — a former name of Australia.
New Hope, bor. Bucks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
New Iberia (ī-bē′rĭ-ȧ) city, × of Iberia par. Louisiana, pop. 7.
Newington (nū′ĭng-tŭn) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 1. — par. Southwark met. bor. London, Eng. pop. 117.
New Jersey (jûr′zĭ) state, E U. S. A. 7,514 □ pop. 2,537, ✻ Trenton.
New Kensington (kĕn′zĭng-tŭn) bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. on Allegheny river, pop. 8.
New Kent (kĕnt) co. E part of Va. 191 □ pop. 5, × New Kent.
Newkirk (nū′kûrk) city, × of Kay co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
New Lanark (lăn′ärk) vil. Lanarkshire, Scotland; Robert Owen's socialism.
New Lexington (lĕk′sĭng-tŭn) vil. × of Perry co. O. 19 m. S W of Zanesville, pop. 3.
New Lisbon (lĭz′bŭn) city, Juneau co. Wisconsin, pop. 1.
New London (lŭn′dŭn) co. S E Conn. 659 □ pop. 91, × × New London & Norwich. — city, a × of New London co. pop. 20; a spt. on Thames riv. — town, Henry co. Io. pop. 1. — vil. Huron co. O. pop. 2. — city, Outagamie & Waupaca cos. Wis. pop. 3.
New Madrid (măd′rĭd) co. S E Mo. 652 □ pop. 19. — city, its × pop. 2.
Newman (nū′măn) city, Douglas co. Ill. pop. 1.
Newmarket (nū′mär′kĕt) town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 3. — (*pron.* nū′mär′kĕt *or* nū′mär′kĕt) town, West Suffolk & Cambridgeshire, England, pop. 10; races.
New Marlboro (märl′bŭr-ō) town, Berkshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
New Martinsville (mär′tĭnz-vĭl) town, × of Wetzel co. W. Va. on Ohio river, pop. 2.
New Mexico (mĕk′sĭ-kō) state, S W U. S. A. 122,503 □ pop. 327, ✻ Santa Fe.
New Milford (mĭl′fẽrd) town, a × of Litchfield co. Connecticut, pop. 5.
New Mills, par. & town, Derbyshire, England, pop. 9.
Newnan (nū′năn) city, × of Coweta co. Georgia, pop. 6.
New Netherland (nĕth′ẽr-lănd) the name under the Dutch of the ter. now mainly comprised in the state of New York.
New Orleans (ôr′lē-ănz) cml. city, × of Orleans par. La. a riv. port on Mississippi riv. pop. 339; chief cotton market of the U. S. A.; battle 1815; Tulane university.
New Paltz (nū′ pôlts′) vil. Ulster co. New York, pop. 1.
New Philadelphia (fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ) city, × of Tuscarawas co. O. pop. 9. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 3.
New Plymouth (plĭm′ŭth) bor. ✻ of Taranaki dist. W North Island, New Zealand, pop. 5.
New Point Comfort (kŭm′fẽrt) Va. bet. Chesapeake bay & Mobjack bay.
Newport (nū′pōrt) co. S E R. I. 114 □ pop. 39. — its × a spt. watering place, pop. 27. — town, × of Jackson co. Ark. pop. 4. — city, × of Campbell co. Ky. pop. 30. — town, Penobscot co. Me. pop. 2. — town, × of Sullivan co. N. H. pop. 4. — bor. Perry co. Pa. pop. 2. — town, × of Cocke co. Tenn. pop. 2. — vil. × of Orleans co. Vt. pop. 3. — town, Stevens co. Wash. pop. 1. — mun. bor. ✻ of Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, pop. 11. — county bor. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 84.
Newport News, point near mouth of James riv. Va. N W of Hampton Roads. — **city**, geographically in Warwick co. Va. 2 □ pop. 20.
New Prague (prăg) city, Lesueur and Scott cos. Minnesota, pop. 2.
New Providence, isl. Bahama group, British West Indies, pop. 14.
New Richmond, vil. Clermont co. O. pop. 2. — city, St. Croix co. Wis. pop. 2.
New Rochelle (rō-shĕl′) city, Westchester co. New York, pop. 29.
New Roads, town, Pointe Coupee par. Louisiana, pop. 1.
New Ross (rŏs; 205) urban dist. Wexford co. Ireland, on Barrow river, pop. 6.
Newry (nū′rĭ) town, Down & Armagh cos. Ireland, pop. 12.
New Sharon (shâr′ŭn) town, Mahaska co. Iowa, 13 m. N of Oskaloosa, pop. 1.
New Shoreham (shōr′ăm) town, Newport co. R. I. on Block island, pop. 1.
New Siberia, isl. group, Arctic ocean, Yakutsk govt. Siberia, Russia in Asia; chief isls. Kotelny, Fadyeevski, Novaya Sibir (New Siberia), & Lyakhov.
New Smyrna (smûr′nȧ) city, Volusia co. Florida, pop. 1.
New South Wales, state, S E Australia, ab. 309,470 □ pop. 1,647, with civilized full-blooded aboriginals 1,649, ✻ and chief city Sydney.
Newstead Abbey (nū′stĕd), Nottinghamshire, England; family residence of Byron.
New Straitsville (strāts′vĭl) vil. Perry co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Newton (nū′tŭn) co. N W Ark. 846 □ pop. 11, × Jasper. — co. N cen. Ga. 262 □ pop. 18, × Covington. — co. N W Ind. 405 □ pop. 10, × Kentland. — co. E Miss. 568 □ pop. 23, × Decatur. — co. S W Mo. 622 □ pop. 27, × Neosho. — co. E Tex. 889 □ pop. 11, × Newton. — city, × of Jasper co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Jasper co. Io. pop. 5. — city, × of Harvey co. Kan. pop. 8. — city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 40. — town, Newton co. Miss. p. 2. — town, × of Sussex co. N. J. p. 4. — town, × of Catawba co. N. C. p. 2.
Newton Abbot (nū′tŭn ăb′ŭt) urban dist. Devonshire, England, pop. 14.
Newton in Makerfield (māk′ẽr-fēld; *colloq.* māk′-) *or* **Newton le Willows** (lē wĭl′ōz) town, Lancashire, England, pop. 18.
Newtown (nū′toun) town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 3. — bor. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 2. — S W suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, pop. 26.
Newtown and Chilwell (chĭl′wĕl) bor. Victoria, Australia, sub. of Geelong, pop. 6.
Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn (lăn′lōō-chī′ārn; 193) urban dist. Montgomeryshire, Wales, pop. 6; flannel manufacturing.
Newtownards (nū′t′n-ärdz′) town, Down co. Ireland, 10 m. E of Belfast, pop. 9.
New Ulm (ŭlm) city, × of Brown co. Minnesota, pop. 6.
Newville (nū′vĭl) bor. Cumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
New Westminster (wĕst′mĭn-stẽr) city, former ✻ of Brit. Columbia, Canada, pop. 13.
New Windsor (wĭn′zẽr) mun. bor. Berkshire co. Eng. See under Windsor (*Gaz.*).
New York, one of Middle Atl. states, U. S. A. 47,654 □ pop. 9,114, ✻ Albany, first cml. & mfg. & most populous state in the Union. See Empire State, Gotham, *n.*, Knickerbocker, *n.* — co. N. Y. part of N. Y. city, 63 □ pop. 2,763. — spt. city, cml. center of the U. S. & largest city of W hemisphere, S E N. Y. at mouth of Hudson riv. lat. 40° 42.7′ N, lon. 74° 00.1′ W, pop. 4,767; comprises bors. of Manhattan (Manhattan isl.), Bronx (on mainland), Brooklyn (in W Long Isl.), Queens (in W Long Isl.), & Richmond (Staten isl.). See Bowery, *n.*, Castle Garden, East Side, Empire City, Evacuation Day, Knickerbocker, *n.*, Tammany, *n.*, Tenderloin, *n.*, Wall Street.
New York Bay, inlet of the Atlantic at the mouth of the Hudson riv. consisting of the Upper bay (bay proper) & the Lower Bay, connected by the Narrows.
New Zealand, Dominion of (zē′lănd) British self-governing colony, S Pacific ocean, comprising New Zealand proper (North, South, and Stewart islands, 103,658 □ pop. 1,008), Cook, Chatham, Kermadec, & other groups & isls. 104,751 □ pop. 1,021, with Maoris 1,071, ✻ Wellington. See legislature, *n.*, Maori, *n.* & *a.*
Neyva (nā′vȧ) riv. Russia, 170 m. long, Ural mts. to Ryezh river.
Nez Perce (nā′ pĕr′sā′) co. N W Ida. 3,844 □ pop. 25, × Lewiston.
Ngami (n′gä′mē) former lake, ab. 300 □ now marshy land, N Bechuanaland prot. S Africa, 20° 30′ S lat. 23° 30′ E lon.
Nhatrang (nyä′träng′) spt. & riv. S Annam, French Indo-China.
Niagara (nī-ăg′ȧ-rȧ) riv. bet. N. Y. & Ontario prov. Canada, 36 m. long, Lake Erie to Lake Ontario; Falls of Niagara, 158 ft. high on Can. side, 167 ft. on Am. — co. W N. Y. 522 □ pop. 92, × Lockport.
Niagara Falls, city, Niagara co. N. Y. pop. 30. — town, Welland co. Ontario, Canada, on Niagara riv. pop. 9.
Nias (nē′äs′) isl. Du. E. Indies, W of Sumatra, crossed by 1° N lat. 1,842 □.
Niausta (nyĕ-ä′ōō-stȧ) *or* **Niagusta** (nyĕ-ä′kōōs-tȧ) *Turk.* **Agustos** (ä′gōōs-tŏs) town, formerly Turkish, 41 m. W of Saloniki, pop. 10.
Nicæa (nī-sē′ȧ) *Anglicized* **Nice** (nīs) anc. city, a ✻ of Bithynia, Asia Minor, on site of modern Isnik; 1st Ecumenical Council & Nicene Creed a. d. 325; 7th E. Council 787. See Nicene, *a.* — empire of 13th century, with center at Nicæa. — (*pron.* nēs). See Nice.
Nicaragua (nĭk′ȧ-rä′gwȧ) republic, Central America, 49,552 □ pop. 600, ✻ Managua.
Nicaragua, Lake, in Cen. Am. 92 m. long, 34 m. wide.
Nicastro (nē-käs′trō) town, Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. comm. 17.
Nice (nēs) *It.* **Nizza** (nēt′sä) *anc.* Nicæa, spt. city, ✻ of dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, on Mediterranean sea, p. 110, communal p. 143; mild climate; health resort. — See Nicæa.
Nicholas (nĭk′ō-lȧs) co. N E Ky. 208 □ pop. 11, × Carlisle. — co. cen. W. Va. 680 □ pop. 18, × Summersville.
Nicholas Channel, off N coast of Cuba, bet. 79° 30′ & 81° W.
Nicholasville (nĭk′ō-lȧs-vĭl) city, × of Jessamine co. Kentucky, pop. 3.
Nickerson (nĭk′ẽr-sŭn) city, Reno co. Kansas, pop. 1.
Nicobar Islands (nĭk′ō-bär′) *or* **Nicobars**, group, Bay of Bengal, 635 □ pop. 9; British. See Andaman & Nicobar Isls. (*Gaz.*), Nicobarese, *n.*
Nicolet (nē′kō′lĕ′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Bécancour.
Nicollet (nĭk′ō-lĕt) co. S Minn. 443 □ pop. 14, × St. Peter.
Nico Pérez (nē′kō pā′rās; 268) town, Uruguay, 112 m. N N E of Montevideo.
Nicopolis (nĭ-kŏp′ō-lĭs) town. See Nikopol. — city, anc. Epirus; ruins ab. 5 m. N of Prevesa.
Nicosia (nē′kō-zē′ä) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 16. — See Nikosia (*Gaz.*).
Nicotera (nē-kō′tā-rä) town, Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Nicoya (nē-kō′yä) gulf, Pacific coast of Costa Rica, Central America. — pen. bet. gulf & Pacific ocean. — town, pop. 3, on peninsula.
Nictheroy (nĭk′tē-roi′) city, ✻ of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 35.
Niederbronn (nē′dẽr-brŏn′) town, Alsace-Lorraine ter. Germany, pop. 3.
Niederhasslau (-häs′lou) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 6.
Nieder-Hermsdorf (-hĕrms′dôrf) vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 11.
Niederplanitz (-plä′nĭts) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, near Zwickau, pop. comm. 12.
Nieder-Schönhausen (-shûn′hou′zĕn) *officially* **Berlin-Nieder-Schönhausen**, vil. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 17.
Nieder-Selters (-zĕl′tẽrs) vil. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prus. pop. 2; mineral waters.
Niel (nēl; nē-ĕl′) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Niemen (nē′mĕn; *Pol.* nyĕm′ĕn) riv. 565 m. long, Minsk govt. Russia to Kurisches Haff, E. Prussia; takes name of **Memel** (*pron.* mā′mĕl) near end.
Niemes (nē′mĕs) *Boh.* **Mimoň** (mĭ′mŏn-y′) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Nienburg (nēn′bōōrk) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, on Weser river, pop. 10. — mfg. town, Anhalt, Germany, on Saale riv. pop. 6.
Nieppe (nyĕp) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 1, comm. 6.
Nieuwe-Pekela (nē′wē-pā′kȧ-lä) comm. Groningen, Netherlands, pop. 5.
Nieuwer-Amstel (nē′wẽr äm′stĕl) vil. & comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Nieuwvelt (nē′ōō-vĕlt) mt. range, Cape prov. U. of South Africa, alt. 7,000 ft. high.
Nièvre (nyĕ′vr′) dept. cen. France, 2,659 □ pop. 299, ✻ Nevers.
Nigde (nĭg′dĕ) town, E Konia vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 15.
Niger (nī′jẽr) riv. W Africa, 2,600 m. from ab. Sierra Leone frontier through French Guinea, Upper Senegal and Niger, Mil. ter. of the Niger, Northern & Southern Nigeria to Bight of Benin. —, **Military Territory of the**, part of French West Africa, E of Upper Senegal and Niger & N of Northern Nigeria, 534,247 □ pop. 1,074.
Nigeria (nī-jē′rĭ-ȧ) British possession N of Gulf of Guinea on both sides of Niger river, divided into **Northern Nigeria**, protectorate, 255,700 □ pop. 8,069, ✻ Zungeru, and **Southern Nigeria**, colony & protectorate, 79,880 □ pop. 7,836, ✻ Lagos.
Nihtaur (nē-tōr′) town, Bijnor dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 12.
Niigata (nē′ē-gä′tȧ) dist. N Honshu isl. Japan, 4,911 □ pop. 1,956. — spt. in dist. pop. 62.

New Corinth. See Corinth. | **New Ireland.** See Neu-Mecklenburg. | **New Whatcom.** See Bellingham. | **Nganking.** See Anking. | **Ngornu.** See Angornu. | **Nidwalden.** See Unterwalden.
New Dongola. See Orde, El. | **New Sarum.** See Salisbury. | **Nganhwei.** See Anhwei. | **Ngantung.** See Antung. | **Niagusta.** See Niausta. | **Nieuwe Maas.** See Maas.
New Goa. See Panjim. | **Ngauruhoe.** See Tongariro. | **Nicomedia.** See Ismid. | **Nihon.** See Nippon.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Niihau (nē′ē-hä′o͞o) one of the Hawaiian isls. 97 □.

Níjar (nē′har ; 189) town, Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 13.

Nijkerk (nī′kĕrk) town & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.

Nijmegen (nī′mā′gĕn ; 172) *or* **Nimwegen** (nĭm′wā′-) *or* **Nimeguen** (nĭm′ā′-) ft. town & comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, on Waal river, p. comm. 55 ; famous treaty 1678.

Nikaria (nyē′kȧ-rē′ȧ) *Turk.* **Kariot** (kä′rē-ôt′) *anc.* Ica′ria, isl. Ægean sea, W S W of Samos, 103 □ pop. 10.

Nikki (nĭk′ē) town, Borgu, Dahomey, French West Africa.

Nikolaev (nyē′kŏ-lä′yĕf) ft. town & naval station, Kherson, Russia, on Black sea, p. 104.

Nikolaevsk (nyē′kŏ-lä′yĕfsk) spt. town, Primorskaya prov. Russia in Asia, pop. 16. — town, Samara govt. Russia in Europe, on Great Irgiz riv. pop. 31.

Nikolai (nē′kō-lī′) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 30 m. E by N of Ratibor, pop. 8.

Nikolaistad (nĭk′ō-lī-städ′) spt. town, Vasa govt. Finland, Russia in Europe, pop. 20.

Nikolsburg (nē′kōls-boorĸ) *Boh.* **Mikulov** (mĭ′ko͞o-lôt) comm. Moravia, Austria, pop. 6.

Nikopol (nē-kô′pôl) anc. Nicop′olis, town, Bulgaria, on Danube river, pop. 5 ; battle 1396.

Nikopol (nyē′kŏ-pôl′y′) town, Ekaterinoslav govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 8.

Nikosia (nē′kō-sē′ȧ) *or* **Leukosia** (lĕf′kō-sē′ȧ) town, ✱ of Cyprus, pop. 16.

Niksar (nĭk′sär′) town, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, 63 m. S E of Samsun, pop. 4.

Nikšic (nĭk′shĭch) ft. town, cen. Montenegro, pop. 5.

Nile (nīl) *anc.* Nī′lus, riv. E Af. 3,670 m. long, Victoria Nyanza to Medit. sea ; delta 120 m. wide bet. W mouth at Rosetta and E mouth at Damietta ; rises end of June to October ; mean rise at Cairo 27 ft. —, **Blue**, *Arab.* **Bahr el Azrek** (bä′h′r ĕl az′rĕk) riv. Africa, rises in Abyssinia, unites with White Nile near Khartum. —, **White**, *Arab.* **Bahr el Abiad** (ä′bē-ȧd) part of Nile riv. bet. Khartum and the Bahr el Ghazal.

Niles (nīlz) city, Berrien co. Mich. pop. 5. — city, Trumbull co. O. pop. 8.

Nilgiri (nēl′gē-rē) native state, Orissa, India, 278 □ pop. 67. — its ✱.

Nilgiris (nēl′gē-rēs) *i. e.* "Blue mts." mts. Nilgiris dist. Madras, British India ; highest point, Mt. Dodabetta (dō′dȧ-bĕt′ȧ) 8,760 ft. — dist. of Madras, Br. India, 958 □ pop. 119, ✱ Ootacamund.

Nilwood (nĭl′wo͝od) vil. Macoupin co. Ill. pop. 1.

Nimar (nē-mär′) dist. of Nerbudda div. Central Provs. Br. India, 4,273 □ pop. 391.

Nimburg (nĭm′bo͝orĸ) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 10.

Nîmes *or* **Nismes** (nēm) *anc.* Nemau′sus, town, ✱ of dept. Gard, France, pop. 71, communal pop. 80 ; rich in Roman remains ; amphitheater 438 ft. by 333 ft., temple (*Maison-Carrée*), baths, & ruins of famous aqueduct (*Pont-du-Gard*) in vicinity.

Nimis (nē′mēs) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.

Nineveh (nĭn′ē-vĕ) anc. city, ✱ of Assyria ; ruins on E bank of Tigris riv. opp. town of Mosul, Mosul vilayet, Turkey in Asia.

Ningpo (nĭng′pō′) city & treaty port, Chekiang prov. China, pop. 350.

Ninguta (nĭŋ-go͞o′tä) town, Kirin prov. E Manchuria, 150 m. N W of Vladivostok, pop. 60.

Ninove (nē′nōv′) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Dender river, pop. 9.

Niobrara River (nī′ō-brâr′ȧ) 450 m. long, E Wyo. to Missouri river, 98° W lon.

Niort (nyôr′) comm. ✱ of dept. Deux-Sèvres, France, on Sèvre-Niortaise river, pop. 24.

Nipani (nē-pä′nē) town, Belgaum dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 12.

Nipe (nē′pā) bay, N coast of Oriente prov. Cuba.

Nipigon (nĭp′ĭ-gŏn) lake, 1,730 □ Ontario prov. Canada, N of Lake Superior.

Nipissing (nĭp′ĭ-sĭng) dist. Ontario, Canada, 31,573 □ pop. 74.

Nipissing, Lake, 33 □ bet. Lake Huron & Ottawa riv. Ontario, Canada.

Nippletop (nĭp′′l-tŏp′) peak, Adirondack mts. N. Y. 4,620 ft. high.

Nippon (nĭp′pŏn′) *or* **Niphon** (nĭf′ŏn′) *or* **Nihon** (nē′hŏn′) properly, Japan ; sometimes applied to Honshu. See Honshu (*Gaz.*).

Nippur (nĭp-po͞or′) anc. city, Babylonia, S of Babylon.

Niquero (nē-kā′rō) city, Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. 2.

Nirgua (nēr′gwä) town, Carabobo state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 8.

Niscemi (nē-shē′mē) town, Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 15.

Nish (nēsh) *Serv.* **Niš** (nēsh) *Ger.* **Nissa** (nĭs′ä) dept. Servia, 988 □ pop. 195. — its ✱ a ft. city on Nišava riv. pop. 25.

Nishapur (nĭsh′ȧ-po͞or′) town, Khorassan prov. Persia, about 40 m. W by S of Meshed ; birthplace & burial place of Omar Khayyám.

Nishnabotna River (nĭsh′nȧ-bŏt′nȧ) Carroll co. Io. to Missouri riv. in Missouri.

Nisibis (nĭs′ĭ-bĭs) city, anc. Mesopotamia; modern Nisibin (nē′sē-bēn′) ab. 37° N, 41° 10′ E.

Nisida (nē′zē-dä) *anc.* Ne′sis, isl. S E of Pozzuoli, Naples bay, Italy.

Nisko (nĭs′kō) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.

Nith (nĭth) riv. Scotland, ab. 65 m. long, Ayrshire, to Solway firth.

Niue (nē-o͞o′ā) *or* **Savage Island**, isl. Pacific ocean, 19° S, 170° W, 100 □ pop. 4 ; to N. Z.

Nivelles (nē′vĕl′) town, Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 13.

Nivernais (nē′vĕr′nĕ′) old prov. France, now dept. Nièvre and part of Cher. —, **Canal of**, 45 m. long, connects Loire river with Seine & Yonne rivers.

Nixdorf (nĭks′dôrf) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 7, comm. 8.

Niza (nē′zä) town, Portalegre dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, pop. 4.

Nizhegorod (nyē′zhĕ-gŏ-rôt′) govt. Russia in Eu. 19,789 □ pop. 2,017, ✱ Nizhni Novgorod.

Nizhne Tagilski (nyĭzh′nyĕ tä′gēl-y′-skē) town, Perm govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 40.

Nizhne Udinsk (o͞o-dyēnsk′) town, Irkutsk govt. Siberia, pop. 3.

Nizhni Novgorod (nyĭzh′nyē nôv′gŏ-rŏt) town, ✱ of Nizhegorod govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 104 ; annual fairs.

Niżniów (nyĭzh′nyo͝of) town, Galicia, Austria, near Dniester river, pop. comm. 5.

Nizza Monferrato (nēt′sä mōn′fĕr-rä′tō) town, Alessandria prov. Italy, pop. comm. 10.

Noakhali (nō-ä′ĸä′lē) dist. of Chittagong div. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 1,508.

Noale (nō-ä′lā) comm. Venice prov. Italy, pop. 6.

Noatak–Kobuk (nō-ȧ′tȧk-kō′bo͝ok) dist. W Alaska, pop. 2.

Noble (nō′b′l) co. N E Ind. 417 □ pop. 24, × Albion. — co. S E O. 399 □ pop. 19, × Caldwell. — co. N Okla. 734 □ pop. 15, × Perry.

Nobles (nō′b′lz) co. S W Minn. 722 □ pop. 15, × Worthington.

Noblesville (nō′bl′z-vĭl) city, × of Hamilton co. Ind. pop. 5.

Nocera Inferiore (nō-châ′rä ēn′fā-rē-ō′rā) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 22.

Nocera Superiore (so͞o′pā-rē-ō′rā) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 8.

Nocera Umbra (o͞om′brä) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 8.

Noceto (nō-chā′tō) commune, Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, 7 m. W of Parma, pop. 9.

Noci (nō′chē) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 13.

Nocona (nō-kō′nȧ) town, Montague co. Texas, pop. 1.

Nodaway (nŏd′ȧ-wā) co. N W Mo. 871 □ pop. 29, × Maryville.

Nodaway River, Io. & Mo. 200 m. long, Cass co. Io. to Missouri river.

Nœux-les-Mines (nû′-lā-mēn′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 8, comm. 9.

Nogales (nō-gä′lĕs) town, × of Santa Cruz co. Ariz. on Santa Cruz river, pop. 4.

Nogara (nō-gä′rä) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.

Nogent-le-Rotrou (nō′zhäɴ′-lē-rō′tro͞o′) town, dept. Eure-et-Loir, France, p. 7, comm. 8.

Nogent-sur-Marne (-sür′-mârn′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 14.

Nogent-sur-Seine (-sür′-sân′) town & comm. dept. Aube, France, p. 4; ruins of Paraclet.

Nogoyá (nō′gō-yä′) town, Entre Rios prov. Argentina, pop. 8.

Nógrád (nō′gräd) co. N W Hungary, 1,594 □ pop. 262, × Balassagyarmat.

Noicattaro (noi′kät-tä′rō) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 9.

Noirmoutier (nwȧr′mo͞o′tyā′) isl. dept. Vendée, France. — town on isl. pop. 2, comm. 7.

Noisy-le-Sec (nwä′zē′-lē-sĕk′) town, dept. Seine, France, pop. 13, comm. 14.

Nokomis (nō-kō′mĭs) city, Montgomery co. Ill. pop. 2.

Nola (nô′lä) town, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, 15 m. E N E of Naples, pop. comm. 15.

Nolan (nō′lăn) co. N W Tex. 880 □ pop. 12, × Sweetwater.

No Mans Land, isl. S W of Marthas Vineyard.

Nombre de Dios (nōm′brā dā dyōs′) town, Durango state, Mexico, pop. 7.

Nome (nōm) town, near Cape Nome, Alaska, pop. 3.

Nome, Cape, W Alaska, about 64° 30′ N lat. 165° W lon.

Nomozaki (nō′mō-zä′kē) headland, S side of Nagasaki bay, Kiushu isl. Japan.

Nona (nō′nä) coast comm. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 9.

Nonantola (nō-nän′tō-lä) comm. Modena prov. Italy, 6 m. N E of Modena, pop. 8.

Nonni (nŏn′ē) *or* **Naun** (noun) riv. Manchuria, 660 m. Great Khingan mts. to Sungari riv.

Noordwijk (nōrd′wīk) vil. & comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.

Nootka Sound (no͞ot′kȧ) harbor, W coast Vancouver isl. British Columbia, Canada.

Norborne (nôr′bŭrn) vil. Carroll co. Missouri, pop. 1.

Norcia (nôr′chä) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 9.

Nord (nōr) agr. & mfg. dept. N France, 2,229 □ pop. 1,962, ✱ **Lille.**

Norden (nōr′dĕn) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 7.

Norderney (nōr′dẽr-nī′) isl. Hanover prov. Prussia, in North sea, 4 □ pop. 4 ; sea bathing.

Nordhausen (nōrt′hou′zĕn) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Helme river, pop. 33.

Nordkyn, Cape (nôr′kün′) most N point of Europe (mainland) 45 m. E of North cape.

Nordland (nôr′lȧn) prov. Norway, 14,517 □ pop. 164, ✱ Bodö, pop. 5.

Nördlingen (nûrt′lĭng-ĕn) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Eger river, pop. 8.

Nordre Bergenhus (nôr′drĕ bâr′gĕn-hüs′) prov. S W Norway, 7,132 □ pop. 90.

Nordre Trondhjem (trŏn′yĕm) prov. Norway, 8,791 □ pop. 85, ✱ Levanger.

Nore, The (nōr ; 201) estuary, Thames riv. England, E of Sheerness.

Norfolk (nôr′fŏk) co. E Mass. 410 □ pop. 187, × Dedham. — co. S E Va. 404 □ pop. 53, × Portsmouth. — town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — city, Madison co. Nebr. pop. 6. — city, geographically in Norfolk co. Va. 7 □ pop. 67. — co. England, 2,055 □ pop. 499, × Norwich. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Simcoe.

Norfolk Island, Pacific oc. 29° 4′ S, 168° E, 930 m. from Sydney, 13 □ pop. 1 ; belongs to New South Wales ; Pitcairn Islanders' second home.

Norg (nŏrĸ) vil. & comm. Drenthe, Netherlands, pop. comm. 5.

Noric Alps (nŏr′ĭk) name sometimes given to the eastern Alps in region of ancient Noricum or to a part of them.

Noricum (nŏr′ĭ-kŭm) anc. country & Roman prov. S of Danube ; modern Styria, Salzburg, Lower Austria, & part of Carinthia.

Normal (nôr′măl) town, McLean co. Ill. pop. 4.

Normal City, town, Delaware co. Indiana, pop. 1.

Norman (nôr′măn) co. N W Minn. 860 □ p. 13, × Ada. — city, × of Cleveland co. Okla. p. 4; Univ. of Oklahoma.

Normanby (nôr′măn-bĭ) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 12.

Normandy (-dĭ) anc. prov. France, now divided into depts. Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, & Orne ; its ✱ was Rouen. See Norman, *a.* & *n.*

Norman Isles (nôr′măn) the Channel islands, English channel.

Normanton (-tŭn) par. & town, West Riding, Yorkshire co. England, pop. 15.

Norrbotten (nŏr-bŏt′tĕn) largest prov. Sweden, 40,881 □ pop. 161, ✱ Luleå.

Norridgewock (nŏr′ĭj-wŏk) town, Somerset co. Maine, pop. 2.

Norris City (nŏr′ĭs) vil. White co. Illinois, pop. 1.

Norristown (nŏr′ĭs-toun) bor. × of Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 28.

Norrköping (nôr′chû′pĭng) mfg. city & spt. Östergötland prov. Sweden, pop. 46.

Norrland (nôr′länd′) N div. Sweden, 100,808 □ pop. 945 ; comprises Gäfleborg, Västernorrland, Jämtland, Västerbotten, & Norrbotten.

Norte, Cape (nôr′tā) at N mouth of Amazon riv. Brazil.

Norte de Balabac (dā bä-lä′bȧk) strait, bet. Palawan & Balabac isls. Phil. islands.

Norte de Santander (sän′tän-dār′) dept. Colombia, 6,708 □ pop. 204, × Cúcuta.

North Adams (nôrth ăd′ămz) city, Berkshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 22.

Northallerton (nôrth-ăl′ẽr-tŭn) town, North Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 5; battle 1138.

Northam (nôr′thăm) town, Devonshire, England, pop. 6.

Northampton (nôr-thămp′tŭn) co. N E N. C. 504 □ pop. 22, × Jackson. — co. E Pa. 372 □ pop. 128, × Easton. — co. S E Va. 239 □ pop. 17, × Eastville. — city, × of Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 19 ; seat of Smith college. — bor. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 9. — mfg. county bor. × of Northamptonshire, England, pop. 90. — See Northamptonshire (*Gaz.*).

Northampton Heights, bor. Northampton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

Northamptonshire (-shẽr) *or* **Northampton**, co. cen. Eng. 998 □ p. 349, × Northampton.

North Andover (ăn′dō-vẽr) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 6.

North Attleboro (ăt′′l-bŭr-ō) town, Bristol co. Massachusetts, pop. 10.

North Augusta, town, Aiken co. South Carolina, pop. 1.

North Baltimore (bôl′tĭ-mōr) vil. Wood co. Ohio, pop. 3.

North Bay, town, on Lake Nipissing, Ontario, Canada, pop. 8.

North Bellevernon (bĕl-vûr′nŭn) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

North Bend, city, Dodge co. Nebr. on Platte river, pop. 1. — city, Coos co. Ore. pop. 2.

North Berwick (bûr′wĭk) town, York co. Maine, pop. 2.

Northboro (nôrth′bŭr-ō) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.

North Brabant (brȧ-bănt′ *or* brā′bănt) *Du.* **Noordbrabant** (nōrd′brä-bänt′) prov. Neth. 1,980 □ pop. 623, × Bois-le-Duc.

North Braddock (brăd′ŭk) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 12.

Northbridge (nôrth′brĭj′) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 9.

North Bromsgrove (brŏmz′grōv′) urban dist. Worcestershire, England, pop. 7.

North Brookfield, town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.

North Canaan (kā′năn) town, Litchfield co. Connecticut, pop. 2.

North Cape, extreme N point of Europe, 71° 11′ N lat. on Magerö isl. — headland, N coast of Siberia. — N E end of Cape Breton isl. — on N coast of Prince Edward isl. — N extremity of New Zealand.

North Carolina (kăr′ō-lī′nȧ), S Atlantic state, U. S. A. 48,740 □ pop. 2,206, ✱ Raleigh. See Carolina, *n.*, Carolinian, *a.* 2, Confederate States of America, Old North State, Turpentine State.

North Catasauqua (kăt′ȧ-sô′kwȧ) bor. Northampton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

North Charleroi (shär′lē-roi′ ; shär′lē-roi′) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

North Chicago, city, Lake co. Ill. on Lake Michigan, pop. 3.

Northcote (nôrth′kōt) town, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 18.

North Dakota, state, N W U. S. A. 70,183 □ pop. 577, ✱ Bismarck.

North Downs, range of hills, S Eng. N of South Downs; highest point, Leith Hill, 965 ft.

Northeast, bor. Erie co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

North East Land, isl. Spitzbergen group, Arctic ocean.

Northeim (nōrt′hīm) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 9.

Northern Caucasia (kô-kā′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ) the portion of the Caucasus, Russia, N of Caucasus mts. comprising Kuban & Terek provs. & Stavropol govt. but excluding Dagestan prov. & the N part of Baku govt. 85,767 □ pop. 5,219.

Northern Circars (sẽr-kärz′) historic name of N portion of Madras pres. Br. India.

Northern Territory, a ter. of the Commonwealth of Australia, N of 26° S lat. & bet. 129° & 138° E lon. about 523,620 □ pop. 3, with civilized aboriginals 5, ✱ Darwin.

North′field, town, Franklin co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, Rice co. Minn. pop. 3. — town, Merrimack co. N. H. pop. 1. — vil. Washington co. Vt. pop. 2 ; Norwich univ. — See King's Norton and Northfield.

North′fleet, town, Kent co. England, on Thames river, pop. 14.

North Fond du Lac (fŏn′ do͞o lăk′) vil. Fond du Lac co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.

North Haven, town, New Haven co. Connecticut, pop. 2.

North Holland, *Du.* **Noordholland** (nōrd′hŏl′änt) prov. Netherlands, 1,069 □ pop. 1,106, ✱ Haarlem.

North Island, most N of the three principal isls. of New Zealand, 44,468 □ pop. 564.

North Judson, town, Starke co. Indiana, pop. 1.

North Kingstown (kĭngz′toun) town, Washington co. Rhode Island, pop. 4.

North Manchester, town, Wabash co. Indiana, pop. 2.

North Mankato (măn-kā′tō) vil. Nicollet co. Minnesota, pop. 1.

North Milwaukee, vil. Milwaukee co. Wis. 6 m. N N W of Milwaukee, pop. 2.

North Olean (ō′lē-ăn′) vil. Cattaraugus co. New York, pop. 2.

North Olmsted (ŏm′stĕd ; ŭm′-) vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 1.

North Park, elevated tract, Grand co. Col. bet. Medicine Bow & Park ranges.

North Pelham (pĕl′ăm) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 1.

North Peoria (pē-ō′rĭ-ȧ) vil. Peoria co. Ill. 2 m. N W of Peoria, pop. 2.

North Plainfield, bor. Somerset co. New Jersey, pop. 6.

North Platte, riv. 510 m. long, Col. Wyo. & Nebr. ; with South Platte forms Platte riv. — city, × of Lincoln co. Nebraska, pop. 5.

Nijni Novgorod. Var. of Nizhni Novgorod.
Nikshich. Var. of Nikšic.
Nilus. See Nile.
Nimeguen. See Nijmegen.
Ninsen. See Chemulpo.
Nio. See Ios.
Niphon. See Nippon.
Niš. See Nish.
Nisibin. See Nisibis.
Nismes. Var. of Nîmes.
Nissa. See Nish.
Niuchwang. Var. of Newchwang.
Nizam's Dominions. See Hyderabad.
Nizhni Lomov. See Lomov, Nizhni.
Nizhnyaya Tunguska. See Tunguska.
Nizza. See Nice.
Njommelsaska. See Harsprång.
Noordbrabant. See North Brabant.
Noordholland. See North Holland.
Norba Cæsarea. See Alcantara, Spain.
North Amherst. See Amherst.
North Arcot. See Arcot, North.
North Clapham. See Clapham.
Northern Arakan. See Arakan, Northern.
Northern Karoo. See Karoo, Northern.
Northern Nigeria. See Nigeria, Northern.
Northern Shan States. See Shan States, Northern.
Northern Sporades. See Sporades.
Northern Territories. See Gold Coast.
Northfield. See King's Norton and Northfield.
North Kanara. See Kanara, North.
North Kearsarge. See Kearsarge, North.

Northport (nôrth′pōrt) vil. Suffolk co. New York, pop. 2.
North Providence, town, Providence co. Rhode Island, pop. 5.
North Reading (rĕd′ĭng) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
North Riding, administrative co. N div. of ancient co. of Yorkshire, England, with associated co. bor. 2,129 □ pop. 420.
North River, the estuary of the Hudson river, bet. New York & New Jersey.
North Saint Paul, vil. Ramsey co. Minn. 6 m. N E of St. Paul, pop. 1.
North Sea *or* **German Ocean**, arm of Atlantic ocean, between the European continent on S & E & Great Britain on W, 600 m. long, 350 m. broad.
North Smithfield, town, Providence co. Rhode Island, pop. 3.
North Stonington (stōn′ĭng-tŭn) town, New London co. Connecticut, pop. 1.
North Sydney, spt. Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 5. — suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, on N shore of Port Jackson, pop. 33, mun. 35.
North Tarrytown, vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 5.
North Tonawanda (tŏn′ȧ-wŏn′dȧ) city, Niagara co. New York, pop. 12.
North Toronto, town, suburb of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, pop. 5.
Northumberland (nôr-thŭm′bẽr-lănd) co. E cen. Pa. 454 □ pop. 111, × Sunbury. — co. E Va. 205 □ pop. 11, × Heathsville. — town, Coos co. N. H. pop. 2. — bor. Northumberland co. Pa. pop. 4. — co. N England, 2,018 □ pop. 697, chief town Newcastle upon Tyne. See NORTHUMBRIAN, *a.* — co. New Brunswick prov. Canada, × Newcastle. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Cobourg. — co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 122.
Northumberland Isles, off E coast of Queensland, Australia, 21° 30′ S. 150° E.
Northumberland Strait, in Canada, between Prince Edward isl. & mainland.
Northumbria (nôr-thŭm′brĭ-ȧ) Anglian kingdom of Britain. See NORTHUMBRIAN, *a.*
North Vancouver, city, suburb of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, pop. 8.
North Vernon (vûr′nŭn) city, Jennings co. Indiana, pop. 3.
Northville, vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 2. — vil. Fulton co. N. Y. pop. 1.
North Wales, bor. Montgomery co. Pa. 20 m. N N W of Philadelphia, pop. 2.
North Washington, bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
North-West Frontier Province, prov. N W Br. India, on Afghanistan frontier, 13,193 □ pop. 2,197, ✱ Peshawar; agencies & tribal areas, 25,472 □ pop. 1,622.
Northwest Territories, that part of the Dominion of Canada not within any province or Yukon ter. 1,242,224 □ pop. 6.
Northwich (nôrth′wĭch) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 18; salt works.
North Wilkesboro (wĭlks′bŭr-ō) town, Wilkes co. N. C. pop. 2.
Northwood, town, × of Worth co. Io. pop. 1. — town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 1.
North Yakima (yăk′ĭ-mȧ). Former name of YAKIMA, Washington.
North York, bor. York co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Norton (nôr′tŭn) co. N W Kan. 876 □ pop. 12. — city, its × pop. 2. — town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 3. — town, Wise co. Va. pop. 2.
Norton Sound, inlet, 200 m. long, W Alaska, 63°–65° N, 162°–166° 30′ W.
Nort-sur-Erdre (nôr′-sür-ĕr′dr′) comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, on Erdre riv. p. 5.
Norwalk (nôr′wôk) city, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 7. — city, × of Huron co. O. pop. 8.
Norway (nôr′wā) vil. Oxford co. Me. pop. 2. — city, Dickinson co. Mich. pop. 5. — kingdom, N W Europe, 124,675 □ pop. 2,392, ✱ Christiania. See LEGISLATURE, *n.*, KRONE, *n.*, NORWEGIAN, *n.*
Norwegian Sea (nôr-wē′jăn; -jĭ-ăn) part of Atlantic oc. W of Norway, ab. 400 m. wide.
Norwell (nôr′wĕl) town, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
Norwich (nôr′wĭch; -ĭch) city, one of two × of New London co. Conn. pop. 17. — vil. × of Chenango co. N. Y. pop. 7. — town, Windsor co. Vt. pop. 1. — (*pron.* nŏr′ĭj; -ĭch) mfg. city & county bor. × of Norfolk co. England, pop. 121; cathedral.
Norwood (nôr′wo͝od) town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 8. — vil. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, Hamilton co. O. pop. 16. — bor. Delaware co. Pa. pop. 2. — sub. of Adelaide, South Australia, part of Kensington and Norwood local govt. area, pop. 9.
Nossi Bé (nō′sē′ bā′) *or* **Nosy-Be**, prov. N W Madagascar incl. Nossi Bé isl. ab. 5,020 □ pop. 42, ✱ Hellville *or* Hell-Ville, pop. 3, on Nossi Bé isl. — isl. 113 □ pop. 8.
Notaresco (nō′tä-rĕs′kō) comm. Teramo prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 5.
Noto (nō′tō) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, 17 m. S W of Syracuse, pop. comm. 32.
Notre Dame (nō′tr′ dȧm′) town, St. Joseph co. Ind. pop. 1; Notre Dame university.
Notre Dame Bay, on N E coast of Newfoundland, British America.
Nottingham (nŏt′ĭng-ăm) vil. Cuyahoga co. O. pop. 2. — (-ăm) mfg. city & county bor. × of Nottinghamshire, England, on Leen riv. pop. 260. — See NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Nottinghamshire (-ăm-shĕr) *or* **Nottingham** *or* **Notts** (nŏtz) co. cen. England, 844 □ pop. 604, × Nottingham.
Notting Hill (nŏt′ĭng) dist. W London, England, partly in Chelsea, chiefly in Kensington.
Nottoway (nŏt′ō-wā) co. S Virginia, 310 □ pop. 13, × Nottoway.
Nottoway River, Nottoway co. Virginia, to Chowan riv. North Carolina.
Nouzon (no͞o′zôɴ′) town, dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse river, pop. 7, comm. 8.
Novara (nō-vä′rä) prov. Piedmont, Italy, 2,553 □ pop. 756. — *anc.* NOVA′RIA, its ✱ pop. 55.
Novara di Sicilia (dē sē-chēl′yä) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 9.
Nova Scotia (nō′vȧ skō′shyȧ; -shȧ) *formerly* **Aca′dia**, prov. of Dominion of Canada, 21,428 □ pop. 492, ✱ Halifax. See BLUENOSE, *n.*
Novaya Ushitsa (nô′vȧ-yȧ o͞o′shĭ-tsȧ) town, Podolia govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Nova Zembla (nō′vȧ zĕm′blȧ) *Russ.* **Novaya Zemlya** (nô′vȧ-yȧ zĕm-lyȧ′) group of two large and many small isls. Arctic oc. Archangel govt. Russia.
Novegradi (nô′vĕ-grä′dē) *or* **Novigrad** (nô′vē-grăd) spt. town, Dalmatia, Austria, on Morlacca channel, pop. 1, comm. 7.
Novelda (nō-vĕl′dä) town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Novellara (nō′vĕl-lä′rä) town, Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Noventa Vicentina (nō-vĕn′tä vē′chĕn-tē′nä) comm. Vicenza prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Novgorod (nôv′gō-rŏt) govt. Russia in Europe, 57°–61° N lat. 30°–40° E lon. 45,770 □ pop. 1,642. — cml. city, its ✱ pop. 27.
Novgorod-Syeverski (-syā′vĕr-skē) town, Chernigov govt. Russia, pop. 8.
Novgrad-Volynsk (nôv′grät-vō-lĭnsk′) town, Volhynia govt. Russia, pop. 15.
Novi (nō′vē) spt. town, Modrus-Fiume co. Croatia, Hungary, pop. comm. 3.
Novibazar (nō′vē-pȧ-zär′) *or* **Novipazar**, formerly a Turkish sanjak in Kossovo vilayet, bet. Montenegro & Servia, divided in 1878 into 2 sanjaks, 2,838 □ p. 220. — its ✱ p. 12.
Novi di Modena (nô′vē dē mô′dȧ-nä) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 8.
Novi Ligure (nô′vē lē′go͞o-rä) town, Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. comm. 20.
Novinger (nŏv′ĭn-jẽr) town, Adair co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Novoaleksandrovsk (nô′vō-ȧ-lyĕk-sän′drôfsk) town, Kovno govt. Russia, pop. 8.
Novobayazet (-bȧ-yȧ-zĕt′) town, Erivan govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, pop. 7.
Novocherkask (-chĕr-kȧsk′) town, ✱ of Don Cossacks prov. Russia, pop. 76.
Novogeorgievsk (-gĕ-ôr′gē-yĕfsk) town, Kherson govt. Russia, pop. 9. — fortress, Poland, Russia, 19 m. N W of Warsaw, pop. 6.
Novogrudok (-gro͞o′dŏk) town, Minsk govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 13.
Novokhopersk (-ĸō-pyĕrsk′) town, Voronezh govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 6.
Novoli (nô′vō-lē) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 7.
Novomirgorod (nô′vō-mēr′gō-rŏt) ft. town, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.
Novomoskovsk (-mŏs-kôfsk′) town, Ekaterinoslav govt. Russia, pop. 19.
Novo Pokrovsk (pō-krôfsk) town, Kuban prov. N. Caucasia, Russia, pop. 9.
Novoradomsk (-rä′dŏmsk) town, Petrokov govt. S W Poland, Russia, pop. 11.
Novorossiysk (-rō-sēsk′) spt. town, ✱ of Black Sea dist. Transcaucasia, Russia, pop. 42.
Novouzensk (-o͞o-zänsk′) town, Samara govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 13.
Novozybkov (-zĭp′kôf) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 9.
Nowata (nō-wä′tȧ) co. N E Okla. 586 □ pop. 14, × Nowata. — city, its × pop. 4.
Nowawes (nō′vä-vĕs′) vil. Brandenburg, Prussia, on Havel riv. opp. Potsdam, pop. 24.
Nowgong (nou′gŏng′) dist. of Assam, Br. India, 3,843 □ pop. 304. — its ✱ pop. 5. — town & cantonment, Chhatarpur state, Central India, pop. 12.
Noxubee (nŏks′ū-bē) co. E Miss. 682 □ pop. 29, × Macon.
Noya (nō′yä) spt. town, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Noyon (nwȧ′yôɴ′) mfg. comm. dept. Oise, France, pop. 7.
Nubia (nū′bĭ-ȧ) region, N E Africa, N of lat. of Khartum; now included in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan & Egypt. See NUBIAN, *n.*
Nubian Desert (nū′bĭ-ăn) large desert, Upper Egypt, E of Nile riv. & S of Arabian desert.
Ñuble (nyo͞o′blā) prov. Chile, South America, 3,460 □ pop. 170, ✱ Chillán.
Nuckolls (nŭk′ŏls) co. S Nebr. 579 □ pop. 13, × Nelson.
Nueces (nū-ā′sās) riv. S Tex. Edwards co. to Gulf of Mexico. — co. S Tex. 2,275 □ pop. 22, × Corpus Christi.
Nueva Caceres (nwā′vä kä′sā-rās; 138) *or* **Naga** (nä′gä) pueblo (pop. 18) & town (pop. 10) ✱ of Ambos Camarines prov. Luzon, Philippine islands.
Nueva Ecija (nwā′vä ā′sē-hä; 138, 189) prov. N cen. Luzon, Philippine islands, 2,169 □ pop. 134, ✱ San Isidro.
Nueva Esparta (nwā′vä ĕs-pär′tä) state, N Venezuela, S. Am. 490 □ pop. 40, ✱ Asunción.
Nueva Imperial (ēm-pā′rē-äl′) city, Cautín prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 5.
Nueva Paz (päs; 268) dist. & city, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 12, city 2.
Nueva San Salvador (sän säl′vä-thōr′; 146) town, Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 19.
Nueva Vizcaya (vēs-kä′yä; 268) prov. N Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,950 □ p. 63, ✱ Bayombong.
Nuevitas (nwā-vē′täs) dist. (pop. 11) & city (pop. 4) Camagüey prov. Cuba.
Nuevo León (nwā′vō lā-ōn′) state, Mexico, 25,034 □ pop. 365, ✱ Monterey.
Nukahiva (no͞o′kä-hē′vä) isl. S Pacific oc. one of the Marquesas isls. 186 □ pop. 1.
Nukha (no͞o′ĸä) town, Elizavetpol govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, pop. 25.
Nules (no͞o′lās) town, Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Numantia (nū-măn′shĭ-ȧ) anc. city, Spain, on the Douro, near modern Soria; war with Romans 143–133 B. C.
Numea (no͞o-mā′ä) *or* **Nouméa** (*Fr. pron.* no͞o′mā′ȧ′) town, ✱ of New Caledonia, pop. 8.
Numidia (nū-mĭd′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country, N Africa; nearly the modern Algeria.
Nun (no͞on) chief mouth of Niger riv. Southern Nigeria, W Africa.
Nunda (nŭn′dȧ′) vil. Livingston co. New York, pop. 1.
Nuneaton (nŭn′ē′tŭn; nŭn-ē′-) par. & town, Warwickshire, England, pop. 37.
Nuñez (no͞on′yĕs) riv. W Africa, French Guinea to Atlantic ocean.
Nunivak (no͞o′nĭ-văk) isl. Bering sea, Alaska, crossed by 60° N, 167° W.
Nuoro (nwô′rō) town, Sassari prov. Sardinia isl. Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Nupe (no͞o′pā) native state, Northern Nigeria, W Africa, ✱ Bida.
Nuremberg (nū′rĕm-bûrg) *Ger.* **Nürnberg** (nürn′bĕrĸ) city, Bavaria, Germany, on Pegnitz riv. 95 m. N by W of Munich, pop. 333.
Nurpur (no͞or′po͞or′) town, Kangra dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 5.
Nürschan (nür′shän) *Boh.* **Nýřany** (nē′rzhȧ-nĭ) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 6.
Nürtingen (nür′tĭng-ĕn) town, Württemberg, Germany, on Neckar river, pop. 7.
Nusle (no͞os′lyĕ) town, Bohemia, Austria, suburb of Prague, pop. 23, comm. 31.
Nutley (nŭt′lĭ) town, Essex co. New Jersey, pop. 6.
Nuwara Eliya (nū′wȧ-rȧ ā′lē-yȧ) town & sanatorium, S cen. Ceylon, alt. 6,240 ft. p. 6.
Nyack (nī′ăk) vil. Rockland co. New York, pop. 5.
Nyangwe (nyäng′wĕ) town, Belgian Congo, on Congo riv. in ab. 4° 13′ S, 26° 21′ E.
Nyasa *or* **Nyassa** (nyä′sä) lake, S E Africa, 9,200 □ about 400 m. long, average width 25 m. E of Nyasaland & W of Ger. East Af. & Port. E. Af. outlet into Zambezi river.
Nyasaland *or* **Nyassaland** (-lănd′) British protectorate, W & S of Lake Nyasa, 39,801 □ pop. 970, ✱ Zomba.
Nyaungdun (nyoung′do͞on′) town, Lower Burma, Asia, on Irrawaddy river, pop. 5.
Nyborg (nü′bôr-y′) city, Svendborg amt, Denmark, on Fyn island, pop. 8.
Nye (nī) co. S Nev. 18,294 □ pop. 8, × Tonopah.
Nyezhin (nyĕ′zhēn) cml. town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 47.
Nyírbátor (nyēr′bä′tōr) town, Szabolcs co. Hungary, pop. comm. 8.
Nyíregyháza (nyē′rĕd-y′-hä′zō) tn. with magistracy, × of Szabolcs co. Hungary, p. 38.
Nyitra (nyĕt′rō) *Ger.* **Neutra** (noi′trä) co. N W Hungary, 2,131 □ pop. 457. — town with magistracy, × of Nyitra co. Hungary, on Nyitra riv. pop. 16.
Nykøbing (nü′kû′bĭng) spt. city, Maribo amt, Denmark, on W coast Falster isl. pop. 11. — town, on E coast of Mors isl. N Jutland, Denmark, pop. 7.
Nyköping (nü′chû′pĭng) spt. & mfg. town, E coast Sweden, ✱ of Södermanland prov. pop. 10. — See SÖDERMANLAND.
Nyland (nü′lȧnd) prov. Finland, Russia, land area, 4,274 □ pop. 372, ✱ Helsingfors.
Nyon (nē′ôɴ′) *anc.* NOVIODU′NUM, town, Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 5.
Nystad (nü′stȧt) spt. Åbo-Björneborg govt. Finland, pop. 4.

O

Oahu (ō-ä′ho͞o) most important of Hawaiian isls. N Pacific oc. 600 □ pop. 82, ✱ Honolulu.
Oak Bluffs, town & watering place, Dukes co. Mass. on Marthas Vineyard, pop. 1.
Oak Cliff, town, Dallas co. Texas, pop. 4.
Oak′dale, city, Stanislaus co. Cal. pop. 1. — town, Jefferson co. Ky. pop. 2. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 1.
Oakengates (ōk′ĕn-gāts′) urban dist. Shropshire, England, pop. 12.
Oakes (ōks) city, Dickey co. North Dakota, pop. 1.
Oak′field, vil. Genesee co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Oakham (ōk′ăm) town, × of Rutlandshire, Eng. pop. 4.
Oak Harbor, vil. Ottawa co. O. 22 m. S E of Toledo, pop. 2.
Oak Hill, vil. Jackson co. Ohio, pop. 1.
Oakland (ōk′lănd) co. S E Mich. 886 □ pop. 50, × Pontiac. — city, × of Alameda co. Cal. pop. 150. — city, Coles co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Pottawattamie co. Io. pop. 1. — city, Shawnee co. Kan. pop. 1. — town, Kennebec co. Me. pop. 2. — town, × of Garrett co. Md. pop. 1. — city, Burt co. Nebr. pop. 1.
Oakland City, town, Gibson co. Ind. pop. 2.
Oakley (ōk′lĭ) vil. Hamilton co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Oakman (ōk′măn) town, Walker co. Alabama, pop. 1.
Oakmont (ōk′mŏnt) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Oak Park, vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 19.
Oamaru (ō-ä′mä-ro͞o; ŏm′ȧ-ro͞o) bor. E coast South Isl. New Zealand, pop. 5; quarries.
Oaxaca (wä-hä′kä; 262) Pac. state, S Mexico, 35,392 □ pop. 1,040. — its ✱ pop. 38.
Ob (ôb) riv. W Siberia, from confluence of Biya & Katun rivs. near Biysk, S cen. Tomsk govt. to Gulf of Ob, N Tobolsk govt. 2,260 m.
Ob, Gulf of, inlet of Arctic oc. N Tobolsk govt. N W Siberia, ab. 600 m. long, ab. 60 m. wide.
Oban (ō′băn) spt. burgh, Argyllshire, Scotland, pop. 7; watering place.
Obbrovazzo (ōb′brō-vät′sō) comm. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 16.
Óbecse (ō′bĕ′chĕ) town, Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, on Tisza riv. pop. comm. 19.
Obeid, El (ĕl ō-bād′) town, ✱ of Kordofan, Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, N E Africa, pop. 16.
Oberammergau (ō′bẽr-äm′ẽr-gou′) vil. Upper Bavaria, Germany, 42 m. S W by S of Munich, pop. 2; passion play every tenth year, as 1890, 1900, 1910.
Oberdorf (ō′bẽr-dôrf) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 6.
Ober-Glogau (-glō′gou) town, Silesia, Prussia, pop. 7.
Oberhausen (ō′bẽr-hou′zĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 90. — former town, Schwaben dist. Bavaria, Germany, now part of Augsburg.
Oberheiduk (-hī′do͝ok) former vil. Silesia prov. Prussia, now part of Bismarckhütte.
Oberhessen (ō′bẽr-hĕs′ĕn) *or* **Upper Hesse**, N E prov. Hesse state, Germany, 1,270 □ pop. 309, ✱ Giessen.
Ober-Lahnstein (-län′shtīn) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on Rhine river, pop. 9.
Oberland (ō′bẽr-länt′) mt. region, Switzerland, including Bern canton S of Lake of Thun and parts of Unterwalden & Uri cantons.
Oberleutensdorf (ō′bẽr-loi′tĕns-dôrf′) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 10, comm. 11.
Oberlin (ō′bẽr-lĭn) city, × of Decatur co. Kan. p. 1. — vil. Lorain co. O. p. 4; Oberlin college.
Oberlungwitz (ō′bẽr-lo͝ong′vĭts) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 8.
Oberplanitz (-plä′nĭts) coal-min. comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, near Zwickau, p. 12.
Obersalzbrunn (-zälts-bro͝on′) vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 7.
Ober-Schöneweide (-shû′nĕ-vī′dĕ) *officially* **Berlin-Ober-Schöneweide**, comm. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 21.
Oberstein (ō′bẽr-shtīn′) town, Birkenfeld principality, Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 11.
Obertyn (ō-bĕr′tĭn) comm. E Galicia, Austria, pop. 6.
Ober-Ursel (ō′bẽr-o͞or′zĕl) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, pop. 7.
Oberwików (-vĭ′ko͞of) comm. Bukowina, Austria, pop. 7.
Óbesenyö (ō′bĕsh′ĕ-nyĕ) town, Torontál co. Hungary, pop. comm. 6.
Obi (ō′bē) isl. group, 1,069 □ Moluccas, bet. Halmahera & Ceram, chief isl. Obirah, 951 □.

North-Western Provinces. See AGRA.
Norwood. See KENSINGTON.
Nosy-Be. See NOSSI BÉ.
Notts. See NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
Nouméa. See NUMEA.
Novaria. See NOVARA.
Novaya Sibir. See NEW SIBERIA.
Novaya Zemlya. See NOVA ZEMBLA.
Novigrad. See NOVEGRADI.
Noviodunum. See NEVERS. — See SOISSONS. — See NYON.
Noviomagus. See LISIEUX.
Novipazar. See NOVIBAZAR.
Nový Jičín. See NEUTITSCHEIN.
Nueva Granada. See NEW GRANADA.
Nuggina. Var. of NAGINA.
Numedalslaagen. See LAAGEN.
Nürnberg. See NUREMBERG.
Ober-Elsass. See UPPER ALSACE.
Oberpfalz. See UPPER PALATINATE.

□ means square miles; ✱, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Obidos (ō-bē′dōōsh) town, Pará state, Brazil, on Amazon, 581 m. from Belém, pop. 12.
Obion (ō-bī′ŏn) co. N W Tenn. 552 □ pop. 30, × Union City. — town, Obion co. Tenn. pop. 1.
Oblong (ŏb′lŏng ; 205) vil. Crawford co. Ill. pop. 1.
Obok (ō′bŏk′) spt. town and former French colony, head of Gulf of Aden, now included in French Somali Coast.
Oboyan (ō-bō-yän′y′) town, Kursk govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 10.
O'Brien (ō-brī′ĕn) co. N W Iowa, 569 □ pop. 17, × Primghar.
Ocala (ō-kä′lȧ) city, × of Marion co. Florida, pop. 4.
Ocaña (ō-kän′yä) town, Toledo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7. — town, Ocaña prov. Norte de Santander dept. Colombia, South America, pop. mun. dist. 17.
Occhiobello (ŏk′kyō-bĕl′lō) comm. Rovigo prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Ocean (ō′shăn) co. S E part of New Jersey, 637 □ pop. 21, × Toms River.
Oceana (ō′shē-ăn′ȧ) co. W Mich. 543 □ pop. 18, × Hart.
Ocean City, city, Cape May co. N. J. on Atlantic ocean, pop. 2.
Oceania (ō′shē-ăn′ĭ-ȧ ; -ä′nĭ-ȧ) *or* **Oceanica** (ō′shē-ăn′ē-kȧ) a collective name of vague application for the lands of the cen. Pacific oc. including Micronesia, Melanesia, & Polynesia, and, sometimes, Australia, New Zealand, & Malay archipelago.
Ocean Park, city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 3.
Ocean Springs, town, Jackson co. Miss. on Biloxi bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mex. pop. 1.
Ochakov (ō-chä′kôf) town, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.
Ochil Hills (ō′ĸĭl ; ŏĸ′ĭl) range, Perthshire, Scotland; highest peak, Ben Cleuch, 2,363 ft.
Ochiltree (ŏk′ĭl-trē) co. N W Tex. 891 □ pop. 2. — its ×.
Ochtrup (ŏĸ′trōōp) commune, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 8.
Ocilla (ō-sĭl′ȧ) city, × of Irwin co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Ocmulgee River (ōk-mŭl′gē) N Ga. to Altamaha river.
Ococingo (ō′kō-sēŋ′gō ; 138) town, Chiapas, Mexico, pop. 1.
Oconee (ō-kō′nē) co. N Ga. 172 □ pop. 11, × Watkinsville. — co. N W S. C. 650 □ pop. 27, × Walhalla.
Oconomowoc (ō-kŏn′ō-mō-wŏk′) city, Waukesha co. Wisconsin, pop. 3.
Oconto (ō-kŏn′tō) co. N E Wis. 1,118 □ pop. 26, × Oconto. — city, × of Oconto co. Wis. pop. 6.
Oconto Falls, vil. Oconto co. Wisconsin, pop. 1.
Ocracoke Inlet (ō′krȧ-kōk) into Pamlico sound, N. C. from Atlantic ocean.
Ocumare (ō′kōō-mä′rā) town, ✱ of Miranda state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 8.
Odawara (ō′dȧ-wä′rȧ) town, on E coast Honshu isl. Japan, 50 m. S W of Tokyo, pop. 14.
Odebolt (ō′dē-bōlt) town, Sac co. Iowa, pop. 1.
Odell (ō-dĕl′) vil. Livingston co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Odenkirchen (ō′dĕn-kĭrĸ′ĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Niers river, pop. 20.
Odense (ō′thĕn-sâ) amt, in Fyn isl. Denmark, 699 □ pop. 167. — its ✱ a spt. pop. 42.
Odenwald (ō′dĕn-vält′) mt. region, Hesse & Baden, Germany, bet. Neckar & Main rivers
Oder (ō′dĕr) *anc.* Vɪ′ᴀᴅᴜs, riv. Germany, from Carpathian mts. in Moravia through Prussian Silesia, Brandenburg, & Pomerania, & through the Stettiner Haff, 552 m. to Baltic sea.
Öderan (û′dĕ-rän′) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 31 m. N E of Zwickau, pop. 6.
Oderberg (ō′dĕr-bĕrĸ) town, Silesia, Austria, pop. 3, comm. 6.
Oderfurt (ō′dĕr-fōōrt) *form.* **Přivoz** (przhĭ′vōs) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 16.
Oderzo (ō-dĕrt′sō) *anc.* Oᴘɪᴛᴇʀ′ɢɪᴜᴍ, town, Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Odessa (ō-dĕs′ȧ) city, Lafayette co. Mo. pop. 2. — (*Russ.* ō-dyĕs′ä) spt. city, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe, on Black sea, pop. 540; grain market.
Odin (ō′dĭn) vil. Marion co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Odobeşti (ō′dō-bĕsh′ty′) town, Putna dept. Moldavia, Roumania, pop. comm. 6.
Odoev (ō-dô′yĕf) town, Tula govt. Russia, on Upa riv. 40 m. S W of Tula, pop. 8.
Odon (ō′dŭn) town, Daviess co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Odoorn (ō′dōrn′) comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. 10.
Oedelem (ōō′dē-lĕm′) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Oelwein (ōl′wīn) city, Fayette co. Iowa, 14 m. N of Independence, pop. 6.
Oerlikon (ûr′lĭ-kōn) vil. Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.
Oesel (û′sĕl) isl. Livonia, Russia in Europe, 1,010 □ in Baltic sea.
Œta (ē′tȧ) mt. chain, Phthiotis & Phocis nomes, Greece ; highest point 7,060 ft.
O'Fallon (ō-făl′ŭn) vil. St. Clair co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Ofanto (ō-fän′tō) riv. Italy, 103 m. long, Avellino prov. to Adriatic sea.
Offa's Dyke (ŏf′ȧz) remains of intrenchment, Wye to Dee rivs. England & Wales.
Offenbach (ŏf′ĕn-bäĸ) mfg. town, Starkenburg prov. Hesse state, Germany, pop. 76.
Offenburg (ŏf′ĕn-bōōrĸ) town, Baden, Germany, on Kinzig river, pop. 17.
Offida (ôf′fē-dä) comm. Ascoli Piceno prov. Marches Italy, pop. 6.
Ófutak (ō′fōō′tŏk) comm. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 6, with Újfutak comm. 10.
Ogaki (ō′gä′kē) town, Honshu isl. Japan, 65 m. N E of Kyoto, pop. 22.
Ogden (ŏg′dĕn) town, Boone co. Io. pop. 1. — city, × of Weber co. Ut. pop 26.
Ogden Peak, mt. Wasatch range, near Ogden, Ut. 9,592 ft. high.
Ogdensburg (ŏg′dĕnz-bûrg) city, St. Lawrence co. New York, pop. 16.
Ogeechee (ō-gē′chē) riv. Ga. about 250 m. long, Greene co. to Atlantic ocean.
Ogemaw (ō′gē-mô) co. N E Mich. 580 □ pop. 9, × West Branch.
Oggersheim (ŏg′ĕrs-hīm) town, Palatinate dist. Bavaria, pop. 8.
Ogle (ō′g′l) co. N Ill. 756 □ pop. 28, × Oregon.
Oglethorpe (ō′g′l-thôrp) co. N E Ga. 504 □ pop. 19, × Lexington.
Oglio (ōl′yō) *anc.* Oʟ′ʟɪᴜs, riv. Italy, 175 m. long, Alps, Brescia prov. to Po river.
Ogmore and Garw (ŏg′mōr, gä′rōō′) min. urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 27.
Ogowe (ō′gō-wā′) large riv. Gabun col. French Equatorial Africa, to Atlantic ocean.
Ogulin (ō′gōō-lēn′) town, × of Modrus-Fiume co. Croatia, Hungary, pop. comm. 9.
O'Higgins (ō-ē′gēns ; ō-hĭg′ĭnz) prov. Chile, 34° S lat. 2,050 □ pop. 94, ✱ Rancagua.
Ohinemuri (ō-hē′nä-mōō′rē) co. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 12.
Ohio (ō-hī′ō) riv. Miss. basin, 963 m. long, from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Miss. riv. — N E cen. state of U. S. A. 40,740 □ pop. 4,767, ✱ Columbus. See Bᴜᴄᴋᴇʏᴇ Sᴛᴀᴛᴇ. — co. S E Ind. 85 □ pop. 4, × Rising Sun. — co W cen. Ky. 584 □ pop. 28, × Hartford. — co. N W. Va. 107 □ pop. 58, × Wheeling.
Ohlau (ō′lou) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 18 m. S E of Breslau, pop. 9.
Ohligs (ō′lĭĸs) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Solingen, pop. 28.
Ohmstede (ōm′stâ-dē) comm. Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 8.
Ohoopee (ō-hōō′pē) riv. Ga. 125 m. long, Washington co. to Altamaha river.
Ohra (ō′rä) vil. West Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 11.
Ohrdruf (ōr′drōōf) town, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha duchy, Germany, pop. 7.
Oil City, city, Venango co. Pennsylvania, pop. 16.
Oil Creek, Crawford co. Pa. to Allegheny river.
Oise (wȧz) riv. France, 186 m. long, from Chimay (Belgium) & Rocroy (France) to Seine riv. — dept. France, 2,272 □ pop. 411, ✱ Beauvais.
Oita (ō′ē-tä) dist. N E Kiushu isl. Japan, 2,398 □ pop. 905. — city in this dist. pop. 30.
Ojitlán (ō′hē-tlän′) town, Oaxaca, Mexico, pop. 5.
Oka (ō-kȧ′) riv. Russia in Europe, 950 m. long, Orel govt. to Volga riv. — riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 600 m. long, Sayan mts. to Angara river.
Okanogan (ō′kȧ-nŏg′ăn) co. N E Wash. 5,221 □ pop. 13, × Conconully.
Okanogan River, fr. Okanogan lake, Br. Columbia, Canada, to Columbia riv. Washington.
Okayama (ō′kȧ-yä′mȧ) dist. W Honshu isl. Japan, 2,507 □ pop. 1,226. — spt. in dist. pop. 93.
Okazaki (ō′kȧ-zä′kē) town, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 85 m. E of Kyoto, pop. 25.
Okechobee (ō′kē-chō′bē) lake, S Florida, 40 m. long, 25 m. broad.
Okefenokee Swamp (ō′kē-fē-nō′kē) in S Georgia & N Florida.
Okemah (ō-kē′mä) city, × of Okfuskee co. Okla. pop. 1.
Okfuskee (ŏk-fŭs′kē) co. cen. Okla. 623 □ pop. 20, × Okemah.
Okhotsk, Sea of (ō-kŏtsk′; *Russ.* ō-ĸôtsk′) inlet of Pacific ocean, between Kamchatka & Eastern Siberia, 51°–62° N lat. 137°–163° E lon.
Oki (ō′kē) isl. (130 □ pop. 38) off W coast of Honshu, Japan, 36° 10′ N, 133° E.
Okinawa (ō′kē-nä′wȧ) Jap. dept. consisting of 55 isls. N E of Formosa, known to Europeans as **Riukiu** (rē-ōō′kyōō′) *or* **Liukiu** (lē-ōō′kyōō′) 934 □ pop. 502, ✱ Shuri. — *or* **Great Riukiu**, the largest isl. of this group.
Oklahoma (ō′klȧ-hō′mȧ) state U. S. A. 69,414 □ pop. 1,657, ✱ Oklahoma City ; admitted 1907. — co. cen. Okla. 717 □ pop. 85, × Oklahoma City.
Oklahoma City, city, ✱ of Okla. & × of Oklahoma co. on N. Fork of Canadian river, p. 64.
Oklawaha (ŏk′lȧ-wô′hô) riv. Putnam & Marion cos. Florida, to St. Johns river.

Okmulgee (ōk-mŭl′gē) co. cen. Okla. 679 □ pop. 21. — city, its × pop. 4.
Okolona (ō′kō-lō′nȧ) city, a × of Chickasaw co. Mississippi, pop. 3.
Oktibbeha (ŏk-tĭb′ē-hô) co. N E cen. Miss. 457 □ pop. 20, × Starkville.
Olanchito (ō′län-chē′tō) town, Honduras, pop. 5.
Öland (û′länd′) isl. S E Sweden, 530 □ pop. 39, ✱ Borgholm ; alum mined.
Olathe (ō-lā′thē) city, × of Johnson co. Kansas, pop. 3.
Olbernhau (ōl′bĕrn-hou) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 10.
Old Baldy (bôl′dĭ) mt. Madison co. Montana, 9,572 ft. high.
Oldbury (ōld′bĕr-ĭ) town, Worcestershire, England, near Birmingham, pop. 32.
Old Castile (kăs-tēl′) *Sp.* **Castilla la Vieja** (käs-tēl′yä lä vyā′hä ; 189) old prov. cen. Spain, now provs. Burgos, Logroño, Santander, Ávila, Segovia, Soria, Palencia, & Valladolid.
Oldebroek (ōl′dē-brōōk′) vil. & comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Oldenburg (ōl′dĕn-bōōrĸ) grand duchy, a state of Germany, composed of Oldenburg duchy (2,079 □) Lübeck principality (209 □) Birkenfeld principality (194 □); total, 2,482 □ pop. 483. — mfg. & cml. city, its ✱ on Hunte riv. pop. 30.
Oldenzaal (ōl′dĕn-zäl′) town & comm. Overijssel, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Old Forge (fōrj ; fôrj) min. bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. 5 m. S W of Scranton, pop. 11.
Oldham (ōld′ăm) co. N Ky. 180 □ pop. 7, × La Grange. — co. N W Tex. 1,543 □ pop. 1, × Tascosa. — mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 147.
Old Lyme (līm) town, New London co. Connecticut, pop. 1.
Old Saybrook (sā′brōōk′) town, Middlesex co. Conn. at mouth of Conn. river, pop. 1.
Old Town, city, Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 6.
Olean (ō′lē-ăn′) city, Cattaraugus co. New York, pop. 15.
Oleggio (ō-lĕd′jō) town, Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, 11 m. N of Novara, p. comm. 9.
Olekma (ō-lyĕk-mȧ′) riv. Siberia, 700 m. long, Stanovoi mts. to Lena river.
Olenek (ō-lyĕ-nyôk′) riv. Siberia, 1,200 m. long, Yakutsk govt. to Arctic ocean.
Oléron (ō′lā′rôɴ′) *anc.* Uʟɪᴀ′ʀᴜs, isl. dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, 20 m. long, p. 18.
Olevano Romano (ō′lā-vä′nō rō-mä′nō) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Olgopol (ōl-y′-gô′pōl-y′) town, Podolia govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 10.
Olhão (ōl-youɴ′) coast town, Faro dist. (Algarve prov.) Portugal, pop. 7.
Olifants River (ŏl′ĭ-fănts) 350 m. long, trib. of Limpopo riv. Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa. — riv. W Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, ab. 150 m. to Atl. oc. about 31° 38′ S. — riv. S Cape prov. 115 m. W to Gouritz river.
Olinda (ō-lēɴ′dä) coast town, Pernambuco state, Brazil, South America, pop. 8.
Oliva (ō-lē′vä) town, West Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 9. — comm. Valencia, Spain, pop. 10.
Oliva de Jerez (dā hā-rāth′) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Olive Hill, town, Carter co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Oliveira (ō′lē-vē′ē-rä) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 30.
Olivenza (ō′lē-vĕn′thä) ft. town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Oliver (ŏl′ĭ-vĕr) co. cen. N. Dak. 720 □ pop. 4, × Center.
Olives, Mount of, *or* **Olivet** (ŏl′ĭ-vĕt) ridge 2½ m. long running N & S on E side of Jerusalem, Palestine. — a part of same, three culminating points, highest 2,684 ft.
Olmsted (ōm′stĕd ; ŭm′-) co. S E Minn. 666 □ pop. 22, × Rochester.
Olmütz (ōl′müts) *Boh.* **Olomouc** (ō′lō-mō-ōōts) *or* **Olomúc** (-mōōts) ft. mfg. city, Moravia, Austria, on March river, pop. 22.
Olney (ōl′nĭ) city, × of Richland co. Ill. pop. 5. — city, Young co. Tex. pop. 1.
Olonets (ō-lô′nyĕts) govt. Russia in Europe, 49,355 □ pop. 449, ✱ Petrozavodsk. — town, Olonets govt. Russia, pop. 2 ; Peter the Great built his dock here.
Oloron-Sainte-Marie (ō′lō′rôɴ′-săɴt′-mȧ′rē′) town, dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 8, communal pop. 9.
Olot (ō-lōt′) mfg. town, Gerona prov. Spain, on Fluviá river, pop. comm. 10.
Öls (ûls) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 16 m. E N E of Breslau, pop. 12.
Ölsnitz (ûls′nĭts) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Elster riv. pop. 14. — vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, 9 m. E of Zwickau, pop. comm. 16.
Olt (ôlt) dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, 1,090 □ pop. 171.
Olten (ōl′tĕn) town, Solothurn canton, Switzerland, on Aar river, pop. comm. 9.
Olteniţa (ôl-tyĕ′nyĭ-tsȧ) *or* **Oltenitza**, *anc.* Cᴏɴsᴛᴀɴᴛɪ′ᴏʟᴀ, town S Ilfov dept. Roumania, on Argeş riv. ab. 40 m. S E of Bucharest, pop. comm. 7.
Olutanga (ō′lōō-täng′ä) isl. off S Zamboanga dist. Mindanao, Philippine isls. 91 □.
Olvera (ōl-vā′rä) town, Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Olviopol (ŏl′y′-vē-ô′pōl-y′) town, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe, on Bug river, pop. 6.
Olympia (ō-lĭm′pĭ-ȧ) city, × of Thurston co. and ✱ of Washington, pop. 7. — plain & sanctuary, anc. Elis, Greece ; chief seat of worship of Zeus and place of holding national festival of the Olympic games See Oʟʏᴍᴘɪᴀɴ, *a.* & *n.*
Olympus (ō-lĭm′pŭs) mt. range, Thessaly, 9,800 ft. ; home of the Greek gods. See Oʟʏᴍᴘᴜs, *n.* — mt. Jefferson & Clallam cos. Wash. 8,150 ft. high.
Olynthus (ō-lĭn′thŭs) Greek town, anc. Macedonia; site on Chalcidice pen. bet. Kassandra and Longos pens. See Oʟʏɴᴛʜɪᴀᴄ, *a.* & *n.*
Olyphant (ŏl′ĭ-fănt) bor. Lackawanna co. Pennsylvania, pop. 9.
Om (ôm) riv. 450 m. long, W Siberia, tributary of Irtysh river.
Omagh (ō′mä ; ō-mäĸ′) town, × of Tyrone co. Ireland, pop. 5.
Omaha (ō′mȧ-hô′) city, × of Douglas co. Nebraska, pop. 124.
Oman (ō-män′) country, S E Arabia, 82,000 □ pop. 500, ✱ Maskat.
Omate (ō-mä′tā) *or* **Huaina-Putina** (wī′nä-pōō-tē′nä) vol. Andes mts. Peru, S E of Arequipa ; many great eruptions.
Ombay (ōm-bī′) *or* **Alor** (ä′lōr) isl. 65 m. long, N of Timor, Du. E. Indies, 906 □ pop. 194.
Omdurman (ŏm′dōōr-män′) town, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on left bank White Nile, opp. Khartum, pop. 43 ; battle 1898.
Omegna (ō-mān′yä) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.
Omei (ō′mā′) mt. sacred to Buddhists, S Szechwan prov. China, W of Kiatingfu, 11,100 ft.
Ometepec (ō-mā′tā-pĕk′) town, Guerrero state, Mexico, pop. 5.
Omoa (ō-mō′ä) Caribbean port, Honduras, pop. 2.
Omro (ŏm′rō) vil. Winnebago co. Wis. pop. 1.
Omsk (ômsk) town, ✱ of Akmolinsk govt. and of the Steppes, Russia in Asia, on Irtysh & Om rivers, pop. 101.
Omuta (ō′mōō′tȧ) *or* **Omuda** (-dȧ) city, Fukuoka dist. Kiushu isl. Japan, pop. 46.
Onalaska (ŏn′ȧ-lăs′kȧ) city, La Crosse co. Wisconsin, pop. 1.
Onancock (ō-năn′kŏk) town, Accomac co. Virginia, pop. 1.
Onarga (ō-när′gȧ) vil. Iroquois co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Oñate (ō-nyä′tā) town, Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Onawa (ŏn′ȧ-wȧ) town, × of Monona co. Iowa, 36 m. S E of Sioux City, pop. 2.
Onaway (ŏn′ȧ-wā) city, Presque Isle co. Mich. 24 m. S S E of Cheboygan, pop. 3.
Onda (ōn′dä) town, Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Onega (ō-nē′gȧ ; *Russ.* ō-nyĕ′gȧ) riv. Russia in Europe, Lacha lake to Onega bay.
Onega Bay, the S end of White sea, Russia.
Onega, Lake, Olonets govt. Russia in Europe, 145 m. long, 3,763 □.
Oneglia (ō-nāl′yä) town, Porto Maurizio prov. Italy, on Genoa gulf, pop. comm. 10.
Onehunga (ō′nā-hōō′ngä) bor. Eden co. North Isl. New Zealand, pop. 5.
Oneida (ō-nī′dȧ) co. S E Ida. 2,655 □ pop. 15, × Malade. — co. cen. N. Y. 1,250 □ pop. 154, × Utica. — co. N Wis. 901 □ pop. 11, × Rhinelander. — vil. Madison co. N. Y. pop. 8. See Oɴᴇɪᴅᴀ Cᴏᴍᴍᴜɴɪᴛʏ.
Oneida Lake, cen. N. Y. 10 m. N E of Syracuse, 20 m. long, 6 m. wide.
O'Neill (ō-nēl′) city, × of Holt co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
Oneonta (ō′nē-ŏn′tȧ) city, Otsego co. New York, pop. 9.
Ongole (ŏŋ′gōl′) town, Nellore dist. Madras, India, pop. 11.
Onnaing (ō′năɴg′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Onomichi (ō′nō-mē′chē) mfg. city, W Honshu isl. Japan, on S coast, pop. 30.
Onon (ô′nōn) riv. over 500 m. long, Mongolia & E Siberia, to Shilka river.
Onondaga (ŏn′ŏn-dô′gȧ) co. cen. New York, 781 □ pop. 200, × Syracuse.
Onondaga Lake, Onondaga co. N. Y. 5 m. long, 1 m. wide ; water saline.
Onslow (ŏnz′lō) co. S E North Carolina, 743 □ pop. 14, × Jacksonville.
Onslow Bay, coast of North Carolina bet. capes Fear & Lookout.
Onstwedde (ōnst′wĕd′ē) vil. & comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 14.
Ontake (ōn′tä′kē) mt. peak, cen. Honshu isl. Japan ; 9,856 ft.

Obringa. See Aᴀʀ.
Óbuda. See Aʟᴛ-Oꜰᴇɴ.
Obwalden. See Uɴᴛᴇʀᴡᴀʟᴅᴇɴ.
Ocna, Târgu-. See Tâʀɢᴜ-Oᴄɴᴀ.
Ödenburg. See Sᴏᴘʀᴏɴ.
Odsin See Dᴜʟᴄɪɢɴᴏ.
Œdanes See Bʀᴀʜᴍᴀᴘᴜᴛʀᴀ
Oels. Oelsnitz. See Öʟs, Öʟsɴɪᴛᴢ.
Oesel See Ösᴇʟ.
Ofen. See Bᴜᴅᴀ.
Ogasawara-jima. See Bᴏɴɪɴ I.
Okavango. See Kᴜʙᴀɴɢᴀ.
Olcinium. See Dᴜʟᴄɪɢɴᴏ
Olisipo. See Lɪsʙᴏɴ.
Ollius. See Oɢʟɪᴏ.
Olomouc, Olomúc. See Oʟᴍüᴛᴢ.
Olonos See Eʀʏᴍᴀɴᴛʜᴏs.
Oltenia. See Wᴀʟʟᴀᴄʜɪᴀ.
Oltis See Lᴏᴛ.
Oltu. Var. of Oʟᴛ.
Omiš. See Aʟᴍɪssᴀ.
On. See Hᴇʟɪᴏᴘᴏʟɪs.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr ; īce, ĭll ; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; fōōd, fo͝ot ; out, oil ; chair ; go ; sing, iŋk ; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boɴ; yet ; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Gᴜɪᴅᴇ.

Ontario (ŏn-tā′rĭ-ō) co. W N. Y. 649 □ pop. 52, × Canandaigua. — city, San Bernardino co. Cal. pop. 4. — town, Malheur co. Ore. pop. 1. — lake between U. S. & Canada, 190 m. long, 55 m. wide, 7,243 □, one of the five great lakes of N. Am. — prov. Canada, 407,262 □ pop. 2,527, ✻ Toronto. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Whitby.
Onteniente (ŏn′tā-nyĕn′tā) town, Valencia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Ontonagon (ŏn′tō-năg′ŏn) co. N W Mich. 1,333 □ pop. 9. — its × pop. 2.
O'okiep (ō-kēp′) vil. N W Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2; copper mines.
Oolitic (ō′ō-lĭt′ĭk) town, Lawrence co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Oostacker (ōst′äk′ĕr) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Oostcamp (ōst′kämp′) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, 3 m. S of Bruges, pop. 7.
Oostdongeradeel (ōst′dŏŋ′gĕ-rā-dāl′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Neth. pop. comm. 8.
Oostellingwerf (ōst′ĕl′ĭng-wĕrf′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 10.
Oosterhout (ōs′tĕr-hout′) town & comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 13.
Ootacamund (ōō′tȧ-kȧ-mŭnd′) town, ✻ of Nilgiris dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 19.
Ópalánka (ō′pŏ′läŋ-kŏ) comm. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 6.
Opatów (ō-pä′tōōf) *Russ.* **Opatov** (ō-pä′tŏf) town, Radom govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 6.
Ópécska (ō′pāch′kŏ) comm. Arad co. Hungary, pop. 10.
Opelika (ŏp′ē-lī′kȧ) city, × of Lee co. Alabama, pop. 5.
Opelousas (ŏp′ē-lōō′sȧs) town, × of St. Landry par. Louisiana, pop. 5.
Ophir (ō′fēr) anc. country of unknown location, perhaps in Arabia; rich in gold.
Ophir, Mount, mt. N Johore, Malay pen. 4,149 ft. high. — mt. W Sumatra, over 9,600 ft.
Opladen (ŏp′lä-dĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 15 m. S E of Düsseldorf, pop. 9.
Opobo (ō-pō′bō) town, Southern Nigeria, 67 m. W S W of Calabar, pop. 10.
Oporto (ō-pōr′tōō) dist. Minho prov. Portugal, 885 □ pop. 602. — its ✻ pop. 172.
Oppeln (ŏp′ĕln) govt. dist. Silesia, Prus. 5,108 □ pop. 2,208. — its ✻ on Oder riv. pop. 34.
Oppenheim (ŏp′ĕn-hīm) town, Hesse, Ger. 11 m. S S E of Mainz, pop. 4.
Oppido Mamertina (ŏp′pē-dō mä′mĕr-tē′nä) comm. Reggio di Calabria, Italy, pop. 8.
Opsterland (ŏp′stĕr-länt′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 16.
Oquirrh Mountains (ō′kwĕr) range, S of Great Salt lake, Utah.
Öræfa (û′rĕ-fä) highest mt. in Iceland, near S E coast, 6,429 ft. high.
Oran (ō′răn′) city, Scott co. Mo. pop. 1. — (*pron.* ō-răn′; *F.* ō′răN′) dept. Algeria, Africa, 25,443 □ pop. 1,230. — spt. city, its ✻ pop. 123.
Orán (ō-răn′) port, Salta prov. Argentina, at head of navigation on Bermejo river, p. 4.
Orange (ŏr′ĕnj; -ĭnj) co. S Cal. 795 □ pop. 34, × Santa Ana. — co. cen. Fla. 1,250 □ pop. 19, × Orlando. — co. S Ind. 407 □ pop. 17, × Paoli. — co. S E N. Y. 834 □ pop. 116, × Goshen. — co. N N. C. 390 □ pop. 15, × Hillsboro. — co. E Tex. 363 □ pop. 10, × Orange. — co. E Vt. 676 □ pop. 19, × Chelsea. — co. N cen. Va. 359 □ pop. 13, × Orange. — city, Orange co. Cal. pop. 3. — town, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 11. — town, Franklin co. Mass. on Millers riv. pop. 5. — city, Essex co. N. J. pop. 30. — city, × of Orange co. Tex. pop. 6. — (*Fr. pron.* ō′rôNzh′) dist. S E France, now in dept. Vaucluse. — *anc.* Arau′sio, town, dept. Vaucluse, S France, pop. 6, communal pop. 11; Roman antiquities; gave title to Dutch princes of Orange. — (*pron.* ŏr′ĕnj; -ĭnj) riv. S Africa, 1,000 m. long, rises in Basutoland, flows W on N boundary of Cape prov. to Atl. ocean.
Orangeburg (-bûrg) co. S cen. S. C. 1,131 □ pop. 56. — city, its × pop. 6.
Orange City, town, × of Sioux co. Io. pop. 1.
Orange Free State, formerly a republic, then, as **Orange River Colony**, a Brit. colony, since 1910 prov. of Union of S. Africa, 50,389 □ pop. 528, ✻ Bloemfontein. See Great Trek.
Orani (ō-rä′nē) town, Bataan prov. Philippine isls. pop. 5.
Oranienburg (ō-rä′nē-ĕn-bōōrK′) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Orbetello (ŏr′bā-tĕl′lō) ft. town, Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Orchha (ŏr′chä) state, Bundelkhand Agency, Central India, 2,080 □ pop. 322, ✻ Tikamgarh.
Orchomenus (ŏr-kŏm′ē-nŭs) ruined city in Greece, 7 m. N E of Livadia.
Ord (ôrd) city, × of Valley co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
Orde, El (ĕl ŏr′dē) *or* **New Dongola** (dŏŋ′gō-lȧ) town, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Africa, on Nile riv. 19° 11′ N lat. pop. 5.
Órdenes (ōr′dā-nās) town, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Örebro (û′rē-brōō′) prov. Sweden, 3,523 □ pop. 207. — its ✻ pop. 30.
Oregon (ŏr′ē-gŏn) Pacific state of U. S. A. 95,607 □ pop. 673. ✻ Salem. — co. S Mo. 778 □ pop. 15, × Alton. — city, × of Ogle co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Holt co. Mo. pop. 1. — earlier name of Columbia river.
Oregon City, city, × of Clackamas co. Oregon, pop. 4.
Orel (ŏr-yŏl′) govt. Russia in Europe, 18,042 □ pop. 2,629. — its ✻ pop. 88.
Orenburg (ō′rĕn-bōōrK′) govt. Russia in Asia & Europe, 73,254 □ pop. 2,093. — its ✻ pop. 105.
Orense (ō-rĕn′sā) prov. Spain, 2,694 □ pop. 412. — its ✻ on Miño riv. pop. comm. 16.
Öre Sund (û′rē sōōnd′) *or* **The Sound**, strait bet. Seeland & Sweden, least width 3½ m.
Orgãos, Serra dos (sĕr′rä dōsh ōr-gounsh′) mts. Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil; highest over 7,000 ft.
Orgyeev (ŏr-gyā′yĕf) town, Bessarabia, Russia in Europe, pop. 7.
Oria (ôr′yä) town, Lecce prov. Italy, pop. comm. 9. — town, Almería, Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Oriente (ō′rē-ĕn′tā) *formerly* **Santiago de Cuba**, prov. E Cuba, 12,468 □ pop. 481, ✻ Santiago de Cuba. — prov. E Ecuador, S. Am. pop. 80, ✻ Archidona.
Orihuela (ō′rē-wā′lä) city, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 35.
Orillia (ō-rĭl′ĭ-ȧ) town, Simcoe co. Ontario, Canada, on Lake Simcoe, pop. 7.
Orinoco (ō′rĭ-nō′kō) riv. S. Am. 1,550 m. long, mts. S Venezuela to Atlantic ocean.
Oriskany (ō-rĭs′kȧ-nĭ) vil. Oneida co. N. Y. on Mohawk riv.; battle near here 1777.
Orissa (ō-rĭs′ȧ) subprovince of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, ab. 13,000 □ pop. 5,132, ✻ Cuttack; tributary native states, E India, 28,046 □ pop. 3,797. See Oriya, *n.*
Oristano (ō′rēs-tä′nō) town, Cagliari prov. Sardinia isl. Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Oristano, Gulf of, W Sardinia, Italy.
Orizaba (ō′rē-sä′bä; 133, 268) volcanic peak, Veracruz state, Mexico, about 18,310 ft. high. — mfg. town, Veracruz state, Mexico, 25 m. S E of mt. pop. 33.
Orkhon (ŏr′kŏn′) riv. N Mongolia, 450 m. long, to Selenga river.
Orkney (ŏrk′nĭ) isl. co. Scotland, 376 □ pop. 26, × Kirkwall.
Orkney Islands, *anc.* Or′cades, arch. N of Scotland, constituting the co. of Orkney.
Orland (ŏr′lănd) town, Hancock co. Maine, pop. 1.
Orlando (ŏr-lăn′dō) city, × of Orange co. Florida, pop. 4.
Orlau (ŏr′lou) comm. Silesia, Austria, pop. 8.
Orléanais (ŏr′lā′ȧ′nĕ′) old prov. France, with ✻ Orléans, now mainly in depts. of Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, & Loir-et-Cher.
Orleans (ŏr′lē-ănz) par. S E La. 200 □ pop. 339, × New Orleans. — (*pron.* ôr-lēnz′) co. W N. Y. 396 □ pop. 32, × Albion. — (*pron.* ôr-lēnz′) co. N Vt. 688 □ pop. 23, × Newport. — (*pron.* ôr-lēnz′) town, Orange co. Ind. pop. 1. — (*pron.* ôr-lēnz′) town, Barnstable co. Mass. pop. 1. — (*pron.* ôr-lēnz′) vil. Orleans co. Vt. pop. 1.
Orléans (ŏr′lā′äN′) city, ✻ of dept. Loiret, France, on Loire river, pop. 62, communal pop. 72. See Maid of Orleans. — island, in St. Lawrence riv. below Quebec, 21 m. long.
Orléansville (ŏr′lā′äN′vēl′) town, Algiers dept. Algeria, on Sheliff riv. pop. 4, comm. 13.
Ormea (ŏr-mē′ä) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 5.
Ormesby (ŏrmz′bĭ) par. & town, North Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 15.
Ormoc (ŏr-mŏk′) pueblo (pop. 16) & town (pop. 5) Leyte, Philippine islands.
Ormsby (ŏrmz′bĭ) co. W Nev. 156 □ pop. 3, × Carson City.
Ormskirk (ŏrmz′kĕrk) mfg. town, Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Ormus, Mount (ŏr′mŭs) peak, N Colorado, 12,185 ft. high.
Ormuz (ŏr′mŭz) isl. Persian gulf, 27° 5′ N lat. 56° 29′ E lon.; once a rich seaport.
Ormuz, Strait of, bet. Persian gulf & Gulf of Oman.
Orne (ŏrn) dept. N W France, 2,372 □ pop. 307, ✻ Alençon. — riv. Orne dept. 95 m.
Oro (ō′rē) prov. S W Ecuador, pop. 35, ✻ Machala.
Oro de Hidalgo, El (ĕl ō′rō dā ē-thäl′gō; 146) town, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 22.
Orono (ō′rō-nō) town, Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 4; Univ. of Maine.
Oronogo (ō′rō-nō′gō) city, Jasper co. Mo. 9 m. W N W of Carthage, pop. 2.
Orontes (ō-rŏn′tēz) riv. N Syria, 246 m. long, Anti-Libanus mts. to Medit. sea.
Orosháza (ō′rŏsh-hä′zŏ) comm. Békés co. Hungary, pop. 22.
Orotava, La (ō′rō-tä′vȧ) town, Teneriffe isl. Canary islands, pop. comm. 11.
Oroua (ō-rō′ōō-ȧ) co. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 7.
Oroville (ō′rō-vĭl) city, Butte co. California, pop. 4.
Oroya (ō-rō′yä) town, Junin dept. Peru.
Orrell (ŏr′ĕl) par. & town, Lancashire, England, pop. 6.
Orrington (ŏr′ĭng-tŭn) town, Penobscot co. Me. on Penobscot river, pop. 1.
Orrville (ŏr′vĭl) vil. Wayne co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Orsara di Puglia (ŏr-sä′rä dē pōōl′yä) town, Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, p. comm. 6.
Orsha (ŏr′shä) town, Mogilev govt. Russia in Europe, on Dnieper river, pop. 6.
Orsk (ŏrsk) town, Orenburg govt. Russia in Asia, on Ural river, pop. 20.
Orsogna (ŏr-sō′nyä) comm. Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 6.
Orsova (ŏr′shō-vŏ) comm. Krassó-Szörény co. S Hungary, ab. 5 m. above "Iron Gate," pop. 6.
Orta Nova (ŏr′tä nō′vä) town, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 12.
Orte (ŏr′tā) town, Rome prov. Italy, 15 m. E by N of Viterbo, on Tiber river, p. comm. 5.
Ortega (ŏr-tā′gä) town, Guaduas prov. Tolima dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 15.
Ortegal, Cape (ŏr′tā-gäl′) headland, N Coruña prov. N W Spain.
Orthez (ŏr′tĕz′) town, Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 4, comm. 6; battle in 1814.
Ortigueira (ŏr′tē-gā′ē-rä) spt. town, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 19.
Ortiz (ŏr-tēs′; 268) town, Guárico state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 8.
Ortler (ŏrt′lĕr) mt. about 12,800 ft. high, Rhætian Alps, Tirol; highest in Austria.
Ortona (ŏrt-tō′nä) town, Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, on Adriatic sea, p. comm. 16.
Ortonville (ŏr′tŭn-vĭl) city, Big Stone & Lac qui Parle cos. Minn. × of the former, p. 2.
Oruro (ō-rōō′rō) dept. Bolivia, South America, 18,978 □ pop. 112. — its ✻ and formerly ✻ of Bolivia, pop. 22.
Orvieto (ŏr-vyĕ′tō) city, Perugia prov. Italy, pop. comm. 19; cathedral.
Orwell (ŏr′wĕl) town, Addison co. Vermont, pop. 1.
Orwigsburg (ŏr′wĭgz-bûrg) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. 6 m. E S E of Pottsville, pop. 2.
Oryekhov (ŏr-yĕ′Kŏf) town, Taurida govt. Russia in Europe, on Konskaya river, pop. 5.
Orzegow (ō-zhĕ′gŏf) vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 8.
Orzinuovi (ŏr′dzē-nwŏ′vē) town, Brescia prov. Italy, near Oglio river, pop. comm. 8.
Osage (ō′sāj; ō-sāj′; *usually* ō-sāj′ *when alone or when following word has accent on second syllable*) co. E Kan. 718 □ pop. 20, × Lyndon. — co. E cen. Mo. 593 □ pop. 14, × Linn. — co. N Okla. 2,277 □ pop. 20, × Pawhuska. — city, × of Mitchell co. Io. pop. 2. — city, Osage co. Kan. pop. 2.
Osage River, 500 m. long, Wabaunsee co. Kan. to Missouri river, Missouri.
Osaka (ō′zä′kä) dist. W Honshu isl. Japan, 689 □ pop. 1,563. — spt. city in dist. p. 1,227.
Osakis (ō-sā′kĭs) vil. Douglas & Todd cos. Minnesota, pop. 1.
Osawatomie (ŏs′ȧ-wŏt′ō-mē) city, Miami co. Kansas, pop. 4.
Osborne (ŏz′bŭrn) co. N Kan. 894 □ pop. 13. — city, its × pop. 2.
Osceola (ŏs′ē-ō′lȧ) co. S Fla. 1,773 □ pop. 6, × Kissimmee. — co. N W Io. 395 □ pop. 9, × Sibley. — co. N W cen. Mich. 577 □ pop. 18, × Hersey. — town, × of Mississippi co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, × of Clarke co. Io. pop. 2. — city, × of St. Clair co. Mo. pop. 1. — city, × of Polk co. Nebr. pop. 1. — bor. Clearfield co. Pa. pop. 2.
Osceola, Mount, peak, Grafton co. New Hampshire, 4,352 ft. high.
Oschatz (ō′shäts) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 11.
Oschersleben (ōsh′ĕrs-lā′bĕn) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Bode river, pop. 13.
Oscoda (ŏs-kō′dȧ) co. N E Mich. 576 □ pop. 2, × Mio.
Ösel *or* **Oesel** (û′zĕl) isl. at entrance to Gulf of Riga, W Russia, 1,011 □; it forms with smaller isls. a dist. of Livonia govt. 1,096 □ pop. 69.
Osgood (ŏz′gōōd) town, Ripley co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Osh (ôsh) town, Fergana govt. Russia in Asia, pop. 45.
Oshawa (ŏsh′ȧ-wȧ) town, Ontario co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 7.
Oshkosh (ŏsh′kŏsh′) city, × of Winnebago co. Wisconsin, pop. 33.
Oshmyany (ŏsh-myä′nĭ) town, Vilno govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Osilo (ō′zē-lō) town, Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, 6 m. E of Sassari, pop. comm. 6.
Osimo (ō′zē-mō) town, Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. comm. 19.
Oskaloosa (ŏs′kȧ-lōō′sȧ) city, × of Mahaska co. Iowa, pop. 9.
Oskarshamn (ŏs′kärs-hämn′) town, Kalmar prov. Sweden, pop. 8.
Oskol (ŏs-kŏl′) riv. Russia in Europe, 210 m. long, Kursk govt. to Donets river.
Oslo (ŏs′lōō) former town & ✻ of Norway, now part of Christiania.
Osmanjik (ŏs′män-jĕk′) town, Sivas, Turkey in Asia, on the Kizil Irmak, pop. 10.
Osman-Pazar (ŏs′män-pȧ-zär′) town, Bulgaria, 27 m. W S W of Shumla, pop. 4.
Osnabrück (ŏs′nä-brük′) govt. dist. Hanover, Prussia, 2,395 □ pop. 377. — mfg. town, its ✻ on Hase riv. pop. 66.
Oso, Mount (ō′sō) mt. S W Col. 13,640 ft. high.
Osorno (ō-sōr′nō) town, Llanquihue prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 8.
Ospino (ōs-pē′nō) town, Zamora state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 6.
Oss (ŏs) vil. & comm. North Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
Ossa (ŏs′ȧ) mt. 6,405 ft. high, N Larissa nome, Greece. See Aloadæ, *n.*
Ossegg (ō′sĕg) *Boh.* **Osek** (ō′sĕk) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 10.
Ossett (ŏs′ĕt) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 14.
Ossining (ŏs′ĭ-nĭng) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. p. 11; vil. formerly Sing Sing; State prison.
Ossipee (ŏs′ĭ-pē) town, × of Carroll co. New Hampshire, pop. 1.
Ostashkov (ŏs-täsh′kŏf) town, Tver govt. Russia in Europe, on Seliger lake, pop. 12.
Ostellato (ŏs′tĕl-lä′tō) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.
Ostend (ŏst-ĕnd′) spt. & watering place, West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 42.
Oster (ŏs′tyĕr) town, Chernigov govt. Russia, on Desna riv. p. 5. — riv. in same govt.
Osterfeld (ōs′tĕr-fĕlt) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, 6 m. N W of Essen, pop. comm. 27.
Östergötland (û′stĕr-yût′lănd) prov. S E Sweden, 4,265 □ pop. 294, ✻ Linköping.
Osternburg (ōs′tĕrn-bōōrK) comm. Oldenburg, Germany, near Oldenburg city, pop. 12.
Osterode (ōs′tĕ-rō′dĕ) mfg. town, Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 8. — town, East Prussia prov. Germany, pop. 14.
Östersund (û′stĕr-sōōnd) town, ✻ of Jämtland prov. Sweden, pop. 8.
Osterwieck (ōs′tĕr-vēk′) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Ostia (ŏs′tyä) vil. mouth of Tiber riv. Italy; anc. port of Rome.
Ostiglia (ŏs-tēl′yä) town, Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, on Po river, pop. comm. 9.
Ostra (ŏs′trä) comm. Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 7.
Östrich (ûs′trĭK) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 6.
Ostrog (ŏs-trŏk′) town, Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 17.
Ostrogozhsk (ŏs′trō-gŏshk′) town, Voronezh govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.
Ostrolenka (ŏs-trō-lĕn′kȧ; *Pol.* ŏs′trō-lyĕn′kȧ) town, Lomzha, Poland, Russia, pop. 8.
Ostrov (ŏs′trŏf) *Pol.* **Ostrów** (ŏs′trōōf) town, Lomzha govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 9.
Ostrowiec, *Russ.* **Ostrovets** (ŏs-trŏ′vyĕts) town, Radom govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 5.
Ostrowo (ŏs-trō′vō) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 15.
Ostuni (ŏs-tōō′nē) town, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 23.
Osuna (ō-sōō′nä) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 16.
Oswaldtwistle (ŏz′wăld-twĭs′'l) mfg. town, Lancashire, England, pop. 16.
Oswegatchie River (ŏs′wē-găch′ĭ) in N. Y. ab. 130 m. Herkimer co. to St. Lawrence riv.
Oswego (ŏs-wē′gō) co. cen. N. Y. 966 □ pop. 72, × × Oswego & Pulaski. — city, × of Labette co. Kan. pop. 2. — mfg. & cml. city, a × of Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 23.
Oswego Falls, vil. Oswego co. New York, pop. 3.
Oswestry (ŏz′ĕs-trĭ) mun. bor. Shropshire, England, pop. 10.
Ószivácz (ō′sĭ′väts) vil. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, 14 m. E S E of Zombor, p. comm. 7.
Otago (ō-tä′gō) provincial dist. South Isl. New Zealand, 25,487 □ pop. 191, ✻ Dunedin.
Otago Harbour, bay, on S E side of South Isl. New Zealand.
Otaru (ō′tȧ-rōō) city, Yezo isl. Japan, on the W coast, pop. 91.
Otavalo (ō′tä-vä′lō) town, Ecuador, S. Am. pop. 8; ruined by earthquake 1868.
Otero (ō-tā′rō) co. S E Col. 2,067 □ pop. 20, × La Junta. — co. S N. Mex. 6,689 □ pop. 7, × Alamogordo.
Othrys (ŏth′rĭs) *or* **Hellovo** (hĕ-lō′vō) mt. range, N frontier of Phthiotis nome, Greece; highest ab. 5,700 ft.
Otley (ŏt′lĭ) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 10.
Otoe (ō′tō) co. S E Nebr. 606 □ pop. 19, × Nebraska City.
Otranto (ō′trän-tō) spt. town, Lecce prov. Italy, pop. comm. 3; ruined castle.
Otranto, Cape, on W side of Strait of Otranto, Italy.
Otranto, Strait of, 44 m. wide; joins Adriatic sea to Mediterranean sea.
Otricoli (ō-trē′kō-lē) vil. Perugia, Italy, pop. comm. 2; remains of anc. Otric′ulum.
Otsego (ŏt-sē′gō) lake, Otsego co. N. Y. 9 m. long, 1½ m. wide. — co. N Mich. 528 □ p. 7, × Gaylord. — co. cen. N. Y. 1,009 □ p. 47, × Cooperstown. — vil. Allegan co. Mich. p. 3.

Opitergium. See Oderzo.
Oppidum Ubiorum. See Cologne.
Orange River Colony. See Orange Free State.
Orcades. See Orkney Islands.
Orfa. See Urfa.
Orfani, Gulf of. See Rendina, Gulf of.
Oruba. See Aruba.
Osca. See Huesca.
Osek. See Ossegg.
Osjek. See Esseg.
Ostende. Fr. form of Ostend.
Ostrasia. See Austrasia.
Ostrovets. See Ostrowiec.
Ostrów. See Ostrov.
Östvaagö. See Vaagö.
Oświecim. See Auschwitz.
Otaheite. See Tahiti.
Otea. See Great Barrier Island.
Othonos, isl. See Fano.
Otriculum. See Otricoli.

Otsu (ō′tsōō) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, near Kyoto, pop. 43.

Ottajano (ōt′tä-yä′nō) town, Naples prov. Italy, 12 m. E of Naples, pop. comm. 13.

Ottakring (ōt′täk-rĭng) former town, Lower Austria, now part of Vienna.

Ottawa (ŏt′ȧ-wȧ) co. N Kan. 712 □ pop. 12, × Minneapolis. — co. W Mich. 565 □ pop. 45, × Grand Haven. — co. N O. 270 □ pop. 22, × Port Clinton. — co. N E Okla. 477 □ pop. 16, × Miami. — city, × of La Salle co. Ill. pop. 10. — city, × of Franklin co. Kan. pop. 8. — vil. × of Putnam co. O. pop. 2. — riv. Canada, 600 m. to St. Lawrence riv. — city, × of Carleton co. Ontario, and ✳ of Dominion of Canada, pop. 87.

Ottensen (ŏt′ĕn-sĕn) former town, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, now part of Altona.

Otterburn (ŏt′ẽr-bûrn) par. Northumberland, England; battle 1388 (called also battle of Chevy Chase). See CHEVY CHASE, *Vocab.*

Otter, Peaks of (ŏt′ẽr) two summits, Blue Ridge, Va.; Southwest Peak 3,875 ft. & Flat Top 4,001 ft. high.

Otter Tail, co. W Minn. 2,039 □ pop. 46, × Fergus Falls.

Otter Tail Lake, Otter Tail co. Minn. 12 m. long; outlet, Red river.

Ottery Saint Mary (ŏt′ẽr-ĭ) town & par. Devonshire, England, on Otter river, pop. 4.

Ottumwa (ŏ-tŭm′wȧ) city, × of Wapello co. Iowa, pop. 22.

Ottweiler (ŏt′vī′lẽr) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 33 m. S E of Treves, pop. 7.

Ottynia (ŏ-tĭn′yȧ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.

Ouachita (wŏsh′ĭ-tô′) co. S Ark. 733 □ p. 22, × Camden.— par. N La. 642 □ p. 26, × Monroe.

Ouachita River, 545 m. long, W Arkansas to Red river near its mouth.

Ouagadougou (wä′gȧ-dōō′gōō) town, S E Upper Senegal and Niger col. Fr. W. Af. p. 19.

Ouche (ōōsh) riv. dept. Côte-d'Or, France, to Saône river.

Oudenarde (ou′dẽ-när′dẽ) *Fr.* **Audenarde** (ōd′närd′) town, E. Flanders, Belgium, on Scheldt riv. pop. comm. 7; battle 1708.

Oudenbosch (ou′dĕn-bŏs) comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. 6.

Oude Pekela (ou′dẽ pā′kẽ-lȧ) town & comm. Groningen, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.

Oudh (oud) part of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 23,966 □ pop. 12,558.

Oudjda (ōōj′dȧ′) *or* **Ujda** (ōōj-) cml. ft. town N E Morocco, 8 m. from Algerian frontier.

Oudtshoorn (outs′hōrn) town, S Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 11.

Oued, El (ĕl wĕd′) *or* **El Wad** (wăd′) vil. & oasis, Tugurt ter. Algeria, pop. vil. 7.

Ouezzan (wĕz′zän′), sacred town, Morocco, ab. 60 m. N W of Fez, pop. ab. 20.

Ougrée (ōō′grā′) vil. & commune, Liége prov. Belgium, on Meuse river, pop. comm. 17.

Ouled-Djellal (ōō′lĕd-jĕ-lȧl′) town, Tugurt ter. Algeria, pop. 6.

Oullins (ōō′lăɴ′) town & comm. dept. Rhône, France, pop. 12.

Ouray (ōō-rā′) co. S W Col. 519 □ pop. 4. — city, its × pop. 2.

Ouray Peak, S peak of Sawatch range, Colorado, 13,956 ft. high.

Ourcq (ōōrk) riv. dept. Aisne, France, 49 m. long; part of Paris water supply.

Ourique (ō-rē′kĕ) town, Alemtejo dist. Portugal, pop. 4; defeat of Moors 1139.

Ouro Preto (ō′rōō prā′tōō) city, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. 16.

Ouse (ōōz) riv. Sussex co. Eng. — riv. York co. Eng. 57 m. long, to Humber riv. — *or* **Great Ouse**, riv. 160 m. long, Bedfordshire to the Wash.

Outagamie (ōō′tȧ-găm′ĭ) co. E Wis. 646 □ pop. 49, × Appleton.

Outreau (ōō′trō′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 4, comm. 7.

Outremont (ōō′tr'-môɴ′) town, Jacques Cartier co. Quebec prov. Canada, pop. 5.

Ovada (ō-vä′dä) town, Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. comm. 10.

Ovalle (ō-väl′yā) town, Coquimbo prov. Chile, South America, pop. 7.

Ovar (ō-vär′) town, Aveiro dist. Beira prov. Portugal, pop. 10.

Over (ō′vẽr) par. in Winsford urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 7.

Overath (ō′vẽ-rät) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 6.

Overijssel (ō′vẽr-īs′ĕl) prov. Netherlands, 1,292 □ pop. 382, ✳ Zwolle.

Overton (ō′vẽr-tŭn) co. N Tenn. 446 □ pop. 16, × Livingston.

Overyssche (ō′vẽr-ēsh′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 7.

Ovid (ō′vĭd) vil. Clinton co. Michigan, pop. 2.

Ovidiopol (ō′vē-dyē-ŏ-pôl′y') spt. town, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.

Oviedo (ō-vyā′thō; 146) prov. N W Spain, 4,206 □ pop. 685. — city, its ✳ on plain bet. Nalón & Nora rivs. pop. comm. 53.

Ovruch (ŏ-vrōōch′) town, Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe, on Norin river, pop. 7.

Owari (ō′wä′rē) bay, E Honshu isl. Japan, 34° 30′–35° 6′ N.

Owatonna (ō′wȧ-tŏn′ȧ) city, × of Steele co. Minnesota, pop. 6.

Owego (ō-wē′gō) vil. × of Tioga co. New York, pop. 5.

Owen (ō′ĕn) co. cen. Ind. 393 □ p. 14, × Spencer. — co. N Ky. 367 □ p. 14, × Owenton.

Owensboro (ō′ĕnz-bŭr-ō) city, × of Daviess co. Kentucky, pop. 16

Owens Lake, saline lake, Inyo co. Cal. 18 m. long; receives Owens river.

Owen Sound (ō′ĕn) town & port, Grey co. Ontario, Can. on arm of Georgian bay, pop. 13.

Owen Stanley, mt. range, E Papua Ter. New Guinea; highest, Mt. Victoria, 13,200 ft.

Owensville (ō′ĕnz-vĭl) town, Gibson co. Ind. 23 m. N N W of Evansville, pop. 1.

Owenton (ō′ĕn-tŭn) town, × of Owen co. Ky. 24 m. N of Frankfort, pop. 1.

Owosso (ō-wŏs′ō) city, Shiawassee co. Michigan, pop. 10.

Owsley (ouz′lĭ) co. E Ky. 216 □ pop. 8, × Booneville.

Owyhee (ō-wī′hē) co. S W Ida. 7,888 □ pop. 4, × Silver City.

Owyhee River, about 375 m. long, N Nev. to Snake river, Oregon.

Oxanna (ŏk-săn′ȧ) town, Calhoun co. Ala. 2 m. S E of Anniston, pop. 1.

Oxford (ŏks′fẽrd) co. W Me. 1,980 □ pop. 36, × Paris. — town, Calhoun co. Ala. pop. 1. — town, Benton co. Ind. pop. 1. — town, Oxford co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Talbot co. Md. pop. 1. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — vil. Oakland co. Mich. pop. 1. — city, × of Lafayette co. Miss. pop. 2; Univ. of Miss. — vil. Chenango co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, × of Granville co. N. C. pop. 3. — vil. Butler co. O. pop. 2; Miami Univ. — bor. Chester co. Pa. pop. 2. — See OXFORDSHIRE. — *L.* OXO′NIA, city & county bor. × of Oxfordshire, Eng. pop. 53; seat of Oxford university. See COLLEGE, *n.*, COMMEMORATION, *n.* **b**, ENCÆNIA, *n.*, OXONIAN, *a.* — co. S Ontario prov. Canada, × Woodstock.

Oxfordshire (-shẽr) *or* **Oxford**, co. cen. England, 751 □ pop. 199, × Oxford.

Oxnard (ŏks′närd) city, Ventura co. Cal. pop. 3.

Oxyrhynchus *or* **Oxyrynchus** (ŏk′sĭ-rĭŋ′kŭs) ruined anc. town, Egypt, 28° 38′ N, 30° 49′ E; modern BEHNESA; ancient papyri discovered here 1896–97 and 1905-6.

Oyapok (ō′yȧ-pŏk′) riv. 300 m. long, Tumuc Humac mts. to Atl. oc.; part of boundary bet. French Guiana & Brazil.

Oyarzun (ō-yär′thōōn) town, Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 4.

Oyonnax (ō′yō′nȧ′) town, dept. Ain, France, pop. 9, comm. 10.

Oyster Bay (ois′tẽr) vil. Nassau co. N. Y. on inlet of Long Isl. sound, pop. 3.

Oystermouth (-mŭth) town & watering place, Glamorganshire, Wales, Swansea bay, pop. 6.

Ozark (ō′zärk) co. S Mo. 746 □ pop. 12, × Gainesville. — vil. × of Dale co. Ala. pop. 2. — town, a × of Franklin co. Ark. pop. 1.

Ozark Mountains, popular name for the highlands (a dissected plateau) in Ark. Mo. & Okla. & bet. Ark. & Mo. rivers.

Ozaukee (ō-zô′kē) co. E Wis. 233 □ pop. 17, × Port Washington.

Ozieri (ō-zyâ′rē) town, Sassari prov. Sardinia isl. Italy, pop. comm. 9.

Ozora (ō′zō-rō) comm. Tolna co. Hungary, pop. 5.

Ozorków (ō-zôr′kōōf) *Russ.* **Ozorkov** (ŏ-zôr′kōf) town, Kalish govt. Poland, Russia, p. 8.

Ozzano dell' Emilia (ō-dzä′nō dĕl-lā-mēl′yä) comm. Bologna prov. Italy, pop. 5.

P

Paardeberg (pär′dẽ-bĕrg) battlefield (1900), W Orange Free State, U. of S. Africa.

Paarl (pärl) town, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, about 35 m. N E of Capetown, pop. 11.

Pabianice (pȧ′byȧ-nyē′tsĕ) *Russ.* **Pabyanitsy** (pȧ′byȧ-nyē′tsĭ) town, Petrokov govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 12.

Pabna (päb′nä) dist. of Rajshahi div. Bengal, Br. India, 1,839 □ pop. 1,429. — its ✳ pop. 19.

Pacaraima (pä-kä′rä-ē′mä) low mt. chain, S. Am. bet. Venezuela & Brazil.

Paceco (pä-chĕ′kō) town, Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 8.

Pachacamac (pä′chä-kä-mäk′) vil. dept. Lima, Peru; ruins of anc. temple.

Pachino (pä-kē′nō) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 13.

Pachitea (pä′chē-tā′ä) riv. Peru, S. Am. 200 m. from Andes mts. to Ucayali river.

Pacho (pä′chō) mun. dist. Zipaquirá prov. Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, pop. 16.

Pachuca (pä-chōō′kä) city, ✳ of Hidalgo state, Mexico, pop. 39.

Pacific (pȧ-sĭf′ĭk) co. S W Wash. 895 □ p. 13, × South Bend. — city, Franklin co. Mo. p. 1.

Pacific Grove, city, Monterey co. California, pop. 2.

Pacific Ocean, extends from arctic to antarctic circle, & from W America to Australia, Malay arch. & E Asia, 70,000,000 □, greatest depth 32,078 ft. off Mindanao.

Pácora (pä′kō-rä) mun. dist. Caldas dept. Colombia, pop. 11.

Pactolus (păk-tō′lŭs) *now* **Baguli** (bä′gōō′lē′) riv. Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor; formerly famous for its golden sands.

Padang (pä-däng′) city, W coast Sumatra isl. Du. E. Indies, pop. 91.

Paddington (păd′ĭng-tŭn) met. bor. England, part of London, pop. 143. — mun. suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 24. — sub. of Brisbane, Queensland, pop. 5.

Paderborn (pä′dẽr-bōrn′) mfg. & cml. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 29.

Paderia (pȧ-dā′rĭ-ȧ) town, Nepal, India; near site of KAPILAVASTU (birthplace of Buddha).

Paderno Dugnano (pä-dĕr′nō dōō-nyä′nō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7

Padiham (păd′ĭ-hăm) town, Lancashire, England, pop. 14.

Padre Island (pä′drā) narrow isl. 100 m. long, S Texas; a sand reef.

Padrón (pä-drōn′) town, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.

Padua (păd′ū-ȧ) *It.* **Padova** (pä′dō-vä) prov. Venetia, Italy, 827 □ pop. 519. — *anc.* PATA′VIUM, its ✳ a city, on Bacchiglione riv. pop. 96; university. See PATAVINITY, *n.*

Paducah (pȧ-dū′kȧ) city, × of McCracken co. Ky. on Ohio river, pop. 23. — town, Cottle co. Tex. pop. 1.

Padul (pä-thōōl′; 146) town, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.

Padula (pä-dōō′lä) town, Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 5.

Paesana (pä′ā-zä′nä) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, It. 11 m. W N W of Saluzzo, p. comm. 7.

Paese (pä-ā′zā) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 8.

Pagai *or* **Pageh** (pä′gā), **North** & **South**, S isls. of Mentawei group, W of Sumatra, 741 □.

Pagani (pä-gä′nē) town, Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 15.

Paganica (pä-gä′nē-kä) town, Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. comm. 5.

Page, co. Io. 531 □ pop. 24, × Clarinda. — co. N Va. 322 □ pop. 14, × Luray.

Pago (pä′gō) isl. Dalmatia, Austria, in Adriatic, 111 □ p. 7. — its chief tn. p. 4, comm. 7.

Pagopago (päng′ō-päng′ō) *or* **Pang′o-pang′o**, fine harbor, Tutuila, Samoa.

Pagosa Peak (pȧ-gō′sȧ) S W Col. 12,674 ft. high.

Pagsan (päg-sän′) mt. N Luzon, Philippine islands, 7,261 ft. high.

Pahang (pä-häng′) native state, Federated Malay States, 14,300 □ pop. 118, native ✳ Pekan, Br. ✳ Kuala Lipis.

Pahiatua (pä′hē-ä′tōō-ä; *colloq.* pä′hē-tōō′ȧ) co. North Isl. New Zealand, pop. 5.

Paignton (pān′tŭn) par. & town, Devonshire, England, pop. 11; watering place.

Päijänne (pă′ē-yăn-nĕ) lake, 90 m. by 20 m. Nyland prov. Finland, Russia.

Pailolo (pä′ē-lō′lō) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Maui & Molokai.

Painesville (pānz′vĭl) vil. × of Lake co. O. pop. 6.

Painted Post, vil. Steuben co. New York, pop. 1.

Paipa (pī′pä) town, Tundama prov. Boyacá dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 9.

Paisley (pāz′lĭ) parl. & mun. burgh, Renfrewshire, Scotland, pop. 84.

Paita (pī′tä) spt. town, Piura dept. Peru, S. Am. pop. 4; fine harbor.

Pak-ho (päk′hō′) *i. e.* "North river," *or* **Hungshui** (hōong′shōō′ē) *or* **Hunshui**, in China, Kwangsi prov. to Si river.

Pakhoi (päk-hoi′) treaty port, Kwangtung prov. China, on Gulf of Tonkin, pop. 20.

Pakokku (pȧ-kŏk′ōō) dist. of Magwe div. Upper Burma, 6,210 □ pop. 410. — its ✳ pop. 20.

Pakrácz (pŏ′kräts) town, Pozsega co. Slavonia, Hungary, pop. comm. 3.

Paks (pŏksh) town, Tolna co. Hungary, on Danube river, pop. comm. 13.

Palacios (pȧ-lăsh′ŭs) town, Matagorda co. Texas, pop. 1.

Palafrugell (pä′lä-frōō-hĕl′; 172) town, Gerona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.

Palagiano (pä′lä-jä′nō) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 4.

Palagonia (pä′lä-gô′nyä) town, Catania prov. Sicily, It. 23 m. S W of Catania, p. comm. 8.

Palaia *or* **Palaja** (pä-lä′yä) commune, Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 11.

Palamau (pŭl′ä-mou′) dist. Chota Nagpur, Br. India, 4,914 □ pop. 687.

Palamcottah (pä′lŭm-kŏt′ä) town, Tinnevelly dist. S Madras, British India, pop. 40.

Palánka (pŏ′län-kŏ) town, Bács-Bodrog co. S Hungary, on Danube river, pop. comm. 6; with Ópalánka comm. (pop. 6) & Újpalánka comm. (pop. 2), pop. 13.

Palanpur (pä′lŭn-pōōr′) native state, N E Bombay, India, 1,766 □ pop. 223.—its ✳ pop. 21.

Palapye (pȧ-läp′yĕ) *or* **Palachwe** (pȧ-läch′wĕ) town, Bechuanaland protectorate, S Africa, 27° 18′ E lon. 22° 37′ 30″ S lat. pop. 15.

Palatinate (pȧ-lăt′ĭ-nāt) *Ger.* **Pfalz** (pfälts) govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, W of Rhine riv. 2,289 □ p. 937, ✳ Speyer. See PALATINATE, *n.* —, **Lower** & **Upper**, old divs. of Ger. now in Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia, Baden, & Hesse. — See UPPER PALATINATE.

Palatine (păl′ȧ-tīn) vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 1.

Palatka (pȧ-lăt′kȧ) city, × of Putnam co. Florida, pop. 4.

Palawan (pä-lä′wän) *or* **Paragua** (pä-rä′gwä) isl. S W Phil. isls. 4,027 □ pop. 11.

Palazzo Adriano (pä-lät′sō ä′drē-ä′nō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 4.

Palazzolo Acreide (pä-lät′sō-lō ä-krĕ′ē-dā) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, pop. comm. 15.

Palazzolo sull' Oglio (pä-lät′sō-lō sōōl-lōl′yō) comm. Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, p. 8.

Palazzo San Gervasio (pä-lät′sō sän jĕr-vä′zyō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, p. comm. 7.

Palembang (pä′lĕm-bäng′) outpost prov. S Sumatra isl. Du. E. Indies, 53,718 □ pop. 796. — its ✳ on Musi riv. pop. 54.

Palencia (pä-lĕn′thyä) prov. N Spain, 3,256 □ pop. 196. — *anc.* PALLAN′TIA, its ✳ a city, 27 m. N by E of Valladolid, pop. comm. 18.

Palenque (pä-lĕŋ′kā) vil. Chiapas state, Mexico; famous ruins near it. See PALENQUE, *n.*

Palermo (pȧ-lûr′mō; *It.* pä-lĕr′mō) prov. N Sicily, Italy, 1,949 □ pop. 796. — *anc.* PANOR′MUS, its ✳ a spt. city, pop. comm. 341.

Palestine (păl′ĕs-tīn) vil. Crawford co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, × of Anderson co. Tex. pop. 10. — *or* **Palestina** (-tī′nȧ) *Bib.* CANAAN, country, S W part of Syria, Turkey in Asia, length about 150 m. 11,600 □ pop. 700. See HOLY LAND.

Palestrina (pä′lĕs-trē′nä) *anc.* PRÆNES′TE, city, Italy, 20 m. E S E of Rome, pop. comm. 7.

Palghat (päl′gôt′) town, Malabar dist. Madras pres. British India, pop. 44.

Pali (pä′lē) cml. town, Jodhpur state, Rajputana, India, pop. 13.

Paliano (päl-yä′nō) town, Rome prov. Italy, 7 m. N W of Anagni, pop. comm. 6.

Palinuro (pä′lē-nōō′rō) *anc.* PALINU′RUS, point or cape, W Italy, ab. 40° 1½′ N.

Palisades (păl′ĭ-sādz′) a line of high cliffs of trap rock, about 20 m. long, on W bank of Hudson riv. in New York & New Jersey

Palisades Park, bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 1.

Palk Strait (pôk) bet. Ceylon isl. & India, 10° N, 80° E. minimum width 40 m.

Pallanza (päl-länt′sä) town, Novara prov. Piedmont, It. on Lago Maggiore, p. comm. 6.

Pallas (păl′ȧs) hamlet, Longford co. Ireland; birthplace of Goldsmith.

Palma (päl′mä) ft. town, ✳ of Majorca isl. & of Baleares prov. Spain, pop. comm. 68. — isl. Canary group, Spain, 276 □ pop. 46, ✳ Santa Cruz de la Palma.

Palma Campania (käm-pä′nyä) town, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 8.

Palma del Río (päl′mä dĕl rē′ō) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.

Palma di Montechiaro (dē mōn′tā-kyä′rō) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, pop. comm. 14.

Palma, La (lä päl′mä) town, Huelva prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7. — town, Guaduas prov. Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 7.

Palmanova (päl′mä-nô′vä) comm. Venice prov. Italy, pop. 6.

Palmas, Cape (päl′mäs) headland, Liberia, W Africa.

Palmas, Gulf of (päl′mäs) on S W coast of Sardinia, Italy.

Palmas, Las (läs päl′mäs) spt. city, N E Gran Canaria, Canary islands, pop. comm. 63.

Palma Soriano (päl′mä sō-rē-ä′nō) dist. & city, Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 20, city 2.

Palm Beach, co. S Fla. 3,048 □ pop. 6, × West Palm Beach. — city and fashionable resort, Palm Beach co. Fla. pop. 3.

Palmella (päl-mĕl′lä) town, Lisbon dist. Estremadura prov. Portugal, pop. 7.

Palmer (pä′mẽr) town, Hampden co. Massachusetts, pop. 9.

Palmerston, Cape (-stŭn) headland, Queensland, Australia, lat. 21° 33′ S.

Palmerston North, bor. Kairanga co. S North Island, N. Zealand, pop. 11.

Palmi (päl′mē) coast town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. comm. 14.

Palmira (päl-mē′rä) dist. & city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 16, city 4. — town, Palmira prov. Valle del Cauca dept. Colombia, near Cauca riv. pop. mun. dist. 24.

Palmyra (păl-mī′rȧ) city, × of Marion co. Mo. pop. 2. — vil. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 2. — *Bib.* TAD′MOR *or* TA′MAR, ruined city, 130 m. N E of Damascus. See PALMYRENE, *a.*

Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY.
Ouargla. See WARGLA.
Oude Maas. See MAAS.
Ouessant. See USHANT.
Oxley Peak. See LIVERPOOL.
Oxonia. See OXFORD.
Oxus. See AMU DARYA.
Pabyanitsy. See PABIANICE.
Padova. See PADUA.
Padus. See PO.
Pæstum. See PESTO.
Pageh, North. See PAGAI.
Pageh, South. See PAGAI.
Pak. See PEH.
Palachwe. See PALAPYE.
Palatia. See MILETUS.
Palau. See PELEW ISLANDS.
Palestina. See PALESTINE.
Palinurus. See PALINURO.
Pallantia. See PALENCIA.
Pallene. See KASSANDRA.
Palmerston, Northern Ter. Australia. See DARWIN.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Palo Alto (pä'lō äl'tō *or* păl'ō ăl'tō) co. N W Io. 561 □ pop. 14, × Emmetsburg. — town, Santa Clara co. Cal. pop. 4; Leland Stanford Junior univ. — (*pron.* păl'ō ăl'tō) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 2. — battlefield (1846), Cameron co. Texas.
Palo del Colle (pä'lō dĕl kōl'lā) town, Bari prov. Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Palo Pinto (pā'lō pĭn'tō; păl'ō) co. N Tex. 958 □ pop. 20, × Palo Pinto.
Palos (pä'lōs) *officially* **Palos de la Frontera** (dā lä frōn-tā'rä), spt. on Río Tinto, Huelva prov. Spain, p. comm. 2; here August 3, 1492, Columbus began voyage on which he discovered America.
Palos, Cape, headland, coast of Murcia, Spain.
Palouse (pȧ-lōōz') city, Whitman co. Washington, pop. 2.
Palu (pä'lōō') town, Diarbekr vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 8.
Palwal (pŭl'wŭl') town, Gurgaon dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 13.
Pamiers (pȧ'myā') town, dept. Ariège, France, on Ariège river, pop. 4, comm. 10.
Pamir (pä-mēr') highland, Turkestan, cen. Asia, 11,000–25,000 ft. high; called by the natives, **Bam i Dunya** (*pron.* bäm ē dŭn'yä) "Roof of the World."
Pamlico (păm'lĭ-kō) co. E North Carolina, 350 □ pop. 10, × Bayboro.
Pamlico Sound, 80 m. long, 8–30 m. wide, bet. N. C. mainland & coast islands.
Pampa (päm'pä) ter. cen. Argentina, S. Am. 56,320 □ pop. 89, ✱ Acha.
Pampanga (päm-pän'gä) prov. N cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. 868 □ pop. 224, ✱ Bacolor.
Pampas del Sacramento (päm'päs dĕl sä'krä-mĕn'tō) plains, N E Peru, S. America.
Pamphylia (păm-fĭl'ĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. & Roman prov. S Asia Minor.
Pamplona (päm-plō'nä) *form.* **Pampeluna** (päm'pȧ-lōō'nä) *anc.* Pom'pelon, ft. city, ✱ of Navarra prov. Spain, on Arga riv. pop. comm. 29. — town, Pamplona prov. Norte de Santander dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 15.
Pamunkey (pȧ-mŭŋ'kĭ) riv. Virginia, 75 m. long, to York river. See Pamunkey, *n.*
Pana (pā'nȧ) city, Christian co. Illinois, pop. 6.
Panagyurishte (pȧ-nȧ-gyōō'rĭsh-tĕ) town, N W Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, pop. 10.
Panama (păn'ȧ-mä') republic, Isthmus of Panama, 32,380 □ pop. 364. — spt. its ✱ on Bay of Panama, pop. 38.
Panama, Bay of, on S of Panama isthmus, Pacific ocean.
Panama, Isthmus of, *form.* **Isthmus of Darien**, narrowest part about 30 m. wide, joins Cen. & S. America, and separates Atl. fr. Pac. ocean: Isthmus of Panama sometimes restricted to the narrow part opposite the town of Panama, and Isthmus of Darien to the part nearest the mainland of South America; canal made by the United States.
Panamint Mountains (păn'ȧ-mĭnt) in Inyo co. Cal.; highest, Telescope Peak, 10,937 ft.
Panaon (pä-nä-ōn') isl. S E of Leyte, Philippine isls. 57 □ pop. 9.
Panaria (pä-nä'rē-ä) isl. Lipari group, Mediterranean sea.
Panaro (pä-nä'rō) *anc.* Scultén'na, riv. Italy, 60 m. long, Cimone mt. to Po river.
Panay (pä-nī') isl. Philippine isls. 4,611 □ pop. 744, ✱ Iloilo.
Panch Mahals (pänch' mȧ-hälz') dist. of Northern div. Bombay, Br. India, 1,606 □ p. 323.
Pancsova (pŏn'chō-vŏ) town with municipal rights, geographically in Torontál co. Hungary, 44 □ pop. 21.
Panderma (pån'dĕr-mȧ) *or* **Panormo** (pån'ŏr-mō) town, Turkey in Asia, on Sea of Marmora, pop. 10.
Pandharpur (pŭn'dȧr-pōōr'; 147) town, Sholapur dist. Bombay, British India, pop. 33.
Pangani (päŋ-gä'nē) spt. German East Africa, pop. 3.
Pangasinan (pän-gä'sē-nän') prov. N W Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,193 □ pop. 398, ✱ Lingayen.
Panglao (pän-glä'ō) isl. S W of Bohol, Phil. isls. 31 □ pop. 14.
Pangong (päŋ'gŏng') chain of three lakes, Kashmir & Tibet, 100 m. long.
Panguian (pän'gē-än') point, S Mindanao, Philippine islands.
Panguitch (păn'gwĭch) city, × of Garfield co. Utah, pop. 1.
Pangutarang (päng'ōō-tä'räng) isl. group, N W Sulu arch. 104 □. — chief isl. 42 □.
Panipat (pä'nē-pŭt') town, Karnal dist. Punjab, Br. India, 51 m. W N W of Meerut, pop. 28.
Panj (pänj) riv. Asia, a headwater of the Amu riv. & part of boundary bet. Afghanistan & Russian Turkestan.
Panjim (pän'zhēn') *or* **New Goa** (gō'ȧ) ✱ of Portuguese India, on W coast, pop. 24.
Pankow (päŋ'kō) *officially* **Berlin–Pankow**, vil. Brandenburg, Prussia, near Berlin, p. 45.
Pankratz (pän'kräts) town, Bohemia, Austria, in Nusle comm., pop. 8.
Panna (pŭn'ä) native state, Bundelkhand Agency, Cen. India, 2,492 □ p. 193. — its ✱ p. 12.
Pannanich (păn'ȧ-nĭk) vil. & watering place, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
Pannesheide (pän'ĕs-hī'dĕ) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 8.
Pannonia (pă-nō'nĭ-ȧ) Roman prov. mostly in modern Hungary. See Pannonian, *a.*
Panola (pȧ-nō'lȧ) co. N W Miss. 696 □ pop. 31, × × Sardis & Batesville. — co. N E Tex. 842 □ pop. 20, × Carthage.
Panora (pȧ-nō'rȧ) town, Guthrie co. Iowa, pop. 1.
Pantanaw (păn'tȧ-nô') town, Irrawaddy div. Lower Burma, pop. 6.
Panteg (păn'tĕg) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 10.
Pantelleria (pän-tĕl'lā-rē'ä) *anc.* Cosy'ra, isl. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, 32 □ pop. 9.
Panticosa (pän'tē-kō'sä) vil. with medicinal baths & springs, Huesca prov. Spain.
Pantin (păn'tăn') town & comm. dept. Seine, France, 3½ m. N E of Paris, pop. 36.
Panvel (pŭn'vĕl) town, Kolaba dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 10.
Paoay (pä'ō-ī') pueblo (pop. 13) & town (pop. 7) Ilocos Norte prov. Luzon, Phil. islands.
Pão de Açucar (poun' dȧ ä'sōō-kär') rock, 1,270 ft. high, Rio de Janeiro bay, Brazil.
Paola (pā-ō'lȧ) city, × of Miami co. Kan. pop. 3. — (*pron.* pä'ō-lä) city, Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, 13 m. W N W of Cosenza, pop. comm. 10.
Paoli (pā-ō'lĭ) town, × of Orange co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Paonia (pā-ō'nĭ-ȧ) town, Delta co. Colorado, pop. 1.
Paoning (pou'nĭng') walled city, Szechwan prov. China, pop. 100.
Paotingfu (pou'tĭng-fōō') town, ✱ of Chihli prov. China, pop. 150.
Pápa (pä'pŏ) town with magistracy, Veszprém co. Hungary, pop. 20.
Papasquiaro (pä'päs-kyä'rō) town, Durango state, Mexico.
Papeete (pä'pȧ-ā'tä) chief town & ✱ of Tahiti, Society isls. S Pacific ocean, & of the French Establishments in Oceania, pop. 4.
Papenburg (pä'pĕn-bŏŏrk) mfg. & cml. town, Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Paphlagonia (păf'lȧ-gō'nĭ-ȧ) anc. country & Roman prov. N Asia Minor, on Black sea.
Paphos (pā'fŏs) town, anc. Cyprus, on SW coast. This was New Paphos; Old Paphos, chief seat of the worship of Aphrodite, was ab. 10 m. W S W and 2 m. inland. See Paphian, *a.*
Paps of Jura (jōō'rȧ; 243) three mts. Jura isl. Hebrides, Scot.; highest 2,571 ft.
Papua (pä'pōō-ä; păp'ū-ȧ). See New Guinea (*Gaz.*). —, **Territory of**, S E part of isl. of New Guinea, with D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade isls. 90,540 □ pop. ab. 400; British; under administration of Commonwealth of Australia. See Papuan, *n.*
Pará (pȧ-rä') estuary of the Tocantins river, Brazil, 40 m. wide at entrance. — state, Brazil, 443,904 □ p. 568. — See Belem (*Gaz.*). — tn. Minas Geraes, Brazil, p. dist. 37.
Parabiago (pä'rä-byä'gō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 9.
Parabita (pä'rä-bē'tä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 5.
Paracatú (pä'rä-kä-tōō') town, Minas Geraes prov. Brazil, pop. dist. 47.
Paracel (pä'rä-sĕl') group of islets and reefs, China sea, 150 m. E of Annam.
Paracin (pä'rȧ-chēn) town, cen. Servia, on branch of Morava river, pop. 6.
Paraclet (pä'rȧ'klĕ') farm, Quincey & Saint-Aubin comms. Aube, Fr.; Héloïse's convent.
Paradas (pä-rä'thäs; 146) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm.
Paragould (păr'ȧ-gōōld) city, × of Greene co. Arkansas, pop. 5.
Paragua (pä-rä'gwä). See Palawan (*Gaz.*). — prov. S W Philippine islands, 5,238 □ pop. 36. — **Sur** (sōōr), former mil. dist. now part of Paragua prov. Philippine islands.
Paraguaná (pä'rä-gwä-nä') pen. Venezuela, E of entrance of Maracaibo gulf.
Paraguarí (pä'rä-gwä-rē') town, Paraguay, 33 m. S E of Asunción, pop. 10.
Paraguassú (pä'rä-gwä-sōō') riv. 320 m. Bahia state, Brazil, to All Saints bay.
Paraguay (păr'ȧ-gwā; pä'rä-gwī') riv. S. Am. 1,420 m. Matto Grosso state, Brazil, to Paraná riv. — republic, S. Am. bet. Paraná & Paraguay rivs. 97,722 □ p. 716, ✱ Asunción.
Parahyba (pä'rä-ē'bä) riv. S. Am. Parahyba state, Brazil, to Atlantic oc. — state, N E Brazil, S. Am. 28,854 □ pop. 520. — its ✱ pop. 32, on Parahyba river.
Parahyba do Sul (dōō sōōl) riv. 500 m. São Paulo state, Brazil, to Atlantic ocean.
Parahybuna (pä'rä-ē-bōō'nä) former name of Juiz de Flora, Brazil.
Paramaribo (păr'ȧ-măr'ĭ-bō) ✱ of Dutch Guiana, S. Am. on Surinam river, pop. 35.
Paramé (pȧ'rȧ'mā') comm. dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 3, comm. 6; watering place.
Paramythia (pä'rȧ-mē-thē'ȧ) *or* **Aidonat** (ī'dō-nät') town, formerly Turkish, 22 m. S W of Janina, pop. 5.

Paraná (pä'rä-nä') riv. South America, 2,000 m. long, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, to Plata riv. — state, S Brazil, S. America, 85,451 □ pop. 406, ✱ Curitiba. — town, ✱ of Entre Ríos prov. Argentina, pop. 30.
Paranaguá (pä'rä-nä-gwä') spt. town, Paraná state, Brazil, South America, pop. 7.
Paranahyba (pä'rä-nä-ē'bä) upper course of Paraná riv. — town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, p. 12.
Paranapanema (-pȧ-nä'mä) riv. 470 m. S Brazil, to Paraná riv. bet. São Paulo & Paraná.
Paraty (pä'rä-tē') spt. Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, South America, pop. 10.
Paray–le–Monial (pȧ'rĕ'-lē-mō'nyȧl') town, Saône-et-Loire, France, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Parbhani (pŭr-bŭn'ē) dist. of Aurangabad, Hyderabad, India, 5,091 □ p. 646. — its ✱ p. 10.
Parchim (pär'kĭm) mfg. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin duchy, Germany, pop. 11.
Pardo (pär'dōō) riv. 310 m. long, Minas Geraes & Bahia, Brazil, to Atl. ocean in 15° 40′ S. — riv. 290 m. long, Minas Geraes & São Paulo, Brazil, to the Rio Grande.
Pardubitz (pär'dōō-bĭts) *Boh.* **Pardubice** (pär'dōō-bĭt-sĕ) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, on Elbe river, pop. comm. 20.
Paredes de Nava (pä-rā'thās dā nä'vä; 146) town, Palencia prov. Spain, pop. 5.
Parenzo (pä-rĕnt'sō) town, W coast of Istria, Austria, pop. 4, comm. 13.
Parga (pär'gä) maritime town, formerly Turkish, 35 m. S W of Janina, pop. 5.
Paria, Gulf of (pä'rē-ä) between Venezuela, S. America, and Trinidad island.
Parima, Sierra (syĕr'rä pä-rē'mä) mts. bet. Venez. & Brazil, S. Am.; highest over 7,000 ft.
Parinacota (pä-rē'nä-kō'tä) mt. N Chile, South America, 20,894 ft. high.
Pariña, Point (pä-rēn'yä) extreme W point of S. America, Piura dept. Peru.
Paris (păr'ĭs) town, a × of Logan co. Ark. p. 1. — city, × of Bear Lake co. Ida. p. 1. — city, × of Edgar co. Ill. p. 8. — city, × of Bourbon co. Ky. p. 6. — town, × of Oxford co. Me. pop. 3. — city, × of Monroe co. Mo. pop. 1. — city, × of Henry co. Tenn. pop. 4. — city, × of Lamar co. Tex. pop. 11. — town, Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 4. — (păr'ĭs, *F.* pȧ'rē') *anc.* Lute'tia *or* Lute'tia Parisio'rum, *later* Paris'ii, ft. city, riv. port, & ✱ of France, on Seine riv. 107 m. from the sea, pop. 2,888; observatory in 48° 50′ 12″ N lat. 2° 20′ 22½″ E lon. See Bastille, *n.*, commune, *n.*, Declaration of Paris, Jardin des Plantes, Louvre, *n.*, Notre Dame, Sorbonne, *n.*, Tuileries, *n.*
Parium (pā'rĭ-ŭm; 115) *or* **Parion** (-ŏn) town, anc. Mysia, Asia Minor, on Sea of Marmora.
Park, co. cen. Col. 2,212 □ pop. 2, × Fairplay. — co. S Mont. 2,675 □ pop. 11, × Livingston. — co. N W Wyo. 5,420 □ pop. 5, × Cody.
Park City, town, Knox co. Tenn. pop. 5. — city, Summit co. Utah, pop. 3.
Parke (pärk) co. W Ind. 447 □ pop. 22, × Rockville.
Parker (pär'kĕr) co. N Tex. 875 □ p. 26, × Weatherford. — city, × of Turner co. S. Dak. p. 1.
Parkersburg (pär'kĕrz-bûrg) city, × of Wood co. West Virginia, pop. 18.
Parkers Landing, city, Armstrong co. Pa. on Allegheny river, pop. 1.
Parkesburg (pärks'bûrg) bor. Chester co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Park Falls, vil. Price co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Park Range, part of Rocky mts. in Col.; highest, Mt. Lincoln, 14,297 ft. high.
Park Rapids, vil. × of Hubbard co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Park Ridge, city, Cook co. Ill. 14 m. N W of Chicago, pop. 2. — bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 1.
Park River, city, Walsh co. N. Dak. on Park river, pop. 1.
Park View Mountain, peak of Rocky mts. Colorado, 12,433 ft. high.
Parma (pär'mä) prov. Emilia, Italy, 1,250 □ p. 326. — city, its ✱ on Parma riv. p. comm. 52.
Parmagudi (pär'mȧ-gōō'dē) town, Madura dist. Madras, India, pop. 10.
Parmer (pär'mĕr) co. N W Tex. 902 □ pop. 2, × Farwell.
Parnahyba (pär'nä-ē'bä) riv. 750 m. long, bet. Maranhão & Piauhy states, Brazil, to Atl. oc.
Parnassus (pär-năs'ŭs) bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 3. — *mod.* **Liakoura** (lyä'kōō-rä) mt. on border of Phocis & Bœotia nomes, Greece, 8,065 ft. high; the Castalian spring & Corycian cave are here. See Parnassus, *n.*
Parnell (pär-nĕl') bor, suburb of Auckland, North Isl. New Zealand, pop. 5.
Parnes (pär'nēz) mt. Greece, 16 m. N of Athens, 4,631 ft. high.
Parola (pȧ-rō'lȧ) town, East Khandesh dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 14.
Paropamisus (păr'ō-pȧ-mī'sŭs; -păm'ĭ-sŭs) mts. Afghanistan & E Persia, bet. Hindu Kush mts. on E, & Elburz mts. on W.
Paros (pā'rŏs) isl. Ægean sea, 64 □ pop. 12; fine marble. See Parian, *a.*
Parowan (păr'ō-wăn; -wŏn) city, × of Iron co. Utah, pop. 1.
Parral (pär-räl') town, Linares prov. Chile, S. Am. pop. 10. — town, Chihuahua, Mexico, p. 7.
Parramatta (păr'ȧ-măt'ȧ) riv. (so called) arm of Port Jackson, New S. Wales; 18 m. long. — town, New South Wales, Australia, 14 m. W by N of Sydney, pop. 12.
Parras (pär'räs) city, Coahuila state, Mexico, pop. 6.
Parres (pär'rās) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Parry (păr'ĭ) county, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 8.
Parry, Mount, mt. Front range, Col. 13,133 ft. high.
Parsons (pär's'nz) city, Labette co. Kan. pop. 12. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 4. — city, × of Tucker co. W. Va. pop. 2.
Parsonsfield (-fēld) town, York co. Me. 35 m. W of Portland, pop. 1.
Parsonstown (-toun) *or* **Birr** (bûr) town, W King's co. Ireland, pop. 4.
Partabgarh (pŭr-täb'gŭr') *or* **Pratapgarh** (prȧ-täp'gŭr') dist. of Fyzabad div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,442 □ pop. 900. — its ✱ about 90 m. S E of Lucknow, pop. 5. — state, S Rajputana, India, 886 □ pop. 63. — its ✱ pop. 13.
Partanna (pär-tän'nä) town, Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 14.
Parthenay (pär't'-nē') town, dept. Deux-Sèvres, France, on Thouet river, p. 6, comm. 8.
Parthia (pär'thĭ-ȧ) anc. country, nearly mod. Khorassan, Persia. See Parthian, *a.* & *n.*
Partick (pär'tĭk) burgh, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on Kelvin river, near Glasgow, pop. 67.
Partinico (pär-tē'nē-kō) mfg. & cml. town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 22.
Parys (pȧ-rīs') town, N Orange Free State, U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Pasadena (păs'ȧ-dē'nȧ) city, Los Angeles co. Cal. pop. 30.
Pasargadæ (pȧ-sär'gȧ-dē) city, ✱ of anc. Persia; ? ruins near Murghab.
Pascagoula (păs'kȧ-gōō'lȧ) riv. Miss. Greene co. to Gulf. — city, × of Jackson co. Miss. p. 3.
Pasco (păs'kō) co. cen. Fla. 767 □ p. 8, × Dade City. — town, × of Franklin co. Wash. p. 2.
Pas-de-Calais (pä'-dē-kȧ'lĕ') dept. N E France, 2,606 □ pop. 1,068, ✱ Arras.
Pasewalk (pä'zē-välk') town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, on Ücker river, pop. 11.
Pasiano (pä-zyä'nō) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 8.
Pasian Schiavonesco (pä'zē-än' skyä'vō-nĕs'kō) comm. Udine prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Pasig (pä'sĭg) riv. Laguna de Bay to Manila bay, Luzon, Philippine isls.
Pasijan (pä-sē'hän; 189) isl. Cebu prov. Philippine islands, 38 □ pop. 8.
Pasing (pä'zĭng) comm. Upper Bavaria, Germany, pop. 9.
Paso Robles (pä'sō rō'blēs) city, San Luis Obispo co. California, pop. 1.
Pasquotank (păs'kwō-tăŋk) co. N E N. C. 223 □ pop. 17, × Elizabeth City.
Passaconaway (păs'ȧ-kŏn'ȧ-wā) peak, White mts. Grafton co. N. H. 4,116 ft. high.
Passaic (pȧ-sā'ĭk) riv. N. J. nearly 100 m. long, Morris co. to Newark bay. — co. N. J. 196 □ pop. 216, × Paterson. — city, Passaic co. N. J. pop. 55.
Passamaquoddy Bay (păs'ȧ-mȧ-kwŏd'ĭ) inlet, Bay of Fundy, bet. Me. & New Brunswick, at mouth of St. Croix river.
Passaro, Cape (päs'sä-rō) S E point of Sicily.
Passau (päs'ou) town, Bavaria, on Inn & Danube rivs. pop. 21; treaty 1552.
Pass Christian, city, Harrison co. Mississippi, pop. 2.
Passy (pȧ'sē') former town, now a W dist. of Paris, France.
Pastaza (päs-tä'sä; 268) riv. Ecuador, S. America, 400 m. long, to Amazon river.
Pasto (päs'tō) city, ✱ dept. Nariño, Colombia, South America, pop. mun. dist. 28. — vol. near same, 13,990 ft. high. — mt. knot near same.
Pasuruan (pä'sōō-rōō-än') *Du.* **Passoeroean** (pä'sōō-rōō-än') residency, E Java, Dutch East Indies, 3,389 □ pop. 2,022. — its ✱ pop. 27.
Pásztó (päs'tō) town, Heves co. Hungary, on Zagyva river, pop. comm. 6.
Patagonia (păt'ȧ-gō'nĭ-ȧ) former name of a region at S end of South America, S of 38° 54′ S; now divided bet. Chile & Argentina. See Patagonian, *a.* & *n.*
Patan (pä'tŭn) town, Baroda state, Bombay, India, about 65 m. N N W of Ahmadabad, pop. 33. — town, Nepal, India, near Katmandu, pop. 30.
Patani (pä-tä'nē) Malay state tributary to Siam, E coast Malay pen. — its ✱ pop. 10.
Patapsco (pȧ-tăps'kō) riv. 80 m. long, Md. Carroll co. to Chesapeake bay.
Patara (păt'ȧ-rȧ) spt. city, anc. Mysia, Asia Minor.
Patchogue (pȧ-chōg') vil. Suffolk co. New York, pop. 4.
Paternò (pä'tĕr-nô') *anc.* Hy'bla Ma'jor, city, Sicily, Italy, at base of Mt. Etna, pop. comm. 29; mineral springs.

Palti. See Yamdok.
Palus Tattæus. See Tuz Göl.
Pampeluna. See Pamplona.
Pangkor Islands. See Dindings.
Pangopango. See Pagopago.
Panjab. See Punjab.
Panjnad. See Sutlej.
Panopolis. See Akhmim.
Panormo. See Panderma.
Panormus. See Palermo.
Panticapæum. See Kerch.
Papas Cape. See Kalogria, Cape.
Paramithia. Var. of Paramythia.
Pardubice. See Pardubitz.
Parganas, Twenty-four. See Twenty-four Parganas.
Parion. See Parium.
Parisii. See Paris, France.
Pascua. See Easter Island.
Passarowitz. See Požarevac.
Passoeroean. See Pasuruan.
Patavium. See Padua.

Paterson (păt′ẽr-sŭn) mfg. city, × of Passaic co. New Jersey, pop. 126.

Patiala (pŭt′ē-ä′lȧ) native state, S E Punjab, India, 5,412 ☐ pop. 1,408. — its ✱ pop. 54.

Patillas (pä-tēl′yäs; 195) mun. & town, S E Guayama dept. Porto Rico, pop. m. 14, t. 2.

Patmos (păt′mŏs) isl. W of Asia Minor, 15 ☐ pop. 3; St. John's exile. — its ✱.

Patna (pŭt′nȧ) div. of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, pop. 5,635. — dist. of div. 2,075 ☐ pop. 1,610. — cml. & mfg. city, ✱ of div. & dist. pop. 136. — native state, S W of Orissa, India, 2,399 ☐ pop. 278. — its ✱ pop. 5.

Patos, Lagoa dos (lä-gō′ȧ dōōsh pä′tōōsh) lake, 165 m. long, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Patos, Los (lōs pä′tōs) pass, 11,700 ft. Andes mts. S. Am. near Aconcagua.

Patras (pä′trȧs) *anc.* Pa′træ, ft. spt. town, ✱ of Achaia nome, Morea, Greece, pop. 38.

Patras, Gulf of, inlet of Ionian sea, Greece, N W of the Morea.

Patri (pä′trē) town, Ahmadabad dist. Bombay, Br. India, on Rann of Cutch, pop. 7.

Patria, Lago di (lä′gō dē pä′trē-ä) lake, 13 m. N W of Naples, Italy.

Patrick (păt′rĭk) co. S Va. 485 ☐ pop. 17, × Stuart.

Patrocinio (pä′trō-sē′nyōō) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 35.

Patschkau (päch′kou) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Neisse river, pop. 6.

Patten (păt′ĕn) town, Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 1.

Patterson (păt′ẽr-sŭn) town, St. Mary par. Louisiana, pop. 3.

Patti (pät′tē) town, Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, near Patti gulf, pop. comm. 11.

Patti, Gulf of, bay, Sicily, Italy, on N coast, W of Milazzo point.

Patton (păt′′n) bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.

Pattonsburg (păt′′nz-bûrg) city, Daviess co. Missouri, pop. 1.

Pâturages (pä′tü′räzh′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 12.

Pátzcuaro (päs′kwä-rō) city, Michoacán state, Mexico, on Pátzcuaro lake, pop. 7.

Patzum (pät-sōōm′; 268) town, Guatemala, Cen. America, pop. 5.

Pau (pō) town, ✱ of dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, communal pop. 37; famous winter resort; birthplace of Henry IV.

Pauillac (pō′yȧk′) town, dept. Gironde, France, on Gironde river, pop. 3, comm. 6.

Paul (pôl) urban dist. Cornwall co. England, pop. 6.

Paulding (pôl′dĭng) co. N W Ga. 324 ☐ pop. 14, × Dallas. — co. N W O. 413 ☐ pop. 23. — its × pop. 2.

Paulo Affonso (pou′lōō äf-fôn′sōō) series of three falls with total height ab. 275 ft. São Francisco river, Brazil, ab. 190 m. from its mouth.

Paulsboro (pôlz′bŭr-ō) bor. Gloucester co. New Jersey, pop. 2.

Pauls Valley, city, × of Garvin co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.

Paungde (poung′dā′) town, Lower Burma, 28 m. S S E of Prome, pop. 11.

Pausula (pou′zōō-lä) comm. Macerata prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 9.

Pavia (pä-vē′ä) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,288 ☐ pop. 512. — *anc.* Tici′num, its ✱ pop. comm. 40; battle 1525. See City of a Hundred Towers.

Pavlograd (päv′lō-grät′) town, Ekaterinoslav govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 18.

Pavlov (päv′lôf) town, Moscow govt. Russia, about 40 m. E of Moscow, pop. 7.

Pavlovsk (päv′lôfsk) town, St. Petersburg govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5. — town, Voronezh govt. Russia in Europe, on Don riv. pop. 6.

Pavullo nel Frignano (pä-vōōl′lō nĕl frē-nyä′nō) comm. Modena prov. Italy, pop. 12.

Pawhuska (pô-hŭs′kȧ) city, × of Osage co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.

Pawlet (pô′lĕt) town, Rutland co. Vermont, pop. 2.

Pawnee (pô-nē′) co. S W cen. Kan. 742 ☐ pop. 9, × Larned. — co. S E Nebr. 431 ☐ pop. 11, × Pawnee. — co. N Okla. 584 ☐ pop. 17, × Pawnee. — vil. Sangamon co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, × of Pawnee co. Nebr. pop. 2. — city, × of Pawnee co. Okla. pop. 2.

Paw Paw (pô′ pô′) vil. × of Van Buren co. Mich. pop. 2.

Pawtucket (pô-tŭk′ĕt) mfg. city, Providence co. Rhode Island, pop. 52.

Paxos (păk′sŏs; *mod. Gr.* pák-sôs′) one of Ionian isls. Greece, 7 ☐ pop. 4, ✱ Gaio.

Paxton (păks′tŭn) city, × of Ford co. Illinois, pop. 3.

Payerne (pā′yĕrn′) *Ger.* **Peterlingen** (pā′tẽr-lĭng-ĕn) town, Vaud, Switz. p. comm. 5.

Payette (pā-ĕt′) city, Canyon co. Idaho, pop. 2.

Payne (pān) co. N Okla. 678 ☐ pop. 24, × Stillwater. — vil. Paulding co. O. pop. 1.

Paysandú (pī′sän-dōō′) dept. Uruguay, 5,117 ☐ pop. 48. — its ✱ pop. 19.

Payson (pā′s′n) city, Utah co. Utah, pop. 2.

Peabody (pē′bŏd-ĭ) city, Marion co. Kan. pop. 1. — town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 16.

Peace, riv. Brit. Columbia & Alberta, Can., about 1,050 m. to Great Slave river.

Peak, The, table-land dist. Derbyshire, England.

Peale, Mount (pēl) peak, La Sal mts. E Utah, 13,089 ft. high.

Pea Ridge, hamlet, Benton co. Arkansas; battle 1862.

Pearl Harbor, inlet, a few miles W of Honolulu, Hawaiian islands; pearl oysters.

Pearl Islands, Panama bay, Panama, 60 m. S E of Panama city.

Pearl Lagoon, inlet of Caribbean sea, Nicaragua, Central America.

Pearl River, Miss. Winston co. to Gulf of Mexico. — channel connecting Pearl harbor, Hawaiian isls. with Pacific oc. — co. S Miss. 797 ☐ pop. 11, × Poplarville.

Pearsall (pẽr′sôl) town, Frio co. Texas, pop. 2.

Pecatonica (pĕk′ȧ-tŏn′ĭ-kȧ) vil. Winnebago co. Illinois, pop. 1.

Peccioli (pĕt′chō-lē) town, Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 8.

Pechora (pā-chō′rȧ) riv. Russia, 980 m. long, Ural mts. to Arctic ocean.

Peckham (pĕk′ăm) dist. Camberwell met. bor. London, England.

Pecos (pā′kōs) co. W Tex. 4,134 ☐ p. 2, × Fort Stockton. — city, × of Reeves co. Tex. p. 2.

Pécska (pāch′kō) town, Arad co. Hungary, incl. Magyarpécska & Ópécska comms. pop. 18.

Peczenizyn (pĕ′chĕ-nyē′zhĭn) *or* **Peczeniszcze** (-nyĭsh′chĕ) town, S E Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 7.

Peddapuram (pĕd′ä-pōō-răm′) town, Godavari dist. Madras pres. British India, pop. 14.

Pederobba (pā′dā-rôb′bä) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.

Pedro Betancourt (pā′drō bā′tăn-kōrt′) dist. & town, Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 13, town 3.

Peebles (pē′b′lz) royal & mun. burgh, × of Peeblesshire, Scotland, on Tweed riv. pop. mun. b. 6. — See Peeblesshire (*Gaz.*).

Peeblesshire (pē′b′lz-shẽr) *or* **Peebles** *or* **Tweeddale** (twēd′dāl′) co. Scotland, 348 ☐ pop. 15, × Peebles.

Peedee River (pē′dē′; pē′dē′) riv. N. C. & S. C. 415 m. long; called in N. C. the **Yadkin** (yăd′kĭn); rises in Blue Ridge mts. flows into Winyah bay, S. Carolina.

Peekskill (pēks′kĭl) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 15.

Peel (pēl) spt. town, Isle of Man, Irish sea, p. 4; resort, castle. — co. Ontario prov. Can. × Brampton. — (*pron.* pāl) marsh, 60 ☐ N. Brabant & Limburg provs. Netherlands.

Pegau (pā′gou) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 14 m. S S W of Leipzig, pop. 6.

Pegli (pāl′yē) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 11.

Pego (pā′gō) town, Alicante prov. Spain, 40 m. N E of Alicante, pop. comm. 8.

Pegognaga (pā′gō-nyä′gä) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 8.

Pegu (pĕ-gōō′) div. of Lower Burma, 13,084 ☐ pop. 2,074, ✱ Rangoon. See Mon, *n.* — dist. in same, 2,276 ☐ pop. 429. — town, ✱ of Pegu dist. 47 m. N E of Rangoon, pop. 14.

Pei (pĕ′ē) *or* **Pei-ho** (pĕ′ē-hō′) *i. e.* "White river," a river (*ho*) Chihli prov. N China, beyond Great Wall to Gulf of Chihli.

Peine (pī′nē) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, 17 m. N E of Hildesheim, pop. 17.

Peiwar Pass (pī-wär′) into Afghanistan from India, S E of Kabul; battle 1878.

Pekalongan (pā′kä-lŏn′gän) residency, Java, Dutch East Indies, 2,143 ☐ pop. 1,990. — spt. its ✱ on N coast, pop. 42.

Pekan (pā-kän′) town, native ✱ of Pahang, Malay pen. near mouth of Pahang river.

Pekin (pē′kĭn) city, × of Tazewell co. Illinois, pop. 10.

Peking (pē′kĭng′) *or* **Pekin** (pē′kĭn′; -kĭng′) *i. e.* "Northern Capital," city, Chihli prov. ✱ of China, observatory 39° 54′ 31″ N, 116° 28′ 8″ E, p. 821. See Ming, *n.*, Mandarin, *n.*

Pelago (pĕl′ä-gō) town, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 13.

Pelée, Mont (môn′ pē-lā′) volcano, N Martinique, French West Indies, 4,428 ft. high; its eruption in 1902 destroyed Saint-Pierre; 30,000 persons perished.

Pelee, Point (pē′lē), *or* **South Foreland,** headland, Essex co. Ontario, in Lake Erie.

Pelew Islands (pē-lōō′) *Ger.* **Palau** (pä-lou′) group of ab. 26 isls. in W Micronesia; Ger.

Pelham (pĕl′ăm) town, Mitchell co. Georgia, pop. 2.

Pelican Rapids (pĕl′ĭ-kăn) vil. Otter Tail co. Minn. 38 m. S E of Moorhead, pop. 1.

Peling (pä′lĭng′) isl. E coast Celebes isl. Du. E. Indies, 50 m. long, 20 m. broad, 975 ☐.

Pelion (pē′lĭ-ŏn) mt. Magnesia nome, Greece, near E coast; 5,305 ft. high. See Aloadæ, *n.*

Pella (pĕl′ȧ) city, Marion co. Io. pop. 3. — ruins near Yenije, & 24 m. W N W of Saloniki; anc. ✱ of Macedonia & birthplace of Alexander the Great.

Pellaro (pĕl-lä′rō) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 6.

Pellegrino Parmense (pĕl′lā-grē′nō pär-mĕn′sā) commune, Parma prov. Italy, pop. 6.

Pellestrina (pĕl′lĕs-trē′nä) isl. Venice, Italy, 9 m. long. — town on island, p. comm. 6.

Pellezzano (pĕl′lĕt-sä′nō) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.

Pellston (pĕl′stŭn) vil. Emmet co. Michigan, pop. 1.

Peloponnesus (pĕl′ō-pŏ-nē′sŭs) same as the Morea. See Peloponnesian, *a.* & *n.*

Pelotas (pā-lō′tăsh) spt. town, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, pop. 32.

Pelusiac Branch (pē-lū′shĭ-ăk) anc. E arm of Nile riv.; now filled up.

Pelusium (pē-lū′shĭ-ŭm) ruined city, Egypt, on Pelusiac branch of Nile, E of Suez canal.

Pelvoux (pĕl′vōō′) mt. group, in depts. Hautes-Alpes & Isère, France, highest Barre des Écrins, 13,458 ft. high. — peak in this group, about 12,970 ft. high.

Pemba (pĕm′bȧ) isl. N of Zanzibar isl. 380 ☐ pop. 83; part of Zanzibar protectorate.

Pemberton (-bẽr-tŭn) form. urban dist. Lancashire, Eng. now part of Wigan co. bor.

Pemberville (pĕm′bẽr-vĭl) vil. Wood co. O. 18 m. S of Toledo, pop. 1.

Pembina (pĕm′bĭ-nȧ; -nō) co. N E N. Dak. 1,117 ☐ pop. 15, × Pembina.

Pembroke (pĕm′brōk) town, Washington co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 1. — town, Merrimac co. N. H. pop. 3. — town, × of Renfrew co. Ontario, Can. on Ottawa riv. pop. 6. — (*pron.* -brōōk *or* -brōk) spt. bor. × of Pembrokeshire, Wales, p. 16 — See Pembrokeshire (*Gaz.*). — (*pron.* -brōōk *or* -brōk) sub. of Dublin, Ireland, p. 29.

Pembrokeshire (pĕm′brōōk-shẽr; -brōk-shẽr) *or* **Pembroke**, co. S W Wales, 614 ☐ pop. 90, × Pembroke.

Pemigewasset (pĕm′ĭ-jē-wŏs′ĕt) riv. N. H. with the Winnepesaukee forms the Merrimac.

Pemiscot (pĕm′ĭs-kŏt) co. SE Mo. 456 ☐ pop. 20, × Caruthersville.

Penafiel (pā′nä-fē-ĕl′) town, Minho prov. Portugal, 17 m. E N E of Oporto, pop. 5.

Penang (pē-năng′) British isl. off W coast Malay pen. 107 ☐. — div. of Straits Settlements, incl. Penang isl. Province Wellesley, & the Dindings, 660 ☐ pop. 278, ✱ Georgetown.

Pen Argyl (pĕn är′jĭl) bor. Northampton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.

Penarth (pĕn-ärth′) spt. urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 15.

Peñas, Gulf of (pä′nyäs) on coast of S Chile, South America.

Penbrook (pĕn′brōōk) bor. Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, pop 1.

Penco (pĕŋ′kō) spt. Concepción prov. Chile, on Bay of Concepción, pop. 5.

Pender (pĕn′dẽr) co. S E part of N. C. 815 ☐ pop. 15, × Burgaw.

Pendleton (pĕn′d′l-tŭn) co. N Ky. 279 ☐ pop. 12, × Falmouth. — co. N E W. Va. 699 ☐ p. 9, × Franklin. — town, Madison co. Ind. p. 1. — city, × of Umatilla co. Ore. p. 4.

Pend Oreille (pĕnd ŏ-rēl′) lake, 35 m. long, N Idaho. — riv. outlet of Pend Oreille lake, to Columbia river; it is a continuation of Clark Fork. See Clark Fork (*Gaz.*).

Penedo (pĕ-nā′dōō) town, Alagoas state, Brazil, S. Am. on São Francisco river, pop. 5.

Penge (pĕnj) urban dist. Kent co. England, near London, pop. 22.

Penig (pā′nĭk) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Mulde river, pop. 7.

Peninsula, The, name applied to Spain & Portugal together. See Peninsular War. — a district in the S E of Virginia bet. York & James rivs.; battles during the Civil War. See Peninsular Campaign.

Pénjamo (pĕn′hä-mō; 189) city, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 9.

Penmarch (păn′már′) vil. & comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. comm. 6.

Penne (pĕn′nā) *anc.* Pin′na, town, Teramo prov. Italy, pop. comm. 10.

Penner (pĕn′ẽr) riv. India, 245 m. long, Mysore to Bay of Bengal.

Penngrove (pĕn′grōv′) bor. Salem co. New Jersey, on Delaware river, pop. 2.

Pennine Alps (pĕn′ĭn; īn) div. Alps, bet. the Swiss canton of Valais & the Italian provs. of Turin & Novara; highest, Monte Rosa, 15,213 ft.

Pennine Chain, series of uplands, highest point 2,890 ft. Northumberland & Cumberland cos. S to Derbyshire & Staffordshire, England.

Pennington (pĕn′ĭng-tŭn) co. N W Minn. 607 ☐ pop. 9, × Thief River Falls. — co. S W S. Dak. 2,792 ☐ pop. 12, × Rapid City.

Pennsburg (pĕnz′bûrg) bor. Montgomery co. Pa. 15 m. S of Allentown, pop. 1.

Pennsylvania (pĕn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ) one of Middle Atlantic states, U. S. A. 44,832 ☐ pop. 7,665, ✱ Harrisburg; coal & iron mines & oil wells. See Keystone State, Mason and Dixon's Line, Pennsylvania Dutch, Pennsylvanian, *n.* 2.

Penn Yan (pĕn yăn) vil. × of Yates co. New York, on Keuka lake, pop. 5.

Penobscot (pē-nŏb′skŏt) riv. Me. Somerset co. 300 m. to Penobscot bay. — co. E cen. Me. 3,258 ☐ pop. 85, × Bangor.

Penobscot Bay, Me.; inlet of Atlantic ocean, 30 m. long.

Penrith (pĕn′rĭth) town, Cumberland co. England, pop. 9.

Pensacola (pĕn′sȧ-kō′lȧ) spt. city, × of Escambia co. Florida, pop. 23.

Pensacola Bay, inlet, Gulf of Mexico, Santa Rosa co. Florida; navy yard.

Pentapolis (pĕn-tăp′ō-lĭs) one of several anc. groups of five cities: in Italy Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, & Senigallia; in Asia Minor, Cnidos, Cos, Lindos, Camiros, & Jalisos.

Pentelikon (pĕn-tĕl′ĭ-kŏn) *or* **Pentelicus** (pĕn-tĕl′ĭ-kŭs) mt. 10 m. N E of Athens, Greece, about 3,640 ft. high; fine marble.

Pentland Firth (pĕnt′lănd) separates Orkney isls. from Scotland.

Pentland Hills, in Peeblesshire, Lanarkshire, & Edinburghshire, Scotland.

Pentwater (pĕnt′wô′tẽr) vil. Oceana co. Michigan, pop. 1.

Penuelas (pā′nyōō-ā′läs) mun. & town, S Ponce dept. Porto Rico, pop. m. 12, t. 1.

Pen y Fan (pĕn′ ĭ făn′) highest mt. in S Wales, Brecknockshire, 2,910 ft.

Penza (pĕn′zȧ) govt. E cen. Russia in Europe, 14,997 ☐ pop. 1,830. — its ✱ pop. 69.

Penzance (pĕn-zăns′) spt. bor. Cornwall co. 9 m. from Land's End, pop. 13.

Penzhinsk, Gulf of (pĕn-zhēnsk′) on N E side Okhotsk sea, Siberia.

Peoria (pē-ō′rĭ-ȧ) co. cen. Ill. 636 ☐ pop. 100. — city, its × on Ill. riv. pop. 67.

Peotone (pē′ō-tōn) vil. Will co. Illinois, pop. 1.

Pepin (pē′pĭn) co. W Wis. 236 ☐ pop. 8, × Durand.

Pepin Lake, expansion of Miss. riv. in Wis. & Minn. 24 m. long, 2–4 m. wide.

Pepperell (pĕp′ẽr-ĕl) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.

Pera (pā′rȧ) part of Constantinople, Turkey, N of Golden Horn; foreigners' quarter.

Perak (pā-räk′) a state of the Federated Malay States, 7,900 ☐ pop. 494, ✱ Kuala Kangsa.

Percé (pĕr′sā′) town, × of Gaspé co. Quebec prov. Canada, pop. 2.

Perche (pĕrsh) anc. div. of N France, now in depts. Orne, Eure-et-Loir, & Eure.

Perchtoldsdorf (pĕrk′tōlts-dôrf) comm. Lower Austria, S sub. of Vienna, pop. 7.

Percy (pûr′sĭ) vil. Randolph co. Illinois, pop. 1.

Perdu, Mont (môn′ pĕr′dü′) *Sp.* **Monte Perdido** (mōn′tā pĕr-dē′thō; 146) peak cen. Pyrenees mts. in Spain, 10,994 ft. high; one of the highest in the Pyrenees.

Perehinsko (pĕ′rĕ-hēn′y′-skō) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 7.

Pereira (pā-rā′rä) mun. dist. Caldas dept. Colombia, pop. 18.

Pereiro de Aguiar (-rō dā ä-gyär′) town, Orense prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.

Perekop (pā′rā-kôp′) town, Taurida govt. Russia, on Perekop isthmus, pop. 2.

Perekop, Gulf of, inlet, Black sea, N W side of the Crimea, Russia.

Père-Lachaise (pâr′-lá′shâz′) celebrated cemetery, E part of Paris.

Pereyaslavl (pā′rā-yás′lȧvl) town, Poltava govt. Russia, near Dnieper riv. pop. 17. — *or* **Pleshcheevo** (plyĕsh-chā′yĕ-vō) small lake, Vladimir govt. Russia in Europe; first vessels of Russian navy built on it, 1691, by Peter the Great.

Pereyaslavl-Zalyeski (-zȧ-lyĕs′kē) town, Vladimir govt. Russ. on Lake P., pop. 10.

Perga (pûr′gȧ) city, anc. Pamphylia, Asia Minor; ruins at modern Murtana; here Paul and Barnabas began their first mission in Asia Minor (*Acts* xiii. 13).

Pergamino (pĕr′gä-mē′nō) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 8.

Pergamum (pûr′gȧ-mŭm) *Gr.* **Pergamon** (-mŏn), *or* **Pergamus** (-mŭs) *Gr.* **Pergamos** (-mŏs) important city, anc. Mysia, Asia Minor, ✱ of the kingdom of the same name and of the Roman prov. of Asia; modern Bergama. — anc. Greek kingdom, in N W Asia Minor.

Pergola (pĕr′gō-lä) town, Pesaro e Urbino prov. Marches, Italy, on Cesano riv. p. comm. 9.

Perham (pûr′ăm) vil. Otter Tail co. Minnesota, pop. 1.

Periyakulam (pä′rē-ȧ-kōō′lŭm) town, Madura dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 18.

Perico (pā-rē′kō) city, Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. 1.

Périgord (pā′rē′gôr′) old div. Guienne prov. cen. France; its ✱ was Périgueux.

Périgueux (pā′rē′gû′) *anc.* Vesun′na, city, ✱ of dept. Dordogne, Fr. on Isle riv. pop. 34.

Perim (pā-rēm′) isl. Bab el Mandeb strait, Red sea, 5 ☐ pop. 2; to Aden.

Perkasie (pûr′kȧ-sĭ) bor. Bucks co. Pa. 32 m. N N W of Philadelphia, pop. 3.

Patræ. See Patras.
Paumotu Archipelago. See Tuamotu Archipelago.
Pax Augusta. See Badajoz.
Paz, La. See La Paz.
Pazardzhik. See Tatar-Pazardzik.
Pe, riv. China. See Peh.
Peć. See Ipek.
Pechili. See Chihli.
Pécs. See Fünfkirchen.
Peczeniszcze. Var. of Peczenizyn.
Peipus. See Chudskoe.
Peling. See Tsinling Shan.
Pellew Islands. See Sir Edward Pellew Group.
Peloris. See Faro, Cape.
Peñalara, Pico de. See Guadarrama, Sierra de.
Pendlebury. See Swinton and Pendlebury.
Peneus. See Salambria.
Penomping. Var. of Pnompenh.
Pentelicus. See Pentelikon.
Pergamos. See Pergamum.
Pergunnahs, Twenty-four. See Twenty-four Parganas.
Periakulam. Var. of Periyakulam.

Perkins (pûr′kĭnz) co. S W Nebr. 886 □ pop. 3, × **Grant.** — co. N W S. Dak. 2,914 □ pop. 11, × Bison.

Perleberg (pĕr′lĕ-bĕrk) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 10.

Perm (pĕrm) govt. E Russia in Europe, 127,502 □ pop. 3,793. — its ✱ on Kama riv. pop. 49.

Pernambuco (pĕr′näm-bōō′kō) state, E Brazil, 49,572 □ pop. 1,310. — *officially* **Recife** (rā-sē′fā) its ✱ pop. 150.

Pernau (pĕr′nou) spt. town, Livonia govt. Russia in Europe, on Pernau river, pop. 14.

Péronne (pā′rōn′) comm. dept. Somme, France, on Somme river, pop. 5.

Perpignan (pĕr′pēn′yäN′) tn. ✱ of dept. Pyrénées-Orientales, France, p. 33, communal p. 40.

Perquimans (pẽr-kwĭm′ănz) co. N E N. C. 252 □ pop. 11, × Hertford.

Perrégaux (pĕ′rā′gō′) town, dept. Oran, Algeria, 40 m. E S E of Oran, pop. 6, comm. 13.

Perreux, Le (lẽ pĕ-rû′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 16.

Perry (pĕr′ĭ) co. W cen. Ala. 737 □ pop. 31, × Marion. — co. cen. Ark. 552 □ pop. 9, × Perryville. — co. S Ill. 451 □ pop. 22, × Pinckneyville. — co. S Ind. 384 □ pop. 18, × Cannelton. — co. S E Ky. 335 □ pop. 11, × Hazard. — co. S E Miss. 644 □ pop. 8, × New Augusta. — co. E S E Mo. 462 □ pop. 15, × Perryville. — co. S E cen. O. 399 □ pop. 35, × New Lexington. — co. S cen. Pa. 564 □ pop. 24, × New Bloomfield. — co. cen. Tenn. 487 □ pop. 9, × Linden. — town, × of Taylor co. Fla. pop. 1. — city, Dallas co. Io. pop. 5. — town, Washington co. Me. pop. 1. — vil. Wyoming co. N. Y. pop. 4. — city, × of Noble co. Okla. pop. 3.

Perrysburg (pĕr′ĭz-bûrg) vil. Wood co. O. pop. 2.

Perryville (pĕr′ĭ-vĭl) city, × of Perry co. Missouri, pop. 2.

Persepolis (pẽr-sĕp′ō-lĭs) anc. ✱ of Persia ; ruins about 30 m. N E of Shiraz.

Persia (pûr′shȧ; pûr′zhȧ) *Persian* **Iran** (ē′rän′ ; *Eng.* ī-răn′) kingdom, S W Asia, about 635,135 □ pop. 9,000, ✱ Teheran. See PERSIAN, *n.*, 1 & 2, ZOROASTRIANISM, *n.*

Persian Gulf, *anc.* PER′SICUS SI′NUS, arm of Arabian sea, bet. Arabia & Persia, 420 m. by 105–230 m.

Person (pûr′sŭn ; -s’n) co. N N. C. 391 □ pop. 17, × Roxboro.

Perth (pûrth) co. S W Ontario, Can. × Stratford. — town, × of Lanark co. Ontario prov. Can. p. 4. — See PERTHSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — burgh, × of Perthshire, Scot. on Tay riv. p. 36. — city, ✱ of Western Australia, on Swan riv. near coast, p. 36, mun. with suburbs 107.

Perth Amboy (pûrth ăm′boi *or* ăm′boi′) city, Middlesex co. New Jersey, pop. 32.

Perthshire (pûrth′shẽr) *or* **Perth**, co. cen. Scotland, 2,494 □ pop. 124, × Perth.

Peru (pē-rōō′) city, Lasalle co. Ill. pop. 8. — city, × of Miami co. Ind. pop. 11. — (*Sp. pron.* pā-rōō′) republic, W coast of S. America, 683,322 □ p. 4,560, ✱ Lima. See PERUVIAN, *a.* & *n.*

Perugia (pā-rōō′jä) prov. cen. Italy, coextensive with Umbria, 3,749 □ pop. 687. — *anc.* PERU′SIA, its ✱ pop. comm. 66.

Péruwelz (pā′rü′vĕlz′) mfg. comm. Hainaut, Belgium, 16 m. W N W of Mons, pop. 8.

Pesaro (pā′zä-rō) *anc.* PISAU′RUM, spt. ✱ of Pesaro e Urbino province, Italy, p. comm. 27.

Pesaro e Urbino (ā ōōr-bē′nō) prov. Marches, Italy, 1,118 □ pop. 262, ✱ Pesaro.

Pesca (pās′kä) town, Sugamuxi prov. Boyacá dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 11.

Pescadores (pĕs′kȧ-dō′rēs) *Jap.* **Hoko** (hō′kō) *or* **Hokoto** (hō′kō-tō) isl. group, between Formosa & China, 48 □ pop. 52; belongs to Japan.

Pescaglia (pās-käl′yä) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 7.

Pescara (pās-kä′rä) *anc.* ATER′NUM, ft. coast town, Chieti prov. Italy, pop. comm. 8.

Peschiera sul Lago di Garda (pā-skyâ′rä sōōl lä′gō dē gär′dä) ft. town, Verona prov. Italy, on Lago di Garda, pop. comm. 3.

Pescia (pā′shä) town, Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 18.

Pescina (pā-shē′nä) cml. town, Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. comm. 9.

Pescorocchiano (pās′kō-rōk-kyä′nō) comm. Aquila prov. Italy, pop. 6.

Peshawar (pĕ-shä′wȧr) dist. of North-West Frontier Prov. Br. India, 2,611 □ pop. 865. — ft. town, ✱ of dist. & of North-West Frontier Prov. 11 m. E of Khyber Pass, pop. 98.

Peshtigo (pĕsh′tĭ-gō) city, Marinette co. Wis. pop. 2.

Pessac (pĕ′sȧk′) town, dept. Gironde, France, pop. 2. comm. 5.

Pesto (pĕs′tō) site of *anc.* PÆS′TUM, on Salerno gulf, Italy; ruined Greek temples.

Pest–Pilis–Solt–Kiskun (pĕsht′-pĭl′ĭsh-shōlt′-kĭsh′kōōn′) co. cen. Hungary, 4,672 □ pop. 1,031, × Budapest.

Pestújhely (pĕsht′ōō′y’-hĕl-y’) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 6.

Pestszentlörincz (-sĕnt′lû′rĕnch) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 8.

Petaluma (pĕt′ȧ-lōō′mȧ) city, Sonoma co. California, pop. 6.

Petén (pā-tĕn′) lake, 42 m. long, Guatemala, Cen. Am. — dept. N Guatemala, ✱ Flores.

Peterboro (pē′tẽr-bŭr-ō) town, Hillsborough co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.

Peterborough (-bŭr-ō) city & mun. bor. in Soke of Peterborough, Eng. pop. 34; cathedral. See CHERRY FAIR. — co. Ontario prov. Canada. — its × on Otonabee riv. pop. 12. —, **Soke of**, administrative co. in ancient co. of Northampton, Eng. 84 □ pop. 45.

Peterhead (pē′tẽr-hĕd′) parl. & mun. burgh, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, pop. 14 ; a seaport.

Peterhof (pā′tẽr-hōf′) *Russ.* **Petergof** (pā′tyĕr-gôf′) town and imperial palace, Kronstadt bay, Russia in Europe, pop. 11.

Petermann Peak (pā′tẽr-män) E Greenland, prob. highest on isl. ab. 11,000 ft.

Petersburg (pē′tẽrz-bûrg) city, × of Menard co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, × of Pike co. Ind. pop. 2. — cml. & mfg. city, geographically in Dinwiddie co. Va. 3 □ pop. 24.

Petersham (pē′tẽr-shăm) town, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 22.

Peterswald (pā′tẽrs-vält′) comm. Silesia, Austria, pop. 7.

Peterswaldau (pā′tẽrs-väl′dou) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 7.

Peter the Great Bay, inlet of Japan sea, at & near Vladivostok, Russia in Asia.

Peterwardein (pā′tẽr-vär-dīn′) *Hung.* **Pétervárad** (pā′tĕr-vä-rōd) ft. town, Szerém co. Hungary, on Danube riv. opp. Ujvidék, pop. 6 ; Peter the Hermit here reviewed the first Crusade ; battle 1716.

Petilia Policastro (pā-tēl′yä pō′lē-käs′trō) comm. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 7.

Petit–Bourg (pē-tē′-bōōr′) town, Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, pop. comm. 7.

Petit–Canal (pē-tē′-kȧ′nȧl′) town, Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, pop. comm. 7.

Petit–Quevilly, Le (lē pē-tē′-kē-vē′yē′) town & comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, p. 17.

Petit–Saconnex (pē-tē′-sȧ′kō′nĕ′) sub. of Geneva, Switzerland, pop. comm. 9.

Peto (pā′tō) town, Yucatan, Mexico, 70 m. S E of Mérida.

Petone (pĕ-tō′nē) borough, S North Island, New Zealand, pop. 7.

Petoskey (pē-tŏs′kĭ) city, × of Emmet co. Michigan, pop. 5.

Petra (pē′trȧ) ruined city, Syria, ab. 30° 15′ N, 35° 35′ E ; mod. WADI MUSA (wä′dē mōō′sȧ).

Petralia Soprana (pā-träl′yä sō-prä′nä) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 8.

Petralia Sottana (sōt-tä′nä) town, 2 m. N W of Petralia Soprana, pop. comm. 11.

Petre (pĕ′trĕ) *formerly* **Petrovoszelló** (pĕ′trŏ-vŏ-shĕ-lō) town, Torontal co. Hungary, pop. comm. 6.

Petrič *or* **Petrich** (pā′trĭch) town, formerly Turkish, 53 m. N by E of Saloniki, pop. 8.

Petrinja (pĕ′trĭn-yŏ) town, Agram co. Croatia, Hungary, on Kulpa river, pop. 5.

Petröcz (pĕ′trûch) comm. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 8.

Petrograd (pĕt′rō-grăd ; *Russ.* pyĕ′trŏ-grät′), name superseding St. Petersburg (Russia), Sept. 1, 1914.

Petrokov (pyĕ′trŏ-kôf′) govt. Russian Poland, 4,730 □ pop. 1,981. — its ✱ pop. 40.

Petrolea (pē-trō′lē-ȧ) town, Lambton co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 4.

Petropavlovsk (pyĕ′trō-päv′lōfsk) town, Akmolinsk govt. Siberia, pop. 38. — Cossack vil. Terek prov. N. Caucasia, Russia, pop. 8. — spt. town, Kamchatka, Russia in Asia.

Petropolis (pē-trŏp′ō-lĭs; *Pg.* pā′trōō-pōō-lēsh′) town, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, pop. 12 ; summer resort & German colony.

Petrovsk (pyĕ-trôfsk′) town, Dagestan govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, on Caspian sea, pop. 5. — town, Saratov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 17.

Petrozavodsk (pyĕ′trō-zȧ-vôtsk′) town, ✱ of Olonets govt. Russia, on Lake Onega, pop. 14.

Petrozsény (pĕ′trō-zhān-y’), comm. Hunyad co. Transylvania, Hungary, p. comm. 12.

Pettis (pĕt′ĭs) co. cen. Mo. 685 □ pop. 34, × Sedalia.

Petuna (pâ-tōō′nä) town, Kirin prov. Manchuria, pop. 30.

Petworth (pĕt′wŭrth) *med.* PETEORDE, par. W. Sussex, Sussex co. Eng. pop. 3.

Peveragno (pā′vâ-rän′yō) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, It. 5 m. S E of Cuneo, p. comm. 8.

Pézenas (pāz′näs′) mfg. town, dept. Hérault, France, near Hérault river, 6, comm. 7.

Pfalzburg (pfälts′bōōrk) town, Alsace-Lorraine, Ger. pop. 4 ; taken by Germans 1870.

Pfersee (pfĕr′zā′) former comm. Bavaria, pop. 11 ; part of Augsburg since 1911.

Pforzheim (pfōrts′hīm) mfg. town, Baden, Germany, 16 m. S E of Karlsruhe, pop. 69.

Pfullingen (pfōōl′ĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 8.

Pfungstadt (pfōōng′shtät) mfg. town, Starkenberg prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 8.

Phaltan (p’hŭl′tȧn) native state, Bombay, India, 397 □ pop. 46. — its ✱ pop. 11.

Pharos (fā′rŏs ; fä′rōs) pen. Lower Egypt, once an isl. with anc. lighthouse ; now site of Alexandria. See PHAROS, *n.*

Pharpar (fär′pär) *or* **Pharphar** (-fär) a riv. of Damascus (2 *Kings* v. 12); identified by many with the Awaj, a river some distance to the S of the present city, flowing E to swamps.

Pharsala (fär′sȧ-lȧ) *anc.* PHARSALUS (fär-sā′lŭs) town, Larissa nome, Greece, pop. 2.

Pharsalia (fär-sā′lĭ-ȧ) dist. Larissa, Thessaly, Greece ; Cæsar’s defeat of Pompey 48 B. C.

Phaselis (fȧ-sē′lĭs) town, anc. Lycia, Asia Minor, on the coast.

Phelps (fĕlps) co. S E cen. Mo. 670 □ pop. 16, × Rolla. — co. S Nebr. 538 □ pop. 10, × Holdrege. — vil. Ontario co. N. Y. pop. 1.

Phigalia (fē′gȧ-lē′yȧ) ruined city, Messenia nome, Morea, Greece. See PHIGALIAN, *a.*

Philadelphia (fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ) co. S E Pa. 133 □ p. 1,549. — town, × of Neshoba co. Miss. p. 1. — chief city of Pa. coextensive with co. pop. 1,549.; Univ. of Pennsylvania. See CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE, CONSTITUTION, *n.* 6, CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, LIBERTY BELL. — anc. name of ALASHEHR.

Philæ (fī′lē) isl. Nile riv. 24° N; many ancient temples & monuments ; the island is now submerged exc. in July–October, when the sluices of the Assuan dam are open.

Philiatra (fē-lē′ȧ-trä′) town, Triphylia nome, Greece, pop. 7.

Philippeville (fē′lēp′vēl′) spt. town, dept. Constantine, Algeria, pop. 20, comm. 27.

Philippi (fĭ-lĭp′ī) city, × of Barbour co. W. Va. pop. 1; battlefield 1861. — (*pron.* fĭ-lĭp′ī) ruined town, formerly Turkish, N E of Amphipolis, ab. 10 m. from Ægean sea ; battle B. C. 42 ; here Saint Paul founded a church.

Philippine Islands (fĭl′ĭ-pĭn; -pēn ; *or, esp. in British usage*, -pīn) group of about 2,000 isls. S E of Asia ; 115,026 □ pop. 7,635, ✱ Manila ; belong to U. S. A. ; the chief are Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Panay, Palawan, Negros, Leyte, Mindoro, & Cebu. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN, *a.*

Philippolis (fĭ-lĭp′ō-lĭs) dist. (1,461 □ p. 4) & town (p. 1) S Orange Free State, S. Af.

Philippopolis (fĭl′ĭp-ŏp′ō-lĭs) *Bulg.* **Plovdiv** (plôv′dĭf) dept. Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, 3,869 □ pop. 447. — its ✱ pop. 48 ; battle 1878.

Philippsburg (fē′lēps-bōōrk) comm. Karlsruhe dist. Baden, Germany, near Rhine, pop. 3; taken 1688, 1734.

Philipsburg (fĭl′ĭps-bûrg) city, × of Granite co. Mont. pop. 1. — bor. Center co. Pa. pop. 4.

Philistia (fĭ-lĭs′tĭ-ȧ) anc. country, S W Syria, on coast.

Phillip (fĭl′ĭp) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 6.

Phillips (fĭl′ĭps) co. E Ark. 692 □ pop. 34, × Helena. — co. N E Col. 688 □ pop. 3, × Holyoke. — co. N Kan. 887 □ pop. 14, × Phillipsburg. — city, × of Price co. Wis. pop. 2.

Phillipsburg, city, × of Phillips co. Kan. pop. 1. — town, Warren co. N. J. pop. 14.

Philmont (fĭl′mŏnt) vil. Columbia co. New York, pop. 2.

Phippsburg (fĭps′bûrg) town, Sagadahoc co. Me. on Kennebec riv. & Atl. ocean, pop. 1.

Phlegræan Fields (flē-grē′ăn) volcanic region, W of Naples, Italy.

Phocis (fō′sĭs) anc. ter. cen. Greece, now nome, pop. 62, ✱ Amphissa.

Phoebus (fē′bŭs) town, Elizabeth City co. Va. near Fort Monroe, pop. 2.

Phœnicia *or* **Phenicia** (fē-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) *or* **Phœnice** *or* **Phenice** (fē-nī′sē) anc. maritime country, W Syria N of Mt. Carmel; contained Tyre & Sidon. See PHŒNICIAN, *a.* & *n.*

Phœnix (fē′nĭks) *or* **Phenice** (fē′nĭs) spt. Crete, mentioned in *Acts* xxvii. 12 ; prob. modern Loutro (Lutro) on S coast ab. 24° E.

Phoenix (fē′nĭks) city, Lee co. Ala. pop. 5. — city, × of Maricopa co. & ✱ of Ariz. pop. 11. — vil. Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 2.

Phoenixville (-vĭl) bor. Chester co. Pennsylvania, pop. 11 ; large iron works.

Phrygia (frĭj′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country, Asia Minor. **Greater Phrygia** was in the cen. part, and **Lesser Phrygia** lay along the N W coast. See PHRYGIAN, *a.* & *n.*

Phthiotis (thī-ō′tĭs) nome, N E Greece, pop. 112, ✱ Lamia.

Phyle (fī′lē) ruins of anc. fortress, 11 m. N N W of Athens, Greece.

Phyongan, North (p’hŭng′än′), *or* **Pyoan Puku** (pyō′än′ pōō′kōō) prov. N W part of Korea, pop. 1,009, ✱ Shinwiju.

Phyongan, South, *or* **Pyoan Namu** (nä′mōō) prov. N W Korea, pop. 930, ✱ Pingyang.

Piacenza (pyä-chĕnt′sä) prov. Emilia, Italy, 954 □ pop. 256. — *anc.* PLACEN′TIA, ft. city, its ✱ on Po river, pop. comm. 39.

Piana dei Greci (pyä′nä dĕ′ē grā′chē) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 8.

Pian del Voglio (pyän dĕl vōl′yō) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.

Pianella (pyä-nĕl′lä) town, Teramo prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. comm. 7.

Piano di Sorrento (pyä′nō dē sōr-rĕn′tō) comm. on Naples bay, Campania, Italy, pop. 7.

Pianoro (pyä′nō-rō) town, Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 9.

Pianosa (pyä-nō′sä) *anc.* PLANA′SIA, isl. Mediterranean sea, near Elba island, 4 □ pop. 1.

Pianura (pyä-nōō′rä) town, Naples prov. Campania, Italy, 4 m. W of Naples, p. comm. 5.

Piasino (pyä-sē′nō) lake, Yeniseisk govt. Siberia, Russia in Asia.

Piatra (pyȧ′trȧ) town, Moldavia, Roumania, 60 m. W S W of Jassy, pop. comm. 19.

Piatt (pī′ăt) co. E cen. Ill. 451 □ pop. 16, × Monticello.

Piauhy (pyou-ē′) state, N E Brazil, 116,524 □ pop. 400, ✱ Therezina.

Piave (pyä′vā) riv. Italy, 137 m. long, Alps to Adriatic sea.

Piazza Armerina (pyät′sȧ är′mâ-rē′nä) mfg. & cml. comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, p. 24.

Piazzola sul Brenta (pyät-sô′lä sōōl brĕn′tä) comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 9.

Picardy (pĭk′ȧr-dĭ) old prov. of N France, on English channel; now divided among depts. Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, & Yonne.

Pichalinqui (pē′chä-lĭŋ′kē) U. S. coaling station, S extremity Lower California, Mexico.

Pichincha (pē-chēn′chä) volcano, W of Quito, Ecuador, S. America, over 15,700 ft. high. — prov. Ecuador, South America, 9,035 □ pop. 205, ✱ Quito.

Pichucalco (pē′chōō-käl′kō) town, Chiapas, Mexico, pop. 1.

Pickaway (pĭk′ȧ-wā) co. S cen. O. 490 □ pop. 26, × Circleville.

Pickens (pĭk′ĕnz) co. W Ala. 875 □ pop. 25, × Carrollton. — co. N Ga. 231 □ pop. 9, × Jasper. — co. N W S. C. 529 □ pop. 25, × Pickens.

Pickett (pĭk′ĕt) co. N Tenn. 162 □ pop. 5, × Byrdstown.

Pico (pē′kō) isl. Azores group, N Atlantic ocean, 175 □ pop. 30.

Pico Alto (äl′tō) volcanic peak, Pico isl. Azores, 7,619 ft. high.

Pictou (pĭk-tōō′) co. Nova Scotia prov. Canada. — its × pop. 3.

Pictured Rocks, cliffs eroded into curious forms, S shore of Lake Superior, Alger co. Mich.

Pidurutalagala (pē′dōō-rōō-tä′lȧ-gä′lȧ) highest peak in Ceylon, 8,325 ft. high.

Piedad, La (lä pyā-thäth′ ; 146) town, Michoacán, Mexico, pop. 11.

Piedimonte d’Alife (pyĕ′dē-mōn′tā dä-lē′fā) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 6.

Piedimonte Etneo (ĕt-nā′ō) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 5.

Piedmont (pēd′mŏnt) city, Calhoun co. Ala. pop. 2. — town, Alameda co. Cal. pop. 2. — city, Wayne co. Mo. pop. 1. — town, Mineral co. W. Va. pop. 2. — *It.* **Piemonte** (pyā-mōn′tā) compartimento, N W Italy, 11,339 □ pop. 3,424, now 4 provs. Alessandria, Cuneo, Novara, & Turin ; chief city, Turin. See PIEDMONTESE, *a.*

Piedras Negras (pyā′dräs nā′gräs; 146) the old name, for a time superseded by CIUDAD PORFIRIO DÍAZ and now resumed, of a city of Coahuila state, Mexico, on Rio Grande, opp. Eagle Pass, Tex. pop. 9.

Pierce (pērs) co. S E Ga. 605 □ pop. 11, × Blackshear. — co. N E Nebr. 577 □ pop. 10, × Pierce. — co. N N. Dak. 1,055 □ pop. 10, × Rugby. — co. W cen. Wash. 1,701 □ pop. 121, × Tacoma. — co. W Wis. 563 □ pop. 22, × Ellsworth. — city, Lawrence co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, × of Pierce co. Nebr. pop. 1.

Pieria (pī-ē′rĭ-ȧ) region, anc. Macedonia, W of Gulf of Saloniki ; seat of worship of the Muses. See PIERIAN, *a.* — dist. N coast of anc. Syria, on Bay of Iskanderun.

Piermont (pēr′mŏnt) vil. Rockland co. New York, pop. 1.

Pierre (pēr) city, ✱ of S. Dakota & × of Hughes co. on Missouri river, pop. 4.

Pierus (pī′ē-rŭs) mt. in anc. Pieria, Macedonia, N of Olympus.

Pietermaritzburg (pē′tẽr-mâr′ĭts-bŭrg) town, ✱ of Natal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 31.

Pietersburg (pē′tẽrz-bûrg) town, N cen. Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.

Pietradefusi (pyĕ′trä-dā-fōō′sē) comm. Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.

Pietragalla (-gäl′lä) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6.

Pietraperzia (-pĕrt′sē-ä) town, Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 12.

Pietrasanta (-sän′tä) town, Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 20.

Pieve Santo Stefano (pyĕ′vā sän′tō stā′fä-nō) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.

Piggott (pĭg′ŭt) town, × of Clay co. Arkansas, pop. 1.

Persicus Sinus. See PERSIAN GULF.
Persis. See FARS.
Perugia, Lake of. See TRASIMENO, LAKE OF.
Perusia. See PERUGIA.
Peshawur. Var. of PESHAWAR.
Petchora. Var. of PECHORA.
Peteorde. See PETWORTH.
Petergof. See PETERHOF.
Pétervárad. See PETERWARDEIN.
Petroseny. Var. of PETROZSENY.
Petrovoszelló. See PETRE.
Pfalz. See PALATINATE.
Pharnacia. See KERASON.
Pharus. See LESINA.
Phazania. See FEZZAN.
Phenice. See PHŒNICIA. — See PHŒNIX.
Phenicia. See PHŒNICIA.
Phintias. See LICATA.
Phocæa. See FOKIA.
Phyongyang. Var. of PINGYANG.
Piali. See TEGEA.
Piatigorsk. Var. of PYATIGORSK.
Pic de Néthou. See MALADETTA.
Pictavi. See POITIERS.
Piemonte. See PIEDMONT.
Pietas Julia. See POLA.
Pietola. See VIRGILIO.

Pike (pīk) co. S E Ala. 671 □ pop. 31, × Troy. — co. S W Ark. 601 □ pop. 13, × Murfreesboro. — co. W Ga. 307 □ pop. 19, × Zebulon. — co. W Ill. 786 □ pop. 29, × Pittsfield. — co. S W Ind. 338 □ pop. 20, × Petersburg. — co. E Ky. 779 □ pop. 32, × Pikeville. — co. S Miss. 707 □ pop. 37, × Magnolia. — co. E Mo. 653 □ pop. 23, × Bowling Green. — co. S O. 428 □ pop. 16, × Waverly. — co. N E Pa. 544 □ pop. 8, × Milford.
Pikes Peak, mt. in Rocky mts. Col. 14,108 ft. high; mountain railroad.
Pikeville (pīk′vĭl) town, × of Pike co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Pilate (pē′lȧt′) mt. Cévennes range, dept. Loire, France, 4,704 ft.
Pilatus (pē-lä′to͞os) mt. 6,996 ft. high, Switzerland, near Lucerne: railroad.
Pilcomayo (pēl′kō-mä′yō) riv. Bolivia ab. 1,000 m. to Paraguay riv. nearly opp. Asunción.
Pilgram (pĭl′gräm) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Pilibhit (pē′lē-bēt′) dist. of Rohilkhand div. United Provinces, British India, 1,350 □ pop. 488. — cml. town, its ✻ pop. 34.
Pillar, Cape, Desolation isl. Chile, at W entrance into Strait of Magellan. — S E headland of Tasmania.
Pillars of Hercules, the two promontories, Gibraltar (*anc.* Cal′pe) in Europe and Sierra Bullones (*Arab.* **Jebel Musa** (*pron.* jĕb′ĕl mo͞o′sȧ), *anc.* Ab′yla) at Ceuta in Africa, at E end of Strait of Gibraltar. See in *Vocab.*
Pillau (pĭl′ou) town, at entrance of the Frisches Haff, E. Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Pillnitz (pĭl′nĭts) royal castle near Dresden, Saxony; conference 1791.
Piloña (pē-lō′nyä) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 17.
Pilot Knob, vil. Iron co. Mo.; hill of iron ore.
Pilot Peak, Sierra Nevada mts. Plumas co. Cal. 7,508 ft. high.
Pilot Point, town, Denton co. Texas, pop. 1.
Pilsen (pĭl′zĕn) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, 52 m. W S W of Prague, pop. comm. 80.
Pima (pē′mȧ) co. S Ariz. 9,505 □ pop. 20, × Tucson.
Pimlico (pĭm′lĭ-kō) S W dist. of London, Eng. bet. Westminster & Chelsea.
Pinal (pē-näl′) co. S Ariz. 5,380 □ pop. 9, × Florence.
Pinaleno Mountains (pē′nä-lā′nō) range, S E Ariz.; Mt. Graham, 10,516 ft.
Pinar del Río (pē-när′ dĕl rē′ō) prov. W Cuba, 5,000 □ p. 255. — dist. (p. 50) & city (p. 11).
Pinatubo (pē′nä-to͞o′bō) mt. Pampanga prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. ab. 6,040 ft.
Pinckneyville (pĭŋk′nĭ-vĭl) city, × of Perry co. Ill. 22 m. N N W of Murphysboro, p. 3.
Pinczów (pĭn′cho͞of) *Russ.* **Pinchov** (pĭn′chôf) town, Keltsy govt. Poland, Russia, p. 7.
Pindamonhangaba (pēn′dä-mōn′yäɴ-gä′bä) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, South America, on Parahyba do Sul river, pop. 15.
Pind Dadan Khan (pĭnd dä′dŭn′ ĸän) mfg. town, Ihelum dist. Punjab, Br. India, p. 14.
Pindi Gheb (pĭn′dē gĕb′) town, Attock dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 9.
Pindus (pĭn′dŭs) mt. chain, N W Greece; highest peak, Veluchi, 7,600 ft.
Pine, co. E Minn. 1,413 □ pop. 16, × Pine City.
Pine Bluff, city, × of Jefferson co. Arkansas, pop. 15.
Pine City, vil. × of Pine co. Minnesota, pop. 1.
Pinega (pĭ-nyĕ′gȧ) riv. Russia, 400 m. Vologda & Archangel govts. to Dvina riv.
Pine′grove, bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 1.
Pinerolo (pē′nā-rō′lō) mfg. town, Turin prov. Italy, 22 m. S W of Turin, pop. 18.
Pines, Isle of, *Sp.* **Isla de Pinos** (ēs′lä dā pē′nōs) isl. S of Cuba, 986 □ pop. 3. — *Fr.* **Île des Pins** (ēl′ dā păɴ′) *native name* **Kunie** (ko͞o′nyē) Fr. isl. S E of New Caledonia, 58 □.
Pineville (pīn′vĭl) town, × of Bell co. Ky. on Cumberland riv., p. 2. — tn., Rapides par. La. p. 1.
Pinguente (pēn-gwĕn′tā) comm. Istria, Küstenland, Austria, pop. 17.
Pingyang (pĭng′yäng′) *or* **Pyingyang** (pyĭng′-) treaty port, N W Korea, on the Pingyang riv. pop. 59; historic battlefields. — riv. N W Korea, flows into Taidong inlet.
Pingyaohsien (pĭng′you′sĭ-ĕn′) market town, Shansi prov. China, pop. 60.
Pinkie (pĭŋk′ĭ) battlefield (1547) near Edinburgh, Scotland.
Pinos (pē′nōs) town, Zacatecas, Mexico, pop. 8.
Pinoso (pē-nō′sō) town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Pinos-Puente (pē′nōs-pwĕn′tā) comm. Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Pinsk (pĕnsk) cml. town, Minsk govt. Russia in Europe, on Pina river, pop. 37.
Pintado Peak (pĭn-tä′dō) one of San Juan mts. Colorado, 13,176 ft. high.
Piombino (pyŏm-bē′nō) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 20.
Piombino Dese (dā′zā) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.
Piove di Sacco (pyô′vā dē säk′kō) town, Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Piperno (pē-pĕr′nō) town, Rome prov. Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Pipestone, co. S W Minn. 469 □ pop. 10. — city, its × pop. 2.
Piqua (pĭk′wȧ) mfg. city, Miami co. O. on Miami river, pop. 13.
Piracicaba (pä-rä′sē-kä′bä) town, São Paulo, Brazil, on branch of Tieté river, pop. 11.
Piræus (pī-rē′ŭs) town, Greece, 5 m. S E of Athens, pop. 68; seaport of Athens.
Piranga (pē-räɴ′gä) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 35.
Pirano (pē-rä′nō) spt. Istria, Küstenland, Austria, 13 m. S W of Trieste, p. town 7, comm. 15.
Pirmasens (pĭr′mä-zĕns′) mfg. town, Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 38.
Pirna (pĭr′nä) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Elbe river, pop. 20.
Pirot (pē′rōt) dept. Servia, 934 □ pop. 114. — its ✻ a mfg. town, pop. 11.
Pir Panjal (pēr′ pŭn-jäl′) mts. S W Kashmir, India. — pass in same, 11,398 ft.
Pisa (pē′sä; pē′zȧ) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 1,180 □ pop. 342. — *anc.* Pisæ, its ✻ pop. comm. 65, on Arno riv.; famous leaning tower (begun 1174), university, cathedral, & baptistery; bp. of Galileo. See campo santo, Council of Pisa, leaning tower.
Pisagua (pē-sä′gwä) spt. city, Tarapacá prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 4.
Piscataqua (pĭs-kăt′ȧ-kwȧ) riv. fr. near Dover, N. H. to Portsmouth (N. H.) harbor.
Piscataquis (pĭs-kăt′ȧ-kwĭs) co. N cen. Me. 3,770 □ pop. 20, × Dover.
Pisek (pē′sĕk) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, about 55 m. S by W of Prague, pop. 15.
Pisgah, Mount (pĭz′gȧ) mt. ridge Palestine, E of N end of Dead sea. Nebo was alternative name for it or name for its top. See Pisgah, *n.* — mt. Front range, Col. 10,322 ft. high.
Pisidia (pĭ-sĭd′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country & Roman prov. S Asia Minor.
Pissevache (pēs′väsh′) beautiful fall, 230 ft. high, Valais canton, Switzerland.
Pisticci (pēs-tēt′chē) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Pistoia *or* **Pistoja** (pēs-tō′yä) *anc.* Pisto′ria, city, Florence prov. Italy, pop. comm. 68.
Pisuerga (pē-swĕr′gä) riv. Spain, 140 m. long, Cantabrian mts. to Douro river.
Pit (pĭt) riv. Siberia, 170 m. long, Yeniseisk govt. to Yenisei river.
Pitalito (pē′tä-lē′tō) mun. dist. Garzón prov. Huila dept. Colombia, pop. 13.
Pitcairn (pĭt′kârn) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Pitcairn Island (pĭt′kârn; pĭt-kârn′) S Pacific ocean, 2 □, about 130° W lon. 25° S. lat.; *Bounty* mutineers settled here.
Pitch Lake, deposit of natural asphalt, 114 acres, Trinidad isl. West Indies.
Pite (pē′tĕ) riv. N Sweden, 210 m. long, Pieske lake to Bothnia gulf.
Pitești *or* **Pitesci** (pĭ-tyĕsht′y′) town, Roumania, 65 m. W N W of Bucharest, p. comm. 20.
Pithiviers (pē′tē′vyā′) mfg. comm. dept. Loiret, France, 25 m. N E of Orléans, pop. 7.
Pithom (pī′thŏm) anc. city, Egypt, about 12 m. W by S of Ismaïlia.
Pitigliano (pē′tēl-yä′nō) comm. Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 5.
Pitkin (pĭt′kĭn) co. W Col. 1,019 □ pop. 5, × Aspen.
Pitman (pĭt′mȧn) bor. Gloucester co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Piton de la Rivière Noire (pē′tôɴ′ dē lȧ rē′vyâr′ nwär′) highest mt. in Mauritius, 2,900 ft.
Piton des Neiges (dā nāzh′) peak, Réunion isl. 10,070 ft. high.
Pitt (pĭt) co. E part of N. C. 627 □ pop. 36, × Greenville.
Pitthem (pĭt′ĕm) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, 15 m. S S E of Bruges, pop. 5.
Pitt Island, off coast of British Columbia, Pacific oc. 53°–54° N.
Pitt, Mount, conical peak, Cascade range, Ore. 9,760 ft. high.
Pittsburg (pĭts′bûrg) co. E Okla. 1,370 □ pop. 48, × McAlester. — city, Crawford co. Kan. pop. 15. — town, × of Camp co. Tex. pop. 2.
Pittsburgh, city, × of Allegheny co. Pa. p. 534; iron and steel works; univ. See Iron City.
Pittsburg Landing, hamlet, Hardin co. Tenn.; battle of Shiloh 1862.
Pittsfield (pĭts′fēld) city, × of Pike co. Ill. pop. 2. — vil. Somerset co. Me. pop. 2. — city, × of Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 32. — town, Merrimack co. N. H. pop. 2.
Pittsford (pĭts′fērd) vil. Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 1. — town, Rutland co. Vt. pop. 2.
Pittston (pĭts′tŭn) city, Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 16.
Pittsylvania (pĭt′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ) co. S Va. 1,012 □ pop. 51, × Chatham.
Piura (pyo͞o′rä) dept. N W Peru, S. Amer. 16,829 □ pop. 214. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Piute (pī′ūt) co. S Ut. 763 □ pop. 2, × Junction.

Pizzo (pēt′sō) city, Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, on Sant' Eufemia gulf, p. comm. 7.
Placentia Bay (plȧ-sĕn′shĭ-ȧ) on S coast Newfoundland island.
Placer (plăs′ēr) co. E Cal. 1,395 □ pop. 18, × Auburn.
Placerville (-vĭl) city, × of Eldorado co. Cal. pop. 2.
Placetas (plä-sā′täs) dist. & city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 17, city 6.
Placid, Lake, lake ab. 5 m. long, with maximum width of 1½ m. Essex co. N. Y.
Plain City (plān) vil. Madison & Union cos. Ohio, pop. 1.
Plainfaing (plăɴ′făɴ′) town, dept. Vosges, France, pop. 1, comm. 5.
Plainfield (plān′fēld) town, Windham co. Conn. pop. 7. — vil. Will co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Hendricks co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, Union co. N. J. pop. 21.
Plainpalais (plăɴ′pȧ′lĕ′) comm. S suburb of Geneva, Switzerland, pop. 30.
Plains of Abraham, table-land, Quebec city, Canada; battlefield in 1759.
Plainview (plān′vū′) vil. Wabash co. Minn. pop. 1. — town, Hale co. Tex. pop. 3.
Plainville (plān′vĭl) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 3. — city, Rooks co. Kan. pop. 1. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 1.
Plainwell (plān′wĕl) vil. Allegan co. Michigan, pop. 1.
Plaistow (plăs′tō) town, Rockingham co. New Hampshire, pop. 1.
Plano (plā′nō) city, Kendall co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Collin co. Tex. pop. 1.
Plantagenet (plăn-tăj′ē-nĕt) co. S W Western Australia, pop. 6.
Plant City, town, Hillsborough co. Florida, pop. 2.
Plaquemine (plăk′mēn′) town, × of Iberville par. Louisiana, pop. 5.
Plaquemines (plăk′mēn′) par. S E La. 1,005 □ pop. 13, × Pointe à la Hache.
Plasencia (plä-sĕn′thyä) town, Cáceres prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Plassey (plăs′ē) vil. & battlefield (Clive's victory, 1757), Nadia dist. Bengal, British India, about 80 m. N of Calcutta.
Plata, Rio de la (rē′ō dā lä plä′tä) *Eng.* **River Plate** (plāt) estuary, 185 m. long, of Paraná & Uruguay rivs. bet. Uruguay & Argentina.
Platæa (plȧ-tē′ȧ) ruined city, Bœotia, Gr.; Persian defeat, b. c. 479. See Eleutheria, *n.*
Plata, La (lä plä′tä) spt. city, ✻ of Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 104.
Platte (plăt) riv. 315 m. long. Nebr. from junction of North & South Platte to Missouri riv. — riv. S Iowa to Missouri riv. — co. W N W Mo. 415 □ pop. 14, × Platte City. — co. E Nebr. 673 □ pop. 19, × Columbus. — city, Charles Mix co. S. Dak. pop. 1.
Platte Mountain, peak of Front range, Colorado, 9,342 ft. high.
Platteville (plăt′vĭl) city, Grant co. Wisconsin, pop. 4.
Plattsburg (plăts′bûrg) city, × of Clinton co. Mo. p. 2. — city, × of Clinton co. N. Y. p. 11.
Plattsmouth (plăts′mŭth) city, × of Cass co. Nebr. on Missouri river, pop. 4.
Plauen (plou′ĕn) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 22 m. S W of Zwickau, pop. 121. — former town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, now part of Dresden.
Pleasant Grove, city, Utah co. Utah, pop. 2.
Pleasant Hill, town, Cass co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Pleasanton (plĕz′ăn-tŭn) town, Alameda co. Cal. pop. 1. — city, Linn co. Kan. pop. 1.
Pleasant Ridge, vil. Hamilton co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Pleasants (plĕz′ănts) co. N W W. Va. 132 □ pop. 8, × St. Marys.
Pleasantville, bor. Atlantic co. N. J. pop. 4. — vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Plenty, Bay of, N E coast of North Island, New Zealand.
Plérin (plā′răɴ′) comm. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, pop. 5.
Pleschen (plĕsh′ĕn) *Pol.* **Pleszew** (plyĕ′shĕf) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Pless (plĕs) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 68 m. S E of Oppeln, pop. 5.
Plessé (plĕ′sā′) comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 5.
Plevna (plĕv′nȧ) *Bulg.* **Pleven** (plĕ′vĕn) dept. N Bulgaria, 2,957 □ pop. 366. — its ✻ pop. 23; famous siege 1877.
Pleyben (plā′băɴ′) town, dept. Finistère, France, pop. 1, comm. 6.
Plinlimmon *or* **Plynlimmon** (plĭn-lĭm′ŭn) mt. in Wales, 2,469 ft. high.
Plœmeur (plē′mûr′) town, dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 1, comm. 10.
Ploërmel (plō′ĕr′mĕl′) town, dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 2, comm. 5.
Ploiești *or* **Ploesci** (plô-yĕsht′y′) town, Roumania, 35 m. N of Bucharest, pop. comm. 57.
Plombières-les-Bains (plôɴ′byâr′-lā-băɴ′) comm. dept. Vosges, Fr. p. 2; hot springs.
Plonsk (plônzk) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, on Plonka river, pop. 8.
Plotsk, *Pol.* **Płock** (plôtsk) govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, 3,641 □ pop. 740. — its ✻ a city, 58 m. W N W of Warsaw, on Vistula riv. pop. 31.
Plougastel-Daoulas (plo͞o′gȧs′tĕl′-dȧ′o͞o′läs′) town, dept. Finistère, France, p. 1, comm. 8.
Plouguerneau (plo͞o′gĕr′nō′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 6.
Plouhinec (plo͞o′ē′nĕk′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 7.
Plumas (plo͞o′mȧs) co. N E California, 2,594 □ pop. 5, × Quincy.
Plum Island, isl. 3 m. long, E end of Long Island sound, New York.
Plumstead (plŭm′stĕd) par. Woolwich bor. London, England, pop. 71.
Pluvigner (plü′vē′nyā′) town, dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 2, comm. 6.
Plymouth (plĭm′ŭth) co. N W Io. 856 □ pop. 23, × Le Mars. — co. S E Mass. 675 □ pop. 144, × Plymouth. — town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 5. — city, × of Marshall co. Ind. pop. 4. — town, × of Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 12; the oldest town in New England. See Forefathers' Day. — vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 2. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 2. — town, × of Washington co. N. C. pop. 2. — vil. Huron & Richland cos. O. pop. 1. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 17. — city, Sheboygan co. Wis. pop. 3. — county bor. & naval station, Devonshire, Eng. on Plymouth sound, p. 114. — chief town of Montserrat, pop. 2.
Plymouth Sound, inlet, English channel, Devonshire & Cornwall co. England.
Pnompenh (p′nŏm′pĕn′y) town, ✻ of Cambodia, French Indo-China, pop. 62.
Po (pō) *anc.* Pa′dus & *myth.* Erid′anus, riv. N Italy, 418 m. Monte Viso to Adriatic sea.
Pocahontas (pō′kȧ-hŏn′tȧs) co. N W cen. Io. 576 □ pop. 15, × Pocahontas. — co. E cen. W. Va. 904 □ pop. 15, × Marlinton. — town, × of Randolph co. Ark. pop. 2. — town, Tazewell co. Va. pop. 2.
Pocatello (pō′kȧ-tĕl′ō) city, × of Bannock co. Idaho, pop. 9.
Pochinki (pȧ-chēn′kē) town, Nizhegorod govt. Russia, pop. 10.
Pochow (pō′chō′) cml. city, N W part of Anhwei prov. China, pop. 100.
Pocomoke (pō′kō-mōk) town, Worcester co. Maryland, pop. 2.
Poděbrad (pŏd′yĕ-brȧd) *Boh.* **Poděbrady** (pôd′yĕ-brä′dĭ) town, Bohemia, Austria, p. 6.
Podgorica (pŏd′gō-rē-tsä) *Eng.* **Podgoritsa**, town, Montenegro, 28 m. N of Scutari, pop. 10.
Podgórze (pŏd-go͞o′zhĕ) town, Galicia, Austria, on Vistula riv. S of Cracow, pop. comm. 22.
Podhajce (pŏd-hī′tsĕ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Po di Primaro (pō′ dē prē-mä′rō) lower course of the Reno riv. Italy.
Podolia (pŏ-dō′lĭ-ȧ) *Russ.* **Podolsk** (pŏ-dôl′y'sk) govt. Russia in Europe, 16,224 □ pop. 3,812, ✻ Kamenets Podolsk.
Podolsk (pŏ-dôl′y'sk) town, Moscow govt. Russia, 25 m. S W of Moscow, pop. 11. — See Podolia (*Gaz.*).
Podrinje (pō′drē-nyä) dept. Servia, 1,371 □ pop. 239.
Podwołocyzska (pŏd-vō′lō-chĭs′kȧ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 6.
Poggibonsi (pŏd′jē-bōn′sē) comm. Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 11.
Poggio Renatico (pŏd′jō rā-nä′tē-kō) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.
Poggio Rusco (pŏd′jō ro͞os′kō) commune, Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Poh-hai (pō′hī′) *i. e.* "Arm of the sea," N W part of the Yellow sea, comprising the gulfs of Liaotung & Chihli.
Poiares (pō′ē-ä′rĕsh) town, Coimbra dist. Beira prov. Portugal, pop. 5.
Poinsett (poin′sĕt) co. N E Arkansas, 721 □ pop. 13, × Harrisburg.
Pointe-à-Pitre (pwăɴt′-ȧ′-pē′tr′) spt. chief town of Guadeloupe, pop. comm. 24.
Pointe Coupee (point ko͞o-pē′; pwăɴt ko͞o-pā′) par. S E La. 576 □ pop. 25, × New Roads.
Point Marion, bor. Fayette co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Point Pleasant, town, × of Mason co. West Virginia, pop. 2; battle 1774.
Point Pleasant Beach, bor. Ocean co. New Jersey, pop. 1; seaside resort.
Poirino (poi-rē′nō) town, Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, 13 m. S E of Turin, pop. comm. 7.
Poissy (pwȧ′sē′) *anc.* Pincia′cum, town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 7, comm. 9.
Poitiers, *older spelling* **Poictiers** (pwȧ′tyā′) *anc.* Limo′num, *later* Picta′vi, city, ✻ of dept. Vienne, France, on Clain riv. pop. 33, communal pop. 41; battles 732 (Franks & Saracens) & 1356 (English & French).
Poitou (pwȧ′to͞o′) former Fr. prov. mostly in Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, & Vendée, ✻ Poitiers.
Poklo (pō′klō) city, Kwangtung prov. China, pop. 100.
Pola (pō′lä) *anc.* Pi′etas Ju′lia, spt. & arsenal, Istria, Austria, pop. town 59, comm. 71.

Pinaka. See Potidæa.
Pinchov. See Pinczów.
Pinna. See Penne.
Pintuaria. See Teneriffe.
Piotrków. See Petrokov.
Pisaurum. See Pesaro.
Pisino. See Mitterburg.
Pistoria. See Pistoia.
Pistyán. Var. of Pöstyen.
Pizzo Antenna. See Madonian Mountains.
Placentia. See Piacenza.
Plaka. See Melos.
Planasia. See Pianosa.
Plate. See Plata.
Plattensee. See Balaton.
Pleshcheevo. See Pereyaslavl.
Pleszew. See Pleschen.
Płock. See Plotsk.
Plovdiv. See Philippopolis.
Podkamennaya Tunguska. See Tunguska.
Poictiers. See Poitiers.
Point de Galle. See Galle.

Poland (pō′lănd) town, Androscoggin co. Me. pop. 1. — *Pol.* **Polska** (pôl′y′skȧ) former kingdom cen. Europe, Baltic sea to Carpathian mts. ab. 282,000 □; ended 1795; divided (in 1772, 1793, & 1795) among Prussia (mainly Posen prov.), Austria (Galicia, Bukowina, etc.), & Russia. See Pole, *n.* 2, Polish, *n.* 1. — governor-generalship, 10 govts. W Russia, 49,018 □ pop. 12,467, ✱ Warsaw.
Polar Regions, zones within arctic & antarctic circles; North Pole first reached by Robert E. Peary April 6, 1909; South Pole, by Roald Amundsen December 14, 1911.
Polaun (pō′loun) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 6.
Polgár (pŏl′gär) *or* **Tiszapolgár** (tē′sŏ-) town, Szabolcs co. Hungary, pop. comm. 11.
Polićka (pô′lĭch-kȧ) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5.
Polignano a Mare (pō′lēn-yä′nō ä mä′rā) town, Bari prov. Italy, on Adriatic, p. comm. 9.
Polillo (pō-lēl′yō; 195) isl. Tayabas prov. Luzon, Philippine isls. 333 □ pop. 2.
Polistena (pō′lē-stā′nä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Polizzi Generosa (pō-lēt′sē jā′nā-rō′sä) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 8.
Polk (pōk) co. W Ark. 846 □ pop. 17, × Mena. — co. S Fla. 1,907 □ pop. 24, × Bartow. — co. N W Ga. 317 □ pop. 20, × Cedartown. — co. S cen. Io. 532 □ pop. 110, × Des Moines. — co. N W Minn. 1,979 □ pop. 36, × Crookston. — co. S W cen. Mo. 641 □ pop. 22, × Bolivar. — co. E cen. Nebr. 430 □ pop. 11, × Osceola. — co. S W N. C. 251 □ pop. 8, × Columbus. — co. N W Ore. 709 □ pop. 13, × Dallas. — co. S E Tenn. 432 □ pop. 14, × Benton. — co. E Tex. 1,217 □ pop. 17, × Livingston. — co. N W Wis. 935 □ pop. 21, × Balsam Lake. — bor. Venango co. Pa. pop. 2.
Pollensa (pōl-yĕn′sä) town, Majorca isl. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Pollenza (pōl-lĕnt′sä) *anc.* Pollen′tia, town & commune, Macerata prov. Marches, Italy, pop. comm. 5. — (*pron.* pōl-yĕn′thä) var. of Pollensa.
Pollokshaws (pŏl′ŭk-shôz′) mfg. burgh, Renfrewshire, Scotland, pop. 13.
Polna (pôl′nä) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5.
Polnisch-Ostrau (pôl′nĭsh-ŏs′trou) comm. Silesia, Austria, pop. 23.
Polo (pō′lō) city, Ogle co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Polotsk (pô′lōtsk) town, Vitebsk govt. Russia in Europe, on Düna riv. pop. 24.
Poltava (pŏl-tä′vȧ) govt. Russia in Europe, 19,265 □ pop. 3,626. — its ✱ 80 m. W S W of Kharkov, pop. 61; battle 1709.
Polwarth (pŏl′wärth) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 14.
Polynesia (pŏl′ĭ-nē′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) isls. of cen. Pacific ocean, bet. 30° N and 47° S; a subdivision of Oceania; New Zealand & Hawaiian isls. the largest; mostly small islands. See Polynesian, *n.* 1 & 2.
Pomarance (pō′mä-rän′chā) town, Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Pomarico (pō-mä′rē-kō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, 11 m. S S W of Matera, pop. comm. 4.
Pomerania (pŏm′ē-rā′nĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Pommern** (pôm′ĕrn) province, N Prussia, 11,634 □ pop. 1,717, ✱ Stettin.
Pomeroy (pŏm′ĕr-oi) vil. × of Meigs co. O. pop. 4. — city, × of Garfield co. Wash. pop. 2.
Pomfret (pŏm′frĕt) town, Windham co. Connecticut, pop. 2.
Pomigliano d'Arco (pō′mēl-yä′nō där′kō) town, Naples prov. Campania, It. p. comm. 11.
Pomona (pō-mō′nȧ) city, Los Angeles co. Cal. pop. 10. — *or* **Mainland**, largest of Orkney isls. 150 □ pop. 17; chief towns, Kirkwall & Stromness.
Pompeii (pŏm-pā′yē) anc. city, It. 15 m. S E of Naples; buried A.D. 79. See Pompeiian, *a.*
Pompton Lakes (pŏmp′tŭn) bor. Passaic co. New Jersey, pop. 1.
Ponape (pō′nä-pā′) *or* **Ascension**, one of Caroline isls. N. Pacific ocean, pop. 2.
Ponca (pŏŋ′kȧ) city, × of Dixon co. Nebr. pop. 1. — city, Kay co. Okla. pop. 3.
Ponce (pōn′sā) dept. S Porto Rico, pop. 203. — mun. & town, its ✱ pop. m. 63, t. 35.
Poncha Pass (pŏn′chȧ) Rocky mts. Colorado, altitude 9,049 ft.
Ponchatoula (pŏn′shȧ-too′lȧ) town, Tangipahoa par. Louisiana, pop. 1.
Pond Creek, city, Grant co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Pondicherry (pŏn′dĭ-shĕr′ĭ; -chĕr′ĭ) *Fr.* **Pondichéry** (pôɴ′dē′shā′rē′) principal French settlement in India, on Coromandel coast, 115 □ pop. 185. — spt. town, ✱ of French India, 18 m. N N E of Cuddalore, pop. 48.
Pondoland (pŏn′dō-lănd) dist. E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, 3,906 □ pop. 235, ✱ St. John.
Ponevyezh (pō′nyĕ-vyĕzh′) town, Kovno govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 18.
Ponferrada (pōn′fĕr-rä′thä; 146) town, Leon prov. Spain pop. comm. 7.
Pongo de Manseriche (pōŋ′gō dā män′sā-rē′chā) rapids, Marañón riv. Peru.
Ponnani (pŏn-ä′nē) spt. town, Malabar dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 11.
Ponsacco (pōn-säk′kō) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 5.
Ponta Delgada (pōɴ′tä dĕl-gä′dä) dist. São Miguel & Santa Marta isls. Azores isls. 337 □ pop. 128. — town, largest in the Azores, on São Miguel isl. pop. 18.
Pont-à-Mousson (pôɴ′-tä′-moo′sôɴ′) town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, Fr. p. 13, comm. 14.
Pontarlier (pôɴ′tȧr′lyā′) mfg. town, dept. Doubs, France, pop. 8, comm. 9.
Pontassieve (pōn′täs-syā′vā) town, Florence prov. Tuscany, It. on Sieve riv. pop. comm. 14.
Pont-Audemer (pôɴ′-tō′d'-mâr′) town & comm. dept. Eure, France, pop. 6.
Pont Canavese (pōnt kä′nä-vā′sā) town, Turin prov. Italy, on Orco river, pop. comm. 5.
Pontchartrain, Lake (pŏn′chȧr-trān′) 5 m. N of New Orleans, La. 40 m. long, 25 m. wide; connected with Lake Borgne & Gulf of Mexico.
Ponte Buggianese (pōn′tā bood′jä-nā′sā) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 7.
Pontecorvo (pōn′tā-kôr′vō) town, Caserta prov. Campania, It. on Liri riv. pop. comm. 13.
Pontedecimo (-dā′chē-mō) comm. Genoa, prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 5.
Pontedera (pōn′tā-dâ′rä) town, Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, on Arno river, pop. comm. 12.
Ponte di Piave (dē pyä′vā) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Pontefract (pŏn′tē-frăkt; *colloq.* pŏm′frĕt) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 16; ruined castle.
Pontelandolfo (pōn′tā-län-dōl′fō) town, Benevento prov. Campania, Italy, p. comm. 6.
Ponte Nova (pōn′tĕ nō′vä) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 41.
Pontevedra (pōn′tā-vā′drä) prov. N W Spain, 1,695 □ pop. 495. — its ✱ pop. comm. 24.
Pontevico (pōn′tā-vē′kō) town, Brescia prov. Italy, 19 m. S S W of Brescia, p. comm. 8.
Pontiac (pŏn′tĭ-ăk) city, × of Livingston co. Ill. pop. 6. — city, × of Oakland co. Mich. pop. 15; asylum; summer resort. — co. W Quebec prov. Canada, × Bryson.
Pontianak (pōn′tē-ä′näk) town, ✱ of W Borneo dist. Dutch Borneo, pop. 8.
Ponticelli (pōn′tē-chĕl′lē) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 11.
Pontine Marshes (pŏn′tĭn; -tīn) S part of Roman Campagna, 30 m. long, from Cisterna di Roma to Terracina; fertile, but pestilential. See Pontine, *a.*
Pontivy (pôɴ′tē′vē′) town, dept. Morbihan, France, on Blavet river, pop. 6, comm. 9.
Pont-l'Abbé (pôɴ′-lȧ′bā′) town, dept. Finistère, France, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Pontoise (pôɴ′twȧz′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, on Oise river, pop. 8, comm. 9.
Pontotoc (pŏn′tō-tŏk′) co. N Miss. 494 □ pop. 20. — its × pop. 1. — co. cen. Okla. 728 □ pop. 24, × Ada.
Pontremoli (pōn-trĕm′ō-lē) town, Massa e Carrara prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 14.
Pontus (pŏn′tŭs) anc. country, Asia Minor, S of Black sea. — See Black Sea.
Pontypool (pŏn′tĭ-pool) town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. 6; coal & iron works.
Pontypridd (pŏnt′ē-prĭth′) urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 43.
Ponza (pōnt′sä) *anc.* Pon′tia, isl. & group, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 4.
Poole (pool) spt. mun. bor. Dorsetshire, England, pop. 39.
Poona (poo′nȧ) dist. of Central div. Bombay, British India, 5,349 □ pop. 1,072. — city, its ✱ 75 m. S E of Bombay, pop. 159; headquarters of Bombay govt. during monsoon.
Poopó (pō′ō-pō′) *or* **Aullagas** (oul-yä′gäs), lake, W Bolivia, 80 m. long; alt. ab. 12,000 ft.
Popayán (pō′pä-yän′) city, ✱ of Cauca dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 19.
Pope (pōp) co. N W cen. Ark. 828 □ pop. 25, × Russellville. — co. S Ill. 385 □ pop. 11, × Golconda. — co. W cen. Minn. 693 □ pop. 13, × Glenwood.
Poperinghe (pō′pē-răɴg′) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 7 m. W by N of Ypres, p. 11.
Poplar (pŏp′lȧr) met. bor. London, England, 3 m. E of St. Paul's, pop. 162.
Poplar Bluff, city, × of Butler co. Mo. pop. 7.
Poplarville (pŏp′lȧr-vĭl) town × of Pearl River co. Mississippi, pop. 1.
Popocatepetl (pō-pō′kä-tā′pĕt'l) volcano, 30 m. W of Puebla, Mexico, 17,883 ft. high.
Popo, Grand (pō′pō) town, Dahomey, French W Africa, 15 m. W of Whydah, pop. 5.
Popoli (pô′pō-lē) town, Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise, It. on Pescara riv. p. comm. 7.
Poppelsdorf (pŏp′ĕls-dôrf) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Bonn.
Poppi (pôp′pē) town, Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, on Arno river, pop. comm. 8.
Porac (pō′rȧk) pueblo, Pampanga prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 8.
Porbandar (pōr-bŭn′dȧr) spt. & cml. town, W Kathiawar pen. India, pop. 15.
Porcuna (pōr-koo′nä) town, Jaén prov. Spain, 21 m. W N W of Jaén, pop. comm. 10.
Porcupine (pôr′kū-pĭn) riv. Yukon ter. Canada & Alaska, to Yukon river.
Pordenone (pōr′dā-nō′nā) town, Udine prov. Italy, 29 m. W S W of Udine, p. comm. 16.
Poro (pō′rō) island, Cebu prov. Philippine isls. 36 □ pop. 9.
Poros (pô′rōs) isl. Greece, 7 m. S of Ægina island, 8 □ pop. 6.
Porrentruy (pō′räɴ′trüē′) town, Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 7; watch mfg.
Porriño (pōr-rēn′yō) town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Port Adelaide (pōrt ăd′ē-lād; 201) spt. town, South Australia, pop. 3, corporation 24.
Portadown (pōrt′ȧ-doun′) town, Armagh co. Ireland, on Bann river, pop. 12.
Portage (pōr′tāj; 201) co. N E O. 521 □ pop. 30, × Ravenna. — co. cen. Wis. 812 □ pop. 31, × Stevens Point. — bor. Cambria co. Pa. p. 3. — city, × of Columbia co. Wis. p. 5.
Portage Falls, 110 ft. high, in Genesee riv. W N. Y. 45 m. S S W of Rochester.
Portage Island, isl. in Miramichi bay, New Brunswick, Canada.
Portage Lake, lake, Houghton co. Mich.; ship canal to Lake Superior.
Portage la Prairie (pōr′tāj lä prā′rĭ; 201) town, S Manitoba, Can. pop. 6.
Portalegre (pōr′tä-lā′grĕ) dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, 2,406 □ pop. 142. — its ✱ 55 m. N N E of Évora, pop. 12.
Portales (pōr-tä′lĕs) town, × of Roosevelt co. New Mexico, pop. 1.
Port Alfred (pōrt ăl′frĕd; 201) spt. town, S E Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Port Allegany (ăl′ē-gā′nĭ) bor. McKean co. Pa. on Allegheny river, pop. 2.
Port Angeles (ăn′jē-lēz) city, × of Clallam co. Wash. on Juan de Fuca strait, pop. 2.
Port Arthur, city on Lake Superior, N W Ontario, Can. pop. 11. — city, Jefferson co. Tex. pop. 8. — *Jap.* **Ryojun-ko** (rē′yō-joon-kō′), *Chin.* **Lüshunkow** (lü′shoon-kō′), naval station, Kwantung, S Manchuria, pop. 18; taken by Japanese 1894; leased to Russia; surrendered to Japan Jan. 1, 1905.
Port-au-Prince (pōr′-tō′-prăɴs′; pōrt′ ō prĭns′) chief spt. & ✱ of Haiti rep. pop. 70.
Porta Westfalica (pōr′tä vĕst-fä′lĭ-kä) gap or notch, 3 m. S of Minden, Prussia; Weser riv. flows through it.
Port Blair (pōrt blâr) penal settlement, Andaman isls. Bay of Bengal, 473 □ pop. 16.
Port Byron (bī′rŭn) vil. Cayuga co. New York, pop. 1.
Port Carbon (kär′bŏn) bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Port Chester (pōrt′ chĕs′tẽr) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 13.
Port Clarence (klăr′ĕns) dist. W Alaska, pop. 1.
Port Clinton (klĭn′tŭn) vil. × of Ottawa co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Port Darwin (där′wĭn) inlet & harbor, Northern Ter. Australia, S of Melville Island.
Port-de-Paix (pōr′-dē-pā′) spt. N Haiti rep. Haiti isl. W. Indies, pop. 4.
Port Deposit, town, Cecil co. Maryland, pop. 1.
Portel, Le (lē pōr′tĕl′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr. 2 m. S W of Boulogne, p. 6, comm. 7.
Port Elizabeth (pōrt ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth) spt. town, Cape prov. U. of S. Af. on Algoa bay, p. 33.
Porter (pōr′tẽr) co. N W Ind. 415 □ pop. 21, × Valparaiso.
Porterville (pōr′tẽr-vĭl) city, Tulare co. Cal. pop. 3.
Port Fulton (pōrt fool′tŭn) town, Clark co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Port Germein (jẽr-mān′) town, South Australia, on Spencer's gulf.
Port Gibson (gĭb′sŭn) town, × of Claiborne co. Mississippi, pop. 2.
Port Glasgow, parl. & mun. burgh, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on Clyde river, pop. 18.
Port Henry, vil. Essex co. New York, pop. 2.
Port Hope, town & port, × of Durham co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 5.
Port Hudson, vil. East Baton Rouge par. La. on Mississippi riv.; battle 1863.
Port Huron (hū′rŏn) city, × of St. Clair co. Mich. on St. Clair river, pop. 19.
Portici (pôr′tē-chē) town, Italy, on Naples bay, 5 m. S E of Naples, pop. comm. 17.
Port Jackson, inlet, Cumberland co. New South Wales; fine harbor; on S side is Sydney.
Port Jervis (jûr′vĭs) city, Orange co. New York, pop. 10.
Portland (pōrt′lănd) town, Middlesex co. Conn. pop. 3. — city, Lasalle co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Jay co. Ind. pop. 5. — city, × of Cumberland co. Me. pop. 59; a spt. on Casco bay. — vil. Ionia co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, riv. port & × of Multnomah co. Ore. pop. 207. — spt. town, Dorsetshire, England, on Isle of Portland, pop. 17.
Portland Canal, narrow strait bet. Alaska & British America, 55° N, 130° W.
Portland, Isle of, pen. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, Dorsetshire, Eng. on English channel; naval battle 1653.
Port Lavaca (pōrt lȧ-văk′ȧ; 201) city, Calhoun co. Texas, pop. 2.
Port Louis (pōrt loo′ĭs; loo′ĭ) spt. ✱ of Mauritius isl. Indian oc. pop. with suburbs 50.
Port Macquarie (mȧ-kwŏr′ĭ) spt. Macquarie co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 1.
Port Maria (mȧ-rī′ȧ) spt. N coast, Jamaica isl. British West Indies, pop. 7.
Port Melbourne, *form.* **Sandridge**, port, S suburb of Melbourne, Australia, pop. 14.
Port Moresby (mōrz′bĭ; 201) spt. ✱ of Papua ter. pop. 2.
Portneuf (pōrt′nûf′; *Fr. pron.* pōr′nûf′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Cap Santé.
Port Nicholson (nĭk′ŭl-sŭn) harbor, North Isl. New Zealand, on Cook strait.
Port Nolloth (nŏl′ŏth) spt. town N W Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Porto Alegre (pōr′too ä-lā′grĕ) spt. city, ✱ of Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, pop. 100.
Porto Bello (pōr′tō bĕl′ō; *Sp.* bĕl′yō) spt. vil. Panama, on Caribbean sea; taken 1739.
Portobello (pōr′tō-bĕl′ō) spt. Scotland, now part of Edinburgh mun. burgh.
Porto Calvo (pōr′too käl′voo) town, Alagoas, Brazil, 55 m. N E of Alagoas, pop. 8.
Porto Empedocle (pōr′tō ĕm-pā′dō-klā) town, Sicily, pop. comm. 13; port of Girgenti.
Porto Feliz (pōr′too fā-lēsh′) town, Brazil, about 60 m. W N W of São Paulo, pop. 9.
Portoferraio *or* **Portoferrajo** (pōr′tō-fĕr-rä′yō) chief port of Elba isl., Italy, p. comm. 10.
Port of Spain, town, ✱ of Trinidad island, British West Indies, pop. 60.
Portogruaro (pōr′tō-groo-ä′rō) town, Venice prov. Italy, pop. comm. 12.
Portole (pōr′tō-lā) town, Istria, Austria, 19 m. S by E of Trieste, pop. 3, comm. 6.
Portomaggiore (pōr′tō-mäd-jō′rā) town, Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 21.
Porto Mantovano (män′tō-vä′nō) comm. Mantua prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Porto Maurizio (mou-rēt′syō) prov. Liguria compartimento, N W Italy, 455 □ pop. 147. — its ✱ a town on Mediterranean sea, pop. comm. 8.
Porto Novo (nō′vō) spt. S. Arcot dist. Madras, Br. Ind. pop. 14. — town, ✱ of Dahomey, Slave Coast, Fr. W. Africa, pop. 40.
Porto Rico (pōr′tō rē′kō) *Sp.* **Puerto Rico** (pwĕr′tō) isl. West Indies, E of Haiti isl. 3,606 □ pop. 1,118, ✱ San Juan; to U. S. A. See Porto Rican, *n.*
Porto Santo (pōr′too säɴ′too) isl. 8 m. long, Madeira isls. Atl. ocean, 17 □ pop. 2.
Porto Tolle (pōr′tō tōl′lā) town, Rovigo prov. Venetia, Italy, on Po river, p. comm. 11.
Porto Torres (tôr′rĕs) spt. Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. comm. 5.
Portovenere (pōr′tō-vā-nâ′rā) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 6.
Portoviejo (-vyā′hō; 189) town, ✱ of Manabí prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 5.
Portpatrick (pōrt-păt′rĭk) decayed spt. Wigtownshire, Scotland.
Port Phillip Bay (pōrt fĭl′ĭp) inlet, Victoria, Australia, 35 m. by 35 m.
Port Pirie (pĭr′ĭ) town, Victoria co. S. Australia, Australia, pop. 8, corporation 9.
Port Royal (roi′ăl) town, Beaufort co. S. C.; Ribaut's colony 1562; taken by Federals 1861. — a former name of the town of Annapolis, Nova Scotia. See Queen Anne's War. — ft. town, S E coast of Jamaica, West Indies, pop. 1.
Port Royal Island, Beaufort co. S. C.; contains Beaufort town.
Port Royal Sound, Beaufort co. S. C. between St. Helena & Hilton Head islands.
Port Said (pōrt sä-ēd′) govt. & spt. Lower Egypt, on Medit. at end of Suez canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ □ p. 50.
Portsea (pōrt′sē; 201) isl. & ward of Portsmouth, Eng. p. 22; Portsmouth dockyard.
Port Simpson (sĭmp′s'n; sĭm′-) town, British Columbia, Canada.
Portslade by Sea (pōrts′lād; 201) urban dist. Sussex co. England, pop. 6.
Portsmouth (pōrts′mŭth; 201) spt. city, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 11; Russo-Japanese treaty 1905. — city, × of Scioto co. O. pop. 23. — town, Newport co. R. I. pop. 3. — spt. city, × of & geographically in Norfolk co. Va. 3 □ pop. 33; U. S. navy yard. — spt. bor. Hampshire, Eng. pop. 231; chief naval station of England.
Portsmouth Harbour, in Eng. channel, 4 m. by 3 m.; entrance, 220 yds. wide.
Port Tampa City (tăm′pȧ) town, Hillsborough co. Fla. on Tampa bay, pop. 1.
Port Tarafafo (tä′rä-fä′fō) spt. S E Guam isl. Mariana islands.
Port Townsend (tounz′ĕnd) city, × of Jefferson co. Washington, pop. 4.
Portugal (pōr′tū-găl; *Port.* pōr′too-gäl′) *anc.* Lusita′nia, form. kingdom, since Oct. 1910 republic, W part of Iberian pen. 34,263 □ pop. 5,546, with Azores & Madeira isls. 35,500 □ pop. 5,958, ✱ Lisbon. See Portuguese, *n.*
Portugalete (pōr′too-gä-lā′tā) coast town, Vizcaya prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Portuguesa (pōr′too-gā′sä) state, W Venezuela, S. Am. 5,868 □ pop. 96, ✱ Guanare.
Portuguese East Africa, dependency of Portugal in S E Africa, between Ger. E. Africa & Natal; 293,860 □ pop. 3,120, ✱✱ Mozambique & Lourenço Marques alternately.

Pollentia. See Pollenza.
Polska. See Poland.
Pommern. See Pomerania.
Pompelon. See Pamplona.
Pons Ælii. See Newcastle upon Tyne.
Pontia. See Ponza.
Pontus Euxinus. See Black Sea.
Port Desire. See Puerto Deseado.
Port Madryn. See Puerto Madrín.
Port Mahon. See Mahón.
Portobello. Var. of Porto Bello.
Port Natal. Former name of Durban.
Port Oram. See Wharton.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese ter. W Africa, 13,940 □ pop. 170.
Portuguese India, Port. possessions in India, consist. of Goa, Daman, & Diu, 1,470 □ p. 605.
Port Vue (vū) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Port Washington, city, × of Ozaukee co. Wis. pop. 4.
Poryeche (pŏ-ryā′chyĕ) town, Smolensk govt. Russia, 40 m. N N W of Smolensk, pop. 6.
Posadas (pō-sä′thäs; 146) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Posen (pō′zĕn) *Pol.* **Poznań** (pôz′nän-y′) prov. Prussia, 11,194 □ pop. 2,100. — govt. dist. in same, 6,768 □ pop. 1,336. — their ✱ a ft. city on Warthe riv. pop. 157, ✱ of anc. Poland.
Posey (pō′zĭ) co. S W Ind. 402 □ pop. 22, × Mount Vernon.
Posilipo (pō-zē′lē-pō) promontory, S W of Naples, Italy; pierced by the "Grotto," a tunnel 2,264 ft. long, from 20 to 32 ft. wide, & from 23 to 71 ft. high.
Possiet (pŏs′ĭ-ĕt′), *Russ.* **Poset** (pŏ-syĕt′), **Bay**, inlet, Russia in Asia, nr. Korean boundary.
Pössneck (pûs′nĕk) town, Saxe-Meiningen duchy, Germany, pop. 12.
Pöstyén (pûs′tyān) town, Nyitra co. Hungary, pop. comm. 7; warm sulphur baths.
Potchefstroom (pŏch′ĕf-strōm′) town, S Transvaal prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 13.
Poteau (pō-tō′) city, × of Le Flore co. Okla. pop. 2.
Potenza (pō-tĕnt′sä) prov. coext. with BASILICATA, Italy, 3,846 □ pop. 474. — its ✱ pop. 17.
Potenza Picena (pē-chĕ′nä) town, Macerata prov. Marches, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Poti (pô′tyē) spt. town, Kutais govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, on Black sea, pop. 8.
Potidæa (pŏt′ĭ-dē′ȧ) anc. city of Macedonia, near modern **Pinaka** (pē-nä′kȧ) on isthmus joining Cassandra pen. to mainland.
Potomac (pō-tō′măk) riv. W. Va. Md. & Va. 550 m. Allegheny mts. to Chesapeake bay.
Potosí (pō′tō-sē′) dept. Bolivia, 49,914 □ pop. 422. — its ✱ pop. 25; altitude 13,022 ft.
Pototan (pō-tō′tän) pueblo (pop. 21) & town (pop. 5) Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. islands.
Potschappel (pŏch′ä-pĕl) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 9.
Potsdam (pŏts′dăm) vil. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 4. — (*Ger.* pōts′däm) govt. dist. Brandenburg prov. Prus. 7,962 □ pop. 2,859. — its ✱ on Nuthe & Havel rivs. 17 m. SW of Berlin, pop. 62; royal palaces.
Pottawatomie (pŏt′ȧ-wŏt′ō-mĭ) co. N E Kan. 829 □ pop. 18, × Westmoreland. — co. cen. Okla. 793 □ pop. 44, × Tecumseh.
Pottawattamie (pŏt′ȧ-wŏt′ȧ-mĭ) co. S W Io. 942 □ pop. 56, × Council Bluffs.
Potter (pŏt′ẽr) co. N Pa. 1,071 □ pop. 30, × Coudersport. — co. N cen. S. Dak. 898 □ pop. 4, × Gettysburg. — co. N W Tex. 934 □ pop. 12, × Amarillo.
Potteries, The, dist. Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, Eng.; china & earthenware are made.
Pottinger (pŏt′ĭn-jẽr) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 9.
Pottstown (pŏts′toun) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 16.
Pottsville (pŏts′vĭl) min. & mfg. bor. × of Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 20.
Poughkeepsie (pō-kĭp′sĭ) city, × of Dutchess co. N. Y. pop. 28; seat of Vassar college.
Poultney (pōlt′nĭ) vil. Rutland co. Vermont, pop. 1; academy.
Pouso Alegre (pō′zōō ä-lā′grĕ) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 37.
Poviglio (pō-vēl′yō) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Povoa de Varzim (pōō-vō′ä dā vär-zēN′) town, Oporto dist. Portugal, pop. 10.
Powell (pou′ĕl) co. E cen. Ky. 181 □ pop. 6, × Stanton. — co. W Montana, 2,559 □ pop. 6, × Deer Lodge.
Powell, Mount, peak, Park range, Colorado, 13,398 ft. high.
Poweshiek (pou′ē-shēk′) co. S E cen. Iowa, 580 □ pop. 20, × Montezuma.
Powhatan (pou′ȧ-tăn′) co. cen. Va. 273 □ pop. 6, × Powhatan.
Pownal (pou′năl) town, Bennington co. Vermont, pop. 2.
Poyang (pō′yäng′) lake, N Kiangsi prov. China, 90 m. long, 20 m. wide.
Požarevac (pô′zhȧ-rĕ-vȧts) *form.* **Passarowitz** (pȧs′sȧ-rō-vĕts) dept. N Servia, 1,605 □ pop. 260. — its ✱ pop. 13.
Pozoblanco (pō′thō-bläŋ′kō) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Pozos (pō′sōs; 268) town, San Luis Potosí state, Mexico.
Pozsega (pō′zhĕ-gŏ) *Croat.* **Požega** (-gȧ) co. Slavonia, Hungary, 1,903 □ pop. 265. — town, its × pop. 6.
Pozzallo (pōt-säl′lō) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 7.
Pozzuoli (pōt-swō′lē) *anc.* PUTE′OLI, town, Italy, 7 m. W by S of Naples, on Pozzuoli bay, pop. comm. 28.
Pozzuolo del Friuli (-swō′lō dĕl frē′ōō-lē *or* frē-ōō′lē) comm. Udine prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Pra (prä) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 8.
Praduro e Sasso (prä-dōō′rō ā säs′sō) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 11.
Præstö (prăst′û′) amt, S E part Seeland isl. Denmark, 654 □ pop. 109. — its ✱ pop. 2.
Praga (prä′gä) town, suburb of Warsaw, Poland, Russia in Europe.
Prague (prāg) town, Lincoln co. Okla. pop. 1. — *Ger.* **Prag** (präK) *Boh.* **Praha** (prä′hȧ) city, ✱ of Bohemia, Austria, on Moldau riv. 160 m. N N W of Vienna, pop. 224; battle 1757.
Prahova (prȧ-hô′vȧ) dept. in Great Wallachia, Roumania, 1,800 □ pop. 390.
Prahran (prȧ-răn′) suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, pop. 25, city 45.
Praia (prī′ä) town, Santiago isl. Cape Verde isls. Atlantic ocean, pop. 12.
Prairie (prā′rĭ; prâr′ĭ) co. E cen. Ark. 675 □ pop. 14, × × Des Arc & Devall Bluff.
Prairie du Chien (dōō shēn′) city, × of Crawford co. Wis. on Miss. river, pop. 3.
Pranhita (prän′hē-tȧ) riv. Central Provs. Br. India, to Godavari riv.; formed by confluence of Wardha & Wainganga.
Praskoveyskoe (prȧs′kŏ-vyā′skō-yĕ) town, Stavropol govt. N. Caucasia, Russia, pop. 10.
Pratas (prä′täs) cluster of reefs & islets, China sea, bet. Hongkong & Luzon; to China.
Prato in Toscana (prä′tō ēn tōs-kä′nä) town, Florence prov. It. p. comm. 51; cathedral.
Pratola Peligna (prä′tō-lä pā-lēn′yä) comm. Aquila prov. Italy, pop. 8.
Pratovecchio (prä′tō-vĕk′kyō) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.
Pratt (prăt) co. S Kansas, 726 □ pop. 11. — city, its × pop. 3.
Pratt City, town, Jefferson co. Alabama, pop. 3.
Prattville (prăt′vĭl) town, × of Autauga co. Ala. 12 m. N W of Montgomery, pop. 2.
Pravia (prä′vyä) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Preanger (prȧ-äŋ′gẽr; 172) Dutch residency, *in full* **Preanger Regencies**, S W Java, Du. E. Indies, 7,888 □ pop. 2,697.
Preble (prĕb′′l) co. S W Ohio, 416 □ pop. 24, × Eaton.
Prêcheur (prā′shûr′) coast town, Martinique isl. French W. Indies, pop. 5.
Preetz (prāts) town, Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Pregel (prā′gĕl) navig. riv. 80 m. long, East Prussia prov. Prussia, to Frisches Haff.
Prentiss (prĕn′tĭs) co. N E Miss. 409 □ pop. 17, × Booneville.
Prenzlau (prĕnts′lou) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 21.
Preparis Isles (prĕp′ȧ-rĭs′) group in Bay of Bengal, N E of Andaman islands.
Prerau (prā′rou) *Boh.* **Přerov** (przhĕ′rōf) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 21.
Pré-Saint-Gervais (prā′-săN′-zhĕr′vĕ′) comm. dept. Seine, France, near Paris, pop. 14.
Prescot (prĕs′kŭt) mfg. town, Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Prescott (prĕs′kŭt) city, × of Yavapai co. Ariz. pop. 5. — town, × of Nevada co. Ark. pop. 3. — co. E Ontario, Can. × L'Orignal.
Presidio (prā-sē′dē-ō) co. W Texas, 3,812 □ pop. 5, × Marfa.
Presque Isle (prĕsk′ ēl′) co. N E Mich. 678 □ p. 11, × Rogers. — (*pron.* prĕsk′ īl′) vil. Aroostook co. Me. p. 3.
Pressburg (prĕs′bōōrK) *Hung.* **Pozsony** (pō′zhōn-y′) co. N W Hungary, 1,658 □ pop. 312. — city with municipal rights, geographically in & × of Pressburg co. Hungary, on Danube riv. 29 □ pop. 78; formerly ✱ of Hungary.
Preston (prĕs′tŭn) co. N W. Va. 650 □ pop. 26, × Kingwood. — town, New London co. Conn. pop. 3. — vil. Oneida co. Ida. pop. 2. — vil. × of Fillmore co. Minn. pop. 1. — county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 117; a riv. port.
Prestonpans (prĕs′tŭn-pănz′) burgh, Haddington co. Scot. on Firth of Forth, p. 2; bat. 1745.
Prestonsburg (-tŭnz-bûrg) town, × of Floyd co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Prestwich (prĕst′wĭch) town, Lancashire, England, pop. 17.
Preto (prā′tōō) riv. Bahia, Brazil, to Rio Grande, which is a trib. of the São Francisco.
Pretoria (prē-tō′rĭ-ȧ) town, ✱ of Transvaal & of U. of S. Africa, pop. 49, with subs. 58.
Preussisch-Stargard (proi′sĭsh-shtär′gärt) town, West Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Prevesa (prĕ′vā-zä; prĕ-vā′zä) spt. formerly Turkish, at entrance to Gulf of Arta, p. 5.
Pribilof Islands (prē′bē-lŏf′) group, Bering sea, Alaska; fur-seal grounds.
Příbram (przhĭ′brȧm) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 13; silver mines.
Price (prīs) co. N Wis. 1,279 □ pop. 14, × Phillips. — town, × of Carbon co. Ut. pop. 1.
Priego de Córdoba (prē-ā′gō dā kôr′dō-vä; 133) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, p. comm. 18.
Priluki (prē-lōō′kē) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 19.
Primero (prē-mā′rō) riv. Córdoba prov. Argentina, South America.
Primorskaya (prē′mŏr-skä′yȧ) *or* **Maritime Province**, prov. E part of Russia in Asia, 266,486 □ pop. 533, ✱ Khabarovsk.
Prince (prĭns) co. W Prince Edward Isl. Canada, × Summerside.
Prince Albert, city, S cen. Saskatchewan, Canada, pop. 6.
Prince Edward (ĕd′wẽrd) co. S Va. 356 □ pop. 14, × Farmville. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Picton.
Prince Edward Island, prov. Dominion of Canada; an isl. in St. Lawrence gulf, 2,184 □ pop. 94, ✱ Charlottetown.
Prince Frederick Henry, *Du.* **Prins Frederik Hendrik** (prĭns frĕd′ē-rĭk hĕn′drĭk) isl. off W coast of S E Du. New Guinea, 3,940 □.
Prince George, co. S E Va. 294 □ pop. 8, × Prince George.
Prince Georges (jôr′jĕz; 151), co. S cen. Md. 482 □ pop. 36, × Upper Marlboro.
Princenhage (prĭn′sĕn-hä′gē, 172) vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 11.
Prince of Wales, Cape, W point of N. Am. on Bering strait.
Prince of Wales Island, isl. S Alaska, chief town Klawak. — isl. Northwest Territories, Canada, N W of Boothia peninsula.
Prince Regent Inlet, Canada, joins Boothia gulf on N.
Prince Rupert, seaport, Brit. Columbia, Can. p. 4; W terminus of Grand Trunk Pacific ry.
Princes Islands, *Turk.* **Kizil Adalar** (kē-zēl′ ä′dä-lär′) *anc.* DEMONE′SI IN′SULÆ, nine isls. E part of Sea of Marmora, near Asia Minor.
Princess Anne (ăn) co. S E Va. 279 □ p. 12. — its ×. — town, × of Somerset co. Md. p. 1.
Princess Charlotte Bay (shär′lŏt) on N E coast of Australia.
Princess Royal Harbour, arm of King George sound, Western Australia.
Princess Royal Island, in Pac. oc. N of Vancouver isl. British Columbia.
Princeton (prĭns′tŭn) city, × of Bureau co. Ill. pop. 4. — city, × of Gibson co. Ind. pop. 6. — town, × of Caldwell co. Ky. pop. 3. — town, Washington co. Me. pop. 1. — vil. × of Mille Lacs co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, × of Mercer co. Mo. pop. 1. — bor. Mercer co. N. J. p. 5; Princeton univ. — city, × of Mercer co. W. Va. p. 3. — vil. Green Lake co. Wis. p. 1.
Princeton, Mount, peak, Sawatch range, Col. 14,196 ft. high.
Prince William (wĭl′yăm) co. N E Va. 345 □ pop. 12, × Manassas.
Principe Island (prēn′sē-pā) isl. Gulf of Guinea, 58 □ pop. 4; Portuguese.
Prineville (prīn′vĭl) city, × of Crook co. Oregon, pop. 1.
Pripyat (prĭ′pyȧt-y′; prĭ′pĕt-y′) riv. Minsk govt. Russia in Europe, to Dnieper river.
Prishtina (prēsh′tĭ-nä) town, formerly Turkish, 30 m. N E of Prizren, pop. 21.
Pritzwalk (prĭts′välk) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Privas (prē′väs′) town, ✱ of dept. Ardèche, France, pop. 4, comm. 7.
Prizren (prē′zrĕn) *or* **Prizrend** (-zrĕnt) town, formerly Turkish, 65 m. E by N of Scutari, pop. 60.
Prizzi (prēt′sē) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Procida (prô′chē-dä) *anc.* PROCH′YTA, isl. in Bay of Naples, Campania, Italy, pop. 10.
Proctor (prŏk′tẽr) vil. Rutland co. Vt. pop. 3; marble.
Proctorknott (prŏk′tẽr-nŏt′) vil. St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Progreso (prō-grā′sō) spt. town, Yucatan, Mexico, pop. 6; port of Mérida.
Prokuplje (prō-kōōp′lyĕ) town, S Servia, 17 m. W of Nish, pop. 6.
Prolog (prô′lōk) mt. range, Dinaric Alps, Dalmatia & Herzegovina, Austria-Hungary.
Prome (prōm) dist. of Pegu div. Lower Burma, 2,915 □ pop. 379. — its ✱ pop. 30.
Promina (prō-mē′nä) comm. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 6.
Prophetstown (prŏf′ĕts-toun′) vil. Whiteside co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Propria (prō′prē-ä) town, Sergipe state, Brazil, on São Francisco river, pop. 14.
Proskurov (prŏ′skōō-rôf′) town, Podolia govt. Russ. in Europe, on Bug river, pop. 24.
Prosna (prôs′nȧ) riv. Europe, bet. Poland & Silesia, to Warthe river.
Prospect Park, bor. Passaic co. N. J. pop. 3. — bor. Delaware co. Pa. pop. 2.
Prosser (prŏs′ẽr) town, × of Benton co. Washington, pop. 1.
Prossnitz (prôs′nĭts) *Boh.* **Prostějov** (prōs′tyĕ-yōf) mfg. comm. E cen. Moravia, Aust. p. 31.
Prōtē (prô′tē) *Ital.* **Prodano** (prô′dä-nō) isl. W coast of Greece.
Provence (prō′väNs′) old prov. in S E France, now forms depts. Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes, & the E part of Vaucluse.
Providence (prŏv′ĭ-dĕns) co. N R. I. 430 □ pop. 424. — city, its × and the ✱ of R. I. pop. 224, a spt. on Narragansett bay; Brown univ. — town, Webster co. Ky. pop. 2. — town, Cache co. Ut. pop. 1. — isl. in Indian oc. 9° 10′ S, 51° 5′ E.
Provincetown (prŏv′ĭns-toun′) town, Barnstable co. Mass. pop. 4; end of Cape Cod.
Province Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ) part of Penang settlement, Malay pen. 288 □.
Provins (prō′văN′) town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 7, comm. 9.
Provo (prō′vō) city, × of Utah co. Utah, pop. 9.
Prowers (prō′ẽrz) co. S E Colorado, 1,630 □ pop. 10, × Lamar.
Prudhoe (prōōd′hō) urban dist. Northumberland, England, pop. 8.
Prussia (prŭsh′ȧ) *Ger.* **Preussen** (proi′sĕn) kingdom, a state of Germany, 134,664 □ pop. 40,165, ✱ Berlin. See HOHENZOLLERN, *n.*, LEGISLATURE, *n.*, PRUSSIAN, *n.* —, **East & West**. See EAST PRUSSIA, WEST PRUSSIA (*Gaz.*).
Pruth (prōōth; *Ger.* prōōt) riv. 380 m. long, S Europe, Carpathian mts. to Danube.
Pryor (prī′ẽr) town, × of Mayes co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Przedborz, *Russ.* **Przhedborzh** (pshĕd′bōzh) town, Radom govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 7.
Przemyśl (pshĕ′mĭshl-y′) town, cen. Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 55.
Przemyślany (pshĕ′mĭsh-lä′nĭ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.
Przhevalsk (pshĕ-väl′y′sk) *formerly* **Karakol** (kä′rä-kōl′) town, Semiryechensk govt. Russia in Asia, pop. 8.
Psiloriti, Mount (psē′lō-rē′tē) *anc.* I′DA, highest mt. of Crete isl. 8,193 ft.
Psiol (psē-ôl′) riv. S cen. Russia in Europe, 400 m. long, to Dnieper river.
Pskov (pskôf) govt. Russia in Europe, 16,678 □ pop. 1,373. — its ✱ pop. 34, near Lake Pskov. — lake, S arm of Lake Chudskoe, 400 □.
Ptarmigan Peak (tär′mĭ-găn) mt. N cen. Colorado, 13,746 ft. high.
Pteria (tē′rĭ-ȧ; p′tē′-) place in anc. Cappadocia, Asia Minor. See BOGHAZKÖI (*Gaz.*).
Ptich (ptyēch) riv. Minsk govt. Russia in Europe, to Pripyat river.
Pucheng (pōō′chĕng′) town, Fukien prov. China, pop. 10.
Pudsey (pŭd′zĭ) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 14.
Pudukkottai (pōō′dōōk-kŏt′ī) native state, E Madras pres. India, 1,100 □ pop. 412. — its ✱ pop. 15, about 33 m. S W of Tanjore.
Puebla (pwā′blä) state, S cen. Mexico, N. Am. 12,993 □ pop. 1,102. — its ✱ pop. 96.
Puebla de Cazalla, La (lä pwā′blä dā kä-thäl′yä) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Puebla de don Fadrique (dōn fä-drē′kā; 146) town, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Puebla del Brollón (dĕl brōl-yōn′) town, Lugo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Puebla del Caramiñal (kä′rä-mēn-yäl′) town, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Puebla de Montalbán, La (lä pwā′blä dā mōn′täl-bän′) tn. Toledo prov. Spain, p. comm. 7.
Pueblo (pwĕb′lō) co. S E cen. Col. 2,433 □ pop. 52. — city, its × p. 44. See PUEBLO, *n.* 1 & 2.
Pueblo Nuevo del Mar (pwā′blō nwā′vō dĕl mär′) former town, Valencia, Spain, now part of Valencia city; seaside resort.
Puenteareas (pwĕn′tā-ä-rā′äs) town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Puentedeume (-dā′ōō-mā) town, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Puente-Genil (pwĕn′tā-hā-nēl′; 189) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, on Genil riv. p. comm. 14.
Puente Nacional (nä′syō-näl′; 138) min. town, Santander dept. Colombia, p. mun. dist. 12.
Puerto Cabello (pwĕr′tō kä-bĕl′yō) spt. town, Carabobo state, Venezuela, pop. 14.
Puerto Cortés (kōr-tās′) spt. N W Honduras, on Gulf of Honduras, pop. 4.
Puerto de la Cruz (dā lä krōōth) town, Teneriffe isl. Canary isls. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Puerto de Santa María (dā sän′tä mä-rē′ä) city, Spain, on Bay of Cádiz, p. comm. 18.
Puerto Deseado (dā′sā-ä′thō; 146) *formerly* **Port Desire**, bay, Santa Cruz ter. Argentina, South America, at mouth of Deseado river.
Puertollano (pwĕr′tōl-yä′nō) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Puerto Madrin (pwĕr′tō mä-drēn′) *or* **Port Madryn** (mȧ-drĭn′) spt. Chubut ter. Argentina, on Golfo Nuevo; Welsh colony.
Puerto Montt (pwĕr′tō mōnt′) town, ✱ of Llanquihue prov. Chile, pop. 5.
Puerto Padre (pä′drā) dist. (pop. 34) & city (pop. 2) Oriente prov. Cuba.
Puerto Plata (plä′tä) spt. Dominican Republic, Haiti isl. W. Indies, pop. 15.
Puerto Príncipe (prēn′sē-pā). Former name of CAMAGÜEY prov. & city.

Portus Magnus. See ALMERÍA.
Poset Bay. See POSSIET BAY.
Požega. See POZSEGA.
Pozharevats. Eng. form of POŽAREVAC.
Poznań. See POSEN.
Pozsony. See PRESSBURG.
Præneste. See PALESTRINA.
Prag. See PRAGUE.
Praha. See PRAGUE.
Pratapgarh. See PARTABGARH.
Presov *or* **Pressova**. See EPERJES.
Preussen. See PRUSSIA.
Preussisch-Eylau. See EYLAU.
Prisrend. Var. of PRIZREN.
Přivoz. See ODERFURT.
Prochyta. See PROCIDA.
Proconnesus. See MARMORA.
Prodano. See PROTE.
Propontis. See MARMORA, SEA OF.
Prostějov. See PROSSNITZ.
Prusa. See BRUSA.
Przhedborzh. See PRZEDBORZ.
Psara. See IPSARA.
Psyra. See IPSARA.
Ptolemaïs. See ACRE.
Puerto México. See COATZACOALCOS.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Puerto Real (pwĕr′tō rā-äl′) town, Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Puget Sound (pū′jĕt) inland sea, N W part state of Washington.
Puket (pōō-kĕt′) spt. town, Salang isl. Siam, pop. 180; tin mines.
Pulaski (pū-lăs′kĭ) co. cen. Ark. 747 □ pop. 87, × Little Rock. — co. S cen. Ga. 463 □ pop. 23, × Hawkinsville. — co. S Ill. 190 □ pop. 16, × Mound City. — co. N W Ind. 432 □ pop. 13, × Winamac. — co. S E cen. Ky. 779 □ pop. 39, × Somerset. — co. S cen. Mo. 542 □ pop. 11, × Waynesville. — co. S W part of Va. 333 □ pop. 17. — its × pop. 5. — vil. a × of Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, × of Giles co. Tenn. pop. 3.
Pulkovo (pōōl′kō-vō) vil. St. Petersburg govt. Russia; seat of national observatory, 30° 19′ 40″ E lon. 59° 46′ 19″ N lat.
Pullman (pōōl′măn) mfg. suburb of Chicago, Ill. — city, Whitman co. Wash. pop. 3.
Pulteneytown (pŭlt′nĭ-toun) former burgh, now part of Wick, Caithness, Scotland.
Pultusk (pōōl′tōōsk) town, Lomzha prov. Poland, Russia, pop. 12; battles 1703, 1806.
Puná (pōō-nä′) isl. 32 m. long, in Gulf of Guayaquil, Ecuador, S. America.
Puna (pōō′nä) dist. Hawaii co. S E Hawaii isl. N Pacific oc. pop. 7. — See Poona (*Gaz.*).
Punaka (pōō-nŭk′ȧ) town, winter ✻ of Bhutan, India, 96 m. E N E of Darjeeling, pop. 5.
Punganur (pŭŋ′gȧ-nōōr′) town, N. Arcot dist. Madras pres. British India, pop. 6.
Pungwe (pōōŋ′gwĕ) riv. Portuguese East Africa, to Indian oc. in ab. 19° 50′ S.
Punjab (pŭn-jäb′) prov. N W British India, 97,209 □ pop. 19,975, ✻ Lahore; native states, 36,532 □ pop. 4,213.
Puno (pōō′nō) dept. S Peru, South America, 41,208 □ pop. 537; silver mines. — its ✻ pop. 5, on W shore of Lake Titicaca.
Punta Arenas (pōōn′tä ä-rā′näs) *Eng.* **Sandy Point**, town & port, ✻ of Magallanes ter. Chile, on Magellan strait, pop. 7. — *or* **Puntarenas** (pōōn′tä-rā′näs) prov. Costa Rica, on Pacific coast, pop. 20. — *or* **Puntarenas**, spt. town, its ✻ pop. 5.
Punta Gorda (pŭn′tȧ gôr′dȧ) town, De Soto co. Florida, pop. 1.
Puracé (pōō′rä-sā′; 138) volcanic mt. near Popayán, Cauca dept. Colombia, South America, 15,416 ft. high. — vil. destroyed by the volcano, 1827, pop. mun. dist. 3.
Purbeck, Isle of (pûr′bĕk) pen. dist. 12 m. long, Dorsetshire, Eng. See Purbeckian, *a.*
Purcell (pŭr-sĕl′) city, × of McClain co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Purépero (pōō-rā′pā-rō) town, Michoacán state, Mexico, pop. 7.
Purgatory Peak, mt. Sangre de Cristo range, Colorado, 13,719 ft. high.
Purgatory River, Col. rises in Rocky mts. 190 m. to Arkansas river.
Puri (pōō′rē) dist. of Orissa, Br. India, 2,499 □ pop. 1,023. — *or* **Jagannath** (jŭg′ȧ-nät; -nôt) *or* **Juggernaut** (jŭg′ẽr-nôt) spt. town, its ✻ on Bay of Bengal, pop. 49; famous place of pilgrimage; temple, image, and car of Jagannath. See Jagannath, *n.*
Purificação (pōō-rē′fē-kä-soun′) town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. dist. 52.
Purificación (pōō′rē-fē-kä-syōn′; 138) town, Tolima dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 16.
Purmerend (pŭr′mē-rĕnd′) comm. North Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Purnea (pûr′nē-ȧ) dist. of N Bihar & Orissa prov. Br. India, 4,994 □ p. 1,990. — its ✻ p. 15.
Puruándiro (pōō′rōō-än′dē-rō) city, Michoacán, Mexico, 40 m. N W of Morelia, pop. 9.
Purulia (pōō-rōō′lē-ȧ) town, ✻ of Manbhum dist. Chota Nagpur, Brit. India, pop. 17.
Purus (pōō-rōōs′) nav. riv. 2,230 m. long, South America, Peru to Amazon river. — ter. Bolivia, 192,200 □ pop. 45.
Purwa (pōōr′wä) town, United Provs. Br. India, 30 m. S by W of Lucknow, pop. 11.
Pushmataha (pōōsh′mȧ-tä′hä; -tô′hô) co. S E Okla. 1,430 □ pop. 10, × Antlers.
Püspökladány (püsh′pûk-lō′dän-y′) town, Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. comm. 13.
Puteaux (pü′tō′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, on Seine river, p. 32; sub. of Paris.
Putignano (pōō′tē-nyä′nō) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 14.
Put-in-Bay, vil. Ottawa co. Ohio, on isl. in Lake Erie; Perry's victory near it 1813; vineyards; summer resort.
Putivl (pōō-tyĕvl′y′) town, W Kursk govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 13.
Putna (pōōt′nä) dept. Moldavia, Roumania, 1,250 □ pop. 181.
Putnam (pŭt′năm) co. N E Fla. 752 □ pop. 13, × Palatka. — co. N cen. Ga. 361 □ pop. 14, × Eatonton. — co. N cen. Ill. 173 □ pop. 8, × Hennepin. — co. W cen. Ind. 483 □ pop. 21, × Greencastle. — co. N Mo. 517 □ pop. 14, × Unionville. — co. S E N. Y. 233 □ pop. 15, × Carmel. — co. N W O. 482 □ pop. 30, × Ottawa. — co. cen. Tenn. 404 □ p. 20, × Cookeville. — co. W W. Va. 336 □ p. 19, × Winfield. — city, Windham co. Conn. p. 7.
Putney (pŭt′nĭ) ward of Wandsworth met. bor. London, England, pop. 28.
Puttalam (pŭt′ȧ-lŭm) vil. W coast of Ceylon, pop. 5.
Putten (pŭt′ĕn) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Püttlingen (püt′lĭng-ĕn) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 6 m. N W of Saarbrücken, pop. comm. 17.
Putumayo (pōō′tōō-mä′yō) *or* **Iça** (ē′sä) riv. S Colombia, N E Peru, & N W Brazil to Amazon riv. — commissary, S Colombia, pop. 31, ✻ Mocoa. — region through which the riv. and some of its tribs. pass, esp. in N E Peru; rubber.
Puyallup (pū-ăl′ŭp) city, Pierce co. Washington, pop. 5.
Puy-de-Dôme (püē′-dē-dōm′) dept. S E cen. France, 3,090 □ pop. 526, ✻ Clermont-Ferrand. — mt. in same, 4,805 ft. high.
Puy, Le (lē püē′) mfg. comm. ✻ of dept. Haute-Loire, France, pop. 17, communal pop. 21.
Pyapon (pyȧ-pōn′) dist. of Irrawaddy div. Lower Burma, 2,137 □ pop. 256. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Pyasina (pyä-sē′nä) riv. 350 m. long, Yeniseisk govt. Siberia, to Arctic ocean.
Pyatigorsk (pyȧ′tyē-gôrsk′) town, Terek prov. Northern Caucasia, Russia, pop. 47.
Pydna (pĭd′nȧ) anc. town, Macedonia, near Gulf of Saloniki; battle 168 b. c.
Pyinmana (pyēn-mŭn′ä) town, Yamethin dist. Upper Burma, pop. 14.
Pylos (pī′lŏs) *or* **Pylus** (-lŭs) anc. name of Navarino. — town, N cen. anc. Elis, Greece. — town, S anc. Elis, Greece, in Triphylia.
Pyramid Lake, lake, Washoe co. Nev. 30 m. long, 4–13 m. wide, altitude 3,880 ft.
Pyramid Peak, peak, Elk mts. S part of Pitkin co. Col. 13,885 ft. high.
Pyramids, anc. monuments near Cairo, Egypt, W of the Nile. See Pyramid of Cheops.
Pyrenees (pĭr′ē-nēz) mt. chain, bet. Spain & France; highest, Pic de Néthou, 11,165 ft.
Pyrénées-Orientales (pē′rā′nā′-zō′rē-äɴ′täl′) maritime & frontier dept. S France, 1,599 □ pop. 213, ✻ Perpignan.
Pyrgos (pĭr′gŏs) town, ✻ Elis nome, Greece, pop. 14.
Pyritz (pē′rĭts) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, 24 m. S E of Stettin, pop. 9.
Pyroxene Peak (pī′rŏk-sēn; pĭr′ŏk-) peak, Madison co. Montana, 9,000 ft. high.
Pyryatin (pĭr-yä′tyĕn) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, on Uday river, pop. 7.
Pytho (pī′thō) earlier name of Delphi, anc. Greece. See Pythian, *a.*

Q

Quakertown (kwā′kẽr-toun′) bor. Bucks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Quanah (kwä′nä) city, × of Hardeman co. Texas, pop. 3.
Quandary Peak (kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ) mt. Park range, Colorado, 14,266 ft. high.
Quaregnon (kȧ′rĕn′yōɴ′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 17.
Quarnero, Gulf of (kwär-nâ′rō) inlet, Adriatic sea, bet. Istria and Croatia.
Quarry Bank (kwŏr′ĭ) town, Staffordshire, England, near Dudley, pop. 7.
Quartu, *or* **Quarto, Sant' Elena** (kwär′tōō, *or* kwär′tō, sän-tĕl′ā-nä) town, Cagliari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Quatre Bras (kȧ′tr′ brȧ′) vil. (in Baisy-Thy comm. p. 3) Brabant prov. Belgium; bat. 1815.
Quattro Castella (kwät′trō käs-tĕl′lä) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Quay (kwā) co. E New Mex. 2,905 □ pop. 15, × Tucumcari.
Quebec (kwē-bĕk′) prov. Canada, 706,834 □ p. 2,006. — its ✻ a ft. city & port on St. Lawrence riv. p. 78; taken by English 1759. — co. S W Quebec prov. Can. × Charlesbourg.
Quebradillas (kā′brä-thēl′yäs; 146) mun. (p. 8) & town (p. 1) N W Arecibo dept. Porto Rico.
Quedlinburg (kvād′lĕn-bōōrk′) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 27.
Queen Adelaide Archipelago, S Chile, N of W end of Strait of Magellan.
Queen Annes, co. E Md. 365 □ pop. 17, × Centerville.
Queen Charlotte Islands, group, N Pacific ocean, N of Vancouver island.
Queen Charlotte Sound, Br. Columbia, Canada, bet. mainland & Vancouver island.
Queens, co. S E part of N. Y. 105 □ pop. 284. — bor. coextensive with Queens co. N. Y.; part of New York city, E of Brooklyn bor. on Long Island.
Queen's, co. S cen. New Brunswick, Canada, × Gagetown. — co. S W Nova Scotia, Canada, × Liverpool. — co. cen. Prince Edward island, Canada, × Charlottetown. — co. Leinster, Ireland, 664 □ pop. 54, × Maryborough.
Queensbury (kwēnz′bẽr-ĭ) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Queensland (-lănd) state, N E Australia, 670,500 □ pop. 606, with civilized full-blooded aboriginals 615, ✻ Brisbane.
Queenston (-tŭn) vil. Lincoln co. Ontario, Can. on Niagara riv.; battle 1812.
Queenstown (-toun; -tŭn) spt. town, Ireland, on Great isl. Cork harbor, pop. 9. — town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 9. — min. mun. Montagu co. Tasmania, pop. 4.
Queis (kvīs) riv. Silesia prov. Prussia, flows into Bober river.
Quelpart (kwĕl′pärt′) *Korean* **Cheju** (chā′jōō′) isl. Korea, 44 m. long, 21 m. wide, at entrance to Yellow sea, 60 m. S of Korea mainland, 70 □ pop. 134, chief town Cheju, pop. 50.
Queluz (kā-lōōsh′) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 68.
Quemado de Güines (kā-mä′thō dā gwē′näs; 146) dist. (p. 11) & city (p. 2) Santa Clara, Cuba.
Queniult Lake (kwē′nĭ-ŭlt′) Chehalis co. Washington, 6 m. long.
Queniult River, Wash. from Jefferson co. through Queniult lake to Pacific ocean.
Querétaro (kā-rā′tä-rō) min. mfg. & agr. state, Mexico, 4,493 □ pop. 245. — its ✻ a mfg. town, 110 m. N W of Mexico city, pop. 33; Maximilian shot here June 19, 1867.
Querfurt (kvăr′fōōrt) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Quesada (kā-sä′thä; 146) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Quesnoy-sur-Deûle (kā′nwȧ′-sür′-dûl′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 3, comm. 5.
Quetta (kwĕt′ä) town, ✻ of Quetta Pishin dist. & of Brit. Baluchistan, pop. 34.
Quetta Pishin (pē-shēn′) dist. of Brit. Baluchistan, 5,127 □ pop. 128, ✻ Quetta.
Quezaltenango (kā-säl′tā-näŋ′gō) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — cml. city, its ✻ pop. 31.
Quibdó (kēb-dō′) town, ✻ of Chocó intendency, Colombia, S. America, pop. mun. dist. 16.
Quiberon (kē′b′-rōɴ′) pen. 6 m. long, dept. Morbihan, Brittany, France.
Quiberon Bay, S E of Quiberon pen.; naval battle 1759.
Quíbor (kē′bōr; 133) town, Lara state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 8.
Quiché (kē-chā′) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. ✻ Santa Cruz del Quiché.
Quierschied (kvēr′shēt) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 7.
Quiliano (kwēl-yä′nō) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 5.
Quilimane (kē′lē-mä′nĕ) cml. spt. Port. E. Africa, on Quilimane riv. 17° 32′ S, pop. 6.
Quillota (kēl-yō′tä; 195) town, Valparaiso prov. Chile, South America, pop. 8.
Quilon (kwē-lōn′) spt. town, Travancore state, Madras pres. India, pop. 16.
Quimper (kăɴ′pâr′) mfg. & cml. town, ✻ of dept. Finistère, France, pop. 16, comm. 19.
Quimperlé (kăɴ′pĕr′lā′) cml. town, dept. Finistère, France, pop. 7, comm. 9.
Quinalasag (kē-nä′lä-säg′) isl. S Ambos Camarines prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, 18 □.
Quincy (kwĭn′sĭ) city, × of Gadsden co. Fla. pop. 3. — mfg. city, × of Adams co. Ill. pop. 37. — vil. Branch co. Mich. p. 1. — (*pron.* kwĭn′zĭ) city, Norfolk co. Mass. p. 33; granite.
Quindío (kēn-dē′ō) pass, 11,435 ft. cen. Andes, Colombia, 4° 36′ N.
Quinebaug River (kwĭn′ē-bôg′) riv. Mass. & Conn. to Thames river.
Quinhone (kwĭ′nyōn′) town, open port, S coast of Annam, French Indo-China.
Quintana de la Serena, (kwēn-tä′nä dā lä sā-rā′nä) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, p. comm. 6.
Quintanar de la Orden (kēn′tä-när′ dā lä ôr′dān) town, Toledo prov. Spain, p. comm. 8.
Quintana Roo (kēn-tä′nä rō′ō) ter. E Yucatan pen. S E Mexico, 19,272 □ pop. 9, ✻ Santa Cruz de Bravo (pop. 2) (*pron.* sän′tä krōōs dā brä′vō).
Quinte, Bay of (kwĭn′tē) inlet of Lake Ontario, Ontario, Canada.
Quiroga (kē-rō′gä) town, Lugo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Quirós (kē-rōs′) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Quistello (kwēs-tĕl′lō) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 13.
Quitman (kwĭt′măn) co. S W Ga. 144 □ pop. 5, × Georgetown. — co. N W Miss. 395 □ pop. 12, × Marks. — town, × of Brooks co. Ga. pop. 4.
Quito (kē′tō) city, ✻ of Pichincha prov. & of Ecuador, South America, 9,348 ft. above sea, 0° 14′ S, 78° 45′ W, pop. 60. See earthquake, *n.* — a former name of Ecuador.
Quivicán (kē′vē-kän′) city, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. 1.
Quixeramobim (kē-shä′rä-mō-bēɴ′) town, cen. Ceará state, Brazil, S. America, pop. 5.
Quoddy Head (kwŏd′ĭ) Washington co. Maine; most easterly point of the United States.

R

Raab (räp) *Hung.* **Rába** (rä′bŏ) riv. Austria & Hungary, 160 m. Styria to Danube. — See Györ.
Raalte (räl′tē) vil. & comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Raamsdonk (räms′dŏnk) comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. 6.
Raasay (rä′sā) isl. 12 m. long, Inner Hebrides, Scotland, N E of Skye.
Rabat (rȧ-bät′) ft. spt. & cml. town, Morocco, Africa, on W coast, pop. 47.
Rabaul (rä′boul) town, Neu-Pommern isl. ✻ of German New Guinea.
Rabbit Ears, mt. Park range, Colorado, 10,719 feet high.
Rabnabad Islands (rŭb′nä-bäd′) group of isls. Ganges delta, Bay of Bengal, India.
Rabun (rā′bŭn) co. N E Ga. 377 □ pop. 6, × Clayton.
Racalmuto (rä′käl-mōō′tō) cml. town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 14.
Racconigi (räk′kō-nē′jē) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, on Maira riv. p. comm. 9.
Raccoon (ră-kōōn′) riv. Io. 170 m. long, Buena Vista co. to Des Moines river.
Race, Cape, S E point of Newfoundland.
Race of Alderney (ôl′dẽr-nĭ) dangerous strait, bet. Alderney isl. and France.
Racine (rȧ-sēn′) co. S E Wis. 324 □ pop. 57. — cml. & mfg. city, its × pop. 38.
Ráczkeve (räts′kē-vĕ) town, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, on Csepel isl. p. comm. 7.
Radautz (rä′douts) town, Bukowina, Austria, pop. comm. 17.
Radcliffe (răd′klĭf) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 26.
Radeberg (rä′dē-bĕrk) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 13.
Radebeul (rä′dē-boil) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 11.
Radevormwald (rä′dē-fōrm-vält′) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Radford (răd′fẽrd) city, geographically in Montgomery co. Va. 5 □ pop. 4.
Radhanpur (räd′hŭn-pōōr′) native state, Gujarat, Bombay, India, 1,150 □ pop. 62. — its ✻ about 85 m. N W of Ahmadabad, pop. 12.
Radicena (rä′dē-chā′nä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Radnorshire (răd′nẽr-shĭr) *or* **Radnor**, past. co. E Wales, Gr. Br. 471 □ pop. 23.
Radom (rä′dŏm) govt. Poland, Russia, 4,769 □ pop. 1,112. — its ✻ pop. 41.
Radomysl (rä′dō-mĭs′ly′) town, Kiev govt. Russia, on Teterev river, pop. 11.
Radwanitz (räd′vȧ-nĭts) town, Silesia, Austria, near Mährisch-Ostrau, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Radzionkau (rä′tsē-ôŋ′kou) min. town, Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 10.
Rae Bareli (rä′ē bȧ-rā′lē) dist. of Lucknow div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 1,748 □ pop. 1,017. — its ✻ pop. 19.
Raffadali (räf-fä′dä-lē) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 12.
Ragay (rä-gī′) inlet, S coast of Luzon, Philippine islands.
Ragaz (rä′gäts) *or* **Ragatz**, town, St.-Gall, Switz. p. comm. 2; tourist resort; bat. 1446.
Rages (rā′jēz) *or* **Rhagæ** (-jē) town, anc. Media; ruins ab. 5 m. S E of Teheran, Persia.
Raglan (răg′lăn) co. E Queensland, Australia, pop. 12.
Ragusa (rä-gōō′zä) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 38. — *Croatian* **Dubrovnik** (dōō′brôv-nĕk) spt. Dalmatia, Austria, on Adriatic sea, pop. town 9, comm. 14.
Ragusa Inferiore (ēn′fā-rē-ō′rā) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 9.
Ragusavecchia (-vĕk′kyä) comm. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 10.
Rahad (rä-häd′) riv. Abyssinia & E Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, Africa, to Blue Nile river.
Rahon (rä′hōn′) town, Jullundur dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 11.
Rahway (rô′wā) mfg. city, Union co. N. J. on Rahway river, pop. 9.
Raiatea (rī′ä-tä′ä) isl. Society isls. S Pacific ocean, 75 □ pop. 2.
Raichur (rī′chōōr′) dist. S Hyderabad state, India, 3,604 □ pop. 512. — its ✻ pop. 23.
Raigarh (rī′gŭr′) native state, Central Provinces, India, 1,486 □ pop. 219. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Raikot (rī′kōt′) town, Ludhiana dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 10.
Raincy, Le (lē răɴ′sē′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 9.
Rainier (rā-nēr′) city, Columbia co. Oregon, pop. 1.
Rainier, Mount (rā-nēr′) peak, Cascade range, Wash. 14,363 feet high; locally called also **Tacoma** (tȧ-kō′mȧ), the Indian name.

Puerto Rico. See Porto Rico.
Puglie, Le. See Apulia.
Pulangui. See Rio Grande de Mindanao.
Punakha. Var. of Punaka.
Puntarenas. See Punta Arenas.
Punxsutawney. Former name of Greater Punxsutawney.
Puteoli. See Pozzuoli.
Pyingyang. See Pingyang.
Pylos. See Navarino.
Pyoan Namu. See Phyongan, South.
Pyoan Puku. See Phyongan, North.
Pyramus. See Jihun.
Pyungyang. See Pingyang.
Queen Charlotte, isl. See Santa Cruz.
Quitta. Var. of Kita.
Rába. See Raab.
Rabbat. Var. of Rabat.
Radnor. See Radnorshire.

Rains (rānz) co. N E Tex. 267 □ pop. 7, × Emory.
Rainy Lake, between Minn. & Ontario, Canada.
Rainy River, riv. N. Am. Rainy lake to Lake of the Woods.
Raipur (rī′po͞or′) dist. of Chhattisgarh, Cent. Provs. Br. India, 9,831 □ p. 1,325. — its ✱ p. 32.
Raisin River (rā′z'n) riv. Mich. 130 m. long, Hillsdale co. to Lake Erie.
Raismes (râm) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 6, comm. 9.
Rajamundry (rä′jä-mŭn′drĭ) town, Godavari dist. Madras, British India, pop. 36.
Rajapur (rä′jä-po͞or′) town, Ratnagiri dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 8.
Rajecz (rŏ′yĕts) town, Trencsén co. Hungary, pop. comm. 3.
Rajgarh (räj′gŭr′) town, Alwar state, Rajputana, India, pop. 11.
Rajkot (räj′kōt′) state, Gujarat, Bombay, India, 269 □ pop. 37. — its ✱ pop. 29.
Rajmahal Hills (räj′mȧ-häl′) low range, Bengal, India, S & W of Ganges river.
Rajpipla (räj-pē′plȧ) native state, Rewa Kantha agency, Bombay, India, 1,517 □ pop. 117.
Rajputana (räj′po͞o-tä′nȧ) *or* **Rajasthan** (räj′ŭs-tän′) "the country of the Rajputs," region, N W India, bet. 23° 3′ & 30° 12′ N and 69° 30′ & 78° 17′ E. See RAJPUT, *n.* — *officially* **Rajputana Agency**, collection of native states, incl. Alwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, etc., in charge of British political agent, 127,751 □ pop. 10,530.
Rajshahi (räj-shä′hē) div. of Bengal, British India, 18,091 □ pop. 9,873. — dist. in same, 2,593 □ pop. 1,481, ✱ Rampur Boalia.
Rakapushi (rä′kȧ-po͞o′shē) peak of the Mustagh, N W Kashmir, India, 25,550 ft.
Rakka (räk′kä) town, S E Aleppo vilayet, Turkey in Asia, on Euphrates river, pop. 8.
Rakonitz (rä′kō-nĭts) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 8.
Rákoskeresztúr (rä′kōs-kĕ′rĕs-to͞or) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 7.
Rákospalota (rä′kōs-pŏ′lō-tŏ) comm. Hungary, N E suburb of Budapest, pop. 25.
Rákosszentmihály (-sĕnt-mē′häl-y), comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 7.
Raków (rä′ko͞of) town, Radom govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 3; Racovian Catechism.
Raleigh (rô′lĭ) co. S W.Va. 597 □ pop. 26, × Beckley. — city, ✱ of N. C. & × of Wake co. pop. 19. — (răl′ĭ) co. N E New South Wales, Australia, pop. 9.
Ralls (rôlz) co. N E Mo. 481 □ pop. 13, × New London.
Ralum (rä′lo͞om) town, N coast of Neu-Pommern isl. Bismarck arch.
Ramapo River (răm′ȧ-pō) stream, Orange & Rockland cos. N. Y. & Bergen co. N. J.
Rambervillers (räɴ′bĕr′vē′yä′) town, dept. Vosges, France, on Mortagne riv. p. 4, comm. 6.
Rambla, La (lä räm′blä) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Rambouillet (räɴ′bo͞o′yĕ′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Rame Head (rām) headland, Cornwall co. England, W side Plymouth sound.
Rameswaram (rä-mēs′wȧ-rŭm′) isl. & town (pop. 7) bet. Gulf of Manar & Palk, S India.
Ramey (rā′mĭ) bor. Clearfield co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Ramganga (räm-gŭŋ′gä) riv. United Provs. India, 370 m. long, to Ganges river.
Ramgarh (räm-gŭr′) town, Alwar state, Rajputana, India, pop. 5. — town, Jaipur state, Rajputana, India, pop. 11.
Ram Head, headland, Victoria, Australia, S W of Cape Howe.
Ramillies (rȧ′mē′yē′) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium; battle 1706.
Ramiriquí (rä′mē-rē-kē′) town, Márquez prov. Boyacá dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 11.
Rammacca (räm-mäk′kä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Ramnad (räm-näd′) town, Madura dist. Madras, British India, pop. 15.
Ramnagar (räm-nŭg′ȧr) town, United Provs. Br. India, on Ganges riv. opp. Benares, pop. 11. — town, Gujranwala dist. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 7.
Râmnicu-Sărat (rĭm′nē-tso͞o-sŭ′rät) dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, 1,266 □ pop. 164. — its ✱ pop. comm. 15.
Râmnicu-Vâlcea (-vŭl′chȧ) town, Vâlcea dept. Little Wallachia, Roumania, pop. comm. 10.
Rampur (räm′po͞or′) native state, United Provs. India, 893 □ pop. 531. — its ✱ pop. 74.
Rampur Boalia (bō-ä′lē-ä) town, ✱ of Rajshahi dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 22.
Ramree (rŭm′rē′) isl. 50 m. long, off coast of Arakan, Lower Burma.
Ramsbottom (rămz′bŏt′ŭm) mfg. town, Lancashire, England, pop. 15.
Ramseur (răm′so͞or) town, Randolph co. North Carolina, pop. 1.
Ramsey (răm′zĭ) co. S E Minn. 161 □ p. 224, × St. Paul. — co. N E N. Dak. 1,205 □ p. 15, × Devils Lake. — bor. Bergen co. N. J. p. 2. — spt. town, E Isle of Man, p. 5; summer resort.
Ramsgate (rămz′gât) mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 30; spt. & watering place.
Ramtek (räm′tĕk) town, Nagpur dist. Cen. Provs. Br. India, 24 m. N E of Nagpur, pop. 9.
Ranaghat (rä′nä-gôt′) town, Nadia dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 9.
Rancagua (räŋ-kä′gwä) town, ✱ of O'Higgins prov. Chile, South America, pop. 6.
Rance (räɴs) riv. France, 62 m. long, to English channel at Saint-Malo.
Ranchi (rän′chē) dist. of Chota Nagpur, Br. India, 7,128 □ pop. 1,388. — its ✱ pop. 26.
Rancho Veloz (rän′chō vä-lōs′; 268) dist. (p. 15) & town (p. 1) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Ranchuelo (rän-chwä′lō) dist. (pop. 13) & town (pop. 3) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Randall (răn′dȧl) co. N W Tex. 937 □ pop. 3, × Canyon City.
Randazzo (rän-dät′sō) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 14.
Randers (rän′ĕrs) amt, E Jutland, Denmark, 950 □ pop. 131. — city, its ✱ pop. 23.
Randleman (răn′d'l-măn) town, Randolph co. N. Carolina, pop. 2.
Randolph (răn′dŏlf) co. E Ala. 590 □ pop. 25, × Wedowee. — co. N E Ark. 654 □ pop. 19, × Pocahontas. — co. S W Ga. 412 □ pop. 19, × Cuthbert. — co. S W Ill. 587 □ pop. 29, × Chester. — co. E Ind. 447 □ pop. 29, × Winchester. — co. N cen. Mo. 491 □ pop. 26, × Huntsville. — co. cen. N. C. 803 □ pop. 29, × Asheboro. — co. E W. Va. 1,036 □ pop. 26, × Elkins. — town, Kennebec co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 4. — city, Cedar co. Nebr. p. 1. — vil. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. p. 1. — vil. Orange co. Vt. p. 2.
Randwick (rănd′wĭk) suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 16, mun. 19.
Ranenburg (rä′nyĕn-bo͝ork) town, Ryazan govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 12.
Rangeley (rānj′lĭ) town & vil. Franklin co. Maine, pop. town 1.
Rangeley Lakes (rānj′lĭ) chain of lakes, W Maine; hunting & fishing.
Rangitikei (rä′ngē-tē′kā-ē; *colloq.* răn′gē-tĭk′ē) co. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 12.
Rangoon (răŋ-go͞on′) city & riv. port, ✱ of Burma, Pegu div. Burma, pop. 293.
Rangpur (rŭng′po͞or′) dist. Rajshahi div. Bengal, Br. India, 3,493 □ p. 2,385. — its ✱ p. 16.
Raniganj (rä′nē-gŭnj′) min. town, Burdwan dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 16.
Ranikhet (rä′nē-kĕt′) mil. sanatorium, United Provs. Br. India, pop. 10.
Rankin (răŋ′kĭn) co. S cen. Miss. 791 □ p. 24, × Brandon. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. p. 6.
Rannoch, Loch (răn′ŭk) lake, 9 m. long, Perthshire, Scotland.
Ransom (răn′sŭm) co. S E N. Dak. 860 □ pop. 10, × Lisbon.
Rantoul (răn-to͞ol′) vil. Champaign co. Ill. pop. 1.
Rapallo (rä-päl′lō) cml. & spt. town, Genoa prov. Italy, pop. comm. 12.
Rapidan (răp′ĭ-dăn′) riv. Va. Blue Ridge to Rappahannock river.
Rapid City (răp′ĭd) city, × of Pennington co. South Dakota, pop. 4.
Rapides (rȧ-pēd′) par. cen. La. 1,370 □ pop. 45, × Alexandria.
Rappahannock (răp′ȧ-hăn′ŭk) riv. Va. 155 m. long, Blue Ridge to Chesapeake bay. — co. N Va. 274 □ pop. 8, × Washington.
Rappoltsweiler (räp′ōlts-vī′lĕr) town, Alsace-Lorraine ter. W Germany, pop. 6.
Rapti (räp′tē) riv. India, ab. 400 m. long, Nepal to Gogra riv. United Provs. Br. India.
Rapurapu (rä′po͞o-rä′po͞o) isl. off E coast Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, 25 □ pop. 2.
Raquette (răk′ĕt) riv. N. Y. 140 m. long, Hamilton co. to St. Lawrence riv. — **Lake**, about 10 □ Hamilton co. N. Y. in Adirondack mountains.
Rarancze (rȧ-rän′chĕ) comm. Bukowina, Austria, near Czernowitz, pop. 5.
Raritan (răr′ĭ-tăn) mfg. town, Somerset co. N. J. pop. 4. — small riv. New Jersey.
Raritan Bay, sea inlet, New Jersey, S of Staten island.
Rarotonga (rä′rō-tŏŋ′gȧ; rä′rō-tô′ŋgä) isl. Cook isls. S Pac. ocean, 26 □ pop. 3; to N. Z.
Ras Benas (räs bȧ-näs′) headland (*ras*), W coast Red sea, 24° N lat.
Ras el Hadd (ĕl hăd′) cape (*ras*), the easternmost point of Arabia.
Rasova (rä′shō-vȧ) town, Dobrogea, Roumania, on Danube river.
Rass (räs) town, Nejd, Arabia, pop. 3.
Rastatt *or* **Rastadt** (rä′shtät) mfg. ft. town, Baden, Germany, pop. 15.
Rastede (rä-stā′dē) comm. Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 6.
Rastenburg (räs′tĕn-bo͝ork) mfg. town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, Germany, pop. 12.
Ratak Chain (rä′täk) isl. chain, N Pacific oc. part of Marshall islands.
Rath (rät) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Düsseldorf.
Rathenow (rä′tē-nō) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 25.
Rathlin (răth′lĭn) isl. off N coast Ireland, Antrim co. in the North channel.
Rathmines and Rathgar (răth′mīnz′; -gär′; *colloq.* rȧ-mīnz′) a S suburb of Dublin, Ireland, pop. 38; limestone quarries.
Ratibor (rä′tē-bôr) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Oder river, pop. 38.
Ratingen (rä′tĭŋ-ĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Ratisbon (răt′ĭs-bŏn) *Ger.* **Regensburg** (rā′gĕns-bo͝ork) *anc.* REGI′NUM *or* CAS′TRA REGI′NA, mfg. & cml. town, Bavaria, Germany, on right bank Danube river, pop. 53.
Rat Islands, group, part of Aleutian isls. N. Pacific ocean.
Ratnagiri (rŭt′nä-gē′rē) dist. of Southern div. Bombay pres. British India, 3,998 □ pop. 1,204. — its ✱ on Malabar coast, 136 m. S of Bombay, pop. 16.
Raton (rä-tōn′) city, × of Colfax co. New Mexico, pop. 5.
Raton Mountains, S Col. & N E N. M.; Fisher peak, 9,586 ft. the highest.
Rattray Head (răt′rā) headland, E Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
Raudnitz (rout′nĭts) *Boh.* **Raudnice nad Labem** (roud′nyē-tsĕ nád lá′bĕm) town, Bohemia, Austria, on Elbe river, pop. comm. 9.
Ravalli (rȧ-văl′ĭ) co. W Mont. 2,447 □ pop. 12, × Hamilton.
Ravanusa (rä′vä-no͞o′zä) town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 15.
Ravarino (rä′vä-rē′nō) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Ravenna (rȧ-vĕn′ȧ) vil. Buffalo co. Nebr. pop. 1. — city, × of Portage co. O. pop. 5. — (rȧ-vĕn′ȧ; *It. pron.* rä-vĕn′nä) prov. E Emilia, It. 715 □ p. 248. — its ✱ p. comm. 72.
Ravensburg (rä′vĕns-bo͝ork) mfg. & cml. town, Württemberg, S Germany, pop. 16.
Ravensthorpe (rā′v'nz-thôrp) former urban dist. Yorkshire, Eng. now part of Dewsbury.
Ravenswood (-wo͝od) town, Jackson co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Ravi (rä′vē) *anc.* HYDRAO′TES, riv. Punjab, India, 450 m. to Chenab river.
Rawa (rä′vä) town, Petrokov govt. Poland, Russia, 45 m. S W of Warsaw, pop. 6.
Rawalpindi (rä′wŭl-pĭn′dē) div. Punjab, Br. India, 15,736 □ pop. 3,353. — dist. in div. 2,010 □ pop. 548. — town, ✱ of div. & dist. pop. 86.
Rawa Ruska (rä′vä ro͞os′kä) town, Galicia, Austria, 32 m. N N W of Lemberg, pop. 11.
Rawitsch (rä′vĭch) mfg. town, Posen prov. Prussia, 55 m. S of Posen, pop. 12.
Rawlins (rô′lĭnz) co. N W Kan. 1,064 □ p. 6, × Atwood. — city, × of Carbon co. Wyo. p. 4.
Rawmarsh (rô′märsh′) town & par. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 17.
Rawtenstall (rô′tĕn-stôl′) mfg. & min. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 31.
Ray, co. N W Mo. 565 □ pop. 21, × Richmond.
Ray, Cape, S W point of Newfoundland.
Raymond (rā′mŭnd) town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 1. — city. Pacific co. Wash. pop. 2.
Rayne (rān) town × of Acadia par. Louisiana, pop. 2.
Raynham (rān′ăm) town, Bristol co. Mass. on Taunton river, pop. 2.
Raystown Branch of the Juniata (rāz′town, jo͞o′nĭ-ăt′ȧ) riv. Pa. Allegheny mts.
Rayville (rā′vĭl) town, Richland par. Louisiana, pop. 1.
Razelm (rȧ-zĕlm′) *or* **Rasim** (rä-sēm′) lake, Dobrogea, Roumania.
Razgrad (räz′grät) town, Bulgaria, 26 m. N W of Shumla, pop. 14.
Ré (rā) isl. 16 m. long, off coast of Charente-Inférieure dept. France.
Reading (rĕd′ĭng) mfg. town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 6. — vil. Hillsdale co. Mich. pop. 1. — vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 4. — mfg. city, × of Berks co. Pa. pop. 96. — mfg. & cml. county bor. × of Berkshire, England, on Kennet riv. pop. 88.
Readsboro (rĕdz′bŭr-ō) town & vil. Bennington co. Vt. on Deerfield river, pop. town 1.
Reagan (rā′găn) co. W Texas, 1,071 □, × Stiles.
Realejo (rā′ä-lā′hō; 189) town, N W Nicaragua, Central America, pop. 2.
Recanati (rā′kä-nä′tē) town, Macerata prov. Marches, It. p. comm. 15; Gothic cathedral.
Recherche Archipelago (rē-shârsh′) off S coast of Western Australia.
Recklinghausen (rĕk′lĭng-hou′zĕn) min. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 54. — rural comm. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 41.
Recoaro (rā′kō-ä′rō) comm. Vicenza prov. Italy, 19 m. fr. Vicenza, pop. 7; mineral springs.
Rector (rĕk′tĕr) town, Clay co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Reculet (rē-kü′lĕ′) peak of Jura mts. in dept. Ain, France, 5,642 ft. high.
Red Bank, vil. Gloucester co. N. J.; battle 1777. — bor. Monmouth co. N. J. on Shrewsbury riv. pop. 7.
Red Bluff, tp. & city, × of Tehama co. California, pop. tp. 5, city 4.
Redbud (rĕd′bŭd′) city, Randolph co. Ill. 21 m. S of Belleville, pop. 1.
Redcar (rĕd′kär′) urban dist. North Riding, Yorkshire, England, p. 11; watering place.
Red Cedar Lake, lake, 6 m. long, N E Barron co. Wisconsin.
Red Cedar River, riv. Wis. 125 m. long, flows into Chippewa river.
Red Cloud, city, × of Webster co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
Red Deer, riv. E Saskatchewan, Can. to Lake Winnipegosis. — See LA BICHE (*Gaz.*).
Reddersburg (rĕd′ĕrz-bûrg) town, S cen. Orange Free State, U. of S. Af. pop. 1; bat. 1900.
Redding (rĕd′ĭng) city, × of Shasta co. Cal. pop. 4. — town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 1.
Reddish (rĕd′ĭsh) former urban dist. Lancashire, England, now part of Stockport.
Redditch (rĕd′ĭch) mfg. town, Worcestershire, Eng. 13 m. S S W of Birmingham, pop. 15.
Redfern (rĕd′fûrn′) mun. suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 24.
Redfield (rĕd′fēld′) city, × of Spink co. S. Dakota, pop. 3.
Redfield Mountain, peak, Adirondack mts. N. Y. 4,606 ft. high.
Redgranite (rĕd′grăn′ĭt) vil. Waushara co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Red Jacket, vil. Houghton co. Michigan, pop. 4.
Redkey (rĕd′kē′) town, Jay co. Ind. 17 m. N E of Muncie, pop. 2.
Red Lake, lake, 38 m. long, N Beltrami co. Minn. divided into Upper & Lower Red Lake. — riv. Minn. through Red lake to Red riv. — co. N W Minn. 432 □ pop. 7, × Red Lake Falls.
Red Lake Falls, city, × of Red Lake co. Minn. on Red Lake river, pop. 2.
Redlands (rĕd′lăndz) city, San Bernardino co. California, pop. 10; orange growing.
Red Lion, bor. York co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Red Lodge, city, × of Carbon co. Montana, pop. 5.
Red Mountain, mt. 13,333 ft. high, Park Range, Colorado. — mt. Yellowstone National Park, S W of Yellowstone lake, 9,777 ft. — mt. Albany co. Wyo. 9,066 ft.
Rednitz (rĕt′nĭts) riv. Bavaria, Germany, flows into Regnitz river.
Red Oak, city, × of Montgomery co. Io. pop. 5.
Redon (rē-dôɴ′) town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, on Vilaine river, pop. 5, comm. 7.
Redondela (rā′thōn-dā′lä; 146) town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Redondo Beach (rē-dŏn′dō) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 3.
Red River, riv. 1,200 m. long, S W U. S. A. Llano Estacado, Tex. to Miss. riv. La. — riv. Lake Traverse, Minn. to Winnipeg lake. See SONGKA. — par. N W La. 400 □ pop. 11, × Coushatta. — co. N E Tex. 1,039 □ pop. 29, × Clarksville.
Redruth (rĕd′ro͞oth; rĕd-ro͞oth′) town, Cornwall co. England, pop. 11.
Red Sea, inland sea, 1,450 m. long, between Arabia & Africa, connects with Arabian sea by Bab el Mandeb strait.
Red Springs, town, Robeson co. North Carolina, pop. 1.
Redwillow (rĕd′wĭl′ō) co. S Nebr. 720 □ pop. 11, × McCook.
Red Wing, mfg. & cml. city, × of Goodhue co. Minn. on Mississippi river, pop. 9.
Redwood (rĕd′wo͝od′) co. S W Minn. 881 □ pop. 18, × Redwood Falls. — city, × of San Mateo co. Cal. 23 m. S by E of San Francisco, pop. 2.
Redwood Falls, city, × of Redwood co. Minn. on Redwood river, pop. 2.
Redwood River, Minn. 90 m. long, enters Minnesota riv. 3 m. above Redwood Falls.
Reed City, vil. Osceola co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Reedsburg (rēdz′bûrg) city, Sauk co. Wis. pop. 3.
Reelfoot Lake (rēl′fo͝ot) lake, about 25 m. long, Obion & Lake cos. N W Tenn. & Fulton co. S W Ky.; formed during earthquake of 1811.
Reeves (rēvz) co. W Tex. 2,781 □ pop. 4, × Pecos.
Refsund (rāf′sŭnd) lake, Jämtland prov. Sweden.
Refugio (rā-fo͞o′hĭ-ō) co. S Tex. 740 □ pop. 3. — its ×.
Regalbuto (rā′gäl-bo͞o′tō) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Regello (rā-jĕl′lō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 14.
Regen (rā′gĕn) riv. Bavaria, Ger. 68 m. long, Böhmerwald mts. to Danube river.
Reggio di Calabria (rĕd′jō dē kä-lä′brē-ä) prov. Calabria, S Italy, 1,222 □ pop. 445. — *anc.* RHE′GIUM, its ✱ a mfg. spt. city, pop. comm. 43.
Reggiolo (rĕd-jô′lō) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. 8.
Reggio nell' Emilia (rĕd′jō nĕl′lā-mēl′yä) prov. Emilia, Italy, 876 □ pop. 310. — *anc.* RE′GIUM LEP′IDI, its ✱ a mfg. cml. ft. city, pop. comm. 70.
Regillus, Lake (rē-jĭl′ŭs) anc. name of a small unidentified lake near Rome; bat. 496 ? B. C.
Regina (rē-jī′nȧ) city, ✱ of Saskatchewan prov. Canada, 335 m. W by N of Winnipeg, p. 30.
Regla (rā′glä) former city, now part of Havana, Cuba, on Havana bay, pop. 12.
Regnitz (rāg′nĭts) riv. cen. Bavaria, S from Main river.

Rajasthan. See RAJPUTANA. **Rajghur.** Var. of RAJGARH. **Ramri.** Var. of RAMREE.	**Rand.** See WITWATERSRAND. **Rann of Cutch.** See CUTCH. **Ras Addar.** See BON, CAPE.	**Rasht.** Var. of RESHT. **Rasim.** See RAZELM. **Rat Portage.** Old name of KENORA.	**Raucoux.** See ROCOURT. **Rbat.** Var. of RABAT. **Reate.** See RIETI.	**Recife.** See PERNAMBUCO. **Redriff.** See ROTHERHITHE. **Regensburg.** See RATISBON.	**Reginum.** See RATISBON. **Regium Lepidi.** See REGGIO NELL' EMILIA.

Rehoboth (rē-hō′bŏth) town, Bristol co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.

Reichenau (rī′kĕn-ou′) isl. 4½ m. long, Baden, Germany, Lake of Constance. — town, Bohemia, Austria, 19 m. E S E of Königgrätz, pop. 4, comm. 5. — comm. Saxony kingdom, Ger. p. 7. — vil. Lower Austria, ab. 20 m. S W of Wiener-Neustadt, p. 1, comm. 5.

Reichenbach (rī′kĕn-bäk′) riv. Bern canton, Switzerland, to Aar riv. — mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 16. — mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. pop. 30.

Reichenberg (rī′kĕn-bĕrk) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, on Neisse river, pop. comm. 36.

Reichenhall (rī′kĕn-häl′) *or* **Bad-Reichenhall** (bät′-) town, Upper Bavaria, Ger. ab. 8 m. S W of Salzburg, pop. 6; salt mines; baths.

Reichwaldau (rīk′väl′dou) comm. Silesia, Austria, pop. 6.

Reidsville (rēdz′vĭl) town, Rockingham co. North Carolina, pop. 5.

Reigate (rī′gāt) mun. bor. Surrey co. England, 19 m. S S W of London, pop. 29.

Reims *or* **Rheims** (rēmz; *F.* răNs) *anc.* Durocorto′rum, *later* Re′mi, mfg. & cml. city, dept. Marne, France, pop. 115; famous for wines and a magnificent cathedral.

Reinbeck (rīn′bĕk) town, Grundy co. Iowa, 18 m. S W of Waterloo, pop. 1.

Reindeer Lake, lake, 2,436 ☐ N E Saskatchewan prov. (mostly) & N W Manitoba, Canada.

Reinickendorf (rī′nĭ-kĕn-dôrf′) *officially* **Berlin-Reinickendorf**, town, Brandenburg, Prussia, near Berlin, pop. comm. 34.

Reinsdorf (rīns′dôrf) coal-min. comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 7.

Relizane (*F.* rē-lē-zän′) town, dept. Oran, Algeria, pop. 10, comm. 11.

Rellinghausen (rĕl′ĭng-hou′zĕn) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Essen.

Rembang (rĕm′bäng′) residency, N Java, Du. E. Indies, 2,874 ☐ pop. 1,479. — its ✱ pop. 14.

Remedios (rā-mā′thyōs; 146) city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 7.

Remiremont (rē-mēr′mōN′) mfg. town, dept. Vosges, France, pop. 9, comm. 11.

Remouchamps (rē-mōō′shäN′) vil. Liége prov. Belgium; curious cavern.

Rems (rĕms) riv. Württemberg, Germany, flows into Neckar river.

Remscheid (rĕm′shīt) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 72.

Remsen (rĕm′sĕn) town, Plymouth co. Io. pop. 1.

Renaix (rē-nĕ′) mfg. & cml. town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 22.

Rende (rĕn′dā) comm. Cosenza prov. Italy, 6 m. N W of Cosenza, pop. 7.

Rendina (rĕn′dē-nä), *or* **Orfani** (ôr′fä-nē), **Gulf of**, *or* **Strymonic Gulf** (strī-mŏn′ĭk) inlet of Ægean sea, N E of Chalcidice, Saloniki, Macedonia.

Rendsburg (rĕnts′bōōrk) town, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Eider river, pop. 17.

Renfrew (rĕn′frōō) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, ✕ of Renfrewshire, Scotland, pop. mun. b. 13. — See Renfrewshire (*Gaz.*). — co. Ontario prov. Canada, ✕ Pembroke.

Renfrewshire (-shēr) *or* **Renfrew**, maritime co. Scotland, 240 ☐ pop. 315, ✕ Renfrew.

Rengo (rĕŋ′gō) town, Colchagua prov. Chile, South America, pop. 7.

Reni (rĕ′nyĕ) town, Bessarabia govt. Russia in Europe, on Danube river, pop. 6.

Renkum (rĕŋ′kŭm) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.

Rennes (rĕn) *anc.* Conda′te, city, ✱ of dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, p. 66, communal p. 79.

Reno (rē′nō) co. S Kan. 1,242 ☐ pop. 38, ✕ Hutchinson. — city, ✕ of Washoe co. Nev. p. 11; Univ. of Nev. — (*It. pron.* rā′nō) riv. Italy, 137 m. long, Apennines to Adriatic.

Renovo (rē-nō′vō) bor. Clinton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5; summer resort.

Rensselaer (rĕn′sē-lēr) co. E N. Y. 663 ☐ pop. 122, ✕ Troy. — city, ✕ of Jasper co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, Rensselaer co. N. Y. pop. 11.

Rentería (rĕn′tā-rē′ä) town, Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.

Renton (rĕn′tŭn) town, King co. Washington, pop. 3.

Renville (rĕn′vĭl) co. S W cen. Minn. 978 ☐ pop. 23, ✕ Olivia. — co. N N. Dak. 899 ☐ pop. 8, ✕ Mohall. — city, Renville co. Minn. pop. 1.

Repelen-Baerl (rā′pē-lĕn-bĕrl′) comm. Rhine prov. Prussia, pop. 13.

Republic, co. N Kansas, 704 ☐ pop. 17, ✕ Belleville.

Republican River, Col. Kan. & Neb. about 500 m. long, E Col. to Kansas river.

Repulse Bay, N Canada, S W of Melville pen. — bay, E Queensland, Australia.

Requena (rā-kā′nä) town, Valencia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 18.

Resaca de la Palma (rā-sä′kä dā lä päl′mä) battlefield (1846) Cameron co. Tex.

Resht (rĕsht) cml. town, Gilan prov. Persia, Asia, near Caspian sea, pop. 41.

Resiczabánya (rĕ′shĭch-ŏ-bän′yŏ) town, Krassó-Szörény co. Hungary, pop. comm. 17.

Resina (rā-sē′nä) town, Naples prov. It. p. comm. 21; built over ruins of Herculaneum.

Resinár (rĕ′shĭ-när) town, Szeben co. Transylvania, Hungary, comm. pop. 6.

Resolution Island, isl. 975 ☐ Hudson strait, Can. — isl. off S W coast of South Isl. N. Z.

Restigouche (rĕs′tĭ-gōōsh′) riv. New Brunswick prov. Canada, 125 m. long to Chaleur bay. — co. N New Brunswick prov. Canada, ✕ Dalhousie.

Retalhuleu (rā-täl′ōō-lā′ōō) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — its ✱ pop. 5.

Rethel (rē-tĕl′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Ardennes, France, on Aisne river, pop. 5.

Rethymnon (rĕ′thĭm-nŏn) *or* **Retimo** (rä′tē-mō) spt. Crete, 38 m. W of Iraklion, p. 9.

Réunion (rē-ūn′yŭn; *F.* rā′ü′nyôN′) isl. Mascarene group, Indian ocean, 400 m. E of Madagascar, 765 ☐ pop. 174, ✱ Saint-Denis; a French colony.

Reus (rä′ōōs) mfg. city, Tarragona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 25.

Reuss (rois) riv. Switzerland, Uri canton 100 m. through Lake of Lucerne to Aar river.

Reuss-Gera (rois′-gā′rä) *or* **Reuss jüngere Linie** (yüng′ē-rē lē′nē-ē) principality, a state of Germany, 319 ☐ pop. 153, ✱ Gera.

Reuss-Greiz (rois′-grīts′) *or* **Reuss ältere Linie** (ĕl′tē-rē lē′nē-ē) principality, a state of Germany, 122 ☐ pop. 73, ✱ Greiz.

Reutlingen (roit′lĭng-ĕn) mfg. city, Württemberg, Germany, on Echaz river, pop. 30.

Révaújfalu (rā′vō-ōō′y′fō-lōō) *Ger.* **Neudorf** (noi′dôrf) comm. Torontál co. Hung. p. 7.

Revel (rē-vĕl′) town, dept. Haute-Garonne, France, pop. 4, comm. 6.— (rĕv′ĕl; *Russ.* rĕ′vĕl-y′) *Ger.* **Reval** (rā′väl) cml. ft. spt. town, ✱ of Esthonia govt. Russ. pop. 69.

Revello (rā-vĕl′lō) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. comm. 5.

Revere (rē-vēr′) town, Suffolk co. Mass. on Mass. bay, p. 18; beach a popular resort.

Revillagigedo (rā-vēl′yä-hē-hā′thō; 146, 172) isl. 50 m. long, S Alaska.

Revin (rē-văN′) town & comm. dept. Ardennes, France, pop. 6.

Rewah (rā′wä) state, Baghelkhand Agency, Cent. India, 13,000 ☐ p. 1,327. — its ✱ p. 25.

Rewa Kantha (rā′wä kän′tȧ) agency comp. 61 native states, Bombay, Ind. 4,972 ☐ p. 665.

Rewari *or* **Riwari** (rē-wä′rē) mfg. & cml. town, S E Punjab, British India, pop. 28.

Rexburg (rĕks′bûrg) town, Fremont co. Idaho, pop. 2.

Reykjavík (rā′kyȧ-vēk′) town, ✱ of Iceland, on S W coast, pop. 12.

Reynolds (rĕn′ŭldz) co. S E Mo. 828 ☐ pop. 10, ✕ Centerville.

Reynoldsville (-vĭl) bor. Jefferson co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

Rezé (rē-zā′) comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, on Loire river, pop. 9.

Rezende (rā-zĕN′dĕ) town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, South America, pop. 16.

Rhætia (rē′shĭ-ȧ) anc. Roman prov. S of Danube riv.; corresponds to most of Tirol (Austria) and Grisons canton (Switzerland). See Rhætian, *a.* & *n.*

Rhætian Alps (rē′shăn) subdivision of Alps, E Switzerland & Tirol and Vorarlberg, Austria; highest, Bernina (in Switzerland) 13,290 ft.

Rhea (rā) co. E Tenn. 365 ☐ pop. 15, ✕ Dayton.

Rheden (rā′dĕn) comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. 18.

Rheindahlen (rīn′dä′lĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Düsseldorf, pop 8.

Rheine (rī′nē) mfg. town, N W Westphalia, Prussia, on Ems river, pop. 14.

Rheingau (rīn′gou) dist. S W Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia; vineyards.

Rheinhessen (rīn′hĕs′ĕn) prov. W Hesse, Germany, 530 ☐ pop. 382, ✱ Mainz.

Rhenen (rā′nĕn) town & comm. Utrecht, Neth. on Lower Rhine river, pop. comm. 6.

Rheydt (rīt) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 44.

Rhin (rēn) riv. N W Brandenburg prov. Prussia, to Havel river.

Rhine (rīn) *Ger.* **Rhein** (rīn) *anc.* Rhe′nus, riv. Europe, 810 m. Switzerland to North sea.

Rhinebeck (rīn′bĕk) mfg. vil. Dutchess co. New York, pop. 2.

Rhinelander (rīn′lăn-dēr) city, ✕ of Oneida co. Wisconsin, pop. 6.

Rhine Palatinate (pȧ-lăt′ĭ-nāt) *Ger.* **Rheinpfalz** (rīn′pfälts′). Same as Palatinate.

Rhine Province *or* **Rhenish Prussia**, *Ger.* **Rheinland** (rīn′länt′) prov. W part of Prussia, 10,425 ☐ pop. 7,121, ✱ Koblenz.

Rho (rō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 9.

Rhode Island (rōd′ ī′lănd) a New England state, U. S. A. 1,067 ☐ pop. 543, ✱ Providence; smallest state in the Union. See Charter Colony, Little Rhody. — *formerly* **Aquidneck** (ȧ-kwĭd′nĕk) isl. 15 m. long, Narragansett bay, R. I.

Rhodes (rōdz) isl. of Turkey in Asia, in Medit. sea, off S W coast of Asia Minor, 565 ☐ pop. 30. — its ✱ & ✱ of Archipelago vilayet, pop. 14, a spt. See Colossus, *n.* 2.

Rhodesia (rō-dē′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ) region, Transvaal prov. to Belgian Congo & German East Africa, comprising Northern & Southern Rhodesia, 439,575 ☐ pop. 1,770; British.

Rhodope (rŏd′ō-pē) *Turk.* **Dospad Dagh** (dŏs′päd′ däg′) *Bulg.* **Despoto Planina** (dĕs′-pō-tō plä-nē′nä) mt. chain (*dagh, planina*), S W E. Roumelia; highest, Mus Allah, 9,591 ft.

Rhondda (hrŏn′thȧ) *or* **Ystradyfodwg** (ŭs′träd-ē-vŏd′ōōg) min. urban dist. Glamorganshire, S Wales, pop. 153.

Rhone (rōn) *Fr.* **Rhône** (rōn) *anc.* Rho′danus, riv. France & Switzerland, 504 m. long, rises in Alps, flows into Gulf of the Lion.

Rhône (rōn) min. agr. & mfg. dept. S E France, 1,104 ☐ pop. 916, ✱ Lyon.

Rhyl (hrĭl) spt. town, Flintshire, Wales, pop. 9; watering place.

Rhymney (rŭm′nĭ; hrŭm′nĭ) town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. 11.

Rhyolite Peak (rī′ō-līt) mt. Front range, Colorado, 10,800 ft. high.

Riachuelo (rē-ä-chwā′lō) town, Sergipe state, Brazil, pop. 11.

Riad *or* **Er Riad** (ĕr′ rē-äd′) city, Nejd, Arabia, pop. 35.

Rianjo (rē-än′hō; 189) town, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.

Riantec (ryäN′tĕk′) town, dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 2, comm. 7.

Ribadesella (rē-bä′thā-säl′yä; 133, 146) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.

Ribe (rē′bĕ) amt, S W Jutland, Denmark, 1,182 ☐ pop. 113. — its ✱ pop. 4.

Ribeira (rē-bĕ′ē-rä) riv. Paraná & São Paulo states, Brazil, to Atlantic ocean.

Ribera (rē-bā′rä) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.

Riberalta (rē′bā-räl′tä) town, N Bolivia, pop. 2.

Rib Lake, vil. Taylor co. Wisconsin, pop. 1.

Ribnitz (rĭp′nĭts) town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin duchy, N Germany, pop. 5.

Ricamarie, La (lȧ rē′kȧ′mȧ′rē′) coal-mining town, dept. Loire, France, p. 6, comm. 10.

Riccia (rēt′chä) comm. Campobasso prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 8.

Rice, co. cen. Kan. 707 ☐ pop. 15, ✕ Lyons. — co. S E Minn. 495 ☐ pop. 26, ✕ Faribault.

Rice Lake, city, Barron co. Wis. pop. 4. — lake, 27 ☐ Northumberland co. Ontario, Canada.

Rich, co. N Ut. 1,027 ☐ pop. 2, ✕ Randolph.

Richardson (rĭch′ẽrd-sŭn) co. S E Nebr. 545 ☐ pop. 17, ✕ Falls City.

Richelieu (rē′shĕ-lyû′; -lōō′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ Sorel. — riv. Quebec prov. Canada, Lake Champlain to St. Lawrence river.

Richfield (rĭch′fēld) vil. Hennepin co. Minn. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Sevier co. Utah, pop. 3.

Richfield Springs, vil. & summer resort, Otsego co. N. Y. pop. 2; medicinal springs.

Richford (rĭch′fẽrd) town & vil. Franklin co. Vt. pop. town 3, vil. 2.

Rich Hill, city, Bates co. Missouri, pop. 3.

Richland (rĭch′lănd) co. S E Ill. 357 ☐ pop. 16, ✕ Olney. — par. N E La. 565 ☐ pop. 16, ✕ Rayville. — co. S E N. Dak. 1,437 ☐ pop. 20, ✕ Wahpeton. — co. N cen. O. 503 ☐ pop. 48, ✕ Mansfield. — co. cen. S. C. 611 ☐ pop. 55, ✕ Columbia. — co. S W Wis. 590 ☐ pop. 19, ✕ Richland Center. — town, Stewart co. Ga. pop. 1.

Richland Center, city, ✕ of Richland co. Wis. on Pine river, pop. 3.

Richmond (rĭch′mŭnd) co. E Ga. 319 ☐ pop. 59, ✕ Augusta. — co. S E N. Y. on Staten island, 48 ☐ pop. 86, ✕ Richmond. — co. S N. C. 521 ☐ pop. 20, ✕ Rockingham. — co. E Va. 204 ☐ pop. 7, ✕ Warsaw. — city, Contra Costa co. Cal. pop. 7. — mfg. city, ✕ of Wayne co. Ind. pop. 22. — city, ✕ of Madison co. Ky. pop. 5. — town, Sagadahoc co. Me. pop. 2. — vil. Macomb co. Mich. pop. 1. — mfg. city, ✕ of Ray co. Mo. pop. 4. — bor. part of New York city, coextensive with Richmond co. — city, Washington co. R. I. pop. 2. — town, Fort Bend co. Tex. pop. 1. — city, Cache co. Ut. pop. 2. — town, Chittenden co. Vt. pop. 1. — mfg. & cml. city, port of entry, ✱ of Va. geographically in & ✕ of Henrico co. 11 ☐ pop. 128. — mun. bor. Surrey co. England, pop. 33. — mun. bor. North Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 4. — co. Nova Scotia prov. Canada, ✕ Arichat. — co. S Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ Richmond. — co. N E New South Wales, Australia, pop. 8. — town, cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Af. p. 2. — city, Victoria, Australia, sub. of Melbourne, p. 40.

Richrath-Reusrath (rĭk′rät-rois′rät) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 12.

Richton (rĭch′tŭn) town, Perry co. Mississippi, pop. 1.

Richwood, mfg. vil. Union co. O. pop. 2. — town, Nicholas co. W. Va. pop. 3.

Rickmansworth (rĭk′mănz-wûrth) mfg. town, Hertfordshire, England, pop. 6.

Ridderkerk (rĭd′ẽr-kĕrk′) vil. & comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.

Rideau Lake (rē′dō′) lake, S of Lanark co. Ontario prov. Canada, about 126 ☐.

Ridgefield (rĭj′fēld) mfg. bor. Fairfield co. Connecticut, pop. 1.

Ridgely (rĭj′lĭ) vil. Sangamon co. Illinois, 2 m. N of Springfield, pop. 1.

Ridgeville (rĭj′vĭl) town, Randolph co. Indiana on Mississinewa river, pop. 1.

Ridgewood (rĭj′wŏŏd) vil. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 5.

Ridgway (rĭj′wā) vil. Gallatin co. Illinois, pop. 1. — bor. ✕ of Elk co. Pa. pop. 5.

Ridley Park (rĭd′lĭ) bor. Delaware co. Pa. 11 m. W S W of Philadelphia, pop. 2.

Riesa (rē′zä) town, Dresden dist. Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Elbe river, pop. 15.

Riese (rē-ĕ′zä) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.

Riesen-Gebirge (rē′zĕn-gē-bĭr′gē) mt. range, bet. Bohemia (Austria) & Silesia (Prussia); highest, Schneekoppe (*pron.* shnā′kŏp′ē), 5,258 ft.

Riesi (rē-ĕ′sē) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, It. 14 m. S of Caltanissetta, pop. 17.

Rieti (rē-ĕ′tē) *anc.* Rea′te, town, Perugia prov. Italy, on Velino river, pop. comm. 18.

Rif *or* **Riff, Er** (ĕr rĭf′), hilly coast region, N Morocco, crossed by 4° W.

Riga (rē′gȧ) mfg. city & cml. port, ✱ of Livonia, Russia, on Düna river, pop. 350.

Riga, Gulf of, inlet, Baltic sea, Russia.

Rigi (rē′gē) mt. 5,905 ft. high, between lakes of Lucerne & Zug, Switzerland.

Rignano sull' Arno (rēn-yä′nō sōōl-lär′nō) comm. Florence prov. Italy, on Arno riv. p. 6.

Rijssen (rīs′ĕn) town & comm. Overijssel, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.

Rijswijk (rīs′wīk) *Eng.* **Ryswick** (rĭz′wĭk) vil. & comm. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 6; "Peace of Ryswick" concluded here 1697.

Riley (rī′lĭ) co. N E Kan. 604 ☐ pop. 16, ✕ Manhattan.

Rimac (rē-mäk′) riv. Peru, South America, flows into Pacific ocean.

Rimaszombat (rĭ′mŏ-sŏm′bŏt) *Ger.* **Gross-Steffelsdorf** (grōs′shtĕf′ĕls-dôrf), town with magistracy, Gömör és Kis-Hont co. Hungary, on Rima river, pop. 7.

Rimini (rē′mē-nē) *anc.* Arim′inum, spt. Forli prov. Emilia, Italy, on Adriatic, p. comm. 51.

Rimouski (rē-mōōs′kē) co. Quebec prov. Canada. — its ✕ pop. 3.

Rincon (rēn-kōn′) mun. & town, N W Mayagüez dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 7.

Ringgold (rĭng′gōld) co. S Io. 540 ☐ pop. 13, ✕ Mount Ayr.

Ringköbing (rĕng′kû′bĕng) amt, W Jutland, Denmark, 1,827 ☐ pop. 131. — its ✱ pop. 4.

Ringköbing Fiord, lagoon, W Jutland, Denmark.

Rinjani (rĭn-jä′nē) volcano, 12,460 ft. high, Lombok island, Du. E. Indies.

Rinns *or* **Rhinns** (rĭnz) pen. 28 m. long, Wigtownshire, S W Scotland.

Rio. For most river names see the specific names. — See Rio de Janeiro.

Rio Arriba (rē′ō är-rē′bȧ) co. N W N. M. 5,871 ☐ pop. 17, ✕ Tierra Amarilla.

Riobamba (rē′ō-bäm′bä) town, ✱ of Chimborazo prov. Ecuador, S. America, pop. 12.

Rio Blanco (rē′ō bläŋ′kō) co. N W Col. 3,223 ☐ pop. 2, ✕ Meeker.

Rio Bonito (rē′ōō bō-nē′tōō) city, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 18.

Rio Chico (rē′ō chē′kō) town, Miranda state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 5.

Rio Cuarto (kwär′tō) town, Córdoba prov. Argentina, on Rio Cuarto, pop. 12.

Rio de Janeiro (rē′ō dȧ zhȧ-nā′rō; *Pg.* rē′ōō dȧ zhä-nĕ′ē-rōō) agr. state, S E Brazil, S. Am. 26,634 ☐ pop. 968, ✱ Nictheroy. — *or* **Rio Janeiro** *or* **Rio**, a cml. spt. city, pop. 858, ✱ of Brazil, on Rio de Janeiro bay.

Rio de Oro (rē′ō dā ō′rō) Spanish col. W Africa, 71,429 ☐ pop. 12.

Rio Grande (grän′dā) riv. See Grande, Rio (*Gaz.*). — co. S Col. 898 ☐ pop. 7, ✕ Del Norte. — mun. & town, N Humacao dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 14, town 2.

Rio Grande, town, Zacatecas, Mexico, pop. 5.

Rio Grande de Cagayan (dā kä′gä-yän′) riv. N Luzon, Philippine islands, 220 m. long.

Rio Grande de la Pampanga (lä päm-päŋ′gä) riv. N cen. Luzon, Philippine islands, about 100 m. long, flows into Manila bay.

Rio Grande de Mindanao (mēn′dä-nä′ō) *or* **Pulangui** (pōō-läŋ′gē) riv. Mindanao, Philippine islands, flows into Illana bay.

Rio Grande do Norte (rē′ōō grän′dĕ dōō nôr′tĕ) agr. & past. state, N E Brazil, South America, 22,195 ☐ pop. 279, ✱ Natal.

Reikjavik. Var. of Reykjavík.
Remi. See Reims.
Retimo. See Rethymnon.
Reuss ältere Linie. See Reuss-Greiz.
Reuss jüngere Linie. See Reuss-Gera.
Reval. See Revel.
Rey, Isla del. See San Miguel.
Rhadames. See Ghadames.
Rhagæ. See Rages.
Rhat. Var. of Ghat.
Rhegium. See Reggio di Calabria.
Rheims. See Reims.
Rhein. See Rhine.
Rheinland. See Rhine Province.
Rheinpfalz. See Rhine Palatinate.
Rhenish Bavaria. See Palatinate.
Rhenish Prussia. See Rhine Province.
Rhenus. See Rhine.
Rhetian Alps. See Rhætian Alps.
Rhineland, Eng. form of Ger. Rheinland. See Rhine Prov.
Rhinns. See Rinns.
Rhoda. See Roda.
Rhodanus. See Rhone.
Rhodes, Outer & Inner. See Appenzell.
Rhyndacus. See Adranos.
Richmond Bay. See Malpeque.
Ricomagus. See Riom.
Riduna. See Alderney.
Rieka. See Fiume.
Riff Var. of Rif.
Righi. Var. of Rigi.
Rimnicu-. Var. of Râmnicu-.

Rio Grande do Sul (dōō sōōl′) min. & past. state, S Brazil, S. Am. 91,333 ☐ pop. 1,400, ✻ Porto Alegre. — spt. town, former ✻ of Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, pop. 20.
Rio Grande Pyramid (rē′ō grän′dä) mt. San Juan Range, Col. 13,773 ft. high.
Rioja, La (lä rē-ō′hä; 189) prov. N W Argentina, S. Am. 34,546 ☐ pop. 89. — its ✻ pop. 6. — region of Spain, chiefly in Logroño prov. ab. 1,690 ☐.
Riom (ryôN) *anc.* Ricom′agus, town, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, p. 8, communal p. 11.
Rio Muni & **Cabo San Juan** (rē′ō mōō′nē, kä′bō sän hwän′) the continental portions of Spanish Guinea, W Africa, 10,039 ☐ pop. 140.
Rio Negro (rē′ō nā′grō) ter. cen. Argentina, S. Am. crossed by 40° S, 75,924 ☐ pop. 26.— dept. Uruguay, S. Am. 3,271 ☐ pop. 28, ✻ Fray Bentos.
Rionegro (rē′ō-nā′grō) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 15. — mun. dist. Bucaramanga prov. Santander dept. Colombia, pop. 14.
Rionero in Vulture (rē′ō-nā′rō ēn vōōl-tōō′rā) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, near Melfi, p. 11.
Rio Pardo (rē′ōō pär′dōō) town, Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, South America, pop. 11.
Rio Piedras (rē′ō pyā′dräs) mun. & town, N W Humacao dept. Porto Rico, pop. m. 19, t. 3.
Rios, Los (rē′ōs) prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 38, ✻ Babahoyo.
Riosucio (rē′ō-sōō′syō; 138) town, Caldas dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 17.
Rio Tinto (rē′ōō tēN′tōō city) town, Minho prov. Portugal, pop. 6.
Riouw (rē′ou) another name for Bintang. — group of isls. Du. E. Indies, S E of Malay pen. — outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, comprising Riouw & Lingga islands, other islands, & Indragiri in Sumatra, 16,379 ☐ pop. 112, ✻ Riouw, vil. on islet near Bintang.
Rio Verde (rē′ō vĕr′dä) city, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, pop. 7.
Ripacandida (rē′pä-kän′dē-dä) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Ripatransone (rē′pä-trän-sō′nä) town, Ascoli Piceno prov. Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Ripi (rē′pē) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Ripley (rĭp′lĭ) co. S E Ind. 448 ☐ pop. 19, ✕ Versailles. — co. S E Mo. 627 ☐ pop. 13, ✕ Doniphan. — mfg. vil. Brown co. O. pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Lauderdale co. Tenn. pop. 2. — mfg. & min. town, Derbyshire, England, pop. 12.
Ripon (rĭp′ŭn) city, Fond du Lac co. Wis. pop. 4. — mfg. city & mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 8. — co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 14.
Ripon Falls, 13 ft. high, 1,310 ft. across, in Nile near its exit from Victoria Nyanza.
Riposto (rē-pōs′tō) spt. town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Rippoldsau (rĭp′ōlts-ou′), vil. Baden, Germany, in Black forest; watering place.
Risca (rĭs′kȧ) par. & town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. 14.
Rishton (rĭsh′tŭn) town & par. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Rising Sun, city, ✕ of Ohio co. Ind. on Ohio river, pop. 2.
Ritchie (rĭch′ĭ) co. N W W. Va. 453 ☐ pop. 18, ✕ Harrisville.
Rito Alto, Mount (rē′tō äl′tō) mt. Sangre de Cristo mts. Colorado, 12,989 ft. high.
Ritter Mount (rĭt′ẽr) mt. Yosemite National Park, Cal. 13,155 ft.
Ritzville (rĭts′vĭl) city, ✕ of Adams co. Washington, pop. 2.
Riva (rē′vä) town, Tirol, Austria, at N end of Lago di Garda, pop. 5, comm. 9.
Rivarolo Canavese (rē′vä-rō′lō kä′nä-vā′sā) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 7.
Rivarolo Ligure (lē′gōō-rā) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 23.
Rivas (rē′väs) town, ✻ of Rivas dept. Nicaragua, Cen. Am. pop. 10.
Rive-de-Gier (rēv′-dē-zhyā′) mfg. town, dept. Loire, France, pop. comm. 16.
Rivera (rē-vā′rä) dept. N Uruguay, South America, 3,795 ☐ pop. 39. — its ✻.
River Falls, city, Pierce & St. Croix cos. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
River Forest, vil. Cook co. Ill. 11 m. W of Chicago, pop. 2.
Rivergaro (rē′vĕr-gä′rō) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Riverhead (rĭv′ẽr-hĕd′) tp. (pop. 5) & vil. ✕ of Suffolk co. Long Island, N. Y.
River Park (rĭv′ẽr), town, St. Joseph co. Indiana, pop. 2.
River Rouge (rōōzh′) vil. Wayne co. Mich. 6 m. S W of Detroit, pop. 4.
Rivers, Cape, N W point of Celebes isl. Malay archipelago.
Riversdale (rĭv′ẽrz-dāl) town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Riverside, co. S E Cal. 7,240 ☐ pop. 35. — city, its ✕ pop. 15. — vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 2.
Riverton (rĭv′ẽr-tŭn) vil. Sangamon co. Ill. pop. 2. — bor. Burlington co. N. J. pop. 2.
Rivesaltes (rēv′zält′) town & comm. dept. Pyrénées-Orientales, France, pop. 5.
Riviera (rē-vyâ′rä) beautiful region along Medit. sea, dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, & provs. Porto Maurizio & Genoa, Italy; divided into **Riviera di Ponente** (dē pō-nĕn′tā) (Western R.) and **Riviera di Levante** (dē lā-vän′tā) (Eastern R.); many winter resorts.
Rivoli (rē′vō-lē) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, 8 m. W of Turin, pop. 8.
Rivoli Veronese (vā′rō-nā′sā) vil. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, p. comm. 2; battle 1797.
Rivolta d' Adda (rē-vōl′tä däd′dä) comm. Cremona prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Rizal (rē-säl′; 268) prov. cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. near Manila, 733 ☐ pop. 151.
Rizeh (rē-zĕ′) coast town, Trebizond vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 3.
Roane (rōn) co. E Tenn. 388 ☐ pop. 23, ✕ Kingston. — co. W W. Va. 522 ☐ pop. 22, ✕ Spencer.
Roan High Bluff (rōn) mt. Mitchell co. N. C. 6,287 ft.
Roan High Knob, mt. Mitchell co. N. C. 6,313 ft.
Roanne (rō′än′) *anc.* Rodum′na, mfg. town, dept. Loire, France, on Loire riv. p. comm. 37.
Roanoke (rō′ȧ-nōk′) co. S W part of Va. 300 ☐ pop. 20, ✕ Salem. — town, Randolph co. Ala. p. 2. — vil. Woodford co. Ill. p. 1. — city, geographically in Roanoke co. Va. p. 35.
Roanoke Island, Dare co. N. C. bet. Albemarle & Pamlico sounds; Raleigh's attempted settlements 1585 & 1587; battle 1862.
Roanoke Rapids, town, Halifax co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Roanoke River, Va. & N. C., about 400 m. long, Va. to Albemarle sound.
Roaring Spring, bor. Blair co. Pa. 11 m. S of Altoona, pop. 2.
Roatán (rō′ä-tän′) isl. 30 m. long, Bay isls. Honduras. — Caribbean port, Honduras, pop. 3.
Robbio (rōb′byō) comm. Pavia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Robert (rō′bâr′) town, E coast of Martinique isl. French W. Indies, pop. 7.
Roberts (rŏb′ẽrts) co. S. Dak. 1,111 ☐ p. 15, ✕ Sisseton. — co. Tex. 882 ☐ p. 1, ✕ Miami.
Robertson, co. N E Ky. 109 ☐ p. 4, ✕ Mount Olivet. — co. N Tenn. 455 ☐ p. 25, ✕ Springfield. — co. E cen. Tex. 872 ☐ p. 27, ✕ Franklin. — town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Af. p. 4.
Robeson (rŏb′ē-sŭn) co. S North Carolina, 1,051 ☐ pop. 52, ✕ Lumberton.
Robinson (rŏb′ĭn-sŭn) city, ✕ of Crawford co. Ill. pop. 4. — co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 8.
Robson, Mt. (rŏb′sŭn) in S E British Columbia, 13,700 ft.
Roca, Cape (rō′kä) Portugal, 9° 31′ W; W extremity of continental Europe.
Roccabianca (rôk′kä-byäŋ′kä) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Rocca d' Aspide (däs′pē-dä) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 6.
Roccalbegna (rôk′käl-bā′nyä) comm. Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.
Roccalumera (rôk′kä-lōō-mâ′rä) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Roccamonfina (-mōn-fē′nä) comm. Caserta prov. Italy, 24 m. N W of Caserta, pop. 5.
Roccasecca (-sĕk′kä) town, Caserta prov. Campania, It. 12 m. S of Sora, p. comm. 7.
Roccastrada (-strä′dä) town, Grosseto prov. It. 17 m. N N E of Grosseto, p. comm. 9.
Roccella Ionica *or* **Roccella Jonica** (rôt-chĕl′lä yō′nē-kä) coast town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Rocha (rō′chä) dept. Uruguay, South America, 4,281 ☐ pop. 39. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Rochdale (rŏch′dāl) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 91.
Rochefort (rōsh′fôr′) ft. town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, p. 31, communal p. 35.
Roche-la-Molière (rōsh′-lȧ-mō′lyâr′) coal-min. town, dept. Loire, France, p. 3, comm. 6.
Rochelle (rō-shĕl′) city, Ogle co. Ill. 76 m. W of Chicago, pop. 3.
Rochelle, La (lȧ rō′shĕl′) ft. spt. city, Charente-Inférieure, France, p. 27, communal p. 36.
Rochester (rŏch′ĕs-tẽr) mfg. town, ✕ of Fulton co. Ind. pop. 3. — town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 1. — vil. Oakland co. Mich. pop. 2. — mfg. city, ✕ of Olmsted co. Minn. pop. 8. — mfg. city, Strafford co. N. H. pop. 9. — mfg. city, ✕ of Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 218, a port of entry; university. — bor. Beaver co. Pa. pop. 6. — town, Windsor co. Vt. pop. 1. — *anc.* Durobri′væ, city & mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 31; cathedral.
Roche-sur-Yon, La (lȧ rōsh′-sür′-yôN′) town, ✻ of dept. Vendée, France, p. 11, comm. 15.
Rochlitz (rŏk′lĭts) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. p. 6. — comm. Bohemia, Austria, p. 6.
Röchlitz (rûk′lĭts) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 5.
Rock, co. S W Minn. 492 ☐ pop. 10, ✕ Luverne. — co. N Nebr. 1,004 ☐ pop. 4, ✕ Bassett. — co. S Wis. 716 ☐ pop. 56, ✕ Janesville.
Rockaway (rŏk′ȧ-wā′) bor. Morris co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Rockaway Beach, in Queens bor. New York city, on Atlantic shore; watering place.
Rockbridge (-brĭj′), co. W cen. Virginia, 613 ☐ pop. 21, ✕ Lexington.
Rockcastle (-kȧs′′l), co. S E cen. Kentucky, 310 ☐ pop. 14, ✕ Mount Vernon.
Rock′dale, co. N cen. Ga. 119 ☐ pop. 9, ✕ Conyers. — vil. Will co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, Milam co. Tex. pop. 2. — town, N. S. W. Australia, suburb of Sydney, pop. 7, mun. 14.
Rock Falls, city, Whiteside co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Rockford (-fẽrd), mfg. city, ✕ of Winnebago co. Ill. pop. 45. — vil. Mercer co. O. pop. 1.
Rockhampton (rŏk-hămp′tŭn) city, Queensland, Australia, on Fitzroy river, pop. 15.
Rock Hill, city, York co. South Carolina, pop. 7.
Rockingham (rŏk′ĭng-hăm) co. S E N. H. 691 ☐ pop. 52, ✕ Exeter. — co. N N. C. 579 ☐ pop. 36, ✕ Wentworth. — agr. & past. co. N Va. 876 ☐ pop. 35, ✕ Harrisonburg. — town, ✕ of Richmond co. N. C. pop. 2. — town, Windham co. Vt. pop. 6.
Rock Island, co. N W Ill. 424 ☐ pop. 70. — cml. & mfg. city, its ✕ pop. 24.
Rockland (-lănd), co. S E part of N. Y. 183 ☐ pop. 47, ✕ New City. — city, ✕ of Knox co. Me. pop. 8. — mfg. town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 7.
Rocklin (rŏk′lĭn) city, Placer co. Cal. 21 m. N E of Sacramento, pop. 1.
Rockmart (rŏk′märt′) town, Polk co. Georgia, pop. 1.
Rock′port, town, ✕ of Spencer co. Ind. pop. 3. — town, Knox co. Me. pop. 2. — town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 4. — town, ✕ of Atchison co. Mo. pop. 1. — vil. Cuyahoga co. O. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Aransas co. Tex. pop. 1.
Rock Rapids, town, ✕ of Lyon co. Iowa, on Rock river, pop. 2.
Rock River, riv. 350 m. long, Fond du Lac co. Wis. to Mississippi riv. Illinois.
Rock Springs, city, Sweetwater co. Wyoming, pop. 6.
Rockton (rŏk′tŭn) vil. Montgomery co. N. Y. 1½ m. N E of Amsterdam, pop. 1.
Rockvale (rŏk′vāl′) town, Fremont co. Colorado, pop. 1.
Rock Valley, town, Sioux co. Iowa, on Rock river, pop. 1.
Rockville (rŏk′vĭl) mfg. city, Tolland co. Conn. pop. 8. — city, ✕ of Parke co. Ind. pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Montgomery co. Md. pop. 1.
Rockville Center, vil. Nassau co. New York, pop. 4.
Rockwall (-wôl), co. N E Texas, 149 ☐ pop. 8. — city, its ✕ pop. 1.
Rockwell City (rŏk′wĕl) town, ✕ of Calhoun co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Rock′wood, bor. Somerset co. Pa. pop. 1. — town, Roane co. Tenn. pop. 4.
Rocky Ford, town, Otero co. Col. 51 m. S E of Pueblo, pop. 3.
Rocky Hill, town, Hartford co. Conn. on Conn. river, pop. 1.
Rocky Mount, town, Edgecombe & Nash cos. N. C. pop. 8.
Rocky Mountains, the most extensive mt. system of N. Am. from the Mexican frontier to the arctic regions, covering about one fourth of the U. S. A.
Rocky River, vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on Rocky river, pop. 1.
Rocourt (rō′kōōr′) *or* **Raucoux** (rō′kōō′) vil. Liège prov. Belgium, p. comm. 2; battle 1746.
Rocroi *or* **Rocroy** (rō′krwä′) town, Ardennes dept. France, pop. 2; battle 1643.
Roda, La (lä rō′thä; 146) town, Albacete prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Roda *or* **Rhoda** (rō′dȧ) *or* **Ruda** (rōō′dȧ) isl. in Nile, near Cairo; has ancient nilometer.
Rodas (rō′thäs; 146) dist. (pop. 22) & town (pop. 3) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Rödelheim (rû′dĕl-hīm′) former town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, now in Frankfurt am Main.
Roden (rō′dĕn) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Saarlouis.
Rodewisch (rō′dē-vĭsh) mfg. comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 9.
Rodez (rō′dĕz′; rō′-) mfg. & cml. town, ✻ of dept. Aveyron, France, pop. 11, comm. 15.
Rodgers Peak (rŏj′ẽrz) mt. Yosemite National Park, Cal. 13,155 ft.
Rodi Garganico (rō′dē gär-gä′nē-kō) comm. Foggia, Italy, N coast Monte Gargano, p. 5.
Rodney (rŏd′nĭ) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 19.
Rodosto (rō-dōs′tō) *Turk.* **Tekirdagh** (tĕ-kēr′dägʰ′) *anc.* Bisan′the, cml. spt. town, Turkey in Europe, on Sea of Marmora, pop. 22.
Rodriguez (rō-drē′gĕs) isl. Indian ocean, 370 m. E & depend. of Mauritius, 42 ☐ pop. 5.
Roermond (rōōr′mōnt) town & comm. Limburg, Neth. on Meuse river, pop. comm. 14.
Roff (rŏf) city, Pontotoc co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Rogachev (rō′gä-chôf′) town, Mogilev govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 6.
Rogasen (rō-gä′zĕn) town, Posen prov. Prussia, on Welna riv. 24 m. N of Posen, pop. 6.
Roger Mills, co. W Okla. 1,135 ☐ pop. 13, ✕ Cheyenne.
Rogers (rŏj′ẽrz) co. N E Okla. 730 ☐ pop. 18, ✕ Claremore. — town, Benton co. Ark. 6 m. E S E of Bentonville, pop. 3. — town, Bell co. Tex. pop. 1.
Rogers, Mount, Grayson co. Virginia, 5,719 ft. high.
Rogersville, town, ✕ of Hawkins co. Tennessee, pop. 1.
Rogliano (rō-lyä′nō) town, Cosenza prov. Calabria, It. 9 m. S by E of Cosenza, p. comm. 5.
Rogue River (rōg) river, Ore. about 220 m. long, Cascade range to Pacific ocean.
Rohatyn (rō-hä′tĭn) town, E Galicia, Austria, pop. 6, comm. 8.
Rohilkhand (rō′hĭl-kŭnd′) *or* **Bareilly** (bȧ-rā′lē) div. of Agra, United Provs. of Agra and Oudh, Br. India, 10,720 ☐ pop. 5,051.
Röhlinghausen (rû′lĭng-hou′zĕn) min. vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 13.
Rohri (rō′rē) town, Sukkur dist. Sind, Bombay pres. British India, pop. 10.
Rohtak (rō′tŭk′) dist. of Ambala div. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 541. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Rojo (rō′hō; 189) cape, S W end of Porto Rico.
Rokelle (rō′kĕl′) riv. Sierra Leone, Africa, to Atlantic ocean.
Rokitzan (rō′kĭ-tsän) *Boh.* **Rokycany** (rō′kĭ-tsä′nĭ) town, Bohemia, Austria, p. comm. 6.
Rolette (rō-lĕt′) co. N N. Dak. 918 ☐ pop. 10, ✕ Rolla.
Rolla (rŏl′ȧ) city, ✕ of Phelps co. Mo. pop. 2.
Rollinsford (rŏl′ĭnz-fẽrd) town, Strafford co. N. Hampshire, pop. 2.
Romagna (rō-män′yä) former prov. of the Papal States, N E Italy, now contained in the provs. of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, & Forlì.
Romain, Cape (rō-mān′) low point on isl. in Charleston co. S. C.
Romainville (rō′măN′vēl′) sub. of Paris, France, pop. comm. 6.
Roman (rō′män) dept. cen. Moldavia, Roumania, 810 ☐ pop. 128. — its ✻ pop. comm. 18.
Romanaţi (rō′mȧ-näts′) dept. Little Wallachia, Roumania, 1,770 ☐ pop. 204, ✻ Caracal.
Romania, Cape (rō′mä-nē′ä). S E point of Malacca.
Romano di Lombardia (rō-mä′nō dē lōm′bär-dē′ä) town, Bergamo prov. It. p. comm. 6.
Romanovo-Borisoglyebsk (rō-mä′nō-vō-bō-rē′sō-glyĕpsk′) town, Yaroslav govt. Russia, on Volga river, pop. 9.
Romans (rō′mäN′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Drôme, France, on Isère riv. p. 14, comm. 17.
Romanshorn (rō′mäns-hōrn′) town, Thurgau, Switz. on S shore Lake of Constance, p. 6.
Romanzof, Cape (rō-mäu′tsŏf) W coast Alaska, Bering sea.
Romblon (rōm-blōn′) prov. (573 ☐ pop. 53) isl. (37 ☐ pop. 9) cen. Philippine islands.
Rome (rōm) city, ✕ of Floyd co. Ga. pop. 12. — mfg. city, Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 20. — *It.* **Roma** (rō′mä) prov. W cen. Italy, coextensive with the old dept. of Latium, 4,664 ☐ pop. 1,302. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Italy, on Tiber riv. pop. 542; most famous city of the world. See Campus Martius, catacomb, *n.*, City of the Seven Hills, Colosseum, *n.*, Corso, *n.*, Etruscan, *a.*, Holy City, Lateran, *n.*, Latin, *a.* & *n.*, Papal States, Quirinus, *n.*, Romulus, *n.*, Seven Hills, Vatican, *n.*
Romeo (rō′mē-ō) mfg. vil. Macomb co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Römerstadt (rû′mẽr-shtät) *Boh.* **Rymařov** (rĭ′mär-zhôf) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. 5.
Romford (rŭm′fẽrd) town, Essex co. England, pop. 17.
Romilly-sur-Seine (rō′mē′yē′-sür′-sân′) town & comm. dept. Aube, France, pop. 11.
Romney (rŏm′nĭ) town, ✕ of Hampshire co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Romney Marsh (rŭm′nĭ; rŏm′-) coast pasture tract, 39 ☐ Kent co. Eng. N E of Rye.
Romny (rôm′nĭ) mfg. & cml. town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 15.
Romorantin (rō′mō′räN′tăN′) mfg. town, dept. Loir-et-Cher, France, pop. 7, comm. 8.
Romsdal (rōms-däl′) prov. S W Norway, 5,788 ☐ pop. 145, ✻ Kristiansund.
Ronaldshay, North & **South** (rŏn′ăld-shā) two of Orkney islands, comb. pop. 3.
Roncade (rōn-kä′dä) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 9.
Roncesvalles (rŏn′thĕs-väl′yäs) *Fr.* **Roncevaux** (rôNs′vō′) hamlet & comm. Navarra prov. Spain, in Pyrenees mts.; battle 778.
Ronceverte (rŏn′sē-vûrt′) city, Greenbrier co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Ronciglione (rōn′chēl-yō′nä) comm. Rome prov. Italy, 10 m. S by E of Viterbo, pop. 7.
Ronco all' Adige (rōŋ′kō äl-lä′dē-jä) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Roncoferraro (rōŋ′kō-fĕr-rä′rō) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 9.
Roncq (rôNk) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 4, comm. 7.
Ronda (rōn′dä) cml. town, Málaga prov. Spain, 43 m. W of Málaga, pop. comm. 23.
Rondebosch (rŏn′dē-bŏs; *E.* -bōōsh) town, sub. of Capetown, Cape prov. U. of S. Af. p. 6.
Rondorf (rōn′dôrf) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 10.
Rondout (rŏn′dout) former vil. Ulster co. N. Y. on Hudson riv.; now part of Kingston.
Rönne (rûn′ē) town, ✻ Bornholm amt, W coast of Bornholm isl. Denmark, pop. 9.
Ronneburg (rōn′ē-bōōrk) mfg. town, Saxe-Altenburg duchy, N Germany, pop. 7.
Ronsdorf (rōns′dôrf) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 15.
Roodhouse (rōōd′hous′) city, Greene co. Illinois, pop. 2.

Rio Janeiro. See Rio de Janeiro.
Riotinto, Minas de. See Minas de Riotinto.
Riukiu. See Okinawa.
Rivières du Sud. Former name of French Guinea.
Riwari. Var. of Rewari.
Rixdorf. See Neukölln.
Riza *or* **Rize.** Var. of Rizeh.
Rodumna. See Roanne.
Rokycany. See Rokitzan.
Roma. See Rome.
Romanatsi *or* **Romanatzi.** Eng. form of Romanaţi.
Romily. See Bredbury and Romily.
Roncevaux. See Roncesvalles.

Rooks (rŏŏks) co. N Kan. 890 □ pop. 11, × Stockton.
Roorkee *or* **Rurki** (rōōr′kē′) town, Saharanpur dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 17.
Roosebeke (rō′zē-bā′kē) vil. East Flanders, Belgium; battle 1382.
Roosendaal (rō′zĕn-däl′) town & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 17.
Roosevelt (rōz′ē-vĕlt; rōz′vĕlt) co. E New Mexico, 2,265 □ pop. 12, × Portales. — bor. Middlesex co. N. J. pop. 6.
Roque (rō′kā) dist. & city, Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 4, city 1.
Roquefort (rōk′fôr′) comm. dept. Aveyron, France. See ROQUEFORT CHEESE.
Roquetas (rō-kā′täs) city, Tarragona prov. Spain, sub. of Tortosa, pop. comm. 5.
Roraima (rō-rī′mä) mt. W British Guiana, 8,740 ft. high.
Röros (rû′rōs) commune, Söndre Trondhjem prov. Norway, pop. 5; copper mines.
Rorschach (rôr′shäk) town, Saint-Gall canton, Switz. on Lake of Constance, p. comm. 13.
Ros (rōs) riv. Russia in Europe, Kiev govt. to Dnieper river.
Rosà (rō-zá′) comm. Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 7.
Rosa, Monte (mōn′tā rō′zä) mt. Pennine Alps, Switz. & Italy, 15,213 ft. high.
Rosalie, Mount (rŏz′ȧ-lĭ) mt. Front range, Colorado, 13,575 ft. high.
Rosario (rō-sä′rē-ō) cml. river port & town, Santa Fé prov. Argentina, S. Am. pop. 192. — town, Sinaloa, Mexico, pop. 5.
Rosarno (rō-zär′nō) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 9.
Roscoe (rŏs′kō) bor. Washington co. Pa. 25 m. S of Pittsburgh, pop. 1.
Roscoff (rōs′kōf′) spt. town, dept. Finistère, France, pop. 2.
Roscommon (rŏs-kŏm′ŭn) co. N Mich. 538 □ pop. 2. — its ×. — co. Connaught prov. Ireland, 984 □ pop. 94. — its × pop. 2.
Rosdzin (rōs-dzēn′) vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 12.
Roseau (rō′zō′) spt. ✱ of Dominica, pop. 7. — co. N W Minn. 1,670 □ pop. 11. — its ×.
Rosebud (rōz′bŭd′) co. S E Mont. 9,663 □ pop. 8, × Forsyth. — city, Falls co. Tex. pop. 1.
Roseburg (-bûrg) city, × of Douglas co. Oregon, pop. 5.
Rosedale (-dāl) town, Parke co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, Wyandotte co. Kan. pop. 6. — town, a × of Bolivar co. Miss. pop. 1.
Roselle (rō-zĕl′) bor. Union co. N. J. 3 m. W S W of Elizabeth, pop. 3.
Roselle Park, bor. Union co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Rosenberg (rō′zĕn-bûrg) town, Fort Bend co. Texas, pop. 1. — See RÓZSAHEGY (*Gaz.*).
Rosendael (rō′zäɴ′däl′) comm. dept. Nord, France; part of Dunkirk, pop. 10.
Rosendale (rō′zĕn-dāl) vil. Ulster co. New York, pop. 1.
Rosenheim (rō′zĕn-hīm) town, Bavaria, Germany, on Inn river, pop. 16.
Rosetta (rō-zĕt′ȧ) town, Lower Egypt, on left bank of **Rosetta** mouth of Nile riv.; famous "Rosetta stone" found near here (see in *Vocab.*).
Roseville (rōz′vĭl) town, Placer co. Cal. pop. 3. — vil. Muskingum & Perry cos. O. pop. 2.
Rosignano Marittimo (rō′zē-nyä′nō mä-rēt′tē-mō) town, Pisa prov. Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Roșiori-de-Vede (rō-shyô′rē-dā-vē′dĕ) town, Teleorman dept. Roumania, pop. comm. 11.
Roskilde (rôs′gĕl-lē) town, Copenhagen amt, Denmark, pop. 10.
Roslavl (rŏs-läv′ly′) town, Smolensk govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 11.
Roslyn (rŏz′lĭn) town, Kittitas co. Wash. p. 3. — bor. sub. of Dunedin, New Zealand, p. 6.
Rosny-sous-Bois (rō′nē′-sōō′-bwä′) town, dept. Seine, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Rosolini (rō′zō-lē′nē) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Ross (rŏs; 205) co. S O. 668 □ pop. 40, × Chillicothe. — town, Herefordshire, England, pop. 3. — See NEW ROSS (*Gaz.*).
Ross and Cromarty (krŏm′ȧr-tĭ) co. N Scot. 3,089 □ pop. 77, × Dingwall.
Rossano (rōs-sä′nō) comm. Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, near Taranto gulf, pop. 13.
Rossbach (rōs′bäk) vil. Saxony prov. Prussia, near Merseburg; battle 1757.
Rossberg (rōs′bĕrk) min. vil. Silesia, Prussia, near Beuthen, pop. comm. 20.
Rossieny (rŏs′sē-yĕ′nĭ) town, Kovno govt. Russia in Europe, near Dubisa river, pop. 12.
Rossland (rŏs′lănd) city, S British Columbia, Canada, pop. 3.
Rosslau (rōs′lou) mfg. town, Anhalt, Germany, near Elbe river, pop. 11.
Rossville (rŏs′vĭl) city, Walker co. Ga. pop. 1. — vil. Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 1.
Rosswein (rōs′vīn) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Mulde river, pop. 9.
Rostock (rŏs′tŏk) mfg. & cml. spt. city, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 65.
Rostov (rŏs-tôf′) cml. town, Don Cossacks prov. Russia, on Don riv. pop. 160. — mfg. & cml. town, Yaroslav govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 17.
Roswell (rŏz′wĕl) town, Cobb co. Ga. pop. 1. — city, × of Chaves co. N. M. pop. 6.
Rota (rō′tä) coast town, Cádiz prov. Spain, 6 m. N N W of Cádiz, pop. comm. 8.
Rotan (rō-tăn′) town, Fisher co. Texas, pop. 1.
Rothenburg an (*or* **ob**) **der Tauber** (rō′tĕn-bŏŏrk än (*or* ōp) dĕr tou′bĕr) mfg. city, Bavaria, Germany, on Tauber river, 31 m. S S E of Würzburg, pop. 9.
Rothenditmold (rō′tĕn-dĭt′mōlt) former vil. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, now part of Kassel.
Rotherham (rŏth′ẽr-ăm) mfg. & cml. county bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 63.
Rotherhithe (-hīth; *colloq.* rŏd′rĭth, rĕd′rĭf) *or* **Red′riff**, par. Bermondsey bor. London, England, pop. 38.
Rothesay (rŏth′sā; *colloq.* rŏt′sĭ) mfg. burgh, ✱ of Buteshire, Scotland, on isl. of Bute, pop. 9; sea bathing.
Rothwell (rŏth′wĕl; *colloq.* rou′ĕl) town, W. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 14.
Roto Rua (rō′tō rōō′ä) lake, N. Isl. New Zealand; center of hot springs district.
Rotondo, Monte (mōn′tā rō-tōn′dō) mt. Corsica isl. 8,610 ft. high.
Rotorua (-rōō′ä) town dist. N. Isl. N. Z. on Roto Rua, pop. 2; health resort.
Rottenburg (rŏt′ĕn-bŏŏrk) cml. town, Württemberg, Ger. on Neckar river, pop. 8.
Rotterdam (rŏt′ẽr-dăm′; *Du. pron.* rŏt′ẽr-däm′) mfg. & cml. city & comm. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 415.
Rotthausen (rōt′hou′zĕn) min. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Essen, pop. comm. 26.
Rotti (rŏt′ē) isl. Dutch East Indies, S W of Timor, 653 □ pop. 60.
Rottweil (rŏt′vīl) town, Württemberg kingdom, Germany, pop. 10.
Rotuma (rō′tōō-mä′) isl. 16 m. long, Fiji isls. 12° 30′ S, 177° 40′ E, pop. 2.
Roubaix (rōō′bĕ′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 115, communal pop. 123.
Rouen (rwäɴ) *anc.* ROTOM′AGUS, cml. & mfg. city, ✱ of dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Seine riv. p. 117, communal p. 125; Joan of Arc burned here 1431; famous cathedral.
Roulers (rōō′lâr′) mfg. comm. W. Flanders prov. Belg. 10 m. N W of Courtrai, pop. 25.
Roumania *or* **Rumania** (rōō-mā′nĭ-ȧ) kingdom, E Europe, 50,715 □ pop. 7,248, ✱ Bucharest. See ROUMANIAN, *a.*
Roumelia *or* **Rumelia** (rōō-mē′lĭ-ȧ; -mēl′yȧ) former region of Turkey in Europe; E part is now part of Bulgaria. See EASTERN ROUMELIA (*Gaz.*).
Roundup (round′ŭp′) city, Fergus co. Montana, pop. 2.
Rouphia (rōō-fē′ȧ) *anc.* ALPHE′US, riv. W Morea, Gr. 75 m. long, to Ionian sea.
Rous (rous) co. N E New South Wales, Australia, pop. 49.
Rousay (rōō′sā) isl. 4 m. by 3 m. one of Orkney islands, Scotland, pop. 1.
Rouses Point (rous′ĭz) vil. Clinton co. New York, pop. 2.
Roussillon (rōō′sē′yôɴ′) anc. govt. France, now mostly in dept. Pyrénées-Orientales.
Routt (rout) co. N W Colorado, 6,967 □ pop. 8, × Hahns Peak.
Rouville (rōō′vēl′) co. Quebec, Canada, × Sainte Marie de Monnoir.
Roux (rōō) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 10.
Rovato (rō-vä′tō) comm. Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 9.
Roverbello (rō′vĕr-bĕl′lō) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Rovereto (rō′vā-rā′tō) *or* **Roveredo** (-dō) town, Tirol, Austria, p. comm. 12; bat. 1796.
Rovigno (rō-vēn′yō) mfg. spt. town, W Istria, Küstenland, Austria, pop. comm. 12.
Rovigo (rō-vē′gō) prov. Venetia, Italy, 685 □ pop. 258. — its ✱ pop. comm. 12.
Rovno (rôv′nō) town, Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 8.
Rovuma (rō-vōō′mä) river, ab. 350 m. long, bet. German & Port. E. Africa.
Rowan (rō-ăn′) co. N E Ky. 272 □ pop. 9, × Morehead. — co. W cen. part of N. C. 489 □ pop. 38, × Salisbury.
Rowandiz (rō-wän′dĭz) town, Mosul vilayet, Turkey, 80 m. E by N of Mosul, pop. 9.
Rowley (rou′lĭ) town, Essex co. Mass. on Atlantic ocean, pop. 1.
Rowley Regis (rē′jĭs) min. town, Staffordshire, Eng. near Birmingham, pop. 37.
Roxboro (rŏks′bŭr-ō) town, × of Person co. North Carolina, pop. 1.
Roxburgh (rŏks′bŭr-ō). See ROXBURGHSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — co. New South Wales, pop. 9.
Roxburghshire (-shẽr) *or* **Roxburgh**, co. Scotland, 666 □ pop. 47, × Jedburgh.
Roxbury (rŏks′bẽr-ĭ) town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 1. — a S portion of Boston, Mass.
Royal, Mount, mt. 700 ft. high, & city park of Montreal, Canada.
Royal Oak, vil. Oakland co. Michigan, pop. 1.
Royalton (roi′ăl-tŭn) bor. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 1. — town, Windsor co. Vt. pop. 1.
Royan (rwä′yäɴ′) mfg. & fishing town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, p. 8, comm. 9.
Royersford (roi′ẽrz-fẽrd) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Royse City (rois) town, Rockwall co. Texas, pop. 1.
Royston (roi′stŭn) city, Franklin, Hart, & Madison cos. Georgia, pop. 1. — urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 6.
Royton (roi′tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 17.
Rożnów (rôzh′nŏŏf) *G.* **Roschnowo** (rôsh′nō-vō) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 7.
Rózsahegy (rō′zhŏ-hĕd-y′) *Ger.* **Rosenberg** (rō′zĕn-bĕrk) town with magistracy, Liptó co. Hungary, 23 m. N N E of Neusohl, pop. 12.
Rozsnyó (rōzh′nyō) *Ger.* **Rosenau** (rō′zē-nou) town with magistracy, Gömör és Kis-Hont co. Hungary, pop. 7.
Ruapehu (rōō′ȧ-pā′hōō) volcano, S North Island, New Zealand, 9,175 ft. high.
Rubicon (rōō′bĭ-kŏn) *mod.* **Fiumicino** (fyōō′mē-chē′nō) small riv. Italy, Tuscany to Adriatic sea in 44° 10′ N. See RUBICON, *n.*
Ruby Mines, dist. of Mandalay div. Upper Burma, 5,476 □ pop. 101.
Rucphen (rŏŏk′fĕn) vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 5.
Ruda (rōō′dä) min. vil. Silesia, Prus. near Königshütte, p. comm. 14. — See RODA (*Gaz.*).
Rudauli (rōō-dou′lē) town, Bara Banki dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 12.
Rüdesheim (rü′dĕs-hīm) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prus. on Rhine riv. pop. 5; vineyards.
Rudnik (rōōd′nĕk) dept. Servia, 606 □ pop. 87.
Rudolf Lake (rōō′dŏlf) lake, British E. Africa, 170 m. long, 10-30 m. wide, ab. 3,475 □, lying bet. Uganda & East Africa protectorates & touching Abyssinia on the north.
Rudolstadt (rōō′dŏl-shtät) mfg. town, ✱ of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, pop. 13.
Rueil (rü′ĕ′y′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 11, comm. 13.
Rufiji (rōō-fē′jē) navigable river German East Africa, about 250 m. long.
Rufisque (rü′fēsk′) town, Senegal, Fr. West Africa, 10 m. E of Cape Verde, pop. 13.
Rug (rōōg), *form.* **Hogolu** (hō′gō-lōō), **Islands**, group of Caroline isls. N Pacific ocean, pop. 12; belong to Germany.
Rugby (rŭg′bĭ) city, × of Pierce co. N. Dak. pop. 2. — town, Warwickshire, England, near Avon riv. pop. 22; famous school.
Rügen (rü′gĕn) isl. Pomerania, Prussia, Baltic sea, 373 □ pop. 47, ✱ Bergen.
Rügenwalde (rü′gĕn-väl′dē) cml. town, Pomerania prov. Prus. on Wipper river, pop. 6.
Ruhla (rōō′lä) town, part (pop. 4) in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha & part (pop. 4) in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, pop. 8; summer resort; tobacco pipes.
Ruhr (rōōr) riv. Rhine Prov. & Westphalia prov. Prus. 144 m. long, to Rhine river.
Ruhrort (rōōr′ôrt′) former town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Duisburg.
Ruislip Northwood (rīs′lĭp) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 6.
Rukwa (rŭ-kwä′) shallow lake, 50 m. long, S W German East Africa.
Ruma (*Hung.* rōō′mŏ; *Croat.* rōō′má) town, Szerém co. E Slavonia, Hungary, ab. 35 m. N W of Belgrade, pop. comm. 12.
Rumbeke (rŭm′bā′kē) mfg. comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Rumburg (rōōm′bŏŏrk) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 11.
Rumford Falls (rŭm′fẽrd) vil. Oxford co. Me. on Androscoggin river, pop. 5.
Rummelsburg (rōōm′ĕls-bŏŏrk) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Rum River, riv. Minn. Lake Mille Lacs to Mississippi river.
Rumson (rŭm′sŭn) bor. Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 1.
Runcorn (rŭŋ′kôrn) cml. town, Cheshire, England, on Mersey river, pop. 17.
Runnels (rŭn′ĕlz) co. cen. Texas, 1,083 □ pop. 21, × Ballinger.
Runnymede (rŭn′ĭ-mēd) meadow, S bank Thames riv. Surrey co. England, W of Staines; "Magna Charta" granted here A. D. 1215 (see MAGNA CHARTA); now a race course.
Rupar (rōō′pȧr) mfg. & cml. town, Ambala dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 9.
Rupert River (rōō′pẽrt) Canada, about 300 m. long from Lake Mistassini to James bay.
Rupununi (rŭp′ōō-nōō′nē) riv. British Guiana, S. Am. 250 m. long to Essequibo river.
Ruschuk *or* **Rusčuk** (rōōs′chŏŏk) *Bulg.* **Ruse** (rōō′sē) dept. Bulgaria, 2,930 □ pop. 403. — cml. & mfg. city, its ✱ on Danube river, pop. 36.
Rusera (rōō′sā-rä) *or* **Roshra** (rŏsh′rä) town, Darbhangah dist. Bihar, Br. India, pop. 11.
Rush, co. cen. Ind. 409 □ p. 19, × Rushville. — co. cen. Kan. 719 □ p. 8, × La Crosse.
Rushden (rŭsh′dĕn) town & par. Northamptonshire, England, pop. 13.
Rushford (-fẽrd) city, Fillmore co. Minnesota, pop. 1.
Rushville (rŭsh′vĭl) city, × of Schuyler co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Rush co. Ind. pop. 5.
Rusk, co. N E Tex. 983 □ pop. 27, × Henderson. — co. N W Wis. 925 □ pop. 11, × Ladysmith; formerly GATES co. — town, Cherokee co. Tex. pop. 2.
Russell (rŭs′ĕl) co. E Ala. 655 □ pop. 26, × Seale. — co. cen. Kan. 895 □ pop. 11, × Russell. — co. S Ky. 329 □ pop. 11, × Jamestown. — co. S W part of Va. 496 □ pop. 23, × Lebanon. — city, × of Russell co. Kan. pop. 2. — town, Greenup co. Ky. pop. 1. — co. E Ontario, Canada.
Russellville (rŭs′ĕl-vĭl) town, × of Franklin co. Ala. pop. 2. — town, × of Pope co. Ark. pop. 3. — city, × of Logan co. Ky. pop. 3.
Russi (rōōs′sē) comm. Ravenna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 8.
Russia (rŭsh′ȧ) *Russ.* **Rossiya** (rŏs-sē′yȧ) empire, E Europe & N Asia, largest empire in the world, except the British; area, without the larger internal waters, European Russia 1,862,524 □ pop. 120,588; with Poland, Finland, & Ciscaucasia 2,123,009 □ pop. 141,359; Asiatic Russia (Transcaucasia, Central Asia, Siberia) 6,294,121 □ pop. 25,645; total 8,417,130 □ pop. 167,003; ✱ Saint Petersburg. See ARMY ORGANIZATION, CZAR, *n.*, DUMA, *n.*, HOLY SYNOD, RUBLE, *n.*, RUSSIAN, *n.*, SLAV, *n.*, SLAVIC, *n.*, ZEMSKI SOBOR.
Russian River (rŭsh′ăn) in Sonoma & Mendocino cos. Cal. ab. 100 m. to Pacific.
Russisch-Banilla (rōō′sĭsh-bá-nĭl′á) comm. Bukowina, Austria, pop. 5.
Ruston (rŭs′tŭn) town, × of Lincoln par. Louisiana, pop. 3.
Rüstringen (rüs′trĭng-ĕn) city, grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 48; formed in 1911 by union of Heppens town & Bant & Neuende comms.
Rute (rōō′tā) town, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Rutherford (rŭth′ẽr-fẽrd) co. W N. C. 544 □ pop. 28, × Rutherfordton. — co. cen. Tenn. 614 □ pop. 33, × Murfreesboro. — (*pron.* rŭth′ẽr-fẽrd; rŭth′-) bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 7.
Rutherfordton (rŭth′ẽr-fẽrd-tŭn) town, × of Rutherford co. North Carolina, pop. 1.
Rutherglen (rŭth′ẽr-glĕn; *colloq.* rŭg′lĕn) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, Lanarkshire, Scotland, pop. mun. b. 24.
Rüti (rü′tē) town, Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 5.
Rutigliano (rōō′tēl-yä′nō) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Rutland (rŭt′lănd) co. W Vt. 911 □ pop. 48. — city, its × pop. 14. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. — town, Rutland co. Vt. pop. 1. — See RUTLANDSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Rutlandshire (-shẽr) *or* **Rutland**, co. E England, 152 □ pop. 20, × Oakham.
Rüttenscheidt (rüt′ĕn-shīt) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Essen.
Ruvo di Puglia (rōō′vō dē pōōl′yä) comm. Bari prov. Italy, 20 m. W of Bari, pop. 26.
Ruwenzori (rōō′wĕn-zō′rē) mt. group, bet. Albert Edward Nyanza and Albert Nyanza, and on boundary bet. Uganda protectorate and Belgian Congo; central peak Mt. Stanley with two summits, Mt. Margherita 16,815 ft. high, Mt. Alexandra 16,744 ft.; discovered by Stanley 1889; perhaps Ptolemy's "Mountains of the Moon."
Ruysselede (rois′ē-lā′dē) mfg. comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Ryan (rī′ăn) city, a × of Jefferson co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Ryan, Loch (rī′ăn) inlet, 9 m. long, Wigtownshire, S W Scotland; fine harbor.
Ryazan (ryá-zän′y′) mfg. & agr. govt. Russia in Europe, 16,190 □ p. 2,510. — its ✱ p. 49.
Rybinsk (rĭ′bēnsk) town, Yaroslav govt. Russia, on Volga river, pop. 28.
Rybnik (rĭp′nēk) min. town, Silesia, Prussia, pop. 12.
Ryde (rīd) mun. bor. N coast Isle of Wight, Hampshire, Eng. pop. 11; a watering place.
Rye (rī) town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 1. — vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 4. — mun. bor. East Sussex, Eng. pop. 4; one of the Cinque Ports.
Rye Beach, vil. Rockingham co. N. H.; a summer resort.
Ryegate (rī′gāt) town, Caledonia co. Vermont, pop. 1.
Ryezhitsa (ryĕ′zhĭ-tsá) town, Vitebsk govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 24.
Rylsk (rĭl′y′sk) town, Kursk govt. Russia in Europe, on Seym river, pop. 15.
Ryton (rī′tŭn) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 12.
Rzeszów (zhĕ′shŏŏf) mfg. town, Galicia, Austria, 90 m. E of Cracow, pop. comm. 24.
Rzhev (rzhĕf) town, Tver govt. Russia, 74 m. S W of Tver, pop. 30.

Röraas. Var. of RÖROS.
Roschnowo. See ROŻNÓW.
Rosenau. See ROŻSNYÓ.
Roshra. See RUSERA.
Rossiya. See RUSSIA. [OF.
Ross of Mull. See MULL, ROSS
Rotomagus. See ROUEN.
Rotouma. Var. of ROTUMA.
Royal Leamington Spa. See LEAMINGTON.
Ruad. See ARADUS.
Rumania. See ROUMANIA.
Rumelia. See ROUMELIA.
Rurki. Var. of ROORKEE.
Ruse. See RUSCHUK.
Russian Central Asia. See CENTRAL ASIA, RUSSIAN.
Russian Turkestan. See TURKESTAN.
Rütli. Same as GRÜTLI.
Rymařov. See RÖMERSTADT.
Ryojun *or* **Ryojun-ko.** Japanese name of PORT ARTHUR.
Ryswick. See RIJSWIJK.

S

Saadani (sä-dä′nē) spt. German East Africa, pop. 10.

Saale (zä′lē) riv. Germany, 210 m. long, Fichtel mts. N E Bavaria, to Elbe riv. Saxony prov. Prussia. —, **Fränkische** (frĕŋk′ĭsh-ĕ) riv. N W Bavaria, Germany, to Main river.

Saalfeld (zäl′fĕlt) mfg. town, Saxe-Meiningen duchy, Germany, on Saale river, pop. 14.

Saane (zä′nē) *Fr.* **Sarine** (sȧ′rēn′) riv. Switzerland, 78 m. long, flows into Aar river.

Saar (zär) *Fr.* **Sarre** (sȧr) riv. Germany, 84 m. long, Lorraine to Moselle river.

Saarbrücken (zär′brük′ĕn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Saar river, pop. 105.

Saarburg (zär′bo͝ork) town, Lorraine, Germany, on Saar river, pop. 10.

Saargemünd (zär′gē-münt′) *Fr.* **Sarreguemines** (sȧr′g′-mēn′) mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine ter. Germany, pop. 15.

Saarlouis (zär′lo͞o′ē) ft. mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Saar river, pop. 15.

Saarn (zärn) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Mülheim an der Ruhr, pop. 6.

Saaz (zäts) *Boh.* **Žatec** (zhȧ′tyĕts) cml. town, Bohemia, Aust. on Eger riv. p. comm. 17.

Saba (sä′bä) isl. Curaçao col. West Indies, ab. 16 m. N W of St. Eustatius, 5 □ pop. 2.

Sabac (shȧ′bȧts) town, N W Servia, on Save riv. 39 m. W of Belgrade, pop. 12.

Sabadell (sä′bä-thĕl′; 133, 146) mfg. city, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 28.

Sabana Grande (sä-bä′nä grän′dā) mun. (p. 12) & town (p. 3) Mayagüez dept. Porto Rico.

Sabanalarga (sä-bä′nä-lär′gä; 133) town, Atlántico dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 16.

Sabanilla (sä′bä-nēl′yä; 133) dist. & city, Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 5, city 2. — spt. town, Bolivar dept. Colombia, on Caribbean sea, pop. 6.

Sabará (sä′bä-rä′) city, Minas Geraes, Brazil, S. Am. on Rio das Velhas, pop. dist. 78.

Sabarmati (sä′bär-mä′tē) riv. India, about 200 m. long, Rajputana to Cambay gulf.

Sabbioncello (säb′byōn-chĕl′lō) pen. 43 m. long, Dalmatia, Austria.

Sabbioneta (säb′byō-nā′tä) town, Mantua prov. Italy, 18 m. S W of Mantua, p. comm. 7.

Sabetha (sȧ-bĕth′ȧ) city, Nemaha co. Kansas, pop. 2.

Sabina (sȧ-bī′nȧ) vil. Clinton co. Ohio, pop. 2.

Sabinal (săb′ĭ-năl′) town, Uvalde co. Texas, pop. 2.

Sabinas Hidalgo (sä-bē′näs ē-thäl′gō; 133, 146) town, Nuevo León state, Mexico, pop. 5.

Sabine (sȧ-bēn′) par. W La. 1,020 □ pop. 20, × Many. — co. E Tex. 589 □ pop. 9, × Hemphill.

Sabine Lake, about 18 m. long, between La. & Tex. 5 m. from Gulf of Mexico.

Sabine River, La. & Tex. 500 m. long, flows into Gulf of Mexico.

Sablé (sȧ′blā′) *or* **Sablé-sur-Sarthe** (-sür′-sȧrt′) comm. dept. Sarthe, France, pop. 5.

Sable, Cape (sā′b′l) S point Cape Sable isl. N.S.; lighthouse. — S point mainland of Florida.

Sable Island, Nova Scotia, Canada, N Atlantic oc. 95 m. S E of Cape Canso.

Sables-d'Olonne, Les (lā sȧ′bl′-dō′lōn′) spt. dept. Vendée, France, pop. comm. 14.

Sablon (sȧ′blôɴ′) vil. Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, pop. comm. 11.

Sabor (sä-bōr′) riv. Traz-os-Montes prov. Port. to Douro river.

Saboya (sä-bō′yä; 133) town, Occidente prov. Boyacá dept. Colombia, p. mun. dist. 12.

Sac (sôk) riv. Mo. flows into Osage riv. — co. N W cen. Io. 574 □ pop. 17, × Sac City, p. 2.

Sacatepéquez (sä-kä′tā-pā′kēs; 268) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. * Antigua.

Sac City (sôk) city, × of Sac co. Iowa, pop. 2.

Sacconago (säk′kō-nä′gō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.

Sacile (sä-chē′lā) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 8.

Sacketts Harbor (săk′ĕts) vil. & summer resort, Jefferson co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario.

Saco (sô′kō) mfg. city & port of entry, York co. Me. on left bank Saco river, pop. 7.

Saco River, riv. N. H. & Me. 104 m. long, White mts. to Atlantic ocean.

Sacramento (săk′rȧ-mĕn′tō) riv. California, 400 m. long, from near Mt. Shasta to Suisun bay (E inlet of San Francisco bay). — co. N cen. Cal. 983 □ pop. 68. — mfg. & cml. city & port of entry, its × & * of Cal. pop. 45.

Sada (sä′thä; 146) coast town, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.

Saddleback Mountain, peak, Franklin co. Maine, 4,000 ft. high.

Saddle Mountain, peak, Adirondack mts. Essex co. N. Y. 4,536 ft. high.

Saddleworth (săd′′l-wûrth) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 13.

Sadhaura (säd-hou′rä) town, Ambala dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 10.

Sado (sä′dō) isl. Japan, off W coast of Honshu isl. 335 □ pop. 121; gold mines.

Sadowa (sä′dō-vä) vil. Bohemia, Austria; battle (called also Königgrätz) 1866.

Safed (sä′fĕd′) town, Palestine, Turkey in Asia, 25 m. E by N of Acre, pop. 21.

Safed Koh (sȧ-fād′ kō′) mt. (*koh*) range, N W Afghanistan. — mt. range, E Afghanistan, S E of Kabul, highest point Mt. Sikaram, 15,620 ft.

Saffron Walden (săf′rŭn wôl′dĕn) mun. bor. Essex co. England, pop. 6.

Safi (sä′fē) *or* **Saffi** *or* **Asfi** (ȧs′fē) ft. spt. town, Morocco, on Atlantic ocean, pop. 24.

Safid Rud (sȧ-fēd′ ro͞od′) riv. (*rud*) 450 m. long, N W Persia to Caspian sea; upper course is called **Kizil Uzen** (kē-zēl′ o͞o-zĕn′).

Saga (sä′gä) dist. N W Kiushu, Japan, 953 □ pop. 704 — city in dist. pop. 36.

Sagadahoc (săg′ȧ-dȧ-hŏk′) co. S Me. 250 □ pop. 19, × Bath. — early name for Kennebec riv.

Sagaing (sä′gä-ēng′) N W div. of Upper Burma, 29,566 □ pop. 1,155. — dist. in div. 1,862 □ pop. 312. — its * pop. 10.

Sagan (zä′gän) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Bober river, pop. 15.

Sagar (sä′gŭr) isl. at mouth of Hooghly riv. Bengal, Br. India. — See Saugor (*Gaz.*).

Sag Harbor, mfg. vil. & port of entry, Suffolk co. N. Y. on Gardiners bay, pop. 3.

Saginaw (săg′ĭ-nô) co. cen. lower pen. Mich. 828 □ p. 89. — cml. & mfg. city, its × p. 51.

Saginaw Bay, bay, 60 m. long, on Lake Huron, lower pen. Michigan.

Saguache (sȧ-wăch′) co. S Col. 3,133 □ p. 4. — its ×. — mt. range. See Sawatch (*Gaz.*).

Sagua de Tánamo (sä′gwä dā tä′nä-mō) dist. (p. 8) & town (p. 1) Oriente prov. Cuba.

Sagua la Grande (lä grän′dā) riv. N Santa Clara prov. Cuba. — dist. & city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 27, city 12.

Saguenay (săg′ē-nā′) riv. Quebec prov. Canada, flows into St. Lawrence riv. — co. N E Quebec, Canada, × Tadousac.

Sagunto (sä-go͞on′tō) *formerly* **Murviedro** (mo͞or-vyā′drō) *anc.* Sagun′tum, ft. town, Valencia prov. Spain, on Palancia river, pop. comm. 8.

Sahagún (sä′ä-go͞on′) town, Leon prov. Spain, pop. comm. 3; former Benedictine monastery. — town, Chinú prov. Bolivar dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 10.

Sahama (sä-hä′mä) mt. Andes mts. Bolivia, South America, 21,041 ft. high.

Sahara (sȧ-hä′rȧ) *Arabic* **Sahra** (sä′h′rä) region of oases & deserts, N Africa, 3,500,000 □ (that part of Fr. Sahara not reckoned with other Fr. possessions, 924,400 □ pop. 467).

Saharanpur *or* **Saharunpur** (sȧ-hä′rŭn-po͞or′) dist. Meerut div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 2,228 □ pop. 986. — its * pop. 66.

Sahaswan (sȧ-hȧ-swän′) town, Budaun dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 18.

Sahibganj (sä′ĭb-gŭnj′) town, near Gaya, in Bihar and Orissa prov. British India, p. 12.

Sahuayo (sä-wä′yō) town, Michoacán, Mexico, pop. 8.

Saida (sä′ē-dȧ) *anc.* Si′don, maritime town, Syria, Turkey, on Medit. sea, pop. 15.

Saïda (sä′ē-dä′) town, Mascara arrondissement, Oran dept. Algeria, pop. 8, comm. 11.

Saigon (sī-gŏn′; *Fr.* sȧ′ē-gôɴ′) cml. city, * of Cochin China, pop. 68.

Saima Lake (sī′mä) lake, 680 □ Viborg & St. Michael provs. Finland, Russia.

Saint-Affrique (săɴ′-tȧf′rēk′) mfg. town, dept. Aveyron, France, pop. 4, comm. 6.

Saint Agatha (sānt ăg′ȧ-thȧ) town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 2.

Saint Albans (sānt ôl′bănz) town, Somerset co. Me. pop. 1. — city, × of Franklin co. Vt. pop. 6. — town, Kanawha co. W. Va. pop. 1. — *anc.* Verula′mium, city & mun. bor. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 18; famous abbey church (now cathedral); battles 1455 & 1461.

Saint Alban's Head, headland, coast of Dorsetshire, England.

Saint-Amand-les-Eaux (săɴ′-tȧ′mäɴ′-lā′-zō′) mfg. town, dept. Nord, France, on Scarpe river, pop. 10, communal pop. 15.

Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond (-môɴ′-rôɴ′) town, dept. Cher, France, pop. 8, comm. 9.

Saint-André (săɴ′-täɴ′drā′) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7. — town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 3, comm. 5.

Saint Andrews (sānt ăn′dro͞oz) spt. burgh, Fifeshire, Scotland, pop. 8; seat of St. Andrews university; golf links. — spt. town, × of Charlotte co. N. B. Canada, pop. 1.

Saint Anne (ăn) vil. Kankakee co. Illinois, pop. 1.

Saint Anne's on the Sea, urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 10.

Saint Anthony (sānt ăn′thō-nĭ) city, × of Fremont co. Idaho, pop. 1.

Saint Anthony, Falls of, in Mississippi riv. at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Saint Augustine (sānt ô′gŭs-tēn′) city, port of entry, × of St. John co. Fla. pop. 5; oldest town in U. S. A.; founded by Spanish 1565.

Saint Austell (ôs′tĕl) min. & cml. town, Cornwall co. England, pop. 3.

Saint-Barthélemy (săɴ′-bȧr′tāl′mē′) isl. Guadeloupe col. Fr. W. Indies, 9 □ pop. 3.

Saint-Benoît (săɴ′-bē-nwȧ′) town, E coast, Réunion isl. Indian ocean, pop. 13.

Saint Bernard (sānt bûr′nȧrd) par. S E La. 616 □ pop. 5. — its ×. — vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 5. — (*Fr.* săɴ′ bĕr′nȧr′; *Angl.* sānt bĕr-närd′), **Great**, *Fr.* **Grand** (gräɴ), mt. pass, alt. 8,108 ft. Pennine Alps, bet. Turin prov. Italy, & Valais canton, Switz. famous hospice. —, **Little**, *Fr.* **Petit** (pē-tē′), mt. pass, alt. 7,177 ft. Alps, S of Mont Blanc; hospice.

Saint Boniface (bŏn′ĭ-fās) city, Manitoba, Canada, pop. 7.

Saint-Brieuc (săɴ′-brē-û′) town, * of dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, p. 16, communal p. 24.

Saint Catharines (sānt kăth′ȧ-rĭnz) town, × of Lincoln co. Ontario prov. Canada, p. 12.

Saint-Chamond (săɴ′-shȧ′môɴ′) mfg. town, & comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 15.

Saint Charles (sānt chärlz′) par. S E La. 295 □ pop. 11, × Hahnville. — co. E Mo. 535 □ pop. 25, × St. Charles. — city, Kane co. Ill. pop. 4. — vil. Saginaw co. Mich. pop. 1. — city, Winona co. Minn. pop. 1. — city, × of St. Charles co. Mo. pop. 9.

Saint Christopher (sānt krĭs′tō-fēr) *or* **Saint Kitts** (sānt kĭts′) isl. Leeward Isl. col. British W. Indies, 68 □ pop. 26, * Basseterre.

Saint Clair (klâr′) riv. between Mich. & Ontario prov. Can. 41 m. long to Lake St. Clair. — co. N E cen. Ala. 645 □ pop. 21, × × Ashville and Pell City. — co. S W Ill. 663 □ pop. 120, × Belleville. — co. E Mich. 710 □ pop. 52, × Port Huron. — agr. & past. co. W Mo. 706 □ pop. 16, × Osceola. — city, St. Clair co. Mich. pop. 3. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 6. — min. bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 6.

Saint Clair, Lake, bet. Mich. & Ontario prov. Canada, 30 m. long, 503 □.

Saint Clairsville, vil. × of Belmont co. O. 10 m. N W of Bellaire, pop. 1.

Saint-Claude (săɴ′-klōd′) mfg. town, dept. Jura, France, pop. 11, comm. 12.

Saint Cloud (sānt kloud′) mfg. city, × of Stearns co. Minnesota, pop. 11.

Saint-Cloud (săɴ′-klo͞o′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. comm. 10; once residence of French monarchs. — town, Oran dept. Algeria, pop. 4, comm. 6.

Saint Croix (sānt kroi′) riv. bet. Maine & New Brunswick, to Passamaquoddy bay. — riv. Wis. Douglas co. to Mississippi riv. — co. N W Wis. 735 □ pop. 26, × Hudson. — *or* **Santa Cruz** (săn′tȧ kro͞oz′) isl. S E of Porto Rico, 84 □ pop. 15; U. S.

Saint-Cyr-l'École (săɴ′-sēr′-lā′kōl′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, Fr. pop. 4; mil. school.

Saint David's, par. Pembrokeshire, Wales, pop. 2; cathedral.

Saint-Denis (săɴ′-dē-nē′) mfg. town, dept. Seine, France, pop. comm. 72; burial place of French kings. — cml. town, * of Réunion isl. Indian ocean, pop. 24.

Saint-Denis-du-Sig (-dü-sēg′) town, Oran dept. Algeria, pop. 8, comm. 14.

Saint-Didier-la-Séauve (-dē′dyā′-lȧ-sā′ōv′) comm. dept. Haute-Loire, France, pop. 6.

Saint-Dié (-dyā′) mfg. town, dept. Vosges, France, on Meurthe river, pop. 17, comm. 23.

Saint-Dizier (-dē′zyā′) mfg. town, dept. Haute-Marne, Fr. on Marne riv. p. 12, comm. 16.

Sainte Anne (sānt ăn′; *F.* săɴt′ ȧn′) riv. Quebec prov. Canada, to St. Lawrence river.

Sainte-Anne, vil. S Grande-Terre isl. Guadeloupe colony, Fr. W. Ind. pop. comm. 11.

Sainte-Baume (săɴt′-bōm′) mt. chain, dept. Var, S E France, 3,785 ft. high.

Sainte-Croix (-krwä′) mfg. town, Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 5.

Sainte Cunegonde (sānt ko͞o′nē-gŏnd′; *F.* săɴt′ kü′nē-gôɴd′) former town, Hochelaga co. Quebec, Can. now ward of Montreal, pop. 11.

Sainte Genevieve (sānt jĕn′ē-vēv′) co. E Mo. 481 □ pop. 11. — city, its × pop. 2.

Sainte Hénédine (săɴt′ ā′nā′dēn′) vil. & par. × of Dorchester co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 1.

Sainte Julienne (zhü′lyĕn′) vil. & par. × of Montcalm co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 1.

Saint Elias, Mount (sānt ē-lī′ăs) mountain, Alaska, 18,024 ft. high. — See Hagios Ilias, Mount (*Gaz.*).

Saint Elmo (sānt ĕl′mō) town, Fayette co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Hamilton co. Tenn. pop. 2.

Saint-Éloy (săɴ′-tā′lwȧ′) min. town, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, pop. 3, comm. 7.

Sainte-Marie (săɴt′-mȧ′rē′) French isl. E coast Madagascar isl. Indian oc. 64 □ pop. 6. — its *. — town, N E Martinique, Fr. W. Indies, p. 9. —, **Cape**, S point of Madagascar.

Sainte Martine (mär′tēn′) vil. & par. × of Chateauguay co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 1.

Sainte-Menehould (-mē-no͞o′) town, dept. Marne, France, pop. 3, comm. 5.

Sainte-Rose (-rōz′) town, N coast of Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, pop. comm. 5.

Saintes (săɴt) *anc.* Mediola′num, mfg. town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, pop. 15, communal pop. 21.

Sainte-Savine (săɴt′-sȧ′vēn′) town & comm. dept. Aube, France, sub. of Troyes, pop. 7.

Saintes, Les (lā săɴt′) group of isls. Guadeloupe col. Fr. W. Indies, 5½ □ pop. 2.

Saint-Étienne (săɴ′-tā′tyĕn′) city, * of dept. Loire, France, p. 132, communal p. 149.

Saint-Étienne-du-Rouvray (-dü-ro͞o′vrē′) comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr. pop. 6.

Saint Eustatius (sānt ū-stā′shĭ-ŭs) West Indian isl. Curaçao col. 7 □ pop. 1; Dutch.

Saint-Flour (săɴ′-flo͞or′) mfg. town, dept. Cantal, France, pop. comm. 6.

Saint Francis (sānt frăn′sĭs) co. E Ark. 628 □ pop. 23, × Forrest City. — lake, 83 □ Quebec & Ontario, Canada, an expansion of St. Lawrence riv. 35 m. S W of Montreal. — headland, Cape prov. S Africa, about 25° E lon.

Saint Francis River, Mo. 450 m. long, St. Francois co. to Mississippi river. — riv. Quebec prov. Canada, about 100 m. long, Lake St. Francis (of Beauce co.) to St. Lawrence riv.

Saint Francisville (sānt frăn′sĭs-vĭl) city, Lawrence co. Illinois, pop. 1.

Saint Francois (sānt frȧn′sĭs) co. E Mo. 458 □ pop. 36, × Farmington.

Saint-François (săɴ′-fräɴ′swä′) town, S E Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, pop. comm. 7.

Saint-Gall (săɴ′-gȧl′) *Ger.* **Sankt Gallen** (zäŋkt′ gäl′ĕn) mfg. agr. & past. canton, N E Switz. 779 □ p. 303. — town, its * on Steinach riv. p. comm. 38. See Notkerian, *a.*

Saint-Gaudens (săɴ′-gō′däɴs′) town, dept. Haute-Garonne, France, pop. 5, comm. 7.

Saint George (sānt jôrj′) town, Knox co. Me. pop. 2. — city, × of Washington co. Ut. pop. 2. — Eng. form of São Jorge.

Saint George, Cape, S point of Flag isl. S of Franklin co. Fla. — on S E coast of Australia. — on W coast of Newfoundland. — *Ger.* **Sankt Georg** (zäŋkt gā-ōrk′) S point of Neu-Mecklenburg island.

Saint George Island, off coast of Franklin co. Fla. in Gulf of Mexico.

Saint George's, town, * of Grenada isl. Br. W. Indies, pop. 5; good harbor.

Saint George's Channel, part of Atlantic ocean bet. Wales & Ireland.

Saint-Germain-en-Laye (săɴ′-zhĕr′măɴ′-äɴ-lā′) tn. dept. Seine-et-Oise, Fr. p. comm. 18.

Saint-Gilles (săɴ′-zhēl′) comm. Belgium, suburb of Brussels, pop. 63. — cml. town, dept. Gard, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.

Saint-Girons (-zhē′rôɴ′) cml. comm. dept. Ariège, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.

Saint Gothard (sānt gŏth′ȧrd; *F.* săɴ′ gō′tȧr′) *Ger.* **Sankt Gotthard** (zäŋkt gŏt′härt) mt. range, Alps, mostly bet. Uri & Ticino cantons, Switzerland; highest, Pizzo Rotondo, 10,490 ft. — pass over this range, 6,934 ft. high; railway tunnel 9 m. long under pass.

Saint Helena (sānt hē-lē′nȧ) par. E La. 420 □ pop. 9, × Greensburg. — town, Napa co. Cal. pop. 2. — Brit. isl. S Atlantic ocean, 47 □ pop. 3, * Port Jamestown; Napoleon's place of exile 1815–1821.

Saint Helena Island, in Beaufort co. South Carolina, about 13 m. long.

Saint Helena Sound, inlet, N of St. Helena island, South Carolina.

Saint Helens (sānt hĕl′ĕnz) min. & mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 97.

Saint Helens, Mount, volcanic peak, Cascade range, Wash. 10,000 ft. high.

Saint Helier (sānt hĕl′yēr) cml. town, * of Jersey isl. English channel, pop. 30.

Saint Henri (*F.* săɴ′-täɴ′rē′) former town, Hochelaga co. Quebec prov. Canada, now a ward of Montreal, pop. 30.

Saint Hyacinthe (sānt hī′ȧ-sĭnth; *F. pron.* săɴ′-tē′ȧ′săɴt′) co. S Quebec prov. Canada. — its × a mfg. city, on Yamaska riv. pop. 10.

Saint Ignace (sānt ĭg′nās) city, × of Mackinac co. Michigan, pop. 2.

Saint-Imier (săɴ′-tē′myā′) mfg. comm. Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. 7.

Saint Ives (sānt īvz′) cml. mun. bor. N coast Cornwall co. England, pop. 7.

Saint James, par. S E La. 254 □ pop. 23, × Convent. — city, × of Watonwan co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, Phelps co. Mo. pop. 1.

Saint-Jean-d'Angély (săɴ′-zhäɴ′-däɴ′zhā′lē′) town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.

Saint-Jean-de-Luz (-dē-lüz′) coast town, dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 4, comm. 5.

Saint-Joachim (-zhō′ȧ′shăɴ′) comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 5.

Saint John (sānt jŏn′) co. N Fla. 966 □ pop. 13, × St. Augustine. — tp. & city, × of Stafford co. Kan. pop. tp. 2, city 2. — isl. Virgin Islands of the U. S., E of St. Thomas, 21 □ pop. 1. — cml. maritime co. New Brunswick prov. Can. — its × a mfg. & cml. spt. city, at mouth of St. John riv. pop. 43. — city, * of Antigua isl. Leeward isls. pop. 8. — isl. S China. See Sheungchün (*Gaz.*).

Saba. See Sheba.
Sabaria. See Szombathely.
Sabrina. See Severn.
Sachsen. See Saxony.
Sachsen-Altenburg, **-Coburg**, **Meiningen**, etc. See Saxe-Altenburg, -Coburg, Meiningen, etc.
Sachsenland. See Saxonland.
Sächsisch-Regen. See Szász-Regen.
Sætabicula. See Alcira.
Saffi. See Safi.
Sagar. See Saugor.
Saghalien. See Sakhalin.
Saharunpur. See Saharanpur.
Sahra. See Sahara.
Saint Jean. See Saint Johns.

Saint John, Lake, 350 □ Chicoutimi co. Quebec prov. Canada, drained by Saguenay riv.
Saint John River, Maine & New Brunswick, Canada, 550 m. N Me. to Bay of Fundy.
Saint John's, cml. spt. city, ✱ of Newfoundland, North America, pop. 32.
Saint Johns, city, ✕ of Clinton co. Mich. pop. 3. — city, Multnomah co. Ore. pop. 5. — *Fr.* **Saint Jean** (săɴ′ zhäɴ′) co. S W Quebec prov. Canada. — its ✕ pop. 6.
Saint Johnsbury (sānt jŏnz′bĕr-ĭ) mfg. vil. ✕ of Caledonia co. Vt. pop. 7.
Saint Johns River, riv. Fla. 350 m. long, Brevard co. to Atlantic ocean.
Saint Johnsville, vil. Montgomery co. New York, pop. 3.
Saint John the Baptist, par. S E La. 231 □ pop. 14, ✕ Edgard.
Saint Joseph, co. N Ind. 460 □ pop. 84, ✕ South Bend. — co. S W Mich. 503 □ pop. 25, ✕ Centerville. — cml. & mfg. city, ✕ of Berrien co. Mich. pop. 6. — mfg. & cml. city, ✕ of Buchanan co. Mo. pop. 77. — isl. Algoma dist. Ontario prov. Canada, about 19 m. long.
Saint Joseph River, riv. U. S. A. about 110 m. long, Mich. to St. Marys riv. Ind. — riv. U. S. A. 250 m. long, Mich. & Ind. to Lake Michigan.
Saint Josephs Bay, arm, 20 m. long, of Gulf of Mexico, Calhoun co. Florida.
Saint-Josse-ten-Noode (săɴ′-zhōs′-tăɴ′-nōd′) town, Belgium, E suburb of Brussels, p. 32.
Saint-Julien-en-Jarret (-zhü′lyăɴ′-äɴ′-zhä′rĕ′) tn. dept. Loire, France, p. 4, comm. 5.
Saint-Junien (săɴ′-zhü′nyăɴ′) mfg. town, dept. Haute-Vienne, France, pop. 8, comm. 11.
Saint Just (sānt jŭst′) urban dist. Cornwall co. England, pop. 6.
Saint Kilda (sānt kĭl′dȧ) one of Outer Hebrides isls. Scotland. — S suburb of Melbourne, Australia, pop. 25.
Saint Landry (lăn′drĭ) par. S La. 1,645 □ pop. 67, ✕ Opelousas.
Saint Lawrence (sānt lô′rĕns) co. N N. Y. 2,701 □ pop. 89, ✕ Canton. — isl. 95 m. long, Bering sea, Alaska. — riv. N. America, 760 m. long, Lake Ontario to Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Saint Lawrence, Cape, N coast of Cape Breton isl. Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Saint Lawrence, Gulf of, gulf, Atlantic ocean, E part of Canada.
Saint-Léonard (săɴ′-lā′ō′när′) mfg. town, dept. Haute-Vienne, France, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Saint Leonard's Forest (sānt lĕn′ẽrdz) dist. Sussex co. England, E of Horsham.
Saint Leonards on Sea, former town of Sussex, Eng. now a ward of Hastings, pop. 8.
Saint-Lô (săɴ′-lō′) mfg. town, ✱ of dept. Manche, France, on Vire river, pop. 9, comm. 12.
Saint Louis (sānt lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ) co. N E Minn. 6,503 □ pop. 163, ✕ Duluth. — co. E Mo. 487 □ pop. 82, ✕ Clayton. — cml. & mfg. city, on Mississippi river, coextensive with St. Louis City co. Mo. 61 □ pop. 687. — city, Gratiot co. Mich. pop. 2.
Saint-Louis (săɴ′-lōō′ē′) French isl. W Africa, near mouth of Senegal riv. — town on Saint-Louis isl. ✱ of Senegal colony, Fr. W. Africa, pop. 24, with suburbs 54. — town, Réunion isl. pop. 13.
Saint Louis City (sānt lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ) co. E Mo. coextensive with city of St. Louis, 61 □ p. 687.
Saint Louis-du-Mile-End, former town, Quebec prov. Canada, now Laurier ward of Montreal, pop. 37.
Saint Louis Park, vil. Hennepin co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Saint Louis River, riv. Minn. about 220 m. long to Lake Superior.
Saint Lucia (lū′shĭ-ȧ; lōō-sē′ȧ) isl. Windward isls. West Indies, 233 □ pop. 49, ✱ Castries; British colony.
Saint Lucie (lū′sĭ) co. S Fla. 1,395 □ pop. 4, ✕ Fort Pierce.
Saint-Maixent (săɴ′-mĕk′säɴ′) town, dept. Deux-Sèvres, France, pop. comm. 6.
Saint-Malo (săɴ′-mȧ′lō′) cml. ft. spt. town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. comm. 11.
Saint-Mandé (-mäɴ′dā′) town, dept. Seine, France, near Paris, pop. comm. 19.
Saint-Marc (-märk′) town, W Haiti, 44 m. N W of Port-au-Prince, pop. 3.
Saint Martin (sānt mär′tĭn; *F.* săɴ′ mȧr′tăɴ′) par. S La. 525 □ pop. 23, ✕ St. Martinsville. — isl. W. Indies, part belongs to Fr. col. of Guadeloupe, 20 □ pop. 4, part to Du. col. of Curaçao, 17 □ pop. 3.
Saint-Martin-Boulogne (săɴ′-mȧr′tăɴ′-bōō′lôn′y′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, near Boulogne, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Saint Martinsville (sānt mär′tĭnz-vĭl) vil. ✕ of St. Martin par. Louisiana, pop. 2.
Saint Mary, par. S La. 632 □ pop. 39, ✕ Franklin. — city, Pottawatomie co. Kan. pop. 1.
Saint Mary, Cape, on S W coast Nova Scotia.
Saint Marylebone (mâr′ĭ-lē-bōn′; *colloq.* mâr′ĭ-bŭn *or* mâr′ĭl-bŏn) met. borough, part of London, England, pop. 118.
Saint Marys, co. S Md. 371 □ pop. 17, ✕ Leonardtown. — city, Auglaize co. O. pop. 6. — bor. Elk co. Pa. pop. 6. — city, ✕ of Pleasants co. W. Va. pop. 1.
Saint Mary's Loch, lake, 3 m. long, Selkirkshire, Scotland.
Saint Marys River, riv. Fla. & Ga. 175 m. long, from Okefinokee swamp to Cumberland sound. — riv. O. & Ind. 110 m. long to Maumee river. — riv. 40 m. long, connecting lakes Superior & Huron; canals around rapids.
Saint Matthew (măth′ū) isl. 18 m. long, off S Tenasserim div. Lower Burma.
Saint Matthews (măth′ūz) town, ✕ of Calhoun co. South Carolina, pop. 1.
Saint-Maur-les-Fossés (săɴ′-mōr′-lā-fô′sā′) tn. dept. Seine, Fr. on Marne riv. p. comm. 34.
Saint-Maurice (-mō′rēs′) town, dept. Seine, France, p. comm. 9. — riv. Quebec prov. Canada, 400 m. long, to St. Lawrence riv. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ Trois-Rivières.
Saint Michael (sānt mī′kĕl) dist. W Alaska, pop. 2. — Eng. form of São Miguel — *Russ.* **Sankt-Mikhel** (săŋkt mē-kĕl′); *Finnish* **Mikkeli** (mĭk′kĕ-lĭ) govt. Finland, Russia in Europe, 8,819 □ pop. 199. — its ✱ pop. 5.
Saint Michael Bay, bay, E coast of Labrador, North America.
Saint Michaels (-kĕlz) town, Talbot co. Maryland, pop. 2.
Saint Michael's Mount, lofty rock, Mounts bay, Cornwall co. England; ancient castle.
Saint-Michel (săɴ′-mē′shĕl′) town, dept. Aisne, France, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Saint-Mihiel (săɴ′-mē′yĕl′) town, dept. Meuse, France, on Meuse river, pop. 6, comm. 10.
Saint-Nazaire (săɴ′-nȧ′zâr′) spt. mfg. tn. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 32, comm. 38.
Saint-Nectaire (-nĕk′târ′) vil. dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, p. comm. 1; mineral springs.
Saint Nicholas Point (sānt nĭk′ō-lȧs) N W end Java isl. on Sunda strait.
Saint-Nicolas (săɴ′-nē′kō′lä′) cml. & mfg. comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 35. — town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. comm. 6.
Saint Ninians (sānt nĭn′yănz) min. & mfg. par. Stirlingshire, Scotland, pop. 14.
Saint-Omer (săɴ′-tō′mâr′) ft. town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, p. 17, communal p. 20.
Saint-Ouen (săɴ′-twăɴ′) mfg. & cml. town & comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 42.
Saint Pancras (sānt păŋ′krȧs) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 218.
Saint Paris (sānt păr′ĭs) vil. Champaign co. O. 11 m. W of Urbana, pop. 1.
Saint Paul (sānt pôl′) cml. & mfg. city, ✱ of Minn. and ✕ of Ramsey co. pop. 215, a port on Mississippi riv. — city, ✕ of Howard co. Nebr. pop. 1. — riv. Liberia, Africa, flows into Atlantic ocean. — islet, S part Indian ocean. — (*F. pron.* săɴ′ pôl′) town, Réunion isl. Indian ocean, pop. 19.
Saint Peter, city, ✕ of Nicollet co. Minn. pop. 4. — lake, Quebec prov. Canada, 35 m. long, 130 □ expansion of St. Lawrence riv.
Saint Peterport (pē′tẽr-pōrt) town, ✱ of Guernsey isl. English channel, pop. 1.
Saint Peter's, town, South Australia, Australia, suburb of Adelaide, pop. 2. — town, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 8. — See Broadstairs and St. Peter's (*Gaz.*).
Saint Petersburg (sānt pē′tẽrz-bûrg) town, Pinellas co. Fla. pop. 4. — *Russ.* **Sankt Peterburg** (săŋkt pĕ′tyĕr-bōōrk′) govt. Russia in Europe, 17,226 □ pop. 2,903. — city, its ✱ and ✱ of Russian empire, on Neva riv. pop. with suburbs 1,908.
Saint-Pierre (săɴ′-pyâr′) isl. North America, off S coast of Newfoundland, part of French colony of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, isl. 10 □ col. 93 □ pop. 4. — cml. town, Martinique isl. French W. Indies, pop. 26; destroyed by volcanic eruption 1902. — isl. Indian ocean, 240 m. NE of Madagascar isl. — town, Réunion isl. Indian ocean, on S W coast, pop. 29.
Saint-Pierre-Quilbignon (săɴ′-pyâr′-kēl′bē′nyôɴ′) comm. dept. Finistère, Fr. p. 12.
Saint-Pol-de-Léon (săɴ′-pôl′-dĕ-lā′ôɴ′) town, dept. Finistère, France, pop. 3, comm. 8.
Saint-Pol-sur-Mer (-sür′-mâr′) town & comm. dept. Nord, Fr. p. 10; sub. of Dunkirk.
Saint-Quay (săɴ′-kā′) vil. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, pop. comm. 3; sea bathing.
Saint-Quentin (săɴ′-käɴ′tăɴ′) town, dept. Aisne, France, pop. comm. 56.
Saint-Raphaël (-rȧ′fȧ′ĕl′) town, dept. Var, France, pop. 3, comm. 5.
Saint-Remy (săɴ′-rē-mē′) town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Saint-Rémy-sur-Durolle (-rā′mē′-sür′-dü′rôl′) comm. dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, p. 5.
Saint Roque, Cape (sānt rōk; rō′kȧ) promontory on N E coast of Brazil.
Saint-Servan (săɴ′-sĕr′väɴ′) cml. spt. town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 10, comm. 13.
Saint Tammany (sānt tăm′ȧ-nĭ) par. S E La. 906 □ pop. 19, ✕ Covington.
Saint Thomas, mfg. city, ✕ of Elgin co. Ontario prov. Can. pop. 14. — isl. E of Porto Rico, W. Indies, 33 □ pop. 11, ✱ St. Thomas; U. S. — *Port.* **São Thomé** (souɴ′ tōō-mā′) Port isl. Gulf of Guinea, W Af. 319 □ pop. 38, ✱ São Thomé, pop. 3; cacao.
Saint-Trond (săɴ′-trôɴ′) mfg. town, Limburg prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 16.
Saint Vincent (sānt vĭn′sĕnt) isl. & Windward isl. col. Br. W. Indies, 150 □ pop. 42, ✱ Kingstown. — *Port.* **São Vicente** (souɴ vē-săɴ′tĕ) isl. Cape Verde isls. Atlantic ocean, 85 □ pop. 6. — co. S E New South Wales, Australia, pop. 12.
Saint Vincent, Cape, *Port.* **São Vicente**, S W point of Portugal. — on W Madagascar.
Saint Vincent, Gulf, bay, South Australia, 138° E lon.
Saint-Yrieix (săɴ′-tē′rē-ĕks′) town, dept. Haute-Vienne, France, pop. 4, comm. 8.
Saipán *or* **Seypán** (sī-pän′) one of the Mariana islands, Pacific ocean, 50 □.
Sairam Nor (sī′räm nōr′) *or* **Zairam Nor** (zī′-) lake (*nor*) 290 □ N W Sinkiang.
Sais (sā′ĭs) important city, anc. Egypt, anc. ✱ of Lower Egypt, in Nile delta on Canopic branch, 30° 57′ N, 30° 48′ E. See Saite, *a.*
Saitama (sī′tä′mä) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,581 □ pop. 1,304.
Saka (sä′kä) town, Abyssinia, Africa, about 8° N lat. 37° E lon. pop. 12.
Sakai (sä′kä-ĭ) spt. city, S part of Honshu isl. Japan, S of Osaka, pop. 61.
Sakaria (sä′kȧ-rē′yȧ) riv. N W Asia Minor, to Black sea.
Sakata (sä′kä′tä) spt. city, N Honshu isl. Japan, on the N W coast, pop. 24.
Sakhalin (sȧ′kȧ-lyĕn′) *or* **Saghalien** (sä′gȧ-lyĕn′) isl. Sea of Okhotsk, Asia; N part is Russian prov. 14,668 □ pop. 14; S part belongs to Japan. See Karafuto (*Gaz.*).
Sakmara (sȧk-mä′rȧ) riv. Russia, 300 m. long, Ural mts. to Ural river.
Sal (säl) riv. S Russia in Europe, to Don riv. — one of Cape Verde isls. N of Boavista, 87 □.
Sala (sä′lä) town, Västmanland prov. Sweden, pop. 8.
Salaberry-de-Valleyfield (săl′ȧ-bĕr′ĭ-dē-văl′ĭ-fēld′) town, Beauharnois co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 9.
Sala Consilina (sä′lä kōn′sē-lē′nä) town, Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Salado Bay (sä-lä′thō; 146) bay, Atacama prov. Chile, S. America.
Salado, Río (rē′ō sä-lä′thō; 146) riv. Argentina, 415 m. to Plata estuary. — riv. Argentina, Andes mts. ab. 1,120 m. to Paraná riv. — riv. Argentina, to swamps in Pampa ter.; called **Desaguadero** (dā-sä′gwä-thä′rō; 146) in its middle course, & **Vermejo** (vĕr-mā′hō; 189) in its upper course. — small riv. Cádiz prov. Spain, near Tarifa; bat. (1340) on its bank.
Salaga (sä-lä′gä) town, Gold Coast colony, W Africa, 190 m. N W of Kumassi, pop. 6.
Salahieh (sä′lä-hē′yĕ) town, Lower Egypt, 22 m. N W of Ismaïlia, pop. 7.
Salamá (sä′lä-mä′) town, ✱ of Baja Verapaz dept. Guatemala, Cen. America, pop. 15.
Salamanca (săl′ȧ-măŋ′kȧ) vil. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. pop. 6. — (*Sp. pron.* sä′lä-mäŋ′kä) prov. W Spain, 4,757 □ pop. 334. — *anc.* Salman′tica *or* Helman′tica, its ✱ a mfg. city on Tormes riv. pop. comm. 30; two cathedrals & celebrated university; battle 1812. — mfg. city, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 13.
Salambria (sä′lăm-brē′ä; *mod. Gr.* sä′lăm-vrē-yä′) *anc.* Pene′us, riv. Thessaly, Greece, 125 m. long, to Gulf of Saloniki.
Salamina (sä′lä-mē′nä) town, Caldas dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 18.
Salamis (săl′ȧ-mĭs) anc. ruined city, E coast of Cyprus; bat. 449 B.C. — *or* **Kouloure** (kōō′-lōō-rē) isl. Ægina gulf, Greece, 36 □; naval bat. 480 B.C. — tn. Attica nome, Greece, p. 5.
Salamonie River (săl′ȧ-mō′nĭ) about 100 m. long, Jay co. Indiana, to Wabash river.
Salang (sä-läng′), *or* **Junkseylon** (jŭŋk′sē-lŏn′), **Island**, isl. Siam, Malay peninsula, 294 □ pop. 12, chief town Puket; tin mining.
Salas (sä′läs) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 16.
Salawati (sä′lä-wä′tē) isl. 35 m. long, Malay arch. off N W end New Guinea.
Saldanha Bay (säl-dän′yä; -dä′nä) bay, W coast of Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, ab. 33° S.
Sale (sāl) par. & town, Cheshire, England, near Manchester, pop. 15. — spt. bor. Tanjil co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 3.
Sale (sä′lā) town, Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. comm. 6. — *or* **Saleh** (*pron.* sȧ′lĕ′) spt. town, Morocco, Africa, on Atl. oc. pop. 10.
Salealula (sä′lā-ä-lōō′lä) vil. Savaii isl. Samoa islands.
Saleier Island (sä-lī′ẽr) isl. S of Celebes, Dutch East Indies, 47 m. long, 256 □.
Saleier, Strait of, bet. Saleier & Celebes isls. Malay archipelago.
Salem (sā′lĕm) co. S W N. J. 343 □ pop. 27. — city, its ✕ pop. 7. — city, ✕ of Marion co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, ✕ of Washington co. Ind. pop. 2. — cml. & mfg. city, port of entry, a ✕ of Essex co. Mass. pop. 44. — city, ✕ of Dent co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 2. — vil. Washington co. N. Y. pop. 1. — former city, Forsyth co. N. C. now part of Winston-Salem. — city, Columbiana co. O. pop. 9. — mfg. city, ✱ of Ore. & ✕ of Marion co. pop. 14. — city, ✕ of McCook co. S. Dak. p. 1. — town, ✕ of Roanoke co. Va. p. 4. — city, Harrison co. W. Va. pop. 2. — dist. S Madras, Br. India, pop. 1,767. — its ✱ pop. 59. — anc. name of Jerusalem.
Salemi (sä-lā′mē) comm. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 19.
Salerno (sä-lĕr′nō) prov. Campania, Italy, 1,917 □ pop. 558. — *anc.* Saler′num, its ✱ pop. 46.
Salerno, Gulf of, on W coast of Italy, S of Bay of Naples.
Salford (sôl′fẽrd; sô′-; săl′-) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 231.
Salgótarján (sŏl′gō-tŏr-yän) comm. Nógrád co. Hungary, pop. 14.
Salida (sȧ-lī′dȧ; sä-lē′dȧ) city, Chaffee co. Colorado, pop. 4.
Salies (sȧ′lēs′) town, dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 3, comm. 6; mineral springs.
Salina (sȧ-lī′nȧ) city, ✕ of Saline co. Kan. pop. 10. — town, Sevier co. Ut. pop. 1. — (*pron.* sä-lē′nä) isl. 5 m. long, Lipari isls. Mediterranean sea.
Salina Cruz (sä-lē′nä krōōs; 268) spt. town, Oaxaca, Mexico, on Gulf of Tehuantepec, pop. 6; Pacific terminal of Tehuantepec railway.
Salinas (sȧ-lē′nȧs) city, ✕ of Monterey co. Cal. pop. 4. — (*pron.* sä-lē′näs) mun. & town, S W Guayama dept. Porto Rico, near S coast, pop. mun. 11, town 2.
Saline (sȧ-lēn′) co. cen. Ark. 775 □ pop. 17, ✕ Benton. — co. S Ill. 399 □ pop. 30, ✕ Harrisburg. — co. cen. Kan. 720 □ pop. 20, ✕ Salina. — agr. & past. co. cen. Mo. 754 □ pop. 29, ✕ Marshall. — co. S E Nebr. 573 □ pop. 18, ✕ Wilber.
Saline River, riv. Ark. 175 m. Saline co. to Ouachita riv. — riv. W Kan. about 200 m. long to Smoky Hill riv.
Salineville (sȧ-lēn′vĭl) min. vil. Columbiana co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Salins (sȧ′lăɴ′) ft. town, dept. Jura, France, pop. 4, comm. 5; watering place.
Salisbury (sôlz′bĕr-ĭ) town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 4. — town, ✕ of Wicomico co. Md. pop. 7. — mfg. town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, Chariton co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Rowan co. N. C. pop. 7. — *or* **New Sa′rum**, city & mun. bor. ✕ of Wiltshire, England, on Avon riv. pop. 21; cathedral. — town, ✱ of Southern Rhodesia, Africa, p. 5.
Salisbury Beach, vil. & summer resort, Essex co. Mass. on Atlantic ocean.
Salisbury Plain, extensive tract in Wiltshire, England. See Stonehenge, *n.*
Sallaumines (sȧ′lō′mēn′) town & comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 8.
Sallisaw (săl′ĭ-sô) town, ✕ of Sequoyah co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Salmon (săm′ŭn) city, ✕ of Lemhi co. Idaho, pop. 1.
Salmon River (săm′ŭn) riv. Ida. 425 m. long, Rocky mts. to Snake river.
Salò (sä-lô′) town, Brescia prov. Lombardy, It. on W side of Lago di Garda, p. comm. 5.
Salon (sȧ′lôɴ′) town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 10, comm. 14.
Saloniki (sä′lō-nē′kē; *mod. Gr.* sä′lō-nyē′kē) *or* **Salonica** (sä′lō-nē′kä) *Turk.* **Selanik** (sĕ′lä-nĕk′) former vilayet of Turkey in Europe, 13,510 □ pop. 1,131. — *anc.* Ther′ma, *later* Thes′saloni′ca, a spt. on the gulf of the same name, pop. 150.
Saloniki, Gulf of, *anc.* Therma′icus Si′nus, arm of Ægean sea, E of Thessaly.
Salpi (säl′pē) lake, 8½ m. long, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy.
Salsette (sôl-sĕt′) isl. 18 m. long, N of Bombay isl. Brit. India, 246 □ pop. 147.
Salso (säl′sō) riv. Sicily, It. 89 m. long, Madonian mts. to Mediterranean sea.
Salsomaggiore (-mäd-jō′rä) comm. Parma prov. Italy, 17 m. W of Parma, pop. 12.
Salta (säl′tä) prov. N Argentina, S. Am. 62,184 □ pop. 148. — its ✱ pop. 23.
Saltcoats (sôlt′kōts′) spt. burgh, Ayrshire, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, pop. 9.
Salten (säl′tĕn) riv. Nordland prov. Norway, flows into Arctic ocean.
Saltholm (sält-hŏlm′) isl. 4½ m. long, 6 □ Denmark, in Öre Sund.
Saltillo (säl-tēl′yō; 195) city, ✱ of Coahuila state, Mexico, pop. 35.
Salt Lake, co. N Utah, 756 □ pop. 131, ✕ Salt Lake City. — **City**, city, ✱ of Utah & ✕ of Salt Lake co. near Great Salt lake, pop. 93; Univ. of Utah. See Mormon, *n.*
Salto (säl′tō) dept. N Uruguay, S. America, 4,866 □ pop. 54. — its ✱ pop. 18.
Salton Sink (sôl′tŭn) depression, ab. 250 ft. below sea level, extreme S California; became, 1891, a lake, which soon dried up; lake began to form again in 1893; in 1905 through diversion into it of Colorado riv. became "Salton Sea;" break in riv. closed July, 1907.

Saint Kitts. See Saint Christopher.
Saint Moritz. See Sankt Moritz.
Saint Nicholas. See São Nicolão.
Saint Paul's Bay. See Baie-St. Paul.
Sakis-Adasi. See Scio.
Sakkar. See Sukkur.
Salandrella. See Cavone.
Salayer. Var. of Saleier.
Saldæ. See Bougie.
Saleh. See Sale.
Saleijer. Var. of Saleier.
Salernum. See Salerno.
Saleyer. Var of Saleier.
Salmantica. See Salamanca.
Salomo-Inseln. See Solomon Islands.
Salona, town, Greece. See Amphissa. — spt. Austria. See Spalato.
Salonica. See Saloniki.
Salop, co. See Shropshire.

Salt Range, mts. India, Afghanistan frontier to Ihelum riv. highest, 5,000 ft.; salt beds.
Salt River, riv. N E Missouri, 200 m. long to Mississippi river.
Saltsburg (sôlts′bûrg) bor. Indiana co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Saltville (sôlt′vĭl) town, Smyth & Washington cos. Virginia, pop. 2.
Saluda (sȧ-lōō′dȧ) co. W South Carolina, 435 □ pop. 21, × Saluda.
Saluda River, riv. South Carolina, 200 m. long, Blue Ridge to Broad river.
Salug (sä′lōōg) riv. Mindanao, Philippine islands, ab. 200 m. long, flows into Davao inlet.
Salur (sä′lōōr′) town, Vizagapatam dist. N E Madras pres. British India, pop. 13.
Saluzzo (sä-lōōt′sō) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, It. 18 m. N by W of Cuneo, p. comm. 16.
Salvador (säl′vȧ-dōr′; 146) republic, Cen. America, 8,170 □ pop. 1,161, ✻ San Salvador.
Salvatierra (säl′vä-tyĕr′rä) city, Guanajuato, Mexico, pop. 10.
Salvatierra de Miño (dā mēn′yō) town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Salween (săl′wēn′) second most important riv. of Burma, about 1,750 m. fr. Tibet to Martaban gulf. — dist. of Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 2,666 □ pop. 47.
Salyany (sål-yä′nĭ) town, Baku govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, on Kura river, pop. 12.
Salzach (zälts′äĸ′) riv. Austria, Alps mts. to Inn river.
Salzburg (zälts′bōōrĸ) crownland, Austria, 2,762 □ pop. 215. — *anc.* Juva′vum, its ✻ a mfg. city, on Salzach riv. pop. 36.
Salzkammergut (zälts′käm′ẽr-gōōt′) dist. Styria & Upper Austria; great salt deposits.
Salzuflen (zälts′ōōf′lĕn) town, Lippe, Germany, pop. 7; salt baths.
Salzwedel (zälts′vā′dĕl) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Jeetze river, pop. 14.
Samakov (sȧ′mȧ-kôf′) *Bulg.* **Samokov**, town, Bulgaria, 27 m. S S E of Sofia, pop. 10.
Samal (sä′mäl) isl. Davao dist. Moro prov. Mindanao, Philippine isls. 147 □ pop. 1.
Samana (sȧ′mȧ-nä′), *or* **Atwood, Cay**, small isl. Bahama isls. W. Indies, 23° 9′ N, 73° 54′ W; regarded by some as first landing place of Columbus; cf. San Salvador.
Samaná (sä′mä-nä′) pen. 35 m. long, N E coast of Dominican Republic. — *or* **Santa Barbara de Samaná** (sän′tä bär′bȧ-rä dā) spt. town in pen. on Bay of Samaná, p.5.
Samaná, Bay of, 40 m. long, N E Dominican Republic, Haiti isl. W. Indies.
Samar (sä′mär) isl. (5,031 □ pop. 223) & prov. (5,276 □ pop. 266) E Philippine islands.
Samara (sȧ-mä′rȧ) riv. Russia in Europe, 150 m. long, flows into Dnieper riv. — riv. Russia in Europe, 340 m. long, flows into Volga riv. — govt. Russia in Europe, 58,321 □ pop. 3,601. — its ✻ pop. 125. — town, Amhara, Abyssinia, pop. 4.
Samarang (sȧ′mä-räng′) *Du.* **Semarang** (sĕm′ä-räng′) residency, Java, Du. E. Indies, 3,164 □ pop. 2,615. — its ✻ pop. 97.
Samaria (sȧ-mā′rĭ-ȧ; 115) anc. kingdom or prov. Palestine, between Jordan riv. & Medit. sea. — its ✻ the holy city of the Samaritans. See Sebustieh (*Gaz.*), Samaritan, *a.* & *n.*
Samarkand (sám′ár-känt′) govt. Russian Turkestan, cen. Asia, 26,627 □ pop. 1,184. — *anc.* Maracan′da, its ✻ pop. 80.
Sambalpur (sŭm′bŭl-pōōr′) dist. Orissa, Br. India, 3,773 □ pop. 744. — its ✻ pop. 13.
Sambas (säm′bäs′) riv. W Borneo isl. 90 m. long, to China sea. — state, in the Pontianak dist. of West Coast outpost prov. Du. Borneo. — town, Borneo isl. on Sambas riv. p. 10.
Sambiase (säm-byä′zä) comm. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 11.
Sambor (säm′bôr) mfg. town, Galicia, Austria, on Dniester river, pop. comm. 20.
Sambre (säɴ′br′) riv. Fr. & Belgium, dept. Aisne, 100 m. to Meuse river.
Sambuca Pistoiese *or* **Sambuca Pistojese** (säm-bōō′kä pēs′tō-yā′sā) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 5.
Sambuca Zabut (dzä′bōōt) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Sammichele, *or* **San Michele, di Bari** (säm′mē-kĕ′lä, *or* sän mē-kĕ′lä, dē bä′rē) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 6.
Samnium (săm′nĭ-ŭm) country, cen. anc. Italy; mod. Abruzzi e Molise & part of Campania. See Samnites, *n.*
Samoa Islands (sä-mō′ä; *more correctly* sä′mō-ä) *form.* **Navigators Islands**, Polynesian group, Pacific ocean ab. 14° S, 1,070 □ pop. 45; isls. W of 171° W lon. belong to Germany (chief isls. Savaii & Upolu) 993 □ pop. 38; isls. E of 171° W lon. belong to U.S.A. (chief isls. Tutuila & Manua) 77 □ pop. 7. See Samoan, *n.*
Samos (sä′mōs) town, Lugo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7. — (sā′mŏs) *Turk.* **Sisam Adassi** (sĭ-säm′ ȧ-däs′sē) isl. off W coast of Asia Minor, 181 □ pop. 55, ✻ Vathy.
Samosata (sȧ-mŏs′ȧ-tȧ) ruined city of anc. Syria, on Euphrates riv.; 37° 29′ N, 38° 38′ E.
Samothraki (sä′mō-thrä′kē) *Eng.* **Samothrace** (săm′ō-thrās) *anc.* Samothra′ce *or* Samothra′cia, isl. 14 m. N N W of Imbros, Ægean sea, 68 □ p. 5. See Nike of Samothrace.
Samozero (säm-ô′zyĕ-rō) lake, 20 m. long, Olonets govt. Russia in Europe.
Sampanmangio, Cape (säm′pän-män′jō) N point of isl. of Borneo.
Sampeyre (säm-pā′rā) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, on Varaita riv. p. comm. 6.
Sampson (sămp′s′n) co. S E cen. N. C. 922 □ pop. 30, × Clinton.
Samshui (säm′shōō′ē) treaty port on the Si riv. Kwangtung prov. China, pop. 6.
Samsö (säms′û′) Danish isl. bet. Jutland & Seeland, 15 m. long, 44 □ pop. 7.
Samson (săm′sŭn) town, Geneva co. Alabama, pop. 1.
Samsun (säm-sōōn′) town, Trebizond vilayet, Turkey in Asia, on Black sea, pop. 25.
Samter (zäm′tẽr) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
San (sän) riv. Galicia, Austria, about 280 m. long, Carpathian mts. to Vistula riv. — riv. Styria, Austria, 55 m. long, to Save river.
Sana *or* **Sanaa** (sä-nä′) ft. & cml. city, ✻ of Yemen, Arabia, Asia, pop. 40.
San Agustin, Cape (sän ä′gōōs-tēn′) S E end of Mindanao isl. Phil. islands.
San Andrés (sän än-drās′) town, Santander dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 13.
San Andrés Chalchicomula (chäl′chē-kō-mōō′lä) *or* **Chalchicomula**, city, Puebla state, Mexico, pop. 5.
San Andrés de Palomar (sän än-drās′ dā pä′lō-mär′) former town, Barcelona prov. Spain, now part of Barcelona city.
San Andrés Tuxtla (sän än-drās′ tōōs′tlä) town, Veracruz, Mexico, pop. 9.
San Ángel (sän än′hāl; 172) town, Federal Dist. Mexico, pop. 4.
San Angelo (săn ăn′jĕ-lō) city, × of Tom Green co. Texas, pop. 10.
San Anselmo (săn ăn-sĕl′mō) town, Marin co. California, pop. 2.
San Antonio (săn ăn-tō′nĭ-ō) city, × of Bexar co. Texas, pop. 97.
San Antonio Bay, ab. 40 m. long, from Hillsborough co. Fla. to Gulf of Mexico.
San Antonio, Cape (*Sp.* sän än-tō′nyō) on coast of Alicante prov. Spain. — W point of Cuba. — promontory, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina.
San Antonio de los Baños (dā lōs bän′yōs) dist. (p. 20) & city (p. 9) Havana prov. Cuba.
San Antonio River (săn ăn-tō′nĭ-ō) riv. Tex. about 200 m. long, to San Antonio bay.
San Augustine (săn ô′gŭs-tēn′) co. E Tex. 622 □ pop. 11. — its × pop. 1.
San Bartolomé (sän bär-tō′lō-mā′) city, Chiapas state, Mexico, pop. 4.
San Bartolomeo in Galdo (sän bär-tō′lō-mĕ′ō ēn gäl′dō) comm. Benevento prov. It. p. 9.
San Benedetto del Tronto (bā′nā-dĕt′tō dĕl trōn′tō) spt. comm. Ascoli Piceno prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 10.
San Benedetto Po (pō) town, Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 11.
San Benito (săn bĕ-nē′tō) co. W Cal. 1,392 □ pop. 8, × Hollister.
San Bernardino (bûr′nār-dē′nō) co. S E Cal. 20,157 □ pop. 57. — city, its × pop. 13. — (*pron.* sän bĕr′när-dē′nō) strait, bet. Samar & Luzon, Philippine islands.
San Bernardino Mountain (săn bûr′nār-dē′nō) highest peak San Bernardino range, S California; 10,630 ft. high.
San Bernardo (sän bĕr-när′dō) group of islets, N W coast, Colombia, S. Am. — city, Santiago prov. Chile, S. Am. pop. 8.
San Biagio di Callalta (byä′jō dē käl-läl′tä) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 8.
San Blas (bläs′) spt. Tepic ter. Mexico, on Pacific coast, pop. 4.
San Blas, Cape (săn blăs) low point, Calhoun co. Fla. — (sän bläs′) on N coast of Panama, at N W entrance to San Blas bay.
Sanbok Islands (săn′bŏk) part of Okinawa; Japanese.
San Bonifacio (sän bō′nē-fä′chō) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 8.
Sanborn (săn′bẽrn) co. S. Dak. 576 □ p. 7, × Woonsocket. — town, O'Brien co. Io. p. 1.
San Carlos (sän kär′lōs) town, Ñuble prov. Chile, p. 9. — town, Chiapas, Mexico. — town, Tamaulipas, Mexico. — town, ✻ of Cojedes state, Venezuela, p. 10.
San Casciano in Val di Pesa (kä-shä′nō ēn väl dē pā′zä) comm. Florence prov. It. p. 15.
San Cataldo (kä-täl′dō) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 19.
San Cesario di Lecce (chā-zä′rē-ō dē lĕt′chā) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 5.
San Cipriano d' Aversa (chē′prē-ä′nō dä-vĕr′sä) comm. Caserta prov. Italy, pop. 6.
San Clemente (klā-mĕn′tā) isl. Pacific ocean, off Cal. crossed by 33° N.
San Colombano al Lambro (kō′lōm-bä′nō äl läm′brō) town, Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, on Lambro river, pop. comm. 7.
San Cristóbal (krēs-tō′bäl; 133) city, Chiapas state, Mex. pop. 14. — lake, Mex. 15 m. N N E of Mexico city. — town, ✻ of Táchira state, Venezuela, S. Am. pop. 17.
Sancti-Spiritus (säŋk′tē-spē′rē-tōōs) dist. (p. 37) & city (p. 17) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Sandakan (săn-dä′kȧn; sän-dä′-) spt. ✻ of British North Borneo, pop. with suburbs 12.
Sandal Magna (săn′dȧl măg′nȧ) former urban dist. now in Wakefield, Yorkshire, Eng.
Sandalwood Island (săn′dȧl-wŏŏd′) *or* **Sumba** (sōōm′bȧ) populous isl. Dutch East Indies, S of W end of Flores island 120 m. long, 4,272 □.
San Damiano d' Asti (sän dä-myä′nō däs′tē) comm. Alessandria prov. Italy, pop. 9.
San Daniele del Friuli (dä-nyĕ′lā dĕl frē′ōō-lē; frē-ōō′lē) town, Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Sanday (săn′dā) isl. 12 m. long, Orkney isls. Scotland.
Sandbach (sănd′băch) mfg. town, Cheshire, England, near Wheelock river, pop. 6.
Sande (zän′dĕ) comm. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, pop. 7.
Sanders (săn′dẽrz) co. N W Mont. 2,859 □ pop. 4, × Thompson Falls.
Sandersville (săn′dẽrz-vĭl) city, × of Washington co. Georgia, pop. 3.
Sandhofen (zänt′hō′fĕn) comm. Baden, Germany, pop. 8.
Sandhurst (sănd′hûrst) vil. & par. (pop. 3) Berkshire, England; royal military & staff colleges. — old name for Bendigo, Australia. See Bendigo (*Gaz.*).
San Diego (săn dē-ā′gō) co. S Cal. 4,221 □ pop. 62. — city, its × pop. 40.
Sandila (sŭn-dē′lȧ) town, United Provs. Brit. Ind. 30 m. N W of Lucknow, pop. 17.
Sandomierz (sán-dô′myĕzh) *Russ.* **Sandomir** (-mẽr) town, Radom govt. Russia, pop. 7.
Sandon (săn′dŭn) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 14.
San Donà di Piave (sän dō-nä′ dē pyä′vā) comm. Venice prov. Italy, on Piave riv. p. 13.
San Donato Val di Comino (dō-nä′tō väl dē kō-mē′nō) comm. Caserta prov. Italy, pop.6.
Sandoval (săn′dō′văl) co. cen. N. Mex. 3,871 □ p. 9, × Bernalillo. — vil. Marion co. Ill. p. 2.
Sandow (zän′dō) former town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, now part of Kottbus.
Sandoway (săn′dō-wā′) dist. of Arakan div. Lower Burma, 3,784 □ pop. 103. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Sandown (săn′doun) urban dist. Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, pop. 6.
Sandown Park, fashionable race course, near Esher, Surrey co. England.
Sandoz Knob (săn′dŏz) *or* **Black Brother**, peak, Black mts. Yancey co. N. C. 6,619 ft.
Sandpoint (sănd′point′) city, × of Bonner co. Idaho, pop. 3.
Sandstone, vil. Pine co. Minn. pop. 2.
Sandur (sŭn-dōōr′) native state, near Bellary, Madras, India, 161 □ pop. 14.
Sandusky (săn-dŭs′kĭ) co. N O. 413 □ pop. 35, × Fremont. — cml. city, port of entry, and × of Erie co. O. pop. 20.
Sandusky Bay, 15 m. long, O. part of Lake Erie, N of Erie & Sandusky cos.
Sandusky River, riv. O. about 150 m. long, Richland co. to Sandusky bay.
Sandwich (sănd′wĭch) mfg. city, Dekalb co. Ill. pop. 3. — mfg. town, Barnstable co. Mass. pop. 2. — mun. bor. Kent co. Eng. pop. 3; once important, one of the Cinque Ports. — town, × of Essex co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 2; summer resort.
Sandwich Dome, mt. Carroll & Grafton cos. New Hampshire, 4,071 ft. high.
Sandwip (sŭn-dwēp′) isl. at E mouth of Ganges riv. British India, pop. 115.
Sandy, city, Salt Lake co. Utah, pop. 1. — river. See Big Sandy (*Gaz.*).
Sandy Hook, pen. 6 m. long, Monmouth co. N. J. ab. 15 m. S of Manhattan isl. N. Y. city.
San Fele (sän fē′lā) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 5.
San Felice a Cancello (fā-lē′chā ä kän-chĕl′lō) town, Caserta prov. Italy, p. comm. 8.
San Felice sul Panaro (sōōl pä-nä′rō) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 10.
San Felipe (fā-lē′pā) town, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. 1. — town, ✻ of Aconcagua prov. Chile, S. Am. pop. 14. — town, ✻ of Yaracuy state, Venezuela, p. 11.
San Feliu de Guixols (fā-lē′ōō dā gē-hōls′; 262) spt. tn. Gerona prov. Spain, p. comm. 11.
San Ferdinando di Puglia (fĕr′dē-nän′dō dē pōōl′yä) comm. Foggia, Italy, pop. 9.
San Fernando (fĕr-nän′dō) town, ✻ of Colchagua prov. Chile, S. Am. pop. 10. — dist. & city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 6, city 1. — town, Tamaulipas, Mexico, pop. 1. — spt. Cádiz prov. Spain, E Isla de León, pop. comm. 25.
San Fernando de Apure (dā ä-pōō′rā) town, ✻ of Apure state, Venezuela, pop. 7.
San Fernando de Atabapo (dā ä′tä-bä′pō) town, ✻ of Amazonas ter. Venezuela, pop. 2.
Sanford (săn′fẽrd) city, Orange co. Fla. pop. 4. — town, York co. Me. pop. 9. — town, × of Lee co. N. C. pop. 2. — lake, about 9 m. long, Essex co. New York.
Sanford, Mount, S Alaska, 14,000 ft. high.
San Francisco (săn frăn-sĭs′kō) coextensive cml. city & co. 43 □, on W shore of San Francisco bay, Cal. pop. 417; fine harbor; severe earthquake followed by destructive fire 1906. See earthquake, *n.* — (*pron.* sän frän-sēs′kō; 138) cape or point, N W coast of Porto Rico. — (sän frän-sēs′kō) riv. Argentina. See Grande, Rio (*Gaz.*). — (sän frän-) town, Caldas dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 10.
San Francisco Bay, bay, 40 m. long, coast of California.
San Francisco del Rincón (sän frän-sēs′kō dĕl rēn-kōn′; 138) city, Guanajuato, Mexico, 40 m. W of Guanajuato, pop. 11.
San Francisco Mountain (săn frăn-sĭs′kō) in Coconino co. Ariz. alt. 12,794 ft.; highest of group of San Francisco mountains.
San Fratello (sän frä-tĕl′lō) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Sanga (säŋ′gä) riv. S E Kamerun, W Africa, flows S into Congo river.
Sangai (säŋ-gī′) volcanic mt. in Andes of Ecuador, S. America, 17,459 ft. high.
Sangamner (sŭŋ-găm′nẽr) town, Ahmadnagar dist. Bombay, British India, pop. 14.
Sangamon (săŋ′gȧ-mŏn) co. cen. Ill. 876 □ pop. 91, × Springfield.
Sangamon River, Ill. about 225 m. long, McLean co. to Illinois river.
Sangerhausen (zäng′ẽr-hou′zĕn) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 12.
San German (sän hĕr-män′; 172) mun. (p. 22) & town (p. 5) S Mayagüez dept. Porto Rico.
Sangerville (săŋ′gẽr-vĭl) town, Piscataquis co. Me. on Piscataquis river, pop. 1.
Sangi Islands (säng′ē) group, Du. E. Indies, bet. Celebes & Mindanao, 408 □ pop. 113; in Great Sangi (308 □) eruptions of Gunung Abu 1856 & 1892.
San Gil (sän hēl′; 172) town, San Gil prov. Santander dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 10.
San Gimignano (sän jē′mēn-yä′nō) town, Siena prov. Italy, near Siena, pop. comm. 10.
San Ginesio (jē-nē′zyō) town, Macerata prov. It. 15 m. S S W of Macerata, pop. comm. 7.
San Giorgio a Cremano (jôr′jō ä krā-mä′nō) comm. Naples prov. Italy, pop. 8.
San Giorgio di Nogaro (dē nō-gä′rō) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
San Giorgio la Molara (lä mō-lä′rä) comm. Benevento prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.
San Giorgio Morgeto (môr-jĕ′tō) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 5.
San Giorgio Piacentino (pyä′chĕn-tē′nō) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
San Giovanni a Teduccio (jō-vän′nē ä tā-dōōt′chō) town, Naples prov. It. p. comm. 23.
San Giovanni in Fiore (ēn fyō′rā) comm. Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 13.
San Giovanni in Persiceto (pĕr′sē-chā′tō) town, Bologna prov. Italy, pop. comm. 17.
San Giovanni Lupatoto (lōō′pä-tō′tō) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
San Giovanni Rotondo (rō-tōn′dō) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 10.
San Giovanni Valdarno (väl-där′nō) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 9.
San Giuseppe Jato (sän jōō-sĕp′pā yä′tō) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 7.
San Giuseppe Vesuviano (vā-sōō-vyä′nō) comm. Naples prov. Italy, pop. 11.
San Giustino (jōōs-tē′nō) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Sangre de Cristo (säŋ′grā dā krēs′tō) mt. range, Rocky mts. S Col.; highest point, Blanca peak, 14,390 ft.
Sanilac (săn′ĭ-lăk) co. E Mich. 976 □ pop. 34, × Sandusky.
San Ildefonso (sän ēl′dā-fōn′sō) cape, N E Luzon, Philippine islands. — *or* **La Granja** (lä grän′hä; 189) town, Segovia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 3; royal palace.
San Isidro (ē-sē′drō; 146) pueblo, ✻ of Nueva Ecija prov. Philippine isls. pop. 10.
San Jacinto (săn jȧ-sĭn′tō) co. E Tex. 602 □ pop. 10, × Cold Spring. — river, Tex. Walker co. to Galveston bay; battle near mouth 1836.
San Javier (sän hä-vyĕr′; 189) town, Linares prov. Chile, South America, pop. 3.
San Joaquin (săn wä-kēn′) riv. Cal. about 350 m. long, Sierra Nevada mts. to Sacramento riv. — co. cen. Cal. 1,448 □ pop. 51, × Stockton.
San Jorge (sän hôr′hā; 172, 189) riv. Colombia, about 250 m. long, to Cauca riv. — gulf, coast of Chubut and Santa Cruz ters. Argentina.
San Jose (săn hō-sā′) cml. & mfg. city, × of Santa Clara co. Cal. pop. 29.
San José (sän) one of Pearl isls. Gulf of Panama, about 25 □. — isl. 20 m. long, Gulf of California. — prov. of Costa Rica, Cen. Am. pop. 118. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Costa Rica, pop. 31. — dept. Uruguay, S. Am. 2,688 □ pop. 52. — its ✻ pop. 12.
San José de Cúcuta (sän hō-sā′ dā kōō′kōō-tä) *or* **Cúcuta**, town, ✻ of Norte de Santander dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 20.
San José de las Lajas (dā läs lä′häs) dist. (pop. 12) & city (pop. 3) Havana prov. Cuba.

Salwin. Var. of Salween.
Samarobriva. See Amiens.
Samokov. See Samakov.
Samothrace. See Samothraki.
Samothracia. See Samothraki.
Sancian. See Sheungchün.
Sandridge. See Port Melbourne.
Sandwich Islands. See Hawaiian Islands.
Sandy Hill. See Hudson Falls.
Sandy Point. See Punta Arenas.
San Germano. See Cassino.
Sangir. Var. of Sangi.
Sang-koi. Var. of Songka.
Sanjil. Var. of San Gil.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Sanju (sän′jōō′) town, Kashgaria, S W Sinkiang, in 37° 13′ N, 78° 27′ E, pop. 35.
San Juan (săn hwän′; *Sp.* sän) riv. Col. N. M. & Utah, 350 m. long. — co. S W Col. 453 □ pop. 3, × Silverton. — co. N W N. Mex. 5,476 □ pop. 9, × Aztec. — co. S E Ut. 7,761 □ pop. 2, × Monticello. — co. N W Wash. 178 □ pop. 4, × Friday Harbor. — mun. & spt. city, San Juan dept. N Porto Rico, pop. 49. — riv. S Bolivia, S. Am. flows into Pilcomayo riv. — riv. Mexico, Nuevo León state to Rio Grande. — riv. Mexico, Oaxaca state to Gulf of Campeche. — riv. Nicaragua, Central America, 100 m. long, Lake Nicaragua to Caribbean sea. — riv. Colombia, S. Am. to Pacific ocean. — prov. Argentina, S. Am. 33,715 □ p. 117. — its * p. 15. — town, Carmen prov. Bolívar dept. Colombia, p. mun. dist. 13.
San Juan Bautista (sän hwän′ bou-tēs′tä) city, * of Tabasco state, Mexico, pop. 12.
San Juan de las Yeras (dā läs yā′räs) city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 2.
San Juan del Mezquital (dĕl mās′kē-täl′; 268) town, Zacatecas, Mexico.
San Juan del Norte (nôr′tā; 189) *or* **Greytown**, spt. S E Nicaragua, pop. 3.
San Juan del Río (dĕl rē′ō) city, Querétaro state, Mexico, pop. 7.
San Juan del Sur (dĕl sōōr′) spt. town, S W Nicaragua.
San Juan Head (săn hwän′; *Sp.* sän) N E end of Porto Rico.
San Juan Mountains (săn hwän′) range of Rocky mts. S W Col.; highest peak, Mt. Sneffels, 14,158 ft.
Sankarnainarkoil (sŭŋ′kȧr-nī-när′kō-ĭl) town, Tinnevelly dist. Madras, India, pop. 9.
Sankt Avold (zäŋkt ä-vōlt′) mfg. town, Lorraine, Germany, pop. 6.
Sankt Beatenberg (bā-ä′tĕn-bĕrk) vil. Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 1; resort.
Sankt Florian (zäŋkt flō′rē-än) town, Upper Austria, pop. comm. 4; abbey.
Sankt Georgen (gā-ôr′gĕn) *Croat.* **Gjurgjevac** (dyōōr′dyĕ-väts) town, Belovár-Körös co. Croatia, Hungary, 55 m. E N E of Agram, pop. comm. 15.
Sankt Goar (gō-är′) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine riv. 15 m. S S E of Koblenz, pop. 2; ruins of Rheinfels castle.
Sankt Ingbert (ĭng′bĕrt) mfg. town, Palatinate dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 17.
Sankt Johann (yō-hän′; yō′hän) former town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, now in Saarbrücken.
Sankt Moriz (zäŋkt mō′rĭts) *Eng.* **Saint Moritz**, town, Grisons canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 3; baths; tourist resort.
Sankt Pölten (zäŋkt pûl′tĕn) mfg. town, Lower Austria, 35 m. W of Vienna, p. comm. 22.
Sankt Tönis (tû′nēs) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 3 m. W S W of Krefeld, pop. 8.
Sankt Wendel (vĕn′dĕl) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
San Lazzaro (sän läd′zä-rō) islet, in lagoons of Venice, Italy; Armenian monastery.
San Lazzaro di Savena (dē sä-vĕ′nä) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.
San Lazzaro Parmense (pär-mĕn′sā) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 10.
San Leandro (săn lē-ăn′drō) town, Alameda co. California, pop. 3.
San Lorenzo (sän lō-rĕn′sō; 268) mun. & town, Guayama dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 14, town 3. — (*pron.* sän lō-rĕnt′sō) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 5. — (lō-rĕn′thō; 268) town, Gran Canaria, Canary isls. pop. comm. 6.
Sanlúcar de Barrameda (sän-lōō′kär dā bär′rä-mā′thä; 146) city & spt. Cádiz prov. Spain, on Guadalquivir river, pop. comm. 23.
San Lucas, Cape (săn lōō′kȧs) S point of Lower California.
San Luis (sän lōō-ēs′) dist. & city, Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 14, city 3. — min. & agr. prov. cen. Argentina, S. Am. 28,535 □ pop. 116. — its * pop. 14.
San Luis d'Apra (dä′prä) spt. W Guam isl. Mariana islands.
San Luis de la Paz (dā lä päs′; 268) city, Guanajuato, Mexico, pop. 7.
San Luis Obispo (săn lōō′ĭs ō-bĭs′pō) co. S W Cal. 3,334 □ pop. 19. — city, its × pop. 5.
San Luis Park (săn lōō′ĭs; sän lōō-ēs′) vast region bet. ranges of Rocky mts. in S cen. Col. & Taos co. New Mexico.
San Luis Potosí (sän lōō-ēs′ pō′tō-sē′) state, Mexico, 24,007 □ p. 628. — city, its * p. 68.
San Marcelino (mär′sā-lē′nō; 138) town, Zambales prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, p. 5.
San Marcello Pistoiese *or* **San Marcello Pistojese** (mär-chĕl′lō pēs′tō-yā′sā) town, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
San Marco Argentano (mär′kō är′jān-tä′nō) comm. Cosenza prov. Italy, pop. 6.
San Marco dei Cavoti (dĕ′ē kä-vō′tē) comm. Benevento prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.
San Marco in Lamis (mär′kō ēn lä′mēs) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 17.
San Marcos (sän mär′kōs) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — its * pop. 9. — (*pron.* săn) town, × of Hays co. Tex. on San Marcos river, pop. 4.
San Marino (sän mä-rē′nō) rep. & town, about 9 m. S W of Rimini, Italy, rep. 24 □ pop. 11.
San Martín (mär-tēn′) lake, Santa Cruz ter. Argentina, at E base of Andes.
San Martín del Rey Aurelio (dĕl rĕ′ē ou-rāl′yō) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 11.
San Martino di Lupari (mär-tē′nō dē lōō-pä′rē) comm. Padua prov. Italy, pop. 8.
San Martino Valle Caudina (väl′lā kou-dē′nä) comm. Avellino prov. Italy, pop. 5.
San Mateo (săn mä-tā′ō) co. W Cal. 447 □ p. 27, × Redwood. — city, San Mateo co. Cal. p. 4.
San Mateo Atenco (sän mä-tā′ō ä-tĕŋ′kō) pueblo, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 6.
San Mauro Castelverde (sän mou′rō käs′tĕl-vĕr′dā) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, p. 6.
San Michele al Tagliamento (mē-kĕ′lā äl täl′yä-mĕn′tō) comm. Venice prov. Italy, p. 7.
San Michele Extra (ĕs′trä; ĕks′trä) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 7.
San Miguel (sän mē-gĕl′; *in Col.* săn) co. S W Col. 1,288 □ pop. 5, × Telluride. — co. N E N. Mex. 4,798 □ pop. 23, × Las Vegas. — gulf, Panama, on E side of Panama bay. — *form.* **Isla del Rey** (ēs′lä dĕl rĕ′ē) largest of Pearl isls. Panama gulf, about 15 m. long. — town, Salvador, Cen. Am. pop. 25. — volcano, 6,000 ft. high, 10 m. S W of San Miguel town, Salvador, Cen. Am. — isl. off E Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 8 □.
San Miguel Allende (sän mē-gĕl′ äl-yĕn′dā) city, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 10.
San Miniato (mē-nyä′tō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 21.
Sannaga (sä-nä′gä) riv. Kamerun, W Africa, to Atlantic ocean.
San Narciso (sän när-sē′sō; 138) pueblo (p. 8) & town (p. 6) Zambales Luzon, Phil. isls.
Sannicandro, *or* **San Nicandro, di Bari** (sän′nē-kän′drō dē bä′rē) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 7.
Sannicandro, *or* **San Nicandro, Garganico** (gär-gä′nē-kō) town, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, on Monte Gargano, pop. comm. 11.
San Nicolas (nē′kō-läs′) pueblo (pop. 11) & town (pop. 9) Ilocos Norte, Luzon, Phil. isls.
San Nicolás, cml. town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, on Paraná riv. pop. 15.
Sannois (sȧ′nwȧ′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, pop. 6.
Sanok (sä′nōk) town, Galicia, Austria, 38 m. S W of Jaroslau, pop. 7, comm. 11.
San Onofre (sän ō-nō′frā) mun. dist. Sincelejo prov. Bolívar dept. Colombia, pop. 11.
San Pablo (sän pä′blō) town, La Cruz prov. Nariño dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 10.
San Pablo Bay (săn pä′blō) N portion of San Francisco bay, California.
San Pancrazio Parmense (sän pän-krät′syō pär-mĕn′sā) comm. Parma prov. It. pop. 6.
San Patricio (săn pȧ-trē′sē-ō) co. S Tex. 676 □ pop. 7, × Sinton.
San Pedro (săn pē′drō; pā′drō) bay, Los Angeles co. Cal. — city, Los Angeles co. Cal. p. 2. — (*pron.* sän pā′drō) town, Paraguay, South America, pop. 8. — town, Guatemala, pop. 10.
San Pedro de las Colonias (sän pā′drō dā läs kō-lō′nyäs) town, Coahuila, Mexico, p. 13.
San Pedro Sula (sän pā′drō sōō′lä) town, N W Honduras, Cen. Am. pop. 8.
Sanpete (săn-pēt′) co. cen. Ut. 1,564 □ pop. 17, × Manti.
San Pier d' Arena (sän pyâr dä-rā′nä) mfg. comm. Genoa prov. Italy, pop. 42.
San Pier Niceto (nē-chĕ′tō) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
San Pietro (pyā′trō) isl. 7 m. long, off S W coast Sardinia isl. Medit. sea.
San Pietro a Patierno (ä pä-tyĕr′nō) comm. Naples prov. Campania. Italy, pop. 7.
San Pietro in Casale (ēn kä-sä′lā) commune, Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 9.
San Pietro sopra Patti (sō′prä pät′tē) town, Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
San Pietro Vernotico (vĕr-nôt′ē-kō) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 6.
Sanquhar (săŋ′kȧr; -kwȧr) burgh, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, pop. 2; birthplace of Crichton.
San Rafael (săn rȧ-fĕl′) tp. & town, × of Marin co. Cal. pop. tp. 13, town 6. — (*pron.* sän rä-fĕl′) town, Mendoza prov. Argentina, on Diamante river.
San Remo (sän rĕ′mō) town, Porto Maurizio prov. Liguria, It. on Medit. sea, p. comm. 23.
San Roque (rō′kā) city, Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
San Saba (săn sä′bȧ) co. cen. Tex. 1,116 □ pop. 11. — its ×.
San Saba River, riv. Tex. about 150 m. long, Schleicher co. to Colorado river.
San Salvador (sän säl′vȧ-dōr′; 146) name given by Columbus to one of Bahama isls.; first land seen by him in New World; variously identified, but usually with Watling island, to which the name has been officially given. — city, * of Salvador, Cen. Am. pop. 60.
San Salvatore Monferrato (säl′vä-tō′rā mōn′fĕr-rä′tō) comm. Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.
Sansandig (sän′sän′dĭg′) *or* **Sansanding** (-dĭng′) cml. town on Niger river, Bambarra state, Upper Senegal & Niger col. Fr. West Africa, pop. 10.
San Sebastian (sā-bäs′tyän′; 133) mun. (p. 19) & town (p. 2) Aguadilla dept. Porto Rico.
San Sebastián, cml. ft. town, * of Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 49; watering place; summer residence of the court. — town, Aragua state, Venezuela, South America, 50 m. S S W of Caracas, pop. 8.
San Secondo Parmense (sā-kōn′dō pär-mĕn′sā) comm. Parma prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Sansepolcro (sän sā-pōl′krō) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 10.
San Severino Marche (sā′vā-rē′nō mär′kā) comm. Macerata prov. Italy, pop. 14.
San Severo (sā-vâ′rō) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 32.
Sansing (sän′sĭng′) treaty port, Kirin prov. Manchuria, on Sungari river, pop. 13.
San, *or* **Santo, Stefano** (sän, *or* sän′tō, stā′fä-nō) vil. Turkey in Europe, on Sea of Marmora, ab. 7 m. W of Constantinople, pop. 2; treaty 1878.
Santa Ana (săn′tȧ ăn′ȧ; *Sp.* sän′tä ä′nä) city, × of Orange co. Cal. pop. 8. — town, Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. 1. — town, N W part of Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 51.
Santa Ana Chiautempan (sän′tä ä′nä chē-ä′ōō-tĕm′pän) *or* **Chiautempan**, town, Tlaxcala state, Mexico, pop. 5.
Santa Anna (săn′tȧ ăn′ȧ) town, Coleman co. Texas, pop. 1.
Santa Barbara (săn′tȧ bär′bȧ-rȧ) co. S W Cal. 2,740 □ pop. 28. — city, its × pop. 12. — channel, Pacific ocean, bet. Cal. & N part of Santa Barbara isls. — (*pron.* sän′tä bär′bä-rä) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, S. Am. pop. dist. 62.
Santa Bárbara (sän′tä bär′bä-rä) mun. dist. Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. 13.
Santa Barbara Islands (săn′tȧ bär′bȧ-rȧ) chain off S coast of California.
Santa Catalina (kăt′ȧ-lē′nȧ) isl. ab. 20 m. long, off coast of S Cal. 33° 20′ N.
Santa Caterina Villarmosa (sän′tä kä′tā-rē′nä vēl′lär-mō′sä) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 8.
Santa Catharina (kä′tä-rē′nä) isl. 30 m. long, Brazil, South America, pop. 12. — agr. state, S Brazil, S. America, 28,632 □ pop. 353, * Florianopolis.
Santa Clara (săn′tȧ klâr′ȧ) co. W Cal. 1,328 □ pop. 84, × San Jose; university. — town, Santa Clara co. Cal. pop. 4. — (*pron.* sän′tä klä′rä) prov. W cen. Cuba, 9,560 □ pop. 514. — dist. & city, its * pop. dist. 47, city 17.
Santa Croce Camerina (sän′tä crō′chā kä′mā-rē′nä) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, pop. 6.
Santa Croce sull' Arno (sōōl-lär′nō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.
Santa Cruz (săn′tȧ krōōz′) co. S Ariz. 1,229 □ pop. 7, × Nogales. — co. W Cal. 435 □ pop. 26. — city, its × pop. 11. — (sän′tä krōōs′; 268) town, Guanajuato state, Mex. pop. 7. — ter. S Argentina, S. Am. 109,142 □ pop. 5. — riv. 250 m. long, Santa Cruz ter. Arg. Argentino lake to Atlantic oc. — min. & agr. dept. E Bolivia, S. Am. 141,797 □ pop. 272. — its * pop. 21. — (săn′tȧ krōōz′) isl. W. Indies. See SAINT CROIX (*Gaz.*). — (sän′tä krōōth′), *or* **Queen Charlotte, Islands**, group Melanesia (Pac. oc.) about 10° S lat. 170° E lon. 362 □ pop. 7; British.
Santa Cruz de la Palma (sän′tä krōōth′ dā lä päl′mä) tn. Palma, Canaries, p. comm. 8.
Santa Cruz del Quiché (krōōs′ dĕl kē-chā′; 268) town, * of Quiché dept. Guatemala, p. 17.
Santa Cruz del Sur (sōōr′; 268) dist. & spt. town, Camagüey, Cuba, p. dist. 10, town 1.
Santa Cruz de Mudela (krōōth′ dā mōō-thā′lä; 146) tn. Ciudad Real, Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (krōōth′ dā tā′nā-rē′fā) cml. & spt. city, * of Canary isls. on N E coast Teneriffe isl. Atlantic ocean, pop. comm. 63.
Santa Fe (săn′tȧ fā′) min. co. N cen. N. Mex. 1,973 □ pop. 15. — city, its × and * of N. M. pop. 5; founded ab. 1605.
Santa Fé (sän′tä fā′) barrio, Isle of Pines, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. 1. — prov. Argentina, South America, 50,916 □ pop. 842. — its * pop. 49.
Santafé (sän′tä-fā′) city, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Santa Fiora (sän′tä fyō′rä) town, Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Sant' Agata de' Goti (sän-tä′gä-tä dā gô′tē) comm. Benevento prov. Italy, pop. 9.
Sant' Agata di Militello (dē mē′lē-tĕl′lō) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Sant' Agata di Puglia (dē pōōl′yä) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 7.
Sant' Agostino (sän-tä′gōs-tē′nō) town, Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Santa Isabel (sän′tä ē′sä-bĕl′) mun. (p. 7) & town (p. 1) S W Guayama dept. Porto Rico.
Santa Isabel de las Lajas (dā läs lä′häs; 189) dist. (p. 11) & city (p. 5) Santa Clara, Cuba.
Santal Parganas (sŭn-täl′ pŭr-gŭn′ȧz) dist. Bihar, Br. India, 5,470 □ p. 1,883, * Dumka.
Santa Lucía (sän′tä lōō-sē′ä; 138) riv. Uruguay, S. Am. to Plata riv. — town, Uruguay, on Santa Lucía river, pop. 7.
Santa Lucia del Mela (lōō-chē′ä dĕl mĕ′lä) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 9.
Santa Luzia (lōō-zē′ä) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, S. America, pop. dist. 39.
Santa Margarita (săn′tȧ mär′gȧ-rē′tȧ) isl. 25 m. long, off W coast of S Lower Cal.
Santa Margherita di Belice (sän′tä mär′gā-rē′tä dē bā′lē-chā) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 9.
Santa Margherita Ligure (lē′gōō-rā) town, Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Santa Maria (săn′tȧ mȧ-rē′ȧ) city, Santa Barbara co. Cal. pop. 2. — (*pron.* sän′tä mä-rē′ä) isl. 10 m. long, Azores, Atlantic ocean.
Santa Maria a Vico (ä vē′kō) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 7.
Santa Maria, Cape (mä-rē′ä) coast of Angola, W Africa. — S E coast Neu-Mecklenburg.
Santa María, Cape, on E coast Uruguay, S. America.
Santa Maria Capua Vetere (kä′pwä vā-tâ′rā) ft. town, Caserta prov. Italy, p. comm. 22.
Santa Maria da Victoria (dä vēk-tō′rē-ä) town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. dist. 37.
Santa María del Río (sän′tä mä-rē′ä dĕl rē′ō) city, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, pop. 5.
Santa Maria di Leuca, Cape (dē lĕ′ōō-kä) at S E extremity of Taranto gulf, Italy.
Santa Maria di Sala (dē sä′lä) comm. Venice prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Santa Maria in Monte (ēn mōn′tā) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 8.
Santa Marta (mär′tä) spt. town, * of Magdalena dept. Colombia, S. America, pop. mun. dist. 8. — town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Santa Marta, Sierra Nevada de (syĕr′rä nā-vä′thä dā sän′tä mär′tä; 146) mt. group, Magdalena dept. N E Colombia, near Caribbean sea, over 16,000 feet.
Santa Monica (săn′tȧ mŏn′ĭ-kȧ) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 8.
Sant' Anastasia (sän-tä′näs-tä′zyä) town, Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 9.
Santander (sän′tän-dâr′) prov. N Spain, 2,108 □ pop. 303. — its * pop. 65. — dept. Colombia, South America, 19,161 □ pop. 400, * Bucaramanga.
Sant' Angelo de' Lombardi (sän-tän′jā-lō dā lōm-bär′dē) comm. Avellino prov. Italy, p. 7.
Sant' Angelo di Brolo (dē brō′lō) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Sant' Angelo Lodigiano (lō′dē-jä′nō) town, Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, p. comm. 9.
Santa Ninfa (sän′tä nēn′fä) comm. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 7.
Santanoni Mountain (săn′tȧ-nō′nĭ) peak, Adirondack mts. Essex co. N. Y. 4,621 ft.
Sant' Antimo (sän-tän-tē′mō) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 10.
Sant' Antioco (săn-tăn-tē′ō-kō) isl. off S W coast of Sardinia, ab. 11 m. long, pop. 4.
Santa Paula (săn′tȧ pô′lȧ) city, Ventura co. Cal. pop. 2.
Sant' Arcangelo (sän-tär-kän′jā-lō) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Sant' Arcangelo di Romagna (dē rō-män′yä) comm. Forlì prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 10.
Santarem (säɴ′tä-räɴ′) dist. Estremadura prov. Portugal, 2,556 □ pop. 323. — its * pop. 7. — cml. town, Pará state, Brazil, South America, pop. 16.
Santa Rita (sän′tä rē′tä) town, Bahia state, Brazil, South America, pop. 6.
Santa Rosa (săn′tȧ rō′zȧ) co. N W Fla. 1,546 □ pop. 15, × Milton. — city, × of Sonoma co. Cal. pop. 8. — (*pron.* sän′tä rō′sä) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. * Cuajiniquilapa. — town, Antioquia, Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 16. — town, Honduras, pop. 11.
Santa Rosa de Cabal (sän′tä rō′sä dā kä-bäl′; 133) mun. dist. Caldas dept. Colombia, p. 17.
Santa Teresa di Riva (sän′tä tā-rĕ′zä dē rē′vä) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, pop. 6.
Santee River (săn′tē′) S. C. 208 m. fr. junction of Wateree & Congaree rivs. to Atlantic.
Sant' Elpidio a Mare (sän-tĕl-pē′dyō ä mä′rā) comm. Ascoli Piceno prov. Italy, pop. 12.
Santeramo in Colle (sän′tā-rä′mō ēn kôl′lā) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 15.
Sant' Eufemia d' Aspromonte (sän-tā′ōō-fĕm′yä däs′prō-mōn′tā) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Santhià (sän′tē-ä′) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.
Santiago (sän′tē-ä′gō) riv. S Ecuador & N Peru, S. Am. to Amazon riv. — riv. N Ecuador, to Pacific ocean. — *Port.* **São Thiago** (souɴ′ tē-ä′gōō) isl. Cape Verde isls. Atlantic ocean, 359 □ pop. 46, chief town Praia. — prov. Chile, lat. 34° S, 5,720 □ pop. 547. — its * & * of Chile, pop. 404. — town, * of Santiago del Estero prov. Argentina, pop. 12. — town, Panama, pop. 6. — city, Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 25.
Santiago de Cuba (dā kōō′bä; 133). See ORIENTE (*Gaz.*). — dist. & city, * of Oriente prov. Cuba, spt. on S coast, pop. dist. 54, city 45; battles 1898.
Santiago de las Vegas (läs vā′gäs) dist. (p. 13) & city (p. 6) Cuba isl. 10 m. S of Havana.
Santiago del Estero (dĕl ĕs-tā′rō) prov. N Argentina, 39,764 □ pop. 216, * Santiago.

Sankt Gallen. See SAINT-GALL.
Sankt Georg. See SAINT GEORGE, CAPE.
Sankt Gotthard. See SAINT GOTHARD.
Sankt Joachimsthal. See JOACHIMSTHAL, SANKT.
Sankt Peterburg. See SAINT PETERSBURG.
San Michele di Bari. See SAMMICHELE DI BARI.
San Pedro del Durazno. See DURAZNO, SAN PEDRO DEL.
Sanshui. Var. of SAMSHUI.
Sansanding. See SANSANDIO.
Sans Souci, palace at Potsdam. See in *Vocab.*
Santa Maura. See LEUKAS.

□ means square miles; *, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Santiago de los Caballeros (dä lōs kä′bä-lyä′rōs; 133, 195) town, Dominican Republic, Haiti isl. 103 m. E by S of Cap Haïtien, pop. 12.
Santiago Tuxtla (to͞os′tlä) town, Veracruz, Mexico, pop. 6.
Santipur (sän′tē-po͞or′) town, Nadia dist. Bengal, Br. India, 45 m. N of Calcutta, pop. 30.
Säntis *or* **Sentis** (zĕn′tĭs) mt. St.-Gall & Appenzell, Switzerland, 8,213 ft. high.
Santo Antão (säɴ′to͞o äɴ′touɴ′) N W isl. of Cape Verde isls. 266 □ pop. 22, ✻ Ribeira Grande, pop. 5.
Santo Domingo (sän′tō dō-mĭŋ′gō) dist. & city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 21, city 3. — See Dominican Republic (*Gaz.*). — town, ✻ of Dominican Republic, pop. 20.
Santoña (sän-tō′nyä) spt. town, Santander prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Santos (säɴ′to͞osh) spt. town, São Paulo state, Brazil, South America, pop. 35. —, **Los** (lōs sän′tōs) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Santo Stefano d' Aveto (sän′tō stä′fä-nō dä-vä′tō) comm. Genoa prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Santo Stefano di Camastra (dē kä-mäs′trä) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
Santo Stefano Quisquina (kwēs-kwē′nä) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Santo Stino di Livenza (stē′nō dē lē-vĕnt′sä) comm. Venice prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Santo Tomas (tō-mäs′) mt. La Union prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, 7,298 ft. high.
Santuao (sän′to͞o-ou′) treaty port, Fukien prov. S E coast of China, pop. 8.
San Valentino in Abruzzo Citeriore (sän vä′lĕn-tē′nō ēn ä-bro͞ot′sō chē-tā′rē-ō′rä) comm. Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 5.
San Vicente (sän vē-sĕn′tā; 138) town, Salvador rep. Central America, pop. 20. — mun. dist. Santander dept. Colombia, pop. 10.
San Vicente de Alcántara (vē-thĕn′tā dā äl-kän′tä-rä) town, Badajoz, Spain, p. comm. 11.
San Vito al Tagliamento (vē′tō äl täl′yä-mĕn′tō) town, Udine prov. Italy, p. comm. 11.
San Vito dei Normanni (dā′ē nōr-män′nē) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 13.
São Amaro (souɴ ä-mä′ro͞o) town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. dist. 79.
São Antonio do Peçanha (äɴ-tō′nyo͞o do͞o pā-sän′yä) tn. Minas Geraes, Brazil, p. dist. 34.
São Bartholomeu de Messines (bär-tō′lō-mā′o͞o dā mās-sē′nĕsh) tn. Faro dist. Port. p. 6.
São Bernardo (bĕr-när′do͞o) town, Ceará state, Brazil, South America, pop. 6.
São Christovão (krĕs′tō-vouɴ′) city, Sergipe state, Brazil, pop. 16.
São Felix de Paraguassú (fā-lēsh′ dā pä′rä-gwäs-so͞o′) town, Bahia, Brazil, pop. 39.
São Fidelis (fē-dā′lēsh) town, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on Parahyba do Sul river, pop. 14.
São Francisco (frän-sēsh′ko͞o) riv. Brazil, South America, 1,800 m. long, Minas Geraes, to Atl. oc. — isl. 20 m. long, Santa Catharina, Brazil. — town, Bahia, Brazil, p. dist. 36.
São João das Duas Barras (zhō-ouɴ′ däsh do͞o′äsh bär′räsh) town, Pará, Brazil, pop. 5.
São João d'el Rei (dĕl rē′ē) city, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. dist. 49.
São João do Principe (do͞o prēɴ′sē-pä) town, Ceará state, Brazil, S. America, pop. 10.
São Jorge (zhôr′zhä) one of the Azores isls. Atlantic ocean, 94 □ pop. 17.
São José *or* **São Jozé** (zhō-zā′) town, Santa Catharina state, Brazil, pop. dist. 33.
São Leopoldo (lā′ō-pōl′do͞o) mfg. town, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, pop. 8.
São Miguel (mē-gĕl′) isl. largest of the Azores, Atlantic ocean, 300 □ pop. 119.
Saona (sä-ō′nä) Dominican isl. 13 m. long, S of the E end of Haiti isl.
Saône (sōn) *anc.* A′rar, river, France, 300 m. long, dept. Vosges to Rhone river at Lyon.
Saône-et-Loire (sōn′-ā-lwär′) dept. E France, 3,331 □ pop. 604, ✻ Mâcon.
São Nicolão (souɴ nē′kō-louɴ′) *Eng.* **Saint Nicholas** (sānt nĭk′ō-lȧs) isl. Cape Verde islands, 30 m. long, 135 □ pop. 11.
São Paulo (souɴ pou′lo͞o) state, Brazil, South America, 112,307 □ pop. 3,397. — its ✻ 220 m. W S W of Rio de Janeiro, pop. 348.
São Salvador (säl′vä-dōr′) town ✻ of Congo dist. N Angola, pop. 1,500. — See Bahia (*Gaz.*).
Sapelo Island (sȧ-pē′lō) isl. part of McIntosh co. Georgia, 12 m. long.
Sappemeer (säp′ĕ-mār′) town & comm. Groningen, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Sapporo (säp′pō-rō) city, Yezo isl. Japan, near Otaru, pop. 70.
Sapulpa (sȧ-pŭl′pȧ) city, × of Creek co. Okla. pop. 8.
Saragossa (săr′ȧ-gŏs′ȧ) *Sp.* **Zaragoza** (thä′rä-gō′thä) prov. N E Spain, 6,728 □ pop. 449. — *anc.* Cæsaraugus′ta, its ✻ on Ebro riv. pop. 112; 2 cathedrals; famous sieges 1808–9.
Sarajevo (sȧ′rȧ-yȧ-vō) *or* **Serajevo** (sĕr′ȧ-) dist. Bosnia, 3,247 □ pop. 288. — *or* **Bosna Serai** (bŏs′nȧ sĕr-ī′) its ✻ & ✻ of Bosnia, pop. 52.
Sarakhs (sȧ-räks′) ft. town, extreme N E Persia, on Tejend river, pop. 10.
Saran (sä-rŭn′) dist. Bihar, Br. India, 2,674 □ pop. 2,290; ✻ Chapra.
Saranac (săr′ȧ-năk) three lakes, Adirondack mts. Franklin co. N. Y.; **Upper**, 8 m. long; **Middle**, 2½ m. across; **Lower**, 5 m. long.
Saranac Lake, vil. Essex & Franklin cos. New York, pop. 5.
Saranac River, river, N. Y. 100 m. long, Franklin co. to Lake Champlain.
Sarangani (sä′rän-gä′nē) group of isls. off S coast Mindanao, Phil. isls. 62 □. — isl. in same, 22 □. — strait, bet. the group & mainland. — bay, S coast of Mindanao.
Sarangarh (sä′rŭn-gŭr′) native state, Cen. Provs. India, 540 □ pop. 102. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Saransk (sȧ-ränsk′) cml. town, Penza govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 14.
Sarapul (sȧ-rä′po͞ol-y′) mfg. town, Vyatka govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 16.
Saratoga (săr′ȧ-tō′gȧ) co. E N. Y. 823 □ p. 62, × Ballston Spa. — See Schuylerville (*Gaz.*).
Saratoga Lake, Saratoga co. N. Y. 7 m. by 2 m.; drains into Hudson river.
Saratoga Springs, vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 13; mineral springs; summer resort.
Saratov (sȧ-rä′tōf) govt. Russia in Europe, 32,624 □ pop. 3,125. — its ✻ pop. 205.
Sarawak (sȧ-rä′wăk) ter. under Br. protection, N W Borneo isl. 42,000 □ p. 500, ✻ Kuching.
Sarawan (sä′rä-wän′) div. Kalat state, Baluchistan, 15,000 □. — its ✻.
Sarcoxie (sär-kŏk′sĭ) city, Jasper co. Mo. pop. 1.
Sarda (sär′dä) river, Nepal & United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, India, to Gogra river.
Sardhana (sŭr′dȧ-nȧ; 147) town, Meerut dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 13.
Sardinia (sär-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ) *It.* **Sardegna** (sär-dān′yä) isl. Mediterranean sea, 164 m. long, 61 m. wide. See Catalan, *n.*, Sardinian, *a.* — compartimento (Sardinia isl. & smaller isls.) of Italy, 9,308 □ pop. 852, comprising Cagliari & Sassari provinces.
Sardis (sär′dĭs) town, a × of Panola co. Miss. pop. 1. — See Sart (*Gaz.*).
Sargent (sär′jĕnt) co. S E N. Dak. 855 □ pop. 9, × Forman.
Sari (sä-rē′) town, Mazanderan prov. Persia, 17 m. E of Barfurush, pop. 8.
Saripul (sŭr′ē-po͞ol′) town, Afghanistan, 70 m. S W of Balkh, pop. 18. — (*pron.* sär′ē-po͞ol′) *anc.* Hol′wan′, city, W Persia; the Ca′lah of Genesis.
Sark (särk) *Fr.* **Sercq** (sĕrk) Brit. isl. English channel, dependency of Guernsey.
Sarkad (shŏr′kŏd) town, Bihar co. Hungary, 33 m. S W of Nagy-Várad, pop. comm. 10.
Sarlat (sȧr′lȧ′) min. & cml. town, dept. Dordogne, France, pop. 4, comm. 6.
Sarmatia (sär-mā′shĭ-ȧ) anc. name of Poland & Russia, W of Volga river. See Sarmatian, *a.*
Sarmiento (sär-myĕn′tō) mt. in Tierra del Fuego, S. America, about 7,000 ft.
Sarnano (sär-nä′nō) comm. Macerata prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 5.
Sarnath (sär′nät′) ancient remains, 3½ m. N of Benares, United Provs. Br. India; reputed site of famous "deer park" in which Buddha first taught.
Sarnia (sär′nĭ-ȧ) town, × of Lambton co. Ontario, Can. on St. Clair river, pop. 10.
Sarno (sär′nō) mfg. & cml. town, Salerno prov. It. 11 m. N W of Salerno, p. comm. 18.
Saronno (sä-rōn′nō) mfg. town, Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 12.
Sáros (shä′rōsh) co. Hungary, 1,409 □ pop. 175, × Eperjes.
Saros, Gulf of (sä′rŏs) inlet of Ægean sea, N of Gallipoli pen.
Sárospatak (shä′rōsh-pŏ′tŏk) town, Zemplén co. Hungary, on Bodrog river, p. comm. 9.
Sarpa (sär′pȧ) riv. Russia in Europe, Astrakhan govt. to Volga river.
Sarpsborg (särps-bōr′y′) town, Smaalenene prov. Norway, on Glommen river, pop. 10.
Sarpy (sär′pĭ) co. E Nebr. 240 □ pop. 9, × Papillion.
Sarria (sär-ryä′) town, Lugo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 15.
Sarriá (sär-ryä′) town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Sart (särt) *anc.* Sar′dis, vil. and ruins, Asia Minor, 50 m. E by N of Smyrna.
Sartène (sȧr′tĕn′) town, Corsica isl. France, 23 m. S S E of Ajaccio, pop. 3, comm. 5.
Sarthe (sȧrt) riv. France, 175 m. long, dept. Orne to Maine riv. — dept. France, 2,411 □ pop. 419, ✻ Le Mans.
Sarum, Old (sā′rŭm; 115), *anc. Rom.* Sor′biodu′num, extinct bor. & city, Wiltshire, England, 2 m. N of Salisbury; a few ruins.
Sarysu (sä′rĭ-so͞o′) riv. 500 m. Russ. Cen. Asia, lost in desert bet. Aral sea & Lake Balkash.
Sarzana (sär-dzä′nä) town, Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, near Magra river, pop. comm. 13.
Sarzeau (sȧr′zō′) comm. dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 5.
Sasaram (sŭs′ȧr-äm′) town, Shahabad dist. Bihar, British India, pop. 24.

Sasebo (sä′sĕ-bō) town, Kiushu, Japan, pop. 93
Saskatchewan (săs-kăch′ĕ-wŏn) riv. Canada, 1,660 m. long, Rocky mts. to Lake Winnipeg. — prov. W Canada, 251,700 □ pop. 492, ✻ Regina.
Saskatoon (săs′kȧ-to͞on′) city, S cen. Saskatchewan, Canada, pop. 12.
Sassari (säs′sä-rē) prov. Sardinia isl. Italy, 4,123 □ pop. 332. — its ✻ pop. comm. 43.
Sassoferrato (säs′sō-fĕr-rä′tō) town, Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. comm 11
Sassuhy (säs′o͞o-ē′) riv. Minas Geraes, Brazil, flows into Doce river.
Sassuolo (säs-swô′lō) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 9.
Satara (sȧ-tä′rȧ) dist. of Central div. Bombay pres. British India, 4,825 □ pop. 1,081. — its ✻ 58 m. S S E of Poona, pop. 26; hill fortress.
Satilla (sȧ-tĭl′ȧ) riv. Ga. 200 m. long, Irwin co. to Atlantic ocean.
Sátoraljaújhely (shä′tō-rō-lyō-o͞o′y′-hĕl-y′) town with magistracy, × of Zemplén co. Hungary, pop. 20; vineyards.
Satpura (săt-po͞o′rä) range of hills, India, 21° 30′ N, 74°–78° E.
Satsuma (sät′so͞o-mä) old prov. S W Kiushu, Japan, now in Kagoshima; earthenware.
Sattur (sŭt′to͞or′) town, Tinnevelly dist. Madras pres. British India, pop. 9.
Saugerties (sô′gẽr-tēz) vil. Ulster co. N. Y. pop. 4.
Saugor (sou-gōr′) *or* **Sagar** (sä′gŭr) dist. of Jubbulpore div. Central Provs. Br. India, 3,962 □ pop. 541. — its ✻ pop. 42.
Saugus (sô′gŭs) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 8.
Sauk (sôk) co. S cen. Wis. 842 □ pop. 33, × Baraboo.
Sauk Center, city, Stearns co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Sauk Rapids, vil. × of Benton co. Minn. on Mississippi river, pop. 2.
Sauk River, riv. Minn. 120 m. long, Osakis lake to Mississippi river.
Sault Sainte Marie (so͞o′ sānt mā′rĭ) city, × of Chippewa co. Mich. pop. 13. — **town**, Algoma dist. Ontario, Can. on St. Mary riv. pop. 11.
Saumur (sō′mür′) mfg. town, dept. Maine-et-Loire, France, on Loire river, p. comm. 16.
Saumurois (sō′mü′rwä′) old dist. France, now in dept. Maine-et-Loire; chief town, Saumur.
Saunders (sän′dẽrz) co. E Nebr. 756 □ pop. 21, × Wahoo.
Sausalito (sô′sȧ-lē′tō) town, Marin co. Cal. pop. 2.
Sava (sä′vä) comm. Lecce prov. Italy, 5 m. W of Manduria, pop. 8. — See Save (*Gaz.*).
Savage's Station (săv′ā-jĭz) battlefield (1862) near Richmond, Virginia.
Savaii (sä-vī′ē) largest of Samoa isls. Pacific ocean, 653 □ pop. 14; German.
Savalan (sä′vȧ-län′) mt. Azerbaijan prov. Persia, 15,787 ft. high.
Savanna (sȧ-văn′ȧ) city, Carroll co. Ill. pop. 4.
Savannah, riv. 450 m. long, S line of N. C. to Atlantic ocean. — city on same, × of Chatham co. Ga. & 2d cotton port of U. S. A. p. 65. — city, × of Andrew co. Mo. p. 2.
Savantvadi (sä′vŭnt-vä′dē) native state, S Bombay, Br. India, 325 □ pop. 217.
Savanur (sŭv′ȧ-no͞or′) native state, Bombay, India, 70 □ pop. 18. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Save (sȧv) riv. France, 90 m. long, dept. Haute-Garonne to Garonne river. — (*pron.* säv) *Ger.* **Sau** (zou) *Croat.* **Sava** (sä′vä) riv. Austria, 650 m. long, Carniola to Danube river.
Saviano (sä-vyä′nō) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 6.
Savigliano (sä′vēl-yä′nō) town, Cuneo prov. Piedmont, It. 9 m. E of Saluzzo, p. comm. 18.
Savignano di Romagna (sä′vēn-yä′nō dē rō-män′yä) comm. Forli prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Savigno (sä-vēn′yō) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Saviñao (sä′vēn-yä′ō) comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Savoie (sȧ′vwȧ′) *Eng.* **Savoy** (sȧ-voi′) dept. S E France, 2,389 □ pop. 248, ✻ Chambéry.
Savona (sä-vō′nä) spt. city, Genoa prov. Italy, 23 m. W by S of Genoa, pop. comm. 50.
Savoy, Duchy of (sȧ-voi′) formerly a div. of Sardinian kingdom; ceded to France in 1860, it now constitutes the depts. of Haute-Savoie & Savoie, W of S Switzerland & N Piedmont. — See Savoie (*Gaz.*).
Savu (sä-vo͞o′) isl. Dutch East Indies, 10° 32′ S, 121° 35′ E, 208 □, group 231 □ pop. 30.
Sawatch *or* **Saguache** (sȧ-wăch′) mt. range, Rocky mts. Colorado; highest point, Massive Mountain, 14,424 ft.
Sawtelle (sô-tĕl′) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 2.
Sawtelle Peak (sô-tĕl′) Rocky mts. Ida.; 10,013 ft. high.
Sawyer (sô′yẽr) co. N W Wis. 1,320 □ pop. 6, × Hayward.
Saxe-Altenburg (săks-äl′tĕn-bûrg) *Ger.* **Sachsen-Altenburg** (zäk′sĕn-äl′tĕn-bo͝ork) duchy, a state of cen. Germany, 511 □ pop. 216, ✻ Altenburg.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (săks-kō′bûrg-gō′tȧ) *Ger.* **Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha** (zäk′sĕn-kō′-bo͝ork-gō′tä) duchy, a state of Germany, 763 □ pop. 257, ✻✻ Coburg & Gotha.
Saxe-Meiningen (săks-mī′nĭng-ĕn) *Ger.* **Sachsen-Meiningen** (zäk′sĕn-mī′nĭng-ĕn) duchy, a state of Germany, 953 □ pop. 279, ✻ Meiningen.
Saxe-Weimar (-vī′mär) *Ger.* **Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach** (-vī′mär-ī′zĕn-äk) grand duchy, a state of cen. Germany, 1,394 □ pop. 417, ✻ Weimar.
Saxonland (săk′sŭn-lănd′) *Ger.* **Sachsenland** (zäk′sĕn-länt′) region, S part of Transylvania, Hungary; chief town Kronstadt.
Saxon Switzerland, mt. region S E of Dresden, Saxony kingdom, Germany.
Saxony (săk′sŭn-ĭ) *Ger.* **Sachsen** (zäk′sĕn) old div. of N Germany, between Baltic & North seas on the N, & Bohemia & Bavaria on the S. — kingdom, a state of Germany, 5,789 □ pop. 4,807, ✻ Dresden. — prov. Prussia, 9,756 □ pop. 3,089, ✻ Magdeburg.
Saxton (săks′tŭn) bor. Bedford co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Say (sä) town on Niger riv. SW. Military Territory of the Niger, Fr. West Africa, p. 8.
Sayan Mountains (sä-yän′) *Russ.* **Sayanki** (sä-yän′kē) system bet. E Siberia & N W Mongolia; highest peak, Munku Sardyk, 11,447 ft.
Saybrook (sā′bro͝ok′) town, Conn. at mouth of Conn. riv. p. 2. See Saybrook Platform.
Sayre (sā′ẽr; sâr) city, × of Beckham co. Okla. pop. 2. — bor. Bradford co. Pa. pop. 6.
Sayula (sä-yo͞o′lä) city, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 8.
Scaër (skȧ′ȧr′) town, dept. Finistère, France, pop. 1, comm. 7.
Scafati (skä-fä′tē) mfg. town, Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, on Sarno riv. pop. comm. 14.
Scafell (skô-fĕl′) mt. Cumberland co. England, 3,162 ft. high.
Scafell Pike, mt. Cumberland co. Eng. 3,210 ft.; highest in England.
Scala Nova (skä′lä nô′vä) It. name of Kush Adasi. —, **Gulf of**, Ægean sea, N of Samos.
Scale Force (skāl fōrs; 201) waterfall, about 100 ft. Cumberland co. Eng. near Keswick.
Scalp Level, bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Scammon (skăm′ŭn) city, Cherokee co. Kan. 40 m. S S W of Fort Scott, pop. 2.
Scandiano (skän-dyä′nō) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy, pop. 11.
Scandinavia (skăn′dĭ-nā′vĭ-ȧ) anc. name of the country of the Norsemen, — Sweden, Norway, Denmark, & Iceland. — in a restricted sense, the pen. of Norway & Sweden. See Scandian, *a.*, Scandinavia, *n.*, Scandinavian, *n.*
Scansano (skän-sä′nō) town, Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Scapa Flow (skä′pȧ) sea basin, Orkney isls. Scot. 15 m. long, 8 m. wide.
Scarba (skär′bȧ) isl. N of Jura, Hebrides group, Scotland, 9 □ 1,500 ft. high.
Scarboro (skär′bŭr-ō) town, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 2.
Scarborough (skär′bŭr-ō; skär′brō) spt. mun. bor. N. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 37; one of the principal watering places of England.
Scarbro (skär′brō) town, Fayette co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Scardona (skär-dō′nä) comm. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 12.
Scarpanto (skär′pän-tō) *anc.* Car′pathus, isl. Medit. sea, 30 m. S W of Rhodes, 128 □ p. 9.
Scarpe (skȧrp) riv. France, 62 m. long, dept. Pas-de-Calais to Scheldt river.
Scarperia (skär′pā-rē′ä) town, Florence prov. Italy, 16 m. N E of Florence, p. comm. 7.
Sceaux (sō) town, dept. Seine, France, pop. comm. 6.
Schaerbeek (skär′bāk) comm. suburb of Brussels, Belgium, pop. 82.
Schaffhausen (shäf′hou′zĕn) *Fr.* **Schaffhouse** (shȧf′o͞oz′) canton, N Switzerland, 114 □ p. 46. — its ✻ on Rhine riv. p. comm. 18. —, **Falls of**, falls near the town, 70 ft. high.
Schaghticoke (skăt′ĭ-ko͝ok) vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y.
Schalke (shäl′kĕ) former town, Westphalia, Prussia, now part of Gelsenkirchen.
Scharley (shär′lĭ) min. comm. Silesia, Prussia, pop. 11.
Schässburg (shĕs′bo͝ork) *Hung.* **Segesvár** (shĕ′gĕsh-vär) town with magistracy, × of Nagy-Küküllő co. Transylvania, Hungary, pop. 12; battle July 31, 1849.
Schaumburg-Lippe (shoum′bo͝ork-lĭp′ĕ) principality, a state of Germany, 131 □ pop. 47, ✻ Bückeburg.
Schedewitz (shā′dĕ-vĭts) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 6.
Scheemda (skām′dä) vil. & comm. Groningen, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.

Santiago de Tolú. See Tolú.
Santorini. See Thera.
São Luiz de Maranhão. See Maranhão.
São Paulo de Loanda. See Loanda.
São Thiago. See Santiago.
São Thomé. See Saint Thomas.
São Vicente. See Saint Vincent.
Sarabat. See Gediz.
Sardegna. See Sardinia.
Sargasso Sea. See in *Vocab.*
Saria. See Zaria.
Sarine. See Saane.
Saronicus Sinus. See Ægina, Gulf of.
Sarre. See Saar.
Sarreguemines. See Saargemünd.
Sarum, New. See Salisbury.
Sarus. See Sihun.
Savaria. See Szombathely.
Satalia. See Adalia.
Sau. See Save.
Sava. See Save.
Savage Island. See Niue.
Savantavadi. Var. of Savantvadi.
Saverne. See Zabern.
Savoe. Var. of Savu.
Sayanki. See Sayan.
Scaldis. See Scheldt.
Scamander. See Menderez.
Scania. See Skåne.

Scheidegg, Great (shī′dĕg), pass, Bern canton, Switzerland, altitude 6,432 ft.
Scheidegg, Little, pass, S W of Great Scheidegg 6,786 ft. high.
Scheldt (skĕlt) *Flemish* **Schelde** (skĕl′dĕ) *Fr.* **Escaut** (ĕs′kō′) *anc.* SCAL′DIS, riv. France, Belgium, & Netherlands; from dept. Aisne, France, 270 m. to North sea.
Schemnitz (shĕm′nĭts) *Hung.* **Selmecz- és Belabánya** (shĕl′mĕts āsh bā′lŏ-bä′nyŏ) *or* **Selmeczbánya** (-bä′nyŏ) min. city with municipal rights, geographically in Hont co. Hungary, 34 □ pop. 15.
Schenectady (skĕ-nĕk′tȧ-dĭ) co. E N.Y. 206 □ pop. 88. — city, its × pop. 73; Union college.
Scheveningen (skā′vĕn-ĭng′ĕn ; 172) seaside resort, South Holland prov. Netherlands, part of The Hague commune.
Schiedam (skē′däm′) mfg. town & comm. S. Holland, Neth. pop. comm. 32 ; gin.
Schiehallion (shē-hăl′yŭn) mt. Perthshire, Scotland, 3,546 ft. high.
Schiffbek (shĭf′bĕk) vil. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, pop. comm. 10.
Schifferstadt (shĭf′ĕr-shtät) comm. Palatinate dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 8.
Schiffweiler (shĭf′vī′lĕr) min. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 9.
Schijndel (skīn′dĕl) vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Schildesche (shĭl′dĕsh-ĕ) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 9.
Schiltigheim (shĭl′tĭk-hīm′) vil. Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, pop. comm. 17.
Schimitz (shĭm′ĭts) town near Brünn, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 14.
Schio (skē′ō) mfg. town, Vicenza prov. Venetia, It. 15 m. N W of Vicenza, p. comm. 15.
Schivelbein (shē′fĕl-bīn′) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, on Rega river, pop. 8.
Schkeuditz (shkoi′dĭts) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elster river, pop. 6.
Schlan (shlän) *Bohemian* **Slaný** (slä′nē) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 10.
Schlawe (shlä′vĕ) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, on Wipper river, pop. 7.
Schlei (shlī) *Dan.* **Sli** (slē) inlet of Baltic sea, E coast of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.
Schleicher (shlī′kĕr) co. W Tex. 1,387 □ pop. 2, × Eldorado.
Schleiz (shlīts) town, Reuss-Gera principality, Germany, pop. 6.
Schleswig (shlās′vĭk) *Eng.* **Sleswick** (slĕs′wĭk) spt. town, ✱ of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the Schlei inlet, pop. 20. — N part of Schleswig-Holstein.
Schleswig-Holstein (-hōl′shtīn) *Eng.* **Sleswick-Holstein** (slĕs′wĭk-hōl′stīn), prov. Prussia, 7,343 □ pop. 1,621, ✱ Schleswig. See ANGLES, *n.*
Schlettstadt (shlĕt′shtät) mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, pop. 11.
Schleusenau (shloi′zĕ-nou) comm. Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Schley (shlī) co. W S W Ga. 154 □ pop. 5, × Ellaville.
Schluckenau (shlo͝ok′ĕn-ou) town, N Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Schlüsselburg (shlüs′ĕl-bo͝ork) ft. & town, St. Petersburg govt. Russia, pop. 4.
Schmalkalden (shmäl′käl′dĕn) *Eng.* **Smalkald** *or* **Smalcald** (smăl′kôld) mfg. town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 11 m. N of Meiningen, pop. 10 ; Protestant League formed 1531. See 2d LEAGUE, *n.*
Schmiedeberg (shmē′dĕ-bĕrk) town, Silesia, Prussia, pop. 6.
Schmölln (shmûln) town, Saxe-Altenburg duchy, Germany, pop. 11.
Schnasse (shnăs′ĕ) co. S W S. Dakota, 836 □.
Schneeberg (shnā′bĕrk) town, Saxony kingdom, Ger. pop. 9. — See FICHTEL MOUNTAINS.
Schneidemühl (shnī′dĕ-mül′) town, Posen prov. Prussia, on Küddow river, pop. 26.
Schoharie (skō-hăr′ĭ) co. E N. Y. 642 □ pop. 24, × Schoharie. — vil. its ×.
Schönbrunn (shûn-bro͞on′) imperial palace, Vienna, Austria ; peace Oct. 14, 1809.
Schönebeck (shû′nĕ-bĕk′) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe river, pop. 18.
Schöneberg (-bĕrk) *officially* **Berlin-Schöneberg**, S W sub. of Berlin, Prussia, pop. 173.
Schönefeld (shû′nĕ-fĕlt) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, near Leipzig, pop. comm. 15.
Schönhausen (shûn′hou′zĕn) vil. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 2; Bismarck's birthplace.
Schönheide (shûn′hī′dĕ) vil. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. comm. 8.
Schönichel (shû-nĭk′ĕl) town, Silesia, Austria, pop. 8.
Schöningen (shû′nĭng-ĕn) town, Brunswick duchy, Germany, pop. 10.
Schönlanke (shûn′läŋ′kĕ) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Schönlinde (shûn′lĭn-dĕ) town, N Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 7.
Schonnebeck (shō′nĕ-bĕk) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 9.
Schoodic (sko͞o′dĭk), *or* **Grand, Lakes**, lakes, Maine & New Brunswick, drained by St. Croix riv.; largest, Schoodic, or Grand, Lake.
Schoolcraft (sko͞ol′kráft) co. N Mich. 1,207 □ pop. 9, × Manistique.
Schooten (skō′tĕn) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Schoppinitz (shŏp′ē-nĭts) mfg. & min. vil. Silesia, Prussia, pop. comm. 10.
Schorndorf (shôrn′dôrf) mfg. town, Jagst circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 6.
Schoten (skō′tĕn) comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 9.
Schoterland (skō′tĕr-länt) vil. & comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 15.
Schouwen (skou′ĕn) former isl. Zeeland prov. Neth. now united with Duiveland.
Schramberg (shräm′bĕrk) town, Black Forest circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 11.
Schreckhorn (shrĕk′hôrn′) mt. Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, 13,382 ft. high.
Schrimm (shrĭm) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Schroda (shrō′dä) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Schroon Lake (skro͞on) lake, Essex & Warren cos. New York, 8 m. long.
Schroon Mountain (skro͞on) mt. Essex co. New York, 3,200 feet high.
Schulenberg (sho͞o′lĕn-bûrg) town, Fayette co. Tex. 20 m. W of Columbus, pop. 1.
Schüttenhofen (shüt′ĕn-hō′fĕn) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 7.
Schütt, Great (shüt), *Hung.* **Csallóköz** (chŏl′ō-kûz′) isl. Danube riv. bet. Pozsony & Komárom, Hungary, 595 □.
Schütt, Little, *Hung.* **Szigetköz** (sĭ′gĕt-kûz′) isl. near Raab, Hungary, 106 □.
Schuyler (skī′lĕr) co. W Ill. 432 □ pop. 15, × Rushville. — co. N Mo. 309 □ pop. 9, × Lancaster. — co. W N. Y. 336 □ pop. 14, × Watkins. — city, × of Colfax co. Nebr. pop. 2.
Schuylerville (-vĭl) vil. on Hudson riv. Saratoga co. New York, pop. 2 ; formerly **Saratoga**, scene of Burgoyne's surrender, after battles near Stillwater, 1,777.
Schuylkill (sko͞ol′kĭl) co. E cen. Pa. 777 □ pop. 208, × Pottsville.
Schuylkill Haven, bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Schuylkill River, Pa. 120 m. long, Schuylkill co. to Delaware river.
Schwabach (shvä′bäk) mfg. town, Bavaria, Ger. 9 m. S S W of Nuremberg, pop. 11.
Schwaben (shvä′bĕn) *or* **Swabia** (swā′bĭ-ȧ) dist. S W Bavaria, S Germany, 3,797 □ pop. 790, ✱ Augsburg. See SWABIAN, *a.*
Schwandorf (shvän′dôrf) town, Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 7.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (shvärts′bo͝ork-ro͞o′dŏl-shtät′) principality, a state of Germany, 363 □ pop. 101, ✱ Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (-zōn′dĕrs-hou′zĕn) principality, a state of Germany, 333 □ pop. 90, ✱ Sondershausen.
Schwaz (shväts) town, Tirol, Austria, on Inn river, pop. comm. 7.
Schwechat (shvā′kȧt) town, Lower Austria, 7 m. S E of Vienna, pop. comm. 9.
Schwedenhöhe (shvā′dĕn-hû′ĕ) comm. Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 9.
Schwedt (shvāt) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, on Oder river, pop. 9.
Schweidnitz (shvīt′nĭts) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 30 m. S W of Breslau, pop. 31.
Schweinfurt (shvīn′fo͞ort) mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, on Main river, pop. 23.
Schwelm (shvĕlm) mfg. town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 20.
Schwenningen (shvĕn′ĭng-ĕn) town, Württemberg, Ger. on Neckar river, pop. comm. 15.
Schwerin (shvā-rēn′) city, ✱ of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 43. — town, Posen prov. Prussia, 62 m. W N W of Posen, pop. 7.
Schwerte (shvĕr′tĕ) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, on Ruhr river, pop. 14.
Schwetz (shvāts) *Polish* **Swiecia** (shvĕ′chyȧ) town, W. Prus. on Vistula river, pop. 8.
Schwetzingen (shvĕts′ĭng-ĕn) town, Baden, Germany, pop. 8.
Schwiebus (shvē′bo͞os) mfg. & min. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 9.
Schwientochlowitz (shvēn-tōk′lō-vĭts) vil. Silesia, Prussia, near Königshütte, p. comm. 16.
Schwyz (shvēts) forest canton, Switzerland, 351 □ pop. 58. — its ✱ pop. comm. 8.
Schyl (shĭl) *Roum.* **Jiu** (zhē′o͞o) riv. Transylvania, Hungary, to Danube riv. Roumania.
Sciacca (shäk′kä) spt. town, Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 21.
Scicli (shē′klē) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 20.
Scilla (shēl′lä) *anc.* SCYL′LA, headland, Messina strait, Reggio di Calabria, Italy. See CHARYBDIS, *n.*, SCYLLA, *n.* — comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Scilly Islands (sĭl′ĭ) 140 isls. Cornwall co. Eng. 5¼ □ pop. 2, ✱ Hugh Town.
Scio (sī′ō ; shē′ō) *anc.* CHIOS (kī′ŏs) *Gr.* **Khio** (*mod. Gr. pron.* kē′ō) *Turk.* **Sakis-Adasi** (sä-kēs′-ä-dä′sē) isl. off W coast Asia Minor, 319 □ p. 60. — its ✱ p. 14 ; massacre 1822.
Scioto (sī-ō′tō) riv. O. 250 m. Auglaize co. to Ohio riv. — co. S O. 623 □ p. 48, × Portsmouth.

Scituate (sĭt′ū-āt) town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 2. — town, Providence co. R. I. pop. 3.
Scone (sko͞on ; skōn) par. Perthshire, Scotland, pop. 2. See CORONATION STONE.
Scordia (skôr-dē′ä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, 19 m. S W of Catania, pop. 10.
Scorzè (skôr-dzā′) comm. Venice prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Scotia (skō′shȧ) vil. Schenectady co. New York, pop. 3. — Med. Lat. name of Scotland.
Scotland (skŏt′lănd) co. N E Mo. 439 □ pop. 12, × Memphis. — co. S N. C. 349 □ p. 15, × Laurinburg. — city, Bonhomme co. S. Dak. pop. 1. — N div. of Great Britain, 30,405 □ p. 4,759, ✱ Edinburgh. See CALEDONIA, *n.*, LAND O' CAKES, LAND OF THE THISTLE, SCOTCH, *n.*
Scotland Neck, town, Halifax co. N. C. pop. 2.
Scott (skŏt) co. W Ark. 970 □ pop. 14, × Waldron. — co. W Ill. 249 □ pop. 10, × Winchester. — co. S Ind. 190 □ pop. 8, × Scottsburg. — co. E Io. 449 □ pop. 60, × Davenport. — co. W Kan. 714 □ pop. 3. — its ×. — co. N Ky. 289 □ pop. 17, × Georgetown. — co. S E cen. Minn. 360 □ pop. 15, × Shakopee. — co. cen. Miss. 597 □ pop. 17, × Forest. — co. S E Mo. 419 □ pop. 22, × Benton. — co. N E Tenn. 550 □ pop. 13, × Huntsville. — co. S W part of Va. 543 □ pop. 24, × Gate City.
Scottdale (skŏt′dāl) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Scotts Bluff, co. W Nebr. 723 □ pop. 8, × Gering. — city, Scotts Bluff co. Nebr. pop. 2.
Scottsboro (skŏts′bŭr-ō) town, × of Jackson co. Ala. 34 m. E of Huntsville, pop. 1.
Scottsburg (-bûrg) town, × of Scott co. Ind. 29 m. N of Jeffersonville, pop. 2.
Scottsville, town, × of Allen co. Kentucky, pop. 1.
Scranton (skrăn′tŭn) former town, Jackson co. Miss. annexed in 1904 to Pascagoula. — city, × of Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 130 ; coal & iron.
Screven (skrĭv′ĕn) co. E Georgia, 794 □ pop. 20, × Sylvania.
Scunthorpe (skŭn′thôrp) par. & town, Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 10.
Scurry (skŭr′ĭ) co. N W Texas, 887 □ pop. 11, × Snyder.
Scutari (sko͞o′tä-rē) *anc.* CHRYSOP′OLIS, town, Turkey in Asia, opposite to & suburb of, Constantinople, pop. 82. — vilayet, formerly Turkish, N Albania, 4,170 □ pop. 294. — *anc.* SCO′DRA, fortified town, its ✱ pop. 35 ; siege, 1912-13.
Scythia (sĭth′ĭ-ȧ) anc. name of parts of Europe & Asia now in Russia. See SCYTHIAN, *n.*
Seabright (sē′brīt) bor. Monmouth co. New Jersey, on Atlantic ocean, pop. 1.
Seabrook (sē′bro͝ok) town, Rockingham co. New Hampshire, pop. 1.
Sea Cliff, vil. Nassau co. N. Y. on Long Island sound, pop. 2.
Seaford (sē′fĕrd) town, Sussex co. Delaware, pop. 2.
Seaham Harbour (sē′ăm) coast urban dist. Durham co. Eng. pop. 16. See DAWDON (*Gaz.*).
Searcy (sûr′sĭ) co. N Ark. 673 □ pop. 15, × Marshall. — town, × of White co. Ark. pop. 2.
Searsport (sērz′pōrt) town, Waldo co. Maine, pop. 1.
Seaside, town, Clatsop co. Oregon, pop. 1.
Seatonville (sē′tŭn-vĭl) vil. Bureau co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Seattle (sē-ăt′'l) cml. spt. city, × of King co. Washington, pop. 237; Univ. of Wash.
Sebago Lake (sē-bā′gō) lake, Cumberland co. Maine, about 130 □.
Sebastian (sē-băs′chăn) co. W Ark. 531 □ pop. 52, × × Greenwood & Fort Smith.
Sebastopol (sē-bȧs′tō-pōl) town, Sonoma co. Cal. pop. 1. — (sē-bȧs′tō-pōl ; sĕb′ȧs-tō′pōl) *or* **Sevastopol** (*Russ.* syĕ′vȧs-tô′pōl-y') town & spt. Crimea, Taurida govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 68 ; siege in 1854–55.
Sebenico (sā-bā′nē-kō) *Croat.* **Šibenik** (shē′bĕ-nēk) spt. town, Dalmatia, Austria, on Adriatic sea, pop. 13, comm. 30.
Sebewaing (sĕb′ē-wā′ĭng) vil. Huron co. Mich. pop. 1.
Sebnitz (zĕb′nĭts) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 24 m. E S E of Dresden, pop. 11.
Sebree (sē′brē) town, Webster co. Ky. 17 m. S of Henderson, pop. 2.
Sebring (sē′brĭng) vil. Mahoning co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Sebsar (sĕb′sär′) town, W Afghanistan, 70 m. S of Herat, pop. 5.
Sebustieh (sĕ′bŭs-tē′yĕ) *anc.* SAMA′RIA *or* SEBAS′TE, vil. Palestine, 6 m. N W of Nablus.
Secaucus (sē-kô′kŭs) bor. Hudson co. N. J. 4 m. N N W of Jersey City, pop. 5.
Secchia (sāk′kyä) riv. Italy, 98 m. long, Apennine mts. to Po river.
Seckenheim (zĕk′ĕn-hīm) mfg. comm. Baden, Germany, pop. 10.
Seclin (sē-klăn′) mfg. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Secondigliano (sā-kōn′dēl-yä′nō) town. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 15.
Secunderabad *or* **Sikandarabad** (sē-kŭn′dĕr-ä-băd′) town & British cantonment, 6 m. N E of Hyderabad city, Hyderabad state, India, pop. 84.
Sedalia (sē-dā′lĭ-ȧ) city, × of Pettis co. Missouri, pop. 18.
Sedan (sē-dăn′) city, × of Chautauqua co. Kan. pop. 1. — (*F. pron.* sĕ-dăn′) mfg. town, dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse riv. pop. 16, comm. 20 ; battles 1870.
Sedgemoor (sĕj′mōr′) tract, Somersetshire, Eng. ; Monmouth's defeat 1685.
Sedgley (sĕj′lĭ) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, near Wolverhampton, pop. 17.
Sedgwick (sĕj′wĭk) co. Col. 531 □ p. 3, × Julesburg. — co. Kan. 994 □ p. 73, × Wichita.
Sedlitz (zĕd′lĭts) *or* **Seidlitz** (zīd′lĭts) vil. Bohemia, Austria, 10 m. N W of Pisek.
Sedro-Woolley (sē′drō-wo͝ol′ĭ) city, Skagit co. Washington, pop. 2.
Seekonk (sē′kŏŋk) town, Bristol co. Mass. near Providence, Rhode Island, pop. 2.
Seeland (sē′lănd ; *Gr. pron.* zā′länt) *Danish* **Sjælland** (shăl′lăn) isl. div. of Denmark, 2,895 □ pop. 1,097, ✱ Copenhagen. — largest isl. of Denmark, 2,805 □ pop. 1,004.
Seelisberg (zā′lĭs-bĕrk) vil. & resort, Uri canton, Switzerland, on Bay of Uri.
Seelyville (sē′lĭ-vĭl) town, Vigo co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Sées (sā) mfg. town, dept. Orne, France, 13 m. N N E of Alençon, pop. 3, comm. 4.
Segeberg (zā′gĕ-bĕrk) town, Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, near Trave river, pop. 5.
Segeste (sē-jĕs′tē) *or* **Segesta** (-tȧ) city, N W anc. Sicily ; ruins near Alcamo.
Segni (sā′nyē) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Segorbe (sā-gôr′bā) *anc.* SEGOBRI′GA, city, Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Segovia (sā-gō′vyä) riv. Nicaragua. See COCO. — prov. Spain, 2,681 □ p. 168. — its ✱ p. 15.
Segozero (syĕ-gô′zyĕ-rō) lake, Olonets govt. Russia in Europe, about 480 □.
Segre (sā′grā) riv. France & Spain, 160 m. long, Pyrenees mts. to Ebro river.
Segu (sā′go͞o) country, Upper Senegal & Niger col. Fr. W. Af.; ✱ Segu Sikoro, pop. 30.
Seguin (sĕ-gēn′) town, × of Guadalupe co. Texas, pop. 3.
Segura (sā-go͞o′rä) riv. Spain, 155 m. long, Segura mts. to Mediterranean sea. — mt. range, provs. Jaén & Albacete, Spain, highest point Yelmo, 5,927 ft.
Seifhennersdorf (zīf-hĕn′ĕrs-dôrf′) mfg. comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 8.
Seiland (sĕ′ĭ-lăn) isl. off N coast of Norway, 229 □.
Seine (sân) *anc.* SEQ′UANA, riv. France, 480 m. long, Tasselot mt. dept. Côte-d'Or, to English channel. — dept. France, 185 □ pop. 4,154, ✱ Paris.
Seine-et-Marne (-ā-märn′) dept. N France, 2,273 □ pop. 364, ✱ Melun.
Seine-et-Oise (-ā-wăz′) dept. N France, 2,185 □ pop. 818, ✱ Versailles.
Seine-Inférieure (-ăn′fā′rē-ûr′) dept. France, 2,448 □ pop. 877, ✱ Rouen.
Seir (sē′ĭr) mountainous region, S of Dead sea, E of Araba valley, Arabia. — plateau, W of the Araba ; equiv. to Idumæa or Edom. — rocky point on the boundary bet. the tribes of Judah & Benjamin, Palestine.
Seistan (sās′tăn′) region, S W Afghanistan & E Persia.
Selangor (sā-läŋ′gōr′) native state, Federated Malay States, under British protection, W Malay pen. 3,200 □ pop. 294, ✱ Kuala Lumpur.
Selb (zĕlp) mfg. town, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 11.
Selby (sĕl′bĭ) mfg. town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, on Ouse river, pop. 9.
Selenga (sā-lĕŋ′gȧ ; sā′lĕŋ-gä′) riv. cen. Asia, 750 m. long, N Mongolia to Lake Baikal.
Seleucia (sē-lū′shĭ-ȧ) anc. city, Syria, on coast N of mouth of Orontes ; founded 300 B. C. — anc. city, Babylonia ; its site is S of Bagdad.
Seliger (sĕ′lyē-gĕr) lake, 57 m. long, Tver & Novgorod govts. Russia ; discharges into headwaters of Volga river.
Selinsgrove (sē′lĭnz-grōv′) bor. Snyder co. Pa. on Susquehanna river, pop. 1.
Selinus (sē-lī′nŭs) Greek city, S W anc. Sicily ; ruins near Castelvetrano.
Selkirk (sĕl′kĕrk) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, on Ettrick riv. × of Selkirkshire, Scotland, pop. mun. b. 6. — See SELKIRKSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Selkirk Mountains, in S E Br. Columbia, within the big bend of the Columbia riv. highest Sir Donald, 10,808 ft.
Selkirkshire (sĕl′kĕrk-shĕr) *or* **Selkirk**, co. Scotland, 267 □ pop. 25, × Selkirk.
Sellasia (sĕ-lā′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ) town, anc. Laconia, Greece ; battle B. C. 221.
Sellersville (sĕl′ĕrz-vĭl) bor. Bucks co. Pa. 30 m. N N W of Philadelphia, pop. 2.
Selma (sĕl′mȧ) city, × of Dallas co. Ala. pop. 14. — town, Fresno co. Cal. pop. 2. — town, Johnston co. N. C. pop. 1.
Selwyn (sĕl′wĭn) co. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 1.

Schlesien. See SILESIA.
Schönberg, Mährisch-. See MÄHRISCH-SCHÖNBERG.
Schwarswald. See BLACK FOREST.
Schweiz. See SWITZERLAND.
Schwiz. Var. of SCHWYZ.
Scodra. See SCUTARI.
Scultenna. See PANARO.
Scupi. See ÜSKÜP.
Scylla. See SCILLA.
Scyros. See SKYROS.
Scythopolis. See BETH-SHEAN.
Sebaste. See SEBUSTIEH.
Sebaste. See SIVAS.
Sebastia. See SIVAS.
Sedunum. See SION.
Segesta. See SEGESTE.
Segesvár. See SCHÄSSBURG.
Seidlitz. See SEDLITZ.
Selanik. See SALONIKI.
Selmeczbánya. See SCHEMNITZ.
Selmecz- és Bélabánya. See SCHEMNITZ.

Semendria (sĕ-mĕn′drĭ-*à*) *Serv.* **Smederevo** (smĕ′dĕ-rĕ-vō) dept. Servia, 493 ☐ pop. 145. — its ✻ a town, on Danube river, pop. 7.
Semeru (sĕm′ĕr-ōō) *Du.* **Semeroe** (-ōō), active volcano, E. Java isl. ab. 12,050 ft. high.
Semidi Islands (sĕm′ĭ-dē) *or* **Seven Islands**, group, Alaska coast, 56° 10′ N.
Semien Mountains (sā-myĕn′) mts. N Abyssinia, highest 15,154 ft.
Seminara (sā′mē-nä′rä) town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, 20 m. N E of Messina, pop. comm. 6; battles 1495, 1503.
Seminole (sĕm′ĭ-nōl) co. cen. Okla. 633 ☐ pop. 20, × Wewoka.
Semipalatinsk (sā′mē-pá-lá-tyĕnsk′) govt. Kirghiz Steppe, Russia in Asia, 178,320 ☐ pop. 849. — town, its ✻ on Irtysh riv. pop. 32.
Semirara (sā′mä-rä′rä) group of Phil. isls. S of Mindoro. — the chief isl. 25 ☐.
Semiryechensk (sā′mē-ryĕ′chĕnsk) govt. Russ. Turkestan, 114,550 ☐ p. 1,210, ✻ Vyerny.
Semliki (sĕm′lē-kē′) riv. cen. Africa, over 100 m. long, connects Albert Edward Nyanza & Albert Nyanza.
Semlin (zĕm-lēn′) *Hung.* **Zimony** (zē′mōn-y′) town with municipal rights, geographically in Szerém co. Slavonia, Hungary, on rt. bank of Danube riv. & left bank of Save riv. opp. Belgrade, 22 ☐ pop. 17.
Semois (sĕ-mwä′) riv. Belgium & France, 120 m. long, to Meuse river.
Sempach (zĕm′päk) town, Lucerne canton, Switzerland, pop. 2; battle 1386; tradition of Arnold von Winkelried's heroic death.
Sena (sā′nä) town, Portuguese East Africa, on Zambezi river, pop. 2.
Senath (sē′nĕth) city, Dunklin co. Missouri, pop. 1.
Senatobia (sĕn′*à*-tō′bĭ-*à*) town, × of Tate co. Miss. 34 m. S of Memphis, Tenn. pop. 1.
Sendagaya (sĕn′dä-gä′yä) town, Tokyo dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 20.
Sendai (sĕn′dī′) city, N E Honshu isl. Japan, near Sendai bay, pop. 98.
Seneca (sĕn′ē-k*à*) co. cen. N. Y. 336 ☐ pop. 27, × × Ovid & Waterloo. — co. N O. 550 ☐ pop. 42, × Tiffin. — city, × of Nemaha co. Kan. pop. 2. — city, Newton co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, Oconee co. S. C. pop. 1.
Seneca Falls, vil. Seneca co. New York, pop. 7.
Seneca Lake, mostly in Yates & Seneca cos. N. Y. 35 m. long, 1–3 m. wide.
Seneffe (sē-nĕf′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, 14 m. N E of Mons, pop. 4.
Senegal (sĕn′ē-gôl′) *Fr.* **Sénégal** (sā′nā′gál′) riv. 890 m. long, from Futa Jallon dist. Fr. Guinea, to Atlantic ocean. — French colony, W Africa, 73,977 ☐ pop. 1,247, ✻ Saint-Louis.
Senegambia (sĕn′ē-găm′bĭ-*à*) region, W Africa, bet. Senegal & Gambia rivs. mostly in French colony of Senegal.
Senftenberg (zĕnf′tĕn-bĕrK) mfg. & min. town, Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 8.
Sengora (sĕŋ-gō′r*à*) town, Siam, E coast Malay peninsula.
Seniavina Islands (sā-nyä-vē′nä) part of Caroline group, Pacific ocean, pop. 5.
Senigallia (sā′nē-gäl′lyä) spt. town, Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. comm. 24.
Senjen (sĕn′yĕn) isl. off N W coast of Norway, 69° 20′ N, 18° E, 612 ☐ pop. 4.
Senju (sĕn′jū) town, Tokyo dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 23.
Senlac (sĕn′lăk) hill, Sussex, England, near Hastings; battle 1066.
Senlis (säN′lēs′) town, dept. Oise, France, on Nonette river, pop. comm. 7.
Sennar *or* **Sennaar** (sĕn′när′) dist. bet. White Nile & Blue Nile rivs. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. — prov. in Sennar dist. — ✻ of prov. pop. 8.
Senoia (sē-noi′*à*) city, Coweta co. Georgia, pop. 1.
Sénonais (sā′nō′nĕ′) old dist. France, now mostly in depts. Yonne & Aube.
Sens (säNs) *anc.* AGEN′DICUM, *later* SEN′ONES, city, dept. Yonne, France, on Yonne riv. 61 m. S S E of Paris, communal pop. 15.
Sensuntepeque (sĕn-sōōn′tā-pā′kā) town, Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 12.
Sentinum (sĕn-tī′n*ŭ*m) town, anc. Umbria, Italy, near mod. Sassoferrata; battle B.C. 295.
Seo de Urgel (sā′ō dā ōōr-hĕl′; 172) comm. Lérida prov. Spain, pop. comm. 3.
Seoni (sā-ō′nē) dist. Jubbulpore div. Cen. Provs. Br. India, 3,206 ☐ p. 395. — its ✻ p. 12.
Seoul *or* **Seul** (sē-ōōl′) *or* **Söul** (sû-ōōl′; *often* sā′ōōl) city, ✻ of Korea, pop. 217.
Sepino (sā-pē′nō) comm. Campobasso prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 5.
Sepsiszentgyörgy (shĕp′shē-sĕnt-dyûr′dy′) town with magistracy, × of Háromzék co. Transylvania, Hungary, on the Aluta riv. pop. 9.
Sept-Îles (sĕt′-ēl′) group of isls. Côtes-du-Nord, Brittany, France.
Septimania (sĕp′tĭ-mā′nĭ-*à*) anc. ter. S France, mouth of the Rhone to Pyrenees on S, northwestward to the Cévennes mountains.
Sequatchie (sē-kwăch′ē) co. S E Tenn. 264 ☐ pop. 4, × Dunlap.
Sequatchie River, riv. Tenn. Cumberland co. to Tennessee river.
Sequoia National Park (sē-kwoi′*à*) Tulare co. Cal. 250 ☐; "big trees."
Sequoyah (sē-kwoi′*à*) co. E Okla. 693 ☐ pop. 25, × Sallisaw.
Seraing (sē-răN′) min. & mfg. comm. Liége prov. Belgium, on Meuse river, pop. 41.
Serampore (sĕr′ŭm-pōr′) town, Hooghly dist. Bengal, Br. India, 13 m. N of Calcutta, p. 45.
Seravezza (sā′rä-vĕt′sä) town, Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Serbal, Jebel (jĕb′ĕl sĕr′bäl′) mt. 6,731 ft. high, Sinai peninsula.
Serdobsk (sĕr-dôpsk′) town, Saratov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 13.
Seregno (sā-rā′nyō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, 13 m. N of Milan, pop. 15.
Serena (sā-rā′nä) town, ✻ of Coquimbo prov. Chile, pop. 16.
Seres (sĕr′ĕs) town, in the former Turkish vilayet of Saloniki, pop. 32.
Seret (sĕr′ĕt) riv. Galicia, Austria, to Dniester river.
Sereth (sā-rĕt′) *Roum.* **Siretu** (sĭ-rĕt′) riv. Bukowina & Roumania, to Danube river. — town, Bukowina, Austria, pop. comm. 8.
Sergievski Posad (syĕr-gē′yĕf-skē pō-sät′) mfg. town, Moscow govt. Russia, pop. 35.
Sergipe (sĕr-zhē′pē) state, Brazil, S. America, 15,093 ☐ pop. 413, ✻ Aracajú.
Seringapatam (sē-rĭŋ′g*à*-p*à*-tăm′) town, Mysore state, S India, pop. 12.
Serino (sā-rē′nō) comm. Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.
Sermide (sĕr′mē-dā) town, Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, on Po river, pop. comm. 8.
Sermione (sĕr-myō′nä) *anc.* SIR′MIO, pen. & vil. Brescia, Italy, S Lago di Garda, p. vil. 1.
Serón (sā-rōn′) ft. town, Almería prov. Spain, 34 m. N of Almería, pop. comm. 5.
Serpa (sĕr′pä) town, Alemtejo prov. Portugal, near Guadiana river, pop. 6.
Serpukhov (syĕr′pōō-kôf) mfg. town, Moscow govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 24.
Serracapriola (sĕr′rä-kä′prē-ō′lä) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 7.
Serradifalco (-dē-fäl′kō) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Serra San Bruno (sĕr′rä sän brōō′nō) comm. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 6.
Serrastretta (sĕr′rä-strĕt′tä) comm. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 5.
Serravalle Pistoiese *or* **Serravalle Pistojese** (sĕr′rä-väl′lā pēs′tō-yā′sā) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 8.
Serro (sĕr′rōō) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 75.
Sert (sûrt) *or* **Sört** (sûrt) *anc.* TIGRA′NOCER′TES, town, Bitlis, Turkey, pop. 15.
Servia (sûr′vĭ-*à*) *or* (*now preferred*) **Serbia** *Servian* **Srbija** (s′r′bē-yä) kingdom, S E Europe, 18,660 ☐ pop. 2,922, ✻ Belgrade. See EASTERN CHURCH, SERB, *n.*, SERVIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Sesia (sĕz′yä) riv. N Italy, 86 m. long, Monte Rosa to Po river.
Sessa Aurunca (sĕs′sä ou-rōōŋ′kä) city, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 21.
Sesser (sĕs′ĕr) vil. Franklin co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Sesto Fiorentino (sĕs′tō fyō′rĕn-tē′nō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 21.
Sestos (sĕs′tŏs) ruined town, Turkey in Europe, on Dardanelles (Hellespont).
Sesto San Giovanni (sĕs′tō sän jō-vän′nē) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 14.
Sestri Levante (sĕs′trē lā-vän′tā) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 13.
Sestri Ponente (sĕs′trē pō-nĕn′tā) coast town, Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, p. comm. 21.
Sete Lagoas (sā′tĕ lä-gō′äsh) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 35.
Sétif (sā-tēf′) town, Constantine dept. Algeria, Africa, pop. 18, comm. 20.
Seto Uchi (sā′tō ōō′chē) *or* **Inland Sea**, ab. 240 m. long, bet. Honshu on N & Shikoku & Kiushu on S, Japan.
Setúbal (sā-tōō′bäl) spt. Lisbon dist. Portugal, on Setúbal bay, pop. 22.
Sevenoaks (sĕv′′n-ōks′; *colloq.* sĕn′ŏks) town, Kent co. Eng. 20 m. S E of London, pop. 9.
Seven Pines, another name for battlefield of Fair Oaks.
Severn (sĕv′ĕrn) *anc.* SABRI′NA, riv. England, 210 m. long, N Wales to Bristol channel.
Seveso (sĕ′vā-zō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Sevier (sē-vēr′) co. S W Ark. 572 ☐ pop. 17, × De Queen. — co. E Tenn. 587 ☐ pop. 22, × Sevierville. — co. cen. Ut. 1,978 ☐ pop. 10, × Richfield.
Sevier Lake, salt lake, Millard co. Ut. 25 m. long; has no outlet.
Sevier River, Ut. 279 m. long, Garfield co. to Sevier lake.

Seville (sē-vĭl′) town, Wilcox co. Ga. pop. 1. — (*pron.* sĕv′ĭl; sē-vĭl′) *Sp.* **Sevilla** (sā-vēl′yä) prov. S Spain, 5,430 ☐ pop. 597. — *anc. Rom.* HIS′PALIS, its ✻ pop. comm. 158, on Guadalquivir river.
Sevlijevo (sĕv-lē′yĕ-vō) *Bulg.* **Sevlievo**, town, cen. Bulgaria, pop. 10.
Sèvres (sâ′vr′) town & comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, p. 9; famous porcelain factory
Sewanee (sē-wô′nē) vil. Franklin co. Tenn. pop. 1; Univ. of the South.
Seward (sū′ĕrd) co. S W Kan. 648 ☐ pop. 4, × Liberal. — co. S E Nebr. 574 ☐ pop. 16. — city, its × pop. 2.
Seward, Mount, peak, Adirondack mts. N. Y. 4,404 feet high.
Sewickley (sē-wĭk′lĭ) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Seychelles (sā′shĕl′) isls. N E of Madagascar, 160 ☐ pop. 26, ✻ Victoria; Br. col.
Seym (sām) *or* **Sem** (sĕm) riv. 400 m. long, Kursk & Chernigov govts. Russia, to Desna riv.
Seymour (sē′mōr; 201) town, New Haven co. Conn. p. 5. — city, Jackson co. Ind. p. 6. — town, Wayne co. Io. p. 2. — town, Baylor co. Tex. p. 2. — city, Outagamie co. Wis. p. 1.
Seyne-sur-Mer, La (lá sân′-sür′-mâr′) coast town, dept. Var, France, pop. 15, comm. 22.
Sezze (sĕt′sä) town, Rome prov. Italy, 20 m. S E of Velletri, pop. comm. 13.
Sfax (sfäks) spt. city, Tunis, N Africa, on Gabes gulf, pop. ab. 50, with suburbs ab. 85.
Shackelford (shăk′ĕl-fĕrd) co. N cen. Tex. 947 ☐ pop. 4, × Albany.
Shadrinsk (shä′drĕnsk) town, Perm govt. Russia in Asia, pop. 17.
Shadwell (shăd′wĕl) par. Stepney bor. London, England, pop. 8.
Shaftsbury (shăfts′bĕr-ĭ) town, Bennington co. Vt. 8 m. N of Bennington, pop. 2.
Shahabad (shä′hä-bäd′) dist. Bihar, Br. India, 4,373 ☐ pop. 1,866. — town, 16 m. S of Ambala, Punjab, Br. India, pop. 12. — town, Hardoi dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 20.
Shahjahanpur (shä′j*à*-hän′pōōr′) dist. Rohilkhand div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 1,727 ☐ pop. 946. — its ✻ pop. 72.
Shahpur (shä′pōōr′) dist. of Rawalpindi div. Punjab, Br. India, 4,840 ☐ pop. 687. — its ✻ near Ihelum river, pop. 9. — anc. city, Fars prov. Persia; famous ruins.
Shahpura (shä-pōō′rä) chiefship, Rajputana, India, 405 ☐ pop. 47. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Shakopee (shăk′ō-pē) city, × of Scott co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Shammar Mountain (shäm′mär) range, Shammar, N Arabia, 6,000 ft. high.
Shamo (shä′mō′) *i. e.* "Sandy waste," Chin. name of Gobi desert & sometimes MONGOLIA.
Shamokin (sh*à*-mō′kĭn) bor. Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 20.
Shamsabad (shŭm′sä-bäd′) town, Farrukhabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 8.
Shanghai (shăng′hä′ĭ) cml. city & treaty port, Kiangsu prov. China, pop. 651.
Shanhaikwan (shän′hī-kwän′) town, Chihli prov. China, on Gulf of Liaotung, pop. 30.
Shannon (shăn′ŭn) co. S Mo. 992 ☐ pop. 11, × Eminence. — co. S W S. Dak. 964 ☐. — riv. Ireland, 225 m. long, Cuilcagh mts. Cavan co. to Atlantic ocean.
Shansi (shän′sē′) prov. N China, 81,853 ☐ pop. 9,691, ✻ Taiyüanfu.
Shan States (shän; shăn) two groups of native states; **Northern**, in E Upper Burma, ab. 21,000 ☐ pop. 459. **Southern**, in E Burma, ab. 36,000 ☐ pop. 900. See SHAN, *n.*
Shantung (shän′tōōng′) prov. N E China, 55,985 ☐ pop. 26,547, ✻ Tsinan. — peninsula between the Gulf of Chihli and the Yellow sea.
Shaohingfu (shou′hĭng-fōō′) city, Chekiang prov. China, pop. 500.
Shari (shä′rē) riv. affluent of Lake Chad, Mil. Ter. of the Chad, bounding Kamerun in its lower course & separating the Bornu from the Bagirmi country, about 1,400 m. long from source of the Wam in Kamerun.
Sharkey (shär′kĭ) co. W Miss. 404 ☐ pop. 16, × Rolling Fork.
Sharon (shâr′ŏn) town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 2. — bor. Mercer co. Pa. pop. 15. — coast plain, W anc. Palestine, from ab. 31° 55′ to 32° 35′ N.
Sharon Hill, bor. Delaware co. Pa. 8 m. S W of Philadelphia, pop. 1.
Sharon Springs, vil. & summer resort, Schoharie co. N. Y.; mineral springs.
Sharp (shärp) co. N Ark. 609 ☐ pop. 12, × × Evening Shade & Hardy.
Sharpsburg (shärps′bûrg) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.
Sharpsville (shärps′vĭl) bor. Mercer co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Shasi (shä′sē′) treaty port, Hupeh, prov. China, on Yangtze river, pop. 90.
Shasta (shăs′t*à*) co. N Cal. 3,858 ☐ pop. 19, × Redding.
Shasta, Mount, volcanic peak, Siskiyou co. N Cal. 14,380 ft. high.
Shat el Arab (shät′ ĕl′ á-räb′) river, Euphrates & Tigris united, 120 m. to Persian gulf.
Shatsk (shätsk) town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 8.
Shavano, Mount (sh*à*-vä′nō) peak, Sawatch range, Colorado, 14,239 ft. high.
Shavli (shäv′lyē) town, Kovno govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 22.
Shawangunk Mountains (shŏŋ′gŭm) range in Orange, Sullivan, & Ulster cos. N. Y.; highest peak, Sam's Point, 2,218 ft.
Shawano (sh*à*-wô′nō) co. N E Wisconsin, 1,158 ☐ pop. 32. — city, its × pop. 3.
Shawenegan Falls (shô′ĕn-ē-g*ă*n) town, St. Maurice co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 4.
Shawnee (shô-nē′) co. N E Kan. 544 ☐ pop. 62, × Topeka. — vil. Perry co. O. pop. 2. — city, Pottawatomie co. Okla. pop. 12.
Shawneetown (shô′nē-toun′) city, × of Gallatin co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Shchigry (shchē′grĭ) town, Kursk govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Sheba (shē′b*à*) *more correctly* **Saba** (sā′b*à*) anc. country, S Arabia. See SABÆAN, *a.*
Sheboygan (shē-boi′g*ă*n) co. E Wis. 521 ☐ pop. 55. — city, its × pop. 26.
Sheboygan Falls, vil. Sheboygan co. Wis. pop. 2.
Sheerness (shēr-nĕs′) spt. town & govt. dockyard, Kent co. England, pop. 17.
Sheffield (shĕf′ēld) city, Colbert co. Ala. pop. 5. — vil. Bureau co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 2. — mfg. city & county bor. Yorkshire, England, pop. 460; cutlery.
Shefford (shĕf′ĕrd) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Waterloo.
Shehr-i-Sebz (shĕ′h′r-ē′-sĕbz′) town, Bokhara, Asia, 40 m. S of Samarkand, pop. 35.
Sheikhpura (shāK′pōō′rä) town, Monghyr dist. Bihar, British India, pop. 11.
Sheklung (shĕk′lōōng′) city, Kwangtung prov. China, on the Tung river, pop. 100.
Sheksna (shĕks′nä) riv. Russia, 280 m. long, Byelozero lake to Volga river.
Shelbina (shĕl-bī′n*à*) city, Shelby co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Shelburn (shĕl′bûrn) town, Sullivan co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Shelburne (shĕl′bûrn) town, Franklin co. Mass. pop. 1. — town, Chittenden co. Vt. pop. 1. — co. S W Nova Scotia, Canada, × Shelburne.
Shelby (shĕl′bĭ) co. N cen. Ala. 806 ☐ pop. 27, × Columbiana. — co. S cen. Ill. 772 ☐ pop. 32, × Shelbyville. — co. S E cen. Ind. 407 ☐ pop. 27, × Shelbyville. — co. W Io. 589 ☐ pop. 17, × Harlan. — co. N Ky. 427 ☐ pop. 18, × Shelbyville. — co. N E Mo. 509 ☐ pop. 15, × Shelbyville. — co. W O. 413 ☐ pop. 25, × Sidney. — co. S W Tenn. 801 ☐ pop. 191, × Memphis. — co. E Tex. 833 ☐ pop. 26, × Center. — vil. Oceana co. Mich. pop. 1. — town, × of Cleveland co. N. C. pop. 3. — vil. Richland co. O. pop. 5.
Shelbyville (-vĭl) city, × of Shelby co. Ill. pop. 4. — city, × of Shelby co. Ind. pop. 10. — city, × of Shelby co. Ky. pop. 3. — town, × of Bedford co. Tenn. pop. 3.
Sheldon (shĕl′d*ŭ*n) vil. Iroquois co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, O'Brien co. Io. pop. 3. — town, Franklin co. Vt. pop. 1.
Sheliff *or* **Cheliff** (shĕl′ĭf; shĕ′lĕf′) riv. Algeria, 430 m. long, Atlas mts. to Mediterranean.
Shelikof (shĕ′lē-kôf) **Strait** *or* **Alaska Sound**, strait, bet. Kodiak isl. & mainland, Alaska.
Shelton (shĕl′t*ŭ*n) bor. Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 5. — vil. Buffalo co. Nebr. pop. 1. — town, × of Mason co. Wash. pop. 1.
Shemakha (shĕ′m*à*-KÄ′) mfg. town, Baku govt. Transcaucasia, Russia in Asia, pop. 20.
Shenandoah (shĕn′*ă*n-dō′*à*) riv. Va. & W. Va. 200 m. long, Augusta co. Va. to Potomac riv. at Harpers Ferry. — co. N Va. 510 ☐ pop. 21, × Woodstock. — city, Page co. Io. pop. 5. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 26. — town, Page co. Va. pop. 1.
Shenango (shē-năŋ′gō) riv. Pa. ab. 100 m. long, Crawford co. to Mahoning riv. forming the Beaver riv.
Shendi (shĕn′dē′) town, Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, on Nile riv. 90 m. N N E of Khartum, p. 10.
Shengking (shĕng′kĭng′) prov. S Manchuria, 54,761 ☐ pop. 5,996, ✻ Mukden.
Shensi (shĕn′sē′) prov. N China, 75,290 ☐ pop. 6,917, ✻ Sianfu.
Shepherdstown (shĕp′ĕrdz-toun) town, Jefferson co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Shepshed (shĕp′shĕd) urban dist. Leicestershire, England, pop. 6.
Shepton Mallet (shĕp′t*ŭ*n măl′ĕt; *colloq.* shĕp′*ŭ*n) town, Somersetshire, England, pop. 5.
Sheraden (shĕr′*à*-dĕn) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Sherborn (shûr′bûrn) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
Sherborne (shûr′bûrn) town, Dorsetshire, England, on Ivel river, pop. 6.
Sherbro (shûr′brō) isl. Sierra Leone, 85 m. S E by S of Freetown; 30 m. long.
Sherbrooke (shûr′brŏŏk) co. S Quebec, Canada. — its × pop. 16.

Sem. See SEYM.
Semarang. See SAMARANG.
Senones. See SENS.
Sentis. See SÄNTIS.
Serajevo. See SARAJEVO.
Serbia. See SERVIA.
Serinagar. Var. of SRINAGAR.
Serpets. See SIERPC.
Serco. See SARK.
Sete Quedas, falls. See GUAYRA.
Seul. See SEOUL.
Sevanga. See GOKCHA.
Sevastopol. See SEBASTOPOL.
Seven Islands. See SEMIDI ISLANDS.
Sevilla. See SEVILLE.
Sevlievo. See SEVLIJEVO.
Sexi. See ALMUÑECAR.
Seypán. See SAIPAN.
's-Gravenhage. See HAGUE, THE.
Shabatz. See ŠABAC.
Shah Fuladi. See KOH-I-BABA.
Shahjehanpur. See SHAHJAHANPUR.
Shaikhpura. Var. of SHEIKHPURA.
Shaochu. See CHAOCHOWFU.
Shaochu. See SHAOCHOW.
Shechem. See NABLUS.

Sherburne (shûr′bŭrn) co. E cen. Minn. 448 □ pop. 8, × Elk River.
Sherghati (shĕr-gä′tē) town, Gaya dist. Bihar, British India, pop. 6.
Sheridan (shĕr′ĭ-dăn) co. N W Kan. 896 □ pop. 6, × Hoxie. — co. N W Nebr. 2,469 □ pop. 7, × Rushville. — co. cen. N. Dak. 996 □ pop. 8, × McClusky. — co. N Wyo. 2,575 □ pop. 16, × Sheridan. — town, Hamilton co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, Yamhill co. Ore. pop. 1. — city, × of Sheridan co. Wyo. pop. 8.
Sheridan, Mount, peak, Rocky mts. in Yellowstone National Park, 10,385 ft. high.
Sherkot (shĕr′kōt) town, Bijnor dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 16.
Sherman (shûr′măn) co. N W Kan. 1,049 □ pop. 5, × Goodland. — co. cen. Nebr. 573 □ pop. 8, × Loup. — co. N Ore. 836 □ pop. 4, × Moro. — co. N W Tex. 935 □ pop. 1, × Stratford. — town, Aroostook co. Me. pop. 1. — city, × of Grayson co. Tex. pop. 12.
Sherwood Forest (shûr′wŏŏd) anc. royal forest, chiefly in Nottinghamshire, Eng.; remains near Mansfield, Rotherham, & vicinity. See ROBIN HOOD.
Sheskyeev (shĕs-kyā′yĕf) town, Penza govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Shetland (shĕt′lănd) isl. co. Scotland, 551 □ pop. 28; chief burgh Lerwick.
Shetland Islands, arch. N. of Scot. constituting co. of Shetland; chief isl. Mainland.
Shettleston (shĕt′′l-stŭn) suburb of Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.
Sheungchün (shā′ŭng-chün′) or **St. John**, isl. Kwangtung prov. S coast of China.
Sheyenne (shī′ĕn′) riv. N. Dakota, 325 m. long, to Red river.
Shiawassee (shī′ȧ-wôs′ē) riv. Mich. about 100 m. long, Oakland co. to Saginaw riv. — co. E cen. Mich. 557 □ pop. 33, × Corunna.
Shibin el Kom (shĭ-bēn′ ĕl kōm′) town, Menufieh prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 21.
Shickshinny (shĭk′shĭn-ĭ) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 15 m. W S W of Wilkes-Barre, pop. 2.
Shickshock Mountains (shĭk′shŏk) Gaspé pen. Quebec prov. Canada; highest, 3,800 ft.
Shidzuoka (shēd′zōō-ō′kȧ) dist. cen. Honshu, Japan, 3,000 □ p. 1,380. — city in it, p. 54.
Shields, North (shēldz) part of Tynemouth, Northumberland co. England.
Shields, South, spt. & shipbuilding county bor. Durham co. England, pop. 109.
Shiel, Loch (shēl) lake, 17 m. long, Argyllshire & Inverness-shire, Scot. near W coast.
Shiga (shē′gȧ) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,539 □ pop. 760.
Shigatse (shē-gät′sē) town, S Tibet, 145 m. W by S of Lhasa, pop. 12; residence of one of the Grand Lamas.
Shikarpur (shē-kär′pōōr′) mfg. town, Sukkur dist. Sind, Bombay, Br. India, pop. 50. — town, Bulandshahr dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 13.
Shikohabad (shē-kō′ȧ-bäd′) town, Mainpuri dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 11.
Shikoku (shē′kō′kōō) isl. Japan, E of Kiushi, 6,856 □, with adjacent isls. 7,031 □ p. 3,288.
Shildon and East Thickley (shĭl′dŏn, thĭk′lĭ) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 13.
Shilka (shēl′kȧ) riv. 300 m. long, Transbaikalia prov. E Siberia; with Argun forms Amur riv.
Shillelagh (shĭ-lā′lȧ; -lȧk) town, S W Wicklow co. Ireland. See SHILLALAH, *n.*
Shillington (shĭl′ĭng-tŭn) bor. Berks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Shillong (shēl-lŏng′) town, ✱ of Assam prov. India, in Khasi hills, pop. 9.
Shimane (shē′mȧ-nĕ) dist. W Honshu isl. Japan, 2,595 □ pop. 758.
Shimoda (shē′mō-dȧ) town and treaty port, S E coast Honshu isl. Japan.
Shimoga (shē-mō′gȧ) dist. N W Mysore, S India, 4,025 □ pop. 532. — its ✱ pop. 7.
Shimonoseki (shē′mō-nō-sā′kē) *form.* **Akamagaseki** (ä′kȧ-mȧ-gȧ-) spt. city, S W Honshu, Japan, pop. 58.
Shin, Loch (shĭn) lake, 17 m. long, Sutherlandshire, Scotland.
Shinano (shē′nȧ-nō) riv. 180 m. long, Honshu, Japan, to Japan sea at Niigata
Shinchiku (shĭn-chē′kōō) or **Hsinchu** (sĭn′chōō′) town, N W coast of Formosa, pop. 16.
Shiner (shīn′ẽr) town, Lavaca co. Texas, pop. 1.
Shingle House, bor. Potter co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Shinnston (shĭnz′tŭn) town, Harrison co. West Virginia, pop. 1.
Shinwiju (shĭn-wē′jōō) *i. e.* "New Wiju," town, ✱ of North Phyongan prov. Korea; treaty port, near mouth of Yalu river.
Shipka Pass (shĭp′kȧ) pass in Balkan mts. Bulgaria, 4,376 ft. above sea; battles 1877.
Shipley (shĭp′lĭ) town, W. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. 3 m. N N W of Bradford, pop. 28.
Shippensburg (shĭp′ĕnz-bûrg) bor. Cumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Shiraz (shē-räz′; shē′räz) mfg. & cml. town, ✱ of Fars prov. Persia, pop. 32.
Shire (shē′rā) riv. Africa, about 370 m. long, from S end of Nyasa lake to Zambezi river.
Shirley (shûr′lĭ) town, Hancock & Henry cos. Ind. pop. 2. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. 8 m. E of Fitchburg, pop. 2.
Shirpur (shĕr′pōōr′) town, West Khandesh dist. Bombay, British India, pop. 10.
Shirvan (shĕr-vän′y′) former khanate, now in Baku govt. Transcaucasia, Russia in Asia; ✱ was Shemakha.
Shiuchow (shū′chō′) city, Kwangtung prov. China, 125 m. N of Canton, pop. 50.
Shklov (shklôf) town, Mogilev govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 11.
Shkumb (shkōōmb) or **Shkumbi**, (shkōōm′bē) riv. Albania to Adriatic sea.
Shoa (shō′ä) kingdom forming part of Abyssinia, Africa, ✱ Adis Abeba.
Shoals (shōlz) town, × of Martin co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Shoeburyness (shōō′bẽr-ĭ-nĕs′) cape, Essex co. England. — urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 5; artillery range.
Shokwa (shō′kwȧ) or **Changhua** (chäng′hwä) town, W coast of Formosa, pop. 16.
Sholapur (shō′lä-pōōr′) dist. of Central div. Bombay pres. British India, 4,541 □ pop. 768. — ft. town, its ✱ pop. 61.
Shoreditch (shōr′dĭch′) met. bor. N part of London, pop. 111.
Shoreham (shōr′ăm; 201) town, Addison co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, pop. 1.
Shoreham by Sea, urban dist. West Sussex, England, pop. 6.
Shoshone (shō-shō′nē) co. N Ida. 2,579 □ p. 14, × Wallace. — vil. × of Lincoln co. Ida. p. 1.
Shoshone Falls, Snake riv. Ida.; 200 ft. high.
Shoshong (shō-shŏng′) town, E Bechuanaland protectorate, S Africa.
Shreve (shrēv) vil. Wayne co. O. 9 m. S S W of Wooster, pop. 1.
Shreveport (shrēv′pōrt; 201) city, × of Caddo par. Louisiana, pop. 28.
Shrewsbury (shrōōz′bẽr-ĭ) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. — (shrōōz′bẽr-ĭ; shrōz′bẽr-ĭ) mun. bor. × of Shropshire, England, on Severn riv. pop. 28; battle 1403.
Shropshire (shrŏp′shẽr) or **Salop** (săl′ŭp) min. & past. inland co. England, 1,347 □ pop. 246, × Shrewsbury.
Shubuta (shōō-bōō′tȧ) town, Clarke co. Mississippi, pop. 1.
Shullsburg (shŭlz′bûrg) city, Lafayette co. Wisconsin, pop. 1.
Shumla (shōōm′lȧ) *Bulg.* **Shumen** (shōō′mĕn) dept. Bulgaria, 2,316 □ pop. 282. — ft. town, its ✱ pop. 22.
Shuri (shōō′rē) city, Okinawa isl. ✱ of Okinawa dept. Japan, pop. 25.
Shusa (shōō-shȧ′) town, Elizavetpol govt. Transcaucasia, Russia in Asia, pop. 30.
Shuster (shōōs′tẽr) town, Khuzistan prov. Persia, on Karun river, pop. 15.
Shutar Gardan (shōō′tŭr gŭr-dŭn′) pass, W end of Safed Koh, E Afghanistan; alt. 10,800 ft.
Shuya (shōō′yȧ) mfg. town, Vladimir govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 8.
Shwebo (shwā′bō′) dist. of Sagaing div. Upper Burma, 5,634 □ pop. 356. — its ✱ pop. 10.
Shwedaung (shwā′doung′) town, Prome dist. Lower Burma, on Irrawaddy river, pop. 12.
Shwegyin (shwā′jĕn′) town, Toungoo dist. Lower Burma, on Sittang riv. pop. 9.
Si (sē) or **Si-kiang** (sē′-kyăng′) *i. e.* "West river," large nav. river (*kiang*), more than 1,000 m. long, S China to China sea; Canton is in its delta.
Sialkot (sē-äl′kōt′) dist. of Lahore div. Punjab, Br. India, 1,991 □ pop. 980. — its ✱ pop. 58.
Siam (sĭ-ăm′; sī′ăm; sē′äm′) country, S E Asia, about 198,900 □ pop. 7,562, ✱ Bangkok. See INDO-CHINESE, *a.*, SIAMESE, *n.*
Siam, Gulf of, inlet, China sea, S of Siam.
Sianfu (sē′än-fōō′) or **Singan** (sē′n′gän′) city, ✱ of Shensi prov. China, pop. 1,000.
Siang (sē-äng′) riv. Hunan prov. China, to Lake Tungting.
Siangtan (sē-äng′tän′) city, Hunan prov. China, on Siang river, pop. 300.
Siargao (sē-är-gä′ō) isl. off N E coast Mindanao, Philippine islands, 151 □ pop. 10.
Siasconset (sī′ȧ-skŏn′sĕt) *locally* **Sconset** (skŏn′sĕt) summer resort (orig. a fishing hamlet) Nantucket isl. Mass.; wireless station.
Siassi (sē-äs′ē) isl. Sulu archipelago, Philippine islands, 30 □ pop. 12. — former mil. dist. Philippine islands, 89 □ pop. 25, now part of Moro prov.
Siatista (sē-ä′tĭs-tȧ) town, formerly Turkish, 65 m. W S W of Saloniki, pop. 10.
Siberia (sī-bē′rĭ-ȧ) *Russ.* **Sibir′** (sē-bēr′) country of N Russia in Asia, bet. Ural mts. and Pacific ocean, 4,831,882 □ pop. 8,719; W ✱ Tomsk; E ✱ Irkutsk.
Sibley (sĭb′lĭ) co. cen. Minn. 585 □ pop. 16, × Henderson. — town, × of Osceola co. Io. p. 1.
Sibsagar (sēb-sä′gȧr) dist. N E Assam, Br. India, 4,996 □ pop. 690. — its ✱ pop. 6.
Sibuguey (sē′bōō-gā′) inlet, S W coast Mindanao, Philippine islands.
Sibutu (sē-bōō′tōō) isl. S W of Sulu arch. 34 □; sold to U. S. by Spain in 1901.
Sibuyan (sē′bōō-yän′) isl. W of Masbate, Philippine islands, 171 □ pop. 11.
Sicilies, The Two (sĭs′ĭ-lĭz) former kingdom consisting of S Italy and isl. of Sicily.
Sicily (sĭs′ĭ-lĭ) *It.* **Sicilia** (sē-chē′lyä) *anc.* TRINA′CRIA, largest isl. Mediterranean sea, ✱ Palermo; with small isls. a compartimento of Italy, 9,938 □ pop. 3,683; divided into seven provs.; massacre, known as the Sicilian Vespers, 1282. See DORIAN, *n.*, EARTHQUAKE, *n.*, SICILIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Siculiana (sē′kōōl-yä′nä) spt. comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 7.
Sicyon (sĭsh′ĭ-ŏn) *Gr.* **Sikyon** (sĭk′ĭ-ŏn′) anc. city, Morea, Greece, near Corinth.
Siderno Marina (sē-dĕr′nō mä-rē′nä) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 11.
Sidhpur (sēd′pōōr′) town, Baroda state, Bombay, India, pop. 15; place of pilgrimage.
Sidi-bel-Abbès (sē′dē′-bĕl-ȧ′bĕs′) town, Oran dept. Algeria, pop. 27, comm. 31.
Sidmouth (sĭd′mŭth) coast town, S Devonshire, England, pop. 6; watering place.
Sidney (sĭd′nĭ) town, × of Fremont co. Io. pop. 1. — vil. Delaware co. N. Y. pop. 3. — town, × of Cheyenne co. Nebr. pop. 1. — city, × of Shelby co. O. pop. 7.
Sidra, Gulf of (sĭd′rȧ) *anc.* SYR′TIS MA′JOR, inlet, coast of Tripoli and Barca, N Africa.
Siebengebirge (zē′bĕn-gĕ-bĭr′gĕ) hills, Rhine Prov. Prussia, of which the Drachenfels is one; Löwenberg, the highest, is 1,506 ft. above sea level.
Siegburg (zēk′bŏŏrk) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 14 m. S E of Cologne, pop. 17.
Siegen (zē′gĕn) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 27.
Siemianowitz (zē′mē-ä′nō-vĭts) town, Silesia, Prus. near Königshütte, pop. comm. 18.
Siena (syĕ′nä) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 1,472 □ pop. 242. — its ✱ pop. 42. See PALIO, *n.*
Sieradz (shĕ′rädz) *Russ.* **Syeradz** (syĕ′rädz) town, Kalish govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 15.
Sierning (zēr′nĭng) town, Upper Austria, 5 m. W of Steyer, pop. 2, comm. 6.
Siero (syā′rō) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 25.
Sierpc (shĕrpts) *Russ.* **Serpets** (syĕr′pĕts) town, Plotsk govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 7.
Sierra (sĭ-ĕr′ȧ) co. N E Cal. 923 □ pop. 4, × Downieville. — co. S W N. Mex. 3,118 □ pop. 4, × Hillsboro.
Sierra Blanca (blăŋ′kȧ) range connected with the Sangre de Cristo mts. Col.; highest, Blanca Peak, 14,390 feet.
Sierra de los Organos (syĕr′rä dā lōs ôr-gä′nōs) low mt. range, Pinar del Rio prov. Cuba; highest, Pan de Guajaibon, 2,532 feet.
Sierra Leone (sĭ-ĕr′ȧ lē-ō′nē) British W African colony (515 □ pop. 76, ✱ Freetown) & protectorate (31,109 □ pop. 1,313).
Sierra Madre (sĭ-ĕr′ȧ mä′drā) city, Los Angeles co. Cal. pop. 1. — a name of the Sawatch range, Col. —, **Eastern & Western**, mt. chains on E & on W border of cen. plateau, Mex.
Sierra Maestra (syĕr′rä mä-ĕs′trä) mt. range, S Cuba; highest Turquino, ab. 8,400 ft.
Sierra Nevada (sĭ-ĕr′ȧ nē-vä′dȧ) mt. ranges, E Cal. highest peak Mt. Whitney, 14,502 feet. — (*Sp. pron.* syĕr′rä nā-vä′thä; 146) mts. S Spain; highest, Mulhacén, 11,421 ft.
Sigmaringen (zēg′mä-rĭng′ĕn) Prussian dist. coextensive with Hohenzollern. — town, Hohenzollern, Prussia, pop. 5.
Signa (sēn′yä) town, 8 m. W of Florence, Italy, on Arno river, pop. comm. 9.
Signakh (sĕg-näk′) town, Tiflis govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, pop. 10.
Sigourney (sĭg′ŭr-nĭ) city, × of Keokuk co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Sigüenza (sē-gwĕn′thä) mfg. city, Guadalajara prov. Spain, pop. 5.
Sihun (sē-hōōn′) *anc.* SA′RUS, riv. 280 m. long, Adana vilayet, Asia Minor.
Sikandarabad (sē-kŭn′dȧr-ä-bäd′) town, Bulandshahr dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, pop. 18. — See SECUNDERABAD (*Gaz.*).
Sikeston (sīks′tŭn) city, Scott co. Mo. 22 m. N N W of New Madrid, pop. 3.
Sikhota-alin (sē-kō′tȧ-ȧ-lēn′) mt. region, Primorskaya prov. E Siberia, S of Amur river.
Sikkim (sĭk′ĭm) native state, N E India, bet. Nepal & Bhutan, 2,818 □ pop. 88, ✱ Gangtok.
Silao (sē-lä′ō) city, Guanajuato, Mexico, pop. 14.
Silchar (sēl-chär′) town, ✱ of Cachar dist. Assam, Br. India, pop. 9.
Silchester (sĭl′chĕs-tẽr) vil. Hampshire, Eng.; remains of anc. city, CAL′LEVA ATREBA′TUM.
Silesia (sĭ-lē′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) *Ger.* **Schlesien** (shlā′zē-ĕn) prov. S E Prussia, 15,573 □ pop. 5,226, ✱ Breslau. — crownland, Austria, 1,987 □ pop. 757, ✱ Troppau.
Silistra (sĭ-lĭs′trȧ) or **Silistria** (-trĭ-ȧ) *anc.* DUROS′TORUM, mfg. town, Bulgaria, on Danube river, pop. 11; sieges 1829, 1854. — region of N E Bulgaria ceded to Roumania in 1913.
Silivri (sē-lĭv′rē) port on the Sea of Marmora, ab. 35 m. W of Constantinople, pop. 6.
Silkeborg (sĭl′kē-bôrk) city, Aarhus amt, cen. Jutland, Denmark, pop. 9.
Silliman, Mount (sĭl′ĭ-măn) peak, Sierra Nevada, Cal. 11,188 ft. high.
Siloam Springs (sī-lōm′) town, Benton co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Silver Bow (sĭl′vẽr bō′) co. S W Mont. 698 □ pop. 57, × Butte.
Silver City, city, × of Grant co. New Mexico, pop. 3.
Silver Creek, vil. Chautauqua co. New York, pop. 3.
Silverton (sĭl′vẽr-tŭn) town, × of San Juan co. Col. pop. 2. — city, Marion co. Ore. pop. 2.
Silves (sĕl′vĕsh) town, Algarve prov. Portugal, pop. 7.
Silvis (sĭl′vĭs) vil. Rock Island co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Simalur (sĭm′ȧ-lōōr′) *Du.* **Simaloer** (-lōōr′) or **Babi** (bä′bē) isl. off N W Sumatra, 683 □.
Simancas (sē-mäŋ′käs) town, Valladolid, Spain, pop. 1; national archives.
Simbirsk (sēm-bĕrsk′) govt. Russia, 19,110 □ pop. 1,962. — its ✱ pop. 52.
Simcoe (sĭm′kō) lake, Ontario prov. Canada, 271 □ drains into Georgian bay. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Barrie. — town, × of Norfolk co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 3.
Simferopol (sēm′fĕ-rō′pŏl-y′) town, ✱ of Taurida govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 62.
Simla (sĭm′lȧ) dist. of Ambala div. Punjab, British India, 101 □ pop. 39. — town & hill station, its ✱ pop. (including Jutogh cantonment) 38; summer ✱ of Government of India.
Simmering (zĭm′ẽr-ĭng) town, since 1890 11th dist. of Vienna, Lower Austria.
Simoïs (sĭm′ō-ĭs) *mod.* **Dombrek** (dŏm′brĕk) small riv. near anc. Troy, Asia Minor; tributary of Scamander, the modern MENDEREZ.
Simonstown (sī′mănz-toun) town & naval arsenal, Simons bay, Cape prov. U. of S. Af. p. 5.
Simplon (sĭm′plŏn; *F.* săɴ′plôɴ′) vil. & pass, Switzerland; Napoleon's famous road (built 1800–06); tunnel, 12¼ m. long (1898–1906).
Simpson (sĭmp′s′n) co. S Ky. 216 □ pop. 11, × Franklin. — co. S cen. Miss. 575 □ pop. 17, × Mendenhall.
Simsbury (sĭmz′bẽr-ĭ) town, Hartford co. Connecticut, pop. 3.
Sinai (sī′nī; sī′nā-ī) pen. bet. Suez & Akabah gulfs, N end of Red sea.
Sinai, Mount, probably in Sinai pen. but not identified.
Sinaloa (sē′nä-lō′ä) state, Mexico, 27,560 □ p. 323, ✱ Culiacán. — tn. Sinaloa, Mexico.
Sinalunga (sē′nä-lōōŋ′gä) mfg. comm. Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 9.
Sincé (sēn′sā; 138) mun. dist. Corozal prov. Bolivar dept. Colombia, pop. 16.
Sincelejo (-lā′hō; 189) town, Sincelejo prov. Bolivar dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 14.
Sind (sĭnd) river, Central India, near Sironj to Jumna river. — prov. N W Bombay pres. British India, 47,066 □ pop. 3,513, ✱ Hyderabad.
Sindangan (sēn-däng′än) inlet, W coast of Mindanao, Philippine islands.
Sinder (sĭn′dẽr) or **Zinder** (zĭn′dẽr) town, N W part of Bornu, Fr. W. Africa, pop. 15.
Singapore (sĭŋ′gȧ-pōr′; 201) British isl. S of Malay pen. part of Straits Settlements, 206 □ pop. with dependencies, 312. — its ✱ & ✱ of Straits Settlements, pop. 260.
Singhbhum (sĭng′bōōm′) dist. Chota Nagpur, Br. India, 3,891 □ pop. 694, ✱ Chaibasa.
Singkep (sĭng′kĕp′) isl. off E coast of Sumatra, S of Lingga isl. Du. E. Indies, 320 □.
Siningfu (sē′nĭng-fōō′) cml. city, W part of Kansu prov. China, pop. 60.
Sinj (sēn′y′) town, Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 3, comm. 41.
Sinkiang (sĭn′kyăng′) Chinese prov. comprising all Chinese cen. Asia between Mongolia & Tibet, 550,579 □ pop. 1,819, ✱ Tihwafu.
Sin-le-Noble (săɴ′-lē-nō′bl′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 8, comm. 10.
Sinminfu (sĭn′mĭn-fōō′) town & treaty port, Shengking prov. S. Manchuria, pop. 42.
Sinope (sĭ-nō′pē) *Turk.* **Sinob** (sē-nōb′) spt. Turkey in Asia, on Black sea, pop. 10.
Sion (sē′ôɴ′) *Ger.* **Sitten** (zĭt′ĕn) *anc.* SEDU′NUM, tn. ✱ of Valais canton, Switz. p. comm. 7.
Sioux (sōō) co. N W Io. 760 □ p. 25, × Orange City. — co. N W Nebr. 2,055 □ p. 6, × Harrison.
Sioux Center, town, Sioux co. Iowa, pop. 1.
Sioux City, city, × of Woodbury co. Io. pop. 48.
Sioux Falls, city, × of Minnehaha co. South Dakota, pop. 14.

Shershel. See CHERCHEL.
Shiloh, battlefield. See PITTSBURG LANDING.
Shinar, a Biblical name of BABYLONIA.
Shirpurla. See LAGASH.
Shirwa. See CHILWA.
Shkiperia. See ALBANIA.
Shumen. See SHUMLA.
Shushan. See SUSA.
Sibenik. See SEBENICO.
Sibir′. See SIBERIA.
Sicca Veneria. See KEF, EL.
Siculum Fretum. See MESSINA, STRAIT OF.
Sidon. See SAIDA.
Siedlce. See SYEDLETS.
Sierra de Guadalupe. See GUADALUPE.
Sierra de Mérida. See MÉRIDA.
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. See SANTA MARTA.
Sikaram. See SAFED KOH.
Si-kiang. See SI.
Sikyon. See SICYON.
Silistria. See SILISTRA.
Silicin. See ZSOLNA.
Simalu. Var. of SIMALUR.
Singan. See SIANFU.
Singidunum. See BELGRADE.
Sing Sing. See OSSINING.
Sinob. See SINOPE.
Sinus Ælaniticus. See AKABAH, GULF OF.
Sinus Pegasæus. See VOLOS, [GULF OF.]
Sion. See ZION.

Sippar (sĭp-pär′) *or* **Sippara** (-pä′rä) *or* **Sipar** (sĭ-pär′) city, anc. Babylonia ; site on Euphrates riv. ab. 16 m. S E of Bagdad.
Siquijor (sē′kē-hōr′) isl. Negros Oriental prov. Phil. isls. S E of Negros, 106 □ pop. 46.
Sir Edward Pellew Group (pĕl′ū) isls., Carpentaria gulf, Australia.
Sirmium (sûr′mĭ-ŭm) important city, anc. Pannonia ; site near mod. Mitrovica.
Sirmur (sêr′mōōr′) *or* **Nahan** (nä′hŭn′) hill state, Punjab, India, 1,198 □ p. 139, ✻ Nahan.
Sirnach (zēr′näk) town, Thurgau canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.
Sirohi (sē-rō′hē) native state, Rajputana, India, 1,964 □ pop. 189.
Sirpur Tandur (sêr′pōōr′ tän-dōōr′) dist. N Hyderabad, India, 5,029 □ pop. 273.
Sirsa (sĭr′sȧ) town, Hissar dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 16.
Sisal (sē-säl′) spt. Yucatan state, Mexico.
Siskiyou (sĭs′kĭ-yōō) co. N Cal. 6,256 □ pop. 19, × Yreka.
Sissek (sĭs′ĕk) *Hung.* **Sziszek** (sĭs′ĕk) *anc.* Sis′cia, town, Agram co. Croatia, Hungary, 28 m. S E of Agram, pop. 8.
Sisseton (sĭs′ē-tŭn) city, × of Roberts co. South Dakota, pop. 1.
Sistersville (sĭs′tẽrz-vĭl) city, Tyler co. W. Va. on Ohio river, pop. 3.
Sistova (sĭs′tō-vä) *Bulg.* **Sviŝtov** (svĭsh′tôf) ft. cml. port, Bulgaria, on Danube, pop. 13.
Sitapur (sē′tä-pōōr′) dist. Lucknow div. United Provs. Br. Ind. 2,250 □ p. 1,139. — its ✻ p. 23.
Sitka (sĭt′kȧ) dist. & vil. Alaska, on W coast of Baranof island, pop. dist. 2.
Sittang (sēt-tŭng′) riv. 350 m. long, Burma to Gulf of Martaban.
Sittard (sĭt′ärt) town & comm. Limburg, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Sittingbourne (sĭt′ĭng-bûrn ; -bōrn) town, Kent co. England, pop. 8.
Siut (sē-ōōt′) *or* **Assiout** *or* **Assiut** (äs′sē-ōōt′) prov. Upper Egypt (with oases Dakhel & Kharga) 1,361 □ pop. 903. — its ✻ on Nile riv. pop. 39.
Sivagiri (sē′vȧ-gē′rē) town, Tinnevelly dist. Madras, British India, pop. 18.
Sivas (sē′väs′) vilayet, N E Asia Minor, 23,970 □ pop. 1,058. — *anc.* Sebas′te *or* Sebas′tia *or* Cabi′ra, its ✻ pop. 60.
Siverly (sĭv′ẽr-lĭ) bor. Venango co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Sivrihissar (sēv′rē-hĭs-sär′) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 15.
Siwah (sē′wä′) *anc.* Ju′piter Am′mon, oasis, N W Egypt, N of Libyan desert, pop. 5.
Siwalik Hills (sē-wä′lĭk) range, Punjab & United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, India.
Siwan (sē-wän′) *or* **Aliganj Sewan** (ä′lē-gŭnj′ sē-wän′) town, Bihar, Br. India, pop. 16.
Skagen, Cape (sgä′gĕn) *or* **The Skaw** (skô) N point of Jutland, Denmark.
Skager-Rak (sgäg′ẽr-räk ; *often* skăg′ẽr-răk′) arm of North sea, S of Norway.
Skagit (skăg′ĭt) co. N Wash. 1,774 □ pop. 29, × Mount Vernon.
Skagit River, Cascade mts. B. C. about 200 m. long, to Puget sound, Washington.
Skagway (skăg′wā) dist. & town, S E Alaska, pop. dist. 2.
Skała (skä′lä) town, E Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Skałat (skä′lät) town E Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Skamania (skȧ-mā′nĭ-ȧ) co. S Washington, 1,685 □ pop. 3, × Stevenson.
Skanderborg (skän′dẽr-bōrk) amt, S E Jutland, Denmark, pop. 97. — town, 13 m. S W of Aarhus, Denmark, pop. 3.
Skåne (skō′nĕ ; skô′nĕ) *or* **Scania** (skā′nĭ-ȧ) S part of Sweden comprising Kristianstad & Malmöhus provinces, 4,353 □ pop. 686.
Skaneateles (skăn′ē-ăt′lĕs) vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 2. — lake, Onondaga & Cayuga cos. N. Y. 16 miles long.
Skaptar Jökull (skäp′tär yû′kōōd′l) glacier region with volcanoes, S E Iceland.
Skara (skä′rä) town, Skaraborg prov. Sweden, pop. 6.
Skaraborg (skä′rȧ-bōr′y′) prov. S Sweden, 3,274 □ pop. 241, ✻ Mariestad.
Skardo (skär′dō′) *or* **Skardu** (-dōō′) *or* **Iskardo** (ĭ-skär-dō′) ft. town, Baltistan div. Kashmir, 92 m. N N E of Srinagar.
Skeena (skē′nȧ) river, W Brit. Columbia, flows S W to Hecate strait.
Skelligs (skĕl′ĭgz) 3 islets, Great Skellig, Lit. Skellig, & Lemon Rock, S W Kerry co. Ireland. Gt. Skellig has 2 lighthouses & ruins of monastery. See Skellig list.
Skelmersdale (skĕl′mẽrz-dāl) par. & town, Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Skelton and Brotton (skĕl′t′n, brŏt′′n) urban dist. N. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 15.
Skiddaw (skĭd′ô) mt. Cumberland co. England, 3,054 ft. high.
Skien (shēn) town & port, Bratsberg prov. Norway, pop. 12.
Skierniewice (skyĕr′nyĕ-vē′tsē) *Russ.* **Skernevitsy** (skyĕr′nyĕ-vē′tsĭ) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 10.
Skipton (skĭp′tŭn) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 13.
Skive (skē′vĕ) town, Viborg amt, Jutland, Denmark, pop. 67.
Sköfde (shŭf′dĕ) town, Skaraborg prov. Sweden, pop. 7.
Skole (skô′lĕ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 6, dist. 9.
Skopelos (skô′pĕ-lôs) one of the N Sporades isls. Evvia nome, Greece, about 35 □.
Skowhegan (skou-hē′găn) town, × of Somerset co. Maine, pop. 5.
Skunk River, riv. Io. 250 m. long, Hamilton co. to Mississippi river.
Skvira (skvē′rȧ) town, Kiev govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 12.
Skye (skī) isl. Inner Hebrides, Inverness-shire, Scotland, 48½ miles long.
Skylight Mountain (skī′līt′) peak, Adirondack mts. Essex co. N. Y. 4,920 ft. high.
Skyros (skē′rōs) *anc.* Scy′ros, isl. Evvia nome, Sporades, Gr. — town on same, pop. 4.
Slagelse (slä′gĕl-sē) town, Sorö amt, W Seeland, Denmark, pop. 10.
Slaithwaite (slāth′wāt) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Slănic (slŭ-nyĭts′) town, Prahova, dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, pop. comm. 5.
Slater (slā′tẽr) city, Saline co. Missouri, pop. 3.
Slatina (slä-tē′nä) town, Olt dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, pop. comm. 10.
Slatington (slā′tĭng-tŭn) bor. Lehigh co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Slave Coast, coast of Guinea, W Africa, bet. Benin & Volta rivers. See Yoruba, *n.*
Slavonia (slȧ-vō′nĭ-ȧ) the E part of the crownland of Croatia and Slavonia, Hungary, consisting of Pozsega, Verōcze, & Szerém cos. 6,433 □ pop. 952.
Slavyansk (slȧv′yänsk′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 16.
Sleaford (slē′fẽrd) urban dist. Kesteven, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 6.
Sleepy Eye, city, Brown co. Minn. about 14 m. W of New Ulm, pop. 2.
Sleepy Hollow, valley near Tarrytown, N. Y.; Washington Irving buried here.
Sleydinge (slī′dĭŋ-gē; 172) mfg. comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Slidell (slī-dĕl′) town, St. Tammany par. La. 28 m. N E of New Orleans, pop. 2.
Slide Mountain, highest of Catskill mts. Ulster co. N. Y. 4,204 ft.
Sliedrecht (slē′drĕkt) vil. & comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 11.
Sligo (slī′gō) co. Ireland, 770 □ pop. 79. — spt. its × on Sligo bay, pop. 11.
Sliven (slē′vĕn) *or* **Slivno** (slēv′nō) town, Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, pop. 25.
Sloan (slōn) vil. Erie co. New York, pop. 1.
Slobodskoy (slŏ′bŏt-skoi′) town, Vyatka govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.
Slochteren (slŏk′tẽr-ĕn) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.
Slonim (slô′nyēm) town, Grodno govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 23.
Sloten (slō′tĕn) vil. & comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Slough (slou) town, Buckinghamshire, England, pop. 15.
Sluis (slois) comm. & town, Zeeland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 3 ; naval battle 1340.
Slutsk (slōōtsk) town, Minsk govt. Russia in Europe, 60 m. S of Minsk, pop. 18.
Smaalenene (smô′lĕ-nā-nĕ) prov. Norway, 1,600 □ pop. 152, ✻ Fredrikshald.
Smallingerland (smäl′ĭŋ-gẽr-länt′; 172) comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. 12.
Smallthorne (smôl′thôrn′) town, Staffordshire, England, pop. 17.
Smethport (smĕth′pōrt) bor. × of McKean co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Smethwick (smĕth′ĭk) co. bor. Staffordshire, England, near Birmingham, pop. 71.
Smichow (smē′kōf) town, Bohemia, Austria, suburb of Prague, pop. comm. 52.
Smilde (smĭl′dē) vil. & comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 5.
Smith, co. N Kan. 888 □ pop. 15, × Smith center. — co. S cen. Miss. 626 □ pop. 17, × Raleigh. — co. N Tenn. 296 □ pop. 19, × Carthage. — co. N E Tex. 920 □ pop. 42, × Tyler.
Smith Center, city, × of Smith co. Kansas, pop. 1.
Smithfield, town, × of Johnston co. N. C. pop. 1. — city, Cache co. Ut. pop. 2. — town, Isle of Wight co. Va. pop. 1. — town, Providence co. R. I. pop. 3.
Smiths Falls (smĭths) town, Lanark co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 6.
Smith Sound, N extremity of Baffin bay.
Smithville (smĭth′vĭl) city, Bastrop co. Texas, pop. 3.
Smoky Hill River, ab. 400 m. long, E Colorado through Kansas to Solomon riv.
Smoky Mountains, Great, range, N. C. & Tenn. ; highest, Clingman Dome, 6,619 ft.
Smolensk (smŏ-lyĕnsk′) govt. Russia in Europe, 21,624 □ p. 1,989. — its ✻ p. 63 ; bat. 1812.
Smyrna (smûr′nȧ) town, Kent co. Del. pop. 2. — *or* **Aidin** (ī′dēn′) *Turk.* **Izmir** (ĭz-mēr′) vilayet, W Turkey in Asia, on the Ægean sea, 21,580 □ pop. 1,397. — spt. its ✻ pop. 300.
Smyrna, Gulf of, *anc.* Smyrnæ′us Si′nus, inlet of Ægean sea, Turkey in Asia.
Smyth (smĭth) co. S W part of Virginia, 435 □ pop. 20, × Marion.
Snake River, 939 m. long, Yellowstone Nat. Park to Columbia riv. Wash. — riv. Minn. 135 m. long, Aitkin co. to St. Croix riv. — riv. Nebr. 100 m. long, to Niobrara river.
Sneek (snāk) town & comm. W Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 13.
Sneffels, Mount (snĕf′ĕlz) peak, Colorado, 38° N, 107° 47′ 21″ W, 14,158 ft. high.
Śniatyn (shnyä′tĭn) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 12.
Snohomish (snō-hō′mĭsh) co. N W Wash. 2,064 □ pop. 59, × Everett. — city, Snohomish co. Wash. pop. 3.
Snowdon (snō′dŭn) highest mt. Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3,571 ft. high.
Snow Hill, town, × of Worcester co. Maryland, pop. 2.
Snowmass Mountain, Elk range, Colorado, 13,970 ft. high.
Snyder (snī′dẽr) co. E cen. Pa. 311 □ pop. 17, × Middleburg. — town, Swanson co. Okla. pop. 1. — town, × of Scurry co. Tex. pop. 3.
Soatá (sō′ä-tä′) town, Norte prov. Boyacá dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 11.
Soave (sō-ä′vā) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Sobral (sō-bräl′) town, Ceará state, Brazil, pop. 11.
Sobraon (sō-broun′) vil. Lahore dist. Punjab, India, on Sutlej riv. ; battle (1846) opposite.
Sochaczew, *Russ.* **Sokhachev** (sō-kä′chĕf) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 7.
Social Circle, town, Walton co. Ga. 41 m. E S E of Atlanta, pop. 2.
Society Islands, S Pacific oc. 637 □ p. 19, chief town Papeete ; chief isl. Tahiti ; French.
Socorro (sō-kōr′rō) co. W N. Mex. 15,070 □ pop. 15. — city, its × on the Rio Grande, pop. 2. — vil. El Paso co. Tex. pop. 1. — town, Santander dept. Colombia, p. mun. dist. 12.
Söderhamn (sû′dẽr-hämn′) spt. town, Gäfleborg prov. Sweden, pop. 12.
Södermanland (sû′dẽr-män-länd′) *or* **Nyköping** (nü′chû′pĭng) agr. prov. S E Sweden, 2,630 □ pop. 179, ✻ Nyköping.
Södertälje (sû′dẽr-tĕl′yĕ) town, Stockholm prov. Sweden, pop. 11.
Soest (sōōst) comm. Utrecht prov. Netherlands, pop. 5. — (*pron.* zōst) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, 13 m. N N E of Arnsberg, pop. 18.
Sofia (sô′fē-yȧ; *in English commonly* sō-fē′ä) *Bulg.* **Sredec** (srĕ′dĕts) dept. Bulgaria, 3,834 □ pop. 481. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Bulgaria, pop. 103.
Sogamoso (sō′gä-mō′sō) riv. Colombia, depts. Boyacá & Santander to Magdalena riv. — mfg. & cml. town, Sugamuxi prov. Boyacá dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 15.
Sogdiana (sŏg′dĭ-ā′nȧ) anc. region, Asia, N of Oxus riv. ; mod. Bokhara.
Sogliano al Rubicone (sō-lyä′nō äl rōō′bē-kō′nā) comm. Forli prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.
Sohan (sō-hän′) riv. Punjab, India, Himalaya mts. to Indus river.
Sohar (sō′här′) spt. town, Oman, S E Arabia, 140 m. N W of Maskat, pop. 5.
Sohland (zō′länt) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 5.
Soignies (swȧ′nyē′) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 11.
Soissons (swȧ′sôn′) *anc.* Noviodu′num, *later* Augus′ta Suesso′num, town, dept. Aisne, France, on Aisne river, pop. 12, comm. 14.
Sokal (sô′käl-y′) town, Galicia, Austria, on Bug river, pop. comm. 12.
Sokoto (sō′kō-tō; sŏk′ō-) sultanate & prov. N. Nigeria; sultanate with dependencies is Fulah empire, pop. 8,000. See Fulah, *n.*, Hausa, *n.* — town in N W part of same, pop. 20.
Sokotra (sō-kō′trȧ ; sŏk′ō-trȧ) isl. Indian ocean, S of Arabia, 1,382 □ pop. 12, ✻ Tamarida ; dependency of Aden. See Sokotran, *a.*
Solana, La (lä sō-lä′nä) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Solano (sō-lä′nō) co. cen. Cal. 822 □ pop. 28, × Fairfield.
Soldin (zōl-dēn′) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Soledad Díez Gutiérrez (sō′lā-thäth′ dē′ās gōō-tyĕr′rās ; 146, 268) town, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, pop. 5.
Solent, The (sō′lĕnt) channel, bet. Isle of Wight & mainland of Eng. 2–5 m. wide.
Solesmes (sō′lām′) town & comm. dept. Nord, France, on Selle river, pop. 6.
Solferino (sōl′fē-rē′nō) vil. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, 18 m. N N W of Mantua, pop. comm. 2 ; battle 1859.
Soliera (sō-lyâ′rä) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 8.
Solimões (sō′lē-moinsh′) middle course of Amazon, from Javary river to Rio Negro.
Solingen (zō′lĭng-ĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 51 ; famous for cutlery.
Sóller (sōl′yĕr) town, N W Majorca isl. Mediterranean sea, pop. comm. 9.
Solnhofen (zōln′hō′fĕn) *or* **Solenhofen** (zō′lĕn-) vil. Middle Franconia dist. Bavaria ; archæopteryx. See Solenhofen stone.
Solo (sō′lō) largest river Java isl. to Java sea.
Solofra (sō-lô′frä) comm. Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.
Sologne (sō′lōn′y′) plateau, cen. France, in depts. Cher, Loir-et-Cher, & Loiret.
Sololá (sō′lō-lä′) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Solomon (sŏl′ō-mŭn) **Islands**, *Ger.* **Salomo-Inseln** (zä′lō-mō-ĭn′zĕln) group, E of New Guinea, S Pacific oc. 19,000 □ pop. 195 ; N W part German, S E part British.
Solon (sō′lŏn) town, Somerset co. Maine, pop. 1.
Solopaca (sō′lō-pä′kä) comm. Benevento prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 6.
Solor (sō-lōr′) isl. E of Flores, Dutch East Indies, 114 □.
Solothurn (zō′lō-tōōrn′) *Fr.* **Soleure** (sō′lûr′) canton, Switzerland, 306 □ pop. 117. — its ✻ on Aar river, pop. comm. 12.
Solt (shōlt) town, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. comm. 7.
Solvay (sŏl′vā) vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. 5 m. W of Syracuse, pop. 5.
Solway Firth (sŏl′wā) inlet, Irish sea, between England & Scotland, 38 m. long.
Soma (sō′mä) cml. town, Smyrna vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 6.
Somain (sō′măn′) coal min. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 7, comm. 9.
Somaliland (sō-mä′lē-lănd′) ter. between equator & Gulf of Aden, E Africa. See British Somaliland, French Somali Coast, & Italian Somaliland in *Gaz.*, Somali, *n.*
Sombrerete (sōm′brā-rā′tā) min. town, Zacatecas state, Mexico, pop. 10.
Sombrero (sōm-brā′rō) isl. Leeward Isls. col. Br. W. Indies ; former guano deposits.
Somergem (sŏm′ẽr-gĕm′ ; 172) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Somers (sŭm′ẽrz) town, Tolland co. Connecticut, pop. 2.
Somersby (-bĭ) par. Lindsey, Lincolnshire, Eng. near Louth ; birthplace of Tennyson.
Somerset (sŭm′ẽr-sĕt) co. N W Me. 3,633 □ pop. 36, × Skowhegan. — co. S E Md. 331 □ pop. 26, × Princess Anne. — co. N cen. N. J. 305 □ pop. 39, × Somerville. — co. S W Pa. 1,034 □ p. 68, × Somerset. — town, Bristol co. Mass. p. 3. — city, × of Pulaski co. Ky. p. 4. — vil. Perry co. O. p. 1. — bor. × of Somerset co. Pa. p. 3.
Somerset East, town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 5.
Somersetshire (-shẽr) *or* **Somerset**, co. S W England, 1,621 □ pop. 458, × Bath.
Somerset West, town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.
Somerset West Strand, town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Somers Islands (sŭm′ẽrz) a former name for the Bermuda islands.
Somersworth (sŭm′ẽrz-wûrth) city, Stafford co. New Hampshire, pop. 7.
Somervell (sŭm′ẽr-vĕl) co. N Tex. 184 □ pop. 4, × Glen Rose.
Somerville (sŭm′ẽr-vĭl) city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 77 ; suburb of Boston. — town, × of Somerset co. N. J. pop. 5. — town, × of Fayette co. Tenn. pop. 1.
Somma Lombarda (sōm′mä lôm-bär′dä) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Sommariva del Bosco (sōm′mä-rē′vä dĕl bôs′kō) comm. Cuneo prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Sommatino (sōm′mä-tē′nō) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 9.
Somma Vesuviana (sōm′mä vā′zōō-vyä′nä) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 10.
Somme (sōm) riv. France, 147 m. long, Saint-Quentin to English channel. — dept. N W France, 2,423 □ pop. 520, ✻ Amiens.
Sömmerda (zûm′ẽr-dä) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, 13 m. N N E of Erfurt, pop. 5.
Sommerfeld (zōm′ẽr-fĕlt) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Somogy (shō′mōd-y′) *Ger.* **Sümeg** (zü′mĕk) co. S W Hung. 2,577 □ pop. 366, × Kaposvár.
Son (sōn) riv. 487 m. long, N India to Ganges riv. near Dinapore.
Sonderburg (zōn′dẽr-bōōrk) town, S W coast, Alsen isl. Prussia, pop. 10.
Sondershausen (zōn′dẽrs-hou′zĕn) town, ✻ of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Ger. pop. 8.
Söndre Bergenhus (sûn′drĕ bĕr′gĕn-hüs) prov. Norway, 6,026 □ pop. 146, ✻ Bergen.

Siracusa. See Syracuse.
Siretu. See Sereth.
Sirmio. See Sermione.
Sisam Adassi. See Samos.
Siscia. See Sissek.
Sithonia. See Longos.
Sitsang. Chinese name of Tibet.
Sitten. See Sion.
Sjælland. See Seeland.
Skalitz. See Szakolcza.
Skardu. Var. of Skardo.
Skaw, The. See Skagen, Cape.
Skernevitsy. See Skierniewice.
Skoplje. See Üsküp.
Slade. See Eastmain.
Slany. See Schlan.
Sleswick. See Schleswig.
Sli. See Schlei.
Slivno. See Sliven.
Smalcald. See Schmalkalden.
Smalkald. See Schmalkalden.
Smederevo. See Semendria.
Smyrnæus Sinus. See Smyrna, Gulf of.
Soemba. See Sumba.
Soembawa. See Sumbawa.
Soerabaja. See Surabya.
Soerakarta. See Surakarta.
Sohl. See Zólyom.
Sokhachev. See Sochaczew.
Sokhondo. See Cho-kondo.
Sole Bay *or* **Solebay.** See Southwold Bay.
Solenhofen. See Solnhofen.
Soleure. See Solothurn.

Söndre Trondhjem (trŏn′yĕm) prov. Norway, 7,184 □ pop. 148, ✱ Trondhjem.
Sondrio (sôn′drē-ō) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,232 □ pop. 130. — its ✱ pop. comm. 9.
Sonepat *or* **Sonpat** (sōn′pŭt′) town, Punjab, Br. India, 28 m. N N W of Delhi, pop. 13.
Songka (sŏng′kä′) *or* **Sungkoi** (sōōng′koi′) *or* **Red River**, river (*song*) S W China & Tonkin, 500 m. to Gulf of Tonkin.
Sonnblick (zŏn′blĭk′) mt. Salzburg, Austria, 10,188 ft. high.
Sonneberg (zŏn′ĕ-bĕrk) mfg. town, Saxe-Meiningen duchy, Germany, pop. 16.
Sonnenburg (zŏn′ĕn-bōōrk) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 4.
Sonnino (sŏn-nē′nō) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Sonoma (sō-nō′mȧ) co. W Cal. 1,577 □ pop. 48, × Santa Rosa.
Sonora (sō-nō′rȧ) city, × of Tuolumne co. Cal. pop. 2. — state, N W Mexico, 76,639 □ pop. 265, ✱ Hermosillo.
Sonora Pass, Sierra Nevada, Mono, Alpine, & Tuolumne cos. California, alt. 9,623 ft.
Sonpur (sōn′pōōr′) native state, S W Orissa, India, 906 □ pop. 170. — its ✱ pop. 9.
Sonsón (sōn-sōn′) town, Antioquia, dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 29.
Sonsonate (sōn′sō-nä′tā) town, Salvador, Central America, pop. 17.
Soochow (sōō′chō′) city & treaty port, N W Kiangsu, China, pop. 500 : silk industries.
Soothill Nether (sōōt′hĭl) former urban dist. now part of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, Eng.
Soothill Upper, former urban dist. now part of Batley and Dewsbury, Yorkshire, Eng.
Sopetrán (sō′pā-trän′) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 11.
Sopron (shŏp′rŏn) *Ger.* **Ödenburg** (ū′dĕn-bōōrk) co. W Hung. 1,207 □ p. 250. — city with municipal rights, geographically in & × of Sopron co. 38 m. S S E of Vienna, 50 □ p. 34.
Sora (sō′rä) town, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 16.
Soragna (sō-rän′yä) town, Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, 13 m. N W of Parma, p. comm. 6.
Sorano (sō-rä′nō) comm. Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop 9.
Sorata (sō-rä′tä) mountain, E of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia; consists of the peaks ANCOHUMA & ILLAMPU. — vil. La Paz dept. Bolivia, E of Lake Titicaca; health resort.
Sorau (zō′rou) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 18.
Sorbas (sôr′bäs) town, Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Sorel (sō-rĕl′) town, ✱ of Richelieu co. Quebec prov. Canada, pop. 8.
Sorento (sō-rĕn′tō) vil. Bond co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Soresina (sō′rā-zē′nä) town, Cremona prov. Italy, 14 m. N W of Cremona, p. comm. 11.
Soria (sō′rē-ä) prov. Spain, 3,983 □ pop. 156. — its ✱ on Douro riv. pop. comm. 8.
Soriano (sō′rē-ä′nō) dept. Uruguay, S. America, 3,561 □ pop. 45, ✱ Mercedes. — town, Soriano dept. Uruguay, at mouth of Rio Negro; oldest settlement in Uruguay, 1624.
Soriano nel Cimino (nĕl chē-mē′nō) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Sorio (sō′rē-ō) town, 2¼ m. S of Fusan, Korea, pop. 24.
Sorö (sôr′ū′) amt, S W part Seeland isl. Denmark, 572 □ pop. 103. — its ✱ pop. 2.
Sorocaba (sō′rō-kä′bä) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, pop. 15.
Soroki (sō-rō′kē) town, Bessarabia govt. Russia in Europe, on Dniester river, pop. 26.
Soroksár (sō′rōk-shär) town, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, p. comm. 13.
Soron (sō′rōn′) town, Etah dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 12.
Sorrento (sōr-rĕn′tō) *anc.* SURREN′TUM, coast town, It. S side of Naples bay, p. comm. 10.
Sorso (sôr′sō) town, Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, 6 m. N N E of Sassari, pop. comm. 7.
Sorsogon (sōr′sō-gōn′) prov. S E Luzon. Philippine islands, 755 □ pop. 120.
Sortino (sōr-tē′nō) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Sosnitsa (sōs′nyē-tsä) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.
Sosnovitsy (sŏs-nō′vĭ-tsĭ) *Pol.* **Sosnowiec** (sŏs-nō′vyĕts) city, S W Poland, Russia, p. 81.
Sotteville-lès-Rouen (sŏt′vēl′-lā-rōō′äN′) tn. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, p. comm. 21.
Souderton (sou′dẽr-tŭn) bor. Montgomery co. Pa. 26 m. N N W of Philadelphia, pop. 2.
Soufrière (sōō′frē-âr′) vol. St. Vincent, W. Indies, 3,000 ft. high; eruption 1902. —, **Grande** (gränd; *Angl.* grănd) vol. S. Guadeloupe, W. Indies, 4,868 ft. high.
Souk-Ahras (sōōk′-ä′räs′) *anc.* TAGAS′TE, town, Constantine dept. Algeria, p. 9, comm. 11.
Soulanges (sōō′länzh′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Coteau Landing.
Soure (sō′rĕ) town, Coimbra dist. Beira prov. Portugal, pop. 6.
South Africa, Union of, Brit. self-governing colony, estab. May 31, 1910, comprising the provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State, 473,100 □ pop. 5,973, ✱ Pretoria; seat of legislature, Capetown. See AFRIKANDER BOND, GREAT TREK, HOTTENTOT, *n.*, KAFIR, *n.*
South African Republic, a former name of the Transvaal province, U. of S. Africa.
South Allentown, bor. Lehigh co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Southall Norwood (south′ôl *or* -′l nôr′wŏŏd) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 26.
South Amboy (ăm′boi) coextensive tp. & bor. Middlesex co. New Jersey, pop. 7.
Southampton (south-ămp′tŭn) co. S E Va. 604 □ pop. 26, × Courtland. — vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. pop. 3. — administrative co. part of ancient county of Hampshire, 1,498 □ pop. 862 (including co. boroughs). — spt. county bor. Hampshire, England, pop. 119.
South Australia, state, Australia, 380,070 □ pop. 409, with civilized full-blooded aboriginals 410, ✱ Adelaide.
South Bank in Normanby (nôr′măn-bĭ) urban dist. N. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 15.
South Bend, city, × of St Joseph co. Ind. pop. 54. — city, × of Pacific co. Wash. pop. 3.
South Berwick (bûr′wĭk) town, York co. Maine, pop. 3.
South Bethlehem (bĕth′lē-hĕm ; -ĕm) bor. Northampton co. Penn. p. 20 ; Lehigh univ.
Southboro (south′bŭr-ō) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Southborough (south′bŭr-ō) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 7.
South Boston (bŏs′tŭn ; 205) town, Halifax co. Va. on Dan river, pop. 4.
South Boundbrook, bor. Somerset co. New Jersey, pop. 1.
Southbridge (south′brĭj) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 13.
South Brisbane (brĭz′bān ; *colloq.* brĭz′băn) municipality, Queensland, Australia, on Brisbane river, opp. Brisbane, pop. 34.
South Brooklyn (brōōk′lĭn) vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 2.
South Brownsville (brounz′vĭl) bor. Fayette co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Southbury (south′bẽr-ĭ) town, New Haven co. Connecticut, pop. 1.
South Canon (kăn′yŭn) city, Fremont co. Colorado, pop. 1.
South Canonsburg (kăn′ŭnz-bûrg) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
South Carolina (kăr′ō-lī′nȧ) state. U. S. A. 30,495 □ pop. 1,515, ✱ Columbia. See CAROLINA, *n.*, CAROLINIAN, *n.*, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, PALMETTO STATE.
South Charleston (chärlz′tŭn) vil. Clark co. O. 12 m. S E of Springfield, pop. 1.
South Dakota (dȧ-kō′tȧ) state, N W U. S. A. 76,868 □ pop. 584, ✱ Pierre.
South Downs, hills, S Eng. W Dorsetshire to E Sussex ; highest, Buster Hill, 889 ft.
Southend on Sea (south′ĕnd′) mun. bor. Essex co. Eng. at mouth of Thames, pop. 63.
Southern Rhodesia, that part of the Br. protectorate of Rhodesia, S Africa, S of the Zambezi riv. comprising Matabeleland & Mashonaland, 148,575 □ pop. 769, ✱ Salisbury.
South Fork, bor. Cambria co. Pa. 8 m. N E of Johnstown, pop. 5.
South Fulton (fōōl′tŭn) city, Obion co. Tennessee, pop. 1.
Southgate (south′gāt) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 34.
South Georgia (jôr′jĭ-ȧ; -jȧ) isl. S Atlantic ocean, E of Tierra del Fuego, 1,000 □ ; Br.
South Glens Falls, vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. on Hudson river, opp. Glens Falls, pop. 2.
South Greensburg, bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
South Hadley, town, Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 5 ; Mt. Holyoke college.
South Haven, vil. Van Buren co. Michigan, pop. 4.
South Holland, vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 1. — *Du.* **Zuidholland** (zoid′hŏl′änt) prov. Netherlands, 1,167 □ pop. 1,389, ✱ The Hague.
South Indian Lake, lake, 1,531 □ W of Hudson bay, N W Manitoba, Canada.
Southington (sŭth′ĭng-tŭn) town & bor. Hartford co. Conn. pop. town 7, bor. 4.
South Island, cen. & largest isl. of New Zealand, 525 m. long, 58,525 □ pop. 444 (exclusive of Maoris), chief towns Dunedin & Christchurch.
South Jacksonville, city, Duval co. Florida, pop. 1.
South Kingstown (kĭngz′toun) town, Washington co. Rhode Island, pop. 5.
Southland (south′lănd) co. S South Island, New Zealand, pop. 48.
South Melbourne, city, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 46.
South Milwaukee, city, Milwaukee co. Wis. 9 m. S of Milwaukee, pop. 6.
South Mountain, ridge, S Pa. & W Md. ; battle near Boonsboro, Md. 1862.
South Newburgh (nū′bûrg) vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 1.
South Norwalk (nôr′wôk) city, Fairfield co. Conn. on Norwalk river, pop. 9.
South Nyack (nī′ăk) vil. Rockland co. New York, pop. 2.
South Omaha (ō′mȧ-hô′) city, Douglas co. Nebraska, pop. 26.
South Orange, vil. Essex co. New Jersey, pop. 6.
South Orkney (ôrk′nĭ) isl. group, S Atlantic ocean, S E of Cape Horn ; British.
South Paris (păr′ĭs) vil. Oxford co. Maine, 16 m. N W of Auburn, pop. 1.
South Park, table-land, S of Middle park, Colorado.
South Pasadena (păs′ȧ-dē′nȧ) city, Los Angeles co. Cal. near Los Angeles, pop. 5.
South Pittsburg (pĭts′bûrg) town, Marion co. Tenn. on Tennessee river, pop. 2.
South Platte, S fork of Platte riv. Rocky mts. cen. Col. to Platte riv. Nebraska.
Southport (south′pōrt; 201) city, × of Brunswick co. N. C. pop. 1. — county borough, Lancashire, England, on Irish sea, pop. 52 ; watering place.
South Portland (pōrt′lănd ; 201) city, Cumberland co. Me. 2 m. S of Portland, pop. 7.
South Range, vil. Houghton co. Michigan, pop. 1.
South River, bor. Middlesex co. N. J. 5 m. S E of New Brunswick, pop. 5.
South Russia, div. Russia in Europe, S of Little Russia.
South Saint Paul, city, Dakota co. Minnesota, pop. 5.
South San Francisco, city, San Mateo co. California, pop. 2.
South Sharon (shâr′ŏn) bor. Mercer co. Pennsylvania, pop. 10.
South Shetland, archipelago, Antarctic ocean, N of Graham Land.
South Sioux City, city, Dakota co. Nebraska, pop. 1.
South Stillwater, vil. Washington co. Minnesota, pop. 1.
South Thomaston (tŏm′ăs-tŭn) town, Knox co. Maine, pop. 1.
Southwark (sŭth′ẽrk) met. bor. London, England, S side of Thames river, pop. 192.
South Washington (south wŏsh′ĭng-tŭn) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
South Waverly (wā′vẽr-lĭ) bor. Bradford co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Southwell (south′wĕl ; *colloq.* sŭth′′l) par. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 3; cathedral; Charles I. surrendered to the Scotch near here 1646.
Southwest Greensburg (grēnz′bûrg) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
South Whitley (hwĭt′lĭ) town, Whitley co. Indiana, on Eel river, pop. 1.
Southwick (south′wĭk) town, Hampden co. Mass. 10 m. S W of Springfield, pop. 1.
Southwick on Wear (south′wĭk, *or* sŭth′ĭk, ŏn wēr′) urb. dist. Durham co. Eng. pop. 14.
South Williamsport (wĭl′yămz-pōrt; 201) bor. Lycoming co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
South Wilmington, vil. Grundy co. Illinois, pop. 2.
South Windsor (wĭn′zẽr) town, Hartford co. Conn. on Conn. river, pop. 2.
Southwold (south′ōld ; sŭth′-), *or* **Sole** (sōl), **Bay**, Suffolk co. Eng. ; naval battle 1672.
Souza (sō′zä) town, Parahyba state, Brazil, pop. 5.
Sovicille (sō′vē-chēl′lā) commune, Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 8.
Sowerby (sou′ẽr-bĭ ; sō′ẽr-) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 3.
Sowerby Bridge, town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 11.
Spa (spä ; spô) watering place, Liége prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 8. See SPA, *n.*
Spaccaforno (späk′kä-fōr′nō) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Spain (spān) *Sp.* **España** (ĕs-pän′yä) *anc.* HISPA′NIA, kingdom, S W Europe, 195,056 □ pop. 19,951 (incl. Canaries & Baleares, 4,793 □ pop. 770), ✱ Madrid. See ARMY ORGANIZATION, LEGISLATURE, *n.*, SPANIARD, *n.*, SPANISH, *a.* & *n.*
Spalato (spä′lä-tō) *anc.* SPALA′TUM & SALO′NA, spt. city, Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 21, comm. 27 ; Diocletian died here, A. D. 313.
Spalding (spôl′dĭng) co. W Ga. 209 □ pop. 20, × Griffin. — town, Holland, Lincolnshire, England, on Welland riv. pop. 10.
Spandau (shpăn′dou) mfg. ft. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 85.
Spangler (spăng′lẽr) bor. Cambria co. Pa. 23 m. N N E of Johnstown, pop. 3.
Spanish America, those portions of America settled by Spaniards and now governed or occupied for the most part by their descendants ; includes all of South America (except Brazil & the Guianas), Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and some small isls. of the West Indies.
Spanish Fork (spăn′ĭsh) city, Utah co. Utah, pop. 3.
Spanish Guinea, possessions of Spain in W Africa, incl. Cabo San Juan and Río Muni, and, in the Gulf of Guinea, isls. of Annabón, Corisco, Fernando Po, & two smaller isls.
Spanish Peaks, two mts. S Colorado; E peak 12,708 ft. W peak 13,623 ft.
Spanish Town, town, Jamaica isl. Br. West Indies, pop. 7.
Sparks (spärks) city, Washoe co. Nevada, pop. 3.
Sparta (spär′tȧ) city, Randolph co. Ill. pop. 3. — vil. Kent co. Mich. pop. 1. — town, × of Hancock co. Ga. tp. pop. 2. — town, × of White co. Tenn. pop. 1. — city, × of Monroe co. Wis. pop. 4. — *Gr.* **Sparte** (*mod. Gr.* spär′tē) town, ✱ of Lacedæmon nome, Greece, pop. 4 ; remains of famous anc. city of **Sparta** or **Lacedæ′mon**, ✱ of anc. Laconia & chief city of the Peloponnesus, to the N. See DORIAN, *n.*, HELOT, *n.*, SPARTAN, *a.* & *n.*
Spartanburg (spär′tăn-bûrg) co. N W S. C. 765 □ pop. 83, × Spartanburg. — city, × of Spartanburg co. S. C. pop. 18.
Spartel, Cape (spär-tĕl′) on N W coast, Morocco, Africa, at Strait of Gibraltar.
Spartivento, Cape (spär′tē-vĕn′tō) S E point of Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy. — on S coast of Sardinia, Italy.
Spask (späsk) town, Ryazan govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5. — town, Tambov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Spearfish (spẽr′fĭsh′) city, Lawrence co. S. Dak. 10 m. N W of Deadwood, pop. 1.
Speichern (shpīk′ẽrn) *or* **Spichern** (shpĭk′ẽrn) vil. Alsace-Lorraine, Ger. near Saarbrücken, pop. 1 ; battle 1870.
Speldorf (shpĕl′dôrf) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Mülheim an der Ruhr.
Spello (spĕl′lō) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Spencer (spĕn′sẽr) co. S W Ind. 403 □ pop. 21, × Rockport. — co. N Ky. 186 □ p. 8, × Taylorsville. — city, × of Owen co. Ind. p. 2. — city, × of Clay co. Iowa, p. 3. — town, Worcester co. Mass. p. 7. — city, Rowan co. N. C. p. 2. — town, × of Roane co. W. Va. p. 1.
Spencerport (-pōrt ; 201) vil. Monroe co. New York, pop. 1.
Spencer's Gulf, large inlet, South Australia, bet. Yorke's & Eyre's peninsulas.
Spencerville, vil. Allen co. O. 14 m. W S W of Lima, pop. 2.
Spennymoor (spĕn′ĭ-mōōr′) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 18.
Spetzai (spĕt′sĕ) *Ital.* **Spezzia** (spĕt′syä) isl. Argolis & Corinth nome, Greece, in Nauplia gulf, 7 □ pop. 5. — town on same.
Spey (spā) riv. 110 m. Inverness-shire, Banffshire, & Elginshire, Scotland, to Moray firth.
Speyer (spī′ẽr ; *G.* shpī′ẽr) *often in English* **Spires** (spīrz) city, ✱ of Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, pop. 23. See DIET OF SPIRES.
Spezia (spĕt′syä) ft. spt. town & naval arsenal, Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, p. comm. 74.
Spezia, Gulf of, S E Genoa prov. Italy.
Spilamberto (spē′läm-bĕr′tō) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 5.
Spilimbergo (spē′lēm-bĕr′gō) town, Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Spinazzola (spē-nät′sō-lä) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 12.
Spink (spĭŋk) co. cen. S. Dak. 1,511 □ pop. 16, × Redfield.
Spion Kop (spē-ŏn′ kŏp′) hill (*kop*) Natal, U. of S. Africa, near Ladysmith ; battle 1900.
Spirit Lake, town, × of Dickinson co. Iowa, pop. 1.
Spiro (spī′rō) city, Le Flore co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Spitalfields (spĭt′ăl-fēldz′) par. Stepney bor. E London, Eng. pop. 20; silk workers.
Spithead (spĭt′hĕd′) roadstead, S of Eng. bet. Portsea isl. & Isle of Wight.
Spittal (shpĭt′äl) town, Carinthia, Austria, on Drave river, pop. 3.
Spitzbergen *or* **Spitsbergen** (spĭts′bûr′gĕn ; spĭts-bĕr′gĕn) group of isls. in Arctic ocean, N of Norway, 76° 27′–80° 50′ N, 10°–32° 30′ E, 27,000 □.
Splügen Pass (shplü′gĕn) in Alps, bet. Switzerland & Italy, alt. 6,944 ft.
Spokane (spō′kăn′) co. E Wash. 1,756 □ pop. 139, × Spokane, a city, pop. 104.
Spoleto (spō-lā′tō) *anc.* SPOLE′TIUM, city, Perugia prov. Italy, pop. comm. 26.
Spoltore (spōl-tō′rā) comm. Teramo prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 5.
Spooner (spōōn′ẽr) vil. Washburn co. Wisconsin, pop. 1.
Sporades (spŏr′ȧ-dēz) two groups of isls. in Ægean sea. **Northern Sporades** (Skyros, Skopelos, etc.) belonging to Evvia & Magnesia nomes (Greece) and **Turkish Sporades** (Rhodes, Mytilene, Samos, Nikaria, Scio, Patmos, etc.) W & S W of Asia Minor.
Spotsylvania (spŏt′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ) co. N E Va. 412 □ pop. 10, × Spotsylvania (often called Spotsylvania Court House) (battles May 8–24, 1864).
Sprague (sprāg) town, New London co. Conn. pop. 3. — city, Lincoln co. Wash. pop. 1.
Spree (shprā) riv. Germany, 220 m. long, Saxony kingdom to Havel river.
Spreewald (shprā′vält′) wooded & marshy dist. in Spree valley, Brandenburg, Prussia.

Sonjin. See SUNGJIN.
Sonpat. See SONEPAT.
Sonthal Parganas. See SANTAL PARGANAS.
Sophia. Var. of SOFIA.
Sorbiodunum. See SARUM, OLD.
Sört. See SERT.
Sosnowiec. See SOSNOVITSY.
Soudan. Var. of SUDAN.
Söul. See SEOUL.
Sound, The. See ÖRE SUND.
Souris. See MOUSE.
South Arcot. See ARCOT, SOUTH.
South. *or* **Southern. Bulgaria.** See EASTERN ROUMELIA.
Southern Karoo. See KAROO.
Southern Nigeria. See NIGERIA.
Southern Shan States. See SHAN STATES, SOUTHERN.
South Foreland. See FOREL.
South Shields. See SHIELDS, SOUTH.
Sparte. See SPARTA.
Speeds Addition. See FOSTORIA.
Speier. See SPEYER.
Spezzia. See SPETZAI.
Spice Islands. See MOLUCCAS.
Spichern. See SPEICHERN.
Spires. See SPEYER.

Spremberg (shprĕm′bĕrk) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 12.

Spresiano (sprȧ-zyä′nō) comm. Treviso prov. Italy, pop. 6.

Spring City, bor. Chester co. Pa. pop. 3. — city, Rhea co. Tenn. pop. 1. — city, Sanpete co. Ut. about 18 m. N N E of Manti, pop. 1.

Springdale, town, Washington co. Arkansas, pop. 2. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 2.

Springfield (sprĭng′fēld) city, × of Sangamon co. & ✻ of Ill. pop. 52. — town, × of Washington co. Ky. pop. 1. — city, × of Hampden co. Mass. on Conn. riv. pop. 89; U. S. armory. — vil. Brown co. Minn. pop. 1. — city, × of Greene co. Mo. pop. 35. — city, × of Clark co. O. pop. 47. — town, Lane co. Ore. pop. 2. — town, × of Robertson co. Tenn. pop. 2. — vil. Windsor co. Vt. pop. 3.

Spring Garden, bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

Spring Grove, bor. York co. Pennsylvania, 10 m. S W of York, pop. 1.

Spring Hill, town, Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 6.

Spring Hope, town, Nash co. North Carolina, pop. 1.

Spring Valley, city, Bureau co. Ill. pop. 7. — vil. Rockland co. N. Y. pop. 2. — vil. Fillmore co. Minn. pop. 2.

Springville (sprĭng′vĭl) vil. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, Utah co. Ut. pop. 3.

Sprottau (shprŏt′tou) mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Bober river, pop. 8.

Spruce Knob, mt. Pendleton co. West Virginia, 4,860 ft.

Spuyten Duyvil Creek (spī′tĕn dī′v’l) narrow channel, New York city, separating Manhattan isl. from mainland and connecting Hudson & Harlem rivers.

Squam Lake (skwŏm) 6 m. long, 3–4 m. wide, Grafton, Carroll, & Belknap cos. N. H.

Squillace, Gulf of (skwēl-lä′chā) inlet, Ionian sea, S Italy.

Squinzano (skwēn-tsä′nō) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 8.

Srinagar (srē′nȧ-gŭr′) city, ✻ of Kashmir state, India, pop. 126; on the Jhelum river.

Srirangam (srē-rŭŋ′gŭm) town, Trichinopoly, Madras, Br. India, pop. 22; temple to Vishnu.

Stade (shtä′dē) govt. dist. Hanover prov. Prussia, 2,620 □ pop. 429. — mfg. town, its ✻ p. 11.

Staden (stä′dĕn) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.

Stadthagen (shtät′hä-gĕn) town, Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, pop. 7.

Staffa (stăf′ȧ) isl. Hebrides, Scotland; Fingal's cave, 288 ft. long, 117 ft. high.

Stafford (stăf′ĕrd) co. S cen. Kan. 796 □ pop. 13, × St. John. — co. N E Va. 274 □ pop. 8, × Stafford. — town, Tolland co. Conn. pop. 5. — city, Stafford co. Kan. pop. 2. — See STAFFORDSHIRE (*Gaz*). — mfg. mun. bor. × of Staffordshire, England, pop. 23.

Staffordshire (-shĕr) *or* **Stafford**, co. cen. England, 1,158 □ pop. 1,280, × Stafford.

Stafford Springs, bor. Tolland co. Connecticut, pop. 3.

Stagira (stȧ-jī′rȧ) town, anc. Macedonia, on Chalcidice pen. & Strymonic Gulf (mod. Gulf of Rendina); birthplace of Aristotle.

Stagno (stän′yō) comm. Dalmatia, Austria, on Sabbioncello peninsula, pop. 6.

Staines (stānz) town, Middlesex co. England, on Thames river, pop. 7.

Stájerlak (stä′yĕr-lŏk) *Ger.* **Steierdorf** (shtī′ĕr-dôrf) town, Krassó-Szörény co. S Hungary, pop. Stájerlakanina comm. 12; coal & iron mining.

Stallupönen (shtäl′ōō-pû′nĕn) town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 6.

Stalybridge (stā′lĭ-brĭj) mun. bor. Cheshire, England, pop. 27; cotton manufacturing.

Stambaugh (stăm′bô) vil. Iron co. Michigan, pop. 1.

Stamboul (stăm-bōōl′) French form of Istambul, or Constantinople.

Stamford (stăm′fĕrd) city, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 25. — city, Jones co. Tex. pop. 4. — mun. bor. Kesteven, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 10.

Stamford Bridge, vil. E. Riding, Yorkshire, England, 8 m. E N E of York; battle 1066.

Stamps (stămps) town, Lafayette co. Arkansas, pop. 2.

Stanberry (stăn′bĕr-ĭ) city, Gentry co. Missouri, pop. 2.

Standerton (stăn′dĕr-tŭn) town, S Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.

Standish (stăn′dĭsh) town, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 2.

Standish with Langtree (lăng′trē) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.

Stanford (stăn′fĕrd) city, × of Lincoln co. Kentucky, pop. 2.

Stanhope (stăn′hōp) bor. Sussex co. New Jersey, pop. 1.

Stanimaka (stȧ′nē-mä′kȧ) town, Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, near Philippopolis, pop. 13.

Stanislau (shtän′ĭs-lou) *Pol.* **Stanisławów** (stȧ′nyē-slä′vōōf) comm. Galicia, Aust. p. 33.

Stanislaus (stăn′ĭs-lou′) co. cen. Cal. 1,450 □ pop. 23, × Modesto.

Stanley (stăn′lĭ) co. cen. S. Dak. 4,156 □ pop. 15, × Fort Pierre. — city, Chippewa co. Wis. pop. 3. — urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 23. — town, W. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 14. — co. S E Queensland, Australia, pop. 174. — co. S E South Australia, Australia, pop. 11. — town, ✻ of Falkland isls. S Atlantic ocean.

Stanley Falls, seven cataracts of the upper Congo riv. on the equator, extending ab. 60 m.

Stanley Pool, expansion of Congo riv. just S of 4° S lat.

Stanly, co. cen. N. C. 416 □ pop. 20, × Albemarle.

Stanovoi Range (stä′nō-voi′) *Russ.* **Stanovy** (stȧ-nô′vĭ) mts. E Siberia, water parting between Arctic & Pacific streams.

Stanstead (stăn′stĕd) co. S E Quebec prov. Canada, × Stanstead Plain.

Stanton (stăn′tŭn) co. S W Kan. 685 □ pop. 1, × Johnson. — co. N E Nebr. 431 □ pop. 8, × Stanton. — city, × of Montcalm co. Mich. p. 1. — city, × of Stanton co. Nebr. p. 1.

Staphorst (stȧp′hŏrst) vil. & comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.

Staples (stā′p’lz) city, Todd co. Minnesota, pop. 3.

Staraya Russa (stä′rȧ-yȧ rōōs′sȧ) town, S W Novgorod govt. Russia, pop. 17.

Stara-Zagora (stä′rȧ-zä′gō-rȧ) *or* **Eski-Saghra** (ĕs′kē-sä′grȧ) dept. Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, 4,097 □ pop. 443. — its ✻ pop. 22.

Stargard (shtär′gärt) tn. Pomerania, Prussia, p. 28. — See PREUSSISCH-STARGARD (*Gaz.*).

Staritsa (stȧ-rē′tsȧ) town, Tver govt. Russia in Europe, on Volga river, pop. 5.

Stark (stärk) co. N W Ill. 290 □ pop. 10, × Toulon. — co. S W N. Dak. 1,356 □ pop. 13, × Dickinson. — co. N E O. 566 □ pop. 123, × Canton.

Starke (stärk) co. N W Ind. 305 □ pop. 11, × Knox. — town, × of Bradford co. Fla. pop. 1.

Starkenburg (shtär′kĕn-bōōrk) prov. Hesse state, Germany, 1,169 □ pop. 590, ✻ Darmstadt.

Starkville (stärk′vĭl) city, × of Oktibbeha co. Mississippi, pop. 3.

Starodub (stä′rŏ-dōōp′) town, Chernigov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 25.

Starokonstantinov (stä′rō-kŏn′stȧn-tyē′nōf) town, Volhynia govt. Russia, pop. 22.

Starr (stär) co. S Tex. 2,675 □ pop. 13, × Rio Grande.

Stary Bykhov (stä′rĭ bĭ′kōf) town, Mogilev govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 6.

Stary Oskol (ŏs-kôl′) town, Kursk govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 17.

Stassfurt (shtäs′fōōrt) min. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 17.

Staszów (stä′shōōf) *Russ.* **Stashov** (stä′shōf) town, Radom govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 9.

State College, bor. Center co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1; Penn. State college.

Staten Island (stăt′ĕn) isl. coextensive with Richmond co. N. Y. 57 □ pop. 86. — isl. 45 m. long, one of Tierra del Fuego group, E of the main island.

Statesboro (stāts′bŭr-ō) town, × of Bulloch co. Ga. 41 m. N W of Savannah, pop. 3.

Statesville (stāts′vĭl) city, × of Iredell co. N. C. pop. 5.

Staunton (stôn′tŭn) tp. & city, Macoupin co. Ill. pop. tp. 6, city 5. — (*pron.* stăn′tŭn) city, geographically in & × of Augusta co. Va. 3 □ pop. 11.

Stavanger (stä′väng-ĕr) prov. Norway, 3,532 □ pop. 141. — its ✻ a spt. pop. 37.

Stavropol (stäv′rō-pŏl-y’) govt. N. Caucasia, Russia, 20,970 □ pop. 1,273. — its ✻ pop. 55.

Stawell (stô′ĕl) bor. Borung co. W Victoria, Australia, pop. 4.

Stazzema (stät-sā′mä) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 8.

Steamboat Springs, town, Routt co. Colorado, pop. 1.

Stearns (stûrnz) co. cen. Minn. 1,362 □ pop. 48, × St. Cloud.

Steele (stēl) co. S E Minn. 431 □ pop. 16, × Owatonna. — co. E N. Dak. 717 □ pop. 8, × Sherbrooke. — (*pron.* shtā′lē) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 14.

Steelton (stēl′tŭn) bor. Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 14.

Steenbergen (stān′bĕr′gĕn; 172) town & comm. N. Brabant prov. Neth. pop. comm. 9.

Steenkerke (stān′kĕr′kē) *or* **Steenkerque** (stān′kĕrk′) vil. Hainaut, Belgium; bat. 1692.

Steenwijk (stān′wīk) town & comm. Overijssel, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.

Steenwijkerwold (-ĕr-wōlt′) vil. & comm. Overijssel, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.

Steep Point, extreme W point of mainland of Australia, in 113° 10′ E.

Stefanie (stĕf′ȧ-nē′) lake, 37 m. long, E of N end of Rudolf lake, in Abyssinian territory.

Steffisburg (stĕf′ĭs-bōōrk) town, Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.

Steger (stē′gĕr) vil. Cook & Will cos. Illinois, pop. 2.

Steglitz (shtā′glĭts) *officially* **Berlin-Steglitz**, commune, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, near Berlin, pop. 63.

Steilacoom (stĭl′ȧ-kōōm) town, Pierce co. Wash. 10 m. S W of Tacoma, pop. 1.

Steinach (shtīn′äk) vil. Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, pop. 8.

Steinschönau (shtīn′shû′nou) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 5; crystal glass.

Stekene (stā′kĕ-nē) mfg. comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 9.

Stellenbosch (stĕl′ĕn-bŏs′; *E.* -bōōsh) town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 6.

Stellingen (shtĕl′ĭng-ĕn) vil. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, pop. comm. 6.

Stelvio Pass (stĕl′vē-ō) in Tirol, bet. Bormio (Italy) & Glurns (Austria) alt. 9,053 ft.

Stendal (shtĕn′däl) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Uchte river, pop. 27.

Stephens (stē′vĕnz) co. N E Ga. 166 □ pop. 10, × Toccoa. — co. S Okla. 897 □ pop. 22, × Duncan. — co. N Tex. 925 □ pop. 8, × Breckenridge.

Stephenson (stē′vĕn-sŭn) co. N W Ill. 559 □ pop. 37, × Freeport.

Stephenville (-vĭl) city, × of Erath co. Texas, pop. 3.

Stepney (stĕp′nĭ) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 280.

Steppes, The (stĕps) government-general, Russian Central Asia, 710,906 □ pop. 3,319; consists of govts. Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, Turgay, and Uralsk; ✻ Omsk.

Sterkrade (shtĕrk′rä′dē) mfg. vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Essen, pop. comm. 35.

Sterling (stûr′lĭng) co. W cen. Tex. 948 □ pop. 1, × Sterling City. — city, × of Logan co. Col. pop. 3. — town, Windham co. Conn. pop. 1. — city, Whiteside co. Ill. pop. 7. — city, Rice co. Kan. pop. 2. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 1.

Sterlitamak (styĕr′lyē-tȧ-mȧk′) town, Ufa govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 16.

Sternberg (shtĕrn′bĕrk) mfg. town, Moravia, Austria, pop. 15.

Stettin (shtĕ-tēn′) govt. dist. Pomerania prov. Prussia, 4,665 □ pop. 872. — spt. & mfg. city, ✻ of Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 236.

Stettiner Haff (shtĕ-tē′nĕr häf′) coast lake, Pomerania, Prussia, at mouth of Oder river.

Steuben (stū-bĕn′) co. N E Ind. 305 □ pop. 14, × Angola. — co. S W N. Y. 1,401 □ pop. 83. × Bath.

Steubenville (stū′bĕn-vĭl) mfg. city, × of Jefferson co. Ohio, pop. 22.

Stevens (stē′vĕnz) co. S W Kan. 729 □ pop. 2, × Hugoton. — co. W Minn. 564 □ pop. 8, × Morris. — co. N E Wash. 3,866 □ pop. 25, × Colville.

Stevens Point, city, × of Portage co. Wisconsin, pop. 9.

Stewart (stū′ĕrt) co. S W Ga. 411 □ pop. 13, × Lumpkin. — co. N W Tenn. 449 □ pop. 15, × Dover.

Stewart Island, isl. S of South Island, New Zealand, 665 □.

Stewartstown (stū′ĕrts-toun′) town, Coos co. New Hampshire, pop. 1.

Steyr (shtīr) mfg. town, Upper Austria, Austria, pop. comm. 17.

Stiepel (shtē′pĕl) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 6.

Stigler (stĭg′lĕr) city, × of Haskell co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.

Stigliano (stēl-yä′nō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. comm. 7.

Stikine (stĭ-kēn′) riv. 500 m. long, Brit. Columbia & Alaska, to Pac. oc. in 56° 35′ N.

Stillwater (stĭl′wô′tĕr) city, × of Washington co. Minn. pop. 10. — vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 1; battles, Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777. — city, × of Payne co. Okla. pop. 3.

Stillwell (stĭl′wĕl) town, × of Adair co. Okla. pop. 1.

Stilton (stĭl′tŭn) par. Huntingdonshire, England; gives name to cheese originally and still made in Leicestershire. See STILTON CHEESE.

Stirling (stûr′lĭng) royal, parl. & mun. burgh, × of Stirlingshire, Scotland, on Forth riv. pop. mun. b. 21; battle 1297. — See STIRLINGSHIRE (*Gaz.*).

Stirlingshire (stûr′lĭng-shĕr) *or* **Stirling**, co. Scotland, 451 □ pop. 161, × Stirling.

Stockach (shtŏk′äk) tn. S E Baden, Ger. 15 m. N W of Konstanz, p. 3; battles 1799, 1800.

Stockbridge (stŏk′brĭj) town, Berkshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 2; summer resort.

Stockerau (shtŏk′ĕr-ou′) town, Lower Austria, on arm of Danube river, pop. 11, comm. 12.

Stockholm (stŏk′hōlm; *Sw.* stŏk′hōlm) prov. S E Sweden, 3,016 □ pop. 229. — dist. 13 □ & spt. city, ✻ of Sweden, pop. 342.

Stockport (stŏk′pōrt; 201) mfg. bor. Cheshire & Lancashire, England, pop. 109.

Stocksbridge (stŏks′brĭj) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 7.

Stockton (stŏk′tŭn) city, × of San Joaquin co. Cal. pop. 23. — vil. Jo Daviess co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, × of Rooks co. Kan. pop. 1.

Stockton on Tees (tēz) mfg. cml. spt. mun. bor. Durham co. Eng. on Tees river, pop. 52.

Stockton Springs, town, Waldo co. Maine, pop. 1.

Stoddard (stŏd′ȧrd) co. S E Mo. 815 □ pop. 28, × Bloomfield.

Stoke, East (stōk), vil. Nottinghamshire, England, near Newark; battle 1487.

Stoke Newington (stōk nū′ĭng-tŭn) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 51.

Stoke on Trent, mfg. county bor. Staffordshire, England, pop. 235; pottery.

Stoke Poges (pŏgz; pŏg′ĭs) par. Eton rural dist. Buckinghamshire, England, pop. 1; supposed scene of Gray's "Elegy."

Stokes (stōks) co. N part of N. C. 480 □ pop. 20, × Danbury.

Stolberg (shtōl′bĕrk) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 7 m. E of Aachen, pop. 15. — town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 2.

Stollberg (shtōl′bĕrk) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 13 m. E of Zwickau, pop. 8.

Stolp (shtōlp) mfg. town, Pomerania, Prussia, on Stolpe river, pop. 34.

Stolpe (shtōl′pē) riv. W. Prussia & Pomerania provs. Prussia, to Baltic sea.

Stone, co. N Ark. 611 □ pop. 9, × Mountainview. — co. S W Mo. 510 □ pop. 12, × Galena. — mfg. town, Staffordshire, England, pop. 6.

Stoneboro (stōn′bŭr-ō) min. bor. Mercer co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.

Stoneham (stōn′ăm) mfg. town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 7.

Stonehaven (stōn′hā′v’n) spt. burgh, × of Kincardineshire, Scot. pop. 4; summer resort.

Stone Mountain, town, Dekalb co. Georgia, pop. 1.

Stonewall (stōn′wôl) co. N W Tex. 852 □ pop. 5, × Aspermont.

Stonington (stōn′ĭng-tŭn) town, bor. & spt. New London co. Conn. pop. town 9, bor. 2. — vil. Christian co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Hancock co. Me. pop 2.

Stony Creek, vil. Wentworth co. Ontario, Can.; battle 1813.

Stony Point, vil. Rockland co. N. Y.; fort taken by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1779.

Stoppenberg (shtōp′ĕn-bĕrk) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 12.

Storey (stō′rĭ; 201) co. W Nev. 251 □ pop. 3, × Virginia City.

Storm Lake, town, × of Buena Vista co. Io. on Storm lake, pop. 2.

Stormont (stôr′mŏnt) co: Ontario prov. Canada, × Cornwall.

Stornoway (stôr′nō-wā) spt. burgh, Ross & Cromarty co. Scotland, on Lewis isl. p. 4.

Storö (stōr′û′) isl. 15 m. long, Norway, 30 m. S of Bergen.

Storożynetz (stō-rō-zhĭ′nĕts) *Ruthenian* **Storożyniec** (-nyĕts) town, Bukowina, Austria, pop. comm. 10.

Stor-Uman (stōōr′-ü′män) lake, 25 m. long, Västerbotten prov. Sweden.

Story (stō′rĭ; 201) co. cen. Io. 567 □ p. 24, × Nevada. — **City**, town, Story co. Iowa, p. 1.

Stötteritz (shtût′ĕr-ĭts) former comm. Saxony kingdom (pop. 19), now part of Leipzig.

Stoughton (stō′tŭn) mfg. town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 6. — city, Dane co. Wis. pop. 5.

Stourbridge (stour′brĭj′; stûr′-) mfg. town, Worcestershire, England, on Stour river, p. 17.

Stow (stō) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.

Stowe (stō) town & mfg. vil. Lamoille co. Vt. pop. town 2; summer resort.

Strabane (strȧ-bän′) urb. dist. N Tyrone co. Ireland, pop. 5.

Stradella (strä-dĕl′lä) town, Pavia prov. Lombardy, Italy, 11 m. S E of Pavia, p. comm. 8.

Straelen (shträ′lĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 15 m. N W of Krefeld, pop. 6.

Strafford (străf′ĕrd) co. S E N. H. 379 □ pop. 39, × Dover. — town, Orange co. Vt. pop. 1.

Straits Settlements, Br. col. S Malay pen. & adjacent isls. with dependencies ab. 1,630 □ pop. 714, ✻ Singapore.

Strakonitz (strȧ′kō-nĭts) *Boh.* **Strakonice** (strȧ′kō-nyē-tsĕ) comm. Bohemia, Austria, p. 5.

Stralsund (shträl′zōōnt) govt. dist. Pomerania prov. Prussia, 1,550 □ pop. 225. — ft. spt. town in same, pop. 34; famous siege 1628.

Strangford, Lough (străng′fĕrd) sea inlet, about 19 m. long, Down co. Ireland.

Stranraer (străn-rär′) cml. spt. burgh, Wigtownshire, Scotland, pop. 6.

Strasburg (shträs′bōōrk; *Angl.* străs′bûrg) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 6. — town, W. Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 8.

Strassburg (shträs′bōōrk; *Angl.* străs′bûrg) *anc.* ARGENTORA′TUM, mfg. cml. ft. city, ✻ of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, pop. 179; famous cathedral.

Strassnitz (shträs′nĭts) *Boh.* **Strážnice** (strȧzh′nyē-tsĕ) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. 5.

Stratford (străt′fĕrd) town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 6. — city & port of entry, × of Perth co. Ontario prov. Canada, on Avon riv. pop. 13. — suburb of London in West Ham co. bor. Essex co. Eng. — co. N. Isl. New Zealand, pop. 8.

Stratford on Avon (ā′vŏn) mun. bor. Warwickshire, Eng. on rt. bank Avon river, pop. 9; Shakespeare was born & is buried here.

Srbija. See SERVIA.
Sredec. See SOFIA.
Staked Plain. See LLANO ESTACADO.
Stalimni. See LEMNOS.
Stanley, Mount. See RUWENZORI.
Stanley Range. See BARRIER RANGE.
Stanovy. See STANOVOI.
Staples, The. See FARNE ISLS.
Stashov. See STASZÓW.
Steierdorf. See STÁJERLAK.
Steinamanger. See SZOMBATHELY.
Steyerdorf. Var. of Steierdorf. See STÁJERLAK.
Stiplje. See ISHTIB.
Stonehenge. See in *Vocab.*
Stony Tunguska. See TUNGUSKA.
Storożyniec. See STOROŻYNETZ.
Strakonice. See STRAKONITZ.
Stratford le Bow. See BOW.

Strathcona (străth-kō′nȧ) city, cen. Alberta prov. Canada, pop. 6.
Strathmore (străth′mōr′) lowland dist. Scotland, S of the Grampians.
Strath Spey (străth′ spā′) dist. & valley, Inverness-shire, Elginshire, & Banffshire, Scotland.
Stratton (străt′ŭn) ward of Stratton & Bude urban dist. (p. 3) Cornwall, Eng.; bat. 1643.
Stratum (strä′tŭm) vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Straubenzell (shtrou′bĕn-tsĕl′) comm. St.-Gall canton, Switzerland, pop. 15.
Straubing (shtrou′bĭng) mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, near Danube river, pop. 22.
Strausberg (shtrous′bĕrk) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Strawberry Point, town, Clayton co. Iowa, 24 m. N E of Independence, pop. 1.
Streator (strē′tẽr) min. city, Lasalle co. Ill. on Vermilion river, pop. 14.
Strehlen (shtrā′lĕn) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 9.
Stretford (strĕt′fẽrd) par. & town, Lancashire, England, pop. 43.
Stretto (strĕt′tō) town, Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 2, comm. 8.
Striegau (shtrē′gou) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 31 m. W S W of Breslau, pop. 15.
Stromboli (strŏm′bō-lē) isl. with active vol. Lipari isls. Mediterranean sea.
Strömö (strûm′û′) largest of the Faroes, 28 m. long.
Stromsburg (strŏmz′bûrg) city, Polk co. Nebraska, pop. 1.
Stronsay (strŏn′sā) isl. 7½ m. long, Orkney isls. Scotland, pop. 1.
Stroud (stroud) city, Lincoln co. Okla. pop. 1. — mfg. town, Gloucestershire, England, p. 9.
Stroudsburg (stroudz′bûrg) bor. × of Monroe co. Pa. on Brodhead creek, pop. 4.
Struma (stroo͞′mȧ) *Turk.* **Kara Su** (kȧ′rȧ soo͞′) *anc.* Stry′mon, river (*su*), S W Bulgaria to Gulf of Rendina.
Struthers (strŭth′ẽrz) vil. Mahoning co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Stryj (strĭ′y′) riv. Galicia, Austria, 110 m. long, Carpathian mts. to Dniester river. — town, Galicia, Austria, on Stryj riv. pop. comm. 31.
Stryker (strī′kẽr) vil. Williams co. O. 47 m. W S W of Toledo, pop. 1.
Stuart (stū′ẽrt) city, Adair & Guthrie cos. Io. 37 m. W by S of Des Moines, pop. 2. — lake, 221 □ British Columbia, Canada, crossed by 54° 30′ N.
Stura (stoo͞′rä) riv. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, N W Italy, 44 m. long, to Tanaro river.
Sturbridge (stûr′brĭj)′ mfg. town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Sturgeon Bay (stûr′jŭn) city, × of Door co. Wisconsin, pop. 4.
Sturgis (stûr′jĭs) town, Union co. Ky. pop. 1. — mfg. city, St. Joseph co. Mich. pop. 4. — city, × of Meade co. S. Dak. pop. 2.
Sturt (stûrt) co. S E South Australia, Australia, pop. 8.
Stutsman (stŭts′mȧn) co. S E cen. N. Dak. 2,282 □ pop. 18, × Jamestown.
Stuttgart (stŭt′gärt) city, Arkansas co. Ark. pop. 3. — (*pron.* shtoot′gärt) mfg. city, ✻ of Württemberg, Germany, on Nesenbach riv. pop. 286.
Stymphalis (stĭm-fā′lĭs; *mod.* stüm′fä-lēs′) *or* **Zaraka** (zä′rȧ-kä′) lake, N E anc. Arcadia (in mod. Corinth nome) Greece.
Styr (stĭr) riv. Galicia (Austria) & Russia, 300 m. long, to Pripyat river.
Styria (stĭr′ĭ-ȧ) crownland, Austria, 8,658 □ pop. 1,444, ✻ Graz. See Cimbri, *n.*
Styrum (shtē′ro͝om) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Mülheim an der Ruhr.
Suakin (swä′kĕn) spt. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on Red sea, 19° 7′ N lat. pop. 12.
Subiaco (soo͞-bē′ä-kō) town, Rome prov. Italy, 31 m. E of Rome, pop. comm. 9.
Suceava (so͞o-chä′vä) dept. Moldavia, Roumania, 1,320 □ pop. 152. — See Suczawa (*Gaz.*).
Sucha (so͞ok′ȧ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 5.
Suchitepéquez (so͞o′chē-tā-pā′kās) dept. W Guatemala, Cen. Am. ✻ Mazatenango.
Süchteln (zük′tĕln) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 20 m. W N W of Düsseldorf, pop. 10.
Sucre (so͞o′krā) state, N E Venezuela, S. Am. 4,560 □ pop. 92, ✻ Cumaná. — *form.* **Chuquisaca** (cho͞o′kē-sä′kä) city, ✻ of Chuquisaca dept. & a ✻ of Bolivia, pop. 23.
Suczawa, *Roum.* **Suceava** (so͞o-chä′vȧ) riv. Austria, 100 m. long, Bukowina to Sereth riv. — town, Bukowina, Austria, near Suczawa riv. pop. comm. 12.
Suda (so͞o′dȧ) riv. Russia in Europe, Novgorod govt. to Sheksna river.
Sudan (so͞o′dăn′; so͞o-dăn′) region, Africa, S of Sahara & Libyan deserts. —, **Anglo-Egyptian**, under joint Br. & Egyptian rule, W of Red sea, Eritrea, & Abyssinia to Wadai, & S of 22° N to Uganda & Belg. Congo, ab. 950,000 □ p. ab. 3,000, ✻ Khartum.
Sudbury (sŭd′bẽr-ĭ) town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 1. — mfg. mun. bor. West Suffolk, England, on Stour river, pop. 7. — town, Nipissing dist. Ontario, Canada, pop. 4.
Sudetic Mountains (sū-dĕt′ĭk) *or* **Sudetes** (so͞o-dē′tēz) *Ger.* **Sudeten** (zo͞o-dā′tĕn) mt. region, Silesia (Prussia) & Austria.
Sudharam (so͞od′hȧ-räm′) town, ✻ of Noakhali dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 7.
Sueca (swā′kä) town, Valencia prov. Spain, 20 m. S by E of Valencia, pop. comm. 17.
Suez (so͞o-ĕz′; so͞o′ĕz) govt. Egypt, at N end of Red sea, 3 □ pop. 18. — spt. its ✻ at S end of canal, pop. 11.
Suez, Gulf of, N W arm of Red sea.
Suez, Isthmus of, 72 m. broad, joins Africa to Asia; crossed by ship canal 100 m. long, cut (1859–1869) by Ferdinand de Lesseps (1805–1894).
Suffern (sŭf′ẽrn) vil. Rockland co. New York, pop. 3.
Suffield (sŭf′ēld) town, Hartford co. Conn. 15 m. N of Hartford, pop. 4.
Suffolk (sŭf′ŭk) co. E Mass. 51 □ pop. 731, × Boston. — co. E Long Island, N. Y. 924 □ pop. 96, × Riverhead. — town, × of Nansemond co. Va. pop. 7. — agr. maritime & past. co. England, 1,481 □ pop. 394, × Ipswich.
Sufli (sü′flē′) town, formerly Turkish, on Maritsa riv. 37 m. S S W of Adrianople, pop. 12.
Sugar Creek, in Ill. 65 m. long, McLean co. to Salt creek. — in Ind. 100 m. long, Clinton co. to Wabash riv. — in Ind. 85 m. long, Henry co. to E fork of White river.
Sugar Hill, vil. & summer resort, Grafton co. N. H.
Sugar Notch, min. bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 4 m. S W of Wilkes-Barre, pop. 2.
Suhl (zo͞ol) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, 30 m. S W of Erfurt, pop. 14.
Suifenho (so͞o′ĭ-fĕn′hō′) treaty port, Kirin prov. Manchuria, pop. 1.
Suifu (so͞o′ĭ-fo͞o′) cml. city at junction of Yangtze & Min rivers, Szechwan, China, pop. 45.
Suir (sho͞or) riv. Ireland, 100 m. long, Devils Bit mt. to Waterford harbor.
Suisun Bay (so͞o′ē-so͞on′) 12 m. long, Contra Costa & Solano cos. California.
Sujbulak (so͞oj′bo͞o-läk′) town, Azerbaijan prov. Persia, S of Lake Urmia, pop. 5.
Suk esh Sheiyuk (so͞ok′ ĕsh shā′yo͞ok) town, Busrah vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 12.
Suket (so͞o-kāt′) native hill state, Punjab, India, 420 □ pop. 55.
Sukhona (so͞o-kō′nä) riv. S W Vologda govt. Russia, 350 m. long to Dvina river.
Sukhum (so͞o-ko͞om′) dist. Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, 2,545 □ pop. 137.
Sukhum-Kale (so͞o-ko͞om′-kȧ-lĕ′) spt. Transcaucasia, Russia, on Black sea, pop. 16.
Sukkur *or* **Sakhar** (sŭk′ȧr) dist. of Sind, Bombay pres. Br. India, 5,403 □ pop. 574. — its ✻ on Indus riv. opp. Rohri, pop. 31.
Sula (so͞o′lä), *or* **Xulla** (sho͞ol′ä), **Islands**, group, E of Celebes, Du. E. Indies, 2,135 □.
Sulaiman Mountains (so͞o-lä′ē-män′) mt. range, bet. Afghanistan & Punjab, N W India; highest peaks, Kaisargarh 11,316 ft., Takht-i-Sulaiman ("throne of Solomon") 11,070 ft.
Suleimanieh (so͞o′lā-mä-nē′yĕ) town, Mosul vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 15.
Sulen Islands (so͞o′lĕn) group off coast of Nordre Bergenhus prov. Norway.
Sulina (so͞o-lē′nä) town, Dobrogea, Roumania, at middle mouth of Danube, p. comm. 8.
Sullivan (sŭl′ĭ-văn) co. S W Ind. 460 □ pop. 32, × Sullivan. — co. N Mo. 649 □ pop. 19, × Milan. — co. S W N. H. 527 □ pop. 19, × Newport. — co. S E N. Y. 1,002 □ pop. 34, × Monticello. — co. N Pa. 458 □ pop. 11, × Laporte. — co. N E Tenn. 436 □ pop. 28, × Blountville. — city, × of Moultrie co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, × of Sullivan co. Ind. pop. 4. — town, Hancock co. Me. pop. 1.
Sully (sŭl′ĭ) co. cen. S. Dak. 1,058 □ pop. 2, × Onida.
Sulmona (so͞ol-mō′nä) *anc.* Sul′mo, town, Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise, It. p. comm. 19.
Sulphur (sŭl′fŭr) city, × of Murray co. Oklahoma, pop. 4.
Sulphur Fork of Red River, N E Tex. 200 m. long, flows into Red river.
Sulphur Springs, city, × of Hopkins co. Texas, pop. 5.
Sultan Mountain, peak of San Juan mts. San Juan co. S W Colorado, 13,336 ft. high.
Sultanpur (so͞ol-tän′po͞or′) dist. of Fyzabad div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,713 □ pop. 1,049. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Sulu Archipelago (so͞o′lo͞o) S W Philippine islands, 1,490 □ p. 118, ✻ Jolo; to U. S. A.
Sulu Sea, bet. Philippine islands and Borneo, & N of Sulu archipelago.
Sulzbach (zo͞olts′bäk) town, Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, Ger. pop. 5. — vil. Treves dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 22.
Sumatra (so͞o-mä′trȧ) isl. Dutch E. Indies, 167,488 □, with adjacent isls. (but not incl. Banka) 178,674 □ pop. 4,142.
Sumba (so͞om′bä) *Du.* **Soemba** (so͞om′bä) native name of Sandalwood Island.
Sumbawa (so͞om-bä′wä) *Du.* **Soembawa** (so͞om-) isl. Sunda isls. Du. East Indies, 5,129 □ pop. 150; great eruption of Tambora 1815.
Sumer (sū′mẽr) the N or (according to some) S div. of anc. Babylonia. See Sumerian, *a.* & *n.*
Sumida (so͞o′mē-dä) riv. 190 m. long, Japan, to Tokyo bay.
Sumiswald (zo͞o′mĭs-vält′) town, Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.
Summers (sŭm′ẽrz) co. S W. Va. 369 □ pop. 18, × Hinton.
Summerville (sŭm′ẽr-vĭl) town, Richmond co. Ga. p. 4. — town, Dorchester co. S. C. p. 2.
Summit (sŭm′ĭt) co. cen. Col. 649 □ pop. 2, × Breckenridge. — co. N E O. 408 □ pop. 108, × Akron. — co. N Ut. 1,862 □ pop. 8, × Coalville. — town, Pike co. Miss. pop. 1. — city, Union co. N. J. pop. 8.
Summit Hill, bor. Carbon co. Pa. 7 m. W S W of Mauch Chunk, pop. 4.
Summit Peak, in San Juan mts. Colorado, 13,323 ft. high.
Summitville, town, Madison co. Indiana, 15 m. N of Anderson, pop. 1.
Sumner (sŭm′nẽr) co. S Kan. 1,179 □ pop. 31, × Wellington. — co. N Tenn. 558 □ pop. 26, × Gallatin. — city, Lawrence co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Bremer co. Io. pop. 1.
Sumrall (sŭm′rôl′) city, Lamar co. Mississippi, pop. 2.
Sumter (sŭm′tẽr) co. W Ala. 908 □ pop. 29, × Livingston. — co. cen. Fla. 583 □ pop. 7, × Sumterville. — co. S W Ga. 456 □ pop. 29, × Americus. — co. E cen. S. C. 574 □ pop. 38. — city, its × pop. 8.
Sumy (so͞o′mē) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, 90 m. N W of Kharkov, pop. 37.
Sunapee (sŭn′ȧ-pē) town, Sullivan co. N. H. on Lake Sunapee (ab. 9 m. long), pop. 1.
Sunart, Loch (sŭn′ȧrt) sea inlet, about 19 m. long, Argyllshire, Scotland.
Sunbury (sŭn′bẽr-ĭ) bor. × of Northumberland co. Pa. pop. 14. — co. S cen. New Brunswick, Canada, × Oromocto.
Sunda Isles (sŭn′dȧ) chain in Malay arch.; separate Java sea from Indian ocean.
Sundarbans (so͞on′dȧr-bŭnz′) tract, Br. India, in delta of Ganges & Brahmaputra, 6,526 □.
Sunda Strait (sŭn′dȧ) 16 m. broad at narrowest part, bet. Java & Sumatra.
Sunday River, riv. Cape prov. S Africa, 200 m. long, to Algoa bay.
Sundbyerne (so͞on′byẽr-nē) formerly two towns (*byerne*) **Sundby** (so͞on′bü), **East & West**, Amager isl. Copenhagen amt, Denmark, now part of Copenhagen city.
Sunderland (sŭn′dẽr-lănd) town, Franklin co. Mass. pop. 1. — cml. spt. county bor. Durham co. England, pop. 151.
Sundsvall (so͞ons′väl) spt. town, Västernorrland prov. Sweden, pop. 17.
Sundyr (so͞on-dĭr′) *or* **Mariinski Posad** (mȧ-rē′ĭn-skē pŏ-sȧt′) town, Kazan, Russia, p. 6.
Sunflower (sŭn′flou′ẽr) co. N W Miss. 690 □ pop. 29, × Indianola.
Sunflower River, riv. Miss. 200 m. long, Coahoma co. to Yazoo river.
Sungari (so͞on′gȧ-rē′) riv. Manchuria, about 800 m. long, chief tributary of Amur.
Sungei Ujong (so͞on′gā o͞o-jŏng′) native state, W Malay peninsula, one of the Negri Sembilan, Br. protectorate of the Federated Malay States. — its ✻.
Sungi (so͞on′gē) point, S E Samar, Philippine islands.
Sungjin (sŭng′jĭn′) *or* **Sonjin**, treaty port, N E coast of Korea, pop. 2.
Sungkiangfu (so͞ong′kyăng-fo͞o′) town, N part of Kiangsu prov. China, pop. 50.
Sunk Island, parish, 7,332 acres, estuary Humber riv. Eng.; formerly an islet.
Sunnyside (sŭn′ĭ-sīd′) city, Yakima co. Washington, pop. 1.
Sun Prairie, vil. Dane co. Wisconsin, pop. 1.
Superior, city, Nuckolls co. Nebr. pop. 2. — city, × of Douglas co. Wis. pop. 40.
Superior, Lake, U. S. A. & Canada, 400 m. long, 602 ft. above sea, 32,060 □.
Surabaya, *Du.* **Soerabaja** (so͞o′rä-bä′yä) residency, N E Java, Du. E. Indies, 2,298 □ pop. 2,437. — its ✻ a spt. on Madura strait, pop. 150.
Surakarta, *Du.* **Soerakarta** (so͞o′rä-kär′tä) residency, cen. Java, Du. E. Indies, 2,400 □ pop. 1,593. — its ✻ on Solo river, pop. 118.
Surat (so͞o-răt′; *native* so͞o′rŭt, so͞o′rŭt) dist. of Northern div. Bombay, British India, 1,653 □ pop. 654. — city, its ✻ pop. 115.
Surbiton (sûr′bĭ-tŭn) town, Surrey co. England, pop. 18.
Suresnes (sü′rān′) mfg. town, dept. Seine, France, W of Paris, pop. comm. 16.
Surgidero de Batabanó (so͞or′hē-thā′rō dā bä′tä-bä-nō′) city, Havana prov. Cuba, p. 5.
Surigao (so͞o′rē-gä′ō) prov. N E Mindanao, Philippine islands, 6,988 □ pop. 115. — its ✻ a spt. town (pop. 6) & pueblo (pop. 8). — strait, bet. Leyte and Mindanao.
Surinam (so͞o′rĭ-näm′) riv. Dutch Guiana, 400 m. long to Atl. oc. — See Dutch Guiana.
Surkhab (so͞or-käp′) riv. 400 m. long, Fergana & Bokhara, cen. Asia to the Amu Darya.
Surma (so͞or′mä) riv. 560 m. long, Assam, Br. India, main branch of Barak river.
Surma Valley and Hill Districts, div. of Assam, Br. India, 25,481 □ pop. 3,446.
Surrey (sŭr′ĭ) agr. co. S England, 722 □ pop. 846, × Guildford.
Surrikulo (so͞or′ē-ko͞o′lō) town, N W Bornu, N E Northern Nigeria, pop. 10.
Surry (sŭr′ĭ) co. N. C. 520 □ pop. 30, × Dobson. — co. Va. 278 □ pop. 10, × Surry.
Sus (so͞os) S W prov. Morocco.
Susa (so͞o′sȧ) *Fr.* **Sousse** (so͞os) *anc.* Hadrume′tum, spt. N E Tunis, on Hammamet gulf, pop. ab. 25. — anc. city, ✻ of Elam; the Shushan of the Bible; ruins S of Dizful, Persia.
Susquehanna (sŭs′kwē-hăn′ȧ) co. N E Pa. 824 □ pop. 38, × Montrose. — bor. Susquehanna co. Pa. pop. 3.
Susquehanna River, riv. N. Y., Pa. & Del., Otsego co. 420 m. to Chesapeake bay.
Sussex (sŭs′ĕks) co. S Del. 913 □ pop. 46, × Georgetown. — co. N N. J. 529 □ pop. 27. × Newton. — co. S E Va. 515 □ pop. 14. — its ×. — bor. Sussex co. N. J. pop. 1. — agr. & past. co. S England, on English channel, 1,457 □ pop. 663, × Lewes.
Sutera (so͞o-tā′rä) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Sutherland Falls (sŭth′ẽr-lănd) 1,904 ft. high, Lake co. South Island, New Zealand.
Sutherlandshire (-shẽr) *or* **Sutherland**, past. co. N Scotland, 2,028 □ p. 20, × Dornoch.
Sutlej (sŭt′lĕj) river, Asia, 900 m. long, Tibet to Indus riv. Punjab, India; called **Panjnad** (pŭnj-näd′) in its lower course after being joined by four other rivers.
Sutter (sŭt′ẽr) agr. co. N cen. Cal. 608 □ pop. 6, × Yuba City.
Sutton (sŭt′′n) co. W Tex. 1,521 □ pop. 2, × Sonora. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — city, Clay co. Nebr. pop. 2. — town, × of Braxton co. W. Va. pop. 1. — par. & town, Surrey co. England, pop. 21.
Sutton Coldfield, mun. bor. Warwickshire, England, pop. 20.
Sutton in Ashfield (ăsh′fēld′) par. & town, Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 22.
Suva (so͞o′vȧ) spt. town, ✻ of Fiji isls. on S coast of Viti Levu island, pop. 8.
Suvalki, *Pol.* **Suwałki** (so͞o-väl′kē) govt. Poland, Russia, 4,756 □ p. 681. — its ✻ p. 24.
Suwannee (so͞o-wô′nē) co. N Florida, 692 □ pop. 19, × Live Oak.
Suwannee River, Ga. & Fla. Okefinokee swamp to Gulf of Mexico.
Suwon (so͞o′wŭn′) town on the railroad 22 m. S of Seoul, Korea
Suzdal (so͞oz′dȧl-y′) town, Vladimir govt. Russia, 22 m. N of Vladimir, pop. 9.
Suzzara (so͞ot-sä′rä) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 13.
Sveaborg (svā′ȧ-bŏr′y′) fortress, Finland, Russia, in Helsingfors harbor; "the Gibraltar of the North;" bombardment 1855.
Svearike (svā′ȧ-rē′kē) middle div. of Sweden, 43,954 □ pop. 1,989; comprises Stockholm, Upsala, Södermanland, Värmland, Örebro, Västermanland, & Kopparberg provs & Stockholm city.
Svendborg (svĕn′bŏrk) amt, Fyn isl. Denmark, 643 □ pop. 137. — town, its ✻ pop. 13.
Svilajinac (svĭ-lä′yĭ-nâts) town, N cen. Servia, pop. 5.
Svir (svēr) riv. Olonets govt. Russia, 135 m. long, Lake Onega to Lake Ladoga.
Sviyaga (svē-yä′gȧ) riv. Russia in Europe, 250 m. long, flows into Volga river.
Svyentsyany (svyĕn-tsyä′nĭ) town, Vilno govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 8.
Swadlincote (swŏd′lĭn-kŏt) urban dist. Derbyshire, England, pop. 19.
Swain (swān) co. W part of N. C. 553 □ pop. 10, × Bryson City.
Swainsboro (swānz′bŭr-ō) town, × of Emanuel co. Georgia, pop. 1.
Swakop (swä′kŏp′) riv. German Southwest Africa to Atlantic oc. N of Walfish bay.
Swale (swāl) riv. Yorkshire, Eng. near Westmorland co. to Ure river.
Swampscott (swŏmp′skŏt) town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 6; a watering place.
Swan (swŏn) riv. W. Australia, flows into Indian ocean. — co. W. Australia, pop. 89.
Swansea (swŏn′sē) town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 2. — spt. county bor. Glamorganshire, Wales, on Swansea bay, pop. 115.
Swanton (swŏn′tŭn) vil. Fulton co. O. pop. 1. — vil. Franklin co. Vt. pop. 1.
Swanzey (swŏn′zĭ) town, Cheshire co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.
Swarthmore (swôrth′mōr; 201) bor. Delaware co. Penn. pop. 2; Swarthmore college.

Strážnice. See Strassnitz.
Strymonic Gulf. See Rendina, Gulf of.
Stuhlweissenburg. See Fejer & Székesfehervár.
Suakim. Var. of Suakin.
Suchau. Var. of Soochow.
Suchow. Var. of Soochow.
Sugarloaf. See Heber Springs.
Suisse. See Switzerland.
Suk-Ahras. Var. of Souk-Ahras.
Sukkar. Var. of Sukkur.
Sulmo. See Sulmona.
Sulu, isl. group. See Jolo. — See Cagayan.
Sumao. Var. of Szemao.
Sümeg. See Somogy.
Sumperk. See Mährisch-Schönberg.
Sungaria. See Zungaria.
Sungkoi. See Songka.
Sunium Promontorium. See Colonna, Cape.
Sur. See Tyre.
Surrentum. See Sorrento.
Susiana. See Khuzistan.
Suwalki. See Suvalki.
Svistov. See Sistova.
Swabia. See Schwaben.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Swat (swŏt) riv. in North-West Frontier Prov. ters. India, ab. 400 m. to Kabul riv. in the province, Br. India. — North-West Frontier Province ter. in valley of Swat river, India.

Swatow (swä′tō′) cml. town, treaty port, Kwangtung prov. China, pop. 66.

Swaziland (swä′zē-lănd′) British protectorate, E of S Transvaal prov. S Africa, 6,536 □ pop. 100, ✻ Embabaan (*pron.* ĕm′bä-bän′). See Swazi, *n.*

Sweden (swē′dĕn) kingdom, N Europe, 172,920 □ (of which 158,692 □ land) pop. 5,522, ✻ Stockholm. See Swede, *n.*, Swedish, *a.* & *n.*

Swedesboro (swēdz′bŭr-ō) bor. Gloucester co. New Jersey, pop. 1.

Sweet Grass, co. S Montana, 2,918 □ pop. 4, × Bigtimber.

Sweet Springs, city, Saline co. Missouri, pop. 1.

Sweetwater, co. S W Wyo. 10,500 □ pop. 12, × Green River. — town, Monroe co. Tenn. pop. 2. — town, Nolan co. Tex. pop. 4.

Sweetwater River, Wyo. Wind River mts. 175 m. to North Platte river.

Swellendam (swĕl′ĕn-dăm; swĕl′ĕn-däm′) town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.

Swevezeele (swā′vĕ-zā′lĕ) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 12 m. S of Bruges, pop. 6.

Swift, co. W Minn. 741 □ pop. 13, × Benson.

Swilly, Lough (swĭl′ĭ) inlet of Atlantic oc. 24 m. long, Donegal co. Ireland.

Swindon (swĭn′dŭn) mun. bor. Wiltshire, England, pop. 51.

Swinemünde (svē′nĕ-mün′dĕ) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 14.

Swinton (swĭn′tŭn) mfg. town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 14.

Swinton and Pendlebury (pĕn′d′l-bĕr-ĭ) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 31.

Swisher (swĭsh′ĕr) co. N W Texas, 898 □ pop. 4, × Tulia.

Swissvale (swĭs′vāl′) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. 6 m. E S E of Pittsburgh, pop. 7.

Switzerland (swĭt′zĕr-lănd) co. S E Ind. 222 □ pop. 10, × Vevay. — *Fr.* **Suisse** (süs) *Ger.* **Schweiz** (shvīts) *L.* Helve′tia (See in *Vocab.*) federal republic, cen. Europe, 15,955 □ pop. 3,765, ✻ Bern. See army organization, Latin Monetary Union, legislature, *n.*, Swiss, *n.*

Swoyersville (swoi′ĕrz-vĭl) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.

Sybaris (sĭb′ȧ-rĭs) anc. city, S Italy, destroyed B. C. 510; noted for luxury (Cf. Sybarite, *n.*); Terranova da Sibari (*pron.* tĕr′rä-nō′vä dä sē′bä-rē), Cosenza prov. is near its site.

Sycamore (sĭk′ȧ-mōr) tp. & mfg. city, × of Dekalb co. Ill. pop. tp. 5, city 4.

Sydenham (sĭd′ĕn-ăm; sĭd′nȧm) ward of Lewisham met. bor. London, pop. 28. — former bor. South Isl. New Zealand, now part of Christchurch.

Sydney (sĭd′nĭ) spt. city, × of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 18. — cml. spt. city, ✻ of New South Wales, Australia, pop. 107, local govt. area 113, with suburbs 630.

Sydney Mines, spt. town, Cape Breton isl. Nova Scotia, pop. 7.

Syedlets (syĕd′lyĕts) *Pol.* **Siedlce** (shĕl′tsĕ) govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, 5,528 □ pop. 1,003. — its ✻ pop. 23.

Syevsk (syĕfsk) town, Orel govt. Russia in Europe, on Syev river, pop. 2.

Sykesville (sīks′vĭl) bor. Jefferson co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Sylacauga (sĭl′ȧ-kô′gȧ) town, Talladega co. Alabama, pop. 1.

Sylhet (sĭl-hĕt′) dist. S W Assam, Br. India, 5,388 □ pop. 2,473. — its ✻ pop. 14.

Sylva (sĭl′vȧ) riv. Russia, 300 m. long, Perm govt. to Chusovaya river.

Sylvania (sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ) city, × of Screven co. Ga. pop. 1. — vil. Lucas co. O. pop. 1.

Sylvester (sĭl-vĕs′tĕr) city, × of Worth co. Georgia, pop. 1.

Symi (sē′mē) *anc.* Sy′me (sī′mē) isl. off S W coast Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia, at entrance of Gulf of Symi, 27 □ pop. 9. — its ✻ on N E coast.

Symi, Gulf of, inlet, S W coast Asia Minor, Symi isl. at entrance.

Syra (sē′rä) *anc.* Sy′ros (sī′rŏs) isl. Cyclades, Grecian arch. 31 □ pop. 32. — town. See Hermoupolis (*Gaz.*).

Syracuse (sĭr′ȧ-kūs′; -kūs′) town, Kosciusko co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, × of Hamilton co. Kan. p. 1. — cml. & mfg. city, × of Onondaga co. N. Y. p. 137; Univ. of Syracuse. — *It.* **Siracusa** (sē′rä-kōō′zä) prov. Sicily, It. 1,442 □ pop. 477. — its ✻ pop. 41; battle, B. C. 413.

Syr Darya (sĭr där′yä) *formerly* **Jaxartes** (jăks-är′tēz) river (*darya*) Russian Turkestan, 1,300 m. long, to Aral sea.

Syr-Darya, govt. Turkestan, Russia in Asia, 194,147 □ pop. 1,874, ✻ Tashkend.

Syria (sĭr′ĭ-ȧ) div. of Turkey in Asia, E of Mediterranean sea, 114,530 □ pop. 3,171. — vilayet in same, 37,020 □ pop. 960, ✻ Damascus. See Syrian, *n.*

Syzran (sĭz-rän′y′) mfg. town, Simbirsk govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 44.

Szabadka (sŏ′bŏd-kŏ) *or* **Maria-Theresiopel** (mä′rē-ä-tā-rā′zē-ō-pĕl′) city with municipal rights, geographically in Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, 27 m. S W of Szegedin, 376 □ pop. 95.

Szabadszállás (sŏ′bŏd-sä′läsh) vil. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, p. comm. 10.

Szabolcs (sŏ′bŏlch) co. N E Hungary, 1,790 □ pop. 320, × Nyíregyháza.

Szakolcza (sŏ′kŏl-tsŏ) *Ger.* **Skalitz** (skä′lĭts) town with magistracy, Nyitra co. Hungary, 54 m. N W of Nyitra, pop. 5.

Szamos (sŏ′mŏsh) riv. Hungary, 200 m. long, to Tisza river.

Szamosújvár (-ōō′y′vär) *Ger.* **Gherla** (gĕr′lä) town with magistracy, Szolnok-Doboka co. Transylvania, Hungary, pop. 7.

Szarvas (sŏr′vŏsh) town, Békés co. Hungary, on Körös river, pop. comm. 26.

Szászrégen (säs′rā′gĕn) *Ger.* **Sächsisch-Regen** (zĕk′sĭsh-rā′gĕn) town with magistracy, Maros-Torda co. Transylvania, Hungary, pop. 7.

Szászváros (säs′vä′rŏs) *Ger.* **Broos** (brōs) town with magistracy, Hunyad co. Hungary, pop. 8.

Szatmár (sŏt′mär) co. N E Hungary, 2,357 □ pop. 362, × Nagykároly.

Szatmár-Németi (-nā′mĕ-tē) city with municipal rights, geographically in Szatmár co. Hungary, 71 □ pop. 35.

Szeben (sĕ′bĕn) *Ger.* **Hermannstadt** (hĕr′män-shtät′) co. Transylvania, S E Hungary, 1,397 □ pop. 177, × Nagyszeben.

Szechwan (sä′chwän′) prov. W China, 218,533 □ pop. 54,054, ✻ Chengtu.

Szegedin (sĕ′gĕd-ēn) *Hung.* **Szeged** (sĕ′gĕd) city with municipal rights, geographically in & × of Csongrád co. Hungary, 315 □ pop. 118.

Szeghalom (sĕg′hŏ-lŏm) town, Békés co. Hung. 105 m. E S E of Budapest, p. comm. 10.

Szegvár (sĕg′vär) vil. Csongrád co. Hungary, 84 m. S S E of Budapest, pop. comm. 7.

Székelyudvarhely (sā′kĕl-y′-ōōd′vŏr-hĕl-y′) town with magistracy, × of Udvarhely co. Transylvania, Hungary, pop. 10.

Székesfehérvár (sā′kĕsh-fĕ′hār-vär) *Ger.* **Stuhlweissenburg** (shtōōl′vī′sĕn-bŏŏrk) city with municipal rights, geographically in & × of Fejér co. Hungary, 17 m. N E of Lake Balaton, 46 □ pop. 37.

Szekszárd (sĕk′särd) town with magistracy, × of Tolna co. Hungary, pop. 15.

Szemao (sŭ′mou′) treaty port, Yünnan prov. China, pop. 15.

Szentes (sĕn′tĕsh) town with magistracy, Csongrád co. Hungary, near Tisza river, p. 32.

Szepes (sĕ′pĕsh) *Ger.* **Zips** (tsĭps) co. N Hungary, 1,411 □ pop. 173, × Löcse.

Szerém (sĕ′rām) *or* **Syrmia** (sŭr′mĭ-ȧ) co. Slavonia, Hungary, 2,629 □ p. 397, × Vukovár.

Szigetvár (sĭ′gĕt-vär) vil. Somogy co. Hung. 20 m. W by S of Fünfkirchen, p. comm. 6.

Szilágy (sĭ′läd-y′) co. E cen. Hungary, 1,473 □ pop. 230 × Zilah.

Szilágysomlyó (sĭ′läd-y′-shŏm-lyō) town with magistracy, Szilágy co. Hungary, p. 7.

Sziszek (sĭs′ĕk) town, Agram co. Croatia, Hungary, pop. 8.

Szolnok (sŏl′nŏk) town with magistracy, × of Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hung. pop. 29.

Szolnok-Doboka (-dŏ′bŏ-kŏ) co. Transylvania, E Hung. 1,848 □ pop. 252, × Dés.

Szombathely (sŏm′bŏt-hĕl-y′) *Ger.* **Steinamanger** (shtī′nä-mäng-ĕr) *anc.* Saba′ria *or* Sava′ria, town with magistracy, × of Vas co. Hungary, pop. 31; cathedral.

T

Taal (tä-äl′) lake, Batangas prov. Luzon, P. I. 17½ by 12 m. — active volcano on isl. in lake.

Tabasco (tä-bäs′kō; 133) state, Mexico, 10,375 □ pop. 188, ✻ San Juan Bautista.

Tabatinga (tä′bä-tēn′gä) town, Amazonas state, Brazil, on Amazon, at Peruvian frontier.

Tabernas (tä-bĕr′näs) town, Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.

Tabernes de Valldigna (-näs dā väl-y′-dēg′nä) town, Valencia, Spain, pop. comm. 9.

Tablas (tä′bläs) isl. S E Mindoro, Philippine islands, 324 □ pop. 25.

Tablat (tä′blät) town, Saint-Gall canton, N E Switzerland, pop. comm. 22.

Table Bay, 6 m. broad, Cape prov. S W coast Africa, inlet of Atlantic ocean.

Table Mountain, mt. 3,549 ft. high, Cape prov. S Africa, S of Capetown.

Tabor (tä′bôr) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, on Luznitz river, pop. comm. 12.

Tabor, Mount (tā′bĕr) mt. 6 m. E by S of Nazareth, Palestine, 1,843 ft.

Tabora (tä-bō′rä) cml. town, German East Africa, pop. 37.

Tabriz (tȧ-brēz′) *sometimes* **Tauris** (tou-rēs′) *anc.* Gaz′aca, cml. city, ✻ of Azerbaijan prov. N W Persia, Asia, pop. 180.

Tacámbaro (tä-käm′bä-rō) city, Michoacán, Mexico, pop. 4.

Tachau (täĸ′ou) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 7.

Táchira (tä′chē-rä) state, W Venezuela, 4,286 □ pop. 102, ✻ San Cristóbal.

Tacna (täk′nä) N prov. of Chile, incl. Tacna & Arica depts. 9,250 □ p. 42. — its ✻ p. 9.

Tacoma (tȧ-kō′mȧ) city, × of Pierce co. Wash. pop. 84; Univ. of Puget Sound. — See Rainier, Mount (*Gaz.*).

Taconic (tȧ-kŏn′ĭk) mt. ridge, Mass. & Vt.; highest point Equinox mt. 3,816 ft.

Tacora (tä-kō′rä) vol. mt. Andes mts. Tacna dept. Chile, S. Am. 19,736 ft. high.

Tacuarembó (tä-kwä′rĕm-bō′) dept. Uruguay, S. Am. 8,114 □ pop. 52, ✻ San Fructuoso.

Tacuba (tä-kōō′bä; 133) town, Federal Dist. Mexico, sub. of Mexico city, pop. 30.

Tacubaya (tä′kōō-bä′yä) city, Federal Dist. Mexico, pop. 36; national observatory.

Tadousac (tȧ′dōō′zăk′) vil. × of Saguenay co. Quebec, Canada; summer resort.

Taenga (tä′äng-ä) *or* **Holt**, isl. Tuamotu arch. Pacific ocean.

Tafalla (tä-fäl′yä) town, Navarra prov. Spain, 20 m. S of Pamplona, pop. comm. 6.

Tafilelt (tä′fē-lĕlt′) *or* **Tafilet** (-lĕt′) group of oases, S Morocco, ab. 533 □ pop. ab. 100; chief town Abuam.

Taft (tȧft) mfg. town, Yezd prov. Persia, 15 m. S W of Yezd, pop. 5; carpets.

Taganrog (tȧ′gȧn-rôk′) cml. spt. town, Don Cossacks prov. Russia in Europe, pop. 70.

Tagbilaran (täg′bē-lä′rän) pueblo, ✻ of Bohol prov. Philippine isls. pop. 10.

Taggia (täd′jä) comm. Porto Maurizio prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 5.

Tagharma (täg-är′mä) mt. W part of Chinese Turkestan, height about 25,800 ft.; said to be about 20 m. S W of Mustagh Ata mountain.

Tagliacozzo (täl′yä-kôt′sō) comm. Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 9.

Tagliamento (täl′yä-mĕn′tō) riv. Italy, 106 m. long, Alps to Adriatic sea.

Taglio di Po (täl′yō dē pō′) comm. Rovigo prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 8.

Tagus (tā′gŭs) *Sp.* **Tajo** (tä′hō; 189) *Pg.* **Tejo** (tā′zhōō) riv. Spain & Portugal, 566 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.

Tahan, Gunong (gōō-nŏng′ tä′hän) mt. (*gunong*) N Pahang, Malay pen. ab. 10,000 ft.

Tahiti (tä′hē-tē; *incorrectly, but commonly*, tȧ-hē′tē) *formerly* **Otaheite** (ō′tȧ-hē′tē) isl. Society isls. S Pacific ocean, 402 □ pop. 11, ✻ Papeete. See Tahitian, *n.*

Tahlequah (tȧ′lē-kwä′) city, × of Cherokee co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.

Tahoe (tä′hō; tȧ′hō) lake, 20 m. long, Cal. & Nev. E base of Sierra Nevada.

Taichu (tī′chōō′) *or* **Daichu** *or* **Daichiu** (dī′chōō′) *formerly* **Taiwan** (tī′wän′) town, cen. Formosa, pop. 11.

Taidong (tī′dŏng′) inlet, estuary of the Pingyang riv. N W Korea.

Taieri (tä′ē-ä′rē) co. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 68.

Taihoku (tī-hō′kōō) *or* **Taipei** (tī′pā′) *or* **Daihoku** (dī-hō′kōō) city, ✻ of Formosa, in the N part, pop. 91, comprising the three towns Daitote, Moku, & Jonai.

Tai-hu (tī′-hōō′) *i. e.* "Great lake," lake, 44 m. long, Kiangsu & Chekiang provs. E China.

Taiku (tī′kōō′) walled city, 60 m. N of Fusan, ✻ of N. Kyongsyang prov. Korea, p. 45.

Tainan (tī′nän′) *or* **Dainan** (dī′nän′) treaty port, S W Formosa, p. 58; Ampin is its port.

Taiyüanfu (tī′yü-än′fōō′) walled city, ✻ of Shansi prov. China, pop. 230.

Takamatsu (tȧ′kȧ-mät′sōō) city, spt. N coast of Shikoku isl. Japan, pop. 43.

Takaoka (tä′kȧ-ō′kȧ) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 34.

Takasaki (tä′kȧ-sä′kē) mfg. city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 40.

Takata (tä′kȧ-tȧ) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 28.

Takla Makan (täk′lä mä-kän′) desert, Chinese Turkestan, cen. Asia, 80° E, 38° N.

Takoma (tȧ-kō′mȧ) town, Montgomery co. Maryland, pop. 1.

Takow (tä′kou′) *or* **Taku** (-kōō′) city & treaty port, S W Formosa, pop. 12.

Taku (tä′kōō′) town, Chihli prov. China, at mouth of Pei riv.; forts taken 1860; attacked 1900. — See Takow (*Gaz.*).

Talamello (tä′lä-mĕl′lō) comm. Pesaro e Urbino prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 1.

Talavera de la Reina (tä′lä-vā′rä dā lä rā′ē-nä) town, Toledo prov. Spain, on Tagus riv. pop. comm. 12; battle 1809.

Talbot (tôl′bŭt) co. W Ga. 312 □ pop. 12, × Talbotton. — co. E Md. 268 □ pop. 20, × Easton. — co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 48.

Talbotton (tôl′bŭt-tŏn′) town, × of Talbot co. Ga. 30 m. N E of Columbus, pop. 1.

Talca (täl′kä) prov. Chile, South America, 3,750 □ pop. 133. — its ✻ pop. 38.

Talcahuano (täl′kä-wä′nō) ft. spt. Concepción prov. Chile, pop. 16.

Talcher (täl′chĕr′) native state, Orissa, India, 399 □ pop. 61. — its ✻.

Talence (tȧ′läɴs′) town & comm. Bordeaux canton, dept. Gironde, France, pop. 13.

Taliabo (tä′lē-ä′bō) isl. 75 m. long, Sula isls. Du. East Indies.

Taliaferro (tŏl′ĭ-vĕr) co. N E cen. Ga. 212 □ pop. 9, × Crawfordville.

Talifu (tä′lē-fōō′) cml. town, Yünnan prov. China, pop. 6.

Talikota (tä′lē-kō′tä) town, Bijapur dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 7.

Talladega (tăl′ȧ-dē′gȧ) co. N E cen. Ala. 755 □ pop. 38. — city, its × pop. 6.

Tallahassee (tăl′ȧ-hăs′ē) city, ✻ of Fla. and × of Leon county, pop. 5; state college.

Tallahatchie (tăl′ȧ-hăch′ē) co. N W Mississippi 629 □ p. 29, ×× Charleston & Sumner.

Tallahatchie River, riv. Miss. 250 m. long, flows into Yazoo river.

Tallapoosa (tăl′ȧ-pōō′sȧ) co. Ala. 763 □ p. 31, × Dadeville. — city, Haralson co. Ga. p. 2.

Tallapoosa River, riv. Ala. & Ga. 250 m. long, Ga. to Coosa river.

Tallassee (tăl′ȧ-sē) town, Elmore co. Alabama, pop. 1.

Taltal (täl-täl′) spt. city, Antofagasta prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 11.

Tama (tā′mȧ) co. E cen. Io. 720 □ pop. 22, × Toledo. — city, Tama co. Io. pop. 2.

Tamalpais (tăm′ăl-pīs′) mt. Marin co. Cal. N W of San Francisco, 2,604 ft.; scenic resort.

Tamandua (tä′män-dwä′) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, South America, pop. 7.

Tamaqua (tȧ-mô′kwȧ) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. on Tamaqua river, pop. 9.

Tamashima (tä′mä-shē′mä) town, S part of Honshu, Japan, 90 m. W of Kobe, pop. 21.

Tamatave (tä′mȧ-täv′) chief port of Madagascar isl. on E coast, pop. 9.

Tamaulipas (tä-mä′ōō-lē′päs) state, N E Mexico, 30,834 □ pop. 250, ✻ Ciudad Victoria.

Tamazula (tä′mä-sōō′lä; 268) town, Jalisco, Mexico.

Tambo (täm′bō) mun. dist. Popayan prov. Cauca dept. Colombia, pop. 13.

Tambora (täm′bō-rä) vol. Sumbawa isl. Malay arch. 9,100 ft.; great eruption 1815.

Tambov (täm-bôf′) mfg. agr. & past. govt. Russia, 25,710 □ pop. 3,443. — its ✻ pop. 68.

Tamiahua, Lake of (tä′mē-ä′wä) Veracruz state, Mexico, about 60 m. long.

Tamise (tȧ′mēz′) mfg. town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Scheldt river, pop. 13.

Tamluk (tŭm-lōōk′) anc. town, Bengal, British India, 33 m. S W of Calcutta, pop. 8.

Tammerfors (tȧm′ĕr-fôrs′) town, Tavastehus govt. Finland, Russia, pop. 44.

Tampa (tăm′pȧ) city, × of Hillsborough co. Florida, pop. 38.

Tampico (tăm-pē′kō) spt. city, S E Tamaulipas state, Mexico, on Gulf of Mexico, pop. 17.

Tampico, Lake of, Veracruz state, Mexico, about 200 □.

Tamworth (tăm′wûrth) mfg.-mun. bor. Staffordshire, England, pop. 8. — town, Inglis co. N. S. W. Australia, pop. 7.

Tana (tä′nä) riv. Brit. E. Africa, ab. 500 m. to Indian ocean. — *or* **Tana-Elv** (-ĕlf) riv. (*elv*) N Norway (in part on Russ. border) 200 m. to Tana fiord, Arctic oc.

Tanagra (tăn′ȧ-grȧ) anc. town, Bœotia, Greece; battle 457 B. C.; figurines.

Tanana (tä′nä-nä′) riv. Alaska, flows into Yukon river.

Tananarivo (tȧ-nä′nȧ-rē′vō) *or* **Antananarivo** (ăn′tȧ-nä′nȧ-) *Fr.* **Tananarive** (tȧ′nȧ′-nȧ′rēv′) cml. town, ✻ of Madagascar, pop. 95.

Tanaro (tä′nä-rō) *anc.* Tan′arus, riv. N Italy, 171 m. long, Alps to Po river.

Tanda (tän′dä) town, Fyzabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 20.

Tandil (tän-dēl′) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, South America, pop. 6.

Tanega (tä′nä-gä) isl. 25 m. long, Japan, S of Kiushiu island.

Taney (tô′nĭ) co. S Mo. 655 □ pop. 9, × Forsyth.

Tanfield (tăn′fēld) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 10.

Tanga (täŋ′gä) spt. German East Africa, pop. 6.

Tanganyika (tän′gän-yē′kä) lake, 400 m. long, bet. Ger. E. Africa & Belg. Congo.

Tangermünde (täng′ĕr-mün′dĕ) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe river, pop. 14.

Tangier (tăn-jēr′) *anc.* Tin′gis, spt. town, Morocco, Africa, E of Cape Spartel, pop. 46.

Swiecia. See Schwetz.
Sycaminum. See Haifa.
Syene. See Assuan.
Syeradz. See Sieradz.
Syrmia. See Szerém.
Syros. See Syra.
Syrtis Major. See Sidra, Gulf of.
Syrtis Minor. See Gabes, Gulf of.
Szászsebes. See Mühlbach.
Szegszárd. Var. of Szekszárd.
Szigetköz. See Schütt, Little.
Sziszek. See Sissek.
Tacariguа. See Valencia.
Tadmor. See Palmyra.
Tagal. See Tegal.
Tagarma. Var. of Tagharma.
Tagaste. See Souk-Ahras.
Taipei. See Taihoku.
Taiwan. See Formosa. — Former name of Taichu.
Talanti. See Atalanti.
Talien *or* **Talienwan.** Chinese name for Dairen.
Tamar. See Palmyra.
Tamesis. See Thames, Eng.
Tamsui. See Tansui.
Tanais, town. See Azov. — riv. See Don.

Tangipahoa (tăn′jē-pȧ-hō′ ; *colloq.* tănch′pȧ-hō′) par. S E La. 790 □ pop. 29, × Amite.

Tanis (tā′nĭs) *Bib.* ZOAN (zō′ăn) ruined city, Lower Egypt, in Nile delta, near **Tanis Lake** (now MENZELEH) & modern village of San. See TANITIC, *a.*

Tanjil (tăn′jĭl) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 20.

Tanjore (tăn-jōr′) dist. of Madras, Br. India, 3,710 □ pop. 2,363. — its ✳ pop. 58.

Tanna (tä′nä) isl. 18 m. long, S of New Hebrides isls. S Pacific ocean, pop. 10.

Tansui (tän′sōō′ē) *or* **Tamsui** (täm′-) *or* **Hobe** (hō′bā′), treaty port, N coast of Formosa.

Tanta (tän′tä) town, ✳ of Garbieh prov. Egypt, Africa, pop. 54.

Tantalem (tän′tȧ-lĕm′) isl. 37 m. long, off N E coast of Malay pen. Asia.

Taormina (tä′ōr-mē′nä) *anc.* TAUROME′NIUM, town, Messina prov. Sicily, on E coast, pop. comm. 5 ; ruins of Greek theater.

Taos (tä′ōs) co. N part of N. Mex. 2,252 □ pop. 12. — its ×.

Tapachula (tä′pä-chōō′lä) city, Chiapas state, Mexico, pop. 9.

Tapajos (tä′pä-zhōsh′) riv. Brazil, S. Am. 1,100 m. long, to Amazon river.

Tappan (tăp′ăn) vil. Rockland co. N. Y. ; Major André executed here 1780.

Tappan Bay *or* **Tappan Sea** (tăp′ăn), *Dutch* **Tappaan Zee** (tȧp′än zā′) 12 m. long, expansion of Hudson riv. bet. Westchester & Rockland cos. New York.

Tapti (täp′tē) riv. 436 m. W India, Cen. Provs. to Gulf of Cambay.

Tapul (tä-pōōl′) isl. group, cen. Sulu arch. 90 □. — isl. in this group, 16 □.

Taquary (tä′kwä-rē′) riv. S Matto Grosso, Brazil, 450 m. long, to Paraguay river.

Tara (tä′rȧ ; tăr′ȧ) par. Meath co. Ireland ; here (Hill of Tara) was an anc. seat of Irish monarchs. — (*pron.* tä′rȧ) town, Tobolsk govt. Siberia, Russia in Asia, on Irtysh riv. p. 7.

Tarai (tȧ-rī′) S part of Naini Tal dist. United Provs. Br. India, 776 □ pop. 211.

Tarakan (tä′rȧ-kän′) isl. off E coast of N Dutch Borneo, 117 □.

Taranaki (tä′rȧ-nä′kē) provincial dist. W North Island, New Zealand, 3,308 □ pop. 52, ✳ New Plymouth. — co. in same, 583 □ pop. 17. — See EGMONT, MOUNT (*Gaz.*).

Tarancón (tä′rän-kōn′) town, Cuenca prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.

Taranto (tä′rän-tō) *anc.* TAREN′TUM, cml. ft. spt. city, Lecce prov. Apulia, It. p. comm. 69.

Taranto, Gulf of, inlet, 70 m. long, Medit. sea, S E coast of Italy.

Tarapacá (tä′rä-pä-kä′) prov. N Chile, S America, 18,400 □ pop. 116, ✳ Iquique.

Tarapoto (tä′rä-pō′tō) town, Loreto dept. Peru, South America, pop. 9.

Tarare (tȧ′rär′) mfg. town, dept. Rhône, France, pop. 12, comm. 13.

Tarascon (tȧ′rȧs′kôN′) town, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 5, comm. 9.

Tarashcha (tȧ-räsh′chȧ) town, Kiev govt. Russia in Europe, 60 m. S of Kiev, pop. 15.

Tarasp (tȧ-räsp′) vil. Grisons canton, Switzerland ; mineral baths.

Tarazona (tä′rä-thō′nä) *anc.* TURIAS′SO, city, Saragossa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9. — town, Albacete prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.

Tarbes (tȧrb) tn. ✳ of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, on Adour riv. p. 23, communal p. 29

Tarboro (tär′bŭr-ō) town, × of Edgecombe co. N. C. pop. 4.

Tarcento (tär-chĕn′tō) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.

Tarentum (tȧ-rĕn′tŭm) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. on Allegheny riv. p. 7. — See TARANTO (*Gaz.*).

Târgoviște (tĭr′gō-vĭsh′tyĕ) tn. Dâmbovița dept. Roumania, on Ialomița riv. p. comm. 13.

Târgu-Frumos (tĭr′gōō-frōō′mōs) town, Jassy dept. Moldavia, Roumania, pop. comm. 5.

Târgu-Jiu (-jĭ′ōō) town, ✳ of Gorj dept. Little Wallachia, Roumania, pop. comm. 10.

Târgu-Ocna (-ôk′nȧ) town, Bacău dept. Moldavia, Roumania, pop. comm. 8

Tarifa (tä-rē′fä) *anc.* JU′LIA JO′ZA, mfg. cml. spt. city, Cádiz prov. S Spain, pop. comm. 13 ; southernmost point of continental Europe.

Tarigtig (tä′rēg-tēg′) point, N E Luzon, Philippine islands.

Tarija (tä-rē′hä; 189) dept. Bolivia, S. Am. 70,890 □ pop. 134. — its ✳ pop. 8.

Tarim (tȧ-rēm′) principal river of Chinese Turkestan, 1,250 m. long, to small lakes in the desert. See LOB NOR (*Gaz.*).

Tarkastad (tär′kȧ-stät) town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2; health resort.

Tarkhan, Cape (tär-ĸän′) extreme W point of the Crimea, Russia, in Black sea.

Tarkio (tär′kĭ-ō) city, Atchison co. Mo. pop. 2.

Tarkio River, riv. Montgomery co. Io. 125 m. to Missouri riv. Missouri.

Tarlac (tär′läk) prov. N cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,205 □ pop. 135.

Tarma (tär′mä) town, Junin dept. Peru, South America, pop. 6.

Tarn (tȧrn) riv. France, 233 m. long, Mt. Lozère to Garonne riv. — min. mfg. agr. & past. dept. S France, 2,232 □ pop. 324, ✳ Albi.

Tarn-et-Garonne (-ā-gȧ′rōn′) dept. S France, 1,440 □ pop. 183, ✳ Montauban.

Tarnopol (tȧr-nō′pōl-y’) town, Galicia, Austria, on Seret river, pop. comm. 34.

Tarnów (tȧr′nōōf) mfg. town, N W Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 37.

Tarnowitz (tär′nō-vĭts) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 14.

Tarpon Springs (tär′pŏn) town, Pinellas co. Florida, pop. 2.

Tarragona (tär′rä-gō′nä) prov. N E Spain, 2,506 □ p. 338. — *anc.* TAR′RACO, its ✳ p. 23.

Tarrant (tăr′ănt) co. N Tex. 903 □ pop. 109, × Fort Worth.

Tarrasa (tär-rä′sä) mfg. town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 22.

Tárrega (tär′rā-gä) town, Lérida prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.

Tar River, riv. N. C. 180 m. long, Person co. to Pamlico sound.

Tarryall Peak (tăr′ĭ-ôl) Rocky mts. Park co. Col. 12,466 ft. high.

Tarrytown (tăr′ĭ-toun) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. on Hudson river, pop. 6.

Tarshish (tär′shĭsh) anc. maritime country mentioned in the Old Testament, variously identified, as with Spain or Italy.

Tarsus (tär′sŭs) town, Adana vilayet, Asia Minor, 18 m. W S W of Adana, pop. 26.

Tarudant (tä′rōō-dänt′) town, Sus prov. Morocco, 118 m. S W of Morocco, pop. ab. 7.

Tasa (tȧ-zȧ′) town, N E Morocco, Africa, 68 m. E of Fez, pop. 11.

Tasco (täs′kō) town, Guerrero state, Mexico.

Tashkent (tȧsh′kĕnt′) *or* **Tashkend** city, ✳ of Syr-Darya govt. Russia, & of Russian Turkestan, pop. 188.

Tasmania (tăz-mā′nĭ-ȧ) *form.* **Van Diemen's Land** (văn dē′mĕnz) isl. S Pacific oc. S of Australia, 26,215 □ pop. 191, ✳ Hobart ; a state of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Tasman Peninsula (tăz′măn) in Pembroke co. S E Tasmania.

Tata (tŏ′tŏ) *Ger.* **Totis** (tō′tĭs) tn. Komárom co. Hungary, p. comm. 7; adjoins Tóváros.

Tatabánya (tŏ′tŏ-bän′yŏ) min. vil. Komárom co. Hungary, pop. 8 ; lignite.

Tatar-Pazardžik (tȧ-tär′-pȧ-zȧr-jēk′), *or* **-Pazardzhik**, town, N W Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, pop. 18.

Tatary (tä′tȧ-rĭ) *or* **Tartary** (tär′tȧ-rĭ) indefinite region, Asia & Europe, Sea of Japan to Dnieper river. See TARTAR, *n.*, TATAR, *n.*

Tatchera (tăch′ēr-ȧ) co. Victoria, Australia, pop. 11.

Tate (tāt) co. N W Miss. 400 □ pop. 20, × Senatobia.

Tateyama (tä′tā-yä′mȧ) mt. cen. Honshu, Japan, 9,250 ft. high.

Tatra, High (tä′trȧ) highest mt. group of Carpathians, in N Hungary.

Tatsienlu (tä′tsĭ-ĕn′lōō′) cml. city, W part of Szechwan prov. China, pop. 20.

Tatta (tăt′ȧ) anc. mfg. town, Karachi dist. Sind, Bombay pres. British India, pop. 11.

Tattnall (tăt′năl) co. S E Ga. 642 □ pop. 19, × Reidsville.

Tatungkow (tä′tōōng-kō′) treaty port, Shengking prov. S Manchuria, pop. 3.

Taubaté (tou′bä-tā′) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, S. America, pop. 16.

Taungs (tôngs ; tŏngs) vil. E Bechuanaland, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa.

Taunton (tän′tŭn; tôn′tŭn) mfg. city, a × of Bristol co. Mass. pop. 34. — mfg. mun. bor. Somerset co. Eng. on Tone riv. pop. 23 ; the "Bloody Assizes" 1685.

Taunus (tou′nōōs) mt. range, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia; highest, Gross Feldberg, 2,886 ft.

Taupo, Lake (tä′ōō-pō ; *colloq.* tou′pō) lake, 30 m. long, cen. North Isl. New Zealand.

Taurida (tô′rē-dȧ) *Russ.* **Tavrida** (täv-rē′dȧ) govt. Russia in Europe, 23,312 □ pop. 1,921, ✳ Simferopol.

Taurus (tô′rŭs) mt. chain, S E Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia.

Taus (tous) *Boh.* **Domažlice** (dô′mȧzh-lyē-tsĕ) mfg. comm. S W Bohemia, Austria, pop. 8.

Tavarnelle (tä′vär-nĕl′lā) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.

Tavastehus (tȧ-väs′tā-hüs) govt. S W Finland, Russia, 6,837 □ pop. 340. — its ✳ pop. 6.

Tavda (tȧv-dȧ′) riv. 650 m. long, W Siberia, Ural mts. to Tobol river.

Tavira (tä-vē′rä) cml. town, Algarve prov. Portugal, on Atlantic ocean, pop. 12.

Tavistock (tăv′ĭs-tŏk) town, Devonshire, England, on Tavy river, pop. 4.

Taviuni (tä′vē-ōō′nē) isl. Fiji isls. S Pacific ocean, 217 □ pop. 7.

Tavoy (tä′voi′) dist. of Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 5,308 □ pop. 135. — its ✳ pop. 22.

Tawas City (tô′wȧs) city, × of Iosco co. Michigan, pop. 1.

Tawi Tawi (tä′wē tä′wē) isl. group, S Sulu arch. 359 □. — chief isl. of same, 232 □ p. 1.

Tay (tā) riv. Scotland, 120 m. long, flows into Firth of Tay.

Tay, Loch, lake, 15 m. long, in Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland.

Tayabas (tä-yä′bäs) prov. S cen. Luzon, Philippine islands, 5,993 □ pop. 153, ✳ Lucena.

Taylor (tā′lēr) co. N Fla. 1,064 □ pop. 7, × Perry. — co. W cen. Ga. 340 □ pop. 11, × Butler. — co. S W Io. 534 □ pop. 16, × Bedford. — co. cen. Ky. 279 □ pop. 12, × Campbellsville. — co. N W cen. Tex. 908 □ pop. 26, × Abilene. — co. N W. Va. 175 □ pop. 17, × Grafton. — co. N Wis. 991 □ pop. 14, × Medford. — bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 9. — city, Williamson co. Tex. pop. 5.

Taylorville (tā′lēr-vĭl) city, × of Christian co. Illinois, pop. 5.

Taymyr (tī-mĭr′) most N pen. of Asia, W of Gulf of Khatanga. — bay in pen. receiving Taymyr riv. — lake drained by Taymyr river.

Taytay (tī-tä′ē) town, Rizal prov. Philippine islands, pop. 6.

Tayü Ling (tä′yū lĭng′) mt. range (*ling*) S E China, alt. 6,500 to 9,800 ft.

Tazewell (tăz′wĕl) co. N cen. Ill. 647 □ pop. 34, × Pekin. — co. S W part of Va. 531 □ pop. 25. — its × pop. 1.

Teague (tēg) town, Freestone co. Texas, pop. 3.

Teano (tā-ä′nō) cml. town, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 12.

Teba (tā′bä; 133) town, Málaga prov. Spain. pop. comm. 6.

Teche, Bayou (bī′ōō tĕsh′) nav. stream, La. 175 m. to Atchafalaya bayou.

Tecuci (tĕ-kōōch′) dept. Moldavia, Roumania, 980 □ pop. 130. — its ✳ pop. comm. 15.

Tecumseh (tē-kŭm′sĕ) vil. Lenawee co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, × of Johnson co. Nebr. pop. 2. — city, × of Pottawatomie co. Okla. pop. 2.

Teddington (tĕd′ĭng-tŭn) par. & town, Middlesex co. Eng. on Thames river, pop. 18.

Tees (tēz) riv. bet. Durham & York cos. England, 70 m. long, to North sea.

Teffé (tĕf′ā′) riv. Amazonas state, N W Brazil, flows into Amazon river.

Tegal (tā-gäl′) former residency, now in Pekalongan resid’cy, Java. — spt. N Java, p. 30.

Tegea (tē′jē-ȧ) city, anc. Arcadia, Greece ; modern PIALI, Arcadia nome.

Tegel (tā′gĕl) *officially* **Berlin-Tegel**, comm. Brandenburg, Prussia, near Berlin, pop. 19.

Tegelen (tĕĸ′ē-lĕn) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.

Tegernsee (tā′gĕrn-zā′) lake (*see*) S Upper Bavaria, nearly 4 m. long. — vil. on lake, 37 m. S S E of Munich, pop. 2; tourist resort.

Teggiano (tād-jä′nō) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 5.

Teglio (tĕl′yō) comm. Sondrio prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.

Tegucigalpa (tā-gōō′sē-gäl′pä) town, ✳ of Honduras, Central America, pop. 22.

Tehama (tē-hā′mȧ) co. N Cal. 2,893 □ pop. 11, × Red Bluff.

Teheran (tĕ-h’rän′) city, ✳ of Persia, about 70 m. S of Caspian sea, pop. 250.

Tehri (tā′rē) *or* **Tehri-Garhwal** (-gŭr′wäl′) native state, United Provs. India, 4,200 □ pop. 301. — its ✳ pop. 3. — See TIKAMGARH (*Gaz.*).

Tehuacán (tā′wä-kän′) city, Puebla state, Mexico, pop. 7.

Tehuantepec (tā-wän′tā-pĕk′) city, Oaxaca state, Mexico, pop. 11.

Tehuantepec, Gulf of, bay, Pacific ocean, on coast of Mexico.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of, S Mexico, 130 m. wide, bet. Gulf of Mexico & Pacific ocean.

Teifi (tī′vē) riv. N Wales, 60 m. long, Cardiganshire to Cardigan bay.

Teignmouth (tān′mŭth ; tĭn′mŭth) town, Devonshire, Eng. on Teign riv. p. 9 ; resort.

Teil, Le (lẽ tē′y’) cml. comm. dept. Ardèche, France, pop. 3, comm. 6 ; limestone quarries.

Tekamah (tē-kā′mȧ) city, × of Burt co. Nebraska, pop. 2.

Tekari *or* **Tikari** (tē-kä′rē) native state, Gaya dist. Bihar, India, 832 □. — its ✳ pop. 7.

Tekax (tā-käsh′) town, Yucatan, Mexico, 50 m. S S E of Mérida.

Tekoa (tē-kō′ȧ) town, Whitman co. Washington, pop. 2.

Telav (tyĕ-lȧf′) town, Tiflis govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, 40 m. N E of Tiflis, pop. 12.

Telde (tĕl′dā) city, Gran Canaria, Canary isls. pop. comm. 15.

Tel el Amarna (tĕl′ ĕl ä-mär′nȧ) mound, cen. Egypt. See TEL EL AMARNA in *Vocab.*

Tel el Kebir (tĕl′ ĕl kĕ-bēr′) vil. Charkieh prov. Egypt, near Zagazig; battle 1882.

Teleorman (tĕl′yōr-mȧn′) dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, 1,810 □ pop. 297.

Telescope Peak, mt. Cal. near W edge of Death valley, 10,937 ft. high.

Telfair (tĕl′fâr) co. S cen. Ga. 373 □ pop. 13, × McRae.

Tell City, min. city, Perry co. Indiana, on Ohio river, pop. 3.

Teller (tĕl′ēr) co. cen. Col. 547 □ pop. 14, × Cripple Creek.

Tellicherry (tĕl′ĭ-chĕr′ĭ) cml. spt. town, Malabar dist. Madras, British India, pop. 28.

Tellingstedt (tĕl′ĭng-shtĕt) comm. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, pop. 6.

Telluride (tĕl′ū-rīd) town, × of San Miguel co. Colorado, pop. 2.

Telok Betong (tĕlŏk′ bā′tŏng′) spt. town, Lampong, S Sumatra.

Telshi (tyĕl′shē) *or* **Telshe** (-shĕ) town, W cen. Kovno govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 11.

Teltsch (tĕlch) town, Moravia, Austria, 16 m. S S W of Iglau, pop. 5.

Temascaltepec (tā-mäs′käl-tā-pĕk′) town, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 3.

Temax (tā-mäsh′ ; 262) town, Yucatan, Mexico, 55 m. E N E of Mérida.

Tembuland (tĕm′bōō-lănd) ter. E coast, S Africa, dependency of Cape prov. 4,129 □ pop. 236.

Temerin (tĕm′ĕ-rēn) town, Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 9.

Temes (tĕm′ĕsh) riv. S E Hungary, Carpathian mts. 270 m. to Danube riv. — co. S Hungary, 2,761 □ pop. 401, ✳ Temesvár.

Temesvár (-vär) ft. city with municipal rights, geographically in & × of Temes co. Hungary, 33 □ pop. 73.

Temirkhanshura (tyĕ′mēr-ĸȧn-shōō′rȧ) town, ✳ of Dagestan, Caucasus, Russia, pop. 9.

Temiscouata (tĕm′ĭs-kōō-ä′tä ; tĕm′ĭs-kwä′tä) lake, 29 □, 24 m. long, Quebec prov. Canada. — co. E Quebec prov. Canada, × Fraserville (Rivière-du-Loup-en-bas).

Temnikov (tyĕm′nyĭ-kôf′) town, Tambov govt. Russia, on Moksha river, pop. 7.

Temnos (tĕm′nŏs) an anc. Æolian city, Lydia, Asia Minor.

Temoel, Cape (tā′mōōl′) on W coast of Celebes isl. Malay archipelago.

Tempe (tĕm′pē) town, Maricopa co. Ariz. pop. 1. — , **Vale of**, beautiful valley, ab. 5 m. long, anc. Thessaly, N E mod. Larissa nome, Greece ; Salambria (anc. Peneus) riv. flows through it. See TEMPEAN, *a.*

Tempelburg (tĕm′pĕl-bōōrĸ) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 5.

Tempelhof (tĕm′pĕl-hōf′) *officially* **Berlin-Tempelhof**, vil. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, near Berlin, pop. comm. 21.

Tempio Pausania (tĕm′pyō pou-zä′nyä) town, Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, p. comm. 17.

Temple (tĕm′p’l) city, Bell co. Texas, pop. 11.

Templeton (tĕm′p’l-tŭn) mfg. town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 4.

Temryuk (tyĕm-ryōōk′) spt. town, Kuban prov. Caucasus, Russia, on Azov sea, pop. 15.

Temuco (tā-mōō′kō) town, ✳ of Cautín prov. Chile, pop. 16.

Tenafly (tĕn′ȧ-flī) bor. Bergen co. N. J. 2 m. W of Hudson river, pop. 3.

Tenancingo (tā′nän-sēŋ′gō) city, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 10.

Tenango (tā-näŋ′gō) town, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 6.

Tenasserim (tĕn-ăs′ēr-ĭm) riv. Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 250 m. long, to Indian ocean. — S div. of Lower Burma, 36,076 □ pop. 1,429, ✳ Moulmein.

Tenby (tĕn′bĭ) spt. mun. bor. Pembrokeshire, Wales, on Carmarthen bay, pop. 4 ; resort.

Tendra (tĕn′drä) isl. Russia, 33 m. long, Black sea, 40 m. E of Odessa.

Tenedos (tĕn′ē-dŏs ; *Mod. Gr.* -thōs) isl. 5 m. long, off W coast of Asia Minor, Turkey.

Tenejapa (tā′nā-hä′pä ; 189) town, Chiapas, Mexico, pop. 2.

Teneriffe (tĕn′ēr-ĭf′) *Sp.* **Tenerife** (tā′nā-rē′fā) *anc.* PINTUA′RIA, largest of Canary isls. 782 □ pop. 180, ✳ Santa Cruz de Tenerife ; earthquake 1704. — mt. See TEYDE (*Gaz.*).

Tengchowfu (tĕng′chō′fōō′) town, Shantung prov. China, on Strait of Chihli, pop. 40.

Tengri Nor (tĕn′grē′ nōr′) lake (*nor*) 50 m. long, Tibet, Asia, 30° 40′ N lat. 90° 30′ E lon. 15,186 ft. above sea level.

Tengyueh (tŭng′yū′ĕ) *or* **Momein** (mō′mān′) walled town & treaty port, W Yünnan prov. China, pop. 10.

Tenino (tē-nī′nō) town, Thurston co. Washington, pop. 1.

Tenkasi (tĕŋ-käs′sē) town, Madras, British India, 80 m. N W of Tinnevelly, pop. 13.

Tennessee (tĕn′ĕ-sē′) state, S E cen. U. S. A. 41,687 □ pop. 2,185, ✳ Nashville. See CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Tennessee Pass, in Col. 10,229 ft. above sea level ; over chief range Rocky mts.

Tennessee River, riv. U. S. A. 639 m. long, formed by junction in Tenn. of French Broad & Holston rivs. flows into Ohio river.

Tennille (tĕn′ĭl) town, Washington co. Georgia, pop. 2.

Tanimbar. See TIMORLAUT.
Tappaan Zee. See TAPPAN BAY.
Taranto See TARENTUM.
Tarnis. See TARN.
Taroudant. Var. of TARUDANT.
Tarquino. Var. of TURQUINO.
Tarraco. See TARRAGONA.
Tartary. See TATARY.
Tarvisium. See TREVISO.
Tashkurgan. See KHULM.
Taung-ngu. Var. of TOUNGOO.
Taurasia. See TURIN.
Taurica Chersonesus. See CRIMEA.
Tauris. See TABRIZ.
Tauromenium. See TAORMINA.
Tavrida. See TAURIDA.
Taygetus. See HAGIOS ILIAS, MOUNT.
Tchad. See CHAD.
Tchatalja. Var. of CHATALJA.
Tchernigov. Var. of CHERNIGOV.
Tchorlu. Var of CHORLU.
Teate. See CHIETI.
Teide. Var. of TEYDE.
Tejend. See HERI RUD.
Tekirdagh. See RODOSTO.
Tellicherri. Var. of TELLICHERRY.
Telo Martius. See TOULON.
Temagami. See TIMAGAMI.
Temiskaming. See TIMISKAMING.
Tenerife. See TENERIFFE.
Tenimber. Var. of TANIMBAR. See TIMORLAUT.
Tenos. See TINOS.

□ means square miles ; ✳, capital ; ×, co. seat ; agr., agricultural ; cml., commercial ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; spt., seaport ; tp., township ; vil., village.

Population is given in nearest thousands : 2 = 1,500 to 2,499 ; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc. ; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Tenriu (tĕn′rē-ōō′) riv. Honshu isl. Japan, 160 m. long, flows into Pacific ocean.

Tensas (tĕn′sô) par. N E La. 632 □ pop. 17, × St. Joseph.

Tensas River, riv. Louisiana, 250 m. long, flows into Ouachita river.

Tensift (tĕn′sĭft′) riv. Morocco, Africa, 124 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.

Teocalli Mountain (tē′ō-kăl′ē) peak, Elk range, Colorado, 13,220 ft. high.

Teocaltiche (tā′ō-käl-tē′chā) city, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 6.

Teolo (tĕ′ō-lō) comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.

Teora (tĕ′ō-rä) comm. Avellino prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 4.

Tepatitlán (tā′pä-tēt-län′) town, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 6.

Tepic (tā-pēk′) ter. W Mexico, 10,954 □ pop. 171. — its ✱ pop. 17.

Teplitz-Schönau (tĕp′lĭts-shû′nou) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 27; watering place; treaty 1813.

Tequisquiapan (tā′kēs-kyä′pän) town, Querétaro state, Mexico, pop. 4.

Teramo (tā′rä-mō) prov. E cen. Italy, 1,068 □ pop. 307. — its ✱ pop. comm. 24.

Terceira (tĕr-sē′ē-rä) isl. 165 □ Azores isls. Atlantic oc. pop. 49, ✱ Angra.

Terek (tyā′rĕk) riv. Caucasus, Russia, 382 m. long, flows into Caspian sea. — prov. of Russia, N. Caucasia, 28,153 □ pop. 1,215, ✱ Vladikavkaz.

Terlizzi (tĕr-lēt′sē) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, 19 m. S E of Barletta, pop. comm. 25.

Termini Imerese (tĕr′mē-nē ē′mā-rā′sā) spt. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 18.

Termoli (tĕr′mō-lē) comm. Campobasso prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 5.

Ternate (tĕr-nä′tä) isl. Du. E. Indies, E of Celebes isl. 53 □ pop. 9. — outpost province, Dutch East Indies, comprising part of E coast of Celebes isl., part of the Moluccas, & Dutch New Guinea, 176,598 □ pop. 371. — its ✱ on E coast of Ternate isl. pop. 6.

Terneuzen (tĕr-nû′zĕn) town & comm. Zeeland, Neth. on W. Scheldt river, pop. comm. 9.

Terni (tĕr′nē) *anc.* Interam′na, mfg. town, Perugia prov. Italy, on Nera riv. p. comm. 33.

Teror (tā-rōr′) town, Gran Canaria, Canary isls. pop comm. 6.

Terra Alta (tĕr′ȧ ăl′tȧ) town, Preston co. West Virginia, pop. 1.

Terracina (tĕr′rä-chē′nä) *anc.* An′xur, spt. town, Rome prov. Italy, pop. comm. 11.

Terranova Bracciolini (tĕr′rä-nō′vä brät′chō-lē′nē) comm. Arezzo prov. Italy, pop. 10.

Terranova di Sicilia (dē sē-chēl′yä) spt. town, Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, It. p. comm. 23.

Terranova Pausania (pou-zä′nyä) spt. Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. comm. 6.

Terrasini Favarotta (tĕr′rä-zē′nē fä′vä-rôt′tä) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, pop. 6.

Terrebonne (tĕr′bŏn′) par. S E La. 1,756 □ pop. 28, × Houma. — co. S W Quebec prov. Canada, × St. Jérôme, pop. 3.

Terre Haute (tĕr′ē hōt′) cml. & mfg. city, × of Vigo co. Ind. on Wabash river, pop. 58.

Terrell (tĕr′ĕl) co. S W Ga. 322 □ pop. 22, × Dawson. — co. W Tex. 2,635 □ pop. 1, × Sanderson. — cml. city, Kaufman co. Tex. 32 m. E of Dallas, pop. 7.

Terricciola (tĕr′rēt-chō′lä) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 5.

Terry (tĕr′ĭ) co. N W Tex. 870 □ pop. 1, × Brownfield.

Terschelling (tĕr-skĕl′ĭng) isl. 16 m. long, North sea, N. Holland prov. Neth. pop. 4.

Tertry (tĕr′trē′) *formerly* **Testry** (tĕs′trē′) small vil. dept. Somme, France; battle 687.

Teruel (tā′rōō-ĕl′) prov. E Spain, 5,721 □ pop. 255. — its ✱ pop. comm. 12.

Teschen (tĕsh′ĕn) *Pol.* **Cieszyn** (chĕ′shĭn) town, Silesia, Austria, on Olsa riv. p. comm. 23.

Teslin (tĕs′lĭn) lake, Brit. Columbia & Yukon ter. Can. 241 □; a source of Yukon river.

Tessaua (tĕ′sȧ′wȧ′) town, S Mil. Ter. of the Niger, 62 m. N N E of Katsena, pop. 10.

Teste, La (lȧ tĕst′) *anc.* Tes′ta, town, Gironde dept. France, pop. 6, comm. 7.

Tete (tā′tĕ) town, Lourenço Marques prov. Port. E. Africa, on Zambezi river, pop. 5.

Teterev (tyĕ′tyĕr-ĕf) riv. Volhynia & Kiev govts. Russia, 150 m. long, to Dnieper river.

Teteringen (tā′tĕr-ĭng-ĕn) comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. 5.

Teterow (tā′tĕ-rō) town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin duchy, Germany, pop. 7.

Teton (tē′tŏn) co. N Mont. 7,581 □ pop. 10, × Chouteau.

Teton Range, in Rocky mts. N W Wyo.; highest, Grand Teton, 13,747 ft.

Teton River, riv. Mont. Rocky mts. Teton co. to Missouri river.

Tetschen (tāt′shĕn) town, Bohemia, Austria, on right bank of Elbe river, p. 10, comm. 11.

Tettenhall (tĕt′ĕn-(h)ôl) town, Staffordshire, England, pop. 5.

Tetuán (tĕ-twän′) ft. cml. town, N part of Morocco, Africa, pop. 30; Spanish.

Teuchern (toiĸ′ẽrn) min. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 6.

Teufen (toi′fĕn) town, Appenzell Outer Rhodes, Switzerland, 4 m. N of Appenzell, pop. 5.

Teulada, Cape (tā′ōō-lä′dä) on S W point of Sardinia.

Teutoburger Wald (toi′tō-bōōr′gẽr vält) range of hills, mostly in N E Westphalia, Prussia; battle A. D. 9.

Teverone (tā′vā-rō′nā) *anc.* A′nio, riv. cen. Italy, 73 m. long, to Tiber river.

Teviot (tē′vĭ-ŭt; tĭv′ĭ-ŭt) river, Scotland, 40 m. long, flows into Tweed river.

Teviotdale (-dāl) the valley of the Teviot, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

Tewkesbury (tūks′bẽr-ĭ) mfg. mun. bor. Gloucestershire, Eng. pop. 5; battle 1471.

Tewksbury (tūks′bẽr-ĭ) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 4.

Texarkana (tĕk′sär-kăn′ȧ) city, × of Miller co. Ark. & city, Bowie co. Tex. legally separate but practically one, joint pop. 16, pop. Ark. part 6.

Texas (tĕk′sȧs) agr. & past. state, S W U. S. A. 262,398 □ pop. 3,897, ✱ Austin. See Confederate States of America, Lone-Star State. — co. S Mo. 1,159 □ pop. 21, × Houston. — co. N W Okla. 2,065 □ pop. 14, × Guymon.

Texel (tĕk′sĕl) agr. & past. isl. 13 m. long, Netherlands, in North sea. — vil. & commune, North Holland, Netherlands, on Texel isl. pop. comm. 6.

Teyde, *or* **Teide**, *or* **Tenerife, Pico de** (pē′kō dā tā′dā *or* tā′nā-rē′fā), *Eng.* **Peak of Teneriffe** (tĕn′ẽr-ĭf′) volcanic mt. Teneriffe isl. Canary isls. 12,190 ft. high.

Tezcoco (tās-kō′kō) lake, 12 m. long, Mexico state, Mexico. — city, on Lake T. pop. 5.

Teziutlán (tā′sē-ōōt-län′) city, Puebla, Mexico, pop. 12.

Tezpur (tĕz′pōōr′) town, ✱ of Darrang dist. Assam prov. Br. India, pop. 5.

Thaba ′Nchu (tä′bä n′chōō′) dist. (1312 □ p. 27) & town, cen. Orange Free State, U. of S. Af.

Thale (tä′lē) mfg. vil. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 13.

Thalheim (täl′hīm) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 8.

Thalwil (täl′vēl) town, Zurich canton, Switzerland, on Lake of Zurich, pop. comm. 8.

Thames (tĕmz; *locally also* thāmz, tămz) riv. E Conn. flows into Long Island sound. — (*pron.* tĕmz) *anc.* Tam′esis, riv. Eng. 2?? m. long, to North sea. — (*pron.* tĕmz) river, Ontario, Canada, 160 m. to Lake St. Clair. — (*pron.* tĕmz) co. Auckland provincial dist. N North Isl. New Zealand, p. 8. — (*pron.* tĕmz) bor. Thames co. New Zealand, p. 4.

Thana (tä′nȧ; 239) dist. of Northern div. Bombay Pr. India, 3,573 □ p. 882. — its ✱ p. 18.

Thanesar (tä′nĕ-sŭr′; 239) town, Karnal dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 6.

Thanet, Isle of (thăn′ĕt) isl. N E end of Kent co. England, 26,886 acres.

Thann (tän) mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, on Thur river, pop. 7.

Thaon-les-Vosges (tōn′-lā′-vōzh′) town, dept. Vosges, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.

Thapsus (thăp′sŭs) anc. town, N Africa; site on E coast of Tunis; battle 46 B. C.

Thar (tŭr; 239) **and Parkar** (pär′kȧr) dist. E Sind, Bombay, British India, 13,941 □ pop. 457, ✱ Umarkot.

Tharrawaddy (thăr′ȧ-wŏd′ĭ) dist. Pegu div. Lower Burma, Asia, 2,851 □ pop. 433.

Thasos (thä′sōs) isl. in Ægean sea, 40° 45′ N, 24° 40′ E. 152 □ pop. 12.

Thaton (thä′tōn′) coast dist. Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 5,079 □ p. 417. — its ✱ p. 15.

Thayer (thâr) co. S Nebr. 578 □ pop. 15, × Hebron. — vil. Sangamon co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, Oregon co. Mo. pop. 2.

Thayetmyo (tä′yĕt-myō′; 239) dist. of Magwe div. Lower Burma, 4,750 □ pop. 248. — its ✱ on Irrawaddy riv. pop. 16.

Thebarton (thĕb′ẽr-tŭn) town, South Australia, suburb of Adelaide, pop. 3, corp. 9.

Thebes (thēbz) anc. ruined city, Upper Egypt. on Nile riv.; remains of Karnak & Luxor temples. See Theban, *a.* — See Thiva (*Gaz.*).

Thera (thē′rȧ) *mod.* **Thira** (thē′rä) *or* **Santorini** (sän′tō-rē′nē) isl. one of the Cyclades, Greece, 31 □ pop. 16. — its ✱ pop. 1.

Theresienstadt (tā-rā′zē-ĕn-shtät′) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.

Therezina (tā′rĕ-zē′nä) town, ✱ of Piauí state, Brazil, pop. 48.

Thermopolis (thẽr-mŏp′ō-lĭs) town, Fremont co. Wyoming, pop. 2.

Thermopylæ (thẽr-mŏp′ĭ-lē) famous pass, Greece, 9 m. S S E of Lamia; battle 480 B. C.

Thespiæ (thĕs′pĭ-ē) town, anc. Bœotia, Greece, E of Mt. Helicon.

Thessalonica (thĕs′ȧ-lō-nī′kȧ) anc. name of city of Saloniki.

Thessaly (thĕs′ȧ-lĭ) region (anc. div.) N E Greece, comprising nomes of Larissa, Karditsa, Magnesia, & Trikkala, 4,48? □ pop. 381, chief town Larissa.

Thetford (thĕt′fẽrd) town, Orange co. Vt. on Conn. river, pop. 1.

Thetford Mines, town, Megantic co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 7.

Thibodaux (tĭb′ō-dō′) town, × of Lafourche par. La. on Bayou Lafourche, pop. 4.

Thief River Falls, city, × of Pennington co. Minn. on Thief river, pop. 4.

Thielt (tēlt) mfg. & cml. town, W. Flanders prov. Belg. 15 m. S E of Bruges, pop. 12.

Thiene (tyĕn′ā) mfg. town, Vicenza prov. Italy, 12 m. N N W of Vicenza, pop. comm. 9.

Thiers (tyâr) mfg. town, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, pop. 13, comm. 17.

Thingvallavatn (thĭng′väl′lȧ-vä′t′n) lake, 11 m. long, S W Iceland.

Thirlmere (thûrl′mẽr) lake, Cumberland, Eng. near Helvellyn; water for Manchester.

Thisted (tĭs′tĕth) amt, N W Jutland, Denmark, 687 □ pop. 76. — its ✱ pop. 7.

Thivai (thē′vē) *anc.* Thebes, town, ✱ Bœotia nome, Greece, pop. 4; anciently important.

Thok Jalung (tŏk′ yȧ-lōōng′) gold field (*thok*) W Tibet, Asia; 16,325 ft. above sea level.

Thomas (tŏm′ȧs) co. S W Ga. 530 □ pop. 29, × Thomasville. — co. N W Kan. 1,065 □ pop. 5, × Colby. — co. N W Nebr. 720 □ pop. 1, × Thedford. — town, Custer co. Okla. pop. 1. — town, Tucker co. W. Va. pop. 2.

Thomaston (tŏm′ȧs-tŭn) mfg. town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 4. — town, × of Upson co. Ga. pop. 2. — town, Knox co. Me. pop. 3.

Thomasville (tŏm′ȧs-vĭl) vil. Clarke co. Ala. pop. 1. — town, × of Thomas co. Ga. pop. 7. — town, Davidson co. N. C. pop. 4.

Thompson (tŏmp′sŭn) mfg. town, Windham co. Connecticut, pop. 5.

Thompsonville (-vĭl) vil. in Enfield tn. Hartford co. Conn. 8 m. S of Springfield, Mass.

Thomson (tŏm′sŭn) town, × of McDuffie co. Ga. 29 m. W of Augusta, pop. 2.

Thonon-les-Bains (tō-nôɴ′-lā-băɴ′) town, dept. Haute-Savoie, France, on Lake of Geneva, pop. 5, comm. 7.

Thorn (tôrn) cml. & mfg. town, W. Prussia prov. Prussia, on Vistula river, pop. 46.

Thornaby on Tees (thôr′nȧ-bĭ ŏn tēz′) mun. bor. N. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 19.

Thornapple River (thôrn′ăp′′l) Mich. 100 m. Eaton co. to Grand river.

Thornhill (thôrn′hĭl) former urban dist. now part of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, England.

Thornton (thôrn′tŭn) vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 1.

Thorntown (thôrn′toun) town, Boone co. Ind. on Sugar creek, pop. 2.

Thouars (tōō′ár′) town, dept. Deux-Sèvres, France, pop. 6, comm. 7; mineral springs.

Thourout (tōō′rōō′) mfg. comm. W. Flanders prov. Belg. 11 m. S S W of Bruges, pop. 11.

Thousand Islands, about 1,500 islands in upper St. Lawrence riv. bet. N. Y. state & Ontario prov. Canada; summer resort.

Thrace (thrās) *or* **Thracia** (thrā′shĭ-ȧ) anc. country & Roman prov., now Eastern Roumelia (Bulgaria) and Adrianople (former Turkish vilayet); originally the country of Thrace included modern Bulgaria proper and part of E Macedonia. See Thracian, *a.* & *n.*

Three Oaks, vil. Berrien co. Michigan, pop. 1.

Three Rivers, mfg. city, St. Joseph co. Mich. pop. 5. — See Trois-Rivières (*Gaz.*).

Throckmorton (thrŏk′môr-tŭn) co. N Tex. 879 □ pop. 5, × Throckmorton.

Throgs Neck (thrŏgz) cape, Westchester co. N. Y. in Long Island sound.

Throop (trōōp) bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. 3 m. N E of Scranton, pop. 5.

Thun (tōōn) town, Bern canton, Switzerland, on Aar riv. near Lake of Thun, p. comm. 8.

Thun, Lake of, *Ger.* **Thunersee** (tōō′nẽr-zā′) in Switzerland, 10 m. long, part of Aar riv.

Thunder Bay, 12 m. long, Mich. extends into Alpena co. from Lake Huron. — bay, N W Lake Superior, Ontario prov. Canada.

Thunder Cape, bold headland, S E of Thunder bay, Lake Superior, Canada.

Thur (tōōr) riv. Switzerland, 81 m. long, flows into Rhine river.

Thurgau (tōōr′gou) agr. canton, N E Switzerland, 391 □ pop. 135, ✱ Frauenfeld.

Thuringia (thū-rĭn′jĭ-ȧ) ter. cen. Germany, S of Harz mts.; formerly a landgraviate, now mostly in the Saxon states (Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Weimar, etc.) 4,759 □ pop. 1,580; in it is the **Thuringian Forest** (thū-rĭn′jĭ-ăn) *Ger.* **Thüringer Wald** (tü′rĭng-ẽr vält′) wooded mt. range. See Thuringian, *n.*

Thurles (thûrlz) town, Tipperary co. Ireland, pop. 5.

Thurston (thûr′stŭn) co. N E Nebr. 387 □ pop. 9, × Pender. — co. W Wash. 709 □ pop. 18, × Olympia.

Thusis (tōō′zĭs) vil. Grisons canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 1; resort.

Tiahuanaco (tyä′wä-nä′kō) site of megaliths & ruins, S of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia, S. Amer.

Tianguistenco (tyäɴ′gēs-tĕɴ′kō) town, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 5.

Tiaret (tyá′rĕ′) town, Oran dept. Algeria, pop. 10, comm. 11.

Tiber (tī′bẽr) *It.* **Tevere** (tā′vā-rā) *anc.* Ti′beris, riv. cen. Italy, 244 m. long, Tuscan Apennines to Mediterranean sea.

Tibesti (tĭ-bĕs′tē) stony, mountainous region of the Sahara, S of Fezzan.

Tibet (tĭ-bĕt′: tĭb′ĕt) *Chin.* **Sitsang** (sĭt′säng′) country, Chinese dependency, S of Sinkiang prov. 756,000 □ pop. 2,000. ✱ Lhasa. See Lamaism, *n.*, Tibetan, *a.* & *n.*

Tibicuary (tē′bē-kwä-rē′) riv. S Paraguay, to Paraná river.

Tiburón (tē′bōō-rōn′) isl. 34 m. long, Gulf of California; to Sonora state, Mexico.

Ticao (tē-kä′ō) isl. Philippine islands, in Masbate prov. 121 □ pop. 10.

Ticino (tē-chē′nō) riv. Switzerland, & Piedmont (Italy) 154 m. long, to Po riv. — *or* **Tessin** (tĕ-sēn′; *F.* tĕ′săɴ′) agr. & past. canton, S Switzerland, 1,081 □ pop. 156.

Ticinus (tĭ-sī′nŭs) Latin name of riv. Ticino; battle 218 B. C.

Ticonderoga (tī-kŏn′dẽr-ō′gȧ) vil. Essex co. New York, pop. 2; old fort at head of Lake Champlain, built by French in 1755 (Fort Carillon), taken by Gen. Amherst in 1759; taken from English by Ethan Allen in 1775; retaken by Burgoyne in 1777.

Tidaholm (tē′dȧ-hōlm) town, Skaraborg prov. Sweden, pop. 5.

Tidioute (tĭd′ĭ-ōōt′) bor. Warren co. Pa. on Allegheny river, pop. 1.

Tidore (tē-dōr′) Dutch isl. Malay arch. W. of Halmahera island, 42 □.

Tiehling (tĭ-ĕ′lĭng′) treaty mart, Shengking prov. Manchuria, pop. 28; 40 m. N. of Mukden.

Tiel (tēl) cml. town & comm. Gelderland, Neth. on Waal river, pop. comm. 11.

Tien Shan (tĭ-ĕn′ shän′) *or* **Tian Shan** *or* **Thian Shan** (tĭ-än′) lofty mt. chain (*shan*) Russian & Chinese Turkestan, cen. Asia; highest, Khan Tengri, 24,010 ft.

Tientsin (tĭ-ĕn′tsĕn′) cml. city & treaty port, Chihli prov. China, pop. 800.

Tierra del Fuego (tyĕr′rä dĕl fwā′gō) group of isls. S end S. Am.; belongs partly to Chile, & partly to Argentina. — ter. Argentina, E part of this group, 8,299 □ pop. 2.

Tieté (tyā-tā′) riv. São Paulo state, Brazil, 745 m. long, flows into Paraná river.

Tietjerksteradeel (tēt′yĕrk′stē-rȧ-dāl′) comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. 14.

Tiffin (tĭf′ĭn) mfg. city, × of Seneca co. Ohio, pop. 12; seat of Heidelberg univ.

Tiflis (tyē-flyēs′) govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, 15,777 □ pop. 1,183. — its ✱ & ✱ of Transcaucasia, on Kura riv. pop. 200.

Tift (tĭft) co. S Georgia, 243 □ pop. 11, × Tifton.

Tifton (tĭf′tŭn) city, × of Tift co. Georgia, pop. 2.

Tigbauan (tēg-bä′wän) town, Iloilo prov. Philippine islands, pop. 5.

Tiger River, riv. S. C. 100 m. long, Greenville co. to Broad river.

Tigiria (tē-gē′rē-ä) native state, Orissa, India, 46 □ pop. 23. — its ✱.

Tigré (tē′grā′) prov. N Abyssinia, N E Africa, ✱ Adowa.

Tigre (tē′grā) riv. Ecuador, S. America, 350 m. long, flows into Amazon river.

Tigris (tī′grĭs) riv. Turkey in Asia, 1,150 m. long, unites with Euphrates river.

Tihwafu (tē′hwä-fōō′) *or* **Urumtsi** (ōō-rōōm′tsē) *or* **Urumchi** (-chē) walled city, ✱ of Sinkiang prov. & Zungaria, China, pop. 50.

Tikamgarh (tē′kŭm-gŭr′) *or* **Tehri** (tā′rē) town, ✱ of Orchha state, Central India, pop. 14.

Tikhvin (tyēĸ′vēn) town, Novgorod govt. Russia, on Tikhvinka river, pop. 7.

Tilburg (tĭl′bûrg) mfg. town & comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 50.

Tilhar (tĭl′hŭr) town, Shahjahanpur dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 19.

Till (tĭl) riv. Northumberland co. England, flows into the Tweed river.

Tillamook (tĭl′ȧ-mōōk) co. N W Oregon, 1,125 □ pop. 6. — city, its × pop. 1.

Tilli (tĭl′ĭ) town, Northern Nigeria, Africa, about 50 m. W by S of Gando, pop. 6.

Tillman (tĭl′măn) co. S W Oklahoma, 733 □ pop. 19, × Frederick.

Tilsit (tĭl′zĭt) mfg. & cml. town, E. Prussia, on Memel riv. pop. 39; treaty signed 1807.

Tilton (tĭl′tŭn) town, Belknap co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.

Timagami *or* **Temagami** (tē-mä′gȧ-mĭ) lake (91 □) & summer resort region, Ontario, Canada, N of Lake Nipissing & S W of Lake Timiskaming.

Timaru (tē′mä-rōō; *colloq.* tĭm′ȧ-rōō′) mfg. & cml. spt. bor. Canterbury provincial dist. E coast of South Island, New Zealand, pop. 11.

Timbío (tĕm-bē′ō) mun. dist. Popayán prov. Cauca dept. Colombia, pop. 13.

Tergeste. See Trieste.
Termonde. See Dendermonde.
Tessaoua. Var. of Tessaua.
Tessin. See Ticino.
Testa. See Teste, La.
Testry. See Tertry.
Tevere. See Tiber.
Thaneswar. Var. of Thanesar.
Theodosia. See Feodosia.
Theiss. See Tisza.
Théodule Pass. See Matterjoch.
Therma. See Saloniki.
Thermaicus Sinus. See Saloniki, Gulf of.
Thermia. See Kythnos.
Thersiopolis. See Vinga.
Thian Shan. See Tien Shan.
Thibet. Var. of Tibet.
Thionville. See Diedenhofen.
Thira. See Thera.
Thracica Chersonesus. See Gallipoli.
Thrunscoe. See Cleethorpe with Thrunscoe.
Thunersee. See Thun, Lake of.
Thüringer Wald. See Thuringia.
Thyatira. See Akhissar.
Tian Shan. See Tien Shan.
Tiberias, Sea of. See Galilee, Sea of.
Tibet, Little. See Baltistan.
Tibur. See Tivoli.
Ticinum. See Pavia.
Tigranocertes. See Sert.
Tikari. See Tekari.

Timbiquí (tēm′bē-kē′) mun. dist. Cauca dept. Colombia, pop. 12.
Timbo (tēm′bō; *F.* tăɴ′bō′) town, * of Futa Jallon, French Guinea, W Africa.
Timbuktu (tĭm-bŭk′tōō) town, Upper Senegal & Niger, Fr. W. Af. near Niger riv. pop. 7.
Timiskaming *or* **Temiskaming** (tē-mĭs′kȧ-mĭng) lake, 117 □ Ontario & Quebec provs. Canada, drains into Ottawa river.
Timmonsville (tĭm′ŭnz-vĭl) town, Florence co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Timok (tē′mŏk) dept. Servia, 1,234 □ pop. 147.
Timor (tē-mōr′) isl. 340 m. long, Malay arch.; E part Port. & W part (6,375 □) Dutch. — outpost province, Dutch East Indies, 17,782 □ pop. 309.
Timorlaut (-lout) *or* **Tanimbar** (tä′nĭm-bär′) isl. group, Du. E. Indies, E by N of Timor isl. 2,096 □.
Timpanogos (tĭm′pȧ-nō′gŏs) peak, Utah, 11,957 ft.; highest of Wasatch mountains.
Timpson (tĭmp′sŭn) city, Shelby co. Texas, pop. 2.
Tinaco (tē-nä′kō) town, N E Cojedes state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 6.
Tindaro, Cape (tĭn′dȧ-rō) headland, on N E coast of Sicily, Messina province.
Tineo (tē-nā′ō) city, Oviedo prov. N W Spain, pop. comm. 22.
Tinghai (tĭng′hī′) cml. spt. * of Chusan arch. Chekiang prov. China, pop. 30.
Tinnevelly (tĭn′ē-vĕl′ĭ) maritime dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 1,791. — its * pop. 41.
Tinos (tē′nŏs) *anc.* Tē′nos, isl. Cyclades isls. Ægean sea, 79 □ pop. 12.
Tintagel Head (tĭn-tăj′ĕl) cape, W coast of Cornwall co. Eng.; ruins of Tintagel castle, reputed birthplace of King Arthur.
Tintern Abbey (tĭn′tẽrn) famous ruin, Monmouthshire, England, 4½ m. N of Chepstow.
Tinto, Río (rē′ō tēn′tō) riv. Spain, 70 m. long, near Aracena to Huelva harbor. — riv. Honduras, Cen. America, to Caribbean sea.
Tioga (tī-ō′gȧ) co. S N. Y. 520 □ pop. 26, × Owego. — co. N Pa. 1,142 □ pop. 43, × Wellsboro.
Tippah (tĭp′ȧ) co. N Mississippi, 446 □ pop. 15, × Ripley.
Tippecanoe (tĭp′ē-kȧ-nōō′) co. W N W Indiana, 503 □ pop. 40, × Lafayette.
Tippecanoe City, vil. Miami co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Tippecanoe River, riv. Ind. 200 m. long, Tippecanoe lake, Kosciusko co. to Wabash river; Harrison's victory over Indians 1811.
Tippera (tĭp′ĕ-rä) dist. S E Bengal, Br. India, 2,499 □ pop. 2,430, * Comilla.
Tipperary (tĭp′ẽr-â′rĭ; 115) min. agr. & past. co. Munster prov. Ireland, 1,659 □ pop. 152. — urban dist. and town, Tipperary co. 24 m. S E of Limerick, pop. 6.
Tippermuir (tĭp′ẽr-mūr′; *Scot.* -mür′) battlefield (1644) near Perth, Scotland.
Tipton (tĭp′tŭn) co. N cen. Ind. 260 □ pop. 17, × Tipton. — co. W Tenn. 442 □ pop. 29, × Covington. — city, × of Tipton co. Ind. pop. 4. — city, × of Cedar co. Io. pop. 2. — city, Moniteau co. Mo. pop. 1. — min. & mfg. town, Staffordshire, England, pop. 32.
Tirach Mir (tē′rŭch mēr) mt. (*mir*) highest of Hindu Kush, Chitral, N W India, 25,400 ft.
Tiradentes (tē′rä-dĕn′tĕsh) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. 5.
Tirah (tē-rä′) mountainous North-West Frontier Province ter. India, bet. 33° 37′ & 34° N and 70° 30′ & 71° 15′ E.
Tirana (tē-rä′nä) town, W Albania, 18 m. E of Durazzo, pop. 10.
Tirano (tē-rä′nō) comm. Sondrio prov. N Italy, on Adda riv. pop. 7; resort of pilgrims.
Tiraspol (tyĕ′rȧs-pôl′y') town, Kherson govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 28.
Tire (tē′rĕ) *or* **Tira** (-rȧ) *anc.* Tyr′rha, town, Smyrna vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 15.
Tirhut (tẽr′hōōt′) div. of Bihar, British India, pop. 9,973.
Tirlemont (tẽr′l'-môɴ′) cml. & mfg. town, Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 19.
Tirnovo (tĭr′nō-vō) *Bulg.* **Tŭrnovo** (tŭr′nō-vō) dept. Bulgaria, 2,990 □ pop. 447. — its * on Yantra river, pop. 13.
Tirol *or* **Tyrol** (tĭr′ŏl; *Ger.* tē-rōl′) Alpine crownland, W Austria, part of the administrative dist. of Tirol and Vorarlberg, 10,302 □ pop. 947, * Innsbruck.
Tirol and Vorarlberg (fōr′ärl′bĕrĸ) administrative dist. W Austria, 11,306 □ pop. 1,092.
Tiruchendur (tē-rōō′chĕn-dōōr′) town, Tinnevelly dist. Madras, British India, pop. 16.
Tirupati (tē′rōō-pŭt′ē) town, N. Arcot dist. Madras, British India, pop. 16.
Tiruppattur (tē-rōōp′ȧ-tōōr′) town, Salem dist. Madras, British India, pop. 19.
Tiruvallur (tē-rōō′vȧ-lōōr′) town, Chingleput dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 13.
Tiruvannamalai (tē-rōō′vȧ-nä′mȧ-lī′) town, S. Arcot dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 17.
Tiryns (tī′rĭnz) prehistoric citadel N of Nauplia, Greece.
Tisbury (tĭz′bẽr-ĭ) town, Dukes co. Mass. on Marthas Vineyard, pop. 1.
Tishomingo (tĭsh′ō-mĭŋ′gō) co. N E Miss. 428 □ pop. 13, × Iuka. — city, × of Johnston co. Okla. pop. 1.
Tisza (tē′sŏ) *Ger.* **Theiss** (tīs) *anc.* Tis′sus *or* Ti′sia, riv. Hungary, from Carpathian mts. in Maramaros co. ab. 800 m. to the Danube ab. 25 m. below Ujvidék.
Tiszaföldvár (-fûld′vär) comm. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 9. — See Bácsföldvár (*Gaz.*).
Tiszafüred (-fü′rĕd) comm. Heves co. Hungary, pop. 9.
Tiszapolgár (-pôl′gär) town, Szabolcs co. Hungary, pop comm. 11.
Titicaca, Lake (tē′tē-kä′kä; tĭt′ē-) bet. S Peru & Bolivia, South America, 3,261 □.
Titiribí (tē-tē′rē-bē′) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 14.
Titlis (tēt′lĭs) mt. Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 10,624 ft. high.
Titus (tī′tŭs) co. N E Tex. 398 □ pop. 16, × Mount Pleasant.
Titusville (tī′tŭs-vĭl) mfg. city, Crawford co. Pa. on Oil creek, pop. 9.
Tiui (tē-wē′) pueblo, Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, pop. 10.
Tiverton (tĭv′ẽr-tŭn) town, Newport co. R. I. p. 4. — bor. Devonshire, Eng. p. 10.
Tivoli (tĭv′ō-lĭ) vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. pop. 1. — (*pron.* tē′vō-lē) *anc.* Ti′bur, town, Rome prov. Italy, 18 m. E N E of Rome, pop. comm. 15.
Tixkokob (tēs′kō-kōb′) town, Yucatan, Mexico, 20 m. E by N of Mérida, pop. 7.
Tixtla de Guerrero (tēs′tlä dā gĕr-rā′rō) city, Guerrero state, Mexico, pop. 6.
Tizapán el Alto (tē′sä-pän′ ĕl äl′tō; 268) town, Jalisco, Mexico.
Tiziuzu (tē-zē′ōō-zōō′) *F.* **Tizi-Ouzou** (tē′zē′-ōō′zōō′) tn. Algiers, Algeria, p. 2, comm. 31.
Tizzana (tē-tsä′nä) cml. town, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Tlacolula de Matamoros (tlä′kō-lōō′lä dā mä′tä-mō′rōs) city, Oaxaca, Mexico, pop. 5.
Tlacotalpan (tlä′kō-täl′pän) town, Veracruz, Mexico, pop. 6.
Tlalpan (tläl′pän) city, Federal District, Mexico, pop. 7.
Tlalpujahua (tläl′pōō-hä′wä; 189) pueblo, Michoacán, Mexico, pop. 10.
Tlaxcala (tläs-kä′lä) state, Mexico, 1,534 □ pop. 184. — its * pop. 3.
Tlaxiaco (tlä′sē-ä′kō) city, Oaxaca, Mexico, pop. 8.
Tlemcen (tlĕm-sĕn′) cml. town, Oran dept. Algeria, Africa, pop. town 25, comm. 40.
Tlumacz (tlōō′mȧch) town, E Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Tmolus, Mount (t'mō′lŭs; mō′lŭs) *now* **Boz Dagh** (bŏz däg′; 172) mt. range (*dagh*) Turkey in Asia, 20 m. E of Smyrna.
Toa Alta (tō′ä äl′tä) mun. & town, San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. mun. 9.
Toa Baja (tō′ä bä′hä; 189) mun. & town, San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. m. 6, t. 2.
Toba (tō′bä) lake, 50 m. long, N Sumatra.
Tobago (tō-bā′gō) isl. attached to Trinidad, Br. W. Indies, 114 □ pop. 19. * Scarborough.
Tobarra (tō-bär′rä; 133) town, Albacete prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10; watering place.
Tobol (tŏ-bôl′y') riv. Siberia, Russia, 800 m. long, Ural mts. to Irtysh river.
Tobolsk (tō-bŏlsk′; *Russ.* tŏ-bôl′y'sk) agr. min. & cml. govt. W Siberia, Russia in Asia, 535,739 □ pop. 1,842. — its * on Irtysh riv. pop. 21.
Toburan (tō-bōō′rän) pueblo, N W Cebu, Philippine isls. pop. 19.
Tocaima (tō-kī′mä) town, Cundinamarca prov. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 10.
Tocantins (tō′kän-tēns′; *Pg.* tō′käɴ-tēɴsh′) riv. Brazil, 1,700 m. long, to Pará river.
Toccoa (tŏk′ō-ȧ) town, × of Stephens co. Georgia, pop. 3.
Tocco da Casauria (tôk′kō dä kä-sou′rē-ä) comm. Chieti prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Tochigi (tō′chē-gē) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 2,452 □ p. 923. — city in this dist. p. 26.
Tocopilla (tō′kō-pēl′yä; 195) spt. city, Antofagasta prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 5.
Tocuyo (tō-kōō′yō) riv. Venezuela, S. America, 200 m. long, E of Trujillo to Caribbean sea. — mfg. town, Lara state, Venezuela, South America, pop. 10.
Toda (tō′dȧ) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, near Yokohama, pop. 20.
Todd (tŏd) co. S W Ky. 367 □ pop. 16, × Elkton. — co. cen. Minn. 957 □ pop. 23, × Long Prairie. — co. S S. Dak. 1,279 □ pop. 2.
Todi (tô′dē) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 17.
Todmorden (tŏd′mŏr-dĕn; *colloq.* tŏ′mŏr-) mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 25.
Toggenburg (tŏg′ĕn-bŏŏrĸ) dist. St.-Gall canton, Switz. in upper valley of the Thur.
Togo (tō′gō) *or* **Togoland** (-lănd′) German protectorate, Slave Coast, Upper Guinea, W Africa, 33,668 □ pop. 1,004, * Lome. — town in same, on Lake Togo, pop. 8.

Tohopekaliga, Lake (tō′hō-pē′kȧ-lī′gȧ; -lē′gȧ), Brevard co. Fla. ab. 12 m. long.
Tokachi (tō′kä′chē) peak, N cen. Yezo, Japan, 8,200 ft. high.
Tokat (tō-kät′) mfg. city, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, 48 m. N N W of Sivas, pop. 30.
Tokay (tō-kā′) *Hung.* **Tokaj** (tō′koi) town, Zemplén co. Hungary, pop. comm. 5; wines.
Tokushima (tō′kōō-shē′mȧ) dist. N E Shikoku isl. Japan, 1,616 □ pop. 750. — spt. city, in this dist. on N E coast, pop. 66.
Tokyo *or* **Tokio** (tō′kē-ō) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 752 □ pop. 1,874. — *formerly* **Yeddo** *or* **Yedo** (yĕd′ō) city, in same, * of Japan, on E coast, pop. 2,186.
Tokyo Bay, bay, E coast of Honshu isl. Japan, lat. 35° 30′ N, 50 m. long.
Toledo (tō-lē′dō) city, × of Tama co. Io. pop. 2. — mfg. cml. city, port of entry, × of Lucas co. O. pop. 168. — (tō-lē′dō; *Sp. pron.* tō-lā′thō; 146) prov. cen. Spain, 5,920 □ pop. 413. — *anc.* Tole′tum, its * on Tagus riv. pop. 22; fine cathedral, the metropolitan church of Spain; Toledo blades. — pueblo, W coast of Cebu, Phil. isls. pop. 13.
Tolentino (tō′lĕn-tē′nō) *anc.* Tolenti′num, town, Macerata prov. It. p. comm. 12; bat. 1815.
Tolima (tō-lē′mä) volcano, Colombia, South America, 18,316 ft. high. — dept. Colombia, South America, 8,500 □ pop. 283, * Ibagué.
Tolland (tŏl′ănd) co. N N E Connecticut, 404 □ pop. 26. — its × pop. 1.
Tolmezzo (tōl-mĕt′sō) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Tolna (tŏl′nŏ) co. W Hung. 1,365 □ p. 267, * Szekszárd. — comm. Tolna co. on Danube, p. 9.
Tolosa (tō-lō′sä) mfg. town, Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Toltén (tōl-tān′) riv. Chile, S. Am. 78 m. long, Lake Villarica to Pacific ocean.
Tolú (tō-lōō′) *or* **Santiago de Tolú** (sän′tē-ä′gō dā) spt. town, Sincelejo prov. Bolívar dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 6; balsam of Tolu.
Toluca (tō-lōō′kȧ) city, Marshall co. Ill. p. 3. — *or* **Toluca de Lerdo** (tō-lōō′kä dā lĕr′dō) city, * of Mexico state, Mexico, p. 31.
Toluca, Nevada de (nā-vä′thä dā tō-lōō′kä; 146) vol. peak, over 15,000 ft. high, Mexico state, Mexico, near Toluca town.
Tom (tôm) riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 525 m. long, flows into Ob river.
Tom, Mount (tŏm) mt. Hampden & Hampshire cos. Mass. 1,214 ft. high.
Tomah (tō′mȧ) town & city, Monroe co. Wisconsin, pop. city 3.
Tomahawk (tŏm′ȧ-hôk′) city, Lincoln co. Wisconsin, pop. 3.
Tomasaki, Mount (tō′mȧ-sä′kē) peak, La Sal mts. E Ut. 12,271 ft. high.
Tomaszów (tō-mä′shōōf) mfg. town, Petrokov govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 19. — town, Lyublin govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 7.
Tomba (tōɴ′bä) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 38.
Tombigbee River (tŏm-bĭg′bē) 450 m. long, N E Miss. to Alabama river.
Tombstone (tōōm′stōn′) city, × of Cochise co. Arizona; mining center.
Tomé (tō-mā′) town, Concepción prov. Chile, South America, pop. 5.
Tomelloso (tō′mĕl-yō′sō) villa, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 18.
Tom Green, co. W Tex. 1,454 □ pop. 18, × San Angelo.
Tompkins (tŏmp′kĭnz) co. S W N. Y. 476 □ pop. 34, × Ithaca.
Tomsk (tômsk) govt. W Siberia, 327,173 □ pop. 3,228. — its * a city, on Tom riv. pop. 106
Tonalá (tō′nä-lä′) spt. city, Chiapas state, Mexico, pop. 5.
Tonawanda (tŏn′ȧ-wŏn′dȧ) city, Erie co. New York, pop. 8.
Tonbridge (tŭn′brĭj) town, S W Kent co. England, pop. 15.
Tone (tō′nĕ) riv. 170 m. long, Honshu, Japan, to Pacific oc. in 35° 43′ N.
Tonga (tō′ngä; *less correctly, but commonly,* tŏŋ′gȧ, tôŋ′gȧ), *or* **Friendly, Islands**, group, S Pacific ocean, 390 □ pop. 24, * Nukualofa; Brit. protectorate. See Tongan, *n.*
Tongaland (tŏŋ′gȧ-lănd′) *or* **Amatongaland** (ăm′ȧ-) ter. N Zululand, S of Port. E. Af.
Tonganoxie (tŏŋ′gȧ-nŏk′sĭ) city, Leavenworth co. Kansas, pop. 1.
Tongariro Mountain (tō′ngä-rē′rō) group of solfataric volcanic cones S S W of Lake Taupo, N. Isl. New Zealand; highest is Ngauruhoe, 7,515 ft.
Tongatabu (tō′ngä-tä′bōō; tông′ä-tä-bōō′) isl. Tonga isls. S Pacific ocean, 166 □ pop. 10.
Tongres (tôɴ′gr') mfg. & cml. town, Limburg prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Tongue River (tŭng) riv. 200 m. long, N Wyo. to Yellowstone river, Montana.
Tonk (tŏŋk) native state, Rajputana, India, 2,553 □ pop. 303. — its * pop. 39.
Tonkawa (tŏŋ′kȧ-wô) city, Kay co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Tonkin (tŏn′kĭn′) *or* **Tonquin** (tŏn′kĭn′; *F.* tôɴ′kăɴ′) *or* **Tonking** (tŏn′kĭng′) *or* **Tongking** (tŏng′-) French protectorate, French Indo-China, 46,223 □ pop. 6,118, * Hanoi.
Tonkin, Gulf of, inlet of China sea, E of Indo-China, ab. 300 m. long, 150 m. wide.
Tonle Sap (tŏn′lā säp′) lake, 100 to 770 □ according to season, Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China.
Tonneins (tō′năɴ′) town, dept. Lot-et-Garonne, France, on Garonne river, p. 4, comm. 6.
Tonnerre (tō′nâr′) town & comm. dept. Yonne, France, on Armançon river, pop. 4.
Tönsberg (tûns′băr′y') spt. Jarlsberg og Larvik, Norway, on Christiania fiord, p. 10.
Tooele (tōō-ĕl′ĕ) co. W Ut. 6,849 □ pop. 8. — city, its × pop. 3.
Toombs (tōōmz) co. S E Georgia, 393 □ pop. 11, × Lyons.
Toowoomba (tōō-wōōm′bȧ) mun. town, SE Queensland, Australia, p. 13, with vicinity 16.
Topeka (tō-pē′kȧ) city, * of Kan. & × of Shawnee county, pop. 44.
Toplica (tŏp′lē-tsȧ) dept. Servia, 1,096 □ pop. 112.
Topolobampo (tō′pō-lō-bäm′pō) spt. Sinaloa, Mexico, on Gulf of California.
Topolya (tō′pō-lyŏ) town, Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop comm. 12.
Toporoutz (tō′pō-routs) *Pol.* **Toporowce** (-rôf′tsĕ) comm. Bukowina, Austria, pop. 5.
Toppenish (tŏp′ĕn-ĭsh) city, Yakima co. Washington, pop. 2.
Topsfield (tŏps′fēld) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
Topsham (-ăm) town, Sagadahoc co. Maine, pop. 2.
Torbay (tôr′bā′) *or* **Tor Bay**, inlet, English channel, Devonshire, near Torquay.
Torcello (tôr-chĕl′lō) isl. Burano comm. near Venice, Italy; ruins of cathedral.
Torch Lake, lake, 18 m. long, Antrim co. Michigan.
Töresvár (tûrch′vär) *Ger.* **Törzburg** (tûrts′bŏŏrĸ) vil. Fogaras co. Hungary, p. comm. 1.
Torda (tôr′dŏ) town with magistracy, × of Torda-Aranyos co. Hung. p. 13; salt mines.
Torda-Aranyos (-ŏ′rŏ-nyŏsh) co. Transylvania, Hungary, 1,357 □ pop. 174, * Torda.
Torgau (tôr′gou) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe river, pop. 13; battle 1760.
Torgelow (tôr′gē-lō) vil. Pomerania, Prussia, pop. comm. 7.
Toritto (tō-rēt′tō) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, 13 m. S W of Bari, pop. comm. 7.
Tormes (tôr′mās) riv. Spain, 176 m. long, flows into Douro river.
Torneå (tôr′nē-ō; -ô) riv. bet. Sweden & Russia, 275 m. long, to Gulf of Bothnia.
Toro (tō′rō) mfg. town, Zamora prov. Spain, on Douro river, pop. comm. 8.
Törökbecse (tû′rûk-bĕ′chĕ) town, Torantal co. Hungary, on Tisza riv. p. comm. 8.
Törökszentmiklós (tû′rûk-sĕnt-mē′klōsh) town, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. comm. 25.
Torontál (tō′rōn-täl) co. Hungary, 3,824 □ pop. 594, * Nagybecskerek.
Toronto (tō-rŏn′tō) vil. Jefferson co. O. pop. 4. — mfg. & cml. city, × of York co. Ont. & * of Ontario prov. Canada, on Lake Ontario, pop. 377.
Toropets (tō-rō′pyĕts) town, Pskov govt. Russia in Europe, on Toropa river, pop. 7.
Torquay (tŏr-kē′) mun. bor. Devonshire, Eng. 18½ m. S of Exeter, pop. 39; watering place.
Torrance (tŏr′ăns) co. cen. N. Mex. 3,369 □ pop. 10, × Estancia.
Torre Annunziata (tôr′rā än-nōōn′tsē-ä′tä) mfg. town, Naples prov. Italy, p. comm. 31.
Torre del Campo (dĕl käm′pō) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Torre del Greco (dĕl grā′kō) town, Naples prov. It. at foot of Mt. Vesuvius, p. comm. 37.
Torredonjimeno (tôr′rā-dōn-hē-mā′nō; 189) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Torrejoncillo (-hōn-thēl′yō; 189) town, Cáceres prov. Spain, pop. 4.
Torrelavega (-lä-vā′gä) town, Santander prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Torre Maggiore (tôr′rā mäd-jō′rā) town, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Torrens, Lake (tŏr′ĕnz) large, shallow, salt lake, 130 m. long, South Australia.
Torrente (tōr-rĕn′tā) town, Valencia prov. Spain, 8 m. N W of Valencia, pop. comm. 9.
Torreón (tōr′rā-ōn′) city, Coahuila, Mexico, pop. 34.
Torre-Pacheco (tôr′rā-pä-chā′kō) town, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Torre Pellice (pĕl′lē-chā) comm. Turin prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 6.
Torreperogil (-pā′rō-hēl′; 172) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Torres Novas (tŏr′rĕsh nō′väsh) town, Estremadura prov. Portugal, pop. 8.
Torres Strait (tŏr′ĕz) strait between New Guinea & Australia; 80 m. wide.
Torres Vedras (tŏr′rĕsh vā′dräsh) town, Estremadura prov. Portugal, pop. 5.
Torrevieja (tôr′rā-vyā′hä; 189) spt. town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Torridon, Loch (tŏr′ĭ-dŭn) sea inlet, 13 m. long, Ross & Cromarty co. Scotland.
Torriglia (tōr-rēl′yä) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 5.
Torrington (tŏr′ĭng-tŭn) mfg. town & bor. Litchfield co. Conn. pop. town 17, bor. 15.

Timbuctoo. Var. of Timbuktu. **Tina, Loma.** See Cibao. **Tingis.** See Tangier. **Tira.** See Tire. **Tîrgoviste.** Var. of Târgoviste. **Tîrgu-Jiu.** Var. of Târgu-Jiu. **Tisia** *or* **Tissus.** See Tisza. **Tiszapolgár.** See Polgar. **Tizi-Ouzou.** See Tiziuzu. **Tokaj.** See Tokay. **Tokelau.** See Union, isl. group. **Tokio.** See Tokyo. **Toletum** See Toledo, Spain. **Tolosa.** See Toulouse. **Tombouctou.** Var. of Timbuktu. **Tongking, Tonking, Tonquin.** See Tonkin. **Torino.** See Turin.

Torrita (tŏr-rē′tä) comm. Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.
Torrox (tŏr-rōh′ ; 262) town, Malaga prov. Spain, on the coast, pop. comm. 7.
Tortola (tôr-tō′lȧ) largest of Virgin isls. British West Indies, 24 □.
Tortoreto (tôr′tō-rā′tō) comm. Teramo prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 5.
Tortona (tôr-tō′nä) mfg. town, Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. comm. 20.
Tortorici (tôr′tō-rē′chē) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Tortosa (tôr-tō′sä) city, Tarragona prov. Spain, on Ebro river, pop. comm. 28.
Tortuga (tôr-too′gä) isl. 25 m. long, N of Haiti; belongs to Haiti; form. resort of pirates.
Torzhok (tŏr-zhôk′) mfg. town, Tver govt. Russia in Europe, on Tvertsa river, pop. 15.
Toscanella (tŏs′kä-nĕl′lä) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Toso Nor (tō′sō nōr′) lake (*nor*) 40 m. long, Tibet, in 35° 20′ N, 98° 30′ E.
Töss (tûs) town, Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 5.
Totana (tō-tä′nä) mfg. town, Murcia, Spain, 13 m. N E of Lorca, pop. comm. 14.
Tótkomlós (tōt′kōm′lōsh) town, Békés co. Hungary, pop. comm. 11.
Totonicapán (tō-tō′nē-kä-pän′) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — mfg. town, its ✱ pop. 28.
Totowa (tŏt′ō-wȧ) bor. Passaic co. New Jersey, pop. 1.
Tottenham (tŏt′ĕn-ăm) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 137.
Tottington (tŏt′ĭng-tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Tottori (tōt′tō-rē) dist. W Honshu isl. Japan, 1,334 □ pop. 452. — spt. town, in this dist. on N coast, pop. 33.
Toul (tōōl) *anc.* Tul′lum, ft. mfg. town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 10, communal pop. 16; siege 1870.
Toulon (tōō′lŏn) town, ✕ of Stark co. Ill. pop. 1. — (*pron.* tōō′lôɴ′) *anc.* Te′lo Mar′tius, ft. spt. city, dept. Var, France, pop. 88, communal pop. 105; naval station.
Toulouse (tōō′lōōz′) *anc.* Tolo′sa, cml. & mfg. city, ✱ of dept. Haute-Garonne, France, pop. 126, communal pop. 150.
Toungoo (toun′gōō′) dist. Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 6,172 □ p. 351. — its ✱ pop. 16.
Touraine (tōō′rān′) anc. govt. France, chief city Tours, now mostly in Indre-et-Loire.
Tourane (tōō′rän′) town & open port, Annam, Fr. Indo-China, in 16° 4′ N lat. pop. 7.
Tourcoing (tōōr′kwăɴ′) mfg. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 79, communal pop. 83.
Tourlaville (tōōr′lȧ′vēl′) town, dept. Manche, France, pop. 1, comm. 8.
Tournai *or* **Tournay** (tōōr′nē′) cml. & mfg. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, p. comm. 37.
Tournon (tōōr′nôɴ′) town, dept. Ardèche, France, on Rhone river, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Tournus (tōōr′nüs′) town, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, on Saône river, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Tours (tōōr) *anc.* Cæsarodu′num, *later* Tu′roni, mfg. & cml. city, ✱ of dept. Indre-et-Loire, France, pop. 67, communal pop. 73; battle 732.
Tóváros (tō′vä-rōsh) "lake town," comm. Komárom co. Hungary, p. 5; adjoins Tata.
Towanda (tō-wŏn′dȧ) bor. ✕ of Bradford co. Pa. on Susquehanna river, pop. 4.
Tower (tou′ẽr) city, St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 1.
Tower City, bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. 21 m. W S W of Pottsville, pop. 2.
Tower Hamlets, parl. bor. E London, Eng. pop. 442; Tower of London at S W end.
Tower Hill, vil. Shelby co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Towner (tou′nẽr) co. N N. Dak. 1,037 □ pop. 9, ✕ Cando.
Towns (tounz) co. N Ga. 181 □ pop. 4, ✕ Hiwassee.
Townsend (toun′zĕnd) mfg. town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Townsville (tounz′vĭl) spt. mun. N E Queensland, Australia, pop. 11, with vicinity, 14.
Towton (tou′tŭn) par. West Riding, Yorkshire, England; battle 1461.
Toyah (tō′yȧ) town, Reeves co. Texas, pop. 1.
Toyama (tō′yä′mä) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,587 □ pop. 830. — city, in this dist. near the W coast, pop. 57.
Toyohashi (tō′yō-hä′shē) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 35 m. S E of Nagoya, pop. 44.
Tozeur (tō′zûr′) town, Tunis, ab. 115 m. W of Gabes, pop. 9.
Trabia (trä-bē′ä) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
Tracy (trā′sĭ) city, Lyon co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Traer (trâr) town, Tama co. Io. 23 m. W of Vinton, pop. 1.
Trafalgar, Cape (trăf′ăl-gär′; *often, as in England*, trȧ-făl′gȧr) S W coast of Cádiz, Spain; naval battle, Nelson's victory & death, 1805.
Trafford (trăf′ẽrd) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Traiguén (trī-gĕn′) city, Malleco prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 6.
Traill (trāl) co. E North Dakota, 865 □ pop. 13, ✕ Hillsboro.
Tralee (trȧ-lē′) cml. spt. town, ✕ of Kerry co. Ireland, pop. 9.
Tralleborg (trăl′lĕ-bŏr′y′) town, Malmöhus prov. Sweden, pop. 10.
Tramonti (trä-mōn′tē) town, Salerno prov. Italy, 7 m. W by N of Salerno, p. comm. 5.
Trani (trä′nē) cml. spt. town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, on Adriatic sea, pop. comm. 31.
Tranquebar (trăŋ′kwē-bär′) spt. town, Tanjore dist. Madras, Brit. India, pop. 13.
Trans Alai (trȧns ä-lī′) mt. range, N W Pamir, Asia; highest, Kaufmann peak, 22,993 ft.
Transbaikalia (trȧns′bī-kä′lĭ-ȧ) prov. E Siberia, Russia in Asia, 238,308 □ p. 853, ✱ Chita.
Transcaspian Province (trȧns-kȧs′pĭ-ȧn) prov. Russia in Asia, 235,120 □ pop. 451.
Transcaucasia (trăns′kō-kā′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) the portion of the Caucasus, Russia, which lies S of the Caucasus mts. (but incl. Dagestan & N Baku) 95,406 □ pop. 6,818, ✱ Tiflis.
Transkei (trăns-kī′) ter. E coast, S Africa, dependency of Cape prov. 2,552 □ pop. 189.
Transleithania (-lī-thā′nĭ-ȧ; -tä′nē-ä) Hungary; the part of Austria-Hungary E of Leitha river. Cf. Cisleithania (*Gaz.*).
Transvaal (trăns-väl′) formerly, as South African Republic, an independent state, then a Br. col. & since 1910 a prov. of U. of S. Af. 110,426 □ p. 1,686, ✱ Pretoria. See great trek.
Transylvania (trăn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ) co. S W N. C. 379 □ pop. 7, ✕ Brevard. — part of E Hungary, formerly a grand principality, 22,318 □ pop. 2,678.
Trapani (trä′pä-nē) prov. Sicily, Italy, 949 □ pop. 357. — *anc.* Drep′anum, its ✱ pop. 60.
Trappe, La (lȧ′ trăp′) noted Cistercian abbey, dept. Orne, France. See Trappist, *n.*
Trasimeno (trä′zē-mā′nō), *or* **Perugia** (pā-rōō′jä), **Lake of**, *anc.* Trasime′nus, in Italy, 10 m. W of Perugia; Romans defeated here by Hannibal 217 b. c.
Traù (trou) *Croat.* **Trogir** (trō′gẽr) *anc.* Tragu′rium, spt. town, Dalmatia, Austria, on Adriatic sea, pop. 4, comm. 19.
Traun (troun) vil. Upper Austria, pop. 3, comm. 5. — riv. Austria, Styria ab. 100 m. to the Danube 4 m. below Linz. — **Lake**, *Ger.* **Traunsee** (troun′zā′) in Upper Austria, ab. 7 m. long, formed by Traun riv.
Traunstein (troun′shtīn) town, Upper Bavaria, Germany, pop. 8; salt springs & baths.
Trautenau (trou′tē-nou) *Boh.* **Trutňov** (trōōt′nyōf) mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 14, comm. 16; battle 1866.
Travancore (trăv′ăn-kōr′) native state, Madras, India, 7,091 □ pop. 3,429, ✱ Trivandrum.
Traverse (trăv′ẽrs) co. W Minn. 568 □ pop. 8, ✕ Wheaton.
Traverse City, city, ✕ of Grand Traverse co. Michigan, pop. 12.
Travis (trăv′ĭs) co. cen. Tex. 1,004 □ pop. 56, ✕ Austin.
Travnik (träv′nēk) dist. Bosnia, 3,870 □ pop. 285. — its ✱ 45 m. N W of Sarajevo, pop. 7.
Travo (trä′vō) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Traz-os-Montes (träsh′-ōōsh-mōɴ′tĕsh) prov. N E Portugal, 4,292 □ p. 429, ✱ Bragança.
Treadwell (trĕd′wĕl) town, Juneau dist. Alaska, pop. 1.
Treasury Mountain, mt. Elk range, Colorado, 13,200 ft. high.
Trebaseleghe (trĕ′bä-sȧ-lā′gä) comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Trebbia (trĕb′byä) riv. 71 m. long, Italy, Genoa prov. to Po riv.; battle 218 b. c.
Trebinjčica (trĕ′bēn-y′-chē′tsä) riv. Herzegovina, 58 m. to Narenta river.
Trebinje (trĕ′bē-nyĕ) ft. town, Herzegovina, key to Trebinjčica valley, pop. 2.
Trebitsch (trä′bĭch) *Boh.* **Třebíč** (trzhĕ′bēch) mfg. town, Moravia, Austria, p. comm. 13.
Trebizond (trĕb′ĭ-zŏnd′) vilayet, N E Asia Minor, 12,500 □ pop. 949. — *anc.* Trape′zus spt. its ✱ on Black sea, pop. 50.
Trebnitz (trăp′nĭts) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, 13 m. N of Breslau, pop. 8.
Tréboul (trā′bōōl′) town, dept. Finistère, France, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Trecate (trā-kä′tä) town, Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, near Ticino river, p. comm. 10.
Tredegar (trē-dē′gȧr; trĕd′ē-gȧr) min. & mfg. town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. 24.
Trego (trē′gō) co. W cen. Kan. 899 □ pop. 5, ✕ Wakeeney.
Treia *or* **Treja** (trē′yä) town, Macerata, Marches, Italy, 7 m. W of Macerata, p. comm. 9.
Treinta y Tres (trē′ēn-tä ē träs′) dept. Uruguay, S. Am. 3,688 □ pop. 33. — its ✱ p. 7.
Trembowla (trĕm-bōv′lyȧ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 9.
Tremessen (trā-mĕs′ĕn) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Tremont (trē-mŏnt′) town, Hancock co. Me. pop. 1. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 2.
Tremont, Mount, peak, Carroll co. New Hampshire, 3,365 ft. high.
Trempealeau (trĕm′pȧ-lō) co. W Wisconsin, 748 □ pop. 23, ✕ Whitehall.
Trencsén (trĕn′chān) *Ger.* **Trentschin** (trĕn-chēn′) co. N W Hungary, 1,720 □ p. 310. — town with magistracy, its ✕ on Vág river, pop. 8.
Trengganu (trĕng-gä′nōō) state, E Malay pen. under Br. protection, ab. 6,000 □ pop. 147, ✱ Kuala Trengganu, a spt. pop. 14.
Trent (trĕnt) riv. England, 170 m. long, Staffordshire to Ouse riv. — riv. Ontario prov. Canada, 150 m. long, Rice lake to Bay of Quinte. — *or Ger.* **Trient** (trē-ĕnt′) *anc.* Triden′tum, mfg. city, Tirol, Austria, pop. 30; council 1545–63. See Council of Trent.
Trenton (trĕn′tŭn) city, Clinton co. Ill. pop. 2. — vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 1. — city, ✕ of Grundy co. Mo. pop. 6. — mfg. city, ✱ of N. J. & ✕ of Mercer co. pop. 97; bat. 1776. — city, ✕ of Gibson co. Tenn. p. 2. — town, Hastings co. Ontario, Can. on Trent riv. p. 4.
Treptow *or* **Treptow an der Rega** (trăp′tō än dĕr rā′gä) town, Pomerania, Prussia, pop. 8. — *officially* **Berlin-Treptow**, commune, Brandenburg, Prussia, near Berlin, pop. 24.
Trepuzzi (trā-pōōt′sē) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 6.
Treuen (troi′ĕn) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 9 m. E N E of Plauen, pop. 8.
Treuenbrietzen (troi′ĕn-brēt′sĕn) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Treves (trēvz) *Fr.* **Trèves** (trâv) *Ger.* **Trier** (trēr) govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 2,774 □ pop. 1,009. — *anc.* Augus′ta Treviro′rum, city, its ✱ on Moselle riv. pop. 49; cathedral with reputed coat of Christ. See chapel, *n. Ety.*
Trevi (trā′vē) town, Perugia prov. Italy, 10 m. N of Spoleto, pop. comm. 6.
Treviglio (trā-vēl′yō) town, Bergamo prov. Lombardy, N Italy, pop. comm. 18.
Treviso (-vē′zō) prov. Venetia, Italy, 956 □ pop. 491. — *anc.* Tarvis′ium, its ✱ pop. 41.
Trezzo sull' Adda (trĕd′zō sōōl-läd′dä) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Triberg (trē′bĕrk) town, Baden, Ger. 20 m. E N E of Freiberg, pop. 4; health resort.
Tricarico (trē-kä′rē-kō) town, Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 7.
Tricase (trē-kä′sä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 8.
Tricesimo (trē-chā′zē-mō) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Trichinopoly (trĭch′ĭ-nŏp′ō-lĭ) dist. S Madras pres. British India, pop. 2,107. — cml. & mfg. town, its ✱ on Cauvery riv. pop. 122.
Triesch (trēsh) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 5.
Trieste (trē-ĕst′; *Ital.* trē-ĕs′tä) *Ger.* **Triest** (trē-ĕst′) *anc.* Terges′te, crownland (37 □ pop. 230) & cml. spt. city (pop. 161) ✱ of Küstenland dist. Austria, on Adriatic sea.
Trieste *or* **Triest, Gulf of**, head of Adriatic sea, Italy, N W of Istria.
Trifail (trē′fīl) *Slovenian* **Trbovlje** (t′r-bŏv′lyĕ) comm. Styria, Austria, pop. 14.
Trigg (trĭg) co. S W Ky. 428 □ pop. 15, ✕ Cadiz.
Triggiano (trēd-jä′nō) town, Bari prov. Italy, near Adriatic sea, pop. comm. 10.
Trigueros (trē-gā′rōs) town, Huelva prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Trikeri (trē′kĕ-rē) spt. Larissa nome, Greece, at entrance of Gulf of Volos, pop. 3.
Trikkala (trēk′kȧ-lȧ) nome, Thessaly, Greece, 1,180 □ pop. 91. — *anc.* Tric′ca, its ✱ p. 18.
Trim (trĭm) town & urb. dist. ✕ of Meath co. Ireland, pop. urb. dist. 20.
Trimble (trĭm′b′l) co. N Kentucky, 154 □ pop. 7, ✕ Bedford.
Trinchera Peak (trĭn-chā′rȧ) mt. Sangre de Cristo range, S Col. 13,546 ft.
Trincomalee (trĭŋ′kō-mȧ-lē′) spt. town, N E coast of Ceylon island, pop. 9.
Trinidad (trĭn′ĭ-dăd′) cml. city, ✕ of Las Animas co. Col. pop. 10. — (*Sp. pron.* trē′nē-thäth′; 146) dist. & city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 30, city 11. — West Indian isl. off Venezuela (1,754 □) forming with Tobago a Br. col. 1,864 □ pop. 330, ✱ Port of Spain. — (*Sp. pron.* -thäth′) small rocky vol. isl. S Atlantic oc. 20° 30′ 32″ S, 29° 28′ 42″ W; to Brazil. — (*Sp. pron.* -thäth′) town, ✱ of Beni dept. Bolivia, South America, pop. 5.
Trinitapoli (trē′nē-tä′pō-lē) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 12.
Trinité, La (lȧ trē′nē′tā′) town, Martinique isl. French W. Indies, pop. 6.
Trinity (trĭn′ĭ-tĭ) co. N W Cal. 3,166 □ pop. 3, ✕ Weaverville. — co. E Tex. 716 □ pop. 13, ✕ Groveton.
Trinity Bay, E Newfoundland; terminal of first telegraph cable from Ireland, 1866.
Trinity, Cape, cliff, N bank Saguenay riv. Quebec, ab. 39 m. from its mouth; 1,700 ft.
Trinity River, riv. Cal. 125 m. long, Coast range to Klamath riv. — riv. Tex. 550 m. long, flows into Galveston bay.
Trino (trē′nō) town, Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, near Po river, pop. comm. 12.
Trion (trī′ŏn) town, Chattooga co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Triora (trē-ō′rä) comm. Porto Maurizio prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 2.
Triphylia (trē-fē′lyȧ; trĭ′fēl-yä′) S dist. of anc. Elis, Greece. — nome, Greece, pop. 91, ✱ Kyparissia.
Tripoli (trĭp′ō-lĭ) former Turkish vilayet, N Africa; as **Tripolitania** (trē′pō-lē-tä′nyä), with Bengazi (Cyrenaica), it has formed since 1912 **Libya** (*It.* **Libia**), an Italian dependency, ab. 425,000 □ pop. ab. 723. — its ✱ pop. 30. See Tripolitan, *n.* — cml. town, Beirut vilayet, Syria, Turkey in Asia, near Mediterranean sea, pop. 35.
Tripolis (trĭp′ō-lĭs; *mod. Gr.* trē′pō-lyēs) *or* **Tripolitsa** (trē′pō-lyē′tsȧ; trē′pō-lyē-tsä′) town, ✱ of Arcadia nome, Morea, Greece, pop. 11.
Tripp (trĭp) co. S S. Dak. 1,629 □ pop. 8, ✕ Winner.
Tristan da Cunha (trĭs-tän′ dȧ kōōn′yä) small isl. group, Atlantic ocean, lat. 37° 3′ S, lon. 12° 19′ W, 45 □; British.
Triste, Gulf of (trēs′tä) bay, on N coast of Venezuela, South America.
Trivandrum (trē-vŭn′drōōm) spt. ✱ of Travancore state, S Madras, Br. India, pop. 58.
Troas (trō′ăs) *or* **The Troad** (trō′ăd) ter. of anc. Troy, N W Mysia, Asia Minor.
Troia *or* **Troja** (trō′yä) town, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, 14 m. fr. Foggia, p. comm. 7.
Troina (trō-ē′nä) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Trois-Rivières (trwä′-rē′vyâr′) *or* **Three Rivers**, cml. city, ✕ of St. Maurice co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 14. — maritime vil. S Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, pop. comm. 8.
Troitsk (trō′ĭtsk) town, Penza govt. Russia in Europe, on Moksha river, pop. 35.
Troitskosavsk (trô′ĭts-kō-säfsk′) town, Transbaikalia ter. Russia in Asia, pop. 8.
Trombetas (trŏm-bā′täs; *Pg.* trôɴ-bā′täsh) river, Pará, Brazil, 350 m. to the Amazon.
Tromsö (trŏms′û′) prov. Norway, 10,134 □ pop. 82. — its ✱ pop. 8.
Trondhjem (trŏn′yĕm) ft. spt. city, ✱ of Söndre Trondhjem prov. Norway, pop. 45.
Trondhjem Fiord, Norway, extends inland 80 m. from Atlantic ocean.
Troon (trōōn) burgh, Ayrshire, Scotland, pop. 7; watering place.
Tropea (trō-pā′ä) town, Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Troppau (trŏp′ou) ft. mfg. town, ✱ of Silesia, Austria, pop. comm. 31.
Trossachs (trŏs′ăks) picturesque wooded valley, Perthshire, Scotland, between Loch Katrine & Loch Achray.
Troublesome Peak, mt. Middle Park range, Colorado, 11,500 ft. high.
Troup (trōōp) co. W Georgia, 435 □ pop. 26, ✕ Lagrange.
Troupe (trōōp) town, Smith co. Texas, pop. 1.
Trousdale (trouz′dăl) co. N Tennessee, 106 □ pop. 6, ✕ Hartsville.
Trouville (trōō′vēl′) spt. town, dept. Calvados, France, p. 5, comm. 6; watering place.
Trowbridge (trō′brĭj) mfg. town, Wiltshire, England, pop. 12.
Troy (troi) cml. city, ✕ of Pike co. Ala. pop. 5. — city, Madison co. Ill. pop. 1. — city, ✕ of Lincoln co. Mo. pop. 1. — town, Cheshire co. N. H. pop. 1. — mfg. & cml. city, ✕ of Rensselaer co. N. Y. pop. 77; seat of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. — town, ✕ of Montgomery co. N. C. pop. 1. — cml. city, ✕ of Miami co. O. pop. 6. — mfg. bor. Bradford co. Pa. pop. 1. — town, Orleans co. Vt. pop. 2. — anc. ruined city, Bigha dist. N W Asia Minor, S of the Dardanelles. See Achilles, *n.*, Helen of Troy, Iliad, *n.*, Trojan, *a.*
Troyes (trwä) city, ✱ of dept. Aube, France, on Seine river, communal pop. 55.
Trubchevsk (trōōp-chĕfsk′) town, S W Orel govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Truchas Peak (trōō′chäs) Rocky mts. N. M. 25 m. N E of Santa Fe, 13,275 ft.
Truckee River (trŭk′ē) riv. 120 m. long, Placer co. Cal. to Pyramid lake, Nevada.
Trujillo (trōō-hēl′yō; 189, 195) town, Cáceres prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12. — spt. town, Honduras, Cen. Am. 58 m. N E of Tegucigalpa, pop. 3. — spt. town, ✱ of Libertad dept. N Peru, S. Am. pop. 8. — state, W Venezuela, S. Am. 2,857 □ pop. 147. — its ✱ pop. 11.
Trujillo Alto (äl′tō) mun. & town, N W Humacao dept. Porto Rico, on Loiza riv. p. mun. 6.
Trumansburg (trōō′mănz-bûrg) mfg. vil. Tompkins co. New York, pop. 1.
Trumbull (trŭm′bŭl) co. N E O. 633 □ p. 53, ✕ Warren. — town, Fairfield co. Conn. p. 2.
Truro (trōō′rō) spt. town, ✕ of Colchester co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 6. — cml. spt. city & bor. Cornwall co. England, pop. 11; cathedral.

Törzburg. See Törcsvar.
Toscana. See Tuscany.
Totis. See Tata.
Touggourt. See Tugurt.
Tozer. Var. of Tozeur.
Tragurium. See Traù.
Trajani Portus. See Civitavecchia.
Tralles. See Aidin.
Trapezus. See Trebizond.
Trbovlje. See Trifail.
Třebíč. See Trebitsch.
Třeboň. See Wittingau.
Treja. See Treia.
Trento. It. form of Trent, Austria.
Trentschin See Trencsen.
Tres Marías. See Marías, Tres.
Tricca. See Trikkala.
Tridentum. See Trent.
Trient. See Trent.
Trier. See Treves.
Trinacria. See Sicily.
Trinacris. See Sicily.
Trinkomali. Var. of Trincomalee.
Tripolitania. See Tripoli.
Tripolitsa. See Tripolis.
Trnovo. See Tirnovo.
Tread. See Troas.
Trogir. See Traù.
Troja. See Troia.
Trutňov See Trautenau.
Truxillo. Var. of Trujillo.
Trzew. See Dirschau.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Tsaidam (tsī′däm) *or* **Zaidam**, sandy marsh region with salt lakes, Koko Nor, N E Tibet.
Tsana (tsä′nä) lake, 50 m. long, Amhara, Abyssinia; source of Blue Nile.
Tsang Po (tsäng pō) *or* **Tsanpu** (tsän′po͞o′) name of the upper Brahmaputra, in Tibet.
Tsarev (tsär-yôf′) town, Astrakhan govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 6.
Tsaritsyn (tsä-rē′tsĭn) cml. town, Saratov govt. Russia in Europe, on Volga river, p. 80.
Tsarskoe Selo (tsär′skô-yĕ syĕ-lō′) mfg. town, St. Petersburg govt. Russia, pop. 16.
Tsientang (tsĭ-ĕn′täng′) navigable riv. Chekiang prov. China, to Hangchow bay.
Tsinan (tsĭ-nän′) cml. town & treaty port, ✱ of Shantung prov. China, pop. 40.
Tsinchow Kan (tsĭn′chō′ kän′) market city, S E Kansu prov. China, pop. 150.
Tsingchowfu (tsĭng′chō′fo͞o′) mfg. town, Shantung prov. China, pop. 35.
Tsingkiangpu (tsĭng′kyäng-po͞o′) cml. city, Kiangsu, China, pop. 50–80; on Grand Canal.
Tsingtau *or* **Tsingtao** (tsĭng′tou′) city, Ger. ter. of Kiaochow, Shantung pen. China, p. 34.
Tsining (tsē′nĭng′) mfg. city, Shantung prov. China, pop. 150; on the Grand Canal.
Tsinling Shan (tsĭn′lĭng′ shän′) *sometimes* **Peling** (pā′lĭng′) mountain range, Shensi & Kansu provs. N W China; highest peak, 13,000 ft.
Tsitsihar (tsēt′sē-här′) town, ✱ of Heilungkiang prov. Manchuria, pop. 30; treaty port, on Nonni river.
Tsna (tsnä) *or* **Zna** (tsnä) riv. Russia in Europe, 255 m. long, flows into Moksha river.
Tsu (tso͞o) city, spt. on Owari bay, S E Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 41.
Tsugaru (tso͞o′gä′ro͞o) strait, bet. Yezo & Honshu isls. Japan.
Tsunyi (tso͞on′yē′) cml. town, N part of Kweichow prov. China, pop. 45.
Tsuruga (tso͞o′ro͞o-gä) town, W coast Honshu isl. Japan, 50 m. N N E of Kyoto, pop. 12; good harbor; junk-building.
Tsuruoka (tso͞o′ro͞o-ō′kä) city, N Honshu isl. Japan, near W coast, pop. 21.
Tsushima (tso͞o′shē′mä) isl. Japanese empire, in Korea strait, 262 □ pop. 39; naval battle May 27–28, 1905. — Japanese name of Korea strait.
Tuamotu (to͞o′ä-mō′to͞o), **Paumotu** (pä′o͞o-mō′to͞o), *or* **Low** (lō), **Archipelago**, extensive group of small islands, S Pacific ocean, 270 □ pop. 5; French.
Tuapeka (to͞o′ä-pä′kä) co. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 7.
Tubbergen (tŭ-bĕr′gĕn; 172) vil. & comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Tübingen (tü′bĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Württemberg, Ger. pop. 19; univ. See Tübingen, *a.*
Tubize (tü′bēz′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Tubuai (to͞o′bo͞o-ä′ē) group of isls. S Pacific oc. S E of Cook isls. 110 □ pop. 2; French.
Tuburan (tōō-bo͞o′rän) town, N W coast of Cebu, Philippine islands, pop. 7.
Tucacas (to͞o-kä′käs) spt. Gulf of Triste, Falcón state, Venezuela.
Tuckahoe (tŭk′*á*-hō′) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 3.
Tucker (tŭk′ĕr) co. N E W. Va. 405 □ pop. 19, ✕ Parsons.
Tuckerton (tŭk′ĕr-t*ŭ*n) bor. Ocean co. New Jersey, pop. 1.
Tucson (to͞o-sŏn′) cml. city, ✕ of Pima co. Arizona, pop. 13; Univ. of Arizona.
Tucumán (to͞o′ko͞o-män′) prov. Argentina, 8,926 □ pop. 303. — its ✱ pop. 76.
Tucumcari (to͞o′kŭm-kâr-ĭ) city, ✕ of Quay co. New Mexico, pop. 3.
Tucupita (to͞o′ko͞o-pē′tä) town, ✱ of Delta Amacuro ter. Venezuela.
Tudela (to͞o-thä′lä; 146) cml. town, Navarra prov. Spain, on Ebro river, pop. comm. 9.
Tugela (tŭ-gē′l*á*; to͞o-) riv. Natal, S Africa, about 300 m. long; battle 1899.
Tugurt (to͞o-go͞ort′) *Fr.* **Touggourt** (to͞o′go͞or′) one of the Southern Territories of Algeria, 44,375 □ pop. 166. — town in Tugurt ter. 106 m. S of Biskra, pop. 10.
Tula (to͞o′lä) city, S W Tamaulipas state, Mexico, pop. 7. — town, S W Hidalgo state, Mexico, pop. 2; supposed anc. ✱ of the Toltecs. — govt. cen. Russia in Europe, 11,954 □ pop. 1,802. — its ✱ a mfg. town, on Upa riv. pop. 134.
Tulancingo (to͞o′län-sēn′gō; 138) city, S E Hidalgo state, Mexico, pop. 9.
Tulare (to͞o-lâr′ē) co. S cen. Cal. 4,856 □ pop. 35, ✕ Visalia. — city, Tulare co. Cal. pop. 2. — lake, Tulare co. Cal. 220 □; no visible outlet.
Tulcán (to͞ol-kän′) town, ✱ of Carchi prov. Ecuador, S. America, pop. 5.
Tulcea (to͞ol′chä) dept. Dobrogea, Roumania, 3,330 □ pop. 17?. — its ✱ a cml. town on the Danube riv. pop. comm. 22.
Tulia (to͞ol′y*á*) city, ✕ of Swisher co. Texas, pop. 1.
Tullahoma (tŭl′*á*-hō′m*á*) town, Coffee co. Tenn. pop. 3; summer resort.
Tullamore (tŭl′*á*-mōr′; 201) town, ✕ of King's co. Ireland, pop. 5.
Tulle (tül) town, ✱ of dept. Corrèze, France, on Corrèze river, p. 11, communal p. 16.
Tulsa (tŭl′s*á*) co. N E Okla. 565 □ pop. 35. — city, its ✕ pop. 18.
Tuluá (to͞ol-wä′) town, Valle del Cauca dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 11.
Tumaco (to͞o-mä′kō) spt. Núñez prov. Nariño dept. S W Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 12.
Tumen (to͞o-mĕn′) riv. N E boundary of Korea, to Japan sea.
Tumkur (to͞om-ko͞or′) dist.cen. & N E Mysore state, S India, 4,158 □ p. 679. — its ✱ p. 12.
Tumuc Humac (to͞o-mo͞ok′ o͞o-mäk′) mts. bet. French & Dutch Guiana and Brazil.
Tunbridge Wells (tŭn′brĭj) mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 36; mineral springs.
Tung (to͞ong) riv. Kwangtung prov. China, 280 m. long to Canton river.
Tungabhadra (to͞on′g*á*-bŭd′r*á*) riv. S India, 400 m. long, chief trib. of Kistna river.
Tungkiangtze (to͞ong′kyäng′tsĕ) treaty port, Shengking, Manchuria, p. 7; N of Mukden.
Tungkwan (to͞ong′kwän′) ft. town, Shensi prov. China, on Hwang river, pop. 80.
Tungting (to͞ong′tĭng′) shallow lake, N E Hunan prov. China, 1,930 □.
Tunguragua (to͞on′go͞o-rä′gwä) *or* **Tungurahua** (-rä′wä) volcano, Ecuador, South America, 16,690 ft. high. — prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 107, ✱ Ambato.
Tunguska, Nizhnyaya (*or* **Lower**) (nyĭzh′nyȧ-yȧ to͞on-go͞os′kä) riv. 1,680 m. Siberia, to Yenisei river.
Tunguska, Podkamennaya (*or* **Stony**) (pŏt-kä′myĕn-nȧ-yȧ) riv. 820 m. Siberia, to Yenisei river.
Tunguska, Verkhnyaya (*or* **Upper**) (vyĕrk′nyȧ-yȧ) lower course of Angara river.
Tunica (tū′nĭ-k*á*) co. N W Miss. 418 □ pop. 19, ✕ Tunica.
Tunis (tū′nĭs) country, N Africa, 49,930 □ pop. ab. 1,800; French protectorate. — *anc.* Tu′nes, its ✱ a cml. & mfg. town, on Lagoon of Tunis, pop. ab. 200. See Tunisian, *a.*
Tunis, Lagoon of, inlet of Mediterranean sea, N Africa.
Tunja (to͞on′hä; 189) town, ✱ of Boyacá dept Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 9.
Tunkhannock (tŭnk-hăn′*ŭ*k) bor. ✕ of Wyoming co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Tunstall (tŭn′stôl) former town, Staffordshire, England, now part of Stoke on Trent.
Tuolumne (twŏl′ŭm-nē) co. cen. Cal. 2,190 □ pop. 10, ✕ Sonora. — riv. Cal. 155 m. long, from Sierra Nevada to San Joaquin river.
Tupelo (tū′pē-lō) city, ✕ of Lee co. Miss. on Old Town creek, pop. 4.
Tupper Lake (tŭp′ĕr) vil. Franklin co. New York, pop. 3.
Tupungato (to͞o′po͞on-gä′tō) mt. Chilean Andes, lat. 33° 20′ S; 22,000 ft. high.
Túquerres (to͞o′kĕr-räs) town, Nariño dept. Colombia, pop. dist. 16.
Tura (to͞o-rä′) riv. Perm govt. & W Siberia, Russia, to Tobol river.
Turbie, La (lȧ tür′bē′) comm. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, pop. 8.
Turek (to͞o′rĕk) town, Kalish govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 9.
Turfan (to͞or′fän′) region, bed of former lake, cen. Chinese prov. of Sinkiang. — town in Turfan region, pop. 20.
Turgay (to͞or-gī′) govt. Kirghiz steppe, Russia, 169,832 □ pop. 624. — its ✱ pop. 2.
Turi (to͞o′rē) town, Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, 17 m. S S E of Bari, pop. comm. 7.
Turin (tū′rĭn; tū-rĭn′) *It.* **Torino** (tō-rē′nō) prov. Piedmont, N W Italy, 3,952 □ pop. 1,214. — *anc.* Taura′sia, *later* Augus′ta Taurino′rum, its ✱ & ✱ of Piedmont, a cml. & mfg. city, pop. comm. 427.
Turka (to͞or′kä) town, S cen. Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 11.
Turkestan (to͞or′kĕ-stän′) region, cen. Asia, divided bet. Russia, China, Bokhara, Khiva, & Afghanistan. —, **Russian**, Fergana, Samarkand, Syr-Darya, & Semiryechensk, 420,807 □ pop. 6,337; with Transcaspian Prov. 655,927 □ pop. 6,788; chief town, Tashkend. —, **Chinese** *or* **East**, W & S part of Sinkiang, chief town Kashgar. — town, Syr-Darya govt. Russia in Asia, pop. 5.
Túrkeve (to͞or′kĕ-vĕ) town with magistracy, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, on Berettyó river, pop. 13.
Turkey (tûr′kĭ) *or* **Ottoman Empire** (ŏt′ō-m*ă*n) in Europe and Asia, est. area 700,610 □ est. pop. 19,284, ✱ Constantinople; Turkey in Europe est. area 7,000 □ est. pop. 1,600; Turkey in Asia 693,610 □ pop. 17,684. See army organization, caliph, *n.*, Janizary, *n.*, Ottoman, *a.*, Sick Man of the East, Turki, *a.*, Turkish, *a.*
Turks Islands, geographically a S group of the Bahamas; administratively with Caicos isls. a dependency of British colony of Jamaica, 166 □ pop. 6, ✱ Grand Turk.

Turlaki (to͞or-lä′kē) *or* **Kamenny Most** (kä′myĕn′nĭ môst) town, Bessarabia, Russia, p. 9.
Turlock (tûr′lŏk) city, Stanislaus co. Cal. pop. 2.
Türmitz (tür′mĭts) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Turn (to͞orn) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 15.
Turnau (to͞or′nou) town, Bohemia, Austria, on the Iser, pop. 7.
Turner (tûr′nĕr) co. S Ga. 231 □ pop. 10, ✕ Ashburn. — co. S E S. Dak. 617 □ pop. 14, ✕ Parker. — town, Androscoggin co. Me. pop. 2.
Turners Falls, mfg. vil. Franklin co. Mass. on Connecticut riv.; in Montague town.
Turnhout (tûrn′hout′; *F. pron.* tür′no͞ot′) mfg. town, Antwerp prov. Belgium, p. comm. 24.
Turnu-Măgurele (to͞or′no͞o-mŭ-go͞o′rĕ-lyĕ) town, Roumania, near Danube riv. p. comm. 9.
Turnu-Severin (to͞or′no͞o-syĕ-vyĕ-rēn′) comm. Roumania, on Danube near Iron Gate, p. 20.
Turócz (to͞or′ōts) co. N W Hungary, 436 □ pop. 56, ✕ Turóczszentmárton (p. comm. 4).
Turquino, Pico, *or* **Pico de** (pē′kō dā to͞or-kē′nō) highest mt. Cuba, nr. S E coast, 8,397 ft.
Turtle Creek, bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Turton (tûr′t*ŭ*n) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 13.
Turyassú (to͞or′yä-so͞o′) riv. Maranhão state, Brazil, S. America, to Atlantic ocean.
Turzófalva (to͞or′zō-fŏl′vŏ) *or* **Turzovka** (-zôv-kō) comm. Trencsén co. Hungary, p. 8.
Tusa (to͞o′zä) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
Tuscaloosa (tŭs′k*á*-lo͞o′s*á*) co. N W cen. Ala. 1,346 □ pop. 48. — its ✕ city, on Black Warrior riv. pop. 8; Univ. of Alabama.
Tuscany (tŭs′k*á*-nĭ) *It.* **Toscana** (tōs-kä′nä) former compartimento, Italy, 9,307 □ pop. 2,694; provs. Arezzo, Florence, Grosseto, Leghorn, Lucca, Massa e Carrara, Pisa, & Siena.
Tuscarawas (tŭs′k*á*-rô′w*á*s) co. E O. 555 □ pop. 57, ✕ New Philadelphia.
Tuscarawas River, O. 125 m. long, with Mohican riv. forms Muskingum river.
Tuscola (tŭs-kō′l*á*) co. E Mich. 827 □ pop. 35, ✕ Caro. — city, ✕ of Douglas co. Ill. pop. 2.
Tusculum (tŭs′kū-lŭm) anc. town of Latium, ab. 12 m. S E of Rome.
Tuscumbia (tŭs-kŭm′bĭ-*á*) city, ✕ of Colbert co. Alabama, pop. 3.
Tuskegee (tŭs-kē′gē) town, ✕ of Macon co. Ala. 38 m. E of Montgomery, pop. 3; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.
Tustanowice (to͞o-stä-nō-vē′tsĕ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 9, with dist. 12.
Tusteren (to͞os′tĕ-rĕn) isl. 11 m. long, off coast of Romsdal prov. Norway.
Tuticorin (to͞o′tē-kō-rĭn′) spt. town, Tinnevelly dist. S Madras, British India, pop. 28.
Tutova (to͞o-tō′vȧ) dept. S E Moldavia, Roumania, 923 □ pop. 130, ✱ Bârlad.
Tutrakan (to͞o′trä-kän′) *or* **Turtukai** (to͞or′to͞o-kī′) ft. town, N E Bulgaria, on Danube riv. 33 m. W S W of Silistra, pop. 10.
Tuttlingen (to͞ot′lĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany, on Danube river, pop. 16.
Tutuila (to͞o′to͞o-ē′lä) isl. Samoa, 54 □, fine harbor at Pagopago, pop. 5; U. S. A.
Tutupaca (to͞o′to͞o-pä′kä) vol. Andes, S Peru, 18,960 ft. high.
Tuxpan (to͞os′pän) town, Veracruz state, Mexico, 140 m. N W of Veracruz, pop. 6.
Tuxtla Gutiérrez (to͞os′tlä go͞o-tyâr′rās) city, ✱ of Chiapas state, Mexico, pop. 10.
Túy (to͞o′ē) city, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Tuz Göl (to͞oz gûl) *anc.* Pa′lus Tattæ′us, salt lake (*göl*) 45 m. long, Konia vilayet, Asia Minor; altitude 3,100 ft.; at times dried up.
Tver (tvyâr) govt. Russia in Europe, 24,975 □ pop. 2,214. — its ✱ pop. 61.
Tweed, riv. England & Scotland, 96 m. long, Peeblesshire, Scotland, to North sea.
Twenty-four Parganas (pŭr-gŭn′*á*z) dist. of Presidency div. Bengal, British India, 4,844 □ pop. 2,434, ✱ Calcutta.
Twickenham (twĭk′'n-*ă*m) town, Middlesex co. England, on Thames river, pop. 29.
Twiggs (twĭgz) co. cen. Ga. 314 □ pop. 11, ✕ Jeffersonville.
Twillingate (twĭl′ĭn-gāt) spt. town, on two isls. off N E Newfoundland, pop. 3.
Twin Falls, co. S Ida. 1,888 □ pop. 14. — city, its ✕ pop. 5.
Two Harbors, city, ✕ of Lake co. Minn. on Lake Superior, pop. 5.
Two Mountains, *Fr.* **Deux-Montagnes** (dû′-môN′tán′y′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ Ste. Scholastique.
Two Rivers, mfg. city, Manitowoc co. Wis. on Lake Michigan, pop. 5.
Tybee Island (tī′bē) 6 m. long, Chatham co. Ga. in mouth of Savannah river.
Tygart (tī′g*á*rt) riv. 135 m. long, N part of W. Virginia.
Tykocin (tĭ-kō′chēn) *Russ.* **Tykotsin** (tĭ-kô′tsēn) town, Lomzha govt. N E Poland, Russia, 29 m. E of Lomzha, pop. 5.
Tyldesley with Shakerley (tĭldz′lĭ, shā′kĕr-lĭ) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 16.
Tyler (tī′lĕr) co. E Tex. 908 □ pop. 10, ✕ Woodville. — co. N W W. Va. 260 □ pop. 16, ✕ Middlebourne. — city, ✕ of Smith co. Tex. pop. 10.
Tym (tĭm) riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 250 m. long, to Ob river.
Tyndall (tĭn′d*ă*l) city, ✕ of Bon Homme co. South Dakota, pop. 1.
Tyndall, Mount, peak, Sierra Nevada, Tulare co. California, 14,386 ft. high.
Tyne (tīn) riv. 35 m. (including N. Tyne 80 m.) long, Northumberland co. England.
Tynemouth (tĭn′m*ŭ*th; tīn′-) county bor. Northumberland co. Eng. on Tyne riv. pop. 59.
Tyre (tīr) a famous maritime city of antiquity, ✱ of Phœnicia; Sur, a spt. town, Syria, Turkey in Asia, 28 m. N N E of Acre, is on its site.
Tyrnavos (tĕr′nȧ-vŏs) town, Larissa nome, Greece, pop. 6.
Tyrone (tĭ-rōn′) mfg. bor. Blair co. Pa. pop. 7. — mfg. & min. co. Ulster prov. Ireland, 1,260 □ pop. 142, ✕ Omagh.
Tyropœon (tī′rō-pē′ŏn) valley, S Jerusalem, W of Kedron valley.
Tyrrell (tĭr′ĕl) co. E part of N. C. 390 □ pop. 5, ✕ Columbia.
Tyrrhenian Sea (tĭ-rē′nĭ-*ă*n) part of Mediterranean sea, S W of Italy.
Tyśmienica (tĭsh′myĕ-nyē′tsä) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 10.
Tyumen (tyo͞o-mĕn′y′) cml. & mfg. town, Tobolsk govt. Rus. in Asia, on Tura riv. p. 34.
Tze (tsĕ) *or* **Tze-kiang** (-kyäng′) riv. Hunan prov. China to Siang riv. near lake Tungting.
Tzintzuntzán (chĭn′cho͞on-chän′) town, Michoacán state, Mexico.

U

Uatumá (wä′to͞o-mä′) riv. Pará & Amazonas, Brazil, to Amazon river.
Ubangi (o͞o-bäŋ′gē) large riv. cen. Africa to Congo riv. in 0° 39′ S; part of boundary bet. French Equatorial Africa & Belgian Congo; called **Mobangi** (mō-bäŋ′gē) in lower course and **Makua** (mä′ko͞o-ä) and **Welle** (vĕl′ĕ) in upper course.
Ubangi-Shari (-shä′rē) *Fr.* **Oubangui-Chari** (o͞o′bäN′gē′-shȧ′rē′) col. French Equatorial Africa, N of Ubangi riv. & bet. Kamerun & Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, ✱ Fort-de-Possel.
Ubaté (o͞o′bä-tā′; 133) town, Ubaté prov. Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 10.
Ubatuba (o͞o′bä-to͞o′bä) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, S. America, pop. 8.
Úbeda (o͞o′bā-thä; 133, 146) cml. town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 22.
Uberaba (o͞o′bā-rä′bä; 133) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. 11.
Überlingen (ü′bĕr-lĭng′ĕn) town, Baden, Ger. 8 m. N of Konstanz, pop. 5; health resort.
Ubrique (o͞o-brē′kā) town, Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Ubsa Nor (o͞ob′sȧ nōr′) lake (*nor*) N W Mongolia, 1,500 □.
Ucayali (o͞o′kä-yä′lē) riv. Peru, S. Am. length over 1,200 m. to Amazon river.
Uccle (ü′kl′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, 3 m. S of Brussels, pop. 27.
Uch *or* **Uchh** (o͞och) town, Bahawalpur state, Punjab, India, on Sutlej river, pop. 8.
Ückendorf (ük′ĕn-dôrf) former vil. Westphalia, Prussia, now part of Gelsenkirchen.
Ückermünde (ük′ĕr-mün′dĕ) town, Pomerania, Prussia, pop. 6.
Udaipur (o͞o-dī′po͞or′) *or* **Oodeypore** (-pōr′) native state, N E Cen. Provs. Ind. 1,052 □ p. 65, ✱ Dharmjaygarh. — *or* **Mewar** (mā′wär′) native state, S Rajputana, Ind. 12,691 □ p. 1,019. — its ✱ p. 47.
Uddevalla (ŭd′dĕ-väl′lä) mfg. town, Göteborg & Bohus prov. S W Sweden, pop. 13.
Uden (ü′dĕn) vil. & comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Udine (o͞o′dē-nā) prov. Venetia compartimento, Italy, 2,541 □ pop. 628. — its ✱ pop. 48.
Udvarhely (o͞od′vŏr-hĕl-y′) co. Transylvania, Hung. 1,134 □ pop. 124, ✱ Székelyudvarhely.
Ueda (o͞o′ā-dä) town, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 105 m. N W Tokyo, pop. 24.
Ufa (o͞o′fä) riv. Russia in Europe, 430 m. long, Ural mts. to Byelaya riv. — govt. Russia, 47,112 □ pop. 2,943. — its ✱ 200 m. N of Orenburg, pop. 68.
Uganda (o͞o-gän′dä; ū-găn′d*á*) country, cen. Africa, N W of Victoria Nyanza, 223,500 □ pop. 3,500, native ✱ Mengo Kampala, Brit. ✱ Entebbe; Brit. protectorate.
Uglich (o͞og′lyĕch) town, Yaroslav govt. Russia in Europe, on Volga river, pop. 13.

Tsanpu. See Tsang Po.
Tsi. See Tze.
Tsungngan. See Chungan-hsien.
Tsyekhanov. See Ciechanów.
Tuggurt. Var. of Tugurt.
Tulcha. Var. of Tulcea.
Tullum. See Toul.
Tumluk. Var of Tamluk.
Tunes. See Tunis.
Turan. Var. of Turane.
Turiasso. See Tarazona.
Turkish Sporades. See Sporades.
Turkistan. Var. of Turkestan.
Türnovo. See Tirnovo.
Turóczszentmárton. See Turócz.
Turoni. See Tours.
Turtukai. See Tutrakan.
Turzovka. See Turzófalva.
Tweeddale. See Peeblesshire.
Tylos. See Bahrein Islands.
Tyras. See Akkerman.
Tyrol. See Tirol.
Tyros. See Bahrein Islands.
Tyrrha. See Tire.
Tyrnau. See Nagyszombat.
Tzia. See Keos.
Uea. See Uvea.

Ugocsa (ōō′gô-chô) co. N E Hungary, 468 □ pop. 92, × Nagyszöllös (pop. comm. 8).
Uhrichsville (ū′rĭks-vĭl) city, Tuscarawas co. O. on Stillwater creek, pop. 5.
Uinta (ū-ĭn′tȧ) co. E Ut. 5,235 □ pop. 7, × Vernal. — co. W Wyo. 11,044 □ pop. 17, × Evanston.
Uinta Mountains, range, N E Utah; highest Gilbert peak, 13,687 feet.
Uitenhage (oi′tĕn-hä′gē: *Angl.* ū′tĕn-hāg) town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 12.
Újarad (ōō′y′-ŏ′rŏd) town, Temes co. Hungary, pop. comm. 6.
Újbánya (ōō′y′-bän′yŏ) *Ger.* **Königsberg** (kû′nĭks-bĕrĸ) town with magistracy, Bars co. Hungary, 24 m. E N E of Nyitra, pop. 5.
Újfehértó (ōō′y′-fĕ′hār-tō) town, Szabolcs co. Hungary, pop. comm. 11.
Ujiji (ōō-jē′jē) country, Ger. E. Af. on N E shore Lake Tanganyika, pop. 14. — its ✳ pop. 3.
Ujiyamada (ōō′jē-yä′mȧ-dä) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, near S E coast, pop. 38.
Ujjain (ōō′jīn′) city, Gwalior state, Central India, pop. 40.
Újpest (ōō′y′-pĕsht′) *Ger.* **Neupest** (noi′pĕsht′) town with magistracy, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, N of Budapest, pop. 55.
Újverbász (ōō′y′-vĕr′bäs) town, Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. comm. 7.
Ujvidék (ōō′y′-vē′däk) *Ger.* **Neusatz** (noi′zäts′) town with municipal rights, geographically in Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, on Danube riv. 61 □ pop. 34.
Ukiah (ū-kī′ȧ) city, × of Mendocino co. California, pop. 2.
Ukraine (ū′krān) region, Russia, of vague boundaries, corresponding nearly to Little Russia; Russia and Poland long contended for it.
Uleåborg (ü′lĕ-ō-bŏr′y′) govt. N Finland, Russia in Eur. 60,442 □ pop. 322. — its ✳ pop. 19.
Ulldecona (ōōl′dȧ-kō′nä) town, Tarragona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Ullswater (ŭlz′wô′tẽr) lake, 7½ m. long, Cumberland & Westmorland cos. England.
Ulm (ōōlm) ft. mfg. & cml. town, Württemburg, Germany, on Danube river, pop. 56.
Ulster (ŭl′stẽr) co. S E N. Y. 1,140 □ p. 92, × Kingston. — mfg. prov. N Ire. 8,567 □ p. 1,579.
Ulverston (ŭl′vẽr-stŭn; *colloq.* ōōs′tŭn) town, Lancashire, England, pop. 9.
Ulyungur (ōōl-yōōŋ′gōōr′) lake, Zungaria, Sinkiang, 47° 15′ N, 87° E.
Ülzen (ül′tsĕn) town, Hanover, Prussia, on Ilmenau river, pop. 10.
Uman (ōō-män′y′) town, Kiev govt. Russia in Europe, 115 m. S by W of Kiev, pop. 37.
Umatilla (ū′mȧ-tĭl′ȧ) co. N E Ore. 3,173 □ pop. 20, × Pendleton.
Umbertide (ōōm-bĕr′tē-dä) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Umbria (ŭm′brĭ-ȧ; *It.* ōōm′brē-ä) a compartimento, Italy, coextensive with Perugia prov. 3,749 □ pop. 687. See Umbrian, *a.* & *n.*
Umeå (ōō′mĕ-ō; -ô) riv. Sweden, 250 m. long, flows into Gulf of Bothnia. — town, N E Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, pop. 6.
Umon (ōō-mōn′) town, Southern Nigeria, Africa, on Cross river, pop. 5.
Umtali (ŭm-tä′lē) town, E Southern Rhodesia, S Africa, pop. 2.
Una (ōō′nȧ) riv. 110 m. long, Bosnia & Croatia, Hungary, flows into Save river.
Unadilla (ū′nȧ-dĭl′ȧ) town, Dooly co. Ga. pop. 1. — vil. Otsego co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Unalaska (ōō′nȧ-läs′kȧ) isl. Aleutian isls. Alaska, 75 m. long.
Unao (ōō′nȧ-ō) dist. of Lucknow div. United Provs. Br. Ind. 1,792 □ p. 911. — its ✳ p. 13.
Uncompahgre Peak (ŭn′kōm-pä′grē) Rocky mts. S W Colorado, 14,289 ft. high.
Underhill (ŭn′dẽr-hĭl′) town, Chittenden co. Vt. 14 m. E N E of Burlington, pop. 1.
Ung (ōōng) co. N Hungary, 1,247 □ pop. 162, × Ungvár.
Unga Peninsula (ōōŋ′gȧ) dist. S Alaska, pop. 1.
Ungarisch-Hradisch (ōōŋ′gȧ-rĭsh-hrä′dĭsh) *Bohemian* **Hradiště Uherské** (hrä′dĭsh-tyĕ ōō′hĕr-skä) comm. Moravia, Austria, pop. 5.
Ungava (ŭŋ-gā′vȧ; ŭŋ-gä′vȧ) former dist. Canada, E of Hudson bay, Canada; became part of Northwest Territories, and in 1912 was included in Quebec prov.
Ungava Bay, in N Quebec prov. Canada, large inlet of Hudson strait.
Ungvár (ōōng′vär) town with magistracy, × of Ung co. Hungary, on Ung riv. p. 17.
Unicoi (ū′nē-koi) co. N E Tennessee, 201 □ pop. 7, × Erwin.
Unieh (ü-nē′yĕh) spt. Trebizond vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 11.
Unimak (ōō′nĭ-mäk′) isl. Fox group, Alaska, 2 volcanoes, highest, 8,952 feet.
Union (ūn′yŭn) co. S Ark. 1,048 □ pop. 31, × El Dorado. — co. N Ga. 324 □ pop. 7, × Blairsville. — co. S Ill. 403 □ pop. 22, × Jonesboro. — co. E Ind. 162 □ pop. 6, × Liberty. — co. S Io. 427 □ pop. 17, × Creston. — co. W Ky. 325 □ pop. 20, × Morganfield. — par. N La. 918 □ pop. 20, × Farmerville. — co. N Miss. 412 □ pop. 19, × New Albany. — co. N E N. J. 103 □ pop. 140, × Elizabeth. — co. N E N. Mex. 6,370 □ pop. 11, × Clayton. — co. S N. C. 565 □ pop. 33, × Monroe. — co. W cen. O. 446 □ pop. 22, × Marysville. — co. N E Ore. 2,087 □ pop. 16, × La Grande. — co. E cen. Pa. 305 □ pop. 16, × Lewisburg. — co. N W S. C. 492 □ pop. 30, × Union. — co. S E S. Dak. 452 □ pop. 11, × Elk Point. — co. N E Tenn. 235 □ pop. 11, × Maynardville. — See Union City. — mfg. city, Randolph co. Ind. pop. 3. — town, Knox co. Me. pop. 1. — *or* **Union Hill**, town, Hudson co. N. J. pop. 21. — vil. Broome co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, Union co. Ore. pop. 1. — town, × of Union co. S. C. pop. 6. — *or* **Tokelau** (tō′kĕ-lä′ōō), group of isls. 5 □ S Pacific ocean, about 9° S, 172° W; British.
Union City (ūn′yŭn) vil. Branch co. Mich. pop. 1. — vil. Darke co. O. pop. 2. — bor. Erie co. Pa. pop. 4. — town, × of Obion co. Tenn. pop. 4.
Unión de Reyes (ōō-nyōn′ dā rā′yās) dist. & city, Matanzas, Cuba, p. dist. 11, city 4.
Unión, La (lä ōō-nyōn′) city, Valdivia prov. Chile, S. Am. pop. 3. — city, Murcia prov. Spain, 5 m. E of Cartagena, pop. comm. 30.
Union, La, prov. N W Luzon, Philippine islands, 634 □ pop. 139, ✳ San Fernando.
Union Point (ūn′yŭn) town, Greene co. Georgia, pop. 1.
Union Springs town, × of Bullock co. Alabama, pop. 4.
Uniontown (-toun′) town, Perry co. Ala. pop. 2. — city, Union co. Ky. pop. 1. — bor. × of Fayette co. Pa. pop. 13.
Unionville (-vĭl) city, × of Putnam co. Missouri, pop. 2.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, isl. kingdom of N W Europe composed of Great Britain (England, Wales, Scotland) & Ireland, 121,105 □ pop. 45,220. See army organization, city, *n.* 2, county, *n.* 2, legislature, *n.*, pound, *n.* 3 **a**, Britannia, *n.*, Briton, *n.*, House of Lords, House of Commons, United Kingdom in *Vocab.*
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (ä′grȧ; oud) lieutenant-governorship, N British India, 107,164 □ pop. 47,182, ✳ Allahabad; native states, 5,079 □ pop. 832.
United States of America, The, federal republic of 48 states, 2 territories (Alaska & Hawaii) and District of Columbia, N. Am. 3,624,122 □ pop. 92,284, ✳ Washington; continental U. S. 3,026,789 □ pop. 91,972; with all possessions (Porto Rico, Philippine islands, Guam, Tutuila, etc.) 3,743,306 □ pop. (in part estimated) 101,100. See army organization, city, *n.* 4, county, *n.* 3, town, *n.* 5, legislature, *n.*, congress, *n.* 4, House of Representatives, Senate, *n.* 1 **b**, president, *n.* 1 **c**, Democratic party, Republican party, tariff, *n.*, Columbia, *n.*
University (ū′nĭ-vûr′sĭ-tĭ) city, St. Louis co. Missouri, pop. 2.
University Place (ū′nĭ-vûr′sĭ-tĭ) vil. Lancaster co. Nebr. 4 m. N E of Lincoln, pop. 3.
Unley (ŭn′lĭ) suburb of Adelaide, South Australia, pop. 4, corporation 24.
Unna (ōōn′ä) min. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, 10 m. E by N of Dortmund, pop. 17.
Untermais (ōōn′tẽr-mīs) town, Tirol, Austria, pop. 7.
Untermhaus (ōōn′tĕrm-hous′) vil. Reuss-Gera principality, Germany, pop. 7.
Unterwalden (ōōn′tĕr-väl′dĕn) past. canton, cen. Switzerland, 295 □ pop. 31; divided into two demicantons, **Nidwalden** (nēt′väl′dĕn) *or* **Unterwalden-le-Bas** (Lower) (-lĕ-bä′) 112 □ pop. 14, ✳ Stanz, & **Obwalden** (ōp′väl′dĕn) *or* **Unterwalden-le-Haut** (Upper) (-lĕ-ō′) 183 □ pop. 17, ✳ Sarnen.
Unyamwezi (ōō′nyäm-wä′zĭ) plateau region, German E. Africa, S of Victoria Nyanza.
Upernivik (ōō′pĕr-nē-vĕk′) northernmost Danish settlement in Greenland, W coast.
Upholland (ŭp′hŏl′ănd) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 5.
Upington (ŭp′ĭng-tŭn) town, S W Bechuanaland, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa; pop. 2.
Upland (ŭp′lănd) city, San Bernardino co. Cal. pop. 2. — town, Grant co. Ind. pop. 1. — bor. Delaware co. Pa. pop. 2.
Upolu (ōō′pō-lōō; ōō-pō′-) one of the Samoa isls. S Pacific ocean, 335 □ pop. 18; German.
Upper Alsace, *Ger.* **Ober-Elsass** (ō′bẽr-ĕl′zäs) dist. S Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, 1,354 □ pop. 518.
Upper Alton (ôl′tŭn) city, Madison co. Illinois, 2 m. N E of Alton, pop. 3.
Upper Austria, crownland, Austria, 4,626 □ pop. 853, ✳ Linz.
Upper Bavaria, govt. dist. S E Bavaria, 6,454 □ pop. 1,532.
Upper Canada, a former name of Ontario prov. Canada.
Upper Franconia (frăŋ-kō′nĭ-ȧ) govt. dist. N E Bavaria, 2,702 □ pop. 662, ✳ Baireuth.
Upper Iowa River (ī′ō-wȧ), riv. Io. & Minn. Mower co. Minn. to Miss. river.
Upper Palatinate (pȧ-lăt′ĭ-nât), *Ger.* **Oberpfalz** (ō′bĕr-pfälts′) govt. dist. N E Bavaria, 3,732 □ pop. 600, ✳ Ratisbon.
Upper Sandusky (săn-dŭs′kĭ) vil. × of Wyandot co. Ohio, on Sandusky river, pop. 4.
Upper Senegal and Niger, colony, Fr. West Africa, 302,136 □ pop. 4,473, ✳ Bamako.
Upper Sind Frontier, dist. of Sind, Bombay, Br. India, 2,621 □ pop. 263, ✳ Jacobabad.
Upsala (ŭp-sä′lä) *Swed.* **Uppsala** (ōōp-), prov. E Svearike div. Sweden, 2,051 □ pop. 128. — its ✳ pop. 26; university.
Upshur (ŭp′shŭr) co. N E Tex. 600 □ pop. 20, × Gilmer. — co. N E cen. W. Va. 351 □ pop. 17, × Buckhannon.
Upson (ŭp′sŭn) co. W cen. Ga. 317 □ pop. 13, × Thomaston.
Upton (ŭp′tŭn) co. W Tex. 1,195 □. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2.
Ur (ûr) city and dist. anc. Babylonia, usually identified with Uru, the modern Mukayyar (mōō-kī′yär) about 135 m. S E of Babylon, on Euphrates river.
Urabá (ōō′rä-bä′; 133) commissary, N W Colombia, pop. 6, ✳ Acandí. —, **Gulf of**, inlet of Gulf of Darien, Colombia.
Urach (ōō′räĸ) town, Black Forest circle, Württemberg, pop. 5.
Ural (ū′rȧl; *Russ.* ōō-räl′y′) riv. Russia, bet. Eur. & Asia, 1,300 m. long, to Caspian sea.
Ural Mountains (ū′rȧl; *Russ.* ōō-räl′y′) Russia, from Arctic ocean to Orenburg.
Uralsk (ōō-räl′y′sk) govt. Kirghiz steppe, Russia in Asia, 137,679 □ pop. 782. — its ✳ p. 58.
Urana (ū-rä′nȧ) co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 6.
Ura-tyube (ōō′rȧ-tyōō′bĕ) town, Samarkand govt. Russian Turkestan, Asia, pop. 22.
Urbana (ûr-băn′ȧ) city, × of Champaign co. Ill. p. 8; Univ. of Illinois. — city, × of Champaign co. O. p. 8; Urbana univ.
Urbania (ōōr-bä′nyä) comm. Pesaro e Urbino prov. Marches, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Urbino (ōōr-bē′nō) *anc.* Urbi′num Horten′se, city, Pesaro e Urbino prov. It. p. comm. 18.
Urdaneta (ōōr′dä-nā′tä) mt. N E Mindoro, Phil. isls. ab. 6,797 ft. high.
Ürdingen (ür′dĭng-ĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine river, pop. 10.
Ures (ōō′rās) town, Sonora state, Mexico, on Sonora river, pop. 3.
Urfa (ōōr-fä′) *or* **Orfa** (ŏr-fä′) *anc.* Edes′sa, ft. town, Aleppo vilayet, Syria, Turkey, p. 50.
Urfahr (ōōr′fär) town, Upper Austria, on Danube river, pop. 10, comm. 16.
Urga (ōōr′gä) *or* **Kulun** (kōō′lōōn′) cml. & sacred town, ✳ of Mongolia, pop. 38.
Urgenj (ōōr-gĕnj′) *Russ.* **Urgenchi** (-gĕn′chē) town, Khiva khanate, Turkestan, pop. 3.
Uri (ōō′rē) past. canton, E Switzerland, 415 □ pop. 22, ✳ Altdorf.
Uri, Bay, *or* **Lake, of**, S E part of Lake of Lucerne, Switzerland.
Urmia (ōōr′mē-ä) *or* **Urumiah** (ōō′rōō-mē′ä) lake & town (p. 10) Azerbaijan prov. Persia.
Urmston (ûrm′stŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Urrao (ōōr-rä′ō) mun. dist. Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. 13.
Urre Lafquén *or* **Lauquén** (ōōr′rā läf-kān′, lou-kān′) salt lake, Pampa ter. Argentina; receives Rio Salado.
Uruapan (ōō′rōō-ä′pän) city, Michoacán, Mexico, pop. 13.
Uruguay (ū′rōō-gwā; ōō′rōō-gwī′) riv. S. Am. 931 m. long, Brazil to Plata riv. — republic, South America, S of Brazil, 72,210 □ pop. 1,178, ✳ Montevideo.
Uruguayana (ōō′rōō-gwä-yä′nä) town, Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil, pop. 4.
Usedom (ōō′zē-dōm) isl. 30 m. long, Pomerania, Prussia, bet. Stettiner Haff & Baltic sea.
Ushak (ōō-shäk′) mfg. town, Turkey in Asia, about 125 m. E by N of Smyrna, pop. 15.
Ushant (ŭsh′ănt) *Fr.* **Ouessant** (wĕ′sän′) *anc.* Uxan′tis, island 4½ m. long, off coast of dept. Finistère, France.
Usk (ŭsk) riv. Wales & England, 60 m. long, flows into estuary of Severn river.
Üsküp (üs-küp′) *or* **Üsküb**, *Serv.* **Skoplje** (skōp′lyĕ) *anc.* Scu′pi, town, formerly Turkish, 125 m. N W of Saloniki, pop. 30.
Uspallata (ōōs′päl-yä′tä; 195) *or* **La Cumbre** (lä kōōm′brā) pass in Andes, bet. Chile & Argentina, 12,330 ft. high.
Ussel (ü′sĕl′) town, dept. Corrèze, France, near Sarsomme river, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Uster (ōōs′tẽr) mfg. town, Zurich canton, Switzerland, 8 m. E S E of Zurich, pop. comm. 9.
Ust-Urt (ōōst′y′-ōōrt′) plateau, 92,000 □ Russia in Asia, bet. Caspian & Aral seas.
Ustyug Veliki (ōōs-tyōōk′ vyĕ-lyē′kē) town, Vologda govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 10.
Ustyuzhna (ōōs-tyōōzh′nȧ) town, Novgorod govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.
Usuki (ōō′sōō-kē) town, N E Kiushu isl. Japan, pop. 21.
Usulután (ōō-sōō′lōō-tän′) town, Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 12.
Usumacinta (ōō′sōō-mä-sēn′tä) riv. Guatemala & Mexico, 450 m. long, to Grijalva river.
Usuri (ōō-sōō′rē) riv. about 400 m. long, N E Manchuria, tributary of Amur.
Utah (ū′tô; ū′tä) state, U. S. A. 82,184 □ pop. 373, ✳ Salt Lake City. — agr. & past. co. N cen. Utah, 2,034 □ pop. 38, × Provo.
Utah Lake, lake, Utah co. Utah, 25 m. long, 150 □.
Ute Peak (ūt) mt. Williams range, Col. 11,968 ft. high. — mt. S W Col. 9,884 ft.
Utersen (ü′tẽr-zĕn) town, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, pop. 7.
Utica (ū′tĭ-kȧ) mfg. city, × of Oneida co. N. Y. on Mohawk river, pop. 74. — vil. Licking co. O. pop. 2. — large anc. coast city, N W of anc. Carthage (& mod. Tunis).
Utiel (ōō-tyĕl′) mfg. town, Valencia prov. Spain, 45 m. W by N of Valencia, pop. comm. 12.
Utingeradeel (ü′tĭŋ-gẽr-ȧ-däl′) vil. & comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 5.
Utrecht (ū′trĕkt; *Dutch* ü′trĕĸt) prov. Netherlands, 534 □ pop. 288. — town & comm. its ✳ pop. 119; treaty 1713. — vil. N W Natal, U. of South Africa, pop. 1.
Utrera (ōō-trā′rä) town, Seville prov. Spain, 19 m. S S E of Seville, pop. comm. 15.
Utsunomiya (ōōt′sōō-nō-mē′yȧ) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, ab. 60 m. N of Tokyo, pop. 47.
Uttoxeter (ū-tŏk′sē-tẽr; *colloq.* ŭk′sē-tẽr, ŭk′stẽr) town, Staffordshire, England, pop. 6.
Utuado (ōō-twä′thō; 146) mun. & town, S Arecibo dept. Porto Rico, pop. m. 41, t. 3.
Uvalde (ū-văl′dē) co. S Texas, 1,589 □ pop. 11. — city, its × pop. 4.
Uvea (ōō-vā′ä) *or* **Uea** (ōō-ā′ä) one of the Loyalty islands, S Pacific ocean, 23 □.
Uxbridge (ŭks′brĭj′) mfg. town, Worcester co. Mass. on Blackstone riv. pop. 5. — town, Middlesex co. England, 16 m. W by N of London, pop. 10.
Uxmal (ōōz-mäl′) site of ruins, Yucatan, Mexico.
Uyeda (ōō′yĕ-dȧ) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 24.
Uzdin (ōōz′dĕn) town, Torontál co. Hungary, pop. 6.
Uzès (ü′zĕs′) mfg. town, dept. Gard, France, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Užice (ōō′zhĭ-tsĕ) dept. Servia, 1,249 □ pop. 148. — its ✳ pop. 6.
Uzzano (ōōt-sä′nō) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6.

V

Vaagö (vôg′û′) two isls. **Östvaagö** (ûst′-) (East V.) & **Vestvaagö** (vĕst′-) (West V.) each 30 m. long, Lofoten isls. off N W coast of Norway, pop. 4.
Vaal (väl) riv. S Africa, S E Transvaal prov. 700 m. to Orange river.
Vaals (väls) vil. & comm. Limburg, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Vacaville (văk′ȧ-vĭl) town, Solano co. California, pop. 1.
Vács (väts) *Ger.* **Waitzen** (vīt′sĕn) town with magistracy, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, on Danube river, pop. 19.
Vaga (vä′gȧ) riv. Russia in Europe, 285 m. long, flows into Dvina river.
Vágújhely (väg′ōō′y′-hĕl-y′) *Ger.* **Waag-Neustadtl** (väĸ′-noi′shtät′l) town, Nyitra co. Hungary, on Vág river, pop. comm. 6.
Vailima (vä′ē-lē′mä) estate of R. L. Stevenson, Upolu isl. Samoa islands.
Vailsburg (vālz′bûrg) bor. Essex co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Vakh (väĸ) riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 600 m. long, flows into Ob river.
Valais (vȧ′lĕ′) agr. & past. canton, S W Switzerland, 2,017 □ pop. 128, ✳ Sion.
Valatie (vȧ-lā′shĭ-ē) vil. Columbia co. N. Y. about 18 m. S of Albany, pop. 1.
Valburg (väl′bûrg) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Vâlcea (vŭl′chä) dept. Little Wallachia, Roumania, 1,640 □ pop. 232.
Valdagno (väl-dän′yō) town, Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, on Agno river, p. comm. 11.

Ujain. Var. of Ujjain.
Ujda. See Oudjda.
Ujitze. Var. of Užice.
Ujpalánka. See Palanka.
Ulcin. See Dulcigno.
Uliarus. See Oléron.
Uljčin. See Dulcigno.
Umballa. Var. of Ambala.
Undercliff. See Edgewater.
Ungarn. See Hungary.
Union Hill. See Union.
Unter-Elsass. See Lower Alsace.
Unterweissenburg. See Alsófehér.
Upper Burma. See Burma.
Upper Chindwin. See Chindwin, Upper.
Upper Egypt. See Egypt.
Upper Guinea. See Benin.
Upper Hesse. See Oberhessen.
Upper Klamath. See Klamath.
Uppsala. See Upsala.
Urgel. See Seo de Urgel.
Urgenchi. See Urgenj.
Uruk. See Erech.
Urumchi. See Tihwafu.
Urumiah. See Urmia.
Urumtsi. See Tihwafu.
Üsküb. Var. of Üsküp.
Ustdvinsk. See Dünamünde.
Ústí nad Leben. See Aussig.
Utakamand. Var. of Ootacamund.
Uxantis. See Ushant.
Uzhitse. Eng. form of Užice.
Vacca. See Beja.
Vagh. Var. of Vakh.
Vahalis. See Waal.
Valdai Hills. See Valday Hills.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Val d'Ajol, Le (lẽ vȧl′ dȧ′zhôl′) town, dept. Vosges, France, pop. 2, comm. 8.
Valday, *or* **Valdai, Hills** (vȧl-dī′) hills & plateau, mostly in Tver & Novgorod govts. Russia; most elevated region in interior of Russia.
Valdepeñas (väl′dā-pān′yäs) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 24.
Valdés (väl-dās′) town, Oviedo prov. Spain.
Valdez (väl′dĕz; -dēs) dist. & spt. town, S Alaska, on Prince William sound, pop. dist. 5.
Valdivia (väl-dē′vyä) riv. Chile, South America, 84 m. long, to Pacific ocean. — prov. S Chile, South America, 8,400 ☐ pop. 132. — its ✱ pop. 18.
Valdobbiadene (väl-dŏb′byä-dā′nā) town, Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Valdosta (văl-dŏs′tȧ) city, × of Lowndes co. Georgia, pop. 8.
Valeggio sul Mincio (vä-lĕd′jō sōōl mēn′chō) town, Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, on Mincio river, pop. comm. 6.
Valença (vä-lĕɴ′sä) town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. dist. 34.
Valença do Minho (dōō mēn′yōō) ft. town, Portugal, on N W frontier, pop. 3.
Valence (vȧ′läɴs′) mfg. town, ✱ of dept. Drôme, France, on Rhone river, p. 23, comm. 29.
Valencia (vȧ-lĕn′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) co. W N. Mex. 5,659 ☐ pop. 13, × Los Lunas. — (*Sp pron.* vä-lĕn′thyä) old kingdom, E Spain, now provs. Valencia, Alicante, and Castellón de la Plana. — prov. Spain, 4,153 ☐ pop. 884. — *anc.* VALEN′TIA, its ✱ pop. 233. — (*pron.* vä-lĕn′syä: 138) cml. city, ✱ of Carabobo state, Venezuela, S. Am. pop. 40. — *or* **Tacarigua** (tä′kä-rē′gwä) lake, N Venezuela, near Valencia city.
Valencia de Alcántara (vä-lĕn′thy-ä dā äl-kän′tä-rä) ft. tn. Cáceres, Spain, p. comm. 10.
Valenciennes (vȧ′läɴ′syĕn′; *Angl.* vȧ-lĕn′sĭ-ĕnz′) mfg. cml. ft. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 28, communal pop. 35.
Valentia (vȧ-lĕn′shĭ-ȧ) isl. 7 m. long, Kerry co. W of Ireland. — town, S E Valentia isl.; the extreme W port of Europe. — Rom. prov. anc. Britannia; corresponding to S Scotland.
Valentine (văl′ĕn-tīn) vil. × of Cherry co. Nebraska, pop. 1.
Valenza (vä-lĕnt′sä) mfg. town, Alessandria prov. Piedmont, It. on Po riv. p. comm. 11.
Valguarnera Caropepe (väl′gwär-nā′rä kä′rō-pā′pā) town, Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 13.
Valjevo (väl′yĕ-vō) dept. Servia, 949 ☐ pop. 157. — its ✱ pop. 9.
Valki (väl′kē) town, Kharkov govt. Russ. in Europe, 25 m. W S W of Kharkov, pop. 8.
Valladolid (väl′yä-thō-lēth′; 146) prov. Spain, 3,154 ☐ pop. 284. — its ✱ pop. comm. 71.
Vallauris (vȧ′lō′rēs′) comm. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, pop. 4, comm. 8; winter resort.
Vall de Uxó (väl′ dā ōō-hō′; 262) town, Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Vallecas (väl-yä′käs) town, S E sub. of Madrid, Spain, pop. comm. 19.
Valle de Bravo (väl′yä dā brä′vō) city, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 5.
Valle de Cauca, El (ĕl väl′yä dā kou′kä) dept. Colombia, 4,180 ☐ pop. 217, ✱ Cali.
Valle de Santiago (väl′yä dā sän′tē-ä′gō; 195) city, S Guanajuato, Mexico, pop. 13.
Valledolmo (väl′lā-dŏl′mō) town, Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 5.
Vallejo (vȧ-lā′hō: -lā′ō) cml. city, Solano co. California, pop. 11.
Vallelunga Pratameno (väl′lā-lōōŋ′gä prä′tä-mā′nō) town, Sicily, Italy, 18 m. N W of Caltanissetta, pop. comm. 6.
Vallenar (väl′yä-när′; 195) city, Atacama prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 8.
Valletta (vä-lĕt′tä) spt. city, ✱ of Malta, on N E coast, Mediterranean sea, pop. 44.
Valley, co. N E Mont. 13,515 ☐ pop. 14, × Glasgow. — co. cen. Nebr. 570 ☐ pop. 9, × Ord.
Valley City, city, × of Barnes co. N. Dakota, on Sheyenne river, pop. 5.
Valley Falls, city, Jefferson co. Kansas, pop. 1.
Valley Forge, vil. Chester co. Pa.; winter quarters of Washington's army 1777–78.
Valley Junction, town, Polk co. Iowa, 5 m. W of Des Moines, pop. 3.
Valli dei Signori (väl′lē dĕ′ē sē-nyō′rē) comm. Vicenza prov. Venetia, It. p. comm. 6.
Vallo della Lucania (väl′lō dĕl′lä lōō-kä′nyä) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, p. 5.
Vallombrosa (väl′lōm-brō′sä) *i. e.* "Shady valley," resort, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, 16 m. E S E of Florence; celebrated abbey, now a forestry school. See VALLOMBROSAN, *n.*
Valls (väls) mfg. town, Tarragona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Valmontone (väl′mōn-tō′nā) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 5.
Valmy (vȧl′mē′) vil. dept. Marne, France; battle 1792.
Valognes (vȧ′lōn′y′) cml. town, dept. Manche, France, pop. 5, comm. 6.
Valparaiso (văl′pȧ-rā′zō) mfg. city, × of Porter co. Ind. pop. 7. — (*pron.* văl′pȧ-rī′sō; -rī′zō) *Span.* **Valparaíso** (väl′pä-rä-ē′sō) prov. Chile, South America, 1,935 ☐ pop. 299. — its ✱ pop. 197. See EARTHQUAKE, *n.*
Valréas (väl′rȧ′äs′) town, dept. Vaucluse, France, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Valtellina *or* **Valtelline** (väl′tĕl-lē′nä, -lē′nā) region, Italy, E of Lago di Como, in Sondrio province, Lombardy.
Valuyki (vȧ-lōō′y′-kē) town, Voronezh govt. Russia in Europe, near Oskol river, pop. 5.
Valverde (văl-vûr′dē) co. S W Tex. 3,083 ☐ pop. 9, × Del Rio. — (*pron.* väl-vĕr′dā) town, Ferro isl. Canary isls. Atlantic ocean, pop. comm. 7.
Valverde del Camino (väl-vĕr′dā dĕl kä-mē′nō) town, Huelva prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Van (vän) vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 15,170 ☐ p. 380. — its ✱ near Lake Van, p. 30.
Van, Lake (vän) salt lake, Turkey in Asia, lat. 38° 30′ N, lon. 43° E, 1,425 ☐.
Van Alstyne (văn ôl′stīn) town, Grayson co. Tex. about 16 m. S of Sherman, pop. 1.
Van Buren (văn bū′rĕn) co. N cen. Ark. 730 ☐ pop. 14, × Clinton. — co. S E Io. 477 ☐ pop. 15, × Keosauqua. — co. S W Mich. 617 ☐ pop. 33, × Paw Paw. — co. cen. Tenn. 293 ☐ pop. 3, × Spencer. — city, × of Crawford co. Ark. pop. 4. — town, Grant co. Ind. pop. 1. — town, Aroostook co. Me. pop. 3.
Vance (văns) co. N N. C. 279 ☐ pop. 19, × Henderson.
Vanceburg (văns′bûrg) town, × of Lewis co. Ky. on Ohio river, pop. 1.
Vancouver (văn-kōō′vẽr) city, × of Clarke co. Wash. pop. 9. — British isl. off W coast of British Columbia, Canada, 15,937 ☐. — city, British Columbia, terminus of Canadian Pacific Ry. pop. 100.
Vancouver, Cape, on S W coast of Alaska.
Vandalia (văn-dā′lĭ-ȧ) city, × of Fayette co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, Audrain co. Mo. pop. 2.
Vanderbilt (văn′dẽr-bĭlt) bor. Fayette co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Vanderburg (văn′dẽr-bûrg) co. S W Indiana, 233 ☐ pop. 77, × Evansville.
Vandergrift (-grĭft) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Vandergrift Heights, bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Van Diemen Gulf (văn dē′mĕn) bay, 100 m. long, N coast of Northern Ter. Australia.
Van Diemen's Land, former name (until 1853) of TASMANIA.
Väner (vĕ′nẽr), *in Eng. usually* **Vener** (vĕ′nẽr), *or* **Wenner** (vĕn′ẽr) lake, S W Sweden, 2,150 ☐.
Vänersborg (vĕ′nẽrs-bōr′y′) town, ✱ of Älfsborg prov. Sweden, pop. 8.
Vanikoro (vä′nē-kō′rō) isl. 11° 40′ S, 167° E, Santa Cruz group, S Pacific ocean, pop. 10.
Vannes (vȧn) mfg. & cml. spt. town, ✱ of dept. Morbihan, France, p. 17, communal p. 24.
Vanua Levu (vä′nōō-ä lā′vōō) isl. of Fiji group, S Pacific ocean, 2,432 ☐.
Vanves (väɴv) town, dept. Seine, France, 1 m. S of fortifications of Paris, p. comm. 16.
Van Wert (văn wûrt′) co. N W O. 406 ☐ pop. 29. — city, its × pop. 7.
Van Zandt (văn zănt′) co. N E Tex. 831 ☐ pop. 26, × Canton.
Var (vȧr) cml. agr. & mfg. dept. France, 2,234 ☐ pop. 331, ✱ Draguignan. — *It.* **Varo** (vä′rō) *anc.* VA′RUS, riv. France, 70 m. long, Alps to Mediterranean sea, 4 m. S W of Nice.
Varanger Fiord (vä-räng′ẽr) inlet, Arctic ocean bet. Russia & Norway.
Varasd (vŏ′rŏsht) *Ger.* **Warasdin** (vä′räs-dēn′) co. N Croatia, Hungary, 942 ☐ pop. 294. — town with municipal rights, geographically in & × of Varasd co. 26 ☐ pop. 13.
Varazze (vä-rät′sā) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 10.
Varberg (vär′bĕr-y′) town, Halland prov. Sweden, pop. 7.
Vardar (vär′där′) riv. 200 m. long, former Turkish vilayet of Kossovo to Saloniki gulf.
Varde (vär′dē) town, Ribe amt, S W Jutland, Denmark, pop. 5.
Varel (fä′rĕl) town & comm. Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 7.
Varese (vä-rā′sā) town, Como prov. Lombardy, N Italy, pop. comm. 22.
Varese Ligure (lē′gōō-rā) town, Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Värmland (vĕrm′länd) prov. S W Sweden, 7,461 ☐ pop. 260, ✱ Karlstad.
Varna (vȧr′nȧ) dept. Bulgaria, 2,986 ☐ p. 328. — cml. ft. spt. town, its ✱ on Black sea, p. 41.
Várpalota (vär′pŏ′lō-tō) town, Veszprém co. Hungary, pop. comm. 5.
Vas (vŏsh) *Ger.* **Eisenburg** (ī′zĕn-bōōrк) co. Hungary, 2,113 ☐ p. 436, × Szombathely.
Vasa (vä′sȧ) govt. Finland, Russia in Europe, 14,729 ☐ pop. 508, ✱ Nikolaistad.
Vasa Barris (vä′zä bär-rēsh′) riv. Brazil, to Atlantic ocean in Sergipe state.
Vashka (väsh′kȧ) riv. Russia in Europe, 200 m. long, Vologda govt. to Mezen river.
Vasilkov (vȧ′sĕl-y′-kôf′) town, Kiev govt. Russia, 19 m. S S W of Kiev, pop. 18.
Vaskút (vŏsh′kōōt) town, Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, 5 m. from Baja, pop. comm. 5.
Vaslui (väs-lōō′y′) dept. Moldavia, Roumania, 840 ☐ pop. 128. — its ✱ pop. comm. 10.
Vasquez Peak (văs′kĕz) mt. Grand co. N Colorado, 12,700 ft. high.
Vassalboro (văs′ăl-bŭr-ō) town, Kennebec co. Maine, pop. 2.
Vassar (văs′ẽr) vil. Tuscola co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Vassouras (väs-sō′räsh) town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. dist. 36.
Västerås (vĕs′tẽr-ōs′; -ōs′) town, ✱ of Västmanland prov. Sweden, pop. 19.
Västerbotten (vĕs′tẽr-bŏt′tĕn) prov. N Sweden, 22,777 ☐ pop. 161, ✱ Umea.
Västernorrland (-nôr′länd) prov. E cen. Sweden, 9,856 ☐ pop. 251, ✱ Härnösand.
Västervik (-vēk′) spt. town, Kalmar prov. Sweden, pop. 10.
Västmanland (vĕst′män-länd′) prov. Sweden, 2,602 ☐ pop. 156, ✱ Västerås.
Vasto (väs′tō) *anc.* HISTO′NIUM, town, Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, p. comm. 15.
Vasvár (vŏsh′vär) *Ger.* **Eisenburg** (ī′zĕn-bōōк) town, Vas co. Hungary, pop. comm. 4.
Vathy (vä′thē) spt. ✱ of Samos isl. p. 6. — popular name of ITHACA, tn. Ithaca isl. Greece.
Vatna *or* **Klofa, Jökull** (vät′nä, klō′fä, yû′kōōd′l) elevated snowfield, S E Iceland.
Vätter (vĕt′tẽr), *in English usually* **Vetter** (vĕt′ẽr) *or* **Wetter** (vĕt′ẽr) lake, 733 ☐ S Sweden.
Vauclin (vō′klăɴ′) commune, Martinique, French West Indies, pop. 6.
Vaucluse (vō′klüz′) dept. S E France, 1,381 ☐ pop. 239, ✱ Avignon.
Vaud (vō) *Ger.* **Waadt** (vät) agr. & past. canton, W Switz. 1,256 ☐ p. 324, ✱ Lausanne.
Vaudreuil (vō-drōōl′; *Fr.* vō′drû′y′) co. S W Quebec prov. Canada. — its ×.
Vaupés (vou-päs′) commissary, Colombia, pop. 6, ✱ Calamar.
Vavau (vä-vä′ōō) isl. 10 m. long, & group, Tonga isls. S Pacific ocean.
Växjö (vĕk′кû) town, Kronoberg prov. Sweden, pop. 7.
Vaygach (vī′gäch′) isl. 68 m. long, Russia, off N E coast, Archangel govt. Arctic ocean.
Vazzola (väd-zō′lä) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 5.
Vecchiano (vĕk-kyä′nō) town, Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Vedelago (vā′dā-lä′gō) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 9.
Veedersburg (vē′dẽrz-bûrg) town, Fountain co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Veendam (vān′däm′) comm. Groningen, Netherlands, pop. 12.
Veenendaal (vā′nĕn-däl′) vil. & comm. Utrecht, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Vega Alta (vā′gä äl′tä) mun. & town, N San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. m. 8, t. 2.
Vega Baja (bä′hä; 189) mun. & town, N San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. m. 13, t. 3.
Vega de Ribadeo (dā rē′bä-thā′ō; 133, 146) coast town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Vega, La (lä vā′gä) town, Orense prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Vega Real (rā-äl′) fertile plain, 140 m. long, Dominican Republic, Haiti island.
Vegen (vā′gĕn) isl. Nordland prov. Norway, 15 m. off coast.
Vegesack (fā′gē-zäk) spt. town, Bremen, Germany, on Weser river, pop 4.
Veghel (vā′gĕl) vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 6.
Veglia (vĕl′yä) isl. 23 m. long, Küstenland, Aust. in Adriatic sea, pop. 7. — spt. its ✱ pop. 2.
Veii (vē′yī) anc. city of Etruria, N of Rome, Italy; wars with Rome.
Vejer de la Frontera (vā-hĕr′ dā lä frōn-tā′rä; 189) tn. Cádiz prov. Spain, p. comm. 13.
Vejle (vī′y′lĕ) amt, S E Jutland, Denmark, 907 ☐ pop. 140. — town, its ✱ on Vejle fiord, pop. 17. — **Fiord,** inlet, 15 m. long, E coast of S Jutland, Denmark.
Velbert (fĕl′bĕrt) mfg. town, Düsseldorf dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 23.
Vélez (vā′läs; 268) town, Vélez prov. Santander dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 9.
Vélez Blanco (vā′läth bläŋ′kō) town, Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Vélez–Málaga (vā′läth mä′lä-gä) town, Málaga prov. Spain, pop. comm. 24.
Vélez Rubio (rōō′byō) town, Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Velikaya (vĕ-lyē′kȧ-yȧ) riv. 230 m. long, N W Russia, to Lake Pskov.
Velikiya Luki (vĕ-lyē′kē-yȧ lōō′kē) town, S E Pskov govt. Russia, pop. 8.
Velino, Monte (mōn′tä vā-lē′nō) mt. Aquila prov. cen. Italy, 8,157 ft. high.
Velino River (vā-lē′nō) riv. Italy, 54 m. long, Monte Velino to Nera riv.; noted falls, Cascata delle Marmore.
Velizh (vā-lyĕsh′) cml. town, Vitebsk govt. Russia in Europe, on Düna river, pop. 18.
Velletri (vĕl-lā′trē) town, Rome prov. Italy, 21 m. S E of Rome, pop. comm. 22.
Vellore (vĕl′lōr′) town, N. Arcot dist. Madras, Br. India, 87 m. W of Madras, pop. 45.
Velsen (vĕl′sĕn) town & comm. North Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 18.
Venado (vā-nä′thō; 146) city, San Luis Potosí state, Mexico, pop. 4.
Venado Peak (vĕ-nä′dō) mt. Sangre de Cristo range, Colorado, 12,800 ft. high.
Venango (vē-năŋ′gō) co. N W Pennsylvania, 661 ☐ pop. 56, × Franklin.
Venaria Reale (vā-nä′rē-ä rā-ä′lā) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 5.
Vendée (väɴ′dā′) dept. W France, 2,692 ☐ pop. 439, ✱ La Roche-sur-Yon.
Vendôme (väɴ′dōm′) mfg. town, dept. Loir-et-Cher, France, pop. 7, comm. 10.
Venetia (vē-nē′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) *It.* **Veneto** (vĕ′nā-tō) compartimento, Italy, 9,478 ☐ p. 3,527, ✱ Venice; provs. Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venice, Verona, & Vicenza.
Venezuela (vĕn′ē-zwē′lȧ; *Am. Sp.* vā′nā-swā′lä; 268) republic, South America, 393,976 ☐ pop. 2,714, ✱ Caracas.
Vengurla (vĕn-gōōr′lȧ) spt. town, Bombay, Br. India, 33 m. N N W of Goa, pop. 19.
Venice (vĕn′ĭs) city, Madison co. Ill. pop. 4. — *It.* **Venezia** (vā-nĕt′syä) prov. Venetia, Italy, 934 ☐ pop. 467. — its ✱ & ✱ of Venetia, a ft. cml. & mfg. city, on the Adriatic coast, pop. comm. 161. See BRIDGE OF SIGHS, COUNCIL OF TEN, DOGE, *n.*, GRAND CANAL, MARRIAGE OF THE ADRIATIC, QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC, RIALTO, *n.*
Venice, Gulf of, the N part of the Adriatic sea; sometimes, the whole sea.
Venlo *or* **Venloo** (vĕn-lō′) town & comm. Limburg, Neth. on Meuse river, pop. comm. 17.
Venosa (vā-nō′sä) *anc.* VENU′SIA, comm. Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 9.
Venray (vĕn′rī′) vil. & comm. Limburg, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
Ventimiglia (vĕn′tē-mēl′yä) comm. Porto Maurizio prov. Liguria, Italy, p. comm. 14.
Ventnor (vĕnt′nẽr) town, S Isle of Wight, Hampshire, Eng. pop. 6; watering place.
Ventuari (vĕn-twä′rē) riv. 350 m. long, Venezuela, tributary of upper Orinoco.
Ventura (vĕn-tōō′rȧ) co. S Cal. 1,878 ☐ pop. 18. — city, its × pop. 3.
Vera (vā′rä) town, Almería prov. Spain, near Mediterranean sea, pop. comm. 9.
Vera Cruz (vā′rä krōōs′; vĕr′ȧ krōōz′; 268) *officially* **Veracruz** state, Mexico, 27,883 ☐ pop. 1,124, ✱ Jalapa. — spt. town in same, its former ✱ pop. 50.
Vercelli (vĕr-chĕl′lē) *anc.* VERCEL′LÆ, city, Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, p. comm. 32.
Verchères (vĕr′shâr′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Verchères.
Verde, Cape (vûrd) extreme W cape of Africa, bet. Senegal & Gambia rivers.
Verden (fār′dĕn) mfg. town, Hanover prov. Prussia, on Aller river, pop. 10.
Verdun (vĕr′dŭn′) suburb of Montreal, Quebec prov. Canada, pop. 12. — *or* **Verdun-sur-Meuse** (-sür-mûz′) *anc.* VERODU′NUM, ft. mfg. town, dept. Meuse, France, on Meuse river, pop. comm. 22.
Vereda Nueva (vā-rā′thä nwā′vä; 146) city, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. 1.
Vereeniging (vĕ-rā′nĭ-gĭng) town, S Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa; peace treaty, 1902.
Vereya (vyĕ-rā′yȧ) town, Moscow govt. Russia, 62 m. W by S of Moscow, pop. 6.
Vergara (vĕr-gä′rä) town, Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Vergato (vĕr-gä′tō) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Vergennes (vẽr-jĕnz′) city, Addison co. Vermont, pop. 1.
Verín (vā-rēn′) town, Orense prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Verkhne–Uralsk (vyĕrк′nyĕ-ōō-räl′y′sk) town, Orenburg prov. Russia, pop. 10.
Verkhoyansk (vyĕr′kŏ-yänsk′) town, N E Siberia, N pole of cold for Eastern Hemisphere, 67° 34′ N, 134° 20′ E.
Vermandois (vĕr′mäɴ′dwä′) anc. dist. of France, now incl. in depts. Aisne, Somme, & Oise.
Vermilion (vẽr-mĭl′yŭn) co. E Ill. 921 ☐ pop. 78, × Danville. — co. W Ind. 254 ☐ pop. 19, × Newport. — par. S La. 1,213 ☐ pop. 26, × Abbeville. — vil. Erie co. O. pop. 1. — city, × of Clay co. S. Dak. pop. 2; Univ. of South Dakota.
Vermont (vẽr-mŏnt′) state, N E U. S. A. 9,124 ☐ pop. 356, ✱ Montpelier. See GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE. — vil. Fulton co. Ill. pop. 1.
Vernasca (vĕr-näs′kä) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Vernio (vĕr′nyō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 7.
Vernon (vûr′nŭn) par. W La. 1,367 ☐ pop. 17, × Leesville. — co. W Mo. 839 ☐ pop. 29, × Nevada. — co. S W Wis. 821 ☐ pop. 28, × Viroqua. — town, Tolland co. Conn. pop. 9. — town, × of Wilbarger co. Tex. pop. 3. — (*Fr. pron.* vĕr′nôɴ′) town, dept. Eure, France, pop. 7, comm. 9.
Veröcze (vĕr′ē-tsĕ) *Croat.* **Virovitica** (vē′rō-vē′tē-tsȧ) co. Slavonia, Hungary, 1,857 ☐ pop. 241. — town in same, pop. comm. 8.
Verolanuova (vĕr′ō-lä-nwô′vä) comm. Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 5.

Valentia. See VALENCIA, Spain.
Valetta. Var. of VALLETTA.
Valleyfield. See SALABERRY-DE-VALLEYFIELD.
Valona. Var. of AVLONA.
Valyevo. Eng. form of VALJEVO.
Varo. See VAR.
Varshava. See WARSAW.
Varus. See VAR.
Veles. See KÖPRILI.
Vener. See VÄNER.
Veneto. See VENETIA.
Venezia. See VENICE.
Venta Belgarum. See WINCHESTER, Eng.
Venusia. See VENOSA.
Verapaz, Alta. See ALTA VERAPAZ.
Verapaz, Baja. See BAJA VERAPAZ.
Verbanus Lacus. See MAGGIORE, LAGO.
Verde Islands, Cape. See CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.
Veria. See KARAFERIEH.
Verkhni Lomov. See LOMOV, VERKHNI.
Verkhnyaya Tunguska. See TUNGUSKA.
Vermejo. See SALADO, RÍO.

Verolengo (vĕr′ō-lĕŋ′gō) town, Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Veroli (vā′rō-lē) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 14.
Verona (vē-rō′nȧ) bor. Essex co. N. J. pop. 2. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 3. — (*It. pron.* vā-rō′nä) prov. Venetia, Italy, 1,186 □ pop. 475. — its ✱ a ft. city, pop. comm. 82.
Versailles (vĕr-sālz′) city, × of Woodford co. Ky. pop. 2. — city, × of Morgan co. Mo. pop. 2. — vil. Darke co. O. pop. 2. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 1. — (vĕr′sä′y′; *Angl.* vĕr-sālz′) city, 12 m. W S W of Paris, ✱ of dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. comm. 60; palace of Louis XIV. (now museum), gardens, fountains, etc.
Versecz (vĕr′shĕts), *Ger.* **Werschetz** (vĕr′shĕts) ft. town with municipal rights, geographically in Temes co. Hungary, 76 □ pop. 27.
Verulam (vĕr′ōō-lăm) vil. E Natal, U. of South Africa.
Verviers (vĕr′vyā′) mfg. town, Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 47.
Vervins (vĕr′văɴ′) town, dept. Aisne, France, pop. 3; treaty 1598.
Vésinet, Le (lẽ vā′zē′nĕ′) town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, near Seine riv. p. 2, comm. 6.
Vesoul (vē-zōōl′) mfg. town, ✱ of dept. Haute-Saône, France, pop. 9, comm. 11.
Vestal Peak, mt. San Juan co. Col. 13,846 ft. high.
Vesteraalen (vĕs′tĕr-ô′lĕn) N group of Lofoten isls. Norway.
Vestfiord (vĕst′fyôrd′) bay, 95 m. long, bet. Lofoten isls. and coast of Norway.
Vesuvius (vē-sū′vĭ-ŭs) *It.* **Vesuvio** (vā-zōō′vyō) volcano, E of Naples bay, S Italy, 4,267 ft. high; numerous destructive eruptions, esp. in A. D. 79 & 1906.
Veszprém (vĕs′prām) co. W Hungary, 1,526 □ pop. 230. — town with magistracy, its × on Séd river, pop. 15.
Vetralla (vā-träl′lä) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 8.
Vevay (vē-vā′) city, × of Switzerland co. Indiana, pop. 1.
Vevey (vē-vā′) *Ger.* **Vivis** (vē′vēs) comm. Vaud canton, Switz. on Lake of Geneva, p. 14.
Vézère (vā′zâr′) riv. France, 120 m. long, dept. Corrèze to Dordogne river.
Vezir-Köpri (vā-zēr′-kû-prē′) town, N W Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 9.
Vezzano Ligure (vā-dzä′nō lē′gōō-rā) comm. Genoa, prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 6.
Viadana (vyä-dä′nä) town, Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, on Po river, pop. comm. 17.
Viana (vyä′nä) town, Orense, Spain, p. comm. 8. — city, Navarra, Spain, p. comm. 3.
Vianna do Castello (vē-än′ä dōō käs-tĕl′ōō) dist. Minho prov. Portugal, 858 □ pop. 227. — cml. spt. town, its ✱ pop. 9.
Viareggio (vyä-rĕd′jō) spt. town, Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. comm. 21.
Viborg (vē′bŏrᴋ) amt, cen. Jutland, Denmark, 1,181 □ pop. 121. — tn. its ✱ p. 11. — (*Swed.* vē′bŏr-y′) *Finnish* **Wiipuri** (vē′pōō-rē) govt. Finland, 11,756 □ p. 509. — its ✱ p. 50.
Vicchio (vēk′kyō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 12.
Vicenza (vē-chĕnt′sä) prov. Venetia, Italy, 1,056 □ pop. 496. — *anc.* VICEN′TIA, its ✱ p. 55.
Vich (vēch) *anc.* AU′SA, town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Vichy (vē′shē′; *Angl.* vĭsh′ĭ) town, dept. Allier, France, pop. comm. 17; mineral springs.
Vicksburg (vĭks′bûrg) vil. Kalamazoo co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, × of Warren co. Miss. on Mississippi river, pop. 21; siege & capture 1863.
Vico del Gargano (vē′kō dĕl gär-gä′nō) comm. Foggia prov. Italy, on Monte Gargano, p. 9.
Vico Equense (vē′kō ā-kwĕn′sā) town, Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Vicopisano (vē′kō-pē-sä′nō) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 7.
Viçosa (vē-sō′zä) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. dist. 46.
Victor (vĭk′tẽr) town, Teller co. Colorado, pop. 3.
Victoria (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ȧ) co. S Tex. 890 □ pop. 15. — city, its × pop. 4. — state, S E Australia, 87,884 □ pop. 1,316, ✱ Melbourne. — co. South Australia, Australia, pop. 20. — co. Western Australia, Australia, pop. 10. — co. New Brunswick, Canada. — co. Nova Scotia prov. Canada, × Baddeck. — co. cen. Ontario prov. Canada, × Lindsay. — spt. city, ✱ of Brit. Columbia, Canada, pop. 32. — spt. city, ✱ of Hongkong colony, China, pop. 161. — spt. chief tn. of Mahé & ✱ of Seychelles. — (*Span. pron.* vēk-tō′rē-ä) town, Entre Rios prov. Argentina, pop. 6. — spt. town, ✱ of Espirito Santo state, Brazil, pop. 12. — town, Pernambuco state, Brazil, pop. dist. 32. — city, Malleco prov. Chile, pop. 10. — town, Aragua state, Venezuela, pop. 5. — pueblo (pop. 15) & town (pop. 8) Tarlac prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. — peak, Palawan, Phil. isls. ab. 5,680 ft. high.
Victoria Falls (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ȧ) falls in Zambezi riv. Rhodesia, British S. Africa, just W of 26° E, about 350 ft. high. — falls in Iguassú riv. (bet. Paraná state, Brazil, & Missiones prov. Argentina) ab. 6 m. above its confluence with Paraná riv.; ab. 200 ft. high.
Victoria Island, isl. Northwest Ters. Can. in Arctic oc. bet. 69°-73° N, 101°-118° W.
Victoria Land, in antarctic regions, 70°-79° S; discovered in 1841. — S E part of Victoria Island, Canada.
Victoria Nyanza (nyän′zä) lake (*nyanza*) E Africa, lat. 3° S-0° 25′ N, lon. 31° 45′-34° 45′ E, ab. 26,000 □; a source of Nile river.
Victoria West, town, cen. Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 3.
Vidalia (vĭ-dāl′yȧ) town, Toombs co. Ga. pop. 2. — town, × of Concordia par. La. on Mississippi river, pop. 1.
Vidin (vĭ′dĕn) dept. Bulgaria, 1,700 □ pop. 237. — ft. town, its ✱ on Danube riv. pop. 16.
Viedma (vyād′mä) lake, 53 m. long, Santa Cruz ter. S Argentina, S of Lake San Martin.
Vienna (vī-ĕn′ȧ) town, × of Dooly co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Johnson co. Ill. pop. 2. — (*pron.* vē-ĕn′ȧ) *Ger.* **Wien** (vēn) *anc.* VINDOBO′NA, mfg. & cml. city, ✱ of Lower Austria, of Austria, & of Austria-Hungary, on Danube river, pop. 2,031.
Vienne (vyĕn) riv. France, 217 m. long, dept. Corrèze to Loire riv. — dept. W France, 2,712 □ pop. 332, ✱ Poitiers. — *anc.* VIEN′NA, town, dept. Isère, France, pop. 21, communal pop. 25. See COUNCIL OF VIENNE.
Viennois (vyĕ′nwä′) anc. dist. France, now included in depts. Drôme & Isère.
Vientiane (vyān′tyän′) town, French ✱ of Laos ter. Fr. Indo-China, on the Mekong, p. 27.
Vieques (vyā′kās) isl. off E coast of Porto Rico; belongs to Humacao dept. — mun. & town on same, pop. mun. 10, town 3.
Vierlande (fēr′län′dē) lowland ter. S E of Hamburg, Germany.
Viernheim (fērn′hīm) market town, Starkenburg prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 9.
Viersen (fēr′zĕn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 30.
Vierzon-Villages (vĕr′zôɴ′-vē′läzh′) town, dept. Cher, France, pop. 6, comm. 7.
Vierzon-Ville (vyĕr′zôɴ′-vēl′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Cher, France, pop. 12.
Vieste (vyĕs′tā) town, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, on Adriatic sea, pop. comm. 9.
Vietri sul Mare (vyā′trē sōōl mä′rā) comm. Salerno prov. Italy, pop. 8.
Vieux-Condé (vyû′-kôɴ′dā′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 4, comm. 8.
Vigan (vē′gän) pueblo (pop. 15) & town (pop. 6) ✱ of Ilocos Sur prov. Luzon, Phil. isls.
Vigan, Le (lẽ vē′gäɴ′) mfg. & min. town, dept. Gard, France, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Vigarano Mainarda (vē′gä-rä′nō mī-när′dä) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Vigatto (vē-gät′tō) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Vigevano (vē-jĕ′vä-nō) mfg. town, Pavia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 28.
Vignola (vēn-yô′lä) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Vigo (vē′gō; vī′gō) co. W Ind. 409 □ pop. 88, × Terre Haute. — (*pron.* vē′gō) spt. city, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 41.
Vigo, Bay of (vē′gō) inlet of Atlantic ocean, Pontevedra prov. Spain.
Vigone (vē-gō′nā) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 5.
Vigonza (vē-gônt′sä) comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 8.
Világos (vē′lä-gōsh) town, Arad co. Hungary, pop. comm. 7.
Vilaine (vē′lĕn′) riv. France, 140 m. long, dept. Mayenne to Atlantic ocean.
Vilas (vī′lȧs) co. N Wis. 833 □ pop. 6, × Eagle River.
Vilbel (fĭl′bĕl) town, Oberhessen prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 5.
Vilich (fē′lĭᴋ) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Bonn, pop. comm. 16.
Vilkomir (vēl′y′-kō-mēr′) town, Kovno govt. Russia in Europe, on Sventa river, pop. 17.
Villa Bartolommea (vēl′lä bär-tō′lōm-mē′ä) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 7.
Villabate (vēl′lä-bä′tā) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 6.
Villacañas (vēl′yä-kän′yäs) town, Toledo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Villacarillo (-kä-rēl′yō) town, Jaén prov. Spain, 43 m. N E of Jaén, pop. comm. 11.
Villach (fĭl′äᴋ) *Slovenian* **Beljak** (bĕl′yäk) town, Carinthia, Austria, pop. 15, comm. 19.
Villacidro (vēl′lä-chē′drō) town, Cagliari prov. Sardinia isl. Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Villa del Pilar (vēl′yä dĕl pē-lär′) town, S W part of Paraguay, S. America, pop. 10.
Villafamés (vēl′yä-fä-mās′) town, Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Villafranca de los Barros (vēl′yä-fräŋ′kä dā lōs bär′rōs) city, Badajoz, Spain, pop. 13.
Villafranca del Panadés (dĕl pä′nä-thās′; 146) town, Barcelona prov. Spain, p. comm. 8.
Villafranca de Xira (vēl′lä-fräɴ′kä dā shē′rä) town, Estremadura, Portugal, pop. 5.
Villafranca di Verona (vēl′lä-fräŋ′kä dē vā-rō′nä) town, Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. comm. 11; treaty 1859.
Villafranca Piemonte (-fräŋ′kä pyā-mōn′tā) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 7.
Villagarcía (vēl′yä-gär-thē′ä) spt. town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Villagrán (vēl′yä-grän′) town, Tamaulipas, Mexico.
Villa Grove (vĭl′ȧ) vil. Douglas co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Villa Hayes (vēl′yä ä′yĕs; hāz′; 195) town, W Paraguay, on Paraguay riv. pop. 2; named after President Hayes of U. S. A.
Villahermosa (vēl′yä-ĕr-mō′sä) town, Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5.
Villajoyosa (vēl′yä-hō-yō′sä; 189) spt. town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Villalba (vēl-yäl′bä) town, Lugo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Villamartín (vēl′yä-mär-tēn′) town, Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Villa Minozzo (vēl′lä mē-nôt′sō) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. 8.
Villa Nova de Gaia (nō′vä dĕ gä′yä) town, Portugal, on Douro riv. op. Oporto, p. 6.
Villanova de Portimão (vēl′lä-nō′vä dĕ pōr′tē-mouɴ′) town, Faro dist. Portugal, pop. 6.
Villanova Monteleone (-nō′vä mōn′tā-lā-ō′nā) comm. Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. 5.
Villa Nueva (vēl′yä nwā′vä) town, Córdoba prov. Argentina, pop. 4.
Villanueva de Arosa (vēl′yä-nwā′vä dā ä-rō′sä) town, Pontevedra, Spain, p. comm. 7.
Villanueva de Córdoba (-dā kôr′dō-vä; 133) tn, Córdoba prov. Spain, p. comm. 10.
Villanueva del Arzobispo (dĕl är′thō-bēs′pō) town, Jaén prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Villanueva de la Serena (lä sā-rā′nä) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 15.
Villanueva y Geltrú (vēl′yä-nwā′vä ē hĕl-trōō′; 172) spt. town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Villa Real (rā-äl′) dist. Traz-os-Montes prov. Portugal, 1,650 □ pop. 244. — its ✱ pop. 7.
Villa Rica (vēl′yä rē′kä; 195) town, S cen. Paraguay, South America, pop. 25.
Villarosa (vēl′lä-rô′zä) town, Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Villarreal (vēl′yär-rā-äl′) town, Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. comm. 18.
Villarrobledo (vēl′yär-rō-blā′thō; 146) town, Albacete prov. Spain, pop. comm. 13.
Villarrubia de los Ojos (-rōō′byä dā lōs ō′hōs; 189) town, Ciudad Real, Spain, p. comm. 6.
Villa San Giovanni (vēl′lä sän jō-vän′nē) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 6.
Villaviciosa (vēl′yä-vē-thyō′sä) town, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 22.
Villa Viçosa (vēl′lä vē-sō′zä) town, Alagoas, Brazil, pop. dist. 36.
Villefranche (vēl′fräɴsh′) ft. spt. comm. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, p. 5. — town, dept. Aveyron, France, p. 6, comm. 8. — town, dept. Rhône, France, p. 15, comm. 16.
Villejuif (vēl′zhwēf′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 9; suburb of Paris.
Villemonble (-môɴ′bl′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 9.
Villena (vēl-yā′nä) town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 16.
Villeneuve-Saint-Georges (vēl′nûv′-săɴ′-zhôrzh′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, Fr. p. 11.
Villeneuve-sur-Lot (-sür′-lō′) town, dept. Lot-et-Garonne, France, pop. 8, comm. 13.
Villers-Bretonneux (vē′lâr′-brē-tō′nû′) town & comm. dept. Somme, France, p. 4.
Villers-Cotterets (-kō′tē-rĕ′) comm. dept. Aisne, Fr. p. 6; bp. of Alexandre Dumas (*père*).
Villerupt (vēl′rüp′) town dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 8, comm. 9.
Villeta (vēl-yā′tä; 195) town, Paraguay, on Paraguay riv. near Asunción, pop. 4.
Villeurbanne (vēl′ür′bån′) mfg. town, dept. Rhône, France, pop. 41, comm. 43.
Villiers (vĭl′yẽrz) co. S W Victoria, Australia, pop. 23.
Villingen (fĭl′ĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, S Baden, Germany, 28 m. E N E of Freiburg, pop. 11.
Villisca (vĭ-lĭs′kȧ) city, Montgomery co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Villorba (vēl-lôr′bä) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.
Vilno (vēl′nō) *or* **Wilna** (vēl′nȧ) govt. Russia, 16,181 □ pop. 1,957. — its ✱ pop. 200.
Vilvorde (vēl′vōrd′) mfg. town, Brabant prov. Belgium, on Senne river, pop. 16.
Vilyuy (vē-lyōō′y′) riv. 1,300 m. long, E Siberia, tributary of Lena river.
Vimeiro (vē-mĕ′ē-rōō) vil. Lisbon dist. Portugal, near coast; battle 1808.
Vimercate (vē′mĕr-kä′tā) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 7.
Viña del Mar (vē′nyä dĕl mär′) town, Chile, suburb of Valparaiso, pop. 26.
Viñales (vēn-yä′lās) dist. (pop. 17) & city (pop. 1) Pinar del Rio prov. Cuba.
Vinalhaven (vī′năl-hā′v′n) town, Knox co. Maine, pop. 2.
Vinaroz (vē′nä-rōth′; 268) cml. town, Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Vincennes (vĭn-sĕnz′) city, × of Knox co Ind. pop. 15. — (*Fr. pron.* văɴ′sĕn′) mfg. town, dept. Seine, France, pop. 34, comm. 39; castle & forest.
Vincent (vĭn′sĕnt) co. S South Island, New Zealand, pop. 5.
Vinci (vēn′chē) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 9.
Vindhya Hills (vĭnd′yä) range, cen. India, dividing Gangetic basin from the Deccan.
Vineland (vīn′lănd) bor. Cumberland co. New Jersey, pop. 5.
Vinga (vēn′gō) *or* **Thersiopolis** (tĕr′zē-ō′pō-lēs) town, Temes co. Hungary, p. comm. 5.
Vinh (vĭn′y′) spt. town, Annam, 190 m. N W by N of Hué, pop. 12.
Vinita (vĭ-nē′tȧ) city, × of Craig co. Oklahoma, pop. 4.
Vinkovce (vĭn-kôf′tsĕ) *Hung.* **Vinkovcze** (vĭn′kôf-chĕ) town, Szerém co. Slavonia, Hungary, pop. comm. 9.
Vinnitsa (vēn′nyē-tsȧ) town, Podolia govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 52.
Vinton (vĭn′tŭn) co. S O. 412 □ pop. 13, × McArthur. — city, × of Benton co. Io. pop. 3. — town, Roanoke co. Va. pop. 2.
Vintondale (-dāl) bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Vionville (vyôɴ′vēl′) vil. Lorraine, Germany, near Metz; battle (also called battle of Mars-la-Tour) near here 1870.
Viramgam (vē′rŭm-gäm′) town, Ahmadabad dist. Bombay, British India, pop. 23.
Virden (vûr′dĕn) city, Macoupin co. Illinois, pop. 4.
Vire (vēr) min. & mfg. town & comm. dept. Calvados, France, pop. 6.
Virgilio (vēr-jēl′yō) *formerly* **Pietola** (pyā′tō-lä) vil. Lombardy, Italy, about 3 m. S of Mantua, pop. 3; on site of anc. ANDES, birthplace of Vergil.
Virgin, Cape, headland, Argentina, S. America, N entrance to Strait of Magellan.
Virginia (vẽr-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ) state U. S. A. 40,262 □ pop. 2,062, ✱ Richmond. See CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS, MOTHER OF STATES, OLD DOMINION. — city, × of Cass co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, St. Louis co. Minn. pop. 10.
Virginia City, city, × of Storey co. Nev. pop. 2.
Virginia Peak, mt. Douglas co. cen. Colorado, 10,600 ft. high.
Virgin Islands, group, Brit. W. Ind. a presidency of the Leeward isls. col. (Brit.), 58 □ pop. 6, ✱ Road Town. — **of the United States**, group, consisting of the isls. St. Thomas, St. Croix, & St. John, 139 □ pop. 26. ✱ St. Thomas, pop. 10.
Virgin River, 200 m. long, S W Utah to Colorado river.
Viroqua (vĭ-rō′kwȧ) city, × of Vernon co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Visalia (vĭ-sā′lĭ-ȧ) city, × of Tulare co. California, pop. 5.
Visayan Islands (vē-sä′yän) *or* **Bisayas** (bē-sä′yäs; 133) group, cen. Phil. isls.; chief isls. Panay, Samar, Leyte, Cebu, Negros, Bohol, & Masbate.
Visby (vēs′bü) *or* **Wisby** (wĭz′bĭ) spt. town, ✱ of Gottland prov. Sweden, 115 m. S S E of Stockholm, pop. 10. See LAWS OF OLÉRON.
Viso del Alcor, El (ĕl vē′sō dĕl äl-kōr′) town, Seville prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Viso, Monte (mōn′tā vē′zō) mt. of Alps, 40 m. S W of Turin, 12,605 ft. high.
Visso (vēs′sō) comm. Macerata prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 6.
Vistula (vĭs′tū-lȧ) *Ger.* **Weichsel** (vīk′sĕl) riv. Carpathian mts. 652 m. to Baltic sea.
Vita (vē′tä) comm. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
Vitebsk (vē′tyĕpsk) govt. Russia in Europe, 16,983 □ pop. 1,851. — its ✱ pop. 86.
Viterbo (vē-tĕr′bō) city, Rome prov. cen. Italy, 40 m. N N W of Rome, pop. comm. 23.
Viti Levu (vē′tē lā′vōō) largest of the Fiji isls. 4,112 □ ✱ Suva.
Vitim (vē′tyĭm) riv. 1,100 m. long, E Siberia, flows N to Lena river.
Vitoria (vē-tō′rē-ä) town, ✱ of Álava prov. Spain, pop. comm. 33; battle 1813.
Vitré (vē′trā′) mfg. & cml. town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 7, comm. 11.
Vitry-le-François (vē′trē′-lẽ-fräɴ′swȧ′) town, dept. Marne, France, pop. comm. 9.
Vitry-sur-Seine (-sür′-sân′) town & comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 15; sub. of Paris.
Vittoria (vēt-tô′rē-ä) town, Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 31.
Vittorio (vēt-tô′rē-ō) *or* **Ceneda** (chĕ′nā-dä) mfg. town, Treviso prov. Italy, p. comm. 21.
Vivarais (vē′vȧ′rĕ′) anc. dist. of France, now mostly in dept. Ardèche.
Vitznau (fĭts′nou) vil. near Rigi, Lucerne canton, Switz. on Lake of Lucerne; resort.
Vivero (vē-vā′rō) coast town, Lugo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 13.

Verulamium. See SAINT ALBANS.
Vesontio. See BESANÇON.
Vesterås. See VÄSTERÅS.
Vesterbotten. See VÄSTERBOTTEN.
Vesternorrland. See VÄSTERNORRLAND.
Vestervik. See VÄSTERVIK.
Vestmanland. See VÄSTMANLAND.
Vestvaagö. See VAAGÖ.
Vesunna. See PÉRIGUEUX.
Vesuvio. See VESUVIUS.
Vetter. See VÄTTER.
Vexiö. See VÄXJÖ.
Vicentia. See VICENZA.
Victoria, Ciudad. See CIUDAD VICTORIA.
Victoria, Mt. See OWEN STANLEY.
Vicus Julii. See GERMERSHEIM.
Vicus Julius. See AIRE.
Vier Waldstätter See. See LUCERNE, LAKE OF.
Vilkovishki. See WILKOWISZKI.
Villa Argentina. See CHILECITO.
Villa Bella. See MATTO GROSSO.
Vilna. Var. of VILNO.
Vindobona. See VIENNA.
Vinohrady Královské. See KÖNIGLICHE WEINBERGE.
Vinkovcze. See VINKOVCE.
Viotia. See BŒOTIA.
Virovitica. See VERÖCZE.
Vitkovic. See WITKOWITZ.

Vivi (vē′vē′) town, Belgian Congo, on Congo riv. 37 m. E of Boma.
Vizagapatam (vē-zŭg′ȧ-pȧ-tăm′) dist. N E Madras pres. British India, 17,222 □ pop. 3,190. — spt. its ✻ pop. 41.
Vizcaya (vēth-kä′yä; 268) *or* **Biscaya** (bēs-kä′yä ; 133) one of the three Basque provs. N Spain, 836 □ pop. 350, ✻ Bilbao.
Vizeu (vē-zā′ōō) dist. Beira prov. Portugal, 1,938 □ pop. 417. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Vizianagram (vē′zē-ăn′ȧ-grŭm′) town, Vizagapatam dist. Madras pres. Br. India, p. 37.
Vizzini (vēt-sē′nē) town, Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 21.
Vlaardingen (vlär′dĭng-ĕn) town & comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 22.
Vladikavkaz (vlȧ′dyĭ-kȧf-kȧs′) town, ✻ of Terek prov. N. Caucasia, Russia, pop. 70.
Vladimir (vlȧ-dyē′mēr) govt. cen. Russia, 18,821 □ pop. 1,918.
Vladimir na Klyazmye (nȧ klyäz′myĕ) town, ✻ of Vladimir government, pop. 31.
Vladimir–Volynski (-vŏ-lĭn′skē) town, Volhynia govt. Russia, pop. 8.
Vladivostok (vlȧ′dyĭ-vŏs-tôk′) ft. naval spt. Russia in Asia, on Japan sea, pop. 108.
Vlagtwedde (vläKt′wĕd′ē) vil. & comm. S E part Groningen, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
Vlaşca (vlȧsh′kȧ) dept. Great Wallachia, Roumania, 1,730 □ pop. 259.
Vlissingen (vlĭs′ĭng-ĕn) *Eng.* **Flushing** (flŭsh′ĭng) ft. spt. & comm. (p. 21) Zeeland, Neth.
Voghera (vō-gâ′rä) town, Pavia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. comm. 23.
Vogtland (fōKt′länt′) old dist. of Germany ; S W Saxony kingdom and vicinity.
Vohwinkel (fō′vĭŋ′kĕl) vil. Rhine prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 15.
Voiron (vwȧ′rôN′) mfg. town, dept. Isère, France, pop. 9, comm. 13.
Volcano Bay, S E coast of Yezo isl. Japan, 42° 20′ N.
Volchansk (vŏl-chȧnsk′) town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 7.
Volga (vŏl′gȧ ; *Russ.* vôl′gȧ) riv. Russia in Europe, 2,300 m. long, Tver govt. to Caspian sea; largest river of Europe.
Volhynia (vŏl-ĭn′ĭ-ȧ) *Russ.* **Volyn** (vŏ-lĭn′y′) govt. Russia in Europe, 27,699 □ pop. 3,920, ✻ Zhitomir.
Völklingen (fûlk′lĭng-ĕn) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Saar river, pop. comm. 18.
Volkovisk (vŏl′kŏ-vēsk′) town, Grodno govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 8.
Vologda (vô′lŏg-dȧ) govt. Russia in Eur. 155,265 □ pop. 1,651. — cml. city, its ✻ pop. 29.
Volos (vô′lŏs) *anc.* Iol′cus, town ✻ of Magnesia nome, Thessaly, Gr. on G. of Volos, p. 23.
Volos, Gulf of, *anc.* Si′nus Pegasæ′us, inlet, Ægean sea, Magnesia nome, Greece.
Volosca (vō-lŏs′kä) vil. in Volosca-Abbazia comm. (pop. 7) Istria, Austria, on Gulf of Fiume, pop. 2 ; resort.
Volpago (vōl-pä′gō) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 7.
Volpiano (vōl-pyä′nō) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 6.
Volsk (vôl′y′ŭk) town, Saratov govt. Russia in Europe, on Volga river, pop. 27.
Volta (vŏl′tȧ) riv. 670 m. long, Gold Coast, W Africa ; in part forms Togo boundary.
Voltas, Cape (vŏl′tȧs) on W coast of S Africa, at mouth of Orange river.
Volterra (vōl-tĕr′rä) *anc.* Volater′ræ, town, Pisa prov. It. 32 m. S E of Pisa, p. comm. 16.
Voltri (vōl′trē) town, Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, on Genoa gulf, pop. comm. 16.
Volusia (vō-lū′shä) co. E Florida, 1,256 □ pop. 17, × De Land.
Voorst (vōrst) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 11.
Vorarlberg (fōr′ärl′bĕrK) crownland W of Tirol, Austria, 1,005 □ pop. 145, ✻ Bregenz.
Vormen (vŏr′mĕn) riv. Norway, Lake Mjös to Glommen river.
Voronezh (vŏ-rô′nyĕsh) govt. Russia in Eur. 25,443 □ p. 3,421. — cml. city, its ✻ p. 91.
Vosges (vōzh) *Ger.* **Vogesen** (vō-gā′zĕn) *anc.* Vos′egus, Vog′esus, mts. Fr. & Ger. ; highest, Sulzer Belchen, in Alsace, 4,667 ft. — dept. France, 2,305 □ pop. 434, ✻ Épinal.
Voskresensk (vŏs′krĕ-syĕnsk′) town, Moscow govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Vöslau (fûs′lou) vil. Lower Austria, 12 m. N of Wiener-Neustadt, p. 4 ; resort : wine.
Votkinski Zavod (vôt′kēn-skē zȧ-vôt′) *or* **Kamskovotkinski** (kȧm′skō-vôt′kēn-skē) mfg. town, Vyatka govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 21.
Voznesensk (vŏz′nyĕ-syĕnsk′) town, Kherson govt. Russia, near Bug river, pop. 12.
Vraca (vrä′tsȧ) *Bulg.* **Vrattsa**, dept. Bulgaria, 2,670 □ pop. 312. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Vranja (vrȧn′yȧ) *Eng.* **Vranya**, dept. Servia, 1,676 □ pop. 253. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Vrbas (v′r-bȧs′) riv. W cen. Bosnia, 106 m. long to Save riv.
Vrhgorac *or* **Vrgorac** (v′r′gō-rȧts) town, Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 2, comm. 11.
Vriezenveen (vrē′zĕn-vān′) vil. & comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 5.
Vrlika (v′r′lē-kȧ) comm. Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 14.
Vryburg (vrī′bûrg) town, E Bechuanaland, Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Vryheid (vrī′hīt) vil. N W Natal, U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Vuelta Abajo (vwĕl′tä ä-bä′hō ; 133, 189) popular name of dist. consisting of all Cuba W of meridian of Havana, that is, mostly Pinar del Río prov. ; famous for tobacco.
Vueltas (vwĕl′täs) town, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 1.
Vught (vŭKt) vil. & comm. North Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Vukovár (vōō-kō′vär; *Hung.* vōō′kō-vär) comm. × of Szerém co. Slavonia, Hungary, p. 10.
Vulcano (vōōl-kä′nō) *anc.* Hi′era, the most S of the Lipari isls. Mediterranean sea.
Vyatka (vyȧt′kȧ) govt. Rus. in Eur. 59,329 □ pop. 3,807. — city, its ✻ on Vyatka riv. p. 42.
Vyazma (vyäz′mȧ) town, Smolensk govt. Russia in Europe, on Vyazma river, pop. 17.
Vychegda (vĭ′chĕg-dȧ) river 640 m. long, N Russia, flows W S W to Dvina river.
Vyerny (vyĕr′nĭ) *or* **Vyernoe** (vyĕr′nō-yĕ) town, ✻ of Semiryechensk govt. Russian Turkestan, 50 m. N of the Issyk-Kul, pop. 33.
Vyshni Volochek (vĭsh′nyē vŏ′lō-chôk′) town, N Tver govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 16.

W

Waal (wäl) *anc.* Va′halis, riv. Netherlands, the left arm of the lower Rhine riv. ; anastomoses with estuaries of the Meuse river.
Waalwijk (wäl′wīk) vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 5.
Waas, Mount (wäs), peak, La Sal mts. Utah, 12,319 ft. high.
Wabash (wô′băsh) riv. 517 m. long, W O. Ind. & bet. Ind. & Ill. to Ohio river. — co. S E Ill. 220 □ pop. 15, × Mount Carmel.—co. N E cen. Ind. 425 □ pop. 27. — city, its × pop. 9.
Wabasha (wä′bȧ-shô′) co. S E Minnesota, 541 □ pop. 19. — city, its × pop. 3.
Wabaunsee (wȧ-bôn′sē) co. N E Kansas, 795 □ pop. 13, × Alma.
Wachusett Mountain (wô-chōō′sĕt) Worcester co. Mass. 2,108 ft. high.
Waco (wā′kō) city, × of McLennan co. Texas, pop. 26.
Wadai (wä-dī′) sultanate, Fr. Sudan, bet. Darfur & Bagirmi, 170,000 □ p. 2,000, ✻ Abeshr.
Waddinxveen (wäd′ĭŋks-vān′) comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 5.
Wadelai (wä′dĕ-lī′) town, on Nile riv. N of Albert Nyanza, W Uganda protectorate.
Wadena (wȧ-dē′nȧ) co. N cen. Minnesota, 538 □ pop. 9. — its × pop. 2.
Wädenswil (vâ′dĕns-vēl′) vil. & comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 9.
Wadesboro (wādz′bŭr-ō) town, × of Anson co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Wadhwan (wŭd-wän′) native state, Kathiawar, Bombay, Ind. 236 □ p. 35. — its ✻ p. 17.
Wadowice (vȧ-dō-vē′tsĕ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 7.
Wadsworth (wŏdz′wŭrth) vil. Medina co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Waereghem (wä′rē-gĕm ; 172) town, West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 9.
Waerschoot (wär′sKōt′) town, East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 6.
Waesmunster (wäs′mŭn′stēr) town, East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 6.
Wageningen (wä′gĕn-ĭng-ĕn ; 172) town & comm. Gelderland prov. Neth. pop. comm. 10.
Wagga Wagga (wôg′ȧ wôg′ȧ) mun. tn. S New South Wales, on Murrumbidgee riv. p. 6.
Wagoner (wăg′ŭn-ēr) co. N E Okla. 545 □ pop. 22, × Wagoner, pop. 4.
Wagram (vä′gräm) vil. Lower Austria, 11 m. N E of Vienna; battle 1809.
Wagstadt (väg′shtät) town, Silesia, Austria, 14 m. S E of Troppau, pop. comm. 5.
Wahkiakum (wä′kē-ăk′ŭm ; wä-kī′ȧ-kŭm) co. S W Wash. 267 □ pop. 3, × Cathlamet.
Wahlern (väl′ērn) vil. Bern canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 5.
Wahlstatt (väl′shtät′) vil. Liegnitz dist. Silesia prov. Prussia ; battle 1241.
Wahoo (wä-hōō′) city, × of Saunders co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
Wahpeton (wô′pē-tŭn) city, × of Richland co. North Dakota, pop. 2.
Waialua (wī′ä-lōō′ä) dist. N Oahu isl. Hawaii territory, pop. 7.
Waianae (wī′ä-nä′ā) dist. W Oahu isl. Hawaii territory, pop. 2.
Waiblingen (vī′blĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Neckar circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 7.
Waichow (wī′chō′) city & treaty port, Kwangtung prov. China, on Tung river, pop. 300.
Waihi (wä′ē-hē′) bor. Ohinemuri co. N North Island, New Zealand, pop. 6.
Waikato (wä′ē-kä′tō ; *colloq.* wī′kä-tō) riv. North Island, New Zealand, nearly 200 m. long. — co. N North Island, New Zealand, pop. 10.
Waikouaiti (wä′ē-kō-ōō-ä′ē-tē ; *colloq.* wī′kô-wīt) co. S E South Island, New Zealand, p. 9.
Wailuku (wä′ē-lōō′kōō) dist. & town, Maui isl. Hawaii ter. pop. dist. 12 ; sugar culture.
Waimairi (wä′ē-mä′ē-rē) co. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 14.
Waimate (wä′ē-mä′tē) co. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 8.
Waimea (wä′ē-mā′ä) dist. N W Kauai, Hawaii, p. 8. — co. South Isl. New Zealand, p. 19.
Wainganga (wīn′gŭŋ′gä) *or* **Wain River** (wīn) riv. (*ganga*) Central Provs. British India, 360 m. long to Pranhita river.
Waipa (wä′ē-pä′) co. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 8.
Waipawa (wä′ē-pä′wä) co. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 4.
Wairarapa South (wä′ē-rä-rä′pä ; *colloq.* wī′rä-rä′pä) co. North Isl. New Zealand, pop. 4.
Waitaki (wä′ē-tä′kē) co. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 15. — riv. South Isl. New Zealand, bet. provincial dists. of Canterbury & Otago, to E coast.
Waitemata (wä′ē-tā-mä′tä) co. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 19.
Waitomo (wä′ē-tō′mō) co. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 5.
Waitotara (wä′ē-tō′tä-rä) co. S W North Island, New Zealand, pop. 15.
Waitsburg (wāts′bûrg) city, Walla Walla co. Wash. 17 m. N E of Walla Walla, pop. 1.
Wakamatsu (wä′kȧ-mät′sōō) city, N cen. part of Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 39. — city, Fukuoka dist. Kiushu isl. Japan, pop. 28.
Wakatipu (wä′kä-tē′pōō ; *colloq.* wŏk′ȧ-tĭp) lake, 54 m. long, 112 □ Otago, S. Isl. N. Z.
Wakayama (wä′kȧ-yä′mȧ) dist. W Honshu, Japan, 1,831 □ p. 754. — spt. in dist. p. 77.
Wake (wāk) co. cen. North Carolina, 845 □ pop. 63, × Raleigh.
Wakefield (wāk′fēld) town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 11. — town, Carroll co. N. H. p. 2. — mfg. & cml. city & mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 52 ; battle 1460.
Wake Forest, town, Wake co. North Carolina, pop. 1; college.
Wake Island, small isl. N Pacific ocean ab. lon. 166° E, lat. 20° N ; to U. S. A.
Wakkerstroom (wȧk′ēr-strōm′) health resort, N Natal, U. of South Africa.
Wakulla (wȧ-kŭl′ȧ) co. N W Florida, 602 □ pop. 5, × Crawfordville.
Walcheren (wäl′Kĕr-ĕn) isl. Zeeland prov. Neth. 11 m. in diam. chief town Middelburg.
Wald (vält) mfg. town, Düsseldorf dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 25. — town, Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 7.
Waldeck (väl′dĕk) principality, a state of Germany, 433 □ pop. 62, ✻ Arolsen (pop. 3).
Waldegrave (wôl′dē-grāv) co. S E Queensland, Australia, pop. 6.
Walden (wŏl′dĕn) vil. Orange co. N. Y. pop. 4. — **Pond**, small lake, Concord, Mass.
Waldenburg (väl′dĕn-bōōrK) mfg. town, Silesia, prov. Prussia, pop. 20.
Waldheim (vält′hīm) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 12.
Waldkirch (-kĭrK) mfg. comm. Baden, Germany, pop. 5.
Waldo (wŏl′dō) co. S Me. 724 □ pop. 23, × Belfast.
Waldoboro (wŏl′dō-bŭr-ō) town, Lincoln co. Maine, pop. 3.
Waldstätter, Die Vier (dē fēr vält′shtĕt′ēr) *Eng.* **The Four Forest Cantons**, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, & Lucerne cantons, Switzerland.
Walensee (vä′lĕn-zā′) lake (*see*) St.-Gall canton, Switzerland, 9 □.
Wales (wālz) principality, S W part of Great Britain, W of England, 7,466 □ pop. 2,025. See Cambria, *n.*, Welsh, *n.*
Walfish Bay (wŏl′fĭsh) dist. W coast S Af. dependency of Cape of Good Hope prov. 430 □.
Walhalla (wŏl-hăl′ȧ) town, × of Oconee co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Walker (wôk′ēr) co. N W Ala. 777 □ pop. 37, × Jasper. — co. N W Ga. 432 □ pop. 19, × Lafayette. — co. E Tex. 791 □ pop. 16, × Huntsville. — former urban dist. Northumberland co. England, now part of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Walker, Cape, W Greenland, on Baffin bay.
Walkerton (-tŭn) town, St. Joseph co. Indiana, 19 m. S W of South Bend, pop. 1. — town, × of Bruce co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 3.
Walkerville (-vĭl) city, Silverbow co. Mont. p. 2. — tn. Ontario, Can. on Detroit riv. p. 3.
Wall (wôl) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Wallace (wŏl′ās) co. W Kan. 921 □ pop. 3, × Sharon Springs. — city, × of Shoshone co. Ida. pop. 3. — co. South Isl. New Zealand, pop. 10.
Wallachia (wŏ-lā′kĭ-ȧ) former principality, S Europe, 29,916 □ pop. 4,712, now part of Roumania. See Wallachian, *a.* & *n.* —, **Great**, *or* **Muntenia** (mōōn′tē-nē′ȧ) div. E cen. Roumania, 20,283 □ pop. 3,298. —, **Little**, *or* **Oltenia** (ôl′tē-nē′ȧ) div. S W Roumania, 9,633 □ pop. 1,414.
Wallaroo (wŏl′ȧ-rōō′) spt. town, Daly co. South Australia, pop. 3 ; mining center.
Wallasey (wŏl′ȧ-sĭ) mun. bor. Cheshire, England, pop. 79.
Walla Walla (wŏl′ȧ wŏl′ȧ) co. S E Wash. 1,265 □ pop. 32. — city, its × pop. 19.
Waller (wŏl′ēr) co. S E Texas, 519 □ pop. 12, × Hempstead.
Wallingford (wŏl′ĭng-fērd) bor. New Haven co. Conn. pop. 7. — town, Rutland co. Vt. pop. 2. — mun. bor. Berkshire, England, pop. 3.
Wallington (-tŭn) bor Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Wallis Islands (wŏl′ĭs) isl. group, N E of Fiji isls. S Pacific oc. 37 □ pop. 5 ; French.
Wallowa (wŏl′ō-wȧ) co. N E Oregon, 3,145 □ pop. 8, × Enterprise.
Wallsend (wôlz′ĕnd′) mun. bor. Northumberland co. England, on Tyne river, pop. 41.
Walmer (wôl′mēr) par. & town, Kent co. England, pop. 5; castle.
Walnutport (wôl′nŭt-pōrt ; 201) bor. Northampton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Walnut Ridge, town, × of Lawrence co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Walnut Springs, city, Bosque co. Texas, pop. 1.
Walpole (wôl′pōl ; wŏl′-) town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 5. — town, Cheshire co. N. H. p. 3.
Walsall (wôl′sôl) mfg. county bor. Staffordshire, England, near Tame river, pop. 92.
Walsenburg (wŏl′sĕn-bûrg) town, × of Huerfano co. Colorado, pop. 2.
Walsh (wŏlsh) co. N E North Dakota, 1,282 □ pop. 19, × Grafton.
Walter (wôl′tēr) city, Comanche co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Walterboro (wôl′tēr-bŭr-ō) town, × of Colleton co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Waltershausen (väl′tērs-hou′zĕn) mfg. town, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, pop. 8.
Waltham (wŏl′thăm) mfg. city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 28 ; watches.
Waltham Holy Cross (wŏl′tăm ; -thăm) town, Essex co. Eng. p. 7. See Eleanor cross.
Walthamstow (wŏl′tăm-stō′) par. & town, Essex co. England, pop. 126.
Walton (wôl′tŭn) co. N W Fla. 1,382 □ pop. 16, × De Funiak Springs. — co. N cen. Ga. 370 □ pop. 25, × Monroe. — vil. Delaware co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Walton le Dale (lē dāl) cotton mfg. town, Lancashire, England, pop. 12.
Walton upon Thames (tĕmz) town, Surrey co. England, 17 m. W S W of London, pop. 13.
Walworth (wôl′wŭrth) co. N S. Dak. 742 □ pop. 6, × Selby. — co. S E Wis. 560 □ pop. 30, × Elkhorn.
Wama (vä′mȧ) town, Bukowina, Austria, pop. 4, comm. 5.
Wamego (wȧ-mē′gō) city, Pottawatomie co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Wamel (wä′mĕl) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 5.
Wandsbek (vänts′bĕk) mfg. town, Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, pop. 35.
Wandsworth (wŏnz′wŭrth) met. bor. S W London, England, pop. 311.
Wanganui (wô′ngȧ-nōō-ē) co. S W North Island, New Zealand, pop. 5. — mfg. town & bor. Waitotara co. New Zealand, pop. 11, with suburbs 15.
Wangeroog (väng′ēr-ōK′) isl. ab. 5 m. long, Oldenburg, Ger. in North sea; bathing resort.
Wanhsien (wȧn′sĭ-ĕn′) cml. city, on the Yangtze riv. Szechwan prov. China, pop. 140.
Wanne (vän′ē) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, near Bochum, pop. comm. 39.
Wanstead (wŏn′stĕd) town, Essex co. England, pop. 14.
Wantage (wŏn′tāj) town, Berkshire, Eng. p. 4; bp. of Alfred the Great. See White Horse.
Wapakoneta (wä′pȧ-kō-nĕt′ȧ; wô-pô′kō-nē′tȧ) city, × of Auglaize co. Ohio, pop. 5.
Wapello (wȧ-pĕl′ō) co. S E Io. 428 □ pop. 38, × Ottumwa. — city, × of Louisa co. Io. p. 1.
Wapping (wŏp′ĭng) par. the Tower ward, Stepney met. bor. London, England, pop. 2.
Wappingers Falls (wŏp′ĭn-jērs) vil. Dutchess co. New York, pop. 3.
Warburg (vär′bōōrK) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 6; battle 1760.
Ward (wôrd) co. N N. Dak. 2,054 □ pop. 25, × Minot. — co. W Tex. 827 □ pop. 2, × Barstow. — co. S E Queensland, Australia, pop. 16.
Wardha (wŭr′dä ; 147) riv. Cen. Provs. Br. India, 290 m. long, to Pranhita riv. — dist. of Nagpur div. Cen. Provs. Br. India, 2,428 □ pop. 460. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Wardner (wôrd′nēr) city, Shoshone co. Idaho, pop. 1.

Vivis. See Vevey.
Vladimir in Volhynia. See Lodomeria.
Vladislavov. See Wladzislawow.
Vlashca. Eng. form of Vlaşca.
Vlodava. See Wlodawa.
Vlotslavsk. See Wloclawek.
Vltava. See Moldau.
Vodnan. See Wodnian.
Vogesen. See Vosges.
Vogesus. See Vosges.
Volaterræ. See Volterra.
Volyn. See Volhynia.
Vosegus. See Vosges.
Vostitza. See Ægion.
Vrakhori. See Agrinion.
Vrattsa. See Vraca.
Vriesland. See Friesland.
Vršovic. See Wrschowitz.
Vsetín. See Wsetin.
Vyškov. See Wischau.
Vysočany. See Wysočan.
Waadt. See Vaud.
Waag-Neustadtl. See Vágújhely.
Wadi Musa. See Petra.
Wagadugu See Ouagadougou.
Wahsatch. Var. of Wasatch.
Waihu. See Easter Island.
Wain River. See Wainganga.
Waitzen. See Vacs.
Walachia. Var. of Wallachia.
Waldstätter See, Vier. See Lucerne, Lake of.
Wanks. See Coco.
Wapta. See Kicking Horse.
Warasdin. See Varasd.

Ware (wâr) co. S Ga. 804 □ pop. 23, × Waycross. — **town**, Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 9. — market town, Hertfordshire, England, pop. 6.
Wareham (wâr′ăm) town, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 4.
Waren (vä′rĕn) mfg. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 9.
Warendorf (vä′rĕn-dôrf) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Wargla *or* **Ouargla** (wär′glä) town (pop. 7) & oasis, Southern Territories, Algerian Sahara, Africa, 175 m. S W of Biskra.
Warmbrunn (värm′brōōn′) vil. Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 4; warm baths.
Warminster (wôr′mĭn-stẽr) market town, Wiltshire, England, pop. 5.
Warnemünde (vär′nĕ-mün′dĕ) spt. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Ger. pop. 4; watering place.
Warner (wôr′nẽr) town, Merrimack co. N. H. 15 m. N W of Concord, pop. 1.
Warnsdorf (värns′dôrf) town, Bohemia, on border of Saxony kingdom, p. comm. 23.
Warren (wŏr′ĕn) co. E Ga. 404 □ pop. 12, × Warrenton. — co. W Ill. 546 □ pop. 23, × Monmouth. — co. W Ind. 368 □ pop. 11, × Williamsport. — co. S cen. Io. 570 □ pop. 18, × Indianola. — co. S Ky. 530 □ pop. 31, × Bowling Green. — co. W Miss. 572 □ pop. 37, × Vicksburg. — co. E Mo. 410 □ pop. 9, × Warrenton. — co. N W N. J. 362 □ pop. 43, × Belvidere. — co. N E N. Y. 879 □ pop. 32, × Lake George. — co. N. C. 425 □ pop. 20, × Warrenton. — co. S W O. 413 □ pop. 24, × Lebanon. — co. N W Pa. 902 □ pop. 40, × Warren. — co. cen. Tenn. 423 □ pop. 17, × McMinnville. — co. N Va. 216 □ pop. 9, × Front Royal. — town, × of Bradley co. Ark. pop. 2. — vil. Jo Daviess co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Huntington co. Ind. pop. 1. — town, Knox co. Me. pop. 2. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 4. — city, × of Marshall co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, × of Trumbull co. O. pop. 11. — bor. × of Warren co. Pa. pop. 11. — town, Bristol co. R. I. pop. 7.
Warrensburg (wŏr′ĕnz-bûrg) city, × of Johnson co. Mo. pop. 5.
Warrenton (wŏr′ĕn-tŭn) city, × of Warren co. Ga. p. 1. — town, × of Fauquier co. Va. p. 1.
Warri (wŏr′ĭ) town, headquarters Central Prov. S. Nigeria, pop. dist. 142.
Warrick (wŏr′ĭk) co. S W Indiana, 392 □ pop. 22, × Boonville.
Warrington (wŏr′ĭng-tŭn) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 72.
Warrior Run, bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Warrnambool (wôr′năm-bōōl) spt. town, S W Victoria, Australia, pop. 7.
Warsaw (wôr′sô) town, Hancock co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Kosciusko co. Ind. pop. 4. — vil. × of Wyoming co. N. Y. pop. 3. — *Polish* **Warszawa** (vȧr-shä′vȧ) *Russ.* **Varshava** (vȧr-shä′vȧ) govt. Poland, Russia, 6,749 □ pop. 2,548. — its * a ft. mfg. & cml. city on Vistula riv. pop. 856.
Wartburg (värt′bōōrk) castle of the landgraves of Thuringia, in the Thuringian Forest near Eisenach, Saxe-Weimar, Germany; here Luther translated the Bible 1521–22.
Warthe (vär′tĕ) *Pol.* **Warta** (vär′tȧ) riv. Prussia & Poland, 445 m. long to Oder river.
Warwick (wŏr′ĭk) co. S E Va. 67 □ pop. 6, × Denbigh. — (*pron.* wŏr′ĭk, -wĭk) vil. Orange co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, Kent co. R. I. pop. 27. — (*pron.* wŏr′ĭk). See Warwickshire. — mun. bor. × of Warwickshire, Eng. on Avon riv. pop. 12; feudal castle.
Warwickshire (wŏr′ĭk-shẽr) *or* **Warwick**, co. cen. England, 945 □ p. 1,247, × Warwick.
Wasatch (wô′săch; wŏ-săch′) co. N E Utah, 4,354 □ pop. 9, × Heber.
Wasatch Range, mts. Ut. E of Great Basin; highest, Timpanogos, 11,957 ft.
Waschkoutz am Czeremosch (vȧsh′kouts äm chĕ′rĕ-mŏsh) *Pol.* **Waszkowce nad Czeremoszem** (vȧsh-kŏf′tsĕ nȧd chĕ′rĕ-mô′shĕm) comm. Bukowina, Austria, pop. 6.
Wasco (wäs′kō) co. N Oregon, 2,343 □ pop. 16, × The Dalles.
Waseca (wȧ-sē′kȧ) co. S Minnesota, 431 □ pop. 13. — city, its × pop. 3.
Wash (wŏsh) estuary, 22 m. long, 15 m. wide, Lincolnshire & Norfolk co. England.
Washabaugh (wŏsh′ȧ-bô) co. S W South Dakota, 1,146 □.
Washburn (wŏsh′bûrn) co. N W Wis. 835 □ pop. 8, × Shell Lake. — town, Aroostook co. Me. pop. 2. — city, × of Bayfield co. Wis. pop. 4.
Washington (wŏsh′ĭng-tŭn) state, U. S. A. 66,836 □ pop. 1,142, * Olympia. — co. S W Ala. 1,087 □ pop. 14, × Chatom. — co. N W Ark. 955 □ pop. 34, × Fayetteville. — co. N E Col. 2,521 □ pop. 6, × Akron. — co. N W Fla. 1,435 □ pop. 16, × Vernon. — co. E cen. Ga. 669 □ pop. 28, × Sandersville. — co. W Ida. 2,871 □ pop. 11, × Weiser. — co. S Ill. 561 □ pop. 19, × Nashville. — co. S Ind. 519 □ pop. 17, × Salem. — co. S E Io. 559 □ pop. 20, × Washington. — co. N Kan. 902 □ pop. 20, × Washington. — co. cen. Ky. 299 □ pop. 14, × Springfield. — par. E La. 655 □ pop. 19, × Franklinton. — co. E Me. 2,528 □ pop. 43, × Machias. — co. N Md. 459 □ pop. 50, × Hagerstown. — co. E Minn. 397 □ pop. 26, × Stillwater. — co. W Miss. 877 □ pop. 49, × Greenville. — co. E S E Mo. 741 □ pop. 13, × Potosi. — co. E Nebr. 380 □ pop. 13, × Blair. — co. E N. Y. 837 □ pop. 48, × Hudson Falls. — co. N E N. C. 327 □ p. 11, × Plymouth. — co. S E O. 630 □ p. 45, × Marietta. — co. N E Okla. 425 □ p. 17, × Bartlesville. — co. N W Ore. 731 □ pop. 22, × Hillsboro. — co. S W Pa. 862 □ pop. 144, × Washington. — co. S R. I. 325 □ pop. 25, × Kingston. — co. S W S. Dak. 1,157 □. — co. N E Tenn. 325 □ pop. 29, × Jonesboro. — co. S E cen. Tex. 628 □ pop. 26, × Brenham. — co. S W Ut. 2,465 □ pop. 5, × St. George. — co. N cen. Vt. 719 □ pop. 42, × Montpelier. — co. S W Va. 602 □ pop. 33, × Abingdon. — co. S E Wis. 431 □ pop. 24, × West Bend. — city, D. C. * of U. S. A. pop. 331. See City of Magnificent Distances, Federal City. — town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — city, × of Wilkes co. Ga. pop. 3. — city, Tazewell co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Daviess co. Ind. pop. 8. — city, × of Washington co. Io. p. 4. — city, × of Washington co. Kan. p. 2. — town, St. Landry par. La. p. 2. — city, Franklin co. Mo. p. 4. — bor. Warren co. N. J. p. 4. — city, × of Beaufort co. N. C. p. 6. — bor. × of Washington co. Pa. p. 19; Washington and Jefferson col.
Washington Court House, city, × of Fayette co. Ohio, pop. 7.
Washington, Lake, 20 m. long, King co. Washington, E of Seattle.
Washington, Mount, highest of White mts. N. H. in Coos co. 6,293 ft.; cog railway.
Washita (wŏsh′ĭ-tô) co. S W Oklahoma, 1,006 □ pop. 25, × Cordell.
Washoe (wŏsh′ō) co. W Nevada, 6,251 □ pop. 17, × Reno.
Washtenaw (wŏsh′tē-nô) co. S E Michigan, 704 □ pop. 45, × Ann Arbor.
Wasmes (väm) town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, 6 m. S W of Mons, pop. comm. 16.
Wasquehal (väs′kȧl′) mfg. comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 3, comm. 7.
Wast Water (wäst) lake, Cumberland co. England, 14 m. S W of Keswick, 3 m. long.
Watauga (wȧ-tô′gȧ) co. N W North Carolina, 342 □ pop. 14, × Boone.
Waterboro (wô′tẽr-bŭr-ō) town, Colleton co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Waterbury (wô′tẽr-bĕr-ĭ) mfg. city, a × of New Haven co. Conn. pop. 73. — vil. Washington co. Vt. pop. 1.
Waterford (wô′tẽr-fẽrd) town, New London co. Conn. pop. 3. — vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 3. — co. Munster, Ireland, 721 □ pop. 84. — its × a spt. city, on Suir riv. pop. 27. — vil. S Cape prov. U. of South Africa.
Watergraafsmeer (wä′tẽr-gräfs′mär′) comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 8.
Waterloo (wô′tẽr-lōō′ wô′tẽr-lōō′) city, × of Monroe co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Dekalb co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, × of Blackhawk co. Io. pop. 27. — vil. a × of Seneca co. N. Y. p. 4. — vil. Jefferson co. Wis. p. 1. — (wô′tẽr-lōō′; *Du. pron.* wä′tẽr-lō′) vil. Brabant, Belgium, 9 m. S S E of Brussels; bat. June 18, 1815. See Hougoumont (*Gaz.*). — co. Ontario, Canada, × Berlin. — town, Waterloo co. Ontario, Can. p. 4. — town, × of Shefford co. Quebec, Can. p. 2. — sub. of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, p. 9, mun. 10.
Waterloo with Seaforth (sē′fōrth) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 26.
Watermael-Boitsfort (wä′tẽr-mäl-boits′fōrt) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Watertown (wô′tẽr-toun) town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 4. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 13. — city, × of Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 27. — city, × of Codington co. S. Dak. pop. 7. — city, Dodge & Jefferson cos. Wis. pop. 9.
Water Valley, city, Yalobusha co. Mississippi, pop. 4.
Waterville (wô′tẽr-vĭl) city, Kennebec co. Me. pop. 11. — city, Lesueur co. Minn. pop. 1. — vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Watervliet (wô′tẽr-vlēt′) city, Albany co. N. Y. pop. 15; U. S. arsenal & gun factory.
Watford (wŏt′fẽrd) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 41.
Wath upon Dearne (wŏth, dûrn) urban dist. W. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 12.
Watkins (wŏt′kĭnz) vil. × of Schuyler co. N. Y. pop. 3; famous glen.
Watling Island (wŏt′lĭng) the isl. officially called San Salvador (which see).
Watonga (wô-tŏŋ′gȧ) town, × of Blaine co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Watonwan (wä′tŭn-wŏn′; wô′-) co. S Minnesota, 434 □ pop. 11, × St. James.
Watseka (wŏt-sē′kȧ) city, × of Iroquois co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Watsontown (wŏt′sŭn-toun) bor. Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Watsonville, city, Santa Cruz co. California, pop. 4.
Wattenscheid (vät′ĕn-shīt) min. & mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 28.
Wattrelos (vȧ′tr′-lō′) town, dept. Nord, France, pop. 17, comm. 29.
Watts (wŏts) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 2.
Wattwil (vät′vēl) comm. & vil. St.-Gall canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.
Wauchula (wô-chōō′lȧ) city, De Soto co. Florida, pop. 1.
Waukegan (wô-kē′gȧn) city, × of Lake co. Illinois, pop. 16.
Waukesha (wô′kē-shô) co. S E Wis. 549 □ pop. 37. — city, × of Waukesha co. Wis. pop. 9.
Waukon (wô-kŏn′) town, × of Allamakee co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Waupaca (wô-păk′ȧ) co. E cen. Wisconsin, 759 □ pop. 33. — city, its × pop. 3.
Waupes (wä′ōō-päs) riv. Colombia, S. America, tributary of Rio Negro.
Waupun (wô-pŭn′) city, Dodge & Fond du Lac cos. Wisconsin, pop. 3.
Waurika (wô-rē′kȧ) city, a × of Jefferson co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Wausau (wô′sô) city, × of Marathon co. Wisconsin, pop. 17.
Wauseon (wô′sē-ŏn) vil. × of Fulton co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Waushara (wô-shä′rȧ) co. cen. Wisconsin, 646 □ pop. 19, × Wautoma.
Wauwatosa (wô′wȧ-tō′sȧ) city, Milwaukee co. Wisconsin, pop. 3.
Waverley (wā′vẽr-lĭ) suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 19, mun. 20.
Waverly (-lĭ) city, Morgan co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Bremer co. Io. pop. 3. — vil. Tioga co. N. Y. pop. 5. — vil. × of Pike co. O. pop. 2. — town, Sussex co. Va. pop. 1.
Wavre (vȧv′r′) mfg. town, Brabant prov. Belgium, 14 m. S E of Brussels, pop. comm. 9.
Wavre-Sainte-Catherine (vȧv′r′-săɴt′-kȧ′trēn′) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Waxahachie (wăk′sȧ-hăch′ē) town, × of Ellis co. Texas, pop. 6.
Waycross (wā′krŏs′; 265) city, × of Ware co. Georgia, pop. 14.
Wayland (wā′lănd) town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — vil. Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Wayne (wān) co. S E Ga. 764 □ pop. 13, × Jesup. — co. S Ill. 733 □ pop. 26, × Fairfield. — co. E Ind. 411 □ pop. 44, × Richmond. — co. S. Io. 524 □ pop. 16, × Corydon. — co. S Ky. 590 □ pop. 18, × Monticello. — co. S E Mich. 620 □ pop. 532, × Detroit — co. E S E Miss. 812 □ pop. 15, × Waynesboro. — co. S E Mo. 775 □ pop. 15, × Greenville. — co. N E Nebr. 450 □ pop. 10, × Wayne. — co. W N. Y. 599 □ pop. 50, × Lyons. — co. E N. C. 615 □ pop. 36, × Goldsboro. — co. N E cen. O. 557 □ pop. 38, × Wooster. — co. N E Pa. 739 □ pop. 29, × Honesdale. — co. S Tenn. 749 □ pop. 12, × Waynesboro. — co. S Ut. 2,475 □ pop. 2, × Loa. — co. S W W. Va. 517 □ pop. 24, × Wayne. — vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 1. — town, × of Wayne co. Nebr. pop. 2.
Waynesboro (wānz′bŭr-ō) vil. × of Burke co. Ga. pop. 2. — bor. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 7. — town, Augusta co. Va. pop. 1.
Waynesburg (wānz′bûrg) bor. × of Greene co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Waynesville (wānz′vĭl) town, × of Haywood co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Waynoka (wā-nō′kȧ) city, Woods co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Waziristan (wȧ-zēr′ē-stän′) mountain tract, S W North-West Frontier Prov. India; northern div. 2,310 □, southern 2,734 □, forming two political agencies. See Wazir, *n.*
Weakley (wēk′lĭ) co. N W Tenn. 580 □ pop. 32, × Dresden.
Weald, The (wēld) a wooded dist. of Kent, Surrey, & Sussex cos. England.
Wealdstone (wēld′stŭn) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 12.
Wear (wēr) riv. England, 67 m. long, W Durham co. to North sea.
Weare (wâr) town, Hillsborough co. New Hampshire, pop. 1.
Weatherford (wĕth′ẽr-fẽrd) city, Custer co. Okla. p. 2. — city, × of Parker co. Tex. p. 5.
Weatherly (wĕth′ẽr-lĭ) bor. Carbon co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Weathersfield (wĕth′ẽrz-fēld) town, Windsor co. Vt. pop. 1. — See Wethersfield (*Gaz.*).
Webb (wĕb) co. S Tex. 3,219 □ pop. 23, × Laredo. — **City**, city, Jasper co. Missouri, pop. 12.
Weber (wē′bẽr) co. N. Utah, 541 □ pop. 35, × Ogden.
Webster (wĕb′stẽr) co. S W Ga. 302 □ pop. 6, × Preston. — co. N W cen. Io. 714 □ pop. 35, × Fort Dodge. — co. W Ky. 344 □ pop. 21, × Dixon. — par. N W La. 609 □ pop. 19, × Minden. — co. cen. Miss. 416 □ pop. 15, × Walthall. — co. S Mo. 585 □ pop. 17, × Marshfield. — co. S Nebr. 578 □ pop. 12, × Red Cloud. — co. E cen. W. Va. 583 □ pop. 10, × Webster Springs. — town, Androscoggin co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 12. — vil. Munroe co. N. Y. pop. 1. — city, × of Day co. S. Dak. pop. 2.
Webster City, city, × of Hamilton co. Io. pop. 5.
Webster Groves, city, St. Louis co. Missouri, pop. 7.
Wednesbury (wĕd′′nz-bĕr-ĭ; *colloq.* wĕnz′bĕr-ĭ) mun. bor. Staffordshire, England, p. 28.
Wednesfield (-fēld) town, Staffordshire, England, pop. 6.
Weedsport (wēds′pōrt; 201) vil. Cayuga co. New York, pop. 1.
Weehawken (wē-hô′kĕn) town, Hudson co. N. J. opp. New York city, pop. 11.
Weeping Water, city, Cass co. Nebraska, pop. 1.
Weert (wārt) town & comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 10.
Weesp (wāsp) town & comm. North Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Weetslade (wēts′lăd) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 7.
Wehlau (vā′lou) mfg. town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Wei (wā′ē) riv. China, joins Hwang riv. at its turn from S to E. — See Weihsien (*Gaz.*).
Weida (vī′dä) mfg. town, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, pop. 9.
Weiden (vī′dĕn) mfg. town, Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 15.
Weihaiwei (wā′hī′wā′) spt. town, N Shantung, China, dist. 285 □ pop. 147; British.
Weihsien (wā′sĭ-ĕn′) treaty mart, Shantung, China, on ry. bet. Kiaochow & Tsinan, p. 100.
Weimar (vī′mär) city, * of Saxe-Weimar grand duchy, Germany, pop. 35.
Weingarten (vīn′gär′tĕn) town, Danube circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 8.
Weinheim (vīn′hīm) town, Mannheim dist. N Baden, Germany, pop. 14.
Weinsberg (vīns′bĕrk) town, Neckar circle, Württemberg, 3 m. E N E of Heilbronn, p. 3.
Weipert (vī′pĕrt) town, Bohemia, Austria, 69 m. W N W of Prague, pop. 12.
Weir (wēr) city, Cherokee co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Weisenau (vī′zĕ-nou) vil. Hesse, Germany, on Rhine river, pop. 6.
Weiser (wē′zẽr) city, × of Washington co. Idaho, pop. 3.
Weissenburg (vīs′ĕn-bōōrk) ft. town, Middle Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 7. — ft. town, N Alsace, Germany, pop. 7.
Weissenfels (-fĕls) min. & mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 34.
Weissensee (vī′sĕn-zā′) *officially* **Berlin-Weissensee**, town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, near Berlin, pop. comm. 43.
Weisshorn (vīs′hôrn) peak, Valais canton, Switzerland, 14,799 ft. high.
Weisskirchen (-kĭrk′ĕn) *Hung.* **Fehértemplom** (fĕ′hār-tĕm′plōm) town with magistracy, Temes co. Hungary, pop. 12. — See Mährisch-Weisskirchen (*Gaz.*).
Weiss-stein (vīs′-shtīn′) vil. Breslau dist. Silesia, prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 11.
Weisswasser (-väs′ẽr) comm. Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Weitmar (vīt′mär) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, 8 m. E of Essen, pop. comm. 22.
Welch (wĕlch) town, × of McDowell co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Weld (wĕld) co. N E Colorado, 4,022 □ pop. 39, × Greeley.
Weldon (wĕl′dŭn) town, Halifax co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Weleetka (wē-lēt′kȧ) city, Okfuskee co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Welland (wĕl′ănd) riv. England, 70 m. long, Northamptonshire to the Wash. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Welland, pop. 5.
Welland Canal, in Ontario, Canada, 26¾ m. long, bet. lakes Erie & Ontario.
Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ) town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 5; seat of Wellesley college. — co. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 5. —, **Province**. See Province Wellesley (*Gaz.*).
Wellesley Islands, group, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, Australia.
Wellfleet (wĕl′flēt′) town, Barnstable co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
Wellingborough (wĕl′ĭng-bŭr-ō) mfg. & min. town, Northamptonshire, England, pop. 20.
Wellington (wĕl′ĭng-tŭn) city, × of Sumner co. Kan. pop. 7. — vil. Lorain co. O. pop. 2. — min. & mfg. town, Shropshire, England, pop. 8. — mfg. town, Somersetshire, England, pop. 8. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Guelph. — town, S W Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 5. — co. E cen. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 22. — provincial dist. S North Isl. New Zealand, 11,003 □ pop. 199. — spt. city, Wellington prov. dist. * of N. Z. pop. 64, with suburbs 71. See Empire City. — co. N W Tasmania, Australia, pop. 13. — co. Western Australia, p. 16. — isl. off coast of Chile, lat. 49° S, 110 m. long, 40 m. wide.
Wellington, Lake, Gippsland, Victoria, Australia, bet. Tanjil & Buln Buln cos. 54 □.
Wells (wĕlz) co. N E Ind. 365 □ pop. 22, × Bluffton. — co. cen. N. Dak. 1,293 □ pop. 12, × Fessenden. — town, York co. Me. pop. 2. — vil. Faribault co. Minn. pop. 2. — city & mun. bor. Somersetshire, England, pop. 5; cathedral.
Wellsboro (wĕlz′bŭr-ō) bor. × of Tioga co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Wellsburg (wĕlz′bûrg) city, × of Brooke co. West Virginia, pop. 4.
Wellston (wĕlz′tŭn) city, St. Louis co. Mo. pop. 7. — city, Jackson co. O. pop. 7.
Wellsville (wĕlz′vĭl) city, Montgomery co. Mo. pop. 1. — vil. Allegany co. N. Y. pop. 4. — city, Columbiana co. O. pop. 8. — city, Cache co. Ut. pop. 1.

Warszawa. See Warsaw. | **Washim.** See Basim. | **Waveney.** See Broads, The. | **Wazzan.** Var. of Ouezzan. | **Wednesfield Heath.** See Heath Town. | **Weichsel.** See Vistula.
Warta. See Warthe. | **Wateree.** See Catawba. | **Wazan.** Var. of Ouezzan. | **Wed, El.** Var. of Oued, El. | **Welle.** See Ubangi.

Wels (vĕls) mfg. & cml. town, Upper Austria, 17 m. S W of Linz, pop. comm. 15.
Welsh (wĕlsh) town, Calcasieu par. Louisiana, pop. 1.
Welshpool (wĕlsh′pōōl′) mun. bor. Montgomeryshire, Wales, pop. 6; Powis Castle.
Wem (wĕm) urban dist. Shropshire, England, 11 m. N of Shrewsbury, pop. 2.
Wembly (wĕm′blĭ) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 11.
Wemyss (wēmz) par. Fifeshire, Scotland, pop. 23; Wemyss castle.
Wenatchee (wē-năch′ē) city, × of Chelan co. Washington, pop. 4.
Wenchow (wŭn′chō′) city & treaty port, Chekiang prov. China, pop. 100.
Wenham (wĕn′ăm) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
Wenlock (wĕn′lŏk) mun. bor. Shropshire, England, pop. 15.
Wenona (wē-nō′nȧ) city, Marshall co. Illinois, 13 m. S W of Streator, pop. 1.
Wentworth (wĕnt′wûrth) co. Ontario prov. Canada.
Wepener (wā′pĕn-ẽr) dist. (840 □ p. 8) & town (p. 1.) S Orange Free State, U. of S. Af.
Werdau (vâr′dou) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, on Pleisse river, pop. 21.
Werden (vâr′dĕn) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Ruhr river, pop. 12.
Werder (vĕr′dẽr) town, Potsdam dist. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Werdohl (vĕr′dōl′) vil. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 10.
Werl (vĕrl) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Wermelskirchen (vĕr′mĕls-kĭrk′ĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Elberfeld, pop. 16.
Werne (vĕr′nĕ) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, near Bochum, pop. comm. 17.
Wernigerode (vĕr′nĕ-gĕ-rō′dĕ) mfg. town, Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 18.
Werra (vĕr′ä) riv. Germany, 170 m. long, Thuringian Forest to Münden, where it joins the Fulda to form the Weser river.
Wervicq (vĕr′vĕk′) town, S West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 10.
Wesel (vā′zĕl) anc. ft. & mfg. town, Düsseldorf dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 24.
Weser (vā′zẽr) riv. Germany, 280 m. long, Münden to North sea.
Wessel Islands (vĕs′ĕl) group, N W of Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia.
Wessex (wĕs′ĕks) region, S England, mostly in Hampshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire; it was one of the Saxon kingdoms.
Wessington Springs (wĕs′ĭng-tŭn) city, × of Jerauld co. South Dakota, pop. 1.
Wesson (wĕs′′n) city, Copiah co. Mississippi, pop. 2.
West, city, McLennan co. Texas, pop. 2.
West Alexandria, vil. Preble co. Ohio, pop. 1.
West Allis (ăl′ĭs) city, Milwaukee co. Wisconsin, pop. 7.
West Baton Rouge (băt′ŭn rōōzh′) par. S La. 214 □ pop. 13, × Port Allen.
West Bay City, city, Bay co. Michigan, pop. 13.
West Bend, city, × of Washington co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
West Berwick (bûr′wĭk) bor. Columbia co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
West Bethlehem (bĕth′lē-hĕm; -lĕ-ĕm) bor. Lehigh co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Westboro (wĕst′bûr-ō) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 5.
West Boylston (boilz′tŭn) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
West Branch, vil. × of Ogemaw co. Mich. pop. 1.
West Bridgewater (brĭj′wô′tẽr) town, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
West Bridgford (brĭj′fẽrd) urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 12.
West Bromwich (brŭm′ĭch; -ĭj) min. & mfg. county bor. Staffordshire, Eng. pop. 68.
Westbrook (wĕst′brŏŏk) city, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 8.
West Brookfield, town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
West Brownsville (brounz′vĭl) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
West Burlington, town, Des Moines co. Iowa, near Burlington, pop. 1.
West Carroll (kăr′ŭl) par. N E Louisiana, 366 □ pop. 6, × Floyd.
West Carrollton (-tŭn) vil. Montgomery co. Ohio, pop. 1.
West Carthage (kär′thăj) vil. Jefferson co. New York, pop. 1.
West Chester, bor. × of Chester co. Pennsylvania, pop. 12.
Westchester (wĕst′chĕs-tẽr) co. S E N. Y. 448 □ pop. 283, × White Plains. See NEUTRAL GROUND.
West Chicago (shĭ-kô′gō) city, Dupage co. Ill. 31 m. W of Chicago, pop. 2.
West Conshohocken (kŏn′shō-hŏk′ĕn) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
West Covington (kŭv′ĭng-tŭn) town, Kenton co. Kentucky, pop. 2.
Westdongeradeel (wĕst′dŏŋ′gẽr-ȧ-dāl′; 172) vil. & comm. Friesland, Neth. pop. comm. 8.
West Dundee (dŭn-dē′) vil. Kane co. Illinois, pop. 1.
West Easton, bor. Northampton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Westerly (wĕs′tẽr-lĭ) town, Washington co. Rhode Island, pop. 9.
Western Australia, state, Australia, W of 129° E lon. 1,490 m. long, 850 m. broad, 975,920 □ pop. 282, with civilized full-blooded aboriginals 288, ✻ Perth.
Western Port, inlet, Victoria, Australia, 20 m. long by 20 m. broad, S E of Port Phillip.
West′ernport, vil. Allegany co. Maryland, pop. 3.
Westerstede (vĕs′tẽr-shtā′dĕ) comm. Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 7.
Westerville (wĕs′tẽr-vĭl) vil. Franklin co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Westerwald (vĕs′tẽr-vält′) mountainous region, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia.
West Feliciana (wĕst fē-lĭs′ē-ăn′ȧ) par. E La. 352 □ pop. 13, × St. Francisville.
Westfield (wĕst′fēld) town, Hampden co. Mass. pop. 16. — town, Union co. N. J. pop. 6. — vil. Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 4. — bor. Tioga co. Pa. pop. 1.
West Flanders (flăn′dẽrz) prov. Belgium, 1,249 □ pop. 874, ✻ Bruges.
Westford (wĕst′fẽrd) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
West Frankfort (frăŋk′fûrt) city, Franklin co. Illinois, pop. 2.
West Friesland (frēz′lănd) anc. dist. North Holland prov. Netherlands.
West Grove, bor. Chester co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
West Ham, county bor. Essex co. England, pop. 289; suburb of London.
West Hammond, vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 5.
West Hartford, town, Hartford co. Connecticut, pop. 5.
West Hartlepool (här′t′l-pōōl′) county bor. Durham co. England, pop. 64.
West Haven, bor. New Haven co. Conn. near New Haven, pop. 9.
West Haverstraw (hăv′ẽr-strô) vil. Rockland co. New York, pop. 2.
West Hazelton (hā′z′l-tŭn) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
West Hoboken (hō′bō-kĕn) town, Hudson co. New Jersey, pop. 35.
West Homestead, bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Westhoughton (wĕst′hô′tŭn; -hou′tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 15.
West Indies (ĭn′dĭz) isls. in Atlantic ocean, bet. Cape Florida & Paria gulf, S. Am.; three divs.: **Greater Antilles**, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, & Porto Rico; **Lesser Antilles** *or* **Caribbees**, including the Windward islands (bet. & incl. St. Lucia & Trinidad, though sometimes Trinidad & Tobago are not called Windward), isls. (mostly Dutch) off N coast of Venezuela, & the Leeward isls. (bet. Porto Rico & Windward isls.); **Bahamas**, see BAHAMA ISLANDS (*Gaz.*).
West Jefferson, vil. Madison co. Ohio, pop. 1.
West Lafayette (lä′fā-yĕt′) town, Tippecanoe co. Indiana, pop. 4.
Westland (wĕst′lănd) provincial dist. W South Island, New Zealand, 4,641 □ pop. 16, ✻ Hokitika. — co. Westland prov. dist. N. Z. pop. 8.
West Liberty, town, Muscatine co. Io. pop. 2. — vil. Logan co. O. pop. 1. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 1.
Westmeath (wĕst′mēth′) co. Leinster, Ireland, 710 □ pop. 62, × Mullingar.
West Middlesex, bor. Mercer co. Pennsylvania, pop 1.
West Milton, vil. Miami co. Ohio, pop. 1.
West Minneapolis (mĭn′ē-ăp′ō-lĭs) vil. Hennepin co. Minnesota, pop. 3.
Westminster (wĕst′mĭn′stẽr) town, × of Carroll co. Md. pop. 3. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 1. — town, Oconee co. S. C. pop. 2. — town, Windham co. Vt. pop. 1. — city & met. bor. in London, Eng. p. 160. See BIG BEN, POETS' CORNER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
West Monroe (mŭn-rō′) town, Ouachita par. Louisiana, pop. 1.
Westmont (wĕst′mŏnt) bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Westmoreland (wĕst-mōr′lănd) co. S W Pa. 1,039 □ pop. 231, × Greensburg. — (*pron.* wĕst′mōr-lănd) co. E Va. 252 □ pop. 9, × Montross.
Westmorland (wĕst′mōr-lănd) co. N W England, 790 □ pop. 64, × Appleby. See LAKE POETS. — co. S E New Brunswick, Canada, × Dorchester. — co. N cen. Tasmania, p. 10.
Westmount (wĕst′mount′) city, Hochelaga co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 15.
West Newbury (nū′bẽr-ĭ) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
West Newton, bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
West New York, town, Hudson co. New Jersey, pop. 14.
Weston (wĕs′tŭn) co. N E Wyo. 4,593 □ pop. 5, × Newcastle. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, Platte co. Mo. pop. 1. — town, × of Lewis co. W. Va. pop. 2.
Weston Pass, in Park Range mts. Col. 12,109 ft. above sea level.
Weston super Mare (sū′pẽr mā′rē; *colloq.* mâr′; 115) town & watering pl. Somersetshire, England, pop. 23.
West Orange (ŏr′ĕnj; -ĭnj) town, Essex co. New Jersey, pop. 11.
West Palm Beach, city, × of Palm Beach co. Florida, pop. 2.
Westphalia (wĕst-fā′lĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Westfalen** (vĕst-fä′lĕn) prov. Prussia, 7,807 □ pop. 4,125, ✻ Münster.
West Pittston (pĭts′tŭn) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 10 m. S W of Scranton, pop. 7.
West Plains (plānz) city, × of Howell co. Missouri, pop. 3.
West Point, city, Troup co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Clay co. Miss. pop. 5. — city, × of Cuming co. Nebr. pop. 2. — vil. Orange co. N. Y. on W bank of Hudson riv.; seat of U. S. Military Academy. — town, King William co. Va. pop. 1.
Westport (wĕst′pōrt; 205) mfg. town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 4. — mfg. town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 3. — urban dist. Mayo co. Ireland, pop. 4. — bor. Buller co. N W South Island, New Zealand, pop. 5.
West Prussia (prŭsh′ȧ) prov. N E Prussia, 9,867 □ pop. 1,703, ✻ Marienwerder.
Westray (wĕs′trā) isl. 10 m. long, Orkney isls. Scotland.
West Reading (rĕd′ĭng) bor. Berks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
West Riding (rid′ĭng) administrative co. part of ancient co. of Yorkshire, England, with co. bors. 2,771 □ pop. 3,045.
West Russia, div. Russia in Europe, E of Poland, N of Little Russia.
West Rutland, town, Rutland co. Vermont, pop. 3.
West Saint Paul, city, Dakota co. Minnesota, pop. 3.
West Springfield, mfg. & agr. town, Hampden co. Massachusetts, pop. 9.
Weststellingwerf (wĕst′stĕl′ĭng-wẽrf) comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. 17.
West Stockbridge, town, Berkshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 1.
West Suffolk, administrative co. part of Suffolk co. England, 611 □ pop. 117.
West Sussex, administrative co. part of Sussex co. England, 628 □ pop. 176.
West Tampa (tăm′pȧ) city, Hillsborough co. Florida, pop. 8.
West Terre Haute (tĕr′ē hōt′) town, Vigo co. Indiana, pop. 3.
West Union (ūn′yŭn) city, × of Fayette co. Io. pop. 2. — vil. × of Adams co. O. pop. 1.
Westview (wĕst′vū′) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Westville (wĕst′vĭl) vil. Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 4.
West Virginia (vẽr-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ) state, E cen. U. S. A. 24,022 □ pop. 1,221, ✻ Charleston; once a part of the state of Virginia. See PANHANDLE, *n.*
West Washington, bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Westwood (wĕst′wŏŏd) town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 1. — bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 2.
West Wyoming (wī-ō′mĭng; wī′ō-mĭng) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
West York, bor. York co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Wetar (wĕt′ȧr) isl. Du. E. Indies, 30 m. N of Portuguese Timor, 78 m. long, 1,501 □.
Wethersfield (wĕth′ẽrz-fēld) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 3; State prison. — vil. Henry co. Ill. pop. 2.
Wetter (vĕt′ẽr) vil. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 9. — See VÄTTER (*Gaz.*).
Wetteren (wĕt′ĕr-ĕn) mfg. town, E. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Scheldt river, pop. 16.
Wetterhorn (vĕt′ẽr-hôrn′) peak of Alps, Bern canton, Switzerland, 12,146 ft. high.
Wettin (vĕ-tēn′) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, ab. 10 m. N W of Halle, pop. 3; old castle.
Wettingen (vĕt′ĭng-ĕn) town, Aargau canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.
Wetumpka (wē-tŭmp′kȧ) town, Elmore co. Ala. pop. 1. — town, Hughes co. Okla. pop. 1.
Wetzel (wĕt′sĕl) co. N W. Va. 357 □ pop. 24, × New Martinsville.
Wetzikon (vĕts′ĭ-kōn) town, Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 6.
Wetzlar (vĕts′lär) mfg. town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Lahn river, pop. 13.
Wewoka (wē-wō′kȧ) town, × of Seminole co. Oklahoma, pop. 1.
Wexford (wĕks′fẽrd) agr. co. N W lower pen. Mich. 577 □ pop. 21, × Cadillac. — maritime co. S Leinster prov. Ireland, 901 □ pop. 102. — its × pop. 11.
Weybridge (wā′brĭj) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 6.
Weymouth (wā′mŭth) mfg. town, Norfolk co. Mass. 12 m. S S E of Boston, pop. 13.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (mĕl′kŭm rē′jĭs) spt. mun. bor. Dorset, Eng. p. 22.
Whale Peak, mt. main range of Rocky mts. Col. 13,104 ft. high.
Whampoa (hwăm′pō′ä) spt. town, Kwangtung, China, in delta of Si riv.; outport of Canton.
Whangarei (hwăŋ′ngä-rā′ē) co. N North Island, New Zealand, pop. 11.
Wharton (hwôr′tŭn) co. S E Tex. 1,112 □ pop. 21. — city, its × pop. 2. — bor. Morris co. N. J. pop. 3; formerly PORT ORAM.
What Cheer (hwŏt′ chēr′) city, Keokuk co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Whatcom (hwŏt′kŭm) co. N W Wash. 2,082 □ pop. 50, × Bellingham.
Wheatland (hwēt′lănd) town, Laramie co. Wyo. in a stock- and grain-raising district.
Wheatley (hwēt′lĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 5.
Wheaton (hwēt′ŭn) city, × of Dupage co. Ill. p. 3. — vil. × of Traverse co. Minn. p. 1.
Wheeler (hwēl′ẽr) co. N Nebr. 578 □ pop. 2, × Bartlett. — co. N Ore. 1,704 □ pop. 2, × Fossil. — co. N W Tex. 895 □ pop. 5. — its ×.
Wheeler Peak, E Nevada near 39° N, 13,058 ft.
Wheeling (hwēl′ĭng) mfg. & cml. city & port of entry, × of Ohio co. W. Virginia, pop. 42.
Whickham (hwĭk′ăm) town, Durham co. England, pop. 18.
Whidbey Island (hwĭd′bĭ) isl. 40 m. long, Wash. N part of Puget sound.
Whitaker (hwĭt′ȧ-kẽr) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Whitby (hwĭt′bĭ) spt. town, North Riding, Yorkshire, England, on Esk river, pop. 11. — town, × of Ontario co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 2.
Whitchurch (hwĭt′chûrch′) urban dist. Shropshire, England, pop. 6.
White, co. N E cen. Ark. 1,037 □ pop. 29, × Searcy. — co. N Ga. 245 □ pop. 5, × Cleveland. — co. S E Ill. 507 □ pop. 23, × Carmi. — co. N W Ind. 507 □ pop. 18, × Monticello. — co. cen. Tenn. 363 □ pop. 15, × Sparta.
White Bay, inlet of Atlantic ocean, 60 m. long, on N E coast of Newfoundland.
White Bear Lake, lake & vil. Ramsey co. Minnesota, pop. vil. 2.
White Castle, town, Iberville par. Louisiana, pop. 2.
Whitechapel (hwīt′chăp-ĕl; wĭt′-; *colloq.* wĭch′ĭ-p′l) par. Stepney met. bor. E London, England, pop. 30.
White Cloud, city, Doniphan co. Kansas, pop. 1.
Whiteface Peak (hwīt′fās′) mt. Middle park, Col. 11,494 ft high.
Whitefield (hwīt′fēld) town, Lincoln co. Me. pop. 1. — town, Coos co. N. H. pop. 2. — (*pron.* hwĭt′fēld) town, Lancashire, England, 4 m. S by E of Bury, pop. 7.
Whitefish (hwīt′fĭsh′) town, Flathead co. Montana, pop. 1.
Whitehall (hwīt′hôl) city, Greene co. Ill pop. 3. — vil. Muskegon co. Mich. pop. 1. — vil. Washington co. N. Y. pop. 5. — See WHITEHALL, *n.*
White Haven, bor Luzerne co. Pa. on Lehigh river, pop. 1.
Whitehaven (hwīt-hā′v′n) mfg. cml. spt. mun. bor. Cumberland co. England, pop. 19.
White Mountains, N. N. H.; highest peak Mount Washington, 6,293 ft.
White Pass, near Skagway, Alaska, 2,800 ft. high.
White Pine, co. E Nevada, 8,795 □ pop. 7, × Ely.
White Plains, vil. × of Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 16.
White River, riv. Ark. 900 m. long, flows into Mississippi riv. — riv. Ind. 50 m. long, formed by junc. of East Fork, 250 m. long, & West Fork, 300 m. long, flows into Wabash riv. — riv. Nebr. & S. Dakota, 325 m. long, W Nebr. to Missouri river.
White Rock Mountain, peak, Elk mts. Colorado, 13,532 ft. high.
White Russia, popular name for section of W Russia inhabited mostly by White Russians; most or all of Vilno, Smolensk, Grodno, Minsk, Vitebsk, and Mogilev govts.
Whitesboro (hwīts′bûr-ō) vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, Grayson co. Tex. pop. 1.
White Sea, gulf, Archangel govt. Russia in Europe, 36,000 □.
Whiteside (hwīt′sīd′) co. N W Illinois, 679 □ pop. 35, × Morrison.
White Springs, town, Hamilton co. Florida, pop. 1.
White Sulphur, town, Greenbrier co. W. Va. pop. 2; summer resort; mineral springs.
Whiteville (hwīt′vĭl) town, × of Columbus co. North Carolina, pop. 1.
Whitewater, riv. Ind. & O. 100 m. long, flows into Miami river. — mfg. city, Walworth co. Wis. pop. 3. — **Creek**, riv. Kan. 120 m. long, flows into Arkansas river.
Whitewright (hwīt′rīt) town, Grayson co. Texas, 17 m. S E of Sherman, pop. 2.
Whitfield (hwĭt′fēld) co. N W Georgia, 283 □ pop. 16, × Dalton.

Wenner. See VÄNER.
Wensuh. See AKSU.
Werschetz. See VERSECZ.
West Beskids. See BESKIDS.
Western Islands. See HEBRIDES.
Western Sierra Madre. See SIERRA MADRE.
Westfalen. See WESTPHALIA.
West Khandesh. See KHANDESH, WEST.
West Kirby. See HOYLAKE AND WEST KIRBY.
West Lothian. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.
West River, China. See SI.
Westralia. Short for WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
West Sundby. See SUNDBYERNE.
Wetta. Var. of WETAR.
Wetter. Var. of WETAR.
Wezzan. Var. of OUEZZAN.
Whale Islands. See HVALÖER.
White Nile. See NILE.

Whiting (hwīt′ĭng) city, Lake co. Indiana, pop. 7.
Whitley (hwĭt′lĭ) co. N E Ind. 338 □ pop. 17, × Columbia City. — co. S E Ky. 585 □ pop. 32, × Williamsburg.
Whitley and Monkseaton (mŭnks′ē-tŭn) min. urban dist. Northumberland co. Eng. p. 14.
Whitman (-măn) co. S E Wash. 2,108 □ p. 33, × Colfax. — town, Plymouth co. Mass. p. 7.
Whitmires (hwĭt′mīrz) town, Newberry co. South Carolina, pop. 1.
Whitney, Mount (hwĭt′nĭ) mt. Sierra Nevada mts. California, 14,502 ft. high.
Whitstable (hwĭt′stȧ-b'l) maritime town, Kent co. England, pop. 8; oyster beds.
Whittier (hwĭt′ĭ-ẽr) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 5.
Whittington and Newbold (-ĭng-tŭn, nū′bōld) urban dist. Derbyshire, England, pop. 17.
Whitwood (hwĭt′wŏŏd) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Whitworth (hwĭt′wûrth) min. town, Lancashire, England, pop. 9.
Whydah (hwĭd′ȧ: hwi′dȧ) spt. town, Dahomey, French West Africa, pop. 20.
Wichita (wĭch′ĭ-tô) co. W Kan. 721 □ pop. 2, × Leoti. — co. N Tex. 604 □ pop. 16, × Wichita Falls. — city, × of Sedgwick co. Kan. pop. 52.
Wichita Falls, city, × of Wichita co. Texas, pop. 8.
Wichita River, riv. Tex. 230 m. long, flows into Red river.
Wick (wĭk) burgh, × of Caithness co. Scotland, pop. 9.
Wickboro (wĭk′bŭr-ō) bor. Armstrong co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Wickham (wĭk′ȧm) suburb of Newcastle, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 3, mun. 8.
Wicklow (wĭk′lō) min. & past. co. Leinster, Ireland, 782 □ pop. 61. — its × pop. 3.
Wickrath (vĭk′rät) comm. Prussia, on Niers riv. S W of Düsseldorf, pop. 7.
Wicomico (wī-kŏm′ĭ-kō) co. S E Maryland, 371 □ pop. 27, × Salisbury.
Widnes (wĭd′nĕs) mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, on Mersey river, pop. 32.
Wiebelskirchen (vē′bĕls-kĭrk′ĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 9.
Wieliczka (vyĕ-lyĕch′kȧ) min. town, Galicia, Austria, 8 m. S E of Cracow, pop. 6, comm. 7; celebrated rock-salt mines.
Wiemelhausen (vē′mĕl-hou′zĕn) former vil. Westphalia, Prussia, now part of Bochum.
Wiener-Neustadt (vē′nẽr-noi′shtät) mfg. town, Lower Austria, Austria, pop. comm. 33.
Wienerwald (vē′nẽr-vält′) mt. range, Lower Austria, Austria, W of Vienna.
Wieprz (vyĕpsh) riv. Poland, Russia in Europe, to Vistula river.
Wierden (wēr′dĕn) vil. & comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Wiesbaden (vēs′bä′dĕn; *colloq.* vĭs′-) govt. dist. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, 2,169 □ pop. 1,213. — city, its ✻ pop. 109; watering place; hot saline springs.
Wiesdorf (vēs′dôrf) comm. Rhine prov. Prussia, pop. 15.
Wigan (wĭg′ăn) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, on Douglas river, pop. 89.
Wight, Isle of (wīt) isl. English channel, off S coast England, an administrative county, part of ancient county of Hampshire, 147 □ pop. 88, × Newport.
Wignehies (vēn′yē-ē′) mfg. town & comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 4.
Wigston Magna (wĭgs′tŭn măg′nȧ) urban dist. Leicestershire, England, pop. 9.
Wigtown (wĭg′tŭn; -toun) burgh, × of Wigtownshire, Scotland, on Wigtown bay, pop. 1. — See WIGTOWNSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Wigtown Bay, 15 m. long, Irish sea, Kirkcudbrightshire & Wigtownshire, Scotland.
Wigtownshire (-shēr) *or* **Wigtown**, agr. co. S W Scotland, 487 □ pop. 32, × Wigtown.
Wijmbritseradeel (wĭm′brĭt′sẽr-ȧ-dāl′) comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. 12.
Wiju (wē′jōō′) treaty port, N W Korea, near estuary of Yalu river, pop. 13.
Wil (vēl) town, St.-Gall canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 7.
Wilbarger (wĭl′bär′gẽr) co. N Texas, 928 □ pop. 12, × Vernon.
Wilber (wĭl′bẽr) vil. × of Saline co. Nebraska, pop. 1.
Wilbraham (wĭl′brȧ-hăm) town, Hampden co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Wilburton (wĭl′bẽr-tŭn) city, × of Latimer co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Wilcox (wĭl′kŏks) co. S W cen. Ala. 896 □ pop. 34, × Camden. — co. S cen. Ga. 403 □ pop. 13, × Abbeville.
Wildbad (vĭlt′bät′) town, Black Forest circle, Württemberg, pop. 4; watering place.
Wildenschwert (vĭl′dĕn-shvĕrt′) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 7.
Wilderness, post office, Orange co. Virginia; battles in vicinity 1864.
Wildervank (wĭl′dẽr-vänk) vil. & comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Wild Rice River, Minn. 110 m. long, Rice lake to Red river.
Wildungen, Bad- (bät′-vĭl′dōōng-ĕn) *or* **Niederwildungen** (nē′dẽr-) town, S Waldeck, Germany, pop. 4; mineral springs.
Wilhelmsburg (vĭl′hĕlms-bŏŏrk) isl. Prussia, in the Elbe, opp. Hamburg, pop. comm. 28.
Wilhelmshaven (vĭl′hĕlms-hä′fĕn) ft. spt. Hanover prov. Prussia, on Jade bay, pop. 35.
Wilkau (vĭl′kou) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 8.
Wilkes (wĭlks) co. N E Ga. 458 □ pop. 23, × Washington. — co. N W N. C. 735 □ pop. 30, × Wilkesboro.
Wilkes-Barre (wĭlks′băr′ĭ) min. & mfg. city, × of Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 67.
Wilkin (wĭl′kĭn) co. W Minn. 745 □ pop. 9, × Breckenridge.
Wilkinsburg (wĭl′kĭnz-bûrg) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 19.
Wilkinson (wĭl′kĭn-sŭn) co. cen. Ga. 472 □ pop. 10, × Irwinton. — co. S W Miss. 667 □ pop. 18, × Woodville.
Witkowiszki, *Russ.* **Vilkovishki** (vĕl′y'-kō-vēsh′kē) town, Suvalki govt. Poland, Russia in Europe, pop. 9.
Will, co. N E Illinois, 844 □ pop. 84, × Joliet.
Willamette (wĭ-lăm′ĕt) riv. Oregon, 250 m. long, flows into Columbia river.
Willebroeck (wĭl′ĕ-brŏŏk) mfg. comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 12.
Willemstad (wĭl′ĕm-stät′) town, ✻ of Curaçao col. West Indies, pop. 14.
Willenhall (wĭl′ĕn-hôl′) mfg. town, Staffordshire, Eng. near Wolverhampton, pop. 19.
Willesden (wĭlz′dĕn) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 154.
William, Mount, highest peak of the Grampians, Victoria, Australia, 3,827 ft.
Williams (wĭl′yămz) riv. Ariz. flows into Colorado riv. — co. N W N. Dak. 2,138 □ pop. 14, × Williston. — co. N W O. 411 □ pop. 25, × Bryan. — town, Coconino co. Ariz. pop. 1. — co. Western Australia, pop. 8.
Williamsburg (-bûrg) co. E S.C. 1,006 □ pop. 38, × Kingstree. — town, Iowa co. Io. pop. 1. — city, × of Whitley co. Ky. pop. 2. — town, Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 2. — bor. Blair co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, geographically in & × of James City co. Va. pop. 3.
Williams, Mount (wĭl′yămz) peak, Colorado, 11,413 ft. high.
Williamson (wĭl′yăm-sŭn) co. S Ill. 449 □ p. 45, × Marion. — co. cen. Tenn. 586 □ p. 24, × Franklin. — co. cen. Tex. 1,129 □ p. 42, × Georgetown. — city, × of Mingo co. W. Va. p. 4.
Williamson, Mount, peak, Sierra Nevada mts. near Mt. Whitney, 14,500 ft.
Williamsport (wĭl′yămz-pōrt) city, × of Warren co. Ind. pop. 1. — town, Washington co. Md. pop. 2. — city, × of Lycoming co. Pa. on Susquehanna riv. pop. 32.
Williamston (-tŭn) vil. Ingham co. Mich. pop. 1. — town, × of Martin co. N. C. pop. 2. — town, Anderson co. S. C. pop. 2.
Williamstown (-toun) town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 4; seat of Williams college. — min. bor. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 3. — town, Orange co. Vt. pop. 2. — town, Wood co. W. Va. pop. 1. — spt. town, Victoria, Australia, sub. of Melbourne, p. 12, local govt. area 15.
Williamsville (-vĭl) vil. Erie co. New York, pop. 1.
Willich (vĭl′ĭk) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 6.
Willimantic (wĭl′ĭ-măn′tĭk) mfg. city, × of Windham co. Connecticut, pop. 11.
Willington (wĭl′ĭng-tŭn) town, Durham co. England, pop. 9.
Willington Quay (kē) former urban dist. now part of Wallsend, Northumberland, Eng.
Williston (wĭl′ĭs-tŭn) city, × of Williams co. N. Dak. p. 3. — town, Chittenden co. Vt. p. 1.
Willisville (-vĭl) vil. Perry co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Willits (wĭl′ĭts) town, Mendocino co. California, pop. 1.
Willmar (wĭl′mär) city, × of Kandiyohi co. Minnesota, pop. 4.
Willoughby (wĭl′ō-bĭ) vil. Lake co. O. pop. 2. — sub. 5 m. N of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 5, mun. 13.
Willowmore (wĭl′ō-mōr; 201) town, S Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Willows (wĭl′ōz) town, Glenn co. California, pop. 1.
Willow Springs, city, Howell co. Missouri, pop. 1.
Wills Point (wĭlz) city, Van Zandt co. Texas, 48 m. E of Dallas, pop. 1.
Wilmerding (wĭl′mẽr-dĭng) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. 12 m. E S E of Pittsburgh, pop. 6.
Wilmette (wĭl-mĕt′) vil. Cook co. Illinois, 14 m. N of Chicago, pop. 5.
Wilmington (wĭl′mĭng-tŭn) cml. mfg. city & port of entry, × of New Castle co. Del. pop. 87. — city, Will co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, port of entry & × of New Hanover co. N. C. pop. 26. — vil. × of Clinton co. O. pop. 4.
Wilmington Island, 5 m. long, Chatham co. Ga. at mouth of Savannah river.
Wilmslow (wĭlmz′lō; wĭmz′lō) mfg. town, Cheshire, England, on Bollin river, pop. 8.
Wilryck (wĭl′rĭk) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Wilson (wĭl′sŭn) co. S E Kan. 581 □ pop. 20, × Fredonia. — co. E cen. N. C. 384 □ pop. 28, × Wilson. — co. N Tenn. 613 □ pop. 25, × Lebanon. — co. S cen. Tex. 813 □ p. 17, × Floresville. — town, × of Wilson co. N. C. p. 7. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. p. 1.
Wilson, Mount, peak, S W Colorado, 14,250 ft. high.
Wilson's Creek (wĭl′sŭnz) small riv. near Springfield, Mo.; battle 1861.
Wilson's Promontory, in Victoria, most S point of Australia.
Wilster (vĭl′stẽr) town, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, pop. 5.
Wilten (vĭl′tĕn) former suburb now part of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria.
Wilton (wĭl′tŭn) town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, Muscatine co. Io. pop. 1. — town, Franklin co. Me. pop. 2. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 1. — mfg. mun. bor. Wiltshire, England, pop. 2; carpets.
Wiltshire (wĭlt′shẽr) *or* **Wilts**, co. S England, 1,350 □ pop. 287, × Salisbury.
Wimbledon (wĭm′b'l-dŭn) mun. bor. Surrey co. England, pop. 55.
Wimborne Minster (wĭm′bŭrn mĭn′stẽr) town, Dorsetshire, England, pop. 4.
Wimmera (wĭm′ẽr-ȧ) dist. W cen. Victoria, Australia, S of Murray riv. pop. 60. — riv. W Wimmera dist. 228 m. long, flows into Lake Hindmarsh.
Wimpfen (vĭmp′fĕn) town, Starkenburg prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 3; mineral baths.
Winamac (wĭn′ȧ-măk) town, × of Pulaski co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Winburg (wĭn′bûrg) dist. (3,709 □ p. 36) & town (p. 3) cen. Orange Free State, U. of S. Af.
Winchendon (wĭn′chĕn-dŭn) mfg. town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 6.
Winchester (wĭn′chĕs-tẽr) town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 9. — city, × of Scott co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Randolph co. Ind. pop. 4. — city, × of Clark co. Ky. pop. 7. — mfg. town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 9. — town, Cheshire co. N. H. pop. 2. — mfg. town, × of Franklin co. Tenn. pop. 1. — mfg. city, geographically in & × of Frederick co. Va. 1 □ pop. 6. — *anc.* VEN′TA BELGA′RUM, city & county bor. × of Hampshire, England, pop. 23; cathedral. See WYKEHAMIST, *n.*
Windber (wĭnd′bẽr) bor. Somerset co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.
Winder (wĭn′dẽr) town, Gwinnett, Jackson, & Walton cos. Georgia, pop. 2.
Windermere (wĭn′dẽr-mẽr) town, Westmorland co. Eng. pop. 5. — lake (largest in Eng.) 10½ m. long, between Westmorland co. & Lancashire, England.
Windham (wĭnd′ăm) co. N E Conn. 500 □ pop. 48, × Willimantic. — past. co. S E Vt. 795 □ pop. 27, × Newfane. — town, Windham co. Conn. pop. 13. — mfg. town, Cumberland co. Me. pop. 2.
Windhuk *or* **Windhoek** (vĭnt′hŏŏk′) town, ✻ of German Southwest Africa.
Windom (wĭn′dŭm) vil. × of Cottonwood co. Minn. on Des Moines river, pop. 2.
Wind River Mountains (wĭnd) range of Rocky mts. Wyo.; highest, Fremont pk. 13,790 ft.
Windsor (wĭn′zẽr) co. E Vt. 948 □ pop. 34, × Woodstock. — mfg. town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 4. — city, Henry co. Mo. pop. 2. — mfg. vil. Windsor co. Vt. pop. 2. — town and port of entry, × of Hants co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 3. — city, Essex co. Ontario, Can. on Detroit riv. pop. 18. —, **New**, bor. & town, Berkshire, Eng. on rt. bank Thames riv. p. bor. 13. — shire, Queensland, Australia, suburb of Brisbane, pop. 9.
Windsor Castle, Berkshire, Eng. E of New Windsor; chief residence of British sovereigns; orig. built by William I.; covers 12 acres; has park of 1,500 acres.
Windsor Locks, mfg. town, Hartford co. Conn. on Connecticut river, pop. 4.
Windward Islands (wĭnd′wẽrd) S portion Lesser Antilles, bet. (& including) St. Lucia isl. & Trinidad isl. (Trinidad and Tobago sometimes excluded). — Br. possession consisting of the cols. of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, & Grenada, with the Grenadines, 524 □ p. 183.
Windward Passage, 50 m. wide, bet. Cuba & Haiti, W. Indies.
Winfield (wĭn′fēld) city, × of Cowley co. Kansas, pop. 7.
Winkler (wĭnk′lẽr) co. W Texas, 844 □.
Winlock (wĭn′lŏk) town, Lewis co. Washington, pop. 1.
Winn (wĭn) par. N W cen. Louisiana, 969 □ pop. 18, × Winnfield.
Winnebago (wĭn′ē-bā′gō) co. N Ill. 529 □ pop. 63, × Rockford. — co. N Io. 399 □ pop. 12, × Forest City. — co. E Wis. 459 □ pop. 62, × Oshkosh. — vil. Faribault co. Minn. pop. 2.
Winnebago, Lake, lake, 30 m. long, Wisconsin bet. Winnebago & Calumet cos.
Winnemucca (wĭn′ē-mŭk′ȧ) lake, 26 m. long, Humboldt & Churchill cos. Nev.
Winnepesaukee, Lake (wĭn′ē-pē-sô′kē) lake, 25 m. long, Belknap & Carroll cos. N. H.
Winneshiek (wĭn′ē-shēk) co. N E Iowa, 686 □ pop. 22, × Decorah.
Winnetka (wĭ-nĕt′kȧ) vil. Cook co. Ill. 17 m. N N E of Chicago, pop. 3.
Winnfield (wĭn′fēld) town, × of Winn par. Louisiana, pop. 3.
Winnipeg (wĭn′ĭ-pĕg) lake 275 m. long, 9,459 □ Manitoba prov. Canada. — riv. 530 m. long, Canada, flows into Lake Winnipeg. — city, × of Selkirk co. & ✻ of Manitoba prov. Canada, pop. 136.
Winnipegosis, Lake (wĭn′ĭ-pē-gō′sĭs) lake, 2,086 □ Manitoba & Northwest Ters. Canada, W of Lake Winnipeg.
Winnsboro (wĭnz′bŭr-ō) city, × of Fairfield co. S. C. pop. 2. — town, Franklin & Wood cos. Tex. pop. 2.
Winona (wĭ-nō′nȧ) co. S E Minn. 637 □ pop. 33. — city, its × pop. 19. — city, × of Montgomery co. Miss. pop. 3.
Winooski (wĭ-nōōs′kĭ) riv. Vt. 100 m. long, Caledonia co. to Lake Champlain. — vil. Chittenden co. Vt. on Winooski river, pop. 4.
Winschoten (wĭn′skō′tĕn) town & comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 11.
Winsford (wĭnz′fẽrd) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 11.
Winslow (wĭnz′lō) town, Kennebec co. Me. pop. 3. — town, Navajo co. Ariz. pop. 2.
Winstanley Park (wĭn′stăn′lĭ) vil. St. Clair co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Winsted (wĭn′stĕd) mfg. bor. a × of Litchfield co. Conn. 26 m. N of Waterbury, pop. 8.
Winston (wĭn′stŭn) co. N Ala. 630 □ pop. 13, × Double Springs. — co. E cen. Miss. 597 □ pop. 17, × Louisville. — former city, Forsyth co. N. C., since 1913 part of Winston-Salem.
Winterberg (vĭn′tẽr-bĕrk) town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 5.
Winston-Salem (-sā′lem) city, × of Forsyth co. N. C. pop. 23.
Winterport (wĭn′tẽr-pōrt) town, Waldo co. Me. on W bank of Penobscot river, pop. 2.
Winters (wĭn′tẽrz) town, Runnels co. Texas, pop. 1.
Winterset (wĭn′tẽr-sĕt) city, × of Madison co. Io. near Middle river, pop. 3.
Winterswijk (wĭn′tẽrs-wīk′) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 13.
Winterthur (vĭn′tẽr-tōōr′) mfg. town, Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 25.
Winthrop (wĭn′thrŭp) town, Kennebec co. Me. pop. 2. — town, Suffolk co. Mass. pop. 10. — city, Sibley co. Minn. pop. 1.
Winton (-tŭn) bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 5. — part of Bournemouth, Hampshire, Eng.
Winton Place, vil. Hamilton co. O. 5 m. N of Cincinnati, pop. 1.
Winyah Bay (wĭn′yô) estuary of Pedee, Little Pedee, Black, & Waccamaw rivs. S. C.
Wipperfürth (vĭp′ẽr-fürt′) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Wupper river, pop. 7.
Wirt (wûrt) co. W W. Va. 218 □ pop. 9, × Elizabeth.
Wisbech (wĭz′bēch) mun. bor. & riv. port, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, Eng. p. 11.
Wiscasset (wĭs-kăs′ĕt) town, × of Lincoln co. Maine, pop. 1.
Wisch (wĭs) vil. & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Wischau (vĭsh′ou) *Boh.* **Vyškov** (vĭsh′kôf) comm. Moravia, Austria, on Hanna river, p. 6.
Wisconsin (wĭs-kŏn′sĭn) state, N U. S. A. 55,256 □ pop. 2,334, ✻ Madison. See BADGER STATE. — riv. Wis. 600 m. long, flows into Mississippi river.
Wise (wīz) co. N Tex. 863 □ pop. 26, × Decatur. — co. S W Va. 420 □ pop. 34. — its ×.
Wishaw (wĭsh′ô) burgh, Lanarkshire, Scotland, pop. 25.
Wislok (vēs′lŏk) riv. Galicia, Austria, Carpathian mts. 93 m. to San river.
Wisloka (vēs-lô′kȧ) riv. Galicia, Austria, 85 m. long, to Vistula river.
Wismar (vĭs′mär) mfg. spt. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, N Germany, pop. 24.
Wisner (wĭz′nẽr) city, Cuming co. Nebr. pop. 1.
Witham (wĭth′ăm) riv. Rutlandshire & Lincolnshire, Eng. 80 m. to the Wash.
Withington (wĭth′ĭng-tŭn) former urban dist. Lancashire, Eng. now part of Manchester.
Witkowitz (vĭt′kō-vĭts) *Boh.* **Vitkovic** (vĭt′kō-vĭts) mfg. & coal min. town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 23.
Witt (wĭt) vil. Montgomery co. Ill. pop. 2.
Witten (vĭt′ĕn) mfg. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 37.
Wittenau (vĭt′ĕ-nou) *formerly* **Dalldorf** (däl′dôrf) vil. Brandenburg, Prussia, near Berlin, pop. comm. 9; Dalldorf institutions for insane.
Wittenberg (wĭt′ĕn-bûrg) vil. Shawano co. Wis. pop. 1. — (vĭt′ĕn-bĕrk; *Angl.* wĭt′ĕn-bûrg) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe river, p. 22; here the Reformation began 1517.
Wittenberge (vĭt′ĕn-bĕr′gĕ) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 21.

Wiak. Var. of BIAK. **Wien** See VIENNA. **Wieselburg.** See MOSON. **Wiflisburg.** German name of AVENCHES. **Wiipuri.** See VIBORG. **Wilna.** See VILNO. **Wilson Islands.** See DUFF ISLANDS. **Windhoek.** See WINDHUK. **Wisby.** See VISBY. **Wischnitz.** See WIŽNITZ.

Wittgensdorf (vĭt′gĕns-dôrf) comm. Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 6.
Wittingau (vĭt′ĭng-ou) *Boh.* **Třeboň** (trzhĕ′bôn-y′) town, Bohemia, Austria, p.comm. 5.
Wittstock (vĭt′shtŏk) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, on Dosse river, pop. 8.
Witwatersrand (wĭt-wä′tĕrs-rånt ; -rănd) *or* **the Rand** (rănd) rocky ridge at Johannesburg, Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa ; gold fields.
Wiżnitz (vĭzh′nĭts) *G.* **Wischnitz** (vĭsh′nĭts) *Pol.* **Wyżnica** (vĭzh-nyē′tså) comm. Bukowina, Austria, pop. 5.
Władzisławów (vlå′jē-slä′vōōf) *Russ.* **Vladislavov** (vlå′dyē-slä′vôf) town, Suvalki govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 6.
Włocławek (vlôts-lä′vĕk) *Russ.* **Vlotslavsk** (vlŏts-låfsk′) town, Warsaw govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 21.
Włodawa, *Russ.* **Vlodava** (vlô-dä′vå) town, Syedlets govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 9.
Woburn (wōō′bŭrn) city, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 15.
Wodnian (vôd′nyän) *Boh.* **Vodnan** (vôd′nyån) ft. town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. 4.
Woensel (wōōn′sĕl) vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Woerden (wōōr′dĕn) town & comm. S. Holland, Neth. on Old Rhine river, pop. comm. 6.
Woking (wō′kĭng) town, Surrey co. England, 6 m. N N E of Guildford, pop. 25.
Wolcott (wōōl′kŭt) vil. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 1. — town, Lamoille co. Vt. pop. 1.
Woldenberg (vôl′dĕn-bĕrk) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 5.
Wolfe (wōōlf) co. E Ky. 230 □ p. 10, × Campton. — co. S W Quebec, Can. × Ham South.
Wolfeboro (wōōlf′bŭr-ō) town & summer resort, Carroll co. N. H. on L. Winnepesaukee, p. 2.
Wolfe City, town, Hunt co. Texas, pop. 1.
Wolfe Island, 18 m. long, at entrance to St. Lawrence riv. N E end Lake Ontario.
Wolfenbüttel (vôl′fĕn-büt′ĕl) mfg. town, Brunswick duchy, Germany, pop. 19.
Wolf River (wōōlf) riv. 100 m. long, Benton co. Miss. to Mississippi riv. Tenn. — riv. Wis. 200 m. long, Oconto co. to Fox river.
Wolgast (vôl′gäst) mfg. & cml. spt. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Wollin (vô-lēn′) mfg. spt. town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 5. — isl. 20 m. long, Prussia, N side of Grosses Haff.
Wolstanton United (wōōl-stăn′tŭn) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 27.
Woltmershausen (vôlt′mĕrs-hou′zĕn) former vil. Bremen state, Ger. now in Bremen city.
Woluwe-Saint-Lambert (wôl′ü-wĕ-sĕnt-läm′bĕrt) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, p. 9.
Wolverhampton (wōōl′vĕr-hămp′tŭn) mfg. county bor. Staffordshire, England, pop. 95.
Wombwell (wōōm′wĕl ; *locally also* wōōm′bĕl) town, W. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 18.
Womelsdorf (wŏm′ĕlz-dôrf) bor. Berks co. Pa. 15 m. W of Reading, pop. 1.
Wongkong (wŏng′kŏng′) town, Kwangtung prov. China, 34 m. S W of Waichow, pop. 60.
Wongrowitz (vôŋ′grō-vĭts) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Wonseradeel (wôn′sĕr-å-dāl′) comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. 13.
Wood (wōōd) co. N W O. 612 □ pop. 46, × Bowling Green. — co. N E Tex. 657 □ pop. 23, × Quitman. — co. W W. Va. 364 □ pop. 38, × Parkersburg. — co. cen. Wis. 809 □ pop. 31, × Grand Rapids.
Woodbine (wōōd′bīn′) town, Harrison co. Io. 35 m. N of Council Bluffs, pop. 2. — bor. Cape May co. N. J. pop. 2.
Woodbridge (wōōd′brĭj′) town & riv. port, East Suffolk, Eng. on Deben river, pop. 5.
Woodburn (wōōd′bŭrn) city, Marion co. Oregon, pop. 2.
Woodbury (wōōd′bĕr-ĭ) co. W Io. 864 □ pop. 68, × Sioux City. — mfg. town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — city, × of Gloucester co. N. J. pop. 5.
Woodford (wōōd′fĕrd) co. N cen. Ill. 528 □ pop. 21, × Eureka. — co. N E cen. Ky. 195 □ pop. 13, × Versailles. — town, Essex co. England, pop. 18.
Wood Green, urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 49.
Woodland (wōōd′lănd) city, × of Yolo co. Cal. pop. 3. — town, Aroostook co. Me. pop. 1.
Woodlawn (wōōd′lôn′) town, Jefferson co. Ala. pop. 3. — bor. Beaver co. Pa. pop. 1.
Woodridge (wōōd′rĭj) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 1.
Woodruff (wōōd′rŭf) co. N E cen. Ark. 577 □ pop. 20, × Augusta. — town, Spartanburg co. S. C. pop. 2.
Woods (wōōdz) co. N W Okla. 1,255 □ pop. 18, × Alva.
Woods, Lake of the, in Minn. and Ontario & Manitoba provs. Can. 90 m. long, 60 m. wide.
Woodsfield (wōōdz′fēld) vil. × of Monroe co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Woodson (wōōd′sŭn) co. S E Kansas, 503 □ pop. 9, × Yates Center.
Woodstock (wōōd′stŏk) town, Windham co. Conn. pop. 2. — city, × of McHenry co. Ill. pop. 4. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 1. — mfg. vil. × of Windsor co. Vt. pop. 1. — town, × of Shenandoah co. Va. pop. 1. — bor. Oxfordshire, England, pop. 2. — cml. & mfg. city & port of entry, × of Oxford co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 9. — town, × of Carleton co. New Brunswick prov. Canada, pop. 4. — town, suburb of Capetown, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 29.
Woodstown (wōōdz′toun) bor. Salem co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Woodville (wōōd′vĭl) town, × of Wilkinson co. Mississippi, pop. 1.
Woodward (wōōd′wĕrd) co. N W Okla. 1,233 □ pop. 17, × Woodward. — city, × of Woodward co. Okla. pop. 3.
Woollahra (wōō-lä′rȧ) suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 13, mun. 17.
Woolwich (wōōl′ĭch ; -ĭj) met. bor. E London, Eng. on Thames river, pop. 121 ; arsenal.
Woonsocket (wōōn′sŏk′ĕt) mfg. city, Providence co. R. I. on Blackstone river, pop. 38. — city, × of Sanborn co. S. Dak. pop. 1.
Wooster (wōōs′tĕr) mfg. city, × of Wayne co. O. pop. 6 ; university.
Woosung (wōō′sōōng′) treaty port, 12 m. N of Shanghai, China.
Worcester (wōōs′tĕr) co. S E Md. 495 □ p. 22, × Snow Hill. — co. cen. Mass. 1,556 □ p. 400, × × Worcester & Fitchburg. — mfg. city, a × of Worcester co. Mass. p. 146 ; Clark univ.; Holy Cross college. — See WORCESTERSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — city & co. bor. × of Worcestershire, Eng. on Severn, p. 48 ; cathedral ; bat. 1651. — tn. S Cape prov. U. of S. Af. p. 8.
Worcestershire (-shĕr) *or* **Worcester**, mfg. agr. & min. co. S W cen. England, 716 □ pop. 388, × Worcester.
Worden (wûr′dĕn) vil. Madison co. Illinois, pop. 1.
Workington (wûr′kĭng-tŭn) spt. mun. bor. Cumberland co. England, pop. 25.
Worksop (wûrk′sŭp ; *colloq.* wûr′sŭp) mfg. town, Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 20.
Wormditt (vôrm′dĕt) town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, on Drewenz river, pop. 6.
Wormerveer (wôr′mĕr-vār′) vil. & comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Worms (vōrms ; *Angl.* wûrmz) *anc.* BORBETOM′AGUS, *later* WORMA′TIA, cml. city, Rheinhessen prov. Hesse, Germany, on Rhine river, pop. 47 ; Luther appeared before the Diet here in 1521. See CONCORDAT OF WORMS, DIET OF WORMS.
Worringen (vôr′ĭng-ĕn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine river, pop. 7.
Worsborough (wûrz′bŭr-ō) town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 13.
Worsley (wûrz′lĭ) min. town, Lancashire, England, pop. 14.
Worth (wûrth) co. S W Ga. 651 □ pop. 19, × Sylvester. — co. N Io. 399 □ pop. 10, × Northwood. — co. N W Mo. 265 □ pop. 8, × Grant City.
Wörth (vûrt) town, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, pop. 1 ; battle 1870.
Worthing (wûr′thĭng) maritime mun. bor. West Sussex, Eng. on English channel, pop. 30.
Worthington (wûr′thĭng-tŭn) town, Greene co. Ind. at mouth of Eel riv. pop. 2. — city, × of Nobles co. Minn. pop. 2.
Wrangell (răŋ′gĕl) dist., town, & mil. post, N Wrangell isl. S Alaska, pop. dist. 2.
Wrangell Island, S Alaska, N E of Prince of Wales isl. — in Arctic oc. off N E Siberia.
Wrangell, Mount, mt. S. Alaska, 17,500 ft. high.
Wrath, Cape (råth ; rôth) most N W point of Scotland.
Wray (rā) town, × of Yuma co. Colorado, pop. 1.
Wrekin (rĕk′ĭn) hill, Shropshire, England, 1,320 ft. high.
Wrentham (rĕn′thăm) town, Norfolk co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Wreschen (vrĕsh′ĕn) town, Posen prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Wrexham (rĕk′săm) mfg. & cml. mun. bor. Denbighshire, N Wales, pop. 18.
Wriezen (vrē′tsĕn) town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Wright (rīt) co. N cen. Io. 575 □ pop. 18, × Clarion. — co. cen. Minn. 691 □ pop. 28, × Buffalo. — co. S Mo. 677 □ pop. 18, × Hartville. — co. Quebec prov. Can.
Wrightsville (rīts′vĭl) town, × of Johnson co. Ga. pop. 1. — bor. York co. Pa. pop. 2.
Wrschowitz, *Boh.* **Vršovic** (v′r′shō-vĭts) comm. Bohemia, Austria, near Prague, pop. 25.
Wsetin (fsĕ′tēn) *Bohemian* **Vsetín** (fsĕ′tyēn) town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 8.
Wu (wōō) riv. Kweichow & Szechwan provs. China, to Yangtze river.
Wuchang (wōō′chäng′) cml. city, ✱ of Hupeh prov. China, on Yangtze river, pop. 500.
Wuchow (wōō′chō′) treaty port, Kwangsi prov. China, on Si river, pop. 59.
Wuhu (wōō′hōō′) city, treaty port, Anhwei prov. China, pop. 122.
Wülfrath (vülf′rät) mfg. town, Düsseldorf dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Wurno (wûr′nō ; wōōr′-) town, N W Sokoto prov. Northern Nigeria, W Africa, pop. 2.
Würselen (vür′zĕ-lĕn) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Aachen, pop. comm. 13.
Württemberg (vür′tĕm-bĕrk) kingdom, state of S Germany, 7,532 □ p. 2,438, ✱ Stuttgart.
Würzburg (vürts′bōōrk) ft. town, ✱ of Lower Franconia dist. Bavaria, Ger. pop. 84.
Wurzen (vōōrts′ĕn) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, near Mulde river, pop. 19.
Wusih (wōō′sē′) cml. city, S Kiangsu prov. China, pop. 200.
Wyandot (wī′ăn-dŏt) co. N Ohio, 406 □ pop. 21, × Upper Sandusky
Wyandotte (wī′ăn-dŏt) co. Kan. 143 □ p. 100, × Kansas City. — city, Wayne co. Mich. p. 8.
Wye (wī) riv. Eng. & Wales, 130 m. long, Plinlimmon mt. to Severn estuary.
Wygnanka (vĭg-nåŋ′kå) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. 7.
Wymore (wī′mōr ; 201) city, Gage co. Nebraska, pop. 3.
Wynberg (wīn′bĕrg) town, suburb of Capetown, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 16.
Wynghene (wīn′gā-nē ; *F. pron.* văN′zhĕn′) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Wynne (wĭn) city, × of Cross co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Wynnewood (wĭn′wōōd) city, Garvin co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Wynyard (wĭn′yȧrd) co. S E New South Wales, Australia, pop. 16.
Wyoming (wī-ō′mĭng ; wī′ō-mĭng) min. & past. state, U. S. A. 97,594 □ pop. 146, ✱ Cheyenne. — co. W N. Y. 601 □ pop. 32, × Warsaw. — co. N E Pa. 397 □ pop. 16, × Tunkhannock. — co. S W. Va. 502 □ pop. 10, × Pineville. — min. city, Stark co. Ill. pop. 2. — vil. Hamilton co. O. pop. 2. — min. bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 3.
Wyoming Valley, Luzerne co. Pa. about 20 m. long & 3 m. wide, along N branch of Susquehanna river ; fine scenery ; massacre 1778.
Wysočan (vĭ′sô-chån) *Bohemian* **Vysočany** (-chä′nĭ) comm. Bohemia, Austria, pop. 7.
Wythe (wĭth) co. S W part of Va. 479 □ pop. 20, × Wytheville.
Wytheville (wĭth′vĭl) mfg. town, × of Wythe co. Virginia, pop. 3.

X

☞ For certain Spanish names often spelled with initial X, see J-.

Xanthus (zăn′thŭs) anc. city, ruins S Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor. See XANTHIAN, *a.*
Xenia (zē′nĭ-ȧ) mfg. city, × of Greene co. Ohio, pop. 9.
Xerochorion (*mod. Gr.* ksē′rō-kô′rē-ôn) town, N Evvia isl. Greece, pop. 7.
Xingú (shĕN-gōō′) riv. Brazil, ab. 1,300 m. long, cen. Matto Grosso through Pará to the Amazon.
Xochimilco (hō′chē-mēl′kō ; 262) city, Federal District, Mexico, pop. 9.
Xuanday (swån′dī′) important bay, open port, S E coast of Annam, Fr. Indo-China ; lat. 13° 23′ N.

Y

Yablonoi (yä′blô-noi′), *or* **Yablonovoi** (-nô-voi′), **Mountains**, in Mongolia & S Siberia.
Yabucoa (yä′bōō-kō′ä ; 133) mun. & town, Humacao dept. Porto Rico, pop. m. 17, t. 3.
Yachowfu (yä′chō′fōō′) mfg. & cml. town, Szechwan prov. China.
Yadkin (yăd′kĭn) co. N W North Carolina, 324 □ pop. 15, × Yadkinville.
Yadkin River, riv. N. C. Blue Ridge to South Carolina, where it is called PEDEE.
Yaguajay (yä′gwä-hī′ ; 189) dist. & city, Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. dist. 14, city 3.
Yakima (yăk′ĭ-mȧ) co. S Wash. 5,059 □ pop. 42, × Yakima. — city, × of Yakima co. Washington, pop. 14.
Yakima River, riv. Wash. 200 m. long, Cascade range to Columbia river.
Yakobshtat *or* **Jakobstadt** (yä′kôp-shtät) town, Kurland govt. Russia, on Duna riv. p. 7.
Yakubu (yä′kōō-bōō) *or* **Yakoba** (yä′kô-bȧ) town, Northern Nigeria, W. Af. pop. 50.
Yaku Island (yä′kōō′) isl. 20 m. long, Japan, S of Kiushiu island.
Yakutsk (yȧ-kōōtsk′) min. & past. prov. E Siberia, Russia in Asia, 1,530,253 □ pop. 323. — cml. town, its ✱ on Lena riv. pop. 7.
Yale (yāl) city, St. Clare co. Michigan, 22 m. N W of Port Huron, pop. 1.
Yale, Mount, in Rocky mts. Chaffee co. Colorado, 14,187 ft. high.
Yalobusha (yăl′ō-bōōsh′ȧ ; -bōō′shȧ) co. N Mississippi, 490 □ pop. 22, × Coffeeville.
Yalu (yä′lōō′) *or* **Amnok** (ăm′nŏk) *Jap.* **Amunyoku** (ä′mōōn-yō′kōō) riv. bet. Manchuria & Korea, 300 m. to Yellow sea ; navig. in lower course ; naval bat. Japan & China, 1894.
Yalung (yä′lōōng′) riv. E Tibet & Szechwan prov. China.
Yamagata (yä′mȧ-gä′tȧ) dist. N Honshu isl. Japan, 3,574 □ pop. 938. — city in dist. pop. 42.
Yamaguchi (yä′mȧ-gōō′chē) dist. 2,322 □ pop. 1,069, & city, pop. 21, W Honshu isl. Japan.
Yamanashi (yä′mȧ-nä′shē) dist. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,726 □ pop. 573.
Yamaska (yȧ-mås′kȧ) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × St. François du Lac.
Yamdena (yäm-dā′nä) largest of Timorlaut isls. Du. E. Indies, 1,151 □.
Yamdok (yȧm-dŏk′) *or* **Palti** (pȧl′tē) lake, Tibet, 45 m. fr. Lhasa ; alt. 13,809 ft.
Yamethin (yȧ-mē′thēn) dist. of Meiktila div. Upper Burma, 4,258 □ pop. 307. — its ✱ pop. 9.
Yamhill (yăm′hĭl) co. N W Oregon, 714 □ pop. 18, × McMinnville.
Yampa River (yăm′pȧ) riv. Colorado, 200 m. long, Rocky mts. to Green river.
Yana (yä′nȧ) riv. Siberia, Russia in Asia, Yakutsk govt. 750 m. to Arctic ocean.
Yanam (yȧ-năm′) *or* **Yanaon** (yȧ′nȧ′ôN′) Fr. settlement, India, near N entrance of Godavari riv. into Bay of Bengal, 3½ □ pop. 5.
Yancey (yăn′sĭ) co. W North Carolina, 298 □ pop. 12, × Burnsville.
Yancowinna (yăŋ′kô-wĭn′ȧ) co. W New South Wales, Australia, pop. 22.
Yangchow (yăng′chō′) mfg. town, S Kiangsu, China, p. 100 ; ✱ of former Yang kingdom.
Yangtze (yăng′tsē′) *or* **Yangtze-kiang** (-kyăng′) *i. e.* "Yang kingdom river," the principal river (*kiang*) in China, 3,000 m. ; rises in Tibet, flows through cen. China to Pacific oc.
Yankton (yăŋk′tŭn) co. S E S. Dakota, 523 □ pop. 13. — city, its × pop. 4.
Yap (yäp) isl. W Caroline isls. about 9° 25′ N, 138° E, pop. 8–10.
Yapurá (yä′pōō-rä′) *or* **Japurá** (zhä′pōō-rä′) riv. 1,750 m. long, S E Colombia & Brazil, Andes mts. to Amazon river.
Yaqui (yä′kē) riv. Mexico, 420 m. long, flows into Gulf of California. See YAQUI, *n.*
Yaracuy (yä′rä-kwē′) state, N W Venezuela, S. Am. 2,741 □ pop. 86, ✱ San Felipe.
Yarkand (yär′känd′) walled cml. city & oasis, W part of Chinese Turkestan, pop. 60. — riv. Chinese Turkestan. See TARIM (*Gaz.*).
Yarmouth (yär′mŭth) town, Cumberland co. Me. pop. 2. — town, Barnstable co. Mass. pop. 1. — co. S W Nova Scotia, Canada. — spt. town, its × pop. 7. —, **Great**, cml. spt. county bor. Norfolk co. England, pop. 56 ; chief seat of English herring trade.
Yaroslavl (yȧ′rô-slä′v′l) govt. cen. Russia, 13,723 □ pop. 1,229. — its ✱ pop. 81.
Yarra Yarra (yăr′ȧ yăr′ȧ) river, Victoria, Australia, 150 m. long, to Port Phillip bay.
Yarrow Water (yăr′ō) small riv. Selkirk co. Scot. ; celebrated by Wordsworth.
Yarumal (yä′rōō-mäl′) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 21.
Yass-Canberra (yȧs′-kăn′bĕr-ȧ) dist. of New South Wales in which is situated the territory (ab. 900 □ pop. 2) in Cowley & Murray cos. acquired in 1910 by the Commonwealth of Australia for the site of a federal capital, exclusive of federal territory at Jervis bay. See CANBERRA, FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY (*Gaz.*).
Yates (yāts) co. W New York, 343 □ pop. 19, × Penn Yan.
Yates Center, city, × of Woodson co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Yauco (yä′ōō-kō) mun. & town, S E Aguadilla dept. Porto Rico, pop. m. 32, t. 7.
Yautepec (yä′ōō-tā-pĕk′) city, Morelos, Mexico, 38 m. S by E of Mexico, pop. 7.
Yavapai (yä′vȧ-pī) co. Ariz. 8,150 □ pop. 16, × Prescott.
Yawata (yä′wä′tȧ) town, Fukuoka dist. Kiushiu isl. Japan, pop. 23.
Yazoo (yăz′ōō) co. W cen. Miss. 1,038 □ pop. 47, × Yazoo City.
Yazoo City, city, × of Yazoo co. Miss. on E bank of Yazoo river, pop. 7.
Yazoo River, river, Miss. 290 m. long, flows into Mississippi river.
Yeadon (yē′dŭn) mfg. town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 7.
Yecla (yā′klä) city, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 23.
Yell, co. W Ark. 955 □ pop. 26, × × Danville & Dardanelle. — isl. 55 □ Shetland isls.
Yellala Falls (yĕ-lä′lä) in Congo riv. ab. 120 m. from its mouth.
Yellow Knife, riv. Northwest Territories, Canada, to Great Slave lake.

Wollescote. See LYE AND WOLLESCOTE.
Wönsan. See GENSANG.
Wormatia. See WORMS.
Wracław. See BRESLAU.
Wyżnica. See WIŻNITZ.
Xalapa. Var. of JALAPA.
Xanthi. See FOKIA.
Xeres. Old form of JEREZ (which see); see also SHERRY in *Vocab.*
Xulla Islands. See SULA ISLANDS.
Yablonovy. Var. of YABLONOVOI. See YABLONOI MTS.
Yadkin River. See PEEDEE.
Yafa. See JAFFA.
Yakoba. See YAKUBU.
Yambol. See JAMBOL.
Yamithin. Var. of YAMETHIN.
Yanina. See JANINA.
Yare. See BROADS, THE.
Yeddo *or* **Yedo.** See TOKYO.
Yelsk. Var. of EYSK.

Yellow Medicine, co. S W Minnesota, 749 □ pop. 15, × Granite Falls.
Yellow Sea, *Chin.* **Hwang-hai** (hwäng'hī') inlet, Pacific oc. bet. China & Korea.
Yellow Springs, vil. Greene co. Ohio, pop. 1; Antioch college.
Yellowstone (yĕl'ō-stōn) co. S. Montana, 5,729 □ pop. 23, × Billings.
Yellowstone Lake, lake, 20 m. long; Wyoming, in Yellowstone National Park.
Yellowstone National Park, Ida. Mont. & (mostly) Wyo. tract of land, 3,500 □ lat. 44° 8' to 45° 2' N, lon. 110° to 111° 6' W; by act of Congress, 1872, set apart as a public park.
Yellowstone River, Mont. & Wyo. 600 m. long, Wyo. to Missouri river; grand cañon & falls (upper 110 ft. & lower 310 ft.).
Yemen (yĕm'ĕn) *anc.* ARA'BIA FE'LIX, vilayet of Turkey, S W Arabia, 73,800 □ p. 750, ✳ Sana.
Yenangyaung (yĕn'äng-young') town, Magwe dist. Upper Burma, on Irrawaddy, p. 5.
Yenije-Vardar (yĕ'nē-jĕ-vär'där') *or* **Yenije-i-Vardar** (-ē-) town, formerly Turkish, 25 m. W N W of Saloniki, pop. 9.
Yenisei (yĕ'nē-sĕ'ē) *or* **Enisey** (yĕ'nyĭ-syā') riv. Mongolia & Siberia, Asia, 2,500 m. long, to Arctic ocean.
Yeniseisk (yĕ'nē-sā'ĭsk) *or* **Eniseysk** (yĕ'nyĭ-syāsk') govt. cen. Siberia, Russia in Asia, 981,607 □ pop. 962, ✳ Krasnoyarsk. — cml. city, Russia in Asia, on Yenisei riv. pop. 8.
Yenishehr (yĕ'nĭ-shĕ'h'r) town, Brusa vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 25 m. fr. Brusa, pop 24.
Yenpingfu (yĕn'pĭng-fōō') city, cen. Fukien prov. China, pop. 200.
Yeotmal (yĕ-ōt-mäl') dist. of Berar. Br. India, pop. 723. — its ✳ pop. 11.
Yeovil (yō'vĭl) mun. bor. Somersetshire, England, near Yeo river, pop. 14; gloves.
Yeshil Irmak (yĕ-shĭl' ĭr-mäk') *anc.* I'RIS, riv. (*irmak*) Sivas vilayet, to Black sea.
Yezd (yĕzd) prov. cen. Persia, Asia. — mfg. city, its ✳ pop. 55.
Yezo (yĕz'ō) *or* **Hokkaido** (hōk'kī'dō) isl. Japan, N of Honshu island, 30,114 □ with adjacent isls. 30,276 □ pop. 1,134.
Yingkow (yĭng'kō') *or* **Yingtse** (yĭng'tsĕ') treaty port, Manchuria, at mouth of Liao riv. pop. 61. See NEWCHWANG (*Gaz.*).
Yoakum (yō'kŭm) co. N W Tex. 879 □ × Plains. — town, Dewitt & Lavaca cos. Tex. pop. 5.
Yochow (y[illegible]'chō') treaty port, Hunan prov. China, on outlet of Tungting lake, pop. 20.
Yokkaichi (yōk'kī'chē) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, on E coast, near Nagoya, pop. 31.
Yokohama (yō'kō-hä'mȧ) cml. city, on E coast of Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 394.
Yokosuka (yō'kō-sōō'kȧ) city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, on coast near Yokohama, pop. 71.
Yola (yō'lä) town, Adamawa, E Northern Nigeria, on Binue river, pop. 12.
Yolo (yō'lō) co. N cen. California, 1,014 □ pop. 14, × Woodland.
Yolombó (yō'lōm-bō') mun. dist. Antioquia, Colombia, pop. 13.
Yonezawa (yō'nĕ-zä'wȧ) city, N Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 35.
Yongampo (yûng-äm'pō) town & treaty port, at mouth of Yalu riv. Korea.
Yonkers (yŏŋ'kẽrz) city, Westchester co. N. Y. on Hudson river, pop. 80.
Yonne (yōn) riv. France, 120 m. long, E dept. Nièvre to Seine riv. — dept. N E cen. France, 2,894 □ pop. 304, ✳ Auxerre.
York (yôrk) co. S W Me. 989 □ pop. 69, × Alfred. — co. S E cen. Nebr. 575 □ pop. 19, × York. — co. S Pa. 903 □ pop. 136, × York. — co. N S. C. 651 □ pop. 48, × Yorkville. — co. S E Va. 136 □ pop. 8, × Yorktown. — town, York co. Me. pop. 3. — city, × of York co. Nebr. p. 6. — mfg. city, × of York co. Pa. p. 45. — See YORKSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — *anc.* EBORA'CUM, city & county bor. × of Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 82; fine cathedral. See COUNCIL OF THE NORTH. — co. S W New Brunswick prov. Canada. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Toronto.
York, Cape, N Australia, on E of Gulf of Carpentaria. — W Greenland, on Baffin bay.
Yorke's Peninsula (yôrks) 100 m. long, South Australia, Spencer's gulf.
Yorkshire (yôrk'shẽr) *or* **York**, mfg. min. & agr. co. N Eng. 6,078 □ pop. 3,980, × York. See RIDING, *n.* 1.
Yorktown, town, De Witt co. Tex. pop. 1. — town, × of York co. Va.; surrender of Cornwallis 1781.
Yorkville (-vĭl) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 1. — town, × of York co. S. C. pop. 2.
Yorubaland (yō'rōō-bä-lănd') the country of the Yorubas, former kingdom, now mostly included in Lagos prov. S. Nigeria, W. Af. ab. 25,000 □. See YORUBA, *n.*
Yosemite Falls (yō-sĕm'ĭ-tē) 3 falls, Yosemite val. Cal. total height 2,526 ft.
Yosemite Valley, E Cal. 6 m. long, in **Yosemite National Park**, 1,512 □; scenery.
Youghal (yōō'ôl; yôl) cml. spt. bor. Cork co. Munster prov. Ireland, pop. 5.
Youghiogheny River (yŏk'ō-gā'nĭ) riv. W. Va., Md. & Pa. flows into Monongahela riv.
Young (yŭng) co. N Texas, 875 □ pop. 14, × Graham.
Youngstown (yŭngz'toun) city, × of Mahoning co. Ohio, pop. 79; iron & steel works.
Youngsville (yŭngz'vĭl) bor. Warren co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Youngwood (yŭng'wŏŏd) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Ypres (ē'pr') mfg. town, West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 17.
Ypsilanti (ĭp'sĭ-lăn'tĭ) city, Washtenaw co. Mich. on Huron river, pop. 6.
Yreka (wī-rē'kȧ) town, × of Siskiyou co. California, pop. 1.
Yssingeaux (ē'săN'zhō') town, dept. Haute-Loire, France, pop. 3, comm. 8.
Ystad (ü'städ) cml. spt. town, Malmöhus prov. S Sweden, on Baltic sea, pop. 11.
Yuba (yōō'bȧ) co. N cen. Cal. 639 □ p. 10, × Marysville. — **City**, tn., × of Sutter co. Cal. p. 1.
Yucatan (yōō'kä-tän') pen. incl. Campeche & Yucatan states & Quintana Roo ter. (in S E Mexico), British Honduras, & N Guatemala. — state, N Yucatan pen. Mexico, 15,941 □ pop. 340, ✳ Mérida.
Yudoma (yōō-dô'mȧ) riv. Siberia, Russia, 400 m. long, to Maya river.
Yuen (yōō'ĕn') *or* **Yuen-kiang** (-kyäng') riv. cen. China, about 1,000 m. to Tungting lake.
Yug (yŏŏk) riv. 330 m. long, Vologda govt. Russia, unites with Sukhona to form Dvina riv.
Yugan (yōō-gän') riv. Russia in Asia, 228 m. long, Tobolsk govt. to Ob river.
Yukon (yōō'kŏn) riv. Alaska & Canada, 2,050 m. long, to N Pacific ocean. — city, Canadian co. Okla. pop. 1. — ter. N W Canada, 207,076 □ pop. 9, ✳ Dawson.
Yuma (yōō'mȧ) co. S W Ariz. 9,987 □ pop. 8, × Yuma. — co. N E Col. 2,367 □ pop. 8, × Wray. — city, × of Yuma co. Ariz. pop. 3.
Yüncheng (yün'chŭng') *or* **Lungtsun** (lōōng'tsŭn') town, Shansi, China, p. 90; salt works.
Yung-Kong (yōōng'-kŏng') river (*kong*) S E Kwangsi prov. China; trib. of Si river.
Yungpingfu (yōōng'pĭng-fōō') town, Chihli prov. China, 110 m. N E of Tientsin, pop. 200.
Yünnan (yün-nän') prov. S W China, 146,718 □ pop. 8,278, ✳ Yünnanfu.
Yünnanfu (yün'nän-fōō') city, ✳ of Yünnan prov. China, pop. 45.
Yunque, El (ĕl yōōŋ'kā) highest peak of Porto Rico, in the N E, 3,609 ft.
Yurev (yōōr'yĕf) *or* **Dorpat** (dôr'pät) town, Livonia, Russia, on Embach river, pop. 44.
Yurev Polski (pôl'y'-skē) town, Vladimir govt. Russia, pop. 5.
Yuriria (yōō-rē'rē-ä) town, Guanajuato, Mexico, 57 m. S by E of Guanajuato, pop. 6.
Yuyao (yōō'yä'ō) town, Chekiang prov. China, pop. 65.
Yverdon (ē'vĕr'dôN') *or* **Yverdun** (ē'vĕr'dŭN') town, Vaud, Switzerland, pop. comm. 9.
Yvetot (ēv'tō') town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr. 20 m. N W of Rouen, pop. 6, comm. 7.

Z

Zaachila (sä'ä-chē'lä; 268) town, Oaxaca, Mexico, pop. 6.
Zaandam (zän'däm') town & comm. N. Holland, Neth. on Zaan river, pop. comm. 25.
Zab Ala (zäb ä'lä') riv. Kurdistan, Persia, & Turkey in Asia, 260 m. long, to Tigris river.
Zabern (tsä'bẽrn) *Fr.* **Saverne** (sȧ'vĕrn') town, Alsace-Lorraine, Ger., on Zorn riv. p. 9.
Zabie (zhȧb'yĕ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 9.
Zaborze (zä-bô'zhĕ) comm. Oppeln dist. Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 27.
Zabřeh an der Oder (zȧbr'zhĕK än dẽr ō'dẽr) comm. Moravia, Austria, pop. 10.
Zabrze (zäb'zhẽ) comm. Oppeln dist. Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 63.
Zacapa (sä-kä'pä; 268) dept. Guatemala, Cen. Am. — its ✳ pop. 8.
Zacatecas (sä'kä-tā'käs; 268) state, Mexico, 24,473 □ pop. 478. — its ✳ pop. 26.
Zacatecoluca (sä-kä'tā-kō-lōō'kä; 268) town, Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 15.
Zacatlán (sä'kä-tlän'; 268) city, Puebla, Mexico, pop. 9.
Zacoalco (sä'kō-äl'kō; 268) town, Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 6.
Zadonsk (zȧ-dônsk') town, Voronezh govt. Russia in Europe, on Don river, pop. 7.
Zafaranboli (zȧ'fȧ-rȧn-bô'lē) town, cen. Kastamuni vilayet, N Asia Minor, pop. 10.
Zafarwal (zŭf'ȧr-wäl') town, Sialkot dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 6.
Zaffarano, Cape (dzäf'fä-rä'nō) on N coast of Sicily, 11 m. E of Palermo.
Zafferana Etnea (dzäf'fā-rä'nä ĕt-nē'ä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 5.
Zafra (thä'frä) town, Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 6.
Zagarolo (dzä'gä-rô'lō) town, Rome prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6.
Zagazig (zä'gȧ-zēg') cml. town, Charkieh prov. Egypt, 40 m. N N E of Cairo, pop. 35.
Zahle (zä'lĕ) town, Syria, Turkey in Asia, 35 m. N W of Damascus, pop. 10.
Zaidpur (zīd'pōōr') town, Bara Banki dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 10.
Zaisan (zī'zän') lake, 80 m. long, Semipalatinsk govt. Russia in Asia.
Zaječar (zȧ'yĕ-chär) town, E cen. Servia, pop. 9.
Zakataly (zȧ'kȧ-tä'lĭ) dist. Transcaucasia, Russia, 1,538 □ pop. 95. — its ✳.
Zakopane (zȧ-kō-pä'nĕ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. 6, comm. 8.
Zala (zŏ'lŏ) co. W Hungary, 2,315 □ pop. 466, × Zalaegerszeg.
Zalaegerszeg (zŏ'lŏ-ĕ'gĕr-sĕg) town with magistracy, × of Zala co. Hungary, pop. 11.
Zalamea la Real (thä'lä-mā'ä lä rā-äl') town, Huelva prov. Spain, pop. comm. 13.
Zalenze (tsä-lĕnt'sẽ) vil. Silesia, Prussia, near Königshütte, pop. comm. 15.
Zaleszczyki (zȧ'lyĕsh-chĭ'kē) town, E Galicia, Austria, pop. 7.
Założce (zȧ-lôsh'tsĕ) mfg. town, Galicia, Austria, on Seret river, pop. comm. 7.
Zalun (zȧ'lōōn') town, Henzada dist. Lower Burma, on Irrawaddy riv. pop. 7.
Zama (zā'mȧ) anc. town, N Africa, S W of Carthage; battle 202 B. C.
Zamarstynów (zȧ-mär'stĭ-nŏŏf) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 12.
Zambales (säm-bä'lās; 268) prov. W Luzon, Phil. isls. 2,125 □ pop. 105, ✳ Iba.
Zambezi (zäm-bā'zē; *often* zăm-bē'zĭ) riv. N Barotseland through E Angola, Rhodesia, & Port. East Africa about 2,200 m. to Indian ocean.
Zamboanga (säm'bō-äŋ'gä; 268) former mil. dist. S Mindanao, Philippine islands, now part of Moro prov. 3,056 □ pop. 44.
Zamora (thä-mō'rä) prov. N W Spain, 4,098 □ pop. 273. — city, its ✳ pop. comm. 17. — state, W Venezuela, S. Am. 13,591 □ pop. 63, ✳ Barinas. — (*pron.* sä-mō'rä; 268) city, Michoacán, Mexico, pop. 15.
Zamość (zä'mōshch) *Russ.* **Zamoste** (zȧ-môs'tyĕ) ft. town, Lyublin govt. Russia, pop. 10.
Zanesville (zānz'vĭl) mfg. city, × of Muskingum co. Ohio, pop. 28.
Zante (zän'tē) *Greek* **Zakynthos** (*mod. Gr.* zä'kĭn-thōs) isl. Ionian isls. a nome of Greece, 169 □ pop. 45. — its ✳ pop. 15.
Zanzibar (zän'zĭ-bär'; zăn'zĭ-bär') isl. sultanate off E African coast, a Br. protectorate, 1,020 □ pop. 197. — isl. of protectorate, 640 □ pop. 114. See SWAHILI, *n.* — spt. town, ✳ of protectorate, on Zanzibar isl. pop. 35.
Zapata (sä-pä'tä) co. S Tex. 1,288 □ pop. 4. — its ×. — swamp, 75 m. long, 30 m. wide, S W Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Zapatoca (sä'pä-tō'kä; 268) town, Santander dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 11.
Zapotlán (sä'pō-tlän'; 268) canton, Jalisco, Mexico, coextensive with Ciudad Guzmán, p. 17.
Zara (zä'rä; *It.* dzä'rä) *Croat.* **Zadar** (zä'där) spt. city, ✳ of Dalmatia, Austria, pop. 14, comm. 37.
Zaravecchia (dzä'rä-vĕk'kyä) vil. Dalmatia. Austria, pop. 1, comm. 9
Zaraysk (zȧ-rīsk') town, Ryazan govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 6.
Zaria (zä'rē-ä) *or* **Saria** (sä'-) prov. N. Nigeria, W. Af. 22,000 □ p. 250. — its ✳ p. 40.
Zaruma (sä-rōō'mä; 268) vil. Ecuador, South America, on Túmbez river, pop. 1.
Zaslavl (zȧ'slȧv'l-y') mfg. town, Volhynia govt. Russ. in Europe, on Goryn river, pop. 11.
Zautla (sä'ōōt-lä; 268) town, Puebla, Mexico.
Zavalla (sä-väl'yä) co. S Tex. 1,348 □ pop. 2, × Batesville.
Zawoja (zȧ-vô'yȧ) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Zbaraż (zbȧ'rȧsh) town, Galicia, Austria, 12 m. N E of Tarnopol, pop. comm. 10.
Zborów (zbô'rōōf) town, Galicia, Austria, 22 m. N W of Tarnopol, pop. comm. 6.
Zebedani. Ez (ĕz zĕ'bĕ-dä'nē) town, Syria, Asia, 20 m. N W of Damascus, pop. 35.
Zebid (zĕ-bēd') ft. town, Yemen vilayet, Arabia, Asia, pop. 7.
Zedelghem (zā'dĕl-Kĕm) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Zeehan (zē'ăn) mun. dist. (pop. 6) & min. town (pop. 4) Montagu co. W Tasmania.
Zeeland (zē'lănd) city, Ottawa co. Mich. pop. 2. — (*Dutch pron.* zā'länt) prov. S Netherlands, 689 □ pop. 232, ✳ Middelburg.
Zeerust (zā'rŭst) town, W Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.
Zehdenick (tsā'dē-nĭk) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 10.
Zehlendorf (tsā'lĕn-dôrf) vil. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 17.
Zeila (zā'lä) spt. town, British Somaliland, E Africa, on Gulf of Aden, pop. 7.
Zeist (zīst) vil. & comm. Utrecht prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 13.
Zeitz (tsīts) mfg. town, Merseburg dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 33.
Zele (zā'lē) town, East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 14.
Zelienople (zē'lĭ-ĕn-ō'p'l) bor. Butler co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1.
Zemlyansk (zām-lyȧnsk') town, Voronezh govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 5.
Zemplén, (zĕm'plān) *Ger.* **Zemplin** (tsĕm-plēn') co. N Hungary, 2,425 □ pop. 343, × Sátoraljaújhely.
Zenjan (zĕn-jän') town, N W Persia, Asia, pop. 15.
Zenkov (zān-y'-kôf') town, Poltava govt. Russia, 43 m. N of Poltava, pop. 9.
Zenta (zĕn'tō) town with magistracy, Bács-Bodrog co. Hung. on Tisza riv. p. 30; bat. 1697.
Zerbst (tsĕrpst) mfg. town, Anhalt duchy, Germany, pop. 19.
Zermatt (tsĕr'mät') vil. & tourist resort, Valais canton, Switzerland, pop. 2.
Zero Branco (dzâ'rō bräŋ'kō) comm. Treviso prov. Emilia. Italy, pop. 5.
Zeulenroda (tsoi'lĕn-rō'dä) mfg. town, Reuss-Greiz principality, Germany, pop. 10.
Zevenbergen (zā'vĕn-bĕr'gĕn; 172) vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 8.
Zevio (dzĕv'yō) town, Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, on Adige river, pop. comm. 7.
Zeya (zĕ'yȧ) riv. 720 m. long, Amur prov. E Siberia, to Amur river.
Zezere (zĕ-zā'rĕ) riv. Portugal, flows into Tagus river.
Zgierz (zgyĕzh) *Russ.* **Zgerzh** (zgyĕrzh) mfg. town, Petrokov govt. Poland, Russia, pop. 15.
Zhitomir *or* **Jitomir** (zhĭ-tō-mēr') cml. & mfg. town, ✳ of Volhynia, Russia, pop. 89.
Zhizdra (zhĭz'drȧ) town, Kaluga govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 12.
Zhob (zōb) dist. N E Brit. Baluchistan, 3,626 □ pop. 70.
Ziano (dzē-ä'nō) comm. Piacenza prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Ziebach (zē'bä) co. N South Dakota, 1,764 □.
Ziegenhals (tsē'gĕn-häls') mfg. town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Biele river, pop. 8.
Zielenzig (tsē-lĕn'tsĭK) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 6.
Zierikzee (zē'rĭk-zā') ft. town & comm. Zeeland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Zilah (zĭ'lō) town with magistracy, Szilágy co. Hungary, pop. 8.
Zile (zē-lĕ') *anc.* ZE'LA, town, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 27; battle 47 B. C.
Zilling (zĭl'ĭng) *or* **Garing** (găr'ĭng) large lake, Tibet, in 31° 40' N, 89° E.
Zimbabwe (zĭm-bä'bwā) site of ruins, formerly thought ancient, near Victoria, Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia.
Zimnicea (zēm-nĭ'chȧ) town, Teleorman dept. Roumania, on Danube opp. Sistova, Bulgaria, pop. comm. 8.
Zion (zī'ŏn) city, Lake co. Ill. pop. 5. — *or* **Sion** (sī'ŏn) mt. Palestine, Turkey in Asia, site of Jerusalem.
Zipaquirá (sē'pä-kē-rä'; 268) min. town, Zipaquirá prov. Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 10.
Zitácuaro (sē-tä'kwä-rō; 268) city, Michoacán, Mexico, pop. 5.
Zittau (tsĭt'ou) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. 37.
Žižkov (zhĭsh'kōf) town, Bohemia, Austria, suburb of Prague, pop. comm. 72.
Zlatoust (zlȧ'tō-ōōst') min. & mfg. town, Ufa govt. Russia, in Ural mountains, pop. 21.
Złoczów (zlō'chōōf) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. comm. 13.
Zmyeinogorsk (zmyā-ē'nō-gôrsk') min. town, Tomsk govt. Siberia, Russia, pop. 6.
Znaim (z'nīm) mfg. town, Moravia, Austria, on Thaya river, pop. comm. 19.
Zniesienie (znyĕ-shĕ'nyĕ) comm. Galicia, Austria, pop. 6.
Zocca (tsôk'kä) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 6.
Zofingen (zō'fĭng-ĕn) town, Aargau canton, Switzerland, pop. comm. 5.
Zola Predosa (dzô'lä prā-dō'sä) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 7.
Żołkiew (zhôl'kyĕf) town, Galicia, Austria, 15 m. N of Lemberg, pop. comm. 9.
Zolochev (zŏ'lŏ-chôf') town, Kharkov govt. Russia in Europe, on Ud river, pop. 6.
Zolotonosha (zŏ'lŏ-tō-nô'shȧ) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 10.
Zólyom (zō'lyōm) *Ger.* **Sohl** (zōl) co. N Hung. 1,017 □ p. 134, ✳ Neusohl. — See ALTSOHL.
Zombor (zōm'bōr) city with municipal rights, geographically in & × of Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, 119 □ pop. 31.
Zoppola (dzôp'pō-lä) comm. Udine prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6.

Yellow River. See HWANG.
Yenije-Focha. See FOKIA.
Yenikale. Var. of ENIKALE.
Yentai. See CHEFOO.
Yingkow. See NEWCHWANG.
Yingtse. See NEWCHWANG.
Yssel. See IJSSEL.
Ystradyfodwg. See RHONDDA.
Yuan. Var. of YUEN.
Yuensan. See GENSAN.
Yuriev. Var. of YUREV.
Zadar. See ZARA.
Zágráb, Zagrabia. See AGRAM.
Zaidam. See TSAIDAM.
Zakynthos. See ZANTE.
Zankle. See MESSINA.
Zaragoza. See SARAGOSSA.
Zaraka. See STYMPHALIS.
Zatec. See SAAZ.
Zealand. Var. of ZEELAND, Neth. and SEELAND, Denmark.
Zebu. See CEBU.
Zela See ZILE.
Zelaya. See MOSQUITO COAST.
Zeyla. Var. of ZEILA.
Zímony. See SEMLIN.
Zinder. See SINDER.
Zips. See SZEPES
Zna. See TSNA.
Zoan. See TANIS.

Zoppot (tsŏp′ŏt) vil. West Prussia prov. Prussia, on the coast, p. comm. 15; watering place.
Zor (zôr) mutessarifat, N E Syria, Turkey in Asia, 30,110 □ pop. 100, ✳ Deir.
Zorndorf (tsŏrn′dôrf) vil. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, near Küstrin, pop. 1; battle August 25, 1758.
Zoug. Variant of Zug (*Gaz.*).
Zoutpansberg (zout′páns′bĕrk′; 172) that is, "salt-pan mountain," mts. (highest about 4,500 ft.) S E Africa, continuation of the Drakensberg (which see).
Zsablya (zhŏb′lyŏ) town, Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. comm. 8.
Zsámbék (zhäm′bāk) town, Pest co. Hungary, 15 m. W N W of Budapest, pop. 5.
Zschopau (tshŏp′ou) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, pop. comm. 8.
Zsolna (zhŏl′nŏ) *Ger.* **Sillein** (zĭl′in) town with magistracy, Trencsén co. N W Hungary, pop. 9.
Zsombolya. See Hatzfeld (*Gaz.*).
Zuckmantel (tsŏŏk′män′tĕl) mfg. town, Silesia, Austria, pop. 5.
Zuffenhausen (tsŏŏf′ĕn-hou′zĕn) vil. Neckar circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 13.
Zug (tsŏŏk) agr. past. & mfg. canton, central Switzerland, 92 □ pop. 28; smallest of the Swiss cantons. — its ✳ p. comm. 8.
Zug, Lake of, *Ger.* **Zugersee** (tsōō′gẽr-zā′) *or* **Zuger See**, lake (*see*) in Aargau canton & touching Schwyz & Lucerne, Switzerland, 15 □.
Zug Spitze (shpĭt′sẽ) highest mt. in Ger. in Alps, S frontier of Bavaria, 9,722 ft.
Zuider Zee (zī′dẽr zē′; *D.* zoi′dẽr zā′) that is, "southern sea" *anc.* Fle′vo La′cus, land-locked inlet, Netherlands, 85 m. long; formerly a lake, it was united to the North sea by inundations.
Zuidholland. See South Holland (*Gaz.*).
Zújar (thōō′här; 189) riv. Estremadura, Spain, 100 m. long to Guadiana river. — town, Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 5; mineral baths.
Zulfikar (zōōl′fē-kŭr′) vil. & pass, extreme N W Afghanistan.
Zulia (sōōl′yä; 268) state, N W Venezuela, S. Am. 25,290 □ pop. 151, ✳ Maracaibo.
Züllchow (tsül′kō) town, Pomerania prov. Prussia, near Stettin, pop. 8.
Züllichau (tsül′ĭk-ou′) mfg. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 8.
Zululand (zōō′lōō-lănd′) agr. & mining prov. Natal, S E Af. 10,424 □ pop. 220, ✳ Eshowe, See Zulu, *n.*
Zumbrota (zŭm-brō′tȧ) vil. Goodhue co. Minn. on Zumbro river, pop. 1.
Zumpango (sōōm-päŋ′gō; 268) city, Mexico state, Mexico, on Lake Zumpango, pop. 6.
Zundert (zŭn′dẽrt) comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. 5.
Zungaria (zŏŏŋ-gä′rĭ-ȧ) *or* **Sungaria** (sŏŏŋ-) N div. of Chinese prov. of Sinkiang.
Zungeru (zŏŏŋ′gē-rōō) town, ✳ of Northern Nigeria, S W Zaria prov.
Zurich (zōō′rĭk) *Ger.* **Zürich** (tsü′rĭk) mfg. canton, N Switzerland, 666 □ pop. 504. — mfg. & commercial city, its ✳ at N end of Lake of Zurich, pop. comm. 192. See Athens of Switzerland.
Zurich, Lake of, *Ger.* **Zürichsee** (tsü′rĭk-zā′) *or* **Züricher See** (tsü′rĭk-ẽr zā′) lake (*see*) mostly in Zurich canton, Switzerland, 25 m. long, 34 □.
Zutphen (zŭt′fĕn) mfg. town & comm. Gelderland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 18.
Zuyder Zee. Variant of Zuider Zee (*Gaz.*).
Zvenigorodka (zvā′nyē-gŏ-rôt′kȧ) town, Kiev govt. Russia in Europe, pop. 10.
Zvornik (zvôr′nēk) ft. town, Bosnia, Austria-Hungary, on Drina river, pop. 4.
Zweibrücken (tsvī′brük′ĕn) mfg. town, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, pop. 15; old castle. See Bipont, *a.*
Zwellendam. Variant of Swellendam (*Gaz.*).
Zwickau (tsvĭk′ou) govt. department, Saxony kingdom, Germany, 973 □ pop. 858. — its ✳ a mfg. town, pop. 74; scenery; old castle, now a prison. — mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, pop. comm. 6.
Zwijndrecht (zwīn′drĕkt) comm. S. Holland, Neth. on the Oude Maas, pop. 7.
Zwischenahn (tsvĭsh′ĕn-än′) comm. Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 6; health resort.
Zwittau (tsvĭt′ou) cml. & mfg. town, Moravia, Austria, pop. comm. 10.
Zwolle (zwŏl′ẽ) mfg. & cml. town & comm. ✳ of Overijssel, Netherlands, pop. comm. 34; foundries; shipyards.
Zwollerkerspel (zwŏl′ẽr-kĕr′spĕl) vil. & comm. Overijssel, Netherlands, pop. comm. 7.
Żywiec (zhyĭv′yĕts), *Ger.* **Saybusch** (zī′bŏŏsh) *or* **Saubusch** (zou′-) town, Galicia, Austria, pop. 5, comm. 6.

āle, senȧte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.

□ means square miles; ✳, capital; ×, co. seat; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; tp., township; vil., village.

Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1.000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A
PRONOUNCING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

CONTAINING MORE THAN

TWELVE THOUSAND NAMES OF NOTEWORTHY PERSONS

WITH

THEIR NATIONALITY, THEIR STATION, THEIR PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION, AND THE DATES OF THEIR BIRTH AND DEATH

The design of this work of biographical reference is to furnish short answers to the questions most frequently asked concerning any one of the distinguished or notable persons herein mentioned; namely: What is the correct spelling and pronunciation of his name? What was he? What was his nationality? When did he live?

Where two or more members of a family are mentioned, the relationship is stated in italics immediately after the Christian name (as *Son*, *Father*, etc., as the case may be). An assumed name, a sobriquet, or an original name not so well known, is generally printed in italics. The italic words in brackets indicate something noteworthy with which the person has had to do, as a book, a painting, an invention, a discovery, a doctrine, or the like. In many instances what is thus inclosed serves to identify the person clearly.

The mark of interrogation indicates an approximate or a doubtful date.

fl. means flourished *or* lived.

Where two or more persons having the same name are mentioned, the pronunciation is given with the name of the first individual only, if it is the same for each.

The figures sometimes given with the respelling for pronunciation refer to sections in the Guide to Pronunciation.

For special treatment of various sounds in foreign languages, see pp. 2376–2378.

The dates before the Christian Era are denoted by B. C.

A

Born. Died.

Aagesen (ô′gĕ-sĕn), Svend. Earliest Danish historian.......1130— ?

Aali Pasha (ä′lē pȧ-shä′). Turkish statesman.......1815—1871.

Aarestrup (ô′rĕ-strōōp), Carl Ludvig Emil. Danish poet.......1800—1856.

Aarssens, van (vän är′sĕns), Frans. Dutch diplomatist.......1572—1641.

Aasen (ô′sĕn), Ivar Andreas. Norwegian philologist.......1813—1896.

Abad (ä-bäd′) **I.**, Abu Amru Ibn Habed. First Moorish king of Seville, and founder of the Abadite dynasty....... ? —1042.

Abamonti (ä′bä-mōn′tē), Giuseppe. Neapolitan statesman.......1759—1818.

Abancourt, d' (dȧ′bäN′kōōr′), Charles Xavier Joseph Franqueville. Minister of war of Louis XVI. of France.......1758—1792.

Abano, d' (dä-bä′nō), Pietro. Italian astrologer and physician.......1250—1316.

Abarca (ä-bär′kä), Joaquin. Spanish prelate and Carlist.......1780—1844.

Abascal (ä′bäs-käl′; 133), José Fernando. Spanish viceroy of Peru.......1743—1821.

Abauzit (ȧ′bō′zēt′), Firmin. French philosopher and writer.......1679—1767.

Abbad (äb′bäd′). See Abad.

Abbadie (ȧ′bȧ′dē′), Jacques. French Protestant theologian.......1654?-1727.

Abbadie, d' (dȧ′bȧ′dē′), Antoine Thomson. French voyager.......1810—1897.

Abbadie, d', Arnaud Michel. *Brother of preceding.* French voyager.......1815—1893.

Abbas (äb′bäs′; äb′bäs) **I.** *The Great.* Shah (king) of Persia (1586-1628).......1557—1628.

Abbas Hilmi (äb′bäs hĭl′mē). Khedive of Egypt (1892-1914).......1874 ——

Abbas Mirza (mĭr′zä). Persian prince and military leader.......1785?-1833.

Abbassides. See Abbasside, *a.*, in *Vocab.*

Abbate, dell' (dĕl′läb-bä′tā), Niccolo. Italian fresco painter.......1512—1571.

Abbatucci (ȧ′bȧ′tü′sē′; *It. pron.* äb′bä-tōōt′chē), Jacques Pierre Charles. French diplomatist.......1791—1857.

Abbe (ăb′ē), Cleveland. American meteorologist.......1838—1916.

Abbeville, d' (dȧb′vēl′), Claude. Capuchin historian....... ? —1632.

Abbey (ăb′ĭ), Edwin Austin. American artist.......1852—1911.

Abbon of Fleury (ȧ′bôN′). Abbot of Fleury. French monk and savant....... 945—1004.

Abbot (ăb′ŭt), Benjamin. American teacher.......1762—1849.

Abbot, Ezra. American biblical scholar.......1819—1884.

Abbot, Samuel. Founder of the theological seminary at Andover, Mass.......1732—1812.

Abbott (ăb′ŭt), Benjamin Vaughan. *Son of Jacob.* American law writer.......1830—1890.

Abbott, Charles Conrad. American naturalist.......1843—1919.

Abbott, Edwin Abbott. English theologian and author.......1838 ——.

Abbott, Evelyn. English classical scholar.......1843—1901.

Abbott, Jacob. American author and clergyman. [*Rollo Books.*].......1803—1879.

Abbott, John Stevens Cabot. *Brother of Jacob.* American historian.......1805—1877.

Abbott, Lyman. *Son of Jacob.* American clergyman, author, and editor.......1835 ——.

Abbt (äpt), Thomas. German writer and professor of mathematics.......1738—1766.

Abd (äbd) (Arabic, *servant*), an initial word in Semitic proper names.

Abdallah-ibn-Yasim (äb′däl′lȧ-'b'n-yȧ-sēm′). *Fakih.* Founder of the empire of the Almoravides....... ? —1058.

Abd-el-Aziz (äb′dĕl-ä′zēz′; *mod. Sp. pron.* -ä-thēth′; 268). **II.** *Written also* **Abdelaziz** *and* **Abdul-Aziz** (äb′dōōl-). Moorish viceroy of Spain....... ? —716?

Abd-el-Kadir (äb′dĕl-kä′dẽr), *or* **Abdul-Kadir** (äb′dōōl-). Emir of Mascara.......1807—1883.

Abd-er-Rahman Khan (äb′dẽr-rä′män Kän). Ameer of Afghanistan.......1830—1901.

Abdul-Aziz (äb′dōōl-ä′zēz′). Sultan of Turkey (1861-76).......1830—1876.

Abdul-Aziz. Sultan of Morocco (1894–deposed 1908).......1878 ——.

Abdul-Hamid (äb′dōōl-hȧ-mēd′) **II.** Sultan of Turkey (1876–deposed 1909) 1842—1918.

Abdul-Kadir (äb′dōōl-kä′dẽr). See Abd-el-Kadir.

Abdullah. See Abdallah.

Abdul-Mejid (äb′dōōl mĕ-jēd′). Sultan of Turkey (1839-61).......1823—1861.

À Becket. See Becket, Thomas à.

À Beckett (*ȧ* bĕk′ĕt), Gilbert Abbot. English comic writer.......1811—1856.

Abel (ä′bĕl), Carl. German philologist.......1837—1906.

Abel (ā′bĕl), Frederic Augustus, Sir. English chemist.......1827—1902.

Abel (ä′bĕl), Niels Henrik. Norwegian mathematician.......1802—1829.

Abélard, *or* **Abailard** (ăb′ĕ-lärd; *Fr. pron.* ȧ′bā′lär′). French scholastic philosopher and logician.......1079—1142.

Abel de Pujol (ȧ′bĕl′ dẽ pü′zhôl′), Alexandre Denis. French painter.......1787—1861.

Abencerrages. See in *Vocab.*

Aben-Ezra (ä′bĕn-ĕz′rȧ), Abraham. *The Wise.* Jewish commentator.......1092?-1167.

Abercrombie (ăb′ẽr-krŭm′bĭ), James. British general in America.......1706—1781.

Aberdeen (ăb′ẽr-dēn′), George Hamilton Gordon, fourth Earl of. British statesman.......1784—1860.

Aberdeen and Temair (ăb′ẽr-dēn′, tē-mâr′), John Campbell Gordon, first Marquis of. *Grandson of preceding.* British statesman.......1847 ——.

Abernethy (ăb′ẽr-nē-thĭ), John. English surgeon.......1764—1831.

Abert (ā′bẽrt), John James, Colonel. American military engineer.......1788—1863.

Abich (ä′bĭK), Wilhelm Hermann. German-Russian naturalist.......1806—1886.

Born. Died.

Abildgaard (ä-bĭl′gôr), Peter Christian. Danish naturalist and physician.......1744—1809.

Abinger (ăb′ĭn-jẽr), Baron. See Scarlett, James.

Abington (ăb′ĭng-tŭn), Frances, Mrs. *Fanny Barton.* English actress.......1737—1815.

Aboo, *or* **Abou** (Arabic, *father*). For names beginning thus, see Abu.

About (ȧ′bōō′), Edmond François Valentin. French writer.......1828—1885.

Abrabanel (ä-brä′bä-nĕl′), Isaac. Portuguese Jewish author.......1437—1508.

Abraham a Sancta-Clara (ä′brä-häm ä säŋk′tä-klä′rä *or* ā′brȧ-hăm) *Ulrich von Megerle.* Roman Catholic preacher of Vienna.......1644—1709.

Abrantès, d' (dȧ′bräN′tĕs′), Andoche Junot, Duc. See Junot.

Abruzzi (ä-brōōt′sē), Duke of the. *Prince Luigi Amedeo Giuseppe Maria Ferdinando Francesco.* Italian naval officer, mountain climber, and arctic explorer. [*Lat. 86° 33′.*].......1873 ——.

Absalon (äb′sȧ-lŏn), *or* **Axel** (äk′sĕl). Icelandic archbishop of Lund.......1128—1201.

Abt (äpt), Franz. German musical composer.......1819—1885.

Abu-Abdillah-Mohammed (ä′bōō-ăb-dĭl′*ȧ*-mō-hăm′ĕd). Founder of the sect and dynasty of the Almohades.......1087?-1130.

Abu-Bekr, **Abou-Bekr**, *or* **Abubekr** (ä′bōō-bĕk′'r). First caliph of Mecca. Successor of Mohammed....... 573— 634.

Abu-Hayyan (ä′bōō-hī-yän′). *Athir-ed-Din.* Arabian author.......1256—1344.

Abu-l-Abbas-Abdallah (ä′bōōl-äb-bäs′-äb-däl′lȧ). *As-Seffah.* First caliph of the Abbassides....... 720?- 754.

Abulfaraj (ä′bōōl-fä′räj; -fȧ-räj′), *or* **Abulfaragius** (ăb′ŭl-f*ȧ*-rā′jĭ-ŭs), Mar Gregorius. *Bar-Hebræus.* Armenian bishop and historian.......1226—1286.

Abulfazl, *or* **Aboulfazl** (ä′bōōl-fä′z'l; ŭb′ōōl-fŭz′l). Vizier of the emperor Akbar and historian....... ? —1602.

Abulfeda, *or* **Aboulfeda** (-fĕd′ȧ), Ismaïl-Ibn-Ali. Arabian warrior and author 1273?-1331.

Abul Kasim (ä′bōōl-kȧ-sēm′; -kä′sēm). *Lat.* **Albuca′sis.** Arabian surgical writer of Córdoba. [*Al-Tasriff.*]....... ? —1110?

Accolti (äk-kôl′tē), Benedetto. Florentine lawyer and historian.......1415—1466.

Accum (äk′ōōm), Friedrich Christian. German chemist.......1769—1838.

Acerbi (ä-châr′bē), Giuseppe. Italian writer.......1773—1846.

Achard (äK′ärt), Franz Karl. German chemist.......1753—1821.

Achard (ȧ′shär′), Louis Amédée Eugène. French journalist.......1814—1874.

Ache, d' (dȧsh), Caran. Pseudonym of Emmanuel Poiré.

Achenbach (ä′Kĕn-bäK), Andreas. German landscape and marine painter.......1815—1910.

Achillini (ä′kēl-lē′nē), Alessandro. Italian philosopher and physician.......1463—1512.

Achmet (äK′mĕt). See Ahmed.

Ackermann (äk′ẽr-män), Johann Christian Gottlieb. German medical writer and classical scholar.......1756—1801.

Ackermann, Louise Victorine, born Choquêt (shō′kā′). French poetess.......1813—1890.

Acland (ăk′lănd), John Dyke. British commander of the grenadiers at the battle of Stillwater....... —— 1778.

Aconzio (ä-kōn′zyō), Giacomo. (*Lat.* **Jaco′bus Acon′tius.**) Italian writer. [*Stratagems of Satan.*].......1500?-1566?

Acosta, de (dā ä-kōs′tä), José. Spanish missionary and author.......1539?-1600.

Acqua, dell' (dĕl-läk′kwä), Cesare. Italian painter.......1821—1905.

Acrelius (*ȧ*-krē′lĭ-ŭs; *Sw.* ä-krā′lĭ-ōōs), Israel. Historian of Swedish colonies in America.......1714—1800.

Acton (ăk′tŭn), John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, first Baron. English historical scholar.......1834—1902.

Acuña, de (dā ä-kōōn′yä), Cristóbal. Spanish Jesuit and missionary.......1597—1676.

Adair (*ȧ*-dâr′), John. American general and politician.......1759—1840.

Adam (ä′däm), Albrecht. German painter.......1786—1862.

Adam (ȧ′däN′), Edmond, Mme. *Juliette Lamber.* French writer. Editor of the "Nouvelle Revue".......1836 ——.

Adam (ä′däm), Eugen. German military painter.......1817—1880.

Adams (ăd′ămz), Abigail. American writer, wife of Pres. John Adams.......1744—1818.

Adams, Charles Baker. American naturalist.......1814—1853.

Adams, Charles Francis. *Son of J. Q.* American lawyer and diplomat.......1807—1886.

Adams, Charles Francis. *Son of preceding.* Am. lawyer and hist. writer.......1835—1915.

Adams, Charles Kendall. Am. educator and author. Pres. Univ. of Wis.......1835—1902.

Adams, Hannah. American authoress.......1755—1832.

Adams, John. Lawyer, and second president of U. S. A. (1797-1801).......1735—1826.

Adams, John Couch. English astronomer.......1819—1892.

Adams, John Quincy. *Son of John.* Sixth president of U. S. A. (1825-29).......1767—1848.

Adams, Maude, Miss. Real name *Maude Kiskadden.* American actress.......1872 ——.

Adams, Samuel. American Revolutionary patriot and statesman.......1722—1803.

Adams, William Henry Davenport. English book compiler.......1828—1891.

Adams, William Taylor. *Oliver Optic.* American story writer.......1822—1897.

Adamson (ăd′ăm-sŭn), Patrick. Archbishop of St. Andrews, Scotland.......1537—1592.

Adanson (ȧ′dăN′sôN′), Michel. French naturalist.......1727—1806.

Addams (ăd′ămz), Jane. American social settlement worker.......1860 ——.

Addison (ăd′ĭ-sŭn), Joseph. English poet and essayist. [*Spectator.*].......1672—1719.

Born. Died.

Ade (ād), George. American humorist and playwright ....1866 ——.
Adelaar (ä′dĕ-lär). Real name *Cort Sivertsen.* Danish high admiral ....1622—1675.
Adelaide (ăd′ē-lād). Queen of England. Consort of William IV ....1792—1849.
Adelbert (ăd′ĕl-bẽrt), *or* **Adalbert** (ăd′ăl-), Saint. Apostle of the Prussians. Bishop of Prague, and martyr .... 955— 997.
Adelon (ȧd′lôɴ′), Nicolas Philibert. French physician and writer ....1782—1862.
Adelung (ä′dĕ-lo͝ong), Johann Christoph. German philologist ....1732—1806.
Adet (ȧ′dĕ′), Pierre Auguste. French envoy and chemist ....1763—1832.
Adler (ăd′lẽr), Cyrus. American Jewish archæologist and author ....1863 ——.
Adler, Felix. Ethical reformer. [*N. Y. Society of Ethical Culture.*] ....1851 ——.
Adler, Georg J. Amer. prof. and author of German and English Dict. ....1821—1868.
Adler, Hermann. English Jewish author and chief rabbi ....1839—1911.
Adlerbeth (äd′lẽr-bĕt), Gudmund Göran. Swedish poet ....1751—1818.
Adolphus of Nassau (*ȧ*-dŏl′f*ŭ*s). German emperor (1292–98) ....1252—1298.
Adrain (*ȧ*-drān′), Robert. Irish professor of mathematics in America ....1775—1843.
Adrets, des (dā′-zȧ′drĕ′), Francis de Beaumont, Baron. Huguenot leader ..1512?—1585.
Adrian (ā′drĭ-*ă*n). Emperor of Rome. See HADRIAN.
Adrian I. Pope (772-795) .... ? — 795.
Adrian IV. Nicholas Breakspeare. Pope (1154–59) ....1100?—1159.
Adrian VI. Pope (1522–23) ....1459—1523.
Adriani (ä′drē-ä′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian historian ....1513—1579.
Aduarte (ä-dwär′tā), Diego. Spanish historian ....1570?—1637.
Aegidi (ā-gē′dē), Ludwig Karl. German statesman and jurist ....1825—1901.
Aehrenthal, von (fōn â′rĕn-täl), Aloys, Count Lexa. Austro-Hungarian statesman ....1854—1912.
Æmilius (ē-mĭl′ĭ-*ŭ*s). See EMILIO, PAOLO.
Aepinus (ē-pī′n*ŭ*s; *Ger.* ā-pē′no͞os), Franz Maria Ulrich Theodor Hoch. German electrician ....1724—1802.
Aertszen (ärt′sĕn), Pieter. *Pietro-Longo.* Dutch painter ....1520?—1573?
Æschines (ĕs′kĭ-nēz *or, esp. in British use,* ēs′-). Athenian orator ......B. C. 389— 314.
Æschylus (ĕs′kĭ-l*ŭ*s *or, esp. in British use,* ēs′-). Greek tragic poet ....B. C. 525— 456.
Æsop (ē′sŏp). Greek fabulist ....fl. B. C. 560.
Æsopus (ē-sō′p*ŭ*s), Clodius. Roman tragedian ....fl. B. C. 1st c.
Æthelstan. Var. of ATHELSTAN.
Aëtius (ā-ē′shĭ-*ŭ*s). Roman general .... 396?— 454.
Affre (ȧf′r′), Denis Auguste. Archbishop of Paris ....1793—1848.
Africanus (ăf′rĭ-kā′n*ŭ*s), Sextus Julius. Christian historian .... ? — 232.
Afzelius (ăf-zē′lĭ-*ŭ*s; *Sw. pron.* äf-sā′lĭ-o͞os), Adam. Swedish botanist ......1750—1837.
Agardh (ä′gärd), Karl Adolf. Swedish botanist and author ....1785—1859.
Agassiz (ăg′*ȧ*-sē; *F. pron.* ȧ′gȧ′sē′), Alexander. *Son of L. J. R. A.* Naturalist in America ....1835—1910.
Agassiz, Louis John Rudolph. Swiss naturalist and teacher in America ....1807—1873.
Agathocles (*ȧ*-găth′ō-klēz). Tyrant of Syracuse ....B. C. 361?– 289.
Agesilaus (*ȧ*-jĕs′ĭ-lā′*ŭ*s) **II.** King of Sparta (397–360) ....B. C. 444?– 360.
Agnello (än-yĕl′lō), Andrea. Abbot and historian of Ravenna ....fl. 9th c.
Agnesi (än-yā′zē), Maria Gaetana. Italian mathematician ....1718—1799.
Agnew (ăg′nū), Cornelius Rea. American surgeon, oculist, and aurist ......1830—1888.
Agnolo, d' (dän′yō-lō), Baccio. Florentine engineer and architect ....1460—1543.
Agoult, d' (dȧ′go͞o′), Marie Catherine Sophie de Flavigny, Countess. *Daniel Stern.* French authoress ....1805—1876.
Agramonte (ä′grä-mōn′tā), Ignacio. Cuban revolutionist ....1841—1873.
Agresti (ä-grĕs′tē), Alberto. Italian author ....1844 ——
Agricola (*ȧ*-grĭk′ō-l*ȧ*), Cnæus Julius. Roman general .... 37— 93.
Agricola, Johann. *Schnitter.* Antinomian divine of Saxony ....1492—1566.
Agricola, Rudolfus. *Roelof Huysman.* Dutch scholar ....1443—1485.
Agrippa (*ȧ*-grĭp′*ȧ*), Heinrich Cornelius. German physician, theologian, and writer ....1486?—1535.
Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius. Roman statesman ....B. C. 63— 12.
Agrippina (ăg′rĭ-pī′n*ȧ*) **II.** Mother of the emperor Nero .... 15?— 60.
Aguesseau, d' (dȧ′gĕ′sō′), Henri François. Chancellor of France ....1668—1751.
Aguilar (ä′gē-lär′), Grace. English Jewish authoress ....1816—1847.
Aguilera (ä′gē-lā′rä), Ventura Ruiz. Spanish poet ....1820—1881.
Aguinaldo (ä′gē-näl′dō), Emilio. Filipino leader ....1870 ——.
Ahlefeld, von (fōn ä′lĕ-fĕlt), Frau. Charlotte Elisabeth Sophie Luise Wilhelmine von Seebach. German novelist ....1781—1849.
Ahlquist (äl′kvĭst), August Engelbert. Finnish philologist ....1826—1889.
Ahlwardt (äl′värt), Wilhelm. German Orientalist ....1828—1909.
Ahmed (ä′mĕd), *or* **Achmet** (äĸ′mĕt), **III.** Ottoman emperor (1703–1730)...1673—1736.
Ahmed. *Son of Mohammed Ali.* Shah of Persia (1909–) ....1898 ——.
Ahn (än), Johann Franz. German grammarian ....1796—1865.
Ahrens (ä′rĕns), Felix B. German chemist ....1863 ——.
Ahrens, Heinrich. German jurist and author ....1808—1874.
Aicard (ĕ′kär′), Jean. French poet ....1848—1921.
Aidé (ä′ē′dā′), Charles Hamilton. English poet and novelist ....1826—1906.
Aignan (ĕn′yäɴ′), Étienne. French republican and writer ....1773—1824.
Aiguebère (ĕg′bâr′), Jean Dumas. French dramatist ....1692—1755.
Aiguillon, d' (dĕ′gwē′yôɴ′), Armand Vignerot Duplessis Richelieu, Duc. Prime minister of France ....1720—1782.
Aikin (ā′kĭn), John. English biographer and miscellaneous writer ....1747—1822.
Ailly, d' (dȧ′yē′), Pierre. French cardinal ....1350—1420.
Aimard (ĕ′mär′), Gustave. French novelist ....1818—1883.
Ainmiller (īn′mĭl-ẽr), Maximilian Emanuel. German painter ....1807—1870.
Ainslie (ānz′lĭ), Hew. Scottish poet in America ....1792—1878.
Ainsworth (ānz′wûrth), Robert. English author of Latin dictionary ....1660—1743.
Ainsworth, William Harrison. English novelist ....1805—1882.
Airy (âr′ĭ), George Biddell, Sir. English astronomer ....1801—1892.
Aïsha (ä′ē-sh*ȧ*). Favorite wife of Mohammed .... 611— 678.
Aiton (ā′t*ŭ*n), William. Scottish botanist ....1731—1793.
Akbar (ăk′bär; *Hindu pron.* ŭk′bẽr; *sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable*). Emperor of Hindustan (1556–1605) ....1542—1605.
Akenside (ā′kĕn-sīd), Mark. English poet ....1721—1770.
Akerblad (ā′kẽr-bläd), Johan David. Swedish Orientalist and antiquary ......1760—1819.
Akers (ā′kẽrz), Benjamin Paul. American sculptor ....1825—1861.
Alacoque (ȧ′lȧ′kōk′), Marguerite Marie. French nun and visionary ....1647—1690.
Aladdin (*ȧ*-lăd′ĭn). (*Arab.* **Ala-ed-Din**, ȧ-lä′-ĕd-dēn′.) Son of Osman I. Organizer of the Janizaries ....fl. 1370.
Alain de Lille (ȧ′lăɴ′ dĕ lēl′). *The Universal Doctor.* French theologian ...1114—1203?
Alamanni (ä′lä-män′nē), *or* **Alemanni** (ä′lā-män′nē), Luigi. Italian poet ...1495—1556.
Alamgir I. (ä′l*ă*m-gẽr). See AURANGZEB.
Alarcón, de (dā ä′lär-kōn′), Hernando. Sp. explorer of Californian coast ...fl. 1540.
Alarcón, de, Pedro Antonio. Spanish author ....1833—1891.
Alarcón y Mendoza, de (dā ä′lär-kōn′ ē mĕn-dō′sä; 268), Juan Ruiz. Spanish Mexican poet ....1588?—1639.
Alaric (ăl′*ȧ*-rĭk). (*Lat.* **Alari′cus.**) Conq. of Rome. King of the Visigoths. 376?— 410.
Alasco, *or* **à Lasco** (ä-läs′kō), John. *Jan Laski.* Polish Prot. reformer ...1499—1560.
Álava, de (dā ä′lä-vä), Miguel Ricardo. Spanish general and statesman ......1771—1843.
Alba. See ALVA.
Alban, Saint (sānt ôl′b*ă*n; ăl-). First Christian martyr of Great Britain...d. 303 *or* 304.
Albani (äl-bä′nē), Francesco. Italian painter ....1578—1660.
Albani, Mme. *Mme. Ernest Gye.* Marie Louise Emma Cécile, born Lajeunesse. Canadian operatic soprano ....1852 ——
Albans, Saint (sānt ôl′b*ă*nz; ăl′-), John of. English physician, theologian, and philosopher .... ? —1253.
Albany (ôl′b*ȧ*-nĭ), Louisa von Stolberg, Countess of. Wife of Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, and mistress of Vittorio Alfieri ....1753—1824.
Albemarle (ăl′bē-märl), Arnold van Keppel, Earl of. Dutch courtier ....1669—1718.
Alber (äl′bẽr), Erasmus. German Protestant preacher and poet .... ? —1553?
Alberoni (äl′bā-rō′nē), Giulio. Prime minister of Spain ....1664—1752.
Albers (äl′bẽrs), Johann Friedrich Hermann. German physician ....1805—1867.

Born. Died.

Albert (ăl′bẽrt) Francis Charles Augustus Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Consort of Queen Victoria ....1819—1861.
Albert. Archbishop of Magdeburg ....1489—1545.
Albert. Archduke of Austria, and governor of the Netherlands ....1559—1621.
Albert. First duke of Prussia ....1490—1568.
Albert. King of Saxony (1873–1902) ....1828—1902.
Albert, d' (dȧl′bâr′), Charles, Duc de Luynes. Constable of France ....1578—1621.
Albert, d', Eugen. Scottish pianist and composer ....1864 ——.
Albert I. (ăl′bẽrt). *The Bear.* Margrave of Brandenburg. Founder of the house of Brandenburg ....1106?–1170.
Albert III. *The Achilles* and *The Ulysses.* Margrave of Brandenburg ....1414—1486.
Alberti (äl-bâr′tē), Jean. Dutch theologian and scholar ....1698—1762.
Alberti, Leon Battista. Italian architect, and writer on art ....1404—1472.
Alberti, Salomon. German physician and anatomist ....1540—1600.
Albertinelli (äl-bâr′tē-nĕl′lē), Mariotto. Italian painter ....1474—1515.
Albertini, von (fōn äl′bẽr-tē′nē), Johann Baptist. German Moravian bishop.1769—1831.
Alber′tus Mag′nus. *Albert von Bollstädt.* Bav. philos. and schoolman.....1193?-1280.
Albicus (ăl-bī′k*ŭ*s), Sigismund. Physician, and archbishop of Prague ....1347—1427.
Albini (äl-bē′nē), Franz Joseph. German diplomatist ....1748—1816.
Albinus (äl-bē′no͞os), Bernhard Siegfried. German anat. and physician ......1697?-1770.
Albitte (äl′bēt′), Antoine Louis. French Jacobin .... ? —1812.
Albizzi (äl-bēt′sē), Bartolommeo. Tuscan writer .... ? —1401.
Alboin (ăl′boin). King of the Lombards (561–73) .... ? — 573.
Alboni (äl-bō′nē), Marietta. *Countess Pepoli.* Italian contralto ....1823—1894.
Albornoz, de (dā äl′bōr-nōth′; 268), Gil Alvarez Carillo. Archbishop of Toledo. Cardinal and statesman ....1300—1367.
Albrecht (äl′brĕĸt), Friedrich Rudolph. Austrian archduke and general ....1817—1895.
Albrecht, Wilhelm. German agriculturist ....1786—1848.
Albret, d' (dȧl′brē′), Jeanne. Queen of Navarre (1555–72) ....1528—1572.
Albrici (äl-brē′chē), Vincenzo. Italian composer and organist ....fl. 1670.
Albrizzi (äl-brēt′sē), Isabella Teotochi, Countess of. Italian authoress ......1770—1836.
Albucasis (ăl′bū-kā′sĭs). See ABUL KASIM.
Albumazar (ăl′bo͞o-mä′zẽr). Arabian astronomer .... 805?— 885.
Albuquerque, de (dē ăl′bū-kẽrk), Alfonso. (*Portuguese* **Affonso de Albuquerque**, dā äl′bo͞o-kĕr′kĕ.) Portuguese conqueror in India ....1453—1515.
Alcæus (ăl-sē′*ŭ*s). Greek lyric poet ....B. C. 620— 580.
Alcafords (äl′kȧ-fō-rädz′), Marianna. Portuguese nun. [*Letters to De Chamilly.*] ....fl. 1662?
Alciati (äl-chä′tē), Andrea. Italian jurist and scholar ....1492—1550.
Alcibiades (ăl′sĭ-bī′*ȧ*-dēz). Athenian politician and general ....B. C. 450— 404.
Alcman (ălk′m*ă*n). Lyric poet of Sparta ....fl. B. C. 670?
Alcock (ôl′kŏk), Rutherford, Sir. English diplomatist ....1809—1897.
Alcofribas Nasier (ȧl′kō′frē′bȧ′ nȧ′syā′). Anagram and pseudonym of FRANÇOIS RABELAIS.
Alcorta (äl-kōr′tä), José Figueroa. President of Argentina (1906–10) ....1859 ——.
Alcott (ôl′k*ŭ*t), Amos Bronson. American teacher and philosopher ....1799—1888.
Alcott, Louisa May. *Daughter of A. B.* American authoress ....1833—1888.
Alcott, William Andrews. American physician and educationist ....1798—1859
Alcuin (ăl′kwĭn; ăl′kū-ĭn; ăl′-). *AS.* **Ealhwine.** (*Lat.* **Alcui′nus**, *Flaccus Albinus.*) English theologian .... 735— 804.
Aldegrever (äl′dĕ-grā′vẽr), *or* **Aldegraef** (äl′dĕ-grĕf), Heinrich. German painter and engraver ....1502—1562.
Alden (ôl′d*ĕ*n), Henry Mills. American editor and author ....1836—1919.
Alden, John. One of the Pilgrims who settled Plymouth, Mass ....1599—1687.
Alden, Joseph. American educationist ....1807—1885.
Alderete, de (dā äl′dȧ-rā′tä), Bernardo José. Spanish linguist and author...1560?-1616.
Aldini (äl-dē′nē), Giovanni. Italian natural philosopher ....1762—1834.
Aldobrandini (äl′dō-brän-dē′nē), Silvestro. Italian jurist ....1499—1558.
Aldrich (ôl′drĭch), Henry. English theologian and logician ....1647—1710.
Aldrich, Thomas Bailey. American poet and miscellaneous writer ....1836—1907.
Aldridge (ôl′drĭj), Ira. American mulatto actor ....1810?—1867.
Aldringer, *or* **Altringer** (ält′rĭng-ẽr), Johann. Austrian field marshal ......1588—1634.
Aldrovandi (äl′drō-vän′dē), Ulisse, *or* **Aldrovandus** (ăl′drō-văn′d*ŭ*s), Ulysses. Italian naturalist ....1522—1607.
Aldrovandini (äl′drō-vän-dē′nē), Pompeo Agostino. Italian painter ....1677—1736.
Aldus Manutius (ăl′d*ŭ*s m*ȧ*-nū′shĭ-*ŭ*s). See MANUTIUS.
Aleandro (ä′lā-än′drō), Girolamo. Italian scholar and professor ....1480—1542.
Aleandro, Girolamo. *The Younger.* Italian poet and antiquary ....1574—1629.
Aleardi (ä′lā-är′dē), Aleardo, properly Gaëtano. Italian poet and patriot ....1812—1878.
Alecsandri (ä′lĕk-sän′drē), Vasili *or* Basil. Roumanian poet ....1821—1890.
Aleksyeev (ä′lĕ-ksā′yĕf), Evgeni Ivanovich. Russian admiral and viceroy ..1845—
Aleman (ăl′ĕ-m*ă*n; *F.* ȧl′mäɴ′), Louis. French cardinal and statesman ....1390—1452.
Alemán (ä′lā-män′), Mateo. Spanish writer ....fl. 16th c.
Alemanni. See ALAMANNI.
Alembert, d' (dȧ′läɴ′bâr′), Jean le Rond. French mathematician ....1717—1783.
Alençon (ȧ′läɴ′sôɴ′; *Anglicized* *ȧ*-lĕn′s*ŏ*n, ăl′ĕn-s*ŏ*n), François, Duke of Berri and Anjou. Suitor of Queen Elizabeth of England ....1554—1584.
Alesius (*ȧ*-lē′shĭ-*ŭ*s), *or* **Aless** (ä-lĕs′), Alexander. Scottish Lutheran divine.1500—1565.
Alessi (ä-lĕs′sē), Galeazzo. Italian architect ....1500—1572.
Alexander (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dẽr) **I.** (*Russ.* **Aleksandr** (ä′lĕ-ksän′dr′) Pavlovich.). Emperor of Russia (1801–25) ....1777—1825.
Alexander II., Nikolaevich. Emperor of Russia (1855–81) ....1818—1881.
Alexander III. *Son of Alexander II.* Emperor of Russia (1881–94) ....1845—1894.
Alexander VI., Rodrigo Lenzuoli Borgia. Pope (1492–1503) ....1431—1503.
Alexander I., Obrenovich. *Son of Milan I.* King of Servia (1889–1903) ......1876—1903.
Alexander, Archibald. American divine and author ....1772—1851.
Alexander, James Waddell. *Son of Archibald.* Amer. divine and author...1804—1859.
Alexander, John Henry. American scientist ....1812—1867.
Alexander, Joseph Addison. *Son of Archibald.* American theologian and Orientalist ....1809—1860.
Alexander, Mrs. Real name, *Mrs. Annie French Hector.* Irish novelist ....1825—1902.
Alexander, Stephen. American astronomer ....1806—1883.
Alexander, William, Sir, Earl of Stirling. Scottish poet ....1567?-1640.
Alexander, William. *Lord Stirling.* Maj. gen. in Am. Revol. army ....1726—1783.
Alexander, William. Anglican archbp. of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland.1824—1911.
Alexander Seve′rus. Roman emperor (222–235) ....208?– 235.
Alexander the Great. King of Macedon (B. C. 336–323) ....B. C. 356— 323.
Alexander Trallianus (trăl′ĭ-ā′n*ŭ*s). Greek medical writer ....fl. 6th c.
Alexandra (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dr*ȧ*). Queen Dowager of England. *Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louisa Julia.* Consort of Edward VII ....1844 ——.
Alexeiev, Eugene Ivanovich. See ALEKSYEEV, Evgeni Ivanovich.
Alexis (*ȧ*-lĕk′sĭs), Mikhaylovich. Czar of Russia. Father of Peter the Great.1629—1676.
Alexis, Petrovich. Prince of Russia. Son of Peter the Great ....1690—1718.
Alexis, Wilibald. See HARING, Georg Wilhelm Heinrich.
Alexius (*ȧ*-lĕk′sĭ-*ŭ*s) **I.** *Comne′nus.* Emperor of the East (1081–1118) ......1048?-1118.
Aleyn (ăl′ĕn; -ĭn), Charles. English historical poet .... ? —1640.
Alfani (äl-fä′nē), Orazio di Paris. Italian painter ....1510?-1583.
Alfarabius (ăl′f*ȧ*-rā′bĭ-*ŭ*s). Latin name of Abu Nasr Mohammed ibn Tarkhan Al-Farabi, an Arabian philosopher .... ? — 950.
Alfieri (äl-fyâ′rē), Vittorio, Count. Italian dramatist ....1749—1803.
Alfonso (ăl-fŏn′sō) **I.** Founder of the Portuguese monarchy (1140–85) ......1110?- 1185.
Alfonso I. of Castile (1072–1109). *The Brave* ....1030—1109.
Alfonso IX. *or* **VIII.** *or* **III.** of Castile (1158–1214). *The Noble* ....1155—1214.
Alfonso X. *The Wise.* King of León and Castile (1252–84) ....1221—1284.
Alfonso XIII. King of Spain (1902–) ....1886 ——.
Alford (ôl′fẽrd), Henry. *Dean Alford.* English divine and writer ....1810—1871.
Alfred the Great (ăl′frĕd). King of the West Saxons (871–901) .... 849— 901.
Algardi (äl-gär′dē), Alessandro. Italian sculptor and architect ....1602—1654.
Algarotti (äl′gä-rôt′tē), Francesco, Count. Ital. critic and philosopher......1712—1764.

Born. Died.

Alger (ăl′jẽr; ôl′jẽr), William Rounseville. American clergyman and author. 1822—1905.
Al-Hakim (ăl-hä′kĭm) **II.** Sultan and caliph of Córdoba .... 913— 976.
Al-Hakim. *Al-Mokanna.* Arabian impostor .... ? — 780?
Al-Hassan ibn Mohammed. See LEO AFRICANUS.
Alhazen (ăl-hä′zĕn), *or* **Alhasan.** Arabian philosopher and mathematician. ? —1038.
Alibert (ȧ′lē′bâr′), Jean Louis. French physician .... 1766—1837.
Ali Bey, *or* **Ali Beg** (ä′lē bā′). Mameluke chief .... 1728—1773.
Alibrandi (ä′lē-brän′dē), Girolamo. Sicilian painter .... 1470—1524.
Alighieri (ä′lē-gyâ′rē). See DANTE.
Ali-Ibn-Abu-Talib (ä′lē-ĭb′n-ä′bōō-tä′lēb). *The Lion of God.* Son-in-law of Mohammed. Fourth Arabian caliph .... 602?— 661.
Ali Pasha (ä′lē pȧ-shä′). *The Lion of Janina.* Pasha of Janina .... 1741—1822.
Alison (ăl′ĭ-sŭn), Archibald, Sir. *Son of A.* Scottish historian and essayist 1792—1867.
Alison, Archibald. Scottish divine and author .... 1757—1839.
Alison, William Pulteney. *Brother of Sir A.* Scottish physiologist .... 1790—1859.
Al Kader Billah (äl kä′dẽr bĭl′lȧ). Caliph of Bagdad .... 947?—1031?
Alkmaar, van (făn ălk-mär′), Heinrik. German poet. [*Reynard the Fox.*] fl. 1498.
Allacci (äl-lä′chē), *or* **Allatius** (ă-lā′shĭ-ŭs), Leone. Lib. of Vatican .... 1586—1669.
Allainval, d′ (dȧl′lăn′vȧl′), Léonor Jea nChristine Soulas. French poet .... 1700?—1753.
Allamand (ȧ′lȧ′mäN′), Jean Nicolas Sébastien. French naturalist .... 1713—1787.
Allan (ăl′ăn), David. Scottish historical painter .... 1744—1796.
Allan, William, Sir. Scottish historical painter .... 1782—1850.
Allegri (äl-lā′grē), Gregorio. Italian musician and composer .... 1580?—1652.
Allegri. See CORREGGIO, DA.
Alleine (ăl′ĕn), Joseph. English divine. [*Alarm to the Unconverted.*] .... 1634—1668.
Allen (ăl′ĕn), Alexander Viets Griswold. American clergyman and author .... 1841—1908.
Allen, Charles Grant Blairfindie. *Grant Allen.* English naturalist .... 1848—1899.
Allen, Charles Herbert. First U. S. governor of Porto Rico .... 1848 ——.
Allen, Ethan. American officer in the Revolutionary war .... 1737—1789.
Allen, Frederic Sturges. American lexicographer and law writer .... 1861—1920.
Allen, Ira. *Brother of Ethan.* One of the founders of Vermont .... 1751—1814.
Allen, James Lane. American novelist .... 1849 ——.
Allen, Viola. *Mrs. Peter Duryea.* American actress .... 1869 ——.
Allen, William. American biographer and miscellaneous writer .... 1784—1868.
Allen, William Henry. American naval officer .... 1784—1813.
Allen, Alan, *or* **Alleyn** (ăl′ĕn), William. English cardinal .... 1532—1594.
Allerton (ăl′ẽr-tŭn), Isaac. Plymouth pilgrim .... 1583?—1659.
Alleyn (ăl′ĭn), Edward. English actor and philanthropist .... 1566—1626.
Allibone (ăl′ĭ-bōn), Samuel Austin. American writer. [*Critical Dictionary of English Literature.*] .... 1816—1889.
Allingham (ăl′ĭng-ăm), William. Irish poet .... 1824—1889.
Allioni (äl′lē-ō′nē), Carlo. Italian physician and botanist .... 1725—1804.
Allison (ăl′ĭ-sŭn), William Boyd. U. S. senator .... 1829—1908.
Allix (ȧ′lēks′), Pierre. French Protestant theologian .... 1641—1717.
Allori (äl-lō′rē), Alessandro. Italian painter .... 1535—1607.
Allouez (ȧ′lōō′ā′), Claude Jean. French Jesuit missionary in America .... 1620—1690.
Allston (ôl′stŭn), Washington. American painter .... 1779—1843.
Almagro, de (dā äl-mä′grō), Diego. Companion of Pizarro in Peru .... 1475—1538.
Al-Mamun, *or* **Al-Mamoun** (ăl-mä-mōōn′), Aben Abbas Abdallah. Caliph of Bagdad. Philosopher and astronomer .... 786— 833.
Al-Mansur, *or* **Al-Mansour** (ăl-män-sōōr′), *or* **Abu-Amir-Mohammed** (ä′bōō-ȧ′mēr-mō-hăm′ĕd). Regent of Córdoba .... 939—1002.
Al-Mansur, *or* **Al-Mansour**, Abújáfar Abdallah. Arabian caliph. Founder of Bagdad .... 712?— 775
Alma-Tadema (ăl′mȧ-tăd′ē-mȧ), Lourens (*Eng.* Lawrence), Sir. Belgian painter in England .... 1836—1912.
Almeida, de (dā äl-mē′ē-dä), Brites. Portuguese Joan of Arc .... fl. 1386.
Almeida, de, Nicolão Tolentino. Portuguese satirical poet .... 1745—1811.
Almeida-Garrett, de (äl-mē′ē-dä-gär-rĕt′), João Baptista. Portuguese poet. 1799—1854.
Almodóvar (äl′mō-thō′vär; 146), Ildefonso Diaz de Ribera, Count of. Spanish diplomatist and writer .... 1777—1846.
Almohades (ăl′mō-hădz; -hädz). See in *Vocab.*
Almonde, van (văn äl-mōn′dē), Philippus. Dutch admiral .... 1646—1711.
Almonte (äl-mōn′tā), Juan Nepomuceno. Mexican general and statesman .... 1812—1869.
Almoravides (ăl-mō′rȧ-vīdz). See in *Vocab.*
Almqvist (älm′kvĭst), Karl Jonas Ludvig. Swedish poet and novelist .... 1793—1866.
Alnwick (ăn′ĭk), William of, Bishop of Norwich and of Lincoln .... ? —1449.
Alofsen (ä′lŏf-sĕn), Solomon. Dutch writer in America .... 1808—1876.
Alompra (ȧ-lŏm′prȧ). Founder of a Burman dynasty .... 1711?—1760.
Alp-Arslan (ălp′-är-slän′). Seljukian sultan of Persia .... 1029—1072.
Alphand (ăl′fäN′), Jean Charles Adolphe. French engineer .... 1817—1891.
Alphonso. See ALFONSO.
Alpini (äl-pē′nē), Prospero. (*Lat.* **Alpi′nus.**) It. botanist and physician .... 1553—1617.
Alquier (ăl′kyā′), Charles Jean Marie. French diplomatist .... 1752—1826.
Alsop (ôl′sŭp), Richard. American poet and journalist .... 1761—1815.
Alströmer, *or* **Alstroemer** (äl′strû′mẽr), Jonas. Swedish benefactor .... 1685—1761.
Altaroche (ȧl′tȧ′rōsh′), Marie Michel. French writer .... 1811—1884.
Altdorfer (ält′dōr-fẽr), Albrecht. German painter and engraver .... 1480—1538.
Alten, von (fōn äl′tĕn), Karl August, Count. Hanoverian general .... 1764—1840.
Altenstein, von (fōn äl′tĕn-shtīn), Karl Stein, Baron. Prussian statesman. 1770—1840.
Althammer (ält′häm′ẽr), Andreas. German divine .... 1498—1564.
Althen (ăl′tĕn′), Ehan *or* Jean. Persian introducer of the madder plant into France .... ? —1774.
Althorp (ôl′thôrp; -trŏp), John Charles Spencer, Viscount. Third Earl Spencer. English statesman .... 1782—1845.
Alting (äl′tĭng), Jacob. German theologian and Hebraist .... 1618—1676.
Altissimo (äl-tēs′sē-mō). Italian poet and improvvisatore .... fl. 1514.
Alva (äl′vä; ăl′vȧ), *or* **Alba** (äl′bä; ăl′bȧ; 133), Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, Duke of. Spanish general in the Netherlands .... 1508—1582.
Alvarado, de (dā äl′vä-rä′thō; 146), Alonso. Span. conqueror in Mexico .... ? —1553.
Alvarado, de, Pedro. Spanish officer, companion of Cortes .... 1495?—1541.
Alvarez (ăl-vä′răth) (real name, **Gourron** (gōō′rôN′)), Albert Raymond. French operatic tenor .... 1861 ——.
Alvarez (äl′vä-rĕsh), Francisco. Port. priest, and writer on Abyssinia .... after 1540.
Álvarez (äl′vä-răth; -răs; 268), Juan. Mexican general and president .... 1780—1870.
Alverstone (ăl′vẽr-stŭn), Richard Everard Webster, first Baron. Lord chief justice of England .... 1842—1915.
Alves (äl′vĕsh), Francisco do Paula Rodriguez. Brazilian statesman, and president (1902–06) .... 1848—1919.
Alviano (äl-vyä′nō), Bartolommeo. Venetian general .... 1455—1515.
Alvinczy, *or* **Alvinzi, von** (fōn äl-vĕn′tsē), Joseph, Baron. Austrian general. 1735—1810.
Alvisi (äl-vē′zē), Giuseppe. Italian statesman .... 1825 ——.
Alxinger, von (fōn älk′sĭng-ẽr), Johann Baptist. German poet .... 1755—1797.
Alzog (äl′tsōk), Johannes Baptist. German Catholic church historian .... 1808—1878.
Amadeo (ä′mä-dā′ō), Giovanni Antonio. (*Lat.* **Amade′us.**) It. sculptor .... 1447?—1522.
Amadeus (ăm′ȧ-dē′ŭs), *Ital.* **Amadeo** (ä′mä-dā′ō), Ferdinando Maria, Duke of Aosta. King of Spain (1870–73) .... 1845—1890.
Amador Guerrero (ä′mä-dōr′ gār-rā′rō), Manuel. First president of Panama (1904–08) .... 1833—1909.
Amalie (ä-mä′lē-ē; -yē), *or* **Amalia**, Anna. Duchess of Saxe-Weimar .... 1739—1807.
Amalteo (ä-mäl-tā′ō), Girolamo. Italian physician and poet .... 1506—1574.
Amar (ȧ′mär′), Jean Pierre André. French demagogue .... 1750—1816.
Amari (ä-mä′rē), Michele. Italian historian and politician .... 1806—1889.
Amasis (ȧ-mā′sĭs), *or* **Aahmes** (ä′mĕs). King of Egypt .... fl. B. C. 525?
Amati (ä-mä′tē), Girolamo. Italian antiquary .... 1768—1834.
Ama′i, Nicolò *or* Nicola. Italian violin maker, of Cremona .... 1596—1684.
Amato (ȧ-mä′tōō), João Rodriguez. *Amatus Lusitanus.* Portuguese physician and anatomist .... 1511—1568.
Amato, d′ (dä-mä′tō), Giovanni Antonio. *Il Vecchio.* Neapolitan painter. 1475—1555.

Born. Died.

Amaury (ȧ′mō′rē′; ȧ-mô′rĭ), *or* **Amal′ric, I.** King of Jerusalem .... 1136?—1173.
Amaury-Duval (ȧ′mō′rē′-dü′vȧl′), Eugène Emmanuel. *Amaury* Pineau *Duval.* French painter .... 1808—1885.
Amboise, d′ (däN′bwäz′), Georges. French cardinal and prime minister .... 1460—1510.
Ambrogio da Fossano (äm-brō′jō dä fōs-sä′nō). See BORGOGNONE.
Ambrose (ăm′brōz), Saint. Bishop of Milan. Latin father .... 340?— 397.
Ameilhon (ȧ′mĕ′yôN′), Hubert Pascal. French antiquary .... 1730—1811.
Amelot de la Houssaye (ȧm′lō′ dē lȧ ōō′sā′), Abraham Nicolas. French writer .... 1634—1706.
Amelunghi (ä′mā-lōōn′gē), Girolamo. Italian burlesque poet .... 1547?— ?
Amenophis, *or* **Amenhotep**, **III.** (ăm′ĕ-nō′fĭs, ăm′ĕn-hō′tĕp). King of Egypt for 36 years from ab. B. C. 1410. [*The vocal Memnon.*]
Amerbach (ä′mẽr-bäk), Bonifacius. German scholar .... 1495—1562.
Amerigo (ä′mā-rē′gō). See VESPUCCI.
Amerling (ä′mẽr-lĭng), Friedrich. Austrian painter .... 1803—1887.
Amersfoordt (ä′mẽrs-fōrt), Jacob. Dutch Orientalist .... 1786—1825.
Ames (āmz), Fisher. American orator and statesman .... 1758—1808.
Ames, Mary Clemmer. *Mrs. Hudson.* American author .... 1839—1884.
Amherst (ăm′ẽrst), Jeffrey, Baron. British field marshal .... 1717—1797.
Amici (ä-mē′chē), Giovanni Battista. Italian optician and astronomer .... 1784—1863.
Amicis, de (dā ä-mē′chēs), Edmondo. Italian traveler and writer .... 1846—1908.
Amidas (ăm′ĭ-dȧs), Philip. English navigator .... 1550—1618.
Amiel (ȧ′myĕl′), Henri Frédéric. Swiss poet and philos. [*Journal intime.*] 1821—1881.
Amigoni (ä′mē-gō′nē), Jacopo. Venetian historical painter .... 1675—1752.
Amiot, *or* **Amyot** (ȧ′myō′), Joseph. French Jesuit missionary .... 1718—1794.
Amling (äm′lĭng), Karl Gustav. German designer and engraver .... 1651—1703.
Amman (äm′än), Jost, of Zurich. Swiss engraver and painter .... 1539—1591.
Ammanati (äm′mä-nä′tē), Bartolommeo. Florentine arch. and sculp .... 1511—1592.
Ammen (ăm′ĕn), Daniel. American rear admiral .... 1820—1898.
Ammia′nus, Marcellinus. Roman historian .... 330?— 395?
Ammirato (äm′mē-rä′tō), Scipione. Italian historian .... 1531—1601.
Ammon, von (fōn äm′ōn), Christoph Friedrich. German Prot. theolog .... 1766—1850.
Ammonius (ă-mō′nĭ-ŭs) *Lithotomus.* Alexandrian surgeon .... fl. B. C. 3d c.
Amontons (ȧ′mōN′tōN′), Guillaume. Fr. mathematician and inventor .... 1663—1705.
Amoretti (ä′mō-rĕt′tē), Carlo. Italian naturalist and geographer .... 1741—1816.
Ampère (äN′pâr′), André Marie. French electrician and scientific writer .... 1775—1836.
Ampère, Jean Jacques. *Son of preceding.* French literary critic .... 1800—1864.
Ampthill (ămt′hĭl), Odo William Leopold Russell, Baron. English diplomatist. 1829—1884.
Ampudia, de (dā äm-pōō′thē-ä; 146), Pedro. Mexican general .... fl. 1840.
Amsdorf, von (fōn äms′dôrf), Nikolaus. German Lutheran reformer .... 1483—1565.
Amundsen (ä′mŭn-sĕn), Roald. Norwegian polar explorer. Discovered the South Pole, December, 1911 .... 1872 ——.
Amurath (ȧ′mōō-rät′), *or* **Murad** (mōō-rät′), **IV.** Ottoman sultan .... 1611—1640.
Amyot (ȧ′myō′), Jacques. French savant, and bishop of Auxerre .... 1513—1593.
Amyraut (ȧ′mē′rō′), Moses. French Protestant theologian .... 1596—1664.
Anacreon (ȧ-năk′rē-ŏn). Greek lyric poet .... B. C. 563?— 478.
Añasco, de (dā än-yäs′kō), Juan. Companion of De Soto in Florida .... fl. 1540.
Anaxagoras (ăn′ăk-săg′ō-rȧs). Greek philosopher .... B. C. 500— 428.
Anaximander (ăn-ăk′sĭ-măn′dẽr). Greek philosopher .... B. C. 611— 547.
Ancelot (äNs′lō′), Jacques Arsène François Polycarpe. French dramatist .... 1794—1854.
Ancillon (äN′sē′yōN′), Johann Peter Friedrich. Prussian historian .... 1767—1837.
Ancona, d′ (däŋ-kō′nä), Alessandro. Italian author .... 1835—1914.
Ancre, d′ (däN′kr′), Concino Concini, Marquis. Marshal of France .... ? —1617.
Andersen (än′dẽr-sĕn), Hans Christian. Danish novelist and story-writer .... 1805—1875.
Anderson (ăn′dẽr-sŭn), Alexander. First wood engraver in America .... 1775—1870.
Anderson (än′dẽr-sōn), Johann. German publicist .... 1674—1743.
Anderson (ăn′dẽr-sŭn), Mary Antoinette. *Mme. Antonio de Navarro.* American actress .... 1859 ——.
Anderson, Robert. American general. Defender of Fort Sumter .... 1805—1871.
Andersson (än′dẽrs-sōn), Karl Johan. Swedish explorer .... 1827—1867.
Andrada, de (dā än-drä′dä), Antonio. Portuguese Jesuit missionary .... 1580—1634.
Andrada e Silva, de (dān-drä′thä ā sēl′vä; 146), José Bonifacio. Statesman of Brazil .... 1765—1838.
Andræ (än′drā), Carl Christopher Georg. Dan. statesman and mathematician 1812—1893.
Andral (äN′drȧl′), Gabriel. French physician and writer .... 1797—1853.
Andrássy (ŏn′drä-shĭ), Gyula (Julius), Count. Hungarian statesman .... 1823—1890.
Andrássy von Csik-Szent-Király and Kraszna-Horka (ŏn′drä-shĭ fōn chĭk-sĕnt-kĭ′räl-y′, krŏs′nŏ-hôr′kŏ), Gyula (Julius), Count. *Son of preceding.* Hungarian statesman .... 1860 ——.
André (än′drā; ăn′drĭ), John, Major. English spy .... 1751—1780.
Andreä (än-drā′ē), Johann Valentin. German theologian and satirist .... 1586—1654.
Andreä, Jacob. German Lutheran theologian .... 1528—1590.
Andreani (än′drā-ä′nē), Andrea. *Il Mantuano.* Italian engraver .... 1540—1623.
Andrée (än′drā), Salomon August. Swedish aëronaut and arctic explorer .... 1854—1897?
Andreini (än′drā-ē′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet and dramatist .... 1578?—1650.
Andréossi, d′ (däN′drā′ō′sē′), Antoine François, Count. French military officer and diplomatist .... 1761—1828.
Andrés (än-drās′), Juan. Spanish Jesuit writer .... 1740—1817.
Andrew (ăn′drōō), John Albion. Amer. statesman. Gov. of Massachusetts. 1818—1867.
Andrews (ăn′drōōz), Elisha Benjamin. American educator .... 1844—1917.
Andrews, Ethan Allen. American philologist. [*Latin-English Lexicon.*] .... 1787—1858.
Andrews, Stephen Pearl. American author and antislavery leader .... 1812—1886.
Andrieux (äN′drē′û′), François Guillaume Jean Stanislas. French author .... 1759—1833.
Andrieux, Louis. French lawyer and statesman .... 1840 ——.
Andronicus (ăn′drō-nī′kŭs) **I.** *Comnenus.* Emp. of the East (1183–85) .... 1110?—1185.
Andros (ăn′drŏs), Edmund, Sir. English colonial governor in America .... 1637—1714.
Androuet du Cerceau (äN′drōō′ĕ′ dü sâr′sō′), Jacques. French architect .... 1515—1584.
Anel (ȧ′nĕl′), Dominique. French oculist and surgeon .... 1679—1730.
Angeli (än′jā-lē), Filippo. Italian landscape painter .... 1600—1646?
Angeli, von (fōn äŋ′gĕ-lē), Heinrich. Austrian genre and portrait painter .... 1840 ——.
Angelico (än-jĕl′ē-kō), Fra. See FIESOLE, DA.
Angelina (ăn′jĕ-lī′nȧ). Pseudonym of HARRIET MARTINEAU.
Angell (ān′jĕl), George Thorndike. American editor and humanitarian. [*Our Dumb Animals.*] .... 1823—1909.
Angell, James Burrill. American educator and diplomatist .... 1829—1916.
Angell, Joseph Kinnicut. American legist .... 1794—1857.
Angelucci (än′jā-lōōt′chē), Angelo. Italian author .... 1820 ——.
Angely (äN′zhē-lē′), Louis. German dramatist .... 1788?—1835.
Angers, d′ (däN′zhā′), David. See DAVID, Pierre Jean.
Anghiera, d′ (däŋ-gyâ′rä), Pietro Martire. *Peter Martyr.* Italian statesman and historian .... 1455—1526.
Anglesey (ăŋ′g′l-sē), Henry William Paget, Marquis of. British field marshal. 1768—1854.
Anglin (ăŋ′glĭn), Margaret Mary. *Dau. of Timothy Warren.* Actress .... 1876 ——.
Anglin, Timothy Warren. Canadian statesman .... 1822—1896.
Angoulême, d′ (däN′gōō′lâm′), Marie Thérèse Charlotte, Duchesse. Daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette .... 1778—1851.
Angström (ŏng′strûm; ŏng′-), Anders Jöns. Swedish physicist .... 1814—1874.
Anhalt-Bernburg (än′hält-bĕrn′bŏŏrk), Christian I., Prince of. German statesman and warrior .... 1568—1630.
Anicet-Bourgeois (ȧ′nē′sĕ′-bōōr′zhwä′), Auguste. Fr. dramatic author .... 1806—1871.
Aniello (ä-nyĕl′lō), Tommaso. See MASANIELLO.
Anjou (ăn′jōō; *F.* äN′zhōō′), Dukes or Counts of. Famous noble house of France.
Anklitzen (äŋ′klĭt-sĕn), Konstantin. See SCHWARZ, Berthold.
Anna Comnena (ăn′ȧ kŏm-nē′nȧ), daughter of Alexius I., emperor of Constantinople. Princess and Byzantine historian .... 1083—1148.
Anne (ăn). Queen of England (1702–14) .... 1665—1714.
Anne Boleyn. See BOLEYN, Anne.
Annesley (ănz′lĭ), Arthur, Earl of Anglesey. English statesman .... 1614—1686.

Born. Died.

Annunzio, d' (dän-nōōn′dzē-ō), Gabriele. Real name *Gaetano Rapagnetta.* Italian novelist, dramatist, and poet ....1864 ——.
Anquetil-Duperron (äNk′tēl′-dü′pĕr′rôN′), Abraham Hyacinthe. French Orientalist ....1731—1805.
Anselm (ăn′sĕlm), Saint. Archbishop of Canterbury....1033—1109.
Anselme (äN′sĕlm′), Antoine. French preacher and poet....1652—1737.
Anselme, *or* **Ansel** (äN′sĕl′), of Laon. Theologian and teacher.... ? —1117.
Anselmo (än-sĕl′mō), Saint. Bishop of Lucca....1036?-1086.
Ansgar (ăns′gär), *or* **Anscharius** (ăns-kā′rĭ-ŭs). *The Apostle of the North.* Missionary to Scandinavia....801— 865.
Anson (ăn′sŭn), George, Baron. English navigator....1697—1762.
Ansted (ăn′stĕd), David Thomas. English geologist....1814—1880.
Anster (ăn′stĕr), John. Irish poet....1793—1867.
Anstey (ăn′stĭ), F. Pseudonym of Thomas Anstey Guthrie.
Anstruther (ăn′strŭth-ĕr ; ăn′stĕr), John, Sir. Chief justice of Bengal....1753—1811.
Antar (än-tär′), *or* **Antara** (än-tä′rä). Arabian chief and poet....fl. 500 ?
Anthon (ăn′thŏn), Charles. American classical scholar....1797—1867.
Anthony (ăn′tō-nĭ), Saint. Egyptian founder of monachism....251 — 356?
Anthony, Saint, of Padua. Franciscan monk....1195—1231.
Anthony (ăn′thō-nĭ), Susan Brownell. Woman's-suffrage advocate....1820—1906.
Antigonus (ăn-tĭg′ō-nŭs). *Cyclops.* General of Alexander the Great....B. C. 382— 301.
Antiochus (ăn-tī′ō-kŭs). *The Great.* King of Syria (B. C. 224–187)....B. C. ? — 187.
Antiochus. *Epiphanes.* King of Syria (B. C. 175–164)....B. C. 200?— 164?
Antipater (ăn-tĭp′ȧ-tĕr). Regent of Macedonia....B. C. ? — 319.
Antiphon (ăn′tĭ-fŏn). Athenian orator....B. C. 480— 411.
Antisthenes (ăn-tĭs′thē-nēz). Greek Cynic philosopher....born ab. 444 B. C.
Antona-Traversi (än-tō′nä-trä-vĕr′sē), Camillo. Italian author....1857 ——.
Antonelli (än′tō-nĕl′lē), Giacomo. Italian cardinal....1806—1876.
Antonello da Messina (än′tō-nĕl′lō dä mĕs-sē′nä), Antonio. Italian painter.1444?–1493?
Antoninus (ăn′tō-nī′nŭs), Marcus Aurelius. *Adopted son of following.* Roman emperor (161–180) and philosopher....121— 180.
Antoninus Pius (pī′ŭs). Roman emperor (138–161)....86— 161.
Antonio de Sedilla (än-tō′nyō dā sā-dēl′yä). Called *Père Antoine.* Spanish priest in New Orleans....1730 ?–1829.
Antonio (än-tō′nyō), Nicolás. Spanish bibliographer and critic....1617—1684.
Antonius (ăn-tō′nĭ-ŭs), Marcus. *Mark Antony.* Roman general....B. C. 83— 30.
Anville, d' (däN′vēl′), Jean Baptiste Bourguignon. French geographer....1697—1782.
Anwari (än-wä′rē). Persian lyric poet.... ? —1200?
Anzengruber (änt′sĕn-grōō′bĕr), Ludwig. Austrian dramatist....1839—1889.
Aoki (ä′ō-kē). Viscount Aoki Shuzo. Japanese diplomatist....1844—1914.
Apelles (ȧ-pĕl′ēz). Famous Greek painter....fl. B. C. 330.
Apian (ä′pē-än), Peter. German mathematician and astronomer....1495—1552.
Apicius (ȧ-pĭsh′ĭ-ŭs), Marcus Gabius. Roman epicure....fl. A. D. 14— 37.
Apollinaris (ȧ-pŏl′ĭ-nā′rĭs). *The Younger.* Bishop of Laodicea....fl. 362.
Apollinaris Sidonius (sĭ-dō′nĭ-ŭs), Caius Sollius, Saint. Roman patrician, bishop, and poet....430?– 482?
Apollodorus (ȧ-pŏl′ō-dō′rŭs). *The Shadower.* Athenian painter....B. C. 440.
Apollonius Tyanæus (ăp′ŏ-lō′nĭ-ŭs tī′ȧ-nē′ŭs). Pythagorean philosopher..fl. 1st c.
Appiani (äp-pyä′nē), Andrea. Italian painter....1754—1817.
Applegath (ăp′'l-găth), Augustus. English inventor of vertical printing press.1788—1871?
Appleton (ăp′'l-tŭn), Charles Edward Cutts Birchall. English journalist....1841—1879.
Appleton, Daniel. Founder of publishing house of D. Appleton & Co....1785—1849.
Appleton, Samuel. American merchant and philanthropist....1766—1853.
Appleton, Thomas Gold. American author and amateur of fine arts....1812—1884.
Apponyi (ŏp′pō-nyē), Albert Georg, Count. Hungarian politician....1846 ——.
Aprosio (ä-prō′zyō), Angelico. Italian writer and monk....1607—1681.
Apuleius (ăp′ū-lē′yŭs). Roman satirist and philosopher....fl. 130?
Aquila (ăk′wĭ-lȧ). *Ponticus.* Greek-Jewish proselyte. Translator of the Old Testament....fl. 117— 138?
Aquila (ä′kwē-lä), Caspar. *Adler.* German Protestant theologian....1488—1560.
Aquinas (ȧ-kwī′năs), Thomas, Saint. *The Angelic Doctor.* Italian scholastic teacher....1225?–1274?
Arabi, *or* **Araby, Pasha** (ȧ-rä′bē pá-shä′). *Ahmed-El-Arabi.* Egyptian revolutionary leader....1841—1911.
Arago (ăr′ȧ-gō ; *Fr.* ȧ′rȧ′gō′), Dominique François. French astronomer and physicist....1786—1853.
Aram (ā′răm), Eugene. English scholar. Executed for murder....1704—1759.
Aranda (ä-rän′dä), Pedro Pablo Abarca y Bolea, Count of. Spanish diplomatist and statesman....1718—1799.
Arany (ŏr′ŏn-y'), János. Hungarian poet....1817—1882.
Araujo de Azevedo (ä-rou′zhōō dā ä′zā-vā′dōō), Antonio. Portuguese statesman.1754—1871.
Arblay, d' (där′blā; där′blä′), Madame. *Frances Burney.* Eng. novelist....1752—1840.
Arbogast (är′bō′gäst′), Louis François Antoine. French mathematician....1759—1803.
Arbogast (är′bō-găst), *or* **Arbogastes** (är′bō-găs′tēz). Roman general.... ? —394.
Arbois, d', de Jubainville (där′bwä′ dē zhü′băN′vēl′), Marie Henri. French archæologist....1827—1910.
Arbuthnot (är-bŭth′nŏt ; är′bŭth-nŏt), John. Brit. author and physician...1667—1735.
Arc, d', Jeanne (zhän därk′). See Joan of Arc.
Archdale (ärch′dāl), John. Governor of North Carolina....fl. 1664—1707.
Archenholz (är′kĕn-hōlts), Johann Wilhelm. German writer....1743—1812.
Archer (är′chĕr), William. Scottish critic, and translator of Ibsen....1856 ——.
Archilochus (är-kĭl′ō-kŭs). Greek lyric poet of Paros....B. C. 714?– 676.
Archimedes (är′kĭ-mē′dēz). Greek mathematician....B. C. 287?– 212.
Arco, del (dĕl är′kō), Alonso. Spanish painter....1625—1700.
Arçon, d' (där′sôN′), Jean Claude Éléonore le Michaud. French engineer..1733—1800.
Arditi (är-dē′tē), Luigi. Italian musical composer....1822—1903.
Ardshir Babegan (är-shēr′ bä′bē-gän′). King of Persia (212–241?).... ? — 260?
Areson (ä′rĕ-sŏn), Jon. Icelandic poet and Roman Catholic bishop....1484—1550.
Aretin, von (fŏn ä′rĕ-tēn′), Johann Christoph Anton Maria, Baron. German writer....1773—1824.
Aretino (ä′rā-tē′nō), Pietro. Italian satirist....1492—1557.
Arezzo (ä-rĕt′sō), Tommaso. Italian cardinal and statesman....1756—1835.
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Argand (är′gäN′ ; *Eng.* är′gănd), Aimé. Swiss physician and chemist. Inventor of the Argand lamp....1755—1803.
Argelander (är′gē-län′dĕr), Friedrich Wilhelm August. Prus. astronomer..1799—1875.
Argens, d' (där′zhäNs′), Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis. French philosophical and critical writer....1704—1771.
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Argenson, d' (där′zhäN′sôN′), Marc Antoine. *René de Paulmy.* Fr. author 1722—1787.
Argout, d' (där′gōō′), Antoine M. A., Count. French financier....1782—1858.
Argüelles (är-gwāl′yās), Augustín. Spanish minister of state....1775—1844.
Argüello (är-gwāl′yō), Luis Antonio. Governor of California....1784—1830.
Argyll, *or* **Argyle** (är-gīl′), Archibald Campbell, eighth Earl and first Marquis of. Partisan of Cromwell. Beheaded....1598—1661.
Argyll, *or* **Argyle**, Archibald Campbell, ninth Earl of. Confederate of Monmouth. Beheaded....1620?– 1685.
Argyll, *or* **Argyle**, George John Douglas Campbell, eighth Duke of. British statesman and author....1823—1900.
Argyll, *or* **Argyle**, John Douglas Southerland Campbell, ninth Duke of. *Son of the eighth duke.* British statesman and author. Governor-General of Canada, 1878–83....1845—1914.
Ariosto (ä′rē-ŏs′tō), Ludovico, *or* Lodovico. Famous Italian poet....1474—1533.
Arista (ä-rēs′tä), Mariano. Mexican general, and president (1850–53)....1802—1855.
Aristarchus (ăr′ĭs-tär′kŭs), of Samothrace. Greek gram. and critic....died B. C. 150?
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Arius (ȧ-rī′ŭs ; ā′rĭ-ŭs ; ăr′ĭ-). Greek patriarch of Alexandria, and founder of Arianism....280?– 336.
Arkwright (ärk′rīt), Richard, Sir. Inventor of the spinning jenny....1732—1792.
Arlotto (är-lŏt′tō), Mainardi. *Il Piovano.* Italian burlesque poet....1395—1483.
Armagnac, d' (där′män′yäk′), Bernard, Count. Constable of France.... ? —1418.
Armand (är′mäN′), Charles, Count. Assumed name of *Armand Taffin*, Marquis de la Rouarie. French soldier in the American Revolution....1756—1793.
Armengaud (är′mäN′gō′), Jacques Eugène. French engineer....1810—1891.
Armfelt (ärm′fĕlt), Gustaf Mauritz. Swedish lieut. gen. and courtier....1757—1814.
Arminius (är-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs), *Ger.* **Hermann**. German hero....B. C. 18—A. D. 21.
Arminius, Jacobus. *Jacob Harmen.* Dutch theologian....1560—1609.
Armitage (är′mĭ-tāj), Edward. English painter....1817—1896.
Armstead (ärm′stĕd), Henry Hugh. English sculptor....1828—1905.
Armstrong (ärm′strŏng), John. British poet and physician....1709—1779.
Armstrong, John. Amer. soldier and statesman. [*Newburg Letters.*]....1758—1843.
Armstrong, Samuel Chapman. American soldier and educator. Founded Hampton Institute....1839—1893.
Armstrong, William George, Baron. English inventor. [*Armstrong gun.*]..1810—1900.
Arnaldus Villanovanus (är-năl′dŭs vĭl′ȧ-nō-vā′nŭs). French physician, theologian, astrologer, and alchemist....1240 ?–1311?
Arnason (är′nȧ-sŏn), Jon. Icelandic author. [*Legends and Tales.*]....1819—1888.
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Arnauld, Antoine. *The Great.* French philosopher....1612—1694.
Arnault (är′nō′), Antoine Vincent. French author....1766—1834.
Arnd (ärnt), Johann. German Lutheran theologian and writer....1555—1621.
Arndt (ärnt). See Hanke, Henriette Wilhelmine.
Arndt, Ernst Moritz. German poet....1769—1860.
Arne (ärn), Thomas Augustine. English musician and composer....1710—1778.
Arngrimsson (ärn′grĭms-sŏn), Eystein. Icelandic poet. [*Lily.*].... ? —1361?
Arnim, von (fŏn är′nĭm), Elisabeth, *or* Bettina. German authoress....1785—1859.
Arnim, von, Harry Karl Kurt Eduard, Count. Prussian diplomatist....1824—1881.
Arnim, *or* **Arnheim** (ärn′hīm), **von**, Hans Georg. German diplomatist and general, born at Boitzenburg....1581—1641.
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Arnobius (är-nō′bĭ-ŭs). *Arnobius Afer.* Rhetorician of Numidia....fl. 290?
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Arnold, Arthur, Sir. English social reformer....1833—1902.
Arnold, Benedict. American general in the Revolution, and traitor....1741—1801.
Arnold, Edwin, Sir. English poet. [*Light of Asia.*]....1832—1904.
Arnold, John. English horologer and inventor....1736?–1799.
Arnold, Matthew. *Son of Thomas (of Rugby).* English poet and essayist...1822—1888.
Arnold, Samuel Greene. Rhode Island historian....1821—1881.
Arnold, Thomas (of Rugby). English teacher and historian....1795—1842.
Arnold, Thomas Kerchever. English editor of school classics....1800—1853.
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Arnold von Winkelried (*Ger.* är′nōlt fŏn vĭn′kĕl-rēt). Swiss patriot.... ? —1386?
Arnott (är′nŏt), Neil. Scottish physician and natural philosopher....1788?– 1874.
Arnoul (är′nōō′). Bishop of Lisieux and writer.... ? —1182.
Arnould (är′nōō′), Ambrose Marie. French political economist and author..1750—1812.
Aromatari, degli (dāl′yē ä-rō′mä-tä′rē), Giuseppe. Italian physician and naturalist....1586?– 1660.
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Arrian (ăr′ĭ-ăn), Flavius. Greek historian....100 ?– 170?
Arriaza (är′rē-ä′thä), Juan Bautista. Spanish poet....1770—1837.
Arrivabene (är-rē′vä-bĕ′nä), Giovanni, Count. Italian patriot and exile....1787—1881.
Arrom, de (dā är-rōm′), Cecilia Francisca Josefa, born Boehl von Faber (bĕl fŏn fä′bĕr). *Fernán Caballero.* Spanish novelist....1797—1877.
Arrowsmith (ăr′ō-smĭth), Aaron. English geographer....1750—1823.
Arrowsmith, John. English Puritan divine....1602—1659.
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Arsinoë (är-sĭn′ō-ē). Daughter of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt....B. C. 316?
Artaud (är′tō′), Nicolas Louis. French writer and Greek scholar....1794—1861.
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Artedi (är-tā′dē), Peter. Swedish naturalist....1705—1735.
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Artemisia. Consort of Mausolus, Prince of Caria....fl. B. C. 350?
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Arteveld, van, Philip. *Son of preceding.* Chief of the insurrection in Flanders....1340—1382.
Arthur (är′thŭr). British king, and hero of the Round Table....fl. 5th or 6th c.
Arthur, Chester Alan. Twenty-first president of U. S. A. (1881–85)....1830—1886.
Arthur, Timothy Shay. American story-writer....1809—1885.
Artigas (är-tē′gäs), José. Dictator of Uruguay....1755—1851.
Arundel (ăr′ŭn-dĕl), Thomas. Archbishop of Canterbury....1353—1414.
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Asbjörnsen (äs-byûrn′sĕn), Peter Christian. Norwegian author....1812—1885.
Asbury (ăz′bĕr-ĭ), Francis. First Methodist bishop in America....1745—1816.
Ascham (ăs′kăm), Roger. English scholar and author. Instructor of Queen Elizabeth....1515—1568.
Asclepiades (ăs′klē-pī′ȧ-dēz), Bithy′nus. Greek physician....fl. B. C. 100.
Aselli (ä-zĕl′lē), *or* **Asellio** (ä-zĕl′lyō), Gaspare. Italian anatomist....1581—1626.
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Asgill (ăs′gĭl), Charles, Sir. English general....1762?–1823.
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Ashe (ăsh), John. American Revolutionary patriot....1720—1781.
Ashe, Thomas. English poet....1836—1889.
Ashi (äsh′ē ; ä′shī), *or* **Asser** (ăs′ĕr), Rabbi. Jewish savant. Author or compiler of the Gemara of the Babylonian Talmud....353—427.
Ashmead-Bartlett (ăsh′mĕd-bärt′lĕt), Ellis, Sir. English lawyer, judge, and politician....1849—1902.
Ashmole (ăsh′mōl), Elias. English antiquary....1617—1692.
Ashmun (ăsh′mŭn), Jehudi. American philanthropist....1794—1828.
Ashur-bani-pal (ä′shōōr-bä′nē-päl′). King of Assyria (B. C. 668–626)......? -B. C. 626.
Ashur-nasir-pal (-nä′zĕr-päl′). King of Assyria....(B. C. 884–860). ? -B. C. 860.
Asinari (ä′sē-nä′rē), Federigo. Count of Camerano. Italian poet....1527—1576.
Askew, *or* **Ascue** (ăs′kū), Anne. English Lutheran martyr....1521—1546.
Asoka (ȧ-sō′kȧ). King of Magadha, India....B. C. 223?
Aspasia (ăs-pā′shĭ-ȧ) of Miletus. Consort of Pericles....B. C. 470?–410.
Asper (äs′pĕr), Hans. Swiss painter....1499—1571.
Asquini (äs-kwē′nē), Fabiano, Count. Italian rural economist....1726—1818.
Asquith (ăs′kwĭth), Herbert Henry. English statesman. Prime minister (1908–1916)....1852 ——.
Assarotti (äs′sä-rŏt′tē), Ottavio Giovanni Battista. Italian priest, and teacher of the deaf and dumb....1753—1829.
Assas, d' (dä′säs′), Nicolas, Chevalier. Fr. captain of regt. of Auvergne.... ? —1760?
Assemani (äs′sā-mä′nē), Giuseppe Simone. Syrian Orientalist....1687—1768.
Asser (ăs′ĕr), John. English bishop. Biographer of Alfred the Great.... ? — 909.

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Ast (äst), Georg Anton Friedrich. German scholar and teacher...........1778—1841.
Astell (ăs′tĕl), Mary. English authoress...........................1668—1731.
Astle (ăs′'l), Thomas. English antiquary...........................1735—1803.
Astley (ăst′lĭ), Jacob, Sir, Baron Astley. English Royalist general.........1579—1652.
Astor (ăs′tẽr), John Jacob. American capitalist. Founder of the Astor Library in New York...........................1763—1848.
Astor, William Backhouse. *Son of John Jacob.* American capitalist.......1792—1875.
Astor, William Waldorf, first Viscount. *Grandson of John Jacob.* American capitalist in England. [*Pall Mall Gazette.*]...........................1848—1919.
Astruc (ȧs′trük′), Jean. French medical writer and teacher...............1684—1766.
Atahualpa (ä′tä-wäl′pä), *or* **Atabalipa** (ä′tä-bä′lē-pä). *Tupac-atau-huallpa.* Last Inca king of Peru...........................1495?-1533.
Athanasius (ăth′ȧ-nā′shĭ-ŭs), Saint. Greek father of the church...........296?- 373.
Athelstan (ăth′ĕl-stăn), *or* **Æthelstan**. King of England (925-940)......... 895— 940.
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Atherton (ăth′ẽr-tŭn), Gertrude Franklin, born Horn. American novelist...1858 ——.
Atkinson (ăt′kĭn-sŭn), Edward. American writer on political economy......1827—1905.
Atkinson, Fred Washington. American educator...........................1865 ——.
Atkinson, Joseph Beavington. English art critic...........................1822—1886.
Atkinson, Thomas Witlam. English landscape painter and traveler.........1799—1861.
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Attar (ät-tär′). Real name *Mohammed ibn Ibrahim. Ferid Eddin.* Persian poet...........................1119—1202?
Atterbom (ät′tẽr-bŏm ; -bōōm), Per Daniel Amadeus. Swedish poet.........1790—1855.
Atterbury (ăt′ẽr-bẽr-ĭ), Francis. Bishop of Rochester...........................1662—1732.
Atticus (ăt′ĭ-kŭs), Titus Pomponius. Roman philosopher..............B. C. 109— 32.
Attila (ăt′ĭ-lȧ). *The Scourge of God.* King of the Huns........................ 406?- 453.
Attucks (ăt′ŭks), Crispus. Mulatto leader killed in Boston Massacre..........? —1770.
Atwater (ăt′wô′tẽr), Wilbur Olin. American chemist and educator.........1844—1907.
Atwood (ăt′wŏŏd), George. English mathematician...........................1746—1807.
Auber (ō′bâr′), Daniel François Esprit. French musician and composer.....1782—1871.
Aubert (ō′bâr′), Jean Louis, Abbé. French poet, critic, and fabulist.......1731—1814.
Aubert du Bayet (ō′bâr′ dü bȧ′yĕ′), Jean Baptiste Annibal. French general.1759—1797.
Aubertin (ō′bẽr′tăɴ′), Charles. French professor and author...............1825 ——.
Aubigné, d' (dō′bēn′yā′), Théodore Agrippa. French historian and poet......1552—1630.
Aublet (ō′blĕ′), Jean Baptiste Christophe Fusée. French botanist..........1720—1778.
Aubrey (ô′brĭ), John. English topographer and antiquary...................1626—1697.
Aubry (ō′brē′), Claude Charles, Count de la Boucharderie. French general..1773—1813.
Aubusson, d' (dō′bü′sôɴ′), Pierre. French warrior and statesman.........1423—1503.
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Auchmuty, Samuel, Sir. *Son of preceding.* British general...............1756—1822.
Auckland (ôk′lănd), George Eden, Earl of. Governor-general of India.......1784—1849.
Audebert (ō′dē-bâr′), Jean Baptiste. French naturalist and engraver.......1759—1800.
Audenaerde, van (vän ou′dē-när′dē), Robert. Flemish painter and engraver...........................1663—1743.
Audiffredi (ou′dĕf-frā′dē), Giovanni Battista. Italian astronomer...........1714—1794.
Audiffret, d' (dō′dē′frĕ′), Charles Louis Gaston, Marquis. French financier and senator...........................1787—1878.
Audiffret-Pasquier, d' (dō′dē′frĕ′-päs′kyā′), Edme Armand Gaston, Duke. French politician...........................1823—1905.
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Audley (ôd′lĭ), Thomas, Baron. Lord chancellor of England................1488—1544.
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Audran (ō′dräɴ′), Gérard. French historical engraver...................1640—1703.
Audrein (ō′drăɴ′), Yves Marie. French ecclesiastic and politician.........1750?-1800.
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Auerbach (ou′ẽr-bäĸ), Berthold. German Jewish novelist...................1812—1882.
Auersperg (ou′ẽrs-pẽrĸ), Adolf Wilhelm, Prince. Austrian statesman.......1821—1885.
Auersperg, von (fōn), Anton Alexander, Count. *Anastasius Grün.* German poet...........................1806—1876.
Auffenberg, von (fōn ouf′ĕn-bĕrĸ), Joseph, Baron. German dramatist......1798—1857.
Aufrecht (ouf′rĕĸt), Theodor. German Orientalist........................1821—1907.
Auger (ō′zhā′), Athanase, Abbé. French political and classical writer.....1734—1792.
Auger, Hippolyte Nicolas Just. French novelist...........................1797—1881.
Augereau (ō′zh′-rō′), Pierre François Charles, Duke of Castiglione. Marshal of France...........................1757—1816.
Augier (ō′zhyā′), Guillaume Victor Émile. French dramatist and poet.......1820—1889.
Augnis (ō′gĕs′), Pierre Jean Baptiste. French revolutionist...............1742—1810.
Augusti (ou-gŏŏs′tē), Johann Christian Wilhelm. German theologian.......1771—1841.
Augustin (ō′güs′tăɴ′), Jean Baptiste Jacques. French miniature painter.....1759—1832.
Augustine, Saint (sȧnt ô-gŭs′tĭn ; ô′gŭs-tĭn). Apostle of the English....... ? — 604.
Augustine, Saint. Numidian bishop of Hippo........................... 354— 430.
Augustinus (ô′gŭs-tī′nŭs), Antonius. Archb. of Tarragona. Spanish jurist. 1516?-1586.
Augustus (ô-gŭs′tŭs). *Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus.* First Roman Emperor (B. C. 27—A. D. 14)...........................B. C. 63—A. D. 14.
Augustus I., Frederick. Elector of Saxony, and king of Poland.............1670—1733.
Aulich (ou′lĭĸ), Ludvik. Hungarian general...........................1792—1849.
Aulnaye, de l' (dē lō′nā′), François Henri Stanislas. French writer.........1739—1830.
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Aumale, d' (dō′mäl′), Charles de Lorraine, Duc. A chief of the League.....1554—1631.
Aumale, d', Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duc. French general. Son of King Louis Philippe...........................1822—1897.
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Aurelian (ô-rē′lĭ-ăn). *Lucius Domitius Aurelianus.* Roman emperor (270-275)........................... 212? - 275.
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Aurelle de Paladines, d' (dō′rĕl′ dē pȧ′lȧ′dēn′), Claude Michel Louis. French general...........................1804—1877.
Aurispa (ou-rēs′pä), Giovanni. Italian writer and scholar.................1369—1459.
Aurivillius (ô′rĭ-vĭl′ĭ-ŭs ; ou′rē-vēl′lē-ŏŏs), Karl. Swedish Orientalist......1717—1786.
Ausonius (ô-sō′nĭ-ŭs), Decimus Magnus. Latin poet and teacher........ 310?- 394.
Austen (ôs′tĕn ; -tĭn), Jane. English novelist...........................1775—1817.
Austin (ôs′tĭn), Alfred. English poet laureate and critic...................1835—1913.
Austin, John. English jurist...........................1790—1859.
Austin, Sarah, born Taylor. English writer and translator..................1793—1867.
Austin, Stephen F. Founder of the first colony of Texas..................1793—1836.
Autenrieth, von (fōn ou′tĕn-rēt), Johann Hermann Ferdinand. German physician and medical writer...........................1772—1835.
Autran (ō′träɴ′), Joseph. French poet...........................1813—1877.
Auzout (ō′zōō′), Adrien. French mathematician...........................1630—1691.
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Avalos, d' (dä-vä′lōs), Ferdinando Francesco, Marquis of Pescara. Neapolitan general...........................1489?-1525.
Avebury (ā′bẽr-ĭ), Baron. See Lubbock, John, Sir.
Aveiro (ä-vĕ′ē-rōō), José de Mascarenhas, Duke of. Portuguese conspirator..1708—1759.
Avellaneda (ä-vĕl′yä-nā′thä ; 194, 146), Nicolás. President of Argentina....1836—1885.
Avellaneda, de (dā), Gertrudis Gómez. Spanish poet........................1816—1873.
Avelloni (ä′vĕl-lō′nē), Francesco. Italian dramatist.....................1756—1837.
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Aventi′nus, Johannes. Real name *Johann Turmair.* Bavarian historian...1477—1534.
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Averroës (ȧ-vĕr′ō-ēz). *Ibn Roshd.* Arabian philosopher and physician.....1126—1198.
Avicenna (ăv′ĭ-sĕn′ȧ), *Ar.* **Ibn Sina** (ĭb′n sē′nȧ). Mohammedan physician and philosopher...........................980—1037?
Avila, de (dā ä′vē-lä), Gil González. Spanish divine and historian..........1578—1658.
Aviler (ȧ′vē′lā′), Augustin Charles. French architect.....................1652—1700.
Avitus (ȧ-vī′tŭs), Saint. Archbishop of Vienne, France. Latin poet........ ? — 525.
Avogadro (ä′vō-gä′drō), Amadeo, Count. Italian chemist and physicist. [*Avogadro's law.*]...........................1776—1856.
Ayala, de (dā ä-yä′lä), Pedro López. Spanish historian and poet...........1332—1407.
Ayeshah (ī′ē-shȧ ; ä′ē-). See Aisha.
Ayllon, de (dā ĭl-yōn′), Lucas Vásquez. Companion of Cortes.............1475?-1526.
Aylmer (āl′mẽr), John. Bishop of London, and tutor to Lady Jane Grey....1521—1594.
Aymar (ā′mär′), Jacques. French impostor...........................1662—1715?
Ayrault (ā′rō′), Pierre. French jurist...........................1536—1604.
Ayrer (ī′rẽr), Jacob. German dramatic poet........................... ? —1605.
Ayrton (âr′tŭn), William Edward. English electrical engineer and inventor. 1847—1908.
Ayscue, *or* **Ayscough** (ăs′kū ; ăs′kū), George, Sir. English admiral .....fl. 1646—1671.
Aytoun (ā′tōōn), William Edmondstoune. Scottish professor and poet........1813—1865.
Ayub Khan (ī′yōōb′ kän′). Governor of Herat...........................1855—1914.
Azaïs (ȧ′zȧ′ēs′), Pierre Hyacinthe. French philosopher....................1766—1845.
Azanza, de (dā ä-thän′thä ; 268), Miguel José. Spanish statesman..........1746—1826.
Azara, de (dā ä-thä′rä ; 268), Félix. Spanish naturalist..................1746—1811.
Azeglio, d' (däd-zĕl′yō), Massimo Taparelli, Marquis. It. statesman and author 1798—1866.
Azevedo, de (dā ä′zā-vā′dōō), Ignazio. Portuguese missionary.............1527—1570.
Azo, Azzo (äd′zō), *or* **Azoli′nus**, Portius. Italian jurist.................. ? —1230?
Azuni (äd-zōō′nē), Domenico Alberto. Sardinian jurist and antiquary.......1729—1827.
Azzarkal (ŭz′zȧr-käl′). Arabian mathematician and astronomer............fl. 1000?
Azzoguidi (ät′tsō-gwē′dē), Germano. Italian physician and author.........1740—1814.

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Baader, von (fōn bä′dẽr), Franz Xaver. German philosopher and mystic...1765—1841.
Baan, *or* **Baen, van** (vän bän′), Jan. Dutch portrait painter...............1633—1702.
Baba-Ali (bä′bä-ä′lē). Dey of Algiers........................... ? —1718.
Babbage (băb′āj), Charles. English mathematician.........................1792—1871.
Babek (bä′bĕk). *Al Khorremi.* Persian impostor........................... ? — 837.
Baber, *or* **Babar** (bä′bẽr), Zahir ed-Din Mohammed. Founder of the Mogul Empire in India...........................1483—1530.
Babeuf (bȧ′bûf′), François Émile. *Caius Gracchus.* French revolutionist..1760—1797.
Babinet (bȧ′bē′nĕ′), Jacques. French natural philosopher.................1794—1872.
Babington (băb′ĭng-tŭn), William. British chemist and naturalist.........1756—1833.
Babo, von (fōn bä′bō), Josef (*or* Franz) Marius. German dramatist........1756—1822
Baccio della Porta (bät′chō dĕl′lä pôr′tä). *Fra Bartolommeo di San Marco.* Italian painter...........................1475—1517.
Bacciochi (bät-chō′kē), Felice Pasquale. Consort of Napoleon's sister, Marie Anne Elisa Bonaparte...........................1762—1841.
Bach (bäĸ), Johann Christoph. German composer and organist................1643—1703.
Bach, Johann Christoph Friedrich. *Son of J. S.* Ger. musical composer...1732—1795.
Bach, Johann Sebastian. Famous German composer and musician...........1685—1750.
Bach, Karl Philipp Emanuel. *Son of J. S.* German musical composer......1714—1788.
Bach, Wilhelm Friedemann. *Son of J. S.* German organist.................1710—1784.
Bach, von (fōn bäĸ′), Alexander. Austrian ultramontane statesman.........1813—1893.
Bache (bāch), Alexander Dallas. American philosopher......................1806—1867.
Bacheller (băch′ĕl-ẽr), Irving. American journalist and novelist............1859 ——.
Bachman (băk′măn), John. American naturalist...........................1790—1874.
Baciccio, Il (ēl bät-chē′chō). Real name *Giovanni Battista Gaulli.* Genoese painter...........................1639—1709.
Back (băk), George, Sir. English arctic navigator...........................1796—1878.
Backer, van (vän băk′ẽr), Jakob. *Jacob of Palermo.* Dutch painter.......1530—1591?
Backhuysen (băk′hoi′zĕn), Ludolf. See Bakhuisen.
Bäckström (bĕk′strĕm), Per Johan Edvard. Swedish poet...................1841—1886.
Bacon (bā′k'n), Delia. *Sister of Leonard.* American author. [*Bacon-Shakespeare controversy (1857).*]...........................1811—1859.
Bacon, Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans. English philosopher and statesman...........................1561—1626.
Bacon, Leonard. American Congregational divine and historian.............1802—1881.
Bacon, Nathaniel. Virginian patriot...........................1642?-1676.
Bacon, Nicholas, Sir. *Father of Francis.* English statesman and lord keeper.1509—1579.
Bacon, Roger, Friar. *The Admirable Doctor.* English philosopher..........1214?-1294.
Baconthorpe (bā′k'n-thôrp), John. *The Resolute Doctor.* English monk.... ? —1346.
Badalocchio (bä′dä-lŏk′kyō). *Sisto Rosa.* Italian painter.................1581—1647.
Baden (bä′dĕn), Jakob. Danish philologist...........................1735—1804.
Badeni (bä-dĕn′yē), Kasimierz (Casimir), Count. Polish statesman in Austria-Hungary. [*Mikado of Galicia.*]...........................1846—1909.
Baden-Powell (bā′dĕn-pō′ĕl), Baden F. S. *Brother of the following.* English soldier (major), traveler, and inventor. [*Manlifting kites.*]...............1860 ——.
Baden-Powell, Robert Stephenson Smyth, Sir. English soldier (lieutenant general). [*Defense of Majeking.*]...........................1857 ——.
Badía y Leblich (bä-dē′ä ē lā-blēch′), Domingo. *Ali Bey.* Spanish traveler in Mohammedan countries...........................1766—1818
Badius (bä′dē-ŏŏs), Jodocus *or* Josse. Flemish printer and poet..........1462—1535.
Baedeker (bā′dĕ-kẽr ; bā′-), Karl. German publisher of traveler's guidebooks.1801—1859.
Baer (bâr), George F. American lawyer and railway official...............1842—1914.
Baer, von (fōn bâr′), Karl Ernst. Russian naturalist and embryologist......1792—1876.
Baerle, van (vän bär′lē), *or* **Barlaeus** (bär-lē′ŭs), Gaspard. Dutch theologian and Latin poet...........................1584—1648.
Baert, de (dē bȧ′âr′ ; bärt′), Alexandre Balthazar François de Paule, Baron. French senator and author...........................1750—1825.
Baeyer, von (fōn bā′yẽr), Adolf. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1905.*]...1835—1917.
Baez (bä′ās ; 268), Buenaventura. President of the Dominican Republic......1810—1884.
Baffin (băf′ĭn), William. English navigator...........................1584?-1622.
Bagehot (băj′ŭt ; băg′ŭt), Walter. English essayist and journalist.........1826—1877.
Baggesen (băg′ĕ-sĕn), Jens Emmanuel. Danish poet.........................1764—1826.
Baglivi (bäl-yē′vē), Giorgio. Italian physician and medical writer.........1669—1707.
Bagnacavallo (bä′nyä-kä-väl′lō). See Ramenghi, Bartolommeo.
Bagnoli (bän-yō′lē), Giulio Cesare. Italian dramatic poet.................. ? —1630?
Bagration (bȧ-grȧ′tē-ōn′), Petr, Prince. Russian general..................1765—1812.
Bagshaw (băg′shô), Edward. English lawyer and political writer.......... ? —1662.
Bahr (bâr), Hermann. Austrian author, and (in Berlin) theater manager....1863 ——.
Bähr, *or* **Baehr** (bâr), Johann Christian Felix. German scholar...........1798—1872.
Bahrdt (bärt), Karl Friedrich. German rationalistic theologian............1741—1792.
Baïf, de (dē bȧ′ēf′), Jean Antoine. French poet...........................1532—1589.
Bailey (bā′lĭ), Gamaliel. American journalist...........................1807—1859.
Bailey, Jacob Whitman. American microscopist...........................1811—1857.
Bailey, Liberty Hyde. American horticulturist and botanist. 1858—
Bailey, Nathan *or* Nathaniel. English schoolmaster and lexicographer...... ? —1742.
Bailey, Philip James. English poet and lawyer. [*Festus.*]...................1816—1902.
Bailey, Theodorus. American rear admiral...........................1805—1877.
Baillie (bā′lĭ), Joanna. Scottish poet...........................1762—1851.
Baillie, Matthew. *Brother of Joanna.* Scottish physician and anatomist....1761—1823.
Baillon (bȧ′yôɴ′), Ernest Henri. French naturalist...........................1827—1895.
Baillot (bȧ′yō′), Pierre Marie François de Sales. French violinist..........1771—1842.
Baillou, de (dē bȧ′yōō′), Guillaume. French medical writer...............1538—1616.

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Bailly (bȧ′yē′), Antoine Nicolas. French architect ... 1810—1892.
Bailly, Jean Sylvain. French astronomer ... 1736—1793.
Baily (bā′lĭ), Edward Hodges. English sculptor ... 1788—1867.
Bain (bān), Alexander. Scottish metaphysician and author ... 1818—1903.
Bainbridge (bān′brĭj), William. American commodore ... 1774—1833.
Baini (bä-ē′nē), Giuseppe. Italian musician ... 1775—1844.
Baird (bârd), David, Sir. Scottish general ... 1757—1829.
Baird, Spencer Fullerton. Am. naturalist. Sec. of the Smithsonian Institution. 1823—1887.
Baius (bä′yo͞os), Michael, *or* Michel de Bay. Flemish theologian ... 1513—1589.
Bajazet (băj′*ȧ*-zĕt′), *or* **Bayazid, I.** *Ilderîm.* Ottoman sultan (1389-1403) ... 1347—1403.
Baker (bāk′ẽr), Edward Dickinson. American soldier and senator ... 1811—1861.
Baker, Samuel White, Sir. English explorer in Africa ... 1821—1893.
Bakhuisen, *or* **Backhuysen** (bäk′hoi′zĕn), Ludolf. Dutch painter ... 1633—1709.
Bakunin (bȧ-ko͞o′nyĭn), Mikhail Aleksandrovich. Russian polit. agitator and writer ... 1814—1876.
Balakirev (bä′lä-kē′rĕf; *Russ.* -kē′r'yĕf), Mili Aleksyeevich. Russ. composer ... 1837—1910.
Balard (bȧ′lȧr′), Antoine Jérôme. French chemist. Discoverer of bromine. 1802—1876.
Balban-Ghayás-uddin (bȧl-bän′-gī′äs′ŭd-dēn′). King of Delhi ... 1206?-1286.
Balbastre (bȧl′bȧs′tr'), Claude Louis. French organist ... 1729—1799.
Balbo (bäl′bō), Cesare. Italian writer and statesman ... 1789—1853.
Balboa, de (dā bäl-bō′ä), Vasco Núñez. Sp. adventurer, and discov. of Pacific. 1475—1517.
Balbuena, de (dā bäl-bwā′nä), Bernardo. Spanish poet ... 1568—1627.
Balchen (bôl′chĕn), John, Sir. English admiral ... 1670—1744.
Baldaya (bäl-dä′yä), Alfonso Gonçales. Portuguese explorer ... fl. 1434.
Baldi (bäl′dē), Bernardino. Italian mathematician and philologist ... 1553—1617.
Baldini (bäl-dē′nē), Baccio. Italian engraver ... fl. 1460—1485.
Baldinucci (bäl′dē-no͞ot′chē), Filippo. Florentine artist and writer ... 1624—1696.
Baldovini (bäl′dō-vē′nē), Francesco. Italian poet ... 1635—1716.
Balducci (bäl-do͞ot′chē), Francesco. Sicilian poet ... 1596?-1643.
Baldung (bäl′do͝ong), Hans. *Grün.* German painter and engraver ... 1476?-1545.
Baldwin (bôld′wĭn) **I.** King of Jerusalem, and brother of Godefroy de Bouillon ... 1058—1118.
Baldwin, James Mark. American psychologist ... 1861 ——.
Bale (bāl), John. Bishop of Ossory. British author ... 1495—1563.
Baléchou (bȧ′lā′sho͞o′), Jean Joseph Nicolas. French engraver ... 1715—1765.
Balen, van (vän bä′lĕn), Hendrik. Flemish painter ... 1575—1632.
Bales (bālz), Peter. English calligrapher ... 1547—1610?
Balestra (bä-lĕs′trä), Antonio. Veronese painter ... 1666—1740.
Balfe (bălf), Michael William. Irish musician and composer ... 1808—1870.
Balfour (băl′fo͝or), Alexander. Scottish author ... 1767—1829.
Balfour, Arthur James. British statesman and essayist ... 1848 ——.
Balfour, Clara Lucas, born Liddell. English authoress ... 1808—1878.
Balfour, James, Sir. Scottish judge ... ? —1583.
Balfour, John Hutton. British botanist and physician ... 1808—1884.
Baliol, de (dē bāl′yŭl; băl′yŭl), *or* **de Balliol** (dē băl′ĭ-ŭl), Edward. *Son of John.* Claimant to Scottish throne ... ? —1363.
Baliol, de, John. King of Scotland (1292-1296) ... 1249—1315.
Ball (bôl), Robert Stawell, Sir. English scientific author ... 1840—1913.
Ball, Thomas. American sculptor ... 1819—1911.
Ballanche (bȧ′läɴsh′), Pierre Simon. French philosopher and writer ... 1776—1847.
Ballantine (băl′ăn-tīn), William. English lawyer ... 1812—1887.
Ballantyne (băl′ăn-tīn), James. Scottish printer and journalist ... 1772—1833.
Ballou (bă-lo͞o′), Hosea. American Universalist preacher and author ... 1771—1852.
Ballou, Hosea. *Grandnephew of preceding.* American Universalist clergyman. First president of Tufts College, Massachusetts ... 1796—1861.
Balmaceda (bäl′mä-sā′thä; 146), José Manuel. Chilean statesman ... 1838—1891.
Balmes (bäl′mās), Jaime Luciano. Spanish polit., theol., and philosopher ... 1810—1848.
Balsamo (bäl′sä-mō), Giuseppe. See CAGLIOSTRO.
Balsamo, Paolo. Italian agriculturist and writer ... 1763—1818.
Baltard (bȧl′tȧr′), Louis Pierre. French architect and engraver ... 1765—1846.
Balthasar (bäl′tȧ-zär), Theodor. German. Reputed inventor of the solar microscope ... fl. 1710.
Balue, de la (dē lȧ bȧ′lü′), Jean. French cardinal and intriguer ... 1421—1491.
Baluze (bȧ′lüz′), Étienne. French historian ... 1630—1718.
Balzac, de (dē bȧl′zȧk′; *Anglicized* băl′zăk), Honoré. French novelist ... 1799—1850.
Bamberger (bäm′bĕr-gẽr), Ludwig. German writer ... 1823—1899.
Bamboccio (bäm-bŏt′chō), Il. See LAAR, VAN, Pieter.
Bancroft (băn′krŏft), George. American historian ... 1800—1891.
Bancroft, Hubert Howe. American historian ... 1832—1918.
Bandel, von (fōn bän′dĕl), Joseph Ernst. German sculptor ... 1800—1876.
Bandello (bän-dĕl′lō), Matteo. Italian novelist ... 1480—1562.
Bandinelli (bän′dē-nĕl′lē), Baccio. Italian sculptor ... 1493—1560.
Bandini (bän-dē′nē), Angelo Maria. Italian antiq. and bibliographer ... 1726—1800.
Bandtke (bänt′kā), *or* **Bandtkie** (bänt′kyā), George Samuel. Polish historian. 1768—1835.
Banér (bȧ′nâr′), Johan. Swedish field marshal ... 1595—1641.
Bánffy (bän′fē), Desiderius, Baron. Hungarian liberal statesman ... 1843—1911.
Bangs (băngz), John Kendrick. American humorist and editor ... 1862—1922.
Banim (bā′nĭm), John. Irish novelist ... 1798—1842.
Banks (băŋks), Joseph, Sir. English naturalist ... 1743—1820.
Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss. American general and representative in Congress. Governor of Massachusetts (1858-60) ... 1816—1894.
Banneker (băn′ē-kẽr), Benjamin. American negro mathematician ... 1731—1806.
Banting (băn′tĭng), William. English writer on corpulence ... 1797—1878.
Banville, de (dē bäɴ′vēl′), Théodore Faullain. French poet and writer ... 1823—1891.
Baraguay d'Hilliers (bȧ′rȧ′gā′ dēl′yā′), Achille. Marshal of France ... 1795—1878.
Baranov (bä-rä′nōf), Aleksandr Andreevich. First gov. Russ. America ... 1746—1819.
Barante, de (dē bȧ′räɴt′), Aimable Guillaume Prosper Brugière, Baron. French statesman ... 1782—1866.
Baratier (bȧ′rȧ′tyā′; bä′rȧ-tẽr′), Johann Philipp. French-German precocious youth ... 1721—1740.
Baratynski (bä′rȧ-tēn′skē), Evgeni (Eugene) Abramovich. Russian poet ... 1800—1844.
Barbacena (bär′bä-sā′nä; 138), Feisberto Caldeira Brant, Marquis of. Brazilian soldier and statesman ... 1772—1841.
Barbarelli (bär′bä-rĕl′lē), Giorgio. See GIORGIONE DA CASTELFRANCO
Barbarossa (bär′b*ȧ*-rŏs′*ȧ*). See FREDERICK I. of Germany.
Barbarossa, Khair-ed Din. Corsair king of Algiers ... 1466?-1546.
Barbarossa, Horuk. *Brother of preceding.* Corsair king of Algiers ... 1473?-1518.
Barbaroux (bȧr′bȧ′ro͞o′), Charles Jean Marie. French representative ... 1767—1794.
Barbatelli (bär′bä-tĕl′lē), Bernardino. See POCCETTI.
Barbauld (bär′bôld), Anna Letitia, born Aikin. English writer ... 1743—1825.
Barbazan, de (dē bär′bȧ′zäɴ′), Arnaud Guillaume, Sire. French general ... 1360—1431.
Barbé-Marbois, de (dē bär′bā′-mär′bwä′), François, Marquis. Fr. statesman. 1745—1837.
Barber (bär′bẽr), Francis. American officer in the Revolutionary war ... 1751—1783.
Barber, John Warner. American historian ... 1798—1885.
Barberini (bär′bā-rē′nē), Francesco. Italian poet ... 1264—1348.
Barberini, Francesco. Italian cardinal. Founder of Barberini library ... 1597—1679.
Barbeu-Dubourg (bär′bû′-dü′bo͞or′), Jacques. French naturalist ... 1709—1779.
Barbey d'Aurevilly (bär′bā′ dō′rē-vē′yē′), Jules. French littérateur ... 1808—1889.
Barbeyrac (bär′bā′rȧk′), Jean. French historian and jurist ... 1674—1744.
Barbiano (bär-byä′nō), Alberico, Count. Italian commander ... ? —1409.
Barbier (bär′byā′), Antoine Alexandre. French bibliographer ... 1765—1825.
Barbier, Paul Jules. French dramatist ... 1825—1901.
Barbier de Meynard (dē mĕ′när′), Charles Adrien Casimir. Fr. Orientalist ... 1826—1908.
Barbon (bâr′bōn), **Barebone** (bâr′bōn′), *or* **Barebones** (-bōnz′), Praise-God. English fanatic and leather dealer. See BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT, in *Vocab.* 1596?-1679.
Barbosa (bär-bō′zä), Ayres *or* Arius. Portuguese philologist and poet ... 1460—1530.
Barbosa Machado (bär-bō′zä mä-shä′do͞o), Diego. Portuguese historian ... 1682—1770.
Barbour (bär′bẽr), James. American statesman ... 1775—1842.
Barbour, John. Scottish poet and historian ... 1316?-1395.

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Barbour, Philip Pendleton. American lawyer and judge ... 1783—1841.
Barclay (bär′klā), Alexander. British author. Transl. of "Ship of Fools." 1475?-1552.
Barclay, John. Scottish poet. [*Argenis.*] ... 1582—1621.
Barclay, Robert. Scottish Quaker writer ... 1648—1690.
Barclay de Tolly (bär′klā′ dē tō′lē′), Mikhail, Prince. Russian field marshal. 1761—1818.
Bard (bärd), Samuel. American physician and writer ... 1742—1821.
Bardesanes (bär′dē-sā′nēz). Syrian Gnostic ... 155?- 224.
Bardi (bär′dē), Girolamo. Italian physician and philosopher ... 1603—1670.
Bardoux (bär′do͞o′), Agénor. French author ... 1829—1897.
Barebone, *or* **Barebones**. See BARBON.
Barentz (bä′rĕnts), Willem. Dutch navigator ... ? —1597.
Barère de Vieuzac (bȧ′râr′ dē vyü′zȧk′), Bertrand. French revolutionist ... 1755—1841.
Baretti (bä-rĕt′tē), Giuseppe Marc' Antonio. Italian writer in London ... 1719—1789.
Barham (bär′*ă*m; bär′h*ă*m), Richard Harris. *Thomas Ingoldsby.* English divine and humorist. [*Ingoldsby Legends.*] ... 1788—1845.
Bar-Hebræus (bär′-hē-brē′ŭs). See ABULFARAJ.
Baring (bâr′ĭng), Alexander, Baron Ashburton. *Son of Sir Francis.* English financier and diplomat ... 1774—1848.
Baring, Francis, Sir. English capitalist and banker ... 1740—1810.
Baring-Gould (-go͞old′), Sabine. English author ... 1834 ——.
Barker (bär′kẽr), Lady. See BROOME, Mary Ann, Lady.
Barlow (bär′lō), Joel. American poet and patriot ... 1754—1812.
Barlow, Peter. English mathematician ... 1776—1862.
Barlow, Thomas Oldham. English engraver ... 1824—1889.
Barmecides (bär′mē-sīdz). *Singular*, **Barmecide** (bär′mē-sīd). Famous Persian family noted for its tragic fate about 802.
Barnard (bär′n*ȧ*rd), Anne, Lady. Scottish poet. [*Auld Robin Gray.*] ... 1750—1825.
Barnard, Frederick Augustus Porter. American educationist ... 1809—1889.
Barnard, Henry. American educationist ... 1811—1900.
Barnard, John Gross. American soldier ... 1815—1882.
Barnave (bär′nȧv′), Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie. French revolutionist ... 1761—1793.
Barnay (bär′nī), Ludwig. German actor and theater manager ... 1842 ——.
Barnes (bärnz), Albert. Amer. divine. [*Notes on the New Testament.*] ... 1798—1870.
Barneveldt (bär′nē-vĕlt), Jan van Olden. Dutch statesman ... 1547—1619.
Barney (bär′nĭ), Joshua. American commodore ... 1759—1818.
Barnum (bär′n*ŭ*m), Phineas Taylor. American showman ... 1810—1891.
Barocci (bä-rôt′chē), *or* **Baroccio** (bä-rôt′chō), Federigo. Italian painter ... 1528—1612.
Barocchio (bä-rôk′kyō), *or* **Barozzio** (bä-rôt′syō). See VIGNOLA, DA.
Baroche (bȧ′rôsh′), Pierre Jules. French statesman ... 1802—1870.
Baron (bȧ′rôɴ′), Michel. Real name *Boyron.* Fr. actor and dramatic writer. 1653—1729.
Baronius (b*ȧ*-rō′nĭ-*ŭ*s), *or* **Baronio** (bä-rô′nyō), Cesare. Italian cardinal and ecclesiastical historian ... 1538—1607.
Barr (bär), Amelia Edith, born Huddleston. English novelist in America ... 1831—1919.
Barr, Robert. Canadian editor and novelist in England ... 1850—1912.
Barragan (bär′rä-gän′), Miguel. Mexican general and president ... 1789 –1836.
Barras, de (dē bȧ′rȧ′), Paul François Jean Nicolas, Count. French revolutionist ... 1755—1829.
Barré (bȧ′rā′), Isaac. British officer (col.) and politician. Opposed Stamp Act. 1726—1802.
Barrelier (bȧ′rē-lyā′), Jacques. French botanist ... 1606—1673.
Barrès (bȧ′rĕs′), Maurice. French novelist ... 1862 ——.
Barreto (bär-rā′to͞o), Francisco. Portuguese soldier ... 1600?-1663.
Barrett (băr′ĕt), John. Irish classical scholar ... 1753—1821.
Barrett, Lawrence. American actor ... 1838—1891.
Barrett, Wilson. English actor ... 1846—1904.
Barrie (băr′ĭ), James Matthew, Sir. Scottish novelist and dramatist ... 1860 ——.
Barrili (bär-rē′lē), Antonio Giulio. Italian writer ... 1836—1909.
Barrington (băr′ĭng-t*ŭ*n), Jonah, Sir. Irish lawyer and author ... 1760—1834.
Barrios (bär′rē-ōs), Justo Rufino. Central American statesman ... 1834—1886.
Barron (băr′*ŭ*n), James. American commodore ... 1769—1851.
Barros, de (dā bär′rōsh), João. *The Portuguese Livy.* Port. historian ... 1496—1570.
Barrot (bȧ′rō′), Camille Hyacinthe Odilon. French statesman ... 1791—1873.
Barrow (băr′ō), Isaac. English theologian and mathematician ... 1630—1677.
Barrow, John, Sir. English traveler and geographer ... 1764—1848.
Barrundia (bär-ro͞on′dyä), José Francisco. Statesman of Honduras ... 1779—1854.
Barry (băr′ĭ), Charles, Sir. English architect ... 1795—1860.
Barry, David, Sir. Irish physician and physiologist ... 1780—1835.
Barry, James. Irish historical painter ... 1741—1806.
Barry, John. Irish-American naval officer ... 1745—1803.
Barry, John Wolfe Wolfe-, Sir. English civil engineer ... 1836—1918.
Barry, du (dü bȧ′rē′), Jeanne Bécu, Countess. Mistress of Louis XV ... 1746—1793.
Bartas, du (dü bär′tȧ′), Guillaume de Salluste. French poet ... 1544—1590.
Bartet (bär′tĕ′), Jeanne Julia. Real name *Regnault* (rĕ′nyō′). French actress. 1854 ——.
Barth (bärt), Heinrich. German explorer ... 1821—1865.
Barthélemy (bär′tāl′mē′), Auguste Marseille. French satiric poet ... 1796—1867.
Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire (săɴ′tē′lâr′), Jules. French savant ... 1805—1895.
Barthez, *or* **Barthès** (bär′tā′), Paul Joseph. French medical writer ... 1734—1806.
Bartholdi (bär′tōl′dē′), Frédéric Auguste. French sculptor ... 1834—1904.
Bartholin (bär′tō-lēn), Thomas. Danish medical writer ... 1616—1680.
Bartholomae (bär-tō′lō-mā), Christian. German Sanskrit and Iranian scholar ... 1855 ——.
Bartlett (bärt′lĕt), John Russell. Am. writer. [*Dict. of Americanisms.*] ... 1805—1886.
Bartlett, Josiah. American physician, judge, governor of N. H., and signer of the Declaration of Independence ... 1729—1795.
Bartlett, Paul Wayland. Am. sculptor. [*Equestrian statue of Lafayette, Paris.*] 1865 ——.
Bartlett, Samuel Colcord. American educator. Pres. Dartmouth College ... 1817—1898.
Bartlett, William Henry. English artist, traveler, and writer ... 1809—1854.
Bartlett, William Holms Chambers. American scientific writer ... 1804—1893.
Bartoli (bär′tō-lē), Adolfo. Italian author ... 1833—1894.
Bartoli, Daniello. Italian Jesuit and writer ... 1608—1685.
Bartoli. Pseud. of *Pietro Santi. Perugino.* Italian engraver and painter ... 1635—1700.
Bartolini (bär′tō-lē′nē), Lorenzo. Italian sculptor ... 1777?-1850.
Bartolommeo (bär′tō-lōm-mē′ō), Fra. See BACCIO DELLA PORTA.
Bartolozzi (bär′tō-lôt′sē), Francesco. Italian engraver ... 1728—1813.
Barton (bär′t*ŭ*n), Benjamin Smith. American naturalist ... 1766—1815.
Barton, Bernard. *The Quaker Poet.* English poet ... 1784—1849.
Barton, Clara. American philanthropist. [*Red Cross Society.*] ... 1821—1912.
Barton, Edmund, Sir. Australian statesman. First premier of commonwealth. 1849—1920.
Barton, Elizabeth. *Holy Maid of Kent.* English religious impostor ... 1506?-1534.
Barton, Fanny. See ABINGTON, Frances, Mrs.
Bartram (bär′trăm), John. American botanist ... 1699—1777.
Bartsch, von (fōn bärtsh′), Johann Adam Bernhard. Austrian engraver. [*Le Peintre-graveur.*] ... 1757—1821.
Barye (bȧ′rē′), Antoine Louis. French sculptor ... 1795—1875.
Basedow (bä′zē-dō), Johann Bernhard. Orig., *Johann Berend Bassedau.* German educationist ... 1723—1790.
Bashkirtsev (bäsh-kērt′sĕf), Marie (*Russ.* Marya). Russian painter and diarist ... 1860—1884.
Basil (băz′ĭl; bā′zĭl), *or* **Basil'ius**. St. *The Great.* Bishop of Cæsarea ... 329— 379.
Basiliscus (băz′ĭ-lĭs′k*ŭ*s; băs′-). Emperor of the East (475-477) ... ? — 477.
Baskerville (băs′kẽr-vĭl), John. English letter founder and printer ... 1706—1775.
Basnage de Beauval (bä′näzh′ dē bō′vȧl′), Jacques. French ecclesiastical writer and historian ... 1653—1723.
Bass (bȧs), George. English navigator ... ? —1812.
Bassano, da (dä bäs-sä′nō), Jacopo. Real name *da Ponte.* Italian painter ... 1510—1592.
Basselin (bäs′lăɴ′), Olivier. French poet. [*Vaux de Vire.*] ... fl. 15th c.
Bassi (bäs′sē), Laura Maria Caterina. Italian authoress, and professor of philosophy ... 1711—1778.
Bassi, di (dē bäs′sē), Matteo. Italian monk. Founder of Capuchin order ... 1500?-1552.
Bassompierre, de (dē bä′sôɴ′pyâr′), François, Baron. Marshal of France, courtier, and writer of memoirs ... 1579—1646.

Born. Died.

Bast (bäst), Friedrich Jakob. German scholar and diplomatist....1772—1811.
Bastian (băst′yăn), Henry Charlton. English physiologist....1837—1915.
Bastian (bäs′tē-än), Adolf. German ethnologist and traveler....1826—1905.
Bastiat (bȧs′tyȧ′), Frédéric. French political economist....1801—1850.
Bastien-Lepage (bȧs′tyăɴ′-lē-päzh′), Jules. French painter....1848—1884.
Bateman (bāt′măn), Kate Josephine. *Mrs. George Crowe.* American actress.1842 ——.
Bates (bāts), Arlo. American writer and educator....1850—1918.
Bates, Blanche. *Mrs. Milton F. Davis.* American actress....1873 ——.
Bates, Edward. American statesman....1793—1869.
Bates, Henry Walter. English naturalist....1825—1892.
Bates, Joshua. American financier in London and philanthropist....1788—1864.
Bateson (bāt′sŭn), William. English surgeon and biologist....1861 ——.
Báthori (bä′tō-rē), Stephen. King of Poland (1575-86).... ? —1586.
Bathurst (bȧth′ẽrst), Allen, first Earl. English statesman....1684—1775.
Batoni (bä-tō′nē), *or* **Battoni**, Pompeo Girolamo. Italian painter....1708—1787.
Batteux (bȧ′tû′), Charles. French critic....1713—1780.
Batthyányi (bŏt′yän-yē), Lájos, Count. Hungarian statesman....1809—1849.
Baudelaire (bō′d′-lâr′), Charles. French poet. [*Flowers of Evil.*]....1821—1867.
Baudelocque (bōd′lōk′), Jean Louis. French surgeon....1746—1810.
Baudin (bō′dăɴ′), Charles. French vice admiral....1784—1854.
Baudrillart (bō′drē′yȧr′), Henri Joseph Léon. French economist....1821—1892.
Baudry (bō′drē′), Paul Jacques Aimé. French painter....1828—1886.
Bauer (bou′ẽr), Bruno. German theologian and Biblical critic....1809—1882.
Bauer, Georg Lorenz. German Orientalist and theologian.... 1755—1806.
Bauhin (bō′ăɴ′), **Gaspard**. Swiss anatomist and naturalist....1560—1624.
Bauhin, Jean. Swiss botanist and physician....1541—1613.
Baumé (bō′mā′), Antoine. French chemist....1728—1804.
Baumgarten (boum′gär-tĕn), Hermann. German historian....1825—1893.
Baumgärtner (boum′gĕrt-nẽr), Karl Heinrich. German physiologist....1798—1886.
Baur (bour), Ferdinand Christian. German Protestant theologian. Professor at Tübingen. Founder of the Tübingen school of theology....1792—1860.
Bausset, de (dẽ bō′sĕ′), Louis François. French cardinal and writer....1748—1824.
Bautain (bō′tăɴ′), Louis Eugène Marie. French theologian and philosopher....1796—1867.
Baxter (băks′tẽr), Richard. English nonconformist divine....1615—1691.
Bayard (bī′ẽrd), James Asheton. American statesman....1767—1815.
Bayard, Thomas Francis. American statesman and diplomatist....1828—1898.
Bayard, de (dẽ bȧ′yȧr′), Pierre Terrail, Seigneur. Called the *Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.* French warrior....1473?-1524.
Bayazid (bä′yä-zēd′). See Bajazet.
Bayer (bī′ẽr), Gottlieb Siegfried. German Orientalist....1694—1738.
Bayer, Karl Robert Emmerich. *Robert Byr.* Austrian novelist....1835—1902.
Bayle (bĕl), Gaspard Laurent. French physician....1774—1816.
Bayle, Pierre. French philosopher and critic....1647—1706.
Bayley (bā′lĭ), John, Sir. English judge. [*Laws of Bills of Exchange.*]....1763—1841.
Bayly (bā′lĭ), Ada Ellen. *Edna Lyall.* English novelist....1857—1903.
Bayly, Thomas Haynes. English poet....1797—1839.
Bayne (bān), Peter. Scottish journalist and author....1830—1896.
Baynes (bānz), Thomas Spencer. English author, editor, and educator....1823—1887.
Bazaine (bȧ′zĕn′), François Achille. French general. [*Metz.*]....1811—1888.
Bazard (bȧ′zȧr′), Saint-Amand. French socialist. [*Carbonarism in France.*] 1791—1832.
Bazin (bȧ′zăɴ′), Antoine Pierre Louis. French philologist....1799—1863.
Bazin, René. French novelist....1853 ——.
Bazzini (bät-sē′nē), Antonio. Italian violinist and composer....1818—1897.
Beaconsfield (bē′kŭnz-fēld ; bĕk′ŭnz-), Earl of. See Disraeli, Benjamin...1804—1881.
Beale (bēl), Dorothea. Principal of Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England..1831—1906.
Beale, Lionel Smith. English medical writer....1828—1906.
Beardsley (bērdz′lĭ), Aubrey. English illustrator, designer, and author....1872—1898.
Beaton (bē′tŭn), *or* **Bethune** (bē′tŭn ; bē-thōōn′), David. Cardinal and primate of Scotland....1494—1546.
Beatrice Portinari (bē′ȧ-trĭs *or*, *Ital.*, bā′ä-trē′chā, pôr′tē-nä′rē). Florentine lady immortalized by Dante....1266—1290.
Beattie (bē′tĭ ; bā′tĭ), James. Scottish poet and philosophical writer....1735—1803.
Beatty (bē′tĭ), David, Sir. English admiral....1871 ——.
Beauchamp, de (dẽ bē′chăm), Richard, Earl of Warwick. English general.1382—1439.
Beauclerc (bō′klâr ; -klẽr. -klûrk). See Henry I.
Beaufort (bū′fẽrt ; bō′-), Henry. English cardinal. Bishop of Winchester.. ? —1447.
Beauharnais, de (dẽ bō′ȧr′nĕ′), Alexandre, Vicomte. First husband of Josephine, who married Napoleon Bonaparte....1760—1794.
Beauharnais, de, Eugène. *Son of Alex. and Josephine.* Viceroy of Italy..1781—1824.
Beauharnais, de, Hortense Eugénie. See Hortense.
Beaumanoir, de (dẽ bō′mȧ′nwär′), Philippe. French jurist....1250?-1296.
Beaumarchais, de (dẽ bō′mär′shĕ′). Assumed name of *Pierre Augustin Caron.* French dramatist....1732—1799.
Beaumelle, de la (dẽ lȧ bō′mĕl′), Laurent Angliviel. French writer....1726—1773.
Beaumont (bō′mŏnt ; *formerly* bū′mŏnt), Basil. English rear admiral....1669—1703.
Beaumont, Francis. English dramatic poet. Colleague of Fletcher....1584—1616.
Beaumont de la Bonninière, de (dẽ bō′môɴ′ dẽ lȧ bō′nē′nyâr′), Gustave Auguste. French publicist....1802—1866.
Beauregard (bō′rē-gärd ; *Fr. pron.* bō′rē-gär′), Pierre Gustave Toutant. American Confederate general....1818—1893.
Beausobre, de (dẽ bō′sō′br′), Isaac. French Protestant theologian....1659—1738.
Beautemps-Beaupré (bō′tăɴ′-bō′prā′), Charles François. Fr. hydrographer..1766—1854.
Beauvais (bō′vĕ′), Charles Théodore. French general and writer....1772—1830.
Beauvau, de (dẽ bō′vō′), Charles Juste. Marshal of France....1720—1793.
Beaux (bō), Cecilia, Miss. American figure and portrait painter.... ? ——.
Bebel (bā′bĕl), Ferdinand August. German socialist leader and writer....1840—1913.
Beccafumi (bĕk′kä-fōō′mē), Domenico di Pace. *Il Mecherino.* Italian painter and sculptor....1486—1551.
Beccari (bĕk-kä′rē), Odoardo. Italian naturalist....1843—1920.
Beccaria, di (dẽ bĕk′kä-rē′ä), Cesare Bonesana, Marquis. Italian economist and jurist....1735—1794.
Becher (bĕĸ′ẽr), Johann Joachim. German chemist....1635—1682.
Bechstein (bĕĸ′shtīn), Johann Matthäus. German ornithologist....1757—1822.
Beck (bĕk), Christian Daniel. German philologist and writer....1757—1832.
Beck, John Brodhead. *Brother of T. R.* American physician....1794—1851.
Beck, Theodoric Romeyn. American physician and author....1791—1855.
Becker (bĕk′ẽr), Rudolf Zacharias. German tale writer....1752—1822
Becker, Wilhelm Adolf. German archæologist. [*Gallus ; Charikles.*]....1796—1846.
Becket (bĕk′ĕt) **à**, Thomas. Archbishop of Canterbury....1118?-1170.
Beckford (bĕk′fẽrd), William. English author. [*Vathek.*]....1759—1844.
Becquerel (bĕk′rĕl′), Alexandre Edmond. French physicist....1820—1891.
Becquerel, Antoine César. *Father of Alexandre.* French electrician....1788—1878.
Becquerel, Antoine Henri. *Son of Alex.* Fr. electrician. [*Becquerel rays.*]. 1852—1908.
Beddoes (bĕd′ōz), Thomas. English physician and chemist....1760—1808.
Bede (bēd), *or* **Bæda** (bē′dȧ). *The Venerable.* English monk and ecclesiastical historian.... 673— 735.
Bede, Cuthbert (kŭth′bẽrt bēd′). Pseudonym of Edward Bradley.
Bedell (bē-dĕl′), Gregory Townsend. American divine....1793—1834.
Bedford (bĕd′fẽrd). Frederick George Denham, Sir. English admiral, and governor of Western Australia (1903–1909)....1838—1913.
Bedford, John Plantagenet, Duke of. Regent of France....1389—1435.
Bédier (bā′dyā′), Joseph. French author and scholar in medieval literature. [*Le Roman de Tristan et Iseut.*]....1864 ——.
Beecher (bē′chẽr), Catherine Esther. *Sister of H. W.* American author....1800—1878.
Beecher, Henry Ward. American pulpit orator and lecturer....1813—1887.
Beecher, Lyman. *Father of H. W.* American preacher and theologian....1775—1863.
Beechey (bēch′ĭ), Frederick William. English navigator and naturalist....1796—1856.
Beers (bērz), Henry Augustin. Am. prof. of literature and story-writer....1847 ——.

Born. Died.

Beethoven, van (vän bā′tō-vĕn ; bāt′hō-), Ludwig. Prussian musical composer....1770—1827.
Beets (bāts), Nikolaas. Dutch poet and humorist....1814—1903.
Begas (bā′gäs), Karl. German sculptor....1845—1916.
Begas, Reinhold. *Brother of Karl.* Sculptor....1831—1911.
Bégon (bā′gôɴ′), Michel. French antiquary....1638—1710.
Behaim (bā′hīm), *or* **Behem** (bā′hĕm), Martin. German navigator, astronomer, and geographer....1459?-1506.
Beham (bā′häm), Hans Sebald. German painter and engraver....1500—1550.
Behn (bān ; bĕn), Afra, born Johnson. English dramatist and novelist....1640—1689.
Behr (bār), Wilhelm Joseph. German publicist....1775—1851.
Behrens (bā′rĕns), Bertha. Pseud., *W. Heimburg.* German novelist....1850—1912.
Behring, von (fōn bā′rĭng), Emil. German physician. [*Diphtheria antitoxin.*].1854—1917.
Beke (bēk), Charles Tilstone. English traveler and author....1800—1874.
Bekker (bĕk′ẽr), Elizabeth. Dutch novelist and poetess....1738—1804.
Bekker, Immanuel. German philologist and author....1785—1871.
Belasco (bē-lăs′kō), David. American dramatic manager and author....1859 ——.
Belcher (bĕl′chẽr), Edward, Sir. English naval officer and explorer....1799—1877.
Belcher, Jonathan. American colonial governor....1681—1757.
Belgiojoso (bĕl′jō-yō′sō), Cristina Trivulzio, Princess of. It. patriot and writer.1808—1871.
Bélidor, de (dẽ bā′lē′dōr′), Bernard Forest. French engineer and writer....1698?-1761.
Belisarius (bĕl′ĭ-sā′rĭ-ŭs). Roman general of the Eastern Empire...... ... 505?- 565.
Beljame (bĕl′zhȧm′), Alexandre. French writer....1842—1906.
Belknap (bĕl′năp), Jeremy. American historian and clergyman....1744—1798.
Bell, Acton (ăk′tŭn bĕl′). Pseudonym of Anne Brontë.
Bell, Alexander Graham. *Son of Alexander Melville.* Scottish-American inventor. [*Telephone.*]....1847—1922.
Bell, Alexander Melville. Scot.-American phonologist. [*Visible speech.*]....1819—1905.
Bell, Andrew. Scottish educationist....1753—1832.
Bell, Charles, Sir. Scottish anatomist and physiologist....1774—1842.
Bell, Currer (kûr′ẽr). Pseudonym of Charlotte Brontë.
Bell, Ellis (ĕl′ĭs). Pseudonym of Emily Brontë.
Bell, Henry Thomas Mackenzie. Scottish critic and poet....1856 ——.
Bell, John. American statesman....1797—1869.
Bell, John, of Edinburgh. *Brother of Sir Charles.* Surgical writer....1763—1820.
Bell, Robert. Irish journalist and miscellaneous writer....1800—1867.
Bell, Thomas. English naturalist....1792—1880.
Bella, della (dĕl′lä bĕl′lä), Stefano. Italian etcher in copper....1610—1664.
Bellamont (bĕl′ȧ-mŏnt), Richard Coote, Earl of. English governor of New York and Massachusetts....1636—1701.
Bellamy (bĕl′ȧ-mĭ), Edward. American author. [*Looking Backward.*]....1850—1898.
Bellamy, George Anne. English actress and writer....1731?-1788.
Bellamy, Jacobus. Dutch poet....1757—1786.
Bellamy, Joseph. American divine and writer....1719—1790.
Bellarmino (bĕl′lär-mē′nō), *Eng.* **Bellarmine** (bĕl′är-mĭn ; -mēn), Roberto. Italian cardinal and controversialist....1542—1621.
Bellay, du (dü bĕ′lĕ′), Joachim. *The French Ovid.* French poet....1524—1560.
Bellenden (bĕl′ĕn-dĕn), William. Scottish Ciceronian scholar.... ? —1633?
Belliard (bĕl′yȧr′), Augustin Daniel, Count. Fr. general and diplomat....1769—1832.
Bellingham (bĕl′ĭn-jăm), Richard. Colonial governor of Mass....1592—1672.
Bellini (bĕl-lē′nē), Gentile. *Brother of Giovanni.* Venetian painter....1427?-1507.
Bellini, Giovanni. Venetian painter....1426?-1516.
Bellini, Vincenzo. Sicilian musical composer....1802—1835.
Bellman (bĕl′män), Karl Michael. Swedish poet....1740—1795.
Bellot (bĕ′lō′), Joseph René. French arctic navigator....1826—1853.
Bellows (bĕl′ōz), Henry Whitney. American Unitarian divine....1814—1882.
Belmont (bĕl′mŏnt), August. American banker....1853 ——.
Belon (bē-lôɴ′), Pierre. French naturalist and traveler....1517?-1564.
Belot (bē-lō′), Adolphe. French dramatist and novelist....1829—1890.
Belsham (bĕl′shăm), Thomas. English Unitarian divine and writer....1750—1829.
Beltrami (bĕl-trä′mē), Eugenio. Italian mathematician....1835—1900.
Belzoni (bĕl-tsō′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian traveler and explorer....1778—1823.
Bem (bĕm), Józef. Polish general and Turkish pasha....1795—1850.
Bembo (bĕm′bō), Pietro. Italian cardinal and writer....1470—1547.
Benbow (bĕn′bō). John. English admiral....1653—1702.
Bendemann (bĕn′dē-män), Eduard. Prussian Jewish painter....1811—1889.
Benedek, von (fōn bā′nĕ-dĕk), Ludwig. Austrian general....1804—1881.
Benedetti (bĕn′ĕ-dĕt′tē), Vincent, Count. French diplomatist. [*Ems.*]....1817—1900.
Benedict, Julius, Sir. German composer in England....1804—1885.
Benedict, Saint. Italian founder of the Benedictine order.... 480— 543.
Benedict (bĕn′ē-dĭkt) **XIV.** Card. Prospero Lambertini. Pope (1740-58)...1675—1758.
Beneke (bā′nĕ-kē), Friedrich Eduard. German philosopher....1798—1854?
Benezet (bĕn′ĕ-zĕt′), Anthony. French-American philanthropist....1713—1784.
Benfey (bĕn′fī), Theodor. German linguist and Orientalist....1809—1881.
Benger (bĕŋ′gẽr), Elizabeth Ogilvy, Miss. English author....1778—1827.
Benjamin (bĕn′jȧ-mĭn), Judah Philip. Jewish American lawyer, Confederate statesman, and jurist....1811—1884.
Benjamin, Park. American poet and journalist....1809—1864.
Bennett (bĕn′ĕt), James Gordon. Founder of the "New York Herald"....1795—1872.
Bennett, William Sterndale, Sir. English pianist and composer....1816—1875.
Bennigsen (bĕn′ĭg-sĕn), Levin August Theophil, Count. Russian general....1745—1826.
Benoît (bē-nwä′), Pierre. Belgian musical composer....1834—1901.
Benoît, René. French theologian....1521—1608.
Benserade, de (dẽ băɴs′rȧd′), Isaac. French court poet....1612—1691.
Benson (bĕn′sŭn), Arthur Christopher. English essayist and educator....1862 ——.
Benson, Carl. Pseudonym of Charles Astor Bristed.
Benson, Joseph. English Methodist divine and author....1749—1821.
Bentham (bĕn′tăm ; bĕn′thăm), Jeremy. English philosopher and jurist....1748—1832.
Bentinck (bĕn′tĭŋk), William. Dutch statesman. First Earl of Portland...1649—1709.
Bentinck, William George Frederick Cavendish, Lord. Eng. statesman....1802—1848.
Bentivoglio (bĕn′tē-vōl′yō), Cornelio. Italian cardinal and art patron....1668—1732.
Bentley (bĕnt′lĭ), Richard. English critic and classical scholar....1662—1742.
Benton (bĕn′tŭn), Thomas Hart. American statesman....1782—1858.
Benyowski (bĕn′yōf-skē), Mauric August, Count. Hungarian adventurer...1741—1786.
Benzoni (bĕn-tzō′nē), Geronimo. Italian voyager....1519?-after 1566.
Béranger, de (dẽ bā′răɴ′zhā′), Pierre Jean. French lyric poet....1780—1857.
Bérard (bā-rär′), Auguste Simon Louis. French statesman....1783—1859.
Bérard, Pierre Honoré. French surgeon....1797—1858.
Béraud (bā′rō′), Jean. French painter of sensational pictures....1849 ——.
Berchem, *or* **Berghem** (bĕr′ĸĕm), Nicolaes Pietersz. *Van Harlaem.* Dutch landscape painter....1620—1683.
Bérenger de Tours (bā′răɴ′zhā′ dẽ tōōr′). French ecclesiastic.... 998—1088.
Berenice (bĕr′ē-nī′sē), *or* **Bernice** (bẽr-nī′sē). Jewish queen....28?-aft. 70.
Beresford (bĕr′ĕs-fẽrd), William Carr, Viscount. British general....1768—1854.
Beresford, Charles William de la Poer, Lord. English admiral....1846—1919.
Bergamasco (bĕr′gä-mäs′kō), Il. See Castello, Giovanni Battista.
Berger (bĕr′zhā′) Philippe. French Semitist....1846—1912.
Bergerac, de (dẽ bĕr′zhē-rȧk′), Savinien Cyrano. French dramatist and novelist, and notorious duelist....1619—1655.
Bergerat (bĕr′zhē-rȧ′), Auguste Émile. French littérateur....1845 ——.
Bergh (bûrg), Henry. American philanthropist. Founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals....1823—1888.
Berghaus (bĕrĸ′hous), Heinrich. German geographer....1797—1884.
Berghem. See Berchem.
Bergman (bĕrĸ′män), Torbern Olof. Swedish chemist and naturalist....1735—1784.
Bergsöe (bĕrk′sû), Jörgen Wilhelm. Danish naturalist and novelist....1835—1911.
Bergson (bĕrg′sôɴ′), Henri. French philosopher....1859 ——.
Bering, *or* **Behring** (bē′rĭng ; *Danish* bā′rĭng), Vitus. Danish navigator...1680—1741.
Bériot, de (dẽ bā′rē-ō′), Charles Auguste. Belgian violinist....1802—1870.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Born. Died.

Berkeley (bûrk′lĭ; bärk′lĭ), George. Bp. of Cloyne. Irish metaphysician. 1685—1753.

Berkeley, William, Sir. Royal governor of Virginia .... 1610?-1677.

Berlichingen, von (fōn bĕr′lĭκ-ĭng-ĕn), Götz *or* Gottfried. *The Iron Hand.* German warrior .... 1480—1562.

Berliner (bûr′lĭn-ẽr), Emile. German inventor in America. [*Telephone transmitter.*] .... 1851 ——.

Berlioz (bĕr′lē-ŏs′), Hector. French musical composer .... 1803—1869.

Bernadotte (bûr′nȧ-dŏt′; bûr′nȧ-dŏt; *F.* bĕr′nȧ′dŏt′), Jean Baptiste Jules. Marshal of France. Charles XIV. John, King of Sweden and Norway (1818–44) .... 1764—1844.

Bernard (bĕr′nȧr′), Claude. French physiologist .... 1813—1878.

Bernard (bûr′nȧrd), Francis, Sir. Governor of Massachusetts .... 1711?-1779.

Bernard, Saint (sānt bûr′nȧrd; bẽr-närd′; *F. pron.* săɴ bĕr′nȧr′). *Bernard de Clairvaux.* French ecclesiastic .... 1091—1153.

Bernard de Menthon (bĕr′nȧr′ dẽ mäɴ′tôɴ′), Saint. Founder of the hospices, Great and Little Saint Bernard .... 923—1008.

Bernardes (bĕr-när′dĕsh), Diego. Portuguese poet .... 1540?-1596.

Bernhard (bĕrn′härt). Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Protestant general .... 1604—1639.

Bernhard (bĕrn′härt), Karl. Pseud. of *St.-Aubain.* Danish novelist .... 1798—1865.

Bernhardi, von (fōn bĕrn-här′dē), Friedrich A. J. German gen. and author . 1849 ——.

Bernhardt (bĕrn′härt; *F.* bĕr′nȧr′; *Eng.* bûrn′härt). Rosine Bernard, called *Sarah Bernhardt. Madame Damala.* French actress .... 1844 ——.

Berni (bĕr′nē), *or* **Bernia** (bĕr′nyä), Francesco. Italian burlesque poet .... 1497—1536.

Bernier (bĕr′nyā′), François. French traveler and physician .... 1625?-1688.

Bernini (bĕr-nē′nē), Giovanni Lorenzo. *The Cavalier Bernini.* Italian painter, sculptor, and architect .... 1598—1680.

Bernoulli (bĕr′nōō′yē′), *or* **Bernouilli**, Daniel. *Son of Johann.* Swiss mathematician and physicist .... 1700—1782.

Bernoulli, Jacob. Swiss mathematician .... 1654—1705.

Bernoulli, Johann. *Brother of Jacob.* Swiss mathematician .... 1667—1748.

Bernstein (bĕrn′shtīn), Eduard. German Social-Democratic leader and author. 1850 ——.

Bernstorff, von (fōn bĕrn′stôrf), Johann Hartwig Ernst, Count. German statesman in Denmark .... 1712—1772.

Beroaldo (bā′rō-äl′dō), Filippo. *The Elder.* Italian scholar and writer .... 1453—1505.

Berquin (bĕr′kăɴ′), Arnaud. *L'Ami des Enfants.* French writer .... 1749—1791.

Berrettini (bĕr′rĕt-tē′nē), Pietro. See Cortona, da.

Berrien (bĕr′ĭ-ĕn), John McPherson. American lawyer and statesman .... 1781—1856.

Berruguete (bĕr′rōō-gā′tā), Alonso. Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect 1480—1561.

Berry, *or* **Berri, de** (dẽ bĕr′ĭ; *Fr. pron.* bĕ′rē′), Caroline Ferdinande Louise, Duchess. Daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies .... 1798—1870.

Berryer (bĕr′ē-ā′), Pierre Antoine. French political orator and leader .... 1790—1868.

Bert (bâr), Paul. French physiologist .... 1833—1886.

Bertaut (bĕr′tō′), Jean. French bishop of Sées, and poet .... 1552—1611.

Berthelot (bĕr′t′-lō′), Pierre Eugène Marcellin. French chemist .... 1827—1907.

Berthier (bĕr′tyā′), Louis Alexandre. Prince of Wagram and Neufchâtel. Marshal of France .... 1753—1815.

Berthollet, de (dẽ bĕr′tō′lĕ′), Claude Louis, Count. French chemist .... 1748—1822.

Berthoud (bĕr′tōō′), Ferdinand. Swiss inventor of marine clocks .... 1727—1807.

Bertillon (bĕr′tē′yôɴ′), Alphonse. French anthropologist. [*Bertillon system.*] 1853—1914.

Bertin (bĕr′tăɴ′), Louis François. French journalist .... 1766—1841.

Bertini (bĕr′tē′nē′; bĕr-tē′nē), Henri. English and French composer and pianist .... 1798—1876.

Bertrand (bĕr′träɴ′), Henri Gratien, Count. French general .... 1773—1844.

Berwick (bĕr′ĭk), James Fitz-James, Duke of. Marshal of France .... 1670—1734.

Berzelius (bẽr-zē′lĭ-ŭs; *Sw. pron.* bĕr-sā′lē-ōōs), Jöns Jakob, Baron. Swedish chemist .... 1779—1848.

Besant (bĕs′ănt; bĕz′-), Annie, born Wood. English freethinker and theosophist .... 1847 ——.

Besant (bē-sănt′; bē-zănt′), Walter, Sir. English novelist (chiefly in collaboration with James Rice) and misc. writer .... 1836—1901.

Bescherelle (bĕsh′rĕl′), Louis Nicolas. Fr. grammarian and lexicographer. . 1802—1884.

Beskow, von (fōn bĕs′kŏv), Bernhard, Baron. Swedish dramatist and historian .... 1796—1868.

Bessarion (bĕ-sā′rĭ-ŭn), Johannes, *or* Basil. Greek cardinal, and patriarch of Constantinople .... 1395?-1472.

Bessel (bĕs′ĕl), Friedrich Wilhelm. Prussian astronomer .... 1784—1846.

Bessemer (bĕs′ĕ-mẽr), Henry, Sir. English engineer and inventor. [*Bessemer steel.*] .... 1813—1898.

Bessières (bĕ′syâr′), Jean Baptiste. Duke of Istria. French marshal .... 1768—1813.

Bestuzhev (bĕs-tōō′zhĕf), Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. Russian novelist .... 1797—1837.

Bestuzhev–Ryumin (bĕs-tōō′zhĕf-ryōō′mĭn), Aleksyey Petrovich, Count. Russian diplomatist .... 1693—1763.

Betham (bĕth′ăm), William, Sir. English antiquary and genealogist .... 1779—1853.

Béthencourt, de (dẽ bā′täɴ′kōōr′), Jean, Seigneur. French conqueror of the Canary Isles .... ? —1425.

Bethmann–Hollweg, von (fōn bāt′män-hōl′vāκ), Theobald. German statesman, and imperial chancellor (1909–17) .... 1856—1921.

Bethune (bē-thōōn′), George Washington. Amer. clergyman and poet .... 1805—1862.

Betterton (bĕt′ẽr-tŭn), Thomas. English actor .... 1635?-1710.

Beuckelszoon (boik′ĕls-zōn′), *or* **Beuckels** (boik′ĕls), Jan. See John of Leyden.

Beudant (bû′däɴ′), François Sulpice. French physicist .... 1787—1850.

Beurnonville, de (dẽ bûr′nôɴ′vēl′), Pierre Riel, Marquis. French marshal and statesman .... 1752—1821.

Beust, von (fōn boist′), Friedrich Ferdinand, Count. Austrian statesman. . 1809—1886.

Beveridge (bĕv′ẽr-ĭj), Albert Jeremiah. Amer. lawyer, and senator (1899–) 1862 ——.

Beveridge, William. English prelate and Orientalist .... 1637—1708.

Bewick (bū′ĭk), Thomas. English artist and wood engraver .... 1753—1828.

Beyle (bĕl), Marie Henri. *Stendhal.* French novelist .... 1783—1842.

Beza (bē′zȧ), Théodore. (*F.* **de Bèze**, dẽ bĕz′). French reformer and Calvinistic theologian .... 1519—1605.

Bhandarkar (bŭn′dȧr-kär; 134), Ramkrishna Gopal, Sir. Hindu educator, social and religious reformer .... 1837 ——.

Bezold (bā′tsōlt), Karl. German Orientalist .... 1859 ——.

Bianchi (byäŋ′kē), Giovanni Battista. Italian anatomist and writer .... 1681—1761.

Bianchini (byäŋ-kē′nē), Francesco. Italian antiquarian and mathematician. 1662—1729.

Bianconi (byäŋ-kō′nē), Charles. Italian inventor of the Irish car system .... 1786—1875.

Biard (b'yär), François Auguste. French painter .... 1798—1882.

Bibbiena (bēb-byā′nä). Real name *Bernardo Dovizio.* It. cardinal and author 1470—1520.

Bibliophile (bē′blē′ō′fēl′), P. L. Jacob. Pseudonym of Paul Lacroix.

Bichat (bē′shȧ′), Marie François Xavier. French physiol. and anatomist. . . 1771—1802.

Bickersteth (bĭk′ẽr-stĕth), Edward. English theological writer .... 1786—1850.

Biddle (bĭd′′l), John. *The Father of English Unitarians.* Eng. theologian. . 1615—1662.

Biddle, Nicholas. *Uncle of following.* American naval commander .... 1750—1778.

Biddle, Nicholas. American financier. President of the U. S. bank .... 1786—1844.

Bidpai *or* **Pilpai**. See in *Vocab.*

Biedermann (bē′dẽr-män), Friedrich Karl. Ger. historian and statesman. . . 1812—1901.

Biela, von (fōn bē′lä), Wilhelm, Baron. German astronomer [*Biela's comet*] 1782—1856.

Bielski (byĕl′skē), Martin. Polish historian .... 1495—1575.

Bienville, de (dẽ byăɴ′vēl′), Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur. Colonial governor of Louisiana, and founder of New Orleans .... 1680—1768.

Bierstadt (bēr′stät), Albert. German-American landscape painter .... 1830—1902.

Bigelow (bĭg′ē-lō; bĭg′lō), Erastus Brigham. American inventor .... 1814—1879.

Bigelow, Jacob. American physician, botanist, and writer .... 1787—1879.

Bigelow, John. American editor, author, and diplomatist .... 1817—1911.

Bigelow, Poultney. American author and journalist .... 1855 ——.

Bignon (bē′nyôɴ′), Louis Pierre Édouard. French historian and statesman. . 1771—1841.

Bigordi (bē-gôr′dē), Domenico. See Ghirlandaio.

Biheron (bē′ē-rôɴ′), Marie Catherine. French anatomist .... 1719—1786.

Born. Died.

Bilderdijk (bĭl′dẽr-dīk), Willem. Dutch poet .... 1756—1831.

Bilfinger (bĭl′fĭng-ẽr), *or* **Bülffinger** (bül′fĭng-ẽr), Georg Bernhard. German philosopher and mathematician .... 1693—1750.

Billaud–Varenne (bē′yō′-vȧ′rĕn′), Jean Nicolas. French Jacobin .... 1756—1819.

Bille (bĭl′ĕ), Steen Andersen. Danish rear admiral .... 1797—1883.

Billings (bĭl′ĭngz), John Shaw. American surgeon and librarian .... 1839—1913.

Billings, Josh. Pseudonym of Henry Wheeler Shaw.

Binet (bē′nĕ′), Jacques Philippe Marie. French math. and astronomer .... 1786—1856.

Binney (bĭn′ĭ), Amos. American naturalist .... 1803—1847.

Binney, Horace. American lawyer and statesman .... 1780—1875.

Biörn, *or* **Björn, Jonsson** (bē-ûrn′, *or* b'yûrn, yŏns′sŏn). Icel. historian .... 1574—1656.

Biot (b'yō′), Jean Baptiste. French mathematician and philosopher .... 1774—1862.

Birch (bûrch), Samuel. English Egyptologist .... 1813—1885.

Birch, Thomas. English historian and biographer .... 1705—1766.

Bird (bûrd), Golding. English physician and physicist .... 1814—1854.

Birdwood (bûrd′wŏŏd), George Christopher Molesworth, Sir. English writer on India .... 1832—1917.

Birkbeck (bûrk′bĕk), George. English physician and philanthropist .... 1776—1841.

Birney (bûr′nĭ), James Gillespie. American antislavery politician .... 1792—1857.

Biron, de (dẽ bē′rôɴ′), Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun. French military commander .... 1747—1793.

Birrell (bûr′ĕl), Augustine. British lawyer, politician, and critic .... 1850 ——.

Bischoff (bĭsh′ŏf), Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm. German anat. and physiol. . . . 1807—1882.

Bishop (bĭsh′ŭp), Henry Rowley, Sir. English musical composer .... 1786—1855.

Bismarck–Schönhausen, von (fōn bĭs′märk-shûn′hou′zĕn), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince. German statesman .... 1815—1898.

Bispham (bĭs′făm; -păm), David S. American barytone singer .... 1857—1921.

Bisschop. See Episcopius, Simon.

Bizet (bē′zĕ′), Alexandre César Léopold, called Georges. French composer. . 1838—1875.

Björnson (byûrn′sŭn), Björnstjerne. Norwegian poet, dramatist, and novelist. 1832—1910.

Black (blăk), Hugh. Scottish theologian and author in America .... 1869 ——.

Black, Jeremiah Sullivan. American jurist .... 1810—1883.

Black, Joseph. Scottish chemist and anatomist .... 1728—1799.

Black, William. English novelist .... 1841—1898.

Black Hawk. *Ma-ka-tae-mish-kia-kiak.* American Indian (Sac) chief .... 1767—1838.

Blackie (blăk′ĭ), John Stuart. Scottish author and translator .... 1809—1895.

Blackmore (blăk′mōr), Richard, Sir. English physician and poet .... 1650?-1729.

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge. English novelist. [*Lorna Doone.*] .... 1825—1900.

Blackstone (blăk′stōn), William, Sir. English jurist. [*Commentaries.*] .... 1723—1780.

Blackwell, Elizabeth. First woman in the United States who received the degree of M. D., born in England .... 1821—1910.

Blackwell (blăk′wĕl), Mrs. See Stone, Lucy.

Blackwood (blăk′wŏŏd), William. Scottish publisher. [*Blackwood's Mag.*]. 1776—1834.

Blaine (blān), James Gillespie. American statesman .... 1830—1893.

Blainville, de (dẽ blăɴ′vēl′), Henri Marie Ducrotay. French zoölogist and physician .... 1777—1850.

Blair (blâr), Hugh. Scottish divine and professor of rhetoric .... 1718—1800.

Blake (blāk), Robert. British admiral .... 1599—1657.

Blake, William. English artist and poet .... 1757—1827.

Blakey (blā′kĭ), Robert. English philosophical and misc. writer .... 1795—1878.

Blanc (bläɴ), Auguste Alexandre Philippe Charles. *Brother of Jean Joseph Charles Louis.* French art critic .... 1813—1882.

Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis. French author and politician .... 1811—1882.

Blanchard (bläɴ′shȧr′), François. French aëronaut .... 1753—1809.

Blanchard (blăn′chẽrd), Samuel Laman. English journalist and writer .... 1804—1845.

Blanchard, Thomas. American inventor .... 1788—1864.

Blanche (blȧnch; 140), of Castile. Daughter of Alfonso IX., of Castile, and wife of Louis VIII., of France .... 1187—1252.

Bland (blănd), Dorothy. See Jordan, Dorothea.

Blanqui (bläɴ′kē′), Jérôme Adolphe. French political economist .... 1798—1854.

Blanqui, Louis Auguste. *Bro. of preceding.* Fr. socialistic revolutionist. . . 1805—1881.

Blauvelt (blô′vĕlt′), Lillian Evans. *Mrs. William F. Pendleton.* American operatic and concert soprano .... 1873 ——.

Blavatsky (blä-väts′kĭ), Elena Petrovna, born Hahn. Russian traveler and theosophist .... 1831—1891.

Blennerhassett (blĕn′ẽr-hăs′ĕt), Harman. Associate of Aaron Burr .... 1764?-1831.

Blessington (blĕs′ĭng-tŭn), Marguerite, Countess of, born Power. Irish woman of letters .... 1789—1849.

Blicher (blĭκ′ẽr), Steen Steensen. Danish poet .... 1782—1848.

Bligh (blī), William. English navigator .... 1753—1817.

Blind (blĭnt), Karl. German political agitator .... 1826—1907.

Bliss (blĭs), Cornelius Newton. American merchant, and secretary of interior (1897–99) .... 1833—1911.

Bloch (blōκ), Jean. *Ivan Stanislavovich Bliokh.* Polish Jewish financier, economist, and military critic .... 1836—1902.

Block (blōk), Maurice (orig. Moritz). German-French economist .... 1816—1901.

Bloemaert (blōō′märt), Abraham. Dutch painter .... 1564—1651.

Bloemen, van (vän blōō′mĕn), Jan Frans. [*Orizonte.*] Belgian painter .... 1662—1748.

Blom (blŏm), Karl Magnus. Swedish naturalist and physician .... 1737—1815.

Blomfield (blŭm′fēld; blōōm′fēld), Charles James. Bishop of London .... 1786—1857.

Blondel (blôɴ′dĕl′); François. French architect and military engineer .... 1617—1686.

Blondin (blôɴ′dăɴ′), Charles. Real name *Jean François Gravelet.* French acrobat and tight-rope walker. Crossed Niagara on tight rope, 1855, 1859, 1860. 1824—1897.

Bloomfield (blōōm′fēld), Robert. English poet .... 1766—1823.

Blouet (blōō′ĕ′), Paul. *Max O'Rell.* French writer .... 1848—1903.

Blount (blŭnt), Thomas. English miscellaneous writer and lexicographer .... 1618—1679.

Blücher, von (fōn blü′κẽr; *Eng.* blōō′chẽr *or* blōō′kẽr), Gebhard Leberecht. Prussian field marshal .... 1742—1819.

Bluhme, *or* **Blume** (blōō′mē), Friedrich. German jurist .... 1797—1874.

Blum (blōōm), Hans G. M. *Son of Robert.* German publicist and author .... 1841—1910.

Blum, Robert. German journalist and agitator .... 1807—1848.

Blumenbach (blōō′mĕn-bäκ), Johann Friedrich. German naturalist and physiologist .... 1752—1840.

Blumenthal, von (fōn blōō′mĕn-täl), Leonhard. Prussian army officer .... 1810—1900.

Blunt (blŭnt), Edmund March. American nautical writer .... 1770—1862.

Bluntschli (blōōntsh′lē), Johann Kaspar. German jurist .... 1808—1881.

Boabdil (bō′äb-dēl′). *Abu Abdallah. El Chico.* Last Moorish king of Granada. fl. 1481.

Boaden (bō′dĕn), James. English journalist and author .... 1762—1839.

Boadicea (bō′ȧ-dĭ-sē′ȧ). British queen .... ? — 62.

Boardman (bōrd′măn), George Dana. American missionary .... 1801—1831.

Boardman, George Dana. *Son of preceding.* American baptist clergyman. . 1828—1903.

Boas (bō′äs), Franz. German anthropologist in America .... 1858 ——.

Bobadilla, de (dā bō′vä-thēl′yä; 133, 195), Francisco. Spanish political administrator. Sent Columbus in chains to Spain .... ? —1502.

Boborykin (bŏ′bŏ-rĭ′kĭn), Petr Dmitrievich. Russian novelist .... 1836 ——.

Boccaccio (bŏk-kä′chō), Giovanni; *in French and old English*, **Boccace** (bŏ-käs′). Italian author, esp. of novelle .... 1313—1375.

Bochart (bō′shȧr′), Samuel. French scholar and Protestant theologian .... 1599—1667.

Böckh (bûκ), Philipp August. German philologist and antiquary .... 1785—1867.

Böcklin (bûk′lēn), Arnold. Swiss landscape painter .... 1827—1901.

Bode (bō′dē), Johann Elert. German astronomer .... 1747—1826.

Bode, Wilhelm. German art critic .... 1845 ——.

Bodenhausen, von (fōn bō′dĕn-hou′zĕn), Cuno. German painter .... 1852 ——.

Bodenstedt, von (fōn bō′dĕn-shtĕt), Friedrich Martin. German author .... 1819—1892.

Bodin (bō′dăɴ′), Jean. French political writer .... 1530—1596.

Bodley (bŏd′lĭ), Thomas, Sir. Founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford .... 1545—1613.

Bodmer (bŏd′mẽr), Johann Jakob. Swiss critic and poet .... 1698—1783.

Bodoni (bō-dō′nē), Giambattista. Italian printer and scholar .... 1740—1813.

Boece (bois; bō-ēs′), *or* **Boethius** (bō-ē′thĭ-ŭs), Hector. Scottish historian 1465?-1536.

Born. Died.

Boehm (bûm), Joseph Edgar, Sir. English sculptor........1834—1890.
Boerhaave (bōōr′hä-vē; *Angl.* bōr′häv), Hermann. Dutch physician and philosopher........1668—1738.
Boethius (bō-ē′thĭ-ŭs), *or* **Boetius** (-shĭ-ŭs), *or* **Boece** (bō-ēs′), Anicius Manlius (Torquatus?) Severinus. Roman philosopher and statesman........475?– 525?
Boétie, de la (dē lȧ bō′ā′sē′), Étienne. French writer........1530—1563.
Boetius. Perhaps the better, but less usual, form of Boethius.
Boex (bō′ěks′), Joseph Henri. French novelist. See Rosny, J. H.
Boex, Justin. *Brother of Joseph Henri.* Novelist. See Rosny, J. H........1856 ——.
Bogardus (bō-gär′dŭs), James. American inventor........1800—1874.
Bogdanovich (bŏg′dȧ-nō′vĭch), Ippolit Feodorovich. Russian lyric poet....1743—1803.
Bohemond (bō′hē-mŏnd) **I.**, Marc. (*Lat.* **Bohemun′dus.**) Prince of Tarentum and Antioch. Norman crusader........1056?–1111.
Bohlen, von (fōn bō′lĕn), Peter. German Orientalist........1796—1840.
Böhm (bûm), Theobald. Bavarian flutist........1794—1881.
Böhm–Bawerk, von (fōn bûm′-bä′vĕrk), Eugen. Austrian political economist. [*Positive theory of capital.*]........1851 ——.
Böhme (bû′mē), *or* **Böhm** (bûm), Jakob. German mystic and visionary.....1575—1624.
Bohn (bōn), Henry George. London publisher. [*Bohn's libraries.*]........1796—1884.
Böhtlingk (bût′lĭŋk), Otto. German-Russian Orientalist. [*Skr.-Ger. Dict.*].1815—1904.
Boiardo, *or* **Bojardo** (bō-yär′dō), Matteo Maria. Count of Scandiano. It. poet.1434?–1494.
Boïeldieu (bō′yĕl′dyû′), François Adrien. French composer........1775—1834.
Boileau–Despréaux (bwä′lō′-dā′prā′ō′), Nicolas. Fr. poet, satirist, and critic.1636—1711.
Boisserée (bwä′s′rā), Sulpice. Prussian architect and antiquary........1783—1854.
Boissier (bwä′syā′), Marie Louis Gaston. Fr. historian, critic, and archæol.1823—1908.
Boissieu, de (dē bwä′syû′), Jean Jacques. French engraver........1736—1810.
Boissonade (bwä′sō′nȧd′), Jean François. French philologist........1774—1857.
Boito (bō′ē-tō), Arrigo. Italian composer of music. [*Mefistofele.*]........1842—1918.
Boivin (bwä′văɴ′), Marie Anne Victoire Gillain. Fr. physician and author..1773—1841.
Boker (bō′kẽr), George Henry. American poet, dramatist, and diplomat....1823—1890.
Boldrewood (bōl′d′r-wŏŏd), Rolf. Pseudonym of Thomas Alexander Browne.
Boleyn (bŏŏl′ĭn), Anne. Wife of Henry VIII. of England. Beheaded......1507?–1536.
Bolingbroke (bŏl′ĭn-brŏŏk; bŏ′lĭng-; *formerly* bŏŏl′ĭng-brŏŏk), Henry Saint-John, Viscount. English statesman and political writer........1678—1751.
Bolivar (bŏl′ĭ-vȧr; *Sp pron.* bō-lē′vär), Simon. So. American liberator....1783—1830.
Bonaparte, Charles Lucien Jules Laurent. *Son of Lucien* Prince of Canino and Musignano. American ornithologist........1803—1857.
Bonaparte, Jérôme. *Brother of Napoleon I.* King of Westphalia........1784—1860.
Bonaparte, Joseph. *Brother of Napoleon I.* King of Naples and Spain.....1768—1844.
Bonaparte, Louis. *Brother of Napoleon I.* King of Holland........1778—1846.
Bonaparte, Lucien. *Brother of Napoleon I.* Prince of Canino........1775—1840.
Bonaparte, *or* **Buonaparte** (bō′nȧ-pärt; *It. pron.* bō′nä-pär′tā, bwō′nä-pär′tā), Napoleon. Napoleon I. Emperor of the French (1804–15)........1769—1821.
Bonaparte, Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul. *Prince Napoleon. Son of Jérôme.*1822—1891.
Bonaparte, Napoleon II., *or* Napoléon François Charles Joseph. *Son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa*........1811—1832.
Bonaparte, Napoleon III., *or* Charles Louis Napoléon, *known as* **Louis Napoleon.** *Son of Louis.* Emperor of the French (1852–70)........1808—1873.
Bonaventura (bō′nȧ-vĕn-tōō′rȧ), Father. Pseudonym of Charles Edward Stuart in 1753.
Bonaventura (bō′nä-vĕn-tōō′rä), Saint. *The Seraphic Doctor.* Italian scholastic theologian........1221—1274.
Bonchamp, de (dē bôɴ′shäɴ′), Charles Melchior Artus, Marquis. Fr. gen...1760—1793.
Bond (bŏnd), Edward Augustus, Sir. English librarian at British Museum....1815—1898.
Bond, George Phillips. *Son of William Cranch.* American astronomer....1825—1865.
Bond, Robert, Sir. Newfoundland politician and premier........1857 ——.
Bond, William Cranch. American astronomer........1789—1859.
Bon de Saint–Hilaire (bôɴ dē săɴ′tē′lâr′), François Xavier. French scholar and writer........1678—1761.
Bondi (bŏn′dē), Clemente. Italian poet........1742—1821.
Bonghi (bôŋ′gē), Ruggiero *or* Ruggero. It. educator, politician, and writer.1828—1895.
Bonheur (bō′nûr′), Marie Rosalie. Called *Rosa.* Fr. painter of animals....1822—1899.
Bonhomme (bō′nōm′), Jacques. Pseudonym of Guillaume Caillet.
Boniface (bō′nē′fȧs′), Joseph Xavier. See Saintine.
Boniface (bŏn′ĭ-fās), Saint. Orig. *Winfried. The Apostle of Germany.* Ecclesiastic and missionary in Germany, born in England........680?– 755.
Boniface (bŏn′ĭ-fās; -fȧs; *F.* bō′nē′fȧs′) **I.** Pope (418–422)........? — 422.
Boniface VIII. Cardinal Benedetto Gaetani. Pope (1294–1303)........1228—1303.
Bonivard, de (dē bō′nē′vär′), François. *Prisoner of Chillon.* Swiss patriot.1493—1570.
Bonnat (bō′nȧ′), Léon Joseph Florentin. French painter, esp. of portraits..1833 ——.
Bonner (bŏn′ẽr), *or* **Boner**, Edmund. Bishop of London. Persecutor......1500?–1569.
Bonnet (bō′nē′), Charles. Swiss naturalist and philosopher........1720—1793.
Bonneval, de (dē bŏn′vȧl′), Claude Alexandre, Count. French adventurer.1675—1747.
Bonneville (bŏn′vĭl), Benjamin L. E. American soldier and traveler.......1795?–1878.
Bonnycastle (bŏn′ĭ-kȧs′′l), John. English mathematician........1750?–1821.
Bononcini (bō′nōn-chē′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian composer........1672?–aft. 1752.
Bonpland (bôɴ′pläɴ′), Aimé. French botanist and traveler........1773—1858.
Bonstetten, de (dē bôn′stĕt-ĕn), Charles Victor. Swiss author........1745—1832.
Bonvalot (bôɴ′vȧ′lō′), Pierre Gabriel Édouard. French explorer and author.1853 ——.
Bonwick (bŏn′wĭk), James. Australian author........1817—1906.
Boole (bōōl), George. English mathematician and logician........1815—1864.
Boone (bōōn), Daniel. American explorer and colonizer........1735—1820.
Booth (bōōth), Ballington. *Son of William Booth.* Founder of the Volunteers of America........1859 ——.
Booth, Edwin Thomas. *Son of Junius Brutus.* American actor........1833—1893.
Booth, John Wilkes. *Son of Junius Brutus.* Actor. Assassin........1839—1865.
Booth, Junius Brutus. English tragedian........1796—1852.
Booth, Maud Ballington (born Charlesworth). *Wife of Ballington Booth.* English philanthropist in America. 1865 ——.
Booth, William. *General Booth.* English clergyman. [*Salvation Army.*]..1829—1912.
Boothby (bōōth′bĭ), Guy Newell. Australian novelist........1867—1905.
Bopp (bŏp), Franz. German philologist. [*Vergleichende Grammatik.*]......1791—1867.
Borchgrevink (bôrk′grĕ-vĭŋk), Carsten Egeberg. Danish antarctic explorer.1864 ——.
Borda (bôr′dȧ′), Jean Charles. French mathematician and astronomer.....1733—1799.
Borden (bôr′dĕn), Simeon. American civil engineer........1798—1856.
Bordone (bôr-dō′nä), Paris. Italian painter........1500—1571.
Borelli (bō-rĕl′lē), Giovanni Alfonso. Italian philos. and mathematician....1608—1679.
Borghese (bôr-gā′sä), Maria Pauline Bonaparte, Princess........1780—1825.
Borghesi (bôr-gā′sē), Bartolommeo, Count. Italian numismatist........1781—1860.
Borgi (bôr′jē), Giovanni. Italian founder of "ragged schools"........1732—1802.
Borgia (bôr′jä), Cesare. Italian cardinal and military leader........1476—1507.
Borgia, Lucrezia. *Sister of Cesare.* Duchess of Ferrara........1480—1519.
Borgo (bôr′gō), **di**, Luca. See Pacioli, Luca.
Borgognone (bôr′gō-nyō′nä). See Courtois, Jacques.
Borgognone. Called *Ambrogio da Fossano.* It. painter........?—ab.1523.
Born, de (dē bôrn′), Bertrand. Count of Hautefort. Fr. troubadour..fl. 12th and 13th c.
Born, von (fōn bôrn′), Ignaz. German-Hungarian mineralogist........1742—1791.
Börne (bûr′nē), Ludwig. German political writer........1786—1837.
Bornier (bôr′nyā′), Henri de, Vicomte. French poet and dramatist........1825—1901.
Borodin (bȧ′rȧ-dĭn′), Aleksandr Porfirevich. Russian composer and chemist.1834—1887.
Borromeo (bŏr′rō-mē′ō), Carlo, Saint. Italian cardinal........1538—1584.
Borromini (bŏr′rō-mē′nē), Francesco. Italian architect of S. Agnese and other buildings of the Decadenza........1599—1667.
Borrow (bŏr′ō; bŭr′ō), George. English writer and traveler........1803—1881.
Boru (bō-rōō′). See Brian Boroihme.
Bory de Saint Vincent (bō′rē′ dē săɴ văɴ′säɴ′), Jean Baptiste Georges Marie. French naturalist and geographer........1780—1846.
Bosanquet (bō′săn-kĕt; bō′săn-kā′), Bernard. English philosopher........1848 ——.
Bosc (bŏsk), Louis Augustin Guillaume. French naturalist........1759—1828.

Born. Died.

Boscán Almogaver (bōs-kän′ äl-mō′gä-vâr′), Juan. Reformer of Spanish poetry........1495?–1542.
Boscawen (bŏs′kȧ-wĕn; -kwĕn), Edward. *Old Dreadnought.* English admiral.1711—1761.
Bosch (bŏsk), *or* **Bos** (bŏs). Real name *Hieronymus van Aeken.* Dutch painter.1462?–1516?
Boscovich (bŏs′kō-vĭch), Ruggiero Giuseppe. Italian physicist........1711—1787.
Bosio (bō′zyō), François Joseph, Baron. Italian sculptor........1769—1845.
Bosquet (bŏs′kē′), Pierre Joseph François. Marshal of France........1810—1861.
Bossi (bŏs′sē), Giuseppe. Italian painter and poet........1777—1815.
Bossuet (bŏ′sü′ē′, *almost* bŏ′swē′), Jacques Bénigne. French bishop of Meaux, and pulpit orator........1627—1704.
Bossut (bŏ′sü′), Charles. French mathematician........1730—1814.
Boswell (bŏz′wĕl), James. Scottish biographer of Samuel Johnson........1740—1795.
Bosworth (bŏz′wûrth), Joseph. English philologist and clergyman........1789—1876.
Botha (bō′tä), Louis. Transvaal commandant-general and politician........1863—1919.
Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl; bŏth′wĕl), James Hepburn, Earl of. Husband of Mary, Queen of Scots........1536?–1578.
Botta (bôt′tä), Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo. Italian historian........1766—1837.
Botta (bō′tȧ′), Paul Émile. French archæologist........1802—1870.
Botta, Vincenzo. Italian author in America........1818—1894.
Bottari (bōt-tä′rē), Giovanni Gaetano. Florentine scholar........1689—1775.
Böttger (bût′gẽr), Johann Friedrich. German inventor of Dresden china.....1682—1719.
Botticelli (bōt′tē-chĕl′lē), Sandro *Alessandro Filipepi.* Italian painter....1447?–1510.
Böttiger (bût′ē-gẽr), Karl August. German archæologist........1760—1835.
Böttiger, Karl Wilhelm. Swedish poet and translator........1807—1878.
Botts (bŏts), John Minor. American politician........1802—1869.
Bouchardon (bōō′shȧr′dôɴ′), Edme. French sculptor........1698—1762.
Bouché–Leclercq (bōō′shā′-lē-klâr′), Louis Auguste Thomas. French writer of history (esp. ancient)........1842 ——.
Boucher (bōō′shā′), Alfred. French sculptor........1850 ——.
Boucher, François. French painter........1703—1770.
Boucher (bou′chẽr), Jonathan. English political writer and philologist......1738—1804.
Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes (bōō′shā′ dē krĕv′kûr′ dē pĕrt′), Jacques. French archæologist........1788—1868.
Boucicault (bōō′sē′kō′; bōō′sē-kō′), Dion. Irish dramatist and actor.......1820?–1890.
Boudinot (bōō′dē-nŏt), Elias. American patriot and philanthropist........1740—1821.
Boufflers, de (dē bōō′flâr′), Louis François, Duke. Marshal of France......1644—1711.
Bougainville, de (dē bōō′găɴ′vēl′), Louis Antoine. French navigator and geographical discoverer........1729—1811.
Bouguer (bōō′gâr′), Pierre. French mathematician........1698—1758.
Bouguereau (bōō′gē-rō′), Adolphe William. French painter........1825—1905.
Bouillé, de (dē bōō′yā′), François Claude Amour, Marquis. French general and writer........1739—1800.
Bouillon. See Godefroy de Bouillon.
Bouillon, de (dē bōō′yôɴ′), Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duke. French marshal........1555—1623.
Boulanger (bōō′läɴ′zhā′), Georges Ernest Jean Marie. *The Man on Horseback.* French general........1837—1891.
Boulton (bōl′tŭn), Matthew. English engineer........1728—1809.
Bouquet de la Grye (bōō′kē′ dē lȧ grē′), Jean Jacques Anatole. French hydrographic engineer........1827—1909.
Bourbaki (bōōr′bȧ′kē′), Charles Denis Sauter. French general........1816—1897.
Bourbon (bōōr′bŭn; *F. pron.* bōōr′bôɴ′). French ducal and royal family.
Bourbon, de (dē bōōr′bôɴ′), Charles, Duke. *Constable Bourbon.* French general........1490—1527.
Bourdaloue (bōōr′dȧ′lōō′), Louis. French preacher........1632—1704.
Bourdon (bōōr′dôɴ′), Sébastien. French painter........1616—1671.
Bourgeois (bōōr′zhwä′), Léon Victor Auguste. French statesman and author.1851 ——.
Bourgeois (bûr-jois′), Peter Francis, Sir. English painter........1756—1811.
Bourget (bōōr′zhē′), Paul. French poet, critic, and novelist........1852 ——.
Bourignon (bōō′rēn′yôɴ′), Antoinette. Flemish religious fanatic........1616—1680.
Bourinot (bōō′rĭ-nō′), John George, Sir. Canadian publicist and historian...1837—1902.
Bourmont, de (dē bōōr′môɴ′), Louis Auguste Victor. Comte de Ghaisnes. Marshal of France........1773—1846.
Bourne (bōōrn; bōrn), Hugh. Eng. founder of Primitive Methodists........1772—1852.
Bourrienne, de (dē bōō′rē-ĕn′), Louis Antoine Fauvelet. French diplomatist and biographer........1769—1834.
Boussingault (bōō′săɴ′gō′), Jean Baptiste Joseph Dieudonné. French chemist. [*Agronomie, Chimie agricole, Physiologie.*]........1802—1887.
Bouterwek (bōō′tẽr-vĕk), Friedrich. German philosopher and critic........1766—1828.
Boutroux (bōō′trōō′), Étienne Émile Marie. French philosopher........1845—1918.
Boutwell (bout′wĕl), George Sewall. American politician........1818—1905.
Bouvard (bōō′vär′), Joseph Antoine. French architect........1840 ——.
Bouvart (bōō′vär′), Alexis. French astronomer........1767—1843.
Bouvier (bōō-vēr′; bōō′vyā′), John. American jurist........1787—1851.
Bovadilla (bō′vä-thēl′yä; 195). See Bobadilla, de.
Bowditch (bou′dĭch), Thomas Edward. English traveler in Africa........1791—1824.
Bowditch (bou′dĭch), Henry Pickering. Am. physiologist and educator.....1840—1911.
Bowditch, Nathaniel. American mathematician........1773—1838.
Bowdoin (bō′d′n), James. American statesman........1727—1790.
Bowen (bō′ĕn), Francis. American professor and author........1811—1890.
Bowles (bōlz), Samuel. American journalist........1826—1878.
Bowles, William Lisle. English clergyman, poet, and antiquary........1762—1850.
Bowring (bou′rĭng), John, Sir. English statesman and linguist........1792—1872.
Bowyer (bō′yẽr), William. English printer and scholar........1699—1777.
Boyce (bois), William. English composer and organist........1710—1779.
Boydell (boi′dĕl), John. Lord mayor of London. Art publisher........1719—1804.
Boyer (bwä′yā′), Jean Pierre. Mulatto general, and president of Haiti......1776—1850.
Boyer, de (dē), Alexis, Baron. French surgeon........1757?–1833.
Boyesen (boi′ē-sĕn), Hjalmar Hjorth. Norwegian author in America........1848—1895.
Boyle (boil), Robert. Irish chemist and philosopher........1627—1691.
Boyron (bwä′rôɴ′). See Baron, Michel.
Bozzaris, *or* **Botzaris** (bōt′sä-rēs; *often Anglicized*, bō-zăr′ĭs), Markos. Greek patriot........1788—1823.
Brabourne (brā′bŭrn), Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen, Baron. English writer and politician........1829—1893.
Bracciolini (brät′chō-lē′nē), Francesco. *Dell' Api.* Italian poet........1566—1646.
Bracegirdle (brās′gûr′d'l), Anne. English actress........1663?–1748.
Brac′ton *or* **Brat′ton** *or* **Bret′ton, de**, Henry. English ecclesiastic and judge. ? —1268.
Braddock (brăd′ŭk), Edward. British general in America........1695—1755.
Braddon (brăd′ŭn), Mary Elizabeth. *Mrs. John Maxwell.* Eng. novelist 1837—1915.
Bradford (brăd′fẽrd), Amory Howe. American Cong. clergyman and author.1846—1911.
Bradford, William. Second governor of Plymouth colony........1590—1657.
Bradford, William. First printer in Pennsylvania........1663—1752.
Bradlaugh (brăd′lô), Charles. English agitator........1833—1891.
Bradley (brăd′lĭ), Andrew Cecil. British educator and critic........1851 ——.
Bradley, Edward. *Cuthbert Bede.* English author........1827—1889.
Bradley, Henry. English lexicographer and philologist........1845 ——.
Bradley, James. English astronomer........1693—1762.
Bradshaw (brăd′shô), John. English judge. One of the regicides........1602—1659.
Bradstreet (brăd′strēt), Anne, born Dudley. *Wife of Simon.* Am. poet....1612—1672.
Bradstreet, John. American major general........1711—1774.
Bradstreet, Simon. Colonial governor of Massachusetts........1603—1697.
Bradwardine (brăd′wȧr-dĭn), Thomas. *The Profound Doctor.* Archbishop of Canterbury........1290?–1349.
Brady (brā′dĭ), Cyrus Townsend. American clergyman and story-writer....1861—1920.
Braga (brä′gä), Theophilo. Port. philologist and poet. President (1910–1911).1843 ——.
Bragg (brăg), Braxton. American Confederate general........1817—1876.
Brahe (brä; *Danish pron.* brä′ē), Tycho. Danish astronomer........1546—1601.
Brahms (bräms), Johannes. German musical composer........1833—1897.

Born. Died.

Brainerd (brā′nẽrd), David. American missionary to the Indians .... 1718—1747.

Bramah (*properly* brăm′ȧ ; *often* brā′mȧ *or* brä′mȧ), Joseph. English inventor of the Bramah press .... 1748—1814.

Bramante (brä-män′tā), Donato d' Agnolo. Incorrectly called *Lazzari.* Italian architect and painter .... 1444—1514.

Brande (brănd), William Thomas. English chemist .... 1788—1866.

Brandes (brän′dĕs), Georg Morris Cohen. Danish Jewish critic of literature. 1842 ——.

Brandis (brän′dēs), Christian August. Ger. historian of Greek philosophy .. 1790—1867.

Branly (brăn′lĭ), Édouard. French scientist. [*Wireless telegraph coherer.*]. 1846 ——.

Brant (brănt), Joseph. *Thayendanegea.* Mohawk chief .... 1742?-1807.

Brantôme, de (dẽ bräɴ′tōm′), Pierre de Bourdeilles. Fr. historian .... 1535?-1614.

Brascassat (brȧ′kȧ′sȧ′), Jacques Raymond. French painter .... 1805—1867.

Brasseur de Bourbourg (brȧ′sûr′ dẽ bōōr′bōōr′), Charles Étienne. French-American archæologist .... 1814—1874.

Brassey (brăs′ĭ), Thomas. English civil engineer .... 1805—1870.

Brassey, Thomas, first Earl. *Son of Thomas.* English statesman and author. 1836—1918.

Braun (broun), August Emil. German archæologist and writer .... 1809—1856

Brauwer (brou′wẽr), Adriaen. See Brouwer.

Bravo (brä′vō), Nicolás. Mexican general .... 1790—1854

Bravo-Murillo (brä′vō-mōō-rēl′yō), Juan, Don. Spanish statesman .... 1803—1873.

Bray (brā), Thomas. English clergyman and philanthropist .... 1656—1730

Brazza, de (dā brät′sä), Pierre Paul François Camille Savorgnan. Real name *Brazza Savorgnani.* Italian-French explorer .... 1852—1905.

Bréal (brā′ȧl′), Michel Jules Alfred. French philologist .... 1832 ——.

Breasted (brĕs′tĕd), James Henry. Am. Egyptologist and Semitic scholar .. 1865 ——.

Breckinridge (brĕk′ĭn-rĭj), John Cabell. American politician .... 1821—1875.

Bredow (brā′dō), Gottfried Gabriel. German historian .... 1773—1814.

Breislak (brīs′läk), Scipione. Italian geologist .... 1748—1826.

Breitinger (brī′tĭng-ẽr), Johann Jakob. Swiss Prot. theologian and writer .. 1701—1774.

Breitmann, Hans (häns brīt′män). Pseudonym of Charles Godfrey Leland.

Bremer (brē′mẽr; *Sw. pron.* brĕm′ẽr), Fredrika. Swedish novelist .... 1801—1865.

Brenner (brĕn′ẽr), Ernst. President of Switzerland .... 1856—1912.

Brentano (brĕn-tä′nō), Clemens. German novelist and dramatist .... 1778—1842.

Breton (brẽ-tôɴ′), Jules Adolphe. French painter .... 1827—1906.

Bretón de los Herreros (brā-tōn′ dā lōs ĕr-rā′rōs), Manuel Spanish poet and dramatist .... 1796—1873.

Bretschneider (brĕt′shnī-dẽr), Karl Gottlieb. German theologian .... 1776—1848.

Breughel (brû′kĕl), Jan. *Velvet Breughel.* Flemish painter .... 1568—1625.

Brewer (brōō′ẽr), David Josiah. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court .... 1837—1910.

Brewster (brōō′stẽr), David, Sir. Scottish physicist .... 1781—1868.

Brewster, William. Plymouth Pilgrim Father .... 1560?-1644.

Brialmont (brē′ȧl′môɴ′), Henri Alexis. Belg. gen. and mil. eng. and writer. 1821—1903.

Brian Boroihme, *or* **Brian Boru** (bȯ-rōō′). King of Ireland (1002–14) ...... 926—1014.

Briand (brē-äɴ′), Aristide. French politician and cabinet minister .... 1862 ——.

Bridge (brĭj), Frederick, Sir. English organist (at Westminster Abbey, 1875–) .... 1844 ——.

Bridges (brĭj′ĭz), Robert. *Droch.* American editor and critic .... 1858 ——.

Bridges, Robert, Sir. English physician, dramatist, Poet Laureate .... 1844 ——.

Bridget, *or* **Brigit** (brĭj′ĭt), Saint. Patroness of Ireland .... 453— 523.

Bridgewater (brĭj′wô′tẽr), Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of. English clergyman. [*Bridgewater Treatises.*] .... 1756—1829.

Bridgman (brĭj′măn), Laura Dewey. American blind deaf-mute .... 1829—1889.

Briggs (brĭgz), Charles Augustus. Am. clergyman and Bible scholar .... 1841—1913.

Briggs, Henry. English mathematician. [*Logarithmic tables.*] .... 1561—1630.

Bright (brīt), John. English orator and statesman .... 1811—1889.

Bright, Richard. English physician. [*Bright's disease of the kidneys.*] ..... 1789—1858.

Bril (brĭl), Paul. Flemish landscape painter .... 1554—1626.

Brindley (brĭnd′lĭ; brĭn′lĭ), James. English canal engineer .... 1716—1772.

Brinton (brĭn′tŭn), Daniel Garrison. American surgeon and ethnologist ..... 1837—1899.

Brinvilliers, de (dẽ bräɴ′vēl′yā′), Marie Madeleine d'Aubray, Marchioness. French poisoner. Executed .... 1630?-1676.

Brisbane (brĭz′bān), Arthur. American newspaper editorial writer .... 1864 ——.

Brisbane, Thomas Makdougall-, Sir. Scottish general and colonial governor .. 1773—1860.

Brisson (brē′sôɴ′), Eugène Henri. French politician .... 1835—1912.

Brisson, Mathurin Jacques. French naturalist .... 1723—1806.

Brissot de Warville (brē′sō′ dẽ vär′vēl′), Jean Pierre. French revolutionist ; originator of the Girondists .... 1754—1793.

Bristed (brĭs′tĕd), Charles Astor. *Carl Benson.* American author .... 1820—1874.

Britton (brĭt′ŭn), John. English antiquary .... 1771—1857.

Brocchi (brôk′kē), Giovanni Battista. Italian naturalist .... 1772—1826.

Brock (brŏk), Isaac, Sir. *Hero of Upper Canada.* British major general ... 1769—1812.

Brockhaus (brŏk′hous), Friedrich Arnold. German publisher .... 1772—1823.

Brocklesby (brŏk′′lz-bĭ), Richard. English physician and writer .... 1722—1797.

Broderick (brŏd′ẽr-ĭk), David Colbreth. American senator .... 1820—1859.

Brodhead (brŏd′hĕd), John Romeyn. American historian .... 1814—1873.

Brodie (brō′dĭ), Benjamin Collins, Sir. English surgeon .... 1783—1862.

Brodrick (brŏd′rĭk), George Charles. English writer and barrister .... 1831—1903.

Brodrick, William St. John Freemantle, ninth Viscount Midleton. English statesman .... 1856 ——.

Brofferio (brŏf-fā′rē-ō), Angelo. Italian politician, advocate, and poet ...... 1802—1866.

Broglie, de (dẽ brȯ′y′), Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duke. Fr. statesman 1785—1870.

Broglie, de, Jacques Victor Albert. *Son of the preceding.* French political leader and writer .... 1821—1901.

Brogny (brōn′yē), Giovanni Allarmet. Italian cardinal .... 1342—1426.

Bröndsted (brûn′stĕd), Peter Oluf. Danish archæologist .... 1780—1842.

Brongniart (brôɴ′nyȧr′), Adolphe Théodore. *Son of Alexandre.* French botanist and scientific writer .... 1801—1876.

Brongniart, Alexandre. French chemist and mineralogist .... 1770—1847.

Brontë (brŏn′tĕ), Anne. *Sister of Charlotte. Acton Bell.* English author ... 1820—1849.

Brontë, Charlotte. *Mrs. A. B. Nicholls. Currer Bell.* English novelist ... 1816—1855.

Brontë, Emily Jane. *Sister of Charlotte. Ellis Bell.* English novelist .. 1818—1848.

Brooke (brŏŏk), John Rutter. American general. Mil. gov. of Cuba (1898–99). 1838 ——

Brooke, Stopford Augustus. English clergyman and author .... 1832—1916.

Brooks (brŏŏks), Charles Timothy. Am. clergyman, translator, and author. 1813—1883.

Brooks, Elbridge Streeter. American author and editor .... 1846—1902.

Brooks, James. American journalist. Estab. the "New York Express" ... 1810—1873.

Brooks, Phillips. American clergyman. P. E. bishop of Mass .... 1835—1893.

Broome (brōōm), Mary Ann, born Stewart, Lady. Formerly *Lady Barker.* English writer of stories and travels .... ? —1911.

Broschi (brôs′kē), Carlo. See Farinelli, Carlo.

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Brougham, John. Irish-American actor and playwright .... 1814—1880.

Broughton (brô′tŭn), William Robert. English navigator .... 1762—1821.

Broussais (brōō′sĕ′), François Joseph Victor. French physician .... 1772—1838.

Broussonnet (brōō′sȯ′nĕ′), Pierre Marie Auguste. French naturalist .... 1761—1807.

Brouwer (brou′wẽr), Adriaen. Dutch painter .... ab. 1605—1638.

Brown (broun), Charles Brockden. American novelist .... 1771—1810.

Brown, Ford Madox. English painter .... 1821—1893.

Brown, Goold. American grammarian .... 1791—1857.

Brown, Henry Billings. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1891-1906) .... 1836—1913.

Brown, Jacob. American major general .... 1775—1828.

Brown, John, of Osawatomie. American radical abolitionist leader. [*Raid on Harper's Ferry.*] .... 1800—1859.

Brown, Oliver Madox. English author and painter .... 1855—1874.

Browne (broun), Charles Farrar. *Artemus Ward.* American humorist .... 1834—1867.

Browne, Hablot Knight. *Phiz.* English artist .... 1815—1882.

Browne, Robert. English Puritan theologian. Founder of Brownists ...... 1550?-1633?

Born. Died.

Browne, Thomas, Sir. English physician and author. [*Religio Medici.*] ... 1605—1682.

Browne, Thomas Alexander. *Rolf Boldrewood.* Australian novelist .... 1826—1915.

Browne, William Hand. American educator .... 1828—1912.

Brownell (broun′ĕl′), Thomas Church. American bishop, and first president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn .... 1779—1865.

Browning (broun′ĭng), Elizabeth Barrett. *Wife of Robert.* English poet. 1806—1861.

Browning, Robert. English poet .... 1812—1889.

Brownlow (broun′lō), William Gannaway. *The Fighting Parson.* American politician .... 1805—1877.

Brown-Séquard (-sā′kär′ ; -sā′kwär′), Charles Édouard. French-American physiologist .... 1817—1894.

Brownson (broun′sŭn), Orestes Augustus. American writer and theologian. 1803—1876.

Bruce (brōōs), Blanche K. American colored politician and senator .... 1841—1898.

Bruce, James. Scottish African traveler .... 1730—1794.

Bruce, de (dẽ brōōs′), Robert. *Robert Bruce. Robert I.* Liberator, and king (1306–29), of Scotland. [*Bannockburn, 1314.*] .... 1274—1329.

Bruch (brŏŏk) Max. German composer and conductor .... 1838—1920.

Brucker (brŏŏk′ẽr), Johann Jakob. German historian and divine .... 1696—1770.

Brugge, van (vän brüg′ẽ), Jan. See Eyck, van, Jan.

Brugmann (brŏŏg′män), Karl. German comparative philologist .... 1849 ——.

Brugsch (brŏŏksh), Heinrich Karl. *Brugsch Bey.* German Egyptologist .... 1827—1894.

Brummell (brŭm′ĕl), George Bryan. *Beau Brummel.* English society leader .. 1778—1840.

Brumoy (brü′mwä′), Pierre. French writer .... 1688—1742.

Brun (brŏŏn), Friederike Sophie Christiane. German authoress .... 1765—1835.

Brunck (brüɴk; brŏŏŋk), Richard François Philippe. French classical philologist and critic .... 1729—1803.

Brune (brün), Guillaume Marie Anne. French general .... 1763—1815.

Brunehaut (brün′hō′), *or* **Brunhilde** (brün′hĕld′). Consort of Sigebert of Austrasia .... 534?—613.

Brunel (brü-nĕl′), Isambard Kingdom. *Son of Sir Marc.* English engineer. 1806—1859.

Brunel, Marc Isambard, Sir. Engineer of the Thames tunnel .... 1769—1849.

Brunelleschi (brōō′nĕl-lĕs′kē), Filippo. Florentine architect .... 1377—1446.

Brunet (brü′nĕ′), Jacques Charles. French bibliographer .... 1780—1867.

Brunetière (brün′tyâr′), Ferdinand. French critic of literature .... 1849—1906.

Brunner (brŏŏn′ẽr), Heinrich. Austrian law historian .... 1840—1915.

Brunnov (brŏŏn′ôf), Philipp Ivanovich, Count. *Ernest Philipp Brunnow.* Russian diplomatist .... 1797—1875.

Bruno (brōō′nō), Saint. Founder of the order of Carthusians .... 1040?-1101.

Bruno, Giordano. Italian philosopher. Burned at the stake .... 1548—1600.

Brunswick-Lüneburg (brŭnz′wĭk-lü′nẽ-bŏŏrk), Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand, Duke of. German general against the French Republicans .... 1735—1806.

Brunton (brŭn′tŭn), Mary, born Balfour. British novelist .... 1778—1818.

Brusasorci (brōō′zä-sôr′chē). Sobriquet of Domenico del Riccio.

Brush (brŭsh), Charles Francis. American electrician. [*Arc lamp.*] .... 1849 ——.

Brutus (brōō′tŭs), Lucius Junius. Roman patriot .... fl. b. c. 501.

Brutus, Marcus Junius. Rom. politician. One of Cæsar's assassins .. b. c. 85—b. c. 42.

Bruyère, de la (dẽ lȧ brü′yâr′). See La Bruyère.

Bruyn (broin), Bartholomäus. Dutch painter .... 1493—1556?

Bruyn, de (dẽ broin′), Kornelis. Dutch traveler and painter .... 1652—1726?

Bruys, de (dẽ brü′ē′), Pierre. French fanatic. Burned at the stake .... ? —1126.

Bryan (brī′ăn), William Jennings. American politician .... 1860 ——.

Bryant (brī′ănt), William Cullen. American poet and journalist .... 1794—1878.

Bryce (brīs), James, Viscount. English historian, publicist, and diplomat ... 1838—1922.

Brydges (brĭj′ĭz), Samuel Egerton, Sir. English writer .... 1762—1837.

Buache (bü′äsh′), Philippe. French geographer .... 1700—1773.

Bubna und Littiz (bōōb′nä ŏŏnt lĭt′ĭts), Ferdinand, Count of. Austrian gen .. 1768?-1825.

Bucer (bōōt′sẽr ; *Eng.* bū′sẽr), *or* **Butzer** (bōōt′sẽr), Martin. *Kuhhorn.* German Protestant reformer .... 1491—1551.

Buch, von (fȯn bōōk), Christian Leopold. Prussian geologist .... 1774—1853.

Buchanan (bŭ-kăn′ăn ; bū-kăn′ăn), George. Scottish historian and poet .... 1506—1582.

Buchanan, James. Fifteenth president of the United States (1857-61) ...... 1791—1868.

Buchanan, Robert. English poet, dramatist, novelist, and critic .... 1841—1901.

Buchez (bü′shā′), Philippe Joseph Benjamin. French philosophical writer. 1796—1865.

Büchlein (bük′līn). See Fagius, Paul.

Buchner (bōōk′nẽr), Eduard. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1907.*] ..... 1860—1917.

Büchner (bük′nẽr), Friedrich Karl Christian Ludwig. Ger. philosopher .... 1824—1899.

Buck (bŭk), Dudley. American musical composer and organist .... 1839—1909.

Buckingham (bŭk′ĭng-ăm), George Villiers, first Duke of. Lord high admiral of England .... 1592—1628.

Buckingham, George Villiers, second Duke of. *Son of the preceding.* English courtier .... 1628—1687.

Buckingham, James Silk. English traveler and author .... 1786—1855.

Buckland (bŭk′lănd), William. Dean of Westminster. English geologist .. 1784—1856.

Buckle (bŭk′′l), George Earle. English editor. [*The Times.*] .... 1854 ——.

Buckle, Henry Thomas. Eng. historian. [*History of Civilization in England.*] 1821—1862.

Buckley (bŭk′lĭ), James Monroe. Am. Methodist clergyman and author .... 1836—1920.

Buckminster (bŭk′mĭn-stẽr), Joseph Stevens. American Unitarian preacher and scholar .... 1784—1812.

Buddha (bōōd′ȧ ; 147). See Gautama.

Budé (bü′dā′), Guillaume. (*Lat.* **Budæ′us.**) French scholar .... 1467—1540.

Buell (bū′ĕl), Don Carlos. American general .... 1818—1898.

Buffalo Bill (bŭf′ȧ-lō bĭl′). Sobriquet of William Frederick Cody.

Buffier (bü′fyā′), Claude. French theologian and author .... 1661—1737.

Buffon, de (dẽ bŭf′ŭn ; *Fr. pron.* dẽ bü′fôɴ′), Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte. French naturalist .... 1707—1788.

Bugeaud de la Piconnerie (bü′zhō′ dẽ lȧ pē′kōn′rē′), Thomas Robert, Duc d'Isly. French marshal .... 1784—1849.

Bugenhagen (bōō′gĕn-hä′gĕn), Johann. *Pomeranus.* German reformer .... 1485—1558.

Bugge (bŏŏg′ĕ), Thomas. Danish astronomer .... 1740—1815.

Buhle (bōō′lĕ), Johann Gottlieb. German philosopher .... 1763—1821.

Bulgarin (bōōl-gä′rĭn), Faddey Venediktovich. Russian novelist and essayist. 1789—1859.

Bull (ō′lĕ bōōl), Ole Bornemann. Norwegian violinist .... 1810—1880.

Bullant (bü′läɴ′), Jean. French architect .... 1515?-1578.

Bullen (bŏŏl′ĕn), Frank Thomas. English seaman and novelist .... 1857—1915.

Bullinger (bŏŏl′ĭng-ẽr), Heinrich. Swiss reformer .... 1504—1575.

Bülow, von (fȯn bü′lō), Bernhard, Prince. German diplomat, statesman, and imperial chancellor (1900–09) .... 1849 ——.

Bülow, von, Friedrich Wilhelm. Count of Dennewitz. Prussian general ... 1755—1816.

Bülow, von, Hans Guido. German pianist and conductor .... 1830—1894.

Bulwer (bŏŏl′wẽr), William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron Dalling and Bulwer. *Sir Henry Bulwer.* English author and diplomatist .... 1801—1872.

Bulwer-Lytton (-lĭt′ŭn), Edward George Earle Lytton, first Baron Lytton *Brother of Sir Henry Bulwer.* English novelist and dramatist .... 1803—1873.

Bulwer-Lytton, Edward Robert, first Earl of Lytton. *Owen Meredith. Son of first Baron Lytton.* English statesman and poet .... 1831—1891.

Bumpus (bŭm′pŭs), Hermon Carey. American zoölogist and educator ...... 1862 ——.

Bunau-Varilla (bü′nō′-vȧ′rē′yȧ′), Philippe Jean. Fr. civil engin. [*Panama.*] 1859 ——.

Bunner (bŭn′ẽr), Henry Cuyler. American journalist and story-writer ...... 1855—1896.

Bunsen (bŏŏn′sĕn), Robert Wilhelm. *Cousin of following.* Ger. chemist ... 1811—1899.

Bunsen, von (fȯn bŏŏn′sĕn), Christian Karl Josias, Baron. *Chevalier.* Prussian scholar and ambassador .... 1791—1860.

Buntline, Ned (bŭnt′lĭn ; -līn). Pseudonym of Edward Z. C. Judson.

Bunyan (bŭn′yăn), John. English preacher. [*Pilgrim's Progress.*] .... 1628—1688.

Buonafede (bwô′nä-fā′dā), Appiano. Italian writer .... 1716—1793.

Buonamici (bwô′nä-mē′chē), Castruccio. Italian writer .... 1710—1761.

Buranello (bōō′rä-nĕl′lō). See Galuppi, Baldassare.

Burbage (bûr′bāj), Richard. English actor .... 1567?-1619.

Burbank (-băŋk), Luther. American naturalist. [*New fruits and flowers.*] .... 1849 ——.

Burchell (-chĕl), William John. English explorer and naturalist .... 1782?-1863.

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Burckhardt (bōōrk′härt; *Eng.* bûrk′härt), John Lewis. Swiss-English traveler in the East....1784—1817.
Burden (bûr′dĕn), Henry. Scottish mechanician in America....1791—1871.
Burdett (bûr-dĕt′, bûr′dĕt), Francis, Sir. English politician....1770—1844.
Burdett-Coutts (-kōōts′), Angela Georgina, Baroness. *Daughter of Sir Francis Burdett.* English philanthropist....1814—1906.
Burdette (bûr-dĕt′), Robert Jones. American humorist and minister....1844—1914.
Bürger (bür′gĕr), Gottfried August. German poet. [*Lenore.*]....1747-8—1794.
Burges (bûr′jĕs), Tristam. American orator and jurist....1770—1853.
Burgess (bûr′jĕs), James. English mathematician and archæologist....1832—1916.
Burgess, John William. American educator, and writer on political science, history, and constitutional law....1844 ——.
Burgh, de (dē bûrg′), Hubert. English statesman and chief justiciar.... ? —1243.
Burghley, *or* **Burleigh** (bûr′lĭ), William Cecil, first Baron. Eng. statesman 1520—1598.
Burgkmair (bōōrk′mīr), Hans. German painter and engraver....1473—1531.
Burgoyne (bûr-goin′), John. English general and dramatic writer....1722—1792.
Burgundy (bûr′gŭn-dĭ), Louis, Duke of. Father of Louis XV. of France....1682—1712.
Buridan (*mod.F. pron.* bü′rē′däɴ′; *Angl.* bū′rĭ-dăn), Jean. French schoolman. d.after 1358.
Burke (bûrk), Edmund. English statesman and orator....1729—1797.
Burke, John Bernard, Sir. English genealogist....1814—1892.
Burke, Robert O'Hara. Irish explorer of Australia....1820—1861.
Burlamaqui (bür′lä′mä′kē′), Jean Jacques. Swiss jurist....1694—1748.
Burlingame (bûr′lĭŋ-gām), Anson. American diplomatist....1820—1870.
Burmann (bŭr′män), Pieter. Dutch philologist....1668—1741.
Burmeister (bōōr′mīs-tēr), Hermann. German naturalist....1807—1892.
Burnaby (bûr′nȧ-bĭ), Frederick Gustavus. English traveler....1842—1885.
Burnand (bûr′nănd), Francis Cowley, Sir. English playwright. Editor of London "Punch" (1880-1906)....1836—1917.
Burne-Jones (bûrn-jōnz), Edward, Sir. English painter....1833—1898.
Burnes (bûrnz), Alexander, Sir. British traveler in India....1805—1841.
Burnet (bûr′nĕt), Gilbert. Bishop of Salisbury....1643—1715.
Burnett (bûr′nĕt), Frances Eliza, born Hodgson. Afterwards *Mrs. Stephen Townesend.* English-American author....1849 ——.
Burnouf (bür′nōōf′), Eugène. French Orientalist....1801—1852.
Burns (bûrnz), John. English political leader and cabinet minister....1858 ——.
Burns, Robert. Scottish poet....1759—1796.
Burnside (bûrn′sīd), Ambrose Everett. American general....1824—1881.
Burr (bûr), Aaron. Third vice president of the United States (1801-05)....1756—1836.
Burritt (bûr′ĭt), Elihu. *The Learned Blacksmith.* American reformer and linguist....1810—1879.
Burroughs (bŭr′ōz), John. American naturalist and author....1837—1921.
Burton (bûr′tŭn), Richard Francis, Sir. English traveler and author....1821—1890.
Burton, Robert. English philosopher and author. [*Anat. of Melancholy.*]....1577—1640.
Burton, William Evans. English actor....1802—1860.
Bury (bĕr′ĭ), John B. Irish classical scholar and historian in England....1861 ——.
Busbecq, de (dē büs′bĕk′), Augier Ghislein. Flemish traveler and antiquary.1522—1592.
Busby (bŭz′bĭ), Richard. Master of Westminster school....1606—1695.
Busch (bōōsh), Moritz. German author. [*Bismarck.*]....1821—1899.
Büsching (büsh′ĭng), Anton Friedrich. Ger. geographer and theologian....1724—1793.
Buschmann (bōōsh′män), Johann Karl Eduard. German philologist....1805—1880.
Busenbaum (bōō′zĕn-boum′), Hermann. German Jesuit author....1600—1668.
Bush (bōōsh), George. American Swedenborgian divine and author....1796—1859.
Bushnell (bōōsh′nĕl), Horace. American Cong. divine and author....1802—1876.
Bustamante (bōōs′tä-män′tā), Anastasio. Mexican gen. and pres....1780—1853.
Butcher (bōōch′ēr), Samuel Henry. Irish classicist and educator....1850—1910.
Bute (būt), John Stuart, third Earl of. English statesman....1713—1792.
Butler (bŭt′lēr), Benjamin Franklin. Am. lawyer, general, and politician....1818—1893.
Butler, John. Tory leader in the Revolutionary war.... ? —1794.
Butler, Joseph. English theologian and prelate. [*Analogy of Religion.*]....1692—1752.
Butler, Nicholas Murray. President of Columbia Univ., New York....1862 ——.
Butler, Samuel. English poet. [*Hudibras.*]....1612—1680.
Butler, William Allen. American lawyer and poet. [*Nothing to Wear.*]....1825—1902.
Bütschli (büch′lĭ), Otto. German zoölogist....1848—1920.
Butterworth (bŭt′ēr-wûrth), Hezekiah. American story-writer....1839—1905.
Buttmann (bōōt′män), Philipp Karl. German philologist....1764—1829.
Büttner (büt′nĕr), Christian Wilhelm. German naturalist and philologist....1716—1801.
Button (bŭt′′n), Thomas, Sir. English navigator.... ? —1634.
Buturlin (bōō′tōōr-lēn′), Dmitri Petrovich. Russian historian....1790—1849.
Butzer, Martin. See Bucer, Martin.
Buxton (bŭks′tŭn), Thomas Fowell, Sir. British philanthropist....1786—1845.
Buxtorf (bōōks′tôrf), Johann. *Baptist I.* German Hebraist. Prof. at Basel.1564—1629.
Buxtorf, Johann. *Baptist II. Son of Johann.* German Heb. Prof. at Basel.1599—1664.
Byelinski (byĕ-lyēn′skē), Vissarion Grigorevich. Russian critic....1810—1848.
Byles (bīlz), Mather. American clergyman and wit....1706—1788.
Byng (bĭng), John. English admiral....1704—1757.
Byr, Robert. See Bayer, Karl Robert Emmerich.
Byrgius (bûr′jĭ-ŭs), Justus, *or* **Bürgi** (bür′gē), Joost. Swiss mathematician.1552—1632.
Byron (bī′rŭn), George Gordon, sixth Baron. English poet....1788—1824.
Byron, Henry James. English dramatist....1834—1884.
Bzowski (bzôf′skē; bzôs′kē), *or* **Bzo′vius**, Abraham. Polish theologian....1567—1637.

C

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Cabanel (kȧ′bȧ′nĕl′), Alexandre. French painter....1823—1889.
Cabanis (kȧ′bȧ′nēs′), Pierre Jean George. French physician, philosopher, and politician....1757—1808.
Cabarrus (kȧ′bȧ′rüs′), François, Count. French financier in Spain....1752—1810.
Cabet (kȧ′bĕ′), Étienne. French communist....1788—1856.
Cabeza de Vaca (kä-bā′thä dā vä′kä; 133, 268), Alvar Núñez. Sp. explorer. ab.1490—1559?
Cable (kā′b′l), George Washington. American novelist....1844 ——.
Cabot (kăb′ŭt), George. President of the Hartford Convention....1751—1823.
Cabot, John. (*It.* **Giovanni Caboto**, jō-vän′nē kä-bō′tō). Venetian in England. Discoverer of North American continent in 1497....ab. 1451-aft. 1498.
Cabot, Sebastian. *Son of John.* English navigator....1472?-1557.
Cabral, de (dā kä-bräl′), Pedro Alvarez. Portuguese navigator....1460?-1526?
Cabrera (kä-brā′rä), Manuel Estrada. President of Guatemala (1899-)....1857 ——.
Cabrera, Ramón, Don. Count of Morella. Spanish general....1810—1877.
Cadalso, de (dā kä-thäl′sō; 146), José. Spanish poet and satirist....1741—1782.
Cada Mosto, da (dä kä′dä mōs′tō), Alvise *or* Luigi. Italian navigator....1432?-1480?
Cade (kād), John. *Jack Cade.* British rebel.... ? —1450.
Cadillac (kȧ′dē′yȧk′), Antoine de la Mothe. French explorer, and founder of Detroit in America....1657?-1730.
Cadogan (kȧ-dŭg′ăn), William, first Earl. English general....1675?-1726.
Cadorna (kȧ-dôr′nȧ), Luigi, Count. Italian general....1850 ——.
Cadoudal (kȧ′dōō′dȧl′), Georges. French Royalist....1771—1804.
Cadwalader (kăd-wŏl′ȧ-dēr), John. American Revolutionary general....1742—1786.
Cædmon (kăd′mŭn; kăd′-). *Father of English song.* Anglo-Saxon poet....fl. 670.
Cælius Aurelianus (sē′lĭ-ŭs ô-rē′lĭ-ā′nŭs). Greek physician....fl. 5th c.
Cæsar (sē′zȧr), Caius Julius. Roman general, statesman, and writer....b. c. 100— 44.
Caffarelli (käf′fä-rĕl′lē). Called *Gaetano Majorano.* Italian soprano singer.1703—1783.
Caffarelli du Falga (dü fȧl′gȧ′), Louis Marie Joseph Maximilien. Fr. gen....1756—1799.
Caffyn (kăf′ĭn), Kathleen Mannington, born Hunt. *Iota.* Irish novelist....1860? ——.
Cagliari (käl′yä-rē), Paolo. *Paul Veronese.* Italian painter....1528—1588.
Cagliostro, di (dē käl-yôs′trō), Alessandro, Count. Assumed name of *Giuseppe Balsamo.* Sicilian impostor....1743—1795.
Cagnola (kän-yô′lä), Luigi, Marquis. Italian architect....1762—1833.
Cagnoli (kän-yô′lē), Antonio. Italian astronomer and philosopher....1743—1816.
Cahours (kȧ′ōōr′), Auguste André Thomas. French chemist....1813—1891.
Caillet (kȧ′yĕ′), Guillaume. *Jacques Bonhomme.* French insurgent leader. ? —1359.
Caillaux (kȧ′yō′), Joseph. French politician....1863 ——.
Cailliaud (kȧ′yō′), Frédéric. French traveler....1787—1869.
Caine (kān), Thomas Henry Hall, Sir. *Hall Caine.* Eng. novelist and poet....1853 ——.
Caird (kârd), Edward. Scottish metaphysician....1835—1908.
Caird, James, Sir. Scottish agriculturist and politician....1816—1892.
Cairnes (kârnz), John Elliot. English political economist....1823—1875.
Cairns (kârnz), Hugh McCalmont, first Earl Cairns. Irish lawyer and orator.1819—1885.
Cairoli (kī-rô′lē), Benedetto. Italian statesman....1826—1889.
Caius (kēz), John. English physician and author. Refounded Gonville Hall, as Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge....1510—1573.
Cajetan (kăj′ē-tăn), *or* **Cajetanus** (kăj′ē-tā′nŭs), Tommaso de Vio. Italian cardinal and theologian....1469—1534.
Calabrese (kä′lä-brā′sā), Il. See Preti, Mattia.
Calamy (kăl′ȧ-mĭ), Edmund. English Puritan divine....1600—1666.
Caldara (käl-dä′rä), Polidoro. Called *Caravaggio.* Italian painter....1495—1543.
Caldecott (kôl′dē-kŭt), Randolph. English artist and humorist....1846—1886.
Calderon (kôl′dēr-ŏn; *F.* kȧl′dȧ′rôɴ′), Philip Hermogenes. English artist....1833—1898.
Calderón de la Barca (käl′dā-rōn′ dā lä bär′kä; *Eng.* kôl′dēr-ŏn), Pedro. Spanish dramatic poet....1600—1681.
Caldwell (kôld′wĕl), Joseph. American scholar. President of the University of North Carolina (1804-35)....1773—1835.
Calepino (kä′lä-pē′nō), Ambrogio. Italian lexicographer....1435—1511.
Calhoun (kăl-hōōn′; kȧ-hōōn′), John Caldwell. American statesman....1782—1850.
Caligula (kȧ-lĭg′ū-lȧ), Caius Cæsar. Roman emperor (37-41).... 12— 41.
Calixtus (kȧ-lĭks′tōōs), Georgius. German Lutheran divine....1586—1656.
Callcott (kôl′kŭt), Augustus Wall, Sir. English landscape painter....1779—1844.
Callcott, John Wall. *Brother of Sir Augustus.* Eng. musical composer....1766—1821.
Calleja (käl-yā′hä; 189), Félix del Rey, Don. Spanish general....1750—1820.
Callet (kȧ′lĕ′), Jean François. French mathematician....1744—1798.
Callimachus (kă-lĭm′ȧ-kŭs). Greek poet and grammarian....b. c. 320?-240?
Callot (kȧ′lō′), Jacques. French designer and engraver....1592—1635.
Calmet (kȧl′mĕ′), Augustin, Dom. French monk. [*Historical and Critical Dictionary of the Bible.*]....1672—1757.
Calomarde (kä′lō-mär′dā), Francisco Tadeo. Spanish statesman....1775?-1842.
Calonne, de (dē kȧ′lŏn′), Charles Alexandre. French statesman....1734—1802.
Calvaert, *or* **Calvart** (käl′värt; *F. pron.* kȧl′vär′), Denis. *Il Fiammingo.* Flemish painter....1540—1619.
Calvé (kȧl′vā′), Emma. Real name *Emma de Roquer.* French operatic soprano....1866 ——.
Calverley (kăl′vēr-lĭ), Charles Stuart. English poet and humorist....1831—1884.
Calvert (kăl′vērt), George, Sir. First Baron Baltimore. English statesman. Founder of Maryland....1580?-1632.
Calvert, Leonard. *Son of preceding.* First governor of Maryland....1606?-1647.
Calvin (kăl′vĭn), John. French Protestant reformer at Geneva....1509—1564.
Calvo (käl′vō), Carlos. Argentine publicist. [*International Law.*]....1824—1906
Camargo (kȧ′mȧr′gō′), Marie Anne de Cupis de. Dancer of Brussels....1710—1770
Cambacérès, de (dē kăɴ′bȧ′sā′rĕs′), Jean Jacques Régis. Fr. statesman....1753—1824.
Cambiaso (käm-byä′zō), Luca. Italian fresco painter....1527—1585.
Cambini (käm-bē′nē), Giuseppe. Italian composer....1745—1825.
Cambon (käɴ′bôɴ′), Joseph. French revolutionist....1754?-1820.
Cambon, Jules Martin. *Brother of following.* French diplomat....1845 ——.
Cambon, Pierre Paul. French diplomat....1843 ——.
Cambridge (kām′brĭj), Ada. Pseudonym of Mrs. George Frederick Cross.
Cambronne, de (dē käɴ′brŏn′). Pierre Jacques Étienne, Count. Fr. gen....1770—1842.
Cambyses (kăm-bī′sēz). King of the Medes and Persians. Son of Cyrus....?-b. c. 522.
Camden (kăm′dĕn), Charles Pratt, first Earl of. Lord chancellor of England.1713—1793.
Camden, William. English antiquary and historian....1551—1623.
Camerarius (kä′mȧ-rä′rē-ōōs), Joachim. *Joachim Liebhard.* German philologist....1500—1574.
Cameron (kăm′ēr-ŭn), Donald. *The Gentle Lochiel.* Scottish chieftain....1695?-1748.
Cameron, Simon. American politician....1799—1889.
Cameron, Verney Lovett. English traveler, and explorer in Africa....1844—1894.
Camillus (kȧ-mĭl′ŭs), Marcus Furius. Roman patrician military leader....?— b. c. 365.
Caminha, de (dā kä-mēn′yä), Pedro Vaz. Portuguese explorer....fl. 1500.
Camoëns, de (kăm′ō-ĕns), Luiz. (*Port.* **de Camões**, dā kä-moiɴsh′.) Portuguese poet. [*Lusiad.*]....1524—1580.
Campan (käɴ′päɴ′), Jeanne Louise Henriette, born Genest. Fr. educationist.1752—1822.
Campanella (käm′pä-nĕl′lä), Tommaso. Italian philosopher....1568—1639.
Campanini (käm′pä-nē′nē), Italo. Italian operatic tenor....1846—1896.
Campbell (kăm′bĕl; kăm′el), Alexander. Minister, born in Ireland. Founded Disciples of Christ, in U. S....1788—1866.
Campbell, Archibald, Marquis of Argyll. See Argyll.
Campbell, Beatrice Stella, born Tanner. *Mrs. Patrick Campbell.* English actress....1867 ——.
Campbell, Colin, Baron Clyde. British field marshal....1792—1863.
Campbell, John, first Baron. British jurist and lord chancellor....1779—1861.
Campbell, Thomas. British poet....1777—1844.
Campbell-Bannerman (-băn′ēr-mȧn), Henry, Sir. British statesman. Prime minister (1905-08)....1836—1908.
Campe (käm′pē), Joachim Heinrich. German writer and philanthropist....1746—1818.
Campeggio (käm-pĕd′jō), Lorenzo. Italian cardinal....1474—1539.
Camper (käm′pēr), Pieter. Dutch anatomist and naturalist....1722—1789.
Camphausen (kämp′hou′zĕn), Ludolf. Prussian statesman....1803—1890.
Camphausen, Wilhelm. German painter....1818—1885.
Camphuysen (kämp′hoi′zĕn), Dirk Rafelsz. Dutch landscape painter....1586—1627.
Campi (käm′pē), Giulio. Italian historical painter....1500?-1572.
Campistron, de (dē käɴ′pēs′trôɴ′), Jean Galbert. French dramatic poet....1656—1723.
Campoamor y Campoosorio, de (dā käm′pō-ä-mōr′ ē käm′pō-ō-sō′rē-ō), Ramón. Spanish poet....1817—1901.
Campomanes, de (dā käm′pō-mä′nās), Pedro Rodríguez, Count. Spanish statesman and political economist....1723—1802.
Camus (kȧ′mü′), Armand Gaston. French politician....1740—1804.
Canaletto (kä′nä-lĕt′tō), *or* **Canal** (kä-näl′), Antonio. Italian painter....1697—1768.
Canby (kăn′bĭ), Edward Richard Sprigg. American general....1819—1873.
Cancrin (kän-krēn′) Georg, Count. Russian statesman....1774—1845.
Candlish (kănd′lĭsh), Robert Smith. Scottish Free Church preacher....1806—1873.
Candolle, de (dē käɴ′dôl′), Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyramus. Swiss botanist.1806—1893.
Candolle, de, Augustin Pyramus. *Father of Alphonse.* Swiss botanist....1778—1841.
Canfield (kăn′fēld), James Hulme. American educator and librarian....1847—1909.
Canga-Argüelles (käŋ′gä-är-gwāl′yās), José. Spanish statesman....1770—1843.
Canisius (kä-nē′sē-ŭs), Petrus. *De Hondt.* Dutch Jesuit and theologian....1524—1597.
Canmore (kăn′mōr; 201). See Malcolm III.
Canning (kăn′ĭng), Charles John, Earl. Eng. statesman. Governor-general of India....1812—1862.
Canning, George. *Father of the preceding.* English statesman....1770—1827.
Canning, Stratford, Sir. See Stratford de Redcliffe.
Cannon (kăn′ŭn), Joseph G. American lawyer and politician. Speaker of the House of Representatives (1903-11)....1836 ——.
Cano (kä′nō), Alonso. *El Racionero.* Spanish painter....1601—1667.
Cano, del (dĕl kä′nō), Juan Sebastián. Spanish navigator. First circumnavigator of the world. Commanded one of Magellan's ships....1460?-1526.
Canonicus (kȧ-nŏn′ĭ-kŭs). Narraganset chief....1565?-1647.
Canova (kä-nô′vä), Antonio. Italian sculptor....1757—1822.
Cánovas del Castillo (kä′nō-väs dĕl käs-tēl′yō), Antonio. Spanish statesman and author....1828—1897.
Canrobert (käɴ′rō′bâr′), François Certain. French marshal....1809—1895.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Born. Died.

Cantacuzenus (kăn′tȧ-kū-zē′nŭs), John. Emperor of Constantinople (1341–1354) and historian ... ? —1383?
Cantarini (fōn kăn′tä-rē′nē), Simone. Called *il Pesarese* or *Simone da Pesaro*. Italian painter ... 1612—1648.
Cantemir, *or* **Kantemir** (kän′tyĕ-mēr′), Antiokh, Prince. *Son of Demetrius.* Russian ambassador and satirical poet ... 1708—1744.
Cantemir, Demetrius. Roumanian historian and Orientalist ... 1673—1723.
Canterzani (kän′tĕr-dzä′nē), Sebastiano. Italian mathematician ... 1734—1819.
Cantù (kän-tōō′), Cesare. Italian historian ... 1807—1895.
Canute (kȧ-nūt′), **Cnut** (k′nōōt), *or* **Knut** (k′nōōt). King of England (1017–35) and Denmark ... 994?—1035.
Capefigue (kȧp′fēg′), Jean Baptiste Honoré Raymond. French historian ... 1802—1872.
Capel (kăp′ĕl), Arthur. Earl of Essex. Lord lieutenant of Ireland ... 1631—1683.
Capel, Thomas John, Monsignor. English Catholic prelate ... 1836—1911.
Capell (kā′pĕl ; kăp′ĕl), Edward. English commentator on Shakespeare ... 1713—1781.
Capello (kä-pĕl′lō), *or* **Cappello**, Bianca. Grand duchess of Tuscany, and wife of Francesco de' Medici ... 1548?-1587.
Capet (kā′pĕt ; kăp′ĕt ; *Fr. pron.* kȧ′pĕ′), Hugh. King of France (987–996). 940? - 996.
Capistrano, di (dē kä′pēs-trä′nō), Giovanni. It. monk, preacher, and writer .. 1386—1456.
Capito (kä′pē-tō), Wolfgang Fabricius. German reformer and scholar ... 1478—1541.
Capmany y Monpalau, de (dā käp-mä′nē ē mōn′pä-lä′ōō), Antonio. Spanish philologist and historian ... 1742—1813.
Capo d' Istria (kä′pō dēs′trē-ä), *or* **Capodistrias** (kä′pŏ-dēs′trē-äs), Giovanni (Joannes, or John) Anton, Count. President of Greece (1828–31) ... 1776—1831.
Cappello (käp-pĕl′lō), Bernardo. Italian poet ... 1510?—1565.
Capperonnier (kȧp′rō′nyā′), Claude. French linguist and critic ... 1671—1744.
Capponi (käp-pō′nē), Gino, Marquis. Italian historian and politician ... 1792—1876.
Capranica (kä-prä′nē-kä) Luigi, Marquis. Italian poet and romancer ... 1821—1891.
Caprara (kä-prä′rä), Giovanni Battista. Italian cardinal ... 1733—1810.
Caprivi de Caprara de Montecuculi, von (fōn kä-prē′vē dā kä-prä′rä dā mōn′tā-kōō′kōō-lē), Georg Leo, Count. German soldier, and imperial chancellor (1890–94) ... 1831—1899.
Capus (kȧ′pü′), Alfred. French journalist and dramatist ... 1858 ——.
Caracalla (kăr′ȧ-kăl′ȧ). *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Bassianus.* Emperor of Rome (211–217) ... 188— 217.
Caraccioli (kä-rät′chō-lē), Francesco, Prince. Neapolitan admiral ... 1748?-1799.
Caractacus (kȧ-răk′tȧ-kŭs). (*Celtic* **Caradoc** (kăr′ȧ-dŏk).) Ancient British king ... fl. 50.
Carafa (kä-rä′fä), Michele. Neapolitan composer ... 1785—1872.
Caraglio (kä-räl′yō), Giovanni Jacopo. Italian engraver ... ab. 1500–ab. 1570.
Caravaggio (kä′rä-väd′jō). See Caldara, Polidoro.
Caravaggio, da (dä), Michelangelo Amerighi. Italian painter ... 1569—1609.
Cardano (kär-dä′nō), Geronimo *or* Girolamo. (*Eng.* **Jerome Cardan** (kär′dăn).) Italian physician and mathematician ... 1501—1576.
Cardigan (kär′dĭ-găn), James Thomas Brudenel, seventh Earl of. Brit. gen. 1797—1868.
Carducci (kär-dōōt′chē), *or* **Carducho** (kär-dōō′chō), Bartolommeo. Florentine painter in Spain ... 1560—1608.
Carducci, Giosuè. Italian poet and man of letters ... 1836—1907.
Carducci, Vincenzo. *Brother of Bartolommeo.* Italian painter in Spain ... 1568—1638.
Cardwell (kärd′wĕl), Edward, Viscount. English hist. and antiquarian ... 1813—1886.
Carême (kȧ′rĕm′), Marie Antoine. French cook ... 1784—1833.
Carew (kȧ-rōō′ ; kā′rĭ), Thomas. English poet and courtier ... 1598?—1639?
Carey (kā′rĭ; 115), Henry Charles. American political economist ... 1793—1879.
Carey, Matthew. *Father of Henry C.* American publisher and author ... 1760—1839.
Carey, Rosa Nouchette. English novelist ... 1840—1909.
Carlén (kär-lān′), Emilia (born Smith) Flygare. Swedish novelist ... 1807—1892.
Carleton (kärl′tŭn). See Coffin, Charles Carleton.
Carleton, Guy, first Baron Dorchester. British general ... 1724—1808.
Carleton, Will. American verse writer ... 1845—1912.
Carleton, William. Irish novelist ... 1794—1869.
Carli, *or* **Carli-Rubbi** (kär′lē-rōōb′bē), Giovanni Rinaldo, Count. Italian antiquary and author ... 1720—1795.
Carlisle (kär-līl′), seventh Earl of. See Howard, George William Frederick.
Carlisle, John Griffin. American lawyer, member of Congress (speaker, 1883–89), senator (1890–93), sec. of treas. (1893–97) ... 1835—1910.
Carlos (kär′lŏs) **I.** King of Portugal (1889–1908). Assassinated ... 1863—1908.
Carlos, Don. (Carlos María José Isidoro de Bourbon.) Infante of Spain, and pretender to the crown ... 1788—1855.
Carlos, Don, Duke of Madrid. (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro Josef Francisco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Rafael.) Claimant of the Spanish throne ... 1848—1909.
Carlotta (kär-lŏt′ȧ). See Charlotte, ex-Empress of Mexico.
Carlstadt (kärl′shtät), Andreas Rudolph. German reformer ... 1480—1541.
Carlyle (kär-līl′), Thomas. Scottish essayist and historian ... 1795—1881.
Carmagnola, di (dē kär′män-yō′lä), Francesco Bussone, Count. It. general .. 1390?—1432.
Carman (kär′măn), (William) Bliss. Canadian poet ... 1861 ——.
Carmen Sylva (kär′mĕn sĭl′vȧ). Pseud. of Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania.
Carmontelle (kär′mōn′tĕl′), Louis Carrogis. French dramatic writer ... 1717—1806.
Carnarvon (kär-när′vŭn), Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, fourth Earl of. English statesman ... 1831—1890.
Carneades (kär-nē′ȧ-dēz). Greek orator and philosopher ... B. C. 213— 129.
Carnegie (kär-nĕg′ĭ), Andrew. Scottish-Am. steel mfr. and philanthropist .. 1837—1919.
Carnochan (kär′nŏk-ăn), John Murray. American surgeon ... 1817—1887.
Carnot (kär′nō′), Lazare Hippolyte. *Son of L. N. M.* Fr. politician and writer. 1801—1888.
Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite. *Le Grand Carnot.* French general and statesman ... 1753—1823.
Carnot, Marie François Sadi. *Son of L. H.* President of France (1887–94) .. 1837—1894.
Carnot, Nicolas Léonard Sadi. *Son of Lazare Nicolas Marguerite.* French physicist. [*Thermodynamics.*] ... 1796—1832.
Caro (kȧ′rō′), Elme Marie. French philosopher ... 1826—1887.
Caro (kä′rō), Miguel Antonio. Colombian author ... 1843 ——.
Carol (kä′rōl) **I.** See Charles I., of Roumania.
Caroline Amelia Elizabeth. Queen of England. Wife of George IV ... 1768—1821.
Carolus Duran. See Duran, Carolus.
Caron, *or* **Carron** (kȧ′rôɴ′), François French director-general in India ... ? —1674.
Caron, René Édouard. Canadian statesman ... 1800—1876.
Carpaccio (kär-pät′chō), Vittore. Italian painter ... ab. 1450–ab. 1522.
Carpani (kär-pä′nē), Giuseppe. Italian dramatic poet ... 1752—1825.
Carpeaux (kär′pō′), Jean Baptiste. French sculptor ... 1827—1875.
Carpenter (kär′pĕn-tẽr), Lant. Eng. Unit. divine, educator, and writer ... 1780—1840.
Carpenter, William Benjamin. *Son of preceding.* English physiologist ... 1813—1885.
Carpenter, William Boyd. Bishop of Ripon (1884–1911). English author ... 1841—1918.
Carpenter, William Henry. American Germanic philologist ... 1853 ——.
Carpi, da (dä kär′pē), Ugo. Italian engraver ... ab. 1455—1523.
Carpini (kär-pē′nē), Giovanni Piano. Italian traveler in Tatary ... fl. 1245.
Carpzov (kärp′tsōf), Benedict. German jurist and author ... 1595—1666.
Carracci (kär-rät′chē), Agostino. Bolognese painter ... 1557—1602.
Carracci, Annibale. *Brother of Agostino.* Bolognese painter ... 1560—1609.
Carracci, Lodovico. Founder of the Bolognese school of painting ... 1555—1619.
Carranza y Miranda, de (dā kär-rän′thä ē mē-rän′dä), Bartolomé. Archbishop of Toledo, and writer ... 1503—1576.
Carrara, da (dä kär-rä′rä), Jacopo. Lord of Padua ... ? —1324.
Carré (kȧ′rā′), Michel. French playwright ... 1819—1872.
Carrel (kȧ′rĕl′), Nicolas Armand. French political writer ... 1800—1836.
Carreño (kär-rān′yō), Teresa. *Mme. Arturo Tagliapietra.* Venezuelan pianist. 1853—1917.
Carreño de Miranda (dā mē-rän′dä), Juan, Don. Spanish historical painter. 1614—1685.
Carrera (kär-rā′rä), Rafael. President of Guatemala (1844–48, '54–65) ... 1814—1865.
Carrier (kȧr′yā′), Jean Baptiste. French demagogue ... 1756—1794.
Carrière (kȧr′yâr′), Eugène Anatole. French painter ... 1849—1906.

Born. Died.

Carriere (kär′yâr), Moritz. German philosophical writer ... 1817—1895.
Carroll (kăr′ŭl), Charles, of Carrollton. American patriot. Last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence ... 1737—1832.
Carroll, Lewis. Pseudonym of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson.
Carron (kȧ-rôɴ′), Gui Toussaint Julien. French priest and writer ... 1760—1821.
Carrucci (kä-rōōt′chē), Jacopo. See Pontormo, da.
Carruthers (kȧ-rŭth′ẽrz), Joseph Hector McNeil, Sir. Australian statesman ... 1857 ——.
Carson (kär′sŭn), Christopher. *Kit Carson.* American frontiersman ... 1809—1868.
Carstares, *or* **Carstairs** (kär′stârz), William. Scottish statesman and divine. 1649—1715.
Carstens (kär′stĕns), Asmus Jakob. Danish historical painter ... 1754—1798.
Carter (kär′tẽr), Elizabeth, Miss. English poet and translator ... 1717—1806.
Carter, Henry. See Leslie, Frank.
Carteret (kär′tẽr-ĕt), John, Earl Granville. English statesman ... 1690—1763.
Cartier (kär′tyā′), George Étienne, Sir. Canadian statesman ... 1814—1873.
Cartier, Jacques. French navigator and explorer ... 1494—aft. 1552.
Cartouche (kär′tōōsh′), Louis Dominique. French bandit ... 1693—1721.
Cartwright (kärt′rīt), Edmund. English inventor and writer ... 1743—1823.
Cartwright, John. *Brother of Edmund.* English political reformer ... 1740—1824.
Cartwright, Peter. American Methodist preacher ... 1785—1872.
Cartwright, Thomas. English Puritan leader ... 1535—1603.
Carus (kä′rōōs), Julius Victor. German zoölogist ... 1823—1903.
Carus, Paul. German philosophic author and editor in America ... 1852—1919.
Caruso (kä-rōō′zō), Enrico. Italian operatic tenor ... 1874—1921.
Carvajal, de (dā kär′vä-häl′ ; 239), Francisco. Spanish soldier in Peru ... 1464?-1548.
Carver (kär′vẽr), John. First governor of Plymouth colony ... 1575?-1621.
Carver, Jonathan. American traveler ... 1732—1780.
Cary (kā′rĭ), Alice. American poet ... 1820—1871.
Cary, Henry Francis. Eng. clergyman, and translator (esp. of Dante) ... 1772—1844.
Cary, Phœbe. *Sister of Alice.* American poet ... 1824—1871.
Casa, della (dĕl′lä kä′sä), Giovanni. Italian prelate and poet ... 1503—1556.
Casabianca (kä′zä-byän′kä), Louis. French naval officer ... 1755?-1798.
Casanova de Seingalt (kä′sä-nô′vä dā sĭn′gält), Giovanni Jacopo. Italian adventurer ... 1725—1798.
Casas, de las (dā läs kä′säs), Bartolomé. Spanish missionary ... 1474—1566.
Casaubon (kȧ-sô′bŭn ; *F. pron.* kȧ′zō′bôɴ′), Isaac. (*Lat* **Casaubo′nus.**) French critic and commentator ... 1559—1614.
Case (kās), Thomas. English educator and historical and philosophical writer ? ——.
Cases (kȧz). See Las Cases, de.
Casgrain (kȧs′grăɴ′), Henri Raymond, Abbé. French-Canadian author ... 1831—1904.
Casimir (kăs′ĭ-mẽr) **I.** *The Pacific.* King of Poland (1040–58) ... ? —1058.
Casimir III. *The Great.* King of Poland (1333–70) ... 1309—1370.
Casimir-Perier (kȧ′zē′mēr′-pā′ryā′), Auguste Casimir Victor Laurent. *Son of Casimir Perier.* French statesman ... 1811—1876.
Casimir-Perier, Jean Paul Pierre. *Son of preceding.* French statesman, and president (1894–95) ... 1847—1907.
Caspari (käs-pä′rē), Karl Paul. German theologian ... 1814—1892.
Cass (kăs), Lewis. American statesman ... 1782—1866.
Cassagnac, de (dē kȧ′sȧ′nyȧk′), Bernard Adolphe Granier. French publicist and journalist ... 1808—1880.
Cassagnac, de, Paul Granier. *Son of the preceding.* French journalist ... 1843—1904.
Cassatt (kȧ-săt′), Mary. American painter ... 1845? ——.
Cassin (kăs′ĭn), John. American ornithologist ... 1813—1869.
Cassini (käs-sē′nē ; *F. pron.* kȧ′sē′nē′), César François. Called *Cassini de Thury. Son of Jacques.* French astronomer and topographer ... 1714—1784.
Cassini, Giovanni Domenico. Italian astronomer at observatory of Paris ... 1625—1712.
Cassini, Jacques. *Son of Giovanni Domenico.* French astronomer ... 1677—1756.
Cassius (kăs′ē-ōōs), Andreas. German chemist. [*Purple of Cassius.*] ... ? —1673.
Cassius Longinus (kăsh′ĭ-ŭs lŏn-jī′nŭs), Caius. Roman politician ... B. C. 42.
Castagno, del (dĕl käs-tän′yō), Andrea. Florentine historical painter ... 1390—1457.
Castalion (kȧs′tȧ′lē′ôɴ′), *properly* **Chatillon** (shȧ′tē′yôɴ′), Sébastien. French Protestant theologian ... 1515—1563.
Castaños y Aragoni, de (dā käs-tän′yōs ē ä′rä-gō′nē), Francisco Xavier, Duke of Bailén. Spanish general ... 1756—1852.
Castelar (käs′tā-lär′), Emilio. Spanish statesman and man of letters ... 1832—1899.
Castell (kȧs′tĕl ; kăs-tĕl′), Edmund. English Orientalist ... 1606—1685.
Castellane, de (dē kȧs′tĕ′lȧn′), Esprit Victor Élisabeth Boniface, Count. Marshal of France ... 1788—1862.
Castelli (käs-tĕl′lē), Ignaz Franz. Austrian dramatist and poet ... 1781—1862.
Castello (käs-tĕl′lō), Giovanni Battista. *Il Bergamasco.* Italian painter ... 1500?—1569.
Castelnau (kȧs′tĕl′nō′), Michel de, Sieur de Mauvissière. Fr. diplomatist ... 1520?—1592.
Castelnuovo (käs′tĕl-nwô′vō), Enrico. Italian romancer ... 1839 ——.
Casti (käs′tē), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet ... 1721—1803.
Castiglione (käs′tēl-yō′nā), Baldassare, Count. Italian statesman and author. [*Libro del Cortegiano.*] ... 1478—1529.
Castiglione, Carlo Ottavio, Count. Italian linguist and antiquary ... 1784—1849.
Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto. *Il Grechetto.* Italian painter and etcher 1616—1670.
Castilho, de (dā käs-tēl′yō), Antonio Feliciano. Portuguese poet ... 1800—1875.
Castilla (käs-tēl′yä), Ramón, Don. President of Peru (1845–51) ... 1797—1867.
Castille (kȧs′tē′y′), Charles Hippolyte. French writer ... 1820—1886.
Castle (kȧs′′l), Egerton. English novelist (often with his sister, Agnes) ... 1858—1920.
Castlereagh (kȧs′′l-rā′ ; kȧs′′l-rā), Robert Stewart, Viscount. Second Marquis of Londonderry. British statesman ... 1769—1822.
Castrén (käs-trān′), Matthias Alexander. Finnish philologist ... 1813—1852.
Castro (käs′trō), Cipriano. Venezuelan soldier, and president (1900—deposed 1909) ... 1860 ——.
Castro, de, Inés. Spanish wife of the crown prince Dom Pedro of Portugal. Assassinated ... 1320?-1355.
Castro, de, João. Portuguese general and navigator ... 1500—1548.
Castro, de, Vaca. Spanish magistrate, and governor of Peru ... ? —1558.
Castro y Bellvis, de (dā käs′trō ē bĕl′vēs), Guillén. Spanish dramatist ... 1569—1631.
Castruccio-Castracani degli Antelminelli (käs-trōōt′chō-käs′trä-kä′nē däl′yē än-tĕl′mē-nĕl′lē). Italian soldier and Ghibelline leader ... 1281—1328.
Catalani (kä′tä-lä′nē), Angelica. Italian operatic soprano ... 1779—1849.
Catesby (kāts′bĭ), Mark. English naturalist ... 1679?-1749.
Catharine. See Catherine.
Cathcart (kăth′kärt), George, Sir. *Son of Wm. Schaw.* English general ... 1794—1854.
Cathcart, William Schaw, first Earl. English diplomatist ... 1755—1843.
Cathelineau (kȧt′lē′nō′), Jacques. Vendean general ... 1759—1793.
Catherine (kăth′ẽr-ĭn), Saint, of Alexandria ... ? — 307.
Catherine, Saint, of Siena. It. mystic and ascetic of the Dominican Order .. 1347—1380.
Catherine of Aragon. Queen of England. First wife of Henry VIII ... 1485—1536.
Catherine I. Empress of Russia. Wife of Peter the Great ... ? —1727.
Catherine II. *The Great.* Empress of Russia. Wife of Peter III ... 1729—1796.
Catherine de' Medici (dā mä′dē-chē). Queen of Henry II. of France ... 1519—1589.
Catherwood (kăth′ẽr-wŏŏd), Mary Hartwell. American novelist ... 1847—1902.
Catiline (kăt′ĭ-līn). *Lucius Sergius Catilina.* Roman conspirator ... B. C. 108?- 62.
Catinat de la Fauconnerie, de (dē kȧ′tē′nȧ′ dē lȧ fō′kôn′rē′), Nicolas. French general ... 1637—1712.
Catlin (kăt′lĭn), George. American artist and traveler. [*Indians.*] ... 1796—1872.
Cato (kā′tō), Marcus Porcius. *The Elder.* Roman patriot ... B. C. 234— 149.
Cato, Marcus Porcius. *The Younger.* Roman philosopher and patriot .. B. C. 95— 46.
Cats (käts), Jakob. Dutch statesman and poet ... 1577—1660.
Cattell (kă-tĕl′), James McKeen. American psychologist ... 1860 ——.
Cattermole (kăt′ẽr-mōl), George. English painter ... 1800—1868.
Catullus (kȧ-tŭl′ŭs), Caius Valerius. Roman poet ... B. C. 87— 54.
Catulus (kăt′ū-lŭs), Quintus Lutatius. Roman general and scholar ... B. C. 152— 87.
Cauchon (kō′shôɴ′), Pierre. Bishop of Beauvais. Judge of Jeanne d'Arc. ? —1443.
Cauchy (kō′shē′), Augustin Louis. French mathematician ... 1789—1857.

Born. Died.

Caulaincourt, de (dĕ kō′lăɴ′kōōr′), Armand Augustin Louis. French officer and diplomatist.......1772—1827.

Caumont, de (dĕ kō′mōɴ′), Arcisse. French antiquary.......1802—1873.

Caus, de (dĕ kō′), Salomon. French engineer.......1576—1626.

Caussin de Perceval (kō′săɴ′ dĕ pĕr′s′-väl′), Armand Pierre. French Orientalist.......1795—1871.

Cavaignac (kȧ′vĕn′yȧk′), Éléonore Louis Godefroy. French journalist......1801—1845.

Cavaignac, Jean Baptiste. *Father of É. L. G.* French revolutionist.......1762—1829.

Cavaignac, Louis Eugène. *Brother of É. L. G.* French general.......1802—1857.

Cavalcanti (kä′väl-kän′tē), Guido. Italian poet. Friend of Dante.......? —1300.

Cavalcaselle (kä′val-kä-sĕl′lä), Giovanni Battista. Italian art historian....1820—1897.

Cavalier (kȧ′vȧ′lyā′), Jean. Leader of the Camisards.......1679?-1740.

Cavalieri (kä′vä-lyâ′rē), Francesco Bonaventura. Ital. mathematician.......1598?-1647.

Cavalli (kä-väl′lē), Pietro Francesco. Italian composer.......1599?-1676.

Cavallo (kä-väl′lō), Tiberio. Italian natural philosopher in London.......1749—1809.

Cavallotti (kä′väl-lōt′tē), Felice Carlo Emanuele. Italian poet, dramatist, and politician.......1842—1898.

Cave (kāv), Edward. Eng. printer. Founded "The Gentleman's Magazine".1691—1754.

Cavelier (kȧ′vĕ-lyā′), Pierre Jules. French sculptor.......1814—1894.

Cavendish (kăv′ĕn-dĭsh), Henry. Eng. chemist and natural philosopher....1731—1810.

Cavendish, *or* **Can′dish,** Thomas. English navigator.......1555?-1592.

Cavendish. Pseudonym of Henry Jones.

Caventou (kȧ′väɴ′tōō′), Joseph Bienaimé. French chemist.......1795—1877.

Cavour, di (dē kȧ′vōōr′), Camillo Benso, Count. Italian statesman.......1810—1861.

Cawein (kä-wīn′), Madison Julius. American poet.......1865—1914.

Caxton (kăks′tŭn), William. Earliest English printer.......1422?-1491.

Cayley (kā′lĭ), Arthur. English mathematician.......1821—1895.

Cayley, George, Sir. English philosopher.......1773—1857.

Caylus, de (dĕ kĕ′lüs′), Anne Claude Philippe de Tubières, Count. French antiquary and writer.......1692—1765.

Caylus, de, Marthe Marguerite de Vilette de Murçay, Marquise. *Mother of preceding.* French woman of fashion.......1673—1729.

Cazalès, de (dĕ kȧ′zȧ′lĕs′), Jacques Antoine Marie. French politician......1758—1805.

Ceán-Bermúdez (thā-än′-bĕr-mōō′thāth; 146, 268), Juan Agustin. Spanish writer on art.......1749—1829.

Cecchetti (chĕk-kĕt′tē), Bartolommeo. Italian historian.......1838—1889.

Cecchi (chĕk′kē), Giovanni Maria. Italian comic poet and lawyer.......1517—1587.

Cecco d' Ascoli (chĕk′kō däs′kō-lē). *Francesco Stabili.* Italian physician, astrologer, mechanician, and poet.......1257—1327.

Cecconi (chĕk-kō′nē), Giovanni. Italian military writer.......1833 ——.

Čech (chĕĸ), Svatopluk. Bohemian author and poet.......1846—1908.

Cecil (sĕs′ĭl; sĭs′ĭl), William. See Burghley, William Cecil, Baron.

Cecil, Robert, Earl of Salisbury. English statesman.......1563?-1612.

Cecilia (sē-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ), Saint. Roman martyr, and patroness of music. [*St. Cecilia's Day, Nov. 22.*].......? —ab. 180.

Ceillier (sĕl′yā′), Rémi. French theologian.......1688—1761.

Čelakovský (chĕ′lä-kōf-skē), František Ladislav. Bohemian poet.......1799—1852.

Celesia (chā-lē′zē-ä), Emmanuele. Italian historian.......1821—1889.

Céleste, *or* **Céleste-Elliott** (sā′lĕst′ ĕl′ĭ-ŭt), Marie. English-French dancer and actress.......1814?-1882.

Celestine (sĕl′ĕs-tīn) **I.** Pope (423-432). Successor to Boniface I.......? — 432.

Celestine V., Saint. *Pietro di Murrone* or *Morone.* Pope (1294).......1215—1296.

Cellini (chĕl-lē′nē), Benvenuto. Italian artist in metal and author.......1500—1571.

Celsius (sĕl′sĭ-ŭs), Anders. Swedish astronomer.......1701—1744.

Celsius, Olaf. Swedish botanist and Orientalist.......1670—1756.

Celsus (sĕl′sŭs). Roman philosopher. Antichristian writer.......fl. 2d c.

Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius. Roman medical writer.......fl. 1st c.

Celtes (tsĕl′tās). True name *Konrad Pickel.* German poet.......1459—1508.

Cenci (chĕn′chē), Beatrice (bā′ä-trē′chä). *La belle Parricide.* Roman girl, famous for her beauty and tragic fate.......1577—1599.

Centlivre (sĕnt-lĭv′ĕr; -lē′vĕr), Susannah, Mrs. Eng. playwright and actress...1667?-1723.

Cerda, de la (dā lä thĕr′dä), Juan Luis. Spanish Jesuit and critic.......1562?-1643.

Cerinthus (sē-rĭn′thŭs). Syrian heresiarch. Founder of Cerinthians.......fl. 1st c.

Cervantes Saavedra, de (thĕr-vän′tās sä′ä-vā′drä; *Eng.* sēr-văn′tēz), Miguel. Spanish novelist. [*Don Quixote.*].......1547—1616.

Cervera y Topete (thĕr-vā′rä ē tō-pā′tā), Pascual. Count of Jerez. Marquis of Santa Ana. Spanish admiral.......1839—1909.

Cervolle, *or* **Cervole, de** (dĕ sĕr′vōl′), Arnaud. *The Archpriest.* French freebooter.......1300?-1366.

Cesalpino (chā′zäl-pē′nō), Andrea. (*Lat.* **Cæsalpi′nus.**) Italian physician, physiologist, and botanist.......1519—1603.

Cesari (chā′zä-rē), Giuseppe. *Il Cavaliere d' Arpino.* Ital. hist. painter...1570?-1640.

Cesarotti (chā′zä-rōt′tē), Melchiore. Italian poet.......1730—1808.

Cesnola, di (dē chĕs′nō-lä), Luigi Palma, Count. Italian-American archæologist.......1832—1904.

Céspedes, de (dā sās′pā-thās; 146), Carlos Manuel. President of the revolutionary republic of Cuba (1869-74).......1819—1874.

Cetewayo, Cetywayo (sĕt′ĭ-wä′yō), *or* **Ketchwayo** (kĕch-wä′yō; *the first element of this name in the native pron. is said to be a click (see 4th* click, 3, *in the Vocab.), the second part being* hwä′yō). Zulu king.......? —1884.

Chabannes, de (dĕ shȧ′băn′), Antoine, Comte de Dammartin. Fr. general..1411—1488.

Chabas (shȧ′bȧs′), François Joseph. French Egyptologist.......1817—1882.

Chabert, de (dĕ shȧ′bȧr′), Joseph Bernard, Marquis. French navigator, astronomer, and geographer.......1723—1805.

Chabot (shȧ′bō′), François. French revolutionist.......1759—1794.

Chabot, de (dĕ shȧ′bō′), Philippe, Comte de Charny. Admiral of France....1480?-1543.

Chabrillan, de (dĕ shȧ′brē′yäɴ′), Céleste Vénard, Countess. *Mogador.* French dancer, circus rider, and authoress.......1824—1909.

Chabrol de Volvic (shȧ′brōl′ dĕ vōl′vēk′), Gilbert Joseph Gaspard, Count. French civil officer, politician, and writer.......1773—1843.

Chadbourne (chăd′bŭrn), Paul Ansel. American educationist.......1823—1883.

Chadwick (chăd′wĭk), Edwin, Sir. English social economist.......1800—1890.

Chadwick, George Whitefield. American composer.......1854 ——.

Chaffee (chăf′ē), Adna Romanza. American general [*Span.-Am. war.*]...1842—1914.

Chaillé-Long (shä′yā′-lông′), Charles. American explorer and writer.......1842—1917.

Challemel-Lacour (shȧl′mĕl′-lȧ′kōōr′), Paul Armand. Fr. statesman......1827—1896.

Challoner (chăl′ŏn-ĕr), Richard. English Rom. Cath. divine and author.......1691—1781.

Chalmers (chä′mĕrz; chŏ′mĕrz), Alexander. British editor and misc. writer. [*General Biographical Dictionary.*].......1759—1834.

Chalmers, George. Scottish antiquary and biographer.......1742—1825.

Chalmers, Thomas. Scottish divine and author.......1780—1847.

Chamberlain (chām′bĕr-lĭn), Basil Hall. Eng. educator and author in Japan.1850 ——.

Chamberlain, J. Austen. *Son of Joseph.* English politician.......1863 ——.

Chamberlain, Joseph. English statesman.......1836—1914.

Chamberlin (chām′bĕr-lĭn), Thomas Chrowder. American geologist.......1843 ——.

Chambers (chām′bĕrz), Charles Haddon. Australian and English dramatist 1860—1921.

Chambers, Robert. Scottish writer and publisher.......1802—1871.

Chambers, Robert William. American author and artist.......1865 ——.

Chambers, William. *Brother of Robert.* Scottish editor and publisher......1800—1883.

Chambord, de (dĕ shäɴ′bōr′), Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné, d'Artois, Comte, Duc de Bordeaux. Head of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty.......1820—1883.

Chamfort, *or* **Champfort** (shäɴ′fōr′), Sébastien Roch Nicolas. French epigrammatist and littérateur. [*Pensées, Maximes, et Anecdotes.*].......1741—1794.

Chamillard (shȧ′mē′yȧr′), Michel. Marquis de Cany-Courcelles. French minister of state.......1651—1721.

Chaminade-Carbonel (shȧ′mē′nȧd′-kȧr′bō′nĕl′), Cécile Louise Stéphanie. French composer and pianist.......1861 ——.

Chamisso, von (fōn shä′mĭ-sō; *commonly* shȧ-mĭs′ō), Adelbert. Ger. poet.1781—1838.

Chamousset, de (dĕ shȧ′mōō′sĕ′), Claude Humbert Piarron, Chevalier. French philanthropist.......1717—1773.

Champagny, de (dĕ shäɴ′pȧ′nyē′), Jean Baptiste Nompère, Duc de Cadore. French statesman and author.......1756—1834.

Champaigne, de (dĕ shäɴ′pâɴ′y′), Philippe. Flemish painter in Paris......1602—1674.

Champe (chămp), John. American Revolutionary soldier.......1752?-1798?

Champeaux, de (dĕ shäɴ′pō′), Guillaume. Bishop of Châlons.......? —1121.

Champfleury (shäɴ′flû′rē′). Real name *Jules Fleury-Husson.* French novelist and miscellaneous writer.......1821—1889.

Championnet (shäɴ′pyō′nĕ′), Jean Étienne. French general.......1762—1800.

Champlain, de (dĕ shăm′plān′; *F. pron.* dĕ shäɴ′plăɴ′), Samuel. French explorer, and founder and governor of Canada.......1567—1635.

Champmeslé (shäɴ′mā′lā′), Marie, born Desmares. French actress.......1642?-1698.

Champollion (shäɴ′pôl′yōɴ′), Jean François. *Brother of Jean Jacques Champollion-Figeac.* French Egyptologist.......1790—1832.

Champollion-Figeac (-fē′zhȧk′), Jean Jacques. French archæologist......1778—1867.

Chandos (chăn′dŏs), John, Sir. English military commander.......? —1370.

Changarnier (shäɴ′gär′nyā′), Nicolas Anne Théodule. French general.....1793—1877.

Channing (chăn′ĭng), William Ellery. American Unit. divine and writer...1780—1842.

Channing, William Ellery. *Nephew of preceding.* Am. poet and misc. writer.1818—1901.

Chantal, de (dĕ shäɴ′tȧl′), Jeanne Françoise Frémiot, Baroness. French devotee. [*Order of the Visitation.*].......1572—1641.

Chantrey (chăn′trĭ), Francis Legatt, Sir. English sculptor.......1781—1841.

Chanzy (shäɴ′zē′), Antoine Eugène Alfred. French general.......1823—1883.

Chapelain (shȧ′plăɴ′), Jean. French poet and critic.......1595—1674.

Chapin (chā′pĭn), Edwin Hubbell. Amer. Universalist divine and orator......1814—1880.

Chapman (chăp′măn), George. Eng. dramatic poet and trans. of Homer....1559?-1634.

Chapone (shȧ-pōn′), Hester, born Mulso. English essayist.......1727—1801.

Chappe (shȧp), Claude. French inventor of an ocular telegraph.......1763—1805.

Chaptal (shȧp′tȧl′), Jean Antoine, Comte de Chanteloupe. French chemist and statesman.......1756—1832.

Charcot (shȧr′kō′), Jean Martin. French neurologist.......1825—1893.

Chardin (shȧr′dăɴ′), Jean (Sir John). French merchant and traveler.......1643—1713.

Chardon de la Rochette (shȧr′dōɴ′ dĕ lȧ rō′shĕt′), Simon. French philologist and Hellenist.......1753—1814.

Charette de la Contrie (shȧ′rĕt′ dĕ lȧ kôɴ′trē′), François Athanase. Vendean royalist.......1763—1796.

Charlemagne (shär′lē-mān; *F. pron.* shȧr′lĕ-män′y′), **Charles the Great,** *or* **Charles I.** *Son of Pepin the Short.* Emperor of the West (800-814), and king of the Franks (768-814).......742— 814.

Charles I. *Charles Stuart.* King of England (1625-49). Executed.......1600—1649.

Charles II. *Son of Charles I.* King of England (1660-85).......1630—1685.

Charles I. King of the Franks. See Charlemagne.

Charles I. *or* **II.** *The Bald.* King of France, as Charles I. (840-877). Emperor, as Charles II. (875-877).......823— 877.

Charles IV. *The Fair.* King of France (1322-28).......1294—1328.

Charles V. *The Wise.* King of France (1364-80).......1337—1380.

Charles VI. *The Mad* or *the Beloved.* King of France (1380-1422).......1368—1422.

Charles VII. *The Victorious.* King of France (1422-61).......1403—1461.

Charles IX. King of France (1560-74).......1550—1574.

Charles X. King of France (1824-30).......1757—1836.

Charles I. *or* **Charlemagne.** See Charlemagne.

Charles II. *or* **III.** *The Fat.* King of France, as Charles II. (885-88). Emperor, as Charles III. (881-88).......839— 888.

Charles IV. Holy Roman emperor, and king of Bohemia (1347-78).......1316—1378.

Charles V. Holy Roman emperor (1519-56), and king of Spain as Charles I. (1516-56).......1500—1558.

Charles VI. Holy Roman emperor (1711-40).......1685—1740.

Charles VII. *Karl Albrecht.* Holy Roman emperor (1742-45).......1697—1745.

Charles of Anjou. King of Naples and Sicily (1266-82).......1220?-1285.

Charles I. Karl Eitel Friedrich, Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. King of Roumania (1881-1914).......1839—1914.

Charles Albert. Carlo Alberto Amadeo. King of Sardinia.......1798—1849.

Charles I. King of Spain. See Charles V., emperor.

Charles II. King of Spain (1665-1700).......1661—1700.

Charles III. King of Spain (1759-88).......1716—1788.

Charles IV. King of Spain (1788-1808).......1748—1819.

Charles Emmanuel I. *The Great.* Duke of Savoy.......1562—1630.

Charles IX. King of Sweden (1604-11).......1550—1611.

Charles X. *Gustavus.* King of Sweden (1654-60).......1622—1660.

Charles XII. King of Sweden (1697-1718).......1682—1718.

Charles XIII. King of Sweden (1809-18).......1748—1818.

Charles XIV. John. See Bernadotte.

Charles XV. *Karl Ludwig Eugen.* King of Sweden and Norway (1859-72).1826—1872.

Charles, *or* **Karl,** Ludwig Johann Joseph. Archduke of Austria. Famous commander.......1771—1847.

Charles the Bold. Duke of Burgundy.......1433—1477.

Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir **Stuart.** *The Young Pretender.* English prince.......1720—1788.

Charles (chärlz), Elizabeth, born Rundle. English author.......1828—1896.

Charles (shȧrl), Jacques Alexandre César. French electrician.......1746—1823.

Charles Martel (*F. pron.* shȧrl mȧr′tĕl′). Frankish ruler. Grandfather of Charlemagne. Overthrew Saracens at Tours.......690?- 741.

Charlet (shȧr′lĕ′), Nicolas Toussaint. French painter and engraver.......1792—1845.

Charlevoix, de (dĕ shȧr′lĕ-vwä′), Pierre François Xavier. Jesuit missionary in America.......1682—1761.

Charlotte (shär′lŏt). Marie Charlotte Amélie Auguste Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine. Ex-Empress of Mexico. Wife of Maximilian.......1840 ——.

Charmes (shȧrm), Francis. French journalist, author, and politician.......1848—1916.

Charnay (shȧr′nĕ′), Claude Joseph Désiré. French traveler and author.......1828 ——.

Charnock (chär′nŏk), Stephen. English Puritan divine and author.......1628—1680.

Charost, de (dĕ shȧ′rō′), Armand Joseph de Béthune, Duke. French philanthropist.......1728—1800.

Charpentier (shȧr′päɴ′tyā′), Alexandre Louis Marie. French sculptor....1856—1909.

Charpentier, Gustave. French composer. [*Louise.*].......1860 ——.

Charras (shȧ′rȧs′), Jean Baptiste Adolphe. French military writer.......1810—1865.

Charrière, de (dĕ shȧ′ryâr′), Agnès Isabelle Emilie. *Abbé de Latour.* Swiss author.......1740—1805.

Charron (shȧ′rōɴ′), Pierre. French theologian and philosopher.......1541—1603.

Chartier (shȧr′tyā′), Alain. French poet and diplomatist.......1390?-1430?

Charton (shȧr′tōɴ′), Edouard Thomas. French journalist.......1807—1890.

Chartres, de (dĕ shȧr′tr′), Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand d'Orléans, Duke. French prince. Grandson of Louis Philippe.......1840—1910.

Chase (chās), Salmon Portland. American statesman.......1808—1873.

Chase, Samuel. American jurist and signer of Declaration of Independence..1741—1811.

Chasles (shäl), Michel. French geometer.......1793—1880.

Chasles, Victor Euphémion Philarète. French journalist.......1798—1873.

Chassepot (shȧs′pō′), Antoine Alphonse. French inventor.......1833—1905.

Chasteler, du (dü shȧ′t′-lā′), Jean Gabriel Joseph Albert, Marquis. Aust. gen.1763—1825.

Chastelet, du. See Du Chastelet.

Chastellux, de (dĕ shȧ′t′-lü′), François Jean, Marquis. French officer and writer, esp. of travels.......1734—1788.

Chateaubriand, de (dĕ shȧ′tō′brē′äɴ′), François René, Viscount. French author.......1768—1848.

Châtel, *or* **Chastel** (shȧ′tĕl′), Jean. French fanatic.......1575—1594.

Chatham (chăt′ăm), William Pitt, first Earl of. See Pitt, William.

Chatillon, de (shȧ′tē′yōɴ′), Auguste. French painter and sculptor.......1813—1881.

Chatillon, Sébastien. See Castalion.

Chatterton (chăt′ĕr-tŭn), Thomas. English boy poet.......1752—1770.

Born. Died.

Chaucer (chô′sẽr), Geoffrey. Father of English poetry..... 1340?–1400.

Chaudet (shō′dĕ′), Antoine Denis. French sculptor and painter..... 1763—1810.

Chaulieu, de (dẽ shō′lyû′), Guillaume Amfrye. French lyric poet..... 1639—1720.

Chaumette (shō′mĕt′), Pierre Gaspard. French revolutionist..... 1763—1794.

Chaumonot (shō′mō′nō′), Pierre Marie Joseph. French Jesuit and missionary in Canada..... 1611—1693.

Chauncey (chän′sĭ; chôn′sĭ), Isaac. American naval officer..... 1772—1840.

Chaussard (shō′sär′), Pierre Jean Baptiste. French historical writer..... 1766—1823.

Chaussée, de la (dẽ lȧ shō′sā′), Pierre Claude Nivelle. French dramatist..... 1692—1754.

Chauveau (shō′vō′), Pierre Joseph Olivier. Canadian statesman..... 1820—1890.

Chauveau-Lagarde (shō′vō′-lȧ′gȧrd′), Claude François. French advocate..... 1756—1841.

Chauvenet (shō′vẽ-nā′), William. American mathematician..... 1820—1870.

Chauvin (shō′văɴ′), Étienne. French Protestant refugee..... 1640?–1725.

Chaykovski (chī-kôf′skē). Var. of TSCHAIKOWSKY.

Chazelles, de (dẽ shȧ′zĕl′), Jean Mathieu. French hydrographer..... 1657—1710.

Cheever (chē′vẽr), Ezekiel. American teacher..... 1615—1708.

Cheever, George Barrell. American clergyman..... 1807—1890.

Cheke (chēk), John, Sir. English statesman and scholar..... 1514—1557.

Chekhov (chĕ′kôf), Anton Pavlovich. Russian story-writer and dramatist..... 1860—1904.

Chelmsford (chĕmz′fẽrd), Frederick Thesiger, Baron. Lord chancellor of Eng..... 1794—1878.

Chemnitz (kĕm′nĭts), Martin. German Protestant divine..... 1522—1586.

Chênedollé, de (dẽ shān′dŏ′lā′), Charles Julien Pioult. French poet..... 1769—1833.

Chenevix (chĕn′ē-vĭks), Richard. Irish chem., mineralogist, and playwright..... 1774—1830.

Chénier, de (dẽ shā′nyā′), André Marie. *Son of Louis.* French poet..... 1762—1794.

Chénier, de, Louis. French historian..... 1723—1796.

Chénier, de, Marie Joseph. *Son of Louis.* French poet and dramatist..... 1764—1811.

Cheops (kē′ŏps). *Khufu.* Egyptian king. Builder of the greatest pyramid, near Gizeh..... fl. ab. B. C. 3700.

Cherbuliez (shâr′bü′lyā′), Victor. French novelist and essayist..... 1829—1899.

Chéret (shā′rĕ′), Jules. French painter and designer. [*Posters.*]..... 1836 ——.

Chéri (shā′rē′), Rose Marie Cizos. French actress..... 1824—1861.

Cherif Pasha (shā′rēf′ pȧ-shä′). Egyptian statesman..... 1819—1887.

Chéron (shā′rôɴ′), Elisabeth Sophie. French poetess, writer, and painter..... 1648—1711.

Cherubini (kā′roo-bē′nē), Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatore. It. composer..... 1760—1842.

Chervin (shĕr′văɴ′), Nicolas. French physician..... 1783—1843.

Chéry (shā′rē′), Philippe. French historical painter..... 1759—1838.

Chesebro' (chēz′brō), Caroline. American author..... 1825—1873.

Cheselden (chĕs′ĕl-dĕn), William. English surgeon and writer..... 1688—1752.

Chesney (chĕs′nĭ), Charles Cornwallis. English military critic..... 1826—1876.

Chesney, Francis Rawdon. British explorer in the East..... 1789—1872.

Chesterfield (chĕs′tẽr-fēld), Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of. [*Letters.*]..... 1694—1773.

Chesterton (chĕs′tẽr-tŭn), Gilbert Keith. English essayist and critic..... 1874 ——.

Chevalier (shẽ-vȧ′lyā′), Albert. English comedian and entertainer..... 1861 ——.

Chevalier, Michel. French economist..... 1806—1879.

Chevalier, Sulpice Guillaume. See GAVARNI.

Cheverus, de (dẽ shẽ-v′-rüs′), Jean Louis Anne Madeleine Lefebvre. French cardinal and philanthropist..... 1768—1836.

Cheves (chēvz), Langdon. American statesman..... 1776—1857.

Chevreul (shẽ-vrûl′), Michel Eugène. French chemist..... 1786—1889.

Chevreuse, de (dẽ shẽ-vrûz′), Marie de Rohan Montbazon, Duchess. French beauty and intriguer..... 1600—1679.

Cheyne (chān; chīn), George. Scottish physician and mathematician..... 1671—1743.

Cheyne (chā′nē), Thomas Kelly. English clergyman and Biblical critic..... 1841—1915.

Chézy, de (dẽ shā′zē′), Antoine Léonard. French Orientalist..... 1773—1832.

Chézy, de, Wilhelmine C., born von Klenke. *Wife of Antoine Léonard.* German authoress..... 1783—1856.

Chiabrera (kyä-brâ′rä), Gabriello. Italian lyric poet..... 1552—1637.

Chiari (kyä′rē), Giuseppe. Italian painter..... 1654—1727.

Chichele (chĭch′ē-lē), Henry. Eng. prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury..... 1362?–1443.

Chickering (chĭk′ẽr-ĭng), Jonas. American pianoforte manufacturer..... 1797—1853.

Child (chīld), Francis James. Am. scholar in Chaucer and English ballads..... 1825—1896.

Child, Lydia Maria, born Francis. American philanthropist and authoress..... 1802—1880

Childebert (chĭl′dē-bẽrt; *F. pron.* shēl′dẽ-bâr′) **I.** King of the Franks (511–558)..... 495?– 558.

Childeric (chĭl′dẽr-ĭk) **I.** (*F.* **Childéric**, shēl′dā′rēk′.) King of the Franks (458–481)..... 436?– 481.

Children (chĭl′drĕn), John George. English chemist and electrician..... 1777—1852.

Chillingworth (chĭl′ĭng-wûrth), William. English theologian..... 1602—1644.

Chilperich (chĭl′pẽr-ĭk) **I.** (*F.* **Chilpéric**, shēl′pā′rēk′.) King of the Franks (561-584)..... 539— 584.

Chimay, de (dẽ shē′mĕ′), Jeanne Marie Ignace Thérèse, born Cabarrus, Princess. Wife of Tallien. French beauty and leader of fashion..... 1773—1835.

Chinchón, de (dā chēn-chōn′), Ana, Countess. Wife of the Spanish viceroy of Peru. Introduced Peruvian bark into Spain..... 1576—1639.

Chipman (chĭp′măn), Nathaniel. American jurist and soldier..... 1752—1843.

Chippendale (chĭp′ĕn-dāl), Thomas. English cabinetmaker..... fl. 1760.

Chisholm (chĭz′ŭm), Caroline, born Jones. English philanthropist..... 1808—1877.

Chittenden (chĭt′ĕn-dĕn), Russell Henry. Am. physiologist and chemist..... 1856 ——.

Chitty (chĭt′ĭ), Joseph. English jurist..... 1776—1841.

Chladni (kläd′nē), Ernst Florens Friedrich. German physicist..... 1756—1827.

Chlopicki (klō-pĭts′kē), Józef. Polish general and dictator..... 1771—1854.

Chmielnicki (kmyĕl-nĭts′kē), Bogdan. Cossack chief..... 1593—1657.

Choate (chōt), Joseph Hodges. American lawyer and diplomat..... 1832—1917.

Choate, Rufus. American advocate and jurist..... 1799—1859.

Cho Densu (chō dĕn′soo), Japanese painter..... 1352—1431.

Chodowiecki (kō′dō-vyĕts′kē), Daniel Nikolaus. German artist..... 1726—1801.

Chodzko (kō′ty′-kō), Leonard Jacob. Polish historian..... 1800—1871.

Choiseul, de (dẽ shwä′zûl′), César, Duke. Comte du Plessis. Fr. marshal..... 1598—1675.

Choiseul, de, Étienne François, Duke. French statesman..... 1719—1785.

Choiseul-Gouffier, de (-goo′fyā′), Marie Gabriel Florent Auguste, Count. French archæologist and diplomatist..... 1752—1817.

Choisy, de (dẽ shwä′zē′), François Timoléon, Abbé. French author..... 1644—1724.

Chopin (shō′păɴ′), Frédéric François. French-Polish pianist and composer..... 1809—1849.

Choris (kō′rĭs), Ludwig. Russian painter..... 1795—1828.

Chorley (chôr′lĭ), Henry Fothergill. English author and music critic..... 1808—1872.

Choron (shō′rôn′), Alexandre Étienne. French writer on music..... 1772—1834.

Chosroes. See KHOSRU.

Chouan (shoo′äɴ′), Jean. Real name *Cottereau.* Chief of the French Royalist insurgents..... 1757—1794.

Chouteau (shoo′tō′), Auguste (born 1739, died 1829), *and* Pierre (born 1749, died 1849), *brothers.* Founders of the city of St. Louis, Missouri.

Chrestien, *or* **Chrétien** (krā′tyăɴ′), Florent. French poet and writer..... 1541—1596.

Chrestien, *or* **Chrétien, de Troyes** (dẽ trwä′). French poet..... 1140?–1191?

Christ (krĭst), Wilhelm von. German philologist..... 1831—1906.

Christian (krĭs′chăn), *or* **Christiern** (krĭs′tē-ẽrn), **I.** King of Denmark (1448-81)..... 1426—1481.

Christian, *or* **Christiern, II.** King of Denmark (1513-23). *Nero of the North.*..... 1481—1559.

Christian, *or* **Christiern, IV.** King of Denmark (1588-1648)..... 1577—1648.

Christian, *or* **Christiern, VII.** King of Denmark (1766-1808)..... 1749—1808.

Christian, *or* **Christiern, VIII.** King of Denmark (1839-1848)..... 1786—1848.

Christian, *or* **Christiern, IX.** King of Denmark (1863-1906)..... 1818—1906.

Christian, *or* **Christiern, X.** King of Denmark (1912-)..... 1870 ——.

Christians (krĭs′tyäns), Rudolf. German actor..... 1869—1921.

Christina (krĭs-tē′nä). Queen of Sweden. Daughter of Gustavus Adolphus..... 1626—1689.

Christine de Pisan (krēs′tēn′ dẽ pē′zäɴ′). Italian poet in France..... 1363?–1431.

Christison (krĭs′tĭ-sŭn), Robert, Sir. Scottish physician..... 1797—1882.

Christmas (krĭs′mȧs), *afterwards* **Noel-Fearn** (nō′ĕl-fûrn′), Henry. English clergyman and writer..... 1811—1868.

Christophe (krēs′tôf′), Henri. Negro king of Haiti (1811–20)..... 1767—1820.

Born. Died.

Christy (krĭs′tĭ), Howard Chandler. American illustrator..... 1873 ——.

Chrysoloras (krĭs′ō-lō′răs), Manuel. Reviver of Greek in Italy..... 1355?–1415.

Chrysostom (krĭs′ŏs-tŭm; krĭs-ŏs′tŭm), John, Saint. Greek father of the church. Born at Antioch in Syria..... 347?– 407.

Chubb (chŭb), Thomas. English theological writer..... 1679—1747.

Chulalongkorn (choo′lä-lŏng′kŏrn), Paramindr Maha. King, Siam (1868–1910) 1853—1910.

Church (chûrch), Alfred John. English clergyman and author..... 1829—1912.

Church, Benjamin. American officer in King Philip's war..... 1639—1718.

Church, Frederic Edwin. American landscape painter..... 1826—1900.

Churchill (chûrch′ĭl), Charles. English poet and satirist..... 1731—1764.

Churchill, John. See MARLBOROUGH, Duke of.

Churchill, Randolph Henry Spencer, Lord. *Lord Randolph Churchill.* English politician..... 1849—1895.

Churchill, Winston. American editor and novelist. [*Richard Carvel.*]..... 1871 ——.

Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer. *Son of Lord Randolph Churchill.* English writer and politician..... 1874 ——.

Cialdini (chäl-dē′nē), Enrico. Duke of Gaeta. Italian general..... 1811—1892.

Cibber (sĭb′ẽr), Colley. English dramatic author and actor..... 1671—1757.

Cibrario (chē-brä′rē-ō), Giovanni Antonio Luigi, Count. Italian historian and statesman..... 1802—1870.

Cicero (sĭs′ẽr-ō), Marcus Tullius. Roman orator, statesman, man of letters. B. C. 106— 43.

Cicogna (chē-kōn′yä), Emmanuele Antonio. Italian writer..... 1789—1868.

Cicognara (chē′kōn-yä′rä), Leopoldo, Count. Italian writer on art. [*History of Modern Sculpture.*]..... 1767—1834.

Cid (sĭd; *Sp. pron.* thēth; 146), *or* **Cid Campeador** (thēth käm′pā-ä-thōr′; 146), i. e., *Lord Champion.* Real name *Ruy* or *Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar.* Famous Castilian hero..... 1040—1099.

Cienfuegos, de (dā thē′ān-fwā′gōs), Nicasio Álvarez. Spanish poet..... 1764—1809.

Cieza de León (thē-ā′thä dā lā-ōn′), Pedro. Spanish soldier and historian..... 1518—1560.

Cignani (chēn-yä′nē), Carlo, Count. Italian painter..... 1628—1719.

Cignaroli (chēn′yä-rô′lē), Giovanni Bettino. Italian painter..... 1706—1770.

Cigoli, da (dä chē′gō-lē), *or* **Civoli** (chē′vō-lē), Lodovico Cardi. Italian painter and architect..... 1559—1613.

Cimabue (chē′mä-boo′ā), Giovanni. Early Florentine painter..... 1240?–1302?

Cimarosa (chē′mä-rô′zä), Domenico. Neapolitan musical composer..... 1749—1801.

Cimon (sī′mŏn). Athenian commander..... B. C. 510— 449.

Cincinnato (chēn′chēn-nä′tō), Romolo. Florentine painter..... 1502—1600.

Cincinnatus (sĭn′sĭ-nā′tŭs), Lucius Quinctius. Roman dictator..... B. C. 519?– 439?

Cino da Pistoja (chē′nō dä pēs-tō′yä). *Guittoncino de' Sinibuldi.* Italian jurist and poet..... 1270—1336.

Cinq Mars, de (dẽ săɴ′mär′), Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, Marquis. French conspirator. Favorite of Louis XIII..... 1620—1642.

Cione, di (dē chō′nā), Andrea. See ORCAGNA.

Cipriani (chē′prē-ä′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian painter..... 1727?–1785.

Cirillo (chē-rēl′lō), Domenico. Italian botanist and physician..... 1734—1799.

Cissey, de (dẽ sē′sĕ′), Ernest Louis Octave Courtot. French soldier and politician; minister of war..... 1810—1882.

Civiale (sē′vyȧl′), Jean. French physician and writer..... 1792—1867.

Civilis (sĭ-vī′lĭs), Claudius. Leader of the Batavi..... fl. 70.

Civitali (chē′vē-tä′lē), Matteo. Italian sculptor and architect..... 1435—1501?

Claiborne, *or* **Clayborne** (klā′bôrn), William. Early Virginia colonist..... 1589?–1676?

Clairaut (klĕ′rō′), Alexis Claude. French mathematician..... 1713—1765.

Clairon (klĕ′rôɴ′), Mlle. Real name *Claire Josèphe Hippolyte Léris de la Tude.* French actress..... 1723—1803.

Clapisson (klȧ′pē′sôɴ′), Antonin Louis. French composer..... 1808—1866.

Clapp (klăp), Henry Austin. American dramatic critic..... 1841—1904.

Clapperton (klăp′ẽr-tŭn), Hugh, Captain. Scottish traveler in Africa..... 1788—1827.

Clarac, de (dẽ klȧ′rȧk′), Charles Othon Frédéric Jean Baptiste, Count. French archæologist..... 1777—1847

Clare (klâr), John. Northamptonshire peasant and poet..... 1793—1864.

Clare, de, Richard, *or* Richard Strongbow, second Earl of Pembroke and Strigul. English warrior in Ireland..... ? —1176.

Clarendon (klăr′ĕn-dŭn), Edward Hyde, first Earl of. Lord chancellor of England, and historian. [*History of the Rebellion.*]..... 1609—1674.

Clarendon, George William Frederick Villiers, fourth Earl of. English diplomatist and statesman..... 1800—1870.

Clarendon, Henry Hyde, second Earl of. Lord lieutenant of Ireland..... 1638—1700.

Claretie (klȧr′tē′), Jules. Real name *Arsène Arnaud.* French author..... 1840—1913.

Claretie, Léo Eugène Hector. French critic and literary historian..... 1862 ——.

Clarisse (klä-rēs′ẽ), Jan. Dutch theologian..... 1770—1846.

Clark (klärk), Alvan. American optician..... 1808—1887.

Clark, Francis Edward. Am. Cong. clergyman. [*Christian Endeavor Soc.*]..... 1851 ——.

Clark, George Rogers. American soldier and frontiersman..... 1752—1818.

Clark, James, Sir. Scottish physician..... 1788—1870.

Clark, John Bates. American political economist..... 1847 ——.

Clark, Lewis Gaylord. Am. writer. Editor of the "Knickerbocker"..... 1810—1873.

Clark, William. General, explorer, and governor of Louisiana Territory..... 1770—1838.

Clark, Willis Gaylord. *Twin brother of Lewis Gaylord.* Am. journalist..... 1810—1841.

Clarke (klärk), Adam. British Methodist clergyman and commentator..... 1762?–1832.

Clarke, Andrew, Sir. English colonial administrator and engineer..... 1824—1902.

Clarke, Caspar Purdon, Sir. English art scholar, and director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (1905-10)..... 1846—1911.

Clarke, Edward Daniel. English traveler and mineralogist..... 1769—1822.

Clarke, Henri Jacques Guillaume. Comte d'Hunebourg, Duc de Feltre. Marshal of France..... 1765—1818.

Clarke, Hyde. English philologist and engineer. [*Dictionary.*]..... 1815—1895.

Clarke, James Freeman. American writer, and Unitarian minister..... 1810—1888.

Clarke, John. One of the founders of Rhode Island..... 1609—1676.

Clarke, Mary Victoria (born Novello) Cowden-. English author..... 1809—1898.

Clarkson (klärk′sŭn), Thomas. English slavery abolitionist..... 1760—1846.

Claude (klôd; *F. pron.* klōd), Jean. Fr. Prot. preacher and controversialist..... 1619—1687.

Claude Lorrain (klôd′ lō-rān′; *F. pron.* klōd′ lō′răɴ′). Real name *Claude Gelée.* French painter in Italy..... 1600—1682.

Claudian (klô′dĭ-ăn). *Claudius Claudianus.* Last of the Latin classic poets. 365?– 408?

Claudius (klô′dĭ-ŭs) **I.** *Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus.* Emperor of Rome (41–54)..... B. C. 10—A. D. 54.

Claudius II., Marcus Aurelius. *Gothicus.* Emperor of Rome (268-270)..... 214— 270.

Claudius (klou′dē-oos), Matthias. German poet. [*Rhine-wine Song.*]..... 1740—1815.

Clausel (klō′zĕl′), Bertrand, Count. French general..... 1772—1842.

Clausen (klou′zĕn), Henrik Nicolai. Danish divine and statesman..... 1793—1877.

Clausewitz, von (fōn klou′zẽ-vĭts), Karl. Prussian gen. and mil. writer..... 1780—1831.

Claverhouse (klăv′ẽr-ŭs; klăv′ẽrs; klā′vẽrs), Lord. See GRAHAM, John.

Clavière (klȧ′vyâr′), Étienne. Swiss statesman, and financier in France..... 1735—1793.

Clavijero (klä′vē-hā′rō; 189), Francisco Javier. Mexican historian..... 1731—1787.

Clavijo y Fajardo (klä-vē′hō ē fä-här′dō; 189), José. Spanish writer..... 1730?–1806.

Clay (klā), Cassius Marcellus. American abolitionist and politician..... 1810—1903.

Clay, Henry. American orator and statesman..... 1777—1852.

Clayton (klā′tŭn), John Middleton. American statesman..... 1796—1856.

Cleanthes (klē-ăn′thēz). Greek stoic philosopher..... B. C. 300?– 220?

Clearchus (klē-är′kŭs). Lacedæmonian general..... B. C. 401?

Cleaveland (klēv′lănd), Parker. American mineralogist..... 1780—1858.

Clebsch (klāpsh), Rudolf Friedrich Alfred. German mathematician..... 1833—1872.

Cleef, van (vän klāf′), Jan. Flemish painter..... 1646—1716.

Cleef, *or* **Cleve, van** (klāf; klā′vẽ), Josse. *The Fool.* Flemish painter..... 1491?–1540?

Clemenceau (klā′mäɴ′sō′), Georges Eugène Benjamin. French physician, editor, politician, and premier (1906–09, and 1917-1920)..... 1841 ——.

Clemens (klĕm′ĕnz), Samuel Langhorne. *Mark Twain.* Am. humorist..... 1835—1910.

Clement (klĕm′ĕnt) **I.**, *or* **Cle′mens Roma′nus.** Bishop of Rome..... 30?– 100?

Clement IV. Guido Fulcodi. Pope (1265-68)..... ? —1268.

Born. Died.

Clement V. Bertrand Garcias de Goth. Pope (1305–14) ....1264?–1314.
Clement VII. Giulio de' Medici. Pope (1523–34) ....1480?–1534.
Clement VIII. Ippolito Aldobrandini. Pope (1591–1605) ....1536—1605.
Clement XI. Giovanni Francesco Albani. Pope (1700–21) ....1649—1721.
Clement XIV. Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli. Pope (1769–74) ....1705—1774.
Clément (klā′mäɴ′), François. French Benedictine author ....1714—1793.
Clement (klĕm′ĕnt) of Alexandria. Titus Flavius Clemens. Christian father and writer ....150?– 220?
Clementi (klā-mĕn′tē), Muzio. Italian musical composer ....1752—1832.
Cleobulus (klē′ō-bū′lŭs). One of the seven sages of Greece ....fl. 6th c. B. C.
Cleomedes (klē′ō-mē′dēz). Greek astronomer ....fl. 2d (?) C. A. D.
Cleomenes (klē-ŏm′ē-nēz) **III.** Spartan king (B. C. 235–220), and reformer ..?–B. C. 220.
Cleopatra (klē′ō-pā′trȧ). Queen of Egypt, of the family of the Ptolemies...B. C. 69— 30.
Clerfayt, or **Clairfait, de** (dē klâr′fē′), François Sébastien Charles Joseph de Croix, Count. Austrian general ....1733—1798.
Clerk (klërk), Dugald, Sir. Scottish engineer and inventor ....1854 ——.
Clésinger (klā′zăɴ′zhā′), Jean Baptiste Auguste. *Stello.* French sculptor..1814—1883.
Cleveland (klēv′lȧnd), Charles Dexter. American author and scholar ....1802—1869.
Cleveland, John. English cavalier poet ....1613—1658.
Cleveland, (Stephen) Grover. 22d and 24th pres. of U. S. (1885–89, '93–97). 1837—1908.
Clifford (klĭf′ẽrd), William Kingdon. English math. and philos. writer ....1845—1879.
Clifford, William Kingdon, Mrs., born Lane. English fiction writer.... ? ——.
Clinton (klĭn′tŭn), De Witt. American statesman ....1769—1828.
Clinton, George. *Bro. of James.* Am. statesman, and vice pres. U. S. (1805–12).1739—1812.
Clinton, Henry, Sir. English general in America ....1738?–1795.
Clinton, Henry Fynes. English writer. [*Chronology of Rome.*] ....1781—1852.
Clinton, James. *Father of De Witt.* American brigadier general ....1736—1812.
Clive (klīv), Robert. Baron Clive of Plassey. Brit. gen. and statesman ....1725—1774.
Clodd (klŏd), Edward. English historical and miscellaneous writer ....1840 ——.
Clootz, de (dē klōts), Jean Baptiste du Val-du-Grâce, Baron. *Anacharsis Clootz* (which see in *Vocab.*). Prussian-French revolutionist ....1755—1794.
Clotaire (klō′târ′) **I.** *Son of Clovis.* King of the Franks (558–561) ....497?–561.
Clotilda (klō-tĭl′dȧ), or **Clotilde** (klō′tēld′), Saint. *Wife of Clovis* ....475?– 545.
Cloud, Saint (*F. pron.* săɴ klōō′), or **Clo′doald.** *Grandson of Clovis* ....520?– 560.
Clough (klŭf), Arthur Hugh. English poet ....1819—1861.
Clovis (klō′vĭs) **I.** (*Ger.* **Chlodwig,** klōd′vĭᴋ.) Founder of the Frankish monarchy (481–511) ....465?– 511.
Clugny de Nuis (klü′nyē′ dē nwē′), Jean Étienne Bernard. French comptroller general of finances ....1729—1776.
Cluseret (klü′zē-rē′), Gustave Paul. French brigadier general in America, and revolutionist in France and Switzerland ....1823—1900.
Cluver (klōō′vẽr), Philipp. (*Lat.* **Cluve′rius.**) *Klüwer.* Ger. geographer ....1580—1622.
Clymer (klī′mẽr), George. American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence ....1739—1813.
Cobb (kŏb), Howell. American politician ....1815—1868.
Cobbe (kŏb), Frances Power. English author and antivivisectionist ....1822—1904.
Cobbett (kŏb′ĕt), William. English political writer ....1762—1835.
Cobden (kŏb′dĕn), Richard. English statesman and economist ....1804—1865.
Cobham (kŏb′ăm), John Oldcastle, Lord. Eng. martyr. Chief of the Lollards ? —1417.
Coccejus (kŏk-tsā′yōōs), Johannes. *Koch.* Dutch Hebraist and theologian ..1603—1669.
Coccia (kŏt′chä), Carlo. Italian musical composer ....1782—1873.
Cochet (kō′shĕ′), Jean Benoît Désiré, Abbé. French archæologist ....1812—1875.
Cochin (kō′shăɴ′), Charles Nicolas. French engraver and writer ....1715—1790.
Cochrane (kŏk′răn). See Dundonald.
Cockburn (kō′bŭrn), Alexander James Edmund, Sir. English jurist. Lord chief justice of England ....1802—1880.
Cockburn, Henry Thomas, Lord. Scottish jurist ....1779—1854.
Cockburn, John Alexander, Sir. English-South Australian statesman ....1850 ——.
Cocker (kŏk′ẽr), Edward. English arithmetician ....1631—1675.
Cockerell (kŏk′ẽr-ĕl), Charles Robert. English architect ....1788—1863.
Codazzi (kō-dät′sē), Agostino. Italian geographer in Venezuela ....1792—1859.
Coddington (kŏd′ĭng-tŭn), William. One of founders of Rhode Island ....1601—1678.
Codrington (kŏd′rĭng-tŭn), Edward, Sir. English vice admiral ....1770—1851.
Cody (kō′dĭ), William Frederick. Am. scout, Indian fighter, and showman ....1846—1917.
Coehoorn, van (văn kōō′hōrn), Menno, Baron. Dutch engineer ....1641—1704.
Coello (kō-āl′yō), Claudio. Spanish painter ....1621—1693.
Cœur de Lion (*Fr.* kûr′ dē lē′ôɴ′; *Eng.* kûr′ dē lī′ŭn). See Richard I.
Coffin (kō′făɴ′), Charles. French poet ....1673—1749.
Coffin (kŏf′ĭn; 205), Charles Carleton. *Carleton.* Am. journalist and author.1823—1896.
Coffin, Isaac, Sir. English admiral ....1759—1839.
Coghetti (kō-gĕt′tē), Francesco. Italian painter ....1804—1875.
Coghlan (kŏg′lăn), Timothy Augustine, Sir. Australian statistician and author in England ....1856 ——.
Cogniard (kō′nyär′), Théodore. French playwright ....1806—1872.
Cogswell (kŏgz′wĕl), Joseph Green. American bibliographer and teacher ....1786—1871.
Cohen (kō′hĕn), Hermann. German Neo-Kantian philosopher ....1842—1918.
Coigny, de (dē kwä′nyē′), Antoine François de Franquetot, Duke. French marshal ....1670—1759.
Coke (kōōk; kōk), Edward, Sir. Lord chief justice of England ....1552—1634.
Coke, Thomas. First bishop of the M. E. Church ....1747—1814.
Colbaith (kōl′bāth), Jeremiah Jones. See Wilson, Henry.
Colbert (kōl′bâr′), Jean Baptiste, Marquis de Seignelay. French financier ....1619—1683.
Colburn (kōl′bŭrn), Warren. American arithmetician ....1793—1833.
Colburn, Zerah. American mathematical prodigy ....1804—1840.
Colby (kōl′bĭ), Thomas Frederick. English engineer and ordnance surveyor.1784—1852.
Colden (kōl′dĕn), Cadwallader. Am. physician, politician, and botanist ....1688—1776.
Cole (kōl), Thomas. English-American painter ....1801—1848.
Cole, Timothy. English-American wood engraver ....1852 ——.
Colebrooke (kōl′brōōk; kŭl′-), Henry Thomas. English Orientalist ....1765—1837.
Colenso (kō-lĕn′sō), John William. English bishop of Natal, and writer ....1814—1883.
Colepeper (kōl′pĕp-ẽr; kŭl′-), Thomas. See Culpeper.
Coleridge (kōl′rĭj), Hartley. *Son of S. T.* English writer and poet ....1796—1849.
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. English metaphysician and poet ....1772—1834.
Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel. English composer, of half-African blood ....1875—1912.
Coles (kōlz), Elisha. English lexicographer and writer ....1640?–1680.
Colet (kŏl′ĕt), John. English clergyman, and dean of St. Paul's ....1467?–1519.
Colet (kō′lĕ′), Louise, born Révoil. French poet and novelist ....1810—1876.
Colfax (kōl′făks), Schuyler. Am. journalist, vice pres. U. S. (1869–73) ....1823—1885.
Coligny, de, or **Coligni, de** (dē kō′lēn′yē′), Gaspard. French admiral. Leader of the Huguenots ....1519—1572.
Colins, or **Colyns** (kō′lăɴ′), Alexander. Belgian sculptor ....1526—1612.
Collé (kō′lā′), Charles. French poet and song writer ....1709—1783.
Colle, dal (däl kōl′lā), Rafaello. Italian painter ....1490?–1540?
Collett (kŏl′ĕt), Jacobine Camilla, born Wergeland. *Sister of Henrik Arnold Wergeland.* Norwegian novelist ....1813—1895.
Collier (kŏl′yẽr), George, Sir. British admiral ....1738—1795.
Collier, Jeremy. English theologian and writer ....1650—1726.
Collier, John Payne. English antiquarian, author, and Shakspearean critic..1789—1883.
Collingwood (kŏl′ĭng-wŏŏd), Cuthbert, first Baron. English admiral ....1750—1810.
Collins (kŏl′ĭnz), Anthony. English author and freethinker ....1676—1729.
Collins, William. English poet ....1721—1759.
Collins, William Wilkie. English novelist ....1824—1889.
Collinson (kŏl′ĭn-sŭn), Peter. English botanist ....1694—1768.
Collombet (kō′lôɴ′bĕ′), François Zénon. French author ....1808—1853.
Collot d'Herbois (kō′lō′ dĕr′bwä′), Jean Marie. French revolutionist ....1750—1796.
Collyer (kŏl′yẽr), Robert. English clergyman and author in America ....1823—1912.
Colman (kōl′măn), George. *The Elder.* English comic dramatist ....1732—1794.
Colman, George. *The Younger. Son of preceding.* English dramatist ....1762—1836.
Colombo (kō-lōm′bō), Realdo. Italian anatomist .... ? —1560?

Colombo, *Span.* **Colón.** See Columbus.
Colonna, Fabeo. See Columna, Fabius.
Colonna (kō-lōn′nä), Vittoria, Marchioness of Pescara. Italian poet ....1490—1547.
Colonne (kō′lōn′), Édouard. French violinist and conductor ....1838—1910.
Colquhoun (kō-hōōn′), Archibald Ross. British explorer and author ....1848—1914.
Colquhoun, Patrick. Scottish writer on social science ....1745—1820.
Colt (kōlt), Samuel. American inventor. [*Revolver.*] ....1814—1862.
Colton (kōl′tŭn), Walter. American clergyman and writer ....1797—1851.
Columba (kō-lŭm′bȧ), Saint. *Columbkille. The Apostle of Caledonia.* Born in Ireland. Christianized Scotland ....521—597.
Columbanus (kŏl′ŭm-bā′nŭs), Saint. Irish monk ....543—615.
Columbus (kō-lŭm′bŭs), Christopher. *Ital.* **Cristoforo Colombo** (krēs-tôf′ō-rō kō-lōm′bō); *Span.* **Cristóbal Colón** (krēs-tō′bäl kō-lōn′). Genoese discoverer of America ....1446?–1506.
Columel′la, Lucius Junius Moderatus. Roman agricultural writer ....fl. 1st c.
Columna (kō-lŭm′nȧ), Fabius. *Ital.* **Fabeo Colonna** (fä′bā-ō kō-lōn′nä.) Italian botanist ....1567—1650.
Colvin (kōl′vĭn), Sidney, Sir. English man of letters ....1845 ——.
Combe (kōm; kōōm), Andrew. Scottish physiologist ....1797—1847.
Combe, George. *Brother of Andrew.* Scottish phrenologist ....1788—1858.
Combe, William. English miscellaneous and verse writer. [*Doctor Syntax.*]1741—1823.
Combes (kôɴb), Justin Louis Émile. French politician, physician, author ..1835—1921.
Comenius (kō-mā′nē-ōōs; kō-mē′nĭ-ŭs), Johann Amos. *Komensky.* Moravian bishop and educationist. Wrote the first pictorial schoolbook ....1592—1670.
Comines, de (dē kō′mēn′), Philippe. French historian ....1445—1509.
Commandino (kŏm′män-dē′nō), Federigo. Italian mathematician ....1509—1575.
Commerson (kō′mĕr′sôɴ′), Philibert. French botanist ....1727—1773.
Commodus (kŏm′ō-dŭs), Lucius Aëlius Aurelius. Roman emperor (180–192). 161— 192.
Comnenus (kŏm-nē′nŭs). Famous Byzantine dynasty (1050?–1460?).
Comonfort (kō′mōn-fōrt′), Ignacio. President of Mexico (1857–58) ....1812—1863.
Comparetti (kŏm′pä-rĕt′tē), Domenico. Italian philologist ....1835 ——.
Compayré (kôɴ′pĕ′rā′), Jules Gabriel. French educator and author ....1843 ——.
Comstock (kŭm′stŏk), John Lee. American author of schoolbooks ....1789—1858.
Comte (kôɴt), Isidore Auguste Marie François Xavier. French philosopher. [*Positivism.*] ....1798—1857.
Conant (kō′nănt), Roger. Early settler in Massachusetts ....1593—1679.
Conant, Thomas Jefferson. American Biblical scholar ....1802—1891.
Conaty (kŏn′ȧ-tĭ), Thomas James. Irish R.C. prelate and educator in America.1847—1915.
Concha, de la (dā lä kōn′chä), José Gutiérrez, Marquis of Havana. Spanish general and statesman ....1809—1895.
Concha, de la, Manuel Gutiérrez, Marquis of Duero. *Brother of preceding.* Spanish general ....1808—1874.
Concini (kŏn-chē′nē), Concino. See Ancre, d', Marquis
Conde (kōn′dā), José Antonio. Spanish Orientalist ....1765?–1820.
Condé, de (dē kôɴ′dā′), Henri I. de Bourbon, Prince. Fr. Prot. leader ....1552—1588.
Condé, de, Louis I. de Bourbon, Prince. French general ....1530—1569.
Condé, de, Louis II. de Bourbon, Prince, Duc d'Enghien. *The Great Condé.* French general ....1621—1686.
Condillac, de (dē kôɴ′dē′yăk′), Étienne Bonnot. French metaphysician ....1715—1780.
Condorcet, de (dē kôɴ′dôr′sĕ′), Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis. French metaphysician ....1743—1794.
Confucius (kŏn-fū′shĭ-ŭs). *Chinese* **Kung-fu-tse** (kōōng′-fōō′-tsĕ′); i. e. Reverend Master Kung. Chinese philosopher ....B. C. 551— 478.
Congleton (kŏŋ′g′l-tŭn), Henry Brooke Parnell, first Baron. Brit. politician. 1776—1842.
Congreve (kŏŋ′grēv), William. English dramatist ....1670—1729.
Congreve, William, Sir. English engineer. [*Congreve rocket.*] ....1772—1828.
Conkling (kŏŋk′lĭng), Roscoe. American lawyer and senator ....1829—1888.
Conneau (kō′nō′), Henri. French physician ....1803—1877.
Connor (kŏn′ẽr), Ralph. Pseudonym of Charles William Gordon.
Conolly (kŏn′ŭl-ĭ), John. English physician ....1794—1866.
Conrad, or **Konrad** (kŏn′răd; *G. pron.* kōn′rät), **I.** Duke of Franconia, and king of the Germans (911–918) .... ? — 918.
Conrad II. King of the Germans, and emperor of the Romans (1024–39) .... ? —1039.
Conrad III. King of the Germans (1138–52) ....1093—1152.
Conrad (kōn′rät), Johannes. German political economist ....1839 ——.
Conrad (kŏn′răd), Joseph. Orig. name *Teodor Jozef Konrad Korzeniowski.* English novelist, born in Poland ....1857 ——.
Consalvi (kōn-säl′vē), Ercole, Cardinal. Roman statesman ....1757—1824.
Conscience (kôɴ′syäɴs′), Hendrik. Flemish novelist ....1812—1883.
Considérant (kôɴ′sē′dā′räɴ′), Prosper Victor. French socialist ....1808—1893.
Constable (kŭn′stȧ-b'l), Archibald. Scottish publisher ....1774—1827.
Constable, John. English landscape painter ....1776—1837.
Constans (kôɴ′stäɴ′), Jean Antoine Ernest. French politician ....1833—1913.
Constans (kŏn′stănz) **I.,** Flavius Julius. Emperor of Rome (337–350) .... 320?– 350.
Constant (kôɴ′stäɴ′), Jean Joseph Benjamin. French painter ....1845—1902.
Constant de Rebecque (kôɴ′stäɴ′ dē rē-bĕk′), Henri Benjamin. *Benjamin Constant.* French orator, statesman, and writer ....1767—1830.
Constantine (kŏn′stăn-tīn) **I.** *The Great.* Emperor of Rome (324–337) .... 272— 337.
Contarini (kōn′tä-rē′nē), Andrea. Doge of Venice (1367–82) ....1300?–1382.
Conti (kōn′tē), Antonio Schinella, Abbé. Italian poet and philosopher ....1677—1749.
Contreras, de (dā kōn-trā′räs), Hierónimo. Spanish poet and historian ....fl. 1600?
Contucci (kōn-tōōt′chē), Andrea. *Sansovino.* Italian sculptor ....1460—1529.
Conway (kŏn′wā), Moncure Daniel. American author ....1832—1907.
Conway, William Martin, Sir. Eng. explorer, art historian, and writer ....1856 ——.
Conway, de, Thomas, Count. Irish soldier in the French army and in the American Revolutionary army. [*Conway cabal.*] ....1733—1800?
Conybeare (kŭn′ĭ-bâr; kŏn′-), William Daniel. Dean of Llandaff. Eng. geol.1787—1857.
Conybeare, William John. *Son of the preceding.* English clergyman and author. [*Life of St. Paul.*] ....1815—1857.
Cook (kŏŏk), Albert Stanburrough. American educator and philologist ....1853 ——.
Cook, Eliza. English poet ....1818?–1889.
Cook, James, Captain English navigator ....1728—1779.
Cook, Joseph. American clergyman and lecturer ....1838—1901.
Cooke (kŏŏk), George Frederick. English actor ....1756—1811.
Cooke, John Esten. American novelist ....1830—1886.
Cooke, Josiah Parsons. American chemist and educator ....1827—1894.
Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt. English botanist ....1825—1914.
Cooley (kōō′lĭ), Thomas McIntyre. Am. jurist. [*Torts. Constitutional Law.*].1824—1898.
Coolidge (kōōl′ĭj), Calvin. Am. lawyer. Gov. of Mass. (1918–21). Vice pres. (1921–) ....1872 ——.
Coolidge, Susan (kōōl′ĭj). Pseudonym of Sarah Chauncey Woolsey.
Cooper (kōō′pẽr; kŏŏp′ẽr), Anthony Ashley. See Shaftesbury.
Cooper, Astley Paston, Sir. English surgeon ....1768—1841.
Cooper, James Fenimore. American novelist ....1789—1851.
Cooper, Peter. Am. philanthropist. Founder of Cooper Intitute, New York.1791—1883.
Cooper, Thomas Sidney. English animal painter ....1803—1902.
Coornhert or **Cornhert** (kōrn′hĕrt), Dirck Volckertsen. Dutch author ....1522—1590.
Coote (kōōt), Eyre, Sir. British general. Commander in India ....1726—1783.
Cope (kōp), Charles West. English historical painter ....1811—1890.
Cope, Edward Drinker. American naturalist and anatomist ....1840—1897.
Copeland (kōp′lănd), Ralph. Anglo-German astronomer and explorer ....1837—1905.
Copernicus (kō-pûr′nĭ-kŭs) (*Ger.* **Koppernigk**; *Pol.* **Kopernicki**), Nikolaus. Polish or Prussian astronomer ....1473—1543.
Copland (kŏp′lănd), James. English physician ....1791—1870.
Copley (kŏp′lĭ), John Singleton. American historical painter ....1737—1815.
Coppée (kō′pā′), François Édouard Joachim. Fr. poet, dramatist, & novelist.1842—1908.
Coquelin (kōk′lăɴ′), Benoît Constant. *Coquelin aîné.* French actor ....1841—1909.
Coquelin, Ernest Alexandre Honoré. *Coquelin cadet; brother of Benoît Constant.* French actor ....1848—1909.

Born. Died.

Coquerel (kôk′rĕl′), Athanase Laurent Charles. French Protestant divine...1795—1868.
Coques, *or* **Coox** (kŏks ; kŏk), Gonzales. Dutch painter....1618—1684.
Coray (kō′rā′), Adamantios. Greek author and patriot....1748—1833.
Corbet (kôr′bĕt), Richard. English poet....1582—1635.
Corbould (kôr′bōld), Edward Henry. *Son of Henry.* Eng. water-color painter..1815—1905.
Corbould, Henry. English painter, draftsman, and illustrator....1787—1844.
Corday d'Armont (*or* **Armans**), **de** (dē kôr′dā′ dȧr′môɴ′, *or* -mäɴ′), Marie Anne Charlotte. French heroine ; assassin of Marat....1768—1793.
Córdoba, de (dā kôr′dō-vä ; 133) Fernando Fernández. Spanish captain-general of Cuba....1792—1883.
Córdoba, de, Francisco Fernández. Spanish discoverer of Yucatan.... ? —1518?
Córdoba, de, Hernández Gonsalvo. See Gonsalvo de Córdoba.
Corelli (kō-rĕl′lē), Arcangelo. Italian violinist....1653—1713.
Corelli (kō-rĕl′ĭ), Marie. English novelist....1864 ——.
Corenzio (kō-rĕn′zē-ō), Belisario. Greek painter at Naples....1588?—1643.
Coriolanus (kō′rĭ-ō-lā′nŭs), Caius (*or* Cneius) Marcius. Roman hero....aft. b. c. 489.
Corliss (kôr′lĭs), George Henry. American inventor. [*Corliss engine.*]....1817—1888.
Cormenin, de (dē kôr′mē-năɴ′), Louis Marie de la Haye, Viscount. French jurist and writer....1788—1868.
Cornaro (kŏr-nä′rō), Luigi. Venetian medical writer....1467?—1566?
Cornbury (kôrn′bĕr-ĭ), Edward Hyde, Lord. Third Earl of Clarendon. Colonial governor of New York and New Jersey....1661—1723.
Corneille (kôr′nā′y′ ; *Angl.* kôr′nāl′), Pierre. French dramatic poet....1606—1684.
Corneille, Thomas. *Brother of Pierre.* French dramatist....1625—1709.
Cornelia (kôr-nē′lĭ-ȧ ; -nēl′yȧ). Roman matron. Wife of Gracchus....fl. 2d c. b. c.
Cornelius (kôr-nā′lē-ŏŏs), Karl Adolf. German historian....1819—1903.
Cornelius Nepos (kôr-nē′lĭ-ŭs, *or* -nēl′yŭs, nē′pŏs). See Nepos.
Cornelius, von (fŏn kôr-nā′lē-ŏŏs), Peter. German painter....1783—1867.
Cornell (kôr-nĕl′), Ezra. American capitalist and philanthropist. Founded Cornell University....1807—1874.
Corniani (kôr-nyä′nē), Giambattista, Count. It. historian of literature....1742—1813.
Cornu (kôr′nü′), Sébastien Melchior. French painter....1804—1870.
Cornwall, Barry (băr′ĭ kôrn′wôl). Pseud., imperfectly anagrammatic, of Bryan Waller Procter.
Cornwallis (kôrn-wŏl′ĭs), Charles, first Marquis and second Earl. *Lord Cornwallis.* British general and statesman. [*Yorktown.*]....1738—1805.
Coronado, de (dā kō-rō-nä′thō ; 146), Francisco Vásquez. Spanish explorer of New Mexico....ab. 1500—1549?
Coronelli (kō′rō-nĕl′lē), Marco Vincenzo. Italian geographer....1650—1718.
Corot (kō′rō′), Jean Baptiste Camille. French landscape painter....1796—1875.
Correa da Serra (kŏr-rā′ä dä sĕr′rä), José Francisco. Portuguese botanist and diplomat....1750—1823.
Correa Garção (gär-souɴ′), Pedro Antonio Joaquino. Portuguese lyric poet.1724—1772.
Correggio, da (dä kŏr-rĕd′jō), Antonio Allegri. Italian painter....ab. 1494—1534.
Corrigan (kŏr′ĭ-găn), Michael Augustine. American Roman Catholic prelate. Metropolitan of the diocese of New York....1839—1902.
Cortereal (kŏr-tā′rā-äl′), Gaspar. Portuguese navigator....1450?—1501.
Cortes, *or* **Cortez** (kôr′tĕz), *Span.* **Cortés** (kŏr-tās′), Hernando *or* Hernán. Spanish conqueror of Mexico....1485—1547.
Cortona, da (dä kŏr-tō′nä), Pietro. Real name *Pietro Berrettini.* Italian painter....1596—1669.
Corvinus (kŏr-vī′nŭs). See Hunyadi.
Corvisart-Desmarets (kôr′vē′zȧr′-dā′mȧ′rĕ′), Jean Nicolas. French medical writer....1755—1821.
Corwin (kôr′wĭn), Thomas. American orator and statesman....1794—1865.
Coryate (kŏr′ĭ-ăt), Thomas. English traveler and writer....1577?—1617.
Cossa (kŏs′sä), Francesco. Italian painter....ab. 1438—ab. 1480.
Cossa, Luigi. Italian economist....1831—1896.
Cossa, Pietro. Italian dramatist....1834—1881.
Cossé, de (dē kō′sā′), Charles, Comte de Brissac. French marshal....1505—1563.
Costa (kŏs′tä), Lorenzo. Italian painter....1460?—1535.
Costa, Michael (*Ital.* Michele), Sir. Italian conductor and composer in Eng...1810—1884.
Costa Cabral, da (dä kŏs′tä kä-bräl′), Antonio Bernardo, Count of Thomar. Portuguese statesman....1803—1889.
Costa de Beauregard, de (kŏs′tȧ′ dē bō′rē-gȧr′), Charles Albert, Marquis. French historian....1835—1909.
Costanzo, di (dē kŏs-tän′tsō), Angelo. Neapolitan poet and historian....1507—1591.
Coste (kŏst), Jean Jacques Marie Cyprien Victor. French naturalist....1807—1873.
Costé (kŏs′tā′), Jean François. French physician and medical writer....1741—1819.
Coster, *or* **Koster** (kŏs′tĕr), Lourens Janszoon. Dutch mechanic, for whom has been claimed priority in use of movable types....1370?—1440?
Coster, Samuel. Dutch dramatist....1579—1662?
Cotelier (kŏ′t′-lyā′), Jean Baptiste. French professor of Greek....1629—1686.
Cotes (kōts), Roger. English mathematician and astronomer....1682—1716.
Cotgrave (kŏt′grāv), Randle. English lexicographer.... ? —1634?
Cotta (kŏt′ä), Johann Friedrich, Baron von Cottendorf. Ger. publisher....1764—1832.
Cotta, von (fŏn kŏt′ä), Bernhard. German geologist....1808—1879.
Cottereau (kŏ′t′-rō′). See Chouan, Jean.
Cottin (kŏ′tăɴ′), Marie, called Sophie, born Risteau. French novelist....1770—1807.
Cotton (kŏt′n), John. Puritan minister in Boston....1584—1652.
Coucy, de (dē kōō′sē′), Robert. French architect.... ? —1311.
Couder (kōō′dâ′), Louis Charles Auguste. French historical painter....1790—1873.
Coues (kouz), Elliott. American naturalist ; esp. ornithologist....1842—1899.
Coulanges, de (dē kōō′läɴzh′), Philippe Emanuel, Marquis. French song writer....1632—1716.
Coulomb, de (dē kōō′lôɴ′), Charles Augustin. French physicist....1736—1806.
Coulter (kōl′tẽr), John Merle. American botanist....1851 ——.
Courbet (kōōr′bĕ′), Gustave. French painter....1819—1877.
Courier de Méré (kōō′ryā′ dē mā′rā′), Paul Louis. French polit. writer...1772—1825.
Cournot (kōōr′nō′), Antoine Augustin. French mathematician....1801—1877.
Court de Gébelin (kōōr′ dē zhā′blăɴ′), Antoine. French author....1725—1784.
Courthope (kôrt′ŏp ; 201), William John. Eng. critic and literary historian.1842—1917.
Courtois (kōōr′twä′), Jacques. *Il Borgognone.* French painter in Italy....1621—1676.
Cousin (kōō′zăɴ′), Jean. French painter....1501?—1589.
Cousin, Victor. French metaphysician and philosopher....1792—1867.
Cousin-Montauban (-môɴ′tō′bäɴ′). See Palikao, de, Count.
Coustou (kōōs′tōō′), Guillaume. French sculptor....1677—1746.
Coustou, Nicolas. *Brother of Guillaume.* French sculptor....1658—1733.
Couthon (kōō′tôɴ′), Georges. French revolutionary figure....1756—1794.
Coutts (kōōts). See Burdett-Coutts.
Couture (kōō′tür′), Thomas. French painter....1815—1879.
Coverdale (kŭv′ẽr-dāl), Miles. English divine. Translator of the Bible....1488—1568.
Covilhão (dä kō′vēl-youɴ′), *or* **Covilham** (-yäɴ′), **da**, João Peres. Port. expl.1450?—1545?
Cowley (kou′lĭ ; *former pron.*, kōō′lĭ), Abraham. English poet....1618—1667.
Cowper (kōō′pẽr ; kou′pẽr), William. *Grandnephew of Lord Chancellor Cowper.* English poet....1731—1800.
Cowper, William. English anatomist. [*Cowper's glands.*]....1666—1709.
Cowper, William, Earl. Lord high chancellor of England....ab. 1664—1723.
Cox (kŏks), Kenyon. American painter and art writer....1856—1919.
Cox, Palmer. American author and illustrator. [*Brownie Stories.*]....1840 ——.
Cox, Samuel Hanson. American divine....1793—1881.
Cox, Samuel Sullivan. *Sunset Cox.* American politician....1824—1889.
Coxe (kŏks), Arthur Cleveland. American P. E. bishop and poet....1818—1896.
Coxe, William. English historian and writer of travels....1747—1828.
Coxie, *or* **Coxcie**, **van** (vän kŏks′yē ; kŏk′sĭ), Michiel. Flemish painter....1497—1592.
Coypel (kwä′pĕl′), Antoine. French painter....1661—1722.
Coypel, Noël. *Father of Antoine.* French painter....1628—1707.
Coysevox (kwäz′vŏks′), Antoine. French sculptor....1640—1720.
Cozzens (kŭz′ĕnz), Frederick Swartwout. American humorist....1818—1869.

Born. Died.

Crabb (krăb), George. English philologist. [*English Synonyms.*]....1778—1851.
Crabbe (krăb), George. English poet....1754—1832.
Crabtree (krăb′trē), Charlotte, Miss. *Lotta.* American comédienne....1847 ——.
Craddock (krăd′ŏk), Charles Egbert. Pseudonym of Mary Noailles Murfree.
Craig (krāg), John. Scottish divine of the Reformation....1512?—1600.
Craig, Thomas, Sir. Scottish jurist and Latin author....1538—1608.
Craigie (krāg′ĭ), Pearl Mary Teresa, born Richards. *John Oliver Hobbes.* American novelist and playwright in England....1867—1906.
Craigie, William A. Scottish lexicographer and author....1867 ——.
Craik (krāk), Dinah Maria, born Mulock. English novelist....1826—1887.
Craik, George Lillie. Scottish-English professor and author....1798—1866.
Cramer (krä′mẽr), Johann Andreas. German theologian and poet....1723—1788.
Cramp (krămp), Charles Henry. *Son of following.* American shipbuilder...1828—1913.
Cramp, William. Founder of Cramp shipyard.... ? —1879.
Cranach (krä′näk), Lucas. Real name *Lucas Müller.* German painter and engraver....1472—1553.
Cranch (krănch), Christopher Pearse. American artist and poet....1813—1892.
Cranch, William. *Father of Christopher P.* American judge....1769—1855.
Crane (krān), Stephen. American story-writer....1870—1900.
Crane, Walter. English painter....1845—1915.
Crane, William H. American actor....1845 ——.
Cranmer (krăn′mẽr), Thomas. Eng. reformer. Archbishop of Canterbury .1489—1556.
Crashaw (krăsh′ô), Richard. English poet....1613?—1649.
Crawford (krô′fẽrd), Francis Marion. *Son of Thomas.* American novelist....1854—1909.
Crawford, Thomas. American sculptor....1814—1857.
Crawford, William Harris. American political leader....1772—1834.
Crayer, de (dē krē′yẽr′), Gaspard. Flemish painter....1584—1669.
Crayon (jĕf′rĭ krā′ŏn), Geoffrey, Gent. Pseud. of Washington Irving.
Creasy (krē′sĭ), Edward Shepherd, Sir. English historian....1812—1878.
Crébillon, de (dē krā′bē′yôɴ′), Prosper Jolyot. French dramatist....1674—1762.
Credi, di (dē krā′dē), Lorenzo. Italian painter....1459—1537.
Credner (krād′nẽr), Hermann. German geologist....1841—1913.
Creighton (krī′tŭn ; krā′tŭn), Mandell. English bishop and historian....1843—1901.
Crelle (krĕl′ē), August Leopold. German mathematician and architect....1780—1855.
Cremer (krē′mẽr), William Randal, Sir. English politician, editor, and philanthropist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1903.*]....1838—1908.
Crémieux (krā′myû′), Isaac Moïse, *called* Adolphe. Jewish French politician and advocate....1796—1880.
Crescentini (krā′shĕn-tē′nē), Girolamo. Italian soprano singer....1766—1846.
Crescimbeni (krā′shĕm-bā′nē), Giovanni Maria. Italian poet and critic....1663—1728.
Crespi (krās′pē), Giuseppe Maria. *Lo Spagnuolo.* Bolognese painter....1665—1747.
Creuzer (kroi′tsẽr), Georg Friedrich. German antiquary and philologist....1771—1858.
Crèvecœur, de (dē krĕv′kûr′), Hector Saint-John. French agricultural experimenter and writer, 27 years in America....1731—1813.
Creyton (krā′tŭn), Paul. Pseudonym of John Townsend Trowbridge.
Crichton (krī′tŭn), James. *The Admirable Crichton.* A Scottish prodigy of learning and accomplishments....1560—1585?
Crillon, de (dē krē′yôɴ′), Louis des Balbes de Berton. French general....1541—1615.
Crispi (krēs′pē), Francesco. Italian statesman....1819—1901.
Crittenden (krĭt′′n-dĕn), John Jordan. American statesman....1787—1863.
Crockett (krŏk′ĕt), David. American pioneer and politician....1786—1836.
Crockett, Samuel Rutherford. Scottish clergyman and novelist....1860—1914.
Crœsus (krē′sŭs). King of Lydia....fl. b. c. 560.
Croghan (krō′găn), George. American soldier and inspector-general....1791—1849.
Croiset (krwä′zĕ′), Alfred. French classical scholar and author....1845 ——.
Croiset, Maurice. *Brother of Alfred.* Classical scholar and author....1846 ——.
Croker (krō′kẽr), John Wilson. British politician and author....1780—1857.
Croker, Thomas Crofton. Irish author and antiquary....1798—1854.
Croly (krō′lĭ), George. Irish clergyman and author. [*Salathiel.*]....1780—1860.
Croly, Jane, born Cunningham. *Jenny June.* American author and editor..1829—1901.
Crome (krōm), John. English landscape painter....1768—1821.
Cromer (krō′mẽr), Evelyn Baring, first Earl (1901). English colonial administrator and reorganizer of Egypt....1841—1917.
Cromwell (krŏm′wĕl ; krŭm′wĕl), Oliver. English general and statesman. Lord Protector of the Commonwealth (1653–58)....1599—1658.
Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex. English statesman....1485?—1540.
Cromwell, Richard. *Son of Oliver Cromwell.* Lord Protector (1658–59).1626—1712.
Cronje (krŏn′yē), Piet Arnoldus. Boer general....1835?—1911.
Crook (krŏŏk), George. American major general....1828—1890.
Crookes (krŏŏks), William, Sir. English physicist and chemist....1832—1919.
Cropsey (krŏp′sĭ), Jasper Francis. American painter....1823—1900.
Crosby (krŏz′bĭ), Alpheus. American educationist. [*Greek Grammar.*]....1810—1874.
Crosby, Fanny. *Mrs. Frances Jane Van Alstyne.* Blind Am. hymn writer.1820—1915.
Crosby, Howard. American clergyman, Greek scholar, and civic reformer..1826—1891.
Crosman (krŏz′măn), Henrietta. *Mrs. Maurice Campbell.* American actress.1870 ——.
Cross (krŏs ; 205), Mrs. George Frederick. *Ada Cambridge.* English-Australian novelist....1844 ——.
Cross, Wilbur Lucius, American educator, and writer on literary topics....1862 ——.
Crosse (krŏs , 205), Andrew. English electrician....1784—1855.
Crothers (krŭth′ẽrz), Samuel McChord. Am. Unit. clergyman and essayist..1857 ——.
Crowquill (krō′kwĭl′), Alfred. Pseudonym of Alfred Henry, and Charles Robert, Forrester.
Cruden (krōō′dĕn), Alexander. Scottish author of Bible Concordance....1701—1770.
Cruikshank (krŏŏk′shăŋk′), George. English caricaturist....1792—1878.
Crusenstolpe (krōō′sĕn-stŏl′pĕ), Magnus Jakob. Swedish author....1795—1865.
Crusius (krōō′zē-ŏŏs), Christian August. German theologian....1715—1775.
Cruz, da (dä krōōsh′), Agostinho. Portuguese poet and monk....1540—1619.
Cruz, de la (dā lä krōōth′), San Juan. Spanish Carmelite friar and writer...1542—1591.
Cruz, de la (dā lä krōōs′ ; 268), Juana Inés. Mexican poet....1651—1695.
Csokonai (chō′kō-noi), Vitéz Mihály. Hungarian poet....1773—1805.
Csoma (chō′mō), Alexander (*Hung.* Sándor). Hung. scholar and traveler....1798—1842.
Cubitt (kū′bĭt), William, Sir. English civil engineer....1785—1861.
Cudworth (kŭd′wûrth), Ralph. English Arminian divine and philosopher...1617—1688.
Cui (kü-ē′), César Antonovich. Russ. military engineer and composer of music.1835—1918.
Cujas (kü′zhäs′), Jacques. (*Lat.* **Cujacius**, kū-jā′shĭ-ŭs.) French jurist....1522—1590.
Cullen (kŭl′ĕn), Paul. Irish cardinal. Archbishop of Dublin....1803—1878.
Culpeper (kŭl′pĕp-ẽr), *or* **Colepeper**, Thomas. Colonial gov. of Virginia.... ? —1719.
Cumberland (kŭm′bẽr-lănd), Richard. Eng. prelate and moral philosopher.1631—1718.
Cumberland, Richard. *Great-grandson of preceding.* Eng. dramatist....1732—1811.
Cumming (kŭm′ĭng), Roualeyn George Gordon-. *Lion hunter.* Scottish traveler in Africa and big game hunter....1820—1866.
Cummins (kŭm′ĭnz), Maria Susanna. American novelist. [*The Lamplighter.*].1827—1866.
Cunard (kū-närd′), Samuel, Sir. Founder Cunard line of steamers....1787—1865
Cunningham (kŭn′ĭng-hăm ; -ăm), Allan. Scottish author and critic....1784—1842.
Curci (kōōr′chē), Carlo Maria. Italian ecclesiastic and author....1819—1891
Curie (kü′rē′), Marie (born Sklodowska). *Widow of Pierre.* Polish physical chemist in France. [*Radioactive substances.*]....1867 ——.
Curie, Pierre. French chemist and physicist. [*Radium.*]....1859—1906.
Curlewis (kûr-lōō′ĭs), Ethel Turner. *Ethel Turner.* Eng.-Austral. novelist.1872 ——.
Curran (kŭr′ăn), John Philpot. Irish orator and statesman....1750—1817.
Currie (kŭr′ĭ), James. Scottish physician and scholar....1756—1805.
Curtin (kûr′tĭn), Jeremiah. American linguist, folklorist, and translator from the Polish and the Russian....1840—1906.
Curtis (kûr′tĭs), Benjamin Robbins. American jurist....1809—1874.
Curtis, George William. American critic, essayist, and publicist....1824—1892.
Curtius (kōōr′tsē-ŏŏs), Ernst. German archæologist and historian....1814—1896.
Curtius, Georg. *Brother of Ernst.* German philologist....1820—1885.
Curtius (kûr′shĭ-ŭs), Marcus. Legendary Roman hero.

Born. Died.

Curtius (kûr′shĭ-ŭs). *Quintus Curtius Rufus.* Roman historian............fl. 1st c.
Curzon of Kedleston (kûr′zŏn ŏv kĕd′′l-stŭn, *or* kĕl′sŭn), George Nathaniel Curzon, first Earl. English statesman, geographer, and author. Viceroy of India (1899-1905)............1859 ——.
Cushing (ko͝osh′ĭng), Caleb. American politician, orator, and jurist........1800—1879.
Cushman (ko͝osh′măn), Charlotte Saunders. American actress............1816—1876.
Cushman, Robert. One of the founders of Plymouth colony...............1580?-1625.
Custer (kŭs′tẽr), George Armstrong. American general. [*Little Big Horn.*].1839—1876.
Custine, de (dẽ kus′tēn′), Adam Philippe, Count. French general..........1740—1793.
Cuthbert (kŭth′bẽrt), Saint. English monk. Bishop of Lindisfarne........? — 687.
Cuvier (kü′vyā′), Frédéric. *Brother of following.* French naturalist......1773—1838.
Cuvier, Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert, Baron. French naturalist. Called the founder of the science of comparative anatomy........1769—1832.
Cuyler (kī′lẽr), Theodore Ledyard. Am. Presbyterian clergyman and writer.1822—1909.
Cuyp, *or* **Kuyp** (koip), Aalbert. Dutch painter..........................1620—1691.
Cynewulf (kĭn′ĕ-wo͝olf). Anglo-Saxon religious poet..................fl. 870—90.
Cyprian (sĭp′rĭ-ăn), Saint. *Thascius Cæcilius Cyprianus.* Latin father; bishop of Carthage............200?— 258.
Cyril (sĭr′ĭl), Saint. Bishop of Jerusalem..........................315?— 386.
Cyril, Saint. Bishop of Alexandria....................................376?— 444.
Cyrus (sī′rŭs). *The Elder* or *The Great.* King of Persia...........B. C. 529.
Cyrus. *The Younger.* Led the 10,000 Greeks against his brother Artaxerxes II. B. C. 401.
Czajkowski (chī-kôf′skē; chī-kôs′kē), Michal. Polish novelist...........1808—1886.
Czartoryski (chär′tō-rēs′kē), Adam Jerzy, Prince. Polish statesman.......1770—1861.
Czermak, *Boh.* **Čermák** (chĕr′mäk), Jan Nepomuk. Bohemian physiologist.1828—1873.
Czerny (chĕr′nē), Karl. Austrian composer...............................1791—1857.
Czerny Djordje (chĕr′nē dyôr′dyĕ) Petrović. *Czerny George. Karadjordje. Kara George. Black George.* Servian leader........1766—1817.
Czuczor (tso͞o′tsōr), Gergely. Hungarian poet and linguist..............1800—1866.

D

☞ **D', De, Du,** etc. For many names beginning with these elements, see the specific family names.

Dacier (dȧ′syā′), André. French classical scholar........................1651—1722.
Dacier, Anne, born Tanneguy-Lefèvre. *Mme. Dacier. Wife of André.* French classical scholar..........1654—1720.
Da Costa (dä kōs′tä), Izaak. Dutch poet and Protestant theologian, of Portuguese Jewish extraction..........1798—1860.
Daendels (dän′dĕls), Herman Willem. Dutch general.........................1762—1818.
D'Agincourt (dȧ′zhăN′ko͞or′), Jean Baptiste Louis George Seroux. French archæologist..........1730—1814.
Dagnan-Bouveret (dȧn′yäN′-bo͞o′vrĕ′), Pascal Adolphe Jean. French painter.1852 ——.
Dagobert (dăg′ō-bẽrt; *F.* dȧ′gō′bâr′) **I.** King of the Franks (628–638)...... 600?— 638.
Daguerre (dȧ′gâr′), Louis Jacques Mandé. French painter and inventor. [*Daguerreotype.*]..........1789—1851.
Dahl (däl), Johann Kristen Clausen. Norwegian landscape painter..........1788—1857.
Dahl (däl), *Russ.* **Dal** (däl′y′), Vladimir Ivanovich. Russ. lexicographer....1801—1872.
Dahlberg (däl′bẽr-y′), Eric Jönsson. Swedish engineer and general..........1625—1703.
Dahlbom (däl′bōm), Anders Gustaf. Swedish entomologist....................1806—1859.
Dahlgren (däl′grān), Karl Fredrik. Swedish poet and novelist.............1791—1844.
Dahlgren (dăl′grĕn), John Adolph. American rear admiral and inventor of the Dahlgren cannon..........1809—1870.
Dahlmann (däl′män), Friedrich Christoph. German historian..................1785—1860.
Dahn (dän), Julius Sophus Felix. Ger. hist., jurist, dramatist, and novelist..1834—1912.
Dal, Vladimir Ivanovich. See DAHL.
Dalayrac (dȧ′lĕ′rȧk′), Nicolas. French musical composer....................1753—1809.
Dalberg, von (fōn däl′bĕrk), Karl Theodor Anton Maria. Arch-chancellor of the German empire, and author..........1744—1817.
D'Albert, Eugen. See ALBERT, D', Eugen.
Dale (dāl), Richard. American naval officer................................1756—1826.
Dale, Robert William. English Congregational minister and author..........1829—1895.
Dale, Thomas, Sir. English colonial governor of Virginia................? —1619.
Dalechamps (dȧl′shäN′), Jacques. French physician and botanist............1513—1588.
Dalgarno (dăl-gär′nō), George, of Aberdeen. British pasigraphist..........1626?-1687.
Dalhousie (dăl-ho͞o′zĭ; -hou′zĭ), James Andrew Broun Ramsay, tenth Earl and first Marquis of. British statesman; governor-general of India..........1812—1860.
Dalin (dä-lēn′), Olof von. Swedish historian and poet......................1708—1763.
Dall (dăl), Caroline Wells, born Healey. Am. writer (esp. on woman's rights).1822—1912.
Dallas (dăl′ȧs), Alexander James. American statesman.......................1759—1817.
Dallas, George Mifflin. *Son of preceding.* American statesman and diplomat. Vice president of the U. S. (1845–49)..........1792—1864.
Dall' Ongaro (däl-lōn′gä-rō), Francesco. Italian poet.......................1808—1873.
Dalou (dȧ′lo͞o′), Jules. French sculptor.....................................1838—1902.
Dalrymple (dăl′rĭm-p′l; dăl-rĭm′p′l), David, Sir. Lord Hailes. *Great-grandson of first Viscount Stair.* Scottish judge and historian..........1726—1792.
Dalrymple, James, Sir. First Viscount Stair. Scottish jurist...............1619—1695.
Dalton (dôl′tŭn), John. English chemist and natural philosopher. [*Daltonism. Atomic theory.*]..........1766—1844.
Dalton, John Call. American physiologist....................................1825—1889.
Daly (dā′lĭ), (John) Augustin. American dramatist and theatrical manager..1838—1899.
Damascenus (dăm′ȧ-sē′nŭs), Johannes. *John of Damascus. Chrysorrhoas* (gold-pouring). Christian saint. Governor of Damascus.......... 700?— 750?
Damiani (dä-myä′nē), Pietro. Italian cardinal and writer....................1007—1072.
Damien de Veuster (dȧ′myăN′ dẽ vû′stâr′), Joseph. *Father Damien.* Belgian R. C. missionary to lepers in Molokai..........1840—1889.
Damiens (dȧ′myăN′), Robert François. French fanatic who tried to kill Louis XV. and was executed after infamous torture..........1715—1757.
Damiron (dȧ′mē′rôN′), Jean Philibert. French eclectic philosopher..........1794—1862.
Dampier (dăm′pẽr), William. English navigator..............................1652—1715.
Dampierre, de (dẽ däN′pyâr′), Auguste Henri Marie Picot, Marquis. Fr. gen.1756—1793.
Damrosch (dăm′rŏsh), Leopold. German-American musician...................1832—1885.
Damrosch, Walter Johannes. *Son of preceding.* Ger.-Am. musician.......1862 ——.
Dana (dā′nȧ), Charles Anderson. American journalist and author..........1819—1897.
Dana, Francis. American jurist..1743—1811.
Dana, James Dwight. American geologist and mineralogist....................1813—1895.
Dana, Richard Henry. American poet and essayist............................1787—1879.
Dana, Richard Henry. *Son of preceding.* American lawyer and author....1815—1882.
Danby (dăn′bĭ), Francis. British landscape painter..........................1793—1861.
Dancourt (däN′ko͞or′), Florent Carton. French dramatic poet................1661—1725.
Dandolo (dän′dō-lō), Enrico. Blind doge of Venice (1192–1205)............1108?-1205.
Dane (dān), Nathan. American lawyer and statesman.........................1752—1835.
Danenhower (dăn′ĕn-hou′ẽr), John Wilson. American arctic explorer.......1849—1887.
Danican (dȧ′nē′käN′), François André. *Philidor.* French composer and chess player..........1726—1795.
Daniel (dȧ′nyĕl′), Gabriel. French Jesuit and author........................1649—1728.
Daniel (dä′nē-ĕl), Hermann Adalbert. Ger. theologian and geographer.......1812—1871.
Daniel (dăn′yĕl), Samuel. English poet......................................1562—1619.
Dannecker, von (fōn dän′ĕk-ẽr), Johann Heinrich. German sculptor..........1758—1841.
Dansse, *or* **D'Ansse** (däns). See VILLOISON, DE.
Dantan (däN′täN′), Jean Pierre. French sculptor.............................1800—1869.
Dante (*contracted from* **Durante**, do͞o-rän′tā) **Alighieri** (dăn′tē; *It. pron.* dän′tā ä′lē-gyâ′rē). Italian poet. [*Divina Commedia.*]..........1265—1321.
Danton (däN′tôN′), Georges Jacques. A leader of the French Revolution......1759—1794.
Darboux (dȧr′bo͞o′), Jean Gaston. French mathematician.......................1842—1917.
Darboy (dȧr′bwä′), Georges. Archbishop of Paris..............................1813—1871.

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Darc, *or* **D'Arc**. See JOAN OF ARC.
Darcet (dȧr′sĕ′), Jean. French physician and chemist.......................1725—1801.
Darius (**Hystaspis**) (dȧ-rī′ŭs hĭs-tăs′pĭs) **I.** Persian king (B. C. 521–486?). B. C. 558?— 486?
Darley (där′lĭ), Felix Octavius Carr. American painter and illustrator......1822—1888.
Darling (där′lĭng), Grace Horsley, of Farne Islands. English heroine.......1815—1842.
Darmesteter (dȧr′mĕ-stĕ-târ′), Arsène. French philologist and lexicographer.1846—1888.
Darmesteter, James. *Brother of preceding.* French Orientalist...........1849—1894.
Darnley (därn′lĭ), Henry Stewart, Lord. Husband of Mary, Q. of Scots.....1545—1567.
Daru (dȧ′rü′), Pierre Antoine Noël Mathieu Bruno, Count. French statesman and historian..........1767—1829.
Darwin (där′wĭn), Charles Robert. *Grandson of E.* English naturalist....1809—1882.
Darwin, Erasmus. English physiologist and poet..............................1731—1802.
Darwin, George Howard, Sir. *Son of Charles Robert.* Eng. mathematician.1845—1912.
Daryl (dȧ′rēl′), Philippe. Pseudonym of PASCHAL GROUSSET.
Daryl (dăr′ĭl), Sidney. Pseudonym of Sir DOUGLAS STRAIGHT.
Dasent (dā′sĕnt), George Webbe, Sir. Eng., Norse, Icel. scholar in England.1817—1896.
Dashkov (dăsh′kôf), Ekaterina Romanovna. Russian princess...............1743—1810.
Dati (dä′tē), Carlo Roberto. Italian philologist............................1619—1675.
Daub (doup), Karl. German theologian and professor..........................1765—1836.
Daubeny (dô′bē-nĭ; dôb′nĭ), Charles Giles Bridle. English physicist, chemist, and writer..........1795—1867.
Daubigny (dō′bēn′yē′), Charles François. French painter.....................1817—1878.
Daudet (dō′dĕ′), Alphonse. French author and journalist......................1840—1897.
Daudet, Louis Marie Ernest. *Brother of Alphonse.* French novelist and hist.1837 ——.
Daudin (dō′dăN′), François Marie. French naturalist..........................1774—1804.
Daumer (dou′mẽr), Georg Friedrich. German speculative philosopher......1800—1875.
Daun, von (fōn doun′), Leopold Joseph, Count. Austrian field marshal.....1705—1766.
D'Avenant, *or* **Davenant** (dăv′ĕn-ănt), William, Sir. English dramatist....1606—1668.
Davenport (dăv′ĕn-pōrt), Edward Loomis. American actor.....................1814—1877.
Davenport, Fanny Lily Gypsy. *Dau. of E. L. Davenport. Mrs. E. H. Price. Mrs. Melbourne Macdowell.* American actress..........1850—1898.
Davenport, John. Puritan divine at New Haven, Conn..........................1597—1670.
David I. (dā′vĭd). King of Scotland (1124–53).................................1084—1153.
David (dȧ′vēd′), Félicien César. French musical composer.....................1810—1876.
David (dä′vēt), Ferdinand. German violinist....................................1810—1873.
David (dȧ′vēd′), Gheerardt. Flemish painter...................................1450?-1523.
David, Jacques Louis. French painter...1748—1825.
David, Pierre Jean. *David d'Angers.* French sculptor...........................1788—1856.
David (dā′vĭd), *or* **Dewi** (dā′wē), Saint. Patron of Wales.....................? — 601?
Davids (dā′vĭdz), Thomas William Rhys. English Orientalist...................1843 ——.
Davidson (dā′vĭd-sŭn), George. English-American astronomer..................1825—1911.
Davidson, Lucretia Maria. American verse writer..............................1808—1825.
Davidson, Margaret Miller. *Sister of preceding.* Verse writer...............1823—1838.
Davidson, Randall Thomas. Eng. prelate. Archbp. of Canterbury (1903—).1848 ——.
Daviel (dȧ′vyĕl′), Jacques. French oculist......................................1696—1762.
Davies (dā′vēz), Charles. American mathematician................................1798—1876.
Davila (dä′vē-lä), Enrico Caterino. Italian historian...........................1576—1631.
Davis (dā′vĭs), David. American jurist..1815—1886.
Davis, Jefferson. President Confederate States of America (1861–65)..........1808—1889.
Davis, *properly* **Davys**, John. English navigator. [*Davis Strait.*]..........1550?-1605.
Davis, John Chandler Bancroft. American diplomatist..........................1822—1907.
Davis, Noah. American lawyer and judge...1818—1902.
Davis, Richard Harding. American journalist, novelist, and playwright.....1864—1916.
Davis, William Morris. American geologist and educator........................1850 ——.
Davitt (dăv′ĭt), Michael. Irish political leader.................................1846—1906.
Davout (dȧ′vo͞o′), Louis Nicolas, Duke of Auerstädt and Prince of Eckmühl. Marshal of France..........1770—1823.
Davy (dā′vĭ), Humphry, Sir. English chemist.....................................1778—1829.
Dawes (dôz), Henry Laurens. American statesman..................................1816—1903.
Dawkins (dô′kĭnz), William Boyd, Sir. Welsh geologist..........................1838 ——.
Dawson (dô′sŭn), George Mercer. *Son of J. W.* Nova Scotian geologist....1849—1901.
Dawson, John William, Sir. Canadian geologist and naturalist..................1820—1899.
Day (dā), Jeremiah. Amer. mathematician. President of Yale College.......1773—1867.
Day, *or* **Daye**, Stephen. First printer in New England........................1610?-1668.
Day, Thomas. English philan. and author. [*Sandford and Merton.*]..........1748—1789.
Day, William Rufus. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1903—)............1849 ——.
Dayton (dā′tŭn), William Lewis. American politician............................1807—1864.
Daza (dä′sä; 268), Hilarion. Bolivian political leader.........................1840—1894.
Deák (dĕ′äk), Ferencz (Francis). Hungarian statesman and orator..........1803—1876.
Deakin (dē′kĭn), Alfred. Australian statesman..................................1856—1919.
Deane (dēn), Silas. American diplomatist..1737—1789.
Dearborn (dẽr′bẽrn), Henry. American general...................................1751—1829.
De Bow (dē bō′), James Dunwoody Brownson. American statistician..........1820—1867.
De Brosses (dẽ brôs′), Charles. French antiquary and writer..................1709—1777.
Debs (dĕbz), Eugene Victor. American socialist and politician. [*Labor and Socialist organizations.*]..........1855 ——.
Debussy (dē-bü′sē′), Claude. French composer. [*Pelléas et Mélisande.*]...1862—1918.
Decamps (dẽ-käN′), Alexandre Gabriel. French painter..........................1803—1860.
Decatur (dē-kā′tŭr), Stephen. *Father of following.* American naval officer.1751—1808.
Decatur, Stephen. American naval officer..1779—1820.
Decazes (dẽ-käz′), Élie, Duke. French statesman................................1780—1860.
De Coster (dẽ kōs′tā′), Charles Théodore Henri. Belgian author..............1827—1879.
Dee (dē), John. English astrologer..1527—1608.
Deffand, du (dü dĕ′fäN′), Marie de Vichy-Chamrond, Marquise. French social figure and wit..........1697—1780.
Defoe, *or* **De Foe** (dē-fō′), Daniel. English author. [*Robinson Crusoe.*]......1661?-1731.
Degas (dẽ-gȧs′; dẽ-gȧ′), Hilaire Germain Edgar. French painter..............1834—1917.
De Grey and Ripon (dē grā′, rĭp′ŭn), George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl. Marquis of Ripon. See RIPON.
De Groot. See GROTIUS, Hugo.
De Gubernatis (dā go͞o′bĕr-nä′tēs), Angelo, Count. Italian editor..........1840 ——.
De Haas (dẽ häs′), Maurice Frederick Hendrick. Dutch painter in America..1832—1895.
Déjazet (dā′zhȧ′zĕ′), Pauline Virginie. French actress........................1797—1875.
Dejoux (dẽ-zho͞o′), Claude. French sculptor.......................................1732—1816.
De Kalb (dē kălb′), Johann, Baron. *Baron von Kalb.* Ger. gen. in America.1721—1780.
De Kay (dē kā′), James Ellsworth. American naturalist..........................1792—1851.
Deken (dā′kĕn), Agatha. Dutch poet and novelist...............................1741—1804.
Dekker, *or* **Decker, de** (dẽ dĕk′ẽr), Jeremias. Dutch poet......................1609—1666.
Dekker (dĕk′ẽr), Thomas. English dramatist......................................1570?-1641?
De Koven (dē kō′vĕn), Henry Louis Reginald. American composer, chiefly of light opera..........1861—1920.
De la Beche (dĕ lä bāsh′), Henry Thomas, Sir. English geologist............1796—1855.
Delacroix (dẽ-lȧ′krwä′), Ferdinand Victor Eugène. French painter..........1799—1863.
Delafield (dĕl′ȧ-fēld), Francis. American physician.............................1841—1915.
Delalande (dẽ-lȧ′läNd′), Pierre Antoine. French naturalist and traveler.....1787—1823.
Delambre (dẽ-läN′br′), Jean Baptiste Joseph. French astronomer.............1749—1822.
Deland (dē-lănd′), Margaretta Wade, born Campbell. American novelist...1857 ——.
Delano (dĕl′ȧ-nō), Amasa, Captain. American traveler.........................1763—1823.
Delaroche (dẽ-lȧ′rôsh′), Hippolyte Paul. French historical painter..........1797—1856.
Delarey (dĕl′ȧ-rā′), Jacob Hendrick. Boer general................................1848—1914.
Delattre (dẽ-lȧ′tr′), Alfred Louis. French archæologist..........................1850 ——.
Delaunay (dẽ-lō′nĕ′), Charles Eugène. French astronomer........................1816—1872.
Delavigne (dẽ-lȧ′vēn′y′), Jean François Casimir. French poet.................1793—1843.
De La Warr, *or* **Delaware** (dĕl′ȧ-wâr), Thomas West, Baron. Colonial governor of Virginia..........1577—1618.
Delbrück (dĕl′brük), Berthold. *Son of Martin F. R.* Ger. comparative philol.1846 ——.
Delbrück, Hans. German historian...1848 ——.
Delbrück, Martin Friedrich Rudolf. German statesman..........................1817—1903.
Delcassé (dĕl′kȧ′sā′), Théophile. French statesman..............................1852 ——.

Born. Died.

Delescluze (dē-lā′klüz′), Louis Charles. French political agitator.........1809—1871.
Delfico (dĕl′fē-kō), Melchior. Neapolitan political economist..........1744—1835.
Delille (dē-lēl′), Jacques. French poet and translator..........1738—1813.
Delisle (dē-lēl′), Guillaume. French geographer..........1675—1726.
Delisle, Joseph Nicolas. French astronomer..........1688—1768.
Delisle, Léopold. French author and paleographist..........1826—1910.
Delitzsch (dā′lĭch), Franz. German theologian..........1813—1890.
Delitzsch, Friedrich. *Son of Franz.* German Assyriologist..........1850 ——.
Delombre (dē-lôɴ′br′), Paul. French journalist, political economist, and statesman..........1848 ——.
De Long (dē lŏng′; 205), George Washington. American arctic explorer.....1844—1881.
Delorme (dē-lŏrm′), Louis René. Pseudonym *Saint-Juirs.* French author..1848—1890.
Delorme, Philibert. French architect..........1515—1570.
Delpech (dĕl′pĕsh′), Jacques Mathieu. French surgeon and writer..........1777—1832.
Deluc (dē-lük′), Jean André. Genevese physicist..........1727—1817.
Delvincourt (dĕl′văɴ′kōōr′), Claude Étienne. French jurist..........1762—1831.
Delyannis (dĕl-yän′ĭs), Theodoros. Greek statesman..........1826—1905.
Dembiński (dĕm-bĕn′y′-skē), Henryk. Polish general..........1791—1864.
Demetrius Phalereus (dē-mē′trĭ-ŭs fȧ-lē′rūs; fȧ-lē′rē-ŭs). Attic orator. B. C. 345?– 283?
Demetrius Poliorcetes (pŏl′ĭ-ŏr-sē′tēz). King of Macedonia (B. C. 294–287). B. C. 337–283.
Demetz (dē-mās′), Frédéric Auguste. French philanthropist..........1796—1873.
Demidov (dyĕ-mē′dŏf), Nikolay Nikitich, Count. Russian counselor and scholar..........1773—1828.
De Mille (dē mĭl′), James. Canadian author..........1837—1880.
Demme (dĕm′ē), Hermann Christ. Gottfried. *Karl Stille.* Ger. novelist..1760—1822.
Democ′ritus. *The Laughing Philosopher.* Greek philosopher..........B. C. 460?– 362?
De Morgan (dē mŏr′găn), Augustus. English mathematician..........1806—1871.
De Morgan, William Frend. English artist (glass staining, ceramics) and novelist..........1839—1917.
Demosthenes (dē-mŏs′thē-nēz). Athenian orator..........B. C. 384?– 322.
Denham (dĕn′ăm), John, Sir. English poet..........1615—1669.
Deniker (dē-nē′kâr′; *Angl.* dĕn′ĭ-kēr), Joseph. French anthropologist..........1852—1918.
Denina (dā-nē′nä), Giacomo Maria Carlo. Italian historian..........1731—1813.
Denis, *or* **Denys** (dē-nē′; *Angl.* dĕn′ĭs), Saint. First bishop of Paris. Patron saint of the French..........fl. 3d c. ?
Denman (dĕn′măn), Thomas, first Baron. Lord chief justice of England.....1779—1854.
Dennery, *or* **d'Ennery** (dĕn′ē-rē′), Adolphe Phillippe. French playwright..1811—1899
Dennis (dĕn′ĭs), John. English writer..........1657—1734.
Denon (dē-nôɴ′), Dominique Vivant, Baron. French archæologist..........1747—1825.
Denonville (dē-nôɴ′vēl′), Jacques René de Brésay, Marquis de. French governor of Canada.......... ? —1710.
Déparcieux (dā′pȧr′syû′), Antoine. French mathematician..........1703—1768.
Depew (dē-pū′), Chauncey Mitchell. Am. lawyer, orator, and politician.....1834 ——.
Deprez (dē-prā′), Marcel. French electrician..........1843 ——.
Depretis (dā-prā′tēs), Agostino. Italian statesman..........1813—1887.
De Quincey (dē kwĭn′sĭ), Thomas. English author..........1785—1859.
Derby (där′bĭ; dûr′bĭ; *cf.* DERBY, *in Vocab.*), Edward George Geoffrey Smith Stanley, fourteenth Earl of. Prime minister of England..........1799—1869.
Derham (dûr′ăm), William. English philosopher and divine..........1657—1735.
Dermody (dûr′mō-dĭ), Thomas. Irish poet..........1775—1802.
Déroulède (dā-rōō′lĕd′), Paul. French poet and politician..........1846—1914.
Dervish Pasha (dĕr-vēsh′ pȧ-shä′). Turkish general and diplomatist..........1817—1896.
Derzhavin (dyĕr-zhä′vĕn), Gavriil Romanovich. Russ. poet and statesman...1743—1816.
Desaix de Veygoux (dē-zā′ dē vĕ′gōō′), Louis Charles Antoine. Called *Desaix.* French general..........1768—1800.
Désaugiers (dā′zō′zhyā′), Marc Antoine Madeleine. French song writer.....1772—1827.
Desault (dē-zō′), Pierre Joseph. French writer on surgery..........1744—1795.
Desbarres (bā′bär′), Joseph Frederick Walsh (*or* Wallet). English hydrographer..........1722—1824.
Desbrosses (dā′brôs′), Jean Alfred. French painter..........1835—1906.
Descamps (dā′käɴ′), Edouard, Baron. Belgian jurist and politician..........1847 ——.
Descartes (dā′kärt′), René. French philosopher..........1596—1650.
Deschamps (dā′shäɴ′), Louis Henri. French painter..........1846—1902.
Deschanel (dā′shȧ′nĕl′), Émile Auguste Étienne Martin. Fr. littérateur...1819—1904.
Deschanel, Paul Eugène Louis. French journalist and polit. Pres. (1920)....1856 ——.
Desfontaines (dā′fôɴ′tĕn′), René Louiche. French botanist and traveler...1750—1833.
Deshoulières (dā′zōō′lyâr′), Antoinette, born du Ligier de La Garde. French poetess..........1638—1694.
Desjardins (dā′zhär′dăɴ′), Ernest Émile Antoine. French historian..........1823—1886.
Desjardins, Marie Catherine Hortense. *Madame (de) Villedieu.* Fr. novelist.1640?–1683.
De Smet (dē smĕt′), Peter John. Am. Jesuit missionary to the Indians..........1801—1872.
Desmoulins (dā′mōō′lăɴ′), Lucie Simplice Camille Benoît. French revolutionary leader and publicist..........1760—1794.
Desnoiresterres (dā′nwȧr′târ′), Gustave Le Brisoys. French author..........1817—1892
Desnoyers (dā′nwȧ′yā′), Auguste Gaspard Louis Boucher, Baron. French engraver..........1779—1857.
Desor (dē-zŏr′), Édouard. Swiss geologist and archæologist..........1811—1882.
De Soto (dē sō′tō; dā), Hernando *or* Fernando. Spanish explorer. Reached the Mississippi River in 1541..........1499?–1542.
Dessaix (dĕ′sā′), Joseph Marie, Count. *L'Intrépide.* French soldier..........1764—1834.
Dessalines (dā′sȧ′lēn′), Jean Jacques. Negro emperor of Haiti (1804–06)...1758—1806.
Dessolle (dē′sŏl′), Jean Joseph Paul Augustin, Marquis. French general...1767—1828.
Destinn (dĕs′tĭn), Emmy. Bohemian operatic soprano..........1878 ——.
Destouches (dā′tōōsh′), Philippe Néricault. French dramatist..........1680—1754.
Destutt de Tracy (dĕs′tüt′ dē trȧ′sē′), Antoine Louis Claude. Count of Tracy. French philosopher..........1754—1836.
Detaille (dē-tȧ′y′), Jean Baptiste Édouard. French military painter..........1848—1912.
Deubler (doi′blĕr), Konrad. *The peasant philosopher.* Austrian philos.....1814—1884.
Deutsch (doich), Emmanuel Oscar. Jewish Hebraist in Germany..........1829—1873.
Devens (dĕv′ĕnz), Charles. American lawyer, orator, and soldier..........1820—1891.
De Vere (dē-vēr′), Aubrey, Sir. Irish poet..........1788—1846.
De Vere (dē vēr′), Aubrey Thomas. *Son of Sir A.* Irish poet and miscellaneous writer..........1814—1902.
Devereux (dĕv′ēr-ōō′; -ōōks′). See ESSEX, Earls of.
Devéria (dē-vā′rē-ȧ′), Eugène François Marie Joseph. French painter..........1805—1865.
Devéria, Jacques Jean Marie Achille. *Brother of preceding.* French designer and lithographer..........1800—1857.
Deville (dē-vēl′). See SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE.
De Vinne (dē vĭn′ē), Theodore Low. American printer..........1828—1914.
Devonshire (dĕv′ŭn-shēr), Georgiana Cavendish, Duchess of. Eng. beauty..1757—1806.
Devonshire, Spencer Compton Cavendish, eighth Duke of. English statesman.1833—1908.
Devrient (dĕv′ryăɴ′), Gustav Emil. German actor..........1803—1872.
Devrient, Ludwig. *Uncle of G. E.* German actor..........1784—1832.
Dewar (dū′ēr), James, Sir. Scottish chemist. [*Liquid hydrogen.*]..........1842 ——.
De Wet (dē vĕt′), Christian R. Boer general..........1854—1922.
De Wette (dē vĕt′ē), Wilhelm Martin Leberecht. German theologian..........1780—1849.
Dewey (dū′ĭ), Chester. American naturalist..........1784—1867.
Dewey, George. American admiral. [*Battle of Manila, May 1, 1898.*]..........1837—1917.
Dewey, John. American philosopher and educator..........1859 ——.
Dewey, Melvil. American librarian. [*Dewey system.*]..........1851 ——.
Dewey, Orville. American clergyman..........1794—1882.
De Witt (dē vĭt′), Jan. Dutch statesman..........1625—1672.
Dexter (dĕks′tēr), Samuel. American statesman..........1761—1816.
Dhulip Singh (dŭ-lēp′ sĭng′; 147). Sikh maharajah, son of Runjit Singh....1838—1893.
Dias (dē′äsh), Antonio Gonçalves (gôn-säl′vĕsh). Brazilian poet..........1823—1864.
Dias, Bartholomeu. Portuguese navigator. Disc. Cape of Good Hope..........1450?–1500.
Diaz (dē′äs; 268), Porfirio. Pres. of Mexico (1877–80, '84–1911)..........1830—1915.
Diaz de la Peña (dē′äth dä lä pān′yä; *F.* dē′äz′ dē lȧ pĕn′yȧ′), Narcisse Virgile. French-Spanish painter..........1807—1876.

Born. Died.

Díaz del Castillo (dē′äth dĕl käs-tēl′yō; 195, 268), Bernal. Spanish officer with Cortes in Mexico, and historian of New Spain..........ab. 1498—1560?
Dibdin (dĭb′dĭn), Charles. English naval song writer..........1745—1814.
Dibdin, Thomas Frognall. *Nephew of Charles.* English bibliographer.....1776—1847.
Dicey (dī′sĭ), Albert Venn. English educator and writer on law..........1835 ——.
Dick (dĭk), Thomas. Scottish author. [*Christian Philosopher.*]..........1774—1857.
Dickens (dĭk′ĕnz; -ĭnz), Charles. English novelist..........1812—1870.
Dickinson (dĭk′ĭn-sŭn), Anna Elizabeth. American lecturer..........1842 ——.
Dickinson, Daniel Stevens. American lawyer and statesman..........1800—1866.
Dickinson, John. American political writer and leader..........1732—1808.
Dicquemare (dĕk′mȧr′), Jacques François, Abbé. French naturalist..........1733—1789.
Diderot (dēd′rō′), Denis. French philosopher and writer..........1713—1784.
Didot (dē′dō′), Ambroise Firmin. French printer and publisher..........1790—1876.
Didot, Firmin. French publisher and typographer..........1764—1836.
Didron (dē′drôɴ′), Adolph Napoléon. French archæologist..........1806—1867.
Diebitsch, von (fōn dē′bĭch), Hans Karl Friedrich Anton, Count. *Russ.* *Dibich-Zabalkanski* (dyĭ-bēch′-zȧ-bȧl-kän′skē), Ivan Ivanovich. Russian field marshal..........1785—1831.
Diefenbach (dē′fĕn-bäk), Lorenz. German philologist and author..........1806—1883.
Dielman (dēl′măn), Frederick. German-American painter and illustrator...1847 ——.
Diemen, van (văn dē′mĕn), Anton. Dutch gov. in the East Indies. He sent out an expedition under Tasman, who disc. Van Diemen's Land..........1593—1645.
Dieskau (dēs′kau), Ludwig August. German-French general in America....1701—1767.
Diesterweg (dēs′tēr-väk), Friedrich Adolf Wilhelm. German educator.....1790—1866.
Dieterici (dē′tē-rē′tsē), Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. German statistician.....1790—1859.
Dietrich (dē′trĭk), Christian Wilhelm Ernst. German painter..........1712—1774.
Dietrichson (dē′trĭk-sŏn), Lorentz Henrik Segelcke. Norwegian littérateur and poet..........1834 ——.
Diez (dēts), Friedrich Christian. German philologist. [*Romance Lang.*]...1794—1876.
Digby (dĭg′bĭ), Kenelm, Sir. English philosopher..........1603—1665.
Digges (dĭgz), Thomas. English astronomer and mathematician.......... ? —1595.
Dilke (dĭlk), Charles Wentworth, Sir. Eng. polit. leader, editor, and author.1843—1911.
Dillenius (dĭ-lā′nē-ōōs), *or* **Dillen** (dĭl′ĕn), Johann Jakob. German botanist.1687—1747.
Dillman (dĭl′män), Christian Friedrich August. German Orientalist..........1823—1894.
Dillon (dĭl′ŭn), John. Irish political leader..........1851 ——.
Dindorf (dĭn′dŏrf), Wilhelm. German philologist..........1802—1883.
Dingelstedt, von (fōn dĭng′ĕl-shtĕt), Franz. German poet and dramatist...1814—1881.
Diniz (dē-nēsh′), *or* **Denis** (dē-nēsh′). King of Portugal (1279–1325)..........1261—1325.
Diniz da Cruz e Silva (dē-nēsh′ dȧ krōōsh′ ā sēl′vȧ), Antonio. Portuguese poet.1731—1799.
Dinter (dĭn′tēr), Christian Friedrich. German educationist..........1760—1831.
Dinwiddie (dĭn-wĭd′ĭ; dĭn′wĭd-ĭ), Robert. Lieut. gov. of Virginia..........1690—1770.
Diocletian (dī′ō-klē′shăn). *Caius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus*, surnamed *Jovius.* Roman emperor (284–305)..........245— 313.
Diodati (dē′ō-dä′tē), Giovanni. Swiss theologian..........1576—1649.
Diodorus, *or* **Diodorus Siculus** (dī′ō-dō′rŭs sĭk′ū-lŭs; 201). Greek hist...fl. 1st c. B. C.
Diogenes (dī-ŏj′ē-nēz). Greek Cynic philosopher..........B. C. 412?– 323?
Dion (dī′ŏn) of Syracuse. Revolutionary leader..........B. C. 408?– 353.
Dion Cassius Cocceianus (dī′ŏn kăsh′ĭ-ŭs kŏk′sē-yā′nŭs). Bithynian historian of Rome..........155— 240?
Dionis du Séjour (dyō′nēs′ dü sā′zhōōr′), Achille Pierre. French astronomer.1734—1794.
Dionysius (dī′ō-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs). *The Elder.* Tyrant of Syracuse..........B. C. 430– 367.
Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Greek historian..........B. C. 54?- 7?
Dionysius Exiguus (ĕks-ĭg′ū-ŭs). An abbot at Rome. Reputed founder of the Christian era as now established.......... ? — 540?
Diophantus (dī′ō-făn′tŭs) of Alexandria. Greek algebraist..........fl. 3d c.
Dioscorides Pedanius (dī′ŏs-kŏr′ĭ-dēz pē-dā′nĭ-ŭs). Greek medical writer.fl. 1st c. ?
Dippel (dĭp′ĕl), Johann Konrad. German rationalist..........1673—1734.
Dirck (dûrk). Sobriquet of THEODORIC ROMEYN.
Disraeli (dĭz-rā′lĭ; *formerly also* dĭz-rē′lĭ *or* dĭz′rȧ-ē′lĭ), Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield. Prime minister of England, and author..........1804—1881.
D'Israeli, Isaac. *Father of Benjamin.* English miscellaneous writer..........1766—1848.
Ditters von Dittersdorf (dĭt′ērs fōn dĭt′ērs-dŏrf), Karl. German composer.1739—1799.
Ditton (dĭt′ŭn), Humphrey. English mathematician..........1675—1715.
Dix (dĭks), Dorothea Lynde. American philanthropist..........1802—1887.
Dix, John Adams. American general and politician..........1798—1879.
Dix, Morgan. *Son of J. A.* American clergyman..........1827—1908.
Dixon (dĭk′sŭn), William Hepworth. English author..........1821—1879.
Dmitriev (d′mē′trē-yĕf), Ivan Ivanovich. Russian poet..........1760—1837.
Doane (dōn), George Washington. American Protestant Episcopal bishop...1799—1859.
Doane, William Croswell. *Son of preceding.* American P. E. bishop..........1832—1913.
Dobell (dō-bĕl′), Sydney Thompson. *Sydney Yendys.* English poet..........1824—1874.
Döbereiner (dû′bē-rī′nēr), Johann Wolfgang. German chemist..........1780—1849.
Döbrentei (dû′brĕn-tā-ē), Gábor. Hungarian author..........1786—1851.
Dobrizhoffer (dō′brĭts-hōf′ēr), Martin. Jesuit missionary in S. America.....1717—1791.
Dobrowsky, *or* **Dobrovský** (dŏ′brōf-skē), Joseph. Bohem. Slavic philologist.1753—1829.
Dobson (dŏb′sŭn), (Henry) Austin. English poet and critic..........1840—1921.
Doddridge (dŏd′rĭj), Philip. English dissenting divine..........1702—1751.
Döderlein (dû′dēr-līn), Ludwig. German classical philologist..........1791—1863.
Dodge (dŏj), Mary Abigail. *Gail Hamilton.* American writer..........1830?–1896.
Dodge, Mary Elizabeth, born Mapes. American authoress..........1838—1905.
Dodgson (dŏj′sŭn), Charles Lutwidge. *Lewis Carroll.* English mathematician and story-writer. [*Alice in Wonderland.*]..........1832—1898.
Dodington (dŏd′ĭng-tŭn), George Bubb, Baron Melcombe. Eng. politician..1691—1762.
Dodsley (dŏdz′lĭ), Robert. English poet, playwright, and bookseller..........1703—1764.
Doesticks (dō′stĭks′), P. B., Q. K. Philander. Pseudonym of MORTIMER THOMSON.
Dohrn (dōrn), Anton. German naturalist..........1840—1909.
Dolbear (dŏl′bēr), Amos Emerson. American educator and physicist..........1837—1910.
Dolci (dŏl′chē), *or* **Dolce** (-chā), Carlo *or* Carlino. Tuscan painter..........1616—1686.
Dole (dōl), Nathan Haskell. American translator, author, and editor..........1852 ——.
Dolet (dō′lĕ′), Étienne. French scholar..........1509—1546.
Dolgoruki (dŏl′gȧ-rōō′kē), *or* **Dolgorukova** (-rōō-kȧ′vō), Ekaterina Mikhaylovna. Russian princess and author, morganatic wife of Alexander II....1846 ——.
Dolgoruki, Vasili Vladimirovich. Russian field marshal..........1667—1746.
Döllinger (dûl′ĭng-ēr), Johann Joseph Ignaz. Ger. Old Catholic theologian.1799—1890.
Dollond (dŏl′ŭnd), John. Eng. optician. Inventor of achromatic telescope..1706—1761.
Dolomieu, de (dē dō′lō′myû′), Déodat Guy Sylvain Tancrède Gratet. French geologist and mineralogist..........1750—1801.
Domat, *or* **Daumat** (dō′mȧ′), Jean. French jurist..........1625—1696.
Dombrowski, *more correctly* **Dąbrowski** (dŏm-brŏf′skē; dŏm-brôs′kē), Jan Henryk. Polish general..........1755—1818.
Domenech (dō′mē-nĕk′), Emmanuel Henri Dieudonné. French author..........1825—1903.
Domenichi (dō-mā′nē-kē), Luigi. Italian writer and translator..........1515—1564.
Domenichino (-kē′nō). Real name *Domenico Zampieri.* Bolognese painter.1581—1641.
Domenico (dō-mā′nē-kō), Alexis. *Il Greco.* See THEOTOCOPULI.
Domett (dŏm′ĕt), Alfred. English author and politician..........1811—1887.
Dominic (dŏm′ĭ-nĭk), Saint, *or* **Domingo de Guzmán** (dō-mēŋ′gō dā gōōth-män′). Spanish founder of the order of Dominicans..........1170—1221.
Domitian (dō-mĭsh′ĭ-ăn; dō-mĭsh′ăn). *Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus.* Roman emperor (81–96)..........51— 96.
Donaldson (dŏn′ăld-sŭn), John William. English classical philologist..........1811—1861.
Donatello (dŏn′ȧ-tĕl′lō), *or* **Donato** (dō-nä′tō). Italian sculptor..........1386—1466.
Donati (dō-nä′tē), Giovanni Battista. Italian astronomer..........1826—1873.
Donatus (dō-nā′tŭs), Bishop of Casæ Nigræ. Founder of the Donatists.....fl. 305.
Donders (dŏn′dērs), Frans Cornelis. Dutch oculist..........1818—1889.
Donizetti (dō′nē-dzĕt′tē), Gaetano. Italian musical composer..........1797—1848.
Donne (dŏn; dŭn), John. English divine and poet..........1573—1631.
Donnelly (dŏn′ĕl-ĭ), Ignatius. American author. [*The Great Cryptogram.*].1831—1901.
Dono, di (dē dō′nō), Paolo. See UCCELLO, Paolo.

Born. Died.

Donoso Cortés (dō-nō′sō kōr-tās′), Juan Francisco María de la Salud, Marquis de Valdegamas. Spanish statesman....1809—1853.
Donovan (dŏn′ō-văn), Edward. English naturalist....1768—1837.
Doo (do͞o), George Thomas. English engraver....1800—1886.
Dora d'Istria (dō′rä dēs′trē-ä). Pseudonym of the Princess *Elena Ghica* (Princess Koltsof-Masalski). Roumanian author....1828—1888.
Dorat (dō′rä′), Claude Joseph. French poet....1734—1780.
Doré (dō′rā′), Paul Gustave. French illustrator, painter, and sculptor....1833—1883.
Doria (dō′rē-ä), Andrea. Genoese admiral and statesman....1468—1560.
Dorigny (dō′rēn′yē′), Nicolas, Sir. French engraver....1657—1746.
Dorner (dôr′nĕr), Isaak August. German theologian....1809—1884.
Dörpfeld (dûrp′fĕlt), Wilhelm. German archæologist....1853 ——.
Dorr (dôr), Thomas Wilson. American politician. [*Dorr's rebellion.*]....1805—1854.
Dorset (dôr′sĕt), Charles Sackville, sixth Earl of. English wit and poet....1638—1706.
Dorset, Thomas Sackville, first Earl of. English statesman and author....1536—1608.
Dorsey (dôr′sĭ), James Owen. American ethnologist....1848—1895.
Dorsey, John Syng. American surgeon and physician....1783—1818.
Dosso Dossi (dŏs′sō dŏs′sē). *Giovanni di Niccolò Lutero.* Ital. painter....1479?-1542.
Dost Mohammed Khan (dōst mō-häm′mĕd ḳän′). Ameer of Afghanistan (1826–63), and founder of the reigning dynasty....1793—1863.
Dostoevski (dŏs-tō-yĕf′skē), Feodor Mikhaylovich. Russian novelist....1821—1881.
Dou, *or* **Dow** (dou), Gerard. Dutch painter....1613—1675.
Douay (do͞o′ā′), Félix Charles. French general....1816—1879.
Douce (dous; do͞os), Francis. English antiquary....1757—1834.
Doucet (do͞o′sĕ′), Henri Lucien. French painter....1856—1896.
Douglas (dŭg′las), Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus. *The Great Earl. Bell-the-Cat.* Scottish nobleman....1449?-1514.
Douglas, Gawin *or* Gavin. *Son of Archibald Bell-the-Cat.* Scottish poet....1474?-1522.
Douglas, Stephen Arnold. American political leader....1813—1861.
Douglass, Frederick. Amer. antislavery orator and journalist; orig. a slave.1817—1895.
Doumer (do͞o′mâr′; -mā′), Paul. French politician and colonial administrator....1857 ——.
Doumic (do͞o′mēk′), René. French literary and dramatic critic....1860 ——.
Dousa (dou′sä), Janus. *Jan van der Does.* Du. statesman, hist., and poet..1545—1604.
Dove (dō′vē), Heinrich Wilhelm. German physicist....1803—1879.
Dovizio (dō-vēt′syō), Bernardo. See BIBBIENA.
Dow (dou), Lorenzo. American preacher....1777—1834.
Dow, Neal. American total abstinence advocate. [*Maine prohibition law.*]..1804—1897.
Dowden (dou′dĕn), Edward. Irish critic (Goethe, Shakespeare, etc.)....1843—1913.
Dowie (dou′ĭ), John Alexander. Scottish religious organizer and charlatan in America....1848—1907.
Downing (doun′ĭng), Andrew Jackson. American landscape architect....1815—1852.
Downing, Jack, Major. Pseudonym of SEBA SMITH.
Dowson (dou′sŭn), Ernest Christopher. English poet....1867—1900.
Doyen (dwä′yăN′), Gabriel François. French historical painter....1726—1806.
Doyle (doil), Arthur Conan, Sir. British story-writer. [*Sherlock Holmes.*]..1859 ——.
Doyle, Richard. English artist....1824—1883.
Dozy (dō′zē; dō′zē′), Reinhart. Dutch Orientalist....1820—1883.
Drake (drāk), Francis, Sir. English navigator and admiral....1540?-1596.
Drake (drä′kĕ), Friedrich. German sculptor....1805—1882.
Drake (drāk), Joseph Rodman. American poet. [*The Culprit Fay.*]....1795—1820.
Drake, Samuel Gardner. American antiquarian and historian....1798—1875.
Draper (drā′pĕr), Andrew Sloan. Am. educator. N. Y. comm'r of education.1848 ——.
Draper, Henry. American physiologist and chemist....1837—1882.
Draper, John Christopher. *Brother of Henry.* Am. physiol. and chemist....1835—1885.
Draper, John William. *Father of Henry and John C.* American chemist and physiologist....1811—1882.
Drapeyron (drá′pā′rôN′), Ludovic. French historian and geographer....1839—1901.
Drapier, M. B. (drā′pĭ-ĕr). A pseudonym of JONATHAN SWIFT.
Drayton (drā′tŭn), Michael. English poet....1563—1631.
Drayton, William Henry. American revolutionary leader....1742—1779.
Drelincourt (drē-lăN′ko͞or′), Charles. French Protestant minister....1595—1669.
Drevet (drē-vĕ′), Pierre. French engraver....1664—1738.
Drew (dro͞o), John. American actor....1853 ——.
Dreyfus (drā′füs′), Alfred. French artillery officer. Convicted of treason on forged papers, and imprisoned on Île du Diable. Conviction finally set aside and Dreyfus declared innocent and restored to rank....1859 ——.
Dreyschock (drī′shŏk), Alexander. Bohemian composer....1818—1869.
Dreyse, von (fŏn drī′zĕ), Johann Nikolaus. German mechanician. Inventor of the needle gun....1787—1867.
Driver (drīv′ĕr), Samuel Rolles. English clergyman and Biblical scholar....1846—1914.
Drosinis (drō-sē′nēs), George. Greek poet....1859 ——.
Drouais (dro͞o′ĕ′), Jean Germain. French painter....1763—1788.
Drouet (dro͞o′ĕ′), Antoine, Count. French general of artillery....1774—1847.
Drouyn de Lhuys (dro͞o′ăN′ dē lü-ēs′), Édouard. French diplomatist....1805—1881.
Droysen (droi′zĕn), Johann Gustav. German historian....1808—1884.
Droz (drōz), Antoine Gustave. French author....1832—1895.
Drummond (drŭm′ŭnd), Henry. Scottish clergyman and author....1851—1897.
Drummond, Thomas. Scottish engineer, and administrator in Ireland. [*Drummond light.*]....1797—1840.
Drummond, William, of Hawthornden. Scottish poet....1585—1649.
Drummond, William Henry. Irish-Canadian physician and poet....1854—1907.
Drusus (dro͞o′sŭs), Nero Claudius. *Germanicus.* Roman general....B. C. 38— 9.
Dryander (drü-än′dĕr), Jonas. Swedish naturalist....1748—1810.
Dryden (drī′dĕn), John. English poet and dramatist....1631—1700.
Drygalski, von (fŏn drĭ-gäl′skĭ), Erich. Ger. geographer and polar explorer.1865 ——.
Duane (dū-ān′), William. American editor and politician....1760—1835.
Duane, William John. *Son of William.* Lawyer. Sec. U. S. treasury....1780—1865.
Dubarry (dü′bà′rē′), Armand. French journalist....1836 ——.
Du Barry, Madame. See BARRY, DU.
Dübner (düp′nĕr), Johann Friedrich. German philologist....1802—1867.
Dubois (dü′bwä′), Clément François Théodore. French composer and organist....1837—1913.
Dubois, Guillaume, Cardinal. French statesman....1656—1723.
Dubois, Paul. French sculptor and painter....1829—1905.
Du Boisgobey (dü bwä′gō′bā′), Fortuné Hippolyte Auguste. Fr. writer....1821—1891.
Du Bois-Reymond (dü bwä′-rā′môN′), Emil. German physiologist....1818—1896.
Dubos (dü′bōs′), Jean Baptiste. French historian and writer on art....1670—1742.
Dubs (do͞ops), Jakob. Swiss statesman....1822—1879.
Dubufe (dü′büf′), Claude Marie. French painter....1790—1864.
Dubufe, Édouard Marie Guillaume. French painter....1853—1909.
Dubufe, Louis Édouard. *Father of É. M. Guillaume.* French painter....1820—1883.
Du Camp (dü käN′), Maxime. French author....1822—1894.
Du Cange (dü käNzh′), Charles du Fresne. Fr. historian and philologist....1610—1688.
Ducarel (dü′kà′rĕl′), André Coltée. French antiquary in England....1713—1785.
Duccio di Buoninsegna (do͞ot′chō dē bwō′nēn-sā′nyä). Italian painter....1260?-1339?
Du Chaillu (dü shä′yü′), Paul Belloni. Franco-Am. traveler and author....1835—1903.
Du Chastelet, *or* **Du Châtelet** (dü shä′t′-lē′), Gabrielle Émilie, born le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marquise. French authoress....1706—1749.
Duché (dü-shā′), Jacob. Chaplain of the first Continental Congress....1737—1798.
Duchesne (dü′shĕn′), André. Father of French geography and historiographer....1584—1640.
Duchesne, Père. Sobriquet of JACQUES RENÉ HÉBERT.
Ducis (dü′sēs′), Jean François. French dramatic poet....1733—1816.
Duckworth (dŭk′wûrth), John Thomas, Sir. British admiral....1748—1817.
Duclos (dü′klō′), Charles Pinot. French wit and writer....1704—1772.
Ducommun (dü′kō′mŭN′), Élie. Swiss philanthropist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1902.*]....1833—1906.
Ducornet (dü′kōr′nē′), Louis César Joseph. French painter....1806—1856.
Ducos (dü′kō′), Pierre Roger. French politician and lawyer....1754—1816.

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Ducrot (dü′krō′), Auguste Alexandre. French general....1817—1882.
Dudeney (dūd′nĭ), Henry, Mrs., born Whiffen. English novelist....1866 ——.
Dudevant (düd′väN′), Amantine Lucile Aurore, Madame, born Dupin. *George Sand.* French novelist....1804—1876.
Dudley (dŭd′lĭ), Benjamin Winslow. American surgeon....1785—1870.
Dudley, Joseph. Governor of Massachusetts....1647—1720.
Dudley, Robert, Earl of Leicester. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth of England.1532?-1588.
Duer (dū′ĕr), John. American jurist. [*Marine Insurance.*]....1782—1858.
Duer, William Alexander. *Brother of John.* American jurist and educator.1780—1858.
Duez (dü′ĕz′), Ernest Ange. French painter....1843—1896.
Dufaure (dü′fōr′), Jules Armand Stanislas. French statesman....1798—1881.
Du Fay (dü fā′), Charles François de Cisternay. French chemist....1698—1739.
Duff (dŭf), Alexander. Scottish missionary in India....1806—1878.
Duff, Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, Sir. Scot. politician and misc. writer..1829—1906.
Dufferin and Ava (dŭf′ĕr-ĭn, ä′vȧ), Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Marquis of. Eng. statesman. Governor-general of Canada (1872–79)....1826—1902.
Duffy (dŭf′ĭ), Charles Gavan, Sir. Irish and Australian statesman and author.1816—1903.
Dufour (dü′fo͞or′), Guillaume Henri. Swiss general....1787—1875.
Dufrénoy (dü′frā′nwä′), Adelaïde, born Gillette-Billet. French writer....1765—1825.
Dufresny (dü′frĕ′nē′), Charles Rivière. French dramatist....1648—1724.
Dugdale (dŭg′dāl), William, Sir. English antiquary....1605—1686.
Dughet (dü′gĕ′), Gaspard. *Le Guaspre.* French painter at Rome....1613—1675.
Duguay-Trouin (dü′gĕ′-tro͞o′ăN′), René. French admiral....1673—1736.
Du Guesclin (dü gĕ′klăN′), Bertrand. Constable of France....1320?-1380.
Duhamel (dü′á′mĕl′), Jean Baptiste. French natural philosopher....1624—1706.
Dühring (dü′rĭng), Eugen Carl. German philosopher....1833—1901.
Dujardin (dü′zhär′dăN′), Félix. French zoölogist....1801—1860.
Du Jardin (dü zhär′dăN′), Karel. Dutch painter....1622?-1678.
Dulaure (dü′lōr′), Jacques Antoine. French historian....1755—1835.
Duller (do͞ol′ĕr), Eduard. German historian and poet....1809—1853.
Dumanoir (dü′mà′nwär′), Philippe François Pinel. French dramatist....1806—1865.
Dumarsais (dü′mär′sĕ′), César Chesneau. French grammarian....1676—1756.
Dumas (dü′mä′), Alexandre. French romantic novelist and dramatist....1802—1870.
Dumas, Alexandre. *Dumas fils.* French dramatist and novelist....1824—1895.
Du Maurier (dü mō′ryā′), George Louis Palmella Busson. French illustrator and novelist in England. [*London Punch. Trilby.*]....1834—1896.
Duméril (dü′mā′rēl′), André Marie Constant. Fr. physician and naturalist..1774—1860.
Dumesnil (dü′mĕ′nēl′), Marie Françoise Marchand. French actress....1711—1803.
Dümichen (dü′mē-ĸĕn), Johannes. German Egyptologist....1833—1894.
Dumont (dü′môN′), Augustin Alexandre. French sculptor....1801—1884.
Dumont, Pierre Étienne Louis. Swiss publicist and expositor of Benthamism.1759—1829.
Dumont d'Urville (dür′vēl′), Jules Sébastien César. French navigator....1790—1842.
Dumoulin (dü′mo͞o′lăN′), Charles. French jurist....1500—1566.
Dumouriez (dü′mo͞o′ryā′), Charles François. French general....1739—1823.
Dunant (dü′näN′), Jean Henry. Swiss physician and philanthropist. [*International amity. Nobel peace prize, 1901.*]....1828—1910.
Dunbar (dŭn′bär), Paul Laurence. American negro poet....1872—1906.
Dunbar (dŭn-bär′), William. Scottish poet....1465?-1530?
Duncan (dŭṉ′kăn) I. King of Scotland (1034–40), murdered by Macbeth.... ? —1040.
Duncan, Adam, Viscount Duncan of Camperdown. British admiral....1731—1804.
Duncker (do͞oṉk′ĕr), Maximilian Wolfgang. German historian....1811—1886.
Dundas (dŭn-dăs′), Henry, Viscount Melville. British statesman....1742—1811.
Dundee (dŭn-dē′), Viscount. See GRAHAM, John.
Dundonald (dŭn-dŏn′ăld), Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of. *Lord Cochrane.* English admiral....1775—1860.
Dunglisson, *or* **Dunglison** (dŭṉ′glĭ-sŭn), Robley. American physician and medical writer....1798—1869.
Dunmore (dŭn′mōr′), John Murray, fourth Earl. Governor of Virginia....1732—1809.
Dunne (dŭn), Finley Peter. American humorist. [*Mr. Dooley.*]....1867 ——.
Dunning (dŭn′ĭng), John, first Baron Ashburton. English lawyer....1731—1783.
Dunois, de (dē dü′nwä′), Jean, Count. *The Bastard of Orleans.* French commander, and one of the national heroes of France....1403?-1468.
Duns Scotus (dŭnz skō′tŭs), Joannes. *The Subtle Doctor.* Scottish scholastic theologian....1265?-1308.
Dunstan (dŭn′stăn), Saint. Archbishop of Canterbury.... 925— 988.
Dunster (dŭn′stĕr), Henry. First president of Harvard College....1612?-1659.
Düntzer (dün′tsĕr), Johann Heinrich Josef. German philologist....1813—1901.
Dupanloup (dü′päN′lo͞o′), Félix Antoine Philibert. French prelate....1802—1878.
Duperré (dü′pĕ′rā′), Victor Guy, Baron. French admiral....1775—1846.
Duperrey (dü′pĕ′rĕ′), Louis Isidore. French hydrographer....1786—1865.
Duperron (dü′pĕ′rôN′), Jacques Davy. French cardinal....1556—1618.
Dupetit-Thouars (dü′p′-tē′-to͞o′är′), Louis Marie Aubert. French botanist.1758—1831.
Dupin (dü′păN′), Jean Henri. French dramatic author....1791?-1887.
Dupleix (dü′plĕks′), Joseph François, Marquis. French governor in India....1697—1763.
Duplessis (dü′plē′sē′), Georges Victor Antoine Gratet. Fr. art historian....1834—1899.
Du Plessis-Mornay. See MORNAY.
Duployé (dü′plwä′yā′), Émile. French stenographer. [*Duployé method.*]..1833—1913.
Duponceau (dü′pôN′sō′; *Angl.* dū-pŏn′sō), Peter Stephen, originally Pierre Étienne. Franco-American lawyer and scholar....1760—1844.
Dupont (dū-pŏnt′), Samuel Francis. American rear admiral....1803—1865.
Du Pont de Nemours (dü′ pôN′ dē nē-mo͞or′), Pierre Samuel. *Grandfather of Samuel Francis Dupont.* French political economist....1739—1817.
Dupré (dü′prā′), Giovanni. Italian sculptor....1817—1882.
Dupré, Jules. French landscape painter....1812—1889.
Duprez (dü′prā′), Gilbert Louis. French operatic tenor....1806—1896.
Dupuis (dü′pwē′), Charles François. French savant and philosopher....1742—1809.
Dupuytren (dü′pwē′trăN′), Guillaume, Baron. French anatomist....1777—1835.
Duquesne (dü′kān′), Abraham, Marquis. French naval commander....1610—1688.
Duquesnoy (dü′kĕ′nwä′), François. Flemish sculptor....1594—1646.
Durán (do͞o-rän′), Agustín. Spanish author and critic....1789—1862.
Duran (dü′räN′), Carolus. Real name *Charles Auguste Émile Durand.* French portrait painter....1837—1917.
Durand (dü′räN′), Alice Marie Céleste, born Fleury. Pseudonym *Henri Gréville.* French author....1842—1902.
Durand (dū-rănd′), Asher Brown. American painter and engraver....1796—1886.
Durant (dū-rănt′), Henry Fowle. Originally *Henry Welles Smith.* Founder of Wellesley College....1822—1881.
Durante (do͞o-rän′tā), Francesco. Italian composer of sacred music....1684—1755.
Dürer (dü′rĕr), Albrecht *or* Albert. German painter and engraver....1471—1528.
Duret (dü′rĕ′), Francisque Joseph. French sculptor....1804—1865.
D'Urfey (dûr′fĭ), Thomas. English poet and dramatist....1653—1723.
Düringsfeld, von (fŏn dü′rĭngs-fĕlt), Ida. German authoress....1815—1876.
Durkheim (dür′kĕN′), Émile. French sociologist and philosopher....1858 ——.
Duroc (dü′rŏk′), Gérard Christophe Michel, Duke of Friuli. Fr. general....1772—1813.
Duruy (dü′rü-ē′), Victor. French historian, and minister of education....1811—1894.
Duse (do͞o′zä), Eleonora. *Signora Checchi.* Italian actress....1859 ——.
Du Sommerard (dü sŏm′rär′), Alexandre. French archæologist....1779—1842.
Dussek (do͞o′sĕk), Jan Ladislav. Bohemian musical composer....1761—1812.
Dustin (dŭs′tĭn), Hannah. American heroine of Indian wars....1660— ?
Dutrochet (dü′trō′shĕ′), René Joachim Henri. French physiologist....1776—1847.
Duval (dü′väl′), Claude. Noted highwayman in England....1643—1670.
Duvergier de Hauranne (dü′vĕr′zhyā′ dē ō′rän′), Jean. French Jansenist theologian....1581—1643.
Duvergier de Hauranne, Prosper. French statesman and writer....1798—1881.
Duyckinck (dī′kĭṉk), Evert Augustus. Am. writer. With his brother, *George Long Duyckinck* (1823–1863), he compiled a "Cyc. of Am. Lit."..1816—1878.
Duyse, van (văn doi′zĕ), Prudens. Flemish poet....1804—1859.
Dvorák, *Boh.* **Dvořák** (dvôr′zhäk), Anton. Bohemian composer....1841—1904.
Dwight (dwit), John Sullivan. American musical critic....1813—1893.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Born. Died.

Dwight, Timothy. American divine. President of Yale College .... 1752—1817.
Dwight, Timothy. *Grandson of preceding.* American educationist. President of Yale University (1886-1899) .... 1828—1916.
Dyce (dīs), Alexander. Scottish editor and scholar. [*Shakespeare.*] .... 1798—1869.
Dyce, William. Scottish historical painter .... 1806—1864.
Dyck, *or* **Dijk, van** (vän dīk′), Philip. Dutch painter .... 1680?—1752.
Dyer (dī′ẽr), George. English scholar and author .... 1755—1841.
Dyer, John. English poet .... 1700?—1758.
Dyer, *or* **Dyar** (dī′ẽr), Mary. A Quaker martyr, hanged in Boston .... ? — 1660.
Dyer, William Turner Thiselton, Sir. English botanist .... 1843 ——.
Dymond (dī′mŭnd), Jonathan. English Quaker writer and moralist .... 1796—1828.

E

Eadmer, *or* **Edmer** (ĕd′mẽr). English monk and historian .... ? —1124?
Eads (ēdz), James Buchanan. American engineer. [*Miss. Riv. jetties.*] .... 1820—1887.
Eames (āmz), Emma. American operatic soprano .... 1867 ——.
Earle (ûrl), Alice, born Morse. American writer on Am. Colonial subjects ... 1853—1911.
Earle, Pliny. American inventor .... 1762—1832.
Earlom (ûr′lŭm), Richard. English engraver .... 1743—1822.
Early (ûr′lĭ), Jubal Anderson. Confederate general .... 1816—1894.
Eastlake (ēst′lāk), Charles Locke, Sir. English painter and art critic .... 1793—1865.
Eaton (ē′tŭn), Amos. American naturalist .... 1776—1842.
Eaton, John. American educator. U. S. com'r of education (1871-86) .... 1829—1906.
Eaton, William. American soldier. Consul at Tunis .... 1764—1811.
Ebeling (ā′bĕl-ĭng), Adolf. German writer and journalist .... 1827—1896.
Ebeling, Christoph Daniel. German geographer and historian .... 1741—1817.
Eberhard (ā′bẽr-härt), Johann August. German philosopher and writer .... 1739—1809.
Ebers (ā′bẽrs), Georg Moritz. German Egyptologist and novelist .... 1837—1898.
Ebert (ā′bẽrt), Friedrich Adolf. German bibliographer .... 1791—1834.
Éblé (ā′blā′), Jean Baptiste. French general .... 1758—1812.
Ecchellensis (ĕk′ĕ-lĕn′sĭs), Abraham. Maronite Orientalist .... ? —1664.
Echegaray (ā′chā-gä-rī′), José. Spanish dramatist. [*Nobel prize for literature, 1904.*] .... 1832?-1916.
Echenique (ā′chā-nē′kā), José Rufino. Peruvian soldier .... 1808—1879.
Eckermann (ĕk′ẽr-män), Johann Peter. German author and editor .... 1792—1854.
Eckersberg (ĕk′ẽrs-bĕrĸ), Christoff Vilhelm. Danish painter .... 1783—1853.
Eckford (ĕk′fẽrd), Henry. American shipbuilder .... 1775—1832.
Eckhart (ĕk′härt), Meister (Master). Father of German Mysticism .... 1260?—1327?
Eckhel (ĕk′hĕl), Joseph Hilarius. Austrian numismatist .... 1737—1798.
Eddy (ĕd′ĭ), Mary Baker Glover, Mrs. Founder of Christian Science. [*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.*] .... 1821—1910.
Edelinck (ā′dĕ-lĭngk), Gerard. Flemish engraver in France .... 1640—1707.
Eden (ē′dĕn), Richard. English writer on travels .... 1521?-1576.
Edgeworth (ĕj′wûrth), Maria. English novelist .... 1767—1849.
Edhem Pasha (ĕd′hĕm′ pä-shä′). Turkish statesman .... 1813—1893.
Edison (ĕd′ĭ-sŭn), Thomas Alva. American electrician and inventor .... 1847 ——.
Edmund, *or* **Eadmund** (ĕd′mŭnd), **II.** *Ironside.* King of the English (1016) 981?-1016.
Edmund, Saint. *Edmund Rich.* Archbishop of Canterbury .... 1170?-1240.
Edmunds (ĕd′mŭndz), George Franklin. American lawyer and statesman .. 1828—1919.
Edrisi (ĕd-rē′sē), *or* **Idrisi** (ĭd-rē′sē). Arabian geographer .... 1099?-1180?
Edward (ĕd′wẽrd). *The Martyr.* King of the English (975-978) .... 963?- 978.
Edward, *or* **Eadward**. *The Confessor.* King of the English (1042-66) .... 1002?-1066.
Edward I. *Longshanks.* King of England (1272-1307) .... 1239—1307.
Edward II. King of England (1307-27). Lost the battle of Bannockburn .... 1284—1327.
Edward III. King of England (1327-77). Gained battle of Crécy, 1346 ...... 1312—1377.
Edward IV. King of England (1461-70; 1471-83). [*Wars of the Roses.*] ... 1442—1483.
Edward V. King of England (1483). Murdered in the Tower, with his brother the Duke of York, by order of his uncle the Duke of Gloucester (Richard III.) .... 1470—1483.
Edward VI. King of England (1547-53). Son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour. 1537—1553.
Edward VII. King of England (1901-10). Son of Victoria .... 1841—1910.
Edward. *The Black Prince. Son of Edward III.* Prince of Wales .... 1330—1376.
Edward, Thomas. Scottish naturalist .... 1814—1886.
Edwardes (ĕd′wẽrdz), Herbert Benjamin, Sir. English general in India .... 1819—1868.
Edwards, Amelia Ann Blandford. English novelist and Egyptologist .... 1831—1892.
Edwards, George. English ornithologist .... 1694—1773.
Edwards, Henri Milne. See MILNE-EDWARDS.
Edwards, Jonathan. Am. divine and metaphysician. [*Freedom of the Will*] 1703—1758.
Edwards, Jonathan. *Son of preceding.* Am. theol. and metaphysician .... 1745—1801.
Edwin (ĕd′wĭn) *or* **Eadwine**. King of Northumbria (617-633) .... 585?- 633.
Eeckhout, van den (vän dĕn āk′hout), Gerbrand. Dutch painter .... 1621—1674.
Effen, van (vän ĕf′ĕn), Justus. Dutch writer .... 1684—1735.
Égalité (ā′gȧ′lē′tā′), Philippe. See ORLÉANS, D', Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke.
Egbert (ĕg′bẽrt). *The Great.* King of the West Saxons (802-839) and first overlord or "king" of the English (827-839) .... ? — 839.
Egede (ĕg′ĕ-dĕ), Hans. Danish missionary to Greenland .... 1686—1758.
Egerton (ĕj′ẽr-tŭn), Francis Leveson-Gower, Earl of Ellesmere. English statesman and author .... 1800—1857.
Egerton, Thomas, Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley. Lord chanc. of Eng. 1540?-1617.
Eggleston (ĕg′′lz-tŭn), Edward. American author .... 1837—1902.
Eggleston, George Cary. American journalist and author .... 1839—1911.
Eginhard (ā′gĭn-härt), *or* **Einhard** (īn′härt). German secretary, and biographer of Charlemagne .... 770— 840.
Egleston (ĕg′′lz-tŭn), Thomas. American mining engineer .... 1832—1900.
Egmont (ĕg′môɴ′; *Eng.* ĕg′mŏnt), Lamoral, Count of. Flemish soldier and statesman .... 1522—1568.
Ehrenberg (ā′rĕn-bĕrĸ), Christian Gottfried. German naturalist .... 1795—1876.
Eichberg (īĸ′bĕrĸ), Julius. German-American musician .... 1824—1893.
Eichendorff, von (fôn ī′ĸĕn-dôrf), Joseph, Baron. German poet, novelist, and dramatist .... 1788—1857.
Eichhorn (īĸ′hôrn), Johann Gottfried. German Biblical critic .... 1752—1827.
Eichwald (īĸ′vält), Karl Eduard. Russian naturalist .... 1795—1876.
Eiffel (ĕ′fĕl′), Alexandre Gustave. French engineer. [*The Eiffel Tower.*] .. 1832 ——.
Einhard. See EGINHARD.
Eisenlohr (ī′zĕn-lōr), August. German Egyptologist .... 1832—1902.
Elagabalus (ĕ′lȧ-găb′ȧ-lŭs), *or* **Heliogabalus** (hē′lĭ-ō-găb′ȧ-lŭs). *Varius Avitus Bassianus.* Emperor of Rome (218-222) .... 205?- 222.
Eldon (ĕl′dŭn), John Scott, Earl of. Lord chancellor of England .... 1751—1838.
Elgar (ĕl′gȧr), Edward, Sir. English composer .... 1857 ——.
Elgin (ĕl′gĭn), James Bruce, eighth Earl of. British statesman. Governor-general of Canada and later viceroy of India .... 1811—1863.
Elgin, Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of. *Father of James Bruce.* British diplomatist. [*Elgin marbles.*] .... 1766—1841.
Elgin and Kincardine (kĭn-kär′dĭn), Victor Alexander Bruce, ninth Earl of. *Son of James Bruce.* English administrator. Viceroy of India (1894-99) ... 1849—1917.
Elia (ē′lĭ-ȧ; *Lamb intended the name, which was that of an Italian acquaintance, to be pronounced El′lia, but this pronunciation has apparently never been used to any extent*). Pseudonym of CHARLES LAMB.
Elias Levita (ē-lī′ăs lē-vī′tȧ). Properly *Eliah ben Ascher ha Levi.* Jewish Hebraist in Germany .... 1472?-1549.
Élie de Beaumont (ā′lē′ dē bō′môɴ′), Jean Baptiste Armand Louis Léonce. French geologist .... 1798—1874.
Eliot (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt), Charles William. Am. educator. Pres. Harvard Univ. (1869-1909). 1834 ——.
Eliot, George. Pseudonym of *Mary Ann Evans* (*Lewes*) (*Cross*). English novelist and poet .... 1819—1880.
Eliot, John, Sir. English statesman and orator .... 1592—1632.
Eliot, John. *Apostle to the Indians.* American clergyman .... 1604—1690.
Eliott, George Augustus, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar. British general .... 1717—1790.
Elizabeth (ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth). Queen of England (1558-1603). Daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn .... 1533—1603.
Elizabeth. *Pauline Elizabeth Ottilie Luise*, born Princess of Wied. *Carmen Sylva.* Queen of Roumania and author .... 1843—1916.
Elizabeth Petrovna (pā-trôv′nȧ). Empress of Russia (1741-62) .... 1709—1762.
Elkins (ĕl′kĭnz), Stephen Benton. American lawyer and senator .... 1841—1911.
Ellenborough (ĕl′ĕn-bŭr′ŭ), Edward Law, first Baron. Chief justice of Eng. 1750—1818.
Ellery (ĕl′ẽr-ĭ), William. Signer of the Declaration of Independence .... 1727—1820.
Ellet (ĕl′ĕt), Charles. American engineer .... 1810—1862.
Ellicott (ĕl′ĭ-kŏt), Andrew. American astronomer .... 1754—1820.
Ellicott, Charles John. English bishop and author .... 1819—1905.
Elliotson (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt-sŭn), John. English physician and writer .... 1791—1868.
Elliott (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt), Charles Loring. American painter, esp. of portraits .... 1812—1868.
Elliott, Ebenezer. *Corn-Law Rhymer.* English poet .... 1781—1849.
Elliott, Jesse Duncan. American naval officer .... 1782—1845.
Ellis (ĕl′ĭs) (originally **Sharpe**), Alexander John. English philologist .... 1814—1890.
Ellis, George. English miscellaneous writer .... 1753—1815.
Ellis, George Edward. American clergyman and historian .... 1814—1894.
Ellis, Henry Havelock. English scientist and author. [*Psychology of Sex.*] 1859 ——.
Ellis, Sarah Stickney, Mrs. English authoress .... 1812?-1872.
Ellsworth (ĕlz′wûrth), Oliver. American jurist and statesman .... 1745—1807.
Ellwood (ĕl′wŏŏd), Thomas. English Quaker writer. Reader to Milton .... 1639—1713.
Elmes (ĕlmz), Harvey Lonsdale. English architect .... 1813—1847.
Elmsley (ĕlmz′lĭ), Peter. English critic and classical scholar .... 1773—1825.
Elphinston (ĕl′fĭn-stŭn), James. Scottish educationist .... 1721—1809.
Elphinstone (-stŭn), Mountstuart. English statesman and historian .... 1779—1859.
Elsheimer (ĕls′hī-mẽr), Adam. *Il Tedesco.* German painter .... 1578—1620.
Elssler (ĕls′lẽr), Fanny. Viennese dancer .... 1810—1884.
Ely (ē′lĭ), Richard Theodore. American political economist .... 1854 ——.
Elyot (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt), Thomas, Sir. English diplomatist and lexicographer .... 1490?-1546.
Elze (ĕl′tsĕ), Karl. German poet and Shakespearean scholar .... 1821—1889.
Elzevir (ĕl′zē-vẽr; -vēr) (*Dutch* **Elzevier** *or* **Elsevier**, ĕl′zĕ-vēr), Bonaventure (b. 1583, d. 1652), *son*, and Abraham (b. 1592, d. 1652), *grandson, of Louis.* Dutch printers, at Leyden, of exquisite editions of the classics.
Elzevir, Louis. Dutch printer at Leyden .... 1540?-1617.
Emanuel (ē-măn′ū-ĕl). (*Port.* **Manoel**, mä′nŏŏ-ăl′.) *The Great*, or *the Happy.* King of Portugal .... 1469—1521.
Embury (ĕm′bẽr-ĭ), Philip. First Methodist minister in America .... 1729—1775.
Éméric-David (ām′rēk′-dȧ′vēd′), Toussaint Bernard. French archæologist. 1755—1839.
Emerson (ĕm′ẽr-sŭn), George Barrell. American educationist .... 1797—1881.
Emerson, Ralph Waldo. American essayist, poet, and philosopher .... 1803—1882.
Emilio (ā-mē′lĭ-yō), Paolo. (*Lat.* **Pau′lus Æmil′ius.**) Italian historian ..... 1460?-1529.
Emma (ĕm′ȧ). *Wife of William III. Mother of Queen Wilhelmina.* Queen Regent of the Netherlands (1890-98) .... 1858 ——.
Emmet (ĕm′ĕt), Robert. Irish insurrectionist .... 1778—1803.
Empedocles (ĕm-pĕd′ō-klēz). Greek philosopher .... ab. 500 B. C.— 430?
Énambuc, d' (dā′nän′bük′), Pierre Vandrosques Diel. Founder of French colonies in the West Indies .... 1570—1636.
Encina, *or* **Enzina, del** (dĕl ĕn-thē′nä), Juan. Spanish poet .... 1468?-1534.
Encke (ĕng′kĕ), Johann Franz. German astronomer .... 1791—1865.
Endicott, *or* **Endecott** (ĕn′dĭ-kŏt), John. Col. gov. of Massachusetts .... 1588?-1665.
Endlicher (ĕnt′lĭĸ-ẽr), Stephan Ladislaus. Hungarian bot. and philologist .. 1804—1849.
Enfantin (äɴ′fäɴ′tăɴ′), Barthélemy Prosper. French socialist .... 1796—1864.
Enfield (ĕn′fēld), William. English clergyman and scholar .... 1741—1797.
Engelbrechtsen (ĕng′ĕl-brĕĸ′tsĕn), Cornelis. Dutch painter .... 1468—1533.
Enghien, d' (däɴ′găɴ′), Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon-Condé, Duke. French prince. Executed by order of Napoleon I .... 1772—1804.
English (ĭŋ′glĭsh), Thomas Dunn. American author. [*Ben Bolt.*] .... 1819—1902.
Ennius (ĕn′ĭ-ŭs), Quintus. Roman poet .... B. C. 239— 169.
Entrecasteaux, d' (däɴ′tr′-kȧs′tō′), Antoine Raymond Joseph de Bruni. French admiral and explorer .... 1737—1793.
Éon de Beaumont, d' (dā′ôɴ′ dē bō′môɴ′), Charles Geneviève Louis Auguste André Timothée. *Chevalier d'Éon.* French diplomatist .... 1728—1810
Eötvös (ût′vûsh), József, Baron. Hungarian statesman and writer .... 1813—1871.
Epaminondas (ē-păm′ĭ-nŏn′dăs). Theban statesman and general ...... B. C. 418?- 362.
Épée, de l' (dē lā′pā′), Charles Michel. French philanthropist .... 1712—1789.
Epictetus (ĕp′ĭk-tē′tŭs). Roman Stoic philosopher .... 60?- 120?
Epicurus (ĕp′ĭ-kū′rŭs). Greek philosopher. [*Epicurean school.*] ..... B. C. 342?- 270.
Epimenides (ĕp′ĭ-mĕn′ĭ-dēz). Cretan poet and philosopher .... fl. B. C. 7th c.
Épinay, d' (dā′pē′nā′), Louise Florence Pétronille de la Live, born Tardieu d'Esclavelles. French author .... 1725—1783.
Epiphanes (ē-pĭf′ȧ-nēz). See ANTIOCHUS.
Episcopius (ĕp′ĭs-kō′pĭ-ŭs), Simon. *Bisschop.* Dutch theologian .... 1583—1643.
Éprémémil (ā′prā′mā′nēl′). See ESPRÉMESNIL.
Érard (ā′rȧr′), Sébastien. French manufacturer of musical instruments ..... 1752—1831.
Erasmus (ē-răz′mŭs), Desiderius. *Gerhard Gerhards.* Dutch scholar .... 1466?-1536.
Eratosthenes (ĕr′ȧ-tŏs′thē-nēz). Greek geometer and astronomer ...... B. C. 276?- 195?
Ercilla y Zúñiga, de (dā ĕr-thēl′yä ē thōō′nyē-gä), Alonso. Spanish poet. [*La Araucana.*] .... 1533—1596?
Erckmann-Chatrian (ĕrk′män-shä′trē-äɴ′). Émile Erckmann (1822-99), Alexandre Chatrian (1826-90). French novelists in collaboration.
Erdmann (ĕrd′män; ẽrt′-), Benno. German philosopher .... 1851 ——.
Erdmann, Johann Eduard. German philosopher .... 1805—1892.
Erdmann, Otto Linné. German chemist .... 1804—1869.
Eric (ē′rĭk). *The Red.* Scand. navigator, reputed discoverer of America .... fl. 1000.
Eric XIV. *Son of Gustavus Vasa.* King of Sweden (1560-68) .... 1533—1577.
Ericeira (ā′rē-sā′ē-rä). See XAVIER DE MENEZES, Francisco.
Ericsson (ĕr′ĭk-sŭn), John. Swedish engineer and inventor in America ..... 1803—1889.
Erigena (ē-rĭj′ē-nȧ), Joannes Scotus. Irish-Scottish philosopher in France .. ? — 875?
Erlach, d' (dâr′läk′; *G.* ĕr′läĸ), Jean Louis. Swiss general. Marshal of France. 1595—1650.
Ermak-Timofeevich (yĕr-mäk′-tĭ-mȧ-fā′yĕ-vĭch). Cossack chief, and conqueror of Siberia .... ? —1584.
Erman (ĕr′män), Adolf. *Son of Georg Adolf.* German Egyptologist and author. 1854 ——.
Erman, Georg Adolf. German physicist .... 1806—1877.
Ernesti (ĕr-nĕs′tē), Johann August. German theologian and philologist ..... 1707—1781.
Ernst (ĕrnst), Heinrich Wilhelm. German musician .... 1814—1865.
Ernst August (ĕrnst ou′gŏŏst). King of Hanover (1837-51) .... 1771—1851.
Erpe′nius, *or* **Erpen, van** (vän ĕr′pĕn), Thomas. Dutch Orientalist .... 1584—1624.
Errard (ĕ′rȧr′), Charles. French painter and architect .... 1606—1689.
Ersch (ĕrsh), Johann Samuel. German cyclopedist .... 1766—1828.
Erskine (ûr′skĭn), Ebenezer. Scottish theologian .... 1680—1754.
Erskine, John. Scottish jurist. [*Institutes of the Law of Scotland.*] .... 1695—1768.
Erskine, Thomas, first Baron. Lord chancellor of England .... 1750—1823.
Erxleben (ĕrks′lā′bĕn), Johann Christian Polycarp. German naturalist ..... 1744—1777.
Esarhaddon (ē′sär-hăd′ŏn). *Son of Sennacherib.* King of Assyria (B. C. 681-68). ?-B. C. 668.
Escalante, d' (dās′kä-län′tā), Juan. Officer under Cortes in Mexico .... ? —1519.
Eschenbach, von (fôn ĕsh′ĕn-bäĸ), Wolfram. See WOLFRAM VON ESCHENBACH.
Eschenmayer, von (fôn ĕsh′ĕn-mī′ẽr), Adam Karl August. German philosopher, metaphysician, and mystic .... 1768—1852.
Escobar y Mendoza (ĕs′kō-bär′ ē mĕn-dō′thä; 268), Antonio. Spanish casuist and Jesuit .... 1589—1669.
Escobedo (ĕs′kō-bā′thō; 133, 146), Mariano. Mexican soldier .... 1827—1902.
Escosura, de la (dā lä ĕs′kō-sōō′rä), Patricio. Sp. politician and author .... 1807—1878.
Esmond (ĕz′mŭnd), Henry V., born Jack. English dramatist .... 1869 ——.
España, de (dā ĕs-pän′yä), Carlos José Enrique, Count. Spanish general .... 1775—1839.
Espartero (ĕs′pär-tā′rō), Joaquin Baldomero. Duke de la Vittoria. Spanish general and statesman .... 1792—1879.

Born. Died.

Espejo, de (dā ĕs-pā'hō; 189), Antonio. Sp. traveler. Disc. of New Mexico. fl. 1583.

Espinasse, de l'. See Lespinasse.

Espinel (ĕs'pē-nĕl'), Vicente. Spanish poet, novelist, and musician 1551—1634.

Esprémesnil, d' (dā'prā'mā'nēl'), Jean Jacques Duval. Fr. politician 1746—1794.

Espronceda, de (dā ĕs'prōn-thā'thā; 146), José. Sp. poet and novelist 1810—1842.

Espy (ĕs'pĭ), James Pollard. American meteorologist 1785—1860.

Esquirol (ĕs'kwē'rōl'), Jean Étienne Dominique. French alienist 1772—1840.

Esquiros (ĕs'kwē'rōs'), Henri Alphonse. French writer 1812—1876.

Ess, van (făn ĕs'), Leander. Orig. *Johann Heinrich*. Ger. R. Cath. theol. 1772—1847.

Essen (ĕs'ĕn), Hans Henrik, Count. Swedish field marshal 1755—1824.

Essex (ĕs'ĕks), Robert Devereux, second Earl of. Earl marshal of England. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth. Executed 1567—1601.

Essex, Robert Devereux, third Earl of. Parliamentary general 1591—1646.

Essex, Walter Devereux, first Earl of. English statesman and general 1541?—1576.

Estaing, d' (dĕs'tăɴ'), Charles Hector, Count. French admiral 1729—1794.

Este (ĕs'tā). A princely house of Italy, famous from the 10th century.

Este, Alberto Azzo II. Italian prince (b. 996, d. 1097), who married Kunigunde, a princess of the Bav. house of Guelph. Their son, Guelph IV., is the ancestor of the royal line of Brunswick and Hanover.

Este, d' (dĕs'tā), Azzo V., Marquis. Founder of the Estes of Ferrara ? —1201?

Esterházy (ĕs'tĕr-hä'zē). (*Hung.* **Eszterházy**, ĕs'tĕr-.) Noble family of Hungary, distinguished for wealth. First mentioned in 1238.

Esterházy von Galántha (fŏn gŏ'län-tŏ), Paul (Pál). Gov.-gen. of Hungary 1635—1713.

Estienne (ĕs'tyĕn'), Henri. Head of a French family of printers and scholars 1460?—1520.

Estienne, Henri. *Son of Robert*. French printer and author 1528—1598.

Estienne, Robert. *Son of 1st Henri*. French printer and scholar 1503—1559.

Estrades, d' (dĕs'träd'), Godefroi, Comte. French general and statesman 1607—1686.

Étampes, d' (dā'tänp'), Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess. Mistress of Francis I. of France 1508—1576.

Étex (ā'tĕks'), Antoine. French sculptor and architectural designer 1808—1888.

Ethelbald, *or* **Æthelbald** (ĕth'ĕl-bōld). King of the West Saxons (858–860) ? — 860.

Ethelbert (ĕth'ĕl-bûrt), **Æthelberht**, *or* **Ædilberct**. King of Kent 552?— 616.

Ethelbert. King of the West Saxons (860–866) ? — 866.

Ethelred (ĕth'ĕl-rĕd), *or* **Æthelred, I.** King of the West Saxons (866–871) ? — 871.

Ethelred, *or* **Æthelred, II.** *The Unready*. King of the English (978?–1016). 968?—1016.

Ethelwulf (ĕth'ĕl-wŏŏlf), **Æthelwulf**, *or* **Athulf**. King of the West Saxons (839–858) ? — 858.

Etherege (ĕth'ĕr-ĕj), George, Sir. English comic dramatist 1635?—1691.

Étienne (ā'tyĕn'), Charles Guillaume. French dramatist and polit. writer 1777?—1845.

Étienne. See Estienne.

Ettmüller (ĕt'mül'ĕr), Ernst Moritz Ludwig. German philologist 1802—1877.

Etty (ĕt'ĭ), William. English figure painter 1787—1849.

Eucken (oik'ĕn), Rudolf Christoph. German philosopher and author 1846 ——.

Euclid (ū'klĭd) of Alexandria. (*Lat.* **Eucli'des**.) Greek geometrician fl. B. C. 300.

Euclid of Megara. Greek philosopher B. C. 440?— ?

Eudocia (ū-dō'shĭ-ȧ). Roman empress 393?— 460?

Eudoxus (ū-dŏk'sŭs) of Cnidus (nī'dŭs). Greek astronomer B. C. 409?— 353?

Eugene (ū-jēn'), Prince, of Savoy. (*Fr.* **Eugène**, û'zhĕn'. *François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan*.) Austrian general 1663—1736.

Eugénie (û'zhā'nē'), *or* **Marie Eugénie de Montijo de Guzmán**. Empress of the French. Wife of Napoleon III 1826—1920.

Eugenius (ū-jē'nĭ-ŭs) **IV.**, Gabriel Condolmieri. Pope (1431–47) 1383—1447.

Eulenburg, zu (tsōō oi'lĕn-bōōrĸ), Botho, Count. German statesman 1831 ——.

Euler (oi'lĕr; *Angl.* ū'lĕr), Leonhard. Swiss mathematician 1707—1783.

Euripides (ū-rĭp'ĭ-dēz). Athenian tragic poet B. C. 480— 406.

Eusebius (ū-sē'bĭ-ŭs) Pam'phili. Bishop of Cæsarea. Eccles. historian 260?— 340?

Eustachio (ā'ōōs-tä'kyō), Bartolommeo. (*Lat.* **Eusta'chius**.) Italian anatomist. [*Eustachian tube*.] ? —1574.

Eustis (ūs'tĭs), William. American physician and statesman 1753—1825.

Eutropius (ū-trō'pĭ-ŭs), *or* **Flavius Eutropius**. Roman historian fl. 364.

Eutyches (ū'tĭ-kēz). Greek heresiarch 375?— 454?

Evald (ā'väl), Johannes. Danish poet 1743—1781.

Evans (ĕv'ănz), George De Lacy, Sir. British general 1787—1870.

Evans, Mary Ann. See Eliot, George.

Evans, Oliver. American engineer and inventor 1755—1819.

Evans, Robley Dunglison. American rear admiral 1846—1912.

Evans, Thomas. American minister of the Society of Friends 1798—1868.

Evarts (ĕv'ĕrts), William Maxwell. American lawyer and statesman 1818—1901.

Evelyn (ĕv'ĕ-lĭn; ēv'lĭn), John. English Royalist and author. [*Diary*.] 1620—1706.

Everaerts (ĕv'ĕr-ärts), Jan Nicolai. Sobriquet of Johannes Secundus.

Everdingen, van (vän ĕv'ĕr-dĭng'ĕn), Allart. Dutch landscape painter 1621—1675.

Everett (ĕv'ĕr-ĕt), Alexander Hill. American diplomat and polit. writer 1792—1847.

Everett, Edward. *Brother of Alex*. American orator and statesman 1794—1865.

Eversley (ĕv'ĕrz-lĭ), George John Shaw-Lefevre, first Baron. English statesman and political writer 1832 ——.

Everts (ĕv'ĕrts), William Wallace. American Baptist divine and writer 1814—1890.

Évremond. See Saint-Évremond.

Ewald, von (fŏn ā'vält), Georg Heinrich August. German Hebraist and Biblical critic 1803—1875.

Ewell (ū'ĕl), Richard Stoddert. Confederate lieutenant general 1817—1872.

Ewing (ū'ĭng), Juliana Horatia, born Gatty. English story-writer 1841—1885.

Ewing, Thomas. American statesman 1789—1871.

Exmouth (ĕks'mŭth), Edward Pellew, first Viscount. English admiral 1757—1833.

Eyck, van (vän īk'), Hubert *or* Huybrecht. *Brother of Jan*. Flemish painter 1370?—1426.

Eyck, van, Jan. *Jan van Brugge*. Flemish painter 1390?—1440.

Eyre (âr), Edward John. English explorer in Australia. Gov. of Jamaica 1815—1901.

Eytelwein (ī'tĕl-vīn), Johann Albrecht. Prussian engineer 1764—1848.

Ezekiel (ē-zē'kĭ-ĕl; ē-zēk'yĕl), Moses Jacob. American sculptor 1844—1917.

F

Faber (fā'bĕr), George Stanley. English controversial divine 1773—1854.

Faber (fä'bĕr), Johannes. Orig. name *Heigerlin*. *The Hammer of Heretics*. German Roman Catholic bishop 1478—1541.

Fabert, de (dē fȧ'bâr'), Abraham. French general. Marshal of France 1599—1662.

Fabius (fā'bĭ-ŭs). *Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus*. *Cunctator* (delayer). Roman general. Opponent of Hannibal fl. B. C. 210.

Fabre (fȧ'br'), Ferdinand. French novelist 1830—1898.

Fabre d'Églantine (dā'gläɴ'tēn'), Philippe François Nazaire. French dramatic author and revolutionist 1755—1794.

Fabretti (fä-brĕt'tē), Raffaello. Italian antiquary 1618—1700.

Fabriano, da (dä fä'brē-ä'nō), Gentile. Italian painter 1370?—1427?

Fabricius (fȧ-brĭsh'ĭ-ŭs). *Caius Fabricius Luscinus*. Roman general and statesman fl. B. C. 280.

Fabricius (*Ital.* **Fabrizio**, fä-brēt'syō), Hieronymus. Italian anatomist 1537—1619.

Fabricius (fä-brēt'sē-ōōs), Johann Albert. German critic and bibliographer 1668—1736.

Fabricius (fä-brē'sē-ōōs), Johan Christian. Danish entomologist 1743—1808.

Fabroni (fä-brō'nē), Angelo. Tuscan biographer 1732—1803.

Fabyan (fā'bĭ-ăn), Robert. English chronicler ? —1513.

Facciolati (fät'chō-lä'tē), *or* **Facciolato** (fät'chō-lä'tō), Jacopo. Italian philologist and Latin lexicographer 1682—1769.

Faed (fād), Thomas. Scottish genre and figure painter 1826—1900.

Faes, van der (vän' dĕr fäs'), Pieter. See Lely, Peter, Sir.

Fagel (fä'gĕl; 172), Kaspar. Dutch counselor of state 1629—1688.

Fagius (fä'gē-ōōs), Paul. *Büchlein*. German reformer and Hebraist 1504—1549.

Faguet (fȧ'gĕ'), Émile. French historian of literature 1847—1916.

Fahlcrantz (fäl'kränts), Karl Johan. Swedish landscape painter 1774—1861.

Born. Died.

Fahrenheit (fä'rĕn-hīt), Gabriel Daniel. Ger. physicist. [*Thermometer*.] 1686—1736.

Faidherbe (fĕ'dĕrb'), Louis Léon César. French general 1818—1889.

Faillon (fȧ'yôɴ'), Michel Étienne. Fr. Sulpician and relig. biographer 1799—1870.

Fairbairn (fâr'bârn), Andrew Martin. Scottish clergyman. Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford 1838—1912.

Fairbairn, William, Sir. Scottish civil engineer 1789—1874.

Fairbanks (fâr'băŋks), Charles Warren. American lawyer, senator, and vice president (1905–09) 1852—1918.

Fairfax (fâr'făks), Edward. English poet and translator. [*Tasso*.] ? —1635.

Fairfax, Thomas, third Baron. English Parliamentary general 1612—1671.

Fairfax, Thomas, sixth Baron. Eng. nobleman in Va. Friend of Washington 1692—1782.

Faithfull (fāth'fōōl), Emily. English lecturer and author 1835—1895.

Faithorne (fā'thôrn), William. English painter and engraver 1616—1691.

Fajardo, *or* **Faxardo**. See Saavedra y Fajardo, Diego.

Falconer (fô'k'n-ĕr; fôl'-), Hugh. Scottish paleontologist 1808—1865.

Falconer, William. Scottish poet and lexicographer. [*The Shipwreck*.] 1732—1769.

Falconet (fȧl'kō'nĕ'), Étienne Maurice. French sculptor 1716—1791.

Falguière (fȧl'gyâr'), Jean Alexandre Joseph. French sculptor and painter 1831—1900.

Falieri (fäl-yĕ'rē), Marino. Doge of Venice (1354–55) 1278?—1355.

Falk (fälk), Paul Ludwig Adalbert. German statesman. [*Falk laws*.] 1827—1900.

Falkland (fôk'lănd), Lucius Cary, second Viscount. Eng. sec. of state 1610?—1643.

Falkner (fôk'nĕr), Thomas. Eng. Jesuit missionary to Paraguay 1707—1784.

Fallières (fȧl'yâr'), Clément Armand. French statesman, and president (1906–13) 1841 ——.

Fallmerayer (fäl'mĕ-rī'ĕr), Jacob Philipp. German traveler and historian 1790—1861.

Fallopio (fäl-lō'pyō), Gabriello. (*Lat.* **Fallo'pius**.) Italian anatomist 1523—1562.

Falloux, de (dē fȧ'lōō'), Frédéric Alfred Pierre, Count. French author 1811—1886.

Fancourt (făn'kōrt; 201), Samuel. English dissenting minister, and projector of circulating libraries 1678—1768.

Faneuil (fŭn''l; *now usually pronounced* făn''l *or* făn'yĕl, *see* Faneuil Hall, *in Vocab.*), Peter. American merchant 1700—1743.

Fanfani (fän-fä'nē), Pietro. Italian philologist 1815—1879.

Fannière (fȧ'nyâr'), François Auguste. French engraver and carver 1818—1900.

Fanning (făn'ĭng), John Thomas. American civil engineer 1837—1911.

Fanshawe (făn'shô), Richard, Sir. English diplomatist and poet 1608—1666.

Faraday (făr'ȧ-dā), Michael. English chemist and physicist 1791—1867.

Farel (fȧ'rĕl'), Guillaume. French Genevan reformer 1489—1565.

Faria e Sousa, de (dā fä-rē'ä ā sō'zä), Manoel. Port. hist. and poet in Sp. 1590—1649.

Farina (fä-rē'nä), Salvatore. *The Italian Dickens*. Italian novelist 1846 ——.

Farinato (fä'rē-nä'tō), *or* **Farinati** (-tē), Paolo. Italian painter 1525—1606.

Farinelli (fä'rē-nĕl'lē), Carlo. *Carlo Broschi*. Neapolitan male soprano 1705—1782.

Farini (fä-rē'nē), Luigi Carlo. Italian statesman and historian 1812—1866.

Farjeon (fär'jŭn), Benjamin Leopold. English novelist 1838—1903.

Farley (fär'lĭ), John Murphy. Irish R. C. cardinal in America 1842—1918.

Farlow (fär'lō), William Gilson. American botanist 1844—1919.

Farnaby (fär'nȧ-bĭ), Thomas. Eng. schoolmaster and classical scholar 1575?—1647.

Farnese (fär-nā'sā), Alessandro. Prince of Parma. Italian general in the service of Spain 1547—1592.

Farochon (fȧ'rō'shôɴ'), Jean Baptiste Eugène. French medalist 1812—1871.

Farquhar (fär'kwȧr; fär'kȧr), George. Irish comic dramatist 1678—1707.

Farragut (făr'ȧ-gŭt), David Glasgow. American admiral 1801—1870.

Farrar (făr'ȧr), Frederick William. English clergyman and author 1831—1903.

Farrar, Geraldine. *Mrs. Lou-Tellegen*. American operatic soprano 1882 ——.

Fatima (fä'tē-mä). Only daughter of Mohammed 606?— 632.

Fauche (fōsh), Hippolyte. French Sanskrit scholar and translator 1797—1869.

Faucher (fō'shā'), Léon. French political economist 1803—1854.

Faucit (fô'sĭt), Helena Saville, called Helen. *Lady Theodore Martin*. English actress 1817—1898.

Faujas de Saint-Fond (fō'zhäs' dē săɴ'-fôɴ'), Barthélemy. French geologist and traveler 1741—1819.

Faunce (fôns), William Herbert Perry. American Baptist minister and educator. President of Brown University 1859 ——.

Faure (fōr), François Félix. French statesman; Pres. France (1895–99) 1841—1899.

Fauré (fō'rā'), Gabriel. French organist and composer 1845 ——.

Fauriel (fō'rē-ĕl'), Claude Charles. Fr. critic and historian of literature 1772—1844.

Faust (foust), *or* **Fau'stus**, Johann. German necromancer 1480?—1540?

Faust (foust), *or* **Fust** (fōōst), Johann. German goldsmith. Partner of Gutenberg, and one of the inventors of printing ? —1466.

Faustin I. (fō'stăɴ'). See Soulouque, Faustin Élie.

Favart (fȧ'vȧr'), Marie Justine Benoîte du Ronceray. French actress 1727—1772.

Favenc (făv'ĕn), Ernest. Eng. explorer, journalist, and author in Australia 1846 ——.

Favre (fȧ'vr'), Gabriel Claude Jules. French advocate and politician 1809—1880.

Fawcett (fô'sĕt), Edgar. American poet and novelist 1847—1904.

Fawcett, Henry. Eng. political economist and statesman 1833—1884.

Fawkes (fôks), Guy. English conspirator. [*Gunpowder Plot*.] 1570—1606.

Fay (fā), Theodore Sedgwick. American miscellaneous author 1807—1898.

Faye (fȧ'ē'), Hervé Auguste Étienne Albans. French astronomer 1814—1902.

Fazy (fȧ'zē'), Jean Jacques, called James. Swiss statesman and economist 1796—1878.

Fea (fā'ä), Carlo. Italian antiquary and writer 1753—1834.

Fearne (fûrn), Charles. English jurist 1742—1794.

Featherstonhaugh (fĕth'ĕr-stŭn-hô'), George William. Am. trav. and geol. 1780—1866.

Fechner (fĕĸ'nĕr), Gustav Theodor. German physicist and philosopher 1801—1887.

Fechter (fĕĸ'tĕr), Charles Albert. French and English actor 1824—1879.

Feckenham, de (dē fĕk'ĕn-ăm), John. English Rom. Cath. theologian 1518?—1585.

Federici (fā'dā-rē'chē), Camillo. Real name *Giovanni Battista Viassolo*. Italian dramatist 1749—1802.

Fedor (fyô'dōr; fĕ-dôr'). See Feodor.

Fedra (fĕ'drä). Sobriquet of Tommaso Inghirami.

Feitama (fī'tä-mä; fā'-), Sibrand. Dutch poet and littérateur 1694—1758.

Feith (fīt; fāt), Rhijnvis. Dutch dramatic poet 1753—1824.

Fejérváry de Komlós-Keresztes (fĕ'yâr-vä-rĭ dĕ kôm'lōsh-kĕ'rĕs-tĕsh), Géza, Baron. Hung. gen. and statesman 1833—1914.

Félibien (fā'lē'byăɴ'), André. French architect and writer 1619—1695.

Felice (fā-lē'chā), Fortunato Bartolommeo. Italian compiler 1723—1789.

Félix (fā'lēks'), Célestin Joseph. French Jesuit controversialist 1810—1891.

Fellenberg, von (fŏn fĕl'ĕn-bĕrĸ), Philipp Emanuel. Swiss indust. educ. 1771—1844.

Fellows (fĕl'ōz), Charles, Sir. English archæologist and traveler 1799—1860.

Felton (fĕl'tŭn), Cornelius Conway. Am. prof. of Greek. Pres. of Harvard 1807—1862.

Feltre, de (dē fĕl'tr'), Duc. See Clarke, H. J. G.

Fénelon (fā'n'-lôɴ'), François de Salignac de La Mothe (*or* Lamotte). Archbishop of Cambrai. French prelate and author. [*Télémaque*.] 1651—1715.

Fenollosa (fĕn'ŏ-lō'sȧ), Ernest Francisco. American educator in Japan 1853—1908.

Fenton (fĕn'tŭn), Edward. English navigator ? —1603.

Fenton, Geoffrey, Sir. English translator and politician 1539?—1608.

Fenwick (fĕn'ĭk), George. English proprietor of part of Connecticut 1603?—1657.

Fenwick, John, Sir. English Jacobite conspirator 1645?—1697.

Feodor (fē-ō'dōr) **I.**, Ivanovich. Czar of Russia (1584–98) 1557—1598.

Feodor III., Aleksyeevich. Czar of Russia (1676–82). Half-brother of Peter the Great 1656?—1682.

Ferdinand (fûr'dĭ-nănd; *G. pron.* fĕr'dē-nänt) **I.** *Sp.* **Fernando** (fĕr-nän'dō). Holy Roman emperor. (1556–64) 1503—1564.

Ferdinand I., Maximilian Charles Leopold Maria, Duke of Saxony. Reigning prince of Bulgaria (1887–1908) and king of the Bulgarians (1908–1918) 1861 ——.

Ferdinand II. Holy Roman emperor (1619–37), and king of Hungary and Bohemia 1578—1637.

Ferdinand I. *The Great*. King of Castile, León, and Galicia (1035–65) ? —1065.

Ferdinand V. of Castile (1474–1516); **II.** of Aragon; **III.** of Naples; **II.** of Sicily. *The Catholic*. Founder of the Spanish monarchy 1452—1516.

Ferdinand II. *Bomba*. King of the Two Sicilies (1830–59) 1810—1859.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Born. Died.

Ferguson (fûr′gŭ-sŭn), Adam. Scottish philosopher and historian..........1723—1816.
Ferguson, James. Scottish mechanician and astronomer..........1710—1776.
Ferguson, Samuel, Sir. Irish poet and antiquary..........1810—1886.
Fergusson (fûr′gŭ-sŭn), James. Scottish writer on architecture..........1808—1886.
Fergusson, Robert. Scottish poet..........1750—1774.
Ferid Eddin (fĕ-rēd′ ĕd-dēn′). See Attar.
Ferid Pasha (pȧ-shä′). Turkish statesman..........1851—1914.
Ferishtah (fĕ-rēsh′tä). Properly *Mohammed Kasim*. Persian historian...1550?—1626?
Ferland (fĕr′läɴ′), Jean Baptiste Anton. Canadian historian..........1805—1864.
Fermat, de (dẽ fĕr′mȧ′), Pierre. French mathematician..........1601—1665.
Fern, Fanny (făn′ĭ fûrn′). Pseudonym of Sara Payson Willis Parton.
Fernández (fĕr-nän′dĕz; *Sp. pron.* fĕr-nän′dāth; 268), Juan. Sp. navigator.1536—1602?
Fernández Navarrete (fĕr-nän′dāth nä′vär-rā′tā), Juan. *El Mudo* (*the mute*). Spanish painter..........1526—1579.
Fernel (fĕr′nĕl′), Jean. (*Lat.* **Ferne′lius**.) *The Modern Galen*. Fr. phys.1497—1558.
Fernkorn (fĕrn′kôrn), Anton Dominik. German sculptor..........1813—1878.
Ferrand (fĕ′räɴ′), Antoine François Claude, Count. French historian..........1751—1825.
Ferrari (fĕr-rä′rē), Gaudenzio. Italian painter..........1471—1546.
Ferrari, Luigi. Italian sculptor..........1810—1894.
Ferrari, Paolo. Italian dramatist and critic..........1822—1889.
Ferraris (fĕr-rä′rēs), Galileo. It. physicist and engin. [*Alternating currents.*].1847—1897.
Ferreira (fĕr-rĕ′ē-rä), Antonio. Portuguese poet and dramatist..........1528—1569.
Ferreras, de (dā fĕr-rā′räs), Juan. Spanish historian..........1652—1735.
Ferrero (fĕr-rā′rō), Guglielmo. Italian historian and sociologist..........1872 ——.
Ferri (fĕr′rē), Enrico. Italian educator, author, and socialist leader..........1856 ——.
Ferrier (fĕr′ĭ-ẽr), David, Sir. Scottish cerebral anatomist and neurologist..1843 ——.
Ferrier, James Frederick. Scottish metaphysician..........1808—1864.
Ferrier, Susan Edmonstone. Scottish novelist..........1782—1854.
Ferry (fĕ′rē′), Jules François Camille. French politician..........1832—1893.
Fersen, von (fŏn fĕr′sĕn), Hans Axel, Count. Swedish field marshal..........1755—1810.
Fessenden (fĕs′ĕn-dĕn), Thomas Green. *Peter Pepperbox*. Am. misc. author.1771—1837.
Fessenden, William Pitt. American senator, and sec. of treas. (1864–65)....1806—1869.
Fessler (fĕs′lẽr), Ignác Aurelius. Hungarian historian and novelist..........1756—1839.
Fétis (fā′tēs′), François Joseph. Belgian composer and writer on music..........1784—1871.
Feuerbach (foi′ẽr-bäκ), Anselm. German historical painter..........1829—1880.
Feuerbach, Ludwig Andreas. Ger. sensationalistic philosopher..........1804—1872.
Feuerbach, von, Paul Johann Anselm. *Father of L. A.* German jurist..........1775—1833.
Feuillet (fû′yĕ′), Octave. French novelist and dramatist..........1821—1890.
Féval (fā′vȧl′), Paul Henri Corentin. French novelist..........1817—1887.
Feydeau (fā′dō′), Ernest Aimé. French novelist and dramatist. [*Fanny.*]..1821—1873.
Feyjoó y Montenegro (fĕ′ē-hō-ō′ ē mōn′tā-nā′grō; 189), Francisco Benito Jerónimo. Spanish Benedictine critic and moralist..........1676—1764.
Ffrangcon-Davies (frăng′kŏn-dā′vĭz), David. Welsh opera and oratorio singer..........1850 ——.
Fiammingo (ēl fyäm-mēn′gō), Il. See Calvaert, Denis.
Fibonacci (fē′bō-nät′chē). [*Fi*, short for *Filius*.] See Leonardo da Pisa.
Fichte, von (fŏn fĭκ′tē), Immanuel Hermann. German theistic philosopher.1797—1879.
Fichte, Johann Gottlieb. *Father of I. H.* Eminent Ger. philosopher..........1762—1814.
Ficino (fē-chē′nō), Marsilio. Italian Platonic philosopher..........1433—1499.
Fick (fĭk), Adolf. German physiologist..........1829—1901.
Fick, August. German philologist..........1833 ——.
Fiedler (fē′dlẽr), Max. German orchestral conductor..........1859 ——.
Field (fēld), Cyrus West. American merchant, and projector and promoter of the first submarine telegraph cable between Europe and America..........1819—1892.
Field, David Dudley. *Brother of Cyrus W.* American jurist..........1805—1894.
Field, Eugene. American humorist and poet..........1850—1895.
Field, Stephen Johnson. *Brother of Cyrus W.* American jurist, and associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1863–97)..........1816—1899.
Fielding (fēl′dĭng), Anna Maria. See Hall, S. C., Mrs.
Fielding, Antony Vandyke Copley. English water-color painter..........1787—1855.
Fielding, Henry. English novelist and dramatist. [*Tom Jones.*]..........1707—1754.
Fields (fēldz), James Thomas. Am. publisher, lecturer, and author..........1817—1881.
Fiennes (fīnz), William, first Viscount Saye and Sele. Eng. statesman......1582—1662.
Fieschi (fyĕs′kē), Joseph Marie. Corsican conspirator..........1790—1836.
Fiesco (fyĕs′kō), Giovanni Luigi, Count of Lavagna. Genoese conspirator...1524?—1547.
Fiesole, da (dä fyĕ′zō-lā), Giovanni. *Fra Angelico*. Italian painter..........1387—1455.
Fiesole, da, Mino. Italian sculptor..........1431?—1481?
Fiévée (fyā′vā′), Joseph. French littérateur..........1767—1839.
Figueras y Moracas (fē-gā′räs ē mō-rä′käs), Estanislao. Sp. statesman....1819—1882.
Figueroa, de (dā fē′gä-rō′ä), Francisco. *The Divine*. Spanish poet..........1540—1620.
Figuier (fē′gyā′), Guillaume Louis. French popular writer on science......1819—1894.
Filangieri (fē′län-jā′rē), Gaetano. Italian publicist..........1752—1788.
Filaret, Vasili Drozdov. See Philaret.
Filelfo (fē-lĕl′fō), Francesco. Italian philologist and poet..........1398—1481?
Filicaja, da (dä fē′lē-kä′yä), Vincenzo. Florentine poet..........1642—1707.
Filippo del Carmine (fē-lēp′pō dĕl kär′mē-nā), Fra. See Lippi.
Fillmore (fĭl′mōr), Millard. Thirteenth president of the U. S. (1850–53)....1800—1874.
Finch (fĭnch; 140), Heneage, first Earl of Nottingham. English statesman...1621—1682.
Fine (fēn), Oronce. French mathematician and mechanician..........1494—1555.
Fink (fĭŋk), Albert. German civil engineer in America..........1827—1897.
Finlay (fĭn′lȧ), George. Scottish historian of Greece..........1799—1875.
Finn (fĭn), Henry J. American actor..........1782—1840.
Finney (fĭn′ĭ), Charles Grandison. American Congregational minister and educator. Pres. of Oberlin College (1851–66)..........1792—1875.
Finsch (fĭnsh), Friedrich Hermann Otto. German naturalist and traveler...1839 ——.
Finsen (fĭn′sĕn), Niels Ryberg. Faroese physician in Denmark. [*Nobel prize in medicine, 1903.*]..........1860—1904.
Fiorelli (fyō-rĕl′lē), Giuseppe. Neapolitan archæologist..........1823—1896.
Fiorentino (fyō′rĕn-tē′nō), Pier Angelo. Italian author..........1806—1864.
Fiorillo (fyō-rēl′lō), Johann Dominik. German painter and art writer..........1748—1821.
Firdausi (fĕr-dou′sē), *often* **Firdusi** (fĕr-dōō′sē). Pseudonym of *Abul Kasim Mansur*. Persian poet. [*Shah Namah.*]..........940?—1020?
Firenzuola (fē′rĕn-tswō′lä), Agnolo. Florentine poet..........1493—1545?
Fischart (fĭsh′ärt), Johann. *Mentzer*. German satirist..........1550?—1591?
Fischer (fĭsh′ẽr), Emil. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1902.*]..........1852—1919
Fischer, Kuno (Ernst Kuno Berthold). German philosopher..........1824—1907.
Fischer von Erlachen (fĭsh′ẽr fŏn ĕr′läκ-ĕn), Johann Bernhard. German architect. [*Schönbrunn Palace.*]..........1656—1723.
Fischer von Waldheim (vält′hīm), Gotthelf. Russian naturalist..........1771—1853.
Fish (fĭsh), Hamilton. American statesman, and secretary of state (1869–77).1808—1893.
Fisher (fĭsh′ẽr), George Park. American theologian and historian..........1827—1909.
Fisher, John. English bishop of Rochester..........1459—1535.
Fisher, John Arbuthnot, first Baron Fisher of Kilverstone. English admiral 1841—1920.
Fisk (fĭsk), Wilbur. Am. educator. First pres. of Wesleyan University.....1792—1839.
Fiske (fĭsk), John. Originally *Edmund Fiske Green*. American philosopher and historian..........1842—1901.
Fiske, Minnie Maddern, born Davey. *Mrs. Harrison Grey Fiske*. Am. actress.1865 ——.
Fitch (fĭch), John. American inventor. [*Steamboat.*]..........1743—1798.
Fitch, William Clyde. American playwright..........1865—1909.
Fitzgerald (fĭts-jĕr′ăld), Edward, Lord. Irish revolutionist..........1763—1798.
Fitzgerald, Edward. English poet and translator. [*Omar Khayyám.*]......1809—1883.
Fitzherbert (fĭts-hûr′bẽrt), Anthony, Sir. English jurist..........1470—1538.
Fitzherbert, Maria Anne, born Smythe. Wife of George IV. of England.....1756—1837.
Fitzroy (fĭts-roi′), Robert. English vice admiral and meteorologist..........1805—1865.
Fizeau (fē′zō′), Armande Hippolyte Louis. French physicist..........1819—1896.
Flacius Illyricus (flā′shĭ-ŭs ĭ-lĭr′ĭ-kŭs), Matthias. *Matthias Vlacich* (*Francowich*). German Protestant theologian (born in Istria)..........1520—1575.
Flacourt, de (dẽ flȧ′kōōr′), Étienne. French commander at Madagascar....1607—1660.
Flagg (flăg), Wilson. American naturalist..........1805—1884.

Born. Died.

Flahaut de la Billarderie, de (dẽ flȧ′ō′ dẽ lȧ bē′yȧr′drē′), Auguste Charles Joseph, Count. French diplomatist and general..........1785—1870.
Flameng (flȧ′mäɴ′), Léopold. Belgian engraver in France..........1831—1911.
Flammarion (flȧ′mȧ′rē-ôɴ′), Camille. French astronomer..........1842 ——.
Flamsteed (flăm′stēd), John. First English astronomer royal..........1646—1719.
Flandin (fläɴ′dăɴ′), Eugène Napoléon. French painter and archæologist...1809—1876.
Flandrin (fläɴ′drăɴ′), Jean Hippolyte. French historical painter..........1809—1864.
Flaubert (flō′bâr′), Gustave. French novelist..........1821—1880.
Flavel (flā′vĕl), John. English Nonconformist divine and author..........1630?—1691.
Flaxman (flăks′măn), John. English sculptor..........1755—1826.
Fléchier (flā′shyā′), Valentin Esprit. French pulpit orator..........1632—1710.
Fleetwood (flēt′wŏŏd), Charles. English Parliamentary general.......... ? —1692
Fleischer (flī′shẽr), Heinrich Leberecht. German Arabic scholar..........1801—1888.
Fleming (flĕm′ĭng), John. Scottish naturalist..........1785—1857.
Fleming, Paul. German poet..........1609—1640.
Fletcher (flĕch′ẽr), Andrew. *Fletcher of Saltoun*. Scottish author..........1655—1716.
Fletcher, John. Eng. dramatist and poet. Collaborator of Beaumont..........1579—1625.
Fletcher, John William. Originally *Jean Guillaume de la Fléchère*. Swiss divine in England..........1729—1785.
Fleury (flû′rē′), Claude, Abbé. French ecclesiastical historian..........1640—1723.
Fleury, de (dẽ), André Hercule. French cardinal and statesman..........1653—1743.
Fleury-Husson (-ü′sôɴ), Jules. See Champfleury.
Fliedner (flēt′nẽr), Theodor. German philanthropist..........1800—1864.
Flinck (flĭŋk), Govaert. Dutch painter..........1615—1660.
Flinders (flĭn′dẽrz), Matthew. English navigator and hydrographer..........1774—1814.
Flint (flĭnt), Austin. American physician and medical writer..........1812—1886.
Flint, Austin. *Son of preceding*. Am. physician and medical writer..........1836—1915.
Flood (flŭd), Henry. Irish orator and political writer..........1732—1791.
Flórez (flō′rāth), Enrique. Spanish monk and historian..........1701—1773.
Florian, de (dẽ flō′ryäɴ′), Jean Pierre Claris. French poet, fabulist, etc....1755—1794.
Florida-Blanca (flō-rē′thä-bläŋ′kä; 146), José Moñino, Count of. Spanish statesman and political economist..........1728—1808.
Florio (flō′rĭ-ō), John. *The Resolute*. Eng. gram., transl., and lexicographer.1553?—1625.
Floris (flō′rĭs), Frans. Real name *De Vriendt*. Flemish painter..........1517?—1570.
Flotow, von (fŏn flō′tō), Friedrich. German composer of operas. [*Martha.*].1812—1883.
Flourens (flōō′räɴs′), Marie Jean Pierre. French physiologist..........1794—1867.
Flügel (flü′gĕl), Gustav Leberecht. German Orientalist..........1802—1870.
Flügel, Johann Gottfried. German lexicographer..........1788—1855.
Flügel, Otto. German philosopher..........1842 ——.
Flynt (flĭnt), Josiah. Pseudonym of Josiah Flynt Willard.
Foerster (fûr′stẽr), Wilhelm. German astronomer..........1832—1921.
Fogazzaro (fō′gät-sä′rō), Antonio. Italian novelist..........1842—1911.
Fogelberg (fō′gĕl-băr-y′), Bengt Erland. Swedish sculptor..........1786—1854.
Foix, de (dẽ fwä′), Gaston. Duke of Nemours. French soldier in Italy..........1489—1512.
Folard, de (dẽ fō′lär′), Jean Charles. French tactician and soldier..........1669—1752.
Foley (fō′lĭ), Thomas, Sir. English admiral..........1757—1833.
Follen (fŏl′ĕn), Charles Theodore Christian. Ger. educ. and preacher in Am.1795—1840.
Folz (fōlts), Hans. German poet and Protestant reformer.......... ? —1515?
Fonblanque (fŏn-blăŋk′), Albany. English journalist..........1793—1872.
Fonseca, da (dä fôn-sā′kä), Manoel Deodoro. Brazilian general, and first president of the republic (1891)..........1827—1892.
Fonseca, de (dā fôn-sā′kä), Eleonora Pimentel, Marchioness. Neapolitan heroine and martyr..........1768—1799.
Fonseca, de, Juan Rodríguez. Spanish prelate and enemy of Columbus.....1451—1524.
Fontaine, de la (dẽ lȧ fôɴ′tĕn′), Jean. See La Fontaine.
Fontaine, Pierre François Léonard. French architect..........1762—1853.
Fontana (fōn-tä′nä), Domenico. Italian architect and engineer..........1543—1607.
Fontana, Felice. Italian philosopher and naturalist..........1730—1805.
Fontane (fôɴ′tȧn′), Marius. French historian..........1838— ?
Fontane (fŏn-tä′nĕ), Theodor. German poet and essayist..........1819—1898.
Fontanes, de (dẽ fôɴ′tȧn′), Louis, Marquis. French poet and orator..........1757—1821.
Fontenelle, de (dẽ fôɴt′nĕl′), Bernard le Bovier. French writer..........1657—1757.
Fon-Vizin, *or* **Von-Visin** (fŏn-vē′zēn), Denis Ivanovich. Russian poet.....1744—1792.
Foote (fŏŏt), Andrew Hull. American rear admiral..........1806—1863.
Foote, Henry Stuart. American politician..........1800—1880.
Foote, Mary, born Hallock. American story-writer and illustrator..........1847 ——.
Foote, Samuel. English comedian and writer of comedies..........1720—1777.
Foppa (fŏp′pä), Vincenzo. Italian painter.......... ? —1462.
Foraker (fŏr′ȧ-kẽr), Joseph Benson. Am. politician, gov. Ohio, and senator.1846—1917.
Forbes (fôrbz), Archibald. Scottish journalist and war correspondent..........1838—1900.
Forbes, Edward. English naturalist..........1815—1854.
Forbes, James David. Scottish physicist..........1809—1868.
Forbes, John, Sir. British physician and medical writer..........1787—1861.
Forbes-Robertson (-rŏb′ẽrt-sŭn), Johnston, Sir. Eng. actor and manager..1853 ——.
Forbin, de (dẽ fôr′băɴ′), Claude. French admiral..........1656—1733.
Force (fōrs), Peter. American journalist and historical compiler..........1790—1868.
Forcellini (fŏr′chĕl-lē′nē), Egidio. Italian Latin lexicographer..........1688—1768.
Forchhammer (fŏrk′häm′ẽr), Johan Georg. Dan. geologist and chemist....1794—1865.
Ford (fōrd; 201), Edward Onslow. English sculptor..........1852—1901.
Ford, John. English writer of drama, esp. tragedy..........1586—1639?
Ford, Paul Leicester. American historian and novelist..........1865—1902.
Ford, Worthington Chauncey. American statistician and author..........1858 ——.
Forester (fŏr′ĕs-tẽr), Fanny. Pseudonym of Emily Chubbuck Judson.
Forester, Frank. Pseudonym of Henry William Herbert.
Foresti (fō-rĕs′tē), Elentario Felice. Italian patriot and scholar in America.1793—1858.
Forey (fō′rĕ′), Élie Frédéric. Marshal of France..........1804—1872.
Forney (fôr′nĭ), John Weiss. American journalist and politician..........1817—1881.
Forrest (fŏr′ĕst), Edwin. American tragedian..........1806—1872.
Forrest, John, Sir. Australian explorer and statesman..........1847—1918.
Forrest, Nathan Bedford. American Confederate general and cavalry leader.1821—1877.
Forrester (-ẽr), Alfred Henry. English illustrator and humorous writer....1804—1872.
Forrester, Charles Robert. *Brother of Alfred Henry*. Eng. misc. writer....1803—1850.
Förster (fûr′stẽr), Ernst. German painter, poet, and writer on art..........1800—1885.
Forster (fŏr′stẽr), Johann Georg Adam. *Son of J. R.* Ger. writer on travel.1754—1794.
Forster, Johann Reinhold. German naturalist and traveler..........1729—1798.
Forster (fŏr′stẽr; fŏs′tẽr), John. English biographer and critic..........1812—1876.
Forster, William Edward. English statesman..........1818—1886.
Forsyth (fŏr-sīth′), John. American statesman, and sec. of state (1834–41).1780—1841.
Fortescue (fôr′tĕs-kū), John, Sir. English judge and writer on law..........1394?—1476?
Fortune (fôr′tūn), Robert. Scottish botanist and traveler..........1813—1880.
Fortuny y Carbo (fŏr-tōō′nē ē kär′bō), Mariano. Sp. painter and etcher....1839—1874.
Fosbroke (fŏs′brŏŏk), Thomas Dudley. English antiquary..........1770—1842.
Foscari (fŏs′kä-rē), Francesco. Doge of Venice (1423–57)..........1372?—1457.
Foscarini (fŏs′kä-rē′nē), Marco. Doge of Venice (1762–63)..........1696—1763.
Foscolo (fŏs′kō-lō), Ugo, *orig.* Niccolò. Italian poet, patriot, and misc. writer.1778—1827.
Foster (fŏs′tẽr; 205), Birket. English water-color painter and engraver....1825—1899.
Foster, John. English Baptist minister, essayist, and moralist..........1770—1843.
Foster, John Watson. Am. soldier, diplomatist, and sec. of state (1892–93)..1836—1917.
Foster, John Wells. American geologist and paleontologist..........1815—1873.
Foster, Stephen Collins. American ballad composer..........1826—1864.
Fothergill (fŏth′ẽr-gĭl), John. English physician and writer..........1712—1780.
Foucault (fōō′kō′), Jean Bernard Léon. French physicist..........1819—1868.
Fouché (fōō′shā′), Joseph, Duke of Otranto. French minister of police.....1763—1820.
Fouillée (fōō′yā′), Alfred Jules Émile. French philosopher..........1838—1912.
Foulis (foulz; fou′lĭs), Robert (b. 1707, d. 1776), and Andrew (b. 1712, d. 1775). *Brothers*. Scottish printers in partnership.
Foulques de Neuilly (fōōlk′ dẽ nû′yē′). French priest and orator.......... ? —1201.
Fouqué (fōō′kā′), Friedrich Heinrich Karl. Baron de la Motte. German poet and novelist. [*Undine.*]..........1777—1843.

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Fouqué (fōō′kā′), Heinrich August. **Baron de la Motte.** Prussian general...1698—1774.
Fouquet (fōō′kĕ′), Jean. French painter...1415?-1480?
Fouquet, Nicolas, Marquis de Belle-Isle. French finance minister...1615—1680.
Fouquier-Tinville (fōō′kyā′-tăɴ′vēl′), Antoine Quentin. Fr. revolutionist...1747—1795.
Fourcroy, de (dẽ fōōr′krwä′), Antoine François, Count. French chemist...1755—1809.
Fourier (fōō′rē-ā′), François Marie Charles. French socialist. [*Fourierism.*]...1772—1837.
Fourier, Jean Baptiste Joseph, Baron. French geometrician and physicist...1768—1830.
Fourneyron (fōōr′nĕ′rôɴ′), Benoît. French inventor. [*The turbine.*]...1802—1867.
Fournier (fōōr′nyā′), Édouard. French littérateur...1819—1880.
Fowler (fou′lẽr), Orson Squire. American phrenologist...1809—1887.
Fowler, William Chauncey. American educator and author...1793—1881.
Fox (fŏks), Charles James. English statesman and orator...1749—1806.
Fox, George. English founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers...1624—1691.
Fox, John. American novelist...1863—1919.
Foxe (fŏks), *or* **Fox**, John. English martyrologist. [*Book of Martyrs.*]...1516—1587.
Foy (fwä), Maximilien Sébastien. French general and orator...1775—1825.
Fracastoro (frä′käs-tô′rō), Girolamo. Italian astron., poet, and physician...1483—1553.
France (fräɴs), Anatole. Real name *Jacques Anatole Thibault.* French critic, novelist, and satirist...1844 ——.
Francesca, della (dĕl′lä frän-chĕs′kä), Piero, called *di San Sepolcro.* Real name *Franceschi.* Umbrian painter...1420?-1492.
Franceschini (frän′chĕs-kē′nē), Marcantonio. Italian painter...1648—1729.
Franchi (fräŋ′kē), Ausonio. Real name *Cristoforo Bonavino.* It. philosopher...1821—1895.
Francia (frän′chä). *Francesco Raibolini.* Italian painter...1450—1518.
Francia (frän′sē-ä ; frän′thē-ä ; 138), José Gaspar Rodríguez. *Dr. Francia.* Dictator of Paraguay (1814–40)...1761?-1840.
Francis (frăn′sĭs), *or* **Francis of Assisi** (äs-sē′zē), Saint. Italian friar. Founder of the order of Franciscans...1182—1226.
Francis, John Wakefield. American physician and memoirist...1789—1861.
Francis, Philip, Sir. British statesman and writer. [*Junius?*]...1740—1818.
Francis I. King of France (1515–47)...1494—1547.
Francis II. Last Holy Roman emperor (1792–1806). Ruler of Austria (1792–1835); emperor of Austria, as Francis I., from 1804...1768—1835.
Francis II., Maria Leopoldo. King of the Two Sicilies (1859–61)...1836—1894.
Francis Ferdinand. *Archduke of Austria. Nephew of Francis Joseph I.* Heir presumptive to the crowns of Austria and Hungary...1863—1914.
Francis Joseph I. *Grandson of Francis I. (1768–1835).* Emperor of Austria (1848–1916). King of Hungary and king of Bohemia...1830—1916.
Francis of Paula (*Eng. pron.* pô′lȧ ; *Ital.* pou′lä), Saint. Italian Franciscan monk. Founder of the order *Fratres Minimi*...1416—1507.
Francis of Sales (*Eng.* sālz ; *F.* sȧl), Saint. Fr. R. Cath. Bp. of Geneva...1567—1622.
Franck (fräɴk), Adolphe. French philosopher...1809—1893.
Francke (fräŋ′kē), August Hermann. German divine and philanthropist...1663—1727.
Francke, Kuno. German educator and author in America...1855 ——.
Francœur (fräɴ′kûr′), Louis Benjamin. French geometer...1773—1849.
François (fräɴ′swä′). French form of FRANCIS.
François de Neufchâteau (dẽ nû′shȧ′tō′), Nicolas Louis, Count. French politician and man of letters...1750—1828.
François, von, Kurt. German African explorer and author...1852 ——.
Francowich (fräŋ′kō-vĭch). See FLACIUS ILLYRICUS.
Francucci (fräŋ-kōōt′chē), Innocenzo. *Innocenzo da Imola.* Bolognese painter...1494?-1550?
Frankl (fräŋ′k'l), Ludwig August. Ritter von Hockwart. Austrian Jewish poet...1810—1894.
Franklin (frăŋk′lĭn), Benjamin. American philosopher and statesman...1706—1790.
Franklin, John, Sir. English arctic explorer...1786—1847.
Franklin, William. *Son of Benjamin.* Governor of New Jersey...1729—1813.
Franklin, William Buel. American general...1823—1903.
Franz (fränts). German form of FRANCIS.
Franz, Robert. German song composer...1815—1892.
Franzén (frän-sān′), Frans Michael. Swedish poet and biographer...1772—1847.
Franzos (frän′tsōs), Karl Émil. German Jewish novelist and journalist...1848—1904.
Fraser (frā′zẽr), Alexander Campbell. Scottish metaphysician...1819—1914.
Fraser, Hugh, Mrs. *Dau. of Thomas Crawford.* English novelist... ? ——.
Fraser, James Baillie. Scottish traveler and author...1783—1856.
Fraser, Simon. British brigadier general under Burgoyne... ? —1777.
Frauenlob (frou′ĕn-lōp). Real name *Heinrich von Meissen.* German poet...1250?-1318.
Frauenstädt (frou′ĕn-shtĕt), Christian Martin Julius. German philosopher...1813—1879.
Fraunhofer, von (fōn froun′hō-fẽr), Joseph. Bavarian optician...1787—1826
Frayssinous, de (dẽ frĕ′sē′nōōs′), Denis, Count. Fr. prelate and statesman...1765—1841.
Fréchette (frā′shĕt′), Louis Honoré. Canadian poet and politician...1839—1908.
Frédégonde (frā′dā′gôɴd′). Wife of Chilpéric I., of France... 545?- 597
Frederic (frĕd′ẽr-ĭk), Harold. American novelist...1856—1898.
Frederick I. *Barbarossa.* Holy Roman emperor (1155–89)...1123?-1190.
Frederick II. Holy Roman emperor (1220–50) and king of Naples and Sicily...1194—1250.
Frederick I. First king of Prussia (1701–1713)...1657—1713.
Frederick II. *Frederick the Great.* King of Prussia (1740–86)...1712—1786.
Frederick III. German emperor and king of Prussia (1888)...1831—1888.
Frederick VIII. Christian Frederik William Charles. *Son of Christian IX.* King of Denmark (1906–1912)...1843—1912.
Frederick Augustus III. King of Saxony (1904-)...1865 ——.
Frederick Charles Nicholas. Prince of Prussia and general...1828—1885.
Frederick William. *The Great Elector.* Elector of Brandenburg...1620—1688.
Frederick William I. *Father of F. the Great.* King of Prussia (1713–40)...1688—1740.
Frederick William II. *Neph. of F. the Great.* King of Prussia (1786–97)...1744—1797.
Frederick William III. King of Prussia (1797–1840). [*Zollverein.*]...1770—1840.
Frederick William IV. King of Prussia (1840–61)...1795—1861.
Freeman (frē′măn), Edward Augustus. English historian...1823—1892.
Freiligrath (frī′lĭĸ-rät), Ferdinand. German poet...1810—1876.
Freind (frīnd), John. English physician and politician...1675—1728.
Frelinghuysen (frē′lĭng-hī′zĕn), Frederick Theodore. *Nephew of Theodore.* American statesman ; secretary of state (1881–85)...1817—1885.
Frelinghuysen, Theodore. American statesman and educator...1787—1862.
Fremantle (frē′măn-t'l), Edmund Robert, Sir. English admiral and writer...1836 ——.
Frémiet (frā′myĕ′), Emmanuel. French sculptor...1824—1910.
Frémont (frē-mŏnt′), John Charles. American explorer and general. Republican presidential candidate (1856)...1813—1890.
Fremstad (frĕm′städ), Olive. American operatic soprano...1870? ——.
Frémy (frā′mē′), Edmond. French chemist...1814—1894.
French (frĕnch), Alice. *Octave Thanet.* American story-writer...1850 ——.
French, Daniel Chester. American sculptor...1850 ——.
French, John Denton Pinkstone, first Viscount French of Ypres and of High Lake. Brit. field marshal...1852 ——.
Freneau (frē-nō′), Philip. American poet and journalist...1752—1832.
Frenssen (frĕn′sĕn), Gustav. German pastor and novelist. [*Jörn Uhl.*]...1863 ——.
Frère (frâr), Charles Théodore. French genre and landscape painter...1815—1888.
Frere (frēr), Henry Bartle Edward, Sir. English Indian administrator...1815—1884.
Frere, John Hookham. English diplomatist and author...1769—1846.
Fréret (frā′rĕ′), Nicolas. French antiquary and historical critic...1688—1749.
Fréron (frā′rôɴ′), Élie Catherine. French critic...1718—1776.
Fréron, Louis Stanislas. *Son of preceding.* French revolutionist...1765—1802.
Frescobaldi (frĕs′kō-bäl′dē), Girolamo. Italian organist and composer...1583—1644.
Fresenius (frā-zā′nē-ōōs), Karl Remigius. German chemist...1818—1897.
Fresnel (frā′nĕl′), Augustin Jean. French optician and geometer...1788—1827.
Freund (froint), Wilhelm. German classical scholar and lexicographer...1806—1894.
Frey (frī), Emil. Swiss statesman and president...1838 ——.
Freycinet, de (dẽ frā′sē′nĕ′) Charles Louis de Saulce. Fr. statesman...1828 ——.
Freycinet, de, Louis Claude Desaulses. French navigator...1779—1842.
Freytag (frī′täĸ), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. German Orientalist...1788—1861.

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Freytag, Gustav. German novelist and playwright. [*Soll und Haben.*]...1816—1895.
Frick (frĭk), Henry Clay. American coke and steel manufacturer...1849—1919.
Friedland (frēt′länt), Valentin. See TROTZENDORFF.
Friedrich (frē′drĭĸ). German form of FREDERICK.
Friedrich, Woldemar. German painter...1846 ——.
Fries (frēs), Elias Magnus. Swedish botanist and orator...1794—1878.
Fries, Jakob Friedrich. German philosopher...1773—1843
Frisch (frĭsh), Johann Leonhard. German philologist and lexicographer...1666—1743.
Frischlin (frĭsh′lēn), Philipp Nikodemus. German philologist and poet...1547—1590.
Frisi (frē′zē), Paolo. Italian mathematician...1728—1784.
Frith (frĭth), William Powell. English figure and genre painter...1819—1909.
Fröbel. See FROEBEL.
Froben (frō′bĕn), Johannes. (*Lat.* **Frobe′nius.**) German printer...1460—1527.
Frobisher (frŏb′ĭsh-ẽr ; frō′bĭsh-ẽr), Martin, Sir. English navigator...1535?-1594.
Froebel (frû′bĕl), Friedrich. Ger. educationist. [*Kindergarten system.*]...1782—1852.
Froebel, Julius. *Nephew of preceding.* German traveler and politician...1805—1893.
Frohman (frō′măn), Charles. American theatrical manager...1860—1915.
Froila (frō′ē-lä ; froi′lä) **I.** King of Spain (757–768)... 722— 768.
Froissart (frwä′sär′; *Angl.* froi′särt), Jean. French chronicler and poet...1337?-1410?
Fromentin (frō′mäɴ′tăɴ′), Eugène. French painter of African scenery...1820—1876.
Frontenac, de (*F.* dẽ frôɴ′tẽ-nȧk′ ; *Eng.* frŏn′tē-năk), Louis de Buade, Count. French governor of Canada...1620?-1698.
Frothingham (frŏth′ĭng-ăm), Nathaniel Langdon. American clergyman...1793—1870.
Frothingham, Octavius Brooks. *Son of N. L.* American clergyman...1822—1895.
Froude (frōōd), James Anthony. English historian and man of letters...1818—1894.
Froude, William. *Brother of J. A.* English engineer and naval architect...1810—1879.
Fry (frī), Elizabeth, born Gurney. English philanthropist...1780—1845.
Frye (frī), William Pierce. American lawyer and senator...1831—1911.
Fryxell (frük-sĕl′), Anders. Swedish historian...1795—1881.
Fuad Pasha (fōō′ȧd pȧ-shä′), Mehemed. Turkish diplomat and grammarian...1814—1869.
Fuchs (fōōĸs), Leonhard. German botanist...1501—1566.
Fuchs, von (fōn fōōks), Johann Nepomuk. Ger. chemist and mineralogist...1774—1856.
Fuentes, de (dā fwĕn′tās), Pedro Henríquez de Azevedo, Count. Spanish statesman and general...1535?-1610.
Fugger (fōōg′ẽr). A rich family of Augsburg in the 15th and 16th centuries.
Fukushima (fōō′kōō-shē′mȧ). Baron Fukushima Yasumasa. Jap. general...1853—1919.
Fukuzawa (fōō′kōō-zä′wȧ). Fukuzawa Yukichi. Japanese journalist, author, and educator...1834—1901.
Fulda (fōōl′dä), Ludwig. German dramatist and poet...1862 ——.
Fulke (fōōlk), William. English Puritan controversialist...1538—1589.
Fuller (fōōl′ẽr), Andrew. English Baptist divine...1754—1815.
Fuller, George. American figure, portrait, and landscape painter...1822—1884.
Fuller, Melville Weston. Chief justice U. S. Supreme Court (1888–1910)...1833—1910.
Fuller, Sarah Margaret, Marchioness Ossoli. American writer...1810—1850.
Fuller, Thomas. English preacher and author. [*Worthies.*]...1608—1661.
Fulton (fōōl′tŭn), Robert. American engineer and inventor...1765—1815.
Funck-Brentano (fōōŋk′-brĕn-tä′nō), Frantz. Luxemburgian historian...1862 ——.
Funston (fŭn′stŭn), Frederick. Am. general. Captured Aguinaldo...1865—1917.
Furness (fûr′nĕs), Horace Howard. *Son of W. H.* American Shakespearean critic. [*Variorum Shakespeare.*]...1833—1912.
Furness, William Henry. Am. Unitarian clergyman and religious writer...1802—1896.
Furniss (fûr′nĭs), Harry. Irish caricature artist...1854 ——.
Furnivall (fûr′nĭ-văl), Frederick James. English philologist...1825—1910.
Fürst (fürst), Julius. German Orientalist...1805—1873.
Fürstenberg, *or* **Fuerstenberg** (für′stĕn-bĕrĸ), Franz Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron. German statesman...1729?-1810.
Fuseli (fū′zē-lĭ), *Ger. Swiss* **Füssli** (füs′lē), John Henry. Swiss painter in England...1742?-1825.
Füssli, *or* **Fuessli** (füs′lē), Johann Rudolf. Swiss painter...1709—1793.
Fust (fōōst), Johann. See FAUST.
Fustel de Coulanges (füs′tĕl′ dẽ kōō′läɴzh′), Numa Denis. French historian...1830—1889.
Fyt (fīt), Jan. Flemish painter...1611—1661.

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Gabbiani (gäb-byä′nē), Antonio Domenico. Italian painter and engraver...1652—1726.
Gabelentz, von der (fōn dẽr gä′bē-lĕnts), Hans Conon. German statesman, philologist, and linguist...1807—1874.
Gabler (gä′blẽr), Johann Philipp. German theologian and philosopher...1753—1826.
Gaboriau (gȧ′bō′ryō′), Émile. French writer of detective stories...1835—1873.
Gabrielli (gä′brē-ĕl′lē), Catarina. Italian singer...1730—1796.
Gachard (gȧ′shȧr′), Louis Prosper. Belgian historian...1800—1885.
Gacon (gȧ′kôɴ′), François. French poet and satirist...1667—1725.
Gaddi (gäd′dē), Agnolo. Florentine painter...1333?-1395?
Gaddi, Taddeo. *Father of Agnolo.* Florentine painter and architect...1300?-1366.
Gade (gä′dē), Niels Wilhelm. Danish composer and musical director...1817—1890.
Gadsden (gădz′dĕn), Christopher. American patriot...1724—1805.
Gadsden, James. *Grandson of C.* Am. statesman. [*Gadsden purchase.*]...1788—1858.
Gadski (gät′skĭ), Johanna. *Mme. Tauscher.* German operatic soprano...1871 ——.
Gaffarelli (gäf′fä-rĕl′lē). See CAFFARELLI.
Gagarin (gȧ-gä′rēn), Ivan Sergyeevich. Russian Jesuit and author...1814—1882.
Gage (gāj), Lyman Judson. American financier, and sec. of treas. (1897–1902)...1836 ——.
Gage, Thomas. British general in America...1721—1787.
Gagern, von (fōn gä′gẽrn), Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron. German statesman and author...1799—1880.
Gagnier (gȧn′yā′), Jean. French Orientalist at Oxford...1670?-1740.
Gail (gȧ′ē′y'), Jean Baptiste. French Hellenist and author...1755—1829.
Gaillard (gȧ′yär′), Gabriel Henri. French historian...1726—1806.
Gaines (gānz), Edmund Pendleton. American general...1777—1849.
Gainsborough (gānz′b'rō), Thomas English painter...1727—1788.
Gairdner (gärd′nẽr), James. English historian...1828—1912.
Gaius (gā′yŭs). Roman jurist. [*Institutes.*]...ab. 110—ab. 180.
Galba (găl′bȧ), Servius Sulpicius. Roman emperor (68–69)...B. C. 3—A. D. 69.
Galdós (gäl-dōs′), Benito Pérez. See PÉREZ GALDÓS, Benito.
Galen (gā′lĕn), Claudius. Greek physician and medical writer... 130— 200?
Galen, von (fōn gä′lĕn), Christoph Bernhard. German prelate and soldier...1606—1678.
Gale′rius. *Caius Galerius Valerius Maximianus.* Roman emperor (305–311) ? — 311.
Galiani (gäl-yä′nē), Fernando. Ital. statesman, author, and political economist...1728—1787.
Galignani (gä′lēn-yä′nē), John Anthony. English journalist in Paris, born of an Italian father and English mother. [*Galignani's Messenger.*]...1796—1873.
Galignani, William. *Brother of J. A. and associate journalist*...1798—1882.
Galilei (gä′lē-lā′ē), Galileo. Commonly known by his Christian name *Galileo* (găl′ĭ-lē′ō ; *Ital.* gä′lē-lā′ō). Italian astronomer...1564—1642.
Galimard (gȧ′lē′mȧr′), Nicolas Auguste. French painter...1813—1880.
Galin (gȧ′lăɴ′), Pierre. French musician. [*Meloplast.*]...1786—1822.
Gall (gôl ; *G.* gäl), Franz Joseph. Ger. physician. Founder of phrenology...1758—1828.
Galland (gȧ′läɴ′), Antoine. French antiquary and Orientalist...1646—1715.
Galland, Pierre Victor. French painter...1822—1892.
Gallatin (găl′ȧ-tĭn), Albert. Swiss American statesman, and sec. of treas. (1801–13)...1761—1849.
Gallaudet (găl′ô-dĕt′), Thomas Hopkins. Amer. clergyman. Founder of the first institution in America for instruction of deaf-mutes...1787—1851.
Galle (gäl′ē), Johann Gottfried. German astronomer...1812—1910.
Gallego (gäl-yā′gō), Juan Nicasio. Spanish poet...1777—1853.
Gallegos (gäl-yā′gōs), Fernando. Spanish painter...1461—1550.
Gallenga (gäl-lĕŋ′gä), Antonio Carlo Napoleone. Italian writer...1810—1895.
Gallieni (gȧ′lyā′nē′), Joseph Simon. French gen., explorer, and administrator...1849—1916.

Born. Died.

Gallie'nus, Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius. Roman emp. (253-268).. ? — 268.
Gallitzin, *Russ.* **Golitsyn** (gȧ-lē'tsēn), Mikhail Mikhaylovich, Prince. Russian general .... 1674—1730.
Gallon (găl'ŭn), Tom. English novelist and playwright .... 1866—1914.
Gallus (găl'ŭs), Sulpicius. Roman consul, literary patron, and astronomer.. fl. B. C. 166.
Galsworthy (gôlz'wûr'thĭ), John. English novelist and playwright .... 1867 ——.
Galt (gôlt), Alexander Tilloch, Sir. Canadian financier and statesman .... 1817—1893.
Galt, John. Scottish author .... 1779—1839.
Galton (gôl'tŭn), Francis, Sir. English traveler and writer on heredity .... 1822—1911.
Galuppi (gä-lōōp'pē), Baldassare. *Buranello.* Italian composer .... 1706—1785.
Galvani (gäl-vä'nē), Luigi *or* Aloisio. Italian discoverer of galvanism .... 1737—1798.
Gálvez (gäl'vāth; 268), Bernardo, Count. Spanish governor of Louisiana .... 1756—1794.
Gama, da (dä gä'mä), Vasco. Portuguese navigator .... 1469?-1524.
Gamaliel (gȧ-mā'lĭ-ĕl). Any one of several ancient Jewish rabbis, esp. *G. the Elder*, teacher of the Apostle Paul, and his grandson *G. of Jalneh*, or *the Younger* (d. 115?).
Gambetta (găm-bĕt'ȧ; *F. pron.* gäɴ'bĕ'tȧ'), Léon. French statesman .... 1838—1882.
Gambier (găm'bēr), James, Baron. British admiral and diplomatist .... 1756—1833.
Ganghofer (gäng'hō'fēr), Ludwig. German dramatist and novelist .... 1855—1920.
Gannal (gȧ'nȧl'), Jean Nicolas. French chemist .... 1791—1852.
Gannett (găn'ĕt), Henry. American geographer and statistician .... 1846—1914.
Gans (gäns), Eduard. German jurist .... 1797—1839.
Gansevoort (găns'vōōrt), Peter. American officer in Revolutionary war .... 1749—1812.
Garat (gȧ'rȧ'), Dominique Joseph, Count. French author and politician .... 1749—1833.
Garay (gŏr'oi), János. Hungarian poet .... 1812—1853.
Garay, de (dā gä-rī'), Juan. Spanish general. Founder of Buenos Aires .... 1541—1592.
Garcia (gär-thē'ä), Manuel. *Son of the following.* Spanish singing teacher .... 1805—1906.
Garcia, Manuel del Popolo Vicente. *Father of Mme. Malibran.* Spanish composer and singer .... 1775—1832.
Garcia de Mascarenhas (gär-sē'ä māsh'kär-rĕn'yäsh), Braz *or* Blaise. Portuguese poet and warrior .... 1596—1656.
Garcia y Inigues (gär-sē'ä ē ē-nē'gās; 138), Calixto. Cuban patriot and gen. 1836?-1898.
Garcilaso de la Vega (gär'thē-lä'sō dā lä vā'gä; 138), *or* **Garcias Laso** (gär-thē'äs lä'sō). *The Spanish Petrarch.* Spanish poet .... 1503—1536.
Garcilaso de la Vega, *or* **Garcias Laso**, Sebastián. Spanish soldier .... 1500?-1559.
Garcilaso de la Vega. *The Inca.* Peruvian hist., son of preceding .... 1537?-1616?
Garcin de Tassy (gär'săɴ' dē tȧ'sē'), Joseph Héliodore Sagesse Vertu. French Orientalist .... 1794—1878.
Garden (gär'd'n), Mary. American operatic soprano .... 1877 ——.
Gardiner (gär'dĭ-nēr; gärd'nēr), John Sylvester John. English clergyman in America .... 1765—1830.
Gardiner, Samuel Rawson. English historian (esp. of the Stuart dynasty) .. 1829—1902.
Gardiner, Stephen. English prelate and lord chancellor .... 1483?-1555.
Gardner (gärd'nēr), Percy. English educator and classical archæologist .... 1846 ——.
Garfield (gär'fēld), James Abram. Twentieth president of U. S. (1881) .... 1831—1881.
Garibaldi (gä'rē-bäl'dē; *Angl.* găr'ĭ-băl'dĭ), Giuseppe. Italian patriot .... 1807—1882.
Garland (gär'lănd), Hamlin. American novelist and story-writer .... 1860 ——.
Garnett (gär'nĕt), Richard. English bibliographer and author .... 1835—1906.
Garnier (gȧr'nyā'), Adolphe. French philosopher .... 1801—1864.
Garnier, Jean Louis Charles. French architect .... 1825—1898.
Garnier, Jules Arsène. French painter .... 1847—1889.
Garnier-Pagès (-pȧ'zhĕs'), Louis Antoine. French politician .... 1803—1878.
Garofalo (gä'rō-fä'lō). Real name *Benvenuto Tisi.* Italian painter .... 1481—1559.
Garrick (găr'ĭk), David. English actor, poet, and dramatist .... 1717—1779.
Garrison (găr'ĭ-sŭn), William Lloyd. American abolitionist .... 1805—1879.
Garth (gärth), Samuel, Sir. English physician and poet .... 1661—1719.
Garve (gär'vē), Christian. German philosopher and translator .... 1742—1798.
Gascoigne (găs-koin'), George. English poet .... 1525?-1577.
Gascoigne, William. English inventor of the micrometer .... 1612?-1644.
Gascoigne, William, Sir. English judge .... 1350?-1419.
Gaskell (găs'kĕl), Elizabeth Cleghorn, born Stevenson. English novelist and story-writer. [*Cranford.*] .... 1810—1865.
Gasparin, de (dē gȧs'pȧ'răɴ'), Adrien Étienne Pierre, Count. French agricultural writer and politician .... 1783—1862.
Gasparin, de, Agenor Étienne, Count. *Son of A. E. P.* French publicist.. 1810—1871.
Gasquet (gȧs'kā'), Amédée Louis Ulysse. French historian .... 1852—1914.
Gass (gäs) Wilhelm. German theologian .... 1813—1889.
Gassendi (gȧ'săɴ'dē'), *or* **Gassend** (gȧ'săɴ'), Pierre. French philosopher and savant .... 1592—1655.
Gassion, de (dē gȧ'syôɴ'), Jean. Marshal of France .... 1609—1647.
Gates (gāts), Horatio. American major general .... 1728—1806.
Gates, Thomas, Sir. Governor of Virginia .... fl. 1596—1621.
Gath (găth). Pseudonym of GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.
Gatling (găt'lĭng), Richard Jordan. American inventor. [*Gatling gun.*] .... 1818—1903.
Gatti (gät'tē), Bernardino. *Il Sojaro.* Italian painter .... 1495?-1575.
Gauden (gô'dĕn), John. English bishop and political writer .... 1605—1662.
Gaudenzio (gou-dĕn'tsē-ō), Paganini. Italian Hellenist .... 1596—1649?
Gaudichaud-Beaupré (gō'dē'shō'-bō'prā'), Charles. French botanist .... 1780—1854.
Gaudin (gō'dăɴ'), Martin Michel Charles. Duke of Gaeta. French minister of finance. [*Bank of France.*] .... 1756—1844.
Gauss (gous), Karl Friedrich. German mathematician .... 1777—1855.
Gautama (gô'tȧ-mȧ; *Hind.* gou'tȧ-mȧ), *or* **Gotama** (gō'tȧ-mȧ). *Siddhartha. Sakya-muni.* Indian philosopher, founder of Buddhism .... ? —ab. 480 B. C.?
Gautier (gō'tyā'), Théophile. French poet, novelist, and critic .... 1811—1872.
Gavarni (gȧ'vȧr'nē'). Real name *Sulpice Guillaume Chevalier.* French caricaturist .... 1804—1866.
Gavazzi (gä-vät'sē), Alessandro. Italian priest and politician .... 1809—1889.
Gaveston (găv'ĕs-tŭn; *Fr. pron.* gȧ'vĕs'tôɴ'), Piers, Earl of Cornwall. Favorite of Edward II. of England. Executed .... ? —1312.
Gay (gā), John. English poet and dramatist .... 1685—1732.
Gay, Marie Françoise Sophie, born Nichault de Lavalette. Fr. novelist .... 1776—1852.
Gayangos y Arce, de (dā gä-yäŋ'gōs ē är'thā), Pascual. Spanish historian and Orientalist .... 1809—1897.
Gayarré (gȧ'ȧ'rā'), Charles Étienne Arthur. American historian .... 1805—1895.
Gay-Lussac (gā'-lü'sȧk'), Joseph Louis. French chemist .... 1778—1850.
Gaza (gä'zä), Theodoros. Greek reviver of Greek literature .... 1398—1478?
Geary (gâr'ĭ; gē'rĭ), John White. American general and politician .... 1819—1873.
Geber (gā'bēr). Abu Musa Dschabir Ben Haijan Ben Abdallah el-Sufi el-Tarsusi el-Kufi. Arabian chemist .... fl. 8th c.
Gebhardt, von (fōn gĕb'härt), Eduard. German painter .... 1838 ——.
Gebhart (gā'bȧr'), Nicolas Émile. French author and critic .... 1839—1908.
Ged (gĕd), William. Scottish inventor of stereotyping .... 1690—1749.
Geddes (gĕd'ĭs), Alexander. Scottish Roman Catholic Biblical critic .... 1737—1802.
Geefs (gāfs), Willem. Belgian sculptor .... 1806—1883.
Geer, von (fōn gâr'), Karl, Baron. Swedish naturalist .... 1720—1778.
Geffrard (zhĕ'frȧr'), Fabre. President of Haiti (1859-67) .... 1806—1879.
Geibel (gī'bĕl), Emmanuel. German poet .... 1815—1884.
Geiger (gī'gēr), Abraham. German rabbi and Biblical critic .... 1810—1874.
Geiger, Ludwig. *Son of Abraham.* Historian .... 1848 ——.
Geijer (yā'yēr), Eric Gustaf. Swedish historian and poet .... 1783—1847.
Geikie (gē'kĭ), Archibald, Sir. Scottish geologist .... 1835 ——.
Geikie, James. *Brother of Sir Archibald.* Geologist .... 1839—1915.
Geikie, John Cunningham. English clergyman and author .... 1824—1906.
Geissler (gīs'lēr), Heinrich. German physicist and inventor .... 1814—1879.
Gelée, Claude. See CLAUDE LORRAIN.
Gell (gĕl; jĕl), William, Sir. English archæologist and traveler .... 1777—1836.
Gellert (gĕl'ērt), Christian Fürchtegott. German poet and moralist .... 1715—1769.
Gelli (jĕl'lē), Giovanni Battista. Italian writer .... 1493—1563.
Gemistus (jē-mĭs'tŭs), Georgius. *Plethon.* Greek Platonic philosopher .... fl. 1430.

Born. Died.

Genest, *or* **Genêt** (zhē-nĕ'), Edmond Charles. French diplomatist, who became an American citizen .... 1765—1834.
Genestet, de (dē zhĕn'ĕs'tĕ'), Peter Augustus. Dutch poet .... 1829—1861.
Genevieve (jĕn'ē-vēv), *Fr.* **Geneviève** (zhĕn'vyĕv'), Saint. Patron saint of Paris .... 422?- 512.
Genga (jĕŋ'gä), Girolamo. Italian painter and architect .... 1476?-1551.
Genghis Khan *or* **Jenghiz Khan** (jĕn'gĭz kän'). Asiatic conqueror .... 1162?-1227.
Genlis, de (dē zhäɴ'lēs'), Stéphanie Félicité Ducrest de Saint-Aubin, Countess. French novelist .... 1746—1830.
Genovesi (jā'nō-vā'sē), Antonio. Ital. metaphys. and pol. economist .... 1712—1769.
Genseric (jĕn'sēr-ĭk). King of the Vandals. A famous conqueror .... 390?- 477.
Gensonné (zhäɴ'sō'nā'), Armand. French advocate and politician .... 1758—1793.
Gentz, von (fōn gĕnts'), Friedrich. German publicist .... 1764—1832.
Geoffrey (jĕf'rĭ) of Monmouth. English chronicler .... 1100?-1154.
Geoffrin (zhō'frăɴ'), Marie Thérèse, born Rodet. French social leader .... 1699—1777.
Geoffroy (zhō'frwä'), Jean. French painter .... 1853 ——.
Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (zhō'frwä' săɴ'-tē'lâr'), Étienne. French zoölogist. 1772—1844.
Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Isidore. *Son of Étienne.* French zoölogist .... 1805—1861.
George (jôrj), Saint. Patron saint of England .... ? — 303?
George, Henry. American political economist. [*Single tax.*] .... 1839—1897.
George I. Lewis. King of Great Britain (1714-27) .... 1660—1727.
George II. Augustus. King of Great Britain (1727-60) .... 1683—1760.
George III. William Frederick. King of Great Britain (1760-1820) .... 1738—1820.
George IV. Augustus Frederick. King of Great Britain (1820-30) .... 1762—1830.
George V. *Son of Edward VII.* King of Great Britain (1910-) .... 1865 ——.
George I. Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George. *Second son of Christian IX., of Denmark.* King of the Hellenes (1863-1913) .... 1845—1913.
George, Prince. *Second son of King George of Greece.* First high commissioner in Crete (1898-1906) .... 1869 ——.
George Podiebrad (pŏd'yĕ-bräd). King of Bohemia (1458-71) .... 1420—1471.
Geramb, de (dē zhē-räɴ'), Ferdinand, Baron. French Trappist .... 1772—1848.
Gérando, de (dē zhā'räɴ'dō'), Joseph Marie. French philosopher .... 1772—1842.
Gérard (zhā'rȧr'), Cécile Jules Basile. *The Lion Killer.* French officer .... 1817—1864.
Gérard, Étienne Maurice, Count. Marshal of France .... 1773—1852.
Gérard, François Pascal, Baron. French painter .... 1770—1837.
Gérard, Jean Ignace Isidore. *Grandville.* French caricaturist .... 1803—1847.
Gerber (gĕr'bēr), Ernst Ludwig. German organist, and writer on music .... 1746—1819.
Gerbert von Hornau (gĕr'bĕrt fōn hôr'nou), Martin, Baron. German theologian and writer on music .... 1720—1793.
Gerdil (zhĕr'dēl'), Hyacinthe Sigismond. French cardinal and philosopher .. 1718—1802.
Gerhard (gĕr'härt), Eduard. German archæologist .... 1795—1867.
Gerhardt (zhā'rȧr'), Charles Frédéric. French chemist .... 1816—1856.
Gerhardt (gĕr'härt), Paulus. German poet and Lutheran preacher .... 1607—1676.
Gerhardus Magnus (jē-rär'dŭs măg'nŭs). See GROOT, Gerhard.
Géricault (zhā'rē-kō'), Jean Louis André Théodore. French painter .... 1791—1824.
Gericke (gā'rĭk-ē), Wilhelm. German orchestral conductor .... 1845 ——.
Gerlach (gĕr'läk), Theodor. German composer .... 1861 ——.
Gerlach, von (fōn gĕr'läk), Otto. German theologian .... 1801—1849.
Germain (zhĕr'măɴ'), Saint, of Auxerre. (*Lat.* **Germa'nus.**) Fr. theol. .... 380?- 448.
Germanicus Cæsar (jēr-măn'ĭ-kŭs). Roman general .... B. C. 15-A.D. 19.
Gérôme (zhā'rōm'), Jean Léon. French painter and sculptor .... 1824—1904.
Geronimo (jē-rŏn'ĭ-mō). Chief of the Chiricahuas, an Apache tribe .... ? —1909.
Gerry (gĕr'ĭ), Elbridge. Fifth vice president of the U. S. (1813-14) .... 1744—1814.
Gerson, de (dē zhĕr'sôɴ'), Jean Charlier. French theologian .... 1363—1429.
Gerstäcker (gĕr'stĕk-ēr), Friedrich. German traveler and writer .... 1816—1872.
Gerster (gĕr'stēr), Etelka. *Mme. Gardini.* Hungarian operatic soprano .... 1857—1920.
Gervex (zhĕr'vĕks'), Henri Alexandre. French painter .... 1852 ——.
Gervinus (gĕr-vē'nōōs), Georg Gottfried. Ger. historian and lit. critic .... 1805—1871.
Gesenius (gē-zā'nē-ōōs; *Angl.* gē-sē'nĭ-ŭs), Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm. German Orientalist .... 1786—1842.
Gesner, von (fōn gĕs'nēr), Konrad. Swiss naturalist .... 1516—1565.
Gessner (gĕs'nēr), Salomon. Swiss poet and painter .... 1730—1788.
Gevaert (gē-värt'; *F. pron.* zhē-vȧ'âr'), François Auguste. Belgian composer and historian of music .... 1828—1908.
Gfrörer (g'frûr'ēr), August Friedrich. German historian .... 1803—1861.
Gherardesca, della (gā'rär-dĕs'kä), Ugolino. Italian Guelph leader doomed to starvation in the Gualandi tower .... ? —1289.
Gherardi del Testa (gā-rär'dē dĕl tĕs'tä), Tommaso, Count. Italian dramatist .... 1818—1881.
Ghiberti (gē-bĕr'tē), Lorenzo. Italian sculptor. [*Gates of the Baptistery.*] .. 1378?-1455.
Ghirlandaio (gēr'län-dä'yō). Domenico di Tommaso Curradi di Doffo Bigordi, called *Il Ghirlandajo.* Florentine painter .... 1449—1494.
Giacometti (jä'kō-mĕt'tē), Paolo. Italian dramatist .... 1816—1882.
Giacosa (jä-kō'sä), Giuseppe. Italian dramatist and poet .... 1847—1906.
Giambelli (jäm-bĕl'lē), *or* **Gianibelli** (jä'nē-bĕl'lē), Federigo. Italian military engineer and pyrotechnist .... fl. 1585.
Giamberti (jäm-bâr'tē), Giuliano. See SANGALLO, DA.
Giannone (jän-nō'nā), Pietro. Italian historian .... 1676—1748.
Giannotti (jän-nŏt'tē), Donato. Italian historian .... 1494—1563.
Giardini (jär-dē'nē), Felice. Italian violinist and composer .... 1716—1796.
Gibbon (gĭb'ŭn), Edward. English historian .... 1737—1794.
Gibbons (gĭb'ŭnz), Grinling. English sculptor, and carver in wood .... 1648—1720.
Gibbons, James. American cardinal .... 1834—1921.
Gibbs (gĭbz), James. English architect .... 1682—1754.
Gibbs, Josiah Willard. American philologist .... 1790—1861.
Gibbs, Josiah Willard. *Son of preceding.* American mathematician and physicist. [*Vector analysis.*] .... 1839—1903.
Gibbs, Oliver Wolcott. American chemist .... 1822—1908.
Gibert de Montreuil (zhē'bâr' dē môɴ'trû'y'). French troubadour .... fl. 1225.
Gibson (gĭb'sŭn), Charles Dana. American artist and illustrator .... 1867 ——.
Gibson, John. English sculptor .... 1790—1866.
Gibson, William Hamilton. American painter, illustrator, and author .... 1850—1896.
Giddings (gĭd'ĭngz), Franklin Henry. American sociologist and educator .. 1855 ——.
Giddings, Joshua Reed. American statesman .... 1795—1864.
Gide (zhēd), Charles. French political economist .... 1847 ——.
Giers, de (gērs), Nikolai Karlovich. Russian statesman .... 1820—1895.
Giesebrecht, von (fōn gē'zē-brĕkt), Wilhelm. German historian .... 1814—1889.
Gieseler (gē'zē-lēr), Johann Karl Ludwig. Ger. ecclesiastical historian .... 1792—1854.
Gifford (gĭf'ērd), Robert Swain. Am. landscape and seacoast painter .... 1840—1905.
Gifford, Sandford Robinson. American landscape painter .... 1823—1880.
Gifford (gĭf'ērd; jĭf'-), William. Eng. journalist and critic. [*Quart. Rev.*] .. 1756—1826.
Gignoux (zhē'nyōō'), François Régis. French landscape painter .... 1816—1882.
Gigoux (zhē'gōō'), Jean François. French painter and illustrator .... 1809—1894.
Gilbert (gĭl'bērt), Humphrey, Sir. English navigator and explorer .... 1539?-1583.
Gilbert, John, Sir. English historical painter and wood engraver .... 1817—1897.
Gilbert, John Thomas, Sir. Irish historian and antiquary .... 1829—1898.
Gilbert (zhēl'bâr'), Nicolas Joseph Laurent. French satiric poet .... 1751—1780.
Gilbert (gĭl'bērt), William Schwenck, Sir. English dramatic author .... 1836—1911.
Gilder (gĭl'dēr), Jeannette Leonard. *Sister of Richard W.* Editor and author. 1849—1916.
Gilder, Richard Watson. American poet and editor .... 1844—1909.
Gilder, William Henry. American explorer .... 1838—1900.
Gildersleeve (gĭl'dēr-slēv), Basil Lanneau. American scholar and author .. 1831 ——.
Giles (jīlz), Chauncey. American New Church clergyman .... 1813—1893.
Giles, William Branch. American politician and legislator .... 1762—1830.
Gilfillan (gĭl-fĭl'ăn), Robert. Scottish poet .... 1798—1850.
Gill (gĭl), David, Sir. Scottish astronomer. (At Cape of Good Hope, 1879-1907). 1843—1914.
Gill, John. English theologian and author .... 1697—1771.
Gill, Theodore Nicholas. American zoölogist .... 1837—1914.
Gillespie (gĭ-lĕs'pĭ), William Mitchell. Amer. civil engineer and author .... 1816—1868.

Born. Died.

Gillette (jĭ-lĕt′), William. American actor and playwright ..... 1855 —.

Gillies (gĭl′ĭz), John. Scottish historian ..... 1747—1836.

Gillmore (gĭl′mōr; 201), Quincy Adams. American military engineer ..... 1825—1888.

Gillott (jĭl′ŏt), Joseph. English manufacturer of steel pens ..... 1799—1873.

Gillray (gĭl′rā; gĭl-rā′), James. English engraver and caricaturist ..... 1757—1815.

Gilman (gĭl′măn), Arthur. American author ..... 1837—1909.

Gilman, Daniel Coit. American educator. President of Johns Hopkins University (1875–1901), and Carnegie Institution (1901–04) ..... 1831—1908.

Gilmore (gĭl′mōr; 201), James Roberts. *Edmund Kirke.* American author ..... 1823—1903.

Gilpin (gĭl′pĭn), Bernard. *Apostle of the North.* English reformer ..... 1517—1583.

Gilpin, William. English critic and biographer ..... 1724—1804.

Gil y Zárate (hēl ē thä′rä-tā; 268), Antonio, Don. Spanish dramatist ..... 1793—1861.

Gindely (gĭn′dē-lĭ), Anton. Austrian historian ..... 1829—1892.

Ginguené (zhăɴ′gĕ-nā′), Pierre Louis. French historian ..... 1748—1816.

Ginisty (zhē′nēs′tē′), Paul. French littérateur and theater director ..... 1858 —.

Ginkel, de (dē gĭŋ′kĕl), Godert, Earl of Athlone. Dutch general ..... 1630—1703.

Gioberti (jō-bâr′tē), Vincenzo. Italian philosopher and statesman ..... 1801—1852.

Giocondo (jō-kōn′dō), Giovanni, Fra. Italian architect and antiquary ..... 1435?–1515.

Giolitti (jō-lēt′tē), Giovanni. Italian statesman ..... 1843? —.

Giordano (jōr-dä′nō), Luca. Neapolitan painter ..... 1632—1705.

Giorgione da Castelfranco (jōr-jō′nā dä käs′tĕl-frăŋ′kō). Properly *Giorgio Barbarelli.* Venetian painter ..... 1478?–1511.

Giotto (jŏt′tō). Called *Giotto di Bondone* (dē bōn-dō′nā). Florentine painter and architect ..... 1276?–1337?

Giovio (jō′vyō), Paolo. (*Lat.* **Paulus Jo′vius**.) Ital. Latin historian ..... 1483—1552.

Giraldus de Barri (jĭ-răl′dŭs dē băr′ĭ). *Cambrensis. Gérald de Barri* (zhā-răl′ dē bá′rē′). English chronicler and topographer ..... 1146?–1220?

Girard (zhē′rär′), Pierre Simon. French engineer and scientific writer ..... 1765—1836.

Girard (jĭ-rärd′), Stephen. Amer. banker. Founder of Girard College ..... 1750—1831.

Girardin (zhē′rár′dăɴ′), Jean Pierre Louis. French chemist ..... 1803—1884.

Girardin, François Auguste Saint-Marc. See Saint-Marc Girardin.

Girardin, de (dē), Delphine, born Gay. *Wife of Émile de Girardin.* Pseudonym *Vicomte de Launay.* French authoress ..... 1804—1855.

Girardin, de, Émile. French journalist, publicist, and legislator ..... 1806—1881.

Girardon (zhē′rár′dōɴ′), François. French sculptor ..... 1630—1715.

Girodet–Trioson (zhē′rō′dĕ′-trē-ō′zōɴ′), Anne Louis. French painter ..... 1767—1824.

Girtin (gûr′tĭn), Thomas. English water-color painter ..... 1775—1802.

Gislason (gēs′lä-sōn), Konrád. Icelandic philologist ..... 1808—1891.

Gissing (gĭs′ĭng), Algernon. English novelist ..... 1860 —.

Gissing, George. English novelist ..... 1857—1903.

Giudici (jōō′dē-chē), Paolo Emiliani. Italian historian and man of letters ..... 1812—1872.

Giuliani (jōō-lyä′nē), Giambattista. It. philologist and student of Dante ..... 1818—1884.

Giulio Romano (jōō′lyō rō-mä′nō). Real name *Giulio Pippi* (pēp′pē). Called *Giulio de' Giannuzzi.* Italian painter and architect ..... 1492—1546.

Giusti (jōōs′tē), Giuseppe. Italian satirical poet ..... 1809—1850.

Giustiniani (jōōs′tē-nyä′nē), Agostino Pantaleone. Genoese philologist ..... 1470—1536.

Gjellerup (gĕl′ĕ-rōp), Karl Adolf. Danish novelist [*Noble prize, 1917.*] ..... 1857 —.

Gladden (glăd′ĕn), Washington. American Congregational clergyman ..... 1836—1918.

Gladstone (glăd′stŭn), Herbert John, Viscount. *Son of Wm. E.* Eng. politician ..... 1854 —.

Gladstone, William Ewart. English statesman ..... 1809—1898.

Glaire (glâr), Jean Baptiste. French theologian and Orientalist ..... 1798—1879.

Glaisher (glā′shĕr), James. English scientist and aëronaut ..... 1809—1903.

Glanvill (glăn′vĭl), Joseph. English clergyman and philosophical writer ..... 1636—1680.

Glanville, de (dē glăn′vĭl), Ranulf. English statesman and jurist, putative author of the earliest classical English law textbook ..... ? — 1190.

Glasgow (glȧs′gō), Ellen Anderson Gholson. American novelist ..... 1874 —.

Glauber (glou′bĕr), Johann Rudolf. German chemist. [*Glauber's salts.*] ..... 1604—1668.

Glazebrook (glāz′brŏŏk′), Richard Tetley, Sir. English physicist ..... 1854 —.

Glazunov (glä′zōō-nôf′), Aleksandr Konstantinovich. Russian composer ..... 1865 —.

Gleig (glĕg), George Robert. Scottish divine and author ..... 1796—1888.

Gleim (glīm), Johann Wilhelm Ludwig. German poet ..... 1719—1803.

Glendower (glĕn′dŏŏr), Owen. Welsh chieftain ..... 1359?–1416?

Gliddon (glĭd′ŭn), George Robins. American Egyptologist ..... 1809—1857.

Glinka (glĭŋ′kä), Feodor Nikolayevich. Russian soldier and writer ..... 1788—1880.

Glinka, Mikhail Ivanovich. Russian composer ..... 1804—1857.

Glisson (glĭs′′n), Francis. English physician and anatomist ..... 1597—1677.

Glover (glŭv′ĕr), Richard. English poet and dramatist ..... 1712—1785.

Glück, von (fŏn glük′), Christian Friedrich. German jurist ..... 1755—1831.

Gluck, von (fŏn glŏŏk′), Christoph Wilibald. German composer ..... 1714—1787.

Gmelin (g′mā′lĭn), Johann Friedrich. *Neph. of J. G.* German naturalist ..... 1748—1804.

Gmelin, Johann Georg. German naturalist and traveler ..... 1709—1755.

Gmelin, Leopold. *Son of J. F.* German chemist ..... 1788—1853.

Gneisenau, von (fŏn g′nī′zē-nou′), August Wilhelm Anton Neithardt, Count. Prussian field marshal ..... 1760—1831.

Gneist, von (fŏn g′nīst′), Heinrich Rudolf Hermann Friedrich. German publicist, jurist, and political writer ..... 1816—1895.

Gobat (gō′bá′), Albert. Swiss philanthropist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1902.*] ..... 1843—1914.

Gobelin (gō′blăɴ′), Gilles and Jehan. *Brothers.* French dyers ..... fl. 1450.

Gobineau, de (dē gō′bē′nō′), Joseph Arthur, Count. French diplomat, Orientalist, and author ..... 1816—1882.

Goblet d'Alviella (gō′blĕ′ däl-vyĕl′ä), Eugène. Count d'Alviella. Belgian publicist and historian of religion ..... 1846 —.

Godefroy (gŏd′frwä′), Denis. *The Elder.* French jurist ..... 1549—1621.

Godefroy de Bouillon (gŏd′frwä′ dē bōō′yōɴ′). French crusader ..... 1061?–1100.

Godet (gō′dĕ′), Frédéric. Swiss divine and author ..... 1812—1900.

Godfrey (gŏd′frĭ), Thomas. American mathematician. [*Quadrant.*] ..... 1704—1749.

Godin (gō′dăɴ′), Louis. French astronomer ..... 1704—1760.

Godiva (gō-dī′vȧ). *Lady Godiva.* Wife of Leofric, Earl of Chester. Romantic English heroine ..... fl. 1040—1080.

Godkin (gŏd′kĭn), Edwin Lawrence. Irish-Am. journalist. [*The Nation.*] ..... 1831—1902.

Godolphin (gō-dŏl′fĭn), Sidney, Earl of. English statesman ..... 1645—1712.

Godoy, de (dā gō-thō′ē; 146), Manuel. Duke of Alcudia. *The Prince of the Peace.* Spanish courtier ..... 1767—1851.

Godunov (gá′dōō-nôf′), Boris Feodorovich. Czar of Russia (1598–1605) ..... 1552—1605.

Godwin (gŏd′wĭn), *or* **Godwine**, Earl of Wessex. English statesman ..... ? —1053.

Godwin, Parke. American journalist ..... 1816—1904.

Godwin, William. English writer. [*Caleb Williams.*] ..... 1756—1836.

Goedeke (gû′dĕ-kē), Karl. Pseud., *Karl Stahl.* Ger. hist. of literature ..... 1814—1887.

Goes, van der (vän dĕr gōōs′; 172), Hugo. Flemish painter ..... ? —1482.

Goethals (gō′thȧlz), George Washington. Am. soldier and engineer. [*Panama Canal.*] ..... 1858 —.

Goethe, *or* **Göthe, von** (fŏn gû′tē), Johann Wolfgang. German author ..... 1749—1832.

Goffe, *or* **Gough** (gŏf), William. English Puritan and regicide ..... 1605?–1679?

Gogol (gō′gōl-y′), Nikolay Vasilevich. Russian writer of fiction ..... 1809—1852.

Goldmark (gōlt′märk′), Karl. Hungarian composer ..... 1832?–1915.

Goldoni (gōl-dō′nē), Carlo. Italian dramatist, esp. writer of comedies ..... 1707—1793.

Goldsborough (gōldz′b′rō), Louis Malesherbes. American rear admiral ..... 1805—1877.

Goldschmidt (gōlt′shmĭt), Hermann. German painter andastronomer ..... 1802—1866.

Goldschmidt, Mme. Swedish vocalist. See Lind, Jenny.

Goldsmith (gōld′smĭth), Oliver. British poet, novelist, and dramatist ..... 1728—1774.

Goldstücker (gōlt′shtük′ĕr), Theodor. German Sanskrit scholar ..... 1821—1872.

Goldziher (gōlt′tsē′hĕr), Ignaz. Hungarian Orientalist ..... 1850 —.

Golgi (gōl′jē), Camillo. Italian physician. [*Nobel prize, 1906.*] ..... 1844 —.

Golitsyn. See Gallitzin.

Golius (gō′lē-ŏŏs), Jakob. Dutch Orientalist ..... 1596—1667.

Golovnin (gá′lȧv-nyĕn′), Vasili Mikhaylovich. Russ. navigator and author ..... 1776—1831.

Goltzius (gōlt′sē-ŏŏs), Hendrik. Dutch painter and engraver ..... 1558—1616.

Goluchowski, von (fŏn gō′lōō-kôf′skĭ), Agenor, Count. Austrian statesman ..... 1849 —.

Gómez (gō′mās; 268), Juan Vicente. Venezuelan soldier, and president (1909–) ..... 1859 —.

Gómez y Báez (ē bä′ās; 268), Máximo. Cuban patriot and general ..... 1826?–1905.

Gompers (gŏm′pĕrz), Samuel. English labor organizer in America ..... 1850 —.

Goncharov (gán′chá-rôf′), Ivan Aleksandrovich. Russian novelist ..... 1812—1891.

Goncourt, de (dē gōɴ′kōōr′), Edmond Louis Antoine Huot. French writer ..... 1822—1896.

Goncourt, de, Jules Alfred Huot. *Brother of preceding.* French writer ..... 1830—1870.

Góngora y Argote, de (dā gōŋ′gō-rä ē är-gō′tā), Luis. Spanish poet ..... 1561—1627.

Gonsalvo de Córdoba, *or* **Gonzalo de Córdoba** (gōn-säl′vō, *or* gōn-thä′lō, dā kōr′dō-vä; 133), Hernandez. *The Great Captain.* Spanish warrior ..... 1453—1515.

Gonzaga, de (dā gōn-zä′gä), Thomas Antonio. Portuguese-Brazilian poet ..... 1744—1807?

Gonzaga, di (dē gōn-dzä′gä), Giovanni Francesco. First Marquis of Mantua 1394—1444.

González de Ávila (gōn-thä′lāth dā ä′vē-lä), Gil. Spanish historian ..... 1577?–1658.

Gonzalo (gōn-thä′lō). See Gonsalvo de Córdoba.

Gonzalo de Berceo (gōn-thä′lō dā bĕr-thā′ō), Juan. Spanish poet ..... 1198?–1268?

Good (gŏŏd), John Mason. English physician and author ..... 1764—1827.

Goodale (gŏŏd′āl), George Lincoln. American botanist ..... 1839 —.

Goodall (gŏŏd′ôl), Frederick. English painter ..... 1822—1904.

Goode (gŏŏd), George Brown. American ichthyologist ..... 1851—1896.

Goodrich (gŏŏd′rĭch), Chauncey Allen. Amer. divine and lexicographer ..... 1790—1860.

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold. *Peter Parley.* American author ..... 1793—1860.

Goodwin (gŏŏd′wĭn), Nathaniel Carl. *Nat Goodwin.* American actor ..... 1857—1919.

Goodwin, William Watson. American classical scholar ..... 1831—1912.

Goodyear (gŏŏd′yĕr), Charles. Amer. inventor. [*Vulcanized rubber.*] ..... 1800—1860.

Gopčević (gŏp′chĕ-vĭch), Spiridion, Count. Austrian writer ..... 1855 —.

Göppert (gŭp′ĕrt), Heinrich Robert. German botanist ..... 1800—1884.

Gorchakov (gár′chá-kôf′), Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, Prince. Russian statesman and diplomatist ..... 1798—1883.

Gorchakov, Mikhail Andreevich, Prince. Russian commander ..... 1795—1861.

Gordin (gôr′dĭn), Jacob M. Russ. Jewish playwright (in Yiddish) in America ..... 1853—1909.

Gordon (gôr′dŭn), Adam Lindsay. Australian poet ..... 1833—1870.

Gordon, Charles George. *Chinese Gordon.* English soldier ..... 1833—1885.

Gordon, Charles William. *Ralph Connor.* Canadian author ..... 1860 —.

Gordon, George, Lord. English political agitator ..... 1751—1793.

Gordon, George Henry. American soldier ..... 1825—1886.

Gordon (gôr′dōn), Jehuda Leb. Russian Jewish poet ..... 1830—1892.

Gordon, Lucy, born Austin. *Lady Duff-Gordon.* Eng. transl. and writer ..... 1821—1869.

Gordon, William. English clergyman and historian ..... 1728—1807.

Gordon–Cumming (gôr′dŭn-kŭm′ĭng), Constance Frederica. Scottish traveler and writer ..... 1837 —.

Gore (gōr; 201), Catherine Grace Frances, born Moody. English novelist ..... 1799—1861.

Goremykin (gō′rē-mĭ′kĭn), Ivan Longinovich. Russian statesman ..... 1840—1917.

Görgei, *or* **Görgey** (gûr′gĕ-ē), Arthur. Hungarian general ..... 1818—1916.

Gorges (gôr′jĕs), Ferdinando, Sir. English lord proprietary of Maine ..... 1566?–1647.

Gorgias (gôr′jĭ-ȧs), Greek rhetorician and sophist ..... B. C. 485?– 380?

Gorki (gôr′kē), Maksim. Real name *Aleksyey Maksimovich Pyeshkov* (pyĕsh-kôf′). Russian novelist ..... 1868 —.

Gorman (gôr′măn), Arthur Pue. United States senator ..... 1839—1906.

Görres, von (fŏn gûr′ĕs), Johann Joseph. German publicist and author ..... 1776—1848.

Gorringe (gŏr′ĭnj), Henry Honeychurch. American naval officer ..... 1841—1885.

Gorst (gôrst), Eldon, Sir. *Son of Sir John Eldon.* English administrator ..... 1861—1911.

Gorst, John Eldon, Sir. English legislator ..... 1835—1916.

Gorton (gôr′tŭn), Samuel. Preacher and pioneer settler in Rhode Island ..... 1600?–1677.

Görtz, von (fŏn gûrts′), Georg Heinrich, Baron. Swedish statesman ..... 1668—1719.

Göschel (gû′shĕl), Karl Friedrich. German jurist and philosopher ..... 1784—1861.

Goschen (gō′shĕn), George Joachim, Viscount. English statesman ..... 1831—1907.

Goshun (gō′shōōn). Japanese painter ..... 1741?–1811.

Gosnold (gŏs′nŭld), Bartholomew. English voyager to America ..... ? —1607.

Gossart, Jan. See Mabuse, de, Jan.

Gosse (gŏs), Edmund William. English poet and critic ..... 1849 —.

Gosse, Philip Henry. English naturalist ..... 1810—1888.

Gosselin (gŏs′lăɴ′), Pascal François Joseph. French geographer ..... 1751—1830.

Got (gō), François Jules Edmond. French comedian ..... 1822—1901.

Göthe. See Goethe.

Gothicus (gŏth′ĭ-kŭs). See Claudius II.

Gotti (gŏt′tē), Girolamo Maria. Italian cardinal. Prefect of the Propaganda ..... 1834—1916.

Gottschalk (gŏt′shälk), Louis Moreau. American pianist and composer ..... 1829—1869.

Gottschall, von (fŏn gŏt′shäl), Rudolf. German poet and novelist ..... 1823—1909.

Gottsched (gŏt′shĕt), Johann Christoph. German author and critic ..... 1700—1766.

Gough (gŏf), Hugh, Viscount. British field marshal ..... 1779—1869.

Gough, John Bartholomew. American lecturer on temperance ..... 1817—1886.

Goujon (gōō′zhōɴ′), Jean. Fr. sculptor and architect ..... b. 1510? d. bet. 1564 & 1568.

Gould (gōōld), Augustus Addison. American naturalist ..... 1805—1866.

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. American educator and merchant ..... 1787—1859.

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. *Son of preceding.* American astronomer ..... 1824—1896.

Gould, Hannah Flagg. American poetess ..... 1789—1865.

Gould, Helen Miller. *Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.* American philanthropist ..... 1868 —.

Gould, Jay. American capitalist ..... 1836—1892.

Gould, John. English ornithologist ..... 1804—1881.

Gounod (gōō′nō′), Charles François. French musical composer ..... 1818—1893.

Gourgaud (gōōr′gō′), Gaspard, Baron. French general ..... 1783—1852.

Gourgues, de (dē gōōrg′), Dominique. French soldier in America ..... 1530?–1593?

Gousset (gōō′sĕ′), Thomas Marie Joseph. French cardinal and author ..... 1792—1866.

Gouvion–Saint–Cyr, de (dē gōō′vyōɴ′-săɴ′-sēr′), Laurent, Marquis. Marshal of France ..... 1764—1830.

Govinda Singh (gō-vĭn′dȧ sĭng′). Chief of the Sikhs ..... 1661—1708.

Gower (gou′ĕr; gōr; 201), John. English poet ..... 1325?–1408.

Gowrie (gou′rĭ), John Ruthven, third Earl of. Scottish conspirator ..... 1578?–1600.

Goya y Lucientes, de (gō′yä ē lōō′thē-ĕn′tās), Francisco. Spanish painter ..... 1746—1828.

Gozlan (gōz′läɴ′), Léon. French novelist and dramatist ..... 1803—1866.

Gozzi (gŏt′sē), Carlo, Count. Italian dramatist and novelist ..... 1720—1806.

Gozzoli (gŏt′sō-lē), Benozzo. Real name *Benozzo di Lese.* Florentine painter ..... 1420—1498.

Graaf, de (dē gräf′), Regnier. Dutch physician and physiologist ..... 1641—1673.

Grabbe (gräb′ē), Christian Dietrich. German dramatic poet ..... 1801—1836.

Gråberg af Hemsö (grō′bâr-y′ äf hĕm′sē), Jakob. Swedish geographer ..... 1776—1847.

Gracchus (grăk′ŭs), Caius Sempronius. Roman statesman ..... B. C. 153?–121.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius. *Brother of C. S.* Roman statesman ..... B. C. 162?–133.

Gradenigo (grä′dā-nē′gō), Pietro. Doge of Venice (1289–1311) ..... 1249?–1311.

Grævius (grē′vĭ-ŭs), **Gräve** (grā′fē), *or* **Greffe** (grĕf′ē), Johann Georg. German classical scholar ..... 1632—1703.

Gräfe, von (fŏn grā′fē), Albrecht. *Son of K. F.* German oculist ..... 1828—1870.

Gräfe, von, Karl Ferdinand. German surgeon ..... 1787—1840.

Graham (grā′ăm; *sometimes* grăm), John, of Claverhouse. Viscount Dundee. British soldier, persecutor of the Scottish Covenanters ..... 1649?–1689.

Graham, Sylvester. American vegetarian advocate [*Graham bread.*] ..... 1794—1851.

Graham, Thomas. Scottish chemist ..... 1805—1869.

Graham, William Alexander. Am. statesman, and sec. of navy (1850–52) ..... 1804—1875.

Grahame (grā′ăm), Kenneth. Scot. author in England. [*The Golden Age.*] 1859 —.

Gramme (grăm), Zénobe Théophile. Belgian electrician ..... 1826—1901.

Gramont, de (dē grá′mōɴ′), Antoine Alfred Agénor, Duke. Prince of Bidache. French diplomatist ..... 1819—1880.

Gramont, de, Philibert, Count. French courtier, soldier, and adventurer ..... 1621—1707.

Granada, de (dā grä-nä′thä; 146), Luis, Fray. Spanish pulpit orator ..... 1504—1588.

Granby (grăn′bĭ), John Manners, Marquis of. English general ..... 1721—1770.

Grand, Sarah. Pseudonym of Frances Elizabeth M'Fall.

Grandidier (grăɴ′dē′dyā′), Alfred. French traveler and author ..... 1836—1921.

Grandpré, de (dē grăɴ′prā′), Louis Marie Joseph Ohier, Count. French navigator and author ..... 1761—1846.

Granet (grá′nĕ′), François Marius. French painter ..... 1775—1849.

Granger (grān′jĕr), Gideon. Am. politician, and postmaster-gen. (1801–14) ..... 1767—1822.

Grant (grănt), Alexander, Sir. Brit. scholar. Chancellor Edinburgh Univ. ..... 1826—1884.

Born. Died.

Grant, Anne, born Macvicar, Mrs. *Mrs. Grant of Laggan.* Scottish author.1755—1838.
Grant, Francis, Sir. Scottish painter, esp. of portraits.........1803—1878.
Grant, Frederick Dent. *Son of U. S.* American general.........1850—1912.
Grant, James. Scottish novelist.........1822—1887.
Grant, James Augustus. Scottish soldier, and traveler in Africa.........1827—1892.
Grant, James Hope, Sir. *Brother of Sir Francis.* British general.........1808—1875.
Grant, Robert. American lawyer and novelist. [*Unleavened Bread.*].......1852 ——.
Grant, Ulysses Simpson (*originally* Hiram Ulysses). American general, and eighteenth president of the U. S. (1869–77).........1822—1885.
Granvelle (*F.* dē grän′vĕl′), *or* **Granvella, de** (*Sp.* dä grän-vĕl′yä), Antoine Perrenot. Spanish cardinal and statesman.........1517—1586.
Granville (grăn′vĭl), *or* **Grenville** (grĕn′vĭl), George. Baron Lansdowne. English poet, dramatist, and politician.........1667—1735.
Granville, Granville George Leveson-Gower, Earl. English statesman.......1815—1891.
Granville, John Carteret, Earl. English statesman.........1690—1763.
Grasse, de (dē gräs′), François Joseph Paul, Count. *Marquis de Grasse-Tilly.* French admiral.........1723—1788.
Grassmann (gräs′män), Hermann Günther. German math. and linguist....1809—1877.
Gratry (grȧ′trē′), Auguste Joseph Alphonse, Abbé. French theologian.....1805—1872.
Grattan (grăt′ăn), Henry. Irish orator and statesman.........1746—1820.
Graun (groun), Karl Heinrich. German musical composer.........1701—1759.
Graves (grāvz), Thomas, Baron. British admiral.........1725?—1802.
Gravesande, van 's (vän s′grä′vē-zän′dē; 172), Willem Jakob. Dutch philosopher and mathematician.........1688—1742.
Gray (grā), Asa. American botanist.........1810—1888.
Gray, Elisha. American electrician and inventor. [*Telephone.*].........1835—1901.
Gray, George. American jurist and senator.........1840 ——.
Gray, George Robert. *Brother of J. E.* English zoölogist.........1808—1872.
Gray, John Edward. English naturalist.........1800—1875.
Gray, Robert, Captain. American discoverer of the Columbia River.........1755—1806.
Gray, Thomas. English poet. [*Elegy written in a Country Churchyard.*]...1716—1771.
Grazzini (grät-sē′nē), Antonio. See Lasca, Il.
Gréard (grā′är′), Valéry Clément Octave. *Octave Gréard.* French educator and author.........1828—1904.
Greaves (grāvz; grēvz), John. English Orientalist and mathematician.....1602—1652.
Greeley (grē′lĭ), Horace. Founder of the "New York Tribune".........1811—1872.
Greely (grē′lĭ), Adolphus Washington. Am. soldier and arctic explorer.....1844 ——.
Green (grēn), Anna Katharine. See Rohlfs.
Green, Hetty Howland, born Robinson. American capitalist.........1835—1916.
Green, John Richard. English historian. [*History of the English People.*].1837—1883.
Green, Seth. American pisciculturist.........1817—1888.
Green, Thomas Hill. English philosopher.........1836—1882.
Green, William Henry. American divine and Hebraist.........1825—1900.
Greenaway (grēn′ȧ-wā), Kate. English artist and book illustrator.........1846—1901.
Greene (grēn), George Washington. *Grandson of Nathanael.* Am. author..1811—1883.
Greene, Nathanael. American Revolutionary major general.........1742—1786.
Greene, Robert. English novelist and dramatist.........1560?—1592.
Greene, Sarah Pratt, born McLean. Amer. author. [*Cape Cod Folks.*].....1856 ——.
Greenleaf (grēn′lēf′), Benjamin. American author of math. textbooks.....1786—1864.
Greenleaf, Simon. American jurist. [*Law of Evidence.*].........1783—1853.
Greenough (grēn′ō), Horatio. American sculptor.........1805—1852.
Greenough, Richard Saltonstall. American sculptor.........1819—1904.
Greenwood (grēn′wŏŏd′), Grace. Pseudonym of Sara Jane Clarke Lippincott.
Greg (grĕg), William Rathbone. English essayist.........1809—1881.
Gregorovius (grĕg′ō-rō′vĭ-ŭs), Ferdinand. German poet and historian......1821—1891.
Gregory (grĕg′ō-rĭ) of Nyssa, Saint. Greek father of the church.........331?— 395?
Gregory of Tours, Saint. Early French historian.........540?— 594.
Gregory, Caspar René. American Biblical scholar in Germany.........1846—1917.
Gregory, David. *Nephew of James.* Scottish math. and astronomer.......1661—1708.
Gregory, James. Scottish geom. Inventor of reflecting telescopes.........1638—1675.
Gregory, Olinthus Gilbert. English mathematician and philosopher.........1774—1841.
Gregory I., Saint. *The Great.* Pope (590–604).........540?— 604.
Gregory VII., Saint. Pope (1073–85).........1020?—1085.
Gregory XIII. Ugo Buoncompagni. Pope (1572–85).........1512?—1585.
Gregory XVI. Bartolommeo Alberto Capellari. Pope (1831–46).........1765—1846.
Gregory Nazian′zen, Saint. Bishop of Constantinople.........329?— 390?
Gregory Thaumatur′gus, Saint. Real name, *Theodorus.* Bishop of Neocæsarea.........210?— 270?
Greguss (grĕ′gŏŏsh), Agost. Hungarian poet and critic.........1825—1882.
Grenfell (grĕn′fĕl), Bernard Pyne. English classical researcher, and explorer in Egypt.........1869 ——.
Grenville (grĕn′vĭl), George. English statesman. [*Stamp Act.*].........1712—1770.
Grenville, *or* **Greynville**, Richard, Sir. English naval officer.........1541?—1591.
Gresham (grĕsh′ăm), Thomas, Sir. Eng. financier. [*Gresham's law.*].....1519?—1579.
Gresham, Walter Quinton. American general and sec. of state.........1832—1895.
Gresset, de (dē grĕ′sĕ′), Jean Baptiste Louis. French poet and dramatist...1709—1777.
Greswell (grĕs′wĕl), Edward. English theological author.........1797—1869.
Grétry (grā′trē′), André Ernest Modeste. French musical composer.......1741—1813.
Greuze (grûz), Jean Baptiste. French painter.........1725—1805.
Greville (grĕv′ĭl), Fulke, Sir. Baron Brooke. Eng. poet and philosopher...1554—1628.
Gréville (äN′rē′ grȧ′vēl′), Henri. Pseudonym of Alice Marie Céleste Fleury Durand.
Grévy (grā′vē′), François Paul Jules. Pres. of the Fr. Republic (1879–87)...1807—1891.
Grey (grā), Charles, Earl. Prime minister of England.........1764—1845.
Grey, Edward, Viscount of Fallodon. English statesman.........1862 ——.
Grey, George, Sir. British colonial governor and author.........1812—1898.
Grey, Henry George, Earl. *Son of Charles, Earl Grey.* Eng. statesman...1802—1894.
Grey, Jane, Lady. *Lady Jane Dudley.* Noble and gifted English lady.......1537—1554.
Gribeauval, de (dē grē′bō′väl′), Jean Baptiste Vaquette. Fr. mil. engin.....1715—1789.
Griboyedov (grē′bȧ-yĕ′dôf), Aleksandr Sergyeevich. Russian dramatist.....1795—1829.
Gridley (grĭd′lĭ), Richard. American major general.........1711—1796.
Grieg (grĕg), Edvard. Norwegian composer. [*Peer Gynt Suite.*].........1843—1907.
Griepenkerl (grē′pĕn-kĕrl), Christian. Austrian painter.........1839 ——.
Griesbach (grēs′bäĸ), Johann Jakob. German Biblical critic.........1745—1812.
Griffin (grĭf′ĭn), Gerald. Irish novelist and poet.........1803—1840.
Griffis (grĭf′ĭs), William Elliot. American clergyman and writer.........1843 ——.
Griggs (grĭgz), Edward Howard. American lecturer.........1868 ——.
Griggs, John William. American lawyer and politician.........1849 ——.
Grigorovich (grĭ′gō-rô′vĭch), Dmitri Vasilevich. Russian novelist.........1822—1899.
Grijalva, de (dā grē-häl′vä; 189), Juan. Spanish explorer in Mexico......... ? —1527.
Grillparzer (grĭl′pär-tsēr), Franz. Austrian dramatist.........1791—1872.
Grimaldi (grē-mäl′dē), Giovanni Francesco. *Il Bolognese.* Italian painter..1606—1680.
Grimké (grĭm′kē), Thomas Smith. American scholar and philanthropist...1786—1834.
Grimm, Jakob Ludwig Karl. Ger. philologist and jurist. [*Fairy tales.*]....1785—1863.
Grimm, Wilhelm Karl. *Brother of J. L. K.* German philologist.........1786—1859.
Grimm, von (fôn grĭm′), Friedrich Melchior, Baron. German-French writer1723—1807.
Grimston (grĭm′stŭn), William Hunter. See Kendal, Mr.
Grinnel (grĭ-nĕl′), George Bird. Am. editor (*Forest and Stream*) and naturalist.1849 ——.
Grippenberg (grĭp′ĕn-bĕrg), Oskar Kazimirovich. Russian general.........1838 ——.
Grisebach (grē′zē-bäĸ), August Heinrich Rudolf. German botanist.........1814—1879.
Grisi (grē′sē), Giulia. Italian operatic soprano.........1811—1869.
Griswold (grĭz′wŭld), Rufus Wilmot. American author.........1815—1857.
Grocyn (grō′sĭn), William. Professor of Greek at Oxford, England.........1446?—1519.
Grolier, *or* **Grolier de Servières** (grō′lyā′ dē sĕr′vyâr′), Jean. *Vicomte d'Aguisy.* French bibliophile.........1479—1565.
Gronov (grō′nôf), *or* **Gronovius** (grō-nō′vĭ-ŭs), Jakob. Dutch philologist...1645—1716.
Gronov, *or* **Gronovius**, Johann Friedrich. *Father of preceding.* German classicist, critic, and antiquary. Professor at Leyden.........1611—1671.

Born. Died.

Groot (grōt), Gerhard. *Gerhardus Magnus. Gerard the Great.* Founder of the "Brothers of the Common Life".........1340—1384.
Gros (grô), Antoine Jean, Baron. French painter.........1771—1835.
Gross (grōs), Samuel David. American surgeon.........1805—1884.
Grosscup (grōs′kŭp), Peter Stenger. American jurist. [*Debs strike injunction.*].1852—1921.
Grosse (grōs′ē), Julius. German poet.........1828—1902.
Grosseteste (grōs′tĕst), *or* **Greathead**, Robert. British theologian.........1175?—1253.
Grossi (grôs′sē), Tommaso. Lombard poet and novelist.........1791—1853.
Grote (grōt), George. English historian. [*History of Greece.*].........1794—1871.
Grotefend (grō′tē-fĕnt), Georg Friedrich. German archæologist.........1775—1853.
Grotius (grō′shĭ-ŭs), *or* **De Groot** (dē grōt′; 172), Hugo. Dutch jurist......1583—1645.
Grouchy, de (dē grōō′shē′), Emmanuel, Marquis. French general.........1766—1847.
Grousset (grōō′sĕ′), Paschal. *Philippe Daryl.* Fr. journalist and novelist..1845—1909.
Grove (grōv), William Robert, Sir. Eng. physicist. [*Correlation of forces.*].1811—1896.
Grow (grō), Galusha Aaron. American statesman.........1823—1907.
Grubendol. See Oldenburg, Henry.
Gruber (grōō′bēr), Johann Gottfried. German scholar and encyclopedist.....1774—1851.
Grün (grün). See Baldung, Hans.
Grün, Anastasius. Pseudonym of Anton Alexander von Auersperg.
Grundtvig (grônt′vēg), Nicolaj Frederik Severin. Danish author.........1783—1872.
Grundy (grŭn′dĭ), Felix. American statesman and jurist.........1777—1840.
Gruner (grōō′nēr), Wilhelm Heinrich Ludwig. German engraver.........1801—1882.
Gruter (grü′târ′), Jan. Real name *Gruytère* (grü-ē′târ′). Flemish antiquary.1560—1627.
Grynæus (grē-nā′ōōs; grĭ-nē′ŭs), Simon. Ger. Hellenist and theologian.....1493—1541.
Gryphius (grē′tē-ōōs; grĭf′ĭ-ŭs), Andreas. Ger. poet and dramatist.........1616—1664.
Guadet (gü′ȧ′dĕ′), Marguerite Élie. French orator and leading Girondist...1758—1794.
Guarini (gwä-rē′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet.........1537—1612.
Guarini, *or* **Guarino** (gwä-rē′nō), **da Verona** (dä vā-rō′nä). Early Italian humanist.........1370—1460.
Guarneri (gwär-nā′rē), Giuseppe Antonio. Italian violin maker.........1683—1745.
Gubernatis, de (dā gōō′bĕr-nä′tēs), Angelo. Italian author.........1840—1913.
Gudin (gü′dăN′), Théodore. French marine painter.........1802—1880.
Guelph. See in *Vocab.*
Guercino (gwĕr-chē′nō). Real name *Giovanni Francesco Barbieri.* Italian painter.........1590?—1666.
Guericke (gā′rĭ-kē), Heinrich Ernst Ferdinand. German theologian.........1803—1878.
Guericke, von (fôn gā′rĭ-kē), Otto. German physicist. [*Air pump.*].......1602—1686.
Guérin (gā′răN′), Jean Baptiste Paulin. French painter.........1783—1855.
Guérin, Pierre Narcisse, Baron. French painter.........1774—1833.
Guérin, de (dē), Eugénie. French authoress.........1805—1848.
Guérin, de, Georges Maurice. *Brother of Eugénie.* French poet.........1810—1839.
Guerrazzi (gwĕr-rät′sē), Francesco Domenico. It. author and statesman....1804—1873.
Guerrero (gĕr-rā′rō), Vicente. Mulatto president of Mexico.........1783?—1831.
Guesclin. See Du Guesclin.
Guess (gĕs), George, *or* **Sequo′yah**. Cherokee half-breed. Inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.........1770?—1843.
Guevara, de (dā gā-vä′rä), Antonio. Spanish ecclesiastic, chronicler, and philosophical writer.........1490?—1545.
Guglielmi (gōōl-yĕl′mē), Pietro. Italian musician and composer.........1727—1804.
Guglielmini (gōōl′yĕl-mē′nē), Domenico. Italian mathematician.........1655—1710.
Guibert, de (dē gē′bâr′), Jacques Antoine Hippolyte, Count. French author and soldier.........1743—1790.
Guicciardini (gwēt′chär-dē′nē), Francesco. Italian historian.........1483—1540.
Guiccioli (gwēt′chō-lē), Teresa, Countess. Mistress of Byron.........1801—1873.
Guichard (gē′shär′), Karl Gottlieb. *Quintus Icilius.* German author.........1724—1775.
Guidi (gwē′dē), Carlo Alessandro. Italian lyric poet.........1650—1712.
Guidi, Tommaso. See Masaccio.
Guido d' Arezzo (gwē′dō dä-rĕt′sō). Italian reformer of music.........ab. 990—1050.
Guido Reni (gwē′dō rā′nē). Italian painter.........1575—1642.
Guignes, de (dē gēn′y′), Joseph. French Orientalist and historian.........1721—1800.
Guigniaut (gēn′yō′), Joseph Daniel. French scholar and antiquary.........1794—1876.
Guilbert (gēl′bâr′), Yvette. *Mme. M. Schiller.* French vaudeville singer...1868 ——.
Guillaume (gē′yōm′), Claude Jean Baptiste Eugène. *Eugène Guillaume.* French sculptor.........1822—1905.
Guillaumet (gē′yō′mĕ′), Gustave Achille. French painter.........1840—1887.
Guillemet (gē′yē-mĕ′), Jean Baptiste Antoine. French landscape painter...1843 ——.
Guillotin (gē′yō′tăN′), Joseph Ignace. French physician. [*The guillotine.*].1738—1814.
Guilmant (gēl′mäN′), Félix Alexandre. French organist and composer.....1837—1911.
Guiney (gī′nĭ), Louise Imogen. American poet and essayist.........1861 -1920.
Guiscard (gēs′kär′), Robert. Norman conqueror. First Duke of Calabria...1015?—1085.
Guischard (gē′shär′). See Guichard.
Guise, de (dē gü-ēz′), Charles, Cardinal de Lorraine. French statesman....1524—1574.
Guise, de, François de Lorraine, Duke. French general and statesman.....1519—1563.
Guise, de, Henri I. de Lorraine, Duke. *Le Balafré* (the gashed). French general and statesman.........1550—1588.
Guise, de, Henri II. de Lorraine, Duke. Generalissimo of the Neapolitan insurgents.........1614—1664.
Guizot (gē′zō′), François Pierre Guillaume. Fr. historian and statesman....1787—1874.
Guizot, Maurice Guillaume. French critic and author.........1833—1892.
Gumplowicz (gōōm-plō′vĭch), Ludwig (Ludwik). Polish-Austrian sociologist and economist.........1838—1909.
Günderode, von (fôn gün′dē-rō′dē), Karoline. German poetess.........1780—1806.
Gunsaulus (gŭn-sô′lŭs), Frank Wakeley. American Cong. clergyman.......1856—1921.
Gunter (gŭn′tēr), Edmund. English mathematician and astronomer.........1581—1626.
Günther (gün′tēr), Albert Charles Lewis Gotthilf. German zoölogist in England.........1830—1914.
Günther, Anton. German theologian and philosopher.........1783—1863.
Gurko (gōōr′kō), Osip Vladimirovich. Polish-Russian general.........1828—1901.
Gurney (gûr′nĭ), Goldsworthy, Sir. English inventor.........1793—1875.
Gurowski (gōō-rôf′skē; -rôs′kē), Adam, Count. Polish patriot and author.1805—1866.
Gustavus (gŭs-tā′vŭs) **I.** Commonly called *Gustavus Vasa* (vä′sȧ). King of Sweden (1523–60).........1496—1560.
Gustavus. See Charles X. (of Sweden).
Gustavus Adolphus *or* **Gustavus II.** King of Sweden (1611–32).........1594—1632.
Gustavus III. King of Sweden (1771–92).........1746—1792.
Gustavus IV. Adolphus. *Son of G. III.* King of Sweden (1792–1809)....1778—1837.
Gustavus V. *Oscar Gustaf Adolf. Son of Oscar II.* King of Sweden (1907–).........1858 ——.
Gutenberg (gōō′tĕn-bĕrk), Johannes. Real name *Gensfleisch.* German reputed inventor of printing.........1397?—1468.
Guthrie (gŭth′rĭ), Thomas. Scottish divine and philanthropist.........1803—1873.
Guthrie, Thomas Anstey. *F. Anstey.* English story-writer and humorist...1856 ——.
Guthrie, William. Scottish historian and political writer.........1708—1770.
Guts Muths (gōōts′ mōōts′), Johann Christoph Friedrich. Founder of the German system of gymnastics (*Turnwesen*).........1759—1839.
Gutzkow (gōōts′kō), Karl Ferdinand. German novelist and poet.........1811—1878.
Gützlaff (güts′läf), Karl Friedrich August. Prussian missionary in China...1803—1851.
Guy (gī), Thomas. English philanthropist. [*Guy's Hospital.*].........1645?—1724.
Guyon (güē′yôN′; *Angl.* gī′ŏn, gē′ŏn), Jeanne Marie de la Motte, born Bouvier, Madame. French mystic and authoress.........1648—1717.
Guyot (gē′yō), Arnold Henry. Swiss naturalist and geogr. in America.......1807—1884.
Guyot (güē′yō′), Ives. French journalist and publicist.........1843 ——.
Guyton de Morveau (gē′tôN′ dē môr′vō′), Louis Bernard. French chemist and scientific writer.........1737—1816.
Guzmán Blanco (gōōs-män′ bläŋ′kō; 268), Antonio. Pres. of Venezuela....1830—1899.
Guzmán, de (dä gōōth-män′), Alfonso Pérez. *The Good.* Sp. commander..1258—1309.
Gwilt (gwĭlt), Joseph. English architect and archæologist.........1784—1863.
Gwyn, *or* **Gwinn** (gwĭn), Eleanor, called Nell. English actress and mistress of Charles II.........1650—1687.

Born. Died.

Gyp. See MARTEL DE JANVILLE.

Gyrowetz (gē′rō-vĕts), Adalbert. Bohemian composer....1763—1850.

Gyulai, von (dyōō′lō-ē), Ferencz, Count. Hungarian general....1798—1868

H

Haakon VII. (hô′kŏn). *Christian Frederick Charles George Waldemar Axel. Second son of Frederick VIII. of Denmark.* King of Norway (1905-)..1872 ——.

Haase (hä′zē), Friedrich. German actor....1826—1911.

Haase (hä′zē), Friedrich. German philologist....1808—1867.

Habberton (hăb′ēr-tŭn), John. American journalist and author....1842—1921.

Häberlin (hâ′bēr-lēn), Franz Dominikus. German historian....1720—1787.

Habert (ȧ′bĕr′), Pierre Joseph, Baron. French general....1773—1825.

Habib Ullah Khan (hȧ-bēb′ ōōl′lä kän). Ameer of Afghanistan (1901-1919)..1872—1919.

Hachette (ȧ′shĕt′), Jean Nicolas Pierre. French mathematician....1769—1834.

Hachette, Louis Christophe François. French publisher....1800—1864.

Hackert (häk′ērt), Jakob Philipp. German painter....1737—1807.

Hackett (hăk′ĕt), Horatio Balch. American Biblical scholar....1808—1875.

Hackett, James Henry. American actor....1800—1871.

Hackländer, von (fŏn häk′lĕn-dēr), Friedrich Wilhelm. German author...1816—1877.

Haden (hā′d’n), Francis Seymour, Sir. English surgeon and etcher....1818—1910.

Hading (ȧ′dăɴ′), Jane. Stage name of *Jeanne Alfrédine Tréjouret, Mme. Koning.* French actress....1859 ——.

Hadley (hăd′lĭ), Arthur Twining. *Son of James.* American educationist and political economist. President Yale University (1899-1921)....1856 ——.

Hadley, James. American philologist, and professor of Greek....1821—1872.

Hadley, John. English astronomer. [*Hadley's sextant.*]....1682—1744.

Hadrian (hā′drĭ-ăn), *or* **Adrian**. Roman emperor (117-138).... 76— 138.

Haeckel (hĕk′ĕl), Ernst Heinrich. German biologist....1834—1919.

Haeseler, von (fŏn hâ′zē-lēr), Gottlieb, Count. German field marshal....1836—1919.

Hafiz (hä′fĭz ; hä-fēz′). Real name *Shams ed-Din Muhammad.* Persian poet. ? —1389?

Hagedorn, von (fŏn hä′gē-dŏrn), Friedrich. German poet....1708—1754.

Hagen (hä′gĕn), Ernst August. German writer on art....1797—1880.

Hagen, Hermann August. German entomologist....1817—1893.

Hagen, von der (fŏn dēr hä′gĕn), Friedrich Heinrich. German philologist..1780—1856.

Hagenbach (hä′gĕn-bäĸ), Karl Rudolf. German theologian and historian...1801—1874.

Haggard (hăg′ērd), Henry Rider, Sir. English romancer....1856 ——.

Hague (hāg), Arnold. American geologist....1840—1917.

Hahn (hän), August. German theologian....1792—1863.

Hähnel (hâ′nĕl), Ernst Julius. German sculptor....1811—1891.

Hahnemann (hä′nē-män), Samuel Christian Friedrich. German physician. Founder of the homeopathic system....1755—1843.

Hahn-Hahn, von (fŏn hän′-hän′), Ida Marie Luise Sophie Friederike Gustava, Countess. German authoress....1805—1880.

Haidar Ali, *or* **Hyder Ali** (hī′dēr ä′lē). Sultan of Mysore.... ? —1782.

Haidinger, von (hī′dĭng-ēr), Wilhelm Karl. Aust. geol. and mineralogist...1795—1871.

Haji Khalfa (hä′jē ĸäl′fä). Real name *Mustapha Ben Abdallah. Katib Chelebi* (*Tchelebi*) (noble secretary). Turkish historian....1600?-1658.

Hakluyt (hăk′lōōt), Richard. English historian and geographer....1552?-1616.

Halbig (häl′bĭĸ), Johann. German sculptor....1814—1882.

Haldane (hăl′dān), Richard Burdon, Viscount Haldane of Cloan. Scottish philosophical writer. Lord Chancellor of England (1912-1915)....1856 ——.

Haldeman (hŏl′dē-măn), Samuel Stehman. Amer. natur. and philol....1812—1880.

Hale (hāl), Edward Everett. American clergyman and author....1822—1909.

Hale, Eugene. American statesman and senator....1836—1918.

Hale, Horatio. American ethnologist....1817—1896.

Hale, John Parker. American statesman....1806—1873.

Hale, Matthew, Sir. English judge and jurist....1609—1676.

Hale, Nathan, Captain. American patriot. Executed as a spy....1755—1776.

Hale, Sarah Josepha, born Buell. American authoress....1790?-1879.

Hales (hālz), John. *The Ever-Memorable.* English divine and critic....1584—1656.

Hales, Stephen. English physiologist and inventor....1677—1761.

Halévy (ȧ′lā′vē′), Jacques François Fromental Élie. French composer....1799—1862.

Halévy, Ludovic. French dramatist and novelist....1834—1908.

Halford (hăl′fērd), Henry, Sir. Born *Vaughan.* English physician....1766—1844.

Haliburton (hăl′ĭ-bûr′t’n), Thomas Chandler. *Sam Slick.* Nova Scotian humorist and historian....1796—1865.

Halifax (hăl′ĭ-făks), Charles Montagu, Earl of. English statesman....1661—1715.

Halifax, George Savile, Marquis of. English statesman....1633—1695.

Hall (hôl), Asaph. American astronomer. [*Two moons of Mars*]....1829—1907.

Hall, Basil. Scottish traveler and author....1788—1844.

Hall, Charles Cuthbert. American clergyman, author, and educator....1852—1908.

Hall, Charles Francis. American arctic explorer....1821—1871.

Hall, Fitzedward. American philologist in England....1825—1901.

Hall, Granville Stanley. American psychologist and educationist....1846 ——.

Hall, James. American author and judge....1793—1868.

Hall, James. American geologist....1811—1898.

Hall, John. Scottish-Irish clergyman in America....1829—1898.

Hall, Joseph. English bishop and author....1574—1656.

Hall, Marshall. English physician....1790—1857.

Hall, Newman. English dissenting minister and author....1816—1902.

Hall, Robert. English Baptist divine....1764—1831.

Hall, Samuel Carter. Irish author and editor....1800—1889.

Hall, S. C., Mrs. *Anna Maria Fielding.* Irish authoress....1800—1881.

Hall, William Edward. English legal writer. [*International Law.*]....1835—1894.

Hallam (hăl′ăm), Arthur Henry. English essayist and poet....1811—1833.

Hallam, Henry. *Father of Arthur H.* English historian and critic....1777—1859.

Halleck (hăl′ĕk), Fitz-Greene. American poet....1790—1867.

Halleck, Henry Wager. American general and military writer....1815—1872.

Haller, von (fŏn häl′ēr), Albrecht. Swiss physiologist....1708—1777.

Halley (hăl′ĭ ; hôl′ĭ), Edmund. English astronomer and mathematician....1656—1742.

Halliburton (hăl′ĭ-bûr′t’n), William Dobbinson. Eng. physiol. and chem...1860 ——.

Halliwell-Phillipps (hăl′ĭ-wĕl-fĭl′ĭps), James Orchard. English antiquary and philologist. [*Shakespeare.*]....1820—1889.

Halpine, *or* **Halpin** (hăl′pĭn), Charles Graham. *Miles O'Reilly.* Irish-American journalist and poet....1829—1868.

Hals (häls), Frans. Dutch painter....1581?-1666.

Halstead (hôl′stĕd), Murat. American journalist....1829—1908.

Hamaker (hä′mä-kēr), Hendrik Arens. Dutch Orientalist....1789—1835.

Hamann (hä′män), Johann Georg. German philosopher....1730—1788.

Hamdi Bey (häm′dē bā′), Osman. Turkish statesman and scholar....1842—1910.

Hamerling (hä′mēr-lĭng), Robert. German poet....1830—1889.

Hamerton (hăm′ēr-tŭn), Philip Gilbert. English writer, esp. on art....1834—1894.

Hamilcar Barca (hä-mĭl′kär bär′kä). Carthaginian general....?—B.C. 229.

Hamilton (hăm′ĭl-tŭn), Alexander. American lawyer and statesman....1757—1804.

Hamilton, Anthony, Count. French courtier, born in Ireland. [*Grammont's Memoirs.*]....1646?-1720.

Hamilton, Frank Hastings. American surgeon....1813—1886.

Hamilton, Gail (gāl). Pseudonym of MARY ABIGAIL DODGE, of Hamilton, Mass.

Hamilton, William, Sir. British antiquary....1730—1803.

Hamilton, William, Sir. Scottish philosopher and metaphysician....1788—1856.

Hamilton, William Rowan, Sir. Irish astronomer and geometer....1805—1865.

Hamley (hăm′lĭ), Edward Bruce, Sir. English military writer....1824—1893.

Hamlin (hăm′lĭn), Alfred Dwight Foster. American architect and author...1855 ——.

Hamlin, Hannibal. Am. statesman. Vice-pres. U. S. (1861-65.)....1809—1891.

Hammerich (häm′ēr-ĭĸ), Peter Frederik Adolf. Danish poet, historian, and theologian....1809—1877.

Hammer-Purgstall, von (fŏn häm′ēr-pōōrĸ′shtäl), Joseph, Baron. Austrian Orientalist and historian....1774—1856.

Hammond (hăm′ŭnd), John Hays. American mining engineer....1855 ——.

Hammond, William Alexander. American neurologist....1828—1900.

Hammurabi (hȧm′ōō-rä′bē). King of Babylon, believed to be Amraphel (Gen. xiv. 1). [*Code of Hammurabi, or Judgments of Righteousness.*] ....fl. ab. B. C. 1900.

Hamon (ȧ′môɴ′), Jean Louis. French painter....1821—1874.

Hampden (hăm′dĕn), John. English statesman....1594—1643.

Hampden, Renn Dickson. English bishop and moral philosopher....1793—1868.

Hampton (hămp′tŭn), Wade. American general....1754—1835.

Hampton, Wade. *Grandson of preceding.* Confederate lieut. gen., gov. of South Carolina, and United States senator....1818—1902.

Hanaford (hăn′ȧ-fērd), Phebe Ann, born Coffin. American Universalist minister and author....1829—1921.

Hancock (hăn′kŏk), John. American statesman, and signer of the Declaration of Independence....1737—1793.

Hancock, Winfield Scott. American general....1824—1886.

Handel (hăn′dĕl), *Ger.* **Händel** (hĕn′dĕl), Georg Friedrich. Ger. composer..1685—1759.

Hänel (hâ′nĕl), Gustav Friedrich. German jurist....1792—1878.

Hanka (häŋ′kä), Vaclav. Bohemian philologist....1791—1861.

Hanke (häŋ′kē), Henriette Wilhelmine. *Arndt.* German novelist....1785—1862.

Hanna (hăn′ȧ), Marcus Alonzo. American merchant and politician....1837—1904.

Hannibal (hăn′ĭ-băl). *Son of Hamilcar Barca.* Carthaginian general..B. C. 247— 183.

Hanotaux (ȧ′nō′tō′), Gabriel Albert Auguste. Fr. statesman and historian..1853 ——.

Hansard (hăn′sȧrd), Luke. English parliamentary printer....1752—1828.

Hansen (hän′sĕn), Peter Andreas. German astronomer....1795—1874.

Hansteen (hän′stān), Christopher. Norwegian astronomer....1784—1873.

Hanway (hăn′wā), Jonas. English philanthropist and author....1712—1786.

Harbaugh (här′bô), Henry. American clergyman....1817—1867.

Harcourt, d' (där′kōōr′), Henri, Duke. French general and diplomatist....1654—1718.

Harcourt (här′kŭrt), Simon, first Visc. Harcourt. English lord chancellor....1661?-1727.

Harcourt, William George Granville Venables Vernon, Sir. Eng. statesman.1827—1904.

Hardecanute (här′dē-kȧ-nūt′). King of England and Denmark (1040-42)..1019?-1042.

Hardee (här′dē), William Joseph. Confederate general. [*Tactics.*]....1815—1873.

Hardenberg, von, (fŏn här′dĕn-bĕrĸ), Friedrich. *Novalis.* Ger. author. 1772—1801.

Hardenberg, von, Karl August, Prince. Prussian statesman....1750—1822.

Hardie (här′dĭ), James Keir. Scottish labor leader in Parliament....1856—1915.

Harding (här′dĭng), Chester. American portrait painter....1792—1866.

Harding, James Duffield. English painter, and writer on art....1798—1863.

Harding, Warren Gamaliel. 29th president of the U. S. (1921-)....1865 ——.

Hardinge (här′dĭng), Charles, first Baron Hardinge of Penshurst. English diplomat. Viceroy of India....1858 ——.

Hardinge, Henry, Sir. First Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. English general.1785—1856.

Hardouin (ȧr′dwăɴ′), Jean. French Jesuit, classical scholar, and writer...1646—1729.

Hardwicke (härd′wĭk; -ĭk), Philip Yorke, first Earl of. English jurist....1690—1764.

Hardy (här′dĭ), Arthur Sherburne. Am. novelist, diplomatist, and writer on mathematics....1847 ——.

Hardy, Thomas. English novelist and poet. [*Nobel prize, 1913.*]....1840 ——.

Hare (hâr), Augustus John Cuthbert. *Nephew of J. C.* English author....1834—1903.

Hare, Hobart Amory. American physician and medical writer....1862 ——.

Hare, Julius Charles. English clergyman and author....1795—1855.

Hare, Robert. American physicist....1781—1858.

Haren, van (vän hä′rĕn), Willem. Dutch poet and statesman....1710—1768.

Hargraves (här′grāvz), Edmund Hammond. English discoverer of gold in Australia....1816—1891.

Hargreaves (här′grēvz), James. English inventor of the spinning jenny.... ? —1778.

Häring (hâ′rĭng), Georg Wilhelm Heinrich. *Wilibald Alexis.* Ger. novelist.1798—1871.

Hariri (hä-rē′rē), Abu Mohammed Kasim ben Ali. Arabian poet....1054—1122.

Harkness (härk′nĕs), Albert. American educator. [*Latin Grammar.*]....1822—1907.

Harlaem, Van (vän här′läm). See BERCHEM, Nicolaes Pietersz.

Harlan (här′lăn), John Marshall. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court....1833—1911.

Harland (här′lănd), Henry. *Sidney Luska.* American novelist....1861—1905.

Harland, Marion. Pseudonym of MARY VIRGINIA TERHUNE.

Harless (här′lĕs), Gottlieb Christoph Adolf. Ger. Protestant theologian....1806—1879.

Harley (här′lĭ), Robert, Earl of Oxford. English statesman....1661—1724.

Harley, Robert. English Cong. minister, and mathematician....1828—1910.

Harmar (här′mȧr), Josiah. American general....1753—1813.

Harmen (här′mĕn), Jacob. See ARMINIUS, Jacobus.

Harmsworth (härmz′wŭrth), Alfred Charles William, Sir. See NORTHCLIFFE, Baron.

Harnack (här′nȧk), Adolf. German theologian and church historian....1851 ——.

Harney (här′nĭ), William Selby. American general....1800—1889.

Harold (hăr′ŭld) **I**. *Harefoot.* King of the Anglo-Saxons (1035-40).... ? —1040.

Harold II. Last Saxon king of England (1066)....1022?-1066.

Harold Hardraade. *Half brother of Saint Olaf.* King of Norway....ab. 1015—1066

Haroun-al-Raschid. See HARUN-AL-RASHID.

Harper (här′pēr), James. American printer and publisher....1795—1869.

Harper, Robert Goodloe. American lawyer and statesman....1765—1825.

Harper, William Rainey. Am. educator and Hebraist. Pres. Chicago Univ.1856—1906.

Harraden (hăr′ȧ-dĕn), Beatrice. English novelist....1864 ——.

Harriman (hăr′ĭ-măn), Edward Henry. American capitalist....1848—1909.

Harrington (hăr′ĭng-tŭn), James. English political writer. [*Oceana.*]....1611—1677.

Harriot (hăr′ĭ-ŭt), Thomas. English mathematician and astronomer....1560—1621.

Harris (hăr′ĭs), George. American educator. Pres. Amherst Coll. (1899-1913).1844—1922.

Harris, James, of Salisbury. English philologist. [*Hermes.*]....1709—1780.

Harris, Joel Chandler. American author. [*Uncle Remus.*]....1848—1908.

Harris, Thaddeus William. American entomologist....1795—1856.

Harris, Thomas Lake. American reformer....1823—1906.

Harris, William Snow, Sir. English physicist and inventor....1891—1867.

Harris, William Torrey. American educationist and philosopher....1835—1909.

Harrison (hăr′ĭ-sŭn), Benjamin. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.1740?-1791.

Harrison, Benjamin. *Great-grandson of B., and grandson of W. H.* Twenty-third president of the United States (1889-93)....1833—1901.

Harrison, Constance, born Cary. *Mrs. Burton Harrison.* American author.1843—1920.

Harrison, Frederic. English positivist and writer....1831 ——.

Harrison, John. English mechanician. Inventor of chronometer....1693—1776.

Harrison, Mary St. Leger, born Kingsley. *Lucas Malet.* English novelist..1852 ——.

Harrison, William Henry. *Son of B.* American general, and ninth president of the United States (1841)....1773—1841.

Harrisse (ȧ′rēs′), Henri. French-American writer....1830—1910.

Hart (härt), Albert Bushnell. American historian and educator....1854 ——.

Hart, Ernest Abraham. English Jewish physician and reformer....1835—1898.

Hart, James McDougal. American painter, born in Scotland....1828—1901.

Hart, Joel T. American sculptor....1810—1877.

Hart, Robert, Sir. Irish statesman in China. [*Maritime Customs.*]....1835—1911.

Hart, John Seely. American educationist....1810—1877.

Hart, William. *Brother of J. McD.* American landscape painter....1823—1894.

Harte (härt), Francis Bret. American writer, esp. of short stories....1836—1902.

Hartley (härt′lĭ), Charles Augustus, Sir. English engineer....1825—1915.

Hartley, David. English physician and philosopher....1705—1757.

Hartmann (härt′män), Moritz. German poet....1821—1872.

Hartmann, von (fŏn härt′män), Karl Robert Eduard. Ger. philosopher....1842—1906.

Hartmann von Aue (härt′män fŏn ou′ē). German poet....ab. 1170—after 1210.

Hartsoeker (härt′sōō′kēr), Niklaas. Dutch philosopher and optician....1656—1725.

Harun-al-Rashid (hä-rōōn′-är-rȧ-shēd′). *Aaron the Just.* Caliph of Bagdad (786-809).... 766?- 809.

Harvard (här′vȧrd), John. The principal founder of Harvard College....1607—1638.

Harvey (här′vĭ), Eli. American sculptor....1860 ——.

Harvey, George, Sir. Scottish painter....1806—1876.

Born. Died.

Harvey, William. English anatomist and physician. Discoverer of the circulation of the blood.......1578—1657.

Hase, von (fōn hä′zē), Karl August. German theologian.......1800—1890.

Hasse (häs′ē), Karl Ewald. German physiologist.......1810—1902.

Hasselqvist (häs′sĕl-kvĭst), Fredrik. Swedish naturalist.......1722—1752.

Hassler (häs′lĕr), Ferdinand Rudolph. Swiss surveyor in America.......1770—1843.

Hasting (hās′tĭng), *or* **Hastings**. Scandinavian viking, or sea rover.......fl. 859— 893.

Hastings (hās′tĭngz), Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Marquis of. English military commander. Governor-general of India.......1754—1826.

Hastings, James. Scottish divine and scholar. [*Dict. of the Bible.*].......1860 ——.

Hastings, Warren. English statesman, and governor-general of India.......1732—1818.

Hauch (houk), Johannes Carsten. Danish poet.......1790—1872.

Hauck (houk; hŏk), Minnie. *Mme. von Hesse-Wartegg.* German-American operatic soprano.......1852 ——.

Hauff (houf), Wilhelm. German novelist.......1802—1827.

Haug (houk), Martin. German Orientalist.......1827—1876.

Haughton (hô′tŭn), William. English dramatist.......fl. 1598.

Hauksbee, *or* **Hawksbee** (hôks′bē), Francis. English physicist....... ? -1713?

Haupt (houpt), Moritz. German philologist and writer.......1808—1874.

Haupt, Paul. German-American Assyriologist.......1858 ——.

Hauptmann (houpt′män), Gerhart. German poet and dramatist.......1862 ——.

Hauptmann, Moritz. German musical composer.......1792—1868.

Hauréau (ō′rā′ō′), Jean Barthélemy. French historian and publicist.......1812—1896.

Hauser (hou′zĕr), Kaspar. Mysterious Nuremberg foundling.......1812?-1833.

Häusser (hois′ĕr), Ludwig. German historian.......1818—1867.

Haussmann (ōs′män′), Georges Eugène, Baron. French administrator. Improver of Paris.......1809—1891.

Haussonville, d' (dō′sôN′vēl′), Othenin Bernard Gabriel de Cléron, Count. French author and critic.......1843 ——.

Haüy (á′wē′), René Just, Abbé. French mineralogist.......1743—1822.

Havelock (hăv′lŏk), Henry, Sir. British general. [*Lucknow.*].......1795—1857.

Haven (hā′v'n), Joseph. Am. Cong. clergyman, philosopher, and editor.......1816—1874.

Havet (á′vĕ′), Ernest Auguste Eugène. French littérateur and philosopher.1813—1889.

Hawkesworth (hôks′wûrth), John. English miscellaneous writer.......1715?-1773.

Hawkins (hô′kĭnz), Anthony Hope, Sir. *Anthony Hope.* Eng. novelist.......1863 ——.

Hawkins, *or* **Hawkyns**, John, Sir. English rear admiral.......1532—1595.

Hawks (hôks), Francis Lister. American P. E. clergyman and author.......1798—1866.

Hawksbee. See Hauksbee.

Hawksmoor (hôks′mōōr; -mŏr; 201), Nicholas. English architect.......1661—1736.

Hawley (hô′lĭ), Joseph Roswell. Amer. journalist, soldier, and senator.......1826—1905.

Hawthorne (hô′thôrn), Julian. *Son of Nathaniel.* American author.......1846 ——.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. American writer of romances and short stories.......1804—1864.

Hawtrey (hô′trĭ), Charles Henry. English dramatist and actor.......1858 ——.

Hay (hā), John. American author, diplomatist, and sec. of state (1898-1905)..1838—1905.

Hayashi (hä′yá-shē). Count Hayashi Tadasu. Japanese diplomatist and statesman.......1850—1913.

Hayden (hā′d'n), Ferdinand Vandeveer. American geologist and explorer.......1829—1887.

Haydn (hā′d'n; *G. pron.* hī′d'n), Joseph. German musical composer.......1732—1809.

Haydon (hā′dŭn), Benjamin Robert. English painter.......1786—1846.

Hayes (hāz), Isaac Israel. American explorer.......1832—1881.

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard. Lawyer, soldier, and nineteenth president of the United States (1877-81).......1822—1893.

Haynau, von (fōn hī′nou), Julius Jakob, Baron. Austrian general.......1786—1853.

Hayne (hān), Isaac. American Revolutionary officer.......1745—1781.

Hayne, Paul Hamilton. American poet.......1830—1886.

Hayne, Robert Young. American statesman and orator.......1791—1839.

Hazael (hăz′ā-ĕl; hȧ-zā′ĕl), King of Syria.......fl. ab. 820 b. c.

Hazard (hăz′ȧrd), Caroline. *Granddaughter of Rowland Gibson.* American educator. President of Wellesley College (1899-1910).......1856 ——.

Hazard, Rowland Gibson. American manufacturer and author.......1801—1888.

Hazen (hā′zĕn), William Babcock. Amer. soldier, chief of signal service.......1830—1887.

Hazlitt (hăz′lĭt), William. English critic and miscellaneous writer.......1778—1830.

Hazlitt, William Carew. *Grandson of William.* English writer.......1834—1913.

Head (hĕd), Barclay Vincent. English numismatist.......1844—1914.

Head, Edmund Walker, Sir. Gov.-gen. of Canada. Writer on painting.......1805—1868.

Head, Francis Bond, Sir. English author. Lieut. gov. of Upper Canada.......1793—1875.

Headley (hĕd′lĭ), Joel Tyler. American historical writer.......1813—1897.

Healy (hē′lĭ), George Peter Alexander. American painter.......1813—1894.

Healy (hē′lĭ; hā′lĭ), Timothy Michael. Irish politician and nationalist leader..1855 ——.

Hearn (hûrn), Lafcadio. Naturalized Japanese (as Yakumo Koizumi), of Irish-Greek parentage, author and journalist in English.......1850—1904.

Hearne (hûrn), Samuel. English traveler in British America.......1745—1792.

Hearst (hûrst), Phœbe, born Apperson. American philanthropist.......1842—1919.

Hearst, William Randolph. *Son of P.* Amer. newspaper publisher.......1863 ——.

Heath (hēth), William. American Revolutionary general.......1737—1814.

Hebbel (hĕb′ĕl), Friedrich. German dramatist.......1813—1863.

Hebel (hā′bĕl), Johann Peter. German poet.......1760—1826.

Heber (hē′bĕr), Reginald. English bishop of Calcutta, and poet.......1783—1826.

Hébert (ā′bâr′), Antoine Auguste Ernest. French historical painter.......1817—1908.

Hébert, Jacques René. *Père Duchesne.* French demagogue.......1755—1794.

Hecker (hĕk′ĕr), Isaac Thomas. American R. C. clergyman. Founder of the Paulists.......1819—1888.

Heckewelder (hĕk′ē-vĕl′dĕr), John Gottlieb Ernest. Moravian missionary in America.......1743—1823.

Hector (hĕk′tĕr), Annie Alexander. See Alexander, Mrs.

Hedge (hĕj), Frederick Henry. American divine and author.......1805—1890.

Hedin (hĕ-dēn′), Sven Anders, Sir. Swedish geogr. and explorer. [*Asia.*]..1865 ——.

Hedwig (hāt′vĭk; hād′-), Johann. German botanist.......1730—1799.

Heem, de (dē hām), Jan Davidsz. Dutch painter of fruits, flowers, etc. 1606—1683 *or* 84.

Heemskerk, van (vän hāms′kĕrk), Jakob. Dutch admiral.......1567—1607.

Heer (hār), Oswald. Swiss botanist and paleontologist.......1809—1883.

Heeren (hā′rĕn), Arnold Hermann Ludwig. German historian.......1760—1842.

Hefele, von (fōn hā′fē-lē), Karl Josef. German theologian.......1809—1893.

Hegel (hā′gĕl), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. German philosopher.......1770—1831.

Heiberg (hī′bĕrk), Hermann. German novelist.......1840—1910.

Heiberg, Johan Ludvig. Danish poet and dramatist.......1791—1860.

Heiberg, Peter Andreas. Danish dramatist and poet.......1758—1841.

Heidegger (hī′dĕg-ĕr). *Karl Wilhelm, Baron von Heideck, called Heidegger.* German general and artist.......1788—1861.

Heilprin (hīl′prĭn), Angelo. American naturalist.......1853—1907.

Heine (hī′nē), Heinrich. German poet and miscellaneous writer.......1797—1856.

Heineccius (hī-nĕk′tsē-ōōs), Johann Gottlieb. Ger. lawyer and author.......1681—1741.

Heinecken (hī′nĕk-ĕn), Christian Heinrich. German infant prodigy.......1721—1725.

Heinrich (hīn′rĭk). German form of Henry.

Heinse (hīn′sē), Johann Jakob Wilhelm. German writer on art.......1749—1803.

Heinsius (hīn′sē-ōōs), Anthony. Grand pensionary of Holland.......1641—1720.

Heinsius, Daniel. Dutch poet and philologist.......1580—1655.

Heinsius, Nicolaas. *Son of D.* Dutch philologist and Latin poet.......1620—1681.

Heintzelman (hīnt′sĕl-măn), Samuel Peter. American general.......1805—1880.

Helbig (hĕl′bĭk), Wolfgang. German archæologist.......1839 ——.

Hell (hĕl), Maximilian. Hungarian astronomer.......1720—1792.

Heller (hĕl′ĕr), Stephan. Hungarian pianist and composer.......1813—1888.

Helmers (hĕl′mĕrs), Jan Frederik. Dutch poet.......1767—1813.

Helmholtz, von (fōn hĕlm′hōlts), Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand. German physicist, anatomist, and physiologist. [*Ophthalmoscope.*].......1821—1894.

Helmont, van (vän hĕl′mŏnt), Jan Baptista. Flemish physician and chemist.1577—1644.

Héloïse (ā′lō′ēz′). Abbess of the Paraclete. Mistress and wife of Abélard..1101?-1164?

Helper (hĕl′pĕr), Hinton Rowan. American author.......1829—1909.

Helps (hĕlps), Arthur, Sir. English historian and essayist.......1813—1875.

Born. Died.

Helst, van der (vän dĕr hĕlst′), Bartholomeus. Dutch portrait painter.......1613?-1670.

Helvetius (hĕl-vē′shĭ-ŭs; *F. pron.* ĕl′vā′sē-ũs′), Claude Adrien. French philosopher and author.......1715—1771.

Hemans (hĕm′ănz), Felicia Dorothea, born Browne. English poetess.......1793—1835.

Hempl (hĕm′p'l), George. American educator and philologist.......1859—1921.

Hemsterhuys (hĕm′stĕr-hois), Frans. *Son of T.* Dutch philosopher.......1721—1790.

Hemsterhuys, Tiberius. Dutch classical scholar.......1685—1766.

Hénault (ā′nō′), Charles Jean François. French historian and poet.......1685—1770.

Henderson (hĕn′dĕr-sŭn), Thomas. Scottish astronomer.......1798—1844.

Henderson, William James. American music critic.......1855 ——.

Hendricks (hĕn′drĭks), Thomas Andrews. Am. lawyer. Vice pres. of U. S..1819—1885.

Hengist (hĕŋ′gĭst). Jutish chief. Founder of the kingdom of Kent....... ? — 488.

Hengstenberg (hĕng′stĕn-bĕrk), Ernst Wilhelm. Ger. Prot. theologian.......1802—1869.

Henke (hĕŋ′kē), Heinrich Philipp Konrad. German theologian.......1752—1809.

Henle (hĕn′lē), Friedrich Gustav Jakob. German physiologist.......1809—1885.

Henley (hĕn′lĭ), John. *Orator Henley.* English preacher.......1692—1756.

Henley, William Ernest. English poet, critic, and dramatist.......1849—1903.

Henne am Rhyn (hĕn′ē äm rēn′), Otto. Swiss historian of civilization.......1828 ——.

Hennepin (hĕn′ē-pĭn; *F. pron.* ĕn′pâN′), Louis. Flemish missionary, and explorer of the Upper Mississippi.......1640?-aft. 1701.

Hennequin (ĕn′kăN′), Alfred. French dramatic author.......1842—1887.

Henner (ĕn′ĕr′), Jean Jaques. French painter.......1829—1905.

Hennessy (hĕn′ĕ-sĭ), John Joseph. Am. R. C. bishop, born in Ireland.......1847—1920.

Henri (äN′rē′). French form of Henry.

Henrietta Maria (hĕn′rĭ-ĕt′ȧ mȧ-rī′ȧ). Queen of England.......1609—1669.

Henry (hĕn′rĭ) Prince of Prussia. *Brother of William II.* German admiral..1862 ——.

Henry, Joseph. Amer. physicist. Sec. of the Smithsonian Institution.......1797—1878.

Henry, Matthew. English divine and commentator.......1662—1714.

Henry, O. Pseudonym of Sydney Porter.

Henry, Patrick. American statesman and orator.......1736—1799.

Henry I. *Beauclerc.* King of England (1100-35).......1068—1135.

Henry II. King of England. First of the Plantagenet line (1154-89).......1133—1189.

Henry III. *Of Winchester.* King of Eng. (1216-72). War with barons.......1207—1272.

Henry IV. *Bolingbroke.* First Lancastrian King of England (1399-1413)...1367—1413.

Henry V. *Of Monmouth.* King of England (1413-22).......1387—1422.

Henry VI. *Of Windsor.* King of England (1422-61 and 1470-71).......1421—1471.

Henry VII. King of England (1485-1509). Founder of the Tudor line.......1457—1509.

Henry VIII. King of England (1509-47). [*English Reformation.*].......1491—1547.

Henry, *Fr.* **Henri** (äN′rē′), **I.** King of France (1031-60).......1005?-1060.

Henry II. King of France (1547-59). Married Catherine de' Medici.......1519—1559.

Henry III. *Henri de Valois.* King of France (1574-89).......1551—1589.

Henry IV. *Le Grand.* King of France (1589-1610) and of Navarre. First French king of the house of Bourbon. Assassinated.......1553—1610.

Henry, *Ger.* **Heinrich** (hīn′rĭk), **I.** *The Fowler.* German king (919-936).....876?- 936.

Henry II., Saint. *The Lame.* Holy Roman emperor (1002-24). Founded monasteries and schools.......973—1024.

Henry III. *The Black*, or *The Bearded.* Holy Roman emperor (1039-56)...1017—1056.

Henry IV. Holy Roman emperor (1056-1106). Contended against Pope Gregory VII.......1050—1106.

Henry V. *The Young.* Holy Roman emperor (1106-25). Last of Salic line...1081—1125.

Henry VI. *The Cruel.* Holy Roman emperor (1191-97).......1165—1197.

Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Prince of the Netherlands. Consort of Wilhelmina.......1876 ——.

Henry the Lion. Duke of Saxony and Bavaria.......1129—1195.

Henry the Navigator. Portuguese prince. Promoter of navigation.......1394—1460.

Henschel (hĕn′shĕl), George, Sir. Eng. vocalist, conductor, and composer.1850 ——.

Henselt (hĕn′sĕlt), Adolf. German pianist.......1814—1889.

Henslow (hĕnz′lō), John Stevens. English botanist.......1796—1861.

Henson (hĕn′sŭn), Josiah. American negro clergyman. Original of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom".......1787—1883.

Henty (hĕn′tĭ), George Alfred. English journalist, war correspondent, and writer of books for boys.......1832—1902.

Hentz (hĕnts), Caroline Lee, born Whiting. American authoress.......1800—1856?

Heraclitus (hĕr′ȧ-klī′tŭs). *The Naturalist.* Greek philosopher.......fl. b. c. 500.

Herapath (hĕr′ȧ-păth), William. English chemist.......1796—1868.

Hérault de Séchelles (ā′rō′ dē sā′shĕl′), Marie Jean. French revolutionist. Guillotined.......1760—1794.

Herbart (hĕr′bärt), Johann Friedrich. German philosopher.......1776—1841.

Herbelot, d' (dĕr′b′lō′), Barthélemy. French Orientalist.......1625—1695.

Herbert (hûr′bĕrt), Edward, Baron. First Baron Herbert of Cherbury. English diplomatist and historical and philosophical writer.......1583—1648.

Herbert, George. English poet.......1593—1633.

Herbert, Henry William. *Frank Forester.* American author.......1807—1858.

Herbert, Sidney, Baron. First Baron Herbert of Lea. English statesman.......1810—1861.

Herbert, Victor. Irish orchestra conductor and composer in America.......1859 ——.

Herder, von (fōn hĕr′dĕr), Johann Gottfried. Ger. philos., poet, and critic..1744—1803.

Herdman (hĕrd′măn), William Abbott. Scottish zoölogist.......1858 ——.

Heredia, de (dā ā-rā′thē-ä; 146), José Maria. Fr. poet, born in Cuba.......1842—1905.

Herford (hûr′fĕrd), Oliver. American humorous writer and illustrator.......1863 ——.

Hergenröther (hĕr′gĕn-rû′tĕr), Josef. German ecclesiastical historian.......1824—1890.

Hering (hā′rĭng), Ewald. German psychologist and physiologist.......1834—1918.

Heriot (hĕr′ĭ-ŭt), George. Scottish philanthropist. [*Heriot's hospital.*].......1563—1624.

Herkimer (hûr′kĭ-mĕr), Nicholas. American general.......1715?-1777.

Herkomer, von (fōn hĕr′kō-mĕr), Hubert, Sir. German artist in England.......1849—1914.

Hermann *or* **Herman** (hĕr′măn). See Arminius.

Hermann, Johann Gottfried Jakob. German philologist and critic.......1772—1848.

Hermes (hĕr′mās), Georg. German theologian. [*Hermesianism.*].......1775—1831.

Hermocrates (hĕr-mŏk′rȧ-tēz). Syracusan statesman and general.......? — b. c. 407.

Herod (hĕr′ŭd). *The Great.* King of the Jews (b. c. 40-4).......b. c. 62?— 4.

Herodian (hē-rō′dĭ-ăn). Greek writer on Roman history.......170?- 240?

Herodotus (hē-rŏd′ō-tŭs). *Father of History.* Greek historian.......b. c. 484?- 425?

Hérold (ā′rōld′), Louis Joseph Ferdinand. French opera composer.......1791—1833.

Heron (hē′rŏn), *or* **Hero** (hē′rō). Greek mathematician and mechanician. [*Hero's fountain.*].......fl. b. c. 2d c.?

Herophilus (hē-rŏf′ĭ-lŭs). Greek anatomist.......fl. b. c. 300?

Herrera, de (dā ĕr-rā′rā), Antonio. Spanish historian.......1549—1625.

Herrera, de, Fernando. *The Divine.* Spanish poet.......1534?-1597.

Herrera, de, Francisco. Called *el Viejo* (the old). Spanish painter.......1576—1656.

Herrera, de, José Joaquin. President of Mexico (1844-45, '48-51).......1792—1854.

Herreshoff (hĕr′ĕs-hŏf), Nathaniel Greene. American yacht designer.......1848 ——.

Herrick (hĕr′ĭk), Robert. English lyric poet.......1591—1674.

Herring (hĕr′ĭng), John Frederick. English painter.......1795—1865.

Herrmann (ĕr′män′; *Angl.* hûr′măn) Alexander. Fr.-Amer. prestidigitator.......1844—1896.

Herschel (hûr′shĕl), Caroline Lucretia. *Sister of Sir Wm.* Astronomer.......1750—1848.

Herschel, John Frederick William, Sir. *Son of Sir Wm.* Astronomer and philosopher.......1792—1871.

Herschel, William (*originally* Friedrich Wilhelm), Sir. German astronomer in England.......1738—1822.

Hertwig (hĕrt′vĭk), Oskar. German embryologist.......1849 ——.

Hertwig, Richard. *Brother of Oskar.* Zoölogist.......1850 ——.

Hertz (hĕrts), Alfred. German orchestral conductor.......1872 ——.

Hertz, Heinrich. Ger. physicist and electrician. [*Hertzian waves.*].......1857—1894.

Hertz, Henrik. Danish poet.......1798—1870.

Hertzen, *or* **Herzen** (hĕrt′sĕn), Alexander. Russian revolutionary author...1812—1870.

Hervé (ĕr′vā′), Aimé Marie Édouard. French journalist and author.......1835—1899.

Hervey (här′vĭ), James. English divine. [*Meditations.*].......1714—1758.

Hervieu (ĕr′vyû′), Paul Ernest. French journalist and romanticist.......1857 ——.

Herwegh (hĕr′vāk), Georg. German lyric poet.......1817—1875.

Born. Died.

Herz (hĕrts), Henri. German pianist and composer in France....1806—1888.
Hesiod (hē'sĭ-ŏd). Greek epic poet....fl. B. C. 776.
Hess (hĕs), Johann Jakob. Swiss Protestant theologian....1741—1828.
Hess, von (fŏn hĕs'), Heinrich, Baron. Austrian general....1788—1870.
Hess, von, Heinrich Maria. German historical painter....1798—1863.
Hess, von, Peter. *Brother of H. M.* German painter of battle pieces....1792—1871.
Heuglin, von (fŏn hoi'glĭn), Theodor, Baron. German traveler....1824—1876.
Hevelius (hē-vē'lĭ-ŭs; *G. pron.* hĕ-vā'lē-ŏŏs), *or* **Hewel** (hā'vĕl), *or* **Hewelcke** (hĕ-vĕl'kĕ), Johannes. Polish astronomer....1611—1687.
Hewes (hūz), Joseph. Signer of the Declaration of Independence....1730—1779.
Hewitt (hū'ĭt), Abram Stevens. Am. iron mfr. and polit. reformer....1822—1903.
Hewlett (hū'lĕt), Maurice Henry. English novelist....1861 ——.
Hewson (hū'sŭn), William. English anatomist....1739—1774.
Heyden, van der (vän dĕr hī'dĕn), Jan. Real name *Heyde.* Dutch painter.1637—1712.
Heyne (hī'nĕ), Christian Gottlob. German philologist....1729—1812.
Heyse (hī'zĕ), Paul Johann Ludwig. *Son of K. W. L.* Ger. poet and novelist.1830—1914.
Heyse, Karl Wilhelm Ludwig. German philologist....1797—1855.
Heywood (hā'wŏŏd), Thomas. English actor and dramatist.... ? —1650?
Hickes (hĭks), George. English theologian, philologist, and author....1642—1715.
Hickok (hĭk'ŏk), Laurens Perseus. Am. educator and metaphysician....1798—1888.
Hicks (hĭks), Elias. American preacher of the Society of Friends....1748—1830.
Hicks-Beach (hĭks'-bēch'), Michael Edward, Sir. First Viscount St. Aldwyn. English statesman....1837—1916.
Hidalgo y Costilla (ē-däl'gō ē kōs-tēl'yä; 195), Miguel. Mex. revolutionist.1753—1811.
Hidari (hē'dä-rē). Hidari Jingoro. Japanese sculptor....1594?—1633.
Hideyoshi (hē'dĕ-yō'shē). Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Jap. statesman and warrior.1537—1598.
Hieronymus (hī'ĕr-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs). See JEROME, Saint.
Higginson (hĭg'ĭn-sŭn), Ella. American story-writer and poet....1862 ——.
Higginson, Francis. English divine in America....1587—1630.
Higginson, Francis John. American rear admiral....1843 ——.
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. American author....1823—1911.
Hilarion (hĭ-lā'rĭ-ŏn), Saint. Founder of monastic life in Palestine.... ? — 371.
Hilary (hĭl'ȧ-rĭ), *or* **Hilarius** (hĭ-lā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), Saint. Bp. of Arles (429-449). ? — 449.
Hilary, *or* **Hilarius,** Saint. Latin writer and bishop of Poitiers....315?— 367.
Hildebrand (hĭl'dĕ-brănd), Saint. See GREGORY VII.
Hildebrandt (hĭl'dĕ-bränt), Ferdinand Theodor. German painter....1804—1874.
Hildreth (hĭl'drĕth), Richard. American historian....1807—1865.
Hilgard (hĭl'gärd), Eugene Woldemar. Ger. agricultural chemist in America.1833—1916.
Hill (hĭl), Ambrose Powell. American Confederate general....1825—1865.
Hill, David Bennett. American lawyer and politician....1843—1910.
Hill, David Jayne. American educator and diplomatist....1850 ——.
Hill, James J. American financier and railway promoter....1838—1916.
Hill, Octavia. English social reformer....1838—1912.
Hill, Rowland. English Methodist preacher....1744—1833.
Hill, Rowland, Sir. English author of cheap-postage system....1795—1879.
Hill, Thomas. Amer. divine. Pres. Harvard University (1862-68)....1818—1891.
Hillard (hĭl'ȧrd), George Stillman. Amer. lawyer, orator, and author....1808—1879.
Hillebrandt (hĭl'ĕ-bränt), Alfred. German Sanskrit scholar and author....1853 ——.
Hillel (hĭl'ĕl). Born in Babylon. President of Sanhedrin....B. C. 60?—A. D. 10?
Hiller (hĭl'ĕr), Ferdinand. German composer....1811—1885.
Hillern, von (fŏn hĭl'ĕrn), Wilhelmine Sophie. German novelist....1836 ——.
Hillhouse (hĭl'hous), James Abraham. American poet....1789—1841.
Hilliard (hĭl'yȧrd), Henry Washington. American lawyer....1808—1892.
Hillis (hĭl'ĭs), Newell Dwight. American Cong. clergyman and author....1858 ——.
Hilprecht (hĭl'prĕĸt), Hermann Volrath. German-Amer. Assyriologist....1859 ——.
Hilton (hĭl'tŭn), William. English historical painter....1786—1839.
Hincks (hĭŋks), Francis, Sir. Canadian statesman....1807—1885.
Hind (hīnd), John Russell. English astronomer....1823—1895.
Hindenburg, von (fŏn hĭn'dĕn-bŏŏrĸ), Paul. *von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg.* German general....1847 ——.
Hipparchus (hĭ-pär'kŭs). Tyrant of Athens....B. C. ab. 555—514.
Hipparchus. Bithynian founder of scientific astronomy....160?— 125?
Hippeau (ē'pō'), Célestin. French author and educationist....1803—1883.
Hippel, von (fŏn hĭp'ĕl), Theodor Gottlieb. German author....1741—1796.
Hippocrates (hĭ-pŏk'rȧ-tēz). *Father of Medicine.* Greek phys....B. C. 460—359 *or* 377?
Hippolytus (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tŭs), Saint. Greek bishop and martyr....fl. early in 3d c. A. D.
Hirsch (hûrsh; *G.* hĭrsh), Emil G. German rabbi in America....1852 ——.
Hirsch, de (dĕ hĭrsh'), Maurice, Baron. German Jewish philanthropist....1831—1896.
Hirth (hĭrt), Friedrich. German author and Sinologist in America....1845 ——.
Hitchcock (hĭch'kŏk), Charles Henry. *Son of Edward.* American geologist.1836—1919.
Hitchcock, Edward. Amer. geologist. Pres. of Amherst College....1793—1864.
Hitchcock, Ethan Allen. American statesman and diplomatist....1835—1909.
Hitchcock, James Ripley Wellman. *Ripley Hitchcock.* American author....1857—1918.
Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight. American clergyman, author, and educator....1817—1887.
Hittorf (hĭt'ŏrf), Johann Wilhelm. Ger. physicist and elect. [*Hittorf rays.*].1824 ——.
Hittorff (hĭt'ŏrf; *F.* ē'tŏrf'), Jacques Ignace. French architect....1792—1867.
Hitzig (hĭt'sĭĸ), Ferdinand. German Biblical critic....1807—1875.
Hoadly (hōd'lĭ), Benjamin. English prelate....1676—1761.
Hoar (hōr), Ebenezer Rockwood. American jurist....1816—1895.
Hoar, George Frisbie. *Brother of E. R.* American lawyer and senator....1826—1904.
Hobart (hō'bȧrt), Garret Augustus. 24th vice president of U. S. (1897–99)..1844—1899.
Hobart, John Henry. American Protestant Episcopal bishop....1775—1830.
Hobbema (hŏb'ĕ-mä), Meyndert *or* Minderhout. Dutch painter....1638—1709.
Hobbes (hŏbz), John Oliver. Pseudonym of Mrs. CRAIGIE.
Hobbes, Thomas. English philosopher....1588—1679.
Hobhouse (hŏb'hous), John Cam, Baron Broughton. English author....1786—1869.
Hobson (hŏb's'n), Richmond Pearson. Am. nav. officer. [*Merrimac, 1898.*]1870 ——.
Hoccleve (hŏk'lēv; ŏk'-), *or* **Occleve** (ŏk'-), Thomas. English poet....1370?—1450?
Hoche (ŏsh), Lazare. French general....1768—1797.
Hodge (hŏj), Charles. American theologian and professor....1797—1878.
Hodgkinson (hŏj'kĭn-sŭn), Eaton. English physicist....1789—1861.
Hoe (hō), Richard March. American inventor. [*Hoe's Lightning-Press.*] 1812—1886.
Hoecke, van den (vän dĕn hōōk'ĕ), Jan. Flemish painter....1611—1651.
Hoefer (hû'fĕr), Ferdinand. German writer in France. Editor Didot's "Biographie Universelle"....1811—1878.
Hoernle (hûrn'lĕ), Augustus Frederic Rudolf. English Orientalist....1841—1918.
Hoeven, van der (vän dĕr hōō'vĕn), Jan. Dutch naturalist....1801—1868.
Hofer (hō'fĕr), Andreas. Tyrolese patriot....1767—1810.
Hoff, van't (vänt hŏf'), Jacobus Hendricus. Dutch chemist....1852—1911.
Höffding (hûf'dĕng), Harald. Danish philosopher....1843 ——.
Hoffman (hŏf'măn), Charles Fenno. American author....1806—1884.
Hoffmann (hŏf'män), Ernst Theodor Amadeus (*properly* Wilhelm). German author, musician, and painter....1776—1822.
Hoffmann, Friedrich. German physician. [*Hoffmann's anodyne.*]....1660—1742.
Hoffmann, Hans Friedrich Karl. German novelist....1848—1910.
Hoffmann, August Heinrich. Called *Hoffmann von Fallersleben* (fŏn fäl'ĕrs-lä'bĕn). German poet, philologist, and historian of literature....1798—1874.
Hofland (hŏf'lȧnd), Barbara, born Wreaks. English authoress....1770—1844.
Hofmann (hŏf'män), Josef. Polish pianist....1876 ——.
Hofmann, von (fŏn hŏf'män), August Wilhelm. German chemist....1818—1892.
Hogarth (hō'gärth), William. English painter and engraver....1697—1764.
Hogg (hŏg), James. *The Ettrick Shepherd.* Scottish poet....1770—1835.
Hohenlohe (hō'ĕn-lō'ĕ; *when preceded by title, as Fürst, accented* hō'ĕn-lō'ĕ). A princely family of Germany.
Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst (hō'ĕn-lō'ĕ-shĭl'ĭngs-fürst'), Chlodwig Karl Viktor, Prince of. Bavarian statesman....1819—1901.
Hohenstaufen (hō'ĕn-shtou'fĕn; *cf.* HOHENLOHE). A royal family of Germany.
Hohenzollern (hō'ĕn-tsŏl'ĕrn; *cf.* HOHENLOHE). A royal family of Germany.
Hokusai (hō'kōō-sä'ē). Katsuhika Hokusai. Japanese painter....1760—1849.

Born. Died.

Holbach, von *or* **d'** (fŏn hŏl'bäĸ; *F. pron.* dŏl'bȧk'), Paul Heinrich Dietrich (*or* Paul Henri Thiry), Baron. French philosopher....1723—1789.
Holbein (hŏl'bīn), Hans. *The Elder.* German painter....ab. 1460—1524.
Holbein, Hans. *The Younger.* German painter....1497?—1543.
Holberg (hŏl'bĕrĸ), Ludvig, Baron. Danish hist. and dram. (comedies)....1684—1754.
Holbrook (hōl'brŏŏk), John Edwards. American naturalist....1795—1871.
Holcroft (hōl'krŏft), Thomas. English dramatist and translator....1745—1809.
Holden (hōl'dĕn), Edward Singleton. American astronomer....1846—1914.
Holder (hōl'dĕr), Charles Frederick. American biologist and author....1851—1915.
Holder, Frederick William, Sir. Australian politician....1850—1909.
Hole (hōl), Samuel Reynolds. *Dean of Rochester.* Eng. clerg. and author..1819—1904.
Holinshed (hŏl'ĭnz-hĕd; hŏl'ĭn-shĕd), *or* **Hollingshead,** Raphael. English chronicler.... ? —1580?
Holl (hŏl), Francis Montague. *Frank Holl.* English artist....1845—1888.
Holland (hŏl'ănd), Henry, Sir. English physician....1788—1873.
Holland, Henry Richard Vassall Fox, Baron. Eng. statesman and author..1773—1840.
Holland, Josiah Gilbert. *Timothy Titcomb.* American author....1819—1881.
Holland, Thomas Erskine, Sir. English jurist. [*Jurisprudence.*]....1835 ——.
Hollander (hŏl'ăn-dĕr), Bernard. Aust. psychologist and alienist in England.1864 ——.
Hollar (hŏl'är), Wenceslaus. German engraver....1607—1677.
Holleben, von (fŏn hŏl'lā'bĕn), Theodor. German diplomat....1838—1913.
Holley (hŏl'ĭ), Alexander Lyman. American metallurgist....1832—1882.
Hollister (hŏl'ĭs-tĕr), Gideon Hiram. American author....1817—1881.
Holman-Hunt (hōl'măn-), William. English Pre-Raphaelite painter....1827—1910.
Holmes (hōmz), Mary Jane, born Hawes. American novelist....ab. 1839—1907.
Holmes, Oliver Wendell. Am. physician, poet, essayist, and novelist....1809—1894.
Holmes, Oliver Wendell. *Son of O. W.* Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1902–)....1841 ——.
Holst (hōlst), Hans Peter. Danish poet....1811—1893.
Holst, von (fŏn hōlst'), Hermann Eduard. Russian-German historian in America. [*Constitutional History of the United States.*]....1841—1904.
Holt (hōlt), Henry. American publisher and author....1840 ——.
Holt, John, Sir. Lord chief justice of England....1642—1710.
Holt, Joseph. American jurist and statesman....1807—1894.
Hölty (hûl'tē), Ludwig Heinrich Christoph. German poet....1748—1776.
Holtzendorff, von (fŏn hōlt'sĕn-dŏrf), Franz. German jurist....1829—1889.
Holub (hō'lŏŏp), Emil. Bohemian traveler in Africa....1847—1902.
Holyoake (hōl'yōk; hŏl'ĭ-ōk), George Jacob. English reformer....1817—1906.
Homberg (hōm'bĕrĸ), Wilhelm. German chemist and physician....1652—1715.
Home (hōm; hūm), Daniel Dunglas. Scottish spiritualist medium....1833—1886.
Home, Everard, Sir. Scottish surgeon....1756—1832.
Home, Henry, Lord Kames. Scottish philosopher and jurist....1696—1782.
Home, John. Scottish dramatist....1722—1808.
Homer (hō'mĕr). Epic poet of Greece....fl. about 9th cent. B. C.
Homer, Winslow. American artist....1836—1910.
Hondt, De (dĕ hŏnt'). See CANISIUS, Petrus.
Honegger (hŏn'ĕg'ĕr), Johann Jakob. Ger. historian, and writer on art....1825—1896.
Honorius (hō-nō'rĭ-ŭs), Flavius. Roman emperor of the West (395–423).... 384— 423.
Honorius I. Pope (625–638).... ? — 638.
Hontheim, von (fŏn hŏnt'hīm), Johann Nikolaus. German jurist....1701—1790.
Hood (hŏŏd), Samuel, Viscount. English admiral....1724—1816.
Hood, Thomas. English poet, wit, and miscellaneous writer....1799—1845.
Hooft (hōft), Pieter Corneliszoon. Dutch poet and historian....1581—1647.
Hook (hŏŏk), Theodore Edward. English novelist and dramatist....1788—1841.
Hooke (hŏŏk), Robert. English mathematician and inventor....1635—1703.
Hooker (hŏŏk'ĕr), Joseph. American general....1814—1879.
Hooker, Joseph Dalton, Sir. *Son of Sir Wm. J.* English botanist....1817—1911.
Hooker, Richard. Eng. divine. [*The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity.*]....1554?—1600.
Hooker, Thomas. English Puritan clergyman and one of the founders of the colony of Connecticut....1586?—1647.
Hooker, William Jackson, Sir. English botanist....1785—1865.
Hooker, Worthington. American physician and author....1806—1867.
Hoole (hōōl), John. English translator and dramatist....1727—1803.
Hooper (hōōp'ĕr), John. English reformer and martyr....1495?—1555.
Hope (hōp), Anthony. See HAWKINS, Anthony Hope.
Hope, Thomas. English writer, and patron of the fine arts....1770?—1831.
Hopetoun (hōp'tŭn), seventh Earl of. See LINLITHGOW, first Marquis of.
Hopkins (hŏp'kĭnz), Edward. Governor of the colony of Connecticut....1600—1657.
Hopkins, Esek. First commodore of the American navy....1718—1802.
Hopkins, Johns. American philanthropist....1795—1873.
Hopkins, Mark. Amer. scholar and divine. Pres. of Williams College....1802—1887.
Hopkins, Samuel. Amer. divine. Founded Hopkinsian school of theology.1721—1803.
Hopkins, Stephen. Amer. statesman. Signer of the Decl. of Independence.1707—1785.
Hopkinson (hŏp'kĭn-sŭn), Francis. American author. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. [*The Battle of the Kegs.*]....1737—1791.
Hopkinson, Joseph. *Son of F.* Am. jurist and author. [*Hail Columbia.*].1770—1842.
Hopper (hŏp'ĕr), Eleanor Nora. *Mrs. Chesson.* English poet and story-writer. [*Irish poems.*]....1871—1906.
Hopper, Isaac Tatem. American Quaker philanthropist....1771—1852.
Hoppin (hŏp'ĭn), Augustus. American illustrator and author....1828—1896.
Horace (hŏr'ās). *Quintus Horatius Flaccus.* Latin poet....B. C. 65—8.
Hormayr, von (fŏn hŏr'mīr), Joseph, Baron. Ger. polit. and historian....1782—1848.
Horn (hŏrn), Gustaf, Count. Swedish general....1592—1657.
Horn, Paul. German philologist....1863 ——.
Hornaday (hôr'nȧ-dā), William Temple. American naturalist and author..1854 ——.
Hornblower (hôrn'blō'ĕr), William Butler. American lawyer....1851—1914.
Horne (hôrn), Richard Hengist, properly Henry. English author....1803—1884.
Horne, Thomas Hartwell. English divine and author....1780—1862.
Horner (hôr'nĕr), Francis. British statesman....1778—1817.
Horne Tooke (hôrn' tŏŏk'). See TOOKE, John Horne.
Hornung (hôr'nŭng), Ernest William. English novelist....1866—1921.
Horrocks, *or* **Horrox** (hŏr'ŭks), Jeremiah. English astronomer....1617?—1641.
Horsford (hôrs'fĕrd), Eben Norton. Amer. chemist and educationist....1818—1893.
Horsley (hôrs'lĭ), Samuel. English prelate and author....1733—1806.
Horsley, Victor Alexander Haden, Sir. English surgeon and neurologist....1857—1916.
Hort (hôrt), Fenton John Anthony. English Biblical scholar....1828—1892.
Hortense (ŏr'täɴs'). *Eugénie Hortense de Beauharnais.* Wife of Louis Bonaparte, and queen of Holland. Mother of Napoleon III....1783—1837.
Horton (hôr'tŭn), Robert Forman. English Cong. clergyman and author....1855 ——.
Horváth (hŏr'vät), Mihály. Hungarian historian....1809—1878.
Hosack (hŏs'ăk), David. American physician and author....1769—1835.
Hosmer (hŏz'mĕr), Harriet Goodhue. American sculptor....1830—1908.
Hosmer, James Kendall. American librarian and author....1834 ——.
Hotman (ŏt'mäɴ'), François. French jurist and publicist....1524—1590.
Hotspur (hŏt'spûr'). Sobriquet of Sir HENRY PERCY.
Hottinger (hŏt'ĭng-ĕr), Johann Heinrich. Swiss Orientalist and theologian.1620—1667.
Houdin (ōō'dăɴ'), Jean Eugène Robert. French conjurer and mechanician..1805—1871.
Houdon (ōō'dôɴ'), Jean Antoine. French sculptor....1741—1828.
Houghton (hō'tŭn), Henry Oscar. American publisher. [*Riverside Press.*]1823—1895.
Houghton (hō'tŭn; hou'tŭn), Richard Monckton Milnes, first Baron. English statesman and author....1809—1885.
Houmayoun (hōō'mä-yōōn'). Var. of HUMAYUN.
House (hous), Edward Howard. Am. journalist, traveler, and author....1836—1901.
Houssaye (ōō'sē'), Arsène. French author....1815—1896.
Houssaye, Henry. *Son of Arsène.* French historian....1848—1911.
Houston (hūs'tŭn), Sam. President of Texas, and American general....1793—1863.
Houtman (hout'măn), Cornelis. Dutch statesman and navigator....1550?—1599.
Hoveden (dĕ hŭv'dĕn; hōv'dĕn), *or* **Howden, de** (dĕ hou'dŭn), Roger. English historian.... ? —1201?

Born. Died.

Hovey (hŭv′ĭ), Horace Carter. American Presbyterian clergyman and scientist. [*Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.*] ... 1833—1914.
Hovey, Richard. American poet ... 1864—1900.
Howard (hou′ärd), Bronson. American dramatist and journalist ... 1842—1908.
Howard, Charles, second Baron Howard of Effingham. English admiral ... 1536—1624.
Howard, George William Frederick, seventh Earl of Carlisle. English statesman and author ... 1802—1864.
Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey. English poet ... 1517?-1547.
Howard, John. English philanthropist. [*Prison Reform.*] ... 1726—1790.
Howard, John Eager. American Revolutionary soldier and statesman ... 1752—1827.
Howard, Oliver Otis. American general ... 1830—1909.
Howard, Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk. English statesman and general ... 1473—1554.
Howard, Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. Friend of Mary, Q. of Scots ... 1536—1572.
Howe (hou), Elias. American inventor of the sewing machine ... 1819—1867.
Howe, John. English clergyman, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell ... 1630—1705.
Howe, Julia, born Ward. *Wife of S. G.* Am. poetess and social reformer ... 1819—1910.
Howe, Richard, Earl. *Brother of Viscount Wm.* British admiral ... 1726—1799.
Howe, Samuel Gridley. American philanthropist ... 1801—1876.
Howe, William, fifth Viscount. English general in America ... 1729—1814.
Howell (hou′ĕl), James. British author [*Letters.*] ... 1594?—1666.
Howells (hou′ĕlz), William Dean. American novelist and critic ... 1837—1920.
Howison (hou′ĭ-sŭn), Henry Lycurgus. American rear admiral ... 1837—1914.
Howitt (hou′ĭt), Mary, born Botham. *Wife of Wm.* English authoress ... 1799—1888.
Howitt, William. English author ... 1792—1879.
Hoyle (hoil), Edmond. English writer on games ... 1672—1769.
Hrabanus Maurus (hrä-bä′no͞os mou′ro͞os). See RABANUS MAURUS.
Hrotswitha (hrōts′vē-tä). See ROSWITHA.
Huascar (wäs-kär′). *Tupac-cusi-huallpa.* Inca prince, defeated and put to death by his half brother Atahualpa ... ab. 1495—1533.
Hubay (ho͞o′boi), Jenö. Hungarian violinist and composer ... 1858 ——.
Hubbard (hŭb′ẽrd), Elbert. Am. author and editor. [*Roycroft Press.*] ... 1856—1915.
Hubbard, William. American clergyman and historian ... 1621?—1704.
Huber (ü′bâr′), François. Swiss naturalist ... 1750—1831.
Huber (ho͞o′bẽr), Johannes. German theologian ... 1830—1879.
Huber, Johann Rudolf. *The Tintoretto of Switzerland.* Swiss painter ... 1668—1748.
Hubert (ü′bâr′), Saint. French bishop ... 656?-ab. 727.
Hubert de Burgh. See BURGH, DE, Hubert.
Hubert Walter. See WALTER, Hubert.
Hübner (hüp′nẽr), Joseph Alexander, Count. Austrian diplomatist ... 1811—1892.
Hübner, Karl Wilhelm. German genre painter ... 1814—1879.
Hübner, Rudolf Julius Benno. German painter ... 1806—1882.
Huc (ük; hük), Évariste Régis, Abbé. French Roman Catholic missionary to China, Tatary, and Tibet ... 1813—1860.
Hudson (hŭd′s′n), Henry. English navigator and explorer ... ? — 1611.
Hudson, Henry Norman. American essayist; Shakespearean scholar ... 1814—1886.
Hueppe (hüp′ĕ), Ferdinand. German bacteriologist ... 1852 ——.
Huerta, de la (dā lä wĕr′tä), Vicente Antonio García. Span. poet and critic. 1730?—1787.
Huet (ü′ĕ′), Pierre Daniel. Bishop of Avranches. French scholar ... 1630—1721.
Hufeland (ho͞o′fĕ-lănt), Christoph Wilhelm. German physician ... 1762—1836.
Hügel, von (fōn hü′gĕl), Karl Alex. Anselm. Ger. trav. and naturalist ... 1796—1870.
Huger (ū-jē′), Isaac. American Revolutionary general ... 1742—1797.
Huggins (hŭg′ĭnz), William, Sir. English astronomer ... 1824—1910.
Hugh Capet (hū kā′pĕt). King of France (987–996) ... 940?— 996.
Hughes (hūz), Ball. American sculptor ... 1806—1868.
Hughes, Charles Evans. Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1910–16) Secretary of State (1921—) ... 1862 ——.
Hughes, John. English poet and essayist ... 1677—1720.
Hughes, John. American Roman Catholic archbishop ... 1797—1864.
Hughes, Thomas. English author. [*Tom Brown's School Days.*] ... 1822—1896.
Hugo (ho͞o′gō), Gustav. German jurist ... 1764—1844.
Hugo (hū′gō; *F.* ü′gō′), Victor Marie, Viscount. French poet and author ... 1802—1885.
Hulin, *or* **Hullin** (ü′lăN′), Pierre Augustin, Count. French general ... 1758—1841.
Hull (hŭl), Isaac. American commodore ... 1773—1843.
Hull, William. American general in the war of 1812 ... 1753—1825.
Hullah (hŭl′ȧ), John Pyke. English musical composer ... 1812—1884.
Humayun (ho͞o′mä-yo͞on′), *or* **Houmayoun**. Emp. of Hindustan (1530–56) ... 1512—1584.
Humbert (üN′bâr′), Jean Robert Marie. French general ... 1755—1823.
Humbert (hŭm′bẽrt) **I.** (It. **Umberto**, o͞om-bĕr′tō.) King of Italy ... 1844—1900.
Humboldt, von (vŏn hŭm′bōlt; *G. pron.* fōn ho͞om′bōlt), Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron. German naturalist and statesman ... 1769—1859.
Humboldt, von, Karl Wilhelm, Baron. German philol. and statesman ... 1767—1835.
Hume (hūm), **David.** Scottish historian and philosopher ... 1711—1776.
Hume, Fergus. English novelist ... 1862 ——.
Hume, Joseph. English politician ... 1777—1855.
Hume, Robert Allen. American missionary in India ... 1847 ——.
Hummel (ho͞om′ĕl), Johann Nepomuk. German pianist and composer ... 1778—1837.
Humperdinck (ho͞om′pẽr-dĭŋk), Engelbert. German composer of music ... 1854—1921.
Humphrey (hŭm′frĭ), Heman. Amer. clerg. Pres. of Amherst College ... 1779—1861.
Humphreys (hŭm′frĭz), Andrew Atkinson. American soldier ... 1810—1883.
Humphreys, David. American soldier and poet ... 1752—1818.
Huneker (hŭn′ĕ-kẽr), James Gibbons. Am. author, music and dram. critic ... 1860—1921.
Hunfalvy (ho͞on′fŏl-vē), Pál. Hungarian philologist ... 1810—1891.
Hunt (hŭnt), James Henry Leigh. English poet, critic, and essayist ... 1784—1859.
Hunt, Robert. English scientist ... 1807—1887.
Hunt, Thomas Sterry. American chemist and geologist ... 1826—1892.
Hunt, William Henry. English painter in water colors ... 1790—1864.
Hunt, William Morris. American painter ... 1824—1879.
Hunter (hŭn′tẽr), Colin. Scottish painter ... 1841—1904.
Hunter, John. Scottish anatomist and surgeon ... 1728—1793.
Hunter, Robert Mercer Taliaferro. American statesman ... 1809—1887.
Hunter, William. *Brother of John.* Scottish anatomist and physician ... 1718—1783.
Huntingdon (hŭn′tĭng-dŭn), Selina, born Shirley, Countess of. Patron of the English Calvinistic Methodists ... 1707—1791.
Huntington (hŭn′tĭng-tŭn), Collis Potter. American railroad builder ... 1821—1900.
Huntington, Daniel. American painter ... 1816—1906.
Huntington, Frederic Dan. American Protestant Episcopal bishop ... 1819—1904.
Huntington, Samuel. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ... 1732?—1796.
Huntington, William Reed. Am. Prot. Episc. clergyman and author ... 1838—1909.
Hunyadi János (ho͞on′yŏd-ĭ yä′nōsh). *Johannes Corvinus Huniades.* Hung. general ... ? —1456.
Hurd (hûrd), Richard. English prelate and author ... 1720—1808.
Hurst (hûrst), John Fletcher. Am. Meth. Episcopal bishop and author ... 1834—1903.
Huskisson (hŭs′kĭ-sŭn), William. English statesman and financier ... 1770—1830.
Huss, *or* **Hus** (hŭs; *G. pron.* ho͞os), John. *Johannes Hus von Husinetz.* Bohemian religious reformer ... 1369—1415.
Hussein Pasha (ho͞os-sān′, *or* ho͞os-sin′ pȧ-shä′). Last dey of Algiers ... 1773?-1838.
Hutcheson (hŭch′ĕ-sŭn), Francis. Irish metaphysician in Scotland ... 1694—1746.
Hutchinson (hŭch′ĭn-sŭn), Anne, born Marbury. American religious enthusiast, born in England ... 1590?—1643.
Hutchinson, John. English philosopher ... 1674—1737.
Hutchinson, Lucy, born Apsley. English authoress ... 1620—aft. 1675.
Hutchinson, Thomas. Gov. of the province of Mass. (1769–74) ... 1711—1780.
Hutten, von (fōn ho͞ot′ĕn), Bettina, born Riddle, Baroness. Am. story-writer. 1874 ——.
Hutten, von, Ulrich. German poet and theologian ... 1488—1523.
Hutton (hŭt′′n), Charles. English mathematician ... 1737—1823.
Hutton, Laurence. American author and editor. [*Harper's Magazine.*] ... 1843—1904.
Huxley (hŭks′lĭ), Thomas Henry. English biologist ... 1825—1895.
Huygens, *or* **Huyghens** (hī′genz; *Dutch pron.* hoi′gĕns; 172), Christian. Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician ... 1629—1695.
Huysman (hois′män), Roelof. See AGRICOLA, **Rudolfus.**
Huysmans (üs′mäN′), Joris Karl. French novelist ... 1848—1907.
Huysum, van (vän hoi′sŭm), Jan. Dutch painter ... 1682—1749.
Hyacinthe (ē′ȧ′săNt′), Père. See LOYSON, Charles.
Hyatt (hī′ăt), Alpheus. American naturalist ... 1838—1902.
Hyde (hīd), Thomas. English divine and Orientalist ... 1636—1703.
Hyder Ali. See HAIDAR ALI.
Hylacomylus (hī′lȧ-kŏm′ĭ-lŭs). See WALDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.
Hypatia (hī-pā′shĭ-ȧ), of Alexandria. Mathematician and Neoplatonist ... ? — 415.
Hyrtl (hĭr′t′l), Josef. Austrian anatomist ... 1810—1894.

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Iamblichus (ī-ăm′blĭ-kŭs; jăm′blĭ-kŭs). Syrian Neoplatonic philosopher in Alexandria ... ? — 333?
Iberville, d' (dē′bĕr′vēl′), Pierre le Moyne, Sieur. Canadian officer. Founder of Louisiana ... 1661—1706.
Ibn Khaldun (ĭb′n kȧl-do͞on′). *Abderrahman.* Arabian historian ... 1332—1406.
Ibn Khallikan (kȧl′lĕ-kän′). Arabian biographer ... 1211—1282.
Ibn Roshd (ĭb′n rōsh′t). See AVERROËS.
Ibn Sina (ĭb′n sē′nȧ). See AVICENNA.
Ibn Zohr (ĭb′n zōr′). See AVENZOAR.
Ibrahim Pasha (ĭb′rȧ-hēm′ pȧ-shä′). Egyptian general and viceroy ... 1789—1848.
Ibsen (ĭb′sĕn; ĭp′sĕn), Henrik. Norwegian dramatist and poet ... 1828—1906.
Iddesleigh (ĭdz′lĭ), Stafford Henry Northcote, Earl of. Eng. statesman ... 1818—1887.
Ide (īd), Henry Clay. American lawyer, and gov.-gen. Phil. Islands ... 1844—1921.
Ideler (ē′dĕ-lẽr), Christian Ludwig. Prussian astronomer ... 1766—1846.
Iffland (ĭf′lănt), August Wilhelm. Ger. actor, theat. manager, and dram. ... 1759—1814.
Iglesias (ē-glā′sē-äs), José María. Mexican statesman and historian ... 1823—1891.
Ignatiev (ĭg-nä′tyĕf), *Russ.* **Ignatev** (ĭg-nä′tyĕf), Nikolai Pavlovich. Russian diplomatist and soldier ... 1832—1908.
Ignatius (ĭg-nā′shĭ-ŭs), Father. See LYNE, Joseph Leycester.
Ignatius, Saint. *Theophorus.* Bishop of Antioch ... ? — 107?
Ignatius, Saint. Patriarch of Constantinople ... 798? -878.
Ignatius of Loyola. See LOYOLA, DE, Ignatius.
Ilderim (ĭl′dẽr-ēm′). See BAJAZET I.
Imbert de Saint-Amand (ăN′bĕr′ dē săN′-tȧ′mäN′), Arthur Léon, Baron. French memoirist and diplomatist ... 1834—1900.
Inchbald (ĭnch′bōld), Elizabeth, born Simpson. Eng. actress and author ... 1753—1821.
Indy, d' (dăN′dē′), Paul Marie Théodore Vincent. French composer ... 1851 ——.
Ingelow (ĭn′jĕ-lō), Jean. English poet and novelist ... 1820—1897.
Ingemann (ĭng′ĕ-män), Bernhard Severin. Danish poet and novelist ... 1789—1862.
Ingersoll (ĭŋ′gẽr-sŏl), Charles Jared. Am. politician and author ... 1782—1862.
Ingersoll, Jared. *Father of C. J.* American jurist ... 1749—1822.
Ingersoll, Robert Green, Col. Am. lawyer and anti-Christian propagandist. 1833—1899.
Inghirami (ēŋ′gē-rä′mē), Tommaso. *Fedra.* Italian humanist critic ... 1470—1516.
Ingleby (ĭŋ′g′l-bĭ), Clement Mansfield. Eng. Shak. critic and misc. writer . 1823—1886.
Inglis (ĭŋ′glĭs), John Eardley Wilmot, Sir. English major general ... 1814—1862.
Ingoldsby (ĭŋ′gōldz-bĭ), Thomas. Pseudonym of RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM.
Ingraham (ĭŋ′grȧ-ăm), Joseph Holt. American novelist and divine ... 1809—1860.
Ingram (ĭŋ′grăm), Arthur Foley Winnington. English prelate and author ... 1858 ——.
Ingram, John H. English writer, esp. on Eng. literature ... 1849 ——.
Ingres (ăN′gr′), Jean Auguste Dominique. French classicist painter ... 1780—1867.
Ingulf (ĭn′gŭlf). English monk. Abbot of Croyland ... ? —1109.
Injalbert (ăN′zhăl′bâr′), Jean Antoine. French sculptor ... 1845 ——.
Inman (ĭn′măn), Henry. American painter ... 1801—1846.
Innes (ĭn′ĭs), Cosmo. Scottish antiquarian writer ... 1798—1874.
Inness (ĭn′ĕs), George. American landscape painter ... 1825—1894.
Innocent (ĭn′ō-sĕnt) **II.** Gregorio de' Papi, *or* Papareschi. Pope (1130–43) .. ? —1143.
Innocent III. Giovanni Lothario Conti. Pope (1198–1216) ... 1161—1216.
Innocent IV. Sinibaldo de' Fieschi, Count of Lavagna. Pope (1243–54) ... ? —1254.
Innocent XI. Benedetto Odescalchi. Pope (1676–89) ... 1611—1689.
Inouë (ē′nō-o͞o′ĕ). Marquis Inouë Kaoru. Japanese statesman ... 1835—1915.
Intrépide, L' (lăN′trā′pēd′). See DESSAIX, Joseph Marie.
Iota (ī-ō′tȧ). Pseudonym of KATHLEEN MANNINGTON CAFFYN.
Iredell (īr′dĕl), James. American jurist ... 1751—1799.
Ireland (īr′lănd), John. American R. C. archbishop ... 1838—1918.
Irenæus (ī′rē-nē′ŭs), St. Greek bishop of Lyons. [*Adversus Hæreses.*] ... 130?- 202?
Irene (*L.* ī-rē′nē; *E.* ī-rēn′). Empress of Constantinople (780–802) ... 752?- 803.
Ireton (īr′tŭn), Henry. Son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell. Eng. general ... 1611—1651.
Iriarte (ē′rē-är′tā), Ignacio. Spanish landscape painter ... 1620—1685.
Iriarte, de (dā), Juan. Spanish scholar and librarian ... 1702—1771.
Iriarte, de, Tomás. *Nephew of Juan.* Sp. poet. [*Fábulas literarias.*] ... 1750—1791.
Iron (ī′ŭrn), Ralph. Pseudonym of OLIVE SCHREINER.
Irving (ûr′vĭng), Edward. Scottish preacher ... 1792—1834.
Irving, Henry, Sir. Orig. name *John Henry Brodribb.* English actor ... 1838—1905.
Irving, Washington. *Geoffrey Crayon.* Am. essayist, novelist, and historian. 1783—1859.
Isabella (ĭz′ȧ-bĕl′ȧ), *Sp.* **Isabel** (ē′sä-bĕl′; 133), **I.** *The Catholic.* Qu. of Castile and León. Wife of Ferdinand of Aragon. Patron of Columbus ... 1451—1504.
Isabella II. *María Isabel Luisa.* Queen of Spain (1833–68) ... 1830—1904.
Isabella, *Fr.* **Isabelle** (ē′zȧ′bĕl′), of France. Qu. of Eng. Wife of Edw. II. 1292?—1358.
Isabey (ē′zȧ′bĕ′), Eugène Louis Gabriel. French genre and marine painter. 1804—1886.
Isabey, Jean Baptiste. *Father of E. L. G.* French miniature painter ... 1767—1855.
Isambert (ē′zăN′bâr′), François André. French politician and jurist ... 1792—1857.
Isfendiyar (ĭs-fĕn′dē-yär′). Persian hero ... fl. 6th c. B. C.
Isidore of Seville, *or* **Isido′rus Hispalen′sis.** Sp. bishop. [*Etymologies.*]. 560?- 636.
Iskander Beg (ĭs-kän′dẽr bā′). See SCANDERBEG.
Isla, de (dā ēs′lä), José Francisco. Spanish Jesuit and satirist ... 1703—1781.
Ismail Pasha, *or* **Ismail I.** (ĭs′mä-ēl′). Khedive of Egypt (1863–79) ... 1830—1895.
Isocrates (ī-sŏk′rȧ-tēz). Athenian orator and teacher of rhetoric ... B. C. 436— 338.
Israels (ēs′rä-ĕls′), Joseph. Dutch Jewish painter ... 1824—1911.
Isturiz, de (dā ēs′to͞o-rēth′; 268), Francisco Xavier. Spanish statesman ... 1790—1871.
Itard (ē′tȧr′), Jean Marie Gaspard. French surgeon and physician ... 1775—1838.
Ito (ē′tō). Prince Ito Hirobumi. Japanese statesman. [*Constitution of Japan.*]. 1841—1909.
Ito. Count Ito Yuko. Japanese admiral. [*Yalu, 1894.*] ... 1843—1914.
Iturbide, de (dā ē′to͞or-bē′thā; 146), Agustín. Emp. of Mexico (1822–23) ... 1783—1824.
Ivan (ē-vän′; ī′văn) **III.**, Vasilevich. *The Great.* Grand Prince of Muscovy (1462–1505) ... 1440?-1505.
Ivan IV., Vasilevich. *The Terrible.* Ruler of Russia (1533–84). Czar 1547. 1529—1584.
Ivison (ī′vĭ-s′n), Henry. Scottish publisher in America ... 1808—1884.
Ivory (ī′vō-rĭ), James, Sir. Scottish mathematician. [*Ivory's theorem.*] ... 1765—1842.
Iwakura (ē′wȧ-ko͞o′rȧ). Prince Iwakura Tomomi. Japanese statesman ... 1825—1883.
Iwasa (ē′wȧ-sä). Iwasa Matakei. Japanese painter ... ?—ab. 1650.
Ixtlilxochitl (ēsh′tlĭl-shō′chēt′l), Fernando de Alva Cortés. Mexican historian. 1568?—1648?
Iyemitsu (ē′yĕ-mē′tso͞o). Tokugawa Iyemitsu. *Grandson of Tokugawa Iyeyasu.* Japanese statesman ... 1604—1651.
Iyeyasu (ē′yĕ-yä′so͞o), *or* **Ieyasu.** Tokugawa Iyeyasu. Japanese general, statesman, and shogun ... 1543—1616.
Izard (ĭz′ȧrd), Ralph. American statesman ... 1742—1804.

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Jablonski (yä-blŏn′skē), Daniel Ernst. Prussian Protestant theologian ... 1660—1741.
Jablonski, Paul Ernst. *Son of D. E.* Prus. theol. and Egyptologist ... 1693—1757.
Jackson (jăk′sŭn), Andrew. Am. general, and 7th pres. of U. S. (1829–37) .. 1767—1845.
Jackson, Charles Thomas. American physicist ... 1805—1880.

Born. Died.

Jackson, Frederick George. English army officer and explorer............1860 —.
Jackson, Helen Maria (born Fiske) Hunt. *H. H.* Am. poet and novelist...1831—1885.
Jackson, Samuel Macauley. Am. Presb. clergyman, educator, encyclopedist.1851—1912.
Jackson, Sheldon. American missionary and educationist in Alaska..........1834—1909.
Jackson, Thomas Jonathan. *Stonewall Jackson.* Am. Confed. general.....1824—1863.
Jacobi (yä-kō′bē), Friedrich Heinrich. German metaphysician..............1743—1819.
Jacobi, Johann George. *Brother of F. H.* German poet....................1740—1814.
Jacobi, von (fŏn), Moritz Hermann. German physicist. One of the inventors of electrotyping..........1801—1874.
Jacob of Palermo. See Backer, van, Jakob.
Jacobs (yä′kŏps), Friedrich. German classical scholar.....................1764—1847.
Jacobs (jā′kŭbz), William Wymark. Eng. writer of stories, esp. humorous..1863 —.
Jacobsz (yä′kŏps), Lucas. See Leyden, van, Lucas.
Jacoby (yä-kō′bē), Johann. German publicist..............................1805—1877.
Jacotot (zhȧ′kō′tō′), Jean Joseph. French educationist....................1770—1840.
Jacquard (zhȧ′kär′), Joseph Marie. French inventor. [*Jacquard loom.*]...1752—1834.
Jacquemart (zhȧk′mär′), Albert. French historian of art..................1808—1875.
Jacquemart, Jules. French painter and etcher.............................1837—1880.
Jacquemont (zhȧk′môɴ′), Victor. French naturalist and traveler.............1801—1832.
Jacquet (zhȧ′kĕ′), Jules. French engraver...............................1841—1913.
Jacquin, von (fŏn zhȧ′kăɴ′), Nikolaus Joseph. Austrian botanist............1727—1817.
Jacquot (zhȧ′kō′), Charles Jean Baptiste. See Mirecourt, de, Eugène.
Jaell (yä′ĕl), Alfred. Austrian pianist and composer.......................1832—1882.
Jagello (yä-gĕl′ō), *Pol.* **Jagiełło** (yä-gyĕl′lō). Grand duke of Lithuania. See Ladislas II.
Jahn (yän), Friedrich Ludwig. *Turnvater.* German patriot. [*Turnverein.*].1778—1852.
Jahn, Johann. German Orientalist and Biblical critic......................1750—1816.
Jahn, Otto. German classical archæologist and philologist...................1813—1869.
Jahr (yär), Georges Henri Gottlieb. Ger.-French homeopathic physician.....1801—1875.
Jakob, von (fŏn yä′kŏp), Ludwig Heinrich. German philosopher..............1759—1827.
Jalabert (zhȧ′lȧ′bâr′), Charles François. French painter...................1819—1901.
James (jāmz) **I.** King of Scotland (1406–37). Assassinated. [*Kingis Quair.*].1394—1437.
James II. King of Scotland (1437–60). Stabbed Wm., 8th Earl of Douglas.1430—1460.
James III. King of Scotland (1460–88). Warred with malcontent nobles...1451—1488.
James IV. King of Scotland (1488–1513). Fell at Flodden...................1473—1513.
James V. King of Scotland (1513–42). Father of Mary, Queen of Scots......1512—1542.
James I. King of England (1603–25). (VI. of Scotland, 1567.) Son of Mary, Queen of Scots..........1566—1625.
James II. King of England (1685–88). (VII. of Scotland.)....................1633—1701.
James, George Payne Rainsford. English novelist and biographer..........1801—1860.
James, Henry. American Swedenborgian theologian.............................1811—1882.
James, Henry. *Son of preceding.* American novelist, short-story writer, and critic in England..........1843—1916.
James, Henry, Sir. English surveyor and inventor. [*Photozincography.*]..1803—1877.
James, William. *Bro. of Henry, novelist.* Am. psychologist and philos....1842—1910.
James Francis Edward Stuart, Chevalier de St. George. *The Pretender.* Son of James II. of England..........1688—1766.
Jameson (jām′sŭn), Anna Brownell, born Murphy. Irish authoress.........1794—1860.
Jameson, Leander Starr, Sir. *Dr. Jameson.* Brit. administrator in So. Africa.1853—1917.
Jameson, Robert. Scottish naturalist.......................................1774—1854.
Jami (jō-mē′; jä-mē′). *Nur-ed-Din Abdur Rahman.* Persian poet...........1414—1492.
Jamieson (jā′mĭ-sŭn), John. Scottish clergyman and lexicographer........1759—1838.
Janauschek (yä′nou-shĕk), Fanny. *Franziska Magdalena Romance.* Bohemian tragic actress..........1830—1904.
Janet (zhȧ′nĕ′), Paul. French philosophical writer.........................1823—1899.
Janet, Pierre. *Nephew of Paul.* French psychologist.......................1859 —.
Janeway (jān′wā), Edward Gamaliel. American physician ....1841—1911.
Janin (zhȧ′năɴ′), Jules Gabriel. French novelist and dramatic critic ....1804—1874.
Janney (jăn′ĭ), Samuel M. American Hicksite preacher and author..........1801—1880.
Jan of Leyden (yän ŭv lī′dĕn). See John of Leyden.
Jansen (jăn′sĕn; *D. pron.* yän′sĕn), Cornelis, *or* **Janse′nius**, Cornelius. Dutch theologian. [*Jansenists.*]..........1585—1638.
Jansen (yän′sĕn), Olaüs. Danish naturalist...................................1714—1778.
Janson (zhäɴ′sôɴ′). See Jenson.
Janssen (zhäɴ′säɴ′), Pierre Jules César. French astronomer..................1824—1907.
Janssens van Nuyssen (yän′sĕns vän nū′sĕn), Abraham. Flem. painter ..1575—1632
Januarius (jăn′ū-ā′rĭ-ŭs), Saint. Patron saint of Naples. Bishop of Benevento. Martyr.......... 272?— 305?
Janvier (zhäɴ′vyā′), Louis Joseph. Haitian journalist and diplomat.........1855 —.
Janvier, Thomas Allibone. American story-writer..........................1849—1913.
Japicx (yä′pĭks), Gysbert. Frisian poet and translator.....................1603—1666.
Jarves (jär′vēz), James Jackson. American art critic.......................1818—1888.
Jasmin (zhäs′măɴ′), Jacques. *Barber poet of Agen.* Gascon poet..........1798—1864.
Jasper (jăs′pĕr), William. *Sergeant Jasper.* Brave American soldier......1750—1779.
Jastrow (yäs′trō, *commonly, though incorrectly*, jăs′trō), Morris, Jr. American Semitic scholar and author..........1861—1921.
Jaubert (zhō′bâr′), Pierre Amédée Émilien Probe. French Orientalist.......1779—1847.
Jaucourt, de (dē zhō′kōōr′), Louis, Chevalier. French encyclopedist.......1704—1779.
Jaurès (zhō′rĕs′), Jean Léon. French socialist legislator and author.......1859—1914.
Javier (hä-vyĕr′; 189), Francisco. See Xavier, St. Francis.
Jay (jā), John. First chief justice of the United States.....................1745—1829.
Jay, John. *Son of William.* American diplomatist..........................1817—1894.
Jay, William. *Son of first John.* American jurist and philanthropist.......1789—1858.
Jayadeva (jä′yȧ-dā′vȧ). Hindu poet...fl. 12th c.
Jeaffreson (jĕf′ĕr-sŭn), John Cordy. English author........................1831—1901.
Jean (zhäɴ). French form of John.
Jean de Meung (dē mûɴ′). Real name *Jean Chopinel* or *Clonipel.* French courtly writer. [*Roman de la Rose.*]..........1240?—1305?
Jeanne d'Arc (zhän′ därk′). See Joan of Arc.
Jean Paul (zhäɴ poul′ *or* pōl′). See Richter.
Jebb (jĕb), Richard Claverhouse, Sir. Scottish classical scholar............1841—1905.
Jefferson (jĕf′ĕr-sŭn), Joseph. American comedian. [*Rip Van Winkle.*]....1829—1905.
Jefferson, Thomas. Author of the Declaration of Independence. Third president of the United States (1801–09)..........1743—1826.
Jeffrey (jĕf′rĭ), Francis. Lord Jeffrey. Scottish lawyer, critic, and essayist. Editor of the "Edinburgh Review."..........1773—1850.
Jeffreys (jĕf′rĭz), George. First Baron Jeffreys. Infamous English judge...1648—1689.
Jeffries (jĕf′rĭz), John. American physician and balloonist.................1744—1819.
Jellachich (yĕl′ȧ-chĭch), *Croatian* **Jellačić** (yĕl′ȧ-chĭch), Joseph. *Count Jellačić de Bužim.* Commander in chief of the Croats..........1801—1859.
Jellicoe (jĕl′ĭ-kō), John Rushworth. 1st Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa. Eng. adm. 1859 —.
Jenghiz Khan *or* **Jenghis Khan.** See Genghis Khan.
Jenkin (jĕŋ′kĭn), Henry Charles Fleeming. Eng. engineer and electrician..1833—1885.
Jenkins (jĕŋ′kĭnz), Thornton Alexander. American rear admiral ....1811—1893.
Jenner (jĕn′ĕr), Edward. English physician. Discoverer of vaccination....1749—1823.
Jenner, William, Sir. English physician and pathological anatomist........1815—1898.
Jensen (yĕn′sĕn), Jan Arnold Diedrich. Danish mariner and explorer......1849 —.
Jensen (yĕn′zĕn), Wilhelm. German novelist ....1837—1911.
Jenson *or* **Janson** (*F. pron.* zhäɴ′sôɴ′), Nicolas. French printer. Improver and introducer of Roman type .... ? —1481?
Jerome (jē-rōm′; jĕr′ŏm), Saint, *or* **Hieron′ymus**, Sophronius Eusebius. Latin father of the church. [*Vulgate.*].......... 340?— 420.
Jerome (jē-rōm′), Jerome Klapka. English humorist and dramatist..........1859 —.
Jerome, William Travers. American lawyer.................................1859 —.
Jerome of Prague. Bohemian Hussite. Martyred............................1365?—1416.
Jerrold (jĕr′ŭld), Douglas William. English humorist and misc. author.....1803—1857.
Jerrold, William Blanchard. *Son of Douglas Wm.* English author..........1826—1884.
Jervis (jär′vĭs; jûr′vĭs), John, Earl of St. Vincent. English admiral ....1735—1823.
Jervis (jûr′vĭs), John Bloomfield. American civil engineer....................1795—1885.

Born. Died.

Jespersen (yĕs′pĕr-sĕn), Jens Otto Harry. Danish philologist...............1860 —.
Jessopp (jĕs′ŏp), Augustus. English clergyman and author....................1823—1914.
Jesup (jĕs′ŭp), Morris Ketchum. American banker and philanthropist......1830—1908.
Jevons (jĕv′ŭnz), William Stanley. English logician and political economist.1835—1882.
Jewell (jōō′ĕl), John. Bp. of Salisbury. [*Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.*]....1522—1571.
Jewett (jōō′ĕt), Sarah Orne. American story-writer.........................1849—1909.
Jewsbury (jōōz′bĕr-ĭ), Maria Jane. *Mrs. Fletcher.* English writer........1800—1833.
Jex-Blake (jĕks′blāk′), Sophia. Eng. physician. [*Med. Schools for Women.*].1840—1912.
Jiménez de Cisneros (hē-mā′nāth dā thēs-nā′rōs; 189), Francisco. *Cardinal Ximenes.* Spanish prelate and statesman..........1436?—1517.
Jiménez de Quesada (kā-sä′thä; 189), Gonzalo. Spanish conquistador.....1495—1546.
Joachim (yō′ä-kĭm), Joseph. German violinist...............................1831—1907.
Joan of Arc (jōn ŭv ärk′; jō-ăn′), *Fr.* **Jeanne d'Arc** (zhän′ därk′). *La Pucelle d'Orléans*, or *The Maid of Orleans.* French heroine..........1412—1431.
Joanna (jō-ăn′ȧ) **I.** Queen of Naples (1343–82).............................1326—1382.
João (zhō-ouɴ′). Portuguese form of John.
Jodelle (zhō′dĕl′), Étienne, Sieur de Lymodin. Fr. dramatist. [*Pléiade.*].1532—1573.
Joffre (zhō′fr′), Joseph Jacques Césaire. French general.....................1852 —.
Jogues (zhōg), Isaac. French Jesuit missionary in America..................1607—1646.
Johann (yō′hän; yō-hän′), **Johannes** (yō-hän′ĕs). German forms of John.
Johannes Secun′dus (jō-hăn′ēz). *Jan Nicolai Everaerts.* Du. Latin poet..1511—1536.
John (yōn), Eugenie. Pseudonym *E. Marlitt.* German novelist..............1825—1887.
John (jŏn) **I.**, Saint. Pope (523–526).. 470?— 526.
John VIII. Pope (872–882)... 820?— 882.
John X. Giovanni Cenci. Pope (914–928)...................................... 860?— 928.
John XII. Ottaviano Conti. Pope (955–964).................................. 938?— 964.
John XXII. Jacques d'Euse. Pope (1316–34)................................1244?—1334.
John XXIII. Baltassare Cossa. Pope (1410–15)..............................1360?—1419.
John. *Lackland.* King of England (1199–1216). [*Magna Charta.*].........1167?—1216.
John II. *Le Bon*, or *The Good.* King of France (1350–64)...................1319—1364.
John II. *or* **Casimir V.** King of Poland (1648–68)...........................1609—1672.
John III. *or* **Sobieski.** *John Sobieski.* King of Poland (1674–96)..........1624—1696.
John. *Johann Nepomuk Maria Joseph.* King of Saxony (1854–73)...........1801—1873.
John. *Johann Baptist Joseph Fabian Sebastien.* Archduke of Austria.......1782—1859.
John I. *The Great.* King of Portugal (1385–1433).............................1357—1433.
John. *Jean sans peur*, or *John the Fearless.* Duke of Burgundy..........1371—1419.
John of Austria, Don. Spanish general......................................1547—1578.
John of Gaunt (gänt; gônt), Duke of Lancaster. Son of Edw. III. of Eng...1340—1399.
John of Leyden (lī′dĕn). Properly *Jan Beuckelszoon* (*Bockelson*) or *Beuckels* (*Bockold*). Dutch Anabaptist fanatic..........1509—1536.
John of Salisbury (sôlz′bĕr-ĭ). Surnamed *Parvus.* Eng. scholastic philos.1120?—1180.
Johnson (jŏn′sŭn), Andrew. Seventeenth president of U. S. (1865–69)........1808—1875.
Johnson, Eastman. American genre and portrait painter......................1824—1906.
Johnson, John, Sir. *Son of Sir W.* Am. Loyalist general in Rev. war.......1742—1830.
Johnson, John A. American journalist, and gov. Minnesota (1904–1909)....1861—1909.
Johnson, Reverdy. American lawyer and statesman..........................1796—1876.
Johnson, Richard Mentor. Ninth vice president of the U. S. (1837–41).....1780—1850.
Johnson, Samuel. English lexicographer and misc. writer. [*Rasselas.*].....1709—1784.
Johnson, William, Sir. Irish general and colonist in America...............1715—1774.
Johnston (jŏn′stŭn; -sŭn), Albert Sidney. American Confederate general..1803—1862.
Johnston, Alexander. American historical writer...........................1849—1889.
Johnston, Alexander Keith. Scottish geographer ....1804—1871.
Johnston, Joseph Eggleston. American Confederate general..................1807—1891.
Johnston, Mary. American novelist...1870 —.
Joinville, de (dē zhwăɴ′vēl′), François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans, Prince. Third son of King Louis Philippe..........1818—1900.
Joinville, de, Jean, Sire. French chronicler. [*Histoire de Saint Louis.*]..1224?—1317.
Jókai (yō′kō-ē), Maurus (*or* Mór). Hungarian novelist, dramatist, etc.......1825—1904.
Joliet (zhō′lyā′; *Angl.* jō′lĭ-ĕt), Louis. French explorer of the Mississippi..1645—1700.
Joly (jō′lĭ), John. Irish physicist...1857 —.
Joly (zhō′lē′), Marie Élisabeth. French actress...............................1762—1796.
Jomard (zhō′mär′), Edme François. French Egyptologist.....................1777—1862.
Jomini (zhō′mē′nē′), Henri, Baron. French general and military writer.....1779—1869.
Jommelli, *or* **Jomelli** (yō-mĕl′lē), Nicola. Neapolitan composer ....1714—1774.
Jon, du (dü zhôɴ′), François. See Junius, Franciscus.
Jonckbloet (yŏŋk′blōōt), Willem Jozef Andreas. Dutch hist. of literature..1817—1885.
Jones (jōnz), Henry. *Cavendish.* Eng. physician and writer on card games.1831—1899.
Jones, Henry Arthur. English playwright......................................1851 —.
Jones, Inigo. *The English Palladio.* English architect.......................1573—1652.
Jones, Jacob. American naval officer ....1770—1850.
Jones, John Paul. Orig. name *John Paul.* Am. naval officer, born in Scot..1747—1792.
Jones, Owen. English architect ....1809—1874.
Jones, Thomas Rymer. English comparative anatomist ....1810?—1880.
Jones, William, Sir. English Orientalist and translator.......................1746—1794.
Jonson (jŏn′sŭn), Benjamin, *usually* Ben. English dramatist................1573?—1637.
Jordaens (yōr′däns), Jakob. Flemish hist., genre, and portrait painter.....1593—1678.
Jordan (jôr′dăn), David Starr. Am. biologist. Pres. Leland Stanford Univ.1851 —.
Jordan, Dorothea *or* "Dolly." Real name *Dorothy Bland.* Irish actress. Mistress (1790–1811) of the Duke of Clarence, later William IV..........1762?—1816.
Jordan (yōr′dän), Wilhelm. German metaphysical poet.......................1819—1903.
Jörg (yûrg), Joseph Edmund. Bavarian author and politician................1819—1901.
Joris (yō′rēs), Pio. Italian painter ....1843 —.
Jortin (jôr′tĭn), John. Eng. archdeacon, lit. critic, and eccl. historian......1698—1770.
Joseffy (yō-zĕf′ĭ), Rafael. Hungarian pianist in America......................1853—1915.
Joseph (jō′zĕf) **II.** Holy Roman emperor (1765–90) ....1741—1790.
Josephine (jō′zĕf-ēn), *Fr.* **Joséphine** (zhō′zā′fēn′). *Marie Josèphe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie.* Empress of the French. Wife of Napoleon I.....1763—1814.
Josephus (jō-sē′fŭs), Flavius. Jewish historian .... 37?— 95?
Josetsu (jō′sĕ-tsōō). Japanese priest and painter ....fl. —1425.
Jósika (yō′shĭ-kŏ), Miklós *or* Nikolaus, Baron. Hungarian novelist........1796?—1865.
Jost (yōst), Isaak Markus. German historian of the Israelites ....1793—1860.
Joubert (zhōō′bâr′), Bathélemy Catherine French general...................1769—1799.
Joubert, Joseph. French essayist and moralist ....1754—1824.
Joubert (*D. pron.* you′bĕrt), Petrus Jacobus. Boer (Transvaal) general.....1831—1900.
Jouffroy (zhōō′frwä′), Théodore Simon. French eclectic philosopher.......1796—1842.
Jouffroy d'Arbans, de (dē zhōō′frwä′ där′bäɴ′), Claude François Dorothée, Marquis. French mechanician. [*Steam navigation.*]..........1751—1832.
Joule (joul), James Prescott. English physicist ....1818—1889.
Jourdan (zhōōr′däɴ′), Jean Baptiste, Count. Marshal of France.............1762—1833.
Jouy, de (dē zhōō′ē′), Victor Joseph Étienne. French misc. author.........1764—1846.
Jovellanos, de (dā hō′vāl-yä′nōs; 189, 195), Gaspar Melchor. Spanish poet..1744—1811.
Jovian (jō′vĭ-ăn), *or* **Jovia′nus**, Flavius Claudius. Roman emp. (363–364).. 331— 364.
Jowett (jou′ĕt), Benjamin. English Greek scholar and professor ....1817—1893.
Juanes, de (dā hwä′näs; 189), Juan. Real name *Vicente Juan Macip. The Spanish Raphael.* Valencian painter..........1524—1579.
Juan y Santacilla (hwän ē sän′tä-thēl′yä; 189, 195), Jorge. *Don Jorge Juan.* Spanish explorer and author..........1712—1773.
Juárez (hwä′räs; 189), Benito Pablo. Pres. of Mexico (1858–63, '67–72) ....1806—1872.
Juch (yōōk), Emma Johanna Antonia. *Mrs. F. L. Wellman.* American operatic soprano..........1863 —.
Ju′dah Ben Samuel Ha Levi. Arab. name *Abu'l Hassan.* Spanish rabbi, physician, and poet..........1085?—1140?
Judic (zhü′dēk′), Anna Marie, born Damiens. French actress...............1850—1911.
Judson (jŭd′sŭn), Adoniram. American Baptist missionary in Burma.......1788—1850.
Judson, Edward Z. C. *Ned Buntline.* American story-writer...................1822—1886.
Judson, Emily, born Chubbuck. *Fanny Forester. Wife of Adoniram.* American authoress..........1817—1854.
Jugurtha (jōō-gûr′thȧ; 243). Numidian king (B. C. 112–106) ....B. C. ? — 104.
Jukes (jōōks; 243), Joseph Beete. English geologist...........................1811—1869.

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Julian (jōōl′yăn; jōō′lĭ-ăn; 243). *Fla′vius Clau′dius Julia′nus. The Apostate.* Roman emperor (361-363) .... 331— 363.
Julien (zhü′lyăɴ′), Pierre. French sculptor .... 1731—1804.
Julien, Stanislas. French Orientalist, esp. Sinologist .... 1799—1873.
Julius (jōōl′yŭs; jōō′lĭ-ŭs; 243) **II.** Giuliano della Rovere. Pope (1503-13). 1443?-1513.
Jumonville, de (dẽ zhü′môɴ′vēl′), N. Coulon. French officer in Canada .... 1725?-1754.
June (jōōn; 243), Jenny. Pseudonym of Jane Cunningham Croly.
Jung (yŏŏng), *or* **Jungius** (yŏŏŋ′gē-ŏŏs), Joachim. Ger. philos. and botanist. 1587—1657.
Jung, Johann Heinrich. Called *Jung-Stilling.* German mystic .... 1740—1817.
Junghunn (yŏŏng′hōōn′), Franz Wilhelm. German naturalist .... 1812—1864.
Jungmann (yŏŏng′män), Josef Jakob. Bohemian philologist .... 1773—1847.
Junius (jōōn′yŭs; jōō′nĭ-ŭs; 243). The pseudonym of an English political writer (1768-72), thought by many to be Sir Philip Francis.
Junius (*F. pron.* zhü′nyüs′), Franciscus. *François du Jon.* French Protestant theologian .... 1545—1602.
Junius (*G. pron.* yōō′nē-ŏŏs), Franciscus. *Son of preceding.* Germanic philologist .... 1589—1677.
Junius, de (dẽ yōō′nē-ŭs), Adriaan. Dutch physician and philologist .... 1511—1575.
Junot (zhü′nō′), Andoche, Duc d'Abrantès. Marshal of France .... 1771—1813.
Jurien de la Gravière (zhü′ryăɴ′ dẽ là grà′vyâr′), Jean Baptiste Pierre *or* Edmond. French vice admiral and writer on naval affairs .... 1812—1892.
Jurieu (zhü′rē-û′), Pierre. French Protestant divine .... 1637—1713.
Jusserand (zhü′s′-räɴ′), Jean Jules. French author and diplomatist .... 1855 ——.
Jussieu, de (dẽ zhü′syû′), Adrien. *Son of A. L.* French botanist .... 1797—1853.
Jussieu, de, Antoine Laurent. French botanist .... 1748—1836.
Jussieu, de, Bernard. *Uncle of A. L.* French botanist .... 1699—1776.
Jussieu, de, Laurent Pierre. *Cousin of Adrien.* French botanist .... 1792—1866.
Juste (zhüst), Théodore. Belgian historian .... 1818—1888.
Justin (jŭs′tĭn), *or* **Justi′nus**. Latin historian .... fl. 3d or 4th c.
Justin I. *Flavius Anicius Justinus. The Elder.* Byzantine emp. .... ? — 527.
Justin II. *The Younger. Nephew of Justinian I.* Byzantine emp. .... ? — 578.
Justin Martyr. *Justinus Flavius.* Church father in Palestine .... 100?- 165?
Justin′ian I. *Flavius Anicius Justinianus. The Great. Nephew of Justin I.* Byzantine emperor (527-565) .... 483— 565.
Ju′venal. *Decimus Junius Juvenalis.* Roman satirical poet .... ab. 60—ab. 140.
Juxon (jŭk′sŭn), William. English prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury .... 1582—1663.

K

Kaalund (kô′lŭn), Hans Vilhelm. Danish poet .... 1818—1885.
Ka'b *or* **Kaa'b** (käb), ibn-Zahir, or -Zuhair. Arabian poet .... ? —after 631.
Kaczkowski (käch-kôf′skē; -kôs′kē), Zygmunt. Polish historical novelist.. 1826—1896.
Kalakaua (kä′lä-kou′ä), David. King of the Hawaiian Islands (1874-91) .... 1836—1891.
Kalb, von (fŏn kälp′), Baron. See De Kalb.
Kalidasa (kä′lē-dä′sȧ). *Kâlî Dâs. The Shakespeare of India.* Hindu dramatist and lyric poet. [*Çakuntala.*] .... ? fl. 550.
Kalisch (kä′lĭsh), David. German Jewish humorous poet .... 1820—1872.
Kalkbrenner (kälk′brĕn′ẽr), Friedrich. German pianist and composer .... 1788—1849.
Kalm (kälm), Peter. Swedish botanist, and traveler in America .... 1715—1779.
Kamehameha (kä-mä′hä-mä′hä) **IV.** King of the Hawaiian Islands (1854-63). 1834—1863.
Kames (kāmz), Henry Home, Lord. Scottish judge and writer .... 1696—1782.
Kampen, van (vän käm′pĕn), Nikolaas Godfried. Dutch lit. historian .... 1776—1839.
Kämpfer (kĕmp′fẽr), Engelbert. German botanist and traveler .... 1651—1716.
Kanaris (kä-nä′rēs), Konstantinos. Greek naval hero and statesman .... 1790—1877.
Kane (kān), Elisha Kent. American arctic explorer .... 1820—1857.
Kane, Robert John, Sir. Irish chemist .... 1809—1890.
Kang Yu Wei (käng′ yōō wā′). Chinese scholar and reformer .... 1858? ——.
Kano (kä′nō′). Kano Eitoku. *Grandson of Motonobu.* Japanese painter .... 1543—1590.
Kano. Kano Masanobu. Japanese painter .... 1453—ab. 1490.
Kano. Kano Motonobu. *Son of Masanobu.* Japanese painter .... ab. 1476—ab. 1559.
Kano. Kano Tanyu. *Grandson of Eitoku.* Japanese painter .... 1602—1674.
Kant (kănt; *Angl.* kănt), Immanuel. German metaphysician .... 1724—1804.
Kantemir (kän′tyĕ-mēr′). See Cantemir.
Kapnist (kȧp/nyĭst′), Vasili Vasilevich. Russian poet .... 1757—1824.
Kapteyn (käp′tīn), Johannes Cornelis. Dutch astronomer .... 1851 ——.
Karadjordje (kä′rȧ-dyôr′dyĕ), *or* **Kara George**. See Czerny Djordje.
Karadžić (kä′rä′jĭch), Vuk Stefanović. Serv. gram., lexicogr., and author.. 1787—1864.
Karamzin (kȧ′răm-zēn′), *or* **Karamsin**, Nikolai Mikhailovich. Russian historian .... 1766—1826.
Karavelov (kȧ′rȧ-vȧ′lôf), Petko. Bulgarian statesman .... 1845—1903.
Karl Albrecht (kärl′ äl′brĕkt). See Charles VII. (emperor).
Karpeles (kär′pĕ-lĕs), Gustav. German Jewish literary critic and historian 1848—1909.
Karr (kär), Jean Baptiste Alphonse. French novelist and satirist .... 1808—1890.
Karsch (kärsh), Anna Luise, born Dürbach. *Die Karschin.* German poet .... 1722—1791.
Karsten (kär′stĕn), Karl Johann Bernhard. Prussian mineralogist .... 1782—1853.
Kasson (kăs′ŭn), John Adams. American lawyer and diplomat .... 1822—1910.
Kästner (kĕst′nẽr), Abraham Gotthelf. Ger. math. and epigrammatist .... 1719—1800.
Kate, ten (tĕn kä′tĕ), Jan Jacob Lodewijk. Dutch divine, poet, and transl... 1819—1889.
Kater (kā′tẽr), Henry. English physicist and surveyor .... 1777—1835.
Katkov (kȧt-kôf′), Mikhail Nikiforovich. Russian political journalist .... 1818—1887.
Kato (kä′tō′). Kato Takaaki, Baron. Japanese diplomat and financier .... 1860 ——.
Katona (kŏt′ō-nŏ), István. Hungarian historian .... 1732—1811.
Katsura (kä′tsōō-rä). Prince Katsura Taro. Japanese general and statesman 1847—1913.
Kauffmann (kouf′män), Angelika. Swiss painter, esp. of portraits .... 1741—1807.
Kaulbach, von (fŏn koul′bäk), Friedrich August. *Grandnephew of Wilh.* German painter .... 1850 ——.
Kaulbach, von, Wilhelm. German historical painter .... 1805—1874.
Kaulbars (koul′bärs), Aleksandr Vasilevich. Russian general .... 1844 ——.
Kaunitz, von (fŏn kou′nĭts), Wenzel Anton, Prince. Austrian diplomat .... 1711—1794.
Kavanagh (kăv′ȧ-nȧ), Julia. Irish novelist and essayist .... 1824—1877.
Kawase (kä′wä-sĕ). Kawase Masataka. Japanese diplomat .... 1839 ——.
Kaye (kā), John William, Sir. English historian of Indian affairs .... 1814—1876.
Kazinczy (kŏz′ĭn-tsĕ), Ferencz. Hungarian author .... 1759—1831.
Kean (kēn), Charles John. *Son of Edmund.* English actor .... 1811?-1868.
Kean, Edmund. English tragedian .... 1787—1833.
Kean, Ellen. Stage and maiden name *Tree.* *Wife of C. J.* Eng. actress .... 1805—1880.
Keane (kēn), John, first Baron. British general .... 1781—1844.
Keane, John Joseph. Irish Roman Catholic archbishop in America .... 1839—1918.
Kearny (kär′nĭ), Lawrence. American commodore .... 1789—1868.
Kearny, Philip. *Nephew of S. W.* American major general .... 1815—1862.
Kearny, Stephen Watts. American major general .... 1794—1848.
Keary (kē′rĭ), Annie. English novelist .... 1825—1879.
Keats (kēts), John. English romanticist poet. [*Endymion; Hyperion.*] .... 1795—1821.
Keats, Gwendoline. *Zack.* English story-writer .... ? —1910.
Keble (kē′b′l), John. English divine and poet. [*The Christian Year.*] .... 1792—1866.
Keen (kēn), William Williams. American surgeon and anatomist .... 1837 ——.
Keene (kēn), Laura. American actress, esp. in melodrama .... 1820—1873.
Keightley (kēt′lĭ), Thomas. Irish author, esp. of folklore .... 1789—1872.
Keill (kēl), John. Scottish mathematician and astronomer .... 1671—1721.
Keim (kīm), Theodor. German theologian .... 1825—1878.
Keiser (kī′zẽr), Reinhard. German composer, esp. of operas .... 1674—1739.
Keith (kēth), Alexander. Scottish divine .... 1791—1880.
Keith, George. Tenth Earl Marischal (Scotland). Prussian diplomatist .... 1693?-1778.
Keith, George Keith-Elphinstone, Viscount. British admiral .... 1746—1823.
Keith, James. *Brother of George.* Scottish field marshal in Prussia .... 1696—1758.
Kellar (kĕl′ẽr), Harry. American prestidigitator .... 1849 ——.
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Keller, Ferdinand. German historical painter .... 1842 ——.
Keller, Helen Adams. American writer, deaf and blind .... 1880 ——.
Keller, von (fŏn kĕl′ẽr), Albert. Swiss-German painter .... 1845 ——.
Keller, von, Joseph. German engraver .... 1811—1873.
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Kemble, Frances Anne. *Fanny Kemble. Dau. of C.* English actress .... 1809—1893.
Kemble, John Mitchell. *Son of C.* English Anglo-Saxon scholar .... 1807—1857.
Kemble, John Philip. *Brother of Mrs. Siddons.* English tragedian .... 1757—1823.
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Kempis, à (ȧ kĕm′pĭs), Thomas. See Thomas à Kempis.
Ken (kĕn), Thomas. Eng. Bp. of Bath and Wells and devotional writer .... 1637—1711.
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Kendal, Mrs. *Madge Robertson Grimston, wife of preceding.* English actress. 1849 ——.
Kendall (kĕn′dăl), Amos. American journalist and politician .... 1789—1869.
Kendrick (kĕn′drĭk), Asahel Clark. American teacher of Greek .... 1809—1895.
Kennan (kĕn′ăn), George. American traveler and contrib. to magazines .... 1845 ——.
Kennedy (kĕn′ē-dĭ), Benjamin Hall. Eng. canon and prof. of Greek .... 1804—1889.
Kennedy, Edmund Besly Court. Australian explorer .... 1817—1848.
Kennedy, John Pendleton. American statesman and novelist .... 1795—1870.
Kennelly (kĕ-nĕl′ĭ), Arthur Edwin. Anglo-Ind. elec. engineer in America.. 1861 ——.
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Kenrick (kĕn′rĭk), Francis Patrick. Irish Roman Cath. bishop in America.. 1797—1863.
Kensett (kĕn′sĕt), John Frederick. American landscape painter .... 1818—1872.
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Kent, William. Founder of the English style of landscape gardening .... 1684—1748.
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Kersey (kûr′zĭ), John. English lexicographer .... fl. 1720.
Kervyn de Lettenhove (kĕr-vĭn′, *or* kĕr′văɴ′, dẽ lĕt′ĕn-hō′vĕ), Joseph Marie Bruno Constantin. Belgian statesman and historian .... 1817—1891.
Kessels (kĕs′ĕls), Matthias. Dutch sculptor .... 1781—1836.
Kester (kĕs′tẽr), Paul. American dramatist .... 1870 ——.
Ketteler, von (fŏn kĕt′ĕl-ẽr), Wilhelm Emmanuel. Ger. R. Cath. bishop .... 1811—1877.
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Key, Thomas Hewitt. English philologist. Prof. of Latin .... 1799—1875.
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Kienzl (kēn′ts′l), Wilhelm. Austrian composer and author .... 1857 ——.
Kiepert (kē′pĕrt), Heinrich. German geographer .... 1818—1899.
Kilham (kĭl′ăm), Alexander. Eng. divine. [*Methodist New Connection.*] .. 1762—1798.
Kilian (kē′lē-än), Lukas. German engraver .... 1579—1637.
Killigrew (kĭl′ĭ-grōō), Anne. English poetess and artist .... 1660—1685.
Kilpatrick (kĭl-păt′rĭk), Hugh Judson. American general of cavalry .... 1836—1881.
Kimball (kĭm′băl), Richard Burleigh. American essayist and novelist .... 1816—1892.
Kimberley (kĭm′bẽr-lĭ), John Wodehouse, Earl of. English statesman .... 1826—1902.
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King (kĭng), Charles, Gen., *formerly* Capt. American soldier and novelist.. 1844 ——.
King, Clarence. American geologist .... 1842—1901.
King, Peter, first Baron. English jurist and lord chancellor .... 1669—1734.
King, Rufus. American senator and minister to England .... 1755—1827.
King, Thomas Starr. American Unitarian divine and author .... 1824—1864.
King, William Lyon Mackenzie. Canadian politician and economist .... 1874 ——.
King, William Rufus. Am. senator. Vice pres. of the United States (1853) 1786—1853.
Kinglake (kĭng′lāk), Alexander William. Eng. hist. of the Crimean war .... 1809—1891.
Kingsley (kĭngz′lĭ), Charles. English clergyman and novelist .... 1819—1875.
Kingsley, Henry. *Bro. of C.* English novelist of Australian life .... 1830—1876.
Kingsley, Mary H. *Niece of Charles.* African traveler and author .... 1862—1900.
Kingston (kĭngz′tŭn), Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of. English beauty .... 1720—1788.
Kingston, William Henry Giles. English writer for boys .... 1814—1880.
Kinkel (kĭnk′ĕl), Johann Gottfried. German poet and historian of art .... 1815—1882.
Kip (kĭp), William Ingraham. American Protestant Episcopal bishop .... 1811—1893.
Kipling (kĭp′lĭng), Rudyard. English author of verse and fiction .... 1865 ——.
Kippis (kĭp′ĭs), Andrew. English dissenting minister and compiler .... 1725—1795.
Kirby (kûr′bĭ), William. English entomologist .... 1759—1850.
Kircher (kĭrk′ẽr), Athanasius. German Jesuit archæologist .... 1601—1680.
Kirchhoff (kĭrk′hŏf), Gustav Robert. German physicist .... 1824—1887.
Kirchhoff, Johann Wilhelm Adolf. German philologist .... 1826—1908.
Kirk (kûrk), Edward Norris. American Presbyterian clergyman .... 1802—1874.
Kirk, Ellen Warner, born Olney. *Harry Hayes.* American novelist .... 1842 ——.
Kirkaldy (kẽr-kô′dĭ), William, Sir. Scottish soldier. Hanged .... ? —1573.
Kirke (kûrk), David, Sir. English colonial adventurer .... 1596—1656?
Kirke, Edmund. Pseudonym of James Roberts Gilmore.
Kirkland (kûrk′lănd), Caroline Matilda, born Stansbury. Amer. author .... 1801—1864.
Kirkland, John Thornton. President of Harvard College .... 1770—1840.
Kirkland, Samuel. American clergyman. Founder of Hamilton College, and missionary to the Indians .... 1741—1808.
Kirkwood (kûrk′wŏŏd), Daniel. American astronomer .... 1814—1895.
Kirkwood, Samuel Jordan. Gov. of Iowa. U. S. senator. Cabinet officer .. 1813—1894.
Kirwan (kûr′wăn), Richard. Irish chemist and geologist .... 1733—1812.
Kisfaludy (kĭsh′fŏ-lōō-dĕ), Károly. Hungarian dramatist .... 1788—1830.
Kisfaludy, Sándor. *Brother of Károly.* Hungarian poet and dramatist .... 1772—1844.
Kiss (kĭs), August. Prussian sculptor .... 1802—1865.
Kitchener of Khartum (kĭch′ĕn-ẽr ŏv kär′tōōm′), Horatio Herbert Kitchener, first Earl. English general .... 1850—1916.
Kitchin (kĭch′ĭn), George William. Eng. Dean of Durham, and historian ... 1827—1912.
Kitchiner (kĭch′ĭn-ẽr), William. Eng. physician. [*The Cook's Oracle.*] .... 1775?-1827.
Kitto (kĭt′ō), John. English misc. writer. [*The Pictorial Bible.*] .... 1804—1854.
Kittredge (kĭt′rĭj), George Lyman. American philologist .... 1860 ——.
Klaczko (klyȧch′kō), Julian. Polish poet and writer .... 1828—1906.
Klapka (klŏp′kō), György. Hungarian general .... 1820—1892.

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Klaproth, von (fōn), Heinrich Julius. *Son of M. H.* German Orientalist..1783—1835.
Kléber (klā′bâr′), Jean Baptiste. French general.....1753—1800.
Klebs (klāps), Edwin. German pathologist.....1834—1913.
Klein (klīn), Felix. German mathematician.....1849 ——.
Klein, Jakob Theodor. German zoölogist.....1685—1759.
Kleist, von (fōn klīst′), Ewald Christian. German major and poet.....1715—1759.
Kleist, von, Heinrich. German dramatist and story-writer.....1777—1811.
Klenze, von (fōn klĕn′tsĕ), Leo. German architect. [*Hermitage.*].....1784—1864.
Klingenstjerna (klĭng′ĕn-shĕr′nȧ), Samuel. Swedish mathematician.....1698?—1765.
Klinger (klĭng′ĕr), Max. German painter, etcher, and sculptor.....1857—1920.
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Klopsch (klŏpsh), Louis. German American editor. [*Christian Herald.*] 1852—1910.
Klopstock (klŏp′shtŏk), Friedrich Gottlieb. German poet. [*Messias.*]....1724—1803.
Klotz (klŏts), Christian Adolph. German Latin scholar and lit. critic.....1738—1771.
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Knackfuss (k′näk′fo͞os′), Hermann. German painter and art writer.....1848 ——.
Knapp (k′näp), Friedrich Ludwig. German technological chemist.....1814—1904.
Knapp, Georg Christian. German Protestant theologian.....1753—1825.
Knapp (năp), Jacob. *Elder Knapp.* American Baptist revivalist.....1799—1874.
Knebel, von (fōn k′nā′bĕl), Karl Ludwig. Ger. major, lyric poet, and transl.1744—1834.
Kneeland (nē′lănd), Samuel. American physician and naturalist.....1821—1886.
Kneisel (k′nī′zĕl), Franz. German violinist in Amer. [*Kneisel Quartette.*]..1865 ——.
Kneller (nĕl′ĕr), Godfrey, Sir. *Gottfried von Kniller.* German portrait painter in England.....1646—1723.
Knibbs (nĭbz), George Handley. Australian statistician, mathematical author, and educationist.....1858 ——.
Knight (nīt), Charles. English magazine editor and misc. author.....1791—1873.
Knight, Daniel Ridgway. Amer. figure and landscape painter in Paris...... ? ——.
Knight, Edward Henry. English-American mechanical expert and author..1824—1883.
Knight, Richard Payne. English traveler and classical archæologist.....1750—1824.
Knight, Thomas Andrew. *Brother of R. P.* Eng. vegetable physiologist....1759—1838.
Knipperdolling (k′nĭp′ĕr-dŏl′ĭng), Bernt. German Anabaptist fanatic.... ? —1536.
Knott (nŏt), James Proctor. Am. lawyer and Congressman. Gov. of Ky....1830—1911.
Knowles (nōlz), James Sheridan. Irish dramatist. [*Virginius.*].....1784—1862.
Knox (nŏks), Henry. American major gen., and sec. of war (1785–95).....1750—1806.
Knox, John. Scot. religious reformer. [*Hist. of the Ref. in Scotland.*].....1513?—1572.
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Kobell, von (fōn kō′bĕl), Franz. German mineralogist and dialect poet.....1803—1882.
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Koch, Robert. German physician and bacteriologist.....1843—1910.
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Kohl (kōl), Johann Georg. Ger. traveler and hist., esp. of America.....1808—1878.
Kohler (kō′lĕr), Josef. German jurist and author.....1849 ——.
Kohlrausch (kōl′roush), Friedrich. German physicist.....1840—1909
Kolbe (kŏl′bĕ), Adolf Wilhelm Hermann. German chemist.....1818—1884.
Kölcsey (kûl′chā), Ferencz. Hungarian poet, orator, and critic.....1790—1838.
Kollár (kôl′lär), Ján. Hungarian poet and scholar.....1793—1852.
Kölliker, von (fōn kûl′ĭ-kĕr), Albert. German physiologist and zoölogist...1817—1905.
Koltsov (kȧl-tsôf′), Aleksyey Vasilevich. Russian lyric poet.....1808—1842.
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Kosegarten (kō′zĕ-gär′tĕn), Johann Gottfried Ludwig. German Orientalist and translator, esp. from the Arabic.....1792—1860.
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Koublai Khan. Var. of Kublai Khan.
Kovalevsky (kȧ/vȧ-lyĕf′skē), Aleksandr Onufrievich. Russ. embryologist..1840—1901.
Kovalevsky, Sonya (*or* Sophie). Russ. novelist and math. in Sweden.....1850—1891.
Krafft-Ebing, von (fōn kräft′-ā′bĭng), Richard, Baron. Ger. neurologist...1840—1902.
Kraft (kräft), Adam. German sculptor.....ab. 1440—1507.
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Krasiński, Zygmunt Aleksander Napoleon, Count. Polish patriotic poet.....1812—1859
Kraszewski (krȧ-shĕf′skē), Józef Ignacy. Polish author, esp. of prose fiction.1812—1887.
Krause (krou′zĕ), Karl Christian Friedrich. German philosopher.....1781—1832.
Krauth (krôth), Charles Porterfield. Am. Lutheran divine and author.....1823—1883.
Krehbiel (krā′bēl), Henry Edward. American music critic.....1854 ——.
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Kremer (krā′mĕr), Gerhard. See Mercator, Gerhard.
Kreutzer (kroit′sĕr), Rudolf. German-French violinist and composer.....1766—1831.
Kropotkin (krȧ-pôt′kĕn), Petr Aleksyeevich, Prince. Russian revolutionist, geographer, anarchist, and miscellaneous author in England.....1842—1920.
Krüdener, von (fōn krü′dē-nĕr), Barbara Juliane, born von Vietinghoff, Baroness. Russian novelist and Moravian pietist. [*Valérie.*].....1764—1824.
Krug (kro͞ok), Wilhelm Traugott. German captain and philosopher.....1770—1842.
Kruger (krü′gĕr; 172), Stephanus Johannes Paulus. Pres. of So. African Rep.1825—1904.
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Krummacher, Friedrich Wilhelm. *Son of F. A.* German theologian.....1796—1868.
Krummacher, Gottfried Daniel. *Brother of F. A.* German preacher.....1774—1837.
Krünitz (krü′nĭts), Johann Georg. German encyclopedist.....1728—1796.
Krupp (kro͞op), Alfred. German manufacturer of steel guns, etc.....1810—1887.
Krusenstern, von (fōn kro͞o′zĕn-shtĕrn), Adam Johann. Russ. admiral.....1770—1846.
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Kublai Khan (ko͞o′blī kän′). Founder of the Mongol dynasty of China.....1216?—1294.
Kuenen (kü′nĕn), Abraham. Dutch professor, and Biblical critic.....1828—1891.
Kugler (ko͞og′lĕr), Franz Theodor. Ger. hist. of art, poet, and dramatist.....1808—1858.
Kuhhorn (ko͞o′hôrn). See Bucer, Martin.
Kuhn (ko͞on), Franz Felix Adalbert. German philologist.....1812—1881.
Kühnemann (kü′nē-män), Eugen O. K. German educator, and writer on history of literature and on philosophy.....1868 ——.
Kühner (kü′nĕr), Raphael. German philologist and compar. mythologist.....1802—1878.
Külpe (kül′pē), Oswald. German psychologist and philosophical writer.....1862—1916.
Kung (ko͝ong), Prince. *Kung-Yih-Sin.* Chinese statesman.....1833—1898.
Kunth (ko͞ont), Karl Sigismund. German botanist.....1788—1850.
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Kurz (ko͞orts), Heinrich. German Sinologist and hist. of Ger. literature.....1805—1873.
Kutuzov-Golenishchev (ko͞o-to͞o′zôf), Mikhail Illarionovich. *Prince of Smolensk.* Russian field marshal.....1745—1813.
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Kuyper (koi′pĕr), Abraham. Dutch statesman and theologian.....1837—1920.
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Labadie, de (dē lȧ′bȧ′dē′), Jean. French mystic sectary. [*Labadists.*].....1610—1674.
Labat (lȧ′bȧ′), Jean Baptiste. French missionary.....1663—1738.
Labé (lȧ′bā′), Louise. *La Belle Cordière.* French poetess.....1526?—1566.
La Bédollière, de (dē lȧ bā′dŏl′yâr′), Émile Gigault. French author.....1812—1883.
Labédoyère, de (dē lȧ′bā′dwȧ′yâr′), Charles Angélique François Huchet, Count. French general.....1786—1815.
Labiche (lȧ′bēsh′), Eugène Marin. French author of comedies.....1815—1888.
Labillardière, de (dē lȧ′bē′yär′dyâr′), Jacques Julien Houton. French naturalist.....1755—1834.
Lablache (lȧ′blȧsh′), Luigi. Italian operatic basso.....1794—1858.
Laborde, de (dē lȧ′bōrd′), Alexandre Louis Joseph, Count. *Father of L. E. S. J.* French politician and descriptive author.....1773—1842.
Laborde, de, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Count. French art writer.....1807—1869.
Labori (lȧ′bō′rē′), Fernand Gustave Gaston. French lawyer.....1860—1917.
Labouchère (lăb′o͞o-shâr′), Henry. Baron Taunton. Eng. statesman.....1798—1869.
Labouchère, Henry. *Nephew of preced.* Eng. radical, jour., and M. P.....1831—1912.
Laboulaye, de (dē lȧ′bo͞o′lā′), Édouard René Lefebvre. French jurist, publicist, and historical writer.....1811—1883.
Labourdonnais, *or* **La Bourdonnaie, de** (dē lȧ′bo͞or′dô′nā′), Bertrand François Mahé. French naval officer.....1699—1753.
Labrouste (lȧ′bro͞ost′), Pierre François Henri. French architect.....1801—1875.
La Bruyère, de (dē lȧ brü′yâr′), Jean. French author and moralist.....1645—1696.
Lacaille, de (dē lȧ′kȧ′y′), Nicolas Louis. French astronomer.....1713—1762.
La Calprenède, de (dē lȧ kȧl′prē-nĕd′), Gautier de Costes. French novelist and dramatist.....1610—1663.
Lacépède, de (dē lȧ′sā′pĕd′), Bernard Germain Étienne de la Ville, Count. French naturalist.....1756—1825.
La Cerda (lä thĕr′dä; 138). Famous Spanish family (fl. 1270–1425).
Lachaise, de (dē lȧ′shĕz′), François d'Aix, Père. French Jesuit.....1624—1709.
Lachmann (läĸ′män), Karl. German critic and philologist.....1793—1851.
Lachner (läĸ′nĕr), Franz. German musical composer.....1803—1890.
Laclos, de (dē lȧ′klō′), Pierre Ambroise François Choderlos. Fr. novelist..1741—1803.
La Condamine, de (dē lȧ kôɴ′dȧ′mēn′), Charles Marie. Fr. geog. and math.1701—1774.
Lacordaire (lȧ′kôr′dâr′), Jean Baptiste Henri. French Dominican orator....1802—1861.
Lacretelle, de (dē lȧ′krē-tĕl′), Jean Charles Dominique. Fr. hist. of France.1766—1855.
Lacretelle, de, Pierre Louis. *Brother of preced.* Fr. jurist and publicist.....1751—1824.
Lacroix (lȧ′krwȧ′), Paul. *P. L. Jacob Bibliophile.* Fr. historical writer.....1806—1884.
Lacroix, Sylvestre François. French mathematician.....1765—1843.
Lacroix, de (dē lȧ′krwȧ′), Henri. French general.....1844 ——.
Lactantius Firmia′nus (lăk-tăn′shĭ-ŭs), Lucius Cælius (*or* Cæcilius). *The Christian Cicero.* A father of the Latin church, in Africa..... 260?— 325?
Ladd (lăd), George Trumbull. American theologian and philosopher.....1842—1921.
Ladislas (lăd′ĭs-lȧs), *or* **Wladysław** (vlȧ-dĭs′lȧf), **II.** King of Poland (1386–1434).....1350?—1434.
Laënnec (lȧ′ā′nĕk′), René Théophile Hyacinthe. French physician, inventor of the stethoscope, and discoverer of auscultation.....1781—1826.
La Farge, John. American painter, sculptor, and decorator.....1835—1910.
La Farge (lȧ färzh′), Marie Cappelle. Supposed French poisoner.....1816—1852.
La Farina (lä fä-rē′nä), Giuseppe. Italian historian.....1815—1863.
Lafayette, de, *or* **La Fayette, de** (dē lȧ′fȧ-yĕt′). Marie Joseph Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis. Fr. gen. and statesman; served in America. 1757—1834.
Lafenestre (lȧ′fē-nâ′tr′), Georges Édouard. French poet and art critic.....1837 ——.
Laffitte (lȧ′fēt′), Jacques. French banker and politician.....1767—1844.
Lafitau (lȧ′fē′tō′), Joseph François. French Jesuit missionary.....1670—1740?
Lafitte (lȧ′fēt′). Jean. French corsair of the Gulf of Mexico.....1780?—1826?
La Follette (lȧ fŏl′ĕt), Robert Marion. Am. lawyer, governor, and senator..1855 ——.
La Fontaine, de (dē lȧ fôɴ′tĕn′), Jean. French fabulist and poet.....1621—1695.
La Fosse, de (dē lȧ fōs′), Charles. French hist. or myth. painter.....1636—1716.
Lafuente, *or* **La Fuente** (lä fwĕn′tä), Modesto. Spanish historian.....1806—1866.
Lagerlöf (lä′gĕr-lûf), Selma. Swedish novelist. [*Gösta Berling.*].....1858 ——.
Lagrange (lȧ′gräɴzh′), Joseph Louis, Count. French geometer and astronomer. [*Mécanique Analytique.*].....1736—1813.
La Grange-Chancel, de (-shäɴ′sĕl′), Joseph. Fr. dram. and satiric poet...1677—1758.
Laharpe, de (dē lȧ′ärp′), Jean François. French dramatist and critic.....1739—1803.
La Hontan, de (dē lȧ ôɴ′täɴ′), Armand Louis, Baron. French explorer in America.....1666?—1715.
Lainé (lĕ′nā′), Joseph Henri Joachim, Viscount. Fr. statesman and orator..1767—1835.
Laing (lăng), Alexander Gordon. Scottish explorer in Africa.....1793?—1826.
Laing, David. Scottish editor of early Scottish literature.....1793—1878.
Laing, Malcolm. Scottish historian.....1762—1818.
Lake (lāk), Gerard, Viscount. British general in India.....1744—1808.
Lalande, de (dē lȧ′läɴd′), Joseph Jérôme Lefrançais. French astronomer.....1732—1807.
Lallemand (lȧl′mäɴ′), Charles François Antoine, Baron. Fr. general.....1774—1839.
Lally (lȧ′lē′), Thomas Arthur, Count. Baron of Tollendal in Ireland. French general in India.....1702—1766.
Lally-Tollendal, de (dē lȧ′lē′-tō′läɴ′dȧl′), Trophime Gérard, Marquis. *Son of Thomas Arthur Lally.* French politician.....1751—1830.
Lamar (lȧ-mär′), Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus. Am. lawyer, senator, etc....1825—1893.
Lamarck, de (dē lȧ′märk′), Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier. French zoölogist.....1744—1829.
La Marmora, di (dē lä mär′mō-rä), Alfonso Ferrero, Marquis. It. general..1804—1878.
Lamarque (lȧ′märk′), Maximilien, Count. French general and politician.....1770—1832.
Lamartine, de (dē lȧ′mȧr′tēn′), Alphonse Marie Louis. French lyric poet, miscellaneous writer, politician, and orator.....1790—1869.
Lamb (lăm), Charles. English essayist and humorist.....1775—1834.
Lamb, Martha Joanna Reade Nash. Amer. historian of New York City.....1829—1893.
Lamb, Mary Ann. *Sister of Charles.* English writer.....1764—1847.
Lamballe, de (dē läɴ′bȧl′), Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, Princess. Murdered in the French Revolution.....1749—1792.
Lamber (läɴ′bâr′), Juliette. Pseudonym of Mme. Edmond Adam.
Lambert (lăm′bĕrt), Daniel. Huge Englishman, who weighed 739 pounds...1770—1809.
Lambert (läɴ′bâr′), François. Fr. Franciscan and Prot. reformer.....1487—1530.
Lambert (läm′bĕrt), Johann Heinrich. German-French scientist.....1728—1777.
Lambert (lăm′bĕrt), John. English Parliamentary general.....1619—1683?
Lamennais, de (dē lȧ′mĕ-nĕ′), Hugues Félicité Robert. French religious and political writer.....1782—1854.
Lameth, de (dē lȧ′mĕ′), Alexandre Théodore Victor, Count. French lieutenant general and deputy.....1760—1829.

Born. Died.

La Mettrie, de (dẽ lȧ mĕ′trē′), **Julien Offray. French philosopher**..........1709—1751.

Lamont (lȧ-mŏnt′), Daniel Scott. American statesman..........1851—1905.

Lamoricière, de (dẽ lȧ′mō′rē′syâr′), Christophe Léon Louis Juchault. French general..........1806—1865.

La Motte-Fouqué, de (dẽ lȧ mŏt′-fōō′kā′). See Fouqué.

Lampadius (läm-pä′dē-ōōs), Wilhelm August. German metallurgist..........1772—1842.

Lamsdorff, *Russ.*, **Lamsdorf** (läms′dôrf), Vladimir Nikollaevich, Count. Russian statesman..........1845—1907.

Lamy (lȧ′mē′), Étienne Victor. French politician and author..........1845—1919.

Lancaster (lăŋ′kăs-tẽr), James, Sir. English navigator.......... ? —1618.

Lancaster, Joseph. English educationist..........1778—1838.

Lance (lȧns), George. English painter of still life..........1802—1864.

Lancelot (läɴs′lō′), Claude. French Jansenist grammarian..........1615—1695

Lancereaux (läɴ′sẽ-rō′), Étienne. French physician and author..........1829 ——.

Lanciani (län-chä′nē), Rodolfo Amadeo. Italian archæologist..........1847 ——.

Landen (lăn′dĕn), John. English mathematician. [*Residual analysis.*]..........1719—1790.

Lander (lăn′dẽr), Richard Lemon. English explorer in Africa..........1804—1834.

Landesmann (län′dĕs-män), Heinrich. See Lorm, Hieronymus.

Landon (lăn′dŭn), Letitia Elizabeth. *L. E. L.* English poetess..........1802—1838.

Landor (lăn′dôr), A. Henry Savage. *Grandson of W. S.* English artist and explorer..........1865 ——.

Landor, Walter Savage. Eng. author and poet. [*Imaginary Conversations.*]..........1775—1864.

Landseer (lănd′sẽr), Edwin Henry, Sir. English animal painter..........1802—1873.

Lane (lān), Edward William. English Orientalist. [*Arabic lexicon.*]..........1801—1876.

Lane, Ralph, Sir. English governor of Virginia.......... ? —1603.

Lane-Poole (lān′-pōōl′), Stanley. English Orientalist and historian..........1854 ——.

Lanfranc (lăn′frăŋk). Archbishop of Canterbury. Writer on theology..........1005?-1089.

Lanfrey (läɴ′frĕ′), Pierre. French historian and senator..........1828—1877.

Lang (lăng), Andrew. English poet, story-writer, essayist, etc..........1844—1912.

Langdon (lăng′dŭn), John. American Congressman and governor..........1741?-1819.

Lange (läng′ẽ), Johann Peter. German theologian..........1802—1884.

Langhorne (lăng′hôrn), John. English poet and translator..........1735—1779.

Langland (lăng′lănd), *or* **Langley** (lăng′lĭ), William. English monk. [*Vision of Piers Plowman.*]..........1330?-1400?

Langley (lăng′lĭ), Samuel Pierpont. American astronomer..........1834—1906.

Langlois (läɴ′glwä′), Victor. French Orientalist..........1829—1869.

Langton (lăng′tŭn), Stephen. Eng. Archbp. of Canterbury and cardinal.......... ? —1228.

Langtry (lăng′trĭ), Lillie (real name Emily Charlotte), born Le Breton. *Mrs. Edward Langtry. Lady Hugo Gerald de Bathe.* English actress..........1852 ——.

Languet (läɴ′gĕ′), Hubert. French political writer and diplomatist..........1518—1581.

Lanier (lȧ-nēr′), Sidney. American musician and poet..........1842—1881.

Lanjuinais (läɴ′zhwē′nĕ′), Jean Denis, Count. French statesman..........1753—1827.

Lankester (lăŋ′kĕs-tẽr), Edwin. English physician and naturalist..........1814—1874.

Lankester, Edwin Ray, Sir. *Son of Edwin.* English zoölogist..........1847 ——.

Lanman (lăn′măn), Charles. Am. journalist, librarian, and misc. author..........1819—1895.

Lanman, Charles Rockwell. American Sanskrit scholar..........1850 ——.

Lannes (lȧn), Jean, Duc de Montebello. Marshal of France..........1769—1809.

La Noue, de (dẽ lȧ nōō′), François. *Bras de Fer.* Fr. Huguenot soldier..........1531—1591.

Lansdowne (lănz′doun), Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, fifth Marquis of. English statesman..........1845 ——.

Lansdowne, Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, third Marquis of. *Son of William Petty.* English statesman..........1780—1863.

Lansdowne, William Petty, first Marquis of, and Earl of Shelburne. English statesman..........1737—1805.

Lantier, de (dẽ läɴ′tyā′), Étienne François. French misc. author..........1734—1826.

Lanza (län′tsä), Giovanni. Italian deputy and cabinet minister..........1815—1882.

Lanzi (län′tsē), Luigi. Italian antiquary and writer on art..........1732—1810.

Lao-tse (lä′ō-tsŭ′) *or* **Lao-tseu** (-tsŭ′). Chinese philosopher..........fl. 6th c. B. C.

La Pérouse, de (dẽ lȧ pā′rōōz′), Jean François de Galaup, Count. French navigator. Perished by shipwreck..........1741—1788?

Lapham (lăp′ăm), Increase Allen. American physicist and naturalist..........1811—1875.

Laplace, de (dẽ lȧ′pläs′), Pierre Simon, Marquis. French astronomer and mathematician. [*Mécanique Céleste.*]..........1749—1827.

Lappenberg (läp′ĕn-bĕrk), Johann Martin. Ger. archivist and historian..........1794—1865.

Laprade, de (dẽ lȧ′prȧd′), Pierre Marin Victor Richard. French poet..........1812—1883.

Larcom (lär′kŭm), Lucy. American poet..........1826—1893.

Lardner (lärd′nẽr), Dionysius. Irish pop. writer on nat. philosophy..........1793—1859.

La Rochefoucauld, de (dẽ lȧ rōsh′fōō′kō′), François, sixth Duke, Prince de Marcillac. French writer and moralist. [*Maximes Morales.*]..........1613—1680.

La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, de (-lyäɴ′kōōr′), François Alexandre Frédéric, Duke. French philanthropist..........1747—1827.

La Rochejaquelein, de (dẽ lȧ rōsh′zhȧk′läɴ′), Henri du Verger, Count. French Vendean chief..........1772—1794.

Larousse (lȧ′rōōs′), Pierre Athanase. Fr. grammarian and lexicographer..........1817—1875.

La Salle (lȧ sȧl′), Jean Baptiste, Saint. French priest. Founder of the "Brothers of the Christian Schools"..........1651—1719.

La Salle, de (dẽ lȧ sȧl′), René Robert Cavelier, Sieur. French explorer..........1643—1687.

Lasca, Il (ēl läs′kä). Real name *Antonio Francesco Grazzini.* Italian poet and dramatist. A founder of the Accademia della Crusca..........1503—1584.

Lascaris, *Greek* **Laskaris** (läs′kȧ-rĭs), Andreas Johannes, or Janus. *Rhyndacenus.* Greek scholar and editor in France and Italy..........1445?-1535.

Las Casas, de (dā läs kä′säs), Bartolomé. Sp. Dominican. [*Hist. gen. de las Indias.*]..........1474—1566.

Las Cases, de (dẽ läs käz′), Emmanuel Augustin Dieudonné, Count. French writer. [*Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène.*]..........1766—1842.

Lascelles (lȧ-sĕlz′; lăs′ĕlz), Frank Cavendish, Sir. English diplomat..........1841—1920.

Lasker (läs′kẽr), Eduard. Prussian statesman..........1829—1884.

Lasker, Emanuel. German chess player and mathematician..........1868 ——.

Laski (*Pol.* lyȧs′kē), Jan. See Alasco, John.

Lassalle (lȧ′sȧl′), Ferdinand. German socialist, of Jewish parentage..........1825—1864.

Lassen (läs′ĕn), Christian. Norwegian Orientalist..........1800—1876.

Lasso, di (dē läs′sō), Orlando, *or* **Las′sus**, Orlandus. Belgian composer..........1520?-1594.

Latané (lȧ′tȧ′nā′), James Allen. American Reformed Episcopal bishop..........1831—1902.

Latham (lā′thăm), John. English ornithologist..........1740—1837.

Latham, Robert Gordon. Eng. philologist, ethnologist, and physician..........1812—1888.

Lathrop (lā′thrŭp), George Parsons. American author and editor..........1851—1898.

Lathrop, Rose Hawthorne. *Mother Mary Alphonsa Lathrop. Dau. of N. Hawthorne and wid. of G. P. Lathrop.* Am. author and charity worker..........1851 ——.

Latimer (lăt′ĭ-mẽr), Hugh. Eng. reformer and martyr. Bp. of Worcester..........1485?-1555.

Latour d'Auvergne, de (dẽ lȧ′tōōr′ dō′vĕrn′y′), Théophile Malo Corret. French soldier. "The first grenadier of France"..........1743—1800.

Latreille (lȧ′trĕ′y′), Pierre André. French entomologist..........1762—1833.

La Trémoille (lȧ trā′mwȧ′y′), *or* **Trémouille** (-mōō′y′). Fr. princely family. fl. 11-17 c.

Latrobe (lȧ-trōb′), John Hazlehurst Boneval. Amer. lawyer and author..........1803—1891.

Lattas (lȧt′ȧs), Michael. See Omer Pasha.

Latude, de (dẽ lȧ′tüd′), Jean Henri, called Masers. French adventurer..........1725—1805.

Laube (lou′bẽ), Heinrich. German dramatist and novelist..........1806—1884.

Laud (lôd), William. Archbishop of Canterbury. Executed..........1573—1645.

Lauder (lô′dẽr), William. Scottish literary forger.......... ? —1771.

Lauderdale (lô′dẽr-dāl′), James Maitland, Earl of. Scottish statesman..........1759—1839.

Lauderdale, John Maitland, Duke of. Cabal minister in England..........1616—1682.

Laudonnière, de (dẽ lō′dō′nyâr′), René Goulaine. Fr. explorer of Florida..........d. aft. 1586.

Laughlin (lȧf′lĭn), James Laurence. Am. political economist and educator..........1850 ——.

Laugier (lō′zhyā′), Auguste Ernest Paul. French astronomer..........1812—1872.

Launay, de (dẽ lō′nĕ′), Vicomte. Pseud. of Mme. Delphine Gay de Girardin.

Launitz, von der (fōn dẽr lou′nĭts), Eduard Schmidt. German sculptor..........1797—1869.

Laurence (lô′rĕns), French. English poet and lawyer..........1757—1809.

Laurens (lô′rĕns), Henry. American Congressman and diplomatist..........1724—1792.

Laurens (lō′räɴs′), Jean Paul. French historical painter..........1838—1921.

Born. Died.

Laurens (lô′rĕns), John. *Son of H. Bayard of the Revolution.* **Am.** officer..........1753—1782.

Laurier (lō′rĭ-ā′), Wilfrid, Sir. Canadian statesman..........1841—1919.

Lauriston, de (dẽ lō′rēs′tôɴ′), Jacques Alexandre Bernard Law, Marquis. *Grandnephew of John Law.* Marshal of France in the Restoration..........1768—1828.

Lauzun, de (dẽ lō′zŭɴ′), Antonin Nompar de Caumont, Duke. Marshal of France. French royal favorite..........1633—1723.

Lavalette, de (dẽ lȧ′vȧ′lĕt′), Antoine Marie Chamans, Count. French military officer and diplomat under Napoleon..........1769—1830.

La Valette, de (dẽ lȧ′vȧ′lĕt′), Jean Parisot. Grand master of Kts. of Malta..........1494—1568.

La Vallière, de (dẽ lȧ vȧ′lyâr′), Françoise Louise de La Baume Le Blanc, Duchess. Favorite of Louis XIV. of France..........1644—1710

Laval-Montmorency (lȧ′vȧl′-môɴ′mō′räɴ′sē′), François Xavier de. First Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec..........1623?-1708.

Lavater (lä′vȧ-tẽr; lȧ′vȧ′târ′), Johann Kaspar. Swiss physiognomist..........1741—1801.

Lavedan (lȧv′däɴ′), Henri Léon Émile. Fr. story-writer and playwright..........1859 ——.

Laveleye, de (dẽ lȧv′lĕ′), Émile Louis Victor. Belgian economist..........1822—1892.

Laveran (lȧv′räɴ′), Charles Louis Alphonse. French physician. [*Malaria plasmodium.*]..........1845 ——.

Lavisse (lȧ′vēs′), Ernest. French historian..........1842 ——.

Lavoisier (lȧ′vwȧ′zyā′), Antoine Laurent. French chemist..........1743—1794.

Law (lô), Andrew Bonar. English conservative politician..........1858 ——.

Law, John, of Lauriston. Scot. financier in France. [*Mississippi Scheme.*]..........1671—1729.

Law, William. English divine, mystic, and writer. [*Serious Call.*]..........1686—1761.

Lawrance (lô′răns), John. English-American jurist and senator..........1750—1810.

Lawrence (lô′rĕns), Saint. Roman Christian martyr.......... ? — 258.

Lawrence, Abbott. American merchant and diplomat..........1792—1855.

Lawrence, Amos. *Brother of A.* Amer. merchant and philanthropist..........1786—1852.

Lawrence, Henry Montgomery, Sir. Eng. gen. and administrator in India..........1806—1857.

Lawrence, James. Am. naval captain. ["*Don't give up the ship.*"]..........1781—1813.

Lawrence, John Laird Mair, first Baron. Governor-general of India..........1811—1879.

Lawrence, Thomas, Sir. English portrait painter..........1769—1830.

Lawrence, William. *P. E. Bp. of Mass.* American clergyman and author..........1850 ——.

Lawrence, William Beach. American jurist and governor..........1800—1881.

Lawson (lô′sŭn), Cecil Gordon. English painter..........1851—1882.

Layamon (lä′yȧ-mŏn; lā′ȧ-). English verse chronicler. [*Brut.*]..........fl. 1200.

Layard (lā′ȧrd), Austen Henry, Sir. Eng. Orientalist and archæologist..........1817—1894.

Lazarus (lät′sȧ-rōōs), Moritz. German philosopher and psychologist..........1824—1903.

Lazhechnikov (lȧ-zhĕch′nyē-kôf), Ivan Ivanovich. Russian novelist..........1794—1869.

Lazzari (läd′zä-rē). See Bramante.

Lea (lē), Henry Charles. American historical writer..........1825—1909.

Lea, Isaac. American naturalist..........1792—1886.

Leach (lēch), William Elford. English naturalist..........1790—1836.

Leake (lēk), William Martin. English traveler and archæologist..........1777—1860.

Lear (lēr), Edward. English painter, traveler, and humorist..........1812—1888.

Learmont (lẽr′mŏnt). See Thomas of Erceldoune.

Leathes (lēth′ĭz; lēths), Stanley. English theological writer..........1830—1900.

Leavitt (lĕv′ĭt), Joshua. American religious journalist and reformer..........1794—1873.

Lebas (lẽ-bȧ′), Philippe François Joseph. Partisan of Robespierre..........1765—1794.

Le Beau (lẽ bō′), Charles. French historian and poet..........1701—1778.

Lebœuf (lẽ-bûf′), Edmond. Marshal of France..........1809—1888.

Lebon (lẽ-bôɴ′), Joseph. French revolutionist..........1765—1795.

Le Brun, *or* **Lebrun** (lẽ-brŭɴ′), Charles. French historical painter..........1619—1690.

Lebrun (lẽ-brŭɴ′), Charles François, Duke of Piacenza. French statesman and writer..........1739—1824.

Lebrun, Marie Anne Élisabeth, born Vigée. French portrait painter..........1755—1842.

Lebrun, Pierre Antoine. French poet and dramatist..........1785—1873.

Lebrun, Ponce Denis Ecouchard. *Lebrun Pindare.* French lyric poet..........1729—1807.

Lecky (lĕk′ĭ), William Edward Hartpole. Irish hist. and publicist..........1838—1903.

Le Clerc (lẽ klĕr′), Jean. Swiss Protestant theologian and compiler..........1657—1736.

Lecocq (lẽ-kŏk′), Alexandre Charles. French musician..........1832—1918.

Le Conte (lẽ kŏnt′), John. American physicist..........1818—1891.

Le Conte, John Lawrence. American entomologist..........1825—1883.

Le Conte, Joseph. *Brother of John.* American geologist..........1823—1901

Leconte de Lisle (lẽ-kôɴt′ dẽ lēl′), Charles Marie. Fr. Parnassian poet..........1818—1894.

Lecoq (lẽ-kŏk′), Henri. French botanist..........1802—1871.

Lecouvreur (lẽ-kōō′vrûr′), Adrienne. French actress..........1692?-1730.

Ledebour, von (fōn lā′dẽ-bōōr), Karl Friedrich. German botanist..........1785—1851.

Ledru-Rollin (lẽ-drü′-rō′lăɴ′), Alexandre Auguste. French socialist..........1807—1874.

Ledyard (lĕd′yȧrd), John. American traveler..........1751—1788.

Lee (lē), Ann. *Mother Ann.* Founder of the Shakers in America..........1736—1784.

Lee, Arthur. *Brother of R. H. and F. L.* American diplomatist..........1740—1792.

Lee, Charles. American major general, born in England..........1731—1782.

Lee, Fitzhugh. *Nephew of R. E.* American major general. Gov. of Va..........1835—1905.

Lee, Francis Lightfoot. Signer of the Declaration of Independence..........1734—1797.

Lee, Harriet. English novelist..........1757—1851.

Lee, Henry. *Light-Horse Harry.* Amer. general, and gov. of Virginia..........1756—1818.

Lee, Nathaniel. English dramatist..........1653?-1692.

Lee, Richard Henry. American orator, statesman, and patriot..........1732—1794.

Lee, Robert Edward. *Son of Gen. Henry.* Amer. Confederate general..........1807—1870.

Lee, Samuel. English Orientalist..........1783—1852.

Lee, Sidney, Sir. English man of letters. [*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Shakespeare.*]..........1859 ——.

Lee, Vernon (vûr′nŭn lē′). Pseudonym of Violet Paget.

Leech (lēch), John. English artist and caricaturist..........1817—1864.

Leeuwenhoek, van (vän lā′vĕn-hōōk′), Anton. Dutch naturalist..........1632—1723.

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Legaré (lẽ-grē′), Hugh Swinton. American jurist and atty-gen..........1789?-1843.

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Legge (lĕg), William, second Earl of Dartmouth. [*Dartmouth College.*]..........1731—1801.

Leggett (lĕg′ĕt), William. American editor and writer for magazines..........1802—1838.

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Legrand du Saulle (dü sōl′), Henri. French alienist..........1830—1886.

Legros (lẽ-grō′), Alphonse. French painter, sculptor, and engraver, in Eng..........1837—1911.

Lehmann (lā′män), Lilli. *Mme. Paul Kalisch.* German operatic soprano..........1848 ——.

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Leichhardt (līk′härt), Ludwig. German explorer in Australia..........1813—1848.

Leidy (lī′dĭ), Joseph. American naturalist and physiologist..........1823—1891.

Leigh (lē), Edward. English theologian, critic, and philologist..........1602—1671.

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Lemaitre (lẽ-mâ′tr′), Antoine Louis Prosper, called Frédérick. Fr. actor...1800—1876.
Lemaitre, François Élie Jules. French poet and critic.....1853—1914.
Lemercier (lẽ-mĕr′syā′), Louis Jean Népomucène. French dramatist.......1771—1840.
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Lemoine (lẽ-mwän′), François. French historical painter.....1688—1737.
Le Moine (lẽ moin′), James MacPherson, Sir. Canadian author.....1825—1912.
Lemoinne (lẽ-mwän′), John Émile. French publicist.....1815—1892.
Lemon (lĕm′ŭn), Mark. English journalist and humorist. [*Punch.*].......1809—1870.
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Lennox (lĕn′ŭks), Charlotte, born Ramsay. American novelist.....1720—1804.
Lenoir (lẽ-nwär′), Marie Alexandre. French archæologist.....1761—1839.
Lenormant (lẽ-nōr′män′), Charles. French archæologist and historian......1802—1859.
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Leo III., Saint. Pope (795-816)..... 750?- 816.
Leo IV. Pope (847-855). Defended Rome against the Saracens..... 800?- 855.
Leo X. Giovanni de′ Medici. Pope (1513-21).....1475—1521.
Leo XIII. Gioacchino Pecci (jä-kē′nō pā′chē). Pope (1878-1903).....1810—1903.
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Leopold II. Holy Roman emperor (1790-92).....1747—1792.
Leopold I. *Georges Chrétien Frédéric.* King of the Belgians (1831-65).....1790—1865.
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Leroy-Beaulieu (-bō′lyû′), Anatole. *Brother of Pierre Paul.* Fr. publicist.1842—1912.
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Leslie, Alexander, first Earl of Leven. Scottish general.....1580?-1661.
Leslie, Charles Robert. English historical painter.....1794—1859.
Leslie, Frank. Real name *Henry Carter.* English publisher in America....1821—1880.
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Lesquereux (lā′kẽ-rû′), Leo. Swiss paleontologist in America.....1806—1889.
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Lévêque (lā′vĕk′), Jean Charles. French philosopher.....1818—1900.
Lever (lē′vẽr), Charles James. Irish novelist.....1806—1872.
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Lévy, Maurice. French mathematician and engineer.....1838—1910.
Lewald (lā′vält), Fanny. *Madame Stahr.* German novelist.....1811—1889.
Lewald, Johann Karl August. German author.....1792—1871.
Lewes (lū′ĭs), George Henry. English philosophical writer.....1817—1878.
Lewes, Mary Ann, born Evans. See ELIOT, George.
Lewis (lū′ĭs), Charlton Thomas. American lawyer and author.....1834—1904.
Lewis, George Cornewall, Sir. Eng. statesman, antiquarian, and writer.....1806—1863.
Lewis, Ida. *Mrs. W. H. Wilson.* American heroine.....1841—1911.
Lewis, Matthew Gregory. *Monk Lewis.* Eng. novelist and dramatist......1775—1818.
Lewis, Meriwether. American explorer in the Northwest.....1774—1809.
Lewis, Morgan. American general and jurist.....1754—1844.
Lewis, Tayler. American scholar and author.....1802—1877.
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Leyden (lī′dĕn), John. Scottish poet and Orientalist.....1775—1811.
Leyden, van (vän lī′dĕn), Lucas. Real name *Lucas Jacobsz.* Dutch painter.1494—1533.
Leys (līs), Jean Auguste Henri. Belgian historical and genre painter.......1815—1869.
Lhomond (lō′mōn′), Charles François. French educator.....1727—1794.
Lhopital, *or* **L′Hôpital** (lō′pē′tȧl′), Guillaume François Antoine, Marquis de Saint-Mesme, Count d′Autremont. French geometrician.....1661—1704.
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Libelt (lē′bĕlt), Karól. Polish political and philosophic writer.....1808—1875.

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Lichtwer (lĭĸt′vĕr), Magnus Gottfried. German poet and fabulist.....1719—1783.
Li Ching Fong (lē′ chĭng′ fŏng′). *Son of Li Hung Chang.* Chinese diplomat.1854 ——.
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Lick (lĭk), James. American philanthropist. [*Lick Observatory.*].....1796—1876.
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Lieber (lē′bẽr), Francis. American publicist, born in Prussia.....1800—1872.
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Liebreich (lē′brīĸ), Oskar. German pharmacologist.....1839—1908.
Lieven (lē′vĕn), Dorothea, born von Benkendorf, Princess of. Russ. dipl....1784—1857.
Lightfoot (līt′fŏŏt′), John. English theologian and Hebraist.....1602—1675.
Lightfoot, Joseph Barber. English bishop and Biblical scholar.....1828—1889.
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Ligonier (lĭg′ō-nēr′), John (Jean Louis), Earl. English field marshal.......1680—1770.
Liguori, de′ (dā lē-gwō′rē), Alfonso Maria, Saint. Italian bishop, and founder of the order of Redemptorists.....1696—1787.
Li Hung Chang (lē′ hōōng′ chäng′). Chinese statesman.....1823—1901.
Lilburne (lĭl′bŭrn), John. English political agitator.....1614?-1657.
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Lilly, William Samuel. English philosophical and historical writer.....1840—1919.
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Lincoln, Levi. American lawyer and statesman.....1749—1820.
Lincoln, Levi. *Son of preceding.* American lawyer and political leader.....1782—1868.
Lincoln, Robert Todd. *Son of Abraham.* Am. cabinet officer and capitalist.1843 ——.
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Lindau (lĭn′dou), Paul. German essayist, novelist, and dramatist.....1839—1919.
Lindau, Rudolf. *Brother of Paul.* German novelist.....1829—1910.
Linde (lĭn′dē), Samuel Gottlieb. Polish lexicographer.....1771—1847.
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Lindley (lĭnd′lĭ), John. English botanist.....1799—1865.
Lindsay (lĭn′zĭ), David, Sir. Scottish poet.....1490—1555.
Linevich (lĭ-nĕv′ĭch; *Russ.* lyĭ-nyĕ′vĭch), Nicolay Petrovich. Russian general.1838—1908.
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Linton (lĭn′tŭn), William James. Eng. engraver and author in America.....1812—1897.
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Liscow (lĭs′kō), Christian Ludwig. German satiric author.....1701—1760.
List (lĭst), Friedrich. German political economist.....1789—1846.
Lista y Aragón (lēs′tä ē ä′rä-gōn′), Alberto. Span. mathematician and poet.1775—1848.
Lister (lĭs′tẽr), Joseph, first Baron. English surgeon.....1827—1912.
Lister, Martin. English naturalist and physician.....1638?-1712.
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Lithgow (lĭth′gō), William. Scottish traveler.....1582—1645?
Litta (lēt′tä), Pompeo, Count. Italian historian.....1781—1852.
Littledale (lĭt′′l-dāl), Richard Frederick. English divine and writer.....1833—1890.
Littlejohn (lĭt′′l-jŏn), Abram Newkirk. Am. Protestant Episcopal bishop...1824—1901.
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Liverpool (lĭv′ẽr-pōōl), Charles Jenkinson, first Earl of. Brit. statesman....1727—1808.
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Livingston (lĭv′ĭng-stŭn), Edward. American statesman and jurist.....1764—1836.
Livingston, Philip. Am. statesman. Signed Decl. of Independence.....1716—1778.
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Llorente (lyō-rĕn′tā), Juan Antonio. Spanish historian.....1756—1823.
Lloyd (loid), Henry. British officer, and writer on tactics.....1720?-1783.
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Lobau, de (dẽ lō′bō′), Georges Mouton, Count. Marshal of France.....1770—1838.
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Lockwood (lŏk′wŏŏd), Belva Ann, born Bennett, McNall. American lawyer, lecturer, and advocate of woman's suffrage.....1830—1917.
Lockyer (lŏk′yẽr), Joseph Norman, Sir. English astronomer.....1836—1920.
Lodge (lŏj), Henry Cabot. American author and senator.....1850 ——.
Lodge, Oliver Joseph, Sir. English physicist and author.....1851 ——.
Lodge, Thomas. English poet, dramatist, and novelist.....1558?-1625.
Loeb (lōb), Jacques. German comparative physiologist in America.....1859 ——.
Loewy (lō′ā′vē′), Maurice. National astronomer of France.....1833—1907.
Lo Feng-luh (lō′fĕng′-lû′), Chih Chen, Sir. Chinese diplomat and astron....1850—1903.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Born. Died.

Löffitz, von (fôn lûfts′), **Ludwig.** German painter....1845 —.
Logan (lō′găn). *Tah-gah-jute.* American Indian chief....1725?–1780.
Logan, Benjamin. Early pioneer of Kentucky....1752—1802.
Logan, James. Author, and sec. of William Penn, in Pennsylvania; b. in Eng.1674—1751.
Logan, John. Scottish author....1748—1788.
Logan, John Alexander. American general and political leader....1826—1886.
Logan, William Edmond, Sir. Canadian geologist....1798—1875.
Logue (lōg), Michael, Cardinal. R. C. Primate of Ireland....1840 —.
Löher, von (fôn lû′ĕr), Franz. German historian....1818—1892.
Loisy (lwȧ′zē′), Alfred Firmin. French Orientalist and Biblical scholar....1857 —.
Lola Montez (lō′lä mŏn′tāth; mŏn′tĕz). True name *Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna,* b. *Gilbert. Mrs. James. Comtesse de Lansfeld. Mrs. Heald. Mrs. Hull.* Dancer and adventuress, b. in Ireland. Mistress of Louis I. of Bavaria1818?–1861.
Lomazzo (lō-mät′sō), Giovanni Paolo. Italian painter and writer on art....1538—1600.
Lombard (lŏm′bärd; *F. pron.* lôN′bär′), Peter. (*Lat.* **Pe′trus Lombar′dus.**) Italian theologian....ab. 1100—1160 *or* 1164.
Lombardi (lōm-bär′dē), Alfonso. True name *Citadella.* Italian sculptor....1487—1537.
Lombroso (lōm-brō′zō), Cesare. Italian physician and criminologist....1836—1909.
Loménie, de (dẽ lō′mā′nē′), Louis Léonard. French author....1815—1878.
Lomonosov (lŏ′mȧ-nō′sōf), Mikhail Vasilevich. Russian poet and gram....1711—1765.
London (lŭn′dŭn), Jack. American story-writer....1876—1916.
Londonderry (lŭn′dŭn-dĕr′ĭ), Charles William Stewart, *later* Vane, third Marquis of. British general....1778—1854.
Long (lŏng; 205), Edwin Longsden. English painter....1829—1891.
Long, George. English classical scholar....1800—1879.
Long, John Davis. Gov. of Mass. (1880–1882). Sec. of navy (1897–1902)....1838—1915.
Long, Roger. English divine and astronomer....1680—1770.
Long, Stephen Harriman. American engineer and explorer....1784—1864.
Longchamp (lŏng′shămp; -shäm), William of. Eng. prelate and statesman.. ? —1197.
Longet (lôN′zhĕ′), François Achille. French physician....1811—1871.
Longfellow (lŏng′fĕl′ō; 205), Henry Wadsworth. American poet....1807—1882.
Longhi (lōn′gē), Giuseppe. Italian engraver....1766—1831.
Longimanus (lŏn′jĭ-mā′nŭs). See Artaxerxes I.
Longinus (lŏn-jī′nŭs), Dionysius Cassius. Greek philosopher and critic.... 213?– 273.
Longnon (lôN′nyôN′), Auguste Honoré. French historical geographer....1844—1911.
Longomontanus (lŏn′gō-mŏn-tā′nŭs). True name *Christian Severin,* called *Longomontanus.* Swedish astronomer....1562—1647.
Longpérier, de (dẽ lôN′pā′ryā′), Henri Adrien Prévost. Fr. archæologist....1816—1882.
Longstreet (lŏng′strēt′; 205), James. Am. Confederate lieutenant general..1821—1904.
Longueville, de (dẽ lôN′g′-vēl′), Anne Geneviève de Bourbon Condé, Duchess. French political agitator....1619—1679.
Longworth (lŏng′wŭrth), Nicholas. American horticulturist....1782—1863.
Lönnrot, or Loennrot (lûn′rōt), Elias. Finnish philologist. [*Kalevala.*]....1802—1884.
Loomis (lōō′mĭs), Elias. American physicist and mathematician....1811—1889.
Lope de Vega Carpio (lō′pā dā vā′gä kär′pyō). See Vega Carpio, de.
López (lō′pās; lō′pāth; 268), Carlos Antonio. Pres. of Paraguay (1844–62)...1790—1862.
López, Francisco Solano. *Son of C. A.* Pres. of Paraguay (1862–70)....1827—1870.
Lorenz (lō′rĕnts), Adolf. Austrian orthopædic surgeon. ["*Bloodless*" *reduction of congenital hip-joint dislocation.*]....1854 —.
Lorimer (lŏr′ĭ-mẽr), George Horace. American journalist and author....1868 —.
Lorinser (lō′rĭn-zẽr), Karl Ignaz. German physician....1796—1853.
Loris-Melikov (lȧ-rēs′-mĕ′lyĭ-kôf), Mikhail Tarielovich, Count. Russian general and statesman....1826—1888.
Lorm (lôrm), Hieronymus. Real name *Heinrich Landesmann.* Ger. author.1821—1902.
Lorne (lôrn), Marchioness of. See Louise, Princess.
Lorne, Marquis of. See Argyll, ninth Duke of.
Lorrain, Claude. *Claude Gelée.* See Claude Lorrain.
Lorraine (lŏ-rān′; lō′rân′). See Guise, de.
Lorraine, de (dẽ lō′rân′), Charles. *Cardinal de Lorraine.* Fr. statesman...1525—1574.
Lossing (lŏs′ĭng), Benson John. American historian and engraver....1813—1891.
Lothaire (lō-thâr′; *F. pron.* lō′târ′) **I.** Emperor of the West (843–855).... 795?– 855.
Lothaire II., or III. *The Saxon.* Holy Roman emperor (1133–37)....1060?–1137.
Lothrop (lō′thrŭp), Harriet Mulford, born Stone. *Margaret Sidney.* American author....1844 —.
Loti (lō′tē′), Pierre. True name *Louis Marie Julien Viaud.* French author.1850 —.
Lotich (lō′tĭk), Peter. *Secundus.* German poet....1528—1560.
Lotta (lŏt′ȧ). See Crabtree, Charlotte.
Lotto (lŏt′tō), Lorenzo. Italian painter....ab. 1480—ab. 1556.
Lotze (lŏt′sē), Rudolf Hermann. German philosopher....1817—1881.
Loubet (lōō′bĕ′), Émile. President of France (1899–1906)....1838 —.
Loudon, or Laudon, von (fôn lou′dŭn), Gideon Ernst, Baron. Austrian field marshal....1716—1790.
Loudon (lou′dŭn), John Claudius. Scottish horticulturist and botanist....1783—1843.
Lough (lŭf), John Graham. English sculptor....1806—1876.
Louis (lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ; *Fr.* lōō′ē′) **I.** *Le Débonnaire,* or *The Pious. Son of Charlemagne.* Emperor of the West, and king of France (814–840).... 778— 840.
Louis VI. *Le Gros,* or *The Fat.* King of France (1108–37)....1078—1137.
Louis IX., or Saint Louis. King of France (1226–70)....1215—1270.
Louis XI. King of France (1461–83). *Son of Charles VII.* Established post offices in France....1423—1483.
Louis XII. King of France (1498–1515). War with Republic of Venice....1462—1515.
Louis XIII. King of France (1610–43). Richelieu his prime minister....1601—1643.
Louis XIV. King of France (1643–1715). *Le Grand,* or *The Great.* ["*L'état c'est moi.*"]....1638—1715.
Louis XV. King of France (1715–74). Lost Canada and other colonies....1710—1774.
Louis XVI. King of France (1774–93). Guillotined....1754—1793.
Louis XVII. *Son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.* Nominal king of France. "Lost" dauphin....1785—1795.
Louis XVIII. *Louis Stanislas Xavier. Monsieur.* King of France (Apr. 1814–Mar. 1815, June 1815–1824)....1755—1824.
Louis I. *Karl August Ludwig.* King of Bavaria (1825–48)....1786—1868.
Louis IV. *The Bavarian.* Holy Roman emperor (1314–47)....1287?–1347.
Louis Napoleon. See Bonaparte, Napoleon III.
Louis Philippe (lōō′ē′ fē′lēp′). King of the French (1830–48)....1773—1850.
Louis (lōō′ē′), Antoine. French surgeon....1723—1792.
Louis, Pierre Charles Alexandre. French physician....1787—1872.
Louise (lōō-ēz′), Princess. *Louise Caroline Alberta, Duchess of Argyll. Daughter of Queen Victoria.* English sculptor....1848 —.
Lounsbury (lounz′bẽr-ĭ), Thomas Raynesford. Am. professor of English....1838—1915.
L'Ouverture (lōō′vĕr′tür′). See Toussaint L'Ouverture.
Louvet de Couvray (lōō′vĕ′ dẽ kōō′vrĕ′), Jean Baptiste. Fr. revolutionist..1760—1797.
Louvois, de (dẽ lōō′vwä′), François Michel Le Tellier, Marquis. French statesman, and minister of war....1641—1691.
Lovat (lŭv′ăt), Simon Fraser, twelfth Baron. Scottish Jacobite conspirator.1667?–1747.
Lovejoy (lŭv′joi), Elijah Parish. Amer. abolitionist, murdered by a mob....1802—1837.
Lovelace (lŭv′lās), Richard. English lyric poet....1618—1658.
Lover (lŭv′ẽr), Samuel. Irish author. [*Handy Andy.*]....1797—1868.
Low (lō), Seth. Am. merchant. Pres. Columbia Univ. (1890–1901). Mayor of New York (1902–03)....1850—1916.
Lowe (lō), Hudson, Sir. British general. Governor of St. Helena....1769—1844.
Lowe, Robert. Viscount Sherbrooke. English statesman....1811—1892.
Löwe (lû′vē), Johann Karl Gottfried. German composer....1796—1869.
Löwe, Johanna Sophie, Princess von Liechtenstein. German singer....1815—1866.
Lowell (lō′ĕl), Abbott Lawrence. American lawyer, educator, and author. Pres. Harvard Univ. (1909–)....1856 —.
Lowell, James Russell. American poet, essayist, and diplomat....1819—1891.
Lowell, John. American founder of the Lowell Institute, Boston....1799—1836.
Lowell, Percival. *Brother of Abbott L.* Astronomer and author. [*Mars.*]..1855—1916.
Löwenthal (lû′vĕn-täl), Johann Jacob. Hungarian-English chess player....1810—1876.

Lowndes (loundz), Rawlins. American lawyer and statesman....1722—1800.
Lowndes, William Jones. American statesman....1782—1822.
Loyola, de (dā lō-yō′lä; loi-ō′lȧ), Ignatius. True name *Iñigo López de Recalde.* Spanish founder of Society of Jesus (the Jesuits)....1491—1556.
Loyson (lwä′zôN′), Charles. *Père Hyacinthe.* French pulpit orator....1827—1912.
Lubbock (lŭb′ŭk), John William, Sir. English astronomer....1803—1865.
Lubbock, John, Sir. Baron Avebury. *Son of preceding.* Eng. writer....1834—1913.
Lübke (lüp′kē), Wilhelm. German historian of art....1826—1893.
Lucan (lū′kăn). *Marcus Annæus Lucanus.* Roman poet.... 39— 65.
Lucas (lū′kȧs), Frederic Augustus. American comparative anatomist....1852 —.
Lucas, John. English portrait painter....1807—1874.
Lucca (lōōk′ä), Pauline. German operatic soprano....1842—1908.
Luce (lūs), Stephen Bleecker. American rear admiral....1827—1917.
Lucian (lū′shăn). Greek satirical author.... 120?– 200?
Luciani (lōō-chä′nē). See Piombo, del, Sebastiano.
Lucilius (lū-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs), Caius. Latin satiric poet....? –b. c. 103.
Lücke (lük′ē), Gottfried Christian Friedrich. German theologian....1791—1855.
Lucretia (lū-krē′shĭ-ȧ). Roman woman, illustrious for her virtue....? –b. c. 510.
Lucretius (lū-krē′shĭ-ŭs). *Titus Lucretius Carus.* Roman poet....b. c. 96?–b. c. 55.
Lucullus (lū-kŭl′ŭs), Lucius Licinius. Roman consul and general....? –b. c. 57?
Lucy (lū′sĭ), Henry W., Sir. *Toby, M. P.* English journalist and humorist.1845 —.
Ludlow (lŭd′lō), Edmund. English Commonwealth leader....1617?–1692.
Ludlow, Fitz Hugh. American author....1836—1870.
Ludwig (lōōt′vĭk; lōōd′-), Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. German physiologist..1816—1895.
Lufft (lōōft), Hans. *The Bible Printer.* German printer....1495—1584.
Luini (lōō-ē′nē), *or* **Luvini** (lōō-vē′nē), Bernardino. It. painter....1475–80—aft. 1533.
Luitpold (lōō′ĭt-pōlt), Charles Joseph William Louis, Prince. Regent of Bavaria (1886–1912)....1821—1912.
Luitprand (lōō′ĭt-prȧnd). See Liutprand.
Lukin (lū′kĭn), Lionel. English inventor of the lifeboat....1742—1834.
Lully, or Lulli (lü′lē′), Giovanni Battista. Italian-French composer....1633—1687.
Lully (lŭl′ĭ), Raymond. *The Enlightened Doctor.* Spanish philosopher....1235?–1315.
Lundy (lŭn′dĭ), Benjamin. American abolitionist....1789—1839.
Lushington (lŭsh′ĭng-tŭn), Stephen. English politician and abolitionist....1782—1873.
Lusitanus (lū′sĭ-tā′nŭs), Amatus. See Amato, João Rodriguez.
Luther (lōō′thẽr; *G. pron.* lōō′tẽr), Martin. Leader of German Reformation.1483—1546.
Lütke (lüt′kē), Fedor Petrovich. Russian traveler....1797—1882.
Luxembourg, de (dẽ lük′säN′bōōr′), François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville, Duke. Marshal of France....1628—1695.
Luynes, de (dẽ lü-ēn′), Honoré Théodoric Paul Joseph d'Albert, Duke. French archæologist....1802—1867.
Luzán, de (dā lōō-thän′), Ignacio. Spanish poet and critic....1702—1754.
Lyall (lī′ȧl), Edna. Pseudonym of Ada Ellen Bayly.
Lycurgus (lī-kûr′gŭs). Spartan lawgiver....b. c. 9th c.?
Lydekker (lĭ-dĕk′ẽr), Richard. English naturalist....1849—1915.
Lydgate (lĭd′gāt), John. English poet....1370?–1451?
Lyell (lī′ĕl), Charles, Sir. British geologist....1797—1875.
Lyly (lĭl′ĭ), John. English dramatist and novelist. [*Euphues.*]....1554?–1606.
Lynch (lĭnch), Thomas. Signer of the Declaration of Independence....1749—1779.
Lyndhurst (lĭnd′hûrst), John Singleton Copley, Baron. Lord chancellor of England....1772—1863.
Lyne (līn), Joseph Leycester. *Father Ignatius.* English monastic....1837—1908.
Lyon (lī′ŭn), Mary. American educator. Founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary (now College)....1797—1849.
Lyon, Nathaniel. American general....1819—1861.
Lyons (lī′ŭnz), Edmund, Baron. British admiral....1790—1858
Lysander (lī-săn′dẽr). Spartan statesman and general....b. c. 395.
Lysias (lĭs′ĭ-ăs). Athenian orator....b. c. 450?– 380?
Lysimachus (lī-sĭm′ȧ-kŭs). Greek general, and king of Thrace....b. c. 361?– 281.
Lysippus (lī-sĭp′ŭs). Greek sculptor. Fl. last part of 4th cent. b. c.
Lysons (lī′sŭnz), Daniel, Sir. English general....1816—1898.
Lyttelton (lĭt′′l-tŭn), George, Baron. English statesman and author....1709—1773.
Lytton (lĭt′ŭn), Lord. See Bulwer-Lytton.

M

Maartens (mär′tĕns), Maarten. Real name *Joost Marius Willem van der Poorten-Schwartz.* Dutch-English novelist....1858—1915.
Maas, or Maes (mäs), Nicolaas. Dutch painter....1632—1693.
Mabie (mā′bĭ), Hamilton Wright. American journalist and essayist....1846—1916.
Mabillon (mȧ′bē′yôN′), Jean. French Benedictine and author....1632—1707.
Mably, de (dẽ mȧ′blē′), Gabriel Bonnot, Abbé. French publicist....1709—1785.
Mabuse, de (dẽ mȧ′büz′), Jan. Real name *Jan Gossart.* Flemish painter..1470?–1541?
McAdam (măk-ăd′ăm), John Loudon. Scottish improver of roads....1756—1836.
Macalister (mȧ-kăl′ĭs-tẽr), Donald, Sir. Scottish physician and anatomist..1854 —.
Macardell (măk-är′dĕl), James. English mezzotint engraver....1729?–1765.
MacArthur (măk-är′thŭr), Arthur. Am. gen. Mil. gov. Phil. Islands....1845—1912.
McArthur, Duncan. American soldier, and governor of Ohio....1772—1839.
Macartney (mȧ-kärt′nĭ), George, Earl. Irish diplomatist....1737—1806.
Macaulay (mȧ-kô′lĭ), Catharine, born Sawbridge. *Catharine Macaulay Graham.* English author....1731—1791.
Macaulay, Thomas Babington. Baron Macaulay of Rothley. English historian, essayist, poet, and statesman....1800—1859.
McAuley (mȧ-kô′lĭ), Catharine. Irish philanthropist. Founder of the order of the Sisters of Mercy....1787—1841.
Macbeth (măk-bĕth′). King of Scotland (1040–57).... ? —1057.
McCall (mȧ-kôl′), Samuel Walker. American lawyer, politician, and author.1851 —.
MacCarthy (mȧ-kär′thĭ), Denis Florence. Irish poet and translator....1817—1882.
M'Carthy (mȧ-kär′thĭ), Justin. English novelist and historian....1830—1912.
M'Carthy, Justin Huntly. *Son of Justin.* English playwright and novelist..1860 —.
MacCheyne (măk-shān′), Robert Murray. Scottish divine....1813—1843.
Macchiavelli. See Machiavelli.
McClellan (mȧ-klĕl′ăn), George Brinton. American general....1826—1885.
McClellan, George Brinton. *Son of preceding.* Politician....1865 —.
McClintock (mȧ-klĭn′tŭk), Francis Leopold, Sir. Irish arctic explorer....1819—1907.
McClintock, John. American Methodist clergyman and author....1814—1870.
McCloskey (mȧ-klŏs′kĭ), John. First American cardinal....1810—1885.
McCloskey, William George. Am. R. C. bishop and educator....1823—1909.
McClure (mȧ-klōōr′), Robert John Le Mesurier, Sir. Brit. arctic navigator..1807—1873.
McClure, Samuel Sidney. Irish publisher in America....1857 —.
MacColl (mȧ-kŏl′), Malcolm. Scottish clergyman and political writer....1831—1907.
McCook (mȧ-kōōk′), Henry Christopher. American naturalist. [*Spiders.*]..1837—1911.
McCormick (mȧ-kôr′mĭk), Cyrus Hall. Am. reaping machine inventor....1809—1884.
McCosh (mȧ-kŏsh′), James. Scottish-American metaphysician. Pres. of College of New Jersey (Princeton College) (1868–1888)....1811—1894.
MacCracken (mȧ-krăk′ĕn), Henry Mitchell. American educationist....1840—1918.
McCrea (mȧ-krā′), Jane. American woman killed by Indians....1753—1777.
McCrie (mȧ-krē′), Thomas. Scottish divine and theological historian....1772—1835.
McCulloch (mȧ-kŭl′ŭk), John Ramsay. Scottish political economist....1789—1864.
McCullough (mȧ-kŭl′ŭk), John Edward. Irish-American tragedian....1837—1885.
MacCunn (mȧ-kŭn′), Hamish. Scottish composer of music....1868—1916.
Macdonald (măk-dŏn′ăld), Claude Maxwell, Sir. British diplomat....1852—1915.
Macdonald (*F. pron.* mȧk′dō′nȧl′), Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre, Duke of Tarante. Marshal of France....1765—1840.
Macdonald, Flora, born Macdonald. Scottish heroine....1722—1790.
Macdonald, George. Scottish author....1824—1905.
Macdonald (măk-dŏn′ăld), John Alexander, Sir. Canadian statesman....1815—1891.

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Macdonald, John Hay Athole, Sir. Scottish lawyer, inventor, military writer. 1836—1919.
McDonald (măk-dŏn′ăld), Joseph Ewing. American lawyer and senator ..... 1819—1891.
MacDonough (măk-dŏn′ō), Thomas. American commodore ..... 1783—1825.
McDougall (măk-dōō′găl), Alexander. American general ..... 1731—1786.
MacDowell (măk-dou′ĕl), Edward Alexander. Am. pianist and composer .. 1861—1908.
McDowell (măk-dou′ĕl), Irvin. American general ..... 1818—1885.
McDuffie (măk-dŭf′ĭ), George. American senator. Gov. of S. Carolina .... 1788?—1851.
Macedo, de (dē mä-sā′dōō), José Agostinho. Portuguese poet ..... 1761—1831.
Macedonicus (măs′ē-dŏn′ĭ-kŭs). See Paulus, Lucius Æmilius.
M'Fall (măk-fôl′), Frances Elizabeth, born Clarke. *Sarah Grand.* English novelist ..... 1862 ——.
Macfarlane (măk-fär′lăn), Alexander. Scottish mathematician in America .. 1851—1913.
Macfarren (măk-făr′ĕn), George Alexander, Sir. English composer ..... 1813—1887.
MacGahan (mă-găn′), Januarius Aloysius. American journalist ..... 1844—1878.
McGee (mă-gē′), Thomas D'Arcy. Irish-American journalist ..... 1825—1868.
McGee, W J American ethnologist ..... 1853—1912.
MacGillivray (mă-gĭl′ĭ-vrĭ; -vĕr-ĭ), William. Scot. ornithologist and author. 1796—1852.
McGlynn (mă-glĭn′), Edward. Am. R. C. clergyman and labor agitator ..... 1837—1900.
M'Gregor (mă-grĕg′ĕr), Gregor. Scottish labor leader and politician in Australia ..... 1848—1919.
MacGregor (măk-grĕg′ĕr), *or* **Campbell** (kăm′bĕl), Robert. See Rob Roy.
Machiavelli (mä′kyä-vĕl′lē), Niccolò di Bernardo. Florentine statesman and political writer. [*Il Principe.*] ..... 1469—1527.
MacIlvaine (măk′ĭl-vān′), Charles Pettit. Am. Prot. Episcopal bishop ..... 1799—1873
Macip (mä-thēp′), Vicente Juan. See Juanes, de, Juan.
Mackay (mă-kī′), Charles. Scottish poet ..... 1814—1889.
MacKaye (mă-kī′), James Steele. American playwright. [*Hazel Kirke.*] .. 1842—1894.
MacKaye, Percy. *Son of James Steele.* Am. playwright ..... 1875 ——.
McKean (mă-kēn′), Thomas. American patriot and jurist ..... 1734—1817.
McKendrick (mă-kĕn′drĭk), John Gray. Scottish physician ..... 1841 ——.
McKenna (mă-kĕn′ă), Joseph. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1898—). 1843 ——.
Mackensen, von (fŏn mäk′ĕn-zĕn), A. L. F. August. German general ..... 1849 ——.
Mackenzie (mă-kĕn′zĭ), Alexander, Sir. Scottish explorer in N. America .. 1755?—1820.
Mackenzie, Alexander Campbell, Sir. Scottish composer of music ..... 1847 ——.
Mackenzie, Alexander Slidell. American naval officer and author ..... 1803—1848.
Mackenzie, Henry. *Addison of the North.* Scottish author ..... 1745—1831.
Mackenzie, Morell, Sir. English physician ..... 1837—1892.
Mackenzie, Robert Shelton. British and American journalist ..... 1809—1880.
Mackenzie, William Lyon. Leader of Canadian insurgents ..... 1795—1861.
McKim (mă-kĭm′), Charles Follen. American architect ..... 1847—1909.
McKinley (mă-kĭn′lĭ), William. 25th pres. of the U. S. (1897–1901) ..... 1843—1901.
Mackintosh (măk′ĭn-tŏsh), James, Sir. British statesman and historian ..... 1765—1832.
MacLane (măk-lān′), Louis. American statesman ..... 1786—1857.
Maclaren (mă-klăr′ĕn), Ian. Pseudonym of John Watson.
Maclaurin (măk-lô′rĭn), Colin. Scottish mathematician ..... 1698—1746
MacLean (măk-lān′), John. American jurist and statesman ..... 1785—1861.
Macleod (măk-loud′), Fiona. Pseudonym of William Sharp.
Macleod, Norman. Scottish clergyman and author ..... 1812—1872.
Maclise (măk-lēs′), Daniel. Irish historical painter ..... 1806—1870.
Maclure (mă-klōōr′), William. Scottish geologist in America ..... 1763—1840.
MacMahon, de (dē măk′mä′ôN′), Marie Edme Patrice Maurice, Count. Duke of Magenta. Marshal, and president of France (1873–79) ..... 1808—1893.
McMaster (măk-măs′tĕr), John Bach. American historian ..... 1852 ——.
MacMonnies (măk-mŭn′ĭz), Frederick William. American sculptor ..... 1863 ——.
MacNab (măk-năb′), Allan Napier, Sir. Canadian statesman ..... 1798—1862.
MacNeil (măk-nēl′), Hermon Atkins. American sculptor ..... 1866 ——.
Macneill (măk-nēl′), Hector. Scottish poet ..... 1746—1818.
Macomb (mă-kōōm′; mă-kōm′), Alexander. American general ..... 1782—1841.
Macon (mā′kŭn), Nathaniel. American statesman ..... 1757—1837.
McPherson (măk-fûr′sŭn), Edward. American journalist and politician ..... 1830—1895.
Macpherson (măk-fûr′sŭn), James. Scottish author. [*Poems of Ossian.*] .. 1736—1796.
McPherson, James Birdseye. American general ..... 1828—1864.
Macready (măk-rē′dĭ), William Charles. English tragedian ..... 1793—1873.
MacVeagh (măk-vā′), Franklin. *Bro. of Wayne.* American merchant and sec. of treas ..... 1837 ——.
MacVeagh, Wayne. American lawyer and diplomatist ..... 1833—1917.
Madden (măd′ĕn), Frederick, Sir. English antiquary ..... 1801—1873.
Mademoiselle (măd′mwă′zĕl′; *colloq.* măm′zĕl′). See Montpensier, de, Duchess.
Madison (măd′ĭ-sŭn), James. Fourth president of the U. S. (1809–17) ..... 1751—1836.
Mädler, von (fŏn mĕd′lĕr), Johann Heinrich. German astronomer ..... 1794—1874.
Madog (măd′ŏg; mă′dŏg) *or* **Madoc** (măd′ŏk; mă′dŏk). Legendary Welsh prince, said to have discovered America about 1170.
Madoz (mä-dōth′), Pascual. Spanish politician and author ..... 1806—1870.
Madvig (măth′vĭg), Johan Nikolai. Danish statesman and philologist ..... 1804—1886.
Mæcenas (mē-sē′năs), Caius Cilnius. Roman statesman and patron of letters. Friend of Horace, Vergil, Propertius, etc ..... B. C. bet. 73 & 63—B. C. 8.
Maerlant, van (văn mär′lănt), Jacob. Flemish poet ..... 1235?— bet. 1291 & 1300.
Maeterlinck (*Du.* mä′tĕr-lĭŋk; *F.* mă′tĕr′lăN′), Maurice. Belgian writer ... 1862 ——.
Maffei, di (dē mäf-fā′ē), Francesco Scipione, Marquis. Italian author ..... 1675—1755.
Maffitt (măf′ĭt), John Newland. American revivalist ..... 1795—1850.
Magalhães, de (dā mä′gäl-yīNsh′), Domingo José Gonçalves. Viscount of Araguaya. Brazilian poet, philosopher, and statesman ..... 1811—1882.
Magellan (mă-jĕl′ăn), Fernando. (*Port.* **Magalhães**, mä′gäl-yīNsh′.) Portuguese navigator. [*Straits of Magellan.*] ..... 1480?—1521.
Magendie (mă′zhăN′dē′), François. French physiologist ..... 1783—1855.
Maggi (măd′jē), Carlo Maria. Italian poet ..... 1630—1699.
Magini (mä-jē′nē), Giovanni Paolo. Italian violin maker ..... fl. 1600.
Maginn (mă-gĭn′), William. *Morgan Odoherty.* Irish author ..... 1793—1842.
Magliabecchi (mä′lyä-bĕk′kē), Antonio. Ital. bibliographer and scholar ... 1633—1714.
Magnan (măn′yăN′), Bernard Pierre. Marshal of France ..... 1791—1865.
Magnus (mäg′nŏŏs), Heinrich Gustav. German chemist ..... 1802—1870.
Magnus (măg′nŭs), Philip, Sir. English educator ..... 1842 ——.
Magnússon (mäg′nōōs-sŏn), *or* **Magnusen** (-nōō-sĕn), Finnur. Icelandic archæologist ..... 1781—1847.
Magoon (mă-gōōn′), Charles E. Am. lawyer and administrator. [*Cuba, 1906–09.*] ..... 1861—1920.
Magruder (mă-grōō′dĕr), John Bankhead. Confederate general ..... 1810—1871.
Maguire (mă-gwīr′), John Francis. Irish journalist and politician ..... 1815—1872.
Magyar (mŏd′yŏr), László. Hungarian traveler in Africa ..... 1817—1864.
Mahaffy (mă-hăf′ĭ), John Pentland, Sir. British divine and author ..... 1839—1919.
Mahan (mă-hăn′), Alfred Thayer. Am. naval officer and naval historian ... 1840—1914.
Mahmud *or* **Mahmoud** (mä-mōōd′). Sultan of Ghazni. Mohammedan conqueror in India ..... 971?—1029?
Mahmud, *or* **Mahmoud, I.** Sultan of Turkey (1730–54) ..... 1696?—1754.
Mahmud, *or* **Mahmoud, II.** Sultan of Turkey (1808–39) ..... 1785—1839.
Mahn (män), Karl August Friedrich. German philologist ..... 1802—1887.
Mahomet (mă-hŏm′ĕt). See Mohammed.
Mahon (mă-hōōn′; mă-hōn′), Viscount. See Stanhope, Philip Henry.
Mahony (mä′ō-nĭ; mä′nĭ), Francis Sylvester. *Father Prout.* Irish journalist, poet, and humorist ..... 1804—1866.
Mai (mä′ē, *almost* mī), Angelo, Cardinal. It. librarian, antiquary, and scholar. 1782—1854.
Mailáth (moi′lät), János, Count. Hungarian historian and poet ..... 1786—1855.
Maimonides (mī-mŏn′ĭ-dēz), *or* **Moses ben Maimun** (mī′mōōn). *Ramban.* Spanish Jewish rabbi, philosopher, and writer ..... 1135—1204.
Maine (mān), Henry James Sumner, Sir. English jurist and historian ..... 1822—1888.
Maine de Biran (mâN′ dē bē′răN′), Marie François Pierre Gonthier. French metaphysician ..... 1766—1824.
Maintenon, de (dē măN′t′-nôN′), Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise. Consort of Louis XIV ..... 1635—1719.

Born. Died.

Maisonneuve (mā′zô′nûv′), Jules Germain François. French surgeon ..... 1809—1894.
Maistre, de (dē mâ′tr′), Joseph Marie, Count. French-Sardinian statesman, philosopher, and writer ..... 1754—1821.
Maistre, de, Xavier, Count. *Brother of J. M.* French essayist and novelist. 1763—1852.
Maitland (măt′lănd), Frederic William. Eng. lawyer. [*Hist. Eng. Law.*] .. 1850—1906.
Maitland, Richard, Sir. Lord Lethington. Scot. poet, lawyer, and antiquary. 1496—1586.
Maittaire (mĕ′târ′), Michel. French philologist and bibliographer ..... 1668—1747.
Majorano (mä′yō-rä′nō), Gaetano. See Caffarelli.
Makarov (mă-kä′rŏf), Stepan Osipovich. Russian vice-admiral ..... 1848—1904.
Makart (mä′kärt), Hans. Austrian painter ..... 1840—1884.
Malabari (măl′ă-bä′rĭ), Behramji Merwanji. Hindu poet and social reformer. 1854—1912.
Malcolm (măl′kŭm) **III.** *Canmore.* King of Scotland (1057–93) ..... ? —1093.
Malcolm, John, Sir. British general, administrator, and historian ..... 1769—1833.
Malcom (măl′kŭm), Howard. American Baptist divine and author ..... 1799—1879.
Malebranche, de (dē măl′brăNsh′), Nicolas. French philosopher ..... 1638—1715.
Malesherbes, de (dē măl′zĕrb′), Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon. French statesman. Guillotined ..... 1721—1794.
Malet (măl′ĕt), Lucas. Pseudonym of Mary St. Leger Harrison.
Malherbe, de (dē măl′ĕrb′), François. French poet and critic ..... 1555—1628.
Malibran (mă′lē′brăN′; *Anglicized,* măl′ĭ-brăn), Maria Felicita, born García. *Wife of Charles Auguste de Bériot.* French operatic mezzo-soprano ..... 1808—1836.
Mallarmé (mă′lăr′mā′), Stéphane. French symbolistic poet ..... 1842—1898.
Mallet (măl′ĕt), *or* **Malloch** (măl′ŭK), David. Scottish poet ..... 1705?—1765.
Mallock (măl′ŭk), William Hurrell. Eng. theological and sociological writer. 1849 ——.
Malmesbury (mämz′bĕr-ĭ), James Howard Harris, third Earl of. English statesman ..... 1807—1889.
Malmesbury, William of. English historian ..... 1095?—1143?
Malone (mă-lōn′), Edmund. Irish Shakespearean scholar ..... 1741—1812.
Malory (măl′ō-rĭ), Thomas, Sir. [*Morte d'Arthur.*] Born prob. in England .. fl. 1470.
Malpighi (mäl-pē′gē), Marcello. Italian anatomist ..... 1628—1694.
Malte-Brun (măl′tē-brōōn′; *F. pron.* mălt′-brŭN′), Conrad. Properly *Malthe Bruun.* Danish geographer ..... 1775—1826.
Malthus (măl′thŭs), Thomas Robert. English political economist ..... 1766—1834.
Malus (mă′lüs′), Étienne Louis. French engineer and physicist ..... 1775—1812.
Mamiani della Rovere (mä-myä′nē dĕl′lä rō′vā-rä), Terenzio, Count. Italian poet, philosopher, and statesman ..... 1799—1885.
Manchester (măn′chĕs-tĕr), Edward Montagu, Earl of. Eng. statesman .... 1602—1671.
Mancini (män-chē′nē), Hortensia. Duchess of Mazarin. Italian beauty ..... 1646—1699.
Mancini, Pasquale Stanislao. Italian statesman and jurist ..... 1817—1888.
Mandeville (măn′dē-vĭl), John, Sir. Reputed author of "Travels" ..... 1300?—1372?
Manes (mā′nēz), *or* **Mani** (mā′nē), *or* **Manichæus** (măn′ĭ-kē′ŭs). Founder of the sect of Manichæans ..... 216?— 276?
Manet (mă′nĕ′), Édouard. French impressionist painter ..... 1832—1883.
Manetho (măn′ē-thō). Egyptian historian ..... fl. B. C. 250?
Manfred (măn′frĕd). (*Ital.* **Manfredi**, män-frā′dē.) Prince of Tarentum, and king of the Two Sicilies (1258–66) ..... 1232—1266.
Manfredi (män-frā′dē), Eustachio. Italian geometer and astronomer ..... 1674—1734.
Manin (mä-nēn′), Daniele. Italian patriot and statesman ..... 1804—1857.
Manley, *or* **Manly** (măn′lĭ), John. American naval commander ..... 1733—1793.
Manley (măn′lĭ), Mary de la Rivière. English authoress ..... 1663—1724.
Mann (măn), Horace. American educationist ..... 1796—1859.
Manning (măn′ĭng), Daniel. Am. journ., banker, and sec. of treas. (1885–87). 1831—1887.
Manning, Henry Edward. English cardinal and author ..... 1808—1892.
Manoel (mă-nwăl′). See Emanuel.
Manoel de Nescimento (dē nĕs′ē-mĕN′tōō), Francisco. *Filinto Elysio.* Portuguese poet ..... 1734—1819.
Mansart, *or* **Mansard** (măN′săr′), François. Fr. arch. [*Mansard roof.*] ... 1598—1666.
Mansart, *or* **Mansard**, Jules Hardouin. *Nephew of F.* Fr. architect ..... 1645—1708.
Mansfeld, von (fŏn mäns′fĕlt), Peter Ernst, Count. German general ..... 1580—1626.
Mansfield (mănz′fēld), Richard. English actor in America ..... 1857—1907.
Mansfield, William Murray, Earl of. Lord chief justice of England ..... 1705—1793.
Mansur, Al. See Al-Mansur.
Mantegazza (män′tā-găt′sä), Paolo. Italian anthropologist ..... 1831—1910.
Mantegna (män-tān′yä), Andrea. Italian painter and line engraver ..... 1431—1506.
Mantell (măn′tĕl), Gideon Algernon. English geologist and writer ..... 1790—1852.
Mantell, Robert Bruce. Scottish actor in America ..... 1854 ——.
Manteuffel, von (fŏn män′toi-fĕl), Edwin Hans Karl, Baron. Fr. field marshal. 1809—1885.
Manuel I. *Comne′nus.* Byzantine emperor (1143–80) ..... 1120—1180.
Manuel II. *Palæol′ogus.* Byzantine emperor (1391–1425) ..... 1348—1425.
Manuel II. *Second son of Carlos I.* King of Portugal (1908–10) ..... 1889 ——.
Manuel (mă′nü-ĕl′), Eugène. French poet and miscellaneous writer ..... 1823—1901.
Manuel, Jacques Antoine. French politician and orator ..... 1775—1827.
Manutius (mă-nū′shĭ-ŭs), Aldus. (*Ital.* **Manuzio**, mä-nōōt′syō.) *The Elder.* Italian printer. Inventor of the type called *Italic* ..... 1450—1515.
Manzoni (män-dzō′nē), Alessandro. Italian novelist and poet ..... 1785—1873.
Map (măp), *or* **Mapes** (māps; mā′pēz), Walter. Welsh author ..... 1140?—1209?
Maquet (mă′kĕ′), Auguste. Fr. novelist. Lit. partner of Alex. Dumas, *Père*. 1813—1888.
Mar (mär), John Erskine, 11th Earl of. *Bobbing John.* Scot. Jacobite ..... 1675—1732.
Marat (mă′ră′), Jean Paul. French revolutionist. Killed by Charlotte Corday. 1744—1793.
Maratti (mä-rät′tē), *or* **Maratta** (-tä), Carlo. Italian painter ..... 1625—1713.
Marbeau (măr′bō′), Jean Baptiste Firmin. French philanthropist ..... 1798—1875.
Marceau (măr′sō′), François Séverin des Graviers. French general ..... 1769—1796.
Marcel (măr′sĕl′), Jean Joseph. French Orientalist ..... 1776—1854.
Marcello (mär-chĕl′lō), Benedetto. Italian musical composer ..... 1686—1739.
Marcel′lus, Marcus Claudius. Rom. consul and conq. of Syracuse ..... B. C. 268?— 208.
March (märch), Francis Andrew. American philologist ..... 1825—1911.
Marchand (măr′shăN′), Étienne. French navigator ..... 1755—1793.
Marchand, Felix Gabriel. Canadian author and statesman ..... 1832—1900.
Marchand, Jean Baptiste. French soldier and explorer. [*Fashoda.*] ..... 1863 ——.
Marchesi (mär-kā′zē), Pompeo. Italian sculptor ..... 1789—1858.
Marchetti (mär-kĕt′tē), Filippo. Italian composer ..... 1835—1902.
Marconi (mär-kō′nē), Guglielmo. Ital. electrician. [*Wireless telegraphy.*] .. 1874 ——.
Marco Polo (mär′kō pō′lō). See Polo, Marco.
Marcou (măr′kōō′), Jules. French-American geologist ..... 1824—1898.
Marcus Aurelius (mär′kŭs ô-rē′lĭ-ŭs). See Antoninus.
Marcy (mär′sĭ), William Learned. Am. statesman, and sec. of state (1853–57). 1786—1857.
Maréchal (mă′rā′shăl′), Charles Laurent. French painter ..... 1801—1887.
Marenco (mä-rĕŋ′kō), Leopoldo, Count. Italian writer ..... 1831—1918.
Maret (mă′rĕ′), Hugues Bernard, Duke of Bassano. French statesman ..... 1763—1839.
Marey (mă′rĕ′) Étienne Jules. French physiologist ..... 1830—1904.
Margaret (mär′gă-rĕt) of Anjou. Queen of Henry VI. of England ..... 1430—1482.
Margaret of Austria. Regent of the Netherlands (1507–30) ..... 1480—1530.
Margaret of Denmark. *The Semiramis of the North.* Queen of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden (1387–1412) ..... 1353—1412.
Margaret of Navarre. *Margaret of Angoulême*, or *of Valois*, or *of Alençon*. Queen of Navarre (1544–49) and poet ..... 1492—1549.
Margaret of Parma. Regent of the Netherlands (1559–67) ..... 1522—1586.
Margaret of Scotland. Queen and patron saint of Scotland ..... ? —1093.
Margaret of Valois. Queen of France ..... 1553—1615.
Marggraf (märg′gräf), Andreas Sigismund. German chemist ..... 1709—1782.
Margueritte (măr′gē-rĕt′), Paul. French novelist ..... 1860—1918.
Margueritte, Victor. *Brother of Paul.* French novelist ..... 1866 ——.
Marheineke (mär-hī′nĕ-kē), Philipp Konrad. German theologian ..... 1780—1846.
Maria Christina (mä-rē′ä krĭs-tē′nä). (Sp. **Cristina**.) Queen dowager of Spain. 1806—1878.
Maria Christina. (Sp. **Cristina**.) Queen regent of Spain (1886–1902) ..... 1858 ——.
Maria II. da Gloria (dä glō′rē-ä). Queen of Portugal (1826–28; 1834–53) .... 1819—1853.
Maria Theresa (mă-rī′ă tĕ-rē′să). (*Ger.* **Maria Theresia**, mä-rē′ä tā-rā′zē-ä). Wife of the emperor Francis I., and queen of Hungary and Bohemia ..... 1717—1780.
Mariana (mä′rē-ä′nä), Juan de. Spanish historian and scholar ..... 1536—1623.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Born. Died.

Marie Amélie de Bourbon (må/rē′ å/mä/lē′ dē bōōr′bôN′). Wife of Louis Philippe ....1782—1866.
Marie Antoinette (må/rē′ äN/twä/nět′), Josèphe Jeanne de Lorraine. Daughter of Maria Theresa, and wife of Louis XVI. of France. Executed....1755—1793.
Marie de Médicis (må/rē′ dē mā/dē/sēs′). 2d wife of Henry IV. of France..1573—1642.
Marie Louise (må/rē′ lōō-ēz′). Second wife of Napoleon I....1791—1847.
Mariette (må/rē/ět′), Auguste Édouard. French Egyptologist....1821—1881.
Marini (mä-rē′nē), *or* **Marino** (-nō), Giambattista. Italian poet....1569—1625.
Marinoni (mä/rē-nō′nē), Giovanni Giacomo. Italian mathematician....1676—1755.
Mario (mä′rē-ō), Giuseppe. Marquis of Candia. Italian operatic tenor....1810—1883.
Marion (măr′ĭ-ŭn), Francis. American Revolutionary general....1732—1795.
Mariotte (må/rē-ŏt′), Edme. French physicist. [*Mariotte's law.*]....1620?-1684.
Marius (mā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), Caius. Roman general and consul....B. C. 157?- 86.
Marivaux, de (dē må/rē′vō′), Pierre Carlet de Chamblain. French author.1688—1763.
Markham (mär′kăm), Clements Robert, Sir. English geographer....1830—1916.
Markham, Edwin. American poet. [*The Man with the Hoe.*]....1852 ——.
Markovich (mär′kō-vĭch), Marya Aleksandrovna. Pseudonym *Marko-Vóvchok.* Russian novelist....1830—1907.
Marlborough (märl′bō-rŭ; môl′brŭ), John Churchill, Duke of. English general.1650—1722.
Marlborough, Sarah Jennings, Duchess of. Favorite of Queen Anne....1660—1744.
Marlitt (mär′lĭt), E. Pseudonym of Eugénie John.
Marlowe (mär′lō), Christopher (Kit). English dramatist....1564—1593.
Marlowe, Julia. Real name *Sarah Frances Frost.* English actress in America.1866 ——.
Marmier (mår/myā′), Xavier. French author....1809—1892.
Marmont, de (dē mår/môN′), Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse. Duke of Ragusa. Marshal of France....1774—1852.
Marmontel (mår/môN/těl′), Jean François. Fr. dramatist, novelist, and critic.1723—1799.
Marnix, van (vän mär′nĭks), Philip. See Sainte-Aldegonde, de.
Marochetti (mä/rō-kět′tē), Carlo, Baron. Sardinian sculptor....1805—1868.
Marot (må/rō′), Clément. French poet....1495—1544.
Marquand (mär-kwänd′), Henry Gordon. Am. capitalist and art connoisseur.1819—1902.
Marquette (mår/kět′), Jacques. French explorer of the Mississippi....1637—1675.
Marracci (mär-rät′chē), Lodovico. Ital. Orientalist. Ed. of the Koran....1612—1700.
Marrast (må/råst′), Armand. French politician and journalist....1801—1852.
Marryat (măr′ĭ-ăt), Florence. *Daughter of following. Mrs. Ross-Church. Mrs. Lean.* English novelist and dramatist....1838—1899.
Marryat, Frederick. English naval officer and novelist....1792—1848.
Marsden (märz′dĕn), William. British Orientalist....1754—1836.
Marsh (märsh), George Perkins. American philologist and diplomatist....1801—1882.
Marsh, James. American theologian and scholar....1794—1842.
Marsh, Othniel Charles. American paleontologist....1831—1899.
Marshall (mär′shăl), Alfred. English political economist....1842 ——.
Marshall, Humphrey. American politician....1812—1872.
Marshall, John. American jurist and statesman. Chief justice U. S. Supreme Court (1801-35)....1755—1835.
Marshall, William Calder. Scottish sculptor....1813—1894.
Marshman (märsh′măn), Joshua. Eng. missionary and Chinese scholar....1768—1837.
Marsigli (mär-sēl′yē), Luigi Ferdinando, Count. Italian naturalist....1658—1730.
Marston (mär′stŭn), John. English dramatist and poet....1575?-1634.
Marston, John Westland. English poet and dramatist....1819—1890.
Marston, Philip Bourke. English poet, novelist, and essayist....1850—1887.
Martel de Janville, de (dē mår/těl′ dē zhäN/vēl′), Sibylle G. M. A., born de Riquetti de Mirabeau, Countess. *Gyp.* French novelist....1850 ——.
Martens, de (dē mär′tĕnz), Frederick. In Russ., *Fedor Fedorovich Martens.* Russian jurist. [*International Law.*]....1845—1909.
Martial (mär′shĭ-ăl). *Mar′cus Vale′rius Martia′lis.* Lat. epigrammatist... 40?- 102?
Martignac, de (dē mår/tēn/yåk′), Jean Baptiste Silvère Gaye, Viscount. French statesman....1776—1832.
Martin (mår/tăN′), Bon Louis Henri. French historian....1810—1883.
Martin, François Xavier. French jurist and historian in America....1764?-1846.
Martin (mär′tĭn), Homer D. American landscape painter....1836—1897.
Martin, John. English historical and landscape painter....1789—1854.
Martin, Luther. American lawyer and political leader....1748—1826.
Martin, Theodore, Lady. See Faucit, Helena Saville.
Martin, Theodore, Sir. English poet, translator, and essayist....1816—1909.
Martineau (mär′tĭ-nō), Harriet. *Sister of James.* Eng. miscellaneous writer.1802—1876.
Martineau, James. Unitarian divine and metaphysician....1805—1900.
Martinelli (mär/tē-něl′lē), Sebastiano, Cardinal. Italian prelate....1848—1918.
Martinez Campos (mär-tē′nāth käm′pōs), Arsenio. Sp. gen. and statesman..1834—1900.
Martinez de la Rosa (dā lä rō′sä), Francisco. Spanish statesman and poet...1789—1862.
Martini (mär-tē′nē), Giambattista. *Padre Martini.* Ital. mus. composer...1706—1784.
Martini (real name *Schwarzendorf*), Johann Paul Egidus. *Il Tedesco.* German musical composer....1741—1816.
Martini, Simone. Sometimes called Simone Memmi. Italian painter....1283?-1344.
Martini (real name *Martin y Solar*), Vicente. Spanish musical composer....1754—1810.
Martius, von (fŏn mär′tsē-ōōs), Karl Friedrich Philipp. Ger. botanist....1794—1868.
Marvel, Ik (ĭk mär′vĕl). Pseudonym of Donald Grant Mitchell.
Marvell (mär′vĕl), Andrew. *The British Aristides.* Eng. poet and misc. writer.1621—1678.
Marvin (mär′vĭn), Charles Frederick. American meteorologist....1858 ——.
Marx (märks), Karl. German socialist, and journalist in England....1818—1883.
Mary (mā′rĭ; 115). Queen of England. *Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes.* Consort of George V....1867 ——.
Mary I. *Bloody Queen Mary.* Queen of England (1553-58)....1516—1558.
Mary II. Joint sovereign of Great Britain with her husband William III...1662—1694.
Mary Stuart (stū′ărt). Queen of Scots (1542-67). Beheaded....1542—1587.
Masaccio (mä-zät′chō). Real name *Tommaso Guidi.* Italian painter....1401—1428.
Masaniello (mä/zä-nyĕl′lō). In full *Tommaso Aniello.* Neapolitan insurgent.1623—1647.
Mascagni (mäs-kän′yē), Paolo. Italian anatomist....1752—1815.
Mascagni, Pietro. Italian composer. [*Cavalleria Rusticana.*]....1863 ——.
Mascaron, de (dē mås/kå/rôN′), Jules. French preacher and author....1634—1703.
Mascart (mås/kår′), Éleuthère Élie Nicolas. French physicist....1837—1908.
Masham (măsh′ăm), Abigail, born Hill. Favorite of Queen Anne of England.1686—1734.
Masinissa *or* **Massinissa** (măs′ĭ-nĭs′ȧ). King of Numidia....B. C. 238— 149.
Maskelyne (măs′kē-lĭn), Nevil. Eng. astron. [*Nautical Almanac.*]....1732—1811.
Masolino da Panicale (mä/zō-lē′nō dä pä/nē-kä′lä). *Tommaso di Cristofano di Fini.* Italian painter....1383?-ab. 1447.
Mason (mā′s′n), Francis. American missionary to Burma....1799—1874.
Mason, George. American revolutionary leader....1725—1792.
Mason, James Murray. American lawyer and Confederate agent....1798—1871.
Mason, Jeremiah. American lawyer and legislator....1768—1848.
Mason, John. Founder of New Hampshire....1586—1635.
Mason, John, Captain. American soldier. Conqueror of the Pequots....1600—1672.
Mason, John Mitchell. American divine and orator....1770—1829.
Mason, John Young. American statesman. Secretary of navy....1799—1859.
Mason, Lowell. American musical composer....1792—1872.
Maspero (mås/pē-rō′), Gaston Camille Charles, Sir. French Egyptologist...1846—1916.
Massasoit (măs′ȧ-soit). *Father of King Philip.* Wampanoag sachem....1580?-1661.
Masséna (må/sā/nä′), André, Prince d'Essling. Marshal of Napoleon I....1758—1817.
Massenet (må/s′-nā′), Jules Émile Frédéric. French musician....1842—1912.
Massey (măs′ĭ), Gerald. English poet....1828—1907.
Massillon (må/sē/yôN′; măs′ĭ-lŏn), Jean Baptiste. French pulpit orator....1663—1742.
Massinger (măs′ĭn-jēr), Philip. English dramatist....1583—1640.
Masson (må/sôN′), Antoine. French engraver....1636—1700.
Masson (măs′ŭn), David. Scottish critic and scholar....1822—1907.
Masson (må/sôN′), Frédéric. French historian. [*Napoleon.*]....1847 ——.
Massys (mäs′sīs′), *or* **Matsys**, *or* **Metsys**, Quentin. Flemish painter....1466—1530?
Masudi (må-sōō′dē), Abul-Hasan Ali. Arab historian and geographer.... 890?- 956.
Matejko (mä-tā′kō), Jan Alojzy. Polish historical and portrait painter....1838—1893.
Mather (măth′ēr), Cotton. American theologian and writer....1663—1728.

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Mather, Increase. *Father of Cotton.* American divine. President of Harvard College....1639—1723.
Matheson (măth′ē-sŭn), George. Scottish clergyman and author....1842—1906.
Mathew (măth′ū), Theobald. *Father Mathew.* "The apostle of temperance." Irish priest....1790—1856.
Mathews (măth′ūz), Albert Prescott. American physiological chemist....1871 ——.
Mathews, Charles. English comedian....1776—1835.
Mathews, Charles James. English actor....1803—1878.
Mathews, Shailer. American theologian and educator....1863 ——.
Mathews, William. American journalist, essayist, and misc. writer....1818—1909.
Mathieu (må/tyû′), François Désiré. French cardinal and author....1839—1908.
Matsukata (mät/sōō-kä′tä). Marquis Matsukata Masayoshi Japanese statesman and financier. [*Gold Standard.*]....1835 ——.
Matsys (mät′sīs′), *or* **Metsys** (mĕt′sīs′), Quentin. See Massys.
Matteis, de (dā mät-tä′ēs), *or* **Mattei** (-tā′ē), Paolo. *Paoluccio.* Ital. painter..1662—1723?
Matter (må/târ′), Jacques. French philosopher and historian....1791—1864.
Matteucci (mät-tā/ōōt-chē), Carlo. Ital. author. [*Electro-physiology.*]....1811—1868.
Matthew Paris (măth′ū), *or* **Matthew of Paris.** English historian.... ? —1259.
Matthews (măth′ūz), (James) Brander. American educator and author....1852 ——.
Matthews, Stanley. Am. senator. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court....1824—1889.
Matthias (mȧ-thī′ăs; *G.* mä-tē′äs). Holy Roman emperor (1612-19)....1557—1619.
Maturin (măt′ū-rĭn), Charles Robert. Irish preacher and novelist....1782—1824.
Mätzner (mĕts′nēr), Eduard Adolf Ferdinand. Ger. philol. and gram....1805—1892.
Mau (mou), August. German archæologist. [*Pompeii.*]....1840—1909.
Maudsley (mŏdz′lĭ), Henry. English physiologist....1835—1918.
Mauduit (mō′dwē′), Israel. English political writer....1708—1787.
Maunder (môn′dēr), Samuel. English compiler....1785—1849.
Maupassant, de (dē mō′på/säN′), (Henri René Albert) Guy. French novelist and writer of short stories....1850—1893.
Maupertuis, de (dē mō′pĕr′twē′), Pierre Louis Moreau. French astron....1698—1759.
Maurepas, de (dē mōr′pä′), Jean Fréd. Phélippeaux, Count. Fr. statesman.1701—1781.
Maurer, von (fŏn mou′rēr), Georg Ludwig. German jurist....1790—1872.
Maurice (mŏ′rĭs). (*Ger.* **Moritz**, mō′rĭts.) Elector of Saxony. German general....1521—1553.
Maurice of Nassau. Prince of Orange. Dutch general and statesman....1567—1625.
Maurice of Nassau. Joan Mauritz, Count of Nassau-Siegen. Dutch general. Governor-general in Brazil....1604—1679.
Maurice (mō′rēs′), Antoine. French theologian and Orientalist....1677—1756.
Maurice (mŏ′rĭs; mō-rēs′), Frederick Denison. Eng. divine and author....1805—1872.
Mauricius (mō-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs), Flavius Tiberius. Byzantine emperor (582-603)... 539?- 603.
Maurokordatos (måv′rō-kôr-thä′tŏs), Aleksandros. Greek statesman....1791—1865.
Maury (mō′rē′), Jean Siffrein. French cardinal and orator....1746—1817.
Maury, Louis Ferdinand Alfred. French archæologist....1817—1892.
Maury (mô′rĭ), Matthew Fontaine. American hydrographer....1806—1873.
Mauser, von (fŏn mou′zēr), Paul. German inventor. [*Magazine rifle.*]....1838—1914.
Max (mäks), Gabriel. German historical painter....1840 ——
Maxim (măk′sĭm), Hiram Stevens, Sir. American inventor in England. [*Maxim gun.*]....1840—1916.
Maxim, Hudson. *Brother of Sir Hiram.* American inventor. [*Explosives.*].1853 ——.
Maximilian (măk′sĭ-mĭl′yŭn; -ĭ-ăn; *G.* mäk′sē-mē′lē-än) **I.** Holy Roman emperor (1493-1519)....1459—1519.
Maximilian II. Holy Roman emperor (1564-76)....1527—1576.
Maximilian. *Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph. Brother of Francis Joseph I.* Archduke of Austria, and emp. of Mexico (1864-67). Executed in Mexico..1832—1867.
Maxwell (măks′wĕl), James Clerk. English physicist....1831—1879.
Maxwell, William Stirling, Sir. See Stirling-Maxwell.
May (mā), Phil. English illustrator and caricaturist....1864—1903.
May, Samuel Joseph. American clergyman and abolitionist....1797—1871.
May, Thomas Erskine, first Baron Farnborough. English historian....1815—1886.
Mayenne, de (dē må/yĕn′). Charles de Lorraine, Duke. French general....1554—1611.
Mayer (mā′ēr), Alfred Marshall. American physicist....1836—1897.
Mayer (mī′ēr), Johann Tobias. German astronomer and mathematician....1723—1762.
Mayer, von (fŏn mī′ēr), Julius Robert. German physicist....1814—1878.
Mayhew (mā′hū), Henry. English journalist and miscellaneous writer....1812—1887.
Mayhew, Jonathan. American clergyman and controversialist....1720—1766.
Mayhew, Thomas. First minister of Marthas Vineyard....1621—1657.
Maynard (mā′nȧrd), Charles Johnson. American naturalist....1845 ——.
Maynwaring (măn′ȧ-rĭng), Arthur. Eng. political and misc. writer....1668—1712.
Mayo (mā′ō), Amory Dwight. American divine and educationist....1823—1907.
Mayo-Smith (mā′ō-smĭth′), Richmond. Am. polit. econ. and educator....1854—1901.
Mazade, de (dē må/zåd′), Louis Charles Jean Robert. French publicist....1820—1893.
Mazarin (*F.* må/zå/răN′; *Eng.* măz′ȧ-rēn′), *It.* **Mazarini** (mäd′zä-rē′nē), Jules *or* Giulio. Cardinal, born in Italy. Prime minister of Louis XIV..1602—1661.
Mazeppa (mȧ-zĕp′ȧ), Ivan Stefanovich. Hetman of the Cossacks....1640—1709.
Mazzini (mät-sē′nē), Giuseppe. Italian patriot and revolutionist....1805—1872.
Mazzolini (mät/sō-lē′nē), Lodovico. Italian painter....ab. 1478—1528.
Mazzoni (mät-sō′nē), Guido. Italian poet and critic....1859 ——.
Mazzuoli (mät-swō′lē), *or* **Mazzola** (mät-sō′lä). See Parmigiano.
Mc. See under Mac.
Mead (mēd), Larkin Goldsmith. American sculptor....1835—1910.
Meade (mēd), George Gordon. American general. [*Gettysburg.*]....1815—1872.
Meagher (mä′hēr; 172), Thomas Francis. Irish rev. and Am. general....1823—1867.
Méchain (mā′shăN′), Pierre François André. French astronomer....1744—1804.
Mechitar, *or* **Mekhitar** (mĕk′ĭ-tär′), Peter Manoug. Armenian reformer...1676—1749.
Mechnikov. See Metchnikoff, Élie.
Medhurst (mĕd′hûrst), Walter Henry. English missionary. Chinese scholar...1796—1857.
Medici, de' (dā mĕd′ē-chē), Alessandro, first duke of Florence. Assassinated..1510?-1537.
Medici, de', Cosmo, *or* Cosimo. *The Elder* Chief of Florentine Rep....1389—1464.
Medici, de', Cosmo, *or* Cosimo, I. *The Great.* First grand duke of Tuscany...1519—1574.
Medici, de', Lorenzo I. *The Magnificent.* Prince of Florence. Poet, scholar, and patron of art and literature....1449—1492.
Médicis, de (dē mā/dē′sēs′). See Catherine de' Medici.
Meding (mā′dĭng), Oskar. *Gregor Samarov.* German novelist....1829—1903.
Meer, van der (vän′ dēr mär′), Jan. *The Elder.* Dutch painter....1628—1691.
Meer, van der, Jan. *The Younger. Son of preceding.* Dutch painter....1656—1705.
Meer, van der, Jan. *Of Delft.* Called *Jan Vermeer.* Dutch painter....1632—1675.
Mehemet Ali (mä′hē-mĕt ä′lē), *or* **Moham′med Ali.** Pasha or viceroy of Egypt....1769—1849.
Mehmed V. (mā′mĕt). See Mohammed V.
Méhul (mā′ül′), Étienne Henri. French composer. [*Joseph.*]....1763—1817.
Meigs (mĕgz), Montgomery Cunningham. American general....1816—1892.
Meigs, Return Jonathan. American soldier and pioneer....1734—1823.
Mei-ji (mā′ē-jē′). Name of the reign of Mutsuhito, emperor of Japan (1867-1912).
Meilhac (mĕ′yåk′), Henri. French dramatist (chiefly in collaboration with Ludovic Halévy)....1831—1897.
Meinhold (mīn′hōlt), Johannes Wilhelm. German divine and writer....1797—1851.
Meissner (mīs′nēr), Alfred. German poet. [*Ziska.*]....1822—1885.
Meissonier (mĕ′sō/nyā′), Jean Louis Ernest. French painter....1815—1891.
Mejía (mä-hē′ä; 189), Tomás. Mexican soldier. Executed....1812?-1867.
Mekhitar. See Mechitar.
Melanchthon (mē-lăŋk′thŭn; -tŭn; *G.* mē-läŋκ′tōn), *less correctly* **Melanthon**, Philipp. German Lutheran reformer....1497—1560.
Melba (mĕl′bȧ), Madame. Real name *Nellie* (born *Mitchell*) *Armstrong.* Operatic soprano, born in Australia....1861? ——.
Melbourne (mĕl′bŭrn), William Lamb, second Viscount. Eng. statesman...1779—1848.
Melchers (mĕl′kērz), Gari. American painter....1860 ——.
Melchthal, von der (fŏn dēr mĕlĸ′täl), Arnold. Legend. Swiss patriot of 14th c.
Meléndez Valdés (mā-lĕn′dāth väl-dās′), Juan. Spanish poet....1754—1817.
Meletius (mē-lē′shĭ-ŭs), Saint. Bishop of Antioch.... ? — 381.

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Melikov (mĕl′yĭ-kôf), Loris. See Loris-Melikov.
Méline (mā′lēn′), Félix Jules. French statesman ... 1838 ——.
Mellin (mĕl-lēn′), Gustaf Henrik. Swedish historical novelist ... 1803—1876.
Melloni (mĕl-lō′nē), Macedonio. Italian physicist ... 1798—1854.
Melo, de (dā mā′lō), Francisco Manoel. Port. author (wrote in Spanish) ... 1611—1666.
Melville (mĕl′vĭl), Andrew. Scottish religious reformer ... 1545—1622.
Melville, George Wallace. Rear admiral and chief engineer in U. S. navy .. 1841—1912.
Melville, Henry Dundas, Viscount. See Dundas, Henry.
Melville, Herman. American traveler and novelist. [*Sea stories.*] ... 1819—1891.
Memling (mĕm′lĭng), *or* **Mem′linc**, Hans. Flemish painter ... 1430—1495.
Memmi (mĕm′mē), Simone. See Martini, Simone.
Memminger (mĕm′ĭn-jẽr), Charles Gustavus. German-American politician. Confederate secretary of the treasury ... 1803—1888.
Ménage (mā′nȧzh′), Gilles. French scholar, critic, and writer ... 1613—1692.
Mencius (mĕn′shĭ-ŭs), *or* **Meng-tse.** Chinese philosopher ... B. C. 372— 289?
Mendaña de Neyra (mĕn-dän′yä dā nĕ′ē-rä), Alvaro. Span. navigator ... 1541—1595.
Mendel (mĕn′dĕl), David. See Neander.
Mendel, Gregor Johann. Austrian botanist. [*Mendel's law.*] ... 1822—1884.
Mendelssohn (mĕn′dĕl-sōn), Moses. German Jewish philosopher ... 1729—1786.
Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (-bär′tôl′dē′), Jakob Ludwig Felix. *Grandson of Moses.* German musical composer ... 1809—1847.
Mendelyeev (mĕn′dyĕ-lyā′yĕf), Dmitri Ivanovich. Russian chemist. [*Periodic law.*] ... 1834—1907.
Mendenhall (mĕn′dĕn-hôl), Thomas Corwin. Am. electrician and physicist . 1841 ——.
Mendès (mäN′dĕs′), Catulle. French poet and novelist ... 1841—1909.
Mendes (mĕn′dĕs), Frederick de Sola. Eng. Jewish clergyman in America ... 1850 ——.
Mendoza, de (dā mĕn-dō′thä ; -sä ; 268), Diego Hurtado. Spanish author and diplomatist ... 1503—1575.
Mendoza, de, Iñigo López. See Santillana, de, Marquis.
Menelik II. (mĕn′ĕ-lĭk). *Negus Negust* (*King of Kings*). King of Shoa and emperor (1889–1913) of Abyssinia ... 1844—1913.
Menéndez de Avilés (mā-nĕn′dāth dā ä′vē-lās′), Pedro. Spanish admiral, and colonizer of Florida ... 1519—1574.
Menéndez y Pelayo (ē pā-lä′yō), Marcelino. Sp. writer and politician ... 1856—1912.
Menger (mĕng′ẽr), Carl. Austrian political economist ... 1840 ——.
Mengs (mĕnks), Anton Raphael. German historical and portrait painter ... 1728—1779.
Meng-tse (mĕng′-tsŭ′). See Mencius.
Menno Simons, *or* **Symons**, *or* **Simonis** (mĕn′ō sī′mŭns ; sĭ-mō′nĭs). Dutch religious reformer ... 1492—1559.
Menpes (mĕm′pĕs), Mortimer. English (Australian born) artist ... 1855? ——.
Menshikov (mĕn′shĕ-kôf), Aleksandr Danilovich, Prince. Russian statesman . 1672—1729.
Menshikov, Aleksandr Sergyeevich, Prince. *Great-grandson of A. D.* Russian general ... 1787—1869.
Menzel (mĕn′tsĕl), Adolf Friedrich Erdmann. Ger. historical painter ... 1815—1905.
Menzel, Karl Adolf. German historian ... 1784—1855.
Menzel, Wolfgang. German historian, novelist, and critic ... 1798—1873.
Mercadante (mĕr′kä-dän′tä), Saverio. Italian composer ... 1797—1870.
Mercator (mẽr-kā′tẽr ; mĕr-kä′tôr), Gerhard. Real name *Gerhard Kremer.* Flemish geographer. [*Mercator's projection.*] ... 1512—1594.
Mercer (mûr′sẽr), Henry Chapman. Am. anthropologist and archæologist .. 1856 ——.
Mercer, Hugh. American Revolutionary general ... 1720?—1777.
Mercié (mĕr′syā′), Jean Marius Antonin. French sculptor ... 1845—1916.
Mercier (mĕr′syā′), Louis Sébastien. French dramatist, novelist, and critic . 1740—1814.
Meredith (mĕr′ē-dĭth), George. English novelist and poet ... 1828—1909.
Meredith, Owen. See Bulwer-Lytton, Edward Robert.
Meredith, William Morris. American lawyer and politician ... 1799—1873.
Merezhkovski (mĕ′rĕsh-kôf′skĭ), Dmitri Sergyeevich. Russian novelist ... 1866 ——.
Mergenthaler (mĕr′gĕn-tä′lẽr), Ottmar. Ger.-Am. inventor. [*Linotype.*] .. 1854—1899.
Merian (mä′rē-än), Maria Sibylla. Swiss artist and naturalist ... 1647—1717.
Mérimée (mā′rē′mā′), Prosper. French novelist and historian ... 1803—1870.
Merivale (mĕr′ĭ-vāl), Charles. English historian. [*Rome.*] ... 1808—1893.
Merle d'Aubigné (mĕrl dō′bēn′yā′), Jean Henri. Swiss historian ... 1794—1872.
Merlin (mûr′lĭn). *Merlin Ambrosius* (Welsh *Myrrdin Emrys*), a legendary enchanter of 5th cent., confused with *Merlin Caledonius* or *Silvester* (*Myrrdin Wyllt*), a bard of 6th cent.
Merlin de Douai (mĕr′läN′ dē dōō′ā′), Philippe Antoine, Count. Fr. jurist . 1754—1838.
Merriam (mĕr′ĭ-ăm), Clinton Hart. American physician and biologist ... 1855 ——.
Merrick (mĕr′ĭk), James. English poet. [*The Chameleon.*] ... 1720—1769.
Merrill (mĕr′ĭl), George Perkins. American geologist ... 1854 ——.
Merriman (mĕr′ĭ-măn), Henry Seton. Real name *Hugh Stowell Scott.* English novelist ... 1862—1903.
Merriman, John Xavier. Cape Colony politician and premier ... 1841 ——.
Merritt (mĕr′ĭt), Anna Lea. American artist ... 1844 ——.
Merritt, Wesley. Am. general and military gov. of Phil. Isls ... 1836—1910.
Merry (mĕr′ĭ), William Walter. English educator and classical editor ... 1835 ——.
Merry del Val (mĕr′rē dĕl väl′), Rafael. Spanish cardinal and pontifical secretary of state (1903–), born in England ... 1865—1917.
Méry (mā′rē′), Joseph. French novelist and satirical poet ... 1798—1866.
Merzlyakov (mĕr′zlyȧ-kôf′), Aleksyey Fedorovich. Russian writer ... 1778—1830.
Mesdag (mĕs′däk), Hendrik Willem. Dutch marine painter ... 1831—1902.
Mesmer (mĕs′mẽr), Franz Anton. Ger. originator of mesmerism ... 1733—1815.
Messalina (mĕs′ȧ-lī′nȧ), Valeria. Infamous Roman woman, third wife of the Emperor Claudius ... ?— 48.
Messier (mĕ′syā′), Charles. French astronomer ... 1730—1817.
Metastasio (mā′tȧs-tä′zyō), Pietro Antonio Domenico Bonaventura. By adoption *Metastasio* ; orig. *Trapassi.* Italian poet and dramatist ... 1698—1782.
Metchnikoff (mĕch′nĭ-kôf), Élie. In Russ., *Ilya Ilich Mechnikov.* Russian zoölogist and bacteriologist in France. [*Nobel prize for med., 1908.*] ... 1845—1916.
Methuen (mĕth′ū-ĕn ; mē-thōō′ĕn), Paul Sanford, third Baron. Eng. general . 1845 ——.
Metternich, von (fōn mĕt′ẽr-nĭk), Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Prince. Austrian statesman ... 1773—1859.
Metzu, *or* **Metsu** (mĕt′sü), Gabriel. Dutch genre painter ... 1630—1667.
Meulen, van der (vän dẽr mû′lĕn), Adam François. Flemish hist. painter .. 1632—1690.
Meunier (mû′nyā′), Constantin. Belg. hist. and genre painter, and sculptor . 1831—1905.
Meusel (moi′zĕl), Johann Georg. German bibliographer and historian ... 1743—1820.
Meyer (mī′ẽr), Claus. German genre painter ... 1856 ——.
Meyer, George von Lengerke. American diplomatist and cabinet officer ... 1858—1918.
Meyer, Hans. German explorer. [*Kilimanjaro.*] ... 1858 ——.
Meyer, Hans Heinrich. German writer on art ... 1760—1832.
Meyer, Johann Georg. *Meyer von Bremen.* German genre painter ... 1813—1886.
Meyer, Leo. German philologist ... 1830—1910.
Meyer (mē-yâr′), Paul. French Romance philologist ... 1840—1917.
Meyer, von (fōn mī′ẽr), Georg Hermann. German anat. and physiologist ... 1815—1892.
Meyerbeer (mī′ẽr-bâr), Giacomo. *Jakob Meyer Beer.* Ger. Jewish composer . 1791—1864.
Meyerheim (mī′ẽr-hīm), Friedrich Eduard. German painter ... 1808—1879.
Meyerheim, Paul Friedrich. *Son of Friedrich Eduard.* German painter ... 1842—1915.
Meyer-Lübke (-lüp′kē), Wilhelm. Swiss Romance philologist ... 1861 ——.
Mézeray, de (dē mā′z′-rĕ′), François Eudes. French historian ... 1610—1683.
Mézières (mā′zyâr′), Alfred Jean François. Fr. literary critic ... 1826—1915.
Mezzofanti (mĕd′zō-fän′tē), Giuseppe Gaspardo. It. cardinal and linguist . 1774—1849.
Miall (mī′ōl), Louis C. Scottish biologist and paleontologist ... 1842 ——.
Miantonomo (mĭ-ăn′tō-nō′mō). Sachem of the Narragansets ... ? —1643.
Michael (mī′kĕl), *Russ.* **Mikhail** (mē′kȧ-yĭl′), Feodorovich. First Romanov czar of Russia (1613–45) ... 1596—1645.
Michael, *Russ.* **Mikhail**, Nikolaevich. Grand duke. *Bro. of Alexander II.* Russian public administrator ... 1832—1909.
Michaelis (mē′kȧ-ā′lĭs), Johann David. German Biblical critic ... 1717—1791.
Michaud (mē′shō′), Joseph François. French historian and journalist ... 1767—1839.
Michaux (mē′shō′), André. French botanist and traveler ... 1746—1802.

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Michel (mē′shĕl′), Clémence Louise. French revolutionist ... 1836—1905.
Michel, Francisque Xavier. French archæologist ... 1809—1887.
Michelangelo (mī′kĕl-ăn′jĕ-lō) **Buonarroti** (*Ital.* mē′kĕl-än′jā-lō bwō′när-rō′tē). (*Ital. also* **Michelagnolo.**) Italian painter and sculptor ... 1475—1564.
Michelet (mēsh′lĕ′), Jules. French historian and miscellaneous writer ... 1798—1874.
Michelet, Karl Ludwig. German philosopher and author ... 1801—1893.
Michelis (mē-kā′lĭs), Friedrich. German theologian ... 1815—1886.
Michelson (mī′kĕl-sŭn), Albert Abraham. German-American physicist and educator. [*Nobel prize, 1907.*] ... 1852 ——.
Mickiewicz (mĭts-kyā′vĭch), Adam. Polish poet ... 1798—1855.
Mickle (mĭk′'l), William Julius. Scottish poet and translator ... 1735—1788.
Middleton (mĭd′'l-tŭn), Arthur. Signer of the Decl. of Independence ... 1742—1787.
Middleton, Conyers. English theologian and controversialist ... 1683—1750.
Middleton, Thomas. English dramatist ... 1570?—1627.
Midhat Pasha (mē-d′hät′ pȧ-shä′). Turkish statesman ... 1822—1884.
Midleton (mĭd′'l-tŭn), ninth Viscount. See Brodrick, William St. John Freemantle.
Miel (mĕl), Jan. *Giovanni della Vite.* Flemish painter ... 1599—1664.
Mieris, van (vän mē′rĭs), Frans. *The Elder.* Dutch genre painter ... 1635—1681.
Mieroslawski (myĕ′rō-slȧf′skē ; -slás′kē), Ludwig. Polish revolutionist ... 1814—1878.
Mifflin (mĭf′lĭn), Thomas. American patriot and general ... 1744—1800.
Migne (mēn′y′), Jacques Paul, Abbé. French R. C. editor. [*Patrologia Latina and Græca.*] ... 1800—1875.
Mignet (mē′nyĕ′), François Auguste Marie. French historian ... 1796—1884.
Miguel (mē-gĕl′), Maria Evaristo, Dom. *Brother of Pedro I., of Brazil.* Portuguese prince and usurper ... 1802—1866.
Mijatović (mē-yä′tō-vēch), Cedomilj. Servian statesman, political economist, and novelist ... 1842 ——.
Mikhail (mē′kȧ-yĭl′). Russian form of Michael.
Miklosich, von (fōn mĭk′lō-shĭch), Franz. Slavic philologist and author, born in Styria ... 1813—1891.
Miklukho-Maklay, de (dē mē-klōō′kō-mȧk-lī′), Nicolai. Russ. traveler ... 1846—1888.
Milá y Fontanals (mē-lä′ ē fōn′tä-näls′), Manuel. Sp. scholar and writer .. 1818—1884.
Milan (mē′län) **I.** Obrenović. Prince (1868–82) and king (1882–89) of Servia . 1854—1901.
Milburn (mĭl′bûrn), William Henry. *The Blind Preacher.* Am. divine ... 1823—1903.
Miles (mīlz), Nelson Appleton. American general ... 1839 ——.
Milizia (mē-lēt′syä), Francesco. Italian architect ... 1725—1798.
Mill (mĭl), James. Scottish philos., hist., and political economist in England . 1773—1836.
Mill, John Stuart. *Son of James.* Eng. philos. and political economist ... 1806—1873.
Millais (mĭ-lā′), John Everett, Sir. Eng. genre, landscape, and portrait painter . 1829—1896.
Miller (mĭl′ẽr), Hugh. Scottish geologist and writer ... 1802—1856.
Miller, Joaquin (wä-kēn′). Real name *Cincinnatus Heine Miller.* Am. poet . 1841—1913.
Miller, Joseph. English comedian ... 1684—1738.
Miller, William. American prophet of the sect called Millerites ... 1782—1849.
Miller, William Allen. English chemist ... 1817—1870.
Miller, William Hallowes. English physicist and mineralogist ... 1801—1880.
Millerand (mēl′räN′), Alexandre. French politician. President (1920–) . 1859 ——.
Millet (mē′lĕ′), Aimé. French sculptor ... 1819—1891.
Millet (mĭl′ĕt), Francis Davis. American genre painter and misc. writer ... 1846—1912.
Millet (mē′lĕ′), Jean François. French genre and landscape painter ... 1814—1875.
Millin (mē′lăN′), Aubin Louis. French archæologist ... 1759—1818.
Mills (mĭlz), Clark. American sculptor ... 1815—1883.
Mills, Darius Ogden. American banker and financier ... 1825—1910.
Millspaugh (mĭlz′pô), Charles Frederic. American botanist ... 1854 ——.
Milman (mĭl′măn), Henry Hart. English divine, poet, and historian ... 1791—1868.
Milmore (mĭl′mōr; 201), Martin. Irish-American sculptor ... 1844—1883.
Milne (mĭln), John. English geologist and seismologist ... 1850—1913.
Milne-Edwards (mĭln-ĕd′wẽrdz ; *F.* mēl′nā′dwärs′), Alphonse. *Son of Henri.* French zoölogist ... 1835—1900.
Milne-Edwards, Henri. French naturalist ... 1800—1885.
Milner (mĭl′nẽr), Alfred, first Viscount. Eng. statesman ; colonial governor . 1854 ——.
Milner, Isaac. English scholar and author ... 1750—1820.
Milner, Joseph. *Brother of Isaac.* English church historian ... 1744—1797.
Milnes (mĭlnz), Richard Monckton. See Houghton, Baron.
Miltiades (mĭl-tī′ȧ-dēz). Athenian general and statesman ... fl. B. C. 500.
Milton (mĭl′tŭn), John. English poet ... 1608—1674.
Mind (mĭnt), Gottfried. *The Raphael of Cats.* Swiss painter ... 1768—1814.
Miner (mīn′ẽr), Alonzo Ames. Am. divine and temperance reformer ... 1814—1895.
Minghetti (mēn-gĕt′tē), Marco. Italian statesman and author ... 1818—1886.
Minié (mē′nyā′), Claude Étienne. French inventor. [*Minié rifle.*] ... 1814—1879.
Mino da Fiesole. See Fiesole, da, Mino.
Minot (mī′nŏt), Charles Sedgwick. American histologist and embryologist .. 1852—1914.
Minto (mĭn′tō), Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond Elliot, fourth Earl of. Brit. soldier, gov.-gen. of Canada (1898–1904), and viceroy of India (1905–10) ... 1847—1914.
Minuit (mĭn′ū-ĭt), *or* **Minnewit** (mĭn′ē-wĭt), Peter. First governor of New Netherland (New York) ... 1580?—1641
Miquel, von (fōn mē-kĕl′), Johannes. German statesman and financier ... 1829—1901
Mirabeau, de (dē mē′rȧ′bō′ ; *Anglicized,* mĭr′ȧ-bō), Honoré Gabriel Victor Riquetti, Count. French orator and revolutionary leader ... 1749—1791.
Miramón (mē′rä-mōn′), Miguel. Mexican general ... 1832—1867.
Miranda (mē-rän′dä), Francisco. Venezuelan revolutionist ... 1750?—1816.
Mirandola, della (dĕl′lä mē-rän′dō-lä), Giovanni Pico. See Pico.
Mirecourt, de (dē mẽr′kōōr′), Eugène. Real name *Charles Jean Baptiste Jacquot.* French writer ... 1812—1880.
Mistral (mēs′träl′), Frédéric. Provençal poet. [*Nobel prize for lit., 1904.*] . 1830—1914.
Mitchel (mĭch′ĕl), John. Irish revolutionist ... 1815—1875.
Mitchel, Ormsby MacKnight. American astronomer and general ... 1809—1862.
Mitchell, Donald Grant. *Ik Marvel.* Am. essayist and misc. writer ... 1822—1908.
Mitchell, John. American labor leader ... 1870—1919.
Mitchell, Margaret Julia. *Maggie Mitchell. Mrs. Henry Paddock. Mrs. Charles Abbott.* American actress ... 1832—1918.
Mitchell, Maria. American astronomer ... 1818—1889.
Mitchell, Silas Weir. American physician and novelist ... 1829—1914.
Mitchill (mĭch′ĭl), Samuel Latham. Amer. physician and naturalist ... 1764—1831.
Mitford (mĭt′fẽrd), Mary Russell. Eng. poet, dramatist, and misc. writer ... 1787—1855.
Mitford, William. English historian. [*History of Greece.*] ... 1744—1827.
Mithridates (mĭth′rĭ-dā′tēz) **VI.** *The Great.* King of Pontus ... B. C. 132?— 63.
Mitre (mē′trā), Bartolomé. Argentine statesman, author, and pres. (1862–68) . 1821—1906.
Mitscherlich (mĭch′ẽr-lĭk), Eilhard. German chemist. [*Isomorphism.*] ... 1794—1863.
Mitsunobu (mĭt′sōō-nō′bōō). Tosa Mitsunobu. Japanese painter ... 1434—1525.
Mittag-Leffler (mĭt′täg′-lĕf′lẽr), Magnus Gösta. Swedish mathematician .. 1846 ——.
Mittermaier (mĭt′ẽr-mī′ẽr), Karl Joseph Anton. German jurist ... 1787—1867.
Mivart (mī′vȧrt), St. George Jackson. English anatomist and biologist ... 1827—1900.
Mnemon (nē′mŏn). See Artaxerxes II.
Möbius (mû′bē-ŏŏs), August Ferdinand. German mathematician ... 1790—1868.
Mocquard (mō′kär′), Constant. Private secretary of Louis Napoleon ... 1791—1864.
Modjeska (mŏ-jĕs′kȧ), *Pol.* **Modrzejewska** (mŏ′jĕ-yĕf′skȧ, -yĕs′kȧ), Helena (born Opido). *Countess Chlapowski.* Polish actress (in Polish and English) . 1844—1909.
Mogador (mŏg′ȧ-dōr′). See Chabrillan, de, Céleste Vénard, Countess.
Mogila (mä-gē′lȧ), Peter. Russian author. [*Confession of Faith.*] ... 1597?—1647.
Mohammed (mō-hăm′ĕd), **Mahomet** (mȧ-hŏm′ĕt), *or* **Muhammad** (mōō-hăm′măt). Arabian prophet. Founder of the Mohammedan religion ... 570?— 632.
Mohammed II. *The Great* or *The Victorious.* Turkish sultan (1451–81) ... 1430—1481.
Mohammed IV. Turkish sultan (1648–87) ... 1642—1693?
Mohammed V. *Mohammed Reshad Effendi.* *Brother of Abdul-Hamid II.* Turkish sultan (1909–1918) ... 1844—1918.
Mohammed Ali (ä′lē). See Mehemet Ali.
Mohammed Ali. *Son of Muzaffar-ed-Din.* Shah of Persia (1907—deposed 1909) ... 1872 ——.

Born. Died.

Mohammed, ibn (ĭb'n), Ali Es-Senoussi. Founder of the Mussulman brotherhood ..... 1792—1882.
Mohammed Kasim. See FERISHTAH.
Mohl, von (fŏn mōl'), Hugo. German botanist ..... 1805—1872.
Mohl, von, Julius. *Brother of Hugo.* German Orientalist ..... 1800—1876.
Mohl, von, Moritz. *Brother of Hugo.* German politician and economist ... 1802—1888.
Möhler (mû'lẽr), Johann Adam. German theologian. [*Symbolik.*] ..... 1796—1838.
Mohs (mōs), Friedrich. German mineralogist ..... 1773—1839.
Moigno (mwȧn'yō'), François Napoléon Marie. Fr. math. and scientist ..... 1804—1884.
Moir (moir), David Macbeth. Scottish physician, poet, and novelist ..... 1798—1851.
Moissan (mwȧ'säɴ'), Henri. French chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1906.*] ..... 1852—1907.
Moivre, de (dẽ mwȧ'vr'), Abraham. French mathematician ..... 1667—1754.
Mokanna (mō-kăn'ȧ), Atha ben Hakem. *The Veiled.* Moslem impostor .... ? — 780?
Molay, *or* **Molai, de** (dẽ mō'lā'), Jacques Bernhard. Last grand master of the Knights Templars ..... 1250?-1314.
Molbech (mŏl'bĕk), Christian. Danish philologist and historian ..... 1783—1857.
Molé (mō'lā'), Louis Mathieu, Count. French statesman ..... 1781—1855.
Moleschott (mō'lĕ-shŏt), Jacob. German physiologist ..... 1822—1893.
Molesworth (mōlz'wûrth), Guilford Lindsey, Sir. Eng. engineer in India 1828 ——.
Molesworth, Mary Louisa, born Stewart. British story-writer ..... 1839—1921.
Molière (mō'lyâr'). Real name *Jean Baptiste Poquelin.* Fr. dramatist ..... 1622—1673.
Molina (mō-lē'nä), Luis. Spanish Jesuit and theologian ..... 1535—1600.
Molina, de (dā), Tirso. Pseudonym of GABRIEL TÉLLEZ.
Molinari, de (dẽ mō'lē'nä'rē), Gustave. Belgian economist ..... 1819—1912.
Molinos, de (dā mō-lē'nōs), Miguel. Spanish mystic. [*Quietists.*] ..... 1640—1697.
Moltke, von (fŏn mōlt'kē), Helmuth Karl Bernhard, Count. Prussian field marshal. [*Seven Weeks' War; Franco-German War.*] ..... 1800—1891.
Molyneux (mŭl'ĭ-nōōks; -nū), William. Irish philosopher and scientist .... 1656—1698.
Mommsen (mŏm'zĕn), (Christian Matthias) Theodor. German historian .... 1817—1903.
Monboddo (mŏn-bŏd'ō), James Burnet, Lord. Scottish judge and author .... 1714—1799.
Monck, *or* **Monk** (mŭŋk), George, Duke of Albemarle. Eng. general ..... 1608—1670.
Monckton (mŭŋk'tŭn), Robert. British general in America ..... 1726—1782.
Moncreiff (mŏn-krēf'), Henry, Sir. Afterwards *Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood.* Scottish divine ..... 1750—1827.
Mond (mŏnd; *G.* mōnt), Ludwig. British (naturalized German) chemist .... 1839—1909.
Monet (mō'nĕ'), Claude. French landscape painter ..... 1840 ——.
Moneta (mō-nā'tä), Ernesto Teodoro. Italian editor, author, philanthropist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1907.*] ..... 1833—1918.
Monge (mōɴzh), Gaspard, Comte de Péluse. French geometer ..... 1746—1818.
Monier-Williams (mō'nĭ-ẽr-), Monier, Sir. Eng. Sanskrit scholar ..... 1819—1899.
Monkhouse (mŭŋk'hous), William Cosmo. English author and art critic .. 1840—1901.
Monmouth (mŏn'mŭth), James Scott, Duke of. *Son of Charles II. and Lucy Walters.* English rebel ..... 1649—1685.
Monnier (mō'nyā'), Marc. French littérateur ..... 1829—1885.
Monro (mŭn-rō'), Alexander. *Primus.* British anatomist ..... 1697—1767.
Monro, David Binning. British classicist ..... 1836—1905.
Monroe (mŭn-rō'), James. Fifth president of the U. S. (1817–25) ..... 1758—1831.
Monstrelet, de (dẽ mōɴ'strē-lā'), Enguerrand. French chronicler ..... 1390?-1453.
Montagu (mŏn'tȧ-gū), Basil. Eng. lawyer. Edited Bacon's works ..... 1770—1851.
Montagu, Charles. See HALIFAX, Charles Montagu, Earl of.
Montagu, Elizabeth, born Robinson. English essayist and misc. writer ..... 1720—1800.
Montagu, Mary Wortley, Lady, born Pierrepont. English author. [*Letters.*] 1689—1762.
Montaigne, de (dẽ mŏn-tān'; *F.* dẽ mōɴ'tân'y'), Michel Eyquem, Seigneur. French philosopher and essayist ..... 1533—1592.
Montalembert, de (dẽ mōɴ'tȧ'läɴ'bâr'), Charles Forbes de Tryon, Count. French statesman, orator, and publicist ..... 1810—1870.
Montalembert, de, Marc René, Marquis. *Grandfather of preceding.* French military engineer ..... 1714—1800.
Montcalm de Saint-Véran, de (mŏnt-käm'; *F. pron.* dẽ mōɴ'kȧlm' dẽ săɴ'-vā'räɴ'), Louis Joseph, Marquis. Fr. general. [*Battle of Quebec.*] .. 1712—1759.
Montecuccoli, de (dā mōn'tĕ-kōō'kō-lē), Raimund, Count. Austrian general and tactician ..... 1609—1680.
Montefiore (mŏn'tē-fē-ō'rē), Moses Haim, Sir. English Jewish philanthropist 1784—1885.
Montégut (mōɴ'tā'gü'), Jean Baptiste Joseph Émile. French littérateur ... 1825—1895.
Montemayor, de (dā mōn'tā-mä-yōr'), Jorge. Port. poet and novelist ..... 1520—1561.
Montépin, de (dẽ mōɴ'tā'păɴ'), Xavier Aymon. Fr. novelist and dramatist. 1824—1902.
Montespan, de (mŏn'tĕs-păn'; *F. pron.* dẽ mōɴ'tĕs-päɴ'), Françoise Athénaïs, born de Rochechouart, Marquise. A mistress of Louis XIV ..... 1641—1707.
Montesquieu, de (mŏn'tĕs-kū'; *F. pron.* dẽ mōɴ'tĕs'kē'û'), Charles de Secondat, Baron de la Brède et. French jurist and philosopher ..... 1689—1755.
Monteverde (mŏn'tā-vâr'dā), Claudio. Italian composer ..... 1567—1643.
Montez, Lola. See LOLA MONTEZ.
Montezuma (mŏn'tē-zōō'mȧ) **II.** Last Aztec emperor of Mex. (1503–20) .... 1480?-1520.
Montfaucon, de (dẽ mōɴ'fō'kōɴ'), Bernard. French critic and antiquary ... 1655—1741.
Montfort, de (mŏnt'fōrt; *F.* dẽ mōɴ'fôr'), Simon. French crusader ..... 1160?-1218.
Montfort, de, Simon, Earl of Leicester. *Son of preceding.* English statesman, hero, and leader of the barons; defeated and killed at Evesham ..... 1208?—1265.
Montgolfier (mŏnt-gŏl'fĭ-ẽr; *F.* mōɴ'gōl'fyā'), Jacques Étienne. Fr. scientist. 1745—1799.
Montgolfier, Joseph Michel. *Bro. of preceding.* Invented air balloon ..... 1740—1810.
Montgomery (mŏnt-gŭm'ẽr-ĭ; mŭnt-), James. Scottish poet and journalist. 1771—1854.
Montgomery, Richard. American general. Fell at Quebec ..... 1736—1775.
Montgomery, Robert. English verse writer ..... 1807—1855.
Montholon, de (dẽ mōɴ'tō'lōɴ'), Charles Tristan, Count. French general ... 1783—1853.
Monti (mōn'tē), Vincenzo. Italian poet ..... 1754—1828.
Montmorency, de (mŏnt'mō-rĕn'sĭ; *F. pron.* dẽ mōɴ'mō'räɴ'sē'), Anne. Constable of France ..... 1492—1567.
Montmorency, de, Henri II. *Grandson of preceding.* Marshal of France. Executed ..... 1595—1632.
Montpensier, de (dẽ mōɴ'päɴ'syā'), Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchess. *La Grande Mademoiselle.* French princess ..... 1627—1693.
Montpensier, de, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke. French prince. Youngest son of King Louis Philippe ..... 1824—1890.
Montrose (mŏnt-rōz'), James Graham, Marquis of. Scottish Royalist ..... 1612—1650.
Monts, de (dẽ mōɴ'), Pierre du Guast, Sieur. French colonizer of Acadia .. 1560?-1611.
Montt (mōnt), Jorge. Chilean naval officer, and president (1891–96) ..... 1846 ——.
Montt, Manuel. Chilean statesman, and president (1851–61) ..... 1809—1880.
Montt, Pedro. *Son of Manuel.* Chilean statesman, and president (1906–10). 1846—1910.
Montucla (mōɴ'tü'klȧ'), Jean Étienne. French mathematician ..... 1725—1799.
Montyon (*not* **Monthyon**) **de** (dẽ mōɴ'tē'ōɴ'), Antoine Jean Baptiste Robert Auget, Baron. French philanthropist ..... 1733—1820.
Moody (mōōd'ĭ), Dwight Lyman. American evangelist ..... 1837—1899.
Moody, William Henry. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1906–10) ..... 1853—1917.
Moody, William Vaughn. American poet and dramatist ..... 1869—1910.
Moore (mōōr; mōr; 201), Clement Clarke. American professor and poet .. 1779—1863.
Moore, Edward. English scholar. [*Oxford Dante.*] ..... 1838—1916.
Moore, Eliakim Hastings. American mathematician ..... 1862 ——.
Moore, Frank Frankfort. Irish novelist and dramatist ..... 1855 ——.
Moore, George. Irish novelist ..... 1853 ——.
Moore, George Foot. Am. clergyman, Bible scholar, and Orientalist ..... 1851 ——.
Moore, John. Scottish physician and author ..... 1729—1802.
Moore, John, Sir. *Son of preceding.* Scottish general ..... 1761—1809.
Moore, John Bassett. American publicist. [*International Law.*] ..... 1860 ——.
Moore, Thomas. Irish poet and wit ..... 1779—1852.
Moore, Willis Luther. American meteorologist ..... 1856 ——.
Moorehead (mōōr'hĕd; mōr'-), Warren King. American archæologist ..... 1866 ——.
Mora (mō'rä), José Joaquín. Spanish critic and historian ..... 1784—1863.
Moraes Barros, de (dā mōō-rish' bär'rōōsh), Prudente José. Brazilian politician and president ..... 1841—1902.
Morales, de (dā mō-rä'lās), Luis. *El Divino.* Spanish painter ..... 1509?-1586.

Born. Died.

Moran (mō-răn'), Patrick Francis. Ir. cardinal. Archbp. of Sydney, N. S. W. 1830—1911.
Moran, (Edward) Percy. American artist ..... 1862 ——.
Moran, Thomas. American etcher, illustrator, and landscape painter ..... 1837 ——.
Morata (mō-rä'tä), Olympia Fulvia. Italian authoress ..... 1526—1555.
Moratin, de (dā mō'rä-tēn'), Leandro Fernández. Spanish dramatist ..... 1760—1828.
Moray (mŭr'ā; -ĭ), Earl of. See MURRAY, James Stuart, Earl of.
Morazán (mō'rä-sän'; 268), Francisco. Last president of the republic of Central America (1829–39) ..... 1792—1842.
Mordaunt (môr'dănt), Charles. See PETERBOROUGH, Earl of.
More (mōr; 201), Hannah. English religious writer ..... 1745—1833.
More, Henry. English philosopher ..... 1614—1687.
More, Paul Elmer. American editor, essayist, and critic. [*Nation.*] ..... 1864 ——.
More, Thomas, Sir. Eng. philosopher and statesman. Executed. [*Utopia.*] 1478—1535.
Moreau (mō'rō'), Jean Victor. French general ..... 1763—1813.
Moreira Penna (mō-rē'ē-rä pĕn'ȧ), Affonso Augusto. President of Brazil (1906–09) ..... 1847—1909.
Morel (mō'rĕl'), Frédéric. *The Younger.* Fr. printer and Greek scholar .... 1558—1630.
Morellet (mō'rĕl'ĕ'), André, Abbé. French political economist ..... 1727—1819.
Morelos-Pavón (mō-rā'lōs-pä-vōn'), José María. Mexican revolutionist ..... 1765—1815.
Moréri (mō'rā'rē'), Louis. Fr. compiler of "Grand Dict. Historique" ..... 1643—1680.
Moreto y Cavaña (mō-rā'tō ē kä-vän'yä), Agustín. Spanish dramatist .... 1618—1669.
Morgagni (môr-gän'yē), Giovanni Battista. Ital. pathological anatomist ..... 1682—1771.
Morgan (môr'găn), Daniel. American Revolutionary general ..... 1736—1802.
Morgan, Edwin Dennison. Am. merchant. Gov. of New York (1859–63) .... 1811—1883.
Morgan, G. Campbell. English Cong. clergyman and relig. author ..... 1863 ——.
Morgan, George Washington. American soldier and Congressman ..... 1820—1893.
Morgan, (James) Appleton. American lawyer and literary critic ..... 1845 ——.
Morgan, John Pierpont. American financier ..... 1837—1913.
Morgan, Lewis Henry. American anthropologist ..... 1818—1881.
Morgan, Sydney, Lady, born Owenson. Irish novelist ..... 1783?—1859.
Morgan, William. American mechanic. Freemason. Abducted ..... 1775—1826.
Morgan, de (dẽ môr'gäɴ'), Jacques Jean Marie. French archæologist ..... 1857 ——.
Morgen, von (fŏn môr'gĕn), Curt. German explorer in Africa ..... 1858 ——.
Morghen (môr'gĕn), Raffaello. Italian engraver ..... 1758—1833.
Morhof (môr'hōf), Daniel Georg. German author. [*Polyhistor.*] ..... 1639—1691.
Mori (mō'rē). Viscount Mori Arinori. Jap. diplomat and educationist ..... 1848—1889
Morike (mû'rē-kē), Eduard. German poet ..... 1804—1875.
Morison (mŏr'ĭ-sŭn), James Augustus Cotter. English author ..... 1832—1888.
Morland (môr'lănd), George. English painter ..... 1763—1804.
Morley (môr'lĭ), Henry. English author, and prof. of Eng. literature ..... 1822—1894.
Morley, John. Viscount Morley of Blackburn. English writer and statesman. 1838 ——.
Morley, Thomas. English composer. [*Oriana.*] ..... 1557?-1604.
Mornay, de (dẽ môr'nĕ'), Philippe. Seigneur du Plessis. *Duplessis-Mornay* (dü'plĕ'sē'-môr'nĕ'). French Protestant leader ..... 1549—1623.
Morny, de (dẽ môr'nē'), Chas. Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke. Fr. statesman. 1811—1865.
Moronobu (mō'rō-nō-bōō). Hishigawa Moronobu. Japanese painter and wood engraver ..... ?-ab.1695.
Morphy (môr'fĭ), Paul Charles. American chess player ..... 1837—1884.
Morris (mŏr'ĭs), Charles. American naval officer ..... 1784—1856.
Morris, Clara. *Mrs. Frederick C. Harriott.* American actress ..... 1849 ——.
Morris, George Pope. American poet and journalist ..... 1802—1864.
Morris, Gouverneur. American statesman ..... 1752—1816.
Morris, Harrison Smith. American poet and editor ..... 1856 ——.
Morris, Lewis. *Half brother of Gouverneur.* Signer of the Decl. of Independ. 1726—1798.
Morris, Lewis, Sir. British poet ..... 1833—1907.
Morris, Richard. English philologist ..... 1833—1894.
Morris, Robert. American statesman and financier. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ..... 1734—1806.
Morris, William. English poet, artist, and socialist ..... 1834—1896.
Morrison (mŏr'ĭ-sŭn), Robert. English missionary and Orientalist ..... 1782—1834.
Morrison, William Ralls. American Congressman ..... 1825—1909.
Morse (môrs), Edward Sylvester. American naturalist ..... 1838 ——.
Morse, Jedidiah. *Father of S. F. B.* American geographer ..... 1761—1826.
Morse, John Torrey. American lawyer and author ..... 1840 ——.
Morse, Samuel Finley Breese. Amer. artist and inventor. [*Telegraph.*] .. 1791—1872.
Mortier (môr'tyā'), Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph, Duke of Treviso. Marshal of France ..... 1768—1835.
Mortimer (môr'tĭ-mẽr), Roger, Earl of March. Favorite of Isabella, queen consort of Edward II. of England ..... 1287?—1330.
Morton (môr'tŭn), James Douglas, Earl of. Regent of Scotland ..... ? —1581.
Morton, John. English prelate and statesman ..... 1420?-1500.
Morton, Levi Parsons. American banker. Vice pres. U. S. (1889–93) ..... 1824—1920.
Morton, Nathaniel. American historian. [*New England's Memoriall.*] ..... 1613—1685.
Morton, Oliver Perry. American statesman. Gov. of Indiana (1861–67) ..... 1823—1877.
Morton, Samuel George. American naturalist and ethnologist ..... 1799—1851.
Morton, Thomas. English dramatist ..... 1764?-1838.
Morton, William Thomas Green. American dentist and physician. Discoverer of the use of ether as an anæsthetic ..... 1819—1868.
Mosby (mŏz'bĭ), John Singleton. American Confederate colonel ..... 1833—1916.
Moscheles (mŏsh'ĕ-lĕs), Ignaz. German pianist and composer ..... 1794—1870.
Moseley (mōz'lĭ), Henry. English scientific writer ..... 1801—1872.
Mosenthal, von (fŏn mō'zĕn-täl), Salomon Hermann. German dramatist ... 1821—1877.
Moses (mō'zĕz; 151), Bernard. American political economist and historian. 1846 ——.
Mosheim, von (fŏn mōs'hīm), Johann Lorenz. German eccles. historian ..... 1694—1755.
Mosso (mōs'sō), Angelo. Italian physiologist ..... 1846—1910.
Moszkowski (mŏsh-kŏf'skĭ), Moritz. Ger. composer and pianist, of Pol. origin. 1854 ——.
Motherwell (mŭth'ẽr-wĕl), William. Scottish poet and journalist ..... 1797—1835.
Motley (mŏt'lĭ), John Lothrop. American historian ..... 1814—1877.
Motowori (mō'tō-wō-rē). Motowori Norinaga. Japanese scholar and writer. 1730—1801.
Mott (mŏt), Lucretia, born Coffin. American social reformer ..... 1793—1880.
Mott, Valentine. American surgeon ..... 1785—1865.
Mottl (mŏt''l), Felix. Austrian composer and conductor ..... 1856—1911.
Moulton (mōl'tŭn), (Ellen) Louise, born Chandler. American poet ..... 1835—1908.
Moulton, Richard Green. English-American teacher of literature ..... 1849 ——.
Moultrie (mōō'trĭ; mōōl'trĭ), William. American Revolutionary general ... 1731—1805.
Mounet-Sully (mōō'nĕ'-sü'lē'), Jean. Real name *Jean Sully Mounet.* French tragedian ..... 1841—1916.
Mounier (mōō'nyā'), Jean Joseph. French statesman ..... 1758—1806.
Mowatt (mou'ăt), Anna Cora, born Ogden. See RITCHIE, Mrs.
Moxom (mŏk'sŭm), Philip Stafford. American clergyman and author ..... 1848 ——.
Mozart (mō'zärt; *Ger. pron.* mō'tsärt), Wolfgang Amadeus. Austrian musical composer ..... 1756—1791.
Mucha (mü'shȧ'), Alphonse Marie. Moravian painter, illustrator, and designer in France ..... 1860 ——.
Muck (mōōk), Karl. German orchestral conductor ..... 1859 ——.
Mücke (mük'ē), Heinrich (Karl Anton). German painter ..... 1806—1891.
Muggleton (mŭg''l-tŭn), Lodowicke. Eng. fanatic. [*Muggletonians.*] ..... 1609—1698.
Muhammad. Var. of MOHAMMED.
Mühlbach (mül'bäk), Luise. Real name *Klara Mundt,* born *Müller.* German novelist ..... 1814—1873.
Mühlenberg (*Ger.* mü'lĕn-bĕrk), Henry Melchior. Founder of the German Lutheran Church in America ..... 1711—1787.
Muhlenberg (mū'lĕn-bûrg), John Peter Gabriel. American general ..... 1746—1807.
Muhlenberg, William Augustus. *Great-grandson of H. M.* American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and hymn writer ..... 1796—1877.
Muir (mūr), John. Scottish author ..... 1810—1882.
Muir, John. Scottish naturalist in America ..... 1838—1914.
Muir, Matthew Moncrieff Pattison. Scottish chemist ..... 1848 ——.
Muir, William, Sir. Scottish Arabic scholar ..... 1819—1905.

Born. Died.

Muirhead (mûr′hĕd), John Henry. Scottish philosopher .... 1855 ——.
Mukhtar Pasha (mōōk′tär′ pȧ-shä′), Ahmed. Turk. general and diplomat .. 1832 ——.
Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz (mōō-lī′-ȧbd-ĕl-ȧ-zēz′). Sultan of Morocco (1894, deposed 1908); reformer .... 1878 ——.
Mulai-Abd-el-Hafid (-hȧ-fēd′). *Brother of preceding.* Sultan of Morocco (1908–12) .... ? ——.
Mulder (mŭl′dĕr), Gerard Johannes. Dutch doctor and physiological chemist. [*Protein.*] .... 1802—1880.
Mulford (mŭl′fẽrd), Elisha. American clergyman and author .... 1833—1885.
Mulgrave (mŭl′grāv), Constantine John Phipps, second Baron. English arctic navigator .... 1744—1792.
Mulhall (mŭl′hôl), Michael G. English author. [*Dict. of Statistics.*] .... 1836—1900.
Müller (mü′lâr′), Charles Louis. *Müller de Paris.* French painter .... 1815—1892.
Müller (mül′ẽr; *Angl.* mĭl′ẽr), Friedrich. Ger. comparative philologist .. 1834—1898.
Müller, Friedrich Max. *Max Müller.* Ger.-Eng. Sanskrit scholar .... 1823—1900.
Müller, George. English philanthropist, born in Prussia .... 1805—1898.
Müller, Gerhard Friedrich. German historian .... 1705—1783.
Müller, Johann. See REGIOMONTANUS.
Müller, Johannes Peter. German physiologist and anatomist .... 1801—1858.
Müller, Karl Otfried. German archæologist .... 1797—1840.
Müller, Lucas. See CRANACH, Lucas.
Müller, Otto Frederik. Danish naturalist .... 1730—1784.
Müller, Sophie. German tragic actress .... 1803—1830.
Müller, Wilhelm. *Father of F. Max.* German lyric poet .... 1794—1827.
Müller, Wolfgang. Called *Müller von Königswinter* (kû′nĭᴋs-vĭn′tẽr). German poet .... 1816—1873.
Müller, von (fŏn), Johannes. Swiss historian .... 1752—1809.
Mullinger (mŭl′ĭn-gẽr), James Bass. Eng. author and lect. on history .... 1834 ——.
Mulock (mū′lŏk), Miss. Pseudonym of DINAH MARIA MULOCK CRAIK.
Mulready (mŭl′rĕd-ĭ), William. British painter .... 1786—1863.
Mun, de (dẽ mŭɴ′), Adrien Albert Marie, Count. Fr. polit. and philos. ..... 1841—1914.
Munch (mōŋk), Peder Andreas. Norwegian historian .... 1810—1863.
Münchhausen, von (fŏn müŋᴋ′hou′zĕn; mŭŋk′hou′zĕn), *Eng.* **Munchausen** (mŭn-chô′sĕn), Karl Friedrich Hieronymus, Baron. German soldier, adventurer, and teller of marvelous tales .... 1720—1797.
Mundé (mōōn′dā), Paul Fortunatus. German physician in America .... 1846—1902.
Mundt (mōōnt), Klara. *Mrs. Theodor Mundt.* See MÜHLBACH, Luise.
Mundt, Theodor. German author. Husband of "Luise Mühlbach" .... 1808—1861.
Munger (mŭŋ′gẽr), Theodore Thornton. Am. clergyman and author .... 1830—1910.
Munkácsy (mōōn′kä-chē), Mihaly. Real name *Michael Lieb.* Hungarian painter .... 1844—1900.
Munro (mŭn-rō′), Hugh Andrew Johnstone. Scottish Latin scholar. [*Horace and Lucretius.*] .... 1819—1885.
Munroe (mŭn-rō′), Charles Edward. American chemist and educator .... 1849 ——.
Munsey (mŭn′sĭ; -zĭ), Frank Andrew. Amer. author and publisher .... 1854 ——.
Münsterberg (mün′stẽr-bĕrᴋ), Hugo. German psychologist, philosopher, and author in America .... 1863—1916.
Müntz (münts), Charles Achille. French agricultural chemist .... 1846 ——.
Murad (mōō′räd). See AMURATH.
Murat (*F.* mü′rȧ′), Joachim. Marshal of France, and king of Naples (1808–15) 1771—1815.
Muratori (mōō′rä-tō′rē), Ludovico Antonio. Italian archæologist .... 1672—1750.
Muravev (mōō′rȧ-vyôf′), Mikhail Nikolaevich, Count. Russian diplomat .... 1845—1900.
Muravev Karski (kär′skē), Nikolay Nikolaevich. Russian general .... 1794—1866.
Murchison (mûr′chĭ-sŭn), Roderick Impey, Sir. British geologist .... 1792—1871.
Murdoch (mûr′dŏk), James Edward. American actor and elocutionist .... 1811—1893.
Murfree (mûr′frē), Mary Noailles. *Charles Egbert Craddock.* Am. novelist. 1850 ——.
Murillo (mū-rĭl′ō; *Sp. pron.* mōō-rēl′yō), Bartolomé Esteban. Spanish religious and genre painter .... 1618—1682.
Murner (mōōr′nẽr), Thomas. German satirist .... 1475—1537.
Murphy (mûr′fĭ), Francis. Irish temperance evangelist in America .... 1836—1907.
Murray (mŭr′ĭ), Alexander. Scottish philologist .... 1775—1813.
Murray, Alexander Stuart. Scottish Greek archæologist in London .... 1841—1904.
Murray, David Christie. English novelist .... 1847—1907.
Murray, James Augustus Henry, Sir. English philologist and lexicographer 1837—1915.
Murray, *or* **Moray** (mŭr′ĭ), James Stuart, Earl of. Regent of Scotland ..... 1531?—1570.
Murray, John. Founder of Universalism in America, born in England ..... 1741—1815.
Murray, John, Sir. British geologist and meteorologist, born in Canada .... 1841—1914.
Murray, Lindley. American grammarian .... 1745—1826.
Murray, William Henry Harrison. American clergyman and story-writer .. 1840—1904.
Musäus (mōō-zā′ŏŏs), Johann Karl August. German writer .... 1735—1787.
Musi, de' (dā mōō′zē), Agostino. See VENEZIANO, Agostino.
Muspratt (mŭs′prăt), James Sheridan. Irish chemist and physician .... 1821—1871.
Musschenbroek, van (văn mŭs′kĕn-brōōk), Pieter. Dutch mathematician .. 1692—1761.
Musset, de (dẽ mü′sĕ′), (Louis Charles) Alfred. French poet, dramatist, and writer of fiction .... 1810—1857.
Mustafa, *or* **Mustapha** (mōōs′tä-fä), I. Sultan of Turkey (1617–18, '22–23) .. 1591—1639.
Muther (mōō′tẽr), Richard. German art historian .... 1860—1909
Mutsuhito (mōōt′sōō-hē′tō; mōō-t′sē′tō). Emperor of Japan (1867–1912) ..... 1852—1912.
Muzaffar-ed-Din (mōō-zŭf′ȧr-ĕd-dēn′). Shah of Persia (1896–1907) .... 1853—1907.
Muziano (mōōt-syä′nō), Girolamo. Italian painter .... 1528?—1592.
Myers (mī′ẽrz), Frederic William Henry. English essayist and poet. [*Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death.*] .... 1843—1901.
Myron (mī′rŏn). Greek sculptor .... fl. ab. 450 B. C.

N

Nabonassar (năb′ō-năs′ȧr), *or* **Nabu-nasir.** King of Babylon (B. C. 747–734). ?-734 B. C.
Nachtigal (näᴋ′tē-gäl), Gustav. German traveler in Africa .... 1834—1885.
Nadaillac, de (dẽ nȧ′dȧ′yȧk′), Jean François Albert du Pouget, Marquis. French archæologist .... 1818—1904.
Nadir (nä′dẽr), *or* **Tahmasp Kuli Khan** (tä′mäsp kōō′lē kän′). Shah of Persia (1736–47) .... 1688—1747.
Naegele (nā′gĕ-lē), Charles Frederick. American portrait and figure painter. 1857 ——.
Nägeli, von (fŏn nā′gĕ-lē; nā′-), Karl Wilhelm. German botanist .... 1817—1891.
Nairne (nârn), Carolina, born Oliphant, Baroness. Scottish poet .... 1766—1845.
Nana Sahib (nä′nȧ sä′ĭb). *Dandhu Panth.* Leader in Sepoy mutiny .... 1821?— ?
Nansen (năn′sĕn), Fridtjof. Norwegian arctic explorer, naturalist, author, and diplomat. [*86° 14′ N. lat., April, 1895.*] .... 1861 ——.
Nanteuil (näɴ′tû′y′), Robert. French painter and engraver .... 1623—1678.
Napier (nāp′yẽr; nȧ-pēr′), Charles, Sir. *Cousin of Sir C. J.* British admiral. 1786—1860.
Napier, Charles James, Sir. *Brother of Sir W. F. P.* British general .... 1782—1853.
Napier, *or* **Neper** (nā′pẽr), John, Laird of Merchiston. Scottish inventor of logarithms .... 1550—1617.
Napier, Robert. Scottish engineer and shipbuilder .... 1791—1876.
Napier, William Francis Patrick, Sir. British general and author .... 1785—1860.
Napier of Mag′dala, Robert Cornelis Napier, first Baron. British general .. 1810—1890.
Napoleon (nȧ-pō′lē-ŭn; *F. pron.* nȧ′pō′lā′ôɴ′) **I., II., III.** See BONAPARTE, Napoleon I., II., and III.
Naquet (nȧ′kĕ′), Alfred Joseph. French chemist and politician .... 1834—1916.
Nares (nârz), George Strong, Sir. English naval officer and explorer .... 1831—1915.
Nares, Robert. English critic and theologian. [*Glossary.*] .... 1753—1829.
Naruszewicz (nȧ′rōō-shä′vĭch), Adam Stanislaw. *The Polish Tacitus.* Polish historian and poet .... 1733—1796.
Narváez, de (dā när-vä′āth), Pánfilo. Spanish warrior in America .... 1470?-1528.
Narváez y Porcel, de (ē pōr-thĕl′), Ramón María, Duke of Valencia. Spanish statesman .... 1800—1868.
Nasby (năz′bĭ), Petroleum V. Pseudonym of DAVID ROSS LOCKE.

Born. Died.

Nash (năsh), Richard. *Beau Nash.* English man of fashion .... 1674—1761.
Nash, Thomas. English dramatist and pamphleteer .... 1567—1601.
Nasmyth (nā′smĭth), Alexander. Scottish painter .... 1758—1840.
Nasmyth, James. *Son of Alexander.* British inventor .... 1808—1890.
Nasr-ed-Din (nä′s′r-ĕd-dēn′). Shah of Persia (1848–96) .... 1831—1896.
Nast (năst), Thomas. American illustrator and caricaturist, born in Bavaria 1840—1902.
Naudet (nō′dĕ′), Joseph. French scholar and historian .... 1786—1878.
Naumann (nou′män), Johann Gottlieb, *or* Amadeus. German composer .... 1741—1801.
Navarrete (nä′vär-rā′tā), Juan Fernández. See FERNÁNDEZ NAVARRETE.
Navarrete, de (dā), Martín Fernández. Spanish historian .... 1765—1844.
Navez (nȧ′vā′), François Joseph. Belgian painter .... 1787—1869.
Naville (nȧ′vēl′), Édouard Henri. Swiss Egyptologist .... 1844 ——.
Nazimova (nȧ-zē′mō-vȧ), Alla. Russian actress in America .... 1879 ——.
Neal (nēl), Daniel. English historian .... 1678—1743.
Neal, John. American poet and miscellaneous writer .... 1793—1876.
Neal, Joseph Clay. American humorist .... 1807—1847.
Neale (nēl), John Mason. English divine and author .... 1818—1866.
Neander (nē-ăn′dẽr; *Ger. pron.* nā-än′dẽr), Johann August Wilhelm. *David Mendel.* German ecclesiastical historian .... 1789—1850.
Nebuchadnezzar (nĕb′ū-kăd-nĕz′ȧr), *or, more properly,* **Nebuchadrezzar** (-rĕz′ȧr). Chaldean king of Babylon. Reigned ab. 604-561 B. C.
Necho (nē′kō). *Pharaoh-nechoh.* King of Egypt. Reigned ab. 610-594 B. C.
Necker (nĕk′ẽr; *F. pron.* nĕ′kâr′), Jacques. *Father of Mme. de Staël.* French financier and statesman, born in Geneva .... 1732—1804.
Neer, van der (văn dẽr nār′), Aart *or* Aernout. Dutch painter .... 1603—1677.
Neesima (nē′sĭ-mȧ), Joseph Hardy. Japanese educator; founder of the Doshisha School .... 1843—1890.
Negrelli, von (fŏn nā-grĕl′ē), Aloys. Austrian engineer .... 1799—1858.
Neill (nēl), Edward Duffield. American clergyman and historian .... 1823—1893.
Neilson (nēl′sŭn), Lilian Adelaide. Real name *Elizabeth Ann Brown. Mrs. Lee.* English actress .... 1848—1880.
Nekrasov (nyĕ-krä′sôf), Nikolay Aleksyeevich. Russian poet .... 1821—1877.
Nélaton (nā′lȧ′tôɴ′), Auguste. French surgeon .... 1807—1873.
Nelidov (nĕl′ĭ-dôf), Aleksandr. Russian diplomat .... 1837—1910.
Nelson (nĕl′sŭn), Henry Loomis. American lawyer, author, and editor ...... 1846—1908.
Nelson, Horatio. Viscount Nelson of the Nile. English admiral .... 1758—1805.
Nelson, Thomas. American political leader and signer of the Declaration of Independence .... 1738—1789.
Nemours, de (dẽ nĕ-mōōr′), Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans, Duke. French prince. Son of King Louis Philippe .... 1814—1896.
Nepos (nē′pŏs), Cornelius. Roman historian and biographer .... fl. tem. Augustus.
Neri, de' (dā nā′rē), Filippo, Saint. (*Anglicized* **St. Philip Neri.**) Italian founder of the society "Fathers of the Oratory" .... 1515—1595.
Nernst (nĕrnst), Walter. German physicist. [*Nernst electric lamp.*] .... 1864 ——.
Nero (nē′rō). *Nero Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus.* Originally *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus.* Roman emperor (54–68) .... 37— 68.
Néruda (nyĕ′rōō-dä), Ján. Bohemian poet and story-writer .... 1834—1891.
Nerva (nûr′vȧ), Marcus Cocceius. Roman emperor (96–98) .... 32— 98.
Nesselrode (nĕs′ĕl-rō′dyĕ), Karl Robert, Count. Russ. diplomatist .... 1780—1862.
Nestorius (nĕs-tō′rĭ-ŭs). Syrian bishop (428–431) .... ? — 440?
Nethersole (nĕth′ẽr-sōl), Olga. English actress .... 1870 ——.
Netscher (nĕch′ẽr), Kaspar. German painter .... 1639—1684.
Nettleship (nĕt′'l-shĭp), Henry. English classical scholar .... 1839—1893.
Neuhof (noi′hōf), Theodor, Baron. German adventurer .... 1686—1756.
Neukomm, von (fŏn noi′kōm), Sigismund, Chevalier. Austrian composer .. 1778—1858.
Neumann (noi′män), Karl Friedrich. German Orientalist .... 1793—1870.
Neuville, de (dẽ nû′vēl′), Alphonse Marie. French painter .... 1836—1885.
Nevada (nĕ-vä′dȧ), Emma. Real name *Emma Wixon. Mrs. Raymond Palmer.* American operatic soprano .... 1862 ——.
Nevin (nĕv′ĭn), Ethelbert. American composer of music, esp. songs .... 1862—1901.
Nevin, John Williamson. American theologian. [*Mercersburg system.*] .... 1803—1886.
Newberry (nū′bĕr-ĭ), John Strong. American geologist .... 1822—1892.
Newcastle (nū′kȧs′'l), Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of. Eng. politician ... 1693?-1768.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, William Cavendish, Duke of. English general .... 1592—1676.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Henry Pelham Fiennes-Pelham-Clinton, Duke of. English statesman .... 1811—1864.
Newcomb (nū′kŭm), Simon. American astronomer .... 1835—1909.
Newcomen (nū-kŭm′ĕn), Thomas. English mechanician, and one of the inventors of the steam engine .... 1663—1729.
Newell (nū′ĕl), Frederick Haynes. American hydrographer and Director of U. S. Reclamation Service .... 1862 ——.
Newell, Peter. *Sheaf Hersey.* American illustrator .... 1862 ——.
Newell, Robert Henry. *Orpheus C. Kerr.* American humorous writer ..... 1836—1901.
Newman (nū′măn), Albert Henry. American church historian .... 1852 ——.
Newman, Francis William. English theologian and author .... 1805—1897.
Newman, John Henry, Cardinal. *Bro. of F. W.* Eng. theol. and author .... 1801—1890.
Newnes (nūnz), George, Sir. English publisher and philanthropist .... 1851—1910.
Newport (nū′pōrt), Christopher. Commander of the first expedition for the settlement of Virginia, in 1606 .... 1565?-1617.
Newton (nū′tŭn), Alfred. English ornithologist .... 1829—1907.
Newton, Charles Thomas. English archæologist .... 1816—1894.
Newton, Hubert Anson. American mathematician and astronomer .... 1830—1896.
Newton, Isaac, Sir. English philosopher and mathematician .... 1642—1727.
Newton, John. American military engineer .... 1823—1895.
Newton, Richard Heber. American Prot. Epis. clergyman .... 1840—1914.
Ney (nā), Michel, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of the Moskva, and marshal of France. Executed .... 1769—1815.
Nicander (nē-kän′dẽr), Karl August. Swedish poet .... 1799—1839.
Nicator (nī-kā′tŏr). See SELEUCUS I.
Niccoli, de (dā nĕk′kō-lē), Niccolo. Florentine restorer of learning .... 1363—1437.
Niccolini (nĕk′kō-lē′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet .... 1782—1861.
Niccolo da Pisa *or* **Pisano** (nĕk′kō-lō dä pē′sä *or* pē-zä′nō). It. sculptor and architect .... ? —1278.
Nichol (nĭk′ŭl), John. English critic and writer .... 1833—1894.
Nicholas (nĭk′ō-lȧs) **I.** *Nikolay Pavlovich.* Emperor of Russia (1825–55) . 1796—1855.
Nicholas II. *Nikolay Aleksandrovich.* Emperor of Russia (1894–1917) ..... 1868—1918.
Nicholas I. *The Great,* and *Saint.* Pope (858–867) .... 800?- 867.
Nicholas V. Tommaso Parentucelli *or* Tommaso da Sarzana. Pope (1447-55). 1397—1455.
Nicholas I. *Nikola I., Petrović Njegoš.* Reigning prince of Montenegro (1860-1909), king (1910-1918) .... 1841—1921.
Nicholas. *Nikolay Nikolaievich.* Russian Grand Duke and general .... 1856 ——.
Nicholas, Saint. Bishop of Myra. Guardian of children .... ? —345?
Nichols (nĭk′ŭlz), Edward Leamington. American physicist .... 1854 ——.
Nichols, John. Eng. educator and publisher. [*Gentleman's Magazine.*] ... 1745—1826.
Nichols, John Gough. *Grandson of John.* English antiquary .... 1806—1873.
Nicholson (nĭk′ŭl-sŭn), Edward Williams Byron. Eng. author, librarian .... 1849—1912.
Nicol (nĭk′ŭl), Erskine. Scottish painter .... 1825—1904.
Nicolai (nē′kō-lī), Christoph Friedrich. German author .... 1733—1811.
Nicolas (nĭk′ō-lȧs), Nicholas Harris, Sir. English antiquary .... 1799—1848.
Nicolay (nĭk′ō-lā), John George. Ger.-Am. author and historian .... 1832—1901.
Nicole (nē′kōl′), Pierre. French scholar and moralist .... 1625—1695.
Nicoll (nĭk′ŭl), James Craig. American painter .... 1847—1918.
Nicoll, William Robertson, Sir. English author and editor .... 1851 ——.
Nicollet (nē′kō′lĕ′), Jean Nicolas. French astronomer and geologist .... 1786—1843.
Nicolls (nĭk′ŭlz), Richard. First English governor of New York .... 1624—1672.
Nicot (nē′kō′), Jean. French scholar. Introduced tobacco into France .... 1530—1600.
Niebuhr (nē′bōōr), Barthold Georg. German historian and philologist ...... 1776—1831.
Niebuhr, Karsten. *Father of B. G.* German traveler in Arabia .... 1733—1815.
Niehaus (nē′hous), Charles Henry. American sculptor .... 1855 ——.

Born. Died.

Niel (nē′ĕl′), Adolphe. Marshal of France, and minister of war............1802—1869.
Niembsch von Strehlenau (nēmpsh fôn shtrā′lē-nou), Nikolaus. *Nikolaus Lenau.* Austrian poet............1802—1850.
Niemcewicz (nyĕm-tsā′vĭch), Julian Ursyn. Polish author............1758—1841.
Niemeyer (nē′mī′ẽr), August Hermann. German religious and educational writer............1754—1828.
Niepce (nyĕps), Joseph Nicéphore. French chemist. One of the inventors of photography............1765—1833.
Niepce de Saint-Victor (nyĕps′ dē săN′-vēk′tôr′), Claude Félix Abel. *Nephew of J. N.* French chemist. Inventor of photography on glass............1805—1870.
Nietzsche (nē′chĕ), Friedrich Wilhelm. German philosopher............1844—1900.
Nightingale (nīt′ĭŋ-gāl; nīt′ĭn-), Florence. English philanthropist............1820—1910.
Nikisch (nĭk′ĭsh), Arthur. Hungarian violinist and orchestral conductor..1855—1922.
Nikitin (nyē-kē′tyĕn), Ivan Savvich. Russian poet............1824—1861.
Niles (nīlz), Hezekiah. American journalist. [*Niles's Register.*]............1777—1839.
Nilsson (nĭl′sŭn), Christine. *Mme. Rouzaud. Countess of Miranda.* Swedish concert and operatic soprano............1843—1921.
Nilsson, Sven. Swedish naturalist............1787—1883.
Ninon de L'Enclos (nē′nôN′ dē läN′klō′). See Lenclos, de.
Nippold (nĭp′ōlt), Friedrich (Wilhelm Franz). German historian............1838—1918.
Nisard (nē′zär′), Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré. French author............1806—1888.
Nisbet (nĭz′bĕt), Hume. Scottish author and artist............1849 ——.
Nitzsch (nĭtsh), Gregor Wilhelm. German philologist and author............1790—1861.
Nitzsch, Karl Ludwig. *Father of G. W.* German theologian............1751—1831.
Noailles, de (dē nō′ä′y′), Adrien Maurice, Duke. Marshal of France and statesman............1678—1766.
Noailles, de, Louis Marie, Viscount. *Grandson of preceding.* Fr. statesman.1756—1804.
Nobbe (nŏb′ē), Friedrich. German agricultural chemist............1830 ——.
Nobel (nō-bĕl′), Alfred Bernhard. Swedish manufacturer of explosives, inventor of dynamite, and philanthropist. [*Nobel prizes.*]............1833—1896.
Nobunaga (nō′bōō-nä′gȧ). Ota Nobunaga. Japanese soldier and ruler............1534—1582.
Nodier (nō′dyā′), Charles. French poet and littérateur............1780—1844.
Nodzu (nō′dzōō). Marquis Nodzu Michitsura. Japanese general............1841—1908.
Noel (nō′ĕl), Baptist Wriothesley. English dissenting divine............1798—1873.
Noël (nō′ĕl′), Jean François Michel. French grammarian............1755—1841.
Noël, Octave Eugène. French financial writer............1846 ——.
Noel-Fearn, Henry. See Christmas.
Nogi (nō′gē). Count Nogi Maresuke. Japanese general. [*Port Arthur.*]...1849—1912.
Noiré (nwä′rā′), Ludwig. German philosopher............1829—1889.
Nöldeke (nŭl′dē-kē), Theodor. German Orientalist............1836 ——.
Nollekens (nŏl′ē-kĕnz), Joseph. English sculptor............1737—1823.
Nollet (nō′lĕ′), Jean Antoine, Abbé. French natural philosopher............1700—1770.
Noor-ed-Deen. See Nureddin.
Noort, van (vän nōrt′), Adam. Flemish painter............1557—1641.
Nord (nôr), Alexis. Haitian soldier, and president (1902, deposed 1908)......1820—1910.
Nordau (nôr′dou), Max Simon. German Jewish author and social critic, born in Hungary. [*Degeneration.*]............1849 ——.
Nordenskjöld (nô′rĕn-shûl′), Nils Adolf Erik, Baron. Swedish arctic explorer.1832—1901.
Nordenskjöld, Nils Otto Gustaf. *Nephew of preceding.* Explorer............1869 ——.
Nordhoff (nôrd′hŏf), Charles. American journalist and misc. writer............1830—1901.
Nordica (nôr′dĭ-kȧ), Lillian. Real name *Lillian*, born *Norton*, (*Gower*) (*Döhme*) *Young*. American operatic soprano............1859—1914.
Norman (nôr′măn), Alfred Merle. English clergyman and zoölogist............1831—1918.
Norman, Henry, Sir. English journalist and author............1858 ——.
Norman, Henry Wylie, Sir. English general and colonial governor............1826—1904.
Normanby (nôr′măn-bĭ), Constantine Henry Phipps, Marquis of. English statesman............1797—1863.
Norris (nŏr′ĭs), Frank. American novelist............1870—1902.
Norris, John. English Platonist and author............1657—1711.
Norris, William Edward. English novelist............1847 ——.
North (nôrth), Christopher. Pseudonym of John Wilson.
North, Francis, Baron Guilford. English jurist. Lord chancellor............1637—1685.
North, Frederick, second Earl of Guilford and eighth Baron North. *Lord North. Great-grandson of Francis.* English statesman............1732—1792.
North, Thomas, Sir. Eng. translator. [*Guevara; Plutarch.*]............1535?—1601?
Northcliffe (nôrth′klĭf), Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, first viscount. English newspaper publisher............1865—1922.
Northcote (nôrth′kŏt), James. English painter and author............1746—1831.
Northcote, Stafford Henry, Sir. English statesman............1818—1887.
Northrop (nôr′thrŭp), Cyrus. American educator. Pres. Univ. of Minn....1834 ——.
Northumberland (nôr-thŭm′bẽr-lănd), Algernon Percy, fourth Duke of. English admiral............1792—1865.
Northumberland, Henry Percy, first Earl of. Father of Hotspur............1342—1408.
Northumberland, John Dudley, Duke of. Beheaded............1502?—1553.
Norton (nôr′tŭn), Andrews. American theologian and scholar............1786—1853.
Norton, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, born Sheridan. English authoress............1808—1877.
Norton, Charles Eliot. *Son of Andrews.* Am. art historian and writer............1827—1908.
Nostradamus (nŏs′trȧ-dā′mŭs), *or* **Notredame, de** (dē nō′tr′-dàm′), Michel. French astrologer............1503—1566.
Nott (nŏt), Eliphalet. American divine. President of Union College............1773—1866.
Nottingham (nŏt′ĭng-ăm), Heneage Finch, first Earl of. English lawyer and statesman. Lord chancellor of England............1621—1682.
Noue, de la (dē lȧ nōō′), François. *Bras de Fer.* French commander............1531—1591.
Noureddin. See Nureddin.
Novakovic (nō′vȧ-kō′vĭch), Stojan. Servian author and politician............1842—1915.
Novalis (nō-vä′lĭs). Pseudonym of Friedrich von Hardenberg.
Novatian (nō-vā′shĭ-ăn). Priest at Rome. [*Novatians.*]............fl. 3d c.
Novella (nō-vĕl′ȧ). Learned and beautiful Italian lady............1312—1366?
Novello (nō-vĕl′ō), Vincent. English composer and organist............1781—1861.
Novikoff (nô′vē-kŏf) (*Russ.* **Novikov**), Olga, born Kiréev. *O. K.* Russian journalist in England............1848 ——.
Novikov (nô′vē-kŏf), Nikolay Ivanovich. Russian author............1744—1818.
Noyes (nois; noiz), John Humphrey. American communist at Oneida, N. Y.1811—1886.
Nubar Pasha (nōō′bär pȧ-shä′). Egyptian statesman............1825—1899.
Nugent (nū′jĕnt), George Grenville, Baron. Eng. statesman and author....1788—1850.
Nuitter (nwē′târ′). Pseudonym (anagram of *Truinet*) of Charles Louis Étienne Truinet. French dramatist............1828—1899.
Nunes (nōō′năsh), Pedro. (*Lat.* **No′nius.**) Portuguese mathematician.....1492—1577.
Núñez (nōōn′yāth), Alvar. See Cabeza de Vaca.
Núñez (nōōn′yās; 268), Rafael. Four times president of Colombia............1825—1894.
Núñez de Arce (nōōn′yāth dā är′thā), Gaspar. Spanish poet............1834—1903.
Núñez de Guzmán (nōōn′yāth dā gōōth-män′), Fernando. *Pincianus.* Spanish scholar, and promoter of Greek learning............? —1553.
Nureddin *or* **Noureddin** (nōōr′ĕd-dēn′). Malek-al-Adel Nureddin Mahmoud. Sultan of Syria and Egypt............1118?-1174.
Nuttall (nŭt′ôl), Thomas. English-American naturalist............1786—1859.

O

Oates (ōts), Titus. Contriver of the sham "Popish plot"............1649—1705.
Obaldia, de (dā ō-bäl′dyä), José Domingo. Panamano politician, and president (1908–10)............1845—1910.
Ober (ō′bẽr), Frederic Albion. American author............1849—1913.
Oberlin (ō′bẽr-lĭn; *G. pron.* ō′bẽr-lēn′; *F. pron.* ō′bĕr′lăN′), Jean Frédéric. French-German clergyman and philanthropist............1740—1826.
Obrenović (ō-brĕ′nō-vĭch) Miloš. Prince and soldier of Servia............1780—1860.
O'Brien (ō-brī′ĕn), Fitz-James. Irish author and poet in America............1828—1862.
O'Brien, Lucius Richard. Canadian painter............1832—1899.
O'Brien, Peter, first Baron O'Brien. Lord chief justice of Ireland............1842—1914.
O'Brien, Richard Barry. Irish barrister, politician, and historical writer....1847—1918.
O'Brien, William. Irish political leader............1852 ——.
O'Brien, William Smith. Irish patriot and political agitator............1803—1864.
O'Callaghan (ō-kăl′ȧ-hăn), Edmund Bailey. Irish historian in America....1797—1880.
Ochs (ŏks), Adolph. American newspaper publisher. [*New York Times, Philadelphia Times.*]............1858 ——.
Ockenfuss (ŏk′ĕn-fōōs). See Oken, Lorenz.
Ockham, *or* **Occam** (ŏk′ăm), William. *The Invincible Doctor.* English scholastic philosopher............? —1349?
O'Connell (ō-kŏn′ĕl), Daniel. Irish orator and political agitator............1775—1847.
O'Connell, Dennis J. American R. C. clergyman and educator............? ——.
O'Connor (ō-kŏn′ẽr), Feargus. Irish Chartist............1794—1855.
O'Connor, Thomas Power. Irish journalist, critic, and politician............1848 ——.
O'Conor (ō-kŏn′ẽr), Charles. American lawyer............1804—1884.
O'Conor, John Francis Xavier. American teacher of rhetoric, and author...1852 ——.
Octa′via. Sister of the emperor Augustus, and wife of Mark Antony...... ? —B. C. 11.
O'Curry (ō-kŭr′ĭ), Eugene. Irish antiquarian............1796—1862.
Odenathus (ŏd′ē-nā′thŭs). King of Palmyra. Husband of Zenobia............fl. 258— 267.
Odenheimer (ō′dĕn-hī′mẽr), William Henry. Am. Prot. Episc. bishop............1817—1879.
Odescalchi (ō′dĕs-käl′kē), Marc Antonio. Philanthropist of Rome............1620?—1670.
Odoacer (ō′dō-ā′sẽr). First barbarian ruler of Italy (476–93). Assassinated. 434?- 493.
O'Donnell (ō-dŏn′ĕl), Leopold, Count of Lucena, and Duke of Tetuán. (*Span.* **O'Dónnell** (ō-thŏn′ĕl; 146), Leopoldo.) Marshal of Spain............1809—1867.
O'Donovan (ō-dŏn′ō-văn), Denis. Irish librarian and critic in Australia............1846 ——.
O'Donovan, John. Irish archæologist............1809—1861.
Œcolampadius (ĕk′ō-lăm-pā′dĭ-ŭs), Johannes. Real name *Heussgen* or *Hüssgen*. German reformer............1482—1531.
Oeder (û′dẽr), Georg Ludwig. German botanist. [*Flora Danica.*]............1728—1791.
Oehlenschlager (û′lĕn-shlā′gẽr), Adam Gottlob. Danish poet and dram....1779—1850.
Oehlmüller (ûl′mül′ẽr), Joseph Daniel. German architect............1791—1839.
Oersted (ûr′stĕth), Anders Sandöe. Danish jurist and statesman............1778—1860.
Oersted, Hans Christian. *Brother of A. S.* Danish electro-magnetist............1777—1851.
Oertel (ûr′tĕl), Abraham. See Ortelius.
Oertel, Hanns. German philologist in America............1868 ——.
Oeser (û′zẽr), Adam Friedrich. German painter and modeler............1717—1799.
Oetinger (û′tĭng-ẽr), Friedrich Christoph. German theologian............1702—1782.
Oettinger (ût′ĭng-ẽr), Edward Maria. Ger. novelist and bibliographer............1808—1872.
Offenbach (ŏf′ĕn-băk; ŏf′ăN′bȧk′), Jacques. Naturalized French composer of comic operas, born in Cologne of Jewish parents............1819—1880.
Ogden (ŏg′dĕn), Robert Curtis. American educational philanthropist............1836—1913.
Oggione, d' (dōd-jō′nā), *or* **Uggione, d'** (dōōd-jō′nā), Marco. It. painter..1470?—1540?
Ogilby (ō′g′l-bĭ), John. Scottish poet and geographer............1600—1676.
Ogilvie (ō′g′l-vĭ), John. Scottish lexicographer............1797—1867.
Oglesby (ō′g′lz-bĭ), Richard James. American soldier, senator, and governor of Illinois (1864–69, 1873, 1884–89)............1824—1899.
Oglethorpe (ō′g′l-thôrp), James Edward. British general. Founder of the colony of Georgia............1696—1785.
O'Higgins (ō-ē′gēns; ō-hĭg′ĭnz), Bernardo. Chilean patriot, and dictator (1817–23)............1776—1842.
Ohm (ōm), Georg Simon. German electrician. [*Ohm's law.*]............1787—1854.
Ohnet (ō′nĕ′), Georges. French novelist and dramatist............1848—1918.
Oisin (ō′shĕn). See Ossian.
Ojeda (ō-hā′thä; 189, 146), Alonso. Span. adventurer with Columbus............1465—1515.
O'Keeffe (ō-kēf′), John. Irish dramatist............1747—1833.
Oken (ō′kĕn), Lorenz. Properly *Ockenfuss*. German naturalist............1779—1851.
Oku (ō′kōō). Count Oku Yasukata. Japanese field marshal............1847 ——.
Okubo (ō′kōō-bō). Okubo Toshimichi. Japanese statesman............1830—1878.
Okuma (ō′kōō-mȧ). Marquis Okuma Shigenobu. Japanese statesman............1838 ——.
Okyo (ō′kyō). Maruyama Okyo. Japanese painter............1733—1795.
Olaf (ō′lăf), *or* **Olaus** (ō-lā′ōōs), Saint. Viking and king of Norway............995—1030.
Olbers (ŏl′bẽrs), Heinrich Wilhelm Matthäus. German astronomer............1758—1840.
Olcott (ŏl′kŭt), Chauncey. *Chancellor John Olcott.* American actor............1860 ——.
Oldcastle (ōld′kȧs′′l), John, Lord Cobham. Eng. reformer and martyr............? —1417.
Oldenburg (ŏl′dĕn-bûrg), Henry. *Grubendol.* Ger. writer in England............1615?—1677.
Oldfield (ōld′fēld), Anne. *Nance Oldfield.* English actress............1683—1730.
Oldham (ōld′ăm), John. *The English Juvenal.* English satirical poet............1653—1683.
Oldmixon (ōld′mĭk-sŭn), John. English historian............1673—1742.
Oldys (ōl′dĭs), William. English antiquary and bibliographer............1696—1761.
Olearius (ō′lē-ä′rē-ŭs; *Ger. pron.* ō′lā-ä′rē-ōōs), *or* **Oelschläger** (ûl′shlā′-gẽr; -shlā′gẽr), Adam. German traveler and Orientalist............1600—1671.
Olier (ō′lyā′), Jean Jacques. Founder of the seminary of St. Sulpice............1608—1657.
Olin (ō′lĭn), Stephen. American Methodist divine............1797—1851.
Oliphant (ŏl′ĭ-fănt), Laurence. English traveler and author............1829—1888.
Oliphant, Margaret, born Wilson. English novelist............1828—1897.
Olivárez (ō′lē-vä′răth), Gaspero de Guzman, third Count of, and Duke of San Lucar de Barrameda. Spanish statesman............1587—1645.
Oliver (ŏl′ĭ-vẽr), Andrew. Lieutenant governor of Massachusetts............1706—1774.
Oliver, Charles Augustus. American ophthalmologist and scientist............1853—1911.
Olivet, d' (dō′lē′vĕ′), Joseph Thoulier, Abbé. French author and critic............1682—1768.
Olivier (ō′lē′vyā′), Guillaume Antoine. French entomologist............1756—1814.
Ollendorff (ŏl′ĕn-dôrf), Henri Godefroy. Ger. educator and grammarian....1803—1865.
Ollivier (ō′lē′vyā′), Olivier Émile. French advocate, politician, and author.1825—1913.
Olmsted (ŏm′stĕd; ŭm′-), Denison. American scientist............1791—1859.
Olmsted, Frederick Law. American landscape gardener and writer............1822—1903.
Olney (ŏl′nĭ), Jesse. American geographer............1798—1872.
Olney, Richard. American lawyer, and secretary of state (1895–97)............1835—1917.
Olózaga (ō-lō′thä-gä), Salustiano. Spanish statesman............1805—1873.
Olshausen (ōls′hou′zĕn), Hermann. German Protestant theologian............1796—1839.
Olshausen, Justus. German Orientalist............1800—1882.
Omar (ō′mȧr) **I.** *Abu-Hafsah-ibn-al-Khattab.* Second caliph. Captor of Jerusalem. Assassinated............582— 644.
Omar Khayyám (ō′mȧr kī-yäm′; -yôm′). Persian poet. [*Rubáiyát.*]............? —1123?
O'Meara (ō-mä′rȧ), Barry Edward. Irish surgeon in St. Helena............1786—1836.
Omer Pasha (ō′mẽr). *Michael Lattas.* Austrian-Turkish general............1806—1871.
Oncken (ŏŋ′kĕn), Wilhelm. German historian............1838—1905.
O'Neill (ō-nēl′), Eliza, by marriage Lady Becher. Irish actress............1791—1872.
Onslow (ŏnz′lō), Arthur. Speaker of the British House of Commons thirty-three years (1728–61)............1691—1768.
Oost, van (vän ōst′), Jacob. *The Elder.* Flemish painter............1600—1671.
Oosterzee, van (vän ōs′tẽr-zā′), Jan Jacob. Dutch theologian............1817—1882.
Operti (ō-pâr′tē), Albert. *Jasper Ludwig Roccabigliera.* Italian artist and sculptor in America............1852 ——.
Opie (ō′pĭ), Amelia, born Alderson. English author............1769—1853.
Opie, John. *Husband of Amelia.* English historical painter............1761—1807.
Opitz (ō′pĭts), Martin. *Opitz von Boberfeld.* German poet............1597—1639.
Oppert (ŏp′ẽrt; *F. pron.* ō′pâr′), Jules. German Orientalist in Paris............1825—1905.
Optic (ŏp′tĭk), Oliver. Pseudonym of William Taylor Adams.
Opzoomer (ŏp′zō′mẽr), Cornelis Willem. Dutch philosopher............1821—1892.
Orange (ŏr′ĕnj; -ĭnj), William of. See William.
Orbigny, d' (dôr′bēn′yē′), Alcide Dessalines. French naturalist............1802—1857.
Orcagna (ôr-kän′yä). Real name *Andrea di Cione.* Italian artist............1308?—1368?
Orchardson (ôr′chẽrd-sŭn), William Quiller, Sir. Scottish painter............1832—1910.
O'Reilly (ō-rī′lĭ), John Boyle. Irish-American journalist and poet............1844—1890.
O'Reilly, Miles. Pseudonym of Charles Graham Halpine.
O'Rell (ō-rĕl′), Max. Pseudonym of Paul Blouet.
Orellana (ō′rĕl-yä′nä), Francisco. Spanish discoverer of the Amazon River. 1500?—1549.
Orelli (ō-rĕl′ē), Johann Kaspar. Swiss philologist............1787—1849.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Born. Died.

Orfila (ôr′fē′lȧ′), Matthieu Joseph Bonaventure. Fr. physician and chemist..1787—1853.
Oribasius (ŏr′ĭ-bā′shĭ-ŭs). Greek physician and medical writer............ 325— 400.
Origen (ŏr′ĭ-jĕn). *Orig′ines Adaman′tius.* Christian writer and teacher of Alexandria...185?— 254?
Orléans, d′ (dôr′lā′äɴ′), Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duke. Eldest son and heir of King Louis Philippe..............................1810—1842.
Orléans, d′, Henri Philippe Marie, Prince. French explorer and author....1867—1901.
Orléans, d′, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke. Son of Henry IV.....................1608—1660.
Orléans, d′, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke. *Philippe Égalité.* Guillotined....1747—1793.
Orléans, d′, Louis Philippe Robert, Duke. Prince of France...............1869 ——.
Orléans, d′, Philippe, Duke. Regent of France (1715–23)...................1674—1723.
Orléans (ŏr′lē-ănz), the Maid of. See Joan of Arc.
Orlov (ȧr-lôf′), Alekseyey, Count. Russian admiral..............................1737—1809.
Orlov, Nikolay, Prince. Russian diplomatist.....................................1820—1885.
Orme (ôrm), Robert. English historian in India...............................1728—1801.
Ormond (ôr′mŭnd), James Butler, first Duke of. Lord lieut. of Ireland......1610—1688.
Orozco y Berra (ō-rōs′kō ē bĕr′rä ; 268), Manuel. Mexican historian.......1816—1881.
Orsay, d′ (dôr′sē′), Alfred Guillaume Gabriel, Count. French man of fashion in London..1801—1852.
Orsini (ôr-sē′nē). Famous Italian family in the Middle Ages.
Orsini, Felice. Italian who attempted to assassinate Napoleon III.............1819—1858.
Ortelius (ôr-tē′lĭ-ŭs), *or* **Oertel** (ûr′tĕl), Abraham. German geographer.....1527—1598.
Orton (ôr′tŭn), James. American naturalist......................................1830—1877.
Osborn (ŏz′bŭrn), Henry Fairfield. American paleontologist................1857 ——.
Osborn, Sherard. British admiral...1822—1875.
Oscar (ŏs′kȧr) **II.** King of Sweden (1872–1907) and Norway (1872–1905)....1829—1907.
Osceola (ŏs′ē-ō′lȧ) (*Ind.* **As-se-he-ho′lar.**) Chief of the Seminoles ....1804—1838.
Osgood (ŏz′go͝od), Frances Sargent, born Locke. American verse writer.....1811—1850.
O′Shaughnessy (ō-shô′nĕ-sĭ : ō-shŏk′nĕ-sĭ), Arthur William Edgar. British poet and naturalist..1844—1881.
Osiander (ō′zē-än′dẽr), Andreas. *Hosemann.* Ger. Protestant reformer....1498—1552.
Osler (ŏs′lẽr), William, Sir. Canadian physician in the U. S. and Eng.......1849—1919.
Osman (ŏs′män), *or* **Othman** (ŏth′män). *The Conqueror.* Founder of the Ottoman empire..1259—1326.
Osman Digna (ŏs′män dĭg′nä). Sudan soldier.......................................1836 ——.
Ossian (ŏsh′ăn), *or* **Oisin**. Mythical Celtic bard.
Ossoli (ŏs′ō-lē), Marchioness. See Fuller, Sarah Margaret.
Ossory (ŏs′ō-rĭ), Thomas Butler, Earl of. English commander...............1634—1680.
Ostade, van (văn ŏs-tä′dĕ), Adriaan Janszoon. Flemish painter..............1610—1685.
Osten-Sacken, von der (fŏn dẽr ŏs′tĕn-zäk′ĕn), Charles Robert, Baron. In Russ.,*Robert Romanovich Osten-Saken.* Russ. entomologist and diplomat..1828—1906.
Osterwald (ŏs′tẽr-vält′), Jean Frédéric. Swiss Protestant divine...........1663—1747.
Osthoff (ŏst′hŏf), Hermann. German comparative philologist..................1847—1909.
Ostrovski (ȧs-trôf′skē), Aleksandr Nikolaevich. Russian dramatist.........1823—1886.
Ostwald (ŏst′vält), Wilhelm. German physical chemist........................1853 ——.
Osuna (ō-so͞o′nä), Pedro Téllez y Girón, Duke of. Spanish statesman and viceroy of Naples...1579—1624.
Otfried *or* **Otfrid** (ŏt′frēt). German monk and metrical writer.............810?— 880?
Othman ibn Affan (ŏth′män ĭb′n ăf′făn′). The third Moham. caliph ....574?— 656.
Otho (ō′thō) **I.** *Otto Friedrich Ludwig.* King of Greece (1832–62)..........1815—1867.
Otho, Marcus Salvius. Roman emperor (69). Committed suicide.................32— 69.
Otis (ō′tĭs), Elwell Stephen. American general. Mil. gov. Phil. Islands.....1838—1909.
Otis, James. American orator and patriot...1725—1783.
Otterbein (ŏt′ẽr-bīn), Philip William. German-American founder of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ...............................1726—1813.
Ottley (ŏt′lĭ), William Young. English writer on fine arts.....................1771—1836.
Otto (ŏt′ō), *or* **Otho** (ō′thō), **I.** *The Great.* Holy Roman emperor (962–973). 912— 973.
Otway (ŏt′wā), Thomas. English dramatic poet.................................1652—1685.
Oudiné (o͞o′dē′nā′), Eugène André. French sculptor and engraver............1810—1887.
Oudinot (o͞o′dē′nō′), Nicolas Charles, Duke of Reggio. French marshal .....1767—1847.
Oudry (o͞o′drē′), Jean Baptiste. French animal painter.........................1686—1765.
Ouida (wē′dȧ). Pseudonym of Louise de la Ramée.
Ouless (o͞o′lĕs), Walter William. British portrait painter........................1848 ——.
Ouseley (o͞oz′lĭ), Frederick Arthur Gore, Sir. Eng. clerg. and musician.....1825—1889.
Ouseley, William, Viscount Claramont. British Orientalist...................1767—1842.
Outram (o͞o′trăm), James, Sir. English general in India......................1803—1863.
Overbeck (ō′vẽr-bĕk), Johann Friedrich. German painter.......................1789—1869.
Overbury (ō′vẽr-bẽr-ĭ), Thomas, Sir. English poet and philosopher..........1581—1613.
Overweg (ō′vẽr-vāк), Adolf. German traveler and explorer in Africa.........1822—1852.
Ovid (ŏv′ĭd). *Pub′lius Ovid′ius Na′so.* Roman poet.....................b. c. 43—a. d. 17.
Oviedo y Valdés, de (dā ō′vē-ā′thō ē väl-dās′ ; 146), Gonzalo Fernández. Spanish chronicler...1478—1557.
Owen (ō′ĕn), Richard, Sir. English anatomist and zoölogist...................1804—1892.
Owen, Robert. British social reformer..1771—1858.
Owen, Robert Dale. *Son of Robert.* American author, born in Scotland.......1801—1877.
Oxenstiern (ŏk′sĕn-stẽrn′), *or* **Oxenstierna**, *Sw.* **Oxenstjerna** (ŏk′sĕn-shĕr′-nȧ ; o͞ok′sĕn-), Axel, Count. Swedish statesman..........................1583—1654.
Oyama (ō′yȧ-mȧ). Prince Oyama Iwao. Japanese field marshal...............1842—1916.
Ozanam (ō′zȧ′nȧm′), Antoine Frédéric. French scholar and author..........1813—1853.

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Pacchioni (păk-kyō′nē), Antonio. Italian anatomist. [*Glandulæ Pacchioni.*].1665—1726.
Pacheco (pä-chä′kō), Francisco. Spanish painter, and writer on art...........1571—1654.
Pachmann, de (dē päк′män). Vladimir. Russian pianist.........................1848 ——.
Pachomius (pȧ-kō′mĭ-ŭs), Saint. Egyptian founder of first monastery ....292?— 346?
Pacini (pä-chē′nē), Giovanni. Sicilian musical composer......................1796—1867.
Pacinotti (pä′chē-nŏt′tē), Antonio. Italian physicist............................1841—1912.
Pacioli (pä-chō′lē), Luca. Italian mathematician..........................ab. 1450—1510?
Packard (păk′ȧrd), Alpheus Spring. American naturalist........................1839—1905.
Packer (păk′ẽr), Asa. American capitalist...1806—1879.
Paddock (păd′ŭk), Benjamin Henry. Am. Prot. Episcopal bishop............1828—1891.
Paderewski (pȧ′dĕ-rĕf′skē; -rĕs′kē), **Ignace Jan.** Polish pianist and composer. Premier of Poland (1919)...1860 ——.
Padilla de (dā pä-thēl′yä; 195), Juan López. Spanish patriot ....1484?-1521.
Paer (pä-ĕr′), Ferdinando. Italian musical composer............................1771—1839.
Páez (pä′ās ; 268), José Antonio. Venezuelan soldier, and president.......1790—1873.
Pagan, de (dē pȧ′gäɴ′), Blaise François, Count. French military engineer..1604—1665.
Paganini (pä′gä-nē′nē), Nicolò. Italian violinist.................................1782—1840.
Page (pāj), Thomas Nelson. American novelist. [*Southern stories.*].........1853 ——.
Page, Walter Hines. Amer. editor and publ. Ambassador to Eng. (1913–1918).1855—1918.
Page, William. American portrait and historical painter..........................1811—1885.
Paget (păj′ĭt), James, Sir. English surgeon and physiologist....................1814—1899.
Paget, Violet. *Vernon Lee.* British critic and story-writer.....................1856 ——.
Pailleron (pȧ′y′-rôɴ′), Édouard Jules Henri. French dramatist. [*Comedies.*].1834—1899.
Paillet (pȧ′yĕ′), Alphonse Gabriel Victor. French advocate.....................1795—1855.
Paine (pān), John Knowles. American composer and professor of music.......1839—1906.
Paine, Martyn. American physician and medical writer.........................1794—1877.
Paine, Robert Treat. Amer. lawyer. Signer of the Decl. of Independence.....1731—1814.
Paine, Robert Treat (*orig.* Thomas). *Son of preceding.* Amer. verse writer.1773—1811.
Paine, Thomas. American political and deistical writer, born in England. [*Rights of Man. Age of Reason.*]..1737—1809.
Paisiello (pä′ē-zyĕl′lō), Giovanni. Italian musical composer..................1741—1816.
Paixhans (pĕk′säɴ′), Henri Joseph. French general and inventor. [*Paixhans guns.*]..1783—1854.
Pajou (pȧ′zho͞o′), Augustin. French sculptor...................................1730—1809.
Pakenham (păk′ĕn-ăm), Edward Michael, Sir. British general..............1778—1815.

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Palacio Valdés (pä-lä′thyō väl-dās′), Armando. Spanish novelist............1853 ——.
Palacky (pȧ′läts-kē), Frantisek. Bohemian historian..........................1798—1876.
Palæologus. See Manuel II., Byzantine emperor.
Palafox, de, *Sp.* **Palafox y Melzi, de** (dā pȧ′lä-fōh′ ē mĕl′thē ; 189), José, Duke of Saragossa. Spanish patriot..1780—1847.
Palestrina, da (dä pä′lās-trē′nä), Giovanni Pierluigi. Italian composer..... ? —1594.
Paley (pā′lĭ),Frederick Apthorp. *Grandson of William.* Eng. classical scholar.1815—1888.
Paley, William. Eng. theologian and moralist. [*Evidences of Christianity.*].1743—1805.
Palfrey (pôl′frĭ), John Gorham. American divine and historian. [*History of New England.*]..1796—1881.
Palgrave (pôl′grāv), Francis, Sir. Born Cohen. English Jewish historian..1788—1861.
Palgrave, Francis Turner. *Son of Sir Francis.* English poet and critic....1824—1897.
Palgrave, Robert Harry Inglis, Sir. *Son of Sir Francis.* English banker, economist, and author. [*Dict. of Political Economy.*]........................1827—1919.
Palgrave, William Gifford. *Son of Sir Francis.* English traveler, author, and diplomatist...1826—1888.
Palikao, de (dē pȧ′lē′kȧ′ō′), Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine Cousin-Montauban, Count. French general...............................1796—1878.
Palisot de Beauvois (pȧ′lē′zō′ dē bō′vwä′), Ambroise Marie François Joseph. French naturalist..1752—1820.
Palissy (pȧ′lē′sē′), Bernard. French potter and enameler....................1510?-1589?
Palladio (päl-lä′dyō), Andrea. Italian architect....................................1518—1580.
Pallavicino (päl′lä-vē-chē′nō), Sforza. Italian historian.......................1607—1667.
Palliser (păl′ĭ-sẽr), William, Sir. British inventor...............................1830—1882.
Palma (päl′mä), Jacopo. *Il Vecchio* (the Elder). Italian painter..........1480?-1528.
Palma, Jacopo. *Il Giovane*(the Younger). *Grandnephew of Jacopo.* It.painter.1544—1628.
Palma, Tomás Estrada. First president of Cuba (1902–1906)..................1835?-1908.
Palmblad (pälm′bläd), Wilhelm Fredrik. Swedish author.......................1788—1852.
Palmer (päm′ẽr), Alice, born Freeman. *Wife of G. H.* American educator. President of Wellesley College (1882–87)..1855—1902.
Palmer, Edward Henry. English Egyptologist......................................1840—1882.
Palmer, Erastus Dow. American sculptor...1817—1904.
Palmer, George Herbert. American ethicist and educator ....1842 ——.
Palmer, Ray. American divine and hymnologist....................................1808—1887.
Palmerston (päm′ẽr-stŭn), Henry John Temple, third Viscount. Prime minister of England (1855–58, 1859–65)..1784—1865.
Palomino de Castro y Velasco (pȧ′lō-mē′nō dā käs′trō ē vā-läs′kō), Acisclo Antonio. Spanish painter...1653?-1725?
Paludan-Müller (pä′lo͞o-dän-mül′ẽr), Frederik. Danish poet...................1809—1876.
Pamphilus (păm′fĭ-lŭs), Saint. Syrian Christian martyr.......................... ? — 309.
Panas (pȧ-näs′), Panagiōtēs. Greek poet and publicist..........................1833 ——.
Panini (pä′nē-nē). Sanskrit philologist and grammarian ....fl. 4th c.? b. c.
Panizzi (pä-nēt′sē), Anthony, Sir. Ital. librarian of the British Museum ....1797—1879.
Pankhurst (păŋk′hŭrst), Emmeline, Mrs. English women′s suffrage leader .1857 ——.
Paoli, di (dē pȧ′ō-lē), Pasquale. Corsican patriot..................................1725—1807.
Paoluccio (pȧ′ō-lo͞ot′chō). See Matteis, de, Paolo.
Paparrigopoulos (pȧ-pȧr′rē-gō′po͞o-lŏs), Kōnstantinos. Greek historian....1815—1891.
Pape-Carpantier (păp′-kär′păn′tyā′), Marie. French educator and writer..1815—1878.
Papin (pȧ′păɴ′), Denis. French physicist. [*Papin′s digester.*]..........1647—1714?
Papineau (pȧ′pē′nō′), Louis Joseph. Can. politician and revolutionist.......1789—1871.
Pappenheim, von (fŏn päp′ĕn-hīm), Gottfried Heinrich, Count. German Imperialist general. Fell at Lützen..1594—1632.
Paracelsus (păr′ȧ-sĕl′sŭs), Philippus Aureolus. Real name *Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim.* Swiss alchemist and physician.............1493—1541.
Pardee (pär′dē), Ario. Am. engineer. Benefactor of Lafayette College.....1810—1892.
Pardo (pär′dō), Manuel. Peruvian statesman, and president (1872–76).......1834—1878.
Pardo Bazán (-bä-thän′), Emilia, Countess. Sp. novelist and critic.........1852—1921.
Pardoe (pär′dō), Julia. English author...1806—1862.
Paré (pȧ′rā′), Ambroise. *The Father of French surgery* ....1517—1590.
Paredes y Arrillaga (pä-rā′thās ē är′rēl-yä′gä ; 195), Mariano. Mexican general, and president (1846)...1797—1849.
Pareja, de (dā pä-rā′hä ; 189), Juan. Spanish painter...........................1606—1670.
Parepa-Rosa (pȧ-rĕp′ȧ-rō′zȧ), Euphrosyne, born de Boyesen. *Mrs. Carl Rosa.* English operatic soprano..1836—1874.
Paris (pȧ′rēs′), Alexis Paulin. French author......................................1800—1881.
Paris, (Bruno Paulin) Gaston. *Son of A. P.* French philologist and critic..1839—1903.
Paris (păr′ĭs), John Ayrton. English physician and author.....................1785—1856.
Paris, Matthew. English monk and historian ....ab. 1200—1259.
Paris, de (dē pȧ′rē′), Louis Philippe Albert d′Orléans, Count. French prince. Grandson of King Louis Philippe..1838—1894.
Park (pärk), Edwards Amasa. American theologian and teacher..............1808—1900.
Park, Mungo. Scottish explorer in Africa..1771—1806.
Park, Roswell. American physician and surgeon..................................1852—1914.
Parke (pärk), John Grubb. American soldier...1827—1900.
Parker (pär′kẽr), Alton Brooks. Am. jurist, and presidential candidate (1904).1852 ——.
Parker, Gilbert, Sir. Canadian novelist in England..............................1862 ——.
Parker, Horatio William. American composer and professor of music.......1863—1919.
Parker, Hyde, Sir. British admiral..1739—1807.
Parker, Joel. American jurist, and governor (New Jersey).....................1795—1875.
Parker, Joseph. English Congregational clergyman and author..............1830—1902.
Parker, Louis N. British composer of music, and dramatist...................1852 ——.
Parker, Matthew. Archbishop of Canterbury. [*Bishops′ Bible.*]..................1504—1575.
Parker, Peter, Sir. British admiral...1721—1811.
Parker, Theodore. American theologian and scholar.............................1810—1860.
Parker, William, Sir. English admiral and statesman............................1781—1866.
Parkes (pärks), Harry Smith, Sir. English diplomatist (in China and Japan).1828—1885.
Parkes, Henry, Sir. Australian statesman...1815—1896.
Parkhurst (pärk′hŭrst), Charles Henry. Am. clergyman and reformer......1842 ——.
Parkman (pärk′măn), Francis. American historian...............................1823—1893.
Parley (pär′lĭ), Peter. Pseudonym of Samuel Griswold Goodrich.
Parmigiano, Il (ēl pär′mē-jä′nō). Real name (*Girolamo*) *Francesco Maria Mazzuoli.* Italian painter...1504—1540.
Parnell (pär′nĕl), Charles Stewart. Irish political leader.......................1846—1891.
Parnell, Thomas. British poet..1679—1718.
Parny, de (dē pȧr′nē′), Évariste Désiré Desforges, Viscount. French poet..1753—1814.
Parr (pär), Samuel. English critic and scholar....................................1747—1825.
Parr, Thomas. *Old Parr.* English centenarian...................................1483?-1635.
Parrhasius (pȧ-rā′shĭ-ŭs). Greek painter.......................................fl. b. c. 400.
Parrish (păr′ĭsh), Joseph. American physician and medical writer..........1779—1840.
Parrott (păr′ŏt), Robert Parker. American inventor. [*Parrott guns.*].........1804—1877.
Parry (păr′ĭ), William Edward, Sir. English arctic navigator.................1790—1855.
Parsons (pär′s′nz), Alfred. English landscape painter..........................1847—1920.
Parsons, *or* **Persons**, Robert. Eng. Jesuit missionary and controversialist..1546—1610.
Parsons, Theophilus. Am. jurist. [*Commentaries on the Law of the U. S.*].1750—1813.
Parsons, Theophilus. *Son of preceding.* Am. jurist and writer. [*Contracts.*].1797—1882.
Parsons, Thomas William. American poet...1819—1892.
Parsons, William Barclay. American civil engineer...............................1859 ——.
Parton (pär′tŭn), James. American biographer.....................................1822—1891.
Parton, Sara Payson, born Willis. *Fanny Fern.* *Wife of Jas.* Am. author.1811—1872.
Partridge (pär′trĭj), John. English astrologer and almanac maker ....1644—1715.
Partridge, William Ordway. American sculptor....................................1861 ——.
Pascal (păs′kăl ; *F. pron.* pȧs′kȧl′), Blaise. Fr. philos. and math............1623—1662.
Pasdeloup (pȧ′dē-lo͞o′), Jules Étienne. French musician.......................1819—1887.
Paskevich (pȧs-kā′vĭch), Ivan Feodorovich, Prince of Warsaw. Russ gen...1782—1856.
Pasquier (pȧ′kyā′), Étienne. French advocate and historian...................1529—1615.
Pasquier, de (dē pȧ′kyā′), Étienne Denis, Duke. French statesman..........1767—1862.
Passaglia (päs-säl′yä), Carlo. Italian theologian..................................1812—1887.
Passavant (pȧ′sȧ′väɴ′), Johann David. German art historian...................1787—1861.
Passow (päs′ō), Franz Ludwig Karl Friedrich. German philologist...........1786—1833.

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Passy (pȧ/sē′), Frédéric. French economist. [*Universal Peace Union. Nobel peace prize, 1901.*]....1822—1912.
Passy, Paul Édouard. French phonetician, and founder of l'Association phonétique internationale....1859 ——.
Pasteur (pȧs/tûr′), Louis. French chemist. [*Pasteurization.*]....1822—1895.
Pater (pā′tẽr), Walter Horatio. English essayist and critic....1839—1894.
Paterson (păt′ẽr-sŭn), William. Founder of the Bank of England....1658—1719.
Patkul, von (fŏn păt′kōōl), Johann Reinhold. Livonian patriot....1660—1707.
Patmore (păt′mōr), Coventry Kersey Dighton. English poet....1823—1896.
Paton (pā′t′n), Joseph Noel, Sir. Scottish painter....1821—1901.
Paton, Lewis Bayles. American theologian and historian....1864 ——.
Patrick (păt′rĭk), Saint. Apostle and patron saint of Ireland....373?- 463?
Pattee (pă-tē′), Fred Lewis. American poet and littérateur....1863 ——.
Patteson (păt′ĕ-sŭn), John Coleridge. Eng. miss. bishop in Melanesia....1827—1871.
Patti (păt′ē), Adelina. *Marchioness de Caux. Signora Nicolini. Baroness Cederström.* Operatic soprano, born in Madrid of Italian parentage....1843—1919.
Pattison (păt′ĭ-sŭn), Dorothy Wyndlow. *Sister Dora.* English nurse....1832—1878.
Pattison, Mark. English author....1813—1884.
Patton (păt′′n), Francis Landey. American educator. Pres. of Princeton..1843 ——.
Paul (pŏl), Saint. *Saul* Apostle to the Gentiles.... ? — 67?
Paul I. Petrovich. Emperor of Russia (1796–1801). Assassinated....1754—1801.
Paul III. Alessandro Farnese. Pope (1534–49)....1468—1549.
Paul IV. Giovanni Pietro Caraffa. Pope (1555–59)....1476—1559.
Paul V. Camillo Borghese. Pope (1605–21)....1552—1621.
Paul, Jean. Sobriquet of JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH RICHTER.
Paul, de, Vincent. See VINCENT DE PAUL.
Paulding (pôl′dĭng), Hiram. *Son of John.* American rear admiral....1797—1878.
Paulding, James Kirke. American author and politician....1779—1860.
Paulding, John. One of the captors of Major André....1758—1818.
Pauli (pou′lē), Georg Reinhold. Ger. historian. [*History of England.*]....1823—1882.
Paul of the Cross, Saint. Real name *Paolo Francisco Danei.* Italian founder of the order of Passionists....1697—1775.
Paulsen (poul′zĕn), Friedrich. German Neo-Kantian philosopher....1846—1908.
Paulus (pou′lōōs), Heinrich Eberhard Gottlob. Ger. Prot. theologian....1761—1851.
Paulus (pô′lŭs), Lucius Æmilius. *Macedonicus.* Roman general....B. C. 229— 160.
Pauncefote (pôns′fōōt), Julian, first Baron Pauncefote of Preston. English statesman and diplomat....1828—1902.
Paur (pour), Emil. Austrian musical conductor in America....1855 ——.
Pausanias (pô-sā′nĭ-ăs). Greek traveler and topographer....fl. 2d c.
Pauthier (pō′tyā′), Jean Pierre Guillaume. French Sinologist....1801—1873.
Pauw, van (văn pou′), Cornelis. Dutch scholar and author....1739—1799.
Pauwels (pou′ĕls), Ferdinand. Belgian historical painter....1830—1904.
Pavlov (päv′lôf), Ivan Petrovich. Russian physician. [*Nobel prize, 1904.*]..1849—1916.
Paxton (păks′t′n), Joseph, Sir. English architect and horticulturist....1801—1865.
Payer, von (fŏn pī′ẽr), Julius. Austrian arctic explorer, and painter....1842—1915.
Payn (pān), James. English novelist....1830—1898.
Payne (pān), John Howard. American author. [*Home, Sweet Home.*]....1792—1852.
Payne, Sereno Elisha. American lawyer and politician....1843—1914.
Peabody (pē′bŏd-ĭ), Andrew Preston. American theologian and author....1811—1893.
Peabody, Elizabeth Palmer. American teacher and philanthropist....1804—1894.
Peabody, George. American banker in London and philanthropist....1795—1869.
Peacock (pē′kŏk), Thomas Love. English poet and novelist....1785—1866.
Peale (pēl), Charles Wilson. American portrait painter....1741—1827.
Peale, Rembrandt. *Son of Charles W.* American painter and author....1778—1860.
Pearce (pērs), Charles Sprague. American mural painter and artist....1851—1914.
Pearson (pēr′s′n), John. Bishop of Chester. English theologian....1613—1686.
Peary (pē′rĭ), Robert Edwin. American arctic explorer. [*Reached the North Pole April 6, 1909.*]....1856—1920.
Peck (pĕk), Annie Smith, Miss. American educator, lecturer, and mountain climber. [*Huascán.*].... ? ——.
Peck, John Mason. American Baptist divine and author....1789—1858.
Peckham (pĕk′ăm), Rufus Wheeler. Assoc. justice U S. Supreme Court....1838—1909.
Pecquet (pā′kĕ′), Jean. French physician and anatomist....1622—1674.
Pedro (pē′drō; pā′drō) (de Alcántara) **I.** of Brazil, and **IV.** of Portugal....1798—1834.
Pedro (de Alcántara) **II.** *Son of preceding.* Last emperor of Brazil (1831–89). Deposed....1825—1891.
Peel (pēl), Robert, Sir. English cotton manufacturer....1750—1830.
Peel, Robert, Sir. *Son of preceding.* English statesman....1788—1850.
Peel, Robert, Sir. *Son of preceding Sir Robert.* English statesman....1822—1895.
Peele (pēl), George. English dramatist....1558?–1597?
Peile (pēl), John. English philologist and educator....1838—1910.
Peirce (pûrs), Benjamin. American mathematician....1809—1880.
Peirce, Charles Sanders. *Son of preceding.* American mathematician, logician, and physicist....1839—1914.
Pelagius (pē-lā′jĭ-ŭs). Founder of Pelagianism....fl. 400.
Pelham (pĕl′ăm), Henry, Sir. Eng. statesman. Prime minister (1743–54)..1695?—1754.
Pélissier (pā′lē′syā′), Aimable Jean Jacques, Duc de Malakoff. French marshal, and governor-general of Algeria....1794—1864.
Pellegrino da Bologna (pĕl′lā-grē′nō dä bō-lō′nyä). See TIBALDI, Pellegrino.
Pelletan (pĕl′tän′), Charles Camille. *Son of Pierre C. E.* French politician and writer....1846—1915.
Pelletan, Pierre Clément Eugène. French politician and publicist....1813—1884.
Pelletier (pĕl′tyā′), Bertrand. French chemist....1761—1797.
Pelletier, Pierre Joseph. *Son of Bertrand.* French chemist. [*Quinine.*]..1788—1842.
Pellico (pĕl′lē-kō), Silvio. Italian writer and patriot....1789—1854.
Pellissier (pĕ′lē′syā′), Georges. French critic and man of letters....1852—1918.
Pelloux (pĕl′lōō′), Luigi. Italian general and statesman....1839 ——.
Pelopidas (pē-lŏp′ĭ-dăs). Theban general....B. C. ? —364.
Pelouze (pĕ-lōōz′), Théophile Jules. French chemist....1807—1867.
Pemberton (pĕm′bẽr-tŭn), Max. English novelist....1863 ——.
Pendleton (pĕn′d′l-tŭn), Edmund. American statesman....1721—1803.
Penfield (pĕn′fēld), Edward. American artist....1866 ——.
Penn (pĕn), William. English Quaker. Founder of Pennsylvania....1644—1718.
Penna, Affonso Augusto Moreira. See MOREIRA PENNA.
Pennant (pĕn′ănt), Thomas. English naturalist and antiquary....1726—1798.
Pennell (pĕn′ĕl), Elizabeth, born Robins. *Wife of Joseph.* Am. author....1855 ——.
Pennell, Joseph. American etcher and author....1860 ——.
Pepin (pĕp′ĭn). *The Short.* (*Fr.* **Pépin le Bref**, pā′păn′ lē brĕf′.) King of the Franks (752–768).... ? — 768.
Pepper (pĕp′ẽr), William. American physician and educator....1843—1898.
Pepperell (pĕp′ẽr-ĕl), William, Sir. American general....1696—1759.
Pepusch (pā′pōōsh), Johann Christoph. German composer....1667—1752.
Pepys (pēps, pĕp′ĭs, *or* pĕps), Samuel. English diarist, and secretary to the admiralty. [*Diary.*]....1633—1703.
Perceval (pûr′sē-văl), Spencer. Prime minister of Eng. Assassinated....1762—1812.
Percier (pĕr′syā′), Charles. French architect....1764—1838.
Percival (pûr′sĭ-văl), James Gates. American poet and geologist....1795—1856.
Percy (pûr′sĭ), Henry, Sir. *Hotspur.* Slain at Shrewsbury....1364—1403.
Percy, Thomas. Eng. bishop. [*Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.*]....1729—1811.
Pereira (pē-rā′rȧ), Jonathan. English physician. [*Materia Medica.*]....1804—1853.
Pereire (pē-râr′), Jacob Émile (b. 1800–d. 1875) and Isaac (b. 1806–d. 1880). French financiers, brothers; founders of the Crédit Mobilier.
Pérez (pā′rāth), Antonio. Spanish statesman....1539—1611.
Pérez Galdós (pā′rāth gäl-dōs′), Benito. Spanish novelist....1845—1920.
Pergolesi (pâr′gō-lā′zē), Giovanni Battista. Italian composer....1710—1736.
Pericles (pĕr′ĭ-klēz). Athenian statesman....B. C. 495?- 429.
Perier (pā′ryā′), Casimir. French financier and statesman....1777—1832.
Perier, *or* **Casimir-Perier**. See CASIMIR-PERIER.
Perkin (pûr′kĭn), William Henry, Sir. Eng. chemist. [*Aniline colors.*]....1838—1907.
Perkins (pûr′kĭnz), Charles Callahan. American art critic and author....1823—1886.
Perkins, Elisha. American physician. [*Metallic tractors.*]....1741—1799.
Perkins, Jacob. American mechanician and inventor....1766—1849.
Perkins, Justin. American missionary in Persia....1805—1869.
Perosi (pā-rō′zē), Lorenzo, Father. Italian composer of church music....1872 ——.
Pérouse, La. See LA PÉROUSE, DE.
Perov (pyĕ-rôf′), Vasili Grigorevich. Russian painter....1833—1882.
Perraud (pĕ′rō′), Adolphe Louis Albert. Fr. R. C. cardinal and author....1828—1906.
Perrault (pĕ′rō′), Charles. French critic, and writer of Mother Goose stories.1628—1703.
Perrault, Claude. *Brother of Charles.* French architect....1613—1688.
Perrier (pĕ′ryā′), Jean Octave Edmond. French zoölogist....1844—1921.
Perrin (pĕ′răN′), Pierre. Reputed the first writer of French operas.... ? —1680.
Perrone (pĕr-ō′nā), Giovanni. Italian theologian....1794—1876.
Perronet (pĕ′rō′nĕ′), Jean Rodolphe. French civil engineer....1708—1794.
Perrot (pĕ′rō′), Georges. French archæologist....1832—1914.
Perry (pĕr′ĭ), Bliss. American author and editor....1860 ——.
Perry, John. Irish physicist and engineer....1850 ——.
Perry, Matthew Calbraith. *Brother of Oliver Hazard.* Am. commodore..1794—1858.
Perry, Oliver Hazard. American commodore. [*Battle of Lake Erie.*]....1785—1819.
Persigny, de (dē pĕr′sē′nyē′), Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duke. French minister of state....1808—1872.
Persius Flaccus (pûr′shĭ-ŭs flăk′ŭs), Aulus. Roman satirical poet.... 34— 62.
Perthes (pĕr′tās), Friedrich Christoph. German publisher....1772—1843.
Perty (pĕr′tē), Joseph Anton Maximilian. German naturalist....1804—1884.
Perugini (pā′rōō-jē′nē), Charles Edward. Italian painter in England....1839—1918.
Perugino (pā′rōō-jē′nō). True name *Pietro Vannucci.* Italian painter....1446—1523?
Perugino. See BARTOLI.
Peruzzi (pā-rōōt′sē), Baldassare. Italian architect....1481—1536?
Pesarese, Il (ēl pā′sä-rā′sā). See CANTARINI, Simone.
Pescara (păs-kä′rä), Marquis of. See AVALOS, D', Ferdinando.
Peschel (pĕ′shĕl), Oskar. German geographer, historian, and ethnologist...1826—1875.
Pestalozzi (pĕs′tä-lŏt′sē), Johann Heinrich. Swiss reformer in education....1746—1827.
Petau (pĕ-tō′), Denis. (*Lat.* **Peta′vius**.) Fr. theolog. and chronologist....1583—1652.
Pe′ter I. Alekseyevich. *The Great.* Czar of Russia (1682–1725)....1672—1725.
Peter I. Karadjordjević (Karageorgevich). King of Servia (1903–1921.)....1844—1921.
Peter the Hermit. Preacher of the first crusade.... ? —1115.
Peter Mar′tyr, *or* **Vermigli** (vĕr-mēl′yē), Pietro. Italian theologian....1500—1562.
Peterborough (pē′tẽr-bŭr′ō), Charles Mordaunt, Earl of. British general....1658—1735.
Petermann (pā′tẽr-män), August Heinrich. German geographer....1822—1878.
Petermann, Julius Heinrich. German Orientalist....1801—1876.
Peters (pā′tẽrs), Carl. German explorer and author. [*East Africa.*]....1856—1918.
Peters (pē′tẽrz), Charles Rollo. American painter....1862 ——.
Peters (pā′tẽrs), Christian August Friedrich. German astronomer....1806—1880.
Peters (pē′tẽrz), Christian Henry Frederick. Ger.-Am. astronomer....1813—1890.
Peters, *or* **Peter**, Hugh. English preacher and politician....1598—1660.
Peters, John Punnett. American clergyman and archæologist....1852—1921.
Peters (pā′tẽrs), Wilhelm Karl Hartwig. Ger. naturalist and traveler....1815—1883.
Petersen (pā′tẽr-sĕn), Niels Matthias. Danish philologist and historian....1791—1862.
Peterson (pē′tẽr-sŭn), Frederick. American neurologist and alienist....1859 ——.
Petigru (pĕt′ĭ-grōō), James Louis. American lawyer....1789—1863.
Pétion (pā′syôN′), Alexandre. First president of the Republic of Hayti....1770—1818.
Pétion de Villeneuve (dē vēl′nûv′), Jérôme. French revolutionist....1753—1794.
Petit (pĕ-tē′), Jean Louis. French surgeon....1674—1750.
Petitot (pē-tē′tō′), Jean. Genevese enamel painter....1607—1691.
Petöfi (pĕ′tû-fē), Sándor. Hungarian patriot and lyric poet....1823—1849.
Petrarch (pē′trärk). (*Ital.* **Petrarca** (pā-trär′kä), Francesco.) Ital. poet..1304—1374.
Petrie (pē′trĭ), George. Irish archæologist....1789—1866.
Petrie, William Matthew Flinders. English Egyptologist....1853 ——.
Pettie (pĕt′ĭ), John. Scottish painter....1839—1893.
Petty (pĕt′ĭ), William, Sir. English political economist....1623—1687.
Peucer (poi′tsẽr), Kaspar. German physician and mathematician....1525—1602.
Peuerbach, von (fōn poi′ẽr-bäk), Georg. See PURBACH, VON, Georg.
Peutinger (poi′tĭng-ẽr), Konrad. German antiquarian author. [*Tabula Peutingeriana.*]....1465—1547.
Peyer (pī′ẽr), Johann Konrad. Swiss anatomist. [*Peyer's glands.*]....1653—1712.
Peyronnet, de (dē pĕ′rō′nĕ′), Charles Ignace, Count. French statesman....1778—1854.
Peytral (pĕ′trăl′), Paul Louis. French radical politician....1842—1919.
Pfaff (pfäf), Christoph Matthäus. German Protestant theologian....1686—1760.
Pfeiffer (pfīf′ẽr), Ida, born Reyer. German traveler....1797—1858.
Phædrus (fē′drŭs). Latin fabulist....fl. first part of 1st cent. A. D.
Phelps (fĕlps), Austin. American clergyman and author....1820—1890.
Phelps, Elizabeth, born Stuart. *Wife of Austin.* American author. [*The Sunny Side.*]....1815—1852.
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. *Mrs. Herbert D. Ward. Daughter of Austin.* American author. [*The Gates Ajar.*]....1844—1911.
Phelps, John Wolcott. American soldier....1813—1885.
Phidias (fĭd′ĭ-ăs). Famous Greek sculptor....B. C. 500?- 432?
Philadelphus (fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fŭs). See PTOLEMY II.
Philaret, *or* **Filaret** (fē′lȧ-rĕt′), Vasili Drozdov. Russian prelate....1782—1867.
Philidor (fē′lē′dôr′). See DANICAN, François André.
Philip (fĭl′ĭp). *King Philip. Metacomet. Pometacom.* Indian chief of New England. Sachem of Pokanoket. [*King Philip's War.*].... ? —1676.
Philip II. King of Macedon (B. C. 359–336.)....B. C. 382— 336.
Philip II. *or* **Philip Augustus**, *Fr.* **Philippe** (fē′lēp′). King of France (1180–1223)....1165—1223.
Philip IV. *The Fair.* King of France (1285–1314)....1268—1314.
Philip VI., of Valois. King of France (1328–50)....1293—1350.
Philip II. *Son of Charles V. and husband of Mary I.* King of Spain (1556–98).1527—1598.
Philip IV. King of Spain (1621–65)....1605—1665.
Philip V. First of the House of Bourbon. King of Spain (1700–46)....1683—1746.
Philip Ne′ri, Saint. See NERI, DE'.
Philip the Bold. Duke of Burgundy (1363–1404)....1342—1404.
Philip the Good. Duke of Burgundy (1419–1467)....1396—1467.
Philippe Égalité (fē′lēp′ ā′gȧ′lē′tā′). See ORLÉANS, D', Louis Philippe Joseph.
Philippi (fē-lēp′ē), Felix. German dramatist....1851 ——.
Philippoteaux (fē′lē′pō′tō′), Henri Emmanuel Félix. French battle and panorama painter....1815—1884.
Philippović (fĭ-lĭp′ō-vĭch), Joseph, Baron von Philippsberg. Aust. gen....1818—1889.
Philips (fĭl′ĭps), Ambrose. English poet and dramatist....1675?—1749.
Philips, Francis Charles. English novelist and dramatist....1849—1921.
Phillimore (fĭl′ĭ-mōr; 201), John George. English jurist....1808—1865.
Phillimore, Robert Joseph, Sir. *Brother of J. G.* English jurist....1810—1885.
Phillimore, Walter George **Frank**, first Baron. English jurist....1845 ——.
Phillipps (fĭl′ĭps), Adelaide. Am. operatic contralto, born in England....1833—1882.
Phillips, Edward. English writer and lexicographer....1630—1696?
Phillips, John. American merchant and philanthropist. Founder of Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire....1719—1795.
Phillips, John. English geologist....1800—1874.
Phillips, Samuel. *Nephew of J. Phillips of Exeter.* American statesman. Organized Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts....1751—1802.
Phillips, Stephen. English poet and dramatist....1868—1915.
Phillips, Wendell. American orator and reformer....1811—1884.
Phillips, William. English mineralogist and geologist....1775—1828.
Phillpotts (fĭl′pŏts), Eden. Anglo-Indian novelist....1862 ——.
Philo Judæus (fī′lō jōō-dē′ŭs). Jewish Hellenistic philos....ab. 20 B. C.—ab. 54 A. D.
Philopœmen (fĭl′ō-pē′mĕn). Greek general and statesman....B. C. 252?- 183.
Phips, *or* **Phipps** (fĭps), William, Sir. First royal gov. of Massachusetts....1651—1695.
Phiz (fĭz). Pseudonym of HABLOT KNIGHT BROWNE.
Phocion (fō′shĭ-ŏn). Athenian statesman and general....B. C. 402— 317.

Born. Died.

Photius (fō′shĭ-ŭs). Patriarch of Constantinople. [*Greek schism.*] ... 820?– 891?
Phryne (frī′nē). Celebrated Greek hetæra ... fl. B. C. 4th c.
Physick (fĭz′ĭk), Philip Syng. American physician and surgeon ... 1768—1837.
Piatt (pī′ăt), John James. American poet ... 1835—1917.
Piazzi (pyät′sē), Giuseppe. Italian astronomer ... 1746—1826.
Picard (pē′kär′), Jean. French astronomer ... 1620—1682.
Picard, Louis Benoit. French dramatist ... 1769—1828.
Picard, Louis Joseph Ernest. French statesman ... 1821—1877.
Piccinni, *or* **Piccini** (pēt-chē′nē), Niccolò. Neapolitan composer ... 1728—1800.
Piccolomini (pēk′kō-lō′mē-nē), Alessandro. Italian prelate and philosopher ... 1508—1578.
Piccolomini, Octavio. Austrian general, of Italian origin ... 1599—1656.
Pichegru (pēsh′grü′), Charles. French general ... 1761—1804.
Pichler (pĭk′lẽr), Aloys. German author ... 1833—1874
Pichler, von (fōn pĭk′lẽr), Karoline, born von Greiner. German novelist ... 1769—1843.
Pickel (pĭk′ĕl), Konrad. See Celtes.
Pickens (pĭk′ĕnz), Andrew. American Revolutionary general ... 1739—1817.
Pickering (pĭk′ẽr-ĭng), Edward Charles. American astronomer ... 1846—1919.
Pickering, John. *Son of Timothy.* American philologist and jurist ... 1777—1846.
Pickering, Timothy. American Revolutionary statesman ... 1745—1829.
Pickering, William Henry. *Bro. of E. C.* American astronomer ... 1858 ——.
Pico della Mirandola (pē′kō dĕl′lä mē-rän′dō-lä), Giovanni, Count. Italian humanist ... 1463—1494.
Picot (pē′kō′), Georges. French jurist and historian ... 1838—1909.
Picquart (pē′kär′), Marie Georges. French military officer (colonel, general) and minister of war. [*Dreyfus case.*] ... 1854—1914.
Pictet de la Rive (pēk′tĕ′), François Jules. Swiss naturalist ... 1809—1872.
Pierce (pērs), Franklin. Fourteenth president of the U. S. (1853-57) ... 1804—1869.
Pierola, de (dā pyā-rō′lä), Nicolas. Peruvian general and statesman ... 1839—1913.
Pierpont (pēr′pŏnt), John. American poet ... 1785—1866.
Pierret (pyĕ′rĕ′), Paul. French Egyptologist ... 1836 ——.
Pierron (pyĕ′rôN′), Pierre Alexis. French Hellenist ... 1814—1878.
Pierson (pēr′sŭn), Abraham. Amer. divine. First pres. of Yale College ... 1641?-1707.
Pietro-Longo (pyĕ′trō-lôŋ′gō). See Aertszen, Pieter.
Pietro Santi (pyĕ′trō sän′tē). See Bartoli.
Pigault-Lebrun (pē′gō′-lē-brŭN′), Charles Antoine Guillaume. Originally *Pigault de l'Épinoy* (dē lā′pē′nwä′). French novelist ... 1753—1835.
Pignotti (pēn-yŏt′tē), Lorenzo. Italian poet and historian ... 1739—1812.
Pike (pīk), Albert. American poet and miscellaneous writer ... 1809—1891.
Pike, Zebulon Montgomery. American brigadier general and explorer ... 1779—1813.
Pilâtre de Rozier (pē′lä′tr′ dē rō′zyā′), Jean François. French aëronaut ... 1756—1785.
Pilling (pĭl′ĭng), James Constantine. American philologist ... 1846—1895.
Pillsbury (pĭlz′bĕr-ĭ), Harry N. American chess player ... 1872—1906.
Pillsbury, Parker. American reformer ... 1809—1898.
Piloty, von (fōn pē-lō′tē), Karl. German historical painter ... 1826—1886.
Pinchot (pĭn′shō), Gifford. American forester ... 1865 ——.
Pincianus (pĭn′shĭ-ā′nŭs). See Núñez de Guzmán, Fernando.
Pinckney (pĭŋk′nĭ), Charles. American statesman ... 1758—1824.
Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth. Am. Revolutionary officer and statesman ... 1746—1825.
Pinckney, Thomas. *Brother of C. C.* Amer. general and diplomatist ... 1750—1828.
Pindar (pĭn′dȧr). Greek lyric poet ... B. C. 522— 448?
Pindar, Peter. Pseudonym of John Wolcot.
Pindemonte (pēn′dā-mōn′tā), Ippolito. Italian poet ... 1753—1828.
Pinel (pē′nĕl′), Philippe. French physician for the insane ... 1745—1826.
Pinelli (pē-nĕl′lē), Bartolommeo. Painter and etcher at Rome ... 1781—1834.
Pinero (pĭ-nĕr′ō), Arthur Wing, Sir. English dramatist ... 1855 ——.
Pingré (păN′grā′), Alexandre Gui. French astronomer ... 1711—1796.
Pingree (pĭŋ′grē), Hazen S. Am. politician, and gov. of Michigan (1897-1900) 1840—1901.
Pinkerton (pĭŋ′kẽr-tŭn), John. Scottish antiquary and historian ... 1758—1826.
Pinkney (pĭŋk′nĭ), William. American lawyer, orator, and diplomatist ... 1764—1822.
Pinto (pēn′too), Fernão Mendes. Portuguese author of travels ... 1509?-1583.
Pinturicchio (pēn′too-rēk′kyō), Bernardino di Betti. Italian painter ... 1454—1513.
Pinzón (pēn-thōn′; 268), Martín Alonso. Spanish navigator with Columbus. 1440?-1493.
Pinzón, Vicente Yáñez. *Brother of Martín Alonso.* Spanish navigator with Columbus. Discovered Brazil and Yucatan ... 1460?-1524?
Piombo, del (dĕl pyōm′bō), Sebastiano. Properly *Luciani*. It. painter ... 1485—1547.
Piozzi (pĭ-ŏz′ĭ; *Ital.* pē-ŏt′sē), Mrs. Maiden name *Hester Lynch Salusbury.* *Mrs. Thrale.* English author. Friend of Dr. Johnson ... 1741—1821.
Piranesi (pē′rä-nā′zē), Giambattista. Italian engraver ... 1720—1778.
Piron (pē′rôN′), Alexis. French dramatist and poet ... 1689—1773.
Pisano (pē-zä′nō), Giovanni. *Son of Niccola.* Italian sculptor ... 1245—1320?
Pisano, Niccola. Italian sculptor ... ab. 1220?-1278.
Pisano, Vittore. *Pisanello.* Italian painter and medalist ... ab. 1380—1451.
Pisemski (pē′sĕm-skē), Aleksyey Feofilaktovich. Russian novelist ... 1820—1881.
Pisistratus (pĭ-sĭs′trȧ-tŭs). Athenian ruler or tyrant ... B. C. 605— 527.
Pissarro (pē′sȧ′rō′), Camille. French painter ... 1831—1903.
Pitcairn (pĭt′kârn), John, Major. Eng. officer killed at Bunker Hill ... 1740?-1775.
Pithou (pē′too′), Pierre. French jurist and author ... 1539—1596.
Pitman (pĭt′măn), Benn. Eng. phonog. and educationist in America ... 1822—1910.
Pitman, Isaac, Sir. *Bro. of Benn.* English inventor of phonography ... 1813—1897.
Pitra (pē′trȧ′), Jean Baptiste. French cardinal and monk ... 1812—1889.
Pitt (pĭt), William, first Earl of Chatham. *The Great Commoner.* Eng. statesman. 1708—1778.
Pitt (pĭt), William. *Son of preceding.* English statesman and orator ... 1759—1806.
Pius (pī′ŭs), *Ital.* **Pio** (pē′ō), **I.** Saint. Pope (140? -155?) ... 90?- 157?
Pius II. Eneo Sylvio Piccolomini. Pope (1458-64) ... 1405—1464.
Pius IV. Giovanni Angelo Medici. Pope (1559-65) ... 1499—1565.
Pius V., Saint. Michele Ghislieri. Pope (1566-72) ... 1504—1572.
Pius VI. Giovanni Angelo Braschi. Pope (1775-99) ... 1717—1799.
Pius VII. Gregorio Barnaba Luigi Chiaramonti. Pope (1800-23) ... 1742—1823.
Pius IX. Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti. Pope (1846-78) ... 1792—1878.
Pius X. Giuseppe Sarto. Pope (1903-14) ... 1835—1914.
Pizarro (pĭ-zär′rō; *Span.* pē-thär′rō), Francisco. Conqueror of Peru. 1471 *or* 5—1541.
Planché (plänN′shā′), James Robinson. English dramatist and antiquary ... 1796—1880.
Planck (plăŋk), Gottlieb Jakob. German theologian ... 1751—1833.
Plançon (pläN′sôN′), Pol Henri. French operatic basso ... 1854—1914.
Plantagenet (plăn-tăj′ē-nĕt). A dynasty of English kings founded by Henry II. (1154), and ending with Richard III. (1485).
Plato (plā′tō). Greek philosopher ... B. C. 427— 347.
Platov (plä′tŏf), Matvyey Ivanovich, Count. Hetman of the Cossacks ... 1751—1818.
Platt (plăt), Orville Hitchcock. American senator from Connecticut ... 1827—1905.
Platt, Thomas Collier. American politician, and senator from New York ... 1833—1910.
Plautus (plô′tŭs), Titus Maccius. Roman dramatist ... B. C. 254?- 184.
Playfair (plā′fâr), John. Scottish mathematician and physicist ... 1748—1819.
Playfair, Lyon, first Baron. English chemist ... 1818—1898.
Playfair, William Smoult. Scottish physician and author ... 1835—1903.
Pleasonton (plĕz′ŭn-tŭn), Alfred. American major general ... 1824—1897.
Pleasonton, Augustus James. American soldier ... 1808—1894.
Plehve, de (dē plā′vē), Venceslas. In Russ., *Vyacheslav Konstantinovich Pleve.* Russian statesman. Assassinated ... 1846—1904.
Pleshcheev (plĕsh-chā′yĕf), Aleksyey Nicolaevich. Russian poet ... 1825—1893.
Pleyel (plī′ĕl), Ignaz. German musical composer ... 1757—1831.
Plimsoll (plĭm′sŏl), Samuel. *The Sailors' Friend.* English reformer. [*Plimsoll's mark.*] ... 1824—1898.
Pliny (plĭn′ĭ). *Ca′ius Plin′ius Secun′dus. The Elder.* Roman naturalist and author. [*Historia Naturalis.*] ... 23— 79.
Pliny. *Ca′ius Plin′ius Cæcil′ius Secun′dus. The Younger. Nephew of preceding.* Roman author and orator. [*Epistulæ.*] ... 62?- 114?
Plotinus (plō-tī′nŭs). An Egyptian Neoplatonic philosopher ... 205?- 270?
Plowden (plou′dĕn), Edmund. English judge and law writer ... 1518—1585.

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Plücker (plük′ẽr), Julius. German mathematician and physicist ... 1801—1868.
Plumier (plü′myā′), Charles. French botanist ... 1646—1706.
Plumptre (plŭm′trē), Edward Hayes. English dean and exegete ... 1821—1891.
Plutarch (ploo′tärk; 243). Greek biographer and moralist ... 46?- 120?
Pobyedonostsev (pȧ-byĕ′dȧ-nôs′tsĕf), Konstantin Petrovich. Russian public administrator. Procurator of the Holy Synod ... 1827—1907.
Pocahontas (pō′kȧ-hŏn′tȧs). Daughter of Powhatan. Married John Rolfe. 1595?-1617.
Poccetti (pōt-chĕt′tē). Called *Bernardino Barbatelli.* Italian painter ... 1542?-1612.
Pococke (pō′kŏk), Edward. English Arabic and Hebrew scholar ... 1604—1691.
Podebrad (pō′dyĕ-brȧt), Jirí (George) of. King of Bohemia (1458-71) ... 1420—1471.
Poe (pō), Edgar Allan. American poet and story-writer ... 1809—1849.
Poel, William. See Pole, William.
Poerio (pō-ā′rē-ō), Carlo, Baron. Neapolitan statesman ... 1803—1867.
Poggendorff (pŏg′ĕn-dôrf), Johann Christian. Ger. natural philosopher ... 1796—1877.
Poggio Bracciolini (pôd′jō brät′chō-lē′nē), Gian Francesco. Italian philologist, scholar, and historian. [*Facetiæ.*] ... 1380—1459.
Poincaré (pwăN′kȧ′rā′), Jules Henri. French mathematician ... 1854—1912.
Poincaré, Raymond. French statesman. President (1913-1920) ... 1860 ——.
Poinsett (poin′sĕt), Joel Roberts. American diplomatist ... 1779—1851.
Poiré (pwȧ′rā′), Emmanuel. Pseud. *Caran d'Ache* (from Russ. *karandash* pencil). Russian caricaturist in France ... 1858—1909.
Poirson (pwȧr′sôN′), Auguste Simon Jean Chrysostome. French historian ... 1795—1871.
Poisson (pwȧ′sôN′), Siméon Denis. French mathematician ... 1781—1840.
Poitevin (pwȧt′văN′), Prosper. French writer and lexicographer ... 1810—1884.
Poland (pō′lănd), William Carey. American art educator ... 1846 ——.
Pole (pōl; pool), Reginald. Eng. cardinal, and archbp. of Canterbury ... 1500—1558.
Pole, William. English civil engineer, musician, and writer on whist ... 1814—1900.
Pole, William. *William Poel. Son of preceding.* English actor ... 1852 ——.
Polevoy (pȧ′lyĕ-voi′), Nikolay Aleksyeevich. Russian author ... 1796—1846.
Polignac, de (dē pō′lēn′yȧk′), Jules Auguste Armand Marie, Prince. French minister of Charles X ... 1780—1847.
Polignac, de, Melchior. French cardinal and diplomatist ... 1661—1742.
Politian (pō-lĭsh′ĭ-ăn), Angelus, *or* **Poliziano** (pō′lēt-syä′nō), Angelo. Italian classical scholar and poet. [*Orfeo.*] ... 1454—1494.
Polk (pōk), James Knox. 11th president of the United States (1845-49) ... 1795—1849.
Polk, Leonidas. Am. Prot. Epis. bishop and Confederate general ... 1806—1864.
Polko (pŏl′kō), Elise, born Vogel. German author ... 1823—1899.
Pöllnitz, von (fōn pûl′nĭts), Karl Ludwig, Baron. German memoirist ... 1692—1775.
Pollock (pŏl′ŭk), Frederick, Sir. English writer on jurisprudence ... 1845 ——.
Pollock, George, Sir. British field marshal ... 1786—1872.
Pollock, Walter Herries. English author and editor ... 1850 ——.
Pollok (pŏl′ŭk), Robert. Scottish poet. [*The Course of Time.*] ... 1798—1827.
Polo (pō′lō), Marco. Venetian traveler in China ... 1254—1323.
Polybius (pō-lĭb′ĭ-ŭs). Greek historian ... B. C. 205— 123.
Polycarp (pŏl′ĭ-kärp), Saint. Bishop of Smyrna and martyr ... 69?- 155.
Polycletus (pŏl′ĭ-klē′tŭs). Greek sculptor. [*Doryphorus.*] ... fl. 430 B. C.
Polycrates (pō-lĭk′rȧ-tēz). Tyrant of Samos. Lived in first half of 6th cent. B.C.
Polygnotus (pŏl′ĭg-nō′tŭs). *The Homer of painting.* Greek painter ... fl. 465 B. C.
Pombal, de (dā pōm-bäl′), Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello, Marquis. *The Portuguese Richelieu.* Portuguese statesman ... 1699—1782.
Pomeranus (pŏm′ẽr-ā′nŭs; pō′mĕ-rä′noos). See Bugenhagen, Johann.
Pompadour, de (dē pôN′pȧ′door′), Jeanne Antoinette Poisson le Normant d'Étioles, Marquise. Mistress of Louis XV ... 1721—1764.
Pompei (pōm-pā′ē), Girolamo. Italian Hellenist and translator ... 1731—1788.
Pompey (pŏm′pĭ). *Cneius Pompeius Magnus. The Great.* Roman general. B.C. 106— 48.
Pomyalovski (pŏm′yä-lôf′skĭ), Nikolay Gerasimovich. Russian novelist ... 1835—1863.
Ponce, de (dā pōn′thā), Pedro. Sp. Benedictine. First teacher of deaf-mutes. 1520—1584.
Ponce de León (pōn′thā dā lā-ōn′; *Anglicized* pŏns dē lē′ŭn), Juan. Spanish discoverer of Florida ... 1460?-1521.
Ponce de León, Luis. See León, de.
Poncelet (pôNs′lĕ′), Jean Victor. French mathematician and engineer ... 1788—1867.
Pond (pŏnd), Enoch. American theologian and author ... 1791—1882.
Pond, John. English astronomer royal ... 1767—1836.
Poniatowski (pō′nyȧ-tôf′skē; -tôs′kē), Józef Anton. *Nephew of Stanislas Augustus.* Polish prince, and marshal of France ... 1762—1813.
Poniatowski, Stanislas Augustus. See Stanislas Augustus.
Pons (pôNs), Jean Louis. *Le Chasseur de comètes.* French astronomer ... 1761—1831.
Ponsard (pôN′sȧr′), François. French dramatic poet ... 1814—1867.
Ponson du Terrail, de (dē pôN′sôN′ dü tĕ′rȧ′y'), Pierre Alexis, Viscount. French novelist ... 1829—1871.
Pontano (pōn-tä′nō), Giovanni, called Gioviano. Ital. statesman, hist., and poet 1426—1503.
Pontchartrain, de (dē pôN′shär′trăN′), Louis Phélypeaux, Count. French minister of state ... 1643—1727.
Ponte, da (dä pōn′tā), Giovanni. Ital. architect. [*Bridge of the Rialto.*] ... 1512—1597.
Pontiac (pŏn′tĭ-ăk). Chief of the Ottawa Indians ... 1720?-1769.
Ponticus (pŏn′tĭ-kŭs). See Aquila.
Pontmartin, de (dē pôN′mär′tăN′), Armand Augustin Joseph Marie. French critic and writer ... 1811—1890.
Pontoppidan (pōn-tôp′ĭ-thȧn), Erik. Danish historian and antiquary ... 1698—1764.
Pontormo, da (dä pōn-tôr′mō). *Jacopo Carrucci.* Florentine painter ... 1494—1557.
Poole (pool), John. English dramatist and miscellaneous writer ... 1786?-1872.
Poole, Paul Falconer. English historical painter ... 1807—1879.
Poole, Reginald Stuart. English numismatist and Egyptologist ... 1832—1895.
Poole, William Frederick. American librarian. [*Poole's Index.*] ... 1821—1894.
Poore (poor), Benjamin Perley. American journalist and author ... 1820—1887.
Pope (pōp), Alexander. English poet ... 1688—1744.
Pope, John. American major general ... 1822—1892.
Popham (pŏp′ăm), John, Sir. English chief justice ... 1531?-1607.
Poppæa Sabina (pŏ-pē′ȧ sȧ-bī′nȧ). A wife of the Roman emperor Nero ... ? — 65.
Pöppig (pûp′ĭk), Eduard Friedrich. German traveler and naturalist ... 1798—1868.
Porcupine (pôr′kū-pīn), Peter. Pseudonym of William Cobbett.
Pordenone, da (dä pôr′dā-nō′nā), Giovanni Antonio (de Sacchis). Sometimes wrongly called *Licinio.* Assumed the name *Regillo.* Italian painter ... 1483—1539.
Porphyry (pôr′fĭ-rĭ). Syrian Neoplatonist philosopher in Alexandria ... 233— 304?
Porpora (pôr′pō-rä), Niccolò. Italian composer ... 1686—1766.
Porson (pôr′s'n), Richard. English Greek scholar and critic ... 1759—1808.
Porta, della (dĕl′lä pôr′tä), Giacomo. Italian architect and sculptor ... 1540?-1604.
Porta, della, Giambattista. Italian physicist. [*Camera obscura.*] ... 1543—1615.
Portaels (pōr-täls′), Jean François. Belgian hist. and portrait painter ... 1818—1895.
Portal (pōr′tȧl′), Antoine, Baron. French anatomist and physician ... 1742—1832.
Portalis (pōr′tȧ′lēs′), Jean Étienne Marie. French jurist and statesman ... 1745—1807.
Portalis, Joseph Marie, Count. *Son of J. É. M.* French statesman ... 1778—1858.
Porter (pōr′tẽr), David. American commodore ... 1780—1843.
Porter, David Dixon. *Son of David.* American admiral ... 1813—1891.
Porter, Fitz-John. *Nephew of David* American general ... 1822—1901.
Porter, Horace. American soldier, speaker, writer, and diplomatist ... 1837—1921.
Porter, Jane. Eng. novelist. [*Thaddeus of Warsaw. The Scottish Chiefs.*] 1776—1850.
Porter, Noah. Am. philos. and educator. President of Yale College ... 1811—1892.
Porter, Sydney. *O. Henry.* American story-writer ... 1867—1910.
Porter, Thomas Conrad. American botanist ... 1822—1901.
Porus (pō′rŭs). A prince of India, conquered by Alexander the Great ... B. C. ? — 321?
Posadowsky-Wehner, von (fōn pō′zä-dôf′skĭ-vā′nẽr), Arthur, Count. German statesman ... 1845 ——.
Posidonius (pŏs′ĭ-dō′nĭ-ŭs). Greek Stoic philosopher ... B. C. 130?- 50?
Post (pōst), George Edward. Am. clergyman, physician, and Orientalist ... 1838—1909.
Postel (pōs′tĕl′), Guillaume. French Orientalist and visionary ... 1510—1581.
Potapenko (pō-tä′pĕn-kō), Ignati Nikolaevich. Russian novelist ... 1856—1909.
Potemkin (pō-tĕm′kĭn; *Russ. pron.* pȧ-tyôm′kĭn), Grigori Aleksandrovich, Prince. Russian field marshal, and favorite of Catherine II ... 1739—1791.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Born. Died.

Potocki (pŏ-tŏts′kē), Stanislaw Kostka, Count. Polish statesman ... 1752—1821.
Pott (pŏt), August Friedrich. German philologist, esp. etymologist ... 1802—1887.
Pott, Percivall. English surgical writer ... 1714—1788.
Potter (pŏt′ẽr), Alonzo. American Protestant Episcopal bishop ... 1800—1865.
Potter, Cipriani. English composer and pianist ... 1792—1871
Potter, Cora, born Urquhart. *Mrs James Brown Potter.* American actress ? ——.
Potter, Hazard Arnold. American physician and surgeon ... 1810—1869.
Potter, Henry Codman. *Son of Alonzo.* American P. E. bishop ... 1835—1908.
Potter, Horatio. *Brother of Alonzo.* American P. E. bishop ... 1802—1887.
Potter, Paul. Dutch painter of cattle and landscapes ... 1625—1654.
Potter, Paul M. English dramatist in America ... 1853—1921.
Potter, de (dẽ pŏ′târ′), Louis Joseph Antoine. Belgian revolutionist ... 1786—1859.
Pouchet (po͞o′shĕ′), Félix Archimède. French naturalist and physiologist ... 1800—1872.
Pougin (po͞o′zhăɴ′), (François Auguste) Arthur. Fr. music and art critic ... 1834 ——.
Pouillet (po͞o′yĕ′), Claude Servais Mathias. French physicist ... 1791—1868.
Poujoulat (po͞o′zho͞o′lä′), Jean Joseph François. French historian ... 1800—1880.
Poulsson (pōl′sŭn), Anne Emilie. American kindergartner and poet ... 1853 ——.
Poulton (poul′tŭn), Edward Bagnall. English zoölogist ... 1856 ——.
Pounds (poundz), John. English philanthropist. Founder of ragged schools ... 1766—1839.
Pourtales, de (dẽ po͞or′tä′lĕs′), Louis François. Swiss nat. in America ... 1824—1880.
Poussin (po͞o′săɴ′), Gaspard. Italian painter ... 1613—1675.
Poussin, Nicolas. French historical painter ... 1594—1665.
Powderly (pou′dẽr-lĭ), Terence Vincent. Am. labor organizer and lawyer ... 1849 ——.
Powell (pō′ĕl), Baden. English philosopher and geometrician ... 1796—1860.
Powell, F. York. English historian and editor ... 1850—1904.
Powell (pou′ĕl), John Wesley. American geologist and ethnologist ... 1834—1902.
Powell, Maud *Mrs. H. G. Turner.* American violinist ... 1868—1920.
Power (pou′ẽr), Tyrone. Irish comedian and writer ... 1797—1841.
Powers (pou′ẽrz), Hiram. American sculptor. [*Greek Slave.*] ... 1805—1873.
Powhatan (pou′hạ-tăn′). Indian sachem in Virginia ... 1550?—1618.
Pownall (pou′năl), Thomas. Eng. antiquary and colonial governor ... 1722—1805.
Poyn′ings, Edward, Sir. Author of "Poynings' Law" in Ireland ... 1459—1521.
Poynter (poin′tẽr), Edward John, Sir. Eng. hist. and decor. painter ... 1836—1919.
Pozzi (pŏ′zē′), Jean Samuel. French surgeon and gynecologist ... 1849—1918.
Pozzo di Borgo (pŏt′sō dē bôr′gō), Carlo Andrea, Count. Russian diplomatist, born in Corsica ... 1764—1842.
Pradier (prä′dyā′), James. French sculptor ... 1792—1852.
Pradilla (prä-dēl′yä), Francisco. Spanish painter ... 1847—1921.
Prado (prä′tħō ; 146), Mariano Ignacio. President of Peru ... 1826—1901.
Pradt, de (dẽ prät′), Dominique Dufour, Abbé. French diplomatist and political writer ... 1759—1837.
Praed (prād), Campbell Mackworth, Mrs. Maiden name *Rosa Caroline Murray Prior.* Australian novelist ... 1851 ——.
Praed, Winthrop Mackworth. English lawyer and poet ... 1802—1839.
Pram (präm), Christen Henriksen. Danish poet. [*Stärkodder.*] ... 1756—1821.
Prang (prăng), Louis. German engraver and lithographer in America ... 1823—1909.
Praslin, de (dẽ prä′lăɴ′), César Gabriel, Comte de Choiseul, Duke French statesman ... 1712—1785.
Prati (prä′tē), Giovanni. Italian lyric poet ... 1815—1884.
Pratt (prăt), Charles. American philanthropist. [*Pratt Institute.*] ... 1830—1891.
Pratt, Enoch. American philanthropist ... 1808—1896.
Pratt, Silas Gamaliel. American composer of music ... 1846—1916.
Pratt, Waldo Selden. American musician and composer ... 1857 ——.
Praxiteles (prăk-sĭt′ẽ-lēz). Greek sculptor. [*Cnidian Venus.*] ... fl. 340 B. C.
Preble (prĕb′'l), Edward. American commodore ... 1761—1807.
Preble, George Henry. American naval officer ... 1816—1885.
Prell (prĕl), Hermann. German historical painter ... 1854 ——.
Preller (prĕl′ẽr), Friedrich. German landscape painter ... 1804—1878.
Preller, Friedrich. *Son of preceding.* German landscape painter ... 1838—1901.
Prentice (prĕn′tĭs), George Denison. American journalist and poet ... 1802—1870.
Prentiss (-tĭs), Seargent Smith. American lawyer and orator ... 1808—1850.
Prescott (prĕs′kŭt), William, Colonel. American Revolutionary officer ... 1726—1795.
Prescott, William Hickling. *Grandson of Wm.* American historian ... 1796—1859.
Pressensé, de (dẽ prĕ′săɴ′sā′), Edmond Déhault. French Protestant theologian and author ... 1824—1891.
Pressensé, de, Francis. *Son of preceding.* French diplomat and author ... 1853—1914.
Preston (prĕs′tŭn), Erasmus Darwin. American astronomer, geodesist, and physicist ... 1851—1906.
Preston, Harriet Waters. American miscellaneous author ... 1843—1911.
Prestwich (prĕst′wĭch), Joseph, Sir. English geologist ... 1812—1896.
Preti (prā′tē), Mattia. *Il Calabrese.* Italian painter ... 1613—1699.
Pretorius (prā-tō′rē-o͞os), Marthinus Wessels. President of South African Republic and Orange Free State ... 1818?—1901.
Preuss (prois), Johann David Erdmann. German historian ... 1785—1868.
Prevost (prĕ-vō′; prĕv′ō), George, Sir. Eng. gen. and gov.-gen. of Canada ... 1767—1816.
Prévost (prā′vō′), Louis Constant. French geologist ... 1787—1856.
Prévost, Marcel. French novelist and story-writer ... 1862 ——.
Prévost, Pierre. Swiss natural philosopher ... 1751—1839.
Prévost d'Exiles (dĕg′zēl′), Antoine François. *Abbé Prévost.* French author. [*Manon Lescaut.*] ... 1697—1763.
Prévost-Paradol (prā′vō′-pȧ′rȧ′dŏl′), Lucien Anatole. French orator, journalist, and diplomatist ... 1829—1870.
Price (prīs), Bonamy. English economist ... 1807—1888.
Price, Bruce. American architect ... 1845—1903.
Price, Richard. British divine and writer on finance ... 1723—1791.
Price, Sterling. American Confederate general ... 1809—1867.
Prichard (prĭch′ȧrd), James Cowles. Eng. ethnologist and physiologist ... 1786—1848.
Prideaux (prē′dō ; prĭd′ō), Humphrey. Eng. divine and historian ... 1648—1724.
Prideaux, William Francis, Col. English writer, esp. on numismatics and archæology ... 1840—1914.
Priessnitz (prēs′nĭts), Vincenz. German originator of the water cure ... 1799—1851.
Priestley (prēst′lĭ), Joseph. English clergyman, chemist, physicist, and author. [*Oxygen.*] ... 1733—1804.
Priestley, William Overend, Sir. English obstetrician ... 1829—1900.
Prim (prēm), Juan, Count of Reus, and Marquis de los Castillejos. Spanish general and statesman ... 1814—1870.
Primaticcio (prē′mä-tēt′chō), Francesco. Italian painter ... 1504—1570.
Prime (prīm), Samuel Irenæus. *Brother of W. C.* American divine and editor. [*New York Observer.*] ... 1812—1885.
Prime, William Cowper. American journalist. [*N. Y. Jnl. of Commerce.*] ... 1825—1905.
Prince (prĭns), John Dyneley. American Semitic scholar ... 1868 ——.
Prince, Thomas. American divine and historian ... 1687—1758.
Pringle (prĭŋ′g'l), Thomas. Scottish poet ... 1789—1834.
Pringsheim (prĭŋks′hīm), Nathanael. German botanist ... 1823—1894.
Prinsep (prĭn′sĕp), Valentine Cameron. Anglo-Indian painter in England ... 1838—1904.
Prior (prī′ẽr), Matthew. English poet and diplomatist ... 1664—1721.
Prior, Rosa Caroline Murray. See PRAED, Campbell Mackworth, Mrs.
Priscian (prĭsh′ĭ-ăn). Roman grammarian ... fl. 500?
Pritchett (prĭch′ĕt), Henry Smith. American astronomer and educator ... 1857 ——.
Privat-Deschanel (prē′vä′-dā′shä′nĕl′), Augustine. Fr. physician and math. 1821—1883.
Procaccini (prō′kät-chē′nē), Giulio Cesare. Bolognese painter ... 1548—1626.
Procida, da (dä prō′chē-dä), Giovanni. Sicilian conspirator ... 1210?—1298?
Proclus (prō′klŭs). Greek Neoplatonic philosopher ... 411?- 485.
Procop (prō′kŏp), Andrew. *The Great.* Leader of the Hussites ... 1380?—1434.
Procopius (prō-kō′pĭ-ŭs). Byzantine historian ... 490?- 562?
Procter (prŏk′tẽr), Adelaide Anne. *Daughter of B. W.* English poetess ... 1825—1864.
Procter, Bryan Waller. *Barry Cornwall.* English poet ... 1787—1874.
Proctor (prŏk′tẽr), Redfield. American politician and senator ... 1831—1908.
Proctor, Richard Anthony. English astronomer ... 1837—1888.

Born. Died.

Prony, de (dẽ prō′nē′), Gaspard Clair François Marie Riche, Baron. French engineer and mathematician ... 1755—1839.
Propertius (prō-pûr′shĭ-ŭs), Sextus. Roman poet ... B. C. 50?- 15?
Protagoras (prō-tăg′ō-răs). Greek philosopher and sophist ... B. C. 481?- 411.
Prothero (prŏth′ẽr-ō), George Walter, Sir. English historian and editor ... 1848 ——.
Prothero, Rowland Edmund. *Bro. of preceding.* Eng. writer and editor ... 1852 ——.
Protogenes (prō-tŏj′ē-nēz). Painter of Rhodes ... fl. B. C. 330-300.
Proudhon (pro͞o′dôɴ′), Jean Baptiste Victor. French jurist ... 1758—1838.
Proudhon, Pierre Joseph. French socialist and author ... 1809—1865.
Prout (prout), Father. Pseudonym of FRANCIS SYLVESTER MAHONY.
Prout, Samuel. English painter in water colors ... 1783—1852.
Prudden (prŭd′'n), Theophil Mitchell. American physician and author ... 1849 ——.
Prud'hon (prü′dôɴ′), Pierre Paul. *The French Correggio.* Fr. painter ... 1758—1823.
Prynne (prĭn), William. English Puritan political writer ... 1600—1669.
Przhevalski (przhĕ-väl′y′skē), Nikolay (Mikhaylovich ?). Russian officer, explorer in Asia, and author ... 1839—1888.
Ptolemy (tŏl′ē-mĭ) **I.** *Soter* (savior). King of Egypt, and founder of the Greco-Egyptian dynasty (B. C. 323-285) ... B. C. 367?- 285.
Ptolemy II. *Philadelphus. Son of Pt. I.* King of Egypt (B. C. 285-247). B. C. 309?- 247.
Ptolemy. *Claudius Ptolemæus.* Greco-Egyptian astronomer, geographer, and geometer at Alexandria. [*Ptolemaic system.*] ... fl. 2d c.
Puccini (po͞ot-chē′nē). Giacomo. Italian composer of music. [*La Bohème.*] 1858 ——.
Pückler-Muskau, von (fôn pük′lẽr-mo͞os′kou), Hermann Ludwig Heinrich, Prince. German traveler and author of books of travel ... 1785—1871.
Puget (pü′zhĕ′), Pierre. French sculptor ... 1622—1694.
Pughe (pū), William Owen. Welsh philologist and antiquary ... 1759—1835.
Pugin (pū′jĭn), Augustus Welby Northmore. English architect ... 1812—1852.
Pulaski (pū-lăs′kĭ; -kĭ), Casimir, Count. *Pol.* **Kazimierz Pulawski** (po͞o-läs′kē). Polish patriot ; served in America. Killed at Savannah ... 1748—1779.
Pulci (po͞ol′chē), Luigi. Florentine poet. [*Morgante Maggiore.*] ... 1432—1484.
Pulgar, del (dĕl po͞ol-gär′), Hernando Pérez. Spanish historian ... 1436?—1499?
Pulitzer (pū′lĭt-sẽr), Joseph. Hungarian journalist in America ... 1847—1911.
Pullman (po͞ol′măn), George Mortimer. Am. inventor. [*Pullman cars.*] ... 1831—1897.
Pulszky (po͞ol′skē), Ferencz. Hungarian patriot and author ... 1814—1897.
Pulteney (pŭlt′nĭ ; pōlt′nĭ), William, Earl of Bath. Eng. statesman ... 1684—1764.
Pumpelly (pŭm-pĕl′ĭ), Raphael. American geologist ... 1837 ——.
Pupin (pū-pēn′), Michael Idvorsky. Servian physicist in America ... 1858 ——.
Purbach (fôn po͞or′bäk), *or* **Peuerbach, von** (fôn poi′ẽr-bäk), Georg. German astronomer ... 1423—1461.
Purcell (pûr′sĕl), Henry. English musical composer ... 1658?—1695.
Purchas (pûr′chăs), Samuel. English compiler of travels ... 1575?—1626.
Purver (pûr′vẽr), Anthony. English scholar and Biblical translator ... 1702—1777.
Purves (pûr′vĕs), George Tybout. Am. Presb. clergyman and author ... 1852—1901.
Pusey (pū′zĭ), Edward Bouverie. English clergyman. [*Puseyism.*] ... 1800—1882.
Pushkin (po͞osh′kĭn), Aleksandr Sergyeevich. Russian poet ... 1799—1837.
Putlitz, von und zu (fôn o͝ont tso͞o po͞ot′lĭts), Gustav Heinrich Gans. Called *Gans zu Putlitz* (gäns tso͞o po͞ot′lĭts). German poet ... 1821—1890.
Putnam (pŭt′năm), Frederic Ward. Am. archæologist and ethnologist ... 1839—1915.
Putnam, George Haven. American publisher and author ... 1844 ——.
Putnam, George Palmer. American publisher ... 1814—1872.
Putnam, Herbert. American librarian ... 1861 ——.
Putnam, Israel. American Revolutionary general ... 1718—1790.
Putnam, Rufus. *Cousin of I.* Amer. gen., and pioneer settler of Ohio ... 1738—1824.
Puttkamer, von (fôn po͞ot′kä-mẽr), Robert Viktor. German statesman ... 1828—1900.
Puvis de Chavannes (pü′vē′ dẽ shä′văn′), Pierre Cécile. French historical and decorative painter ... 1824—1898.
Pyat (pyä), Félix. French political agitator and dramatist ... 1810—1889.
Pye (pī), John. English engraver. Father of the modern school ... 1782—1874.
Pyle (pīl), Howard. American artist and author ... 1853—1911.
Pym (pĭm), John. English patriot and orator ... 1584—1643.
Pynchon (pĭn′chŏn), William. English theologian. One of the founders of Springfield, Mass. ... 1590—1662.
Pyne (pīn), James Kendrick. English organist and composer ... 1852 ——.
Pyrrho (pĭr′ō). Greek philosopher and skeptic ... B. C. 365?- 275?
Pyrrhus (pĭr′ŭs). King of Epirus (B. C. 300-272) ... B. C. 318?- 272.
Pythagoras (pĭ-thăg′ō-răs). Greek philosopher ... B. C. 582—aft. 507.

Q

Quackenbos (kwăk′ĕn-bŏs), George Payn. American educationist ... 1826—1881.
Quackenbos, John Duncan. American author and text-book writer ... 1848 ——.
Quain (kwān), Jones. English anatomist, born in Ireland ... 1796—1865.
Quain, Richard. *Bro. of Jones.* Eng. anatomist and surgeon, born in Ireland. 1800—1887.
Quain, Richard, Sir. *Cousin of preceding.* English physician, born in Ireland. 1816—1898.
Quarles (kwärlz), Francis. English poet. [*Emblems.*] ... 1592—1644.
Quatrefages de Bréau, de (dẽ kȧ′tr′-fäzh′ dẽ brā′ō′), Jean Louis Armand. French naturalist and ethnologist ... 1810—1892
Quatremère de Quincy (kȧ′tr′-mâr′ dẽ kăɴ′sē′), Antoine Chrysostome. French art critic and archæologist ... 1755—1849.
Quay (kwā), Matthew Stanley. American politician and senator ... 1833—1904.
Queiros, de (dā kā′ē-rōsh′), Pedro Fernandez. Portuguese navigator ... 1560?—1614.
Quérard (kā′rär′), Joseph Marie. French bibliographer ... 1797—1865.
Quesada, de (dā kā-sä′tħä; 146), Gonzalo. Cuban patriot and diplomat ... 1868 ——.
Quesnay (kĕ′nĕ′), François. French physician and economist ... 1694—1774.
Quesnay de Beaurepaire (dẽ bō′rĕ-pâr′), Jules. *Jules de Glouvet.* French magistrate and novelist ... 1837 ——.
Quesnel (kĕ′nĕl′), Pasquier. French Jansenist. [*Réflexions morales.*] ... 1634—1719.
Quételet (kā′t'-lĕ′), Lambert Adolphe Jacques. Belgian statistician ... 1796—1874.
Quevedo y Villegas, de (dā kā-vā′thō ē vēl-yā′gäs ; 146, 195), Francisco Gómez. Spanish humorous and satiric author ... 1580—1645.
Quicherat (kēsh′rä′), Louis. Fr. lexicographer. [*Latin-French Dictionary.*] 1799—1884.
Quiller-Couch (kwĭl′ẽr-ko͞och′), Arthur Thomas, Sir. Eng. critic and novelist. 1863 ——.
Quin (kwĭn), James. English actor ... 1693—1766.
Quinault (kē′nō′), Philippe. French dramatic poet ... 1635—1688.
Quincy (kwĭn′zĭ), Josiah. American patriot and orator ... 1744—1775.
Quincy, Josiah. *Son of preceding.* American statesman and scholar ... 1772—1864.
Quinet (kē′nĕ′), Edgar. Fr. publicist, poet, and hist. and philos. writer ... 1803—1875.
Quintana (kēn-tä′nä), Manuel José. Spanish poet and patriot ... 1772—1857.
Quintard (kwĭn-tärd′), Charles Todd. American Prot. Epis. bishop ... 1824—1898.
Quintilian (kwĭn-tĭl′ĭ-ăn). *Marcus Fabius Quintilianus.* Roman rhetorician and critic ... 35?- 100?
Quitman (kwĭt′măn), John Anthony. American general and politician ... 1799—1858.

R

Raabe (rä′bē), Wilhelm. *Jakob Corvinus.* German novelist ... 1831—1910.
Rabanus, *or* **Hrabanus, Maurus** (rä-bä′no͞os mou′ro͞os). German theologian. 776?- 856.
Rabelais (rȧ′b'-lĕ′), François. Fr. physician, philos., satirist, and humorist. 1490?—1553.
Rachel (rȧ′shĕl′). *Élisa*, or *Élisabeth, Félix.* French tragedienne ... 1821—1858.
Rachel (rä′kĕl), Joachim. German satirical poet ... 1618—1669.
Racine (rȧ′sēn′), Jean Baptiste. French (tragic) dramatic poet ... 1639—1699.
Racine, Louis. *Son of preceding.* French poet ... 1692—1763.
Racionero, El (ĕl rä′thyō-nā′rō). See CANO, Alonso.
Radcliffe (răd′klĭf), Ann, b. Ward. Eng. novelist. [*Mysteries of Udolpho.*] 1764—1823.
Radcliffe, John. Eng. physician. Founder of Radcliffe Library at Oxford ... 1650—1714.

Born. Died.

Radetzky (rä-dĕts′kē), Johann Joseph Wenzel Anton Franz Karl, Count. Austrian field marshal and administrative official .... 1766—1858.
Radowitz, von (fōn rä′dō-vĭts), Joseph Maria. Prussian statesman .... 1797—1853.
Rae (rā), John. Scottish explorer .... 1813—1893.
Raeburn (rā′bŭrn), Henry, Sir. Scottish portrait painter .... 1756—1823.
Raff (räf), Joseph Joachim. German composer of music .... 1822—1882.
Raffaëlli (rá/fá/ĕ′lē′), Jean François. French painter, sculptor, and etcher .. 1850 ——.
Raffaello (räf′fä-ĕl′lō). See Raphael.
Raffles (răf′′lz), Thomas Stamford, Sir. Eng. naturalist and statesman ..... 1781—1826.
Rafinesque (rá/fē′nĕsk′), Constantine Samuel. Fr. botanist in America ..... 1784—1842.
Rain (räĭ′n), Karl Christian. Danish archæologist .... 1795—1864.
Raglan (răg′lăn), Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, Baron. Eng. general ..... 1788—1855.
Ragnar *or* **Ragnar Lodbrok** (*or* **Lodbrog**) (räg′nár lōd′brōk). Scandinavian sea king or freebooter .... fl. 9th c.
Ragozin (rá-gô′zēn), Zenaida Aleksyeevna. Russian author in America ..... 1835 ——.
Rahbek (rä′bĕk), Knud Lyne. Danish poet and literary critic .... 1760—1830.
Rahl (räl), Karl. Austrian historical and portrait painter .... 1812—1865.
Raikes (rāks), Robert. English founder of Sunday schools .... 1735—1811.
Raimondi (rī-mōn′dē), Marcantonio. Italian line engraver .... 1480?-1534?
Rainsford (rānz′fẽrd), William Stephen. Irish P. E. clergyman in America . 1850 ——.
Rai. Rai Sanyo (rä′ē sän′yō). Japanese historian and author .... 1772—1832.
Rákóczy (rä′kō-tsē), Franz II. Prince of Transylvania. Patriot .... 1676—1735.
Raleigh, *or* **Ralegh** (rô′lĭ; răl′ĭ), Walter, Sir. English navigator, statesman, and courtier .... 1552—1618.
Ralph (rălf), Julian. American journalist and story-writer .... 1853—1903.
Ralston (rôl′stŭn), William Ralston Shedden-. Eng. writer on Russ. lit ..... 1828—1889.
Rambaud (räɴ′bō′), Alfred Nicolas. French historian and educationist ..... 1842—1905.
Rambouillet, de (dē räɴ′bōō′yā′), Catherine, born de Vivonne, Marquise. French leader of society .... 1588—1665.
Rameau (rá′mō′), Jean Philippe. French organist and composer .... 1683—1764.
Ramée (rá′mā′), Daniel. French architect .... 1806—1887.
Ramée, de la (dē lä rá-mā′), Louise. *Ouida.* English novelist .... 1839—1908.
Ramée, de la, Pierre. See Ramus, Petrus.
Ramenghi (rä-mĕŋ′gē), Bartolommeo. *Il Bagnacavallo.* Bolognese painter. 1484—1542.
Rameses (răm′ē-sēz). See Ramses.
Ram Mohan Roy (räm′ mō′hŭn roi′), Raja. Hindu theologian and reformer. Founder of the Brahmo Samaj .... 1774—1833.
Ramón y Cajal (rä-mōn′ ē kä-häl′; 189), Santiago. Spanish physician. [*Nobel prize, 1906.*] .... 1852 ——
Ramorino (rä′mō-rē′nō), Girolamo, *or* **Remorino** (rā′mō-rē′nō), Giovanni Pietro. Sardinian general .... 1792—1849.
Rampolla (räm-pôl′lä), Mariano, Marquis del Tindaro. Cardinal, and papal foreign secretary of state (1887–1903) .... 1843—1913.
Ramsay (răm′zĭ), Allan. Scottish poet. [*The Gentle Shepherd.*] .... 1686—1758.
Ramsay, Andrew Crombie, Sir. Scottish geologist .... 1814—1891.
Ramsay, David. American physician and historian .... 1749—1815.
Ramsay, William, Sir. Scottish chemist .... 1852—1916.
Ramses (răm′sēz). The name of a number of Egyptian kings, the most noted being **Ramses II.** (ab. 1324–1258 B. C.) and **Ramses III.** (fl. ab. 1230 B. C.).
Ramus (rā′mŭs; *F.* rá′mü′), Petrus, *or* **Pierre de la Ramée** (pyâr dē lá rá′mā′). French philosopher and scholar .... 1515—1572.
Ramusio (rä-mōō′zyō), Giambattista. Italian compiler. [*Raccolta di Navigazione e Viaggi.*] .... 1485—1557.
Rancé, de (dē räɴ′sā′), Dominique Armand Jean le Bouthillier. Monk and reformer of the monastery of La Trappe .... 1626—1700.
Randall (răn′dăl), Samuel Jackson. Am. Congressman and political leader .. 1828—1890.
Randolph (răn′dŏlf), Edmund Jennings. *Nephew of P.* Am. statesman .... 1753—1813.
Randolph, John, of Roanoke. American orator and statesman .... 1773—1833.
Randolph, Peyton. President of the first American Congress .... 1723—1775.
Ranjit Singh (rŭn-jēt′ sĭng′). Maharaja of the Punjab .... 1780—1839.
Ranke, von (fōn räŋ′kē), Leopold. Ger. hist. [*History of the Popes.*] .... 1795—1886.
Ransom (răn′sŭm), Thomas Edward Greenfield. American general .... 1834—1864.
Rantoul (răn′tōōl), Robert. American political leader .... 1805—1852.
Raphael (răf′ā-ĕl; rä′fā-ĕl), *Ital.* **Raffaello** (räf′fä-ĕl′lō) **Santi** (sän′tē), *or* **Sanzio** (sän′zyō). Italian painter .... 1483—1520.
Rapin (rá′păɴ′), René. French Jesuit Latin poet .... 1621—1687.
Rapin, de (dē rá′păɴ′), Paul, Sieur de Thoyras. French historian .... 1661—1725.
Rapp (räp), Georg. German founder of the sect of Harmonists .... 1757?-1847.
Rapp, Jean, Count. French general .... 1772—1821.
Raschdorff (räsh′dŏrf), Julius. German architect and author .... 1832 ——.
Rasis. See Rhazes.
Rask (räsk), Rasmus Christian. Danish Orientalist and philologist .... 1787—1832.
Rasle, Râle, *or* **Rasles** (räl), Sébastien. French Jesuit missionary to the Abenaki Indians; killed at Norridgewock .... 1658—1724.
Raspail (rás′pá′ē-y′), François Vincent. French chemist and revolutionist .. 1794—1878.
Rassam (räs-säm′), Hormuzd. Mesopotamian Assyriologist .... 1826—1910.
Rattazzi (rät-tät′sē), Marie Studolmine, born Wyse, Princesse de Solms, Countess. Granddaughter of Lucien Bonaparte. Fr. author, born in Ireland .. 1833—1902.
Rattazzi, Urbano. Italian statesman .... 1808—1873.
Rauch (rouк), Christian Daniel. German sculptor .... 1777—1857.
Raumer, von (fōn rou′mẽr), Friedrich Ludwig Georg. German historian .... 1781—1873.
Ravaillac (rá′vá′yák′), François. Assassin of Henry IV. of France .... 1578—1610.
Ravenstein (rä′vĕn-shtīn; *Eng.* ră′vĕn-stīn), Ernest George. German cartographer and author in England .... 1834—1913.
Ravignan, de (dē rá′vēn′yäɴ′), Gustave François Xavier Delacroix. French Jesuit and pulpit orator .... 1795—1858.
Rawdon-Hastings (rô′dŭn-), Francis, Marquis of Hastings. Brit. general .. 1754—1826.
Rawle (rôl), Francis. English colonist in America .... 1660—1727.
Rawles (rôlz), William A. American historian .... 1863 ——.
Rawlins (rô′lĭnz), John Aaron. American soldier .... 1831—1869.
Rawlinson (rô′lĭn-sŭn), George. *Brother of Sir Henry Creswicke.* English Orientalist and historian .... 1812—1902.
Rawlinson, Henry Creswicke, Sir. English soldier and diplomatist .... 1810—1895.
Rawlinson, Henry Seymour, first Baron. English general .... 1864 ——.
Rawson (rô′s′n), Harry Holdsworth, Sir. English admiral, and governor of New South Wales (1902–09) .... 1843—1910.
Rayet (rá′yĕ′), Olivier. French archæologist .... 1847—1887.
Rayleigh (rā′lĭ), John William Strutt, third Baron. English physicist and educator. [*Argon.*] .... 1842—1919.
Raymond (rā′mŭnd) **IV.** *Raymond de St. Gilles.* Count of Toulouse. Crusader .... 1045?-1105.
Raymond VI. Count of Toulouse. Defender of the Albigenses .... 1156—1222.
Raymond, Henry Jarvis. American journalist and hist. and misc. writer ... 1820—1869.
Raymond, Jerome Hall. American sociologist .... 1869 ——.
Raymond, Rossiter Worthington. American mining engineer .... 1840—1918.
Raynal (rĕ′nál′), Guillaume Thomas François, Abbé. French historian ..... 1713—1796.
Raynouard (rĕ′nōō′ár′), François Juste Marie. French poet and Provençal scholar .... 1761—1836.
Read (rēd), George. Signer of the Declaration of Independence .... 1733—1798.
Read, John Meredith. *Great-grandson of preceding.* Amer. diplomatist .... 1837—1896.
Read, Nathan. American inventor. [*Multitubular boiler.*] .... 1759—1849.
Read, Thomas Buchanan. American poet and artist .... 1822—1872.
Reade (rēd), Charles. English novelist and playright. [*The Cloister and the Hearth.*] .... 1814—1884.
Réaumur, de (dē rā′ō′mür′), René Antoine Ferchault. French natural philosopher and inventor. [*Thermometer.*] .... 1683—1757.
Reber (rā′bẽr), Louis Ehrhart. American mechanical engineer .... 1858 ——.
Récamier (rā′ká′myā′), Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde, born Bernard. Accomplished French society leader .... 1777—1849.

Born. Died.

Reclus (rē-klü′), Jean Jacques Élisée. French geographer .... 1830—1905.
Redgrave (rĕd′grāv), Richard. English genre and landscape painter .... 1804—1888.
Redi (rā′dē), Francesco. Italian poet and naturalist .... 1626?-1697.
Red Jack′et, *or* **Sa-go-ye-wat′ha.** Chief of the Seneca Indians .... 1751?-1830.
Redmond (rĕd′mŭnd), John Edward. Irish Parliamentary leader .... 1851—1918.
Reed (rēd), Edward James, Sir. English naval engineer .... 1830—1906.
Reed, Edward Tennyson. English caricaturist. [*Punch.*] .... 1860 ——.
Reed, Henry. American scholar and author .... 1808—1854.
Reed, Joseph. American patriot and statesman .... 1741—1785.
Reed, Thomas Brackett. American lawyer and Congressman .... 1839—1902.
Rees (rēs), Abraham. English cyclopedist .... 1743—1825.
Rees, John Krom. American astronomer .... 1851—1907.
Reeve (rēv), Henry. English man of letters. [*Edinburgh Review.*] .... 1813—1895.
Reeves (rēvz), John Sims. English oratorio tenor singer .... 1818—1900.
Reeves, William Pember. New Zealand politician and economist in England 1857 ——.
Regillo (rā-jĕl′lō). See Pordenone.
Regiomontanus (rē′jĭ-ō-mŏn-tā′nŭs). *Johann Müller.* German astronomer and mathematician .... 1436—1476.
Regnard (rĕ′nyár′) Jean François. French comedy dramatist .... 1655—1709.
Regnault (rĕ′nyō′), Alexandre Georges Henri. French painter .... 1843—1871.
Régnier (rā-nyā′), Jacques Auguste Adolphe. French philologist .... 1804—1884.
Régnier, Mathurin. French poet .... 1573—1613
Régnier, de, Henri François Joseph. French poet .... 1864 ——.
Regulus (rĕg′ū-lŭs), Marcus Atilius. Roman general .... ? —B. C. 250?
Rehan (rē′ăn; rā′ăn), Ada. Originally *Crehan.* Irish-American actress .... 1860—1916.
Reich (rīк), Emil. Hungarian historian in England .... 1854—1910.
Reichenbach (rī′kĕn-bäк), Heinrich Gottlieb Ludwig. German naturalist. [*Flora Germanica.*] .... 1793—1879.
Reichenbach, von, Karl, Baron. German chemist .... 1788—1869.
Reichstadt (rīк′shtät), Duke of. See Bonaparte, Napoleon II.
Reid (rēd), George, Sir. Scottish portrait, landscape, and flower painter ... 1841—1913.
Reid, George Houstoun, Sir. Australian author and statesman .... 1845—1918.
Reid, Mayne, Captain. American novelist, born in Ireland .... 1818—1883.
Reid, Robert. American artist and mural painter .... 1863 ——.
Reid, Samuel Chester. Amer. naval officer. Designer of the U. S. flag ..... 1783—1861.
Reid, Thomas. Scottish philosopher .... 1710—1796.
Reid, Thomas Wemyss, Sir. English editor, historical writer, and novelist ... 1842—1905.
Reid, Whitelaw. American journalist and diplomatist .... 1837—1912.
Reid, William, Sir. British meteorologist .... 1791—1858.
Reifferscheid (rīf′ẽr-shīt′), Karl Wilhelm August. German philologist ..... 1835—1887.
Reighard (rī′gärd), Jacob Ellsworth. American zoölogist .... 1861 ——.
Reil (rīl), Johann Christian. German anatomist .... 1759—1813.
Reimarus (rī-mä′rōōs), Hermann Samuel. German scholar. [*Wolfenbüttel Fragments.*] .... 1694—1768.
Rein (rīn), Wilhelm. German pedagogist .... 1847 ——.
Reinach (rī′näк), Joseph. French publicist .... 1856—1921.
Reinach, Salomon. *Brother of Joseph.* French archæologist .... 1858 ——.
Reinecke (rī′nĕk-ē), Karl. German composer .... 1824—1910.
Reinhart (rīn′härt), Charles Stanley. Am. illustrator and genre painter .... 1844—1896.
Reinhold (rīn′hōlt), Karl Leonhard. German philosopher .... 1758—1823.
Reinisch (rī′nĭsh), Leo. Austrian Egyptologist .... 1832 ——.
Reinsch (rīnsh), Paul Samuel. American historical writer .... 1869 ——.
Reiske (rīs′kē), Johann Jakob. German Arabic scholar .... 1716—1774.
Reiss (rīs), Wilhelm. German explorer in South America. [*Cotopaxi.*] .... 1838—1908.
Reissiger (rīs′ĭ-gẽr), Karl Gottlieb. German composer. [*David.*] .... 1798—1859.
Réjane (rā′zhän′), Mme. Stage name of Gabrielle Charlotte, born Réju. *Mme. Porel.* French actress .... 1857—1920.
Rembrandt van Rijn, *or* **Ryn** (rĕm′brănt; *Du. pron.* rĕm′bränt vän rīn′). *Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn.* Dutch painter .... 1606—1669.
Reményi (rĕ′mā-nyĭ), Eduard (in Hung., Edvárd). Hungarian violinist ..... 1830?-1898.
Remey (rā′mĭ), George Collier. American naval officer .... 1841 ——.
Remi, *or* **Remy** (*F. pron.* rē-mē′), Saint. (*Lat.* **Remigius**, rē-mĭj′ĭ-ŭs.) *The Apostle of the Franks.* Bishop of Rheims .... 437?- 533?
Remington (rĕm′ĭng-tŭn), Frederic. American sculptor, painter, and author . 1861—1909.
Remington, Philo. American inventor. [*Remington rifle.*] .... 1816—1889.
Remorino. See Ramorino.
Remsen (rĕm′sĕn), Ira. American chemist. Pres. Johns Hopkins Univ ..... 1846 ——.
Rémusat, de (dē rā′mü′zá′), Charles François Marie, Count. Fr. philos. and statesman .... 1797—1875.
Rémusat, de, Claire Élisabeth Jeanne Gravier de Vergennes, Countess. *Mother of C. F. M. and grandmother of Paul.* Fr. writer .... 1780—1821.
Rémusat, de, Paul Louis Étienne, Count. French author and politician ..... 1831—1897.
Renan (rē-näɴ′; *Anglicized* rē-năn′), (Joseph) Ernest. French Orientalist, author, and critic. [*Vie de Jésus.*] .... 1823—1892.
Renault (rē-nō′), Jean Louis. French jurist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1907.*] ... 1843—1918.
Rendel (rĕn′dĕl), James Meadows. English engineer .... 1799—1856.
René of Anjou (rē-nā′). *The Good.* Titular king of Sicily, born at Angers . 1409—1480.
Rennell (rĕn′ĕl), James. English geographer .... 1742—1830.
Rennie (rĕn′ĭ), John. British engineer and architect .... 1761—1821.
Renoir (rē-nwär′), Pierre Auguste. French landscape and figure painter .... 1841—1919.
Renouf (rē-nōōf′), Peter Le Page, Sir. Eng. Orientalist and Egyptologist .... 1822—1897.
Renwick (rĕn′wĭk), James. American physicist .... 1790—1863.
Repin, Ilya Efimovich. See Ryepin.
Repplier (rĕp′lẽr), Agnes. American essayist .... 1858 ——.
Reshid Pasha (rē-shēd′ pá-shä′), Mustapha Mehemed. Turkish statesman .. 1802—1858.
Reszke, de (dā rĕsh′kĕ), Édouard. Polish operatic bass singer .... 1856—1917.
Reszke, de, Jean. *Brother of preceding.* Polish operatic tenor singer .... 1853 ——.
Rethel (rā′tĕl), Alfred. German historical painter .... 1816—1859.
Retz, de (dē rĕs′; rē′; *Angl.* rĕts′), Jean François Paul de Gondi. French cardinal, intriguer, and author .... 1614—1679.
Retzius (rĕt′sē-ōōs), Anders Johan. Swedish botanist and chemist .... 1742—1821.
Retzsch (rĕtsh), Moritz. German painter, etcher, and designer .... 1779—1857.
Reuchlin (roiк′lĭn), Johann. *Capnio.* German humanist, Hellenist, and Hebraist .... 1455—1522.
Reumont, von (fōn roi′mŏnt), Alfred. German historical writer .... 1808—1887.
Reuss (rois), Édouard. French Protestant theologian .... 1804—1891.
Reuter (roi′tẽr), Fritz. German poet and novelist .... 1810—1874.
Reuter, von (fōn-), Paul Julius, Baron. German-English founder of Reuter's telegraph agency .... 1821—1899.
Revere (rē-vēr′), Paul. American engraver and patriot .... 1735—1818.
Réville (rā′vēl′), Albert. French Prot. theologian. [*Histoire des Religions.*] 1826—1906.
Revillout (rē-vē′yōō′), Eugène Charles. French Egyptologist .... 1843—1913.
Rexford (rĕks′fẽrd), Eben Eugene. American poet and story-writer .... 1848—1916.
Reybaud (rĕ′bō′), Marie Roch Louis. Fr. journ., hist. writer, and satirist ... 1799—1879.
Reyer (rĕ′yâr′), Louis Étienne Ernest. *Rey.* French composer and critic ... 1823—1909.
Reyes (rā′yās), Rafael. Colombian soldier, and president (1904–09) .... 1850—1921.
Reynolds (rĕn′ŭlz; -ŭldz), Elmer Robert. Am. ethnologist and botanist ... 1846—1907.
Reynolds, James Emerson. Irish chemist .... 1844—1920.
Reynolds, John Fulton. American general, killed at Gettysburg .... 1820—1863
Reynolds, Joshua, Sir. English portrait painter .... 1723—1792.
Rhazes (rā′zēs), *or* **Rasis** (rä′sĭs). Arabian physician .... 852? - 932?
Rhodes (rōdz), Cecil John. English administrator in South Africa. [*Rhodesia. Rhodes scholarships.*] .... 1853—1902.
Rhodes, James Ford. American historian. [*Hist. of U. S. from... 1850.*] ... 1848 ——.
Rhodopis (rō-dō′pĭs), *or* **Rhodope** (rō-dō′pē). *Doricha.* Gr. courtesan .... fl. B. C. 600?
Rhyndacenus (rĭn′dá-sē′nŭs). See Lascaris, Andreas Johannes.
Rhys (rēs), Ernest. British editor and author .... 1859 ——.
Rhys, John, Sir. Welsh author and professor of Celtic at Oxford .... 1840—1915.
Ribault, *or* **Ribaut** (rē′bō′), Jean. French navigator killed in Florida ...... 1520?-1565.

Born. Died.

Ribera (rē-bā′rä; 133), José. *Il Spagnoletto.* Spanish historical painter....1588—1656.
Ribot (rē′bō′), Alexandre Félix Joseph. French jurist and statesman.......1842 ——.
Ribot, Théodule. French genre and portrait painter....1823—1891.
Ribot, Théodule Armand. French psychologist....1839—1916.
Ricardo (rĭ-kär′dō), David. English political economist....1772—1823.
Ricasoli (rē-kä′sō-lē), Bettino, Baron. Italian statesman....1809—1880.
Ricci (rēt′chē), Scipione. Bishop of Pistoja. Italian reformer....1741—1810.
Ricciarelli (rēt′chä-rĕl′lē), Daniele. See Volterra, da, Daniele.
Riccio, David. See Rizzio, David.
Riccio, del (dĕl rēt′chō), Domenico. *Brusasorci.* Italian painter....1494—1567.
Rice (rīs), Alice, born Hegan. *Mrs. C. Y. Rice.* American story-writer....1870 ——.
Rice, James. English novelist (largely in collab. with Walter Besant)....1843—1882.
Rice, Wallace (de Groot Cecil). Canadian critic and editor in the U. S.....1859 ——.
Rich (rĭch), Claudius James. English Orientalist and traveler....1787—1820.
Rich, Edmund, Saint. English prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury....1170?-1240.
Rich, Penelope, Lady, born Devereux. Sir Philip Sidney's *Stella*....1562?-1607.
Richard (rĭch′ard) **I.** *Cœur de Lion.* King of England (1189–99)....1157—1199.
Richard II. King of England (1377–99). [*Wat Tyler's rebellion.*]....1367—1400.
Richard III. Last Plantagenet king of England (1483–85)....1452—1485.
Richard of Cirencester. English monk and historian.... ? —1401?
Richardson (rĭch′ărd-sŭn), Benjamin Ward, Sir. Eng. physician and author.1828—1896.
Richardson, Charles. English lexicographer....1775—1865.
Richardson, Charles Francis. American educator and literary critic....1851—1913.
Richardson, Ernest Cushing. American librarian, writer, and editor....1860 ——.
Richardson, Henry Hobson. American architect....1838—1886.
Richardson, John, Sir. Scottish naturalist and explorer....1787—1865.
Richardson, Samuel. English novelist. [*Clarissa Harlowe.*]....1689—1761.
Richelieu, de (dē rē′shē-lyû′; *E.* rĕsh′ē-lōō), Armand Jean du Plessis, Duke. French cardinal and statesman....1585—1642.
Richepin (rēsh′păɴ′), Jean. French poet, novelist, and dramatist....1849 ——.
Richmond (rĭch′mŭnd), Charles Lennox, Duke of. Eng. statesm. and dipl..1735—1806.
Richmond, Legh. Eng. divine and author. [*Dairyman's Daughter.*]....1772—1827.
Richter (rĭĸ′tēr), Adrian Ludwig. German illustrator and painter....1803—1884.
Richter, Eugen. German politician....1838—1906.
Richter, Hans. Musical conductor, born in Hungary....1843—1916.
Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich. *Jean Paul.* German author....1763—1825.
Richthofen (rĭĸt′hō′fĕn), Ferdinand, Baron. German geographer and geologist.1833—1905.
Ricord (rē′kôr′), Philippe. French physician....1800—1889.
Riddle (rĭd′'l), Albert Gallatin. American lawyer and writer....1816—1902.
Riddle, George. American elocutionist....1851—1910.
Ridgway (rĭj′wā), Robert. American ornithologist....1850 ——.
Ridley (rĭd′lĭ), Nicholas. English bishop, reformer, and martyr....1500?-1555.
Ridpath (rĭd′păth), John Clark. American historian and educator....1840—1900.
Riedesel, von (fōn rē-dā′zĕl), Friedrich Adolph, Baron. German general in America in the British service....1738—1800.
Riemann (rē′män), Georg Friedrich Bernhard. German mathematician....1826—1866.
Riemenschneider (rē′mĕn-shnī′dēr), Tilman. German sculptor....1468?-1531.
Rienzi (rĭ-ĕn′zē), *or* **Rienzo** (rĭ-ĕn′zō), Niccolò Gabrini. *Cola di Rienzi.* Roman orator and tribune....1313—1354.
Rietschel (rē′chĕl), Ernst. German sculptor....1804—1861.
Rigaud (rē′gō′), Hyacinthe François Honorat. French portrait painter....1659—1743.
Rigg (rĭg), James Harrison. British Wesleyan clergyman....1821—1909.
Riis (rēs), Jacob August. Danish-American journalist and philanthropist...1849—1914.
Riley (rī′lĭ), Charles Valentine. English-American entomologist....1843—1895.
Riley, Franklin Lafayette. American historian....1868 ——.
Riley, James Whitcomb. American lyric poet....1853—1916.
Rimmer (rĭm′ēr), William. English artist and art lecturer in America....1816—1879.
Rimski-Korsakov (rĭm′skĭ-kôr′sá-kôf), Nikolay Andreevich. Russian composer....1844—1908.
Rincón, del (dĕl rēn-kōn′), Antonio. Spanish painter....1446—1500.
Rinehart (rīn′härt), William Henry. American sculptor....1825—1874.
Rink (rĭŋk), Henrik Johan. Danish naturalist....1819—1893.
Riordan (rēr′dăn), Patrick William. American R. C. archbishop....1842—1914.
Ripley (rĭp′lĭ), Eleazar Wheelock. American major general....1782—1839.
Ripley, George. American journalist and miscellaneous writer....1802—1880.
Ripon (rĭp′ŏn), Frederick John Robinson, first Earl of. Eng. statesman....1782—1859.
Ripon, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl de Grey and first Marquis of. *Son of preceding.* English statesman....1827—1909.
Ristić (rĭs′tĭch), Jovan. Servian statesman....1831—1899.
Ristori (rēs-tō′rē), Adelaide, Marchioness del Grillo. Italian actress....1822—1906.
Ritchie (rĭch′ĭ), Anna Cora, born Ogden, Mowatt. *Mrs. Mowatt.* American actress, novelist, and playwright....1819—1870.
Ritchie, Anne Isabella, Lady, born Thackeray. Eng. novelist and editor...1837—1919.
Ritchie, Thomas. American journalist. [*Richmond Enquirer.*]....1778—1854.
Ritschl (rĭch′'l), Albrecht. German theologian....1822—1889.
Ritson (rĭt′sŭn), Joseph. English antiquary....1752—1803.
Rittenhouse (rĭt′'n-hous), David. Amer. astron. and mathematician....1732—1796.
Ritter (rĭt′ēr), Frédéric Louis. American musical conductor, composer, and author, born in Alsace....1834—1891.
Ritter, Heinrich. German philosopher. [*Geschichte der Philosophie.*]....1791—1869.
Ritter, Karl. German geographer....1779—1859.
Rives (rēvz), Amélie, Princess Troubetzkoy. American novelist and poet...1863 ——.
Rives, William Cabell. Am. statesman, diplomat, and author....1793—1868.
Riviere (rē′vyâr′), Briton. English animal painter....1840—1920.
Rizal (rē-säl′; 268), José. Filipino patriot, physician, and author....1861—1896.
Rizzio (rēt′sē-ō), *or* **Riccio** (rēt′chō), David. Italian musician. Favorite of Mary, Queen of Scots....1533?-1566.
Robbia, della (dĕl′lä rōb′byä), Luca. Florentine sculptor. Inventor of enameled terra cotta....1400?-1482.
Robert (rŏb′ērt) **I.** See Bruce, de, Robert.
Robert II. King of Scotland (1371–90). First of the house of Stuart....1316—1390.
Robert, Henry Martyn. American military engineer and author....1837 ——.
Robert of Bavaria, Prince. See Rupert, Prince.
Robert of Gloucester (glŏs′tēr). Early English chronicler....fl. 1260—1300.
Roberts (rŏb′ērts), Charles George Douglas. Canadian author and poet....1860 ——.
Roberts, Frederick Sleigh, first Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford. British field marshal....1832—1914.
Roberts, Howard. American sculptor....1843—1900.
Roberts, William Henry. American Presbyterian clergyman....1844 ——.
Roberts-Austen (-ôs′tĕn), William Chandler, Sir. English metallurgist....1843—1902.
Robertson (rŏb′ērt-sŭn), Frederick William. Eng. preacher and lecturer...1816—1853.
Robertson, James Cragie. British clergyman and ecclesiastical historian...1813—1882.
Robertson, Thomas William. English dramatic writer, esp. of comedies....1829—1871.
Robertson, William. Scottish historian. [*History of Scotland.*]....1721—1793.
Robertson, William Robert, Sir. English general....1860 ——.
Robespierre, de (dē rō′bĕs-pyâr′; *Angl.* rō′bĕs-pēr′), Maximilien Marie Isidore. French revolutionist. Guillotined....1758—1794.
Robin (rō′băɴ′), Charles. French anatomist and microscopist....1821—1885.
Robins (rŏb′ĭnz), Benjamin. Eng. math. and eng. [*New Prin. of Gunnery.*]....1707—1751.
Robinson (rŏb′ĭn-sŭn), Benjamin Lincoln. American botanist....1864 ——.
Robinson, Edward. American philologist and Biblical critic....1794—1863.
Robinson, Henry Crabb. English lawyer and author....1775—1867.
Robison (rŏb′ĭ-sŭn), John. Scottish natural philosopher....1739—1805.
Rob Roy. *Robert MacGregor* or *Campbell.* Scottish freebooter....1671—1734.
Robson (rŏb′s'n), Stuart. Orig., *Robson Stuart.* American actor....1836—1903.
Roby (rō′bĭ), Henry John. English educationist....1830—1915
Roccabigliera (rŏk′kä-bēl-yâ′rä), Jasper Ludwig. See Operti, Albert.
Rochambeau, de (dē rō′shăɴ′bō′), Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Count. French general in America in 1780. Marshal of France....1725—1807.

Born. Died.

Roche (rōch), Regina Maria, born Dalton. English novelist, born in Ireland. [*Children of the Abbey.*]....1764?-1845.
Rochefort-Luçay, de (dē rôsh′fôr′-lü′sĕ′), Victor Henri Rochefort, Marquis. French journalist and political leader....1830—1913.
Rochefoucauld (rôsh′fōō′kō′). See La Rochefoucauld, de.
Rochejaquelein (rôsh′zhák′lăɴ′). See La Rochejaquelein, de.
Rochester (rŏch′ĕs-tēr), John Wilmot, 2d Earl of. Eng. courtier and poet..1648—1680.
Rochette (rō′shĕt′), Désiré Raoul. Called *Raoul-Rochette* (rá-ōōl′rō′shĕt′). French archæologist....1789—1854.
Rockefeller (rŏk′ē-fĕl′ēr), John Davison. American capitalist....1839 ——.
Rockhill (rŏk′hĭl′), William Woodville. American diplomatist and author..1854—1914.
Rockingham (rŏk′ĭng-hăm; -ăm), Charles Watson-Wentworth, second Marquis of. Prime minister of England (1765–66, 1782)....1730—1782.
Rod (rŏd), Louis Édouard. Swiss novelist and critic in France....1857—1910.
Rodays, de (dē rō′dĕ′), Pierre Fernand. French journalist....1845 ——.
Rodd (rŏd), James Rennell, Sir. British poet, author, and diplomat....1858 ——.
Rodenbach (rō′dĕn-bäk), Georges. Belgian author....1855—1898.
Roderick *or* **Roderic** (rŏd′ēr-ĭk). Last king of the Visigoths of Spain.... ? — 711.
Rodgers (rŏj′ērz), Christopher Raymond Perry. *Son of first G. W.* American rear admiral....1819—1892.
Rodgers, George Washington. *Brother of first John.* Am. commodore....1787—1832.
Rodgers, George Washington. *Son of preced.* Commander, U. S. navy....1822—1863.
Rodgers, John. American commodore....1771—1838.
Rodgers, John. *Son of preceding.* American rear admiral....1812—1882.
Rodin (rō′dăɴ′), Auguste. French sculptor....1840—1917.
Rodman (rŏd′măn), Thomas Jefferson. American general and inventor. [*Rodman gun.*]....1815—1871.
Rodney (rŏd′nĭ), Cæsar. Signer of the Declaration of Independence....1728—1784.
Rodney, George Brydges, first Baron. British admiral....1719—1792.
Rodríguez (rō-drē′gās; 268), José Ignacio. Cuban lawyer and author....1831—1907.
Roe (rō), Edward Payson. American clergyman and novelist....1838—1888.
Roebling (rōb′lĭng), John Augustus. German-American civil engineer and bridge builder....1806—1869.
Roebling, Washington Augustus. *Son of J. A.* American civil engineer. [*Brooklyn bridge.*]....1837 ——.
Roebuck (rō′bŭk), John Arthur. British politician and historical writer....1802—1879.
Roger (rŏj′ēr) **II.** First king of Sicily (1130–54). Nephew of Robert Guiscard.1098?-1154.
Rogers (rŏj′ērz), Henry. English religious writer and literary critic....1806—1877.
Rogers, Henry Darwin. *Brother of W. B.* American geologist....1808—1866.
Rogers, Henry Wade. American lawyer and educator....1853 ——.
Rogers, James Blythe. *Brother of W. B.* American chemist....1802—1852.
Rogers, John. English divine and martyr, burned at Smithfield....1500?-1555.
Rogers, John. American sculptor....1829—1904.
Rogers, Randolph. American sculptor....1825—1892.
Rogers, Robert William. American Orientalist....1864 ——.
Rogers, Samuel. English poet. [*Pleasures of Memory.*]....1763—1855.
Rogers, William Allen. American cartoonist and illustrator....1854 ——.
Rogers, William Barton. *Bro. of J. B. and H. D.* Am. physicist and geol..1804—1882.
Roget (rō′zhā′), Peter Mark. English physiologist and author....1779—1869.
Rohan, de (dē rō′äɴ′), Louis René Édouard, Prince. Fr. cardinal....1734—1803.
Rohlfs (rōlfs), Anna Katharine, born Green. American writer, esp. of detective stories....1846 ——.
Rohlfs, Gerhard. German explorer and writer....1831—1896.
Roland de la Platière (rō′läɴ′ dē lá plá′tyâr′), Jean Marie. French Girondist minister of state. Committed suicide....1734—1793.
Roland de la Platière, Marie (*or* Manon) Jeanne, born Philipon. *Wife of preceding.* French Girondist. Guillotined. [*Mémoires.*]....1754—1793.
Rolfe (rŏlf), William James. American Shakespearean editor....1827—1910.
Roll (rōl), Alfred Philippe. French genre and portrait painter....1846—1919.
Rollin (rō′lăɴ′), Charles. French historian....1661—1741.
Rol′lo, *or* **Hrolf** (hrŏlf). Norwegian viking. First duke of Normandy.... 860?- 932.
Romanes (rō-mä′nĕs), George John. English psychologist and zoölogist....1848—1894.
Romanov (rō-mä′nôf), Mikhail Feodorovich. First czar (1613–45) of the Romanov dynasty (1613-1917) of Russia....1596—1645.
Römer (rû′mēr), Olaus. Danish astronomer....1644—1710.
Romero (rō-mā′rō), Matías. Mexican statesman and diplomat....1837—1898.
Romeyn (rō′mĭn), Theodoric. Called *Dirck.* American theologian....1744—1804.
Romilly (rŏm′ĭ-lĭ), Samuel, Sir. English lawyer and statesman....1757—1818.
Romney (rŭm′nĭ), George. English portrait painter....1734—1802.
Ronge (rŏng′ē), Johannes. German Catholic reformer....1813—1887.
Ronsard, de (dē rôɴ′sár′), Pierre. French lyric poet....1524—1585.
Röntgen (rûnt′gĕn; rĕnt′-), Wilhelm Konrad. German physicist. [*Röntgen rays. Nobel prize, 1901.*]....1845 ——.
Rooke (rōōk), George, Sir. English admiral....1650—1709.
Roon, von (fōn rōn), Albrecht Theodor Emil, Count. German general....1803—1879.
Roosevelt (rō′zē-vĕlt; *almost* rōz′vĕlt), Theodore. Twenty-sixth president of the United States (1901–09)....1858—1919.
Root (rōōt), Elihu. American lawyer, sec. of war (1899–1904), sec. of state (1905–09), and senator....1845 ——.
Root, Frederick Stanley. American clergyman and author....1853—1906.
Root, George Frederick. American musical composer....1820—1895.
Ropes (rōps), Arthur Reed. *Adrian Ross.* Eng. poet and librettist....1859 ——.
Ropes, John Codman. American military historian....1836—1899.
Rosa (säl-vä′tōr rō′zä), Salvator. Italian painter....1615—1673.
Rosas, de (dā rō′säs), Juan Manuel. Argentine dictator....1793—1877.
Roscher (rŏsh′ēr), Wilhelm. German economist....1817—1894.
Roscoe (rŏs′kō), Henry Enfield, Sir. English chemist and author....1833—1915.
Roscoe, William. *Grandfather of preceding.* English historian....1753—1831.
Roscommon (rŏs-kŏm′ŭn), Wentworth Dillon, Earl of. English poet....1633?-1685.
Rose (rōz), George. *Arthur Sketchley.* English author....1817—1882.
Rose (rō′zē), Gustav. German mineralogist and crystallographer....1798—1873.
Rose, Heinrich. *Brother of Gustav.* German chemist....1795—1864.
Rose (rōz), Henry John. English author. [*Rose's Biogr. Dict.*]....1800—1873.
Rose, Hugh James. *Brother of H. J.* English divine and author....1795—1838.
Rosebery (rōz′bēr-ĭ), Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of. English statesman.1847 ——.
Rosecrans (rō′zē-krănz), William Starke. American general....1819—1898.
Rosegger (rō′zĕg′ēr), Peter. Austrian novelist....1843—1918.
Rosellini (rō′zĕl-lē′nē), Ippolito. Italian Egyptologist....1800—1843.
Rosen (rō′zĕn), Friedrich August. German Orientalist....1805—1837.
Rosenkranz (rō′zĕn-kränts), (Johann) Karl (Friedrich). Ger. philosopher..1805—1879.
Rosenmüller (rō′zĕn-mül′ēr), Ernst Friedrich Karl. Ger. Orientalist....1768—1835.
Rosenthal (rō′zĕn-täl), Moritz. Austrian pianist....1862 ——.
Rosetsu (rō′sē-tsōō). Nagasawa Rosetsu. Japanese landscape painter....1755—1799.
Rosini (rō-zē′nē), Giovanni. Italian author....1776—1855.
Rosmini-Serbati (rŏs-mē′nē-sēr-bä′tē), Antonio. Ital. philosopher....1797—1855.
Rosny (rō′nē′), J. H. Pseudonym of the French collaborators Joseph Henri Boex and Justin Boex.
Rosny, de (dē rō′nē′), Léon Louis Lucien Prunol. French Orientalist....1837 ——.
Ross (rŏs; 205), Adrian. Pseudonym of Arthur Reed Ropes.
Ross, James Clark, Sir. *Nephew of Sir John.* British arctic navigator....1800—1862.
Ross, John, Sir. British arctic navigator....1777—1856.
Ross, John, *or* **Koo′wes-koo′we.** Head chief of the Cherokees....1790—1866.
Ross, Robert. English major general in America....1766—1814.
Ross, Ronald, Colonel Sir. English physician. [*Malaria mosquito. Nobel prize for medicine, 1902.*]....1857 ——.
Rosse (rŏs), Lawrence Parsons, fourth Earl of. *Son of following.* British physicist....1840—1908.
Rosse, William Parsons, third Earl of. British astronomer....1800—1867.
Rossetti (rō-sĕt′ē), Christina Georgina. *Sister of D. G.* English poet....1830—1894.

Born. Died.

Rossetti (rŏ-sĕt′ē), Dante Gabriel. English Pre-Raphaelite painter and poet. 1828—1882.

Rossetti, Gabriele. *Father of D. G.* Italian author and teacher in England. 1783—1854.

Rossetti, William Michael. *Bro. of D. G.* Eng. critic of art and literature. 1829—1919.

Rossi (rŏs′sē), Cecco. See SALVIATI, Francesco Rossi.

Rossi, Ernesto. Italian actor 1829—1896.

Rossi, Pellegrino, Count. Italian statesman. Assassinated 1787—1848.

Rossini (rŏs-sē′nē), Gioachino Antonio. Italian composer 1792—1868.

Rost (rŏst), Reinhold. English Orientalist 1822—1896.

Rostand (rŏs′täɴ′), Edmond. French dramatic poet 1868—1918.

Rostopchin (rás′táp-chĭn′), Feodor Vasilevich, Count. Russian general 1763—1826.

Roswitha (rŏs′wē-tä), **Hroswitha**, *or* **Hrotsuitha**. Ger. nun and Latin poet. 932?-1002.

Roth, von (fŏn rōt′), Rudolf. German Orientalist 1821—1895.

Rothermel (rŏth′ĕr-mĕl), Peter Frederick. American painter 1817—1895.

Rothschild (rōt′shĭlt ; *Angl.* rŏths′chīld′ ; rŏs′chīld), Meyer Anselm. Jewish banker at Frankfurt am Main. Founder of the house of Rothschild. 1743—1812.

Rothschild, de, Lionel Nathan, Baron. *Son of Nathan Meyer.* English banker and M. P. 1808—1879.

Rothschild, de, Nathan Meyer, Baron. *Son of M. A.* Financier in London. 1777—1836.

Rothschild, de, Nathaniel Meyer, first Baron (Eng.). *Son of L. N.* English banker 1840—1915.

Rotteck, von (fŏn rōt′ĕk), Karl Wenzeslaus Rodecker. Ger. hist. and statesm. 1775—1840.

Rouarie, de la (dē lȧ rōō′á′rē′), Marquis. See ARMAND, Charles, Count.

Roubiliac (rōō′bē′yȧk′), Louis François. French sculptor in England 1695—1762.

Rougé, de (dē rōō′zhā′), Olivier Charles Camille Emanuel, Viscount. French Egyptologist 1811—1872.

Rouget de Lisle, *or* **l'Isle** (rōō′zhĕ′ dē lēl′), Claude Joseph. French poet and musician. [*Marseillaise, 1792.*] 1760—1836.

Rouher (rōō′âr′), Eugène. French politician 1814—1884.

Rousseau (rōō′sō′), Jean Baptiste. French lyric poet 1670—1741.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques. French philos. and author, born in Geneva 1712—1778.

Rousseau, (Pierre Étienne) Théodore. French landscape painter 1812—1867.

Rousset (rōō′sĕ′), Camille Félix Michel. French historian 1821—1892.

Rouvier (rōō′vyā′), Maurice. French politician and finance minister 1842—1911.

Roux (rōō), Joseph Philibert. French surgeon and pathologist 1780—1854.

Roux, Pierre Paul Émile. French physician and bacteriologist 1853 ——.

Rowan (rō′ăn), Stephen Clegg. American rear admiral 1808—1890.

Rowe (rō), Nicholas. English dramatist, poet, and editor 1674—1718.

Rowland (rō′lănd), Henry Augustus. American physicist 1848—1901.

Rowlands (rō′lăndz), Richard. See VERSTEGEN, Richard.

Rowley (rou′lĭ), William. English dramatist 1585?-1642?

Royce (rois), Josiah. American philosopher and educator 1855—1916.

Royer-Collard (rwä′yā′-kō′lȧr′), Pierre Paul. Fr. philos. and statesm 1763—1845.

Rubens (rōō′bĕnz), Peter Paul. Flemish painter 1577—1640.

Rubinstein (rōō′bĭn-stīn), Anton. Russian Jewish composer and pianist 1830—1894.

Rücker (rĭk′ĕr), Arthur William, Sir. Brit. mathemat. and physicist 1848—1915.

Rückert (rük′ĕrt), Friedrich. German Orientalist and poet 1788—1866.

Ruckstuhl (rŭk′stōōl), F. Wellington. American sculptor 1853 ——.

Rude (rüd), François. French sculptor 1784—1855.

Rudini, di (dē rōō-dē′nē), Antonio, Marquis. Italian statesman 1839—1908.

Ru′dolph, *or* **Ru′dolf**, **I.** of Hapsburg. Holy Roman emperor (1273-91). Founder of the House of Austria 1218—1291.

Rudolphi (rōō-dŏl′fē), Karl Asmund. Swedish physiologist 1771—1832.

Ruffini (rōōf-fē′nē), Giovanni Domenico. English-Italian novelist 1807—1881.

Ruge (rōō′gē), Arnold. German publicist and journalist 1802—1880.

Ruhnken (rōōn′kĕn), David. German philologist 1723—1798.

Ruisch, *or* **Ruysch** (roisᴋ), Frederic. Dutch anatomist 1638—1731.

Rulhière, de (dē rü′lyâr′), Claude Carloman. French historian 1735—1791.

Rumford (rŭm′fĕrd), Benjamin Thompson, Count. American physicist ; administrator in Bavaria 1753—1814.

Rumsey (rŭm′zĭ), James. American inventor. [*Steamboat.*] 1743—1792.

Runeberg (rōō′nĕ-bĕr′y′), Johan Ludvig. Finnish poet in Swedish 1804—1877.

Runjit Singh (rŭn-jēt′ sĭng′). See RANJIT SINGH.

Rupert (rōō′pĕrt), Prince. *Prince Robert of Bavaria.* German soldier in England, nephew of Charles I 1619—1682.

Rurik (rōō′rĭk). A Scandinavian prince. Founder of the Russian empire ? — 879.

Rusby (rŭz′bĭ), Henry Hurd. American botanist and physiologist 1855 ——.

Rush (rŭsh), Benjamin. Amer. physician. Signer of the Decl. of Indep. 1745—1813.

Rush, James., *Son of Benjamin.* Amer. physician and philanthropist. [*Philosophy of the Human Voice.*] 1786—1869.

Rush, Richard. *Son of Benj.* American statesman and diplomatist 1780—1859.

Ruskin (rŭs′kĭn), John. English author, art critic, and social reformer 1819—1900.

Russell (rŭs′ĕl), Annie. *Mrs. Oswald Yorke.* Am. actress, born in England. 1869 ——.

Russell, Charles, first Baron Russell of Killowen. Ir. jurist, ch. just. of Eng. 1832—1900.

Russell, Henry Chamberlaine. Australian astronomer 1836—1907.

Russell, John, first Earl. *Lord John Russell.* English statesman 1792—1878.

Russell, Sol Smith. American comedian 1848—1902.

Russell, William. Scottish historian 1741—1793.

Russell, William. American educationist and elocutionist 1798—1873.

Russell, William, Lord. English patriot. Beheaded. [*Rye House plot.*] 1639—1683.

Russell, William Clark. English writer of sea tales 1844—1911.

Russell, William Howard, Sir. British journalist 1820—1907.

Rutgers (rŭt′gĕrz), Henry. American patriot and philanthropist 1745—1830.

Rutherford (rŭth′ĕr-fĕrd), Daniel. Scot. physician and botanist. [*Nitrogen.*] 1749—1819.

Rutherford, Ernest, Sir. British physicist, born in New Zealand. [*Nobel chemistry prize, 1908.*] 1871 ——.

Rutherfurd (-fĕrd), Lewis Morris. Am. physicist. [*Astrophotography.*] 1816—1892.

Rutledge (rŭt′lĕj), Edward. Amer. jurist. Signer of Decl. of Indep. 1749—1800.

Rutledge, John. *Brother of Edward.* American statesman and jurist 1739—1800.

Ruysdael, *or* **Ruisdael** (rois′däl), Jacob. Dutch painter 1628?-1681.

Ruyter, de (dē roi′tĕr ; rī′tĕr), Michel Adriaanszoon. Dutch admiral 1607—1679.

Rydberg (rüd′bĕr′y′), Abraham Victor. Swedish author 1828—1895.

Ryepin (rĕ′pĭn ; *Russ.* r'yĕ′pĭn), Ilya Efimovich. Russian painter 1844—1918

Ryerson (rī′ĕr-sŭn), Adolphus Egerton. Canadian educationist 1803—1882.

Ryeshetnikov (r'yĕ-shĕt′nyĭ-kŏf), Fedor Mikhaylovich 1841—1871.

Ryland (rī′lănd), Henry. English painter, esp. in water color ? ——

Ryle (rīl), John Charles. English bishop and writer 1816—1900.

Rymer (rī′mĕr), Thomas. English antiquary. [*Rymer's Fœdera.*] 1641—1713.

S

Saadi, *or* **Sa'di** (sä-dē′ ; sô-dē′), Muslih-ud-Din. Persian poet 1184?-1291.

Saadia ben Joseph (sä-ä′dyä bĕn jō′zĕf). *Saadia Gaon.* Jewish writer, born in Egypt 892— 942.

Saavedra, de (dā sä′ä-vā′drä), Ángel. Duke of Rivas. Spanish poet, statesman, and soldier 1791—1865.

Saavedra y Fajardo (*or* **Faxardo**) (ē fä-här′dō ; 189, 262), Diego. Spanish diplomatist and author 1584—1648.

Sabatier (sȧ′bȧ′tyā′), Paul. French theologian and historian 1858 ——.

Sabellius (sȧ-bĕl′ĭ-ŭs). African presbyter and antitrinitarian fl. 220.

Sabine (săb′ĭn), Edward, Sir. British physicist and soldier 1788—1883.

Sacchini (säk-kē′nē), Antonio Maria Gasparo. Italian composer 1734—1786.

Sacher-Masoch, von (fŏn zä′ᴋĕr-mä′zŏᴋ), Leopold. Austrian novelist 1835—1895.

Sacheverell (sȧ-shĕv′ĕr-ĕl ; sȧ-chĕv′-), Henry. Eng. political preacher 1674?-1724.

Sachs (zäks), Hans. German cobbler and poet 1494—1576.

Sachs (zäᴋs), Julius. Austrian botanist 1832—1897.

Sackville (săk′vĭl), George, first Viscount. *Lord George Germain.* English general and statesman 1716—1785.

Born. Died.

Sackville. See DORSET, Earl of.

Sacy, de (dē sȧ′sē′), Antoine Isaac Silvestre, Baron. French Orientalist 1758—1838.

Sacy, de, Samuel Ustazade Silvestre. *Son of preced.* Fr. polit. writer 1801—1879.

Sa'di. See SAADI.

Sadler (săd′lĕr), Michael Ernest, Sir. British educator 1861 ——.

Sadoleto (sä′dō-lā′tō), Jacopo. Italian cardinal and author 1477—1547.

Safford (săf′ĕrd), Truman Henry. Am. mathematician and astronomer 1836—1901.

Safonov (sä′fō-nŏf), Vasili Ilich. Russian conductor and pianist 1852—1918.

Sagasta (sä-gäs′tä), Praxedes Mateo. Spanish statesman 1827—1903.

Sa-go-ye-watha. See RED JACKET.

Saigo (sä′ē-gō). Saigo Takamori. Japanese general and statesman 1825—1877.

St. Aldwyn (sānt ôld′wĭn), Viscount. See HICKS-BEACH.

Saint-Arnaud, de (dē săɴ′-tȧr′nō′), Armand Jacques Leroy. Fr. marshal. 1796—1854.

Saint-Aubin, de (dē săɴ′-tō′băɴ′), Augustin. French engraver 1736—1807.

Saint Clair (sānt klâr′), Arthur. American general 1734—1818.

Saint-Cyr (săɴ′-sēr′). See GOUVION-SAINT-CYR.

Sainte-Aldegonde, de (dē săɴ′-tȧl′dē-gôɴd′), Philip van Marnix, Baron. Flemish statesman and writer 1538—1598.

Sainte-Beuve (săɴt′-bûv′), Charles Augustin. French literary critic 1804—1869.

Sainte-Claire Deville (săɴt′-klâr′ dē-vēl′), Charles. French geologist 1814—1876.

Sainte-Claire Deville, Henri Étienne. *Brother of C.* French chemist 1818—1881.

Sainte-Croix, de (dē săɴt′-krwä′), Guillaume Emmanuel Joseph, Baron. French antiquary and scholar 1746—1809.

Saint-Évremond, de (dē săɴ-tā′vr'-môɴ′), Charles de Marguetel de Saint-Denis, Seigneur. French courtier, wit, and littérateur 1610? -1703.

Saint Gaudens (sānt gô′dĕnz), Augustus Irish-American sculptor 1848—1907.

Saint-Germain, de (dē săɴ′-zhĕr′măɴ′), Count. Adventurer in Paris ? —1784.

Saint-Hilaire (săɴ′-tē′lâr′). See GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, and BARTHÉLEMY SAINT-HILAIRE.

Saint-Hilaire, de, Augustin François César Prouvençal. Fr. botanist 1799—1853.

Saintine (săɴ′tēɴ). Pseudonym of *Joseph Xavier Boniface.* French author. [*Picciola.*] 1798—1865.

St. John (sĭn′jĕn), Bayle. *Son of J. A.* English author 1822—1859.

Saint-John (sānt jŏn′), Henry, first Viscount Bolingbroke. Eng. statesman. 1678—1751.

St. John, James Augustus. English traveler and author 1801—1875.

St. John, John Pierce. American political leader, gov. of Kansas (1879-83), and Prohibition presidential candidate (1884) 1833—1916.

St. John (sĭn′jĕn), Percy Bolingbroke. *Son of J. A.* English author 1821—1889.

Saint-Juirs (săɴ′-zhwēr′). Pseudonym of LOUIS RENÉ DELORME.

Saint-Just, de (dē săɴ′-zhüst′), Louis Antoine Léon. French revolutionist. 1767—1794.

Saint-Lambert, de (dē săɴ′-läɴ′bâr′), Jean François, Marquis. Fr. poet 1716—1803.

St. Leger (sānt-lĕj′ĕr ; sĭl′ĭn-jĕr), Barry, Col. Brit. officer in America 1737—1789.

St. Leonards (sānt lĕn′ĕrdz), Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Baron. English jurist and statesman 1781—1875.

Saint-Marc Girardin (săɴ′-mär′ zhē′rȧr′dăɴ′), François Auguste. French *Marc Girardin.* French author and journalist 1801—1873.

Saint-Martin (săɴ′-mär′tăɴ′), Antoine Jean. French Orientalist 1791—1832.

Saint-Martin, de (dē), Louis Claude, Marquis. Pseudonym *Philosophe Inconnu* (Unknown Philosopher). French mystic 1743—1803.

Saint-Pierre, de (dē săɴ′-pyâr′), Charles Irénée Castel, Abbé. French political economist and moralist 1658—1743.

Saint-Pierre, de, Jacques Henri Bernardin. French author. [*Paul et Virginie.*] 1737—1814.

Saint-Priest, de (dē săɴ′-prēst′), Alexis Guignard, Count. Fr. hist. and dipl. 1805—1851.

Saint-Réal, de (dē săɴ′-rā′ȧl′), César Vichard, Abbé. Savoyard historian. 1639—1692.

Saint-Saëns (săɴ′-säɴs′), Charles Camille. French composer 1835—1921.

Saintsbury (sānts′bĕr-ĭ), George Edward Bateman. English critic 1845 ——.

Saint-Simon, de (sānt-sī′mŭn ; *F.* dē săɴ′-sē′môɴ′), Claude Henri, Count. French socialist. [*Saint-Simonianism.*] 1760—1825.

Saint-Simon, de, Louis de Rouvroy, Duke. French memoirist 1675—1755.

Saint-Victor, de (dē săɴ′-vēk′tôr′), Paul Bins, Count. French author 1827—1881.

Saionji (sī′ŏn-jē). Marquis Saionji Kinmochi. Japanese statesman 1849 ——.

Saisset (sĕ′sĕ′), Émile Edmond. French philosophical writer 1814—1863.

Sakya-muni (sä′kyȧ-mōō′nē). See GAUTAMA.

Sala (sā′lȧ), George Augustus Henry. English littérateur 1828—1895.

Saladin (săl′ȧ-dĭn). (*Arab.* **Sala'h-ud-Din Yusaf**, sȧ-läh′-ōōd-dēn′ yōō′-sȧf.) Sultan of Egypt and Syria (1174-93). Opposer of the crusaders 1137—1193.

Saldanha, de (dā säl-dän′yä), João Carlos Oliveira e Daun, Duke. Portuguese statesman and marshal 1791—1876.

Sale (sāl), George. English Orientalist 1697?-1736.

Salieri (sä-lyā′rē), Antonio. Italian musical composer 1750—1825.

Salisbury (sôlz′bĕr-ĭ), Edward Elbridge. American philologist 1841—1901.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, third Marquis of. English statesman and prime minister 1830—1903.

Sallust (săl′ŭst). *Caius Sallustius Crispus.* Roman historian B. C. 86— 34.

Salmasius (săl-mā′shĭ-ŭs), Claudius. *Claude de Saumaise.* Fr. scholar 1588—1653.

Salmon (să′mŭn), George. English divine and mathematical writer 1819—1904.

Salomon (zȧ′lō-mōn), Johann Peter. German violinist and composer 1745—1815.

Salt (sôlt), Henry. English antiquary and consul in Egypt 1780—1827.

Salt, Titus, Sir. English manufacturer and philanthropist. [*Alpaca.*] 1803—1876.

Saltonstall (sôl′tŭn-stôl), Richard, Sir. Puritan in Mass. colony 1586—1658.

Saltykov (sȧl′tē-kôf′), Mikhail Evgrafovich. Pseudonym *Nikolay Evgrafovich Shchedrin.* Russian author 1826—1889.

Saltzmann (zälts′män), Karl. German marine and landscape painter 1847 ——.

Salvator Rosa. See ROSA, Salvator.

Salviati (säl-vyä′tē), Francesco Rossi. *Cecco Rossi.* Italian painter 1510—1563.

Salvini (säl-vē′nē), Tommaso. Italian actor 1829—1916.

Samarov (zä′mȧ-rôf), Gregor. Pseudonym of OSKAR MEDING.

Sambourne (săm′bŭrn), Edward Linley. Eng. caricaturist and designer 1844—1910.

Samoset (săm′ō-sĕt ; sȧ-mŏs′ĕt). First Indian to visit the Pilgrims, in 1621.

Sampson (sămp′sŭn), William Thomas. American rear admiral 1840—1902.

Sanborn (săn′bŭrn), Franklin Benjamin. American journalist 1831—1917.

Sancroft (săŋ′krŏft), William. Eng. prelate. Archbp. of Canterbury 1617—1693.

Sanctis, de (dā säŋk′tēs), Francesco. Italian author 1818—1883.

Sand (sănd ; *F.* säɴd), George. See DUDEVANT.

Sand (zänt), Karl Ludwig. German political fanatic. Killed Kotzebue 1795—1820.

Sanday (săn′dā), William. English theologian and Biblical scholar 1843—1920.

Sandeau (säɴ′dō′), Léonard Sylvain Jules. French novelist 1811—1883.

Sandoval, de (dā sän′dō-väl′), Prudencio. Spanish historian 1560—1621.

Sands (săndz), Robert Charles. American author and journalist 1799—1832.

Sandys (săndz), Edwin. English theologian. Archbishop of York 1516?-1588.

Sandys, Frederick. English painter and draftsman 1832—1904.

Sandys, George. *Son of Edwin.* English poet 1578—1644.

Sandys, John Edwin, Sir. English classicist 1844 ——.

Sangallo, da (dä säŋ-gäl′lō), Antonio. Real name *Antonio Giamberti. Brother of Giuliano.* Italian architect and military engineer 1455—1534.

Sangallo, da, Antonio. Real name *Antonio Cordiani. Nephew of Giuliano.* Italian architect 1483?-1546.

Sangallo, da, Giuliano. Real name *Giuliano Giamberti.* Italian architect and military engineer 1445—1516.

Sangster (săng′stĕr), Margaret Elizabeth, born Munson. American author. 1838—1912.

Sankey (săŋ′kĭ), Ira David. American evangelist and hymn writer 1840—1908.

San Martín, de (dā sän mär-tēn′), José. So. Am. leader, born in Argentina. 1778—1850.

San Micheli (sän mē-kā′lē), Michele. Italian architect 1484—1559.

San Miguel, de (dā sän mē-gĕl′), Evariste, Duke. Spanish general 1785—1862.

Sannazaro (sän′nä-dzä′rō), Jacopo. Neapolitan poet 1458—1530.

Sanson (säɴ′sôɴ′), Nicolas. French geographer 1600—1667.

Sansovino (sän′sō-vē′nō), Jacopo. Real name *Jacopo Tatti.* It. architect. 1477—1570.

Sansovino, Andrea. See CONTUCCI, Andrea.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Born. Died.

Santa Anna, *or* **Ana, de** (dā sän′tä ä′nä), Antonio López, Mexican general, and president ... 1795?—1876.
Santander (sän′tän-dĕr′), Francisco de Paula. New Granadan soldier and statesman ... 1792—1840.
Santayana (sän′tä-yä′nä), George. Spanish poet and philosophical writer in America. ... 1863 ——.
Santerre (säɴ′târ′), Antoine Joseph. French revolutionist ... 1752—1809.
Santillana, de (dā sän′tēl-yä′nä), Iñigo López de Mendoza, Marquis. Spanish poet ... 1398—1458.
Santos-Dumont (säɴ′tōs′-dü′mōɴ′), Alberto. Brazilian aëronaut in France. 1873 ——.
Sappho (săf′ō). Greek lyric poetess, of the island of Lesbos ... fl. B. C. 600?
Sarasate, de (dā sä′rä-sä′tä), Pablo Martín Melitón. Spanish violinist ... 1844—1908.
Sarcey (sår′sĕ′), Francisque. French dramatic critic and novelist ... 1828—1899.
Sardanapalus (sär′dȧ-nȧ-pā′lŭs). King of Assyria, often identified with ASHUR-BANI-PAL.
Sardou (sär′dōō′), Victorien. French dramatist ... 1831—1908.
Sargent (sär′jĕnt), Charles Sprague. American arboriculturist ... 1841 ——.
Sargent, John Singer. American portrait and genre painter in England ... 1856 ——.
Sargent, Lucius Manlius. American writer of tales ... 1786—1867.
Sargent, Winthrop. American author ... 1825—1870.
Sargon (sär′gŏn) **II.** King of Assyria (B. C. 722-705) ... B. C. ? — 705.
Sarmiento (sär-myĕn′tō), Domingo Faustino. Pres. Argentina (1868-74) ... 1811—1888.
Sarpi (sär′pē), Paolo. *Fra Paolo.* Italian philosopher and historian ... 1552—1623.
Sars (särs), Mikael. Norwegian zoölogist ... 1805—1869.
Sartain (sär-tān′), John. American engraver, born in London ... 1808—1897.
Sarto, del (dĕl sär′tō), Andrea. *Andrea d' Agnolo.* Florentine painter ... 1486—1531.
Satolli (sä-tōl′lē), Francesco. It. cardinal. Apostolic delegate to U. S. ... 1839—1910.
Satow (sȧ-tō′; săt′ō), Ernest Mason, Sir. British diplomat and scholar ... 1843 ——.
Satterlee (săt′ĕr-lē), Henry Yates. American P. E. bishop and author ... 1843—1908.
Sauer (zou′ĕr), Emil. German pianist and composer ... 1862 ——.
Saulcy, de (dē sōl′sē′), Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart. Fr. archæologist ... 1807—1880.
Saumaise, de (dē sō′māz′), Claude. See SALMASIUS, Claudius.
Saunders (sän′dẽrz; sôn′-), Frederick. Eng. author and librarian in America. 1807—1902.
Saunderson (sän′dẽr-sŭn; sôn′-), Nicholas. English mathematician ... 1682—1739.
Saurin (sō′răɴ′), Jacques. French Protestant preacher ... 1677—1730.
Saussure, de (dē sō′sür′), Horace Bénédict. Swiss naturalist ... 1740—1799.
Sauveur (sō′vûr′), Joseph. French mathematician. [*Musical Acoustics.*] ... 1653—1716.
Savage (săv′āj), James. American antiquary ... 1784—1873.
Savage, Minot Judson. American Unitarian clergyman and author ... 1841—1918.
Savage, Richard. English poet ... ? —1743.
Savart (sȧ′vär′), Félix. Fr. physician and physicist. [*Savart's wheel.*] ... 1791—1841.
Savary (sȧ′vȧ′rē′), Anne Jean Marie René, Duc de Rovigo. French general and diplomatist ... 1774—1833.
Savigny, von (fōn sȧ′vēn′yē′), Friedrich Karl. German jurist ... 1779—1861.
Savile (săv′ĭl), Henry, Sir. English mathematician and classical scholar ... 1549—1622.
Savonarola (săv′ō-nȧ-rō′lȧ; *It.* sä′vō-nä-rō′lä), Girolamo. Italian religious reformer. Excommunicated, tortured, and hanged ... 1452—1498.
Saxe (săks), John Godfrey. American humorous poet ... 1816—1887.
Saxe, de (dē săks′), Hermann Maurice, Count. Marshal of France ... 1696—1750.
Saxton (săks′tŭn), Joseph. American inventor ... 1799—1873.
Say (sĕ), Jean Baptiste. French political economist ... 1767—1832.
Say, Jean Baptiste Léon. *Grandson of preceding.* French statesman ... 1826—1896.
Say (sā), Thomas. American zoölogist ... 1787—1834.
Sayce (sās), Archibald Henry. English divine and philologist ... 1846 ——.
Scævola (sĕv′ō-lȧ), Caius Mucius. Legendary Roman hero of 6th cent. B. C.
Scalchi (skäl′kē), Sofia. Italian operatic contralto ... 1850 ——.
Scaliger (skăl′ĭ-jẽr), Joseph Justus. French philologist and chronologist ... 1540—1609.
Scaliger, Julius Cæsar. *Father of J. J.* Ital. Latin poet and philologist ... 1484—1558.
Scanderbeg (skăn′dẽr-bĕg). (*Turkish* **Iskander Beg** *or* **Bey.**) Real name *George Castriota.* Albanian chief ... 1403—1468.
Scarlatti (skär-lät′tē), Alessandro. Italian composer ... 1659—1725.
Scarlett (skär′lĕt), James, first Baron Abinger. English judge ... 1769—1844.
Scarpa (skär′pä), Antonio. Italian anatomist ... 1747—1832.
Scarron (skȧ′rôɴ′), Paul. French humorous playwright and novelist ... 1610—1660.
Scartazzini (skär′tät-sē′nē), Johann Andreas. Swiss writer. [*Dante.*] ... 1837—1901.
Schadow (shä′dō), Johann Gottfried. German sculptor ... 1764—1850.
Schadow-Godenhaus, von (fōn shä′dō-gō′dĕn-hous), Friedrich Wilhelm. *Son of Johann Gottfried.* German painter ... 1789—1862.
Schaff (shäf), Philip. Swiss theologian and author in America ... 1819—1893.
Schamyl *or* **Shamyl** (shăm′ĭl; shä′mĭl). Prophet warrior of the Caucasus. 1797—1871.
Scharwenka (shär-vĕŋ′kä), Xaver. German pianist and composer ... 1850 ——.
Scheele (shā′lē), Karl Wilhelm. German chemist in Sweden ... 1742—1786.
Scheffel, von (fōn shĕf′ĕl), Joseph Viktor. German poet and novelist ... 1826—1886.
Scheffer (shĕf′ĕr; *F. pron.* shĕ′fâr′), Ary. Dutch painter in Paris ... 1795—1858.
Scheiner (shī′nẽr), Christoph. German mathematician. [*Pantograph.*] ... 1575?—1650.
Scheller (shĕl′ẽr), Immanuel Johann Gerhard. German lexicographer ... 1735—1803.
Schelling, von (fōn shĕl′ĭng), Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph. Ger. philos. ... 1775—1854.
Schenck (skĕŋk), Robert Cumming. American statesman ... 1809—1890.
Schenkel (shĕŋk′ĕl), Daniel. Swiss theologian in Germany ... 1813—1885.
Scherer (shĕ-rār′), Edmond. French critic, theologian, and politician ... 1815—1889.
Scherer (shā′rẽr), Wilhelm. German philologist and literary historian ... 1841—1886.
Scherzer, von (fōn shĕr′tsẽr), Karl. German traveler ... 1821—1903.
Schiaparelli (skyä′pä-rĕl′lē), Giovanni. Italian astronomer. [*Martian canals.*] ... 1835—1910.
Schiff (shĭf), Jacob Henry. German Jewish banker in America ... 1847—1920.
Schiller, von (fōn shĭl′ẽr), Johann Christoph Friedrich. German poet ... 1759—1805.
Schilling (shĭl′ĭng), Johannes. German sculptor. [*Niederwald monument.*] .. 1828—1909
Schlagintweit, von (fōn shlä′gĭn-tvīt), Hermann (b. 1826 - d. 1882), Adolf (b. 1829 - d. 1857), and Robert (b. 1833 - d. 1885). *Brothers.* German travelers. [*Alps; Himalayas; Kuenlun.*]
Schlegel, von (fōn shlā′gĕl), August Wilhelm. German critic, poet, and Orientalist ... 1767—1845.
Schlegel, von, Friedrich. *Br. of A. W.* Ger. philosopher and critic ... 1772—1829.
Schleicher (shlī′kẽr), August. German comparative philologist ... 1821—1868.
Schleiden (shlī′dĕn), Matthias Jakob. German botanist ... 1804—1881.
Schleiermacher (shlī′ẽr-mä′kẽr), Friedrich Ernst Daniel. German theologian, philosopher, and orator ... 1768—1834.
Schley (slī), Winfield Scott. Am. rear admiral ... 1839—1911.
Schliemann (shlē′män), Heinrich. German archæologist. [*Troy.*] ... 1822—1890.
Schlosser (shlŏs′ẽr), Friedrich Christoph. German historian ... 1776—1861.
Schlözer, von (fōn shlût′sẽr), August Ludwig. German historian ... 1735—1809.
Schmerling, von (fōn shmĕr′lĭng), Anton. Aust. statesman and jurist ... 1805—1893.
Schmidt (shmĭt), Heinrich Julian. German literary historian ... 1818—1886.
Schmidt, Kaspar. See STIRNER, Max.
Schmitz (shmĭts), Bruno. German architect ... 1858—1916.
Schmitz, Leonhard. German historian in Edinburgh ... 1807—1890.
Schneider (shnī′dẽr), Johann Gottlob. Ger. philol. and lexicographer ... 1750—1822.
Schnorr von Carolsfeld (shnôr fōn kä′rōls-fĕlt), Julius. German painter ... 1794—1872.
Schoelcher (shĕl′shâr′; shŭl′kẽr), Victor. French politician and writer ... 1804—1893.
Schöffer (shûf′ẽr), Peter. German printer. Partner of Faust ... 1425?—1502?
Schofield (skō′fēld), John McAllister. American general ... 1831—1906.
Scholten (skŏl′tĕn), Jan Hendrik. Dutch theologian ... 1811—1885.
Schömann (shû′män), Georg Friedrich. Ger. philol. and archæologist ... 1793—1879.
Schomberg, de (*F. pron.* dē shôɴ′bârg′; *Ger.* shōm′bĕrk), Henri, Count. Marshal of France and diplomatist ... 1575—1632.
Schomberg, von (shŏm′bûrg; *Ger. pron.* fōn shōm′bĕrk), Friedrich, Duke. English general, born in Heidelberg ... 1615—1690.
Schomburgk (shŏm′bûrk; *Ger. pron.* shōm′bōōrk), Robert Hermann, Sir. German-English traveler ... 1804—1865.
Schön (shûn). See SCHONGAUER.
Schönbein (shûn′bīn′), Christian Friedrich. German chemist. [*Ozone and guncotton.*] ... 1799—1868.
Schongauer (shōn′gou′ẽr), Martin. German painter and engraver ... 1445?-1491.
Schoolcraft (skōōl′krȧft), Henry Rowe. Am. traveler and ethnologist ... 1793—1864.
Schopenhauer (shō′pĕn-hou′ẽr), Arthur. Ger. pessimistic philosopher ... 1788—1860.
Schöpflin (shûp′flēn), Johann Daniel. German historian ... 1649—1771.
Schoppe (shŏp′ē), Kaspar. (*Lat.* **Sciop′pius.**) German classicist and controversialist ... 1576—1649.
Schouler (skōō′lẽr), James. American lawyer and historian ... 1839 ——.
Schrader (shrä′dẽr), Eberhard. German Assyriologist ... 1836—1908.
Schreiner (shrī′nẽr), Olive. *Mrs. Cronwright.* Pseud. *Ralph Iron.* South African author ... 1860?—1920.
Schreiner, William Philip. *Brother of Olive.* Cape Colony administrator ... 1857—1919.
Schrevelius (skrē-vē′lĭ-ŏŏs), *or* **Schrevel** (skrā′vĕl), Cornelis. Dutch philologist. [*Lexicon Manuale Græco-Latinum et Latino-Græcum.*] ... 1615?—1664?
Schröder (shrû′dẽr), Friedrich Ludwig. German tragedian ... 1744—1816.
Schröter (shrû′tẽr), Johann Hieronymus. German astronomer ... 1745—1816.
Schubert (shōō′bẽrt), Franz. Austrian composer ... 1797—1828.
Schulte, von (fōn shōōl′tē), Johann Friedrich. German theologian ... 1827—1914.
Schultens (skŭl′tĕns), Albert. Dutch Orientalist ... 1686—1750.
Schulze (shōōl′tsē), Ernst. German poet ... 1789—1817.
Schulze-Delitzsch (shōōl′tsē-dā′lĭch), Hermann. German politician ... 1808—1883.
Schumacher (shōō′mä′kẽr), Heinrich Christian. Danish astronomer ... 1780—1850.
Schumann (shōō′män), Klara Josephine, born Wieck. *Wife of Robert.* German pianist ... 1819—1896.
Schumann, Robert. German musical composer ... 1810—1856.
Schumann-Heink (-hīŋk′), Ernestine, born Rössler. German-American operatic contralto ... 1861 ——.
Schurman (shōōr′măn), Jacob Gould. Am. philosopher and educator ... 1854 ——.
Schurz (shōōrts), Carl. German-American statesman and orator ... 1829—1906.
Schuyler (skī′lẽr), Eugene. American author and diplomatist ... 1840—1890.
Schuyler, Philip John. American general and statesman ... 1733—1804.
Schwab (shwŏb), Charles M. American steel manufacturer ... 1862 ——.
Schwab (shväp), Gustav. German poet ... 1792—1850.
Schwann (shvän), Theodor. German physiologist and anatomist. [*Schwann's sheath.*] ... 1810—1882.
Schwanthaler, von (shvän′tä′lẽr), Ludwig. German sculptor ... 1802—1848.
Schwartz (shvärts), Marie Sophie, born Birath. Swedish novelist ... 1819—1894.
Schwarz (shvärts), Berthold. *Konstantin Anklitzen.* German monk and alchemist. Reputed inventor of gunpowder ... fl 14th c.
Schwarzenberg, von (fōn shvär′tsĕn-bĕrk), Karl Philipp, Prince. Austrian field marshal ... 1771—1820.
Schwatka (shwŏt′kȧ), Frederick. American explorer ... 1849—1892.
Schwegler (shvā′glẽr), Albert. German historian and philosopher ... 1819—1857.
Schweinfurth (shvīn′fōōrt), Georg August. German traveler ... 1836 ——.
Schweinitz, von (fōn shvī′nĭts), Lewis David. American botanist ... 1780—1834.
Schwenckfeld, von (fōn shvĕŋk′fĕlt), Kaspar. Silesian religious reformer. 1490—1561.
Schwerin, von (fōn shvā-rēn′), Kurt Christoph, Count. Prussian soldier ... 1684—1757.
Scioppius (stsē-ŏp′pē-ŏŏs). See SCHOPPE.
Scipio Æmilia′nus Africa′nus Mi′nor (sĭp′ĭ-ō), Publius Cornelius. Roman general. Captured and destroyed Carthage ... B. C. about 185— 129.
Scipio Africa′nus Ma′jor, Publius Cornelius. Roman general. Invaded Africa and defeated Hannibal ... B. C. 237— 183?
Scollard (skŏl′ȧrd), Clinton. American verse writer ... 1860 ——.
Scopas (skō′păs). Greek sculptor ... 4th cent. B. C.
Scoresby (skōrz′bĭ; 201), William. English arctic explorer ... 1789—1857.
Scott (skŏt), Clement. English dramatic critic and author ... 1841—1904.
Scott, Hugh Stowell. See MERRIMAN, Henry Seton.
Scott, Thomas Alexander. American railroad manager ... 1824—1881.
Scott, Walter, Sir. Scottish novelist and poet ... 1771—1832.
Scott, William Bell. Scottish poet, painter, and writer ... 1811—1890.
Scott, Winfield. American lieutenant general ... 1786—1866.
Scotus (skō′tŭs). See ERIGENA.
Scribe (skrēb), Augustin Eugène. French dramatist ... 1791—1861.
Scribner (skrĭb′nẽr), Charles. American publisher ... 1821—1871.
Scrivener (skrĭv′nẽr), Frederick Henry Ambrose. Eng. Biblical critic ... 1813—1891.
Scudder (skŭd′ẽr), Horace Elisha. American author ... 1838—1902.
Scudder, John. American missionary in Ceylon and Madras ... 1793—1855.
Scudder, Samuel Hubbard. American naturalist ... 1837—1911.
Scudéry, de (dē skü′dā′rē′), Madeleine, Mlle. French novelist ... 1607—1701.
Search (sûrch), Edward. Pseudonym of ABRAHAM TUCKER.
Sears (sērz), Barnas. American Baptist clergyman and scholar ... 1802—1880.
Sears, Edmund Hamilton. American clergyman and author ... 1810—1876.
Seaton (sē′tŭn), William Winston. Am. jour. [*National Intelligencer.*] ... 1785—1866.
Seawell (sē′wĕl), Molly Elliot. American author ... 1860—1916.
Sebastian (sē-băs′chăn), Saint. Roman Christian martyr ... ? — 288.
Sebastian, Don. (*Port.* **Sebastião**, sā-bȧs′tē-ouɴ′, Dom.) King of Portugal. 1554—1578.
Secchi (sĕk′kē), Angelo. Italian astronomer ... 1818—1878.
Seckendorff, von (fōn zĕk′ĕn-dōrf). Friedrich Heinrich, Count. *Nephew of Veit Ludwig.* German commander ... 1673—1763.
Seckendorff, von, Veit Ludwig. German scholar and state official ... 1626—1692.
Sedgwick (sĕj′wĭk), Adam. English geologist ... 1785—1873.
Sedgwick, Catherine Maria. *Daughter of Theodore.* Amer. author ... 1789—1867.
Sedgwick, John. American general ... 1813—1864.
Sedgwick, Theodore. American jurist and statesman ... 1747—1813.
See (sē), Thomas Jefferson Jackson. American astronomer ... 1866 ——.
Seebeck (zā′bĕk), Johann Thomas. Ger. physicist. [*Thermo-electric pile.*] 1770—1831.
Seebohm (sē′bōm), Frederic. English historian ... 1833—1912.
Seeley (sē′lĭ), John Robert, Sir. English author. [*Ecce Homo.*] ... 1834—1895.
Seelye (sē′lĭ), Julius Hawley. Am. divine. Pres. Amherst College ... 1824—1895.
Seelye, Laurenus Clark. Am. educator. Pres. Smith College ... 1837 ——.
Ségur, de (dē sā′gür′), Louis Philippe, Count. French historian ... 1753—1830.
Ségur, de, Philippe Paul, Count. *Son of L. P.* French historian ... 1780—1873.
Seidl (zī′d′l), Anton. Orchestra conductor, born in Hungary ... 1850—1898.
Seignobos (sĕ′nyō′bō′), Charles. French historian ... 1854 ——.
Selden (sĕl′dĕn), John. English statesman and political writer ... 1584—1654.
Seleucus (sē-lū′kŭs) **I.** *Nicator.* First king of Syria (B. C. 307-281) ... B. C. 365?- 281?
Selfridge (sĕl′frĭj), Thomas Oliver. American naval officer ... 1836 ——.
Seligman (sĕl′ĭg-măn), Edwin Robert Anderson. American polit. economist. 1861 ——.
Selim (sē′lĭm; sē-lēm′) **III.** Sultan of Turkey (1789-1807) ... 1761—1808.
Selkirk (sĕl′kûrk), Alexander. Scot. sailor. Left on Juan Fernández ... 1676—1721.
Sellar (sĕl′ẽr), William Young. English Greek and Latin scholar ... 1825—1890.
Selous (sē-lōō′; sē-lōōs′), Frederick Courtenay. English author, and traveler and hunter in Africa ... 1851—1917.
Selwyn (sĕl′wĭn), George Augustus. English bishop and author ... 1809—1878.
Sembrich (zĕm′brĭk), Marcella. Real name *Prazede Marcelline Kochanska. Madame Wilhelm Stengel.* Austrian operatic soprano ... 1858 ——.
Semiramis (sē-mĭr′ȧ-mĭs). Mythical Assyrian queen, reputed founder of Babylon.
Semler (zĕm′lẽr), Johann Salomo. German theologian ... 1725—1791.
Semmes (sĕmz), Raphael. Confederate naval officer ... 1809—1877.
Semper (zĕm′pẽr), Gottfried. German architect ... 1803—1879.
Sénancour, de (dē sā′näɴ′kōōr′), Étienne Pivert. French author. [*Obermann.*] ... 1770—1846.
Seneca (sĕn′ē-kȧ), Lucius Annæus. Roman Stoic philosopher ... B. C. 4?—A. D. 65.
Senefelder (zā′nē-fĕl′dẽr), Aloys. German inventor of lithography ... 1771—1834.
Senior (sēn′yẽr), Nassau William. English political economist ... 1790—1864.
Sennacherib (sē-năk′ẽr-ĭb). King of Assyria (B. C. 705-681) ... d. B. C. 681.

Born. Died.

Sepulveda, de (dā sä-pōōl′vā-thä; 146), Juan Ginés. Spanish historian.....1490—1574.
Sequoyah (sē-kwō′yȧ; sē-kwoi′ȧ). See Guess, George.
Serao (sä-rä′ō), Matilde. *Signora Eduardo Scarfoglio.* Italian novelist...1856 ——.
Sergeant (sär′jĕnt), John. American jurist and statesman..................1779—1852.
Sergeant, Thomas. American jurist..1782—1860.
Sergi (sâr′jē), Giuseppe. Italian anthropologist...........................1841 ——.
Serpa Pinto (sĕr′pä pēN′tōō), Alexandre Alberto da Rocha. Portuguese explorer in Africa.....1846—1900.
Serrano y Dominguez (sĕr-rä′nō ē dō-mēn′gāth), Francisco, Duke de la Torre. Spanish general and statesman.....1810—1885.
Serres (sĕr), Antoine Étienne Renaud Augustin. French physiologist.......1786—1868.
Serret (sĕ′rē′), Joseph Alfred. French mathematician......................1819—1885.
Sertorius (sẽr-tō′rĭ-ŭs), Quintus. Roman general..........................? —B. C. 72.
Servetus (sẽr-vē′tŭs), Michael. (*Sp.* **Miguel Serveto**, mē-gĕl′ sĕr-vā′tō.) Spanish theologian and author. Burned at the stake..........1511—1553
Sesostris (sē-sŏs′trĭs). Mythical king of Egypt, whose exploits are founded on the deeds of Ramses II. and others.
Sesshu (sĕs′shōō). Japanese painter..1421—1507.
Sestini (sĕs-tē′nē), Domenico. Italian numismatist.........................1750—1832.
Seth (sĕth), Andrew. Full name *Andrew Seth Pringle Pattison.* Professor of logic and metaphysics, University of Edinburgh.....1856 ——.
Seth, James. *Brother of Andrew.* Scottish philosopher......................1860 ——.
Seton (sē′tŭn), Ernest Thompson. *Seton-Thompson.* English writer of nature stories, and illustrator in America.....1860 ——.
Severus (sē-vē′rŭs), Lucius Septimius. Roman emperor (193–211)..........146— 211.
Sevier (sē-vēr′), John. American pioneer, soldier, and political leader....1745—1815.
Sévigné, de (dē sā′vēn′yā′), Marie, born de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise. French letter writer.....1626—1696.
Sewall (sū′ȧl), Frank. American author and clergyman.......................1837—1915.
Sewall, May, born Wright. American educationist, author, and lecturer..1844—1920.
Sewall, Samuel. American jurist...1652—1730.
Seward (sū′ẽrd), Anna. *The Swan of Lichfield.* English authoress.........1747—1809.
Seward, William Henry. American statesman, and sec. of state (1861–69)...1801—1872.
Seydlitz, von (fŏn zid′lĭts), Friedrich Wilhelm. Prus. gen. of cavalry.....1721—1773.
Seyffarth (zī′färt), Gustav. German archæologist and clerg. in America....1796—1885.
Seymour (sē′mōr), Horatio. American lawyer and politician..................1810—1886.
Seymour, Horatio Winslow. American editor and publisher....................1854—1920.
Sforza (sfôr′tsä), Francesco. *Son of G. A.* Duke of Milan. It. warrior....1401—1466.
Sforza, Giacomuzzo (Giacomo *or* Muzio) Attendolo. Italian condottiere......1369—1424.
Sforza, Ludovico. *Il Moro. Son of F.* Duke of Milan........................1451—1508.
Shackleton (shăk′′l-tŭn), Ernest Henry, Sir. British antarctic explorer [*Farthest south, 88° 23′ S., 162° E., 97 m. from South Pole, Jan. 9, 1909.*]1874—1922.
Shafter (shâf′tẽr), William Rufus. American major general...................1835—1906.
Shaftesbury (shâfts′bẽr-ĭ), Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of. English statesman.....1621—1683.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl of. *Grandson of preceding.* English philanthropist, author, and freethinker.....1671—1713.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of. Eng. philanthropist.1801—1885.
Shairp (shârp), John Campbell. *Principal Shairp.* English educator, author, and professor of poetry at Oxford.....1819—1885.
Shakespeare, Shakspere, *or* **Shakspeare** (shāk′spēr), William. English poet and dramatist.....1564—1616.
Shaler (shā′lẽr), Nathaniel Southgate. American geologist..................1841—1906.
Shalmaneser (shăl′mȧ-nē′zẽr) **II.** King of Assyria (B. C. 860–825)...........? —B. C. 825.
Shamyl. See Schamyl.
Shannon (shăn′ŭn), James Jebusa. Eng. portrait painter born in America..1862 ——.
Sharp (shärp), Granville. English philanthropist and abolitionist..........1735—1813.
Sharp, William. *Fiona Macleod.* Scottish poet and man of letters...........1855—1905.
Shaw (shô), Albert. Am. author, ed., and polit. writer. [*Review of Reviews.*].1857 ——.
Shaw, George Bernard. Irish dramatist and critic in England................1856 ——.
Shaw, Henry Wheeler. *Josh Billings.* American humorist....................1818—1885.
Shaw, Lemuel. American jurist..1781—1861.
Shays (shāz), Daniel. Leader in Shays's rebellion..........................1747—1825.
Shchedrin (shchĕd′rēn), Nikolay Evgrafovich. Pseud. of Mikhail Evgrafovich Saltykov.
Shea (shā), John Dawson Gilmary. American historian........................1824—1892.
Shedd (shĕd), William Greenough Thayer. American theologian................1820—1894.
Shee (shē), Martin Archer, Sir. Irish portrait painter and author..........1769—1850.
Sheil (shēl), Richard Lalor. Irish statesman, orator, and dramatist.........1791—1851.
Shelburne (shĕl′bŭrn), Earl of. See Lansdowne, William Petty.
Sheldon (shĕl′dŭn), Edward Stevens. American philologist...................1851 ——.
Shelley (shĕl′ĭ), Mary Wollstonecraft, born Godwin. *Wife of P. B.* English author. [*Frankenstein.*].....1797—1851.
Shelley, Percy Bysshe (bĭsh). English poet..................................1792—1822.
Shenstone (shĕn′stŭn), William. English poet................................1714—1763.
Shepard (shĕp′ȧrd), Charles Upham. American mineralogist...................1804—1886.
Sheppard (shĕp′ȧrd), John. *Jack Sheppard.* Notorious English criminal...1702—1724.
Sheraton (shĕr′ȧ-tŏn), Thomas. English maker and designer of furniture, and author.....1751—1806.
Shere, *or* **Sher, Ali** (shâr ä′lē). Ameer of Afghanistan.......................1825—1879.
Sheridan (shĕr′ĭ-dăn), Philip Henry. American general........................1831—1888.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley. Irish dramatist and politician..................1751—1816.
Sherlock (shûr′lŏk), William. English theologian and author..............1641?—1707.
Sherman (shûr′măn), James Schoolcraft. Am. polit., and vice pres. (1909–12).1855—1912.
Sherman, John. *Brother of W. T.* American statesman.........................1823—1900.
Sherman, Roger. American statesman. Signer of the Decl. of Indep..........1721—1793.
Sherman, William Tecumseh. American general.................................1820—1891.
Sherwood (shûr′wŏŏd), Mary Martha, born Butt. English author..............1775—1851.
Shibata (shē′bȧ-tȧ). Shibata Yeshin. Japanese lacquer artist and painter..1807—1891.
Shiras (shī′răs), George. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1892–1903)....1832 ——.
Shirley (shûr′lĭ), James. English dramatist..................................1596—1666.
Shirley, William. British gen. and colonial governor of Massachusetts.......1694—1771.
Shishkov (shĭsh′kôf), Aleksandr Semenovich. Russian author and statesman.1754—1841.
Shore (shōr; 201), Jane. English mistress of Edward IV.......................? —1527.
Shorthouse (shôrt′hous), Joseph Henry. English novelist....................1834—1903.
Shoshenk (shō′shĕnk) **I.** ('*Shishak*' in O.T.). King of Egypt. Invaded Palestine 932 B. C.
Shovell (shŭv′ĕl), Clowdisley, Sir. English admiral.........................1650—1707.
Shrewsbury (shrōōz′bẽr-ĭ; shrōz′-), Charles Talbot, Duke of. Eng. statesman 1660—1718.
Shubrick (shōō′brĭk), William Branford. American rear admiral..............1790—1874.
Shubun (shōō′bōōn). Japanese painter, fl. first part of 15th century.
Shuvalov (shōō-vä′lôf), Petr Andreevich, Count. Russian diplomatist.......1827—1889.
Sibley (sĭb′lĭ), John Langdon. Librarian Harvard University................1804—1885.
Sicard (sē′kär′), Roch Ambroise Cucurron, Abbé. Fr. teacher of deaf-mutes.1742—1822.
Sickingen, von (fŏn zĭk′ĭng-ĕn), Franz. German general and Lutheran reformer.....1481—1523.
Sickles (sĭk′′lz), Daniel Edgar. American general and politician............1825—1914.
Siddhartha (sē-där′t′hä; -tä; 239). See Gautama.
Siddons (sĭd′ŭnz), Sarah, born Kemble. English tragic actress...............1755—1831.
Sidgwick (sĭdj′wĭk), Henry. English moral philosopher........................1838—1900.
Sidney, *or* **Sydney** (sĭd′nĭ), Algernon. English republican patriot..........1622—1683.
Sidney, *or* **Sydney**, Philip, Sir. English statesman and author............1554—1586.
Sido′nius, Apollina′ris. See Apollinaris Sidonius.
Siebold, von (fŏn zē′bŏlt), Philipp Franz. German naturalist................1796—1866.
Siegen, von (fŏn zē′gĕn), Ludwig. Ger. artist. [*Mezzotint engraving.*].....1609?—1680.
Siemens (zē′mĕns; *E.* sē′mĕnz), William (*Ger.* Karl Wilhelm), Sir. *Brother of following.* German inventor in London.....1823—1883.
Siemens, von (-fŏn), Ernst Werner. Ger. inventor...........................1816—1892
Sienkiewicz (shĕn-kyā′vĭch), Henryk. Polish novelist.........................1846—1916.
Sievers (zē′fẽrs), Eduard. German philologist................................1850 ——.
Sieyès (syā′yĕs′), Emmanuel Joseph, Count. *Abbé Sieyès.* Fr. revolutionist 1748—1836.
Sigel (sē′gĕl), Franz. German general in America............................1824—1902.
Sigismund (sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd; *Ger.* zē′gĭs-mōōnt). *Second son of Emperor Charles IV.* Holy Roman emperor (1410–37).....1368—1437.
Signorelli (sē′nyō-rĕl′lē), Luca. Italian painter..........................1441—1523.
Sigourney (sĭg′ẽr-nĭ), Lydia, born Huntley. American author................1791—1865.
Sigsbee (sĭgz′bĭ), Charles Dwight. American naval officer....................1845 ——.
Sikes (sīks), William Wirt. American author...................................1836—1883.
Silhouette, de (dē sē′lōō′ĕt′), Étienne. Fr. financier. [*Silhouettes.*].......1709—1767.
Sill (sĭl), Edward Rowland. American poet and educator......................1841—1887.
Silliman (sĭl′ĭ-măn), Benjamin. American scientist.........................1779—1864.
Silliman, Benjamin. *Son of preceding.* American chemist....................1816—1885.
Silvestre (sēl′vĕs′tr′), Paul Armand. French author, poet, and art critic..1837—1901.
Silvestre, de (dē), Augustin François, Baron. Fr. rural econ.................1762—1851.
Simeon Stylites (sĭm′ē-ŏn stī-lī′tēz). Syrian ascetic. Lived on a pillar....390?— 459.
Simms (sĭmz), William Gilmore. American novelist. [*Yemassee*]..........1806—1870.
Simon (sē′mōN′), Jules. Real name *Jules François Simon Suisse.* French philosopher, statesman, and author.....1814—1896.
Simonides (sī-mŏn′ĭ-dēz) of Keos. Greek lyric poet..................B. C. 556?— 468?
Simpson (sĭmp′sŭn; sĭm′-), James, Sir. English general in the Crimea....1792—1868.
Simpson, James Young, Sir. Scottish physician................................1811—1870.
Simpson, Matthew. Amer. bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church......1810—1884.
Simpson, Thomas. English mathematician.......................................1710—1761.
Simrock (zĭm′rŏk), Karl Joseph. German poet and translator.................1802—1876.
Sims (sĭmz), George Robert. English journalist, verse writer, and dramatist.1847 ——.
Sims, James Marion. American surgeon and gynecologist......................1813—1883.
Sims, Winfield Scott. American inventor......................................1844—1918.
Simson (sĭm′sŭn), Robert. Scottish mathematician............................1687—1768.
Sinclair (sĭŋ′klâr), Catherine. *Daughter of Sir J.* Scottish author.........1800—1864.
Sinclair, John, Sir. Scottish agriculturist and statistician.................1754—1835.
Sinclair, May, Miss. English novelist. [*The Divine Fire.*]...................? ——.
Singer (sĭŋ′ẽr), Isidore. Austrian Jewish author and editor in America....1859 ——.
Singer (zĭŋ′ẽr), Paul. German Social Democratic leader.....................1844—1911.
Sinnett (sĭn′ĕt), Alfred Percy. Eng. theosophist. [*Esoteric Buddhism.*]...1840 ——.
Siraj-ud-daula (sē-räj′-ōōd-dou′lä). Nawab of Bengal. [*Black Hole.*].....? —1757.
Sismondi, de (sĭs-mŏn′dĭ; *F. pron.* dē sēs′mōN′dē′), Jean Charles Léonard Simonde. Swiss historian and political economist.....1773—1842.
Sisto Rosa (sēs′tō rō′zä). See Badalocchio.
Sixtus (sĭks′tŭs) **IV.** Francesco della Rovere. Pope (1471–84)..............1414—1484.
Sixtus V. Felice Peretti. Pope (1585–90).....................................1521—1590.
Skeat (skēt), Walter William. English philologist............................1835—1912.
Skelton (skĕl′tŭn), John. English poet.....................................1460?—1529.
Skene (skēn), Philip, Colonel. British officer in America....................1725—1810.
Sketchley (skĕch′lĭ), Arthur. Pseudonym of George Rose.
Skinner (skĭn′ẽr), Otis. American actor.......................................1858 ——.
Skobelev (skô′bĕ-lyĕf), Mikhail Dimitrievich. Russian soldier................1841—1882.
Sladen (slā′d′n), Douglas (Brooke Wheelton). English journalist and author.1856 ——.
Sleidan (slī′dăn), Johann. (*Lat.* **Sleida′nus.**) True name *Philippson.* German historian.....1506—1556.
Slick, Sam. Pseudonym of Thomas Chandler Haliburton.
Slidell (slī-dĕl′), John. American lawyer and Confederate politician.........1793—1871.
Sloane (slōn), Hans, Sir. British physician and naturalist...................1660—1753.
Sloane, William Milligan. American historian. [*Napoleon Bonaparte.*]....1850 ——.
Slocum (slō′kŭm), Henry Warner. American general.............................1827—1894.
Smalley (smôl′ĭ), George Washburn. American journalist......................1833—1916.
Smart (smärt), Benjamin Humphrey. English lexicographer....................1786?—1872.
Smeaton (smē′tŭn), John. Eng. civil engineer. [*Eddystone Lighthouse.*]..1724—1792.
Smiles (smīlz), Samuel. Scottish author. [*Self-Help.*].....................1812—1904.
Smirke (smûrk), Robert, Sir. English architect................................1781—1867.
Smith (smĭth), Adam. Scottish political economist. [*Wealth of Nations.*].1723—1790.
Smith, Albert Richard. English novelist and humorist.........................1816—1860.
Smith, Alexander. Scottish poet...1830—1867.
Smith, Edmund Kirby. Am. Confederate general................................1824—1893.
Smith, Francis Hopkinson. American painter, novelist, and civil engineer..1838—1915.
Smith, George. English Orientalist..1840—1876.
Smith, George Adam, Sir. Scottish theologian and author......................1856 ——.
Smith, George Barnett. English critical and biographical writer..............1841—1909.
Smith, George Murray. British publisher.......................................1824—1901.
Smith, Gerrit. American philanthropist..1797—1874.
Smith, Goldwin. English educator, publicist, and historian in England, the United States, and Canada.....1823—1910.
Smith, Henry John Stephen. Irish mathematician...............................1826—1883.
Smith, Henry Preserved. American Biblical scholar and educator..............1847 ——.
Smith, Henry Welles. See Durant, Henry Fowle.
Smith, Horatio, known as Horace. English miscellaneous writer..............1779—1849.
Smith, James. *Brother of Horatio.* English miscellaneous writer..............1775—1839.
Smith, John, Captain. English adventurer. Founder of Virginia...............1580—1631.
Smith, John Lawrence. American mineralogist and chemist......................1818—1883.
Smith, Joseph. Founder of the sect of Mormons................................1805—1844.
Smith, Samuel Francis. American divine and poet. [*America.*]...............1808—1895.
Smith, Seba. *Major Jack Downing.* American author...........................1792—1868.
Smith, Sydney. English divine, essayist, and wit..............................1771—1845.
Smith, William. *The Father of English geology.* English geologist...........1769—1839.
Smith, William, Sir. English classical scholar and lexicographer............1813—1893.
Smith, William Robertson. Scottish Biblical scholar..........................1846—1894.
Smith, William Sidney, Sir. English admiral..................................1764—1840.
Smithson (smĭth′sŭn), James. In youth *James Lewis Macie.* English physicist. Founder of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.....1765—1829.
Smollett (smŏl′ĕt), Tobias George. British novelist...........................1721—1771.
Smyth (smĭth), Egbert Coffin. American clergyman and educator..............1829—1904.
Smyth (smĭth), Newman. *Brother of Egbert C.* American clergyman.........1843 ——.
Snaith (snāth), John Collis. English novelist. [*Broke of Covenden.*]......1876 ——.
Snell (snĕl), *or* **Snellius** (snĕl′ĭ-ŏŏs), Willebrord. Dutch mathematician. [*Law of refraction of light.*].....1591—1626.
Snorri (snŏr′rē), *or* **Snorro** (-rō), **Sturluson** (stōōr′lōō-sŭn), *or* **Sturleson** (-lĕ-sŭn). Icelandic poet and historian.....1179—1241.
Snow (snō), Lorenzo. Fifth president of the Mormon Church...................1814—1901.
Snyders (snī′dẽrs), Frans. Flemish painter....................................1579—1657.
Soane (sōn), John, Sir. English architect......................................1753—1837.
Sobieski (sō-byĕs′kē). See John III. (King of Poland).
Socinus (sō-sī′nŭs), Faustus. (*Ital.* **Sozzini**, sōt-sē′nē, Fausto.) Italian religious reformer. [*Socinianism.*].....1539—1604.
Socrates (sŏk′rȧ-tēz). Athenian philosopher...........................B. C. 469— 399.
Sodoma, Il (ēl sō′dō-mä). *Giovanni Antonio de' Bazzi.* Italian painter.....1477?—1549.
Sojaro, Il (ēl sō′yä-rō). See Gatti, Bernardino.
Solander (sō-län′dẽr), Daniel Charles. Swedish botanist in England.........1736—1782.
Solari, *or* **Solario**, Andrea. *Bro. of Christoforo.* Italian painter....ab. 1465—ab. 1515.
Solari (sō-lä′rē), *or* **Solario** (sō-lä′rē-ō), Christoforo. *Il Gobbo (the Hunchback).* Italian sculptor and architect.....ab. 1475—1525?
Solis, de (dā sō-lēs′), Antonio. Spanish historian and dramatist.............1610—1686.
Solon (sō′lŏn). Athenian sage and lawgiver.......................B. C. 639?— 559.
Solovev (sȧ′lȧv-yôf′), Sergyey Mikhaylovich. Russian historian (of Russia).1820—1879.
Solyman (sŏl′ĭ-măn), *or* **Suleiman** (sōō′lā-män′), **II.** *The Magnificent.* Ottoman sultan (1520–66).....1496?—1566.
Somers (sŭm′ẽrz), John, Baron. English statesman and lord chancellor......1651—1716.
Somerset (sŭm′ẽr-sĕt), Edward Seymour, Duke of. English statesman......1506?—1552.
Somerset, Henry, Lady. English temperance and reform advocate..............1851—1921.
Somerville (sŭm′ẽr-vĭl), Mary, born Fairfax. Scot. astron. and physicist..1780—1872.

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Somerville (sŭm′ẽr-vĭl), William. English poet. [*The Chase.*] .... 1675—1742.
Sömmerring, von (fōn zŭm′ẽr-ĭng), Samuel Thomas. German anatomist and physiologist .... 1755—1830.
Sonnenthal, von (fōn zŏn′ĕn-täl′), Adolf. Austrian actor .... 1834—1909.
Sonnini de Manoncourt (sŏ′nē′nē′ dē mä′nôɴ′koor′), Charles Nicolas Sigisbert. French naturalist .... 1751—1812.
Sontag (zŏn′täk), Henriette, Countess Rossi. German operatic soprano .... 1806—1854.
Sophocles (sŏf′ō-klēz). Greek tragic poet .... B. C. 496— 406.
Sorel (sō′rĕl′), Agnes. Favorite of Charles VII., of France .... 1409?—1450.
Sorel, Albert. French historian .... 1842—1906.
Sorma (zŏr′mä) (properly **Zaremba** (zä-rĕm′bä)), Agnes. *Countess Minotto.* German actress .... 1865 ——.
Sosen (sō′sĕn′). Japanese painter, esp. of monkeys .... 1747—1821.
Soter (sō′tẽr). See Ptolemy I.
Sothern (sŭth′ẽrn), Edward Askew. English comedian .... 1826—1881.
Sothern, Edward H. *Son of preceding.* American actor .... 1859 ——.
Soubise, de (dē sōō′bēz′), Benj. de Rohan, Seigneur. Huguenot soldier .... 1583—1642.
Soulé (sōō′lā′), Pierre. American politician, born in France .... 1802—1870.
Soulouque (sōō′lōōk′), Faustin Élie. *Faustin I.* Emp. of Haiti (1849–59) .... 1785?—1867.
Soult (sōōlt), Nicolas Jean de Dieu, Duke of Dalmatia. Marshal of France .... 1769—1851.
Souris (sōō′rĭs), George. Greek poet .... 1853 ——.
Sousa (sōō′zȧ), John Philip. American bandmaster and composer .... 1854 ——.
South (south), Robert. English divine and author .... 1634—1716.
Southampton (south-ămp′tŭn), Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of. English statesman .... 1573—1624.
Southcott (south′kŏt), Joanna. English religious fanatic .... 1750—1814.
Southey (south′ĭ; sŭth′ĭ), Robert. Eng. poet and miscellaneous writer .... 1774—1843.
Southgate (south′gāt), Horatio. Am. Protestant Episcopal bishop .... 1812—1894.
Southworth (south′wûrth), Emma Dorothy Eliza, born Nevitte. American novelist .... 1819—1899.
Souvestre (sōō′vĕs′tr′), Émile. French essayist, dramatist, and novelist .... 1806—1854.
Sower (sō′ẽr), Christopher. German printer in America .... 1693—1758.
Sowerby (sou′ẽr-bĭ), James. English artist and naturalist. [*English Botany.*] .... 1757—1822.
Soxhlet (zŏks′lĕt), Franz. German agricultural chemist .... 1848 ——.
Soyer (swä′yā′), Alexis. French cook and dietary reformer .... 1809—1858.
Sozzini (sōt-sē′nē), Fausto. See Socinus, Faustus.
Spada (spä′dä), Lionello. Italian painter .... 1576—1622.
Spaeth (spāth), (Philip Friedrich) Adolph (Theodor). German-American Lutheran clergyman and author .... 1839—1910.
Spagnoletto, Il (ēl spä′nyō-lĕt′tō). See Ribera, José.
Spalding (spôl′dĭng), John Lancaster. American R. C. prelate and author .... 1840—1916.
Spalding, Lyman. American physician. [*Pharmacopœia of the United States.*] .... 1775—1821.
Spalding, Martin John. American Roman Catholic bishop and author .... 1810—1872.
Spallanzani (späl′län-dzä′nē), Lazaro. Italian anatomist .... 1729—1799.
Spangenberg (späng′en-bĕrk), August Gottlieb. Prussian founder of the Moravian Church in America .... 1704—1792.
Sparks (spärks), Jared. American historian and biographer .... 1789—1866.
Spaulding (spôl′dĭng), Solomon. American clergyman, and long the alleged originator of the "Book of Mormon" .... 1761—1816.
Speke (spēk), John Hanning. English explorer in Africa .... 1827—1864.
Spelman (spĕl′măn), Henry, Sir. English historian and antiquary .... 1564?—1641.
Spencer (spĕn′sẽr), Herbert. English philosopher .... 1820—1903.
Spencer, John Canfield. American lawyer and statesman .... 1788—1855.
Spencer, Joseph William Winthrop. Canadian geologist .... 1851 ——.
Spencer, Platt Rogers. American founder of business colleges. [*Spencerian system of penmanship.*] .... 1800—1864.
Spener (spā′nẽr), Philipp Jakob. German theologian. [*Pietists.*] .... 1635—1705.
Spenser (spĕn′sẽr), Edmund. English poet. [*Faërie Queene.*] .... 1552?—1599.
Spiegel (shpē′gĕl), Friedrich. German Orientalist .... 1820—1905.
Spielhagen (shpēl′hä′gĕn), Friedrich. German novelist .... 1829—1911.
Spinner (spĭn′ẽr), Francis Elias. Treasurer of the United States .... 1802—1890.
Spinoza (spĭ-nō′zȧ), Baruch *or* Benedict. Dutch Jewish philosopher .... 1632—1677.
Spitzka (spĭts′kȧ), Edward Charles. American physician and alienist .... 1852—1914.
Spofford (spŏf′ẽrd), Ainsworth Rand. Am. librarian (Cong. library) .... 1825—1908.
Spofford, Harriet Elizabeth, born Prescott. American authoress .... 1835—1921.
Spohr (shpōr), Ludwig. German composer .... 1784—1859.
Spontini (spŏn-tē′nē), Gasparo Luigi Pacifico. Italian composer .... 1774—1851.
Spooner (spōōn′ẽr), John Coit. American lawyer and senator .... 1843—1919.
Sprague (sprāg), Charles. American verse writer .... 1791—1875.
Sprague, William. American volunteer soldier and senator .... 1830—1915.
Sprague, William Buell. American divine and author .... 1795—1876.
Sprat (sprăt), Thomas. English prelate and writer .... 1635—1713.
Sprengel (shprĕng′ĕl), Hermann Johann Philipp. German chemist. [*Sprengel pump.*] .... 1834—1906.
Sprenger (shprĕng′ẽr), Aloys. Swiss Orientalist .... 1813—1893.
Spring (sprĭng), Gardiner. American clergyman and author .... 1785—1873.
Spurgeon (spûr′jŭn), Charles Haddon. English Baptist preacher .... 1834—1892.
Spurzheim (shpōōrts′hīm), Johann Kaspar. Ger. physician and phrenologist .... 1776—1832.
Squier (skwīr), Ephraim George. American archæologist .... 1821—1888.
Stabili (stä-bē′lē), Francesco. See Cecco d' Ascoli.
Staël-Holstein, de (stä′ĕl-hōl′stīn; *F. pron.* dē stäl′ōl′stăɴ′), Anne Louise Germaine, Baronne. *Madame de Staël. Daughter of Jacques Necker.* French authoress and leader in society .... 1766—1817.
Stafford (stăf′ẽrd), William Howard, Visc. Eng. statesman. Beheaded .... 1614—1680.
Stahl (shtäl), Georg Ernst. German chemist. [*Phlogiston theory.*] .... 1660—1734.
Stahl, Karl. Pseudonym of Karl Goedeke.
Stainer (stān′ẽr), John, Sir. English musician and composer .... 1840—1901.
Stallo (stăl′ō), John Bernhard. Ger. lawyer and philosopher in America .... 1823—1900.
Stambuloff, *or* **Stambulov** (stám-bōō′lŏf), Stephan. Bulgarian statesman .... 1854—1895.
Stämpfli (shtĕmpf′lē), Jakob. Swiss statesman .... 1820—1879.
Standish (stăn′dĭsh), Myles *or* Miles, Capt. Mil. leader at Plymouth, Mass. .... 1584?—1656.
Stanfield (stăn′fēld), Clarkson. English marine painter .... 1793—1867.
Stanford (-fẽrd), Leland. Am. railroad builder. Gov. of California and U. S. senator. Founder of Leland Stanford, Jr., University in California .... 1824—1893.
Stanhope (stăn′hōp; -ŏp), Charles, third Earl. English inventor .... 1753—1816.
Stanhope, Hester Lucy, Lady. *Daugh. of Chas.* Eccentric Eng. woman .... 1776—1839.
Stanhope, James, first Earl. English general and statesman .... 1673—1721.
Stanhope, Philip Henry, fifth Earl. *Viscount Mahon. Grandson of Charles.* English statesman and historian .... 1805—1875.
Stanislas I. Leszczynski (stăn′ĭs-lás lyĕsh-chĭn′y′skē). King of Poland .... 1677—1766.
Stanislas II. Augustus, *Pol.* **Stanisław August** (stá-nyēs′láf ou′gōōst). *Poniatowski.* King of Poland (1764–95) .... 1732—1798.
Stanley (stăn′lĭ). See Derby.
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn. *Dean Stanley.* Dean of Westminster. English clergyman and author .... 1815—1881.
Stanley, Henry Morton, Sir. Original name *John Rowlands.* English explorer in Africa .... 1841—1904.
Stanton (stăn′tŭn), Edwin McMasters. American sec. of war (1862–67) .... 1814—1869.
Stanton, Elizabeth, born Cady. American reformer .... 1815—1902.
Stanwix (stăn′wĭks), John. British general in America .... 1690?—1766.
Staples (stā′p′lz), William Read. American jurist and historian .... 1798—1868.
Stark (stärk), John. American Revolutionary general .... 1728—1822.
Staunton (stăn′tŭn), Howard. Eng. chess player and Shakespeare editor .... 1810—1874.
Stead (stĕd), William Thomas. English editor and reform advocate .... 1849—1912.
Stedman (stĕd′măn), Edmund Clarence. American poet and critic .... 1833—1908.
Steel (stēl), Flora Annie, born Webster. English novelist .... 1847 ——.
Steele (stēl), Joel Dorman. American educator .... 1836—1886.
Steele, Richard, Sir. English essayist and dramatist .... 1672—1729.
Steen (stān), Jan. Dutch painter .... 1626—1679.

Born. Died.

Steenwyk, van (vän stān′vīk), Hendrik. *The Elder.* Flemish painter .... 1550—1603.
Steevens (stē′vĕnz), George. English editor. [*Shakespeare.*] .... 1736—1800.
Steffens (stĕf′ĕns), Heinrich. Norwegian philosopher .... 1773—1845.
Stein, vom und zum (fōm ōōnt tsōōm shtīn′), Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron. Prussian statesman .... 1757—1831.
Stein, von (fōn shtīn′), Lorenz. German jurist and political economist .... 1815—1890.
Steiner (shtī′nẽr), Jacob. Swiss mathematician .... 1796—1863.
Steinitz (shtī′nĭts), William. German chess player .... 1836—1900.
Stendhal (stăn′dál′). Pseudonym of Marie Henri Beyle.
Steno (stā′nō), Nicolaus. Danish anatomist. [*Steno's duct.*] .... 1638—1686.
Stephan, von (fōn shtā′fän), Heinrich. Ger. statesman. [*Internat. Postal Union.*] .... 1831—1897.
Stephen (stē′vĕn), James Fitzjames, Sir. English jurist .... 1829—1894.
Stephen, Leslie, Sir. *Brother of preceding.* English critic and biographical and philosophical writer. [*Dictionary of National Biography.*] .... 1832—1904.
Stephen. King of England. Last of the Anglo-Norman line (1135–54) .... 1097?—1154.
Stephen I., Saint. King of Hungary (997–1038) .... ? —1038.
Stephen Báthori (bä-tô′rē), *Pol.* **Stefan Báthori** (stĕ′fán bä-tô′rē). King of Poland (1575–86) .... 1533?—1586.
Stephens (stē′vĕnz), *or* **Stephanus** (stĕf′ȧ-nŭs). French family of printers. See Estienne.
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton. American statesman and vice president of the Confederate States .... 1812—1883.
Stephens, Ann Sophia, born Winterbotham. American authoress .... 1813—1886.
Stephens, John Lloyd. American traveler and author .... 1805—1852.
Stephenson (stē′vĕn-sŭn), George. English engineer. [*Locomotive.*] .... 1781—1848.
Stephenson, Robert. *Son of G.* English engineer. [*Tubular bridge.*] .... 1803—1859.
Stepniak (styĕp-nyäk′) (real name, **Kravchinski** (kráf-chĭn′skĭ)), Sergyey Mikhaylovich. Russian revolutionist and author .... 1852—1895.
Sterling (stûr′lĭng), John. British critic and essayist .... 1806—1844.
Stern (stûrn), Daniel. Pseudonym of Countess d'Agoult.
Sternberg (stûrn′bûrg), George Miller. Surgeon-general in U. S. Army .... 1838—1915.
Sterne (stûrn), Laurence. English clergyman, novelist, and humorist .... 1713—1768.
Sterrett (stĕr′ĕt), John Robert Sitlington. Am. classical archæologist .... 1851—1914.
Steuben (stū′bĕn), *Ger.* **Steuben, von** (fōn shtoi′bĕn), Frederick William, Baron. Prussian-American general .... 1730—1794.
Stevens (stē′vĕnz), Abel. American clergyman and author .... 1815—1897.
Stevens, Benjamin Franklin. American bibliographer .... 1833—1902.
Stevens, Edwin Augustus. *Brother of R. L.* American inventor .... 1795—1868.
Stevens, Isaac Ingalls. American general .... 1818—1862.
Stevens, Robert Livingston. American inventor .... 1787—1856.
Stevens, Thaddeus. American statesman and abolitionist .... 1792—1868.
Stevenson (stē′vĕn-sŭn), Adlai Ewing. 23d vice pres. of U. S. (1893–97) .... 1835—1914.
Stevenson, Robert. Scottish engineer of lighthouses .... 1772—1850.
Stevenson, Robert Louis. *Grandson of preceding.* Scottish essayist, romancer, and poet .... 1850—1894.
Stewart (stū′ẽrt), Alexander Turney. Scot.-Am. merchant, born in Ireland .... 1803—1876.
Stewart, Balfour. British physicist .... 1828—1887.
Stewart, Charles. American rear admiral .... 1778—1869.
Stewart, Dugald. Scottish metaphysician .... 1753—1828.
Steyn (stīn), Martinus Theunis. Pres. of Orange Free State (1897–1900) .... 1857—1916.
Stiles (stīlz), Ezra. American theologian. President of Yale College .... 1727—1795.
Stiles, Henry Reed. American physician and historical essayist .... 1832—1909.
Stillé (stĭl′ā), Alfred. American physician and medical writer .... 1813—1900.
Stillé, Charles Janeway. *Brother of Alfred.* American historian .... 1819—1899.
Stilling (shtĭl′ĭng). See Jung, Johann Heinrich.
Stil′lingfleet, Edward. English theologian, and bishop of Worcester .... 1635—1699.
Stimpson (stĭmp′s′n). William. American naturalist .... 1832—1872.
Stimson (stĭm′s′n), Frederic Jesup. *J. S. of Dale.* American author .... 1855 ——.
Stirling (stûr′lĭng), James Hutchison. Scottish philosopher and critic .... 1820—1909.
Stirling-Maxwell (-măks′wĕl), William, Sir. Scottish author .... 1818—1878.
Stirner (shtĭr′nẽr), Max. Pseud. of *Kaspar Schmidt.* German individualistic author .... 1806—1856.
Stockton (stŏk′tŭn), Francis Richard. Am. humorous story-writer .... 1834—1902.
Stockton, Richard. Signer of the Declaration of Independence .... 1730—1781.
Stockton, Robert Field. *Grandson of R.* American naval officer .... 1795—1866.
Stoddard (stŏd′ȧrd), Richard Henry. American poet and editor .... 1825—1903.
Stokes (stōks), George Gabriel, Sir. British mathematician. [*Refrangibility of light.*] .... 1819—1903.
Stokes, Whitley. Irish Celtic scholar, jurist, and Indian official .... 1830—1909.
Stolberg, von (fōn shtŏl′bĕrk), Friedrich Leopold, Count. German poet .... 1750—1819.
Stolypin (stŏ-lĭ′pĭn), Petr Arkadevich. Russian statesman .... 1863—1911.
Stone (stōn), Lucy. *Mrs. Blackwell.* Am. advocate of woman's rights .... 1818—1893.
Stone, William Leete. American journalist and biographer .... 1792—1844.
Stone, William Leete. *Son of preceding.* American author .... 1835—1908.
Storch, von (fōn stôrk′), Heinrich Friedrich. Russian polit. economist .... 1766—1835.
Storer (stōr′ẽr), David Humphreys. American physician and author .... 1804—1891.
Storer, Horatio Robinson. *Son of D. H.* American surgeon .... 1830 ——.
Storm (stôrm), Gustav. Norwegian philologist, and hist. (of Scandinavia) .... 1845—1903.
Storm (shtôrm), Theodor (Woldsen). German poet and novelist .... 1817—1888.
Stormonth (stôr′mŭnth), James. Scottish philologist and lexicographer .... 1825—1882.
Storrs (stôrz), Richard Salter. American Congregational clergyman .... 1821—1900.
Story (stō′rĭ), Joseph. Am. jurist. Assoc. just. U. S. Supreme Court (1811–45) 1779—1845.
Story, William Wetmore. *Son of Joseph.* American sculptor and poet .... 1819—1895.
Stoss (shtōs), Veit. German sculptor and engraver .... ab. 1440—1533.
Stössel (shtû′sĕl), Anatole Mikhailovich. Russian general. [*Port Arthur.*] .... 1848—1915.
Stothard (stŏth′ȧrd), Thomas. English illustrator and painter .... 1755—1834.
Stout (stout), George Frederick. English psychologist .... 1860 ——.
Stowe (stō), Calvin Ellis. American clergyman and author .... 1802—1886.
Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth, born Beecher. *Wife of C. E.* American authoress. [*Uncle Tom's Cabin.*] .... 1812—1896.
Stowell (stō′ĕl), William Scott, Baron. English judge .... 1745—1836.
Strabo (strā′bō). Greek geographer .... B. C. 63?– after A. D. 21.
Stradella (strä-dĕl′lä), Alessandro. Italian musical composer .... 1645—1681.
Stradivarius (străd′ĭ-vā′rĭ-ŭs), Antonius, *or* **Stradivari** (strä′dē-vä′rē), Antonio. Italian violin maker of Cremona .... 1644—1737.
Strafford (străf′ẽrd), Thomas Wentworth, Earl of. English statesman .... 1593—1641.
Straight (strāt), Douglas, Sir. *Sidney Daryl.* Eng. journalist and lawyer .... 1844—1914.
Strange (strānj), Robert, Sir. Scottish engraver .... 1721—1792.
Stratford de Redcliffe (străt′fẽrd dē rĕd′klĭf), Stratford Canning, Viscount. *Sir Stratford Canning.* English diplomatist .... 1786—1880.
Straus (strous), Oscar Solomon. American diplomatist .... 1850 ——.
Strauss (shtrous), David Friedrich. German rationalistic theologian .... 1808—1874.
Strauss, Eduard. *Son of first Johann.* Viennese musical composer .... 1835—1916.
Strauss, Johann. Viennese musical composer .... 1804—1849.
Strauss, Johann. *Son of preceding.* Viennese musical composer .... 1825—1899.
Strauss, Joseph. *Son of first Johann.* Viennese musical composer .... 1827—1870.
Strauss, Richard. German composer and conductor .... 1864 ——.
Street (strēt), Alfred Billings. American verse writer .... 1811—1881.
Street, George Edmund. English architect .... 1824—1881.
Streitberg (shtrīt′bĕrk), Wilhelm. German comparative philologist .... 1864 ——.
Strickland (strĭk′lănd), Agnes. English historical writer .... 1796—1874.
Strindberg (strĭnd′bẽr-y′), Johan August. Swedish novelist and dramatist .... 1849—1912.
Stringham (strĭng′ăm), Silas Horton. American rear admiral .... 1798—1876.
Strong (strŏng, 205), James. American scholar and author .... 1822—1894.
Strong, Josiah. American Cong. clergyman, sociologist, and author .... 1847—1916.
Strongbow (-bō′), Richard. See Clare, de, Richard.
Strother (strŏth′ẽr), David Hunter. *Porte Crayon.* American artist and humorous writer .... 1816—1888.

Born. Died.

Strozzi (strôt′sē), Bernardo. Italian painter, esp. of portraits............1581—1644.

Strozzi (strôt′sē), Giambatista, called Filippo II. Florentine statesman ....1488—1538.

Struensee, von (fōn strōō′ĕn-zā), Johann Friedrich, Ct. Dan. statesman...1737—1772.

Strutt (strŭt), Joseph. English antiquary and engraver...................1749—1802.

Struve, von (fōn strōō′vē), Friedrich Georg Wilhelm. Ger.-Russ. astronomer.1793—1864.

Struve, von, Otto Wilhelm. *Son of F. G. W.* Russ. astron...................1819—1905.

Strype (strīp), John. English clergyman and biographer....................1643—1737.

Stuart (stū′ẽrt), Arabella. Cousin to James I. of England....................1575—1615.

Stuart, Charles Edward. See CHARLES EDWARD STUART.

Stuart, Gilbert (Charles). American portrait painter..........................1755—1828.

Stuart, James Ewell Brown. American Confederate general...................1833—1864.

Stuart, James Francis Edward. See JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART.

Stuart, John McDouall. English explorer in Australia..........................1815—1866.

Stuart, Moses. American theologian and philologist............................1780—1852.

Stubbs (stŭbz), William. Eng. bp. and hist. [*Constitutional Hist. of Eng.*].1825—1901.

Stuck, von (fōn shtōōk′), Franz. German painter and sculptor ....1863 ——.

Stumpf (shtōōmpf), Carl. German psychologist ....1848 ——.

Sturdee (stûr′dē), Frederick Charles Doveton, Sir. English admiral ....1859 ——.

Sturdza (stōōr′dzȧ), Demeter (in Roum., Dimitrie Alexandru). Roumanian statesman and author...1833—1914.

Sturgeon (stûr′jŭn), William. English electrician and inventor.............1783—1850.

Sturgis (stûr′jĭs), Russell. American architect and author.................1836—1909.

Sturm (shtōōrm), Jacques Charles François. Swiss math. [*Sturm's theorem.*].1803—1855.

Sturm, Johann. *The German Cicero.* German classical scholar..............1507—1589.

Sturt (stûrt), Charles, Sir. English explorer of Australia........................1795—1869.

Stuyvesant (stī′vē-sănt), Peter. Last Dutch governor of New Netherland.1602—1682.

Suárez (swä′rās ; 268), José Bernardo. Chilean author........................1822 ——.

Suchet (sü′shĕ′), Louis Gabriel, Duke of Albufera. Marshal of France.....1770—1826.

Suckling (sŭk′lĭng), John, Sir. English poet and courtier....................1609—1642.

Sucre, de (dā sōō′krā), Antonio José. South American liberator and first president of Bolivia, born in Venezuela..................................1795—1830.

Sudermann (zōō′dẽr-män), Hermann. German dramatist and novelist........1857 ——.

Sue (sü), Marie Joseph, called Eugène. Fr. novelist..............................1804—1857.

Suess (züs), Eduard. Austrian geologist. ....1831—1914.

Suetonius Tranquil′lus (swē-tō′nĭ-ŭs), Caius. Roman historian.......fl. ab. 100 A. D.

Suhm (sōōm), Peter Frederik. Danish historian...................................1728—1798.

Suleiman. Var. of SOLYMAN.

Sulla (sŭl′ȧ), *or* **Sylla** (sĭl′ȧ), Lucius Cornelius (Felix). Roman dictator. B. C. 138— 78.

Sullivan (sŭl′ĭ-văn), Arthur Seymour, Sir. English composer.................1842—1900.

Sullivan, James. American lawyer and politician.................................1744—1808.

Sullivan, John. *Brother of James.* American Revolutionary general......1740—1795.

Sullivant (sŭl′ĭ-vănt), William Starling. American botanist....................1803—1873.

Sully (sŭl′ĭ), James. English psychologist..1842 ——.

Sully (*F. pron.* sü′lē′), Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny and Duc de. French statesman...1560—1641.

Sully (sŭl′ĭ), Thomas. American painter, born in England.......................1783—1872.

Sully-Prudhomme (sü′lē′prü′dōm′), René François Armand. French poet. [*Nobel prize for literature, 1901.*]...1839—1907.

Sumarokov (sōō′mȧ-rô′kôf), Aleksandr Petrovich. Russian dramatist.......1718—1777.

Summerfield (sŭm′ẽr-fēld), John. American pulpit orator ....1798—1825.

Sumner (sŭm′nẽr), Charles. American statesman and orator ....1811—1874.

Sumner, Edwin Vose. American general ....1797—1863.

Sumner, William Graham. American political economist........................1840—1910

Sumter (sŭm′tẽr), Thomas. American Revolutionary general..................1734—1832.

Sunderland (sŭn′dẽr-lănd), Charles Spencer, third Earl of. *Son of second Earl.* English statesman..1674—1722.

Sunderland, Dorothy Spencer, Countess of. *Sacharissa.* Eng. beauty......1617—1684.

Sunderland, Le Roy. American author...1802—1885.

Sunderland, Robert Spencer, second Earl of. English statesman.............1640—1702.

Surajah Dowlah (sōō-rä′jȧ dou′lȧ). See SIRAJ-UD-DAULA.

Surrey (sûr′ĭ), Henry Howard, Earl of. English poet............................1517?-1547.

Sutherland (sŭth′ẽr-lănd), George Granville Leveson-Gower, first Duke of. British statesman, enormously rich...1758—1833.

Sutro (sōō′trō), Adolph Heinrich Joseph. Ger. mining engineer in America..1830—1898.

Sutro, Alfred. English author, playwright, and translator (Maeterlinck)....1863 ——.

Suttner, von (fōn zōōt′nẽr), Bertha, born Kinsky, Baroness. Austrian novelist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1905.*] ....1843—1914.

Suvaroff, *properly* **Suvarov** (sōō-vä′rôf), Aleksandr Vasilevich. Count Suvaroff (Suvarov) Rimnikski, Prince Italiski. Russian field marshal . . . 1729—1800.

Sverdrup (svĕr′drōōp), Otto. Norwegian arctic explorer.......................1855 ——.

Swain (swān), Charles. English poet...1801—1874.

Swain, George Fillmore. American civil engineer.................................1857 ——.

Swainson (swān′sŭn), William. English naturalist................................1789—1855.

Swan (swŏn), John Macallan. English painter and sculptor.....................1847—1910.

Swan, Joseph Wilson, Sir. English electrician. [*Incandescent lamp.*].........1828—1914.

Swanwick (swŏn′ĭk), Anna. English translator and author.......................1813—1899.

Swedenborg (swē′dĕn-bôrg), Emanuel. Originally *Swedberg.* Swedish theologian and mystic...1688—1772.

Sweet (swēt), Henry. English phonetician and Anglo-Saxon scholar..........1845—1912.

Swetchine (svĕch-ēn′), Anne Sophie Soymonoff, Madame. (*Russ.* **Svyechin** (svyă′chĭn), Sofiya Petrovna, born Soymanov.) Russ.-Fr. author..........1782—1857.

Swete (swēt), Henry Barclay. English clergyman and textual critic...........1835—1917.

Swett (swĕt), John. American educator..1830—1913.

Sweyn (swān). King of Denmark (985–1014). Father of Canute .... ? —1014.

Swift (swĭft), Jonathan. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. English satirist, born in Ireland..1667—1745.

Swift, Lewis. American astronomer..1820—1913.

Swinburne (swĭn′bŭrn), Algernon Charles. English poet.........................1837—1909.

Swinton (swĭn′tŭn), William. Scottish author in America........................1833—1892.

Sybel, von (fōn zē′bĕl), Heinrich. German historian..............................1817—1895.

Sydenham (sĭd′ĕn-ăm ; sĭd′năm), Thomas. English physician..................1624—1689.

Sydney (sĭd′nĭ), Philip, Sir. See SIDNEY.

Sylva (sĭl′vȧ), Carmen. Pseudonym of ELIZABETH, Queen of Roumania.

Sylvester (sĭl-vĕs′tẽr), James Joseph. English Jewish mathematician.........1814—1897.

Syme (sīm), James. Scottish surgeon. [*Syme's operation.*]......................1799—1870.

Symonds (sĭm′ănz), John Addington. English man of letters...................1840—1893.

Symons (sĭm′ănz), Arthur. English poet and critic..................................1865 ——.

Szalay (sŏl′ŏ-ĕ), László. Hungarian historian and publicist......................1813—1864.

Széchenyi (sā′chĕ-nyē), István, Count. Hungarian statesman...................1791—1860.

T

Taaffe (tä′fē), Eduard, Count. Eleventh Viscount Taaffe and Baron of Ballymote, in the Irish peerage. Austrian statesman..................................1833—1895.

Taaffe, Francis. Fourth Viscount Taaffe and third Earl of Carlingford. Austrian field marshal..1639—1704.

Tabb (tăb), John Bannister. American R. C. priest, educator, and poet.....1845—1909.

Taché (tȧ′shā′), Alexandre Antonin. Canadian R. C. archbishop and author . 1823—1894.

Tacitus (tăs′ĭ-tŭs), Publius Cornelius. Roman historian ....55?-after 117?

Taft (tăft), Lorado. American sculptor...1860 ——.

Taft, William Howard. Twenty-seventh president of the U. S. (1909–13). Chief justice U. S. Supreme Court (1921–)...................................1857 ——.

Tagliacozzi (täl′yä-kôt′sē). See TALIACOTIUS.

Taglioni (-yō′nē), Maria. *Countess des Voisins.* It. ballet dancer, b. in Sweden.1804—1884.

Tagore (tȧ-gōr′), Rabindranath, Sir. Bengali poet. [*Nobel prize, 1913.*].. 1861 ——.

Tah-gah-jute. See LOGAN.

Tahmasp Kuli Khan (tä′mäsp kōō′lē kän′). See NADIR.

Taillandier (tȧ′yän′dyā′), René Gaspard Ernest. Fr. philosopher and critic.1817—1879.

Born. Died.

Taine (tān), Hippolyte Adolphe. French historian and critic of literature...1828—1893.

Tainter (tān′tẽr), Charles Sumner. American electrician and inventor......1854 ——.

Tai-sho (tī′shō′). Name of the reign of Yoshihito, emperor of Japan (1912–).

Tait (tāt), Archibald Campbell. Archbp. of Canterbury and author.........1811—1882.

Tait, Peter Guthrie. Scottish physicist and mathematician.....................1831—1901.

Takahira (tä′kȧ-hē′rȧ). Baron Takahira Kogoro. Japanese diplomat........1854 ——.

Talbot (tôl′bŭt), William Henry Fox. English photographer, philologist, and archæologist. One of the inventors of photography.............................1800—1877.

Talfourd (tôl′fẽrd ; tăl′-), Thomas Noon, Sir. English author. [*Ion.*]......1795—1854.

Taliacotius (tăl′yȧ-kō′shĭ-ŭs), *or* **Tagliacozzi** (täl′yä-kôt′sē), Gasparo. Italian surgeon. [*Tagliacotian operation.*]..1546—1599.

Talleyrand-Périgord, de (tăl′ĭ-rănd ; *F. pron.* dē tȧ′lē′räɴ′-pā′rē′gôr′), Charles Maurice. Prince de Bénévent. French statesman......................1754—1838.

Tallmadge (tăl′măj), James. American jurist and statesman...................1778—1853.

Talma (tȧl′mȧ′), François Joseph. French tragedian.............................1763—1826.

Talmage (tăl′măj), Thomas DeWitt. American Presb. clergyman...............1832—1902.

Tamerlane (tăm′ẽr-lān′). *Timur Lenk.* Called also *Timour* or *Timur.* Mongol conqueror, born near Samarkand..1333?-1405.

Tancred (tăn′krĕd). Norman leader in the first crusade.......................1078?-1112.

Taney (tô′nĭ), Roger Brooke. Chief justice U. S. Supreme Court (1836-64)..1777—1864.

Tanner (tăn′ẽr), Benjamin Tucker. Afro-Am. M. E. bishop and author......1835 ——.

Tappan (tăp′ăn), Arthur. American merchant and philanthropist............1786—1865.

Tappan, Henry Philip. American divine and writer...............................1805—1881.

Tarbell (tär′bĕl), Edmund C. American artist and art teacher..................1862 ——.

Tarbell, Ida Minerva. American writer on historical and economic subjects.1857 ——

Tarbox (tär′bŏks), Increase Niles. American clergyman and author..........1815—1888.

Tarde, de (dē tȧrd′), Gabriel. French sociologist and criminologist.........1843—1904.

Tarkington (tär′kĭng-tŭn), (Newton) Booth. American novelist...............1869 ——.

Tarleton (tärl′tŭn), Banastre, Sir. English general in America.................1754—1833.

Tarquin (tär′kwĭn). *Lucius Tarquinius Superbus. Tarquin the Proud.* Legendary seventh and last king of Rome.

Tartaglia (tär-täl′yä), Niccolò. Italian mathematician. [*Cubic equations.*].1500?-1557.

Taschereau (tȧsh′rō′), Jules Antoine. French biographer and editor..........1801—1874.

Tasman (tăs′măn), Abel Janszoon. Dutch navigator ....1602 *or* -03—1659.

Tasso (tăs′ō ; *Ital. pron.* täs′sō), Torquato. Italian poet.....................1544—1595.

Tassoni (täs-sō′nē), Alessandro. Italian poet and critic........................1565—1635.

Tate (tāt), Henry, Sir. English sugar merchant, and founder of the National Gallery of British Art...1819—1899.

Tate, Nahum. British poet. [*Psalms.*]...1652—1715.

Tatti (tät′tē), Jacopo. See SANSOVINO.

Tauchnitz (touĸ′nĭts), Christian Bernhard, Baron. *Nephew of K. C. T.* German publisher in Leipzig. [*Tauchnitz editions.*].................................1816—1895.

Tauchnitz, Karl Christoph Traugott. German publisher.........................1761—1836.

Tauler (tou′lẽr), Johannes. German mystic..1300?-1361.

Taussig (tou′sĭg), Frank William. American political economist..........1859 ——.

Tavernier (tȧ′vĕr′nyā′), Jean Baptiste. Baron d'Aubonne. Fr. traveler...1605—1689.

Taylor (tā′lẽr), Bayard. American poet, man of letters, and traveler..........1825—1878.

Taylor, Brook. English mathematician. [*Taylor's theorem.*]....................1685—1731.

Taylor, Henry, Sir. English poet and dramatist....................................1800—1886.

Taylor, Henry Osborn. American author...1856 ——.

Taylor, Isaac. *Father of following.* English author................................1787—1865.

Taylor, Isaac. Eng. author, divine, and antiquarian. [*The Alphabet.*].........1829—1901.

Taylor, Jane. *Sister of first Isaac.* English authoress..............................1783—1824.

Taylor, Jeremy. English bishop and author..1613—1667.

Taylor, John. *The Water Poet.* English verse writer..............................1580—1653.

Taylor, Thomas. *The Platonist.* Eng. classical scholar, transl., and author.1758—1835.

Taylor, Tom. English dramatist...1817—1880.

Taylor, Zachary, General. Twelfth president of the U. S. (1849–50).........1784—1850.

Tchekhoff, Anton Pavlovich. See CHEKHOV, Anton Pavlovich.

Tecumseh (tē-kŭm′sē) *or* **Tecumtha** (-thȧ). A chief of the Shawnee Indians. Killed in the battle of the Thames............................1768? *or* 1775?-1813.

Tegnér (tĕg′nâr′), Esaias. Swedish poet..1782—1846

Teignmouth (tĭn′mŭth , tān′-), John Shore, Baron. Eng. gov.-gen. of India.1751—1834.

Telford (tĕl′fẽrd), Thomas. Scottish engineer. [*Telford pavement.*].........1757—1834.

Téllez (tĕl′yāth; 268), Gabriel. *Tirso de Molina.* Spanish dramatist.......1570?-1648.

Temple (tĕm′p'l), Frederick. Archbishop of Canterbury.........................1821—1902.

Temple, William, Sir. English statesman..1628—1699.

Temple, William Grenville. American naval officer................................1824—1894.

Tenerani (tā′nȧ-rä′nē), Pietro. Italian sculptor....................................1789—1869.

Teniers (*commonly as F.,* tē′nyā′, -nyâr′, *or Eng.,* tĕn′yẽrz ; *Flem.* tē-nērs′), David. *The Elder.* Flemish painter..1582—1649.

Teniers, David. *The Younger. Son of the preceding.* Flemish painter....1610—1690.

Tennant (tĕn′ănt), William. Scottish poet and philologist......................1784—1848.

Tennemann (tĕn′ē-män), Wilhelm Gottlieb. Ger. historian of philosophy...1761—1819.

Tennent (tĕn′ĕnt), James Emerson, Sir. British author..........................1804—1869.

Tenniel (tĕn′yĕl), John, Sir. English painter, illustrator, and cartoonist....1820—1914.

Tennyson (tĕn′ĭ-sŭn), Alfred, first Baron. English poet.........................1809—1892.

Teossopolo, Domenico. See THEOTOCOPULI.

Ter Borch (tĕr bôrĸ′), Gerard. *Gerard Terburg.* Flemish painter..........1617—1681.

Terence (tĕr′ĕns). *Publius Terentius Afer.* Roman writer of comedies. B. C. 190?– 159?

Teresa, Saint. See THERESA.

Terhune (tẽr-hūn′), Mary Virginia, born Hawes. *Marion Harland.* American authoress...1831—1922.

Ternaux-Compans (tĕr′nō′kôɴ′päɴ′), Henri. French bibliographer.........1807—1864.

Ternina (tĕr-nē′nȧ), Milka. Croatian operatic soprano..........................1863 ——.

Terpander (tẽr-păn′dẽr). Greek musician and poet...........................fl. B. C. 7th c.

Terry (tĕr′ĭ), Alfred Howe. American general.......................................1827—1890.

Terry, Ellen Alicia. *Mrs. George Frederick Watts. Mrs. E. A. Wardell. Mrs. James Carew.* English actress...1848 ——.

Tertullian (tẽr-tŭl′ĭ-ăn). *Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus.* An early Latin father of the church..160?— 230?

Tesla (tĕs′lȧ), Nikola. Servian-American electrician..............................1857 ——.

Tetrazzini (tā′trät-sē′nē), Luisa. Italian operatic soprano......................1874 ——.

Tetzel *or* **Tezel** (tĕt′sĕl), Johann. Ger. monk. Vender of indulgences.....1465—1519.

Teuffel (toif′ĕl), Wilhelm Sigismund. German philologist.......................1820—1878.

Tewfik Pasha (tū′fĭk). *Mohammed Tewfik.* Khedive of Egypt (1879–92)..1852—1892.

Tewfik Pasha, Ahmed. Turkish diplomatist..1858 ——.

Tewfik Pasha, Ahmed. Turkish statesman..1845 ——.

Thackeray (thăk′ẽr-ĭ), William Makepeace. English novelist..................1811—1863.

Thalberg (täl′bĕrĸ), Sigismond. Swiss-German pianist..........................1812—1871.

Thales (thā′lēz). Greek sage and philosopher...................fl. B. C. 7th and 6th c.

Thaxter (thăks′tẽr), Celia, born Laighton. American poet......................1836—1894.

Thayer (thâr ; thā′ẽr), Abbott Handerson. American painter...................1849—1921.

Thayer, James Bradley. American law writer..1831—1902.

Thayer, William Roscoe. American author...1859 ——.

Theiner (tī′nẽr), Augustin. German Catholic divine and church historian...1804—1874.

Themistocles (thē-mĭs′tō-klēz). Athenian general and statesman.......B. C. 527?-460?

Theobald (thē′ō-bôld ; tĭb′ăld), Lewis. Eng. playwright and Shak. editor . 1688—1744.

Theocritus (thē-ŏk′rĭ-tŭs). Greek pastoral poet..............................fl. B. C. 3d c.

Theodora (thē′ō-dō′rȧ). Empress of the East. Wife of Justinian...........508?- 548.

Theodore (thē′ō-dōr; 201). Real name *Kasa.* King of Abyssinia (1855–68)..1820?-1868.

Theodore of Mopsuestia. Theologian of the school of Antioch...... ab. 350–ab 428.

Theodoret (thē-ŏd′ō-rĕt). Syrian theologian and ecclesiastical historian.... 390?- 457?

Theodoric (thē-ŏd′ō-rĭk). *The Great.* King of the Ostrogoths.............. 454?- 526.

Theodosius (thē′ō-dō′shĭ-ŭs) **I.** *The Great.* Roman emperor (379–395).... 346?- 395.

Theophorus (thē-ŏf′ō-rŭs). See IGNATIUS, Saint.

Theophrastus (thē′ō-frăs′tŭs). Greek philosopher...........................B. C. ? — 287?

Theotocopuli (thā-ō′tō-kō-pōō′lē), *or* **Teossopolo** (tā-ôs′sō-pō′lō), Domenico. *Domenico. Il Greco.* Painter in Venice and Spain, b. prob. in Crete ...1548?-1625.

Born. Died.

Theotokis (thē-ŏ′tō-kēs), George Nicholas. Greek statesman............1847—1916.
Theresa, *or* **Teresa** (tē-rē′sȧ; tā-rā′sä), Saint. Spanish Carmelite nun and mystic writer. [*Barefooted Carmelites.*]............1515—1582.
Théroigne de Méricourt (tā′rwä′ny′ dē mā′rē′kōōr′). Real name *Anne Joséph Terwagne.* French revolutionist............1762—1817.
Thesiger (thĕs′ĭ-jẽr). See CHELMSFORD, Baron.
Theuriet (tû′ryĕ′), André. French poet and novelist............1833—1907.
Thévenot (tā′v′-nō′), Melchisédech. *Uncle of J.* Fr. traveler and author. 1620?—1692.
Thévenot, de (dē), Jean. French traveler and author............1633—1667.
Thibaudeau (tē′bō′dō′), Antoine Claire, Count. Fr. revolutionist and hist..1765—1854.
Thibaut (tē′bō′) **IV.** Count of Champagne and Brie, and King of Navarre (1234–53). French troubadour............1201—1253.
Thibaut, Anton Friedrich Justus. German jurist............1772—1840.
Thierry (tyĕ′rē′), Amédée Simon Dominique. French historian............1797—1873.
Thierry, Jacques Nicolas Augustin. *Brother of A. S. D.* French historian.1795—1856.
Thiers (tyâr), Louis Adolphe. French statesman and historian............1797—1877.
Thiersch (tērsh), Friedrich Wilhelm. German philologist............1784—1860.
Thirlwall (thûrl′wăl), Connop. English bishop and historian............1797—1875.
Tholuck (tō′lōōk), Friedrich August Gottreu. German theologian............1799—1877.
Thom (tŏm), James. Scottish sculptor............1802—1850.
Thoma (tō′mä), Hans. German painter............1839 ——.
Thomas (tō′mȧ′), Ambroise. French composer. [*Mignon.*]............1811—1896.
Thomas (tŏm′ȧs), Augustus. American playwright............1859 ——.
Thomas, Cyrus. American ethnologist and entomologist............1825—1910.
Thomas, Edith Matilda. American poet............1854 ——.
Thomas, George Henry. *Rock of Chickamauga.* Am. major general............1816—1870.
Thomas, Isaiah. American printer and journalist............1749—1831.
Thomas, John. American Revolutionary general............1725—1776.
Thomas, Joseph. American physician and biographer............1811—1891.
Thomas, M. Carey, Miss. American educator. Pres. of Bryn Mawr Coll.....1857 ——.
Thomas, Robert Baily. American editor. [*Old Farmer's Almanack.*]............1766—1846.
Thomas, Theodore. German-American orchestra conductor............1835—1905.
Thomas à Kempis (ȧ kĕm′pĭs). Properly *Thomas Hamerken* or *Hämmerlein.* German ecclesiastic and author. [*De Imitatione Christi.*]............1380—1471.
Thomas of Erceldoune (ûr′sĕl-dōōn). *The Rhymer. Learmont.* Scottish seer and poet............1220?-1297?
Thomasius (tō-mä′zē-ŏŏs), Christian. German philosopher............1655—1728.
Thompson (tŏmp′sŭn; tŏm′-), Benjamin. See RUMFORD, Count.
Thompson, Daniel Pierce. American novelist............1793—1868.
Thompson, Denman. American actor. [*Old Homestead.*]............1833—1911.
Thompson, Edward Maunde, Sir. English editor and librarian............1840 ——.
Thompson, Elizabeth Southerden. *Lady W. F. Butler.* English painter...1844? ——.
Thompson, Henry, Sir. English surgeon............1820—1904.
Thompson, Joseph Parrish. American divine and author............1819—1879.
Thompson, Launt. American sculptor, born in Ireland............1833—1894.
Thompson, Maurice. American author............1844—1901.
Thompson, Robert Ellis. American political economist and educator......1844 ——.
Thompson, Silvanus Phillips. English physicist............1851—1916.
Thoms (tŏmz), William John. English antiquary. [*Notes and Queries.*]....1803—1885.
Thomson (tŏm′sŭn), Charles. American patriot, born in Ireland............1729—1824.
Thomson, Elihu. American electrician............1853 ——.
Thomson, James. Scottish poet. [*The Seasons.*]............1700—1748.
Thomson, James. *Brother of Lord Kelvin.* Brit. engineer and physicist...1822—1892.
Thomson, James. Pseud., *B. V.* (*Bysshe Vanolis*). Scottish pessimistic poet in England. [*The City of Dreadful Night.*]............1834—1882.
Thomson, Joseph John, Sir. English physicist............1856 ——.
Thomson, Mortimer. *Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.* Am. humorist....1832—1875.
Thomson, Thomas. Scottish chemist............1773—1852.
Thomson, William, Sir. See KELVIN, first Baron.
Thoreau (thō′rō; thō-rō′), Henry David. American author and philosopher.1817—1862.
Thornbury (thôrn′bẽr-ĭ), George Walter. English author............1828—1876.
Thornhill (thôrn′hĭl), James, Sir. English painter............1675—1734.
Thornton (thôrn′tŭn), Edward, Sir. English diplomatist............1817—1906.
Thornycroft (thôrn′ĭ-krŏft), John Isaac, Sir. English naval architect.......1843 ——.
Thorpe (thôrp), Benjamin. English philologist............1782—1870.
Thorpe, Rose Hartwick. American poet and story-writer. [*Curfew.*]............1850 ——.
Thorpe, Thomas Edward, Sir. English chemist............1845 ——.
Thorvaldsen (tôr′vȧl-sen), *or* **Thorwaldsen** (-wôld-sĕn), Albert Bertel. Danish sculptor............1770—1844.
Thou, de (dē tōō′), Jacques Auguste. French statesman and historian............1553—1617.
Thouvenel (tōōv′nĕl′), Édouard Antoine. French diplomatist............1818—1866.
Thrale (thrāl), Mrs. See PIOZZI, Mrs.
Thrasybulus (thrăs′ĭ-bū′lŭs). Greek patriot and military leader.....fl. B. C. 411— 391.
Thring (thrĭng), Edward. English divine and educationist............1821—1887.
Throckmorton (thrŏk′môr-tŭn), Nicholas, Sir. English statesman............1515—1571.
Thucydides (thū-sĭd′ĭ-dēz). Athenian historian............B. C. 471?- 400?
Thunberg (tōōn′bĕr-y′), Karl Peter. Swedish botanist............1743—1828.
Thureau-Dangin (tü′rō′-dän′zhăn′), Paul Marie Pierre. French historian....1837—1913.
Thuret (tü′rĕ′), Gustave Adolphe. French botanist............1817—1875.
Thurloe (thûr′lō), John. English statesman............1616—1668.
Thurlow (thûr′lō), Edward, first Baron. Lord chancellor of England............1731—1806.
Thurman (thûr′măn), Allen Granbery. American statesman............1813—1895.
Thurston (thûrs′tŭn), Robert Henry. American mechanical engineer............1839—1903.
Thury, de (dē tü′rē′), Cassini. See CASSINI, César François.
Thutmosis (thŭt-mō′sĭs; tŏŏt-), *or* **Thothmes** (thŏth′mēz; tŏt′mĕs), **III.** King of Egypt (B. C. ab. 1515–ab. 1461).
Thwing (twĭng), Charles Franklin. Am. clergyman, educator, and writer..1853 ——.
Tibaldi (tē-bäl′dē), Pellegrino. *Pellegrino da Bologna.* It. arch. and painter.1527—1597.
Tiberius (tī-bē′rĭ-ŭs). *Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar.* Roman emperor (14–37 A. D.)............B. C. 42—A. D. 37.
Tibullus (tĭ-bŭl′ŭs), Albius. Roman elegiac poet............ab. 54 B. C.—ab. 18 B. C.
Tickell (tĭk′ĕl; tĭ-kĕl′), Thomas. English poet and essayist............1686—1740.
Ticknor (tĭk′nẽr), George. Amer author. [*Hist. of Spanish Literature.*]..1791—1871.
Tieck (tēk), Ludwig. German romantic novelist and translator............1773—1853.
Tiedemann (tē′dē-män), Dietrich. German historian of philosophy............1748—1803.
Tiedge (tēt′gē), Christoph August. German poet............1752—1841.
Tiele (tē′lē), Cornelis Petrus. Dutch theologian and Orientalist............1830—1902.
Tiepolo (tyā′pō-lō), Giovanni Battista. Italian painter............1696—1770.
Tiffany (tĭf′ȧ-nĭ), Charles Lewis. American jeweler............1812—1902.
Tiffany, Louis Comfort. *Son of preceding.* Am. artist. [*Favrile glass.*]..1848 ——.
Tighe (tī), Mary, born Blachford. Irish poetess............1772—1810.
Tiglath-pileser (tĭg′lăth-pĭ-lē′zẽr) **III.** King of Assyria (B. C. 745–727)....B. C.?- 727.
Tilden (tĭl′dĕn), Samuel Jones. American lawyer and statesman............1814—1886.
Tilghman (tĭl′măn), William. American jurist............1756—1827.
Tillemont, de (dē tē′yē-mōn′), Sébastien le Nain. French historian............1637—1698.
Tillman (tĭl′măn), Benjamin Ryan. Gov. of So. Carolina. U. S. senator...1847—1918.
Tillotson (tĭl′ŭt-sŭn), John. Eng. theologian. Archbishop of Canterbury...1630—1694.
Tilly, von (fŏn tĭl′ĭ; *F. pron.* tē′yē′), Johann Tserklaes, Count. German general in the Thirty Years' War............1559—1632.
Tilpin (tĭl′pĭn). See TURPIN (Archbishop).
Timbs (tĭmz), John. English journalist and compiler............1801—1875.
Timoleon (tĭ-mō′lē-ŏn). Greek statesman and general............? —B. C. 337.
Timour *or* **Timur** (tĭ-mōōr′; tē-mōōr′). See TAMERLANE.
Timrod (tĭm′rŏd), Henry. American poet............1829—1867.
Tindal (tĭn′dăl), Matthew. English theological writer............1653?-1733.
Tindal. Var. of TYNDALE.
Tintoretto, Il (ēl tēn′tō-rĕt′tō). Real name *Jacopo Robusti* (rō-bōōs′tē). Italian painter............1518—1594.
Tippoo Sahib (tĭp-pōō′ sä′ĭb). Sultan of Mysore, India............1749—1799.

Born. Died.

Tiraboschi (tē′rä-bŏs′kē), Girolamo. Italian Jesuit and author............1731—1794.
Tirpitz, von (fŏn tĭr′pĭts), Alfred. German admiral and statesman............1849 ——.
Tischbein (tĭsh′bīn), Johann Heinrich Wilhelm. *The Neapolitan.* German historical painter............1751—1829.
Tischendorf, von (fŏn tĭsh′ĕn-dôrf), Lobegott Friedrich Konstantin. German philologist and Biblical paleographist and critic............1815—1874.
Tisi (tē′zē), Benvenuto. See GAROFALO.
Tisserand (tēs′rän′), François Félix. French astronomer............1845—1896.
Tissot (tē′sō′), James Joseph Jacques. French painter, esp. of Bib. subjects.1836—1902.
Tisza (tĭ′sŏ), Kálmán (*Ger.* Koloman). Hungarian statesman............1830—1902.
Titchener (tĭch′ĕn-ẽr), Edward Bradford. Eng. psychologist in America...1867 ——.
Titcomb (tĭt′kŭm), Timothy. Pseudonym of JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND.
Titian (tĭsh′ăn). Real name *Tiziano Vecellio* (tēt-syä′nō vâ-chĕl′lyō). Venetian painter............1477—1576.
Titiens, *or* **Tietjens** (tēt′yĕns), Therese. Operatic soprano singer, of Hungarian extraction, born in Germany............1831—1877.
Titus (tī′tŭs). *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus.* Rom. emp. (79–81).... 40— 81.
Tobin (tō′bĭn), John. English dramatist. [*The Honeymoon.*]............1770—1804.
Toby (tō′bĭ), **M. P.** Pseudonym of Sir HENRY W. LUCY.
Tocqueville, de (dē tŏk′vĭl; *F. pron.* dē tŏk′vēl′), Alexis Charles Henri Clérel. French statesman and polit. writer. [*Democracy in America.*].1805—1859.
Todd (tŏd), Charles, Sir. Eng. administrator and astronomer in Australia...1826—1910.
Todd, David. American astronomer............1855 ——.
Todd, Henry John. English archdeacon, biographer, and editor............1763—1845.
Todd, James Henthorn. Irish archæologist............1805—1869.
Todd, John. American clergyman and author............1800—1873.
Todd, Robert Bentley. British physiologist and anatomist............1809—1860.
Todhunter (tŏd′hŭn′tẽr), Isaac. English mathematician............1820—1884.
Todleben (tŏt′lā′bĕn). See TOTLEBEN.
Togo (tō′gō). Count Togo Heihachiro. Japanese admiral. [*Tsushima.*]...1847 ——.
Toland (tō′lănd), John. Irish deistical writer............1670—1722.
Toldy (tŏl′dē), Ferencz. Hungarian critic and historian............1805—1875.
Toledo, de (dā tō-lā′thō; 146), Pedro, Marquis of Villafranca. Spanish statesman, and viceroy of Naples............1484—1553.
Tollens (tŏl′ĕns), Hendrik Caroluszoon. Dutch poet............1780—1856.
Tolstoy, Aleksyey Konstantinovich, Count. Russian dramatist and poet....1817—1875.
Tolstoy (tŏl-stoi′), Lev Nikolaevich, Count. Russian novelist and socialist. [*War and Peace. Anna Karénina*]............1828—1910.
Tommaseo (tŏm′mä-zā′ō), Niccolò. Italian statesman and scholar............1802—1874.
Tompkins (tŏmp′kĭnz), Daniel D. American statesman. Governor of New York (1808–17). Vice president of the U. S. (1817–25)............1774—1825.
Tone (tōn), Theobald Wolfe. Irish revolutionist. [*United Irishmen.*]............1763—1798.
Toner (tō′nẽr), Joseph Meredith. American physician............1825—1896.
Tonna (tŏn′ȧ), Charlotte Elizabeth, born Browne. *Charlotte Elizabeth.* English authoress............1790—1846.
Tonstall. Var. of TUNSTALL.
Tonti (tŏn′tē), Lorenzo. Italian banker in France. [*Tontines.*]............fl. 1653.
Tonty, *or* **Tonti, de**, Henry. *Son of preceding.* It. expl. in America...ab. 1650—1704.
Tooke (tŏŏk; tōōk), John Horne. English politician and philologist............1736—1812.
Toole (tōōl), John Lawrence. English comedian............1832—1906.
Toombs (tōōmz), Robert. American politician and Confederate general............1810—1885.
Topelius (tō-pā′lĭ-ŏŏs), Zachris. Finnish novelist and poet............1818—1898.
Töpffer (tûp′fĕr), Rudolf. Swiss novelist and artist............1799—1846.
Toreno, de (dā tō-rā′nō), José Maria Queipo de Llano y Ruiz de Sarabia, Count. Spanish statesman and historian............1786—1843.
Torfæ′us, Thormodus. *Thormodr Torfason.* Icelandic schol. and antiquary.1636—1719.
Tori (tō′rē). Tori Busshi. First great Japanese sculptor............fl. early in 7th cent.
Torquemada, de (dā tŏr′kā-mä′thä; 146), Juan. Span. theol. and cardinal.1388—1468.
Torquemada, de, Tomás. Spanish inquisitor general............1420—1498.
Torre, della (dĕl′lä tôr′rā), Giovanni Maria. Italian physicist............1713?-1782.
Torrens (tŏr′ĕns), Robert Richard, Sir. Irish statesman in Australia............1814—1884.
Torrey (tŏr′ĭ), John. American botanist and chemist............1796—1873.
Torricelli (tŏr′rē-chĕl′lē), Evangelista. Italian physicist. [*Barometer.*]..1608—1647.
Torrigiano (tŏr′rē-jä′nō), Pietro. Italian sculptor............1472?-1522.
Torstenson (tôr′stĕn-sŏn), Lennart, Count of Ortala. Swedish general............1603—1651.
Tosti (tŏs′tē), Francesco Paolo, Sir. Italian composer in England............1847—1916.
Totila (tŏt′ĭ-lȧ). King of the Ostrogoths in Italy (541–552). Captured Rome in 546 and 549............? — 552.
Totleben (tŏt-lyĕ′bĕn), Eduard Ivanovich, Count. Ger. *Franz Eduard Todleben.* Russian military engineer............1818—1884.
Tourgée (tōōr-zhā′), Albion Winegar. American lawyer, journalist, and novelist. [*A Fool's Errand.*]............1838—1905
Tourguenieff *or* **Tourgueneff.** See TURGENEV.
Tournefort, de (dē tōōrn′fôr′), Joseph Pitton. French botanist............1656—1708.
Toussaint L'Ouverture (tōō′săn′ lōō′vĕr′tür′), François Dominique. Haitian negro general and liberator............1743—1803.
Townsend (toun′zĕnd), George Alfred. *Gath.* Am. journalist and author..1841—1914.
Townsend, Virginia Frances. American author............1836 ——.
Townshend (toun′zĕnd), Charles, second Viscount. English statesman.....1674—1738.
Townshend, Charles. *Grandson of preceding.* English statesman............1725—1767.
Toyokuni (tō′yō-kōō′nē). Utagawa Toyokuni. Jap. artist in color printing..1769—1825.
Tracy (trā′sĭ), Benjamin Franklin. American lawyer and politician............1830—1915.
Traill (trāl), Henry Duff. English journalist and author............1842—1900.
Trajan (trā′jăn). *Marcus Ulpius Nerva Trajanus.* Rom. emp. (98–117)...52 *or* 53-117.
Tredgold (trĕd′gōld), Thomas. English civil engineer............1788—1829.
Tree (trē), Ellen. See KEAN, Ellen.
Tree, Herbert Beerbohm, Sir. Real name *Herbert Beerbohm.* English actor and manager............1853—1917.
Tregelles (trē-gĕl′ĭs), Samuel Prideaux. English Biblical scholar............1813—1875.
Treitschke, von (fŏn trĭch′kē), Heinrich. German historian............1834—1896.
Trelawny (trē-lô′nĭ), Edward John. English author and adventurer............1792—1881.
Trench (trĕnch; 140), Richard Chenevix. Archbp. of Dublin. British author.1807—1886.
Trenck, von der (fŏn dĕr trĕŋk′), Franz, Baron. Austrian general............1711—1749.
Trenck, von der, Friedrich, Baron. *Cousin of Franz.* Prussian adventurer.1726—1794.
Trendelenburg (trĕn′dē-lĕn′bōōrk), Friedrich Adolf. Ger. philosopher....1802—1872.
Trevelyan (trē-vĕl′yăn; -vĭl′-), George Otto, Sir. English politician, biographer, and historian. [*The American Revolution.*]............1838 ——.
Treviranus (trā′vē-rä′nōōs), Gottfried Reinhold. Ger. natur. and biol............1776—1837.
Trevithick (trĕv′ĭ-thĭk), Richard. English engineer and inventor............1771—1833.
Trevor (trĕ′vŏr), John, Sir. English statesman and diplomatist............1626—1672.
Trevor, John, Sir. *Cousin of preceding.* English politician............1637—1717.
Tribonian (trĭ-bō′nĭ-ăn). *Tribonianus.* Roman jurist, born in Pamphylia. [*Justinian's Institutes, Pandects, and Codex.*]............? — 545.
Tricoupis (trē-kōō′pĭs), Charilaos. *Son of Spiridon.* Greek statesman....1832—1896.
Tricoupis, Spiridon. Greek *Spuridōn Trikoupēs.* Greek hist. and diplomat.1788—1873.
Tristram (trĭs′trăm), Henry Baker. English divine and author............1822—1906.
Trochu (trō-shü′), Louis Jules. French general............1815—1896.
Trollope (trŏl′ŭp), Anthony. *Son of Frances.* English novelist............1815—1882.
Trollope, Frances, born Milton. English novelist. [*The Domestic Manners of the Americans.*]............1780—1863.
Trollope, Thomas Adolphus. *Son of Frances.* English author............1810—1892.
Tromlitz, von (fŏn trŏm′lĭts). Pseudonym of K. A. F. VON WITZLEBEN.
Tromp (trŏmp), Cornelis. *Son of M. H.* Dutch admiral............1629—1691.
Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon. Dutch admiral............1597—1653.
Troost (trōst), Gerard. Dutch chemist and geologist in America............1776—1850.
Troplong (trō′lôn′), Raymond Théodore. French jurist............1795—1869.
Trotzendorff (trŏt′sĕn-dôrf), Valentin Friedland. Properly *Valentin Friedland* (frēt′länt). German educator............1490—1556.
Trousseau (trōō′sō′), Armand. French physician............1801—1867.

Born. Died.

Trowbridge (trō'brĭj), John Townsend. American novelist, poet, and writer of juvenile fiction..........1827—1916.
Troyon (trwä'yôɴ'), Constant. French animal and landscape painter.......1810—1865.
True (trōō), Alfred Charles. Am. agricultural educationist and writer.......1853 ——.
True, Frederick William. *Brother of preceding.* American biologist.......1858—1914.
Truinet (trwē'nĕ'), Charles Louis Étienne. See NUITTER.
Trumbull (trŭm'bŭl), Benjamin. American divine and historian...........1735—1820.
Trumbull, Henry Clay. Am. author and editor. [*Sunday School Times.*]..1830—1903
Trumbull, James Hammond. American philologist..........1821—1897.
Trumbull, John. American satirical poet..........1750—1831.
Trumbull, John. American historical and portrait painter..........1756—1843.
Trumbull, Jonathan. *Bro. of preceding.* Am. Revolutionary statesman...1740—1809.
Truxtun (trŭks'tŭn), Thomas. American commodore..........1755—1822.
Tryon (trī'ŏn), Dwight William. American landscape painter..........1849 ——.
Tryon, George Washington. American conchologist..........1838—1888.
Tryon, William. British colonial governor in America..........1725—1788.
Tschaikowsky, *Russ.* **Chaykovski** (chī-kôf'skē), Petr Ilich. Russian composer..........1840—1893.
Tschirnhausen, von (fōn chĭrn'hou'zĕn), Ehrenfried Walter, Count. German mathematician and philosopher..........1651—1708.
Tschudi (chōō'dē), Ægidius, *or* Gilg. Father of Swiss history..........1505—1572.
Tseng Chitchze (tsĕng chĭch'zĕ). Chinese statesman and author..........1839?-1890.
Tsunetaka (tsōō'nĕ-tä'kȧ). Tosa Tsunetaka. Japanese painter..........fl. 12th cent.
Tucker (tŭk'ẽr), Abraham. *Edward Search.* English philosopher and moralist. [*The Light of Nature Pursued.*]..........1705—1774.
Tucker, St. George. American jurist and poet. ["*Days of my youth.*"]....1752—1828.
Tucker, William Jewett. Am. clergyman and educator. President of Dartmouth College (1893–1907)..........1839 ——.
Tuckerman (tŭk'ẽr-măn), Henry Theodore. Am. essayist and art critic....1813—1871.
Tudor (tū'dôr), William. American author..........1779—1830.
Tuke (tūk), Daniel Hack. English alienist..........1827—1895.
Tuke, Henry Scott. English painter..........1858 ——.
Tulloch (tŭl'ŭᴋ), John. Scottish theologian and author..........1823—1886.
Tunstall, *or* **Tonstall** (tŭn'stăl), Cuthbert. English bishop and statesman.1474—1559.
Tuomey (tōō'mĭ), Michael. American geologist..........1808—1857.
Tupper (tŭp'ẽr), Charles, Sir. Canadian statesman..........1821—1915
Tupper, Charles Hibbert, Sir. *Son of preceding.* Canadian statesman......1855 ——.
Tupper, Martin Farquhar. English author. [*Proverbial Philosophy.*]......1810—1889.
Turenne, de (dẽ tü'rĕn'), Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount. Marshal of France..........1611—1675.
Turgenev (tōōr-gĕn'yĕf), Aleksandr Ivanovich. Russian historian..........1784—1845.
Turgenev, Ivan Sergyeevich. Russian novelist..........1818—1883.
Turgot (tür'gō'), Anne Robert Jacques, Baron de l'Aulne. French statesman, financier, and political economist..........1727—1781.
Turmair (tōōr'mâr), Johann. See AVENTINUS, Johannes.
Turner (tûr'nẽr), Edward. British chemist..........1798—1837.
Turner, Ethel. See CURLEWIS.
Turner, George, Sir. Australian statesman..........1851—1916.
Turner, Joseph Mallord (*or* Mallad) William. English landscape painter...1775—1851.
Turner, Samuel Hulbeart. American Biblical critic..........1790—1861.
Turner, Sharon. English historian..........1768—1847.
Turner, William Wadden. American philologist..........1810—1859.
Turpin (tûr'pĭn), Richard. Notorious English robber and highwayman.....1706—1739.
Turpin, or, more properly, **Tilpin**. Archbishop of Rheims; erroneously supposed author of the "Chronicle of Turpin.".......... ? –c. 800.
Turretini (tōōr'rā-tē'nē), *or* **Turretin** (*F. pron.* tü'rẽ-tăɴ'), François. *Father of Jean Alphonse.* Swiss theologian..........1623—1687.
Turretini, *or* **Turretin**, Jean Alphonse. Swiss theologian..........1671—1737.
Tusser (tŭs'ẽr), Thomas. English verse writer. [*Good Husbandry.*].......1524?-1580.
Tuttle (tŭt''l), Charles Wesley. American astronomer..........1829—1881.
Tuyll, van (vän til'), Isabelle Agnes. See CHARRIÈRE, DE.
Twain, Mark (märk twān'). Pseudonym of SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, and originally of Capt. Isaiah Sellers in the New Orleans "Picayune."
Twesten (tvĕs'tĕn), Karl. German statesman and author..........1820—1870.
Twiggs (twĭgz), David Emanuel. American general..........1790—1862.
Twiss (twĭs), Travers, Sir. English jurist..........1809—1897.
Tychsen (tĭᴋ'sĕn), Olaus Gerhard. German Orientalist..........1734—1815.
Tyler (tī'lẽr), John. Tenth president of the United States (1841–45).......1790—1862.
Tyler, Lyon Gardiner. Pres. of William and Mary College (1888–)......1853 ——.
Tyler, Moses Coit. American educator and author..........1835—1900.
Tyler, Tegheler, *or* **Helier**, Walter, *or* Wat. English rebel.......... ? —1381.
Tyler, William Seymour. American classical scholar and educator........1810—1897.
Tylor (tī'lẽr), Edward Burnett, Sir. English anthropologist..........1832—1917.
Tyndale, *or* **Tindal** (tĭn'dăl), William. English reformer and martyr...... ? —1536.
Tyndall (tĭn'dăl), John. British physicist..........1820—1893.
Tyng (tĭng), Stephen Higginson. American clergyman and author........1800—1885.
Tyrwhitt (tĭr'ĭt), Thomas. English philologist and antiquary..........1730—1786.
Tyson (tī's'n), Edward. English physician and anatomist..........1650—1708.
Tytler (tĭt'lẽr), Alexander Fraser. Lord Woodhouselee. Scottish historian.1747—1813.
Tytler, Patrick Fraser. *Son of A. F.* Scot. hist. [*History of Scotland.*]...1791—1849.
Tyutchev (tyŏŏt'chĕf), Feodor Ivanovich. Russian poet..........1803—1873.
Tzschirner (chĭr'nẽr), Heinrich Gottlieb. German theologian..........1778—1828.
Tzŭ Hsi An (tsû'shē'än'). *Consort of the emperor Hsien-feng (d. 1861). Maternal aunt of Kuang-hsü.* Chinese regent and empress dowager........1834—1908.

U

Überweg (ü'bẽr-väᴋ), Friedrich. German philosopher. [*Hist. of Philos.*].1826—1871.
Uccello (ōōt-chĕl'lō), Paolo. Real name *Paolo di Dono.* It. painter.1396 or 1397—1475.
Udall (ū'dăl), *or* **Uvedale**, Nicholas. English teacher and dramatist. [*Ralph Roister Doister.*]..........1505—1556.
Uggione, d' (dōōd-jō'nā), Marco. See OGGIONE, D'.
Uhde, von (fōn ōō'dē), Fritz. German painter..........1848—1911.
Uhland (ōō'länt), Johann Ludwig. German lyric poet, philologist, and historian of literature..........1787–1862.
Ujfalvy (ōō'y'fŏl-vē), Károly Jenö (Charles Eugène). Hungarian traveler, and philologist and author in France..........1842–1904.
Ukhtomski (ōōᴋ'tôm-skĭ), Esper Esperovich, Prince. Russian author and poet.1861 --
Ulfilas (ŭl'fĭ-lȧs), *or* **Wulfila** (wŏŏl'fĭ-lȧ). Bishop of the Goths. [*Meso-Gothic Bible, earliest known specimen of the Teutonic languages.*].......... 311?- 381
Ullmann (ōōl'män), Karl. German theologian..........1796—1865.
Ulloa, de (dā ōōl-yō'ä), Antonio. Spanish mathematician and naval officer .1716- 1795.
Ulpian (ŭl'pĭ-ăn). *Domitius Ulpianus.* Roman jurist, born at Tyre........ 170? 228.
Ulrich von Megerle (ōōl'rĭᴋ fōn mā'gẽr-lē). See ABRAHAM A SANCTA-CLARA.
Ulrici (ōōl-rēt'sē), Hermann. German philosopher and critic..........1806—1884.
Umberto (ōōm-bĕr'tō) **I.** See HUMBERT I.
Uncas (ŭŋ'kȧs). Pequot sachem of the Mohicans.......... ? —1683?
Underwood (ŭn'dẽr-wŏŏd), Lucien Marcus. American botanist..........1853 –1907.
Unger (ōōng'ẽr), Franz. Austrian paleontologist..........1800- 1870
Unger, Joseph. Austrian statesman and jurist..........1828—1913
Upham (ŭp'ăm), Charles Wentworth. American author..........1802 –1875.
Upham, Thomas Cogswell. American metaphysician..........1799 –1872.
Upjohn (ŭp'jŏn), Richard. English-American architect..........1802 1878.
Upjohn, Richard Mitchell. *Son of R.* English-American architect..........1828– 1903.
Urban (ûr'băn) **II.** Odo. Pope (1088–99). [*First Crusade.*].......... 1042?–1099.
Urban V. Guillaume de Grimoard. Pope (1362–70).......... 1309?–1370.
Urban VI. Bartolommeo Prignani. Pope (1378–89).......... 1318 –1389.

Born. Died.

Urban VIII. Maffeo Barberini. Pope (1623-44)..........1568—1644.
Ure (ūr), Andrew. Scottish chemist. [*Dictionaries.*]..........1778—1857.
Urfé, d' (dür'fā'), Honoré. French romancer. [*Astrée.*]..........1568—1625.
Uriu (ōō'rē-yōō). Baron Uriu Sotokichi. Jap. naval officer. [*Chemulpo, 1904.*]1854 ——.
Urquart (ûr'kȧrt), *or* **Urchard**, Thomas, Sir. Scottish author and translator.1611—1660.
Urquhart (ûr'kȧrt), David. Scottish writer and politician..........1805—1877.
Urquiza, de (dā ōōr-kē'sä; 268), Justo José. Argentine gen. and polit......1800—1870.
Uspenski (ōōs'pĕn-skĭ), Glyeb Ivanovich. Russian author..........1840—1902.
Ussher (ŭsh'ẽr), James. Irish prelate and author. [*Biblical chronology.*]...1581—1656.

V

Vacherot (vȧsh'rō'), Étienne. French philosopher..........1809—1897.
Valckenaer (väl'kĕ-när), Lodewijk Kasper. Dutch philol. and critic........1715—1785.
Val'demar. See WALDEMAR.
Valdés (väl-dās'), Armando Palacio. See PALACIO VALDÉS, Armando.
Valdés, Juan Meléndez. See MELÉNDEZ VALDÉS, Juan.
Valdés, de (dā väl-dās'), Juan. Spanish reformer in Italy..........1500?-1541.
Valdivia, de (dā väl-dē'vyä), Pedro. Spanish conqueror of Chile..........fl. 15th cent
Valenciennes (vȧ'läɴ'syĕn'), Pierre Henri. French landscape painter......1750—1819.
Valens (vā'lĕnz), Flavius. Roman emperor of the East (364–378).........ab. 328— 378.
Valentin (vä'lĕn-tēn), Gabriel Gustav. German physiologist..........1810—1883.
Valentine (văl'ĕn-tīn), Saint. Ecclesiastical martyr at Rome.......... ?—ab. 270.
Valentin'ian, *or* **Valentinia'nus, I.** Roman emperor (364–375).......... 321— 375.
Valentinian, *or* **Valentinianus, III.** Roman emperor (425–455)..........ab. 419- 455.
Valera y Alcalá Galiano (vä-lā'rä ē äl'kä-lä' gäl-yä'nō), Juan. Spanish statesman, novelist, and critic..........1824—1905.
Vale'rian. *Publius Licinius Valerianus.* Roman emperor (253-260)....... ? — 260.
Valla (väl'lä), Laurentius. *Lorenzo della Valle.* Italian philologist........1407—1457.
Vallandigham (vȧ-lăn'dĭ-găm), Clement Laird. American politician.......1820—1871
Vallisneri (väl'lēs-nā'rē), Antonio. Italian naturalist..........1661—1730.
Valois de la Mare, de (dẽ vȧl'wä' dẽ lȧ mȧr'), Charles. French antiquary..1671—1747.
Valpy (văl'pĭ), Richard. English classical scholar..........1754—1836.
Vámbéry (väm'bā-rē), Hermán (Arminius). Hung. trav. and Orientalist....1832—1913.
Van, Van der. For Dutch and Flemish names beginning with these elements, see the specific names.
Vanbrugh (văn-brōō'), *or* **Vanburgh**, John, Sir. Eng. dram. and architect .1664—1726.
Van Brunt (văn brŭnt'), Henry. American architect..........1832—1903
Van Buren (văn bū'rĕn), Martin. Eighth president of the U. S. (1837–41)...1782—1862.
Vancouver (văn-kōō'vẽr), George. English navigator..........1758—1798.
Vandal (väɴ'dȧl'), Louis Jules Albert, Count. French historian and author.1853—1910.
Vandamme (väɴ'dȧm'), Dominique Joseph *or* René, Comte d'Unebourg. French general..........1771—1830.
Vanderbilt (văn'dẽr-bĭlt). Cornelius. *Commodore.* American capitalist...1794—1877.
Vanderbilt, William Henry. *Son of Cornelius.* American capitalist.......1821—1885.
Vanderlyn (văn'dẽr-lĭn), John. American historical and portrait painter...1775—1852.
van de Velde (vän' dẽ vĕl'dẽ), William (*Du.* Willem). *The Elder.* Dutch marine painter in England..........1610—1693.
van de Velde, William (*Du.* Willem). *The Younger. Son of preceding.* Dutch marine painter in England..........1633—1707.
Van Dorn (văn dôrn'), Earl. American Confederate general..........1820—1863.
Van Dyck, *sometimes* **Vandyke** (văn dīk'), Anthony, Sir. Flemish portrait painter, for some years in England, where he died.......... 1599—1641.
van Dyck, Ernest Marie Hubert. Dutch operatic tenor..........1861 ——.
van Dyke (văn dīk'), Henry. American clergyman, author, and teacher....1852 ——.
Van Dyke, John Charles. American art critic and educator..........1856 ——.
Vane (vān), Henry, Sir. *Sir Harry Vane.* English republican statesman...1613—1662.
van Erpen (vän ĕr'pĕn), Thomas. See ERPENIUS.
Van Hise (văn hīs'), Charles Richard. Amer. geologist. Pres Univ. of Wis.1857—1918.
Van Horne (văn hôrn'), William Cornelius, Sir. Am. railroad manager.....1843—1915.
Vanini (vä-nē'nē), Lucilio. *Julius Cæsar.* Italian philosopher..........1585?-1619.
Vanloo (väɴ'lō'), Charles André. *Carle Vanloo.* French painter..........1705—1765.
Vanloo, Jean Baptiste. *Brother of Charles André.* French painter.........1684—1745.
Vanni (vän'nē), Cavaliere Francesco. Italian painter..........1563?-1609.
Vannucci (vän-nōōt'chē), Pietro. See PERUGINO.
Vanolis (văn'ō-lĭs), Bysshe. Pseudonym of JAMES THOMSON.
Van Rensselaer (văn rĕn'sẽ-lẽr), Solomon. American general..........1774—1852.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen. *The Patroon.* American statesman..........1765—1839.
van Rooy (vän rō'ē), Anton. Dutch operatic basso..........1870 ——.
van Schendel (vän skĕn'dĕl), Petrus. Belgian painter..........1806—1870.
van't Hoff (vänt hōf'), Jacobus Hendricus. See HOFF.
Vanvitelli (vän'vē-tĕl'lē), Luigi. Italian architect..........1700—1773.
Van Wart (văn wôrt'), Isaac. One of the captors of Major John André......1760—1828.
Varchi (vär'kē), Benedetto. Italian historian and poet..........1502—1565.
Varen (vä'rĕn), *or* **Varenius** (vä-rā'nē-ŏŏs), Bernhard. Dutch geographer..1622—1650?
Vargas (vär'gäs), José María. Spanish physician. Pres. of Venezuela.....1786—1854.
Vargas, de (dā vär'gäs), Luis. Spanish painter..........1502—1568.
Varnhagen, de (dā vär'nä-zhĕɴ'), Francisco Adolfo. Brazilian author......1816—1878.
Varnhagen von Ense (färn'hä-gĕn fōn ĕn'zē), Karl August. German biographical, historical, and miscellaneous writer..........1785—1858.
Varoli (vä'rō-lē), Costanzo. Italian anatomist. [*Pons Varolii.*]..........1543?-1575.
Varro (văr'ō), Marcus Terentius. Roman scholar and writer..........B. C. 116— 27?
Vasa, Gustavus. See GUSTAVUS I.
Vasari (vä-zä'rē), Giorgio. It. painter, architect, and biographer of artists...1511—1574.
Vasco da Gama (väs'kō dä gä'mä). See GAMA, DA.
Vásquez de Coronado (väs'kāth dā kō'rō-nä'thō; 146). See CORONADO, DE.
Vassar (văs'ẽr), Matthew. American philanthropist. [*Vassar College.*]....1792—1868.
Vater (fä'tẽr), Johann Severin. German philologist and theologian..........1771—1826.
Vattel, de (dẽ vȧ'tĕl'; vät'ĕl), Emmerichs. Swiss publicist and jurist. [*Law of Nations.*]..........1714—1767.
Vauban, de (dẽ vō'bäɴ'), Sébastien le Prestre, Marquis. French military engineer and marshal..........1633—1707.
Vaucanson, de (dẽ vō'käɴ'sôɴ'), Jacques. Fr. mechanician. [*Automata.*].1709—1782.
Vaudreuil, de (dẽ vō'drû'y'), Philippe de Rigaud, Marquis. French governor of Canada..........1640?-1725.
Vaudreuil–Cavagnal, de (-kȧ'vȧ'nyȧl'), Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis. *Son of preceding.* Last French governor of Canada..........1698—1765.
Vaugelas, de (dẽ vō'zhẽ-lȧ'), Claude Favre. French grammarian..........1585—1650.
Vaughan (vôn), Charles John. Dean of Llandaff. English author..........1816—1897.
Vaughan, Henry. *The Silurist.* British poet..........1622—1695.
Vaughan, Herbert Alfred. English cardinal..........1832—1903.
Vaughan, John, Sir. British general in America..........1748?-1795.
Vaughan, Robert. Eng. divine, hist., and ed. Brit. "Quarterly Review"...1795—1868.
Vaulabelle, de (dẽ vō'lȧ'bĕl'), Achille Tenaille. Fr. hist. and journalist....1799—1879.
Vauquelin (vō'k'-lăɴ'), Louis Nicolas. French chemist. [*Chromium.*].....1763—1829.
Vautier (vō'tyā'), Benjamin. Swiss-German genre painter..........1829—1898.
Vaux (vôks), Calvert. English-American landscape gardener..........1824—1895.
Vaux, Roberts. American philanthropist.......... 1786—1836.
Vaux, de (dẽ vō'), Noël de Jourda, Count. Marshal of France..........1705—1788.
Vedder (vĕd'ẽr), Elihu. American painter and illustrator..........1836 ——.
Vega, de la (vā'gä), Garcilaso. See GARCILASO DE LA VEGA.
Vega Carpio, de (dā vā'gä kär'pyō), Lope Félix. Sp. poet and dramatist....1562—1635.
Vega, von (fōn fā'gä), Georg, Baron. Ger. math. [*Logarithmic tables, etc.*]..1754—1802.
Vehse (fā'zē), Karl Eduard. German historian..........1802—1870.
Veit (fīt), Philipp. German historical painter..........1793—1877.
Veitch (vēch), John. Scottish metaphysician..........1829—1894.
Vela (vā'lä), Vincenzo. Italian sculptor..........1822—1891.

Born. Died.

Velásquez (vā-läs′kāth), *or* **Velázquez** (vā-läth′kāth ; 268), Diego Rodríguez de Silva y. Spanish painter....1599—1660.

Velpeau (vĕl′pō′), Alfred Armand Louis Marie. French surgeon....1795—1867.

Venable (vĕn′ȧ-b'l), William Henry. American educator and author....1836 ——.

Vendôme, de (dē väɴ′dōm′), Louis Joseph, Duke. French general....1654—1712.

Venedey (fā′nē-dī), Jakob. German politician and author....1805—1871.

Veneziano (vā′nĕt-syä′nō), Agostino. Real name *Agostino de' Musi.* Italian engraver....end of 15th cent.—aft. 1535.

Ventura de Raulica (vĕn-tōō′rä dā rou′lē-kä), Gioacchino. *Father Ventura.* Italian pulpit orator....1792—1861.

Vera (vâ′rä), Augusto. Italian philosopher....1813—1885.

Verbeck (vĕr-bĕk′), Guido Fridolin. Du.-Am. missionary and edu. in Japan.1830—1898.

Ver Beck (vĕr bĕk′), William Francis. American illustrator....1858 ——.

Verboeckhoven (vĕr-bōōk′hō-vĕn), Eugène Joseph. Belgian painter....1798—1881.

Verdi (vâr′dē), Giuseppe. Italian musical composer....1813—1901.

Vere, de (dē vēr′), Aubrey, Sir. See De Vere.

Vere, de, Aubrey Thomas. See De Vere.

Vere, de, Edward, seventeenth Earl of Oxford. Eng. poet and courtier....1550—1604.

Vereshchagin (vyĕ′rĕ-shchä′gĭn), Vasili Vasilevich. Russian war painter...1842—1904.

Verga (vâr′gä), Giovanni. Italian novelist....1840—1922.

Vergennes, de (dē vĕr′zhĕn′), Charles Gravier, Count. French statesman...1717—1787.

Vergil (vûr′jĭl). *Publius Vergilius* (or *Virgilius*) *Maro.* Roman poet....B. C. 70-19.

Vergil, Polydore. Italian historian in England....1470?-1555.

Vergniaud (vĕr′nyō′), Pierre Victurnien. French revolutionist....1753—1793.

Verlaine (vĕr′lân′), Paul. French symbolistic poet....1844—1896.

Vermeer (fĕr-mär′), Jan. *Of Delft.* See Meer, van der, Jan (1632—75).

Vermigli (vĕr-mēl′yē), Pietro. See Peter Martyr.

Verne (vĕrn ; *Angl.* vûrn), Jules. French romancer....1828—1905.

Vernet (vĕr′nĕ′), Antoine Charles Horace. *Carle Vernet. Son of C. J.* French painter....1758—1836.

Vernet, Claude Joseph. *Joseph Vernet.* French marine painter....1714—1789.

Vernet, Émile Jean Horace. *Horace Vernet. Son of A. C. H.* French painter of military subjects....1789—1863.

Vernon (vûr′nŭn), Edward. *Old Grog.* English admiral....1684—1757.

Véron (vā′rôɴ′), Louis Désiré. *Doctor Véron.* French journalist....1798—1867.

Veronese (vā′rō-nā′sā), Paul. See Cagliari, Paolo.

Verplanck (vĕr-plăŋk′), Gulian Crommelin. American author....1786—1870.

Verrazano, da (vĕr′rät-sä′nō), **Verrazani** (vĕr′rät-sä′nē), *or* **Verrazzano,** Giovanni. Florentine navigator....1480?-1527.

Verri (vĕr′rē), Pietro, Count. Italian political economist....1728—1797.

Verrill (vĕr′ĭl), Addison Emory. American zoölogist....1839 ——.

Verrocchio, del (dĕl vĕr-rŏk′kyō), Andrea. Italian sculptor and painter....1435—1488.

Verstegen (vĕr-stē′gĕn), Richard. Real name *Rowlands.* Eng. antiquary...fl. 1565—1620.

Vertot, de (dē vĕr′tō′), René Aubert, Abbé. French historian....1655—1735.

Vertue (vûr′tū), George. English engraver....1684—1756.

Vespasian (vĕs-pā′zhĭ-ăn). *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus.* Roman emperor (69-79).... 9— 79.

Vespucci (vĕs-pōōt′chē), Amerigo. (*Lat.* **Amer′icus Vespu′cius.**) Italian navigator from whom America is named....1451—1512.

Vestris (vĕs′trĭs), Lucia Elizabeth, born Bartolozzi. *Mrs. Charles James Mathews.* English actress and operatic contralto....1797—1856.

Veuillot (vû′yō′), Louis. French journalist and author....1813—1883.

Vezin (vē′zĭn), Hermann. German actor in England, born in America....1829—1910.

Viardot-Garcia (vyȧr′dō′-gär-sē′ä), (Michelle) Pauline. *Daughter of Manuel García* (1775-1832). *Mme. Louis Viardot.* Fr. operatic mezzo-soprano.1821—1910.

Viassolo (vyäs-sō′lō), Giovanni Battista. See Federici, Camillo.

Viaud (vyō), Louis Marie Julien. See Loti, Pierre.

Vibert (vē′bâr′), Jehan Georges. French genre painter....1840—1902.

Vicente (vē-sĕn′tĕ), Gil. Portuguese dramatist....1470?-1536?

Vico (vē′kō), Giovanni Battista. Italian philosopher....1668?-1744.

Vicq d'Azyr (vēk dä′zēr′), Félix. French anatomist....1748—1794.

Victor (vēk′tôr′), Claude Perrin. Duc de Belluno. Marshal of France....1764—1841.

Vic′tor Amade′us II. Duke of Savoy (1675-1730), king of Sicily (1713-20), and king of Sardinia (1720-30)....1666—1732.

Vic′tor Emman′uel I. King of Sardinia (1802-21)....1759—1824.

Victor Emmanuel II., of Sardinia (1849-61), and first king of Italy (1861-78) 1820—1878.

Victor Emmanuel III. *Son of Humbert.* King of Italy (1900-)....1869 ——.

Victoria (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ȧ). *Alexandri′na Victo′ria.* Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (1837-1901), and empress of India (1876-1901)....1819—1901.

Vicuña y Mackenna (vē-kōōn′yä ē mäk-kĕn′ä), Benjamín. Chilean hist...1831—1886.

Vida (vē′dä), Marco Girolamo. Italian Latin poet....ab. 1480—1566.

Vidocq (vē′dōk′), François Eugène. French convict and detective....1775—1857.

Vielé (vē′lā′), Egbert Ludovickus. American engineer and soldier....1825—1902.

Vien (vyăɴ), Joseph Marie. French historical painter....1716—1809.

Viennet (vyĕ′nĕ′), Jean Pons Guillaume. French politician and author....1777—1868.

Vierge (vyĕr′hā ; 172), Daniel. (*Daniel Urrabieta Vierge.*) Spanish illustrator.1851—1904.

Vieta (vyā′tä), *or* **Viète** (vyât), François. French mathematician....1540—1603.

Viëtor (fē′ē-tôr), Wilhelm. German philologist and phonetician....1850 ——.

Vieuxtemps (vyû′täɴ′), Henri. Belgian violinist and composer....1820—1881.

Vigfússon (vĭg′fōō-sŭn), Guðbrandr. Icelandic philologist....1827—1889.

Vignola, da (dä vēn-yō′lä), Giacomo. *Giacomo Barocchio.* It. architect...1507—1573.

Vigny, de (dē vēn′yē′), Alfred Victor, Count. French poet and novelist....1799—1863.

Villani (vēl-lä′nē), Giovanni. Italian historian.... ? —1348.

Villanueva, de (dā vēl′yä-nwā′vä), Joaquin Lorenzo. Sp. statesman....1757—1837.

Villard (vĭ-lär′), Henry. German financier in America....1835—1900.

Villari (vēl′lä-rē), Pasquale. Italian historian....1827—1914.

Villars, de (dē vē′lȧr′), Claude Louis Hector, Duke. Marshal of France....1653—1734.

Villegas, de (dā vēl-yā′gäs), Esteban Manuel. Spanish lyric poet....1596?-1669.

Villehardouin, de (dē vēl′ȧr′dwăɴ′), Geoffroi. French historian....1160?-1213?

Villèle, de (dē vē′lĕl′), Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph, Count. French statesman, and minister of finance....1773—1854.

Villemain (vēl′măɴ′), Abel François. Fr. historian and educationist....1790—1870.

Villena, de (dā vēl-yā′nä), Enrique de Aragón, Marquis. Span. scholar....1384—1434.

Villeneuve, de (dē vēl′nûv′), Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre. French admiral. [*Trafalgar.*]....1763—1806.

Villeroi, de (dē vēl′rwä′), François de Neufville, Duke. Marshal of France.1644—1730.

Villers, de (dē vē′lâr′), Charles François Dominique. French philosopher ..1764—1815.

Villiers (vĭl′ērz ; -ĭ-ērz), Charles Pelham. English politician....1802—1898.

Villiers, George. See Buckingham, Duke of.

Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, de (dē vē′yā′ dē lēl′-ȧ′däɴ′), Philippe Auguste Mathias, Count. French symbolistic poet, dramatist, and romancer....1840—1889.

Villoison, de (dē vēl′wä′zôɴ′), Jean Baptiste Gaspard d'Ansse. French Hellenist....1753—1805.

Villon (vē′yôɴ′ ; vē′lôɴ′), François. Real name *François de Montcorbier.* French lyric poet....1431—aft. 1463.

Vincennes, de (*Eng. pron.* vĭn-sĕnz′ ; *F. pron.* dē văɴ′sĕn′), Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur. Canadian founder of Vincennes, Indiana....1688—1736.

Vincent (vĭn′sĕnt), Charles Edward Howard, Sir. Eng. pol. and author....1849—1908.

Vincent, George Edgar. *Son of J. H.* American sociologist....1864 ——.

Vincent, John Heyl. Am. Methodist Episcopal bishop. [*Chautauqua.*]....1832—1920.

Vincent, Marvin Richardson. Am. clergyman, Bib. scholar, and author....1834 ——.

Vincent, William. English classical scholar....1739—1815.

Vincent de Paul (văɴ′säɴ′ dē pōl′), Saint. French Roman Catholic reformer. Founder of the "Sisters of Charity"....1576—1660.

Vinci, da (dä vēn′chē), Leonardo. Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and engineer. [*Last Supper. Mona Lisa.*]....1452—1519.

Vinet (vē′nĕ′), Alexandre Rodolphe. Swiss theologian and author....1797—1847.

Vinogradoff (vē′nō-grä′dôf), Paul, Sir. Russian historical jurist in England.1854 ——.

Viollet-le-Duc (vyō′lĕ′-lē-dük′), Eugène Emmanuel. French architect....1814—1879.

Born. Died.

Viotti (vyôt′tē), Giovanni Battista. Italian violinist....1753—1824

Virchow (*Ger. pron.* fēr′kō ; *Eng.* vûr′chou), Rudolf. German pathologist.1821—1902.

Viret (vē′rĕ′), Pierre. Swiss Protestant reformer....1511—1571.

Virgil (vûr′jĭl). Var. of Vergil.

Vischer (fĭsh′ēr), Friedrich Theodor. German author....1807—1887.

Vischer, Peter. *The Elder.* German sculptor and founder....1455?-1529.

Visconti (vēs-kōn′tē), Ennio Quirino. Italian archæologist....1751—1818.

Visconti, Matteo. *The Great.* Lord of Milan....1250—1322.

Visconti-Venosta (-vā-nôs′tä), Emilio, Marquis. Italian statesman....1829—1906.

Vite, della (dĕl′lä vē′tā), Giovanni. See Miel, Jan.

Vite, della, Timoteo. Italian painter....1467—1523.

Vitellius (vĭ-tĕl′ĭ-ŭs), Aulus. Emperor of Rome (69).... 15— 69.

Vitet (vē′tĕ′), Ludovic. French author and politician....1802—1873.

Vitruvius Pollio (vĭ-trōō′vĭ-ŭs pŏl′ĭ-ō), Marcus. Roman architect and engineer. [*De Architectura.*]....1st cent. B. C.

Vittorino da Feltre (vēt′tō-rē′nō dä fĕl′trā). Real name *Vittorino Ramboldini.* Italian humanist and educationist....1378—1446.

Vittorio Emmanuele (vēt-tō′rē-ō ĕm′mä-nwā′lā). See Victor Emmanuel.

Vivarini (vē′vä-rē′nē), Antonio. *Antonio da Murano.* Italian painter.... ? —1470?

Vives (vē′vās), Juan Luis. Spanish scholar and writer....1492—1540.

Viviani (vē-vyä′nē), Vincenzo. Italian mathematician....1622—1703.

Vivien de Saint-Martin (vē′vyăɴ′ dē săɴ′-mär′tăɴ′), Louis. Fr. geograph..1802—1897.

Vizcaino (vēth′kä-ē′nō ; 268), Sebastián. Spanish navigator....1550?-1615.

Vladimir *or* **Wladimir** (vlăd′ĭ-mĭr ; *Russ. pron.* vlȧ-dyē′mēr). *The Great. The Saint.* Grand prince of Russia (980-1015).... ? —1015.

Vogel (fō′gĕl), Eduard. German traveler in Africa....1829—1856.

Vogel, Hermann Wilhelm. German photochemist....1834—1898.

Vogt (fōkt), Karl. German naturalist and physiologist....1817—1895.

Voguë, de (dē vō′güā′), Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis. Fr. archæologist..1829—1916.

Voguë, de, Eugène Marie Melchior, Viscount. *Cousin of preceding.* French historian and critic....1848—1910.

Voigt (fōkt), Johannes. German historian....1786—1863.

Voiture (vwä′tür′), Vincent. French poet....1598—1648.

Volkmann (fōlk′män), Alfred Wilhelm. German physiologist....1801—1877.

Vollmar, von (fōn fōl′mär), Georg Heinrich. German Social Dem. leader..1850 ——.

Volney, de (vŏl′nĭ ; *F. pron.* dē vōl′nā′), Constantin François de Chassebœuf, Count. French skeptical author....1757—1820.

Volta (vôl′tä), Alessandro, Count. Italian physicist. [*Voltaic pile.*]....1745—1827.

Voltaire, de (dē vōl′târ′), François Marie Arouet. French philosopher and author....1694—1778.

Volterra, da (dä vōl-tĕr′rä), Daniele. Real name *Daniele Ricciarelli.* Italian painter....1509—1566.

Vondel, van den (vän dĕn vŏn′dĕl), Joost. Dutch poet....1587—1679.

Vonnoh (vŏn′ō), Robert William. American painter....1858 ——.

Vörösmarty (vû′rûsh-mŏrt′y'), Mihály. Hungarian poet. [*Szózat.*]....1800—1855.

Voss (fōs), Johann Heinrich. German poet and philologist....1751—1826.

Voss, Richard. German dramatist and novelist....1851—1918.

Vossius (vŏsh′ĭ-ŭs), Gerard Jan. *Gerhard Johann Voss.* Ger.-Dutch philol..1577—1649.

Voynich (voi′nĭch), Ethel Lilian, born Boole. Eng. novelist. [*The Gadfly.*].1864 ——.

Vries, de (dē vrēs′), Hugo. Dutch botanist....1848 ——.

Vulpius (fōōl′pē-ōōs), Christian August. Ger. novelist and playwright....1762—1827.

W

Waagen (vä′gĕn), Gustav Friedrich. German art critic....1794—1868.

Wace (wās), Henry. English divine. Dean of Canterbury (1903-)....1836 ——.

Wace (väs), erroneously called Robert. Anglo-Norman poet....fl. 1170.

Wachtel (väk′tĕl), Theodor. German operatic tenor....1823—1893.

Waddington (wŏd′ĭng-tŭn), William Henry. French archæologist and statesman, of English descent....1826—1894.

Wade (wād), Benjamin Franklin. American senator....1800—1878.

Wade, Thomas Francis, Sir. English diplomatist in China....1818—1895.

Wagner (väg′nĕr), Adolf. German writer on political economy....1835—1917.

Wagner (väg′nĕr′), Charles. French Protestant pastor and author. [*The Simple Life.*]....1851—1918.

Wagner (väg′nĕr), Moritz Friedrich. German traveler and naturalist....1813—1887.

Wagner, Siegfried. *Son of Wilhelm Richard.* Conductor and composer....1869 ——.

Wagner, (Wilhelm) Richard. Ger. composer. Originator of the music drama.1813—1883.

Waite (wāt), Morrison Remick. Chief justice of the United States (1874-88).1816—1888.

Wakefield (wāk′fēld′), Edward Gibbon. English colonial statesman....1796—1862.

Wakefield, Gilbert. English philologist and critic....1756—1801.

Wakley (wāk′lĭ), Thomas. Eng. surgeon. Founded London "Lancet"....1795—1862.

Walch (välk), Christian Wilhelm Franz. Ger. ecclesiastical historian....1726—1784.

Walcott (wôl′kŭt), Charles Doolittle. American geologist....1850 ——.

Waldeck-Rousseau (vȧl′dĕk′-rōō′sō′), Pierre Marie. French statesman...1846—1904.

Waldemar (wŏl′dē-mär ; väl′dē-mär), *or* **Valdemar, I.** *The Great.* King of Denmark (1157-82)....1131—1182.

Waldersee, von (fōn väl′dēr-zā′), Alfred, Count. German general....1832—1904.

Waldseemüller (vält′zā-mül′ēr; 265), Martin. *Hylacomylus.* German geographer....1470?-aft. 1513.

Waldstein (wäld′stīn), Charles, Sir. American archæologist in England....1856 ——.

Wales (wālz), Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of. Eldest son of King George V....1894 ——.

Walewski (vȧ-lyĕf′skē ; vȧ-lyĕs′kē), Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna, Count. *Son of Napoleon I.* French statesman, born in Poland....1810—1868.

Walford (wôl′fērd), Lucy Bethia, born Colquhoun. Scottish novelist....1845—1915.

Walker (wôk′ēr), Amasa. American political economist....1799—1875.

Walker, Francis Amasa. *Son of A.* Am. educator and polit. economist....1840—1897.

Walker, Frederick. English painter and illustrator....1840—1875.

Walker, James. American divine. President of Harvard (1853-60)....1794—1874.

Walker, John. English lexicographer and actor....1732—1807.

Walker, John Brisben. American editor and publisher....1847 ——.

Walker, Robert James. American statesman....1801—1869.

Walker, Sears Cook. American mathematician....1805—1853.

Walker, William. Am. adventurer and filibuster. Executed in Honduras..1824—1860.

Wallace (wŏl′ās), Alfred Russel. English naturalist....1823—1913.

Wallace, Horace Binney. American author....1817—1851.

Wallace, Lewis (called Lew). American general and author. [*Ben-Hur.*]..1827—1905.

Wallace, William, Sir. Scottish hero and patriot....ab. 1272-1305.

Wallace, William Vincent. Irish musical composer....1813—1865.

Wallack (wŏl′ăk), James William. English-American actor....1794?-1864.

Wallack, Lester. Real name *John Johnstone Wallack.* American actor....1820—1888.

Wallenstein, von (wŏl′ĕn-stīn ; *G.* fōn väl′ĕn-shtīn), Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius, Duke of Friedland. Austrian general. Assassinated....1583—1634.

Waller (wŏl′ēr), Edmund. English poet....1606—1687.

Waller, William, Sir. English Parliamentary general....1597?-1668.

Wallis (wŏl′ĭs), John. English mathematician....1616—1703.

Wallon (vȧ′lôɴ′), Henri Alexandre. French author....1812—1904.

Walmesley (wŏmz′lĭ ; wôlmz′lā), Charles. Eng. monk, math., and author.1722—1797.

Walpole (wôl′pōl ; wŏl′pōl), Horatio, or Horace, fourth Earl of Orford. *Fourth son of the following.* English author and wit....1717—1797.

Walpole, Robert, first Earl of Orford. English statesman....1676—1745.

Walpole, Spencer Horatio. English politician....1806—1898.

Walsh (wŏlsh), Robert. American author and journalist....1784—1859.

Walsh, William J. Irish R. C. Archbishop of Dublin....1841—1921.

Walsingham (wŏl′sĭng-ăm), Francis, Sir. English statesman....1530?-1590.

Walter (wôl′tēr), Hubert. English statesman and Archbishop of Canterbury ? —1205.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Born. Died.
Walter (wôl′tẽr), John. Founder of the "London Times" ....1739—1812.
Walter, Thomas Ustick. American architect ....1804—1887.
Walther von der Vogelweide (väl′tẽr fōn dẽr fō′gĕl-vī′dẽ). German minnesinger ....fl. 1198—1228.
Walton (wôl′tŭn), George. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ....1740—1804.
Walton, Izaak. English writer. [*The Compleat Angler.*] ....1593—1683.
Walworth (wôl′wŭrth; wŏl′-), Reuben Hyde. American jurist ....1788—1867.
Wanamaker (wŏn′ȧ-māk′ẽr), John. American merchant, and postmaster-general (1889–93) ....1838 ——.
Wappers (väp′ẽrs), Gustave. Belgian painter ....1803—1874.
Warbeck (wôr′bĕk), Perkin. Pretender to the crown of Eng. Hanged ....1474—1499.
Warburton (wôr′bŭr-tŭn), Bartholomew Eliott George. Irish author ....1810—1852.
Warburton, William. English prelate; bishop of Gloucester and author ....1698—1779.
Ward (wôrd), Adolphus William, Sir. Eng. writer on history and literature.1837 ——.
Ward, Artemas. American Revolutionary general ....1727—1800.
Ward, Artemus. Pseudonym of Charles Farrar Browne.
Ward, Edward Matthew. English historical painter ....1816—1879.
Ward, Herbert D., Mrs. See Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart.
Ward, James. English educator and philosophical writer ....1843 ——.
Ward, John Quincy Adams. American sculptor ....1830—1910.
Ward, Joseph George, Sir. New Zealand cabinet officer ....1857 ——.
Ward, Lester Frank. American biologist and sociologist ....1841—1913.
Ward, Mary Augusta, born Arnold. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.* Eng. novelist..1851—1920.
Ward, Thomas Humphry. English writer on art and literature ....1845 ——.
Ward, William George. English Roman Catholic theologian ....1812—1882.
Ward, William Hayes. American Assyriologist and editor ....1835—1916.
Ware (wâr), Henry. American clergyman and professor of divinity ....1764—1845.
Ware, Henry. *Son of preceding.* American clergyman ....1794—1843.
Ware, William. *Brother of Henry, Jr.* American author. [*Zenobia.*] ....1797—1852.
Warfield (wôr′fēld), David. American actor. [*The Music Master.*] ....1866 ——.
Waring (wâr′ĭng), Edward. English mathematician ....1734—1798.
Waring, George Edwin. American soldier (colonel) and sanitary engineer..1833—1898.
Warman (wôr′măn), Cy. American author and journalist ....1855—1914.
Warner (wôr′nẽr), Charles Dudley. American author ....1829—1900.
Warner, Olin Levy. American sculptor ....1844—1896.
Warner, Seth. American Revolutionary officer ....1743—1784.
Warner, Susan. *Elizabeth Wetherell.* Am. author. [*Wide, Wide World.*].1819—1885.
Warner, William. English poet. [*Albion's England.*] ....1558?-1609.
Warren (wŏr′ĕn), Gouverneur Kemble. American general ....1830—1882.
Warren, John. *Brother of Joseph.* American physician ....1753—1815.
Warren, John Borlase, Sir. English admiral ....1753—1822.
Warren, John Collins. *Son of Dr. John.* Amer. phys. and anatomist ....1778—1856.
Warren, Joseph. Amer. physician and general. Killed at Bunker Hill ....1741—1775.
Warren, Peter, Sir. British admiral ....1703—1752.
Warren, Samuel. English author. [*Ten Thousand a Year.*] ....1807—1877.
Warren, William. American comedian ....1812—1888.
Warren, William Fairfield. American educationist ....1833 ——.
Warrington (wŏr′ĭng-tŭn), Lewis. American naval officer ....1782—1851.
Warton (wôr′tŭn), Joseph. English poet and critic ....1722—1800.
Warton, Thomas. *Brother of Joseph.* Eng. poet laureate and critic ....1728—1790.
Warwick (wŏr′ĭk), John Dudley, Earl of, and Duke of Northumberland. Father of Lord Guilford Dudley. Beheaded ....1502?-1553.
Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of. *The Kingmaker.* English warrior and statesman ....1428—1471.
Washburn (wŏsh′bŭrn), Cadwallader Colden. *Brother of Elihu B. Washburne.* American general, political leader, and gov. of Wisconsin (1872–73).1818—1882.
Washburne (wŏsh′bŭrn), Elihu Benjamin. American statesman ....1816—1887.
Washington (wŏsh′ĭng-tŭn), Booker Taliaferro. American colored educator. [*Tuskegee.*] ....ab.1859—1915.
Washington, George. American general, and first president of the U. S. (1789–97) ....1732—1799.
Waterhouse (wô′tẽr-hous′), Alfred. English architect ....1830—1905.
Waterloo (wô′tẽr-lōō′; *Du.* vä′tẽr-lō′), Antonis. Du. painter and engraver..1598—1662.
Waterton (wô′tẽr-tŭn), Charles. English naturalist and traveler ....1782—1865.
Watson (wŏt′sŭn), Henry Brereton Marriott. Eng. author, born in Australia.1863—1921.
Watson, James Craig. American astronomer ....1838—1880.
Watson, John. *Ian Maclaren.* Scottish minister and novelist ....1850—1907.
Watson, Richard. English prelate; bishop of Llandaff, and author ....1737—1816.
Watson, Rosamond Marriott, born Ball. *Wife of H. B. M.* Eng. poet ....1863 ——.
Watson, Thomas. English poet ....1557?-1592.
Watson, Thomas Edward. American author and politician ....1856 ——.
Watson, William, Sir. English poet ....1858 ——.
Watt (wŏt), James. Scottish inventor ....1736—1819.
Watteau (vȧ′tō′), Jean Antoine. French painter ....1684—1721.
Watterson (wŏt′ẽr-sŭn), Henry. American journalist ....1840—1921.
Watts (wŏts), Alaric Alexander. English poet and journalist ....1797—1864.
Watts, George Frederick. English painter ....1817—1904.
Watts, Isaac. English dissenting minister and poet. [*Watts's Hymns.*] ....1674—1748.
Watts-Dunton (-dŭn′tŭn), Walter Theodore. Eng. poet, novelist, and critic 1832—1914.
Waugh (wô), Edwin. English writer ....1817—1890.
Wauters (vō′târ′; vō′tẽrs), Émile. Belgian painter ....1846 ——.
Way (wā), Samuel James, Sir. Chief justice of South Australia ....1836—1916.
Wayland (wā′lănd), Francis. American divine and moral philosopher ....1796—1865.
Wayne (wān), Anthony. American Revolutionary general ....1745—1796.
Webb (wĕb), Alexander Stewart. *Son of J. W.* American general ....1835—1911.
Webb, James Watson. American journalist ....1802—1884.
Webb, Sidney. English sociological writer ....1859 ——.
Weber (vā′bẽr), Albrecht. German Sanskrit scholar ....1825—1901.
Weber, Alfred. German philosopher. [*History of Philosophy.*] ....1835—1914.
Weber, Ernst Heinrich. *Brother of Wilhelm Eduard.* German physiologist. [*Weber's law.*] ....1795—1878.
Weber, Georg. German historian ....1808—1888.
Weber, Wilhelm Eduard. German physicist. [*Magnetism and electricity.*].1804—1891.
Weber, von (fōn vā′bẽr), Karl Maria, Baron. German musical composer ....1786—1826.
Webster (wĕb′stẽr), Daniel. American statesman and orator ....1782—1852.
Webster, John. English dramatist ....1580?-1625?
Webster, Noah. American lexicographer ....1758—1843.
Webster, Richard Everard, Sir. See Alverstone, Baron.
Weckerlin (vĕk′ẽr′lăɴ′), Jean Baptiste Théodore. French composer ....1821—1910.
Wedderburn (wĕd′ẽr-bûrn), Alexander. Baron Loughborough, and Earl of Rosslyn. British jurist and statesman ....1733—1805.
Wedgwood (wĕj′wŏŏd), Josiah. English potter ....1730—1795.
Wedmore (wĕd′mōr; 201), Frederick, Sir. English author and art critic ....1844—1921.
Weed (wēd), Thurlow. American journalist ....1797—1882.
Weems (wēmz), Mason Locke. American preacher and writer. [*Popular but discredited "Life of Washington."*] ....abt. 1760—1825.
Weenix (vā′nĭks), Jan. *Son of following.* Dutch painter, esp. of animals..1640—1719.
Weenix, Jan Baptist. *The Old.* Dutch painter ....1621—1660.
Weerts (vârts), Jean Joseph. French painter ....1847 ——.
Weil (vīl), Gustav. German Orientalist ....1808—1889.
Weilen, von (fōn vī′lĕn), Joseph. Real name *Weil.* German poet ....1828—1889.
Weingartner (vīn′gärt′nẽr), Felix. Austrian conductor, composer, and author.1863 ——.
Weir (wēr), Harrison William. Eng. artist, and writer on natural history ....1824—1906.
Weir, John Ferguson. American sculptor, painter, and author ....1841 ——.
Weir, Robert Walter. American painter ....1803—1889.
Weisbach (vīs′bäĸ), Julius. German mathematician ....1806—1871.
Weishaupt (vīs′houpt), Adam. German professor of canon law, and founder of the order of the "Illuminati," a humanitarian society ....1748—1830.
Weismann (vīs′män), August. German biologist. [*Weismannism.*] ....1834—1914.

Born. Died.
Weiss (vīs), Bernhard. German theologian ....1827 ——.
Wekerle (vā′kĕr-lẽ), Alexander. Hungarian statesman ....1848—1921.
Welch (wĕlch), William Henry. American pathologist ....1850 ——.
Welcker (vĕl′kẽr), Friedrich Gottlieb. German archæologist ....1784—1868.
Welf. See Guelph in *Vocab.*
Welles (wĕlz), Gideon. Secretary of the U. S. navy (1861–69) ....1802—1878.
Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ), Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis. *Brother of the Duke of Wellington.* British statesman, and governor-general of India ....1760—1842.
Wellhausen (vĕl′hou′zĕn), Julius. German Biblical critic ....1844 ——.
Wellington (wĕl′ĭng-tŭn), Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of. Brit. general..1769—1852.
Wellman (wĕl′măn), Walter. American journalist and arctic explorer ....1858 ——.
Wells (wĕlz), Benjamin Willis. Am. educator, journalist, and literary critic.1856 ——.
Wells, Carolyn. *Mrs. Hadwin Houghton.* American humorous writer... ? ——.
Wells, David Ames. American economist ....1828—1898.
Wells, Herbert George. English author ....1866 ——.
Wells, Horace. American dentist. [*Anæsthesia.*] ....1815—1848.
Welsbach, von (fōn vĕls′bäĸ), Carl Auer, Freiherr. Austrian inventor. [*Welsbach light.*] ....1858 ——.
Wemyss (wēmz), Francis Charteris, ninth Earl of. Eng. politician ....1818—1914.
Wenceslaus (wĕn′sĕs-lôs) *or* **Wenzel** (vĕn′tsĕl). *The Worthless. The German Nero. Son of Charles IV. and brother of Sigismund.* Holy Roman emperor (1378–1400), and king (as W. IV.) of Bohemia (1378–1419) ....1361—1419.
Wendell (wĕn′dĕl), Barrett. American author and educator ....1855—1921.
Wentworth (wĕnt′wŭrth), Benning. Governor of New Hampshire ....1696—1770.
Wentworth, John. American journalist ....1815—1888.
Wentworth, John, Sir. *Nephew of Benning.* Gov. of New Hampshire ....1737—1820.
Werder, von (fōn vĕr′dẽr), August, Count. German general ....1808—1887.
Werff, van der (văn dẽr vĕrf′), Adrian. Dutch painter ....1659—1722.
Wergeland (văr′gĕ-làn), Henrik Arnold. Norwegian poet ....1808—1845.
Werner (vĕr′nẽr), Abraham Gottlob. Ger. geol. [*Neptunian theory.*] ....1750—1817.
Werner, Friedrich Ludwig Zacharias. German dramatist ....1768—1823.
Werner, von (fōn vĕr′nẽr), Anton Alexander. German historical painter...1843 ——.
Wesley (wĕs′lĭ), Charles. Eng. Meth. preacher and hymn writer ....1707—1788.
Wesley, John. *Brother of preceding.* English founder of Methodism ....1703—1791.
West, Benjamin. American painter in England ....1738—1820.
Westcott (wĕst′kŭt), Brooke Foss. English bishop and Bib. scholar ....1825—1901.
Westcott, Edward Noyes. American story-writer. [*David Harum.*] ....1847—1898.
Westermarck (vĕs′tẽr-märk), Edward Alexander. Finnish sociologist ....1862 ——.
Westinghouse (wĕs′tĭng-hous′), George. Am. inventor. [*Air brake.*] ....1846—1914.
Westlake (wĕst′lāk), John. English legal scholar and author ....1828—1913.
Westmacott (wĕst′mȧ-kŏt), Richard, Sir. English sculptor ....1775—1856.
Westwood (wĕst′wŏŏd), John Obadiah. English entomologist ....1805—1893.
Wetherell (wĕth′ẽr-ĕl), Elizabeth. Pseudonym of Susan Warner.
Weyden, van der (văn dẽr vī′dĕn), Rogier *or* Roger. Flemish painter..ab. 1400—1464.
Weyler y Nicolau (wā′lĕr ē nē′kō-lä′ŏŏ), Valeriano, Marquis of Tenerife. Spanish general (esp. in Cuba) and politician ....1839 ——.
Weyman (wī′măn), Stanley John. English novelist ....1855 ——.
Weyr (vīr), Rudolf. Austrian sculptor ....1847 ——.
Wharton (hwôr′tŭn), Edith, born Jones. Am. story-writer and novelist ....1862 ——.
Wharton, Francis. American theologian and jurist ....1820—1889.
Wharton, Henry. English clergyman and ecclesiastical writer ....1664—1695.
Wharton, Philip Wharton, Duke of. *Son of following.* Eng. orator and poet.1698—1731.
Wharton, Thomas. English anatomist. [*Wharton's duct.*] ....1614—1673.
Wharton, Thomas, first Marquis of Wharton. English statesman ....1648—1715.
Whately (hwāt′lĭ), Richard. Archbishop of Dublin and author ....1787—1863.
Wheatley (hwēt′lĭ), Phillis. American negro verse writer, born in Africa...1753?-1784.
Wheaton (hwē′tŭn), Henry. American publicist and diplomatist ....1785—1848.
Wheatstone (hwēt′stōn; -stŭn), Charles, Sir. English physicist ....1802—1875.
Wheeler (hwēl′ẽr), Benjamin Ide. Am. educator. Pres Univ. of Cal ....1854 ——.
Wheeler, Joseph. American general ....1836—1906.
Wheeler, William Adolphus. American lexicographer ....1833—1874.
Wheeler, William Almon. Nineteenth vice pres. of the U. S. (1877–81) ....1819—1887.
Wheelock (hwē′lŏk), Eleazar. American clergyman. Founder and first president of Dartmouth College ....1711—1779.
Wheelwright (hwēl′rīt), John. Am. clerg. Founder of Exeter, N. H...ab. 1592—1679.
Whewell (hū′ĕl), William. English philosopher and scholar ....1794—1866.
Whipple (hwĭp′'l), Abraham. American naval officer ....1733—1819.
Whipple, Edwin Percy. American essayist and critic ....1819—1886.
Whipple, Henry Benjamin. American Protestant Episcopal bishop ....1822—1901.
Whistler (hwĭs′lẽr), James Abbott M'Neill. American painter and etcher in England ....1834—1903.
Whiston (hwĭs′tŭn), William. English divine and mathematician ....1667—1752.
White (hwīt), Andrew Dickson. American scholar and diplomatist ....1832—1918.
White, Edward Douglass. Chief justice U. S. Supreme Court (1910–1921) ....1845—1921.
White, George Stuart, Sir. British field marshal. [*Ladysmith.*] ....1835—1912.
White, Gilbert. Eng. divine and naturalist. [*Nat. Hist. of Selborne.*] ....1720—1793.
White, Henry Kirke. *Kirke White.* English poet ....1785—1806.
White, Horace. American journalist and author ....1834—1916.
White, John Williams. American classical scholar ....1849—1917.
White, Joseph Blanco. English author, born in Spain ....1775—1841.
White, Richard Grant. American author and Shakespeare scholar ....1821—1885.
White, Stanford. *Son of Richard Grant.* Am. architect and decorator ....1853—1906.
White, Stewart Edward. American story-writer ....1873 ——.
White, William Allen. American journalist and author ....1868 ——.
Whitefield (hwĭt′fēld), George. Eng. Method. preacher and revivalist ....1714—1770.
Whitehead (hwīt′hĕd′), William. English poet ....1715—1785.
Whiteing (hwīt′ĭng), Richard. Eng. journ. and author. [*No. 5 John Street.*].1840 ——.
Whitelocke (hwĭt′lŏk), Bulstrode. English statesman ....1605—1676.
Whitfield (hwĭt′fēld), Robert Parr. American paleontologist ....1828—1910.
Whitgift (hwĭt′gĭft), John. Eng. prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury ....1530?-1604.
Whiting (hwīt′ĭng), Lilian. American author ....1859 ——.
Whitman (hwĭt′măn), Walt (originally Walter). American poet ....1819—1892.
Whitney (hwĭt′nĭ), Adeline Dutton, born Train. American authoress ....1824—1906.
Whitney, Eli. American inventor. [*Cotton gin.*] ....1765—1825.
Whitney, Josiah Dwight. *Brother of W. D.* American geologist ....1819—1896.
Whitney, William Dwight. American comparative philologist ....1827—1894.
Whittier (hwĭt′ĭ-ẽr), John Greenleaf. American poet ....1807—1892.
Whittington (hwĭt′ĭng-tŭn), Richard, Sir. Lord mayor of London .... ? —1423.
Whitworth (hwĭt′wŭrth), Joseph, Sir. Eng. mechanical engineer and inventor.1803—1887
Whymper (hwĭm′pẽr), Edward. English traveler, artist, and author ....1840—1911.
Wickersham (wĭk′ẽr-shăm), James Pyle. Am. educator and writer ....1825—1891.
Wiclif, *or* **Wickliffe**, John. See Wycliffe, John.
Widor (vē′dôr′), Charles Marie. French organist and composer ....1845 ——.
Widukind. See Wittekind.
Wieland (vē′länt), Christoph Martin. Ger. poet, novelist, and translator ....1733—1813.
Wiener (vē′nẽr), Leo. Russian-American philologist and educator ....1862 ——.
Wieniawski (vyĕ′nyäf-skĭ; vyĕ′nyäs-kĭ), Henryk. Polish violinist ....1835—1880.
Wiertz (vērts), Antoine Joseph. Belgian painter ....1806—1865.
Wiggin (wĭg′ĭn), Kate Douglas, born Smith. *Mrs. G.C. Riggs.* Am. author.1857 ——.
Wight (wīt), Orlando Williams. American author and translator ....1824—1888.
Wilberforce (wĭl′bẽr-fōrs), William. Eng. philanthropist and statesman ....1759—1833.
Wilbrandt (vĭl′bränt), Adolf. German novelist, dramatist, and poet ....1837—1911.
Wilbrod. See Willibrord.
Wilcox (wĭl′kŏks), Ella, born Wheeler. *Mrs. Robert M. Wilcox.* Am. author.1855—1919.
Wild (wīld), Jonathan. Notorious English thief, fence, and informer ....1682?-1725.
Wilde (wīld), Henry. English electrician ....1833—1919.
Wilde, Oscar O'Flahertie Wills. Irish poet, playwright, and wit ....1856—1900.
Wildenbruch, von (fōn vĭl′dĕn-brŏŏĸ), Ernst. German dramatist and novelist.1845—1909.
Wilder (wīl′dẽr), Burt Green. American anatomist and biologist ....1841 ——.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Born. Died.

Wiley (wī′lĭ), Harvey Washington. American chemist ... 1844 ——.
Wil′frid, *or* **Wil′frith**, Saint. Anglo-Saxon prelate. Bishop of York ... 634— 709.
Wilhelm (vĭl′hĕlm). German form of William.
Wilhelm, Karl. German composer. [*Die Wacht am Rhein.*] ... 1815—1873.
Wilhelmina (vĭl′hĕl-mē′nä) **I.** *Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria. Daughter of William III.* Queen of the Netherlands (1890–) ... 1880 ——.
Wilhelmj (vĭl-hĕl′mē), August. German violinist ... 1845—1908.
Wilkes (wĭlks), Charles. American rear admiral ... 1798—1877.
Wilkes, John. English political agitator ... 1727—1797.
Wilkie (wĭl′kĭ), David, Sir. Scottish painter ... 1785—1841.
Wilkins (wĭl′kĭnz), Charles, Sir. English Sanskrit scholar ... 1749?-1836.
Wilkins, Mary Eleanor. *Mrs. Charles M. Freeman.* American novelist ... 1862 ——.
Wilkinson (wĭl′kĭn-sŭn), James. American general ... 1757—1825.
Wilkinson, Jemima. American religious enthusiast and impostor ... 1753—1819.
Wilkinson, John Gardner, Sir. English Egyptologist ... 1797—1875.
Wilkinson, Tate. English actor (esp. as a mimic) and manager ... 1739—1803.
Willard (wĭ-lärd′), Edward Smith. English actor ... 1853—1915.
Willard (wĭl′ărd), Emma C., born Hart. American educator ... 1787—1870.
Willard, Frances Elizabeth. Am. educator, editor, author, and reformer. [*Woman's Christian Temperance Union.*] ... 1839—1898.
Willard, Josiah Flynt. American author. [*Tramping with Tramps.*] ... 1869—1907.
Willems (vĭl′ĕms), Jan Frans. Flemish philologist, historian, and poet ... 1793—1846.
William (wĭl′yŭm) **I.** *The Conqueror.* King of England (1066–87) ... 1027 or 8—1087.
William II. *William Rufus. Son of William I.* King of England (1087-1100). 1056—1100.
William III. *William Henry of Nassau.* Prince of Orange, and king (joint sovereign with Mary II.) of England, Scotland, and Ireland (1689–1702) .. 1650—1702.
William IV. *Uncle of Victoria.* King of Great Britain and Ireland (1830–37). 1765—1837.
William I. *Willem Frederik.* King of the Netherlands (1815–40) ... 1772—1843.
William II. *Willem Frederik George Lodewijk.* King of the Neth. (1840–49) .. 1792—1849.
William III. *Willem Alexander Paul Frederik Lodewijk.* King of the Netherlands (1849–90) ... 1817—1890.
William I. Prince of Orange. Count of Nassau. *William of Nassau. The Silent.* Founder of the Dutch Republic. Assassinated ... 1533—1584.
William I. *Wilhelm Friedrich Ludwig. Second son of Frederick William III., of Prussia.* King of Prussia (1861–88), and German emperor (1871–88). 1797—1888.
William II. *Friedrich Wilhelm Viktor Albert. Son of Frederick III.* King of Prussia and German emperor (1888–1918; abdicated) ... 1859 ——.
Williams (wĭl′yŭmz), Eleazar. Am. missionary to Indians. Claimed to be the "lost dauphin" (Louis XVII.), the son of Louis XVI. of France and Marie Antoinette ... 1787?-1858.
Williams, Ephraim, Col. Founder of Williams College, Massachusetts ... 1715—1755.
Williams, George, Sir. English business man and originator of Y. M. C. A. .. 1821—1905.
Williams, John. American divine. [*The Redeemed Captive.*] ... 1664—1729.
Williams, John. *The Apostle of Polynesia.* English missionary ... 1796—1839.
Williams, John. American Prot. Epis. bishop and educator ... 1817—1899.
Williams, John Sharp. American lawyer, Congressman, and senator ... 1854 ——.
Williams, Roger. English colonist in America. Founder of Rhode Island and apostle of religious toleration ... 1604?-1683.
Williams, Rowland. English clergyman and author ... 1817—1870.
Williams, Samuel Wells. American missionary, diplomat, and Sinologist ... 1812—1884.
Williams, Talcott. American journalist and critic ... 1849 ——.
Williams, William. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ... 1731—1811.
Williamson (wĭl′yŭm-sŭn), Alexander William. English chemist ... 1824—1904.
Williamson, Alice Muriel, born Livingstone. *Mrs. C. N. W.* American-English novelist ... 1869 ——.
Williamson, Charles Norris. English journalist and novelist ... 1859—1920.
Williamson, Hugh. American physician and scholar ... 1735—1819.
Williamson, William Crawford. English naturalist ... 1816—1895.
Willibrord (wĭl′ĭ-brŏrd), *or* **Wilbrod**, Saint. Apostle of the Frisians ... ab. 657?- 738?
Willis (wĭl′ĭs), Nathaniel Parker. American poet and journalist ... 1806—1867.
Willis, Thomas. English physician. [*Anatomy of the Brain.*] ... 1621—1675.
Williston (wĭl′ĭs-tŭn), Samuel. Am. manufacturer and philanthropist ... 1795—1874.
Willoughby (wĭl′ō-bĭ), Hugh, Sir. English arctic navigator ... ? —1554.
Wills (wĭlz), William John. Australian explorer ... 1834—1861.
Wilmot (wĭl′mŏt), David. American statesman. [*Wilmot Proviso.*] ... 1814—1868.
Wilson (wĭl′sŭn), Alexander. Scottish ornithologist in America ... 1766—1813.
Wilson, Augusta Jane, born Evans. American novelist ... 1835—1909.
Wilson, Daniel, Sir. Scottish-Canadian anthropologist and archæologist ... 1816—1892.
Wilson, Edmund Beecher. American zoölogist ... 1856 ——.
Wilson, Henry. Orig. *Jeremiah Jones Colbaith.* American political leader and historical writer. Eighteenth vice president of the U. S. (1873–75) .. 1812—1875.
Wilson, Horace Hayman. English Orientalist ... 1786—1860.
Wilson, James. Amer. jurist. Signer of the Decl. of Independence ... 1742—1798.
Wilson, James. Scottish-American agriculturist, and secretary of agriculture (1897–1913) ... 1835—1920.
Wilson, James Grant. Scottish-American soldier and editor ... 1832—1914.
Wilson, John. *Christopher North.* Scottish author ... 1785—1854.
Wilson, John. Scottish-American printer and author. [*Punctuation.*] ... 1802—1868.
Wilson, Richard. English landscape painter ... 1714—1782.
Wilson, William Dexter. American clergyman and educator ... 1816—1900.
Wilson, William Lyne. American educator, lawyer, and politician ... 1843—1900.
Wilson, Woodrow. Twenty-eighth President of the U. S. (1913–1921) ... 1856 ——.
Wimpffen, de (dē văNp′făN′; *Ger. pron.* vĭmp′fĕn), Emmanuel Félix. French general of German descent ... 1811—1884.
Winchell (wĭn′chĕl), Alexander. American geologist ... 1824—1891.
Winckelmann (vĭŋ′kĕl-män), Johann Joachim. German classical archæologist and art historian ... 1717—1768.
Windelband (vĭn′dĕl-bänt), Wilhelm. German historian of philosophy ... 1848 ——.
Windham (wĭnd′ăm), William. English orator and statesman ... 1750—1810.
Windom (wĭn′dŭm), William. Amer. senator. Sec. of the treas (1889–91) .. 1827—1891.
Windthorst (vĭnt′hôrst), Ludwig. German statesman ... 1812—1891.
Winebrenner (wĭn′brĕn-ĕr), John. Am. clergyman. [*Winebrennerians.*] .. 1797—1860.
Winer (vē′nĕr), Georg Benedikt. German theologian and Orientalist ... 1789—1858.
Winfried. See Boniface, Saint.
Winkelried (vĭŋ′kĕl-rēt). See Arnold von Winkelried.
Winslow (wĭnz′lō), Edward. Governor of Plymouth colony ... 1595—1655.
Winslow, Forbes Benignus. English physician and alienist ... 1810—1874.
Winslow, Hubbard. American clergyman and author ... 1799—1864.
Winslow, John Ancrum. American rear admiral ... 1811—1873.
Winslow, L. Forbes. *Son of F. B.* English physician and alienist ... 1844—1913.
Winslow, Miron. *Brother of Hubbard.* American missionary ... 1789—1864.
Winsor (wĭn′zĕr), Justin. American librarian and historian ... 1831—1897.
Winter (-tĕr), James Spearman, Sir. Newfoundland judge and statesman ... 1845—1911.
Winter, John Strange. Pseud. of *Mrs. Arthur Stannard*, born Palmer. English novelist ... 1856—1911.
Winter, William. American author and dramatic critic ... 1836—1917.
Winthrop (wĭn′thrŭp), John. Governor of Massachusetts colony ... 1588—1649.
Winthrop, John. *Son of preceding.* Governor of Connecticut colony ... 1606—1676.
Winthrop, Robert Charles. American statesman and orator ... 1809—1894.
Winthrop, Theodore. American author ... 1828—1861.
Wirt (wûrt), William. American lawyer and author ... 1772—1834.
Wiseman (wīz′măn), Nicholas Patrick Stephen. Eng. cardinal and author .. 1802—1865.
Wishart (wĭsh′ărt), George. *The Martyr.* Scottish religious reformer ... 1513?-1546.
Wissman, von (fŏn vĭs′män), Hermann. Ger. African expl. and author ... 1853—1905.
Wister (wĭs′tĕr), Owen. American author. [*The Virginian.*] ... 1860 ——.
Wither (wĭth′ĕr), *or* **Withers** (wĭth′ĕrz), George. English poet ... 1588—1667.
Witherspoon (wĭth′ĕr-spōōn), John. American divine, statesman, and author. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ... 1723—1794.
Withrow (wĭth′rō), William Henry. Canadian author ... 1839—1908.

Born. Died.

Witte (vĭt′ĕ) (in Russ. **Vitte**), Sergyey Yulievich, Count. Russian statesman 1849—1915.
Wittekind (vĭt′ĕ-kĭnd), *or* **Widukind** (wĭd′ōō-). *The Great.* Saxon warrior ? — 807?
Witzleben, von (fŏn vĭts′lā′bĕn), Karl August Friedrich. *Von Tromlitz.* German novelist ... 1773—1839.
Wladimir. See Vladimir.
Władysław (vlä-dĭs′läf). See Ladislas.
Woffington (wŏf′ĭng-tŭn), Margaret. *Peg Woffington.* Irish actress ... 1714?-1760.
Wöhler (vû′lĕr), Friedrich. German chemist ... 1800—1882.
Wohlgemuth *or* **Wolgemut** (vŏl′gĕ-mōōt), Michael. German painter ... 1434—1519.
Wolcot (wŏŏl′kŭt), John. *Peter Pindar.* English satiric poet ... 1738—1819.
Wolcott (-kŭt), Oliver. Gov. of Connecticut. Signer of the Decl. of Indep. 1726—1797.
Wolcott, Oliver. *Son of preceding.* American statesman ... 1760—1833.
Wolf (vŏlf), Friedrich August. German classical scholar and critic ... 1759—1824.
Wolfe (wŏŏlf), Charles. Irish poet. [*Burial of Sir John Moore.*] ... 1791—1823.
Wolfe, James. English general, killed at Quebec ... 1727—1759.
Wolff (vŏlf), Albert. German sculptor ... 1814—1892.
Wolff, *or* **Wolf, von** (fŏn vŏlf′), Christian. German philosopher ... 1679—1754.
Wolfram von Eschenbach (vŏl′främ fŏn ĕsh′ĕn-bäk). German epic poet. [*Parzival.*] ... ab. 1165— ab. 1220.
Wollaston (wŏŏl′ă-stŭn), William Hyde. Eng. chemist and physicist ... 1766—1828.
Wollstonecraft (wŏŏl′stŭn-kráft), Mary. *Mrs. Godwin.* English author ... 1759—1797.
Wolseley (wŏŏlz′lĭ), Garnet Joseph, Viscount. British general ... 1833—1913.
Wolsey (wŏŏl′zĭ), Thomas. English cardinal and minister of state ... 1475?-1530.
Wolzogen, von (fŏn vŏl-tsō′gĕn), Ernst, Baron. Ger. playwright and novelist. 1855 ——.
Wolzogen, von, Hans, Baron *Brother of Ernst.* Author and critic ... 1848 ——.
Wolzogen, von, Karoline, born von Lengefeld. Ger. author ... 1763—1847.
Wood (wŏŏd), *or* **à Wood**, Anthony. English antiquary and hist. of Oxford. 1632—1695.
Wood, Ellen, born Price. *Mrs. Henry Wood.* Eng. novelist. [*East Lynne.*] 1814—1887.
Wood, Evelyn, Sir. English general ... 1838—1919.
Wood, George Bacon. American physician and medical writer ... 1797—1879.
Wood, John George. English naturalist ... 1827—1889.
Wood, Leonard. American general. Military governor of Cuba (1899-1902). 1860 ——.
Wood, Robert. *Palmyra Wood.* Brit. archæol., traveler, and politician ... 1717?-1771.
Woodberry (wŏŏd′bĕr-ĭ), George Edward. American critic and editor ... 1855 ——.
Woodbury (wŏŏd′bĕr-ĭ), Levi. American jurist and statesman ... 1789—1851.
Woodford (wŏŏd′fĕrd), Stewart Lyndon. American lawyer and diplomat ... 1835—1913.
Woodhull (wŏŏd′hŭl), John Francis. American physical scientist ... 1857 ——.
Woodruff (wŏŏd′rŭf), Wilford. Fourth president of the Mormon Church ... 1807—1898.
Woods (wŏŏdz), Leonard. American clergyman and author ... 1774—1854.
Woods, Leonard. *Son of preceding.* Am. scholar. Pres. Bowdoin College .. 1807—1878.
Woodward (wŏŏd′wĕrd), Robert Simpson. Am. scientist and educator ... 1849 ——.
Woodworth (wŏŏd′wûrth), Samuel. Am. poet. [*Old Oaken Bucket.*] ... 1785—1842.
Wool (wŏŏl), John Ellis. American general ... 1784—1869.
Woollett (wŏŏl′ĕt). William. English engraver ... 1735—1785.
Woolley (-ĭ), Mary Emma. Am. educator. Pres. of Mt. Holyoke College (1900–) ... 1863 ——.
Woolner (wŏŏl′nĕr), Thomas. English sculptor ... 1825—1892.
Woolsey (wŏŏl′sĭ), Sarah Chauncey. *Susan Coolidge.* Am. writer, esp. for the young ... 1845—1905.
Woolsey, Theodore Dwight. American clergyman and author. President of Yale College (1846–71) ... 1801—1889.
Woolson (wŏŏl′sŭn), Constance Fenimore. American novelist ... 1848—1894.
Wooster (wŏŏs′tĕr), David. American Revolutionary general ... 1710—1777.
Worcester (wŏŏs′tĕr), Dean Conant. Am. zoöl. Philippine com'r ... 1866 ——.
Worcester, Edward Somerset, Marquis of. English inventor ... 1601—1667.
Worcester, Joseph Emerson. American lexicographer ... 1784—1865.
Worcester, Noah. American clergyman. [*Massachusetts Peace Society.*] ... 1758—1837.
Worde, de (dē wŏrd′), Wynkyn. Real name *Jan van Wynkyn.* Alsatian printer in London. Successor to Caxton ... ? —1534?
Wordsworth (wûrdz′wûrth), Christopher. *Brother of William.* English clergyman, author, and educator ... 1774—1846.
Wordsworth, Christopher. *Son of preceding.* English bishop, classical and Biblical scholar, and author ... 1807—1885.
Wordsworth, Dorothy. *Sister of William.* English diarist ... 1771—1855.
Wordsworth, William. English poet ... 1770—1850.
Workman (wûrk′măn), Fanny, born Bullock. *Mrs. W. H. W.* American traveler, explorer, and mountain climber ... ? ——.
Workman, William Hunter. Am. traveler, explorer, and mountain climber. 1847 ——.
Wormeley (wûrm′lĭ), Katharine Prescott. Am. translator of Balzac, etc. ... 1829—1908.
Worms (vŏrms), René. French sociologist ... 1869 ——.
Worth (wûrth), William Jenkins. American general ... 1794—1849.
Wotton (wŏt′ŭn), Henry, Sir. Eng. diplomatist, poet, and misc. writer ... 1568—1639.
Wouwerman (vou′vĕr-män), Philips. Dutch painter ... 1619—1668.
Wrangel (vräng′ĕl), Karl Gustav, Count. Swedish high admiral, grand marshal, and generalissimo ... 1613—1676.
Wrangel, von, Ferdinand Petrovich, Baron. Russian explorer ... 1794—1870.
Wratislaw (răt′ĭs-lô), Albert Henry. English writer and divine ... 1822—1892.
Wraxall (răks′ăl), Frederic Charles Lascelles, Sir. *Grandson of Sir Nathaniel William.* English author ... 1828—1865.
Wraxall, Nathaniel William, Sir. English historical writer ... 1751—1831.
Wray (rā), John. See Ray, John.
Wren (rĕn), Christopher, Sir. English architect. [*St. Paul's Cathedral.*] .. 1632—1723.
Wright (rīt), Carroll Davidson. American labor statistician and author ... 1840—1909.
Wright, Frances. *Mme. D'Arusmont.* Scottish reformer ... 1795—1852.
Wright, George Frederick. American geologist, educator, and author ... 1838—1921.
Wright, Joseph. English philologist. [*Eng. Dialect Dictionary.*] 1855 ——.
Wright, Luke E. American lawyer, administrator, and sec. of war (1908–09). 1847 ——.
Wright, Mabel, born Osgood. American author and naturalist ... 1859 ——.
Wright, Orville. American aëronaut. [*Heavier-than-air flying machine.*] .. 1871 ——.
Wright, Silas. American statesman ... 1795—1847.
Wright, Thomas. English antiquary ... 1810—1877.
Wright, Wilbur. *Brother of Orville.* American aëronaut ... 1867—1912.
Wright, William. British Orientalist, born in India ... 1830—1889.
Wright, William Aldis. Eng. ed. [*Globe and Cambridge Shakespeares.*] ... 1836—1914.
Wrottesley (rŏts′lĭ), John, second Baron. English astronomer ... 1798—1867.
Wulfila. See Ulfilas.
Wundt (vŏŏnt), Wilhelm Max. German physiologist and psychologist ... 1832 ——.
Wurmser, von (fŏn vŏŏrm′zĕr), Dagobert Siegmund, Count. Austrian gen. .1724—1797.
Wurtz (vürts), Charles Adolphe. French chemist ... 1817—1884.
Wu Ting Fang (wōō′ tĭng′ fäng′). Chinese diplomat ... 1850? ——.
Wuttke (vŏŏt′kĕ), Heinrich. German historian ... 1818—1876.
Wyant (wī′ănt), Alexander H. American landscape painter ... 1836—1892.
Wyatt (wī′ăt), Matthew Digby, Sir. Eng. architect and writer on art ... 1820—1877.
Wyatt, Richard James. English sculptor ... 1795—1850.
Wyatt, Thomas, Sir. English courtier, statesman, and poet ... 1503?-1542.
Wycherley (wĭch′ĕr-lĭ), William. English dramatist ... 1640?-1716.
Wycliffe, Wiclif, Wyclif, *or* **Wickliffe** (wĭk′lĭf), John. English reformer, theologian, and translator of the Bible ... ? —1384.
Wykeham, *or* **Wickham** (wĭk′ăm), William of. Bishop of Winchester. Lord high chancellor of England ... 1324—1404.
Wylie (wī′lĭ), Alexander. English missionary and sinologist ... 1815—1887.
Wyman (wī′măn), Jeffries. American comparative anatomist ... 1814—1874.
Wyndham (wĭnd′ăm), Charles, Sir. English actor and manager ... 1837—1919.
Wyndham, George. English politician and editor ... 1863—1913.
Wyndham, William, Sir. English politician ... 1687—1740.
Wyss (vĭs), Johann Rudolf. Swiss author. [*Swiss Family Robinson.*] ... 1781—1830.
Wythe (wĭth), George. American jurist. Signer of Dec. of Independence .. 1726—1806.
Wyttenbach (vĭt′ĕn-bäk), Daniel. Swiss classical philologist and humanist in Holland ... 1746—1820.

X

Born. Died.

Xavier (zăv′ĭ-ẽr ; *Sp. pron.* hä-vyâr′ ; 262), St. Francis. *Francisco Javier. The Apostle of the Indies.* Spanish Jesuit and missionary....1506—1552.
Xavier de Menezes (shä-vyâr′ dā mĕ-nā′zĕsh), Francisco. Count of Ericeira. Portuguese general and author....1673—1744.
Xenocrates (zē-nŏk′rȧ-tēz). Greek philosopher....B. C. 396— 314.
Xenophanes (zē-nŏf′ȧ-nēz). Greek philosopher and poet....fl. B. C. 536.
Xenophon (zĕn′ō-fŏn). Athenian historian and general....B. C. 434?-355?
Xeres, de (dā hā′rās), Francisco. Sp. secretary to Pizarro and historian....1500?-1547?
Xerxes (zûrk′sēz). *Xerxes the Great.* King of Persia (B. C. 486–465)....? —B. C. 465.
Ximenes (zĭ-mē′nēz), *Sp.* **Ximénez** (hē-mā′nāth ; 262, 268). See JIMÉNEZ.

Y

Yale (yāl), Elihu. Patron of Yale College....1648—1721.
Yamagata (yä′mä-gä′tȧ). Prince Yamagata Aritomo. Japanese field marshal and statesman....1838—1922.
Yancey (yăn′sĭ), William Lowndes. American politician....1814—1863.
Yarrell (yăr′ĕl), William. British naturalist....1784—1856.
Yates (yāts), Edmund. English novelist and journalist....1831—1894.
Yates, William. English missionary at Serampur....1792—1845.
Yeardley (yērd′lĭ), George, Sir. Governor of Virginia....1580?-1627.
Yeats (yāts ; yĕts), William Butler. Irish author and poet....1865 ——.
Yendys (yĕn′dĭs), Sydney. Pseudonym of SYDNEY DOBELL.
Yermak. See ERMAK-TIMOFEEVICH.
Yonge (yŭng), Charles Duke. English philologist and author....1812—1891.
Yonge, Charlotte Mary. English novelist....1823—1901.
York (yôrk), Edmund Plantagenet, first Duke of. Founder of house of York.1341—1402.
Yoshihito (yō′shē-hē′tō). Emperor of Japan (1912—)....1879 ——.
Youatt (yōō′ăt), William. English veterinary surgeon....1776—1847.
Youmans (yōō′mănz), Edward Livingston. American chemist....1821—1887.
Young (yŭng), Arthur. English agriculturist and writer. [*Travels in France.*].1741—1820.
Young, Brigham. Leader and high priest of the Mormons....1801—1877.
Young, Charles Augustus. American astronomer....1834—1908.
Young, Edward. English poet. [*Night Thoughts.*]....1683—1765.
Young, Sidney. English chemist....1857 ——.
Young, Thomas. English physicist....1773—1829.
Younghusband (yŭng′hŭz′bănd), Francis Edward, Sir. British explorer and soldier. [*Pamir and Tibet.*]....1863 ——.
Ypsilanti (ĭp′sē-lăn′tē) *or* **Ypsilan′tis**, *Greek* **Ypselantes** (ēp′sē-län′dēs), Aleksandros, Prince. Greek revolutionary patriot....1792—1828.
Ypsilanti, Dēmētrios. *Bro. of A.* Roumanian mil. commander....1793—1832.
Ysaye (ē-zȧ′yē), Eugène. Belgian violinist....1858 ——.
Yuan Shih-kai (yōō-än′ shē′-kī′). President of China (1912–1916)....1859—1916.
Yule (yōōl), Henry, Sir. English army officer and author....1820—1889.
Yung Wing (yōōng′ wĭng′). Chinese educationist....1828—1912.
Yves (ēv), Saint, *or* **Yves-Hélori** (ēv′-ā′lō′rē′). French monk and jurist...1253—1303.

Z

Zach, von (fōn tsäK′), Franz Xaver, Baron. German astronomer....1754—1832.
Zack (zăk). Pseudonym of GWENDOLINE KEATS.
Zalinski (zȧ-lĭn′skĭ), Edmund Louis Gray. American soldier (major) and inventor, born in Prussian Poland. [*Dynamite gun.*]....1849—1909.
Zaluski (zȧ-lōōs′kē), Józef Andrzej. Pol. bibliophile. [*Zaluski Library.*]..1701—1774.
Zamacois (thä′mä-kō′ēs), Eduardo. Spanish genre painter....1840—1871.
Zamenhof (zä′mĕn-hōf), Lazarus Ludwig. Inventor of Esperanto, b. in Russia.1859—1917.

Born. Died.

Zamojski, *or* **Zamoyski** (zȧ-moi′skē), Andrzej, Count. Polish statesman....1716—1792.
Zamojski, Jan. Polish statesman and general....1541—1605.
Zampieri (tsäm-pyâ′rē), Domenico. See DOMENICHINO.
Zanardelli (dzä′när-dĕl′lē), Giuseppe. Italian jurisconsult and statesman...1826—1903.
Zanella (dzä-nĕl′lä), Giacomo. Italian poet and historian of literature....1820—1888.
Zangwill (săng′wĭl), Israel. English Jewish poet and author....1864 ——.
Zárate, de (dā thä′rä-tā), Agustín. Spanish historian. [*Conquest of Peru.*].1492?-1560?
Zarathustra. See ZOROASTER.
Zea (sā′ä ; thā′ä ; 268), Francisco Antonio. South American statesman, naturalist, and author, born in Colombia....1770—1822.
Zeeman (zā′män), Pieter. Dutch physicist. [*Zeeman effect.*]....1865 ——.
Zeisberger (tsīs′bĕr-gẽr), David. Moravian missionary in America....1721—1808.
Zelaya (sā-lä′yä ; 268), José Santos. Nicaraguan soldier and president (1894–1909)....1853—1919.
Zeller (tsĕl′ẽr), Eduard. German theologian and philosopher....1814—1908.
Zelter (tsĕl′tẽr), Karl Friedrich. German musical composer....1758—1832.
Zemp (tsĕmp), Joseph. President of Switzerland....1834—1908.
Zeno (zē′nō). Greek philosopher. Founder of the Stoic school....B. C 336?- 264?
Zeno of Elea. Greek philosopher. [*Dialectics.*]....fl. ab. 475 B. C.
Zeno. *The Isaurian.* Emperor of the East (474–491)....? — 491.
Zeno (dzā′nō), Carlo. *Brother of following.* Grand admiral of Venice....1338?-1418.
Zeno, Niccolò (?- 1396), and Antonio (? -1406). Two brothers. Venetian navigators.
Zenobia (zĕ-nō′bĭ-ȧ), Septimia. Queen of Palmyra (267-272)....? —aft. 272
Zeppelin, von (fōn tsĕp′ĕ-lēn′), Ferdinand, Count German general and aëronaut. [*Air ship.*]....1838—1917.
Zetterstedt (tsĕt′ẽr-shtĕt), Johan Wilhelm. Swedish naturalist....1785—1874.
Zeuxis (zūk′sĭs). Greek painter. [*Helen.*]....fl. 430 B. C.
Zhukovski (zhōō-kôf′skē), Vasili Andreevich. Russian poet....1783—1852.
Ziethen, von (fōn tsē′tĕn), Hans Joachim. Prussian general....1699—1786.
Zimmermann, von (fōn tsĭm′ẽr-män ; *Angl.* zĭm′ẽr-măn), Johann Georg. Swiss physician and philosopher....1728—1795.
Zimmermann, von (fōn tsĭm′ẽr-män), Klemens. German painter....1789—1869.
Zinzendorf, von (fōn tsĭn′tsĕn-dôrf), Nikolaus Ludwig, Count. Restorer of the Moravian sect....1700—1760.
Ziska (zĭs′kȧ), *Boh.* **Žižka** (zhĭsh′kȧ), Ján. Bohemian gen. and Hussite. .1360?-1424.
Zlatovratski (zlä′tō-vrät′skĭ), Nikolay Nikolaevich. Russian author....1845 ——.
Zobeidah (zō-bā′dȧ ; zō-bī′-). *Zubeida Khatun.* Wife of Harun-al-Rashid.. 765?- 831.
Zoëga (sō-ā′gȧ), Georg. Danish archæologist. [*Obelisks.*]....1755—1809.
Zola (zō′lȧ ; *F.* zō′lȧ′), Émile. French naturalistic novelist....1840—1902.
Zollikofer (tsŏl′ē-kō fẽr), Georg Joachim. Swiss pulpit orator....1730—1788.
Zorilla (thō-rēl′yä), Manuel Ruiz. Spanish statesman....1834—1895.
Zoroaster (zō′rō-ăs′tẽr), *or* **Zarathustra** (zä′rȧ-thōōs′trȧ). Founder of the ancient Persian religion....fl. about 1000 B. C.
Zorrilla y Moral (thōr-rēl′yä ē mō-räl′), José. Spanish dramatist and poet.1817—1893.
Zrinyi (zrĭ′nyĭ), Niklas, Count. Hungarian general....1508—1566.
Zschokke (tshŏk′ē), Johann Heinrich Daniel. German author....1771—1848.
Zuccaro (tsōōk′kä-rō), *or* **Zucchero** (tsōōk′kā-rō), Federigo. Ital. painter..1543—1609.
Zuccaro, *or* **Zucchero**, Taddeo. *Bro. of Federigo.* Italian painter....1529—1566.
Zukertort (tsōō′kẽr-tôrt), Johannes Hermann. Polish chess player....1842—1888.
Zuloaga (sōō′lō-ä′gä ; 268), Félix. Mexican soldier and president....1814—1876.
Zumbusch, von (fōn tsōōm′bōōsh), Kaspar. German sculptor....1830—1915.
Zumpt (tsōōmpt), August Wilhelm. *Nephew of K. G.* German Latinist....1815—1877.
Zumpt, Karl Gottlob. German philologist. [*Latin Grammar.*]....1792—1849.
Zúñiga (thōōn′yē-gä). See ERCILLA Y ZÚÑIGA.
Zurbarán, de (dā thōōr′bä-rän′), Francisco. Spanish painter....1598—1662.
Zurita (thōō-rē′tä), Jerónimo. Spanish historian....1512—1580.
Zwinger (tsvĭng′ẽr), Theodore. *The Elder.* Swiss physician....1533—1588.
Zwingli (*Ger. pron.* tsvĭng′lē), Ulrich *or* Huldereich. (*Lat.* **Zuin′glius.**) Swiss Protestant reformer and patriot....1484—1531.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

ARBITRARY SIGNS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, Etc.

☉ *or* ☺	The Sun; Sunday.	⊕, ⊖, *or* ♁	The Earth.
◍ ☾ *or* ☽	The Moon; Monday.	♂	Mars; Tuesday.
●	New Moon.	♃	Jupiter; Thursday.
◍, *or* ☽	First Quarter.	♄	Saturn; Saturday.
○, *or* ☺	Full Moon.	♅, *or* ⛢	Uranus.
◍, *or* ☾	Last Quarter.	♆, *or* ♆	Neptune.
☿	Mercury; Wednesday.	☄	Comet.
♀	Venus; Friday.	✶, *or* ✱	Fixed Star.

☞ Of these signs, the following sufficiently explain themselves; *viz.*: ☺, ●, ☽, ○, ☺, ☾, ☄, and ✶. The sign ☉ represents a buckler with its boss, a natural and appropriate emblem of the sun; ☿, the caduceus of Mercury, or, according to some, his head and winged cap; ♀, a looking-glass, an attribute of Venus; ⊖, the earth and its equator; ⊕, the same, with the addition of a meridian line, or, as some think, the four quarters of the globe; ♁, the globe and cross placed in the hands of sovereigns as a symbol of power or dominion; ♂, the head, helmet, and nodding plume of a warrior, or, more probably, a shield and spear, the two chief instruments of ancient warfare; ♃, a rude and hieroglyphical representation of an eagle, — the "bird of Jove," — with expanded wings, or the initial letter of Ζεύς, the Greek name of Jupiter, with a line drawn through it as a mark of abbreviation; ♄, an ancient scythe or sickle, the emblem of Saturn, the god of time; ♅, the initial letter of *Herschel*, the discoverer of Uranus, with a planet suspended from the crossbar; ⛢, a sign[1] made up of that for the sun [☉], and a part of that for Mars [♂]; ♆, a trident, the emblem of Neptune, the god of the sea.

[1] Among the old chemists, gold was symbolically represented by the sign ☉, and iron by ♂. When Uranus was discovered, the German astronomers invented the sign ⛢ to denote not only the new planet, but also the then recently discovered metal platinum, which was at that time called *white gold*, and which, in its native state, is almost always combined with *iron*.

2. ASTEROIDS, OR MINOR PLANETS.

⚳, *or* ⚳ Ceres; ⚴, *or* ⚴ Pallas; ⚵, *or* ⚵ Juno; ⚶, *or* ⚶ Vesta.

☞ These four signs are still occasionally employed; signs devised for the other asteroids have never been much used. All are now commonly designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle or oval inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

3. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries, *the Ram.* 2. ♉ Taurus, *the Bull.* 3. ♊, ☐ Gemini, *the Twins.*	Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra, *the Balance.* 8. ♏ Scorpio, *the Scorpion.* 9. ♐ Sagittarius, *the Archer.*
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer, *the Crab.* 5. ♌ Leo, *the Lion.* 6. ♍ Virgo, *the Virgin.*	Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus, *the Goat.* 11. ♒ Aquarius, *the Water Bearer.* 12. ♓ Pisces, *the Fishes.*

☞ The sign ♈ represents the horns of a ram; ♉, the head and horns of a bull; ♊, the ancient statues of Castor and Pollux, which consisted of two pieces of wood joined together by two crosspieces; ♋, the claws of a crab; ♌, a corruption of the Greek letter Λ, the initial of Λέων, a lion, or, less probably, a representation of a lion's tail; ♍, a corruption of παρ for παρθένος, the Greek word for *virgin*; ♎, a rude picture of a balance; ♏, the legs and tail of a scorpion, or, according to some, the tail only, including the sting and two or three of the joints nearest to it; ♐, an arrow just leaving the bow, of which a small portion is to be seen at the bottom of the character; ♑, a ligature combining the letters τρ of the Greek word τράγος, a goat; ♒, waves of water; ♓, two fishes tied together with a string.

4. ASPECTS AND NODES.

☌ Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension; as, ☿ ☌ ☉; that is, Mercury is in conjunction with the sun.
⚹ Sextile; — indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
Q, *or* ⊙ Quintile; — indicating a difference of 72° in longitude, or right ascension. *Rare.*
□ Quadrature; — indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
△ Trine; — indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
☍ Opposition; — indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension; as, ☉ ☍ ☺; that is, the sun is in opposition to the moon.
☊ Ascending Node; — called also *dragon's head*. See DRAGON'S HEAD, 2, in *Vocab.*
☋ Descending Node; — called also *dragon's tail*. See DRAGON'S TAIL, 1, in *Vocab.*

☞ In the sign ☌, the circle represents the zodiac, or the heavens, and the little mark at the top the meeting of two bodies in the same point or place; in the sign ☍, the circles touch at points opposite to each other, or 180 degrees apart; the signs ⚹, □, △, are symbolical of the derivation of the words *sextile*, *quadrature*, *trine*, from the Latin words *sex*, six, *quattuor*, four, *tres*, three, being figures composed of six, of four, and of three lines respectively; the signs ☊ and ☋ represent a dragon, and originated in the fancy of the ancient astronomers, who saw in the deviation from the ecliptic made by a planet in passing from one node to another a figure like that of a dragon, the belly being where the planet has the greatest latitude, and the head and tail the points of intersection with the ecliptic.

5. SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN NOTATION.

a, *or* α Mean distance.
a, *or* A. R. Right ascension.
β Celestial latitude.
D. Diameter.
δ Declination.
△ Distance.
E. East.
e Eccentricity.
h., *or* ʰ Hours; as, 6h., or 6ʰ.
i Inclination; especially, inclination to the ecliptic.
L, *l*, *or* ε Mean longitude in orbit.
λ Longitude.
M. Mass.
m., *or* ᵐ Minutes of time; as, 6m., or 6ᵐ.
μ, *or* *n* Mean angular motion in unit of time.
+, *or* N. North.
N. P. D. North polar distance.
ν, ☊, *or* L. Longitude of ascending node.
π *or* ω Longitude of perihelion.
q. Perihelion distance.
ρ, *or* R. Radius, or radius vector.
—, *or* S. South.
s, *or* ˢ Seconds of time; as, 10s., or 10ˢ.
T. Time; periodic time.
W. West.
φ (*a*) Angle of eccentricity, or the angle whose sine is equal to *e*; (*b*) Geographical latitude.
° Degrees.
′ Minutes of arc.
″ Seconds of arc.
☉ Sun's longitude.
☽ Moon's longitude.

II. BOTANICAL.

☺, ☉, ○, *or* ① An annual plant.
♂, ☉☉, ☽, *or* ② A biennial plant.
♃ A perennial herb.
△ An evergreen plant. [*R.*]
⊙ A monocarpic plant; that is, a plant, whether annual or biennial, that flowers but once.
ち An undershrub, or suffruticose plant.
ち A shrub.
ち A large shrub, almost a tree.
ち A tree.
○ A monocarpous perennial plant.
♁, *or* ♂ A staminate or male flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
♀ A pistillate, fertile, or female flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
☿ A perfect or hermaphrodite flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers
♂ ♀ Unisexual; that is, having the male and female flowers separate.
♂ — ♀ Monœcious; that is, having male and female flowers on the same plant.
♂ : ♀ Diœcious; that is, having male and female flowers on different plants.
♀ ♂ ♀ Polygamous; that is, having hermaphrodite, or perfect, and unisexual flowers on the same or different plants.
⌒ A climbing plant.
) Turning or winding to the left.
(Turning or winding to the right.
○= Having the cotyledons accumbent, and the radicle lateral.
○ || Having the cotyledons incumbent, and the radicle dorsal.
○ » Having the cotyledons conduplicate, and the radicle dorsal.
○|| || Having the cotyledons folded twice, and the radicle dorsal.
○|| || || Having the cotyledons folded thrice, and the radicle dorsal.
∞, *or* 00 An indefinite number; when applied to stamens, more than twenty.
0 Wanting; none; indicating the absence of a part.
° Feet.
′ Inches. ″ Lines. ☞ With European writers, the usual signs for feet, inches, and lines are respectively ′, ″, and ‴.
? indicates doubt or uncertainty respecting that to which it is affixed or prefixed; — applied to the names of genera or species, of localities, of authors cited, and the like.
! indicates certainty; — used as a mark of affirmation or authentication, as of a genus or species, and the opposite or counterpart of ?. When appended to the name of an author, it indicates that the writer has examined an authentic specimen of the plant referred to, and when appended to the name of a locality, that the writer has seen or collected specimens from that locality.
* indicates, when appended to a reference, that a good description is to be found at the place referred to. *Rare.*
† indicates doubt or uncertainty; the same as ?. *Rare.*

III. CHEMICAL.

˙ One equivalent of oxygen; — written above a symbol representing an element, and repeated to indicate two, three, or more atoms or equivalents; thus, $\dot{\mathrm{Fe}}$ denotes a compound of one atom or equivalent of oxygen with one of iron; $\dddot{\mathrm{S}}$, a compound of three atoms or equivalents of oxygen with one of sulphur.

ʼ One atom or equivalent of sulphur; — used in the same manner as the preceding; thus, F̎e denotes a compound of two atoms or equivalents of sulphur and one of iron.

☞ A dash drawn across a symbol having either of the foregoing signs above it, denotes that two atoms or equivalents of the substance represented by the symbol are joined with the number of atoms or equivalents of oxygen or sulphur indicated by the dots or commas; thus, $\dddot{\mathrm{F\!\!\!/e}}$ represents a compound of two atoms or equivalents of iron and three of oxygen, forming sesquioxide of iron. All the above symbols are now practically obsolete.

\+ signifies "and," "together with," and is used between the symbols of substances brought together for a reaction or produced by such reaction. Placed above a symbol or to its right above the line, it signifies a unit charge of positive electricity. Thus, Ca^{++} denotes the ion of calcium, which carries two positive charges. It is sometimes used to indicate, in organic chemistry, a base or alkaloid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as, $\overset{+}{M}$, morphine; $\overset{+}{Q}$, quinine.

— signifies a single "bond," or unit of attractive force or affinity, and is used between the symbols of elements or groups which unite to form a compound; thus, H—Cl for HCl; H—O—H for H_2O; Ca=O for CaO; Al≡(OH)₃ for $Al(OH)_3$. Placed above a symbol, or to its right above the line, it signifies a unit charge of negative electricity; thus, SO_4^{--} denotes an ion of sulphuric acid, carrying two negative charges. It also indicates, in organic chemistry, an acid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the acid; as, $\bar{C}$, citric acid; $\bar{T}$, tartaric acid. It is also sometimes used as a simple sign of subtraction to indicate the removal of a part from a compound.

′ is frequently used to indicate valence; thus, Fe″ denotes bivalent iron; Fe‴, trivalent iron.

· is sometimes used instead of — to indicate a bond; as, H·Cl for H—Cl, $CH_2{:}CH_2$ for $CH_2{=}CH_2$, etc.

⬡ in organic chemistry, denotes the benzene nucleus.

ψ Pseudo-.

☞ Every elementary substance is represented, in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin or New Latin name: as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from *Argentum*) for silver, and the like, each symbol when used singly always indicating a single atom of the substance represented by it; thus, O stands for one atom of oxygen, C for a single atom of carbon, and the others in like manner. See ELEMENT, *n.*, 3, in the *Vocab.* A compound body made up of single atoms of its constituents is represented by the two symbols of the respective constituents written side by side: as, HCl, a compound of one atom or equivalent of hydrogen with one of chlorine, forming hydrogen chloride. To express more than one atom or equivalent of a substance, a number is used, either prefixed to the symbol, or, more commonly, written after it, below the line; as, 2O, or O_2, two atoms of oxygen (O_2 signifies that the two atoms are united, forming a molecule, 2O does not).

A compound, as a salt, etc., is indicated by writing the symbols of its constituents one after another; as H_2O, two atoms of hydrogen united to one of oxygen to form water; $CaCO_3$, calcium carbonate; H_2SO_4, sulphuric acid. Sometimes these are written with a comma or a period between the symbols of the original compounds from which they are supposed to be derived; as, CaO,CO_2, calcium carbonate. See also FORMULA, 5, in the *Vocab.*

IV. MATHEMATICAL.

1. NUMERALS, OR NOTATION.

Arabic.	*Greek.*	*Roman.*	
0			Naught.
1	α′	I	One.
2	β′	II	Two.
3	γ′	III	Three.
4	δ′	IV *or* IIII	Four.
5	ε′	V	Five.
6	ϛ′	VI	Six.
7	ζ′	VII	Seven.
8	η′	VIII *or* IIX	Eight.
9	θ′	IX *or* VIIII	Nine.
10	ι′	X	Ten.
11	ια′	XI	Eleven.
12	ιβ′	XII	Twelve.
13	ιγ′	XIII *or* XIIV	Thirteen.
14	ιδ′	XIV *or* XIIII	Fourteen.
15	ιε′	XV	Fifteen.
16	ιϛ′	XVI	Sixteen.
17	ιζ′	XVII	Seventeen.
18	ιη′	XVIII *or* XIIX	Eighteen.
19	ιθ′	XIX *or* XVIIII	Nineteen.
20	κ′	XX	Twenty.
30	λ′	XXX	Thirty.
40	μ′	XL *or* XXXX	Forty.
50	ν′	L	Fifty.
60	ξ′	LX	Sixty.
70	ο′	LXX	Seventy.
80	π′	LXXX *or* XXC	Eighty.
90	ϙ′	XC *or* LXXXX	Ninety.
100	ρ′	C	One hundred.
200	σ′	CC	Two hundred.
300	τ′	CCC	Three hundred.
400	υ′	CCCC	Four hundred.
500	φ′	D *or* IↃ	Five hundred.
600	χ′	DC *or* IↃC	Six hundred.
700	ψ′	DCC *or* IↃCC	Seven hundred.
800	ω′	DCCC *or* IↃCCC	Eight hundred.
900	ϡ′	CM, DCCCC, *or* IↃCCCC	Nine hundred.
1,000	͵α	M *or* CIↃ	One thousand.
2,000	͵β	MM *or* CIↃCIↃ	Two thousand.
1,000,000			One million.
1,000,000,000			One billion.
1909		MCMIX *or* MDCCCCIX	One thousand nine hundred and nine.

☞ The Arabic numerals are so called because first introduced into Europe by the Arabs. They were not, however, invented by that people, but were derived by them from Hindustan. The characters were originally the initial letters of the Sanskrit names for the nine digits, *one*, *two*, *three*, etc., but have undergone considerable changes of form. The cipher was originally a dot, used as a mere arbitrary sign to mark place or local value.

In the Roman notation, when any character is placed at the right hand of a larger numeral, its value is added to that of such numeral; as, VI, that is, V + I; XV, that is, X + V; MD, that is, M + D; and the like. I, X, and sometimes C, are also placed at the left hand of other and larger numerals, and when so situated their value is subtracted from that of such numerals; as, IV, that is, V — I; XC, that is C — X; and the like. Formerly the smaller figure was sometimes repeated in such a position, twice its value being in such cases subtracted from the larger; as, IIX, that is, X — II; XXC, that is, C — XX; and the like. Sometimes after the sign IↃ for D, the character Ↄ (called the *apostrophus*) was repeated one or more times, each repetition having the effect to multiply IↃ by ten; as, IↃↃ, 5,000; IↃↃↃ, 50,000; and the like. To represent numbers twice as great as these, C was repeated as many times before the stroke I, as the Ↄ was after it; as, CCIↃↃ, 10,000; CCCIↃↃↃ, 100,000; and the like. A horizontal line over a letter increases its value a thousand times; as, $\overline{\mathrm{D}} = 500{,}000$. The origin of the Roman numeral characters is uncertain, and various explanations of them have been given. It is generally supposed that they were originally arbitrary signs, for which the letters most nearly resembling them were afterward substituted. They are now chiefly employed in dates, headings of chapters, upon the dials of timepieces, and the like. The most usual forms in the above list stand first; those that stand after these being rare forms, or such as are only occasionally used.

2. THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

$+$ Plus; and; more; indicating addition; as, $a + b = c$; that is, a added to b makes a sum equal to c; $6 + 4 = 10$; used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142135+.

$-$ Minus; less; indicating subtraction; as, $a - b = c$; that is, a less or diminished by b is equal to c; $6 - 4 = 2$; used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, and that the last retained figure has been increased by unity; as, the square root of 2 is 1.414214—.

$\pm$, *or* $\mp$ Plus or minus; ambiguous; indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or —; as, the square root of $4a^2$ is $\pm 2a$.

$\times$ Multiplied by; times; into; as, $a \times b = ab$; $6 \times 4 = 24$.

☞ Multiplication is also often indicated by placing a dot between the factors, or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign; as, $a \times b \times c = a \,.\, b \,.\, c = abc$; $2 \times 3 \times 4 = 2 \,.\, 3 \,.\, 4 = 24$.

$\div$, or : Divided by; as, $a \div b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \div 3 = 2$.

☞ Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between them, or by writing the divisor after the dividend, with an oblique line between them; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, a divided by b; $\frac{6}{3} = 2$; $3/8$ = three eighths.

$\perp$ Divided by; as, $a \perp b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \perp 3 = 6 \div 3 = 2$. *Rare.*

$=$ Is equal to; equals; as, $(a + b) \times c = ac + bc$; $6 + 2 = 8$.

$\doteqdot$ Is approximately equal to; as, $\pi \doteqdot 3\frac{1}{7}$.

‡ Is not equal to; the contradictory of =; as a ‡ b.

$>$ Is greater than; as, $a > b$; that is, a is greater than b; $6 > 5$.

$<$ Is less than; as, $a < b$; that is, a is less than b; $3 < 4$.

$\nless$ *or* $\geqq$ Is not less than; the contradictory of $<$; as, $a \nless b$; that is, a is not less than b, or, a may be equal to, or greater than, b, but cannot be less than it.

$\ngtr$ *or* $\leqq$ Is not greater than; the contradictory of $>$; as, $a \ngtr b$; that is, a is not greater than b, or, a may be equal to, or less than, b, but cannot be greater than it.

$\asymp$ Is equivalent to; applied to magnitudes or quantities which are equal in area or volume, but are not of the same form, or capable of superposition; as, $a^2 \asymp b\,c$; that is, the square whose side is a is equal to the rectangle whose sides are b and c. *Rare.*

$\cong$ Is congruent to; as, $38 \cong 59$ (modulus 7).

⊬ Of the form of; as, a ⊬ $(2n + 1)$; that is, the term a is of the form $2n + 1$; 17 ⊬ $(2 \times 8 + 1)$; that is, the odd number 17 is of the form $2 \times 8 + 1$. *Rare.*

⊭ Is divisible by; as, a ⊭ b; that is, b is an exact factor of a; 8 ⊭ 2. *Rare.*

$\sim$ The difference between; used to indicate the difference between two quantities without designating which is the greater; as, $a \sim b$; that is, the difference between a and b.

—: The difference between; the same as $\sim$. *Rare.*

$\propto$ Varies as; is proportional to; as, $a \propto b$; that is, a varies as b, or is dependent for its value upon b.

$\div$ Geometrical proportion; as, $\div\, a : b :: c : d$; that is, the geometrical proportion $a : b :: c : d$. *Rare.*

$:$ Is to; the ratio of; } used to indicate geometrical proportion; as, $a : b :: c : d$; that is, a is to b as c is to d; or, the ratio of a to b equals the ratio of c to d.
$::$ As; equals;

$\cdot\cdot$ Minus; the arithmetical ratio of; } used to indicate arithmetical proportion; as, $a \cdot\cdot b :: c \cdot\cdot d$; that is, $a - b = c - d$. *Rare.*
$::$ Equals; is equal to;

∞ Indefinitely great; infinite; infinity; used to denote a quantity greater than any finite or assignable quantity.

0 Indefinitely small; infinitesimal; used to denote a quantity less than any assignable quantity; also, as a numeral, naught; nothing; zero.

! *or* ⌊. The continued product of numbers from one upward; the factorial; as, $4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = \lfloor\!\underline{4}$.

$\therefore$ Therefore.

$\because$ Since, or because.

.... And so on.

$\equiv$ (*a*) Is identical with; as $(a + b)^2 \equiv a^2 + 2ab + b^2$. (*b*) Is congruent with. Cf. $\cong$ above.

⫤ Is a part of.

$\sim$ *or* ∽ Is similar to.

$\angle$ Angle; the angle; as, $\angle$ ABC = $\angle$ DEF; that is, the angle ABC is equal to the angle DEF; less frequently written $>$ or $>$.

☞ By some geometers, the angle between two lines, as a and b, is also indicated by placing one of the letters denoting the inclosing lines over the other; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, the angle between the lines a and b; $\sin \frac{a}{b}$; that is, the sine of the angle between the lines a and b.

∟ Right angle; the right angle; as, ∟ ABC; that is, the right angle ABC.

$\perp$ The perpendicular; perpendicular to; is perpendicular to; as, draw AB $\perp$ CD; that is, draw AB perpendicular to CD.

$\parallel$ Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as, AB $\parallel$ CD; that is, AB is parallel to CD.

$\veebar$ Equiangular; is equiangular to; as, ABCD $\veebar$ EFGH; that is, the figure ABCD is equiangular to the figure EFGH. *Rare.*

$\stackrel{1}{=}$ Equilateral; is equilateral to; as, ABC $\stackrel{1}{=}$ DEF; that is, the figure ABC is equilateral to the figure DEF. *Rare.*

○ Circle; circumference; 360°.

⌒ Arc of a circle; arc.

$\triangle$ Triangle; the triangle; as, $\triangle$ ABC = $\triangle$ DEF; that is, the triangle ABC is equal to the triangle DEF.

□ Square; the square; as, □ ABCD; that is, the square ABCD.

▭ Rectangle; the rectangle; as, ▭ ABCD = ▭ EFGH; that is, the rectangle ABCD equals the rectangle EFGH.

$\surd$, *or* $\sqrt{\ }$ Root, indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as, $\sqrt{4} = 2$; $\sqrt{4a^2} = 2a$. This symbol is called the *radical sign*. To denote any other than the square root, a figure (called the *index*) expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign; as, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[5]{a}$, $\sqrt[10]{a}$, etc.; that is, the cube root, fifth root, tenth root, etc., of a.

☞ This sign is merely a cursive modification of the letter *r*, which was used as an abbreviation of the Latin word *radix*, root. The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right-hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as, $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{5}}$; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a, respectively.

—— Vinculum, *or* ( ) Parentheses, [ ] Brackets, *or* { } Braces, } indicate that the quantities to which they are applied, or which are inclosed by them, are to be taken together; as, $\overline{x + y}^2$, $2\,(a + b)$, $a \times (b + c[e + d])$.

f, *or* F Function; function of; as, $y = f(x)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x; or as, $y = f(x, z)$; that is, y is or equals a function of x and z.

☞ Various other letters or signs are frequently used by mathematicians to indicate functions; as, ϕ, ϕ', ψ, π, Γ, [ ], and the like. Some of these are used also without the parenthesis; as, $\phi\, x$, function of x.

d Differential; as, dx; that is, the differential of x.

δ Variation; as, δx; that is, the variation of x.

Δ Finite difference.

D Differential coefficient; derivative. The variable, with respect to which the differential coefficient is taken, is indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below; as $D_t\phi$; that is, the differential coefficient of ϕ with respect to t.

☞ The letters d, δ, Δ, D, and sometimes others, prefixed to quantities, are variously employed, by different mathematicians, to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential coefficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above. An index is often placed at the right hand of d, to indicate the result of one or more repetitions of the process denoted by that sign; as, d^2x, d^3x, etc.; that is, the second, third, etc., differential of x, or the result of differentiating x two, three, etc., times.

. Fluxion; differential; as, $\dot{x}$; that is, in modern notation, dx; and also equivalent to $\frac{dx}{dt}$, where t represents time.

$\int$ Integral; integral of; indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated; as, $\int 2x dx = x^2$; that is, the integral of $2xdx$ is x^2. See INTEGRATION, 2.

☞ This sign is merely a modified form of S, which is itself the abbreviation of the Latin word *summa*, sum, the integral being the sum of the differentials. It is repeated to indicate that the operation of integration is to be performed twice, or three or more times, as $\iint$, $\iiint$, etc. For a number of times greater than three, an index is commonly written at the right hand above; as, $\int^m x dx^m$; that is, the mth integral, or the result of m integrations of xdx^m. The variable, with respect to which the integral is taken, is sometimes indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below; as, $\int_x \phi$; that is, the integral of ϕ with respect to x.

$\int_b^a$ denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a. $\int^a$ denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and $\int_b$ that it begins at the value b. These forms must not be confounded with the similar one indicating repeated integration, or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum; algebraic sum; the sum of all terms such as; thus, when three quantities, a, b, and c, are spoken of, $\Sigma\, ab = ab + ac + bc$; that is, $\Sigma\, ab$ is the sum of all the terms that can be formed of a, b, and c of the same kind as ab: when Σ is used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, it has a sense somewhat like that of the symbol $\int$.

Π Product; the continued product of all terms such as; as when three quantities a, b, and c are spoken of, $\Pi\,(a + b) = (a + b)\,(b + c)\,(c + a)$; that is, $\Pi\,(a + b)$ is the product of all the terms formed of the same kind as $a + b$. The limits of the products to be taken are indicated as in the symbol $\int$ by figures or letters placed near the top or bottom of the symbol; as, $\prod_2^4 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right)$.

(⅋) A symbol used in abbreviations of quantics whose terms have the same numerical coefficients as a corresponding expression formed by involution; as, $(a, b, c, d$ ⅋ $x, y)^3$, which denotes the quantic $ax^3 + 3\,bx^2y + 3\,cxy^2 + dy^3$, the numerical coefficients of which are the same as those obtained by expanding $(x + y)^3$.

(⅋) A symbol for a quantic which has no numerical coefficients; as, $(a, b, c, d$ ⅋ $x, y)^3$, which denotes the quantic $ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3$.

π The number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius. In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semicircumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180°. In a circle whose diameter is unity, it is equal to the circumference, or an arc of 360°.

e, *or* ϵ **a** The number 2.7182818+; the base of the natural system of logarithms. **b** The eccentricity of a conic section.

M The modulus of a system of logarithms: used especially for the modulus of the common system of logarithms, the base of which is 10. In this system it is equal to 0.4342944819+.

g The force of gravity. Its value for any latitude is expressed by the formula $g =$

32.17076 (1 — 0.00259 cos 2 λ), in which λ is the latitude given, and 32.17076 (that is, 32.17076 feet per second) the value of *g* at the latitude of 45°.

° Degrees; as, 60°; that is, sixty degrees.
′ Minutes of arc; as, 30′; that is, thirty minutes.
″ Seconds of arc; as, 20″; that is, twenty seconds.
h Hours.
m Minutes.
s Seconds.
R° Radius of a circle in degrees of arc, equal to 57°.29578. *Rare.*
R′ Radius in minutes of arc, equal to 3437′.7468. *Rare.*
R″ Radius in seconds of arc, equal to 206264″.8. *Rare.*
′, ″, ‴, etc. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a', a'', a''', etc., which are usually read *a* prime, *a* second, or *a* double prime, etc. In England these are often read *a* dash, *a* double dash, or *a* two dash, etc.

☞ When the number of the accents would be greater than three, the corresponding Roman numerals are used instead of them; as, a', a'', a''', a^{iv}, a^{v}, a^{vi}, etc. The accents are often written below also; as, $a_{,}$, $a_{,,}$, $a_{,,,}$, a_{iv}, a_{v}, etc. Figures, and also letters, are sometimes used for the same purpose; as, a^1, a^2, a^m, a^n, a_0, a_2, a_3, a_m, a_x, and the like.

^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure; as, a^1; that is, the first power of a; a^2, the square, or second power, of a; a^3, the cube, or third power, of a; and the like.

☞ These signs are also often used to indicate the repetition of an operation; as, d^2x, d^3x, d^4x, etc., indicating that the operation of differentiation has been performed upon x two, three, four, etc., times. As used to indicate powers, they are often preceded by the negative sign to indicate the reciprocal of the corresponding power, or an inverse operation; as, a^{-1}, a^{-2}, a^{-3}, a^{-4}, etc., which are respectively equivalent to $\frac{1}{a^1}$, $\frac{1}{a^2}$, $\frac{1}{a^3}$, $\frac{1}{a^4}$, etc.

sin x. The sine of x; that is, of the arc represented by x. In the same manner cos x, tan x, cot x, sec x, cosec x, versin x, and covers x, denote respectively the cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, cosecant, versed sine, and coversed sine of the arc represented by x.

sin ^{-1}x. The arc whose sine is x. In the same manner cos ^{-1}x, tan ^{-1}x, cot ^{-1}x, sec ^{-1}x, cosec ^{-1}x, versin ^{-1}x, and covers ^{-1}x, are used to denote respectively the arc whose cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, cosecant, versed sine, or coversed sine is x.

☞ This sign must not be confounded with the negative index designating the reciprocal of a quantity, which would be applied to parentheses inclosing one of these expressions; as, $(\sin x)^{-1}$, which is equivalent to $\frac{1}{\sin x}$.

sinh x. The hyperbolic sine of x.
cosh x. The hyperbolic cosine of x.

V. MEDICAL.

āā (Gr. ἀνά.) Of each.
℞ (L. *Recipe.*) Take.

☞ This character is reputed to have been originally the same as ♃, the symbol of Jupiter, which was placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably.

S. (L. *Signa.*) Mark; used in a prescription to indicate directions to be put on the medicine package.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

℔ Pound.
℥ Ounce; as, ℥ i, *or* ℥ j, one ounce; ℥ ss, half an ounce; ℥ iss *or* ℥ jss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces, etc.
ʒ Dram; as, ʒ i, one dram; ʒ ss, half a dram; ʒ iss, one dram and a half; ʒ ij, two drams, etc.
℈ Scruple; as, ℈ i, one scruple; ℈ ss, half a scruple; ℈ iss, one scruple and a half; ℈ ij, two scruples, etc.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

C (L. *Congius.*) Gallon.
O, *or* 0 (L. *Octarius.*) Pint.
℥ Ounce. *f* ℥ Fluid ounce.
ʒ Dram. *f* ʒ Fluid dram.
♏ *or* ♍ Minim, *or* drop.

VI. METEOROLOGICAL.

● Rain.
✱ Snow.
Snow on ground.
Drifting snow.
← Floating ice crystals.
▲ Hail.
△ Sleet.
V Frostwork.
Glazed frost.
Silver thaw.
Ice storm.
Hoarfrost.
Dew.
≡ Fog.
Damp fog, mist.
≡ Ground fog.
∞ Haze, dust haze.
Thunderstorm.
T Thunder.
< Sheet lightning.
Strong wind.
Solar corona.
⊕ Solar halo.
Lunar corona.
Lunar halo.
⌒ Rainbow.
Aurora.
Zodiacal light.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &, & And.
&c. (*Et cætera.*) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

☞ The character & is a ligature combining the letters which compose the Latin word *Et*, and. In the "Old Style" &, these letters are distinctly visible; in the common Roman and Italic forms, they are much corrupted, but may still be recognized.

℟ Response; — used in Roman Catholic and some other service books.
℣ Versicle; — used in Roman Catholic and other service books to denote the part recited or sung by the priest, or person who presides at the office or prayers.
✳ A character used in Roman Catholic service books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, and show where the response begins.
✠ *or* + A sign of the cross used by the Pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In Roman Catholic and some other service books, it is used in those places of the prayers and benediction where the sign of the cross is to be made.
☧ See LABARUM, also X P.
Broad Arrow; a British government mark, stamped, cut, or otherwise fixed, on solid materials used in the royal ships or dockyards, in order to prevent embezzlement of naval stores; also used by British customs officers.
×, *or* + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, etc. The name of the party is added by some one who can write; as,

his
John × *Smith*
mark.

Bχa The acute bisectrix. *Opt. Min.*
Bχo The obtuse bisectrix. *Opt. Min.*
κ Magnetic susceptibility.
μ Micron; magnetic permeability.
μμ Thousandth of a micron.
ρ Specific resistance.
Φ Farad.
ω Ohm.
Ω Microhm.
4to, *or* 4°. Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.
8vo, *or* 8°. Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.
12mo, *or* 12°. Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.
16mo, *or* 16°. Sextodecimo; sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.
18mo, *or* 18°. Octodecimo; eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

☞ Other sizes are 24mo, *or* 24° (Vigesimo-quarto), 32mo, *or* 32° (Trigesimo-secundo), 36mo, *or* 36° (Trigesimo-sexto), 48mo, *or* 48° (Quadrigesimo-octavo), 64mo, *or* 64° (Sexagesimo-quarto), 72mo, *or* 72° (Septuagesimo-secundo), 96mo, *or* 96° (Nonagesimo-sexto), 128mo, *or* 128° (Centesimo et vigesimo-octavo). These sizes are of rare occurrence, and are not commonly known by their Latin names, but are colloquially called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, etc., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, etc.

7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.
☿ ♂ Male; — used in zoölogy.
♀ Female; — used in zoölogy.
< Derived from; — used in giving etymologies.
> Whence is derived; — used in giving etymologies.
\+ And; — used in giving etymologies.
✱ Assumed or supposed, but not found or verified; — used in giving etymologies.
† Died; — used in genealogies, etc.
— Moves to; as, Q — KB4. *Chess.*
× Takes; as, Kt × B. *Chess.*
○ — ○ Castles with king's rook. *Chess.*
○ — ○ — ○ Castles with queen's rook. *Chess.*
Check. *Chess.*
Takes and checks. *Chess.*

VIII. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

$ Dollar, *or* Dollars; as, $1; $200.
¢ Cent, *or* Cents; as, 12 ¢; 33 ¢.
₱ Peso, *or* Pesos. *Philippines.*
/ Shilling, *or* Shillings; as, 1/6 = 1s. 6d.; 2/3 = 2s. 3d.
£ Pound, *or* Pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.
£E Egyptian pound or pounds.
R Rupee, *or* Rupees.Rs, Rupees. *India.*
℔ Pound, *or* Pounds (in weight); as. 1 ℔; 24 ℔.
@ At, *or* to; as, silk @ $2 per yd.; flour per bar. $8 @ $10.50.
℘ Per; as, sheep $4 ℘ head.
% a Per cent; as, discount 6% = $10.21. b Order of.
a/c Account; as, J. Smith in a/c with J. Jones.
B/L Bill of Lading.
c/o Care of.
L/c Letter of Credit.
c/f, *or* C/F Carried forward.
c/d, *or* C/D Carried down.
′ Foot, *or* Feet; as, a 40′ spar.
″ Inch, *or* Inches; as, a 10″ pipe.
× By, in dimensions; as, a room 10′ × 14′.
\# Number, *or* Numbered; as, # 60 thread.
⚹ Used on stock tickers to denote that the quotation it follows is correct.
A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and seaworthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, stores, etc. The figure 2 would imply that these were insufficient in quantity, or of an inferior quality. When a vessel has passed the age for the character A (four to fifteen years), it is registered A in red.
Æ The designation of a vessel of the third class, fit to convey perishable goods on short voyages only.
E The designation of a vessel fit for carrying on a voyage of any length such goods only as are not liable to sea damage.
I The designation of a vessel fit for carrying goods of the same sort on shorter voyages only.
M C Letters used to indicate that the boilers and machinery of a steam vessel have been inspected, and found to be in good order and safe working condition.
XX Ale of double strength.
XXX Ale of triple strength.

☞ The origin of the sign $ has been variously accounted for; but it is probably a modified figure 8, denoting a "piece of eight," *i. e.*, eight reals, — an old Spanish coin of the value of a dollar. It was in use long before the adoption of the Federal currency. The sign / is thought to have been originally a capital S (written thus, *ſ*), standing for the word *Shillings*. The character £, for Pounds sterling, is merely a capital *L* with a mark drawn across it, and represents the corresponding Latin word *Libræ*; while ℔, or pound weight, is formed from the first and third letters of the same word, connected by a similar mark. The sign @ is a graphic modification of the Latin word *ad*, meaning *at*, or *to*, or perhaps of its first letter only. ℘ is another form of *p*, the initial letter of the Latin word *per*, by. % is a cursive variation of ÷, the sign of division; thus, six per cent may be expressed by $\frac{6}{100}$, or 6 ÷ 100, or, without indicating the denominator, 6 ÷, whence, in rapid writing, 6%, or 6′/.. The other characters need no explanation.

IX. MUSICAL.

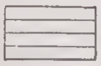

Staff; — the five lines which together with their attendant spaces are used to represent pitches. The extent of the staff may be increased either above or below by the addition of short lines called *ledger lines*. The lines and spaces of the staff are often referred to as *degrees*.

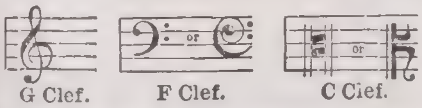

G Clef. F Clef. C Clef.

Clefs; — characters placed upon the staff to designate the pitches to be represented by its lines and spaces. The G clef specifically causes the second line to represent g′, and by inference we understand that the space above this second line represents a′; the line above b′, etc. In the same way the F clef causes the fourth line to represent F. The C clef is found in several different positions, any line or space on which it is placed representing c′ (middle C). The C clef is now found only on the first, third, and fourth lines, being referred to respectively as *soprano clef*, *alto clef*, and *tenor clef*.

♯ Sharp; — a character causing any degree of the staff on which it is placed or with which it is associated (as in a key signature) to represent a pitch one half-step higher than it otherwise would. When used in a key signature it affects all octaves (including ledger lines and spaces), but when used as an accidental only the one degree is affected and only in the single measure in which the sharp occurs.

♭ Flat; — a character causing any degree of the staff on which it is placed or with which it is associated (as in a key signature) to represent a pitch one half-step lower than it otherwise would. (See definition of SHARP, above.)

☞ The *sharps* or *flats* placed at the beginning of a composition or of one of its sections are called collectively its *key signature*.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

𝄪 *or* × Double sharp; — a character which causes the staff degree on which it is placed to represent a pitch one whole step higher than it would in its unaltered state.

𝄫 Double flat; — a character which causes the staff degree on which it is placed to represent a pitch one whole step lower than it would in its unaltered state.

♮ Natural *or* Cancel; — a character which annuls the effect of previous sharps or flats.

♮♯ Single sharp, as used after double sharp. In modern notation a ♯ is often used without the ♮ to accomplish this same end.

♮♭ Single flat, as used after double flat. (See ♮♯ above).

8va..... All' ottava; — at the octave: when above the staff indicates that all tones are to be sounded an octave higher than written; when below the staff that they are to be an octave lower.

Bar; — a vertical line across the staff, dividing it into measures. (The word *bar* is often used colloquially for *measure*; as, a phrase of four *bars*.)

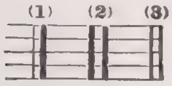

Double Bars.

Double bar; — two vertical lines across the staff. The double bar is used to mark the end of a division, movement or entire composition. The form numbered (3) is also used when there is a change of key or of measure signature in the midst of a composition. The single heavy bar in hymn tunes, often marks the end of a verse or sentence chorals, etc.

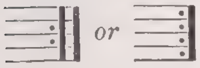
Repeat marks; — indicate that a passage is to be played twice. When found at only one point repeat from the beginning; when found at two points (the first time thus:) repeat only the part included between the two sets of marks.

D.C. Da capo; — repeat from the beginning of the composition (or movement) to the word *fine*, or to the 𝄐.

D.S. Dal segno; — repeat from the sign (𝄋 or 𝄋) to the word *fine*, or to the 𝄐.

4/4 3/4 2/4 6/8 etc. Measure signs *or* Time signatures; — indicate measure-content, the upper figure showing in general the number of beats in each measure, the lower one, what kind of a note has a beat.

4 3 2 (over quarter notes) etc. Measure signs; — have the same meaning as 4/4 3/4 2/4 etc.

𝄴 = 4/4; 𝄵 = 4/2 *or* 2/2

𝅜 *or* ‖𝅝‖ Double whole note *or* breve.

𝅝 Whole note *or* semibreve.

𝅗𝅥 *or* 𝅗𝅥 Half note *or* minim.

♩ *or* ♩ Quarter note *or* crotchet.

♪ *or* ♪ Eighth note *or* quaver.

𝅘𝅥𝅯 *or* 𝅘𝅥𝅯 Sixteenth note *or* semiquaver.

𝅘𝅥𝅰 *or* 𝅘𝅥𝅰 Thirty-second note *or* demisemiquaver.

𝅘𝅥𝅱 *or* 𝅘𝅥𝅱 Sixty-fourth note *or* hemidemisemiquaver.

The primary purpose of all these notes is to indicate relative duration of tone: thus a 𝅗𝅥 would indicate a tone twice as long as a ♩ The pitch of the tone is indicated by the location of the note-head on the staff.

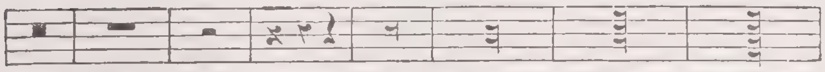

Breve rest.	Whole rest.	Half rest.	Quarter rests.	Eighth rest.	Sixteenth rest.	Thirty-second rest.	Sixty-fourth rest.

☞ Rests are characters indicating rhythmic silences of lengths corresponding with the notes given above. When some part or voice is to rest for from two to eight measures this is often indicated as follows: —

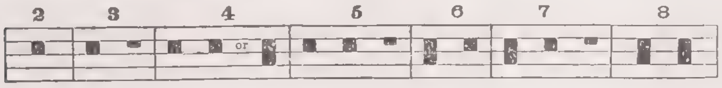

A rest of a number of measures is also often indicated in one of the following ways; —

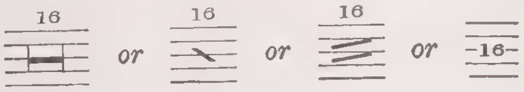

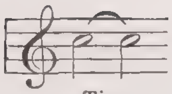
Tie.

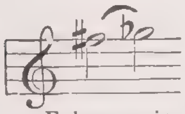
Enharmonic tie.

Tie; — a short curved line connecting the heads of two notes that call for the same tone. It indicates that one continuous tone, having a duration equal to the combined value of both notes, is to be sounded.

𝅘𝅥𝅮. ♩. 𝅗𝅥. dotted notes.

𝅘𝅥𝅮.. ♩.. 𝅗𝅥.. double-dotted notes.

𝅘𝅥𝅮... ♩... 𝅗𝅥... triple-dotted notes.

Dots after notes (or rests) increase their duration value, the single dot adding one-half the value of the note after which it is placed, the double dot adding three-quarters, and the triple dot, seven-eighths. Thus

𝄐 Pause *or* Hold (Fermata); — indicates that the note or rest over or under which it is placed is to be prolonged (in general without rhythm) at the pleasure of the performer. It is sometimes placed over the double bar at the close to denote that this point is the end of the composition.

Staccato marks; — indicate that the tones are to be given only a fractional part of the note value; that is, they are to be performed in detached fashion. The ♩ indicates a sharper staccato than the ♩.

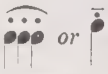
Semi-staccato *or* Nonlegato marks; — indicate that the tones are to be detached, but not as sharply so as in staccato.

☞ In order to facilitate both the printing (or copying) and the reading of music, certain abbreviations are in common use, especially in ensemble music. Those most frequently encountered follow:

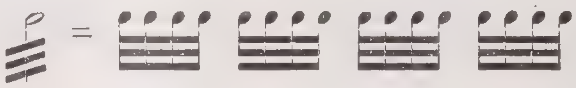

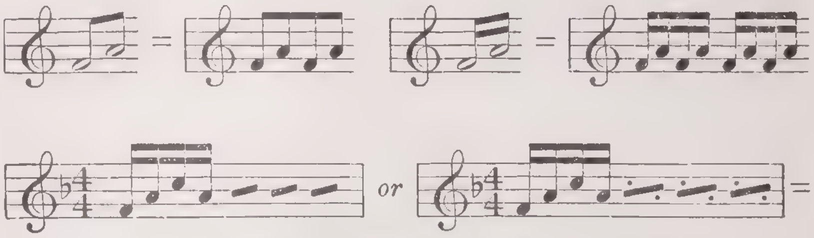

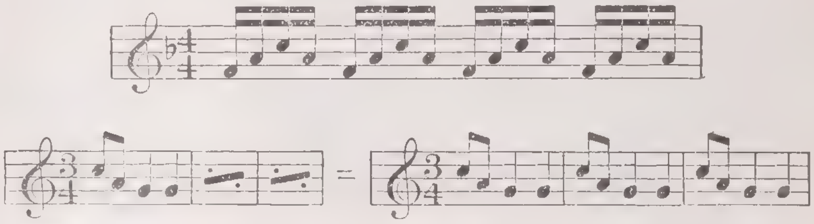

☞ Certain *embellishments* or *graces* are indicated by signs, the interpretation of which varies considerably. The examples here given can therefore obviously be only general ones and no attempt is made to cover all cases. For fuller explanations see each term in vocabulary.

♩ *or* ♪ Long appoggiatura; — an embellishing note a degree above or below the principal note. The accent falls on the grace, which is as long as or longer than the principal tone in duration.

Written.

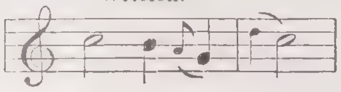

Played.

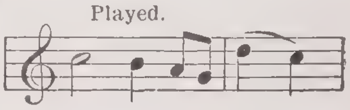

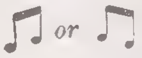
Double appoggiatura; — a grace of two notes, one being a degree above, the other a degree below the principal note.

Wr.

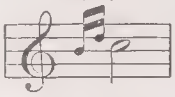

Pl.

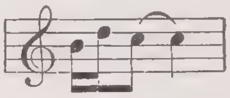

𝅘𝅥𝅮 Acciaccatura *or* Short appoggiatura; — written with a stroke across it, and performed very quickly.

tr~~~~ Trill *or* Shake; — indicates the rapid alternation of the principal tone with the one next above it in the diatonic scale. It often ends with a turn.

Wr. 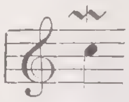 Pl. 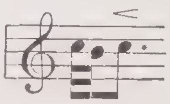

Mordent (sometimes called Downward mordent); — a grace of three tones: (1) The principal tone; (2) the one next below it in the scale; (3) the principal tone again; the first two to be performed as quickly as possible, and the accent falling on the third.

Wr. 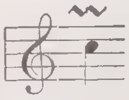 Pl. 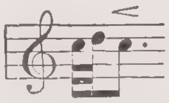

Inverted mordent *or* Pralltriller (sometimes called Upward mordent); — same as *mordent* except that the second tone is the one *above* instead of the one *below*.

Wr. 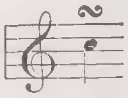 Pl. 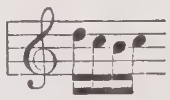

Turn; — a grace consisting of four tones: (1) the one above the principal tone; (2) the principal tone; (3) the one below the principal tone; (4) the principal tone.

Wr. 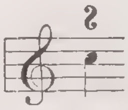 Pl. 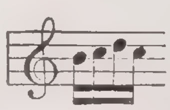

Inverted turn; — a grace of four tones like the turn but beginning with the *tone below* instead of the *tone above*.

☞ In both *turn* and *inverted turn* the duration of the tones is worked out differently in different tempos. When the sign is placed a little to the right of the note the principal tone is sounded first, followed by the four tones of the *turn* in regular order.

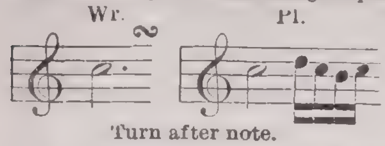

Turn after note.

Arpeggio; — indicates that the tones of a chord are to be sounded consecutively instead of simultaneously, beginning with the lowest tone and proceeding upward in regular order, all tones being sustained until the duration value of the chord has expired.

☞ If ♯, ♭, or ♮ is written *over* any of the graces above described it is understood to affect the degree above the printed note: if written *below* the sign it affects the degree below the printed note.

Crescendo; — indicates that the volume of sound is to be gradually increased.

Decrescendo *or* Diminuendo; — indicates that the volume of sound is to be gradually diminished.

Swell; — indicates a gradual increase or crescendo followed by a gradual decrease or decrescendo.

Sf *Fz* *Sfz* < > ∧ Accent marks; — indicate that a tone or chord is to be given a certain additional amount of stress, the quantity depending upon circumstances. *Sf* and *Sfz* are abbreviations for *sforzando*; *fz* for *forzando*.

Accent mark; — indicates a very mild form of stress.

Rf, *rfz*, or *rinf.* Rinforzando; — reënforced; an entire passage to be louder than the preceding one.

ppp Double pianissimo *or* Pianississimo; — as soft as possible.
pp Pianissimo; — very soft.
p Piano; — soft.
mp Mezzo piano; — moderately soft.
mf Mezzo forte; — moderately loud.
f Forte; — loud.
ff Fortissimo; — very loud.
fff Double fortissimo *or* Fortissississimo; — as loud as possible.
fp Fortepiano; — loud then immediately soft.

M.M. ♩ = 80
M.M. 𝅗𝅥 = 66
M.M. ♩. = 88

Tempo marks; — indicate respectively that 80 quarter notes, 66 half notes, and 88 dotted quarter notes are to be performed in one minute. The abbreviation *M.M.* (which is now often omitted) refers to Maelzel's metronome, an instrument for indicating tempo. See METRONOME, in *Vocab.*

Slur; — a curved line used for several quite different purposes, viz.: (1) as a phrase mark; (2) to indicate legato; (3) in vocal music to show that two or more notes belong to one syllable of text.

3 5 7 *etc.* are marks placed over irregular groups of notes and are used to indicate that three, five, seven, etc. notes (all equal) are to be performed (in general) in the time of two, four, six, etc., notes of the same kind respectively. e.g.

{ Brace; — indicates that the music written on several staffs belongs together and is performed simultaneously.

or Pedal signs; — refer to the depression and release of the damper pedal in piano music. Another sign for depressing the damper pedal is Ped (sometimes simply P), ✱ indicating its release.

⊓ ⊔ ∧ Down-bow signs; — in music for stringed instruments.

V Up-bow sign; — in music for stringed instruments.

o Sign of Diminution; — indicates, when used in connection with a small numeral, that the chord represented is a diminished one, thus II° or 7°.

+ *or* ′ Sign of Augmentation; — indicates, when used in connection with a large numeral, that the chord represented is an augmented one, thus III+ or III′.

6 5, 6 4 2 etc. Thorough bass *or* Figured bass, figures; — indicate when accompanying a bass part, the harmony of the upper parts. See THOROUGH BASS, in *Vocab.*

M. D. Mano destra [It.] *or* Main droite [F.]; — use the right hand.
M. S. Mano sinistra [It.]
M. G. Main gauche [F.] } — use the left hand.

Example of *Tonic sol-fa* notation.

Doh is G { $.s_1$|d :d |*d, r.m,f : s .d*|r : —.m,f|m : — $.s_1$| etc.

The same in staff notation.

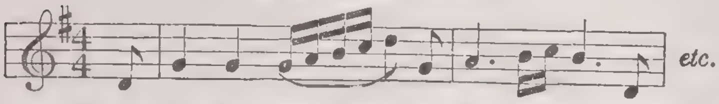

Tonic sol-fa notation; — uses no staff, key signature, or notes, but consists of the initial letters of the syllable names (*do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *ti*, *do*) placed horizontally. The key is indicated by a letter at the beginning; higher and lower octaves by marks above or below the initials; measures by bars, as in staff notation; beats are separated by colons, divided beat is shown by the period, subdivided beat by the comma. A dash indicates a prolongation of the same tone; a blank space, a rest.

Patent Notes; — a modification of staff notation occasionally found in the United States, especially in the South. The only change from staff notation involved is in the shape of the note heads, their characteristic patterns being designed to assist the eye in determining the scale names of the notes.

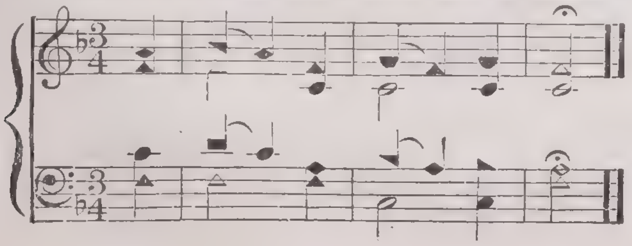

X. TOPOGRAPHIC SIGNS.

(AS USED BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.)

CULTURE.

(*printed in black*)

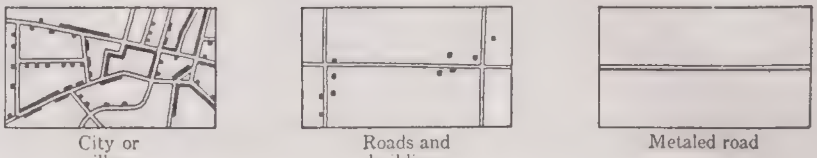

City or village — Roads and buildings — Metaled road

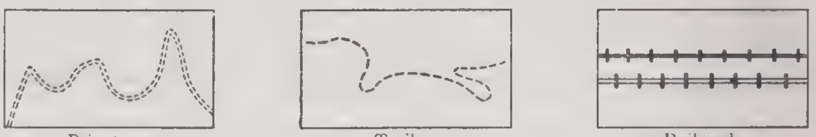

Private or secondary road — Trail or path — Railroads

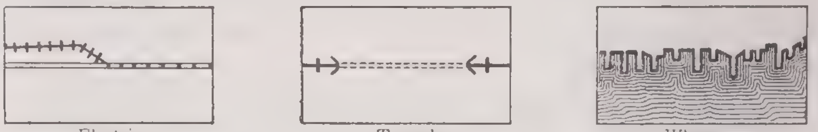

Electric railroads — Tunnel — Wharves

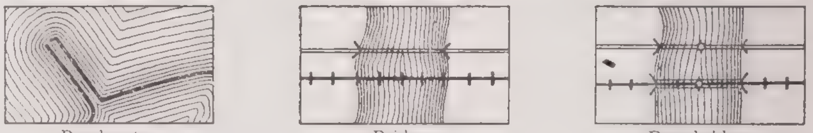

Breakwater and jetties — Bridges — Drawbridges

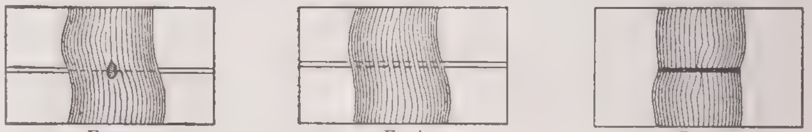

Ferry (point up stream) — Ford — Dam

Canal lock (point up stream) — U. S. Township and section lines — State line

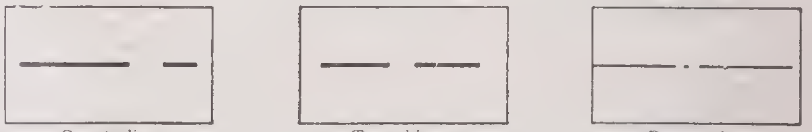

County line — Township or district line — Reservation line

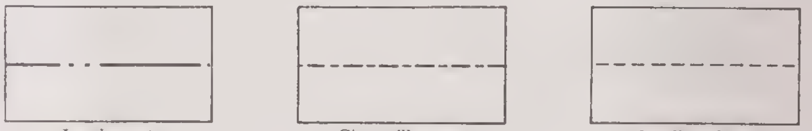

Land grant line — City, village or borough line — Small park or cemetery line

Triangulation monument — U. S. mineral monument — Boundary monument

Bench mark — Cemeteries — Church, School

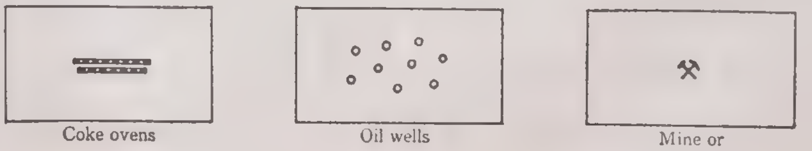

Coke ovens — Oil wells — Mine or quarry

Prospect

Shaft

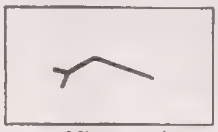
Mine tunnel
(showing direction)

Mine tunnel
(direction unknown)

Lightship

Lighthouse
or beacon

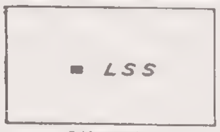

Life-saving
station

RELIEF.

(*printed in brown*)

Figures
(showing heights above sea level)

Contours
(showing heights above sea level)

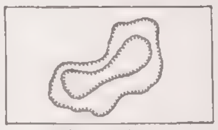
Depression
contours

Levee

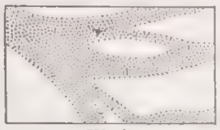
Wash

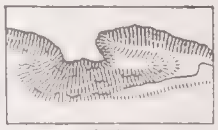
Cliffs

Mine dumps

Sand and
sand dunes

WATER.

(*printed in blue*)

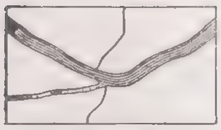
Streams

Falls and
rapids

Intermittent
streams and
ditches

Canals or
ditches

Aqueducts or
waterpipes

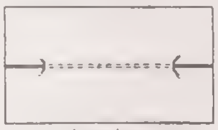
Aqueduct
tunnel

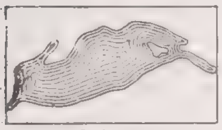
Lake or
pond

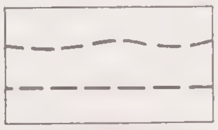
Unsurveyed
streams and
abandoned canals

Intermittent
lake

Glacier

Spring

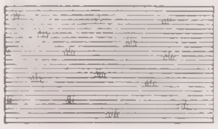
Salt marsh

Fresh marsh

Grassy pond

Tidal flat

XI. TYPICAL SYMBOLS USED IN ELECTRICAL DIAGRAMS.

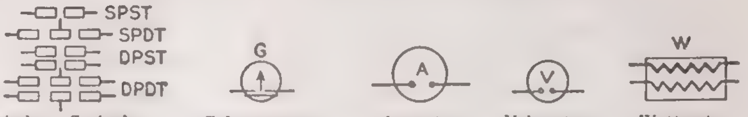

Switches; *S*, single; *D*, double; *P*, pole; *T*, throw — Galvanometer — Ammeter — Voltmeter — Wattmeter

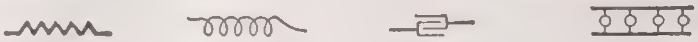
Non-inductive Resistance — Inductive Resistance — Condenser — Lamps

Motor or Generator — Shunt-wound Motor or Generator — Series-wound Motor or Generator — Two-phase Generator

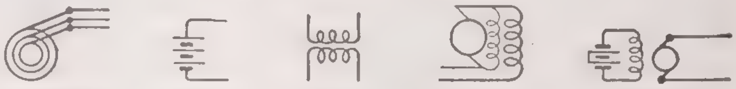
Three-phase Generator — Battery — Transformer — Compound-wound Motor or Generator — Separately excited Motor or Generator

XII. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION.

, Comma.
; Semicolon.
: Colon.
. Period.
— Dash.
? Interrogation.
! Exclamation.
( ) Parentheses.
[ ] Brackets, or Crotchets.
' Apostrophe.
- Hyphen.
´ Acute Accent.
` Grave Accent.
^ Broad *or* Circumflex Accent.
~ *or* ⌒ Circumflex, *or* Tilde.
¯ Long Accent, *or* Macron.
˘ Short, *or* Breve.
¨ Diæresis.
¸ (ç) Cedilla.
‸ Caret.
“ ” Quotation Marks.
} *or* { Brace.
* * * Ellipsis.
. . . Ellipsis; *also*, Leaders.
——— Ellipsis.
* Asterisk.
† Dagger, *or* Obelisk.
‡ Double Dagger.
§ Section.
‖ Parallels.
¶ Paragraph.
☞ Index.
⁂, *or* ⁂ Asterism.

☞ For an explanation of the various purposes for which these marks or points are used, see their names in the *Vocab*. The note of interrogation is said by Bilderdijk to have been formed from the first and last letters of the Latin word *Quæstio*, question, placed one over the other; thus, $\overset{q}{o}$. According to the same authority, the note of exclamation was formed from the Latin word *Io*, joy, written vertically; thus, $\overset{I}{o}$. The circumflex accent (^, ⌒, *or* ~) is formed by joining the grave and the acute. The cedilla (¸) was originally the same as the letter *z*, and was written, in Spanish and French, between the letter *c* and a following *a*, *o*, or *u*, to preserve the *c* in its soft sound. Afterward it was placed under the *c*, and acquired the character of a mere diacritical point. The section mark (§) is said by some to have been formed from the initial letters (*ſſ*) of the Latin words *signum sectionis*, meaning *sign of the section*; but others assert that it is a corruption of a Greek π, the first letter of the word παράγραφος, which means *a marginal line* or *stroke*. The character ¶ is a modification of a capital P (the initial of *paragraph*); the letter being reversed, and the black part being made white, and the white part black, for the sake of distinctiveness. The other characters are all purely arbitrary.

2. PROOF READERS' MARKS.

₰, *or* ₰ (L. *dele.*) Dele, *or* Delete; take out, or expunge.
ɑ *or* Turn a reversed letter.
\# A space, or more space, as between words, letters, or lines.
⌒ *or* ‿ Less space, or no space, between words or letters.
⌊ *or* ⌋ Carry a word farther to the left or to the right.
□ Em quad space; also, indent.
⌐ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.
⌴ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character that is raised above the proper level.
| Shows that a portion of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.
⊥ Directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears.
×, *or* + Directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.
[Bring a word or words to the beginning of a line; also, make a new paragraph.
≡ *or* / / / *or* \ \ \ Straighten (a crooked line or lines).
⌒ Print as a diphthong, ligature, or single character; thus, æ, fl (*i. e.*, print æ, fl).
¶ Make a new paragraph.
— Put in Italic, also, change according to the mark in the margin, as from Italic to Roman, or from Roman to Italic.
= Put in small capitals.
≡ Put in capitals.
.... Restore or retain words which have been crossed out; *stet* being usually written in the margin.

☞ The other marks are self-explanatory; but the following *abbreviations*, used in correcting proof sheets, require explanation: —

wf. Wrong font, — used when a character is of a wrong size or style.
tr. Transpose.
l. c. Lower case; that is, put in small, or common, letters a word or letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals.
s. caps., or *sm. c.* Put in small capitals.
Qu., *Qy.*, or ? Query; Is this right?
out, s. c. Words are omitted, or are wanting, see copy.

NOTE: For specimen of a corrected proof sheet, see page 2550B.

PROOF SHOWING (1) CORRECTIONS INDICATED, (2) CORRECTIONS MADE.

LINCOLNS GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought fourth onthis continent a new nation, conceived in in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition, that all men are created equal. Now we're engaged in a great Civil War testing whether that nation, or any nation conceived so and dedicated so, can long endure.

We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of this field as a final restingplace for those who here have given their lives that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot Hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have have consecrated it far above our poor power to detract or add. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what we did here It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the great Task remaining before us,—that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we now highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall never perish from the earth.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

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A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

The explanation of the letters or figures in the cuts may be found under the same cut in the body of the work.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Balance Plow, p. 172.

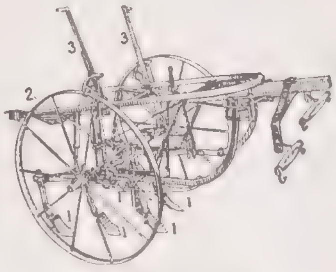

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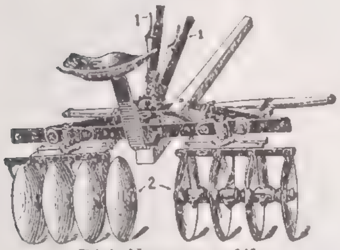

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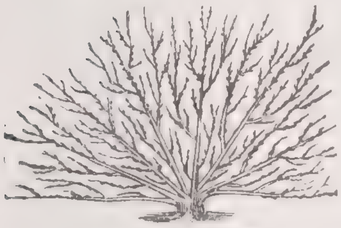

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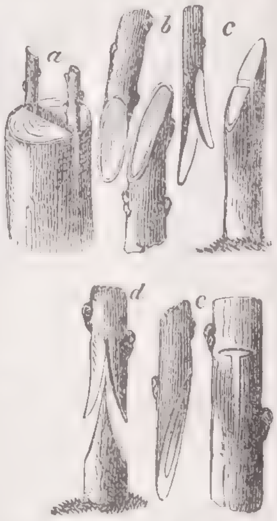

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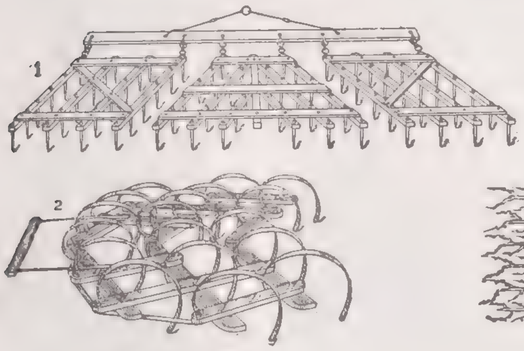

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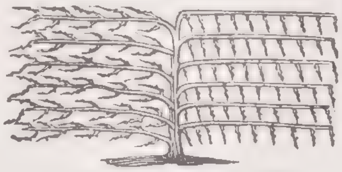

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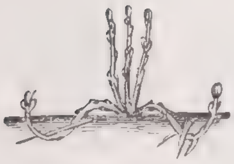

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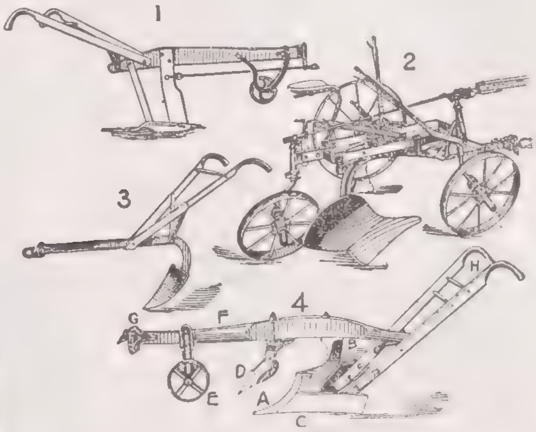

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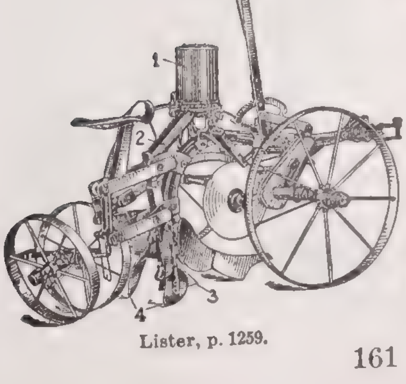

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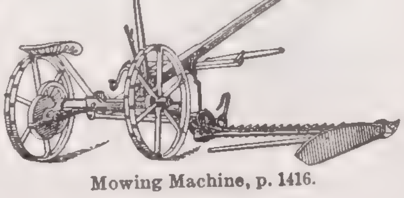

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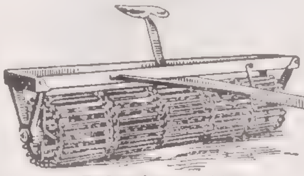

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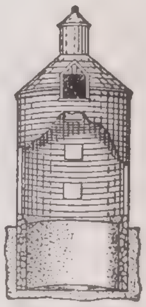

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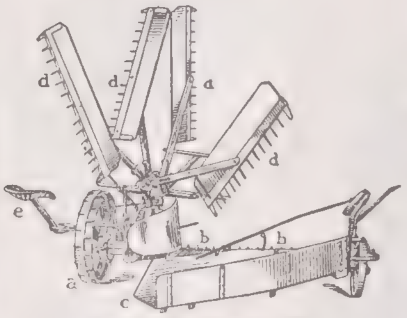

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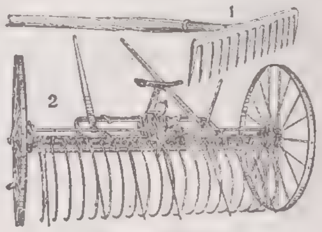

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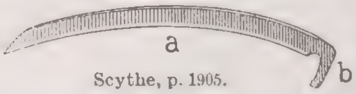

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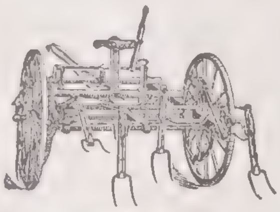

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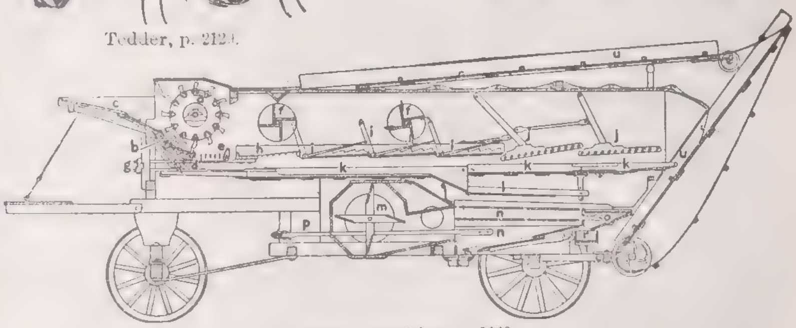

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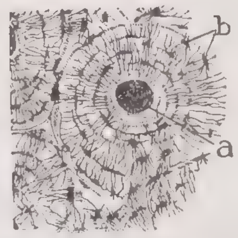

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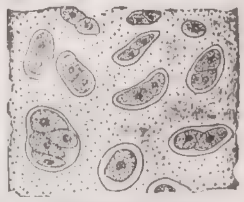

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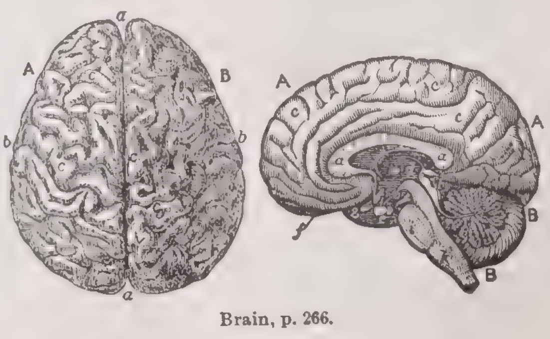

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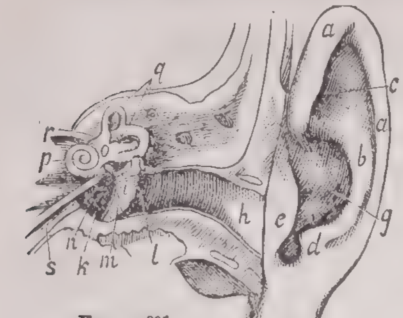
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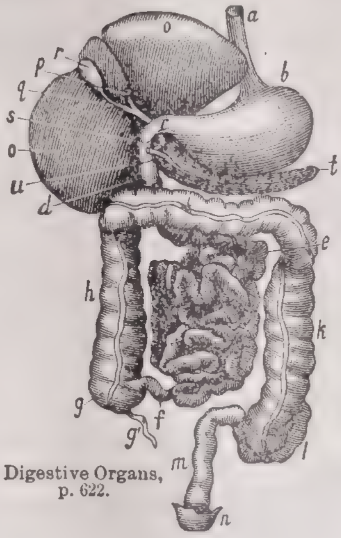
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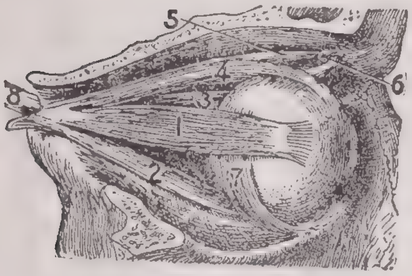
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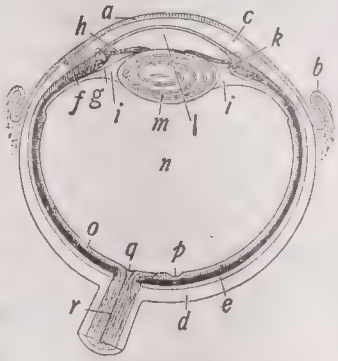
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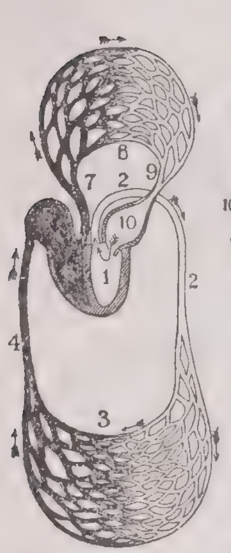
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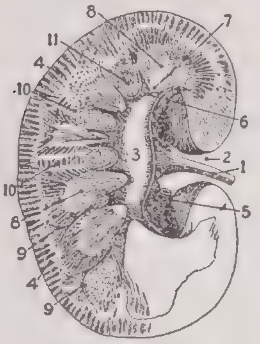
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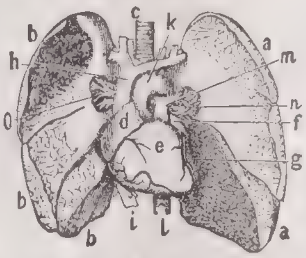
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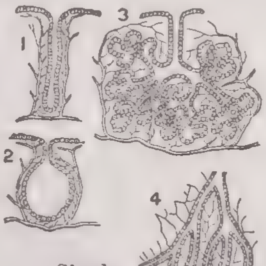
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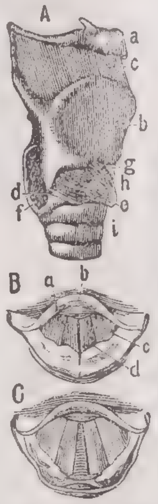
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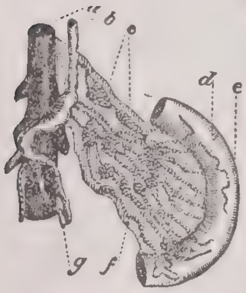
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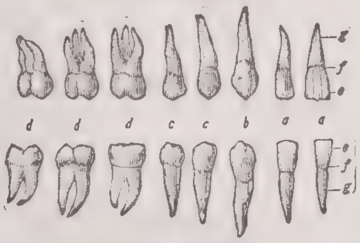
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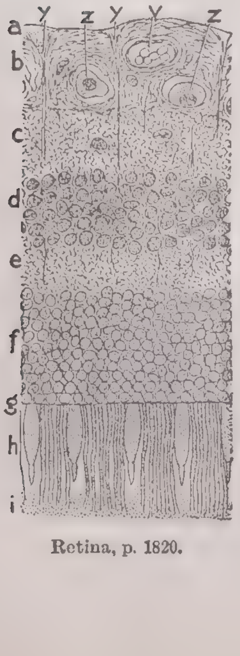
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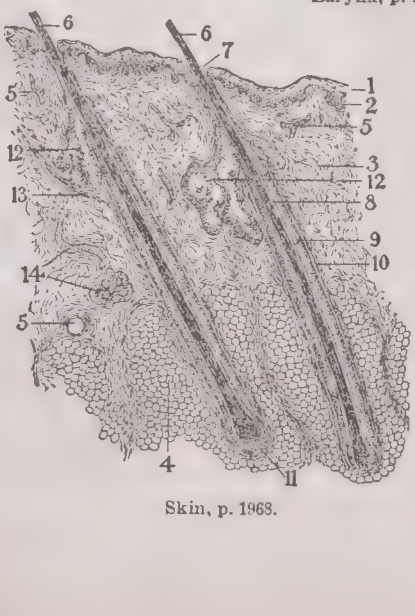
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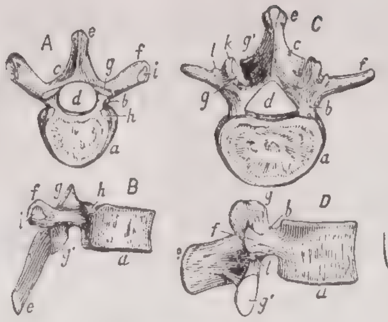
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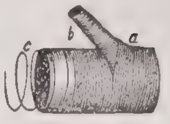
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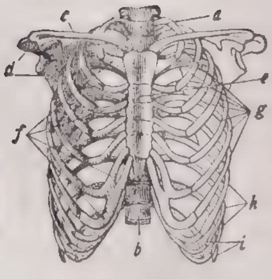
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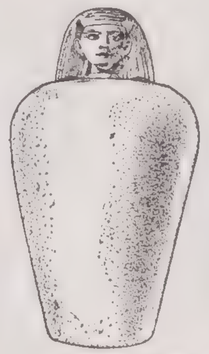
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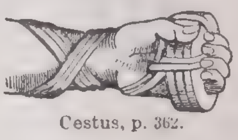
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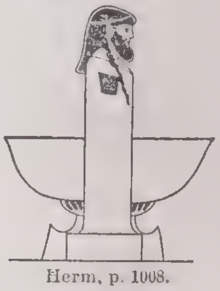
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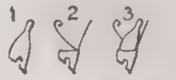
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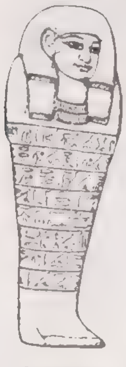

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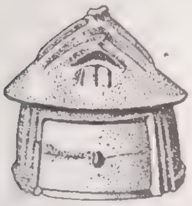

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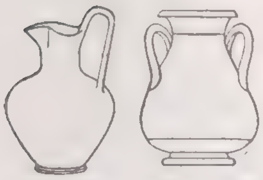

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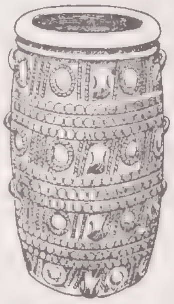

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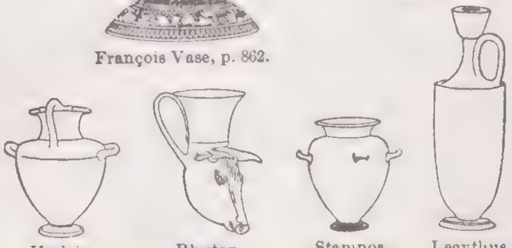

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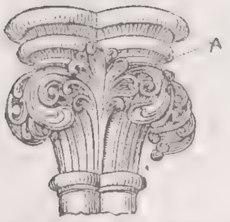

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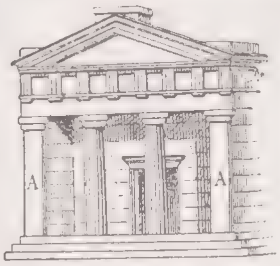

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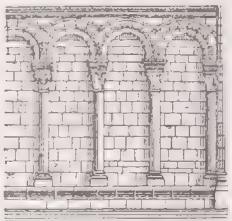

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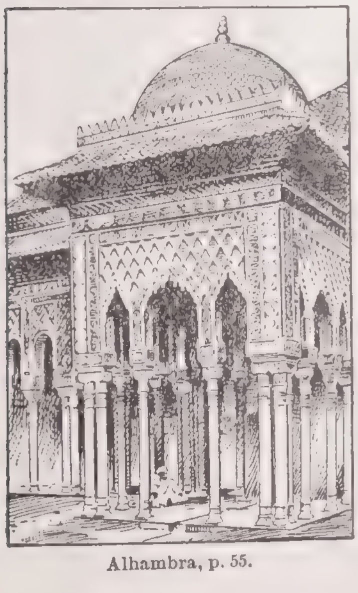

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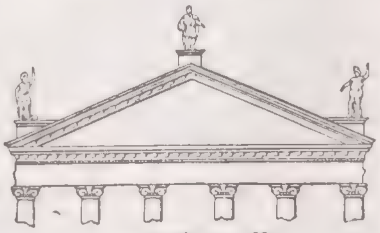

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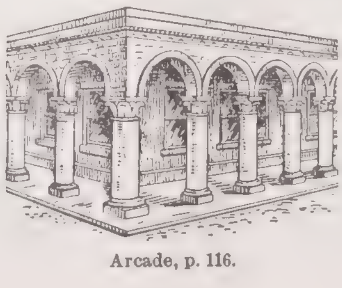

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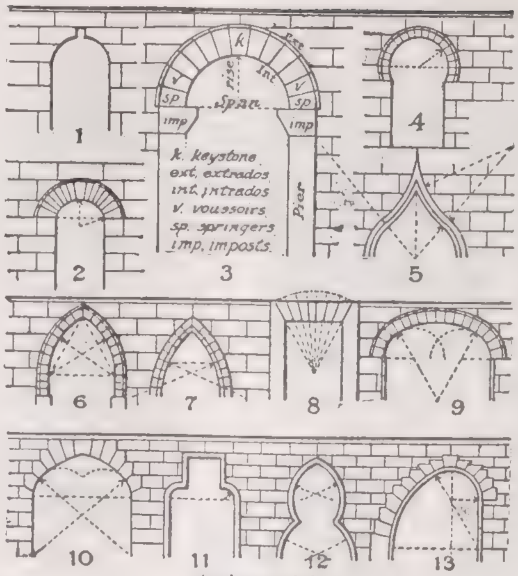

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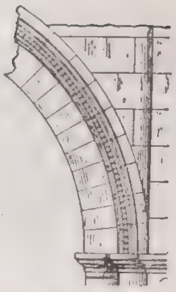

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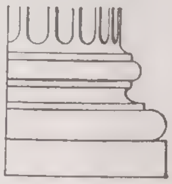

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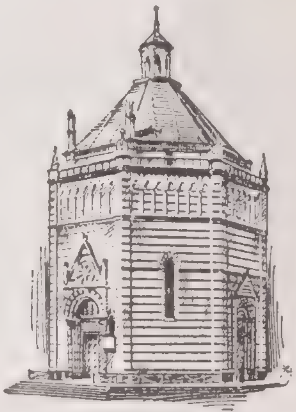

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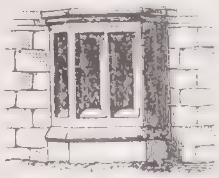

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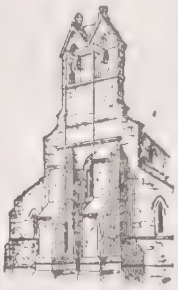

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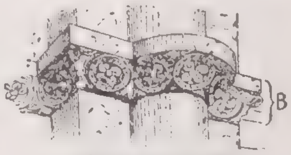

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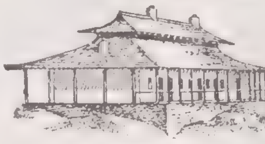

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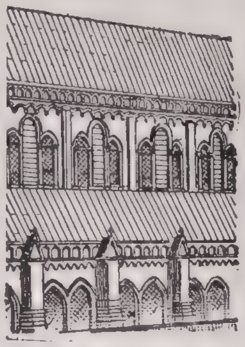
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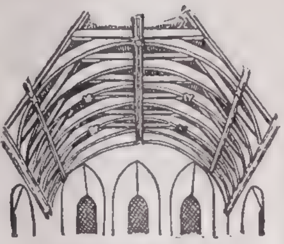
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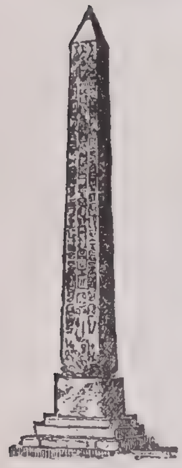
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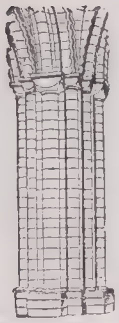
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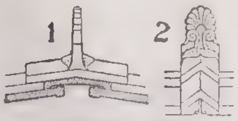

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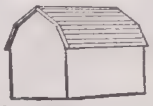
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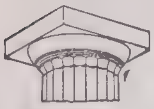
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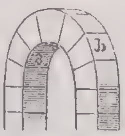
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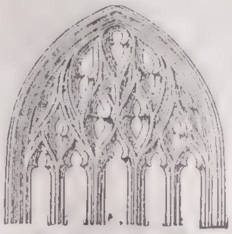
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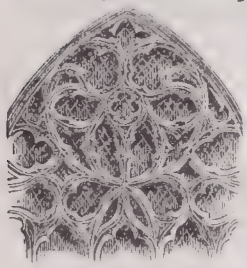
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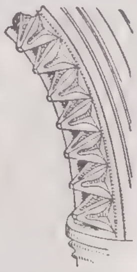
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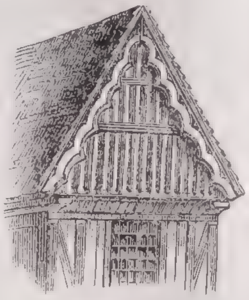
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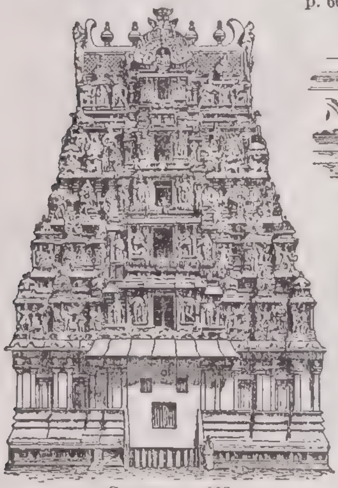
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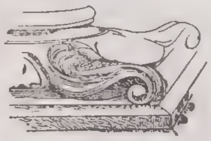
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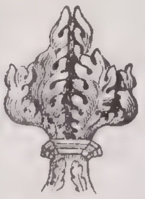
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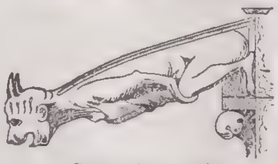
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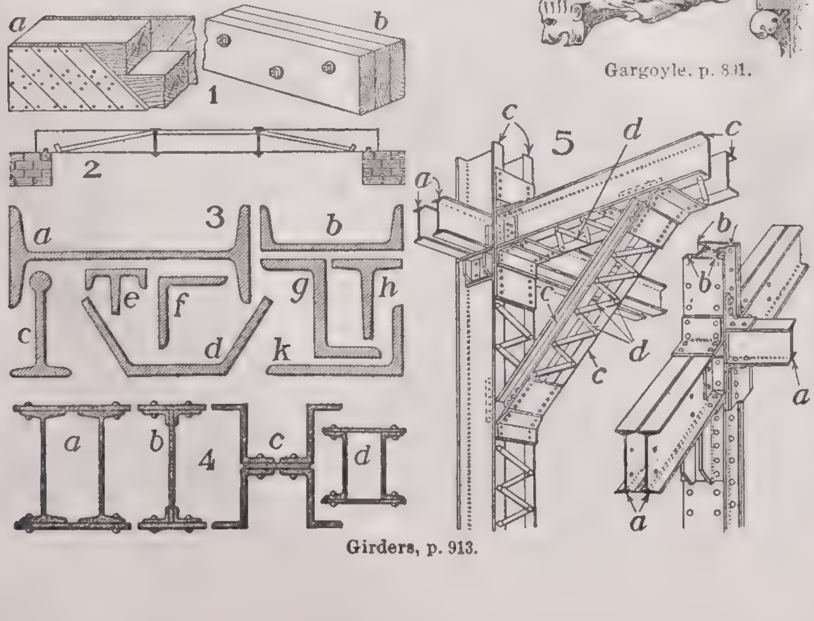

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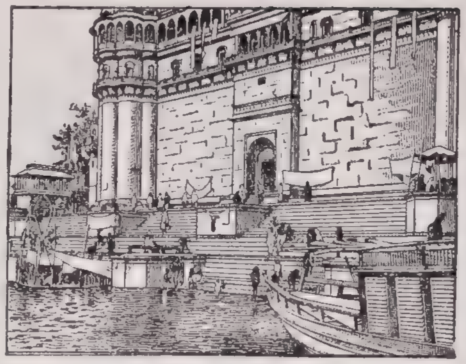
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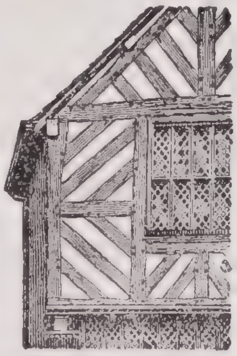
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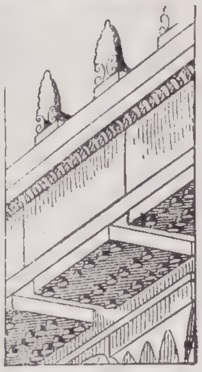
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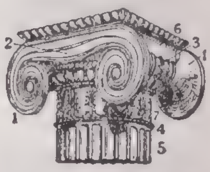
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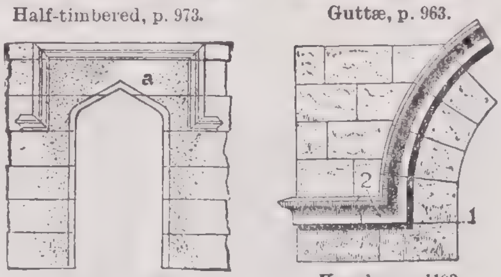
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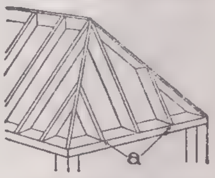
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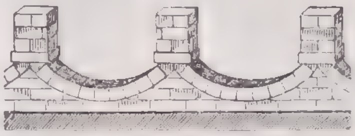
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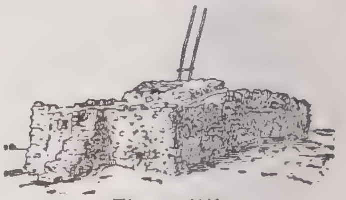
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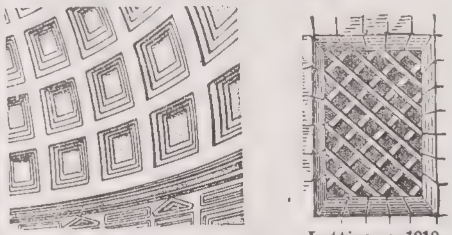
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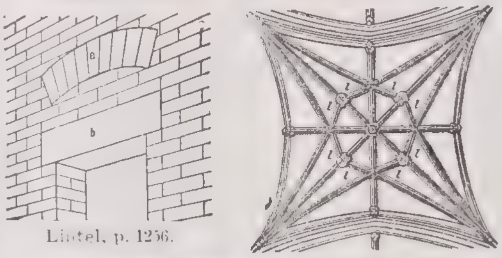
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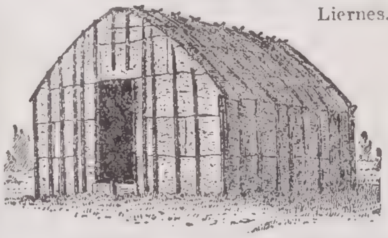
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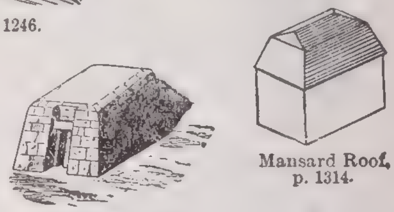
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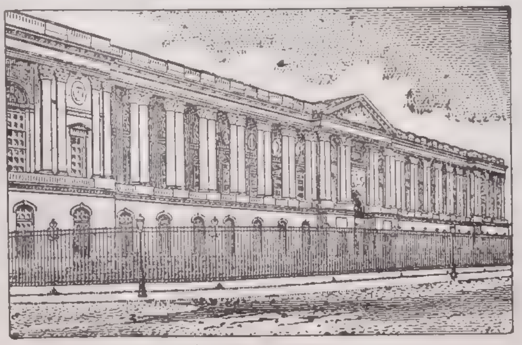
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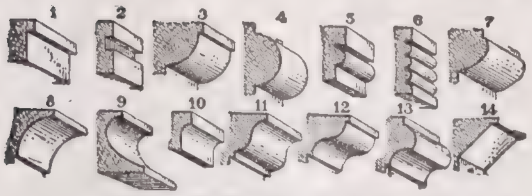
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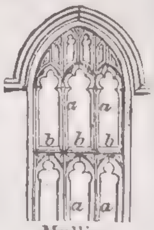
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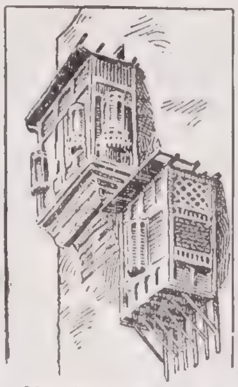
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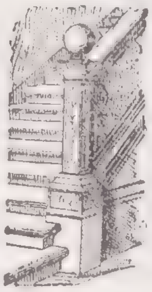
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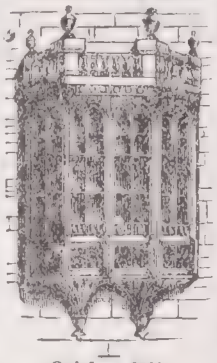
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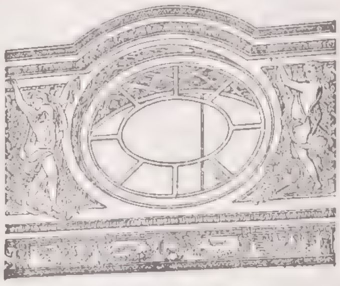
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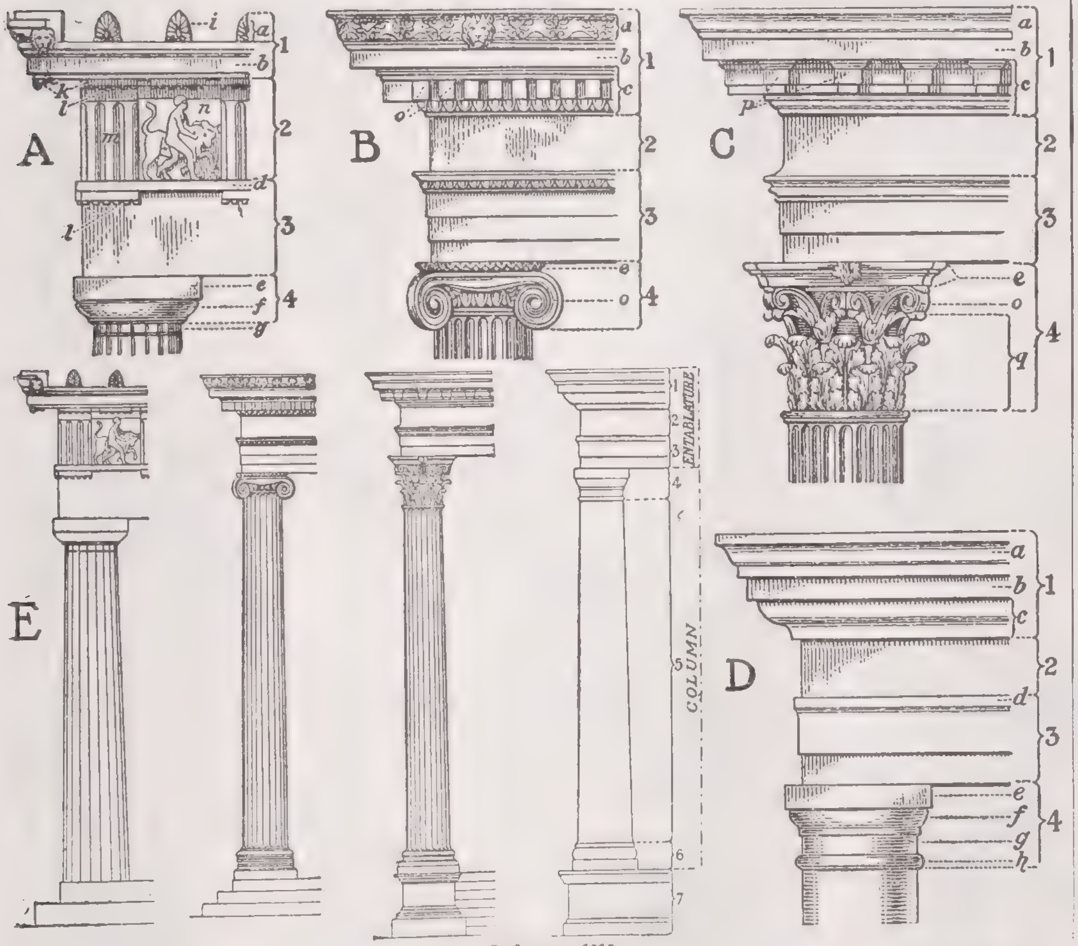

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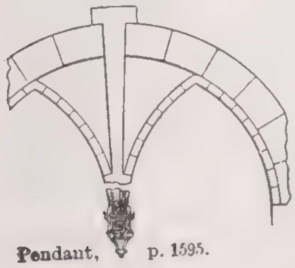
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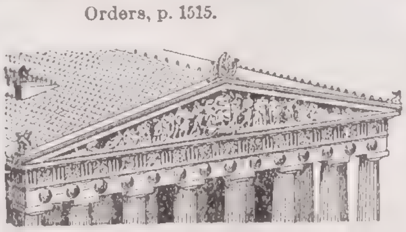
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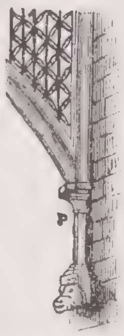
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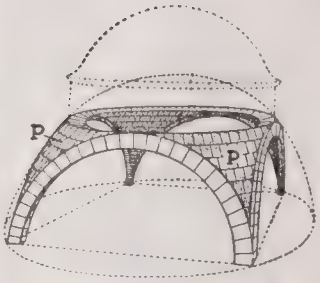
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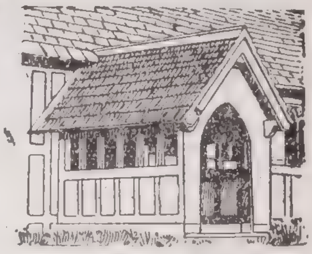
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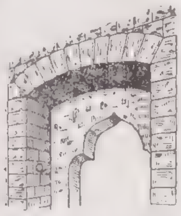
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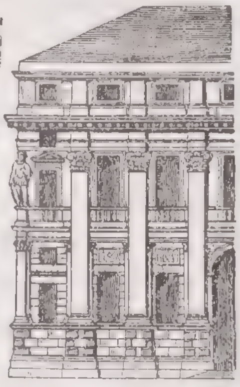
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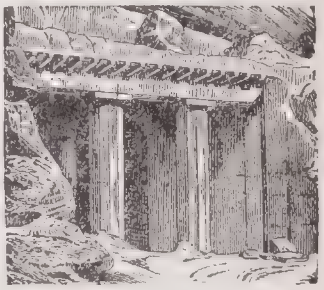
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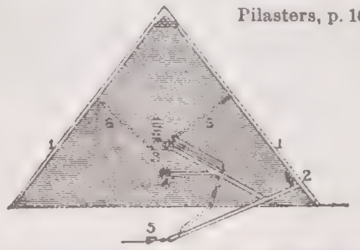
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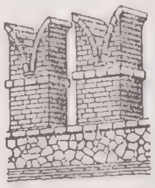
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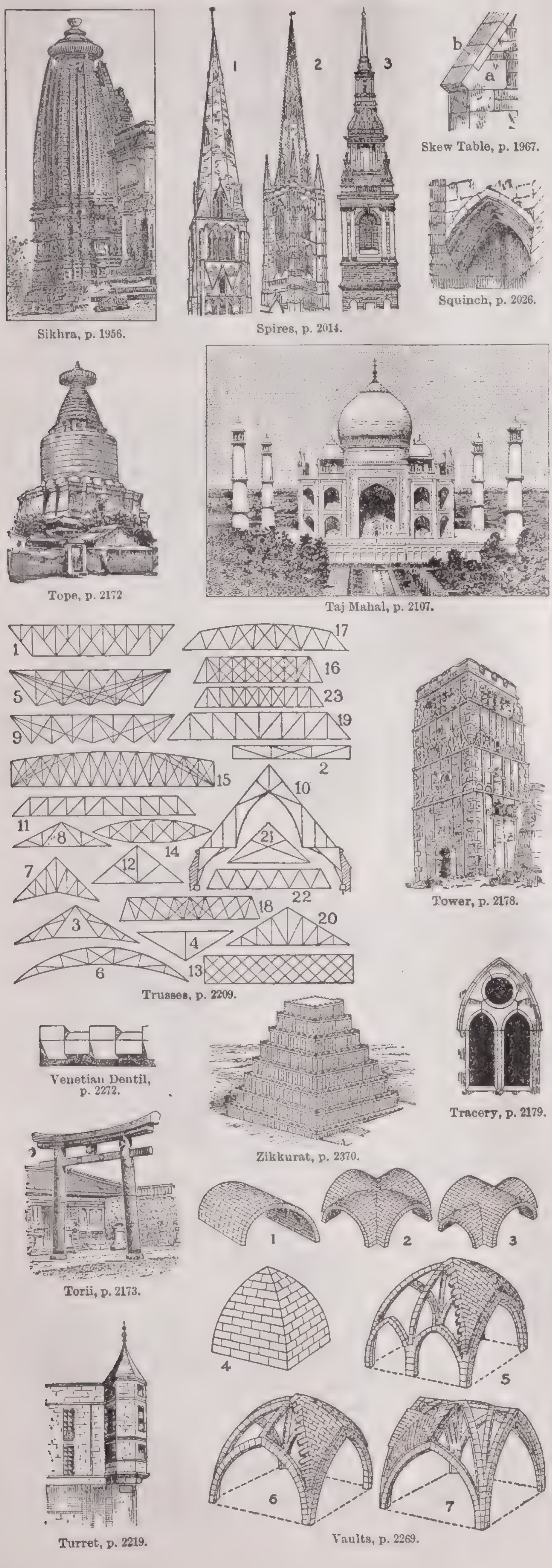

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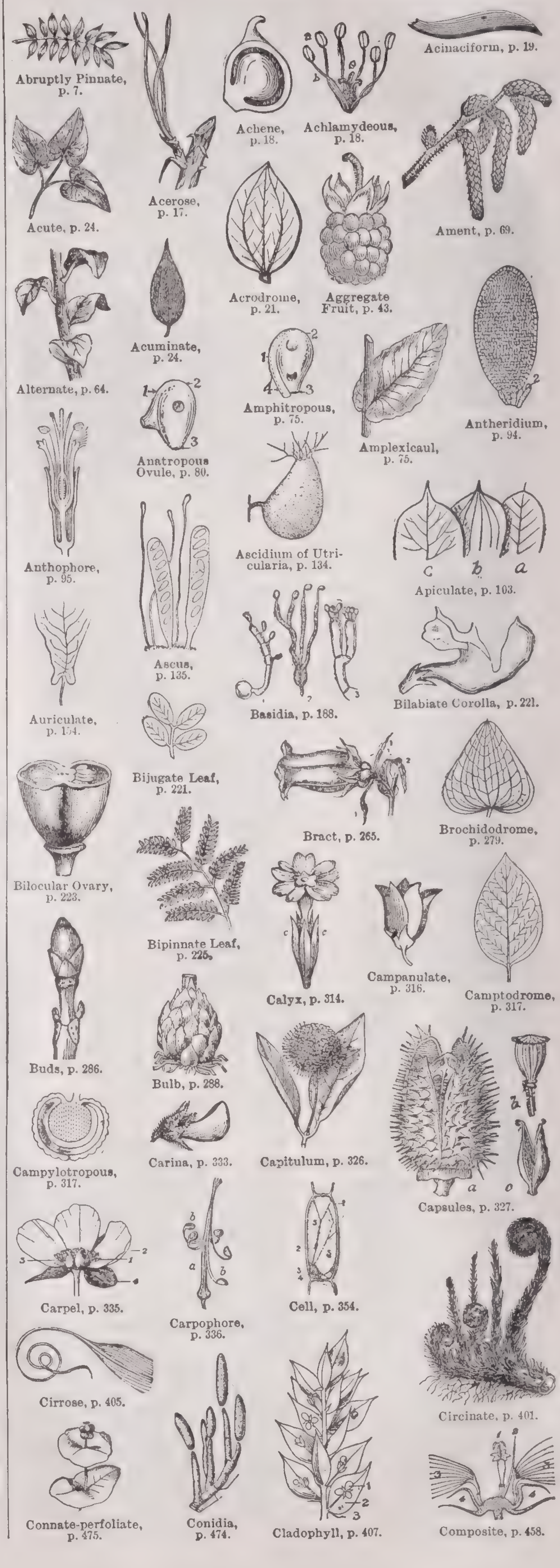

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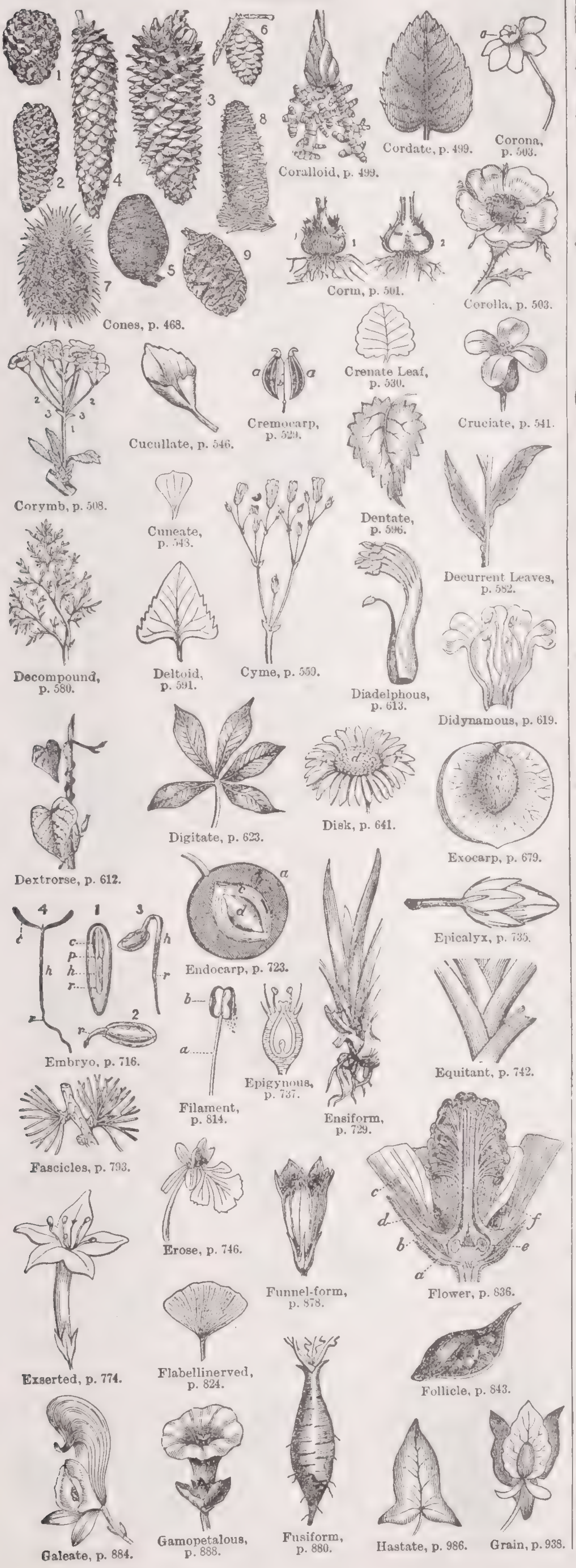

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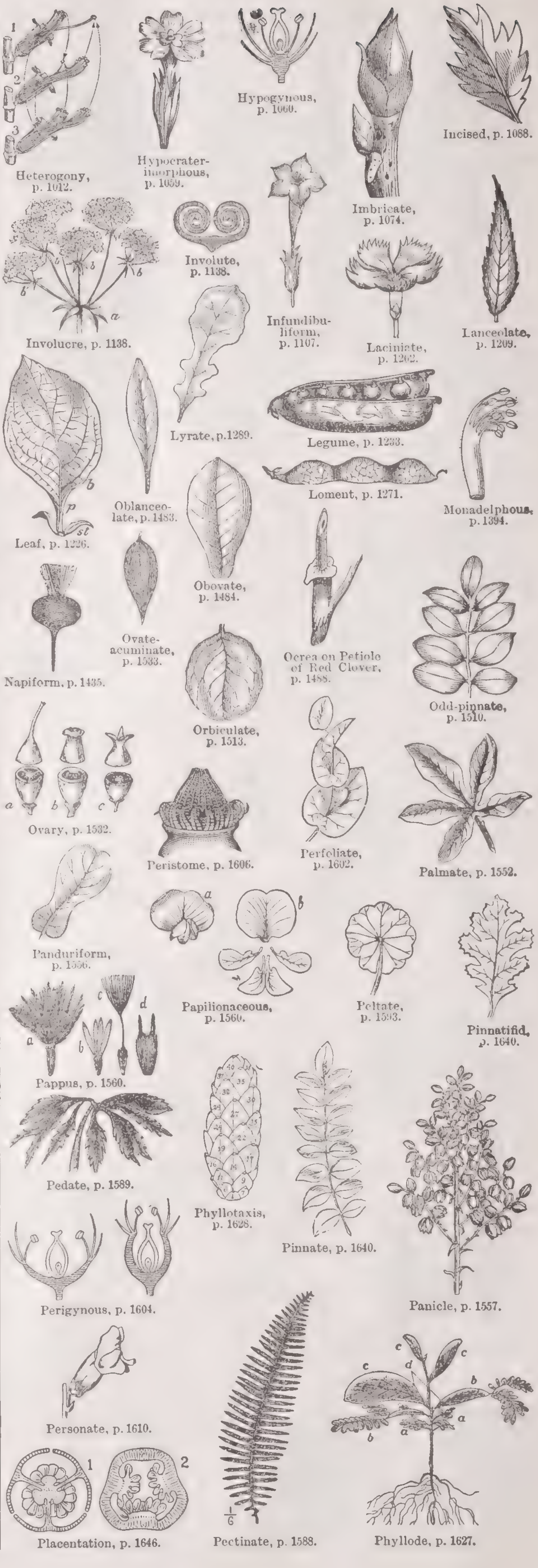

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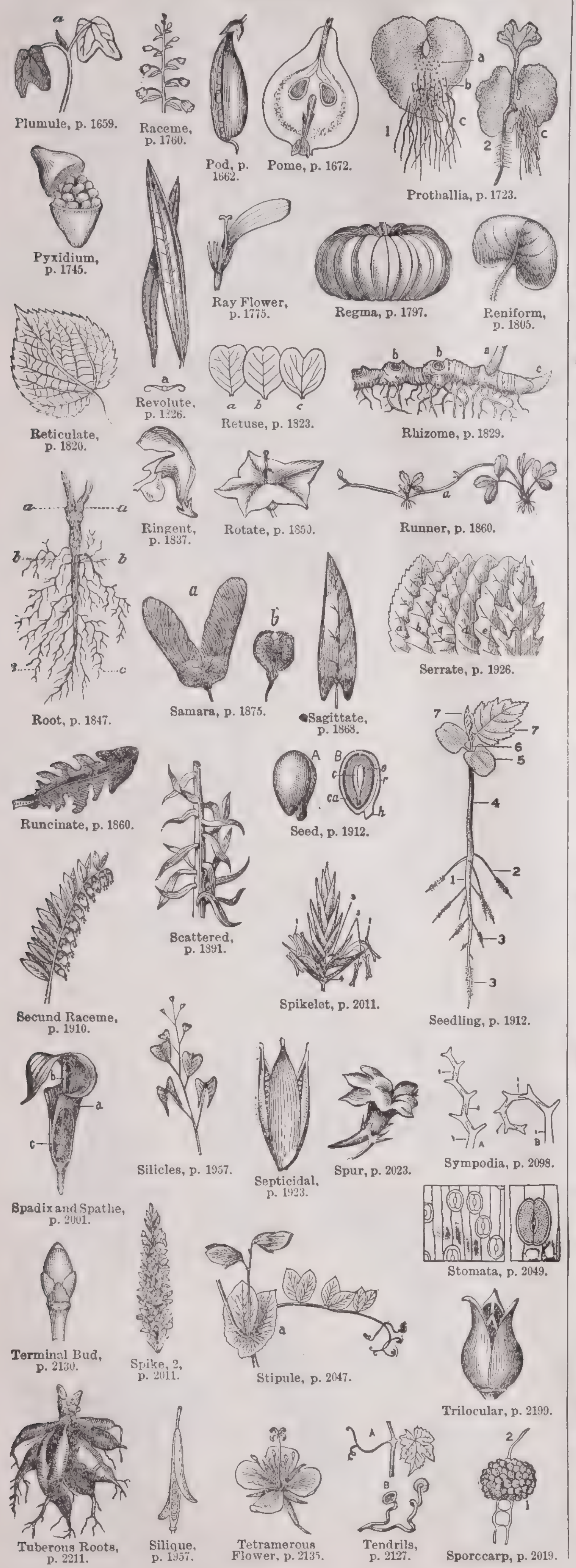

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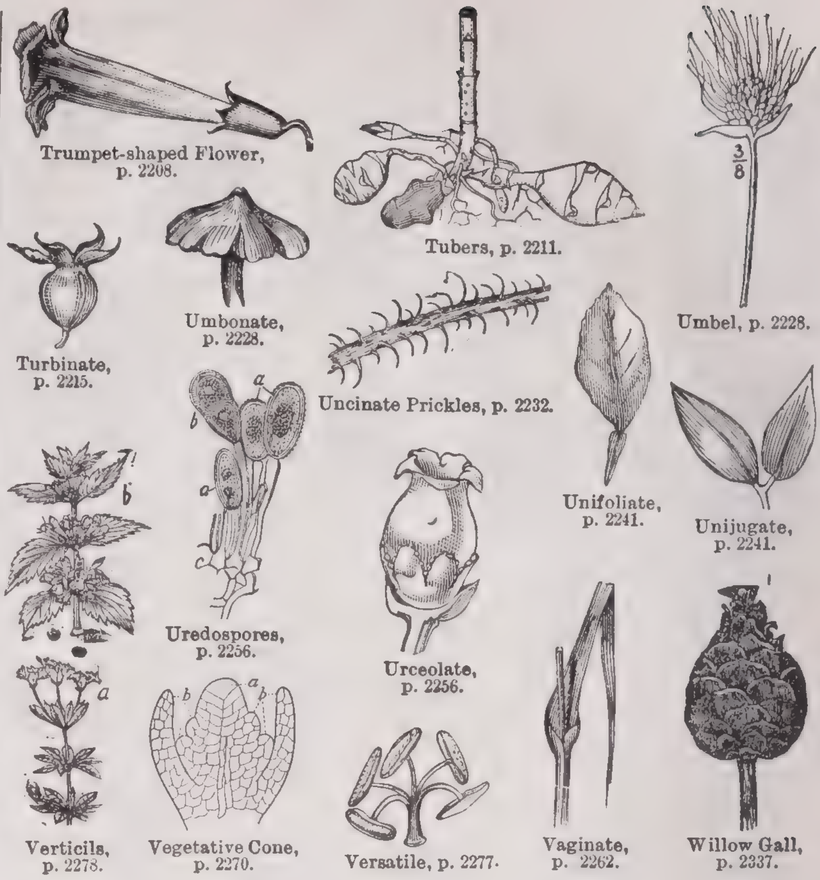

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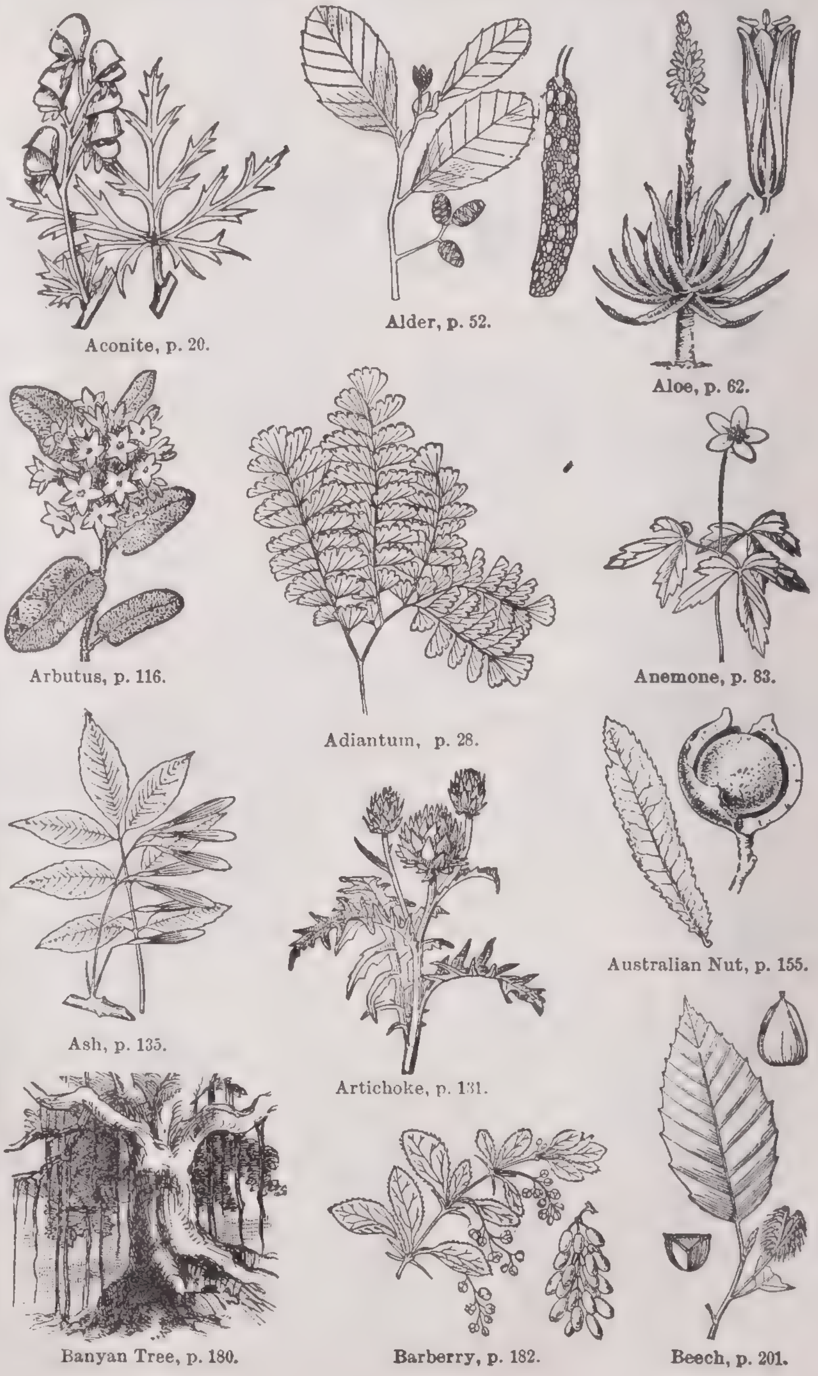

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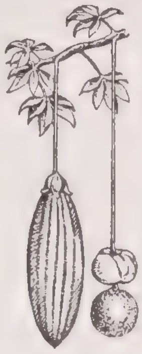
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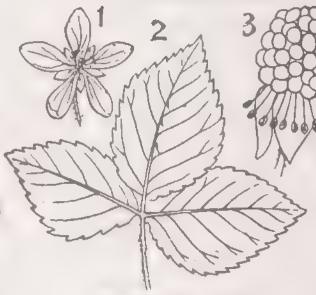
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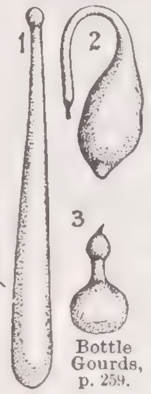
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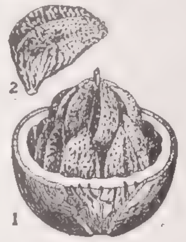
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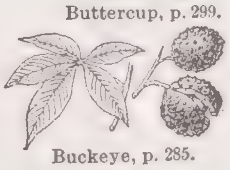
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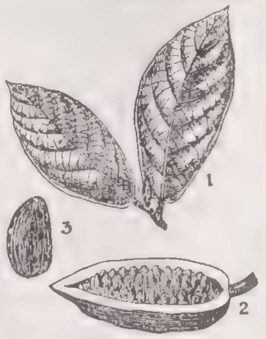
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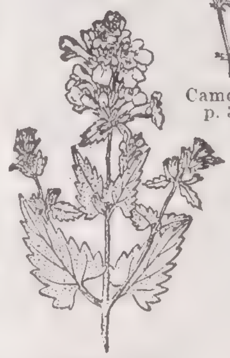
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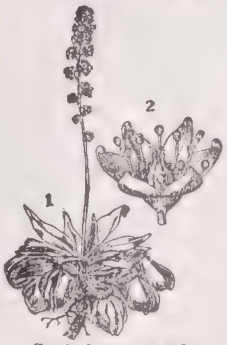
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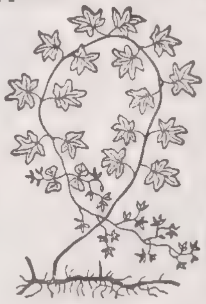
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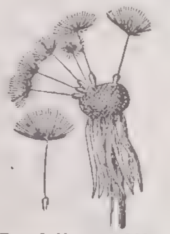
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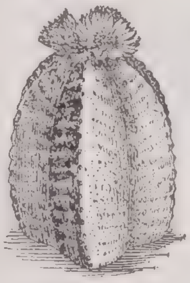
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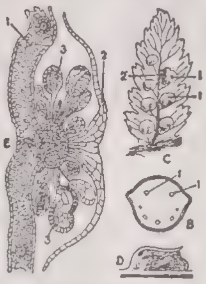
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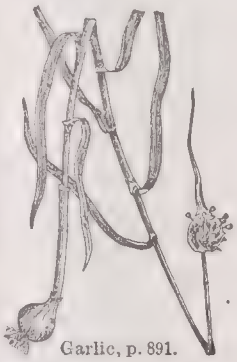
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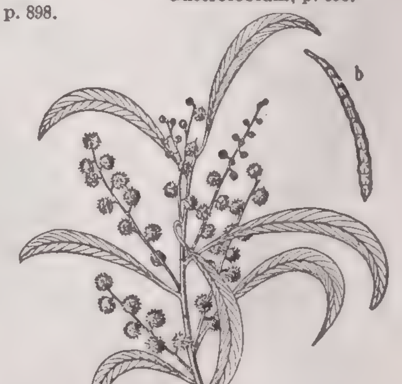
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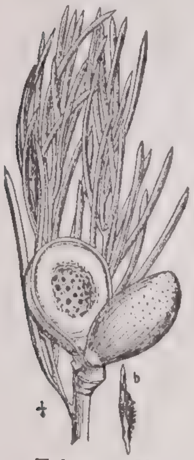
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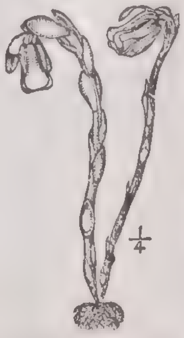
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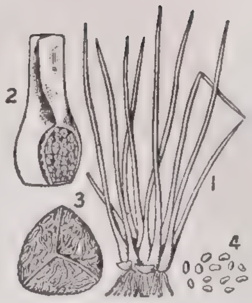
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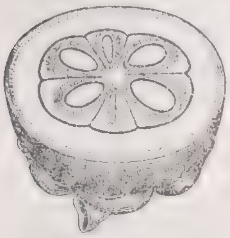
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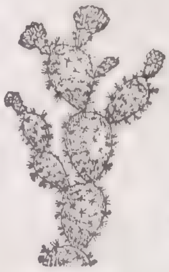
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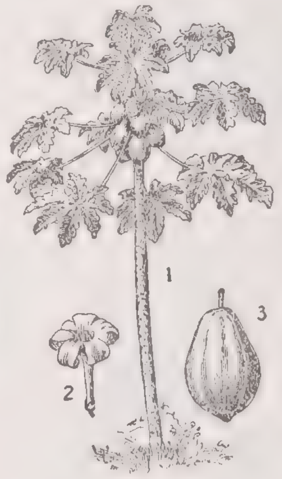

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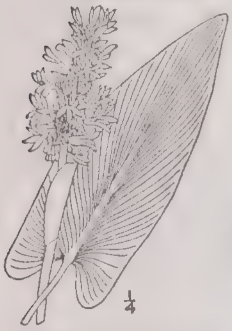
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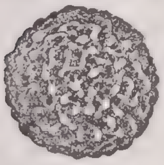
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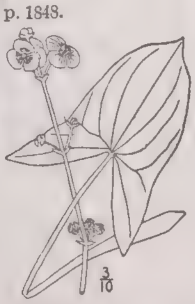
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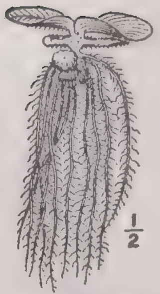
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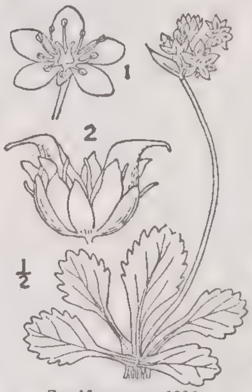
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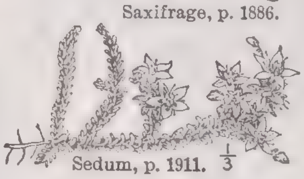
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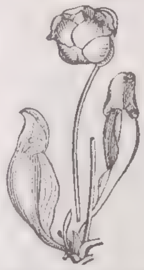
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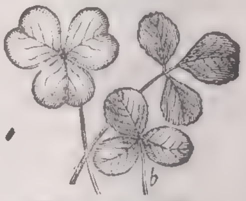
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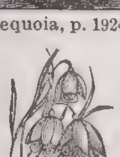
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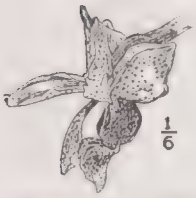
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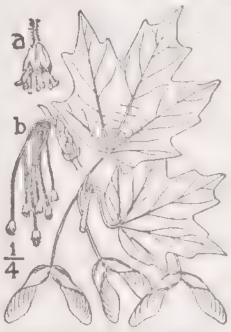
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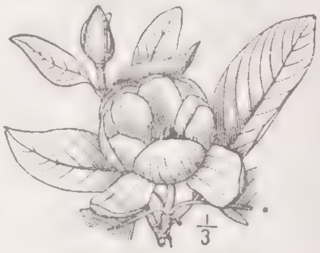
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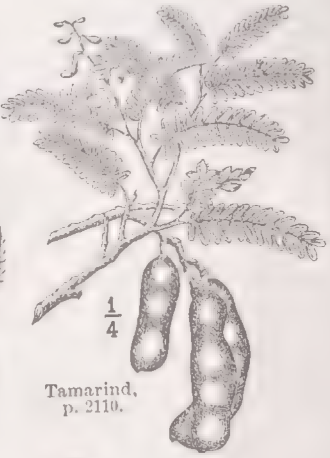
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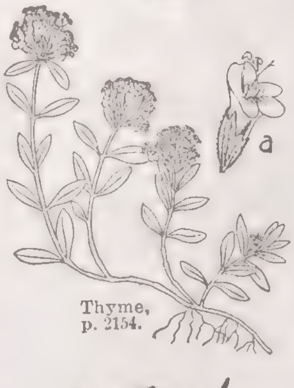
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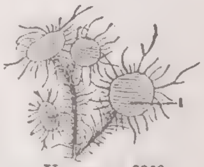
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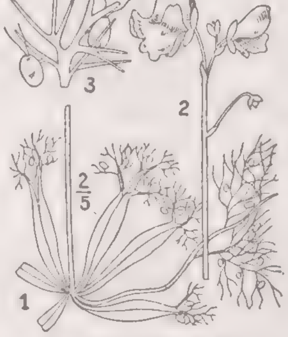
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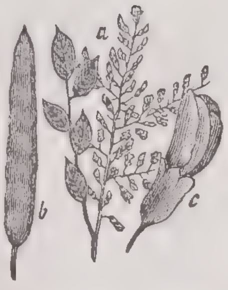
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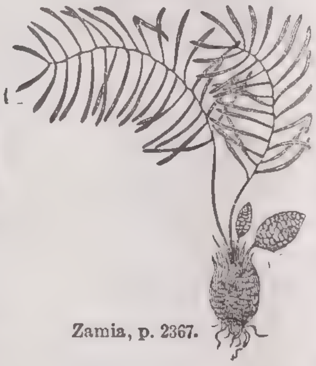
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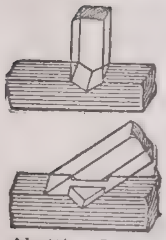
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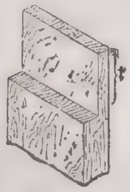
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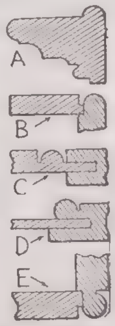
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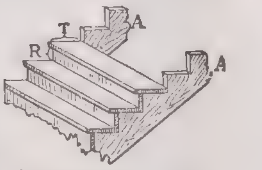
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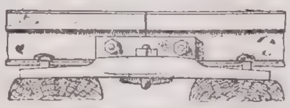
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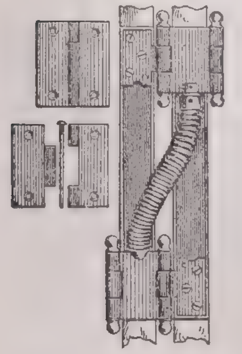
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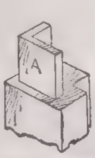
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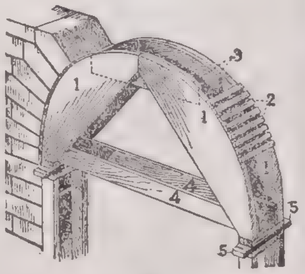
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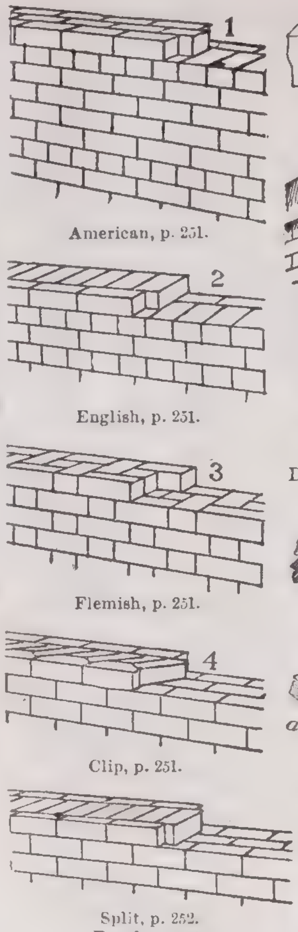
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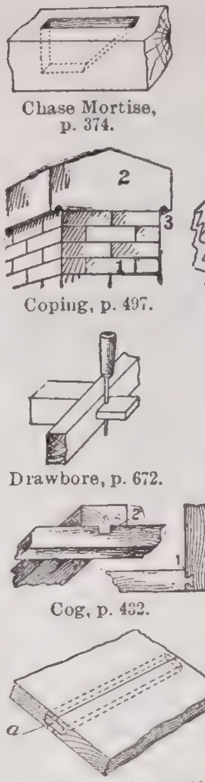
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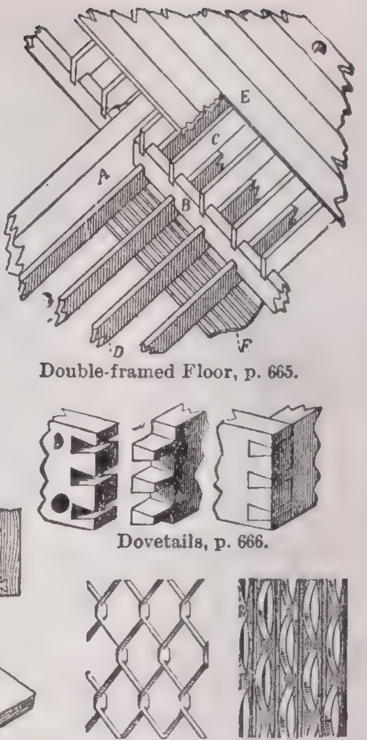
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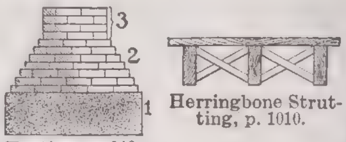
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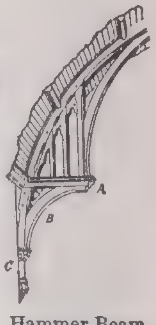
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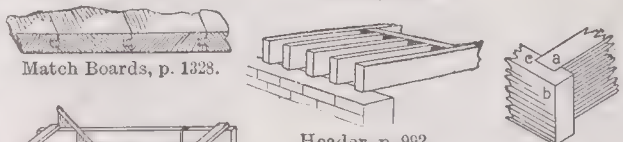
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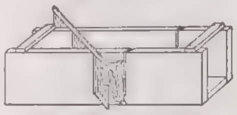
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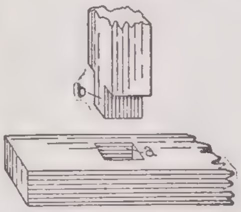
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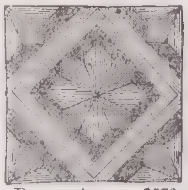
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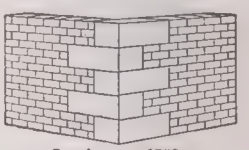
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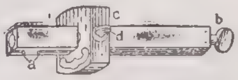
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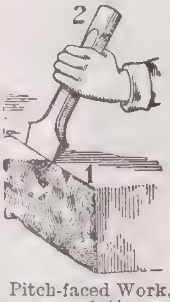
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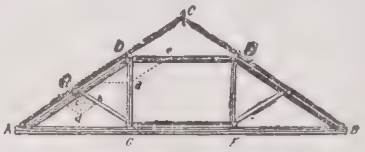
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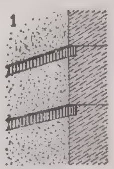
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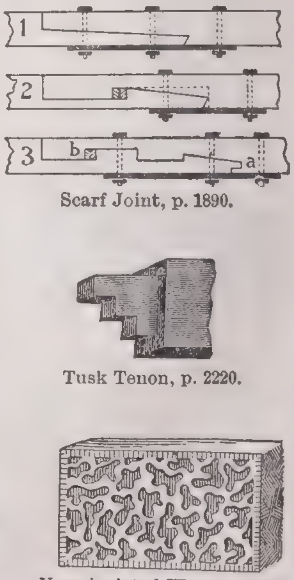
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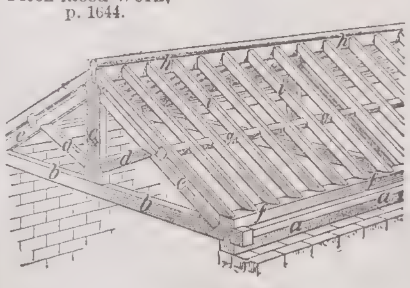
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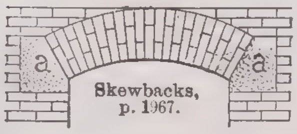
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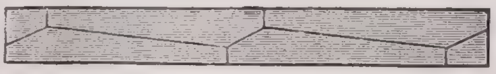
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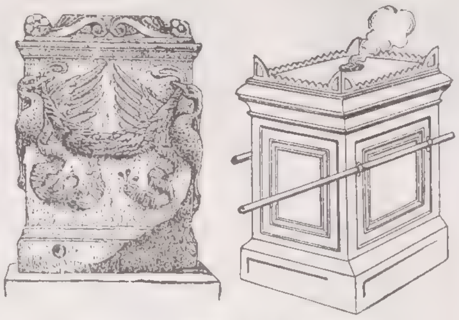
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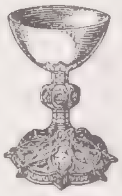
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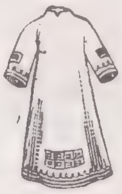
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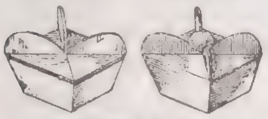
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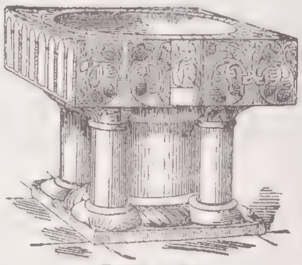
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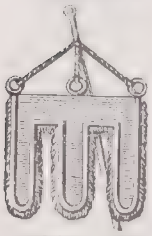
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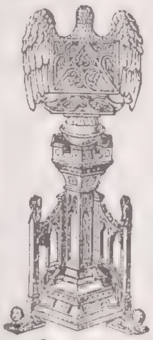
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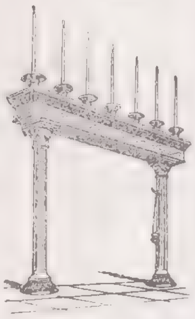
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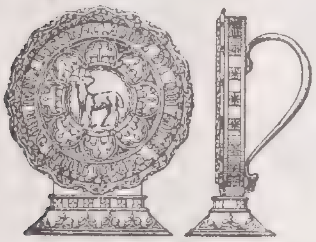
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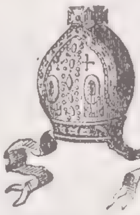
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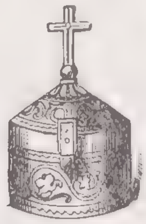
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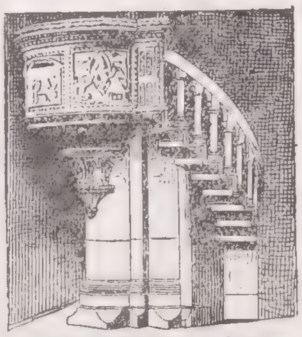
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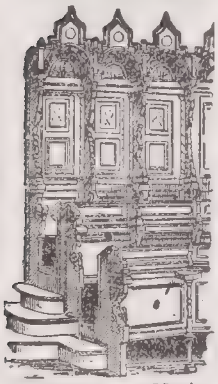
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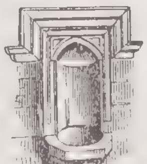
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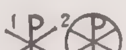
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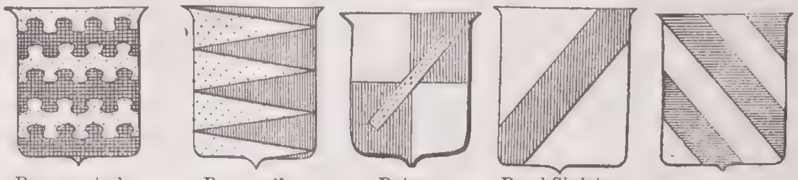
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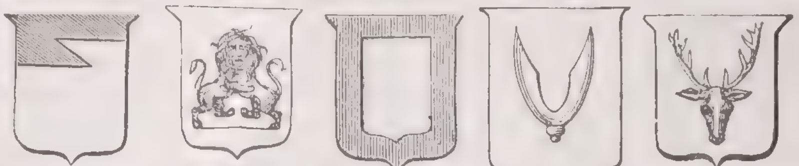
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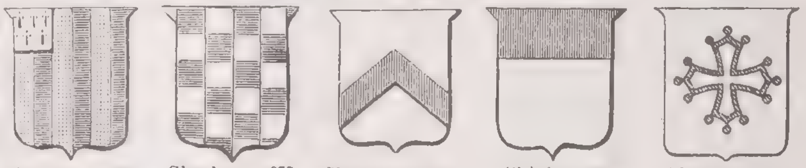
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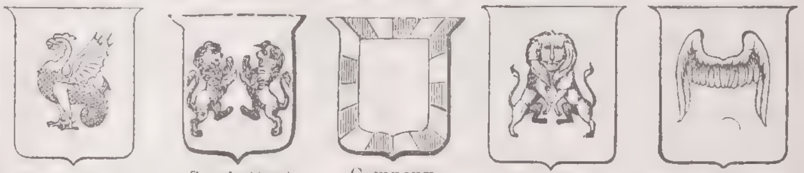
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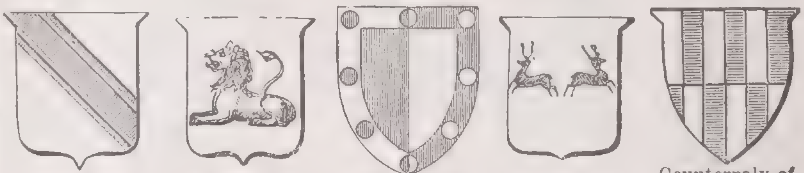
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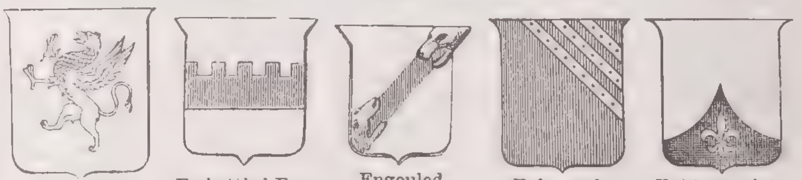
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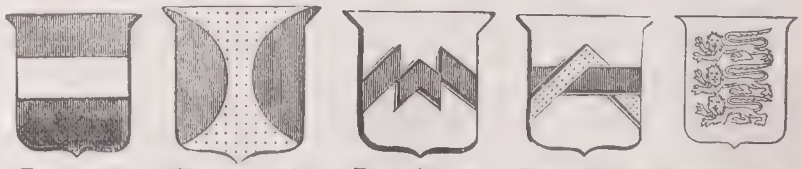
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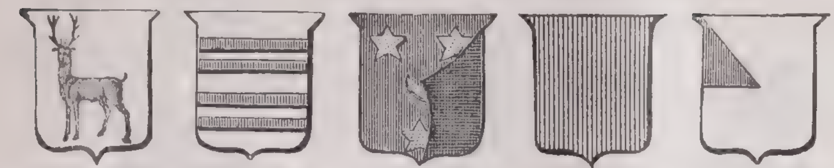

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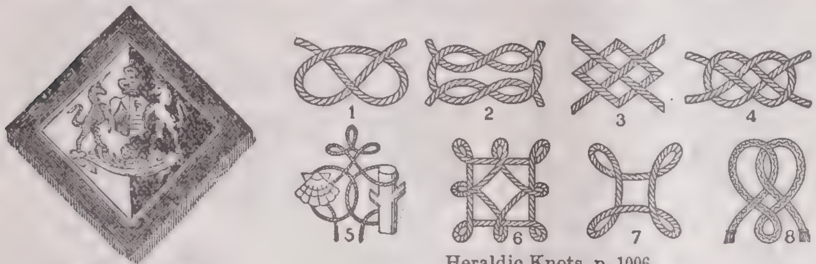

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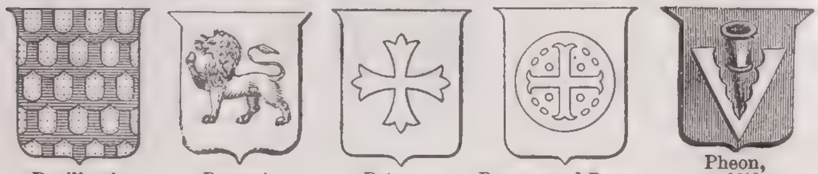

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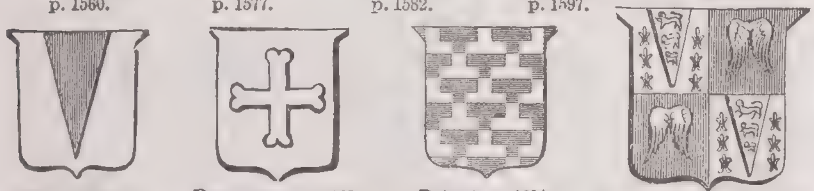

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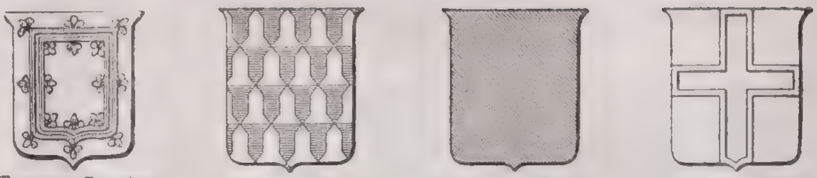

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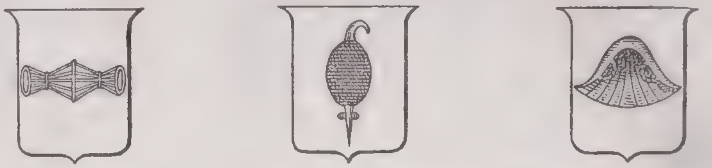

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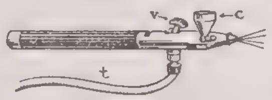

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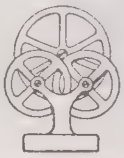

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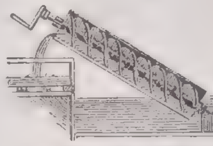

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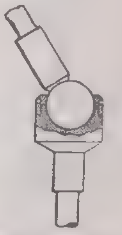

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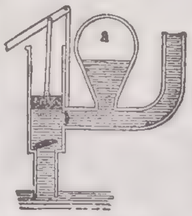

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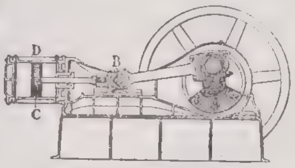

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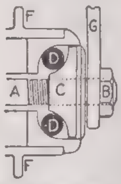

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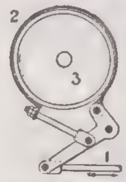

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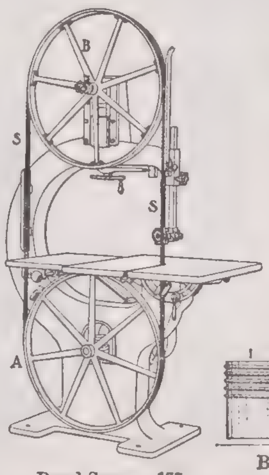

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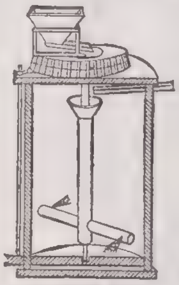

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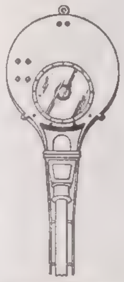

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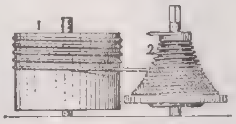

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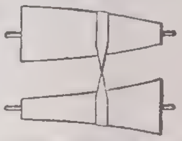

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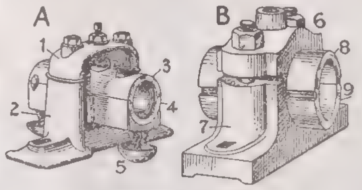

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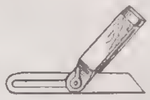

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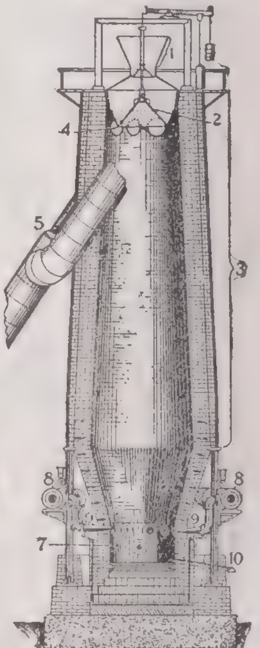

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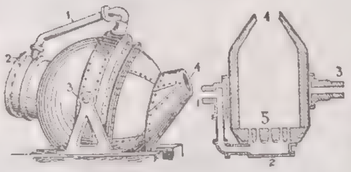

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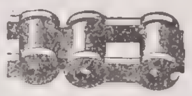

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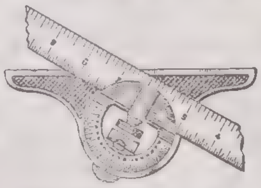

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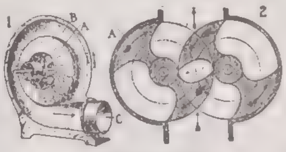

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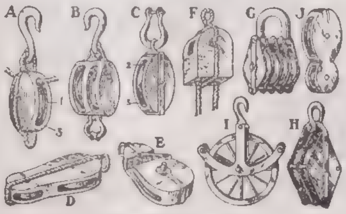

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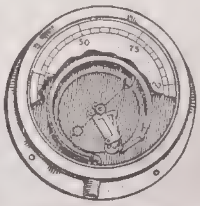

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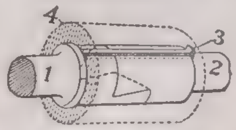

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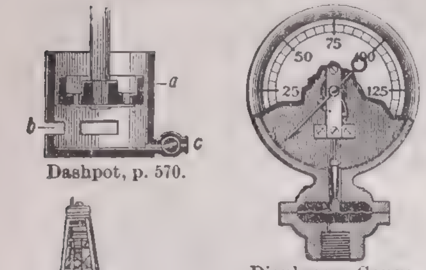
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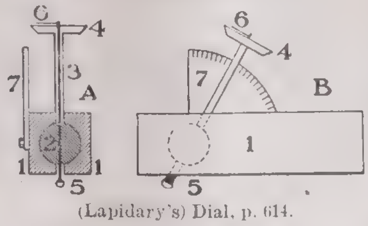
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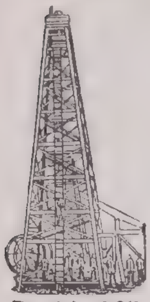
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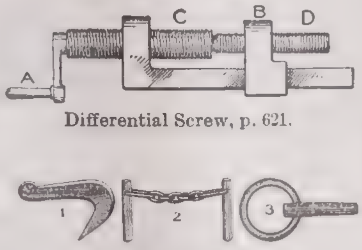
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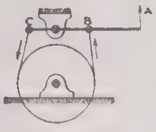
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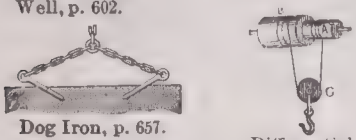
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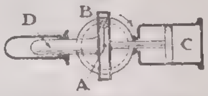
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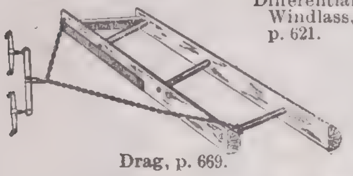
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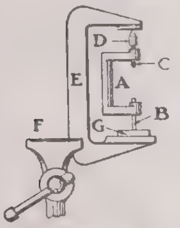
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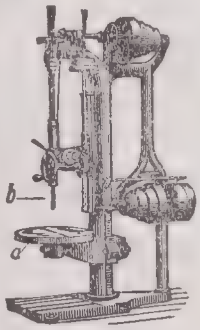
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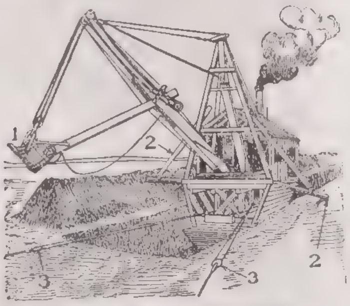
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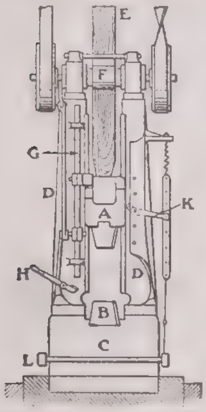
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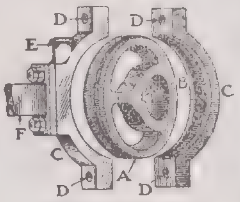
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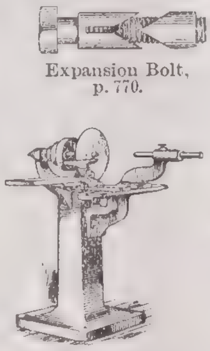
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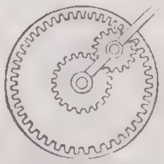
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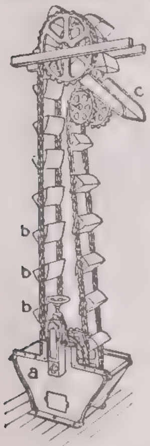
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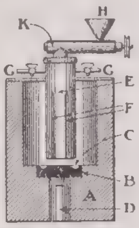
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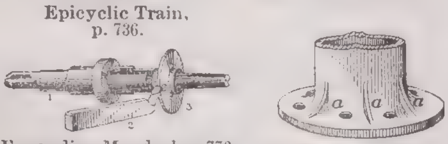
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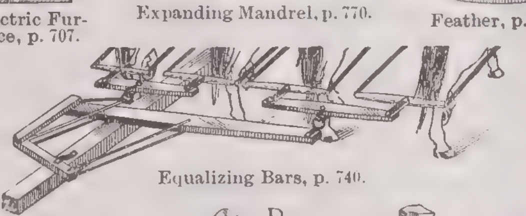
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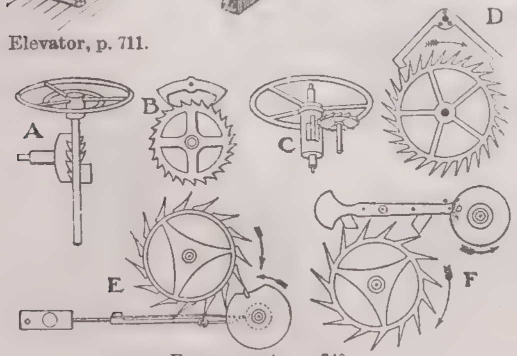
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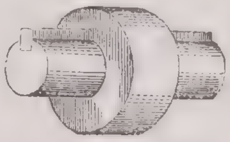
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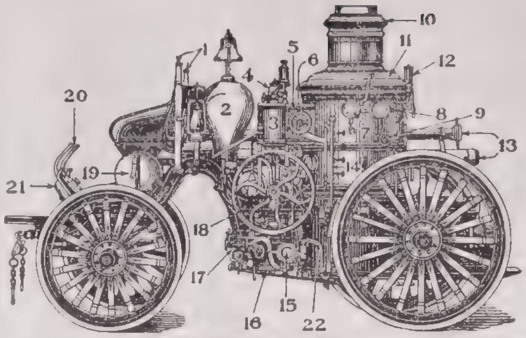
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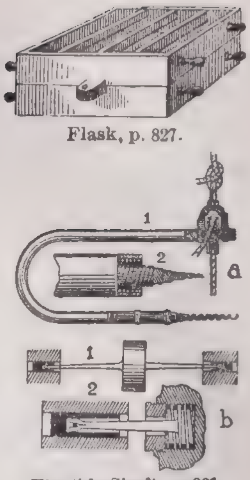
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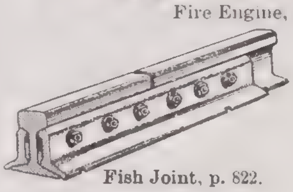
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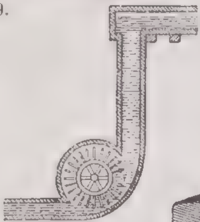
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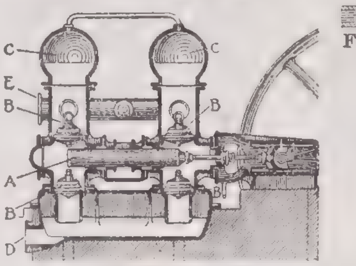
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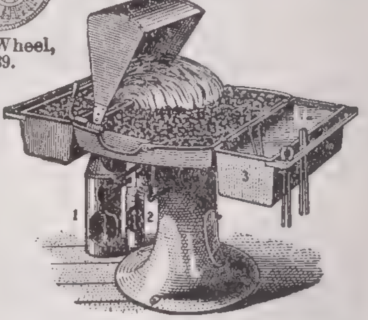
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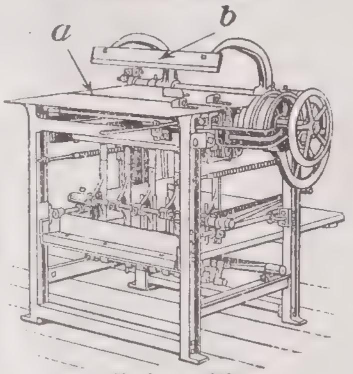
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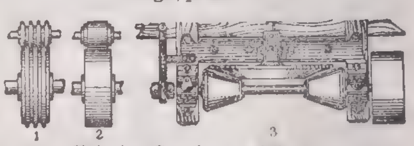
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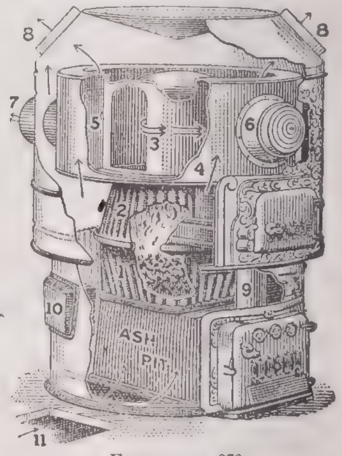
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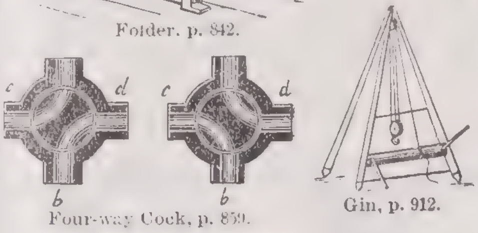
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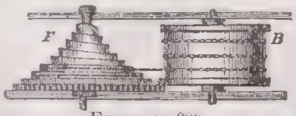
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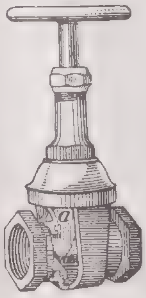
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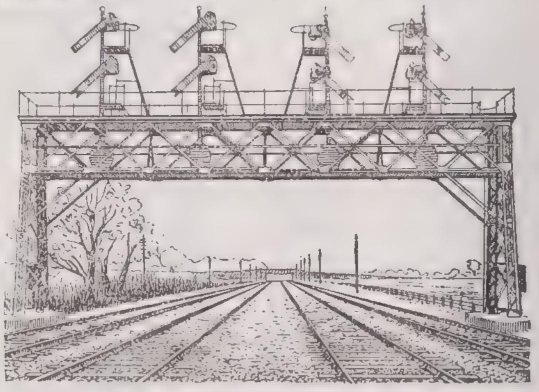
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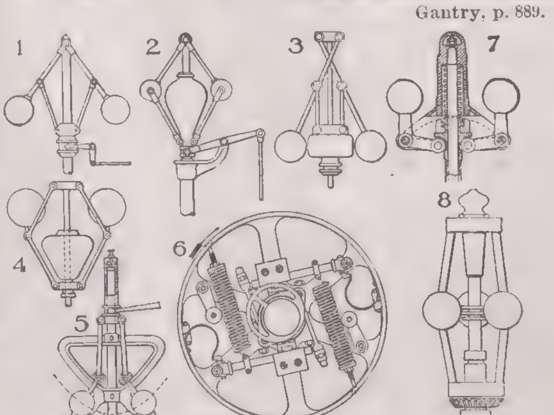
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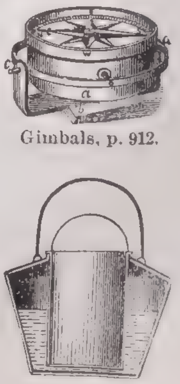
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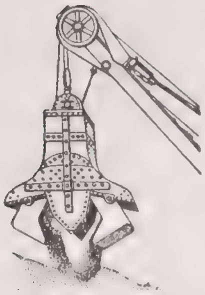
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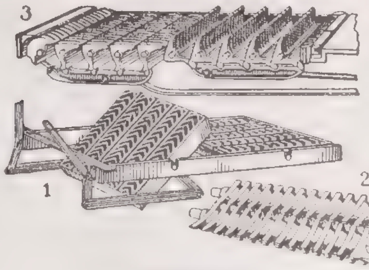
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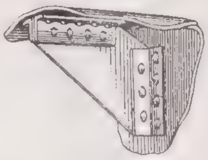
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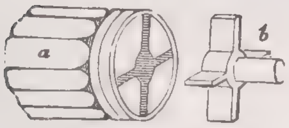
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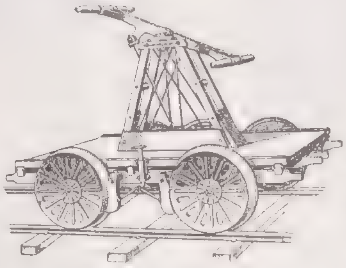
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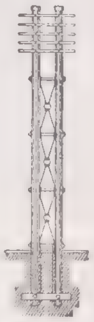
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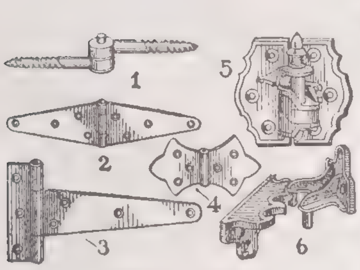
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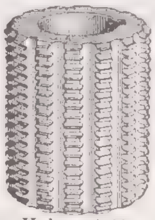
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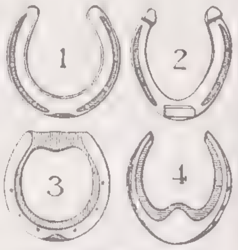
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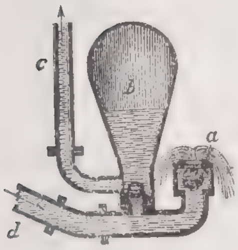
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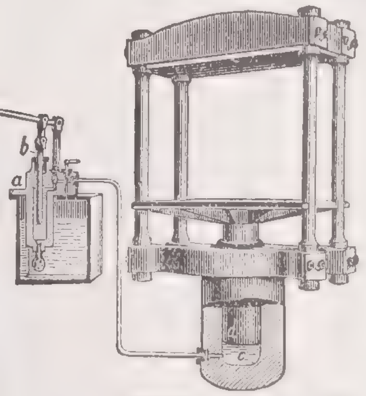
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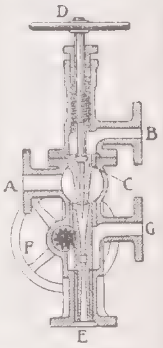
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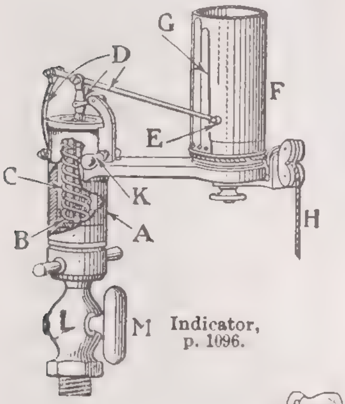
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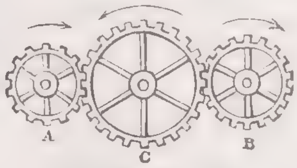
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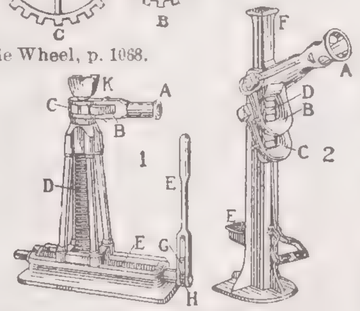
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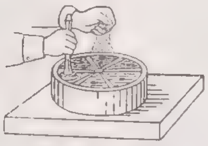
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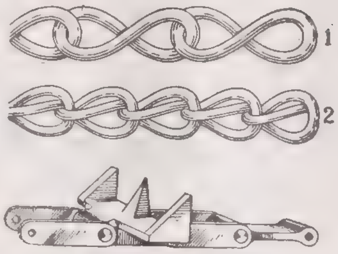
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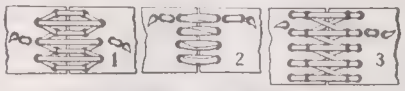
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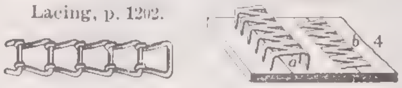
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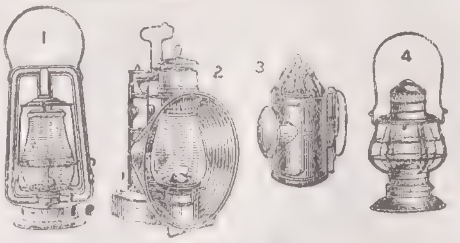
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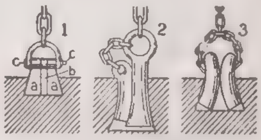
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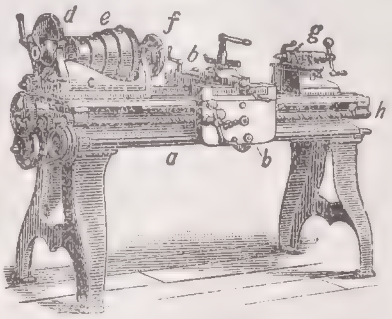
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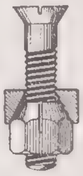
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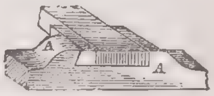
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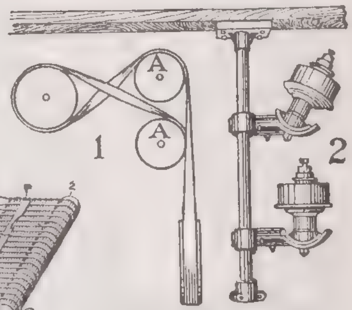
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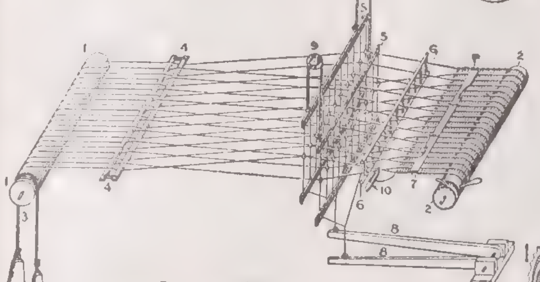
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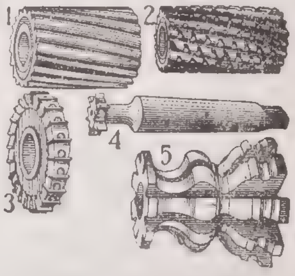
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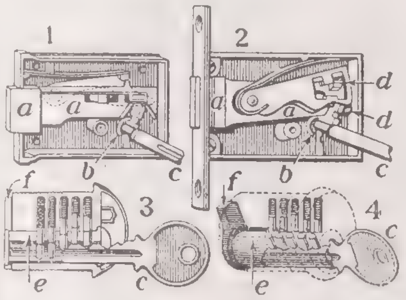
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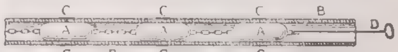
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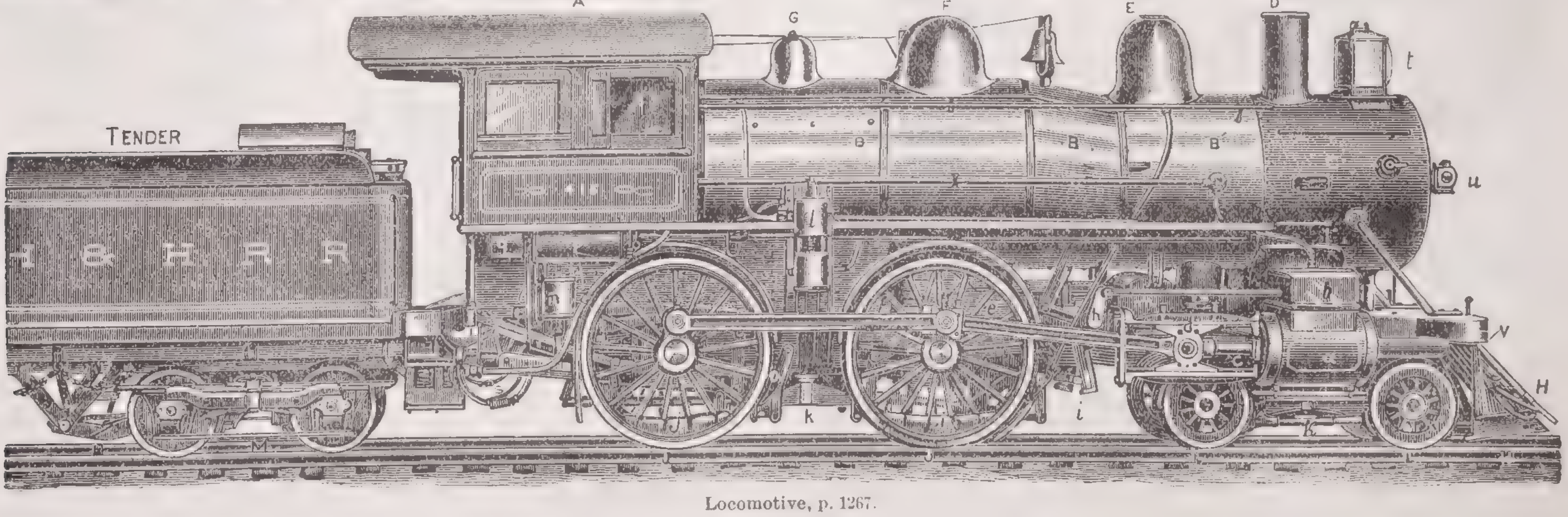

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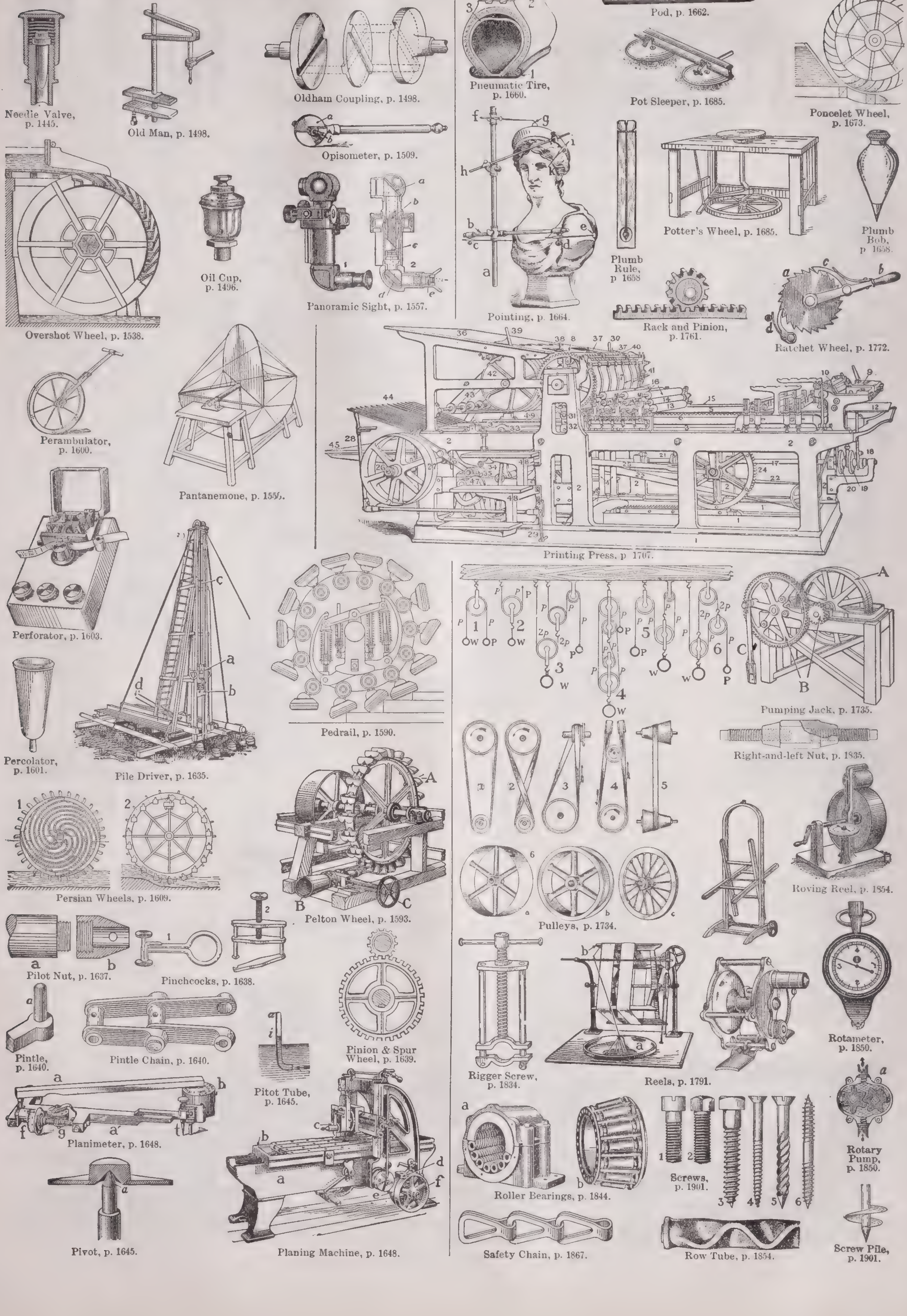

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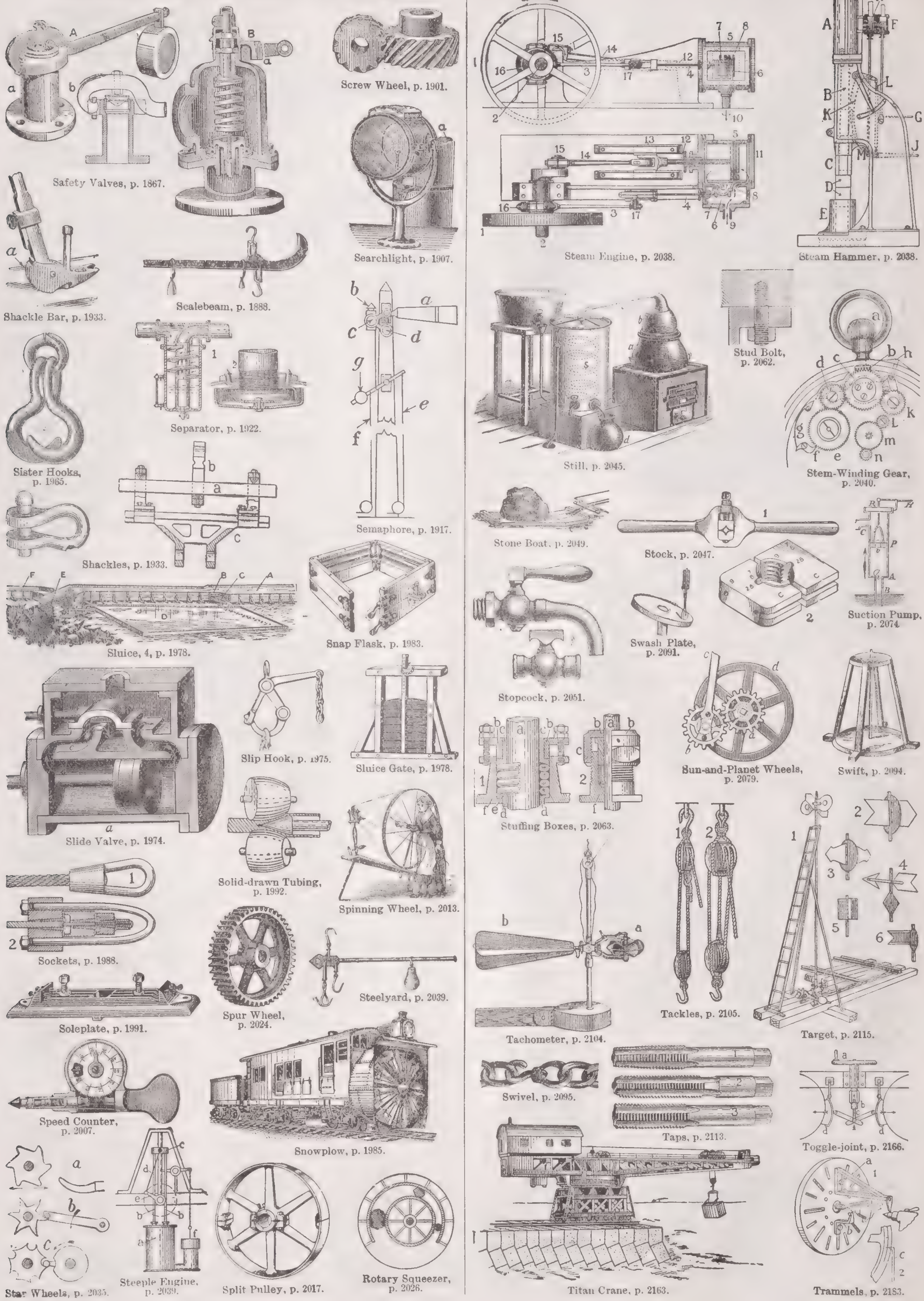

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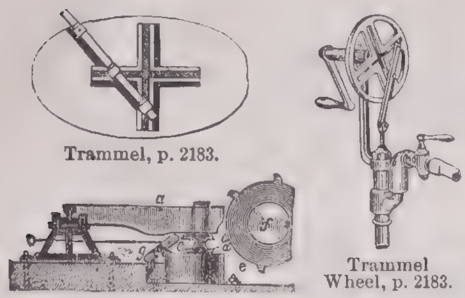
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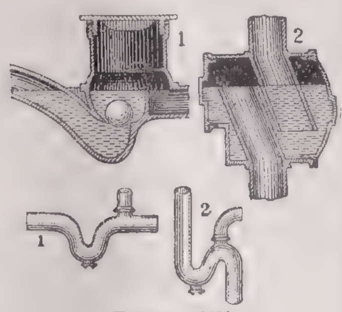
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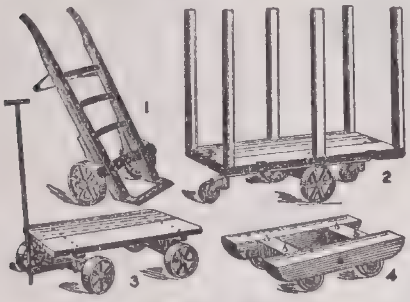
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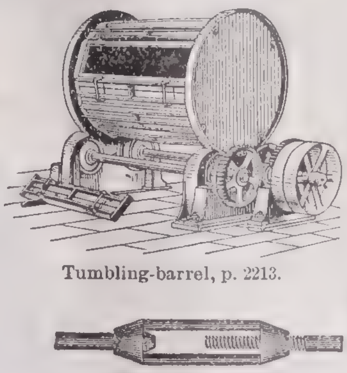
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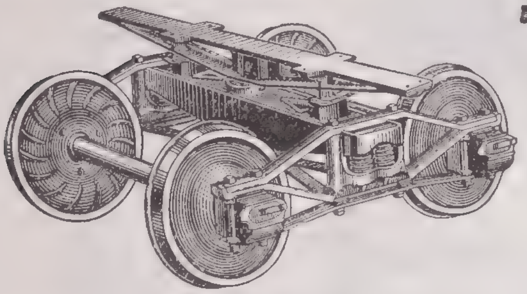
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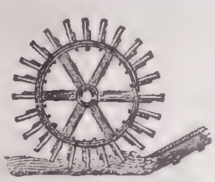
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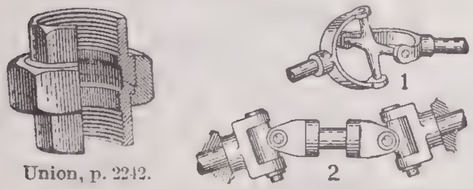
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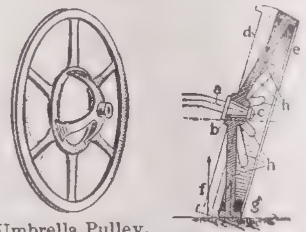
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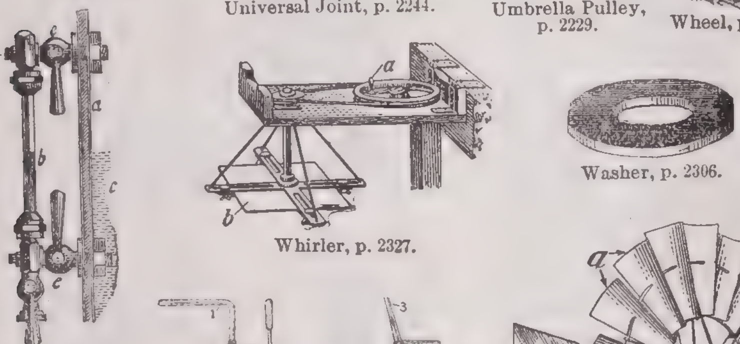
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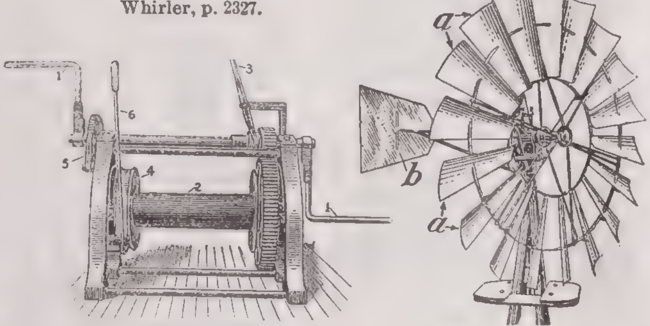
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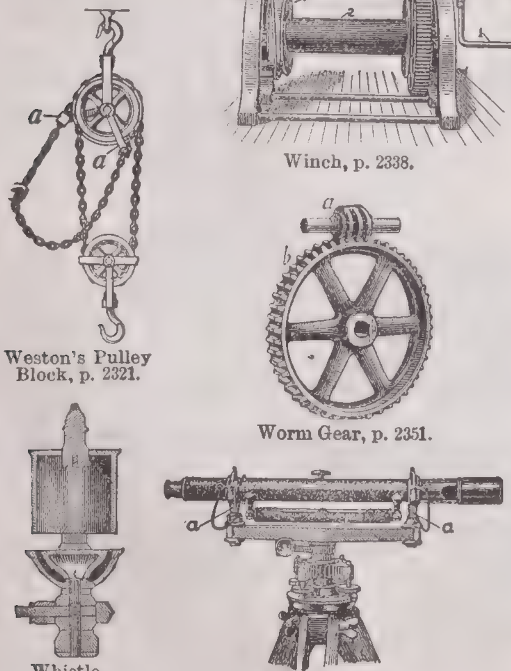
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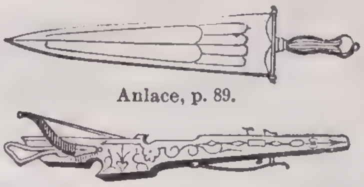
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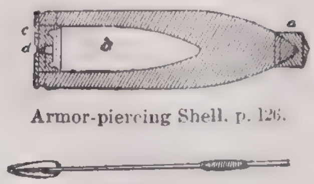
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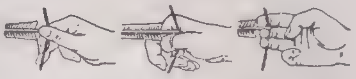
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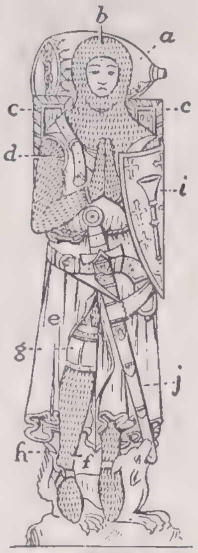
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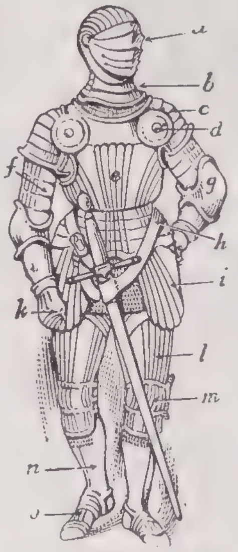
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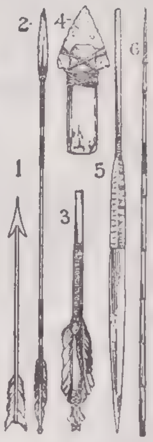
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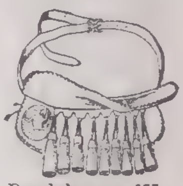
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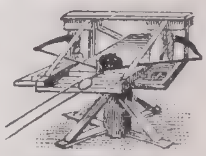
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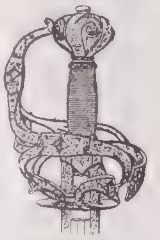
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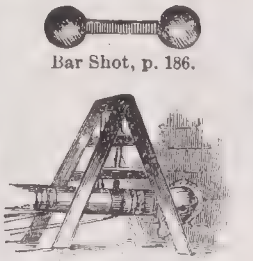
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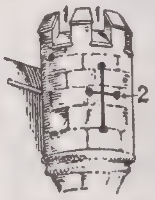
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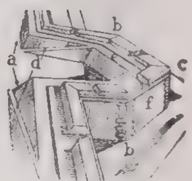
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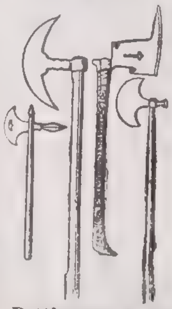
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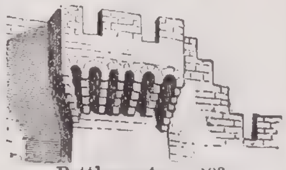
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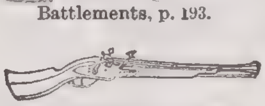
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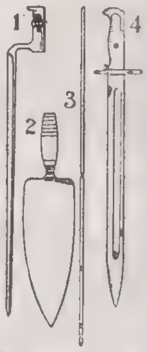
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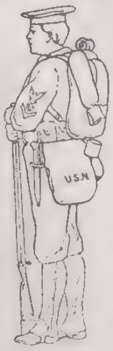
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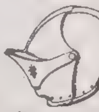
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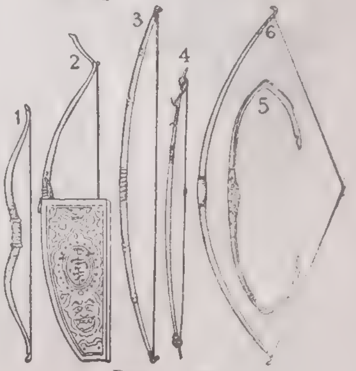
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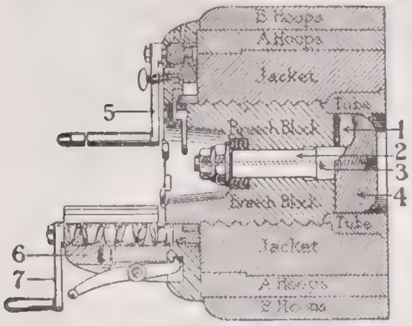

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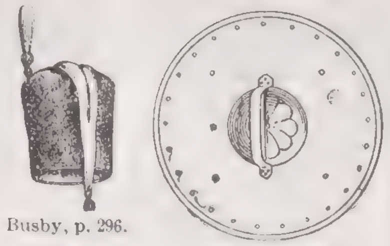
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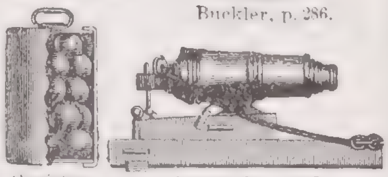
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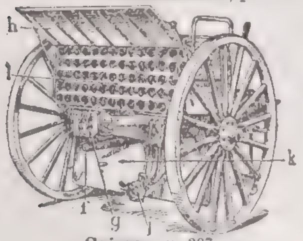
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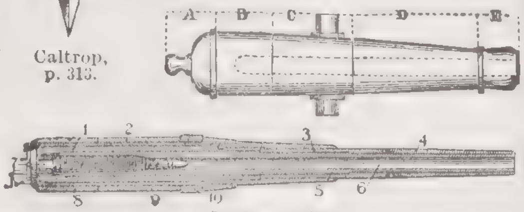
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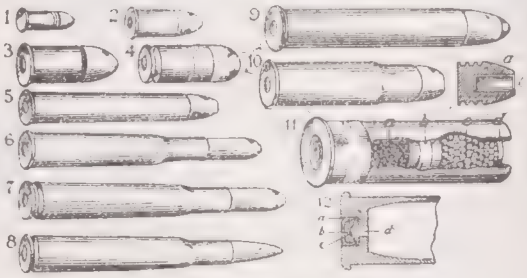
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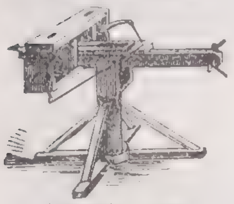
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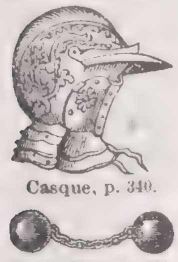
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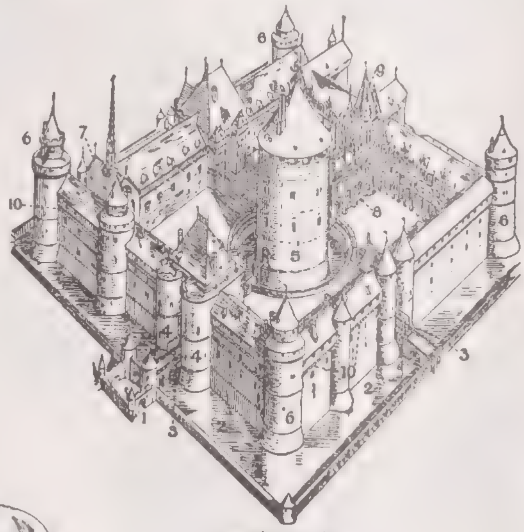
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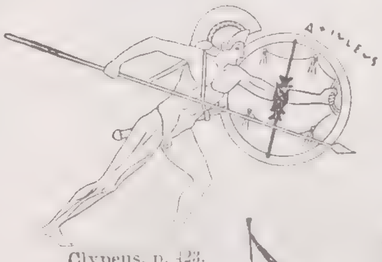
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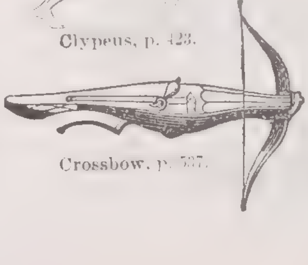
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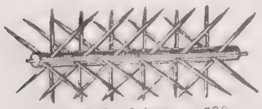
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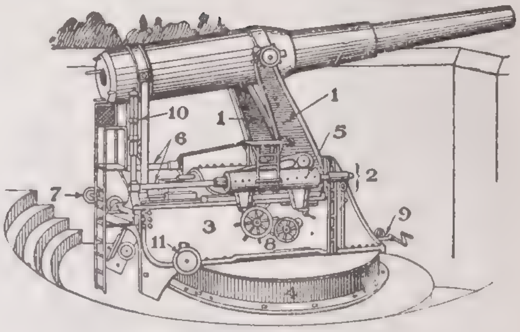
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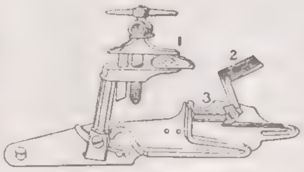
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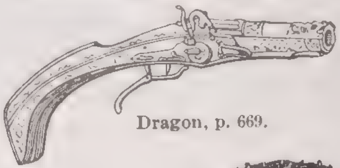
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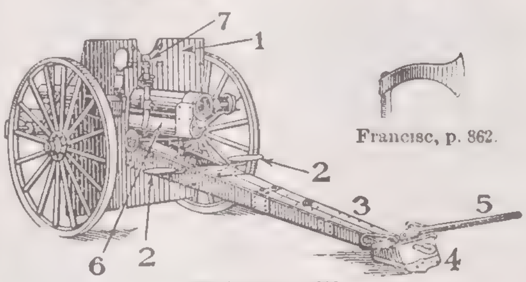
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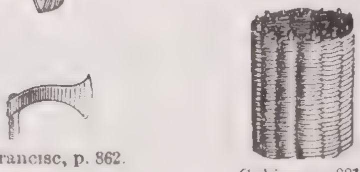
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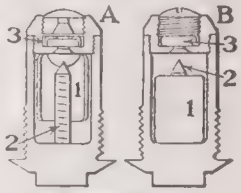
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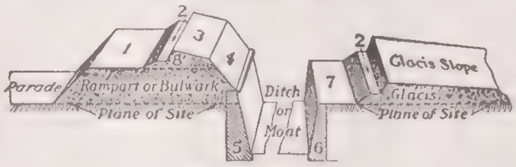

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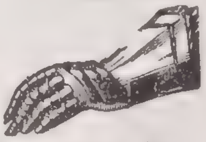
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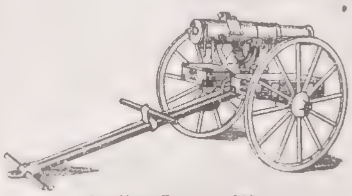
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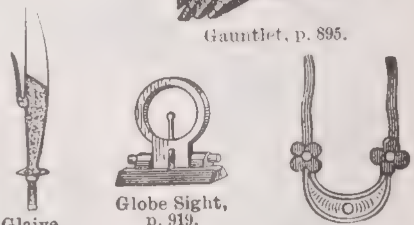
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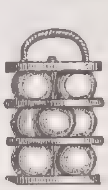
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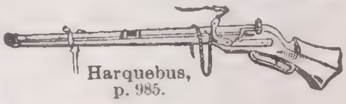
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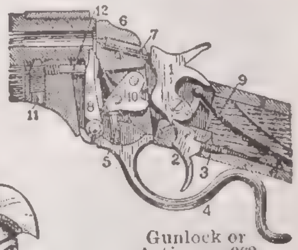
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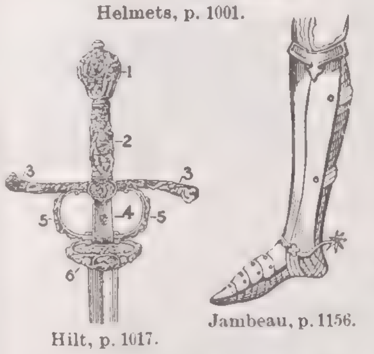
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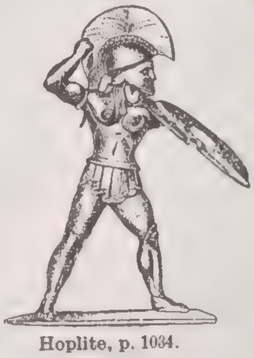
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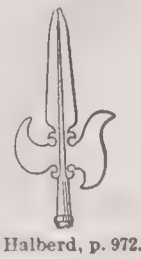
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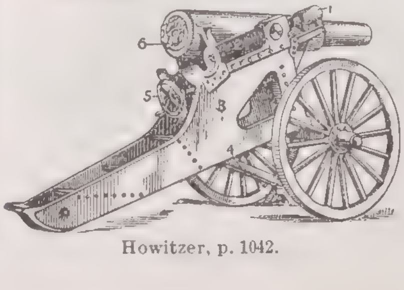
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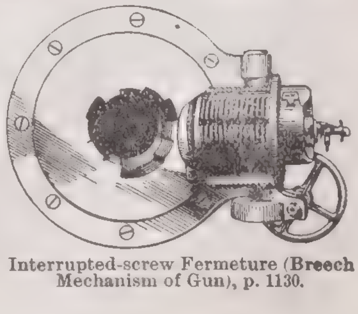
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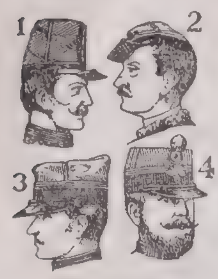

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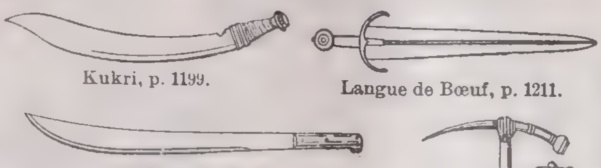
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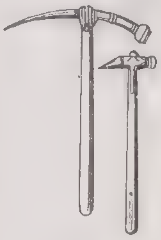
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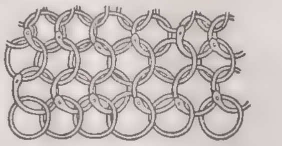
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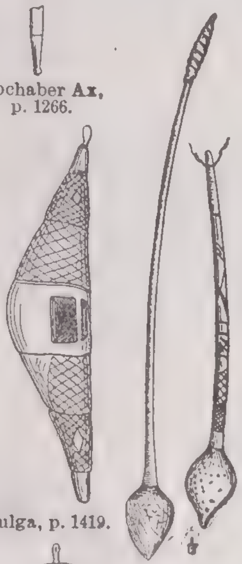
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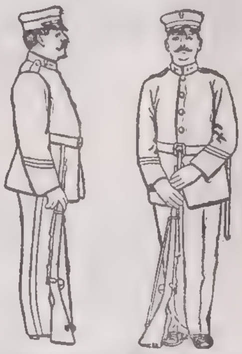
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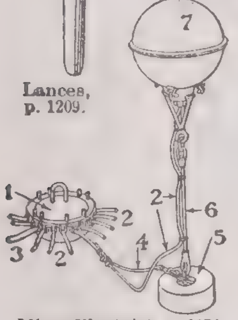

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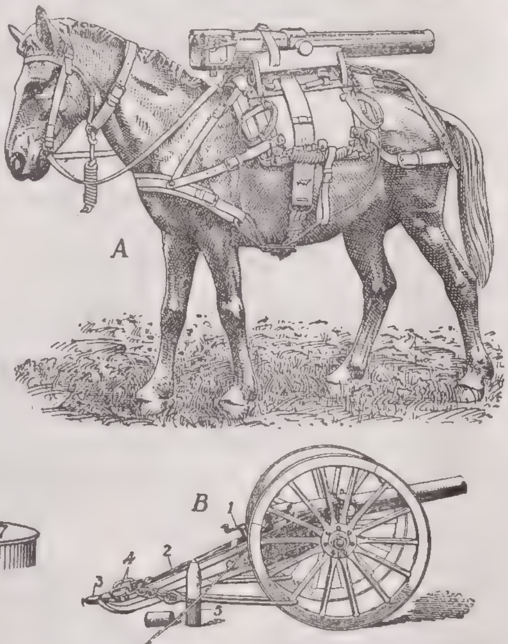

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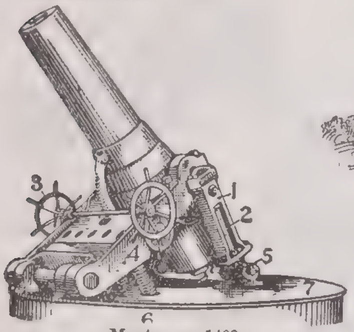
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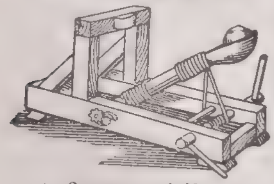
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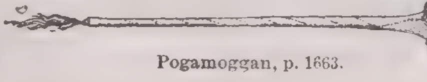
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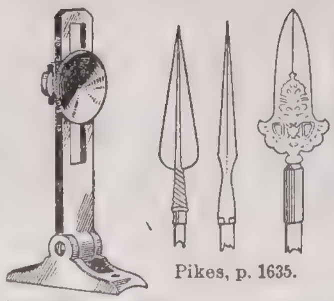
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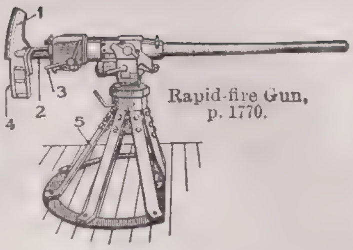
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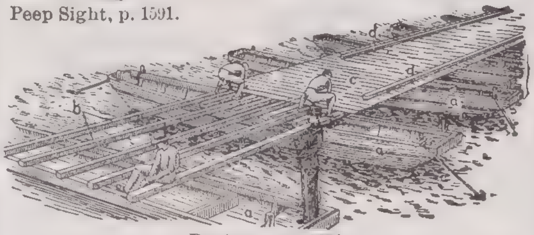
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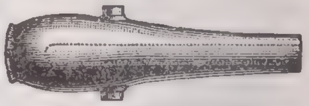
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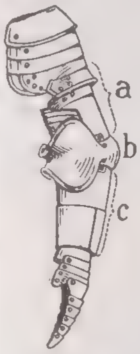

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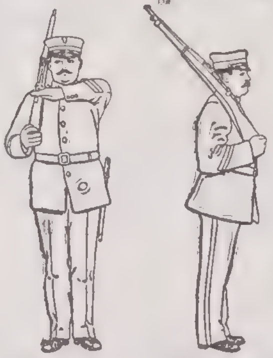
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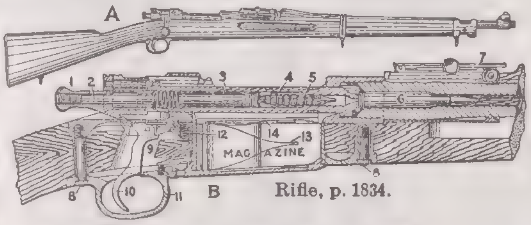

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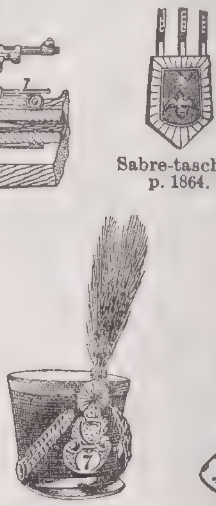
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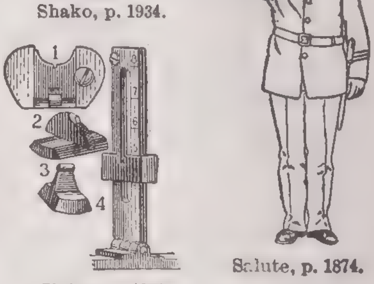

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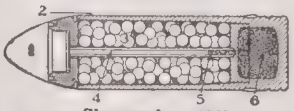
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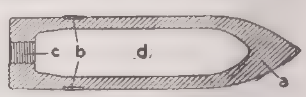

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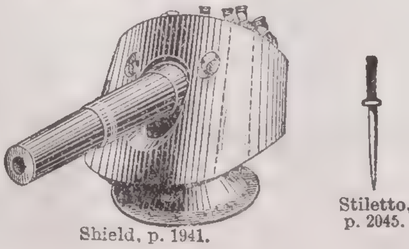
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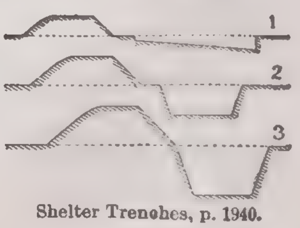

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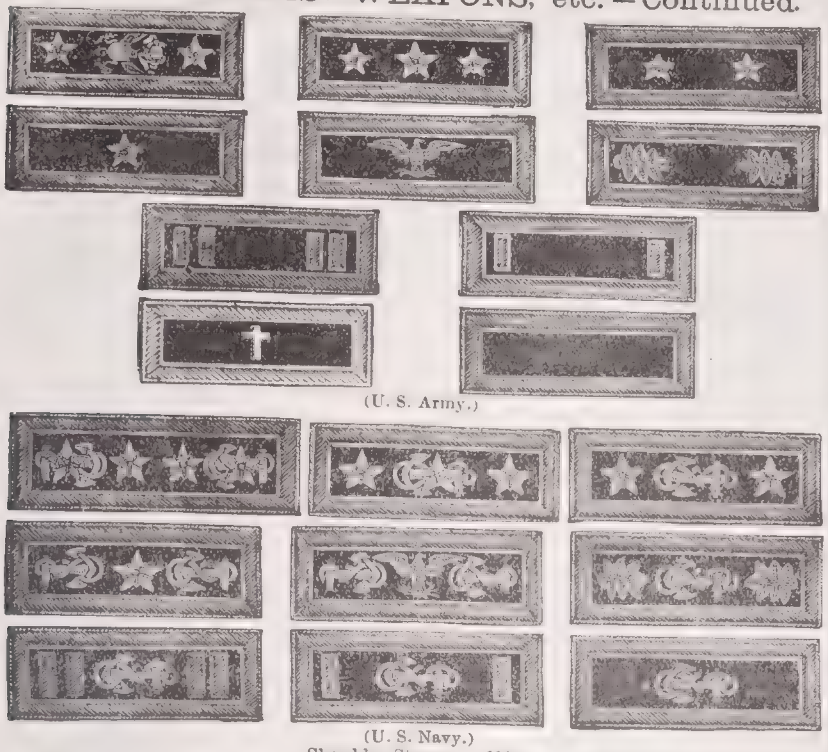

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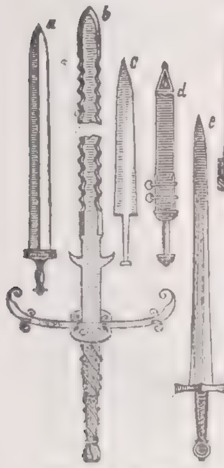
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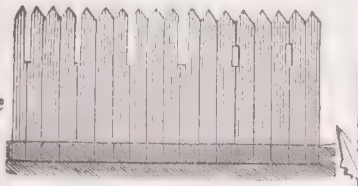
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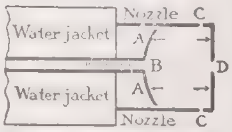

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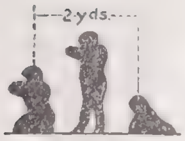

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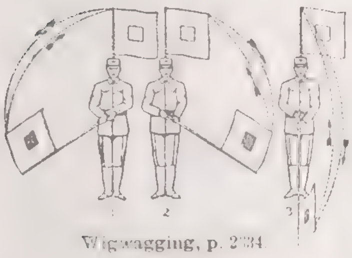
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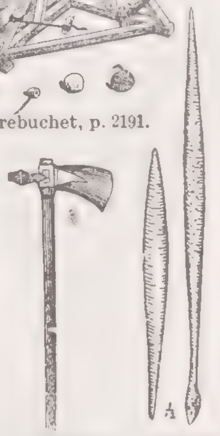
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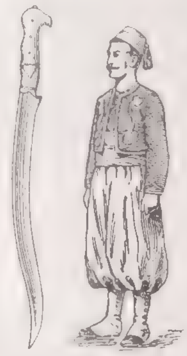
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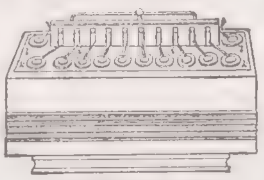
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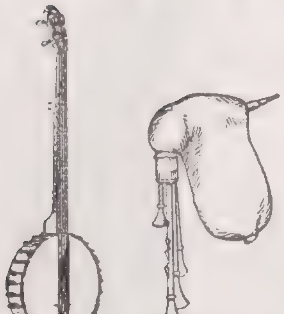
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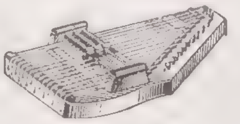
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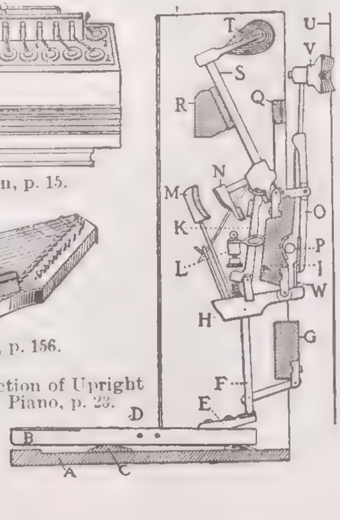

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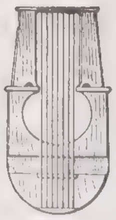
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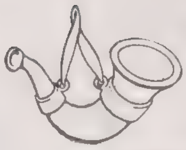
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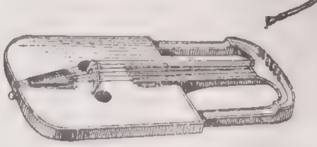
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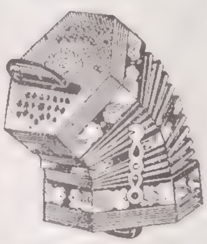
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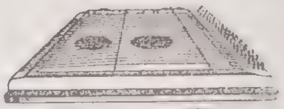
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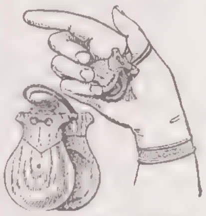
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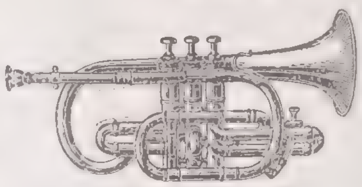
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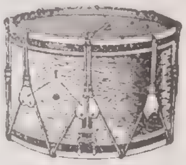
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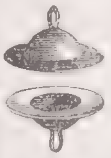
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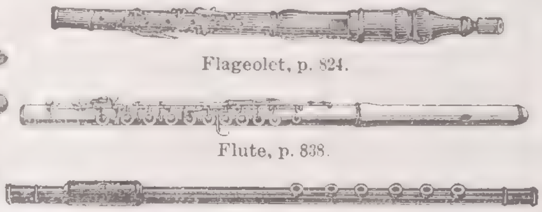
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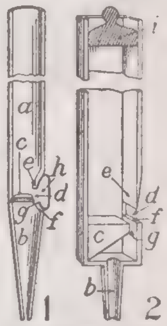

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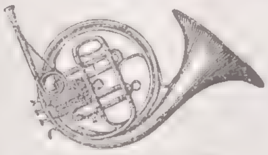
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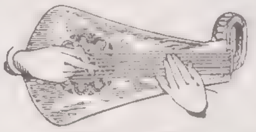
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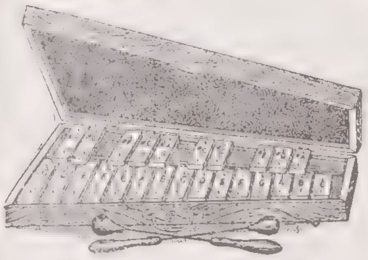
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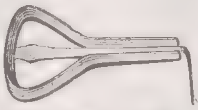
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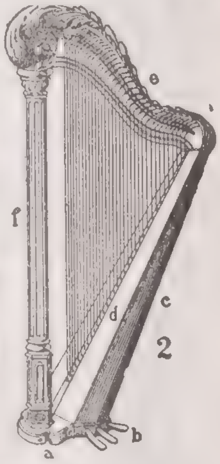

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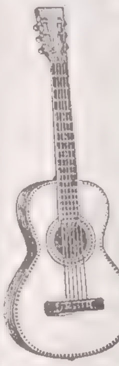
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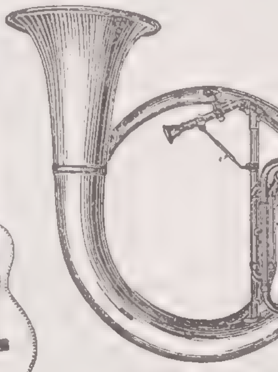
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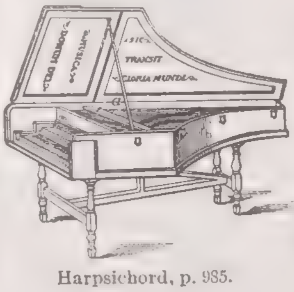
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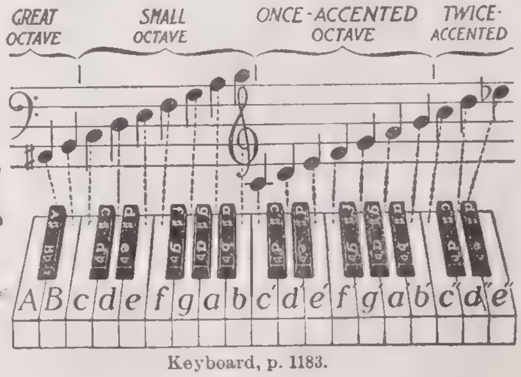

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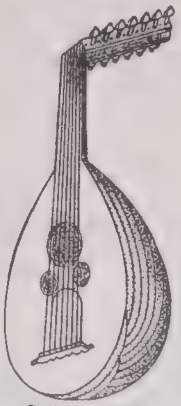

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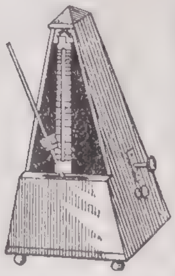

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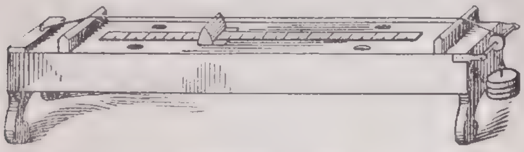

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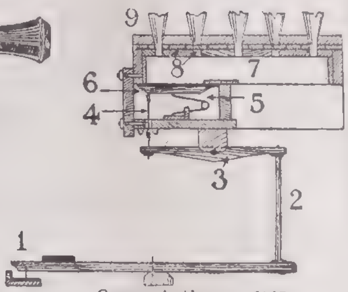

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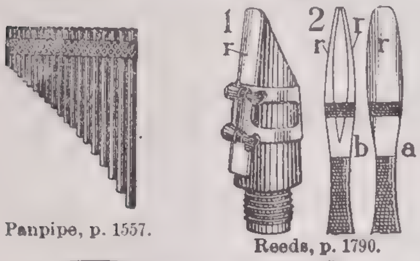

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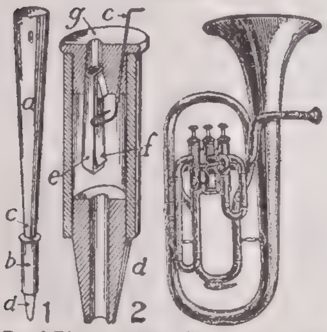

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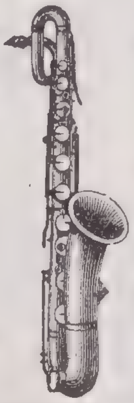

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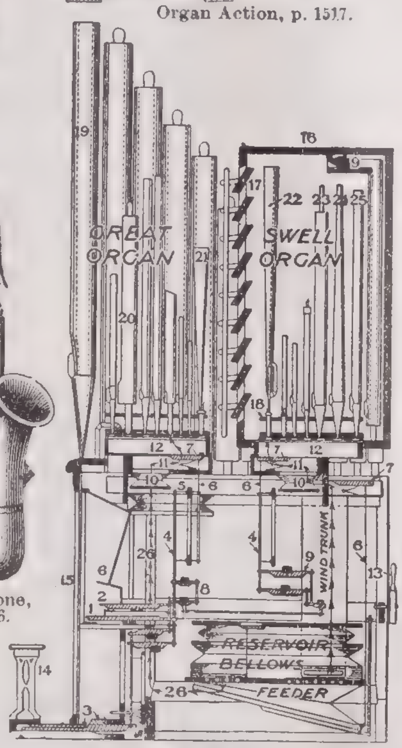

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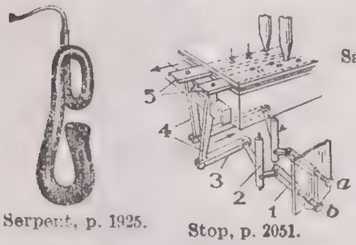

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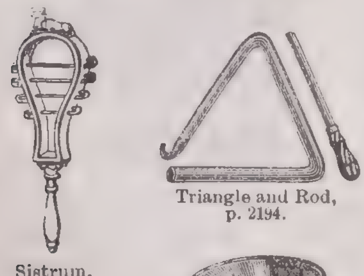

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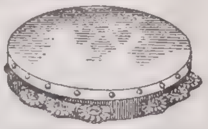

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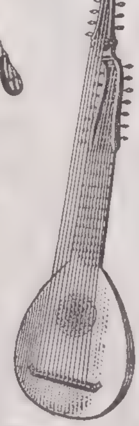

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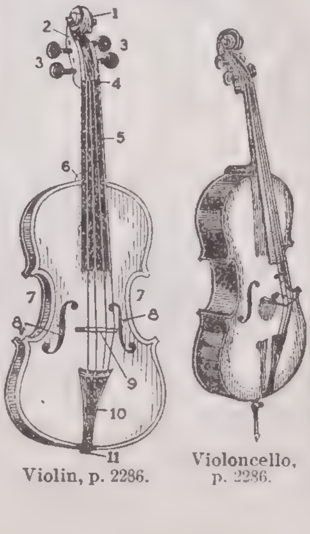

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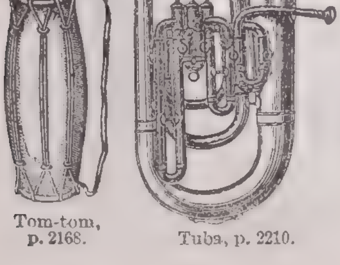

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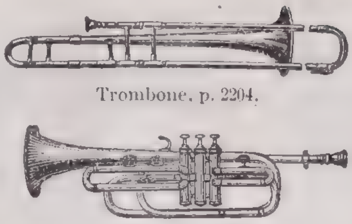

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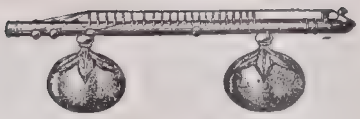

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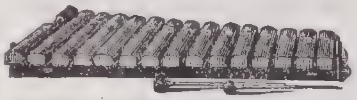

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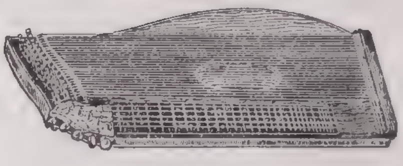

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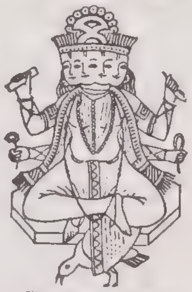

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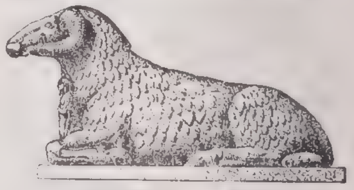

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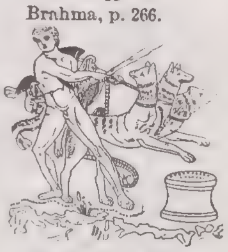

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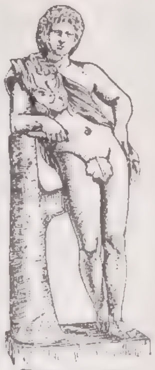
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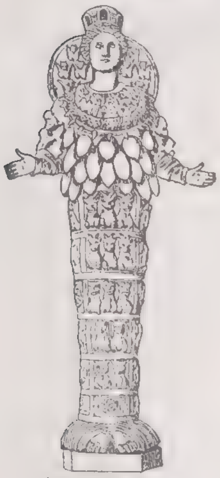
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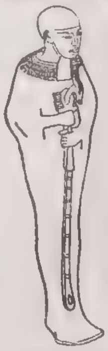
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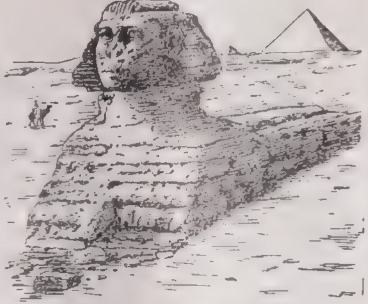
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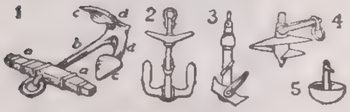

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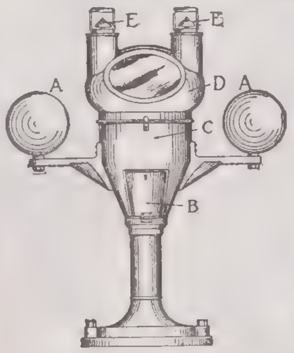

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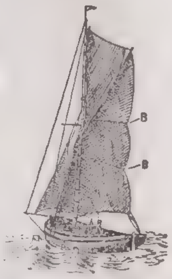

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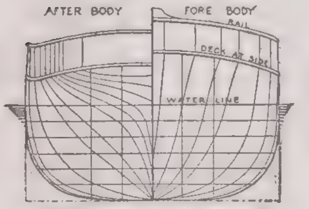

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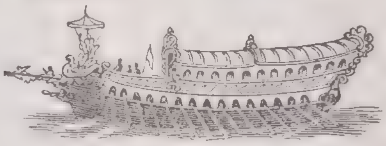
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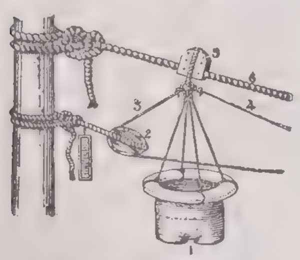
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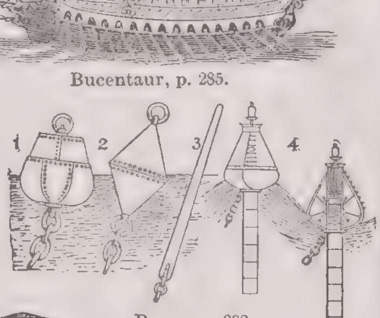

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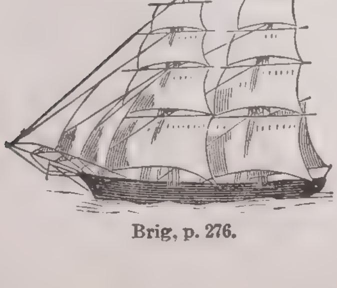
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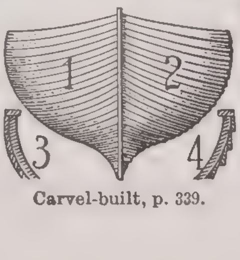

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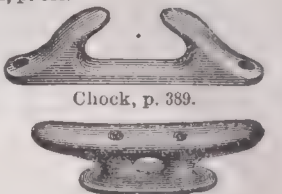
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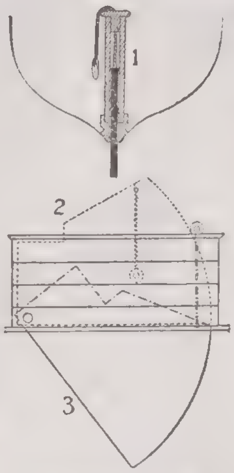

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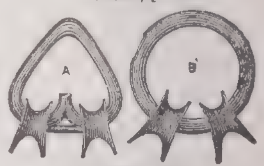

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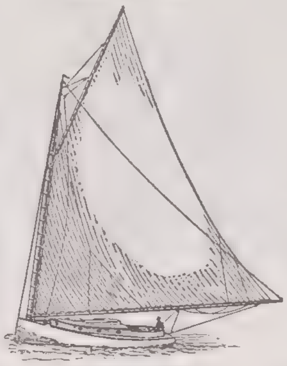
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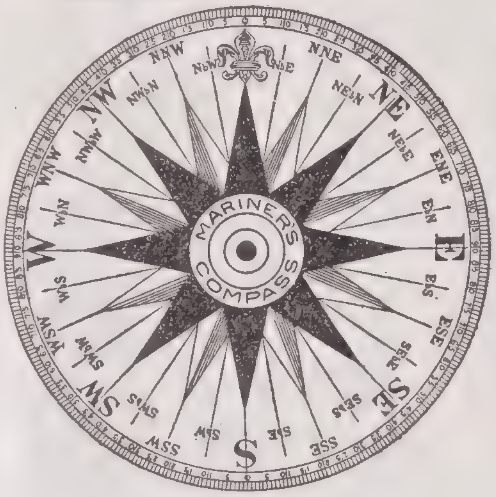

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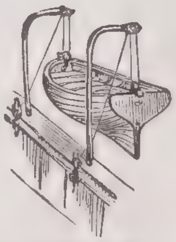
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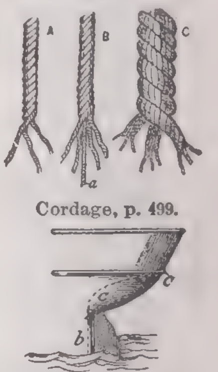

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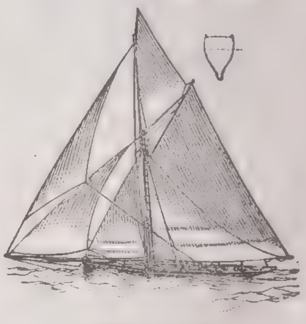
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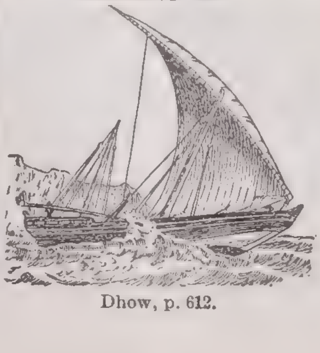
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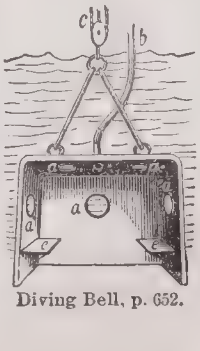

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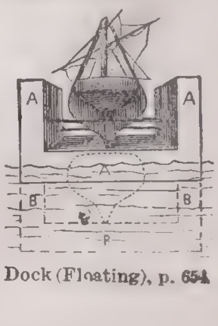

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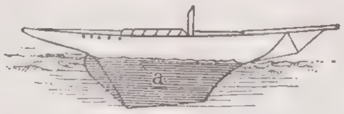
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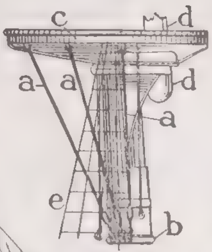
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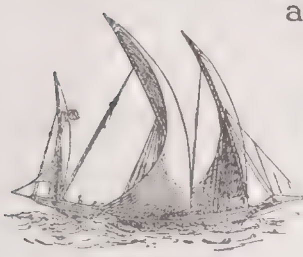
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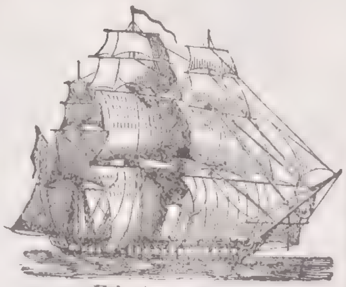
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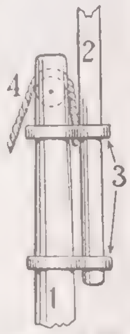
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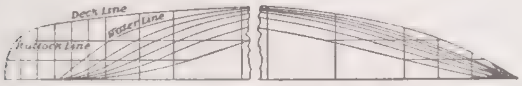
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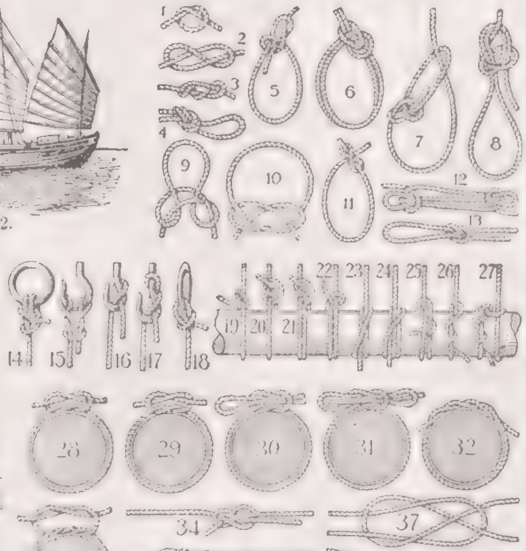
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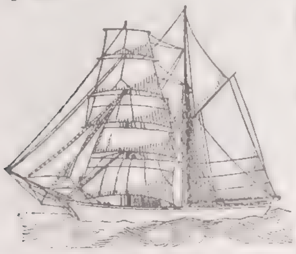
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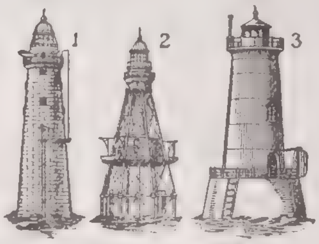
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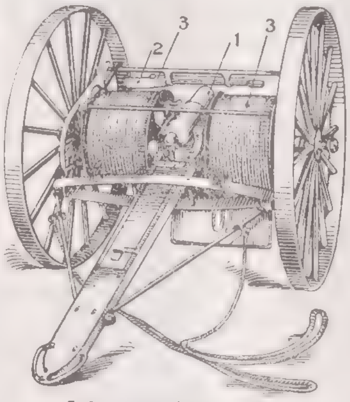
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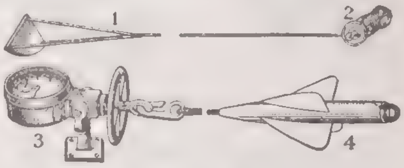
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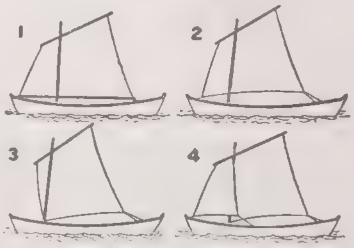
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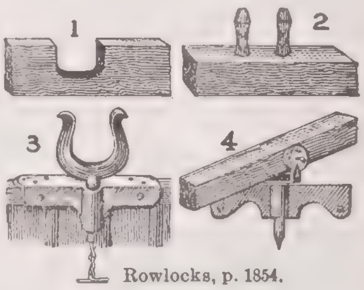
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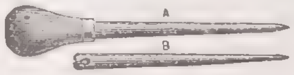
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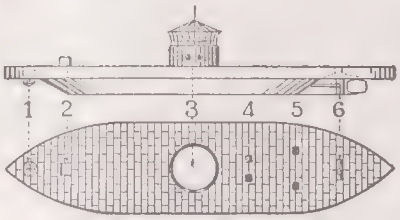
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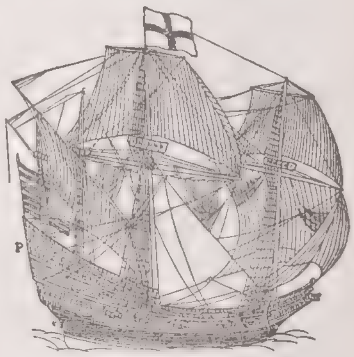
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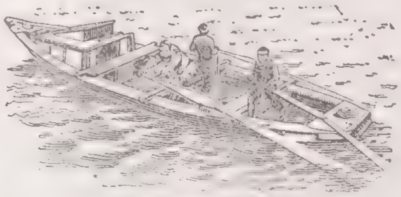
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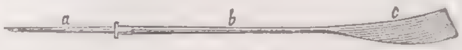
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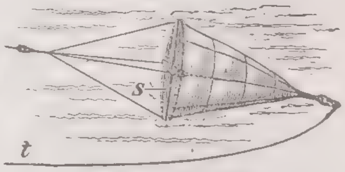
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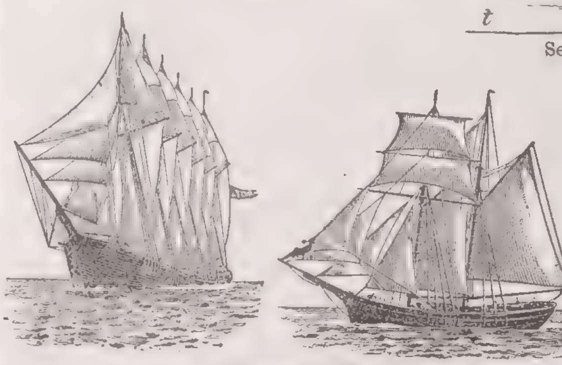
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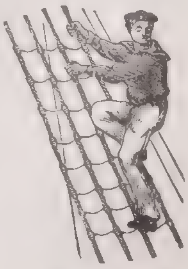
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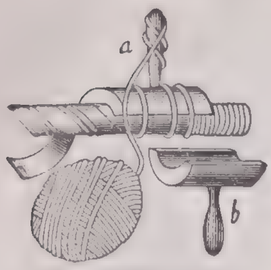

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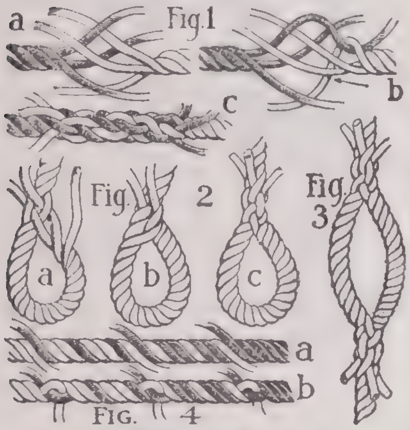

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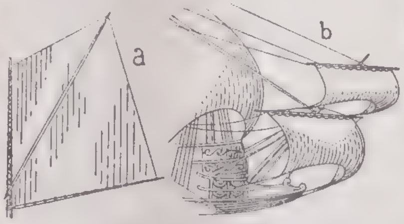
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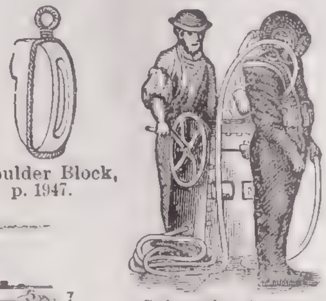
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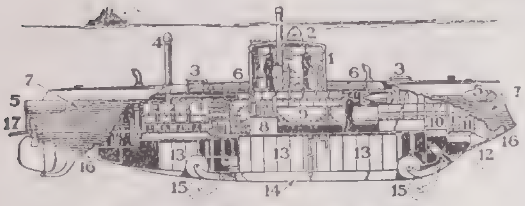
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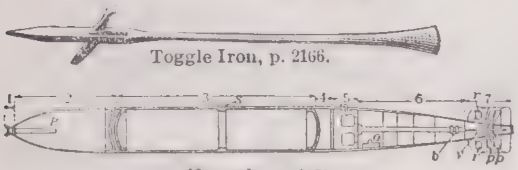
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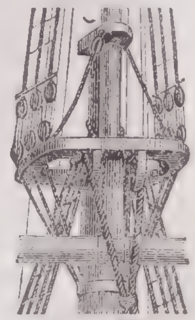
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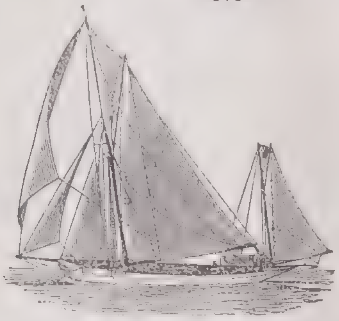
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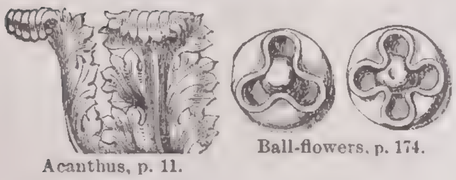
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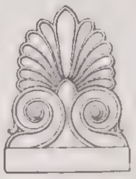
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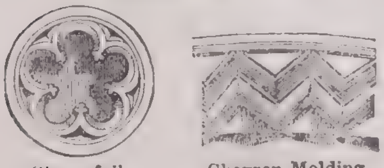
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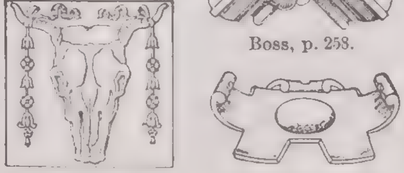
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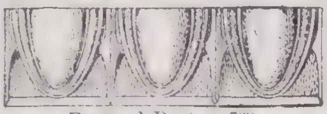
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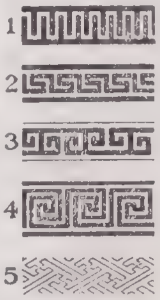
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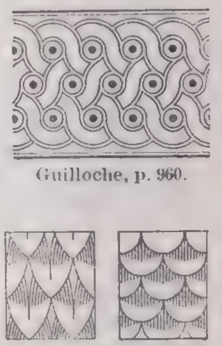
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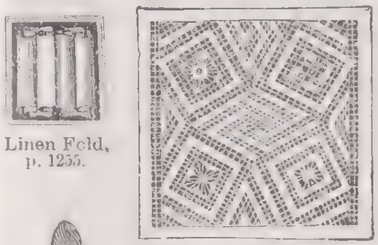
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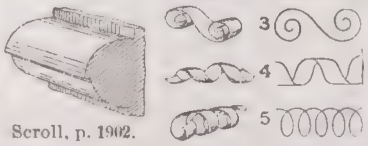
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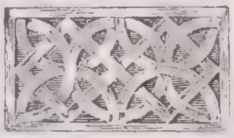
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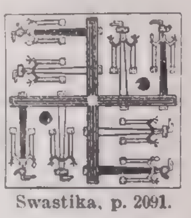
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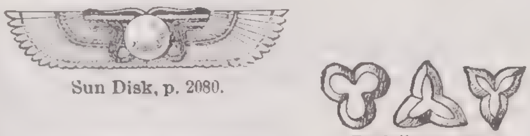
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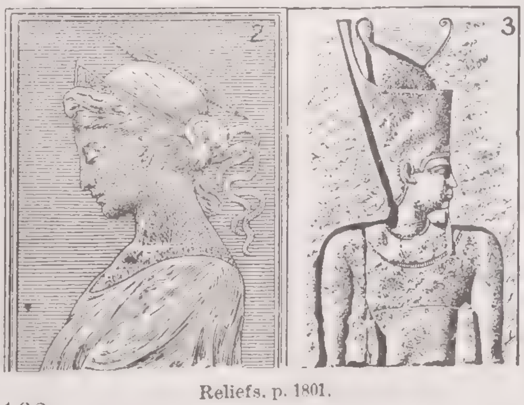
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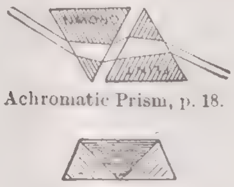
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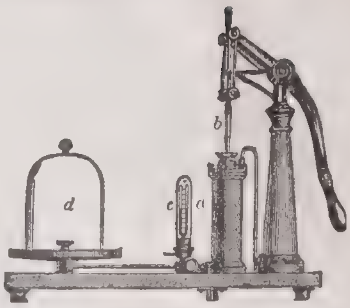
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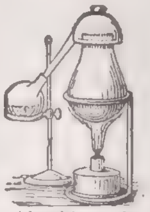
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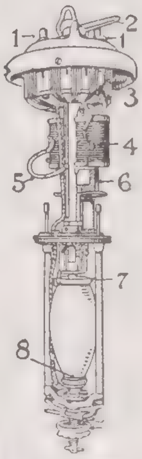
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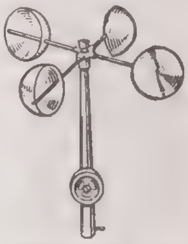
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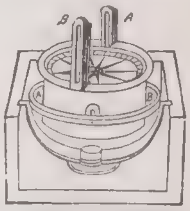
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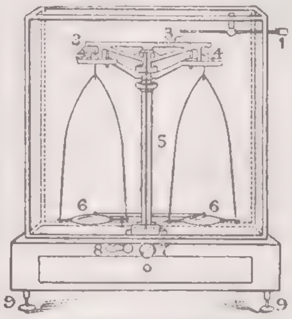
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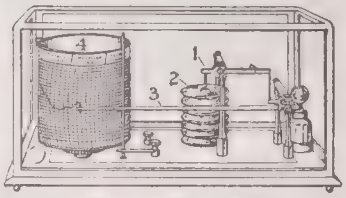
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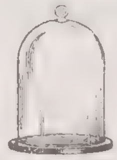
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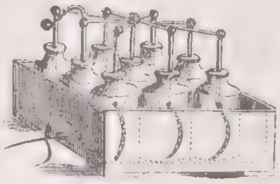
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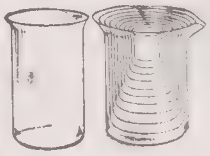
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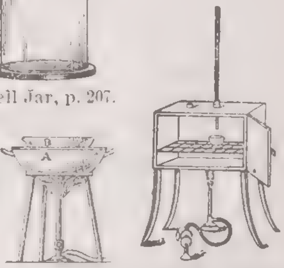
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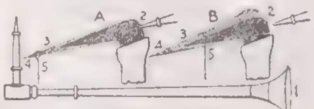
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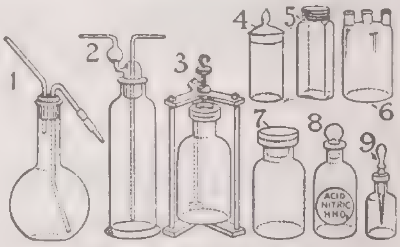
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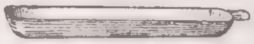
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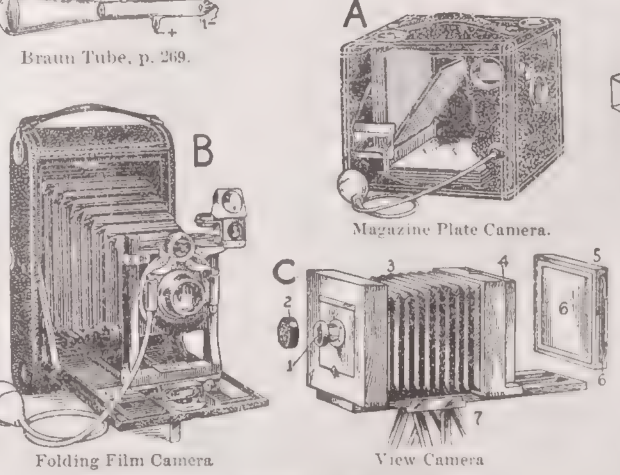
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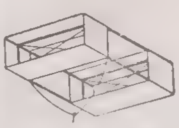
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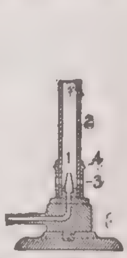
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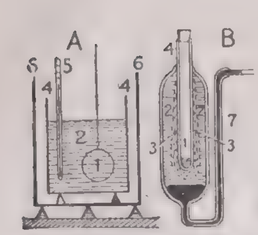
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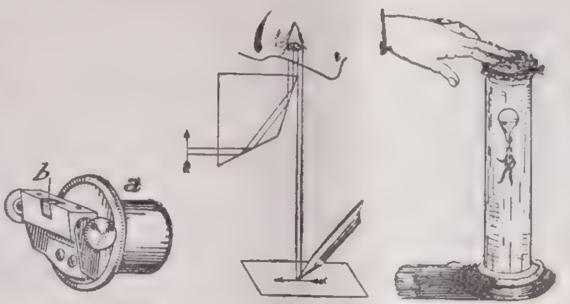
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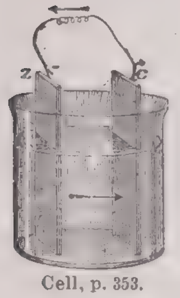
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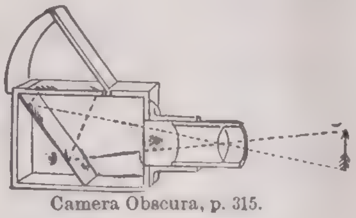
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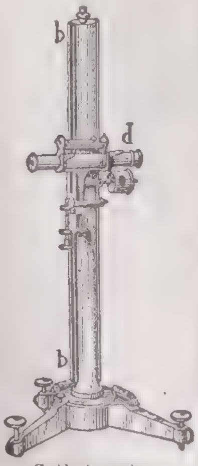
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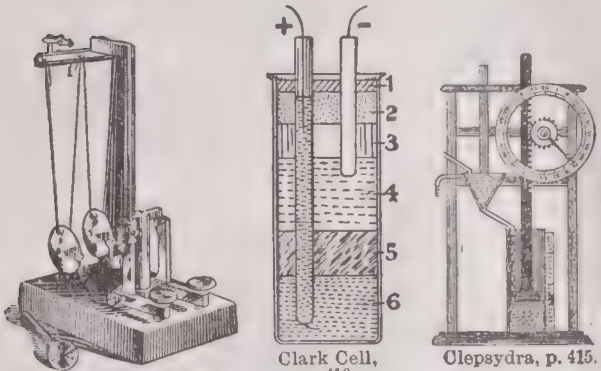
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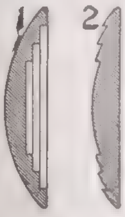
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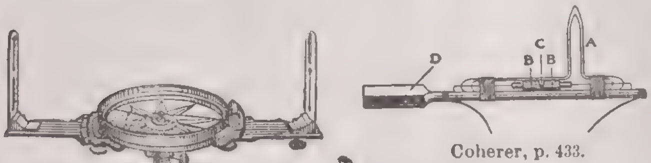
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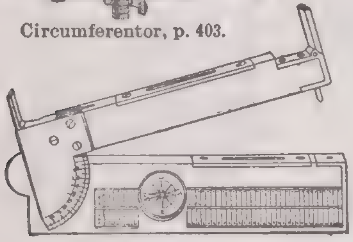
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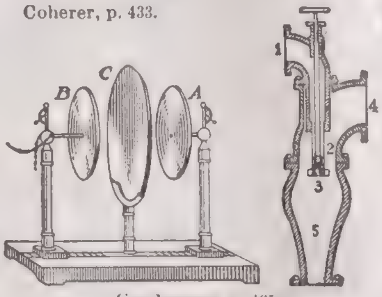
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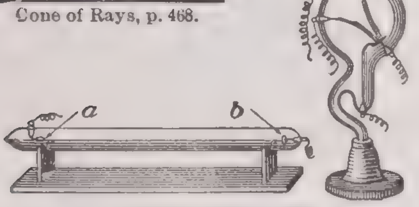
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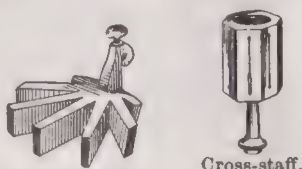
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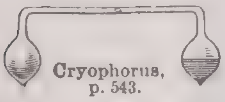
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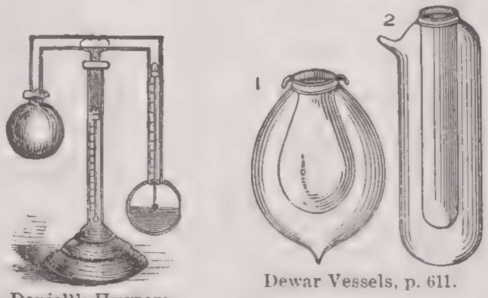
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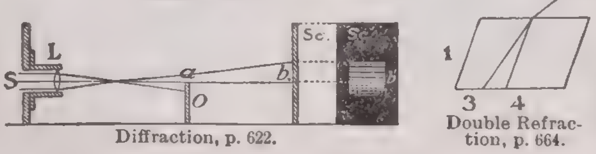
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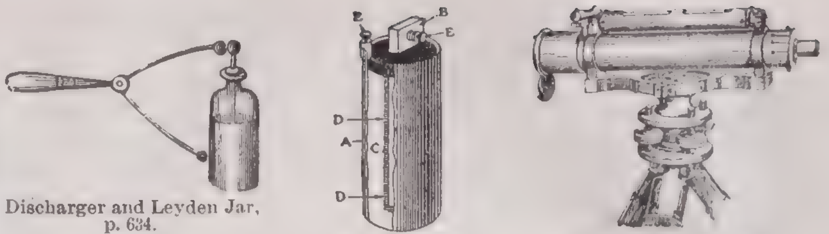
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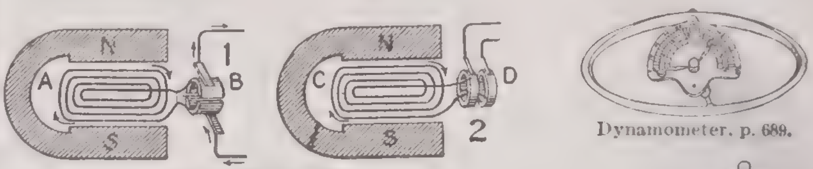
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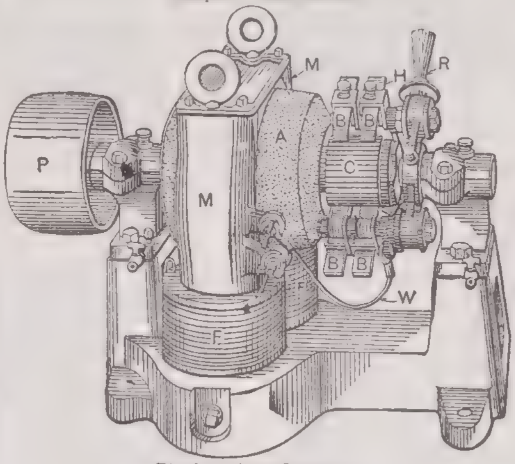
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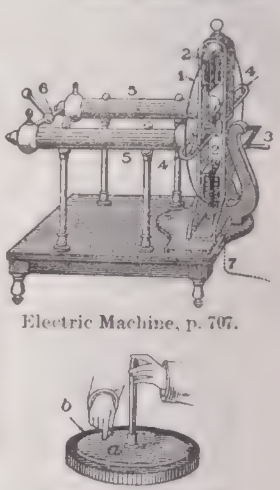
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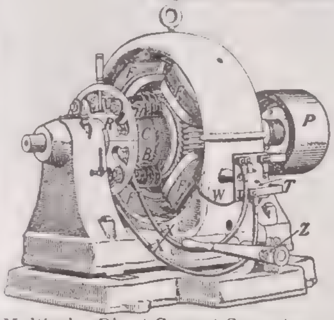
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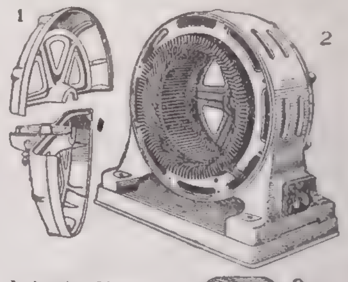
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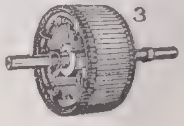

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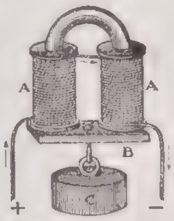
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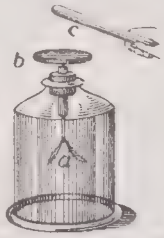
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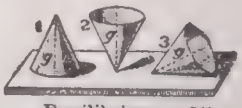
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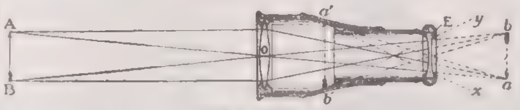
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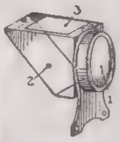
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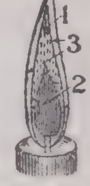
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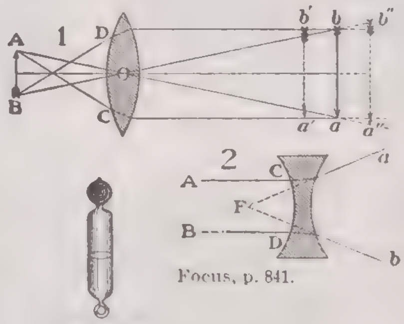
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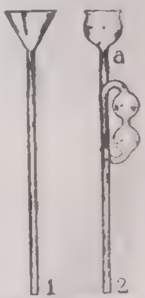
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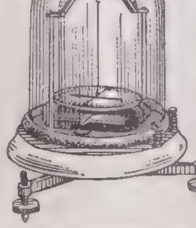
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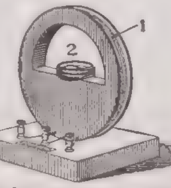
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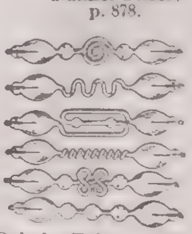
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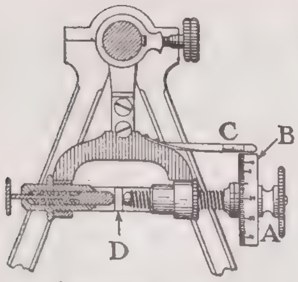

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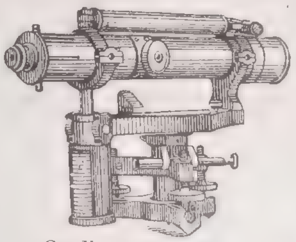
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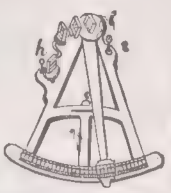
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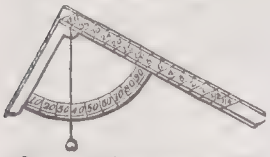
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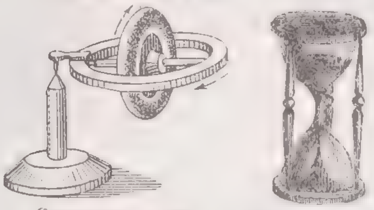
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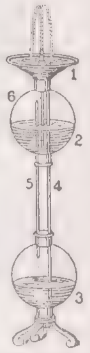
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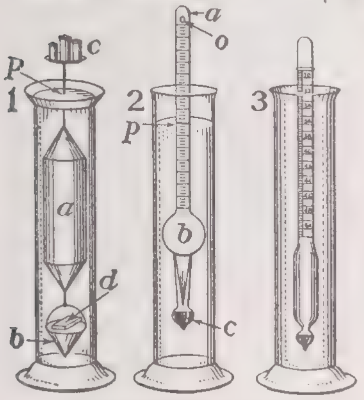

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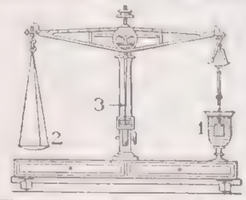
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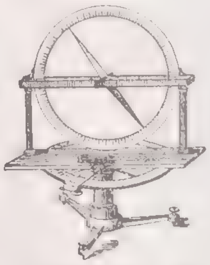
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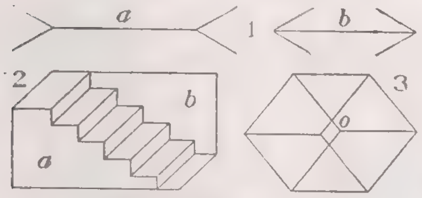

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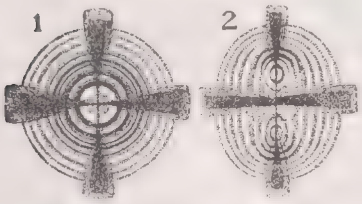

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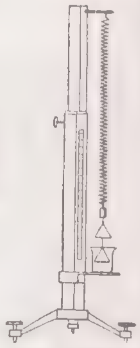
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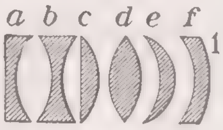

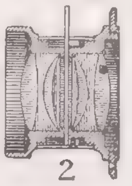

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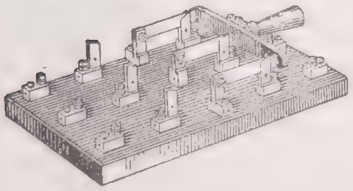
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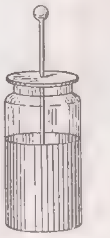
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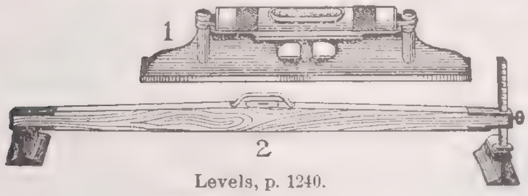

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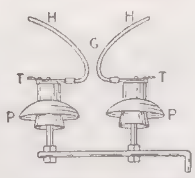
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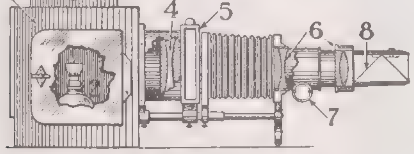

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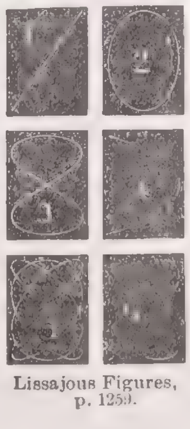
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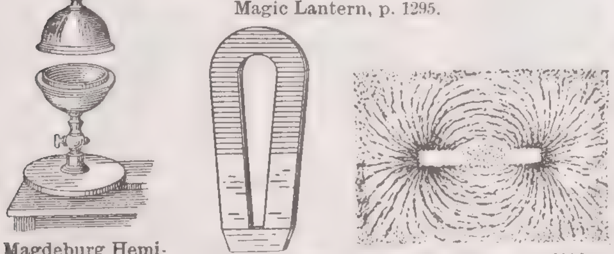
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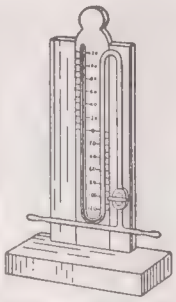
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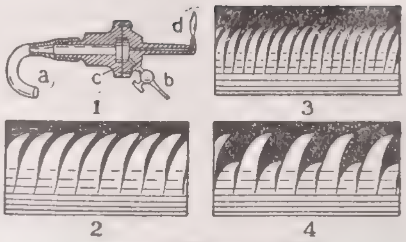

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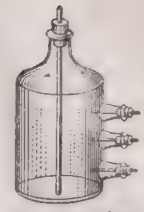
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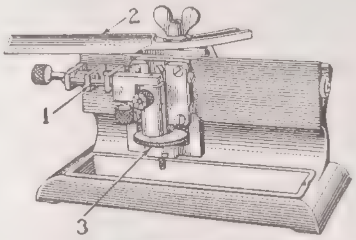
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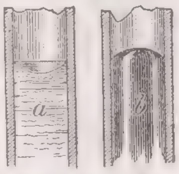
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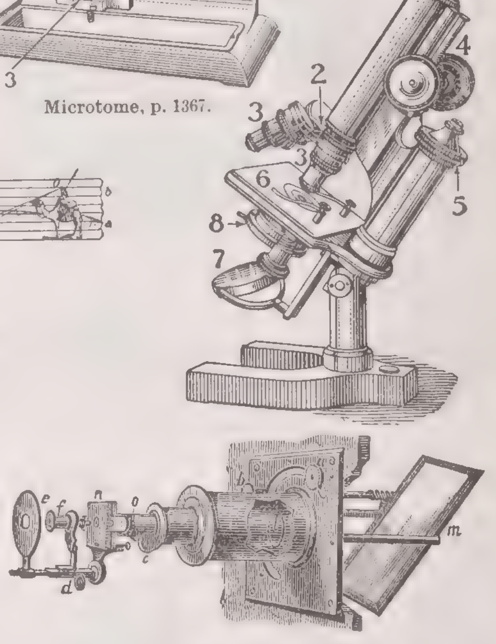
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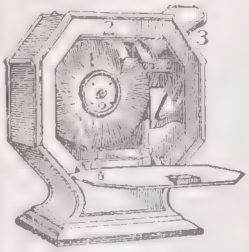
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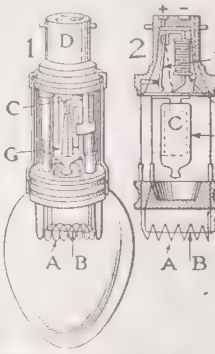

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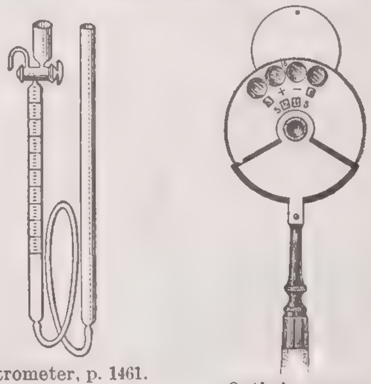
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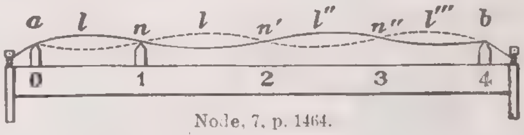

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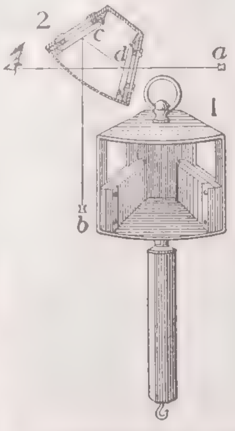
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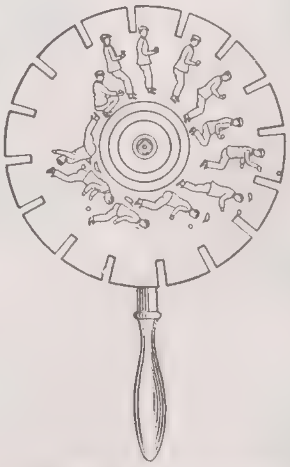
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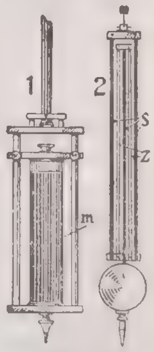

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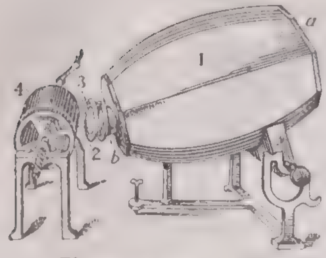
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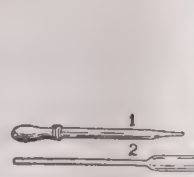
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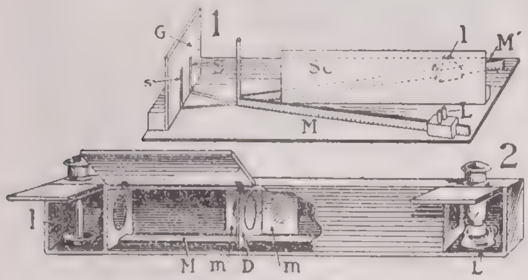
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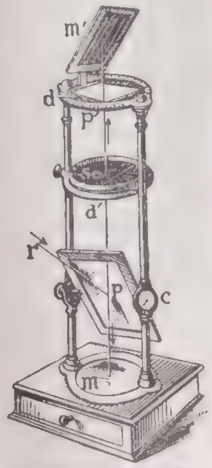
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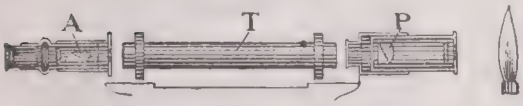
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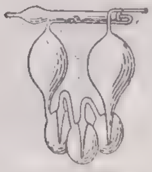
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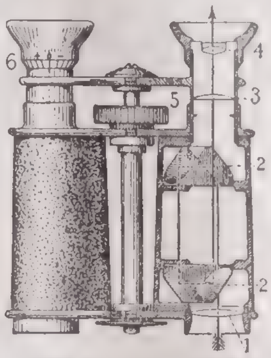
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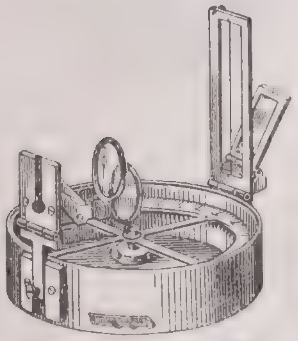
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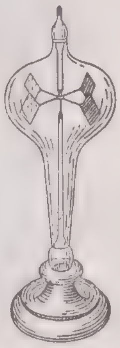
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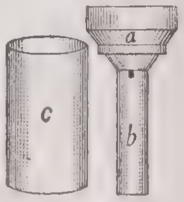
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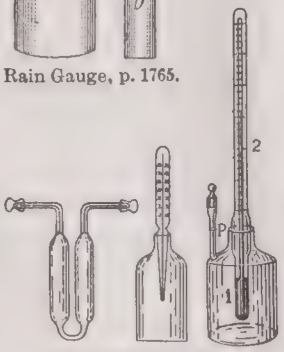
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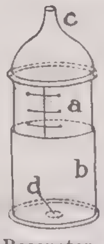
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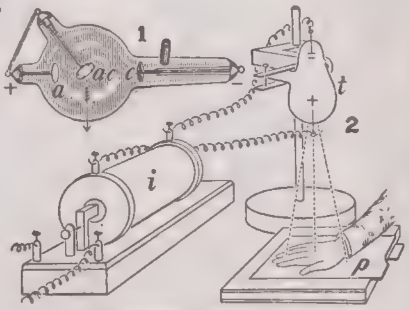
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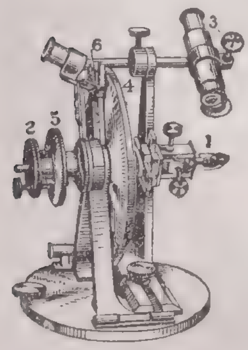
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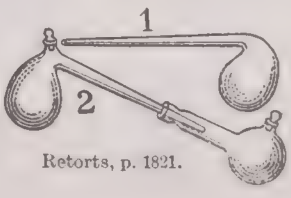
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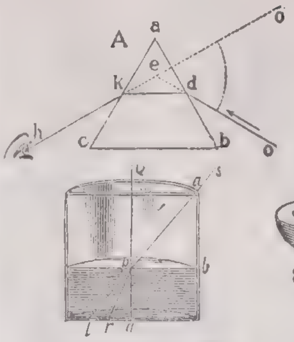
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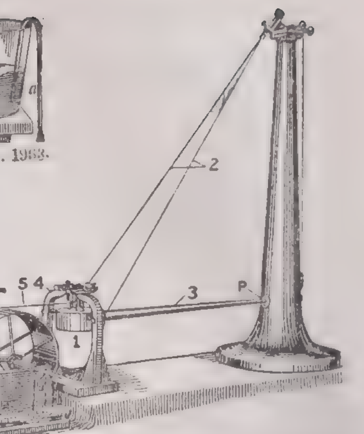
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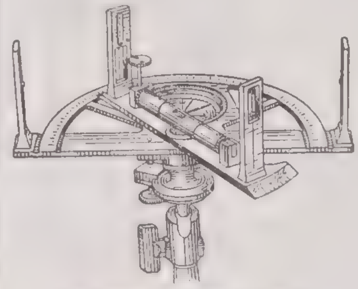
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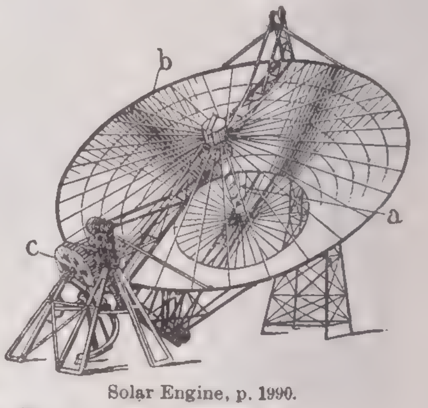
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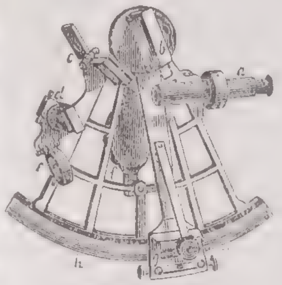
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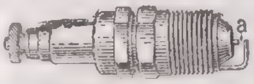
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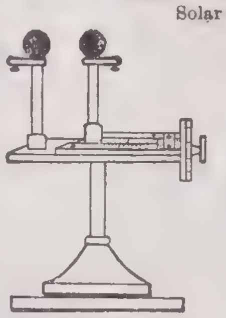
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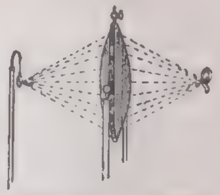
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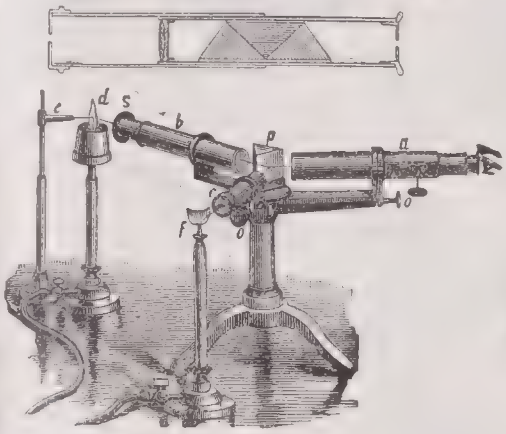
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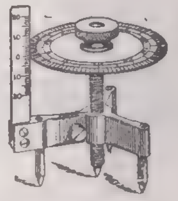
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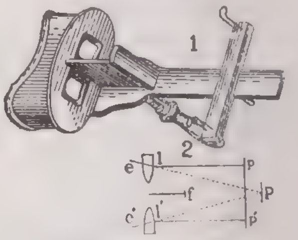
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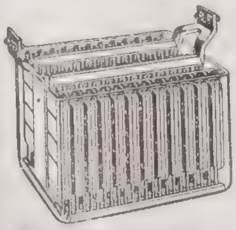
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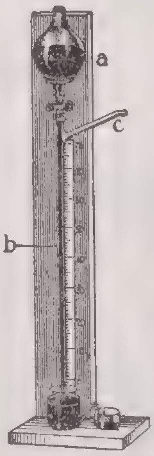
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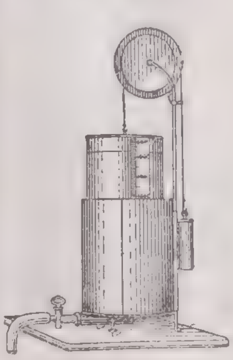
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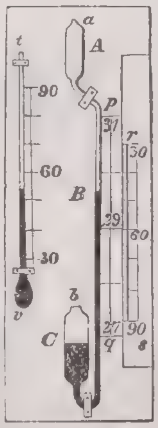
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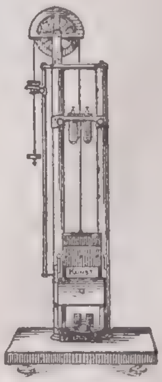
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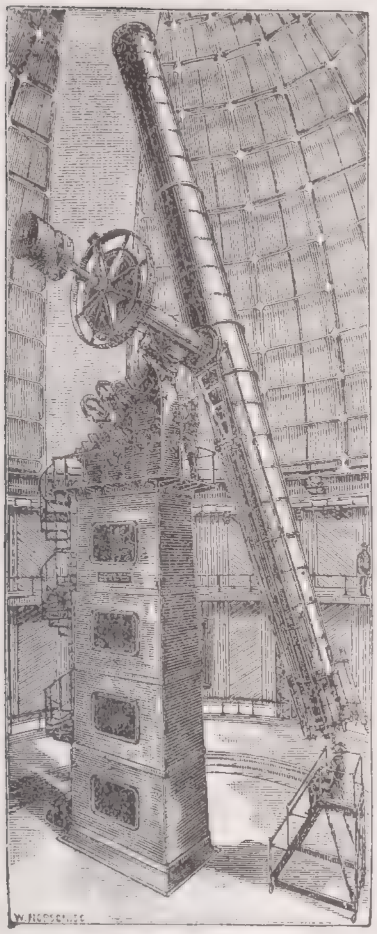

Lick Observatory Telescope.

Herschelian Telescope.

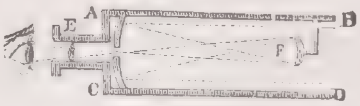

Gregorian Telescope.

Newtonian Telescope.

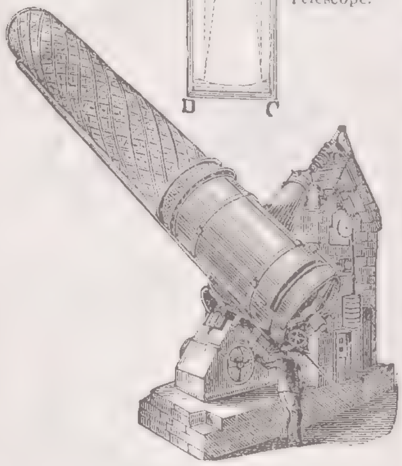

Reflecting Telescope.

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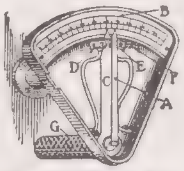

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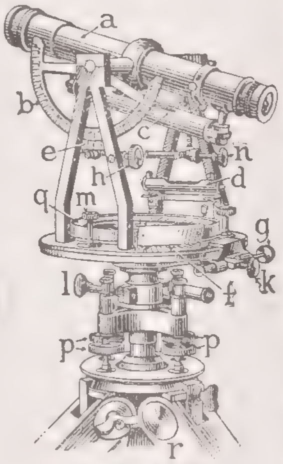

Transit, p. 2186.

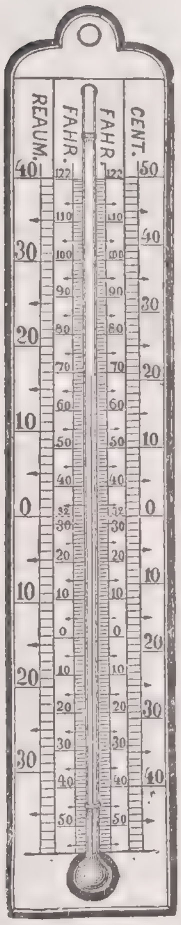

Thermometer, p. 2142.

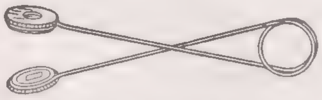

Tourmaline Tongs, p 2177.

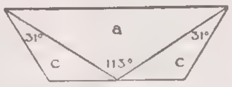

Thollon Prism, p 2147.

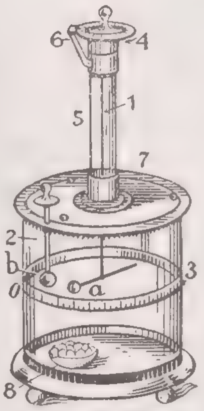

Torsion Balance, p. 2174.

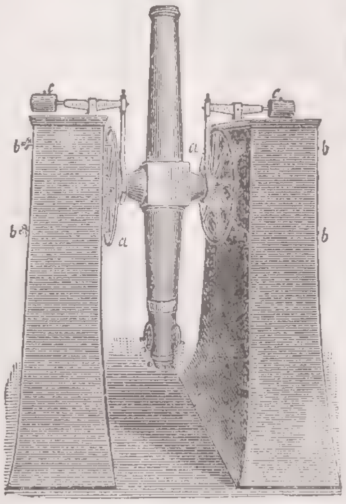

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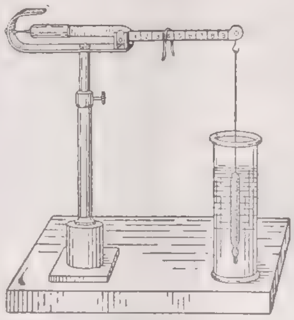

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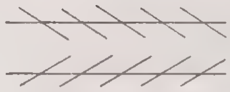

Zöllner's Lines, p. 2371.

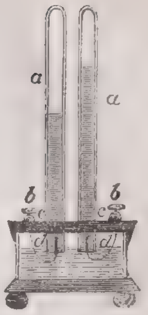

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SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

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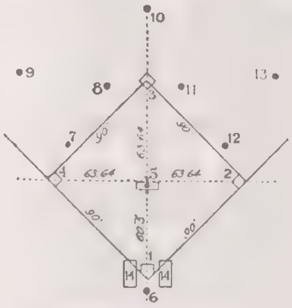

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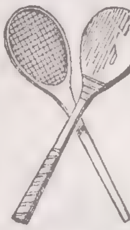

Battledores, p. 193.

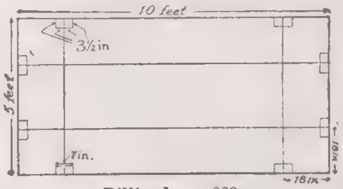

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Candlepin, p. 319.

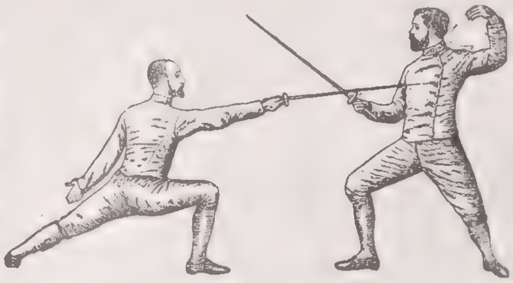

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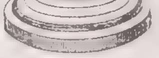

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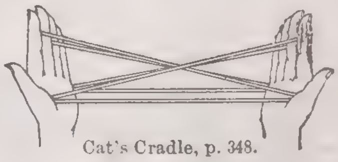

Cat's Cradle, p. 348.

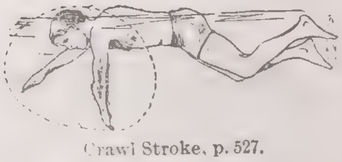

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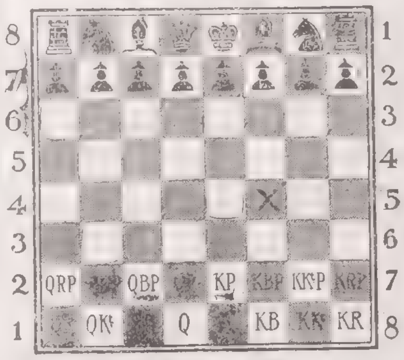

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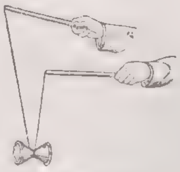

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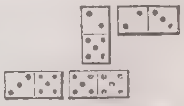

Dominoes, p. 660.

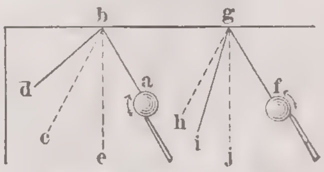

English (*Billiards*). p. 726.

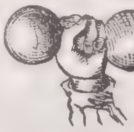

Dumb-Bell, p. 683.

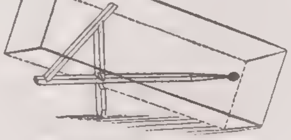

Figure-four Trap, p. 813.

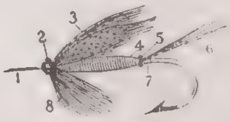

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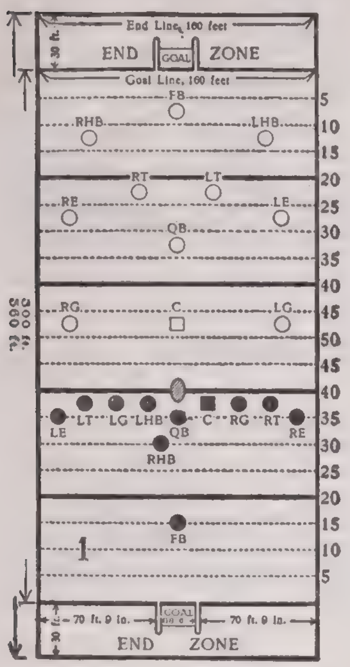

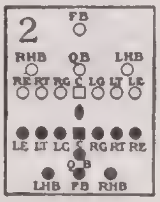

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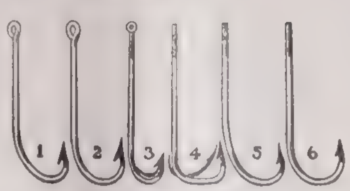

Fishhooks, p. 821.

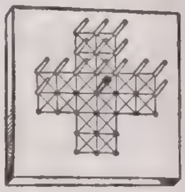

Fox and Geese, p. 860.

Grace Hoop and Sticks, p. 936.

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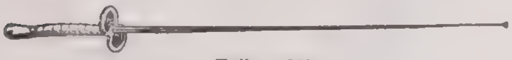

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Hammer Lock, p. 976.

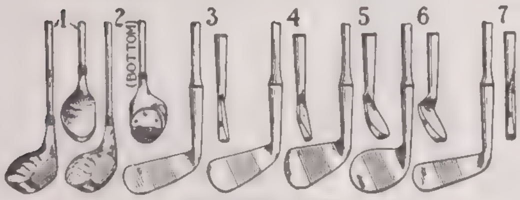

Golf Clubs, p. 929.

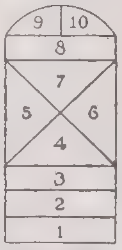

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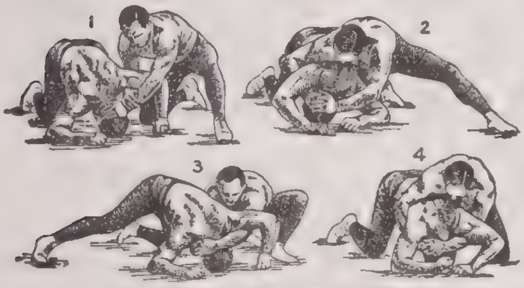

Half Nelson (*Wrestling*), p. 973.

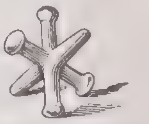

Jackstone, p. 1154.

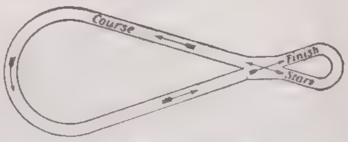

Kite Track, p. 1190.

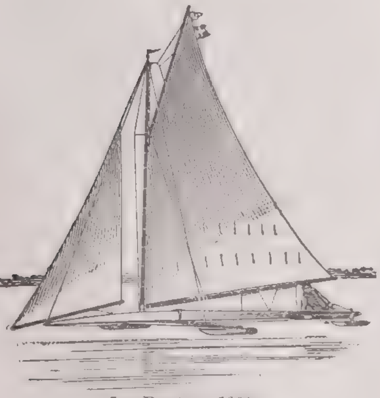

Ice Boat, p. 1064.

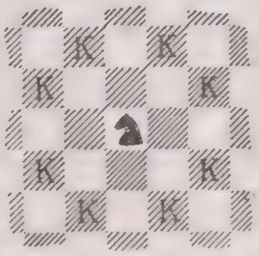

Moves of a Knight, p. 1193.

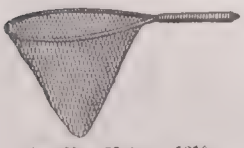

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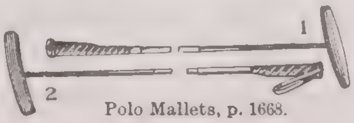

Polo Mallets, p. 1668.

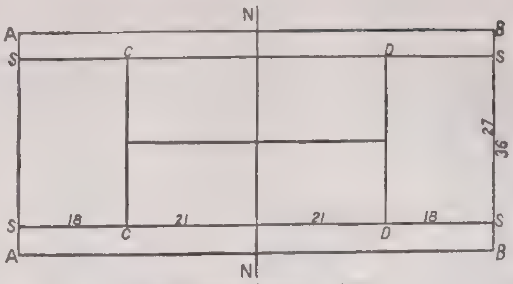

Lawn-Tennis Court, p. 1223.

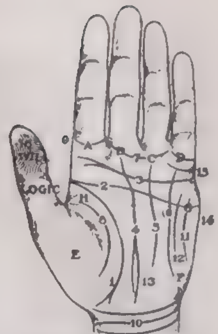

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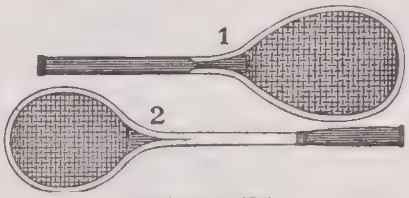

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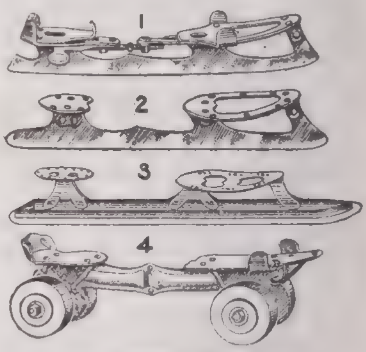

Skates, p. 1966.

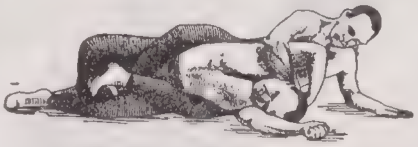

Scissors (*Wrestling*), p. 1895.

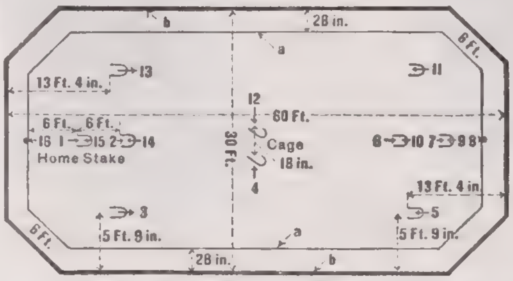

Roque Court, p. 1848.

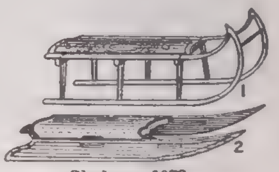

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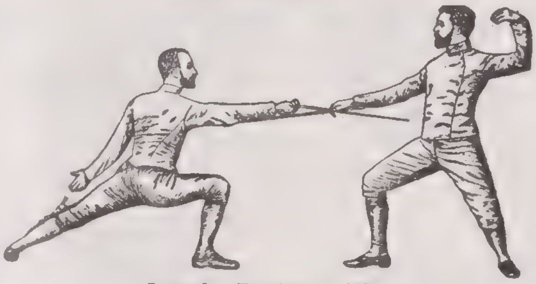

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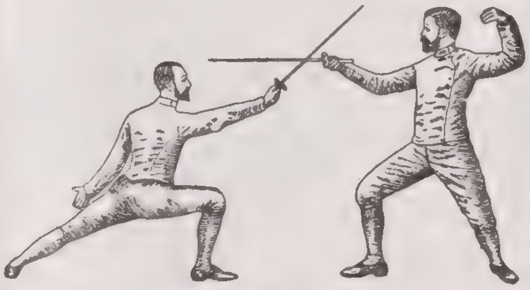

Septime (*Fencing*), p. 1923.

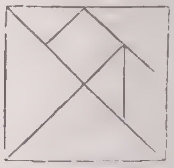

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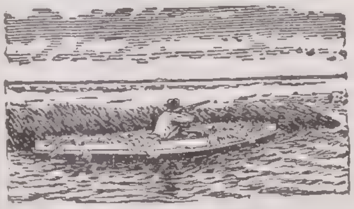

Sneak Boat, p. 1983.

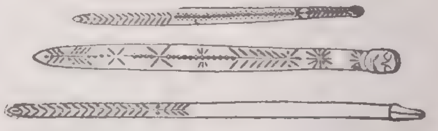

Snow Snakes, p. 1985.

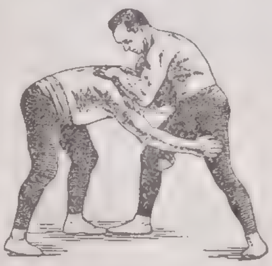

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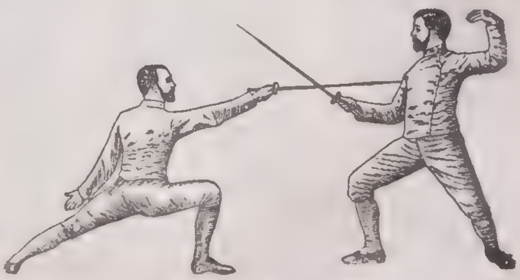

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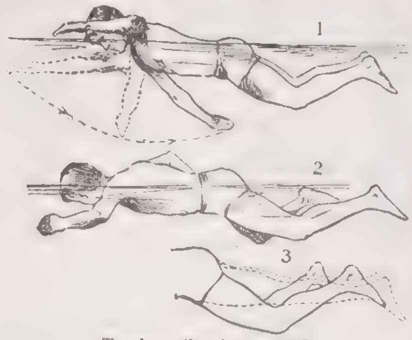
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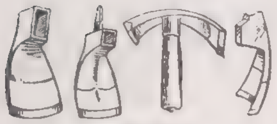
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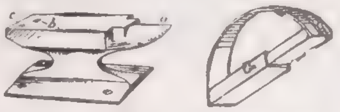
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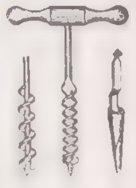
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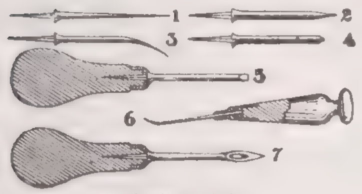
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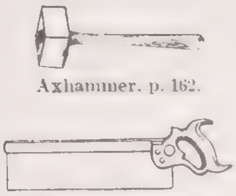
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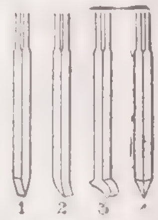
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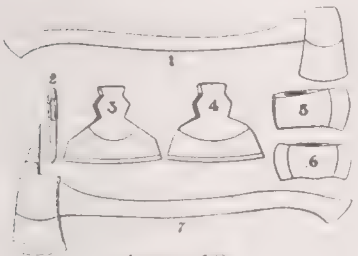
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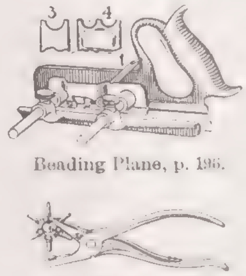
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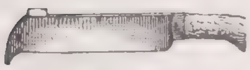
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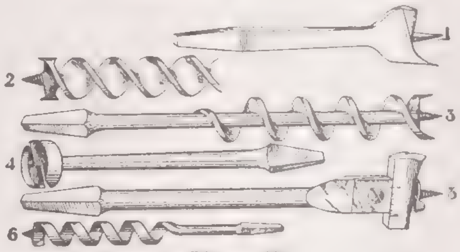
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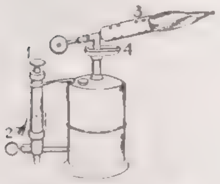
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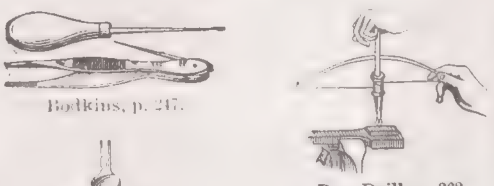
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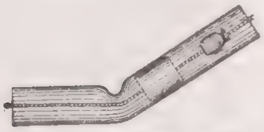
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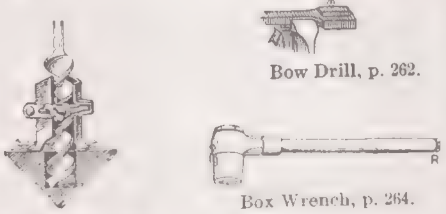
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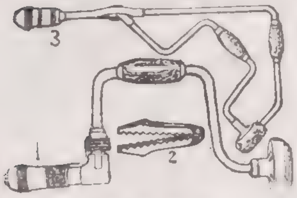
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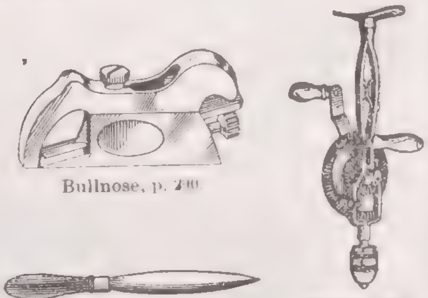
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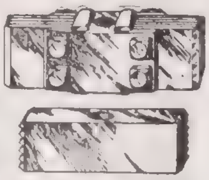
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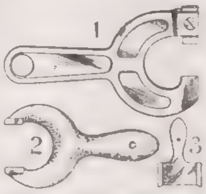
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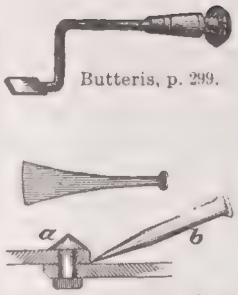
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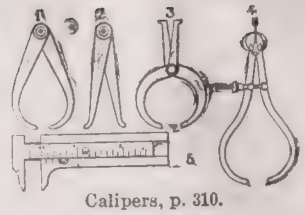
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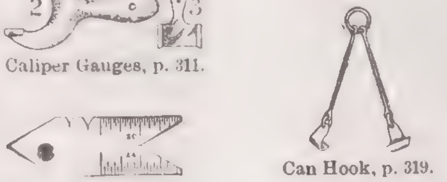
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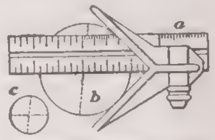
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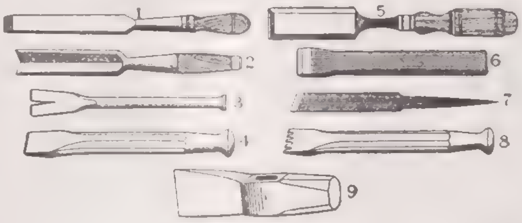
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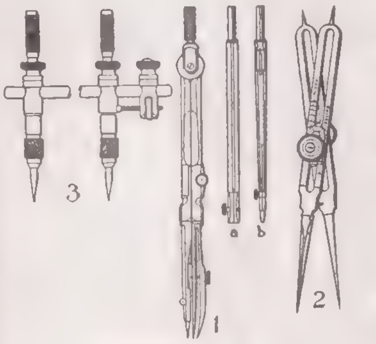
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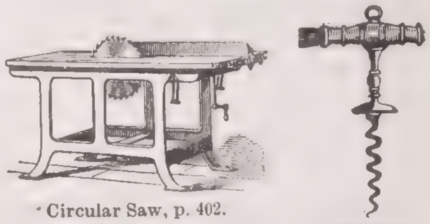
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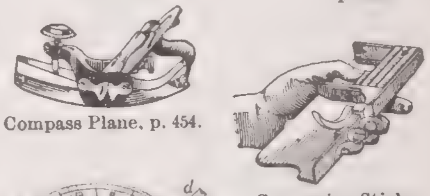
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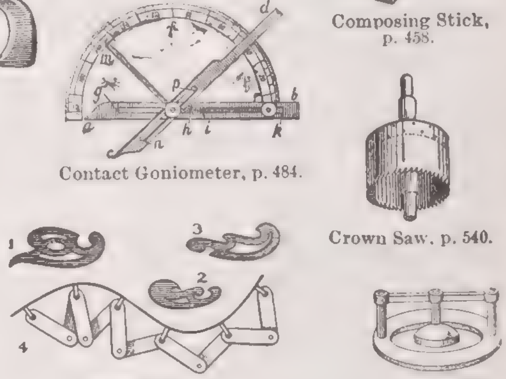
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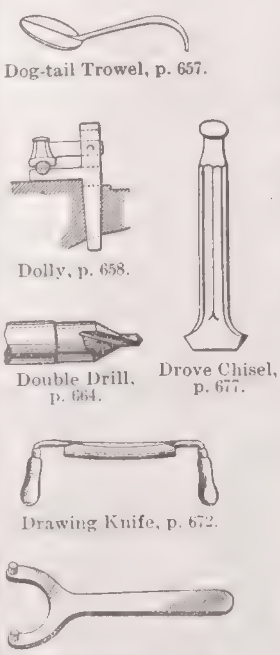
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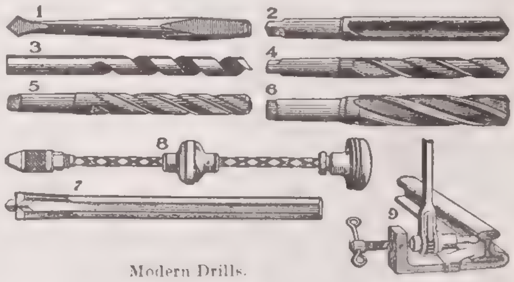
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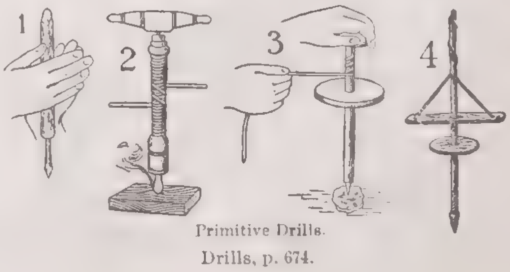
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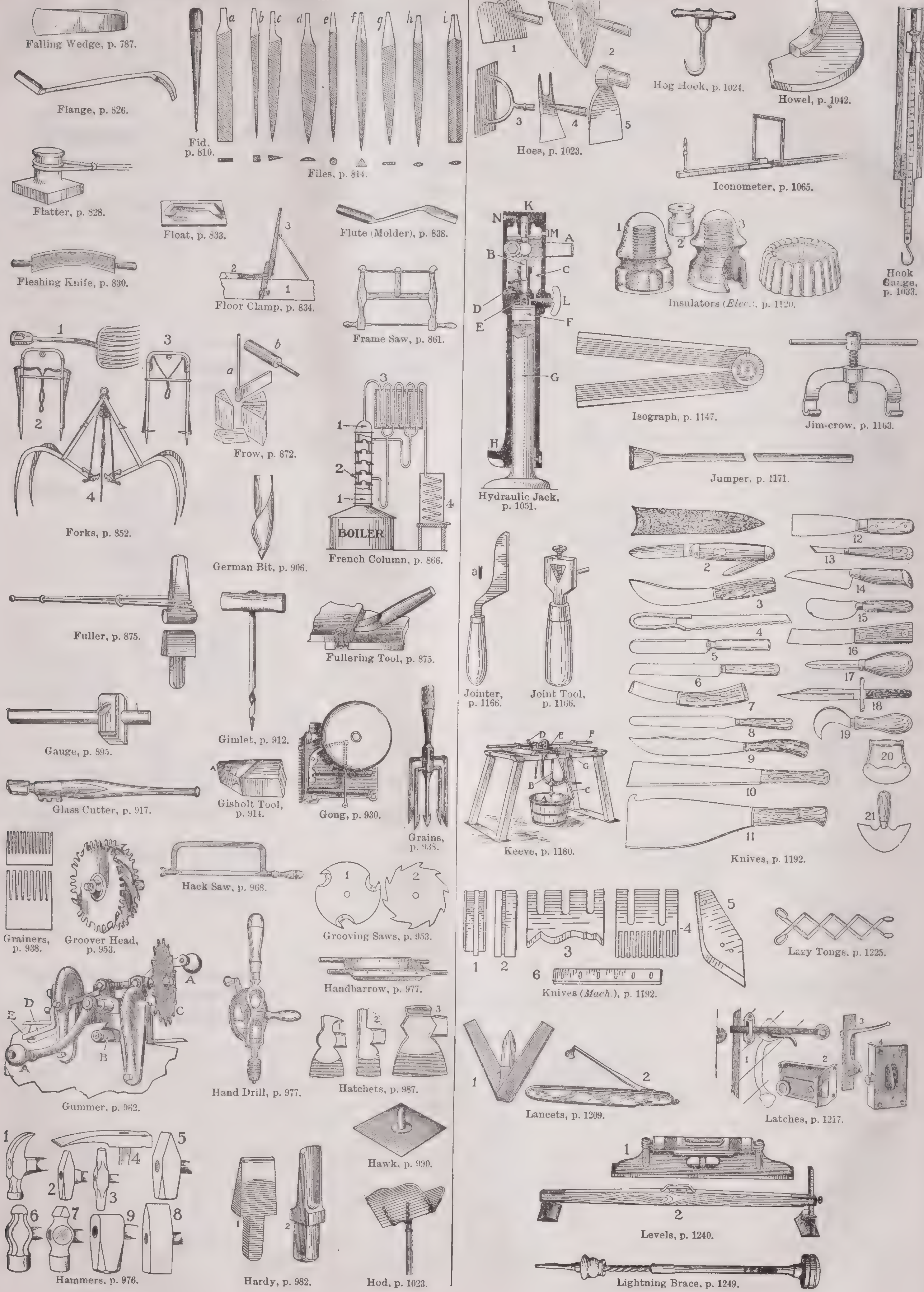

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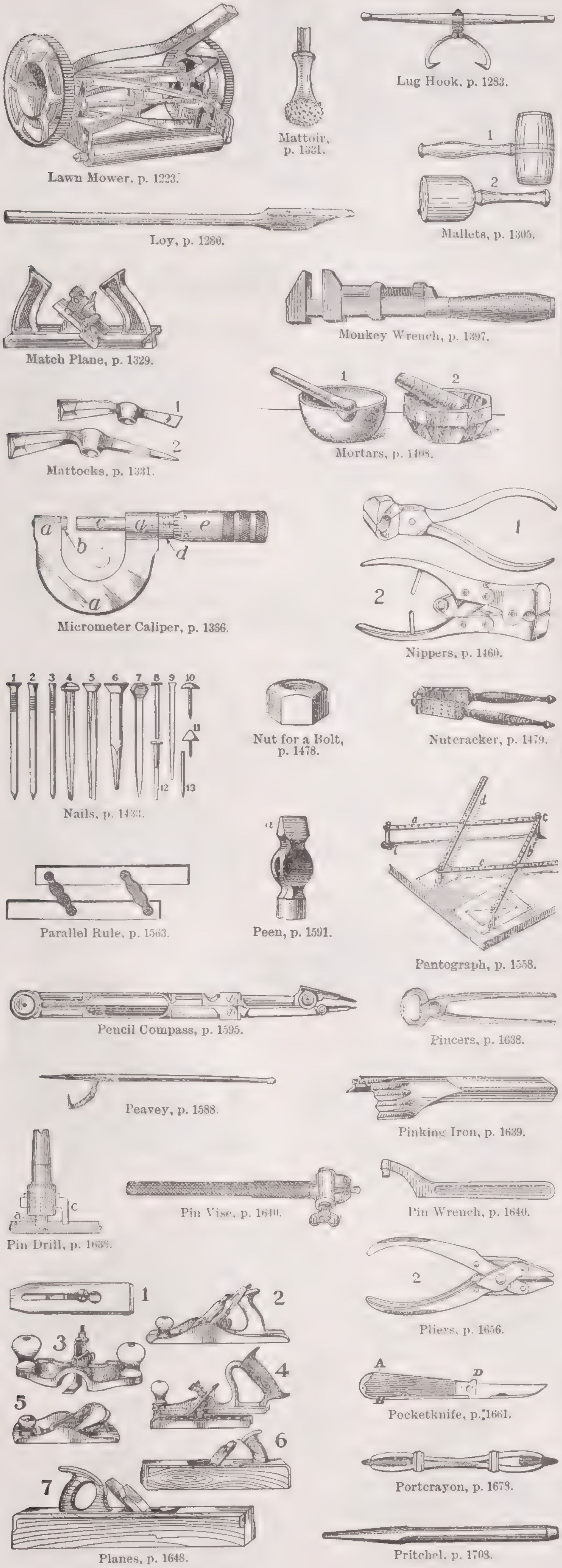

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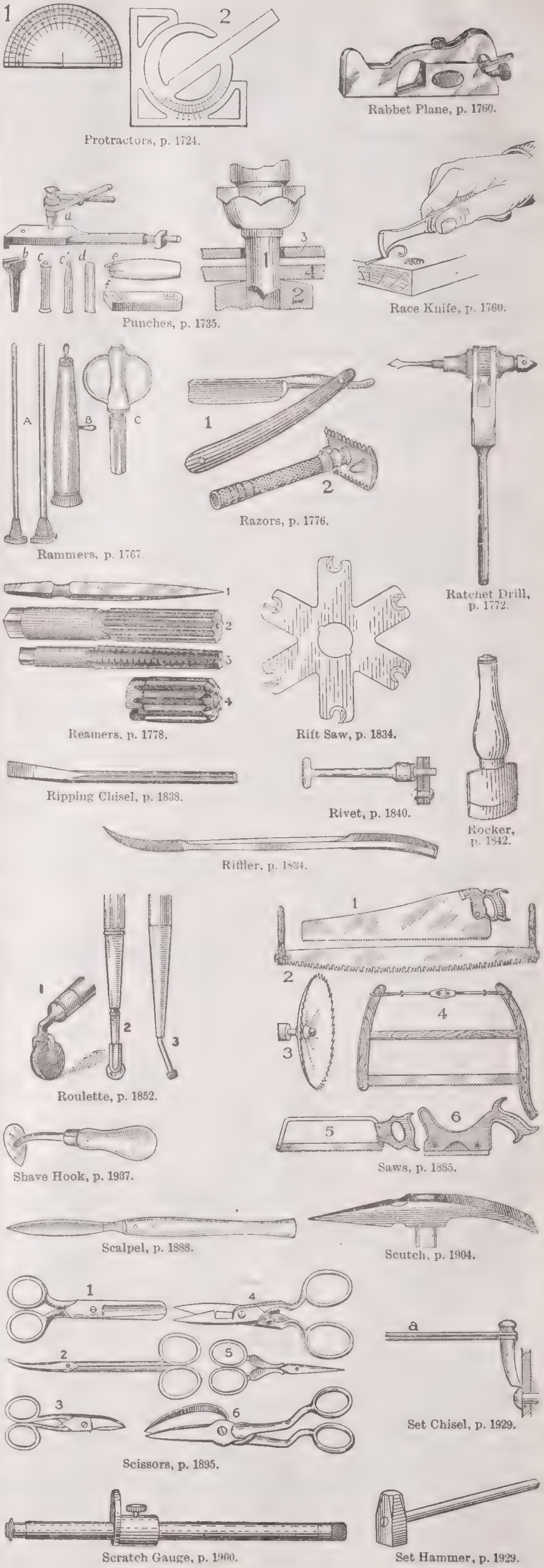

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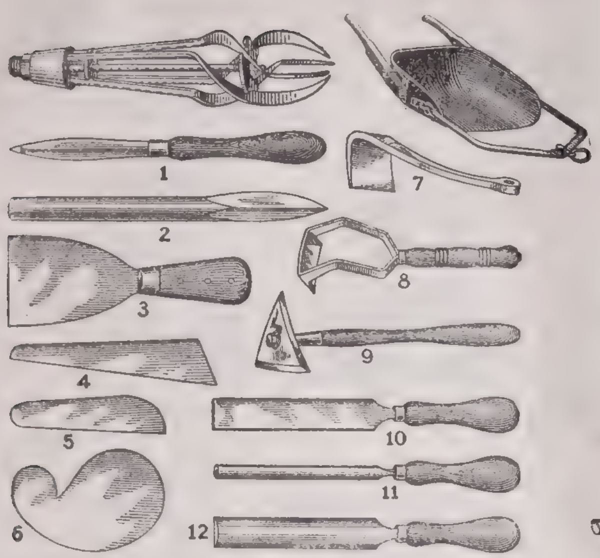
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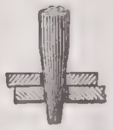
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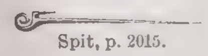
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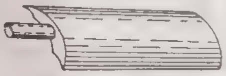
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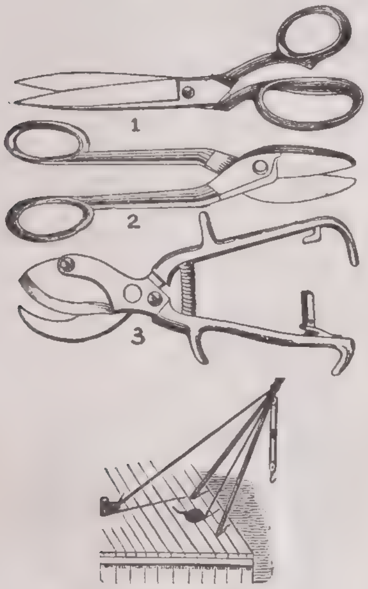
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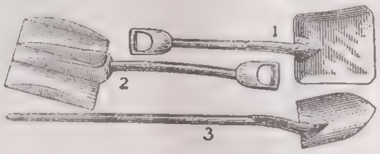
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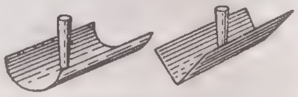
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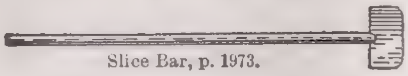
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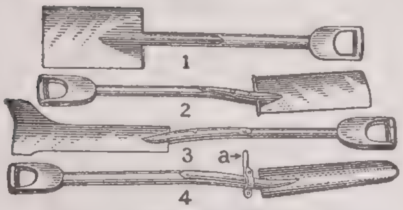
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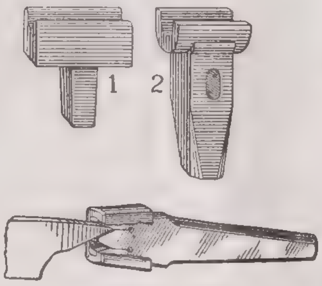
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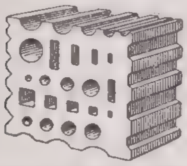
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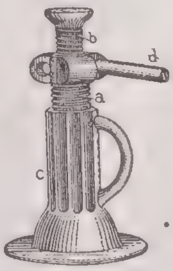
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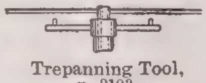
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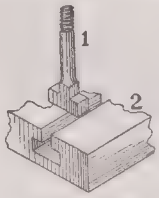
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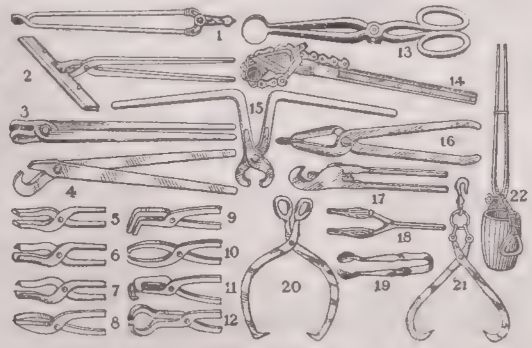
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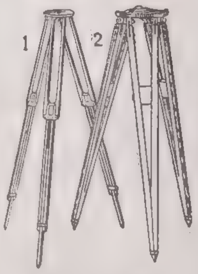
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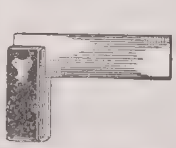
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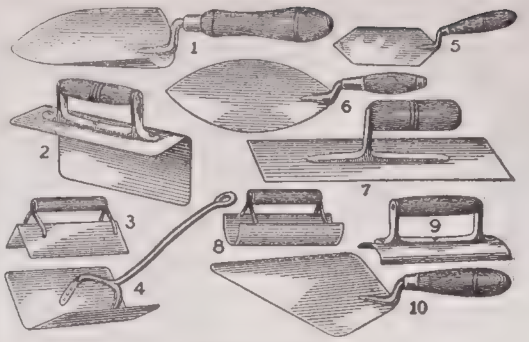
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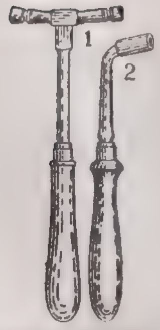
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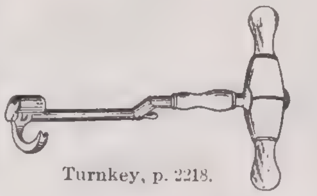
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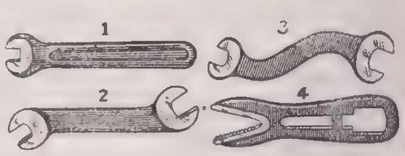
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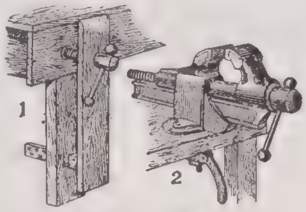
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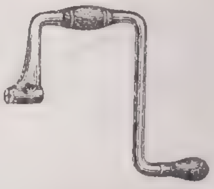
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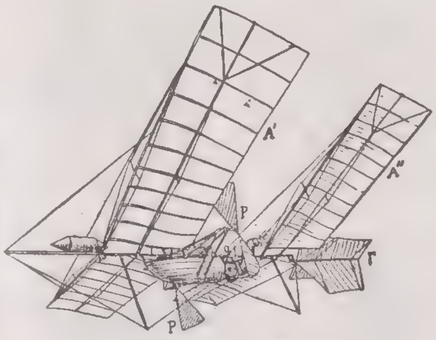
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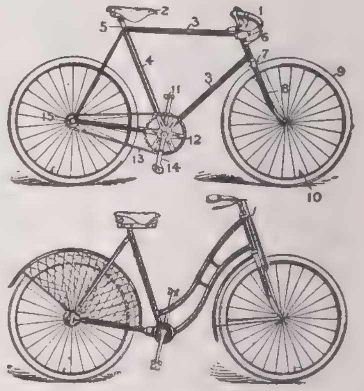
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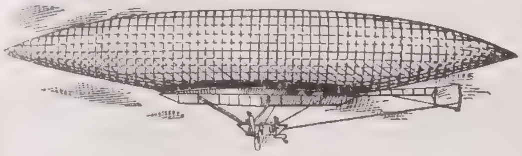
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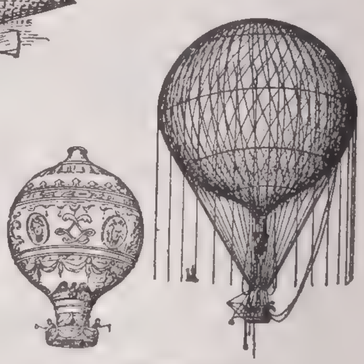
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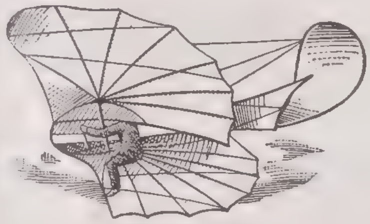
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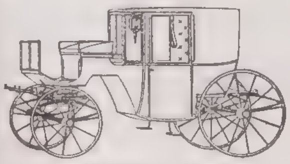
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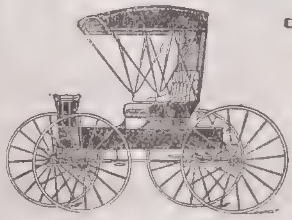
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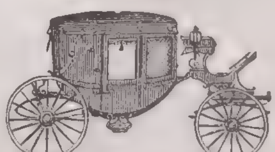
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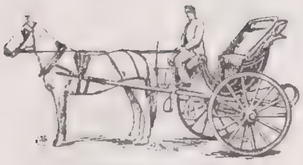
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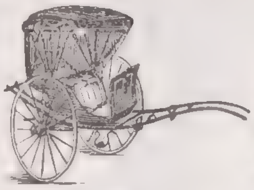
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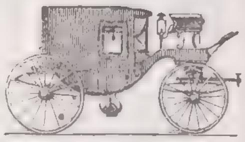
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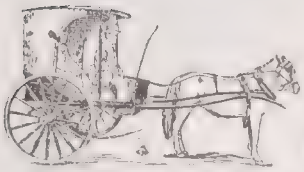
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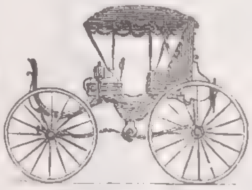
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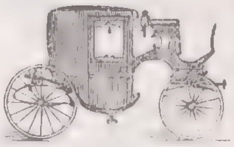
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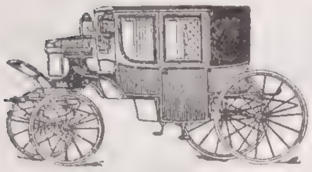
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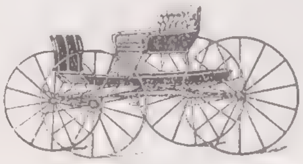
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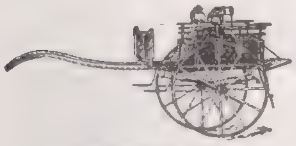
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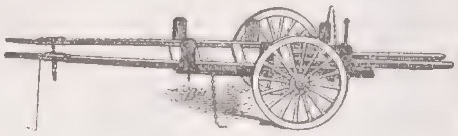
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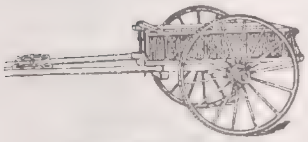
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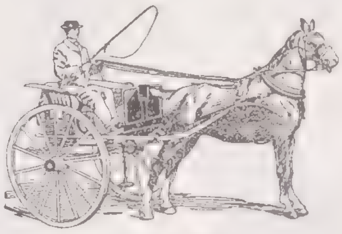
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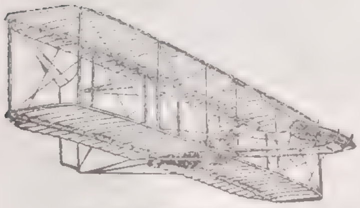
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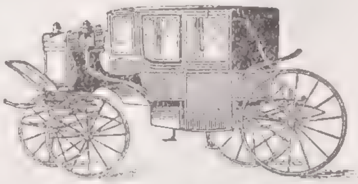
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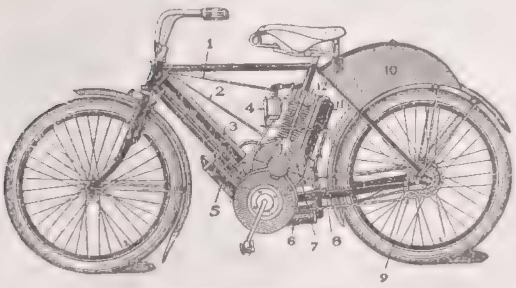
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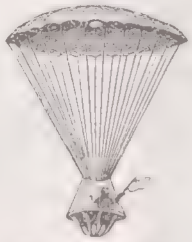
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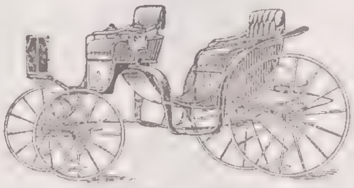
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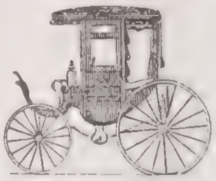
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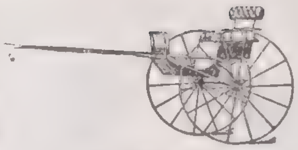
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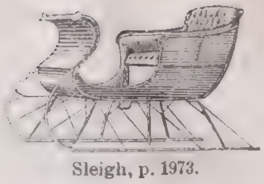
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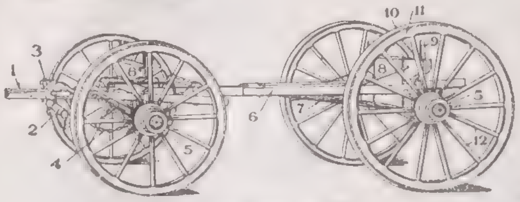
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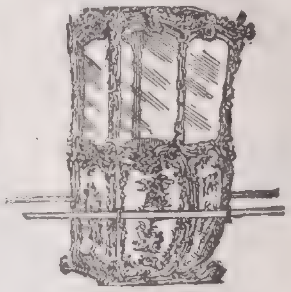
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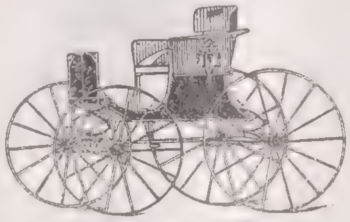
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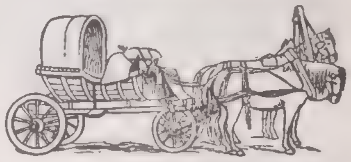
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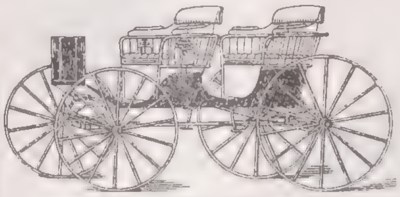
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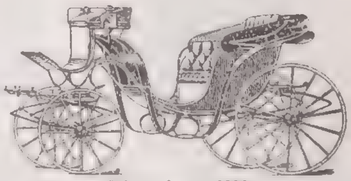
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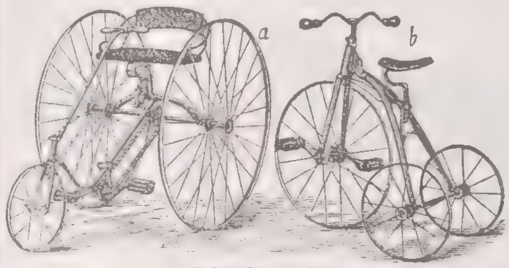

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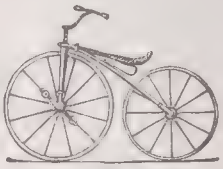
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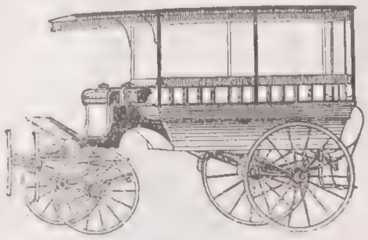
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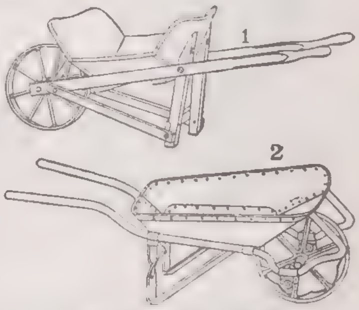

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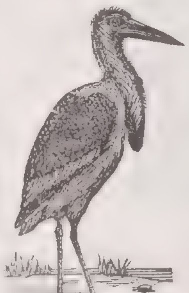
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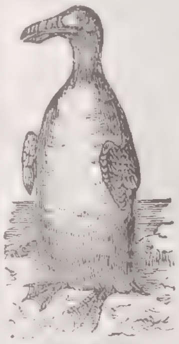
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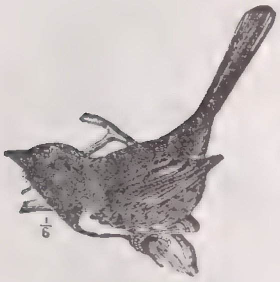
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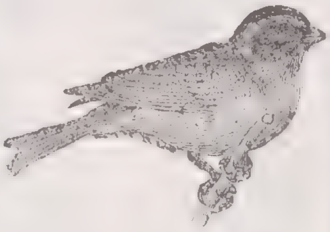
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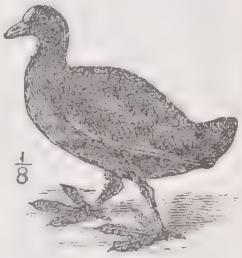
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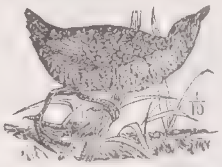
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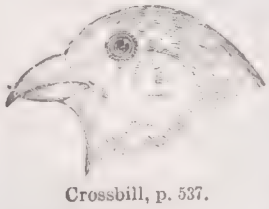
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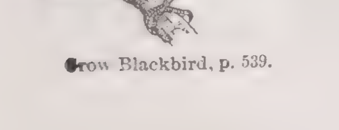
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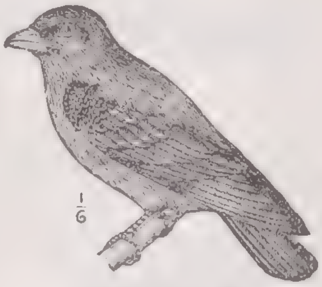
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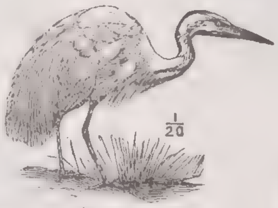
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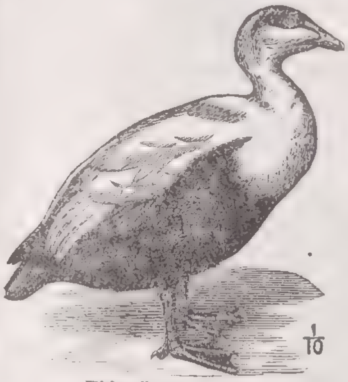
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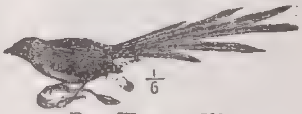
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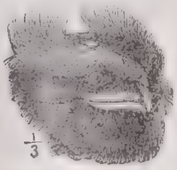
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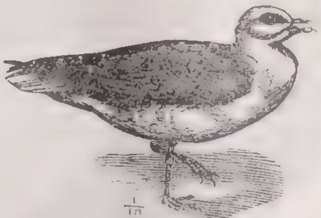
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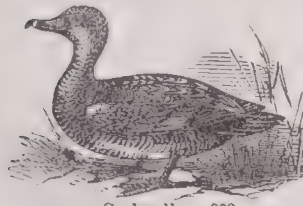
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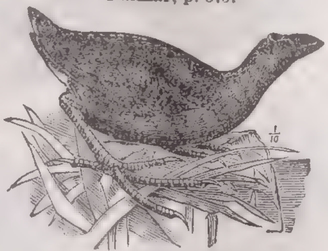
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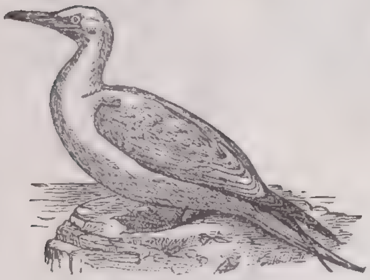
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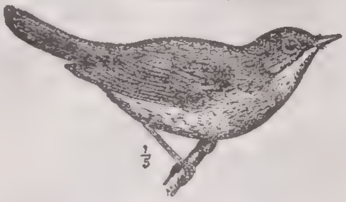
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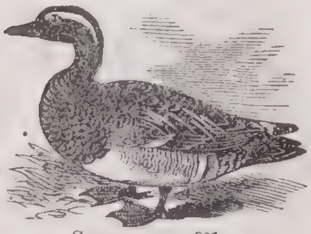
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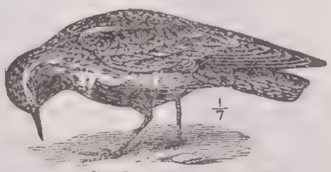
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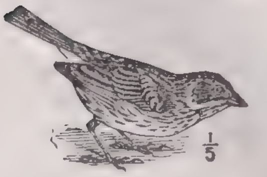
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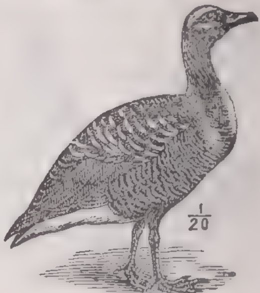
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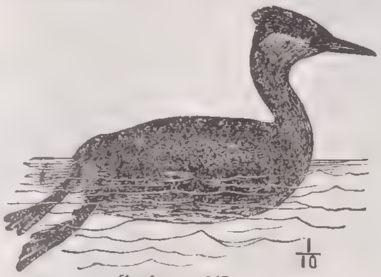
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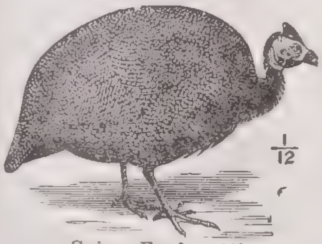
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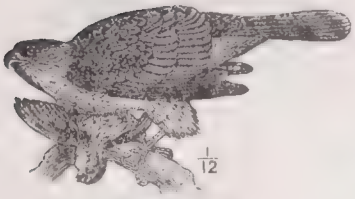
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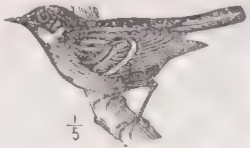
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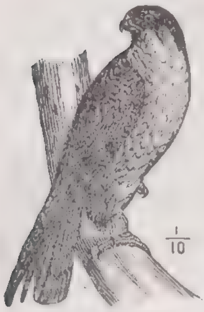
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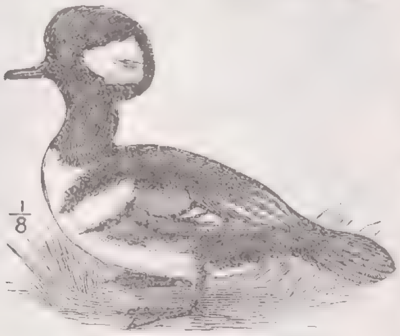
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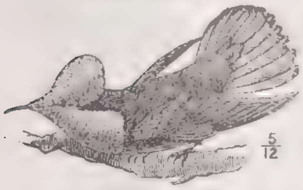
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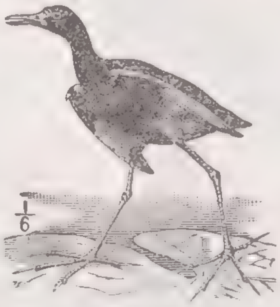
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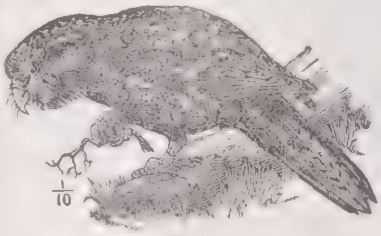
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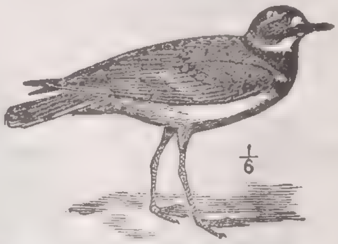
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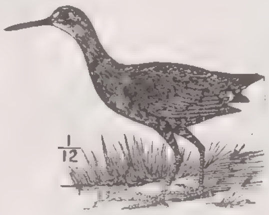
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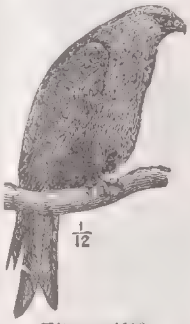
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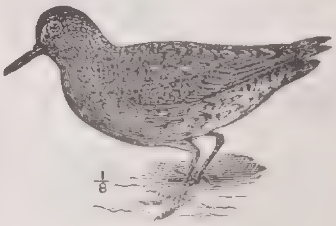
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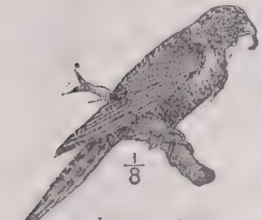

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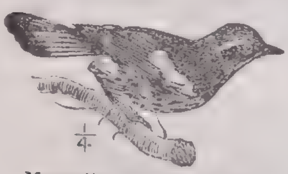

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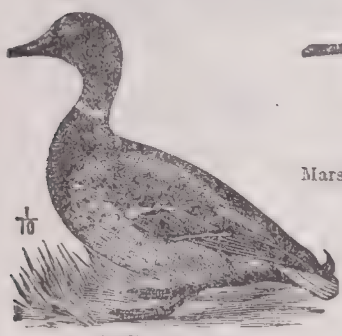

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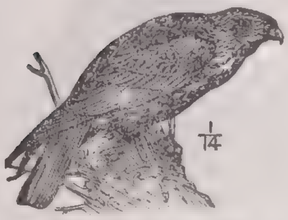

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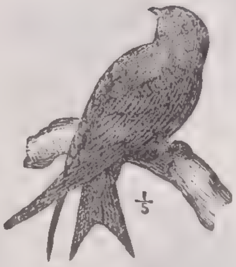

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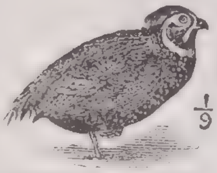

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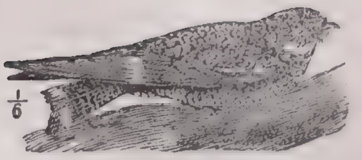

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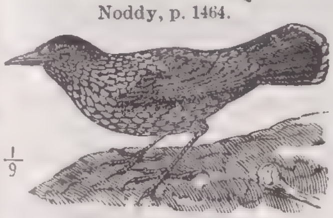

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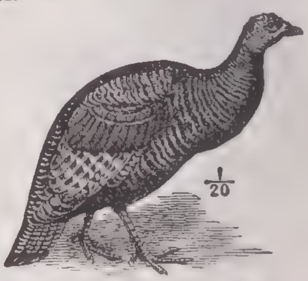

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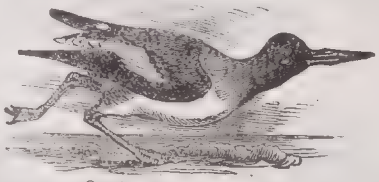
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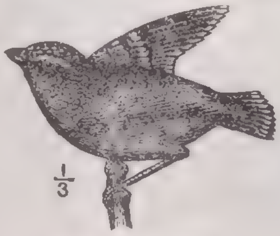

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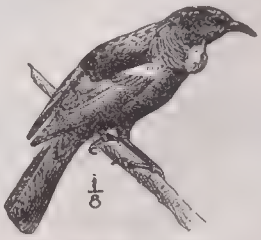

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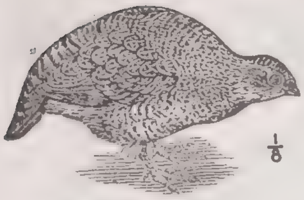
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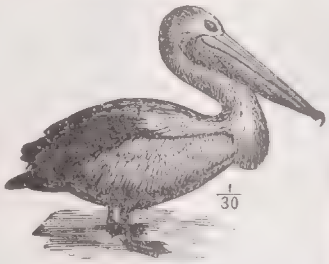
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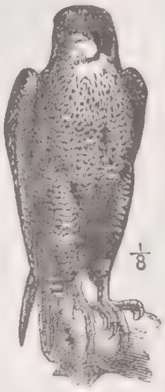
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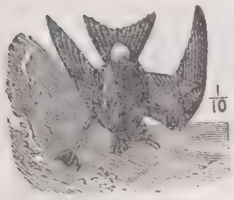
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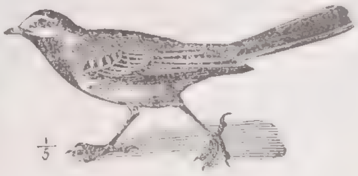
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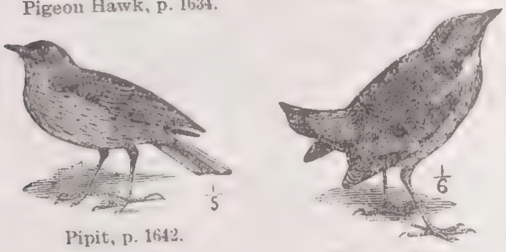
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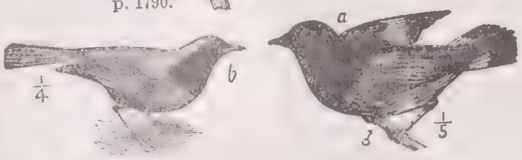
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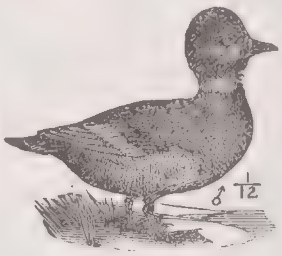
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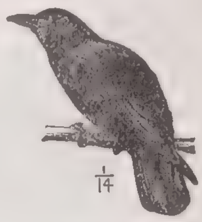
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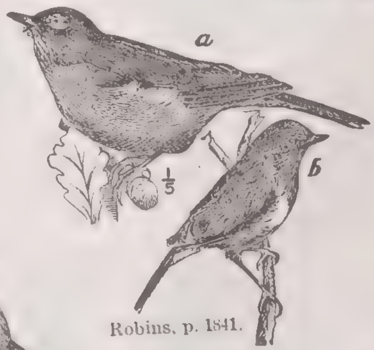
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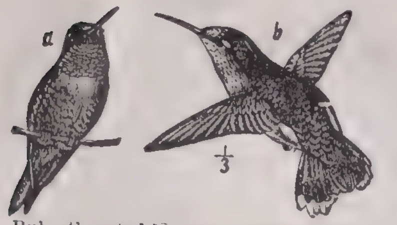
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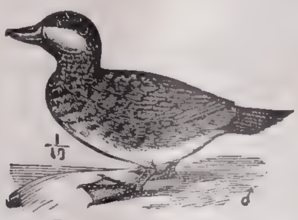
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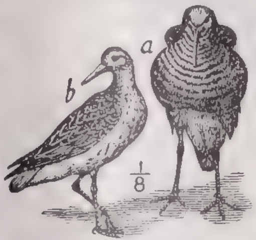
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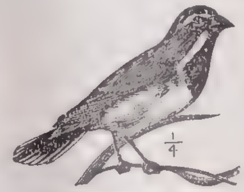
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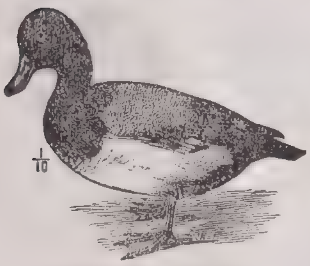
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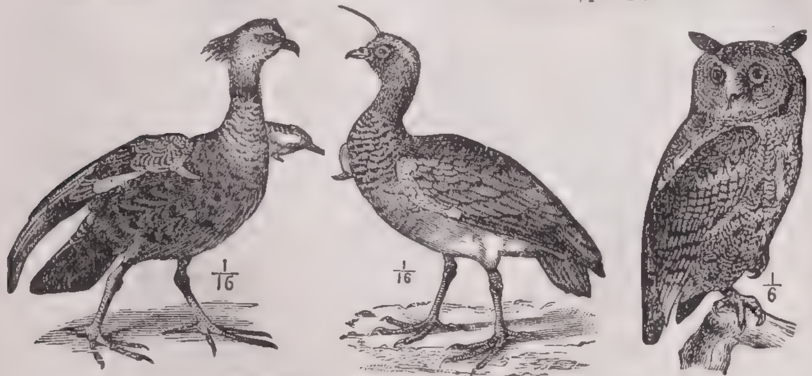
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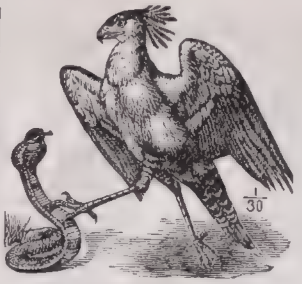
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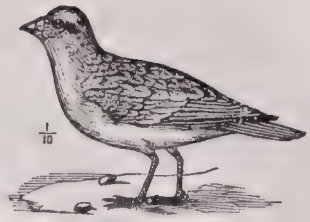
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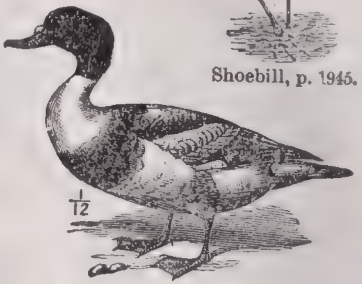
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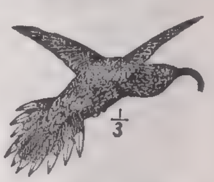
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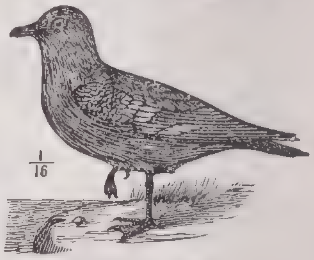
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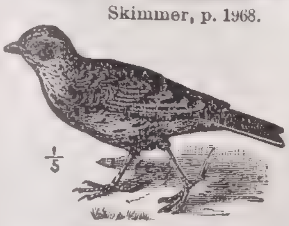
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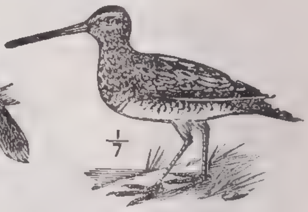
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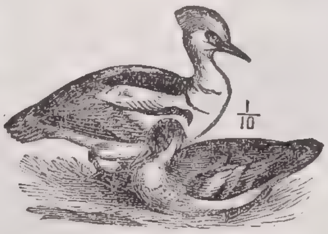
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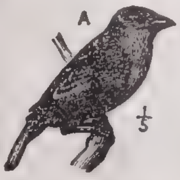
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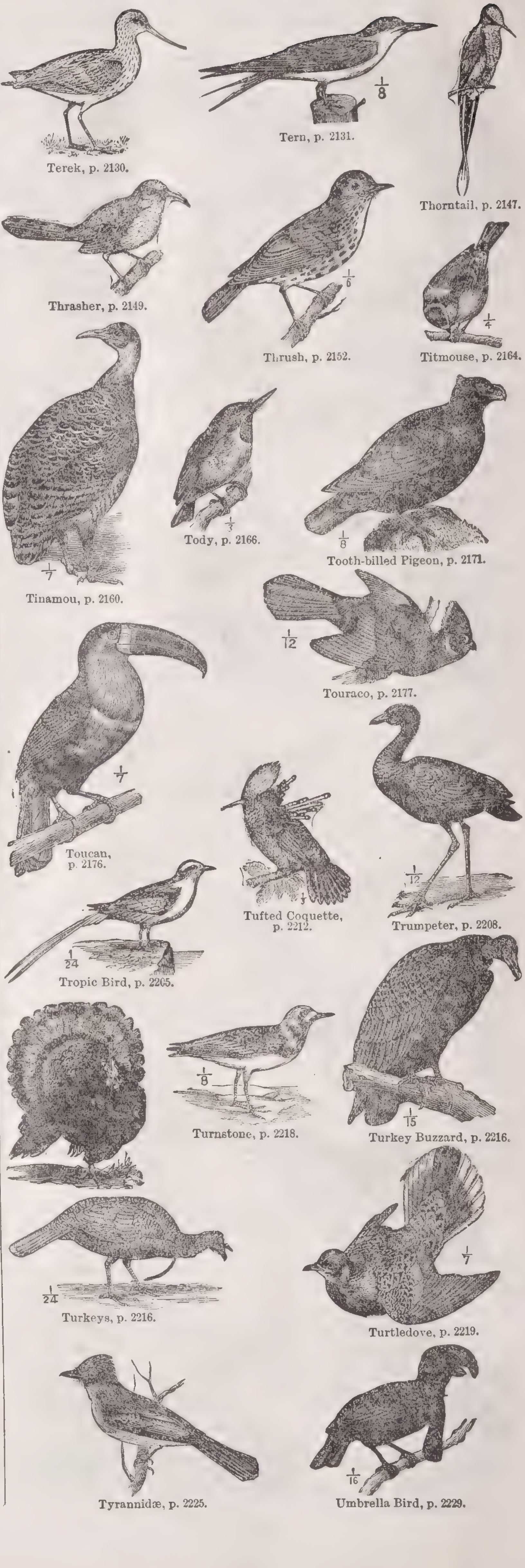

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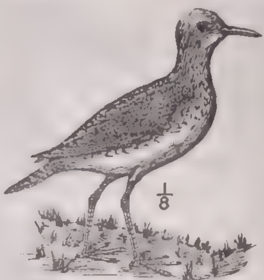
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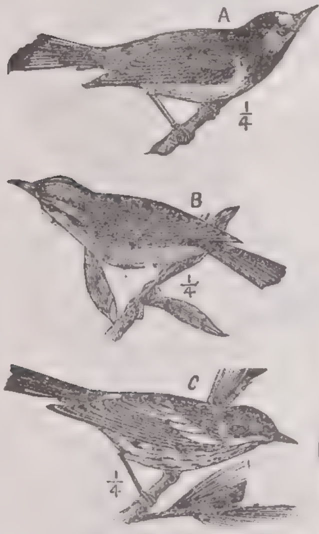
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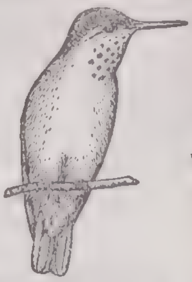
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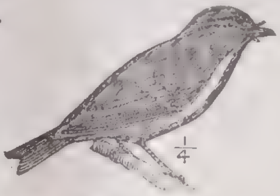
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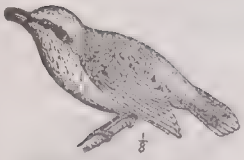
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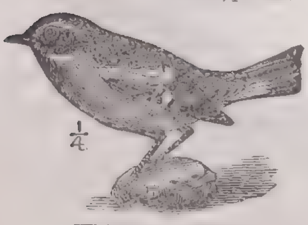
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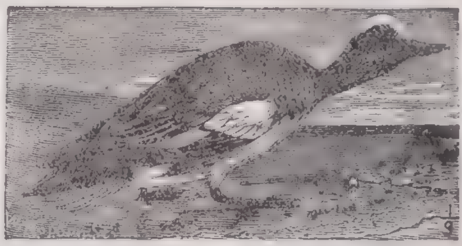
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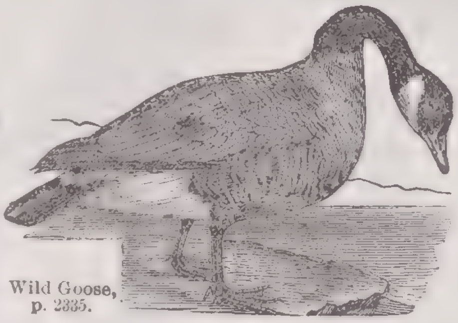
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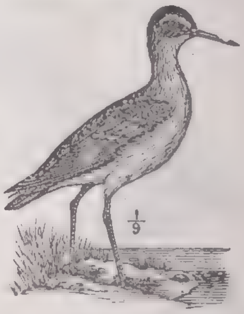
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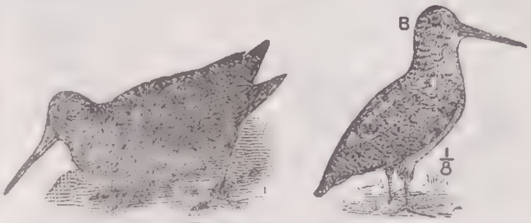
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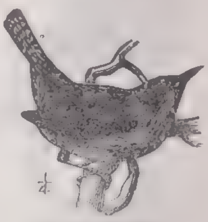
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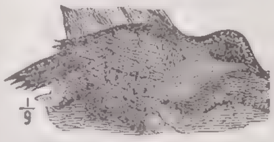
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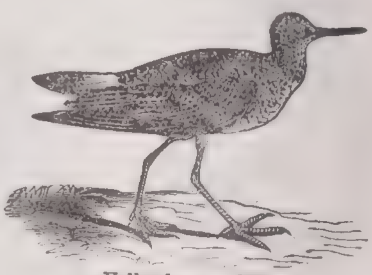
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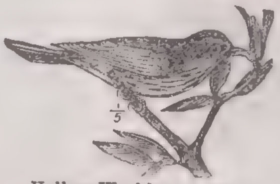
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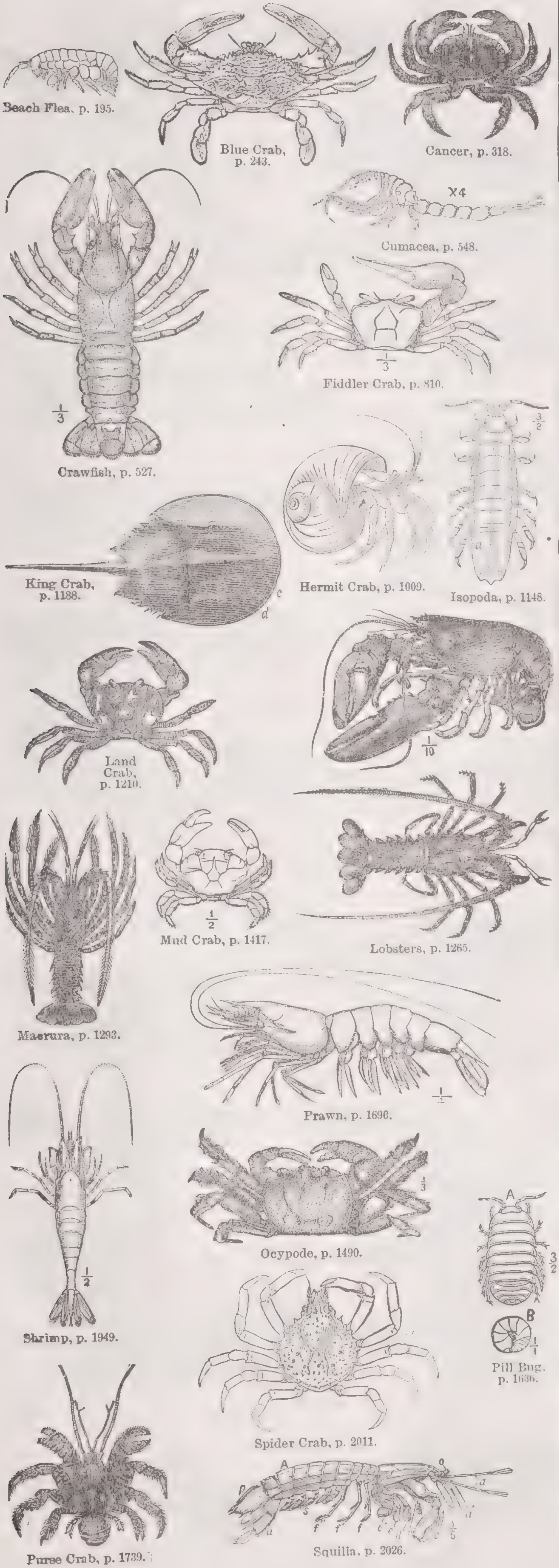

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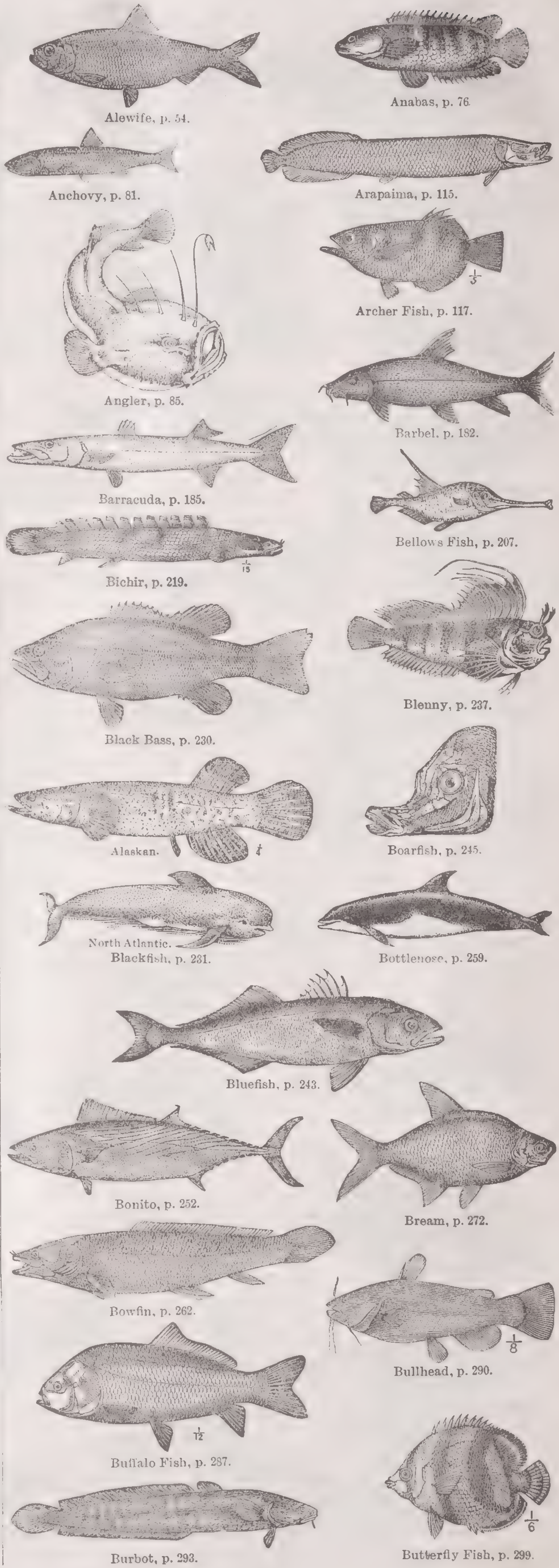

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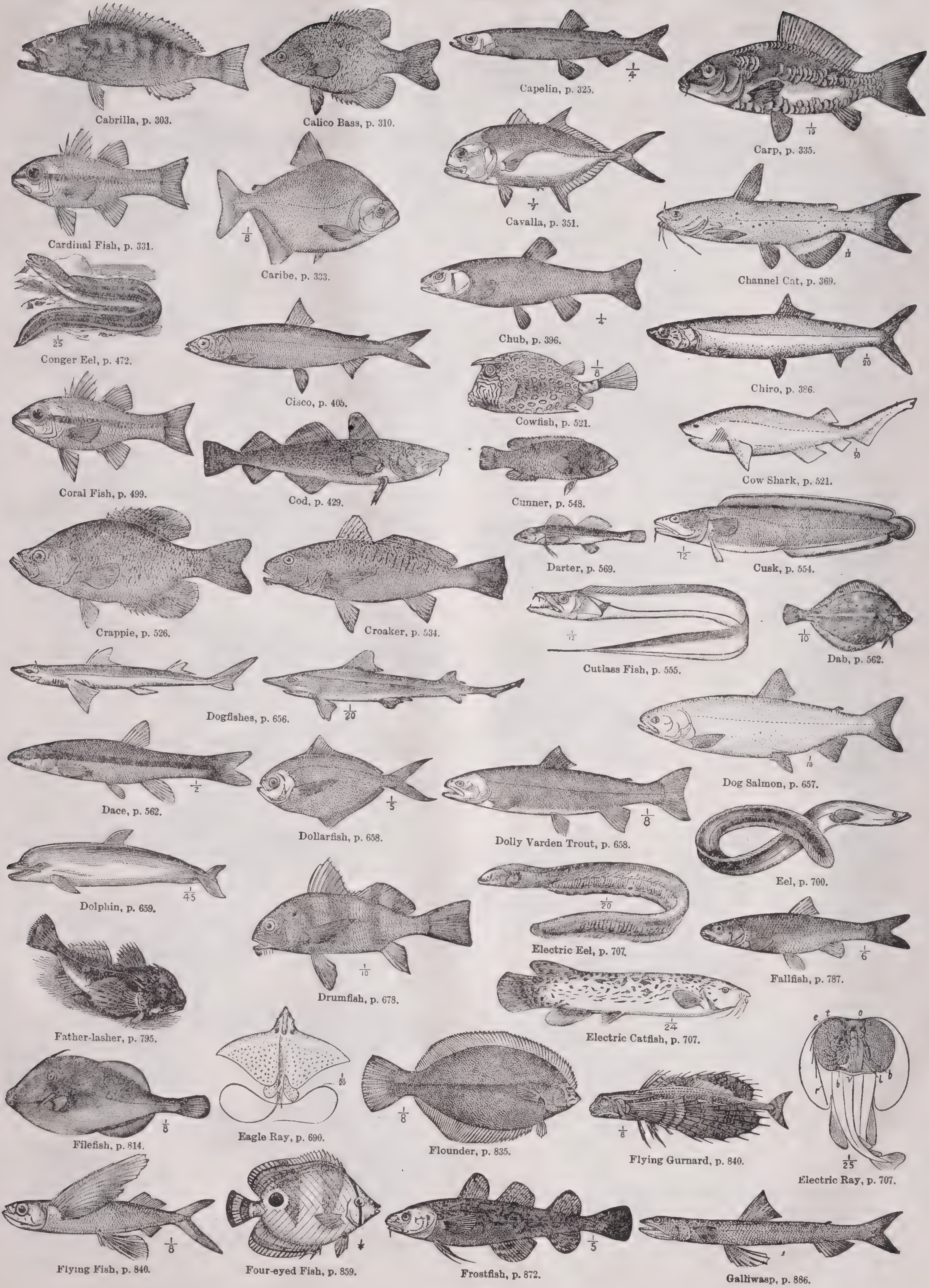

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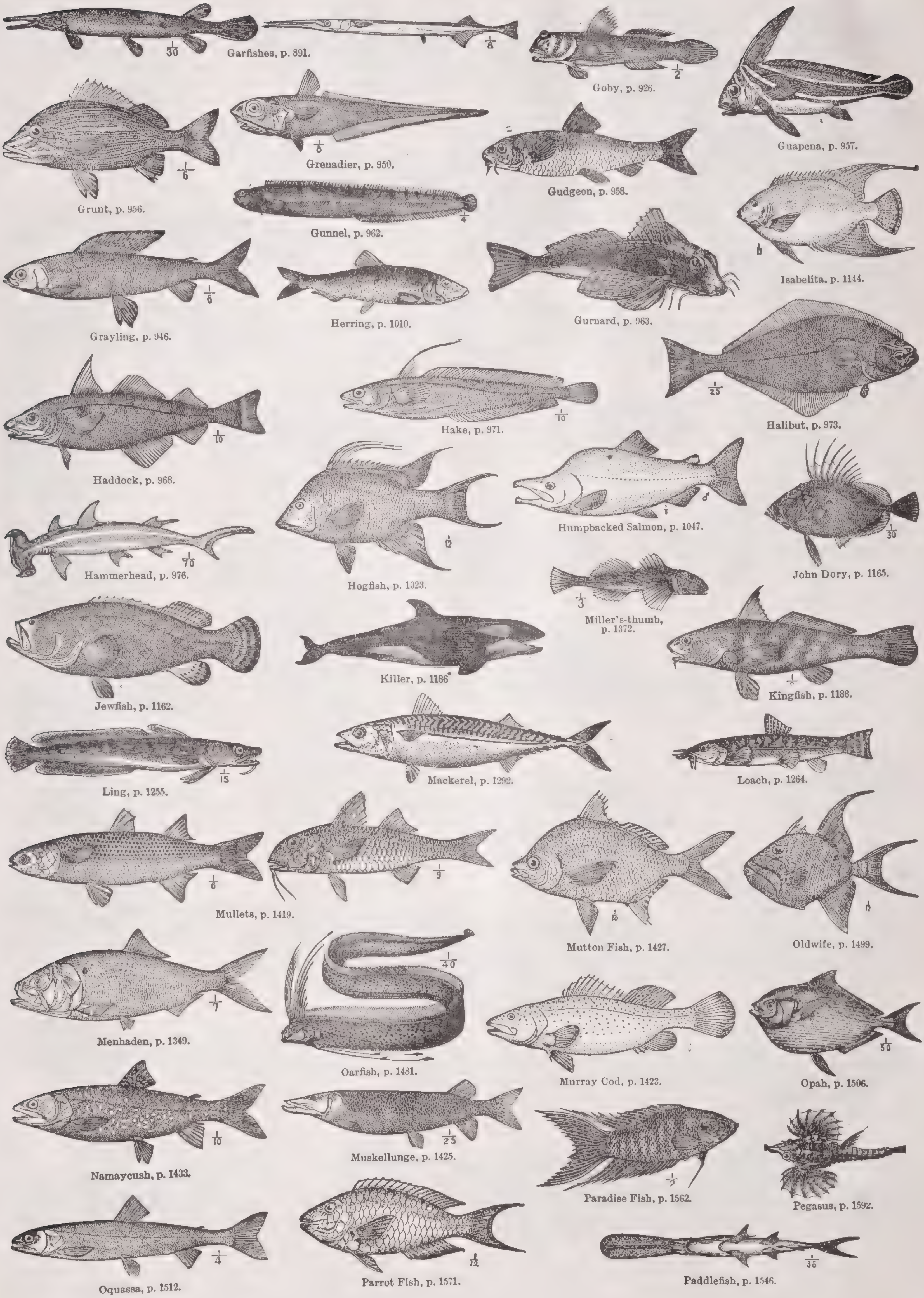

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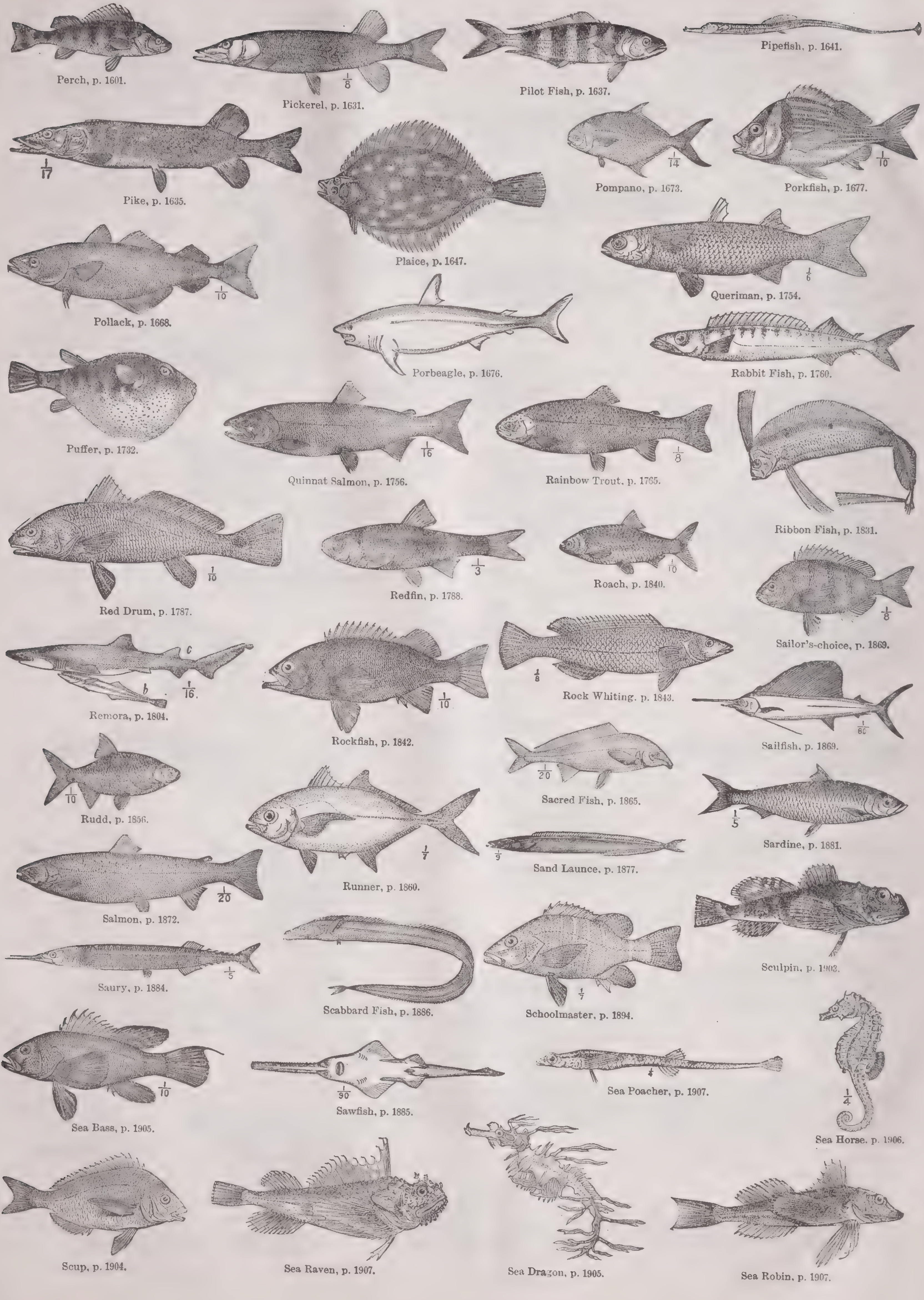

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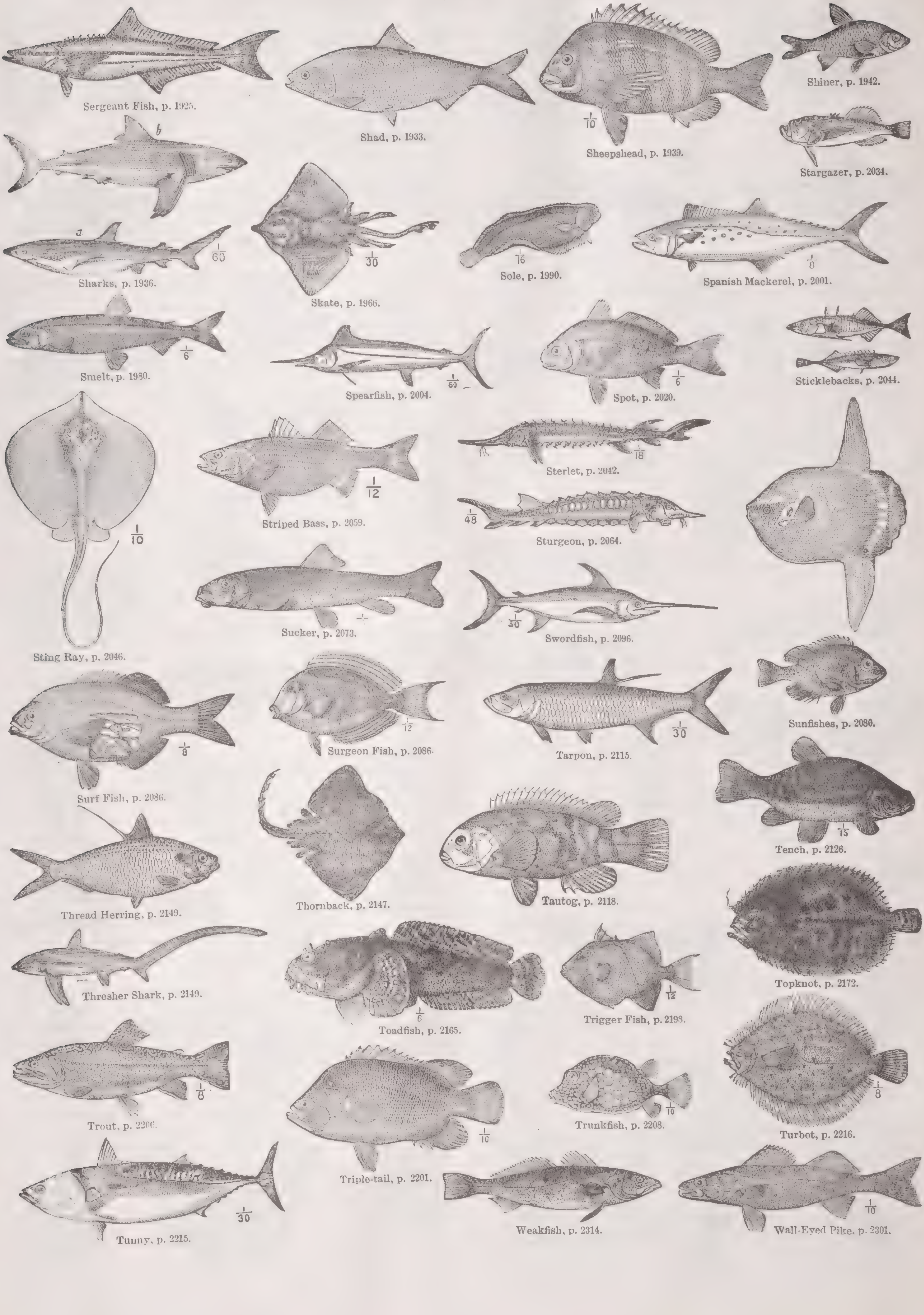

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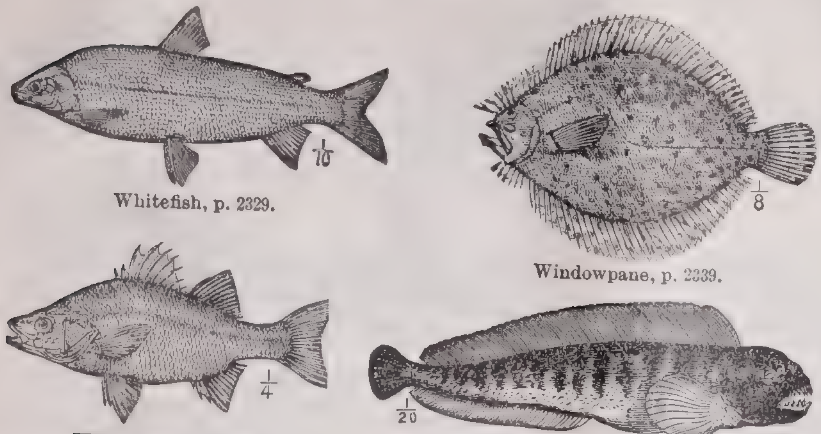

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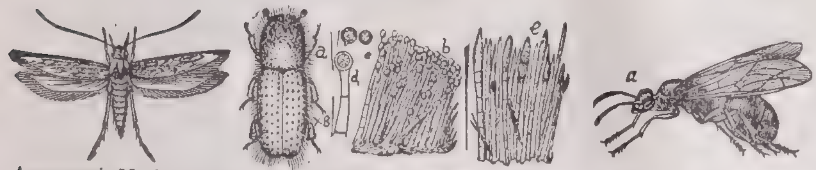

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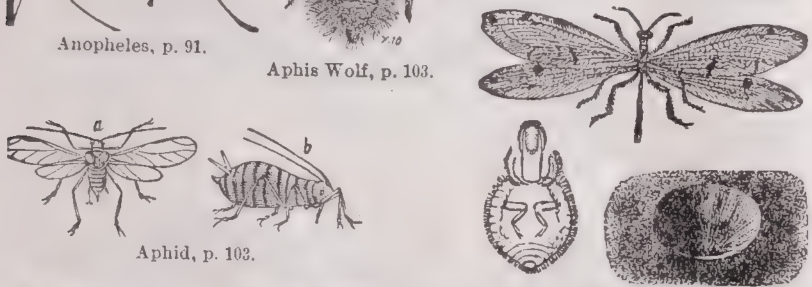

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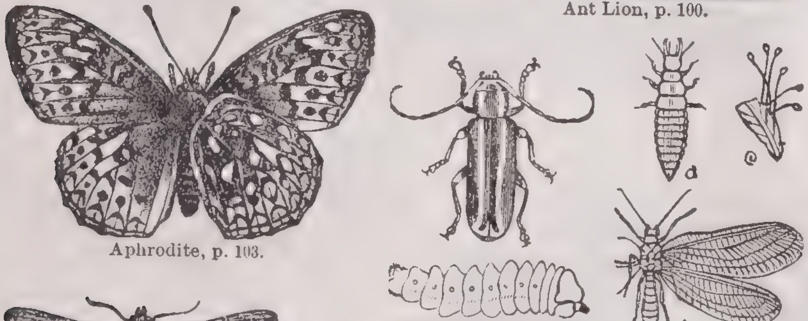

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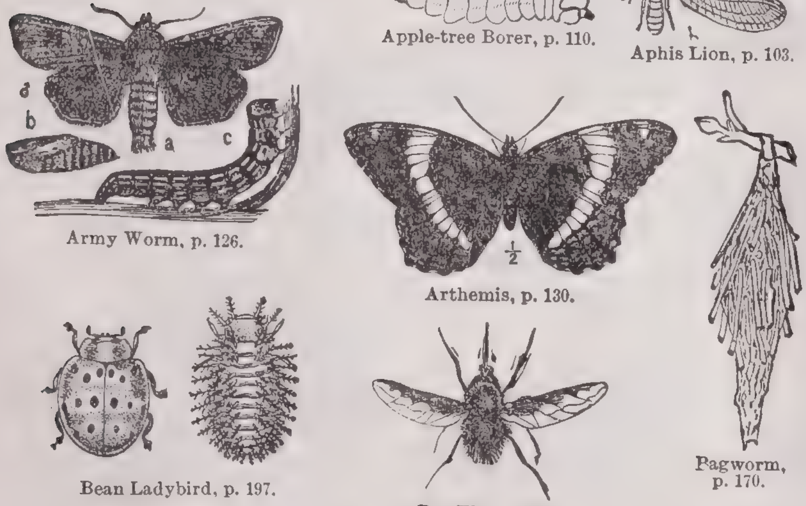

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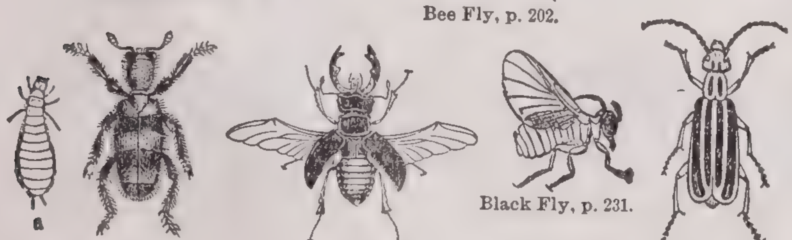

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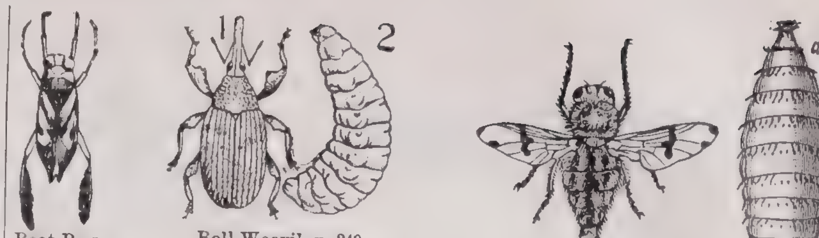

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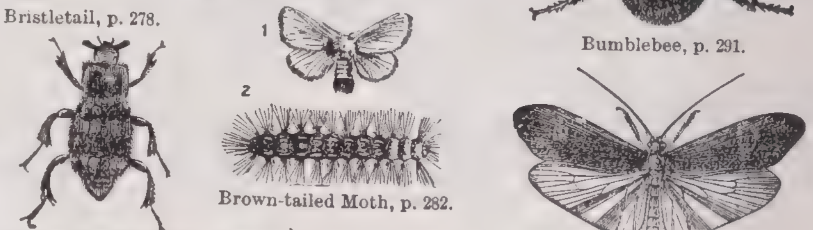

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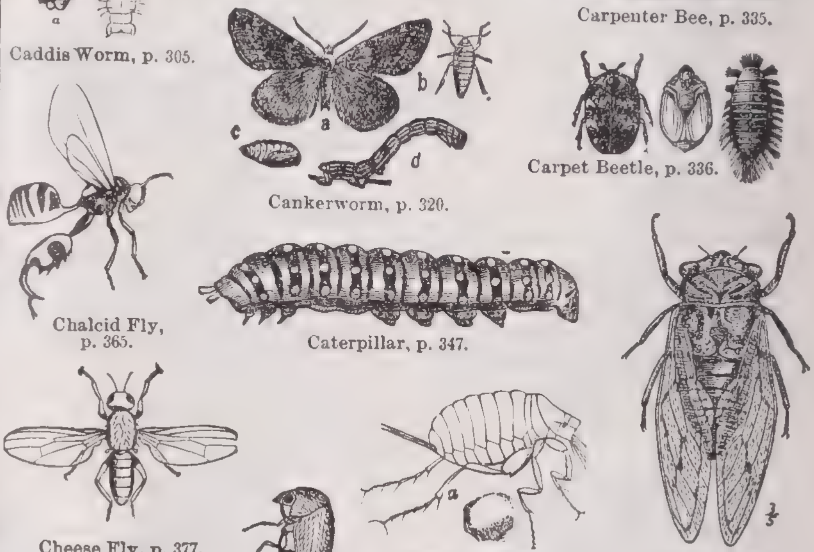

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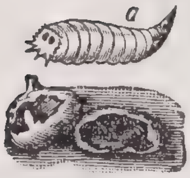
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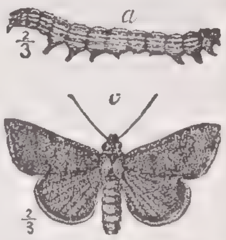
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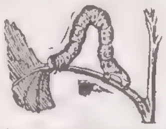
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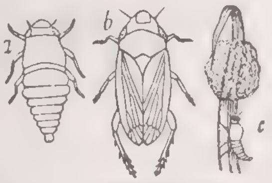
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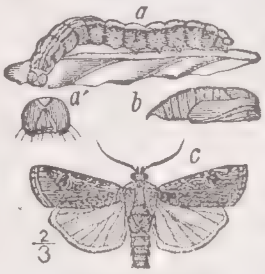
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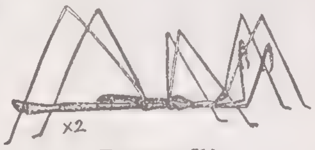
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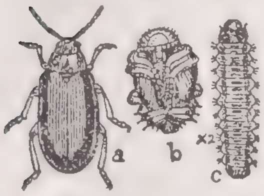
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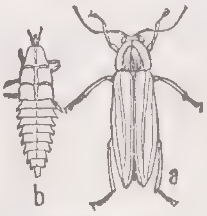
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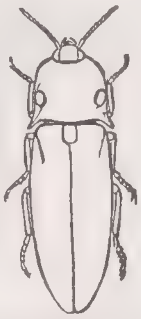
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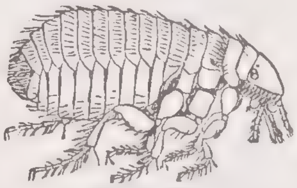
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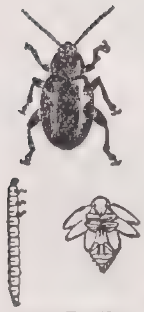
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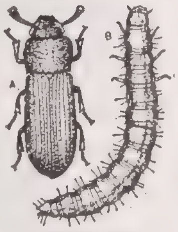
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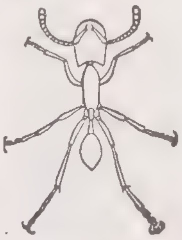
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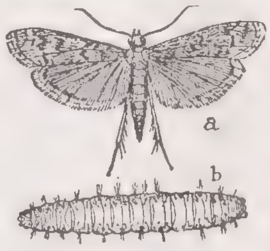
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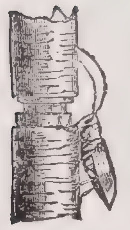
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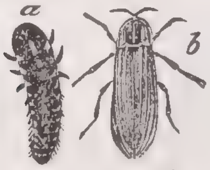
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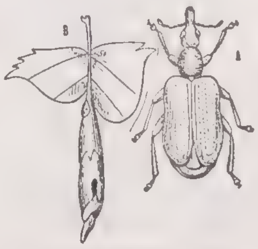
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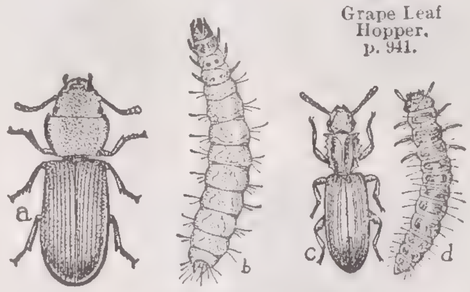
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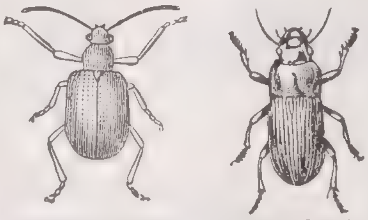
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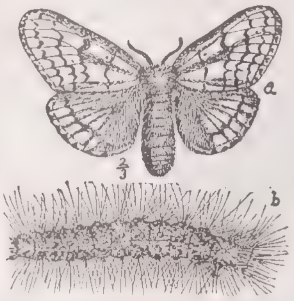
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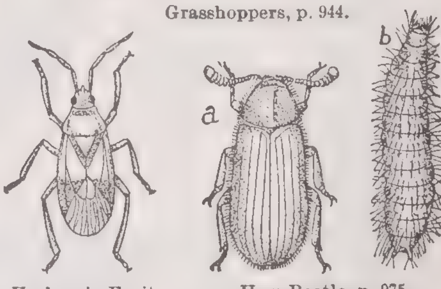
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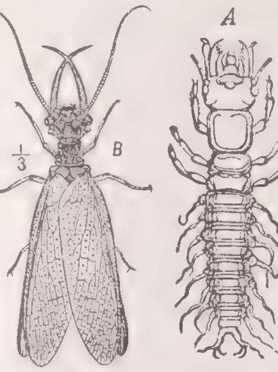
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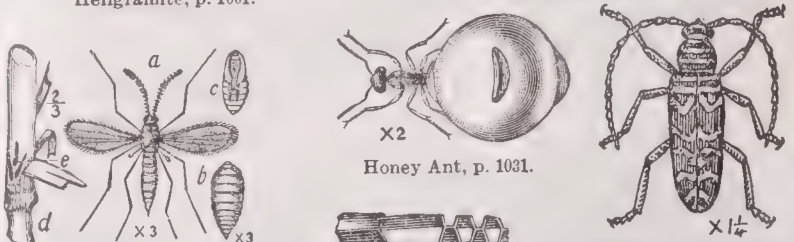
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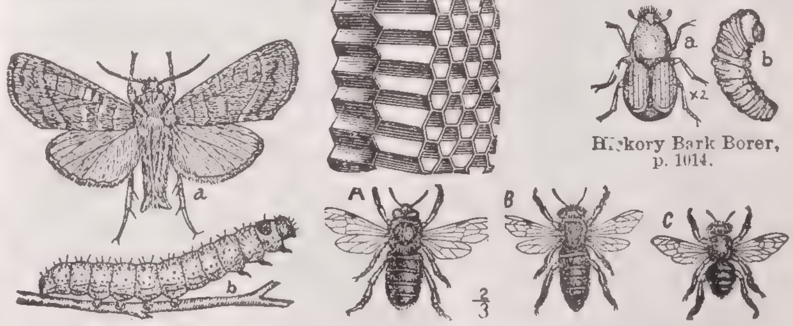
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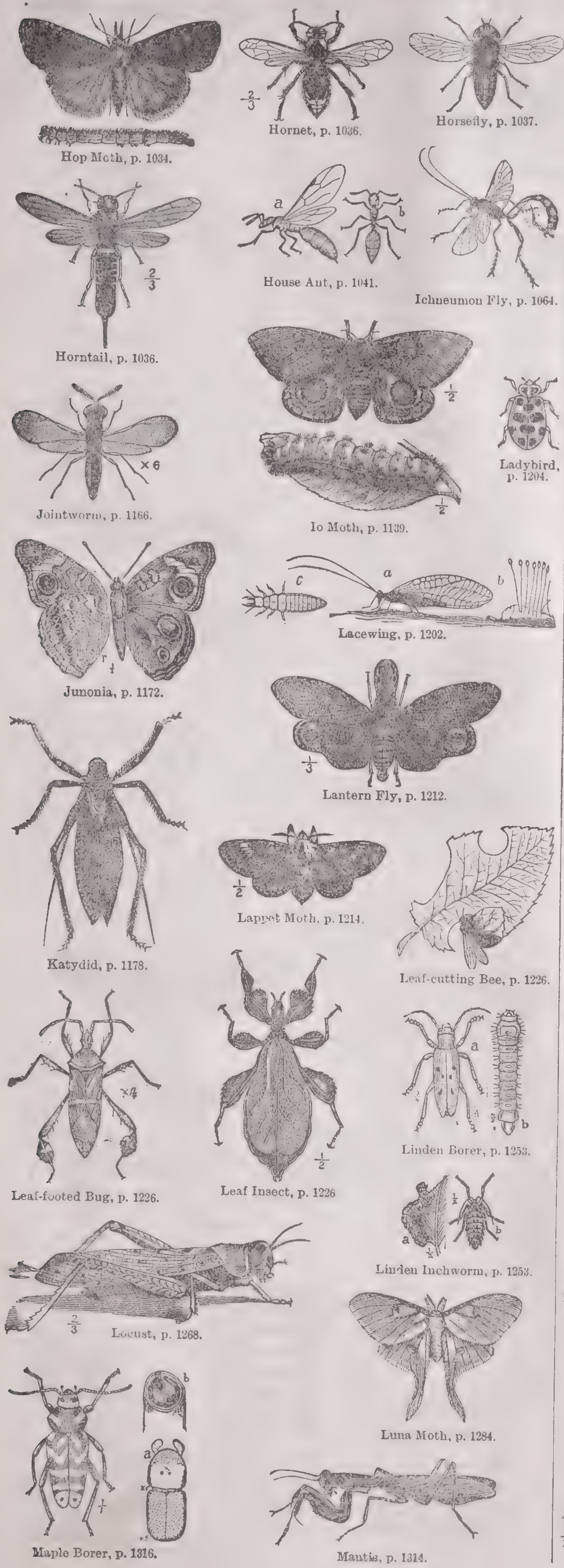

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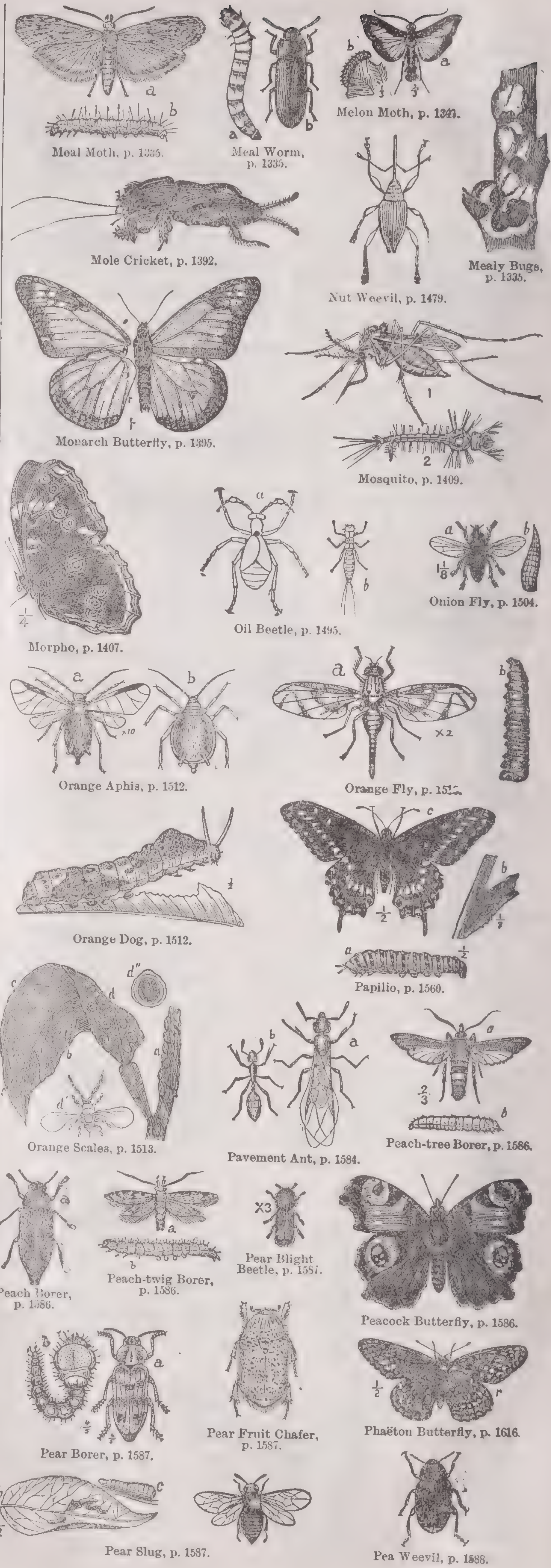

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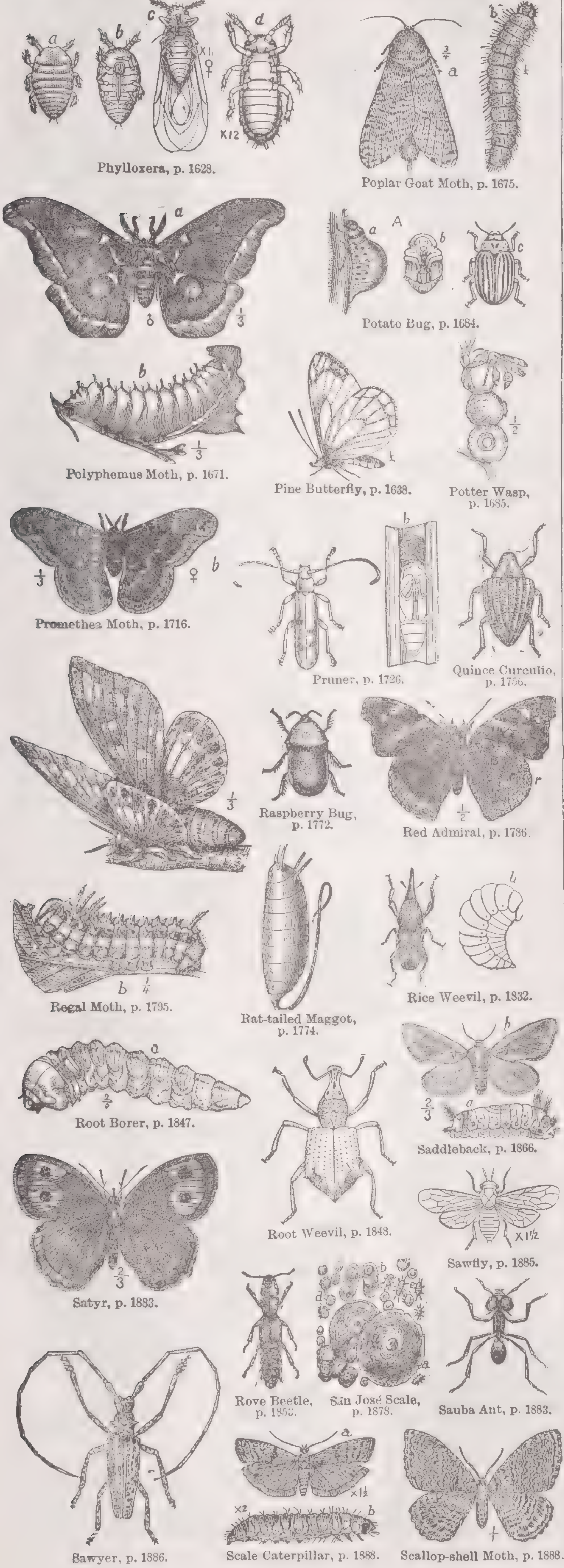

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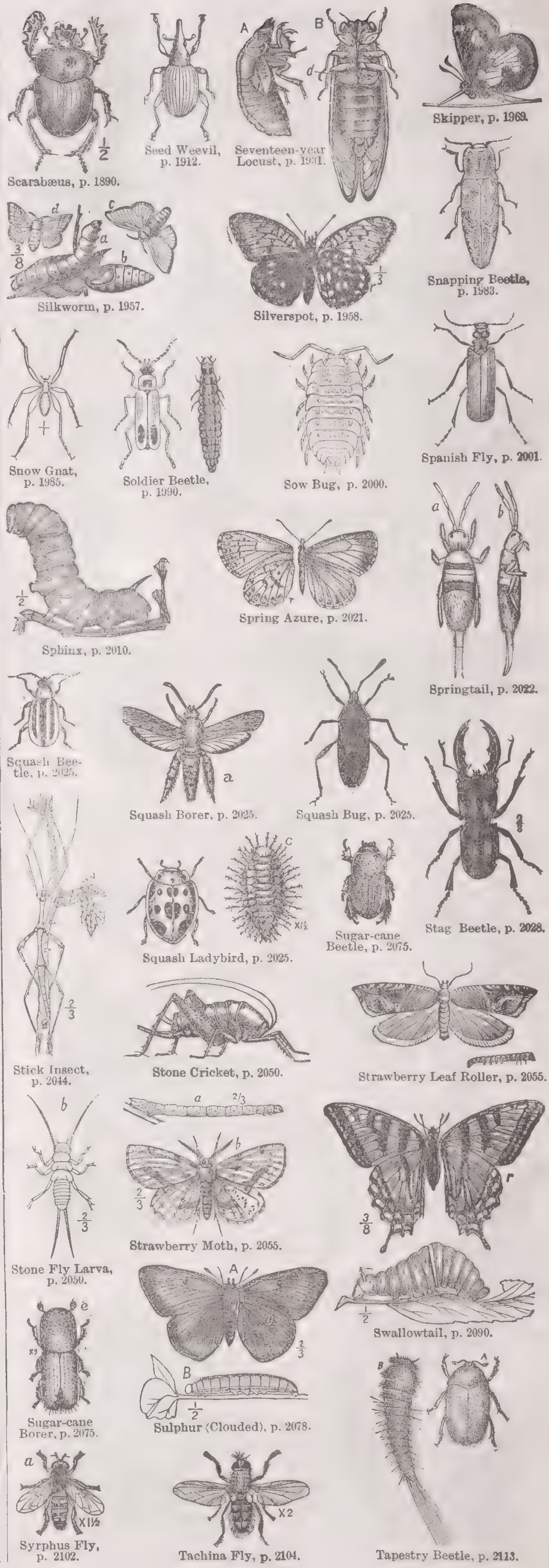

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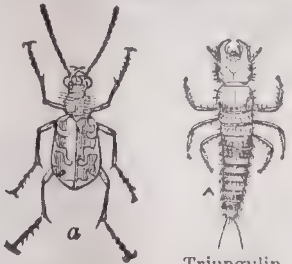
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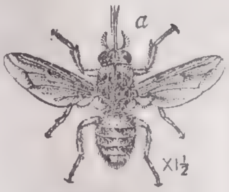
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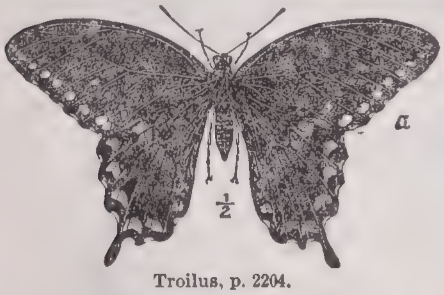
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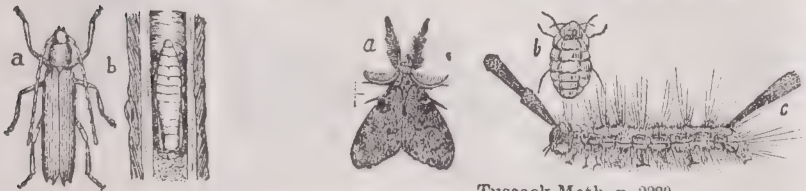
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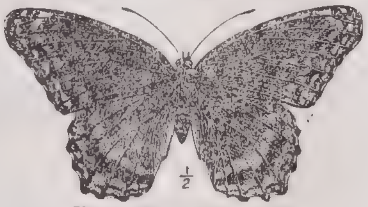
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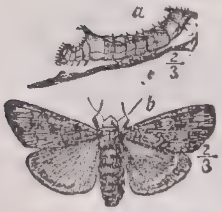
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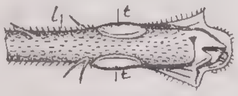
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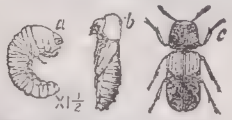
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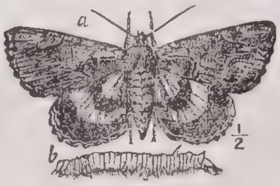
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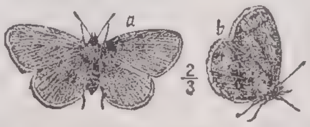
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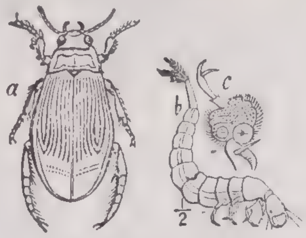
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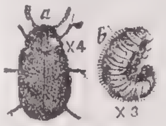
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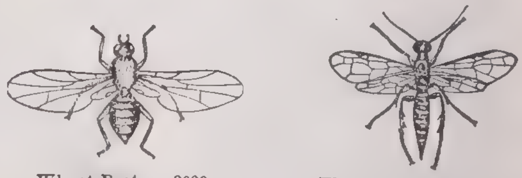
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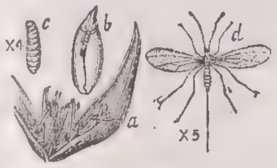
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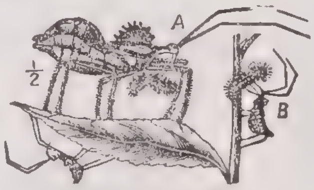
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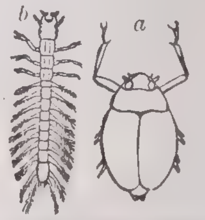
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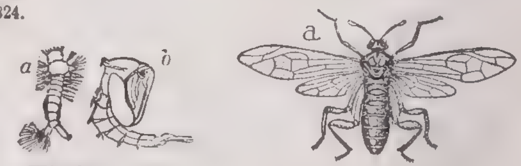
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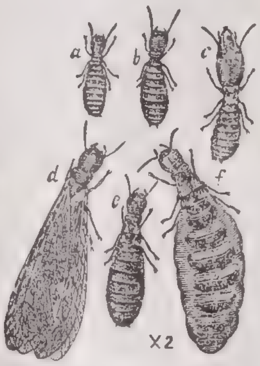
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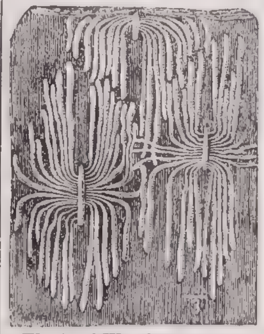
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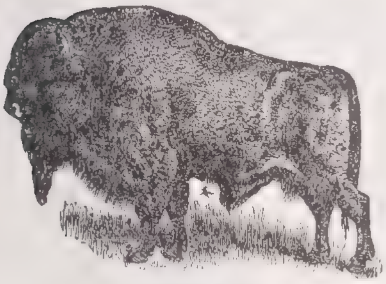
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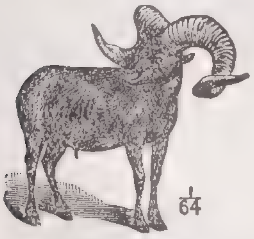
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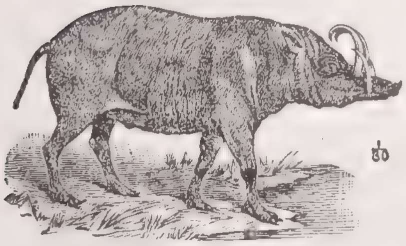
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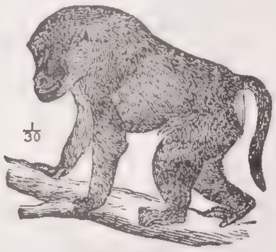
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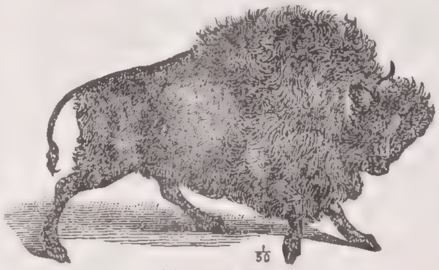
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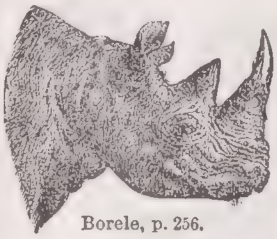
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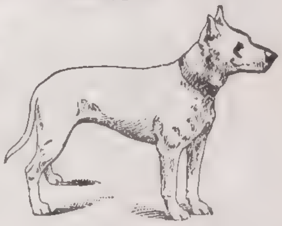
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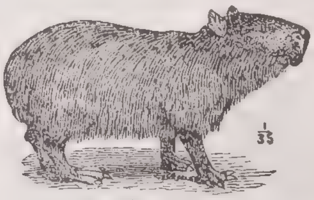
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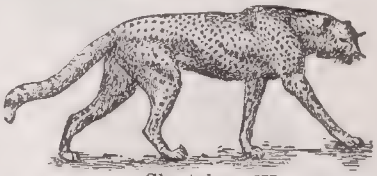
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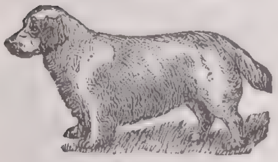
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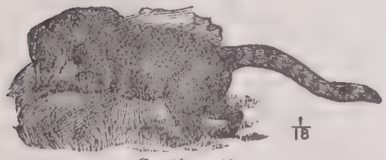

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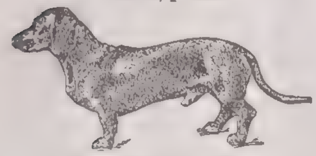
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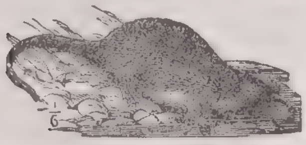

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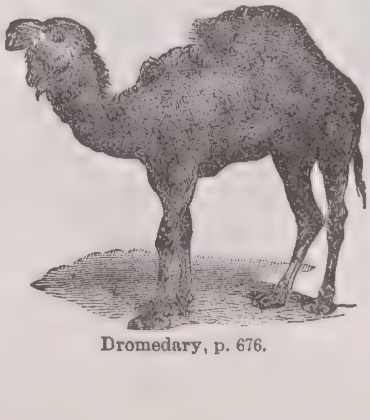
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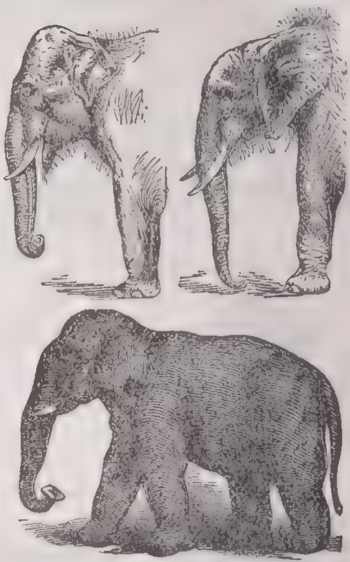
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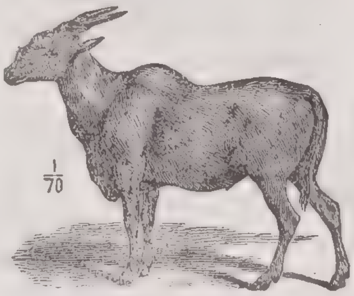

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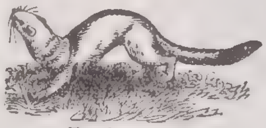
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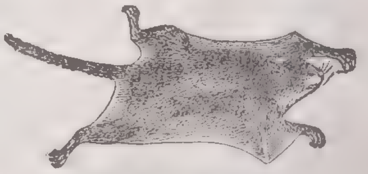
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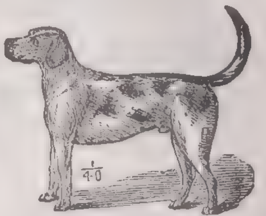

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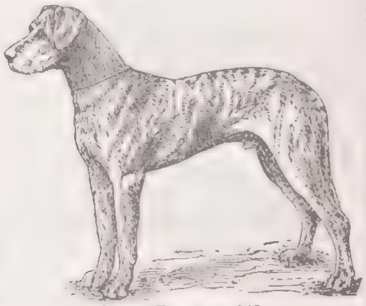
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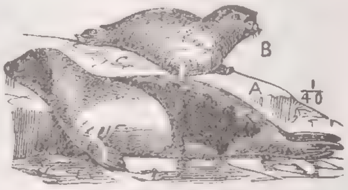

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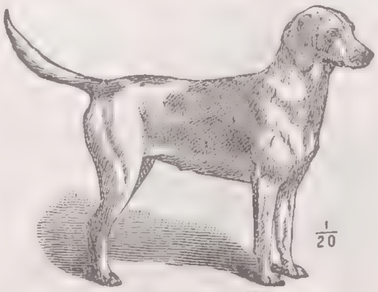

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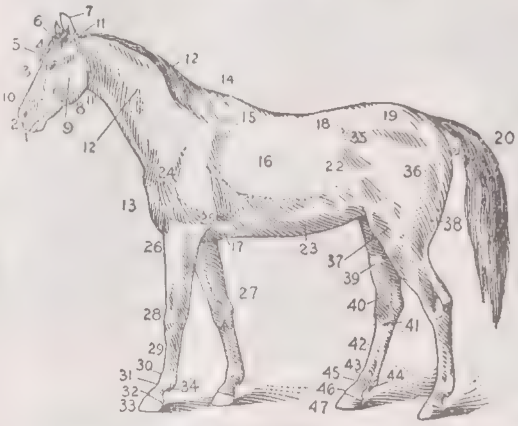
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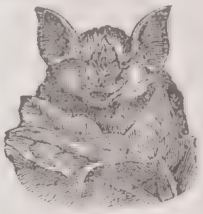
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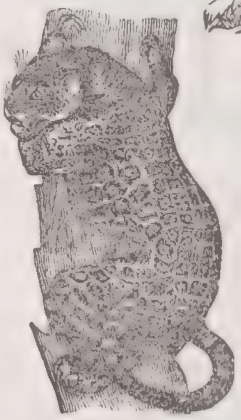
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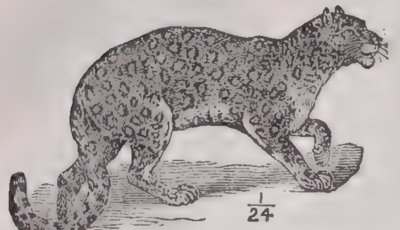

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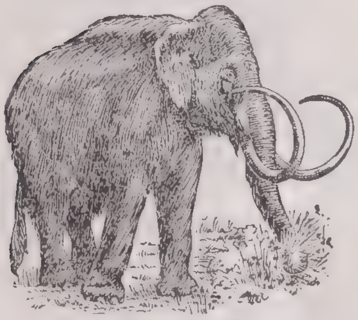
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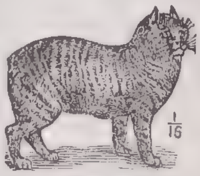

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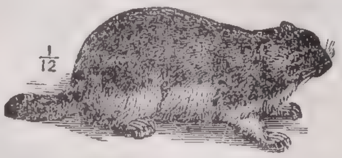

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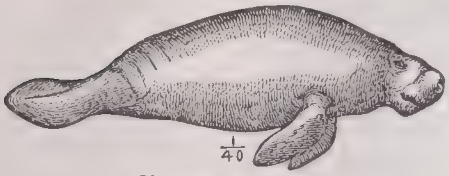

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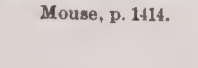

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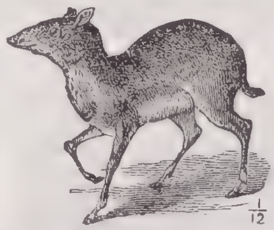

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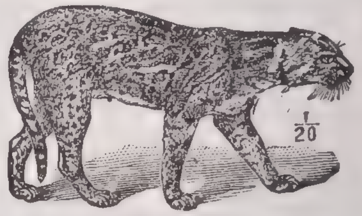

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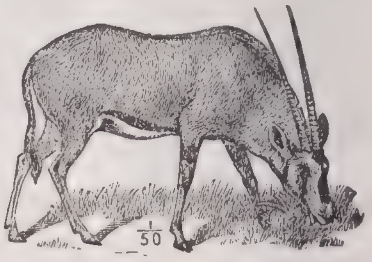

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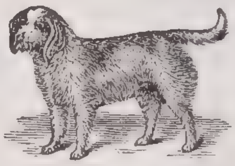
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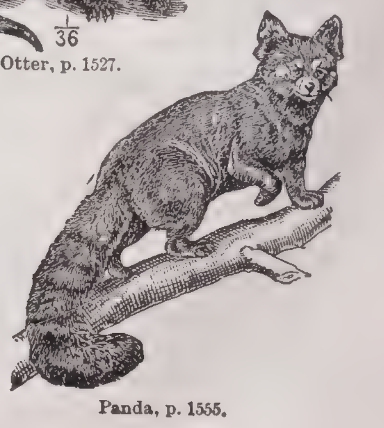
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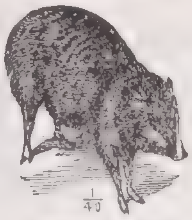

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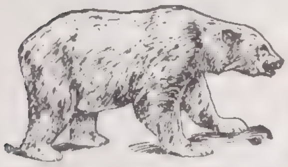
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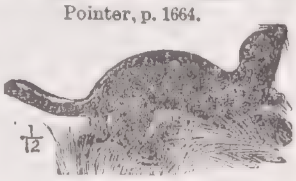

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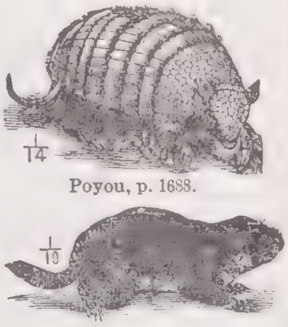

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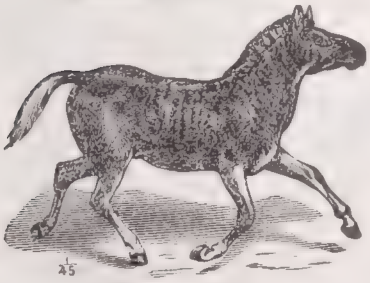

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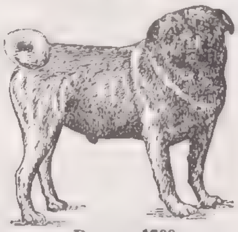
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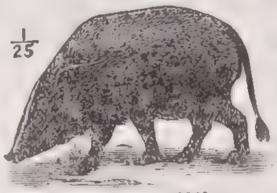

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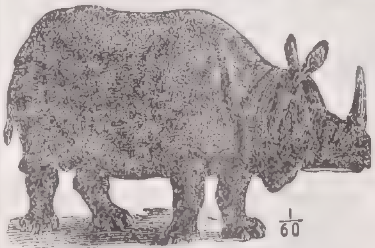

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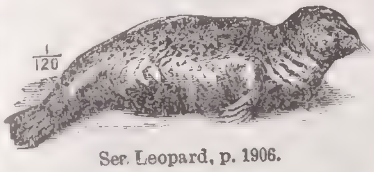

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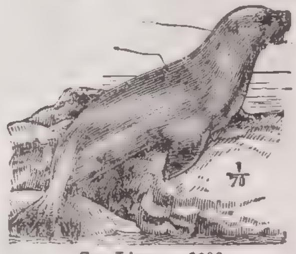

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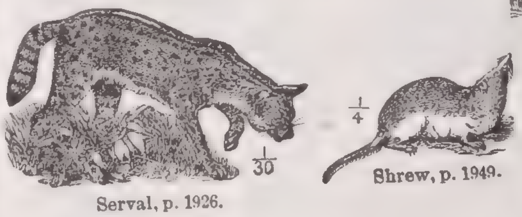

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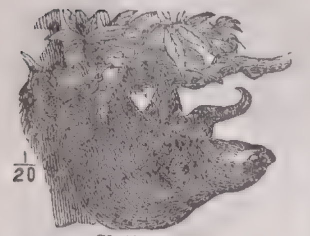
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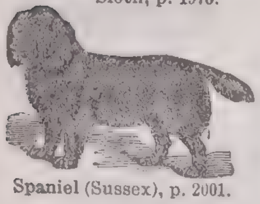
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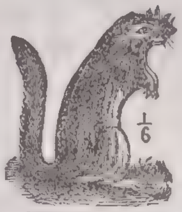
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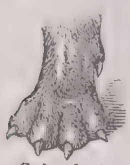
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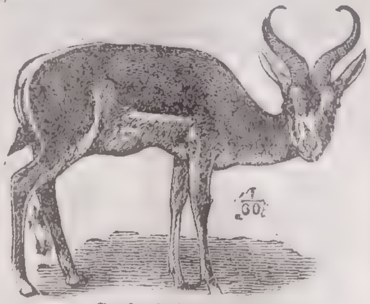
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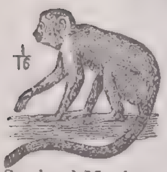
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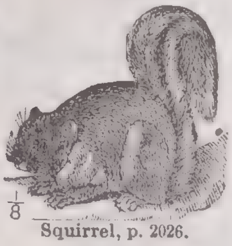
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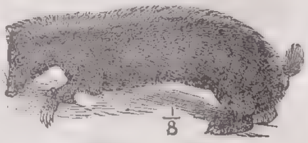
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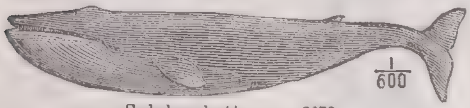
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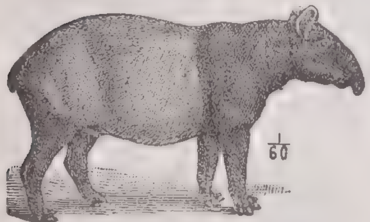
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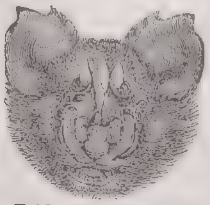
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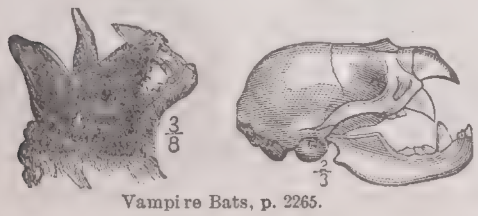
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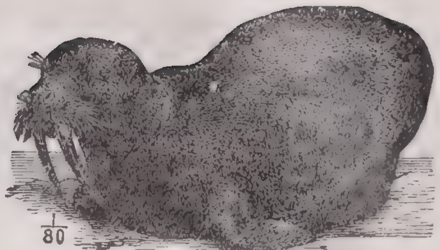
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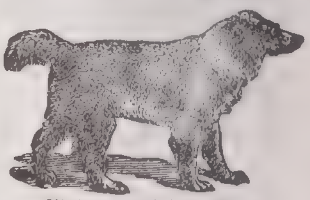
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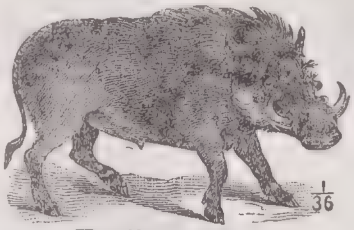
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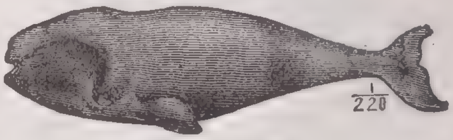
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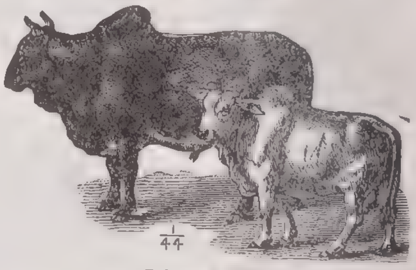
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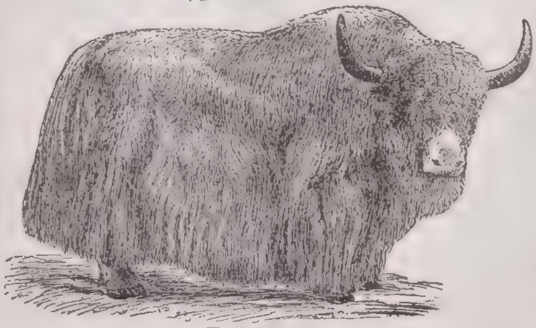
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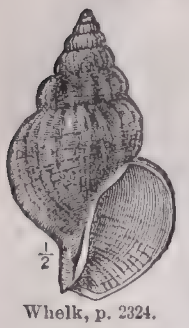
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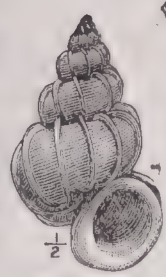
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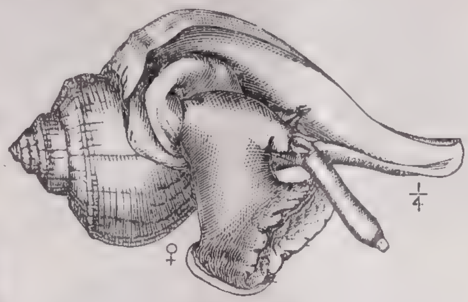
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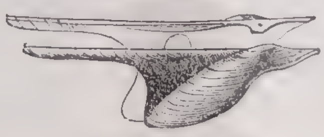
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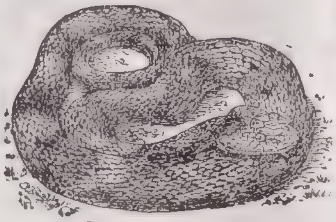
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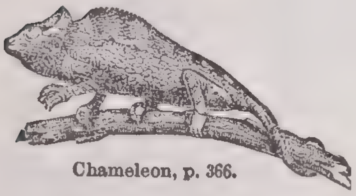
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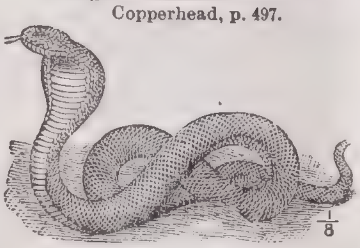
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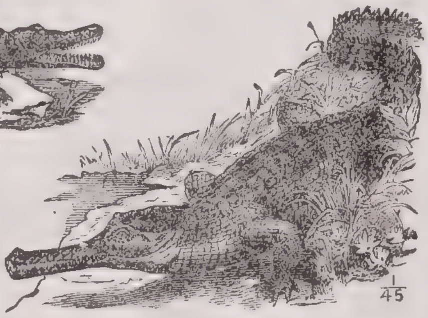
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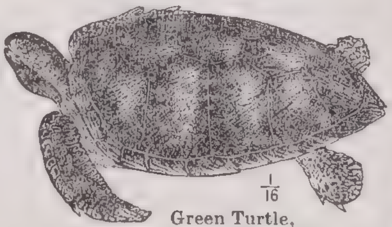
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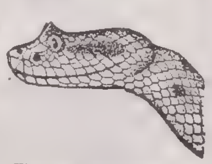
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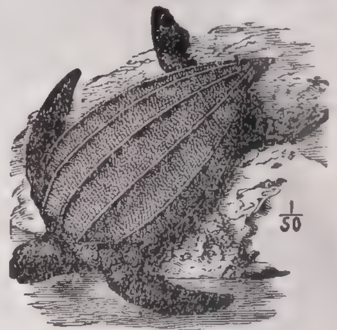
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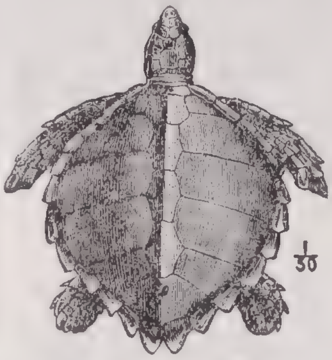
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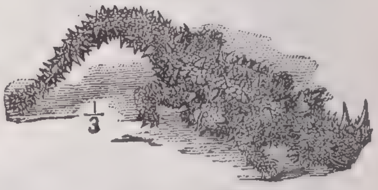
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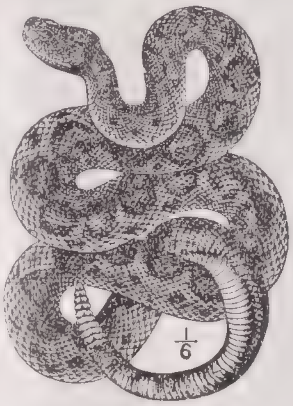
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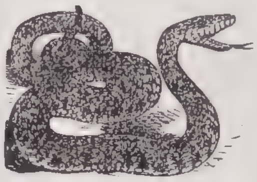
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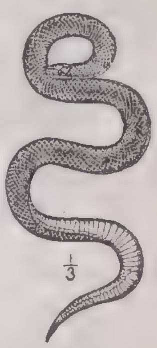
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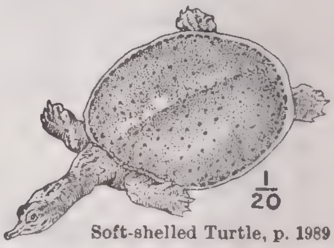
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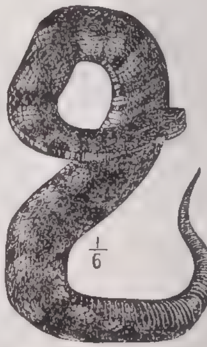
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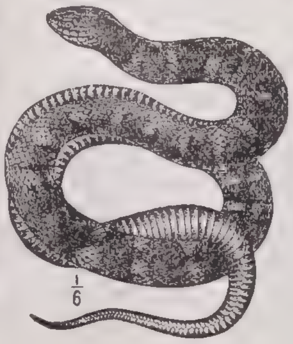
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